"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh northwesterly winds, becoming southerly.

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FIRE WIPES OUT AN EAST SIDE BLOCK

Half a Hundred Persons Hurt, Over $1,000,000 Damage.

WILD PANIC IN FACTORIES

Second Explosion, Occurring on the Scene of a First and Minor Disaster, When All Thought of Danger Had Passed, Causes Widespread Ruin.

Half a hundred persons, including firemen, were injured, over 2,000 lives were imperiled, upward of $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, almost an entire block was burned, and a Fire Department engine was wrecked as the result of two explosions which took place yesterday in the building of the William Wicke Company, cigar box and label manufacturers, at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue.

To fight the conflagration the famous "two-nines" alarm, calling out practically the entire Fire Department, was sounded for the first time in two years.

The Wicke Company's building, which was also tenanted by Miller & Peters, manufacturers of cigar moulds, and the Innovation Trunk Company, was a six-story brick building, extending from First Avenue to the East River, and from the corner of East Thirty-first Street half down the block to Thirty-second Street. The building was U-shaped, the legs of the U extending half a block north, both on the river and the First Avenue side. Within the U was an open court, in the centre of which stood a one-story brick boiler house.

The boilers connected with a 90-foot brick chimney 10 feet square at the base. Alongside this chimney was a shaving tower, running to the top floor of the building. The tower was connected with all floors by means of doors, and it was intended to receive the sawdust and shavings from the manufacture of the boxes. The tower ended in the boiler room, where the shavings were used to feed the boilers.

The building abutting the Wicke Company's factory from Thirty-second Street, numbering 404, 406, and 408 East Thirty-second Street, the tenement house at 404 East Thirty-first Street, the tenement at 528, 526, 524, and 522 First Avenue, south of Thirty-first Street, the tenements at 544 and 546 First Avenue, north of the Wicke Company's main building, were among the destroyed buildings.

All of these were either completely gutted or else burned to the ground. Back of the burning buildings, and between Thirty-second and Thirty-first Streets, extending almost east to the river, was the lumber yard of A. T. Buckhaut. In this yard the piles of lumber were frequently ablaze. The Jackson Iron Works, on the south side of Thirty-first Street, also suffered considerable damage. These works extended east to the river.

According to an interview given out by Chief Croker at midnight, the cause of the fire may have been chemicals stored in the cellar of the Wicke factory. The Chief also said that he believed a watchman of the factory lost his life early in the night.

"Just before the second explosion," he said, "while Capt. Stack and his men were playing water on the nearly quenched fire that had arisen from the first explosion, a watchman employed by the Wicke people went down into the cellar of the factory with a lighted lantern.

"The employes of the Building Department were on the roof at the time. Just as the watchman reached the cellar there came the second explosion. I myself believe that there were explosive chemicals in that cellar. I have not heard of the watchman since, and I think he perished."

THE FIRST EXPLOSION.

The fire started originally at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by an explosion in the Wicke shaving tower which demolished the boiler house. The damage at that time, except for the explosion, was not increased by flames. A single engine was left behind to pump on the ruins of the boiler house as a mere matter of precaution. At that time the main factory was entirely uninjured, but a couple of score of people were cut by broken and flying glass, people were knocked down in their homes, panes of glass were shattered for blocks around, and there was a panic among the 1,200 employes in the factory.

All danger from the explosion was thought to be over. The solitary engine, unsuspecting further mischief, had pumped away for five hours, and the Building Department men were on the ground tearing down the ruins of the shaving tower when the second catastrophe startled the neighborhood.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when this second fire began its work of destruction. Flames burst suddenly from the ruins of the boiler house and spread like lightning in every direction.

The flames could be seen for miles away. Ten blocks from the fire a newspaper could have been read. The fire, fed as it was by cedar and sawdust and shavings, was a spectacle which drew crowds from all over the city. They came in droves on elevated trains and surface cars, and a big force of policemen had to be called to keep them in order.

As near as can be discovered, the second explosion, which caused the conflagration, occurred in this way: Superintendent Dooner of the Department of Buildings was in charge of a gang of men under Contractor Cody and an emergency crew tearing down the ruins of the shaving tower, which threatened to topple. The men all were on the Wicke roof of the Wicke Building, and a rope had been attached to pull the tower over. As the tower fell there was an explosion, and at the same moment flames burst from a dozen parts of the ruins about the demolished engine house. What caused this second explosion is not known, but the flames spread like lightning.

Out on Thirty-first Street in front of the building was Engine 21, with three horses attached and a regular crew. Also Sergt. Quinn, with ten reserves, who had been stationed there to keep away the crowds. With Quinn was Fireman Solomon Hauptmann, who won his promotion for bravery at the Hotel Windsor fire.

HORSES CUT LOOSE FROM ENGINE.

As the tower fell and the explosion roared there was a back draft out of the building which sent the firemen scurrying away from their engine. Flames broke out of all the windows in the office at once, and when the firemen tried to get back to their horses the heat drove them away. They wrapped coats over their heads and, with drawn knives, rushed in to cut loose from the squirming animals, but again they were driven back by sheets of flame. They saw the paint on the wheels of the engine blister, the harness crackling, and again they rushed in, coats over heads, for a final desperate effort. The horses were stamping and kicking and screaming with fright and pain, and when the traces were cut they dashed off up the street. At the corner of First Avenue and Thirty-first Street they got caught on a lamppost, and, as the flames by that time had followed them across the street, they again had to be cut loose. One of them was so badly burned that he had to be shot.

While the firemen were battling to save the horses Hauptmann rushed to a box and sent in an alarm. The flames even in that short interval had spread through the dried-out old floors, and fed by cedar wood and shavings and sawdust, had run throughout the building, breaking from every window on the First Avenue side. Without waiting, Hauptmann sent in a second alarm on top of the first. Before he had time to send in another call Truck 7 was on the scene, and Capt. Donohue, who was in charge, sent in the third alarm. Chief Ross of the Eighth Battalion arrived with the engines, that floundered along the slippery pavements at breakneck speed. Taking in the situation at a glance, he sent in a fourth alarm just as Chief Croker himself came tearing up the street.

Sergt. Quinn, with his ten men, had rushed into the houses and ordered everybody to vacate. From Twenty-ninth Street to Thirty-second Street, on First Avenue, all tenants were ordered out of their homes. Capt. Delaney, with reserves from the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Sixteenth, Eleventh, and Twenty-first Precincts, numbering 250 men, arrived with the third alarm and threw up fire lines.

Attracted by the lurid light that suddenly turned the night to bright day, thousands of people had flocked from all quarters to view the spectacle. Engines were stationed at every fire hydrant for ten blocks up and down the street. They puffed and snorted and belched a rain of sparks and black soot from their smokestacks against the background of snow, lighted by the flames breaking through the roof, and the sight caused the crowd to yell with excitement.

Chief Croker took charge of things himself. The paint on the shutters of houses opposite the burning factory was blistering and smoking, and he ordered the blinds torn down and thrown into the street. They were used as fuel in the engines. The Chief then sent in the "two nines," the alarm which summons fifty-four engines and causes a general shift in every enginehouse in the department, from the Harlem River to the Battery. Not in two years—since the Nassau Chambers fire—have the "two nines" been sounded. Thereafter engines came from all parts of the city, the horses tearing along, slipping and catching themselves, on the snow-covered pavement. Water began to run through the streets six inches deep, and the block swarmed with firemen and policemen.

A RIOT OF FLAMES.

After the first alarm the flames spread with almost incredible swiftness. When the second flashed over the wires half the factory was ablaze, and huge jets of fire were beginning to be hurled this way and that by the wind until it looked as if the whole territory was doomed. Across First Avenue, which is at this point one of the widest streets in the city, people ran out of their homes and shops in terror, for their windows cracked from the fierce heat, and the paint on some of the wooden window blinds began to trickle down upon the pavements below in molten drops. Across Thirty-first Street, where, besides a large lumber yard and a coal yard, there were two five-story tenements, the fire took hold even more easily, and in less than five minutes it was necessary for the firemen to turn a share of their attention away from the factory and toward this newly endangered block.

Around the fire, for a distance of five or six blocks in all directions, there was one continuous scene of tumult. Down every street came engine after engine, trucks full of ladders, ambulances, runabouts with the heads of the Fire Department, rapidly moving police officers, and close behind, marching battalions, crowding pellmell to the scene of the disaster and roughly hallooed as they tried to pass the forbidden lines. Some of the engines were placed just under the burning walls; others took their stand in First Avenue at all the intersections of streets between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-eighth; and others drew up along the curbings of the same side streets, and there was not a distance of 200 paces for a square quarter of a mile that was not guarded by at least one of them. Even as far away as Third Avenue they rolled up and down under the elevated road, on the Twenty-eighth, to come nearer to the centre of the fire or to work where they were if the flames should be blown that far across town, which seemed to be likely for fully half an hour.

Along the pavements, covered with the slush resulting from the snowfall of the day before ran interminable lines of rubber hose. On the lines which, as it curled in and out among the street, looked like an endless black snake, tramped the crowds. The outermost edge of the fire lines stretched all the way from Twenty-eighth Street to Thirty-fourth Street, in the centre of each block between First and Second Avenues. Along this border men, women, and children pushed each other this way and that, and before the fire had raged for many minutes every street was black with humanity up to Third Avenue, sometimes beyond it. On Second Avenue the surface cars had to stop running till a brigade of police cleared the tracks. On the cross streets no attempt was made to run cars to the east of Third Avenue.

Meanwhile the flames continued to spread. From the centre of the Wicke factory they flew north, south, east, and west. This factory forms a big L, having entrances on both First Avenue and Thirty-first Street. In the hollow of the L, at the corner of First Avenue and Thirty-second Street, were two tenements, each of them five stories in height. The north wing of the L, a part of the same building, was not used by the Wickes, but was rented out to others for machine shops. Between the L-shaped building, under the rear windows of the Colt section and also under those of the Wicke division, ran a narrow alley, and behind this was a lumber yard owned by the Wicke establishment. Still further back, on the last lot in the block, there was the Lowther coal yard.

Across Thirty-second Street, opposite these two yards, are some high gas tanks. There are three of them. As soon as the fire started men were put to work at turning out the gas, and the last of them had been emptied within an hour—in fact, before the fire had half finished its ravages on the buildings along the south side of Thirty-second Street. The flames had travelled faster toward the south, in the direction of Thirty-first Street, because the wind blew that way. Had it blown up town, it is doubtful whether the tanks could have been emptied soon enough to avert an explosion.

BIG GAS TANK EMPTIED.

On the south side of Thirty-first Street, just across from the main entrance of the Wicke factory, were a saloon and two tenement houses, the saloon being at the corner of First Avenue. Back of the tenements is the lumber yard of Buckhout & Co., and beyond that, toward the river, is Swift's Market. It was not long after the fire obtained its hold on the cigar factory that it leaped across to the saloon and tenements. The tenements were destroyed and their walls fell. The saloon was badly damaged in the rear, but by hard work of the firemen its front part was saved, with the exception of torn blinds and broken window glass.

The centre of the fire was, therefore, at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue. Hardly had the Chief reached the scene when the southwesterly wall of the cigar factory tumbled down with a crash, filling the street crossing with debris and imprisoning behind the wreckage Engine 21 and Water Tower 2. A second later, but with an interval sufficient for the escape of the crews of the engine and tower, the walls of two tenements caved in and were strewn all over the street, making the pile of charred ruins so high that those who stood in First Avenue could not discern what was going on beyond it.

It was just after the crew of Engine 21 had crawled over the débris to safety that one of the company attached thereto met with the accident that sent him to the hospital with both legs broken. He was Joseph Coyle. His engine having been buried almost out of sight, he went to work on the ladders that had been raised in front of the tenements over on the Thirty-second Street side, into which the flames had begun to gain their way. While standing on a ladder in front of the third-story windows he saw a long jet of fire issue out of the floor below him, and twine itself around the lower part of the ladder on which he was standing. Before he could get down a second peach him the ladder burned through, where the fire had struck it. Coyle fell to the pavement.

While the fire was doing its worst on the Thirty-first Street side it advanced steadily, but more slowly, in the other direction. Running along the wing of the factory that was occupied by Colt & Co., it jumped from there to the two tenements and gutted them from top to bottom.

When the Chief saw that his men had the flames under control in Thirty-first Street he took his position on the top of the tenement at the northeast corner of Thirty-second Street and First Avenue. Around him were six or eight specially detailed men, who ran up and down from the street and delivered his orders to the different companies in the neighborhood.

In the meantime all the five fireboats of the department had been summoned to guard the river front. They lay at anchor just off shore, ready to turn their hose on the docks should the flames succeed in crossing the lumber yards to the water's edge.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the fire had died out almost entirely in Thirty-first Street. Some of the engines were shifted around to the other side of the ruined block, where, although it was evidently impossible to save the Colt place or the two tenements, it was without trouble that a water tower and five engines prevented the flames from crossing Thirty-second Street. At an early hour this morning the fire was still burning fiercely.

Chief Croker stated that it was the hottest fire he had seen in this city for years. He said the fire had burned with almost incalculable rapidity, and that within thirty minutes after the blaze was discovered the main building was a wreck, and nothing left but a portion of the walls. He said his men had been hampered by a scarcity of water, thus making a light pressure, but that no fire department in the world could have checked the flames that got such good headway in such incredibly short time in the big box factory.

The Chief estimates the damage at $1,250,000.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

By the time the firemen had complete control of the situation there had been not a few accidents to their apparatus and horses. In many places the hose along the streets had been burned through by cinders or trampled into useless pulp by the heavy wheels of engine carriages and trucks.

Each of these mishaps brought on delay, but the speed with which the men would get together and remedy a seemingly irremediable breakage was nothing short of wonderful. Once a horse, one that had belonged to Engine 21, stumbled and fell with such force that he had to be shot. Another was hurt, but not fatally, by a collision with a horsecar.

Of incidents there was no scarcity. Lined along the streets as far as the eye could see were police officers. There were 250 of them in all. They came from as far down town as the Fifth Street Station and as far up as that of East Fifty-first Street. Along First Avenue they were lined so closely together that there was hardly a yard of sidewalk space where you could not see their blue coats and brass buttons.

In the side streets, at the edges of the fire lines, they were massed across the roadways two or three deep, and often even such a formidable array was insufficient to keep back the excited crowds. Inside the lines were hundreds who wore fire badges, but these insignia were not always sure to procure a through passage, and during the most stirring period of the fire many of the wearers were hurled back without regard.

"Chief Croker won't have any kick this time," said one of the officers. "There are certainly enough of us here to-night."

At 10:30 Chief Croker descended from his roof headquarters to give some orders in person. Just as he was crossing Thirty-second Street toward where the last inflammable part of the Colt factory was sending up sparks and a dark of flame, and evidently not connected with either the Fire or Police Department, came bumping over the tangled mass of hose at the corner and almost ran full into him.

"What's this?" he cried.

On the box of the cab sat a driver in the uniform of the Willard Parker Hospital. He replied:

"We are in a hurry to get to the hospital. We've got a smallpox patient inside."

Just then the surgeon, who was in the cab with the patient, poked his head out and told the Chief that he was in a hurry to get down to the foot of East Sixteenth Street with his charge, and that he wanted to go through that way. He added that he had been allowed to pass the fire lines by the Police Captain on duty further up in Thirty-second Street.

"I don't care where you are going or, what you are or why. You can't go this way." The Chief was angry; his tone showed it.

Then the surgeon tried to argue. The Chief turned to a police officer and said:

"You turn the cab around and start it toward Second Avenue."

The officer hesitated. The Chief shouted: "Do you hear? Do as I tell you, and turn that cab the other way."

At last the policeman obeyed. But in turning the horse of the cab one of the main lines of hose was broken and caused considerable delay. The cab, however, was seen going toward Second Avenue, and the Chief continued his work, after saying a few uncomplimentary remarks about cabs that wouldn't do as they should.

It was learned after the incident occurred that the police officer was No. 2,201. He declined to give his name. One of his comrades said that he was the same man who had caused the recent controversy between Chief Croker and the Police Department, as a result of what happened during a fire in Walker Street.

On this occasion the Chief found fault with some officers, and finally ordered his men to turn the hose on them. It was said that No. 2,201 was the officer against whom the hose was turned and that afterward he was transferred from a down-town precinct to the Twenty-first.

One of the rescues incidental to the fire was that of Sarah McConnell, a woman who had given birth to a child in the afternoon. She lived on the third floor of one of the Thirty-first Street tenements which was destroyed. Her people started to take her out after the first explosion, but they learned that there was no danger at that time, and so she staid in the house. When the second explosion occurred her folks were not at home. Her calls were heard by Policeman Warner, who rushed up the stairs and carried her and her infant down in safety to the street, where she was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. When the officer rescued her the flames from the factory across the street had already begun to singe the window blinds of the tenement, and in a very few minutes afterward the whole building in which she lived was a mass of ruins.

Another rescue was that of John Morgan, whose home was in one of the tenements at First Avenue and Thirty-second Street. He is an invalid. A policeman, whose name could not be learned, carried him to the street from the third floor after his people had gone down and left him in their excitement. He was taken to Bellevue.

The great amount of hose that was damaged during the fire was a noticeable feature of the night's events. One fireman reported that he was guilty of the loss of not what it should have been, but that 1,000 yards of it were damaged in one way or another, and as fast as a piece became useless beyond repair it was thrown into a pile of ruined rubber.

These piles were all along the streets in the vicinity, and at first as they mounted large proportions they were carted away. The fact that, some said that the hose was of bad quality caused an unusual amount of talk, owing to the recent articles that have appeared relative to the way the Fire Department purchases its material.

THE AFTERNOON EXPLOSION.

Panic Among the Working People in the Various Factories.

The first explosion in the cigar factory took place shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Exactly what happened to cause the explosion is not known, but shortly after 2 o'clock, when Assistant Engineer Felix Schlood was in charge of the boilers, there was a deafening report which numbed all his faculties, he was hurled into the ashpit of his boilers, he saw the walls of the house coming down on him, and under the falling bricks and a deluge of water he lost his senses.

Standing at the corner of Thirtieth Street and First Avenue was Policeman Frank Sabulka. He was almost swept off his feet by the force of the explosion. Windows in houses all about fell crashing into the street, and a cloud of white steam rose from the court of the big factory. Sabulka ran down a box and pulled in an alarm. Then he telephoned for ambulances, and rushed again into the street the [illegible] people of the factory and [illegible] of other employes from other factories in the vicinity were rushing wildly into the [illegible]

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PATROLMAN DONOHUE DEFIES HEALTH BOARD

Bars Home Against Removal of His Son, Ill with Smallpox.

"Little Italy" Is Invaded by Policemen and Doctors—Many New Cases of the Disease.

One of the most exciting and at the same time pathetic episodes of the present smallpox epidemic in this city was witnessed yesterday at the home of Policeman Donohue of the Thirty-seventh Precinct, at 430 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, where the frantic parents, whose son Walter, aged eight, lay stricken with the disease, locked their house and for nearly seven hours resisted the attempts of the Health officials and a squad of policemen to effect the removal of the child to North Brother Island. It was only after Policeman Donohue had been notified by Chief Devery and Deputy Chief Cortwright that the house would be broken into that he gave in, and then the mother went to the smallpox hospital with her stricken child.

Donohue called on the Board of Health yesterday morning and begged that his son be allowed to remain at home. It was discovered on Wednesday night that the boy had the disease. It appears that he had been treated for six or seven days by a physician, who had diagnosed the disease as liver trouble. President Murphy, after a consultation with his colleagues, decided that no exception could be made in this case, and that the boy must at once be taken to North Brother Island. The policeman then asked if the mother could accompany her child to the island. It was decided, after a conference, to grant this request.

When the ambulance of the Board of Health arrived at the Donohue residence at noon the child's mother refused to allow the physicians to take the boy out of the house. Policeman Donohue was appealed to as an officer of the law, but, with tears streaming down his face, refused to interfere. Then a priest attached to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, located near by, went into the house and tried to persuade the mother to yield to reason, but she was deaf to his appeals.

The police of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were then appealed to, and a Roundsman with a squad of patrolmen was sent to the house. The Roundsman was refused admission. He quietly surrounded the house and nailed down the scuttles of the three adjoining houses, thereby preventing the boy being taken away. He then went to the Harlem Police Court and applied for a warrant. Magistrate Zeller refused it, asserting that the Board of Health had power to break into the house and remove the child. Chief Devery and Deputy Chief Cortwright were telephoned to and the Roundsman was instructed to notify Donohue that the house would be broken into unless the child were given up.

The distracted father then consulted with his wife, and finally notified his brother policemen that if a coach were brought to the house and his wife allowed to go with the child to North Brother Island, the boy would be given up. The Board of Health was notified, and at 7 o'clock last night mother and child were driven away in a coach. The streets in the vicinity of the house were blocked with crowds of neighbors, through which the police had difficulty in clearing a way for the carriage. Many of the women in the crowd were in tears.

The police of the Thirty-seventh Precinct Police Station will, in consequence of the exposure through Donohue, be vaccinated.

Every available physician under the supervision of the Board of Health was busy yesterday in the renewed battle with the smallpox epidemic in this city. The sudden discovery of nineteen new cases in the district of the upper east side known as "Little Italy," on Wednesday afternoon and night, has called for the most strenuous action on the part of the Board, and the district is being searched high and low for concealed cases of the disease. To add to the uneasiness is the fact that the residents of the district are nearly all laborers, and their families and the men who work in various sections of the city are likely to have carried the contagion broadcast.

"The state of affairs in that district," said Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham yesterday, "has been kept from the Health Department for some time, and it was only by accident that the first four cases reported were discovered. We at once sent out fifty physicians, each with a policeman, with orders to examine every person in the district. Children were found hidden in cupboards, closets, and under beds. In some cases fathers took their children under their arms and fled with them over roofs of houses to prevent them being taken to North Brother Island. The presence of policemen only saved the physicians from being attacked.

"Many of these cases have existed for some days, hidden away from fear of detection and isolation. No one knows the harm that has been done by these Italians. They have gone from infected houses to work everywhere; they have ridden in street cars, mingled with people, and may have spread the contagion broadcast. All I can add in this exigency is to say to every one: 'Get vaccinated.'"

It is believed that there are more cases in "Little Italy" than is generally supposed. The police say that yesterday they noticed many Italian women leaving their houses carrying suspicious looking bundles, which they believe were children.

Additional cases of the disease found yesterday afternoon were: Josiah Virgil, twenty-seven years old, of 62 West Forty-ninth Street; Louis Dranties, forty-six years old, of 335 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Mrs. Diomara Lostramboro, thirty-four years old, of 2,385 First Avenue; Joseph Sharia, twenty-five years old, of 1,416 Avenue A; James Louise, three years old, of 2,171 First Avenue, and James Noto, twenty-four years old, his wife Theresa, eighteen years old, of 2,171 First Avenue. The Noto woman took to the hospital her one-month-old baby.

Six cases were in the Bohemian district. His is the first case found in that section and the Board of Health physicians will make a search for additional cases.

Two additional cases were discovered last night. They are John Cassen, thirty-eight years old, of 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Moorde Cohen, thirty-eight years old, of 116 East Thirty-first Street.

Vaccination Order Resented.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 31.—There is trouble here over the order issued by the Board of Education compelling all children attending school to be vaccinated. Many parents strongly object to the order, and some refuse to allow their children to undergo the treatment. The board has issued imperative orders to the teachers not to permit children who have not been vaccinated to attend their classes.

FOUND TEXTS ON ENVELOPES.

Chicago Business Men Object to Biblical Extracts on Their Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Post Office authorities are looking for an enthusiastic preacher whose religious theories have occasioned them considerable trouble. A few days ago envelopes which had covered incoming letters were sent to Postmaster Gordon by local business men, with a vigorous remonstrance against the practice of stamping selections from the scriptures on mail matter by the Post Office. The texts were printed in fine type and stamped in purple ink on the envelope.

The manager of a large wholesale house wanted to know why the Post Office should be so interested in his salvation as to stamp texts on an envelope addressed to him.

An immediate investigation was made in the local office, but the religious enthusiast was not discovered in the ranks of Chicago postal employes. Some of the letters had come from the east, and the envelopes were transmitted through the usual channels to see if the enthusiast was not a railway postal clerk or an employe of the Boston, New York or Philadelphia office. All the clerks and carriers denied the impeachment.

Government Travelling Fusillades.

The Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is centrally located and easily reached by [illegible]

Help your digestion with a bottle of BALLANTINE'S BROWN STOUT.—Adv.

REVOLT ON THE TAX BILLS

Republicans Vote to Recommit Gov. Odell's Measures.

Alleged Combine Formed to Defeat or Amend Radically the Bills to Tax Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A combination of the Republican Senators from Greater New York with the Democrats has been formed, it is asserted here to-night, for the purpose of defeating, or at least radically amending, Gov. Odell's plan for the taxation of corporations.

When three of the measures approved by the Governor were reported in the Senate to-day by Chairman Krum of the Committee on Taxation, the Republican Senators from Greater New York all voted with the Democrats in support of a motion by Senator Grady to recommit them, and were joined by Senators Malby, Prime, and Wilcox, Republican Senators from up the State. The result was that Senator Grady's motion to recommit was carried.

Senator Grady's exact motion was to recommit, and that the motion to recommit lay on the table until Monday night, when it could be debated by the full Senate. So the bills have not yet been actually sent back to the committee. But the purpose of Senator Grady, which was to prevent the bills from going on the calendar without further consideration, was attained.

Senator Krum said he desired that the bills be reported and take their proper place on the calendar and not be referred back at the present time in their present shape. "I myself will at the proper time move to recommit them," he said.

Senator Grady replied: "I don't move this on my own account, but simply in consideration of the somewhat irregular meeting of the committee at which no Democratic member was present."

"No, that's not," said Senator Krum.

"It is so," reiterated Senator Grady. "The meeting was held at a different hour than that understood by the Democratic members. Messrs. Foley and Cullen were not there, and the bills should be recommitted until next week."

Senator Krum said the bills were in committee for eight days without any one asking for a hearing until yesterday. If no action had been taken in reporting the bills hearings would never have been asked for.

Senator Grady objected strongly to the advancement of the bills. He attacked Senator Krum's policy as being unwise and arrogant and that his desire was to be "the whole thing."

The impression made on nearly everybody by Senator Krum's remarks was that he was following the wishes of the Governor. He seemed to be endeavoring to make this as possible, without specifically stating it, his purpose evidently being to quell the insurrection which he saw threatening. But his plain intimations of the power which had influenced his course were ineffective. For boldness and audacity, Senator Grady declared, Senator Krum's treatment and actions rivaled anything he had ever experienced or seen. He objected to such unseeming practices.

Senator Ellis Lewis's request was no plan to "spring anything" on the minority or to treat it unfairly, and Senator Grady's statements were not arguments worthy of obtaining support of his motion.

The vote on Senator Grady's motion to recommit the bills was taken with ayes and nays, on Senator Krum's request. The first vote was on the Savings Bank bill motion and the second on the Insurance Company bill. The same motion was made on the bill taxing trust companies.

The detailed vote of the proposition to recommit the Savings Bank Tax bill was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahearn, Audett, Cullen, Davis, Donnelly, Ellis, Erwin, Ethelbert, Fuller, Grady, Heacock, Hill, Malby, Marshall, Martin, McCabe, Mills, Plunkitt, Prime, Ramsperger, Slater, Trainor, Wagner, Wilcox, Total, 22.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Armstrong, Brown, Cocks, Dunworth, Foster, Goodsell, Green, Husband, Humphrey, Krum, McEwan, McKinney, Raines, Russell, Stranahan, Thornton, White, Wiley, Willard. Total, 20.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Brackett, Foley, McCarren, Sherwood, Stewart, Sullivan.

On the Insurance Company Tax bill the motion to recommit was carried by 21 to 20, the majority being the votes of Messrs. Plunkitt and Slater, and the minority those of Messrs. Ambler, Cocks, and White. Senator Plunkitt voted with the minority.

The vote to recommit the Trust Company Tax bill was 22 to 21, the detailed vote being the same as on the Savings Bank bill, except that Senator Davis voted with the minority.

Republicans who either voted for Senator Grady's motion or who did not vote were Messrs. Audett, Elsberg, Fuller, Hill, Malby, Marshall, Mills, Prime, Slater, and Wilcox.

In explanation of their action in voting with the Democrats against accepting the report on the tax bills, the Greater New York Senators said they had so voted because hearings on the bills had been demanded by interests which were affected by them, and they thought these hearings should be given before the bills were given a place on the Senate calendar. As to their probable course on the bills in the future they refused to commit themselves.

Members of the Assembly who are in the counties are usually reticent as to what their action would be on the tax bills. Chairman Lewis of the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment is evidently better posted as to the feeling of the Greater New York members on the bills than Senator Krum appears to have been, and will not court a defeat similar to that with which Senator Krum met today. Mr. Lewis has set a day for a hearing on the tax bills. He said to-day that every interest affected by the bills would have an opportunity to present objections, and that none of the bills would be reported to the Assembly until all the objections raised had been properly considered.

The position of the various tax bills proposed by the Governor, as follows:

Bill to tax insurance companies, on order of reconmittal to Senate Committee on Taxation of the Senate, subject to debate on Monday night, set down for hearing before the Taxation Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday next.

Bill to tax national banks, on order of recommittal to Senate Committee on Taxation, of the Senate, subject to debate on Monday night, set down for hearing before the Taxation Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday next.

Bill to tax national banks and other banking companies other than savings banks on Committee on Taxation in Senate and Assembly, subject to hearing.

Bill to tax corporations generally, in the Assembly and Senate Committee on Taxation. No hearing on the bill has been asked for.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Taxation will give a hearing on the Savings Bank bill on Tuesday next. A committee from the New York Clearing House consisting of George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, will appear to oppose it.

GOV. ODELL MUCH WORRIED.

Will Confer with Senator Platt To-day, It Is Said, on the Tax Bills.

According to politicians who returned from Albany last night, Gov. Odell is worried concerning the fate of the measures providing for the taxation of banks, insurance and trust companies.

Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, it is said, will have a conference to-day on these matters to outline a plan to bring the recalcitrant Republican Senators into line. The Governor would not discuss the matter last night.

Senator Platt is back from Washington. The condition of Mrs. Platt is unchanged, and the Senator will remain here until Sunday.

KANSAS CITY THEATRE BURNED.

Coates Opera House a Complete Loss—"L'Aiglon" Was Booked for Monday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Fire late to-night destroyed the Coates Opera House, the principal theatre of Kansas City, situated at Tenth Street and Broadway, and occupying a detached building. Walker Whiteside and his company were playing "Heart and Sword" in the house, and had just concluded the evening performance, when some of the actors discovered that the building was afire, the flames enveloping the whole rear part of the theatre in a few moments. The company lost their wardrobes and scenery, being obliged to flee from their dressing roms.

The firemen were helpless to check the flames, and directed their chief attention to the Coates Hotel, diagonally across the street, the largest hotel in the city. Wind blew great showers of cinders upon the hotel. The guests were notified of their danger, and some left the house, but it was not damaged.

At 12:15 o'clock the theatre block was a total wreck, but still blazing. No one was injured. The audience had left the theatre only five minutes before the fire was discovered. The building was valued at between $125,000 and $150,000, but was insured for much less. It was one of the oldest and best known theatres in the West.

Bernhardt and Coquelin were to have played "L'Aiglon" in the theatre next Monday night, and there was an extraordinary sale of seats to-day, hundreds of people having stood in line all night to be ready when the box office opened this morning. The house was "sold out" in a few minutes.

BIG STEEL COMBINE FORMING.

Chicago Man Says All Important Companies Are Arranging a Consolidation Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—That negotiations for a gigantic consolidation of the important steel interests of the country are well advanced, practically settled, in fact, is positively stated by a local authority of prominence in the financial world. The understanding is that the deal includes Carnegie and takes in all the big steel companies.

All the prominent members of the managements of the different steel companies are heavily long of steel stocks, John W. Gates being the last to load up. He and his following have been very heavy buyers of American Steel and Wire and other steel stocks during the past four days, and are supposed to have taken on 40,000 shares. Even Republic Steel officers have bought their stock. As for the insiders of the Federal and Moore Steel companies, they are known to have the stocks of their companies well in hand, having accumulated long lines of them at lower prices.

Some announcements regarding the deal are expected early next month. Nothing can be said as to the details at this time, but the great deal has been working under cover for a long time, just as J. P. Morgan's railroad deals were. Mr. Morgan will be an important factor in this steel deal, it is understood. It is the fact, as stated here recently, that there have been no misunderstandings among the important steel interests for six months. All the recent reports have been manufactured for the purpose of giving an excuse for the conference of big steel men now on in New York. Instead of settling wars in the steel trade, these men have been negotiating to settle the terms of a consolidation.

It is a fact that the day the Carnegie interests announced they would build a $12,000,000 tube plant with which to fight the National Tube Company there was the most perfect understanding between the Carnegie and National Tube people, and this understanding had existed a long while. Yet the officials of the companies encouraged the public to believe that there was really some truth in the inspired story, and the same was true with regard to the report of Carnegie against the American Sheet Steel and other companies.

It was one of the biggest men in the Steel and Wire Company who gave out the tip that the Federal Steel Company was going to build a $10,000,000 structural steel and iron plant at South Chicago for the purpose of fighting Carnegie.

In other words, there has been a sort of conspiracy on among steel men to lead the public into a belief that there was a great deal of strife in the steel trade, whereas the positive fact was and is that there is absolutely no friction.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA PIPE LINE.

Completed from the Oilfields to Tidewater—Will Fight the Standard Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—After a hard fight of many years duration the first successful competition to the Standard Oil Company's pipe line has been completed. The new line, which is the United States Pipe Line is now finished from the oil fields of McKean County to tidewater in Delaware Bay. The final connection was made to-day about twenty miles west of this city, whereby a direct line of 380 miles from Bradford, the northwestern terminus, to Marcus Hook, the southeastern terminal, is ready for business.

There are double pipes laid along the entire line, one for crude and the other for refined oil. The pipes have a capacity of 20,000 barrels per day, and the management of the company state that oil will be shipped by Feb. 15. The new company has a complete chain of rights of way from Bradford to Marcus Hook, and all damage and other claims have been settled.

At Marcus Hook, which is just this side of the Delaware State boundary line, the company has in readiness a refining plant, a pier 600 feet long and 60 feet broad, and a number of tanks, each having a capacity of 35,000 barrels. The company, which has a capital fully paid in by the independent oil producers, is going to make a strong fight for the trade in foreign countries. It has secured shipping facilities in four of the most important ports of Europe. A complete fleet of tank steamers of the most modern type is in readiness to take shipments of oil abroad.

The new pipe line is well equipped, the last 200 miles being so constructed that the flow of oil will be by gravitation. The last pumping station is on the mountains near Williamsport, whence there is a direct route running about twenty miles west of this city to Marcus Hook. The eastern terminus is at the point where the general offices are located.

Within the coming ten days many clerks and laborers will take up their abode at Marcus Hook, Penn., which is enjoying quite a boom in consequence of the completion of the plant. The entire line being within the confines of Pennsylvania the protection offered by the laws are such that the pipe concern cannot be prevented from conducting business now that the line is complete and all the rights of way have been legally obtained. The wealthy independent operators of Western Pennsylvania are at the head of the pipe concern, and they assert that they are determined to operate it in opposition to the Standard Oil Company, and cannot be bought out or driven out of the business.

Speeding of Block Signals.

"The New York Central has, firstly, the interlocking system superadded to this, secondly, the union of the lock and block system (Sykes's)."—Extract from an address of Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

WARSHIPS GATHER TO SALUTE QUEEN'S BODY

Great Fleet of Vessels at Anchor in the Solent.

GERMANS IN PLACE OF HONOR

Prince Henry's Squadron at

...ard, in company with the Princesses, ... the Princes not desiring to ride shall not participate in the procession, but will ... by a shorter route to Paddington Station and await the arrival of the procession there.

The following is the official order of the procession from Osborne House to Cowes today:

At 1:45 P. M. on Friday the coffin will be borne from Osborne House by Her Majesty's Highlanders and will be placed on a gun carriage. The Queen's Company of the Grenadier Guards, with the Queen's colors, will be drawn up facing the entrance, will present arms, and will then wheel about and open outward, forming a double rank, through which the gun carriage will pass. This escort will march on each side of the coffin, outside of the Equerries.

The Households of her late Majesty and of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and of the other members of the royal family will be formed up in the space outside the entrance and will follow in the procession after the members of the royal family.

Massed bands will be formed upon the carriage drive and will move off as soon as the gun carriage reaches the carriage drive. The military officers, royal servants, and tenants of the Osborne estate will be formed up, eight abreast, in the carriage drive. The Queen's Pipers will take their place immediately in front of the gun carriage and will play from the house to the Queen's Gate. The procession will then move out in the following order:

Mounted Grooms,
the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern District,
a detachment of the Hampshire Carabiniers,
the Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight and Staff of the Southern District,
the Staff of the Commander in Chief at Portsmouth,
the General Commanding the Southern District,
the Naval Commander in Chief,
Massed Bands and Drums of the Royal Marine Artillery
and of the
Royal Marine Light Infantry, who will continuously playing a Funeral March as soon as they pass out of the Queen's Gate,
the Queen's Highlanders,
the Queen's Pipers,

THE GUN CARRIAGE,

drawn by eight horses and preceded and followed by her late Majesty's Equerries and Aides-de-Camp, escorted by the Queen's Company of Grenadier Guards,
with the coffin.

King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Charles of Denmark, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, Princess Beatrice, (Princess Henry of Battenberg,) the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Charles of Denmark.
Her late Majesty's Ladies-in-Waiting,
her late Majesty's Household,
the Household of the King,
the Household of the Queen,
the Household of Emperor William,
the Household of the Royal Family,
Military Officers, (eight abreast,)
the Royal Servants and Tenants.

The roadway from the gate to the pier will be lined with troops in close order. The troops will remain in position until the minute guns from the pier commence to fire.

When the gun carriage being drawn up at the pier the coffin will be removed from the gun carriage to the royal yacht Alberta by seamen from the royal yachts, in full dress, with red-striped overalls.

The pipers will be in review order, with rolled greatcoats, haversacks, and water bottles.

The programme of the Earl Marshal does not deal with the Windsor ceremony, in connection with which much still remains to be done. The Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal) and his staff have been extremely busy. The Department of the Master of the Horse (Duke of Portland) is also busily occupied, and the Duke and his subordinates have been working early and late to get everything in readiness. So determined are they to have no hitch that they have decided upon still another rehearsal of the procession, using the actual gun carriage. This rehearsal will carefully settle all points of halting and other details.

At the last meeting the Earl Marshal issued further instructions. These announce that the hour for the ceremony at St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, has been changed from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., and give directions regarding the special trains. The Duke's statement also says:

"The Earl Marshal regrets extremely that, owing to the enormous number of applications and the pressure of time, it has not found impossible to reply to many communications."

PREPARATIONS IN LONDON.

Stands Being Put Up Everywhere Along the Route of the Procession—Big Prices for Seats.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The occupants of the houses along the route of Saturday's procession have at present done little in the way of displaying draperies or other signs of mourning. In Buckingham Palace Road, where a crowd of idlers stood yesterday in front of the entrance to the royal stables, taking keen interest in the constant going and coming of royal carriages, some shops are tastefully draped with purple and black, purple and white, or purple and silver. Almost every store advertises seats to let. Wherever a few feet of space are available stands are in course of erection. Preparations are everywhere being made to cover the stands with purple cloth, and this will go a long way toward giving the effect of general mourning.

Stands are being erected close to St. James's Palace, which, when filled, will hide the Palace from the Mall. Even on the outbuildings of the palace, on the balcony where King Edward's accession was proclaimed, and in the gardens of Marlborough House similar provisions for spectators are being made. The sidewalks of St. James's Street were almost impassable yesterday, as carpenters and joiners everywhere where building stands and shoring up balconies.

The same condition of things prevailed in Piccadilly. Seating accommodation is being prepared in every possible nook from Hyde Park Corner to the balcony of Apsley House. Lamp posts and refuges in the middle of roadways are being removed.

In the Edgeware Road and thence to Paddington were the liveliest scenes of all last evening. The entire population of the district and suburbs seemed to have congregated in search of accommodation, and trafficking in seats went on in the street, which gave it the appearance of a fair market. Hardly a house but was being let out, and fancy prices were easily obtainable for seats on uncomfortable stands and on the smallest balconies.

Connaught Row is lined on both sides with stands erected in the gardens, and people eagerly pay £5 or £7 for seats on them, while windows of the houses in the rear of the stands, with trees between them and the roadway, are considered cheap at £30.

Yesterday the railway company began the erection at Victoria Station of the pavilion in which King Edward will receive the various foreign representatives while waiting for the removal of the coffin from the train to the gun carriage.

The pavilion is to be a beautiful structure, forty feet long, fifteen feet high, and eleven feet wide. It will be exquisitely draped outside with purple cloth and white silk embroidery, and inside with royal purple and white satin, the roof being striped alternately with silver and purple tapestry. Panels representing the favorite homes of Queen Victoria enrich the walls.

A marble bust of the Queen on a massive pedestal is in the centre of the pavilion. The carpet is a scarlet-colored antique Persian one. Clusters of electric lights resembling flaming candles are in the corners and suspended from the ceiling. The chairs are of the period of Louis XVI. and are covered with Aubusson tapestries.

MORE ROYAL TIES ARRIVE.

List of the Royal Mourners and Foreign Special Missions.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A special train yesterday morning brought to Charing Cross Station a number of members of Continental royal families. Among those who arrived were the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, Prince John George of Saxony, the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg, Prince Waldeck-Pyrmont, and the Prince and Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, and their respective suites. They were conducted in royal carriages to Buckingham Palace and the various hotels.

The members of the German Embassy met the Princes from Germany, but none of the members of the British royal family was present at the station. King Edward was, however, represented at the station by Col. Campbell, one of his Grooms-in-Waiting.

The later arrivals included the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the King of Wurtemberg, and Prince Mahomed Ali. Their respective embassies or legations and representatives of King Edward met the visitors and conducted them to their places of residence.

The Crown Prince of Roumania and the Crown Prince of Denmark arrived late in the evening. The French, Turkish, and Bulgarian special envoys have also reached London.

The Czarowitch and one or two other distinguished persons, who are now crossing the Channel to England, will complete the list of foreign guests.

The following is the list of royal mourners and foreign special missions with those deputed to attend them during their sojourn in England:

The Duke and Duchess of Aosta, Major Gen. Slade.
Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Major Gen. Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis.
Prince Arnulf of Bavaria, Col. Wardrop.
The King of the Belgians, Earl Howe and Col. D. Browne.
Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, the Hon. H. Stonor.
The Bulgarian Mission.
The Regent of Coburg.
Prince Philip of Coburg.
The Crown Prince of Denmark, Col. Sir Robert N. Kingscote.
Prince Ibrahim of Egypt, Col. Douglas Dawson.
The French Mission.
King George of Greece, the Earl of Sandford.
The Prince of Hohenzollern, Lieut. Col. A. Colling.
The Grand Duke of Hesse, Lord William Cecil.
Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.
Prince Von Hohenlohe-Langenbourg.
Duke Adolphus Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
The Netherlands Mission, Col. A. Court.
Prince Henry of Prussia, Admiral Sir John E. Commerell.
King Charles of Portugal, the Earl of Denbigh, and Col. J. Clerk.
The Crown Prince of Roumania, H. Weest.
Prince Henry of Reuss.
The Czarevitch, Lord Suffield.
The Duke of Sparta, Capt. the Hon. S. Fortescue.
The Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, the Hon. D. Cuffe.
Prince John George of Saxony, Capt. W. P. Campbell.
The Prince of Saxe-Altenburg, the Hon. A. Fitzclarence.
The Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.
The Crown Prince of Siam.
The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, Col. Brocklehurst.
The Prince and Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Hon. A. Oreville.
The Turkish Mission, Major Barnardistone.
The Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the Hon. A. Hay.
Duke Albert of Wurtemberg, Capt. M. Drummond.

The Daily News this morning editorially urges that an endeavor should be made to utilize the presence in England of numerous sovereigns and representatives of European States, on an occasion when the whole world is mourning the death of a peace-loving Queen, to secure the cessation of the "unhappy war in South Africa."

ARRANGEMENTS AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—At the funeral service over the body of Queen Victoria at Windsor few beyond the actual members of the family will see much after the procession has entered St. George's Chapel, which will be divided by a carved screen, back of which the services will be conducted, invisible to most of the non-royal invited guests on the other side.

Wreaths have been arriving so unceasingly that it was found necessary yesterday afternoon to exclude visitors from the Dean's cloisters, where the wreaths are being displayed, as the increasing inflow of visitors interfered with the work of unpacking and arranging the tributes.

Lady Henry Somerset sent a beautiful wreath bearing the inscription: "On behalf of half-a million temperance women." The Dominion of Canada sent an enormous wreath of camellias and lilies of the valley with eight bows, signifying States.

The following will remain at Windsor Castle from Saturday till Monday:

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick William, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duchess of Albany, and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark.

Extensive arrangements have been made to entertain guests at Windsor Castle. Some fifty to sixty of the guests of the royal family will lunch in the large dining room. About 500 will be entertained in St. George's Hall and in the castle banqueting room.

WREATH FROM MR. McKINLEY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The United States Embassy will send to Windsor three magnificent floral pieces—wreaths from President McKinley and Mrs. Garfield, and a cross from United States Ambassador Choate.

The President's wreath is eight feet in diameter, of white camellias, arums, lilies of the valley, tulips, and roses, with a cluster of mauve orchids in the centre. Mr. Choate's cross is of the same flowers. Mrs. Garfield's wreath is composed of arums, neapolitan violets, and greenery.

DUKE OF CORNWALL BETTER.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Duke of Cornwall and York continues to improve.

Queen Alexandra pays frequent visits to the sick room of her son. Although the Duke has undoubtedly had a severe attack of German measles and considerable fever at night, it is expected that he will be convalescent in a week. The Duchess of Cornwall and York will return to Osborne to nurse him immediately after the funeral of Queen Victoria.

In view of the Duke being unable to attend the funeral, his eldest son will, it is expected, take the place in the procession originally allotted to the heir apparent.

KING TO OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Splendid Ceremonial Will Mark His Visit to the House of Lords on Feb. 14.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is officially announced that King Edward has definitely decided to open Parliament in person Feb 14.

Although the ceremonial itself is a simple one, the opening of Parliament by the ruler of the United Kingdom is a spectacle only second in picturesqueness to a coronation. It was one of the alleged causes of complaint against Queen Victoria that she did not give Londoners the opportunity of seeing this splendid pageant. She only on one occasion after the death of the Prince Consort consented to open Parliament, and then but in "semi-state."

The King will proceed from his residence to the Houses of Parliament in the magnificent gilt state coach, weighing three tons, which was made in Queen Anne's time, and is as much beyond the Lord Mayor's state coach in gorgeousness as that is beyond the ordinary private carriage. His Majesty will be received by the great officials of the kingdom at the entrance to the House of Lords. He will be in his regal robes, his crown being carried before him. He will take his place on the throne, all the peers being in their robes. The Queen Consort will sit on his right and the Heir Apparent on his left. The Speaker and members of the House of Commons will be assembled at the bar of the House. His Majesty will then be "in direct communication with the three estates of the realm, assembled in the same chamber."

His Majesty will read his speech himself, and it is almost certain to be a pronouncement of great importance—of far more weight than the ordinary King's speech at the opening of Parliament. Then he will withdraw amid equal ceremony to that which marked his entrance. The galleries of the house will be full of peeresses and diplomats, all in the richest costumes, and even after the King's departure, the scene will be a picturesque one, because the speeches of the proposer and seconder of the address in reply will be made, and other ceremonies of more elaborateness than on the ordinary first day of a Parliamentary term will be gone through.

THE KING'S MANNER CHANGED.

He Has Become Very Grave Since Queen Victoria's Death—Expectations by Society.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Members of King Edward's suite tell their friends that his Majesty appears overwhelmed by the sense of the responsibilities of Kingship. Whereas, formerly he was genial, but exacting and irritable regarding official matters, he has become profoundly grave and exceedingly considerate to those about him in small as well as in important matters. He has worked many hours daily since Queen Victoria's death, disposing of two or three weeks' arrears of public business which she had not been able to attend to.

Society expects that King Edward will make St. James' the most brilliant Court of Europe, hold night drawing rooms instead of the somewhat dreary afternoon functions of the past quarter of a century, and provide refreshments instead of leaving the guests to eat sandwiches in their carriages under the eyes of the crowd. Those who have been presented to Queen Victoria will be entitled to attend King Edward's drawing rooms, after submitting their names to the Lord Chamberlain.

It is hoped that the King will revive the custom of the monarch visiting the castles of nobility, and also revive the holding of drawing rooms at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. Whether he will adopt the prerogative of kissing the cheeks of the ladies presented, which prerogative is followed by the Viceroy of India and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is one of the topics of society gossip.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

British Ambassador at Berlin Called Suddenly Home—Regiment Named After Queen Victoria.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The British Ambassador here, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, has suddenly gone to England in obedience to a telegraphic order. It is believed here that the Ambassador's departure has political significance.

By order of Emperor William the flags on all public buildings will be half-masted on the day of the funeral of Queen Victoria.

The Cabinet has decreed that the First Dragoon Guard Regiment shall henceforth be named the Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland Regiment.

EXCHANGES RETURN THANKS.

The action of the New York Stock Exchange in deciding to suspend business tomorrow as a mark of respect to Queen Victoria has evoked this message from the President of the London Stock Exchange to President Keppler of the New York Stock Exchange:

On behalf of the Stock Exchange, I beg to express our sincere appreciation of the deep sympathy of your Exchange with the great grief of this nation, expressed by your resolution to close on Saturday.

J. K. J. HICHENS, Chairman.

The Produce Exchange received messages of thanks from the London and Liverpool Exchanges in appreciation of its decision to close.

Maritime Exchange to Close.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York yesterday afternoon it was decided to order the Maritime Exchange closed for business to-morrow, out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

Empress Frederick Much Better.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns that Dowager Empress Frederick is so much improved that it is not unlikely that she may live for years.

A POSSIBLE CUDAHY CLUE.

Arrest in Cincinnati Leads to Discovery of a Letter Addressed to Mrs. Cudahy.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The arrest of Dr. Ada Sheehan Horman, her husband, and her son, Clyde Sheehan, here to-day on a charge of trying to secure money by extortion and threats has led to the discovery of a letter in Mrs. Horman's room which is said to be in the same handwriting as the "Eloise T." letters sent to Mrs. Cudahy in Omaha offering to reveal the kidnapper of Eddie Cudahy for money. The letter found to-day reads as follows:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 29.

"Mrs. A. E. Cudahy, Omaha, Neb.

"Dear Madam: I am going to write to you as woman to woman. First, you saw our hand; second, you will be warned this eve of what is in store if we are not satisfied that we are safe.

"Now, I wrote to your husband on Sunday last and stated our terms as to what we wanted, or what I wanted. First, if you agree to the terms named in that letter and this one, I can give you my word that your children will be safe for all time to come. And I hope and trust we may come to terms and settle this matter once and for all.

"Now, as I told Mr. Cudahy in my letter to him, for a monetary consideration, named herein later, we will put you in possession of absolute proof that will convict the abductors of your son and will secure the safety of your loved daughter. You can never get these proofs any other way. They are letters that passed between the principals of this affair, relative to it, and other proofs that will surprise you.

"Now, my terms, as I told Mr. Cudahy, are $5,000, as follows: One thousand dollars in $100 bills, $1,000 in $50, $2,000 in $20, $1,000 in $10, this to be sent by express to a well-known business man whom I will designate. Also, will send you an order to send him, he to deliver the money without any question upon presentation of duplicate order. Then I want fifty-six hours to arrange things and change the bills. At the end of that time an American District Telegraph messenger will deliver you all the proof you require.

"Second, no detectives or police to either follow or watch this messenger under any circumstances, for, although you might get him, you would get no information, for he knows nothing about anything."

The arrest of Mrs. Horman, her son, and her husband, who is also a doctor, was made by United States Deputy Marshals on a charge of attempting to blackmail Howard Douglass, a leading attorney, Past Supreme Chancellor of the World of the Knights of Pythias; his wife, and Dr. Crank, his family physician.

Dr. Horman has been for twenty-five years confidential secretary and office man for Mr. Douglass, and is a fellow-member in the same castle of the Knights of Pythias. The form of blackmail alleged to have been attempted was the sending of anonymous letters to Mr. and Mrs. Douglass and to Dr. Crank, demanding money for the suppression of alleged information which the writers, it is charged, said would ruin them if made public. Money to the amount of $7,000 was demanded.

The letters were placed in the hands of Post Office Inspectors, who decided that suspicion pointed to Horman. Marked postage stamps were placed in his desk, and when the Inspectors declared that these stamps were found on later letters the arrests were made. The prisoners were brought before United States Commissioner Adler for a preliminary hearing.

MILES McDONNELL INDICTED.

Miles McDonnell, who killed George Price and wounded Edward Courtney and two other men in a saloon brawl in the Onawa Café, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on Dec. 28 last, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. Subsequently he was arrested at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street by Detective Sergeant Cuff and locked up in Police Headquarters.

The shooting of Price and Courtney occurred, McDonnell declares, as a result of an organized attempt to do him up. Commissioner Bleakie held McDonnell in $5,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury in $5,000 bail for the death of Price. The Coroner's Jury stood eight to four for releasing him. McDonnell subsequently arraigned in the Harlem Police Court charged with feloniously assaulting Courtney was also held in $5,000 bail by the action of the Grand Jury. Bail in both sums was given, and McDonnell was at liberty until apprehended last night.

THE RESTAURADOR IN PERIL.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 31.—The Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, formerly the Atalanta, George J. Gould's yacht, which left Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24 for La Guayra, Venezuela, arrived here to-day. Her commander reports that the gunboat struck a fearful gale off Bermuda last Sunday. This continued for three days. Coal and water were exhausted, and the mahogany deckwork was burned as fuel. The waves ran mountain high. The boats were stove in and the jibboom, bowsprit, and spare spars were lost.

For forty-eight hours Capt. Merithew was on the bridge. Finally the bunker floors were burned, but this scarcely served to keep up steam, and the last available fuel had gone into the furnace when the Restaurador sighted El Morro. Capt. Merithew had to burn his last barrel of pork to get the gunboat into port, and he was unable to stop to pick up a pilot.

The Restaurador, however, suffered no serious injury. The necessary repairs can be made in a week, and the gunboat will then proceed for La Guayra.

According to a dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico yesterday, it was then reported there that the Restaurador, en route from Brooklyn, was under orders from President Castro of Venezuela to intercept in the Caribbean Sea the alleged Andrade filibustering expedition.

TO BUY TELEGRAPH LINES.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 31.—The Dominion Government will propose to Parliament on an early date the purchase of the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph lines, also the lines of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, and operate the whole as a part of the Post Office work, just as is done in Great Britain. The purchase money is calculated to reach $25,000,000 or over, for as the two concerns duplicate in almost all centres of the Dominion, the Government can count on reducing working expenses by almost one-half.

The legislation will provide for one of the chief officers of the British Government service acting as arbitrator in case of differences as to prices. Under all circumstances the shareholders will be amply protected. The chief inducement for the proposal is to secure a British and Colonial Government line round the world, and the scheme will be greatly favored in Britain.

Fire Devastates North Dakota Town.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 31.—The entire business portion of Abercrombie is reported destroyed by fire. Telegraph and telephone wires are down from that end.

MR. COLER EXPOSES MR. MARKS'S METHODS

Documents Tell How the Agent Sold Fire Department Supplies.

Marks Bought Goods at One Price and the Firms Billed Them at an Advance, City Officials Declare.

The methods by which "Agent" William L. Marks, the close personal friend of Fire Commissioner Scannell, has obtained a practical monopoly of the business of supplying engines, trucks, hose, and other supplies to the Fire Department, was made plain yesterday. The records of Controller Coler's office and official documents and affidavits lay bare the scheme in every detail.

One feature shows how a firm which had been supplying the Fire Department for thirty years with rubber hose was approached by "Agent" Marks, who said that the company was not getting any business under the present administration of the Fire Department because "You go about it in the wrong way." The right way, according to "Agent" Marks, was to pay him 20 per cent. commission on all supplies sold to the department. The firm refused, and never received another contract.

The other side of the business is shown by agreements on file in Controller Coler's office. They are between the American Engine Company and the La France Engine Company and "Agent" Marks, by which Marks was to receive 20 per cent. on all fire apparatus supplied the city. These two companies became afterward the International Fire Engine Company, and with "Agent" Marks as the New York representative every order for fire apparatus goes to the "combination."

Another field in which "Agent" Marks is said to have been active is that of supplying cloth for uniforms for firemen. Mr. Marks denied yesterday that "he was in that line," but it was said by the firemen stationed at a dozen engine houses that the cloth in nearly all the uniforms furnished to the Fire Department came from Mr. Marks, "the Commissioner's friend," as one fireman stated.

The record of a statement alleged to have been made by H. C. Corson, Vice President of the B. F. Goodrich Company, to two experts of the Finance Department, is on file in Controller Coler's office. According to the city officials, Mr. Corson admitted that the B. F. Goodrich Company had an agreement with "Agent" Marks by which it sold to him 2½-inch rubber hose at 75 cents per foot. It was sold to the city for $1 a foot, and the bills were made out and sent through official channels on the billheads of the B. F. Goodrich Company. When the bills were paid the 25 cents extra on each foot of hose was turned over to Marks. There was also an agreement with Marks by which the B. F. Goodrich Company was to obtain any supplies Marks directed them to purchase, and for their trouble the company was to receive 5 per cent. commission. "Agent" Marks was then to notify the company for how much the goods should be billed to the city, all over the original cost and the 5 per cent. purchasing commission was by agreement to go to Mr. Marks as his profit. In his statement Mr. Corson is alleged to have said:

"I do not know any reason why the B. F. Goodrich Company could not sell directly to the city at the same price it sells to Marks."

This fact was exactly what the experts of Controller Coler's office wanted to establish. After the statement was secured and verified by two witnesses Mr. Corson denied making the statement attributed to him.

A. Spadone, President of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, said yesterday:

"Marks came into my office eighteen months ago. I had never seen him before. He said: 'You are not doing business with the Fire Department any more. You are not selling them your hose.' I replied that I had sent in several bids, but that they had been thrown out. 'You have not been thrown out,' said Marks, 'because your goods are well-known and are liked there, but you go about it in the wrong way. I am handling a large amount of Fire Department business, and can sell your goods if you will make me your agent and pay satisfactory commissions.'

"'But commission—did Mr. Marks want?' was asked.

"That information I am not going to give out. But if the Grand Jury wants me to testify I will tell all about the business. Marks said if I made him my agent he could easily sell my goods. I told Marks that's what I had never done business that way, and he said if I changed my mind to let him know. We tried time after time after this to do business with the Fire Department, but we got no contracts."

Mr. Spadone has sold goods to the Fire Department for thirty years.

When "Agent" Marks was seen yesterday he refused to discuss the interview he had with Mr. Spadone. He said that the Controller's office had been examining into the matter of Fire Department supplies since July, 1899, and that during all this time they only found excess charges of $400.

"I think that is a pretty good business showing," said Mr. Marks.

Mr. Marks said that he had made the contracts with the La France Company and the American Engine Company on a basis of 20 per cent. commission for engines furnished the city. At the time the contracts were made with Marks these companies were rivals for the business of the city of New York.

"Is it true that you are furnishing clothing to the firemen?" was asked.

"No, that is not in my line," was the reply.

A peculiar fact shown by the two contracts signed by William L. Marks, both executed on March 8, 1899, is to run until Jan. 1, 1902. A clause in each contract that Marks "guarantees that he will be diligent and use his best endeavors to obtain for the party of the first part the sale of a portion of all the steam fire engines purchased by the City of New York."

The engine companies agreed to make their own proposals and collect their own bills, and within ten days after the execution of a contract pay to "Agent" Marks his commissions.

NO VIOLATION OF BUILDING LAW.

Property on Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Legally Erected.

There was a hearing yesterday in Brooklyn in the matter of the alleged violation of the building laws by the owner of a row of tenements on Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. The Building Department officials had asserted that W. Bayard Cutting was the owner of the buildings, but at yesterday's meeting it developed that Mr. Cutting did not own them.

Frank H. Bergen of the Railway and Terminal Company, owner of the property, showed yesterday, however, that there had been no violation of the law.

TROLLEYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Several Companies Plan to Materially Extend Their Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Francis D. Newton, Charles F. Choate, Jr., and Charles L. Fairbanks, Selectmen of Southborough, have voted to extend the time of completion of the Southborough link of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway to Jan. 1, 1902. The railroad company guarantees a five-cent fare between Marlborough and Southborough.

This completes one more link in the system of through trolleys between Boston and Worcester, and leaves only the Wellesley and Newton locations to be secured. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in getting the Wellesley location, and a public hearing will be held in Newton next week, at which the applications of the Newton and Boston and Boston and Worcester Street Railways for locations on Boylston Street, in Newton, will be considered.

Two petitions presented to the Legislature to-day by the Southbridge and Sturbridge Street Railway ask the right to build extensions of that railway the coming season from Dresdale to Brimfield, and Webster, extending the company's lines in two directions, so that there will be established a direct connection by trolley between Worcester and Hartford. Worcester will be the eastern terminus of these lines. If the petitions are granted, the Southbridge and Sturbridge Road will commence work at once, so that there will be a continuous trolley line between Boston and Hartford by the end of this year.

FIRE WIPES OUT AN EAST SIDE BLOCK

Continued from Page 1.

Women were screaming and crying and fainting and laughing hysterically, their clothes in many cases torn from their bodies in shreds.

Schulka rushed into the inner court, where was the boiler house—a mere brick pile. The ninety-foot chimney still stood, but it was cracked from bottom to top and threatened every moment to come down. Schulka again ran into the street and rang up the Building Department people to send men to take charge of the tottering chimney, which, if it fell, might land on the roofs of a half block of tenements on First Avenue between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets.

Meanwhile the firemen had arrived and dragged out Schoeffel and two firemen, Emil Beschel and Joseph Speidler, both of whom seemed badly hurt. Ambulances were in waiting at the door, and the men were removed to Bellevue Hospital. Other ambulances had arrived, and the surgeons were at work in the street bandaging wounds and sewing cuts. The main office of the company, at the corner of Thirty-first Street, was transformed into a temporary hospital, and lint and bandages and iodoform were applied to the fainting and unnerved women.

The factories in the neighborhood contain hundreds of women and men workers. These suffered no less from fright than did the employes of the box factory itself. Policeman Francis J. Waters, who had been standing at his post at Thirty-second Street and First Avenue, on hearing the explosion, ran to an alarm box and yanked the lever.

At 404, 406, and 408 East Thirty-second Street is another six-story factory building, occupied by J. B. Colt Company, acetylene gas generators, and also by Miller, Duprull & Peters, cigar mold manufacturers. Women, cut and bleeding and half-crazed, rushed out of this building to the sidewalk, which was covered with an inch of chipped and powdered glass. Further calls brought another half dozen ambulances from Bellevue, and Thirty-second Street was, in turn, transformed into a camp hospital.

What prevented a serious conflagration following the explosion was the fall of a water tank containing 7,500 gallons of water. It was at the top of the "shaving tower," and fell with it. The water drenched the ruins and prevented the flames getting headway.

Otto Reidele, the chief engineer, who was just returning from luncheon when the catastrophe occurred, was arrested by order of Capt. Delaney. Schoefele was also arrested. Both were held in $2,000 bail for examination Saturday morning.

The loss caused by the first explosion will amount to $5,000.

THOSE WHO WERE HURT.

It was estimated that at least fifty persons were more or less severely injured in one way or another at the afternoon and evening fires. Many of these did not report their hurts. Following is a list of those who did:

JOHN H. BARTELLO, 32 years old, of 126 Leroy Street; lacerated face.

H. BRUNCKHURST, 16 years old, of 589 First Avenue, a top nailer; bruises of arms.

FIREMAN JOSEPH COILE, 39 years old, of 379 Hudson Street; both feet burned.

ELIZABETH CRAMER, 18 years old, of 706 East Thirteenth Street, box paster; shock and lacerated arms.

ANNIE CRAMER, 24 years old, a box paster, and sister of the above; lacerated face and hands.

JOHANNES, DADIERIAN, 23 years old, of 334 East Twenty-sixth Street, a weaver; arms lacerated.

THEOPHILUS DEFRUER, 49 years old, of 305 West Thirty-fifth Street, mechanic; right eye lacerated.

F. DICKRON, 25 years old, of 334 East Twenty-sixth Street, a weaver; lacerated wounds of the face and arms.

KATE DILO, 15 years old, of 312 East Ninety-first Street; cut on arm.

LOUIS HEINER, 42 years old, of 333 East Thirty-first Street; lacerations.

JOHN H. HENDRICKSEN, 19 years old, of 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, trunk maker; general contusions.

ERNESTINE KAUDRATE, 15 years old, of 411 Buckley Street, Long Island City; shock and general contusions.

JACOB KINSEL, 30 years old, of 2,433 Second Avenue, trunk maker; general contusions.

MICHAEL KREYLING, 23 years old, of 421 West Thirty-eighth Street, laborer; lacerated face.

JOHN LOGAN, 65 years old, of 339 First Avenue, a spectator of the fire, collapsed. He was burned by firebrands. When taken to Bellevue he was found to have, in addition to the burns, a serious case of pneumonia.

WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN, 32 years old, a deckhand on a tug in the East Twenty-ninth Street slip, fell overboard in his rush to the fire. He was rescued and is suffering from shock and submersion.

PETER MUSCOVOTZ, 16 years old, of 290 East Fourth Street, cigar boxmaker; face and arms lacerated.

HENRY MEYER, 26 years old, of 341 East Ninth Street, cigar boxmaker; general contusions.

A. OHWANKEN, of 334 East Thirty-sixth Street; cut on head and arms.

ANDREW RENNINGER, 50 years old, of 152 Front Street, Brooklyn, laborer; general contusions.

FRANK VOLKE, 14 years old, a top nailer, of 1,824 Stillman Avenue, Long Island City; burns and wounds.

HENRY WEINER, 38 years old, of 298 East Third Street; lacerated face.

FIRE ENGINE DASHES INTO CAR.

While making an effort to pass a northbound Third Avenue trolley car last evening, Driver Charles Speck of Engine Company No. 33, located in Great Jones Street, Between Hhirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, cross-town car going west.

The engine was on its way to the fire at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue. Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Street, on Third Avenue, an electric car was at a standstill, and Speck turned his horses around an elevated road pillar. As he reached Fourteenth Street Michael Hunt, the driver of the Fourteenth Street car, apparently not having heard the whistle of the fire engine, tried to cross the avenue with his car.

The fire horses struck the car sideways and threw it from the track. Patrolmen Rangler of the Fifth Street Police Station, and Winters of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station caught the horses by their bridles and prevented them from doing further damage.

The car contained about fourteen passengers, mostly women, who became greatly excited, and several fainted. None, as it turned out, was injured, although the glass from the broken windows flew in all directions.

It was found that both the fire engine horses had been severely injured about the legs and sides, and that they would have to be killed. Another team was secured from Fire Headquarters, and after nearly an hour's delay, the engine proceeded to the fire.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 2, located at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, while being driven to the fire, collided with a furniture van owned by Morris H. Powers of 178 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. The van was driven by John Demosey of 240 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. One of the horses attached to the van was slightly injured.

POLICEMAN STRUCK SPECTATOR.

Arthur Herbst, who said he was stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, a representative of the Atlas Manufacturing Company of Chicago, was attracted to the scene by the glow in the sky that could be seen from the hotel. He wandered over to the fire, going through Thirtieth Street. When he tried to enter the fire line, he was at once pushed back by the police. He had no fire badge, but attempted to bluff his way across the lines.

Some policeman, whose name he did not know, and which could not be learned, attempted to prevent his crossing, and struck him on his silk hat with his night stick. Herbst went down in a heap on the pavement. He was found there half an hour later unconscious by Dr. Hawley of Bellevue Hospital staff.

He was taken to the hospital, where it was discovered that he had a bad scalp wound. He declared he would make trouble for the policemen who struck him.

At the hotel it was said they knew nothing of the occurrence, nor was anything known about a guest of the name of Herbst.

Reception to F. R. Stockton.

A reception was given in honor of Francis Richard Stockton at the Authors' Club, in the Carnegie Building, last night. The author was introduced to the guests by George Harvey Hepburn, and responded in an appreciative address. Several original poems were read, and a supper followed the literary features of the evening.

Governor Reviews Seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment was reviewed by Gov. [illegible] and his staff at the armory last night. Later the Governor was entertained at luncheon in the armory by the commissioned officers of the regiment.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

make a High Ball or Rickey unusually satisfying. Water cannot wash out the flavour of "CANADIAN CLUB."

MRS. NATION SYMPATHETIC.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Nation started on a crusade against the Topeka "joints" at 8:30 this morning. She called on five of the best places, but was ejected from the first one visited, despite her protests that she merely wanted to lecture. A crowd of several hundred people followed her down the street. The police tried to arrest her, but the crowd, most of whom were sympathisers, interfered, and she continued her lecture tour without, however, attempting to destroy any property.

Mrs. Nation wore an old gray shawl and carried an ordinary hand bag. When she appeared at the different "joints" the owners stood back of the barricaded doors and waited an attack. She begged them to let her in that she might talk to them, promising not to harm anything. But they were afraid of her and would not open the doors. Nothing daunted, she talked at them after this fashion:

"I'm sorry for you, boys. You look so much ashamed of yourselves. I'm not mad at you, boys. I'm not hating you a bit, even when I come around with my hatchet. I'm treating you just as I would treat one of my own boys if I found him with something that would do him harm. But, boys, you must not stay in this business any longer. I give you fair warning. Just you close up and get out of this business. You are harming yourselves and other boys, and I won't let you do that. If you don't get out of this, boys, I'll be around in a few days and just break up your wicked little shops for you."

Incredible as it may appear, the saloon men were strongly moved by Mrs. Nation's words. She meant what she said, she told them; they understand that. They knew she was not resentful and understood how resolved she was to make them close their "joints."

Mrs. Nation made a short speech to a class at Washburn College this morning, speaking to the boys about cigarettes and cigars. In the chapel of the college a minister was speaking. Mrs. Nation regarded him for

GRAND JURY DENOUNCES BELLEVUE MANAGEMENT

Says that Men in Charge Were "Grossly Incompetent."

MEDICAL BOARD CRITICISED

O'Rourke, Ricard, and Dr. Moore's Removal Is Recommended—Commissioner Keller's Comments.

The Bellevue Hospital management under the Superintendency of William B. O'Rourke, recently deposed by Commissioner Keller, was condemned in unmeasured terms in a presentment handed up to Judge Cowing by the January Grand Jury yesterday just prior to its discharge for the term.

Ex-Superintendent O'Rourke, who was superseded by Dr. George T. Stewart, and who now occupies the position of Deputy Superintendent; Michael J. Ricard, formerly deputy, and now night Superintendent, and Dr. John W. Moore, who was in charge of the pavilion for the insane at the time of the death of Louis Hilliard, for whose killing the nurses are now under indictment, are found by the Grand Jury to be "grossly incompetent and negligent in the performance of their duties," and their removal from the institution is recommended.

The official inquisitors also found that many appointments are made to Bellevue, not through merit or fitness, but in many cases solely because of political influence, thus increasing the inefficiency of the administration of affairs and care of patients. The buildings, the jurors state, are absolutely unsuited for hospital purposes. Iron handcuffs, anklets, straitjackets, and other forms of mechanical restraint are used to subdue the insane patients, although such appliances were long ago discarded, the jury says, by the majority of the other State asylums. Nurses placed in charge of the insane are declared to be inexperienced and incompetent.

The jury asserts that the Medical Board, composed of many of the most eminent physicians in the city, is directly and absolutely responsible for the administration of Bellevue.

The jurors recommend that all appointments to Bellevue be made for efficiency, and not with regard to political affiliations; that the Superintendent be a man of executive ability, and that the practice of using the pavilion for the insane for a training school for nurses and young physicians be discontinued. They also recommend that all injuries to insane patients be noted in a book for inspection by the proper authorities. The fee system, they think, should not be revived.

Maynard Hollister, the foreman of the Grand Jury, announced to Judge Cowing when the Grand Jury filed into General Sessions, that a presentment had been prepared which he would like to have the Court hear. Secretary Ewert A. Wendell read the document. The pavilion for the insane received the first criticism of the presentment.

"Our investigations covering the year 1900," read the Secretary, "showed that during 700 insane patients sent from Bellevue to Manhattan State Hospital, upward of 250 appeared from the records of the latter institution to have received contusions upon different parts of the body. The photographs taken showed that the faces of many of these 250 also had bruises. The records of Bellevue showed that when many of these patients were first admitted they were without injury. The testimony convinced us that the injuries were not inflicted in transit between the two hospitals. We then investigated as far as possible the conditions existing at Bellevue so as to lay at the proper door the responsibility for these injuries, and for anything wrong in the management of the institution."

The Grand Jury found that the hospital is under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Charities and of a large Medical Board. Vacancies on the latter body are filled by the Commissioner of Charities upon recommendation of the board itself. The nurses in the pavilion for the insane, the investigators found, received no previous instruction in the care of the insane, but notwithstanding their inexperience, patients were put in charge with no one to supervise their actions, and with no expert to instruct them in the performance of their duty. For failing to discover and check the abuse of insane patients, O'Rourke, Ricard, and Dr. Moore are termed "grossly incompetent and negligent."

The presentment also states that the books of the insane pavilion are negligently and incompetently kept, and that one witness testified positively and directly that appointments are made in the hospital service without regard to ability or fitness, but simply through political influences. A copy of the rules in force at the hospital was examined by the Grand Jurors, and although they appeared to be the work of the Medical Board, the jurors found nothing to indicate by what authority they had been adopted.

"It is fairly deducible from the testimony submitted to us," concludes the arraignment of O'Rourke's regime, "that, in point of fact, the Medical Board is directly and absolutely responsible for the administration of Bellevue. It has not been made clear to us how this state of affairs has been brought about, but it would appear that it has resulted from the gradual encroachment of that body upon the prerogatives of the Commissioner of Charities and the Superintendent of the institution."

Commissioner Keller, when seen at the Democratic Club last night, said that the presentment was a practical indorsement of his course in regard to reforms in the hospital.

"All the recommendations have already been carried out by me," he said. "Dr. Stewart superseded Mr. O'Rourke on Jan. 7. Dr. Schultz, an experienced physician, was placed in charge of the pavilion for the insane, and selected graduate nurses to assist him. Nurses attached to training schools no longer have any connection with the pavilion. Attendants of ability have been placed in charge of the books, and Dr. Schultz will discontinue the use of the antiquated restraining devices. A straitjacket is necessary sometimes, you know, although I believe restraining belts are now used. The fee system was abolished Dec. 27, and will not be resumed.

"In reference to the appointment of persons to positions on the staff, administrative or medical, I will say that I have instructed Dr. Stewart to appoint no persons save those of the highest merit and fitness. The medical staff is selected by competitive examination."

"What about the removal of O'Rourke, Ricard, and Moore?"

"Mr. O'Rourke was deposed Jan. 7. I do not take it that the Grand Jury meant that the three men be removed from the department entirely. However, if Dr. Stewart finds that they are incompetent and inefficient, he will undoubtedly let them go. If, on the other hand, he considers them essential to the reorganization of the hospital staff, they will be retained. The matter rests with Dr. Stewart. It must be remembered that some persons are not successes as directors of affairs, but make excellent subordinates."

Judge Foster, on behalf of the jurymen, presented to Foreman Hollister before discharging the Grand Jury a silver-mounted mahogany gavel, and complimented the body upon its efficiency and remarkable disposal of cases. Besides keeping up with the current business, 197 bail and prison cases were disposed of. Mr. Philbin states that the credit belongs to Assistant District Attorney Byrne, who had charge of the Indictment Bureau for the first time.

"Healer" Pease Failed to Appear.

Dr. Charles G. Pease, the Christian Science "healer," failed to explain yesterday why he did not report the case of Miss Helen C. Brush, who died last July, to the Board of Health. He was to appear in the West Side Police Court, in response to a summons, but his counsel, Lawyer Henry W. Unger, appeared in his stead. Mr. Unger, after a conference with Assistant Corporation Counsel Thompson, who is representing the Board of Health in the matter, suggested Feb. 11 as the day for the hearing. Magistrate Olmsted agreed with the lawyers upon that date.

Cigarettes Barred in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 31.—Tobacco dealers in this city have received notice

NEW GAME COMMISSION.

Bill for Reorganization with a Single Head Agreed Upon After Conference with Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The bill to carry out Gov. Odell's suggestions for a reorganization of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, after having been thoroughly overhauled and amended, was reported this morning by the Senate Committee on Fish, Forest, and Game. It is said that it now meets with the entire approval of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senator Brown, and will become a law in its present shape.

There is to be but one Commissioner, at an annual salary of $5,000. From 1901 to 1903, however, he is to have two advisory or consulting Commissioners, who are to be appointed by the Governor. These appointees may be private citizens or State officers whose duties do not prevent them from serving as Commissioners. They are to serve two years. It is the apparent intent of the bill to have State officers serve, and their terms end with that of the Governor.

After 1903 there are to be no consulting Commissioners, and the "real" Commissioner is to administer his bureau alone. He is to divide his department into four divisions and appoint men to serve at the head of each. These divisions will be forest, game, fish, and shellfish.

The bill thus agreed upon differs from the bill prepared by the Merchants' Association of New York in several minor details. The Merchants' Association bill provides for three deputies, to be called heads of the forest and game, fish culture, and marine fisheries divisions. The amended bill was decided upon after a long conference between Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Senator Brown.

ELECTIONS BUREAU BILL.

Senate Judiciary Committee Likely to Report the Amended Measure Next Wednesday.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senators Slater and Elsberg, constituting the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, this morning agreed on certain amendments to the proposed New York Bureau of Election law. This committee has been considering the Stranahan bill and the Raines bill, which differ in the mode of establishing a bi-partisan board, the former providing for appointment of the Commissioners by the Mayor, the latter that they shall be elected by the people.

Senators Slater and Elsberg agreed to report the Raines bill with several amendments, but retaining the section for the election of a board after the first one, appointed by the Mayor, shall have served. The dissatisfied Brooklyn Republicans who objected to the clause in the Raines bill directing re-districting of all districts containing 600 voters at the last preceding election, will have to be satisfied with a compromise amendment.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will meet on next Tuesday afternoon, when the report of the sub-committee will be received. The leading Republican members of this committee, Messrs. Brackett, Krum, and Stranahan, have already agreed to the amendments to the Raines bill, made by the sub-committee, and it is very likely that the Judiciary Committee will report the bill favorably at Wednesday morning's session.

Senator Slater said this morning: "The sub-committee has agreed on a report. We have selected the Raines bill and have amended it. We have decided not to make public the fruits of our work until the report is submitted to the Committee on Judiciary. It is known, however, that the amendments sent out yesterday are correct, because they came directly from Mr. Atterbury, who helped to draw them.

TWO ECONOMY BILLS PASSED.

Assembly Votes to Abolish the Prison Commission and the Labor Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Without a dissenting vote the Assembly to-day passed the Allds bill abolishing the present State Commission of Prisons and providing for the establishment of a new commission to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as President of the commission.

The bill further provides that in the event of the appointment of State officers, their terms as members of such commission shall expire on the expiration of their terms as State officers. The President of the commission is to receive an annual salary of $2,500. The other members of the commission are to serve without compensation.

The Assembly passed also another of Gov. Odell's retrenchment bills, the Ellsworth bill, to create a Department of Labor and the office of Commissioner of Labor, and abolishing the offices of Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Factory Inspector, and the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration was substituted for the Costello on the order of third reading and passed.

The minority, said Mr. McKeown of Kings, was in favor of the bill. The vote was unanimous.

TO SCRUTINIZE SUPPLY BILL.

Gov. Odell Asks State Officials for Statements as to All Expenditures —Some of Them Worried.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The State officials are worried, and Gov. Odell is responsible for their uneasiness. The Governor has sent to each of them a request for a detailed statement of the expenditures of his office for the past two years. It is not the work involved in the preparation of these statements which is causing the State officials worry; it is their anxiety as to the purpose of the Governor. The statements are quite likely to be productive of much embarrassment to those who are called upon to make them, as well as to certain Senators and Assemblymen.

The belief is that the Governor is out on a hunt for "grafts," and the fear seems to be that he will find and expose them. From an inside source it is learned that the object of the Governor is rather to prevent "grafts" under his Administration than to expose those which were perpetrated under the Administration of his predecessor.

Each year near the close of the session it is the custom to bring in what is known as a Supply bill. The purpose of this bill is to make provision for deficiencies and to cover extraordinary needs. For years it has been a matter of common notoriety that this bill has been burdened with "grafts" of all kinds. Gov. Odell has been examining the supply bills passed by the last two Legislatures, and has become convinced that there was a splendid opportunity for economy in this direction. All uncalled for expenditures are to be eliminated from the Supply bill which will be passed this year. The prospect is that it will carry a smaller total appropriation than any supply bill which has been sent to the Legislature in recent years.

"TAX-LISTING" LEGISLATION.

Proposed Bill of Assemblyman S. W. Smith Meets with Opposition.

Assemblyman S. W. Smith of Columbia County some time ago introduced a bill which proposed to establish in this State what is known as the "tax listing" system. It required all persons of full age to make and deliver to the local Assessors a sworn detailed statement of all personal property in his or her possession.

Mr. Smith on Wednesday introduced a new bill modifying materially the provisions of his first measure, and stated that his new bill was designed to meet the objections which had been urged to the first one by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

"The new measure was the subject of a statement prepared in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, which is, in part, as follows:

> The new bill of Assemblyman Smith seems to have no mention of the more tangible forms of personal property such as merchandise wares, chattels, &c. It seeks to compel the disclosing of ownership, for taxation, of all kinds of securities and evidences of property, as well as of indebtedness, and of money on hand or in savings banks, or other depositories. It is not clear what the effect of this bill would be if enacted.

The board also says the interpretation of the measure would be a matter of litigation, and closes by voicing its belief that the courts would declare the bill uncon-

abolishing the office of Jury Commissioner.

Mr. SANDERS—[illegible] the Judges of the Municipal Court of the City from issuing orders of arrest, or executions, in an action brought [illegible] detention, or conversion of wearing apparel, tools, sewing machines, [illegible] household property of the actual [illegible]

Mr. MORGAN—[illegible] the City of New York to acquire [illegible] lease, or otherwise, lands or water [illegible] State, for the purpose of supplying [illegible] the City of New York. This is the [illegible] Merchants' Association.

For New St[illegible] inary College.

ALBANY, Jan. [illegible] bill creating the New York Am[illegible] eterinary College, one of the schools [illegible] New York University of New [illegible] City, as the State Veterinary Colle[illegible] the Eastern Section of the State [illegible] roduced to-day by Assemblyman [illegible] In order to support the college [illegible] tate is to appropriate $100,000, and [illegible] appropriations are to be made annually. No tuition fee is to be charged students who are residents of the eastern part of the State.

Justices to Appo[illegible] City Marshals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31. [illegible] Assemblyman Weber to-day introduced a bill which provides that upon the expiration of the terms of the marshals who [illegible] in office prior to Jan. 1, 1901, each [illegible] of the Municipal Courts shall have power to appoint six marshals for a [illegible] term. The power of appointment of [illegible]hals is now vested in the Mayor.

Vote Against Buffalo Saloon Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 31. The Assembly Excise Committee, in executive session, voted not to report out the [illegible]ooks wide-open Pan-American Saloon bill by a vote of 7 to 4. The Introducer will move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill in the near future.

Police Bill Reported in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Stranahan New York City Police bill, which provides for a single-headed commission, was reported on favorably this afternoon by the Cities Committee of the Assembly. The bill will come up for final passage in the Assembly on Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. DELANEY—Amending the liquor tax law by providing that any person who fails to post his liquor tax certificate shall be arrested only on a warrant.

Mr. REYNOLDS—Prohibiting immoral, lewd, obscene, or indecent shows or exhibitions at State or county fairs.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Authorizing the District Attorneys of New York, Kings, Erie, Queens, Westchester, Monroe, Richmond, Onondaga, Oneida, Rensselaer, Dutchess, and Albany to appoint inspectors for the enforcement of labor laws.

Mr. FOWLER—Appropriating $170,000 for rebuilding and equipping the State Normal College at Fredonia.

Mr. FOWLER—Amending the Penal Code by making it a misdemeanor for a person to ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk or footpath outside of an incorporated city or village. The penalty upon conviction is $25 fine or imprisonment for twenty days, or both.

Mr. ALLDS—Creating the office of Assistant Superintendent of the New York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, who is to act as the assistant to the surgeon in chief.

Mr. ADLER—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to store gunpowder or other explosives in buildings in which goods, wares, or merchandise are publicly sold.

Mr. VACHERON—Authorizing the clerk to act as Public Administrator in counties where the office of County Treasurer has been abolished. New York and Kings County are excepted.

Also prohibiting sales by auctioneers at public auction where such vendor did not conduct business for four days prior to such sale.

Mr. SEYMOUR—Requiring a Sheriff to impanel a jury to ascertain the value of chattels that may have been attached by a claimant.

Also exempting bonds secured by mortgage covering real estate situated in the State of New York from the State tax law. This exemption does not include corporate bonds secured by deed of trust or trust mortgage.

Mr. BEDELL—Compelling railroad companies to obtain the consent of property owners before they build an extension or branch as an adjunct to lines already established.

Mr. DE GRAW—Including private bankers in the section of the banking law which defines those authorized to engage in the business of banking and as subject to the supervision of the Banking Department.

Also authorizing New York to purchase buildings or sites for police and municipal courts in Brooklyn that are now held in buildings not owned by the city.

Mr. WEEKES—A concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide that in case of the loss of two jurors by sickness or death on the trial of any civil or criminal action a verdict may be received by the Court from the remaining jurors.

Mr. DOOLING—To compel corporations operating elevated roads to employ at least one assistant motorman in addition to the motorman in-charge of the motor in order to safeguard the lives of the passengers in cases of accident to the motorman.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that all patrolmen and doormen at the time of the Greater New York shall be recognized as members of the present police force.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator GRADY—Appropriating $40,000 for half of the cost of a State hospital sewer at Chenango River, Binghamton.

Senator AHEARN—Conferring on the Deputy Commissioner all the powers of the Fire Commissioner of New York and power to perform all his duties, except to appoint, dismiss, or detail any member of the uniformed force.

Senator COCKS—Providing that all persons using public markets in New York City shall obtain a license to do so from the Department of Finance and requiring that applicants for license shall file affidavits that they are farmers or market gardeners.

Senator WILLARD—Prohibiting persons from polluting streams, inland rivers, and lakes with deleterious and poisonous substances.

Senator GOODSELL—Authorizing appropriations by the Rockland County Supervisors for the support of inmates of the Nyack Hospital.

Senator Ahearn—Amending the Greater New York charter relative to qualifications of patrolmen. No person over thirty years of age shall be appointed, except after his name has been placed on the eligible list, when he may be appointed although above that age.

Senator GOODSELL — Authorizing School Boards and School Trustees to purchase school supplies and school furniture in open market when in their judgment it is for the best interest of the school to do so. Now they are obliged to procure supplies from State prisons.

Senator COCKS—Providing that in counties where there are not adequate hospital accommodations, Overseers of the Poor may send indigent persons to the nearest hospital and the charge shall be paid by the county.

Senator AUDETT—Appropriating $5,000 for maintenance and repairs to the quarantine establishment at the station in New York Harbor.

Senator WILLARD—Amending the game law making the close season for deer Nov. 1 until Aug. 31 instead of Nov. 16.

Senator MALBY—Amending the highway law increasing the State aid to towns in repairing highways from 25 to 50 per cent, and directing that the State Controller shall draw his warrant for 50 per cent. of the tax levied for highway repairs.

Senator WILLARD—Amending the game law prohibiting the taking of fawns or deer less than a year old.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Senate convened at 11:15 o'clock this morning with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff presiding. Senator Parsons's chair and desk were draped in black and on his desk was a basket of calla lilies, tied with purple ribbons.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt of New York attended the session of the Senate and very naturally attracted much attention. Mrs. Vanderbilt was with Mrs. Woodruff, and occupied a seat in the left corner of the chamber.

Senator Humphrey of the Committee on Banks reported favorably the bill increasing the maximum number of Directors of savings banks from twenty-four to thirty. It was ordered to third reading.

The Committee on Banks reported favorably the Wagner bill, fixing the interest on personal loans at not more than 2 per cent. monthly, but Senator Trainor objected because there was an amendment to the bill of which he was not aware. Senator Humphrey said the amendment was simply a correction of an error in printing. Nevertheless he withdrew the bill on Senator Trainor's insisting on his objections.

Leader of the Majority Allds was in his seat this morning when the Assembly convened.

Gov. Odell returned with his disapproval the bill of Mr. Cooley to extend the territory of Hastings-on-the-Hudson. It took the usual course.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York attacked the bills of Mr. Remsen and Mr. Adams, providing for street improvements in Brooklyn, on the order of second reading, which he alleged were steals from the City Treasury. They were advanced.

Mr. McKeown of Kings raised the point of order that the Weber bill, on the order of second reading, providing for the appointment of clerks in the Municipal Court of New York City, was improperly on the calendar, some of the new matter not having been underscored. It was recommitted for reprinting.

The bill of J. E. Smith, providing for better fire facilities in places of amusement in New York City, was advanced to a third

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EVEN SALT,

cheap as it is, needs watching. Why buy damp or soggy, hard or lumpy, coarse-grained mixtures, when the pure, dry, fine-grained, free-running article can be had at an insignificant price? We have such an article in our

BLUE RIBBON TABLE SALT,

which is packed in tightly sealed, paraffin-lined cartons. That you may learn something about Pure Salt we offer free, during this week's sale, a full-size carton to all purchasers of a One-Pound Package of our famous

CATARACT MILLS WHEAT FARINA,

sold at the regular price of 8 cents. Not much of a saving to get a 5-cent package of Salt free, but by this trial you'll learn much about Salt that's worth knowing—many times 5 cents' worth.

PRUNES.
FINEST LARGE SANTA CLARA FRUIT. SPECIAL.
A POUND ..... 7c.
Or
5 POUNDS FOR..... 30c.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR
The Finest Flour in the World.
SPECIAL SALE CONTINUED.
Barrels, 4.25 — 24 1-2 lb. Bags, 53c. — 7-lb. Bags, 17c.

SOAP.
BABBITT'S BEST SOAP,
6 CAKES FOR..... 21c.
Butler's Borax Soap,
7 CAKES FOR..... 21c.

Plums, Fancy California, Jubilee or San Rafael brands, a can	12c	**Honey,** very fine, special, pound bottle	12c	**Dates,** new pack, very fine, 1 lb. package	5c
Apricots. Fancy California, Jubilee brand, a can	15c	**Pickles, Gherkins** or **Chow Chow,** English spiced, a bottle	10c	**Evaporated Apples,** choicest quality, 1 lb. package	7c
Pears, Fancy California, Jubilee brand, a can	16c	**Mince Meat.** Mrs. Sharpless's home-made, 1½ lb. jar	12c	**Cocoa, Butler's** brand, ¼ lb. can	9c
Peas, Majestic brand, sweet and tender, a can	12c	**Preserves, Johnson's** brand, 5 lb. stone crocks	43c	**Oranges,** large California navel, a dozen, 27c.; fine sweet Oranges, a dozen	14c
Corn or **Succotash,** Essie brand, fancy Maine pack, a can	10c	**Jams,** Southwell's imported new goods, a jar	15c	**Lemons,** large juicy Messina, a dozen	12c
Tomatoes, Essie brand, extra fine Jerseys, large can	10c	**Michigan Jelly,** all flavors, large can	8c	**Macaroni** or **Spaghetti,** Peerless brand, 1 lb. package	7c
String Beans, Booth's brand, a can	7c	**Sardines,** domestic ¼, oil, Regatta brand, with key	6c	**Baking Powder,** Popular brand, ¾ lb. can, special	4c
French Peas, new importation Petit Pois, a can	12c	**Rolled Oats,** Triumph brand, our best, 2 lb. package	8c	**Black Pepper,** ¼ lb. can, special	5c
Golden Drip Syrup, very fine, quart bottle	10c	**Warwick Crackers,** a pound	12c	**Catsup, Peerless** brand, best tomatoes and spices, pint bottle	12c
Maple Syrup, our own bottling, pints	13c	**Graham Crackers,** a pound	11c	**Shredded Cocoanut,** our best grade, freshly packed, a package	5c
		Spiced Drop Crackers, a pound	10c		
		Cheese Biscuits, a package	13c		

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

LIVE WHERE YOU MAY Throughout Greater New York or Suburbs

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

YOU'LL FIND A BUTLER STORE Somewhere Near Your Home.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Justices of the courts may fix the allowance of property owners whose property is confiscated by condemnation proceedings.

Mr. McMILLAN—Fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Schenectady, and fixing the amount for maintenance of the department at $25,000; also permitting the Common Council to issue bonds for sewer constructions in the aggregate of $20,000.

Mr. McQUADE—Fixing the salaries of the patrolmen of Utica.

Mr. ADAMS—To cancel and discharge certain assessments for the grading of Atlantic Avenue in the town of New Lots, Kings County.

Mr. SEYMOUR—To reimburse Valentine M. Collins for services rendered in the Department of Education of New York City.

In the Senate these bills were passed:

Senator HILL—Relating to additional powers of the Railroad Commission of the City of Buffalo relative to grade crossings.

Senator FEETER—Legalizing assessments for local improvements in Little Falls.

Senator WILLARD—Relative to the classification and compensation of policemen of the City of Utica.

FISH, FOREST AND GAME COMMITTEE—Amending game law relative to definitions.

Assemblyman S. W. SMITH—Amending charter of Hudson relative to the City Court.

Assemblyman KNIPP—Authorizing the Elmira Common Council to determine and award damages for changing grade of certain streets.

128,468 DEATHS IN ONE YEAR.

This Is the Record of New York State for 1900.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The number of deaths in this State in 1900 was 128,468, according to reports made to the State Board of Health. This exceeds the number in 1899 by 6,647, and the average for the past five years by 8,000. Concerning smallpox and grip, the annual bulletin says:

"Smallpox was brought from outside to seventeen places during the first half of the year without spread. From August to November the State was free from it; then a traveling minstrel troupe left it at three localities in the eastern part of the State, whence it spread, and at the end of the year it exists at five places and their vicinities, with promise of further spread. Of fourteen deaths four have occurred outside New York City.

"The grip epidemic of the year was unusually severe, lasted six months, and probably added 11,500 to the mortality."

During December there were 9,889 deaths.

CIVIL SERVICE AND THE POLICE.

Mr. McAneny Says Rules Are Violated in Making Promotions.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Charges were made to-day to the State Civil Service Commission that gross violations of civil service rules and regulations take place in the manner in which promotions are made in the New York City Police Department. Secretary George McAneny of the New York Civil Service Reform Association appeared before the State Commission and made a long statement concerning practices which, it is alleged, exist in the department.

The case of Sergt. Nally, who claims to have been discriminated against when promotions to Captaincies were made, was discussed. Secretary McAneny urged the State Commission to take action and to address a communication to the New York City Civil Service Commission, pointing out to it the violations complained of and instructing it to do its duty, and see that the Police Department complies with the State civil service law and the regulations and rules framed thereunder.

The commission will consider the matter at its session to-morrow.

Patrolmen Eligible for Promotion.

All the Police Commissioners were in session for three hours yesterday, but the meeting was held to transact routine police business, including the consideration of a number of applications for police pensions. The board amended its resolution of Jan. 22 in regard to civil service examinations of patrolmen for promotion to Roundsmen by making patrolmen of the four grades eligible for examination instead of patrolmen of the first grade. An order to this effect will to-day be sent to the commanders of precincts by Chief Devery.

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR PARSONS.

attend the funeral, going by special train to-morrow.

In the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff pronounced an obituary. Senator Armstrong paid a tribute to Senator Parsons's memory. Several resolutions were then adopted. Under Senator Ellsworth's resolution, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff appointed a committee to prepare resolutions. The committee is composed of Senators Ellsworth, Malby, Armstrong, Grady, and Ahearn.

In the Assembly, the death of Senator Parsons was announced by Assemblyman Rodenbeck. Messrs. Rodenbeck and M. E. Lewis of Rochester paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late Senator. Upon motion of Mr. Lewis, the Speaker appointed a committee to represent the Assembly at the funeral.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The funeral of Senator Cornelius R. Parsons, who died in this city at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, the Rev. Dr. Herman C. Riggs officiating. At noon the body will be removed from the residence, in Arnold Park, to St. Peter's Church. The interment will be private, at Mount Hope Cemetery.

Schooner George R. Congdon Wrecked.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Jan. 31.—The three-masted schooner George R. Congdon, Capt. Bayles, from Georgetown, S. C., for Perth Amboy, N. J., with railroad ties, is ashore on the Off Reef, four miles north of Cape Hatteras, and will be a total loss. The crew of seven men was taken off by life lines.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—H. F. Corbin, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Newburg; R. L. Fox, Oneonta; ex-Congressman William L. Whiting, Massachusetts.

GRAND UNION—W. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

GRAND—T. C. Dickson, United States Ordnance Department, Washington; G. Soulard Turner, aide de camp to Gen. Wilson, United States Army; Col. J. P. Farley, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—G. O. Knapp, Chicago; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—Henry Ulke, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

MANHATTAN—W. Hugh Woodcock, London.

NETHERLAND—H. Bamberger, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—Col. Frederick Stevens, Duluth; G. F. Murphy, M. P., Dublin; Gen. W. A. Hall, Freeport, Ill.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. M. Guffy, Washington; C. M. Warner, Syracuse.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics, dress goods, and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Burbee, Powers, Wood & Co., Owego, N. Y.; P. C. Peterson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; T. Michaels, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Lorentz, underwear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. O. Hale, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, and suits; G. Watkins, linens, white goods, and laces; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Loventstein H. & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. C. McClintock, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Greif, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; L. Greif, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Stubbs, L., Louisville, Ky.; S. Lorsch, cloaks, suits, and waists; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, D. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. L. Oppenheim, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kahn Brothers, Klein & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Kahn, dry goods; 47 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, fancy goods, laces, and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Houston, silks; W. C. Houston, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Foster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster,

Train Wrecked While Engineer Slept.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Train No. 54, Adirondack and Montreal express, stopped at Fort Plain about 4 o'clock this morning on account of steam valves being frozen. A flagman was sent back to guard against collisions, but a dairy train in charge of Engineer Winne of Albany ran past an adverse block signal and the flagman, and crashed into the rear of the Pullman sleeper, completely demolishing it. Twelve passengers were in the car. L. E. Ogden of Albany, roadmaster for Armour & Co., was badly injured, and a woman passenger had her shoulder broken. The engineer is charged with being asleep, and admits the accident was his fault.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh northwesterly winds becoming southerly.

Occasional snows are indicated for the lake regions, northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New England to-day, and generally fair weather in the remaining districts, except snows probable in the middle plateau region. Rising temperature is indicated for the western portion of the South Atlantic States, the Gulf States, and Tennessee, and New England. Fresh to brisk and occasional high northwesterly winds becoming southeasterly are indicated for the New England Coast, fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh and occasionally brisk west to southwest winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—1900.	Weather Bureau—1901.	TIMES—1901
3 A. M.	30	29	31
6 A. M.	32	27	29
9 A. M.	28	26	33
12 M.	27	30	36
4 P. M.	22	33	36
6 P. M.	19	29	32
9 P. M.	14	25	27
12 P. M.	10	25	25

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31½
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1900	23
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature was 34 at 2:25 P. M., and the minimum 25 degrees at 9:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 83. The barometer registered 29.71 inches at 8 A. M., and 29.75 inches at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:50 A. M.—74 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

10:30 A. M.—251 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; owner, Mrs. Brann; damage, $25.

10:35 A. M.—218 Duane Street; owner, Seaver Storage Warehouse Company; damage, $11,000.

10:40 A. M.—188b West Street; owner, Wells-Fargo & Co.; damage, $200.

10:45 A. M.—194 Reade Street; owner, T. F. Park; damage, $300.

10:50 A. M.—192 Reade Street; owner, H. C. Vogal; damage, $1,000.

2:10 P. M.—401 East Thirty-first Street; owner, Wicke & Sons; damage, $5,000.

2:40 P. M.—58 Rutgers Street; owner, Sadie Segerson; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—41 Ludlow Street; Isaac Goldskin; damage, $20.

5:20 P. M.—1,062 Second Avenue; owner, J. Dunn; damage, $20.

7:35 P. M.—419 Willis Avenue; owner, Henry Dillon; damage, $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The Rogers Pottery, situated four miles north of this city, was totally destroyed by fire to-night. It was a three-kiln plant, and owned by Bradshaw Brothers.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Jan. 31.—Theobald Place, the handsome residence of Judge James E. Cantrill, was destroyed by fire to-day. The building [illegible]

What More

With

Perfect Ageing, Perfect Purity, Perfect Flavor

and with perfect satisfaction to all who use it,

10 Year Old

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is justly

The Leader Whiskey of America

A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives, 58 William St., New York, N. Y.

Spring is only 'round the corner—for us.
There's yet a long cold journey for you—a couple of months of overcoat weather ahead.

The Wanamaker Store.

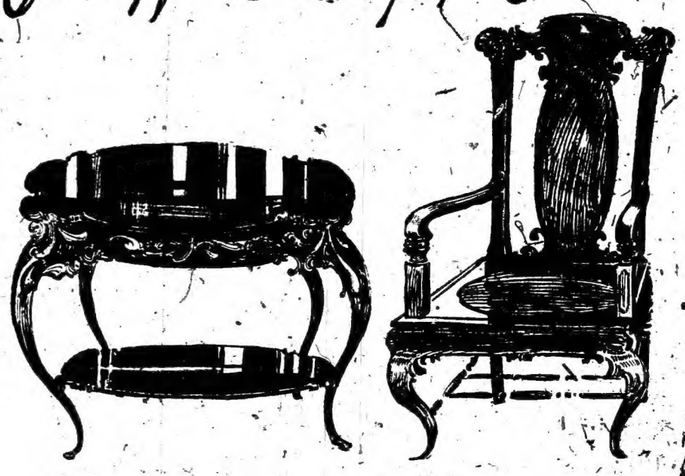

February Offerings of High-Class FURNITURE

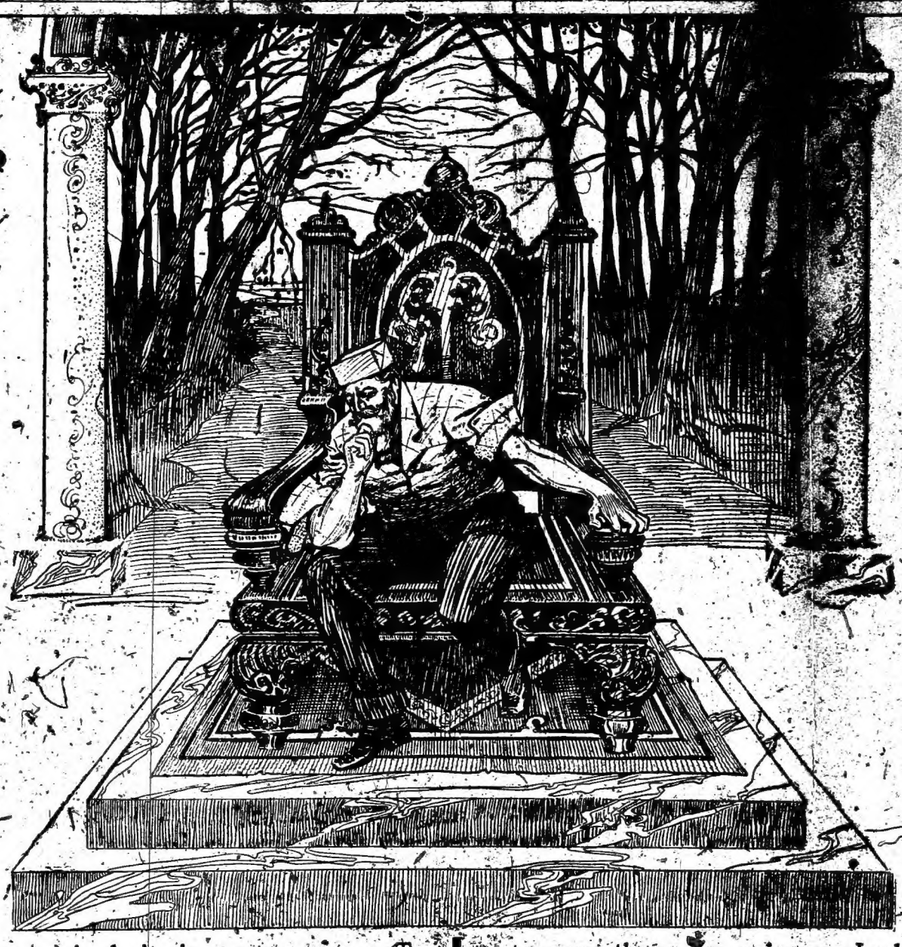

The Wanamaker Store.

The Product of Ability and Not *Trade Conditions*

IT is a big interest—the manufacturing of fine Furniture. And it is prosperous. Too prosperous to produce bargains naturally. Therefore, only exceptional ability can create important price reductions. That's the whole case.

Our command of the required brains enables us to collect the Furniture that makes the following announcement possible. It adds a link to the lengthening chain of our great semi-annual trade sales of high-class Furniture at under-prices.

Our demand upon public attention is marked by moderation. Unlimited hyperbole in advertising has made skeptics and critics of the public in New York. We know *that*. Nevertheless, we put our whole reputation at risk on this February Furniture Sale.

The Furniture is right in quality, in style, in variety—not a mean piece among it all. The prices are low, very low; in many instances lower than the pieces can be reproduced at wholesale.

In our several warehouses and in transit we command to-day ***Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth*** of good and high-grade Furniture. About ***Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth*** is concerned in our special February offerings.

Certain complications, due to unexpected changes, put one of the best manufacturing Furniture concerns in this country in the control of alien hands. Trouble followed. Their entire stock on hand was worth $60,000 at par, retail. But the whole of it is offered by us at an aggregate of $40,000. Easy figuring, that. The goods should cost you fifty per cent. more than our prices. Included in this lot is Bedroom, Dining-Room and Library Furniture. The pieces are priced separately. In the offering as a whole are:

Parlor Furniture in sets of three and five pieces; upholstered in tapestries and Art Nouveau textiles that will combine with any style of interior decoration.

Odd Pieces—Divans, Easy Chairs and Rockers.

Metal Bedsteads—Brass, and white enameled iron.

Dining-Room Furniture—Tables, Buffets, Side Tables, Chairs and China Closets.

Bedroom Furniture—Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands.

Library Furniture—Book cases, Desks, Tables and Chairs.

Various small pieces of Furniture, decorative and useful.

As a general statement it is true that this specially offered Furniture is priced

One-Third Below Fair Retail Value To-day

or, to reverse the statement, it would cost you

One-Half More at Low Regular Prices

Furniture selected now for country houses will be held for spring delivery if desired.

Small Furniture is shown on first floor. The general stock is in usual places—fourth and fifth floors.

Parlor Suites—

$18, from $25—Three pieces.
$35, from $45—Three pieces.
$35, from $55—Three pieces.
$36, from $45—Three pieces.
$40, from $60—Three pieces.
$45, from $65—Three pieces.
$45, from $65—Five pieces.
$50, from $75—Five pieces.
$58, from $80—Five pieces.
$60, from $85—Five pieces.
$65, from $100—Three pieces.
$70, from $110—Three pieces.
$70, from $100—Five pieces.
$75, from $115—Three pieces.
$80, from $120—Three pieces.
$85, from $120—Five pieces.
$90, from $125—Three pieces.
$95, from $135—Four pieces.
Covers of latest pattern damask and tapestry.

Bureaus—

$18, from $28—Oak.
$25, from $36—Mahogany.
$28, from $44—Mahogany.
$32, from $50—Oak.
$35, from $55—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Maple.
$40, from $62—Oak.
$42, from $65—Golden oak.
$42, from $65—Curly birch.
$42, from $66—Mahogany.
$60, from $100—Mahogany.

Chiffoniers—

$16, from $25—Golden oak.
$17, from $26—Mahogany.
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $29—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Birch.
$20, from $31—Oak.
$22, from $35—Oak.
$22, from $31.50—Maple.
$22, from $33—Curly birch.
$22, from $34—Oak.
$24, from $35—Curly birch.
$25, from $37.50—Oak.
$25, from $37.50—Maple.
$30, from $45—Maple.
$30, from $46—Golden oak.
$30, from $48—Maple.
$30, from $50—Mahogany.
$32, from $50—Birch.
$32, from $50—Maple.
$32, from $50—Mahogany.
$33, from $48—Oak.
$35, from $55—Maple.

Sofas—

$30, from $55—Denim.
$35, from $60—Tapestry.
$40, from $65—Velour.

Sideboards—

$10, from $15—Golden Oak.
$20, from $30—Golden Oak.
$21, from $32.50—Golden Oak.
$25, from $36—Golden Oak.
$30, from $45—Golden Oak.
$32, from $47—Golden Oak.
$32, from $48—Golden Oak.
$35, from $52—Golden Oak.
$36, from $56—Mahogany.
$38, from $55—Golden Oak.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$42, from $60—Golden Oak.
$48, from $70—Golden Oak.
$48, from $70—Mahogany.
$50, from $77—Golden Oak.
$52, from $78—Golden Oak.

Toilet Tables—

$13.50, from $20—Oak.
$14, from $21—Oak.
$14, from $21—Maple.
$15, from $23—Mahogany.
$15, from $22.50—Oak.
$16, from $25—Mahogany.
$17, from $26—Mahogany.
$18, from $27—Oak.
$20, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $29—Maple.
$20, from $29—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Birch.
$20, from $30—Oak.
$20, from $31—Mahogany.
$20, from $31.50—Maple.
$22, from $33.50—Mahogany.
$23, from $34—Oak.
$25, from $37.50—Maple.
$25, from $36—Oak.
$25, from $36—Mahogany.
$26, from $40—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Maple.

Divans and Sofas—

In mahogany and imitation mahogany frames.
$15, from $30—Damask.
$18, from $28—Tapestry.
$19, from $38—Velour.
$21, from $42—Tapestry.
$27.50, from $55—Damask.
$34, from $68—Tapestry.
$37.50, from $75—Wood seat.
$57.50, from $115—Velour; oak frame.

Bedroom Suites—

$40, from $60—Golden Oak.
$42, from $65—Golden Oak.
$65, from $95—Golden Oak.
$70, from $105—Golden Oak.

Bookcases—

$7, from $10.50—Golden oak.
$8, from $11.50—Golden oak.
$8, from $12—Golden oak and imitation.
$8.50, from $12.50—Imitation.
$10, from $14—Mahogany.
$12, from $18—Golden oak and imitation.
$14, from $20—Golden oak.
$16, from $24—Golden oak and mahogany.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$23, from $34—Mahogany.

Women's Desks—

$24, from $36—Golden oak.
$25, from $41—Golden oak.
$26, from $40—Maple.
$26, from $40—Flemish.
$26, from $40—Golden oak.
$29, from $43.50 Mahogany.
$30, from $48—Mahogany.

Library and Fancy Tables—

$3.50, from $5.50—Golden oak and imitation.
$4.25, from $6.50—Golden oak and imitation.
$4.50, from $7—Golden oak and imitation.
$10, from $16—Golden oak.
$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$14, from $21—Golden oak.
$16, from $25—Golden oak.
$19, from $28—Oak.
$20, from $30—Golden oak.
$25, from $37—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$37, from $55—Golden oak.

Couches—

$7, from $10—Gobelin denim.
$8, from $12—Bagdad denim.
$9, from $14—Bagdad denim.
$11, from $16—Tapestry.
$12, from $17—Velour.
$12.50, from $20—Tapestry.
$15, from $22—Velour.
$15, from $23—Velour.
$18, from $28—Velour.
$18, from $26—Green denim.
$20, from $30—Tapestry.
$22, from $32—Pegamoid.
$22, from $32—Green denim.
$25, from $35—Velour.

Mattresses—

$15, from $20—Pure horse hair; 40 lbs.

Mattresses—

$12.50, from $15—X mixed hair; 40 lbs.
$8.50, from $10—XX mixed hair; 40 lbs.
$6.50, from $8—XXX mixed hair; 40 lbs.
$12, from $13.50—Imperial elastic felt; 45 lbs.
$10, from $11.25—"W" elastic felt; 45 lbs.
$8.50, from $9.50—No. 2 elastic felt; 45 lbs.
$7.50, from $8.50—"Favorite" elastic felt; 45 lbs.
$4, from $4.50—African fibre, hair top, 45 lbs.

Spring Beds—

$13.50, from $15—"Ideal" rabbet edge spring.
$8.50, from $10—Rabbet edge spring.
$7.50, from $8.50—Shelf Spring.
$8, from $9—"Ideal" spring for wooden beds.
$6, from $6.75—Rubber bearing woven wire springs.
$5.50, from $6—Rubber bearing woven wire springs.
$5, from $5.50—Steel frame woven wire springs.
$4, from $4.50—Iron frame woven wire springs.

Feather Bolsters and Pillows—

Half down and live geese feathers, at 85c a pound; former price, $1.

Pillows—
20x30 in., 2½ pounds, $2.13 each.
22x30 in., 3 pounds, $2.55 each.
24x30 in., 3½ pounds, $2.98 each.

Bolsters—
20x56 in., 5 pounds, $4.25 each.
Extra selected live geese feathers, at 75c a pound; former price, 90c.

Pillows—
20x30 in., 2½ pounds, $1.88 each.
22x30 in., 3 pounds, $2.25 each.
24x30 in., 3½ pounds, $2.63 each.

Bolsters—
20x56 in., 5 pounds, $3.75 each.
Prime live geese feathers, at 50c a pound; former price, 60c.

Pillows—
20x30 in., 2½ pounds, $1.25 each.
22x30 in., 3 pounds, $1.50 each.
24x30 in., 3½ pounds, $1.75 each.

Bolsters—
20x56 in., 5 pounds, $2.50 each.

Another FASHION Picture

"First Shown at Wanamaker's"

The "*Incroyable*" Cape—(Ang-croy-aw-ble, is the way the Frenchman pronounces it, with the accent on the "aw.")

Named by an expletive brought forth by its daring originality and beauty—"Incredible!" And yet the English synonym does not truly express the delight and admiration that the French word expresses, as you who know French would tell us.

A cape? Incredible! A coat? Not at all. Neither; yet the best of both—the most daringly original spring wrap that has ever appeared.

The picture illustrates it; but you will not know where cape leaves off and dress begins—"for each seems either."

This certainty: Women who are going South, and others who wish smart new wraps, for the pleasant days, that are entirely apart from those worn by others, will welcome the early advent of the *Incroyable*.

Second floor, Broadway.

Muslin Underwear

January's bequest to her sister February includes a very excellent assortment of muslin garments. Not so many as in former years; but of good variety and superb quality. These price hints:

Night Gowns—

75c—Of cambric; V neck; yoke of 3 rows of insertion; trimmed with torchon lace.
$1—Of muslin; Empire style; trimmed with torchon lace.
$1.25—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbon.

Petticoats—

50c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; deep hem, with plaits above.
85c—Of cambric; 2 ruffles of lawn; trimmed with lace.
$1—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle; trimmed with embroidery; plaits above.
$1.25—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle; trimmed with torchon lace and 2 rows of insertion.

Short Petticoats—

35c—Of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace, and plaits above; was 50c.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.
18c—Of muslin; deep hemstitched hem and plaits.
30c—Of cambric; trimmed with cambric ruffle and torchon lace.
50c—Of muslin; trimmed with neat embroidery or torchon lace, and hemstitched plaits above.

Chemises—

18c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with lace; was 35c.
25c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion; was 35c.

Second floor.

About SHOES

Footwear for everybody, and for every sort of weather. But to-day's word is chiefly of **women's shoes**, and particularly about excellent values in seasonable sorts. There's the Reliable, for instance. A shoe that has no equal at its price or near it—$3. Every possible weight—some just right for snow and slush. All the good shapes.

The French produce better calfskin than Americans. They excel in that leather alone. These fine shoes at $5 are made of the finest French calfskin. In button and lace, with heavy soles. Very stylish, very comfortable, very reasonable at $5.

Shoes of soft, durable kidskin with welted soles, Price, $2.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

In the basement, just under the main shoe store, is the bargain store for women's and children's shoes. Good choosing in various lines of stylish, serviceable shoes for women, at $1.40, $1.80 and $2.30—all a third to a half less than regular.

About the same sort of values in the Men's and Boys' Store across Ninth street. Men's shoes at $1.90, $2.45 and $2.85. Boys' shoes at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.70.

Bargains from the Upholstery Store

Look for these in the Under-price Store in the basement. And they're worth looking for. Some half sash curtains are among the offerings. The French call them "brise-bise." Very effective are these various styles. One lot of these sash curtains have china silk centres with lace edges. They're $2.25 to $8.65 each, and worth fully a third more. Another lot—all-over Irish Point—are $1.70 to $2.85. Add a third to those prices to learn their value.

Handsome folding screens—three and four-fold—with panels of plain and figured denim, burlaps, silkoline and pantasole (imitation of leather) are radically reduced in price. Fourteen styles. $1.20 to $9.50. Were $1.75 to $13.75.

Utility boxes, suitable for shirt waists, hats and other apparel. Some covered with cretonne at $1.40 to $2.35—were $1.75 to $2.85. Matting covered boxes at $2.85 to $3.50; were $3.50 to $4.25.

The sale of remnants of Upholstery fabrics continues.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ARMY BILL GOES THROUGH

Senate Agrees to Conferrees' Report on the Measure.

New Opposition Develops, and Several Republicans Vote with the Democrats—Bill Now Goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—After an eventful legislative experience, beginning with the present session of Congress and covering about two months, the bill for the reorganization of the United States Army to-day passed its last stage in Congress, and now goes to the President for his signature. The final step was taken in the Senate, where by a vote of 33 to 25 the conference report on the bill was agreed to. The House of Representatives already had agreed to the report.

The conference report was kept before the Senate constantly to-day, even the Shipping bill giving way. Opposition to the bill continued to be vigorously expressed, Mr. Teller making an extended speech in criticism of the War Department and of the measure in general. An opposition to the report developed on the Republican side, based on the alleged freedom which the conferrees had taken in introducing new provisions. On the final vote, several Republican Senators voted with the Democrats against the report.

When consideration of the conference report upon the bill was resumed, Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) addressed the Senate upon it. He said he had voted against the bill and would have been pleased if it could have been defeated. He referred again to the fact that the Senate has refused to pass his resolutions making inquiry for the facts concerning the situation in the Philippines. He asserted his belief that the full records would show that the battle of Feb. 4 was ordered from Washington, and he charged that only such facts were given to the public as would suit the purpose of the party in power.

Mr. Pettigrew also charged that, notwithstanding the instructions to the Paris commission had been sent to the Senate in secret, the President had quoted copiously from them in his letter of acceptance, omitting such portions as did not suit his purpose. "And yet," he said, "the Senate refuses to make the document public." He charged that Gen. MacArthur's report had been suppressed for partisan purposes and that the reports of the Taft commission were colored, upon orders from Washington, to fit the emergency.

TALKS OF ATROCITIES.

Filipinos are not enemies of the United States, he asserted, and he hoped they would be successful in their contest for liberty. "I hope the day will never come," he said, "when I shall cease to sympathize with a people struggling for liberty, no matter where they are." Mr. Pettigrew took special exception to the provision in the bill authorizing the enlistment of Filipinos.

Mr. Pettigrew then introduced and had read a long letter from Tomas Mascardo, a Military Governor of one of the Philippine provinces, in which it was charged that severer torments upon the Filipinos by the American troops had been inflicted than the Spaniards had ever been guilty of. "Robbery, pillage, violation, and murder," the letter said, "are the first proofs of protection we receive when the American soldiers enter a Filipino community."

The letter writer characterized Gen. Otis as the "blind instrument of the ambitious McKinley."

Mr. Pettigrew said he would not cite this letter if the charges made in it were not confirmed by letters from American soldiers themselves. He believed these barbarities were practiced by the Macabebees, of whom it was now intended to enlist 10,000.

When Mr. Pettigrew presented an article by Sixto Lopez, which, he said, refuted some of the official literature as to the diversity of tribes. The article gave in detail the tribal organizations, the interrelation of the tribes and the enlightenment and education of a great part of the Filipinos. Other Filipino documents were read, alleging that their forces when captured were exposed to extreme tortures despite the official orders that civilized methods of warfare be pursued. The unalterable purpose of continuing the war until liberty was secured was set forth at length.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) inquired as to whether Mr. Pettigrew personally believed our soldiers were guilty of atrocities and tortures in the Philippines. Mr. Pettigrew suggested that a full reading of his remarks in the record would sufficiently answer the inquiry. Mr. Gallinger answered that he would not go to The Record for answer, if the South Dakota Senator did not answer now.

SHIPPING BILL GIVES WAY.

Mr. Pettigrew rather warmly resented this response, saying that if Mr. Gallinger would not go to The Record for an answer it disclosed that there was some motive, which he would not characterize, behind this inquiry.

Mr. Gallinger said that for one he did not believe American soldiers were committing atrocities anywhere.

Mr. Pettigrew responded that perhaps the New Hampshire Senator had failed to read the Secretary of War's testimony before the Military Committee that Macabebees, who murdered, burned, and robbed, were being enlisted.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) rose to state that United States officers were being disciplined for practicing the "water cure" on natives. The Senator also had received a call lately from a man who came on a party just after they had inflicted this deplorable torture, and saw the victim covered with blood and mangled about the mouth.

At this point the Shipping bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business. Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) in charge of the army conference report, asked that the Shipping bill be laid aside temporarily to permit the discussion of the conference report to proceed.

"I object," said Mr. Pettigrew. This brought the Shipping bill and the army conference into conflict, and one or the other had to give way. Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) in charge of the Shipping bill, thereupon said: "I have stated heretofore that I would press the Shipping bill even as against appropriation bills, and would yield only on a vote of the Senate. I did not include in the statement the Army Reorganization bill. I regard that measure as the most important before the Senate, and I therefore move that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the army conference report."

Mr. Frye's motion was carried without a dissenting vote. The effect of this was to displace the Shipping bill temporarily.

"I am glad we have found out what is the most important measure before the Senate," said Mr. Pettigrew derisively. "Yesterday we thought it was the bill to pay campaign debts with ship subsidies."

He then proceeded with his speech relative to the Filipinos.

CRITICISE GEN. MACARTHUR.

Mr. Teller followed with a criticism on the course of the War Department in seeking to discredit those who opposed the canteen. Speaking on the conference report, Mr. Teller said he opposed a large standing army, and he opposed the provisions which the cruel Maccabebees could enlisted in our service.

In describing the horrors of the "water cure" torture, Mr. Teller said the American flag could come down none too soon if it required such methods to uphold its authority. The Senator condemned a statement attributed to Gen. MacArthur in which he said to have told a returning officer that one of its chief services was rendering a warlike spirit, without which no nation could endure.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) here arose to say that he felt a sense of surprise and pain that the commander of the main army of the United States Army while the spirit in war should be so possessed with the world spirit of military conquest and military ambition as to use the language attributed to him. And if it proved that this language had been used, Mr. Hale said he feared there would be a terrible reaction from such sentiments.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) suggested that Gen. MacArthur had been only a little more frank than others, and that the General was stating an existing condition which surely would have a terrible reaction.

Mr. Teller went on to say that the recent order of extraordinary brutality at West Point grew out of the sentiment now pervading the army. Mr. Teller suggested that Gen. MacArthur was not a West Pointer.

AS TO PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

Mr. Teller responded that the General nevertheless shared in the sentiments emanating from the West Pointers in the army. The Senator proceeded to give instances of the cruelty of the allied armies in China, declaring that it constituted an impeachment of the methods of Christian civilization, the outrages of foreign looters being infinitely greater than the outrages of the Boxers.

Mr. Teller characterized the Philippine friars as the vilest of the vile, whose conduct could not with propriety be referred to openly in the Senate Chamber. And yet, the Philippine Commission has put this obnoxious class in charge of all the schools of the island. The Senator commented on Gen. MacArthur's extreme course in deporting a newspaper editor from Manila, and Mr. Hoar interjected the remark that one of the charges of the American colonists against George III. was the deporting of men beyond the seas.

In closing, Mr. Teller referred to the sad spectacle of this great Nation seeking glory out of dominating the brown men of the Pacific islands.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) made a parting protest against the bill, saying he believed a resistance by every recourse under parliamentary usage would be justified.

MR. HALE ANGRY.

Mr. Hale said he had no great love for the bill, and had been constrained to vote for it by representations that unless we expected to abandon the dwindled remnant of American soldiers until they were driven into the sea we must re-enforce them. Mr. Hale also made a severe arraignment of the conferrees, saying they had dared to lay their hands on the bill as passed by the two houses, and had deliberately inserted new provisions. The Senate should not continue this offense, Mr. Hale declared. He announced that he would not vote for the report because of the action of the conferrees.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) also expressed the view that the Senate should reject the report.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said he had been told an entire section had been put into the bill by the conferrees.

Mr. Proctor, one of the conferrees, said this was a tempest in a teapot, and he defended the course of the committee.

The conference report was then agreed to —33 to 25—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Kyle, (Rep., S. D.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Bard, (Rep., Iowa.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Clapp, (Rep., Minn.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Culiom, (Rep., Ill.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Dillingham, (Rep., Vt.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Shoup, (Rep., Ida.)
Forster, (Rep., Wash.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hawley, (Rep., Kan.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Total, 33.

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Kenny, (Dem., Del.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Chilton, (Dem., Tex.)	Penrose, (Rep.) Penn.
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Total, 25.

Immediately after the vote the Shipping bill was taken up.

ORDERS TO TRANSPORT TROOPS.

War Department Anticipated the Passage of the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In anticipation of the passage of the Army Reorganization bill the War Department issued preparatory orders for the transportation of 5,200 regular troops to the Philippines to replace an equal number of volunteers under orders to San Francisco for discharge. The soldiers to be sent to the Philippines first include eight troops of the Fifth Cavalry, eight companies of the Tenth Infantry, eight companies of the Eleventh Infantry, and the provisional battalion of the troops at the Presidio at San Francisco.

There are now about 2,000 recruits at San Francisco awaiting transportation to Manila, and the number will be increased as rapidly as the recruiting officers in various parts of the country obtain the necessary material.

There are now about 40,000 regular troops in the Philippines, and the problem confronting the military authorities is how to increase that number 60,000 by July 1, when the entire volunteer army of 35,000 must be discharged. Advantage will be taken of the provision of the pending Army bill, authorizing the recruitment of 12,000 native Filipinos.

In that event only 10,000 reinforcements will be required immediately from the United States.

The most sanguine officers of the War Department do not expect more than three or four thousand of the volunteer troops to re-enlist for service in the Philippines.

MR. GAGE ON CURRENCY.

At a Committee Hearing Declares that Greenbacks Should be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Gage had an extended hearing to-day before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the subject of revising the banking laws, with a view to establishing an elastic currency, based on bank assets. The bill under consideration was introduced by Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts, and has attracted much attention in banking and financial circles, as it provides a plan of guaranteed banknotes, a bank guarantee fund, annual tax on notes in circulation, and provisions to insure redemption.

Mr. Gage said he regarded the measure as a step in the right direction, but he did not consider it broad enough to meet the requirements of our financial situation. It would be well to report it, as it would set people to thinking, although Mr. Gage said there was not a remote probability that any such legislation could be enacted by this Congress.

When asked what further steps should be taken, Mr. Gage said it was his belief that the present demand obligations of the Government, the greenbacks, should be retired, and that this would strengthen the Government in maintaining the parity of the metals. He was afraid the enactment of this bill would postpone the retirement of the greenbacks, as the banks would become reconciled to the system. In passing any bill for an elastic currency, he thought the greenbacks should be retired, and this could be best accomplished by a measure dealing with the whole subject of circulation.

In response to questions, the Secretary said it was not essential to retire the greenbacks by providing for the exchangeability of gold and silver. As between the two, he considered the exchangeability the more desirable. In response to Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts, Mr. Gage said the advantage of retiring the greenbacks would be in relieving the Government of gold payments on $346,000,000 of greenbacks and in letting some one else be responsible for the redemption.

Mr. Stallings, Democrat, asked, "If you were in Congress, would you vote to enact this bill?"

"If I were in Congress I would offer a substitute," answered the Secretary, amid laughter.

Mr Gage made known during the hearing that he was at work on a summary of banking data covering the last thirty-six years of Government experience, which, when completed, would serve to give much practical light on questions of banking and circulation.

TAX ON BUCKETSHOP KEEPERS.

Senate Committee Adds a Section to the War Revenue Reduction Bill—Makes Other Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day reported a number of amendments to the War Revenue Reduction Act. The following is a new section:

That from and after the passage of this act every person, association, copartnership, or corporation, who or which shall in his, its, or their own behalf, or as agent, engage in the business of making or offering to make contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions respecting the purchase or sale of any grain, provisions, raw or unmanufactured, stock, bonds, or other securities wherein both parties thereto or such person, association, copartnership, or corporation above named, contemplate or intend that such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions shall be or may be closed, adjusted, or settled accordingly, or with reference to the public market quotations of prices made on any Board of Trade or Exchange upon which the commodities or securities referred to in said contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions are dealt in, and without a bona fide transaction on such Board of Trade or Exchange, or wherein both parties or such person, association, copartnership, or corporation above named or intend that such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions shall be or may be deemed closed or terminated when the public market quotations of prices made on such Board of Trade or Exchange for the articles as securities named in such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions shall reach a certain figure, and every person, association, copartnership, and corporation who or which shall in his or its own behalf or as agent conduct what is commonly known as a "bucket shop," shall pay a stamp tax of 1 cent on each $100 in value of the merchandise covered or pretended to be covered, and also a tax of 2 cents on each $100 on the face value of all stocks, bonds, or other securities covered or pretended to be covered by each and all of such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions:

Provided, however, that the payment of any tax imposed by this section shall not be held or construed to exempt any such person, association, copartnership, or corporation from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State for carrying on such business, or the making of such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions within such State, or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such business, or the making of any such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions contrary to the laws of such State, or in any place prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any such tax be held to prohibit any State from placing a duty or tax on the same trade or business for State or other purposes, and every such person, association, copartnership, or corporation as aforesaid shall pay an annual special tax of $50, and for each branch office, wherever established, an annual special tax in addition of $50, which said tax shall be paid within thirty days after the passage of this act by every person, association, copartnership, or corporation now engaged in such business, and from and after the passage of this act by every such person, association, copartnership, or corporation proposing to engage in the business aforesaid before commencing such business.

Provision is made compelling all persons or associations doing business under this section to file a notice under oath with a Collector, giving the names of persons or members and officers of the corporation, their residence, and place where the business is carried on. Books showing all transactions and subject to inspection by Collectors must be kept by such firms. Penalties are provided, making it a misdemeanor if any of the provisions of the act are not carried out, fines of $500 to $1,000 and imprisonment of three months to two years being the penalty.

A rebate provision relating to tobacco is added as follows:

That on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, and cigars held by manufacturers and dealers at the time such discount or reduction of tax shall go into effect, upon which the tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of such discount or reduction or tax, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within sixty days following the date of the reduction, and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rate, and no claim shall be allowed or drawback paid for less amount than $10. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this section into effect.

A new section is added, as follows: "That on and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a competent person, whose special duty it shall be to conduct such investigations as may be necessary to secure the efficient enforcement of the tax imposed upon legacies and distributive shares of personal property by Section 29 of said act, approved June 13, 1898, and he may also appoint such additional clerks or agents as may be necessary for the collection of said taxes."

The existing laws relating to the tax on bills of exchange is amended so as to read as follows: "Bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, (including orders by telegraph or otherwise for the payment of money issued by express or other companies or any person or persons,) drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than as a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents, and for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents; if drawn in sets of two or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100 or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign country in which said bill may be expressed according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, 1 cent, and for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 1 cent."

MORE NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT.

Mr. Morgan Presents the Sixth Installment to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, to-day presented the sixth installment of his report on the Nicaragua Canal bill. The report is based largely upon the protocols between the United States and Costa Rica and Nicaragua. These protocols, it says, give important and unquestionable rights to those two republics, and the conclusion is drawn that "whether these protocols are or are not obligatory on the Government of the United States, they are notice to Great Britain that her insistence upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will not prevent or unreasonably delay the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by act of Congress."

The report includes a letter to Senator Morgan from Capt. Sigsbee, chief intelligence officer of the Navy Department, "which," says the committee, "shows conclusively that the location of Liverpool on the map of the world has been for all ages the chief factor in the wonderful success of Great Britain as a commercial power, and that the opening of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien will change these conditions to the great advantage of New York."

BILL TO PUNISH BRIBERS.

Mr. Lentz Offers It "to Promote Purity of Elections."

WASHINGTON Jan. 31.—Representative Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) to-day introduced in the House a bill entitled, "A bill to promote the purity of elections." It provides that in Presidential and Congressional elections bribe-givers or offerers of bribes, on conviction, shall be subject to pay a fine of from $500 to $1,000; shall be imprisoned and be disfranchised for from five to fifteen years, and be, during that period, disqualified from holding elective office. The bribe-taker or the person offered the bribe shall receive one-half of the fine and not be punishable.

The bill also provides that no person or corporation shall contribute to any campaign fund for use outside of the district in which he or it resides and prescribes heavy penalties for violations.

WORK ON THE POST OFFICE BILL.

House Begins Consideration of Measure Carrying $122,782,688.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House this afternoon began consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Loud, in charge of the bill, explained the measure, which, he said, carried $122,782,688, being $1,515,339 more than the estimates and $9,124,450 more than the appropriation for the current year. When the bill was read for amendment the appropriation for salaries for Postmasters was increased from $19,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) offered a series of amendments for the gradation of the salaries of clerks in charge of stations and sub-stations, but all were defeated. A host of other amendments were ruled out on points of order. The House disposed of twenty-four pages of the bill before adjourning.

Court-Martial for Naval Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Navy Department has ordered a trial by court-martial at Port Tampa, Feb. 9, of Lieut. Benjamin P. McCormick and Chief Boatswain F. A. Bran for the loss of coal barge No. 2 off the Florida coast Dec. 30, while on the way to Cienfuegos. McCormick commanded the tug Potomac towing the barge commanded by Bran.

COUNT OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the House to-day Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, reported a substitute for the Senate resolution for the counting of the Electoral vote Feb. 13. Mr. Dalzell explained that in 1887 a law was passed prescribing the method in which the vote should be counted and declared. Prior to that time the count had been made under a resolution providing that the President of the Senate should declare the result. But since the passage of the law it had not been followed and the Senate had adopted the old, abrogated resolution under which the count was made prior to 1887.

The House substitute was, he said, in the language of the law. There would be no declaration of the result by the presiding officer, but simply of the state of the vote which the law declared to be sufficient. It was important, he said, that this change should be made while no partisan controversy existed over the result. Both Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) said they considered the change proposed advisable. The resolution was adopted.

Over $7,000,000 for Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House to-day passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill. It carries $7,222,461, being $156,107 less than is carried by the current law.

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED ON THE SUBSIDY MEASURE

Plan to Organize Opposition in a Caucus Fails.

Talk in Washington of Wall Street Deals by Senators—Sudden Activity Not Due to Patriotism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—With a few Republican Senators plainly at work endeavoring to bring the Shipping Subsidy bill to a vote and the stock market referred to as expressing the confidence of stock operators in the passage of the bill, a good deal of talk is heard here of the sort that was common while the sugar schedules of the Tariff bill were under consideration in the Senate Finance Committee.

As was then the case, it is not possible to learn that any Senator has made improper arrangements with presumptive beneficiaries of the subsidy bill by which they are to gain in case the subsidies are secured. Senators will not talk of each other on such subjects. They assume, when the reports are repeated about Wall Street operations and "dickers," that they are mere speculation, but privately they declare that it is difficult to account for sudden and intense energy on the part of men formerly lukewarm on any theory that ascribes this activity to pure patriotism.

It is well known that the managers for Mr. Hanna, who have introduced system into the work for the subsidy bill, have followed a plan indicating a determination to segregate Democrats, one by one, picking out those who will not oppose the subsidy bill and then working upon the others in many ways to induce them to abandon their determination to oppose the measure. To help this along, resolutions in favor of the bill are being procured from organized trade bodies in the South and West, and the Senators from the sections worked upon are at once informed of the attitude of "their people."

The Democratic Senators and their coworkers in the Senate who are opposed to the bill did not hold a formal conference to-day to decide upon a course to be pursued with reference to the measure, as had been announced they would do, the explanation being made that it had been discovered that the opposition was still so determined as to render a formal meeting unnecessary.

While there was no caucus, however, there was a general exchange of views of the minority Senators, which enabled the leaders to form a quite definite opinion at the close of the day, of the position of the opposition as a whole. The decision reached is to continue the debate upon the bill for the present with the hope of being able to keep it going until it will become necessary for the Republican majority to take up the appropriation bills and other measures which should pass before the 4th of March.

The Democratic leaders say that they have speeches assured for eight or ten days, and that there are probably other Senators who will prepare addresses within that time. Among those who will talk are Senators Daniel, (Va.,) Caffery, (La.,) Berry, (Ark.,) Kenney, (Del.,) Allen, (Neb.,) Money, (Miss.,) Lindsay, (Ky.,) Butler, (N. C.,) and Pettigrew, (S. Dak.) Senators Clay (Ga.,) and Turner (Wash.) also will make speeches in addition to those they have already delivered on this question. It is expected that Senator Caffery will talk at least two days. The opposition also counts upon speeches from the Republican side of the chamber, Senators Allison, (Iowa,) Perkins, (Cal.,) Spooner, (Wis.,) and McCumber (N. Dak.) being included in the list of probable speakers.

The canvass of the situation has convinced the Democratic leaders that there are a half dozen or more Republican Senators who would like to see the bill defeated even in its amended form, but they do not expect their votes against the bill if it should come to a vote. On the other hand they count upon the loss of some of their own members in support of the bill.

The Democrats contend that they do not intend to filibuster against the bill, but say they will insist upon its thorough discussion before consenting to a vote upon it. They take the position that if there is to be an extra session of Congress it will be better for them to have the subsidy matter among the questions to be considered by it, and say they are willing to take the responsibility of the defeat by legitimate means of this proposed legislation.

There is still some talk of an intention of the Democrats to hold a conference to decide whether to oppose the bill or let it go through. The futility of holding such a meeting was explained to-day by Senator Jones of Arkansas.

"We can gain no political advantage by holding a caucus now," he said. "There are four or five Democratic Senators who have announced their intention of voting for the bill, and it would be useless to further emphasize the division in our ranks. We are divided on the subject just the same as are the Republicans. Some of our people are in favor of simply exposing the vicious features of the Subsidy bill—which many of us believe is but an intent to loot the Treasury—and let the bill go through, allowing the Republicans to take the responsibility for what is sure to follow. There are some gentlemen outside of the chamber who believe that we should resist the passage of the measure to the extent of forcing the Republicans to take the responsibility for the failure of the annual appropriation bills, if they insist upon keeping the Shipping bill before the Senate.

"Some Republicans are also divided on this question," added Senator Jones, "and for that reason I do not see how we can make it a strict party question. There are certain Republicans opposed to the Shipping bill who are hoping that the existing dead-lock in the regular business of the session will induce the friends of the measure to withdraw it. There are others who insist upon the passage of the Shipping bill even if the appropriation bills have to go unacted upon, and necessitate the calling of an extra session of Congress. This is the condition in the Senate to-day, and it is almost impossible, with so many conflicting objects at work, to predict what the outcome will be. I do not believe that the Administration desires an extra session."

The promotion bureau bulletin asserts to-night very positively that the bill will be passed by the Senate.

The Senate, late in the day, after it had disposed of the Army bill, took up the Ship Subsidy bill and began voting on amendments. The amendment substituting fifteen years for twenty years as the utmost limit that compensation shall be paid pursuant to the act was agreed to. Another amendment agreed to change the period within which new vessels must be completed. Another amendment, proposed by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) changed the rate section by omitting the clauses on nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one knot ships and changing the provision on eighteen-knot ships to read: "Eighteen knots and over sixteen, 10 cents per gross ton."

Before the Senate acted on this amendment Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) took the floor and began a general speech in opposition to the bill, setting forth the enormous sums involved. He had not concluded his speech when the bill was laid aside for the day.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) gave notice that he would ask for a night session to-morrow to advance consideration of the pending measure.

Senator McCumber (Rep., N. D.,) gave notice of an amendment to the bill limiting contracts under it to twelve years and making other changes in the same line.

Senator Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) presented an amendment limiting the aggregate expenditures under the bill to $180,000,000.

OPPOSE AN EXTRA SESSION.

Few Members of Congress Favor One, but the Lobby Is Urgent—Subsidy Bill the Main Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—On Sunday last Senator Aldrich said that not until the end of this week, and possibly not before next week, would it be safe to declare with confidence whether there would be an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. This opinion has been heard since then on several occasions, possibly by agreement among Republicans, chiefly those on the Steering Committee, and apparently was based upon the necessity of ascertaining just how much opposition to progress was to be manifested by the opposition to the Subsidy bill, which, after all that has been said about the importance of legislation touching the Philippines and anticipation of, what must be done to enable the Cubans to establish stable government, seems to be the main cause of doubt as to the calling of Congress for a new session immediately after this session is concluded.

It is plain enough that the "third House," the lobby that thrives when Congress is in session, desires an extra session. It is evident that many valuable "grafts," measures prepared to loot the Treasury and add to the already large and necessary general appropriations, favor an extra session in the hope that the generosity of the Fifty-sixth Congress will be followed by an equal degree of liberality on the part of its successor. To the men who make up the appropriation bills, and who know the importance of keeping them within the limits of estimated revenues, the thought of plunging into the revenues of the years 1902 and 1903 with the first of three sessions at each of which appropriations must inevitably be made, is a very distasteful prospect to contemplate. When Senator Allison and Representative Cannon say they do not believe there is any necessity for an extra session, they also utter the wish that is father to the expression.

Several members of the two houses to-day added their adverse opinions to those already expressed about the probability or necessity for an extra session. Senator Platt of Connecticut said: "I don't think an extra session at all necessary. We can proceed in the usual way with the matters that it is claimed are likely to cause an extra session. There is no reason, for instance, why the Cuban question cannot go over until the next regular session."

Senator Dolliver tersely declared: "I do not believe there will be an extra session." Senator Cullom declared that hard work during the month would obviate any necessity for an extra session. Representative Richardson said there was no serious reason for calling an extra session.

It is not putting it too strongly to say that the opposition to an extra session is almost unanimous. In the House it is characterized as gratuitous foolishness, suggested not only by the Administration, but by interests seeking legislation that seems doomed to fail at the present session. If Mr. McKinley has said anything to anybody about an extra session it must have been under strict obligations of secrecy, as no member can be quoted as saying that the President has intimated that an extra session is either necessary or desirable.

DEFENDS THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Harold M. Sewall Replies to Criticisms of Georgia's Governor.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 31.—Despite the efforts of the Brunswick Board of Trade, under whose auspices the National Maritime Congress was called, politics was injected into the closing hours of the session. In a newspaper interview, which was read by the delegates, Gov. Candler was quoted as saying, among other things, that the shipping bill was "one of the most iniquitous, corrupt, and infamous measures which Republicans ever tried to foist upon the American public."

When the business of the Congress had been concluded Harold M. Sewall of Bath, Me., son of the late Arthur Sewall, and representing the shipbuilding industry established by his father, arose to a question of personal privilege and made a reply to Gov. Candler's interview. Among other things, he said:

"We are pictured as partners in crime by the Governor of Georgia, whose guests we are. I could not leave here without denouncing the statements of the Governor as malignant and libelous. I feel it my duty to defend the honest men who are here, and would not leave the South without doing so. Despite the statements of your Governor, who is not present at this meeting, I have the satisfaction of knowing that the indorsement of the pending measure in Congress was started by Southern men. The men of the South have spoken through this Maritime Congress. The bill which your Governor characterizes as a nefarious scheme was drafted by as honest men as there are in the country, and not by certain ones who remain away and refuse to take part and let others do the work."

The speech caused a sensation, which was intensified when the President of the Board of Trade moved that it be made a part of the official proceedings, which motion was carried.

The Congress adopted a strong resolution indorsing the Subsidy bill.

PHILIPPINE MUNICIPAL CODE.

Commission Passes the Act—Provincial Government Bill Ready for Public Hearings.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—The act organizing Municipal Governments in the Philippines was passed by the United States Commission to-day, after the adoption of amendments, including a provision disqualifying from voting and holding office any person who after April 1 is in arms against, or aiding those opposing, the United States authority.

The power to review election irregularities is transferred from the Governor of the Province to the Election Judges, and a provision is added for returns and records of births, marriages, and deaths. The President's symbol of office is designated as a gold-headed tassel cane.

Prior to the passage of the act, Judge Taft, President of the commission, said the greatest pains had been taken in the preparation of the act, because the municipalities were units upon which would be erected the general Government.

The Provincial Government bill has been completed. The public consideration will begin to-morrow. Soon after its enactment the United States Commissioners will visit the Luzon Provinces and witness the organization of the Provincial Government and the elections. Later they will visit the southern islands.

The Provincial bill provides for a Governor, Secretary of the Treasury, a Supervisor, and a Fiscal. The officers may be Americans or Filipinos. The Governor is to be elected by the joint ballot of the Councillors of the organized pueblos, (towns,) and his election must be confirmed by the Philippine Commission. The other provincial officers will be appointed by the commission, under the restrictions of the civil service rules.

The Governor may suspend any municipal officer for misconduct, reporting the facts to the commission.

The Treasurer is required to supervise his assistants in all the pueblos and to collect all taxes. The Supervisor will have charge of the roads and public buildings. The Fiscal will be the legal adviser of the Provincial Government and the Public Prosecutor.

The law is to be first applied to the Provinces of Union and Pampanga.

CAPT. McCALLA VINDICATED.

Court of Inquiry Finds Nothing in Commander Colwell's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The case against Capt. McCalla of the Newark has been dropped. A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Remey announces that the court of inquiry has concluded its work and recommends that there be no further proceedings, a recommendation which the Admiral has approved, thus ending the case.

The inquiry arose from a disagreement between Capt. McCalla and Commander Colwell, his executive officer, resulting in the latter's charging the Captain with maintaining lax discipline aboard ship and with erratic conduct generally. The court has vindicated Capt. McCalla, and Admiral Remey has transferred Commander Colwell from the Newark to the Cavite naval station, so that there is little prospect of further friction between the two men.

Few Protestants in the Philippines.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—The cabled statement that the movement toward Protestantism in the Philippines is growing with astonishing rapidity is exaggerated. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and British and American Bible Societies have worked in Manila and its vicinity for two years, and the membership of the four Methodist missions is 400, and in a constituency of 1,000 the Presbyterian Mission has a native membership of 30.

Twenty Filipinos Killed.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—Capt. Cameron and fifty Filipino cavalrymen had a fight Tuesday with insurgents at Bundoopuray, and routed them, killing twenty men and capturing a quantity of arms. Geronimo was present, but escaped. Minor captures and surrenders continue in the Island of Luzon. Many Filipinos are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Porto Rican Assembly Adjourns.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 31.—To-day being the last of the sixty-day term of the Porto Rican House of Delegates, whose sessions began Dec. 3, the Assembly will adjourn sine die at midnight.

NEW YORK CIVIL LIST.

City Now Has 43,000 Employes—Many Salaries Have Been Substantially Increased.

The civil list containing the names, residences, nature of position, length of service, and salary of all employes of the City Government was published yesterday as a supplement of The City Record. The list contains 400 printed pages and contains the names of about 43,000 persons.

The largest increase noticed is that of Walter A. Brady, a special Deputy Clerk in Trial Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court. He has had his salary increased from $2,100 to $4,000. The next largest increase is that of Bion L. Burrows, Secretary to the Rapid Transit Commission, whose salary is increased from $2,500 to $4,000.

William McKinney, an auditor of accounts in the Department of Finance, and R. Davis, Jr., general bookkeeper in the Department of Buildings, have had their salaries increased $1,000 each. They are now getting $5,000 and $4,000, respectively. Other increases noted are as follows:

John H. Greener, assistant chief clerk in the Law Department, from $2,000 to $2,500; William F. Baker, private secretary to Controller Coler, from $3,500 to $4,000; Joseph Haag, chief bookkeeper in the Department of Finance, from $4,500 to $5,000; Adam J. Strittmatter, Deputy City Paymaster, from $1,250 to $2,000; Josiah H. Fitch, assistant engineer in the Engineer's Bureau of the Department of Sewers, from $2,000 to $3,000.

In the Department of Education Louis Connolly has the greatest increase of any man in the city departments. His increase is not under the Davis law. It is from $2,100 to $4,500. It is also noticed that Thomas A. Dillon, chief clerk in the same department, has had his salary increased $1,000.

BARBER KILLS A BURGLAR.

Finds Two in His Room and Shoots One Who Was Escaping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Edward H. Hall, a barber, shot and killed a burglar last night in a lodging house at 122 Taylor Street, after nearly losing his own life. Hall, who lives in the house, went to his room, the door of which was opened by one of two men who were engaged in rifling the apartment. The burglar instantly drew a revolver, placed the muzzle against Hall's body, and pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode. Hall grappled with the man. A desperate struggle ensued, resulting in Hall securing possession of the pistol. The other burglar then rushed toward him in an attempt to escape. Hall fired at him as he reached the door. The bullet entered his brain and he crashed headlong down the stairs, falling dead at the bottom.

Not until then did Hall release his grasp of the other man, who at once took flight, jumped over the body of his companion, and reached the street. He was captured by a citizen, and identified as Fred Kiefer, alias Wilson, an ex-convict. He refuses to give the name of his companion who was killed.

Hospital for Dobbs Ferry.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The Dobbs Ferry Hospital Association is to erect a hospital on Ashford Avenue. The plans are to be ready March 1 and the building begun by May

SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIAN ISLANDS

Favorable Action Reported by a Parliamentary Committee.

This Body, a Danish Cable Says, Imposes but Two Conditions on the Purchase by This Country.

A cablegram was received yesterday by a Danish merchant in this city from Copenhagen in which it was stated that a committee of the Danish Parliament which was appointed to consider and report on the proposition to sell the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States Government, on conditions directly presented by Secretary of State Hay, had made its report in favor of such sale.

The cablegram stated that the Danish Parliamentary committee, which is composed of fifteen members, made a favorable report with but one dissenting voice, that being the vote of Mr. Scavenius, formerly Minister of Ecclesiastics in the Danish Cabinet.

In favoring the acceptance of the proposition submitted by Secretary Hay the Danish Parliamentary committee advised the imposition of two conditions. The first was that the people of the islands should be asked to vote on the question of the sale of the islands to the United States Government, and that the sale should be contingent on their voting in the affirmative.

As the people of the islands affected have already voted in the affirmative on this proposition, it is believed that they would certainly do so again, as there has been no change in sentiment, so far as known. The second condition relates to the duties on sugar, and is not regarded among Danes here as imposing any serious obstacle to the sale.

According to the Danish merchant who received the cablegram, the Danish Minister at Washington has not conducted the negotiations which resulted in the present report. He states that Secretary of State Hay directly authorized the American Minister in Copenhagen, Mr. Svensson, to open negotiations for the purchase of the islands on conditions which Mr. Hay stipulated.

Mr. Svensson submitted the proposition to King Christian, who in turn submitted it to the Danish Parliament, and it was referred to the committee which has just reported.

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

First Article Passed by Chamber—Passage of the Entire Measure Seems Certain.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—After rejecting various amendments, the Chamber of Deputies today adopted by 333 to 93 votes the First Article of the proposed law of associations—the article defining the nature of an association.

The Ministerial majority remains solid, every counter-proposal or amendment opposed by the Premier being rejected. It therefore appears certain that the Government will be able to carry the bill to its final adoption.

LADY RACHEL FITZGERALD DEAD.

Was the Elder of the Two Surviving Daughters of Lord Dunraven.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Lady Rachel Charlotte FitzGerald, daughter of the Earl of Dunraven, died this morning at Adare Manor, the Earl's seat in Adare, County Limerick, Ireland.

She gave birth to a son on Jan. 20 and was supposed to be doing well. Her death was quite unexpected.

Lady Rachel FitzGerald came to this country with her father, the fourth Earl of Dunraven, both in 1895 and 1897. She was then the Lady Rachel Charlotte Wyndham-Quin, and was the eldest surviving daughter of Lord Dunraven, her sister, Lady Florence Enid, having died in 1891. She came here with her younger sister, Lady Aileen Mary, to witness the races for the America's Cup, for which Lord Dunraven was the challenger with the Valkyrie II. and Valkyrie III.

Lady Rachel, although she and her sister lived very quietly in New York, created a most favorable impression, and made a number of friends. She was on the Valkyries during some of the races.

She was born on Feb. 20, 1872, and three years ago married Capt. Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd FitzGerald, who possesses the historic Irish title of Knight of Glin. Their residence was Glin Castle, Glin, County Limerick.

Lord Dunraven has now only one child left—the Lady Aileen May Wyndham-Quin.

New French Embassy at Washington.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The reporter of the Budget Commission to-day declared in favor of the bill to construct new embassies, worthy of the representatives of France, at Washington and Vienna, at a cost of 1,400,000f. The report concludes: "However heavy the sacrifice may be, we do not hesitate to ask the Chamber to accept it, believing with the Government that it is essential for the proper working of our services and the dignity of the representatives of France in two of the greatest powers of the world."

Italy to Preserve Verdi's Birthplace.

ROME, Jan. 31.—The Italian Senate today passed a bill declaring the house in which the late Giuseppe Verdi was born a national monument and authorizing the burial of Verdi and his wife at the Institute for Old Musicians, founded by Verdi, in Milan.

MADE A WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

Brooklyn Hospital Surgeon Calls a Fractured Skull Alcoholism.

On account of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case of James O'Brien, who is dying in the Brooklyn Hospital of a fracture of the skull, Deputy Chief McLaughlin will make a special report to Chief Devery this morning.

O'Brien was found in front of 10 Tillary Street in an unconscious condition about 9 o'clock last Sunday morning by Policeman Donnelly of the Adams Street Station. An ambulance from the Long Island College Hospital was called, and Ambulance Surgeon Cochran said the man was suffering from alcoholism. He was taken to the station, where he was locked up.

At 4 o'clock the next morning Sergt. Brown, becoming suspicious, examined the man, and finding him still unconscious, called an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Eastman, who answered the call, found the man suffering from a fractured skull, and had him removed to the hospital, where an operation was performed yesterday. Several clots of blood were found on his brain.

Charles O'Brien, a brother of the injured man, says that his brother never drank. At the hospital last night it was said that O'Brien could not live.

BOSSCHIETER CONVICTS PREPARE.

Say Good-bye to Relatives—May Be Taken to State Prison To-day.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 31.—The four convicted assailants of Jennie Bosschieter will probably be removed to the State prison at Trenton early to-morrow morning, although Sheriff Sturr will not admit it. All the men have arranged their personal and business affairs, and are now ready to go. They received relatives and friends to-day and said good-bye to them. McAlister and Campbell seemed to keep their nerve, but Death and Kerr were greatly depressed. Mrs. Kerr called to see her husband for the first time since his arrest.

Kerr's father became unconscious shortly before noon to-day, and Dr. Denner, the family physician, said that the end was near. The members of the family were hastily summoned to the bedside. A report was circulated throughout the city that the son had been allowed to leave the jail in charge of a constable to visit his father and bid him "farewell." This, however, was positively denied by the jail authorities, who said that under no circumstances would he be permitted to leave the jail until he is taken to the State prison at Trenton.

NOT HELD FOR SUICIDE.

Magistrate Crane Gives an Order for "Mrs. Patterson's" Release from Bellevue.

The woman who registered at the Park View Hotel, 55 West Forty-second Street, on Wednesday evening as "Mrs. C. Patterson, 1059 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia," and who afterward attempted suicide by taking chloroform, left Bellevue Hospital at 7:15 o'clock last evening. Her identity remains a mystery.

The woman was not called upon to face the ordeal of a police court hearing because of her attempt to take her own life. Magistrate Crane relieved her of that necessity. The man who appeared at Bellevue soon after "Mrs. Patterson" had been removed there from Flower Hospital, and who said that he was "E. J. Patterson," the woman's brother, called upon Magistrate Crane at his residence during the evening.

He told the Magistrate of the evident desire on the part of the newspaper reporters to expose the identity of his sister, and the injury to her and her family which was likely to result from such an exposure. Magistrate Crane ordered Patterson to see him at the Yorkville Court in the morning. When "Patterson" presented himself yesterday morning, the latter learned of the publication of the letter, which was addressed to "F—, care of R. Manchester, 109 East Eighteenth Street." The Magistrate thereupon immediately sent to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station for that letter. It was taken to him. The Magistrate then turned it over to the alleged brother of the woman, and also ordered the release of "Mrs. Patterson" from Bellevue as soon as her condition would permit her to leave the institution.

"I was prompted in what I did purely by humane motives," Magistrate Crane said last evening. "I have done the same thing before, and would do it again if the case was as deserving of my sympathy as this one was."

About 7 o'clock last evening a carriage drove up to the door of Bellevue Hospital. Two well-dressed men, besides the "E. J. Patterson" were in the carriage. The order for the release of "Mrs. Patterson" was presented to the proper authorities, and soon afterward "Mrs. Patterson" was on her way out of the hospital.

"It is necessary for you to give your pedigree," an official of the hospital said to "Mrs. Patterson" as she was passing through the office.

"We refer you to Magistrate Crane for that," said one of the men who were with her.

The carriage after "Mrs. Patterson" had stepped into it drove rapidly up First Avenue and turned east on Forty-second Street, as though the party expected to go to the Grand Central Station. It was then lost sight of.

George R. Manchester, the secretary of the Republican County Committee, who lives in the Florence Apartment House, at 109 East Eighteenth Street, was not at home during the day.

"STEVE" BRODIE DEAD.

Picturesque Career of the Famous Bowery Character Ends at San Antonio, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 31.—Steve Brodie, actor, alleged bridge jumper, and pugilist promoter, died at the White House at 10:15 o'clock to-night. He was surrounded by his wife, a daughter, the physician, and his friends. The end had been expected the whole of the day, as he lost consciousness early this morning. The body will be shipped to New York at noon to-morrow for interment in that city.

Brodie had been failing rapidly the past three weeks. His condition grew much worse about a week ago, when a spell of inclement weather set in, which helped the disease make deep inroads into his constitution. His daughter arrived from New York about two weeks ago.

When he first came here about six weeks ago, Brodie was very hopeful of regaining his health, but recently he seemed to lose all energy and kept closely to his room. He was called upon daily by many of his San Antonio admirers, but all their words of cheer did little to help him.

"Steve" Brodie, for many years was as much a sight of the Bowery as Suicide Hall and the adjacent joints of Chinatown. Born on the east side forty-three years ago, he grew up with the locality and was a typical product of the Bowery. With State Senator "Tim" Sullivan and many others who have since won prominence, "Steve" once sold newspapers and blacked shoes around City Hall and the Bowery, his favorite haunt.

His first newspaper mention came with his appointment to a Lieutenantcy in Capt. Ayer's famous Life Saving Corps organized on the East River front. "Steve," like every other street gamin of his day, was almost amphibious, and spent half his time in the waters of the river. Many rescues were credited to him while still a youth, including two young women who fell off an excursion barge.

A strong and daring swimmer he was in his element in the water, and a short while later at Coney Island he rescued Miss Jennie Rhett, an actress who had ventured beyond her depth. Miss Rhett presented him with a gold locket for his bravery.

Three years later, in 1886, "Steve" reached the zenith of his career, by persuading several newspaper men that he jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge 135 feet to the water below. Columns were published about "Steve Brodie, the daring bridge umper," and upon the strength of this imaginary feat "Steve" waxed prosperous, joined theatrical companies, touring the one-night stands, and gave imitations of his famous leap.

"In a short while he was able to open a "cafe" on the Bowery near his old haunts, and this rapidly sprang into favor among the sporting element of that thoroughfare, bringing many coins to "Steve's" till.

In 1889 marvelous tales of "Steve's" shooting the Niagara Falls in a rubber suit were circulated throughout the country. In 1896 he humbugged the city with false reports of his death in the West. Some months ago he felt that his end was near, and, disposing of his New York interests, he went to Texas to "die in peace," as he expressed it. At St. Louis an admirer met him and asked him about his quest for health and his bridge-jumping experience.

"Well, young feller," replied "Steve" characteristically, "it's hard ter say, even if yer say it fast, but me time's come. I've got the 'con' for fair, and I'm as good as a dead corpse. Bridge-jumping? Say. You take an old fool's advice. If yer wanter get off the car, just reach up and pull the strap, and wait till it stops. See?"

He leaves a wife, two daughters, and a son.

UNITED STATES AFTER $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 31.—The State and Federal Governments are in conflict over the demand made by the latter for the payment of $68,000 with interest for a series of years which makes the aggregate amount claimed approximately $100,000. The claim grows out of the acquisition by the United States from the State of Michigan of St. Mary's Falls ship canal.

When the transfer was made there was $68,000 in the tolls fund, and this was undisturbed until 1895, when the Legislature enacted a law providing for its transfer to the general fund and its use for the general purposes of the State. Nothing was heard from the Federal Government until ten days ago, when payment was formally demanded on the ground that there existed at the time the canal was transferred a trust relation, under which the money should have been paid to the General Government. The State denies this and will defend the suit which the United States authorities threaten to institute.

Hanna Applies for G. A. R. Membership

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—Memorial Post, G. A. R., of this city, to-day received formal application from Senator M. A. Hanna that he be permitted to become a member of that organization. The application was referred to the proper committee for report, and action will be taken in a week or two. Senator Hanna was First Lieutenant in one of the Ohio volunteer regiments during the civil war.

Camden Iron Works' Big Contract.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 31.—Information was received to-day that the contract for the water works at Cincinnati has been awarded to the Camden Iron Works. The figures of the bid are slightly in excess of $1,000,000. The company's resources will be taxed for some months to fill the contract.

A Teasing, Tantalizing Tickle

way down deep in the chest every time you draw a long breath. Why not relieve it immediately by taking Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? It will do it invariably.

For sale by all druggists.

25c., 50c., $1.00; largest size cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

DALY HORSE SALE ENDED

Brother to Hamburg Was the Star of Yesterday's Offering.

FRANKFORT TO GO ABROAD

Prices Were Good Straight Through the Auction, and 185 Head Brought $405,525.

The sale of the thoroughbred horses from the Bitter Root Stud, Hamilton, Mon., the property of the Marcus Daly estate, in Madison Square Garden yesterday went with a rush, the Fasig-Tipton Company, in charge of the offering, hurrying matters that the sale might be completed in two days instead of three, as was planned originally.

The selling began a little after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the auctioneer taking up the number in the catalogue where the sale stopped on the night before, and offering first the brood mares. It took all the afternoon to get through the long list of these, the evening then being devoted to the sale of the horses in training.

Straight through the offering the prices held up wonderfully well, the brood mares bringing figures that would be accounted fair, even under the most favorable conditions, while for the horses in training the prices were large, considering that the three-year-olds had never been raced and had undergone but little training, thus compelling the buyers to go on appearances and breeding, while the two-year-olds, all practically untried, presented quite as much of a lottery for bidders as did the older horses.

The feature of the evening was the offering of Frankfort, the three-year-old brother of Hamburg, by Hanover-Lady Reel, a colt that Mr. Daly would not permit to be raced last year. The bidding on this horse was lively as far as it went. Lord Clonmel of Ireland finally secured the colt for $10,100.

The figure was the next best to that paid for Hamburg on the opening night. Frankfort will go to England, where it is intended to race him, though it was understood that the real object of Lord Clonmel in buying him was to secure for his stud a representative of the most successful racing family in the United States.

Among the horsemen who were present were W. C. Whitney, James Galway, J. B. Haggin, W. J. Arkell, F. D. Beard, W. C. Daly, Cassius Sloan, James R. Keene, C. F. Hill, John Mackey, E. C. Cowden, Dr. Kyle, trainer for F. D. Beard; Matthew Dwyer, Andrew Miller, P. J. Dwyer, H. K. Knapp, J. G. Follansbee, Fred Gebhard, Senator McCarren, Harry W. Smith, Col. "Jack" Chinn, R. T. Wilson, and Fred Burlew, together with about all the turfmen from distant points who were present on the opening of the sale. The details of the sale, with the buyers and prices paid, follow:

BROOD MARES.

Homeopathy, 4 years, ch. m., by Reform-Maggie B. B., by Leamington; Sydney Paget $4,000

Hithyia, 5 years, ch. m., by Tammany-Isis, by Bend Or; J. E. Madden 2,150

Irony, 10 years, ch. m., by Rosebery-Sarcasm, by Breadalbane; J. B. Haggin 1,600

Ironic, 6 years, b. m., by St. Serf-Irony, by Rosebery; J. B. Haggin 4,150

Isis, 14 years, ch. m., by Bend Or-Shotover, by Hermit; Sydney Paget 8,500

Isiac, 10 years, ch. m., by Rosebery-Isis, Bend Or; J. B. Haggin 8,000

Kitefoot, 6 years, by Buchanan-Longshore, by Longfellow; Elliott C. Cowdin 1,000

Knobkerri, 9 years, ch. m., by Galopin-Assegai, by Toxopholite; W. Broderick Cloete 1,700

Laetitia, 7 years, br. m., by Hilarious-Post Haste's dam by Wild Dayrell; W. Powers 3,500

Lambent, 8 years, b. m., by Amphion-Starlight, by Iroquois; J. E. Madden ... 1,150

Lucasta, 11 years, b. m., by Hawkstone-Lucky Shot, by Pellegrino; James Galway 1,600

Madge D., 7 years, b. m., by Maximus-Queen, by Flood; J. B. Haggin 2,900

Maiden Poem, 10 years, b. m., by Master Kildare or Laureate-Maiden Belle, by Beau Brummel; J. B. Haggin 1,400

Makaliah, 6 years, br. m., by Tammany-Mehallah, by Kingfisher; Mathew Dawes. 1,200

Marchianesi, 7 years, b. m., by Minting-Emmeline Marcea, by Queen's Messenger; Wilson Thomas 2,200

Meriden, 5 years, b. m., by Billet-Mercedes, by Melbourne, Jr.; J. B. Haggin 2,000

Mintcake, 6 years, by Marcion-Mint Sauce, by Young Melbourne; W. L. Powers ... 2,000

Miserere, 14 years, ch. m., by The Miser-Pauline, by Cock Robin; J. B. Haggin .. 100

Miss Darebin, 11 years, br. m., by Darebin-Miss Clay, by Windsor; J. B. Haggin. 3,600

Miss Landeman, 5 years, ch. m., by Hanover-Elizabeth L., by Woodlands; Wilson Thomas 1,200

Mrs. Delaney, 6 years, br. m., by St. Simon-Jamaica, by Hermit; J. B. Haggin ... 8,200

Oriole, 14 years, ch. m., by Bend Or-Perella, by Cambuscan; Elliott C. Cowdin... 1,000

Pastarella, 9 years, ch. m., by Springfield-Griselda, by Strathconan; W. L. Powers. 10,000

Ridicule, 9 years, b. or br. m., by Althotus-Lizzie Tabor, by Coltness; Wilson Thomas 2,100

Rose of Hampton, 11 years, b. m., by Royal Hampton-Lady Primrose, by Barcaldine; J. B. Haggin 8,000

Ruby Dare, 4 years, b. f., by Darebin-Ruby Flora Dare, by Darebin; Wilson Thomas. 600

Sacrifice, 10 years, b. m., by Hampton-Sanctity, by Caterer; Eugene Fischof 800

Sadie, 9 years, ch. m., by Salvator-Aurelia, by Algerine; J. B. Haggin 4,200

Salmera, 6 years, ch. m., by Salvator-Chimera, by Mortemer; J. B. Haggin 1,100

Salvia, 10 years, ch. m., by Rassington-Sallie M., by Longfellow; Edward Kelly 600

Scotch Lassie, 4 years, ch. m., by Inverness-Miss Darebin, by Darebin; Capt. C. Radford, Kentucky 600

Sepia, 8 years, b. m., by Petrarch-Homeopathy, by Reform; Edward Corrigan 2,000

Simnate, 13 years, b. m., by Spendthrift-Messmate, by Alarm; W. L. Powers ... 2,600

Sistrum, 6 years, ch. m., by Common-Isis, by Bend Or; Lord Clonmel 4,000

Starlight, 14 years, br. m., by Iroquois-Vandolite, by Vandal; W. L. Powers ... 3,000

St. Eudora, (St. Theodora,) 4 years, b. m., by St. Simon-Dorothea, by Sterling; John Boden 5,000

St. Mildred, 11 years, br. m., by St. Simon-Lady Fitzjames, by Scottish Chief; W. L. Powers 5,000

The Task, 12 years, b. m., by Barcaldine-Satchel, by Galopin; J. B. Haggin 4,600

Thunderella, 3 years, ch. m., by St. Angelo-Thuella, by Hampton; J. B. Haggin 800

Unadaga, 14 years, ch. m., by Onondaga-Una, by War Dance; J. B. Haggin 550

Whyota, 9 years, ch. m., by Hanover-Victorine, by Onondaga; F. R. Hitchcock ... 2,800

HORSES IN TRAINING.

Bay filly, (unnamed,) 3 years, by St. Serf-Merry Bell, by Charibert; C. H. Whitney of Kentucky 1,750

Choate, 2 years, b. c., by Meddler-Laetitia, by Hilarious; Lord Clonmel 9,000

Golden Rose, 2 years, b. f., by Gold Finch-La Trappe, by Hermit; Charles Reed .. 850

Fast, 2 years, b. f., by Bathampton-Bygone, by Ventilator; F. O. Birch 550

Caller, 2 years, ch. c., by Tammany-Caledonia, by Burgomaster; A. L. Aste 2,000

Hartman, 2 years, b. c., by Kendal-Dartaway, by Galopin; Lord Clonmel 4,000

Okusa, 2 years, b. f., by Ayrshire-Desayno, by Kendal; Miles Finlen 1,150

Bay filly, unnamed, 2 years, by Royal Hampton-Dorothy, by Sterling; Sydney Paget 3,000

Chilton, 2 years, b. c., by Meddler-Castalia, by Mortemer; D. D. Porter 3,700

Khita, 2 years, ch. g., by Montana-Cathay, by Onondaga; R. G. Loud 750

Bay filly, unnamed, 2 years, by Orvieto-Coalesce, by Timothy; Miles Finlen, Butte, Mont. 600

Cockney, 2 years, br. c., by Cherry Tree (Matt Byrnes)-Cockermany, by Friar's Balsam; R. T. Wilson, Jr. 3,000

Allopath, 2 years, b. f., by Montana-Homeopathy, by Reform; J. Baker 500

Star of the West, 2 years, b. f., by Montana-Isis, by Bend Or; G. H. Whitney .. 2,050

Killarney, 2 years, b. f., by Gold Finch-Erin-Go-Bragh, by Barcaldine; H. K. Knapp 1,100

Rone, 2 years, ch. g., by Inverness-Flirt, by Faustus; William Becket 850

Flourish, 2 years, b. g., by Tammany-Fleur d'Or, by Rayon d'Or; J. Duffy 2,400

Floriform, 2 years, b. c., by Bathampton-Florid, by The Ill Used; F. A. Hart ... 1,300

Gold Spinner, 3 years, b. c., by Gold Finch-Red Spinner, by Rosicrucian; J. B. Haggin 3,600

Emporium, 3 years, ch. c., by The Pepper-Cockernony, by Friar's Balsam; M. Murphy 3,600

Oatmeal, 2 years, ch. f., by Inverness-Alice Himyar, by Himyar; M. Husker 500

Cameron, 2 years, b. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, by Barcaldine; J. G. Follansbee ... 800

Rose of Scotland, 2 years, ch. f., by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, by Ayrshire; J. B. Haggin 650

Balm of Gilead, 2 years, ch. c., by Inverness-Balsam Fir, by Friar's Balsam; A. L. Aste 1,400

Flying Buttress, 2 years, b. c., by Montana-Belle of Butte, by Sir Modred; T. J. Healey 2,600

Bonner, 2 years, b. g., by Montana-Lola A., by Enquirer; H. D. Porter 2,500

Lux Casta, 2 years, b. f., by Donovan-Lucasta, by Hawkstone; Wilson Thomas. 1,500

Mesache, 2 years, b. f., by The Peppermarosia, by Tammany; Col. Jack Chinn.. 650

Mantaka, 2 years, b. c., by Crowberry-Mint Cake, by Marcion; J. Duffy 1,300

Price, 2 years, ch. f., by Cherry Tree-Miss Darebin, by Darebin; Wilson Thomas 2,600

Bathsa, 2 years, b. f., by Bathampton-Missouia, by Sir Modred; R. T. Wilson, Jr.. 1,500

Condiment, 2 years, ch. g., by The Pepper-Fert, by Glenelg; J. McClear 650

Montana Pioneer, 2 years, b. g., by Montana-Ravalli, by Tammany; J. Thompson 4,250

The Weaver, 2 years, b. c., by Gold Finch-Red Spinner, by Rosicrucian; John Duffy. 1,300

Contempt, 2 years, b. f., by Tammany-Ridicule, by Althotas; Estate of J. Madden. 2,100

Essene, 2 years, ch. g., by Inverness-Sadie, by Salvator; T. J. Healey 1,200

Skye, 2 years, ch. c., by Inverness-Salmera, by Salvator; E. F. Hughes 1,500

Bay filly, unnamed, 2 years, by Dr. McBride-Siesieretta, by Rassington; George Gelett 500

Northern Star, 2 years, ch. c., by Hanover-Starlight, by Iroquois; W. C. Loring 3,100

Gulf Stream, 2 years, ch. f., by The Peppermint Trade Wind, by Sir Modred; Louis Franchi 500

Five Nations, 2 years, b. c., by Montana-Unadoga, by Onondaga; Thomas Welsh.. 2,000

Grandpapa, 2 years, b. f., by Hanover-Lady Reel, by Fellowcraft; Lord Clonmel. 10,100

Winnecook, 2 years, b. f., by Montana-Whyota, by Hanover; John Duffy 1,100

PROPERTY OF LELAND STANFORD.

Bishop, 14 years, b. h., by Bishop-Fairy Rose, by Kisber; S. M. Taylor 425

JEROME AVENUE EXTENSION.

Mr. Parsons to Report on Proposed Subway Changes—Contractor Fails to Qualify.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, at its meeting yesterday, took up the proposition for the Jerome Avenue extension and the changes pertaining thereto and referred the subject to Chief Engineer Parsons for a report.

Because of Work Parsons, the Chicago engineer to whom the contract for building the tunnel from Forty-first Street and Park Avenue to Forty-seventh Street and Broadway was let, has failed to qualify. Contractor John B. McDonald is making preparations to re-sublet the contract.

MILITARY LEAGUE MEETING.

Arrangements Made For Tournament in Madison Square Garden.

At a meeting last night of the Governors of the Military Athletic League, in the Second Battery Armory, Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, standing committees for the year were appointed and preliminary arrangements made for the military tournament, which will be held at the Madison Square Garden through the week beginning March 25. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the League, was Chairman. The following standing committees were appointed:

Executive Committee — Col. Luscomb, Lieut. Col. Thurston, Lieut. Col. Treadwell, Lieut. Col. Fry, Lieut. Col. Japha, Major Wilson, and Capt. Dixon.

Handicapping Committee—Major Turpin, Capt. Dixon, and Lieut. Du Bois.

Trials, Suspensions, and Reinstatements—Major Devlin, Major Buck, and Capt. McMahon.

Tournament Committees — Military—Col. Luscomb, Lieut. Col. Davis, Commander Fanshaw, Lieut. Col. O'Donohue, Major Wilson, and Capt. De Bevoise; Athletic—Major Turpin, Capt. Dixon, Capt. Williams, Capt. Starbuck, Lieut. O'Donohue, and Lieut. Du Bois.

Press and Printing—Major Wilson, Major Edwards, and Lieut. Col. Thurston.

Boxes and Tickets—Lieut. Col. Treadwell, Commander Franklin, and Capt. De Russy.

Prizes—Lieut. Col. Japha, Capt. Hamilton, and Capt. Baldwin.

Under special orders from the Headquarters of the East the following detachments have been ordered to take part in the tournament: A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry, not to exceed sixty men, with horses, and a proper complement of officers, from Fort Myer, Virginia; a detachment of Light Battery F, Second Artillery, under a commissioned officer, from the barracks at Washington, D. C.; a detachment from the Eleventh Infantry, not less than thirty-two files, with necessary officers, guides, and band. This detachment will come from Fort Columbus, New York, and be under the command of a commissioned officer. There may also be detachments from the Military Academy at West Point and naval contingents, to be arranged for in the future.

Morfey Accepts Fox's Challenge.

Thomas W. Morfey, winner of the Grand American Handicap in 1894, yesterday posted $100 to cover the challenge of Ansley H. Fox of Baltimore, Md., for a pigeon shoot in a one-hundred-bird race. The challenge issued by Fox was an open one, and though several noted trap shots have been seeking matches, Morfey was the first man to agree to the terms offered and so will get the match.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Overwhelming Furniture Sale!

More Than ¼ Million Dollars' Worth!

Greatest Of All Annual Happenings! The Lowest Prices Ever Known!

This sale opens to-day with success already assured, its very best argument being its merchandise. Not a single opportunity has been lost to gain you an advantage. We have made the most extensive preparations in our history. Months and months of the most indefatigable work have been expended on it. Designs of our own conceived and executed. The making and the collecting watched never so carefully. And everything at the lowest prices ever known to the makers, even.

One-Quarter to One-Half Reductions From Everything in Stock,

and that can only tell but half the facts, for the best is when you see the assortment, the most notable one ever shown in this city—the newest, best, perfect, up-to-date Furniture of to-day, gathered especially for this annual sale. Furniture at prices you cannot duplicate direct from the factories. But for all that you will find the best of all satisfactions in the merchandise itself. Every piece will be marked with a red ticket, the prices distinctly shown. There's no restrictions whatever, with the one exception that we reserve the right to deliver goods within 30 days. And every kind of Furniture is here, from the simplest to the most luxurious and massive, and all at one-quarter to one-half less than the regular prices.

ALCOHOLIC PATIENT'S SUICIDE.

Inmate of Bellevue Hangs Himself With a Sheet.

William Howard, a patient in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital, hanged himself Wednesday. He died ten minutes after being discovered and cut down by one of the attendants. An investigation is being made by Dr. Stewart. The records say he committed suicide by strangulation.

Howard was taken to the hospital Tuesday in a patrol wagon from the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He had come from Cuba five days before. He was said to be suffering from cocaine poisoning and alcoholism. He was sent to the alcoholic ward, and was under the care of Nurses Lutz and Kane.

Nurse Kane says that between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday, when he entered the room where Howard was, he found him hanging from a rope made out of a sheet and almost dead. He called in Nurse Lutz, and after they cut the man down Dr. Barkley was called.

Kane says Howard took the sheet and twisted it into a rope. Knotting one end he put it out of the window and then jammed the window down. Twisting it about his neck he hung until he suffocated himself. The window is said to be seven feet from the floor.

Drs. Stewart and Schultz are said to have completely exonerated the two nurses. Howard's body is in the Morgue.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S RETURN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Rear Admiral Schley's home-coming from the South Atlantic Station in the early Spring is only the following of a usual custom in the navy, where an officer of the highest rank is expected to serve at sea only a short term, and if he is about to be retired is excused from active service for a few months prior to retirement under the formula of "waiting orders," which will not come unless some extraordinary emergency should arise. Having taken command of his present station in November, 1890, Rear Admiral Schley has been afloat a year and three months, and by the time he reaches home will have added two or three more months to his record of sea service.

It does not seem to have been decided at the Navy Department who will have Schley's squadron of two vessels—the Chicago and Atlanta. Capt. Robley D. Evans, now on shore duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, is but two numbers below the grade of Rear Admiral, and has intimated his readiness to accept another tour of duty afloat. E. M. Shepard, who ranks him, is also desirous of sea service, and his preference may deprive Capt. Evans of the South Atlantic Station. Capt. Evans promises to remain on the list of Rear Admirals an unusually long time, if he keeps his health, for he does not retire until 1908. Long before that year all the Rear Admirals now in the active list will have retired, and Admiral Evans may head that list for more than three years.

Rear Admiral Higginson, now President of the Lighthouse Board, is suggested at the Navy Department as likely to take the place of Read Admiral Farquhar as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron upon the close of the cruise now taking place. Admiral Farquhar took command of the squadron in October, 1899.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...7:10	Sun sets...5:18	Moon sets	...5:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:41	Gov. Isl'd	6:13	H. Gate	8:09
S. Hook	6:18	Gov. Isl'd	6:40	H. Gate	8:42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow		12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Ciudad de Cadiz, Genoa, Barcelona, &c.		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Etruria, Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		6:30 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Prins Fridrik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela, British and Dutch Guiana, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ulier, Martinique, Barbadoes, Demerara, St. Kitt's, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

New York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, (which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 19, and up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 2,) Mails (except Papeiti) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 13 for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 13, up to Feb. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Duke of Fife were dispatched east Jan. 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Feb. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 1.

Alamo, Galveston, Jan.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

The Way the Authors Have Lately Taken Their "Calls."

"Mrs. Dane's Defence" Holds Its Own as the Best Play in Town in Spite of Unavoidable Changes in the Cast.

The first night of "The Climbers" there was a loud call for Mr. Fitch after Act III., and when Miss Bingham and her company had endeavored half a dozen times to silence the cries by standing in the snowstorm on the bank of the Bronx and bowing, the author appeared on the scene looking as if he would have preferred to be in a less severe climate. The flymen had stopped shaking the snow bags, but stage snowstorms are not to be shut off by any such trivial measures, and the flakes were still fitfully falling.

Called again, Mr. Fitch tried to lead forward Miss Minnie Dupree, who did so much for him in "The Cowboy and the Lady," and whose personal humor counts for something in this new play. But Miss Dupree was not to be led. A third and fourth time the timid author made his bow, hand in hand with the new Laura Keene, Amelia Bingham, but the insincere yells continuing, he appeared again, and this time Miss Bingham contrived to have him squeezed outside of the curtains as they closed. Then he tried to say a few bright words and hastily made his escape.

The first night of "Unleavened Bread" there were violent calls of "Author!" after Flossie Williams had told Selma White what she thought of her. Mr. Ditrichstein, looking bald but purposeful, then came into view leading Elizabeth Tyree, who led Eleanor Robson, who, in turn, led Judge Robert Grant. The calls continued, and finally Grant and Ditrichstein were left alone on the stage. Judge Grant, in endeavoring to express in words a measure of personal gratification which his looks belied, casually mentioned Mr. Ditrichstein, who thereupon concealed himself behind a curtain, whence he presently looked forth, as who should say, "Peck-a-boo!"

Now, Clyde Fitch, Leo Ditrichstein, and Robert Grant are men of the world, good speechmakers when the occasion serves, and used to the society of their fellow men and women. The reason the author is generally such a guy on a first night, apart from the fact that his face is not properly made up to show well in the footlights' glare, is that he is so entirely out of place on the stage. He knows well enough that a first-night demonstration means nothing at all, and does not want to commit himself by saying anything that will seem ridiculous in print the next day. In the circumstances he has nothing to say, and the only idea of him the spectator carries away is that he is a very pale and nervous man, whose clothes do not fit him.

An actor's dress clothes are always new, positively spotless, and pressed every day. He does not permit himself to lounge in them. In the old days a playwright who was also a comedian, like Dion Boucicault, or a wit and raconteur, like John Brougham, or a born orator, like Steele Mackaye, often helped the run of a play by making a speech at the first performance. But they were always ready to "go on." Latterly, only Sydney Rosenfeld has been equal to the task.

The custom of calling the author seems to have originated in the early forties. It has always been condemned by the critics and is a custom in which the general public in this country has never evinced the least interest. In London the pit and gallery sometimes call an author to deliberately "boo" him when he appears. The custom of "calling" would fall into disuse if the sensible authors, the fellows who really write plays, would refuse for one whole season to heed the calls. The result would help the illusion of dramatic performances.

As a matter of fact, the repute of the author counts for very little in the run of the play. Tom, Dick, and Harry do not know who wrote the piece, and do not care. An American dramatist, not wholly devoid of vanity, once expressed his belief that he drew about $200 to a theatre on the first night of a new piece. After that, nothing. The play and the actors draw. Not the author. He gets his reward in royalties.

It is good news that Miss Millward is back in her place in the performance of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," at the Empire Theatre. She has been ill and her absence has been of some service to Ethel Hornick, who has given another proof of her fitness as an actress by taking up Miss Millward's showy and congenial rôle, her own of the disagreeable mischief-maker having been taken by Annie Adams.

In spite of the inevitable crudities in its performance caused by illness in the company, (Mr. Faversham is missed in the leading male rôle and Mr. Wheelock has long been ill,) "Mrs. Dane's Defence" has held its own in the public mind as the best play, artistically speaking, now in sight, and Miss Anglin's discreet and powerful acting cannot fail to advance her greatly in the general esteem. In the matter of technical construction this play is by far the best of all Henry Arthur Jones's works, while its view of life is intelligible and its exposition of character natural and interesting. Its subject is essentially theatrical, of course, and has done duty many times in many plays. The point of view is familiar to people who know the theatre well. Mr. Jones has lent new vitality to the old theme, though, and the play ought not to be missed by people capable of receiving an artistic impression.

The actress who has embodied perfectly well the characters of Bonita Canby in "Arizona," Constance in Browning's dramatic poem, "In a Balcony," and Flossie Williams in "Unleavened Bread," should be able to portray many of the personages in the old repertory so as to make them live again. One familiar with the greatest needs of the contemporary stage, however, will not urge the revival of old plays for the sake of Miss Eleanor Robson, while she can do so much to make new plays successful. She is surely the most promising of all the recent newcomers, and her impersonation of the gracious and piquant, yet shrewd and ambitious young woman of fashion in the uneven comedy Leo Ditrichstein has made out of Judge Grant's novel is an uncommonly smart and attractive piece of acting. Miss Robson, who comes of a theatrical family, and is a daughter of Madge Carr Cooke, now acting the widow in "The Climbers," has wonderful adaptiveness. In not one of the three rôles she has acted in town this Winter has she been herself. She is not a beautiful woman, but she makes Flossie Williams seem beautiful. Her smile, the tones of her voice, her buoyant manner, the very swish of her skirts seem to belong exclusively to this character.

The rôles of Courtice Jaffray and his man Jenkins Hanby, the two thieves, in the dramatization of Elizabeth Phipps Train's smart but unlikely story called "A Social Highwayman," are in good hands at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. William Bramwell, who acts the fashionable and sentimental thief, and Walter Allen, who appears as the humble servitor, are both competent and artistic actors, keeping well within the modesty of nature in all their portrayals.

"A Social Highwayman" disappointed expectations when it was first produced and failed to "make money" with an expensive company in high-priced theatres. But it serves admirably for occasional revival by a stock company, as it is diverting and out of the common, if not very lifelike. Next week Mr. Donnelly's actors will have their hands full. "The School for Scandal" will be their play.

The dramatization of "La Petite Paroisse" by Daudet and Léon Hennique, the last act of which was finished only an hour before Daudet's death in 1897, has been acted without much promise of success at the Théâtre Antoine in Paris. It treats largely of the efforts of a repentant mother-in-law to repair the domestic damage she has caused, and a repentant mother-in-law is a figure so new in the drama that it seems the play might be worthy of adaptation at skilled hands. But it would have to be altered a great deal, and some of the social problems conjured up by Daudet avoided altogether.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell intends to revive "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" at the London Royalty Theatre in the Spring. It was always a disappointing play, though it contains some of Pinero's best work.

"HINTER PAPA'S RUCKEN."

An Uninteresting Farce Well Played at Irving Place Theatre.

"Hinter Papa's Rucken," a "schwank" in three acts, was the play at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. It is a farce by Richard Kessler and Arthur Lipschnitz, and was produced for the first time in America. Probably if it is not produced for a second time no one will mourn. The play has sufficient complications to make it funny, and it is funny in parts.

A pretty young schoolgirl takes a pleasure tour, chaperoned by a middle-aged family factotum, who passes for her father. They stop, as per all farce guidebooks, at the hotel where the real father is posing as a gay bachelor. There is an old maid who falls in love with the factotum, a widow who accuses him of eloping with her daughter, a lover of the maiden who is accepted by the pseudo papa, and a halt discovery which sends everybody home to explanations and a climax.

Otto Ottbert was excellent as the papa, Max Hauseler was the factotum, and Marie Eisenhut was very charming and everything that could be desired as the pretty daughter, even to some most attractive little gowns. Adolf Zimmerman, disguised so that his best friend would not have known him in a blond wig, mustache, and glasses, was the lover, an inventive young man who makes love while carrying around a basket containing a volatile gas liable to go off at a moment's notice. He was a good lover of the kind, but the kind lacked interest. It was "ein dummes stuck," a man in the audience said as he left the theatre. That was not a bad definition.

The fault seemed to lie with Messrs. Kessler and Lipschnitz. There were some amusing scenes, and the players did as well as possible with the material provided.

Mr. Toselli's Piano Recital.

Enrico Toselli, the young Italian pianist who recently gave a recital at Carnegie Hall and was criticised somewhat severely for the immaturity and want of understanding disclosed by his performances, gave a second recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall, where he was heard by a small and apathetic audience. His programme consisted of the familiar variations of Haydn, Beethoven's "Sonata quasi una Fantasia," two preludes and the polonaise, Opus 26, No. 1, by Chopin; Sgambati's transscription of the same composer's Lithuanian song, and the tarantelle, Opus 45; three pieces by Martucci, one by Leoncavallo, and Sgambati's toccata.

It was very amiable of the young man to bring forward the compositions of his countrymen, especially that of Leoncavallo, dedicated to himself, but they will not in all probability be heard here often. Mr. Toselli's performances yesterday did not reveal any new or unsuspected merits. His playing of the Beethoven sonata was deficient in nearly every requirement. He did not even present the rhythms correctly, and his want of understanding of the content of the work was almost amusing. It seems hardly worth while to tax the patience of any reader with further consideration of such feeble, superficial, and ultra-sentimental piano playing. Mr. Toselli may please young girls to whom his poses and his handsome hair appeal, but he will not do for the really musical.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Walter Damrosch will this afternoon discourse on the subject of "Tristan und Isolde," with musical illustrations, at Daly's Theatre. This will be the last of his Wagner series.

Lempriere Pringle, who was identified with the recent Metropolitan English Opera Company, will sail for England on Saturday. He will remain there several weeks, after which he will leave for his home in Australia, where he has contracted to sing for the rest of the season with George Musgrove's operatic organization, now appearing in that country.

It was stated in theatrical circles yesterday that the Liebler Company had decided to withdraw their production of "Unleavened Bread" from the Savoy Theatre on Saturday night, Feb. 16, and take the entire company to Boston, the home of Judge Robert Grant, the author of the novel. Negotiations are pending with Keller, the magician, who will probably be the next attraction.

F. C. Whitney yesterday secured the dramatic rights to the "Nick Carter Detective Stories" from the publishers. It it Mr. Whitney's intention to have a melodrama written by Stanislaus Stange, in which Nick Carter will figure as a hero, and his many exploits in the detective line will form the basis of the play. The production will be a large one, and will probably be presented in one of the large New York theatres.

The Home Committee of the Actors' Fund of America, which was recently appointed for the purpose of definitely deciding on a site for the proposed home, met yesterday afternoon in the association's rooms in West Twenty-eighth Street. A sub-committee of five was appointed by President Aldrich, with instructions and power to make a selection of one of the three sites under consideration. It was said the site selected would be in the Greater New York.

THE PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

State Medical Society Appeals to Gov. Odell to Sustain Its Efficiency.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The State Medical Society, after discussing the status of the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals and in view of the fact of the serious danger of its work being crippled, decided to make an appeal to Gov. Odell for the full maintenance of that institution. The appeal is embodied in resolutions in part as follows:

Whereas, Believing that the citizens of the State of New York, and liberal-minded men everywhere, are to be congratulated upon the establishment of the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals, an institution founded for the investigation of the problems connected with insanity and related diseases and unique in the annals of medicine for the greatness of its opportunities, and most strongly recommending that the work of investigation for which the institute was founded be sustained along its present lines of organization and principles and research;

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the Medical Society of the State of New York, respectfully request his Excellency the Governor to sustain the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals; that we beg him to give his support to its growth and development, to protect it against further difficulties, and that we submit to his attention protests against the subversion of the work of the Pathological Institute along the lines laid out by the director, the work being upheld by a wide movement of the medical profession and prominent scientific men of this country and of Europe.

The appeal is signed by many prominent physicians and surgeons in this country and Europe. Copies of the resolutions were sent to many State officials asking their support.

Similar resolutions have been passed by all of the prominent medical societies and associations in the city.

The State Medical Society to-day elected the following officers: President—Dr. Henry M. Elsner of Syracuse; Vice President—Dr. Louis N. Lanehart of Hempstead; Secretary—Dr. F. C. Curtis of Albany, and Treasurer—Dr. C. D. Ball of Albany.

ONCE WEALTHY; NOW STARVING.

Mrs. Van Liew of Perth Amboy Is Penniless and Her Son Ill.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Mary Van Llew, once considered wealthy, was found starving and nearly frozen in her home at 45 Front Street last evening. There was no food in the house, all the coal was gone, and she had no oil or anything with which to make a light. Her son, William, who has been her support, lies sick in bed and has no medical attendance.

Chief of Police Burke provided for the immediate wants of Mrs. Van Llew, and the city physician and Overseer of the Poor were informed of the case. Mrs. Van Llew is over seventy years of age and comes of a prominent family.

Negro Industrial Colony Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 31.—The efforts made by the Rev. J. W. Fishburn of the African Methodist Episcopal Church here, to establish a negro industrial colony in Cape May County seem to be meeting with success. An option has been obtained on 1,400 acres of land for $14,000, with the privilege of securing title when $2,000 is paid down. Sixteen hundred dollars of this has been paid, and the balance will be received in a few days. In addition, there is now in hand $3,000 for use to begin the building of the industrial school and the needed manufacturing plants. A farm will be allotted to each colonist. The title of the scheme is the Afro-American Equitable Association.

WEDDED NOT KNOWING IT.

Dr. George W. Cushing Brings Suit to Have His Marriage Annulled.

A peculiar story was told in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by Dr. George W. Cushing of 221 Schermerhorn Street, who was in court to secure the annulment of a marriage he was alleged to have contracted. Dr. Cushing is a specialist on nervous diseases, and has been an instructor in the Long Island Medical College. He is a widower, fifty-five years old, and lives with his two children.

A woman who calls herself Mrs. Clara A. Cushing, and who lives in Manhattan, brought suit against the doctor for a separation and alimony through W. L. Gellart, a lawyer, of 258 Broadway, Manhattan. Dr. Cushing consulted with Lawyer M. L. Towns of Brooklyn, and it was decided that the best way out of the matter was to set up a counter suit for the annulment of the alleged marriage. This suit came up yesterday. The woman was not present, nor was she represented in court.

Dr. Cushing said that he was of a peculiarly nervous temperament, and that he occasionally used certain drugs to calm his nerves. On the night of Nov. 25, 1899, he had been taking drugs. He went to Manhattan and had dinner at the Arena with the woman who afterward claimed that he had married her on that night. He drank several cocktails, a bottle of champagne, and some brandy. He had an indistinct recollection of being placed in a cab, but remembered nothing else that took place during the evening. When he awoke at 11 o'clock the next morning he was at home and in bed, but had no idea how he reached there. A few days later, much to his astonishment, the woman appeared and claimed that he had married her on the night they were together. She claimed that she had a certificate of the alleged marriage, which she had placed in a safe deposit vault. Dr. Cushing refused to recognize the woman's claims.

Emanuel and Frances Brown, who conduct a jewelry store at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, testified that Dr. Cushing, accompanied by a woman, entered the store on the night of Nov. 25, 1899, and that the woman purchased a wedding ring. She paid for it, and then took the doctor out and put him in a cab in waiting. They drove away together.

Two physicians, friends of Dr. Cushing, testified as to the effect the drugs and drink the doctor had taken would have upon a person of his temperament.

Justice Smith said that it appeared to him that Dr. Cushing was entitled to an annulment of the marriage, if any had taken place, and that he would consider the testimony.

A DEADLOCK IN CUBA.

Constitutional Convention Tied Up Over Gomez's Eligibility for the Presidency.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—There is a deadlock in the Constitutional Convention over the qualifications for President. When the matter came up this afternoon, the old Gomez fight was revived. The anti-Gomez men, led by Gen. Sanguily and Señores Giberga and Juan Gualberto Gomez, favored the eligibility of only native-born Cubans, while the admirers of Gen. Gomez, headed by Señores de Quesada and Nunez, advocated the retention of the clause in the original draft making eligible a naturalized citizen who had served ten years in the wars. Each ballot resulted in a tie of fourteen to fourteen. Three members, Señores Rivera, Gener, and Llorente, were absent.

After a discussion lasting two hours Señor Gener, who is an avowed Gomezite, entered, and a call was made for the President to assemble the convention. The opponents of Gen. Gomez, however, refused to take their seats, and after several efforts the delegates withdrew from the hall. The feeling engendered by the controversy was very bitter, several opponents of Gomez asserting that they would resign if the clause making him eligible to the Presidency were adopted.

This evening's session was suspended through want of a quorum, the anti-Gomez faction refusing to attend. The deadlock threatens to continue indefinitely. The delegates have agreed to assemble at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, but neither side has weakened in the stand taken. Señor Goner will vote with the Gomez faction, and Señor Llorente on the other side. Señor Rivera is in an embarrassing position, as he is a Porto Rican by birth, and is situated very much as Gen. Gomez is with reference to the naturalization clause in the Constitution. He has asked to be excused from voting.

Gen. Gomez recently announced in a letter to the press that he did not desire to hold office in the new republic. One of his intimate friends said this evening that he would probably come out with a letter to-morrow reiterating his former statement and asking the convention not to consider him as a candidate for the Presidency.

SMALL-BOAT RACE TO SPAIN.

Capt. Andrews and a Woman Swimmer to Compete Against a Gloucester Man.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 31.—Capt. William A. Andrews, the famous sea voyager, is here making preparations for another trip across the Atlantic Ocean, this time in a boat smaller than he ever sailed in before. On this trip, it is said, he will be accompanied by a young woman, a professional swimmer. The Captain is over sixty years old. He has five successful voyages to his credit, and one that was unsuccessful.

Capt. Andrews's fellow-voyager, will be Miss Albena Carpenter, aged seventeen years, of Charlestown, Mass. She has entered into contract with him to start on the voyage about June 1 next. Miss Carpenter has accepted the challenge of Howard Blackburn of Gloucester, Mass., to race across the ocean. He will sail a twenty-five-foot boat alone, and Miss Carpenter and the Captain will go in a twelve-foot boat. Capt. Andrews's boat will sail from Atlantic City, bound for Palos, Spain, and Blackburn will start from Gloucester, Mass., to Lisbon. The race will be for $100 a side. Capt. Andrews's boat will be of the folding type, canvas covered, and will weigh less than fifty pounds.

NEW JERSEY'S JURY SYSTEM.

Ex-Judge Henry Objects to the Method by Which Constables Put Friends on the List.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Although the New Jersey system of drawing jurors is viewed with favor in other States, and has given rise to much favorable comment, especially since the Bosschieter murder trial, all the members of the New Jersey bar do not look with favor on the system. Among the latter is ex-Judge Thomas S. Henry of Newark. On Tuesday, while appearing in the Quarter Sessions in behalf of a client, he challenged the entire panel of jurors, on the ground that they had not been properly chosen. His challenge was overruled by Judge Skinner, and Mr. Henry said he would take the case to the Court of Error and Appeals.

Mr. Henry says that the Constables about the court have friends whom they desire to have placed on the jury list, and the Sheriff, to be accommodating, uses the names of these friends. Some of these Constables are attached to the Prosecutor's office, and Mr. Henry says that, although the friends of the Prosecutor's Constables may mean well, on the whole they are likely to be prejudiced in favor of the interests that secured them their places as jurors, and, incidentally, the fees for their services.

Mr. Henry says that in the case of the client referred to he asked the Presiding Judge whether he would allow the defendant to be tried by a jury the list of names for which should be selected by friends of the defendant. This, of course, was not allowed, but Mr. Henry insisted that it was a poor rule that did not work both ways. There are many lawyers who agree with Mr. Henry's views as to the existing method, and it is said that some of the Judges now on the bench are also opposed to the system. These criticisms have created a wide interest, and many persons other than members of the bar are of the opinion that reform methods should be adopted.

ROLLED WOMAN ABLAZE IN SNOW.

Action of Passers-by Unable to Save the Life of Mrs. West.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 31.—The clothing of Mrs. Horatio West, a widow, who has been caring for an invalid in the home of James Fox, caught fire at the kitchen stove yesterday.

Wild with fright, she ran to the home of a neighbor. Finding the door locked, she rushed screaming down the street until she was stopped by two men, who tore the blazing clothing from her and rolled her in the snow. She was carried into a house near by and a doctor was summoned, but she was so terribly burned that she died in a few hours.

ART NOTES.

The electric illumination for the Pan-American is exercising the wits of the authorities of the exposition. The ordinary method of giving brilliant effects at night to buildings is to outline the chief architectural members with rows of electric bulbs. This has been done hitherto with little understanding, because the men who have the work to do are engineers, not artists. Will the Pan-American turn over a new leaf in this respect? That is the question that agitates the very respectable number of the Buffalonians who are abreast of the times in things artistic. There was a charming suggestion last year to have the banks of the canals set with torch holders, the torches to give out a combination of steam and natural gas, which can be had from the soil at the expense of laying mains of no great length, thus affording a fitful moving flame, lighting up clouds of steam. What has become of this suggestion? During the hot months the Pan-American will be crowded at night, and some system of illuminating the grounds and buildings other than the regular lines of electric bulbs will be appreciated by the public. In such matters there should be a conference of the color director, the sculpture director, and the architect with the manager of the external lighting of the fair, and experiments made in the way of concentrating the lighting elements. Hitherto our expositions have suffered from scattering of lights. Distributed over large surfaces, they look meagre and ineffective, when by an artistic scheme of concentration here and there they might reach very beautiful results. It would be a pity if the Pan-American should neglect this important feature under the stress of the many other matters that keep the managers of the fair on the jump.

Mr. José Frappa, who has just arrived from Paris, is a Frenchman in all but his name, which is solidly Spanish. His sharply cut figures are almost as well known here as abroad. He has taken a studio and will exhibit work in the galleries of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, on Fifth Avenue.

The lecture before the Archaeological Institute on Saturday night is by Prof. Samuel Ball Platner of the Western Reserve University, and will tell of recent excavations in the Roman forum. The lecture is in the hall of the Sachs School, 110 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Alfred Stevens, the Belgian painter, who has become in time a typical Parisian, and through illness is now in a state of destitution, cannot affirm that the world has treated him with neglect. On the contrary, it was perhaps too ready to buy his pretty things and this encouraged him to spend rather than save. The fable so well worn by French painters, the fable of the ant and the grasshopper, applies exactly to him. His first picture in the Salon of 1853, "La Descente de la Courtille," won him a medal of the third class, and was bought by the State for $200. It is now in the Art Museum of Marseilles. Two years later he won a medal of the second class, and in 1863 and 1867 he became chevalier and officer of the Legion of Honor. At the exposition of 1878 he became Commander. In 1880 he took the Medal of Honor, and his picture was bought by the State for $2,800. M. Stevens is in his seventy-third year, and still hopes to add to his 2,500 canvases when his health improves.

Charles Meissonier has presented to the print department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris, six copper plates engraved by his father. One is the original plate for the fisherman with rod and line shown at the Schaus Gallery among the originals by Meissonier.

An enormous tapestry to decorate the further wall in the Salle des Fêtes, in the Mayor's offices for the Thirteenth Ward of Paris, has been begun at the Gobelins. Six workmen will take six years to finish it. The design is by Jean-Paul Laurens, who has decided to glorify Colbert, the Minister of Louis XIV., who did so much to revive the arts and crafts in France. A statue of Colbert is the centre of the scene; all the chiefs of the various departments of State advance in procession bearing palm branches to lay at the feet of the famous Minister.

A piece of tapestry woven in Brussels in the fifteenth century has been bought for $14,000 and presented to the French Government. It is after a design by Quentin Matsys and represents the "Last Judgment." It was originally part of the collection of the Duke of Alva. The donor of this historic piece is an organization of amateurs called the Society of Friends of the Louvre.

Miss Anna Klumpke, the lady to whom Rosa Bonheur left her property at Thomery, on the borders of Fontainebleau Forest, has presented to the Luxembourg Museum a collection of seventeen painting and twenty-three water colors. At the same time it is given out that it was Rosa Bonheur's intention to give all her unsold work to France, but her family has "offered" all but these for sale. The family of the famous woman painter has resented greatly the favor shown to Miss Anna Klumpke and made of the bequest of the Thomery villa a scandal of the first magnitude.

A grand publication of Italian coins will be made by order of King Victor Emmanuel III., to be called Corpus Nummorum Italicorum. Humbert's son was a coin collector from his childhood, so that when he came to the throne, only one other collection vied with his, that of the Marquis of Montecorona, the late Senator Filippo Mangnoli. Through his coin collection the young Prince took an interest in Italian history. He has now shown the depth of his attachment to his hobby by purchasing the Montecorona collection and ordering the publication of this splendid work. It will be printed and illustrated by the Italian Numismatic Society, of which the King is President, and will comprise fifteen or sixteen volumes. Of course all the public and private coin collections of Italy will contribute illustrations, where the great joint collection now in the King's possession shows any gaps.

The great monument by Barrias to Victor Hugo, which held the central place in the garden of the Petit Palais at the Paris Exposition, has been undertaken by the Barbedienne foundry. There are four figures besides that of the poet, and the whole monument is so large that it has been divided into fifty pieces, each of which will be molded and cast separately.

MR. CRANE'S NEW FRIEND.

The Magistrate Earns Sullivan's Gratitude by Getting Track of a Stolen Book.

"Th' spalpeens moight hev taken onnything ilse in me possission, yer Honor, an' I'd a moinded it less," said James Sullivan, a gray-haired Irishman, addressing Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He referred to Edward Donker, twenty-seven years old, of 1,466 Second Avenue, and William Fullen, twenty-two years old, of 422 East Eighty-second Street, who were arraigned on the charge of stealing from Sullivan "A Comprehensive History of Ireland," in one volume, on Jan. 23.

Sullivan told the Magistrate that he lived at 434 East Seventy-fifth Street, and that the two young men called upon him on the date mentioned.

"Oi was afther havin' of cor-r-n bafe an' cabbage for me dinner, yer Honor," continued the old man, "when these two tarriers come in. Oi only knew thim be handshakin', but as they appeared dacint spuoken Oi invited thim to take a hand with the cor-r-n bafe an' cabbage, which they did thot quick. They claned it out, and Oi went into th' kitchen to get more av the same.

"Whin Oi got back they wor gone. Fhot same noight Oi discovered th' loss av the book. Yer Honor, I'd rather lose me little finger than thot same book. Me brother Pat sint it to me twinty years ago from Cor-r-k, an' Oi've read a chapter of it ivery day since. I know it be heart. Thim two felties hov the book. Oi'd know it in a minute. It has a picture in it av' St. Pathrick afther dsolvin' th' shnakes out av' Oreland. Make thim give it to me, yer Honor, or soak thim."

Both prisoners at first denied having taken the book, and finally blamed each other. Magistrate Crane fined each $5 for disorderly conduct, and said if they did not return the book they would be arrested for larceny. They promised to get the book.

"Yer Honor," said Sullivan, "from now on Oi'm yer frind."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

A cleanly janitor sometimes unwittingly makes himself a nuisance. That was the case in more than one instance Wednesday. Not anticipating the snowfall, some of them indulged in their usual custom of washing off the sidewalks shortly before the snow fell. It was then cold enough to have the water remaining on the walks freeze into very smooth and treacherous ice. Then came the snowfall to hide the mantraps thus made. Ground and lofty tumbling acts, such as are only to be seen when circumstances combine as they did then, naturally followed. Given the least bit of a grade where the conditions described existed, and a crop of bruises, slight sprains, and sometimes more serious injuries resulted. Sidewalks in the up-town residence districts were being pounded all Wednesday by victims of the cleanly janitor. Mighty little consolation for the bruises was to be had from the fact that the cause of the trouble was the desire of janitors to keep the sidewalks clear of the filth left in the early morning hours by the dogs and spitting men who had gone before. It certainly did not pacify one choleric old gentleman on West End Avenue who had first tumbled and then gone to the janitor to berate him for washing down the sidewalks and so endangering both life and limb in freezing weather.

One class of men that greeted Wednesday's storm most effusively were the passenger agents of the railways and steamships that carry people to those regions of "perpetual Summer" far to the south of us. These stood in their Broadway offices and gleefully rubbed their hands together as the snow kept falling, as if it meant business. "This will do us more good than all the stories of the delights of Mardi Gras at New Orleans and golf in Florida that could be printed in a week," gossiped a veteran in the business while he directed the forwarding of circulars to possible patrons. "While we have no reason to complain of business for so early in the season—for there has been a large travel to the southward by people of the middle classes—the body of society people has not yet begun to move to the warmer climates. These are the folk that make profitable the running of palatial trains and the conducting of richly appointed hotels with a season of but three months at the very outside. It is this class, which spends money lavishly and with both hands at the same time, that persons in my line of business are trying to get on the wing. Once their flight begins our money comes in. Where Fashion goes the crowd follows, even if she visits are short. Luxury such as the fashionable people demand, their imitators indulge in so far as they can afford to. Until a good snowfall comes the mass of travelers to the south travel economically. They take parlor cars from Washington or Richmond for the journey south, but up to those two points they travel in the ordinary coaches and on the ordinary trains. Once the socially elect begin their flight to the warmer resorts and the average traveler who is off for a couple of weeks of rest and recreation demands a place similar to theirs in a vestibuled train with all the comforts we can give him. So I hail the snow and can see increased business within forty-eight hours in spite of all the attractions of the city. This snowfall, even should it prove light, means the practical opening of our Winter harvest. I had actually begun to fear there would be no harvest for us this year, so persistently has the wintry weather kept away from us. Now we have a chance for at least two months of good business. Telegrame went to the big Florida hotels at noon Wednesday carrying what must have been cheering news to the proprietors. By the end of the week, unless I am very much mistaken, it will be a lucky man who gets a good berth in any of the trains through to St. Augustine or other Florida centres."

"Bonfanti's dead" was a rumor that quickly spread through the theatrical district a few nights ago. All the old-timers had their reminiscences to relate of the marvelous danseuse, who had created such a furore in the town in the days when "The Black Crook" nightly filled Niblo's Garden to overflowing. But it was not Maria Bonfanti, whose twinkling feet were so pleasantly remembered by the graybeards, who had died, but her sister, Olympia, a teacher of the ballet at the Longacre school. Marie Bonfanti still lives. This mistake as to personality recalled to Maurice Grau of the grand opera a little story about the original appearance of Bonfanti in this country. Previous to her appearance the city had been plastered with lithographic pictures of a very beautiful woman, all of which were labeled "Bonfanti." When the dancer appeared there was universal disappointment among the young bloods of the town because the features of the dancer did not at all correspond with those of the beauty of the lithograph. Bonfanti's exquisite dancing and graceful posings atoned for the disappointment in a measure, for she was certainly a première of her class. But the mystery of the picture remained unsolved and caused a lot of gossip. To many of the theatregoers of that day it has never been solved. Mr. Grau has the key to it, however. The pictures were those of Leontine Massin, who was at the time the reigning theatrical beauty of Paris. These had been substituted for pictures of Bonfanti in order to create the necessary enthusiasm over the appearance of the famous dancer, who was not nearly so handsome as was the French actress. It was a managerial trick, of which, of course, Mr. Grau cannot now approve. The Parisian beauty of those days, after her meteoric career was ended, disappeared from sight and almost from memory for years. A short time ago she was found frozen to death in a street in the outskirts of Paris.

James B. Pearson of Indianapolis, who has been in the city for some days, says that the natural gas supply of Indiana, on which so many of the manufacturing interests of his city have depended for years back, will soon be a thing of the past. Already most of the great fields near Indianapolis are practically exhausted, and the supply has to be brought to the city, after at least one relay, for a distance of sixty miles. So used to natural gas supply have the people become that the situation is looked upon as a serious one. The regular gas manufacturers are looked to for the solution of the problem of supply, and are now wrestling with it. So far, at least, they will not admit that they can make and furnish gas at a price sufficiently low to enable manufacturers of the public to use it as they have used the natural product. But, as the demand is there, he thinks that the question of supply will be met, when the situation reaches a critical stage. This is, in all probability, a couple of years yet away. By that time the cost of gas manufacture will be reduced to such a point, he believes, that its use for fuel in large quantities will be possible, not only there, but here.

"One of the funny mistakes that people who ride on our cars are constantly making is the taking of the Columbia College Library Building for Grant's Tomb," said the conductor of an Amsterdam Avenue car. "Hardly a day passes but I am hauled up by some indignant passenger, generally a woman, who wants to know, with a good deal of vinegar in her voice, why I do not stop at Grant's Tomb, as she had requested me to do. Then she points a lanky finger at the cupola of Columbia Library, just as I know she will do, and I ring the bell to go ahead and tell her, 'That's Columbia Library, Madam, and Grant's Tomb is yet several blocks away.' This satisfies most of them. Some are so skeptical that they leave the car and go out to ascertain for themselves if I have been telling them the truth."

He had been trying all evening to make a good impression. He had told all his humorous stories and had given one impassioned speech from "Cyrano," but was still unconscious. Thick-skinned, he failed to perceive all her efforts to get rid of him. Finally, there was a deep silence. Fidgeting, he grew nervous, and cast about for something to say.

"Do you wear that sort of collar as a rule?" he stammered, foolishly.

"No," the haughty maid replied, frigidly, "as a collar."

Then he fled.

A good story is going the rounds at Columbia regarding one of the sarcastic professors, who was recently conducting an oral examination in a very scientific study. There was one student—handsome, easy, and self-possessed—who appeared to be utterly ignorant of the simplest phases of the subject. Prof. W. put question after question to him without receiving one intelligent reply. Finally the student said naïvely, with just a touch of reproach: "I'm very unfortunate, professor; you never ask me anything I know." The professor said nothing, but gravely tore off a tiny piece of paper from a convenient pad. "Here, Mr. B.," he said, handing it to the student, "write all you know; take plenty of time; there's no hurry."

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OLD MUSKET AND THE TRAMPS.

New Jersey Woman Puts a Gang to Flight with an Empty Weapon.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 31.—At the point of an old musket, not loaded, Mrs. James Sandford, who lives near Kingston, about two miles from here, drove away a number of tramps that invaded

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"AN ARMY OF LOOTERS."

That is a harsh phrase which Bishop POTTER, as reported by our esteemed contemporary The Journal, has applied to the police force of this city, "An army of looters."

The police force is like an army in that it is composed of a selection of promiscuous persons who are a force, for good or for evil, according to the interests and dispositions of those who command them. When the composition of the board which commands them "makes for righteousness," they form a most powerful agency for righteousness. When either their commanding officers are interested in vice, or are mere dish rags, to whom their salaries constitute the end and aim of their official existence, then they become a force working for iniquity. The Bishop knows this as well as we do. If he conveys a wrong impression, that is because he has omitted, through interest in his main theme, to guard himself, or else because he has been inaccurately reported.

Nobody criticised Mr. ROOSEVELT'S administration of the Police Board more frankly and frequently than THE TIMES. That fact makes it all the easier and more requisite for THE TIMES to say that if the spirit of that administration had continued, it would have been quite impossible for anybody to call the police force an army of looters. When a Roosevelt, with all his mistakes, is succeeded by a York, the characterization becomes easy, and even obvious. It is not the police force that is a band of looters; it is the chiefs of the police force that make it so, as they might make it an ornament and a defense to us, if they were a different kind of chiefs. Nothing could have tended more strongly to turn the police into a band of looters than the appointment of the smirched and discredited DEVERY at its head. That appointment was a notification which no member of the force could have failed to understand, that there was an end to all this nonsense about merit and good behavior, that the police was thenceforth to be simply an agency of Tammany, simply a means for enriching the favorites of the organization, without regard to any law, human or Divine. It was so intended and it was so understood. It is not the police that we need to worry about. The police force would be all right if the men at the head of it were honest men who took a pride in its efficiency. It is Tammany that has corrupted the police, as it will corrupt every person and thing it touches. "There is the enemy."

DESTRUCTIVE TAXATION AND THE REMEDY.

THE TIMES has entire sympathy with the professed desire of the Governor and the Legislature to secure a fair contribution from all classes of the community to the expenses of the State—a contribution in proportion to the means of each class made in such form as to be surely and economically collected. But, as we have repeatedly pointed out, this result cannot be attained by a drag-net process, and it is very much of a drag-net process that is being devised at Albany. At the same time, a like work is going on in this city, with motives much more open to suspicion. That personal property ought to bear its share in the burdens of the City Government is not disputed even by its owners, but that it can be made to bear its share by the methods now in vogue is seriously disputed, and with reason. The selection of the victims of taxation of this sort is arbitrary and necessarily does great injustice.

It does more than injustice. It does great harm to the general interests of the community. Honest possessors of personal property, who are aware of the devices by which the tax is evaded, and know that it is practically impossible to detect and defeat these devices, are unwilling to submit to burdens which others escape, and in considerable numbers seek a residence in regions where such burdens are lighter or are not imposed. No one can blame such a course of action. It is not only the exercise of a well-established legal right, but its purpose is the avoidance of inequity, which in too many cases becomes iniquity.

What is true of individuals is still more true of many kinds of corporations, which, under the pressure of excessive or ill-adjusted exactions from the taxing power, transfer their legal domicile, where it is possible, to New Jersey, or to other points where they are more fairly treated. Both of these classes of transfers are injurious to the interests of the general public. They leave the burden of taxation heavier for those that remain. They deprive the community of the business which goes with the domicile, which is considerable. They diminish the vitality of the trade and finance of the city and the State and invite competition from outside with domestic enterprise.

We are convinced, nevertheless, that it is quite idle for either the victims of the unfair personal tax or the corporations which are selected for specially heavy exactions to confine themselves to mere opposition to the present and the proposed methods. They must recognize that there are two facts known in a general way to the public, which have an immense and natural effect upon public opinion and sentiment. One is that, broadly speaking, the amount of personal property in the city and in the State is about the same in value as the real estate, and that it pays only an insignificant part of the taxes. The other and like fact is that the corporations, which either possess or control great resources, while they pay certain taxes of a rather mixed and confused sort, do not clearly pay their share. Now what is needed is some united and representative action on the part of these interests to devise and submit to the Legislature and to the public some adequate and plain mode of fair taxation that the public can understand and that will actually contribute to the Public Treasury a substantial amount. This is, in our judgment, by no means impracticable or even very difficult, if it is undertaken in the right spirit and with sufficient patience and energy.

THE GOVERNMENT EXAMPLE.

It is a well-known fact that the moment there is a falling off in the activity of trade throughout the country the silver certificates always begin to flow into the Treasury for the payment of taxes to the United States Government. This is due to the fact that the Treasury is the only place in the country where the silver certificates are necessarily and at all times received in payment of obligations at par with gold. It is also due to the fact, lying still further back, that the silver certificates are not maintained at par with gold by law, and that the gold standard in form proclaimed by the United States is not applied to this large body of currency. Two bills are now before Congress reported from the Committee on Coinage and the Committee on Banking, both of which provide for the exchange of silver dollars—in which silver certificates are redeemable on demand—for gold at the option of the holder. In the report of the Coinage Committee the following statement is given from the Secretary of the Treasury. It relates to the payment of the silver certificates into the Treasury, and is a sound and convincing view:

> Now, why will they do that instead of paying gold or silver indiscriminately at such a time? I think the reason that they will make that discrimination is that the Government itself in its legislation seems to avoid the direct responsibility that rests upon it to maintain the parity. All discussions and all statements and all expressions of desire by those who represent the Government so shuffle off upon the community the responsibility for silver affects the public mind with distrust.
>
> We ought not to be squeamish about meeting the parity in a square, straightforward manner. It is thus discredited more than the facts warrant, and if you ask the people of the United States to have perfect faith in the parity of these two metals and to treat one with all the respect and confidence accorded to the other, then the Government of the United States, that is responsible for the situation as it is, itself must set the example.
>
> Now, here is an illustration. The act of March 14 was passed. The House bill proposed to make the two metals exchangeable with each other at the Treasury. The Senate amended it. Why? That is the question that every financial man in the United States asks. Why? If you, the Government, are afraid, can you expect us to have more courage than you possess? Do you ask us to have confidence when you yourself will not lay down the basis of confidence? You complain all the time about the wicked money sharks and their discriminations against silver. They can and will answer: Cease to discriminate against it yourselves, and we will no longer discriminate.
>
> Nothing can rise higher than its source, and if your confidence is not good and you will not take all the responsibilities of the parity between silver and gold, do not expect the public to take the risk. They will decline to do it. Therefore, as long as these conditions exist, silver, when it accumulates at the money centres, will not be held for a time when it may be used and distributed again. The bankers will send it into the avenues of present redemption. The Government might just as well face that redemption at the front door as to delay until it must take it under the revenue laws at the back door.
>
> If you increase confidence by the kind of an act here proposed you will show the country that it is the purpose of Congress and the Government to maintain an absolute parity and to take all risks, responsibilities, and burdens involved in so doing. When it appears to be the purpose, as I have said before, to avoid the burdens, it will be unfavorably interpreted every time naturally and I think properly so.

THE KAISER'S CANALS.

Nobody questions the material advantages that would come to Prussia had the Kaiser's pet scheme for connecting the Rhine with the Elbe not been condemned by the sovereign's personal party in the Diet in the Fall of 1899, and nobody now doubts that the elaborated form of the scheme which was recently introduced would, if legislated, promote the industrial and commercial welfare of the Prussian Kingdom to a still greater degree. Even more than the first, the bill of 1901 shows that the Kaiser has the interests of a large portion of his subjects sincerely at heart. The means, however, by which he hopes to succeed where before he failed indicate that the King of Prussia is not above applying to the internal affairs of his realm the same diplomacy which, as Emperor of Germany, he has made use of in international negotiations. This is all right, as far as it goes. But in the present case his internal diplomacy has also an international phase which happens to be of considerable interest to the United States.

The expenditure estimated in the 1899 bill was a little over 250,000,000 marks. It was chiefly attacked because of this feature, and because the scheme it included, if carried out, it was thought, would have benefited the western half of the kingdom and not the poorer agricultural provinces east of the Elbe. The new bill has an estimate of 389,010,700 marks, and while the works proposed are calculated to benefit the eastern as well as the western provinces, so far as transportation facilities are concerned, the tendency of the measure would be to bring foreign agricultural produce into direct competition with the domestic in the interior of the country. The Kaiser, therefore, if he would bring his bill to a successful issue, must not only satisfactorily account to the Conservatives for the proposed increase in expenditure, but he must make the benefits to be derived by the Agrarians through the proposed system of canals doubly assured by removing all fear of foreign competition.

When, a little over a fortnight ago, the speech from the throne revealed the elaborate plan that the Kaiser had in hand, we took occasion to note that evidently he expected no opposition from the Agrarians, and that "for this reason we may shortly see the Kaiser looking indulgently upon their demands for a double tariff in regard to Russian and American wheat." The announcement made on Saturday by the Imperial Chancellor, Count VON BUELOW, before the lower house of the Diet, has lent emphasis to this remark. "The Prussian Government," he said, "has resolved to endeavor to secure adequate protective duties for agricultural products, and therefore an increase in the present rates sufficient to attain that end. The Government is also anxious to expedite in every way the introduction of a new Tariff bill."

The new Tariff bill will doubtless be so drawn as to remove all fear from the Agrarians of American competition. Whether passed or not, it will at least show that the Kaiser has kept his part of the bargain by having it introduced. So much for the local opposition to the new canal measure. Its financial aspect is more serious. By what means, if any, he has overcome the objections of the Conservatives in this respect we do not know. To be sure, the financial affairs of the kingdom are in better shape than they were eighteen months ago, and this point was recently emphasized by the Kreuz Zeitung, a Conservative organ. It will be interesting, however, to see whether this fact will sufficiently appeal to the Conservatives to gain their support for the bill. It will be enlightening also to watch the Kaiser manipulate it, knowing as he must that although the financial affairs of Prussia are now prosperous, those of the empire are not, and that the condition of the latter is sure to make itself felt in the smaller State sooner or later.

THE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

As bearing upon the question of the necessary dependence of the railroads using the Park Avenue tunnel upon locomotive traction for the movement of trains to and from the Grand Central Station, we call attention to the fact that a system is now working very satisfactorily in the Belt Line tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Baltimore, which is safe, economical, and wholly free from the causes of annoyance suffered by passengers entering and leaving New York by the northern routes. The trolley system, which has been in use for a number of years, has been abandoned, and in its place the third rail is used with conspicuous advantage. The third rail is in sections, and a section becomes "live" only when a motor is passing over it. The trials already made with heavy locomotives have been entirely satisfactory. This would seem to establish the fact that the movement of trains by electricity between Forty-second Street and Mott Haven, or some other convenient point in the open country for roundhouses and coal bins, is quite practicable, if the managements of the roads using the noisome Park Avenue tunnel are graciously pleased so to consider it.

Could a change from coke-burning locomotives to electric-traction engines be made without greater disadvantage to the corporations (meaning loss of dividends to their stockholders) than consideration for the public comfort and convenience would warrant? Without attempting to answer this question, which would be difficult for the reason that we do not know just what valuation the officers and stockholders of the corporations place upon the public comfort and convenience, we can contribute something of interest to the discussion should the subject be of enough consequence to be discussed in the board room. At a recent meeting of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of England the Superintendent of the Midland Railway, Mr. LANGDON, presented some figures which startled the more conservative railway men and made the stockholders prick up their ears, so to speak. The Midland is a very well-equipped railroad, well-managed, and commonly rated as a first-class property. Taking the fifty-mile section of its system between London and Bedford as a basis for comparisons of steam and electricity, Mr. LANGDON showed very conclusively that by discarding its locomotives and moving its traffic wholly by electricity the company would save £250,000 a year in operating expenses for the volume of traffic now moved. With steam the cost of operating this section has been found to be 8.943 pence per train mile. With an electrical installation of the best and most permanent character, costing £10,000 per mile, it would cost only 7.021 pence per train mile. The actual saving might very well be much more than the 1.9 pence per train mile of Mr. LANGDON'S estimate, which was figured on the business now handled. With higher speeds, more trains, and the building up of suburban neighborhoods through immunity from the annoyances experienced by travelers on steam railroads, a very large increase of traffic might be expected. This would reduce the cost of operation per train mile, and probably largely increase the train service by demanding more frequent trains, which would cost very little more than infrequent and slower trains drawn by locomotives. Mr. LANGDON thinks that the cost of the electrical installation on the Midland would probably be repaid in one year from the operating economies and increase of business.

It probably would not be fair to apply Mr. LANGDON'S figures to the traffic of the section of track from the Grand Central Station to the city limits. It is not at all likely that the change from steam to electricity would save $1,000,000 a year to the companies which now asphyxiate some hundreds of trainloads of passengers daily, but it is quite probable that the results would be worth more than that to them in the upbuilding of our attractive northern and eastern suburbs, which will not be quite desirable until more agreeable of access.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

It appears that the widow and executrix of the chosen sculptor of the Sherman Statue in Washington is in effect advertising for some sculptor, American or European, but preferably American, to come in and complete that work of art in accordance with the intentions of her late husband. We do not know what is the actual status of the work of art in question. But evidently it is not complete. Apparently the model is not complete from which it was to be executed. If it were, Mrs. ROHL SMITH would not have occasion to advertise for a sculptor. Her advertisement indicates that there is still some artistic work of importance to be done on the statue.

That being the case, there is an evident opportunity to retrieve one of the greatest artistic blunders of recent years. The cost of the monument, as we remember, was to be defrayed by the Government, and by the organizations of old soldiers who had served with SHERMAN in the proportion of something like 85 per cent. of public money to 15 per cent. of private money. Yet the 15 per cent. took charge of the whole business. Its representatives, in an evil hour, consented to invoke professional advice. The advice they received was the best the country afforded. It was to the effect that the design they in their untutored minds preferred was not the best, not the second best, nor the third best, nor the fourth best that the United States could get for its 85 per cent. of contribution. But this did not affect their pure minds. They took the broad general ground that is alleged to be popular in Congress on these things, the doctrine, as it is profanely expressed there, of "Art be condemned." They chose what they liked, in defiance of everybody who was entitled to an opinion as to what they ought to like. It was a great scandal.

But it ought not to go any further. When the incompetently chosen sculptor has died, leaving his work unfinished, he cannot possibly leave any right to have it finished, according to their crude notions, to his "heirs, administrators, and assigns." The contract with the artist must be purely personal and must lapse with his death, even according to the decisions of that wonderful committee, representing 15 per cent. of the cost of the monument, which undertook to spend the other 85 per cent., representing the contribution of the taxpayers, in defiance of professional advice. We shall be greatly disappointed if the widow and executrix, attempting to carry out, according to her lights, the wishes of the sculptural testator, finds, in the present Secretary of War so pliant a person as she seems to expect. In fact, Mr. Root may take the ground that an opportunity is offered to him to prevent the execution of a very flagrant piece of vandalism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One hardly knows whether to be the more amazed that resolutions demanding a courteous expression of regret for the death of Queen VICTORIA should have been prepared by members of both branches of our municipal Legislature, or that news of the existence of those resolutions should have led to the instant adjournment and wild flight of the members of both branches. Why, one may reasonably ask, should the idea of taking action in honor of a British monarch have originated in places where any such suggestion might be expected to cause profound and unanimous horror? But, on the other hand, is it not equally surprising that the Councilmen and Aldermen, with so glorious an opportunity to demonstrate their natural feelings as these resolutions gave them, should neglect to take advantage of it by overwhelming the introducers of the documents with eloquent indignation and then laying the documents on or under the table till the end of time? Thus would they have "stood by the Mayor," the Mayor who is so distinctively their Mayor. The course they took cannot be interpreted otherwise than as a confession that they feared either to commend or to condemn him, and so shirked the issue entirely. But what is to be the outcome of the matter? Are the Councilmen and the Board of Aldermen never again to remain in session long enough for the transaction of business until they are absolutely certain that they will not be asked to put themselves on record on the flag question?

—One of our readers, the manager of an up-the-State street railway, who has followed with sympathetic attention the development here of public sentiment against the loathsome practice of spitting upon car floors, and who rejoices over Mr. HARDON'S success in bringing punishment upon a man guilty of the offense, declares that the shortest road to a complete reform of the abuse lies in utilization by passengers of the power of arrest by private persons given in the Code of Criminal Procedure. There it is set down that "a private person may arrest another for a crime committed in his presence," first informing the other of the cause of arrest and requiring him to submit. Of crimes, of course, there are two sorts, felonies and misdemeanors, and violation of a Health Board ordinance is a misdemeanor. Our correspondent seems to think conductors are under no greater obligation in this matter than passengers. That opinion will hardly meet with general approval, but there is force in his contention that conductors cannot compel a spitter to give his name and address, and that it is rarely possible to get those of witnesses to the spitter's misbehavior, for, however angry and disgusted they may be, they are usually reduced to silence when confronted with the necessity of giving evidence in court. Mr. HARDON ignored personal inconvenience, but, according to this street railway manager, Mr. HARDON is "one in ten thousand." That is a large number, but perhaps he is right. An altercation with a member of the spitting fraternity is distasteful to the average respectable citizen, and it takes no small part of a day to see a case through the Police Court. The position of the conductor is different. As an official, he is clothed with a measure of authority, his time is at the service of his company, which can well afford to devote it to the protection of the traveling public, and conspicuousness has no terrors for him. In the vast majority of instances, too, the desired result can be obtained by a mere threat on the conductor's part to take decisive action if the offensive conduct does not cease.

—A most disquieting suggestion is made by an apparently well-informed writer in Harper's Weekly, who says that though the West Point cadets unquestionably meant and mean to abandon hazing in accordance with the terms of their recent resolution, there is room for doubt as to whether "hazing," to the cadets, includes as much as it does for the general public, and therefore a chance that a part of the old abuses may survive the voluntary reformation of the others. Hardly one of the boys, when on the witness stand, would admit that "bracing" was in any sense reprehensible, and many of them argued at length that this form of discipline by the upper class men produced excellent effects on the members of the lower classes. Yet "bracing" is as much against the rules of the Academy as is "exercising," and, as the critic well says, "its defense rests upon the impertinent cadet assumption that they (the cadets) know better than the Military Academy authorities what is best in the way of training for the new cadets." It is pointed out, too, that though the cadets promised that there should be no more "calling out" by class action, they made no mention of individual challenges to combat. And they were quite silent as to the imposition of menial tasks upon the lower class men and gave no assurances that "funny formations" and other devices for the infliction of humiliation, as distinguished from physical pain, would be abandoned. The writer of the article succeeds in presenting some excuse for the anxiety he professes, but he also reveals an inclination toward over-severity in his judgment of boyish tricks, and, all things considered, we are not much alarmed. The West Point cadets are not fools. They know that hazing, as commonly and properly defined, must cease at the Academy, and they have promised that it shall cease. The theory that they juggled with words in drafting their resolution will hold water only on the assumption that they are even more unintelligent than wicked. We do not expect them to be angels, but we do feel confident that they say what they mean no less than they mean what they say when they proclaim the purpose of being good boys.

—Chicago's Fish Inspector, in his annual report, states that 13,000,000 pounds of fish are now in cold storage in the city, and that a part of this amount has been in the refrigerators for five years. The dealers declare that the fish are all in perfect order, and the Inspector does not deny the truth of the claim, but with some emphasis he recommends the passage of a law requiring that frozen fish be sold as such, and not as fresh fish. This recommendation opens the way to a full discussion of a subject that has never received the attention it deserves. When, if ever, does each of the many varieties of preserved food begin to deteriorate, and when, if ever, does each of them become, first, unpalatable, and then unwholesome? It is a somewhat general complaint that the meats, poultry, fish, and the like with which we are nowadays supplied often lack at least flavor, and this fault, according to general belief—or suspicion—is due to the success of modern science in retarding or preventing the processes of disintegration which once made so short the period to elapse before fresh food became entirely uneatable. It is not to be denied that the new methods produce good results, in that they tend to equalize prices, to prevent waste, and to prolong the "season" of valuable foods by facilitating transportation between distant places. But we are paying something for all these advantages, and it would be well to know exactly what the cost is. Even if we are losing only characteristic flavors, that is no small matter. The analytical chemist may find in a given sample of food all the constituents it should possess, and none that it should not, but if that food does not stand the subtler tests of the sense of taste its assimilation is likely to be either difficult or imperfect—in other words, it is not good food, and its continuous, and especially its exclusive, consumption will produce unhappy results. And certainly we ought to know what we are getting. Fish five years in storage troubles the mind, even if it doesn't disturb the stomach.

THOSE AFTERNOON TEAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two sides to every question, and on reading in your valued paper to-day a wail on the "sham" of reception giving I feel impelled to say a word on the other side.

First of all, I will admit "teas" are not a profitable way for a stranger to enlarge her acquaintance; they are not designed for that purpose, nor to supplement church soclables or the evening parties, (the decadence of which my mother laments.) It is not considered the highest compliment that can be paid to receive a card for a tea, for they are sent out widely and include many whom one would not dream of inviting to less formal affairs, but it is a pleasant little attention and often does lead to the grounding of friendship.

As we all speak, after all, from our own personal standpoint, I may as well state that I am a young married woman in frail health and with a large visiting list that includes many different sets. I find it absolutely a physical impossibility to call on each person on my list even once a year, and while most of my friends I see in other ways, I find a large reception each year or so is the very best way of gathering in the clans.

Your correspondent even takes exception to the large number of servants employed, but does she not realize that each one has his or her duties and is a necessity, not a luxury? One must have men for the carriages, for the door, to announce names, &c. At my own teas I choose my assistants from among the different "sets," so, as far as possible, every one who comes in will know some one, and I always have plenty of sweet, pretty girls to help in every way. We always have a crowd and people always enjoy themselves, and, where other engagements do not press, stay a long while. I always find time for a few moments' chat with each guest before passing them on, and in that way keep in touch with lots of people.

In the same way, when I go to a reception I feel reasonably sure of meeting plenty of friends, and I have never yet seen the "step-lively" expression on the face of a hostess. When by some chance I know none of the receiving party or the guests I reduce my stay to the six-minute limit and go on to the next place on my list. At worst, it is not so bad as paying calls where people have no day or the same as one's own, for never by any chance is any one at home and the whole afternoon is spent in ringing doorbells and leaving cards.

Of course, receptions are formal affairs, but a pleasant hostess can make them cheery and hospitable; but every woman who entertains knows some guests; the ones who never entertain and always come, who are always captious, they stay indefinitely, and in intervals of receiving the poor hostess sees them standing in a forlorn way all alone, despite the fact that about every five minutes she has introduced them to somebody. Perhaps "Three-thirty-three" belongs to this category, but if so I am sure she will not recognize her portrait.

Entertaining is not easy work and life in New York is very complex. Nearly all the actions and functions of social life have a good reason at their root, and if the carping critic would but suggest something new, cordial, soul-satisfying, and far-reaching to take the place of receptions I am sure she would be thanked. What has she to suggest?

A TEA GIVER.

New York, Jan. 20, 1901.

A "Tea" in Four Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You describe an "at home" in six minutes. Here is a tea in four words, "Gabble, gobble, gush, and git."

WEARY.

New York, Jan. 30, 1901.

THEATRE TICKET EXCHANGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The system of selling tickets for places of amusement is radically wrong, and certainly could be remedied if the managers would seriously undertake to do it. At various times spasmodic attempts have been made to eliminate "scalping," but no permanent relief has resulted, for these efforts have not struck at the root of the matter. Now every seat—1,000 or more—for each performance must be sold from a single "two by three" office, often in charge of an autocratic clerk. One must "stand in line" at the opening sale in order to get seats several days in advance, often only to be disappointed when the time comes for their use by some unforeseen event.

Would not union offices or exchanges directly representing the theatres, located in various sections of the city and suburbs, in charge of accommodating employes, obviate all this annoyance? These offices could be allotted certain sections of the theatres and the sale begin at all at the same time, and thus the congestion at the main office would be relieved. These offices could report unsold seats to the main office a short time before each performance, and after that reservations could be arranged by telephone, tickets paid for, and an order given and the ticket delivered as the party entered the theatre.

Also these offices should exchange tickets or refund money when one found it impossible to attend the performance. Often one has unexpectedly an evening at his disposal or arrives in the city late in the day, when he would attend some one of half a dozen theatres if he knew he could get a good seat. But now he cannot ascertain without considerable trouble where there are unsold tickets.

Of course one can buy tickets of scalpers, and while 50 cents or $1 is no great sum, few people feel that it is not an imposition to have to pay this sum, and, besides, one has no assurance that he is getting tickets as represented, or that will be accepted by the ticket collector.

It seems as though the present tariff—about one-third more than four or five years ago—would permit the manager to incur the expense of maintaining these offices, but if not, a nominal charge—say, 10 cents a ticket—would be paid by the public. I believe, though, that increased patronage would be sufficient to pay the expense. Also, a reliable and reasonable cab could be established with profit in connection with the exchange. These offices could be conducted on the commission basis, same as the Union Railroad ticket offices, such as Cook's, or run by a separate company controlled by the managers of the theatres.

I am sure some such plan as outlined is practicable and would result in great accommodation to the public, profit to the managers, and successfully dispose of the services of the scalper.

"JERSEY."

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 28, 1901.

REPUBLICAN PROPHESIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not possible that any one who read the papers or listened to any of the numerous campaign speeches made previous to the election can have forgotten the manner in which all anti-imperialists and Bryan in particular were accused of continuing the hostilities in the Philippines. The Republican organs and speakers declared the sympathy shown by the anti-imperialists to be little if any short of treason, the cry was raised from Maine to California that the struggle was being continued merely while there was hope of a Democratic victory. How many have stopped to consider how true this statement has proved to be?

THE TIMES, in a comparatively recent editorial, admitted that the situation is not satisfactory, judging from Gen. MacArthur's report and other news which we have received, but aside from this, I have seen no reference to the false prophecies of the Republican Party. Some of the very men who were loudest in their denunciation of the Democrats for keeping alive the hope of liberty in the hearts of the Filipinos, and loudest in their promises of peace if McKinley were re-elected are now loudest in their cry for an army of 100,000 men for two years at least in order to quell the rebellion which was to cease of itself when the American people were known to be behind the Administration.

This may be consistent, but if it is so, I for one am unable to see it. Mr. Towne in his speech to the Senate put the actions of the Administration in a clear light. It is to be regretted that he is no longer a Senator, as that body is much in need of men of his fearlessness of speech and action. At any rate, it is impossible to lay the blame of further bloodshed on Democratic shoulders.

C. J.

Montclair, N. J., Jan. 29, 1901.

SPITTING IMPERILS CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask THE TIMES to include in its efforts to get rid of the harmful evil of spitting in cars and on railway platforms, &c., the equally great evil of spitting on sidewalks in the streets and in our public parks? I beg for this in the interest of the thousands of little children of all classes who are abroad every day, sent out with the idea that play and fresh air are necessary for health.

Have the parents forgotten that their children are exposed in streets and parks to a great danger, and one that only the Board of Health by mandatory regulations can prevent? The pavements of Madison, Union, and Washington Squares, and doubtless of all other parks, are fairly incrusted with the germ-holding matter, while the noisome fresh expectorations can be seen forming an almost continuous line from one end of the playground to the other. The Board of Health thinks there is danger to adults in our cars and public conveyances from this habit. Is it not aware that children are closer to the contagion and nearer to it by one-half of the distance, as they stand upon the ground? And yet I believe I may claim to be the first person who has called attention to the great risk the children run.

The evil can be avoided; the loungers in parks and about the street corners will, and perhaps must be allowed to spit. They are, many of them, of the rough and homeless class, but a printed notice that the policeman or citizen can point to, saying the sidewalks cannot be used, will turn attention to the street gutters and to the ground back of the seats and beyond the walks in the parks, where the soil acts as a disinfectant.

May I not urge and insist that parents and doctors and nurses and all interested in the health and well-being of children will see that the interest of the Board of Health be aroused, that this danger and nuisance may be done away with?

I. M. K.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

AID FOR A CRIMINAL'S FAMILY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You printed on Saturday a letter entitled "Justice for the Criminal's Family," signed by "Equity." It is certainly unjust to influence public opinion by consideration only for the "criminal's family." If sympathy and aid are to be invoked for any family connected with criminal cases let them first be directed toward the family which has suffered wrong at the hands of the criminal.

Your correspondent rightly says the criminal's family has been deprived of support and livelihood, but its burden is simply the penalty following the sin or crime committed. The law that was long ago stated by Moses is still relentless and true—the consequences of a man's sin descend even unto the third and fourth generation. Justly or unjustly, it is inevitable that the children suffer from the iniquities of those who preceded them. Quite as inevitable is the fact that the effects of a man's iniquity must reach wife, sister, and mother.

The State does not hold itself responsible, as I understand it, for the conditions of hardship, however unfortunate, that result from crime. The family of the criminal faces the fact that if the punishment is adequate he is getting what he deserves and society is protected.

But, Mr. Editor, if you appeal for sympathy on behalf of the family which has been wronged by the criminal such an appeal is eminently reasonable. If a man through crime deprives others of the means of livelihood it would seem fair and just that he should be made to assume such responsibility himself. By taking possession of the criminal the State could if it chose apply the proceeds of the criminal's labor toward the debt it has caused to be assumed by the criminal.

It may be Utopian to entertain the possibility of such an indemnity for the relief of the injured family, but I for one would like to see the ball started rolling in its behalf.

R. A. DAVIDSON.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

A MOTHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Bishop Potter's letter to the Mayor was published in the daily newspapers, in November, it would be safe to say it was read by nearly every male citizen who knew how to read and by many women. It was my privilege during that week to have a conversation with a prominent city official, during which he said: "This movement of the Bishop's is necessary, but it will fall through unless the citizens themselves come to the front, and by the clamor of public sentiment show that they wish the city purified. Our so-called best citizens are our worst, because of their indifference and exclusiveness, their unwillingness to know facts in detail. Several bills have been either suppressed or changed in the Legislature because public clamor became too loud for that particular roguery to go on."

The men of all classes made a noble showing in the sound-money parade. The more dubious the day looked the more they felt their individual responsibility to turn out for fear there might be breaks in the ranks. They are ready to face the cannon's mouth to protect their country. But let us now appeal to them to come to the front for the moral purification of their city and their homes. Let them stand shoulder to shoulder regardless of rank or wealth. This is not a woman's work; men alone can accomplish it. It is an easy thing to cast a vote and then lie back in an easy chair with a good cigar and heap censure on the Mayor, Richard Croker, Dr. Parkhurst, and the rest; but not once have I seen it stated that any of the Police Department, Tammany Hall, any organization, Richard Croker, or the woman who solicits on the street has paid out money to protect vice; they are only accused of receiving it. The vast amount of money in circulation in this line of business cannot come from the poor.

Felix Adler has laid some of the responsibility on the family physicians. Dr. Eaton last Sunday laid it on the west side. We may safely lay it on the kid-gloved district, wherever that is to be found. Let every man in this great city stop and think it out for himself as to how far he is personally responsible for this condition of things. Let us appeal to them to throw off the paralysis of their own past and present record. Let every father in all tenderness and love become acquainted with his own boy, his habits, his companions, even in his teens.

The head master of one of our most prominent boys' schools said last Summer: "I would not dare lift the veil in my own school." Commercialism ties the hands of all but parents. Why should there be a necessity for Young Men's Christian Associations, an organization to entertain the boy in his teens? No home should be too plain or too fine to entertain the boy and his friends. Friday and Saturday nights are the boys' greatest danger in this city. With a little change let me quote from the Bishop's letter:

"Fathers, Men:

"I leave this confidently in your hands, confidently because I cannot believe that you will fail to recognize in it your great duty—a duty you will set yourselves to discharge, no matter how great the cost or where it may compel you to strike."

A MOTHER.

New York, Jan. 29, 1901.

Public Blamed for Dirty Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many letters have been written to the papers about the filthy condition of our streets. An article on the same subject over the signature of N. S. Fruitnight appeared in your last Sunday's issue. I admit they might be cleaner, but that any mortal or set of mortals could keep clean streets in a city of the size of New York so long as people persist in throwing paper of all kinds on the sidewalks, expectorating, and taking their dogs out to use the sidewalks and streets as a toilet seems impossible. If every one who is responsible for these acts could be arrested and fined, or if the press could appeal to the civic pride or common decency of these transgressors and urge reform on the people themselves, our streets would be much cleaner and not a cause of reproach to us.

This same condition existed during Waring's time. He tried to get the dog abolished. His request was refused. Just so long as the dog reigns supreme we must content ourselves with the filth and unhealthiness of our city and not blame the Street-Cleaning Department for all of it.

JUSTICE.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

Steamship Subsidies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument that steamship subsidies have caused the great increase of British and German steamers having been pretty well exploded, we now frequently hear that a large amount of money will be saved in freights paid to the owners of foreign steamers for carrying "our goods" across the Atlantic. It appears to be assumed that the mode of shipment will depend upon the agent here, but goods shipped to Europe are the property of Europeans before they leave the American port, and the owner will decide by which line they will be shipped, so that the term "our goods" is not applicable to shipments from America. The American importer can, of course, determine how goods are to be shipped from abroad, but, thanks to an almost prohibitory tariff, these are so few that the freight is very small compared with that of our exports.

It is reasonable to suppose that foreigners who purchase goods here will have sufficient patriotism to order them shipped on steamers flying their own flag, in preference to the subsidized steamers of America.

R. J. CORTIS.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Method in It.

Friend—Why do you wear those fearfully old-fashioned collars?

Winkers (a man of affairs)—Because when the washerwoman sends them to anybody else, they send them back.—New York Weekly.

Restful Dreams.

"No," said the young gentleman that was forced to labor for his daily bread, "I cannot say that I have ever figured what I would do if I had a million dollars. I have only got as far as figuring what I would not do."—Indianapolis Press.

It's Withholding that Costs.

Diner—Come, tell me straight. Is it any real advantage to a man who gives you a tip?

Truthful Waiter—Honestly, I can't say that it is, but it is apt to go hard with the gentleman that doesn't tip me.—Boston Transcript.

Very Like a Scandal.

"This dollar that I hold in my hand," he said, "reminds me of a deep, dark, scandalous secret."

"Oh, George!" his wife exclaimed, dropping her hands in her lap, and bending forward eagerly, "tell me about it."

"Yes," he went on, "it reminds me of a secret of that kind, because it's so hard to keep."

And then she refused to speak to him for three hours.—Chicago Times-Herald.

LA REYNE EST MORTE.

From The London Times, Jan. 23.

Mother of Mothers, Queen of Queens,
Ruler of Rulers, Lord of Lords;
War harvests, but the Reaper gleans
A richer prize than Swords.

God help our England, for we stand
Orphaned of Her who made us one;
The Honor of the Fatherland,
Her Hope, Her Trust, Her Sun.

Afar, where Summers burn and glow,
The subject-Peoples of our race
Shall see their stricken Master go
With tears upon his face.

The Nation, at her dying, born,
Shall weep beneath the Southern Cross,
And with her Mother-Country mourn
Irreparable loss.

The scattered Islands of Her Realm
Shall droop the emblem of Her sway
Who through the long years grasped the helm—
Through the laborious day.

And flashing lights shall signal far
Their tidings to the passing ships,
To tell the sinking of Her Star,
Her sorrowful eclipse.

Oh Mother Queen! God's honored guest,
Who greatly welcomes those who bring
Thy great credentials; thine His rest!
Amen. God save the King.

DEMOCRACY AWAITS RETURN OF PRODIGALS

But They Must Re-enter the Fold in a Spirit of Humility.

Their Place Is Not at the Head of the Procession, Says Representative Lanham of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Landham (Dem., Texas,) submitted some remarks to-day in the House on the question of the reorganization of the Democratic Party. He was given a very attentive hearing by his political colleagues. He reviewed the lines of cleavage within the party with a view to ascertaining whether there was not a common ground upon which the various elements in the party could be reunted for a future purpose.

Mr. Lanham offered his suggestions, he said, in a pacific spirit, so as to ascertain whether the gulf between the elements was impassable. Te Gold Democrats, he said, who bore none of the scars of battle, now with unbridled audacity did not propose to return like the prodigal son in humility, but they came demanding as a condition of their return that they should head the procession. They offered very freely their unsolicited advice. The talk of the reorganization of the Democratic Party, he said, was puerile and unkind; the talk of changing the name of the party was distasteful to the rank and file. The Democratic Party had suffered defeat many times, but it would survive as long as free institutions did.

The talk of shelving Mr. Bryan was premature. He had fallen with his back to the field and his feet to the foe. He was a splendid American citizen and a Democrat. It was improbable that he ever again would aspire to the nomination, but it was too early to discuss the candidates of the future. He pointed to the strength of the Republican Party, which, he said, was founded upon the subversion of the individual to the main purposes of the organization. Republicans differed in preliminary skirmishes, but they were always united when the real shock of battle came. He referred to the action of Senator Hoar as a striking example and proof of this fact.

Mr. Lanham contrasted the course of the Massachusetts Senator with that of Mr. Cleveland, twice elected President by the Democratic Party, who in two campaigns subsequent to his own election turned his back on his old party associates. Mr. Lanham said if Mr. Cleveland and other Democrats, whose great abilities no one could deny, really believed that a defeat to their party was necessary to bring it back to its old moorings, those who had stood fast by the party's candidates and platforms might show charity.

Those of the Democrats who had left the party in 1896, but who had returned in 1900, had been welcomed with open arms. He had welcomed the return of Hill, Olney, Cockran, and the others who had rallied to the rescue of the Republic in the late campaign. [Democratic applause.] Divided, the Democrats could not succeed. The party had split on the silver question. Mr. Lanham pointed out that no matter how firm the Silver Democrats stood in their faith in the present conditions, the hope of bimetallism would be long delayed. If it should turn out that the silver question should not be a disturbing question in the next convention, what obstacle was there to a complete reunion? Those who had departed should return, not to absorb, but to reassociate themselves with us, said Mr. Lanham. Why should they not be received? But they must come prepared to subscribe to the cardinal doctrine of the party—acquiescence in the will of the majority.

Several verses which Mr. Lanham recited exhorting the return of the prodigal son raised a laugh on the Republican side. He concluded as follows:

"To correct wrongs and restore to the American people the joys of the salvation, the heritage the fathers gave us, is the mission of the Democratic Party. When called to such a service, what man who ever loved Decracy can refrain to obey the summons? To the execution of this mission may we, all of us devote every energy and influence of which we are capable, and may it engage all our powers to reinstate Democratic supremacy in this great Republic."

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was as follows: Allen, (Fusion,) 47; Brady, (Fusion,) 50; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 23; Harrington, (Fusion,) 4; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 18; Meredith, (Fusion,) 4; D. L. Thompson, 34; Meiklejohn, 28; Hinshaw, 13; Rosewater, 16; Curry, 29; Hainer, 4; Cronnze, 7; Martin, 9; Kinkaid, 4; scattering, 14.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 31.—The vote for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Mantle, (Rep.,) 31; Frank, (Dem.,) 21; Cooper, (Dem.,) 9; scattering, 27.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 31.—The vote for United States Senator to-day was: Corbett, 29; Smith, 26; McBride, 19; Hermann, 8; Fulton, 2; Moore, 2; Williams, 2; Lowell, 1; not voting, 1.

WOMEN IN REFORM CRUSADE.

Committee to Consider Plan for a Mass Meeting to Support the Committee of Fifteen.

Representatives of about thirty women's clubs met at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday, and formed a committee to consider the matter of a mass meeting of women. The object of the meeting will be to express the sympathy of the women with the work of the Committee of Fifteen.

A letter of invitation had been sent out to almost every woman's club in the city. It was typewritten and unsigned. It read in part as follows:

"There is in this city an organized trade in the bodies and souls of young women. What have good women done about it? The Chamber of Commerce has become interested in the matter, but there is not a woman in this city who has made a single move; there has not even been a single woman's mass meeting.

Mrs. Ella M. Boole, President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, presided at the meeting. The following women were appointed on the committee: Mrs. Brockway of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, Mrs. E. B. Grannis of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, Mrs. Almon Hensley, Society for the Study of Life; Dr. Anne Langworthy, Lothrop, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, Stanton Political Equality League; the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, American Purity Alliance; Mrs. Marie Benedict, New York City Mothers' Club; Dr. Evelyn Garrigue, Woman's Medical Association of New York City, and Mrs. Boole, Chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell was among those present. There were women from the Salvation Army Rescue Home and a colored woman representing a colored club. The session was a long one, and the discussion enthusiastic. The committee will present a report on Feb. 8 at the same place.

Bloomingdale's Employes' Ball.

Arrangements are fast nearing completion for the promenade concert and ball to be given at Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening by the Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society. The employes have made elaborate preparations for decorating the Garden, and besides the floral hangings there will be a fine display of electric lights. The Seventh Regiment Band and Schwab's eighty-piece orchestra will furnish the music.

Cowperthwaits' Employes to Entertain.

The annual ball and entertainment of the employes of Cowperthwait & Sons' establishments, at Park Row and Chatham Square and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue, will be held Feb. 14 at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. Unusual preparations are being made for electric light decoration. Professional talent has been engaged for the entertainment which precedes the ball.

Concert for New Rochelle Hospital.

A concert will be given by the New York University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs in Trinity Parish House, New Rochelle, on the evening of Feb. 5, in aid of the New Rochelle Hospital.

DE WET ESCAPES AGAIN.

Gen. Hamilton Was "Unable to Get in Touch with" Him.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, under date of yesterday, says:

"De Wet's forces crossed the Bloemfontein-Ladybrand line, near Israelspoort, during the night of Jan. 30. Hamilton's men, at the water works, were unable to get in touch with them.

"French, with cavalry and mounted infantry, is sweeping the country east of the Pretoria-Johannesburg Railroad, between the Delagoa Bay and Natal Railroad, as far as Ermelo. He engaged about 2,000 of the enemy at Wilge Valley. The enemy retired with four killed and nine wounded. Our casualties were one killed and seven wounded.

"Knox reports that he engaged De Wet's force south of Welcome Jan. 29. There was continuous fighting for some hours. Five Boers were buried. They removed many of their casualties in carts. Our casualties were one officer and one man killed and thirteen wounded."

"Gen. De Wet's force consists of 1,500 men and two guns," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail. "It is unofficially confirmed that he has entered Cape Colony, but definite news is impatiently awaited."

"It is understood here," says the Durban correspondent of The Standard, "that operations in the field will soon be revived on a large scale, and the policy of hunting out and capturing the Boers with mounted troops will be pursued."

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30.—Four or five hundred Boers recently evaded the British patrols, reached Benoni, and attempted to destroy the mines. Some fighting resulted and the Boers were beaten off, carrying away most of their wounded and leaving two wounded behind them. The British captured three prisoners. One Briton was wounded.

Commandant Marais was wounded during the attack and was subsequently captured.

ANOTHER PEACE ENVOY SHOT.

Andries Wessels, Possibly the Former Leader of the Afrikander Bund, Executed by De Wet.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31.—The Commissioner at Kroonstad reports that Andries Wessels, one of the Peace Envoys, was shot at Klipfonstein on Jan. 28 by orders of Gen. De Wet.

Morgan Daal, who was another of the two Boer Peace Envoys, and who accompanied Andries Wessels, was shot near Lindley Jan. 10.

Last July Lord Roberts reported that Lord Methuen had captured, among other prisoners, Andeles Wessels, the head of the Afrikander Bund.

Since that time some of the Boer prisoners have become leaders in the peace movement, and it is possible that Andeles Wessels and Andries Wessels were the same. Andeles Wessels is not a relative of the Wessels who came to this country as one of the three burgher delegates.

Lord Kitchener reported from Pretoria on Jan. 13 that three agents of the Boer Peace Committee had been taken as prisoners to De Wet's wager, near Lindley, and that one, who was a British subject, was flogged and then shot. The other two burghers were flogged by De Wet's orders.

De Wet's action excited great indignation in Great Britain. The Daily Mail headed the report with the word "Murder," and declaimed against any further attempt to coax the Boers into submission.

THE PRETORIA PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is now generally accepted that the wording of the proclamation at Pretoria, describing King Edward as "Supreme Lord of and over the Transvaal," was deliberately designed to promote conciliation.

Special significance is attached to the fact that The Times prints a letter from Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, (formerly Member of Parliament and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Madrid, 1892-1900,) in which the diplomat declares that it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this wise and beneficent step. The title, he says, is likeller than any other that could be devised to lead to pacification. It establishes the supremacy of the British Sovereign, and recognizes the moral entity of the Transvaal, keeps it separate from the Constitutional Empire and places its ancient laws, customs, traditions, religion, and private property under the supreme, separate rule and protection of the King.

The proclamation, concludes Sir Henry, was inspired by the genius of conciliatory statecraft, and the result must be pacific.

Kitchener Says His Task Is Difficult.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Rome says: "In a letter to Archbishop Sogaro, dated Jan. 15, Lord Kitchener admits that the situation of the British is very difficult, and that the Boers are still hoping for European intervention. He declares, however, that it is not true that the British have committed cruelties."

PEKING ENVOYS DIVIDED.

Question of the Amount of Punishment for Boxer Ringleaders Has Not Been Settled.

PEKING, Jan. 31.—A general meeting of the foreign Envoys was held this morning, at which it was decided to hold a joint meeting of the Envoys and the Chinese plenipotentiaries next week.

Nothing has been definitely arranged regarding the punishments, and the opinions expressed are much divided. Some Envoys urge drastic measures, like beheading the majority of those considered especially responsible, particularly Prince Tuan, who, next to the Empress Dowager, is considered the principal culprit. Others, however, acting under instructions from their Governments, advocate lighter punishments, like banishment.

It is generally recognized that all the foreign Envoys, with the possible exception of M. De Giers, the Russian Minister, personally believe that leniency would be a great mistake, considering the interpretation the Chinese would put upon it.

Li-Hung-Chang is anxious that the joint meeting should be held at his house, owing to his state of health.

ANOTHER GERMAN EXPEDITION.

PEKING, Jan. 31.—The Germans have sent an expedition, consisting of one battery of artillery and one regiment of infantry, to some point westward. They refuse all information, and decline to allow correspondents to accompany the column.

It is reported that a massacre of many native Christians seventy miles west of here recently occurred, and the place of the alleged massacre is the probable destination of the expedition.

Tien-Tsin Government Offices Burned.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—"The Provisional Government offices here have been totally destroyed by fire," says the Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard. "The fire was obviously of incendiary origin. Chinese placards have lately been posted protesting against the taxes levied by the Provisional Government."

RAILROADS TO MAKE SUPPLIES.

Trusts Force Them to It by Raising Prices of Minor Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—By reason of the radical advances in railway supplies it is likely that many of the larger transportation companies will embark extensively in the manufacture of many articles heretofore purchased from private concerns.

The Santa Fé has started the innovation by adding to its shops a tinware department, with a force of skilled mechanics. The company will hereafter make all the cups, pans, coffee pots, and other tinware used in the dining cars, eating stations, and work trains. Pails in use at the stations will be furnished. Oil cans, stationary lamps, and, possibly, trainmen's lanterns are to be turned out by the new department. Modern machinery will be installed, and when finished the shop will be thoroughly equipped.

The railroads of the country expend immense amounts of money yearly in supplies. Formerly transportation companies could buy the necessary articles cheaper than they could make them. During the last two or three years the manufacturers of these supplies have formed trusts and advanced the prices of nearly every article. By manufacturing their own supplies they believe that they will effect a great saving.

MAGISTRATE DEUEL'S REPORT TO COLLEAGUES

Opposes the Establishment of a Children's Court.

Believes that Such a Tribunal Would Work a Hardship—The Push-cart Problem.

Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel, President of the City Magistrates, read his annual report at the adjourned meeting of the City Magistrates last evening. It showed that there were fewer arrests during the last year than during any other year since 1893. During the calendar year 1900 93,389 prisoners were arrested and arraigned, as against 98,917 during the previous year. Of the total number of prisoners 73,219 were males and 20,170 were females.

In his report the Magistrate spoke at length upon the proposed children's court. Regarding this subject he said in part:

"While we are not opposed to a court exclusively for children, we are not persuaded that the one proposed will accomplish all that its projectors hope without inflicting other hardships offsetting fully any benefit. The principal object for such a tribunal is to prevent immature youth from coming into contact with the intemperate and dissolute classes that are found in police courts. As a rule children under sixteen years of age when brought to court are taken to a separate room. They are thence brought in front of the Magistrate. When their cases are heard and disposed of they are taken out of the court room. They are wholly under the charge of officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. From the record that society has made very few would believe that it or its officers are indifferent to the wellbeing of its wards.

"But, while we are planning for the benefit of the children, we must not lose sight of the interest of the parents. Some of the Police Courts are far removed from the proposed location of the Children's Court and the loss of time and the pecuniary expense of attending that court would be a great hardship. It is a grave question whether the court would not work hardships fully offsetting any benefits that might accrue, if there is to be but one such court and all juvenile cases sent to it.

"Irrespective of the foregoing considerations, what will be done in the multitude of cases where several defendants are accused with acting in concert in the commission of a crime, some being over and some over sixteen years of age? Must the Magistrate sitting in a Police Court hear the cases of those over sixteen, discharge them with a reprimand, or impose a small fine, and compel the younger ones to remain in custody as prisoners until some future time when a trial can be had in the Children's Court?

"What shall be done in those cases where the mother brings her children to court in seeking protection from her husband or securing provisions for her and their support? These and other considerations lead us to believe that the plan for adopting a Children's Court to the conditions of this city have not fully been considered, and that if the measure goes through as proposed it will lead to great confusion."

"The most prolific source of complaint at this time," said the Magistrate, "is the push cart vendor, who seems to be regarded a public nuisance everywhere in the city except Hester and adjoining streets. The ordinances now prescribe many conditions that must be observed by these peddlers, but on May 22, 1899, the Municipal Council wholly divested the Magistrates of power to impose punishment. We have done our best under the circumstances. Our want of power to inflict punishment quickly became known, and the vendors became insolently bold and defiant. There can be no adequate remedy unless our jurisdiction is restored, and if that is not done, the regulating ordinances might as well be repealed."

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

Government Thinks the Fighting Is Nearly Over—Another Battle, with Heavy Losses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A report from Minister Loomis at Caracas, dated to-day, indicates that the revolution is near an end in the opinion of the Venezuelan Government, in view of a decisive victory gained over the revolutionists near Carupano. Another battle is reported to have occurred recently near La Cuevas, in which both sides lost several hundred men. A French warship is about to proceed to Carupano to take the place of the cruiser Suchet, which has been lying there.

The Venezuelan Government has declined to prevent the local officials in the Province of Bermudez from acting toward taking possession of the New York-Bermudez concession at Pitch Lake, and these local officials have demanded the surrender of the arms and ammunition belonging to the asphalt people.

A gentleman who is in close communication with persons in Venezuela and conversant with affairs there said yesterday, in discussing recent developments:

"There is no country on the face of the globe where it is more difficult to obtain reliable information during a public excitement than in Venezuela, and especially in Caracas. The air is filled with rumors, and no two persons will agree in the details of an event, especially during the time of a revolution. So far as information concerning a revolution is concerned, Port of Spain, Trinidad, is still worse off. In this excitement over the asphalt war the fountainhead of the cables from that point is believed to be an official of the Asphalt Trust in Venezuela, who comes over from Guanoco on the Rescue.

It now transpires that this fountainhead of yarns evidently "exaggerated" to his Vice President in New York, and he in turn retailed the yarns to the Navy Department in such a circumstantial manner as to cause the Scorpion to be sent kiting along the coast to keep watch and ward over those phantom twenty-five American citizens.

"The Caracas cable of the 30th ult., announcing the defeat of the revolutionists near Carupano evidently refers to engagements that took place at the end of December last, as there is no telegraphic communication from that point, the wires having been destroyed over three weeks ago. Caripe is a village of some 200 to 300 inhabitants, and the "battle reported to have been fought there recently was probably a skirmish between some picketed for the main body of troops has never been within twenty miles of that place. It is known positively in this city that Guiva has not been recaptured by the Government forces.

"Gen. Fortuna, who is chief of the battalion which guards the capital, is one of the old following of the late Gen. Crespo and a loyal friend of Andrade, and those who know him well feel sure that when the time comes he will openly join the revolutionary movement, and thus leave Castro without any military backing or defense in the capital; so that the Chief Executive can only hope for support from his Andian friends, who are few in numbers.

"When Gen. Jouvet, editor of The Venezuelan Herald, talks of the 'possible overthrow of President Castro,' it may be taken for granted that the day of his departure is not far distant, and, as has been stated, the arrival at La Guayra of the 'Restaurador'—late Atalanta—will probably determine the hour of his flight."

To Buy a Venezuelan Coffee Estate.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curaçao, Jan. 31.—It is learned here that a Philadelphia firm of high standing has negotiated for the purchase of Paloma, the largest coffee estate in Venezuela, for $400,000. The belief is that the United States Government has resolved to protect American citizens from unjust official extortion is largely responsible for this transaction, as well as for other recent important investments in Venezuela.

British Torpedo Boat in Collision.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—H. M. S. Opossum has arrived at Pembroke, Wales, with five feet of water in her collision bulkhead, having collided with the British torpedo-boat destroyer Vigilant.

The Opossum is a torpedo-boat destroyer of about 250 tons displacement, of a speed from twenty-six to twenty-nine knots. Her armament consists of one 12-pound quick-firing, five 6-pound small quick-firing guns, besides her torpedo tubes.

Want Increased Duty on Lumber.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 31.—The lumbermen of Canada have asked for higher duties on United States lumber and wooden ware. They allege that the lumber is brought now from Southern and Western States where negro labor is employed which is much cheaper than Canadian labor. The Government looks with much favor on the proposal, and the bill which the lumbermen are drafting will probably pass through Parliament.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As the days go, yesterday was dull. In any other Winter it might have been called even gay, but this season, when there is so much going on, a space of twenty-four hours without a crowded calendar is looked upon as quite out of the ordinary. There was one dance in the evening, the Cinderella. A large theatre party was given by Miss Callender for the Misses Cryder, and quite a number of luncheons, dinners, "at homes," and the meetings of bridge whist clubs.

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The receptions and "at homes," however, seemed to have increased in number. Thursday is a favorite day for these functions. Among them were those of Mrs. Edward Bonner and Miss Bonner, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Mottet, Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, Mrs. William Graves Bates, Mrs. David M. Milton, Mrs. Payson Merrill and Miss Cornelia Merrill, Mrs. Frederick A. Seaman, Mrs. Arthur Berry, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Mrs. Leland and Miss Leland of 162 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Alfred Pell and Miss Frances Pell, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, the Misses Parsons, Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mrs. William Henry Parsons, Mrs. David Smith Cowles, and Mrs. William Henry Parsons, Jr., of 4 East Sixty-fifth Street.

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The Mackay dance and the opera will be the entertainments of this evening. There is really not much else "on." The Mackay dinner dance will engage the attention of all the younger married set. The third of a series of five cotillions arranged by Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush will be given at Sherry's, and among the "at homes" are those of Mrs. William Falconer and Mrs. Beekman and Miss Beekman.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest have invitations out for a dinner of eighteen covers to be given on Sunday evening in honor of Jean and Edouard de Reszke. Mr. and Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons have cards out for a dinner to take place on Feb. 9. The Misses E. W. and Caroline White of 609 Fifth Avenue will give a dinner this evening. Mrs. Charles A. Dana of 16 East Ninth Street has cards out for a luncheon to be given on Saturday, Feb. 16, for Miss Dorothea Draper, daughter of Dr. W. H. Draper, and Mrs. Draper. Mrs. Draper was Miss Ruth Dana.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have sent out cards for a large dinner dance for Miss Nora Iselin, Feb. 12, at Sherry's. It was originally stated through error that Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., were going to give a dance on Feb. 13 for Miss Therese Iselin. This is not correct. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., have no intention of giving any such entertainment.

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Dr. E. M. Culver and Mrs. Culver have invitations out for a costume valentine party on the evening of Feb. 14 at their residence, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. These costumes are to represent different national garbs of the present day.

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Mrs. Charles H. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Williams, Mrs. D. H. Carstairs, Mrs. John Russell Young, and Mr. and Mrs. A. De Bary were among those who sailed on the Augusta Victoria yesterday for the Mediterranean. Travel abroad is yet a bit slow. Florida, however, is rapidly filling up with Northern tourists. Palm Beach just as present is the point to which the greater trend of travel seems to go. William K. Vanderbilt is now expected there every day. From last accounts, August Belmont was improving rapidly. He has been there for two days with Mr. Oliver Bird and Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis. All the hotels at St. Augustine are in full operation.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave the last of her Thursday "at homes" yesterday. The Misses de Peyster received with her, and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Newbold Morris, and Mrs. Kingsland poured tea. Mrs. Edward Winslow of 2,327 West Fifty-third Street gave the first of two "at homes" yesterday, and the second is to be given on Thursday, Feb. 7.

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Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a large dinner on Wednesday evening, and after it went with her guests to the Webb dance. Last night dinners were given by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Robert Hoe, and a number of others.

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Miss Mary R. Callender gave last evening a theatre party for her three débutante cousins, the Misses Edith G., Ethel F., and Elsie O. Cryder. Miss Callender took her guests, who numbered thirty-five, to see "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and after the play the party were taken in stages to her apartment, 27 East Seventy-second Street, where supper was served at small tables, and after this there was general dancing in the large salon. Miss Callender's guests were, besides the Misses Cryder, the Misses Julia Olin, Sybil Douglas, Natalie Wells, Gladys Brooks, Nora Iselin, Eleanor Jay, Beatrice Hoyt, Caroline Wilmerding, Betty Metcalf, Helen T. Barney, Julia Hoyt, Caroline Livingston, Nathalie Schenck, Rosamond Street, and the Messrs. Beekman Hoppin, Charles R. Hone, W. T. Gray, Phoenix Ingraham, William Whitehouse, Frederic Kernochan, Barclay Kountze, I. T. Burden, Jr., Herbert King, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Alonzo Potter, Searle Barclay, Jr., Maxwell Stevenson, Charles Draper, Alexander Standen, William H. Brown, Mr. Kinkaid, and Mr. Beekard. Miss Caroline De Forest also had a box for the same play last evening, and with her were Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Perkins and others.

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The second of that series of dances organized by Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan some five years ago, and often called "Les Cendrillons," to distinguish them from the many other Cinderella dances, took place at Sherry's last night. The year's subscribers include Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Louis P. Henop, and Mrs. James A. Scrymser. This is an early dance, and the cards read "from 9 to 12, cotillion at 10," and promptly at midnight the dancing stops and supper is served. Those who received were Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. J. W. Miller, and Mrs. Alfred Pell. Schuyler Schieffelin, who danced with Miss Mildred Stokes, led the cotillion. The favors given were sashes of different colors for the girls, and the men received medals. Among those who attend these dances are the Misses Pauline Robinson, Belle, Lucy, and Mary Gurnee, Charlotte Prime, Grace S. and Sydney S. Henop, and the Misses Stokes, Neeser, de Peyster, Delafield, Barnes, Miller, Dix, Stebbins, Butler, Barney, and the Messrs. de Peyster, Atterbury, Barnes, Robinson, Gallatin, Slade, Stokes, Howland, Terry, Oddie, Dominick, Landale, and Pell.

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A dinner party was given last night by Dr. and Mrs. John Woodbury at their house, 120 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Gen. Wilson, who has just returned from active service in China. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Dr. Polk, Mrs. William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

THE MACKAY DINNER DANCE.

Society in a Fever of Curiosity Over Some Promised Surprises.

The dinner dance which is to be given this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will have several extraordinary features, about which society is in a fever of curiosity. The table is to be 60 feet in diameter, the largest of its kind ever set at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The guests will be seated around this mammoth board instead of at small tables. The centre of the table is to be reserved for a veritable surprise, and it is stated that this affair will be one of the most notable since the famous Bradley Martin ball some years ago. The dinner will be followed by a cotillion.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President and Mrs. McKinley are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Plunkett of Adams, Mass., who are making a short visit to Washington on the way from Florida.

The announcement is made that the President will give the diplomatic dinner deferred from Jan. 16 on Thursday, Feb. 14, although the invitations for this important function will not be issued until after the funeral of Queen Victoria. The implied compliment to the British Ambassador, in withholding the invitations until next Monday, is still further complicating the social situation, as no less than three Envoys have dinner invitations out for the same date, which they will later be obliged to withdraw. Many of the corps have also accepted invitations for Feb. 14, which will have to be cancelled on receipt of an invitation from the President.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. Gray, the Minister from The Netherlands, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Kean, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Col. Ernst and Miss Ernst, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Baron Herman of the German Embassy, Miss Lay, Miss Lucy Kean, and Miss Root.

Miss Paulding, niece of Senator Depew and mistress of his Washington home, held a large reception this afternoon. Mrs. George McClellan and Mrs. Chanler Hale did the honors of the tea room, while assisting the popular young hostess were Miss Romala Dahlgren, Miss Hagner, Miss Claggele, Miss Ketcham, and Miss Winthrop.

COQUELIN STANDS BY ROSTAND.

Testifies for Him in the "Cyrano de Bergerac" Dispute.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—That "Cyrano de Bergerac" sprang from the brain of the poet Rostand before "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," by S. E. Gross of Chicago reached Paris, is the opinion of M. Coquelin, who appeared before E. H. Sherman, Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court, to-day. He testified as follows:

"I have known M. Rostand for six or seven years, and first talked to him about 'Cyrano de Bergerac' in March, 1896. He came to my apartments and outlined the play to me. He recited the ballad of the duel to me at that time. He gave me all the details of the play as it now exists, but the only manuscript which he had was that of the ballad."

When asked to tell how M. Rostand presented the play to him at that time, the comedian elevated his shoulders, his eyebrows, and his hands simultaneously, and said:

"Would you have me act the play for you here? He told me rapidly what would happen in the different acts, and, although I had rejected two plays which had been submitted to me by other playwrights on the same subject, I accepted M. Rostand's proposal, because I knew from the ballad that the play would be perfect, as it is."

"What would you say, M. Coquelin," asked Attorney Reed, "if I should tell you that M. Rostand had testified that he gave you parts of the play in 1895?"

"I should say that he was mistaken."

The contention of Samuel E. Gross is that Rostand purloined the idea of the play and much of the dramatic action from the English edition of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," which reached the London publishers in the Fall of 1896. Mr. Gross's play was finished in 1879, but was not copyrighted until Oct. 28, 1896.

Alice Nielsen to Live in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Alice Nielsen has made her home in Chicago. She will not be at 3,337 Wabash Avenue much during the theatrical season, but that is where her mother, Mrs. Sarah Nielsen, and her eight-year-old son, Bennie, will keep her home always ready for her. Next week Miss Nielsen will be here to sing at the Illinois Theatre.

Fontleroy—Malkin.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 31.—Harriett Louise Malkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Malkin of Norwalk, was married this afternoon to Louis E. Fontleroy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. B. Munson, pastor of the Norwalk Methodist Church.

CAPT. JOHN R. ANDERSON DEAD.

Was Master of the First Merchant Vessel that Reached New Orleans After the Siege.

Capt. John R. Anderson died at his home, 118 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, of heart disease. He was born in Sweden in 1820, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. He was a sailor in early life, and afterward became a member of the American Lloyds Shipmasters and Shipowners' Association. During the civil war Capt. Anderson commanded the first vessel carrying food into New Orleans after the raising of the blockade of that city. He was the patentee of a pneumatic foghorn.

Capt. Anderson was shipwrecked three times. He was the sole survivor of the wreck of the bark Pamelia Flood, which went down off the coast of Wales. Capt. Anderson floated ashore on a piece of wreckage. For the past ten years he had been employed as an agent by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. He leaves a widow and two daughters. The funeral will be held this morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mary Palmer Banks.

WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 31.—Mary Palmer Banks, widow of Nathaniel P. Banks, died at the old homestead to-night. Her daughters, Mrs. Sterling, wife of the Rev. Paul Sterling of Melrose, and Miss Maud Banks, the actress, were at her bedside. Mrs. Banks was born in Charlestown eighty-one years ago. As a mill girl she became acquainted with Mr. Banks, and married him when she was twenty-eight, in Providence. They had four children, three surviving—Mrs. Sterling, Miss Banks, and a son, Joseph, who is a civil engineer in New York.

Mrs. Banks always occupied a prominent social position, owing to the prominence of her husband, who served as Speaker of the National House of Representatives and as Governor of Massachusetts. While he was stationed at New Orleans during the civil war Mrs. Banks remained in camp with the General. At the time the Prince of Wales was in Boston, in 1860, her husband was Governor of Massachusetts, and on account of being first lady she had the opening dance with the Prince.

Col. George D. Brewerton.

Col. George Douglas Brewerton, late of the United States Army, died yesterday from pneumonia. Col. Brewerton was the son of the late Henry Brewerton, a well-known soldier of the civil war, and was born in Rhode Island about 1820. He joined Stephenson's regiment of "California Volunteers" in 1846 as Second Lieutenant, became Second Lieutenant of the First United States Infantry May 22, 1847, and First Lieutenant in June, 1850. He resigned in 1852.

He was the author of several books, including "The War in Kansas; A Rough Trip to the Border Among New Homes and a Strange People," "Fitznoodle at Newport," and "Ida Lewis." He also published "The Automaton Regiment," "The Automaton Company," and "The Automaton Battery." These devices for the instruction of military recruits were brought out during the civil war when hundreds of thousands of untrained soldiers were eagerly studying the rudiments of the art of war, and were extensively used in connection with the regular books of tactics.

Prof. Thomas J. Dill.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—Dr. Thomas John Dill, one of the most famous educators in the South, for thirty years Professor of Latin and Greek in Howard College, died at his residence near the college at noon to-day, aged seventy-two years. Dr. Dill was a native of South Carolina and was educated in the schools of that State, coming to Alabama after the war. He taught private schools successfully until called to Howard College. He retired from active life a year ago. The remains will be buried at East Lake to-morrow. A widow and four grown sons survive him.

Obituary Notes.

CROSSMAN LYON, formerly a Park Commissioner in Brooklyn, is dead at his home in Cranford, N. J., at the age of seventy-eight years. He had served a term as Town Committeeman in Cranford. He was connected with the Atlantic Marine Insurance Company of New York. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

The Rev. CHARLES J. BURNS, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, North Attleboro, Mass., died there yesterday of grip and a complication of diseases. He was born forty-eight years ago and was appointed to take charge of St. Mary's Parish last Summer upon the death of the Rev. John Hurley. He was a well-known temperance advocate, writer, and lecturer.

Miss GERTRUDE ANDREWS, daughter of F. H. Andrews, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died at the home of her parents, on Central Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., last evening. Death was due to typhoid fever. Miss Andrews was twenty-three years old, and was active in social and church circles. She was a member of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club and one of its best players.

It Leads Them All Six Days in the Week.

THE paid advertising totals of New York City morning newspapers during December, 1900, and January, 1901, (Sundays omitted,) were as follows:

1st	The New York Times (Agate Lines)		714,527
2d	"	"	648,442
3d	"	"	619,115
4th	"	"	482,051
5th	"	"	396,039
6th	"	"	343,434
7th	"	"	300,313

It should be remembered that The New York Times, restricted by its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," EXCLUDES FROM ITS COLUMNS many advertisers who use large space in some other newspapers.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

A Successful Event, Which Netted $10,000 for Various Institutions.

The eleventh annual German Charity Ball, given under the auspices of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and the Beethoven Bachelors, took place at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The occasion in every respect was successful, the receipts amounting to $10,000, which will be given to the following German institutions in this city:

German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, the St. Mark's Hospital, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, the German West Side Dispensary, Isabella Home, German Poliklinik, the St. Francis Hospital, the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

The grand march was led by Julius Rohe and Miss E. M. Burghard. Among the boxholders were:

R. F. Amend, Louis Bossert, H. W. Bottger, E. Benneche, E. M. Burghard, E. L. Boas, George C. Boldt, W. Barthmann, Beethoven Bachelors, Georges Chatillon, P. Doelger, F. De Bary & Co., F. Draz, George Ehret, O. M. Eidlitz, B. Fischer, August Finck, John F. Fleck, Michael Fleck, Charles Guldan, German Poliklinik, German Hospital, Philip Hoffmann, Joseph Huber, J. C. G. Hupfel, H. Helde, A. G. Hupfel, A. Kuttroff, J. M. Keller, R. C. Kammerer, F. Leinhos, Joseph Liebmann, Charles Liebmann, C. H. Liebert, Liederkranz Bachelors, G. Lindenmeyer, R. J. Miller, G. Nyms & Co., G. Nambech,

WEIGHTS FOR HANDICAPS

Imposts Announced for Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton.

KINLEY MACK AT LIST'S HEAD

Hero of Last Year Leads in All Three, While Beau Gallant Is Rated First of Three-Year-Olds.

The weights for the great Spring handicap, announced to-day, contain at least one surprise for the majority of the patrons of the turf in that the top impost in all of them is not Ethelbert, but Kinley Mack, winner of both Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps in 1900. On the score of Spring performance none can quarrel with Handicapper Vosburgh's allotment of weights, but on the whole year's form nine in every ten men who keep in touch with racing affairs had expected Ethelbert to head the list of weights. Mr. Vosburgh finds two pounds between them, however, for both Brooklyn and Suburban, and gives Kinley Mack first place with 128 pounds, letting Ethelbert in with 126 pounds. As anticipated, Prince of Melbourne has the chief place among the four-year-olds, where he is engaged, but High Order gets the top weight among horses of that age in the Brooklyn, where Prince of Melbourne is not entered, High Order with 118 pounds, being asked to concede to Ildrim two pounds, while Mesmerist, a thorough failure as a three-year-old, must give one pound to Ildrim, winner of the Belmont Stakes, and a high-class and serviceable three-year-old straight through the Spring and early Summer seasons. Banastar, Brooklyn Handicap winner in 1899, and something of a problem for 1900, as he only raced late last year, is well taken care of by being made to figure among the top weights.

For the Brighton Handicap, the latest of the three big events, the scale is even lower than for the earlier races, only one pound there being found between Kinley Mack, at the top, with 127 pounds, and Eskimo, though the other weights follow it precisely the same order as in the Brooklyn and Suburban. In all three races Beau Gallant is asked to take up the top weight among the three-year-olds, having 104 pounds in the Brooklyn, 105 in the Suburban, and 106 in the Brighton. The weights for the three handicaps, in the order of their running, at the Brooklyn, Coney Island, and Brighton Beach meetings, respectively, penalties ascribing from to-day, are as follows:

The Brooklyn Handicap, $10,000 guaranteed, to be run at the Brooklyn Jockey Club Spring meeting at Gravesend, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a quarter.

Horse and Age.	Pounds.	Horse and Age.	Pounds.
	Weight.		Weight.
Kinley Mack, 5	128	Kilogram, 4	103
Ethelbert, 5	126	Vassal, aged	102
Banaster, 6	122	Mischievous, 4	100
High Order, 4	118	Withers, 4	100
Imp. aged	117	Bonnibert, 5	100
McMeekin, 4	116	Toddy, 4	100
Ildrim, 4	116	Watercure, 4	100
Bannockburn, 6	115	Herbert, 4	99
Maximo Gomez, 6	113	Bellario, 5	98
Standing, 4	113	Blues, 3	98
Approval, 5	112	Conroy, 3	98
Alcedo, 4	112	Brutal, 3	98
Batteile, 5	111	All Gold, 4	97
Sidney Lucas, 4	110	St. Simonia, 6	97
Star Bright, 4	110	St. Finnan, 4	95
Gallahan, 6	108	Ourlander, 5	93
Prince Meerburg, 5	108	Militant, 3	92
Charentus, aged	107	Choir Master, 3	90
Brigadier, 4	104	Robert Waddell, 3	90
King Bramble, 4	104	Alsike, 5	87
Beau Gallant, 3	104		

The Suburban Handicap, $10,000 guaranteed, to be run at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Spring meeting at Sheepshead Bay, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a quarter:

Horse.	Age.	Wgt.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt.
Kinley Mack	5	128	King Bramble	4	104
Ethelbert	5	126	Decanter	5	104
Prince of Melbourne	4	123	Procession	5	104
Banastar	6	122	Kilogram	4	103
High Order	4	118	F. W. Brode	4	103
Mesmerist	4	117	John Yerkes	4	103
Box	4	117	Bonnibert	5	100
Jack Point	5	117	Watercure	4	100
Ildrim	4	116	Mischievous	4	100
McMeekin	4	116	Withers	4	100
Batten	5	115	Toddy	4	100
Standing	4	113	Conroy	3	98
Maximo Gomez	6	113	Blues	3	98
Alcedo	4	112	Brutal	3	98
Approval	5	112	All Gold	4	97
Sidney Lucas	4	110	St. Simonian	6	97
Star Bright	4	110	Slap Dash	3	97
Prince McClurg	5	108	Alfonso	3	95
Gulden	4	108	Militant	3	92
Charentus	7	107	Choir Master	3	90
Patente	4	107	Asquith	4	90
Beau Gallant	3	105	Alsike	5	87
Brigadier	4	104	Zeus	4	86

The Brighton Handicap, $10,000 guaranteed, to be run at the Brighton Beach Summer meeting, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Age.	Wt.	Horse.	Age.	Wt.
Kinley Mack	5	127	Decanter	5	104
Ethelbert	5	126	Kilogram	4	103
Prince of Melbourne	4	123	Alard Scheck	3	103
Banastar	6	122	F. W. Brode	4	103
Jack Point	5	117	The Bonnibert	5	101
Ildrim	4	116	Walt Not	5	101
Box	7	116	Water Cure	4	100
McMeekin	4	116	Mischievous	4	100
Batten	5	114	Withers	4	100
Standing	4	113	Toddy	4	100
Maximo Gomez	6	113	Bellario	3	100
Alcedo	4	113	Latson	6	100
Sidney Lucas	4	110	Conroy	3	99
Star Bright	4	110	Blues	3	99
James	4	110	Silverdale	3	98
Prince McClurg	5	108	All Gold	4	98
Gulden	4	108	Musette	4	97
Sam Phillips	4	108	Alfonso	3	97
Charentus	7	107	Slap Dash	3	97
Sarmatian	4	106	Maid of Harlem	4	96
Beau Gallant	3	106	Philippine	4	95
Brigadier	4	104	Militant	3	92
King Bramble	4	104	Asquith	4	90

PLAINFIELD DRIVERS' CLUB.

Patrons of Harness Racing Agree to Aid Trotting Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 31.—The amateur road drivers of Plainfield and vicinity met last night and formed a permanent organization under the title of the Plainfield Speedway Association. William A. Coddington was elected President, Newton B. Smalley Vice President, Elston M. French Secretary, and J. Wesley Johnson Treasurer. A proposed speedway will extend from the present termination of Arlington Avenue to the Randolph Road on the Middlesex County line, which has been agreed upon by the members of the association as the place for the sprinting path. The stretch will be a little more than one mile in length, and will be 125 feet wide all the way. The horsemen, as decided last night, will build the path.

The members of the association have received liberal promises of financial support, many prominent officials of the City of Plainfield have promised to join them officially. A committee will proceed at once to secure the consent of the property owners whose lands abut on the proposed line of the speedway, and many of them have already pledged themselves to give the land to the association if the necessary four-fifths' consent of the Common Council is given to the plan.

Midwinter Trotting Matinee.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 31.—Another effort will be made Saturday on the Mineola track to wrest the road trotting championship from Lee Cuyler, the Andrews brothers' great gelding from this place, who has swept all before him this Winter on the local speedways. There will be a good programme of competitions for light harness horses, including a free-for-all, trotting and pacing; a 2:30 Class, trotting or pacing, and a running contest, all two in three heats. The Sport will begin at 2 P. M., and Frank Hehn's Highland Hotel will be the headquarters of the drivers during the races. Road carts will be used unless there is a sufficient fall of snow to warrant the use of sleighs, when light cutters will be employed.

Results at Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—The weather was fine and the track fast to-day. Summaries: Mile—Scorpolette, 97, (McGinn,) 1; Harry Preston, 116, 2; Lamina, 97, 3. Time—1:43. Six and a half furlongs—Rocca, 108, (Dupee,) 1; Quarterback, 110, 2; Belle of Elgin, 108, 3. Time—1:23½. Mile and three-eighths—Grey Forge, 94, (Wonderly,) 1; Sarilla, 104, 2; Pat Garrett, 108, 3. Time—2:21½. Handicap, mile and seventy yards—Hood's Brigade, 95, (Cochran,) 1; Lady Callahan, 96, 2; General Mart Gary, 108, 3. Time—1:45½. Six furlongs—Harry Duke, 110, (Van Dusen,) 1; Iris, 110, 2; Four Leaf C., 114, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile—Rushfields, 116, (McGinn,) 1; Joe Collins, 100, 2; Cogswell, 102, 3. Time—1:42½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Results at Oakland to-day: Six furlongs—Alzura, 117 pounds, (N. Turner,) 1; Raveling, 122, 2; Aphrodis, 117, 3. Time—1:14½. Seven furlongs—Favonius, 117, (Henry,) 1; True Blue, 114, 2; Montanic, 111, 3. Time—1:26. Seven furlongs—Handicapper, 113, (O'Connor,) 1; Montallade, 104, 2; The Singer, 89, 3. Time—1:28. One mile—Charles Lebel, 107, (J. Woods,) 1; Fidel Youlin, 99, 2; Bill Moore, 101, 3. Time—1:43. Mile and seventy yards—Castake, 107, (Dominick,) 1; Astor, 107, 2; Artilla, 105, 3. Time—1:46½. Six furlongs—Good Hope, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Torsina, 107, 2; Native, 104, 3. Time—1:14¼.

CRESCENTS WON AT HOCKEY.

Game with the St. Nicholas Team Was a Fast and Exciting Contest.

A remarkable game of hookey was played between the sevens of the Crescent Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The score of 7 to 1 in favor of the Crescents would indicate usually a one-sided and uninteresting contest, but, as a matter of fact, the game was extremely exciting and a splendid example of fast, clean work. For twenty minutes in the first half the Crescents tried every trick and artifice of their skill, but against the seven that opposed them they could not once gain a score. St. Nicholas, delighted beyond measure at its fine tally made at the opening of play, put forth every effort to prevent a Crescent count, and it succeeded splendidly.

At the end of the first half the Crescents, champions of the last two years, lagged behind, while St. Nicholas had a lead of 1 to 0. Then for twelve minutes in the second period the Crescents had a beautiful burst of speed, and in that time managed to get in the van by a score of 2 to 1. But this had required their hardest effort, and when their third tally came three minutes later, no one would concede them victory, for St. Nicholas still appeared to have an excellent chance to score again, or to win. Then, after thirty-five fiercely contested minutes of the game had passed, the Crescents struck their gait, and in the last five minutes, by splendid team play, great shooting accuracy, and wonderful dash, gained four goals that brought their score up to its final large proportions.

Dobby and Wall were the bulwarks of the victors on the attack. Without them defeat would have been inevitable. Randall and Drakeley were excellent in defense.

As for St. Nicholas, each man played the best game he ever had played, and the dashing attack and effective defense up to the final five minutes were a constant surprise. The line-up:

St. Nicholas S. C., 1.	Position.	Crescent A. C., 7.
Hayward	Goal	Hallock
Ayres	Point	Randall
Mortimer	Cover point	Drakeley
K. Gordon	Forward	Wall
G. Conway	Forward	Dobby
Wylie	Forward	Shiebler
Walton	Forward	Kennedy

Goals scored—By Gordon 1, Dobby 3, Wall 3, and Shiebler 1. Referee—C. De Casanova, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL WON.

Captured Basket Ball Game in a Close Contest.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 31.—The teams of the Jamaica High School Brownies and the Queens High School Midgets played a game of basket ball here to-day in the home team's gymnasium. The contest throughout was marked by snap and vim. The first half ended with the tally 3 to 2 in favor of the visitors. The final score stood 4 to 3 in favor of Jamaica, after one of the best games of the season. The teams lined up as follows:

Queens Juniors, 3.	Positions.	Jamaica Brownies, 4.
Lawrence	Right forward	Hardig
Bernardi	Left forward	C. Herzog
Barwick, Capt.	Centre	E. Herzog, Capt.
Walley	Right guard	Ashmead
Tenny	Left guard	Dunham

Referee—A. Herzog, Jamaica High School. Umpire—H. Haviland, Queens High School. Goal from foul line—Barwick. Goals from the field—Barwick, 1; E. Herzog, 1; Hardig, 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

SAILORS DEFEAT SOLDIERS.

Second Naval Battalion Beat Twenty-third Regiment at Hockey.

In the second of the series of hockey games for the Military Hockey League championship the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn defeated the team of the Twenty-third Regiment last night at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn. A large and enthusiastic crowd was present. In the first game last week the soldiers made a poor showing, but last night's game was a much better one than the score indicates. The line-up was as follows:

Naval Reserves, 6.	Positions.	23d Regt., 1.
Kellum	Goal	Stephens
Forsett	Point	Lindsay, Lawton
Welch	Cover point	Powell
Cooke, Capt.	Forward	Hart, Capt.
Gaillaird	Forward	Ryan
Hardenbergh	Forward	Liebmann
Gloistein	Forward	Emery

Referee—D. Kennedy, Skating Club of Brooklyn. Goal Umpires—Charles T. Earl, Heffley School; and U. S. Grant, Second Naval Battalion. Goals—Cooke, 1; Hardenbergh, 1; Ryan, 1. Time—Fifteen-minute halves.

LADIES' DAY AT N. Y. Y. C.

Club's Guests Were Entertained in the New Home.

The first ladies' day reception of the New York Yacht Club since the removal to the new clubhouse on West Forty-fourth Street was held yesterday afternoon, and from 2 to 4 o'clock the new home of the club was thronged with the women friends of the members, eager to inspect the building and its interesting and valuable contents. The model room, with its unequaled collection of models and remarkable assemblage of trophies, was, of course, the centre of interest, though the unique "bewere decks" grillroom received almost as much attention.

The Reception Committee, composed of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, former Commodore E. M. Brown, Philip Schuyler, Chester Griswold, S. Nicholson Kane, Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy; Irving Grinnell, Samuel Appleton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and C. Oliver Iselin, and the House Committee, composed of Harrison B. Moore, Thomas A. Bronson, and Francis H. Davies, received and entertained the many guests. Another reception will be held this afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock.

SQUADRON A'S CAVALRY GAMES.

Changes Made in Original Programme by Athletic Committee.

The Athletic Committee in charge of the annual cavalry games of Squadron A, N. G. S. N. Y., has announced a number of additions to the original programme, and several changes in the events on the programme. In addition to the requirements stated in the notice of Jan. 2, horses used in the events must have been owned by the members of the troop at least three weeks before the games. Horses used in the tierce a tête, novelty potato race, and low reach at gallop must not be under 14 hands 3; those in the double pursuit not under 14.2 or over 15.2; in the rest of events not under 14.2.

In the high jump, the event is changed to "bareback jump," at heights, 3 feet 4, 3 feet 6, and 3 feet 8. Two exhibition jumps will be allowed to the winners of first and second places. In the low reach at gallop the high head at which the pistol is discharged is to be at the southwest corner of the ring. There will be a small portion of ribbon attached to the stock of the pistol. Contestants may reach from the near or off side of the horse as they prefer, and the ring will be arranged accordingly.

Vanderbilt's New Racing Motor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 31.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has placed an order with a French manufacturing firm of locomobiles for one of the fastest vehicles that can be turned out for his racing season here next Summer. The new racer will be completed by the time Mr. Vanderbilt starts homeward from Europe in the Spring, and will be shipped from Paris to New York through the Custom House here. The French locomobile which Mr. Vanderbilt has been using and which is known as the White Ghost, has a speed of fifty-five miles an hour, though this speed several times has been beaten by the machine, with a horse power of thirty-three. The new racer will have a forty-two horse power and a guaranteed speed of seventy-seven miles an hour. The new racer for Mr. Vanderbilt will cost about $12,000.

Athletics at Columbia.

The first of the series of indoor track meets arranged for Columbia's athletes will be held in the university gymnasium on Feb. 6. Competition will be open only to members of the university. A list of events has been prepared, which includes 40-yard dash, 440-yard run, 1-mile run, 40-yard hurdles, shot-put, pole-vault, and high and broad jumps.

Trainer Hjertberg has selected to represent Columbia in the relay race to be held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 4, the runners Bishop, Van Cise, Marshall, and Earle.

METROPOLITAN GOLF.

Apawamis Says It Does Not Want the Championship—Percy Chubb Elected President.

Contrary to expectations, the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye did not recieve the award last night, at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association, for the metropolitan championship this year. The meeting was held in the Metropolitan Club, and was attended by delegates from twenty-nine clubs out of the forty-four that are in the association. When the time came to talk of the coming championship, the retiring President, Robert H. Robertson, suggested Apawamis as a course eminently adapted to a thorough test of golf, and said it also had the merit of being more neutral than most of the other links in the local world, as the Apawamis eighteen-hole course has only been open a year and no general club tournaments have been held there.

The sentiment of the meeting seemed well disposed toward Apawamis, when Secretary Richard T. Wainwright, who was one of the Apawamis delegates, surprised the gathering by saying that the club did not really care for the tournament. This led to more general discussion. Baltusrol, Nassau, Lakewood, and Tuxedo all offered their links for the event. Bruce Price made a strong plea for Tuxedo, and at one time it looked as though that club would carry the day. Finally, as the easiest way out of the difficulty, it was voted to leave the matter with the Executive Committee, which should select the most suitable course and announce its decision at an early date.

Robert H. Robertson was succeeded as President by Percy Chubb, the well-known yachtsman. As Mr. Robertson has been nominated for the higher office of President of the National Golf Association, he declined a metropolitan re-election. The other officers proposed by the Nominating Committee and unanimously elected were: Vice President, W. Alston Flagg, Morris County Golf Club; Secretary, John Duer Fais, Baltusrol Golf Club; Treasurer, William Fellowes Morgan, Morris County Golf Club; Executive Committee, O. W. Bird, Meadow Brook Hunt Club; Robert Bage Kerr, Lakewood Golf Club; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's Golf Club; C. F. Watson, Essex County Golf Club; L. C. Murdock, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

The new Handicap Committee was named with A. H. Larkin, Yountakah; A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, and M. M. Singer, Fox Hills, as members. They were requested to have the first handicap list ready by April 15, and the second by Aug. 15, as it was decided to have the handicap ratings issued semi-annually hereafter.

Fox Hills and the Newark Athletic Club were proposed for membership.

Among the delegates present were C. B. Macdonald, Meadow Brook; Jasper Lynch and R. B. Kerr, Lakewood; W. F. Morgan and W. A. Flagg, Morris County; Harvey Murdock and Percy Chubb, Nassau; T. H. Powers-Farr and M. B. Metcalf, Essex County; Maturin Ballou and W. J. Wainwright, Apawamis; John Neilson, Larchmont; A. McCord and G. L. Perkins, Garden City; John Du Fais, Baltusrol; Julian Curtiss, Fairfield; A. Green and F. M. Wilson, Englewood; P. A. Van Duren and D. Bonner, Princeton; A. M. Robbins and R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's; W. P. Hamilton and Bruce Price, Tuxedo; H. L. Williams and A. S. Pitt, Wee Burn; H. Taylor and A. W. Rossiter, Oakland; W. A. Putnam, Shinnecock; A. Symington and F. W. Menzies, Seabright; Dr. T. Washburn, Pelham; A. D. Partridge and H. R. Lounsbury, Bedford.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Cory Led for President's Cup to be Decided To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—Charles B. Cory of the Oakley Club, Boston, made the best score, 74, in the qualifying round this morning for the President's Cup tournament. For leading the field he received a medal. The second medal went to Clayton Dixon of the Huntington Valley Club, Philadelphia, for scoring 75. There were thirty-seven entries this morning, but several cards were not turned in. Thirty-two players qualified. Some of the best scores follow:

C. B. Cory, Oakley Club, 74; Clayton Dixon, Huntington, 75; Devereux Emmett, Garden City, 76; B. Mullikin, Charleston, 78; Sidney Lubdock, Crescent, 79; W. M. MacCawley, Philadelphia, 79; George Dutton, Oakley, 80; Charles L. Tappin, West Brook, 83; A. W. Black, Lakewood, 84; J. H. Rumsey, Wheaton, 84; Sidney Carpenter, Philadelphia, 84.

In the afternoon match play Mr. Cory was rather surprisingly defeated by G. H. Matthews of the Philadelphian Club, Chicago, 2 up and 1 to play. Some of the players were of course unevenly matched, but in the case of Dixon and Forrest, both good players, Forrest won finally on the close score of 1 up over 19 holes.

Those who were defeated in the qualifying round will form the class for the Consolation Cup. Each class will play two rounds match play to-morrow with the semi-finals and finals to take place Saturday.

BASEBALL MEN'S MEETING.

Eastern League Drops Springfield and Takes Up Buffalo.

The Eastern League baseball managers concluded their special meeting at the Victoria Hotel last night by dropping Springfield from the circuit of the organization and selecting Buffalo to fill in the vacancy. It was announced that Springfield had been cut out of the circuit for business reasons. No one was present to represent the Springfield interests. When President P. T. Powers called the delegates to order at noon there were present G. C. Nicholson, Montreal; Edward Mack, Toronto; Edward F. Higgins, and George Sweeney, Rochester; F. J. Leonard, Syracuse; W. J. Murray, Providence; P. H. Hurley, Worcester; A. J. Welch, Hartford. James Franklin was at the meeting to look out for the interests of the Buffalo club.

The vote to drop the Springfield club was unanimous. Then the league adjourned to allow the Board of Directors to meet and select its successor. Mr. Franklin of Buffalo was the only magnate present to put in a bid for the franchise, and he received it. The league promptly met again and ratified the action of the Board of Directors in selecting Buffalo. The selection of Buffalo makes the circuit more evenly balanced. It is now composed of Montreal, Providence, Worcester, and Hartford in the East, and Toronto, Rochester, Buffalo, and Syracuse in the West. The Buffalo club is the one that was recently dropped by Ban Johnson's American League.

The magnates decided to open the season on Thursday, April 25. Whether this year's schedule shall consist of 126 or 140 games has been left in the hands of President Powers. He will arrange a schedule for adoption at the regular Spring meeting of the league to be held in March. That the Eastern League magnates are looking forward to a good season is shown by the fact that at yesterday's meeting each club voted to increase the amount of money to be deposited as a guarantee of good faith to $500. The money was deposited with President Powers.

Of the offers made to him by the new association magnates to become their President Mr. Powers said: "I am perfectly satisfied with the Eastern League Presidency. In declining I shall suggest that John B. Day be selected for the place."

A. A. U. Championships at Buffalo.

At a meeting of the Track and Field Championships Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at the office of James E. Sullivan yesterday evening, it was decided to hold the metropolitan championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union at Buffalo under the auspices of the Pan-American Exposition on July 27, when the regular fifteen events will be given. On the preceding day, July 26, ten handicap events will be given, open to all clubs of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union—namely, 75-yard run, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, 4-mile run, 220-yard hurdle race, throwing the discus, running high jump, putting the shot, and throwing the hammer. Entries will close July 2, 1901, with J. E. Sullivan, Post Office Box 611, New York City.

Prize-Fighters' Hearing Postponed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Hearing in the case of James J. Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin, who are matched to fight here Feb. 15, and who were arrested on warrants issued by Justice of the Peace Roebling, to-day, was postponed until Monday on request of the county Prosecuting Attorney, Hoffhelmer.

K. A. C. ANNUAL LADIES' DAY.

Fair Guests Overran the Clubhouse for the Evening.

Music, society, and a dash of athletics were agreeably blended yesterday afternoon and evening at the ladies' day reception in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The annual Winter ladies' day is one of the attractive social features of the year in the Knickerbocker headquarters, and yesterday proved no exception to the rule. From 4 until 10 o'clock the clubhouse was fairly overrun by women, and every detail of athletic life was inspected with deep interest and curiosity.

The exercises began with an elaborate musical programme, which taxed the seating capacity of the large parlors to the utmost. The contributors to the musical feast of the day were Miss Katherine Bickford, soprano; Miss Willa Blake, Perry Averill, baritone, and Orton Bradley, pianist.

When the musical sections with their numerous encores were over, the fair guests, under the guidance of the reception committee, descended to the floor below, and, by dint of much strategic management, the major part of the throng found seats around the enormous swimming tank, where several contests of feats of skill in the water were held. Fortunately, the railing surrounding the tank had been draped with several hundred yards of white bunting, otherwise more than one dainty costume would have been badly splashed with water in the struggles of the water polo competitors for the ball.

Alexander Meffert, the swimming instructor, gave an interesting exhibition of fancy swimming. There were also two well contested amateur races two and three times up and down the pool. One, of 200 feet, was closely fought between H. Broder and J. A. Patterson. The former won by less than a foot in 50 2-5 seconds. A lively 100 yard race had three contestants, W. C. Miller, L. A. Goodwin, and J. Ruddy, the honors falling to Miller by about two feet.

The big feature of the water sports was the water polo game between the championship Knickerbocker team and the Thirteenth Regiment. Two five-minute halves were played, but the home members upheld their reputation, and won by 6 goals to 0. There were some desperate tussles under water, which caused many of the fair spectators to liken the game to football, only, as one said, it was much worse.

The winning team was composed of H. H. Reeder, William Reuss, G. C. Van Cleaf, L. de B. Handley, G. Neuss, and H. A. King.

The Thirteenth Regiment players were Charles F. Gaetjens, J. H. Higgins, Jr., T. W. Engelke, Harry L. Hillman, S. E. Boydoin, and W. H. Smith, the latter being a Knickerbocker man, as the regimental team came one short.

The Knickerbockers made three goals in the first period and three in the second. Joseph R. Church acted as starter. H. A. King and Frederic Staylor were referees.

A. G. Sivori gave an entertaining exhibition of fancy diving, and a tub race between H. Anderson and H. Brennan caused the usual amusement that the uncertainties of the sport invariably call forth.

The fun closed with a basket ball game in the evening, the Knickerbocker team meeting the celebrated deaf-mute players known as the Silent Five. The game was well fought, but the Knickerbockers won by a narrow margin, scoring ten goals to eight. The teams were:

Knickerbocker — Schoemaker, Linder, Crocker, Quigg, and Paterson.

Silent Five—Metzger, Ratcald, Ryan, Lynch, and Naeslein.

The Reception Committee consisted of Charles M. Baldwin, John L. Arden, Edward K. Baird, W. Duff Bullard, Joseph K. Church, Bert M. Cole, Fred N. Drake, Wilson P. Foss, Edward Gerbereaux, F. T. Hoppin, Jr., Harry A. King, S. V. W. Lee, Harry A. Murphy, H. S. Neiman, Augustus Osgrichs, William Poillon, W. W. Scheffler, Frederic Staylor, Paul N. Turner, Herbert C. Tuttle, Thomas H. White, and Frank L. Whitson.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

German-American Bowlers Win Three Games in Bank Clerks' League Tournament.

A postponed game between the German-American and the Greenwich teams in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League was decided on Reid's Church Street Alleys last night in addition to the six regular games, making seven in all. The German-American team won three games, the Home team won two, and the Phenix and the Lloyds Plate Glass teams each won one game and lost one. The Hanover five lost two games and the Greenwich team lost three games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 96; Rushmore, 133; W. Story, 182; G. Story, 138; Saddington, 128. Total, 677.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 165; Ryan, 151; Gleason, 86; Brown, 113; Thomas, 130. Total, 645.

SECOND GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 136; Barber, 132; Woods, 145; Smith, 112; Pinney, 145. Total, 670.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Falkland 125; Emmons, 129; Catlin, 128; Greene, 122; Van Saun, 158. Total, 662.

THIRD GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 126; Brude, 96; Woods, 116; Barber, 85; Pinney, 144. Total, 847.

Home Fire Insurance Company.—De Rosset, 134; Brenning, 176; Green, 86; Cotter, 134; Ludlam, 150. Total, 680.

FOURTH GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormsbee, 131; Wittpen, 191; Schopp, 108; Vandervoort, 125; Elston, 160. Total, 675.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 130; Ryan, 124; Gleason, 79; Brown, 95; Thomas, 101. Total, 529.

FIFTH GAME.—Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 130; Rushmore, 161; W. Story, 117; G. Story, 127; Saddington, 156. Total, 681.

German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormsbee, 104; Wittpen, 124; Schopp, 114; Vandervoort, 101; Elston, 108. Total, 789.

SIXTH GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 133; Brenninger, 144; Green, 135; Cotter, 177; Ludlam, 152. Total, 741.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Falkland, 106; Emmons, 122; Catlin, 158; Greene, 138; Van Saun, 174. Total, 698.

SEVENTH GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormsbee, 123; Wittpen, 167; Schopp, 181; Vandervoort, 156; Elston, 168. Total, 795.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Falkland, 106; Emmons, 142; Catlin, 151; Greene, 121; Van Saun, 107. Total, 627.

Yonkers Council won two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, defeating De Vinne and Samaritan Councils, while De Vinne also beat Samaritan. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Samaritan Council—McLoughlin, 114; Nutt, 158; Augenthaler, 90; Egan, 131; Strehmel, 152. Total, 635.

Yonkers Council—Barnes, 196; Brewer, 154; C. Lawrence, 146; A. Lawrence, 201; Kellogg, 141. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.—De Vinne Council—Frankle, 174; Barnett, 182; Hall, 163; Wichterman, 175; Detlef, 156. Total, 850.

Samaritan Council—McLoughlin, 128; Nutt, 138; Augenthaler, 103; Egan, 175; Strehmel, 143. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.—De Vinne Council—Frankle, 167; Barnett, 182; Hall, 132; Wichterman, 166; Detlef, 150. Total, 797.

Yonkers Council—Barnes, 221; Brewer, 151; C. Lawrence, 129; A. Lawrence, 151; Kellogg, 186. Total, 838.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank team defeated the Broadway Bank five and both scored on games forfeited by the Queens County Bank in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Broadway Bank—Wortman, 133; Sandall, 125; Green, 160; Schneider, 160; Schaller, 170. Total, 748.

Williamsburgh Savings Bank—Conner, 197; Corbett, 142; Hucke, 125; Lersner, 177; Van Tassell, 143. Total, 784.

SECOND GAME.—Williamsburgh Savings Bank—Conner, 138; Corbett, 144; Hucke, 111; Lersner, 109; Van Tassell, 156. Total, 658.

Queens County Bank—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Broadway Bank—Schaller, 160; Sandall, 144; Green, 144; Schneider, 151. Total, 605.

Queens County Bank—Forfeited.

In the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Bushwick Wheelmen defeated the Logan and the Greater New York Wheelmen and the Logan team beat the Greater New York five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Mahlan, 178; Schrieber, 170; Van Pelt, 171; Markwell, 163; Landmann, 192. Total, 874.

Logan Wheelmen—Egelhoff, 179; McKeag, 126; Jones, 184; Cooper, 165; Weinthal, 180. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—Egelhoff, 163; McKeag, 177; Jones, 187; Cooper, 150; Weinthal, 184. Total, 861.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Hanse, 171; Grote, 183; Smith, 155; Grauer, 155; Ehler, 168. Total, 832.

THIRD GAME.—Greater New York Wheelmen—Hanse, 142; Grote, 178; Smith, 169; Grauer, 183; Ehler, 178. Total, 850.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Mahlan, 144; Schrieber, 176; Van Pelt, 210; Markwell, 163; Landmann, 205. Total, 898.

The Palace bowlers won two games, the East New York team one, and the Fidelia five lost both their games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 171; Koster, 172; Rothermel, 174; Folge, 193; Amann, 144. Total, 844.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 143; Dickson, 235; Carroun, 173; Jackson, 200; Belnert, 220. Total, 971.

SECOND GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—C. Kiefer, 189; G. Moore, 202; W. Moore, 142; A. Kiefer, 175; Meht, 188. Total, 896.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 146; Koster, 180; Rothermel, 180; Folge, 179; Amann, 170. Total, 861.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 180; Dickson, 168; Carroun, 175; Jackson, 200; Belnert, 183. Total, 906.

East New York Council—C. Kiefer, 149; G. Moore, 174; W. Moore, 189; A. Kiefer, 139; Meht, 199. Total, 850.

A bowling match between Hermann Kahlsdorf of the Standard Bowling Club and Louis Stein of the Oriental Bowling Club, best five of nine games, was rolled on the Harlem Palace alleys last night, and was won by Kahlsdorf, who lost the first game, but won the next five straight. Kahlsdorf's average was 194½ and Stein's was 180.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.12
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	7.70
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, quiet and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68½@71c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 2 corn, 37¼c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 white oats, 27½@28¼c; No. 3 white, 26½

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY CASTELLANO, Bankrupt.—No. 3,269.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Castellano, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 26th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 31st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE M. COLLINS, Bankrupt.—No. 3,357.

Notice is hereby given that George M. Collins, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 26th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 31st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BEN HILLMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ben Hillman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

CHARLES A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 31st, 1901.

NO. 3,158.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON SILVERMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Silverman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 21st, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 31, 1901.

NO. 3,433.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JAMES H. MASON, individually and as a member of the firm of Mason & Wood, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James H. Mason of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said James H. Mason was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 24 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 31st, 1901.

NO. 3,427.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of MARY E. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mary E. Williams of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Mary E. Williams was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 24 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 31st, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

WALDO F. ABBE,
SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.
B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City Borough of Manhattan.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1900. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-law6mF

JAMES McCONNELL.—The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Bailey, Annie M. Edwards, Virginia Adair, Mary Dill, Alexander McConnell, Martha Deary, Edward E. McConnell, Carrie Schaffer, William McConnell, Washington A. McConnell, James B. McConnell, Alexander McConnell, son of Washington McConnell, a deceased brother of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, and if the said Alexander McConnell, the said son of Washington McConnell, a deceased brother of deceased, be dead, then to the person or persons who would be entitled to share in the personal estate of the said deceased, if he had died intestate, as heirs or next of kin, or otherwise, in consequence of the death of the said Alexander McConnell, the names of such persons, if any, cannot be ascertained the heirs and next of kin of JAMES McCONNELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary L. Edwards, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James McConnell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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Surrogate Notices.

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-law6mF

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for Admx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. n2-law6mF

RICHARDS, T. ADDISON.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against T. ADDISON RICHARDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, October 25th, 1900. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executor, 54 Wall Street, New York City. o26-1aW6mF

ROGERS, ANDREW J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW J. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hitchings, Pallister & Moore, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30 day of June (1901) next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1900. FRANK LITCHENHEIM, MARY E. ROGERS, Executors. HITCHINGS, PALLISTER & MOORE, Att'ys for Executors, 100 William Street, New York City. n30-1awGmFri

TRUSDELL, SAMUEL G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John G. Trusdell, Warren N. Trusdell, George R. Trusdell, Abram K. Trusdell, Bernard H. Trusdell, Jane Wisner, Florence De Graw, Lucretia Brink, Manda Sayer, and Christiana J. De Kay, the heirs and next of kin of SAMUEL G. TRUSDELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Phebe J. Trusdell of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Samuel G. Trusdell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja11-law6wF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD LOGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS WOODS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the northerly side of the Sixty-seventh Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

EDGAR LOGAN, Attorney in Person, 58 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

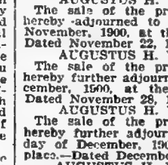

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,654.26, with interest thereon from the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $289.72 and interest. The said property is to be sold subject to prior mortgages, as follows: One for $20,000, with interest from May 1, 1900, at five per cent. per annum; one for $3,000, with interest from July 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum, and one for $4,500, on which $4,000 has been advanced, with interest from August 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 3d day of January, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 31st, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to February 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROBERT W. STUART, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against GEORGE WALTON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, in Sect.on 9, Block 2,260, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of the Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through another party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Thirteen thousand eight hundred and nine 78-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of January, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $530.67 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee

The above-described premises consist of an almost new five-story modern apartment house in good order. Of above amount $12,000 will be allowed to remain with intercst at 5 per cent. per annum on an approved bond. ja15-2aw3wT&F&f18

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WARMARK and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

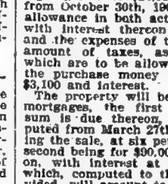

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,193.70, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is computed to the day of sale herein computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 23d, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the tenth day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the 24th day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 10th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the first day of February, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 24th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Tiest Avenue and Sixtieth Street, running thence westwardly along the south line of Sixtieth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Pearsall, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned land forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of lots known on map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.," surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor," by the numbers 26 and 17, being the same premises conveyed by William G. Lathrop, Jr., to said Lingman Topliz, by deed dated December 26th, 1894.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

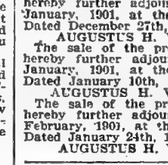

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $14,308.47, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $411.80, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $401.79, and interest.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to February 6th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated January 23rd, 1901.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY E. COE and WILLIAM W. APPLETON, as Trustees, under the last will and testament of Richard L. Campbell, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR NEUMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, No. 140 Broadway, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixty-second Street with the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, and running from thence southerly along the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-second Street, and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Sixty-second Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to a party wall agreement between Sarah A. Robbins and Thomas Kennedy, dated March 5th, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of April, 1879, in Liber 1,482 of Conveyances, Page 313.—Dated New York, January 18, 1901.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.

EDO. E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 09 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 800 Lexington Avenue:

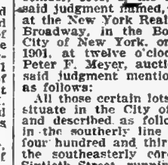

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,369.69, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $467.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $530.67 and interest. Dated New York, 26th day of January, 1901.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.

j29-2aw3wTu&F&f19

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWIN W. GREENBOWE, plaintiff, against ALICE M. BODINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 18th day of December, 1900, as re-settled by order of this court entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 24 day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,193.70, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is computed to the day of sale herein computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 23d, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the tenth day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the 24th day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 10th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the first day of February, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 24th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Tiest Avenue and Sixtieth Street, running thence westwardly along the south line of Sixtieth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Pearsall, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned land forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of lots known on map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.," surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor," by the numbers 26 and 17, being the same premises conveyed by William G. Lathrop, Jr., to said Lingman Topliz, by deed dated December 26th, 1894.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $14,308.47, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $411.80, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $401.79, and interest.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to February 6th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated January 23rd, 1901.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY E. COE and WILLIAM W. APPLETON, as Trustees, under the last will and testament of Richard L. Campbell, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR NEUMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, No. 140 Broadway, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,260, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of the Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through another party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Thirteen thousand eight hundred and nine 78-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of January, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $530.67 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee

The above-described premises consist of an almost new five-story modern apartment house in good order. Of above amount $12,000 will be allowed to remain with intercst at 5 per cent. per annum on an approved bond. ja15-2aw3wT&F&f18

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWIN W. GREENBOWE, plaintiff, against ALICE M. BODINE and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, and being part of Lot Number 19, in Block Number 468 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1882, as Map Number 890, and entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabel Tiffany Perry, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c. The premises hereby conveyed being

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 37790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

New Jersey Zinc Company.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee under the mortgage made by the New Jersey Zinc Company dated February 1, 1887, her by gives notice of its intention to redeem the bonds secured by said mortgage bearing the numbers hereinafter mentioned, at 105 and accrued interest, which bonds have been drawn for redemption in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, viz.: Eighty-one bonds, numbered 4, 30, 58, 70, 80, 61, 64, 122, 124, 130, 185, 198, 248, 340, 375, 390, 396, 314, 319, 321, 355, 358, 432, 427, 434, 436, 451, 454, 458, 474, 495, 498, 521, 525, 528, 557, 565, 571, 627, 634, 661, 662, 667, 668, 675, 734, 738, 778, 780, 785, 791, 800, 858, 919, 948, 976, 985, 1000, 1010, 1012, 1033, 1052, 1073, 1078, 1079, 1098, 1125, 1150, 1178, 1189, 1192, 1194, 1199, 1196, 1212, 1213, 1220 1228, 1229, and 1230, for $1,000 each.

Said bonds will be redeemed upon the terms above mentioned upon presentation and surrender thereof and all unmatured coupons to the said The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, on the 1st day of February, 1901. No further interest on the bonds so designated will be payable from and after the said date if not then presented.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

LAFAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO & INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT & WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL & ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of Directors of the first four companies above mentioned, held on January 29th, 1901, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000 par value of the mortgage bonds of the Lafayette Gas Company, and $15,000 par value of the mortgage bonds of each of the said other three companies, at the lowest price at which the said bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to February 6th, 1901. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $40,000 par value of bonds of the Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $16,000 par value have been cancelled by order of the Board of Directors.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, January 29th, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.
41,000 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$200,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. bonds, March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 3, 134, 215, 708, 1009, 1045, 1125, 1207, 1257, 1502, 1508, 1617, 1636, 1720, 2221, 2285, 2344, 2044, 2827, 2870, 3700,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, the 9th day of February, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17, 1901.

Mississippi River Bridge Company

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 23, 60, 114, 181, 231, 239, 362, 404, 462, 506, 651, and 655, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1901, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERICK V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Russian 3% Gold Loan of 1891.
NEW COUPON SHEETS.

On and after February 1st, 1901, the undersigned will receive at their office, the Talons attached to the above Bonds, to be exchanged for new Coupon Sheets.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, January 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The North American Company:

To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT,
Secretary.

Eureka Springs Railway Co.

Owners of First Mortgage Bonds Nos. 387 to 391 are requested to communicate with U. HERRMANN, A 16 Produce Exchange, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES.—A pamphlet, explaining the situation and showing how holders may effect settlement. Address J. M. MASON, Charlestown, West Virginia.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.
HENRY K. McHARG, 40 Wall Street.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall Street.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—both Six and Five per cents.—have been drawn for the Sinking Fund of 1900, in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1901, upon surrender of the bonds: INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE ON AND AFTER THAT DATE. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each must be surrendered, and new registered bonds, bearing interest from October 1st, 1900, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 226, 256, 938, 955, 958, 1000, 2008, 2140, 2236, 2466, 2528, 2614, 2654, 2719, 2751, 2771, 3016, 3703, 3782, 4042, 4050, 4104, 4148.

6% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH, Nos. 1100, 1226.

6% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.
Nos. 0021, 0228, 0274, 0343, 0362, 0363.

6% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.
Nos. 0212, 0300, 0302, 0423, 0457, 0472, 0477, 0480, 0493, 0504, 0508, 0526, 0538, 0564, 0573, 0577, 0632, 0637, 0710, 0837, 0837, 0862, 0875, 0896, 0899, 0902, 0907, 0977, 0977, 0995, 0996.

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0386, 0465, 0489, 0569, 1630, 1858, 1915, 2003, 2067, 2303, 2488, 2654, 3707, 3900, 3916, 3918, 4122, 4142, 4305, 4598, 4633, 4735, 4896, 5047, 5115, 5328, 5860, 5878, 6139.

5% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH: Nos. 0355, 0564, 0961, 0997, 1017, 1415.

5% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.
Nos. 0024, 0056, 0095, 0133, 0190, 0248, 0270, 0283.

5% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.
Nos. 0241, 0249, 0271, 0281, 0361, 0431, 0434, 0439, 0439, 0559, 0560, 0570, 0736, 0746, 0823, 0827, 0829, 0845, 0988, 01039, 01052, 01059, 01095, 01111, 01130, 01154, 01164, 01195, 01201, 01220.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK,
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau,

REAL-ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
E. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Beighley, Sec.

NOTICE.

On Monday, January 14th, 1901, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bonds (issue 1880) were drawn for retirement, viz.: 3079, 3570, 3797, 3884, 3472, 3853, 3710, 3645, 3886, 3540, 3655, 3796, 3534.

Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the first day of February, 1901, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.

CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

WE WILL BUY
Minneapolis Brewing Company
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
John H. Davis & Co.,
10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Commercial Cable Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 253 Broadway, New York City, on the 4th day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close February 21st and reopen March 5th, 1901.
ALBERT BECK, Secretary.
Dated February 1st, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARR.SON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Copartnership Notices.

17 and 19 Broad Street.
New York, February 1, 1901.

Mr. EBEN STEVENS becomes a member of our firm from this date.
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.

20 BROAD STREET.
New York, January 31st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BICKLEY & HOPKINS expires this day by limitation.

Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAWRENCE W. BICKLEY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of COMPTON & ROE has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Jan. 31, 1901.
ALEXANDER T. COMPTON, JR.
ALEXANDER V. ROE.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1901:

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Series G. 4s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Series I. 4s
Essex County, New Jersey, Park 3.65s
Essex County, New Jersey, Park 4s
Essex County, New Jersey, Court-House 4s
Rome Gas-Light Co. 6s
Long Island Railroad Co., 2d 7s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. Co., 1st 6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. Co. 4½s
Skaneateles R. R. Co. 5s
Standard Chain Company, 1st 6s
Westerly, R. I., Water 3½s
Paducah, Ky. 4½s
City of Minneapolis, Minn., Various
City of Syracuse, N. Y., Various (Reg. Int.) 6s
Clallam County, Washington
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D., No. 32

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1901.
Albany Co., Wyo., School District No. 1, Refunding.
Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
Aurora, Ills., Refunding.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3, School Building.
Grant Co., Minn., Independent School District No. 3 (Herman Refunding.)
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ills., Water Works.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 73 (West Seattle.)
Lena, Ills., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Neosho, Mo., School Building.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District, School Building.
Port Washington, Wis., School District No. 1, School Building.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ills., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Walnut Township, Ills., School.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
FEBRUARY 2D, 1901.
Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.
FEBRUARY 3D, 1901.
La Moure, No. Dk., Town Hall.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901.
Elburn, Ills., Water Works.
Schome, Wash., School District No. 2.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Farson, Leech & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
FEBRUARY 1, 1901.
Chehalis, Washington, Electric Light and Water.
Goodhue County, Minnesota, School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer.
Lancaster, New York.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
FEBRUARY 8, 1901.
Lake County, Illinois, School District No. 2 (Waukegan.)
FEBRUARY 13, 1901.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
FEBRUARY 14, 1901.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
FEBRUARY 15, 1901.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
Vigo, Indiana, Funding.
FEBRUARY 23, 1901.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 SOUTH STREET,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 68 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 25th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d, 1901.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, Jan. 26th, 1901.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after February 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 41½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an additional dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company.

Treasurer's Office, Chicago, January 29th, 1901.

The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 26, 1901.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared respectively out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1900, payable at this office on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, Feb. 5, and reopen on Monday, Feb. 11, 1901.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, January 15, 1901.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, January 15, 1901.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Henderson Bridge Company.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the first prox.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 21st inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second day of February.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., January 15th, 1901.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, January 28th, 1901.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, due February 1st, 1901, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1901.

The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1901, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
135 Broadway, New York.

Coupons due February 1st, 1901, of the KANSAS CITY & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
135 Broadway, New York.

Coupons due February 1st, 1901, of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE I FEBRUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
Arkansaw Water Company.
Alliance Water Works Company.
Birmingham Water Works Company,
Beloit Water Works Company.
Cornell Steamboat Company.
Clinton Water Works Company.
El Reno Water Company.
Elgin City Railway Company.
Essex Union Water & Light Company.
Freeport Water Company.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Company.
Galena Water Company, Kansas.
Gloversville & Broadalbin R. R. Company.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Company.
Kalispell Water & Electric Company.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Manitowoc Water Works Company.
Metropolitan Gas Light Company.
New Jersey Zinc Company Call Bonds.
People's Street R'y Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y Co., Series E.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company.
Sheboygan City Water Company.
Stevens Point Water Company.
Seymour Water Company.
Waterford Water Works Company.
FEBRUARY 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company Dividend.
The American Tobacco Company Dividend.
FEBRUARY 15, 1901.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
The Pullman Company Dividend.
FEBRUARY 27, 1901.
Mutual Real Estate Company.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1ST, 1901:
Am. Cot. Oil Co. Debenture Extended 4½s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s.
Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. Gen'l Mtge. Series D.
Grant County, Ind., Gardner Free Gravel Road 6s.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7s, Series B.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, O., City 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., W. Wks. 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School House 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Main Street Impt. 6s.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s.
February 15th.
Cass County, Ind., Kennel Ditch 6s.
February 15th.
Grant County, Ind., 6s.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway, on and after February 1st, 1901.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5s.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Con. 5s.
Colorado Coal and Iron Co. 1st Con. 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Hastings (Village of) Reg. 4s Sewers.
Haight, D. L., 5s.
Johann Hoff Gen. 5s.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6s.
15th:
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. 1st 6s.
18th:
Checktowaga Union Free School Dist. No. 1 5s.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1ST.
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Funding and School Bonds.
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburgh, due 1st February, 1901, will be paid at the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

RUBBER TRUST CUTS PRICES.

Makes Reductions Which Outside Concerns Will Meet.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Telegrams received today from the West announce the receipt of a new circular from the United States Rubber Company, informing the wholesale dealers of a cut in prices of 35 per cent. and 10 per cent. from the list on first-class goods and of 35, 10, and 10 per cent. on seconds, making a flat 18 per cent. reduction from present quotations. The new prices go into effect to-morrow.

The circular states that dealers, in order to participate in the cut orders, must enter before April 1. The date is the one when prices are made for the ensuing year, so that the newly quoted figures apply only to the two months yet remaining of the 1900-1901 season.

That the cut will be met by the outside concerns is considered certain. An official of the Hood Rubber Company, the most important competitor that the trust has, said to-day that, as his concern was in the field to do business, it was necessary for it to conform to the market prices.

ADMINISTRATOR FOR RICE ESTATE

Will Bring Suit to Have Alleged Assignments to Patrick Set Aside.

Surrogate Nitzgerald yesterday named John P. O'Brien as the temporary administrator of the estate of William Marsh Rice. Mr. O'Brien is a lawyer, and his appointment was made after an agreement entered into between all counsel interested in the contesting of the various wills alleged to have been left by Mr. Rice.

Under the same agreement the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter will act as counsel for the temporary administrator, and one of the first actions to be brought by him will be against Albert T. Patrick. This action will be for the setting aside of the alleged assignments to Patrick of nearly all the property of the millionaire.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Peerless Bedrest Company of Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. M. Wetmore, W. E. Roberts, and H. K. Elston, Rochester.

Worcester Creamery Company of Worcester; capital, $2,500. Directors—Arthur Smith, Ismeresness, and Eugene Starkweather, Worcester.

Goldwaters Drug Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. L. Goldwater, Mary Goldwater, and J. L. Goldwater, New York City.

Scott Leather Machine Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. G. Ropes, W. J. Murray, and Alfred Dutch, New York City.

Weaver, Palmer & Richmond of Rochester, to deal in hardware; capital, $75,000. Directors—S. J. Weaver, G. D. Palmer, and Lee Richmond, Rochester.

Meade Transfer Company of New York City; capital, $22,000. Directors—Frederick K. Meade, Jersey City; C. F. Walden, and J. S. Boden, Brooklyn.

American Car Seat Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Joseph Salomon and L. J. Salomon, New York City; Louis Janson, Brooklyn.

J. K. Brown Company of New York City, to deal in derricks and rigging; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. D. Fleming, W. A. Rudd, and Frank O'Neil, Brooklyn.

Rhinelander Real Estate Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. P. Burrell, T. E. Keating, and C. P. Northrop, New York City.

New Era Publishing Company of New Rochelle; capital, $10,000. Directors—Michael Doherty, New Rochelle; P. F. Higgins, Yonkers; William Callanan, White Plains.

Irving Hotel Company of New York City; capital, $1,500. Directors—J. R. Burnett, Summit, N. J.; Timothy Thompson and William Sheridan, New York City.

Incorporated Real Estate and Credit Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Morris Okun, Henry Abramowitz, and Solomon Bukarewitz, New York City.

Babcock Manufacturing Company of Plainfield, to manufacture machinery; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. D. Babcock, F. H. Babcock, and Agnes Babcock, Leonardsville.

Albany News Bureau, to provide a news service, particularly for weekly newspapers; capital, $1,000. Directors—John D. Whish and George E. Graham, Albany; Justin McCarthy, jr., Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—These companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Central Sugar Company, to manufacture beet sugar; capital, $1,500,000. The incorporators are T. L. Bragaw, jr., M. L. Bonden, J. J. Treacy, all of Jersey City.

The American Cold Storage and Shipping Company, to furnish cold storage and do a shipping business; capital, $2,000,000. The incorporators are Frank Hendrick, Albert Putnam, H. B. Kittenger, Edward Schmidt, Ralph Kirby, all of Jersey City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 31	1,053,173
To date this year	30,207,603
Corresponding date last year	9,863,460

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 31	$5,428,000
To date this year	$94,851,450
Corresponding date last year	$47,782,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel & W.	1⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Mobile & Ohio	7½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
At., T. & S. F.	2¾	Nat. Steel pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Nat. Tube	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. J. Central	3
Chi., B. & Q.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf. A	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	2⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi., L. & L. pf.	4⅝	Nor. & West	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	3½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. Law. & Adir.	2
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	St. L. & San Fran.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅜	St. L. S. W.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Den. M. & Ft. D.	2½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	⅞
Erie	⅝	Southern Pacific	2⅛
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Southern Railway	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1¾
Federal Steel pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
General Electric	¾	Wis. Central	1¼
Iowa Central	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1¼	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Nat. Salt pf.	1¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1¼	N. Y. pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Consol. Gas	¾	Pere Marq. pf.	2
Del., L. & W.	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Det., Cly. & Gds.	1½	Pullman Co.	½
Great. North. pf.	1⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Int. Power	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. R. & B. Co.	⅝	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Ga. 5s	1⅜	Mob. & O. ext. 6s	12½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2¼	Mob. & O. new 6s	1½
Cons. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1¾	Mob. & Ohio gen. Panama 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	3	Pco. & East. inc.	3½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1¼

Buenos Ayres, 131.40; Madrid, 36.27; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 5.85.

American eagles are quoted in the open market at 76s 4½d and bar gold at 77s 9½d.

Bar silver closed firm at 27 15-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Prices on the Bourse today had a weak tendency, in spite of the settlement money being easy, on the rumor of forced sales of tractions being executed. Sospovice was again attacked and was agitated most of the day, though Metropolitans rose sharply. Internationals were dull. Turks excepted. The market closed with prices all around slightly firmer.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 72.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 150,575,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 31,575,000f, gold in hand increased 8,380,000f, bills discounted increased 200,675,000f, and silver in hand decreased 2,400,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Home funds were in good demand and animated on the ease of money. Americans were maintained. Loans fluctuated and closed sharply.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £178,000, circulation increased £188,000, bullion increased £356,182, other securities increased £667,000, other deposits increased £1,767,000, public deposits decreased £183,000, notes reserve increased £173,000, and Government securities decreased £715,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 44.35 per cent. Last week it was 44.33 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Boston's market continued quiet and steady. Atchison was bought well, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy continued in good request. Sugar was neglected and Federal Steel and National Tube were quiet. Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis rose 2 more, to 65, a net rise of 22½ this month; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham sold at 35, a gain of 13 for January. There was good demand for Pullman stock, which rose to 201. Boston Elevated advanced 5 more, to 170. Erie Telephone sold at 39, off $40 for the month; American Telephone brought 162½, up 7½. In the afternoon there was strong buying of Isle Royale and Old Dominion Mining, advancing them ⅞ and 1⅛ respectively to 30⅝ and 58⅜. The close was firm and interest centred largely in Atchison, which was bought heavily at steadily advancing prices. The adjustment 4s rose 1½ to 91⅝. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy also was strong under good demand, rising to 146.

On call, money rules from 3@3½ per cent. The strongest borrowers get money freely at 3 per cent. Time money rules from 3 to 5½ per cent. for six months on the choicest collateral. Collateral loans are in scant supply. We hear of 4 year loans on all copper as at 4 per cent.

At the clearing House this morning there was a heavy demand for Specie York funds, which sold at 1-40 and ¾ cents premium for cash. Money between the banks was in large supply at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	8½	9	Kerr Lake	6	6¼
Allouez	2½	3	Kid Consol	50	100
Arcadian	1½	2	Lake Superior	21	22
Arnold	1	2	Mass Consol	1	2
Atlantic	25	26	Mayflower	175	180
Bonanza	2	3	Michigan	1	2
Butte & Boston	90	95	Mohawk	50	52½
Calumet & Hecla	800	810	Old Colony	25	30
Centennial	22	23	Old Dominion	58	58½
Champion	13	14	Osceola	80	82
Copper Range	75	76	Parrott	47	48
Daly West	20	25	Phoenix	1	2
Franklin	12	13	Quincy	165	170
Granby	90	95	Rhode Island	1	2
Helvetia	25	26	Santa Maria	1	2
Isle Royale	29	30	Tamarack	58	59
Kearsarge	21	22	Trimountain	49	50

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb. pf	254		Fitchburg pf	140	142
Bos. & Low. pf	252		N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Me.	194	196	Rutland pf	109	
Bos. & Prov.	302		N. Y. & N. H.		
Bos. Elev.	169	170	Old Colony	213	213½
Cen. Mass.	15½	16	West End	90½	94
Con. Mass. pf.	62				

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. T. & T.	162¾	163	Mex. Tel.	7	7½
Chi. St. Yds.	94	96	New E. Tel.	19	20
Dom. Coal	44½	45	New E. Oil	13	
Dom. Coal pf.	119	120	West. Union	90½	91
Erie Tel.	38	39	West. Tel. pf.	70	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—There was considerable activity here to-day in the Reading issues, reflected from New York. Here the gain reached only a half point for the common and but ⅝ for the first preferred. Choctaw common exhibited considerable strength, at one time advancing ⅝ to 41⅞. Philadelphia Electric was bought around 7½@7¾. United Gas Improvement was more than steady, and there was inquiry for long-neglected International Power on expected developments in connection with Government contracts. Bethlehem Iron rose to 61.

The bond department was not noticed so much as yesterday, but there was considerable activity in the United Railway 4s, were bought heavily in the first few minutes at an advance of 2 per cent. over yesterday's closing; the price was shaded fractionally later in the day, however. Philadelphia Electric 4s were in good demand at strong prices, and the figure advanced fractionally during the day; the 5s were steady at 104. Reading general 4s advanced ⅝. Asphalt 6s sold below yesterday's closing figure, as did also Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel 6s. On the whole, the market was a strong one for bonds.

The market closed firm at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	32½	34	Lehigh Nav.	65	66
Cambria	16½	16¾	Lehigh Val.	32⅜	32¾
Citizens' Ry.	7	8	Marsden Co.	7¼	
1st mtg. 5s	108½	109½	Newark P. 5s	117	118
Choctaw	41¾	41⅞	North. Penn.	108	110
Con. Tr. N.J.	60½	61½	Penn. Steel	66	67
Con. Trac.	34	34½	Penn. Steel pf.	90	98
N. J. 5s	109¾	109¾	Peop. Tr. 5s	108¾	110
Con. Tr. P.	26	28⅜	Phila. & Erie	32½	33½
El. & Peo. 4s	101¾	102	Phila. Trac.	100	100¼
El. Stg. Bat.	77	80	Union Trac.	35½	35⅝
El. Stg. B. pf.	77	81	United Cos.		
El. Co. Am.	8	8⅝	N. J.	276	280
El. Co. Am. pf.	18	18	United G. I.	122½	123
Hunt. & B. pf.	48	49	Welsh Lt.	40	44

*Ex. div.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@63. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 47c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .29; seller 15 flat @.30; 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 300 Golden Fleece at .25, 500 Isabella at .68, 200 Leadville at .07, 300 Mollie Gibson at .20, 100 Portland at 3.20, and 106 Standard at 4.50.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12	Iron Silver	.64
Anaconda	.45	La Crosse	.10
Allies	.4	Lee Ville Con.	.06
Adams Consol	.20	Little Chief	.11
Belcher	.05	Mexican	.25
Best & Belcher	.22	Moulton	.25
Bruns. Con.	.20	Ontario	6.50
Caledonia, B. H.	2.50	Ophir	.51
Chrysolite	.08	Occidental	.07
Challar	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Potosi	.07
Con. T. Co. stock	.04	Quicksilver	1.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.12
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.14
Daly	1.10	Standard	4.20
Deadwood Terra	.2	Small Hopes	.65
Eureka Con.	.14	Union Consol	.20
Father De Smet	.03	Yellow Jacket	.12
Golden Fleece	.25	Argentum Juanita	.26
Gould & Curry	.35	Isabella	.68
Hale & Norcross	.15	Mollie Gibson	.19
Homestake	65.00	Portland	3.20
Iron Silver	1.10		

Jersey City Board of Trade Dinner.

The Jersey City Board of Trade ate its annual dinner last night at the Jersey City Club house. It had been announced that Wu-Ting-Fang would be one of the speakers, but he did not appear. The toasts were: "Our City," Mayor Edward Hoos; "The Board of Trade," Samuel C. Mount; "The Nation," Gen. Joseph Wheeler; "Municipal Life," Bird S. Coler; "Our State," Congressman Allan L. McDermott; "High Aims in Business," J. Madison Hare.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday showed even a smaller total than that recorded on the earlier days of the week. Only three or four stokcs were in any large demand, while by far the largest part of the list was entirely neglected. As was natural under the circumstances, there were not many changes of importance in prices, and those that did occur were about evenly divided between gains and losses. Beyond one or two unconfirmed rumors the day brought very little to affect prices one way or another.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities were again the feature of the market. Both issues of stock, as well as the bonds, showed activity, and although they did not all close as high as on the previous day, they were well taken at the figures quoted, and nearly all day showed considerable strength. The preferred stock was traded in to the extent of over 2,000 shares between 75½ and 74⅝. It closed at 74⅝ bid, with the final sales at 75. St. Louis Transit was even more active, showing a total of about 2,500 shares, which changed hands between 40½ and 40¾. This issue closed with a slight net gain at 19½ bid. The only transaction in the bonds was the sale of a block of $38,000. At the close they were 89½ bid, a decline of a quarter of a point.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL, although it showed no activity, received some attention on account of the repetition of the rumor that control of the company was being sought by the Tobacco Trust. The rumor was circumstantial to the extent of naming the character of the security to be issued in exchange for the Havana Commercial stock, but it was stated on good authority that the report was a mere rumor.

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UNION COPPER, the only one of the copper stocks that showed any activity, was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares between 4¼ and 4. It closed at 4 bid, showing a net loss of a quarter of a point. The other copper stocks were quiet.

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UNION TYPEWRITER continued to show considerable strength. The common stock sold as high as 43, and closed at 42½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE declined a full point on fairly active trading. It sold as low as 3½, and closed at 3 bid.

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STANDARD OIL was quiet, and was quoted unchanged at 795 bid. It is expected that the Directors will meet within the next ten days to declare the quarterly dividend, which is due in March. Yesterday a bid of $15 a share was made for the next dividend, and it was offered at $20 a share.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold to the extent of about 600 shares between 10⅝ and 10. At the close it was in considerable demand at the latter figure.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	82	80	82
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6½	7	6	6½
American Bicycle pf.	25	26	25	26
American Bicycle bonds.	74½	75	70¾	72
American Bridge	42⅛	43	42¼	42¾
Am. Bridge pf.	91	91½	91	91½
American Chicle	79	83	79	83
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
American Thread pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders'	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal		8½		8½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Artisman Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20¼	20½	20⅜	20⅝
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	5	5¼	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	33	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	25	28	24	28
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	73	74
Compressed Air	31	34½	31	34½
Consolidated Equipment	10⅝	10⅞	10½	11
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	23	25	23	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Crucible Steel	23	23¾	23	23¾
Cumberland Steel pf.	78	79	78	79
Crompe Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	28½	29½	29	30
Electric Boat	25	27	27	28⅜
Electric Boat pf.	25	30	27	34½
Electric Vehicle	15	18	14½	14½
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1¾	2½
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	22	17	22
General Carriage	3	3¼	3½	4
General Chemical	65		65	
General Chemical pf.	97	98	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Havana Commercial	12	13½	12	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	117	122	117	122
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	41	46	42	44⅝
International Salt	4	5	4	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
Manhattan Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.		13½		13½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4	4¾	4	4¾
Otis Elevator	28½	29	28	29
Otis Elevator pf.	91	91½	90½	91½
Pat. Boss. & Eyelet	5	7	5	7
Pat. Boss. & L. Erie	30½	36⅜	30½	36⅜
Retsof	37	42	37	42
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	98	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123		123½	125½
St. Louis Transit	19½	19¾	19¾	19½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69½	70	69½	70
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25	24¾	25¼
Sheet Steel pf.	73	75	73	75
Singer Mfg.	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	23	28	23	28
Standard Oil	790	795	790	795
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	800	795	800
Sterling Copper	7	7½	6¾	7
Storage Power	11	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼	16½	17½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of Am.	$15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Union Typewriter	42½	43	42	43
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114½	116	114½	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	89⅞	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	74¾	75	75	75¼
Va. Coal, I. & Coke	41½	44	42	44
Va. Iron, C. & C. bonds	31½	33½	31½	33½
Westinghouse Air Brake	182	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.

†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	...	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 5s.	102¼	103½	102¼	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	238½	240	235	240
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Ry. pf.	91½	93½	91½	93½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113¼	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	70	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.	96		96	
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	98	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 5s	83½	83¾	82½	83¾
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	37	43	37	43
58th & 59th St. 5s.	109½	113¾	114½	113¾
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	114	113½	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	109½	108¾	109¼
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	86	89	86	88
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	103¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s.	63	68	63	68
Essex & Hudson Gas.	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas.		45		45
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	300	295	300
Madison (Wis.) stock.	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	109	109½	109	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13
N. Y. Gas & Coke 5s.	66½	67¼	66¼	67½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	105	106
N.Y. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	53	58	55	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,367,715
Gold	71,421,421
Silver	10,361,085
United States notes	13,139,347
Treasury notes of 1890	44,368
National banknotes	13,207,706
Total receipts this day	2,399,954
Total receipts this month	47,850,286
Total receipts this year	339,362,148
Total expenditures this day	1,587,000
Total expenditures this month	40,097,000
Total expenditures this year	313,191,155
Deposits in National banks	97,863,741
National banknotes received for redemption	1,007,741
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	988,963
Customs	818,629
Miscellaneous	592,381

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,667,279
Silver dollars	428,597,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,342,713
Treasury notes outstanding	58,276,000
Currency certificates outstanding	995,000
Total	$763,537,279

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,667,279
Silver certificates outstanding	428,597,000
Treasury notes outstanding	58,276,000
Currency certificates outstanding	995,000
Total	$763,537,279

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$56,708,741
Silver coin and bullion	14,712,680
Silver coin and bullion	10,005,271
Silver certificates	8,265,814
United States notes	13,139,347
Other assets	20,328,391
Total in Treasury	$123,250,240
Deposits in National banks	97,863,741
Total	$221,113,987
Current liabilities	78,746,272
Available cash balance	$142,367,715

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
70	Amalgam. Cop.	89½	89⅝	89	89
10	Am. Cotton Oil	31¼	31½	31¼	31½
22,040	Am. Steel & W.	43	44¾	43	44¾
2,580	Am. Sugar Ref.	134½	135⅜	134½	135¼
1,270	Am. Tobacco	116	116	114⅜	115¾
4,900	A., T. & S. F.	47½	49¼	47⅜	49¼
3,050	A., T. & S. F. pf.	86⅜	86⅝	86⅛	86¼
40	Balt. & Ohio	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
13,460	Brook. Rap. Tr.	74¾	77½	73⅝	77⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾
11,150	C., B. & Q.	144	145¼	144	144¾
80	Chi. Gt. West.	19¼	19¼	19	19
21,850	C., M. & St. P.	151¾	152⅜	150¾	152
6,850	C., R. I. & P.	126½	126⅝	125⅜	125⅞
10	C. Fuel & Iron	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
410	Cont. Tobacco	45½	45½	44⅞	45
1,300	Erie	27⅜	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛
410	Erie 1st pf.	62½	64⅜	62⅝	63⅝
3,100	Federal Steel	43	44¾	43½	44¼
9,010	Louis. & Nash.	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼
9,080	Manhattan	116⅞	117⅝	116⅞	117½
250	Mo., K. & T.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
500	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56½	56¾	55½	56
11,550	Mo. Pacific	40½	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛
480	N. Y. C. & W.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
10	Norf. & West.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
10	North American	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
4,070	Northern Pac.	82¼	83	82	82¾
150	Pacific Mail	46	46	45¾	45
700	People's Gas	100⅛	100⅝	99¾	100
2,250	Reading	31¼	32¼	31¼	32
1,430	Reading 1st pf.	70¾	71⅝	70¾	71⅝
33,750	Southern Pac.	47	49½	47	49
3,070	Southern Ry.	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛
540	South. Ry. pf.	72¼	73⅝	72	73⅜
910	Texas & Pac.	59	59¼	58¾	58¾
120	Texas Pacific	28	28¼	28	28
21,000	Union Pac.	84⅝	85	84⅛	85
170	Union Pac. pf.	83¾	84	83¾	83¾
600	U. S. Leather	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
50	U. S. Leath. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
50	U. S. Rubber	20	20	20	20
20	Wabash	13½	13½	13½	13½
30	Wabash pf.	32	32	32	32
189,000		58	62	30	

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	25	25	25	25
5,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	76	76	76	76
$15,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.25	.24
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.06	.07
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Chollar	.10	.10
Confidence	.71	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.14
Gould & Curry	.37	.37
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.27	.28
Occidental Con.	.06	.06
Ophir	.62	.59
Overman	.14	.13
Potosi	.09	.08
Savage	.16	.15
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.18	.17
Standard	4.10	4.00
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.24	.22
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.14	.15
Silver bars	.60 1-7	.60¼
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	.17½	.17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Acacia	27¾	28½
Alamo	12¾	13¾
Argentum	.28	28½
Anaconda	.44	.45
Butterfly-Terrible	.29	.31
Gold Dollar	24½	25
Isabella Mountain	.22	.24
Blue Bell	16⅝	17
C. C. Cons.	10½	10¾
C. C. & M.	.9	.9½
Columbine Victor	10½	11
Cortolanus	.18	18½
Dante	8½	8⅝
Damon	13½	14
Doctor Jackpot Con.	.91	.93
Elkton	100	101
El Paso	53½	53½
Findlay	11¾	12
Golden Fleece	27	30
Gibson	21	25
Gold King	102	106
Gold King Con.	.9	10
Gold Coin	325	600
Gold Sovereign	8	8½
Gould	26½	27½
Hart	12½	15
Ida May	21½	
Inchanga	19	20
Isabella	68¾	69¼
Independence	29	31
Jackpot	60	61½
Keystone	13	14
Last Dollar	.65	70
Lexington	10½	11
Mount Rosa	41	45
Mary Cashen	12¾	13
Moon Anchor	22	30
National	10¾	10¾
New Haven	9¼	9¾
Nugget	19	21
Ophir	31	35
Orphan	16	17
Pharmacist	10½	10½
Pinnacle	17½	18
Portland	320	325
Pointer		19¾
Rose Nicol	10¼	10¼
Rawlings	15	15
Sedar	15¾	15¾
Vindicator	125	132
Work	19	19½
Zoe	25¾	25¾

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Co.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, held yesterday, it was decided to reduce the number of Directors from twenty-five to fifteen, and the following board was elected: For one year, Henry R. Wilson, Frank A. Cutting, Frank M. Riter, Frederick A. Farrar, Albert A. Chandler; for two years, Francis R. Hart, William J. Latta, Walter Abbott, Charles S. Tuckerman, James J. Storrow; for three years, Philip Dexter, William Endicott, Jr., Reginald Foster, Gordon Abbott, and Charles J. Glidden. The Board of Directors will meet in Boston next week and elect officers. The annual meeting will hereafter be held on the last Thursday in January of every year, instead of in June, as heretofore.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 31, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	165	50	Adams Express	155	155	155	155	.....
80¼	80½	1,100	Amalg

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The residence of the late Col. Lawrence Kip, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on a plot 32 by 110, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, has been sold for Mrs. E. L. Kip, through Broker E. S. Willard. The buyer's name or particulars regarding his plans for the future of the property were not obtainable yesterday.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 9 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5.

R. C. & E. T. Barry have sold for the estate of John Bohnet to a Mr. Rogers the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 109 East Sixty-second Street, 17.6 by 61.4.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Williams Krebs of Nice, France, to H. M. Austin the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 19 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Plummer & Shurman have resold for Michael Keefe to Edward Fox, for $40,000, the five-story apartment house 210 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 100.

Williams & Haig have sold for Dennis Horgan the plot running through from St. Nicholas Avenue to Edgecombe Avenue, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 50 by 200.

Mrs. Hannah Simmann has bought the five-story flat 3 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Well & Mayer have bought, through Horace S. Ely & Co., the old buildings 40 and 42 Thompson Street, 41 by 94.

John L. Martin is the buyer of the dwelling 54 East Sixty-fourth Street, sold recently through McVickar & Co.

W. S. Masson has resold for James H. Dick to John A. Aiello the dwelling 638 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

Jacob Oppenheimer has sold for a client, at $25,000, the four-story flat 1,603 Lexington Avenue; also, for S. Jacobs, for $24,000, the four-story tenement 115 Avenue A.

Louis Becker reports that Mrs. Ida C. K. Ettlinger is the buyer of the dwelling at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jumel Avenue.

The properties on West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street sold recently by E. D. Cordts are Nos. 240, 242, and 244, three unfinished houses, and not Nos. 230, 232, and 234, as was reported.

Alfred J. Adams transferred yesterday to Clara R. Gerken the property on the east side of Bow Park Immediately south of the bridge entrance, running through to North William Street, 20.3 by 64.4 by 16.10 by 76.2. The consideration was $60,000 over a mortgage for $150,000.

The block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, was conveyed yesterday by Marie M. Muller to John Schreiner, for a consideration of $225,000, of which amount $221,000 is represented by a mortgage now on the property.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased to Henry Hicks for a term of years the building 1,179 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Fordham Road, or High Bridge Road, northwest side, 129.10 feet east of Valentine Avenue, 62 by 67 by 135.2 by 153.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Helen D. Foote..... $5,500

By William Kennelly.

68 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Heilner & Weil..... 20,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

371 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue East, 40 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank..... 67,000

359 Morningside Avenue East, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 37.11 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff..... 48,000

61 Morningside Avenue East, 77.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 23 by 100, five-story brick flat, foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff.. 28,000

62 Leroy Street, south side, 225.5 feet west of Bedford Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas G. Field..... 17,000

64 Leroy Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25.5 by 90 by 90.11 by 56.3, four-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas G. Field..... 19,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John S. Wise, Jr., 226 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 309 feet east of Third Avenue, 22 by 100.8, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,154.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert W. Thompson, Jr., referee, 500 East Eleventh Street, southeast corner of Avenue A, 20 by 75.6, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,727.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Wills, referee, 431 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 102.7 by 87 by 100.11 by 110.6, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,627; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 232 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $183,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter Zucker, referee, 560 and 562 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 153.4 feet east of Broadway, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $28,861; subject to prior mortgages for $44,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 232 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 258 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; all the title and interest of Minnie E. or Mary E. Williams on Dec. 6, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

River Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 24.8 by 16.6; Geo. S. Wright of 669 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $250.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25x58 by 60; the Rev. M. J. O'Connell of 508 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,502 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Samuel Davis of 230 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,700.

No. 287 East Houston Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and meeting rooms; Hanna Klein of 275 East Houston Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,500.

No. 1,823 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick store and shop; estate of Josephine L. Peyton of 56 Pine Street, owner; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,200.

No. 83 Roosevelt Street, to a three-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 53 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick hall and meeting room; Philip Cohen, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 3 and 5 Congress Street, to a five-story brick lodging house; John M. Williams of 361 Hudson Street, owner; William S. Boyd of 361 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Jan. 31.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft n of Minerva Place, 50x100; Joseph Steiner, referee, to Isabella M. Curran; (R S $1.50)..... $1,450

AVENUE A, w s, 48.10 ft n of 76th St, 24.5x100; Samuel E. Jacobs to Eliza Hack, (R S $10, mtg $17,000)..... 100

AVENUE C, 135, 20x75, Hugo Cohn to Ottilie Block, (mtg $8,000, R S $6)..... nl

BLEECKER ST, 194, 25x98; Emanuel Dreyfous and others, joint tenants, to Isidore Jackson, (R S $18)..... 1

BOSCOBEL AV, e s, 308.5 ft n of Jerome Av, runs n e 144.10x n 35x s w— to avenue x s 26.6; Albon Man to Edmund Coffin, (all liens, R S $1)..... 800

BROADWAY, n e corner of 161st St, 199.10 ft to 162d St x100x irregular; Hyman Sonn and another to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $55, mtg $35,000)..... 100

BROADWAY, w s, 65.11 ft n of 148th St, 34x100; Jacob Bartscherer to Sophia Zimmerman, (R S $40)..... 1

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 100 ft n e of 171st St, 25x87.9x25.9x93.11; Ephraim B. Levy to William H. Hemingway, (R S $1)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 88th St, 50.8x100; William H. Scott to Daniel Buckley, (R S $20, mtg $100,000)..... 1

DALY AV, e s, 100 ft n of 178th St, 19.5x80x20.10x80.7; William Bloodgood to Henry Burge..... 2,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 100x133; Phineas Lewinson, referee, to John Oehler and another, (R S $18.50)..... 18,250

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 141st St, 25.2x90.8x25x93.5; Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Regine Dinkelspiel, (R S $20, mtg $24,000)..... 1

FOX ST, s w s, 479 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Elizabeth Blundell to Frederick Schnaufer, (R S 50 cents, mtg $7,500).. 1

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 275 ft s of Rae St, 50x85; Henry G. Cooper to Anna A. Cooper, all liens, (R S 50c) gift and..... 500

GREENWICH ST, 803, e s, 24x82.7x24x83.9; Alvah L. Reynolds to Ada Beers, (R S $10, mtg $15,000)..... Exchange

HIGH BRIDGE, e s, 206.6 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; John Redding or Redden to Martin J. Earley, (mtg $500, taxes, &c., R S $2.50)..... 1

INTERVALE AV, 1,113, 20x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Edward V. Burke..... 5,000

INTERVALE AV, c s, 140.8 ft sw from w s of Kelly St, runs s e 55.11x e 51.2 to w s of Kelly St x s 17.5x w 58.4x n w 61.6 to avenue x n 20; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Edmund A. Trouton..... 5,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft n of 106th St, 26.11x82.4; Eliza Hack to Samuel Ex. Jacobs, (R S $10, mtg $11,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 75th St, 16.8x100; Sanford H. Steele, executor, to Simon Marx, (R S $30)..... 30,000

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 184 ft n of 105th St, 17.4 to 106th St x75; Emily T. Richmond to William T. Richmond, (R S $2)

MORRIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 25x70; Henry G. Cooper to Anna A. Cooper, all liens, (R S 50c,) gift and..... 1,500

PARCELS 2, 3, 4, and 7, map of Clason's Point, Westchester; Arnold Sampter to Solomon Waterstein, 1-3 part, all title, &c., (R S $1)..... 1

PARK ROW, n e corner of approach to Brooklyn Bridge, 2.3x84.4, to North William St, x16.10x76.2; Albert J. Adams to Clara R. Gerken, (R S $150, mtg $60,000)..... 1

RANDALL AV, n s, 50 ft e of Amundson Av, 50x100; Samuel E. Jacobs to Edenwald to Hilda T. Johnson, (R S $1.50)..... 1

RECTOR ST, new, 17, s s, 30.5x47.4x29.7x45.10; James A. Dann, referee, to Katharine Jackson, (R S $9)..... 9,000

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Columbia St, 25x70; Hyman Israel and others to Marks Kershbaum, (R S $12, mtg $16,000)..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, Lot 12, map of Westchester Heights; John Friedrich Freese to Wilhelmina Reinhardt..... Gift

1ST AV, 1,496-1,498, n e corner of 78th St, runs e 64x n 39.2x n 12.11x w 64x s 52.2; Herman Cohen to Leon Sobel and another, (R S $40)..... 1

1ST AV, e s corner of 73d St, 27.2x87; Lena Gunther to Vaclav Nemesek, (R S $19.50, mtg $37,000)..... 46,300

3D ST, 227 and 229 East, 46x36.2; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Albert Herskowits and another, (mtg $24,000, R S $25)..... 25,000

5D AV, 179, e s, 17x70; Henry Hinkel to Max E. Crahay, (R S $2.50)..... 3,100

7TH AV, 2,361 and 2,375; 138th St, 139 to 143; 139th St, 138 to 142; Marie M. Mulliner to John Schreiner, (R S $14, mtg $221,000)..... 100

8TH AV, 2,115, 25.3x100; Henry J. Ohlckers and wife to Robert Arstein, (mtg $17,000, R S $18)..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 254 ft w of 1st Av, 21x103.3; David S. Crakow to Mary Clinchy, all liens..... 1

15TH ST, s s, 322.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.9x86.6; Gertrude Mygatt to Mary Tighe, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 15,000

18TH ST, s s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, 28x½ block; Frederica R. Howland to Thomas F. Coghlan, (R S $30)..... 1

25TH ST, 353 West, 25x98.9; Andrew Shand to Annie E. Walsh, (R S $11, mtg $3,000)..... 1

27TH ST, s s, 411.1 ft w of 10th Av, 19.5x98.9; Henry Kellus to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

27TH ST, 144, s s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Henry H. Jackson to Gilbert E. Orcutt, (R S $11)..... 1

27TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Stephen McCormick to Gilbert E. Orcutt, (R S $21)..... 1

27TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Adrian H. Jackson to Gilbert E. Orcutt, (R S $11)..... 1

28TH ST, 225 and 227 West, 43x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Joshua L. Barton, (R S $12, mtg $18,000)..... 1

32D ST, 124 East, 20.4x98.9x20.1x98.9; William S. Kane to Mitchell A. C. Dowling..... 1

34TH ST, 125 East, s s, 16.11x98.9; Joseph Schaeffler to Josephine E. Nichols, (R S $23)..... 25,000

35TH ST, s s, 345 ft e of 9th Av, 90x98.9; Jacob Fowler to Rosina Schortemeier, (R S $3.50, mtg $8,000)..... 1

35TH ST, 47 West, 21.5x98.9; Marx Ottinger and another to Myer Hellman, (R S $25, mtg $20,000)..... 48,000

41ST ST, 313 East, 20x98.9; Louis Jacobson to Elizabeth A. Curry, (R S $5)..... 10,000

42D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. Clancey, executrix, to John N. Desel and wife, (mtg $6,000, R S $11)..... 17,000

53D ST, 32 West, 25x100.5; William Thome to Lela S. Scoville, (R S $95)..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 335 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; James H. Young and others, trustees, to G. Willett Van Nest..... 39,000

60TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; the German Savings Bank to James Burke, (R S $60)..... 60,000

61ST ST, 344 East, 23x100.5; Henry Kellus to Nellie Sturman, (R S $5.50, mtg $13,500)..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Lizzie R. King to George R. Radford, (mtg $12,000, R S $9)..... 1

69TH ST, 407 East, 25x100.4; Barbara Motak to Bridget Maguire, (R S $5, mtg $13,000)..... 20,800

76TH ST, 188 and 190 East, 50x102.2; Henry Kellus to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $40)..... 1

76TH ST, 184 to 186 East, 50x102.2; Henry Kellus to William Prager, (R S $15, mtg $32,000)..... 100

79TH ST, 113 East, 20x102.2; Aline Bernheim and others to Selma Lanfer, (R S $1)..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 220.9 ft w of East End Av, 24.11x100.8; Josephine Gutfleisch to John Futterfass, (R S $7, mtg $12,500).. 19,250

101ST ST, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100, leasehold; Archibald Phillips, Jr., to Harry C. Phillips, (R S $5)..... 1

102D ST, 226 East, 25x100.11; Bertha Schmidt to Abraham Kassel and others, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 150x100.11; Jacob Paskusz to Abraham Kassel and others, (R S $31, mtg $105,000).. 1

114TH ST, n s, 117.6 ft e of 3d Av, 17.6x100.11; Henry Ulp and wife to Rachel Bunke, (R S $3.25, mtg $6,000).. 11,500

118TH ST, 21 West, 25x100.11; Donald Robertson and another to Peter F. Downey, (R S $6.50, mtg $21,000)..... 1

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 16½x100.11; Edward B. Culver, referee, to William Hoffman, (R S $25, mtg $72,000) 25,000

122D ST, 60, s s, 201 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; Bridget Hayden and another to Ray Wilner, (mtg $16,000, R S $7.50)

126 ST, s s, 265 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Patrick H. Scott and wife to Mary H. Lewis, (mtg $11,000, R S $6).....

127TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 50x99.11; Thomas W. Hull to George M. MacKellar..... 30,000

134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; William H. Kingsland to George Weiss, (R S $14.50)..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 317 West, 100x99.11; John O'Neil to Homer B. Parsons, (mtg $5,000, R S $12.50)..... 100

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of College Av, 67x100; Henry G. Cooper to Anna A. Cooper, (R S $1, all liens, gift and..... 1,500

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Henry G. Cooper to Anna A. Cooper, all liens, (R S $1,) gift and..... 600

146TH ST, 425 West, 14.3x99.11; John P. Lowber to Louise B. Hopton, (R S $4.50, mtg $10,500)..... 100

178TH ST, n s, new line, 0.9 ft e of Fort Washington Av, new line, runs 82x n 20 x s w 20; Charles W. Sloane and another to Hosea B. Perkins, 2-3 part..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 383; Martha R. McMullen and another to Johann F. Kunst and another, 3 years..... $2,200

BOWERY, 383, part; Martha R. McMullen and another to Johann F. Kunst and another, 3 years..... 360

BROADWAY, 697; Erastus Hamilton to Samuel Platzman, 1 year..... 2,000

LEONARD ST, 166½ and 168; Harris Jacoby to Andrea Cappola, 5 1-6 years..... 2,100

1ST AV, 467; Charles Braun to Levy N. Lippman, 3 years..... 690

3D AV, 2,740, n e corner of 145th St; Joseph J. Gleason Company to Antonio Di Martino, 3½ years..... 900

7TH AV, 562; Marcus Krizer, as executor, to Patrick O'Neill, 3 years..... 2,900

8TH AV, 343, n w corner of 27th St; Catharine R. Van Sicien to William H. Markgraf, 5 years..... 3,500

11TH AV, 151, 153, 155, and 157, first to fourth floor; John McClave to Diehlman & Linicks, 3 years..... 3,000

91ST ST, 15 East; Mary H. O'Reilly to Louis M. Simson, 5 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARSTEIN, Robert, to Henry J. Ohlckers; 3 years, 2,115, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... $13,000

BERGOFFEN, Simon H., and wife, to Bernard and Adele Oppenheimer; 10th Av, 442 to 446, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

BERGOFFEN, Simon H., to Isaac Cohen; 10th Av, 442 to 446, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 3,000

BERGOFFEN, Simon H., to Betty Gluck; 10th Av, 442 to 446, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BURGE, Henry, to William Bloodgood; Daly Av, s e corner of 178th St, 4 months..... 2,000

BURGE, Henry, to William Bloodgood; Daly Av, s e corner of 178th St, 3 months..... 1,000

BURKE, James, to German Savings Bank; 60th St, s s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

COGHLAN, Thomas F., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 18th St, 10 West, 1 year..... 45,000

COGHLAN, Thomas F., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 18th St, 10 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 41,250

COGHLAN, Thomas F., to William E. Finn; 22d St, 36 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

CRAHAY, Max E., to Henry Hinkel; 3d Av, 479, leasehold, installments..... 2,000

CURRY, Elizabeth A., to Margaret Mahon; 41st St, 313 East, 5 years, 2½ per cent..... 1,500

DESEL, John N., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 42d St, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to William Schweizer; Bronx Park Av, e s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 3 years..... 5,600

FANCHER, James H., to Almon Gunnison and Mary E. Wright, trustees, &c.; 1st Av, 606, demand..... 7,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., to Eugene A. Hoffman; Broadway, w s, 102.2 ft s of 84th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., to Emma B. Redfield and another; Broadway, w s, 102.2 ft s of 84th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

GERKEN, Clara R., to Albert F. Adams; Park Row, n e corner approach to Brooklyn Bridge, 20x64.4 ft to w s of North William St, 1 year..... 100,000

HASSARD, Sarah, to James and Ellen Hassard; Lot 82, map of 155 lots, Charles A. Stadler, in 23d Ward, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,100

HELLMAN, Myer, to Marx and Moses Ottinger; 35th St, 47 West, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 10,000

HEMINWAY, William H., to Ephraim B. Levy; College Av, s e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 500

HERTZBERG, Levin, to Meyer Vesell; Division St, 39 and 39½, 3 years..... 3,750

HIGGINS, Thomas, to Mary Higgins; 145th St, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 3,000

HOES, Anna N., and William M., to Thomas F. Byrne and John S. Murphy; 79th St, n s, 116 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

HOFFMAN, William, to James D. Putnam; 122d St, 240 to 244 West, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 13,750

HOFFMAN, William, to Henry Raabe & Sons; 122d St, 240 to 244 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

HOFFMAN, William, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 122d St, 240 to 244 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 81,000

HOFFMAN, William, to the City Mortgage Company; 122d St, 240 to 244 West, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 4,200

HOFFMEIER, Drake A., to Edmund Hendricks; 5th St, 208 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HUTCHINSON, David, to American Mortgage Company; 130th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 6 years..... 14,000

HUTCHINSON, David, to American Mortgage Company; 130th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Emanuel Dreyfous and Hoecker St, 194, 1 year..... 15,000

JACKSON, Katharine, to American Mortgage Company; Rector St, 17, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

JANVRIN, Joseph E., to the United States Trust Company; 55th St, 22 East, interest and time due as per bond..... 30,000

KASSEL, Abraham, and others to Jacob Paskusz; 113th St, 332 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KASSEL, Abraham, and others to Jacob Paskusz; 113th St, 324 to 330 east; also 113th St, 324 East, installments, 5 mortgages, 6 per cent. each, for..... 3,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; Morton St, 55, 5 years..... 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; Morton St, 57, 5 years..... 30,000

KELLY, George E. C., to Emily L. Kelly; 112th St, s s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

KELLY, George E. C., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, s s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 9,000

KLEIN, Jacob, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 8th Av, 343, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

MARX, Simon, to Mary B. Mills, guardian, &c.; Madison Av, e s, 70.4 ft s of 75th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 19,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Jacob J. Siegel; 157th St, s s, 181.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

MORGAN, Catherine D., to Emily A. Ryder; 121st St, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, (rerecorded,) 6 per cent. 3,000

MULLER, Edward, and John Scheuring to Philip Schulang; 113th St, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

MULLER, Edward, and John Scheuring to Philip Schulang; 113th St, n s, 295 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

NEMECEK, Vaclav, to Lena Gunther; 1st Av, n e corner of 73d St, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

NICHOLS, Josephine E., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 34th St, 152 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

O'NEILL, Patrick, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 41st St, 306 East, interest and time due as per agreement..... 2,000

O'NEILL, Patrick, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 7th Av, 502, leasehold, interest and time due as per agreement..... 2,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Henry H. Jackson; 27th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 28,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Henry H. Jackson; 27th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.; 27th St, 146 East, 1 year..... 10,000

PETRY, Antoinette, to Amelia A. Fassett; 119th St, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years..... 22,000

PLATZMAN, Samuel, to Hugo Klonower; Broadway, 697, leasehold, secures notes. 1,000

RICHEY, David, to Harold M. Sill; 82d St, 146 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 37,500

ROWLEY, Charles T., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; Morningside Av, East, n e corner of 118th St, 3 years..... 200,000

SCHEINMAN, Jacob H., to Carmen S. S. De Carvajal; Allen St, 132, 5 years.. 16,000

SCHEINMAN, Jacob H., to Frederic D. Weekes; Allen St, 132, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHMIDT, Friedrich, to Conrad Stein's Sons; 89th St, 232 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,576

SCHNAUFER, Frederick, and wife to Annie Schnaufer; Fox St, w s, 479 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHOONMAN, Bernhard, to Louisa K. Kuntz; Crotona Park North, n s, 189.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHREINER, John, to William C. Oesting; 89th St, 311 to 315 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

SCHREINER, John, to William C. Oesting; 89th St, 317 and 319 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SCOVILLE, Lila S., to the New York Savings Bank; 58th St, 32 West, due June 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

SMITH, Anna A., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 125th St, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 10,000

SMITH, Maggie A., John M., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 506.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

USHER, Antoinette, to James McL. Walton; 34th St, s s, 383.4 ft w of 7th Av, re-recorded, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

VAN ZANDT, Wilkes, to Edward E. Black; 55th St, s s, 355 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 17,000

WEISS, George, to William M. Kingsland; 134th St, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 11,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Abram, to Isaac Shiman, assignee, 2 mortgages..... Nom.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... $750,000

COBB, Edward B., and another, executors, &c., to Edward B. Cobb..... 3,000

ERDENBRECHER, Jacob, guardian, &c., to Charles G. Erdenbrecher..... 700

ERDENBRECHER, Charles G., to Jacob Erdenbrecher..... 700

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Alexander Walker..... Nom.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Warwick Savings Bank of Warwick, N. Y., (rerecorded)..... 7,000

LEOPOLD-KAHN COMPANY, (a corporation,) to Leopold Kahn..... Nom.

MORRIS, Juliet B., to Frederic J. de Peyster..... 8,000

POTTER, Frederick G., to Everett N. Garnsey..... 2,100

RAU, Hans James, to Isaac S. Isaacs..... 1,500

SIEGEL, Jacob J., to Anna Dillmann..... 3,000

SUMNER, Roy W., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees..... 1,590

TOBSIG, Caroline A., to Henry Tobsig, guardian, &c., ½ part..... 1,000

WETTERAU, Frederica, to Maggie Schwab..... 13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 857, n w corner of 17th St; Barron & Cooke against the Goelet estate; De Young, (corporation,) lessee and contractor; John C. Gabler, contractor..... $52

DAVIDSON AV, w s, corner of Fordham Road, 128.7x107.11; Henry Welsh against George H. Muskat, owner; Alfred Marsich, contractor..... 5,000

MADISON AV, 1,678; Peter J. Ryan against Elise Bochmann, owner and contractor..... 731

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 99.8x83.4x92.10x65.11; McPherson Material Company against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor.... 676

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 99.8x83.4x92.10x65.11; McPherson Material Company against Maurice Polk, contractor..... 676

6TH AV, 110 and 112; National Fire Proofing Company against Johanna Baumann, owner; Edward Smith, contractor..... 365

34TH ST, s w corner of 11th Av, 96x102; Antonio Bonagur against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Hawley Box Company, lessee and contractor..... 635

76TH ST, 325 West; Joseph Kaplan against Richard White, owner; W. Pearse, contractor..... 80

97TH ST, 26 West; Barron & Cooke against the estate of W. H. Gedney, owner and contractor; the Gedney Building Company, contractor..... 24

113TH ST, 324 to 334 East; Patrick F. Guidera against Jacob Paschusz, owner and contractor..... 155

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, n s corner of 112th St, 100x100; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company with Charles E. Wilson, 12 payments..... $180,000

27TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 60x98.9; Henry H. Jackson with Gilbert E. Orcutt; 4 payments..... 20,000

108TH ST, 200 ft e of Broadway, 175x—; Samuel G. Bayne with Patrick Flanagan, 9 payments..... 50,000

122d St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 101.2x100.11; Citizens' Savings Bank with William Hoffman, 3 payments..... 81,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON ST, 390; William A. Perry against Frieda Hart and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Pine.

38TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Anna Brunner against Sophie Stelger and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, N. Rockwood.

46TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 40x100.5; United States Trust Company of New York against the Rector, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Stephens and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

48TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; John W. Aitken and another against Patrick Fitzsimmons, individually and as executor, and others, (action to restrain from conveying, &c.;) attorney, J. Lehman.

80TH ST, 172 and 174 West; Samuel N. Hoyt against Jacob B. Weinberg and others, two actions, (foreclosing two mortgages;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

91ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.8; Esther Jerkowski against Frank Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. B. & I. S. Isaacs.

98TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Margaret M. Grady against Mary E. and James P. Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

139TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x100; William Rankin against Samuel Guilfoy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goldsmith & Wise.

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Fort Washington Av, new lines, 2x20, gore strip; Hosea B. Perkins against Julia P. Man, (partition;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Supreme Court of the United States:

123—E. M. Patton, plaintiff in error, vs. The Texas and Pacific Railway Company.—Mandate stayed until March 7, on motion of Frank W. Hackett for the plaintiff in error.

197—The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George F. Harding et al.—Continued, per stipulation, on motion of Nathan Geier, Esqre, for the plaintiff in error.

153—H. M. Bedford et al., petitioners, vs. The Eastern Building and Loan Association.—Argument continued by William Hepburn Russell for the respondent and concluded by R. M. Heath for the petitioners.

155—W. P. Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. The St. Louis and Southwestern Railway Company of Texas.—Submitted by F. E. Albright for the plaintiff in error and by Samuel H. West for the defendant in error.

160—J. L. Lombard et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The West Chicago Park Commissioners.—Argued by Nathan Grier Moore for the plaintiffs in error and by R. A. Childs for the defendants in error.

161—Joseph Wheless et al., appellants, vs. The City of St. Louis et al.—Argument commenced by Joseph Wheless for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. No call.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Nat. Phonograph Co. vs. Wood.	Cases noticed.
2—Lockley vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.	9—Middletown Nat. B'k vs. Toledo, Ann Arb., &c., R. R. Co.
3—Johnson & Johnson vs. Bruner.	10—Nutting vs. Worthington.
4—Same vs. same.	11—Hall vs. Brown.
5—Brondbent vs. Tiedemann.	12—Christian vs. Smith.
6—Cantwill & Cochrane vs. Wittemann.	13—Same vs. same.
7—Willard vs. Tribune Association.	14—Same vs. same.
8—Leahmann vs.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Issues the strongest policy because it is a Lawyers' company and can secure the best examination of the titles it insures.

The proof of this is to be found in the amount of its losses, which for fourteen years aggregate only $27,323.21.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Fine corner plot, suitable for seven story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal loan to a responsible builder on easy terms. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$6,00 cash and $21,000 mortgage will buy a very fine 4-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful new 20-foot five-story American Basement House,

NO. 310 WEST 107TH STREET,

close to Riverside, on the highest ground and in the choicest restricted location of the upper west side, has reception hall, basement billiard room, drawing, music, and dining rooms and library; six family bed rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' suites; select and convenient location, with fine view of the river. Particulars on premises or of

CHARLES BUEK, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 West 124 Street.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Ave., New York City.

Bargain If Sold at Once.—A 5-story double flat store property; all improvements, on prominent business avenue, near 138th St. L station; brings over 10 per cent. net; price, $23,000, mortgage suitable; no exchange. For further particulars address Lehman Friet, 257 East 71st St. No brokers.

A five-story 8th Av store property, near 125th, $30,000; five-story double flat, 125th, near Lenox Av., $29,000; five-story triple flat, near 5th Av., $26,000, rent, $3,200; three-story, basement, 130th, near 7th Av., private block, $15,000; might trade. Corner 119th, Madison Av. Call only.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN OF BARGAINS.

Have elegant, 5-story, 2-family flat; all improvements; rental over $3,400; mortgage $22,500 at 5%; will sell cheap. For particulars apply 1 Stone, 971 Columbus Av.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $4,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

Corner property and liquor store, Manhattan; also dwelling, Jersey City; two improved farms, 100 acres; unincumbered; no trades. Walter T. Elliott, 256 Broadway.

110th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; three stories, basement; fine neighborhood; elegantly renovated; exposed plumbing; bargain, $2,500, cash.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

Avenue A, near 74th Street, 3-story double brick, with 2 stores; mortgage, $12,000; rent, $1,980; price, $17,500. B. F. Melrose, 307 E. 73d St.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story 25-foot private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Bargain.—5-story double tenement, perfect order; all rented; little cash required. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

To Builders.—Fine location for apartment house, 17th St., near 3d Av.; 45x100. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

A large, strong warehouse, downtown, in vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman.

A corner property on Beekman Street for sale, to close an estate. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

A three-story, private, up-to-date house; seen at any time. Owner, 91 West 134th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THE HEIGHT OF PERFECTION

is reached in the Colonial cottages we offer at $4,250; plot, 50x100; 8 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; hardwood, cabinet trim and mantels; open nickel plumbing; furnace and concreted cellar; terms to suit; only a few minutes' walk from trolley or L. L. R. R. depot. JOEL FOWLER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Jamaica and Jefferson Avs., Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 383 Flatbush Av., New York office, 140 Broadway.

Several plots' fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks; electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1 238 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$1,700. House and stable, $1,700.—Chauncey St., near Patchen Av.; buildings in poor condition; must be sold; offer wanted; bargain. H. J. Miller, 378 Reid Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 23th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Near Prospect Park.—New Queen Anne, $3,800; Boulevard, cottage and stable, $6,800. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bas. stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 242 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Flat, $2,850; rent, $360; good paying tenants; expense, $171. W. H. MARQUAND, 1,562 Fulton St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, February 14, 1901,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

TRUSTEES' SALE,

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of William Henry Gunther, deceased,

THE FOLLOWING

Choice & Valuable Property.

6-story and basement brick, stone, and iron business building, with plot of land,

Nos. 469, 471, 473 & 475 Broome St.

AND

No. 55 Greene Street,

Southwest Corner.

ALSO

VALUABLE WATER FRONT,

and large plot of land on

Kill Von Kull,

Ingham, Brighton, & East Avenues,

3d, 4th, 5th & Oak Streets,

BERGEN POINT,

City of Bayonne, New Jersey

Adjoining Babcock & Wilcox Co., Central R. R. of New Jersey, and near Standard Oil Works and Constable's Point.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Thursday, February 7th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF THE ESTATE OF

JOSEPH W. HAMBURGER, DECEASED,

the following

CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

41, 43, 45 & 47 Elizabeth Street,

94, 96 & 98 Mott Street,

103 & 105 Mott Street,

and

118, 120 & 122 Baxter Street.

THE ABOVE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE BETWEEN CANAL AND HESTER STREETS.

For maps, &c., apply to DAVIS & KAUFMAN, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Thursday, February 7th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE

ESTATE OF VINCENT C. KING,

the

Choice and Valuable Property

NO. 238 WEST 14TH STREET,

NO. 214 WEST 15TH STREET,

and

NO. 131 EAST 15TH STREET.

70 PER CENT. ON BOND & MORTGAGE FOR 1 OR 3 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Maps, &c., of WILLIAM A. BOYD, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,

No. 155 BROADWAY.

Executors' Sale to close the Estates of

EDWARD TRACY & JAMES RUSSELL, DECEASED.

THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Nos. 3 and 5 Bank Street and No. 95 Greenwich Avenue.

Two 5-story brick and stone, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT APARTMENTS will be sold at auction on Thursday, February 14th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

For maps and further particulars as to terms of ground lease, &c., apply to Messrs. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MINNEN, 111 Broadway, Attorneys for Executors, or the Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

$300 cash buys a new house with improvements and full lot in Greater New York; only 20 minutes' ride to business centre of New York City; fare 5 cents; price only $1,500, title guaranteed by Title Insurance Company. Inquire Owner, 61 West 89th St., basement.

FOR SALE—AT ROSLYN, L. I., HALF MILE from depot, large house and stable, with three acres; plenty of fruit and shade trees. T. S. PRIOR, 83 Chambers St., New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

The Noxon (N. Y.) Law and Realty Co., Incor., 21 Park Row, Tel. 3681 Cortlandt, Real Estate Dept. offers this week: Ten-room house, near water, $7,500. Nine-room cottage, lot 305 by 75, fine stable, abundant fruit, $7,500. Eight-room cottage, fine stable, lot 75 by 150, $6,000. Eleven-room cottage, fine stable, lot 90 by 150, $8,500. All in New Rochelle, and are choice properties.

Splendid 10-room house, all improvements, five minutes New Rochelle Yacht Club anchorage; perfect location, $7,500. Apply to The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co., Incorporated, 21 Park Row. Telephone 3681 Cortlandt.

Does this grand offer interest you? On the line of trolley in Mount Vernon we offer full lots, $5x100, for $400.00; all improvements. We take small payments of $1.00 a week. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., open evenings.

Bronxville, Harlem Railroad, 28 minutes from 42d St., lots near station, $100 upward; city improvements no assessments; title insured; easy payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

50c. a week

Will pay for and $85.00 is the price of plot containing five lots adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort. Ticket and particulars, R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

$6,500 will buy a 12-room house (Colonial) in North Jersey; 16 miles out; ground 375 by 135; plenty shade, fruit, shrubbery; convenient to school, church, store, depot; free and clear. J., Box 216 Times Office.

$5 BUYS RIVER FRONT

building lot; some near river only $8 each; within commuting distance New York; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Apply, 10 Wall St.

$200 cash, $3.50 weekly, buys a nice, cozy 6-room house; handy to all factories; 15 minutes trolley; healthiest section of Jersey City Heights. Call or write. A. A. SIEGFRIED, 203 BROADWAY.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St., New York.

For Sale—Factory property, Nyack, N. Y.; 20,000 feet floor room; boiler, engine, shafting, elevator. C. T. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Choice corner lot; modern 8-room house; best location in suburban White Plains; select fruit, shade trees, and beautiful scenery; worth $8,000; owner going abroad will sell for $5,500 cash; rent now pays 6 per cent. on investment. Address WASHINGTON, 106 East 116th St., New York.

Beautiful Md. salt-water front, 476 acres, rich, well improved; worth $20,000; sacrifice, with stock, implements, crops, $7,200; easy terms; no triflers; stamp for particulars. Kennard, 102 East Lexington, Baltimore, Md.

MONTCLAIR, on easy terms, or for rent, MODERN house, all conveniences on MOUNTAIN AVE. J. R. ANDERSON, 97 Cedar St.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Fine stock and dairy farms in Dutchess County; send for catalogue. C. E. Rogers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hotels and Restaurants.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE STONINGTON, 1,511 BROADWAY, 44TH and 45th Sts.—First-class family hotel; every room steam heated; sanitary plumbing throughout; apartment en suite; large and small rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; American and European plan.

Winter Resorts.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

VICTORIA South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Thoroughly renovated, heated by hot water heat, open all year. M. WILLIAMS.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$10,000 Equity in Private House

and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House

situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat

houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of

manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine

apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge

corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

EXCHANGES EXCLUSIVELY.

Owners of Real Estate, please send full description, price, mortgage, and rents of any of your property you wish to exchange, stating what kind of property you want in return. H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

beautiful Residence and Lots near New Haven, let, equity $85,000, for income or cash offer. PERCY WINTHROP MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

Have fine corner plot of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

Orange, N. J.—Country seat; best neighborhood; exchange for North Shore, Long Island; worth 10 to 15M. A., Box 165, Times Office.

Orange, N. J.—Residence, with grounds; finest location; value, $10,000; want private house, New York. Owner, Box 104, Times Office.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange, or Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Real Estate Wanted.

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Have client with $40,000 to invest in good paying business property, free and clear or lightly mortgaged; must be a bargain; full particulars. VERNON J. MILLER, Room 905, 150 Nassau St.

Residence and business property for sale, exchange, or rent; also vacant plots; entire charge of estates, with satisfaction guaranteed. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Economical, efficient, and honest management are the inducements we offer owners to place their property in our charge. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Good apartment house, flats, lots, for sale or exchange, Manhattan or Bronx. Herrman, 604 Melrose Av.

Country residence property, farms, and water front for sale, rent, exchange. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Wanted—Cheap farms for cash customers. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 253 Broadway, Room 205.

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UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

144 PARK ROW,

THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

Attractive, excellently lighted, modern, model factory, business, stable, or storage buildings, 206-208 East 56th. Large elevator; stores, offices. Apply premises, 10-12 or 3-6 or Leon Altmayer, 11A East 85d St.

18 East 17th St., near Union Square. Store and light, dry basement, to let. Sub-lease at low rental. Modern building. Innes & Center, 21 East 20th St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Suitable for tailor or any business; parlor floor store, 20 West 27th St; good show window. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

226 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x65; good light, $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

A large number of buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Part of office, with desk, $6, large office building, near City Hall. G., Box 160 Times.

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Hicks St., 368, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Montclair.—Furnished, modern house, all conveniences, to moderate sized family. Rent taken in board by owner's small family. Address Quarter, Herald Down-town Office.

Twelve room house, convenient to Roseville Station, D. L. & W. R. R.; 40 minutes to New York; $50 per month. Address 276 6th Av., Newark, N. J.

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Desirable residence of 15 rooms at Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; perfect condition; large grounds, with fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with two living rooms, and accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14 N. R., New York.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 55d St.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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114th St., 228 to 246 West.—

Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W.

—Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
THE KENDALE, NORTHEAST CORNER 88TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AVE., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

Apartments, housekeeping, non-housekeeping, bachelor, furnished, unfurnished; some especially desirable Central Park West and below Park; we have personally inspected these apartments and request personal application. Bronn & Bronn, 41 Union Square.

101 LEXINGTON AV.
Six rooms and bath; all light; steam heat, hot water supplied; gas ranges; rent $36. Chas. Hibson, corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

Choice new apartments; all improvements. 338 West 19th St. Apply janitor.

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Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite; three rooms and bath; family going South for two months or longer will sublet suite for period of absence, or by the month, to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at Hotel Office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26. New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 48TH ST.
Desirable apartments, six rooms and bath, all light, elevator, steam heat, hot water, $40 and $45.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

Single Flats.—6 and 8 rooms with bath; rent, $26 to $28. William H. Hollister, 1,235 Lexington Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, near 117th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath, $32.00; steam heated. Janitor.

162d St., 745 East, near "L" Station.—Private single apartment, 3 4 rooms; bath; $11, $14; heated.

Elegant corner flat, 5 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $23. 300 West 143d St. Janitor.

183 Reade St.—4 large rooms, one flight up, $14. Apply R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

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38TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Fine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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DAMAGED BOOKS.

At 12 o'clock daily and 6 o'clock evenings, at salesroom, 148 Fulton Street, near B'way, there will be sold, AT AUCTION, a lot of the complete works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall; Appleton's "Applied Mechanics"; art books; Encyclopedias; Warner's World's Best Literature; Historic Court Memoirs, edition de grande luxe, published by the Grolier Society, and a great variety of the standard authors, all in good but slightly soiled bindings; interiors intact and perfect; sale positive and without reserve. "SPOUTER NEVINS," Auctioneer.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 12 o'clock noon, at public auction by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, No. 10 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan. By order of mortgagees.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 2 P. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, No. 1,580 Madison Av. By order of mortgagees.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Detective Agencies.

BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1801. Dunn & Jewesson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you.

Dressmaker.—Fashionable dressmaking; McDowell system; at home; terms reasonable. A. & M. Mahoney, 169 West 98th St.

M. Fannenbaum, fashionable ladies' tailor, 61 West 125th; best workmanship; fit guaranteed; lowest prices; newest styles.

Religious Notices.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 127th St.—Saturday, Feb. 2, 11 A. M., Queen Victoria Memorial Service and address by Dr. Van De Water. Sunday services, 8 and 11, 4 and 7:45. Rector preaches morning and evening.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Incorporate your business—the organization and management of business corporations; for stockholders, directors, officers; gives advantages, methods, details, and costs; price $1.50; send for announcement. Ronald Press, 52 Broadway.

An unusual opportunity is offered by manufacturing company in good standing to reliable, energetic young man who will devote his entire services and safely invest $5,000. Address A., Box 112, N. Y. Times.

A promoter of high standing wanted to float an invention equal to the most important inventions of recent time; no advance fee; first-class references required. Address A. F. Z., Box 192 New York Times.

Have you a stock of merchandise, any kind, you can't sell? I have an out-of-town market for everything. Address B., Box 106 Times Office.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 East 14th St.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice. Fees reasonable. A., Box 113 Times.

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IT WARMS THE LARGest room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor, economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The most reliable place for the Welsbach Incandescent goods. Open Evenings.

1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed. NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO. 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

For Sale—Good country newspaper, with well-equipped printing plant; established ten years; close to State Capital; excellent opportunity for live young man wishing to enter journalism. Address for particulars and price J. E. Beale, Berlin, Conn.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $25; rentals reduced; repairing. (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Annual Clearance Sale.—A reduction of 25% on all our unique lamps, elegant lamp shades, Turkish lanterns, &c. Baer & Kraemer, 432 5th Av., near 39th.

At Ehle's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, gilt jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

American Electric Vehicle Company's Trap; has been run only 100 miles; for sale cheap. Address AUTOMOBILE, 8 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

BANKING FIXTURES; SIXTY FEET FINEST quartered oak; beveled plate glass. PAUR, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R. & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

30 FEET HARDWOOD OFFICE RAILING; counters with drawers; 75 simple underwear boxes. Elevator man, 60 Leonard.

Augustus F. Braatz, perfumer and ladies' hairdressing parlors. Prof. Braatz's new hair life tonic, 135 West 125th St.

Eyes Examined Free by our Specialist, Dr. Wolf. Eye-glasses and spectacles. Lowest prices. 4 East 125th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

M. Freed, Fine Tailor, 17 East 125th St.—Ladies' and gentlemen's cleaning, repairing; send card; will call.

Miss I. Reid, superfluous hair, face, bust; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Eastman's No. 2 and 4 cartridge kodak, good as new, half price. Hurd, 126 West 23d St.

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24. 7 times 42c Double for display

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 861—Columbus.

331 East 41st St., Basement.—Female brindle Boston terrier; registered stock; pedigree, $40; Toy black and tans.

St. Bernard puppies; good pedigree; nicely marked; for sale. 340 East 34th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

Black French poodles, puppies, for sale; pure breed; price reasonable. Vidal, 303 East 118th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24. 7 time 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid, call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Collections prehistoric Indian relics to exchange for diamonds or cash. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 time 42c Double for display.

Universal Storage Warehouse Company,

DARING RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW

The Cuba Had Become Waterlogged and Was Drifting.

Volunteers from the Barcelona Transfer Terrified Sailors in the Darkness—Had Given Up Hope.

The most gallant rescue effected on the Atlantic during the past few months by a westward-bound vessel occurred on the morning of Jan. 18, when the German steamship Barcelona rescued the crew of the Russian bark Cuba in latitude 50.30 and longitude 13.10. The crew of fifteen had been for days struggling for life. Their vessel was dismasted and waterlogged, and they had given up all hope of succor, and in three green bottles, tightly corked, farewell messages to loved ones across the seas had been inclosed and the bottles thrown overboard. Eric Pettesson of Fogla, a little village in the Province of Oland-Munhaun, in Russian Finland, was the skipper and part owner of the ill-fated craft.

From Ship Island, Miss., on Dec. 10, laden with lumber, the Cuba had set sail under a clear sky, and, favored with kindly winds, had headed for Bristol, England. Through the straits of Florida, and until the 19th, the weather was all that could be desired. From this date, though, until their cries of help were heard and the dim flicker of their signal flare was made out by Capt. Bohn of the Barcelona, gales from every point of the compass, accompanied by high seas, prevailed without a moment's abatement. First the sails were blown away, and the great seas sweeping over her deck or battering against her sides soon had the bark at their mercy.

A leak was discovered, and a part of the crew was put to working the pumps, in a vain effort to keep her clear. One powerful wave smashed against the deckhouse, flooded the cabin, and, no pumps being available, another relay of men was put to bailing it out with buckets. The storm continued to increase in fury, and two men, one of whom was A. Erickson, a brother-in-law of the head owner of the Cuba, were placed at the wheel. They had been there only a short time when another sea of terrific strength swept over the vessel. It struck the wheel full force, badly injuring Erickson and knocking almost insensible his companion.

The gale steadily grew stronger, and soon a part of the rigging was carried away and the Cuba went on her beamends. The windward shrouds were cut in order to right the vessel, and the masts in falling struck one of the lifeboats, practically demolishing it. This left the ship with only one lifeboat, and the skipper, knowing that unless succor of some kind soon appeared they must desert their ship, ordered it provisioned and plans perfected for launching it at a moment's notice.

The plans were hardly complete when the vessel's distress became so apparent that Capt. Pettesson ordered the boat launched and told the crew to get ready to leave the bark. In launching the boat, an American sailor named "Bill" in some way managed to get entangled in the launching tackle, and before his comrades could rescue him he went overboard, with the boat, which was lost. A line was thrown to the sailor, and, though badly shaken up, he was pulled on board. Then it was that hope gave way to despair. The skipper told his men, as best he could, what he feared was to be their fate. The Cuba was going to pieces, and the storm showed no signs of abating. He knew that unless they were soon sighted by some passing vessel they would all go down with the ship. Although they had plenty of food, all of their cooking utensils, with their tableware, had been broken, and the drinking water, which was in the hold, was almost impossible of access, owing to its dangerous location and the flooded condition of that part of the ship. Another day passed, and, no signs of rescue appearing, the men prepared for the worst.

Letters were written to their families, telling of their fate, and placed in bottles and the bottles thrown into the sea. Another day, and not a sign of a ship was anywhere sighted.

About midnight, however, the Barcelona, which was heading westward, discovered their signals of distress. Capt. Bohn made out through his glass the vessel's pitiful plight, and could see the crew waving and gesticulating in attempts to attract his attention. He could also hear their cries of "Help, we are sinking!" A consultation was held, and the question as to the advisability of effecting the rescue before daylight discussed.

After considering the question and noting the condition of the vessel and the liability that she would sink at any moment, it was decided to make the attempt. Volunteers were called for, and, five seamen responding, they were placed in charge of First Officer A. Livoni and a lifeboat lowered. After many attempts, the crew managed to get away from the side of the Barcelona, and, after a desperate pull, to bring the boat under the lee of the wreck, where, after a severe struggle, all of the shipwrecked men, who had jumped into the water at Livoni's command, managed to get in, and the return trip to the Barcelona was undertaken and accomplished.

Pete, a large St. Bernard, was also rescued, and is now owned by Officer Livoni, to which he was presented by Capt. Pettesson.

LEGAL NOTE.

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE ONE FOR A JURY.—William H. St. John was unsuccessful on the trial of his suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for injuries he received at the University Avenue crossing of the road, in Rochester, about five years ago. There were fifteen tracks at this crossing, which is about 300 feet wide. Mr. St. John had proceeded to cross, when he was stopped by a train of open flatcars that was passing up and down on a siding. The flagman, whose duty it was to caution pedestrians as to the movements of trains, was absent. While Mr. St. John was waiting between tracks for the passing of a train in front of him he was struck by a timber projecting from one of the flatcars and thrown against another train. This train had been taking coal some 180 feet from the crossing, and while Mr. St. John was waiting started, and was passing rapidly on the track behind him. The railroad company secured a dismissal of the suit, and the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department refused an application for a new trial. Justice Ward gave a dissenting opinion at that time, in which Justice Green concurred. The Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal and a new trial, holding, unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, that the question as to whether the railroad company was negligent or not; whether the place where Mr. St. John was standing was a reasonably safe one under the circumstances, if the trains had been passing each other in a normal condition, and whether Mr. St. John was free from contributory negligence, should be submitted to a jury.

CHARGING LEPROSY IS SLANDER.

Justice Gaynor's Reasons for Deciding in Favor of Plaintiff in Libel Suit.

In a libel suit tried in the Kings County Special Term, Justice Gaynor has held that to falsely publish of one that he has leprosy is libelous, as the disease, whether properly or not, is commonly regarded as infectious or contagious, and as tending to cause the sufferer to be shunned or excluded from society.

On the trial, the defendant contended that it is now scientifically established that leprosy is not infectious or contagious, but only hereditary, and therefore is no longer within the definition of slander. Justice Gaynor refers to the fact that when the penal statutes against Catholics and witchcraft existed in England, it was slander to say of one that he was a Papist, or went to mass, or that he was a witch, but says he does not think it is a parallel case if the progress of science has revealed that leprosy was erroneously classed as infectious or contagious. He said:

"It remains a term of slander until the law is changed. To say of one that he went to mass, or practiced witchcraft, might still be slander if the law had not been changed, even though the progress of enlightenment had revealed to most people that to hear mass was not bad or that there was no such thing as a witch. Besides that, in the charge of leprosy which made the courts classify it as slanderous, was its tendency to cause one to be shunned and excluded from society, and that still exists."

RAILWAY EMPLOYES AS JURORS

Justice MacLean Tells Why He Refused to Excuse One in Case Against the Metropolitan.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court gave out a statement yesterday in which he explained his reasons for not excusing a juror who had been called to serve in an action for damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company when it was proved that this juror was an employe of the company. The case in question was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Dillon, who was suing the company for $30,000 damages.

Abraham Gruber, counsel for Mrs. Dillon, had exhausted all of his peremptory challenges when Charles B. Wesley was called into the box. Wesley, in answer to questions, said that he had been employed by the defendant company for nine months, and prior to that had been employed by the Third Avenue Railway Company for nineteen years. Mr. Gruber objected to him, but Justice MacLean refused to entertain the objection.

Justice MacLean dictated the following statement yesterday:

The incident was this: The twelve talesmen being in the box, plaintiff's counsel used five of his six peremptory challenges with unusual promptitude, not to say jauntiness. Then one talesman said he had a relative, I think a son, a conductor on the road. This man was challenged by the plaintiff's counsel, and this exhausted his last peremptory challenge. Soon after another talesman said he was a foreman, I think, of trackla yers or repairers. Whether his position would bias or embarrass him so that he might be challenged to the favor or for cause should have been found out then and there by proper questions put by plaintiff's counsel. If for any reason he thought it proper not to make the customary inquiries, it was not the province of the Court to ask the questions. Without some one being at pains to learn whether the talesmen were prejudiced, I was not minded, nor am I, to impute to all the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company an intention to violate the solemn oath of a juror, if sworn as such.

FIGHT FOR THE ALLEN BOYS.

Court Decides to Leave Them in Care of Older Brother Pending Their Father's Arrival from St. Louis.

The dispute as to whether Mrs. Lydia J. M. Allen of Princeton, N. J., should have possession of her two minor sons or whether the children should be left in the care of their elder brother, whom she charges with abducting them at the behest of their father, was not settled in the Supreme Court yesterday. After a long controversy in which Mrs. Allen's counsel took the leading part, Justice Dugro adjourned the hearing until Monday morning, in order to allow the father of the children to come into court. He is now on his way here from St. Louis, Mo.

There was considerable secrecy maintained in regard to the case, and when the argument was adjourned, the lawyers asked the Justice not to compel them to make copies to the answer or return to the writ, but to allow them to keep the original return where they could inspect it without it becoming a public record.

"Yes," said the Justice, "I agree to that. Everything possible should be done to avoid publicity."

When the case was called Mrs. Allen, who is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was in court with her counsel, Mornay Williams. The two small boys and their older brother were there also. They were represented by Thomas M. M. Debevoise.

Mr. Williams immediately made a formal demand to the Court for the turning over of the children to his client.

Mr. Debevoise asked for an adjournment, saying that the father of the boys, George W. Allen, was now in St. Louis on business, and that he had ordered his eldest son to take the boys under his charge. The counsel further said that he had not yet fully prepared his return to the writ.

Mr. Williams wanted the boys placed in the custody of their mother pending the adjournment.

Mr. Debevoise intimated that if turned over to their mother they might be removed from the jurisdiction of the Court.

Justice Dugro agreed that it would be better to have the boys with their older brother until the decision in the case had been given.

The boys in dispute took little interest in the proceedings. They are both under fourteen years of age. At times Mrs. Allen became quite excited, and was inclined to make some remarks as counsel argued the case, but she was restrained from doing so.

George W. Allen, the father of the boys, was, at one time, President of the Council of St. Louis, Mo., and when the late D. R. Francis was elected Governor of the State about thirteen years ago, Mr. Allen filled out his unexpired term as Mayor of St. Louis. Mr. Allen and his family have always been considered wealthy, yet at the hearing yesterday one of the lawyers in the heat of argument said: "Mr. Allen has been ruined by this woman. He has stood her extravagance and drinking for over twenty years."

About two years ago Mr. Allen purchased a home on Bayard Lane, Princeton, opposite the home of ex-President Grover Cleveland, and until the present controversy he and his wife have lived there.

SECRET MARRIAGE PUBLISHED.

Dr. Tag and Mrs. Laura May Williamson Wedded in April Last.

The marriage of Dr. Charles H. Tag of 254 South Third Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Laura Mary Williamson, the daughter of Mrs. Agnes M. Miller of 422 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, which took place nearly a year ago, was kept secret until yesterday, when a notice of the marriage was published in a Brooklyn paper. Dr. Tag is an assistant to Dr. Silas C. Blaisdell, surgeon in chief of the Eastern District Hospital, and is twenty-eight years old. His wife is said to be two years younger. The marriage took place on April 28 last in the home of the Rev. J. D. Ditmars, at 119 Ainslie Street. Mr. Ditmars is the pastor of the Ainslie Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Tag was somewhat put out at first when told of the publication of the matter, but admitted the marriage notice was correct. He refused to give any further information or tell where his wife could be found.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE FIRE.

It Causes Damage Estimated at $11,000 in a Down-Town Block.

Fire, originating in some manner not yet discovered, on the top floor of the four-story building of the Seaver Storage and Warehouse Company, occupying a block between West, Reade, Washington, and Duane Streets, shortly after 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, caused a loss estimated by the police at $11,000.

The flames did not get below the third floor, but spread upward to the roof, almost gutting the two upper floors. The water pumped into the building caused much damage to the firms whose quarters were lower down. Among those losing heaviest were T. F. Park & Co., H. C. Vogel & Co., the steamship office on the corner of West and Reade Streets, the office of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and the Pearl Fruit Company. The stored goods on the upper floors damaged by fire and water were owned by various parties, and included some valuable dry goods and crockery. The entire block is owned by Edward Roach.

Old Folks in Living Pictures.

The old folks of Coney Island gave an entertainment last night for the benefit of the Gravesend Church, at Pabst Loop Hotel, 35 Coney Island. Among those who took part were "Pa" Stillwell, eighty-four years old; Mrs. H. Barre, aged sixty-seven; Mrs. Henry Smith, aged seventy-eight; Mrs. H. Stillwell, aged sixty-seven, and Mrs. Goodfellow, aged sixty-five. The old people participated in a series of living pictures representing Colonial scenes and an old-fashioned concert. One of the scenes was a representation of a Colonial kitchen. "Pa" Stillwell, attired in a costume of the Revolutionary period, and Mrs. Henry Smith, dressed as a Colonial dame, appeared in this tableau. About fifty old folks participated in the entertainment, which was in charge of the Rev. Edward Kelsey, pastor of the Gravesend Church.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, who recently left a charge in this city, is ill at his residence in this city. Dr. Alexander came from Pittsburg recently suffering from grip, which later developed into typhoid fever. At the house, 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, last evening it was said that the pastor had only a slight fever, and it was expected he would be well enough to return to Pittsburg shortly.

JERSEY CITY POSTAL INQUIRY.

Inspectors Said to be Investigating Charges Made by Letter Carriers.

No definite information was to be obtained yesterday concerning the investigation of postal affairs now going on in Jersey City, but an anonymous letter throwing some light on the subject was sent to the local newspapers.

It affirms the report that an investigation is in progress, but denies that it was inspired by any disgruntled politician. It says that the charges on which the investigation was ordered were made by the National Association of Letter Carriers. These charges are to the effect that letter carriers who refused to pay assessments levied against them by the Hudson County Republican Committee were discriminated against. They were placed on routes, the latter said, far from their homes, and were also obliged to take their vacations at unusual times to suit the pleasure of the Post Office officials.

Several letter carriers who were asked about the letter confirmed its statements, and said that Col. John G. Toffey and Tax Commissioner Richard Lahey had interfered for their protection, but had received no satisfaction. This latter statement could not be confirmed, as both Col. Toffey and Commissioner Lahey were out of town.

Assistant Postmaster Edward W. Woolley, who is Chairman of the Hudson County Republican Committee, refused to talk on the subject. Postmaster Wanser said he knew nothing about it.

"They are not investigating me or my conduct," said he in reference to the presence of the inspectors, "and that is all I can say about the matter at present. My oath of office does not allow me to talk about postal inspections, no matter what their object."

THE PABST PORTICO CASE.

Law Department Consents to a Further Adjournment—Set for Next Thursday.

The case of Charles Thorley and James B. Regan against Commissioner James P. Keating of the Department of Highways and Florence J. Sullivan, Superintendent of Incumbrances of this department, were not on the calendar of Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiffs seek to enjoin the defendants from interfering with the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel, which squatted on the public sidewalk in Forty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, without warrant by law. It was learned that on Wednesday, Emanuel Blumenstiel, counsel for the plaintiffs, asked the Law Department to consent to an adjournment to Feb. 7, although the case was set down for argument as a litigated motion before Justice Truax for yesterday, and that consent was given to the request.

This is the second adjournment of the case, which is one into which Corporation Counsel John Whalen inquired. His opinion was in substance that the portico, which is really a building used for hotel purposes, was an illegal obstruction, and that it was Commissioner Keating's duty to remove it. This opinion was entered by Civil Justice Martin in the Tenth Municipal Court, who fined James B. Regan for maintaining the obstruction. Nevertheless, the Law Department applied for the first adjournment in the injunction case, and acquiesced in the second.

SNOW REMOVED FROM BROADWAY

No Work Will Be Done in Side Streets Unless There Is Another Fall.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle changed the system of snow removal yesterday. He arrived at his office at 4:20 A. M. and gave orders to have the entire force of the department, numbering 4,000 men, set to work to clear the snow off Broadway, from the Battery to Forty-second Street. The men started work at 7 A. M. and at 9 A. M. the reports received in the Street Cleaning Department were to the effect that all the snow had been removed. Commissioner Nagle then ordered the men to work on Fifth Avenue. This was cleared during the afternoon, according to the official reports.

No side streets will be cleaned unless there is another fall, as Commissioner Nagle hopes to see them cleared of snow by warm weather.

GANG OF COINERS CONVICTED.

Paris and His Four Accomplices Liable to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

A jury in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday convicted Pio Paris and Michael Cervo, Pietro Pisapia, Achiles Chicherio, and Sylvester Acurto, members of his band of Italian counterfeiters, who were arrested on June 5 last by Chief Hazen and a corps of his United States Secret Service detectives on a charge of making and passing 25-cent pieces on a large scale. The capture created a sensation at the time, and Chief Hazen regards the gang as one of the most dangerous with which he has ever had to deal. Two of the original seven men arrested were declared not guilty, and, were discharged.

The gang had two places where they did their work, one at 111 Mangin Street and one at 95 Watts Street. In each place was a complete and expensive counterfeiter's outfit. It was brought out in the evidence that the gang had been at work for two years, and Chief Hazen and his men were on their track for months before they were finally taken. Counterfeit coins were found on all of the prisoners when they were arrested.

The men are liable to a penalty of ten years' imprisonment.

LIQUOR MEN AND LABOR UNIONS.

Joint Committee Considering the Plan of Co-operation.

A joint committee appointed by the New York State Wine, Beer and Liquor Dealers' Association and the Central Federated Union to bring about co-operation between the liquor dealers and the labor unions, held a preliminary meeting yesterday in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The liquor dealers were represented on the committee by P. H. Nolan, organizer; Hugh Dolan, Peter McGinn, C. Groelinger, and T. Lynch. The central body was represented by Ernest Bohm, Daniel Harris, August Waldinger, Charles Pommer, and Paul Reichenbacher.

By the proposed plan of co-operation the liquor dealers will agree to employ union help only and sell only union products, and, further, will aid as much as possible in unionizing the non-union breweries. In return the central body will recommend all organized labor to patronize only the saloons of members of the association.

It was decided to take up the question of union help first. A resolution was passed by which the liquor dealers recommend the members of all the local liquor dealers' associations to insist on their bartenders joining the union.

The resolution, which is to be submitted to the Central Federated Union for indorsement, also provides that no action shall be taken for a year to change the present union wages and hours of labor.

STEAMSHIP STEWARDS ORGANIZE.

Form a Labor Union Which Includes Cooks, Bakers, and Waiters.

One hundred and twenty-five ocean and coasting steamship stewards and others were organized last night at a meeting in the rooms of the Seamen's Branch of the Legal Aid Society, 3 State Street, as the New York Steamship Stewards, Cooks, Bakers and Waiters' Association. James Troy, cook of the steamship Morro Castle, now in this port, was Chairman of the meeting, and C. H. Evans, also of the Morro Castle, acted as Secretary. It was decided to apply for a charter to the International Seamen's Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Before officers were elected, James O'Brien, steward on board of a coasting steamer, said he had a few words to say.

"I want to tell you that we have a few things to do before the union gets its sea legs," he said. "We'll have to define our respective duties. Sometimes the Captain comes down to me and says that I ought to hang up more curtains or handle the provisions differently. He means well, but I have to say unto him, 'Captain, I'm handling the grub and attending to the interests of the company, and you're navigating the vessel.'"

"Bully boy," said the audience.

F. J. Leonard was elected as walking, or rather sailing, delegate. His mission is to board the ships when they come to port and notify the stewards and others when there are union meetings ashore. A committee on constitution was appointed, and it was decided that the Chairman of the meeting should be President of the union until it receives its charter. It was reported that there were 280 applications for membership.

Wash suits with snow on the ground, straw hats and nipping air seem to ordinary men a "lion and lamb" combination. Women, bless 'em, have their own way of looking at things—insist on buying gauzy midsummer lawns in February.

Buying for themselves they want to buy for their boys.

They can here.

Boys' wash suits: Russian, Norfolk and Sailor blouses, with full bloomer breeches, in khakis, linens, crashes, ducks and weltings—trimmings innumerable, $1.25 to $6.50.

Not one of them will wash out of shape or shrink into a "hand-me-down."

Boys' straw hats in perhaps fifty styles—all sorts of braids, colors, brims, crowns and trimmings.

$1 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WILL HELP MAN HE ARRESTED.

Strange Story Disclosed by Complainant Who Investigated the Case of Prisoner Who Stole a Loaf.

A "Sidney Carton" of real life was led up to the bar of the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. He was shabbily clad in a thin Summer suit, and stood shivering as he faced the Magistrate. His feet were wet, and he looked bedraggled, sick, and despairing. Beside him stood the complainant, Henry Nicholsburg, a prosperous real estate agent and builder. He owns whole rows of flats in West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The prisoner was charged with larceny and pleaded guilty. He was held for trial in $500 bail. As he was led away weeping the complainant shook his head in a sympathetic manner and hurried from the courtroom. The spectators wondered at the sharply contrasted pair.

Before this little drama had been enacted Court Clerk Galvin, from behind the scenes, as it were, had questioned the prisoner, who said he was Frederick Yager of 2,059 Eighth Avenue, and told the following story:

"I have been out of work for four months, and my wife and children are starving before my very eyes. I have tried to get work, but no use. I thought I would go out and borrow a shovel this morning and try to earn a little money by shoveling snow from stoops, but I looked too seedy and suspicious, I suppose. No one would lend me a shovel. I had been looking for work since 4 o'clock in the morning. I passed a flat house in One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and, seeing some bread, I took a loaf."

Galvin called Nicholsburg over to his desk, and had the man repeat his story. Nicholsburg's sympathies were aroused. He said he would investigate, and if he found Yager's story true he would not only withdraw the complaint, but assist him.

Nicholsburg reappeared in court in the afternoon. He said he had found that the man was not Yager, but John Judge, who for the past year has been stopping with the family of Frederick Yager, who has a wife and two children. Mrs. Yager told the complainant that her husband was laid up with rheumatism, and that Judge was the sole support of the family. For two days not one of them had had a mouthful of food, she said—neither her husband, herself, her children, nor Judge. When Judge left the house yesterday morning, the woman told Nicholsburg, the children begged him to bring them back some bread. He was in tears when he went out. When the woman was informed what had happened, she told Nicholsburg that if Judge were sentenced to prison for stealing she would come over and beg the Judge to let her serve the sentence herself.

Judge, when recalled, said that he had taken the Yager name because he considered himself one of the family, and he had stolen the bread because he could not bear to think of the way the children had cried for something.

Nicholsburg said he would give the whole family enough, and see that they were taken care of. The Magistrate discharged Judge, who cried as he thanked Nicholsburg. The latter took him by the arm, and they passed out.

ROBERT S. BISSETT DEAD.

Was for a Number of Years Chief Engineer of George Gould's Yacht.

Robert S. Bissett, for a number of years chief engineer of George J. Gould's steam yacht Atalanta, died on Wednesday at his home, 743 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Bissett was one of the best-known yacht officers of this port. He was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, fifty-two years ago.

He was a marine engineer of marked ability, and was looked upon as an authority in that line. Mr. Bissett's health had been steadily failing him for some time, but he retained his position on the Atalanta up to the time that she was sold to the Venezuelan Government and converted into a gunboat, being renamed the Restaurador. Mr. Bissett leaves a widow, four daughters, and three sons. One of the sons is an engineer on the Restaurador.

SO-CALLED CROWN JEWELS SOLD.

The Seized "Maximilian" Diamonds Fetch $2,235 at Auction.

The United States, through Auctioneer Joseph Schongood, sold at auction the so-called "Maximilian Crown diamonds," which were seized some weeks ago by the customs officials as having been smuggled into this country from Mexico by Velino M. Preza and Alejandro Marcucci. The two men were arrested at the time, but were subsequently released.

Only a few persons attended the sale, and the bidding was not at all spirited. The jewels consisted of a diamond pendant and a diamond ring. The pendant, which was appraised at $2,236, was sold to Louis Engel of Nassau and John Streets for $2,000. It comprised a diamond of thirty-three carats, surrounded by eighteen diamonds, each weighing a full carat. The ring, a solitaire diamond, was bought by William Goldstone of 87 Park Row for $235.

Not Chauncey Olcott's Manager.

Augustus Pitou writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that the divorced husband of Mrs. Irene Le Brasse, who was found dead in her bed at 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street on Wednesday, is not Chauncey Olcott's manager, as stated yesterday, but was a member of Mr. Olcott's company. Mr. Pitou is manager for Mr. Olcott.

A Woman Fatally Burned.

Miss Lucy M. Ebbs was burned to death yesterday at her home, 346 Sackett Street Brooklyn. She was starting a fire in the kitchen range when her clothing got ablaze. Her brother Edward put out the flames, but not until Miss Ebbs had been fatally burned. She died in a short time. She was fifty-eight years old.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

"True Merit" Unlaundered Dress Shirts.
50 cents each.
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, with three ply Union linen, set in bosoms.
Re-inforced. Double filled seams.
Extra full bodies. 36 inches long.
Open front and back, open at back, or open at back with short bosoms.
Sizes 13½ to 19. Five sleeve lengths.
50 cents each; Six for $2.95.

Sale of Umbrellas.
MEN'S 28 INCH. WOMEN'S 26 INCH.
Steel rod, eight rib, paragon frame,—covered with pure Silk.
28 inch,—with Natural Wood handles.
26 inch,—with Sterling Silver, Dresden, Crystal or Natural Wood handles,
$1.95 each;
Formerly $2.25 to $4.50.

Sale of French Armure Cloth.
3000 yards. Made of finest wool,—in shades of blue. 44 inches wide. Suitable for Ladies' Gowns or Misses' School Dresses.
Cashmere weight,
75 cents per yard;
Reduced from $1.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Reduced Bedroom Suites.

MAHOGANY, 2 pc.		$38.00
" "		65.00
" "		125.00
" "		140.00
" "		210.00
" "		240.00
" "		308.00

(reduced from $48.00, $81.00, $155.00, $175.00, $255.00 and $280.00.)

Besides are chiffoniers, bureaux, dressing tables, shaving stands equally reduced.
Every available inch in our show rooms must now be made for new goods, so beautiful, artistic, and serviceable designs are far below even factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The New York Times
Saturday Review.
Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy
ORDER TO-DAY.

SOROSIS.
Shoes made to measure,—by expert fitters and workers. In any variety of leather,—and individual design,
$12.00 to $18.00.
Ready-to-wear Shoes for Misses and Children,—modelled after the same design as ladies' sizes,—with perfect freedom allowed for the foot while growing.
Children's 8 to 11 2.50 per pair,
Misses' 11½ to 2 3.00 per pair.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's
An Extraordinary Offer in
Men's Suits and Ulsters!
Single and Double-Breasted SUITS, of winter weight Worsteds, Cheviots, Meltons and Cassimeres.
Formerly 12.00 to 14.00,
9.75 Each.
Finer Grades, formerly 16.00 to 20.00 11.98
Men's Ulsters.
In Oxford Gray, Brown and Black Frieze, all well made and very serviceable.
Formerly 10.00 to 15.00,
7.98 and 11.98 Each.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

Irving Place Theatre. Every Eve., 8:15. The great farce comedy "HINTER PAPA'S RUECKEN." Mat. Sat., (pop. pr.) "MINNA VON BARNHELM."

GRAND HARRY LACY. Last Matinée Sat. N'xt wk—in Old Kentucky. Still Alarm.

The New York B'y, 45th. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Wed. Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

SALVATION ARMY WINS TAX FIGHT

Justice McAdam Sustains Writ for Review of Assessment.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday sustained the writ of certiorari obtained by the Salvation Army for the review of the assessment placed on the property at 120-124 West Fourteenth Street and 316 East Fifteenth Street. The officers of the Salvation Army contended that the Fifteenth Street structure was used as a charitable institution, and the property on Fourteenth Street solely for religious purposes.

The contention of the Corporation Counsel was that the ground floor of the Fourteenth Street building was being used for business and not for religious purposes. The Justice held that the charter of the Salvation Army permits it to engage in the sale of uniforms and other articles for its benefit.

Two Ferryboats in Collision.

The Erie ferryboat Paterson, running from Jersey City to Twenty-third Street, and the Hoboken ferryboat Lackawanna, running to Fourteenth Street, were in collision in the middle of the North River yesterday. There were not many passengers on either boat, and none was hurt. The Paterson was not damaged, but the Lackawanna's forward guards were smashed and she was obliged to lay up for repairs. The extent of the damage could not be learned, as the ferry officials refused to give any information.

Letter Carriers Favor Free Ride Idea.

A committee of the New York Letter Carriers' Association yesterday called on Alderman Joseph A. Flinn to thank him for and to consult him about the introduction of his resolution in the Board of Aldermen to give letter carriers the same privilege as firemen and policemen, of riding on the street cars, elevated railroads, and ferries free of charge. The Alderman advised them to see the executive officers of the companies in relation to the matter, expressing the opinion that their request will undoubtedly be complied with.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Monday—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY. Julia Marlowe WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St. near B'way. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON. My Lady Dainty

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Closed this week. NEXT TUESDAY, Under Two Flags with Blanche Bates as Cigarette. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. 2D MONTH. Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
To-day, 2:30, DAMROSCH. Tristan and Isolde.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Last Matinée Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY. NEXT MONDAY, 8:15 SHARP. HENRY MILLER in "Richard Savage."

Proctor's

	Continuous Performance.	15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St.	Tom Nawn & Co., Harry Watson's Co., 3 Mascagnos, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Florence Reed, Mlle. Delboaj, Marcel's Living Statuary, Chas. R. Sweet, Lillian Burkhardt, L. Hawkins, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hall, Carroll Johnson, Martine Bros.	
5th Ave.		
58th St.		
125th St.		

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. Tdst, 8:15. Mat. Tmw. 2:15, in Clyde Fitch's great Holiday Mats., Washington & Lincoln's Birthdays. THE CLIMBERS

KEITH'S MAY DE SOUSA in "DEAR MIDNIGHT OF LOVE," By Alderman Coughlin. Williams & Tucker, Barrows & Lancaster.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Monday—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY. Julia Marlowe WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St. near B'way. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON. My Lady Dainty

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Closed this week. NEXT TUESDAY, Under Two Flags with Blanche Bates as Cigarette. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. 2D MONTH. Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
To-day, 2:30, DAMROSCH. Tristan and Isolde.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Last Matinée Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY. NEXT MONDAY, 8:15 SHARP. HENRY MILLER in "Richard Savage."

Proctor's

	Continuous Performance.	15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St.	Tom Nawn & Co., Harry Watson's Co., 3 Mascagnos, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Florence Reed, Mlle. Delboaj, Marcel's Living Statuary, Chas. R. Sweet, Lillian Burkhardt, L. Hawkins, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hall, Carroll Johnson, Martine Bros.	
5th Ave.		
58th St.		
125th St.		

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Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—AIDA. (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Salcza, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 2, 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g., Feb. 2, at 8, at Popular Prices—DON GIOVANNI. (in Italian.) Mmes. Susan Strong, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Pini-Corsi, Saligna, Journet, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 3, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Plancon. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8—First performance in America of LA TOSCA. (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Aft., Feb. 6, at 8—LOHENGRIN. (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 8, at 8—LE CID

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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LIQUOR DEALERS SAY THEY HAVE BEEN MULCTED

Charges Brought Against Attorney Royal R. Scott.

Say He Was Affiliated With the Anti-Saloon League, Which Repudiates Him.

Brewers and saloon keepers in this city and throughout the State have been making bitter complaint on the ground that it was possible under the Raines law for citizens to mulct them of large sums of money by instituting civil proceedings against them for violations of the law, which were not brought in good faith. It was this practice which induced Gov. Odell in his recent message to the Legislature to say of the Raines law:

"It is still possible, however, to subject the dealers to blackmail and intimidation. I find under the present operation of the law that where a violation occurs the dealer is under the control of the blackmailer, just as he was under the law for which this one was substituted. It is possible for a citizen to begin a civil prosecution on his own relation against the violator and then carry the proceedings along to trial, or if he so desires, the prosecution may be closed without either the consent or the knowledge of the Excise Department. Instances have come to my notice where such suits have been settled without any reference to the department and without any knowledge by it of the consummation of such settlement. This is not the purpose of the law. It was intended to hold at all times the liquor dealer responsible, and if he was guilty of a violation it was designed that his certificate should be cancelled. Under the circumstances related it is possible for a man to be a frequent violator, to be prosecuted, to be blackmailed, and still continue in business. I would recommend, therefore, that the law be amended so that it will be impossible, if a prosecution is begun, to settle it without the consent and approval of the Excise Department."

An investigation made by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES into the question of the institution of civil proceedings against excise violators, the good faith of which is open to suspicion because of the fact that the prosecution has been dropped, brings to light the fact that the moving spirit in many cases has been Royal R. Scott, who is connected with the legal department of the State Excise Bureau, at 1 Madison Square. In these cases Mr. Scott has not acted, however, in his official capacity as an employe of the State Excise Bureau, but as a member of the law firm of Scott & Mayham, of 132 Nassau Street.

Until quite recently, Mr. Royal R. Scott lived in Canandaigua, which is in the home county of Senator Raines, the author of the Excise bill. There Mr. Scott was a partner in the law firm of Scott & Clement. Maynard H. Clement of that firm is now the chief deputy under Commissioner of Excise Lyman, at Albany.

To enable him to conduct his prosecutions of excise violators—not as a State official, but as a member of the law firm of Scott & Mayham—Royal R. Scott solicited and has secured the active co-operation of the New York State Anti-Saloon League. The League now asserts that the methods employed by Mr. Scott have laid the League open to the suspicion that it is susceptible to the right kind of "influence."

The State Excise Department had its attention called to the individual operations of one of its attorneys against excise law violators, and, after making an investigation, required that Royal R. Scott should retire from the firm of Scott & Mayham. He says that he has retired from the law firm, and it is a fact that his name is no longer on the door. His place in the firm was taken by a former employe of his in Canandaigua.

During last year forty-two cases were brought against saloon keepers in New York in nearly all of which Scott & Mayham were the attorneys of record for the petitioners. These actions were commenced under the provision of the Raines act which permits a citizen to obtain an order requiring a saloon keeper to show cause why his license should not be revoked for some alleged violation of the law.

While all of these cases were sent to a referee, few of them were reported to the Court, orders of discontinuance being filed.

The New York State Anti-Saloon League opened headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue in the early part of last year. The Rev. John Q. A. Henry is the Superintendent; the Rev. Norman Plass is Superintendent of the New York district, and the attorneys are H. C. Spurr and Mornay Williams. The officers of the league are: Honorary President—The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.; President—Truman H. Baldwin; First Vice President—The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D.; Second Vice President—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D.; Third Vice President—The Rev. I. K. Funk, D. D.; Secretary—The Rev. John Lewis Clark.

MR. SCOTT CALLS.

Soon after the arrival of Superintendent Henry he was visited by Mr. Scott, who commended the objects of the league, which are to aid in a strict enforcement of the liquor laws and to promote the cause of temperance. Mr. Scott, it is said, then told of his great influence with the Excise Department, and suggested that he could be of much service to the league if its officers would consent to serve as petitioners in proceedings which might be instituted against saloon keepers. He promised, Dr. Henry says, that he would charge nothing for his services, but would be content with the costs. The latter amount to $82 in each of the class of cases referred to. Mr. Scott further assured Dr. Henry that he would make arrangements so that it would not be necessary to pay the fees of the referee and stenographer in advance of a decision.

Dr. Henry readily acquiesced and set two of his men to work to secure evidence. But the cases did not come in quick enough to suit Mr. Scott, so he put two of the department inspectors, so it is stated, on the job, and reinforced them with Superintendent Cromie and Detective Anderson of the United States Detective Bureau.

Cromie and Anderson were instructed by Mr. Scott, who engaged them on a Saturday, to go on the following day along a portion of Eighth Avenue and look out for violations of the Raines law. They were to occupy their time until dinner on one side of the street, devoting the night to the other side. They did so, and say they found that many of the saloon keepers did not have their screens open so that the interior of the barroom could be seen from the street. They did not enter any of the buildings.

As a result of their report proceedings were begun against the following dealers on Eighth Avenue:

William Cahill, 871 Eighth Avenue; Frank Staudelberger, 830 Eighth Avenue; Young & Schmuck, 772 Eighth Avenue; Emil Frank, 600 Eighth Avenue; William O'Brien, 988 Eighth Avenue; R. H. Tucker, 911 Eighth Avenue; B. Ahrens, 520 Eighth Avenue; Alfred Cripps, 496 Eighth Avenue; D. J. Grinnon, 766 Eighth Avenue; Lizzie Ford, 629 Eighth Avenue, and Reilly Brothers, 596 Eighth Avenue.

In these cases the counsel for the respondents were O'Hare & Dinnean, Edwin L. Kalish, or L. Loewenstein. Either Dr. Henry or the Rev. Mr. Plass figured as the petitioner.

In addition suits were instituted against a number of saloon keepers in Coney Island Brooklyn, and also against Norman Selby, ("Kid" McCoy,) James J. Corbett, John L. Sullivan, and Frank Moran.

Mr. Moran has a place at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He fought his case to a finish, refusing, as the lawyers term it, "to be shook down." He won in the Supreme Court, and the Appellate Division affirmed the judgment.

Many of the cases were referred by consent of counsel on both sides to Alfred R. Page of 132 Nasau Street. He was until about a year ago counsel for George Hilliard, Deputy Commissioner of Excise. Testimony was taken in many of the suits.

THE HANDY MAN.

Meanwhile "handy men," that being the term given them by Lawyer Dinnean, were actively at work seeking to induce the saloon keepers to settle. Some of the latter became alarmed, and in instances where the saloon was controlled by a brewery firm, the brewers were even more disturbed than the retailers.

Just how many suits have been discontinued is not known, but it is conceded by Scott and his former partner, Mayham, that in each case the defendant had to pay the costs and the fees of the referee and stenographer.

The average expense in each suit is placed by many lawyers, who appeared for the respondents, at not less than $400, that in many it exceeded $600, while in one of the Eighth Avenue cases the defendant is alleged to have paid $1,000.

The officers of the Anti-Saloon League declare in the most positive manner that they did not receive a single penny as individuals or as officers of the association, except they had been reimbursed for moneys actually paid out for expenses. They further assert that they have advanced something like $1,100.

In discontinuing cases, Mr. Scott did not consult the wishes of the officers of the Anti-Saloon League, who appeared as petitioners.

It was not until October that District Superintendent Plass learned what Mr. Scott was doing, and he sent the latter a letter, of which the following is a copy:

New York, Oct. 17, 1900.

Hon. Royal R. Scott.

Dear Sir: My attention was called, a few days ago, by our State President, to the fact that I had discontinued two liquor cases, and I was asked to give the reason. I knew nothing of the discontinuance, and was surprised to learn the fact.

To-day, to my surprise, Mr. Mayham tells me that two of the Coney Island cases have been discontinued—a fact which came out indirectly in our conversation, and which was also very much to my surprise. I was not aware of the fact—if I be the fact—that an attorney has the power of discontinuing cases without the consent of the petitioner. I must at least utter an emphatic protest against such procedure, and demand that hereafter no cases be discontinued without my knowledge and consent. Such procedure is hardly fair, and I cannot allow my name to be used in this free-and-easy way any longer.

The discontinuance of cases is a matter that lays us open to serious charge. Our supporters seriously object to it. We have heard from these discontinuances, and we shall hear more. The enemy fling the fact at us as a proof that we are susceptible to the right sort of "influence."

I hope you will take me as I mean, but I am greatly annoyed at this matter. It is not treating me right as petitioner. Very sincerely yours.

NORMAN PLASS.

Mr. Scott's reply was that, as the league had not furnished him the money with which to take up the reports, he had no other recourse than to discontinue the cases.

Frank L. Mayham, who was Scott's partner, appeared ill at ease when he learned the object of the reporter's visit. He insisted on talking about some cases which had been successfully prosecuted by the Morningside Protective Association. Finally, he said, with reference to the suits instituted with the co-operation of the Anti-Saloon League:

"I guess Scott & Mayham got about $1,200 in costs out of those matters. It may not have been more than $1,000. We bunched many of the discontinuances and taxed the costs at $75 each, although we were entitled to $82. In the Groh Brewing Company suits we fixed the costs at $50 each. Of course, the defendants had to pay the fees of the referees and the stenographers. There were no other charges that I know of. We turned over some money to the Anti-Saloon League."

In support of this last remark, Mr. Mayham produced a letter from Dr. Henry, acknowledging the receipt of a check.

Mr. Mayham added that Mr. Scott had retired from the firm. The latter is now Mayham & Booth. Mr. Booth, it is said, was the managing clerk for Scott & Clement of Canadaigua.

MR. SCOTT'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Scott, when seen at 1 Madison Avenue by a TIMES reporter, was not inclined to be communicative. When asked why he did not bring suits in the name of the department, being one of its officials, he replied:

"I am not a salaried official. My pay comes in the shape of fees."

The pay is $25 per day when engaged.

"You brought suit through the officers of the Anti-Saloon League?"

"Yes," he answered. "Those were in charge of Scott & Mayham. But I have retired from the firm."

"Why did you retire?"

"Officers of the department thought I had better do so. They feared my action as an individual lawyer might complicate matters. That is why I retired."

"But you discontinued some of the liquor cases before you did so?"

"Yes, and I had a right to," he rejoined. "The Anti-Saloon League did not come down with the needed funds, so I filed orders of discontinuance."

"Did not the League protest against these discontinuances?"

"Yes," Mr. Scott replied, "but I informed them that I did it by the right of power."

"Did you get any of the fees or costs?"

"Well, now," he said, "I was a member of the firm of Scott & Mayham, and had a partner's interest. But when the department asked me to dissolve the partnership I turned the furniture over to Mr. Mayham, and he paid me some $500."

"You received no bonus from the defendants in settling the cases?"

"Not a cent," was the reply.

The Rev. Dr. John Q. A. Henry was very frank when questioned about Mr. Scott's relations with the League. He said:

"I think it was in March that Mr. Scott called on me. He commended our work and said that by reason of his influence with the Excise Department he could be of great assistance. He declared he wanted no pay for services, but would be content with the taxable costs. He pointed out what he intended to do, and in return only asked that some official of the League should consent to appear as petitioner. I agreed to his terms, and he added that he would make arrangements that would be satisfactory to us with the referees and stenographers. We started Agents Louks and Wilson at work, with orders to acquaint Mr. Scott of their discoveries. Mr. Scott was a frequent caller, and continually complained that we were not furnishing cases enough. Then he engaged outside help. I was astounded when I learned that Mr. Scott was discontinuing cases. He did not consult us. One of the suits in which I am said to figure as petitioner I have no knowledge of. It certainly is not on my record. That proceeding is the one against D. J. Grinnon of 766 Eighth Avenue.

The Rev. Norman Plass, who managed the affairs of the League during Dr. Henry's absence abroad, and frequently came in contact with Mr. Scott, corroborated all that his chief said, and added:

"Since we learned of Mr. Scott's methods the League has been getting together a 'Fighting Fund' of $10,000. We have about all of it, and will use the money in prosecuting saloon keepers who violate the law."

Swift, Safe, Satisfactory.
The Pennsylvania Railroad to the West and Southwest. The initial line en route to California.—Adv.

TO-DAY,
SIXTEEN PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c; cotton, middling, 10c; iron, Northern, No. 1 Foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
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Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Request your tickets to Florida via Seaboard Air Line Railway—shortest and best route. Office 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye Whiskey.
Revival of the finest. Survival of the fittest.—Adv.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS' TEST.

May Be Asked to Drink Typhoid Fever Germs to Demonstrate Their Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The hearing on the Bell bill to prevent Christian Scientists from practicing their art will be resumed next Wednesday, and the second hearing promises to be of even greater interest than the first.

At the hearing last Wednesday several of the Christian Scientists asserted that there was no danger in germs under the Christian Science treatment. It was stated today that the belief of the "Scientists" in their immunity from germs would be put to the test.

One of the members of the State Medical Society, it is reported, will bring to the hearing next Wednesday a vial of typhoid fever germs. He will ask some of the "Scientists" to demonstrate their immunity by drinking those germs.

MR. KEATING INDICTED.

Held Responsible for Bad Condition of a Long Island City Avenue.

Much surprise was occasioned yesterday in the Supreme Court of Long Island City when the Grand Jury of Queens County handed down two indictments against Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating.

Both grew out of the condition of Jackson Avenue, between Davis Street and the Newtown Road, which is wellnigh impassable because of an old excavation by the Woodside Water Company, which, it is alleged, failed to restore the pavement after it had been taken up. One indictment charges the Commissioner with neglecting his work, and the other with permitting a nuisance to continue. The water company also was made the object of a similar indictment.

As soon as the indictments against Commissioner Keating were in hand District Attorney Merrill sent County Detective Sullivan over to Manhattan with two bench warrants to find the Commissioner. Mr. Keating was found at his home suffering from grip. He satisfied the policeman by promising that he would go to court as soon as his doctor permitted him to do so.

MARINES END A STRIKE.

Unruly Union Men at the Navy Yard Gave In When the Soldiers Appeared.

United States marines put an end in quick time yesterday to a small strike among the union iron workers employed in the construction of the new machine shop in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The union men objected to the employment of a half a dozen non-union workers by a Manhattan contractor who was raising two twenty-five-ton cranes in the shop. The union men, to the number of twenty-six, went out on strike and became boisterous.

Chief Smith of the Steam Engineering Department tried to reason with the strikers, and told them that they didn't know what they were striking about. The work of raising the cranes, he declared, had nothing to do with the work on the building, and the union men were not affected.

This was not satisfactory, however, and it was finally found necessary to send to the marine barrack for men. Half a dozen marines came hurrying up. They were ordered to clear the place of every man who refused to return to work, but the strikers promptly spared them the trouble by going back to their tasks.

The non-union men, however, had become frightened in the meantime and left. The cranes were not raised yesterday, and the union men proclaimed a victory in the trouble.

DIAZ VERY ILL.

The President of Mexico Reported to be in a Serious Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says:

"It is reported in Government official circles that the health of President Diaz is seriously impaired.

"He left the City of Mexico several days ago to spend some time hunting in the hot country in the State of Guerrero, but owing to his enfeebled condition he was unable to leave the private car in which he traveled for very little, and his condition has not been improved by the trip."

PAULINE ASTOR TO WED A DUKE.

Daughter of William Waldorf Astor Engaged to the Duke of Roxburghe.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The engagement of the Duke of Roxburghe to Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, has been definitely arranged.

The wedding will take place some time next Summer.

There have been reports several times that Miss Astor was engaged to the Duke of Roxburghe, but they have always been denied. The present Duke is the eighth of the title, which was created in 1707. He was born in 1876, and is the son of the seventh Duke, whom he succeeded in 1892. He was educated at Eton and afterward entered the army. He served with the Household Cavalry composite regiment in South Africa last year. He owns about 60,500 acres. His seats are Floors Castle, Kelso, and Broxmouth, Dunbar.

Miss Pauline Astor is about twenty years of age, and the only daughter of William Waldorf Astor.

A Regular Vancouver-Skagway Line.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 1.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has sold the four large steamships constructed in 1898 for the Klondike trade by the Stikene River Route to the White Pass Railway Company. Three of them are tied up at the wharf at Wrangel and the fourth at Vancouver. The White Pass Company intend to renovate and fit up the vessels this Winter and put on a regular service between Vancouver, Victoria, and Skagway, thus giving the company a complete line of transportation from British Columbian ports to Dawson City. The new steamships are the Hamlin, the Dawson, the McConnell, and the Ogilvie.

Virginia to Sell Railroad Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of Virginia will to-morrow advertise for bids for the State's holdings in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The sale is in compliance with provisions of the charter granted at the last session of the Legislature to the Richmond and Washington Air Line Company, which proposed to parallel the R., F. and P. between this city and Washington. The corporators of the Richmond and Washington represent the controlling interest in the Seaboard Air Line.

To Stop River Pollution in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The preliminary draft of a bill intended to provide a remedy for river pollution has been submitted to the special committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the subject. The purpose of the bill is to have the State divided into "sewerage and drainage" districts, to be established upon application to the Legislature. When such districts have been created the Governor is empowered to appoint five commissions. Each commission will be a corporate body, authorized to buy and sell real estate, make contracts, and issue bonds to a certain amount.

Queen Victoria's Funeral.

The Queen's funeral, greatest pageant of modern times, will be described by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Max O'Rell, Julian Ralph, William T. Stead, now in London, specially for the Journal, exclusively in next Sunday's Journal.—Adv.

Seaboard Air Line Railway operate daily The Florida and Metropolitan Limited, New York to St. Augustine. Office 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

HARRIMAN SYNDICATE GETS SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Purchases All the Stock That Was Held by James Speyer.

Huntington Estate's Interests Also Supposed to Have Been Transferred —Principals Refuse to Talk.

The Harriman syndicate has at last secured control of the Southern Pacific Company through the purchase of the stock of that company held by James Speyer. THE NEW YORK TIMES, some months ago, announced that this syndicate, in which, among others, J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt are interested, was seeking control of the Southern Pacific Company. At that time Mr. Speyer denied that he was even contemplating the sale of his stock. In these denials he was supported by those mainly interested on both sides of the deal. Denials that there was any sale contemplated were made even as late as yesterday morning. In the afternoon, however, after the close of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Speyer admitted that he had sold his holdings, although he refused to give the name of the purchaser or the amount of stock held by him. It is understood that the holdings of the C. P. Huntington estate have also been sold, although no official confirmation of this statement could be obtained.

The transaction, which was concluded yesterday by the sale of the Speyer interests in Southern Pacific, is one of the largest in the railroad and financial history of the country. The total capitalization of the Southern Pacific Company being $200,000,000, a controling interest would be at least $100,000,000. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speyer voted $101,800,000 worth of stock in his own name and $1,000,000 of stock by proxy at the last meeting of Southern Pacific stockholders, held in this city about two weeks ago, for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors from eleven to twelve. The Huntington estate holds 300,000 shares of the par value of $30,000,000, and this amount also has been, or will be, acquired by the syndicate. As to the price paid for the stock, various figures are given, but it is believed that it was about $50 per share. The transaction, therefore, involved a purchase price of about $66,400,000.

The Harriman Syndicate, so-called, which now controls Southern Pacific, is composed of men and firms who represent a controling interest in many great railroad systems of the West, namely, the Union Pacific, the Chicago and Alton, the Rock Island, and the Missouri Pacific, and it can, therefore, hardly be said that the purchase was made by any one line, although the Union Pacific will probably receive the greatest benefit. The line of the Union Pacific ends at Ogden, Utah, and from there on it depends on the Central Pacific, owned by the Southern Pacific Company, for its connection to San Francisco.

The acquisition by the Harriman syndicate of the Southern Pacific therefore insures the Union Pacific of the continued and unmolested use of a railroad which is not controlled by a competitor. The Harriman syndicate is supposed to be divided into portions of one-eighth, E. H. Harriman holding two of these and the rest being distributed as follows: J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt, one-fourth; Standard Oil interests, one-eighth; George Gould and his following, one-eighth, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one-fourth.

The history of this transaction dates back to shortly before the death of Collis P. Huntington last Summer. Mr. Huntington to whom overtures for the acquisition of his stock were made declined to sell. His heirs, however, were more ready, but they refused, as well as Mr. Speyer, an offer of $45 a share, which the syndicate made to them for the whole of their holdings. It is understood that they named a price somewhere around $50 a share as the only one they would consider. Such an offer was, it is said, made on Thursday last and was accepted yesterday. H. E. Huntington, nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, who arrived on a special train in this city yesterday; Charles H. Tweed and I. E. Gates, executors of the estate of C. P. Huntington, and Mr. E. H. Harriman and other representatives of the syndicate, declined yesterday to talk about the deal.

James Speyer, however, when seen yesterday, said:

"I received an offer for my holdings of Southern Pacific stock, and I have parted with them at the figure agreed upon."

"Will you state what the figure was or who was the purchaser?"

"No," said Mr. Speyer, "that would be contrary to my agreement with the purchaser who desired that both facts be kept secret."

"Will you state what was the amount of your holdings?"

"No, I cannot do that, either."

"Does this sale include, or have anything to do with the Huntington holdings?"

"I am speaking altogether of my own stock. Whatever may have been done in regard to the Huntington holdings will have to come from others. There is every reason to believe, however, that some arrangement was made in regard to them."

On the Stock Exchange the dealings in Southern Pacific and Union Pacific during the day were on an enormous scale, nearly 270,000 shares of the former and 207,000 of the latter being traded in. In the case of Southern Pacific, the stock declined from 49¼ to 46¼, rallying toward the close to 46⅝—a net loss of 2⅜ points. In the case of Union Pacific, a remarkable exhibition of strength was given in the late trading on the rumor of the transfer, though it was not officially confirmed till after the close of business—the stock jumped up from 94⅝ to one hundred and 99⅝. At this figure large realizing sales appeared, forcing the quotation down to 87⅝, where it closed, marking a net gain of 2⅞ points.

The explanation offered for the decline in Southern Pacific was that, Union Pacific having acquired all the stock necessary for its purpose, the quotation naturally fell off on the cessation of further purchases from that source, and the withdrawal of the incidental support.

The Southern Pacific Company's lines of railroad extend from New Orleans to San Francisco, and from there to Portland and to Ogden. This system is composed of many small railroads which are either leased, owned, or controlled by ownership of their capital stock by the Southern Pacific Company. The total mileage of these railroads aggregates 7,614 miles. Besides the company operates 3,444 miles of steamship lines exclusive of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which it also controls. The Mexican International Railway, the Mexico and Arizona, and the Sonora Railroad are also controlled in the interest of this company. All these properties represent an investment estimated at $500,000,000.

BESSEMER PIG IRON GOES UP.

Association in Working Order Again and Prices Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 1.—The Bessemer Association is in working order again, and an advance in the price of Bessemer pig iron from $12.75 to $13, valleys, was ordered to-day. This makes it $13.75, Pittsburg.

A sale of 10,000 tons was made at the new price to-day, and early in the week a sale at $12.75, valleys, was made of 5,000 tons.

It had been given out that the Carnegie Company and other big buyers paid $12.50, Pittsburg, for the 225,000 tons. This is not correct. The iron is to be delivered at $12.50. The sale was made merely to start the market and was really at cost production. It is now confidently expected that Bessemer steel billets will be advanced to $21, Pittsburg, next week.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more and more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, and cleanliness.—Adv.

R. HOWLAND HUNT DIVORCED.

His Wife Secures a Decree in South Dakota Court.—W. K. Vanderbilt and Other New Yorkers Present.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Feb. 1.—Mrs. Pearl Carley Hunt of New York City has secured a divorce from her husband, R. Howland Hunt, on the ground of desertion. Last Monday W. K. Vanderbilt and a large party of New York people of social prominence came here to be present at the granting of the divorce. The divorce was granted Wednesday, and the whole party left here immediately, the understanding being that they will proceed to Florida, where they will be met at some port by Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, and they will proceed to Cuba and return by water to New York City.

The defendant did not put in an appearance and the divorce was taken by default. No evidence was offered, and the party was not in court fifteen minutes. The Judge heard a statement of the plaintiff in chambers and granted her an absolute divorce, the exact terms of which settle an allowance in the form of alimony, but the amount is to be left open for further settlement, and is determined upon a showing of the husband as to his resources. The attorneys for the plaintiff state, however, that the separation is one mutually desired because of domestic incompatibility, which made a friendly separation necessary. Mrs. Hunt is a sister of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.

On Sunday W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, and a number of other personal friends arrived in the city in the Vanderbilt private car. They went at once to the Evans Hotel, where Mrs. Hunt and her mother, Mrs. Francis Carley, have been guests for some time. The whole party amused themselves in the baths and mountain scenes around the city until the divorce was granted Wednesday morning, when all boarded the Vanderbilt car and proceeded toward Denver.

Mrs. Hunt came to Hot Springs three months ago, accompanied by her mother, and has won many friends here. The two ladies lived very quietly, but returned East for several weeks. The residence, however, was established in South Dakota. The petition for divorce was filed at that time, but at the request of the plaintiff it was not made public.

The petition was brief, merely explaining as a cause of action that the plaintiff had been deserted by her husband, R. Howland Hunt of New York, and that, though she had been a dutiful wife on all occasions, he had left the plaintiff and has refused to live with her. An absolute divorce was asked, and an open clause for maintenance as the Court might find the defendant's resources permitted. Notice was served by publication, though no effort was made by the defendant to oppose the case.

Hunt is an architect, and son of William Morrison Hunt, a famous man in his day, who built many of the handsome houses of New York, Newport, the New Louvre at Paris, and the Vanderbilt residence, Biltmore.

The petition states that they were married sixteen years ago in England and that they have three boys, all of whom live with their mother. Mrs. Hunt's brother has spent considerable time here lately with his sister. Mrs. Hunt's father, Francis Carley, recently filed a bill in bankruptcy. Mrs. Hunt was never connected with the so-called divorce colony in Hot Springs. She was supposed to be here on the advice of physicians for her health, and conducted herself somewhat like an invalid.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 1.—W. K. Vanderbilt and a party of friends arrived here to-day and immediately went aboard Mr. Vanderbilt's private yacht Valiant. They will cruise for several days in Southern waters. They expect to sail Monday.

GEO. W. ALLEN ASKS DIVORCE.

Charges His Wife with Habitual Intoxication—Wants Custody of the Two Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—George W. Allen filed a suit for divorce this afternoon from Lydia J. Allen. The plaintiff charges his wife with habitual intoxication. He asks for the custody of his two young sons, Whitelaw Reid Allen and Walton Holker Allen, who were taken from the home of the Allens in Princeton, N. J., to New York a few days ago by their older brother, Thomas Allen, III.

George W. Allen is a well-known and wealthy St. Louis man. He is a son of the late Thomas Allen, one of the pioneer capitalists of St. Louis, who built the first Mountain Railroad and left a large estate. Of this George W. Allen inherited a large portion.

Over half a dozen years ago the fact became public that there was domestic discord in the Allen household. The magnificent home was closed up and later became the domicile of the University Club, which it is to-day. Mr. Allen spent only a portion of his time here, visiting frequently Pittsfield, Mass., where his mother had a home. She died only a few years ago.

The fact that the troubles between Mr. and Mrs. Allen had reached an acute stage became apparent a few days ago when press dispatches told of the alleged kidnapping by Thomas Allen, in the father's interest, of his two younger brothers from the family home at Princeton, N. J., which was adjacent to the residence of ex-President Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Allen was in St. Louis at the time. He admitted that he had ordered his son to take the younger boys to New York, and announced that he would file a divorce suit in a few days.

FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT LOST.

Sinks Near Havre Harbor with All of Crew Except Two.

HAVRE, Feb. 2.—The French torpedo boat No. 24 sank last evening within a mile of the harbor as the result of a boiler explosion. All the crew were lost with the exception of two.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S PLANS.

Large Contracts Made to Carry Out Scheme of Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have practically determined upon plans for improvements involving the expenditure of $20,000,000 during the present year. These improvements, it is said, will include the elimination of curves and the completion of four tracks all the way from New York to Pittsburg, together with the abolition of grade crossings.

This week contracts have been made involving the expenditure of nearly $2,000,000 for improvements on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Of the contracts awarded one was to H. S. Kerbaugh, of this city, involving the building of an entire four-track roadbed between Wilmore and Summer Hill stations, twenty-four miles, together with various bridges.

LI-HUNG-CHANG DEAD?

Rumored in Tien-Tsin Thursday—Discredited in Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard, wiring Thursday, says it was rumored that day in Tien-Tsin that Li-Hung-Chang was dead.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Foreign Office has no news of the death of Li-Hung-Chang, as reported by the Frankfort Gazette. M. Pichon, (the French Minister at Pekin,) has not alluded to his illness for some time, so it is supposed it is not serious.

Leaving 23d St. Ferry, Pennsylvania R. R., 12:55 P. M., via Seaboard Air Line Railway, through Pullman service to all points in Florida, to Atlanta, and also Pinehurst, N. C. Office 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

Barnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best, and the best is none too good for food and drink. Insist on having it. Avoid cheap substitutes.—Adv.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BODY TAKEN TO PORTSMOUTH

It Passes Through a Ten-Mile Avenue of Great Warships.

Half a Million Spectators on the Shores of the Solent—A Majestic and Solemn Pageant.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Half a million of those who a few days ago were Queen Victoria's subjects, lining the shores of the Solent yesterday, witnessed a majestic pageant and bade a last farewell to their late beloved ruler. The display was a fitting tribute from a nation owning Nelson for its hero to its dead monarch. All who witnessed it testify to the profound emotion it inspired and agree that the spectacle could not have been surpassed for splendor and solemn effect.

The dominant note in the whole scene was its grand simplicity, and, so far as human utterance was concerned, its silence. The sad procession of vessels glided along in beautiful order and precision. No incident of any kind occurred to mar the occasion. There was no accident of any sort ashore or afloat.

The weather was traditional "Queen's weather" during the time consumed in the passage from Cowes to Portsmouth, though before and afterward it had been hazy on the water.

Not since Admiral Cervera's ships lit up the Cuban coast with their self-consuming fires has anything been seen which in tragic splendor approached the naval spectacle of yesterday. The half hundred fighting ships that fired their minute guns were inferior in strength to the force gathered in the same waters for the Jubilee celebration, but the lack of formidableness was fully atoned for by the solemnity of this fleet in mourning. Over the still waters, between the roll of the six-pounders, came the strains of Chopin's and Beethoven's funeral marches. The crews stood silently along the decks, and the flags which usually wave defiantly in the breeze drooped halfway down the halyards. The most powerful fleet Great Britain could gather on short notice lay inert and silent, save the mournful strains of the bands and the booming of the guns.

Past these and past the foreign ships the funeral procession slowly steamed. Ahead were eight destroyers, and seldom have these speedy craft drawn their long black hulls so sluggishly through the water. Paddling after them was the royal yacht Alberta, carrying the royal coffin. The latter was on a crimson velvet-covered dais, under an awning, the curtains of which were drawn back and tied to four poles. The dais was so placed that the body rested athwart ship, flanked by two pedestals bearing the regalia, a few feet forward of the yellow funnel.

Sometimes abeam, sometimes ahead, was the Trinity House yacht Irene, watching the course, while in the wake of the Alberta came the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the English royal family; the royal yacht Osborne, with other royalties; the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William; the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, and a Trinity House yacht with officials on board.

Minute guns were fired by all the ships in the Solent and at Cowes, commencing when the Alberta left the pier. Each ship ceased firing immediately after the tail of the procession had passed her. After the procession had passed the Majestic, the last of the line, the forts and ships in Portsmouth Harbor began in turn to fire minute guns, and continued firing until the Alberta was alongside the wharf.

No standards were displayed, and ensigns and union jacks were all at half-mast. The bands played the funeral marches of Chopin and Beethoven only. No national anthem was played. On the approach of the procession the ships were manned and the guards and bands were paraded. The officers wore full dress and the men "No. 1 rig" and straw hats. The guards presented arms as the Alberta passed each ship, and then rested on their arms reversed until the procession had passed.

If the elements should prove equally favorable to-day, which, at the moment of cabling, 3 A. M., seems somewhat doubtful, the millions of the metropolis will see an even grander military tribute to the Queen, who desired to be buried as a soldier's daughter. Thousands of troops are now marching into London to breakfast hurriedly preparatory to taking their places along the route of the procession. With this peaceful military invasion is an equally large civilian invasion from the provinces and abroad.

THE SCENE ON THE SOLENT.

Pathway Through Which the Alberta, with the Coffin, Passed a Quarter of a Mile Wide.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 1.—Three special trains brought down from London early this morning the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, the diplomats and other officials, and the correspondents. The members of Parliament and correspondents, the latter representing every nation, embarked on a small steamer and were entertained at luncheon as guests of the Admiralty.

A gauze of fog was settled over the still waters of the Solent, through which the warships appeared like great shapeless black rocks. The fleet stretched from Portsmouth to Cowes, the turrets of Osborne standing above the purple hills. Abreast were the battleships Benbow and Collingwood. These emblems of Great Britain's imperial power were the policemen guarding the avenue, ten miles long, through which the Queen's body was to pass to the mainland. There were nineteen British battleships, eleven cruisers, and eight gunboats. Eight foreign warships were ranged along the Portsmouth end, while gunboats and steamers with official spectators formed the remainder of the southern line.

The British ships were an imposing sight, with their uniform decorations, coal-black hulls, with lines of red just above the water, white upperworks, and yellow smokestacks. Each displayed the jack at the foremast and the white ensign at half-mast at the sternd.

The foreign ships attracted most of the attention of the British spectators. Giant of the whole fleet was the Japanese battleship Hatsuse, the largest war machine afloat, a fortress of clay-colored steel, with the scarlet sun on a white field hanging at her stern, the fighting emblem of the youngest world power.

Emperor William's navy was represented by the Nymphe, Victoria Luise, Hagen, and Baden, all with blue-gray colored upperworks. The Hagen was flying Prince Henry of Prussia's flag, yellow arms on a white field.

The Dupuy de Lome, under France's tricolor, was a fine sight. She is built with a long prow-fronted ram, high out of the water. Portugal was represented by the cruiser Dom Carlos. The Spanish warship Emperador Carlos V. managed to effect repairs at the last moment, and resumed the journey to Portsmou

was placed the regalia—wand, sceptre, and crown which were scarcely ever used by the Queen in her lifetime, as she preferred dummy regalia which will be buried with her at Frogmore. At 1:30 P. M. the main door of Osborne House opened, and the petty officers of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert doffed their hats and entered. They were to bear the coffin from the house. This duty was to have fallen to the Highlanders, but they were so awkward at the rehearsal that it was decided that the sailors should take their places.

King Edward came from a side entrance, accompanied by Emperor William of Germany. They both wore Admiral's uniforms. The Grenadiers momentarily raised their heads and came to the salute, which the King returned, and the men again became rigid statues.

Then through the glass doors could be seen the coffin coming, carried by the sailors. It was preceded by pipers; was covered with the royal robes and regalia, and was accompanied on either side by equerries. As it reached the door the Guards presented arms, for the last time, in honor of Queen Victoria.

Immediately behind the King took his place, on his right Emperor William, and on his left the Duke of Connaught. The King's head was bowed. The Emperor was erect. Then followed the other royal Princes. A few second later emerged Queen Alexandra and the royal Princesses, all afoot and dressed in the simplest black, their faces deeply veiled. Several of the party, and especially Princess Beatrice, were sobbing bitterly. In striking contrast with the black-robed women, followed the members of the royal household in gorgeous uniforms.

CORTEGE STARTS FROM OSBORNE.

The coffin was placed upon the khaki-colored gun carriage. The pipers commenced the Black Watch's dirge, and the cortège marched slowly down the winding cedar-hedged path until the gate was reached, where the glittering military escort was met. The procession then formed in the following order.

Mounted Grooms,
The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern District,
A Detachment of the Hampshire Carbineers,
The Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight and Staff of the Southern District,
The Staff of the Commander in Chief at Portsmouth,
The General Commanding the Southern District,
The Naval Commander in Chief,
Massed Bands and Drums of the Royal Marine Artillery and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry,
The Queen's Highlanders,
The Queen's Pipers.

THE GUN CARRIAGE WITH THE COFFIN,
Drawn by eight horses, preceded and followed by Queen Victoria's Equerries and Aides de Camp, and escorted by the Queen's Company of Grenadier Guards.

King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught,
The Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Charles of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,
Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Charles of Denmark, Prince Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe,
Queen Alexandra, Princesses of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,
Princess Christian, Princess Helena Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg,
The Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Albany, Princess of Wales, Princess Charles, of Denmark,
Princess Victoria's Ladies in Waiting,
Queen Victoria's Household,
The Household of the King,
The Household of the Queen Consort,
The Household of Emperor William,
The Household of the Royal Family,
Military Officers, eight abreast,
The Royal Servants and Tenants,

as the procession started the massed bands, with forty muffled drums, broke out with a dead march. Down hill the cortège slowly wound its way, through the still and silent ranks of bareheaded men and black-clothed women. No sound but that of the mournful march could be heard, but that was echoed far away to the spectators on the neighboring hills and to the ships far out at sea.

CROWN GLITTERS IN THE SUNLIGHT.

The emblems of sovereignty on top of the coffin caught all eyes first. The jewels in the golden crown glittered with dazzling brilliancy in the sunlight, and the orb of empire seemed like a ball of fire. And yet it was not this sight that will live longest in the spectators' memories, but the spectacle of the two great monarchs, followed by their royal womenkind and the noblest Princes of Europe, walking silently along the country road behind the bier. The veneration and the love which the action implied were accentuated by the splendor of the uniforms of these Kings and Princes and the magnificence of the military display which preceded them.

The crowds massed behind the solid lines of troops first showed admiration, and then a keen realization of the cause of the ceremony. When the coffin came into sight, the instant they perched the tiniest treetop knew that those jewels and that rich coronation robe only served to conceal the well-loved features of the woman who for over sixty years had governed the people and been beloved by them. The pathos of the thought inspired lost nothing by a scrutiny of the King. His features were seared and bore the marks of grief.

But, in all that assemblage, there will ever stand out in memory one face—that of the German Emperor. Its tanned, almost olive, contours were turned fiercely toward the sun, and his mustache, brushed from the upper lip, enhanced the firmness of his chin. It was apparent that he was undergoing a mental strain, for his face twitched nervously. "Every inch a King," was the manner in which he was referred to.

Behind was young Prince Arthur of Connaught, perfect of figure and handsome of face, with quivering mouth and nervous movements.

Hardly was there time to recognize the individuality of the royal personages, including the tawny-bearded Prince Henry of Prussia and the Duke of Connaught, before the most truly pathetic sight of the day came in view. It was a simple little band in black, walking three by three, for all the world like the sisterhood of a religious society mourning humbly for one of their order who had passed away. None was distinguishable from the others, in their plain, black dresses and long crape veils, and they followed meekly and with downcast heads. Yet the first was the Queen of Great Britain, and with her was the woman who, if she lives, will also hold that proud title, and behind them walked the women to whom every knee in England, however noble, is bowed in courtesy.

ARRIVAL AT THE PIER.

The strains of Chopin's Funeral March, rising sweetly in the almost Summer air, gave warning to the naval officers on the pier that the coffin was drawing near. The flag flying from the staff within the ivy-covered court was hoisted to the mast-head. The surrounding quays were black with expectant thousands. Eight bronzed and bearded tars were drawn up, waiting to receive their burden.

Through the court archway came the staff officers, then the Highlanders, their pipes silent. Then came the Grenadiers, resplendent in their busbies and scarlet, and quickly formed a circle around the court. Next the gun carriage with the coffin appeared, followed by the royal mourners. The artillery horses were restless from the long walk, and pranced under the gateway. As the gun carriage stopped before the gangway of the Alberta, loud orders rang out, a sharp movement ran through the stalwart line of Grenadiers, their arms were instantly reversed, and, with equal precision came the hands of the Emperor, the King, and the Duke of Connaught, in stately salute. The King was tired from the walk.

The equerries removed the regalia, the royalties still standing at the salute, while behind them the Princesses bowed their heads, visibly fatigued. The light oak of the coffin shone out. The sailors grasped the handles. The young Crown Prince of Germany could scarcely keep his hands at the salute for emotion. With perfect precision the coffin was lifted off the gun carriage and carried on board the yacht. Once more the Grenadiers came to the "present," as the King, followed by his relatives, stepped down the gangway. The regalia and robes were then replaced on the coffin.

The King boarded a steam launch and went off to the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Shortly afterward the other royalties boarded the royal yachts, and the Alberta, with her solemn burden, moved away from the pier into the sunlit Solent. As she did so an old inhabitant said, pointing to the Queen's coffin:

"She has been here many a time, but this is the last."

Not until the Alberta was almost out of sight and the troops lining the streets of East Cowes break ranks. A splendid conglomeration of color, they converged to the water's edge and embarked on tugs and steamers. Then the crowds surged through the streets making for the sea front. Many persons rode on bicycles or ran in order to see the naval display from Ryde.

There have been more magnificent pageants than the escorting of the body of Queen Victoria from the house where she died to the royal yacht, but never has there been witnessed a procession more remarkable in its combination of pomp and splendor with grief and humility.

SCENES IN PORTSMOUTH.

Bells of All the Churches Toll When the Alberta Enters the Harbor—Enormous Number of Visitors.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 2.—When the Alberta entered Portsmouth Harbor at 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the minute guns in the forts sounding and the bells of all the churches of the city tolling, Nelson's frigate Victory fired a salute from muzzle-loaders. The marines manning her stood at arms. The Admiral's Band played a dirge. All the sea front and dockyards were manned by marines and sailors, while Barrow Island was manned by boys from the training ship St. Vincent and men from the gunnery ship Excellent.

The escorting torpedo boat destroyers drew ahead and steamed to their berths, and the Alberta was moored in Clarence Yard. A guard of a hundred marines marched on board. During the night the quarterdeck, where the bier rests, is being lighted by electricity. Conspicuous among the officers on duty aboard are Vice Admiral Seymour, who distinguished himself in the China campaign, and Capt. Lambton, of South African celebrity.

The King's yacht was made fast to a buoy in midstream, with the Hohenzollern lying near. The royal personages and their suites dined on board and are passing the night there. Steam launches with armed guards are patrolling around both yachts during the night.

Not since the Diamond Jubilee has this town held such a crowd as poured in yesterday. The bastions and promontories overlooking the sea and harbor, with every other point of vantage, were black with spectators at an early hour, while thousands of visitors spent the early morning on yachts and tugs to get a closer glimpse of the great line of warships.

The crowd was estimated at 100,000. Every town along the Channel contributed its quota, and the railway companies were helpless last evening before the rush of persons going home after the parade. Thousands crowded into the stations and literally fought their way into the trains. The special cars were at their mercy. Foreign officers, diplomats, and members of Parliament mixed in the rush and took their chances with the mob. The trains going toward London were packed to suffocation by all classes of people.

MEANING OF THE DISPLAY.

London Papers Find in It a Solemn Reminder of the Nation's Duty—Mr. Henley's Poem.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Telegraph says to-day:

"In the annals of a thousand years and the records of our island dynasties there has been nothing to equal or approach the opening scene of the last progress of the Mother of her People. The first stage has been traversed in the most regal and gracious burial that ever passed over English sea and land."

The Standard says:

"The whole world is standing beside the open grave. We have arrived at a solemn and historic moment, that will long be remembered in British annals. We need not go back to the Sagas for the substance of romance. There was no less poetry and there was better and truer pathos in the picture painted yesterday on the Solent than any legendary painting of a dead sea King floating away to the sunset from his native haven."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The solemn funeral course of the immortalized Alberta will carry back the imagination of Englishmen to the last voyage of Arthur's barge as it bore the 'Flower of Kings' to the Island of Avalon."

The Morning Post, which regards yesterday's scene as "emblematic of England's naval power," says:

"Surely that silent farewell of the dead Queen must convince the nation of its duty. For the ends of the world have come to rest on us, and at times we are ill at ease. But the passing of the Queen is her last call to duty. If we be a nation of men worthy of her, we shall answer her silent appeal as men may."

The Times says:

"All who think must understand that there, [on the navy,] and there only, rests the immediate security of the realm the great Queen loved and served so well. Nor is it without congruous symbolism that her mortal remains rested last night in the very centre and metropolis of her country's naval activity."

In an editorial dealing with foreign tributes, The Times says:

"None of these will be more warmly welcomed and appreciated than the spontaneous tributes from the United States. That pause in the busy life of New York and that turning of men's minds to solemn thoughts befitting the presence of death will be regarded by English people as a very emphatic and very precious evidence of a community of thought and feeling upon what is fundamental in the character and conduct of nations."

READY FOR TO-DAY'S PAGEANT.

Route of London Procession Draped in Purple, Black, and White—Last of Foreign Royalties Arrive.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—From Victoria Station to Paddington Station the streets of London are now draped in purple, black, and white. In St. James's Street is a perfect blaze of purple of all shades. Piccadilly is gorgeous. Some of the clubs are entirely veiled with purple cloth, relieved by white bows and rosettes.

The lamp posts in the middle of the road along the route have all been removed, and the streets are being sanded preparatory to the function of to-day. The last rehearsal of the ceremonial immediately connected with the handling of the coffin on its arrival at and departure from London took place yesterday morning with the actual gun carriage which will be used in the procession. It was drawn by the eight cream colored Hanoverian horses which have been selected for the purpose, and they performed all the evolutions which will be necessary to-day.

The gun carriage forms part of the seven new patterned field batteries which have just been completed. The muzzle of a fifteen-pounder projects in front, while the breech and trunnion portion is covered by a platform of the size and shape of the coffin. The total weight of the limber, gun carriage, and coffin will be about two and a quarter tons.

Workmen were busy all day yesterday hanging laurel wreaths of uniform size and pattern to the lampposts on the sidewalks along the entire route. From each wreath depended broad purple streamers.

Not until late last evening did the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, give the finishing touches to the official programme of the exacting and difficult question of precedence among the multitude of British and visiting royalties having been finally settled, and the number of horses which shall draw each carriage as well as the question of who shall drive and who shall ride having been determined.

The cavalcade which will follow the coffin, which King Edward, in the centre, flanked by Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, will exceed in brilliancy anything ever seen in England. There will be nearly fifty Kings and Princes, each wearing the uniform of his own country. Following this brilliant cavalcade will come the Princesses in carriages. The order of precedence here observed emphasizes the great changes the death of Queen Victoria has made in the station of her daughters. Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) now yield place to the daughters of the King. The first carriage will contain Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark. The second carriage will contain the King of the Belgians and the daughters of Queen Victoria.

The last of the royal and other representatives who will be present at the funeral have now reached London. From the Czarowitch, representing the Czar of all the Russias, to the Korean Minister at St. Petersburg, sent by the Emperor of Korea, they have come from courts and principalities far and near. Each deputation had to be met upon its arrival by representatives of the King and the Government, and the constant coming and going of notables proved to be a source of the greatest interest to big crowds of spectators.

King Leopold was among the later arrivals. Prince Christian met him at the station and accompanied him to Buckingham Palace. The other royal and princely personages who arrived last evening were Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Arnulf of Bavaria.

Trains have been steaming in constantly through the night from Portsmouth and pouring passengers into the London stations, the crowds taxing cabs, omnibuses, and the underground trains to their full capacity.

It was next to impossible last evening to obtain a bedroom in any West End hotel, and, until quite a late hour, visitors were eagerly searching all along the route for windows and seats, held at exorbitant prices, to view the procession.

Crowds of people are standing early this morning watching the army of workmen who are putting the final touches to the sombre decorations and the other preparations.

Those desiring to see the procession will need to be astir early, as all wheeled traffic will be stopped at 9 o'clock, although the coffin will not arrive until two hours later. At 9 o'clock all the troops will be in position.

The War Office announces that the King wishes flags to continue to fly at half mast until sunset on Monday.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SORROW.

Voiced in an Imperial Decree—He Gives an Appointment to the Duke of Cornwall.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—An imperial decree, addressed to the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, reads:

"After the heart-stirring and to me highly gratifying joy with which so significant an event as the two hundredth anniversary of the elevation of Prussia to a kingdom was celebrated throughout the land, deep sorrow has fallen on me and my house through the passing away of her late Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, my beloved and highly honored grandmother. It was under the fresh impression of this visitation that I kept my birthday in silent contemplation by the bier of that noble sovereign.

"The numerous messages from home which have given expression to the sincere sympathy of my people with me in my sorrow and their wishes for my future happiness appeal with all warmth and clearness to my patriotic heart.

"It has done me good to have experienced once more in what a friendly manner the Germans, both at home and in foreign countries, have thought of me on my birthday. I desire that my warmest thanks should be brought to the notice of all who have participated therein.

"May God, the good, still continue to grant to the German people, of whatever class or rank, His merciful protection. May He crown German loyalty, German industry, and German work with blessings for all time. I request you immediately to make this decree public."

The Vossische Zeitung says editorially in reviewing Emperor William's visit to England:

"The German Emperor, even if a British Field Marshal, will make no other politics but German, and serve no other interests but German. An offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries belongs, to-day as heretofore, purely to the domain of imagination. Nor is there cause for such an alliance, and neither the Germans nor the British desire it. It is impossible, for each of the two countries has too many interests which the other cannot defend nor be identified with.

"But these differences of interests are not such that England and Germany could not live in the best entente. To promote this entente will be a pleasant task for the Emperor, and if the British press finds that William II.'s conduct forces their countrymen to sympathy, respect, and gratitude, we, on our side, can only express the hope that the policy of the Cabinet of St. James's will always agree with these sentiments.

"When, to-morrow, Victoria finds her last resting place, the German Nation will feel for the English people's mourning and hope that the friendship of William II. and Edward VII. may be a good prognostication for good and permanent friendship between the two great nations of similar blood, a friendship based upon mutual respect and mutual independence for the good of peace and civilization."

The Emperor has appointed the Duke of Cornwall and York "à la suite" in the German Navy.

King Edward, in replying to the congratulations upon his appointment as Commander of the First Prussian Guards, says:

"It affords me great pleasure that the Emperor has appointed me Colonel in Chief of the regiment which for many years had been in such close relations with my beloved mother. I beg to inform the regiment that the interest which the Queen always evidenced in her regiment is also felt by myself. It gives me especial satisfaction to be Colonel of your proud regiment."

MANY VISITORS AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, Feb. 1.—The ancient town of Windsor has undergone a great transformation. Its usually quiet streets are thronging with visitors in a condition of subdued excitement.

The decorations and preparations for the final scenes continue, but perhaps the strangest matter is the bewildering number of wreaths that continue to arrive from all points. These are so numerous that the authorities are quite at loss to know how to deal with them, and it has again been necessary to exclude the public from the cloisters, which are already overflowing with flowers.

Temporal arrangements have been made at St. George's Chapel Royal. The purple-covered bier stands awaiting its royal burden. Four shields adorn its sides, each with a golden monogram "V. R. I."

WHERE THE QUEEN WILL REST.

WINDSOR, Feb. 1.—The cover of the great stone sarcophagus at Frogmore has been slowly rolled away.

When the Queen's body is laid beside that of the Prince Consort the stone will be replaced and finally sealed, a marble figure being placed above it.

The funeral ceremonies, begun yesterday, over the body of Queen Victoria, will end on Monday, when she will be laid to rest in the beautiful mausoleum at Frogmore, which was built at the expense of herself and the other members of the English royal family as a place of sepulture for the Prince Consort. There is no building to which the rulers of Great Britain are taken as a matter of course for their last resting place. Some of them lie in Westminster Abbey and others in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where the funeral service will be held to-day. But there has never been any question as to where Queen Victoria should be buried. It was always known that she wished her sarcophagus to rest beside that of Prince Albert.

Frogmore House is one of the royal residences. It was the home of the Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother, and was later occupied by Prince and Princess Christian. It is only a very short distance from Windsor Castle. In the grounds of Frogmore, on the left side of the Long Walk, is the splendid mausoleum, which can be seen from the castle itself. The building is in the shape of a cross, built of the richest, most costly materials—the rarest marbles and bronzes and inlay work. It was begun soon after the Prince Consort died, and was consecrated in 1862.

The interior of the mausoleum is octagonal in shape, 30 feet in diameter, and 60 feet high. In the centre is the sarcophagus—of dark gray granite resting on a base of polished black marble. It bears a recumbent statue of Prince Albert in white marble, executed by the famous Italian sculptor, Baron Marochetti. At each of the corners is a kneeling angel in bronze. In the interior of the mausoleum are also many other statues, by the best sculptors of the period in which it was built.

That the Queen intended from the first that this should be her last resting place is evident from the inscription on Prince Albert's sacophagus:

FAREWELL, BELOVED!
HERE AT LAST I SHALL
REST WITH THEE,
WITH THEE IN CHRIST
SHALL RISE AGAIN.

Into the mausoleum the public were very seldom admitted. The Queen did not desire that it should be a "show place." She always arranged to be at Windsor on the anniversaries of the Prince Consort's death, and she and her family attended a service in the mausoleum on those days. She also used to pay frequent visits to the mausoleum alone, and would sometimes remain in it for hours at a time.

COMPLIMENT TO HENRY WHITE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Court has sent a special invitation to Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, to attend the service in St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, to-day and to be present at the luncheon that will be given in Windsor Castle after the service, at which all the royal personages and special envoys will be present.

Mr. White will thus accompany Mr. Choate, and is the only member of the Diplomatic Corps similarly honored. The invitation is not only a compliment to the United States, but a special recognition of the friendship which Queen Victoria long felt for Mr. and Mrs. White.

DUKE OF CORNWALL NO BETTER.

COWES, Feb. 2.—The Duke of Cornwall and York is no better, and an extra nurse was called in on Thursday night. Though the Duke's condition is serious, it is not regarded as dangerous.

The Duchess of Cornwall went to London yesterday, but will return on Tuesday. This is taken as a fair indication that nothing critical is apprehended. However, great precautions are exercised. The heir to the throne has been moved to a room adjoining that occupied by Sir Francis Laking, and a local practitioner has been called in to assist in the care of the Duke.

Preparations for another three weeks' stay at Osborne House are being made for the Duke and Duchess, as it is thought that the patient will not be able to travel much before the expiration of that period.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Court Circular announces that the Duke of Cornwall and York is progressing satisfactorily.

King Accepted as Basutos' Great Chief.

MASERU, Basutoland, Jan. 31.—Chief Lerothodi and the chiefs of numerous other nations assembled here to-day to hear the proclamation of the accession of King Edward VII. as King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. Lerothodi and others spoke in praise of the late Queen, saying that they considered that they had lost their greatest friend. Lerothodi said that through her the Basutos still remained a nation, and they accepted King Edward as the Great Chief of Basutoland.

To-day's Service in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The War and Navy Departments have issued instructions to the army and naval officers, who by detail or invitation will attend the religious service in memory of Queen Victoria at St. John's Church to-morrow, to wear special full dress, with the crêpe badge of mourning on the sword hilt. Following the example set by the President in the case of the White House, all of the Cabinet officers have ordered the United States flags to be placed at half staff all day to-morrow.

A TRIBUTE FROM PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 1.—At a special meeting of the university Faculty, President Patton was instructed to send a message of condolence on the death of Queen Victoria to Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington. The Faculty then adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Faculty recognize the reign of the good Queen Victoria as made illustrious in the realms of literature and science throughout the English-speaking world, as marked by the friendliest relations toward the American people, and as adorned with personal virtues which are worthy of the homage of the students of this university.

REQUIEM MASS IN SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 1.—A solemn requiem mass, with full ritual, was celebrated this morning in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of Queen Victoria. The Dean of the Cathedral acted as the celebrant, and there was a full orchestra of thirty pieces. A choir of male voices rendered an impressive musical selection, and solos were sung by Señor Garcia, the well-known Spanish singer, and Mrs. George E. Lane of New York City.

The British Consul and three other prominent Englishmen acted as the chief mourners. Gen. Whitside, accompanied by all the officers at headquarters and Morro Barracks, in full uniform, attended the services, together with the Civil Governor, the Mayor and his staff, the City Council, the judiciary, the foreign Consuls in official dress, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the elite of the city. The immense edifice was crowded to overflowing, although admission was by invitation only.

The service was held by permission of the Archbishop and under a special Papal dispensation. All business, public and private, was suspended during the ceremony.

Mass for Queen Victoria.

A solemn high requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Queen Victoria was celebrated yesterday morning in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, (Episcopal,) in Forty-sixth Street. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity with the parishioners and admirers of the dead Queen, and among them were many prominent persons. Father Lacy, an Englishman and one of the assistant clergymen of the church, acted as celebrant of the mass. The elaborate musical programme selected for the occasion was rendered by four soloists and eight selected voices from the chorus choir.

Orleans Unable to be at the Funeral.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Royalist organ, the Gazette de France, announces that the Duc d'Orléans, who left Palermo to attend Queen Victoria's funeral, has been obliged to abandon his journey and postpone paying his homage to a later date, owing to the sudden indisposition of the Duchesse.

Sipido's Father Petitions Edward VII.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—The father of Jean Baptiste Sipido, who shot at the then Prince of Wales in Brussels last April and who in July was sentenced to a reformatory until he should have maintained his majority, has addressed a petition to King Edward VII. asking him to support an appeal he has sent to King Leopold.

GIRL'S KISS CAUSES A STRIKE.

Employe, Discharged for Saluting a Young Man, Is Backed Up by Fellow-Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Feb. 1.—Cora Schroeder kissed a young man in presence of a number of work girls at the National Enameling and Stamping works here to-day and a strike was the result a few hours later.

The girls had been guying her about "Billy" Wendell, an employe of the place, and when he passed through the room they dared her to kiss him. In a spirit of mischief she suddenly threw her arms around she suddenly threw her arms him a kiss of the cheek. Wendell blushed, retreated in confusion, and soon after the foreman informed the young woman that she was discharged.

She laid her troubles before the other girls. They resolved to stand on their rights in regard to kissing if they wanted to, demanded the reinstatement of Cora, and also an increase of salary.

The foreman refused, and they donned their cloaks and bonnets and walked out.

Engineer Shot Standing in His Cab.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 1.—Engineer George Becraft of the Chicago and Alton Railroad was shot and seriously wounded while standing in his cab at his post last night just as the engine was going through a deep cut on the outskirts of the town. A man on an embankment leveled a gun at him and shouted "Stop!" The engineer thought it a joke and smiled. As he did so the gun was discharged and he was hit in the arm and side, but thought the wound trivial. With bleeding arm he took the engine on to Godfrey, where a doctor pronounced his injury serious. He was relieved from duty. Becraft says that he does not think an attempt was made to hold up the train, and he is confident that the man who fired the shot does not know him.

Hospital Appointments Made.

Commissioner of Charities Keller yesterday issued an order making the following appointments of physicians for Harlem Hospital: Dr. Emil Mueller, who resigned the position of House Surgeon two months ago, reappointed; Dr. John Blackmar, Junior House Surgeon; Drs. Louis Money and Troy, ambulance surgeons, and Dr. Edward Levy, in charge of the dispensary.

THE GRIPPE.

We don't know the origin of it. Doctors are puzzled about it. If care is taken, it can generally be cured without serious results.

Stay in the house; go to bed; consult your doctor; and after the acute attack, take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It will renew your strength, and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

LACK OF WATER IN BEDFORD PARK

Women Call Upon the Mayor and Make Demands.

Mrs. Dowe Describes the Conditions as Frightful—No Water for Washing Purposes—Mr. Birdsall's Promise.

A delegation of fifteen women from Bedford Park called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and told tales of woe. Mayor Van Wyck looked incredulous when Mrs. F. Dowe, the speaker for the delegation, related how the people of Bedford Park counted the recent fall of snow as a "godsend, and that the housekeepers were melting it in order to secure the necessary water to cook with."

The assertion was made that for two years the water supply has been inadequate for the ordinary needs of persons living in a civilized community, but that the absolute lack of water dated from the time the Board of Aldermen held up the appropriation of $80,000 requested by Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton. He also asked for authority to make contracts without public letting to relieve the situation. Some of the women intimated to Mayor Van Wyck that the people of Bedford Park were being kept without water so as to force the Board of Aldermen to pass the appropriation. It was also said that while private houses are without water, the Westchester Water Company has permission from the city to tap mains and take all the water wanted for sale to private consumers, thus depriving the residents of Bedford Park from having any water at all.

Mayor Van Wyck assured the delegation that he would do all in his power. He called up Commissioner Dalton on the telephone. Then Mayor Van Wyck said that Commissioner Dalton and Chief Engineer Birdsall had been over the ground Thursday trying to devise means to give the Bedford Park people water at once.

"I don't see how you can get immediate relief," said Mayor Van Wyck. "I requested Commissioner Dalton to call a special meeting of the Board of Public Improvements to take action on this matter at once."

"We must have relief," said Mrs. Dowe, earnestly. "We have no water to wash with." The other fourteen women nodded their heads.

"There is not even water in the cellars of the houses because of the lack of pressure on the mains. The houses of three upper stories have been closed by the Board of Health owing to their unsanitary condition, and many of us have been told that we will have to leave in a week unless something is done. The condition is dreadful, Mr. Mayor. We have not a drop of water for anything."

Mayor Van Wyck moved nervously about as a half dozen of the women started to speak at once. Then he said quickly:

"You shall have relief. The Commissioners and myself are merely executive officers, but there are engineers in the Water Supply Department whose duty it is to meet such an emergency as this and devise a remedy."

The Mayor then advised the delegation to "bombard" the City Engineer and "make it hot" for him.

It is understood that Commissioner Dalton is preparing a report, in which he states that unless something is done at once to increase the supply in Bedford Park, an outbreak of sickness may be expected in the sections where water cannot be obtained.

After the visit to the Mayor the delegation went to the office of Chief Engineer Birdsall. They said there would be trouble unless the officials give them water for household uses. Chief Engineer Birdsall said he was working his entire time trying to solve the problem of improving the water supply for Bedford Park, and that he would do his best to have water in the mains in two or three days.

The assertion was made here that the Westchester Water Company buys water from the city and sells to consumers outside of Greater New York. This was denied by Commissioner Dalton and Engineer Birdsall, who said that all the water was used by residents of the city.

The women, upon leaving, promised to return soon if Mr. Birdsall fails to turn water into the mains in two or three days.

An effort will be made at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday to force action on all the appropriations asked for by the Department of Water Supply. Commissioner Dalton and representatives of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn will be at the board meeting to try to get members into line. A special meeting of the Board of Public Improvements will be held to-day to consider the Bedford Park matter.

ALLEGED DEFAULTER'S SUICIDE

John Provost Mason Shoots Himself at His Home.

John Provost Mason, who was accused of having embezzled $13,000 from the Continental National Bank, of which he was the third assistant teller, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 1,561 Washington Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx. Mason, who was arrested on Jan. 15, was out on bail, his examination before United States Commissioner Shields being set for yesterday morning. Rather than face the charges against him, Mason shot himself in the head while apparently making preparations to go down town to defend himself.

He was alone in his own room on the second floor of the cottage about 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. Mason and his brother-in-law, Alexander McConnell, heard a shot. Hastening up stairs, they found Mason stretched out on the floor with a bullethole back of his left ear. Death had evidently been instantaneous. It was two hours later before the police of the Tremont Station were notified of the matter. The body was viewed by Coroners' Physician John Rigelman, who stated that the man had left no letters, as far as he knew. At the house all information regarding the shooting was refused.

Mason, who was forty-eight years of age, entered the Continental National Bank about twenty-eight years ago. He was advanced gradually until he was appointed to the position of third teller at a salary of $1,800 a year, and furnished bonds for $10,000 for the proper performance of his duty. About three weeks ago Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna visited the institution to make an examination of the books, and a shortage of $12,000 was discovered in Mason's accounts. The Fidelity and Casualty Company, Mason's securities, were at once notified, and the counsel of the company, A. M. Birdsall, and several of the officials hurried to Mason's home, where a lengthy consultation was held. The examination of Mason's books was completed on Jan. 14, and on that day an application for a warrant for his arrest was made to United States Commissioner Shields, and he was taken into custody at his home.

After a brief examination he was committed to Ludlow Street Jail. His mother-in-law went on his bail bond and secured his release several days ago.

DEFAULTING CASHIER RETURNS.

Will Take His Punishment and Begin Life Anew on His Wife's Advice.

Because his wife had asked him to do so, William H. Esau, who had stolen from his employers in this city more than a year ago and wandered all over the country, came back to the city yesterday and gave himself up to the authorities.

In the Fall of 1899 Esau was assistant cashier of the Consolidated Gas Company, Branch No. 3, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue. On Thanksgiving Eve of that year William B. Irwin, the cashier, before closing the office for the day put $900 in the safe. Esau had access to the safe, and when the cashier opened it on Friday morning $635 was missing, as was also Esau. He was not seen or heard of again until yesterday noon, when he walked into Police Headquarters and gave himself up.

He said he had taken the money and gone to San Francisco and other Western cities, where he soon spent it. He wandered about all over the country working at whatever he could find to do. A short time ago he came East again and went to Boston. One of the first persons he met there was his wife. She begged him to go and surrender himself, take his punishment, and begin life over again, and he did as she directed.

Esau was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, and was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

CABMAN FINDS A BABY

Six-Weeks-Old Child Was Deserted by a Man and Woman.

Discovers the Infant on the Cab Floor After His Fares Disappeared, and Takes It to the Tenderloin Station.

A pretty blue-eyed baby, hardly six weeks old, was deserted last night by a young man and an old woman, in a cab which they had hired to take them from the West Shore Ferry at the foot of West Forty-second Street to the Long Island Railroad Ferry at the foot of East Thirty fourth Street.

Mathew J. Rooner, who drove the cab, told this story at the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he delivered the baby, as soon as he had discovered it.

He was standing with his cab, a one-horse, four-wheeler, in front of the West Shore ferryhouse about 10:45 o'clock, hoping to get a fare, as the passengers of two or three trains are landed about that time. He was not disappointed, for a man and a woman engaged him to drive them to the Long Island ferry. The man was well dressed and apparently not over thirty, while the woman looked to be double his age. She wore a long cape, and so far as the cabman noticed neither of them carried a bundle, though the woman might have carried a good deal under the garment without attracting attention.

They had hardly entered the cab when the man stepped out again and proceeded to mount the box, saying that he wanted to smoke. He lit a cigar and began to talk to the cabman. He talked so fast and so much that the cabman got rattled and whipped up his horse to a correspondingly quick gait. When the cab had got halfway between Second and Third Avenues the man told Rooner to drive up to the curb. The man then jumped off, gave the cabman a dollar, and walked off with his companion toward Second Avenue.

When Rooner arrived at his stand, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, he thought he heard a low moan coming from within his cab. He opened the door and found on the floor a bundle wrapped in a brown shawl, with a bottle of milk beside it. The bundle proved to be a baby. Rooner immediately drove to the station, where the matron took charge of the child.

The baby was dressed in a white lace cap, a white dress, and white underclothes, and was wrapped in an embroidered cashmere muffler, as well as in the shawl. It was a very hungry baby, for it not only emptied the bottle of milk, but absorbed with evident satisfaction part of the contents of an old whisky bottle, which was filled with milk at a nearby restaurant.

When the curiosity of the policeman in the station had been satisfied, a great discussion arose as to who should take the foundling to the infants' ward at Bellevue. All the men seemed afraid to handle the child, but finally Policeman Mury was delegated to convey it to the hospital. Mury at first wanted to get Rooner, the cabman, to hold the baby and to let him drive, but he was finally persuaded to hold the bundle himself.

The cabman describes the man as being about 5 feet 10 inches in height, of light complexion, blue eyes, and a light mustache. He wore dark clothes, a long gray overcoat, and a black derby hat. The woman's hair was gray and she was quite stout. Two long gray locks, nicely curled, came down on either side of her face, after the fashion of thirty years ago. She wore a dark skirt, an old-fashioned black bonnet, and the cloak was also black.

ASSESSING THE POLICE.

Members Requested to Contribute for Purpose of Influencing Legislation.

President York of the Police Board yesterday morning received a letter from a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association stating that the policemen had been requested to contribute $15 each to a fund being gotten up for the purpose of pushing along the Police Eight-hour bill, which was introduced in the Legislature last week.

President York immediately sent a communication to Chief Devery, suggesting that the Chief send out an order to the force calling attention to the fact that it is a violation of the Penal Code as well as the rules of the department to contribute to any fund gotten up for the purpose of influencing legislation.

Chief Devery at once sent out a general order calling attention to the facts stated above, and warning all members of the force that the payment by them of any sum of money for such a purpose will subject the offender to the severest discipline.

Speaking of the matter President York said that if any member of the force was so foolish as to contribute to such a fund he ought to have a guardian. There is not, he said, the slightest chance of the bill ever passing.

"The older and more experienced men on the force realize," said he, "that an eight-hour rule for patrolmen is an absurdity. We must always have a reserve force. You could no more run a police force on the eight-hour plan than you could run an army on it in time of war. I hope the Chief convinces the men that it is foolish to throw away their money in pursuit of the will-o-the-wisp eight-hour law."

"BUDD" HAUSER MARRIED.

Magistrate Olmsted Refused to Accept Fee from Sporting Man.

The nineteenth marriage ceremony celebrated in the West Side Court was performed there yesterday by Magistrate Olmsted. The couple were Isaac Hauser of 104 West Sixty-first Street, known in sporting circles as "Budd" Hauser, and Mrs. Josephine Park, who gave the same address. When the couple appeared before the Magistrate early in the morning, the latter told them that he would much prefer having them go before a minister. Hauser and Mrs. Park went around to Dr. Williams of the Amity Baptist Church, next door to the Court House, but the latter declined to perform the ceremony when he heard that Mrs. Park had secured a divor

TAKEN FROM HOSPITAL AT DEAD OF NIGHT

Duchacek's Removal from the Presbyterian to Bellevue Fatal.

A CASE FOR THE CORONER

Supt. Stewart's Comments on Removal of Dying Patients to Bellevue—What the Presbyterian Physicians Say.

Whether or not Joseph Duchacek was killed by exposure during his removal from the Presbyterian Hospital to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday night can only be determined by an inquest, but an investigation yesterday established these facts:

He was unable to pay his bill at the Presbyterian Hospital.

He had not been visited by the attending surgeon since 11 o'clock Thursday morning, over twelve hours before he was taken out of the hospital into the Winter's night.

The Bellevue physicians could find no symptoms of erysipelas, which physicians at the Presbyterian Hospital assert the patient had, and which they say made necessary his removal.

Duchacek was a Bohemian, thirty-one years old. He came to the Presbyterian Hospital on Jan 25 suffering with cellulitis, a disease of the tissues of the neck, and was operated on for an abscess on the mastoid bone, under the right ear. He was a shoemaker, but had been unable for a long time to work at his trade.

Indignation over the case runs high at Bellevue, and the opinion is freely expressed that some action should be taken. Only recently one of the Bellevue ambulance surgeons, responding to a call from a hospital, was asked to take a dying baby to Bellevue, and he refused to do so, saying that under the circumstances it would amount to murder.

The diagnosis of the case by the physicians at Bellevue and the physicians at the Presbyterian Hospital differs considerably. One of the reasons given by the physicians at the Presbyterian Hospital for the removal of the patient was that he was suffering from erysipelas, which it is said developed after the operation. The doctors at Bellevue who examined the patient say that he did not show any signs of erysipelas, and that the most careful examination failed to show any symptoms of that disease.

In the opinion of Dr. A. E. Sellenings, who received the patient at Bellevue, death was hastened by the removal. In the opinion of Mrs. Anna Duchacek, the widow, Her husband's removal in the dead of night with his temperature at 101 degrees, was the cause of his death. She said:

"They killed my husband by taking him out in the cold night while he was in a fever. I was too poor to pay any money to the hospital for my husband's treatment. He was not dying when I saw him at 9 o'clock at night. He was doing nicely. It was the ride that killed him."

Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, said the removal of the patient was most unfortunate, and there was no good reason for it. He said also that the man should never have been moved in the condition that he was in.

"It is high time that these removals of dying patients to Bellevue should be investigated and measures be taken to stop this practice, which has been altogether too common. Almost every other day we have cases similar to this one. Patients are sent here to die, while they are in a condition wholly unfit for removal. When I heard the circumstances of this case from Dr. Sellenings I told him that it was a case for the Coroner. I shall make a full report to Commissioner Keller, and I hope that something will be done to stop the hospitals in this city from shelving their dying patients upon us. In Pennsylvania the Controller has authority to stop paying public money to any institution that does such a thing, and I think that this rule, if adopted here, would have the effect of stopping the practice."

Dr. Stewart was asked how many cases of removals of dying patients had come under his notice.

"I cannot say exactly how many," was the reply. "Cases of this kind occur every few days. One hundred and seventeen cases of this kind have been reported as occurring within one year, and most of them from Roosevelt Hospital."

Dr. Weston, who held an autopsy yesterday at the Morgue, ascribes the cause of the man's death to acute meningitis following a surgical operation.

Dr. A. E. Sellinger of Bellevue, who is in charge of the alcoholic ward and examined the patient when received, makes the following statement in regard to the case:

"I think that the death of the man was undoubtedly hastened by his removal. The patient was brought to Ward 36 in a delirious condition shortly after 12:30 o'clock. I examined him and found a wound under his right ear, covered with a bandage. There was considerable inflamation about the wound, but I did not find any symptoms of erysipelas. The man was dying. His temperature was 103.8, his pulse was 120, and his breathing was 40. I immediately began to work over him and continued for several hours without success. I did not find any evidences of alcoholism, although the statement of the case given by the ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital was to the effect that the man was suffering from chronic alcoholism. The delirium of the patient may have been caused by brain fever induced by the inflammation about the wound in his neck, or by chronic alcoholism. In my certificate to the Coroner I gave the cause of death as oedema of the lungs and delirium incepsis."

The attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, who ordered the removal of the patient to Bellevue, makes the following statement:

"I last saw the patient at 11 A. M., about twelve hours before he was removed, and his condition was no worse then than it had been on previous days. He was a chronic alcohol subject, and the continuous high temperature, as well as the delirium, was due to this cause. The temperature of the patient when I saw him was about 103, and there was, in my mind, no reason why the patient could not be transferred without material risk. His removal was rendered necessary by the development of erysipelas and the continuation of delirium."

Dr. Irving Fisher, the Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, said: "In the opinion of Dr. Eliot, the patient was able to be transferred. He was noisy, and his ravings disturbed the other patients in the ward. He also developed erysipelas, and it is a rule of the hospital that no patient suffering from that contagious disease can be kept in the hospital. Mistakes sometimes happen, even in the best regulated hospitals, but if any mistake was made in this case, it was not my fault. The responsibility lies with Dr. Eliot, who was the surgeon in attendance on the case. It is a rule of the hospital that no patients shall be transferred to other hospitals if their removal would be dangerous to their lives."

"Is there any isolation ward at the hospital for contagious cases?" was asked.

"Yes," replied Dr. Fisher, "but we do not place erysipelas patients in that ward."

Mrs. Duchacek last night, at her home, 316 East Seventy-sixth Street, said that she had consulted Lawyer Hlarac of 345 East Seventy-second Street, and intends to bring a suit for damages against the hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—1,471 Park Avenue; Gotham Cable Manufacturing Company, owner; damages, $500.

3 A. M.—181 Delancey Street; Frederick Wolf, owner; damages, $300.

11:04 A. M.—47 West Thirty-second Street; M. Ellerton, owner; damages, $200.

2:28 P. M.—520 West Forty-ninth Street; John Sunnefield, owner; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—32 Ludlow Street; Leon Levine, owner; damages, $50.

3:15 P. M.—319 East Thirty-second Street; Mary McSweeney, owner; damages, $100.

3:48 P. M.—62 James Street; S. Siggerton, owner; damages, $500.

4:10 P. M.—133 West Twenty-sixth Street; Charles Chaise, owner; damages, $150.

5:30 P. M.—237 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:00 P. M.—121 East Twenty-first Street; Mrs. White; damage, $500.

9:40 P. M.—2,246 East Third Avenue; Bloch Brothers; no damage.

9:00 P. M.—357 Madison Street; Samuel Schwartz; damage slight.

9:10 P. M.—643 Morris Avenue; Joseph Egan; damage, $25.

9:15 P. M.—480 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; John Eliard; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—406 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; Joseph Olieger; damage, $1,000.

GRAHAMS POLLEY'S TROUBLES.

Suit to Foreclose a Mortgage Now Decided Against Him.

Grahams Polley, ex-cashier of the Hoffman House, Manhattan, who has been in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, because of his refusal to obey an order of the court demanding that he make an accounting of the estate of his sister, Sarah Jane Quin, was yesterday taken from jail long enough to testify in a suit in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, before Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

The suit was one brought by his brother, John F. Polley, to foreclose a mortgage for $3,235 on a house in South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Grahams Polley was a defendant in the suit. He assigned the mortgage to Assemblyman Abram C. Degraw on Dec. 30, 1899. The mortgage was not paid, and Mr. Degraw assigned it to John F. Polley. The latter began foreclosure proceedings in June last.

Grahams Polley on the stand yesterday declared that he never received any consideration for the mortgage, and that the assignment was void because he was intoxicated at the time it was made.

Mr. Degraw testified that between 1896 and 1898, believing Grahams Polley to be a man of wealth, he loaned him considerable money, but could get nothing back except a note for $1,600. Subsequently a check given to take up the note was returned marked "N. G." Then, when Mr. Degraw's lawyer threatened to have Mr. Polley locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, Polley made the assignment of the mortgage held by him.

Justice Smith gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount, with interest from June 30, 1900.

At the close of the proceedings Grahams Polley was taken back to the jail.

JEWELRY MISSING AFTER FIRE.

$1,000 Worth Supposed to Have Been Stolen from Pierrepont Apartment House—Two Women Hurt.

A fire, which completely destroyed the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Pelletreau, on the ninth floor of the Pierrepont, a twelve-story apartment house at 43, 45 and 47 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday morning, caused slight burns on the hands to Mrs. Pelletreau and severe burns on the arms and legs of her sister, Bessie Fisher. The damage to property was estimated at $5,000, not including $1,000 worth of jewelry, which it is believed was stolen during the excitement. Because of the loss of jewels and valuables during the Hotel Jefferson fire a few days ago policemen were stationed in every hall of the Pierrepont during yesterday's excitement, but even then the jewels disappeared in a mysterious way.

The fire started by the upsetting of an alcohol lamp in the rooms of Mrs. Pelletreau, who was curling her hair. She and her sister tried to put out the blaze by beating it with their hands. In this way the women were burned, Miss Fisher's dress catching fire while the flames rapidly grew in volume. The two women rushed screaming into the hall, where a blanket was wrapped around Miss Fisher, extinguishing the fire on her dress. The elevators were started running on double-quick time, taking the tenants from the building. The injured women were attended by a physician.

Policeman McCabe of the Broadway squad saw flames coming from the windows and turned in an alarm. By this time there was great excitement throughout the building, scores of handsomely gowned women clambering down the fire escapes. None except the two mentioned, however, were injured, and the firemen subdued the blaze in half an hour, confining it to the Pelletreau apartments, which were burned out.

Mrs. Pelletreau and her sister reported to the police that they had lost $1,000 worth of jewelry. Detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and the Central Office succeeded in finding many of the missing articles. One gold bracelet, valued at $800, was melted into a shapeless mass. The gold setting of a large diamond pin had suffered in a similar way. When the search was over $1,000 worth of the jewelry was still lacking, including a diamond brooch, a diamond ring, and a bracelet of filigree work in gold.

ODD TENDERLOIN PRISONERS.

One Wished Her Identity, "Not Promulgated"; the Other Sometimes Called a Rascal.

Yesterday was a busy time at the West Thirtieth Street Station. Among the many prisoners brought there were two who refused to give their names, and whose peculiar actions excited much curiosity. The first one was arrested in the afternoon—charge drunkenness. He said he wished his identity "not promulgated." In his pocket was a pawn ticket marked with the name Howard. The only other thing in his possession was a fat roll of what seemed to be money. There looked to be thousands of dollars in it. But when the Sergeant unrolled it he found nothing inside but common paper, painted green, and around the outside of the roll was wrapped a single one-dollar greenback. The man was locked up. When asked why he carried the "fake roll," he replied:

"Thatsh my trieksh."

The other anonymous captive came at night. Unlike his predecessor, he looked seedy. His face was dirty, his clothing torn, his gray mustache unkempt, and his shoes as rusty as rusty could be.

"What's your name?" the Sergeant asked.

"I ain't got one," was the reply in a sorrowful tone.

"No foolin'," cried the Sergeant. "What's your name?"

"Honest, now, Mr. Sergeant, I ain't got one. I ain't had one since I was eleven years old, and I've forgot what 'twas before that time."

The Sergeant insisted. Then the prisoner said:

"Well, it's Teddy Roosevelt. That'll do as well as any."

The Sergeant grew impatient.

"I told you I didn't have no name," continued the prisoner, "but since you must have one, why not Teddy? It's a right fair name."

The Sergeant gave up and asked the man's address. The reply was: "335 West Thirty-fifth Street."

"What do the people there call you?" was the next question.

"Well, sometimes they call me a d——d rascal; other times they says I'm of questionable ancestry, and then again they kick me out without calling me nothing."

He was locked up, charged with being intoxicated. On the police blotter his name was given as "John Doe." Before going to his cell he said that he would go to court to-day and prove that he never had a name.

"And don't want one," he added. "Am just as well off without any."

He said he had no business, little money, no troubles, and no kin.

"I am as happy as anybody," he cried as the prison bolts clanked after him.

DETECTIVE TRIES SUICIDE.

Desmond, Who Is Charged with Murder, Takes a Long Leap in Prison.

Detective Timothy Desmond of the Police Department, in Brooklyn, who is awaiting trial on a charge of killing James McMullen at Bath Beach on Dec. 16 last, attempted suicide yesterday morning by jumping over the guard rail of the third tier of cells in Raymond Street Jail to the stone floor below, a distance of twenty-five feet. He was not badly hurt.

Desmond occupied a cell on the second tier. He was released from his cell yesterday morning for the usual exercise before breakfast. Instead of descending the stairs which led to the ground floor, he ran up another stairway to the next tier above. Keeper Carberry pursued him, but before the prisoner could be overtaken he leaped over the railing of the third tier and fell to the ground floor. Ambulance Surgeon Eastman of the Brooklyn Hospital, who was summoned, found that none of Desmond's bones had been broken. He was suffering from shock and a wrenched ankle. Dr. A. W. Shepard, the County Physician, attended the injured prisoner during the day. Last night he was reported to be doing well.

Desmond shot McMullen in the kitchen of the latter's home, at Bay Seventeenth Street and Benson Avenue. Desmond claimed that McMullen attacked him. The detective was indicted and arraigned two weeks ago in the County Court. His trial is to take place next month. He is said to have been acting queerly for several weeks.

VENEZUELA STILL DEFIANT

President Castro Says State of Bermudez Is Responsible.

He Cannot Coerce the State Authorities, He Maintains—Bad Outlook for the Asphalt Trust.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 1.—The Venezuelan Government continues to maintain a defiant attitude toward the United States. The report is now circulated that troops, having been released in the eastern provinces since the victory there over the insurgents, a regiment will be sent to dispossess the Americans at Pitch Lake.

The company will resist; but, no doubt, it will be ousted if the threatened attempt is made unless large reinforcements are received. Grave complications would inevitably ensue. Mr. Loomis, the United States Minister, is trying to compose matters, but he is met in an unfriendly spirit by the Government of Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The ground for President Castro's seemingly inexplicable defiance of the United States in the asphalt matter is beginning to come out. The Venezuelan Dictator has planted himself firmly on the identical ground which the United States has so often been obliged to take when foreign Governments have made demands on it—the double nature of the political system here. In the case of the Louisiana lynchings, when Italy demanded reparation, and in other cases, the United States was obliged to explain the dual system of Federal and State Government, and to show that the Federal Government could not compel the State Government to take action in accordance with the foreign demands.

A somewhat similar principle has been invoked by President Castro. The system of State control of State affairs exists in Venezuela as well as in the United States, it is declared. The asphalt disturbances are in the State of Bermudez, and it is the State authorities, according to the latest intelligence, which have demanded that the asphalt people shall lay down their arms. President Castro is understood to have disavowed his ability to control the authorities of the State of Bermudez.

The State authorities have nothing to do with the question of the asphalt concessions, and are not attempting to decide that the Asphalt Trust has no right to the Felicidad concession. But it does take the ground that in arming its employes the Asphalt Trust is acting in an illegal and disorderly manner and breaking the peace of the State of Bermudez, and has therefore called on the employes of the trust to lay down their arms.

The Asphalt Trust does not wish to comply with the demands of the State authorities, for if it did the Federal end of the Venezuelan see-saw would come into play, and the Warner-Quinlan people would take possession of the disputed lake under the Felicidad concession from the National Government. Why the Asphalt Trust should have represented that it was menaced by revolutionists, when in fact the demand for its arms had been made by the authorities of the State of Bermudez, has not been explained. The latest information is that it was the State authorities which made the demand, and that President Castro's attitude is as above outlined.

It is thus evident that if, on the information given by the Asphalt Trust, the Scorpion had attempted to ascend the San Juan River, as was originally intended, she would have been in the position of invading a State of the Republic of Venezuela to interfere with the State authorities in a police matter.

One thing is clear, and it is that President Castro has shunted the responsibility on the shoulders of the local authorities, and will not interfere to protect the Asphalt Trust. The State Department is now extremely wary of Venezuelan pitfalls, and its intention at present is to do nothing. There is not much hope of protecting the Asphalt Trust, and about the only thing that can be done is to collect damages if any injury is inflicted.

NO RIGHT TO HAVE ARMS.

Importation or Possession Against the Law—Objects of the Restaurador's Trip to San Juan.

A gentleman who is familiar with the Venezuelan situation said yesterday:

"The reports to hand that the local authorities of the district in which is located the New York and Bermudez Company's plant have demanded the surrender of the arms and ammunition in the hands of the American citizens at Guanoco are no doubt correct. The importation of arms and ammunition into Venezuela is absolutely prohibited, and to violate this law subjects the importer and possessor not only to a heavy fine, but the possibility of imprisonment. Thus it will be seen that no blame can attach to the Venezuelan officials, who were simply carrying out the law, while the American citizens, who are fully cognizant of the law, can have no right to appeal to Mr. Loomis, the United States Minister, for redress in this matter.

"The advices received respecting the arrival of the Restaurador, ex-Atalanta, at San Juan, Porto Rico, were surprising to many in this city. When she left here she had full coal bunkers, said to be about 200 tons. She left here on the 24th ult., and arrived there on the 31st, being seven days at sea, and giving her a liberal allowance of fourteen tons consumption per day, or ninety-eight tons, the question naturally arises as to what became of the remaining 102 tons. The story of burning the 'bunker floors, the last barrel of pork, and the mahogany deckwork,' looks as if somebody has been spinning yarns for the benefit of the marines. Capt. Merithew is only the navigating Captain. Emil Engineer G. E. Lebrun, with the self-imposed rank of Admiral, is the commander de facto, and it now transpires that just previous to her leaving here it was decided to touch at San Juan under some pretext, so as to obtain the latest tidings of the intended movements of Gen. Andrade.

"One of the reasons for her suffering so much damage to her upper works in the gale she really did encounter was that she was deeply laden with coal and three months' provisions, and as she had been out only seven days from New York, she could not have been lightened up very much. The fact that the Red D Line steamer Caracas was twelve hours overdue at the time the cable was sent shows that both vessels encountered some severe weather. Those acquainted with the intended movements of Gen. Andrade do not feel at all worried over the fact that the Restaurador has put into San Juan for repairs, or, to be more exact, observation.

"It is not doubted that Mr. Loomis has been officially informed by the Castro Government that 'the revolution is near an end,' neither can it be doubted by better authority that the revolution is only 'in its incipiency, that in the next few days a new element of revolutionary strength will be developed, new forces will take the field, and swell the armies of the several Generals now waging war for the overthrow of Castro.'

"The threatened rupture between Colombia and Venezuela is a possibility not between the two republics, but by the party now in power in Colombia against the Castro Government, who, it is charged, has materially aided the Colombian insurgents. When Castro goes, there will be no rumors of war between the two republics.

"If Gen. Uribe talks as freely on his arrival in this city on Tuesday next as he did on the deck of the steamer Philadelphia at San Juan a few days ago, the true inwardness of his mission will be so apparent that the Colombian authorities here will be enabled easily to thwart his designs to participate in the Venezuelan struggle as an ally of Castro."

P. R. Quinlan to Sail To-day.

P. R. Quinlan of the Warner-Quinlan-Sullivan Syndicate, who owns the La Felicidad Asphalt Mine, near Guayaquien, Venezuela, sails to-day on the steamer Marival for Trinidad, and subsequently will be joined by Mr. Sullivan, who is now on board the steamer Caracas bound for La Guayra.

ANDRADE MAY BE AT HAVANA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 1.—Señor Ignacio Andrade, ex-President of Venezuela, who was reported to have left San Juan de Porto Rico last Tuesday for Cuba, traveling incognito, with the intention of meeting a filibustering expedition bound for Venezuela, did not touch at this port.

Information from reliable private sources says that he has already landed at Havana and expects to start for Puerto Cabello soon.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I had a rather funny experience with the owner of the apartment where I reside the other day," said a woman who had just settled in one of the fashionable apartment houses in the neighborhood of Morningside Heights. "The janitor and his helper were assisting my maid to set things to rights. A third man, in his shirt sleeves, and acting like a laborer, was with the janitor, and assisted in moving some of the furniture. When their work was done I gave to each of them a quarter for their services. I noticed that the man of the shirt sleeves did not take the money, and said, 'give it to the other two men to divide between them.' As I wished a rather elaborate gas chandelier in one of the rooms removed so that I could arrange some decorations in its place, I told the janitor of my wishes. He spoke to the man in the shirt sleeves, who at once came to me and told me it was impossible to remove the fixture. 'It is a very handsome fixture,' he said, 'and its removal would tend to injure the appearance of the apartment.'

"'That's your opinion,' I remarked rather curtly, 'but mine is different. I have plans that I think will improve the appearance of the rooms. And, furthermore,' I said snappily, 'I don't see what business it is of yours anyway, as I hire these apartments and pay the rent, and can do as I please about the gas fixtures, I suppose.'

"'Very true,' he said blandly. 'I only happen to be the owner of the house, and I should prefer not to have the fixtures removed, as doing so might injure the walls. Still I will have it done if you wish, and will have a gas fitter come here at once.' Then he very politely bowed himself out of the door, and I was left considerably abashed. Then it dawned on me that I had offered him a quarter for his work about the house. Now I feel as if I never wanted to face him again, for he is a man worth very close to a million dollars, so my husband says. It was only another incident tending to show how little one can judge of people by outward appearances."

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While a party of gentlemen of Southern birth were discussing matters at home in the lobby of the Waldorf last evening, the death of the late Col. W. L. Trenholm of South Carolina was referred to with much regret, he having been a personal acquaintance of several of them. "Do you remember Trenholm's squadron of cavalry when it joined the army in Richmond toward the end of the war?" he asked. "It was, I believe, the only organization in the whole Confederate Army that was completely clothed and equipped at that time. Col. Trenholm will ever be remembered by the boys who served with him in those days as a man with a heart bigger than all out of doors. It was from his private purse that the boys were provided with horses and equipments and all that a cavalry organization needed. His father was the owner of a blockade runner that was very successful in getting supplies through from Nassau. From there came uniforms, boots, saddles, and horses. All the equipments were English made. There was even a mounted band, the instruments coming in the same way from Nassau. A dozen members of the corps were taught to play, in Savannah, I believe, and they furnished the strains of 'Dixie' and 'My Maryland,' to which the troop rode something over a thousand miles, first to Virginia, and afterward to Atlanta, where the squadron took part in that campaign against Sherman. Some of his men said that after the battle of Hawes's shop, where Col. Trenholm was so seriously wounded, he refused to allow the surgeons to dress his wounds until after every man who had preceded him to the hospital had been attended to. His men never forgot that, even after he had left them and went on staff duty after recovering from his wounds. I have often heard them tell of it since incidents of that war have come to be back numbers except at meetings of our camps or at veterans' reunions. They say there are only about twenty members of Trenholm's squadron still living."

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Columbia students have been chuckling to themselves because the Barnard girls have recently been recipients of samples of shaving soap. The Columbia boys found in their mail one morning recently such samples, and have heard that the girls at the sister college were similarly favored. This amusing error is due to the fact that the directory of students, from which the addresses are procured, makes no distinction in the presentation of masculine and feminine names. The fact that the note accompanying the samples said, "We beg you to give the soap a thorough trial, and feel sure you will prefer it to any you have ever used before," doesn't detract from the joke.

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"When we agitated for and finally had built our Speedway we had only thoughts of a personal benefit," said one of the large dealers at the American Horse Exchange. "We had no expectation or desire of becoming general philanthropists. Yet that is what the thing has resulted in. That driveway has come to be the spot where the measure of merit and value for a light harness horse is established. We fix the value of the animal by what he can either show or do in competition there. That standard has come to be a universal one throughout the country. If a dealer anywhere in the country picks up an animal that shows a good disposition and a high rate of speed he comes here with him, and after a little puts him through his paces on the Speedway. There are always a lot of men there eyeing every new stepper and ready to buy what seems like a promising proposition. That horse's value is fixed to a certainty by what he can do against any one of a dozen animals that are speeded regularly on the drive. Their value is known to a dot. The new-comer's is fixed by what he does against them. So there we make actual tests of a standard of value such as never before existed in this country. Heretofore the price of a horse was fixed by his track record, his appearance, and the willingness of a buyer to pay. Now the buyer says, 'What can he do against So-and-So on the Speedway?' and we have to show him. Then he knows as well as we do what the animal is worth. It is a good thing for the buyer, of course, but it comes hard on the man who has a horse to sell and depends on his looks and his record alone as the points for a sale. Men from all over the country who want good and fast road horses come here and have them tried and buy according to their performances. This fact would make New York the horse market par excellence of the country if it were not for the fact that men who buy and sell horses have opened their eyes to the value of the Speedway in dollars and cents to them. So they are agitating for the establishment of similar Speedways in other cities. They have learned how absolutely necessary such roadways are in their business. That is the true reason why Speedways are now building in a score of cities all over the Union."

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William Engeman, known principally as the owner of the Brighton Beach race track, has a number of other interests down at Coney Island. One of the most profitable of these is a huge bathing pavilion with 1,600 rooms in it. It would seem as if this number of rooms would be sufficient to accommodate all the bathers that go to Coney Island. Yet a friend of his says that last season Mr. Engeman's employes had to turn scores of would-be customers away. That there shall be less reason for complaint on this account the coming season an addition that will accommodate 500 more bathers is being added to the pavilion. That there is use for any such number of bathhouses will probably surprise even those most familiar with the island. Five-cent trolley fares did it.

POLICEMAN BUCKLEY BURNED.

He Assisted in the Rescue of Two Children at an East Side Fire.

At a fire in the six-story brick tenement at 32 James Street last night Policeman Jeremiah Buckley of the Old Slip Station received severe burns while rescuing two children.

The fire was on the second floor of the tenement, in Salvatore Sisvistor's apartment. He has seven children. An overheated stove, the police believe, caused the blaze, which quickly spread to curtains and furniture. Policeman Buckley was returning to his home, at 44 Madison Street, on his night off.

He assisted the firemen in bringing the children out of the building by means of the hallways. In pulling some of the furniture aside his left hand was burned and his face and eyebrows scorched. Buckley went to his home, where his burns were dressed by a police surgeon.

The fire was put out, with a damage of $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Koefed & Brown's furniture factory, at Silver Creek, was burned this morning. Loss, $18,000, insurance $10,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 1.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the dry goods establishment known as the Army and Navy. Loss, $15,000.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO PUSH TAX BILLS

Will Make Them Caucus Measures If Necessary.

Statement Made After a Conference at Which Gov. Odell and Senator Platt Were Present.

"If necessary to secure their passage, the tax bills affecting banks, trust and insurance companies will be made caucus measures," said an officer of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

For several hours Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, and other leaders had been in conference at the hotel, discussing the policy to be presented to insure the passage of the bills.

One of the members at the conference said:

"It is true there is more or less opposition to the bills. We know what it amounts to. While the opposition are fighting largely in the dark to achieve their object the friends of the bills are fighting with a definite object. When the time comes that it is necessary to get the support necessary to pass these measures the support will be obtainable. There may be amendments, modifications, and delay, but the measures in all their more important features will be doubtless adopted."

While Senator Platt declined to see reporters on account of the illness of his wife and Gov. Odell declined to talk, the quoted remarks may be taken as a fairly correct indication of their opinion.

It is also true that the Republican leaders are very much exercised and some of the local politicians are not at all sanguine of the passage of the tax bills in their present form. Already the intimation is being made that any Republican legislator who votes against them will be regarded as wearing the dollar-mark, and as going to his political death.

There is a good deal of feeling against Senator Krum, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and the charge is made that he did not keep faith with his colleagues. It is generally conceded, too, that the corporations affected have a right to a hearing. Persons representing the interests affected are circulating about political headquarters. One of them, an ex-Judge, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night:

"The proposed measures go altogether too far in that they propose to tax the entire surplus of a corporation. Take the New York Life Insurance Company as an instance. It does business under eighty-two different Governments. If it is right the entire surplus of the company in New York it is equally right to tax it in every other State and foreign country where it does business. The surplus does not belong to the policy holders in New York. Only a small percentage of it was created there.

"If New York adopts the proposed legislation other States having reciprocal and retaliatory tax laws and license laws would exercise them, and there would not only be no dividends, but the company would have to do business at a loss. Business abroad would be destroyed. The company has no capital stock, and its surplus is jointly owned by about 500,000 people. In reality it is not a surplus, but a liability. The insurance companies doing business in this Commonwealth have paid the State Insurance Department since its organization more than $1,250,000 in excess of the entire expense of conducting the department. I am satisfied that the insurance companies in the State will gladly pay 1 per cent. on the surplus created in this State."

It is estimated that the tax bills, if passed in their present form, will net an annual revenue of about $10,000,000.

There may be another conference on the measures to-day before Gov. Odell's return to Newburg.

DEBATE ON HOME RULE.

"Shall New York City be governed from Albany?" was the subject debated in Bethany Congregational Church, Tenth Avenue near Thirty-fifth Street, last night. Senator Patrick F. Trainor of the Sixteenth Senatorial District argued against interference from Albany. Thomas A. Fulton said that we have in this city too little of the principle of home rule.

Senator Samuel S. Slater of the Nineteenth District said that he would say "Yes" and "No" to the matter as a whole. Mr. Slater said that the reason for the new Police bill is that the guardians of public morality are selling the right to exercise a control over vice."

GOV. ODELL GUEST OF HONOR.

Gov. Odell was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given to him by his brethren of the Beta Theta Pi, in the Waldorf-Astoria, the Governor being a member of the fraternity, "Bethany, '77," standing opposite his name on the programme. The fraternity is one of the largest of the Greek letter orders, and the dinner was largely attended. John S. Wise was the toastmaster and presided, and with him at the table, besides Gov. Odell, were ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, the Rev. Ferdinand C. Ingiehart, the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, Melville W. Landon, Gen. Perkins, Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon, P. B. Cochran, Knowlton Durham, and J. Ralph Burton. Letters of regret were received from a number of prominent men who had expected to be present, among them ex-Gov. Francis, but, like the Irishman, Mr. Wise said, "Gov. Francis brought his letter of regret with him."

There was great enthusiasm and much yelling of college cries and asseverations that "Odell is all right," when the Governor was introduced. Mr. Wise said that for the nonce the Governor of the Empire State was neither Governor nor Chairman, nor member of Congress, nor Republican nor Democrat, but plain Brother "Ben Odell." The Rev. Mr. Martin referred to the Governor as the man "who sees the White House looming in the distance," and the college men immediately proposed three cheers for the "next President of the United States."

"Don't start it so soon," said Gov. Odell laughingly, and the cheers broke out afresh.

Gov. Odell said that it gave him much pleasure to dine with his fraternity brothers, and that he was carried back nearly a quarter of a century to the pan-handle of West Virginia, where, in Bethany College, he first joined the fraternity. He told of his early efforts to establish a chapter in Columbia, and said that a college training, in his opinion, fitted a man for the serious struggles of life.

The Rev. Mr. Martin responded to the toast, "From Indiana to Peking and Back," during which he gave a graphic account of the siege of the Legations during the Chinese war. He said that it was the wish of the United States Government, and he believed of all the co-operating powers, that the young Emperor of China be restored to his throne and enabled to carry out his educational reforms. He proposed three cheers for the Emperor, which were given with a will, although the collegians failed to add the Emperor's name to the end of the cheers as they did in the case of every other speaker.

"Eli Perkins" was introduced to respond to the toast "Fun in the Campaign." He told a lot of stories more or less political, the humor of which was hugely enjoyed by the diners.

Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon followed "Eli Perkins," his toast being "Beta Chapter of To-day."

P. B. Cochran, a graduate of the college from which Mr. Odell was graduated, and Knowlton Durham, a graduate of Columbia, both spoke feelingly of the high regard the students of their Alma Mater entertain for the Governor of the Empire State.

Ex-Gov. Francis spoke at some length concerning the coming exposition in St. Louis in 1903. The dinner concluded with more cheers in honor of Gov. Odell.

THE COHN-ADLER CONTEST.

Assembly Committee on Election Meets and Takes No Action.

Ex-Assemblyman Isidor Cohn, who announced his intention of contesting the right of Charles S. Adler, Republican, to a seat in the Assembly from the Eighth District, wants to withdraw his contest. Assemblyman Adler objected. He said that Cohn charged fraud and insisted that he should attempt to prove his allegations. Mr. Adler stated he was determined to have a vindication.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met at the Hotel Cadillac yesterday and in the absence of Chairman Rodenbeck, who was attending the funeral of Senator C. R. Parsons, and adjournment was taken until next Friday.

B. Altman & Co.

Will continue for a short time to take orders for Tailor-made Suits and Street, Carriage and Dinner Gowns, at reductions from regular prices.

New Model Gowns are shown designed especially for the Early Spring season and suitable for every occasion.

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The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

especially adapt it to High Balls, as the addition of water, still or carbonated, does not affect its taste in the slightest degree, no matter how great the dilution. Used in cocktails or other mixed drinks "CANADIAN CLUB" retains the fragrant and delicious qualities which are peculiar to it.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Skelton Williams, Richmond.

CAMBRIDGE—Alderman D. Gallery, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—Capt. D. D. Gaillard, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—C. H. McLellan, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman D. J. Foster, Vermont.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Good, L. S. & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, notions and furnishing goods; 358 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. F. Hunsicker, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; W. H. Keneaster, shoes; Hotel Navarre.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; S. E. Olsen, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnstone, furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Berry, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Oppenheimer, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. N. Oppenheimer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Falk-Block Company, Boise City, Idaho; H. Falk, dry goods and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Munson, S. L.; Albany, N. Y.; piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, N. M.; B. Seligman, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Blass, G., Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lipman, Wolf & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, furs, and waists; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Criterion.

Heavenreich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. S. Heavenreich, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Belfuse, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh westerly winds.

The weather to-day will be fair and partly cloudy generally east of the Mississippi. Snow is indicated for portions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain slope and rain in the West Gulf States and southern slope. The area of cloud and rain will probably advance into the Mississippi Valley and East Gulf States by to-morrow, with rising temperature. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly westerly, brisk along the New England coast, and fresh on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	8	20	26

A Peep INTO OUR FURNISHED APARTMENT

The Wanamaker Store.

To Skeptics and Critics Concerning Our February FURNITURE Offerings

AN irrepressible conflict exists in this business. Advertiser versus Merchandiser. Each is responsible to the house and the Public for perfect truth in all statements of fact. The merchandise man is apt to have a vivid imagination. The advertising man must be judicial but skeptical and critical. Therefore, the advertiser's enthusiasm, when aroused, can be trusted. Read the following in the light of the foregoing.

All the specially offered Furniture is worthy of detailed treatment. But Parlor Suites form the topic of the moment. Over *One Hundred sorts of Parlor Suites*, in addition to hundreds of single Parlor Pieces, are simultaneously shown.

They range through all styles except bad ones. There are suites of three pieces, sofa, arm chair and side chair, that were $25, and are now $18—curios of neatness and cheapness. Imitation mahogany, upholstered with Louis XV. covering.

Every price preference can be met. Many suites that should be $100, are priced at $65, others that would be cheap at $115, are $75. Others again at $80, that are par at $120.

It is beyond the power of types to give you a notion of the attractions of these bargains in Parlor Furniture. You should see the old style of Dutch Mosaic inlaid mahogany—very quaint and beautiful; better in our judgment than the original. There are two designs of wood work and of coverings. The latter are of pronounced impressionist patterns. Cheap at $120—they are to go at $80 for three pieces.

Periods of Chippendale, the French Empire and the several Louis are represented in woods and weaving. The best mechanical skill has assembled the various parts. The brightest trading has brought these great chances to your very doors. The imitation mahogany and oak Rockers at $3 will tell you how much a very few dollars will do on this occasion. For added information upon bedroom and dining-room Furniture, read the list that follows:

Parlor Suites—

$45, from $70—Five pieces; inlaid; velour cover.
$58, from $80—Five pieces; inlaid; damask cover.
$65, from $98—Three pieces; mahogany veneer; tapestry cover.
$65, from $100—3 pcs; mahogany; tapestry cover.
$70, from $100—Five pieces; inlaid; tapestry cover.
$70, from $110—3 pcs; mahogany; damask cover.
$75, from $115—3 pieces; inlaid; tapestry cover.
$80, from $120—3 pcs; Dutch inlay; tapestry cover.
$90, from $125—Three pieces; carved; velour cover.
$95, from $135—Four pieces; overstuffed back; tapestry cover.
$110, from $180—3 pcs; mahogany; tapestry cover.

Davenports and Sofas—

$27.50, from $55—Mahogany sofa; silk cover.
$35, from $55—Mahogany sofa; tapestry cover.
$35, from $60—Oak Davenport; tapestry cover.
$60, from $120—Mahog'y Davenport; velour cover.
$100, from $120—London sofa; velour cover.
$125, from $175—Mahog'y Davenport; velour cover.

Chiffonniers—

At $5.50, from $8—Golden oak.
At $12.75, from $20—Golden oak.
At $15, from $22—Curly birch.
At $16, from $25—Golden oak.
At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany.
At $19, from $27—Curly birch.
At $20, from $29—Mahogany.
At $20, from $30—Curly birch.
At $22, from $30—Golden oak.
At $22, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple.
At $22, from $33—Curly birch.
At $24, from $36—Golden oak.
At $25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple.
At $25, from $37.50—Mahogany.
At $26, from $40—Curly birch.
At $30, from $50—Mahogany.

Chiffonniers—

At $32, from $50—Mahogany.
At $33, from $48—Mahogany.
At $35, from $55—Bird's-eye maple.
At $40, from $63—Mahogany.
At $45, from $65—Mahogany.

Sideboards—

At $10, from $15—Golden oak.
At $20, from $30—Golden oak.
At $22, from $31—Golden oak.
At $25, from $36—Golden oak.
At $30, from $40—Golden oak.
At $32, from $48—Golden oak.
At $35, from $52—Golden oak.
At $36, from $56—Mahogany.
At $40, from $65—Mahogany.
At $52, from $78—Golden oak.
At $62, from $95—Mahogany.
At $70, from $100—Mahogany.
At $75, from $90—Mahogany.
At $80, from $98—Mahogany.
At $100, from $135—Golden oak.
At $115, from $150—Golden oak.
At $115, from $150—English oak.
At $125, from $175—Mahogany.
At $135, from $160—Flemish oak.

China Closets—

At $15, from $25—Golden oak.
At $17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
At $20, from $30—Golden oak.
At $22, from $32—Flemish oak.
At $40, from $55—Golden oak.
At $43, from $68—Mahogany.
At $90, from $145—Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—

At $15, from $23—Mahogany.
At $20, from $31—Mahogany.
At $25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple.
At $26, from $40—Mahogany.
At $26, from $40—Bird's-eye maple.
At $30, from $45—Mahogany.
At $30, from $45—Bird's-eye maple.

Bedroom Suites—

At $38, from $43—Two pieces; mahogany.
At $40, from $60—Three pieces; golden oak.
At $40, from $60—Two pieces; mahogany.
At $42, from $65—Three pieces; golden oak.
At $45, from $57—Three pieces; mahogany.
At $48, from $54—Three pieces; curly birch.
At $50, from $65—Two pieces; mahogany.
At $70, from $105—Three pieces; golden oak.
At $100, from $117.50—Three pieces; mahogany.
At $120, from $195—Two pieces; curly birch.
At $150, from $228—Three pieces; bird's-eye maple.
At $175, from $235—Two pieces; mahogany.
At $185, from $275—Three pieces; mahogany.
At $250, from $388.50—Five pieces; birch.
At $275, from $372—Four pieces; maple.
At $300, from $428—Two pieces; mahogany.
At $400, from $585—Two pieces; mahogany.

Brass Beds—

At $15, from $27—4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $18, from $40—4 ft. 6 in.
At $20, from $30—4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $25, from $50—3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $25, from $55—4 ft. 6 in.
At $25, from $70—3 ft.
At $28, from $40—All sizes

Brass Beds—

At $33, from $50—All sizes
At $35, from $48—4 ft. 6 in.
At $35, from $70—4 ft. 6 in.
At $40, from $70—3 ft. 6 in.
At $40, from $75—4 ft. 6 in.
At $45, from $70—All sizes
At $50, from $70—4 ft. 6 in.
At $60, from $95—4 ft. 6 in.
At $70, from $100—4 ft. 6 in.

Bureaus—

At $17, from $27—Mahogany.
At $18.50, from $25—Golden oak.
At $18, from $28—Mahogany.
At $25, from $36—Golden oak.
At $25, from $38—Bird's-eye maple.
At $28, from $44—Mahogany.
At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple.
At $30, from $42—Golden oak.
At $32, from $50—Golden oak.
At $35, from $55—Bird's-eye maple.
At $40, from $62—Golden oak.
At $42, from $65—Mahogany or curly birch.
At $60, from $100—Mahogany.

Mattresses—

$15, from $20—Pure horse hair; 40 lbs.
$12.50, from $15—X mixed hair; 40 lbs.
$8.50, from $10—XX mixed hair; 40 lbs.
$6.50, from $8—XXX mixed hair; 40 lbs.
$12, from $13.50—Imperial elastic felt; 45 lbs.
$10, from $11.25—"W" elastic felt; 45 lbs.
$8.50, from $9.50—No. 2 elastic felt; 45 lbs.
$7.50, from $8.50—"Favorite" elastic felt; 45 lbs.
$4, from $4.50—African fibre, hair top; 45 lbs.

Spring Beds—

$4, from $4.50—Iron frame woven wire springs.
$5, from $5.50—Steel frame woven wire springs.
$5.50, from $6—Rubber bearing woven wire springs.
$6, from $6.75—Rubber bearing woven wire springs.
$7.50, from $8.50—Shelf spring.
$8, from $9—"Ideal" spring for wooden beds.
$8.50, from $10—Rabbet edge spring.
$13.50, from $15—"Ideal" rabbet edge spring.

Feather Bolsters and Pillows—

Half down and five geese feathers, at 85c a pound; former price, $1.

Pillows—
20x30 in., 2½ pounds, $2.13 each.
22x30 in., 3 pounds, $2.55 each.
24x30 in., 3½ pounds, $2.98 each.

Bolsters—
20x56 in., 5 pounds, $4.25 each.
Extra selected live geese feathers, at 75c a pound; former price, 90c.

Pillows—
20x30 in., 2½ pounds, $1.88 each.
22x30 in., 3 pounds, $2.25 each.
24x30 in., 3½ pounds, $2.63 each.

Bolsters—
20x56 in., 5 pounds, $3.75 each.
Prime live geese feathers, at 50c a pound; former price, 60c.

Pillows—
20x30 in., 2½ pounds, $1.25 each.
22x30 in., 3 pounds, $1.50 each.
24x30 in., 3½ pounds, $1.75 each.

Bolsters—20x56 in., 5 pounds, $2.50 each.

Wanamaker Musicales ... in the ... Art Gallery

Next Recital on Tuesday, February 5th.
All are invited. Seats free, of course.

Men's Overcoats

The wise men who watch how the moss grows on the bark of trees and other alleged infallible signs regarding the weather, tell us this winter is practically finished. The wish is probably father to the prediction. Be that as it may, here are good overcoat investments. It will pay you to buy one of these for next winter. In the lots below mentioned are possible savings up to $15—and those reductions are from prices already very moderate:

One Lot at Ten Dollars Each—These are only in sizes 33 and 34 and 39 to 46. The between-sizes are all gone. Of all-wool black friezes and Oxford-mixed cheviots—a few kerseys. Values up to $15.

Another Lot at Fifteen Dollars Each—All sizes in this group, but a little light in the smaller sizes—plenty of the larger. Oxford-mixed cheviots and friezes and blue and black kerseys. Values up to $25.

And the Third Lot at Twenty Dollars Each—Sizes 33 to 46—plenty of them as we start, but there'll be another story to tell of sizes by to-night. There's been no better offering—will be none—than this. Some of this lot are handsome black and Oxford-mixed rough-faced cheviots, some stylish friezes and kerseys. There are coats in the collection that were low priced at $35. Choice at TWENTY DOLLARS.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Try to recall a sailor suit that you've bought for your boy, that you thought a particularly good value at, say $7 or $7.50. If you've been buying here it won't be hard to remember. Well, we have a group of that sort of suits here this morning. And they're much better than the usual values. $5 now, though many of them were very moderately priced at $7.50. They are shown in various mixed and plain blue cheviots. For boys of 3 to 12 years.

Two-piece suits, sizes 9 to 16 years, at $3.25—some worth just double.

$7.50—Three-piece suits of fine blue cheviots, at $5.

A few reefers of frieze, with extra V-front piece, are $3.75—they were $6. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

About fifty overcoats—some of them in Raglan style—of various warm materials, are $9. They are $12 to $15 values. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

The all-wool trousers, previously mentioned, are still here in ample quantity.—Extra well stayed throughout with silk. Sizes 3 to 16 years. Price 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Bath Robes

Here are seventy-five good five-dollar robes, from which you may take your pick at $2.75 each. And there's ample variety, too. Eleven patterns and color combinations. They're light, yet heavy and soft enough to be warm and comfortable. Made of cotton, though they look like the wool-blanket robes. The patterns are very similar, too. They're cut liberally—no skimping of material. No skimping in the workmanship.

The New CAPES And Dresses

A much delighted procession of women viewed the *Incroyable* Capes yesterday; and the liberal collection of striking and original dresses on display. Of the latter those having the *Princess Skirt* and the jackets with *postillion back* were most notable. The silk dresses also called forth a chorus of admiration.

It is a remarkable fashion display for the first of February.

Second floor, Broadway.

The "King Edward" Scarf

We show to-day an entirely new scarf, of our own design, for early spring wear for men. The decidedly original shape, together with its refined and dressy style will attract good dressers to-day. It bids fair to be the most popular shape of the season. Aside from its neatness and style, it has some practical features that men will appreciate. Best told by the scarfs specially displayed to-day.

They tie in three ways. Made of various handsome silks. $1 each.

Broadway and Ninth.

Muslin Underwear

The unmatched January Sale continues a while as a very attractive February Sale. Of course the assortments are no longer as good as a few weeks ago—some styles have totally disappeared. And the quantities of remaining styles have been greatly lessened throughout all of the splendid stocks. But the values remain unchanged—*except only where they're bettered.* Here are some specimen values. Some of these lots, previously moderately priced, have been made still lower:

Night Gowns—

60c—Of muslin; high neck; square yoke of cluster of plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.

85c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.

$1—Of cambric; Empire style; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.

Chemises—

18c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with lace; were 25c.

35c—Of muslin; round neck, trimmed with neat embroidery; cambric ruffle on skirt; were 50c.

60c—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; 2 styles: V-neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

The Matter of SHOES

Stirring shoe news is commonplace at Wanamaker's. But do you know what brains and persistent energy are required to produce that news? More important still is the masterly effort that makes even regular shoe news extraordinary.

Take our ***Men's Shoes at $3.90*** as an instance—In looks, materials and actual value, they are five-dollar shoes outside of Wanamaker's. Patent-leather, lace or button; box or wax calfskin, enamel grain, or kidskin, and tan storm calf.

Again: Our ***Women's Shoes at $2***—It takes masterful merchandising to provide such dependable shoes at this little price. They are of genuine chrome-tanned kidskin, with oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched. Style and fit are absolutely correct.

Main Shoe Store.

There are some special Saturday offerings for children in the bargain store in the basement. Springheel shoes of good kidskin, at 75c, 85c and 95c a pair, according to size.

Heavy calfskin shoes for sturdy little fellows, at $1 a pair.

Girls' COATS And Dresses

The coats are all imported—handsome warm garments, of rich double-faced cloths. All the desirable shades are represented—not a big representation in each, for these are just the last remaining lots. That's why the price is but

Ten Dollars for Choice

though values run up to $25. All sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years.

The dresses are of many kinds—imported and domestic. One group of one and two-piece dresses for girls of 6 to 12 years, now has a uniform price of $7.50. None of these sold for less than $12—many were $15—and they were low priced then.

Another lot comprises values up to $10—none less than a good $7.50 value—and the price is but $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Warm Night Gowns

Flannelette. Cozy negligee gowns for women—suitable also as lounging robes to be worn in one's own room. Pretty, but not expensive. 65c for one style. These in neat stripes, light and dark colors; rolling collar; short yoke; trimmed with fancy braid.

Another style at $1. A heavier quality of flannelette. All light colored stripes; trimming of fancy braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

PETTICOATS

Many good values in black sateen petticoats have been offered here from time to time—never one so good as this. These are petticoats of a particularly good grade of black sateen. They are exceptionally well and attractively made. Deep plaited ruffles finished with small gathered ruffles. The price is $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Neckties

Silk band-bows—100 dozens of them at about a third price. They are made of fancy silks—the short ends of high-grade kinds that are used for the most expensive neckwear. There's a wide variety of tasteful patterns and colorings. Made up with either pointed or square ends. They're a 50c quality. Price, 20c each, or 3 for 50c. Men's Furnishings—Ninth st.

St. Valentine FAVORS

Hearts appear this season in myriad shapes and sizes. Some very good hearts among them—good enough to eat. They're 30c to 50c a pound—*sweet*-hearts of pure candy. Other dainty delicate hearts are of satin—10c to 50c. And some pretty paper effects at 5c to 25c.

Candy boxes, with cunning cupids on the lid, are 15c each.

All these and many more, in the Candy Store, basement, and Main floor.

WALNUT PUFFS

Kernels of black walnuts are covered with pure candy, that is flavored with vanilla, molasses and chocolate. It's the weekly new candy—a very good candy, we think you'll say. Pound-boxes of assorted flavors, 20c.

Basement.

WRITING PAPER

SUBSIDY BILL'S CHANCES

"Steering-Committee" Fails to Give It Right of Way.

Kept to the Front, but Must Not Interfere with Appropriation Bills or Necessary Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Yesterday the advocates of the Subsidy bill were encouraged by the report that Senator Chandler, in the interest of that measure, would today put the Senate to a vote on a motion for night sessions, the first to be held tonight. This morning the motion was not made, but a very different proposition was brought forward by Senator Allison, one of the members who is represented as being specially anxious that the Subsidy bill shall be passed at once. Mr. Allison's announcement was that on Monday he would ask the Senate to take up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, a measure full of knotty and disputed problems of taxation and government for Washington. Then there was a meeting of the steering committee of Republicans. Before it met Mr. Hanna was confident that it would "stick to his bill." After it had been in session his friends declared that it had decided to keep the Subsidy bill to the front until its passage.

Accounts of this conference of the programme makers differ slightly, but amount to the same in effect. All of its members are not convinced of the desirability of the passage of the Subsidy bill. All of them are anxious to give Mr. Hanna a reasonable opportunity to test the feeling of the Senate on a measure in which he takes a very deep interest. The conference did decide to keep the Subsidy bill before the Senate, but its consideration is not to interfere with the progress of the appropriation bills or other necessary legislation. That programme, it will be observed by those who have followed the course of the bill, does not change its prospects a particle. About all that is promised to Mr. Hanna and the promoters of the subsidy measure is that the bill may be considered whenever it does not get in the way of matters against which there is no well defined prejudice, and whenever there is such a collision the Subsidy bill must get out of the way.

The opposition opened the way for wide debate to-day by offering three very troublesome amendments to the bill. Senator Tillman, who was about to leave the city, submitted as an amendment the anti-pooling bill, and insisted upon having it read before printing. Later on Senator Clay offered as an amendment the Nicaragua Canal bill, which will afford more opportunity for discussion and tend to burden the bill in a ruinous way. Senator Butler, for his part, offered the anti-trust bill, and put himself in the way of speaking to any length the opposition may find necessary to postpone action.

Even members of the steering committee wink when they are asked whether they expect by their programme to get the Shipping bill through in ten days. "What we really expect," said one of them, "is to do some business while we listen to discussion of the Shipping bill. If we convince the Democrats that the bill should be passed, and they manifest a disposition to have it voted on in ten days or so, it may be passed. In the meantime there are several Republicans who need to be convinced that the bill should be passed. I think we shall do business very satisfactorily for a few days."

Senator Cullom told a member of the steering committee to-day that he considered it very unfortunate that Senator Frye had not been prevented from making so positive a declaration as to the purpose of the Senate to hold the Subsidy bill in front of all other business. He considered that proposition untenable and very difficult to be adhered to.

DEBATE ON THE SHIPPING BILL.

Senator Clay Proposes to Link the Nicaragua Canal Bill with It—Plan Strongly Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Shipping bill was kept steadily at the front in the Senate to-day. Senators Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) and Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) occupied most of the time to-day in speeches of vigorous opposition. A spirited discussion was precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) proposing to link the Nicaragua Canal bill with the Shipping bill. The proposition was strongly opposed by Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) and Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.). Messrs. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) and Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) took part in the discussion.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) continued the speech in opposition to that measure which he began yesterday. He contended that this bill was an invitation for looting the treasuries of all the maritime nations of the world, for, no doubt, the bounties would be met by similar subsidies by other nations. He maintained that, so far as the public is concerned, the money to be appropriated by this bill might as well be cast into the sea. He concluded at 2:30, and Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) took the floor.

For the third time in the day Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) made the point of the absence of a quorum, saying that only fourteen Senators were present, and only four of them Republicans. Fifty-nine Senators responded to their names, and Mr. Berry proceeded with his speech. He said no measure had been presented during his service in Congress which so openly and flagrantly disregarded the principles of equality and gave to a combination of wealthy interests millions on millions of the public money. He criticised the manner in which the bill was drawn by a committee composed chiefly of shipowners, who would be benefited.

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) interrupted to state that in a bill of this kind expert knowledge of the highest character was absolutely necessary, and he hardly thought the framing of the bill should have been intrusted to those who opposed it, or to Democratic Senators, who, by their speeches, had shown such profound ignorance of the facts involved.

Mr. Berry commented on the fact that all who did not support this bill were set down as ignorant, and said he would have intrusted the framing of the bill to a committee representing ignorance and all other classes rather than to one composed of shipbuilding experts personally interested in its benefits.

At the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) proposed an amendment and called for its reading. It proved to be extremely long and related to common carriers. After ten pages had been read, the amendment was laid aside temporarily to permit Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) to make a speech in favor of the bill.

Before Mr. Stewart began, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until 11 A. M. to-morrow, which was agreed to without dissent.

Mr. Stewart argued that the tremendous advantage Great Britain held in ocean commerce could not be overcome by individual effort. Private capital could not compete with Governmental encouragement. The only way to break down the domination of the seas by Europe was for the United States Government to give its shipping the same advantages as those enjoyed by foreign shipping interests. If there was to be monopoly of the seas Mr. Stewart wanted it to be an American monopoly.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) offered an amendment to the Shipping bill restricting combinations in the restraint of trade.

NICARAGUA CANAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,) offered an amendment providing for the acquisition from Costa Rica and Nicaragua of a route for the Isthmian canal. This latter amendment developed a spirited controversy between Mr. Clay and Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.) The latter declared that many of the amendments offered were for the purpose of embarrassing and defeating the measure.

Mr. Clay asserted that his amendment was in good faith and that it was of great importance to provide at the present session for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Mr. Frye stated that the Shipping bill had been before Congress for two years. It had been put off week after week, and had given way to the Army bill and many others. There was no reason, therefore, why this bill should not have its way now.

Mr. Bacon asked if the Nicaragua Canal bill had not the same claims for consideration.

Mr. Frye answered that if the treaty referring to the Nicaraguan Canal had been ratified, as he believed it should have been, then there would have been no difficulty in dealing with Nicaragua Canal legislation. He added that in the pending discussion the majority had the right after fair debate to have the bill voted upon, the majority assuming full responsibility for the course of legislation.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said it was a remarkable fact that this Shipping bill should be pressed during the closing days of the session, when fourteen appropriation bills, the Revenue Reduction bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and other measures of far-reaching importance remained unacted upon. He insisted that there should be no limitation of debate, and declared that until this was secured, he would not give his assent to any agreement to vote.

Mr. Teller said it was not the thing for Senators to hurry measures in the ninety-day session, and then "raise a fuss," when it was urged that the right of debate still existed in the United States Senate. He also criticised the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the circumstances under which it was negotiated.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said the Nicaragua amendment to the Shipping bill was offered in good faith by the Georgia Senator. But there had been no conference among the friends of the canal bill. Personally, he preferred to keep the measures separate and distinct, as he did not wish the canal bill to be embarrassed by the opposition which the Shipping bill was likely to encounter.

CUBA LIKELY TO WAIT.

Improbable that Her Constitution Will Be Considered by Congress Before December.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A paragraph which is understood to represent the views of the Administration with respect to Cuba appeared in the newspapers to-day. According to this article the Administration is greatly interested in the outcome of the Cuban Constitutional Convention as to whether this country will be recognized as having rights in certain directions paramount to those of any other nation. Officials are represented as not willing to discuss the question as to what would be satisfactory in that regard, but it is said there is no doubt that this Government expects some recognition of the rights of the United States at least to supervise or in a measure direct its foreign policy until such time as the new Government is prepared to take its place among the responsible nations of the world.

Senators of experience favor postponing any action on the Constitution if it should be received before adjournment until the next regular session, the intervening time to be used to reach an understanding of what the Constitution contains that may concern the United States, and what it lacks that this country may desire to have it include. It is impossible to obtain a clearly defined policy among Republicans touching this question.

Senators express grave doubt about the wisdom of having an extra session only to consider the Cuban Constitution, and say that if such a session is called or even one to dispose of Cuba and the Subsidy bill, it may be bad for the Republican Party and for the Cubans. In one case it may load the party with a burden of scandals, and in the other prove a cause of disturbance with a people now not too friendly toward the United States.

"I do not believe that there is any need of Congress to take action with reference to Cuba," said Representative Crumpacker to-day. "I do not think Congress has anything to do with the matter. The withdrawal of troops from Cuba is an executive function. We have declared that on the establishment of a stable government we will withdraw from the island. When the President is satisfied that such government has been established it will be his duty to act. I do not believe that there is any warrant for a review or revision of the Constitution of Cuba by this Government beyond the ascertainment of whether or not a stable government has been established."

CUBA'S ANTI-GOMEZ CRUSADE.

Hostile Element to Keep from Convention If Naturalization Clause Stands.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—The Constitutional Convention held a secret session this morning, at which the anti-Gomez element announced its intention to remain away from the public sessions unless the naturalization clause making eligible to the office of President persons who served ten years in the wars was stricken out of the twelfth section.

The Gomez faction replied that they had won over three delegates, although they had not yet secured a quorum. The Gomezites admitted that Gen. Gomez did not desire the Presidency and would not be a candidate, but they argued that the lower classes would regard it as a blow at him if the naturalization clause was not inserted.

It was decided to suspend to-morrow's session out of respect for the memory of Queen Victoria, and the delegates will not meet again until Monday.

NEELY REFUSES TO TALK.

Trial of Alleged Embezzler Expected to Begin Feb. 15.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—As is customary in all such cases, the Fiscal has visited C. F. W. Neely in the Carcel with a view of getting a statement from him, but the alleged embezzler refused to talk, acting on the advice of his counsel.

The Government is hurrying the collection of its evidence in the Post Office fraud cases, and it is expected that the hearing will be begun Feb. 15.

In the case of John Sheridan, who confessed to having stolen $1,300 while in charge of the money order department of the Havana Post Office, the Fiscal has recommended a sentence of two years' imprisonment.

FEBRUARY WEATHER FORECAST.

Chief Willis L. Moore Issues a Statement of Average Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Chief Willis L. Moore of the United States Weather Bureau has issued this forecast of February weather:

"The following statements are based on average weather conditions for February, as determined by a long series of observations. As the weather of any given February does not conform strictly to the average conditions, the statements cannot be considered as forecasts.

"February is one of the stormiest months of the year along the transatlantic steamer tracks of the North Atlantic. These storms begin with east to south gales, which, in the case of westward-bound steamers, quickly shift to westerly. Ice is rarely encountered as far south as the steamer routes in February, and fog is not frequent over and near the Banks of Newfoundland. In the tropical regions of the Atlantic storms seldom appear in February. On the north coast of Western Cuba, however, and over the Gulf of Mexico high north winds, with decided falls in temperature, are not uncommon in February.

"In the Atlantic Coast districts and the lake region of the United States the severe storms of February come from the Middle West and Southwest. Well-marked storms of this type begin with high northwest winds and snow, and as they progress the wind shifts to west and northwest, with a cold wave. On the great plains and in the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts February weather is usually dry and cold. As during January, however, this entire region is subject to occasional cold waves of great severity, which, with snow and high winds, sweep southward from the British possessions in the Northwest, and sometimes reach the Rio Grande and Northern Mexico.

"In the Pacific Coast districts of the United States the season of rains and occasional strong gales continues through February.

"Frost is liable to occur in any part of the United States in February. In the Gulf coast districts and in Central and Northern Florida the likelihood of severe freezes in February is less than for the preceding month."

Ex-Sheriff Rheinhardt's Son Arrested.

Clark D. Rheinhardt, Jr., son of ex-Sheriff Clark D. Rheinhardt, and living at 18 Duryea Place, Brooklyn, was arrested last night and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainants were John and Frank Guilfoyle, who recently opened a liquor store at Broadway and Rodney Street. They allege that they intrusted Rheinhardt, who is twenty-four years old, with money to secure licenses for their business, and that he misappropriated $108.74.

BIDS FOR NEW WARSHIPS

Four Offers Received to Construct Three Protected Cruisers.

To be the Most Powerful Vessels of Their Class—Cramp and Union Iron Works Not Represented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Bids for the construction of three protected cruisers were opened at the Navy Department to-day. Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, at $2,740,000; the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, at $2,741,000, and the Bath Shipbuilding Company, at $2,750,000, appear to be the successful bidders for the three cruisers. Reservations made in each bid, however, prevent a positive statement at present.

The attendance of bidders was neither as large nor representative as in the case of the last opening. Moreover, the absent concerns were notable, and it is doubtful if Cramp or the Union Iron Works have been unrepresented before in any bidding since the birth of the "new navy." One of the older concerns, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, was represented by President Orcutt and Judge Payson. The Bath Iron Works, Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, and the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company of Richmond were represented. One of the Moran Brothers of Seattle was the only representative of the Pacific Coast interests, but he did not bid. There were but four bids in all.

Secretary Long, who presided at the opening, read a statement to the bidders, calling their attention to certain important amendments which the department had made in the specifications for the cruisers since the advertisements were issued. These were nearly all in the direction of the exclusion of items with a view to making it possible for the shipbuilders to bid within the limit of cost fixed by Congress. An important change was the reservation by the department of $50,000 instead of $100,000, as originally ordered, from the total sum of $2,800,000 fixed by Congress as the limit of cost of the ships, the reservation to cover the cost of putting in place the armor for the cruisers. The Secretary asked if any bidder was unacquainted with these changes before submitting his bid, and receiving no contrary answer, ordered the reading of the bids to proceed.

The first bid opened was that of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. It offered to build a 9,700-ton cruiser, with a speed of 22 knots, in thirty-six months, for the sum of $2,741,000. The cruiser is to be built on its own plans. The differences between these plans and the department's plans are principally in the omission of a number of items of construction and equipment, slightly exceeding the cuts made in the big battleships just let.

The Bath Iron Company's bid was the next. It offered to build a cruiser of the same proportions and speed, and in the same time, for $2,750,000, which is exactly the figure available after making the reduction on account of armor from the limit fixed by Congress. The bid of this company also was based on its own designs, and the difference between them and the department's designs likewise was in the omission of certain items.

The William R. Tragg Company of Richmond, in presenting their bid, stated that it could not consent to the reservation made on account of placing the armor, believing that the cruisers could not be built at a profit in that case. However, leaving out the armor question, and making for its part certain cuts in the specifications, it was prepared to build one cruiser for $2,780,000, being the limit of cost fixed by Congress, or two cruisers for $5,480,000, being at the rate of $2,740,000 each.

The last bid was the lowest and was submitted by the Neafie & Levy Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia. It offered to build a cruiser on the department's plans in thirty-six months for $2,740,000. However, it was stated that this price did not include the provision of means of interior communication, automatic sighted doors, a bronze pilothouse, cellulose and linoleum, and a few other minor items. The cuts made by this company appear on their face to be less expensive than those made by the other bidders.

The bids must be examined carefully by the naval bureaus to ascertain the exact effect of the cuts in the specifications made by the bidders before formal awards can be made, or even before it can be ascertained positively that the bids are within the limit of appropriation. The principal officials of the department express the opinion, however, that the bids of Neafie & Levy, the Newport News Company, and the Bath concern can be accepted, pointing to the fact that the deductions from the specifications made by these bidders do not exceed greatly those made by the department in the case of the battleships recently awarded.

The three protected cruisers, on which bids were made, are designed to be the most formidable vessels in the world of their class. They will resemble closely the type of second-class armored cruisers. The act of Congress authorizing this class of cruisers stated that the vessels should carry "the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their type, and have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities and great radius of action." Admiral Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the navy, who has been foremost in the preparation of plans for the building of the "new navy," says that in an engagement the new cruisers would be able to cope with and prove more than a match for some of the armored cruisers of foreign navies.

The new vessels authorized are named "The St. Louis," "Milwaukee," and "Charleston," the last to continue the name of the ship wrecked Nov. 2, 1899, in the Philippines. Their trial displacement will be about 9,700 tons each; they will be equipped with 21,000 horse power, twin screw engines, and will have a speed of 22 knots per hour. The vessels will be 424 feet in length and 66 feet in extreme breadth. Their bunkers will have a capacity of 1,500 tons.

The main side armor will be four inches in thickness all around, as will also the upper and lower casemate armor. Two and a half inches of steel plate will encase their protective decks, which decks will be supplemented amidships with covered superstructures, within each of which will be placed 4 six-inch rapid fire guns and 6 fourteen-pounders of the same type; outside the superstructures will be 2 more six-inch guns, located on the centre line; one forward, and one aft. On the gun decks the greater portion of the batteries will be located, consisting, for each vessel, of 8 six-inch, 12 fourteen-pound, and 4 one-pound rapid fire guns. Sixteen rapid fire guns are to be placed on the superstructure deck and bridges. The remainder of the batteries will be located in the fighting tops of the middle masts. Electric ammunition hoists will supply the guns with the greatest rapidity, making it possible to hurl a broadside of about 12 tons of solid metal a minute.

The vessels each will have 4 lofty smokestacks, 76 feet above the load water line, providing draft for the 16 straight water tube boilers situated in 4 water-tight compartments. These boilers, together with the engines, will be protected by the side armor, sloping deck armor, and a twelve-foot coal bunker. The inner bottom of the vessels will extend to the under sides of the protective decks, above which a cellulose cofferdam 30 inches wide extends the length of the cruisers.

All the latest and best improvements in construction and equipment are to be provided for the accommodation and comfort of the officers and crew. In commission the number of officers on each vessel will be 39, and the crew will number 525 men, for which are provided 16 boats, ranging from a thirty-six-foot steam cutter to a sixteen-foot dingy, besides 2 punts and 2 life rafts.

Army and Navy Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Army, Volunteers—Edward N. Bowen of Massachusetts, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeon of volunteers, with rank of Captain.

Regulars—Second Lieut. D. K. Major, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Navy—Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson, to be Rear Admiral; Commander Franklin Hanford, to be a Captain; Lieut. Franklin J. Schell, to be a Lieutenant Commander Lieutenants (Junior Grade) to be Lieutenants—George Maillson, Walter Ball, and Joel R. P. Pringle.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday passed a bill to authorise the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company to construct a bridge across the Delaware River.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Kean presented the credentials of his colleague, William J. Sewell, to be Senator from New Jersey for the term of six years from March 4, 1901.

The Senate has agreed to the House amendments to the resolution providing for the count of the Electoral vote.

THE NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Plan for Enlisting Filipinos to be Worked Out by Gen. MacArthur—Many Nominations Decided Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The War Department intends to go slowly in the interesting experiment which the new army law permits it to make of encouraging the Filipinos to become American soldiers. There are no regular military organizations of Filipinos now, unless the squadron of Philippine cavalry is so considered, and the War Department has not received enough information about that organization to know whether it is a success or not. The army law gives to the department the desired opportunity to experiment with the Filipinos and ascertain their soldierly qualities under American leaders. It is authorized to recruit Filipinos up to the number of 12,000.

The whole thing will be left to Gen. MacArthur, who will be allowed to use his judgment about how many Filipinos to enlist, unhampered by instructions from Washington. Nor will he begin by forming regiments. The plan is for him to employ Filipinos as scouting bands under American officers. The progress will be closely watched, and when Gen. MacArthur finds that some of these men have learned American ways and American discipline and have developed sufficiently in soldierly qualities, he will form them into companies; then, as the numbers of such Americanized Filipinos increase, into battalions and regiments. The scouting bands are to be the skeleton from which the regular organizations are to be built up. There is already a nucleus. Quite a number of these irregular bands of scouts have been formed by Gen. MacArthur, and are doing service under American officers. Their exact number is not known, but if they were all gathered together in one body they would make up nearly a full regiment. Most of them are Macabebes, and these are the scouts who have figured most frequently in the reports and dispatches from Manila. But there is one company of Tagals, who are a fine body of men and have done efficient service. They have never manifested the slightest hesitation about fighting against their countrymen, and no complaints of desertion or treason have ever been received concerning them. There are also several companies of Visayans among the scouts. It is not improbable that there are enough of these scouts who have learned American ways to be formed at once into a company of regulars, but this is to be left to Gen. MacArthur's discretion.

All the principal appointments provided for in the Army Reorganization bill practically have been decided upon by the President. A list of these nominations has been made out at the War Department, and will be submitted to the Senate without delay. In case the bill is signed this week, which is confidently expected, the appointments already agreed upon will be sent to the Senate early next week, possibly Monday.

These appointments will include a Lieutenant General, four Major Generals, nine Brigadier Generals, and the Colonels and other officers essential to the organization of the ten new regiments. The impression prevails at the War Department that Gen. Miles will receive the Lieutenant Generalcy and that Gens. MacArthur, Wood, Wade, and Young are most likely to be made Major Generals, although it is possible that Gen. Merriam may be substituted for one of the four named.

Among the officers mentioned as likely to receive commissions as Brigadier Generals are Gens. Bates, Wheaton, Chaffee, Schwan, Arnold, Rodgers, and Wood, (if the last named does not secure the higher grade.)

Including line and staff, the President will have to appoint about 1,800 officers to meet the requirements of the new law. There is great pressure to secure these appointments, and the President will be exceedingly busy for some time to come in making his selections from among the almost countless applicants either for promotions or original appointments.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Gov. Allen Reports Growing Prosperity in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Secretary of the Navy has received an interesting letter from Gov. Allen of Porto Rico, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The communication sets at naught the many alarming reports telling of distress and poverty among the islanders, and chronicles a constantly growing measure of prosperity in Porto Rico. In part, the letter is as follows:

"The anti-American sentiment, which was prevalent at the beginning of the civil Government, has entirely disappeared, and the masses of the people were never more contented, I am sure, than at the present time. More are employed than ever before, and at better wages, and, indeed, there is a scarcity of labor in certain sections, and contractors complain that they are unable to secure sufficient help, although they are paying 50 cents in gold, where ten months ago they paid 30 cents in pesetas. This, you see, is a great advance for them. The crops are abnormally large and of excellent quality.

"Our customs receipts are constantly increasing, as well as the internal revenue collections. All our bills are promptly paid, we have always a surplus in the Treasury, and we shall finish the fiscal year, which expires June 30, entirely within our budget allowance, so I feel sure the President can feel great satisfaction with the results in Porto Rico. The Government in Porto Rico has not cost the people of the United States one penny. It has been self-sustaining from the beginning. The island is rich and is sure to prove a valuable asset of the United States. As to 'destitution' and 'starvation' in Porto Rico, they do not exist, and, with the abundant crops and plenty of labor at hand, if there should be a case of starvation here it might properly be called a case of suicide."

Gov. Allen in his letter also incloses a report from the Board of Health, of which the following are extracts:

"Immense harm has been done by statements by persons who had not been a month on the island, and who could not possibly be in a position to give an opinion of any value. For instance, the statement was published that, as the death rate in Porto Rico was so-and-so, whereas the birth rate was only one-fourth of this, it was only a question of a few years when Porto Rico would be depopulated. The apparently horrible condition he lamented was simply due to a laxity of registration of births, whereas every death is necessarily noted, in consequence of legal requirements as to burial. The large death rate of Ponce has been attributed to all sorts of causes but the right one, this being the influx of paupers from every district in the island, in order to obtain a share of the relief, which was popularly supposed to be unlimited in amount and free to all. Ponce proper was thus fathered with a crowd of several thousand sick and destitute people, the deaths among whom should fairly have been apportioned to their native localities. In fact, I have received communications from the United States in which it was plain that the impression was widespread as to the existence of a terrible epidemic in Ponce, rendering life there a risky business. Now, in truth, the sickness and mortality in the permanent population of Ponce were not abnormally great, and there never had been the slightest appearance of any epidemic.

"We must not expect too much, or think that new methods can be introduced all at once, no matter how desirable they may be, but with patience and tact it will be possible to carry out a complete reformation in the present conditions, and in this way save the health and lives of innumerable people."

Porto Ricans Petition the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A memorial from the Legislature of Porto Rico was presented in the Senate to-day praying for the improvement of San Juan Harbor. A question was raised as to whether the document should be read. Mr. Hoar expressed the opinion that as the petition is the first received from the Porto Ricans, it should be received and listened to with peculiar interest. The memorial was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Work of Porto Rican Legislature.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Feb. 1.—The Porto Rican Assembly, whose sixty-day continuous term expired Jan. 31, adjourned at 2:15 A. M. to-day, although the clock of the House, conveniently slow, registered 11:30 P. M. Twenty-four measures were passed yesterday. The total number of acts that came into being during the term was thirty-six, of which twenty-two dealt with Executive Council appropriations. Two bills were passed after midnight.

CHARGES AGAINST WILCOX

Hawaiian Delegate in Congress Accused of Grave Crimes.

LETTERS TO FILIPINO REBELS

An Offer to Fight Against "the Hypocritical Yankees"—Petition Filed with House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A petition containing charges against Robert W. Wilcox, the Hawaiian Delegate in the House of Representatives, was submitted to-day to the House Committee on Elections No. 1, which has other petitions against Wilcox before it. The charges are made in writing by George D. Gear of Hawaii, who submitted letters purporting to be copies of letters written by Wilcox to Filipino officials. The alleged letters are of a highly sensational character. One of these is dated Honolulu, Jan. 31, 1899. It was addressed to Dr. Joseph Losada, Capt. Marti Burgos, and Señor J. Luna, and introduced to them "A friend of mine who is a very able man to help you in your cause." Among other things, the letter says:

Mr. —— will be a useful ally to fight for the cause of the Philippines. * * * One thing is sure, that you could resist against any army of invasion—you have a population of 12,000,000 and already a disciplined army of 30,000 well equipped with modern arms.

I have already made up my mind to join with you and your country against America in case they insist to ignore the right, the justice of your cause. I know well my profession as an artillery officer. I have no fear of the whole world when I fight for a legitimate cause like yours. Between Gen. Aguinaldo and myself it would be very little chance left to the invading army of the United States to conquer your country. Tell Gen. Aguinaldo I am already giving my service for your country, and I am ready to obey orders to go to your country and fight for the independence of your people and country at any moment.

The letter bears the signature "Robert W. Wilcox." Another letter dated Honolulu, March 8, 1899, says:

I am thinking to go to the Philippine Islands and give my assistance to Aguinaldo against the invaders—the hypocritical Yankees; the carpet politician Otis.

The petition of Gear recites that there was no election machinery when Wilcox was elected Delegate, Nov. 6, 1900, and that many voters did not believe a valid election could be held without it, and therefore made no attempt to vote. The petition then brings personal charges against Wilcox relating to his marriage, and also to his career under the Kingdom of Hawaii. It is also alleged:

That Wilcox in his speeches prior to the election made use of the strongest kind of anti-American utterances for the purpose of carrying the election, telling the native Hawaiians that the Americans had stolen their country and that a vote for him was a vote for the restoration of the Queen, and that if he were elected the Queen would be restored; that said Wilcox was, and is, guilty of treason against the United States, in that he did, as petitioner is informed and believes, since the annexation of said Hawaiian Islands, write and send through the United States mails certain letters highly treasonable in their nature, wherein he did counsel and incite others to engage in open rebellion against the United States, and did offer his services to Gen. Aguinaldo to go to the Philippines and fight and engage in open rebellion against the United States; copies of which letters are herewith filed.

The petition concludes as follows:

Wherefore, by reason of the foregoing facts, the petitioner submits that said Wilcox is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives during the Fifty-sixth or Fifty-seventh Congress, and that he should be ousted therefrom for the following reasons:

1. Because no legal election was, or could be, held until a mode of holding the same should be provided by the Legislature of Hawaii.

2. If said election were legal, Wilcox should be unseated and expelled because of not being a fit and proper person to represent the Territory of Hawaii, and because he is guilty of the crime of bigamy.

3. That said Wilcox should be unseated and expelled because of having written and uttered treasonable language against the United States within the two years last past.

Mr. Wilcox, who was seen after the petition was filed, declined to make any extended answer to the charges of Mr. Gear. He says he has no fear of them. He admits that he wrote a letter to Dr. Losada, Capt. Burgos, and Señor Luna, introducing C. Caesar Morino, an Italian of this city, whom he had known while the latter was in Hawaii in the eighties. Morino had a meteoric career in Hawaii, and for a few days he was Secretary of State there. Mr. Wilcox says Morino is the person to whom the unaddressed letter filed by Gear was addressed, but he said he was unable after a cursory examination to say whether the letters filed were exact copies of those he sent.

ANOTHER PHILIPPINE PARTY.

Efforts to Organize One—Federalists, It Is Said, Growing Too Strong.

MANILA, Feb. 1.—An attempt is being made to interest the Americans here in the organization of a party which would adopt a Republican platform, possibly modified to suit the situation in the Philippines, and would declare for peace on lines similar to those of the Federal Party. The projectors admit that the scheme would be antagonistic in a sense to the Federal Party. They say they are apprehensive regarding the increasing influence of the Federalists, especially since the latter have secured the backing and semi-official encouragement of the American authorities.

They contend that a Republican platform with a peace feature added would cover the political aspirations of the Filipinos, and that the adoption of its principles would show the Filipinos' patriotic approval of the National Administration.

This proposition has not been broached to the authorities, who, although nearly all Republicans, have practically indorsed the Federal Party, but the matter is being talked of quietly among many non-official Americans, who are of the opinion that the Federalists are likely to secure undue control during the coming municipal and provincial elections and in the matter of appointments.

Gov. Allen in his letter also incloses a report from the Board of Health, of which the following are extracts:

"Immense harm has been done by statements by persons who had not been a month on the island, and who could not possibly be in a position to give an opinion of any value. For instance, the statement was published that, as the death rate in Porto Rico was so-and-so, whereas the birth rate was only one-fourth of this, it was only a question of a few years when Porto Rico would be depopulated. The apparently horrible condition he lamented was simply due to a laxity of registration of births, whereas every death is necessarily noted, in consequence of legal requirements as to burial. The large death rate of Ponce has been attributed to all sorts of causes but the right one, this being the influx of paupers from every district in the island, in order to obtain a share of the relief, which was popularly supposed to be unlimited in amount and free to all. Ponce proper was thus fathered with a crowd of several thousand sick and destitute people, the deaths among whom should fairly have been apportioned to their native localities. In fact, I have received communications from the United States in which it was plain that the impression was widespread as to the existence of a terrible epidemic in Ponce, rendering life there a risky business. Now, in truth, the sickness and mortality in the permanent population of Ponce were not abnormally great, and there never had been the slightest appearance of any epidemic.

"We must not expect too much, or think that new methods can be introduced all at once, no matter how desirable they may be, but with patience and tact it will be possible to carry out a complete reformation in the present conditions, and in this way save the health and lives of innumerable people."

RELIGION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Federal Party Will Not Make an Issue of Church Matters.

MANILA, Feb. 1.—Archbishop Chapelle to-day, in response to a request for a statement of his position on the question of the friars, said he must decline at the present juncture. He considered that the time was inopportune and might cause embarrassment to the United States Government and the commission concerning pending matters of which he could not speak.

At a public session of the commission, President Taft declared the satisfaction of the commission over the fact that the governing body of the Federal Party had unanimously subscribed to what all had individually expressed, namely, that religious issues be kept apart from the party. He said that if the Federalists had proposed to support any religious faction the favor of the commission would have then been withdrawn. The party was too valuable an element in bringing about peace to jeopardize the reforms it is advocating by entering into religious discussion.

Speaking of the Provincial Government bill, President Taft said that a communication had come from the Military Governor to the effect that some of the provinces were ready for the establishment of civil government. At present, President Taft said, the Provincial Governments would be subordinated to the military and the executive. The commission would decide where and when the provinces would be organized, and the question of salaries would be open till the Commissioners' visit. The bill would be publicly discussed in sections.

A representative of the Methodist Missions visited Buencamino to-day and suggested that the Methodists as well as the Presbyterians should address meetings advertised to be held on Sunday for the purpose of inducing Catholics to become Protestants. Buencamino replied that there was no objection to the Methodists following Mr. Robners. The Presbyterians and Methodists intend to baptize a large number Sunday at the village of Malibay, where the principal efforts are made. The Methodists baptize natives on request and place them on probation. The Presbyterians require definite assurances of repentance and belief.

It is probable that the Federals will formulate a declaration against the friars, avoiding, however, criticism of the Church.

PHILIPPINES AND CONGRESS.

Republican Programme as to Legislation is in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It was not possible to-day to get any definite information as to the Republican programme for passing the Philippines resolution with or without amendment, but it is intimated that it may be made a rider to some bill in which everybody is interested, and so passed.

Senator Pettigrew, who is always finding something tart to suggest, said to a man who had just told him of the confidence of Mr. Hanna that the Subsidy bill would pass:

"Why not adopt the Philippines resolution as an amendment to the Subsidy bill?"

G. A. R. PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

Bill for New Pension Bureau Rejected by House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A Grand Army proposition was turned down to-day by the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House.

This was a bill brought in upon the recommendation of the last annual encampment of the Grand Army, and which proposed to erect a court of five judges, at $5,000 a year each, to dispose of certain cases now coming under the observation of a Board of Appeals in the Pension Bureau. But it was more than that. Actually it would erect a new Pension Bureau, for it permitted original jurisdiction in pension cases, taking such cases as might go to it out of the hands of the large and efficient bureau now maintained for the business. The Secretary of the Interior, aware of the objectionable features of the bill, offered a substitute which seemed to meet all the difficulties arising in the adjudication of peculiar cases, and asked that authority be given by law to send groups of cases on appeal to the Court of Claims, to have them decided, and the Pension Bureau provided with a guiding interpretation in cases of the like class. By a vote of 7 to 6, it was decided to order a report on the department bill, and the Grand Army of the Republic proposition for a court of six Judges or a new Pension Bureau was rejected.

PENSIONS IN THE SENATE.

Resolution Looking Toward Curtailing Special Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger presented a resolution providing for a joint committee to be composed of the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Pensions and the House Committees on Invalid Pensions and of Pensions to make careful inquiry into the question of special pension legislation.

Mr. Gallinger expressed the opinion that the scope of Congressional action in such matters had been overstepped entirely, and that under the present practice a pension bureau had been established under the dome of the Capitol. He said that in the present Congress there had been 2,133 special pension bills in the Senate, and that with the general bills and House bills the Senate Pension Committee had been asked so far to take up about 3,000 bills. One Senator, he said, had introduced 162 bills and another 145. Mr. Gallinger added that the business was already as large as the committees could handle well. He had no doubt it would be doubled in the next Congress.

This was due, he said, to the fact that the pension attorneys are advising soldiers that it is easier to get their pensions through Congressional action than through the Pension Bureau, and he believed, he said, that the attorneys were getting pay for such advice. He therefore expected to see Congress flooded, and he thought there should be concerted effort to prevent such action. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Bill Regulating Entry of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A bill to regulate the coming of Chinese persons into the country created some discussion in the House to-day. Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said the bill had been prepared by the Attorney General to prevent the fraudulent entry of Chinese laborers by giving the Government as well as the Chinamen the right to appeal from the decision of the United States Commissioners. Mr. Hitt said that he himself did not believe the Chinese Exclusion act was a just law, because it was passed in violation of treaty rights, but the law was on the statute books and it was the duty of every citizen to obey it. The bill was passed.

House Passes Several Private Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House today passed a number of private bills, including the following:

For the relief of St. John's Lodge of F. and A. M. of Newbern, N. C. The bill appropriates $3,000 for the use of the Masonic lodge by Union troops during the rebellion.

The Gamboa bill, for the payment of claims aggregating $344,480, certified to be due by the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the Bowman act. The claims were for stores and supplies taken for the use of the Federal

THREE MAY BE DEAD IN BIG FIRE RUINS

Two Policemen and a Wicke Factory Workman Missing.

Total Damage Now Estimated at $1,204,500—Explosion Credited to Red Cedar Dust.

The fire which Thursday night destroyed the cigar box and label factories of the William Wicke Company and other buildings in the neighborhood of Thirty-first Street and First Avenue may have caused the death of three persons who have not been seen since the conflagration. They are:

FITZPATRICK, THOMAS J., a second-grade policeman of the East Thirty-fifth Street command. He was twenty-eight years old, and had been a member of the force since March, 1896, and lived with his wife at 112 East Fifty-fourth Street.

MULLEN, EDWARD J., a fourth-grade policeman of the East Fifty-first Street command. He was twenty-six years old, had been a member of the force since last September, and lived at 153 East Fifty-second Street. He was unmarried.

SCHWENDEMAN, AUGUST, assistant foreman for the William Wicke Company. He was thirty-five years old, and lived with his wife and two children at 609 East Fourteenth Street.

Fitzpatrick's fate appeared to be so certain to his commander, Capt. John Delaney, that search for his body was begun early in the afternoon by a score of laborers, who were directed by Superintendent John A. Dooner of the Department of Buildings and J. W. Cody, the wrecking contractor. The quest was along the north sidewalk of Thirty-first Street, east of First Avenue. It was continued at night in the glare of calcium lights. The parents and brother of the missing patrolman, Fitzpatrick, were about the scene all night, awaiting any tidings of the missing man. The policemen on duty endeavored to get the family to go home, but they refused.

"My officer," said Capt. Delaney, "died at the post of duty. Of that I am satisfied. He was sober and conscientious, and that was why he was stationed at 6 o'clock last night, an hour before the big fire began, at a door leading to the Thirty-first Street driveway in the Wicke Building to keep careful watch of all who went in and came out because of the large stock of silk up stairs. He had a lantern. He either stuck to his post or lost his life in trying to rescue or warn people up stairs. Mullen came with a detail from Capt. Lantry's command. He was with Roundsman Quinn doing duty in First Avenue, and was last seen taking people out of the house that was wrecked at the southeast corner of the avenue and Thirty-first Street."

Schwendeman was brother of the Superintendent of the box department of the William Wicke Company, Philip Schwendeman, who lives in Brooklyn. August was last seen in the Wicke Building when the fire started. None of his many relatives, some of whom live in Thirty-second Street near First Avenue, found a trace of him yesterday.

The property loss by the fire and the explosion of the afternoon is over $1,200,000, and it is better insured than is usual with concerns like those which suffered. The items of loss are:

William Wicke Company and Roessler estate, on stock, machinery, buildings, and other structures, including tenements on the block from First Avenue to the East River, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets	$1,000,000
Miller, Du Brul & Peters Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, cigar molds and machinery, 404 East Thirty-second Street	75,000
Innovation Trunk Company, same building	6,000
J. B. Colt Company, arc and searchlights, acetylene gas and photographic apparatus, same building	40,000
Jacksen Architectural Iron Works, East Thirty-first Street	30,000
F. C. Buckhout, on 400,000 feet of lumber in East Thirtieth Street	15,000
Lowther Brothers, wood and coal, East Thirty-first Street	2,000
Benjamin E. Weeks, wood, East Thirty-first Street	400
Swift & Co., meat, East Thirty-first Street, by water	100
Sullivan estate, on tenement 402 East Thirty-first Street	5,000
Riley & Crakow, on tenement 400 East Thirty-first Street	6,000
Fire Department, in damage to Engine No. 21 and Water Tower No. 3, and loss of 3,000 feet of hose	5,000
Tenants in wrecked or damaged houses	20,000
Minor damage on First Avenue by smashing and to windows	2,000
To other buildings not owned by Wicke and Roessler estate	3,000
Total	$1,304,500

George Wicke said that the William Wicke Company was a stock corporation, with twelve shareholders. The fire, he added, would throw about 1,400 persons out of employment. William Wicke, the head of the interests of the company, went to the Tampa, (Fla.,) factory on Monday, and is on his way to New York, when a decision will be reached in regard to local operations.

"As to the cause of the explosion," Mr. Wicke continued, "it was probably due to ignition of red cedar dust in the shavings shaft. The fire was not due to chemicals. We had dye stuffs and so on, but in no way violated the rules in regard to combustibles. The fire may have been due to escaping gas. But I do not, by any means, acquit the Fire Department of blame. After the explosion they had a watch line, and there must have been gross carelessness on the part of the firemen on duty, or a fire could not have started."

Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department, said that if the fire did not originate from chemicals, as he supposed before he knew that no dangerous articles were in the building, it was due to gas which escaped from a pipe wrenched by the explosion.

"My men," he added, "are blameless. Engine No. 16 had the watch line with an assistant foreman and several firemen. The watch line at the time the fire declared itself was 'charged,' but not throwing water. There was no fire to throw it on. The line was in the alley way over the boiler house west of the chimney, waiting for events if the chimney, which was shattered by the explosion, fell. We lost 3,000 feet of hose through the intense heat."

The destruction of the shops of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works will not result in any employe being out of work. All who worked in East Thirty-first Street will be taken care of either in the East Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street works or the large factory at Aldene, N. J., and the business of the company will not be interrupted. Its insurance on its plant in East Thirty-first Street was $35,000, and the salvage here is likely to be important.

Contractor Cody, with a small army of workmen, had last night trimmed up all the danger points of the ruins except the southeast angle of the Wicke Building and its huge chimney, 125 feet high, which is seamed with cracks. These will be pulled down or razed with explosives to-day. In exploring the ruins of the wrecked tenement 402 East Thirty-first Street last evening, a workman heard a plaintive whine, and soon rescued under a pile of timber and brick a blue-blooded fox terrier puppy worth $200. It was unhurt and was restored to its owner, James Sullivan.

About the only salvage for the William Wicke Company will be a large stock of cedar timber in the yard of 410 East Thirty-second Street. Part of it is water-soaked.

F. M. Griswold, General Inspector of the Home Insurance Company of this city, said that explosions due to red cedar dust well divided in the air in explosive proportions are quite common. A serious disaster of this sort occurred in Philadelphia several years ago. It wrecked a cigar-box factory.

Fire Marshal Peter Seery will investigate the Wicke explosion and fire next week.

AID FOR THOSE OUT OF WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between 700 and 1,000 men and women have been thrown out of employment by the great box factory fire on Thirty-first Street and First Avenue.

The Alliance Employment Bureau, situated at the Friendly Aid Settlement, 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, will be glad to register the names of those thrown out of work, and also the names of employers looking for employes.

Private individuals who are interested in trying to help find places are asked to send in their names also.

MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH.

New York, Feb. 1, 1901.

FIRE TRUCK OVERTURNED.

Thirteen Men Thrown to the Sidewalk on Sixth Avenue.

While going to a fire at 123 West Twenty-sixth Street last evening Hook and Ladder Truck No. 7, located at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, overturned at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, throwing the driver, Frank Schenelf; the steersman, William J. Tully; Lieut. Patrick Graham, and eleven other firemen to the pavement. Schenelf received a slight injury to his right foot.

The truck was turning the corner when one of the front wheels became fastened in the car tracks, throwing the rear end around suddenly and overturning the vehicle. After considerable delay the truck was righted and taken back to the quarters. The steering apparatus was badly damaged.

KENNEDY WITNESS ARRESTED.

Mary Higgins Accused of Shoplifting by Sixth Avenue Firm.

Mary Higgins of 229 West Twentieth Street, and Annie Cuglo of 29 West Twenty-seventh Street, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night charged with shoplifting in a department store on Sixth Avenue. The Higgins woman is the chambermaid, who on the morning after the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds in the Grand Hotel, for which Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy was convicted, found the body of the dead woman in the room. She is one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, and when arraigned before the Sergeant in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, asked if she would be free in time to testify in the trial.

The women were arrested at the instance of Mary Murray, the store detective, who alleges she saw them take a quantity of ribbons, hatpins, and combs. The women were followed out of the store, and when charged with the crime the Higgins woman struck the woman detective, and then attempted to run away. Patrolman Sullivan of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station arrested the women and her companion. When searched, the police allege, the stolen articles were found on their persons.

HOOT BOSSCHIETER CONVICTS.

Factory Hands Yell at Them as the Prisoners Walk Through Trenton to State Prison.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—McAlister, Death, Campbell, and Kerr, the assailants of Jennie Bosschieter, have begun to serve their long terms of imprisonment in State prison. They arrived at the Clinton Street station of the Pennsylvania Road at 8:50 this morning. Thence the prisoners, who were in charge of Sheriff Stuhr and a Deputy, and handcuffed in pairs, walked to the prison, a mile and a half distant. Factory men and girls on the way hooted and yelled opprobrious epithets at them. At one point Kerr, who was handcuffed to Death, slipped on the ice and fell heavily. He had to be helped to his feet.

Before entering the prison Death requested that they be allowed to have a drink, and all four were taken into a near-by saloon, where, with the exception of Kerr, who drank milk, they had several drinks of hot whisky.

At the prison, after a bath, they donned the convict's garb, were shaved, and had their hair cut. Jerry Carono, the prison barber, had himself been sent to prison from Paterson, and was well known to the four men. The new arrivals were then placed in cells, where they will remain for a few days, when they will be assigned to some kind of work, as their sentence calls for hard labor.

Their journey from Paterson to Trenton was not marked by any untoward incident. At Paterson the prisoners were driven in two carriages from the rear entrance of the county jail to the Broadway station of the Susquehanna Road, where they took the 6:58 train for Jersey City. Crowds which had collected in front of the jail and at the down-town station of the Susquehanna Road, where it was announced the men would be entrained, were greatly disappointed when some time later they learned of their departure.

At Jersey City, where the four men were transferred to a Pennsylvania Road train, there were several hundred passengers, and these crowded upon the platforms to catch a glimpse of the prisoners. The Trenton train stood on the second track, No. 6, waiting to go out. The Paterson train came in on Track No. 4, so the men only had to cross one track to reach the train awaiting them. The crowd impeded their passage by a detour of either end of the intervening train, so Sheriff Stuhr solved the difficulty by leading his prisoners over the platform of a car of the middle train. In this way the transfer was effected in exactly three minutes. At 7:44 the Trenton train pulled out of the station. A squad of local police was on hand to preserve order, but its services were not needed. The crowd was orderly, and no demonstration was made.

COST OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

Less in Proportion than that of Other Large Libraries.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—In reply to assertions that economy should be applied to the State Library, the State University Department has issued a statement which shows by comparison that the library is one of the most economically administered in the United States. The statement shows the number of volumes, staff, and total salaries, excluding those for janitorial services, in five libraries, three of which are smaller than the New York State Library.

As many replies to requests for information were confidential, it is not practicable to give a complete report. For example, three other large libraries send confidential statements showing 410 persons, or an average of 137 on the staff. One of these libraries does not report total salaries; two report $183,717, an average of $96,836. The statement shows:

Library of Congress, 957,056 volumes, 230 employes, $142,625 total salaries.
Chicago Public Library, 245,246 volumes, 151 employes, $132,944 total salaries.
Cincinnati Public Library, 196,058 volumes, 72 employes, $37,173 total salaries.
Buffalo Public Library, 145,000 volumes, 69 employes, $37,000 total salaries.
New York State Library, 410,766 volumes, 44 employes, $33,239 total salaries.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Better Progress Shown than at This Time Last Year.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The summary of the work of the Assembly up to and including yesterday, as compared with the work of the Assembly for the same period last year, shows that the business is progressing more rapidly than in the previous years. The comparative statistics for the two years are:

	1900.	1901.
Assembly bills introduced	634	587
Number of bills passed	45	49
Assembly bills passed Senate	4	9
Senate bills received	16	13
Senate bills passed	2	3

Civil Service Commission President.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The State Civil Service Commission met this morning and elected Commissioner William Miller Collier of Auburn as its President, to succeed Silas W. Burt of New York City, who was removed from membership on the commission by Gov. Odell. Commissioner Collier was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt two years ago.

FOUND DEAD, HIS FACE GILDED.

Strange End of a Game Constable at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 1.—Game Constable Jacob Abrams was found dead in his house here to-day under peculiar circumstances. Neighbors found him lying on the floor covered with two overcoats and with a coating of gold leaf on his upturned face.

Abrams, who was sixty years of age, and lived with his son, who is about thirty years of age, was a good-natured eccentric man, rather fond of intoxicating drinks, and had for a long time been a victim of practical jokes among the young men of the village.

When the case was reported to Justice Walter Franklin he immediately commenced an investigation. He has learned that Louis Bennett and a man named Van Wyck, who lives in Manhattan and who is visiting here, took Abrams home at 10 o'clock last night and placed him on a sofa in his room. There they left him. They say there was a good fire burning in the room, and they thought they had made the old man comfortable for the night. They say he had no overcoat on when they took him home. Dr. G. W. Faller made an examination, and gave it as his opinion that the man had died in an alcoholic fit. Justice Franklin will hold an inquest to-morrow afternoon.

Brienzi Gets Life Sentence.

Frank Brienzi was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday for killing Policeman William Baumeister on Nov. 29 last. Baumeister was pursuing Brienzi, who had assaulted a fellow-Italian, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue. Suddenly turning, Brienzi shot the policeman through the heart.

PRINCE AUERSPERG'S DEBTS

He Seeks Relief Therefrom in American Bankruptcy Court.

Liabilities $290,729, No Available Assets—Married Miss F. E. Hazard, and Is a Hospital Physician.

Prince Francis Josef Marie Jean von Auersperg, whose marriage to Miss Florence Elsworth Hazard, daughter of E. C. Hazard, the wealthy wholesale grocer, at Shrewsbury Manor, N. J., June 14, 1899, was one of the society events of that Summer season, and who now is house surgeon at the Lebanon City Hospital, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city, with liabilities of $290,729 and no available assets. At the time of the wedding it was said on high authority that he was a scion of the House of Hapsburg, the reigning dynasty of Austria. His father was Prime Minister of the Austrian Empire, and his uncle at one time held the same position. The Prince, who had graduated from the Long Island College Hospital a month before his wedding, is the younger son of the family, and was said to have no fortune but a small amount left him by his mother, and an allowance of $7,000 a year granted by his brother, Prince Charles, who was head Chamberlain and Grand Marshal to the Emperor of Austria. The bride's dowry was named as $1,000,000.

The Prince and Princess settled in this city at 326 West Seventy-eighth Street, where their home still is, and next entered the public view April 17 last, when a thief, in the guise of an electrician repairing the wiring there, stole $10,000 worth of jewelry belonging to the Princess, but overlooked a $12,000 pearl necklace lying near the other gems. All these articles were gifts from the Auersperg family.

The petition shows that nearly all the debts were contracted in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. Prince von Auersperg formerly lived in Vienna, and all his property was turned over by the Austrian Bankruptcy Court to Dr. Ignatz Klopetz of that city Feb. 29, 1896, and was divided among the creditors.

Among those mentioned in the schedules are Prince Charles Furstenberg, Vienna, $14,400, money loaned; Count Fritz Furstenberg of the same city, $400, money loaned; Count Hans Palfy, residence unknown, $6,117, money loaned; Count and Countess Coreth, Vienna, $2,787, on purchase of real estate; Duc de Sano Ruffo, St. Petersburg, $800, for rent of an apartment in Paris; Baron Octar Bleyleben, Vienna, $1,040, money loaned; F. Schmitz, Vienna, $135,493, money loaned and real estate bought; Hultin & Schwartz, Vienna, $10,817, on purchase of real estate; Rosalie Pach, Vienna, $7,980, deficiency judgment; Marie Kosciuska, Kretz, Austria, $15,902, money loaned; Leopold Sanger, Hungary, $7,728; Hausky Brothers, Vienna, $7,800, merchandise, and Max Blitz, Vienna, $4,000, commissions. Only $1,100 is set down as owing in this city.

Dr. Auersperg describes his assets as ten suits of clothes, two overcoats, three hats, four pairs of shoes, twenty-four shirts, twenty-four socks, one set shirt studs, one pair sleeve links, medical library and instruments, all worth $555, and for all of which he claims exemption.

ABRAHAM GRUBER'S REPLY.

Abraham Gruber, who, as counsel, withdrew an action for $30,000 damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, because Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court declined to excuse from the jury a man who was in the employ of the company, gave the following answer yesterday to the statement of Justice MacLean, which appeared in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES:

If there were seven employes of a corporation among the talesmen and a lawyer had exhausted his six peremptory challenges the lawyer, under the ruling of Justice MacLean, would be compelled to take the seventh man. The law as a matter of fact is that, if a juryman is so situated that he would be prejudiced, he must be excused for cause. Under Justice MacLean's decision a stockholder or any employe or attaché of a corporation can sit in the jury box in an action in which the corporation is interested.

The place where the people seek justice must be the whitest and purest, and as a moral proposition the courtroom is defiled when an employe of the defendant sits in the jury box. A juryman must have nothing in his mind to prejudice him either in favor of plaintiff or defendant. Certainly it is improper for a man whose bread and butter depends upon a corporation which is a litigant in the case to pass judgment in the action in which the corporation is involved.

It was not for me to ask the juryman if his being an employe of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would affect his verdict. It was enough for me to know that he was an employe. It was the Justice's moral duty to tell that juryman that he must vacate his seat in the jury box. I am sure that the moral sense of the community has been shocked. There is no difference in such a case between Wesley, the track foreman, who was called, and President Vreeland of the road; nor is there any difference between Wesley as a juryman and a member of the Board of Directors of the road. All of these men would be morally disqualified as far as serving as jurors in cases in which their own company is involved.

Mr. Gruber cited a number of opinions given in courts of other States to uphold his contention, and also cited the case of Fortunato against the City of New York as being somewhat similar to the other decisions. In this case Justice Ingraham decided that the referee appointed to take testimony and report was not qualified because he was holding a city appointment.

IRATE COOK'S DAINTY DISH.

Jennie Schryber, who presides over the culinary department of Mrs. Mary Davis's boarding house at 140 West Eightieth Street, awoke in a bad humor yesterday morning, and she determined to give the boarders such a breakfast as she thought they deserved.

She emptied the contents of a big bottle of mucilage into the flour bin. Adding a half teacupful of paregoric and a dash of tooth powder, she made the mixture into patties and put it to bake in a slow oven. She then took a quantity of beefsteak and chopped it fine. Over this were poured two tablespoonfuls of best quality liniment, to which had previously been added two teacupfuls of roach powder and a modicum of writing ink. This mixture was put on the stove and brought to a gentle sizzle, and the cook was in the act of basting it with melted laundry soap when one of the servants, who was a boarder herself once, remonstrated. Miss Schryber became more testy than ever at this interference, and drawing a large carving knife, threatened the other servant. The mistress came in at this juncture and raised a row, which ended in the cook's arrest.

She was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Davis told the Magistrate that she was very sorry to lose the services of the woman, as she was ordinarily a good cook. She said she had never known her to prepare such a bizarre breakfast as constituted yesterday's menu.

Miss Schryber said that the complaint was a plot to get rid of her, and she denied everything. She was fined $5, which she paid and left.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—The fourteenth joint ballot on United States Senator resulted as follows: Allen, (Fusion,) 44; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 18; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 7; Meredith, (Fusion,) 23; D. E. Thompson, 31; Meiklejohn, 24; Hinshaw, 13; Rosewater, 17; Currie, 20; Hainer, 4; Crounze, 6; Martin, 9; Kinkaid, 4; scattering, 12. Both houses of the Legislature adjourned with the understanding that there would be no ballots taken for Senator until Tuesday next. There is much talk to-night of a new alignment next week, the dropping of some of the present Republican candidates and the bringing out of new material. No names, however, are mentioned.

Several of the members are sincerely anxious to end the deadlock and are ready to make almost any sort of concession that will bring about a party caucus.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 1.—The Senatorial ballot to-day was as follows: Corbett, 29; Smith, 26; McBride, 19; Hermann, 8; Moore, 2; Fulton, 2; Williams, 2; Lowell, 1; not voting, 1.

HELENA, Montana, Feb. 1.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Mantle, 28; Frank, 20; Cooper, 10; MacGinnis, 8; Pelletier, 7; Spriggs, 3; Buford, 3; Hoffman, 2.

St. Louis to Issue Bonds for Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Mayor Ziegenhein to-day signed a bill for the issue of $5,000,000 in bonds for the city's contribution to the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair, to be held in this city in 1903.

JOHN W. GATES TRIUMPHS.

Organized Opposition to Him in Steel and Wire Collapses—Proxies Have Been Returned.

Another evidence of the understanding between steel interests was forthcoming yesterday, when Welles, Herrick & Hicks, the brokers of 15 Wall Street, who had for some time been advertising for proxies to be voted at the American Steel and Wire meeting, announced that they desired no further proxies and returned those which had been sent them. Thus ends all organized opposition to John W. Gates for the control of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Welles, Herrick & Hicks began their hunt for proxies some time ago, and the movement was criticised in Wall Street at the time as being premature, the solicitation for proxies for an opposition being usually begun nearer to the time of the election. There was some question as to whose interest the firm was working in, but they announced that they were leading an opposition to Mr. Gates. It was also pointed out that the Directors whose terms expired were among the most efficient operating managers, and that even should men be elected to fill their places who were opposed to Mr. Gates the latter would still be in control of the board unless he lost the support of some of the Directors now in accord with him. Nevertheless, the call for proxies was continued. It was worded as follows:

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

From time to time it was announced that proxies were coming in very encouragingly, so that the announcement by Welles, Herrick & Hicks yesterday came as a complete surprise to the Street. The announcement of their withdrawal is as follows:

We return herewith your proxy for the annual meeting of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey. In soliciting proxies we were acting, as our advertisement stated, in behalf of the holders of a large amount of the stock of this company. Owing to a change in their plans, we have been requested to withdraw from the contest. We do not feel it practical, with the general but scattered support received, to act independently. We desire to express our appreciation to such stockholders as have responded with their proxies.

Mr. Herrick yesterday refused to go into any details, and said that the circular stated all the firm cared to say. He said that he had no interest in the matter, and that the principals having withdrawn, the work of the firm was concluded. He also declined to say how many proxies had been received. The matter is generally accepted in the Street as meaning that the interests opposed to Mr. Gates have been reconciled and that there has been a general understanding on steel matter between all parties concerned.

THE HONDURAS COMPANY CASE.

Allegations of the Georgia Concern Against Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell Aired in Newark.

Testimony was taken at Newark, N. J., yesterday before Nicholas W. Bladsell, acting for United States District Court Clerk Henry D. Oliphant, in the suit brought by the Honduras Company of Georgia against the Honduras Syndicate, a corporation of New Jersey.

This is a suit in which sensational allegations are made by the complainant against ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy and the law firm of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell. The bill charges that the defendants obtained knowledge of the immense value of certain concessions, rights, holdings, and contracts made by the complainant corporation with the Republic of Honduras, while acting as counsel for it, and that subsequently a syndicate was formed by them to acquire the same concessions and rights from the bankrupt republic. Incidental to this conspiracy, the bill alleges, that United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, Melville P. Ingalls, Jr., Charles MacVeagh, William Seward Webb, John G. McCullough, Nathaniel A. Prentice, and D. G. McMillan were treacherously induced to join the syndicate.

The suit is brought that a final decree may issue requiring the defendant corporation to make an accounting to the complainant of its profits, and to transfer to the complainant all beneficial interests that may have been obtained or acquired by the defendant.

Jacob R. Shipbeard, President of the Georgia corporation, testified that while the plans of his company were being matured he was waited on by Henry L. Sprague that he did not know the kind of men he was dealing with. When Mr. Jennings of the firm of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell returned from Europe he told the witness that Mr. Sprague's warning was unreasonable, and assured the witness that everything was in his hands, and no one could take it away. He congratulated the witness, the latter said, upon his success in establishing the Commercial Bank of Honduras.

John O. Johnson, counsel for the defendant corporation, denied the existence of letters alleged to have been sent to Mr. Jennings by Mr. Shipbeard in 1896.

A letter was produced by Mr. Shipbeard which was asserted to have been an answer to a letter of Mr. Jennings.

The case went over until Feb. 9.

MOTOR VEHICLE RUNS WILD.

Invades Crockery Store After Trying to Climb Elevated Pillar.

The sight of a restive motor vehicle trying to run away created a great deal of excitement on Columbus Avenue in the vicinity of One Hundredth Street yesterday morning.

The vehicle was an electric brougham and was traveling down Columbus Avenue. When it neared One Hundredth Street it seemed to shy across the street, much in the manner of a timid horse. Braddin, the motorman, gently pulled one of his levers around, but the vehicle, instead of settling down into a steady gait, swung violently around and started full speed for an elderly man who was crossing the street at the time. Just as the vehicle had almost caught the pedestrian it turned and, after spinning around in an undecided way for a moment, dashed back up the street.

Near One Hundred and Second Street the machine swerved over to the left and ran along the pavement several yards, while men and women hurried into doorways. Just north of One Hundred and Second Street the machine turned across the street and made for a delicatessen store, but, just as everybody had made way for it, it turned and ran up against an elevated railway pillar.

The unmanageable vehicle reared itself up slightly against the pillar as if it was trying to climb it, while Braddin still tugged at his levers. Suddenly the vehicle abandoned the pillar and, after describing a few figure eights in the street, started off down the avenue.

Finally the machine turned suddenly and dashed into the Enterprise Crockery Company's store at 620 Columbus Avenue. It did not enter through the door, but through a big plate glass window, and then got in among the crockery and glass ware, over which it made its way toward the rear office. Braddin, who had jumped from the vehicle just before it entered the store, ran in and captured it. He was at once arrested by Policeman Cashman of the West One Hundredth Street Station, and later was arraigned in the West Side Court.

The Magistrate told the proprietors of the wrecked store that they would have to look to a civil court for the $300 damage done to their property.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

Woman Injured in a Smash-Up in Brooklyn.

Two trolley cars were partially wrecked as a result of a collision between them yesterday at the junction of Fulton, Adams, Willoughby, and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn, where there is a multiplicity of switches. A Gates Avenue car jumped the track and crashed into a Flatbush Avenue car.

Miss Kate Shanley, twenty years old, of 235 Warren Street, a passenger in the Flatbush Avenue car, was bruised and her shoulder wrenched. She was the only person injured. Traffic was delayed for about fifteen minutes as a result of the collision.

MR. MARKS'S BILLS HELD UP.

Controller Coler Alleges the Hose Furnished Is Poor in Quality.

Mr. Scannell Now Courts an Investigation, and Suggests an Inquiry by Mr. Coler Into His Own Department.

Controller Coler decided yesterday to hold up the bills for hose supplied to the Fire Department by "Agent" William L. Marks because of reports that it was of poor quality.

It also developed yesterday that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was in October last asked by Controller Coler to pass a resolution which would have made it impossible for "Agent" William L. Marks to collect large commissions from all the firms furnishing supplies to the Fire Department. The report made by Controller Coler with a resolution attached was laid over.

Mr. Coler wished a clause inserted in all contracts made for Fire Department supplies to the effect that firms must not pay "agents" commissions in any way for obtaining orders for Fire Department supplies, except the regularly employed men of the various corporations. The penalty for a non-compliance with the agreement was the abrogation of the contracts received by the firms.

Controller Coler knew all about the "combination" which Fire Commissioner Scannell acknowledges exists in the Fire Department business with his friend Marks as the representative of nearly every firm in the "combination," and receiving on all orders commissions ranging from 15 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the cost price of articles. It is probable that the Controller will again present the matter to the Board of Estimate, so as to save, if possible, to the city the large commissions now being paid to Commissioner Scannell's friend, "Agent" Marks.

Fire Commissioner Scannell said yesterday that he will give Controller Coler any assistance he may ask for, and that if he can point out a way to get Fire Department supplies cheaper for the city the matter will be considered. Mr. Scannell said that he courts an investigation of his department, and offers his services to Controller Coler, if in return Mr. Coler will allow him to point out some matters which he asserts Mr. Coler should investigate in the Finance Department. Commissioner Scannell said that he has tried to do business directly with firms in the fire supply business, but that they desire to sell through agents.

COINER'S WIFE MENACES JUDGE

Exciting Scenes in Court at Sentencing of Italian Counterfeiters—Audience Driven Out.

The sentencing of five Italian counterfeiters to long terms of imprisonment by Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, was attended by scenes of intense excitement. The wife of one of the convicted men was carried from the courtroom, screaming and yelling and threatening to kill the Judge. The courtroom was filled with angry Italians, friends of the prisoners, and a riot was barely averted by the prompt action of United States Marshal Henkel, who, with a corps of deputies, quickly cleared the room and drove the spectators from the Federal Building.

The men sentenced were members of a band who carried on operations in two localities in the city before being captured last June by Secret Service detectives. The sentences were as follows: Achilles Ciervo, ten years; Pio Paris, nine years; Sylvester Acunto and Michael Chicherio, seven years each, and Pietro Pisapia, six years.

While the prisoners were being taken back to the pen in the rear of the courtroom, Mrs. Ciervo began to scream. She had a baby in her arms, and handing it to a friend, she made a rush for Marshal Henkel. The deputies restrained her, and she threw herself on the floor, screaming that she would have the Judge's life. A number of Italians quickly gathered round her, muttering threats. The deputies held their ground, and, while two of their number carried the woman out of the room, Marshal Henkel and a half dozen of his other men charged the crowd and drove it into the corridor.

There Mrs. Ciervo continued her screams and threats. Many of the other Italians shook their fists at the courtroom door, which had been closed and locked. Marshal Henkel formed his entire force of deputies in line in the corridor and swept the angry men and women down the stairs and into the street. They congregated on Mail Street and stood for an hour, muttering all sorts of threats, until finally dispersed by the police.

The prisoners were taken to Sing Sing later in the afternoon.

More Pay for Surrogates' Clerks.

Nine clerks in the Surrogates' office at the County Court House were made happy yesterday by the announcement that their salaries had been increased for the year 1901. The total amount of the increases is $1,600. Chief Clerk Edward W. Donnynge gets an increase from $4,000 to $4,500. The other increases range from $100 to $200 a year.

Atlantic Transport Co.'s Pier Lease.

At its regular meeting yesterday afternoon the Dock Board received a communication from the Atlantic Transport Company, in which the company gave notice that it would avail itself of the privilege of a renewal of its lease of Pier 39, North River. The renewal is to be for ten years, and is to date from the 1st of May, 1901.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:09	Sun sets...5:19	Moon sets...6:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:31	Gov. Isl'd...7:02	H. Gate...8:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:06	Gov. Isl'd...7:34	H. Gate...9:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow		12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Cipdad de Cadiz, Genoa, Barcelona, &c		
Comte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Etruria, Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		3:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		8:30 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Prins Fridrik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela, British and Dutch Guiana, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hevelius, North Brazil, Argentina, &c	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lavenbark, Fortune Island and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orisaba, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 19, and up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Acrangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 3.) Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3 for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 7, for dispatch per steamer Queen Adelaide. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 up to Feb. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing da

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Services in Honor of Queen Victoria to be Held To-day.

Dr. Tipple to be Made Secretary of Twentieth Century Movement—Holy Innocents to be Consecrated.

In many Episcopal churches of the city there are to be services in memory of the late Queen Victoria. For the ceremonies in Trinity Church this afternoon the demand for tickets is enormous, and it is announced that nobody, not even a minister, will be allowed to enter without a card. The meeting is in charge of Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul here, and the Trinity Corporation has virtually given to him the entire control of the church for the time being. The supply of tickets was exhausted several days ago, and those who made application for seats as late as yesterday were told that there was no possible chance of their securing admission.

Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. J. N. Steele, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Kleeck, and the Rev. Dr. William R. Thomas of Highland Falls will be the officiating clergy at the meeting. Three of them are Archdeacons and were selected as formal representatives of this diocese for these particular ceremonies. The regular Episcopal burial service is to be used, except the committal, and the organ will sound Chopin's and Beethoven's funeral marches. No address will be delivered.

A special form of memorial service has been authorized by the Bishop for use at the meeting to be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Cathedral Heights. This form is the Bishop's official direction to as many Episcopalians as may choose to use it. It has been printed in a pamphlet, bordered by a black mourning line. On the front cover of the pamphlet are the words: "A form of prayer for use on the day of the burial of Queen Victoria—Saturday, February the Second—MDCCCCI." Inside, on the first page, is this inscription: "Born MDCCXIX. Crowned MDCCC-XXXVIII.; Buried MDCCCCI." There follows a three-verse quotation from Tennyson's poem "Victoria."

> Her Court was pure; her life serene;
> God gave her peace; her land reposed;
> A thousand claims to reverence closed
> In her as mother, wife, and Queen;
>
> And statesmen at her council met
> Who knew the seasons, when to take
> Occasion by the hand and make
> The bounds of freedom wider yet
>
> By shaping some august decree,
> Which kept her throne unshaken still,
> Broad-based upon her people's will,
> And compass'd by the inviolate sea.

After the quotation, on the third page, is a cut of a medallion of the Queen's head in profile. Then comes the form of prayer. The minister is to read these four extracts: St. John, xi., 25, 26; Job, v., 26; Genesis, xv., 15; Psalms, xxiii., 4. After this comes the singing of the Ninetieth Psalm, (the prayer of Moses, the man of God.) Next is the lesson, (Wisdom, vi., 9-22,) and following this the hymn "Asleep in Jesus" is to be sung. The rest of the service includes the Creed, several short prayers, responses, the hymn "O God, Our Help in Ages Past"; an address from the pulpit; an anthem, composed of Psalms, cxxviii., 3, and Wisdom, iii., 1, 2, 3, and, in closing, a prayer and the benediction. On the back cover of the pamphlet is the quotation, "Be wise now, therefore, O ye Kings; be instructed, ye Judges of the earth."

Some surprise is being expressed because the Episcopal Church is, with one exception, the only one which has arranged for memorial services. The Queen was, while in Scotland, nominally a Presbyterian, her position there being that of the head of this Church, the established religion of the country. But inquiries that were made among Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists yesterday failed to bring to light any plans by congregations of those sects to hold services in the Queen's memory. Officers of the various British societies in the city said that they had heard of no such plans.

Services to be held to-day in Episcopal churches will be as follows: St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street; St. Agnes' Chapel, Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue; Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, and St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. To-morrow afternoon's services are to be in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. There will be two meetings to-morrow evening, one of them in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and the other in St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West.

The clergy who are to officiate in the Church of the Heavenly Rest are the Rev. Dr. A. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, and the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, the address being delivered by Dr. Warren. The services were arranged at the request of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York.

The services to be held in St. James's Church are for the Sons of St. George, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan is to be the preacher. Canadians resident in the city will attend the services in St. Matthew's Church. All of the churches named are being decorated with American and British national colors and with draperies of black.

A memorial service will be held by the Young Men's Christian Association at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Robert C. Ogden will preside, and Andrew Carnegie is to be the principal speaker. Edwin Markham will read a poem, and music will be furnished by a large chorus.

Only one announcement of services conducted by others than Episcopalians has been made. The Congregationalists of the Borough of Brooklyn will come together at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street and Spencer Place. The Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, pastor-elect of the Central Congregational Church, and by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster has written a poem for the occasion, and it will be read during the services by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bourne Clark, Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

The Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, for the past three years pastor of the St. James's Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has accepted the position of Executive Secretary of the New York Twentieth Century Movement, the object of which is to raise a million and a quarter of dollars to pay off the debts of all Methodist churches in the New York District of the New York Conference and in the New York East Conference, as well as to secure endowments for a number of charitable homes. The scheme is a part of the plan of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering to raise $20,000,000.

It is thought that the retirement of Dr. Tipple from his pastorate may mean that the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, who is now in line for promotion to the Presiding Eldership of one of the Hudson River districts of the Conference, will take his place in Harlem.

Archbishop Corrigan is to consecrate the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh Street, near Broadway, on Tuesday, Feb. 12. The Rev. M. C. O'Farrell is rector of the church, and very recently new altars, altar rails, and windows worth $60,000 have been added to the already elegant equipment. The new main altar is the gift of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, John D. Alexander has given one of the altar rails, and different members of the congregation have given many paintings and other mural decorations. The altars are of Carrara marble, and they will be consecrated at the same time with the church, the services lasting from 7 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. In addition to the Archbishop, there will be present Bishops Gabriels of Ogdensburg, Burke of Albany, Prendergast of Philadelphia, and Farley of New York. The latter will preach the sermon. Special services are to be held on two successive days after the consecration.

On account of the consolidation of the Lee Avenue and the New England Congregational Churches of Brooklyn, the pastor of the former, the Rev. Sidney Herbert Cox, has handed in his resignation. The consolidation will go into effect very soon, and the new church will be known as the Lee Avenue Union Congregational Church. No pastor has been chosen for it as yet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Feb. 10, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Parable of the Talents.—Matthew, xxv., 14-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God.—Romans, xiv., 12.

This lesson is but the continuation of that of last week. Without it, that would be very incomplete. In this, as in that, our Lord is sitting on the Mount of Olives, in the dusk of the early evening, and alone with His disciples. In this, as in that, He is giving them instructions concerning His second coming. Less than a year before, at Cesarea-Philippi, He "began to show unto His disciples how that He must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders, and the chief priests, and scribes, and be killed; and be raised again the third day." (Matthew, xvi., 21.) This was very strange news to them, and they could not understand it. But at the same time that He thus "began" to tell them of His death, He announced the still more wonderful fact of His coming again. "For," He said, "the Son of Man shall come in the glory of His Father, with His angels, and then shall He reward every man according to his works." (Matthew, xvi., 27.) He should die, and yet be alive, and come again to earth! What could it all mean?

From the time that He left Cesarea-Philippi, until He reached Jerusalem at this Passover Feast, He told His disciples very frequently, and very specifically, of His death. But He made no recorded allusion to His coming again, until at Jericho He told the parable of "The Pounds." After this, however, it was a subject to which He repeatedly, and very clearly, referred. It is the pivot on which the instruction of these three co-related parables now before us turn.

The first of these—the parable of "The Ten Virgins"—as we saw last week, set forth the important fact that the great company of Jesus' professed disciples would always be a very mixed company of "wise" and "foolish." But when all should awake, and rise from their sleep—at the resurrection—the true character of each would be clearly and irrevocably made known. Then, however, there would be no opportunity for the "foolish" to become "wise."

The parable thus fixed our attention upon the present condition of believers. It is one of waiting. This parable of "The Talents," however, fixes it upon the conduct of believers while they are waiting. All should be working. The final results of this waiting and working are set forth in the last of these three parables, that of "The Sheep and the Goats," or "The Judgment." When the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him." (V. 31.) It shows the ground upon which the life will be judged, and the separation between the "wise" and the "foolish" will be made.

PARABLE OF THE TALENTS.

The parable of "The Talents" is, in many respects, like that of "The Pounds," which recently came before us. In both, the servants of a wealthy lord receive gifts at his hand, and are expected to use them for his benefit as well as for their own. In that of "The Pounds" the amount intrusted to them is the same for each. Each one receives "a pound." Thus they all stand on one common level. The gifts are the same, and the servants themselves are considered as all alike. But in this of "The Talents," they are all different. The amounts received are unequal, and the servants themselves are recognized as having very unequal powers to manage a trust. So "then their lord" delivered unto them his goods, unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his several ability." (Vv. 14, 15.) The "talents" received, and the "ability" to use, are thus so closely connected with each other that the two words have become almost synonymous, and we naturally say, in our ordinary intercourse, of one who shows much "ability," that he is very "talented" and of one who is "talented" that he has great "abilities." Thus very important characteristics of human nature are brought before us in these two parables, and the one becomes the complement of the other. Both are, therefore, necessary to set forth the whole truth. For while it is perfectly true that God "giveth to all life, and breath, and all things" alike, (Acts, xvii., 25,) it is equally true that He maketh all men to differ in their "several abilities" to use the life He has given them. Hence in the parables we find that one man is able to make "a pound" yield "ten pounds," but another with less "ability" is only able to make it yield "five." One man, endued with large capacity and comprehension, is able to handle "talents" wisely, and he is intrusted with "five." But another, who has the "ability" to handle only "two," is intrusted with only "two." By the faithful use of his "ability," therefore, each one measurably increases the value of that with which he is intrusted. The reward, therefore, is in exact proportion to the gain, because the gain in each case is in exact proportion to the faithful use of the "ability" possessed. On this basis God deals with men, and men deal with one another. Thus, in the sight of God and man, ability measures responsibility.

When this "man" in the parable, therefore, "called his own servants and delivered unto them his goods" he recognized that one of them had so little "ability" that he was not able to care for "five talents," or even "two," so he gave him but "one." He expected him, however, to apply that little "ability" to the care of that "one" as faithfully as he expected the others to apply their larger "abilities" to the care of "two" and "five." But he "went and digged in the earth and hid his lord's money." (Verse 18.)

Then he tried to justify himself before his lord—as many a man has done before God—by pleading his own thoughts and feelings, as if they were more worthy of attention than his lord's expectations! He had conjured up in his mind the idea that his lord was "an hard man," not only reaping in fields which others had sown, but even taking the grain which others had not only sown, but had also both reaped and threshed out, taking it from floors where he himself had not even "strawed" (Eng. Bibles) or made any straw by threshing. (Verse 24.) This idea, he said, had made him "afraid." But his lord said that he was a "wicked and slothful servant" for thinking and acting as he did. (Verse 26.) And not only was all power for service forever taken from him, but he was "cast into outer darkness" to spend his days in "weeping and gnashing of teeth." (Verse 30.) Thus while the reward in each case was proportioned to the gain, it was not based on the gain, but on the faithful use of each one's "ability."

ACCORDING TO ABILITY.

In the parable the number who receive "five talents," "two talents," and "one talent," is the same. There is one in each class, and only one. In real life, however, it is not so. Those who have the ability to use only "one talent," or as we sometimes say, "men of but one talent," far outnumber those who have "five" and "two." But they do not all hide that one as the "wicked and slothful servant" did. On the contrary, many of them, faithfully using it, become as important factors in the world's affairs as those who possess "two" or even "five," and by such faithful use of "one," they soon become themselves possessed of "two" and "five." In like manner, many a man who was endued by his Lord with "two," and even "five talents," has failed to use them, as wickedly and slothfully as the man of "one" did in the parable.

While all this is true of worldly affairs, it is particularly true in spiritual affairs, for "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world, to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world, to confound the things which are mighty." (First Corinthians, i., 27.) But while in the world, there is a large majority who have but one talent, there is only a very small minority who are willing to admit it. But in spiritual matters, and this instruction of our Lord was addressed especially to His disciples, it is astonishing to see how very large a proportion of professed believers are perfectly willing to assert that they have not even "one talent." And, more astonishing still, this assertion is very often made by those who in worldly things, demonstrate clearly that they have "two," or "five," and even more.

But every ordinary man has at least the power to hear, to think, and to draw conclusions. He is a rational being, and not a dumb brute. And this power—or "ability"—is a "talent" which God has given to each to be used for Him and His cause. It is not, therefore, because men have no "ability" that they fail, but because they do not use the "ability" which they have. For every one who has much to do with others knows how difficult it is to find those who accurately hear instruction and intelligently carry it into execution. Every Sunday school Superintendent, for instance, knows that, however carefully and distinctly he may give notice from the desk, in less than five minutes afterward several teachers will send one of their respective classes, or come themselves, to the desk to ask concerning the very matter of which notice has just been given. This is a very simple illustration, but it involves a principle of very wide and varied application. The "one talent" of attention—habitual attention to little things—if properly used, would soon become "five talents" in active, helpful service.

Our parable, however, does not in any way indicate how these faithful servants employed their "talents." It simply assures us that they received them, as a trust from their lord, and by their judicious use increased them to his benefit, and to their comfort. A striking illustration of such faithfulness is given in an Eastern tale quoted by Archbishop Trench in his "Notes" on this parable as follows:

> There went a man from home, and to his neighbors twain
> He gave, to keep for him, two sacks of golden grain.
> Deep in his cellar one the precious charge concealed,
> And forth the other went and strewed it in his field.
>
> The man returns at last; asks of the first his sack;
> "Here, take it; 'tis the same; thou hast it safely back."
> Unharmed it shows without; but when we would explore
> His sack's recesses, corn there finds he now no more:
> One-half of all therein proves rotten and decayed,
> Upon the other half have worm and mildew preyed.
>
> The putrid heap to him in ire he doth return.
> Then of the other asks, "Where is my sack of corn?"
> Who answered, "Come with me, behold how it has sped";
> And took and showed him fields with waving harvests spread.
>
> Then cheerfully the man laughed out and cried, This one
> Had insight to make up for the other that had none;
> The letter he observed, but thou the precept's sense;
> And thus to thee and me shall profit grow from parable;
> In harvest thou shalt fill two sacks of corn for me,
> The residue of right remains in full for thee."

THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS.

In the next parable, that of "The Sheep and Goats," we have set before us what constitutes a faithful use of "the talents" spoken of in this. It represents "the Son of Man," not as coming, but as already "come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him." Before Him are gathered "The Sheep and The Goats," "The Wise and The Foolish," "The Faithful and The Unfaithful," from "all nations." To some it is said, "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world," (v. 34,) and they "enter into the joy" of their Lord. (vv. 21, 23.) To others, it is said, "Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels," (v. 41,) and these go away "into outer darkness," where there is "weeping and gnashing of teeth." (v. 30.)

But it was not because they had given themselves to some special works, or because they had neglected some special works, that they were bidden to "Come" or "Depart." What, then, did not, they did so naturally and habitually, that they had no recollection of ever having done it, or left it undone. They were matters which came before them in their ordinary daily lives, and they met them according to their respective ideas of their relation to their Lord, just as a loving child lives with its parents without ever stopping to think whether it loves them or not, or whether what it does pleases them or not. So in the parable, the ground of acceptance, or of rejection, was simply, "Ye have done it unto Me," (v. 40,) or "Ye did it not to Me." (v. 45.)

This is a very important consideration. It shows that it is not what men do, but why they do it, that is the true Service acceptable to God, therefore, is not confined to what men call technically "religious duties," but covers every detail of every day, and makes every affair of life a sacred thing. This the apostle emphasizes when he says, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever you do, do all to the glory of God." (Corinthians, x., 31.) It is by such faithful living up to the full measure of the "ability" given to each, in whatever position he occupies, that every one gives witness for or against his Master, and builds up or retards His kingdom. Individual men are to be "living epistles," which other men can read. Would that they would arise up to the dignity and privilege to which they are called!

For the building up of His kingdom in the world is the only work in which God has ever allowed any one to help Him. When He created the world no man had the least share in the great transaction. "He spake, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast." Even the angels in heaven could only look at it with adoring wonder.

When He redeemed the world, His own Son trod "the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with Him." No man has ever been permitted to add a jot or tittle to His "finished" work.

But when He would restore a lost world to Himself, He says to feeble, sinful men who have learned to know and love Him, in this work you can have a part. Evidently, however, He does not really need any man to enable Him to evangelize the world any more than He needed any man to help Him to create or to redeem it. But He graciously permits it, and by permitting it He exalts all those who are willing to become "workers together with Him." (Second Corinthians, vi., 1.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of Jesus' instructions in regard to His second coming?

How are the three closing parables of "The Ten Virgins," "The Talents," and "The Judgment" related to each other?

How are the parables of "The Pounds" and of "The Talents" contrasted, and what is said of "talents" and "abilities"?

How is it shown that the two parables are the complements of each other, and what is the measure of responsibility?

What is said of the servant who received only "one talent," and how was he judged?

How do the conditions in real life differ from those in the parable, and what is said of it?

How is it in spiritual matters, and how is it illustrated?

What illustration of faithfulness is given?

What constitutes faithful service, as set forth in the parable of "The Sheep and the Goats"?

What does it cover, and what is said of it as a privilege?

A CHECK FOR $25,000 LOST.

Is a Certified One, but Payment on It Has Been Stopped.

Wall Street was interested yesterday in the various notices from time to time sent over the ticker calling attention to the loss of a check, numbered 98,038, for $25,000, drawn on the Hanover National Bank by W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co., to the order of Henry Brothers.

The check was a certified one, and in some way was lost between the bank and Henry Brothers' offices shortly before the close of business on Thursday.

Payment of the check has been stopped.

FAVOR THE TUBE SERVICE.

Commercial Bodies Ask Congress Not to Do Away with It.

Projects for obtaining a new Post Office and for a general improvement of the local postal facilities were considered at a meeting of the joint committee of nineteen local commercial organizations held at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation on Wednesday.

Reports of Senator Platt's bill made by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were approved and resolutions adopted urging upon Congress the necessity of inserting a provision in the Postal bill not only for the continuance of the pneumatic tube service between various postal stations in this city, but for extending the system to all the boroughs. Such provisions are omitted from the measure as it stands.

Attention is called to the fact that the tubes now carry about 1,200,000 pieces of first-class mail in Manhattan and Brooklyn every day at an annual cost of about $135,000, while the profits to the Government on the strictly local New York mail are estimated at more than $1,250,000 a year.

FOUR NEW SCHOOLS OPENED.

Three in Manhattan and One in the Bronx—Room for 9,600 Pupils.

Four handsome new schoolhouses were opened yesterday in this city. Three of the new structures are in Manhattan Borough and one in the Borough of the Bronx. They are No. 179, One Hundred and First Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; No. 168, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues; No. 170, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, and No. 175, Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

The structures are of the very latest type, with all modern conveniences and appliances, including equipment for physical and manual training. Each has forty-eight classrooms and the four will accommodate 9,600 pupils. All the buildings will be used for elementary schools except that sixteen classrooms of No. 170 will be occupied by a fraction of the Boys' High School until such time as all the scholars can be collected under one roof.

School Building No. 110, a newly constructed building, will be opened next Monday. It has forty-eight classrooms and is essentially similar to those opened yesterday. This structure is at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

WOMEN SEE THE TOMBS

Miss Fielde's Political Education Class Has an Excursion.

A Squirrel Inn Dinner—Forty-three Students Cull from a Bowery Bill of Fare.

The women's municipal government class of the League for Political Education had an exciting time yesterday. Miss Adele Fielde, the teacher, gave the members an object lesson in a visit to the Tombs. The inspection began with a visit to the boys' prison, where chairs were provided and a talk was given by Mr. Willard, who is in charge of the educational work among the boys.

"He's a real little angel," said one of the younger women, with a sound of tears in her voice as Mr. Willard finished. "I am going to send him this dress I have on for those poor, dear boys. I hate it, anyway, and I think every one ought to help such a good work."

Mr. Willard had told the visitors that women's clothes would always be welcome, for he could exchange them easily at the second-hand shops for boys' clothes, and no woman need hesitate about helping on the good cause because she has not a husband's, father's, or brother's hats and coats to give away.

The visit to the women's prison was exciting. A handsome Deputy was in charge of the excursion, which had all the features of the regular personally conducted tours to famous places. The Deputy made himself so agreeable that at five paces off no more of him could be seen than of a beehive in swarming time. So it happened that he was at some distance from the bars which shut off the women prisoners' sitting room when several members of the class reached it. Each of the prisoners seemed to be in an amiable mood. One warm-hearted political student drew close to the bars and gazed long and steadfastly within.

The prisoners became cheerfully conversational as head after head of members of the class appeared and gazed in upon them. "Jim-Jam-Jum-Jee-Jo-e-f," spelled out one woman, with a patch on her nose, gleefully, and in a singsong tone.

"Throw out the life line!" cried another. "Would the lady like to come in?" asked a tall prisoner, in a deep voice, of the political student with her face at the bars. "Let the lady come in," she added. But the "lady" seemed to detect sarcasm in this and moved hurriedly away with a deeper shade of pink in her cheeks.

"What nice women they all are!" cried another of the visitors, who takes a rose-tinted view of life.

"Oh, yes;" answered the police matron, with a deep note of sarcasm in her voice, "they are all nice until you know 'em. You should hear 'em at night."

The Deputy's voice could be heard in detached words over the heads of the crowd that surrounded him as the party moved on:

"Oh, yes—Murderers' Row—no, they couldn't hurt you—no, that is up above—yes—Dr. Kennedy—Cell 36—yoh, no, not now—yes, they used to be hung out here in the yard."

There was a big rush to the yard at that, and the crowd gazed with interest at the old scaffolding upon which sixteen men had paid the penalty of crime, saw the exact spot from which Roche Walsh and her mother witnessed the final execution in the Tombs, and on the way out passed the Black Maria, now painted a cheerful red.

The morning's trip was finished with a fifteen-cent dinner at Squirrel Inn, on the Bowery, and a history of its foundation, given by Robert Graham of the Church Temperance Society. Mr. Graham told of the introduction of the many coffee houses in England and spoke of the work as being a practical temperance effort.

"And now I am going to tread on dangerous ground," he concluded. "I don't believe in a woman's going to a saloon and breaking the windows."

There were forty-three women who sat down to the regular fifteen-cent dinner of the inn. There was a choice of soups, fish or meat with two vegetables, dessert, and coffee, tea, or milk.

"Ladies," said Miss Fielde, "this is a fifteen-cent dinner, but I think it would be well if we helped the cause by paying 20 cents." The forty-three took her advice.

The waiters had a hard time. They were not prepared to serve forty-three extra guests at one time, and they flew from one to the other with record-breaking activity. They did not seem to mind, however, until two of the party on leaving each left a small tip on the table. Two waiters who picked up the money appeared on the verge of collapse.

"None of the others ain't done it," said one in a weak voice.

"If they had—" said the other, eagerly, and as the party left the dining room they had their heads together trying to figure out the problem. If forty-three women each gave 10 cents for the benefit of four waiters, how much money would each waiter have?"

LEGAL NOTES.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S ESTATE.—Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, daughter and one of the beneficiaries under the will of Austin Corbin, has failed on her appeal to the Court of Appeals, as well as in every prior stage of her action against Hannah M. Corbin and others, her father's executors and trustees under his will. Mrs. Borrowe charged that certain of the executors were under the influence of another executor, and because of their age, inexperience, and the state of health of one of them, were not competent to administer the estate amounting to over $5,000,000. Mrs. Borrowe charged that the executors, who had failed to file an inventory, had been guilty of waste in money matters, and had squandered her father's estate. If permitted to continue in the management of the estate, she asserted that owing to their lack of business judgment, or worse, they would dissipate it. It was urged that the executors should be removed and a receiver of the estate appointed. The Appellate Division, in this city, after hearing Joseph H. Choate on behalf of Mrs. Borrowe and John E. Parsons for the defendants, affirmed the dismissal of the action by the Special Term, and the Court of Appeals has now upheld that disposition of the matter, adopting the opinion of the Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey. The Court holds that the Supreme Court would not take jurisdiction of the action, as all the relief sought for might be obtained in the Surrogate's Court of the proper county.

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MECHANICS' LIENS.—Charles Aeschlimann and Vincent Pellarin brought a suit in the Supreme Court, in this city, in 1898, to foreclose a mechanics' lien filed by them as sub-contractors under Messrs. Smyth and Robinson, the original contractors, with the Presbyterian Hospital. The work was upon property owned by the hospital. The action was, in fact, upon a bond given to procure the discharge of the lien of the plaintiffs. The latter agreed, for $3,900, with Smyth and Robinson, to do all the mosaic tiling in the corridors and operating pavilion of the hospital. Justice Pryor, before whom the case was tried in May, 1898, dismissed the complaint, deciding that the amount of the plaintiffs' claim in the notice of lien was enormously exaggerated, and that this was done intentionally, by pretense of a fictitious contract, for the purpose of enforcing a false and fabricated demand. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the judgment, on the opinion below, and that decision is now upheld by the Court of Appeals. Judge Martin, giving the opinion, says the sureties upon the bond might defend the action, although the original contractors, who were primarily liable, made no defense. If it appeared in such action that the lienor inserted in their notice of lien an exaggerated and willfully false and fabricated demand, they thereby forfeited all right to recover any amount against the sureties.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—The American Union Life Insurance Company executed and delivered, in September, 1895, to William A. Poste, a ten-thousand-dollar policy payable to his wife, Anna Ellsworth Poste, upon his death. Mr. Poste died five years ago. The policy, found among his papers, was issued under an Application stated by the policy to be a part of the contract, which application provided "that any policy issued thereon shall not go into effect until the first premium has been actually paid during the lifetime and good health of the insured." The Court of Appeals has now unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Third Appellate Division, which upheld a dismissal of the action on the trial, holding that the policy could not be enforced where the premium had not in fact been paid, although the company had reported, a few weeks before Mr. Poste's death, and four months after the policy was issued, to the State Insurance Department that this policy was "at present in force."

RAILROAD TO HAVE OCEAN LINE.

Baltimore and Ohio to Run Big Steamships from Philadelphia to Hamburg Beginning March 10.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—President Cowan and First Vice President Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company came here unexpectedly to-day and made an important announcement.

The railroad officials met the officers of the Trades League at the Bourse this afternoon and announced that on March 10 the first sailing of a new steamship line from Philadelphia to Hamburg will take place. The new steamship line will be known as the William W. Brauer Line, and will be operated in conjunction with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Brauer is one of the largest exporters of cattle in this country and he will deflect a greater portion of his trade abroad coming from the West to this port for shipment to European ports. Four steamers of 5,000 tons' capacity each have been secured, and new steamers have been contracted for.

These will be added as rapidly as possible, as it is contemplated to institute other lines from Philadelphia to the important ports of Europe. The managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Road stated that they have determined to make a bid for a large percentage of the export trade from this port as well as the large freight business from Philadelphia to all sections of the South and West.

Two of the finest piers along the Delaware River front have just been finished by the Baltimore and Ohio, and new grain elevators and warehouses are to be built at once in the vicinity of these wharves at the foot of Snyder Avenue.

The management of the new Philadelphia and Hamburg line will be in charge of C. W. Rowley, who has for years had charge of the Keystone Steamship Line, plying between this city and Rotterdam. The Baltimore and Ohio will increase its track and other facilities so as to be able to handle the business in the most modern manner.

In railroad circles here this move is looked upon as protection against the recent acquirements of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railway. It is thought that the Baltimore and Ohio realizes that both of the other roads have of late made connections that have strengthened them materially, and that unless it secures a foothold here it will be placed at a great disadvantage.

The new improvements in Philadelphia will cost the Baltimore and Ohio several millions, and a lively competition between the three trunk lines of this city is looked for in the near future.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO CONSIDER POOLS.

Eastern Capitalists Call Western Presidents to a Conference.

The letter, which was recently addressed by Messrs. Morgan, Harriman, Vanderbilt, and Gould, to various Western railroad presidents was, it was learned yesterday, issued for the purpose of calling together a conference of these presidents for the purpose of considering recent happenings in Congress. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the subsequent introduction of a resolution in the Senate, calling for an investigation of the alleged pools existing among Western lines, have, it is said, caused some uneasiness among railroad officials, and the conference has been called to consider what steps should be taken by the railroads in this matter.

Although some Western railroad presidents have constantly denied that they had established any agreement which could be called a pool, those presidents who declined to enter into these agreements have never hesitated to apply to them the name of a pool, and it is generally privately acknowledged by the freight and passenger representatives of the lines interested that there is something of a pool in existence, at least on certain business.

The coming conference will be attended only by Western railroad presidents, as the Eastern lines have not been accused of maintaining a pool, although there is no doubt that Eastern lines are pooling even more than Western lines.

THE READING'S ISSUE OF BONDS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—To cover the purchase price of the stock of the recently acquired Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is about to issue $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold, and to run for fifty years.

The stock which will form the basis for the issue will be deposited with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and will have the guarantee of the Reading Company. The details for the issuance of the bonds are being arranged through J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Executive Committee of the Reading directorate.

Metropolitan Appeals Tekulsky's Suit.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has filed its notice of appeal and the appeal bond in the County Clerk's office in the action of Louis Tekulsky. In this action Justice Bischoff gave a decision declaring that the Lexington Avenue line, from Forty-second Street north, and the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street crosstown line have no legal existence, as the company never regularly acquired the franchises. The action grew out of Mr. Tekulsky's objections to a transfer station in front of his residence in Lexington Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets.

Lake Erie and Western's Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company has purchased fifty acres of land in the northeast suburbs of the city. Large shops and buildings to cost $50,000 will be erected at once.

This city then will be the centre of operation of the system. Later on the shops of the company at Lima, Peru, and Lafayette will be removed to Indianapolis, which is the natural centre of the road.

Brief Railroad Notes.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, three vacancies were filled by the election of Edwin Gould, Louis Fitzgerald, and L. S. Thorne. The latter is Vice President and General Manager of the company. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held in this city on March 20, when seventeen Directors, the full board, will be voted for.

The New York Central has issued another of its "Four-Track Series," to be known as "No. 32." It contains information of all steamships sailing from the principal ports in the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and it is prepared a month in advance of the sailings it details.

John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, who was in the city yesterday, denied the various reports about probable alliances between that railroad and other Southern lines.

SEEKING A DRILL GROUND.

The Navy Department took another step yesterday in the effort to obtain the northern portion of Blackwell's Island. Commander William S. Cowles, representing Secretary Long; Capt. Taylor of the receiving ship Vermont, and Chaplain Chidwick called upon Mayor Van Wyck. Commander Cowles made a formal request for the use of the northern part of Blackwell's Island as a drill ground.

"I will give you my answer in a day or two," replied Mayor Van Wyck. Commander Cowles said that if the city would allow the United States Government the use of the upper part of Blackwell's Island he had received assurances that the Naval Arch, for which subscriptions amounting to $200,000 have been received, would be erected there. He said that the Government did not ask the city to cede the property; that no unsightly buildings would be erected, and that the Navy Department would vacate the island whenever the city gave the word.

After the public discussion, Mayor Van Wyck and Commander Cowles stood talking together. The question arose over the handling of the crowds during the Dewey celebration, and Commander Cowles complimented the New York police force.

"Yes," replied Mayor Van Wyck, "and we have at the present time the best Chief of Police New York City has ever had."

Mayor Van Wyck was invited to visit the navy yard. He said: "I will be very glad to go over there Dec. 31, and I will be glad when that time comes."

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "The Prospects for Christianity in China," fifth in series on "The Ethnic Masters and the Divine Master."

Religious Notices.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Habitual Goodness"; 7:45 P. M., "Danger of Falling." Fourth in course on "Excuses." Everybody welcome.

DR. GEORGE F. PENTECOST

will preach in the

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,

Fifth Avenue, near 126th Street,

7:45 P. M. and every evening next week 8 P. M. Bible readings afternoons, except Monday, 4 to 5 P. M. Greater New York heartily invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. D. W. Faunce, D. D., Providence, R. I. Prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Morning, Dr. Judson; evening, Mr. MacMurray. Also Mrs. Oxley, Gospel Singer, and the Misses Reynolds with 'cello and violin.

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Amsterdam Av. and 92d St., ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, PASTOR. Sunday services, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Bible school, 2:45 P.M. Prayer service Fri., 8 P. M.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. Thomas C. Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject: "God Is Love." Evening topic: "Happiness and Growth Through Books and Reading

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SIXTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Island of Cuba sustains to the American Union a double relation, and the desires of her people under one of these relations cannot be permitted to subvert our well-established policy or imperil our interests under the other. So long as this fundamental proposition is kept in view we shall at least clearly perceive what we wish to accomplish in respect to Cuba, and the discussion of the means by which the desired end may be attained will have the advantage of a definite purpose.

The Supreme Court in the Neely case decided that Cuba is a foreign country, and the Teller resolution, which became a law of the land before the beginning of the war with Spain, declared "that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people." Having in view the opinion of the court and this pledge of the Nation, given not merely to the people of Cuba, but to all the world, as a limitation voluntarily imposed upon ourselves, reasonable men will be very apt to dismiss as without merit the contention that Congress has authority to amend or disapprove the Constitution the people of Cuba are about to adopt. In its relation to us of an independent and sovereign nation Cuba must be assumed to have the right to frame and adopt a Constitution acceptable to its own people, over whose decisions we have specifically divested ourselves of the power of veto. A nation cannot be sovereign whose organic law is drawn by the hand of another sovereign.

Yet it remains as true to-day as it was on the day when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the United States, wrote in 1823 the words we here quote, that the Island of Cuba, "almost in sight of our shores, from a multitude of considerations, has become an object of transcendent importance to the commercial and political interests of our Union," an object of such importance that the Administration of this day, as of that, "is called upon, in the performance of its duties, to the Nation at least, to use all the means within its competency to guard against and forefend" the transfer of that island to the control of any European power. Our official declarations of policy abound with the most positive assertions that we cannot consent to the occupation of the island of Cuba "by any other European power than Spain under any contingency whatever," an affirmation which the change in the status of the island compels us to modify by the exclusion even of Spain. But one of the "contingencies" of the exercise of perfect and uncontrolled sovereignty is war, and war may lead to defeat, and defeat to complete conquest and occupation of the territory of the vanquished. The exercise even of the unlimited power to create debt involves contingencies so nearly related to the usual causes of war that we should be inexcusably blind if we excluded them from our consideration of the problem of Cuba. It is to be remembered that France long before the breaking out of the war that liberated Cuba served notice on us that on account of the large pecuniary interest of the French people in the debt of Spain she could not view with unconcern any hostile move of the United States against the West Indian possessions of that country.

Here is an apparently irreconcilable conflict. Our Supreme Court and our Congress have declared that Cuba is to be considered a sovereign nation. Our firm and long-established policy, which prudence and a regard for the peace and safety of the Nation forbid us to modify or abandon, declares that some of the attributes of sovereignty Cuba must not and cannot possess. It is too late to plead the improvidence of the Teller resolution. We cannot release ourselves from that binding covenant.

From the impossible situation created by the late discovery that an irrevocable promise conflicts with an unalterable policy a way of escape must be sought. We presume the Administration would be grateful to any statesman who should point out that there is any other way out than that which lies through an appeal, with sufficient time for its consideration, to the reason of the Cuban people. It can be foreseen that the now dying violence and the clamor of the assault upon the Administration for its course in the Philippines will be renewed upon the first intimation that it has any other intention toward Cuba than the withdrawal of our forces and the sending of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Havana on receipt of the news that the new Constitution has been adopted. We are already told that the paralysis of business in Cuba through the fear that we shall withdraw our guarantee of public order before any effective substitute for it has been provided by the people of Cuba is only part of the game to repudiate the pledge of the Teller resolution. But sober-minded Americans read that resolution as a whole, and with a full sense of the natural meaning of its terms. We did not merely disclaim the intention to exercise sovereignty over the island and stop there. We declared that our intervention was for the pacification of the island, and that we should leave the government and control of the island to its people "when that is accomplished." Any argument that attempts to show that pacification has been or can be accomplished so long as peace is maintained only by the restraining presence of a military force, but without guarantees of its continuance, will not command the attention or the assent of the American people. We went to war with Spain, not to free the Cubans, but to put an end to the perilous condition of tolerating a hell on earth at our very doors. We are not so short of memory and fickle of impulse as to have gone to all the cost and risk of the Spanish war simply to change, not the nature or the peril, but the subject matter and the parties belligerent in the hell on earth at our doors. Civil war in Cuba or war with a European Power other than Spain would be no less intolerable to us than the conflict we intervened to suppress. No Government with a sense of responsibility to the people it represents could be so reckless of future perils and trouble, so indifferent to the counsels of common prudence, as to let the forts and the forces of Cuba, the independent power to make treaties and conclude agreements with foreign countries, and the responsibility of internal tranquillity pass wholly out of its control until its own interests had been recognized and adequately protected.

The definition of our relation to the Republic of Cuba is very likely more fit matter for a treaty than for a Constitution, but we sincerely hope the convention now in session in Havana will see and understand the necessity of considering with open minds the demands we shall be compelled to make.

TIME FOR REFLECTION.

The check to the Governor's taxation campaign in the Senate is probably due to a variety of causes, some of which are not readily to be understood by the public, but it undoubtedly gives an opportunity for reflection to all concerned, to the interests affected by the campaign as well as to the Governor. If the time thus gained is used reasonably a solution of the difficulty may be reached which will be both practical and just.

It must be plain to the Governor that his original plan was rash and indiscriminate, and requires reconsideration. We have already examined with some care the bills relating to the capital and surplus of the banks and trust companies. That relating to insurance and guaranty and surety companies is equally sweeping and extreme, and liable to produce even more injurious consequences. It taxes all premiums one-half of 1 per cent., and in addition taxes capital and surplus 1 per cent. per annum. In the case of mutual companies having no capital the surplus is ascertained by "subtracting total liabilities from gross assets." Both these taxes are in addition to the tax on real estate situate in the State. These are in themselves a most onerous and inequitable burden, and are sure to lead to the imposition of like burdens on the companies of New York in other States and in foreign countries. The effect can hardly be calculated, and may well be disastrous. The so-called surplus of insurance companies is not a real surplus in any true sense of the word. It is simply the accumulated earnings from the investment of the premiums to be distributed under the terms of the policies to those who paid the premiums. As insurance is recognized in law and in public opinion as a form of saving, the money devoted to it cannot wisely be taxed as is the money devoted to gainful occupations. If a tax is levied in this State and our example is followed in other States, so that the total burden becomes intolerable, we shall be responsible for a very grave injury to an extensive and valuable interest.

Gov. ODELL is in town, and it is reported that he will have a "conference" with Senator PLATT on this general subject. It is one of the unfortunate elements in the situation that a general impression will inevitably prevail that in such a conference the interests and views of the great corporate companies threatened by the Governor's ill-considered plans will be represented by the Senator, as is believed has been the case in like emergencies in the past. If as the result of such an arrangement the bills now before the Legislature should be amended in a way to do justice to the injured interests the gain to the latter would be only partial, temporary, and insecure. The public would be confirmed in the opinion that corporations seek successfully the accomplishment of their ends through a political agency that has taken the place of the old-time lobby, and the essential odium of the means would attach necessarily to the ends and to those pursuing the ends. However fair the things now sought may be, their fairness would be obscured by the polluted and polluting character of the agency believed to have been employed. It is extremely desirable that the unwise bills now pending shall be considered at public hearings, that the public may be fully informed as to the real effect of them. It is equally desirable that in these hearings the representatives of the interests liable to wrong from these bills shall be prepared to suggest some fair and practical mode of taxation that will yield a substantial but equitable contribution to the Treasury of the State. It has been announced that it is the purpose of the Governor to secure such special resources for the State as will make it feasible to leave the mode of raising local revenues to the option of the several subdivisions of the State. That certainly would be a very great gain to all large business enterprises and to the city populations generally. We believe that this and all reasonable changes in our system can best be obtained by candid and intelligent public discussion. The present is an excellent time for the corporations to enter on that policy.

THE QUEEN AND THE UNITED STATES.

On this day, of all days, we should not forget the obligations that the Queen has laid us under. She is being borne to-day to a burial in which one-fourth of the human race are officially mourners. No such pageant has been witnessed in modern times. Indeed, such a pageant has never been witnessed at all. The British Empire, as distinguished from the United Kingdom, is a very modern figment. It dates mainly from the reign of Queen VICTORIA. And, from all parts of this great and highly miscellaneous empire over which she exercised a rule the limitations of which were known only to a small and numerically contemptible minority of her subjects, come expressions of sincere regret for her death, which amount to a sincere expression of doubt whether the British Empire will be so well off afterward as it has been under her reign.

Such are the rewards that a "constitutional sovereign" may gather for her successors, even in this enlightened age, and in this latest era of illumination. It is very curious to think on these things. It is very curious to speculate upon what would have been the fate of the British Empire, in these troublous times, if, instead of a blameless Queen, a very blameful King, such, for example, as GEORGE the Fourth, had held the throne. We may be sure that in that case the British Empire would have held a lower position than it occupies now. And this in spite of the fact that various British persons, Mr. GLADSTONE, for example, have managed to impose their wills on the Queen during her reign as being, constitutionally speaking, entitled to override her own.

What it behooves Americans in particular not to forget is the fact that the foreign policy of the Queen was a policy of peace. War was the particular horror of Queen VICTORIA. Her reign was very unusually free from that horror. The two conspicuous exceptions were the Crimean war of half a century ago and the South African war of to-day. In each of these there was something like "a good prima facie case." But there was a time, forty years ago, when the United States and Great Britain might have been embroiled but for the personal interposition of the Queen. We told the story the other day. At that time the Queen was our only friend among the governing classes of Great Britain. She shrank from war with the United States much more than her Ministers shrank from it, and she softened their dispatches so as to enable the United States to recede with grace from an untenable position.

No matter what one's abstract opinions may be, one has to own that the Queen was personally instrumental in avoiding at that time a collision between the two great branches of the English-speaking race, the issue of which at that time would have been doubtful. That is one of the reasons why every loyal and patriotic American must be glad to read that one of the most conspicuous wreaths laid upon the Queen's coffin is inscribed with the title of "The President of the United States."

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

Nothing is more noticeable, in the observances that have followed the Queen's death, than the perfect good taste which has marked all the official preparations and actions with reference to the crowning pageant of a life which has given occasion for so many pageants. The "poetical tributes" evoked by the Queen's death have scarcely been up to the level of the great occasion. That which we reprinted yesterday from The London Times may be regarded, partly in view of the medium of its publication, as the most "official" and important. It was a curious mixture of heraldic hyperbole with a really memorable expression of the British imperial spirit, and it must have inspired literary readers who read it with some curiosity to know who wrote it, seeing that all the later Victorian poets who have any vogue of their own seemed to be excluded from its authorship. Who was it, being evidently not Mr. KIPLING, nor yet Mr. WATSON, nor yet Mr. STEPHEN PHILLIPS, and, of course, not Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, who was able to say, for example:

> Afar, where Summers burn and glow,
> The subject Peoples of our race
> Shall see their stricken Master go
> With tears upon his face.

But upon the whole everything that has been officially done has been done, according to the expression of the Anglican ritual, "decently and in order." We need not doubt that it will be carried through in the same spirit and with the same tact that have thus far been displayed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Fierce condemnation is heaped by Fire and Water upon Fire Marshal SEERY'S report on the Tarrant explosion, which is described as the work either of a man who has not told all he knows as to where the responsibility for the disaster lies, or of one incompetent to express any opinion at all upon the subject. The indefiniteness of the report is ascribed by the writer of the article to fears lest by plain speaking "some details as to the use and abuse of that discretionary power enjoyed by the Fire Commissioner, the Bureau of Combustibles, and the Fire Department in general as to permitting the storage of combustibles and explosives in quantities beyond the amount prescribed by the law should be made public—which might not be altogether convenient just at present, with a new non-partisan District Attorney in office, and a Grand Jury impaneled that might be disposed to do some probing that would go down too deeply to the root of the whole matter." Attention is then called to what is said to be the fact, that immediately after the explosion the highest officials in the Fire Department did not hesitate to declare that the law as to the storage of combustibles had been violated in this instance and in many others, but from that position they have since retreated in some confusion, and now they are saying as little as possible, and that little as vaguely as possible. All this, in the opinion of Fire and Water, shows that something is seriously wrong somewhere—something that will not be remedied until a new system of selection governs appointments on the staff of the Bureau of Combustibles. And the critic, obviously with the intention of pointing out the faults of the present system, tells what the new staff should and should not be. First of all, he says, its members should be appointed, not because of political, religious, or racial affiliations, but as possessing the special knowledge required for the proper performance of the duties intrusted to them, and the possession of this knowledge should be guaranteed by a certificate of competency from some qualified body. And the exercise of discretion in the application of the laws as to the storage of combustibles in the city, according to this authority, should be abolished, as involving temptations likely to be too strong for official humanity to resist.

—Among the innumerable bills that have been introduced in the Legislature at Albany since that body came into existence, there have been not a few the passage of which either did produce, or would have produced, consequences more disastrous to the welfare of the State than are to be apprehended from one recently presented by Senator GRADY and in the success of which he is taking an active and not ineffectual interest, but surely the very worst of all its predecessors could not compare with it for insolent audacity in subordinating public rights to private profit. The material section of this astounding measure reads:

> Any owner or occupant of premises in the City of New York comprised within the block of land bounded by Forty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, and Broadway, is hereby authorized, upon the condition hereinafter mentioned, to construct or maintain over any part of the sidewalk immediately adjoining the premises of said owner or occupant, an ornamental portico.
>
> The "condition hereinafter mentioned" is that the plans of the portico shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Buildings, and that the structure shall not "substantially interfere with the use of the sidewalk by the public." That even a Tammany Senator should dare to father a measure like this, whatever his obligations or his affection may be toward the men whose pockets would be hurt by the removal of the Pabst Hotel portico, reveals a contempt for decent sentiment that is quite beyond adequate characterization. There is nothing in the wording of the bill that would permit the Buildings Department officials, however excellent their intentions might be, to do more than judge the plans for the portico, as a portico; they are not even to determine whether the interference with legitimate sidewalk uses is "substantial" or not. Yet Senator GRADY'S bill was sent to third reading by unanimous consent under suspension of the rules, and the Law Department of the city, by consenting to delay in the pending proceedings against Commissioner KEATING, is giving the Senator all the time he wants to get his statutory abomination enacted!

—Mayor VAN WYCK will have to try again. His latest exhibition of bad manners, which he and others had regarded as an achievement not to be equaled for some time, if ever, has already been beaten, and he no longer holds the record which is the object of his ambition. His successful rivals are the Radical members of the Austrian Reichsrath, who, not content with a surly refusal to join the rest of the civilized world in paying even formal tribute to the virtues of the dead Queen, interrupted a eulogy which their presiding officer was pronouncing upon her with wild cheers for the Boers and brutal insults to the departed ruler as well as to the people who are mourning her death. Thus is our Mayor deposed from the lonely eminence on which he had so proudly placed himself, and his humiliation will be the harder to bear because of the thought that he has been outdone by men who form a part of a monarchical Government, and Europeans at that.

—Mr. R. B. CUNNINGHAM-GRAHAM, an individual who does for England about what Senator PETTIGREW does for the United States in the way of keeping within limits the National pride, found and utilized the other day an opportunity to tell the readers of The Saturday Review of London that they and Britishers in general were fools for expecting either sympathy or assistance from a people so consistently ungrateful as the Americans. These remarks have brought to The Saturday Review, and it has printed, a most amusing letter, dated "Delaware, Ohio," and signed "R. C. CURTON, Colonel U. S. Army." There is no Colonel of that name in our service, and perhaps there is no such man, but somebody or other, inspired by the obvious desire to improve international relations, suavely proclaims, over that signature, that no surprise should be felt when by Mr. GRAHAM England abjectly submits to the orders of the United States. "A whipped cur dreads the lash," he continues, "and nothing would be so popular in the United States as a chance to hand England her dues for the third time, viz., 1776, 1812, and 1901. In our Spanish war we received no aid, moral or material, from England. We needed none. And had we, we had Russia, our ever-faithful friend, which in 1862 placed her navy at our disposal to prey on your merchant ships, and in the Venesuelan matter offered $100,000,000 in gold to the United States free of interest. SALISBURY is not much of a statesman, but he does not care to have England reduced to Spain's condition, with India belonging to Russia and Egypt to France, while South Africa would naturally drop to Germany. That's why England could not be kicked into a war with the United States. When 300,000 English soldiers cannot control 5,000 Dutch farmers, it is a poor time for even such ignorant persons as yourself to air your ignorance." This is provocative of laughter, not in itself, but because the dean Saturday Review publishes it as significant of American sentiment. How "Col. CURTON" will enjoy the appearance of his letter in print!

PERSONAL NOTES.

Peter James of Yazoo City, Miss., has presented an observatory and a two-thousand-dollar telescope to the Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., as a memorial to his father.

* * *

Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., has been elected President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts for the ensuing year. The club admitted more new members in 1900 than in any previous year in its history.

* * *

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in making one of his recent gifts for a town library building, said he is very much opposed to endowment of public libraries, his feeling being that a community that will not agree to support a library is one for which a library will do little good. "We have plenty of towns," he says, "willing to agree to those conditions, and it is a great pleasure to me to feel almost every morning that another library is planted."

* * *

John G. Whittier, the poet, of Massachusetts, was one Presidential Elector who voted for Abraham Lincoln both in 1860 and 1864. Robert P. King of Pennsylvania was another. Perhaps there were others.

* * *

John Fiske, the historian, warmly approves the proposition to celebrate in 1907 the three hundredth anniversary of the landing at Jamestown, Va. "Of all dates in the history of the New World," he writes, "there is none which more imperatively calls for commemoration."

* * *

Alexander Beaubien, the oldest person now living in Chicago, who was born on the site of the city, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday on Monday, Jan. 28. There were only three or four log houses there when he was born, and the place was called Fort Dearborn. His early playmates were all Indian boys. The first frame house was built by Mr. Beaubien's uncle in 1826.

* * *

Secretary Benjamin F. Trueblood of the American Peace Society says that at the beginning of the nineteenth century no legislator had thought of such a thing as international arbitration, and he predicts that the end of the twentieth century will find that wars have ceased. He confidently looks forward to the complete triumph of "permanent international peace."

AFTERNOON TEAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the "prophecy" of Three Thirty Three in your paper to-day, and laughing over his very unhappy ideas regarding the delightful entertainment known as the "afternoon tea," I beg that you will allow me space for a few words on the other side of the subject.

If Three Thirty Three goes to afternoon teas with the idea of making new acquaintances and having a long intimate conversation with the hostess and all her family, I am not surprised that he is disappointed. Afternoon teas are not given for that purpose in a large city like New York. When a lady sends out cards for an "at home" her invitations are general among her acquaintances, and those who receive them have the privilege of attending the reception or sending their cards, as they choose. There is nothing compulsory in the matter. If one does go to the house of a friend or acquaintance, on such an occasion, however, he must remember that cards have been sent to several hundred other people besides himself, and as the hours for receiving are only from 4 to 7 it would be impossible for the hostess to stop and have a long talk on personal matters with each guest. After she shakes hands with him, says she is glad to see him, and has said a few other pleasant words of greeting, he must pass on, and not block the way for other guests who are constantly arriving. He surely cannot expect the hostess to leave her place of receiving and rush around the rooms introducing people to each other, either.

Three Thirty Three must certainly be a stranger in our city, or he would be apt to meet some one he knows at these afternoon affairs, aside from the hostess and her family. If he wishes to make acquaintances he had better stay away from these large functions and confine himself to small, informal parties where introductions are possible. I am a woman—I give teas, I go to teas, and I am fond of a tea, for it is a charming way to meet one's friends, especially in this great city where distances are so great and general calling is almost out of the question. It is the only way to invite a large number of people to your house without giving a ball—one cannot ask all one's friends to dinner.

Three Thirty Three asks what useful purpose is served by these affairs? What people are brought together in this way for? And what is there to the credit of this form of entertainment?

It is very useful, because it is a style of entertainment that any one can give. It accommodates itself to the smallest apartment, or the largest house, and can be indulged in by the wife of a man on a small salary as well as by the wife of a millionaire. People are brought together in this way to pay their respects to the hostess and meet their mutual friends and acquaintances. And it is to the credit of the hostess that she is willing and glad to extend what hospitality she can to the people she knows—and it is to the credit of the people that, with but few exceptions, they are only too happy to accept her well-meaning hospitality.

If a writer who considers "at homes a social sham" would only realize when he gets his next invitation to a tea that he can send his card if he does not wish to go, and if he wants to make a social call upon the lady he might go there some Sunday afternoon when she will no doubt be happy to see him and talk over old times or any other subject he would enjoy. I am happy to say, from the looks of my card basket, afternoon teas are not on the decline yet, and I believe it will be many a day before they are out of fashion. A. L. A.

New York, Jan. 29, 1901.

ADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Three Thirty Three" and "Social Shams," may I suggest he has left one item out of his reckoning, when he wishes to do away with "afternoon teas" and "at homes"? I allude to the circulation of money. Enough was said unthinkingly about Mrs. Bradley Martin and her waste of money on a ball, but the people who criticise these social functions, "admittedly nothing in themselves," seem to forget that the expenditure of money in any way affects all at large. The drawing rooms, levees, &c., in Europe, "absurd in themselves," are the means by circulation of money of giving employment to countless thousands, and in their turn helping the butcher, baker, silversmith, caterer, carriage builder, livery stable keeper, dressmaker, milliner—in fact, indirectly, every one. When people use their brains and know this is what is needed there will be less cry against the capitalists. It is not the spender but the hoarder who is to be feared. H. PAYNE.

29 Park Avenue, Jan. 29, 1901.

HOW TO INTEREST SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the present agitation on the subject of the army canteen, regarding the utility of which institution you seem to have very pronounced opinions, judging from the manner in which you scathe those responsible for its temporary overthrow, I inclose you a clipping from The Gardeners' Chronicle of London, which, although the subject matter contained therein has no special bearing on the canteen question may be of interest to those who have the best welfare of the army man at heart.

Not every young fellow who enters the army is imbued with the desire to drink away or uselessly misspend his hours of relaxation from duty, which, unfortunately perhaps, on home service are too many for his especial good; and to provide for those sensible men, as well as for others less sensible, some form of beneficial and intellectual entertainment such as is described in the extract sent herewith, might have a tendency to reduce the monotony of barrack life, together with the number of cases of "drunk in barracks" which stand as blots on many a record, consequent upon the verification of that truism "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

There is, as stated in the paragraph, another advantage arising from the introduction of an educational feature of this kind. As in France, a large proportion of our own best young men in the army are drawn from agricultural and horticultural pursuits, to which they naturally desire to return at the expiration of their terms of service should their lives be spared until that event occurs; and to better prepare them for their after life work while they serve their country is surely something worth striving to attain, not only on their own behalf, but also on that of the country, since we are told, that agriculture is the mainstay of a nation—a statement in which our wise rulers evidently thoroughly believe, as witness their endeavors to "advance agriculture and horticulture" by a free distribution of common seeds to the detriment of one of the country's industries.

At any rate, the adoption of a course of instruction similar to that outlined in the clipping would be a step in the right direction, and a preliminary training looking toward that blessed time of which we read —"When the nations shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks"; in other words, when the great majority of the men who now fight shall live the peaceful lives of husbandmen and farmers. What say you?

ALEXANDER WALLACE.

New York, Jan. 30, 1901.

SUGGESTS SITE FOR STATE PRISON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in THE TIMES the official reports of the unsanitary condition of the Sing Sing State Prison, which is a breeder of malaria and typhoid fever, and being touched by the awful situation of the inmates, (many of them ought to be out and many persons who are out ought to be in,) I make a suggestion through your paper to the State officials.

Back of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, one mile from the river and commanding a view of the Hudson and Nepperhan Valley, is a rough diamond piece of property of forty acres that could be splendidly fitted for a State prison. The property is isolated from others, and is on the highest point of Westchester County. On the property is all the stone necessary for the buildings, and from the rear it almost juts against the New York and Northern Railroad, so that prisoners could be easily transferred and by a tramway landed to the hill top, where the prison buildings would be, as the saying is, "all by their lonesome."

These forty acres have never had a building on them—the property was bought by old Isaac Burr forty years ago, and he died ten years ago and left it to an orphan girl. It is the most picturesque spot along the Hudson, and seems to have remained unimproved for some such public use as suggested. Besides isolation the prison would be constantly surrounded by Adirondack air, and there would be little liability of escapes because of the steep hills on all sides. There is a lake of spring water on the property, and in all respects it seems specially suited for the purpose mentioned. WILLET F. COOK.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

PROF. PUPIN AS A WRESTLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in last Sunday's edition relative to Prof. Pupin, I think it would interest your readers to hear a real incident in his life at Columbia. Upon the occasion referred to it happened that just as all four of the classes had been dismissed for the day a sudden rainstorm compelled the entire student throng to assemble in the large basement room of the college building, then on Madison Avenue. The juniors began to urge on the sophomore to "rush" the freshmen. By this was meant that the sophomores should run among the freshmen and break their hats, throw their books against the ceiling, rip their coats up the back, and do almost anything of a playful nature to show the freshmen that they were young persons of no consequence and thus take the conceit out of them.

The seniors, of whom I was one, stood upon the benches to see the fun and also to direct that nothing beyond the necessary roughness for the purposes indicated should be done.

The freshmen assembled in the northwest corner of the room and became unnerved by the deafening yells of the three upper classes. Finally a senior appointed himself master of ceremonies and called for order. He announced that a certain member of the sophomore class, who was its champion all-round athlete, would wrestle with any representative of the freshmen. At that moment an athletic sophomore of something over six feet in height stepped forward and deliberately stripped to his undershirt. The freshmen, being wholly unacquainted with each other, huddled in their corner like so many sheep about to be pounced upon by a wolf. This situation continued for several painful minutes, and it seemed that the only thing for the sophomore athlete to do was to jump upon the freshmen and throw them out in the rain.

Finally there came out from among the freshmen a young man of medium stature, but compactly built, and having the appearance of a foreigner. He turned up his collar and began buttoning his coat, when the master of ceremonies insisted he should strip for the fray. This he would not do, and the wild yells of the impatient undergraduates made the master of ceremonies waive this formality. A ring was quickly formed, a catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout was announced, and the contestants faced each other. The athletic sophomore eyed with disdain his foreign-looking antagonist, and after swinging his arms a few times, fairly sprang upon the freshman. The freshman caught him handily in his arms, and quick as lightning laid the big sophomore squarely upon the floor, with both shoulders and head hard down. No one could tell how it was done, but it was done most thoroughly, and more quickly than it takes to tell it.

Immediately the foreign-looking freshman was placed on his classmates' shoulders and carried around and around the room, while pandemonium reigned. Every one began asking for the name of the freshman, and shortly those collegians were yelling like madmen the name of "Pupin! Pupin! Pupin!" T. D. R.

New York, Jan. 29, 1901.

"HYPNOTIZING THE BOSSES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is commendable strength of character shown by you in publishing a communication under this heading in this day's TIMES. There is probably no other paper that would have dared to publish a letter whereby the public is warned that the same forces which defeated Mr. Low in 1897 will again try to defeat any other save a Tammany candidate this year. The blame is not with the bosses, for they are only the marionettes of the great financial interests who first rehabilitated Croker, then forced Gen. Tracy's nomination on the Republicans, and again last year showed their power when Coler was shelved and the State turned over to Republicans. These gentlemen manipulate their check book and thereby the party machinery of both machines so adroitly that the will of the people is always baffled and a choice of evils only is presented.

Mr. Crimmins is personally an estimable gentleman and a man of great administrative ability. Yet it is submitted that his association is well established with the franchise grabbers who but recently were on the point of perverting Elm Street, built by the taxpayers for truck drivers and ordinary traffic, into another trolley-lined railroad avenue.

Each city and State has no better government than it deserves, and just as Philadelphia is bossed with its Pennsylvania Railroad ring, and the State of New York with its combined railroad and Standard Oil ring, so our city is again to be handed over to the branch of this same combination, the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, and its Wall Street friends in the trust companies and great insurance companies.

The very men who applaud Mr. Hewitt's speech at the Chamber of Commerce go back into their Directors' rooms and ratify deals with the bosses of both parties whereby their dividends are increased and their city is plundered by the bi-partisan gang of highbinders, our so-called politicians.

ONE OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

New York, Jan. 30, 1901.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Metropolitan Street Railway Company took up the work in Amsterdam Avenue laid down by the Third Avenue Company and finished it with business-like dispatch, clearing away the litter and affording a view of an orderly thoroughfare up and down as far as the eye could reach, it is safe to say that the people of that region thoroughly appreciated the agreeable change and were grateful for it. Here was a public servant that knew its duty, and was going to perform it. Later experience is not so pleasant, and the people's feeling has changed with the experience.

The company seemed to regard this well-built-up portion of our great city as if it were the suburb of a country town, and treats it accordingly. Both the Third and Amsterdam and the Sixth Avenue Fort George cars are so many minutes apart as to make it a matter of much discomfort, and in inclement weather, of danger, to passengers. This annoyance and the herding of people in the crowded vehicles as the result of this policy are generating an antagonism which the company will do well to make note of. The system is penny wise and pound foolish. In the long run it pays to have the public's good-will. I hope the Metropolitan Company will see the matter in this light.

X. Y. Z.

New York, Jan. 31, 1901.

BOXING AT CHURCH FUNCTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter on the above subject in your issue of Saturday, "T." finds fault with boxing being taught at St. Bartholomew's Chapel clubroom, and an exhibition of the science under the auspices of Drs. Greer, Bottome, and Sturgis. Presumably, he would be still more shocked at a display of pugilistic skill by one of those reverend gentlemen.

The importance of a man, whether clerical or lay, being able to use his fists with effect, either on his own behalf or that of another, is shown by a case which happened some years ago in a London (England) slum. The rector of a church in Fulham, a friend of the writer, was walking through his parish one Saturday night, when he came upon two burly ruffians assaulting a woman after having nearly killed a policeman who tried to protect her. Though a man of small size and no great strength, the rector "sailed in" to the rescue, and by skillful use of his hands gave the two bullies a sound thrashing and saved the woman they had attacked from serious injury at least. Moreover, this gallant action increased the rector's influence for good in his parish to an enormous extent.

Now, but for his having learned the science of boxing at school and college, this young rector would have been quite unable to cope with two men, either of whom was far his superior in strength, and could have done little or nothing to rescue their victim.

Had "T.'s" young friend gained a little more "science" before proceeding to Yale, he would probably not have returned "with a broken nose from boxing," but have been better able to protect that organ. Let "T." fall into the hands of a couple of street ruffians, and I venture to think he will regret not having learned the scientific use of his fists, and be thankful if some one with more knowledge and skill than himself, even though he be a parson, should come to his rescue. C. W. K.

New Jersey, Jan. 21, 1901.

ASSEMBLY'S OLDEST EX-MEMBER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the death of the Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman of Brooklyn, L. I., who was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York in the year 1838, Elbert Floyd-Jones of Massapequa, L. I., (formerly South Oyster Bay,) becomes the oldest ex-member of the Assembly of the State of New York.

Mr. Floyd-Jones was a member in the year 1845. Silas Wright was Governor of the State, and Horatio Seymour was Speaker of the House. Every member of the Assembly in that year from the City of New York was a native American. Mr. Floyd-Jones represented the whole of Queens County, which extended from the East River to the Suffolk County line. Mr. Floyd-Jones was again member of Assembly for two terms in the years 1877 and 1878. If he lives until the 7th of February next he will be eighty-four years of age.

He still resides at Massapequa, L. I., on a portion of the lands of his ancestors. He has spent his Winters for many years at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.

New York, Jan. 29, 1901. J.

"The Helpful Friend."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As regards style, your editorial in yesterday's issue on "The Helpful Friend" is an excellent example of restrained irony. The playful manner in which you proceed to uncover the cherished thoughts of our friend Marks is both amusing and instructive. There is nothing more convincing than this deft manner of subtle analysis; nothing more productive of good than this polite yet consummate exposition of fraud. Nothing, certainly, can be more absurd than the position assumed by Mr. Marks that friendship transcends all moral obligation to the community. S. P. CURRAN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1901.

"Is Tha-a-t So?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add my indorsement to Clara Marshall's opinion as to the expression "Is tha-a-t so?" in her letter to THE TIMES of Jan. 29, 1901. "Is that so?" seems to me only one of many slangy and vulgar idioms which of late years have crept into our daily conversation, and which would be much better discarded. I think the "epidemic" of "Is that so?" is not only prevalent in New York City, but in New England towns as well. AN AMERICAN.

Riverside, Conn., Jan. 30, 1901.

Minister Wu and Christian Clergymen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am afraid that Minister Wu is getting the best of our clergymen, not only in argument, but in courtesy. Admitting that our Christian clergymen have a charter from on high, and therefore need not bow to any human rules, would it not be well to introduce into our theological seminaries a chair of forensic etiquette? Not because the Christian religion requires it, but because forensic etiquette, like any parliamentary rule, is a tool, or implement to work with, and to accomplish results (even if results are foreordained) one must have tools. A PROTESTANT CHRISTIAN.

New York, Jan. 29, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Ready to Hear It.

"Ernestine, can you keep a secret?"

"I don't know. I never tried to. What is it?"—Philadelphia Times.

Pleased to Meet Him.

"You always look pleased when you meet Jibbs."

"Yes; he once tried to cheat me and couldn't."—Chicago Record.

The Young Fellow Who Got Even.

"Will you be my wife?" asked the youth.

"Can't you read the answer in my face?" she answered in frigid tones.

"Sure," he replied; "it's certainly plain enough."—Chicago News.

Making Light of It.

"Tesla's new wireless light seems to be a marvel."

"Well, if it isn't more practical than the rest of his announcements, I'm afraid it will prove to be nothing but a lightless wire."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Might Be Out of Debt.

"My case is peculiar," remarked the letter B.

"How so?" chorused the other letters of the alphabet.

"Well, when it comes to making 'boodle,' I always lead, and, you will notice, there is absolutely no reason why I should be in 'debt.'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE BATTLE FLAGS.

Francis Gallagher in Hartford Courant.

Nothing but flags—but simple flags,
Tattered and torn and hanging in rags;
Some walk before them with careless tread,
Nor think of the hosts of the patriot dead
That have marched beneath them in days gone by,
With a burning cheek and a kindling eye,
And have bathed their folds with their life's young tide,
And, dying, blessed them, and, blessing, died.

Nothing but flags—yet, methinks, at night
They tell each other their tale of fright;
And spectres come, and their twin arms twine
'Round each standard torn, as they stand in line,
As the word is given, they charge! they form!
And the dim hall rings with the battle's storm;
And once again, through smoke and strife,
These colors lead to a Nation's life.

Nothing but flags—yet, bathed with tears,
They tell of triumphs, of hopes, of fears;
Of earnest prayers for the absent men,
Of the battlefield and the prison pen,
Silent, they speak; and the tear will start
As we stand before them with throbbing heart,
And think of those who are not forgot;
Their flags came hither—yet they came not.

Nothing but flags—yet we hold our breath
And gaze with awe at those types of death;
Nothing but flags—yet the thought will come,
One heart must pray, though the lips be dumb.
They are sacred, pure, and we see no stain
On those loved flags, which came home again;
Baptised in blood of our purest, best;
Tattered and torn, they are now at rest.

Connecticut State House, January, 1901.

THE MACKAY DINNER DANCE

One of the Most Complete Affairs Ever Given Here.

Many Unique Features Contribute to the Evening's Pleasure—Seven Favor Figures.

A very elaborate entertainment was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was a dinner dance, and it embraced an entire evening's amusement. The dinner, which was served in the Astor Gallery at a great S-shaped table, was followed by a cotillion in the East Room, and then by a supper in still another apartment, with entirely different arrangement of tables and decorations. In fact, it was one of the most complete affairs of the kind that have ever been given in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have never before done any elaborate entertaining since their marriage. For the past two years, when in town, they have leased the Brockholst Cutting residence, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, which is well adapted for small affairs, but not on such lines as was arranged the dinner dance of last evening. The guests who were bidden to the dinner were 145 in number, and about 40 others came in afterward for the dance and cotillion.

The floral decorations were superb and the great table, which ran the entire length of the Astor gallery, was arranged in a most original manner. The centre was occupied by a lake of real water and it was estimated that the space occupied was almost sixty feet in diameter.

The surface of this lake was covered with blossoms and the margin was fringed with purple orchids. Ribbons of orchids were garlanded around the table, and it was really an enormous bed of orchids, in the centre of which gleamed the waters of a crystal lake.

The guests entered by the private entrance on Thirty-third Street. After leaving the cloak rooms, they went immediately into the Myrtle room, where Mrs. Mackay received alone. The different corridors and halls leading to the Myrtle room were garlanded with smilax, and at intervals there were groups and banks of palms and ferns. The scheme of decoration was a studied carelessness which made the entire floor resemble a woodland bower. Mrs. Mackay, although receiving alone, had with her Miss Wadsworth, her cousin, a niece of Mrs. Adair of London, and a daughter of James W. Wadsworth, who is in Congress, and in whose honor several notable entertainments have been given in Washington this winter. Mrs. Mackay wore a gown of silver brocade, covered with flounces of old Brussels point. A court train of turquoise blue velvet two yards long, lined with silver brocade, fell from the left shoulder. This was embroidered in silver and diamond suns. Her jewels were diamonds and turquoises.

The Astor Gallery, where the dinner was served, was screened with smilax and palms and lighted with tiny electric bulbs. During the dinner the Hungarian Band, which was concealed by palms and greenery, played softly.

Mrs. Astor was taken in to dinner by Clarence Mackay, the host, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor by L. F. H. Betts. Among the others who were at the dinner Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies went in with A. Cass Canfield, Miss Cryder with Ernest Iselin, Miss Mabel Gerry with Worthington Whitehouse, Mrs. Richard Harding Davis with Creighton Webb, Mrs. George J. Gould with Stanford White, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison with William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss May Goelet with Henry Bull, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer with Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Neilson with Frank Polk, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs with Stuyvesant Leroy, Miss Lelia Sloane with William Burden, Mrs. William P. Thompson with Victor Sorchen, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer with John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Arthur Paget with J. Henry Smith, Miss Nora Iselin with J. W. Wadsworth, Miss Twombly with Reginald Ronalds, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt with Ogden Mills, Mrs. Orme Wilson with Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. J. E. Widener with Craig Wadsworth, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., with Harper Pennington, and Miss Wadsworth with Barton Willing. The following was the menu:

Huitres.
Tortue verte claire.
Terrapene désossée a la Philadelphie.
Mousse de jamben avec champignons frais.
Supreme de Volaille sur canapé.
Carrée d'agneau du printemps a la jardiniere.
Pommes de terre soufflées. Petits pois nouveaux.
Pigeonneaux désossés farcis de paté de foie gras et de truffles.
Salade de pamplemousse.
Glaces de fantaisie.
Fraises fraiches. Gateaux assortis.
Marrons glacés and menthe crissalisée.
Café.

After dinner the guests went to the East Room, where the cotillion was started a little before 12. This room was decorated like the others. There was no attempt whatever at any lavish display, but the walls were wreathed with greens. Craig Wadsworth led the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Mackay. There were seven favor figures, including the Maypole, and ending with that of the Sedan Chair. In the first figure ribbons and rosettes of different colors were given, in the second feather fans were presented to the women and silver-mounted magnifying glasses were given to the men.

In the third parasols of delicately tinted chiffon were given to the women and liqueur flasks, silver-mounted, for the men. In the fourth there were for the women satin and velvet sachets, spangled, and for the men calendars. Gold mirrors were given to the women in the fifth figure, and the men received gold pencils. In the sixth figure, muffs and chiffon frilled with tulle and trimmed with flowers were given to the women and paper cutters in various styles to their partners.

For the seventh figure a beautiful sedan chair in lavender chiffon was brought in by four lackeys. They were dressed in knee breeches, silk coats, and powdered, the livery being lavender. The chair was filled with long floral staffs wound with lavender satin and looped with lavender chiffon spangled with silver. Each staff was headed by a large bunch of natural mauve orchids and boutonnières to match for the men.

The supper was served about 2 in the small ballroom on the main floor at five tables. These tables were each built around a great tree, the ceiling of the room was entirely covered with foliage, and the walls were so decorated that the illusion of supping in an old Italian garden was perfect.

The most notable gowns were the following: Mrs. Astor, a black velvet gown, with Empire sleeves and point lace trimmings and all her diamonds; Mrs. J. J. Astor wore pale blue vivet, embroidered in silver, and a necklace of diamonds; Mrs. Stanford White was in white Liberty satin, and wore diamonds; Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison wore light blue chiffon, tucked and trimmed with yellow lace, and a collar of pearls; Miss Edith Cryder was in white lace, over white satin; Miss Twombly wore pale yellow tulle over yellow satin, and trimmed with white roses.

The following were those at the dinner:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Alexander,	Mrs. Maturin Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,	Mrs. J. Lee Tailer,
Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce,	Miss Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield,	Miss Alice Babcock,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis,	Miss Evelyn Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Esmet,	Miss Alice Blight,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen,	Miss Gladys Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson,	Miss Beekman,
Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould,	Miss Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison,	Miss Ethel Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,	Miss Caroline Duer,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,	Miss Anna Dodge,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Mortimer	Miss Mabel Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills,	Miss Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Robbins,	Miss Marian Haven,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens,	Miss Ethel Irvin,
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan,	Miss Josephine Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer,	Miss Kennedy,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Thompson,	Miss Edith Knowlton,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt,	Miss Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,	Miss Kathleen Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson,	Miss Anna Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Watriss,	Miss Travers,
Mr. and Mrs. S. White,	Miss Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Winthrop, Jr.,	Miss Wadsworth,
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Widener,	Miss Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr.,	Miss Louise Sands,
Miss Astor,	Miss Nora Iselin,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	David Bish
Mrs. Richard Irvin,	S. P. Blagden, Jr.,
Miss Stuyvesant Leroy,	Frank Bishop,
	W. P. Burden,
	L. F. H. Betts,
	D. R. Baldwin,
	C. Burnett,
	Livingston Beekman,
	Henry Bull,
	Frederic Baldwin,
	William Cutting, Jr.,
	W. Rawlins Cottenet,
	Thomas F. Cushing,
	H. F. Eldredge,
	George Eustis,
	Charles Forbes,
	J. W. Gerard,
	R. L. Gerry,
	G. Grigswold,
	Richard Glaenzer,
	Center Hitchcock,
	Ernest Iselin,
	Leonard Jacob, Jr.,
	Bradish Johnson, Jr.,
	Herbert King,
	H. Kinnicut,
	P. M. Lydig,
	Stuyvesant Leroy,
	William R. Stewart,
	William L. Stow,
	P. M. Waterbury, Jr.,
	Worthington Whitehouse,
	H. L. Winthrop,
	Craig Wadsworth,
	Creighton Webb,
	J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.,
	A. Murray Young,
	Mr. Livingston.

Those who came in later for the dancing and the supper were:

Mr. and Mrs. T. Burden,	Harry Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith,	Cooper Hewitt,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid,	George Glaenzer,
Baron and Baroness de Selliers,	L. K. Wilmerding,
Miss Langhorne,	E. H. Bulkley,
Miss Hall,	Frederick Baldwin,
Miss Maude Wetmore,	J. D. R. Baldwin,
W. W. Cook,	Fernando Ysnaga,
George Dyer,	J. E. Mackay,
R. Dunne,	Munson Morris,
G. Francklyn,	D. W. Phillips,
F. Huntington,	Frank Riggs,
Erskine Hewitt,	Arden Robbins,
Phoenix Ingraham,	R. W. Sands,
Frederic Kernochan,	J. J. Van Alen,
Barclay Kountze,	Prince Ruspoli,
	Baron Aillotti.

NEWARK LAWYERS' CLUB.

Attorney General Griggs Responds to a Toast.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The annual banquet of the Lawyers' Club was held to-night in Oratbn Hall, when the centennial of John Marshall taking the oath as the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was celebrated.

The guests of honor included Chancellor William J. Magie, Vice Chancellors Emery, Pitney, and Stevens, Supreme Court Justices Fort and Gummere, and Judge Alfred F. Skinner of the Essex Court of Common Pleas. The toasts were responded to as follows:

"The United States," Attorney General Griggs; "Chief Justice Marshall," Mr. Carson; "The New Jersey Bar in the Federal Government," Chief Justice Depue; "Lawyers, Past and Prospective," Wheeler H. Peckham; "The Essex Bar," Mr. Parker, and "Obiter Dicta," Judge Swayze.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be the meetings this evening of the Saturday Dancing Class at Delmonico's, and of that organized by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt at Sherry's. These will be the only two dances of the evening. There are a number of dinners, however. Mrs. N. E. Baylies will give a dinner at her residence, 1 East Seventy-first Street, and there will be others given by Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. In the afternoon Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood gives a luncheon for Miss De Neuville. Mrs. Bloodgood will also give a tea on Feb. 6 for Mrs. Homer of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

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Among those who are sailing to-day for Europe is Mrs. Marion Story. Mrs. Story will be away the entire Winter. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who sailed this last week, will cruise in the Mediterranean.

***

George N. Gardiner, Jr., will give his farewell dinner at the Calumet Club this evening. He is to be married to Miss Bertha Mitton of Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday.

***

Cards are out for a small dance to be given by Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce for the Misses Bryce on Monday, Feb. 18, and for a dinner dance to be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, on Washington Square North, on Monday evening.

***

Miss Corola De Forest will soon sail for Europe. There will be as usual to-morrow an informal reception at the apartments of Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, with music. Miss Callender will not go abroad this Winter.

***

The Badminton Club will meet this afternoon at the Berkeley Armory. This is the second meeting of the club held this Winter. The first took place last Saturday. It will meet in future every Saturday afternoon until after Lent.

***

Informal receptions and at homes were given yesterday by Mrs. José Aymar, Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. Thomas H. Randall, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Louis V. Clark, Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Mrs. Henry A. Crosby, and Mrs. Beekman.

***

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will return to Synsonby Lodge, at the Quorn Hunt, immediately after the obsequies in London. They will remain there until late in the Spring.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have been on board the Sultana in Cowes Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, with a party, are cruising near Marseilles.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt arrived last evening from Albany and are visiting to-day Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Vanderbilt mansion, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. They will go to Newport for Sunday, and will visit Mrs. French at Harbourview.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane are among those who are giving dinners this evening.

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The news of the divorce of Mrs. Richard M. Hunt was not a surprise. Mrs. Hunt has been in Arkansas for several months, and she has secured the divorce on the ground of desertion. It is said that her sister, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was with her when the decree was granted, she having gone on to Arkansas in a special train. Mr. Hunt is the son of the architect, Richard M. Hunt, who died some years ago. Mrs. Hunt was Miss Pearl Carley of Louisville. Her father was a broker and railroad promoter, but has recently been in financial difficulties. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt lived at Garden City.

***

Miss Linda H. Pirsson held her second musicale of the season at her studio in the "Sherwood" yesterday afternoon. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Leo Everett, Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mrs. George Clarke Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, and Mrs. George H. Maller.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have returned from their wedding trip and are at Harbourview. How long they will stay here has not been decided. Mrs. French, mother of Mrs. Vanderbilt, will return from New York next week.

John Whipple has rented for David H. King, Jr., the cottage on Catherine Street known as Whitehall to Louis L. Lorillard for the coming season.

F. V. G. D'Hauteville is at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

H. McK. Twombly, who with his family will occupy Vineland next season, intends making several improvements to his estate on the Cliffs.

A report is heard in real estate circles that Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are looking for a suitable plot of land upon which to erect a handsome Summer villa.

No Alimony Reduction for Faas.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday declined to reduce the amount of alimony which Charles Faas, proprietor of the West End Hotel, has to pay his wife, Caroline, pending the action for absolute divorce which he has brought against her. Mr. Faas is now paying $50 a week, and he asked that this amount be cut in half. He argued that as his wife is liying in a house owned by him, she does not have to pay rent and therefore some allowance should be made as to the alimony. When the Justice declined to reduce the amount Mr. Faas decided that he would try and get his wife to leave the house. Mrs. Faas has brought a counter action against her husband.

Buffalo Man, Aged 111, Is Dead.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Alexander Columbus, aged 111 years, died yesterday at his residence, on the Abbott Road.

Hotel Victoria, Broadway & 27th, serves dainty luncheons daily for ladies who are shopping. Music every day from 12 to 3 o'clock. —Adv.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Fifth Public Rehearsal Yesterday Afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

The fifth public rehearsal of the fifty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society of New York took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme was as follows:

Overture—"Iphigenie in Aulis".....Gluck
Songs—"Hymnus," "Pilger's Morgenlied".....Richard Strauss
Minuet and finale from C major quartet, Opus 59.....Beethoven
Songs—"My Soul is Dark".....Schumann
"Hark, Hark, the Lark".....Schubert
"Edward".....Löwe
Symphony, E minor, after Byron's "Manfred".....Tschaikowsky

This was an interesting, but by no means exciting, concert. It is not possible always to strike the iron till it flies sparks, and yesterday afternoon's music was just sufficiently attractive to afford entertainment to genuine music lovers, while it offered the usual puzzles to those of unmusical fancy. The novelties of the occasion were the two Strauss songs sung by Mr. David Bispham. The texts excited curiosity, for one could not readily perceive their claim to musical investiture, but, since Mr. Strauss thought otherwise, the question was what would he do with them. The answer is that he set them in a declamatory style, with a most picturesque, and in places beautiful, orchestral background. These songs ought to be heard more than once to open their peculiarities fully to the auditor, but we fear this is just what is not going to happen. The voice parts are entirely deficient in melodic charm, and the public is not favorably disposed to songs in which all the sensuous beauties are allotted to the orchestra. Mr. Bispham declaimed the songs intelligently, and Mr. Paur gave the accompaniment its full value. Mr. Bispham, however, had a larger measure of personal success with his songs with piano accompaniment

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY

Dwight Defeated Drisler in Opening Championship Game.

WINNERS WON BY ONE GOAL

Drisler School Made Three Goals—Dwight's Team Work Was a Commendable Feature of the Contest.

Dwight and Drisler Schools furnished an interesting game of hockey in the opening championship interscholastic contest at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday afternoon. Dwight School, though lacking in a good goal keeper, finally managed to win out through the superiority of her team play by a score of 4—3. The score fails to indicate the superiority of the victors, as the excellence of the Drisler goal keeper prevented many a score, while the poor work of their own goal allowed the easiest shoots to develop into scores. Brown and Klous played an excellent game for Dwight in the defense, and for schoolboys the two Fling brothers did some good work. The work of Cooper at goal for Drisler was a feature, but the forwards lacked speed and concerted work.

In the first half W. Fling made the first count on team work with his brother. By valiant work Hecker managed to tie the score on a long, clean shoot. H. Fling, however, soon put his team in the lead again by tallying after a hot scrimmage. Play went fiercely for a few minutes, with the puck sliding up and down the ice with varying advantage. Smidt on an individual carry and smashing shoot again tied the score at 2 goals each.

The second period showed Dwight up to better advantage. The Flings started the scoring in the last period and quickly shot 2 goals. The first was made by W. Fling on a pass from H. Fling and the second came in a scrimmage through the latter's shot. Hecker, the mainstay of the Drisler team, got his team's last point on individual work. Line-up:

Dwight, 1.	Position.	Drisler, 3.
Stillman	Goal	Cooper
Browna	Point	Roberts
Klous	Cover point	Gibbons
Patterson	Forward	Hecker
W. Fling	Forward	Smidt
Roderick	Forward	Dam
H. Fling	Forward	McIntyre

Goals scored—Hecker, (2,) Smidt, W. Fling, (2,) H. Fling, (2.) Time of game—One 20 and one 15 minute half.

Collegiate Hockey Game To-night.

The next hockey game under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Hockey League will take place at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink this evening, between the teams of Yale and Pennsylvania. This is the first visit of the Pennsylvania team to New York in a number of years. At the present time Yale is in the lead for the college championship, and much interest centres in their game this evening, as they are to play Harvard the following week.

ON FLORIDA'S LINKS.

Preliminary Rounds for President's Cup at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 1.—Devereux Emmett of Garden City defeated Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Athletic Club in the golf tournament here to-day by the narrow margin of 1 up. George Dutton of Oakley won from A. W. Black of Lakewood, but not easily, for Black held him until the last hole, which was excellent work for the latter. Dutton's score was 2 and 1. E. E. A. Mulliken of Oakley defeated Charles L. Tappin of Westbrook by the same score, of 2 and 1 to go. Other scores:

President's Cup—A. W. Black, Lakewood, defeated G. W. Mathews, Midlothian, 4 and 3; George Dutton defeated Sidney Carpenter, Philadelphia, 5 and 4; Charles L. Tappin defeated J. T. Drummond, St. Louis, 6 and 4; Mulliken defeated C. Livingston, Jr., 5 and 4; Emmett defeated E. H. Phelps, Chicago, 3 and 2; Maddock defeated George Barnard, Oakley, 2 and 4; J. B. Johnson, Ardsley, defeated W. M. McCauley, 1 up, twenty holes; J. H. Rumsey, Chicago G. C., defeated H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, 1 up.

Second Round—Dutton defeated Black 2 and 1; Mulliken defeated Tappin, 2 and 1; Emmett defeated Maddock 1 up, and Rumsey defeated Johnson 8 up and 7 to play.

The above results will bring Dutton against Mulliken and Emmett against Rumsey in the semi-finals for the President's Cup. Those surviving in the Consolation class are Charles B. Cory, who will play F. S. Wheeler of the Fairfield County Club, formerly of the Chicago Club, at Wheaton, and G. Farnbush of Hot Springs, who will play Clayton Dixon of the Huntington Valley Club, Philadelphia.

W. H. Davis of Lakewood arrived this morning and will probably take a prominent part in the coming tournament.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Laurence Curtis, who was the Second Vice President of the United States Golf Association, has joined the Wallaston Golf Club, near Boston. The Wollaston links are now one of the best 18-hole courses in the Boston locality, and several improvements are being made for the coming season.

"Jack" Park, the Essex County Club professional of Orange, N. J., has returned from a two-months' trip abroad, where he has visited his old home at Musselburg, Scotland. Young Park is a brother of the famous golfer, Willie Park, and he has been re-engaged by the Essex County Club for the coming year. While abroad he narrowly escaped being impressed into service with a regiment bound for South Africa.

Willie Weir, the Morris County professional, has been at Summit, N. J., for nearly two months, engaged on the Pine Forest golf links. The series of Winter tournaments was started last week, and the first event brought out a fair field of competitors. E. A. Simons won in a net score of 91 strokes from 17 handicap, but the honors for the best gross score fell to John B. Gadsden, the only scratch competitor, who did 97. Henry S. Gaus did 98, Edward Bridge won the second handicap prize.

The Board of Governors of the St. Andrew's Golf Club has appointed the following committees for the year: Executive Committee—Joseph B. Thomas, Chairman; Frank Cunningham, Austen G. Fox, Robert W. Paterson, and Henry R. Towne; Golf Committee—Walter E. Hodgman, Chairman; Francis B. Allen and Everett Masten.

The new year book of the golf club of Lakewood has just been issued. It is neatly printed and attractively bound. There are forty-seven members and eighty-five non-resident members, the latter including golfers from Cleveland, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Boston, Detroit, Utica, Chicago, Troy, and one from Denver, Col. The Directors of the club are George J. Gould, Frank M. Freeman, Fred F. Kimball, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Jasper Lynch, John Miley, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, and George W. Stockly. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Southerland, and Mrs. William Schiereth, all of this city, are the only women who appear as members of the club.

ENTRIES FOR K. A. C. GAMES.

Sheldon Will Represent N. Y. A. C. in Contests in Madison Square Garden.

Entries from seven local schools have been received for the one-mile interscholastic team race at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club carnival of sports at the Madison Square Garden, on Monday evening, as follows: Horace Mann School, Manhattan; Montclear High School, Montclair, N. J.; De La Salle Institute, Manhattan; Brooklyn High School, Brooklyn; Cutler School, Manhattan; Pingry School, and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

In the running high jump are entered S. S. Jones of New York University, John S. Spraker of Yale, and Daniel Reuss of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Richard Sheldon, the former Yale athlete, who has recently been restored to the New York Athletic Club, and will represent that club on this occasion, will meet Beck of Yale, R. J. Sheridan, and P. J. Dinan of the Pastime Athletic Club and sixteen others in the shot putting event.

P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club, Arthur Duffy of Georgetown University, and A. H. Kent of the Pastime Athletic Club will meet in the sixty-yard dash, and are expected to break the indoor record for that distance.

In all, 250 entries have been received, and the meeting will undoubtedly prove the largest and most successful of the season.

West Point-Annapolis Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The Army and Navy will again meet on the football field this year, the necessary agreement between the athletic authorities of West Point and Annapolis Academies having now been signed. The game will be played on Franklin Field, in this city, on Saturday, Nov. 30, the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association bearing all the expenses of the contest.

BASEBALL AT HARVARD.

Prospects for a Winning Crimson Team Were Never Brighter.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 1.—Never in the history of baseball at Harvard has the prospect of having a winning team been stronger than it is this year. All the men with one exception are back, reliable "Bill" Reid is at the helm again, and with a team of veterans behind him, Harvard's nine should be one of the strongest that she has ever had.

"Eddie" Loughlin, the Crimson's centre-fielder, is the only man who will not report for duty when the candidates begin work in the cage early next month. He was graduated last year. But to fill his place there is a host of candidates to choose from.

In having Reid at the head of things again this year, Harvard can consider herself fortunate. Reid is one of the best coachers that ever donned a Crimson suit. Last year his percentage was 1,000 and his batting average was higher than that of any other member of the team. But it is not alone his qualities as a player that make him the man for the place. He is an organizer—the best that Harvard ever had. He is brimful of enthusiasm in whatever he undertakes, and he never goes into anything without stimulating those who are associated with him to their highest efforts. Men like to work with him, for he has an even, impartial temperament. This combined with his enthusiasm makes him one of the most popular men at Harvard.

Of the new baseball material which Harvard has this year little as yet is known. One man, however, will play on the team who did not wear his "H" last year. This man is Clarkson, last year's freshman pitcher. Clarkson did not play on the 'Varsity because he was a special student, but in the games he played with the freshmen he showed that he is going to be one of the strongest men Harvard has ever had in the box. He has a wonderful speed, perfect control, and sharp, quick curves. With Reid, Harvard will have a battery that will give her opponents something to think about when they step to bat.

Then, too, there is Stillman, who won the series with Yale last year. Stillman is back, bigger and stronger than ever, as the result of a hard season of football work, and he promises great things in baseball. Harvard would have the brightest prospects with him alone to depend upon, but with Clarkson to twirl in every other game, she looks at the schedule without fear.

The infield cannot be greatly improved upon. Kendall at first, Finké at second, Coolidge at short, are all fast men. In the field Wendell and Devens played strong games last year, and will probably uphold their positions this season.

The situation at Harvard, in a word, is a unique one. All of last year's players but one are back, but judging from the showing in the Fall practice it is mighty lucky that they are. Harvard may have some new material, but her baseball supporters are heartily glad that none of last year's players have staid away this year.

Baseball Players Meet at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 1.—Baseball players representing all of the several leagues are gathering at the Hollenden Hotel today, and it is said that when the meeting of the Players' Protective Association is called to order to-morrow not less than fifty delegates will be present. Those who have already arrived emphatically declare their purpose not to sign any National League contracts until that organization grants the same concessions as conceded by the American League.

Metal Work on the Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 1.—To-day numerous frames shaped to required curves for the after end of the Belmont cup defender were removed from the blacksmith's shop to the boat shed, where the boat is fast taking shape. As soon as they were given temper tests they were weighed, in accordance with a plan of the Herreshoffs to determine the complete weight of the craft when finished. Every piece that goes into the hull of the boat is weighed, as far as practicable.

Little in the way of woodworking is being done at the boat shops, the deck fittings for the cup defender being well advanced. This has necessitated the laying off of carpenters, while the metal workers have been increased, to rush along the building of the defender. The gear of the masthead of the new boat will have a more simple form than is shown in the rig at the masthead of the Columbia. Several frames were put on end this afternoon on the forward sections of the craft and keyed temporarily, until the heels are connected with the keel plates.

Morrisania Yacht Club Officers.

The Morrisania Yacht Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore—George J. Oakes; Vice Commodore—George Stelz; Rear Commodore—Fred Daum; Fleet Captain—Charles Loocke; Financial Secretary—T. F. Dooley; Recording Secretary—Arthur Haire; Treasurer—George Charleton; Measurer—Wade Hixon; Sergeant at Arms—John Schroder; Steward—Ernest Kiel; Board of Directors—G. Ollweller, L. Jackson, W. Hansen, T. Deckert, and J. Schmitt; Auditor—C. E. Miller, Jr.; House Committee—G. Charleston, G. Stelz, J. Schroder, W. Horlocher, and F. Starke; Regatta Committee—J. H. Curtis, W. Hixon, J. Steffens, L. Englert, and H. Barth; Mooring Committee—C. Staudenbaur, F. Zumbuehl, C. Hendrichs, F. Kaiser, and R. C. Johnson.

Frames for Lawson's Yacht Bent.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—At noon to-day the fifty-two most difficult frames for the Lawson cup defender had been bent and "trued" at the Atlantic Works, East Boston. These are to go amidships, reaching from the bottom of the fin to the gunwhale and their adjustment to proper condition required the severest work. The task of bending the others will be comparatively easy.

Foreman Whalen says that now much quicker progress will be made. Not much headway can be made here, however, before the arrival of the keel, which is expected Monday.

Doings of College Athletes.

It is said that the McCracken incident will not be allowed to disturb the athletic relations existing between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, and that the usual football match will be played, probably on Nov. 23.

William Moloney, the fast sprinter of the University of Chicago, broke the indoor 220-yard run record for the university gymnasium last week, doing it in 0:24 2-5, beating the record of 0:25 made last year by Harry Slack. The track has to be covered three times for 220 yards.

R. C. Smith, 1903, has broken the bowling record on the Princeton alleys at the University of Pennsylvania. His scores for three games are 212, 208, and 214, a total of 634. This total is nine points better than the highest score on record on any Philadelphia alley.

The first handicap games this year of the University of Pennsylvania will be held Saturday night, Feb. 9. Other meetings in the series will be held on Feb. 16 and 23, March 2, 9, and 16. The winners of first place in each event will receive five points; second, three points, and third, one point. At the completion of the series prizes will be given to the two competitors who have secured the greatest number of prizes.

The Georgetown University baseball team has completed its schedule for the coming season, and among the important games will be matches with Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Lehigh, Lafayette, and Andover. Jere Bradley, former Captain of the Princeton 'Varsity team, will coach the candidates. Michael J. Walsh, the Georgetown left field for the past three years, has been elected Captain.

The candidates for the Brown University baseball team will get to work at training early next week. The battery and outfield will be composed of last year's team, while the infielders will all be new men. There is some promising new material among the latter. "Daff" Gammons of Brown, '98, has been selected as head coach. Last year he assisted in coaching the Brown team, and previous to that played for three years on the 'Varsity team.

Alexander Grant, the intercollegiate champion two-mile runner, will make his first appearance in athletic competition this year at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's carnival of games Monday night in Madison Square Garden. He is now taking a post-graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania, but as he has competed for four years he will be ineligible to run in the college games this year. In the Monday night events Grant will start in the mile and half mile. In the latter he will find a strong opponent in Perry of Princeton, who won the intercollegiate half-mile race last year.

A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago has announced that he cannot take his track team to Washington for the series of indoor games to be held March 2, as one of the attractions incident to the inaugural ceremonies. Stagg had previously planned to take the Chicago athletes to Milwaukee for the American Athletic Union games there on March 9, and he does not feel like shirking his pledges. Fred Horton, the Chicago University sophomore, who is showing up prominently as a speedy quarter-mile runner, did the distance on the indoor track in practice the other day in 0:56 1-5. The record is 0:53 3-5, held by W. V. Maloney.

There are now seventy-seven candidates for the crews of the University of Pennsylvania and more are registering daily. Of these 54 are 'Varsity and 23 freshmen. The average age of the 'Varsity men is 21¼ years and of the freshmen 19 years, while in weight they stand for the 'Varsity at an average of 164 pounds and for the freshmen 151 pounds. No new shell will be purchased this year, as the paper shell that has won in the last ten regattas is still in perfect condition, and in addition the boathouse contains the cedar shell, new last year, and the 1898 paper shell. All of these three boats are quite good enough for a Varsity race and there is no real need for purchasing any new shells this year.

SARATOGA RACING PLANS.

Local Demand for Early Meeting May Be Granted.

The Directors of the Saratoga Racing Association yesterday announced that H. D. McIntyre, for many years Secretary of the Brooklyn Jockey Club and associated with all the race-track ventures of P. J. and M. F. Dwyer, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Saratoga Club, and that Frederick Rehberger, Secretary of the Queens County Jockey Club and also an office employe of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, has been appointed chief clerk of the Saratoga Association. H. K. Knapp is Secretary of the club, but all the details of arranging and conducting race meetings will be left in the hands of Messrs. McIntyre and Rehberger, both of whom are experienced and capable men. The preparation of the stake programme for the Saratoga Club's coming Summer meeting, which was delayed until the racing staff of the club was completed, will be arranged and announced within a week or two. Officials of the reorganized Saratoga Association state that under the new mangement the long-established and famous fixtures at Saratoga, such as the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-olds; the Travers, for three-year-olds; the Morrissey, for three-year-olds and upward, and the several hotel stakes, which always have been popular, will be renewed, while the purely advertising events will be discontinued. The racing dates for 1901 have not been allotted yet, and as the Saratoga Club must be governed by the dates granted by the turf authorities, it is not known how many stakes will be opened. It is probable, however, that the stakes will be announced to close about the last of March.

One matter in connection with racing at Saratoga that is still open is that of an early Summer meeting for the famous watering place. The local stockholders and all the local interests strongy favor an early opening of the races there, urging that such racing would be an attraction which would benefit Saratoga by drawing visitors at a time when the natural advantages of the place are least attractive. The Saratogians, however, wish late Summer racing there, and custom and the arrangement of dates have given Saratoga racing late in July and in the first half of August, when the Springs meeting conflicts only with Brighton Beach, though this is a season, the residents of Saratoga claim, when the racing does the least good for the town, as the Summer attractions are sufficient to draw visitors without the aid of the racing. The question is now being considered by the Saratoga Association, and it is probable that some compromise measure will be adopted by which the meeting may begin somewhat earlier. It is expected also that Saratoga may get additional dates, clear of conflict with racing on the metropolitan tracks.

RECEIPTS OF RACE TRACKS.

State Controller's Report Shows Total Revenue $101,313.95.

The returns to the State, under the law requiring horse racing associations to pay to the State a tax of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, have been made by the seven associations conducting racing by thoroughbred horses in New York, and, according to a tabulated statement by the State Controller, these seven associations have paid $98,668.53. Of the seven, the Coney Island Jockey Club paid the largest amount, $24,744.75, which is 5 per cent. on $494,895, reported by that club as the gross receipts from racing earned in two meetings, Spring and Fall, at the Sheepshead Bay track. The Brooklyn Jockey Club is next on the list in the matter of payment, with $23,744.39, 5 per cent. of its reported gross revenue of $474,887.90, from two meetings. Then follow the Westchester Racing Association, with $16,152.06 tax on $323,041.20 for two meetings; the Brighton Beach Racing Association, with $15,365.57 tax on $307,311.40, for one long Summer meeting; the Queens County Jockey Club, with $8,227.76 tax on $164,555.20 for two meetings; the Saratoga Racing Association, with $6,362.41 tax on $127,248.20 for one continuous Summer meeting, and the Empire City Jockey Club, with $3,571.50 tax on $71,430 for one short Fall meeting. On the Empire City track a midsummer trotting meeting caused that property to pay an additional tax of $1,176.55 on $23,531 receipts from harness racing. The fixtures give a total of $1,836,120.60 as the receipts in the year for the six race tracks in New York City where races for running horses is conducted, leaving out the Saratoga track, which also derives the greater part of its revenue from New York patrons of the turf.

The amounts stated as the receipts of the various race tracks are about equal to the average, except in the case of the Brighton Beach Association, which for the last few seasons has earned something less than the same property did in earlier years. The receipts of the Empire City track were small in proportion to the earnings of other tracks, but that was due to the facts that the track is a new one in the field of thoroughbred racing and difficult to reach, and that the weather was unfavorable at the time the opening meeting was held.

The Controller reports show also that the amount of the racing tax from fifteen clubs that conduct harness racing increases the total to $101,313.95. The State's revenue from this source is distributed among the agricultural societies of the State to aid in paying premiums for agricultural products.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Seven furlongs—Debride, 125, (Ross,) 1; Charlie Daniels, 127, 2; Jim Breeze, 124, 3. Time—1:29. Six furlongs—Triaditza, 101, (Slack,) 1; Alex, 103, 2; Innovator, 103, 3. Time—1:14¼. Mile and seventy yards—Beana, 104, (O'Brien,) 1; Locust Blossom, 97, 2; Red Pirate, 103, 3. Time—1:45¾. Seven furlongs, handicap—Varro, 108, (Dale,) 1; Kenova, 93, 2; Cluster, 113, 3. Time—1:26¾. One mile—Blitheful, 103, (McGinn,) 1; Fleeting Moments, 100, 2; Island Prince, 110, 3. Time—1:42¼. Mile and seventy yards—Bequeath, 92, (Cochran,) 1; Tom Gilmore, 100, 2; Left Bower, 103½, 3. Time—1:47.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—When the field in the Spinster Stakes to-day reached the first turn, Miller, on Bab, tried to get through an opening. He was shut off, and the Schorr filly was knocked down, breaking her nose. Miller sustained a fracture of the collarbone. Maresa won by a length from Elma Brown, the favorite, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, who, after laying away, was shut off in the stretch by Bavassa. Favorites took three events, while second and third choices won the others. Florista beat Cambaceres, 10 to 1 shot, a head in the third. Jockey Coburn will leave for New Orleans next week at the request of George Bennett. The special race between Canmore, Rolling Boer, Articulate, and Brutal to-morrow promises to be one of the best contests of the season. Burns will ride Canmore, Thorpe will ride Boer, "Tod" Sloan on Articulate, and O'Connor on Brutal. The race is for $100 a corner, with $1,000 added. Results:

Five and a half furlongs—Edinborough, 105, (Burns,) 1; Moringa, 106, 2; Gold Finder, 96, 3. Time—1:07¼. Three furlongs—Rory Ough, 108, (Bullman,) 1; Legal Maxim, 105, 2; Snooze, 103, 3. Time—0:36. One mile, purse—Florista, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Cambaceres, 105, 2; George Dewey, 99, 3. Time—1:43. Spinster Stakes, one mile—Maresa, 110, (Mounce,) 1; Edna Brown, 110, 2; Bavassa, 110, 3. Time—1:42¾. Five and a half furlongs—Jerid, 106, (Bullman,) 1; Nullah, 98, 2; Front Play, 100, 3. Time—1:07. Six furlongs—Andrattus, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Compass, 100, 2; Bernota, 104, 3. Time—1:14.

Entries for Collie Club Stakes.

The entry list for the Westminster Stakes of the Collie Club of America, to be awarded at the annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club in the Madison Square Garden Feb. 19 to 22, is the largest since the first of the series, then known as the Collie Club Sweepstakes, was decided in 1887, numbering 17 dogs and 20 bitches—a total of 37. J. P. Morgan has eight entries, as follows: A sable and white dog and a sable and white bitch, by Ormskirk Connie; a sable and white dog and a sable and white bitch, by Lord Tweedmont, out of Hornpipe; a sable and white dog, by Lord Ravenstone, out of Noisy Girl; a sable and white dog and a sable and white bitch, by Lord Ravenstone, out of Lassie, and a sable and white dog by Ornament, out of Minerva.

Henry Jarrett has five entries, including a dog by Gold Dust-Wellesbourne; Flora, a bitch, by Gold Dust-Ravenstone Beauty, and a bitch by Wellesbourne Chief-Wellesbourne Model.

Other entries are from the kennels of Black & Hunter, R. D. Bohannon, J. Clapperton, J. W. Copeland, T. B. Middlebrook, R. A. Murray, S. W. Myrick, J. S. Nouell, M. M. Palmer, C. G. Taylor, E. J. Van Schaick, and the Verona Kennels.

Wray Won Skating Race.

Arthur Yale Sarony was to have met Philip J. Kearney at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night in a one-mile pursuit race for a medal to be paid for by the loser, but Sarony was too ill to compete. James H. Wray of West Farms, N. Y., took the New York Athletic Club skater's place against Kearney. It was a pursuit race. Both men got off well together. Kearney gained a little at the start, but Wray's long stride began to tell, and in the sixth lap of the fifteen, just when the race was at its most interesting stage, Kearney fell and Wray caught him before he could get going again, and won out despite Kearney's desperate efforts to shake him off. Time—3:13 2-5.

A Yale Basket Ball Team Beaten.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The Fifteenth Separate Company's basketball team defeated the Yale 1901 team in the State Armory here to-night by a score of 24 to 17.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Suburban Council Wins Three Games in Bronx Royal Arcanum League Series.

The Suburban Council team won three games from the Claremont Council five in the Royal Arcanum bowling tournament of the Borough of the Bronx on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

SUBURBAN COUNCIL.				CLAREMONT C'NCIL.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Demler	208	133	164	Fox	141	118	124
Barth'man	170	163	143	Ludwig	151	146	139
Buckhout	173	156	122	Sloan	120	97	137
Hecht	167	122	154	Thomas	117	136	147
Korndorfer	207	177	168	Schultze	149	202	171
Total	925	751	731	Total	678	699	718

Harlem Council defeated Ogden and Samaritan Councils and Ogden beat Samaritan in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Benevolent Council—Strauss, 126; Lehman, 104; Sumner, 115; Simmons, 165; Freudenthal, 140. Total, 650.

Ogden Council—Hebard, 150; Murray, 150; Freck, 116; Wett, 217; Massey, 128. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Council—Wagner, 163; Cook, 153; Towles, 139; Linden, 167; Wyman, 138. Total, 760.

Benevolent Council—Strauss, 167; Lehman, 117; Sumner, 102; Simmons, 128; Freudenthal, 126. Total, 650.

THIRD GAME.—Ogden Council—Hebard, 131; Murray, 111; Freck, 136; Wett, 196; Massey, 179. Total, 753.

Harlem Council—Wagner, 145; Cook, 130; Towles, 156; Linden, 202; Wyman, 144. Total, 777.

The Journal team won two games from The Tribune eight in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Tribune—Vandervoer, 185; McKee, 111; Wylie, 168; O'Neill, 130; Campbell, 112; Bentley, 109; Lewis, 151; Roll, 141. Total, 1,107.

New York Journal—Juppe, 144; Caspari, 148; Newman, 144; Fitzpatrick, 134; Wood, 205; Jeffries, 162; Perkins, 162; Strawinski, 146. Total, 1,214.

SECOND GAME.—New York Tribune—Vandervoer, 156; McKee, 110; Wylie, 115; O'Neill, 138; Campbell; 149; Bentley, 145; Lewis, 168; Roll, 210. Total, 1,191.

New York Journal—Juppe, 143; Caspari, 153; Newman, 161; Fitzpatrick, 143; Wood, 120; Jeffries, 142; Perkins, 155; Strawinski, 177. Total, 1,194.

In the Archdiocesan Union League tournament, on Thumann's Colonial alleys last night, the Leo Catholic Club team won one game, the Columbus Catholic Club team No. 2 won one game and lost one, the Cathedral Catholic Clum team No. 2 won a game, and the Holy Cross Lyceum team No. 2 and the Cathedral Catholic Club team No. 2 each lost a game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Leo Catholic Club—Boyle, 149; Etzel, 139; Fury, 141; Dunn, 164; McCarty, 161. Total, 754.

Holy Cross Lyceum, Team No. 2—Gentle, 175; Steffins, 122; Herrick, 105; Ford, 131; Byrnes, 142. Total, 675.

SECOND GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club, Team No. 2—Kelly, 202; Hayes, 156; Smith, 145; Taylor, 163; Daley, 132. Total, 798.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2—Heinrich, 149; Powers, 161; Clancy, 137; Sherman, 110; Markey, 114. Total, 671.

THIRD GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 127; Fox, 178; Gillespie, 123; P. Fox, 127; Lawrence, 161. Total, 726.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2—Kelly, 151; Hayes, 151; Smith, 135; Taylor, 109; Daley, 107. Total, 653.

The Imperial Bowlers defeated the Echo and I. D. K. teams, and the Echoes defeated the I. D. K. five in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—McNeill, 131; Biermann, 177; Moller, 144; Bannister, 202; Sellers, 202. Total, 906.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Hartman, 126; Butril, 131; Eiseman, 140; Froester, 151; Zink, 190. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Davis, 198; Miller, 191; Davis, 185; Meyer, 193; Cordes, 158. Total, 925.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Hartman, 147; Butril, 159; Eiseman, 123; Froester, 138; Zink, 226. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Davis, 196; Miller, 171; Davis, 198; Meyer, 200; Cordes, 136. Total, 896.

Echo Bowling Club—McNeill, 170; Biermann, 164; Moller, 183; Bannister, 170; Sellers, 168. Total, 855.

Two matches in the Brooklyn Inter-Club League tournament, postponed from last Monday, were decided last night on the club alleys, Brooklyn, the Carleton Club defeating the Aurora Grata Club by 374 pins, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club winning from the Columbia Club by 186 pins. The scores follow:

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 746; Carleton Club, 780.

SECOND GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 754; Carleton Club, 666.

THIRD GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 805; Carleton Club, 802.

Totals—Aurora Grata Club, 2,305; Carleton Club, 2,248.

AT CARLETON CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Carleton Club, 897; Aurora Grata Club, 716.

SECOND GAME.—Carleton Club, 876; Aurora Grata Club, 758.

THIRD GAME.—Carleton Club, 849; Aurora Grata Club, 717.

Totals—Carleton Club, 2,622; Aurora Grata Club, 2,191.

Grand totals—Carleton Club, 4,870; Aurora Grata Club, 4,496.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 872; Columbian Club, 786.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 937; Columbian Club, 836.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 811; Columbian Club, 854.

Totals—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,620; Columbian Club, 2,426.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 838; Columbian Club, 847.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 840; Columbian Club, 810.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 746; Columbian Club, 835.

Totals—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,424; Columbian Club, 2,492.

Grand Totals—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 5,044; Columbian Club, 4,918.

N. Y. Y. C. LADIES' DAY.

The second ladies' day reception of the New York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon, and the new house of the club, on West Forty-fourth Street, was again crowded by the women friends of the members, who gathered in even greater numbers than on the preceding day to view the palatial clubhouse and its contained treasures. Among those present were:

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Oelrichs, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Henry Erben, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mrs. R. N. Taller, Mrs. Grenville Wintrop, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. James W. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Philip W. Harding and Miss Harding, Miss Edson, Miss Ethel T. Edson, Miss Ives, Miss Edith Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Gebalius, Miss Schuyler, the Misses Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Loines, Mrs. H. S. Carpenter, Mrs. J. R. K. Nuttall, Mrs. W. H. Granbery, Miss Granbery, Miss Sutro, Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner, Miss A. H. Cowdin, Mrs. R. W. Brown, Mrs. Walter C. Schuyler, Mrs. J. L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Leon F. d'Oremieulx, Mr. and Mrs. De Peyster, the Misses De Peyster, Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. John T. Little, Mrs. W. H. Maxwell, Mrs. William H. Stoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Asch, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mrs. A. De Navarro, Miss Mary Ray, Miss Bourne, Col. and Mrs. Kipp, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. George J. Schermerhorn, Gen. and Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. William Mayo Dudley, Mrs. W. J. Curtis, Miss L. A. Curtis, Mrs. C. E. Kimball, Mrs. and Miss Colgate, Miss Hollins, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Mrs. Charles Condert, Mrs. A. P. Montant, Mrs. Clarence Satterlee, Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Mrs. James W. Tappan, Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. George G. Van Schaick, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Mrs. Russell Headley, Mrs. Robert Hewitt, Miss Antoinette Hewitt, Mrs. J. W. Kohlsaat, the Misses Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Bangs, Miss Hoe, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, the Misses Fitch, Miss Ursula J. Morgan, Mrs. Edward Kemp, Jr., Mrs. George L. Dunbar, Miss Mott, Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marie, Mrs. C. P. Buchanon, Mrs. T. De Thulstrup, Miss Ormiston, Mrs. C. H. Belknap, Mrs. J. C. Bates, and Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Baker.

The guests were received by the Reception Committee, composed of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, Former Commodore E. M. Brown, Philip Schuyler, Chester Griswold, S. Nicholson Kane, Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy; Irving Grinnell, Daniel Appleton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and C. Oliver Iselin, and the House Committee, composed of Harrison B. Moore, Thomas A. Bronson, and Francis H. Davies.

New Officers for Gun Clubs.

The Hudson Gun Club of Jersey City has chosen the following officers for 1901: President—Henry Bock; Vice President—W. Wild; Financial Secretary—Thomas Kelly; Recording Secretary — James Hughes; Treasurer—Frederick Alts; Captain—Dr. Louis H. O'Connell.

The Jeannette Gun Club has chosen these officers for the year: President—Frederick H. Ehlen; Vice President—Frederick H. Kastens; Treasurer—Charles N. Brunnie; Recording Secretary—William P. Rottmann; Shooting Committee—Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, Chairman; John H. Hainhorst, and Charles F. Peters.

With over $1,000 in bank and a large membership the Hell Gate Gun Club of this city starts off the year well. The following are the new officers for 1901: President—Col. John H. Voss; Vice President—John P. Dannefelser; Treasurer—Conrad Weber; Financial Secretary—John H. Schlicht; Recording Secretary—Eugene Doeinck; Auditing Committee—Herman Kohla, Chairman, and C. Wigger; Handicap Committee—Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, Chairman; Emil Steffens, Louis T. Muensch, Herman Kohla, George K. Breit, Daniel J. Deadey, and Bernard J. Arens.

Last year was one of unexampled prosperity for the New York German Gun Club, which has these new officers for the term: President—John F. Wellbrock; Vice President, Henry Meyer; Secretary—John H. Schlicht; Treasurer—John P. Dannefelser; Captain—Peter Garms; Handicap Committee—John P. Dannefelser, Chairman; Peter Garms, Dr. George V. Hudson, Henry Meyer, and Adolph Newman. First prize for the year was won by John P. Dannefelser, second by John F. Wellbrock, third by John Schlicht, and Dr. Hudson fourth.

Inter-State Shoot Arranged.

The joint committee representing the trap shooters of New York and New Jersey met yesterday afternoon and completed arrangements for the holding of the first of the series of inter-State team matches. The event will be one of the largest and most important trap-shooting fixtures of the season. Dr. Louis H. O'Connell of New York City and Dr. Ashley A. Webber of Brooklyn represented New York, and Henry G. Larkey and Christian W. Feigenspan, Jr., looked after New Jersey's interests. It was decided to hold the event at Interstate Park, near Queens, L. I., on Lincoln's Birthday, Tuesday, Feb. 12. Teams will consist of ten men, and each man will shoot at twenty-five pigeons, with

KILLED BY DAUGHTER'S SUITOR.

Troy Man Shot Because He Refused Consent to Marriage.

TROY, Feb. 1.—Last Sunday evening Lebbeus Rice was shot and killed while he was sitting with his back to a window in the front room of his house, at Schaghticoke. Frederick Guest, aged twenty-one years, who was detained in the jail here as a witness in the case, has confessed that he was the murderer. He says that he killed Rice because the latter would not let him marry his daughter until she was eighteen years old. She is now fifteen years old.

Guest is an inveterate cigarette smoker. He was a farmhand and lived with his parents at Schaghticoke.

Knights of Malta Baptize a Child.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 1.—A most novel baptismal ceremony and the first celebrated by the Knights of Malta, took place in Gerard Commandery, K. of M., Lodge rooms, yesterday, when the six months' old son of Sir Knight W. G. Walters was baptized by the commandery. The child was christened Gerard Bridge Walters, the first name patronymic of the lodge and the second after a member. The entire commandery was in full Maltese costume.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

UNITED STATES PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday sold out the office furniture of the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company at 52 Broadway, under an execution of $5,356 in favor of E. E. Fingarr, realizing $233.

DANIEL J. MCDONALD.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Daniel J. McDonald, dealer in crockery and house furnishing goods, at 149 Sixth Avenue, on an execution for $567, in favor of Jennie T. McDonald, to whom he confessed judgment for money loaned. He has been in business there for twenty-two years.

A. S. & S. I. KOPLIK.—Schedules in bankruptcy of A. S. & S. I. Koplik of 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, formerly dealers in jewelry, show firm liabilities $17,920 and no assets. Abraham S. Koplik has individual liabilities $8,000 on mortgages and nominal assets, amount unknown, consisting of an estate for his own life in property 251 East Thirty-second Street, mortgaged for $8,000, and a third interest in personalty of the estate of R. Koplik, deceased. Samuel I. Koplik has individual liabilities $8,315, of which $8,000 is on mortgages, and assets, value unknown, consisting of a third interest in remainder in property 251 East Thirty-second Street, and a two-thirds interest in personal property left by R. Koplik.

FREDERICK O. PIERCE.—Two orders made by Judge Aspinall of Brooklyn were filed in the New York County Clerk's Office yesterday extending the receivership of Samuel Crook for Frederick O. Pierce of 170 Fulton Street, Manhattan, to cover the claims of Silas A. Ilsley, $2,120, and William T. Knight, $1,109, who recovered judgments against Mr. Pierce for those amounts. Mr. Crook was appointed receiver of the property of Mr. Pierce on Jan. 23 in Brooklyn at the instance of Frances O. Pierce, his wife, who recovered two judgments against Mr. Pierce for about $84,000. Mr. Pierce is President of the F. O. Pierce Company, paint manufacturers, at 170 Fulton Street, at a salary of $6,000 a year.

Out of Town.

PARKER H. SERCOMBE.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Alexander Bremer receiver of the money in the hands of the Mercantile National Bank deposited by Parker H. Sercombe of the City of Mexico, either in his own name or that of the American Bank of Mexico, opposed by Mr. Sercombe and others, on the application of Thomas W. Wampler, who obtained an attachment against Mr. Sercombe on Sept. 7 last for $11,329.

WILLIAM J. HOOPER COMPANY.—Upon application of Barber Brothers' Company and the Linen Thread Company, both New Jersey corporations, with headquarters in this city, Judge Ritchie, in Baltimore, yesterday appointed Joseph Mack receiver for the William J. Hooper Manufacturing Company of Baltimore. Bond in $100,000 was given. In the bill filed the petitioners state that the company is indebted to them in the sum of $100,000, also that it is indebted to certain banks and firms to the amount of $30,000, which debts are guaranteed by the petitioners, besides other outstanding debts amounting to about $12,-000. It is alleged that the defendant is insolvent, being unable to pay these obligations, and it has no prospects of being able to do so. An answer was filed by the William J. Hooper Manufacturing Company, admitting the obligations set forth, and consenting to the appointment of a receiver. The Hooper Company owns the Baltimore Twine and Thread Company, and has done an extensive business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SIGMUND FEINMAN.—Sigmund Feinman, an actor, residing at 243 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,468 and no assets. The liabilities are principally for borrowed money and as an indorser.

SCHWALB & SCHMITZER.—Philip Schwalb and Henry J. Schmitzer, who composed the firm of Schwalb & Schmitzer, dealers in meats at 2,270 Eighth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,882 and nominal assets, $685, in outstanding accounts.

LEOPOLD IGLICK.—Leopold Iglick, cloak manufacturer at 28 Waverley Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,744 and nominal assets, $4,348, consisting of stock, $3,500; machines, $200; accounts, $623; cash in bank, $25. He has been in business nine years.

ALBIN WIBOM.—Albin Whom, clerk at 888 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,786 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $15,000 are secured to three brewers by mortgages. He was for twelve years in the liquor saloon business at 27 and 29 Bowery.

JAMES J. O'DONOHUE.—James J. O'Donohue, a bartender, residing at 120 West Ninety-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,933 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $7,000 is to Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, for deficiency on a chattel mortgage seven years ago.

NATHAN F. FENN.—Nathan F. Fenn, residing at 245 West Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,500 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of a judgment obtained against him in Buffalo for $6,500 in favor of the Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Buffalo as administrator of the estate of Monroe B. White.

EMILY STERN.—Emily Stern, formerly in the real estate business at 258 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday individually and as a partner in the following firms: McGinnis, Stern & Co. and Stern, McGinnis & Co., who did business as the Boston Land Company, 1891 to 1895; McGinnis & Co. and the Rockland Lake Ice Company of New York City, 1894 and 1895. The known liabilities are $29,434 and fourteen other claims the amounts of which are unknown. The nominal assets are $13,-782 in worthless claims, of which $13,752 are against John McGinnis and Solomon Stern, her former partners.

Against a Third Rail Concern.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment against the Murphy Safety Third Rail Electric Company of 116 Nassau Street for $2,500 in favor of William S. MacClymont on an assigned claim for money received by the company from John McLeod Murphy. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation, and was served on a bank and two railroad companies. The offices of the company were closed when the reporter called there late yesterday afternoon, and it was said the officers had gone for the day. John McLeod Murphy's name appeared among the list of officers as Chief Engineer.

Attachment Against J. B. Watkins.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $4,532 against Jabez B. Watkins of Lawrence, Kan., in favor of the executors of the estate of Sophia J. Wray, on notes of the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company, made in 1894, payable in New York on Sept. 13, 1899, secured by bonds of the company and guaranteed by Mr. Watkins, who was President of the company. The attachment was served on a trust company here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Walter C.—John Murray and another	$1,057
ARCHAMBAULT, Frank A.—L. Massucci	291
ARCHER-PANCOAST COMPANY—T. F. Adams	102
BAISLEY, Reine H., Emily A. Bliss, Catherine B. Waldron, Stephen J. Odell, Henrietta Meade, and Williams D. Carpenter—B. L. Winters' costs	371
BARTLETT, John—Carl Fenn	53
BARNUM, Orrin S.—A. E. Wood and another	54
BIDDLE, George H.—The National Linseed Oil Company	800
CRANE, Frederick F.—A. Bell	127
COURTNEY, Bernard P.—J. Leonard	96
CROWE, James L.—New York Telephone Company	71
CROWE, James J.—New York Telephone Company	33
DEANE, Arthur H.—Hugh King	169
DOWLING, George B.—New York Telephone Company	78
DUANE, John—New York Telephone Company	41
DUFFY, John, executor, &c.—M. A. Claudius	417
EVANS, Amos H.—H. A. Latham	141
FOSTER, Arthur J. and Thomas W. Ransbothan—Frank H. Cande	2,988
FLEICHER, Robert P., and James Campbell—M. Cahn	229
GOLDBERGER, Ludwig V. — James G. Bennett, costs	181
GUSTAVESON, Edward—The Mayor, &c., costs	142
HANLY, Daniel—Long Island Brewery	2,407
HEILMEIER, Fred—Claude F. Pundt	123
INTERNATIONAL ZITHER COMPANY—George Herz	91
JONES, Sarah—J. C. Miller, as guardian, &c.	95
KIGHT, Alonzo B.—American Lumber Company	883
KELLY, Edward—S. Frankfort	447
KIMBALL, Lida E.—The Corporation of the Cathedral of the Incernation in the Diocese of Long Island	230
KEYES, James—C. Ettinger	72
LEEDS, Loring L., and Livingston Satterlee—R. L. Thomas	210
LEITCH, Albert J.—New York Telephone Company	82
LEVY, Leo S.—S. Pope and others, executors, costs	279
LEVY, Samuel E.—R. Laird et al.	258
LUDEMANN, Rudolph A. and Frieda—Ada A. Cloud	128
MILLER, Jacob—S. Rothstein	38
MEYERS, Israel—I. Levy and another	397
MINGEY, Lawrence P.—C. Vagts	106
McDONALD, Daniel J.—J. T. McDonald	567
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Lee, by guardian	800
NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' Bank of New York—Lyman G. Bloomingdale, costs	27
NEWALL, Otis K.—W. Poillon	871
PELL, Ogden P.—N. McKay, costs	359
PAGE, LOW, Alfred—J. McGlade	1,222
PATTERSON, George F.—Amelia Naselli	775
PHILLIPS, Mary—J. Nocetti	20
PINKUS, Louis—M. Cohen	97
PLASS, Alfred—C. F. Forster	147
PRENDERGAST, George—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	25
PRICE, William H.—J. C. Cooper	113
RICHARDSON, Walker—J. Cremmins	551
REGINA, Antonio—A. C. Astarita	93
SCHNEIDER, Louis A. M. Cohn	183
SPEARS, Clarkson C. and Dorothea B. Spears or Russell—J. Hartmayer against each defendant	418
STUURMAN, John—E. C. Jourgensen and another, trustees, &c.	122
STORM, Jules F.—W. H. LeMassen, Jr.	109
SPECHT, Albert—G. Defface	135
SHAFER, Jewett H.—S. H. Olin, as general guardian	4,397
SCHONTHAL, Solomon, Joseph Schmul, and Samuel Blum—S. Ershowsky	78
SMITH, Charles A. E.—W. P. Youngs and others	109
SLATTERY, John—The Mayor, &c., costs.	120
THE JAMES STEAM HEATING COMPANY—F. Meyer, assignee, &c.	124
TINNEY, Bernard J.—New York Telephone Company	51
TUCKER, William W.—C. W. Provost	652
VON GUNTHER, Theodor—E. Smith and others	2,743
VON GUNTHER, Theodor—G. A. Robertson Home	2,708
WALSH, Patrick M. and John—Tottenville Lumber Company	798
WHITE, John S.—J. A. Caldwell and others	267

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals for cold storage building—construction—at the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1901, to A. E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Franklin Trust Building, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the Board of Managers' office, hospital, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available, therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

A. E. ORR,
President, Board of Managers.
Kings Park, February 1st, 1901.

STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals for repairs and extension to telephone system at the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1901, to A. E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Franklin Trust Building, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, New York, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the Board of Managers' office, hospital, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

A. E. ORR,
President, Board of Managers.
Kings Park, February 1st, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,220.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EMMANUEL M. PACHINAKIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emmanuel M. Pachinakis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 1, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 1, 1901.

NO. 3,441.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN POLLOCK, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nathan Pollock of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Nathan Pollock was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 140 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD S. LUTHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward S. Luther of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Edward S. Luther was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
February 1st, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. NAGLE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Nagle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 1st, 1901.

NO. 3,439.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX LUBELSKI, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Lubelski of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Max Lubelski was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 1st, 1901.

NO. 3,436.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HERMAN J. ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman J. Rosenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 1, 1901.

NO. 3,454.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. WETZEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Wetzel of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said John H. Wetzel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 1, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY W. ROSEBORN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry W. Roseborn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY A. WILSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry A. Wilson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT F. WILHELM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert F. Wilhelm of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Robert F. Wilhelm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 1, 1901.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM GRAHAME ROSS, individually, &c., plaintiff, against TATTERSALLS (of New York), Limited, et al., defendants.—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Julius F. Workum, as Receiver of Tattersalls (of New York), Limited, &c.

All creditors and persons having claims against Tattersalls of New York, Limited, and Julius F. Workum, Receiver thereof, or either of them, are notified that the accounts of said Receiver have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, pursuant to an order entered in the office of said Clerk, on the 20th day of December, 1900, and that by said order they and each of them are required to show cause, at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered, appointing a Referee to pass upon the accounts of said Receiver, and upon the validity and priority of all claims against said Company and said Receiver, or either of them, and granting such other and further relief in the premises as may be just.

JULIUS F. WORKUM,
Receiver of Tattersalls of New York, Limited.
REED, SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM,
Attorneys for Receiver, 19 Wall St., New York.
d23law7wS&t4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION, a domestic corporation, having its principal office and conducting its affairs in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the NEW YORK TRUCK OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
By JOHN H. WILKS, President.

Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1900.
HAWES & JUDGE,
Attorneys for Petitioner,
Office and Post Office Address,
No. 120 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York. d29-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1900, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. BROWN, lately carrying on business at No. 60 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Henry E. Brown for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Colby, No. 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the 26th day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.
RUFUS W. SPRAGUE, Jr., Assignee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d29-law6wSs

RECEIVER'S SALE.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. PETTIS and HARRY J. HUNTER, doing business as Charles L. Pettis & Co., alleged bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of fixtures, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1901, at 10 A. M., at No. 20½ Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers.

The receiver reserves the right to reject all bids which are less than 70% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, February 1st, 1901.
WALTER P. LONG, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

January 31, 1901.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES F. HUGHES & COMPANY has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

JAMES F. HUGHES.
NATHANIEL WEBB.

The business will be continued under the corporation name of JAMES F. HUGHES COMPANY, which will receive payments of debts due, and pay the outstanding obligations of the old firm.

JAMES F. HUGHES, President.
WALTER G. DARBY, Secretary.

Legal Notices.

BROWN, FISHBEIN & BARR.—To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that, by an order made by Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 9th day of January, 1901, I was appointed receiver of the firm of BROWN & FISHBEIN, which firm succeeded Brown, Fishbein & Barr, of 159 Crosby Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that all persons having claims against the said firm, or either of them, are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of my attorney, Mr. I. D. Morrison, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 1st day of March, 1901.

BERNARD BISCOW, Receiver.
I. D. MORRISON, Atty. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 49-29 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900.
SOPHIA J. CHALMERS, Administratrix.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. HENRY, ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oc-law6mS

ELDRIDGE, CATHARINE DEMARTINI.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Demartini Eldridge, otherwise known as C. Demartini or Caterina Demartini or Catharine E. DeMartine or Catharine DiMartini or Catharine Dimetini or Demetrini or C. Dimartini or C. Demartini or Catharine Dimertini, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Consul General of Italy's place of transacting business, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1900. PAOLO DEMARTINI, GIOVANNI BRANCHI, Administrators of said estate. D. HUMPHREYS, Attorney, 393 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. oc-law6mS

GEORGI, COSSUTH L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Doe and Richard Roe and all persons having or claiming to have claims or demands as against the estate of COSSUTH L. GEORGI, deceased, the name and identity of which persons being unknown to the petitioner here, and cannot be ascertained by said petitioner, the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and used herein to designate and describe the said unknown persons hereby intended to be cited, being all unknown creditors of said deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree of the said Surrogates' Court should not be made directing the disposition by mortgage or sale of the real property of said Cossuth L. Georgi deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of the said deceased, agreeably to the prayer of the petition of Otto E. Georgi, administrator etc., of Cossuth L. Georgi deceased, filed in the office of said Surrogate on the 18th day of February, 1893, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SUTPHEN, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SUTPHEN, late of said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold H. Wagner, at No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1901. JOHN S. SUTPHEN, ADELAIDE E. SUTPHEN, AMANDA A. POPE, Executors. A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Executors. f2-law8mS

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—HORACE T. ROWLEY, Plaintiff, against RACHEL FELDMAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, known by the Street Number 140 West 129th Street, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southerly side, three hundred (300) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Christiane Kramer to the party of the first part hereto, by deed recorded May 29th, 1896, in Section 7, Liber 87 of Conveyances, at Page 390.

Dated New York, January 28, 1901.
CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 140 West 129th Street:

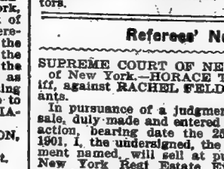

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,898.17-100, with interest thereon from the 24th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $382.24-100, with interest from January 25th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,069.29 and interest.

Dated New York, January 28, 1901.
CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELINE DRAKE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL A. B. WILKS and JOHN W. WILKS, individually and as trustees under the last will and testament of Seth Wilks, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises, together with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant one hundred and eighty (180) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirty-second Street and the Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, through the middle of a party wall erected as to half of the width upon the premises herein described and as to the other half of the width thereof on the premises next easterly adjoining, ninety-eight (98) feet five and three-fourths (5¾) inches to a line equal distant, or nearly so, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly, along said line, nineteen (19) feet and nine (9) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet five and one-half (5½) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning; be said distances and dimensions more or less.

Together with the benefits and subject to the terms of a certain agreement relating to nuisances and to the location, character, and height of buildings recorded in the Register's office of New York County June 9, 1851, in Liber 578 of Conveyances, page 383; and a further agreement bearing date the 1st day of April, 1852, and recorded in the Register's office July 8, 1856, in Liber 706 of Conveyances, page 654, whereby the owner of said premises, his heirs and assigns, was and are permitted to enter and insert into the easterly wall of the house adjoining said premises on the west to the extent of four (4) inches the ends of the beams of the dwelling house built on the said premises until the said easterly wall shall be destroyed by fire or otherwise; said premises being now known as No. 317 West Thirty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to Seth Wilks by deed of James Boorman and Mary W., his wife, dated August 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office August 15, 1856, in Liber 714 of Conveyances, page 315.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, January 23d, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 317 West Thirty-second Street:

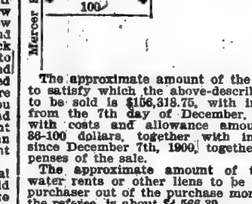

j22-2aw3wW&S&f14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Minneapolis Gen'l Elec. Co.

1st Con. Mtg. 5% Bonds, 1929,

A FIRST LIEN upon the most essential properties of the Company. The management is of a high character and most efficient. Credit of the Company upon established basis. Preferred stock regularly pays 6% dividends.

Price 104 and interest, 4¾% Basis

Special Circular on Application.

Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
63 State St., Albany. New York.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—both Six and Five per cents.—have been drawn for the Sinking Fund of 1900, in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1901, upon surrender of the bonds; INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE ON AND AFTER THAT DATE. Registered bonds reqire to be assigned on delivery:

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each must be surrendered, and new registered bonds, bearing interest from October 1st, 1900, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 339, 356, 938, 955, 998, 1600, 2008, 2140, 2336, 2446, 2628, 2614, 2654, 2719, 2751, 2771, 3016, 3703, 3782, 4042, 4050, 4104, 4148.
6% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 1100, 1226.
6% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.
Nos. 0031, 0228, 0274, 0343, 0362, 0363.
6% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.
Nos. 0312, 0390, 0392, 0422, 0457, 0472, 0477, 0489, 0493, 0504, 0508, 0526, 0538, 0564, 0573, 0577, 0655, 0657, 0710, 0857, 0837, 0862, 0875, 0896, 0899, 0909, 0963, 0977, 0977, 01013, 01016.
5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0386, 0465, 0489, 0569, 1630, 1638, 1915, 2003, 2067, 2303, 2480, 2707, 3900, 3916, 3918, 4122, 4142, 4393, 4526, 4638, 4781, 4886, 5047, 5118, 5528, 5860, 5878, 6119.
5% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0655, 0664, 0961, 0967, 1013, 1415.
5% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.
Nos. 0034, 0058, 0095, 0133, 0199, 0248, 0270, 0283.
5% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.
Nos. 0241, 0249, 0271, 0281, 0361, 0431, 0434, 0439, 0459, 0560, 0579, 0736, 0746, 0823, 0827, 0829, 0847, 0888, 01039, 01052, 01059, 01095, 01111, 01130, 01154, 01154, 01156, 01201, 01220.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. G. HOWE, Treasurer.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William H. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 47, 55, 118, 152, 179, 195, 284, 297, 318, 379, 434, 439, 483, 517, 624, 646, 651, 660, 670, 692, 714, 806, 807, 813, 940, 997, 1008, 1020, 1080, 1125, 1157, 1171, 1241, 1252, 1361, 1376, 1457, 1493, 1561, 1576, 1668, 1671, 1672, 1690, 1697, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the first day of April, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND OTHER ACcounts investigated and audited by an experienced bank clerk. W., Box 198 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB'RY 6th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. (Extn. & Impt.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 Omaha & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bd., (Trust Co. Ctf.)
BY ORDER OF MARY F. THORP, ADMINISTRATRIX, DE BONIS NON, ESTATE OF JULIA THORP, DEC'D.
84 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
4 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
930 shs. United State Flour Milling Co. Prefd.
$42,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939, May, 1900 Coupons on.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. Prefd.
10 shs. National City Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Irving National Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
35 shs. Natl. City Bank.
40 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
16 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
4 shs. Home Insurance Co.
200 shs. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
18 shs. United States Trust Co.
74 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
29 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bds.
4 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st Pfd. and $32 scrip.
15 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d Pfd.
21 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. common.
5 shs. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
25 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. Pfd.
$10,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. Consld. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds, and $300 do. scrip.
200 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Pfd.
88 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$1,000 Austin & Northwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bd.
$1,000 Northern Pacific R. R., (St. Paul-Duluth Div.,) 4 p. c. Bd.
40 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
City of Galveston, Texas.
The City of Galveston, through committees, being about to ask the Legislature of the State of Texas to pass certain laws repealing the charter of that city, and providing for its future government and the refunding of its indebtedness, the undersigned have been requested by a number of the principal bondholders to act as a Bondholders' Committee for the purpose of protecting their interests as holders of the City of Galveston securities.
Holders of City of Galveston bonds are requested to communicate with the committee through its Secretary, authorizing the committee to represent their interests.
CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,
President New York Security & Trust Co.
N. W. HALSEY,
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES E. BALLOU,
Treas. Woonsocket (R. I.) Instn. for Savings.
JOHN D. HOWARD,
J. H. Fisher & Son, Bankers, Baltimore.
J. L. GRANDIN,
Grandin Bros., Boston.
JOHN W. HERBERT,
Attorney, New York.
JOHN W. EDMINSON,
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, Chicago.
DILLON & HUBBARD,
Counsel to Committee.
M. I. MIRICK, SECRETARY.
Room 319 National Bank Commerce Bldg., N. Y.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.
Pursuant to the terms of the Sinking Fund provisions of the First Mortgage of the Standard Chain Company, dated February 15th, 1900, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars ($17,500) has been deposited with the Trustees for the purchase of bonds to the amount of the deposit stated. Bids are invited, and will be received by the undersigned up to twelve o'clock noon, February 16, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York.
G. W. YOUNG,
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Trustees.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT. REGISTERED BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Maturing Nov. 1, 1950,
Nov. 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1920.
FOR SALE BY
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

DOW, JONES & CO.'S NEWS SERVICE.
People trading in Wall Street and having access to Dow, Jones & Co.'s News Bulletins and News Tickers gained yesterday a distinct advantage from this service in the movement in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. It was an instance where early news made the market.

Meetings and Elections.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1878, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1901.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1901.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,
340 Third Avenue, New York, Feb. 24, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 Third Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will close Saturday, February 9th, and reopen Friday, March 8th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Railway Supply and Equipment Company for the election of Directors will be held at 71 Broadway, New York, on the 5th day of February, at 12 o'clock. H. M. HUBBELL, Sec'y.
February 2d, 1901.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the year ending December 31, 1900, will be paid February 11, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business February 2, 1901.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed February 3 to February 11, 1901, both dates inclusive.
Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened March 2d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's Office, Chicago, January 29th, 1901.
The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street.
New York, January 31st, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 33.
A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 7th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie,
San Francisco, Cal., January 24, 1901.
Dividend No. 100, of 10 cents a share, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, February 21st. Books close February 7th and remain closed till February 26th for the Annual Election. J. W. FEW, Secretary.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

17 and 19 Broad Street.
New York, February 1, 1901.
Mr. EBEN STEVENS becomes a member of our firm from this date.
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.

20 BROAD STREET.
New York, January 31st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BICKLEY & HOPKINS expires this day by limitation.
Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAWRENCE W. BICKLEY.
HENRY C. HOPKINS.

New York, Jan. 16, 1901.
Mr. ERNEST J. H. AMY has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
H. AMY & CO.

GALVESTON BONDHOLDERS ACT.

Protective Committee Formed in View of Proposed Legislation in Texas.

The City of Galveston, through committees, being about to ask the Legislature of the State of Texas to pass certain laws repealing the charter of that city, and providing for its future government and the refunding of its indebtedness, Charles S. Fairchild, President of the New York Security and Trust Company; N. W. Halsey, representing N. W. Harris & Co. and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford; John D. Howard of J. H. Fisher & Son, Baltimore; J. L. Grandin of Grandin Brothers, Boston; John W. Herbert of New York, John W. Edminson of N. W. Harris & Co., Chicago, and Charles E. Ballon of the Woonsocket (R. I.) Institution for Savings have been requested by a number of the principal bondholders to act as a Bondholders' Committee for the purpose of protecting their interests as holders of the City of Galveston securities.
Holders of the bonds of that city are requested to communicate through its Secretary, M. I. Mirick, authorizing the committee to represent their interests. Dillon & Hubbard have been retained as counsel.

Denial of Reported Russian Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, authorizes a denial of all reports of intended Russian loans, particularly the $50,000,000 loan said to have been arranged with a syndicate of American insurance companies. He said: "You can telegraph that it is pure invention. There is not one word of truth in it. It is the same old song." The story circulated that an order was recently issued, forbidding the giving to foreigners of contracts for Russian railroad material and restricting foreign orders in other departments is also authoritatively denied.

Germany Not to Ask America for Loans.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—From a high financial source it was learned to-day that the empire will not ask the United States to subscribe wholly or in part the loans needed, aggregating 197,000,000 marks, but that the entire amount will be provided for at home.

Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

The Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund closed for the year yesterday with the announcement of the death of Crossman Lyons. This makes seventy-two deaths since Feb. 1, 1900, and makes the aggregate of assessments per member during that period $216, one of the largest in the history of the fund. The matter of adjusting the gratuity system on a more equitable basis is now pending in the courts.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 1	1,565,315
To date this year	31,773,118
Corresponding date last year	10,022,260

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 1	$7,228,000
To date this year	$102,211,450
Corresponding date last year	$52,100,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Int. Power	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Icwa Cent. pf	½
Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Int. Pump pf	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. S. & R. pf	⅝	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mexican Central	1
Am. S. H. pf	2⅝	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel & W.	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf	2⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate	1	National Lead	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅝	National Salt pf	⅞
Am. Woolen pf	1	National Salt	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	National Steel	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	National Tube	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf	⅝
Chi. Great West.	½	North American	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., C.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	People's Gas	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Peoria & Eastern	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1¼
Consol. Gas	1½	Pullman Co.	2
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅞	Reading	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Rep. Steel	1½
Federal Steel	1¼	St. L. & Adir.	2½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	1¼
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3¼
Great Northern pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	1
Hocking Valley	½	Union Pacific	3⅜
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Malting pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	National Biscuit	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2	Pacific Coast	2
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Southern Pacific	2⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
General Electric	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 1½s	1	E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	4¼	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	2½	Mob. & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	3	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5	½
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Peo. & E. inc.	5½
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
		So. Pac. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Int. Paper 6s	1	St. P. & Duluth 2d	1
Mob. & O. gen.	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Aggressive strength showed in the stock market yesterday under the stimulus of important developments in the railroad situation—developments forecast by THE NEW YORK TIMES some months ago, but at that time vigorously and officially denied as altogether beyond the range even of possibilities. Because of the report that the St. Paul deal was "off" pessimists in Wall Street lately have been declaring that the St. Paul and other such stories were mere fancies of the imagination gotten up for the purpose of selling stock. The transfers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Jersey Central were made before the St. Paul negotiation was really regarded as serious, and it was contended that these transfers were used as an excuse for creating the St. Paul idea. Thereupon the Street proceeded to disregard every story suggesting railroad consolidation or plans looking to a unification of interests. The transfer of Mobile and Ohio to Southern Railway was a rather rude awakening for some interests in the Street. The Union Pacific—Southern Pacific deal—the latter system being purchased by the former—is but a further awakening. Finally the Street is coming to a realizing sense that the plans and projects of leading railroad and banking interests are but begun.

To this realization and to the continued heavy buying by substantial banking houses was due the decided display of strength in the stock market all day. In some special securities—those chiefly affected or to be affected by developments, actual or pending—buying on a very extensive scale appeared, and, not unnaturally, went far to stimulate the entire market. Morgan-Vanderbilt and Rockefeller brokers again appeared as heavy purchasers—were in fact the dominating influences in the market.

Money continues easy, and bankers say that it will remain so. There is every expectation that the bank statement to be issued to-day will make a good showing, though by no means as favorable as did the two preceding ones which together showed a gain in cash to the banks of nearly $25,000,000. The known movements of money indicate a gain to the banks during the week of about $2,000,000.

Considering the fact that the market will not be open to-day and that there was for that reason a desire in many quarters to realize over the holidays, the general opinion in the Street was that the market's close was phenomenally strong.

The return of the Steel and Wire proxies by Welles, Herrick & Hicks, who were reported to be acting for interests opposed to Mr. Gates, and rumors of a consolidation of a number of the leading steel companies were responsible for the activity and strength of all the steel stocks in the afternoon. While the talk of a "billion-dollar steel trust" was regarded as "highly ridiculous, it was declared in the trade that the general trade situation was much improved and that better working relations would certainly be established. Chicago houses were large buyers of Steel and Wire and Federal Steel.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were easily the features of the market, being traded in very extensively—the former advancing at one time over 4 points, and closing with a net gain of 2⅞, while the latter declined 2⅝. All day long the Street was filled with rumors that Union Pacific had actually acquired Southern Pacific, but this report was denied, almost indignantly, by Southern Pacific insiders until after the close of business.

It is a noteworthy fact that though the total recorded transactions on the Exchange for the day ran up to over 1,500,000 shares, two stocks alone—Union Pacific and Southern Pacific—contributed more than one-fourth of the entire dealings. In Southern Pacific, approximately 270,000 shares were traded in, while the total in Union Pacific was 207,000, probably two-thirds of this being in the last hour and a half.

In explanation of the movement of some of the generally inactive stocks, more or less ridiculous stories are heard—most of them dealing with the probability of an "absorption" of the particular system by some mysterious and larger system. This was the case on Thursday with Monon, which, so the story ran, was to be taken over by Southern Railway. This story

President Spencer of the latter system declares is untrue. Yesterday, the rise in Peoria and Eastern was accompanied by a report that that system would be taken over by some road—name not mentioned. No verification of the report, however, could be had.

In some quarters it is declared that manipulators are taking advantage of bona fide deals to circulate reports of other deals never even contemplated, in order to mark prices up in some certain stocks, to unload them upon the public.

The local railway shares were steady, but rather inactive. The adjournment of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Directors without taking any other action than the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting rather mystified and disappointed the Street, which had expected other developments. After the meeting it was suggested that the time was not opportune for certain contemplated plans.

The Directors of Texas and Pacific yesterday treated the Street to an agreeable surprise when they increased the dividend on Texas and Pacific seconds from 1½ per cent. to 4 per cent., payable March 1. The three vacancies on the board have been filled by the election of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, L. S. Thorne, and Edwin Gould.

The American Car and Foundry Company reports for the seven months ended Nov. 30 net earnings of $2,547,220 and a surplus of $542,700, after providing for dividends up to Feb. 1 of the present year.

The buying of Louisville and Nashville was by banking houses connected with the property. Sentiment was helped by the publication of the earnings statement of the company for the month of December, showing net earnings of $969,900, an increase of $144,730.

St. Louis and San Francisco common stock was again one of the market leaders, selling up to the highest price on record on what was declared to be inside buying. According to the latest reports, the retirement of a large part of the company's bonds is under contemplation.

There was inside buying of Rock Island and Atchison common—of the former because of the certainty of an increased dividend; of the latter because of the very general belief that a dividend on the stock will be declared at the next Directors' meeting.

The buying of St. Paul was said to be without regard to whether the deal was "on" or "off," but rather with an eye to the large earnings of the company and its dividend prospects.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that on April 1 $2,000,000 worth of the old 7 per cent. bonds of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad will be retired, and in their place will be issued $2,000,000 of new 4 per cent. bonds. Provision for this refunding was made some time ago.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

Railroad earnings continue steadily to increase, as will appear from the following figures to be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

3d Week of January.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$43,214	$19	$8,043
Ann Arbor	28,367	....	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	87,210	105	....
B., N. Y. & P. R. R.	94,993	8,679	....
Canadian Pacific	448,000	....	56,000
Central of Georgia	149,335	25,001	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,958	218	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	278,733	25,752	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	132,231	8,256	....
Chicago Great West	121,490	4,064	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis	70,237	....	5,130
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	793,973	43,669	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	28,980	2,950	....
Chi., R. I. & P. Rac.	314,238	....	2,296
Clev., C., Chi. & St. L.	314,238	25,115	....
Peoria & Eastern	48,809	2,427	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	34,888	....	7,687
Col., Sand. & Hock.	18,489	....	770
Denver & Rio Grande	136,300	7,100	....
Det. So. Shore & At.	35,074	....	3,862
Evans. & Ind.	4,976	....	775
Evans. & Terre Haute	26,299	334	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	14,580	6,471	....
Grand Trunk	....	....	....
Gd. Trunk West	502,558	....	30,459
Det., G. H. & Mil.	....	....	....
Hocking Valley	94,798	1,103	....
Intern. & Gt. Northern	94,094	4,739	....
Iowa Central	30,870	3,244	....
Kanawha & Michigan	16,917	2,700	....
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	121,921	29,393	....
K. C., M. & B.	45,672	12,464	....
Louis. & Nash.	577,125	16,295	....
Mexican Central	329,973	15,020	....
Mexican National	141,218	949	....
Minn. & St. Louis	59,220	11,155	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	71,446	....	8,813
Mo., Kan. & Texas	329,916	102,618	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	610,000	89,000	....
Central Branch	22,000	2,000	....
Mob. & Ohio	303,037	30,016	....
Norfolk & Western	527,709	53,884	....
Ohio River	25,064	....	756
Pere Marquette	145,348	10,449	....
Pitts., Ft. W. & Lake Erie	72,262	....	8,209
Pittsburg & Western	59,853	....	2,662
Rio Grande Southern	9,298	668	....
Rio Grande Western	80,200	200	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	180,231	29,446	....
St. Louis Southw.	167,047	41,475	....
Santa Fé, P. & P.	15,000	....	4,249
Sherman, Shreve. & S.	15,435	7,670	....
Southern Railway	686,156	84,801	....
St. Louis Div.	36,678	825	....
Texas & Pacific	235,169	57,354	....
Tol. & Ohio Central	44,491	....	1,139
Tol., Peoria & West	21,901	3,249	....
Tol., St. L. & West	50,405	20,016	....
Wabash	353,660	48,018	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	....	....	....
Clev., Can. & So.	52,301	....	886
Wisconsin Central	91,500	1,710	....
Total (63 roads)	$9,236,753	$849,378	$141,720
Net inc. (8.30 p. c.)	....	707,658	....

24 Week of January.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (64 rds.)	$9,038,

JANUARY TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Jan. 31, 1901, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,094,595,878, a decrease for the month of $4,595,482. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$1,001,500,280
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	2,023,190
Debt bearing no interest	384,085,400
Total	$1,387,608,851

This total does not include $763,537,279 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund	$150,000,000
Trust funds	783,537,279
General fund	123,576,616
In National bank depositories to credit of disbursing officers and to the Treasurer of the United States	97,359,036
Total	$1,134,472,931

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $841,459,958, leaving a cash balance on hand of $293,012,973.

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government issued to-day shows that the total receipts from all sources during January, 1901, were $47,520,286, a decrease, as compared with the corresponding month last year, of about $402,000.

The expenditures for the month were $40,109,707, which leaves the surplus for the month $7,411,000. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, $21,673,915; decrease, $420,000.
Internal revenue, $22,379,005; increase, $500,000.
Miscellaneous, $2,467,367; decrease, $670,000.

The expenditures are given as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, $12,625,058; increase, $500,000.
War Department, $9,388,649; increase, $36,000.
Navy Department, $5,169,577; decrease, $147,000.
Indians, $840,902; decrease, $107,000.
Pensions, $10,215,352, decrease, $750,000.
Interest, $1,970,165; increase, $400,000.

During the last seven months of the present fiscal year the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding months last year by $10,240,000.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business Jan. 31, 1901, the total circulation of National bank notes was $346,742,196, an increase for the year of $89,754,943, and an increase for the month of $8,680,726.

The total circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $315,721,578, an increase for the year of $105,554,780, and an increase for the month of $7,426,905. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $31,020,558, a decrease for the year of $5,799,848 and a decrease for the month of $746,179.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $318,422,980 and to secure public deposits $101,808,470.

The coinage statement for January shows the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month was $15,523,680, as follows: Gold, $12,657,200; silver, $2,713,000; minor coins, $153,480.

CANADIAN TRADE.

There is, according to reports received by Dun's, a moderate movement in general merchandise at Toronto, and country stocks are below the average. Firms burned out recently at Montreal are rapidly securing new premises and replacing stocks. Business is fair for the season and collections satisfactory. Quebec reports business good and collection fair. At Winnipeg jobbers report slow orders and money in light demand. Failure of the oldest grocery house in Vancouver has affected business in that line. Retailers complain of slow collections. Business is of satisfactory volume at Victoria and collections are prompt.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Total capitalization of industrial companies incorporated during January computed at $105,250,000.

Shipments of 562,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer.

According to Chicago dispatches the Burlington will expend $6,000,000 in improvements during the year.

Dividends paid by mining companies in the United States during January, according to an authority, aggregated $9,015,604, made by seventy concerns.

Decrease of $1,106,273 in imports of dry goods from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,870,391 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Old 7 per cent. bonds of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis amounting to $2,000,000 to be retired on April 1 and a like amount of new 4 per cent. bonds to be issued.

Standard Trust Company and the Bank of New York added to the list of depositories of city funds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $237,556,346; balances, $9,817,686; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,346,040.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4@4½ per cent. for short and 4 1-16@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅜@4.84½; demand, $4.87⅜@4.88; cables, $4.88⅝@4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15 less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@ and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14¼@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The demand for money slackened to-day and the tension relaxed with the turn of the month, though money was wanted for the consols settlement. Discounts were easy.

An absence of business characterized the Stock Exchange, and there was a disposition to close up commitments. Scotch rails were dull on talk of a strike on the North British Road.

Americans were firm and above parity, but the movements were not all favorable. The chief feature was the strength of Atchisons and Southern Pacifics.

Consols for money, 9 11-16; consols for the account, 97; Atchison, 70½; Canadian, 92; St. Paul, 156; Illinois Central, 129½; Louisville, 91⅞; Union Pacific, preferred, 86; New York Central, 148½; Erie, 29½; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 16⅝; Erie, first preferred, 65½; Northern Pacific, preferred, 89⅝; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅛; Rand Mines, 3⅞.

Bar silver steady at 28d. per ounce.

Money 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 4@4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills 4 1-16@4⅛ per cent.

American eagles are quoted by the Bank of England at 76s 4d buyers.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.30; Madrid, 36.60; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Business on the Bourse to-day commenced irregular. Tractions were weak. Afterward there was a general improvement. Italians were in particular demand on improved Franco-Italian relations. Rio Tintos opened firm and relapsed later, owing to the anticipated increase in copper stock. Kafirs were maintained.

Three per cent. rentes, 102 francs 12½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.17½.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—On the Boerse to-day investment stocks were good. Americans were firm. Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Mines fluctuated. Owing to weakness, industrials were dealt in for cash.

Exchange on London, 20 marks pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some improvement showed in prices yesterday in the outside market, but transactions were on a scale even smaller than that of Thursday. The market was favorably affected by the greater strength and activity of the Stock Exchange trading, but there were few or no specific developments to influence prices of outside stocks. In one or two cases the advances were important, but the majority of the changes were fractional. Some few declines were noted, but these were fewer than on some of the earlier days of the week, and, all told, the market was fairly strong.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities, which were so active on Thursday, remained strong, and even showed net gains, but the transactions in them were on a very small scale. The stocks were not so abundantly supplied as they were on the previous day, which was indicated by the advance in the stocks, notwithstanding the fact that they were so much less active than they had been. The preferred stock closed at 75 bid, and St. Louis Transit at 20 bid.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold from 20¼ up to 20½, but later again fell below 20. It closed at 20¼ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The common stock was very dull.

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RUBBER GOODS, which for some days had not been traded in at all, sold to the extent of 500 shares or more. It sold up about a point, and closed at 27½ bid. No transactions in the preferred stock were reported.

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STORAGE POWER jumped up at the close to 16. The first sale was effected at 15, an advance of 5 points over the previous transaction. The stock closed with a new gain of 3 points, at 14 bid. There was no news in regard to the stock to which the advance could be attributed.

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BUFFALO Gas bonds were active at advancing prices. The last transaction was a sale of $25,000 of the bonds at 72½.

***

COMPRESSED AIR, which for some days has been in little demand, yesterday sold as low as 31. At the close it was 30 bid, with stock offered at 33.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, though not active, was stronger. It sold at 15⅝, and closed at 16 bid.

***

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD advanced to 240 on the purchase of about 1,000 shares. It closed at 239½ bid.

***

SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT was reported to have sold at 45. At the close it was 45 bid, with no stock offered under 50. The common stock was not traded in.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE suffered a further decline, selling as low as 2⅝. It was quite actively traded in.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 31. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	82	80	82
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6½	7	6¾	7
American Bicycle pf.	25	26	25	26
American Bicycle bonds.	71½	72	71½	72
American Bridge	42	42½	42¼	43
American Bridge pf.	91	91¼	91	91½
American Chicle	79	83	79	83
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
*American Thread pf.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Am. Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal		8½		8½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½
British Exch. 8s	98	99½	98	99½
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	33	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	106	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	25	28	25	28
Compressed Air	30	34	31	34½
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	76
Consolidated Equipment.	10¼	10¾	10⅜	10⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	4	2¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	21	25	23	25
Continental Tobacco, deb.	104½	106⅝	104½	106⅝
Crucible Steel	23½	24¼	23	23⅝
Crucible Steel pf.	78	79¼	78	79¼
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29¼	30	28½	29¾
Electric Boat	27	29	27	28¾
Electric Boat pf	54	55	53	55
Electric Vehicle	14	18	15	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke.	17	23	17	23
General Carriage	2¾	3	3	3¼
General Chemical	65		65	
General Chemical pf.	97	98	97	98
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Havana Commercial	11	13½	12	13
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	117	124	117	122
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	43	46	43	46
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	¾
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
†Markeen Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.		13½		13½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	70	80	70	80
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4	4½	4	4½
Otis Elevator	28½	29	28¼	29
Otis Elevator pf.	91	92	01	01½
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	¾	1	¾	1
Phila., Bess. & L. Erie	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	98	95	98
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77½	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123		123	
St. Louis Transit	20	20¼	19½	19⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69¼	70	69¼	70
Seaboard Air Line	9⅝	10	9⅝	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25	24¾	25¼
Sheet Steel pf.	75¼	76	73	75
Singer Mfg	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125¾
Standard Oil of N. J.	793	797	795	800
Sterling Copper	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼
Storage Power	14	17	11	12
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼	16½	17¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	4	4¼	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	42½	43	42	43
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	116	114½	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80½	80¾	80½	80⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	75	76¼	74¾	75
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	4¼	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	30	35	31½	35½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	183	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	...	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	230½	241	238½	240
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf.	91½	93½	91½	93½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	171	181½	171	181½
Jersey City & Hob. 4s.	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	96	...	96	...
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
23d St. R. R.	193	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	...	30	...
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	45	50	45	...
28th & 29th St. 5s.	1908.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	112½	111	113½
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Consolidated Gas	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	104¼	103½	103¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s	63	68	63	68
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	50	45	50
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	100	100½	100	100¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	18	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	66	67	66½	67½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109	108	106
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109

	Feb. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 31. Bid.	Asked.
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	46	50	46	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas Stock	11½	14	11	15
Western Gas	94½	95¾	94¾	95¾
Western Gas 1st 5s	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	69	71	68	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	82½	80	82½
Union Ferry	32½	33½	32½	33½
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	94½	96

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@63. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28d per ounce, and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .31.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .12, 400 Alice at .48, 300 Anaconda Gold at .46, 1,900 Brunswick at .35, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.55, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11@.12, 3,000 Gold Dollar at .26@.28, 200 Hale and Norcross at .20, 50 Horn Silver at 1.20, 1,000 Isabella at .70, 200 Ontario at 7.00, and 100 Ophir at .65.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

American Flag	7.00	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Alice	.45	Potosi	.08
Adams Consol	.20	Quicksilver	1.10
Belcher	.07	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Best & Belcher	.22	Savage	.12
Breece	2.00	Sierra Nevada	.15
Bruns. Con.	.34	Standard	4.20
Caledonia B. H.	2.50	Small Hopes	.05
Challar	.21	Union Consol	.21
Crown Point	.10	Utah	.05
Chrysolite	.08	Victor	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	Yellow Jacket	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.26
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Anaconda	.45
Crescent	.08	Crip. Creek Cons.	.10
Catalpa	.10	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.09
Dunkin	.08	Cabie	.61
Deadwood Terra	.25	Golden Fleece	.25
Daly	1.15	Isabella	.70
Father De Smet	.35	Mollie Gibson	.19
Gould & Curry	.33	Mount Rosa	.80
Hale & Norcross	.14	Pharmacist	.06
Homestake	65.00	Portland	3.10
Horn Silver	1.12	Work	.18
Iron Silver	.62	Damon	.12
Julia Consol	.03	Elkton	1.80
Kingston & Pemb.	.08	Findlay	.10¼
La Crosse	.06	Garfield	.06
Leadville Con.	.06	Jack Pot	.58
Little Chief	.15	Pinnacle	.16
Mexican	.24	P. I. W. No. 2	10.00
Moulton	.28	P. I. W. No. 3	9.00
Ontario	6.50	P. I. W. No. 4	8.50
Ophir	.69	P. I. W., Grey F.	8.50
Occidental	.04		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Boston market blossomed into activity this morning. Over 5,000 shares of Sugar changed hands in that time, with 7,000 Atchison and 6,0 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. In home specialties Boston Water Power easily led, 7,700 shares selling in the morning, with price up 1⅝, at 4¾, besides 400 shares of the old stock, sold at 3. Another feature was Boston Elevated, which sold ex-dividend and rose 4, to 171. Mexican Central was strong, selling at 14¾.

Butte was purchased steadily and freely, rising 3, to 81½, later 80 Bingham advanced 1, to 17; Montana, 3, to 15; Old Dominion, ⅝, to 31; Copper Range, ½, to 38; Osceola, 2, to 83; Parrot, ½, to 48, and Utah, ½, to 33. American Telephone hardened 1¼, to 164, and Erie, ¾, to 59½. Elevated receded 1, to 170, in the afternoon.

On call money rules from 3@3½ per cent. Trust companies are lending six months' money on acceptable collateral as low as 3 per cent. At 3½ per cent. the supply is large. Single-name dry goods paper sells at 3½ per cent., and double-name corporation paper at 3@3¼ per cent. Banks quote from 3½@4 per cent. to their best customers.

At the Clearing House to-day balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¾	10	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	2½	2¾	Old Domin	31	...
Arcadian	18	19	Osceola	83	84
Arnold	3½	4	Parrot	48	48½
Ash Bed	25	.50	Quincy	166	...
Atlantic	25	26	Rhode Island	4	4½
Baltic	34	34½	Santa Fé	6¼	6½
Bost. & Mon.	312	314	Santa Ysabel	2	2½
Butte & Bos.	79¾	80	Shoe	31	31½
Cal. & Hec.	840	842	Tamarack	328	335
Centennial	22½	23	Utah Cons.	32¼	32¾
Franklin	16½	17	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.25	...	Winona	5	5½
Isle Royale	37½	38½	Wolverine	48¾	49¼
Mohawk	23	23½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254½	Cent. M. pf.	62
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	141½ 142½
Bost. & Me.	194	N. Y. & N. E.	68
Bost. & Pr.	302	6s	109
Bost. Elev.	170	N. Y. & N.	113½ 113¾
Bost. G. 8s	842	E. 4s	94
Cent. Mass.	15½	West End	93¾ 94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	164	U. S. Oil	12 13
Dom. Coal	34½	Westinghouse Electric	55¼ ...
Dom. Cp. pf.	109	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	70
Mex. Tel.	2¼		
N. Eng. Tel.	137		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The market responded to the boom in New York and there was considerable activity, with firm prices in the Readings, Philadelphia Electric, and Lehigh Valley. Lehigh Valley advanced ½. Railways Company General sold at 2⅞, and was wanted by brokers representing the management at 2¾. Pennsylvania Steel preferred was bid up from 80 to 85 without dislodging any stock; the common sold at 66. Consolidated Lake Superior was wanted at 29⅝, but none was offered below 30.

The bond market was strong, but not active. The number of sales was much below the average of late, but prices generally were at the top. A small lot of Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel 6s sold at 105, a price in advance of any before attained. Philadelphia Electric 4s also were strong, all sales being at a price above last night's closing. United Railways also were in good demand, and the price at the top. Asphalt 5s opened a point off, but immediately rallied to 63, the figure at which they closed yesterday. Welsbach 5s advanced one-half of 1 per cent.

Money rates show a sensitive tendency. Call money is quoted from 3½ to 4 per cent., and time money at 4, with some loans being made at 3½ on three to six months' time. Commercial paper is from 3½ up, although some loans are being made at figures fractionally smaller.

The stock market closed firm at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	32¼	34	Lt. & B. T.	16	18
Balt. Trect.	17½	17¾	Lehigh Nav.	64½	65
Citizens' Ry., ind., 5s	100⅞	103½	Lehigh Val.	32⅝	32¾
Choctaw	4½	4⅝	Marsden	7⅛	7¼
C. T., N. J., 6s	61	62	New'k P. 5s.	117	118
C. T., N. J., 5s	100¼	100⅝	North Penn.	17½	18
C. T. Pitts.	28	28½	Penn. Steel	65	70
E. & P. 4s.	101½	101⅝	Penn. S. pf.	85	95
El. Stg. B.	75	80	Phila. & E.	32½	33½
E. S. B. pf.	76	81	Phila. Trac.	100	100¼
Elec. Co. of A.	8¼	8½	Union Trac.	35¼	35⅝
H. & B. T. pf.	48	49	U. Co's, N. J.	278	280
			U. Gas Imp.	122½	123
			Welsbach Lt.	40	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Biscuit common sold at 36⅝@38¾, Diamond Match at 135¼@136, West Chicago at 99½@100, South Side Elevated at 99@100, Metropolitan Elevated preferred at 79¾@80, Linseed common at 6⅛, Linseed preferred at 33¼, and Tin Plate common at 57. There was a trade in fifty shares of Swift & Co. stock at 103¼. In the bond department the Lake Street Elevated debentures sold at 97¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
100...American Linseed	6¼	6¼	6¼
280...American Linseed pf.	33½	32½	33
100...American Tin Plate com.	57	57	57
47...Chicago City Railway	255	255	255
211...Diamond Match	136	135½	135⅝
105...Lake Street Elevated	10¼	10	10¼
235...Metropolitan Elev. pf.	80	79¾	80
1,080...National Biscuit com.	38¾	38¾	38¾
100...National Biscuit pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
100...National Carbon com.	15½	15½	15½
100...Sheet Steel pf.	75	75	75
5...Northwestern Elevated	80½	80½	80½
237...South Side Elevated	100	99	100
683...West Chicago	100	99¾	99¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	105⅞	Ill. C., 1 1..104		
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	105⅞	Int. Pump	21½	26
3s, r., 1918	110	111	Joliet & Chi.	175	...
3s, c., 1918			Kan. & M.	24½	25
ex int	110	111	K. & D. M.	6½	9
3s, 1918, sm.			K. Ice Chi.	14	19
ex int	110	111	K. L. C., pf.	47	60
4s, r., 1907	113½	114½	K. & Pem.		8¼
4s, c., 1907	113½	114½	Lacl. Gas	71	72
4s, r., 1925	137¼	137½	Lacl. G. pf.	95	100
4s, c., 1925, ex int	137¼	137½	L. E. & W. pf.	110	113
5s, r., 1904	110½	111½	Lake Shore	210¼	250
5s, c., 1904, ex int	110½	111½	Long Island	67	71
D. C. 3-65s, ex int	123	...	Mah. C. R.	195	...
Alb. & Sus.	195	...	Man. Beach	8	12
Alle. & W.	120	...	Md. Coal pf.	70	78
Am. Coal	160	200	M. W. S. El., Chi.	26	28
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	Mex. N. ctfs.	3¾	4
Am. M. Co.	4½	5	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	19	21
A. T. & C.	95	96	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51	55
A. T. P. pf.	87¾	88	Nat. L. pf.	88½	89½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145	N. Cent. C.	34	36
Arn Arbor	20	23	N. Y. A. B.	154	157
Ann A. pf.	58	59	N. Y. & N. H.	211	213
B. A. L. pf.	108	...	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf. 95	100
B. Un. Gas	176	178	N. Y. L. & W.	137	139
Bruns. City	9¼	10	N. Y. & N. J.	120	128
B. R. & P.	82	85	Ont. Mining	6⅜	7
B. R. & P. pf.	122	130	O. C. I. G.	25	33
B. C. R. & N.	120	128	Pac. Coast	2d pf. 80	92
Can. Pac.	89½	89½	Penn. Coal	390	...
Cap. Tract.	104¼	...	Pere Marq.	39	41
C. & E.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Col. Astor Buys Property Adjoining His New Hotel—Active Dealing in Small Properties.

Henry W. Munroe has sold to Col. John Jacob Astor the five-story brick and stone-front dwelling 6 East Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5. The property adjoins the plot on the Fifth Avenue corner on which Col. Astor is erecting a sixteen-story apartment hotel. Col. Astor's representatives would not say yesterday whether the newly acquired lot would be included in the hotel site or would simply be retained to insure the light and air on the easterly side of the new structure.

Collins & Collins have sold for the estate of Sidney S. Harris to a client the four-story limestone English basement dwelling 125 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 85 by 98.9.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company is the buyer of the Kip property, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for James Stokes the properties 104 and 106 John Street, running through to 9 to 13 Platt Street. The purchasers, McMann & Taylor, dealers in pipe and valves, will make extensive alterations and improvements and will occupy the stores on both streets, together with some of the upper portions of the buildings.

Patrick J. Kenedy, owner of the dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, said yesterday that the New York Exchange for Women's Work, the present tenants of the property, hold an option on it, but had not yet purchased it.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Flake & Dowling to James Bradley the plot on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, 150.9 feet east of Broadway.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Gundlach & Koch the new seven-story apartment house 67 and 69 St. Nicholas Avenue, 59.2 by 107.6 by 50 by 138.5, the sellers taking in part payment a plot at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for A. L. Reynolds the four-story building 803 Greenwich Street, 24.11 by 83.

R. C. Greene has sold to a client, for W. C. Crandall, Jr., for $15,000, the three-story dwelling 627 West One-Hundred and Forty-second Street, 15.8 by 100; also, to a client, for A. B. Carrington, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, for about $10,500.

Sidney Sordlinger has sold to J. Michaels the five-story flat 324 East Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100.8.

Henry M. Ribett has sold for Jacob Ledorer, at $26,000, the five-story brownstone-front double flat 447 East Eighty-third Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Pringle estate the four and five story buildings, on a plot 75 by 90 at the southwest corner of Broome and Forsyth Streets. The same firm has sold to Robert Friedman, for improvement, 73 and 75 Thompson Street, 42 by 100.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the seven-story brick flat, with store, 53 Henry Street, 25.6 by 60 by 100; also, to A. C. Weingarten the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 310 East Seventy-second Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager report that they have bought the following properties: No. 223 Bleecker Street, a frame building, on lot 21.8 by 78; 110 East One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 102.2; 219 East Sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 23.6 by 90.11; 520 East Twelfth Street, a four-story building, 25 by 103.3; 84 First Avenue, a five-story building, 24.8 by 100, and 145 Norfolk Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Ghames & Losere have sold for Gustave Mayer, at $18,500, the four-story brick double flat, with stores, on the south side of Westchester Avenue, 105 feet west of Wales Avenue.

Ernest Tribelhorn has sold to John Gaynor, for about $35,000, four lots on Sedgwick Avenue, University Heights, together with the following Brooklyn properties: Nos. 249 and 251 Saratoga Avenue, 1,268 Herkimer Street, and 170 Jefferson Avenue.

Yesterday being the first of the month, title passed in a number of important deals, facts regarding which have appeared in this column from time to time during the last few weeks. The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company transferred the old Real Estate Exchange property 59 to 65 Liberty Street to the Chamber of Commerce for a consideration of $700,000. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn acquired the buildings at the northeast corner of Fulton and Gold Streets from John H. Morris and others, executors, for $177,500, and mortgaged the property to the Brooklyn Savings Bank in the sum of $100,000 for one year at 4 per cent. interest. By two different deeds, title to 495 Fifth Avenue passed to the Columbia Bank for a consideration of $75,000 over a mortgage of $35,000.

Henry Corn has secured from the Equitable Life Assurance Society a five-year loan of $650,000 at 4½ per cent. interest on his new building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street.

Eugene Southack has leased for William H. Browning to a client for a long term of years the entire building 396 and 398 Canal Street and 1 Laight Street. This property was last occupied by the United States Pension Bureau, and will be remodeled for the present lessee to suit the requirements of their business.

McVickar & Co. have leased to the Manhattan Automobile Company the stables 62 and 66 West Forty-third Street and the building 502 West Thirty-eighth Street. Another rental recently made by the same firm was that of the store 876 Broadway.

Charles F. Paroulo & Co. have leased the two five-story double tenements 24 and 26 Cornelia Street for Lena Blottmacher to Antonio Cappotosto for a term of five years at an annual rental of $3,600.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for Samuel Borchardt to Harry E. Moss four lots on Alexander Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea. Mr. Moss is having plans prepared by William J. Lambert for a summer residence, which he will erect on the plot.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story brownstone private house 197 Sixth Avenue, near Berkeley Place, for M. J. Hagan, for $9,000; also, a new house at Dyker Heights, on Eighty-second Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues, for George N. Hanson of New York, for $9,000.

William Cruikshank's Sons have sold for Julius Wolff to Mrs. Auchmuty the five-story building 44 Hudson Street, lot 25 by 85, on private terms.

F. William Sohns has sold for Max Bernstein 135 and 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, two two-story and basement frame buildings, on plot 45.11 by 100.11.

J. B. Smith & Son, steam-heating contractors, of 158 Maiden Lane, will erect a modern seven-story, elevator apartment house on lots recently purchased on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, west of Seventh Avenue. George A. Schellenger is the architect.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

226 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 369 feet east of Third Avenue, 32 by 100.8, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harris Solomon.....$28,900

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

800 East Eleventh Street, southeast corner of Avenue A, 20 by 75.6, four-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Mrs. S. Well.....19,600

431 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 87 by 100.11 by 110.6, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. Edgar Pruden.....71,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Charles F. Rue.....227,328

By William Kennelly.

560 and 562 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 133.4 feet east of Broadway, each 33.4 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jacob D. Butler.....59,470

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

232 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 368 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.9 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Minnie E. or Mary E. Williams on Dec. 6, 1899; sale by order of the Sheriff, to E. C. McKoon.....300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Street, northwest corner of Tompkins Street, for a one-story frame shed, 97 by 97; O. E. Reimer of 727 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, owner; William H. Gompert, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; R. A. Joyce of 1,503 Washington Avenue, owner; T. E. Thomson of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 61.4 feet east of Timpson Place, to a two-story frame dwelling and stable; John Heufling, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 150 feet east of Avenue B, to a two-story frame store and dwelling; Mattie A. Munn, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $500.

No. 145 Stanton Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Nathan Rosenberg of 95 Stanton Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $2,500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 230 feet south of Tremont Avenue; to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Charles Forbach, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, Feb. 1.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 186.9 ft s of 179th St, 18x87.3x18x86.11; Isabel Fawcett to Louis Vollmer and wife.....$8,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 186.9 ft s of 179th St, 18x87.3x18x86.11; Fannie E. Brooker to Louis Vollmer and wife, all title, quitclaim, &c., (R S 50c).....1

BLEECKER ST, s s, 150 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; Sarah C. Engel, widow, to Margaret L. Zbrowski.....1

BROADWAY, e s, 340.3 ft n of 10th St, 25.1x116.1x25x115.9; Sarah T. Greenwood and another to Simon R. Well and another, executors.....1

BROOK AV, s w corner of Wendover Av, 75x70.2x81.7x100.11; Daniel P. Hays, referee, to Laurie L. Levey, (R S $18)....18,000

COLUMBIA ST, 72, 25.1x99.11; Morris Berger to Haiman Cohn, (mtg $23,000, R S $12).....1

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 300 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Max Goldberg to Clementine Merzbach, (R S $3, mtg $16,000)..1

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 159th St, 100x100; The Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company to Louis Ebling, (R S $14).....14,000

FULTON ST, 73 to 79, and 54 Gold St; John H. Morris and others, executors, to Charles A. Schieren, (R S $178).....177,500

GRAND ST, 416 and 418, n s, 39x100; William K. Thorn to Harry Fischel, (R S $41).....1

GRAND ST, s e corner of Essex St, 50x 50.7x50x50.3; Jonas Well and another to Wolf Cohn, (R S $36.50, mtg $75,000)...1

HOFFMAN ST, w s, n ½ of Lot 106, map of the Bedford Park Land Company; also n ½ of Lot 107, map of hears of William Powell; Frank Morrone to Salvatore Longobardi.....5,500

HOUSTON ST, 160, n s, 25x100; Simon Epstein and another to Joseph Weinstein, mtg $25,000).....35,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1.37½ w 16.6x88.3; Alice M. Holland to Monroe Howell, (R S $3, mtg $12,000).....1

LIBERTY ST, 59 to 65, n w corner of Liberty Place, 63.5x94.11x4.6x91.3; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to the Chamber of Commerce, (R S $700).....700,000

LUDLOW ST, 90, e s, 25x87.6; Irving Bachrach to Esther Riedler, (mtg $24,000, R S $10).....35,000

LOTS 9 and 10, map of 143 lots of Paul estate; the Warranty Realty Company to Frederick J. Rahsskopff, (R S $1.50).....1,100

MACDOUGAL ST, s e s, Lot 1,156, map of Bayard's West Farm, 25x100; Francis Higgins to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $10, mtg $10,000).....1

MADISON ST, 174, s s, 25x100; Isaac Grossman to Levin Hertzberg and another, (mtg $36,000, R S $7.50).....1

MOHEGAN AV, n e corner of 179th St, 99x150; Mary C. Breen to Michael J. Leahy, (R S $2.50, mtg $2,000).....100

MOTT AV, e s, 25 ft n from corner of land conveyed by Richards to Carley, runs n 25 x e 99.9 s w 25.6 x w 221.7 to beginning; Frank A. Gearon to Amelie Schaeffel, (R S $5, mtg $14,000).....1

MOTT ST, 200, e s, 25x95; Rocco M. Marasco and another to David Kidansky and another, (R S $7, mtg $12,000)..1

NORFOLK ST, 50, w s, 25.9x100; Leon Pizer to Sigmund Schnee, (R S $48).....100

ROBBINS AV, e s, 60 ft n of 141st St, 20x80; Louise Gehrke, widow, to Andrew J. C. Buehler, (mtg $2,500, R S 50c).....1

ST. ANN'S AV, 731 and 733, w s, 50x49x52x50; the Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company to William and Louis M. Ebling, trustees, (R S $20).....20,000

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, map of University Heights West; Harriet B. Judson to Spencer C. Judson, (R S $5).....1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, map of University Heights West; Spencer C. Judson to John Gaynor, (R S $5, mtg $3,750).....1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, map of University Heights West; John Gaynor to Virginia A. Bell, (R S $5).....1

STANTON ST, 56, n s, 17.6x90x irregular; Jacob Wolf and Anna Goldstein, (R S $8.50, mtg $4,000).....1

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 245.5 ft s of Morris St, 26.5x89.9x26.5x89.8; James A. Dunn, referee, to Michael J. Doyle.....1

WASHINGTON ST, 120 to 124, map of the heirs of Thomas Bassford, 50.9x180x50x168.6; Amelia Merritt to Charles W. Kuhns, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000).....100

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Ruth A. A. Wallace, (R S $33).....32,665

WEST END AV, n e corner of 89th St, 201.5 to 90th St x325 to Broadway x 201.5 to 89th St x 325; Fulton St, 125, and Maiden and St. Pearl St., 64, and 35 Water St; John St. 26, s s, 25x64.2x 25.2x64; also any other property of which Thomas W. Evans, died seized; Anna F. Miller, heir, to Charles F. Muller and others.....1

WEST ST, e s, at n w corner of lot granted to William Gibbons by the Mayor, &c., runs n 26.5 x e 89.8 x s 26.5 x w 89.8, being a water lot and land under water, &c.; James A. Dunn, referee, to Andrew J. Doyle.....22,250

5TH AV, 495, e s, 16.9x100; Margaret Kerby to Maxwell S. Mannes, (R S $9).....1

5TH AV, 495, e s, 16.9x100; Maxwell S. Mannes to Columbia Bank, (R S $35, mtg $55,000).....100

7TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, 25.11x 100; Alexander McDowell to Henry Bischoff, Jr., (mtg $60,000, R S $50).....1

7TH AV, 2,016, old line, 18x100; Leopold Kahn to John A. Ebbets, (R S $5, mtg $9,000).....100

9TH AV, 653, w s, 28.9x75; Herman Joveshof to Max Wetzstein, (R S $12, mtg $21,000).....1

11TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x 100; 11th Av, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; Union Real Estate Company to Michael Newman, (R S $22, mtg $9,000).....e 1

4TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Macdougal St, 25x 109; Charles S. Bloomfield to Amos F. Eno, (R S $12.50, mtg $14,000).....26,500

8TH ST, n s, 71.6 ft w of Avenue D, 21.6x 46.11; Morris Kronovet to David Elsen..8,100

8TH ST, n s, 139.6 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Leo J. Schoen, (mtg $12,500, R S $4.50).....1

8TH ST, 331 and 333, n s, 49.9x93.11; Moritz Weisberger to Feige Melker and another, (R S $4.50, mtg $29,000).....1

12TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 27.6x 103.3; Gerson Hyman to Henry M. Bloch and another, (R S $14, mtg $30,000).....

20TH ST, s s, 434 ft w of 2d Av, 22x92; Louis P. Mendham to Adolf Mandel, (R S $3, mtg $12,000).....1

24TH ST, 253 West, 20x38.5; Mary L. Ferris to the Rev. Theophile Wucher, (R S $11.50, mtg $6,000).....17,500

33D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 10th Av, 18.10x 99.2x17.4x59.4x—; Gussie Hessberg to Harry E. Glickman and another, (mtg $5,000, R S $5).....10,000

35TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9; 35th St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Alfred J. Goodwin, individually and as executor, to Martha J. Goodwin; (R S $24.40).....1

50TH ST, 40 East, 22x100.5; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Margaret Van Alen, (R S $85)..80,000

57TH ST, 27 East, 18x100.5; Helen M. L. O'Bannon to David H. Hyman, (R S $60)1

57TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Emily Jordan to William Einstein, (R S $37.50).....37,500

62D ST, s/s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Peter Duffy to Frederick J. G. Herreilers, (R S $7, mtg $16,000).....100

64TH ST, 182 East, 25x100.5; Henry De F. Weekes, executor, to Julius Zweig, (R S $21.50).....21,300

72ND ST, 309 East, 19.6x102.2; Yetta Berkowitz to Rosalie Streiltz, (R S $3, mtg $10,500).....1

79TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of 5th Av, 55x 102.2; Henry H. Cook to Charles W. Ogden, (R S $1.65).....1

83D ST, n s, 279.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Ludovica D. Marks to Leopold Schmeidler and another, (mtg $10,000, R S $2).....1

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 21x 102.2; Eugenie Rothschild to Frederick A. Constable, (R S $44.50).....72,500

87TH ST, n s, 171 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; William A. Haug and others, executors, to Gottlieb F. Weber, (R S $7, mtg $14,000).....21,000

93D ST, n s, 257 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; William J. Stitt to Adelaide F. Stitt, (R S $20).....1

96TH ST, 19 West, 20x100.11; Henry Bischoff, Jr., Alexander McDowell, (mtg $22,500, R S $10).....1

104TH ST, 5 East; 25x100.11; Harris A. Quackenbush to Hannah Sinmann, (R S $29.50).....1

104TH ST, 136 West, 32.8x101x37.2x100.11; John J. Schwartz to John J. Gunther, (R S $12.50, mtg $30,000).....1

106TH ST, s s, 92 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.9; Florence L. Robbins to Frank E. Laegren, (R S $3, mtg $4,500).....7,250

106TH ST, n s, 53 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs e 36x n 45.8x w 25.2x s 0.4x w 7.7x s 7.6x w 5.7x s 32.7; Perez M. Stewart and another to Harriet Overhiser, (R S $5, mtg $36,000).....100

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; Agnes E. Fitzpatrick to Timothy J. Mahoney, (R S $11, mtg $39,000).....1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 75x100; Philip A. Fitzpatrick and another to Bridget D. Fitzpatrick, (mtg $63,500, re-recorded from Oct. 8, 1892).....97,000

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x 100.11; Harvey E. Glickman to Robert J. Mitchell, (R S $40, mtg $80,000).....120,000

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Daniel Farrell to John D. Shewell, (R S $13.50, mtg $23,000)..1

114TH ST, 107 West, 31x100.11; Sarah C. Fountain to Elizabeth C. McKibbin, (R S $5, mtg $32,000).....1

118TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100.11; John W. Person to Abraham Ruth, (R S $15).....

118TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Marie Hartmann to Eliza McManus, (R S $20, mtg $65,000).....1

120TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Brandt and another to Florence L. Hartley, (R S $8).....1

125TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.1; Mary Mitchell to [illegible] Marx, (R S $13.50, mtg $23,000).....$8,500

126TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x99.11; Ethelbert Wilson, executor, to Mabel G. Wilson, (R S $5).....1

126TH ST, 143 East, 25x100.11; Sarah L. Armitage to Robert Bell, (R S $4, mtg $7,000).....1

129TH ST, s s, 335 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; James F. Boyle to Annie Garber, (R S $5, mtg $11,000).....16,000

131ST ST, s s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 84.11; Elizabeth C. McKibben to Sarah C. Fountain, (R S $4, mtg $8,000).....1

133D ST, n s, 163 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Sigmund B. Simon to Michael Millhauser, (R S $3).....1

133D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Sigmund B. Simon to George N. Ostrander, (R S $5).....

133D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; the City of New York to Charles D. Ingersoll and another, as Commissioners, &c., all title, quitclaim, &c.....3,542

133D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Charles D. Ingersoll and another, as Commissioners, &c., to Sigmund B. Simon, all title, quitclaim, &c.....2,264

133D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Charles D. Ingersoll and another, as Commissioners, to Sigmund B. Simon, (R S $4).....3,542

135TH ST, 555 to 563 East, 125x100; the Franklin Savings Bank to Julius Brann, (R S $55.50).....1

137TH ST, s s, 258 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x 99.11; Arthur M. Mundt to Amelia Heyman, (R S $1, mtg $15,500).....1

137TH ST, 631 and 633 East, 50x100; Mary Matzka to Felix Levy, (mtg $30,000, R S 50c).....1

139TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John Davis to Peter J. McCoy, (R S $4.50, mtg $3,000).....1

141ST ST, s s, 331.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x93; William C. Oesting to Louis Reichardt, (mtg $26,000, R S $10).....1

149TH ST, 519 West, 18.6x99.11; James F. Hyslop to Peter Boyd and another, trust deed, (R S $20).....1

160TH ST, 514 West, 25x99.11; Peter J. McCoy to John Davis, (mtg $17,500, R S $5).....1

185TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x100; Maurice Untermyer, referee, to John L. Mead.....2,000

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x100; Samson Lachman, referee, to John L. Mead.....2,000

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, s w corner of Hester St, 50x 100; Simon Herman and another to Robert Kerr, 10 years from April 1, 1901.....$8,000

BROADWAY, 440; George C. Boldt to Child's Unique Dairy Company, 21½ years.....12,000

GREENE ST, 159 and 161; Adolph Strauss to Joseph Wertheimer and another, 2 years.....5,000

LIBERTY PLACE, 4 and 6; George W. Platt to John Frick, 1 year from May 1, 1901.....60

1ST AV, 2,068; Mary A. Grogan to Frances De Mott, 3½ years.....720 to 780

1ST AV, 1,625, store, &c.; Berthold Landauer to Jacob Steiger, 5 years.....1,092

3D AV, 1,907; John Hinners to Berthold Landauer, 5 years.....1,080

5TH AV, 123; George F. Vingut and another, trustees, &c., to William Sittenham, 19 years from May 1, 1898.....5,000

5TH AV, 146; Jacob Reich to Frederick Kornauf and another, 2 years from May 1, 1901.....780

7TH AV, 136; Isabel R. Clark to Theodor Heisig, 4 years from May 1, 1900..1,240

19TH ST, 3 East; J. B. Healy to G. H. Broughton, Jr., 1 year from May 1, 1901.1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AXELROD, Rachel, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 92d St, demand, 6 per cent..$36,440

AXELROD, Rachel, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, s e corner of 92d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....235,000

ADAMS, Helena G., to J. Kramer & Son Manufacturing Company; Water St, 602 and 654, secures indebtedness.....3,000

BIELEFELD, Albert, and another to Moses and Isaac Mubliner, executors, &c.; 134th St, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,500

BLOCH, Henry M., and Louis Bloch to Gerson Hyman; 12th St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

BRADY, James M., and John G., to William B. Baldwin and another, trustees; Lexington Av, n e corner of 46th St, 4½ per cent.....

BRAUN, Julius, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 98th St, 312 West, 4 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Well and another; 135th St, 50 to 563 East, month, 6 per cent.....35,000

BRANDT, Anna A. A., to Henrietta M. Marvin; Orchard Av, n w s, Lot 251, map of the Village of East Tremont, 3 years.....3,000

BROWN, Julius, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 135th St, 555 to 563 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

BUNGER, William, and Louis Elbsen to William Von Twistern; 42d St, 560 to 570 West; also 11th Av, 550 and 552, and 11th Av, 544, leasehold, installments, 4 per cent.....47,000

BUNGER, William, and Louis Elbsen to Henry Kruger; 42d St, 560 to 570 West; also 11th Av, 550 and 552, and 11th Av, 544, leasehold, demand.....10,000

BURRELL, David J., to Robert Schell; 75th St, s s, 140 ft e of West End Av, due May 1, 1902.....5,000

BUTTERFASS, John, and wife to Josephine Gutfleisch; 88th St, n s, 220.9 ft w of West End Av, 4 years.....1,750

BUXBAUM, Rebecca, to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; 8th Av, w s, 50 ft s of 16th St, 3 years.....18,000

CASEY, Bridget, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 5th Av, w s, 80.11 ft s of 116th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....10,000

COHEN, Moses, to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c.; 88th St, n s, 183 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....18,000

COHN, Haiman, to Morris Berger; Columbus St, 72, 4 years, 6 per cent.....6,000

COHN, Wolf and Rachel to Jonas Well and another; Grand St, s e corner of Essex St, 53, installments, 6 per cent.....24,000

COHN, Wolf and Rachel to Jonas Well and another; Henry St, 53, installments, 6 per cent.....5,500

COSE, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Broadway, 395 to 397, s w corner of Walker St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....850,000

CORN, Henry, to Peter J. Merrick; Broadway, 395 to 397, s w corner of Walker St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....107,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Clara A. Young; Briggs Av, n w s, 452.4 ft n e of Travers St, 3 years.....4,000

COYNE, Mary, to the Park Mortgage Company; 3d Av, n w corner of 4th St, Wakefield; also Lorillard St, e s, 53.5 ft n of West Farms Road, 1 year.....1,000

DAVIDOWITZ, Jacob, and Samuel Weiss to William Weiss; Houston St, 491, 5 years.....7,000

DAVIS, John, to Peter J. McCoy; 514 West 160th St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

DE MOTT, Francis A., to Jacob Ruppert; 1st Av, 2,068, lease demand, 6 per cent.....1,925

DOYLE, Andrew J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West St, e s, at n w corner of a lot granted to William Gibbons by the Mayor, &c., being a water lot and land under water, 3 years, 4 per cent.....11,000

DOYLE, Michael J., to Real Estate Trust Company of New York; Washington St, w s, 245.5 ft s of Morris St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....7,000

EBBERTS, John R., and Nate A., to Leopold Kahn; 7th Av, 2,313, 3 years, 6 per cent.....8,000

EISEN, David, to Morris Kronovet; 8th St, n s, 71.6 ft w of Avenue D, installments, 6 per cent.....1,500

EISEN, David, to Morris Kronovet; 8th St, n s, 71.6 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year, 6 per cent.....700

ENGLE, Susan A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, 227 West, 3 years.....15,750

FISCHELL, Harry, to William K. Thorn; Grand St, 416 and 418, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....35,000

GARBER, Annie, to Annie E. Boyle; 129th St, s s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years.....4,000

GLICKMAN, Harry E., and William H. to John J. Bell and John J. Hughes; 33d St, n s, 172 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Anna, to Jacob Wolf; Stanton St, 56, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,750

GOODWIN, Martha J., to New York Savings Bank; 35th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....11,000

HAIGHT, Joseph, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Bank St, 8 to 14, s e corner of Waverley Place, 5 years, 5 per cent.....

HARTLEY, Florence L., to William M. Kingsland; 120th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....12,000

HARTLEY, Florence L., to Louis and John Brandt; 120th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.....22,000

HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to William B. Ewing and others; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, demand, 6 per cent.....2,500

HERRICK, Elias J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 28th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....5,818

HERREILERS, Frederick J. G., to Peter Duffy; 62d St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 2½ years, 6 per cent.....70,000

HERTZ, Harry, to John J. Gordon; 4th St, 374 to 380 East, secures contract.....4,500

HESS, William S., to Esther H. and Joseph Byers, trustees; Convent Av, 152, 3 years, 6 per cent.....4,200

HYMAN, David H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 57th St, 27 East, 3 years, 4 per cent.....7,500

JONES, Isabella B., to Artilissa V. Gearon; 15 dus Sept. 30, 1901, 6 per cent.....38,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Well and another; Macdougal St, 120, demand, 6 per cent.....800

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; Macdougal St, 120, 1 year.....30,000

KATBMAN, John, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 4th St, s s, 140 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....13,000

KEEFE, Margaret F., to Gustav Scholer; 46th St, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 2½ years, 6 per cent.....26,000

KEMMNA, Carl W., and wife to Annie Hogan; 14th St, n e s, 269 ft n w of Avenue A, leasehold, installments.....2,500

KELLY, Eugene, to Bowery Savings Bank; 98th St, 312 West, 4 years, 4½ per cent.....2,500

KELLY, Eugene, to William D. Barbour [illegible] West End Av, 153, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....13,000

KELLY, Julia, to the Consumers' Park Paving Company of Brooklyn; 12th St, s s, East, lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,200

LAEGEN, Frank E., to Morton H. C. Foster; 105th St, s s, 92 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....6,000

LEAHY, Michael J., to Emmeline McK. Maxwell; Mohegan Av, n e corner of 179th St, 5 years.....2,500

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Margaret Kerby; 5th Av, 495, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....55,000

MARMURO, Dufo, and wife to Michael Tuoti; 2d Av, s s, 25.11 ft s of 112th St, 1-3 year.....225

MASCHE, Katherina, and Katherina Hubner to William Henderson; Union Av, 1,142, 1 year.....1,000

MASCHE, Katherina, and Katherina Hubner, to William Henderson; Union Av, 1,144, 1 year.....1,000

MASON, Minnie, and Henry Mason to Gustave R. Tuska; 86th St, 218 East, due May 5, 1903.....3,500

McCORMICK, Mary A., and another to Isaac P. Storm; 4th Av, n s, Lot 193, map of partition of Hyatt farm, ½ year, 6 per cent.....500

McDOWELL, Alexander, to Lizzie B. Barry and another, trustees; 7th Av, n w corner of 112th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.60,000

MEAD, John L., to Newbury D. Lawton; 185th St, s s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years.....2,500

MEAD, John L., to Newbury D. Lawton; 185th St, s s, 150 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years.....2,500

MELKER, Feige, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 8th St, n s, 164.8 ft w of Avenue C, demand, 6 per cent.....4,750

MEYER, Abrend F., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 63d St, 161 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....16,000

MULLER, Edward, and John Scheuring to Simon Adler and others; 113th St, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, due March 1, 1901.....2,031

MUNDT, Arthur M., to August Knatz; 137th St, s s, 288 ft w of 7th Av, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....2,000

MURRAY, Patrick J., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 123d St, 326 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....6,000

OCKER, Otto, and wife, to Cuno Muller; 39th St, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years.....1,000

OESTING, William C., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, n s, 356.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....18,000

OESTING, William C., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 331.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....13,000

OGDEN, Charles W., and Frederic Kernochan, as trustees; 79th St, s s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year.....78,500

OGDEN, Charles W., to J. Frederic Kernochan, as trustee; 79th St, s s, 152 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year.....61,500

O'GORMAN, William, to Amelia Cameron; 138th St, 675 East, 6 years, 4½ per cent.....5,000

OHLCKERS, Henry J., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 98th St, 312 West, 4 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

RIDDLER, Esther, to Irving Bachrach; Ludlow St, 90, 4 years, 6 per cent.....5,225

RIORDAN, Minnie and William J., to Frederic T. Hill, as trustee; Cherry St, s w corner of Gouverneur St, demand, 6 per cent.....4,000

ROONEY, Daniel, and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; 133d St, 165 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....6,000

ROSENBLATT, Leo G., to Josephine Hess; 81st St, 141 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....15,500

RUTH, Abraham, to John W. Pirson; 118th St, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.11,300

SAVINE, Richard, to Victor I. Altshul; Avenue B, 231, lease, installments, 6 per cent.....1,890

SCHIEREN, Charles A., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 73 to 79 Fulton St and 54 Gold St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....100,000

SCHAEFFEL, Amalie, to Frank A. Gearon; Mott Av, e s, 25 ft n from n corner of land conveyed by Richards to Carley, installments, 6 per cent.....5,000

SCHNEE, Sigmund, to Leon Pizer and another; 59 Norfolk St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....33,000

SCHNEE, Sigmund, to Leon Pizer and another; 59 Norfolk St, 4 years, 6 per cent.....8,000

SCHOEN, Leo J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 8th St, n s, 139.6 ft w of Av

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Insure Your Title.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.

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BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Fine corner plot, suitable for seven story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal loan to a responsible builder on easy terms. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$6,000 cash and $21,000 mortgage will buy a very fine 4-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful new 20-foot five-story American Basement House.

NO. 310 WEST 107TH STREET,

close to Riverside, on the highest ground and in the choicest restricted location of the upper west side, has reception hall, basement billiard room, drawing, music, and dining rooms and library; six family bed rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' stairs; select and convenient location, with fine view of the river. Particulars on premises or of

CHARLES BUEK OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 West 42d Street.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Ave., New York City.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats: 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St. $25,000; rent, $2,700 Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

Bargain If Sold at Once.—A 5-story double flat store property; all improvements, on prominent business avenue, near 138th St. L station; brings over 10 per cent. net; price, $23,000, mortgage suitable; no exchange. For further particulars address Lehman Frict, 257 East 71st St. No brokers.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

ENTIRE BLOCK OF ABOUT 33 LOTS.
Near Bronx Park, Harlem R.R., and trolley lines. High and dry, improving locality, great future value cheap. T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

Corner property and liquor store, Manhattan; also dwelling, Jersey City; two improved farms, 500 acres; unincumbered; no trade. Walter T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; three stories, basement; fine neighborhood; elegantly renovated; exposed plumbing; bargain, $2,500, cash.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story 25-foot private house; reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Bargain.—5-story double tenement, perfect order; all rented; little cash required. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

To Builders.—Fine location for apartment house, 17th St., near 3d Av., 45x100. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

A large, strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman.

Manager for real estate, understanding repairs and steam heat; highly recommended. Assur. 26 West 90th St.

A corner property on Beekman Street for sale, to close an estate. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

A three-story, private, up-to-date house; seen at any time. Owner, 61 West 134th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

$300 cash buys a new house with improvements and full lot in Greater New York; only 20 minues' ride to business centre of New York City; fare 5 cents; price only $1,500; title guaranteed by Title Insurance Company. Inquire Owner, 63 West 89th St., basement.

FOR SALE—AT ROSLYN, L. I., HALF MILE from depot, large house and stable, with three acres; plenty of fruit and shade trees.
T. S. PRIOR, 83 Chambers St., New York.

Far Rockaway and Vicinity.—Choice cottages to rent, furnished; best locations; various sizes and prices; sole agents for several. O'Kane Bros.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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Choice corner lot; modern 8-room house; best location in suburban White Plains; select fruit, shade trees, and beautiful scenery; worth $8,000; owner going abroad will sell for $5,500 cash; rent now pays 6 per cent. on investment. Address WASHINGTON, 106 East 116th St., New York.

Beautiful Md. salt-water front, 476 acres, rich, well improved; worth $20,000; sacrifice, with stock, implements, crops, $7,200; easy terms; no triflers; stamp for particulars. Kennard, 102 East Lexington, Baltimore, Md.

Water Front for Sale.—Over ten acres; splendidly located for gentleman's country home; neighborhood unsurpassed; convenient to city; deep water; one of the finest Sound properties. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, on easy terms, or for rent; MODERN house, all conveniences on MOUNTAIN AVE. J. R. ANDERSON, 97 Cedar St.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

For Sale—Factory property, Nyack, N. Y.; 20,000 feet, floor room; boiler, engine, shafting, elevator; G. T. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Fine stock and dairy farms in Dutchess County; for catalogue. C. E. Rogers, Poughkeepsie.

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HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

FOR PARTITION.
Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Ave.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,

In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Aves., near 3d St.
SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.

Richmond County, Farm at Princes Bay, Town of Westfield, about
Eighty-one Acres.

All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of charge to purchaser.

Six per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 4 per cent., or seventy per cent. at 4½ per cent.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street,
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street,
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street,
Attorneys.

For maps and further particulars apply to SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attys., 44 Wall St., or
HERBERT A. SHEARMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on
Thursday, February 7th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF
JOSEPH W. HAMBURGER, DECEASED,
the following
CHOICE AND VALUABLE
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
41, 43, 45 & 47 Elizabeth Street,
94, 96 & 98 Mott Street,
103 & 105 Mott Street,
and
118, 120 & 122 Baxter Street.

THE ABOVE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE BETWEEN CANAL AND HESTER STREETS.
For maps, &c., apply to DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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THE HEIGHT OF PERFECTION

is reached in the Colonial cottages we offer at $4,250; plot, 50x100; 8 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; hardwood, cabinet trim and mantels; open nickel plumbing; furnace and concreted cellar; terms to suit; only a few minutes' walk from trolley or L. I. R. R. depot. JOEL FOWLER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Jamaica and Jefferson Aves., Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

For sale or lease.—680 feet water front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel 583 Cort.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Near Prospect Park.—New Queen Anne, $3,800; Boulevard, cottage and stable, $6,800. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bas. stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Summer Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Flat, $2,850; rent, $360; good paying tenants; expense, $171. W. H. MARQUAND, 1,562 Fulton St.

Two Greenwood plots, forming one large circle, for $3,500. M. L. Smith, 20 Court St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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50c. a week

Will pay for and $85.00 is the price of plot containing five lots adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort. Ticket and particulars, R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

WATER FRONTS, MANUFACTURING SITES, large or small, railroad, trolley, and canal connections. Upland or meadow. Spring of pure water. Within 25 minutes of New York. Westerly side Jersey City. Advantageous location, low priced.
T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

$5 BUYS RIVER FRONT
building lot; some near river only $3 each; within commuting distance New York; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

$200 cash, $3.50 weekly, buys a nice, cozy 6-room house; handy to all ferries; 15 minutes trolley; healthiest section of Jersey City Heights. Call or write. A. A. SIEGFRIED, 203 BROADWAY.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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The Noxon (N. Y.) Law and Realty Co., Incor., 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt. Real Estate Dept. offers this week: Ten-room house, near water, $7,500. Nine-room cottage, lot 305 by 75, fine stable, abundant fruit, $7,500. Eight-room cottage, fine stable, lot 75 by 150, $6,000. Eleven-room cottage, fine stable, lot 90 by 150, $6,500. All in New Rochelle, and are choice properties.

Splendid 10-room house, all improvements, five minutes New Rochelle Yacht Club anchorage; perfect location; $7,500. Apply to The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co., Incorporated, 21 Park Row. Telephone 3681 Cortlandt.

Does this grand offer interest you? On the line of trolley in Mount Vernon we offer full lots, 25x100, for $400.00; all improvements. We take small payments of $1.00 a week. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., open evenings.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished

To Rent—A very desirable corner on Lafayette Av., corner of Marcy Av., Brooklyn; 3-story brownstone-front house; fine condition; steam heated and very convenient, and just the place for a doctor, dentist, or boarding house; rent, $1,000 per year. Key with GEO. L. MARINOR, 323 Nostrand Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

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Have client with $40,000 to invest in good paying business property, free and clear or lightly mortgaged; must be a bargain; full particulars. VERNON J. MILLER, Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

Residence and business property for sale, exchange, or rent; also vacant plots; entire charge of estates, with satisfaction guaranteed. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Economical, efficient, and honest management are the inducements we offer owners to place their property in our charge. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 50th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES; AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Good apartment house, flats, lots, for sale or exchange, Manhattan or Bronx. Herrman, 604 Melrose Av.

Country residence property, farms, and water front for sale, rent, exchange. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Wanted—Cheap farms for cash customers. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 253 Broadway, Room 205.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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One of above fire-proof buildings, 96 feet front, 80 feet deep, light four sides, capacity 400 pounds to foot. Electricity for light or power, up to 400 horse, if desired. Apply, Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

For Rent.—5-story fireproof building in the City of Wilkesbarre, situated corner of Public Square and South Main Street; the best location in the city presently occupied by clothing and gents' furnishings. Apply to Henry Glass & Co., Church, corner White Streets, New York, or S. Hirsch, 22 East Market Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

144 PARK ROW,

THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

Attractive, excellently lighted, modern, model factory, business, stable, or storage buildings, 206-208 East 56th. Large elevator; stores, offices. Apply premises, 10-12 or 3-6 or Leon Altmayer, 11A East 83d St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 401 B'WAY—61 E. 125TH ST.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light, $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

A large number of buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Part of office, with desk, $6, large office building, near City Hall. G., Box 160 Times.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 368, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

Black French poodles, puppies, for sale; pure breed; price reasonable. Vidal, 303 East 118th St.

Furs.

FUR LINED OVERCOATS,
$50 upward; bargains. BURKE, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDED into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Rider & Ericsson pumping engines for sale; pumps bought and repaired. Geo. C. Crumplen, 1,457 3d Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

114th St., 228 to 246 West.—

Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W.

—Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
THE KANDALE, NORTHEAST CORNER 88TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AVE., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

106th St., 21 West.—

7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

Apartments, housekeeping, non-housekeeping, bachelor, furnished, unfurnished; some especially desirable Central Park West and below Park; we have personally inspected these apartments and request personal application. Bronn & Bronn, 41 Union Square.

The Benedik, 80 East Washington Square.—Fireproof bachelor apartment; facing Washington Square; two rooms and bath; one apartment to be sublet furnished.

Large, sunny apartment, nine rooms and bath; furnished; family going to Europe. N. H., 49 West 57th St.

Choice new apartments; all improvements. 338 West 19th St. Apply janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Hotel Majestic—Handsomely furnished suite; three rooms and bath; family going South for two months or longer will sublet suite for period of absence, or by the month, to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at Hotel Office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

117th St., 360-366 West, Near Morningside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water, private surroundings, near Columbia and Barnard Colleges, and convenient to cable and elevated; $27; references.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26. New Buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 48TH ST, Desirable apartments, six rooms and bath, all light, elevator, steam heat, hot water, $40 and $45.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

Single Flats.—6 and 8 rooms with bath; rent, $26 to $28. William H. Hollister, 1,235 Lexington Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, near 117th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath, $32.00; steam heated. Janitor.

162d St., 775 East, near "L" Station.—Private single apartment, 3 4 rooms; bath; $11, $14; heated.

Elegant corner flat, 5 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $23. 300 West 143d St. Janitor.

183 Reade St.—4 large rooms, one flight up, $14. Apply R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 46th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at public auction, at 11 A. M., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the furniture and fixtures of the saloon and restaurant in premises 102 Gold St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on said premises, by order of mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day at 9:30 o'clock, number 268 9th Avenue, Borough Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagees.

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NEW ADVANCED ART PUBLICATION. Write for free copy of ART-LEAFLET. Colored and photographic illustration of famous paintings, including Rembrandt's "Polish Rider," exhibited in Holland, now first reproduced. Terse comments on Painting, Music, and Drama. The Art Leaflet, P. O. Box 275, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Factory for Rent or Sale.—Five-story and basement, drying rooms, fully equipped with modern wood-working machinery, in excellent condition. Ample power and fine light, 75x100, about 30,000 square feet; near 2d Avenue and 42d Street. Address Factory, 650 Third Avenue.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS—The organization and management of business corporations; for stockholders, Directors, officers; gives advantages, methods, details, and costs; price, $1.50; send for announcement. Ronald Press, 52 Broadway.

A promoter of high standing wanted to float an invention equal to the most important inventions of recent time; no advance fee; first-class references required. Address A. F. Z., Box 192 New York Times.

A New York lawyer of high standing, whose specialty is Spanish-American business, desires to rent office room from law or business firm having such relations. Address L. C. K., Box 104 Times.

Clothing business for sale; the best corner on 82d Av.; splendid opportunity for any one desiring to continue the business; owing to illness. Address Owner, 1,280 Broadway.

Have you a stock of merchandise, any kind, you can't sell? I have an out-of-town market for everything. Address B., Box 106 Times Office.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 East 14th St.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

For Sale.—Steam laundry, $2,000.00; a money maker. Address Box 348, Asheville, N. C.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice. Fees reasonable. A., Box 113 Times.

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IT WARMS THE LARGEST ROOM IN FIVE MINUTES. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor, economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The most reliable place for the WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GOODS. OPEN EVENINGS. 1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

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19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES: CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

For Sale—Good country newspaper, with well-equipped printing plant; established ten years; close to State Capital; excellent opportunity for live young man wishing to enter journalism. Address for particulars and price J. E. Beale, Berlin, Conn.

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Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

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At Ehle's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

American Electric Vehicle Company's Trap; has been run only 100 miles; for sale cheap. Address AUTOMOBILE, 8 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS —All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

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Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

30 FEET HARDWOOD OFFICE RAILING; counters with drawers; 75 sample underwear boxes. Elevator man, 60 Leonard.

Augustus F. Braatz, perfumer and ladies' hairdressing parlors. Prof. Braatz's new hair life tonic. 135 West 125th St.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Eyes Examined Free by our Specialist, Dr. Wolf. Eye-glasses and spectacles. Lowest prices. 4 East 125th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

M. Freed, Fine Tailor, 17 East 125th St.—Ladies' and gentlemen's cleaning, repairing; send card; will call.

Miss I. Reid, superfluous hair, face, bust; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Eastman's No. 2 and 4 cartridge kodak, good as new, half price. Hurd, 126 West 23d St.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES; SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT; DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS TO CONSUMERS. CALL OR WRITE, L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 MAIDEN LANE, MAIN ENTRANCE.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Cash paid for stores, merchandise, clothing, shoes, groceries, fixtures, dry goods, confectionery, restaurants, furniture. Greenwald, 1,576 Mad. Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24. 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

TO EXCHANGE—A Dr. Lanche Oxydonor, cost $10; will take $3 goods in exchange. PAUL G. MERRITT, 212 Broadway, Newburg, N. Y.

Collections prehistoric Indian relics to exchange for diamonds or cash. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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Universal Storage Warehouse Company, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone 28-79th.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 400-402 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates. Telephone, 687—Melrose.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1 Gramercy Park, Corner 21st St.—Large second-floor corner room; handsomely furnished; table board; references.

23d St., 334 West.—Cheerful, warm rooms; fine table; good service; pleasant associations; parlor; piano; reference.

23d St., 439 West.—Large, sunny front room, single room, $5, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

32d St., 34 West.—Single rooms, well heated; $7 up; double rooms; excellent table board; transients.

44th St., 219 West, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms, superior board, with refined French family; references exchanged.

44th St., 238 West.—Board and rooms gentlemen and families; also back parlor, business or private; reference.

63d St., 159 East.—Single or double room, with board; private family; all conveniences; moderate terms.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Handsome, desirable room; good board; references.

95th St., 65 West.—Furnished floor through, in private house; also single room, hot water, heat; with first-class board.

115th St., 125 East, Near Lexington.—Elegant furnished rooms; suitable man and wife or two gentlemen; moderate.

122d St., 150 West.—Large handsome room, with excellent board, in American family; fine location; references.

138th St., 3d Av.—St. Charles Hotel.—Steam-heated rooms; hotel service; car connections; transients; special attention.

"The Park," 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable rates.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—Entire furnished parlor or second floor; with or without board. Address, stating price and fullest particulars, Four Adults, Box 102, New York Times.

Country Board.

Morristown, South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations; private family; brief or extended stay; highest references. Box 218, Morristown.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

11th St., 136 West.—Large hall room; private house; gentlemen; reference.

20th St., 312 West.—Private house; large room; running water; also large hall room; gentlemen.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant, large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient; Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

24th St., 257 West.—Well-furnished parlors; also other large rooms for gentlemen; private house; all conveniences.

31st St., 131 East.—Finely furnished rooms, with or without heat.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—$3.00 upward weekly; steam heated; 50c., $1.00 daily; restaurant; reasonable prices; hotel service.

33d St., 31 West, near Waldorf-Astoria.—Suites; private bath; choice table; transients accommodated.

34th St., 156 East.—Home comforts, large and hall rooms, private house, $2 upward; transients; board optional.

34th St., 316 East.—Sitting and adjoining bedroom, $1.75; family of

DR. PARKHURST AFTER COL. GARDINER

Wants to Know Why Certain Indictments Were Dismissed.

Just Learned of Disposal Made Months Ago of Anti-Gambling Cases Prepared by His Society.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President of the Society for the Suppression of Crime, is on the trail of ex-District Attorney Gardiner on account of the dismissal, months ago, of several indictments found on the evidence of the society's agents against sundry reputed poolroom and gambling house keepers. Notification of the disposal of the cases was never received by Dr. Parkhurst, and only a few days ago did knowledge of it reach him.

Joseph E. Thompson, an agent of the Parkhurst society, appeared before the Grand Jury in March and April, 1900, and testified that Patrick J. Murphy, alias John Murray, conducted a poolroom at 152 and 154 West Forty-second Street. The accused was indicted under the name of John Murray April 6, 1900, for bookmaking. Mr. Thompson did not specify that this address was situated in the City of New York, borough of Manhattan, and upon that omission apparently a motion to dismiss the indictment was granted by Justice Fursman July 3, 1900. Ex-Judge Wauhope Lynn made the motion, and the Parkhurst society wants to know how he knew that Agent Thompson failed to state that the alleged poolroom was in New York City unless he had access to the minutes of the Grand Jury. If he saw the minutes the society also wants to know why the District Attorney didn't oppose the motion to inspect them and why the motion to dismiss the indictments was not also opposed.

Justice Fursman granted the motion to dismiss on the ground that the evidence did not show the commission of any violation of law in this county. Upon this technicality Murray went free, as did William McIntyre, Frederick Jackson, Louis Gallagher, and Charles Wilson, indicted March 15, 1900, for bookmaking at 612 Sixth Avenue, together with five others similarly accused, on the same day and upon motion of ex-Judge Lynn, without any opposition from the District Attorney. Ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre and Deputy Assistants Hennessy and Schwarzkopf were at that time assigned to the Supreme Court. All have since been removed by Mr. Philbin. In this court important homicide cases are tried. Yet, despite the number of cases of this nature on the calendar, those of the nine persons charged with bookmaking, an offense ordinarily heard in General Sessions, were transferred on June 22 to Justice Fursman's court. The Parkhurst society wants to know why these minor poolroom cases were, without notice to it, placed on Justice Fursman's calendar, with other trials more important pending.

Superintendent Henry Burr first learned of the disposal of the various cases. Wondering why they had not been brought to trial, he set about to investigate, and to his surprise found that nine of his prisoners had been discharged from custody upon the quashing of the indictments. Superintendent Burr notified Dr. Parkhurst, and the latter, deeming the matter sufficiently important to lay before the Executive Committee of his society, called a meeting for Tuesday next for that purpose. Interesting developments are expected as a result, and the whole affair will probably be brought to District Attorney Philbin's attention. It is estimated that this is not the only way in which the Parkhurst society was discriminated against by the ex-District Attorney and his assistants.

Dr. Parkhurst last night would not discuss the matter. District Attorney Philbin has not yet had the matter laid before him and said, when seen, that he knew nothing at all about it. Inquiry at the office of the Chief Clerk of General Sessions failed to elicit any information concerning the dismissals, and ex-Assistant District Attorney McIntyre stated that he did not remember anything about the motions to dismiss. Such motions, he said, when he was in office, were handed him daily by deputy assistants, and he couldn't possibly remember all of them.

WALTER J. FINN PLEADS GUILTY

Ex-Tombs Warden's Son Brought to Justice for Grand Larceny Despite Strenuous Opposition.

Walter J. Finn, a son of ex-Tombs Warden Finn, whose indictment for grand larceny ex-District Attorney Gardiner strenuously opposed one year ago, and had the bill dismissed by Justice Fursman after it was found, pleaded guilty before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, yesterday to a second indictment for the same offense.

Finn, in 1896, was in the employ of the American Express Company at 65 Broadway. On Oct. 24 of that year he disappeared, and $1,100 of the express company's money went with him. Agents and detectives of the latter traced him for a year or two to various places, finally locating him in a mining camp in British Columbia, where he worked under the name of E. C. Black.

T. A. Ritson, Assistant Superintendent of the company, and Clifton O. Smith wrote to Col. Gardiner and asked for Finn's indictment. This request Col. Gardiner would not comply with, it is said, giving as his reasons that nearly three years had elapsed since the commission of the crime, and that the case was not of sufficient importance to warrant the expense of extradition, anyway. The express company sent the correspondence to the Grand Jury, along with a twenty-page folio, setting forth the District Attorney's reasons for opposing the indictment. The Grand Jury, on Feb. 28, 1900, returned an indictment for grand larceny in the first degree, despite the District Attorney's objections. Finn was apprehended, and when arraigned was bailed by State Senator T. D. Sullivan. On March 26, less than one month after the indictment was found, Justice Fursman, upon motion of the District Attorney, dismissed the bill.

The Grand Jury, of which John P. Faure was Foreman, indicted Finn for the same offense Nov. 8, 1900. Yesterday he pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

District Attorney Philbin said yesterday that strong influences, not political, were being brought to bear to effect a suspension of sentence.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN MEETS.

Secretary Says a Matter of Great Importance Has Been Accomplished.

Twelve members of the Committee of Fifteen, organized to combat existing evil conditions in this city, attended the postponed weekly meeting at the United Charities Building yesterday afternoon. No witnesses were called, nor were any outsiders admitted to the room. The session lasted more than two hours, and at the conclusion Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, the Secretary, said that a matter of the greatest importance had been accomplished, but that to make public even an inkling of its nature would defeat the purposes of the committee.

The committee may have something to say in a few weeks from now," he declared. Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., who was the last to leave, said that reports had been received from sub-committees and considerable progress made in systematizing the work. He said that the committee felt that it had exhausted its power in regard to the Police bill, and would take no further action in regard to it, although it still believed that the power of removal should be vested in the Mayor alone.

TAMMANY FIVE SANGUINE.

Expect Indictments of Several Police Officials as Result of Their Labors.

The Tammany committee has finished submitting to the District Attorney evidence collected as a result of its investigations into the vicious conditions of the Red Light District.

Mr. Philbin is now in possession of information sufficient, in the opinion of the committee, to secure the indictments of several police officials. Assistant District Attorney Schurman, who will handle all evidence gathered by reform committees, will prepare the matters submitted for the consideration of the Grand Jury. It is believed to be sufficiently strong and convincing to cause several indictments to be returned within a short while after the Grand Jury views it.

The February Grand Jury will be sworn in Monday by Judge McMahon, and the routine work having been well disposed of by their January predecessors, they will have plenty of time to devote to the consideration of reform matters.

WOMEN'S REFORM MOVEMENT.

Another Meeting to be Held at the Tuxedo on Saturday Next.

A meeting of the committee of nine women appointed at Thursday's meeting of women in Tuxedo Hall, to protest against vice, was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, 33 East Twenty-second Street.

This committee consists of Mrs. Helen H. Brockway of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, President of the National Christian League, Mrs. Almon Hensley of the Society for the Study of Life, Mrs. Priscilla Hackstaff of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Political Equality League, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell of the American Purity Alliance, Mrs. Marie Benedict of the New York City Mothers' Club, Dr. Evelyn Garrigue of the Women's Medical Association, Dr. Anne Langworthy of the Lathrop Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

It was decided that a general meeting of representatives of all the organized societies of women, as well as individual public women, of New York City be called for next Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, in Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. To this end, a call will be issued during the coming week. At this meeting there will be considered the advisability of calling a general mass meeting of women to protest against the legal protection of vice in any form.

WASTE OF CITY MONEY.

Controller Says Expenses in Acquiring Real Estate Amount to 60 Per Cent. of Property's Value.

A representative of the Committee of Fifteen and Controller Coler have been in consultation over the question of the cost to the city of acquiring land for public purposes, such as parks, streets, and sites for schools. Controller Coler said yesterday:

"I have found that the expenses incurred by the city in acquiring real estate is as high as 60 per cent. of the amount paid by the city for the real estate. If we assume that the owner of the land never gets more than the market price for his property, there is still left a clear waste of at least 50 per cent. of the value of the lot. But it is well known that what the city really pays for a lot, and what that lot would bring at private sale, are materially different figures.

"But even though no other saving were accomplished, the Committee of Fifteen might at least show that a change in the systems of acquiring property for public purpose would remove an extravagant, not to say a corrupt, leakage of public funds."

Controller Coler has prepared a report on the cost of acquiring lands. The figures show that more than $1,500,000 was spent by the various commissions and their employes over and above the amount put down on the books as having been paid to owners of condemned lands. The summary of the figures follows:

In Westchester County—Expenses for condemnation, $958,853; awards for land, $2,109,466; percentage of expenses to awards, 44.

Putnam County—Expenses, $324,280; awards, $799,243; percentage of expenses, 40.

New York City—Expenses, $363,865; awards, $3,945,938; percentage, 9.

All Sections—Expenses, $1,626,513; awards, $6,852,648; percentage, 23.

Herlihy Trial Postponed.

The trial of Capt. John D. Herlihy, before the Police Board, was not continued yesterday. Ex-Judge Olcott sent word to Police Headquarters before the time had arrived for the opening of the trial that he was suffering from rheumatism and could not be present. The time for continuing the trial was fixed for Monday, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY.

More Police Suggested for Brooklyn—New Almshouse Buildings Needed.

The presentment of the Kings County Grand Jury for January was made yesterday to the County Court. The presentment was a disappointment to those who had looked for something sensational. The Grand Jury, among other things, recommends an increase of at least 500 men in the police force of Brooklyn. The Grand Jury also recommends the erection of new buildings to relieve the overcrowded conditions at the Kings County Almshouse, and condemned the Women's Prison connected with Raymond Street Jail as being unsafe and unfit for use. That part of the presentment affecting the police force is in part as follows:

We would respectfully recommend that the Deputy Chief of Police for the Borough of Brooklyn be compelled to keep a full and correct record of all policemen detailed or assigned from the regular force to different positions in the Borough of Brooklyn, as required by the rules of the Police Department, and we respectfully ask the Board of Police Commissioners to require the said Deputy Chief to keep such records, which he has failed to do. We further recommend that the Board of Police Commissioners reprimand Deputy Chief McLaughlin of this borough for his negligence in not presenting the records of detailed or assigned men, as requested by the Grand Jury.

We find that an increase in the police force of the Borough of Brooklyn is imperatively needed. We find that the present force of, say, 1,810 men is entirely inadequate to the best interests of the borough. We recommend that the force be increased 500 men.

We strongly recommend that the Municipal Council of the City of New York be instructed to enforce the law which the charter provides for the appointment of 150 per year since 1898 to the present time. That would give this borough a proportionate increased force of 450 men, which would, in our opinion, only partly keep pace with the increased area and population of our borough.

We respectfully recommend that the Commissioners of Civil Service of the City of New York prepare a list for such increase of the police force in the said City of New York.

We wish to strongly impress upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the absolute necessity of making suitable provision for the payment of an increased police force, and upon the Municipal Council the necessity of so increasing the force to the number of at least 500 men for this borough.

Justice Aspinall, in discharging the jury, said that he was in sympathy with that portion of the presentment urging an increase in the local police force, as there is no doubt that more patrolmen are needed.

The sore Throat to which public speakers are subject, can be at once relieved and eventually cured, with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Amusements.

NATIONAL Academy of Design. 76TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. 215 West 57th St. LAST DAY.

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. Mat. T'dy 2:15. To-night, 8:15, in Clyde Fitch's great Holiday Mats., Washington & Lincoln's Birthdays. THE CLIMBERS

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER. Charles Frohman's BARBARA FRIETCHIE Big Special Cast. Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. Johann Strauss's Latest and Merriest Operetta. VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)

CHILDREN'S THEATRE The New Play The Clown and the Locket Saturday Afternoon at 2. Good Reserved Seats 50c. CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, W. 34 St. 50c. all Orchestra, 25c mats. Daily. Prof. Loris, Clifford & Huth, Hope Booth, 5 Mortons, others. Sunday Concerts.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.

HARLEM Opera House. ANNA HELD Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy. in "Papa's Wife." Next week—Maude Adams as "L'Aiglon."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c Mat. Daily (expt Mon.) 25c. Held by the Enemy

The New York B'y, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

A word for the look-aheads—the provident.

Among our high priced Winter sack suits, tobogganed down to $15, there are a number of medium light colors, specially appropriate for early Spring, when a man of all times feels rusty and dusty.

The best sample shoes are made in medium size, narrow widths—better looking.

Had more of these sizes than any other—still some left. $2.50.

Boys' wash suits and straw hats—if the thought of them gives you a chill, the sight of them will make you forget it.

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Overcoats $12.50 and $10.

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Mahogany Bedroom 2-pc. Suites from $38.00 to $308.00 (former prices $48.00 to $340.00) and fine odd Bureaux, $20.00 to $90.00, (former prices $25.00 to $112.00;) here are superb inlaid Toilet Tables from $30.00 to $88.00, (former prices $40.00 to $108.00.) Chiffoniers, Shaving Stands, Odd Chairs, in this richest, age-improving wood, all equally reduced, as room must be made for Spring novelties.

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Heavy Street Gloves are fast finding hands to cover at 95c. The $1.50 to $2 "regulars."

Fancy Half-hose always associated with half-dollars, chokes down its pride to 21c.

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5th Ave. {Chas. B. Sweet, Lillian Burkhardt, L. Hawkins, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill
58th St. {& Hull, Carroll Johnson, Martine Bros
125th St.

CARNEGIE HALL MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1901—8.15 P. M.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Celebration. MARK TWAIN, Presiding. Famous Address, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by HON. HENRY WATTERSON. Miss MIDDIE TRACEY, Soprano. Mr. DAVID MANNES, Violin. People's Choral Union, 1,000 Voices. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director. Fifth U. S. Artillery Regiment Band.
Boxes, $15. Seats, $1 $2. At Musical Art Society, 862 Fifth Ave., and Tyson's.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. 2D MONTH. Lady Huntworth's Experiment.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Last Matinée and Night. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. NEXT MONDAY, 8:15 SHARP. HENRY MILLER in "Richard Savage."

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & To-day, 2:15. 3RD MONTH. MARY MANNERING JANICE MEREDITH Special Mat. Feb. 12th. Souvenir night, Feb. 15.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. Ev'g. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and To-day, 2:15. UNLEAVENED BREAD Elizabeth Tyree, E. J. Morgan, Eleanor Robson.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MERRY MAIDEN BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES. To-morrow night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Theatre Republic 42d St., 1t west of B'way Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & T'dy. 2:15 VIOLA ALLEN Xtra mat. Feb. 12 "In the Palace of the King."

GRAND HARRY LACY. Still Alarm Last Mat. T'dy. Next wk—In Old Kentucky.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST. JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Ladies' Gloves. LATEST IMPORTATION.

2-clasp piqué sewn Kid,—for street dress. Tan, red, brown, blue, mode, white and black, $1.00 per pair.

Handkerchiefs. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S.

Sheer Linen, Initialed Handkerchiefs, $1.50 per box of 1-2 dozen; Value $4.00 per dozen.

1000 Plain or Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12 1-2 cents each; Value 18 cents.

Imported Flannels. FOR SHIRT-WAISTS.

Fine tucked Flannels, plain or in Oriental designs. Pink, blue, green, gray and heliotrope, $1.50 per waist length; Value $1.00 per yard.

Striped and figured Flannels, $1.25 and $1.50 per length; Formerly 75 cents and 80 cents per yard.

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have an ironclad standard of quality. These are their natural Shetland wool winterweights, right up to the mark in every way, and the man who secures Shirts or Drawers at 50c. puts another half dollar in his pocket.

SHIRTS IN SIZES 40 TO 46. DRAWERS IN SIZES 36 TO 42.

It is a hurry sale—perhaps a one-hour sale.

19th St. 6th Ave. 20th St.

They're far below value. Fine Overcoats and Suits that were $25, $22 and $20, now $15.00—$18 and $16 values now $12.00. All this season's styles.

Our Furnishing Goods Department has a Fancy Shirt sale at 95 cents, that were $2 and $1.50 articles.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St. Stores Open This Evening.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. T'dy & Wed. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM Monday—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S EVENINGS AT 8:15. CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Julia Marlowe WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way. Last 2 weeks. Mats. To-day & Sat. Evgs. 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON. My Lady Dainty

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. NEXT TUESDAY EVG., AT 8 P. M., Under Two Flags with Blanche Bates as Cigarette. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 69 WEST 66TH ST. INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH Yale vs. Pennsylvania. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Matinee TO-DAY. CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE, with EDNA MAY. MORTON AND KERKER'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Hammerstein's 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mat. T'dy. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c. MATHEWS & BULGER in the New Vaudeville, The Night of the 4th. Big Musical Co., including WALTER JONES

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT. Broadway & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. T'dy. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his Greatest Success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. KING EDWARD VII. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

KEITH'S MAY DE SOUSA in 'DEAR MIDNIGHT OF LOVE.' By Alderman Coughlin. Williams & Tucker, Barrows & Lancaster.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. This Afternoon, 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch. TO-NIGHT, at 8, at Popular Prices—DON GIOVANNI, (in Italian.) Mmes. Susan Strong, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Pini-Corsi, Salignac, Journet, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 3, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Plancon. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8—First performance in America of LA TOSCA, (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 6, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 8, at 8—LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901. EMIL PAUR ..... Conductor. SATURDAY, February 2, at 8:15 P. M. PROGRAM: Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis,".....Gluck "Hymnus" and "Pilgers Morgenlied".....R. Strauss MR. DAVID BISPHAM. Menuet and Finale, from Quartet in C, op. 59...Beethoven Songs.....by Schumann, Schubert, and Loewe MR. DAVID BISPHAM. Symphony, "MANFRED" op. 58...Tschaikowsky Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. TUESDAY AFT., FEB'Y 12, AT 3. HUGO BECKER 'CELLO RECITAL. SARA ANDERSON, SOPRANO.

WED'DAY FEB'Y 13, AT 3 FRITZ KREISLER VIOLIN RECITAL. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. TUESDAY AFT., February 5, at 2:15. Third Chamber Music Matinee. KNEISEL QUARTET Assisted by ERNST VON DOHNANYI PIANO Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Irving Place Theatre. Matinée to-day. (pop. prices.) "Minna von Barnhelm." To-night, 8:15, & Every Eve., "Hinter Papa's Rucken."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FEBRUARY CLEARANCES

There will be much to interest To-day.
WE NEVER CARRY STOCK.
Twice each year we have
A CLOSING SALE.
In AUGUST for SUMMER GOODS—
In FEBRUARY for WINTER GOODS
THEREFORE:
Misses' Cloaks and Dresses As Follows:

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS—6 to 12 Years.
With and without Capes—all full length—
Heavy Gray Frieze.....were 5.98 now 3.98
Kersey—gold braid.....were 7.98 now 4.98
Cheviot—velvet cords.....were 9.98 now 5.98
Kersey—velvet straps.....were 12.98 now 7.98
Kersey—double cape—double bands of stitched panne velvet...were 14.98 now 9.98

GIRLS' BOX COATS—10 to 14 Years.
Finest Kersey—Red, Royal, Brown, and Castor—with velvet collars or L'Aiglon or Military Capes—gold braid and miniature buttons or velvet straps
Three-quarter length.....were 15.98 now 9.98
Three-quarter length.....were 10.98 now 6.98
Box length.....were 9.98 now 5.98

MISSES' BOX COATS
Perfect Shapes—Fit beautifully.
Fine Kersey—Black, Tan, Brown, Royal Satin, or taffeta lined throughout.
Full Stitched—Carved pearl buttons.
Were Ten ninety-eight—Now 5.98
Finer to $9.98—were $15.98

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A large variety of plain and fancy fabrics, including handsome plaids with plain combinations—tastefully trim'd with velvet, silk, or braid—ages 4 to 14.
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Were Six ninety-eight.....now... 3.98
Were Eight ninety-eight.....now...4.98
Were Ten ninety-eight.....now... 6.98
Were Fourteen ninety-eight.now... 9.98
All new, handsome dresses—
Latest Styles—Best Colors—

MISSES' GOLF SUITS
7.98—Real Value 15.98
The most practical dress of the season. For School, Skating, and for cold and stormy days of February and March.
Heavy double face cloth—full stitched Skirt—Blouse or Eton Jacket.
GREAT VALUE.

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Heavy fancy cloth—Best colors—
Were Four ninety-eight.....now... 1.98

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We Never Carry Stock——Therefore:

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS
"Mother's Friend" and "Star"
Finest Percale
Hyde Park or Byron Collar—Full laundered
Elsewhere .75 and .98....Here .49 cents

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" WAISTS
Fast color Percales——Best styles unlaundered
Large sizes only—were 49 cents..... .19

BOYS' SWEATERS
Plain, Stripe and Combination
Those that were .49 Now .29 cents
Those that were .98 Now .69 cents
Those that were 1.49 Now .98 cents
All sizes—24 to 34 chest.

FLANNEL WAISTS AND BLOUSES
Best colors—Best Shapes—All New—
Many with handsome braid and emb'y.
That were Now | That were Now
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The greatest values of the year.

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Fancy Percales—Stripes and Figures.
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10 to 16 years—.69 and .89 .49
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4 to 9 years— .49 .19

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Mixtures, Plain Navy and Black.
That were Now | That were Now
9.98 5.98 | 5.98 3.98
7.98 4.98 | 4.98 2.98
That were 2.98—Now 1.98.

BOYS' HIGH CLASS SAILOR & RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS
Velvet, Corduroy and fine cloths, with and without silk or pique collars.
This season's handsomest combinations.
Were Eleven Ninety-eight.....now 7.98
Were Eight Ninety-eight.....now 5.98
Were Seven Ninety-eight.....now 4.98
Were Five Ninety-eight.....now 3.98

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
Navy and Mixtures—well made—full cut 4 to 13 years.
Were Now | Were Now
1.50 .98 | .69 .39
.98 .59 | .49 .25

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS
Telescopes, Derbys, Pull Downs, Golfs, Cadets, etc. All new this season.
Were Now | Were Now
1.98 .98 | .49 and .69 .29
1.49 .69 | .39 .19
.98 .49

Jewelry and Fans
We Never Carry Stock---Therefore:

JEWELRY AS FOLLOWS.
Novelty Brooches—were 1.24 and 1.49. .98
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Jewelled Hat Pins—were .98..... .69
Gold filled and Pearl Pencils and Tooth Picks—were 1.49..... .98
Gun Metal Watches—large and small—were 4.98..... 2.49
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IMPORTED FANS
Mother of Pearl—Spangled—
value 14.00..... 8.98
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FRENCH GILT AND BRONZE.
Were 11.98 7.98 5.98 4.98
Now 9.98 6.98 4.98 3.98
Candlesticks to match—were 2.98 and 2.49 Now 1.98 and 1.49

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Real and Italian Shell and Amber Side and Neck—
Were Now | Were Now
3.98..... 2.98 | .98..... .49
2.98..... 1.98 | .69..... .39
1.49..... .98 | .49..... .29
1.24..... .69 | .39..... .19

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HALF and THIRD Regular Prices

Pencil Sharpeners—2 for..... 1
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Now for Skates

We have all the most popular kinds and offer special values, as follows:
Peck & Snyder's Whole Clamp—were 1.49..... .75
Men's and Women's Half Clamp—welded and tempered steel—nickel plated—highest polish—were 4.98..... 3.49
Raymond Extension Roller Skates—rubber wheels, rubber cushions—whole or half clamp—value 1.25..... .95
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We never carry stock, THEREFORE
Babies' and Children's Caps and Bonnets
Silk, Bengaline, Eiderdown and Ripple Cloth—white and colored—all shapes to suit all ages from Infants up to Five years.
were .69..... Now 29 cents
were .98..... Now 39 cents
were 1.25..... Now 49 cents
were 1.49..... Now 69 cents
were 1.98 and 2.98..... Now 98 cents
were 3.98 and 4.98..... Now 1.98

Corsets
we never carry stock, THEREFORE
Misses' Corset Waists—H. & W. and Ideal—odd sizes—were 49 cents to $1.00..... .29
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All sizes—"Seconds" of 50 cent styles. .15
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.98 cent Corsets..... .59
1.50 Corsets..... .89
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Borine Toothpowder—value 12..... 8
Bailey's Southdown Face Powder..... 5
All Bristle Tooth Brushes—value 15.....10
Smelling Salts—value 12..... 9
White Castile Soap—bars—value 34.....21
Nail Scrubs—Solid Back—value 15.....10
All Bristle Hair Brushes—value 29.....19

Special Offering Ladies' Shoes—All sizes—all widths..... 1.48
Dongola, patent leather or kid tips.
New bulldog toe——Extension soles——Lace and button.
ALSO
Box Calf—lace—heavy extension soles—Just right for cold and stormy weather.
Two excellent styles of excellent quality for very little money.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

That eminent scientist the late Prof. F. Max-Müller, in "Auld Lang Syne" and "My Indian Friends and Acquaintances" gave many charming autobiographic pages—just enough, however, to make the reader desire more. At last we are to have them in an autobiography. Fortunately, the author, whose most important scientific forensics have all the charm of a well-told story, lived long enough to complete it. He wrote in the introduction for this work, which will be published shortly by Charles Scribner's Sons: "People wished to know how a boy, born and educated in a small and almost unknown town in the centre of Germany, should have come to England, should have been chosen there to edit the oldest book of the world, the Veda of Bramhas, never published before, whether in India or in Europe, should have passed the best part of his life as a professor in the most famous and, as it was thought, the most exclusive university in England, and should actually have ended his days as a member of her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council. I confess myself it seems a very strange career, yet everything came about most naturally, not by my own effort, but owing again to those circumstances or to that environment of which we have heard so much of late."

Gertrude Franklin Atherton, whose "Senator North" fulfilled in a measure the promise found in the author's earlier works, "The Doomswoman" and "Patience Sparhawk," has at length turned her attention to "serious" literature, as the saying goes, and is preparing to write things about Alexander Hamilton, insufficiently expressed, some believe, by J. C. Hamilton, Morse, Lodge, and others who have written about this friend of Washington and the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Hamilton was born in the West Indies, at Nevis, in 1757, and it is thither that Mrs. Atherton is now wending her way. Santa Cruz, where Hamilton had a clerkship in a mercantile counting room, and where he remained until he went to Elizabethtown, N. J., to attend the grammar school at that place, will also be visited. But it is doubtful whether Mrs. Atherton's quest can give her more than an idea of local color in which to clothe the earlier pages of her work.

Ouida, who in her maturity has given us many examples of close observation and [illegible]

lan Company will immediately publish. It is to be entitled "Street Dust, and Other Stories," which includes a novelette of some fifty-six pages, which gives the book its title; "Lotta," "The Little Thief," "A Fig Tree," and "Gerry's Garden." There are many critics who consider that in her short stories Mlle. de la Ramée is at her best, at least from a literary-artistic point of view.

Garrett P. Serviss, author of "Astronomy with an Opera Glass," will publish through D. Appleton & Co. before the end of February a new work, which will particularly appeal to amateur astronomers. It will be entitled "Pleasures of the Telescope," and will be illustrated with charts of the heavens showing the position of the most interesting stars and other remarkable celestial objects. Mr. Serviss knows how to treat a scientific subject in a popular and fascinating way, and it is believed that his forthcoming book, aided by the cheapness of really excellent telescopes, will do much toward interesting the layman in astronomy.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will present next week two important biographical volumes dealing, respectively, with an eminent and a conspicuous Englishman. One is the life and letters of the ex-Premier and prospective leader of the Liberals, Lord Rosebery, whose recently published "Napoleon: The Last Phase," has finely rounded out his literary reputation. This work is by Thomas F. G. Coates. The other is "The Life of Joseph Chamberlain," by N. M. Harris. The latter work has been in preparation for several years, and is said to emphasize several points in the career of England's aggressive Colonial Secretary which have been misunderstood and treated with irony by his enemies. But no pages in the book will be found more interesting to Americans than those dealing with the attitude of the British Government during the recent Spanish-American war, when it became Mr. Chamberlain's privilege and pleasure to intimate to Europe that the United States had the moral support of Great Britain.

A work which it is believed will go far toward bringing about an intellectual entente cordiale between the United States and Japan is now being prepared in Yokohama for presentation in this country by J. B. Millet of Boston. The feeling, which is the outcome of the political entente, has inspired the brightest minds and scholars in Japan to produce in appropriate form the story of Japan art in embroidery, lacquer paintings, water colors, painting on silk, velvet, &c., under the direction of Prof. Kakso Okakura of the Imperial School of Tokio and Prof. Ernest Fenollosa, the well-known authority on Japanese pictorial art. The text has been written by the most eminent Japanese writers under the editorial supervision of Capt. F. Brinkley, editor of The Japan Mail, and for thirty-five years the trusted friend of the Japanese Government.

In a novel, to which Maurice Hewlett has just put the finishing touches, the author returns to that atmosphere and environment which inspired "Little Novels of Italy" and "Earth Work Out of Tuscany." It will be called "The Tuscan Crown," and its scenes are laid in Florence when that city in the beautiful valley of the Arno was arrayed in all its splendor under the magnificent rule of Cosmo the Pius. If Mr. Hewlett's plot and movement are only equal to the scenes which we know him to be capable of painting, the book is sure to be one of the most distinctive publications of 1901. It will probably be brought out here by the Macmillan Company.

The American branch of the Oxford University Press has arranged with the Rev. Dr. F. N. Peloubet to issue a new commentary on the New Testament, in ten volumes, the first of which, "Commentary on Matthew," is published this week. The aim of the author is to present in the light of the best and latest scholarship, and in a modern method, the life, character, teachings, and mission of Christ as they may be gathered from the New Testament when examined by the most authoritative critics of the day.

The peasants' uprising in England in 1381 forms the scene of action of a new novel which the Macmillan Company will publish early in the month under the title of "Robert Annys: Poor Priest." The author is Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, who was so closely associated with the founding of Barnard College. It may interest amateur sociologists to learn that the author regards the "Peasants' Rising" as the first strike on record, the strikers throwing down their tools and marching on London to seek redress from the boy King Richard II.

C. C. Hotchkiss, author of "In Defiance of [illegible] has written a romance which D. [illegible] publish this month. [illegible]

TWO NOTABLE SALES.

Mr. Arnold's American First Editions Bring Over $7,000—"Fanshawe" $410.

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week Bangs & Co. sold the collection of first editions of Bryant, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, and Whittier which had been formed by William Harris Arnold of this city. The 709 lots brought a very handsome total, and many of the rarest items made record prices. "Fanshawe," Hawthorne's first publication, and one of the rarest of nineteenth century books, was the feature of the sale, George D. Smith paying $410 for it. This was a sum far in advance of any former price, but the Arnold copy was a remarkably fine one, in the original boards, with cloth back, and paper label, and was uncut. Another item of great interest was the original manuscript of Emerson's "Threnody," 1842, written on fourteen quarto pages. This treasure went to "Walter" for the sum of $300. The chief prices were as follows:

Lot 1.—Manuscript of part of an early unpublished poem of Bryant, $22. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 2.—Bryant's "Embargo," Boston, 1809, morocco, uncut, the second edition, $39. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 7.—Bryant's "Fountain," New York, 1842, presented to S. F. B. Morse, $20. Bought by "J. C."

Lot 28.—Emerson's "Right Hand of Fellowship," Concord, 1830, $25. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 32.—Emerson's "Nature," Boston, 1836, Wendell Phillips's copy, $19.50. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Lot 40.—Emerson's "Man the Reformer," London, 1841, $30. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 46.—Emerson's "Essays," second series, Boston, 1844, presented to Cornelius Matthews, $35. Bought by G. Miller.

Lot 53.—Emerson's "Poems," Boston, 1847, fine copy, $30. Bought by Mr. Buckler.

Lot 69.—"Over-Songs," 1864, with a poem, by Emerson, (only ten copies were printed,) $40. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 116.—"Peter Parley's Universal History," Boston, 1837, one of the rarest of the Hawthorne items, two volumes, a few leaves torn and some loose, $100. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Lot 117.—Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," Boston, 1837, author's signature inserted, $41. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Lot 120.—Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy," Boston, 1839, morocco, covers bound in, $57. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 121.—Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," Boston, 1841, fine copy, $60. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 122.—Hawthorne's "Famous Old People," Boston, 1841, $45. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 123.—Hawthorne's "Liberty Tree," Boston, 1841, $48. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 126.—Hawthorne's "Biographical Stories for Children," Boston, 1842, $34.50. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Lot 128.—Hawthorne's "Celestial Rail Road," Boston, 1843, lovely copy, $124. Bought by "J. C."

Lot 131.—Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," New York, 1846, the two parts, paper, uncut, one of two copies known, $62. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Lot 134.—Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Boston, 1850, earliest issue, $32. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lot 169.—Hawthorne's "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," Boston, 1883, with a letter from Julian Hawthorne to James R. Osgood inserted, $20. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Lot 170.—"The Harbinger," by Holmes, Sargent, and Benjamin, Boston, 1838, $21. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 180.—Holmes's "Poems," Boston, 1836, $23. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 187.—Holmes's "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," Boston, 1843, back cover gone, $24. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 198.—Holmes's "Poems," London, 1846, presentation copy, $47. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 197.—Holmes's "Poems," Boston, 1849, earliest issue, autograph letter inserted $31. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Lot 213.—Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Boston, 1858, first issue, $35. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lot 220.—Holmes's "Professor at the Breakfast Table," Boston, 1860, part of autograph poem inserted, $33. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lot 230.—Holmes's "In Memory of Fitz Greene Halleck," 1869, privately printed, $25. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lot 262.—Holmes's "Poet at the Breakfast Table," Boston, 1872, two autograph letters inserted, $22. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 355.—"Miscellaneous Poems from The United States Gazette," Boston, 1826, with fourteen poems by Longfellow, $28. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 362.—Longfellow's "Ministre de Wakefield," Boston, 1831, fine copy, $52. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 366.—Longfellow's "Outre-Mer," Boston, 1833-34, original paper covers, uncut, very rare in the original [illegible], $210. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot [illegible]—Longfellow's "Voices of the Night," Cambridge, 1839, fine [illegible] original boards, [illegible]. Bought [illegible]

[illegible] Poems on Slavery," Cambridge, [illegible] by George D. Smith.

by George D. Smith, (Record price; McKee's, in glazed boards, $70.)

Lot 408.—Longfellow's "Noel," Cambridge, 1864, morocco, uncut, by the Club Bindery, $35. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 439—Lowell's "Class Poem," Cambridge, 1838, fine copy, $52.50. Bought by George D. Smith. (Record price; McKee's, $41.)

LOT 440—Lowell's "Year's Life," Boston, 1841, very fine copy, $47. Bought by George D. Smith. (Record price; McKee's, $45.)

LOT 449—Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," Cambridge, 1845, presented by Lowell to Charles J. Peterson, $52.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Record price.)

LOT 459—Lowell's "Biglow Papers," Cambridge, 1848, $21. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Lot 456, the "American Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1847," with part of the "Biglow Papers," here published for the first time, sold for $24 to Dodd, Mead & Co.)

LOT 460—Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," Cambridge, 1848, the Bierstadt copy, $35. Bought by C. P. Roos, whose copy sold for $23 at his second sale last Spring.

LOT 474—Maria Lowell's "Poems," edited by J. R. Lowell, Cambridge, 1855, only fifty copies privately printed, $90. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (McKee's sold for $87.)

LOT 479—Lowell's "Mason and Slidell: a Yankee Idyll," 1862, one of a few copies made for the author's use, $155. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (This is believed to be the only copy in existence now.)

LOT 480—Lowell's "Il Penseroso," Cambridge, 1862, $140. Bought by George D. Smith. (Mackay's copy sold for $28 last Spring; the book is very rare.)

LOT 483 — Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," Cambridge, 1865, No. 20 of fifty copies privately printed for the author, and the copy he gave to F. H. Underwood, $220. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.. (This is probably the copy that sold for $50 at Libbie's, May 28, 1900.)

LOT 484—Original manuscript of Lowell's "Hob Gobling's Song," 1866, $65. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 496—Lowell's "Poetical Works," Boston, 1876, presented to John Owen, publisher of Lowell's "Conversations," also a letter of Lowell's inserted, $30. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 516—Lowell's "Address on Democracy," London, 1884, the author's proof copy, $70. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 517—The Birmingham edition of "On Democracy," $110. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 546—Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," Boston, 1849, $52.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Record price.)

LOT 547—Thoreau's "Walden," Boston, 1854, $30. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Record price.)

LOT 560—Dinsmoor's "Incidental Poems," Haverhill, 1828, (with Whittier's first poem on Pages 248-250,) $35. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 562—Whittier's "Legends of New England," Hartford, 1831, Bierstadt copy, $52.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (the Roos copy sold for $46 last March.)

LOT 564—Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," Boston, 1832, morocco, uncut, $200. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (This was the McKee copy, and cost Mr. Arnold $160 last November; two hundred dollars is the record price, a copy having fetched $190 in Philadelphia some weeks ago.

LOT 565—Whittier's "History of Haverhill," written over the name of "B. L. Mirick," $37.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 573—Whittier's "Mogg Megone," Boston, 1836, $55. Bought by George D. Smith. (McKee's, $35.)

LOT 581—Whittier's "Poems Written During the Progress of the Abolition Question," Boston, 1837, the earliest issue, $42.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 584—Whittier's "Poems," Philadelphia, 1838, $21. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

LOT 585—Whittier's "Narrative of James Williams," New York, 1838, $45. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Roos's copy sold for $51 last March.)

LOT 588—Whittier's "Moll Pitcher and the Minstrel Girl," Philadelphia, 1840, $32.50. Bought by George D. Smith. (This cost Mr. Arnold at the McKee sale.)

LOT 596—Original manuscript of Whittier's poem called "Gone," 1844, $52.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 597—Whittier's "Stranger in Lowell," Boston, 1845, $47. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 610—Whittier's "Sabbath Scene," the first edition and only copy known, 1850, $35. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 662—Original manuscript of Whittier's "Battle Autumn of 1862," 1862, $55. Bought by George D. Smith.

The total for the first day's sale was $3,128. The total for the second day was about $4,242. This makes a grand total of about $7,370 for 709 lots. The sale was a remarkable success.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

The Second McKee Sale.

The late Thomas J. McKee's collection of English and American dramatic literature was sold at auction by John Anderson, Jr., on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 28 and 29, the sale proving a pronounced success, the chief collectors in this line adding largely to their libraries and the general interest taken in the auction being marked. This part (the second portion of the McKee library) did not, of course, include plays, dramatic autographs, &c., but rather, in Mr. Anderson's words, comprised the drama in its histories, biographies, and controversies. Among the 904 items were rare and unique works in the department of early English tracts, &c., relating to the stage, (1579-1708,) manuscript stage records, English, Irish, Scotch, and American dramatic histories, extra illustrated works, the early drama in America, theatrical magazines, scarce biographies, &c. The collection included many books which were unknown to Robert W. Lowe, whose "Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature," (1888,) and in it were also to be found a number of rarities of which Mr. Lowe knew only the titles. In short, this second part outrivaled any dramatic collection that has come upon the market since July, 1894, when the highly important library of George Daniel was sold in London Mr. McKee, it is interesting to note, had several of Daniel's best books. The most important items fetched the following prices, the catalogue number being given, (this part of the library was numbered from 1,283 to 2,186.):

LOT 1,287.—"Actors by Gaslight," London, 1838; complete set, $31. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 1,302.—"Annals of the Green Room," London, 1850; two parts in one, $15. Bought by William Terry. (Lowe had never seen a copy of this rarity.)

LOT 1,309—Aston's "Texas Opera," London, 1837, $51. Bought by E. J. Wendell. (A dramatic tract of great rarity, which shows that the drama was introduced into America long before 1750. Aston was a noted strolling player in the early days.)

LOT 1,311—Baker's "Teatrum Redivivum," London, 1666, $57. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Very rare.)

LOT 1,321—"An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy," London, 1785, six volumes, the first five in original covers, $27. Bought by E. J. Wendell.

LOT 1,353½—Brayley's "Theatres of London," London, 1826, fine copy, $26. Bought by S. R. Luyster, Jr.

LOT 1,375—"British Stage and Literary Cabinet, London, 1817-22, five volumes, with all the plates, (three leaves lacking,) $300. Bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 1,405—"An Apology for the Life of Colley Cibber," London, 1740, $19. Bought by George D. Smith. (The John O'Keefe and C. W. Frederickson copy.)

LOT 1,443—George Colman's "Posthumous Letters," London, 1820, (the copy belonging to George Colman, the younger, and containing many unique features,) $22.50. Bought by E. J. Wendell.

LOT 1,454—Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens," London, 1785, the copy once belonging to George Frederick Cooke, the famous tragedian, marked by him for stage use, $100. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (C. W. Frederickson presented this remarkable dramatic treasure to Mr. McKee.)

LOT 1,503—Downes's "Roscius Anglicanus," London, 1708, (last line of imprint cut off, the Bliss and Fred Ouvry copy,) $45. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

LOT 1,523—John Philip Kemble's manuscript diary record of the Dublin stage, 1750-51, compiled by the great tragedian and entirely in his autograph, $120. Bought by E. J. Wendell. (W. E. Barton's copy, also Gabriel Harrison's.)

LOT 1,532—Dunlap's "History of the American Theatre," New York, 1832, (Dunlap's own copy, with notes,) $21. Bought by E. J. Wendell.

LOT 1,555—"Const-Thoonende Juwell," Zwolle, 1007, (relating to Dutch morality plays,) $90. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons, (with all the rare plates.)

LOT 1,570—Egan's "Life of an Actor," London, 1825, $56. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (A beautiful copy, with fine impressions of the plates.)

LOT 1,591—"Memoirs of the Countess of Derby," London, 1797, (title and last leaf repaired,) $27.—LOT 1,592—"The Testimony of Truth to Exalted Merit," London, 1707, (a reply to the preceding,) $40. Bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 1595—"Life of Lavinia Beswick, alias Fenton," London, 1728, $42.50. Bought by Alfred Becks. (The George Daniel copy, which fetched only £1 8s. in 1864.)

LOT 1,633—Gabriel Furman's "Sketch of the History of Theatres in the United States," a manuscript record entirely in the autograph of the Long Island historian, $69. Bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 1,634—Genest's "Account of the English Stage, 1660-1830." Bath, England, 1832, ten volumes, boards, uncut, $55. Bought by William Terry.

LOT 1,693—Gosson's "Playes Refuted," London, 1582, (title mounted,) $110. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Of superlative rarity; this was Bindley's copy.)

LOT 1,695—Green's "Refutation of the Apology for Actors," London, 1615, very rare, $120. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 1,708—Collection of forty-six letters written by Harley, the comedian, to George Daniel, $70. Bought by E. J. Wendell.

LOT 1,721—Heywood's "Apology for Actors," London, 1612, (title mounted,) Mitford's copy, $60. Bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 1,722—Heywood's "Actor's Vindication," London, 1658, (re-issue of the preceding; both are very rare,) $68. Bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 1,732—"The Private Theatres of Kilkenny," 1825, Tom Moore's copy, $72.50. Bought by E. J. Wendell.

LOT 1,782—"Memoirs of Theophilus Keene, the Tragedian," London, 1718, $100. Bought by E. J. Wendell, (the Daniel copy, which was sold for only £1 0s. in 1864.)

LOT 1,797—"Memoirs of J. P. Kemble," London, 1817, extra illustrated, $43. Bought by E. J. Wendell.

LOT 1,818—"Londini Illustrata," London, 1819-25, large paper copy, $40. Bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 1,828—Macklin's "Memoirs," London, 1806, extended to three volumes, many extra illustrations, $120. Bought by E. J. Wendell, (the John Dillon copy, which fetched £9 2s. 6d. in 1869.)

LOT 1,869—"Mirror of Taste and Dramatic Censor," Philadelphia, 1810-11, an early American dramatic magazine, very scarce, with all the plates, most of them by Edwin, $68. Bought by George D. Smith. (Daly's sold for $42 last March.)

LOT 1,893—Northbrooke's "Treatise Upon Dicing, Dauncing, Vaine Plaies, or Enterludes," London, 1579, very rare, (last leaf repaired,) $86. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 1,910—"Ordinance of the Lords and Commons for Suppression of Stage Playes and Interludes," London, 1647, rare, $36. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

LOT 1,938—"Extracts of Several Treaties Concerning Stage Plays," Philadelphia, 1754, (referring to the introduction of the drama into Philadelphia, and extremely rare,) $60. Bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 1,940—"Philadelphia Stage, 1749-1830," by Charles Durang, cut from a Philadelphia paper and mounted on quarto leaves, an uncommon item, $45. Bought by E. J. Wendell.

LOT 1,959—Rainolde's "Th' Overthrow of Stage Playes," London, 1599-31.—LOT 1,960—The same, second edition, Oxford, 1629, $46. Both bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 1,985—Ryley's "Itinerant," London, 1808-27, the three series, $54. Bought by E. J. Wendell.

LOT 2,054—"A Shorte Treaties Against Stage Playes," London, 1625, (very rare,) $100. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

LOT 2,070—"Life of James Spiller," London, 1729.—Lot 2,071—"Spiller's Jests," London, 1730, $53. Both bought by Alfred Becks.

LOT 2,075.—"The Stage Player's Complaint," London, 1641, (date cut off,) $50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons, (of great rarity, Lowe having never seen a copy.)

LOT 2,101.—"The Theatrical Inquisitor," London, 1819-20; sixteen volumes, (lacking only one portrait,) $112. Bought by William Terry.

LOT 2,112.—John Howard Payne's "Thespian Mirror," New York, 1805-06, (lacking one leaf,) $110. Bought by E. J. Wendell, (edited by Payne when but thirteen; only three copies are known.)

LOT 2,173.—Margaret Woffington's "Memoirs," London, 1760, $81. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 2,174.—"A Supplement to the Memoirs of Mrs. Woffington," London, 1760, $81. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 2,175.—"Woffington's Ghost: a Poem," London, 1761, (unknown to Lowe,) $27. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

THE QUEEN.

Her Habits and Traits as Mrs. Sherwood Has Observed Them.

"She was the shortest lady when she stood up and the tallest when she sat down that I ever saw." Such was the opinion of a masseuse at Aix, one Charlotte, who had the honor to be a very great favorite with the Queen, and this criticism accounts for much that is otherwise impossible to explain, in the different pictures of the Queen. In some, the more courtly ones, she is drawn standing on an elevated dais, and her royal robes falling to the ground give her two feet more than nature entitled her to. Others, as those in the book she wrote herself, or caused others to write, as "Our Journey to the Highlands" and Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," present a set of very ugly portraits of a very short woman standing by a very tall man.

The Queen was never handsome, and in her middle life she was far from being even good-looking. She had a defect of complexion which gave her a very red face, especially across the nose, and as she sat in her carriage the expression was heavy, downcast, and not responsive. All these disadvantages were exaggerated by the lack of any attention to the arts of dress, for she carried to its last permissible extent the rights which a Queen doubtless possesses of being shabby. Her bonnet and veil looked as if many a rainstorm had beaten upon them after railroad dust had entered into the crepe. Indeed, the lively Princess Louise was accredited with saying that she hoped "for the golden jubilee that mamma would go to the expense of a new veil."

And this "mamma" certainly did, for the Queen treated her loyal subjects to some very beautiful costumes on this brilliant occasion, purple and fine lace and diamonds, and she sat up straight and smiled and looked almost handsome. But when I saw her at Aix le Bains in 1885, the old veil was in evidence. No one could have said then that "the old order changeth giving place to the new," and a little fat figure with a red face and gloomy expression appeared driving through the flowery glades about Aix, preceded by a groom who gesticulated wildly to the rest of us to get out of the way.

It was not until I saw her in church during the stay at Aix that her very fine, reverent demeanor, surrounded by her ladies in that humble edifice, struck me, and the perfectly graceful dignity with which she walked out, bowing to us all as we stood to make room for her, was manifest. It was not until then that I caught the secret of the greatness and the popularity of this much-described woman, who was born not only to a unique rank, but to that far more rare and unique dispensation, English loyalty.

A something not seen elsewhere on this earth is English loyalty—a people who only desire to have something to worship, who must have a rag, a fiction of royalty, to kneel down before, if they cannot have the real thing. They had borne with everything, even George IV., without ceasing, even to bow to the shadow of his shoe tie. Now they have had a good wife and good mother, a woman of infinite tact and excellent common sense, a woman without beauty excepting very beautiful hands, and its almost universal temptation, a woman who was fortunately very much in love with her handsome and very rare husband. It was not until John Brown became a nuisance, and even Punch began to make fun of her almost absurd favoritism, that the Queen ever gave her subjects a chance to say that she was human. Her most intimate friends and ladies in waiting excused that episode by hinting that John Brown was a lunatic's keeper, and that he exercised power over what everybody feared was to be a repetition of the malady of George III., a salutary and necessary guardianship. This spoiled lackey made himself very objectionable to the royal family and to the highest officials of the Government, and yet the Queen continued her patronage of him, dedicated a book to him, which was certainly unnecessary, and had a statue erected to him at Balmoral.

But that was the first and last of the indiscretions, to call them by no harsher name, of the most famous woman of her age. I asked a lady who had lived on terms of great intimacy with her for years to explain this to me.

"The Queen," said she, "was one of those persons of whom you may have seen examples in private life, who readily fall into a sort of worship of and subservience to her servants. She hated to have these humble attendants changed, and she abhorred a new footman. The steward and the household were told to see to it that the footman did not look at her while waiting. Twice or three times I have seen a dresser dismissed because the Queen was becoming too much under her influence. That was a peculiarity, an inheritance, a queer little side eccentricity, in a character really despotic in its demands for outside deference, and who complained later on of Mr. Gladstone's incivilities. Indeed, she would not have Mr. Gladstone invited to the jubilee festivities because of these fancied slights."

When I met her at Aix in 1885, in the month of April, I had the good luck to know her favorite lady in waiting, Lady Ely, who came to see me quite often at the Grand Hotel d'Aix, one day saying: "Were you carried to the top of the Chambottes in a chaise à porteur?" I said: "Yes, why do you wish to know?" "Because," said she, "the Queen wishes to make that ascent, and I have come over to see if you found it safe and easy." "Oh, yes," I answered. "The old Savoyard peasants who carry the poles of your chair could not fall down if they tried, and the route is not at all a dangerous place if one should fall."

She went away, dear faithful lady, and ascended the Chambottes and had herself carried to the top. A day or two afterward she came to tell me of the Queen's expedition to the Chambottes, a mountain near Aix, commanding a magnificent view and a very peculiar one, for a sheer precipice on one side goes down to a lake—a dazzling and a dizzy downlook. "But," said she, "the Queen would not trust herself to the 'chaise à porteurs,' but walked up the final ascent, and is to-day very lame in consequence." So I learned that the great Queen perhaps had her faiblesse in little things, if not in great ones. She was very obstinate.

Lady Ely, a most interesting woman, took that care of the Queen which a very tender mother would naturally take of a baby. It was she who corresponded with Charlotte, the pretty, old, brown-eyed peasant woman, the masseuse, who would treat the Queen, and would then come over and masseur me, so if there be any virtue in the "laying on of hands" I have once in my life come very near to royalty.

Charlotte was full of the tenderness of the Queen, and of the Princess Beatrice who worked her a little cashmere cloak for her grandchild, and who established with this poor woman a sort of intimate correspondence for life. In the thousand and one anecdotes and traits of character thus naïvely brought to me, I thought I read between the lines of this exalted character a great sympathy, a certain simplicity of soul, a decided honesty, a queer and quaint eccentricity, and she was a prey to a sort of imperious outburst of temper. She could thus be decidedly unfair to people of a higher grade, and had a lack of that discrimination which would lead to the episode of John Brown from a too great kindness. Great people are very apt to take up with the very lowly born, as Southern people always have treated their negroes, with a condescending intimacy founded on the real fact of the black man's acknowledged inferiority. That no man is a hero to his valet de chambre is a proverb deep down in the secrets of human nature. The inductive philosopher may tell why.

The Queen went to Aix to rest, so she did not wish to hold any audiences that could be gotten rid of, but there were doctors, and Mayors, and corporations to be seen, whether she wished or not, so that Sir Henry Ponsonby and Lady Ely were busy in arranging the hours when these necessary evils must be provided for. The Queen never liked to keep any one waiting, and if from such an expedition as that to the Chambottes she was necessarily late, she would come into her parlor in the Villa Mottet, at the Europe, with her hands extended to her waiting callers, and make apologies most humble and polite.

But if any one treated her with the slightest attempt at familiarity, she was every inch a Queen. Her lip would curl, and Lady Ely and Lady Churchill would have to hustle that poor creature out of the room. I remember a story of the wife of an English doctor who was invited by the Princess to come and play the piano, and this woman suggested to the Queen that she should "come in her Court dress," adding, "your Majesty will remember that I was presented in 1880." The royal lip went into curl paper at once, and the offensive vulgarian was disposed of and never heard of again. The Empress of India did not wish any one to do so ridiculous a thing as to depart from her own simplicity of dress at a foreign watering place. Nor did she wish her to dare to suppose that she, the Queen, remembered her as having been presented. In this phase of her character she often was cruel and unjust.

The Queen looked very pleased and almost pretty in her donkey cart, driving herself amid the sheltered park which surrounds the Villa Mottet. She would stop her donkey, which was not much bigger than a dog, and talk to the children and accept flowers from their hands, and she often stopped her carriage on the high road, got out, and picked the beautiful wild flowers which abound in that favored piece of the earth's surface.

In fact, the Alpine air kissed her cheeks so gently, she found the scenery so mildly beautiful, that she determined to buy a place and build a house at Aix. The plot selected was near "Le Tour de Diable," an estate owned by Lady Whalley, where I took tea often of an afternoon. This place commanded a most glorious view of two ranges of snow Alps, the Dauphinoise and the Jura, and it was said that on clear days one could see the old giant himself, Mont Blanc.

The legend of the devil was the old one of that bargain between a mere mortal and his Majesty, in which Satan always came in for quits. A former proprietor had got angry with his workmen, who would not finish his house, and he incautiously remarked one day: "If I could get this tower finished before Easter I would sell my soul to the devil." At which a gentlemanly contractor stepped forward and said, "Sir, at your service," and handing him a contract which smelled strongly of sulphur, he was asked to sign under the mark of a cloven hoof. The mediaeval Baron did not hesitate, whereupon the devil vanished, wagging his tail. The tower went up like a boy's balloon, but when the proprietor tried to enter the door, he fell dead. Monsieur le Diable was first. This stone legend is very dear to the people of Aix, and the Queen bought a lot next to the tower. But, alas! there was no road to it—no right of

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *Publishers, New York.*

way, and when she applied to the Maire of the arrondissement he refused to have one made. To Dr. Brachet's intense disgust, a royal residence was denied to Aix. Victoria was not in the habit of having her way blocked. She left Aix, it was said, (as it could have been said of you or me,) in a huff.

I thought the English ladies in her train were not a little relieved at this termination, for it would have entailed many wearisome journeys on their part, and have taken from Aix, which, although only two hours from Geneva and a very famous cure, its still somewhat rural character. Queen Victoria, as a visitor, and Queen Victoria as a neighbor, might have been distinctly different personages. We must remember that as they have nothing to lose they can, when they choose, drop their courtesy and become quite severely dignified, these Kings!

The Queen was superb on one occasion, when she accepted an invitation to visit the old Abbey of Hautecombe, on the beautiful Lake of Bourget. In this exquisitely gloomy old abbey lie the remains of Victor Emmanuel's mother. There is a mouldy smell of decaying royalty about it, and much grandeur. The white-robed Cistercians, who as a branch of the Carmelites "run," as a Yankee observed, the Grande Chartreuse, live there in great comfort, and gave the Queen a lunch. It leaked out through our cook, who was an artist, our cook of the Grand Hotel d'Aix, that trout from the lake, and wild birds from the mountains, and even a dish of nightingales' tongues were served. Of course the cellars were famous. All of the brothers were allowed green chartreuse on that day. The outside view of the Queen sailing up under the Union Jack, the long procession of white robes, headed by the abbot, who came down from the abbey to meet her on the wharf; her gracious kneeling for his blessing, her grace and dignity, which made her look six feet tall, all made a picture which can never be forgotten. This beautiful scene, made musical by the convent chimes, the sound of cannon, all seen through that enchanting air of Savoie, can never be forgotten, and it inspired the Queen to wish to pay a visit to the Grande Chartreuse.

Dr. Brachet was busy and preoccupied for days arranging this visit, for the Grand Bishop of the convent, determined to open his doors "to a woman." Then a system of misrepresentation as to what day it was to take place had to be instituted, so that the route might not be crowded. Indeed there was no great crowd at Aix at that season. It was a serious, ministered, and the Queen with the Princess and the ladies

ful man whose reverent hands have just laid the royal lady in her coffin. He was a canny Scot, full of fun, enjoying his holiday at Aix, and, although very much too great a courtier and very much too prudent a man to say a word out of place about his royal patient, he still in a very neat way let a little light in on the royal character. He said her hatred of heat was one of her great characteristics. She could not bear a warm room. The eczema which was on her face made the fresh air very delightful to her, and he remarked that the royal apartments were sometimes too cold for her ladies-in-waiting but never for her.

I told him how fond Americans were of her and how grateful to her and to "Albert the Good" for their conduct to us in 1861. He assured me that she always spoke well of us, excepting of certain ladies of whom the heir apparent had appeared to be too fond. And then he gave a little laugh. "In fact," said he, "the Queen has the same little worries that all you ladies have who have fascinating sons and daughters." He described the great love and the intimacy which existed between the Queen and the Princess Beatrice, and in all he said he left the deepest impression of the Queen's goodness and sympathy. I spoke of reading of her sending a carriage for the use of an old actress who was dying of cancer. "I never saw anything like her memory and her thoughtfulness for the suffering," said he.

The question of the Queen's love of literature came up afterward, in conversation with one who was perfectly well qualified to speak.

"The Queen would like literature better if she had more time," said this scholar and writer, "but she is the busiest and the hardest worked woman in the world. I have seen her sink into her chair and tell the lady in waiting to read her the silliest novel that she could find to rest her mind."

It was strange that a woman of such very strong intellect as hers, so educated and so accomplished, could write such very poor English. She has left proof of her power to do this in her many books, and at the time of the Golden Jubilee her address to her people thanking them for their sympathy contained two grammatical errors. She never permitted any one to correct her English. So that it was a common saying in England "that the Queen spoke German in her family; French like a native, without an accent, but there was one tongue with which she was not familiar, and that was the Queen's English." But she [illegible] it very graciously when she [illegible] creatures. She could be very [illegible] it. When she desired to be sympathetic she said a word that a great [illegible] simple human [illegible] very [illegible] down her cheeks as she met the children in Hyde Park, and read on a waving scarf in air, "Not Queen alone, but Mother, Empress, Friend," and I saw her and had a few words with her at her own garden party in the park of Buckingham Palace. No hostess in America could have been more humbly polite, more endearingly gracious than she was. What a bevy of her own royalty, her children, her royal nursery, she had around her! She had alighted from her carriage, and, leaning on her cane, she walked with the Prince of Wales, who was always in festive mood, through the spontaneous avenue which her guests made for her, stopping and speaking to us, here and there. I saw her kiss the little Maharajah Kuch Behar, an intelligent Indian Princess, the first Indian woman to eat at the same table with her husband, thus defying caste. Following the Queen were the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princesses of the Blood Royal, the Duke of Connaught, and many others.

They were all full of greetings, full of that quality of host and hostess which leaves the guest with a satisfied heart that he is welcome. I noticed how very pretty was the Queen's smile, showing her little white teeth. Once later on I had a talk with her about Aix, and I referred to that beautiful picture as the red flag of England floated from the steamboats and the mountains of the Dent du Chat, the grim Rivard, the distant Jura, the great masses of the Dauphinoise Alps off toward Chamberg, and how they had all conspired to put a crown on her head as their royal visitor. "Yes," said she, "it was not the hand of man, but the hand of God, which played with those masses."

This apt quotation from Lamartine told me that she was a reader. She was not as great a woman as Queen Elizabeth, but she was free from her dissimulation and cruelty. She was more clever than Queen Anne, but perhaps not more honest. She was more like Isabella of Spain, but free from the bigotry of that noble woman.

She was a useful Queen, gifted with strength of purpose, discrimination, and sympathy. She had been purified by great suffering. She will enter into history and romance with some of the attributes of all these Queens, but with a peculiar home flavor all her own.

Standing at the foot of her coffin Edward VII. rises to the great destiny which she [illegible] helped [illegible] carve out for him. [illegible]

Quiller-Couch's Anthology.*

There seems to be one invariable method of making an anthology of English verse nowadays. You take Palgrave's Golden Treasury (which was really selected by Lord Tennyson) and then add to it your own favorite poems, and the result is a new selection. In a measure this is what Mr. Quiller-Couch has done in his "Oxford Book of Verse." At least two-thirds of Palgrave's selections are there. But, on the other hand, the book is at least twice as big as Palgrave's, and that implies that nearly three-fourths of it are new in the sense of being due to "Q's" own taste.

Many of the most interesting of his selections are from contemporary writers, and he has indeed been fortunate in getting permission from almost all the best writers of the day to select characteristic passages. One finds here some of the most striking lines of men like Mr. George Meredith, Mr. William Watson, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. W. E. Henley. Mr. Stephen Phillips is almost the only name of prominence which does not find a niche in Mr. Quiller-Couch's volume. More than this, he has for the first time in such a collection attempted to do justice to English verse written on American soil, and his selections include poems from W. D. Howells, in addition to Longfellow, Emerson, Poe, and Whittier. This is but a poor show for America, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Quiller-Couch did not have Mr. Stedman's recent Anthology to select from, or he would have scarcely omitted Lanier, not to speak of dozens of others who would have the same right as the younger generation of English poets so richly represented in this volume.

Another novelty in Mr. Quiller-Couch's Anthology is the attention he has paid to the bards of Ireland, those at least who write in English. Altogether, a rich feast is offered to lovers of English poetry in this volume. It is more representative of the whole range of English poetry than any similar selection. Its external form does credit to the University Press, from which it issues, and a more delightful present for a lad or lass who likes wandering in the realms of gold can scarcely be imagined. The only thing against it is its somewhat clumsy format, but that is due to the generosity in which Mr. Quiller-Couch and his publishers have poured their treasures into this book.

Early numbers of Everybody's Magazine will contain stories or poems by Mary E. Wilkins, James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Major, Maximilian Foster, Abraham Cahan, Edwin Arlington Robinson, and other well-known writers. One special feature will be [illegible] which will include [illegible] the Great Masters, of the [illegible] and of the

ANDRE'S CAPTORS.

A Statement by the Author of "A History of Westchester County."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Judge Dykman's recent critical review in your columns of certain statements of fact in the chapter of the new History of Westchester County devoted to the capture of André calls for a candid reply from me as the author of that work. At present I am not disposed to join with any formality in the controversial discussion that Judge Dykman's article has excited. * * * It is proper, preliminarily, to remark that Judge Dykman was misinformed in dividing the responsibility for the criticised statements by ascribing them to no one writer in particular, but to the "authors" of the history. As a matter of fact, I am the sole author of the book. This is explicitly stated in the preface. A general editorial responsibility was sustained by my associate in the literary enterprise, Mr. Frederic Shonnard of Yonkers, the father of this historical undertaking. But it was agreed between us that I should deal with the story of André at discretion, and Mr. Shonnard accordingly passed that particular part of the manuscript without subjecting it to any editorial revision. He should therefore be relieved of responsibility for its detailed contents.

The chapter on André consists of thirty-two pages, (484-516.) It is divided into two parts—first, a consecutive narrative, by Mr. Franklin Couch of Peekskill, and second, an elaboration of that narrative by my hand.

It is true, as stated by Judge Dykman, that in Mr. Couch's original manuscript of his portion of the chapter the name of John Dean was not included in the list of the young Westchester men who sallied forth in the patriot interest on the 22d of September, 1780. It is equally true (as implied) that Dean's name was deliberately interpolated by me in Mr. Couch's manuscript. But this was not done without the knowledge and assent of Mr. Couch. While on one of my visits to Peekskill last Summer—the work was at that time going through the press—I informed Mr. Couch that I had considerably enlarged the second half of the André chapter by the addition of matter relative to John Dean's connection with the affair; called his attention to the circumstance that in his narrative there was no mention of Dean, and added that the omission ought to be corrected. There was no formal discussion of this matter between us, and indeed the allusion to it was only incidental to a general friendly conversation. I was far from regarding the purposed interpolation as a matter of any importance, except for the sake of uniformity; and as Mr. Couch's narrative was a signed contribution, there could have been no reason for modifying it in any manner, even by the introduction of a footnote, if the slightest objection had been offered by him. There was, indeed, no such objection, and I made the insertion of John Dean's name accordingly. Although I write the present communication without having had any consultation or correspondence with Mr. Couch to ascertain whether his recollection of the incident coincides with mine, I do not doubt that he will acquit me of the imputed offense of taking improper liberties with his manuscript.

Now for the statements themselves, to which Judge Dykman takes exception. These occur in the second half of the chapter, and are of my own writing, exclusively. The purpose of this second part of the chapter is, as stated, to introduce and animadvert upon a variety of particulars of incidental importance and interest which naturally could not receive proper attention in the strictly chronological account written by Mr. Couch. And among these particulars a prominent place is given to what I regarded as evidence connecting Sergt. John Dean with the patriotic party of which Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart—the three actual captors of André—were the advance members. My justification for devoting so much attention to Dean is expressed as follows: "The part of Dean in the affair is overlooked, or only very inadequately referred to, in most accounts of the capture of André. As this is a matter of no small interest, and especially deserving of attention in a history of Westchester County, a somewhat particular notice of it is appropriate here."

The evidence upon which I based my inclusion of Dean in the party was partly that afforded in the pages of Mr. William Abbatt's recent book, "The Crisis of the Revolution: Being the Story of Arnold and André," and partly that furnished me privately by my friend, Prof. Bashford Dean of Columbia University—a descendant of John Dean. I had not at the time (and regret to say that I have not now) the advantage of personal acquaintance with Mr. William Abbatt; but from various respectable sources of information (aside from the ones provided by my own critical judgment, however good or inconsequential that may be) I understood that his book had become well accepted as authority. My impressions about the reliability of Abbatt's book were strengthened by the knowledge that its author had in its compilation availed himself of the abundant information possessed by Judge Dykman. It is my misfortune and not my fault that I was not aware of what now appears—that Mr. Abbatt, in connecting Dean with the captors of André, did so without any manner of sanction from the Judge. Had I known of that circumstance at the time when I wrote my own conclusions, derived largely from Abbatt, whose facts as I understood were in turn procured largely [illegible] pages were fortified in general and particular by information conveyed to me by Prof. Dean. That gentleman is now absent in Japan, and it is consequently impossible at present to produce the private documentary and other substantial evidences upon which the information thus imparted by him rests. That they are well worthy of serious consideration is sufficiently indicated by several paragraphs in the Westchester History, (pp. 480-481.) In fairness to the author of the history, these paragraphs should be placed before your readers. They are as follows:

Abbatt points out that of the party of militia who guarded the roads on the memorable day Dean was the senior in command; that he had dispersed the party himself with the greater number of the party taking their position on a neighboring road where it was expected a number of Cowboys would more probably pass. He further shows that Dean took charge of the prisoner when Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart brought him to the top of the hill; that Dean exercised commendable discretion in delivering him with the least possible loss of time at Jameson's headquarters, and that when the question of responsibility and reward for the capture was brought up if was he who reported to Jameson the names of the three captors.

The connection of John Dean with the capture is brought into greater prominence in the light of recent researches. As a tried officer of Gilbert Dean's Rangers—a company which in the neutral ground was as active in the patriot interests as were the rangers of Col. De Lancey in those of the enemy—he was brought into close relation with the predatory movements of the Tories and British. It thus appears possible that in the preparation for the memorable scouting party Dean had had, as tradition states, definite information that a cowboy raid was expected, and that it would pass on the road which he afterward selected to guard. It is certain that Dean had exceptional opportunities to learn of these movements at headquarters, since his uncle was the Captain of the company, and since the Colonel of the regiment, Hammond, was also a kinsman. It is definitely recorded, (1846,) moreover, by Thomas Dean, the only son of John Dean, a man of such standing in Tarrytown that his careful statement in this matter deserves credence, that the party acted under general, if not immediate, orders from Jameson. It is well known that the party went to a definite locality and posted their guard, although it was found necessary in so doing to spend a night on the road. It is further known that on the return of the party to North Castle a stop was made at the Dean house, which, by the way, is still standing, and tradition states that a fresh horse was here obtained, André's having already that day made the journey from near Garrisons.

That John Dean did not figure more prominently in the accounts of the capture is due to several reasons. In the first place, he himself reported to Jameson that Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart were alone directly responsible for the capture; in the second place, it appears that Dean regarded the taking of a spy as of the nature of hangman's work, with which few people should care to be associated. It is known, furthermore, that this feeling on his part gave rise to a disagreement with the other members of the party, a circumstance which may in part have made the others the more willing to belittle Dean's share in the capture.

That Dean died (1817) long before the most, if not all, the rest may be cited as a final reason why he has not been given the credit he deserves; for some of the statements—Dean himself never made any—collected from the survivors date later than 1830—statements which, like those of aged people generally, are found to vary widely in matters of fact. There have been two tendencies evident in the accounts which come from the men themselves; the first is for the captors to rather ignore their association with the remainder of their party, and the second is for the latter to demand greater recognition than they deserve. From the first tendency the men were not apt to refer to John Dean, a man who himself did not want to be associated with the capture of a spy, and from the second they were most apt to ignore the claims of the one who might, had he been so disposed, have given them in his report the credit that they wished.

"The fact seems to be that Dean had a golden opportunity of advancing himself, and knowingly rejected it, as he did his share of André's effects, which the others divided. As the ranking officer of the party and the senior in years of most, if not all, of them, he might have forwarded his own interests to the degree perhaps of securing a Captaincy, if he had been so disposed. He might, at least, have shown that from the time of the capture till the time the prisoner was safely delivered to Jameson the responsibility had been his; that André was not retaken or had not secured his escape through bribery was due to his care as the commanding officer; that the great importance of the concealed papers was first really recognized by him at a time when André was pleading for his release and making promises which Dean, if not the others, had a very strong suspicion that the British officer could and would fulfill. All this is leaving out of account the question as to whether the actual placing of the captors had been the work of Sergt. Dean. Had he been disposed to press his claims he could certainly have brought forward a strong case, none the less so that he was a man of education for his day and was supported by his excellent record as a subaltern. And there is no doubt that in this event he could have counted on the warm support of his father, Thomas Dean, long time Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace, together with that of his Captain and Colonel."

I believe this letter embodies all that it is proper for me, as the responsible writer criticised by Judge Dykman, to say at present. Few know better than my friend the Judge how peculiar were the difficulties under which the Westchester history was written, and few have testified more cordially than he to the general acceptability of the spirit—tested by the tangible result—which actuated its author in the performance of the labor. By those who may have occasion to read or refer to the Westchester history I wish most of all to be judged according to the merit of the general spirit of its execution. Any disposition to cover up or palter or sophisticate about individual historical inaccuracies contained in its pages is necessarily foreign to such a frame of mind. I trust the controversy started by Judge Dykman may result in establishing the precise truth of the matter—whatever that may be.

W. W. SPOONER.

New York, Jan. 20.

Judge Dykman Writes of the Story of the Capture of André.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My review proved to be a very pleasant surprise, and affords, by reason of the statements of [illegible] in THE New York Times Saturday Review of Jan. 19, a most interesting sequel.

The author of the new history of Westchester County, in his letter to you, has made a most valuable contribution to the literature of the André episode. Hitherto the story of the capture has been told by the captors and by those who had access to their statements. Now we have the story told by the captive. Major André's account of the capture, as given to Gen. Robertson, is the most important document in the case. It is the only account written by a participant in the event. It is the only account written before the passions of the time had subsided. It is the only account written before the memories of the participants had become dimmed by the lapse of years. It is the only account written before the participants had had time to forget the details of the event. It is the only account written before the participants had had time to adjust their statements to the statements of others. It is the only account written before the participants had had time to frame their statements to meet the criticisms

THE RENAISSANCE.*

An Interesting Story of Its Women.

Mr. George Herbert Ely, the translator of this "Study of Femininism," in his preface, gives a good account of the author of the book, R. de Maulde la Clavière, whose style is said to be so thoroughly the man that Mr. Ely thinks the book to be one more than usually apt to suffer in translation:

There is no one to whom Buffon's phrase, "Le style est l'homme même," may be more justly applied. His work is absolutely himself; it derives from his original personality and his wide and sure learning a historical value and a literary charm almost unique. He is a wit with the curiosity and patience of the scholar, and a scholar with the temperament of the artist. The sparkle and humor of his conversation are crystallized in his letters, the charming expression of a large and generous nature.

M. de Maulde was trained at the Ecole des Chartes, holding at first an appointment in the prefectoral administration, but his tastes were for history rather than for politics, founding in 1886 the Société d'Historique Diplomatique, the success of which is said to be largely due to his individual efforts and enthusiasm. He also founded the Congrès Internationaux d'Histoire, the first of which was held at The Hague in the Summer of 1898, while for years M. de Maulde has been a member of the English Royal Society.

But, above all, it is as a student of the Renaissance that M. de Maulde takes his highest rank. He has devoted years of study to that period, both as regards the internal politics of France and the origin of modern diplomacy, as well as to general progress and the evolution of manners. His earliest book was entitled "Les Origines de la Révolution Française au Commencement du XVIe Siècle," which is said to be a brilliant picture of French society at that critical period. This was followed by the first portion, in three volumes, of a "Histoire de Louis XII.," and this, in turn, by a three-volume work, "La Diplomatie au Temps de Machiavel," while he has also written two volumes on "Jeanne de France, Duchesse d'Orleans," and "Louise de Savoie et François, 1er."

In his preamble M. de Maulde draws an interesting parallel between the masculinity of Anglo-Saxon countries and the femininism of those of Latin origin; the Renaissance, he thinks, bearing a close relationship to the present time, in that both were periods of transition—its conclusions, indeed, often showing a wonderful resemblance to those of the present day. Of the women of the Renaissance M. de Maulde says:

Society was not wholly averse to granting women what we call the right to a career. The Salic law was exclusively a French invention, and the product of special circumstances; in the political world, there was nothing to prevent the acceptance of aid from women, even in the midst of the gravest perils. It was a woman—and a woman to the fingertips—Isabel of Bavaria, who all but ruined us; Joan of Arc was our salvation. It is not too much to say that in later years the honor and might of France were saved by Anne of Beaujeu and Louise of Savoy. The same things hold from top to bottom of the social ladder. In certain towns women might have been seen taking part in elections in the public square; in many of the châteaux the lady of the place, in the absence of the husband, fulfilled the most trying and masculine of tasks, administering justice, commanding the men-at-arms. Christine de Pisan speaks of this, not as a right, but as a rigorous duty. Among the working classes, female labor was extensively employed, at a fairly high rate of pay.

In all this activity and prominence the woman was regarded as subject to her husband, acting as his deputy, but having no personal prominence, it being allowable for women in case of need to do men's work. But in the Latin countries women were not considered substitutes for men, but held their own proper position.

M. de Maulde undertakes to show how the femininist movement of the Renaissance, which started in Italy, enabled the women of France to play such important rôles; how great was their effort; how ardent their search for happiness through power and satisfied ambition, and why the position they finally gained, and the results they certainly attained, have not been sustained.

M. de Maulde's preamble is followed by an introduction in which he analyzes the attitude taken in the various countries toward women during the period just before the Renaissance, and especially that of France. M. de Maulde says:

France is a singular country. We are slightly Greek, half Latin or Ligurian, very Gallic or very German, and in the west, the country of an intellectual gulf stream, we are dreamers—the Celts of M. Legouvé's enthusiasm. All of us, whatever our stock, professed in the Middle Ages to adore women; the author of an old fabliau makes the Virgin ask one of our gallant knights the subtile and searching question, "Is thy lady fairer than I?" But in practice—in other words, in our home life—we treated women like animals, with the whip."

The body of M. de Maulde's work is divided into three books, "The Family Life," "Social Life," and the "Influence of Women," each of which is divided into several chapters—seventeen in all—in which all phases of the question of femininism in the Renaissance is most exhaustively treated, followed by a "Conclusion," a chapter containing about thirty pages, in which M. de Maulde depicts the fatal failure of the feminist movement, "The catastrophe of the dream. A dream indeed; all those visions of happiness which had flashed across the gloomy background of reality." M. de Maulde adding that the moral of his book is "that good women should love the home, nurse and bear children, and remain some nor torpid," advising women to renounce all thought of public life, taking at the same time more complete possession of the home life. "There is no need," he says, "to be always a maiden of twelve. True sweetness, true goodness, true love, come not of naïveté or feebleness, but of intelligence and personal force!"

In the course of his book we get interesting pictures of most of the celebrated women of the Renaissance, Anne of France, Louise of Savoy, Jeanne of Arragon, Margaret of France, Rénée of France, as well as of the ladies of Sienna and Elsa—Isabella the Catholic and Catherine Sforza. Perhaps the most valuable chapter in the book is the one on the intellectual resources of the women of the time.

The volume, a closely printed book of over 500 pages, has been printed without the notes found in the original edition, for the reason that very many of them referred to authorities unknown or inaccessible to English readers; while the present index is the work of the translator, George Herbert Ely, who has also added a frontispiece portrait of the author, M. de Maulde. The book is full of anecdotes and citations from old writers, and will be found to give a good picture of French and Italian society in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

"The Bread Line"*

With his particular prescience, the newspaper man supposedly knows a great deal about journalism, but to the public maybe it is somewhat of a terra incognito. Albert Bigelow Paine's topic is a newspapery one and the treatment of his subject is most sympathetically worked out. There was Barrifield. He was a literary man, but what he wrote was not in demand, not of the sort that found a ready market. Supposably the unsuccessful writer becomes a critic—at least that was Disraeli's opinion. But Barrifield "concluded to become a publisher." Is the road to wealth crowded with publishers? Barrifield "argued that unless publishers were winning great fortunes they could not afford to pay so liberally for their wares. He had been himself authorized to pay as much as 15 cents per word for the product of a certain pen." There was Frisby. Had he not started that paper, The Voice of Light, without a dollar, and had it not a circulation of nearly one-half million copies? And to what was due the success of The Voice? The paper on which The Voice was printed was of the worst, the pictures mean, and the writing of no account. To what was the circulation of that paper due? It offered $25 worth of books and a trip to the Holy Land for one year's subscription. That Frisby "started without a dollar" has its influence on a group of four good fellows who were writers and artists. The idea of a "high-class weekly at a low price" was a scheme which quite carried away Barrifield, Perner, Van Dorn, and Livingstone. They had very little money; they were to rely on premiums for the success of their enterprise. Shall they give away Bibles, watches, or guns? It is at a restaurant where the four dine that "the greatest scheme on earth" has its origin. The dinner is a plentiful one and there are a few bottles of wine. Speculations are indulged as to the vast sums of money, that certain Pactolus of gold, which is to flow into the pockets of the originators of The Whole Family. After a plentiful repast, the four happen to wander in the neighborhood of that bakery known as Fleischmann's, where, in obedience with the will of the most charitable of bakers, there is given away every night at 12 o'clock a loaf of bread and a cup of coffee. Just for the fun or pleasure of the thing, or for the luck of it, the four men go up and down the bread line distributing nickels. Next year who can tell? It may be that the four will visit the same bread line and give away dollars to the needy.

Then there originates a grand plan of obtaining names, so as to manufacture a subscription list. An office is rented, an advertising agent and a man to look up subscribers are hired. Always it is the idea that Frisby obtained a circulation of half a million "without a dollar," which urges on the four.

Of course the thing is a dead failure. You must have money in order to make money. Paper makers and compositors expect to be paid. Even manufacturers of premiums, whether Bibles, guns, watches, or earmuffs, will send in their bills, and "C. O. D." has a most ugly and imperative way of its own. And what was the windup? The four had no more money. They were even hungry. The Whole Family had collapsed. Yet even at the last moment there had been some hope and the Frisby-scheme had once more been repeated. Then on a cold and bitter night, with the sleet stinging their faces, they went to the bread line themselves and accepted the bread and the coffee of charity.

Mr. Paine has intertwined in his story the love of Dorothy Castle for the artist, Truman Livingstone. The woman offers the man she loves all the money she has. Livingstone very properly declines her aid. Ruined as he is, he [illegible] would be wiser did he give Dorothy her freedom. But Dorothy loves Livingstone [illegible] more for his misfortunes, and so the [illegible] charming story is as, it [illegible] does the somewhat eccentric [illegible] mark concerning periodicals) "[illegible] 10 cent monthly in every block [illegible] York." And even they [illegible] the ordinary person to [illegible] ambition. To [illegible]

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

Abbe Fouard's Book and Orestes Brownson.

The Rev. JAMES M. KERWIN, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral at Galveston, Texas, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5 John W. Chadwick reviews Abbe Fouard's 'The Last Years of St. Paul.' I have no comments to make on the criticism, but I have a decided objection to the use of 'Romanist' in your columns. You would most certainly 'blue pencil' the opprobrious epithet 'shceny' as applied to the Hebrew people, and question the good taste of the writer desiring to thrust it into your columns. Roman Catholics in like manner resent the term Romanist, and I thought the term had been consigned to oblivion by being used exclusively in the columns of the religious and country press."

DANIEL C. O'CONNOR, New York, also writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "On reading the review of Orestes A. Brownson's later life, by his son, the impression made upon a reader not knowing the views of Archbishop Hughes would be that his sympathies were with the rebels. Such an impression would be quite erroneous in view of the following facts: In 1861 the Archbishop and Thurlow Weed went on an embassy to Europe at the request of President Lincoln; he had the American flag flying from a staff on the roof of the cathedral in Mott Street, which act at that time signified unqualified support of the National Government; and in a sermon preached by him in the cathedral he indorsed the action of the Government in ordering the draft."

Popular Heroes in Fiction.

JACKSON LEE DODGSON, Brooklyn, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "It has been stated by the critics that the output of historical fiction of the Revolutionary period is on the decline. I for one greatly rejoice at this, for, while there are one or two popular heroes of that period who have not figured prominently in any of the 'modern historical novels,' still I feel sure that the public, like me, must be wearied and bored by continually having our great men of the Revolution served up with characteristics, deeds, and events to fit into the details of whatever the novelist happens to be writing. What a relief it is to turn to Parkman and lose one's self in the 'vast wastes of forest verdure; mountains silent in primeval sleep; river, lake, and glimmering pool; wilderness oceans mingling with the sky,' and to hear the onward tramp of the mighty forces of civilization personified in the black-robed priest, 'pale with the close breath of the cloister,' and the sturdy hunter, the bois-brulés and the coureurs des bois pressing back slowly but surely the savage warrior and winning for his descendants a vast domain, a wonderful continent of inexhaustible wealth!

"At least one author his taken this hint. A. C. Laut, whose 'Lords of the North' THE SATURDAY REVIEW recently mentioned as one of the best-selling books in Canada, has written an exceptionally strong story, filled with stirring action, yet historically accurate. The atmosphere of the pioneer days has been preserved, and the poetic feeling and descriptions are wonderful. May we hope that this author's example will be followed, and that the hitherto neglected days of our country's birth may be intelligently treated by the romancist, and that history may be preserved and not perverted!"

The Settlement of Jamestown.

WOODBURY LOWERY, Washington, D. C., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "The question as to the settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Luacas Velasquez de Ayllon in 1526 turns upon the weight of conflicting evidence. There is little difficulty as to Ayllon's landfall. His contemporary, Oviedo, states positively on information which he obtained from Fray Antonio Montesinos, Lieut. Francisco Gomez, and the pilot Quexo, all of whom accompanied Ayllon on this, his last expedition, that it was a river the mouth of which lay in 33 2-3 degrees. Herrera, the Royal Historiographer, (1601,) says it was the point or Cape of St. Helena, and the geographer Lopez de Velasco (1571-1574) places the Cape in 32½ degrees.

"The conflict of evidence is as to the direction which Ayllon took after leaving his landing place. Oviedo says he went a 'distance of 40 or 45 leagues, more or less,' 104 to 117 miles, in the direction of the 'Occidental coast,' i. e., to the west, reaching a region called Gualdape in 35 degrees, where the settlement was made. Biedma, the Royal Factor of the De Soto expedition, writing in 1544, states that when, in the Spring of 1540, he was at a point on the Savannah River generally identified with Silverbluff, about 25 miles south of Augusta, he there heard from the Indians that the sea was 30 leagues, about 78 miles, distant, and that Ayllon's people had not penetrated into the interior, but had remained on the seacoast until his death. The Elvas narrative and Garcilaso are not so explicit. It is to be observed that Oviedo's account takes Ayllon in the direction of Silverbluff.

"Now comes the conflicting statement. In 1600, the Photo Mayor of Spain, Ecija, went up the coast from St. Augustine to find out where the English were. Having sailed as high as 37 degrees he became frightened and turned back without having seen the English settlement; but an Indian, who had obtained his information from other Indians, who had visited the English, told Ecija that the latter were settled at Guandape on a river which apparently communicated with the bay in 37 degrees, which Ecija had reached. In view of this statement Dr. John Gilmary Shea believes that the Spaniards went north in place of south and west.

"Oviedo, on the authority of the escaped colonists, takes Ayllon [illegible] distance of 104 to 117 miles [illegible]

[illegible] position is to accept the statement of Oviedo in preference to the inference based on the Ecija relation."

"Good-bye"

Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, Baldwin, L. I., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "The last vestige of meaning to the beautiful valedictory 'Good-bye' is removed when written without the final 'e.' We hear people say when parting for a brief period, 'I won't say "good-bye,"' but "au revoir," as though 'good-bye' meant a long, if not a final separation. If it were better known that it means 'God be with ye,' they would not be so chary of its use. One of Shakespeare's characters is made to say 'God be wi' ye,' which, since his day has gradually grown into 'God be with ye' and 'Good-bye,' and in 'Good-by' the meaning completely vanishes."

The University of New York.

LOUIS L. TRIBUS, New York, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 12 gave a timely and interesting editorial on 'Columbia University,' from which I quote one sentence: 'The position of Columbia is a peculiar one. It is practically the sole representative of university education in this great city.'

"That sentiment is an error. Columbia has had an honorable existence for many years, but has only attained to university standing within the past ten or fifteen years. It now possesses such qualifications in large measure as well as a superb property for spectacular effect, but not well adapted nor on a broad enough scale for university life; in fact, only a little less cramped than in its down-town site.

"New York University, though but about seventy years of age, has for its whole life possessed university qualifications not only by its charter, but in the scope of its work, which has been steadily and progressively carried on in spite of many vicissitudes and with very little help from the New York press.

"In its graduates it ranks many more men famous in their attainments than does Columbia, compared on the basis of number of graduates.

"With its splendidly equipped modern properties, extensive lands, well located; its library building, finer even than Columbia's in every respect; its buildings for all undergraduates and graduate and professional branches, dormitories, residences of professors, fraternity houses, athletic fields, it offers every facility for study, true university life, and recreation.

"The Undergraduate College and Schools of Applied Science, (Engineering, Chemistry, &c.,) Medical College, Law School, Schools of Pedagogy, Corporation Expert Accounting, (the first established for such work;) post-graduate schools, &c., each equipped with the latest and best facilities for work and instruction, put New York University in the very front rank of modern universities, and its standards are higher than most of them.

"It has not been the pet institution of many men of wealth, but it is receiving a fair share of attention from quiet, unostentatious, conservative ones, and with its 1,800 students is growing yearly in power and usefulness, a true university in the City and of the City of New York."

MacDonald Clarke.

"W. L. H.," New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Apropos of the article on MacDonald Clarke, which appeared in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I recall reading the following anecdote over forty years ago: Two young men were dining in a New York restaurant. The 'mad poet,' MacDonald Clarke, came in and took a seat near them. Recognizing him, they began to converse of him and his poetry, praising the last, but poking some fun at the poet. At last one of them said: 'I wish I could see the man himself. I would give a quarter for the sight.' 'So would I,' was the reply. Clarke at once arose, and, standing before them, said: 'Here is the man. I am MacDonald Clarke.' After some words of pleasant greeting, each of them tendered Clarke a 'quarter,' which he took, but immediately gave each a 'ninepence' (12½ cents) back, saying emphatically: 'Children half price!'"

Editors and the Blue Pencil.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Is there an author at present writing for publication who can write one thousand words of English so well that an editor cannot improve it? I am constrained to ask this question by a recent communication in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from an author protesting against the changes made in his copy by an editor and practically disclaiming the authorship of a story as it appeared in the magazine. And this story was the winner of a prize of $2,000. What changes do you imagine would have been made in it if it had been an ordinary story? I happened into a magazine office the other day, where a youngster not out of his twenties was busily engaged with his blue pencil on a manuscript, which developments proved to have been a story by one of the best-known English story writers. In response to an inquiry the young man exultantly replied that he had 'greatly improved' the story. These are two instances of as many hundred thousand, I fancy, and the work goes on. What right have editors thus to use the work of skilled laborers? Isn't it fair to suppose that the author knows how to say what he wants to say? Or is he to sacrifice his own ideas to the ideas of the editor? In other words, are we to have a magazine literature characterized by the individualities and methods of the author or of the editor? Certainly the editor has the whip hand of the author and can make him appear to his order as he pleases, but is it fair to the author? Writers [illegible] do not [illegible] liberties [illegible] their work [illegible] it appears, and [illegible] they submit [illegible] they need the money, the [illegible] of fame, and oppose [illegible] to the [illegible] means a [illegible] market. [illegible] the [illegible] of editors [illegible]

[illegible] rest of them have disappeared to give place to the 'Century style,' the 'Harper style,' the 'McClure style,' the 'Munsey style,' the 'Cosmopolitan style,' and so on through the list. At the same time there prevails a style common to them, differentiated as yet only slightly, which would make it almost impossible for the ordinary reader to guess the authorship of any article if it were unsigned. A few master spirits so imbue their work with themselves as to be beyond the power of the blue pencil, but the great mass are indistinguishable, and yet the great mass have noticeable individualities, if the editors permitted them to appear. Isn't it about time we should have a literary reformation? Isn't it about time that the author, not the editor, be allowed to make the literature of the age?"

"The Rhyming Sovereigns" Revised to Date.

"S. S. S.," New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I send herewith the well-known lines of the sovereigns of England slightly altered and adapted to the present condition:

First William the Norman, then William his son,
Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John.
Next Henry the Third, Edwards I., II., and III.,
And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, Third Richard—bad King, I confess—
Two Henrys, Sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess.
Next Jamie of Scotland, then Charles whom they slew,
Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles, too.
Next James the Second ascended the throne,
Then good William and Mary together came on.
Queen Anne, Georges four, fourth William all gone.
Victoria then leaves the crown to her son,
And now the old anthem of England will ring—
Long live Edward Seventh, oh, God save the King.

Books for the Older Girl.

"AN OLDER GIRL" of Rochester, N. Y., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5 there was a letter signed by Johanna Lobens on 'Books for the Shy Girl.' It was so true and heartfelt that I suspected it came from a shy girl herself. Would that I could make as strong a plea for 'Books for the Older Girl.'

"She has had her share of parties, and though she is as passionately fond of dancing as ever, she does not care to go among a younger crowd, whom she knows or who know her but slightly, and who treat her with condescension as 'one of the older girls.' Her former intimates are kindness itself and do not intentionally make her feel 'out of it.' The mutual affection is still there, and the mutual sympathy also, I trust, though the older girl is sometimes hard pressed when the conversation at luncheon or card party most naturally inclines to children and servants. When she tries to bring the talk into her own realm, the seething world of books beneath the thin crust of modern fiction, she is either secretly pitied or considered affected.

"'Mingling therefore less and less with her fellow-creatures,' the older girl lives more and more within her library. She turns with avidity to those dear old bookmates who are always the same, or forms new but none the less [illegible]tiful friendships. She watches the [illegible]lishers' announcements with as vital an interest as the shy girl, and is more conversant with the fashions in binding than the fashions in dress.

"The older girl is called cranky and old maidish; she might indeed become so were it not for her books—blessings upon them! In them she is busy, happy, satisfied, and they more than compensate for her increasing social privations. She rejoices daily and hourly that for good literature she possesses a love which makes her life—in spite of appearances—broad and rich, and which keeps her thoroughly in touch with the march of progress."

The Story of a Social Career.*

That numerically insignificant portion of our fellow-beings that we term society has suffered many things at the hands of the novelists—or would have suffered had it cared at all how the novelists portray its members. It has been a very comfortable thing for us, shut out from its splendors, to read what Ouida, Marie Corelli, and their kind have to say of its gilded vices and to revel in the belief that we, to whom its millions have been denied, with the consequent privilege and joy of marrying our daughters to Dukes and Princes, have yet a glorious monopoly of the cardinal virtues. We forget, however, that no society can be truthfully depicted save from within, and that the energies of those exalted personages whose doings fill the most widely and reverently read columns of our newspapers, find other outlets than those afforded by pen, ink, and paper. Hence even Edgar Fawcett is to be taken cum grano salis, and the critical found colecisms in Mrs. Warner's trilogy.

There is no doubt, however, that Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger writes from the vantage ground of an assured position within the charmed circle; she speaks from her own experience as well as observation, and her "Story of a Social Career" is to be received with respect, as throwing the light of day, not the colored lights of the stage, upon the characters and conditions she presents.

First of all, she has succeeded, as she has done before, in writing a story of much interest, in which the passion of love is an episode, not the motif of the book. While not going all lengths with Manzoni, we are mindful of George Eliot's plea in "Middlemarch" for a recognition on the part of novel writers of some other masterpassions of the soul, and we welcome any story that gives a study of character as a whole, not as dominated by the single emotion of romantic love. Next, Mrs. Cruger has used a wise restraint in her selection of material. Those readers will be disappointed who hope to see scandals unveiled and the vices of "the smart set"—odious phrase!—exploited. Mrs. Cruger admits the social sins of some of her characters, but she does not reveal them, and "Mrs. Clyde" is a clean story. It is just what the author has entitled it, "the story of a social career"; of a woman of beauty, ability, and fortune, handicapped by an unpretentious, though a not ignoble origin, and by a husband "in trade." To "arrive" is Gabriella Clyde's early ambition, and, having arrived, to grasp the highest social prizes and to keep her hard-won place in her world. She is, by no means, a bad woman, she is almost incapable of resentments; her impulses are generous; she is never a snob; and she has the supreme art of successful generalship, that of changing defeat into victory by skillful manoeuvring. Yet the reader sees how her life coarsens her nature, and indurates her soul; and the end, like that of Beatrix Esmond, and of Mr. Warner's Carmen, is more tragic than tragedy. "She was a gladiator worthy of her hire. She took the prizes," as her friend said, but the prizes of such a career are apples of Sodom, and, when Time achieves his inevitable conquest, table-companions and guest-friends give the "pollicem versum"—the whilom victor is dragged out, the arena strewn with fresh sand, the cruel game goes on. Such seem to be the conclusions of a writer who knows whereof she speaks.

But for our confidence in that knowledge we should pronounce certain features of the tale quite incredible. We had supposed, whatever might be its shortcomings, that that part of the world whose own culture and amusement are its sole occupations would not fail in courteous distinction of manner and in refinement of speech. That a great lady should, under provocation, relapse into billingsgate; that such an episode as that described on Page 200 should be possible, save in a gathering of roughs, we should refuse to believe from any other pen. The scene of ingratitude and heartlessness at the final feast is scarcely less unthinkable—but, alas, Mrs. Cruger knows!

Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Warner, Mrs. Cruger, and, indeed, novelists in general, have a fashion of representing worldly mothers baffled by the unworldliness of their superior daughters. We rather doubt the verisimilitude of this picture, which seems scarcely borne out by our international marriages. Nor can we altogether withhold our sympathies from the mothers of fiction. The girls are, of course, in the right of it, upon the whole, but it is hard to have their unfeeling young hands snatch away the "grand prix" of an arduous lifetime, a triumph which, after all, being vicarious, does not lack a touch of unselfishness. Mrs. Clyde's gallant part under this blow wins the homage of the reader, despite her outrageous behavior to the young lover and his mother.

But, verily, it is a pitiful story, and one that, in spite of itself, teaches a lesson, as every true picture of life must do. The moral may safely be left to the reader, as it is not far to seek.

The tale is told with great cleverness. It is replete with striking and well-put bits that tempt quotation, and it holds an all too brief literary talk of such just criticism that one wishes there were much more in similar vein. In regard to Mr. Henry James we think it says the final word.

If Mrs. Cruger has maligned her world, it is for that world to protest. Her story will prove entertaining to those who delight in the novel of manners; gratifying to those curious of what goes on behind the doors that turn upon golden hinges; a satisfaction to those responsive to "the trick, the nervous fluid of the word," and full of matter for thought to those to whom the thesis makes the final appeal.

"ON BERWICK'S BORDERS."—In an attractive little edition, bearing an Edinburgh imprint—Morrison & Gibb, Limited—comes a dainty paper-covered volume, "On Berwick's Borders," by Eve Blantyre Simpson, author of "Robert Louis Stevenson's Edinburgh Days" and of a memoir of her father, Sir Robert Y. Simpson, included in the Famous Scots Series. Miss Simpson is an old friend of the Stevenson family, as well as the "Cigarette's" sister, so that the quotation from Stevenson on her title page seems unusually appropriate. This little book of about fifty pages contains reprints from The Scotsman of cycle runs from her seaside cottages—five in all—Holy Island, settled by Aiden, one of the monks of Iona, about 1,300 years ago, and formerly known as Lindisfarne, fully three miles from the mainland, but within walkable reach of England twice a day, when the tide ebbs. It is possible to drive over at any state of the tide, except at infrequent periods, it being a three-mile drive through water often up to the horse's breast. "Black posts mark the way, and at the deepest part are ladders leading to platforms—refuges in case of accident." The second chapter deals with "Flodden and Ford," the third with "Two Seaboard Moors on the Great North Road," the fourth with "Chillingham and Its Cattle," and the last with "Bamborough and Dunstanborough." The accounts of these various cycle trips are most interesting, it being hard to decide whether Miss Simpson's account of the "Two Seaboard Moors" or that of "Flodden and Ford" are most enjoyable, her trips being all to unusual places, rich in historic incident.

*MRS. CLYDE, THE STORY OF A SOCIAL CAREER. By Julian Gordon, author of "A Fortune Hunter." In one volume. 12mo. [illegible] New York: [illegible] & Co.

ANTHONY HOPE'S

Most Impressive Romance

Some eight weeks after its publication in April, 1894, Anthony Hope Hawkins' PRISONER OF ZENDA (Holt) had created a furor. Soon other authors were writing of Anglo-Saxon heroes of to-day, placed in surroundings savoring of the Middle Ages, and it became evident that there would be profit for Mr. Hawkins and his publishers in a sequel to "Zenda." But Anthony Hope waited three years before giving RUPERT OF HENTZAU to the public in serial form. A year later, Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. issued it as a book, ($1.50,) bringing out at the same time a uniform edition of THE PRISONER OF ZENDA, ($1.50.) The illustrations to both volumes, by Charles Dana Gibson, though his first effort in the romantic field, proved to be some of his strongest work. The good results of Mr. Hawkins' careful and deliberate work were now manifest, and though sequels are almost proverbially failures, the Critic acclaimed "Rupert" "better than the PRISONER OF ZENDA," while THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW dubbed it "a sequel as vigorous and powerful as its original," THE TRIBUNE said it was "an excellent sequel," and LIFE "a sequel to 'Zenda' which does not let down one bit the high standard of chivalrous love which was the charm of that romance," while other noted authorities wrote in a similar strain.

In "RUPERT OF HENTZAU" Anthony Hope has struck his deepest note thus far, and in 1900, its third year of existence as a book, three printings were called for. It is now in its eleventh impression; the demand for it is still very active; last month it sold about four times as many copies as it did in January, 1900. As a play it served Mr. Hackett well during two seasons.

The phenomenal success of THE PRISONER OF ZENDA is well known, but it is seldom that an author has so many of his books successful as Anthony Hope has. Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have printed his DOLLY DIALOGUES (75c.) thirteen times, his INDISCRETION OF THE DUCHESS (75c.) twelve, his A MAN OF MARK, (75c.) eleven, his A CHANGE OF AIR (75c.) ten, and despite the ill luck that is said to attend short stories, his SPORT ROYAL (75c.) five times.

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FITZGERALD.

Miscellaneous Writings by the Re-Creator of Omar Khayyam.*

One of the most delightful of this season's books is the modest little blue volume in the Golden Treasury Series, which contains in compact, convenient form, Miscellaneous Pieces by FitzGerald, which Mr. William Aldis Wright, the editor of the "Letters and Literary Remains," is, it would seem, entirely justified in assuming would be interesting to bring together, although many of these selections have already appeared in one form or another.

The Memoir of Bernard Barton, for instance, one of the most interesting portions of the book, could only be found in a collection of the latter's "Letters and Poems," published just after his death, in 1849, while the notices of the latter's death and funeral, contributed by FitzGerald to the Ipswich Journal on Feb. 24 and on March 3, 1849, seem to have been here reprinted for the first time.

These are followed by "Euphranor," printed from a corrected copy of "The Dialogue," as modified by FitzGerald from the text of the second edition; Mr. Wright telling us that its author's fastidious taste had found the earlier version disfigured by "some oversmart writing and some clumsy wording." The "Preface to Polonius" has already been reprinted in "The Letters and Literary Remains," but the short sketch of the Rev. George Crabbe, vicar of Bredfield and son of the poet, written shortly after the latter's death, is here for the first time reprinted from The Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1857. The "Data" for the life of Charles Lamb, so often referred to in FitzGerald's "Letters," is now reprinted from a copy annotated by his own hand, and is intended to serve as a guide to the original edition of Lamb's "Letters," the notes in square brackets having been added by Mr. Wright.

Next comes an "Introduction to Readings in Crabbe," which was the last work of FitzGerald's pen, the revise of the last proof, indeed, not having been received until after the latter's death. This is followed by an amusing little skit, never intended for publication, but far too good to be lost. "On Red Boxes; A Supplement by the Author," written in a clever imitation of Helps's manner, and inscribed on the fly-leaf at the end of a copy of "Essays Written in the Intervals of Business" in FitzGerald's autograph, and given by the latter to Mr. Wright. The fly-leaf at the beginning of this precious volume contains a drawing by Thackeray, and the "essay's" peculiar appropriateness is largely due to the fact that Sir Arthur Helps usually traveled with a red box as a conspicuous portion of his luggage.

The last portion of the book contains occasional verse—the missing stanzas about "Clora" referred to in the first volume of the "Letters," and since discovered; a beautiful poem on "Anne Allen," whose death occurred in 1833, a year after FitzGerald had met her at Tenby; there being found as well a beautiful little eight-line verse:

"Fair Violet! Sweet saint!
Answer us—whither art thou gone?
Ever thou wert so still, and faint,
And fearing to be looked upon—
We cannot say that one has died
Who wont to live so unespied,
But crept away unto a stiller spot,
Where men may stir the grass, and find
thee not."

Mr. Wright issued these poems in a small privately printed volume, in an edition limited to twenty-five copies, in February, 1891, but with this exception these verses may be said to be published here for the first time.

Of all the contents of this delightful little book, the pages which deal with Bernard Barton and with the Crabbes will be found of the greatest interest, because less widely known. In a compass of about fifty of the small pages of the Golden Treasury edition, "E. F. G.," as FitzGerald chose to sign himself in the original issue, has given us a remarkably vivid picture of the "Quaker Poet," as he was so often called, the outward happenings of whose life were so very unimportant. This memoir, short as it is, reveals clearly how much greater the man Barton was than his work. Fortunate as the latter was in including Lamb, Southey, the Lloyds, and other well-known men among his friends, while his correspondents were very numerous, embracing such people as the Mitfords, Bowring, Mrs. Opie, "L. E. L.," Mrs. Hemans, George Airey, the Astronomer Royal; Donne, Sir Robert Peel, one of whose last acts as Prime Minister was the securing from the Queen of an annual pension of £100 for Barton—he was yet fortunate above all else in having FitzGerald for friend and biographer. This little memoir, like the introduction to "Readings in Crabbe," is eminently well fitted for sending readers directly to the books of the authors of whom he is writing, a result which, above all others, would have pleased FitzGerald. This memoir, with the article on the death of Bernard Barton, reprinted from The Ipswich Journal, gives delightful pictures of the man whose verse—almost unknown to the present generation—attracted such attention in its day that Barton almost made up his mind to resign his position in a bank to devote himself purely to literature. His plans called forth many remonstrances from his friends, including Charles Lamb's famous letter, from which the following extracts may be given:

"Keep to your bank, and [illegible] will keep your talents in exercise, and [illegible] the evil [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

THE STOCKTON RECEPTION.

The irritable race of writers is not the most envious tribe of men. Far from it. When the news of the battle of Manila Bay came, a judicious naval officer interjected a curious comment upon the universal gratulation. "And to think," he said, "that every naval officer of flag rank is now damning Dewey for his luck."

Doubtless this remark was true, as applied, in both the services, to anybody who has the fortune to become conspicuous in duties which others are doing equally well, but more obscurely. Admiral Dewey did his best, like Sulla of old, to placate fortune by ascribing his merit to her. He distinctly said, in answer to the praises of him, that there was no other naval officer of his rank who would not have done as well if he had had the same chance. It remained true that it was he who had the chance and took it, while they, not having the chance, did not take it. And so they did not joyously celebrate his performance of an achievement which they had a notion ought to have been left to them.

Literary jealousies are not so bad as this. The recent receptions of the Authors' Club prove that. There may be a large number of literary men who think they could have done an "American Anthology" better than Mr. Stedman did it. Nevertheless the Authors' Club took that occasion to give the compiler and critic the professional greeting which he so well deserved, but which it is doubtful if he would have had if he had been a naval or military officer.

Similarly, the honor of a collective edition, which is a kind of Field Marshalship in letters, is one which several hundreds of deserving aspirants to it, who have not yet "arrived," doubtless consider that they merit better than Mr. Frank Stockton, who has. And perhaps it was upon this occasion that the Authors' Club gave to Mr. Stockton the reception which is reported in other columns. It is the ungrudging heartiness of this reception, on the part of authors who have not yet mostly "got there," that deserves to be noted and emphasized. The reception was as creditable to the receivers as to the humorist.

Taine was not the first Frenchman who has been puzzled to know what it was that amused the English, what was that "humor" which exhilarated them and depressed him. In his "History of English Literature" he essays a solution of this problem. "Humor," he says, "consists in saying extremely comical things in a solemn tone, and in preserving a lofty style and ample phraseology at the very moment when you are making all your hearers laugh." Not at all a bad definition—for a Frenchman. It is true he spoils it, and makes it unconsciously humorous, by applying it to Lord Macaulay!. Lord Macaulay has never appeared, in the classification of English-speaking men, as an eminent humorist. But never mind. The definition is a good definition. If it does not apply to Macaulay, it does to Mr. Stockton, and with a peculiar exactness. His humor largely consists in the perfect unconsciousness of his characters that there is anything unusual going on, when in fact they are undergoing unheard-of convulsions of nature. Mrs. Aleshine is a highly typical Stocktonian heroine, conversing affably and equably about the comparative attractiveness for sharks of various colors in "bathery," the while she is in momentary danger of being gobbled up by a shark. In fact, the Stocktonian hero or heroine is in much the same frame as the Horatian hero. Being a just man, and intent upon his object, that hero would still have pursued it, and not been troubled by such trifles as the simultaneous explosion of the whole habitable globe:

Si fractus illabatur orbis
impavidum ferient ruinæ.

It is very excellent, undoubtedly, and edifying feeling all the same.

THE EDUCATION OF THE "FATHERS."

It is a common impression that the public men at the time of the First Continental Congress and later at the formation of the Constitution showed in their speech and writing a higher standard of all that goes to make good English than their successors of the present day. The Declaration and the Constitution are the two great and representative examples of the composition of that period that have come down to us in their perfect original form, and they are clearly calculated to sustain this impression. They are very different one from the other, and in a sense complementary. The Declaration is a piece of rhetorical argument and appeal. The Constitution is a statement of very general propositions intended to guide the administration of affairs at the time extremely complicated and of the wider and still more complex affairs that were expected to come within its direction as the country progressed. No one can read either of these documents to-day—and for too many of us they are by no means hackneyed, so that the impression they convey is fresh enough—without seeing that it is stronger and better in its way than the documents issuing from the great public bodies of the present. They have greater simplicity, directness, clearness, force, and dignity. In addition they have, especially the Constitution, a singular literary charm, arising from the generally admirable adjustment of the words and their arrangement to the end sought.

Yet it is not to be denied that what we call the higher education of that day was in extent and in range far less than that which is accessible to us. There were but three or four "colleges" and their curriculum and equipment would be regarded as scant for an institution of the fourth rank in our time. There were no good schools for preparation for college. There were no public schools for the mass of boys. There were no professional schools for the law, in which calling nearly all the statesmen of the time were engaged. There were no public libraries and few private ones. There was only an inferior and narrowly circulated weekly press, and there was no periodical press, and almost no trade in books, while there was nothing that could be called American literature. Yet in this unpromising environment not only were the Declaration and the Constitution produced—works that received the unstinted admiration of the experts of the Old World—but The Federalist, which remains one of the best-written essays in political discussion in the language, while the public documents that survive to us and much of the polemic literature, in which Hamilton, Madison, John Adams, Gouverneur Morris, and a host of others engaged, are unquestionably on a higher plane than like work a century later.

What is the explanation? It is not an easy question to answer. Many elements must enter into any reasonable explanation, and most of them are necessarily obscure. Possibly one fact may be considered as significant. Public affairs in those days had a far greater relative importance than they have now, and enlisted the strenuous devotion of a class of men who now are otherwise engaged. The State secured the service of the most active and fertile minds. And these minds were very much in earnest. They realized the tremendous interests at stake. During the period of the Revolution our statesmen labored literally with halters around their necks. Later, when the thirteen independent sovereignties were released from the pressure of actual war, and anarchy threatened to leave them helpless against domestic and foreign strife, these statesmen and their successors felt that the issues with which they had to deal were of life and death. It was a series of conditions that kept the most active and fertile minds at the front and demanded their utmost exertions in a task that at best seemed often desperate. This is at least one reason why the writing and speech of that time were of a high order. They were not perfunctory, and could not be. They were the product of the most able men, striving with all their strength for objects of vital importance. That cannot be said of the public utterances of to-day. We [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] in our politics, and also [illegible] literature and [illegible] oratory.

LITERATURE AND THE OPERA.

The death of Verdi, the great Italian opera composer, calls to mind the indebtedness of opera in words of pure literature. Curiously enough, this fact escapes the average operagoer or else the average operagoer is so ignorant that he does not know it. Verdi, for example, was indebted to famous literary works for some of his finest inspirations. His "Rigoletto" is nothing but an operatic version of Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse," and is precisely the same play as that made known to us by Edwin Booth in the arrangement by Tom Taylor called "The Fool's Revenge." Verdi again went to literature when he wrote his "La Traviata," which is an operatic version of the familiar "Camille" of Dumas. It is rather amusing to see people reading their libretti to find out what these operas are about. Again, Verdi's "Otello," of which the libretto was arranged by Arrigo Boito, is identical with Shakespeare's drama, except that the first act of the play is omitted and there are some slight additions for the sake of musical effect. Verdi's "Falstaff" follows Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" very closely, though it omits the episode of the old woman of Brentford and introduces one or two fine speeches from another play.

Goethe's "Faust" has given us two operas, Gounod's of the same name and Boito's "Mefistofele," but very few persons who listen to these beautiful operas appear to know or to note this fact. The probabilities are that hardly any ordinary operagoer has read the great work of Goethe. This is a pity. Operas on such subjects ought to excite the curiosity of the auditor and lead him to read the original matter. Wagner found most of his material in the great epics of mediaeval Germany, embodying, as some of them did, versions of the Arthurian legends so familiar to all students of English literature. His "Rienzi" was founded on Bulwer's novel of that name, and his "Flying Dutchman" on a story by Heinrich Heine. In fact, literature has supplied the operatic stage with many of its most conspicuous figures, and one of the most interesting studies which the operagoer can take up is that of the origin of famous operatic stories. But the average operagoer, as has already been said, does not care to do this. And consequently nine times out of ten he does not know the meaning of the works to which he is listening.

MAGAZINES THEMSELVES ONCE MORE.

It was a pleasant picture which the "Editor" drew recently in Harper's Magazine when the "Study" was opened and the public allowed to gaze for the first time upon what, as he frankly said, was now sanctum rather than study. The thought of it recurs as the weeks pass, and the Christmas numbers, with their more than usual competition of special features, are half forgotten. For now the magazines are appearing again in their old dress and their old form; are coming back as the familiar and expected friends that one takes to the fireside in the library, each now genuinely itself. Magazine personality has now once more the emphasis which is annually almost sacrificed so that there may be harmony on the gala occasion.

And so the picture is returning to thought. It was a vision that is applicable to all the magazines alike, for none is so lowly as not to have it, and none so great as to escape. The picture was of the "Mystery" of the magazine—the spirit that is the magazine, hovering over the sanctum. The writer did not actually point it out; he did not introduce it to the gazing public, but it was revealed in his awed tone, in his hint of another presence, and almost described when he said, speaking for himself, that the editor's "highest commission is to comprehend and serve the spirit that was breathed into the magazine at its creation, and which has through half a century of growth given it a distinctive place and meaning in the literary world and in public esteem. Any really great magazine," he added, "is something larger than any editor can be or any publisher." Again, noting the articles that a magazine may contain, he speaks of "something mightier back of them all—their very ground—the genius of the magazine, the spirit and law, the authority, of a growing thing that was one with the spirit of its time—something defying any attempt at expression or definition." It is the thing [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Is it any wonder that we who looked on perceived it, that the few words pictured a vision, revealed a spirit, hovering over the sanctum desk? In its presence "sanctum" had a new and juster meaning. The spirit of the magazine, and even of the newspaper—is it not that which stands unmistakably behind the editor, which drives the blue pencil and wields the scissors, which rejects the manuscript that the editor might, as a generous and good-hearted brother man, have taken? Rarely does an editor choose to send back an offered article; it is the relentless spirit at his elbow who blasts it with a frown. O stern and subtle spirit, how many woo thee; how many strive for thy inconstant smile! Even he who is thy accepted lover, the editor, has turned high priest to thee and bows to thy decisions! At last thou standest confessed, revealed! Let the laurels of every publication be heaped gladly at thy feet, for only by the tears of the disappointed have they been kept so fresh. Faithfully pitiless spirit, all shall be freely thine, the sighs and the smiles, in whatever sanctum.

THE BOOK CATALOGUE.

It was Steele in The Tatler who said of Lady Elizabeth Hastings that "to love her was a liberal education." Something like this may be said of the habit of perusing book catalogues. They come to some of us from two continents and from many cities. To the true book lover and collector they bring an enticing promise of possible "finds," and not infrequently they tantalize us by pricing what we so much covet at an altitude to the top of which we cannot climb.

But the book catalogue must not only be read; it must be studied. A mere title that catches the eye as we pass does not suffice—except where we know we do not want the book it names. There are many more things than that to consider. And those are the edition, binding, its original condition, and present state—the date of issue, if given, and a few other things. To old books rather than to current ones these particulars more especially apply, but, whosoever enters constantly or often into this necessary inquisition learns in due time something about books that the most profound scholarship or the academies cannot teach. Through the catalogue mainly it is that he knows the individuality of books—what is called technically their "outsides." Nor is this all.

Their literary contents, and very often their existence, would not be known to him, except for the suggestive catalogue. For there are few books that do not, first or last, have their titles embalmed in this document. The famous Mazarin Bible, of which there are but three known copies existent, has been more than three times publicly sold. Nothing book-like, in fact, or appertaining to books, escapes the catalogue's embrace—so that its pages are as seductive to the book hunter as the emerald margins of the Spring stream are to the disciples of Izaak Walton.

Speaking of this piscene enthusiast and brook and meadow apostle, it is not a little curious to note that it is his distinctive volume almost more than any other one book—in its various editions—that has incited the ardor nearest in passionate frenzy to that of trout fishing. When he wrote this quaintly expressed, out-of-doors piscatorial eulogy, he could never have imagined—opulent and succulent as was his vision—that it would make such a long ripple down the stream of coming literary history. In celebrating his joy, hoping thereby to make it contagious, he gave mankind more than the hypethral solace he commended. He proffered to future generations something like a spiritual and literary enchantment.

To the uninitiate the book catalogue may seem soporific, or at least unappealing. But no one is expected to be stricken by its saliency at once, since the best of life's entertainments demand for their perfect acceptance some fit preparation. If the book cataloguer knows his art, he adds to the titles which are not themselves sufficiently communicative frequent paragraphs of explanation. Bits of wisdom are frequently discerned therein, and under certain titles witty comments and bright quotations appear.

It is sometimes amusing to note the cataloguer's particular care—perhaps it may be said pleasure also—to note the book that is "facetious," "unexpurgated," or that has once been "suppressed." It is desirable, to be sure, to know that you are buying the author's work which you select as he wrote it—but you can only know this by the catalogue when the book is actually entire. The opposite epithets to those quoted are not used; for the catalogue is made to sell books, and not to promote their unsalability.

The "priced catalogue" names books that have been sold and that are therefore out of our reach. But it has much that is interesting to see. You are informed by it of the current rates at which well-known

books go; for these rates, like the stocks in Wall Street, have their ups and downs. Without some such guide as it affords the old-book seller would buy his wares with much uncertainty as to the price he would be likely to get for them.

The book catalogue is frequently, in part, an epigrammatic enchiridion of the praise of books, and the charm and value in being a collector of them. Of these inscriptions, indeed, there is no end. Books of many kinds have been wholly made out of sayings about books. From these such mottoes as the following are taken, each of which I find in catalogues before me:

"A taste for books," says Gibbon, "is the pleasure and glory of my life. I would not exchange it for the glory of the Indies."

"I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books," says Macaulay, "than a King who did not love reading."

Book collecting is not only the pleasantest and most elevating of all hobbies, but when cultivated with judgment it is actually profitable in a monetary sense.

The writer of the last maxim says that if books are wisely collected, and well kept, they will ultimately bring more at auction than you invest in them. "Of what other hobby can this be said? Racing? running a yacht? managing a theatre? I trow not."

And this writer tells the truth. The book collector is often called a crank, but he builds better not only than he at first knows, but better than his scoffers ever will know. Cigar-smoking and other amusement expenditures are not to be condemned without qualification. In many instances they justify themselves. But, whatever they are, they are expenditures that do not come back, while judicious book collection is simply investment in a bank that yields interest, and sometimes more interest than the bank especially provided for savings can offer. It is to the practice of this beneficent hobby that the book catalogue leads us. JOEL BENTON.

BOOKS AS TOOLS.

No better specimen of a certain class of books as tools could be named than the catalogue of first editions of Bryant, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, and Whittier, collected by William Harris Arnold of New York and published in an edition limited to 1,200 copies—(this being, so far as we know, the first catalogue of a sale to be printed in a limited edition)—at the Marion Press. The catalogue is most attractive typographically, is sewed and attractively and solidly bound, and with its illustrations of title pages, autograph poems, and privately printed and other rare issues, is one of the most useful bibliographies lately issued.

The catalogue contains about 700 numbers, including four bibliographies, an "Index to American Poetry and Plays in the Fiske Harris collection," privately printed, 1874; Leon Catalogue, New York, 1885; First Editions of American Authors by Herbert Stuart Stone, with an introduction by Eugene Field, Cambridge, 1893, and, best of all, American Authors, 1795-1895; a bibliography of first and notable editions, by P. K. Foley; Boston, 1897. These books are the best guides obtainable for the guidance of collectors, having been prepared and published with that end in view, of American first editions, and are far from being low priced, and having been issued in limited editions, not always easily obtainable.

It is, therefore, of much interest to notice that the finest possible type of tool is a catalogue like the present issue. It covers, to be sure, but the work of eight authors, but it must be with much surprise that young collectors or book lovers, whose knowledge of bibliography is largely confined to the pages of Leon or Stone, let us say, find an aggregate of seven hundred volumes accredited to eight of our leading writers. Naturally, this list includes privately printed books, pamphlets, broadsides, and other issues, as well as volumes to which introductions, poems, or prose selections have been contributed. The Emerson list, of course, includes many sermons and addresses, or portions of the same, like the first writing of the latter to appear in book form, "The Right Hand of Fellowship"—so rare, it is said, that many prominent collectors have never seen a copy—which was published with an ordination sermon by James Kendall, D. D., in Concord, 1830. These lists also include orations and addresses, books edited by these men, and, in the case of Dr. Holmes, rare medical and scientific pamphlets. A fine set of Longfellow's Italian and French books, issued during his Professorship of Modern Languages at Bowdoin, are also included.

Most valuable of all, in a way, is the remarkably full list of old annuals, Atlantic souvenirs, and other "gift books" of this class, to which these authors have contributed. These old gift books assume great importance, quite aside from their many other interesting aspects, as containing the first issue of many a poem or favorite bit of prose written by these men, and usually afterward included in their own published volumes. And a catalogue of this kind is also by far the best guide obtainable to all the rarer issues of the men whose first editions are so prized.

Mr. Arnold has proved what it is possible to do in collecting first editions of our best American authors at this late day. It is said that the collection was started at about the time of the Foote sales, and it is quite probable careful investigation would show the present collection to be the result of accurate knowledge and patient, careful search, rather than that of the expenditure of large sums of money.

The Arnold catalogue contains unusually full and valuable bibliographical notes scattered through its pages, as well as to be found in the interesting four-page introduction, which will be found full of all sorts of valuable information.

The present writer, to speak from his own experience, has never seen nearly so full a list of the rarer issues of these authors, and as all the bibliographical notes and descriptions have been made from actual copies in the collector's own possession, rather, than is often necessarily the case in a bibliography prepared for sale—from hurried investigation of collectors' copies, or perhaps in some of the rarer issues, copied from earlier authorities; or set down from information furnished by others, it is safe to assume they will be found much more accurate.

It will be very interesting to see how the prices realized compare with those of the Foote, Bierstadt, and other important sales, some of the copies in the present collection actually having come from these sales; and, by the way, when a good collection is being dispersed, it seems doubly a pity the books should not carry with them the individuality conferred by a well-made book-plate, as is the case with the two collections above mentioned, which contain beautiful bookplates, designed by Edwin Davis French.

The present collection, containing as it does the fullest extant lists of these eight American authors, and especially in their rarer issues, would, if priced after the completion of the sale, afford the finest bibliographical guide for young collectors imaginable. The shelves of our second-hand book shops are not quite the happy hunting grounds they formerly offered, for, alas! the rapid spread of bibliographical knowledge shows itself quite as forcibly in the small shopkeeper as in the collector. And it is most exasperating to pick up what we fondly imagine may be a "find," only to be met by the dealer's assurance that, according to such-and-such an authority, the book is extremely valuable, and that he really must ask such-and-such a price for it. Like all half-knowledge, moreover, the small dealer, in the pride of his information, often puts an absurd value on his book, regardless of its condition.

Nevertheless, it is still possible to find books well worth owning, and at low prices, if only we ourselves possess the necessary knowledge and patience. Perhaps we may take down thirty or forty comparatively worthless volumes from some dark, dusty corner, for it is almost an axiom that the coveted treasure will not be found out in full sight, and give up in despair, when it is quite possible a longer search might have revealed something worth while. And we should not be discouraged by a series of fruitless searches. Knowledge, first and always, united with patience and perseverance, coupled with a love for the chase, must be crowned with final success.

And as the best tools in the gathering of such necessary information, nothing can equal a well-made sales catalogue, either priced or unpriced. The latter offering all bibliographical knowledge necessary for identification, while the prices brought at an important sale, allowing for condition and all extraordinary features, are the safest of guides in our own expenditure.

The McKee catalogues, for instance, will be found absolutely indispensable for all collectors of English and American poetry and the drama, while a careful study of the entries in the latter class will prove a surprise as well as an education to most of us, such catalogues containing, in addition to rare editions of plays, a long list of controversial literature, and especially so of English books published during the long fight between the dramatists and their advocates and those who considered plays, play writers, and playgoing a sure indication of future perdition, their very titles being most amusing and instructive.

It is of unusual interest to remember therefore that the most valuable of all bibliographical tools, at one's free disposal, which represent an immense amount of time and knowledge on the part of their compilers, may be had by the public either for the asking or for comparatively small amounts; while the Arnold catalogue is so well made typographically and so carefully and artistically bound as to prove an ornament to our shelves as well as a valuable tool.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

In our time the swarm of writers for magazines and papers of all kinds is so very great that many of the younger men and women who would like to get into print complain that there is "no show" for them, and wish that the swarm might somehow be lessened.

Now I would like to offer a crumb of comfort to these discouraged parties by telling them how the ranks of the writing fraternity are thinned out from time to time by the voluntary flight of many excellent members therefrom, thus leaving vacancies in the ranks which other people must fill. If it be asked whether any successful writer will ever willingly leave his calling on any account or for any reason whatever, I answer that plenty of them do so all the time. They strike out for other fields that await them, and I may here say that one of the best ways of preparing for success in many other fields is to go through such experiences as are gained by writing for the press. These experiences are sure to be of profit to any one all through life, even though they may have lasted but for a few years.

When I think of those living American writers who, after changing their vocation, have won success in life, I recall a long list of familiar names. Mr. John Hay or Mr. Charles E. Smith—both of them members of President McKinley's Cabinet—could tell how many of the other newspaper writers of this generation whom they have known have become statesmen or diplomatists in the service of their country. Mr. Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn could tell of those of his old-time press associates who have won renown as bankers. Mr. Daniel S. Lamont, now of Albany, knows a few other writers who understand the business of American railroading. Mr. Amos J. Cummings can, from his seat in Congress, count scores of other members who began their career as writers. Mr. Edmund C. Stedman could, if he liked, tell of the other writers who know how to do things in Wall Street, which he himself has now forsaken in honor of literature.

If there is any harm in mentioning the names of these one-time writers, I shall from this time speak more cautiously. By leaving what used to be called the "press gang" they have increased the opportunities of those parties who are anxious to enter it.

Among others of the living men whom I knew when they were press writers are two millionaires, several merchants and financiers, a professor, a popular novelist, the inventor of Webb's "Adder," an Oriental scholar, a lawyer, an explorer, (ask the great Stanley-Africanus,) sundry office holders, an actor, a rich realty owner, a member of the State Legislature, and sundry authors of books upon the profundities and the immensities. I knew one of them who became an engineer and has a statue in Washington Square Park. Some of my confrères do not need that I should give the name of each of the men last spoken of. Ask the author of "Eben Holden," who has climbed upward from a literary syndicate.

In conclusion, I repeat that experience in writing for the press of the times is very sure to be advantageous in many ways to the people who gain it. It is a good preparation for other kinds of work. It enlarges their minds and especially their critical powers. It gives them knowledge of many things other than the art of writing or composition.

The caption of this brief discourse is "Crumbs of Comfort." It must surely be a comfort for the younger writers to know that many of the people who used to write for print turn their talents to other uses, leaving their old seats vacant, and that comparatively few of them write as long as they live. JOHN SWINTON.

Elizabeth and Her German Garden.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you allow me to enter a feeble and futile "kick" against what seems to me the undeserved and undiscriminating laudation showered on a recent book—none other than that product of a reputedly aristocratic mind, "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"? Far be it from me to carp and dyspeptically criticise. I thank God for a taste most catholic, which enables me to appreciate many books for what little good is in them, though there be also much bad. But, even as I can least endure that form of evil which masks itself under a guise of good, just so do I most heartily dislike that book which glorifies false principles, while claiming to exalt the true and sweet.

In the first place, even a love for nature's flowers does not justify the stifling of the sweeter flowers of human tenderness, unselfishness, and sympathy. To subordinate all love for fellow-beings—even a husband and children—to a love for blossoms shows that even the blossom-love is false, for it has not earned the highest lesson which nature can teach, and does teach unmistakably to those who have the heart and wisdom to understand her.

What husband would not be a "man of wrath" with such a wife as the author of this book unwittingly writes herself? Who of her friends would naturally care to seek her, when her whole mind and thought are such that only the companionship of such a being as an Irais can satisfy them? If a gardener's sudden insanity is worth thinking of only as it concerns us, the digging of my flower beds, where am I better than the man who has no flower beds? Out of the rough clods of earth grow stalks and leaves, which burst into glorious flower. But out of this woman's heart grow none of the flowers of a true character. Can she not see it? No, because she is, and will always be, what her man of wrath was justified in dailing her—a child in understanding, in primitive utter selfishness, in obtuseness to the deep lessons of the nature she professes to love.

Where in all the canons of the very lowest code of human courtesy is there justification for such treatment of a guest as that which she gives her "friend" Minora? Admit that Minora was crude, foolish. I deem it a thing undeniable that true courtesy takes no account of such things; least of all when the crude one is a guest within our gates. True courtesy is charity, and charity suffereth long and is kind.

I have always thought Nirvana, with its utter self-concentration and utter forgetfulness of others, a cowardly ideal. But, following the thought of this book to its logical end, I find that I am wrong—it is a thing "pure and sweet," to be much praised. CALIFORNIA.

New York, Jan. 21, 1901.

"DEACON BRADBURY" IN FRENCH.—A proposal has been made to translate into French "Deacon Bradbury," Mr. Edwin Asa Dix's recent novel of New England life. The intending translator should be one who has a thorough and idiomatic familiarity with both languages. We do not know that the experiment has yet been tried of transmuting the Vermont dialect into French conversational form, but if the project is carried out it will be interesting to see how the homely farmer wit lends itself to Gallic form, and how the deacon's mighty spiritual struggle stands out when narrated in a tongue whose genius is so foreign to the New England atmosphere.

All Newsdealers Sell It.

SOME SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE OF

The World's Work

The Unparalleled Increase of Wealth.
Will Character Decline in Prosperity?
European Explanation of American Progress.
English Trade Unions as a Hindrance.
A New Basis of Patriotism.
The Preservation of Historical Places.
The New Commonwealth of Australia.
The War in South Africa.
The Beginning of the End in China.
Christian Ways in a Heathen Capital.
A Buddhist Appeal to Christendom.
How Negro Disfranchisement Has Worked.
The Future of Cuba.
The President's Cabinet in His Second Term.
As Many Indians as Ever.
A Postmaster at the Farmer's Door.
A Radical Plan of Municipal Reform.
Cecil Rhodes.
A Day's Work of a Naturalist.
The Changing Character of Immigration.
Self Help to Employees.
Anecdotes of John Marshall.
Germany Under a Strenuous Emperor.
Kitchener: The Man with a Task.
The Great Empire by the Lakes.
A Master Cartoonist. BUSH.
The New Conquest of the World.
Mr. Sanders on the Democrats. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.
Prosperity by Co-operation.
The Canal and the Treaty.
A Short Guide to New Books.
The Growth of Traveling Libraries.
The Metal Product as an Index to Prosperity.
The Pressed Steel Car and Its Maker.
Running Against English Traditions.
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A New Child's Allegory.*

Here is a curious juvenile which in allegorical form portrays, by the personification of mental traits, such as cheerfulness, temper, patience, &c., their cause and effect upon character. Cheerfulness, of course, with the aid of patience and other worthy attributes conquers in the end, but the conflict is often discouraging, and defeat is frequently near at hand. Each chapter has its own ethical significance, which is set forth in the preface as follows:

Each time that we get into a temper (Chapter I.,) thereaftef follows always a calm, (Chapter II.,) in which, like error, we repent and resolve to amend our ways (Chapter V.). While the tempest rages, our virtues are invisible (Chapter III.) and leave us solely in that dragon's power. Many, then, are the battles which we must and do have, trying to preserve cheerfulness as victor over our fearful temper (Chapter IV.,) as well as struggling hard and often with remorse (Chapter V.,) if we only try to keep safe our principal city, Faith, not letting our enemy, Dragon Temper, destroy the fields belonging to King Patience.

The reader must not suppose because of the personification of certain human qualities that the story itself is burdened with moralization. Told with any other names it would still be an interesting tale, but with the names actually employed it will carry its lesson in a more constant form to the child mind. The story has a modern touch to it, and the interest in description and incident, from a story-telling point of view, is well maintained. Such books are admirable. They interest, they properly inspire the imagination, but they also teach the child lessons of self-control which form the basis of future character.

*THE REWARD OF PRINCE CHEERFULNESS. By Ruth Lawrence. 8vo. Pp. 47. Illustrated in half-tone. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

MR. STOCKTON.

Speeches and Poems at a Reception Given to Him by the Authors Club.

Francis Richard Stockton was the guest of honor at a reception by the Authors Club, at its home, in the Carnegie Building, on Thursday evening. The occasion was marked by appreciative tributes to the author and general friendliness to the man. Both were expressed in speech and song, and several original poems read in honor of the guest of the evening removed even a suggestion of prosiness. There were many humorous allusions and stories of old associations that evoked laughter, none seeming more keenly to enjoy them than Mr. Stockton himself.

After an hour or more spent in informal chatting, George Carey Eggleston, Chairman of the Executive Council of the club, came forward and said that it was again his pleasant duty to introduce the guest of the night.

"I have no fit words," he added, "to do justice to this occasion. The little skill I have is not equal to the task before me of presenting to you the greatest story-teller America has ever known. But there is one qualification I have. I can tell you a story of the time many years ago when he and I were associated together on a weekly paper. He spelled it 'weakly.' In those days I had heard the adage, 'If you want a thing well done do it yourself.' But I learned that if I wanted a thing well done to get Mr. Stockton to do it.

"I lack the vocabulary to introduce him, so I will ask him to introduce himself, confident that it will then be well done."

MR. STOCKTON'S REPLY.

As Mr. Stockton walked over and took his place before the open fireplace, in which a great log glowed, the guests broke forth into a chorus of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the refrain swelling into an impressive volume as the voices took up the words, "So say we all of us."

When the song was finished Mr. Stockton said in part:

"I expected to pick up a few points from the Chairman to begin with, but he has not given me that opportunity. So I will begin by going back to the year 1882, when I was in Europe and happened to pick up a paper in which I read that an authors' club was to be organized in New York. I asked myself then if it were possible that I would be invited to join that club. But I had only written seven books up to then. Still I hoped that I would be eligible. Since then I have grown wiser. I have learned that a lesser number is necessary—only one or two, perhaps. Now, after all these years I am given a reception by the club I was so anxious to join long ago! And, let me say, I could not be more pleased to be received by any club or any body of men than you who so honor me to-night.

"Authors are a generous lot of fellows, and among them there are no bickerings and no jealousies. Here in this club we expect to find not mere acquaintances, but friends. Of course we occasionally find one author taking exception to what another has written, but it is usually among the younger authors that such things occur.

"Not long ago one of my books was reviewed by a critic. I'll conceal her sex. She said I didn't know how to make love. She said my young people make love like going to family prayers—that they kissed like asking for the benediction. That was adverse criticism, indeed. Now, it was my habit to have the young people retire quietly to a room, and when they again appeared, if all went satisfactorily, they announced that they were affianced. Nowadays, however, it seems if there is any kissing and hugging people want to see it.

"There is one thing wrong about criticism. When they want to mention an author favorably, why not write to his publisher or editor? That would do him some good. And, if unfavorably, why not come direct to the author? Now, if that critic had come and given me personal instruction about love and kissing would it not have been better?

"There was a man out West who wrote about me once. He said that any man who wrote such books must have a brain that is in a sodden fuzzle. I don't know what a sodden fuzzle is, but I don't think such criticisms are written by authors.

"I have never had but one quarrel or misunderstanding here. That arose from what I considered an unjust criticism of my nautical methods. Now, anybody knows that I could sail a ship a great many more ways than Charles Henry Webb, who has taken occasion to criticise my method of bringing a ship into harbor."

Mr. Stockton then described, amid considerable laughter the difference between his method of casting anchor and that suggested by Mr. Webb.

AN ESTIMATE AND A POEM BY "JOHN PAUL."

Upon Mr. Eggleston's suggestion that "such an assault on a fellow-member ought not to be allowed to pass unanswered," Calvin Thomas said that he had some verses from Mr. Webb that he would read. The verses were preceded by a "Foreword," in which Mr. Webb ("John Paul") wrote:

"Before offering to the gentlemen who this evening honors us a little tribute in what may look like verse, I would like to say a word or two of honest criticism in what cannot be mistaken for anything other than prose. Notwithstanding the gladness with which Mr. Stockton's achievements have been received and the hold he has secured on the popular heart, it does not seem to me that the unique position he really occupies in literature has been either distinctly understood or broadly enough recognized. In most instances we may arrive at values by comparison. But in valuing Mr. Stockton we cannot—for there is none with whom to compare him. In the field which he has made his own and discovered if he did not create, he stands without a competitor. It is Stockton first and no other quirks! There have been greater poets than any now living, greater novelists, greater dramatists, greater historians. And with still greater the future may even now be big. But since there has been no other Stockton there of course has been no greater. Nor in the future can he very well be outdone in the unfenced field which he now fills to the exclusion of all others—for he brought that field into being and with him it will cease to exist."

TO THE GUEST OF THE EVENING.

Who makes this bee-line from the Valley,
Forsaking his Rudderless Grange,
And steers a straight course for the Authors',
Engaging our hearts at close range?

As shy as the fawn whom you startle,
And modest way down to the ground;
But brave as the stag if you rouse him,
And clean as the tooth of a hound.

Who is he, I ask you, this ranger,
Who plays such queer pranks with a Horn,
And seems to have bees in his bonnet?
By my faith 'tis The Bee Man of Orn!

And with him strange people, not strangers,
Are out and you'd say out for larks;
With a broom Mrs. Aleshine is rowing—
Mrs. Lecks wears blue stockings for sharks.

Some signal or other is flying
From the Wreck of the good Thomas Hyke;
But the last of these launchings of Stockton
Speeds heartlessly by on a Bike.

We breathless still watch the arena
Where a wedding march waits, or a dirge,
For the youth to unfasten the portal—
Will a Lady or Tiger emerge?

But of all of the Wizard's creations—
Though I ramble and roam with the rest—
Let me live with Old Pipes and the Dryad,
The dearest and sweetest and best.

O wonderful weaver of fancies,
O wonderful teller of tales;
A King in the Kingdom of Laughter,
And a Prince—but never of Wails.

One cannot always be clever;
The brightest at times may be dull;
But here we've a wag with a record—
For all that's not clever is Null.

And long may he wave and ne'er waver
In his travail for Woman and Man;
And live—if he cannot forever,
Live at least just as long as he can.

MR. GILDER'S REMARKS.

Richard Watson Gilder, the next speaker, referred with pleasure to the time when he and Mr. Stockton worked side by side. He said:

"One day I found on my desk a large sheet of paper. In the centre of it was a spot—that had a human aspect about it. Upon examining it closely I found it to be a note from Mr. Stockton, written as a fairy might have written it.

"I remember a little thing that was going the rounds of the papers in those days. The title was, 'What I want in Bread.' One day in going through a stack of clippings in each of which that line appeared successively, I found the last one changed to read, 'What I Want in Cheese.' I found that the fairy hand had substituted the word 'cheese.' Has any one ever heard Mr. Stockton laugh? No! But he's a beautiful smiler.

"A young man once came to me and said he would like to contribute to the magazine every month. I asked him what he wanted to write. 'O,' he said, 'I'd like to send you each month a story like "The Lady or the Tiger."' When I think of the immense amount of pleasure Mr. Stockton brought into the life of Stevenson it seems to me that alone would be to him a benediction forever."

MR. MORSE'S POEM.

The next tribute to the author was a poem by James Herbert Morse, which follows:

TO FRANK—ALIAS FRANCIS—STOCKTON.

To-night at the Authors' we ring up a Star,
And Merlin drops in for a seat by the Lar.
As we open the circle to give him a place,
The minor gods laugh at the twist in his face.

Says the little head Lar, with his hands on his hips,
There's the tail of a jest sticking out of his lips;
There's a quirk underneath that unscrutable phiz:
It may be—I think—yes, I know it is his.

"Come, Lares, Penates, sprite, fairy, and gnome,
Come, elfin, come, goblin, come galloping home!
Our Stockton is back. Did you e'er see his like—
With his six leading ladies, his bear and his bike?"

And the little imps ride in, they rollick in, roll in,
By underground ways that you'd scarce trust a mole in;
Defy all the regular modes that imps vie in—
They dive in, they swim in, they climb in, they fly in.

They mount up by "lift" from The Great Stone of Sardis;
They crawl thro' the cave with the lovely Miss Ardis;
From the good Thomas Hyke up they bubble and gurgle,
And creep through the cracks where The Three Burglars burgle.

From the new Eldorado they get round Cap Horn,
Leave the Synod at sea, and The Shelter forelorn,
Pomona abroad, Sammy Block on the Pole,
And dear Mrs. Lecks in that very deep hole.

Leave The Tiger "At Home," and the Lady so fair
With cards out for afternoon Tea—but O where!
"Who cares for The Tiger?" cry goblin and sprite,
"Vatoldi's is closed. We're off duty to-night."

A night in Walpurgis is humdrum, one fancies,
To a night by the fire with these imps of our Francis.
Less split-tail and brimstone perhaps in their revels,
But brimful of fun are these modified devils.

They are wise in their day; they are in with the rush;
Their Ting-a-ling tails they have dropt in the brush;
They are quite up to date; in the newest garb yet,
And not at all troubled they, "Lest we forget."
At a word from our Merlin—a wave of his wand—
Either over or under they skip the Big Pond.
Some skit through the icebergs and on the Pole sit;
With an eye on the Nadir some shin down the Pit.

With his bike new re-tired and returned from Cathay,
He's a trick goes you one on the last Roentgen ray—
A new understudy, I think, for a shy
With an Eddy's own ray on the Sweet By and By.

Some light on our innermost being, designed
To let a man know what he's got on his mind;
Some item of news, with his comment upon it,
Of what will be done when we've been, gone and done it.

In a beaker of "hot" from our midnight decanter
Then pledge we to-night our own Merry Chanter,
His the rarest of wits; his the sweetest of fancies—
God bless him as Frank! God bless him as Francis!

R. H. STODDARD'S LETTER.

Ripley Hitchcock then read the following letter from Mr. Stoddard, who was not well enough to be present:

"It was my privilege, when a novice in letters, to know some of Mr. Stockton's predecessors, to read their humorous writings in the light of their personalities, while the ink was still wet on their pages. They were rather dubious reading, as I recall them, riotous with horseplay, with studied exaggerations of bad spelling, non-existent dialects, and salacious sallies along the sense of pot-house slang. I enjoyed them, however, or thought I did, like thousands and thousands of their countrymen did, but I do not enjoy them now, nor do I think many of their countrymen do. For Mr. Stockton has since discovered for us a better humor, a good humor, which has supplanted their ill-humors. There is that in his writing which is peculiar to himself and nobody else, an original point from which all things are possible, a convincing realism which converts his pictures into facts and clears his quaint characters from the least suspicion of eccentricity, and everywhere the sweetest, kindest, heartiest human feeling."

Montgomery Schuyler said in part:

"Johnson said of Garrick: 'His death eclipsed the gayety of nations and diminished the stock of public harmless pleasure.' Some one asked Johnson what there was in that. When we remember the amount of noxious pleasure in the world, he said, that is a high tribute to pay. And Mr. Stockton has certainly added largely to the world's share of pleasure."

THOMAS A. JANVIER'S TRIBUTE.

Thomas A. Janvier expressed happiness at having returned, after a seven years' absence, just in time to be present to welcome Mr. Stockton. He said:

"All the while I was away he was a comforter, and with all of you I say, 'God bless him.'"

LETTERS FROM MR. STEDMAN, DR. VAN DYKE AND OTHERS.

Duffield Osborne, the Secretary of the club, then read a letter of regret from Edmund Clarence Stedman, in which he said:

"None of you can be more grateful than I to the man we love, the exquisite genius we delight in, the charmer ever leading us away from our trials and commonplaces to the fantasy of a wonderland indisputably his own."

Mr. Stedman added the following verses:

I have stayed at the Rudder Grange
Just after the wedding chime,
Though that jolliest lodge—how strange!—
Is of age at this very time;
I have roamed in the Squirrel Inn
(With my vouchers from Germantown;)
To the House of Martha I've been
And more than once have gone down
In the queerest of all queer wrecks,
And have argued and taken my tea
With Madams Aleshine and Lecks,
All up to our necks in the sea;
I have solved, with my private elf
That Lady-and-Tiger riddle
That routed the Sphinx herself
And parted the world in middle;
And all this Fellowship Jolly,
With a wizard that led me around
Through wonder and sweetest folly,
From first to last I have found
His fancy more passing rare
Than that of mask or mummer.
Since Puck and Oberon wove the snare
In a night's-dream of midsummer;
So I'll roam with him and his throng,
Wherever the course meander,
Though he frolic a century long,
And outlive by a year the sage Vizier
Of the Two-Horned Alexander.

Henry Van Dyke wrote:

"On Thursday evening, Jan. 31, it will be my painful duty to lecture to the citizens of Worcester, Mass. Therefore, I cannot have the pleasure of joining in the tribute of affection and respect paid by the Authors Club to Frank Stockton.

"In my opinion this Francis Richard Stockton is one of the most serious obstacles that we have to contend with. It is so much pleasanter to read his books than to write our own that he acts as a direct discourager of industry. He is an insidious tempter, and when the accounts are balanced many a day of sinful but happy leaving things undone, now debited to us, will be scored against him who led us astray.

"But though a foe of industry, of how many other virtues is he the friend and accomplice? He has helped us to healthy laughter, kindly sympathy, grateful contentment. He has cheered and brightened the long, rough road for us and for our children. His stories have disposed us to take life in a friendly spirit, and his merry jests leave a good, clean taste in the mouth. We owe him a right big debt of thanks. And I'm sure we all would like to give him three cheers and a Tiger—he has the Lady already."

Parke Godwin wrote:

"I should like very much to do honor to Mr. Stockton, whom I regard as one of the most original and agreeable writers, by attending the reception to be given him, and I will do so if I can. But my age and health are such that I cannot promise positively. Meanwhile, my best wishes for your success."

John La Farge wrote:

"Dear Mr. Stockton:

"Excuse my 'type'-writing you, but I have the most abominable hand of my own, and as what I have to say is very clear in my mind, I should like to see it in a form of print. My purpose is to tell you that I regret very much the probability of my not being able to attend the meeting of the Authors Club on the 31st. The meeting is to do you honor, and that is my reason for regretting my probable absence. I should like to be one of the many who have so enjoyed all that you have written that they feel you to be a sort of property in which they have a persistent interest.

"Sometimes I put aside reading something of yours so as to keep it for bad moments, when I wish to get away from the world and still be within the realm of good sense and of fine purpose; for, apart from the very great historic names, I know of no one who has been able to carry out in the wildest imagination the sense of reality, the pleasure at meeting good people and honest ideas, and, as I say, to get away from what is disagreeable in life without at any time forgetting what is really fine or noble in the world we have to do with. Others will give you some better expressed appreciation, but no one will be more sincerely an admirer of yours."

Edward Eggleston wrote:

"My Dear Stockton: I wish I could be with you. Can't you come to me? I congratulate you with a loving heart on being such a man as you are."

Among those present were:

Thomas Moran, Augustus Wetmore, Boudinot Keith, W. H. Boardman, Alexander W. Drake, Charles Scribner, F. N. Doubleday, William W. Appleton, J. Wells Champney, Capt. Zalinski, Henry Rutgers Marshall, Theodore Low De Vinne, Irving Bacheller, J. A. Altsheler, the Rev. Dr. Slicer, Hamilton Holt, Col. Charles Ledyard Norton, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Dr. John Shaw Billings, Charles Henry Webb, Edward S. Van Zile, Rossiter Johnson, John D. Champlin, Dr. Titus M. Coan, Oscar S. Strauss, R. W. Gilder, Ripley Hitchcock, Charles Battell Loomis, John Seymour Wood, Col. William C. Church, Dr. William H. Ward, C. Alexander Nelson, Charles De Kay, Ed-W. Morse, Albert White Vorse, Henry Abbey, Samuel W. Marvin, Edward Appleton, John W. Boothby, Charles F. Chichester, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr.

Some American Plays.*

Mr. Roden's little volume may be considered the second part of Oscar Wegelin's "Early American Plays, 1714-1830," for it is a record of the American plays which have been published since the latter date. Old playgoers may turn over the pages of "Later American Plays" with the feeling that the compiler has left much to be desired. On this point, however, Mr. Roden offers a two-fold explanation: "Under the circumstances, considering the vast number of recent American plays, it was impossible to bring all the titles together," and "it is to be regretted that many of our best plays by American authors still remain in manuscript, and we are fortunate, indeed, to possess in printed form Thomas's 'Alabama' and Fitch's 'Nathan Hale.'" Of the American plays that have been published, the compiler appears to have made a judicious selection. His method may be learned from the following item, which informs us that only one play written by a certain well-known American playwright has been published:

BRONSON, HOWARD. The most prominent of present-day American dramatists, (born in Detroit Oct. 7, 1842,) author of "Saratoga," (played in three countries,) "Diamonds," "Moorcroft," "Hurricanes," "Met by Chance," "Greenroom Fun," "Wives," "The Banker's Daughter," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "One of Our Girls," "The Henrietta," "Old Love Letters," "Shenandoah," "Aristocracy," and "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam." The latter play, written with J. Brander Matthews, was originally acted by William H. Crane in Providence Sept. 25, 1899. It was first played in New York at Wallack's, Oct. 2, 1899.

SARATOGA; OR, "PISTOLS FOR SEVEN." A Comic Drama, in Five Acts.
12mo. Pp. 68. New York, n. d. "French's Standard Drama, No. CCCLXIX."
First played Dec. 21, 1870, at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, with James Lewis as Bob Sackett, Clara Morris as Lucy Carter, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Vanderpool, Kate Claxton as Lilly Livingstone, and Fanny Davenport as Effie Remington.

Mr. Roden appears to have incorporated most of the data offered by the French publications and similar sources, and has also presented material concerning many plays privately published, together with those which may be deemed distinctive among the "reading plays" which for the last two or three years have been growing in popularity. His work within the limitations already noted is made abundantly accessible by an exhaustive titles' and authors' index. It is to be regretted, nevertheless, that in recording the plays which have not only been printed but published, the publisher's name in all but the French selections has been omitted. This makes it a difficult performance for those who may desire to acquire certain of the plays mentioned. Mr. Roden's explanation that "the present volume is more of a selection than a complete record," is to be taken literally, as his pages concerning the productions of Augustin Daly and Dion Boucicault show. Still, his record of the plays published be-

*LATER AMERICAN PLAYS: 1831-1900. Being a compilation of the titles of plays by American authors published and performed in America since 1831. By Robert F. Roden. Flexible covers. Pp. 132. 12mo. Printed for the Dunlap Society by the De Vinne Press. New York. 1900.

twixt 1831 and 1870, which must have been obtained by extensive research, is probably as representative as it is possible to make.

A Dispassionate English Book on the Boer War.*

So much has been written about the South African war and the right of the Boers or English to dominate that land that it seems little could be added to enable us to come to a tolerably correct conclusion as to the merits of the respective combatants. The majority of writers have written from a prejudiced, sentimental, or academic point of view. The reader has been befogged in a labyrinth of special pleading, out of which it is difficult to emerge with a clear understanding as to the right or wrong of the respective claimants. But a careful investigation of the status of the question, only to be found in going back a century or so, clearly shows that whatever civilization South Africa enjoys, and whatever progress she has made in enlightened government, she owes more to England than to any other nationality, and if that continent is ever to take its place among the civilized nations, it will be through English domination. Wherever England goes, trade, commerce, religion, and good government follow. Therefore, in the interest of progress, civilization, and humanity, the moral support of America should go with England, however much we may as a people sympathize with the Boers.

This conclusion may be reached after a careful reading of the facts in the controversy given in the volume before us. Mr. Farrelly is a barrister at law and advocate of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony. Mr. Farrelly writes judicially, and only after an exhaustive examination of the subject, going back to the earliest European settlements of the country, tracing each event bearing on the question. How thoroughly the writer was equipped for this work, and how conscientiously every point touching this complex question has been considered, is best shown in his introduction, in which he states:

> It is now the greater part of four years since I came to South Africa with the intention of carefully studying at first hand its various problems, political, racial, economical, and legal. My purpose was to write an impartially worded statement of the various burning questions, some of the developments of which have now fixed on South Africa the eyes of the civilized world—Boer and Uitlander in the Transvaal—imperial or republican factor; Dutch or British predominance in all South Africa; black and white; missionary and anti-missionary; Indian and anti-Indian; capitalist and laborer at the diamond fields of Kimberley and on the gold reef of Witwatersrand; Roman-Dutch and British law in South Africa.
>
> With this object in view Mr. Farrelly visited every State, colony, and territory south of the Zambesi River, and had conversations with nearly every leading public man in South Africa. From this exhaustive examination of every source from which light could be obtained, Mr. Farrelly writes and it would seem impossible for any writer to be more thoroughly informed and more competent to arrive at the rights and wrongs of this vexed question.

Mr. Farrelly treats the subject in twenty-eight chapters, dealing with the history of the British and Dutch in South Africa, British rights in South Africa, the Boer character, Boer distrust of the British, Boer depreciation of British character and power, the policy of President Krüger, the hemming-in of the republics, the action of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the imperial hold in South Africa, reorganization of the general government, on which side was the aggression, policy of the General Government of South Africa, &c. In the appendix are papers on the "War and Its Issues," from the following standpoints: Of the loyal citizen of Dutch descent, from the standpoint of an international lawyer, from the standpoint of the churches, from the standpoint of an imperialist, from the standpoint of the trader, from the standpoint of a progressive burgher of the Orange Free State, from the standpoint of Irish colonists in South Africa, from the standpoint of a minister of the Crown in Cape Colony, and from the standpoint of loyal women of South Africa. Thus the reader will see the scope and varied sources from which Mr. Farrelly collated his facts, and his painstaking method of establishing them.

Mr. Farrelly concludes that the cause of the war was the inherited distrust of the British Government and of the British people of South Africa, accompanied by apprehensions, rising on occasion to hatred, followed by contempt. This he ascribes to the character of the Boer, which is of the sixteenth century type, stubborn, brave, and superstitious, and of the French Huguenot of the same period, from which many of the Boers are descended, and still religious in the sixteenth century sense of that term, with a not inconsiderable High German strain superadded. There are additional characteristics, the result of two centuries and a half of environment. The religion is Calvinistic of the Dutch variety, affecting the mind with a stress of fatalism which molded the English Roundhead and Scottish Covenanters. Thus their strength in fighting is increased tenfold by the conviction that the sword of the Lord smites for His saints, and success in battle is taken as the direct interposition of Heaven. Another factor in their remarkable fighting qualities is that in their struggle for existence, prolonged over two generations against men, lions, and leopards, bushman's poisoned arrow, and Zulu's assegai, has developed courage, resources, and self-reliance, little measured by England when she accepted the ultimatum.

Mr. Farrelly shows conclusively that driving the British out of the Continent was long meditated by the Boers. To that end, for several years, millions had been expended in armament. England was in a state of unpreparedness. The Boers confidently relied on assistance from foreign powers, and a revolt in the English colonies, which would require all her resources to quell, and so cripple her that she would be unable to hold them, and finally would abandon her African possessions as least valuable to her. This hope is so clearly revealed in an interview with the Boer Secretary of State—Reitz, published in the Echo de Paris—that it will bear quoting:

> At present Great Britain is most gloriously isolated, and the British Empire itself runs considerable risk of being vanquished. France and Russia have never had a finer chance to get rid of a troublesome enemy. Does France mean to allow this opportunity—the last she will ever have, perhaps—to pass without taking her revenge on the British? No! I am sure you will not, for such conduct would be nothing less than criminal. It would mean your destruction. Make a bold attempt for Egypt, then, and extend your possessions in India. Fight, I say, even at the improbable risk of being beaten. Follow our example. As for Russia, any one can see that it is to her interest to incite India to rebellion.

The Boers have been terribly disappointed. No foreign Government has come to their aid, nor is likely to, and England's colonies have not only been loyal to her, but furnished, ungrudgingly, their share of men and money to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Farrelly does not exonerate England altogether in the course she has pursued in her government of her African colonies, but holds that her mistakes were those of maladministration incident to any nation governing territory thousands of miles away from the Home Government, and but for the long settled determination of the Boers to possess the country for themselves, there would have been no war. Mr. Farrelly is one of the few writers on South Africa who has not permitted prejudice, of race, interest, or sentimentalism, to come between them and the facts as they found them. The book is an octavo, well printed on good paper, and neatly and appropriately bound in cloth. J. W. H.

*THE SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. By M. J. Farrelly, LL.D., Barrister at Law, Advocate of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan Company, 1900. Price, $1.25.

James II. Hopelessly Bad.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Molly Elliot Seawell labors through two columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to demonstrate the truth of a proposition involving so many contradictions that her failure is less surprising than her attempt. Possibly she had another object than the one advanced.

Miss Seawell maintains that "James II. was an honest man, though an incompetent King, and William of Orange, though a great man, was about as bad as men are made." Honesty and incompetency are both sufficiently vague words; but it is quite impossible for the same individual to be as "bad as men are made," to be great, and at the same time inferentially a competent King.

Chamber's Encyclopedia fairly expresses the fact when it states that "there is hardly a sovereign mentioned in history of whom one can find less good to say than of James II." The simple truth is that James cuts the poorest figure of the least respectable of the English dynasties. His grandfather, though distinguished as a fool, was still admitted to be "the wisest fool in Christendom"; his father, while politically perverse and perfidious, possessed dignity and the domestic virtues; his brother had wit and a very engaging courtesy. Beyond this meagre list of virtues, there is little to be said for any of the Stuarts, and of James not so much. In truth, they were contemptible as Kings, though they were a boon to humanity, for their vices indirectly reanimated the spirit of freedom which had seemed to die with Cromwell.

James, who is decidedly grotesque in the character of a hero of romance, was too mean a creature to be called a villain; and if anybody has to that extent aspersed villainy, his defender is right in her stout denial of that charge. He is rather fantastic than flagitious. Villainy is not comical, and the man who was ruined by the one virtue that he possessed, because in his small soul a virtue so large found no room for action, does excite mirth, however much mirth may be tempered with execration.

He was a sincere Christian—theoretically; practically, he was a libertine long after the follies of youth should have been discarded—but his sincerity has never been questioned in the matter of religion. For that he might be pardoned much, had it not been that in him piety was ferocious bigotry and zeal the most odious tyranny. He presents but one redeeming feature—he was such a fool that he could not understand his own folly.

As to those many matters "of proof" which his apologist relies on in order to complete the rehabilitation of James, and which we are to understand are to be found in State papers, letters, diaries, &c., but not in histories, I fear that, as interpreted by their latest student, they will hardly serve to reverse the long-accepted verdict; indeed, if not used with more pertinence than appears in the letter in your columns, they will not even gain a rehearing for James. That which is, with naïve complacency, dubbed "my history" by the author of the "House of Egremont," will hardly be considered seriously unless evidence of more careful study of authorities becomes apparent. "Our old friend Thomas Babington Macaulay" is not to be so easily whistled down the wind. The rehabilitation of James is a bold undertaking, and will require caution as well as courage.

E. M. MANLEY.

Summit, N. J., Jan. 7, 1901.

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DESCENDANTS OF THE CONTINENTALS.—Seventy-five thousand women of Revolutionary descent are supposed to be interested in the history of "The Founding and Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution," by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, which will shortly be published through the Independence Publishing Company of Philadelphia. According to the author, the history is written to establish the proof that "for eight years the records of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been altered to cover the false story of the founding which the board of 1891 set up and which has since been perpetuated." The great controversy over the "Mother of a Patriot" eligibility clause in the constitution which caused the split in the early society and the resignation of Mrs. Darling as Director General is fully described, and the status of each society is clearly set forth.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

COVENTRY PATMORE'S "ODES."—In the January number of Murray's Monthly Review will be found an interesting article on Coventry Patmore by A. T. Quiller-Couch, which is in the nature of a review of the Champneys' "Life of Patmore," and closely follows the life of its subject, expatiating at some length upon his early work in verse, "Tamerton Church Tower," the three parts of "The Angel in the House," "The Betrothal," "The Espousal," and "Faithful Forever," the series being finished in 1863 by "The Victories of Love." Mr. Quiller-Couch's attitude toward this earlier work is that most usually taken, and so calls for no comment. In 1868, after a second marriage had brought him a considerable fortune, followed by Patmore's retirement from the British Museum in 1865, we find him printing the first installment of "Odes" for private circulation. So accustomed is the present generation to find all Patmore's verse spoken of as is that of his earlier periods, it is with great surprise—a surprise which should lead to a reading of the poems at once—that we find Mr. Quiller-Couch writing: "The 'Odes' stole quietly upon the world at intervals, and the world has been slow in awaking to the sense of its gain. Gradually, however, the opinion gains that we possess in them one of the rarest treasures of Victorian poetry. They are at once so pregnant and so poignant, clouded with thought, yet riven with flashes which penetrate so deeply into heaven, that even his sworn admirers were perplexed by them, hardly knowing what to make of writings so unexpectedly different from his 'Angel,' with its easy movement and pervasive every-day atmosphere."

COPYRIGHT OF MAGAZINE MATERIAL.—Mr. George P. Brett, President of the Macmillan Company, has written a letter to The Athenaeum of London, which emphasizes the advisability of printing in English periodicals, when the material is copyrighted in the United States, the notice of copyright according to American form and law. It very often happens, he says, that serials and articles appearing in the English reviews and not bearing the copyright notice are reproduced in American periodicals in defiance of the rights of the owners of the American copyright. Of course, he says, the owners have in such cases recourse to law. "But it is also true that the law provides that the owner of the copyright shall show what damages he has suffered by the unauthorized publication of his material, and as this is sometimes difficult to do in a satisfactory manner by the author before an ordinarily intelligent jury, it would, it seems to me, be much better if the copyright notice were printed in the original journal on publication in England, thus obviating the possibility of these reprints. Few decisions have been had as yet in this country under the American International Copyright act, which went into effect in 1891, and it is sometimes difficult to prove that any damages have been suffered by the author or owner of the copyright which will warrant a jury in allowing the owner a sufficient sum to reimburse him for the trouble and costs of bringing the suit. Moreover, to go to law is as expensive and tedious in this country as it can well be anywhere, and should if possible be avoided."

COLONIAL FURNITURE.—The second part of Esther Singleton's "The Furniture of Our Forefathers" is to appear from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. early in February. In it may be noted the first signs of what is distinctively "American," although still of foreign make. Here we have an interesting description of the furniture that Penn brought with him to this country, much of which is now to be found in the rooms of the Philadelphia Public Library or in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This furniture is substantial, and, although almost entirely devoid of decoration, is fabricated in graceful and for the most part harmonious lines. Nevertheless, there was much decoration indulged in at the time, even if not among the Quakers, as may be seen by other specimens of the period, not only in Philadelphia, but further South, in Maryland and in the Carolinas.

HISTORY OF FRENCH PRINTING.—Monsieur A. Claudin, 3 Rue du Pont, Charentus, Seine, has lately finished the first volume of a most important and carefully prepared work on the "History of French Printing." The most exhaustive history of printing and presses thus far prepared for any country or any period. Vol. I. contains the first half of the history of printing in Paris during the fifteenth century, while Vol. II. will be devoted to the completion of the story of printing in that city and period. Vol. III. will be entirely devoted to the history of printers and presses at Lyons, Vol. IV. taking up the other provincial presses of that century; while the fifth and last volume is to be devoted to the history of printing and the foundation of new presses all through France during the sixteenth century. Issued under the auspices of the Imprimerie Nationale of France, not only has nothing so thorough, both in scope and execution, ever been produced in other countries, but it is also said there is very little prospect of this work's being excelled at any future time.

"THE BOY'S OWN BOOK."—Mrs. Benary's inquiry in last week's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as to "The Boy's Own Book," brings up the very pleasantest recollections of the writer's childhood, when that was her favorite volume, the companion of many a busy hour. Her copy, which is unfortunately minus the front cover and title page, came to her in that condition, thus testifying to the appreciation of an earlier age. The volume is bound in half leather, with marbled sides, and contains "Natural Philosophy" in questions and answers, including also interesting short poems and fine wood-cut illustrations. This contains 176 pages, while "The Boy's Own Book" contains over 300 pages, profusely and interestingly illustrated throughout with good wood cuts. The book is full of all sorts of delightful matter; sports, gymnastics, games, legerdemain, tricks with cards, paradoxes, puzzles, enigmas, care of pets, and, in fact, detailed information upon every conceivable subject, evidently as well suited to girls as to boys. The copy before the writer is evidently the first American edition, for, after a long quotation from the preface to the London edition, the American publisher adds particulars as to this issue, the preface being dated, "Boston, Nov. 1, 1829," and the only further clue to the book's identity being the fact that it was stereotyped by "Lyman, Thurston & Co"

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The eighth annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society was held at 20 Hanover Square, London, Dec. 17, 1900, Dr. Garnett presiding. Mr. Francis Jenkinson, M. A., Librarian of the University of Cambridge, was elected President for 1901, Mr. W. W. Gregg being made a member of the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. S. Ashbee, and the officers and other members of the Council being re-elected. After the completion of business, Mrs. G. F. Barwich read an interesting paper on a copy of Ptolemy, bound for Mary Queen of Scots. This fine edition of the Geography of Ptolemy was printed at Rome by Petrus de Surre in 1490, and beautifully illuminated by one of the Frescobaldi of Florence, the book showing their arms, as well as elaborate borders and nearly two hundred fine initials. The binding is in the style of Nicolas Eve, the centre device containing the monogram of Mary and Francis, composed of Greek letters interlaced, surmounted by the French crown and surrounded by an anagram of Mary Stuart. The use of the French crown, and other contemporary evidences, leads to the inference that the book was bound during the short period—July, 1559, and December, 1560—in which Mary was Queen of France. It is not known how the Ptolemy came into Mary's possession, nor how or when it became the property of the Dukes of Marlborough, but when the Sunderland Library was sold, in 1883, it was bought by Bernard Quaritch for £450, and sold by him to A. W. Franks for £500, the latter (then Sir Wollaston Franks) leaving it by will to Mr. C. H. Read, his successor in the Keepership of the Department of Mediaeval Antiquities in the British Museum.

INCUNABULA.—Messrs. Macmillan & Bowes, 1 Trinity Street, Cambridge, England, announce the publication of an important new bibliography in three volumes, the first of which is nearly ready for delivery—"Catalogue of Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge, (1475-1640,)" by C. E. Sayle, M. A. Volume I, which is to be had at 15s., and which will be sent to subscribers to the whole work as soon as ready, contains 632 pages, devoted to Incunabula—"Caxton to Kingston"—and containing full bibliographical descriptions of the productions of early presses, both in England and abroad. No complete catalogue of the treasures to be found in the Cambridge University Library has as yet been printed; so it has been thought that book lovers generally as well as collectors of early printed books, would welcome this key to an important portion of its most valuable section. Until quite recently the Cambridge University Library has contained the greatest number of copies of Caxton extant, forty-one being fully described in the catalogue, as well as many additional duplicate copies, all of which are to be found in the first portion of the catalogue, as well as full bibliographical descriptions of thirty good examples and duplicates from the press of Wynkyn de Worde. Other rare incunabula will also be found listed, the book being one to appeal strongly to collectors of early printed books.

A NEW EDITION OF BOSWELL.—Messrs. A. Constable & Co. of London have recently issued a new edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," of which the English reviews are most laudatory. This reprint is issued in six foolscap octavo volumes, bound in cloth with leather label, or in gilt extra, at 2s. net per volume, or in half morocco at 3s. net per volume, to be had in sets only. The present reprint is edited by Augustine Birrell, the volumes containing frontispieces by Alexander Austed, a reproduction of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait. The volumes are said to be light and so particularly well bound as to be pleasing to read and handle, and in many ways this is said to be the most attractive low-priced edition of the life ever issued. Boswell's "Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL. D.," with notes by Scott, Croker, Chambers, and others, is also to be had in two volumes, uniform in style and price with the Boswell's "Johnson."

A NEW LIFE OF STEVENSON.—Mr. H. Bellyse Baildon, at present Lecturer on English Literature in the University of Vienna, and who was an old schoolmate of Stevenson, and in his Edinburgh days one of his fellow-aspirants in literature, has lately finished a life study and critical estimate of his friend, entitled, "Robert Louis Stevenson: A Life Study in Criticism," which has just been announced by Messrs. Chatto & Windus of London. The book, which is to be issued at 6s., is to be a crown octavo volume, bound in buckram, with gilt top. Mr. Baildon's book will contain two portraits of Stevenson; one a photogravure reproduction of a portrait painted by Count Girolamo Nerli in Samoa in 1894, the other being a half-tone portrait made from a drawing by A. S. Boyd. It will be remembered that Stevenson used Mr. Baildon's home near Edinburgh—Murrayfield—as the scene of "The Misadventures of John Nicholson," which was originally published in Cassell's "Yuletide." Stevenson himself writes of a volume of poems written by Mr. Baildon as "so rich a sheaf" of "good, stout poems, fiery and sound."

THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER.—Messrs. Ginn & Co. of Boston have lately issued from their Athenaeum Press a carefully made fac simile of a rare New England Primer, published between the years 1785 and 1790, and now owned by Mr. G. A. Plimpton of New York. The original lacked one leaf, which in the fac simile is printed in modern type. The binding of the original was made of strips of wood one-eighth of an inch thick, covered with thin paper. To reproduce this exactly was so difficult an undertaking that the publishers decided to use the paper binding in which so many old editions of the primer have appeared. With the exception of the cover, however, the present edition is an exact reproduction of the original, even as to the color of the paper. The New England Primer, although issued in edition after edition, has always been a remarkably scarce book, even late reprints being hard to find and expensive, so that the publishers feel the present edition should be valued by the book buyer of the day. The little book will be found very attractive, the crude woodcuts coming out well on its yellowish pages. Its contents are varied, including a portrait of Washington, proverbs, alphabets large and small, easy reading lessons, all illustrated with quaint cuts; cradle hymns, verses of all sorts, prayers, "instructive" questions and answers, the shorter catechism, "spiritual milk for American babes," &c., by John Cotton, as well as a dialogue in verse between Christ, youth, and the devil, all of which should prove of much interest to this generation.

NOT A COLUMBIA PERIODICAL.—About two weeks ago James MacArthur, who has been in London during the past year representing one of the New York publishing houses, returned to this country, which, although he was born and reared in Scotland, he calls "home." Until a short time before he went away Mr. MacArthur had been the active, working editor of The Bookman, which is owned exclusively by Dodd, Mead & Co., Prof. H. T. Peck of Columbia University being a frequent contributor to its pages and the editor, in whom, when occasions arise, probably has lain the final editorial decisions. Mr. Arthur B. Maurice, who, like Prof. Peck, has been a frequent contributor to The Bookman, has succeeded Mr. MacArthur as the active editor. Neither Mr. Maurice nor Mr. MacArthur nor Dodd, Mead & Co. have any connection with Columbia University, although a recent number of the Columbia University Quarterly announced that The Bookman was "issued under the entire direction of officers of Columbia University."

English Gardening.*

This is a very beautiful book, and very charming to those to whose taste the subject matter of it appeals at all. And one is inclined to dismiss as very Boeotian the person to whom it does not appeal at all. For it is a collection of views of some fifty English country houses "and their garden environments," with an average, say, of five pictures to each. The views have already appeared in that very picturesque pictorial, Country Life, of which it may safely be said that fewer Americans know of it than would appreciate it. The form of the magazine is reproduced, or nearly so, in a moderate folio that allows the reproduction of the pictures on their original scale. No reader of the magazine needs to be told that the views are well chosen and of typical things, nor that the photographs are well taken, nor that the half-tone reproductions are carefully and well printed. They seem to be printed even more carefully and well in this reproduction than in the original publication.

It was an Englishman, Francis Bacon, no less, who said that "God Almighty first planted a garden; and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures." And it has ever since been the English gardens that have been at least among the most picturesque and interesting. Bacon's own "layout" included both the wilderness and the formal garden. And one observes here that English gardening is to this day divided on those ancient lines. In formality and pomposity and "architectonic qualities" generally Italian and French gardens may present equally good examples. But for the wild and romantic kind of gardening we must go to England, unless we choose to extend our researches to Japan. This is well recognized on the Continent. Even after Versailles, and its clipped trees and general air of symmetry and formality, the French have resorted to the "jardin anglais," which they plot and cultivate with great skill. But this gardening is, as the title of this book has it, the "environment" of the country house. There is no country house so rural and so rambling as the English, and accordingly there is no gardening so free and irregular as that which forms its appropriate surrounding.

All which means that the English have an unequaled talent for country life, and know better than anybody else how to obviate its monotonies. Simply to look over these beautiful pictures is to assure one's self of that. Hence the prevalence of "sport." Hence a great many "English Traits." In fact, there could not be a more illuminating commentary, to a reader who had not visited England, upon British fiction than the survey of these prints. All Anthony Trollope, for example, is implicit in them. And the better one knows his England the more delightful the reminder. Not that the English rural gentry in all cases "live up to" their houses and gardens. That was a natural "bitter cry" of the American girl in Mr. Henry James's "London Life" upon the country gentleman who conspicuously did not do so: "And it is all so sacred and so beautiful, God forgive you." The ejaculation intimates, among its other implications, that Americans may appreciate better than the Englishmen themselves the value of ancestral possessions to the making of which has gone not money alone, even with the humid English climate, but also and eminently time. "The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense." And it takes an American to have a "realizing sense" of the antiquity which he cannot find, any more than he can find at Lenox or at Newport the humid climate which makes the emerald lushness of English vegetation.

And these things are by no means mainly from the "swell places." Chatsworth and Trentham are indeed shown here, but not Blenheim, nor Eaton Hall nor Windsor. It is the English home, the ordinary "gentleman's place," that forms the staple of the subjects. Quite half are unknown to the fame even of Murray's excellent "Handbook of England and Wales." One of the most admirable of the "places" illustrated and described here is that "gem of Jacobean," the hall at Bradford-on-Avon. This happened to be the building chosen for reproduction for the English national pavilion at Paris last Summer. It was a common remark among the visitors to the exposition that the house lacked its proper setting of grass and trees. The criticism is all the more justified when one sees here the reproduction of the original with its appurtenances, and sees how very much the house owes to them of its charm.

It remains to be added that the text that goes with these charming pictures is for the most part adequate and historically and otherwise illuminative, in order to show the great attractiveness of the book to everybody who has a taste for its subject matter.

*GARDENS OLD AND NEW: The Country House and Its Garden Environment. Country Life Library. London: George Newnes, Limited. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $15.00.

Valuable Historical Papers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There are in New York certain valuable historical papers, too valuable to be permitted to remain in private hands or to rest outside of some safe depository. They recall, it is true, a time of bitterness and struggle, but they are in the category of such data as are necessary for accurate history, and as curios their value is inestimable.

Accidentally the writer had his attention called to them, and saw them, and was immediately impressed with their importance. Their genuineness and authenticity are unquestioned.

They are the original Constitution of the Confederate States as it was discussed, amended, and passed in the First Confederate Congress in Montgomery, Ala., with the marginal notes of the amendments as considered and adopted.

The first (No. 1) bond issued by the Confederate States, with the interest coupons attached.

Mr. Jefferson Davis's first message to the Confederate Congress, in which he nominates certain members of his Cabinet.

And Mr. Davis's appointment of Mr. Alexander B. Clitherall as Register of the Treasury.

This latter gentleman, Mr. Alexander B. Clitherall, was the Secretary of the first Congress, and it was through him that the above papers had preservation.

Certainly these papers should be in the Congressional Library at Washington, but if that may not be possible, they should, at least, be in the custody of some literary and historical institution, where there would be no or little danger of loss.

The writer calls attention to them as a matter of interest. He has no identification with their ownership or influence in their disposition save in so far as he would like to see all such valuable papers in a reputable place of security. W. D. P.

New York, Jan. 18, 1901.

Letters to Washington.

The third volume of the "Letters to Washington," published by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, will be issued this month. The entire series furnishes new matter of the highest importance. These letters increase in interest as they approach the period of the Revolution; hitherto unpublished, they lay bare a mine of wealth to the historian. The coming volume contains a correspondence from leading men of Virginia and Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey contributing. The letters relate chiefly to the expedition of Brig. Gen. Joseph Forbes, the fall of Fort Duquesne, and conquest of Canada. Washington's retirement and life at Mount Vernon and the discontent of the Colonists preceding the rupture with the mother country. The publication is presented with all the accuracy and precision possible to expert copyists, with original notes, as well as those of Sparks, Brock, and others.

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AMERICAN HISTORY TOLD BY CONTEMPORARIES. Vol. III. National Expansion, 1783-1845. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. 8vo. Pp. 668. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE LIFE OF BENVENUTO CELLINI. Translated by John Addington Symonds. Vol. I. Folio. Pp. clxxxvi. New York: John Lane.

INSIDE THE MACHINE. Two Years in the Board of Aldermen. 1898-9. P. Tecumseh Sherman. 12mo. Pp. 100. New York: Cooke & Fry. (Paper.)

THE HISTORY OF TAMMANY HALL. By Gustavus Myers. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-357. New York: Published by the Author, 52 William St.

PIONEERS OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE. By Samuel Albert Link. Vol. II. 16mo. Pp. 500. Nashville, Tenn.: Dallas, Texas: Publishing House, Methodist Episcopal Church South. Barbee & Smith, Agents. 75 cents.

A NARRATIVE OF THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP GLOBE OF NANTUCKET in the Pacific Ocean, January, 1824, and the Journal of the Residence of Two Years on the Mulgrave Islands. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-163. New London: Published by William Lay and C. M. Hussey.

OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY, for the Use of High Schools and Academies. By William C. Morey. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company. $1.

FICTION.

SHORT STORY MASTERPIECES. By Mary E. Wilkins, Octave Thanet, Opie Read, Irving Bacheller, George Ade, and many others. First series. 12mo. Pp. 325. Chicago, Ill.: The Jamieson-Higgins Company.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS. By Charles Dickens. The authentic edition. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 397. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

IN WHITE AND BLACK. A Story by W. W. Pinson. 12mo. Pp. 357. Macon, Ga.: Press of J. W. Burke Company.

THE STORY OF VALENTINE AND HIS BROTHER. By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant. Paraphrased by Susannah Bay. 12mo. Pp. 30. New York: William R. Jenkins.

SWEETBRIER. By L. M. Elshemus. 12mo. Pp. 275. New York: The Abbey Press.

STUDIES IN LOVE. By Maude Egerton King. 12mo. Pp. 275. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE CHILDHOOD OF JI-SHIB, THE OJIBWA, AND SIXTY-FOUR PEN SKETCHES. By Albert Ernest Jenks. 12mo. Pp. 130. Madison, Wis.: The American Thresherman. $1.

RELIGIOUS.

A MANUAL OF DEVOTION FOR LENT. By W. J. Knox Little. 12mo. Pp. 328. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE. The Ceremony, History, and Significance; Ritual, Practical, and Archæological Notes, and the Text of the English, Roman, Greek, and Jewish Ceremonies. By the Rev. J. Foote Bingham. 12mo. Pp. iv.-342. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE JESUIT RELATIONS AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791. The Original French, Latin, and Italian Texts, with English Translations, and Notes. Illustrated by portraits, maps, and fac similes. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. LXXI., Lower Canada, Illinois. 1750-1791. Miscellaneous data. 8vo. Pp. 404. Cleveland, Ohio: The Burrows Brothers' Company.

THE BARTERED BIRTHRIGHT. Forty Brief Expository Addresses on the Life of Jacob. For the week days of Lent. By the Rev. F. A. D. Launt. 12mo. Pp. viii.-240. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE CONVERTED CATHOLIC. Edited by Father O'Connor. 8vo. Pp. 380. Vol. XVII. January to December, 1900. New York: James O'Connor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL FEDERATION AND COLONIAL TRADE POLICY. By John Davidson. 12mo. Pp. 155. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

SOLDIER SONGS. A New Military Song Book. Containing the latest popular songs added to the collection edited by J. E. Carpenter. 24mo. Pp. viii.-136. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 50 cents.

THE MORISCOS OF SPAIN; Their Conversion and Expulsion. By Henry Charles Lea. 12mo. Pp. xii.-463. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

EASY STEPS IN LATIN. By Mary Hamer of the Taunton, Mass., High School. Edited under the supervision of John T. Buchanan. 12mo. Pp. 132. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company. 75 cents.

INVISIBLE LIGHT; or, THE ELECTRIC THEORY OF CREATION. By George W. Warder. 12mo. Pp. 334. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

FACTORY PEOPLE AND THEIR EMPLOYERS. How their Relations are Made Pleasant and Profitable. By Edwin L. Shuey, M. A. 18mo. Pp. 200. Illustrated. New York: Lentilhon & Co. 75 cents.

ADVICE TO SINGERS. By Frederick J. Crowest. 12mo. Pp. 128. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 50 cents.

THE IVES FIRST BOOK. By Mary Isaphene Ives, assisted by Charlotte Molyneux Holloway. 12mo. Pp. 96. New York: William Beverley Harison.

SAILOR SONGS. A New Naval Song Book. Containing the latest popular songs added to the collection edited by J. E. Carpenter. 24mo. Pp. viii.-136. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 50 cents.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM LUDLOW, United States Army, Military Governor of Habana, and commanding the Department of Habana for the period July 1, 1899, to May 1, 1900. 8vo. Pp. 626. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1900. Paper.

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE to the Legislature of the State for the years 1899 and 1900. Containing information for the rearing and management of sheep for wool, &c. Together with tables, statements, summaries, and diagrams, &c. 8vo. Pp. viii.-957. Topeka: Kansas Department of Agriculture.

Pen Pictures of America.*

To the confirmed dweller of an American city, to the American who goes abroad as often as he can in search of "new" impressions, and to the American who, owing to narrow environment or to the thralldom produced by a limited purse, has been able to see but little of his own country, these volumes by the author of "England, Picturesque and Descriptive," have a particular mission to reveal. Mr. Joel Cook does not pretend solely to history, biography, or contemporaneous description, yet all three are combined in his work—brought to the surface, as it were, by his own impressions. He sees a historic edifice and he writes about it; he tells its history, touches upon the biography of the persons who may be connected with it, and then he tells how it impresses him, and we usually find that the last remarks are enhanced by the introduction of a photographic view. In a word, he has written about America as an American might write about Europe were he possessed of all the knowledge concerning the cities, edifices, and natural monuments which appeal to his imagination, his sense of the beautiful, or his appreciation of an eventful historical past.

"America, Picturesque and Descriptive," is a guide book, in which a fine literary style has taken the place of the mere essentials of railroad tables and transportation and hotel tariffs. Mr. Cook's object, "to give the busy reader in acceptable form such a comprehensive knowledge as he would like to have of geography, history, picturesque attractions, peculiarities, productions, and most salient features of our great country," has been well carried out, burdened neither with too many statistics nor too intricate prolixity of description.

So much for the author's method and object. Now for the general scope of the book. That may be gathered from two brief extracts from the preface:

It covers the Continent of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian Dominion and Alaska. It has been prepared mainly from notes specially taken by the author during many years of extended travel all over the United States and Canada. * * * The work has been arranged in twenty-one tours, each volume beginning at the older settlements upon the Atlantic seaboard, and each tour describing a route following very much the lines upon which a traveling sightseer generally advances in the respective directions taken.

The scheme indicated is carried out as follows: Volume I. takes the traveler from historic Virginia to the great theatre of the civil war, through the Valley of the Delaware, across the Alleghanies, south of the Mason and Dixon line, across the prairie land to the great Northwest; Volume II. begins with New York, then the Hudson is ascended, then come glimpses of Western Massachusetts and the Adirondacks; the Empire State is crossed and the St. Lawrence is descended; Volume III. opens with a tour through the Old Bay State, the shores of Narragansett, the Connecticut River, and the White Mountains, eastward through New Hampshire and Maine; then follow three tours—"From the Ohio to the Gulf," "The Valley of the Mississippi," and "The Rockies and Pacific Coast."

Wherever possible the author makes brief comparisons of the scenes he describes with similar views abroad, which add much to the reader's general information. Thus, in speaking of Madison Square, New York, he says: "This square is the great centre of elaborate civic and military displays, and has, with its surroundings and the light stone of the adjacent buildings, an air that is decidedly Parisian, it occupying much the same position for New York as the Place de la Concorde in Paris or Trafalgar Square in London." The work is garnished with admirable illustrations. Another feature which adds much to the serviceable quality of the work is an exhaustive index, which at the reader's will turns the volumes into a reference library of no mean order.

*AMERICA, PICTURESQUE AND DESCRIPTIVE. By Joel Cook. In three volumes. Pp. 800, 864, 846. Illustrated with over seventy-five half-tone reproductions of photographs by Main, Philadelphia; Henry T. Comins & Co., Chicago. $6.00. Edition de Luxe, $12.

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Elizabeth and Her Times.

Leslie Stephen in The National Review.

If we are to take the history of the time as really governed by Cabinets and diplomatists, the difficulty of finding any adequate hero becomes an impossibility. Froude had started apparently with the belief that Elizabeth would take the leading part. The English Nation was beginning its great career, and (he said in 1852) Elizabeth's part was "to recognise, to love, to foster, and to guide." The "grandeur and moral majesty of some of Shakespeare's characters" is "far beyond what the noblest among ourselves can imitate." That is due, not to the poet's genius, but to his faithful portraitures of his contemporaries. His "great poetry is no more than the rhythmical echo of the life which it depicts." When Froude came to look into the facts, this anticipation had to be modified. There were, undoubtedly, men of heroic character, patriots and martyrs, whose grand qualities are thrown into relief by the catastrophes in the great drama. But it is clear, too, that there never was a time in which the heroic was more intimately and strangely mixed up with the ruffianly and the mean. Froude is here speaking of the Elizabethan seamen of whose heroic spirit he was to be the best interpreter. Yet their heroic enterprise shades off into slave trading, buccaneering, and something scarcely distinguishable from piracy. Their hatred of Romanism mingles with a desire for the Spaniards' silver. The higher the class the worse the morality. The Protestantism of the Scottish nobles was mainly, he admits, a desire for the estates of the Church. Murder was the normal process of carrying on the game of politics, and nobody would have objected to blowing up Darnley but for certain inconvenient results. Massacres of helpless people were throughout Europe part of regular warfare. Solemn Cabinet councils discuss plans for assassination without thought of any scruple, and when Elizabeth hears that Philip had plotted her death, she takes it, as Prof. Beesly remarks, "in the way of business," without the smallest resentment. Kings are religious enough to carry out the cruelest persecution, but utterly refuse to fight for the Church if their allies are likely to get the best of the plunder. Lying is so much a matter of course in diplomacy that one wonders how it could be expected to deceive. The question is not whether an Ambassador lies, but why he has selected that particular lie. It was a profoundly interesting world, but clearly not one which it was easy to represent as a battle between clearly discriminated powers of light and darkness.

John Ernest McCann, Poet.

FERNANDO S. SERRANO, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: Permit me to correct the erroneous impression of Mr. Storey, who, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 12, ascribes the poem, "Broadway, A. D. 2000," to Mr. Aldrich or Mr. Stedman. Mr. John Ernest McCann, who wrote it, and who now, I believe, resides in Boston, is in the opinion of many one of the first, if not the first, poet writing in this country to-day. This would appear to be an extravagant statement, but any one who doubts it has only to read his 'Songs from the Attic,' published by Brentano in 1890. Although the poems in that collection were written before their author was twenty-three, they show a power and range worthy of Keats. Three weeks before he died, John Boyle O'Reilly told me this poem by Mr. McCann was the cleanest and strongest expression of passion he had ever read:

MY HEART'S LIKE AN ARDENT ROSE.

My heart's like an ardent rose
That blows in the morning light,
And droops at the long day's close,
And pants through the breathless night.
Through the worlds that divide us, sweet
Like the tide at my feet, it sighs,
And it never stops till its ruby drops
Gush up to your rainbow eyes!

You know not its nights and days;
You know not its hopes and fears;
You know not the blind, dumb ways
It has groped through the sorry years;
But you know that my sun and star
Glow over your bower there,
That my soul would sin to be buried in
The world of your amber hair!

You might feel my heart, were you dead,
Beating over your royal breast—
Where only a Dante's head
Should presume to seek a nest!
No Dante am I, and yet—
My soul from the darkness flips,
To lie at your feet, and in anguish beat,
Till it melts on your flaming lips!

The late Robert G. Ingersoll told me that the following poem by Mr. McCann, which appeared in The Journalist, was the strongest poem since Byron:

POVERTY.

Thou lashless lidded hag of hags;
Thou breathless monster of decay;
Thou thing of sores and smells and rags;
Thou flat-eyed Satan's whelp—away!
Thou four-fanged, slimy, sewer rat;
Thou thing God never smiled upon;
Thou friend of vampire and of bat,
Of filth, disease, and death—begone!

For thou hast eaten half my heart,
And munched the best that was my soul's,
Destroyed my pilot then my chart,
And left me helmless twixt the poles;
Sucked half the marrow from my bones,
Made broken harpstrings of my veins,
Turned all my once glad thoughts to groans,
And all my once warm friends—disdains.

Aye! thou hast dogged me well and long,
And blinded friends I used to know,
And even killed the little song
That from my soul's brook used to flow,
And left me hungry, threadbare, cold,
To dread the day, to welcome night,
To see in youth my soul grow old,
A skeleton with fate to fight.

Thy satellites are everywhere—
The sneer, the snob, the shrug are thine—
The tilted nose, the frozen stare,
The cad, the snob, the human swine;
The shoeless foot, the gloveless hand,
The linen-frayed, the drunken breath—
All come in troops at thy command,
And then dost smile and nod at death!

The babies' hunger cries are sweet,
Rich music to thy filthy ears;
The mirthless breast within which beat
Their mother's heart in seas of tears;
The dreaded step, the raucous curse,
The cruel blow, the stifled cry,
The little white, pathetic hearse—
All feed thy greedy ear and eye.

The friend of genius—thou? Great God
In heaven's heaven hear that phrase;
What genius sleeps beneath the sod
Whom thou hast ever dogged would praise
One small inch of thy mottled hide?
Could he come for one instant back?
His soul thou clutched as miser's pelf,
To crack it slowly on the rack.

Thou enemy of all things clean,
Ugliness, fragrant—soul of Art!
Thou friend of all things base and mean,
Thou cancer of the human heart;
Civilization's bitter foe!
The only thing that nations dread—
When Christ comes once more to bless
He will not call thee Dives' head.

JOHN ERNEST MCCANN.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"The Private Life of King Edward VII. (Prince of Wales, 1841-1901)" will be definitely published by D. Appleton & Co. next week. As may be gathered from the extracts, which we presented last Saturday, the work presents a vivid and intimate picture of the personality of the man who has just become England's sovereign.

"The Historical Novel, and Other Essays," by Prof. Brander Matthews, is in active preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume will include, besides the title piece, "Romance against Romanticism," "New Trials for Old Favorites," "The Study of Fiction," "Alphonse Daudet," "On a Novel of Thackeray," "H. C. Bunner," "Literature as a Profession," "The Relation of the Drama to Literature," "The Conventions of the Drama," "A Critic of the Acted Drama: William Archer," and "The Art and Mystery of Collaboration."

Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis," which will come from the press of The Macmillan Company early in March, will be illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. As has already been said in these columns, the scenes are placed in the Middle West before the civil war, and the plot turns upon the cavalier's history, which was begun in "Richard Carvel," developed under American influences a hundred years later.

Prof. F. N. Thorpe contributes an article upon the late Dr. William Pepper for the February Century. There is also an article by Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason, author of "The Women of the French Salons," entitled "Is Sentiment Declining?" in which she discusses sentiment in its relations to literature, marriage, friendship, charity, public affairs, and Government.

The selected essays of Eugene Schuyler, together with a memoir by Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer, will be immediately published in two volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons. The essays principally concern themselves with Italian subjects—artistic, archaeological, and literary.

"Philbrick Howell," a new novel by Albert Kinross, author of "An Opera and Lady Grasmere," is in active preparation by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The book was begun in 1894, put aside for three months, during which the author wrote "Fearsome Island," then taken up afresh, to be laid aside again during the five months occupied with the composition of "An Opera and Lady Grasmere." It will appear with its original text, carefully pruned and rounded off in a way that, in these days of rush and eager development, rarely falls to the lot of a work of fiction by a popular author.

"A Landmark History of New York," by Albert Ulmann, with appropriate illustrations, will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. early in the present month. Mr. Ulmann conducts a party of young people to the historic sites of New York, some of which are now marked with tablets, and describes what these tablets signify in the light of history.

"The Garden of a Commuter's Wife, Recorded by the Gardener," is an anonymous volume shortly to be published by the Macmillan Company, which has a particular meaning for intellectual people who live in rural neighborhoods. It is a novel, however, the "Gardener" being the daughter of a New England country physician, who possessed an amiable form of book madness in addition to other lovable traits of character. She marries a young Englishman and settles in Somerset, in an old family mansion, which is situated in the centre of a tangled garden. The scene then shifts to the early home of the bride in New England.

Frederick Palmer's tales of life in the Philippines, six of which have appeared in Collier's Weekly, while another will form one of the fiction features of the March Scribner, will be published in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons late in the Spring. These stories, which are pictures of the Philippines of to-day, are intensely interesting and open a new field of romance in a most vivid and fascinating way—army life in and around Manila.

Six novels by well-known authors will be published in the current month by the J. B. Lippincott Company: Cyrus Townsend Brady's "When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield," Guy Boothby's "A Cabinet Secret," dealing primarily with the diplomacy which led to the war in South Africa; Maurice Thompson's "Sweetheart Manette," Mrs. Hugh Fraser's "A Little Grey Sheep," Gen. Charles King's "In Spite of Foes," and John Strange Winter's much-discussed novel of dash and insinuation, "The Career of a Beauty." The last named is a decided, and, we think noteworthy, departure from this author's usual style and motif.

A new edition of "Ashes of Empire," which is considered to be one of the best of Robert W. Chambers's novels, is to be issued at once by the Frederick A. Stokes Comany, in paper covers and at a popular price.

"A Royal Exchange," a new novel by J. MacLaren Cobban, author of "Pursued by Law," will be published toward the middle of the month by D. Appleton & Co. The scene is laid in outdoor life of the Scottish Highlands, and the tale mingles picturesque episodes with a very pretty love story in which figures a royal Prince who is easily recognized.

"A Triple Entanglement," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is the latest issue of the Lippincott Series of Select Novels.

"Prince Rupert the Buccaneer," a new romance by Cutcliffe Hyne, will come from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company on March 5. Its title page reads as follows: "Prince Rupert the Buccaneer. His adventures, set to paper by Mary Langhan, a maid, who, through affection, followed him to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, acting as his secretary, he deeming her a male, though timid, which account is now put into more modern English by Cutcliffe Hyne."

In the new edition of Miss Lucy M. Salmon's "Domestic Service," which is to be published shortly by the Macmillan Company, the author has added a chapter on "Domestic Service in Europe," which can hardly fail to give additional value to a book which has already won considerable popularity in its particular sphere.

The fifth edition of the late Grant Allen's Tyrolese romance, "Linnet," is announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company. A touch of pathos is lent to the story from the fact that it was the last complete novel he wrote and that the idea of the plot was conceived while Mr. Allen was in the Tyrol in a vain search for health. Most of it was written amid the scenes which he so graphically describes.

With the current number, Harper's Bazar appears in new cover designs. A symbolic framework incloses a medallion portrait, which will be changed from week to week, the issue this week showing "Mme. de Chateauroux" in "The House of de Mailly," Margaret Horton Potter's very entertaining historical novel, which has now reached Chapter V. in the periodical. In Margaret Deland's series of "Studies of Great Women" appears an article on Mme. de Maintenon.

Prof. Brander Matthews has brought down to date his "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century" by including a chapter on the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have authorized the publication in Tokio of a Japanese translation of Thomas L. Greene's "Corporation Finance," which is a study of the principles and methods of the management of the finances of corporations in the United States, with special reference to the valuation of corporation securities.

Myrtle Reed, author of "Love Letters of a Musician" and "More Love Letters of a Musician," has a new book preparing for publication at G. P. Putnam's Sons, which will shortly be issued under the title of "The Spinster Book."

The narrative of the events of a journey across China, into Thibet, with the Thibetans in tent and temple, by Dr. Susie C. Rijnhart, will be issued by the Fleming H. Revell Company early in the month. The work will be fully illustrated with photographic reproductions and with original drawings. The story of the journey is full of exciting incident.

"Jhonny Courteau, and Other Poems" is a new volume, by W. H. Drummond, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation. This author's "The Habitant," which was presented with some remarkable illustrations by Frederick S. Coburn, is still one of the best selling books of poems on the lists of New York publishers.

A new volume from the industrious pen of the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady will shortly appear from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons under the title of "Under Tops'ls and Tents." It is divided into three parts; the first deal with the Naval Academy as the author knew it, and with the naval cadet afloat; the second, with the author's experiences in the late war with Spain; the third includes a series of six stories based upon fact, which deal with United States army and navy life in an intimate way.

"The Face of Christ," by Carnegie Simpson, will shortly be issued by the Fleming H. Revell Company. It is an inquiry into the meaning of the statement of the claims of Christianity to put in the hands of men and women who may be skeptical or honestly inquiring.

The Ledger Monthly for February contains an article from the pen of Rufus Rockwell Wulson, entitled, "The Training of American Shipbuilders"; Marvin Dana has a piece of fiction in the same number called "The Temptation of John Greaves," while "Wailraven" is the title of a novelette by Latta Griswold.

"Impression Leaflets," Series 1901, are announced by Elder & Shepard of San Francisco for monthly issue. They will include copyright material. The initial number is to be "Success for Young Men," by Charles A. Murdock, to be followed by other selections of thoughts of truth and wisdom from Robert Louis Stevenson, Phillips Brooks, William Ellery Channing, and others. These leaflets will be printed in a simple, appropriate manner and supplied to subscribers as issued.

"The Rise of the Book Plate," by W. G. Bowdoin, will be published early in the current month by the A. Wessels Company. The volume will be illustrated, and besides a complete bibliography of book plate literature, it will contain a selected list of American periodical contributions to book plate litcrature and a list of well-known American book plate engravers and designers.

"The Globe Mutiny," by William Lay of Saybrook, Conn., and Cyrus M. Hussey of Nantucket, is being republished in this city with a fac simile title page of the original volume, by the Abbey Press. It is a curious and interesting reprint.

The New Amsterdam Book Company's series, entitled "Arthur Legends Not Found in Malory," has recently been reinforced by a new volume containing four "lais," by Marie de France, rendered into modern English by Jessie L. Webster. The book is entitled "Guin-yamor, Laufal, Tyalet, and the Were Wolf."

"The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages," by Henry Osborn Taylor, is being prepared for the Columbia University Studies in Literature, edited by Prof. George E. Woodberry, and published by the Macmillan Company. The book discusses the transition from the antique to the mediaeval, and its purpose is to follow the changes undergone by classic thought, letters, and art while on their way to form part of the intellectual development of the Middle Ages, and to illustrate how pagan tastes and ideals gave way to the ideals of Christianity and to Christian sentiments.

The current number of The Unique Monthly, "a magazine of entertainment, suggestion, and inspiration," contains an interesting account of the trials of a periodical in attempting to establish its status as "second-class" mail matter when the authorities in Washington thought it should be "third class."

The current number of The Home Magazine contains an article by Will M. Clemens entitled "The Life of the Life-Savers," which deals with the men who patrol the Atlantic Coast. Prof. I. T. Headland of Peking University writes on "The Games of the Chinese Children," while in "The Biggest Man in Wall Street" we have a character sketch of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

A new Guy Boothby novel is announced for immediate publication by the New Amsterdam Book Company, under the title of "The Viceroy's Protégé." The scene of action is laid in England and in India, fields which present a worthy background for the author's well-known cosmopolitan spirit of imagination.

The authors of the Short Line War and "The Banker and the Bear," Merwin-Webster, have prepared a new 'Change novel, which the Macmillan Company has in active prepartion under the title of "Calumet 'K.'" The title is a name applied to a grain elevator, and the story tells how Charlie Bamon built it "against time." Mr. Henry Kitchell Webster and Mr. Samuel Merwin have apparently discovered a new field for fiction in the exciting movements of trade and finance, which they operate with distinct success, as the popularity of their first two books has shown.

"A Master of Fortune; Being Further Adventures of 'Capt. Kettle,'" by Cutcliffe Hyne, will be published next month by the G. W. Dillingham Company. The book will be bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

A book of travels by the late Capt. M. S. Wellby is in preparation at Harper & Brothers, under the title of "'Twixt Sirdar and Menelek." As the title indicates, scenes in the Soudan are described, but what may render the book of some importance at this time is that it reveals in no uncertain light the present relations that exist between Abyssinia and the British Empire.

BRIEF PERSONALS.—The annual meeting of the Caxton Club will be held in the clubrooms in the Fine Arts Building this evening. Each member is privileged to invite one guest. At this meeting five members of the Council will be elected to serve for three years. Two copies on Japan vellum of the "Relation of the Discovery and Voyages of Chevalier de la Salle" will be sold at auction. Members not able to be present may send bids to the Secretary. Charles H. Meigs of Cleveland will also exhibit his collection of miniature books, and give an informal talk about them.

—One of Richard Hovey's "Songs from Vagabondia" bids fair to become very popular with baritone soloists. The music was written by Bullard, and the song is "A Toast," beginning:

Here's a health to thee, Roberts,
Here's a health to me,
And here's to all the pretty girls
From Denver to the sea.

The "Roberts" is the well-known poet and novelist.

—Henry Harland is engaged on a new novel, with which he will follow up his very popular "Cardinal's Snuffbox," which is being published by John Lane.

—Justin McCarthy has finished his new Irish story, which he has called "Mononia." It will make its appearance in an Irish paper before publication in book form.

—According to recent intelligence, it is no longer safe to say of an author, when he dies, that he has "laid down his pen forever." We learn that the Society of Spiritualists, which was founded by the late Miss Florence Marryat, has reason to believe that this lady is about to dictate a book to the society's medium, who has lately notified the society to have an experienced shorthand writer present at an early séance. Then, too, there is the case of Kate Field, whose spirit experiences have just been so feelingly recounted through her friend.

—The current number of The Bookman contains a portrait of Prof. Adolphe Cohn, head of the Department of Romance Languages at Columbia University. Prof. Cohn was recently decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor on account of the work he has done in this country to inspire the study of the French language and literature. The decoration was eminently deserved. The writer in The Bookman says some good things about the professor. Here is one of them: "He is fond of argument, and as in conversation he often talks in epigrams, so, too, he sometimes argues in them. Indeed, on those rare occasions when he is, perhaps, not wholly in the right, and finds that he is fighting for a losing cause, he sometimes resorts to so brilliant a display of verbal pyrotechnics as to make the casual listener think that he is celebrating a victory instead of covering a retreat."

—Mr Wirt Gerrare, who contributed the story of "Moscow" to the Mediaeval Towns Series, has been intrusted with the production of the English edition of "Baedeker's Guide to Russia," which it is hoped will be ready for Summer tourists to Russia this year.

—David Belasco, in an article on "The Genius of Stephen Crane" in The Metropolitan Magazine, says: "It was Mrs. Crane who put the unfinished manuscript of 'The O'Ruddy' into my hands. The unfinished manuscript was her husband's dying legacy, and the last incomplete chapter were the final words written by his pen. As one for many years interested in plays, I could personally give no greater proof of my admiration for Stephen Crane than my enthusiasm for and my determination to produce the last creation of his great mind. It is impossible to surmise the probable future of Stephen Crane's genius if death had not cut short a destiny already immortalised by its early achievements." Mrs. Crane writes to a friend in New York that A. E. W. Mason is hard at work on the conclusion of "The O'Ruddy" and that Clement Flower is painting a new portrait of the author of "Wounds in the Rain" for the next Academy.

—A mission of savants from France is about to proceed to Mukden in Manchuria to examine some manuscripts recently discovered there, which are believed to have been taken from Southeastern Europe by the Mongol and Tartar invaders of six centuries ago. The members of the mission hope to find many lost works, those of the historian Polybius, for example. Considering how the Slavonians of what is now Russia borrowed their religion, literature, and civilization from Constantinople of Byzantium, it is possible that the Mukden manuscripts may contain ancient classics that were preserved in the Russian town of Kief when the Central Asiatic invaders occupied it.

Notes from Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The "Baron de Bookworms" of London Punch, otherwise Mr. Henry W. Lucy, seems to have read an American book to some purpose, for he writes of the Rev. P. A. Sheehan's "My New Curate," published by Messrs. Marlier, Callanan & Co.: "No scenes of clerical life, not George Eliot's, not Trollope's, not even the story of M. l'Abbe Constantin, have ever given Baron so much honest, healthy-minded, and purely high-comedy entertainment as is provided for all readers capable of appreciating such work by this 'Parish Priest of Doneraile.' It is full of that quiet humor in pathos, of those smiles amid tears, which are the touches of nature that make the whole world kin, irrespective of creed or country." Considering that Mr. Lucy is a not especially fervid Protestant Englishman, and that "My New Curate" was written by an Irish Catholic priest for The American Ecclesiastical Review, and so assumes that all its readers are religiously and morally in sympathy with its author, this is wonderfully strong praise. The book has quickly made its way through an edition every two months since its first appearance, but such little advertisement as it has had has been of the most artless variety, and the wonder is that Mr. Lucy ever heard of it The knot of Boston Protestants who call themselves the discoverers of the book is inclined to plume itself on his emerging from his ordinary calm.

Among the stories sure of success is Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey," announced for the June Atlantic, and already some one, possibly the publisher of a coming "Mopsa" or "Phoebe," has started a melancholy tale about its having been written in a great hurry in response to the clamorous demands of the publishers. In truth, Miss Johnston is completing the closing chapters at her leisure, and as a successful author is no novelty to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., they know better than to attempt to hurry her, leaving such a policy to firms of smaller experience. The tale was probably devised by some one to whom the name "Audrey" suggested a possible "Mopsa" or "Phoebe," likely to be confounded with it by the careless purchaser and bought in its stead. The failure of "Audrey" would vastly please such a person.

The new Riverside Biography, Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond's "Peter Cooper," gives Mr. Lewis How's "James B. Eads" a companion, both being the history of successful workers and good patriots, both men whose works will endure. The portrait of Mr. Cooper is extremely interesting, representing him as he was wont to sit when, as Mark Twain put it, he appeared on the platform and "gave tone to the meeting." He sits in an armchair, one hand grasping his staff, the other holding a handkerchief, his eyes so evidently looking at an audience that one can almost hear the applause with which his appearance was always greeted.

Dr. George A. Gordon's "A New Epoch for Faith" will contain the substance of his Lowell lectures, delivered last Autumn, and about an equal quantity of original matter, and is in some respects a startling book to come from the pastor of the Old South. "For the race as a whole, and for the thinker who judges schemes of thought from their bearing upon the interests of mankind there, indeed, is little to choose between Calvinism and atheism," he says. The ghosts of the Mathers and of Judge Sewall flee away affrighted, but a remark like this does not properly indicate the spirit of the book, which is vivifying in its hopefulness and in its ingenius use of historical events to illustrate its main theme, which is that faith never received better support from things actual than it has to-day. It is both a review and an appraisal of the century as far as the development and opportunities of faith are concerned. Both of these books have the imprint of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. find a great demand for Mrs. Fawcett's "Life of Queen Victoria," originally printed in 1895 and reprinted in 1897, with the excellent photograph taken that year representing her Majesty reading, the face in profile, the figure draped in black lace. The demand for portraits of any date has been so large that almost any picture taken within the last twenty years has served to satisfy it, and really there has been little change since 1887. The lesson of deportment, so thoroughly learned in girlhood, served the Queen well in old age, and although her movements might betray her years, when sitting she always looked the sovereign.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

A. GIBB, Tremont, New York City: "Will you kindly tell me something about the works of F. W. Newman? Not having a biographical dictionary I ask you for information. What are his works, and where can they be secured here?"

Francis W. Newman, brother of Cardinal Newman, was born in 1805 and died Oct. 4, 1897. He was Professor of Latin at the University College, London, 1846-63 and was the author of a large number of books, including "The Soul: Its Sorrows and Aspirations," "Phases of Faith," "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," "The Moral Influence of Law," "Life After Death," &c. As far as we know, his works have not been republished here.

A. L. M., 307 East Ninth Street, New York City: "Kindly tell me something about Pitman, whose name is associated with the history of shorthand."

Isaac Pitman, born in 1813, died Jan. 22, 1897, was the inventor of the well-known system of shorthand writing that bears his name. In 1839 he began his stenographic and phonetic work at Bath, England. He established the Phonetic Society in 1843, and at his Phonetic Institute set up a press for printing his own books of phonetic shorthand and also the Bible and other books of standard literature, entirely in phonetic type. He also established an Institute of Shorthand and Spelling Reform, and edited The Speler and The Phonetic Journal. He was knighted in 1894.

S. A. SIMMONS, 45 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City: "What is Anatole France's full name, and when and where was he born? Is Paul Bourget a member of the French Academy, and, if so, when was he elected and whom did he succeed? If convenient, kindly tell me just what the French Academy is."

Jacques Anatole Thibeault France, was born in Paris in 1844. Paul Bourget was elected a member of the French Academy in 1894, his predecessor being Maxime du Camp. The French Academy is one of five academies, and the highest, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and was reorganized in 1816. It is composed of forty members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the State. It meets twice weekly, at the Palaze Mazarine, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is the highest authority on everything relating to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics. The chief officer is the Secretary, who has a life tenure of his position.

Miss M. A. RANDALL, Chestnut Hill, Penn.: "Kindly print a sketch of Coventry Patmore, with a list of his books, and tell me where I can secure his poems, &c., in this country."

Coventry Kearsey Deighton Patmore was born at Woodford, Essex, England, July 23, 1823. His father was a man of letters before him, and a friend of Hazlitt. He was educated privately, wrote his first poems about 1839, and for some time was engaged in scientific studies. From 1846 to 1865 he was assistant librarian in the British Museum. He died in Lymington Nov. 26, 1896. He is the author of the following works: "Poems," 1844; "Tamerton Church Tower," 1853; "The Angel in the House," 1854-56 (published anonymously in two parts; "The Betrothal" and "The Espousals"); "Faithful Forever," 1860; "The Victories of Love," 1863; "Odes," 1868 (anonymous); "The Unknown Eros," 1879 (anonymous); "Florilegium Amantis," 1879; "Poems," 1879, four volumes; "How I Managed and Improved My Estate," 1886 (anonymous); "Poems," 1887, two volumes; "Principle in Art," 1889; "Religio Poetae," 1893; "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower," 1895. He edited "The Children's Garland" in the Golden Treasury Series, 1862, and also "Bryan Waller Procter: An Autobiographical Fragment," 1877. The Macmillan Company publish "The Angel in the House" at $1.50, "The Children's Garland" at $1.00, "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower" at $2.50, and his "Poems," in two volumes, at $3.50.

Miss MAUDE FLORENCE BELLAR, 691 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, wishes to state to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that she has received so many answers to her inquiry several weeks ago regarding genealogical matters that she has been unable to reply to them all immediately. She is at present preparing for a long stay away from home, and will be unable to reply until a permanent address can be given. She hopes soon to communicate with all her correspondents.

Wanted and to Exchange.

RALPH A. LYON, P. O. Box 1, Baltimore, Md.: "I wish to exchange 'The Reign of Law,' by James Lane Allen, and the pamphlet, 'A Controversy and Some Opinions,' (containing an attack upon Mr. Allen by the President of the Bible College, which figures in the book, and the former's reply,) for a complete set of The Bibelot for 1896 or 1900. The book and pamphlet are perfectly fresh and clean in appearance."

H. S. RUDDY, Rochester, N. Y.: "Will exchange No. 1, Vol. I., of The Philistine for No. 10, Vol. I., of The Chap Book, date Oct. 1, 1894. Have some duplicates in Vol. IV. of Chap Book. Also first three volumes, complete, of Bibelot, and duplicates of first two numbers."

DODD, MEAD & CO., 372 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Wanted, the following: THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Dec. 12, 1896, and Feb. 10, 1900."

J. N. FRADENBURGH, Franklin, Penn.: "I have Shea's 'Library of American Linguistics,' in thirteen volumes, octavo, bound in half turkey morocco, with cloth sides, in every respect in perfect condition. I will sell this rare set, and ask for offers. The highest will take it."

JOSEPH J. CAREY, 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan: "I will give a fair price for clean copies of The Evening Sun, Evening Journal, and Evening Telegram, all of the date of Aug. 29, 1898."

WILLIAM M. WRITER, Dayton, N. Y.: "I will exchange or sell copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from Nov. 1, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1901."

W. H. WALKER, 696 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I am anxious to get Vol. 1 of The New York Herald, Journal, Graphic, Police Gazette, Uncle Sam, Frank Leslie's, New York Journal, and will pay good prices for them."

HALL CAINE AND EMILE ZOLA.—In the current numbers of Collier's Weekly and Harper's Weekly, respectively, two novels, by Hall Caine and Emile Zola, begin their careers as serials. Each has every promise of being a great story. "The Eternal City," by Caine, opens with a prologue, the scene of which is laid in the London of 1880. Here we find David Leone, an Italian orphan child, rescued from his cruel guardians and adopted by Bellaire Rossetti. The scene of the story is twenty years after—"It was the last day of the last month of the last year of the century. In a bull proclaiming a jubilee the Pope had called his faithful children to Rome, and they had come from all quarters of the globe." In a conversation that follows one learns something of the intrigues of the Court of the Quirinal and of the personages in the drama. Then the play begins. M. Zola's novel, "Labor," which, in a way, is a sequel to "Fruitfulness," opens in the midst of a strike at Beauclaire. Hither has come Luc Froment, son of Pierre and Marie Froment, well known to readers of the former novel, to take charge of one of the engines at the works as a great favor to the proprietor. He knew nothing of the sorrows of the laborers; "he dreamed only of fraternally aiding to secure the future triumph of labor." We have then a theorist, who for the first time in his life finds himself face to face with the reality as it is lived by the laborer. In a few vivid pictures M. Zola impresses upon the reader the terrible existence that is dragged out in a French foundry town. Luc Froment, who, under far different circumstances, had been taught that labor was the joy of life and of living, looks on with amazement.

Gen. Forsyth's Book on the American Soldier.*

The Military Department of our Government is so much subordinated and ranks so inferior to that of almost any European power in point of numbers that we are sometimes apt to forget that we have soldiery; that we have an army; that we have a regular Military Department. When one has been in France and has seen there the constant evidences of the existence and activity of their military forces, the insignificance of our army seems all the more pronounced when the observer returns home. And yet we have an army, and the soldiers that compose it are being constantly recruited. The popular traditions in regard to soldiers in general fall far short of the reality when applied as measurements to the unrecognized career of the American regular soldier in the West. There is little glory, but much routine, and no end of hard work. The career of the American regular soldier may be, and has been, summarized as that of the settler's advance guard. Exploration, the protection of surveying parties, the guardianship of wagon trains, the building of forts and maintenance of garrisons in remote wilds, the rescue of endangered settlers, the defense of them when attacked, or a punitive expedition against a large force of marauding savages in the icy blizzards of the North or the sun-scorched plains of the Southland—these things all go to make up the sum of the soldier's life that now forms the theme of Gen. Forsyth's present "Story of the Soldier." In time of war it is easy to recognize the value of a veteran. It is apparent that a trained soldier is of far greater value as a unit, with experience, drill, and seasoning, than the same man is minus all this. Because a man's trade chances to be that of a soldier, it is not less certain that a man who knows his trade is and must ever be far superior in efficacy than any novice.

Tales of soldier and of Indian life seem ever to lay hold of the popular taste and to appeal most strongly to many readers. The story has a thrilling interest, and is for the most part so little known that it has all the charm of novelty. The author sketches briefly the inception of the army and how and why the regular army of the United States came into existence and traces the sources from which its officers are commissioned. We find that "The Story of the Soldier" has to do with practically the whole history of the regular soldier of the United States Army. Passing the Revolutionary epoch, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico, there is little beyond the Indians to occupy the army until 1860 and the civil war of that time and the war with Spain. The military life differs so essentially from the life of the average man that it seems like a new and strange world into which one is conducted as it might be in going from the earth to Venus or Mars or to another of the polar planets. It is a thrilling chapter, and well deserves our attention.

Gen. Forsyth's narrative contains the most melancholy recitals of Indian atrocities, so that as one reads he realizes the grim truth of the statement that the only good Indian is a dead one, and so the story goes. The text is a revelation to one reared in the East, and whose days have been passed amid civilized environment. The crying need for an army of protection and of police is strikingly apparent. At times the record is ghastly and murder, outrage, pillage, and robbery are common as incidents.

The book is one that may well be carefully read by all those who fancy that the Indians alone have been wronged and who think that a policy of kindness might readily replace one of force.

*THE STORY OF THE SOLDIER. By Brevet Brigadier General George A. Forsyth, U. S. A. (Retired.) Illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 328. Decorated paper. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.50.

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BEFORE COLUMBUS.

Two Volumes Devoted to American History of That Period.*

Mr. P. De Roo informs us in his preface that it was while delving in the Vatican archives to obtain information concerning "the much-slandered" Pope Alexander VI. that he came upon stray bits of information pertaining to the religious state of America before the Spanish discovery which spurred him on to the compilation of the work now under consideration. The names alone of the printed books and manuscripts consulted by him for this purpose occupy thirteen pages, and another nine pages will hardly contain the names of the authors quoted. As a record of reading and taking notes on the particular subject of America before Columbus, Mr. De Roo's book is a monument of patience and application, but of real scientific or historical value it has hardly a trace, and, in fact, it is packed with absurdities

Mr. De Roo belongs to a class of historians long out of date, and aptly described by Edward Eggleston in his "Transit of Civilization to America" as writers who scorn observation as a source of knowledge and think that their own preconceived theories are conclusively proved if any other writer, no matter how antiquated or obscure, can be quoted in affirmation of them. In other words, Mr. De Roo makes little or no distinction between an authentic record and an untrustworthy record, and his own standard is boldly unfurled when in his preface he remarks that he has made it his duty to hear the testimony of dissenting and infidel authors as well as, and even more than, that of those of his own faith. Following this avowedly broad view of things there comes what is, perhaps, the most ingenuous statement in the whole book, "Right here," remarks the author, "I feel almost obliged to apologize for my frequent notes and extracts from two authors whose religious ideas are either extremely vague or absolutely null when not inimical to Christianity. My only excuse is that H. H. Bancroft and W. D. Prescott are extraordinarily rich in statements of particular and well-defined facts, which are, at any rate, required as the basis and substance itself of any work that may make pretensions to the title of a historical composition."

Such a view of historical authority will doubtless prove somewhat of a shock to serious-minded readers who have promised themselves the pleasure of really obtaining some information from Mr. De Roo about this continent in pre-Columbus days, but they will find much more of the same kind of thought if they pursue to the end his twelve hundred and some odd pages.

Mr. De Roo calls the followers of Darwin "the fashionable school of science," and remarks that their answer to all inquiries as to who was the first man of the Western Continent "is as amazing to our intelligence as humiliating to our pride." With the first simian man in America, therefore, who, in the opinion of this "fashionable school," was not autochthonous, but an immigrant from the East, the author will have nothing to do, but turns his own and his readers' attention "to the ancestors of the real, true man, of the American who justly claims a nobler origin, distinguishes between moral good and evil, and feels it his duty to worship his Almighty Creator and Judge." It is Mr. De Roo's opinion that the enigma of man's appearance on earth "can be solved only by the admission of the teaching of Christianity—namely, that God Almighty gave him existence through the creative act of His gratuitous love," and he is by no means averse to believing that this creative act took place on the Western Continent, "since, as a whole," he says, "the New World aborigines have preserved a clearer and more accurate remembrance of the great archaic events narrated in Holy Writ than the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere, with the only exception of the Chosen People of God." Even Columbus himself is quoted as having sent a letter to Alexander VI. to the effect that on the northern coast of Brazil he truly believed he stumbled upon the neighborhood of the earthly paradise, though even Mr. De Roo admits that, as Columbus thought at the time of writing that he was really in some part of Asia, his letter is not very good proof that the Garden of Eden was in America. Still, he gives it for what it is worth as the opinion of a good and religious man.

At the end of a chapter on the antiquity of man in America, which is, like most of Mr. De Roo's chapters, a mere quoting of the opinions of a great many other men on some particular point, he sums up, not by drawing a conclusion of value from all his authorities, but by the remark that where learned men so disagree we can do no better than "seek safety, if not rest, in the harbor opened to us by that venerable book which, although never intended as a text book of chronology or of any science at all, is replete with scientific teachings appreciated too little." Not that the Bible, he goes on to say, will define the antiquity of man in America, but because, since science has never yet established any chronological error in duly interpreted Bible records, and since the Bible does not scruple to pass several generations in drawing up its genealogies, even that of Christ Himself, to quote Mr. De Roo, "it is plainly manifest that it is out of place for archaeologists and geologists to pick a quarrel on chronology with a historical record that may correct their extravagances without pretending as much as to enlighten them."

This is perhaps as good an example of Mr. De Roo's reasoning powers as can be found in his book, but as it is hardly worth while to regard his opinions seriously, it may afford entertainment to show the curiously mediæval state of the author's mind by quoting a few of his more remarkable paragraphs.

Mr. De Roo not only believes in the possibility that Adam and Eve started their careers on this side of the Atlantic, but also that various apostles—notably St. Thomas, and perhaps Christ Himself, though on this point he is more doubtful—visited the Americas. Among other proofs of this belief Mr. De Roo remarks:

> Oviedo and others refer to the learned Pope, St. Gregory, who plainly asserts that the mystery of our redemption has been announced in every part of the world. The two great continents of America could not well be excluded from the meaning of such an expression.
>
> St. Paul, who, according to known history, traveled as much as any other apostle, and is said to have preached in America, testifies in several places that he and his colleagues evangelized the whole world.
>
> The reader has noticed that Holy Scripture has made use of almost every possible wording to make us believe that the Gospel, at the very time of the apostles of Christ, had been preached everywhere among all nations, to every creature or human tribe, even to the uttermost part of the earth, until the ends of the whole world, and in all the creation that is under heaven. A modest reader would feel disappointed if he should be told that the whole selection of these universal expressions, in spite of well-known historical facts, only designates a relatively small portion of the earth, or only the Roman Empire; and the most saintly and learned men have, at all times, understood them in their obvious and grammatical sense.

A chapter on the knowledge of the Bible in ancient America contains many queer things, for example:

> We know that, had the Mosaic flood been a particular or local cataclysm only, the Scriptures would not be at fault for saying that "the waters filled all on the face of the earth," because the expression, "the face of the earth," and others similar to this, are often used in the sacred pages in a figurative rather than a grammatical sense, to designate only the writers' country. Yet we cannot help stating that we are considerably influenced in forming our opinion by the testimony of, we may say, every nation of the earth in favor of the universality of the Deluge. Is it an authoritative mission of the fledgling, modern geology—I mean of a few antagonistic infidels and Christian liberals whose learned investigations can, after all, be well compared to the scratching of a hen—is it their mission to convince the nations of the earth of their error in believing the Mosaic flood to have been universal?
>
> Neither should geological science offer any serious objection to the belief in the universality of the Biblical flood. * * * Nothing, but the wild whirling waters of the Deluge could in their fell swoop have laid bare immense forests to accumulate the woods into vast cavities, and there to cover them with improvised strata, until they now furnish us with fuel, both excellent and abundant.

Perhaps enough has been quoted to denote the general trend and quality of Mr. De Roo's arguments. He has gotten together a vast amount of matter from all imaginable sources, most of it seeming to be the mere imaginings of insignificant authors, but he apparently considers one user of pen and ink as good authority as another, and cites all with equal reverence. It is really a religious history of old America that Mr. De Roo has attempted to write, any other points referred to being hardly more than a side issue. We cannot see, however, that all this recounting of priestly fables has added a single item to our actual knowledge of prehistoric man in America.

*HISTORY OF AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS. According to Documents and Approved Authors. By P. De Roo. In two volumes. Vol. I., Pp. I.-613. Vol. II., Pp. xxiii.-613. 8vo, cloth. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $6.

Bancroft and the Navigation Act.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Kenyon West, in a recent SATURDAY REVIEW, says in the course of an article on the historian Bancroft: "While Minister [to England] one of Bancroft's most important services was his success in procuring a favorable modification of Great Britain's navigation laws." This was doubtless an important service. But though there were doubts before the service was rendered, there seems no ground for doubting now, that the result has been favorable to England.

Until Mr. Bancroft's intervention, the English Navigation act, devised by Cromwell to oppose the maritime interests of the Dutch and prevent their engrossing too much of the world's carrying trade, was in force against our carrying trade also. As an offset our navigation laws were based on Cromwell's act, and if an English ship brought a single bolt of German cloth or cask of French wine, for instance, into our ports from any port in the world, the ship and cargo were liable to confiscation; our ships, on the other hand, could load with the produce of any country for our ports.

The effect of these laws was declared by David Ricardo in the House of Commons May 15, 1848, as reported in Hansard's: "it was a singular circumstance that, although American vessels were the dearest built and dearest manned ships in the world, they had two-thirds of the whole trade between this country and the United States."

The "favorable modification of Great Britain's navigation laws," putting the British and American ships on an equality in the American trade, was opposed by Disraeli and some others, but the arguments of Gladstone and his friends that the more abundant capital and lower wages of England would allow successful competition carried the measure by a large majority. This equality in the pursuit of maritime power, aided by annual subsidies of £320,000 to British lines between America and Great Britain, at the time when a combination of intending secessionists and Northern Doughfaces withdrew the Collins subsidy, justified Lord Mounteagle's assertion that the fight for the control of the North Atlantic, though costly, had been won. With that control went the control of the South Atlantic and the Pacific.

Before this favorable modification and for two or three years after, the service rendered by American ships and sailors was the best in the world: they gave the quickest and safest dispatch for passengers and freights and received the highest reward. At the same time the manning of our ships gave employment to a large body of Americans, and their command offered acceptable rewards to the ambition of the best of our youth, who, with an intelligent and patriotic knowledge of supply and demand, were an important factor in extending our trade. It is, unfortunately, superfluous to make a comparison of our merchant marine and its personnel in 1850 and 1900.

I doubt if Mr. West was right, therefore, in saying that the modification was a favorable one, either as to this country, considering its earning capacity and maritime power, or to the world in general, considering the cost of over-sea freights.

EDWARD P. NORTH.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

The Successful Doctor.

From "A History of Chinese Literature," Herbert A. Giles.

The King of Purgatory sent his lictors to earth to bring back some skillful Chinese physician. "You must look for one," said the King, "at whose door there are no aggrieved spirits of disembodied patients." The lictor went off, but at the house of every doctor they visited there were crowds of wailing ghosts hanging about. At last they found a doctor at whose door there was only a single shade, and cried, out, "This man is evidently the skillful one we are in search of." On inquiry, however, they discovered that he had only started practice the day before.

Ancient Jews in China.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The Nestorians, however, were not the first ones to bear into China a new religion. Long before them large bodies of Jews had scattered over the empire, a particularly numerous company settling in the City of Kai-Fung-Fu, which was the ancient capital of China, and in its day the greatest city of the world, having had at one time a population of 11,000,000. The Jesuits who visited China in the fifteenth century found at Kai-Fung-Fu the remains of a magnificent temple, modeled after the temple at Jerusalem. A small company of Jews still remained, who gathered about their rabbi in a small synagogue. In the possession of this congregation of Jews was found a priceless collection of ancient rolls and manuscripts, and unsuccessful efforts were made by the Jesuits to secure them. Two hundred years later a priest was sent to Kai-Fung-Fu for the express purpose of getting possession of this collection, but the congregation had melted away. The synagogue and temple were gone and the collection of rolls and manuscripts lost, except a few fragments which were found in the possession of a Jewish family that could not read them and did not know what they were, but treasured them along with the tradition of their descent. The lost rolls and many more like them may yet be found in some of those Jewish sepulchres near the modern city.

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPLENDID FUNERAL

Enormous Crowds Witness the London Procession.

A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT

Half a Hundred Kings and Princes Follow the Body.

THE SERVICE AT WINDSOR

St. George's Chapel Filled with an Assemblage in Brilliantly Contrasting Uniforms—Sailors Take the Places of Horses Which Were to Draw the Gun Carriage and Coffin at Windsor and Which Became Unmanageable—Large Number of Accidents in London.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The body of Queen Victoria is now lying before the altar of St. George's Chapel Royal, at Windsor. To-day it was carried through the capital city of her empire. Her family, with Kings and Princes and representatives from every part of the world, had assembled to pay their last tribute to her. They accompanied the body through London, and afterward took part in the service at Windsor—a service which brought together more great personages than had ever before assembled for a similar function.

"It has been a great reign," spoke Mr. Balfour in his eulogy of Queen Victoria before the House of Commons, "and it has had a happy ending."

All London, and thousands from the remotest villages of the kingdom, paid their final homage to the Queen to-day in her capital, and assuredly, as Mr. Balfour said, the end of her reign, which has now passed into history, was happy. Deep solemnity filled all hearts. There was reminiscent grief—the feeling that one of the empire's great institutions was missing, but no such sorrow as surrounded the coffins of Lincoln and Garfield, cut off before their work was done.

Every one felt that inevitable death had dealt kindly with their sovereign; that her passing had been as happy as her life was useful. As Queen she was an exemplar of the solid virtues and the aspirations of the middle class of Englishmen, and they, fittingly, seemed the most sincere mourners.

All business ceased, even the drinking houses closing their doors during the day. The newspapers suspended publication, and life in London, like the rest of the Empire, turned from its customary channels and was focussed upon three miles of West End streets, through which passed the coffin containing the body of her whom often before Londoners had cheered, assembled as they were to-day, but on occasions of rejoicing.

The spectacle of the King, riding after the coffin of his mother with four other Kings and half a hundred of the highest royalties of Europe following, was one never to be forgotten.

To-night "the Captains and the Kings depart." The imperial yacht Hohenzollern awaits Emperor William at Port Victoria; King Leopold and King Charles have returned to London preparing for their return home, and Prince Ferdinand departed on an evening train, traveling incognito.

The popular mourning was less general and ostentatious than it would have been in the United States. The multitudes were remarkably orderly. The whole ceremonial, including the massing of 30,000 troops and the entertainment of all the visiting personages, was an admirable example of organization.

The hospitals cared for 1,300 persons who were injured in the crowd. Of this number, however, only sixty were seriously hurt, including several policemen and soldiers, and a number of women suffering from broken limbs.

The city has to-night somewhat of a holiday air. Thousands of persons are parading the streets, viewing the decorations, and restaurants and saloons are doing a tremendous business. The uniforms of the militia and colonial troops are visible everywhere, and their wearers are lionized.

Already the political phases of the occasion are being discussed. The remarkable predominance of Germans and German influence is regarded as noteworthy. Emperor William's officers, soldiers, and sailors were more conspicuous in all the ceremonies than were those of all the other nations together. This has had the effect of popularizing Germany with the people, who recently regarded her as their most menacing enemy. It is evident that Englishmen realize that King Edward's reign begins confronted by a commercial crisis and political dangers which give a shadow of anxiety to their mourning for the Queen.

THE PROCESSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—With every circumstance of splendid pomp befitting the obsequies of so mighty and well-beloved a monarch, all that is mortal of Queen Victoria was to-day borne through the streets of her capital. The solemn magnificence of yesterday's opening phase of these last rites was fully maintained. Perhaps the stately grandeur of to-day's sorrowful pageant through the streets of London, with hundreds of thousands of mourners forming a black border to the route, will never be surpassed.

There was in Queen Victoria's funeral procession an absence of that black ceremonial generally connected with the final progress to the grave. The coffin was drawn by cream-colored horses. The pall was white, and the uniforms of the troops and the gold trappings of the foreign sovereigns, Princes, and representatives, forming a glittering medley, gave brilliant coloring to the scene.

Never in English history has a sovereign been borne to the grave attended by so many distinguished mourners. The gathering of crowned heads surpassed that which rode in the jubilee procession. All the great officers of State participated. The display of the naval and military forces reached the great total of 35,000 men.

The firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells at 11:15 announced to the countless multitudes who had been crowding London's muddy streets since daylight that the funeral procession with the body of Queen Victoria had begun its passage through the capital. The people fought for hours for a glimpse of the coffin and the Kings and others following it. They saw a long procession of soldiers, a passing show of dazzling regalia, with a hundred royalties crowding after, while all the church chimes of the city were ringing and muffled dirges were played.

The day was sombre, wet, and chilly, as are most of London's Winter days. The cloudy sky added to the gloom of the whole city.

SCENE AT VICTORIA STATION.

The scene at Victoria Station from early morning was most brilliant and impressive. The station had been transformed into an immense reception hall. All trains were stopped before 9 o'clock, and the long platforms were covered with purple cloth. On one platform, that on which the royal train was to arrive, guards of honor, composed of bluejackets and Grenadier Guards, were drawn up. The broad roadway behind was swept clean and sanded, and a number of little purple-covered platforms, from which members of the royal family were to mount their horses, were placed at intervals.

At 10 o'clock an army of grooms, with the horses, arrived, and thenceforward distinguished British naval and military officers and foreign royalties, in dazzling uniforms, came in quick succession. The Lord Chamberlain and his officials, bareheaded, with their white wands of office, received the most distinguished personages and conducted them to the pavilion on the platform.

The whole station by that time resembled the scene at a levee.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, on a beautiful, spirited brown mare, carrying his Field Marshal's baton, at this juncture entered the station and became the centre of interest. He was soon followed by the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, and many of the most distinguished British officers. Then came carriages for the Queen and the Princesses. They were the State carriages used on the occasion of the late Queen's Jubilee, with beautiful gold-mounted harness and trappings. The horses were ridden by postilions, in scarlet jackets, with only narrow bands of crepe on their arms. The carriages were closed.

Following the carriages and preceded by an officer came an object at which every officer in the animated throng instinctively came to the salute and every head was bared. It was the little khaki-colored gun carriage which was to carry Queen Victoria's body from Victoria to Paddington. The eight cream-colored Hanoverian horses, which drew the late Queen on the occasion of her last jubilee, were used to-day. The gold harness, scarlet-coated postilions, and scarlet and gold-covered grooms were also the same. Only the little gun carriage, instead of the gorgeous barouche, marked the change. The gun carriage was the same as if in actual use. The platform on which the coffin was to rest was over the actual gun. Rubber tires were on the wheels, but this was the only alteration.

It was then nearly 11 o'clock. Amid cries of: "The King of Portugal's horse," "the Grand Duke of Hesse's horse," &c., the Kings and Princes mounted, and a minute ahead of time the train steamed into the station.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN ARRIVES.

All heads were uncovered as the saloon carriage, bearing the Queen's body, stopped exactly opposite the gun carriage, and King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William, and others alighted. Then the bearer party advanced to the saloon carriage, and, with his hand at the salute and standing a little in advance of the others, King Edward watched the slow, painfully slow, removal of the coffin to the gun carriage by an officer and twelve Grenadiers. It was finally accomplished, and the pall and the regalia of the British Crown were placed on the coffin. The King then briefly greeted the visiting royalties in the pavilion.

As the gun carriage emerged from the station, during a brief and impressive pause in the procession, all eyes were centred upon the pall which covered the coffin. The silence was almost painful. Heads were bent low as the gun carriage slowly moved across the station yard and took up its place in the procession.

The King and the others, with him then mounted, the Princesses entered their carriages, and the procession started.

Three thousand soldiers and sailors, picked companies representing all branches of the service—cavalry, artillery, infantry, yeomanry, militia, volunteers, and Colonials—formed the advance escort. They marched slowly and without music. Most of the uniforms were covered with dark overcoats, and the standards were draped with black, the officers wearing bands of crape on their sleeves. The infantry marched in columns of four, with rifles reversed. They were half an hour in passing. Then came Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff, and after them four massed bands playing Chopin's and Beethoven's funeral marches. Then there was a long array of court officials, under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, all attired quaintly and brilliantly, many bearing maces or wands. Most of them were elderly men, who for years had served the royal lady for whom they were performing the last offices.

Most of the spectators expected an imposing catafalque, but what they saw was a pathetically small oblong block, concealed beneath a rich pall of white satin, on the corners of which gleamed the royal arms. Across the pall the royal standard was draped, and a large crown of gold, incrusted with jewels, rested at the head of the coffin, which was at the end of the gun carriage, just over the gun. At the foot of the coffin were two smaller crowns, with a gold, jeweled sceptre lying between them.

The eight horses which drew the gun carriage were almost concealed beneath their rich harness. A large bow of purple was attached to the coffin. This was the only symbol of mourning.

Around the coffin walked the stalwart bearers—non-commissioned officers of the Guards and Household Cavalry—and on either side were the Queen's Equerries, Lords-in-Waiting, and physicians. Their uniforms were covered with long, dark cloaks.

THE ROYAL MOURNERS.

The spectacle was so quickly past that the spectators hardly realized it or had time to bare their heads, when a group of magnificently attired horsemen, mounted on beautiful chargers, came into view.

Immediately after the company about the coffin three royal mourners rode abreast. King Edward VII. was the central figure of the three, but no less ostentatious personage was seen in the procession. A black chapeau, with a plume of white feathers, was on his head, and a long black cloak was buttoned around him and hung down over the big black horse which he was riding. The King's familiar face was grave and seemed careworn. He looked straight ahead, apparently at the gun carriage on which was the body of the sovereign whose glory and responsibilities he had inherited. He did not see, or gave no sign of seeing, the long ranks of soldiers hedging back the populace about him, the windows crowded with black-bonneted women, the multitudes of uncovered heads, the purple draperies, and the green wreaths everywhere. He passed like a man alone, who neither knew nor thought of the world about him, and the sentiment his presence inspired was only sympathy and pity. The people seemed to see in the King one of themselves, and the deep murmur which arose here and there carried a note of sorrow and love almost as deep as the expressions which greeted the passage of the coffin of their Queen.

KAISER EASILY RECOGNIZED.

On King Edward's right rode Emperor William. The commanding figure of the Kaiser could not for a moment be mistaken. He looked every inch a soldier and commander of men. His Imperial Majesty glanced right and left as he rode, and his hand was frequently raised to the red and white feathers hanging over his chapeau as he responded to salutes. Emperor William also wore a black cloak over his new British Field Marshal's uniform, and the splendid white charger beneath him pranced up and down, giving his Majesty an opportunity to display fine horsemanship.

On the King's left rode his brother, the Duke of Connaught, a man of soldierly appearance, but almost unnoticed and unrecognized by the people.

In the second rank, behind, rode two more sovereigns, the Kings of the Hellenes and of Portugal, both glittering with gold lace. There followed a dazzling array of members of royal families, numbering about forty in all and riding three abreast. So close were they together, and so quickly did they pass that individuals—prospective rulers of empires, kingdoms, and principalities—could not be distinguished.

The next section of the procession included the six royal carriages. In the first and second of them were Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Fife, (now Princess Royal,) Princess Victoria, Princess Charles of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, and the daughters of Queen Victoria.

A far from numerous military escort, including a deputation from the Queen's German Dragoon Regiment, composed the last section of the procession. Ten minutes after the coffin appeared the funeral procession had passed, and the music of the dirges drifted back across St. James's Park.

After the funeral party itself, the dominating figure of the procession was Field Marshal Earl Roberts. His well known bronzed face came into view the people forgot the solemnity of the occasion and broke into cheers, also shouting "Bobs" and other expressions of familiar approval.

The Military Attachés of all the Embassies and Legations were with Lord Roberts's staff. In the front rank rode the American Military Attaché, Major Edward B. Cassatt, in an infantry officer's full dress.

The funeral procession occupied two hours in passing from Victoria Station to Paddington, a distance of three miles.

AT PADDINGTON STATION.

For an hour before the arrival of the procession Paddington was the centre of stirring scenes. There were assembled there, clad in the glittering Court costumes, the Ambassadors, Ministers, and representatives of every civilized country on the globe. Mingled with these were many of the highest officers of the Crown. Conspicuous, because of his plain black clothing, was United States Ambassador Choate.

After the departure of the Ambassadors, who went to Windsor on a special train, a small company was admitted to the station and hurried across to the opposite platform, where the royal train was in waiting.

It was precisely 12:20 P. M. when the Guards lining the platform came to a sharp "Attention," and with solemn tread the head of the procession entered the building. For half an hour all was hushed save the occasional clatter of horse hoofs as the Hussars and Lancers trotted into view or the rattle of the heavy gun carriages as they lumbered by. Then there was a break in the procession, and through the archway came the royal bier, followed by the mounted representatives of royalty and a score or more of attendants. The King and the German Emperor alighted. There was a man at every horse's head and a hand at every carriage door, and as the music of the muffled bands echoed through the station the pall was removed from the coffin and the casket was deposited in the saloon carriage, which the Queen had so often occupied during her lifetime.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Duke of Connaught stood grouped together as the coffin was borne in, and then the royalties took their seats and the train started for Windsor at 1:30 o'clock. King Edward and Emperor William traveled in the next car to the saloon carriage bearing the Queen's body.

THE LONDON CROWDS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At daylight to-day great crowds began to assemble at every point of vantage along the route of the royal obsequies. So peaceful and noiseless was the progress of the ingathering hosts that the constantly swelling throngs and the rhythmic tread of the assembling troops seemed to accentuate the solemn stillness.

Although there were rushes and casualties later on, the early scenes were unlike those of many spectacular days which London has witnessed in the past year. The crowds evinced an entire lack of feverish unrest and excitement. The great masses of police which assembled, phantomlike, in the grayness of the morning seemed apologetically to tiptoe to their allotted stations, as though their presence reflected on the solemnity dominating everything. Never did a concourse of people so little need either civil or military guidance.

The strangest part of all was the fact that the women seemed to outnumber the men. White-ribboned nurses marked almost every yard along the route. Troops there were, to be sure, thousands upon thousands, assembling spectre-like out of the morning mists, their blue-black overcoats and bearskins deepening the note of mourning pervading everything. In the great green spaces of Hyde Park and St. James's Park the long black lines of soldiers stood, solemn and silent, stanchly stemming the onrush of that endless flood of people pouring in from every street and avenue.

BLACK WORN BY NEARLY EVERY ONE.

Purple was the tone of the royal mourning, and this seemed almost a relief contrasted with the silent masses of black-garbed crowds. The really impressive exhibition of mourning was the black clothing worn by practically all the people, who, as the streets, windows, stands, and roofs everywhere were covered with spectators, gave the whole scene a sombre hue.

The grounds of Buckingham Palace, the London home of Queen Victoria, were filled with civil officials and their families. Weather-worn pensioners from Chelsea and Greenwich had the sidewalk outside the palace. At the junction of the Mall and Marlborough House there were enormous throngs. Cadets from Sandhurst and Woolwich and members of the House of Lords and House of Commons occupied special stands. At the bottom of Piccadilly the boys of the training ship Britannia were gathered.

St. James's Park was packed with a crowd of about 20,000 people, who overran the flower beds, stood on the fences, and swarmed in the trees, sitting on the branches, and clinging to the limbs during the long, chilly hours of waiting.

LARGE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS.

It was not to be expected that the day would pass without accidents, and these were very numerous, in spite of the evident desire of all the crowds to be orderly. The St. John's Ambulance Association attended 1,305 persons injured during the crushes. The association had 701 doctors and nurses busy at 26 stations.

Individual hospitals admitted as many as thirty cases. Several persons were badly hurt through falling from elevated places. There was an ugly crush in the crowd at the Marble Arch, when the gates were unexpectedly closed after the procession had passed. Several persons fainted.

Prior to the arrival of the funeral train, Major Edward Bassindale, a veteran officer, fell dead in the crowd outside Victoria Station, as the result of excitement.

THE FUNERAL AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, Feb. 2.—The service over the body of Queen Victoria in St. George's Chapel Royal this afternoon was one of the most marvelous sights of all the funeral ceremonies. It only lasted from 3:20 to 4 P. M., but for three hours previously the great personages of the United Kingdom had waited patiently for the arrival of the funeral procession. Immense crowds filled the entire route from the railway station to the castle in order to witness the procession.

There was a slight drizzle during the morning, which served to discourage somewhat the crowds, but they patiently took their places in the stands prepared for the long wait. The troops and the police poured in steadily, lining the route and guarding the station. Mild excitement was aroused in the crowd when the "Beef Eaters" (Yeomen of the Guard) from the Tower of London arrived and entered the castle.

One well-dressed woman fell down in the street and was picked up dead, the excitement having killed her before she had had the opportunity to see the pageant.

By noon many notabilities in full uniform had arrived, and the streets were jammed. The scarlet cloaks of the Life Guards, the busbies of the Grenadiers, and the helmets of the infantry lined the streets picturesquely. Sand was scattered along the route to prevent the possibility of slipping.

As the time for the arrival of the funeral train approached the vicinity of the station was occupied by a brilliant gathering of diplomats, Privy Councilors, and military and naval officers, in uniforms of endless variety.

Lord Salisbury was there, with the other Cabinet Ministers, and Mr. Choate with the Ambassadors. There were other distinguished men by the score, including Lord Dufferin, Lord Rosebery, and his Highness the Thakore of Morvi. The last named was resplendent in silk, with gold and jeweled ornaments.

A gun carriage, similar to the one used in London, was drawn up, and as 2 o'clock struck the tolling bells announced the near approach of the funeral train. At 2:30 P. M. the guns of a battery stationed on Castle Hill signaled the arrival of the train, the engine of which had its front decked with a magnificent white wreath, tied with purple streamers, with the imperial and royal monogram in the centre. Immediately after its arrival Queen Alexandra and the Princesses drove off to the chapel, in closed carriages. As the coffin was lifted by Grenadiers, the diplomats and other civilians bared their heads and the officers stood at the salute.

SAILORS IN PLACE OF HORSES.

Hardly had the coffin reached the gun carriage when a dramatic incident occurred. The order to start had just been given, the muffled drums rolled, and, to the strains of Chopin's Funeral March, the head of the procession had actually moved off, when it was found impossible to induce the artillery horses to move. They had grown cold from long waiting in the biting wind, became restive, and narrowly escaped overturning the gun carriage.

The alarm and chagrin of the King and Emperor, who had hurried up to ascertain the cause of the trouble, was patent upon their countenances. The King in particular looked terribly distressed.

At this juncture Lord Roberts asked the King for permission to take out the horses and substitute for them bluejackets, who had come up from Portsmouth as a guard of honor. This suggestion was quickly sanctioned, and the last time that Queen Victoria's body was borne before her subjects it was by her royal "handy men," who at an opportune moment saved the situation.

To-night the King sent a message of thanks to Prince Louis of Battenberg for the services of the sailors of his command. The clean-shaven, smart-looking men doubled to the front and evoked the admiration of all by the speed with which they removed the refractory horses, improvised ropes out of traces, and started the gun carriage with its precious burden toward the chapel. The incident occurred at the spot where Roderick MacLean shot at the Queen some years ago.

The refractory horses only delayed the procession fifteen minutes, as, by then 130 blue jackets had harnessed themselves to the gun carriage and the procession moved on at a sluggish pace. The coffin, with the same insignia surmounting it as in London, was followed by an escort of Life Guards; then came the officials of the Heralds' College, Earl Roberts, with the Headquarters Staff, and deputations from the Prussian regiments.

King Edward, Emperor William, and the Duke of Connaught followed the bier on foot. After them walked the Princes, foreign representatives, and Yeomen of the Guard, with the military escort bringing up the rear. Dirges were played by the pipers.

The start of the cortege was signalized by minute salutes fired by guns posted on the Long Walk, which were continued until eighty-one shots had been fired, one for each completed year of Queen Victoria's life.

Without further incident the procession moved into the Long Walk, thence up the sovereign drive to the grand quadrangle, where it passed beneath the dead Queen's favorite rooms and thus on to St. George's Chapel.

The courtyard of the castle was filled with privileged spectators. Exquisite wreaths were placed outside the walls of St. George's Chapel, and others almost covered the steps up which the coffin was taken.

IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

The chapel choir, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and other clergy met the procession at the west door, and preceded it to the chancel. Slowly the white-robed boys, singing "I Am the Resurrection," made their way up the aisle. After the Archbishops and clergy came the White Rods, then the coffin, and then the Equerries, carrying the pall and regalia. Grenadiers carried the coffin. All those already in the pews remained standing.

Walking together came the King, Emperor William, and the Duke of Connaught. Behind them were the King of the Belgians, the King of the Hellenes, and the King of Portugal, and after them came the royal Princes, who filled the chancel and aisle and whose suites crowded into the nave. Mr. Choate, in evening dress, entered with the procession and sat in the corner near the Master of the Ceremonies.

The great east window, with its faint stained figures, threw a soft light over this burial and worshipping place of Kings. Before each oaken stall glimmered the waxen taper that burns when Knights of the Garter worship there. Above were the special insignia of each Knight, while hanging over these were the motionless banners bearing the strange devices of the members of this most noble order. On each side of the chancel flamed two rows of candles, causing the gold and red of the Knights to glitter. In sombre contrast with these rows of light and color sat the long line of Princesses and Ladies-in-Waiting, making a foreground of deepest black. On the altar two tapers burned, and within the rail on each side stood two large candelabra.

The profusion of flowers which was displayed outside the chapel ceased within. In the chancel only a very few lilies and the most delicate green ferns were used for the altar decorations. There was no crape anywhere. The coffin rested upon a catafalque placed at the steps of the altar.

Among the early arrivals had been Ministers and ex-Ministers in full State uniform, their breasts a mass of gold braid. All the members of the Cabinet took their seats in a row. Most of the Diplomatic Corps occupied nearly two entire rows of stalls on the right of the chancel. The most noticeable, by reason of his brilliant robes, was the Chinese Minister, Baron von Eckhardtstein, the giant of the Diplomatic Corps, who was in attendance upon Count von Hatzfeld-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador, towered above all others in a magnificent white and gold uniform. The Haitien Minister, with his pitch-black face, sat next to Count von Hatzfeldt.

The gentlemen at arms took up their stand immediately in front of the pitiful line of mourning women. In their right hands they carried halberds, and even against the brilliant background of the stalls these high scarlet figures stood out conspicuously. The pages, wearing the dress of the George III. period, with big lace ruffles, bright red coats, and white breeches and stockings, and the Court attendants, in black and gold, added still more to the brilliancy of the scene.

THE SERVICE.

Every one having been seated, the service was begun. The Archbishop stood at the altar steps, directly before the coffin. On his left was the Bishop of Winchester, clad in scarlet robes.

The Bishop of Winchester read the lesson, from Corinthians, xv. "Man That Is Born of Woman" was chanted by the choir to Wesley's music, followed by "Thou Knowest, Lord, the Secrets of Our Hearts."

The Dean of Windsor read "I Heard a Voice," and the choir sang the Lord's Prayer to the music composed especially for the dead Queen by Gounod. Once more the strains of the choir welled up through the ancient chapel with the singing of "How Blessed Are They That Die," by Tschaikowsky.

The Archbishop read the collect, and, with quavering voice, pronounced the benediction. The King and all present bowed their heads low. A few sobs were heard, and the choir then broke the oppressive stillness with the sweet harmony of the "Dresden Amen."

Then, in loud tones, Norroy King of Arms, (William Henry Weldon,) standing before the altar, proclaimed the dead monarch's titles. He ended by exclaiming "God Save the King" so forcefully and dramatically that his hearers started, stung into a realization of the change of régime which had so suddenly come about.

Spohr's anthem, "Blessed Are the Departed," followed, and the service was concluded by the playing of Beethoven's funeral march by Sir Walter Parrott, organist of St. George's Chapel and private organist to the late Queen.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

The ceremony did not, however, end without one unrehearsed and pathetic incident. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is almost blind, had turned to go up the altar steps. His sight and strength failed him, and he tottered, groped, and was on the point of falling, when the Archbishop of York, who had been standing some distance behind him, advanced and caught his hand and gently led the venerable prelate to the Holy Table. Then they both knelt, the greatest dignitaries of England's Church, next in rank to the royal blood, their heads bowed upon the purple altar cloth.

While the Archbishops prayed, and the Bishops and clergy reverently kept their knees, the King and Emperor William, followed by the three other Kings, walked almost hurriedly up to the altar rails and out into the castle by a private exit. Their gorgeous suites followed mechanically, and a kaleidoscope of color surged up the chancel. Against this hurrying throng the coffin and kneeling figures within the holy inclosure stood out in contrast. Still the Archbishop prayed, and still the gayly caparisoned Princes sought an outlet by which they might gain the Waterloo Chamber, in which the long-delayed luncheon had been laid. Almost touching the coffin they chatted. Ambassador Choate shook hands with another Ambassador.

CONFUSION IN THE CHANCEL.

Then the stream turned, for orders came for the suites and Ambassadors to go out by another door. The returning throng met those coming up almost at the coffin, well-nigh causing a mêlée. Finally they reached the other door, the clergy also retired, and the coffin of the Queen was left alone before the altar, save for the stern figures of her Gentlemen-at-Arms, with halberds in hand, guarding the body, as the bodies of Edward II., Charles I., and Henry VII. were guarded in the same chapel hundreds of years ago.

To-night the Queen's body lies in the chapel, guarded faithfully, awaiting the last rites. The castle is brilliantly lighted. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, Emperor William, and many Princes and their suites dined in great state.

The visiting Kings, with many heads of principalities and special representatives, left Windsor this evening after lunching at the castle. Their departure was somewhat interfered with by the enormous proportions of the crowds gathered around the station, and in many cases the royal personages were literally bundled into the special trains awaiting them.

DEPARTURE FROM PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 2.—The body of Queen Victoria was taken from the royal yacht Alberta this morning to a special carriage, and conveyed to the King's train, which started for London at 8:53 A. M., amidst the boom of the guns from the forts. The scene was pathetic and imposing.

The King, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and the Princesses who passed the night on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, proceeded to the royal yacht Alberta in a steam launch. King Edward boarded the yacht at 8:45 o'clock, five minutes after Emperor William had steamed alongside the Alberta from the Hohenzollern.

The guard of honor on the jetty consisted of several hundred marines and bluejackets. The commanders of the warships which took part in yesterday's pageant had already assembled under the covered way leading from the yacht to the railroad station.

There was a short service on the yacht before the body was removed, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) being present. The only mourning visible was in the dresses of the Princesses.

The firing of minute guns marked the passage of the coffin to the draped railroad station, to which it was borne shoulder high by petty officers of the royal yachts, preceded by a clergyman.

Immediately behind the coffin were carried the crown, globe, standard, and a few choice wreaths.

King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, and the Crown Prince of Germany followed the body, and then came the women of the royal family and the Admirals.

The silence of this mournful procession was only broken by the firing of the guns, the strains of the funeral march, and the sound of the wind-driven rain which was then falling in torrents.

The coffin was placed on the dais. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William, and the other members of the royal family took their seats, and the train moved off.

After the arrival of the Alberta with the Queen's body on board at the Clarence yard yesterday the ten petty officers who assisted in the removal of her Majesty's body and the sailors employed in arranging the Chapelle Ardente were mustered upon the deck and the King presented to each of them a Royal Victorian Medal and addressed them briefly, thanking them for their services and stating that he presented the medals for the sake of his beloved mother.

The King has also presented medals to the officers who were in attendance at the Chapelle Ardente.

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AMERICAN TRIBUTES TO QUEEN'S MEMORY

President and Cabinet Attend Impressive Services in Washington.

Requiem Mass Celebrated in Boston—Mourning Exercises in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Other Cities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the President of the United States and his entire Cabinet, impressive tribute to-day was rendered to England's dead Queen. The ceremony occurred at St. John's Episcopal Church, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning, and was distinctly official in character. The British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, had been directed by the London Foreign Office to bestow this last mark of respect to the dead sovereign, and the time was chosen so as to correspond exactly with the solemn pageant in London as the mother of rulers was borne to Windsor.

The quaint old church where the services were held was taxed to its utmost capacity with a great crowd eager to gain admission. Long before the hour for the services to begin the surrounding streets were packed with people, some bearing cards of admission and many more without cards, content to get a glimpse of the distinguished personages present. The church had been elaborately prepared for the occasion. Within the sanctuary were great masses of flowers with tall palms and potted plants and purple badges of mourning, purple being the predominant color of mourning, instead of the sombre black, in accordance with the precedent established in London. On each side of the altar the tall pillars were wrapped in purple, with great scarfs of purple entwining sheaves of laurel and palm. Both the altar and the chancel rails were looped with purple, and at either hand long streamers of purple held massive clusters of white lilies and palms. Over this profusion of color fell a flood of soft sunlight, reflected through the rich, stained-glass windows back and at each side of the chancel.

President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet arrived shortly before 11 o'clock, and were escorted to seats on the right of the church, immediately fronting the chancel. With the President sat Secretaries Hay, Gage, and Root, while back of them were Secretaries Long, Hitchcock, and Wilson, Attorney General Griggs, and Postmaster General Smith. Chief Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court occupied pews immediately in the rear of the Presidential party, while to the right were ranged Senators and members of the House of Representatives, including the presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. Frye, and Speaker Henderson.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The presence of the Diplomatic Corps, in full uniform, lent a touch of brilliancy to the otherwise sombre surroundings. Lord Pauncefote was in the full uniform of his high diplomatic office, with a black band about his left arm and a knot of crêpe on the hilt of his sword. He was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the Hon. Misses Pauncefote and by the many members of the embassy staff, including Lieut. Col. Kitson, in the brilliant scarlet uniform of his Majesty's service, and Capt. Bailey, in the uniform of the royal navy.

Each of the British officials wore a heavy band of crêpe about the left arm. The British Embassy officials occupied seats fronting the chancel, and just to the left of the President. Across the aisle sat the French Ambassador, M. Cambon; the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben; the Italian Ambassador, Baron de Fava, and the Mexican Ambassador, Señor de Azpiroz, each in the full uniform of ambassadorial rank. Back of them were ranged the Ministers of various countries, including Duke de Arcos, the Spanish Minister; the Turkish Minister and suite, all wearing the characteristic red fez, and the Chinese Minister and members of his staff, in their rich Oriental silks. No less resplendent was the representation from the United States Army and Navy. Half way back sat Lieut. Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey, accompanied by their large staffs, wearing the uniforms of high rank. Back of them were ranged many Admirals, Generals, and officers of lesser rank. An added military aspect to the occasion was given by the presence of army and navy officers, in full uniform, acting as ushers.

At 11 o'clock the soft strains of the organ and the distant sounds of the processional hymn floated through the edifice, and with measured tread the white-robed choirboys entered the sanctuary, singing "For All Thy Saints." Following them came the many church officials taking part in the ceremony, including Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Bishop of Washington; Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's Church; Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and the Rev. Earnest M. Paddock, Acting Chaplain to the Bishop. The service was that of the Church of England for the burial of the dead. The lesson, taken from First Corinthians, was read by Dr. Mackay-Smith, and Dr. Paddock led in the intoning of the prayers.

BISHOP SATTERLEE'S PANEGYRIC.

At the conclusion of the prayers Bishop Satterlee stepped forward to the chancel rail, and in impressive tones delivered this panegyric on Victoria:

"This is a memorable moment in the annals of history.

"As the church bells are tolling the eleventh hour in England this day the solemn funeral rites of England's Queen for threescore years are being held amid the hush of a nation's silence; and at the same hour, as the sun circles round the earth, all through the British Empire and wherever else a Church of England service is held, the same office for the burial of the dead is being said.

"It is as though the funeral at Windsor to-day were a mirror in which we behold ten thousand other passing scenes; as though the service there were echoed over land and sea, while 'The Voice of a Great Multitude, Like the Sound of Many Waters,' rises up from earth to heaven. And at each of these myriad services human lips are uttering the same devotional words, human souls are breathing the same prayers, and human hearts are bowed down with the same deep sense of loss—the loss, as it were, of a personal friend. The familiar words of that consecrated burial service with which the poorest and lowliest of England's sons and daughters have been carried to their graves is now being said over England's Queen. She was one with her people in their lives; she is now one with them in her death; one with them in her hope of a joyful resurrection, and all her Christian people feel that, as she was faithful unto death, so the Lord shall give unto her a crown of life.

"For the world is a better world for this Queen's life as a servant of God.

"There are some characters so pure, so true and unselfish in their unaffected simplicity, that they belong, not only to their own country, but to the world at large. Something is there in the quality of their lives which enriches human history, and makes stronger our faith in human nature itself.

"Such was Queen Victoria. To the English Nation her Majesty, with the sceptre of the British Empire in her hand, was first the sovereign, then the woman. To the people of other lands she was first the woman and then the Queen—an example of true womanhood and royalty so harmoniously blended together into one that, by God's good help, she was able to transform those insidious temptations to evil which encompass every royal palace into opportunities for doing good, and so to live, for three score years, under the fierce light which beats upon a throne, that all her people are joining with all her own children in rising up to call her blessed.

"England has had many illustrious sovereigns, from William The Conqueror down, whose signal victories, powers of administration, and gifts of leadership shine resplendent on the pages of history, but where among them all do we find another whose reign has been such an inspiration to all that was noble and true in the hearts of the nation; or one, who was so lovingly just as that gracious and beloved British sovereign whose burial we are solemnizing this day?

"Other Kings and Queens of her own race and of other lands have had blood as royal flowing in their veins, and regal power and opportunities as great as hers; but she, by her faithfulness to the ideal of Christian womanhood, has lifted up the ideal of sovereignty, and has enriched the world by revealing all that every true hearted King and Queen should be, and can be, in these golden days of modern enlightenment and civilization. And happy will the Kings and Queens of the future be if, drinking in the inspiration of her life, their people, in coming days and centuries, will rejoice to compare their reigns with that of the good Queen Victoria."

Dr. McKim read the burial ritual of the Episcopal Church and Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction. Then as the choristers moved from the sanctuary singing the Recessional hymn, the President and his party and the distinguished assemblage quietly withdrew and the impressive tribute to England's Queen was at an end.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Public services in honor of the memory of Queen Victoria were held to-day at All Saints' Cathedral in this city. They were attended by State and city officials, members of local English societies, clergymen

flag on Independence Hall was hung at half-mast and many business houses and residences were draped in mourning.

The most imposing of the memorial services were those held in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, where during the morning and afternoon prayers were offered for the deceased Queen, and eloquent tribute paid to her purity of heart, strength of character, nobleness of purpose, and broad charity.

At the afternoon services the exercises were of a most elaborate character. The entire church was draped in black, and within the chancel was a catafalque covered with a pall of royal purple. The Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Mortimer, rector of the church, intoned the services, and Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware preached the sermon in memoriam. Invitations were issued to all the officers of the army and navy resident in the State; to the Governor and officers of the National Guard; to the Mayor and judiciary, and to all the representatives of foreign Governments who have their headquarters here. The officers of the Russian Navy and those of the National Guard attended in full uniform, accompanied by their staff officers.

To-night a memorial mass meeting was held at the Academy of Music.

MANILA.

MANILA, Feb. 2.—The obsequies of Queen Victoria here were attended by the military, the civil officers, and the public. Much private business was suspended and salutes were fired at intervals.

KING GRATEFUL TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The King and Queen consort, in a special audience granted to United States Ambassador Choate and Secretary of Embassy White, after the conclusion of the service at Windsor to-day, expressed themselves as profoundly touched by the manifestations of sympathy in America. In the course of conversations between Mr. White and members of the royal family the latter gave expression to similar sentiments.

Both Ambassador Choate and Secretary White walked through the streets of Windsor with the funeral procession. The royal sentiments regarding the expressions of American sympathy were conveyed to them in the Blue Drawing Room after the royal luncheon in the Waterloo Chamber, to which they were invited, in company with a few other notables. Messrs. Choate and White returned to London to-night.

SERVICES IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—Gov. Gen. Wood and his staff, the foreign Consuls, and many Cubans and Spaniards attended memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria, held for the British subjects, to-day.

IN CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

Yesterday Observed as a Day of Mourning Throughout the Dependencies.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Throughout the Dominion of Canada yesterday was observed as a day of mourning.

In the larger cities, like Toronto, Quebec, and Montreal, the absence of people on the streets up to church time reminded one of Sunday. After that the citizens flocked to the churches, every one of them wearing some token of mourning in purple and black.

The fire bells rang at minute intervals and the church bells tolled. Brigade church parades were held by the local militia corps, and in all the churches solemn requiem services were held.

All business was suspended. A remarkable scene occurred in front of The Montreal Star, which distributed pictures of the late Queen. Thousands besieged the office and closed up St. James Street for traffic, and many were hurt in the crush.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The memorial services held here yesterday were attended by the Governor General, the officials and representatives of the people.

Buildings and stores were draped in the mourning colors, black and purple and white, and religious services were held by all denominations.

HALIFAX.

HLIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—Halifax being the military headquarters in British North America, was the chief city of mourning in Canada.

Hundreds of flags were at half-mast, thousands of yards of sombre draperies hung from the homes and buildings of the city, and business houses and stores were closed during the hours of the funeral, allowance being made for the difference in time between here and London. In many of the churches services were held. The bells were tolled, and some of the services began as early as 9 o'clock.

The chief interest centred in the military exercises at the garrison chapel, which were attended with great pomp. Col. Biscoe, commanding the forces of British North America, attended by the officers of the staff, paid tribute to their dead sovereign, and the Episcopalian soldiers of the garrison were also in attendance. The interior of the chapel was magnificently draped in mourning. The band of the Royal Canadian Regiment was present, and at the conclusion of the service played the Dead March in Saul. The Rev. Dean Bullock, who was an honorary Chaplain to the Queen, officiated. He gave a grand eulogy at the conclusion of which he said:

"Farewell, great Queen. Thou through long years hast kept thy childhood's vow; by the grace of God thou hast been good; thou hast fought the good fight; thou hast finished thy course; thou hast kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for thee a crown of righteousness."

At St. Paul's the Lieutenant Governor, representative of the King, accompanied by a staff of officers, attended services. The church was heavily draped, and the Bishop of Nova Scotia paid a tribute to the memory of the Queen.

Solemn high mass was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Roman Catholic soldiers of the garrison being in attendance. Services were also held in several other churches.

Last evening eighty-one guns were fired at the Citadel, the last one just at sunset, and in accordance with the wish of the King the fortress flags will fly at half-mast until after Tuesday.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 3.—Throughout this city yesterday during the hours of the Queen's funeral, business was suspended, special services were held in the churches, and indications of mourning were apparent at every hand.

The principal service of the day was at Trinity Church, to which the Sixty-second Fusiliers marched at 10 o'clock, followed by St. George's Society, Sons of England, city officials, and others. The clergy of Trinity were assisted by those from other city churches.

There was a solemn memorial Eucharist of Requiem at the Church of St. John the Baptist, (Anglican,) and memorial services at other religious edifices.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 3.—A State service was held here simultaneously with the Queen's funeral in England. Thousands of people attended, including the Governor and high officials. The greatest sorrow was shown.

Business was suspended and the whole island was in mourning.

BERMUDA.

HAMILTON, Island of Bermuda, Feb. 3.—The memorial service in the cathedral yesterday was an imposing function. Several American clergymen participated, and the United States Consul had a prominent place among the officials. The Archdeacon, during the course of his sermon, gratefully referred to the sympathy shown by Americans on the occasion of Queen Victoria's death.

The town was draped in mourning.

BARBADOS.

BRIDGETOWN, Island of Barbados, Feb. 3.—Simultaneous memorial services were held to-day throughout the West Indies. The officers and the band from the United States warships Monongahela and Hartford took a prominent part in the Barbados ceremonies.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 2.—Dispatches received here show that business was entirely suspended throughout the colony to-day. Train traffic ceased simultaneously for ten minutes.

CAPE TOWN.

a hymn, a procession was formed and marched past the statue, with bands playing funeral marches. Wreaths from every part of South Africa were deposited about the statue, notably from the insurgent district. The wreaths covered the lawn.

Parliament House was draped from its base to the roof, and the approaches and columns were decorated with black and purple.

The Mayor and the City Council attended a crowded requiem mass in the Catholic Cathedral. The mass was celebrated by the Archbishop. Governor Sir Alfred Milner, Rear Admiral Harris, the Cape Ministers and deputies, and the corporation officials were present, as were also a number of military officials.

IN FOREIGN CITIES.

Memorial Services Held in Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madrid, and Other Places.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Flags draped with crape floated from the Elysée and all public buildings yesterday morning and every English place of business was closed on account of the funeral of Queen Victoria. At 11 o'clock the official services in the English Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau were held in the exact form of the services in St. Paul's, London. The church was elaborately draped, the entire façade of sable arches, while the church bore the insignia V. R. I. with the royal arms on a black background. The interior was similarly decorated.

There was a distinguished attendance. M. Combarieu represented President Loubet. Mme. Loubet was also present, as well as Gen. Zurlinden, Roland Bonaparte, Admirals Gervais and Duplerre, Gen. André, President Fallières of the Senate, President Deschanel of the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, most of the members of the Ministry, United States Ambassador Porter and Mrs. Porter, and most of the diplomatic corps.

Yesterday afternoon, at the same church, services were held by the English colony. The church was crowded. At 5 o'clock services were held in the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma for the American colony. The United States Ambassador and Mrs. Porter attended.

Memorial services were held at Menton, Nice, Marseilles, Pau, Bordeaux, and many other places in France.

ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—Memorial services were held in the English Church yesterday morning. The British Ambassador, Sir Charles Scott, received the Czar, Czarina, and Dowager Czarina in the corridor. All the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses were present, and all the leading members of the aristocracy and the Diplomatic Corps, including the United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, who was accompanied by Mrs. Tower. The Czar wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

Services were held in the British-American Dissident Church yesterday afternoon, and services will also be held to-day.

BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Memorial services for Queen Victoria were held here yesterday, and also in many towns of the empire.

Princes August Wilhelm and Oscar, Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold, and their sons, and Prince Albrecht, all Hohenzollerns, were present at the funeral services held in the English Church here. United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White, J. S. Jackson, and H. Percival Dodge, Secretaries of the Legation, were present.

The service at Homburg was attended by the Empress of Germany, the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Crown Princess of Greece, and Princess Frederick of Hesse.

At Munich the Prince Regent of Bavaria and other Princes and Princesses attended a service, and at Kiel eighty-one guns were fired by the warships.

COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 3.—King Christian IX., with all the other members of the royal family, the members of the Cabinet, and diplomatists, attended the services held yesterday in memory of the Queen.

THE HAGUE.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3.—Representatives of the Queen and Queen mother, the Diplomatic Corps, and the members of the British colony attended a service of the English Church yesterday.

BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The memorial services held in the Church of the Resurrection yesterday were impressive and the attendance was large. The members of the Ministry, the Diplomatic Corps, military authorities, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, and dignitaries of the royal household were present.

ROME.

ROME, Feb. 3.—At the English Church of All Saints' services yesterday the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, represented the King and Ministry.

A delegation from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and the Diplomatic Corps were present, with the English colony.

MADRID.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The Ultramontane press contends that the Spanish Ministers did not do right in attending the services in memory of the Queen, saying that "it was scandalous for Catholics to aid in a heretical ceremony."

However, all the members of the Ministry attended the services held in the Chapel of the English Embassy yesterday afternoon.

LISBON.

LISBON, Feb. 3.—Portugal observed yesterday as one of national mourning. Everywhere flags were draped.

The forts and naval vessels fired guns every quarter of an hour. The theatres were closed.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—Memorial services for the Queen were held to-day in the chapel of the British Embassy, the Crimean Memorial Church, and elsewhere in the city.

All the services were largely attended. At the conclusion of the services in the Embassy Chapel, at which representatives of the Sultan and many diplomats were present, the members of the Embassy proceeded to the Crimean Memorial Church, where the members of the English colony and the American Consul were in attendance.

Services were held in the Greek and Armenian Churches also.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, Feb. 2.—The service at All Saints' Church here to-day was attended by the Khédival Princes, Court officials, and Diplomatic Corps, the Consular Corps, the Ministers, Gen. Talbot and staff, the British and Egyptian officers, and the Greek, Catholic, and other clergy.

The whole of the garrison assembled on the Kasreluel Barracks Square, where a military service was held, and a salute of eighty-one guns was fired.

Extraordinary marks of respect are reported from throughout Egypt.

PEKING.

PEKING, Feb. 2.—An imposing international military memorial ceremony in honor of Queen Victoria took place here to-day. A majority of the foreigners in Peking and all the members of the different legations were present. The massed bands of various troops rendered suitable music, and 101 minute guns were fired.

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 2.—Two services were held in the Cathedral here to-day. The first was attended by the British and foreign military and naval officers, and at the second the civilians and all the Consuls were present.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, Feb. 2.—Services were held to-day at the cathedral, the Governor and Council, the Government officials, and the wreaths by all the representative bodies of the community.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—The outburst of mourning here for the Queen is unique in its intensity. The city is draped throughout. There will be an imposing state service in the cathedral, the Hindus holding an enormous open-air service. The Mohammedan shops are closed.

The natives at dawn deposited flowers around the statue of the Queen and some recited prayers. A state memorial service was held here.

It is proposed to lay out a large public garden and erect therein a splendid memorial hall, in which a statue of the Queen is to be placed.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.—The mourning here was universal. The stores and banks were closed and trains and street railroads worked on Sunday schedules. The native quarter had a strange and lifeless aspect. The usually crowded streets were deserted. Native soldiers, with arms reversed, watched the Queen's statue all night long and at dawn natives flocked thither to deposit wreaths. Many remained to pray before the statue.

Services were held in all the churches and temples of every caste or creed. A state memorial service was held at the cathedral.

AT OTHER POINTS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—From the most distant parts of the world come reports of memorial services.

At Teheran an impressive service in the Protestant Church was attended by the Princes, Grand Vizier, Ministers, high officials, Diplomatic Corps, and all the Europeans.

In Jerusalem a service was held in St. George's Church. The Consuls and local authorities attended it.

From Dresden, Trieste, Tangier, Port Said, Funchal, Vienna, and scores of other points the same story is repeated. In all cases the services were attended by the local authorities and representatives of the Courts.

SCOUT BRITISH ALLIANCE.

German Press Continues Hostile Comment on the Kaiser's Visit to England.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Excepting a few Liberal papers like the Vossische Zeitung and Tageblatt, the German press has in no way received the advances of the British press this week graciously. Nine-tenths of the press persist in pretending that the German Emperor's visit was a mere matter of filial piety and that the honors mutually conferred there were solely meaningless civilities, in no wise touching or influencing the sentiments of the two nations toward each other nor reconciling their conflicting interests. While for a couple of days after the Queen's death even the Anglophobe press kept a truce, during the last half of the week the press began to speak out openly upon the subject of Anglo-German relations as existing upon King Edward's accession. The Kreuz Zeitung to-day ridicules The London Daily Telegraph's proposal for a "moral entente" between Germany and England, adding:

"If the anti-European economic attitude of the United States continues serious differences will ensue, in which England likewise perforce will join against the United States, which threatens to be a much more formidable opponent than Germany. But Germany's economic interests would nevertheless remain antagonistic to England, and Germany in no case would join with England in fighting the United States economically, nor would England expect that, fearing thereby possibly to strengthen Germany, her rival. Germany in such a case would be tertius gaudens."

The Rhenisch Westphaelische Zeitung prints a similar article.

The Berlin Neuste Nachrichten to-day prints an editorial further friendly toward England, but points out enormous difficulties of an entente between the two countries and demands that England must once and for all drop her old supercilliousness and recognize Germany as her full equal. Only thus could an understanding be maintained. The Leipsic Neuste Nachrichten and the Hamburger Nachrichten print articles severely blaming the Emperor for his prolonged visit in England, the latter saying: "In that the Emperor's English sympathies collide with his duties as German Emperor."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung claims that it is the old fight between the pro-Russian and pro-British parties in Germany, while the correct thing would be to preserve good relations toward both. The semi-official press during the week has been quiet, and is evidently awaiting the Emperor's return and intimation. Every German paper that has in any way referred to Anglo-German relations has scouted the idea of an Anglo-German alliance.

MINIATURE PAINTERS' SOCIETY.

Second Annual Exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries.

The miniatures that went to the Paris Exposition were an attraction yesterday for the crowds of ladies who flocked to the annual exhibition of the Society of Miniature Painters; but without the Paris exhibit there would be enough to interest those who care for this branch of painting at all. Nine miniatures by William J. Whittemore, four by Carl Weidner, six by I. A. Josephi, four by Mrs. Lucia Fairchild Fuller, eleven by Mrs. Bush-Brown, two by Harriet Strafer, and six by William J. Baer form a sufficiently strong nucleus to the 150 pieces shown.

To the fifteen exhibitors at Paris three bronze medals fell, namely, to Mrs. Fuller, Miss Laura Hills, and Mr. Baer, while an honorable mention went to Mr. Josephi. Four awards among fifteen exhibitors are generous, but doubtless well deserved. It is clear that New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have miniaturists who are equal to any opportunity that may present itself, ready to avail themselves of the advantages that these portraits in minimal offer, and expert in adapting themselves to the necessary limitations. It is rather unfortunate that popular taste runs to women, and to young women at that, for men and old women have more character in their faces and give the miniaturist a chance to escape from the pretty-pretty. On the other hand, perhaps no country equals America in the number of beautiful and refined types of young women, who are naturally the first choice of those desiring miniatures.

Some of the members of the Society of Miniature Painters show a commendable desire to try their wings beyond the rigid circle of portraits, and indulge in fanciful pictures on a small scale. Thus, W. J. Baer has a nude Daphne kneeling to tease a rabbit and a "Madonna with the Auburn Hair." Miss Marie Champney has a full-length in Japanese costume which shows how well adapted is the miniature to have a record of people who have pleased their family in fancy dress. All degrees of workmanship, from the most expert to the ordinary passable bit of miniating, may be seen; the society has kept out the clumsy and inept. Out of sixty-six exhibitors to the annual show, excluding the Paris lot, there are ten who are members of the society, and among the fifty-six who are not in the society some half dozen are worthy of election. It is pleasant to observe that the second annual greatly improves on the first exhibition, made last Winter, not only in numbers, but in quality, and to feel that the little society is likely to be permanent, thanks especially to the efforts of Messrs. Baer and Josephi. It is to be hoped that the success of the exhibition in a popular way on the first day of its appearance means more than a "success of esteem."

New Credentials for Mr. Choate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President has issued new credentials to Mr. Choate as Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain. They are similar in form to those already held by Mr. Choate, with the exception that they accredit him to King Edward VII., instead of to Queen Victoria. The credentials have already been forwarded to London, and will be presented by Mr. Choate as soon as he can secure an audience with the King.

Army Officer Sues University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 2.—Capt. D. H. Clark, retired, of the United States Army, has sued the University of Illinois for $1,000 damages. The suit is in assumpsit for pay held by the retired army officer to

FUNERAL SERVICES IN NEW YORK CHURCHES

Crowds So Great that Many Persons Could Not Get In.

Decorations of Flowers and British and American Flags—Consuls Were in Uniform at Trinity.

Services resembling in some measure those which took place in England over the body of Queen Victoria were held in a number of churches in this city yesterday. They were characterized by great solemnity. Scarcely any of the churches could have held larger congregations. In fact, many sad-faced men and women were unable to obtain admission. Particularly was this true of the services at Trinity and St. Paul's, and Grace Church, too, could not have held another soul.

The memorial services were all in Protestant Episcopal churches. The congregations which attended them, however, were members of almost every creed. In some churches sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached. In others only the service for the burial of the dead was chanted, with slight departures, principally in the prayers and the hymns.

In Trinity the congregation partook of a semi-official character. The Consular representatives of Great Britain, as well as those of other nations, were there, most of them in full uniform. A space had also been allotted to Federal, State, and municipal officials, and it was filled to the utmost limit. Nearly all of the British societies in the city were represented, among them the St. Andrew's Society, St. George's Society, St. David's Society, and a large delegation of the British schools and universities clubs.

No elaborate decoration of the interior had been attempted. There was a slight sprinkling of white flowers about the pulpit, consisting principally of lilies, lilies of the valley, and carnations. On the pulpit the British union jack had been intertwined with the Stars and Stripes. A strip of crape held them together.

Both organs were brought into requisition for the musical portion of the service. Victor Beyer, the church organist, played for the opening voluntary Chopin's "Funeral March." Dr. J. Nevitt Steele then began with the familiar chant "I Am the Resurrection and the Life," and throughout the service was the one prescribed by the Church for the burial of the dead. Only once during the entire service was Queen Victoria's name mentioned. It was heard during the reading of one of the closing prayers—a supplication for the repose of the souls of the departed. The order of service was as follows:

Opening, voluntary, Funeral March.....Chopin
Psalm xxxix. .....Felton
Psalm xc. .....Goss-Beethoven
Lesson, 1 Corinthians, xv., 29
Anthem; Psalm xxiii., 4.....Barnes
Apostles' Creed and prayers.
Organ solo, dead march from "Saul"....Handel
Anthem .....Croft
Closing prayers and benediction.

No fewer than twenty-three clergymen took part in the service. Among them, aside from Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, were the Right Rev. John Lewis, Archbishop and Metropolitan of Ontario, Canada; Right Rev. George Worthington, Bishop of Nebraska; the Rev. J. W. Hill, and the Rev. J. J. Rowan Spong. The audience included many men and women prominent in all walks of life. Among these were noticed William Sloane, Andrew Carnegie, Whitelaw Reid, the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder, Charles K. Morrison, Malcolm Graham, Jr., R. H. Moen, R. Montague Wortley, Julien T. Davies, John A. Irwin, Thomas H. Bartindale, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Sir Percy Sanderson, Major Gen. Brooke, Rear Admiral Bowker, George Gray Ward, and W. H. Hawley of Newfoundland.

AT OTHER CHURCHES.

Solemn Musical Services Attended by Overflow Congregations.

Simultaneous with the service in Old Trinity was another service in St. Paul's Chapel, like it in every detail save for some portions of the music. No tickets of admission were required at the ancient chapel, the service being especially provided for the benefit of those who had failed to secure cards of admission to Trinity. When the steeple bell began to toll ten minutes before the first notes of the organ, people were standing on the floor and in the galleries, while scores who came to the doors turned away without trying even to effect an entrance into the church. The altar was draped with violet cloth, and this bit of royal purple was the only token of mourning displayed.

The Rev. W. Montague Geer, the vicar, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp and the Rev. Horace T. Owen, curates.

No sermon was delivered, and the pulpit stood empty throughout the service, yet to those familiar with the history of the old church it was the object of the greatest interest, and many faces were turned constantly toward it during the service. St. Paul was built 135 years ago, and above the heavy sounding board over the pulpit was placed the coat of arms of the Prince of Wales, a crown of gold surmounted by the triple plume. When the Revolution broke out and the citizens of New York who had thrown off their allegiance to the crown raged through the city, tearing down the statue of the King at Bowling Green and destroying every other symbol of British power, this coronet escaped their notice, and there it has stood ever since. It stood there yesterday a vivid reminder of the royal Georges, ancestors of the Queen the people mourned, and just before the vicar made the special supplication for "the people of the English nation and the royal family," and for the soul of "Victoria, Queen of England," a broad belt of reflected sunlight shot through the nearest window on the north side of the church and seemed to focus upon this gilded emblem, which from then until the end gleamed like a blazing torch in the subdued light of the auditorium.

The music was rendered by Prof. Edmund Jaques, the organist, with a double quartet and chorus, the regular choir of St. Paul's. The whole service lasted but three-quarters of an hour, but after the congregation was dismissed the people filed slowly out into the street and many lingered for a time in their seats absorbed in prayer or meditation.

GRACE CHURCH—It was impossible to accommodate all the people that applied for admission to Grace Church. When the bell began to toll, shortly before 3 o'clock, every inch of standing room was occupied and a big crowd of disappointed persons stood outside. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington conducted the services, assisted by the entire staff of the church. The ceremonies were most impressive in character. The Rev. Dr. Huntington delivered an address, in which he made a comparison between the Elizabethan and Victorian periods. He paid an eloquent tribute to the virtues of Victoria, and in closing he said: "It is toward evening, but there is still daylight left. What forbids that we pluck a posy and go together and lay it on her bier? Let the red rose of Lancaster be in it and the white rose of York. Add now a blue forget-me-not, blending thus the colors of both nations. Our Winter's wreath will serve the purpose alike of remembrance and prophecy."

ST. AGNES'S CHAPEL, West Ninety-second Street, Near Columbus Avenue—There were no decorations in the chapel, and the services were simple, consisting of the reading of the burial service, without the committal, by the Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, the vicar, assisted by the Revs. R. M. Sherman and W. C. Hicks, the curates. The vested choir sang the processional "Jerusalem the Golden," the anthem "O, Saviour of the World," and the recessional "The Strife Is O'er, the Battle Done." There was no sermon.

CRYPT OF ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL—In the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the services were conducted by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck of Westchester, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Vocchis, and the Rev. Walter Mitchell. South of the altar was displayed a union jack, and north of it the Stars and Stripes. Every seat was occupied. The clergy and the purple-surpliced choir entered the crypt while the allegretto from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony was played as the processional. The services followed the form of prayer prepared for the occasion, under service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. George Van De Water, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Hinkle and the Rev. E. H. Kappell. The decorations were simple, consisting of the draping of the pulpit, lectern, and baptismal font with American and British flags. The latter were loaned for the occasion by Capt. McKinstry of the White Star steamship Teutonic. The top of the lectern was draped with festoons of purple silk. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water delivered an address, in which he eulogized Victoria as Queen and woman.

EXERCISES IN BROOKLYN.

Congregationalists Express Sympathy with British King and People.

Services in memory of Queen Victoria were held in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church and the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The services at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Bedford Avenue, were so largely attended that many persons were unable to gain admittance. The Rev. Robert R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, presided. Dr. Meredith's introduction to the address made by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, Manhattan, and pastor-elect of the Central Church, took the character of a eulogy of the dead Queen. Dr. Cadman spoke of the life and character of Queen Victoria, comparing her with former rulers of England. He referred to Queen Victoria weeping with the widow of Garfield and said: "I would that such a spirit might move the Chief Magistrate of this great city."

The following resolutions, introduced by the Rev. Joseph B. Clark, were read and adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Brooklyn here assembled to take part with our kin beyond the sea in the last reverent rites paid to the memory of Victoria, the Queen, express with heartfelt earnestness our appreciation of her great virtues, her magnificent reign, and her beautiful personality. In the blaze of that fierce light which beats upon a throne," during a period of sixty-three eventful and tumultuous years, she illustrated the glory of Christian womanhood. From youth to age, she steadfastly upheld the integrity of pure morals in her court and ideally fulfilled the duties of a dignified matron in her home.

As a Nation, we of America owe to Queen Victoria a debt of unceasing gratitude for her tact and consideration, for her generous and heroic stand at a critical moment of our civil war, and for her repeated messages of condolence in times of calamity. As wife, mother, friend, and sovereign, all English-speaking peoples have held the Queen in growing veneration, the central figure in an age eminent in literary achievement, material wealth, and Christian effort, aptly named the Victorian Age. She has passed in the fullness of her years quietly and serenely to that bourne where "beyond these voices there is peace." Her memory will be enduring to future generations, for "A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

Resolved, That this assemblage unite in sympathy with King Edward VII. and the royal family of Great Britain in their intimate bereavement and with the people of England and the widely scattered colonies in the loss of the great Queen, a woman so noble and so good that her going hence has eclipsed the gladness of the world.

A poem written for the occasion by Margaret E. Sangster, entitled "Victoria Regina," was read. The services closed with the benediction, pronounced by the acting pastor, the Rev. Willard P. Harmon.

Music formed the chief feature of the service in St. Luke's Church, on Clinton Avenue, an elaborate programme being rendered. The music was furnished by the combined choirs of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, and St. Luke's Church. The rector, the Rev. H. P. Swentzel, made an address.

Canadian Society's Services.

A memorial service for Queen Victoria, under the auspices of the Canadian Society of New York, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at St. Matthew's Church, 26 West Eighty-fourth Street. A special musical programme has been prepared by the choirs of St. Matthew's and All Angels' Churches.

NEW STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

First Meeting of the Committee Selected by Register Howe.

The first meeting of the committee selected by Register James R. Howe of Brooklyn, to complete the arrangements for the erection of a Washington Statue at the Bedford Avenue fountain, Williamsburg, was held yesterday afternoon in the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street. Of the committee of twenty-two selected, eighteen were present. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren presided, and before permanent officers were elected, Register Howe outlined what he proposed doing with the fees of the office he now holds.

He said that he had not sought the office to which he had been elected, but that it was thrust upon him, and that as he did not want the fees derived from the office, he intended to spend them in the erection of the statue. He said that it was not necessary that the proposed statue be a copy of the statue in Washington, but such changes as the committee desired could be made.

The committee then elected Chairman Schieren permanent Chairman of the committee, Hubert F. Gunnison First Vice President, Thomas Peters Second Vice President, Bert Reess Secretary, and Henry Batterman Treasurer.

The following committee of seven on plan and scope was appointed: Ex-Senator George W. Brush, (Chairman,) Col. Andrew D. Baird, E. Dwight Church, Col. Masters of the Union League Club, Joseph Kay, William Berri, and President of the Borough of Brooklyn Edward M. Grout. This committee will outline the work to be done and appoint such sub-committees as are necessary to complete the work. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Saturday night.

EXTENSION IN MEXICO.

Southern Pacific to Build from Ortiz to the Port of Mazatlan.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, State of Sonora, Mexico, says:

"The plans of the Southern Pacific Company in regard to the proposed extension of the Sonora branch of that system are at last known here. An engineering party in charge of B. King has taken the field at Ortiz, this State, and will build from Ortiz, on the Sonora branch, to the Port of Mazatlan, situated several hundred miles southwest of Ortiz. The new extension will traverse the Pacific Slope of Mexico and will pass through the towns of Alamos, Fuerto, Mocorito, Culiacan, Cosola, San Ignacio, and Lanoria.

In addition to this line a number of branch lines will be built in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa to mining camps and productive agricultural districts. The road will connect at Mazatlan with the extension of the main line of the Mexican International, which is also a Southern Pacific property, now being extended south from Durango. A branch of the Mexican International Road is also to be built southeast from Durango to Guadalajara, and thence through the territory of Tepic to Mazatlan.

The immediate building of a line of these extensions and branch lines is assured, according to statements of Southern Pacific officials in Mexico, and they will aggregate about 1,500 miles.

EX-EDITOR'S WIFE KILLED.

Mrs. A. R. Smith Struck by an Express Train at North Pelham.

PELHAM, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Alexander Smith of Pelham Heights was killed by an express train at the North Pelham Station of the New Haven Railroad this morning. Mrs. Smith was crossing the track to take a local train for New York, when she was struck by the Pittsfield express. The engineer of the train said that as he rounded the curve near the station he saw a woman crossing the track and blew his whistle, but that she apparently did not hear it. He was unable to stop the train to save the woman's life.

Mrs. Smith was the wife of Alexander R. Smith, formerly editor of The Financier, and who is now prominent in Republican State politics. She was thirty-eight years of age.

Two Motor Vehicles Crash.

Two motor vehicles collided at Broadway and Forty-second Street last night. The right front wheel of one was torn off, the axle snapped, and the vehicle was over-

JAMES A. H. BELL DEAD.

The "Monte Cristo of Brooklyn" Passes Away at 84—Gave 10,400 Volumes to Brooklyn Library.

James A. H. Bell, best known to residents of Brooklyn through the gift of his library containing 10,400 volumes to the Brooklyn Library in June, 1898, died yesterday from the grip, at his home, 45 Sands Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Bell had been ill for about fourteen weeks.

He was born in New Orleans and was sent North when a child to live with his uncle, Augustus Graham, who was the founder of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He lived in Brooklyn all his life, and for many years was in the banking business in the old City of New York. He retired many years ago, having accumulated quite a fortune. To this was added a large inheritance from his uncle. Mr. Bell then became one of the wealthiest residents of the city, and was known as "The Monte Cristo of Brooklyn," although few knew then of the extent of this fortune, as Mr. Bell was essentially a retiring man and lived largely the life of a recluse.

He had married, and two sons, one of whom is living, were the result of the union. His wife died many years ago. He early evinced a taste for reading, and devoted his time to the collecting of books and to travel. He continued to live in the Sands Street house, on which he expended a fortune in decorations. The house is almost the only relic of exclusiveness of which this neighborhood could boast a generation ago.

In 1898, realizing that his remaining years were few, he consulted with the Trustees of the library with the result that his offer was eagerly accepted and his collection and much of his library furniture were transferred bodily to that institution. He had a great number of rare and expensive volumes, which were divided partly as follows: Travels, 1,486 volumes; biography, 1,160; history, 1,012; biology, 837; fiction, 627; magazines bound, 706; literary history, 625, and general works in sets, volumes.

Such, however, was his love of collecting that after he gave his books to the library he began another collection. He went to Europe and afterward, returning to America, spent some time in California.

Mr. Bell is said to have given away a large part of his fortune during his lifetime, and it is not known what disposition he made of the balance. Besides his son, he leaves four grandchildren.

The funeral will take place Tuesday from the Sands Street house. No clergyman will officiate, as Mr. Bell was a freethinker. He will be buried in Greenwood, and it has been arranged that one of his friends will deliver an address at the grave.

TRUSTEE FOR HATCH & FOOTE.

Creditors Elect Franklin Leonard, Jr.—Tax Stamps on Powers of Attorney.

The creditors of Hatch & Foote, stockbrokers, of 3 Nassau Street, yesterday, at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, 63 Wall Street, elected Franklin Leonard, Jr., trustee. He received fifty-five votes, the claims aggregating $117,238, and E. Ellery Anderson received twenty-two votes, aggregating $58,068. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $100,000. Mr. Anderson was the assignee.

During the meeting a question was raised concerning internal revenue stamps on powers of attorney. Lawyer Man, representing Mr. Hatch, objected to a large number of powers of attorney being voted upon the grounds that they were not under seal, and that they had no internal revenue stamps attached to them. The first objection was overruled and the second was sustained. The powers of attorney were thereupon withdrawn, revenue stamps were afterward affixed to them, and the powers of attorney were refiled. Mr. Man again objected to the refiling of the powers of attorney on the ground that after an instrument was once filed the revenue stamps could not be affixed to it except in the presence of a United States Internal Revenue Collector, according to the statute. The referee overruled the objection, Mr. Man taking an exception, and the powers of attorney were voted on.

The firm of Hatch & Foote failed in September last for about $2,000,000, making an assignment to Mr. Anderson. They were thrown into bankruptcy early in December, and since that time a contest has been going on for the election of a trustee. Mr. Leonard became Chairman of the Committee of Creditors. Messrs. Holt & Du Ross are attorneys for the petitioners in bankruptcy. Frank L. Holt said that some important questions not yet decided under the recent bankruptcy law will be brought to the attention of the Court. Some of the large creditors have brought suits in the State courts against the assignee, declining to participate in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Leonard, when seen at his office, said he had not yet had an opportunity to examine facts sufficiently or consult counsel as to the questions of law involved, and declined to state what his position would be in the matter of the various surplus funds in the hands of the several banks and trust companies, or whether he would insist on all of such funds against which liens have been filed being brought into the Bankruptcy Court.

No preferences were made by the firm in favor of the deposit creditors, and this class of creditors, it is said, are likely to receive only a small per cent. of their claims.

THE NEW SUBMARINE BOATS.

Work Progressing Rapidly on the Holland Vessels at Nixon's Shipyard.

Work is progressing rapidly on four submarine boats of the Holland type now under construction at Lewis Nixon's Crescent Shipyards, at Elizabethport, and the vessels, it is said, will certainly be delivered to the United States Government at the time specified. Mr. Nixon is also building a similar boat for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, to take the place of the Plunger, and, according to the contract, this boat is to be delivered in eight months. The four boats for the Government are counterparts of the Holland, whose remarkable exploits have aroused so much interest in naval circles all over the world, except that they are slightly larger and certain safety appliances not in the Holland will be introduced. Their increased size will afford more room for the crew and for larger engine power, which will give them a greater steaming radius.

In a recent letter to George E. Foss, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Nixon asserts that the performances of the Holland leave no room for discussion as to the efficacy of this type of warship, and writes in part as follows:

"From my long experience in designing and constructing war vessels for the Government I have no doubt whatever of the endurance, habitability, durability, and reliability of these boats.

"No type of boat in the navy has received such crucial tests as the Holland. The submarine boat to-day is further advanced in its development than any type of naval vessel that I am aware of.

"I desire to say that, in my opinion, the Holland, without any improvements, is to-day the greatest vessel for harbor and coast defense ever known."

STORE DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

George P. Bernard, chief of detectives in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, caused the arrest last night of one of his

BEATEN, BOUND, AND ROBBED IN HER HOME

Five Thieves Assail Mrs. George F. Of and Ransack the House.

Third Case of the Kind in as Many Weeks Causes Terror in the Bronx —Police Find a Clue.

For the third time in as many weeks a woman has been beaten, bound, gagged, and robbed in her own home in the Borough of the Bronx. The victim of the latest robbery, which occurred yesterday at noon, was Mrs. Anna Of, wife of George F. Of, a manufacturer of picture frames, with whom she lives in the pretty Queen Anne cottage 802 Prospect Avenue. Five men participated in the robbery, and after beating the woman into unconsciousness, they tied her hand and foot and gagged her with a towel. They then dragged her to the cellar, where they left her to slowly regain her senses, but unable to give any alarm while they ransacked the house at their leisure.

No petty sneak thieves were these, for they seemed to touch silverware, of which there was a large quantity, but carried off about $30 worth of jewelry, which they found in one of the trunks and took Mrs. Of's pocketbook from her person with the $8 which it contained. Not a closet nor trunk in the house but was opened and ransacked, yet the thugs strangely overlooked a quantity of valuable jewelry kept in a small tin box such as is used for securities. This case rested at the bottom of one of the trunks in the garret.

After the robbery the men walked slowly away from the house and were seen to board a Westchester Avenue car at the corner of that thoroughfare and Prospect Avenue. They were absolutely self-possessed, and none who saw them come out of the cottage would have thought that they had been there on any but a legitimate errand. But they left one clue behind them which may prove their undoing. Upon the floor of the cellar detectives of the Morrisania Police Station found later in the day a pawn ticket for a diamond ring which had been pledged for $20 on Thursday. In the other cases the ruffians have left only their footprints.

Warned by the recent happenings in the neighborhood, Mrs. Of has been constantly on the watch for thieves, and so it happened that when a strange man came to her front door Friday afternoon and told her that he had been sent by Mr. Of from his picture-frame factory, at 66 East Eighth Street, to examine the pictures and retouch the frames where necessary she was suspicious and would not let him. She found afterward that her caution was justified, for no such messenger had been sent.

Mrs. Of has two sons. One, Ferdinand Of, is an artist at present making a tour of Italy, and the other is Charles Of, a civil engineer, who is Superintendent of the Government mines of Venezuela. Both being away, she is alone in the house much of the time, and this was the case when at noon yesterday a man knocked at the kitchen door and told her that he had been sent by her grocer to get her orders for the day. He looked like a tradesman, and she stood and parleyed with him there at the back of the house.

As she stood facing him another man stole up behind her across the yard, and felled her with a blow on the back of her head with a club, which had been extemporized from a salt bag filled with sand, earth, and bits of coal. She sank backward upon the kitchen floor, but still realized what was going on. Three other men ran in. They dragged her into the centre of the room and slammed the door. Two of them sat upon her prostrate body while the others deftly tied her hands and feet with a clothesline. She fought for her liberty, and they stopped for a moment and struck her several times in the face with the stuffed bag. Edges of the coal and pebbles came through the flimsy cloth and cut her. At last she was securely bound, and the thieves then brought a towel which they forced between her jaws and tied tightly at the back of her head. Then they dragged her to the cellar and left her.

Mrs. Of lay on the cellar floor perhaps an hour; perhaps less, for she cannot estimate the time, but she knows that for a while she was insensible. By twisting her head to and fro she finally dislodged the towel, and then with her teeth and further contortions freed her hands. She staggered out of the house and across a vacant lot to the home of Charles Dennett, who is connected with the Fidelity and Casualty Company. The house is only about fifty feet from the Of home. When she tottered into Mr. Dennett's and gasped out her story the horrified family sent at once for Dr. John Riegelman of 852 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and then, in response to an alarm, the neighbors started out to hunt for the men and the police on their trail.

The police found from those who had seen them depart that three of them left the front door, while the others emerged from the back door and joined them in the street. This was about twenty minutes after Mrs. Of was struck down, showing that they had worked rapidly. The footprints which they left upon the soft ground in the yard and on the walk without corroborated all the stories told of their numbers and of their movements outside of the house.

Mrs. Of showed great reticence in speaking of the affair last evening, having perhaps been warned by the police to keep silent lest some chance word defeat their plans to capture the robbers. She had recovered in a great measure from the shock, and Dr. Riegelman assured her after a careful examination that the injuries to her head were not at all dangerous, although they will cause her considerable pain for several days.

The other women who have been similarly robbed in the last few days are Mrs. George Gross, 1,801 Bathgate Avenue, and Mrs. Thomas Slater of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, near Bathgate Avenue. Their cases were reported to the police of the Tremont Station, in which precinct they live, but so far no arrests have been made, and occupants of small houses throughout the whole district are living in a state of constant terror.

POLICE ESCORT WAS WANTED.

Had to Rescue Woman Who Called on Husband Who Had Left Her.

Mrs. Lillian E. Reeves, after securing from Magistrate Flammer warrants for the arrest of her husband, William O. Reeves, and expert accountant with offices at 1,181 Broadway, went to his home, at 1,076 Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning in company with police officer Allen of the Harlem Police Court squad for the purpose of catching her husband, whom she charged with abandonment. When she and the officer knocked at the door of the flat she was admitted by her husband while the officer remained outside.

A minute later Allen heard a voice on the inside say: "I have got you now, and I'll kill you." He forced the door open and was confronted by Reeves, who threatened to shoot him if he did not get out. Allen grasped the husband by the throat, shoved him against the wall and knocked his pistol to the floor.

After overpowering Reeves, the officer heard muffled sounds from a closet, the door of which he pushed open, disclosing a woman in scanty attire. Mrs Reeves and her husband went to the Harlem Police Court. She testified that he made from $40 to $200 a week and that Miss Louise Hauff of 262 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street had frequently visited his room. Thereupon the Magistrate ordered Reeves to pay his wife $10 a week.

The couple, who were married in 1895, and have two children, have been separated for more than a year.

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Two Men Must Answer Charge of Stealing from Appraisers' Stores.

Christopher Stewart and Abraham Moses, who were arrested a fortnight ago for stealing articles from the United States Appraisers' Stores, were held for the Grand Jury yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander. Col. Henry L. Swords, Deputy Collector at the stores, was the complainant, and the chief witness was James J. Halsey, who was employed in the stores as a laborer, to ferret out the thefts.

Stewart, who is a negro, is a Republican

CORPSE TOO LARGE FOR DOOR.

Body of New Hampshire's Largest Man Must Be Taken Through a Window.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 2.—New Hampshire's largest man, Hendrick D. Conrey, who tipped the scales at exactly 400 pounds, died suddenly at his home, in the hamlet of South Merrimac, four miles from this city, this morning. His enormous proportions made him a well-known character throughout this section of the State. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height, had a waist measure of 5 feet 2 inches, was 4 feet 5 inches around his chest, and the calf of his leg measured 2 feet 6 inches. He wore an "8" shoe.

The casket taken is 6 feet 3 inches long, 32 inches wide, and 28 inches deep. No entrance to the room in which he died is large enough to allow the exit of the coffin, therefore for the funeral to-morrow the casing of one of the windows will be torn out. Six of the strongest men in the hamlet will be the bearers.

Mr. Conrey as a young man was of excellent proportions and athletic. For years he had been able to pass through an ordinary doorway only with difficulty. His flesh up to the time of his death was always hard and firm and his skin clear and white. Mr. Conrey was a well-known hotel man.

LITTLE HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Informal Investigation by Two Congressmen Shows No Severe Form Is Practiced.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—Two members of the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs visited Annapolis to-day and conducted an informal inquiry into the character and extent of hazing at the Naval Academy. It is understood that they are inclined to the belief that no condition exists which would warrant a formal investigation. The members are Representatives Dayton of West Virginia and Vandiver of Missouri. They arrived here this morning and immediately called on Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent.

Commander C. E. Colahan, Commandant of Cadets, called and the party made a complete inspection of the Academy, after which they proceeded to the cadet quarters, where the whole fourth or lowest class was called out. The Representatives questioned a number of the men individually. Among the number was Cadet Carpenter, who is one of the largest men at the academy and a member of the football squad.

Cadet Carpenter described the details of a hazing practice called "finning out," where the lower classman is compelled to assume an exaggerated military position somewhat similar to the bracing practiced at West Point. He also spoke of standing on the head, and when the Congressmen wished to understand it more fully did this act for them himself. When asked if he had ever been made to stand on his head he replied that the Congressmen were the only men that had made him stand on his head. A member of the football squad, he said, is never hazed. The Congressmen expressed themselves as satisfied that hazing did not exist in a severe form.

MOVE AGAINST AN OIL COMPANY

Texas Senator Will Ask that Receiver Be Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2.—The controversy growing out of the readmission to do business in Texas of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a Missouri corporation, out of which grew the charges made by a Democratic members of the Legislature against J. W. Bailey, whose exoneration by the Legislature of any wrongdoing in the matter was complete, is to be reopened. Senator Arch Grinnan will introduce two bills in the Senate on next Tuesday.

The effect sought to be accomplished by one of the bills is to place the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in the hands of a receiver, and of the other is the collecting by the State of the penalties adjudged in the court of McLennan County against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company for violation of the anti-trust law, also to collect a vast sum in back taxes alleged to be due the State on tanks and other property of the company in Texas.

WANTS TO SELL DRY DOCK.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Asks Receiver for Baltimore Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company filed a petition in the Circuit Court to-day for a receiver for the Baltimore Dry Dock Company, and the sale of the mortgaged property provided that the principal and interest on the bonds, to secure which a mortgage of $110,000 was executed in 1879, is not paid by a certain date to be fixed by the court. The Baltimore and Ohio Company holds $100,000 of the $110,000 worth of bonds, to secure which the mortgage was executed. The property of the company is located at Locust Point.

The late Robert Garrett was President of the Dry Dock Company at the time the mortgage was executed. Members of the Garrett family and others interested in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company organized the Baltimore Dry Dock Company, and are said to be still largely interested in it. The property is leased to the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, which is now in the hands of receivers. The rental is said to be amply sufficient to pay expenses. President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad signed the petition for the sale and receiver.

SUCCESSFUL SWINDLING PLAN.

Agent of Baltimore Concern Got Over $2,000 Before His Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Charles Nicole, one of the chief solicitors for the Mutual Fidelity Company of Baltimore, has been arrested in Chambersburg, Penn., on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. Nicole has been soliciting for the Mutual Fidelity Companies of Baltimore and Delaware in that part of Pennsylvania, and the arrest was made at the request of the authorities of Franklin County, Penn. His plan was to secure the co-operation of some well-known resident of the community in which he was soliciting, and with that resident as surety promise to sell certain contracts in which he guaranteed that the Mutual Fidelity Company would return $40 for the payment of $25 in twenty weekly installments of $1.25 each.

When the contracts finally made their appearance after a number of such weekly payments had been made, it was found that they were for 104 weeks, and that the money was not even certainly promised at the end of that time. It is said that then it was Nicole's plan to state that the old form of contract had run out, and the subscribers, having already several weekly installments paid in, would be induced to hold on to their contracts and continue the payments. Over $2,000 had been collected in Franklin County alone in that way, and all the portion of the State was being worked.

A receiver for the funds of the Mutual Fidelity Company in the State of Georgia was granted this week by the Circuit Court for Fulton County, in which Atlanta is situated. In the petition for a receiver, according to a dispatch to-day from Atlanta, it was alleged that $15,000 has been paid in to the Mutual Fidelity Company from Atlanta.

WERE SECRETLY MARRIED.

Miss Florence Freeman Became Mrs. Carpenter a Month Ago.

Cards announcing the wedding of Zepher Carpenter of Mount Kisco and Miss Florence Freeman of 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street were received by the friends of the couple yesterday. Mr. Carpenter is the son of Frank Carpenter, County Treasurer of Westchester County, and Miss Freeman is the daughter of Norman L. Freeman, a broker. The wedding of the pair took place on Jan. 5 last.

Miss Freeman and Mr. Carpenter met at Mount Kisco last Summer. They were believed by their parents to be good friends merely, and were not thought to be contemplating matrimony. On the evening of Jan. 5 they left the Freeman residence ostensibly to go to the theatre. They went to the residence of the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church,

RUSH AT THE CUNARD PIER.

Impatient Crowd Struggles from Upper to Lower Deck to Meet Passengers on the Lucania.

The Cunard pier, at the foot of Gansevoort Street, was the scene of much excitement yesterday afternoon. The incoming Cunarder Lucania had apparently berthed and the upper deck of the pier, where the passengers were expected to land, was crowded with friends, anxiously awaiting a chance to welcome them, or with other persons who were there on account of business connected with the vessel's arrival, or through the curiosity that always attends the docking of one of the great transatlantic liners.

The passengers on board the Lucania were massed about the gangway and, with their hand baggage in their hands, were preparing to leave the ship, when suddenly all the work attending the swinging of the gangplank from pier to ship ceased and the sliding doors slid back into place.

To the passengers on the liner the officers said: "You will have to land from the lower deck, as the gangplank will not reach the ship from this one," and immediately there was a rush for the deck indicated. To the waiting friends and others on the pier an officer of the dock said: "The passengers will not land on this deck of the pier, but on the lower deck," and there was a repetition of the rush aboard ship, except that it was vastly more exciting. Men, women, and children started pell mell in the direction of one of the two stairways leading below. Everybody seemed to be pushing and struggling in an attempt to be among the first to reach the stairways. Customs officers, policemen, and pier officials tried to stem the rush, but their efforts were futile.

Down stairs the crowd was confronted by several policemen and pier employes who, not knowing the cause of the unusual rush, hurriedly placed themselves at the gate in the fence that partitions the landing portion of the pier from the entrance, and refused to let any one enter. Arguments, explanations, and pleadings were unavailing until one of the customs officers managed to force his way through the struggling mass and explained the situation. All the passes had been collected on the upper deck, and there being no other alternative, the gates were thrown open, and everybody, whether entitled to or not, was permitted to enter the inclosure, where, after a few minutes' delay, the gang plank was swung into position and the passengers allowed to land.

It appears that a great quantity of ice in the slip had been massed between the liner's side and the pier, and at the last moment it was found that the gang plank was not long enough to bridge the space intervening between the vessel and the upper deck of the pier.

THE "LITTLE ITALY" RAID.

But One Smallpox Case Found Yesterday—Black Smallpox Diagnosed as Measles.

Good results seem to have been accomplished by the smallpox raid on "Little Italy" on the upper east side Friday night, for only one case was discovered there yesterday. Doctors were working all day, and there are now but few arms anywhere in the infected district that are not sore now or in a fair way to become so.

So well satisfied was Dr. Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, with the work accomplished the night before, that he abandoned his intention of making another tour with his main force last night, and the residents were permitted to sleep in peace.

The single patient was Ganlo Jannatio, two years old, who was taken to North Brother Island from 333 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

There was a death from smallpox on Manhattan Island yesterday, the patient being Julia Kelly, thirty years old, of 103 Amsterdam Avenue. She had been sick since Thursday, and was attended by a private physician, who reported the case as measles. Its fatal nature was not discovered until yesterday morning. Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, pronounced it a case of black smallpox, accompanied by hemorrhagé. The house where the woman died is between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets and very close to the "Block of All Nations," where the present smallpox outbreak first made its appearance early in the Winter. Since then there have been frequent cases in the neighborhood at irregular intervals.

GOVERNOR FIRM AGAINST FIGHT.

Will Not Permit Jeffries-Ruhlin Bout in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The promoters of the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight, scheduled to be held in this city Feb. 15, are disconcerted and discouraged to-night on account of what is considered a final declaration from Gov. Nash that the fight cannot take place in Ohio. The Directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association have been in continuous session to-day. A number of communications, by wire and special messenger, passed between the association and Gov. Nash, the former denying that a prize fight was planned, and the latter asserting all evidence indicated that such a fight was intended. The Governor announced positively that the bout would not be permitted.

This news soon reached Jeffries's training quarters on Price Hill, and caused consternation there as well as at the Country Club, some miles north of the city, where Ruhlin is in training for the contest. E. G. Cook, who is representing Manager William A. Brady, Attorney Witte, and others still insist that the event proposed is to be a boxing contest and say they will proceed within the limits of the law. No estimate could be obtained from Manager Madden or Ruhlin to-night as to how much they would lose, but it was estimated that Manager Brady would be out about $20,000 on account of the engagements he had canceled for Jeffries and the expenses he has incurred here during the past two months in preparation.

The deficit of the Saengerfest Board was more than $66,000, and it has been increased by the forfeit and other expenses incurred for the fight, so that the deficit now will exceed $80,000.

After learning of the action of Gov. Nash, the Saengerfest Directors, Manager Cook, and Lawyer Witte stated late to-night that they would delay declaring off the fight, as they expect to gain the suits in court next week, and then will proceed under the limitations of the law. If the decision of Judge Holister next Tuesday is against the tight, it will be declared off officially.

Gov. Nash refused absolutely to discuss his notice to the Saengerfest Athletic Club that the fight would not be permitted. He said events would speak for themselves.

There is some speculation as to how far the Governor can go in preventing the fight. The Attorney General refuses to discuss the matter.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. WHITEHEAD.

Court Awards $75 a Week Pending the Trial of Her Husband's Action.

Seventy-five dollars a week alimony and $500 for counsel fee were yesterday awarded Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead, wife of Lydell Whitehead, President of the Whitehead Brothers Company, dealers in molding sand, pending the trial of the suit for absolute divorce brought against her by her husband.

The Whiteheads were married four years ago, and spent their Winters in this city and their Summers in Saratoga. Mrs. Whitehead is charged by her husband with misconduct with John Frederick Thomas, Jr., a brother-in-law of "Farmer Scott," a well-known politician, who stumped for Bryan in the last Presidential campaign. Scott and his wife made affidavits, in which they said that they had remonstrated with the co-respondent on account of his familiarity with Mrs. Whitehead, but without avail.

Louise Whitehead, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Whitehead by his first marriage, also gave testimony against her stepmother. Mrs. Whitehead denied that she had been guilty of wrongdoing, and asked the court to compel her husband to give her temporary alimony at the rate of $150 a week and a fee for her counsel of $1,500.

BEDFORD PARK'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Board of Public Improvements held a special session yesterday at the request of Mayor Van Wyck to consider the matter of giving the residents of Bedford Park a supply of water. Street Cleaning Commis-

MR. KEATING'S INDICTMENT

District Attorney Merrill Tells Why He Took Action.

Accuses Tammany Officials of Trying to Work a Big Water Deal Through Citizens' Supply Company.

John B. Merrill, District Attorney of Queens County, talked last night at Ozone Park of the indictments for neglect of duty and maintaining a nuisance found by the Queens County Grand Jury against James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways of New York City, and incidentally the indictment of "Battle Axe" Gleason's Woodside Water Company, the gravamen of the finding being the condition of Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

"We are tired," said Mr. Merrill, "thoroughly tired and wrought up by being walked over and fooled by those we consider New York officials. We don't propose to stand it, and in our justifiable indignation have had recourse to the criminal law. Our patience is not as enduring in Queens as that of our neighbors over the river, who move very deliberately.

"I am not a secessionist. I believe in Greater New York, implicitly, but, as District Attorney and as a citizen, I believe in holding officials up to the strict point of duty. I base my stand on Section 134 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which says:

"'When a crime is committed partly in one county and partly in another, or the acts or effects thereof constituting or requisite to the consummation of the offense occur in two or more counties the jurisdiction is in either county.'

"Now, an officer of New York County who fails to do his duty in Queens is indictable in Queens, and I haven't to go over to New York to bring him to the bar for matters affecting this borough. Keating's offense is rank in my opinion, and I am preparing to try him for neglect of duty and maintaining a nuisance, so that no dodging will avail him. The status of the Woodside Water Company was settled by the Court of Appeals and Justice Gaynor: it was stamped as a fraud. Now, Jackson Avenue was paved with Belgian block its entire length. This was torn up on the south side for the Gleason scheme. The blocks were piled up, and in some instances sections were torn up by the present administration. This left the Thoroughfare in a deplorable condition, with trenches, pools, pitfalls, and stumbling blocks."

Mr. Merrill went on to show that Commissioner Keating's tactics in this instance were those which characterize his dealing with the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel, in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which squat on public property worth $34,000. Petitions from citizens to abate the nuisance or ameliorate the conditions in Jackson Avenue were sent to Deputy Commissioner of Highways John P. Madden, and by him were forwarded to Keating. Auxiliary petitions of like character were sent by registered letter to Keating. Mr. Merrill holds Keating's receipts for them. The case of the Woodside scheme was pending in court, and, as it happened in the Pabst portico case, Keating was in doubt, and (the portico case over again) he consulted Corporation Counsel Whalen as to his authority and power in the premises. Mr. Whalen, as he did in the portico case, advised him that he could abate the nuisance and act according to law. But, the portico case repeated, Keating exercised discretion until the decision against the "Battle Axe" scheme was rendered, more than a year ago.

"Since then Keating has had the funds to relieve the public," continued the District Attorney. "But he has not acted, and the nuisance still exasperates us. There's a negro in the woodpile, and I'll say a little about it.

"There's a Tammany scheme known as the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newton, at the head of which is Cord Meyer. It has been trying to get hold of the Woodside pipe lines and would restore the sections that were taken up. If they could do this they'd get a big contract to supply Long Island City with water from Great Neck. New York, and with the help of Commissioner Dalton. Last Tuesday a lawyer representing the Citizens' called on officers of the Woodside and tried a big bluff to get control. At the conference he asked if the Woodside people knew that the Grand Jury was considering the indictment of the Woodside Company, which is jointly liable with Keating for maintaining a nuisance. This did not force the hand of the Woodside people; the scheme didn't work—but the Woodside Company was indicted all the same as a corporation.

"Let me say that we Queens County folk do not want the earth, but we want and will have all that which should legally come to us. We want no sharp practice nor unfair dealing by New York men. Last year we did not expend within many thousands of dollars the amount for street cleaning. But the balance which ought to have been transferred for the benefit of this borough, to help us out with our highways, was transferred for the benefit of the Borough of the Bronx.

"Commissioner Keating will, I believe, give bail in $500 on each indictment early next week. I took care to ascertain by detectives that he was really sick. If it had been otherwise I should have acted promptly. He will be tried promptly. If convicted he may be imprisoned on each conviction by one year's imprisonment and $500 fine, or either."

ROW IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Detective Endeavors to Quiet Six Young Men When They Attack Him.

The usual calm placidity of the Waldorf-Astoria was rudely ruffled last night by a lively set-to between a party of bon vivants and men-about-town on one side and an array of porters, detectives, and hallboys on the other.

In the billiard room adjoining Astor Court and connecting with the main reading room was a party of six young men and two women. The women and four men sat on a couch and the other two men sat in chairs opposite, with a table between them. All were well dressed and were apparently out for a good time and determined to have it. Round after round of beverages was disposed of, and the spirits of the party rose higher as the spirits of the café went lower.

One regular habitué of the reading room at this hour was shocked at the antics of the party, and hunted up Chief House Detective Thomas S. Kennedy. Detective Kennedy and Proprietor Boldt held a council of war, and the former was empowered to remind the gay crowd that the billiard room of the Astoria was no music hall, and if necessary to compel a cessation of the increasing hilarity. Detective Kennedy approached the roysterers and in polite terms admonished them to make a little less noise.

"You'll either subside or relieve the hotel of your objectionable presence," said the detective.

"We will, will we?" said a tall, athletic chap, cheerfully rising to his full six feet. "Well, I guess not." Saying which he planted his right fist with force against the detective's left optic. Kennedy went down like a log, with blood streaming from a cut over his eye.

Kennedy got up and was set upon by all six of the men. Drawing his "billy" from his pocket, he whacked his assailant over the head in a businesslike manner. Officer Sullivan of the West Thirtieth Street Station was summoned, and with a number of others, rallied a force of employes and plowed into the thick of the melée. Here each gave and took a few good, hard blows, and finally hustled the six men to the street through the Thirty-fourth Street door. Kennedy held onto the man who knocked him down and hustled him into a cab and to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. His companion escaped in the excitement.

To the Desk Sergeant the prisoner said his name was William J. Bryant, and that he lived at 345 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He was locked up on charges of assault and disorderly conduct. Later he was bailed out.

Many New Yorkers in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 2.—A number of prominent Eastern tourists have arrived this week, notably among them Abner McKinley and party of New York, at Magnolia Springs; August Belmont and party, at Palm Beach, and William K. Vanderbilt and party of New York at

BOLD THIEVES ARRESTED.

Police Say They Stole Dry Goods in Cases on Sidewalks During Daylight Hours.

Thomas Ward, alias "Dublin"; Thomas Bennett, and William McConnell were arrested last night by Detectives Dean and Hahn of the Oak Street Station, in a store on the ground floor of 43 Oliver Street, at pistols' point. The men are well known to the police, who say they have been robbing business houses of valuable merchandise.

A covered express wagon stood in front of the place, in which were two cases of goods which they were about to put in the store, say the police. The goods and the horse and wagon were taken in charge to await owners. One case consigned via the Sunset Limited to Sachs Brothers & Co., of San Francisco, held fifty dozen of women's shirt waists, valued at over $500. A second case held fifty dozen women's hosiery, valued at $100. The police say goods to the amount of several thousand dollars have been stolen recently by a gang to which the trio belong.

After repeated complaints of bold thefts, where cases were loaded into trucks under the eyes of watchmen during the day hours, Detectives Dean and Hahn were assigned to the case. They say that a man giving the name of Philip Cohen rented the store at 43 Oliver Street on Jan. 22 from Joseph Archangel, the janitor, for $18 per month, paying in advance. Archangel suspected something was wrong when he found men in the store at unseemly hours, and on Tuesday night told the Oak Street police. On Thursday night Dean and Hahn broke into the store through the front window. They found a case of trousers, which they took to the police station, and two empty cases, which they left. The men did not bring any more goods to the store until about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then they drove the express wagon with the two cases of women's goods to the place.

The watchman of Saul Edar & Brothers, at 18 Orchard Street, says the big case containing the women's hosiery stood in front of their store as late as 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mendell Chesney, shipping foreman, of 25 Forsyth Street, identified the waists as belonging to Joseph Block & Co. of 38 White Street.

OFFERS TO PAY KIDNAPPER.

Threatened Father Says He Will Give $500 to Anybody Who Tries to Steal His Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—The kidnapping epidemic which has been the chief topic of conversation in various cities throughout the country seems to have taken hold of St. Louis, judging by a letter received Saturday morning by Al Wagenman, Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction. In this letter the threat is made that unless he places $5,000 at a given point by 10 P. M. Sunday night his son, Eugene, aged nineteen, will be abducted and no one will ever know what became of him. A skull and cross bones adorn the letter and at the bottom the words, "In hoc signo vinces."

Mr. Wagenman himself is inclined to look upon the matter as a joke and says he does not intend to comply with the demand. He declares, however, that he will supply his son, Eugene, with a revolver, and has so much faith in the boy's athletic abilities that he will pay any kidnapper $500 who attempts to molest him.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SKATERS.

Girl and Three Men Fall Through the Ice at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 2.—Four young people who were skating on Lily Lake had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon. Miss Mamie Sayre, one of a party of about twenty, struck a weak spot in the ice and dropped through. Her companions immediately went to her assistance. They crowded around the opening, and their combined weight caused another break.

All got away safely except William Hall, Claude Taggart, and Willis J. Banckort. These three young men were on the edge trying to catch hold of Miss Sayre. They went under the ice, but managed to reach the open spot. They also held the young woman's head above water. In the meantime a couple of blankets and some planks were secured, and after much difficulty all four were pulled out of the water.

They were quickly taken to a house near by, where they secured dry clothing. The men did not suffer from their mishap. Miss Sayre is suffering from the cold plunge, but her condition is not serious.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER STOLE

Says Thirst for Knowledge Caused Him to be Dishonest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—G. R. Henderson, who was arrested last night on the charge of larceny, explained to-day that he had stolen books from his employer to quench his thirst for knowledge.

Henderson's arrest caused much surprise in Young Men's Christian Association circles, where he was a prominent worker.

He was also a Sunday school teacher, and some of the stolen books were treatises on the Bible and hymn books which he used in his Sunday school class. He says he did not intend to steal, but simply wished to improve his knowledge.

CHICAGO OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Civil Service Commissioners Charged with Violating the Law.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Grand Jury voted indictments to-day against the county Civil Service Commissioners, James D. Morrison and Walter Lantz, and also against George W. Lovejoy, who was a members of the commission. The charge against the three men is that in their official capacity they certified applicants for appointment under the civil service law without holding "public, competitive, and open examination."

The charge made is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine ranging from $50 to $1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Killed in a Hockey Match.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 2.—A special from Winnipeg says: "Fritz Barron, a clerk in the Dominion Bank, was killed in a hockey match with the Merchants' Bank team at the Auditorium last night. He was a son of Judge J. A. Barron of Stratford, Ontario, formerly member of Parliament for North Victoria. The puck hit him in the solar plexus and he never spoke.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A fire in the basement of the building occupied by the Woodward Drug Company, on Bromfield Street, to-day caused a $35,000 loss, and two firemen were severely hurt by an explosion of chemicals. The injured men are Lieut. Peter Walsh of Engine No. 7 and Hoseman James Ryan of the same company.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Increasing cloudiness and snow, fresh east winds.

Rains or snow are indicated for to-day in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake regions, with clearing weather in the Rocky Mountain slopes. The temperature will fall in Tennessee, the Lower Ohio Valley, the West Gulf States, western portion of the east Gulf States, and the Rocky Mountain slope regions. Fresh to brisk northeasterly winds are indicated for the New England Coast, fresh to brisk east to southeast winds for the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh southeasterly winds for the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	8	21	28
6 A. M.	7	17	23
9 A. M.	9	20	26
12 M.	18	25	28
3 P. M.	23	29	29
6 P. M.	22	28	30
9 P. M.	20	26	29
12 P. M.	21	25	27

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Popular Subscription.

$300,000 Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of The People's Co-operative Ice Co., 874 Broadway New York.

Shares $5.00 each; 20 per cent. payable on application, 30 per cent. payable in thirty days, and balance as called for on thirty days' notice. Full payment may be made on application, if preferred. Present capital stock $200,000, proposed increase to $1,000,000—$500,000 each Preferred and Common.

The Company has received assurance of a large patronage from all classes; **is in active operation; has its dock facilities** and source of supply capable of producing half a million tons annually.

Merits of the Stock—Eight per cent. cumulative Dividends.—A Company demanded at this time by all classes. An earning power every day of the year.

Primary purpose of the Company—Earning of substantial dividends for its stockholders. No philanthropy, except incidentally as the enterprise itself works to defeat monopoly and protect the people from extortionate prices for a life necessity.

The belief is justified that the following annual estimate will be realized, based on delivery of 301,136 tons of Ice to wholesale and retail consumers:

Gross Receipts, $1,042,611.96. Disbursements, $854,434.32. Net, $188,177.64.

Particulars and figures in detail will be found in the Company's prospectus, obtainable at the **Office of the Company, New York Security & Trust Company, or The Securities Company, 45 Wall St., Registrar of Stock.**

The stock is offered as a conservative and sound investment, affording to consumers the opportunity to co-operate with, and participate in the profits of the Company.

The People's Co-operative Ice Co.

Subscriptions Should be addressed to the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 Wall Street.

Oestreicher Bros.

451 and 453 == 6th Av. == Near 27th St.

Spring Models in Tailor Made Gowns.

LADIES' COSTUMES. To Order. $30
Silk Lined Throughout.

Handsomely trimmed with all the newest novelty effects, in plain and fancy braids, as well as the strictly tailor made.

The fashionable fabrics—Broadcloth, Venetians, Cheviots, Camel's Hair; the new color effects—Strawberry, from the lightest to darkest hue, Ciel blue and the New Tans, in Sponge and Beige colors.

Our models for this season are too varied to describe in detail. Many are our direct importation, and therefore exclusive.

Our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is under the personal supervision of one of the firm. Catalogue and samples sent upon application.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.' EMPLOYES.

Hundreds of the employes of Bloomingdale Brothers and their friends attended the annual ball of the Bloomingdale Brothers' Mutual Aid Association at the Madison Square Garden last night. The great hall was illuminated with many electric lights, and was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers.

The affair opened with a grand promenade concert by the Seventh Regiment Band, and then the dancing began and continued well into the morning hours. Many elaborate and tasteful costumes were noted on the dancing floor and in the boxes. The society is under the direct patronage of Lyman G. Bloomingdale and Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, who with their families, were among the guests of the evening. The ball was one of the most successful in the history of the organization, and when the receipts from all sources are counted up it is believed a handsome profit will be realized to help along the work of the organization.

The Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society was organized twenty years ago by a few workers in the store, and now its benefits are enjoyed by every one of the 2,500 employes of the firm. More than $6,000 was distributed last year to those in need of medical or other assistance. The society also controls what is known as the "Fannie Myers Fund," which is devoted to other philanthropic purposes than those contemplated by its by-laws, and this has recently been increased by many generous gifts from individuals who know of the work that is being done with the money.

Benefit for Newsdealers.

The New York Newsdealers' and Stationers' Benevolent and Protective Association will have a vaudeville entertainment and reception at Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Thursday. The talent will be made up for the most part from the "The White Rats of America." Among the entertainers are George Fuller Golden, Zelma Rawlston, J. E. Ronney, J. Knox Gavin, Jennie Platt, Francis J. Bryant, Eddie Leonard, and Charles de Camo.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:50 A. M.—458 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Hugo Hutton; damage, $500.

4:10 A. M.—100 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Nelson; damage slight.

9:30 A. M.—37½ Catherine Street, John Keogh; damage slight.

9:40 A. M.—307 East Forty-fifth Street; William Bauana; damage, $5.

10:45 A. M.—142 Amsterdam Avenue, owner unknown; damage, $200.

12:10 P. M.—154 East Fifty-seventh Street; Wood Electric Vehicle Company; damage, $20.

2:35 P. M.—410 West Twenty-ninth Street, Arthur Imbert; damage, $5.

4:30 P. M.—329 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Thomas J. Michels; damage, $100.

4:45 P. M.—104 Waverley Place, Maty Wesson; damage slight.

4:50 P. M.—120 Christopher Street, Mrs. Marshall; damage, $25.

5:20 P. M.—1,313 Third Avenue, William Linehan; damage, $5.

5:35 P. M.—215 Sixth Street, Annie Gruler; damage, $300.

7:25 P. M.—525

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Brief Observations on the Magnificence of the Funeral Pageant.

INDIA DOOMED TO FAMINE

Edward VII.'s Proclaimed Title to the Transvaal Analyzed.

England Humiliated by Russia and Germany in China—London School Board Election—Increasing Cost of Elementary Education.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—It is unnecessary to repeat the story of the military pageant into which the late Queen's funeral has been converted. You will have enough and to spare on that subject, from other sources. I may, however, say that the torrents of descriptive writing with which the papers are filled meet much less response from the public than might be supposed. All unite in respect for the dead monarch's memory, and I never saw crowds so uniformly sombre in dress, but there is a widespread feeling that the display of our military and naval forces made in laying her remains to rest is incongruous. And there would have been no stinted expression of this dissatisfaction in many quarters but for the assurance given that the pageant was according to her own ordering under directions written over thirty years ago. If that is the whole truth I can only regard it as an indication of the deleterious effect which language of systematic adulation exercises on even the strongest minds, and I think it would have been better to have cut down the show to the minimum in present circumstances.

We are not particularly in love with our military grandeur at this moment, although we may shout about it and talk big to hide our chagrin. There are many circumstances, not merely in South Africa, but in other parts of the empire calculated to inspire us with something of humility. But her Majesty's remains now rest beside those of her consort. The ceremony has been conducted in beautiful weather, and the black-garbed multitudes watched the procession file through streets in respectful silence.

We are going to have another famine in India this year. It may not be so widely extended as last year's in an acute form, but hunger is certain to prevail over wide tracts of the peninsula, and to bring further disorder into the Indian Government finance. Large remissions of taxation will have perforce to be sanctioned, and some millions sterling expended in relief or in works calculated to aid, or for the prevention of famine in the future. And the population of India is indubitably growing poorer, so desperately poor that only in the Province of Bengal can the people be said to have enough year in and year out for subsistence. Everywhere else the margin is on the wrong side, and voices hitherto silent begin to proclaim the necessity for retrenchment in all directions if India is to get a chance to recuperate.

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THE KING AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Much discussion has arisen this week regarding the phrase employed in proclaiming England's suzerainty over the Transvaal. What is meant precisely by declaring Edward VII. "supreme lord of and over" the annexed country? It is not to seal an accomplished fact, because nearly half the territory of the Transvaal has never yet felt the foot of the conqueror, and over the greater portion of the remainder bands of the enemy remain unchecked. Why also was there no mention of the Orange Free State in the proclamation? Is it going to be treated differently, to be annexed to Cape Colony, or what? We can get no information on either point; but is it curious how in quarters hitherto hostile to any arrangement with the Boers conductive of peace the phrase has been seized upon as giving ground for the hope that a policy of conciliation will now be adopted.

The King, it is alleged, leans toward the side of peace, and is powerfully backed by his nephew, the German Emperor. Therefore these new adherents to the conciliation policy argue that all that the phrase means is the proclamation of British suzerainty, and that it is a sure sign that local self-government will at an early date be conceded to the farmers now fighting for their independence.

I wish it were possible to believe this gloss as true, but I am bound to confess that no evidence to support it is to be found in any act or utterance of the new sovereign. He has seemingly given himself altogether into the hands of the military faction, and his message to the troops in South Africa was certainly couched in terms little calculated to give hope to the Burghers in arms. Moreover, we must not forget that as Prince of Wales, the King was hand and glove with the Rhodesite faction, so much so that in private conversation, and sometimes in the press, he was roundly taken to task for his ostentatious patronage of Rhodes when that conspirator appeared before the House of Commons "Raid Committee" for examination. I fear therefore that the longing for peace, daily becoming more intense, is not yet destined to be gratified.

We are hurrying forward what reinforcements can be procured. New regiments of native soldiers are being hastily raised in India to fill the gap in the native army caused by the dispatch of a portion thereof, and the garrison possessions on the route between Bombay and Suez, hitherto occupied by British troops. These troops have mostly gone to South Africa. In Cape Colony itself and in all the Australian colonies, reinforcements are being feverishly got together, organized, and hurried forward. Sometimes a frantic demonstration of this kind precedes a change of policy—as it were, a last outburst of passion preparatory to a change of mind; but I wait to see symptoms of this change in high official quarters before indorsing the views of those who wish us to believe that the King means to stop the war.

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SIR ROBERT HART'S PROPOSALS.

Another object that has been languidly discussed in the comparatively limited arena occupied by thoughtful politicians is Sir Robert Hart's latest proposals about China. Briefly, he advocated a complete reversal of the present mode of dealing with that huge country and its people. He would treat the Chinese Empire as an independent nation, its people as men grown up, to adopt toward it, in short, the attitude where the parrot order of politician plays the oracle these propositions are scouted, and Sir Robert is looked upon as no better than a traitor to his country. He has been so long in the service of China, it is remarked, that he has become more Chinaman than Englishman. It would never do to give way an inch to Chinese pretensions, it is declared. The Manchu Imperial Court must be humbled and the mandarins brought to their senses before gentler measures can ever be mentioned. This sort of talk does not lessen my respect for Sir Robert's outspokenness or my doubts whether wisdom may not lie with him.

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THE POWERS LOSING GROUND.

Assuredly the policy that has been pursued by the European Powers toward China, following the lead of England during the last sixty years or so, has not conduced to the development of that country or been in any degree beneficial to it. And I cannot see that the Powers in a body are gaining anything by the present régime of bullying, hurrying, hooting, looting, and general coercion. England undoubtedly is losing ground. I have heard it remarked that Russia and Germany seem to have tacitly agreed to treat her as a second-class power, and a nasty blow was given our self esteem the other day by Russia's behavior toward an English Admiral. He on his own motion sent a force to extirpate the pirates whose haunts were in the Blonde and Elliot Islands, lying east of Talien-Wan, about one hundred miles from the shores of the Port Arthur Peninsula. Russia claims these islands as hers, and adheres to the claim, although denying that her Admiral rudely snubbed ours for interfering. But that was only one small incident in a crowd of such.

Russia, as you know, has coolly taken possession of that portion of the coast railway running northward from Shan-hai-Kwan to Niu-Chwang, and has given the military control of the Peking-Shan-hai-Kwan section to the Germans. The latter profess their readiness to hand over the railway to its English owners when the war is over and have, meantime, reinstated some, at least, of the British officials. Russia makes no such pretense. She has not only seized the railway, but everything movable she could lay hands on, and so far there is not a word about compensation. Trade in Niu-Chwang also for the present is ruined. Had our hands not been oppressed with care in other directions the outcry over this treatment would have been loud and angry, but the multitude pays no attention and only in circles, where citizens still exercise their individual right to think for themselves, do we find note taken of the ominous indications of a coming division among the Powers, and heads are shaken over England's apparent impotence. Our fleet in Chinese waters is outclassed by those of Germany and Japan.

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THE SCHOOL FACTIONS.

Even domestic affairs, usually provocative of no small wordy strife, still pass by without disturbing the prevailing apathy. We are about to have a School Board election in London, and I believe a great fight, at least it is so described, is in full swing, but the average citizen knows very little about it, and seems to care less. The names of the two factions to some extent are misleading. "Moderate" means not merely the advocate of economy, but an obscurantist and religious sectarian. "Progressive" implies opposition, not exactly to economy or parsimony, but to restriction in the subjects taught and to any interference by the State Church or any other religious body with the curriculum in the schools. Probably the Progressives will win because at the bottom the Englishman is anti-Clerical, but there is strong sympathy among the masses with those who go about denouncing the waste of the School Board and the increasing demand made on the ratepayer.

It would be difficult to give you in the space allotted the key to this question of domestic economy, but if you grasp the fact that the whole cost of free elementary education provided in this country by law falls upon the taxpayer you will understand where the shoe pinches. When Gladstone's Government, in 1871, succeeded in carrying out the measure on which our modern elementary system of education is founded the country was so badly provided with school accommodation that the first task confronting the new executive body was the building of schools. This alone has caused an expenditure of borrowed money in England and Wales amounting to about £30,000,000, and in many centres of population this outlay continues almost without diminution. Therefore the School Board's debt is continually being augmented, and in London alone almost £10,000,000 has been borrowed on this account from the Interest and Sinking Fund which was incorporated in the School Board rate. At the same time the cost of instruction has steadily risen until the charge upon those who pay local taxes in the metropolis alone now amounts to 1s. ½d. in the pound at rateable valuation. The Moderates' outcry against the board: "You are wasting money" is based on this really inevitable increase of the annual burden. Not so many years ago children in London were educated at a cost of 10d. in the pound.

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NIGHT SCHOOLS.

One of the minor points of attack in the present contest is the extravagance of the night schools opened for adults of whatever occupation desirious of improving their knowledge. These schools are undoubtedly outside the strict province of the body supposed to occupy itself solely with teaching the simpler subjects of the three R's and a little more to the youth of both sexes, and I fear that like all fads worked benevolently, there is waste in connection with them. At the worst, however, the money spent in this way counts for little, and the fact that in the total outgoings the Moderates have fallen back on this small grievance is proof of a weak case. I cannot, however, predict a defeat. The mental characteristics of London are difficult to follow. In imperial politics the Londoner is thoroughly reactionary, but in matters of education he has always hitherto been progressive.

This subject is dry, but the times are arid. We had but one smile this week. The Jacobite devotees of the Stuart cult have been snubbed by the refusal of Government officials to permit their annual flower tribute to be laid at the foot of King Charles's statue, whereupon there is despair and much objurgation against the "Rats of Hanover."

A. J. W.

Anti-Clerical Play Causes Riot.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—The anti-Clerical play, "Electra," is still the topic of the hour. On the author, Señor Galdos, leaving the theatre after the last performance, some one cried "Down with Galdos," and cries of "Down with the Jesuits" and cheers for Galdos immediately resounded. Many arrests were made.

Snow Blockades in France.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The southeast of France is covered with a heavy fall of snow and communication is interrupted. The street railroad service has ceased. At Valence the roof of a freight station was crushed in by the snow and three persons were killed and eight wounded.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DIGNITY OF EARL MARSHAL CONTESTED.—Lord Mowbray and Stourton has received some severe criticism in certain quarters in London for having in the present circumstances pressed his claim to the dignity of Earl of Norfolk, and also to the title of Earl Marshal of England, which office, together with that of Chief Butler, are being so conspicuously filled by Henry Fitzalan Howard, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, who will have even a more important part to play in the ceremonies of the coming coronation unless in the meantime Lord Mowbray wins his case.

Like the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray is a Roman Catholic peer. The Duke already enjoys one Earldom, but it is a comparatively late one, created in 1644. The Earldom which Lord Mowbray claims was created in 1312, and with it goes the hereditary title of Earl Marshal, which was conferred with it in charter by King Edward II. upon Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I. by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip III., King of France. The original Earldom ultimately descended to Anne, Duchess of Norfolk and York, the child wife of Richard, son of Edward IV., who died with his brother in the Tower of London. On the death of Duchess Anne, it fell into abeyance between the daughters of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, namely, Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Howard, and Isabel, wife of James Lord Berkeley.

In short, not to multiply genealogical details, it may be said that the Dukedom of Norfolk was conferred on John, son of this Sir Robert Howard; but the original Earldom of Norfolk, it is contended, has always remained in abeyance between his descendants and the descendants of Lord Berkeley, as co-heirs of Anne, Duchess of Norfolk and York. That is why Lord Mowbray has cited the present Lord Petrie as a junior co-heir, and Eva, Baroness Berkeley—whose mother was declared in 1893 to be heir-general to James Lord Berkeley—as another co-heir.

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VERDI'S GREAT BEQUEST TO MUSICIANS.—The "home" for old and poor musicians which was founded in Milan by the late Giuseppe Verdi was fortunately completed a few weeks before the great composer's death. Verdi originally placed 500,000 lire in the hands of Architect Camillo Boito, a brother of his great friend Arrigo, the celebrated librettist and composer of "Mefistofele." He also bore every expense of its building and furnishing, and by will has endowed it with the copyright of all his works. The building stands in the most healthful quarter of Milan, in the Piazza Michelangelo, near the Piazza d'Arini and the San Siro race course. It occupies an area of 5,200 square meters, including its extensive gardens and surrounding plantations.

In the centre of the chief courtyard there will shortly be erected a bust of the composer; in front is the chapel, with its Carrara marble columns. In the vault of this chapel Verdi now rests by the side of his wife—once his favorite prima donna, the celebrated Strepponi. In the chapel are also pictures of King David and St. Cecelia; music, however, has been forever banished from the chapel, for Verdi has left orders that no organ should ever be placed there. There is an elegant concert hall, however, connected with the main building of "The House of Rest." On its walls are portraits of Palestrina, Monteverde, Scarlatti, Marcello, Cimarosa, Pergelese, and Rossini.

Verdi dreamed of founding this institution many years ago, but it was only in 1883 that he was first enabled to put his ideas into execution. He always pitied those artists on whom fortune had not smiled, and he decided to devote his own fortune to provide for the last years of their comfortless life, and to have his body rest with them when his own life ended.

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TEXT OF THE DECREE AGAINST JEWISH PILGRIMS IN PALESTINE.—It was pointed out a fortnight ago in these columns that the Sultan of Turkey, inspired, it was believed, by the Russian Government, had issued a decree against Jewish visitors to the Holy Land which was much more drastic in its effect than the one formerly in force, and that it was promulgated in spite of the objections raised by the German Ambassador in Constantinople. Owing to the scope of the regulations set forth in the decree, it is deemed doubtful in diplomatic circles in Constantinople if the powers will allow them to be completely enforced, as they are deemed to be entirely contrary to the spirit of all existing treaties and conventions, which provide for the free circulation in the empire of all persons provided with proper passports from their respective Governments.

If the present decree meets with no opposition on the part of the powers, it is believed that it will before long be elaborated so as to include all foreigners of whatever creed or faith. It is said to be based upon the assurance that the powers are too much occupied in China to give attention for some time to come to the nearer Eastern question, and on the recent unfortunate agreement of the embassies in Constantinople that persons desirous of traveling in Asia Minor should provide themselves with a teskeré from the Ottoman authorities for purposes of identification, because officials in the interior could not be expected to read foreign passports; but the understanding was that teskerés should never be refused when demanded by the Consulates. The new decree is said to show that the Porte has interpreted this agreement to its own advantage. The regulations are as follows:

1. All Jews on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, whether from the Turkish Empire or elsewhere, must be provided with a passport and a permit, (teskeré,) giving full details as to position and reason of journey.

2. Pilgrims, on arrival at any port of the Province of Jerusalem, must give their passports and teskeré to an official, with a fee of one piastre, against which he will receive a permission to remain three months. This permit must be produced whenever required. When the three months are finished the pilgrim has no right to remain, and will, if a foreign subject, be impeached at his Consulate, or before local authorities if he is a Turkish subject.

3. All who remain more than the three months will be considered offenders. A special register will be kept of all arrivals and departures.

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SCHEME TO REVISE THE MAP OF FRANCE.—A recent issue of La France Militaire gives some particulars concerning the contemplated revision of the map of France, which will shortly engage a large corps of officers working under the direction of the French War Office. One-half of the officers engaged in the work must have had previous experience. All must be familiar with the drawing and reading of maps. Applications for engagement must be accompanied by a topographical plan drawn in ink by the applicant. Candidates must be robust in health and capable of marching without fatigue twelve to eighteen miles a day.

During the period of assembling, before or after the work, officers will be allowed their expenses of traveling and maintenance. During the work itself each officer will be allowed 10f. a day for his expenses. The work of revision will begin in March and last about four months. In addition to the work of revision, plans necessary for the defense of the frontier will be prepared on a scale of 1:100,000 and of 1:200,000. The complete plan in each case will be made by the permanent staff of the geographical service, but Lieutenants of all arms under the superintendance of a chief of brigade will make the necessary sketches of portions of the ground. This work will take about six months. Each officer engaged in it will be allowed 5f. a day and his expenses in moving from place to place; he will also be allowed to have an orderly with him. His work, after use by the permanent geographical staff, will be handed over to his regiment and entered on the books, when it will count for promotion or for a grade in the Legion of Honor.

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DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN FRENCH ELECTRICIAN.—There has just died at Bois-Colombes, in the neighborhood of Paris, a M. Gramme, who it is said was the original inventor of the dynamo. Born in Jehay-Bodegué, (Province of Liége, Belgium, in 1826, Gramme, whose débuts were the most modest, went to France at about the age of thirty, and became at first a cabinetmaker. One day a magnetic machine excited his curiosity. He studied its mechanism with considerable interest and become so absorbed with it that he then and there decided to adopt physics as a profession. He had made money as a cabinetmaker, and this permitted him to pursue his studies first in Brussels and later in Paris and Berlin.

In 1865 he established himself in a laboratory in the Rue Mazagran, Paris, and began the construction of the machine which was to be the parent of the present dynamo, which has made possible the recent advancement of electricity in the arts and industries, in lighting, and in transportation.

In 1880 the French Government rewarded Gramme by giving him a national present of 20,000f., and in 1888 the Academy of Sciences of Paris bestowed upon him the Grand Prix of Volta, amounting to 50,000f. He had been an officer of the Legion of Honor since 1889.

GEN. DE WET'S FORCE.

Had 3,000 Men When He Went South—British Columns Converging.

PRETORIA, Feb. 2.—Gen. De Wet had 3,000 men in his command when he crossed the Thaba N'Chu line going southward. The Boers have collected in force in the Eastern Transvaal in order to facilitate their escape.

The horse-sickness now prevails in several districts and is making communication more difficult.

Organized attacks have been made along the eastern line and a large combined movement has been arranged against those taking part in them with the object of clearing the whole region of the Boers and of supplies. Columns commanded by Smith-Dorrien, from Fonderfontein; Campbell from Middleburg, Alderson from Eerstefabrieken, Knox from Koolfontein, Allenby from Zuurfontein, Dartnell from Spring, and Colville from Greylingstad, all in touch with each other, are moving in an easterly direction.

A PRO-BOER STATEMENT.

Consul General Pierce of the Orange Free State Tells of the Situation.

Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange Free State and Trustee and Treasurer for the Boer Relief Fund, yesterday gave out a statement about the condition of affairs in South Africa, part of which follows:

There can be no doubt of the final success of the Boers, who will accept no other terms from Great Britain than "peace with honor," meaning the full recognition of both republics, with full treaty-making powers and without the tag of "suzerainty." The Boers are not yet ready to negotiate with England for peace, but are determined to continue the fighting until the general situation is strong enough in their favor to make diplomatic steps certain.

The three pretended peace Commissioners sent to De Wet by the British were spies and traitors. They interfered with the burghers; one, an Englishman, was properly shot, and it is known that one other, Andries Wessels, was a burgher of the Orange Free State and subject to the laws of that republic, of which President Steyn is regarded by the fighting burghers as chief executive, while British sovereignty is not recognized by them. President Steyn is with De Wet and there is little doubt but that these burghers were tried under the laws of the Orange Free State and lawfully executed on the verdict.

The Boer forces in the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, including the invaders of Cape Colony, number over 25,000 men. They have so far succeeded in obtaining by capture a large portion of their supplies from the British. Gen. Christian De Wet in one week has captured $925,000 in gold and 130,000 khaki uniforms—enough to last the army four years. He has also captured over 100,000 cattle and horses and 6,000 prisoners. He and his forces alone have inflicted on the British losses of over $25,000,000. The Boer forces are divided into commandos of 200 to 500 men and can be quickly assembled at short notice for vigorous and successful attack on the British forces or outposts whenever desired, and in this way have advanced to within two days' march, or 100 miles, of Cape Town.

In the beginning of the war the Boers were armed with Mauser rifles using plain bullets, but many of them now, through necessity, have Lee-Metford rifles, using a dum-dum bullet, all of which have been captured from the British and bear the arrow mark of Woolwich.

The Boers' total losses in killed and dying from wounds in battle have not exceeded 1,500, but the loss in property and the impoverishment of the people have been very great. Thousands of women and children are left in a state of destitution, and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be required to render them immediate and effective aid.

The war is costing Great Britain at the present time over $1,000,000 per day to support the troops in the field and the Boer prisoners at St. Helena, Ceylon, and other points. The failure of the British arms to open the Kimberley and Johannesburg mines has deprived British stockholders of dividends on securities listed at $850,000,000, and has reduced the output of diamonds and gold $284,000,000, and has added $800,000,000 to the taxation of Great Britain and Ireland. These tremendous sums subtracted from British resources have resulted in the impairment of the values of many kinds of securities dealt in by London stockbrokers, and are the superinducing causes of numerous bankruptcies in British financial circles which have recently been listed. The diamond and gold mines are idle; they are not producing a dollar.

RUSSIA WILL HOLD OUT.

Will Not Consent to Death of Prince Tuan—M. de Giers Sees Li-Hung-Chang.

PEKING, Feb. 1.—M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, had a three hours' conference with Li-Hung-Chang this afternoon.

The foreign diplomats believe that it is urgent that they should hold out for no punishment for the Princes beyond banishment. M. de Giers has stated that Russia will not consent to the execution of Prince Tuan.

The meeting of Ministers fixed for next Tuesday will not take place at Li-Hung-Chang's residence, but will be held at the British Legation, unless the doctors say that it is absolutely impossible for Li-Hung-Chang to be moved.

UMBRELLAS FOR GEN. CHAFFEE.

Chinese Show Regard for the American Commander and Troops.

PEKING, Feb. 2.—A number of Chinese residents have presented Gen. Chaffee with several umbrellas. Through an interpreter their spokesman said the presentation was made on account of the Chinese regard for Gen. Chaffee personally and for the troops under his command. They wished, the speaker asserted, that others had been as considerate. The Chinese had watched with great interest the Christianity and civilization of the Western powers.

"During the past few months," the speaker continued, "the Chi-Li Province has seen looting, outrages, vandalism, murder, butchery, and unnecessary expeditions for the purposes of extermination and spoliation, though the world recognizes China's right to retain her own customs and her own religion as at least equal and perhaps superior to those of foreigners."

THREATS TO F. A. VANDERLIP.

Warned He Will Be Killed If He Insists on Business Methods in the Treasury Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The threats against the lives of bureau chiefs, described in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the murder of Auditor Morris, have been more numerous ever since that assassination. They have now culminated in a letter to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip, informing him in so many words that unless he ceases to exact regular hours of his clerks he will suffer the same fate that Morris met.

Within the past two weeks there has been a great increase in the complaints against Vanderlip. Some of the department clerks regard a Government job as a "private snap," and resent any effort on the part of their chiefs to enforce business methods. The threats against Morris's life had been heard for a long time before Samuel McDonald entered his office and shot him dead. The death of Morris probably had something to do with the stringent action which Mr. Vanderlip has taken. Apparently realising that the defiance of bureau chiefs by their subordinates was becoming a public scandal, Mr. Vanderlip issued, soon after the death of Morris, certain regulations the object of which was to insure to the Government a full working day of seven hours.

Clerks were required to be at their desks at 9 o'clock, to stay there until 4, and to work while they were there. The clerks regarded this as an outrage, and letters denouncing Vanderlip as a tyrant have been published in the local newspapers. An order was also issued aimed at another practice by which the Government loses a vast amount of the time of its employes. This is the regular practice of taking a few hours off out of the seven hours' working day, every little while. A circular was issued requiring that clerks who do this must lose the value of the time from their salaries. This brought forth another burst of fierce denunciation. One letter to a local paper pointed out the hardship such an order inflicted on men who had coal bills to meet and families to support.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEMORIAL TABLET

Presented to Williston Church, Birthplace of the Society.

Gift of Members in All Parts of the World—Letter from President McKinley Read.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 2.—To-day witnessed the crowning event of the four days' meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the first society, when a bronze memorial tablet was unveiled at Williston Church, the birthplace of the movement. The unveiling ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering, including the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the society. The unveiling ceremony was held in the open air.

The tablet, which is the gift of Endeavor Societies throughout the world, was draped with the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, and the red and white colors of the Endeavor Society.

General Secretary John Willis Baer of the United Society had been chosen as memorialist. In presenting the memorial to Williston Church, Mr. Baer said, in part:

"Williston Church has come to be known throughout the world as no other church. Your history is a well-read book. The world knows of the early life in the mission building, and the healthy growth into this edifice, and has rejoiced in every step you have taken onward and upward. Missions and churches in all parts of the world have been christened Williston, and at our international conventions one of the great white tents, or one of the auditoriums, has annually borne your name. We like your name. We love this spot; both mean much to us, and we want you to know it, and that is one reason why we honor you and honor ourselves by placing this memorial over the entrance to the birthplace of Christian Endeavor. The bronze tablet which has just been unveiled Christian Endeavorers in America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia ask you through me, to accept with affection, and bid men express their hope that it will stand always as a preservative of fragrant memory.

"Dr. Baker, please accept for Williston Church this tablet and this faulty expression of our love for this church, for Dr. and Mrs. Clark, and for the great cause of Christian Endeavor. May God graciously bless you, Williston Church, our leaders, and individual members of our great army around the world, and give us a spirit of consecration adequate for the opportunities for the coming days."

The address of acceptance in behalf of the local society was made by the Rev. Smith Baker, pastor of the church. Mr. Baker said in part:

"It is not an uncommon thing in the humble homes of Maine for the plain country mother to welcome back her sons who have gone out into the world to advance commerce, lead armies, control Senates, and preach the Gospel round the world. Thus to-day Mother Williston welcomes to her humble home her child Endeavor, whom God gave to her twenty years ago. It is hard for her to realize that it has become such a great bouncing giant as it is, walking all over the earth, and leaving its impress everywhere. But Williston welcomes Endeavorism home. Amazed at its growth, she is proud of its history and rejoices in its work.

"Williston testifies to the practical assistance of the Endeavor Society in bringing young people into closer touch with the Church. She has no sympathy with the criticism sometimes made that the Endeavor Society has a tendency to separate the young people from the old people, or to lessen their activity in direct church work. Williston has found the Endeavor Society to be the nursery of the Church.

"We promise you that the memorial shall remain there while this building stands, and when, in the course of time, another temple shall take its place, the memorial shall find as appropriate a place upon its walls. After generations shall have come and gone, there it will remain a memorial of one of the greatest spiritual movements in the history of the church."

The great gathering then crowded into the little church, filling it to the doors, and there the ceremonies were continued. There was music by the Williston Choir and brief addresses by many prominent Christian Endeavor workers. The first speaker was the Rev. Charles P. Mills of Newburyport, Mass., who said that "in the fifteenth century Christopher Columbus discovered America and dedicated it to God; in the nineteenth century Francis Clark discovered Young America and dedicated it to Christ and the Church."

He prophesied a still greater growth for the movement and closed by declaring that "the inscription on the tablet is not an epitaph for a person, but an epigraph for an event."

The Rev. Mr. Mills presented a greeting and a gift of roses from the Newburyport society.

Other speakers were the Rev. F. S. Hatch, the Rev. S. W. Adriance, H. N. Lathrop, H. H. Spooner, and the Rev. John W. Cowan.

At the close of the forenoon service a brief memorial service in honor of Queen Victoria was held. W. L. Leslie of Montreal, President of the Quebec Union, presided, and Mr. Leslie and the Rev. W. F. Wilson of Hamilton, Ont., made brief eulogistic addresses.

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

In connection with this church, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, at that time its pastor, established, on Feb. 2, 1881, the First Society of Christian Endeavor. From this spot the society has spread with marvelous rapidity under the providence of God, and now blesses the Church in every land. Christian Endeavorers of America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, on the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the society, Feb. 2, 1901, have joined to erect this tablet, in honor of Christian Endeavor, and in loyalty to their motto, "For Christ and the Church."

The tablet is of bronze and weighs 1,500 pounds.

It is the gift of Christian Endeavorers in America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. No large amount was given by any one, but many gave small amounts.

Secretary Baer read a letter of cordial greeting from President McKinley. The last clause of the letter was: "I wish the society godspeed in its good work."

This was received with great enthusiasm. The dedication exercises were held at 2:45 P. M. The Rev. Martin D. Kneeland was among the speakers at the forenoon session. In a spirited address he espoused the cause of Maine's Anti-Sunday Excursion bill, now before the Legislature.

City Hall was thronged with Christian Endeavorers to-night, the occasion being the reception tendered "Father Endeavor" Clark and the general officers and Trustees of the United Society and of the Portland Christian Endeavor Union.

The reception was wholly informal, President Clark and the officers in front of the stage receiving the local and visiting members, who were present in great numbers and a general social hour was enjoyed. Music was furnished by a large orchestra, and chorus singing of familiar hymns and Christian Endeavor songs was indulged in.

CAT EATER TO BE PUNISHED.

Health Officer Will Prosecute Him for Slaughtering "Cattle."

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—Health Officer Chandler said to-day that he would bring suit against J. M. Lannecker of 370 Pine Street for killing a cat in his house and using the body for food. Lannecker admits killing and eating the cat. He said that he ate both dogs and cats, as he believed their flesh would cure consumption. Neighbors say the man's two children, John aged fourteen years, and Louisa, aged twelve years, were made to eat the cooked cat, and the children, too, say their father forced them to partake of it.

Health Officer Chandler said to-day: "I cannot prosecute Lannecker for eating cat flesh or for making his children eat it, but I can and will get at him under the Sanitary Code. A section of the code says, that the slaughtering, killing, or dressing of cattle, swine, or sheep, within the limits of the City of Newark shall not be allowed except in regularly authorized slaughter houses, without a permit for that purpose from this board.' A violation is punishable by a fine of $50. Under our rules 'cattle' is held to mean and include all

Display of Spring Dress Silks.

The Spring Collection of Satin Foulards, Lyons Twills, Corded Chiffonettes, Louisines and Shanghai Pongees, now being displayed is unique, in that it contains

NONE BUT THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS.

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue.

Advance Styles of
WRAPS, JACKETS and PALETOTS
for Spring wear.

SHIRT WAISTS, in simple designs, of Madras, Muslin, Percale, etc., and more dressy effects in finer qualities, such as Persian Lawn Waists, hand made and with real lace trimming, embroideries, etc.,

All of which will be shown beginning to-morrow, Monday, February 4th.

B. Altman & Co.

An important Sale will be held on Monday and Tuesday, February 4th and 5th, of

PORTIÈRES and LACE CURTAINS
as follows:

French Velour Portières, original price $35.00 at $19.75

Panel Portières, original price $25.00, at $14.50

Moquette Portières, original price $22.50, at $13.50

Appliqué Sheila Portières, original price $14.50, at $9.75

Figured Tapestry Portières, original prices from $4.75 to $9.75, at $2.50, $5.50, $6.50

Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Irish Point Curtains,
Stores Bonne Femme, Brise-Bises,
and Lace Bed Sets,
At ⅓ Less than the Original Prices.

Also a sale at Greatly Reduced Prices of
ORIENTAL DECORATIVE FABRICS and ARTICLES,
suitable for
Furnishing Lounging Corners and Turkish Rooms.

East India Embroideries and Draperies, Lounging Cushions, Taborettes, Folding Chairs, Koran Stands, etc.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

RECEIVER FOR CARPET MILLS.

Crawshaw Company Will Be Reorganized—Business to Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Judge Keogh has appointed William Foster of the Newburg Woolen Mills temporary receiver of the Crawshaw Carpet Company of this city. The officers of the Crawshaw Company are: President—Joseph A. Snede; Secretary and Treasurer—C. T. Goodrich; Manager—Samuel Crawshaw. There were differences among the stockholders that rendered it impracticable to continue the plant.

The company was organized three years ago with capital of $75,000. The output was taken almost in its entirety by H. B. Claflin & Co., New York. The liabilities are about $35,000. The debts will be paid in full and the company reorganized. The receiver is to run the plant until May, when he is to report to Judge Dickey. The plant is worth several times the liabilities.

THE THORPY MURDER CASE.

Coroner's Evidence So Far Not Enough to Warrant Arrests.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Coroner A. B. Banning of Mount Vernon is continuing his investigation into the probable murder of Thomas Thorpy, a stone cutter of this place, who was found last Sunday night lying by the roadside bleeding at the nose and ears and who died on Thursday without having regained consciousness.

A man named Richard Grant saw Thorpy on Sunday night less than a half hour before he was found unconscious, and he was in company with two other men whom Grant has described to the Coroner, and the non, but he wants to wait until his officers get through with their investigation.

Thorpy's funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the Roman Catholic Church, and will be attended by the Foresters, of which association he was a member.

PHYSICIAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Aged Dr. Griggs Fell from an Invalid Chair into a Grate Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—Dr. Stephen Chandler Griggs, who for thirty-five years prior to his retirement practiced medicine in Brooklyn, was burned to death last evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Jenning, in Nutley. The true cause of death was kept a secret, the family asserting that it was due to paralysis.

To-day, however, it leaked out that Dr. Griggs, who was eighty-two years old, had fallen from an invalid chair into a grate fire, and when found his bathrobe was in flames and his head rested in the hot embers. His face and upper portion of his body had been terribly burned, and he died within five minutes, notwithstanding that several physicians were promptly summoned.

Dr. Griggs, who went to live with his daughter five years ago, suffered a sunstroke about a year ago. Since then there had been an attendant with him almost constantly. Yesterday the old man was very weak, and complained that he felt cold. He asked to be placed in an invalid chair and wheeled close to the grate fire. When that was done the attendant left him for a few moments to go downstairs. During his absence the accident happened.

Dr. Griggs was a native of Pomfret, Conn., and was graduated from Brown University. He studied medicine at the University of New York. Several years ago his wife died, and since his retirement he had lived with his only daughter.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCES

The Tax Bills the Principal Subject of Discussion.

GOV. ODELL TALKS WITH PLATT

The Republican Organization Pledged to Pass the Tax Laws—No Change in Police Situation.

There was much explaining, consulting, and promising on the part of Republican Senators, Assemblymen, and politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday over the tax bills now pending before the Legislature. Out of the political turmoil came the statement last evening, when all the conferences were over, that the Republican organization and Gov. Odell were pledged to pass the tax laws and that they would be put through if it was necessary to drive all the party men into line by a caucus.

Gov. Odell left for Newburg yesterday morning, but not before he had a long talk with Senator Platt. State Chairman George Dunn was also present, as well as Senator Hobart Krum of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. There was much criticism of Senator Krum because he attempted to jam through the tax bills last week, the result of which was that Senators Elsberg and Slater, Republicans, of New York County, voted with the Democrats and the tax bills were re-committed.

Senator Krum was much exercised over the criticisms of his actions. He had a long talk with Gov. Odell. It was reported that no change had been decided on as to tax bills, but that public hearings would be given on the measures in accordance with the demands of the Republican Senators from New York County who voted with the Democrats.

It was announced last evening that there would be a public hearing before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment on the tax bills in Albany on Wednesday next. On Thursday a public hearing will be held on the trust and savings bank bills.

The opposition which has developed to several sections of the new tax bills and the bolt temporarily of Senators Elsberg and Slater, caused the Republican leaders to decide to go slow in "jamming" bills through the Legislature.

Senator Platt was anxious and worried all day over the condition of Mrs. Platt, who is critically ill. He told many of his friends that he could not give his attention to politics on account of Mrs. Platt's condition. He did, however, consult with Gov. Odell in the morning, State Chairman Dunn, Senator Krum, and a dozen other Republican leaders for two hours in the afternoon. His last words last evening were:

"I think the tax bills will go through."

Senator Platt declined to discuss public matters with the reporters yesterday. After the conferences it was announced that the three additional Congressmen allotted to this State under the Reapportionment act of Congress would be elected in the City of New York. It was also stated that no change had taken place in the police situation. The "bogie" which is frightening the Republican politicians was a rumor that Mayor Van Wyck intended to appoint Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, the sole head of the Police Department under the new Police bill, and also that Chief Devery would be made the chief deputy and practically in charge of police affairs under that bill. The Republican politicians have given up hope of ousting Chief Devery from the Police Department, and they look forward to troublesome times and the probable removal of Commissioner Sexton as the head of the department by Gov. Odell, if the present state of affairs continues to exist in New York City.

Senator Elsberg, when asked about his voting with the Democrats to recommit the tax bills to committee, said:

"I voted to recommit the bills because I thought the matters were of enough public importance to have a hearing so that the parties interested in opposing the bills would have a chance to present their arguments. I am not opposed to the tax bills and will vote for them when they come up for passage."

Senator Slater said: "I will not at this time state how I am going to vote on the tax bills. I voted to recommit the bills because it was plain to me that the companies whose large interests were at stake should at least be given the chance to state at a public hearing why they opposed the measures."

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, has charge of the work in hand of redistricting the State under the Burleigh Apportionment bill. A map of the State fixing the lines of the Congressional Districts is now being prepared, and Chairman Barnes said it would be two or three weeks before the Legislature would be able to consider the matter. There is a contest over the apportionment of the three additional Congressmen allowed to this State. The first plan was to give to New York County two extra members of Congress and lay out another district on Long Island. The districts above the Harlem River under this arrangement would be unchanged. The up-State leaders want at least one additional Congressman.

The Republicans of the Rensselaer-Columbia district wanted the lines changed, as they claimed in an off year it was very difficult to elect a Republican Congressman. Chairman Barnes's answer to this request was that if the Congressional lines above the Harlem River were changed it would mean the redistricting of every county in the State. One of the plans proposed by Chairman Barnes was that ten districts be allotted to New York County and the lines fixed so that the Republicans could count with fair hope of success on carrying three districts in off years. The plan for making three safe Republican districts is to confine the present Fourteenth Congressional District to the upper west side and change the lines of the present Thirteenth Congressional District so that it will include all the three Republican Assembly districts, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth, and add some Republican territory to the present Fifteenth District, which is now considered to be very close.

When Chairman Barnes completes his plan, a joint committee of the Legislature will be appointed to consider reapportionment matters. A bill will then be prepared and presented to the Legislature, fixing the lines of the Congressional district under the Burleigh Apportionment bill.

CANNOT ENTER HIS HOUSE.

President Waterbury of the Manhattan Trust Company Shut Out by Contractors.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 2.—John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, is unable to enter the one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar mansion he is erecting here. This is the result of a dispute between Mr. Waterbury and the firm of Sturgis, Hill & Co., New York contractors, who are building the house. William Daly, Superintendent for the contractors, is guarding the premises and has received orders to keep the owner out.

A few days ago Mr. Waterbury informed the contractors, who have consumed an entire year in building the house, that it was his intention to engage a new architect, as well as supply men of his own to complete the work. This declaration was the cause of the firm of contractors placing Daly in the house and instructing him to keep out all intruders, no exception being made in the case of Mr. Waterbury. This action angered Mr. Waterbury, who thought he had a right to enter or leave the house at his pleasure. When he consulted a lawyer he learned that he did not own as much of the building as he believed. According to the laws of New Jersey, a contractor is the de facto owner of a building until it has been accepted by the owner, turned over to him, and the last payment made. As Mr. Waterbury had not accepted the house and has not made the last payment of $25,000, the contractors have not turned it over to him, and are now de facto owners of the premises.

Mr. Waterbury has engaged Robert C. Walsh of Morristown as architect. Mr. Walsh will meet with considerable opposition if he attempts to enter the building and follow the directions of his employer, which were to take absolute charge of the work and see that it was properly performed. Dan Daly is still in the house, and will remain there until Sturgis, Hill & Co. order him to vacate.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

It was noised about at the auction sale of Marcus Daly's horses that ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, having become thoroughly tired of making money, had decided to take a long and rather needed rest. Gossips had it that the first step in this direction will be when he goes to his house in Aiken, S. C., taking along with him a string of the best saddle and hunting horses he owns. For six weeks or two months he will ride and hunt all about that charming country, and there renew his youth and add to his store of health and strength. Mr. Whitney does not look to be a man who needs rest or whose health is impaired in any way. A better type of rugged manhood for a man of his age it would be impossible to find among the active business men with whom he associates. His fondness for country life and his insistence on a certain amount of outdoor life and exercise account in a measure for this. He has always believed the old adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" to be one of the most truthful ever written, and he has lived up to it. Now that his business affairs are in such shape that he can take more rest than he has been able to do while plans of great importance have been formulating, he proposes to enjoy life to the full on the wide stretches of the many beautiful estates he owns. Horses are a particular fancy of Mr. Whitney. Taken up first as a recreation, he has studied and mastered the intricacies of training and breeding, so far as it is possible for a man to do, and will hereafter indulge himself in the pleasure he has there found to the fullest. The management of his great racing string will be undertaken personally, not only on his farm and training stable on Long Island, but at his stables near the Sheepshead Bay track, where he recently purchased a large number of acres to be used for a private training ground during the height of the racing season. Mr. Sydney Paget is back here to again assist in the racing stable management, and the two are counting on a thoroughly interesting season, if all goes well with the horses they have got together. Further, the gossips have it that Mr. Whitney will be much of a traveler in the future, and that little of his time will be passed in this city unless his business interests compel it. Mr. Whitney says to his intimates that he will never again engage in an active political life, leaving that field to younger and more ambitious men than he. His friends say he cherishes hopes that his son, Harry Payne Whitney, may decide to go in for a public career when he has aged a little, and after he has seen what he chooses of the world.

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How thoroughly impossible it is to locate a fire in New York is a matter of common knowledge among people who travel about town much. Thursday evening there was an example of this that was amusing to many, exasperating to a lot more. Just about the time folks were starting for the theatres from the upper west side of town the flames of the fire over at First Avenue and Thirty-third Street brilliantly illuminated the sky. Many who had boarded cars of the Columbus, Amsterdam, or Eighth Avenue lines saw the illumination as they went bowling down town. There was a pretty general belief that the fire was in the very heart of the theatre district. So, too, there was apparently a unanimous opinion that there was imminent a blockading of street car lines, with accompanying disappointment as to the hour of arrival at the theatres. The result was a general exodus from the cars at Fifty-ninth Street. Even there it was impossible to locate the fire. Cars were running all right. But that illumination of the sky, that seemed so near, foretold a blockade at any moment, in the minds of the passengers. The elevated trains could be seen to be running all right. Hundreds therefore deserted the surface cars for them and the down-town station of the L at Fifty-ninth Street was for a half hour crowded by the timid ones, who were sure this was the only way in which the theatres could be reached on time. Of course, there was no blockade, not even a chance for one, and the elevated road management found that "It's an ill wind that blows no one good" was once more true.

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About the opening of the new year there was a cessation in the demand for vaccination, both among private practitioners and at the offices of the Board of Health. Doctors came to the conclusion that about every one in New York who needed it had been vaccinated. Demands from druggists for vaccine points fell off, and the scare about the disease seemed to have completely abated. But the past week has shown the mistake they had made in their calculations. With the reports of discoveries of new cases over on the east side came another rush for vaccination, and doctors were caught napping. For two days there was a famine in the vaccine point market, and few druggists or physicians could supply the unexpected and suddenly renewed demand. The supply of unvaccinated persons seems to be about as numerous now as before the scare of November, and doctors are puzzled to know where all these new applicants come from. Some of them are strangers in town, who, coming here, and reading of the new outbreak of the disease, apply for the protective treatment. Others are people bound for the South, and who thought nothing of danger while the disease was rampant in this city. But there are stories of the prevalence of smallpox in Savannah, on the sea islands off the coast of Georgia, and in parts of South Carolina. So they come in for vaccination before undertaking trips to those parts, even though assured that quarantine measures are as rigidly enforced in the South as here. Altogether the new outbreak for vaccination rather surprises the physicians.

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Two of the most popular plays of the season wound up their New York performances during the past week. If attendance at the theatres alone guided in the policy of the managers, "A Royal Family" and "David Harum" could be continued for some time to come with profit. But there are other plays to be produced, and there is always that regular patronage of the house to be considered and catered to. That these patrons need something new has been evidenced by the character of the attendance at both places, less so at the Lyceum than at the Garrick. To the New Yorker it was plain that the performances had lost their drawing power to distinctly New York audiences. Most of the patrons were plainly from out of town. Tail-end weeks have little attraction for a New Yorker, and the dress, carriage, and deportment of the crowds told the story to a certainty. While at the Lyceum there is always an audience in evening dress, the small percentage of men in evening dress and of women in showy costumes at the Garrick showed plainly that the mass of the attendants were strangers in New York. This is always a striking feature at the attendance of the last week of a play. But the last week is by no means the least profitable to the management, for at the Lyceum during the past week, standing room only was the rule at every performance given, a half hour before the curtain rose.

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It was before one of the masters of the instrument that a young lady who had for years been studying the piano, secured permission to play a "trial" so as to satisfy herself as to whether she had been as well taught and well grounded in the rudiments of the art as she believed she had been. The piece she selected to play was one of the brilliant bits such as only an artist can perform satisfactorily. She blundered through it, as she thought, in brilliant fashion, and then leaned back with a satisfied air to hear the pronouncement of the master. He drew a long breath, motioned her aside, took his seat at the piano and played the selection as it should have been played in his opinion. She hardly recognized it. Then he turned to her and said politely as possible:

"Out of the notes that you dropped when you played that piece, Miss, there could be made another brilliant piece, already."

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"Speaking of the prevalence of whist and its rather healthy brother, bridge," remarked a member of the Whist Club, "there is a lady in this town who has found in them a sourse of very liberal income and a means of enabling her to indulge her fondness for travel as well. She has classes here, in Boston, and in New Haven every week during the season. Every Spring she goes to England where she has classes among some of the best of the English people. These pay her so handsomely as to leave a comfortable margin after all her expenses are paid and a short tour of the Continent has been indiged in. There is not, to my knowledge, a man who puts his skill at whist to such good use, or could do it, for that matter. Here is a field of work for women that this particular woman found and cultivated until she has made it so profitable as to make her absolutely independent."

BROOKLYN LOOP DECISION

Union Elevated Must Operate Trains on Cypress Hills Branch.

Railroad Commissioners Decide the Loop Is in the Interest of the Greater Part of the Public.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners in the matter of the complaint of Israel F. Fischer and other residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in failing to operate the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad trains on the Cypress Hills branch between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, has decided that the company must give some service on the branch between those hours, but does not specify what that service must be, leaving experience to demonstrate the necessities of the public. The board has denied that portion of the complaint of the petitioners relative to the Broadway and Manhattan Crossing stations.

The board in its decision says:

The board has taken unusual pains and given an unusual amount of attention to the matter of this petition, mainly owing to the high state of feeling manifested by the representatives of the people of the Twenty-sixth Ward, who presented the case before the board. In effect this is an application to the board to require the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to take down or discontinue the operation of a costly structure at what is known as Manhattan Crossing, which has been referred to publicly and throughout this hearing as "the loop," and to resume the running of trains on the schedule and in the manner in which they were run prior to Aug. 1, 1900, on the Cypress Hills branch or extension of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. The so-called loop was built to connect the tracks of the Kings County and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad lines at a point where, running easterly, they approach each other within 300 feet.

The purpose was to establish a belt line service between New York City and the bridge at the westerly terminal and the point at which the loop was constructed as the easterly end, some five miles from the bridge. In carrying out this plan the railroad company gives more frequent service than ever before on the two elevated lines between the loop and the bridge, and has also coupled up at the loop five lines of surface railroad and made connection between three elevated lines, to and between each of which free transfers are now given. Incidentally, however, the railroad company believes that it might discontinue the operation of elevated trains during other than the so-called "rush hours" of morning and evening upon the easterly spur or extension of the Broadway elevated line; that is, the two miles of elevated structure extending beyond the loop to Crescent Avenue and thence on that avenue to Cypress Hills Cemetery. One line of electric surface cars runs directly beneath this elevated structure for its entire length, and another line on the Jamaica Plank Road, practically parallels it, both making connections with the other surface lines and with the elevated lines at the loop.

There is no room for questioning the fact that the construction of the loop and the operation of the elevated lines as a belt system between this point and the bridge and the business portion of Brooklyn have given largely increased facilities to a large population living and doing business between the loop and the City Hall and the bridge. The people of the Twenty-sixth Ward, however, appear to believe that they are seriously inconvenienced by the cutting off of train service on the Cypress Hills spur of the elevated line during other than rush hours, and that grievance has been the chief contention in this protracted hearing and investigation.

The board has no hesitation in saying that the construction of the loop and its operation as now conducted is business-like and practical railroad proposition, and is in the interest of the general public of the City of Brooklyn. If it has inconvenienced some of the 66,000 residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward, it has doubtless given greater facilities to a population six or seven times as large, located between the loop and the bridge. This conclusion is reached from the testimony, from examinations made daily during several weeks by two experts, and from visitations made by the Commissioners, accompanied by the representatives of both parties, and unattended.

The petitioners ask, particularly, that the service be restored to precisely what it was before the construction and operation of the loop. At the time of the public hearing the loop was not quite completed; some experimental plans were being tried; people were unfamiliar with the method of making transfers to and from the elevated to surface lines. The public feeling was aroused greatly against the innovation. All this has been greatly changed for the better; the company has built a well-equipped and commodious station where its transfers and exchanges are made; the mechanical operation of the platform at the loop has also been considerably improved; the company has also extended its platforms to the old stations known as the Manhattan Crossing and Broadway stations.

The board does not now believe that it would be reasonable or just to require the railroad company to discontinue the operation of the loop or to restore the full service upon the Cypress Hills extension. The board does, however, believe and therefore recommends that the railroad company should put into effect a reasonable service on its Cypress Hills branch of the elevated line, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and after this service has been established the board will personally and through its inspectors give it careful attention with a view to determining whether it reasonably meets public necessities.

It was contended by the petitioners, through their attorneys, that the closing of the Manhattan Crossing and Broadway stations at or near the point where the loop and the new station have been constructed amounted, in effect, to an abandonment of those stations without authority of law. The board has considered this question carefully, and finds that the acts done in this regard by the company do not constitute an abandonment of those stations.

FOR LABOR LEGISLATION.

The State Workingmen's Federation to Help Certain Bills.

The State Workingmen's Federation announced yesterday that President Murphy of the organization has gone to Albany to support and help along labor legislation. The following five bills have been indorsed by the federation as "preferred measures," and will be handed in to the Legislature this week by the Chairman of the federation with the request that they receive particular attention:

Employers' Liability bill, known as the Ford bill, which is different from a bill introduced by Assemblyman Costello.

Anti-peremptory Injunction bill.

Two Platoon and Shorter Workday bill, prepared by the Uniformed Firemen's Association of Greater New York.

Bill to regulate employment, dismissal, and compensation of employes of the New York Street Cleaning Department.

Bill to amend and strengthen the eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages law.

Charters for Cities of Second Class.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Two important conferences to consider proposed amendments to the uniform charter for cities of the second class will be held during the next ten days—one at Syracuse and the other in this city. On Friday, Feb. 8, the Mayors and Corporation Counsels of the cities of the second class will be the guests of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce at a meeting which has been called to consider the government of the municipalities. On Monday, Feb. 11, special committees from the Common Councils of Syracuse, Rochester, and Troy will meet a special committee from the Albany Common Council, when proposed amendments will be discussed.

DRUGGIST DESTROYS LIQUOR.

Spills His Stock in Kansas Town While Spectators Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—There was spilling of much liquor in Hiawatha, Kan., to-day, without the aid of Mrs. Nation. Revivalist Williams demolished the stock of whisky taken from the drug store of William Eichols. Eichols had "got religion" and turned over his supply to the revivalist. Plans were laid to demolish it this morning, and the programme was followed out to the last bottle.

While he cracked the first demijohn of a supply that was worth at wholesale $200 the exhorter posed for a picture, a copy of which is to be sent to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and another to Mrs. Nation. The entire city is in the throes of a revival. During the demolition to-day 1,500 spectators chanted a song running: "It makes them pour out whisky, and it saves souls from hell."

At Thursday night's meeting a committee was appointed to visit six drug stores which are supposed to have sold whisky. Yesterday the committee, headed by Dr. Stewart, overhauled Druggist Watson. They told him they would give him till to-day to decide whether to quit whisky or quit business. In ten minutes he had the door of the store locked and a sign on it: "This store is closed and the entire stock and fixtures for sale." People stood about the place singing hymns.

Public School Building Burned.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Public School No. 11 was destroyed by fire to-night. Only the brick walls remain standing. The fire started from an overheated furnace. The school accommodated 500 pupils. All the other schools in the city are crowded to their utmost capacity. The damage amounts to $15,000.

We have reached the high water mark of value giving in our Remnant Sale.

We are aware that many cannot spare the time for a fitting. We take all risks. Our staff of experienced cutters fit perfectly without trouble to you.

Suits to order, $14; coat and vest, $10.50; trousers, $4, regardless of their former cost. Fancy wool and silk vestings, $6, formerly from $10 to $15. Overcoats of imported Vicuna and Friezes, this season's novelties, satin lined, $20.

Our Full Dress and Tuxedos, made of English or German Drape, silk lined throughout, $30. You can get no better anywhere at any price.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

TESTIMONY FOR FOSBURG.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—Attorney Seneca N. Tayler and Mrs. Robert L. Fosburg had a conference with Miss Bertha L. Sheldon at her father's home here today, at the close of which Mr. Tayler said he had taken an affidavit, in which Miss Sheldon had given just such an account of the shooting of May Fosburg at Pittsfield last August as he had supposed she would give.

He said she spoke earnestly of the love and devotion in that house as exceptionally notable. She corroborated the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Fosburg, Sr., in every particular. Mr. Tayler said further that Miss Sheldon declared that from her knowledge of that home and its inmates it was absurd to say that Robert Fosburg, Jr., killed his sister.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., Feb. 2.—Seneca N. Tayler, the St. Louis lawyer, who was a friend of the Fosburg family at Pittsfield, working in their behalf, arrived here from Providence this afternoon and went to the jail where he interviewed William McCaughey, one of the so-called wire gang, who is serving a term for thefts. It was reported that McCaughey had informed a prison official at Cranston some time ago that one of the gang had killed Miss Fosburg. Mr. Tayler was accompanied by Mrs. Robert L. Fosburg, Sr.

McCaughey repeated some of the gossip he had heard and some of the statements he had made in connection with the Fosburg case. He denied that he knew it was his gang that committed the murder. He detailed a conversation he had had with "Shank" Smith, who is now in the Taunton (Mass.) jail, asserting that he was in Smith's house in Pawtucket after the murder and heard Smith say that he would not want to be the one concerned "in this affair," meaning the Fosburg murder.

Mrs. Fosburg asked the prisoner several questions in hopes of cornering him. She asked him who the man was who went into her room during the alleged visit of burglars at her home. McCaughey was apparently amused at her questioning and laughed at the idea that he was one of the burglars.

Mrs. Fosburg said that one of the men she saw was tall and the other short. As the prisoner is short it was suggested that he might have been one of them, but Mrs. Fosburg was unable to identify McCaughey as one of the burglars. She and Mr. Tayler returned to Providence.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OBDURATE.

Stands by Patent Medicine Clause in Anti-Christian Science Bill

At a consultation held in this city yesterday afternoon between counsel for the New York Medical Society and the representatives of the proprietary medicine manufacturers and local pharmacists, the announcement was made that the Medical Society would not consent to the elimination of the clause in the Anti-Christian Science bill which prohibits patent medicine manufacturers and dealers from advertising or recommending remedies, and prohibits all persons from prescribing any remedy for any ailment, however slight it may be. Opticians and massage operators are also interested in the elimination of this clause from the bill, as they could do no work without a physician's prescription.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:07	Sun sets...6:20	Moon rises.. ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:18	Gov. Isl'd...7:47	H. Gate...9:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:51	Gov. Isl'd...8:16	H. Gate...10:12

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Fortune Island and Haiti.....	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Anghoria, Glasgow	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hevelius, North Brazil, Argentina, &c	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lavenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	..... *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Dresden, Bremen	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Algonquin, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago...	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 8 for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamer Queen Adelaide. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 8 up to Feb. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Duke of Fife were dispatched east Jan. 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Feb. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 3.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
Bulgaria, Boulogne, Jan. 22.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 20.
Clan Colquhoun, London, Jan. 19.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan. 20.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 13.
Dresden, Bremen, Jan. 20.
Drumelzier, Huelva, Jan. 18.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 29.
Glenesk, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 20.
Jupiter, Algiers, Jan. 16.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 26.
Lemnos, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Manitea, Hamburg, Jan. 18.
Minneapolis, London, Jan. 24.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 26.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 24.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 20.
Westernland, Southampton, Jan. 28.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Andes, Kingston, Jan. 30.
Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 21.
Castello, Rotterdam, Jan. 19.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 1.
Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 25.
Elona, St. Lubs, Jan. 27.
Falls of Keltie, St. Lucia, Jan. 26.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 18.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Orizaba, Havana, Jan. 30.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 27.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

City of Washington, Colon, Jan. 29.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 29.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 4.
Kensington, Antwerp, Jan. 26.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Bellenden, St. Lucia, Jan. 30.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples, Jan. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 5.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 30.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Jan. 26.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 4.
Milano, Hamburg, Jan. 24.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 29.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that a black spar buoy, without number, has been established in 18 feet at mean low water, to mark the wreck of a coal barge sunk in Sheffield Island Harbor, Connecticut, on the following magnetic bearings: Norwalk Island Lighthouse, E. ¾ S.; Norroton Point, NE. ¼ N. The wreck is just awash at low water. The buoy is to be left on the port hand entering the harbor.

CHOCTAW PASS CHANNEL RANGE REAR BEACON LIGHT, NO. 3.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Feb. 19, 1901, the height of the focal plane of this fixed white lens-lantern light will be increased to 49 feet above mean high water. The structure from which the light is now shown will be rebuilt above the main platform and will be a red, square, pyramidal, horizontally slatted, wooden structure, on four piles, and surmounted by the lantern. The light is located on the easterly prolongation of the axis of Choctaw Pass Channel, northerly part of Mobile Bay. (Lighthouse Board notice to mariners No. 178 of 1900, and Bulletin No. 116, Paragraph 35.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 182, No. 1,018, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 15.

Arrived.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Eskhoff, Antwerp, Jan. 13. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:17 A. M., 3d.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol, &c., Jan. 15, to James Arkell & Co. Off Fire Island at 5:51 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool, Jan. 26, and Queenstown, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Leighton, Campeachy, &c., Jan. 22, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:53 P. M.

SS Helm, (Nor.,) Ericksen, Manzanillo, &c., Jan. 23, with sugar to order; vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12 P. M.

SS Aisenborn, Conway, Philadelphia for Bridgeport and New Haven.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Harvey, Manaos, &c., Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reekes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Providence, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Mercator, (Nor.,) Kaisen, Progreso, Jan. 26, with mdse. to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville, Jan. 29, and Charleston, 31st, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Mann, London, &c., Jan. 10, to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Musaus, Maracaibo, &c., Jan. 20, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Switzerland, (Belg.,) Hill, Antwerp, Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Cartwright, Mediterranean ports via Boston, to Phelps Brothers & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breese; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Switzerland, (Belg.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Soracta, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Alene, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS A. D. Thompson, with two barges, for Newport News.
SS Ciudad de Cadiz, (Span.,) for Cadiz, &c.
SS Mozart, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.
SS San Juan, for Porto Rico.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Havana, for Havana.
United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, for Baltimore.
SS Charles F. Mayer, with two barges.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Meaabe, (Br.,) for London.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Philadelphia.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York, arr. at Genoa at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, for New York, sld. from Havre at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loesewitz, for New York via Southampton, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, for New York, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly at 1:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from Liverpool for New York, passed Kinsale to-day.

Cruising yacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Sauermann, from New York via Port au Prince, &c., at San Domingo City to-day.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Johnstone, for New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, for New York, sld. from Hull to-day.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN.

Special Sale of an

Entire Wholesale Grocery Stock.

Teas, Coffees, Cocoas, Spices, Extracts, Canned Fruit, Canned Vegetables, Pickles, Syrups, Sauces, Etc.

One of the best wholesale Grocers in a neighboring city, desiring to retire from the general Grocery business in order to control several specialties, came to us as the most likely purchaser for spot cash and sold us his entire stock at a great sacrifice. He

YALE'S HOCKEY TEAM WON

Penn's Seven Completely Outclassed by the Blue.

WINNERS MADE FIFTEEN GOALS.

Quaker Collegians Were Never Dangerous in the Contest at St. Nicholas Rink—Rough Play Absent.

Yale's champion hockey team had Pennsylvania completely at her mercy in the intercollegiate championship game at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The score of 15 to 0 shows how badly the Quakers were outclassed. In the second half, especially, Yale scored goal after goal in such quick succession that it was difficult to keep track of them. Pennsylvania never got the puck past Ward at point, and had not a single shot at goal. The game was as complete and marked a demonstration of superiority of one team over another in every branch of play as has been seen here, and the score stands unequaled locally for its large proportions.

Yale never gave a prettier or more clever exhibition of passing and shooting than last night. The forwards did some splendid collective work, and had Pennsylvania demoralized by the intricacy of their passing back and forth. They carried the puck in splendid shape, and the Quaker forwards, despite their desperate work, could not take it away. Eli's speed was excellent, and proved far too much for the Philadelphians, who were unable to keep pace. Yale's shooting, on the whole, was accurate and nearly all of the best tries found a resting place in Penn's goal net. The defense of the wearers of the Blue was effective, but the goal and point had little chance to show what they could do, for Coxe and the forwards attended to keeping the puck away from their goal. Bronson, Inman, and Barnett were the mainstays of the New Haven boys, and in speed, dash, and vim they did work that would have been creditable to more experienced players. All Yale's abilities were accentuated by the lack of them in Pennsylvania.

The Quakers had no disadvantage in height and weight, for physically they were bigger men than the Yale lads, but their physical proportions seemed to be a handicap, for they could not get around the rink with any degree of speed.

The game was noteworthy for its atmosphere of college spirit. An air of goodfellowship pervaded the rink, and Yale cheered Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania cheered Yale. There was a ring of sincerity in the cheering which showed that it was not done for mere courtesy. A small band of students on the Yale side of the ring sang their college songs. "More work for the undertaker and no hope for Pennsy" was the theme of one refrain, while the stately measures of "Boola-boola" were pleasing to the auditors.

When Bronson and Mills faced off Yale brought the puck down to Pennsylvania, whose first defense manifested signs of energy and sent the instrument toward Eli's goal. The New Haven boys, however, had no difficulty in eluding the Quaker forwards, and soon had the puck skimming in and out by the Pennsylvania goal. The Philadelphians could not get the puck away, and it quickly became evident that Yale in dashing attack and team play was far superior to her opponents. After three minutes' play little Bronson tallied a pretty goal on a ripping long shoot. The four forwards a moment later came down the ice abreast, keeping the puck among them in nice style. W. Gardiner, end rush on the 'varsity eleven last Fall, stopped the rubber a moment, but Coxe, rushing on behind, slammed it between the posts. Pennsylvania was trying to play, but her efforts were poor, and after a few lethargic attempts at defense she had to yield for another goal on a beautiful side shoot.

After a little desultory playing, Inman and Barnett came down together and Inman tallied again on his team-mate's pass. Yale ended the half four goals to the good.

When the second period started out, Pennsylvania appeared fagged out, while the New England players were as fresh as when they started. Almost at the opening of play Bronson scored, after an in-and-out dodge, and Barnet followed with two more goals. The Pennsylvania players after these scores lost their nerve completely and simply collapsed. Yale's forwards went down the ice unhampered again and again. Bronson, Inman, and Barnett, by splendid team work, dashing speed, and accurate shooting, scored seven more goals among them in almost monotonous succession. Line-up:

Yale. (15.)	Position.	Pennsylvania. (0.)
Taintor	Goal	Kier
Ward	Point	W. Gardiner
Coxe	Cover point	Townsend
Inman	Forward	W. Brown
Bronson	Forward	Freeland
Barnett	Forward	Whetstone
Nevins	Forward	Mills

Goals scored—By Bronson, 5; Barnett, 5; Inman, 4; Coxe, 1. Referee—Howard Drakeley, Crescent Athletic Club. Goal umpires—Mr. Russell, Hockey Club of New York, and Mr. Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

STANDING OF THE HOCKEY CLUBS.

Crescent Athletic Club Leads with Two Teams Tied for Second Place.

Interest in hockey now centres in the visit of the Montreal Hockey Club of Canada to New York Friday and Saturday of this week. The first night they will meet the seven of the New York Athletic Club, and on the following evening their opponents will be an all New York seven.

The three championship games of hockey played last week had nothing particularly distinctive about them except perhaps the remarkable work done by the St. Nicholas Club against the Crescents Thursday, when they shut out the Brooklynites by a score of 1—0 in the first half. The Crescents, however, evened up matters by scoring seven goals in the second period. Crescent now ranks first in the league, with the New York Athletic Club and the Brooklyn Skating Club tied for second place. St. Nicholas follows, with the Hockey Club fifth and the Quaker City last. The standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Crescent Athletic Club	4	1	0
New York Athletic Club	3	1	0
Brooklyn Skating Club	3	1	1
St. Nicholas Skating Club	1	1	2
Hockey Club of New York	1	3	1
Quaker City Hockey Club	0	5	0

Only one game was played during the week in the intercollegiate series, that between Yale and Pennsylvania, last evening. Eli's victory served to clinch her hold on first honors. The standing of the college sevens:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Yale	2	0	Columbia	0	1
Brown	1	0	Pennsylvania	0	2
Princeton	1	1			

BERKELEY SCHOOL THE VICTOR.

Easily Vanquishes the Columbia Institute in Championship Hockey Match.

Roughness and lack of skill were the noticeable points in the second championship interscholastic hockey game between the sevens of Columbia Institute and Berkeley School at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning. Berkeley School, through superior weight and greater experience, had its novice opponents at a considerable disadvantage, and won by a score of 4 to 1. Line-up:

Berkeley. (4.)	Position.	Columb. Inst. (1.)
Peverly	Goal	Watson
Sturgis Raynor	Point	A. Powell
Clark, Sheffield	Cover point	Jones
Raynor, Sturgis	Forward	Protheroe
C. Roome	Forward	McCrea
Mohiman	Forward	Hamilton
H. Roome	Forward	McDavid

Goals scored—By Roome, C. Roome, Raynor, Sturgis, and Hamilton. Referee—S. G. Wylie, Blake School. Time of game—Twenty and fifteen minute halves.

Harvard Beat Brown's Hockey Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 2.—Harvard to-day defeated Brown at hockey for the second time this year by the score of 9 to 2. The ice was in fine condition, and both teams played a fast game. Brown, however, was completely outclassed and was able to get the puck past Manning but once in each half. Harvard, on the other hand, by brilliant dodging and stick work scored nine points in the first half and was on the defensive from the start. Line-up:

Harvard, 9.	Position.	Brown, 2.
Manning	Goal	Chase
Hardy	Point	Steer
Penhallow	Cover Point	Lowe
Rumsey	Forward	Phillips
Laverack	Forward	Bates
Goodrich	Forward	Paine
Windsor	Forward	Mason, Otis

BILLIARD MEN AT DINNER.

Hanover Club Fetes and Awards Prizes to the National Association Competitors.

Reminiscences of the recent championship billiard tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players were revived last night at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, when a complimentary dinner was given by the club to the players who made the tournament this year the most successful ever given by the National Association. The competitors were the guests of honor. They were Arthur Townsend of the Hanover Club, and the championship victor of the big tourney a week ago; Frank A. Keeney of the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, who was runner-up to the new champion, after each had tied with four wins; Edward Gardner of the Passaic Club, New Jersey; Ferdinand Poggenborg, the Liederkranz Club champion and winner last year, and Frank Gardner, the Crescent Athletic Club champion.

The only absentee was J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn. He had to go home immediately after the tournament and sent word that not only could he not arrange his time to attend the dinner, but he could make no immediate visits to New York for the purpose of playing off his tie with Edward Gardner for third prize. He therefore defaulted in favor of the latter, and Gardner, although willing to postpone the game for any length of time if necessary, was forced to accept third honors last night and received the trophy.

In addition to the billiard players, about fifty members of the club sat down to the dinner. Charles B. Andrews, Chairman of the Billiard Committee, presided, and the President of the club, James A. Sperry, presented the prizes with a few cheerful words of commendation in each case.

Townsend received three prizes, one the championship cup, the second for the highest single run, 69, and the third for first honors. Keeney received the second prize, and Edward Gardner third prize. Poggenburg got a special trophy for the highest single average, made in the first game, which he won in thirty-one innings. A competitor's prize was given to Frank Gardner.

Among some of those present were Maurice Daly, Charles S. Gaubert, Gilbert J. Kitching, H. F. Mollenhauer, J. Henry Dick, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, R. F. Lethbridge, J. D. Donald, Frank Sperry, Charles Stoppani, George W. Piper, N. H. Evans, Otto F. Struse, Wilson R. Smith, F. M. Price, and Charles F. Nahmmacher.

The National Association of Amateur Billiard Players will hold its annual meeting and dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria about the middle of this month. The committee is now arranging the date and other details.

CRISIS IN BASEBALL SITUATION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2.—An official statement was made to-day by the Players' Association in session in this city. It is addressed to the members of that association and in part is as follows:

The Baseball Players' Protective Association, in conference at Cleveland, Ohio, hereby makes official announcement to the members of said association:

Members who last year played in the American League are authorized to sign for the coming season in that League only the new contract agreed upon between said League and our association. However all such members are advised to send their contracts to the association attorney for inspection before signing.

No member shall sign a contract to play in the National, the Eastern League, or the American Association until further instructions.

The opinion prevails to-night that a boycott against the National League is the result of the meeting of the Players' Association held at the Hollenden to-day, and the terms of the boycott are stated in language that is not likely to be misunderstood.

The American League was not represented at the meeting, but from the resolution adopted it is evident that a distinct understanding between the Players' Association and that league exists, and that the National organization will either have to recognize the Players' Association or fight to the finish.

INDOOR BASEBALL GAMES.

In a quickly played game of indoor baseball, last night, the team of the Ninth Regiment, in their own armory, defeated that of the Seventeenth Separate Company, by the score of 8 to 3. On the former's part it was an errorless game, but the team work of the latter far surpassed the Ninth's in the first two innings. After that the home team had things pretty much its own way. The score:

NINTH REGIMENT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Deegan, p., r. f.	1	1	1	1	7	0	1
Thomp'n, c.	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Rangers, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, as.	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
Erlin'r, 3b.	2	1	0	2	0	6	2
Worrell, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fritch'n, 1b.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Winters, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Tott, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	8	8	27	21	0		

17TH SEPARATE CO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bause, lf.	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Holt, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Tooker, ss.	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Moriarty, rf.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cowell, c.	0	0	0	8	2	0	0
Sinkw'h, 3b.	0	0	2	3	4	0	0
Combs, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Lawson, p.	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
Sowers, lb.	0	0	0	10	0	0	1
Total	3	5	27	13	3		

Ninth Regiment .....0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1—8
17th Separate Co.....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—3

Two-base hit—Deegan. Three-base hits—Deegan, Rangers. First base on balls—Off Deegan, 5; off Lawson, 6. Struck out—By Deegan, 4; by Lawson, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Cowell. Time of game—1 hour and 5 minutes. Umpire—M. Carfey.

The Forty-seventh Regiment indoor baseball team defeated the Fourteenth Regiment nine in a one-sided game at the Forty-seventh Armory, Brooklyn, last night by a score of 11 to 3. The features of the game were the good shortstop work of Costello, the catching in the field by Thomas, and Copp's excellent playing at third base. The summary:

FORTY-SEVENTH.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Costello, ss.	2	2	1	7	0		
Sweetman, lf.	2	2	1	1	0		
Thomas, rf.	2	3	1	0	0		
Moran, c.	2	2	10	0	0		
Murphy, 1b.	2	3	13	0	0		
Kemish, p.	1	0	0	11	0		
Copp, 3b.	0	3	1	1	1		
Cun'ham, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Gastinger, cf.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	11	16	27	21	1		

FOURTEENTH.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burrell, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1		
Boyce, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1		
Reynolds, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Gillette, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
McCabe, 1b.	0	1	8	9	2		
Skog, ss.	0	1	0	1	0		
Terrine, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Jones, cf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Thorne, c.	1	2	15	1	0		
Total	3	8	27	13	4		

47th Regiment.....4 0 2 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
14th Regiment.....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Murphy and Costello. Sacrifice hit—Thomas. First base on balls—Kemish 2, Gillette 3. First base on errors—Forty-seventh Regiment, 2. Left on bases—Forty-seventh Regiment, 5; Fourteenth Regiment, 3. Passed balls—Thomas, 2; Moran, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Mr. Paasch and Mr. Bryan. Scorer—Mr. Franck, Forty-seventh Regiment.

With ease the Twelfth Regiment nine, in their own armory, defeated the weaker one of the First Signal Corps. At critical times the errors of Eagleton and Barker cost the visitors dearly. In the sixth inning Collins, considered the best third baseman in the league, having taken the catcher's place, endeavored to foul tip, and had two fingers of his left hand broken in the attempt. Donohue's batting was excellent, he being credited with 3 hits, 2 of them being of the two-base variety. The score:

12TH REGIMENT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Connors, c.	4	3	2	7	0		
Gler, lf.	3	1	1	1	0		
Leish'n, 1b.	2	3	10	0	0		
Collins, ss.	2	1	2	3	5		
Wagner, 2b.	2	0	2	1	0		
Ogsan, rf.	2	1	2	2	1		
Ritter, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1		
Docherty, cf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Donohue, p.	3	3	1	1	0		
Total	23	12	21	9	2		

1ST SIGNAL CORPS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Carney, rf.	2	0	0	2	0		
Steele, ss.	1	0	1	3	2		
Barker, 2b.	1	0	1	1	2		
Beard, c.	2	2	3	0	0		
Cadet, p.	0	1	1	2	0		
Eagleton, 3b.	1	0	1	1	3		
Reed, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0		
Mahwell, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Le More, cf.	1	0	0	0	1		
Total	8	3	18	7	8		

Twelfth Regiment .....3 2 1 12 1 4 ..—23
First Signal Corps.....2 6 0 0 0 0 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Donohue, 2; Collins, 1; Barker, 1. Three-base hit—Leishman. First base on balls—Off Donohue, 7; off Cadet, 12. Struck out—By Donohue, 9; by Cadet, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Brien, (League umpire.)

Cutler Won Basket Ball Game.

Cutler School defeated Dwight School by a score of 24 to 9 in a rather one-sided game of basket ball at the Savage Physical Institute yesterday afternoon. The Cutler team played a very fast game in the first half, which resulted in a score of 22 to 2; but in the second half the Dwight team played the stronger game, scoring 5 points to Cutler's 2.

Cornell and Edgall made the best plays for Cutler and Burchard for Dwight. Next Saturday the final game in the interscholastic series between Barnard and Cutler will be played at the Savage Institute. The line-up follows:

Cutler, 24.	Positions.	Dwight, 9.
Cornell	Forward	Mitchell
Edgall	Forward	Becker
Wood	Centre	Burchard

PROGRESS ON NEW YACHT

Syndicate Cup Defender Nearing Completion at Herreshoff Shops.

AS COMPARED TO COLUMBIA

The New 46-Foot Class Boats Delayed in Construction—Work Stopped on the Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2.—In comparisons regarding progress of construction on Columbia and the new boat now being built at Bristol, there is nearly a month's difference in favor of the Belmont craft. The first of the Columbia's frames were ended up on the lead keel on Feb. 20, 1899, while the first frames were set up on the Belmont Syndicate craft on Jan. 24, of this year. The first two plates of sheathing were placed on the lower strake of the Columbia on Saturday, March 11, while the lower strakes were plated out a week later for riveting. The Columbia was entirely plated on May 10, 1899. The first plates of the new boat are now finished off and ready to be clamped and bolted to the frames. The plates when first put in position are fitted with temporary fastenings until a few rivets are driven along the edges to secure them until the strake is all up, when the regular work of driving rivets to a finished state is carried on.

In the blacksmith shop, and also in the boat shop, the smoothing-up of the frames, straps, tie plates, and floor plates goes on daily, and, although many hands are employed in these operations, there is nothing to show that the workmen are urged on to top speed. The work is ahead of the programme, and consequently, no anxiety.

The plan now is to obtain the best results regardless of how much time is consumed in carrying on the job. The Tobin bronze plates, many of which had been sent through the rolling machines in the boat shed for the specified purpose of removing dents and other imperfections, have been brightened up to quite a glossy state. This work is accomplished as soon as the plates are cut, trimmed, and punched for the rivets.

It would not be surprising if considerable weight would be saved in the framing and other parts above the lead keel of the boat by rubbing down with emery cloth. So long as the craft contains sufficient power to successfully carry the sail spread, unnecessary bulk in the way of bunches or small bodies of metal dotting the pieces here and there are much better out of the way. Their presence would be so much dead weight to be carried.

All work outside of the actual framing of the craft goes on now with greater dispatch than it was carried on when the Columbia was under construction two years ago. Under present conditions, with nearly everything in the way of cup defender material under cover of the shops and with a sufficient force of men to carry on the work, there seems to be no reason why the boat will not be fully plated from keel to waterways by the latter part of April.

The bending of the frames is not yet completed. The force of men has been increased on the bending blocks in the furnace room, and the work goes steadily on without a hitch. Besides the bending of the frames and deck beams the bilge stringers have also been shaped on the blocks to the shape of the bilges longitudinally. A number of small frames bent a month ago have been discarded for some reason in the room, and new material recently rolled and shaped out to the specified lines to take the places of those thrown out.

The lathes and benches in the machine shops contain just now many of the gear fittings for the new boat. Chainplates, turnbuckles, gammon irons, steering gear, mastbands, deck capstans, chocks, and sprinkler-pole sockets are undergoing a finishing up in the hands of the machinists. Furthermore, the steel bulkheads, in accordance with the racing rules, are half completed. In addition to the light bulkheads of steel, there will also be bulkheads of butternut wood fore and aft.

There is some probability of the new boats for the 46-foot class being delayed in construction, and from recent reports they may not be built in Bristol. This is the class in which Shaw and Altair sailed last season. A start was made on one of these boats for J. Rogers Maxwell of New York. The keel timber was hewn out and set on the floor of the north shop, and then the lead for the ballast was cast. Furthermore, quite a few frames were bent into shape. Several days ago work was stopped on the craft and a dozen or more boat carpenters laid off immediately afterward. Latent color to a story that the craft would not be built; that the starting of the work was premature. The keel still lies in the shop without any frames, causing the story to be circulated that the boat may not be built. Other accounts have it that the work will be resumed next month.

BOSTON CUP DEFENDER.

Naval Officers Shown Plans of Lawson's Yacht at Atlantic Works.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Among the visitors at the Atlantic works to-day, where the Lawson cup defender is in process of construction, was Rear Admiral Sampson of the navy yard, accompanied by Naval Constructor Baxter and Commander Kearney of the Steam Engineering Department.

The party visited the yard at the invitation of Mr. Lawson, and spent considerable time looking over the plans of the boat and the frames which have been bent. Designer Crowninshield was unable to be present, but later met Constructor Baxter and explained to him many of the details. Mr. Baxter would not express any opinion as to the boat except that she appeared to be a very good one, saying that he had no doubt of her ability to carry an enormous sail prepared for her.

Twenty pairs of frames for the boat were bent to-day, and at this rate all the frames should be bent by Thursday night.

From present indications it looks as if the boat would be launched in the early part of May and able to go on her trial trip two or three weeks later. According to this, she should be ready for sea about three weeks later than the boat building at Bristol.

Atlantic Y. C. Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has reported the following nominations, to be voted upon at the annual meeting of the club at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 11:

Commodore—David Banks; Vice Commodore—Robert P. Doremus; Rear Commodore—Henry J. Robert; Secretary—Louis F. Jackson; Treasurer—Charles T. Pierce; Measurer—George Hill; Board of Trustees—J. Rogers Maxwell, J. Fred. Ackerman, Philip G. Sanford, Harrison B. Moore, Spencer Swain, Edwin B. Havens; Regatta Committee—George Hill, Chairman; George W. McNulty, A. F. Aldridge; Membership Committee—Spencer Swain, Chairman; Henry W. Baird, Frank Sperry; Library Committee—J. M. Foote, Chairman; Arthur G. Allen, Jefferson Hogan; Entertainment Committee—Edwin Hollis Low, Chairman; Charles J. McDermott, J. H. Hallock; Nominating Committee—J. H. Hallock, Chairman; Frank Sperry, Edwin B. Havens, Charles J. McDermott, George D. Provost, Charles E. Schuyler.

At this meeting an amendment to the constitution, combining the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, will be submitted, and the following two well-known yachtsmen have been proposed for membership in the club: H. W. Hanan, proposed by Vice Commodore R. P. Doremus; J. H. Flagler, 32, Broadway, proposed by Commodore David Banks.

Yacht News of City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The frame of the keel yacht for W. B. Foote, designed by Gardiner & Co., has been completed, taken apart, and shipped from the Woods yard to Lake Champlain, where she will be planked and fitted for use this Summer.

The keel for the new sloop designed by Clinton H. Crane is under way at the same yard.

A new centreboard sloop for Dr. Sayre will soon be started at the yard of G. W. Byles. Her dimensions are 40 feet over all, 25 feet water line, and 11 feet 6 inches beam.

The inside fittings on H. Smith's British-built cutter sloop Queen Mab have received a thorough overhauling at the Jacob yard and a few changes made. The black hull

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Triad of Notable Dress Goods Offerings

To inaugurate the Spring season, to hint at the brilliant show of soft and pretty fabrics that have Dame Fashion's latest favor, to illustrate markedly the unequalled value giving in this Dress Goods Store—these are reasons for to-morrow's notable sale. In each case the pricing of the fabric is the lowest ever known. In each case the fabric is specially desirable.

50c. All-Wool Henriettas at 29c. a Yard.

38 inches wide, of pure wool, in cream, light blue, pink, rose, sage, heliotrope, red, biscuit, castor, tan, brown, royal and navy blues, green, garnet and cadet blue. Cost is 50c. everywhere. Here to-morrow at.....29c

69c. Granite Cloth for 49c.

45 inches wide, absolutely all worsted, in castor, royal and navy blues, gray, brown, reseda, green and red. At 69c. a yard it was conceded to be exceptional value. To-morrow.....49c

$1.59 Double Faced Suiting at 98c.

55 inches wide, of extra weight and width. Oxford, gray, navy blue and brown face with neat check back. A fabric that sold here readily at $1.59 a yard. To-morrow for.....98c

Main floor, West Building.

Black and Colored Taffeta Silks.

Fifteen thousand yards and every yard rich, fine, perfect and lustrous. The Silk Store's most notable telling. Silk needs all over Brooklyn should find prompt satisfaction to-morrow. This way:

75c. and 85c. Plain Colored Taffetas at 55c. a yard

Ten thousand yards, strong, bright and serviceable and in a complete assortment of street and evening shades, including white and cream.

21 Inch Black Taffeta, "Wear Guaranteed" Woven on Every Yard, 59c.

23 Inch Black Taffeta, "Wear Guaranteed" Woven on Every Yard, 65c.

Five thousand yards, a rich and fine quality that will stand long service.

Main floor, West Building.

Practical Renewal of the Fur Sale.

Some hundreds of Fur pieces in this sale will have first showing to-morrow. They had not been received from the maker in time for last week's announcement, and they include some of his very choicest pieces. To-morrow they make practical renewals of this great sale and

Prices Are Sixty Per Cent. Under Usual.

No matter what kind of fur, what style of garment you prefer, there is practical certainty of finding it in the sale. We never knew of such value giving before—it will probably be years before it is possible again.

Fur Coats.

Short Jacket of Near Seal, trimmed with long revers to bottom and high flare collar of chinchilla; value $100.00, at...$42.50

Short Jacket of Moire (baby lamb astrachan), 22 inches long, with long revers to bottom, and collars and cuffs of fine chinchilla; value $225.00, at.....$97.50

Eton Jacket of Near Seal with long revers, collars and cuffs of fine Alaska Sable, value $100.00, at.....$42.50

Eton Jacket of Persian Lamb, fine quality, trimmed with Alaska Sable collar, long revers and cuffs, value $250.00, at.....$105.00

Eton Jackets of Near Seal, with mink collar, revers and cuffs; value $100.00, at.....$39.50

Eton Jackets of sealskin, large collar, long revers and flare cuffs of fine chinchilla, value $375.00, at.....$156.50

Muffs.

Stone Marten Muffs, fancy, with head; (for misses) value $12.50, at.....$5.45

Stone Marten Muffs, round; (for misses) value $15.00, at.....$6.84

Red Fox Muffs, fancy, with head, ladies' size; value $10.00, at.....$4.25

Astrachan Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, value $6.50, at.....$2.94

Misses' grey Krimmer Muffs, satin lined; value $4.00, at.....$1.84

Nearseal Muffs, first quality, feather stuffed, full size; value $5.00, at.....$2.24

Persian Lamb Muffs, full size, feather stuffed; value $16.50, at.....$8.24

Neckwear.

Mink Cluster Scarfs, at $6.24, $8.95, $9.95

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, at $6.95, $8.95, $10.45

Persian Lamb Cluster Scarfs, at $6.84, $8.95, $16.84

Brown Fox Animal Scarfs, at $9.74 and $14.74

Blue Lynx Animal Scarfs, head and brush, at.....$12.45 and $13.74

Blue Fox Animal Scarfs, head and brush, at.....$11.45 and $17.74

Natural Lynx Animal Scarfs, natural head and brush.....$11.75 and $13.74

Cross Fox Sets, long double or animal shape Neck Piece with fancy Muff, value $175.00, at.....$97.45

Natural Real Blue Fox Sets, long Scarfs, with brush and paws on each end, and fancy Muffs with drop head, value $250.00, at.....$98.75

Hudson Bay Sable Sets, large muff and cluster scarf, value $160.00, at.....$100.00

Same with fancy muff, three drop heads and darker color, flat scarf, value $300.00, at $137.50

Russian Sable Sets, full round muff and double scarf, value $450.00, at...$195.00

Russian Sable Scarfs (separate), value $100.00, at $42.50; value $110.00, at $45.00; value $200.00, at.....$89.00

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Tailored Suits and Skirts: Savings.

An earliest showing of the Suits and Skirts for now and later and prices less than they must be a month from now. One of the reasons why the Cloak and Suit business of this vicinage comes here. It is "between seasons" for the makers—Spring rush hasn't commenced yet and Winter work is over. So we have them make up Suits and Skirts for us in the Spring styles which are already settled, and cost is so small that it means savings to you. Here are hints:

Suits at $19.50. Excellent black pebble cheviot with fly front jacket, with new notch revers and coat back, taffeta silk lining; 7 gore flare skirt, seams outlined with stitching, percaline lining.

Suits at $11.75. Venetian cloth, in black, royal blue, tan and brown; double breasted, dip front Eton coat with L'Aiglon or turn-down collar, finished with gold and black braid, inside of fronts finished with satin bands that it may be worn open; 7 gore flare skirt, narrow at hips, seams outlined with stitching, percaline lining.

Suits at $14.98. Venetian cloth, in black, Oxford gray, Oxford blue and brown; double breasted dip front Eton jacket, L'Aiglon collar, inside of fronts, collar and cuffs finished with the new gilt embroidery; taffeta lining; 7 gore flare skirt, narrow over hips, percaline lining.

Suits at $14.98. Boating cheviot in black and navy; double breasted, tight fitting front, new drop collar, revers finished with quilted peau de soie, new tailor back, finished with silk frogs, seams outlined with stitching, taffeta lining, 7 gore flare skirt, percaline lined.

Suits at $19.75, $22.50 and $24.75. A wide range of new styles, embodying the demi-tailor effect that Paris says will be the wear this Spring—shown to-morrow for the first time.

Skirts at $4.98. Black broadcloth and Venetian circular top, wide graduated flounce outlined with stitching, lining of fine percaline.

Skirts at $6.25. Cheviot serge, circular, top, flaring flounce, 5 wide taffeta and satin bands, finished with rows of stitching in graduated effect, percaline lining.

Jackets and Capes. . . Clearing the Decks.

All the winter garments must go promptly into usefulness—and the winter wearing time has just commenced. Prices are cut sharply to hurry them and numerous small quantities are grouped. It is a notable opportunity and Jackets, Box Coats, and Automobiles are included, mostly in black and tan,

Prices $4.98, $7.50, $9.75, $12 50 and $16.50.

Golf Capes. A hundred and fifty more of these splendid Capes that went so fast when last we told of them. They are full 30 inches deep, made of double-faced cheviots with hood or double top cape, and colors are black, navy blue and Oxford.....$4.75

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Irish Point Bed Sets Under Half.

Importer had too many and his loss makes one of the most notable offerings from the Upholstery Store. There is a bedspread and two pillow shams in each set—handsome Irish Point in the rich ecru shade. Prices usually are $8.00, $10.00, $14.00 and $19.00. To-morrow.....$4.69, $4.98, $6.24 and $8.74

Other Rare Values in the Upholstery Store.

Irish point lace curtains, value $5.75, $6.75 and $8.75 at...$3.95, $4.95 and $6.95

Renaissance Curtains, $3.49, $4.95 and $7.48

Nottingham Curtains at $1.19, $1.48 and $2.48

Ruffled muslin Curtains, excellent values, at 98c., $1.15 and $2.24

Taffeta Linens in new and effective designs, suitable for bedroom use or for decorations in the country home—this is to be a linen year, the fashions say. Excellent for draperies, too, or for covering furniture or sofa pillows.....48c. a yard

Domestic art Cretonnes in wide variety of design and coloring; special values at 12c. and 16c. a yard

Imported French Cretonnes, the newest patterns and colorings, the most beautiful examples of the cloth printer's art. There is splendid variety of them and prices are very moderate at 30c., 40c., 50c. and 75c. yd

Silk Tapestry for furniture coverings and hangings, 50 inches wide; cream, rose, blue and Empire Green; value $3.00, at $2.19 a yard

Domestic gobelin Tapestries, for furniture covering; specially suitable for use in library or living room; ecru, rose, blue, Empire green, nile green; value $2.50, at...$1.98

In the Upholstery Workroom. The so-called "dull" season now. We want to make it a busy one. So prices for the best of workmanship are sharply cut. Savings here and special pricing on furniture coverings makes the present opportunity of saving a rare one.

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Scotch Novelty Zephyrs---A Clearance

A clearance; but not ours. This is the season when clean shelves are worth more to an importer than the chance of getting fair prices for his stocks. An importer of high grade cotton fabrics turned here for help, and these bargains in Scotch Novelty Zephyrs are the result.

There are woven dots combined with colored stripes, corded and bourette stripes and fancy effects. Expensive things to make among the cottons.

Prices Regularly 35c. to 45c. To-morrow 19c.

Main floor, West Building.

A New Stocking Story: Rare Values.

The best of news from the Stocking Store comes to-day—news for men, women and children. Savings on Hosiery of all the good kinds—and whoever knew anybody who had too many Stockings? They will be flying into usefulness to-morrow. Want to help them go?

Women's Stockings.

Fast black and navy blue cotton with neat printed vines and vertical stripes; also some plain fast black.....11c

Fast black cotton, double soles and full regular made; regularly 35c., on account of a few slight mill imperfections.....15c

Fast black cotton, unbleached split feet; fast black plain lisle thread, also heavy fast black fleece lined, with ribbed tops; worth 25c. to 39c., for.....19c.

Fast black lisle thread, with white tipped heels and toes, in Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed; also plain; also fleece lined, with extracted polka dots; worth from 29c. to 39c., for.....24c

Fast black cashmere, worth 40c., for....29c

Children's Stockings.

Fast black ribbed cotton, with double knees, heels and toes, these are heavy and good wearers.....9c. pair

Men's Sox.

Fast black and fancy colored cotton, with neat printed vines, vertical stripes and fleurs de lis; also plain fast black cotton, with unbleached feet.....9c

Fast black cotton, heavy quality, with double soles, heels and toes.....12½c

Main floor, front, East Building.

HAMBURG IN KENTUCKY.

$60,000 Horse Was Very Lame Landing from Cars En Route to La Belle Stud.

Hamburg, the sixty-thousand-dollar thoroughbred stallion bought by William C. Whitney at the Bitter Root Stud sale in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, and shipped from New York to Kentucky on Friday, reached Lexington last night, after a trip of a little more than twenty-four hours. According to a special telegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the horse was so lame in the near hind ankle when unloaded from the palace horse car in which he made the journey, that there was doubt among the attendants and D. Hogan, Superintendent of Mr. Whitney's La Belle farm, as to the advisability of attempting to lead him to his new home. The trouble was from the cut on his ankle, which was described in THE TIMES the morning following the sale. After an examination of the horse, Veterinary Surgeon Bryan said that there would be no especial danger in Hamburg walking to the farm, and Hamburg is the head of valuable brood m

TO DISPLACE SUBSIDY BILL

Senator Spooner Will Move to Take Up Oleomargarine Act.

Declines to Fix a Date, but Announces His Intention — Opposition Much Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Spooner to-day authorized the statement that if it should become necessary he would move the substitution of the Oleomargarine bill as the regular order of business in the Senate instead of the pending Ship Subsidy bill.

Mr. Spooner has never been considered among the zealous advocates of the Subsidy bill, and he is very strongly favorable to the Oleomargarine bill. It was his original intention to make his motion to substitute early next week, but he appears to have abandoned this idea, as he declined in his statement to name a time. He said:

"You can say that some time before the final adjournment of the 4th of March I will move to take up the Oleomargarine bill regardless of whether or not the Shipping bill remains the unfinished business. I shall do this because I think the Oleomargarine bill should be acted upon during the present session.

"The bill has passed the House of Representatives, while the Shipping bill has not. If the Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate it will stand a chance to become a law, while the Shipping bill, not having passed either house, would not have an equal chance. I can not say when I shall move in the matter, but I will do so long enough before the 4th of March to give the Senate time to act upon the Oleomargarine bill."

The declaration of Senator Spooner afforded much satisfaction to the opposition Senators to whom it was communicated. They now assert great confidence in their ability to accomplish the defeat of the Subsidy bill during the present session, and to-day were apparently more confident in that direction than they yet have been. They say they can talk upon the bill until the 4th of March, but evidently they do not expect to have to do so. It is not probable that Senator Allison will move to take up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill Monday, as he had heretofore given notice that he would do, but there is little doubt he will move in that direction later in the week.

It is also understood that when Mr. Allison makes this motion Mr. Frye will not demand a vote upon the question of consideration, thus pitting the Shipping bill against the appropriation bills. He said to-day that he would press the bill to the utmost, but only until it should be considered necessary to take up the appropriation bills. The general understanding is that he will not antagonize the supply bills whenever it is considered necessary to press them.

The opposition believe that the desire to avoid an extra session will soon force the appropriation bills and the War Revenue bill to the front and prevent consideration or a vote upon the Shipping bill. A great deal depends upon the success of the Republicans in holding night sessions next week. The Democrats say the Republicans must demonstrate that they have a majority for the bill which will "sit up with it" and show that they are determined to pass it.

As to extra session talk, Senators who have seen the President say he feels that it is necessary, but they are almost unanimous against an extra session, and will do everything possible to prevent one being called.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Mallory Attacks Subsidy Bill on Constitutional Grounds—Mr. Turner Also in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day, and with the exception of an hour and a half at the beginning of the session, devoted the entire day to the discussion of the Ship Subsidy bill. Mr. Turner (Fusion, Washington,) and Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) were the speakers on behalf of the opposition. Mr. Turner's speech was based largely upon exceptions which he had taken to Mr. Frye's criticisms of his former speech. Mr. Mallory opposed the bill on Constitutional grounds.

Mr. Turner criticised especially a statement made by Mr. Frye concerning speed premiums for the equalizing bounties paid by foreign countries. He asserted that the expenditure would be $6,096,000, whereas the Senator from Maine had put it at $3,344,000.

Mr. Frye contended for the correctness of his position, but said that there might be an error in calculation.

Mr. Turner also charged a discrepancy of $500,000 in Mr. Frye's figures concerning the annual cost of carrying the ocean mails, and then exclaimed: "My God! If I had betrayed such perversion of figures, I should never rise in the Senate and taunt other Senators with betraying profound ignorance, as the Senator from Maine has done."

In reply to a question from Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. Turner said that even if the amendment suggested by Mr. Aldrich reducing the time for the duration of contract should be adopted the total expenditures under the bill would amount to $225,000,000 or $9,000,000 a year for twenty-five years. He also charged that if the amendment of Mr. Frye limiting the number of foreign vessels any one company can bring in to receive the proposed bounty were adopted, the International Navigation Company (American Line) would still receive on its foreign fleet $355,000, or a reduction of $170,000. The aggregate annual appropriation for foreign vessels under the original bill, he said, would have been $2,073,000 and the adoption of the Frye amendment would not reduce that amount to the extent of more than $500,000, leaving still over $1,500,000 to be paid on account of foreign vessels.

Mr Aldrich made another effort to secure action on the amendments offered by himself, but Mr. Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) announced that he desired to speak on the amendment, and he declined to yield for that action.

Mr. Mallory then proceeded with his speech, which was an arraignment of the measure in general. He attacked the bill on Constitutional grounds. Even ex-Senator Edmunds, he said, had admitted that bounties are in contravention of the Constitution. He quoted Mr. Hanna as saying that the twenty-one-knot and twenty-two-knot ships would not be increased under this bill. From this admission, Mr. Mallory argued that the bill could do nothing toward providing auxiliary cruisers, for no slow vessel could be utilized as a cruiser. He contended that the ship-building industry of the country is now in a more promising condition than at any time since the beginning of the civil war, and that it needs no extraneous aid to make it a success in the early future.

At 5 o'clock, while Mr. Mallory still was speaking, Mr. Allen moved to adjourn. The motion was voted down—13 to 31.

In conclusion, Mr. Mallory contended that the Subsidy bill would not be the boon to the American shipping which it had been promised it should be, while he believed it would prove the inauguration of a new era in American affairs in the matter of giving bounties to individual enterprises.

DEBATE ON PNEUMATIC TUBES.

House Spends Part of the Day in Talk but Takes No Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House spent the day until 3 o'clock in the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. The struggle over the question of restoring the appropriation for pneumatic service and the reduction of railway mail pay were precipitated by amendments offered, but no action was taken. At 3 o'clock public business was suspended to permit members to pay tribute to the memory of the late Senator Davis of Minnesota.

When the House went into Committee of the Whole to resume consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, it was agreed that all disputed items should be passed over until the bill was completed.

When the question of pneumatic tube service was reached Mr. Scudder (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment to continue the appropriation of $225,000 for the service in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which the committee had eliminated from the bill. Mr. Joy (Rep., Mo.,) offered an amendment to this to appropriate $265,000 for pneumatic tube service at Chicago and St. Louis.

H. C. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) offered still another amendment to reduce the present rate of compensation for carrying the mails 5 per cent., and a further reduction in proportion to the amount of mail carried over any route where the compensation is in excess of 20 cents per ton per mile.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) raised a point of order against Mr. Smith's amendment to reduce the railway mail pay, and the latter insinuated that railway interests were always ready to step in to block amendments of this character.

"Will the gentleman pardon me," interposed Mr. Mann.

"I would if I were Gov. Pingree," replied Mr. Smith. "He pardoned everybody." [Laughter.] Mr. Mann resented this remark, and Mr. Smith apologized. Mr. Mann said he had raised the point of order without consultation with anybody."

After further discussion of the amendment the committee rose—the Smith amendment still pending. It was agreed that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Monday immediately after the conclusion of the Marshall memorial exercises. Public business was then suspended to pay tribute to the memory of the late Senator Davis of Minnesota.

Municipal Building for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day reported a bill for a new municipal building for the District of Columbia, to cost not to exceed $2,500,000.

BRYAN AND PETTIGREW TO SPEAK.

To Attend the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln League Banquet at Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Congressman John J. Lentz received telegrams to-day from W. J. Bryan and Senator Pettigrew, stating they would be present at the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln League banquet here Feb. 12, and respond to toasts. Senator Pettigrew, in his message, said:

"I shall be present and respond to the toast 'From Lincoln Down to Hanna.' I fear I shall be unable to find language adequate to express the vast difference between the two. How will it be possible to paint in the English tongue the descent from all that is good to all that is bad?"

$7,000,000 FOR NEW BUILDING.

Will Be Used by Department of Justice, Supreme Court, and Other Courts—Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day favorably reported the bill to create a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chief Justice of the United States, to purchase a site for a Department of Justice immediately opposite and north of the site of the Congressional Library and construct thereon a building.

The new structure is to be for the use of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Department of Justice, the Supreme and Appellate Courts of the District of Columbia, and for such international Congresses as shall meet in Washington, the whole cost not to exceed $7,000,000. The bill also provides for the repeal of the present law appropriating $1,000,000 for a new building for the Department of Justice.

CHARLESTON NAVAL STATION.

Land Which Now Belongs to South Carolina Soon to be Acquired.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is completing arrangements for the acquisition of land designated as the site of the new naval station at Charleston, S. C. The deal with the city authorities for the portion of Chicora Park desired, a little over 147 acres, has been consummated, and this part of the site formally made over to the United States Government.

The bill for the cession of the land belonging to the State has passed the South Carolina House of Representatives, and is now before the State Senate. The negotiations for what is known as "Lawton's land," comprising some 170 acres, are stated to be in a satisfactory state, and the acquirement of all the land desired for the naval station, it is stated, will be accomplished within a week or two.

NO CONTRACTS FOR BROWN GUNS.

The War Department Cancels All Orders for Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The War Department, by the action of the Ordnance Bureau, has challenged the persons who not long ago were threatening to make trouble for the Ordnance Bureau unless it pursues a course more satisfactory to the promoters of the Brown Segmental Wire Wound Gun. It had come to the knowledge of the War Department that many persons of small means were being invited to invest in the stock of the gun company, the promoters making representations about the "record tests," to which the gun had been subjected and the contracts to be carried out for the Government that could not be verified at the Ordnance Bureau.

To-day the Ordnance Bureau canceled all the contracts for construction of guns of the sort mentioned, notwithstanding the protest of the proprietors of the patent that some tests shall yet be made. Ordnance officers say that the only tests made of this gun were sufficient to prove that it was wrong in principle and hazardous in practice.

Tenth Infantry Coming from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The transports McPherson and Rawlins have been detailed to bring the two battalions of the Tenth Infantry from Cuba to this country for transportation to the Philippines. The McPherson will bring the battalion now stationed at Cienfuegos and the Rawlins the battalion at Santiago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frank B. Andrus, Fourth Infantry, is detailed for recruiting duty at Rutland, Vt. He is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

Maj. George B. Walker, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed for recruiting duty at Houston, Texas. He is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York City to Fort Totten on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder at the post.

Navy.

H. O. Dunn is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from July 1, 1900.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guthrie is detached from the Franklin, Feb. 13, and ordered to the New York, Feb. 18.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The battleship Alabama has joined the North Atlantic Squadron and to-day sailed from Tampa Bay for the Gulf of Florida.

The Ajax arrived at Malta to-day.

The training ship Buffalo has left Suez for Colombia.

The Prairie has left the New York yard for Baltimore to unload a part of her cargo.

The gunboat Nashville arrived at Cavite to-day.

The torpedo boat Foote has sailed from Newport for New London.

The Annapolis, Frolic, Wompatuck, and Piscataqua, comprising the mosquito fleet, arrived at Algiers to-day from Teneriffe, Grand Canaries.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Bougher, S. H. Oldershaw; West Milford, G. W. Pulis.

New York—Parishville Centre, G. O. Seeley; Wyandanch, W. J. Fatty.

Pennsylvania—Burgettstown, E. G. McGreggor; Fairland, J. H. Obets, Jr.; Gazzam, J. W. Williams; Shortrun, Cora Frasier.

THE AETNA'S LICENSE.

State of Illinois Called Upon to Revoke It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—A petition for mandamus was filed in the Sangamon Circuit Court to-day by the State of Illinois against James R. B. Van Cleave, Superintendent of Insurance, to compel Col. Van Cleave to revoke the license of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The Court ordered the writ to issue, returnable Feb. 9.

The petition is based upon the fact that the Superintendent failed to revoke the license.

The petition charges that the examination of the Aetna shows that its annual statements have been false and that the company wrote Illinois business from Ohio agencies and made no return for taxation of premiums received.

THE ARMY BILL IS SIGNED

War Department Takes Steps to Carry Out Its Provisions.

Many New Recruiting Stations to be Established—Liquor Selling at Post Canteens to Stop at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Army Reorganization bill is now a law. It was signed by the President at 12:40 P. M. to-day.

The new law makes a number of small changes in the present system, but only three changes of great importance, aside from the increase in size. These changes were thus summed up to-night by Representative John A. T. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs:

"First, the bill provides for the three-battalion organization for infantry in place of the present law, which is only temporary, with Regimental Quartermasters, Commissaries, and Adjutants and Battalion Quartermasters and Commissaries.

"Second, it makes a corps of artillery in place of the present system of regimental organization, with a chief at the head to look after all the interests of the artillery. The battery is made the unit as it has been in practice for the last fifty years, and the regimental organization is abolished.

"Third, the bill makes no change in the staff organization of the army, but it provides, after the original vacancies provided for in the bill are filled, for a detail system in place of permanent appointments.

"These are the only changes of importance. All others are small matters of detail."

The War Department has practically completed its arrangements for recruiting the army under the provisions of the reorganization act. The enlistments for the month of January amount to 2,732, an increase of 800 recruits over those secured during the previous month of December. The officials are very much encouraged at this result and have no doubt of their ability to secure all the men they need. Many new recruiting stations will be established in various parts of the country.

The Secretary of War this afternoon ordered Medical Examining Boards to convene at Washington, San Francisco, and Manila for the examination of candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons in the army. There are about 130 of these appointments, and if is expected that the majority of them will be taken from the present volunteer army.

The War Department will issue immediately a general order to the army reciting the enactment of the law against liquor selling at army canteens, and enjoining upon all army officers and enlisted men obedience to its provisions.

It is stated at the War Department that no immediate action will be taken on the provisions of the bill which permit the appointment of Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter as a major general, and of Gens. John M. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee as brigadier generals in the regular army and their retirement in the grades named. Gen. Shafter holds the rank of Major General of Volunteers, and Gens. Wilson and Lee the grade of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and the present purpose is to allow them to continue to serve under their present commissions until about June 30 next, when all such commissions expire by limitation.

Gen. Shafter now commands the Departments of California, and the Columbia, and Gen. Lee the Department of the Missouri under their volunteer commissions.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

Imports Largest Since 1880, with Value of $23,039,587—Large Increase from This Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—An interesting statement, comparing the commerce of the Philippines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with the trade of the islands under Spanish administration, has been made public by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. Even with the extremely unsettled conditions prevailing in the Philippines, it is stated, an analysis of the trade statistics shows that the import trade for the last fiscal year was the largest of any year since 1880. The total value of all imports into the islands for the year is set down at $23,039,587. The approximated value of imports during 1895, 1896, and 1897 gives a figure not larger than $10,000,000 in any of them. From 1880 to 1894 the average annual imports are reckoned at about $17,000,000.

The average annual imports from the United States alone from 1887 to 1891 are set down at $130,062, and from 1892 to 1896 at $135,225. For the last fiscal year the value of imports direct from the United States was $1,656,469—over ten times greater than the annual average from 1892 to 1896. A like comparison with other foreign countries shows the increase in the case of France to be 135 per cent.; Germany, 62 per cent., and the United Kingdom, 27 per cent. The principal articles of import were cotton, (raw and manufactured,) chemicals, drugs and dyes, breadstuffs, paper, meat and dairy products, malt liquors and cider, books and printed matter, glassware, iron, steel, leather, wines, and cordials.

As to the exports from the Philippines, the statement sets forth an increase in their value last year ($21,766,440) of 6 per cent over the annual average from 1889 to 1894, ($20,526,861.) While the values of exports from the islands has been maintained, the quantities, it is stated, have decreased materially. This is said to be particularly true in the case of manila hemp. For example, the total exportation of this commodity last year amounted to over 75,000 tons, valued at $11,398,943, while the quantity exported during 1894 was over 94,000 tons, but only valued at $7,243,842.

The Collector of Customs for the islands in his report to the United States Military Governor says:

"The decline is partly accounted for by the disturbed condition of the country, which has interrupted and prevented agricultural and productive development, and partly by hemp, the principal article of export heretofore, being held up in the islands, it is believed by interested parties until it suits their financial convenience to export it."

FILIPINOS AMBUSH TROOPS.

Five Americans Killed at River Crossing—Bodies Were Mutilated.

MANILA, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Hicken and a detachment of thirty of Company M, Forty-fourth Regiment, while crossing a river Tuesday night were surprised by insurgents gathered at Fiesta San Lucia, Island of Cebu. They were attacked in front and on both flanks by a hundred rifles and more bolomen. Five Americans were killed, four four were wounded, and two are missing. The insurgent loss is believed to have been heavy.

Capt. Malley with a detachment reinforced Lieut. Hicken. They recovered some bodies, which were mutilated. Additional detachments were sent and are endeavoring to surround the insurgents.

LOST NEARLY $1,000.

Then Toms Offered to Reward Its Finder with $5.

John W. Toms of 1,295 Broadway no longer doubts that its better to be lucky than rich. Yesterday he discovered at Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue that he had lost his pocketbook containing about $1,000.

Remembering that he had last opened it in Engel's chop house, at Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, he hurried back and anxiously inquired of Michael Nickla, the barkeeper, whether he had seen a purse with a thousand dollars lying around loose.

"Well, I believe I did see a purse like that," said Nickla, "but you'll have to guess for it with the police," and together the two appeared before Capt. Thomas of the Thirtieth Street Station.

Toms minutely described papers and other articles in the wallet, but could not guess within $200 of the amount of money therein. Satisfied that the purse belonged to him, Capt. Thomas turned it over to Toms. There was just $896 in it.

On the street Toms told Nickla that he would reward his honesty with a five-dollar bill.

"Ah gwan," said Niakla, contemptuously. "Come on, and I'll buy such a cheap man as you a drink."

TELLER'S PLAN FOR CUBA.

Believes Relations with This Country Can Be Settled by Treaty—Extra Session of Senate Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Teller has made a suggestion that may enable the Administration to see that there need be no extra session of the two houses of the Fifty-seventh Congress to carry out any plan for self-government that may be provided by the Cuban Constitution now in preparation. Adhering strictly to the spirit of the resolution adopted when the war broke out, and which bears his name, he insists that the United States through the President in his executive capacity shall carry out its pledge to make the island free, believing, however, the United States can secure from Cuba, as a sovereignty, such assurances by treaty that may be passed upon by the President and the Senate as to protect this country and the Cubans from any possible calamity that has been suggested as likely to occur through premature independence and self-government.

The Senator's remarks, in comparison with those which have been made by Senator Platt of Connecticut, favoring a strong protectorate, have been talked over to-day in association with the reports from Havana, of the amendments to the Constitution recommended by La Nacion and approved by La Lucha. These suggestions that come from Cuban sources seeking to restrain Cuba by constitutional provisions, permitting naval stations and protecting trade rights and concessions hitherto made, need not in the estimation of Senator Teller and others, including Senator Foraker, be put in the Constitution at all. A treaty with these articles to be negotiated as soon as a Cuban Government is established and ready to proceed with diplomatic intercourse, would avoid the awkward submission of the constitution to this Government, with the expectation that it should be criticised in legislative session by the Senate. Treaty making permits so much wider latitude that it is at once favored by Senators who have been in doubt what to do with the Cuban question as it is now coming up, and who are not without doubt about the ability of the Cubans to get along peacefully without this country.

With the determination about reached in the Senate to add the Philippines resolution to some appropriation bill and to get it through in that way, rather than to wait to have it called up as a separate measure, some of the occasion for an extra session appears to many Senators to have fully disappeared, if ever that occasion really existed. But the reluctance of both houses to hold an extra session is met with a strong intimation from the White House, that seems to be indirect but authorized, of the growing belief there that an extra session will be called, although it may be late, depending upon whether the Philippines resolution gets through and the Cubanpower constitution is delayed longer than has been expected.

NEBRASKA MAY NOT ELECT.

Personal Animosities May Cause Legislature Not to Choose Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—The Nebraska Legislature may fail to elect a Senator. The third week of balloting for Senator has resulted in no election, the leading contestants, D. E. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, State Senator F. M. Currie, and Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, developing no substantial gains and their vote showing no losses. Unless some unlooked-for happening should change the indicated course of events, there will be no election.

The Legislature is safely Republican. Eighteen of the 33 Senators and 58 of the 100 members of the House are Republican. Of the 71 members on joint ballot, the highest number of votes received by the leaders is as follows: Thompson, 36; Meiklejohn, 29; Currie, 27, and Rosewater, 18.

It requires sixty-seven votes to elect. Eleven members of the Legislature on the Republican side have pledged themselves not to vote for Thompson. Knowing politicians say that he cannot turn these eleven members. Rosewater cannot get more than fifty votes by any possible method of calculation. Meiklejohn might be elected were it not for the fact that Rosewater will never permit his men to vote for him, and he has eleven men whose vote he may direct at any stage of the game. Currie may not be elected for the same reason.

These statements are being made day after day by the most astute political observers in the State. Two Senators should be elected by this Legislature. In the Senatorial fight two years ago D. E. Thompson pitted his strength against the late Senator Hayward. Hayward defeated him in a long-drawn-out battle, in which Mr. Thompson made enemies who will never be reconciled. Mr. Rosewater has opposed during the past few years several candidates on the State Republican ticket and two candidates for Congress. This has had the effect of making enemies for him whose opposition will never permit him to be named Senator.

In this State three great railroad corporations have varied interests. The Burlington, on the one side, and the Union Pacific and Northwestern, on the other, have battled for supremacy for years, and usually the Burlington has been the gainer. This time the Union Pacific and Northwestern Roads hold the balance of power. They would be satisfied with the election of either Mr. Rosewater, Mr. Meiklejohn, or two dark horses of their selection. Mr. Thompson is a Burlington man, having served that company for years as a Superintendent. He is rich. Mr. Currie comes from Burlington territory and is regarded as a Burlington man. A week ago the Union Pacific and Northwestern interests made overtures for a compromise. They would accept Mr. Currie and a man they might designate. This agreement might have resulted in a compromise had it not been known that neither side could deliver certain votes necessary to elect. Then it became apparent that the deadlock had become a serious thing.

The fusionists have held several caucuses, in which propositions to elect, by the assistance of Republicans, two Republicans objectionable to all factions, were discussed. It is more than a possibility that Nebraska will not be represented in the Senate by Senators elected at this session.

Favor a Direct Vote.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—The House to-day adopted the Senate joint memorial to Congress for the calling of a National Constitutional Convention for the adoption of a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The bill now goes to the Governor for his signature.

No Choice in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 2.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted: Corbett, 28; Smith, 15; McBride, 19; Herman, 8; Fulton, 2; Moore, 2; Towell, 1; not voting, 1; absent, 10; pairs, 10.

Montana's Dead-lock.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 2.—The vote for Senator to-day was: Mantle, (Rep.,) 29; Frank, (Dem.,) 18; Cooper, 9; scattering, 27.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Chandler introduced a bill to prohibit corporations chartered or controlled by the United States from making contributions for campaign purposes.

Senator Teller yesterday introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of War if George T. Rice was deported from Manila, and if so, of what crime he was convicted to warrant such punishment.

Mr. Bacon gave notice yesterday in the Senate that on Monday next he would address the Senate on his resolution as to the right of the Senate to call upon the executive departments for papers on file.

In the House yesterday the following members delivered eulogies on the late Senator Davis: Messrs. Fletcher, Towne, McCleary, Heatwole, Stevens, Morris and Eddy of Minnesota, Jenkins, (Wis.) Underwood, (Ala.) Clark, (Mo.) Parker, (N. J.) Spalding, (S. D.) W. A. Smith, (Mich.) Gamble, (S. D.) At 5:36 P. M., as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

The Rev. E. A. Stockman Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The Rev. Edward A. Stockman, editor of The World's Crisis, died at his home in Chelsea Friday night. He was eighty years old and one of the leaders of the Christian Advent denomination in the United States. He established Storer College. After preaching as a Free Will Baptist for years Mr. Stockman became an Adventist, and in addition to preaching was in 1883 chosen assistant editor of The World's Crisis. In 1885 he was made editor in chief and held that place until three years ago.

MR. MARKS MAKES REPLY

He Resents Mr. Coler's Charges and Produces Affidavits.

Messrs. Silsby and Falck of the Fire Department Supply Combination Depose that This City Is Not Overcharged.

"Agent" William L. Marks sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday some affidavits and an answer to the charges made by Controller Coler that the city is being mulcted in large sums of money through orders for supplies furnished to the Fire Department, and also that the department is being furnished with an inferior line of goods.

The defense set up by Mr. Marks is that a "combination" exists among the trade interested in Fire Department supplies, and that all the cities of the United States are furnished at the same prices. Mr. Marks also asserts that it makes no difference in the prices which New York City would have to pay for goods whether he receives a commission of 20 per cent. or more for acting as agent. In his communication Mr. Marks says:

"Controller Coler having attacked my business through your columns, I ask the same privilege from you to answer. The accompanying affidavits of Mr. Charles Silsby of the American Fire Engine Company and William Falck of the La France Fire Engine Company speak for themselves."

The affidavit of Mr. Silsby is to the effect that Experts Hervey and Weems of the Finance Department tried to get from the deponent in every way possible a statement that if the business of the American Fire Engine Company was transacted directly with the city, and not through Mr. Marks, whether the city could get the engines at a lower price. The following extracts are taken from the affidavit signed by C. T. Silsby on Sept. 18, 1900:

The American Fire Engine Company wishes to emphasize as strongly as possible that the New York Fire Department purchases its engines and supplies from the same class of engine manufacturers as low as any city or borough in the United States can purchase the articles; that all manufacturers of engines in the United States have one and the same price, and whether engines and supplies are bought direct from the companies or through agents, the City of New York would not save one dollar or buy their materials one cent less than they have purchased them heretofore.

Furthermore, I told these gentlemen that I had called on the Fire Commissioner to get an expression from him, as to any choice he might have in the selection of an agent, and he most positively refused in any way, shape, or manner, to advise me as to the employment of anybody, but he said that Marks, owing to a certain party, whom he named, having gone to some business houses and stating to these concerns that unless he was employed as an agent they could not do business with the Fire Department, he, the Commissioner, refused to have anything to do with any concern that would employ this man in any capacity whatever.

The affidavit of William Falck of La France Fire Engine Company, signed Sept. 18, 1900, was as to a rigid cross-examination by Messrs. Weems and Hervey of Controller Coler's office as to Fire Department supplies. The following are extracts from the affidavit:

I informed them that we did our business through our New York agent, Mr. Marks; that such business was done on commission, and that we had a contract with him to that effect. I declined to produce the contract or state the terms of it, on the ground that it was purely the business of my company and did not concern them. I did tell the experts that upon the advice of one of my sales agents I found it expedient, in order to hold my business, to employ Mr. Castles of New York as my agent; at the time of such employment I did not know Mr. Marks, but when entering into contract, found that he was a partner with Castles.

Subsequently to this Mr. Castles had some trouble with the Fire Department, in consequence of which Mr. Marks dissolved the partnership with him and gave up his contract with us. I was desirous to ascertain the views of the Fire Department on the subject of Mr. Castles, and with this end in view called upon Commissioner Scannell in company with Mr. Charles Silsby of the American Fire Engine Company, to ascertain, if possible, the name of some person who would be a persona grata to do business at the department. Mr. Scannell told me very plainly and unequivocally that he would make no suggestion whatever on this subject, as it was no business of his to do so. All he did say was that this man Castles tried to deliver his department and that he would not do any business with any person through this man Castles.

In conclusion, I beg to state most emphatically that all sales of apparatus by the La France Fire Engine Company of New York City have been made at the lowest market rates and under the agreement with all of the engine manufacturers, and under no condition could they or would they have been sold at lower figures whether the city bought the apparatus direct from us or from other manufacturers or through our agents. Any other statement purporting to have been made by me, differing from the foregoing, I must characterize as absolutely untrue.

The concluding remarks of "Agent" Marks as to his business with the Fire Department are as follows:

I defy any individual or manufacturer to come forward and show that they were ever approached by me or for me, asking that they give me the agency for the sale of their goods, or that I could guarantee to place their goods in any department of the city through any influence possessed by me other than my ability as a salesman.

Does the Controller, in all his efforts to malign me, show the city any way it can purchase its goods cheaper? Does he show that large and reputable manufacturers who have sold their goods to the city would either have sold or will sell the goods cheaper to the city if they do not employ any agent or salesman to effect sales for them?

On the contrary, they will all come forward and say that under no circumstances could the city purchase the goods at different price. Mr. Coler simply charges the leading houses of New York City, whose bills are on file in his office, and for whom I acted as agent or salesman in selling their goods to New York City, of defrauding the taxpayers by billing the goods at exorbitant prices and of delivering to the city inferior goods. Why does he not attach these houses? They bill the goods and collect the money from the city, and if there is any fraud or wrongdoing they are parties to the crime.

My business is strictly honorable and legitimate and does not admit of dealing in inferences and innuendoes; my assertions are backed up by facts and affidavits.

Controller Coler will give out next week a schedule showing alleged overcharges by "Agent" Marks for supplies.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

Wagner in the Afternoon and Mozart in the Evening.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday the customary two performances were given. In the afternoon the opera was the wonderful "Tristan und Isolde" of Wagner and in the evening it was the marvelous "Don Giovanni" of Mozart. But what a difference there was in the attitude of the public toward the two entertainments! In the afternoon the auditorium walls seemed to crack with the strain put upon them, and the doors actually bulged with the crowd, but in the evening there were crannies in which the echoes of the voices from the stage wandered aimlessly like the spirits on the banks of the Styx. In the afternoon young women leaned, faint of body but ecstatic of soul, against the polished rail at the rear of the orchestra and sighed in unison with the unhappy hero and heroine of the old Celtic legend. In the evening a few scattered bravos of the faithful Italian band occupied the same places and waited in vain for the electrifying h note. Yet "Don Giovanni" is a work which Wagner worshipped. We need to be educated back to Mozart.

The cast in Wagner's drama was the same as it was at the previous performance, except for the substitution of Mr. Bertram for Mr. Bispham as Kurvenal, and the presentation of the work did not differ in any essential respect. It was a presentation in which the heartfelt earnestness of the participants was communicated to the audience in most eloquent terms, in which all that artistic skill and devotion could do were done to disclose in the most complete and convincing manner the inner significance of the wondrous musical poem. There is nothing new to be said of such impersonations as the Tristan of Jean de Reszke, the Isolde of Miss Ternina, the Brangaene of Mme. Schumann-Heink, and the King of Edouard de Reszke. Mr. Bertram's Kurvenal was sincere and well devised, but might have been softer in vocal tone. The orchestra did its work well and Mr. Damrosch conducted with enthusiasm. It was an afternoon of high art, and the audience was moved by it to loud and long demonstrations of approval.

The performance in the evening was substantially the same as the last one of "Don Giovanni." The principal changes were the substitution of Mr. Pini-Corsi for Edouard de Reszke as Leporello and of Mr. Gilibert for Mr. Pini-Corsi as Massetto.

HUGH KERR DEAD.

His Health Began to Fail Shortly After His Son's Arrest at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Hugh Kerr, father of George J. Kerr, one of the four assailants of Jennie Bosschieter, died at 3:20 this afternoon. Mr. Kerr was a strong and robust man up to the day of his son's arrest, but almost from that time his health began to fail.

For nearly fifty years, Hugh Kerr had lived in the Seventh Ward in this city, and no one was more highly respected. He was twenty years old when he came to this country from Ireland. Subsequently, he was employed as a boilermaker in the Cooke Locomotive Works. In 1856 he went to Scranton to look after the interests of the Cookes there, but before leaving Paterson he married Miss Josephine E. Tynan, sister of Joseph E. Tynan. Judge Kerr and George J. Kerr were born in Scranton. There are two daughters also, Mrs. Benner, wife of Dr. Benner, and Miss Josephine. Mr. Kerr remained in Scranton about five years, going from there to Portland, Me., and soon afterward to Charlestown, Mass., where he secured employment in the navy yard.

At the close of the war Mr. Kerr returned to Paterson and engaged in the business of sewer and road contractor, in which he was successful. For twenty years he had the contract of lighting the city gas lamps. Mr. Kerr was also engaged for a time in the cotton waste business, but he retired about eight years ago. About two years ago he invested in the printing business about $8,000 for his son George, but a few days after the arrest of George the business was sold out under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage held by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Kerr's first wife died about ten years ago, and two years ago he married again.

Andrew J. Leavitt, the Minstrel, Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Andrew J. Leavitt, formerly widely known as a minstrel, is dead at his home here, aged seventy-eight years. Leavitt was born in Boston, and about 1840 he began to acquire fame in burlesque negro sketches. Later, as a song and sketch writer he became well known and, although several times he tried to manage productions, he made his greatest success as an artist.

Ex-Congressman Tillman Dead.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Feb. 2.—Ex-Congressman George D. Tillman died after a long illness at his home at Clark's Hill, in this county, this morning, aged seventy-six. He was a brother of Senator Tillman and was a member of Congress from 1876 to 1893, when he was succeeded by the incumbent, John W. Talbert.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Henry Farrell.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—John Henry Farrell, editor and proprietor of The Albany Times-Union, died to-night from heart disease after eight days' illness. He was born on the Abbey farm, near this city, Sept. 1, 1839. In 1855 he entered the employ of the late Luther Tucker of The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, with whom he remained eighteen years. In 1863 he accepted the position of editing the telegraph news for the Albany papers connected with The Associated Press. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the local press during those years, as well as performing his duties with The Cultivator and Country Gentleman. He married Miss Victoria Gibbons of New York on June 3, 1869, who, with three sons and four daughters, survives.

The Rev. Laurell W. Demeritt.

The Rev. Laurell W. Demeritt died on Friday at the home of his parents, 632 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. He was born in Brooklyn in 1875. Being graduated from the Boys' High School, he obtained from that institution a scholarship in the New York University. He was graduated from the University in 1897, and received from it in 1900 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Demeritt was also a graduate of Union Theological Seminary. He was ordained last June and was appointed assistant to the Rev. Mr. Sylvester, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE BRADY, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died Friday at his home, 120 Milton Street, from paralysis. Mr. Brady was born in New York City eighty-five years ago. He was one of the organizers of the Old Guard of New York. The funeral will be held this afternoon and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. The services will be attended by representatives from the Old Guard.

Major CHARLES E. CLARKE, sixty-eight years old, died yesterday at New Rochelle of bronchitis. Major Clarke at the outbreak of the civil war resigned from the regular army and was appointed Colonel of the Sixth Michigan Infantry. He served with distinction throughout the war, and at its close re-entered the regular army. He served along the line of the Pacific Railroad until 1878, when he was retired with the rank of Major. He settled in New Rochelle about a year ago. Major Clarke was born in Lebanon, Conn., and came of an old English family. He was single, and is survived by two brothers and a sister.

$200 for the Conscience Fund.

The City Treasury was enriched in the sum of $200 yesterday by a New York man, who did not sign his name to the letter. Controller Coler received two one-hundred-dollar bills, and inclosed was a note stating that the writer owed the money to

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

DE VINNE SCORED AGAINST

Yonkers Council Leads in New York Royal Arcanum League Tournament—Standing of the Clubs.

The bowling games of the past week made a number of changes in the standing of the clubs in some of the principal tournaments. In the New York Royal Arcanum League series De Vinne Council was scored against for the first time and lost the lead to the Yonkers team, which came up from fourth place by winning two more games during the week. Colfax Council remains in second place and Our Council team No. 2 moves up to third place. In the Bronx Royal Arcanum series Suburban Council continued its victorious career, and has now won nine games and lost none.

The German-American team won three victories in the Fire Insurance League tournament and displaced the Underwriters in the first place in that tournament, while The Journal succeeded The Commercial Bulletin in the leading place in the Morning Newspaper League tournament.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local tournaments follows:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Oriental	25	8	Our Council	15	18
Fidelia	24	9	Berkeley	13	20
Roseville A. A.	22	11	Corinthian	11	22
Metropolitan	19	11	America	11	22
Golden Rod	18	12	Spartan	10	23
New York A. C.	17	16	Germania	10	23

High team score—Oriental Bowling Club, 1,014.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Belvidere	15	3	Central Park	9	11
Empire	16	4	Eclipse	8	12
Knickerbocker	16	4	Audubon	7	11
Lotus	15	5	Hyperion	7	11
Phoenix	12	8	Cyclone	7	13
Standard	14	6	New Rochelle	8	12
Corinthian	13	5	Grove Hill	5	15
Morris Club	13	7	Harlem	5	15
Lafayette	11	9	Premier	4	16
Century W.	10	10	Colonial	8	20
Friendship	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 988. High Individual Score—Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 236. High Spare Score—Kahlsdorf, Standard Bowling Club, 98, (18 games.)

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	16	2	Palace	9	11
Columbia	16	2	Germania	8	10
Fidelia	16	4	Central	7	11
Monarch	12	4	Golden Rod	7	13
Corinthian	12	4	Orchard	6	12
Manhattan	11	5	Bank Clerks	5	11
Rosedale	10	8	Empire	6	14
Spartan	12	4	Surprise	5	15
Arlington	12	8	E. M.	5	15
Bleecker	9	9	Glendale	4	14
American Owl	9	9			

High team score—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,013; high individual score, John Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 277.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yonkers	6	0	Knickerbocker	2	2
Colfax	4	0	Ogden	3	3
Our No. 2	4	0	Metropolitan	3	3
De Vinne	5	1	Lenox	2	2
New York	3	1	Harlem	3	3
America	3	1	Morningside	1	3
Colonial	4	2	Citizen	1	3
Guardant	2	2	Defendam	1	3
Our No. 1	2	2	Benevolent	0	4
Empire City	2	2	Samaritan	0	8

High team score—De Vinne Council, 912.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Suburban	9	0	Morrisania	3	6
Bronx	8	3	Claremont	1	11
Fordham	5	4			

High team score—Suburban Council, 925.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Morris W.	19	8	Bronxdale	15	12
Knickerbocker	19	8	Claremont	12	12
Hooker	17	10	Home City	9	18
Hyperion	16	11	Liberty	7	20
Prospect	16	11	Tremont	4	23

High team score—Knickerbocker Bowling Club, 967. High individual score, Roonner, Hooker Bowling Club, 241.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cathedral No. 1	8	0	Spalding No. 2	5	6
Braiding No. 1	7	0	St. Monica	4	6
Cathedral No. 2	9	2	Leo	3	6
Columbus No. 1	6	2	Holy Cross No. 2	4	9
Columbus No. 2	6	5	Loyola	2	9
Holy Cross No. 1	3	3	Holy Rosary	0	9

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chase National	4	1	Continental	3	2
Manhattan Co.	6	2	Mech. & Traders'	4	4
National Republic	3	3	J. P. Morgan & Co.	3	4
Kountze Brothers	5	2	Plaza	2	6
Sub-Treasury	5	2	Seaboard National	2	5
Mercantile	6	3	Impor. & Traders'	4	5
National Park	5	4	Hanover National	2	6
American Exch.	5	4	Mount Morris	1	5
Ladenburg	4	3	Hudson River	1	8

High team score—National Bank of the Republic, 864.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Passavant & Co.	8	2	Borgfeld & Co.	2	2
J. Wild & Co.	6	2	Rogers, Peet & Co.	2	2
Manning, M. & M.	6	2	Mason & Hanson	3	5
Calhoun, R. & Co.	5	2	Schefer, S. & V.	1	3
Edison Elec. Co.	4	2	Hoen. & Curtis	1	7
R. G. Dun & Co.	5	3	S. Oppenheim & L.	1	7
Victor & Achelis	4	4	Niles Tool Works	0	4
Am. Woolen Co.	4	4			

High team score—Manning, Maxwell, and Moore, 940.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual No. 2	6	3	Fidelity and Cas.	9	5
Mutual No. 1	11	7	Germania	5	9
Prudential	9	5	Metropolitan	4	11
Mutual Benefit	9	5	Equitable	1	9

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 888.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Club.	W.	L.
Journal	6	2	World	3	3
Bulletin	4	2	Times	2	4
Herald	4	2	Tribune	1	7

High team score, (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual scare, Roll, (Herald,) 210.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American	13	2	Lloyds P. G.	7	7
Underwriters'	12	2	Caledonian	7	8
Phoenix	9	6	Northern	5	7
L. & L. & G.	8	6	Lancashire	1	10
Home	9	6	Greenwich	3	11
Norwich Un.	7	7	Hanover	2	16

High team score—Liverpool and London and Globe, 888; high individual score, Elston, (German-American,) 244.

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	5	1	Harlem Rep.	3	3
West Side Rep.	4	2	Harlem W.	2	4
Catholic Club	3	3	Knickerbocker A.C.	2	4

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 894. High individual score—Lyons, (N. Y. A. C.,) 225.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen	7	1	Tamaqua W'men	4	4
Bushwick W'men	8	2	26th Ward W	4	4
Brooklyn B. C.	5	3	Greater N. Y. W.	4	6
Greater N. Y. W.	4	6	Mutual W'men	2	6
Logan Wheelmen	5	4	Unknown W'men	0	8

High team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 997.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W.	6	1	Williamsburg W.	3	4
Macon Wheelmen	4	1	Royal Arc. W.	3	5
South Brooklyn	7	2	Montauk W.	2	7
Oxford Wheelmen	3	3	Defender W.	1	6

High team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940.

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Williamsburg Sav.	15	3	People's	7	11
Franklin Trust Co.	13	5	Hamilton Tr. Co.	5	13
Broadway	12	6	Queens County	4	14
Mfrs.' Trust Co.	12	6	Mfrs.' National	4	14
Sprague Nat.	9	9			

High team score—Broadway Bank, 861.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	9	1	Knickerb'k'r F. C.	4	6
Carleton Club	8	3	Columbian	3	8
Brooklyn B. C.	6	5	Aurora Grata	2	9

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,226.

CARRUTHERS' NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Arlington	5	0	Metropolitan	1	1
Prosperity	5	1	Fin Knight	2	2
Reinecke	4	1	Empire	1	1
Palace	3	1	Orient	1	1
Monarch	2	1	D. K.	1	1
Manhattan	4	2	Queer Club	2	6
Imperial	4	2	Adelphi	1	4
Pinehurst	3	2	Aristocrat	1	7

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest

Imported Broadcloths and Venice Cloths at Half Price.

We offer $5,000 worth of very high grade imported Cloths, which are worth at the very lowest estimate $2.50 per yard, at **$1.25.** The goods are perfect in every respect, the shades are all new and of a character that is only to be found in the finest quality of goods, including the most artistic tints of grays, beiges, tans, rose, serpent, nile, reseda, china, empire green, etc., especially suitable for early spring costumes, theatre wraps, carriage dresses, street gowns and house robes. The goods are 52 inches wide and are worth **$2.50** per yard.

Price To-morrow, $1.25.

They will be found on centre counters, main aisle.

Imported Swiss Muslins at Less Than Half Price

Three thousand yards of fine Swiss Muslins, in a beautiful assortment of floral designs, two, three and four tone combinations of color, all on white woven dotted grounds, regular 40c. goods, **18c.** per yard to-morrow. Fancy Swiss materials are now very much in demand. Main aisle, special counter.

The Cloak Department's Great Offers for Monday.

One hundred Black Cheviot Skirts, plain and with braid around flounce, all flare skirts, in the newest shapes, **$4.95**, instead of $7.00.

75 Ladies' Suits, regular $15.00 and $18.00 qualities, most of them with flare skirts, to be closed out at **$8.75.**

50 Rainy Day Suits of double-faced Oxford Cloth, regular $15.00 Suits, reduced to **$8.25.**

Another manufacturer's lot of Ladies' Jackets, black and colors, in a great variety of styles, were $15.50, reduced to **$7.75.**

All of our Children's Jackets reduced to one-half of regular marked prices.

Fine Fur Neckwear reduced to about half of former prices.

All of our fine French Flannel Waists, that were $5.00 and $5.50, reduced to **$3.50.**

Special Offer in Housekeeping Linens.

Table Damask, full 72 inches wide, pretty, new patterns, **98** cts. per yard; value $1.35.

Napkins to match, breakfast size, **$2.25** per dozen; value, $3.00. Dinner size, **$3.00** per dozen; value, $3.75.

Extra quality Irish Table Damask, assorted patterns, **$1.25** per yard; value $1.65. Dinner Napkins to match, **$3.50**; value, $4.25.

An assorted lot of Towels, Huckaback and Damask, fringed and hemstitched, **25** cts. each; value 30 and 37½ cts.

Remnants of Table Damask, odd Lunch Cloths and Table Covers, hemstitched and fringed, greatly reduced to close out.

Huckaback and Turkish Towels, good size, worth $1.50 and $1.65 per dozen, at **8** cts. each.

Lace Curtains and Tapestry Portieres Reduced.

Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, white, St. Gall made, full width and 3½ yards long, asorted designs, regular $5.00 Curtains, at **$3.50** per pair; $6.50 Curtains at **$4.25**, and $7.50 Curtains at **$5.00.**

Heavy Tapestry Portieres, one and two pair lots, of assorted styles and qualities, to be closed out at **$4.50** for the $6.50 and $7.50 Curtains, and **$3.25** for the $4.50 and $5.00 Curtains.

Also Ruffled Swiss Muslin Curtains, dotted and figured, 40 inches wide by 3 yards long, just the Curtains for cottage window use, **75** cts. per pair.

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Shoes at $2.00 Per Pair To-morrow.

Several lines of Ladies' hand-welted Shoes, lace and button, Patent Leather and Kid tips, light weight and heavy soles, mostly small sizes, regular $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00 Shoes, reduced to **$2.00.** If you find your size in the lot you will have a real bargain.

Ladies' Ribbed Underwear at Reduced Prices.

A special lot of shaped ribbed, heavy Cotton Vests, high neck and short sleeves, with Drawers to match, ankle length, regular 50 ct. goods, reduced to **29** cts. each.

A lot of shaped ribbed Merino Vests, high neck, short or long sleeves, with Drawers to match, ankle length; also plain Merino Vests, white and natural, with Drawers to match, reduced to **75** cts. each, to close out at once.

Muslin Underwear Specials, All Fresh Goods.

Night Gowns of Muslin, Empire style, revers of cluster tucks and Lawn ruffle with two embroidered insertions and embroidery across fronts, **58** cts.

Gowns of Masonville Muslin, yoke of cluster tucks, ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves, finished with feather stitched braid, **78** cts.

Drawers of Masonville Muslin, hem and cluster tucks, **25** cts.

Drawers of Cambric, Lawn ruffle, hemstitched tucks, **48** cts.

Corset Covers of Nainsook, double ruffle of Valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon, **38** cts.

Corset Covers of Nainsook, in three styles—low neck of cluster tucks back and front; hemstitched tucks and hemstitched ruffle; four rows of Torchon lace insertion, lace edging, beading and ribbon—**75** cts. each.

Good Things in Men's Furnishing Department.

Muslin Night Shirts, cut full and long, felled seams, fast color trimming down front and around collar and pockets, **29** cts. each; value 50 and 75 cts.

Regular $1.00 Fancy Dress Shirts, with detachable cuffs, sizes 15½ to 17, at **35** cts. each, to-morrow.

A lot of Ladies' Mannish Neckwear, in silk and satin Stock Bows and Four-in-Hands, reduced from $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00, to **65** cts. each.

Best Quality All Wool Ingrain Art Squares

In excellent designs and variety of colors, especially suitable for cottage floor covering and for flats, in sizes ranging from 2 yards by 3 yards to 4 yards by 5 yards, at **$3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $7.00, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00** and **$10.50.**

A few Brussels Ingrain Art Squares, all wool, Eastern designs, exceptionally good for service, size 3x3 yards, **$7.50**; 3x3½, **$8.50**; 3x4 yards, **$10.00**; 4x5 yards, **$18.00.**

High individual score, Dickson, Palace Bowling Club, 235.

GREATER NEW YORK BOWLING TOURNAMENT—FINAL.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Palace	12	4	Metropolitan	7	7
Empire	11	5	Manhattan	7	7
Queer	10	6	Pin Knight	7	7
Imperial	9	5	Spartan	4	10
Monarch	9	5	Pontiac	3	11
Arlington	9	5	Amersfort	2	10
East New York	8	6	Echo	2	12
Bushwick Council	7	7			

High team score—Imperial Bowling Club, 1,086; high individual score—George Dickson, Palace Bowling Club, 278.

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE—FINAL.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	19	1	Empire City	9	11
Dolando	16	4	Yonkers Council	9	11
Bank Clerks'	15	5	Grove Hill	8	12
Belvidere	14	6	Enterprise	7	13
Royal Arcanum	14	6	Owl	6	14
Rosedale	13	7	Audubon	6	14
Cyclone	13	7	Friendship	6	14
Oriental	11	9	Linwood	5	15
Phoenix	11	9	Century	5	15
Standard	10	10	Wang	4	16
Lotus	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 1,038. High Individual Score—P. A. Moynahan, Phoenix Bowling Club, 253.

LAST NIGHT'S BOWLING GAMES.

The tie between the Belvidere Bowling Club and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen for fourth and fifth places in the Columbia Bowling League, was decided on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, and resulted in favor of the Belvideres. This concluded the tournament, and the prizes were awarded in the following order: First, Corinthian Bowling Club; second, Dolando Bowling Club; third, Bank Clerks' Bowling Club; fourth, Belvidere Bowling Club; fifth, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen; sixth, Rosedale Bowling Club; seventh, Cyclone Bowling Club; eighth, Oriental Bowling Club.

The five prizes for individual averages were awarded as follows: First, Charles Schaefer, Corinthian Bowling Club; second, J. Clute, Phoenix Bowling Club; third, George Pearse, Belvidere Bowling Club; fourth, W. Dohn, Dolando Bowling Club; fifth, John Smith, Corinthian Bowling Club.

The high team score prize was won by the Phoenix Bowling Club with a score of 1,038, and the high individual score prize went to P. A. Moynahan of the same team, whose best score was 266. The scores in last night's game:

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 195; Rehbein, 189; Lockwood, 190; Buckbee, 146; MacDonald, 191. Total, 911.

Royal Arcanum—Detlef, 151; Cook, 152; Crum, 166; Kitchelt, 168; Cantrell, 183. Total, 818.

In the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night the Metropolitan bowlers defeated the Empire team by the score of 1,086 to 1,038. The scores:

Metropolitan—Fisher, 161; Hoff, 181; Tuttle, 128; Leule, 136; Ely, 196. Total, 903.

Empire—Schaefer, 163; Linden, 184; Williamson, 146; Helles, 140; Schiman, 190. Total, 823.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 162; Klingelhoffer, 167; Starr, 174; Fisher, 151; Leule, 182. Total, 836.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Dutton Wins the President's Cup and Dixon Takes the Consolation Trophy.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 2.—George B. Dutton of the Oakley Golf Club, Boston, won the President's Cup here to-day by defeating Devereaux Emmett of the Garden City Club by two holes. It was an uphill game for Mr. Dutton, for at one time his opponent had him four down, but by keeping a steady nerve he made a beautiful recovery and won, amid the cheers of an enthusiastic gallery. The Consolation Cup went to Clayton Dixon, a Philadelphia player of the Huntington Valley Club, who defeated C. B. Cory one up. In the semi-finals this morning, Dutton defeated Mulliken of Boston, three up and two to play. Emmett defeated Rumsey of the Chicago Golf Club one up on twenty holes. For the Consolation Cup, Cory defeated Wheeler, three up and two to play, and Dixon defeated Farintosh of Hot Springs, six up and five to play. The cards of those in the finals were:

George B. Dutton, Oakley—
Out ..... 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 5—37
In ..... 6 4 4 3 5 5 3 3—35 72

Devereaux Emmett, Garden City—
Out ..... 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 2 5—34
In ..... 4 4 5 5 5 4 6 4 4—41 75

C. B. Cory, Oakley—
Out ..... 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5—38
In ..... 6 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—39 77

Clayton Dixon, Huntington Valley—
Out ..... 3 4 4 4 6 4 4 4 5—38
In ..... 6 4 5 4 6 4 4 4 4—40 78

Cory, although defeated for the Consolation Cup by Dixon by 1 hole, had the advantage of one stroke over the victor.

St. Andrew's Golfers.

Notwithstanding the snow-clad links, over twenty golfers turned out yesterday on the St. Andrew's Club links, above Yonkers, for the special club handicap. J. Harvey Bell won the event and R. D. Patterson was second. The member who had charge of the scores left the clubhouse with the

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Paris Office, 43 Rue de Paradis.

Berlin Office, 48 Ritter Strasse.

The Business Year Began With Us on February 1st. New Goods Now Arriving Daily. There's an Unusually Comprehensive Collection Now Being Displayed. Many Priced Much Under Value.

Millinery. *"Incessantly at it."*

This is why we have from day to day fresh displays in Chiffon, Velvet and Trimmed Felt Hats.

For Monday they have prepared a new lot of the $5.00 Hats, of which we have told you, together with some Fur Felt Trimmed Hats, at . . . **$3.98**

Flowers, Velvet and Chiffon used in profusion, and our Millinery Show Room takes on somewhat the appearance it had in the Fall Opening.

Spring is almost upon us, hence these extremely low prices.

A Jewelry Sale *That Will Go Into History.*

A large manufacturer of Jewelry wanted the money. We had the money and he had the merchandise; so here is your chance, which comes but once in a lifetime. Monday you will be able to buy at this great jewelry sale goods at prices never heard of before.

10,000 fine Brooch Pins, value from 25c. to 48c., at, each . . . 10c
5,000 assorted Stick Pins, value from 10c. to 25c., at, each . . . 10c
4,000 sterling silver and gold-plated Bib Pins, a pair . . . 10c
2,000 Link Cuff Buttons, some set with stones, at, a pair . . . 10c
3,000 gold-plated Hat Pins, set with stones, at, each . . . 10c
Assortment of College Pins, value 25c., at, each . . . 15c
Lot of Baby's Stone Rings, solid gold, each, **25c**
Assortment of Sterling Silver Hearts, at, each . . . 10c
Lot of Sterling Silver Screw Earrings, at, a pair . . . 19c
Solid Gold Scarf Pins, at, each . . . 48c
Enameled Chatelaine Watch Pins, at, each, 39c
Sterling Silver Baby's Chain Bracelets, at, each . . . 39c
5,000 fine Empire Combs, value from 25c. to 50c., at, each . . . 10c
Lot of fine Empire Combs, value from 48c. to 68c., at, each . . . 19c
Special lot of Side Combs, valued at 48c., special . . . 25c
4,000 cards of Shell Hair Pins (6 on card), at, a card . . . 10c
5,000 large Loop Top Hair Pins, at, each . . . 10c
Special lot of Hair Barretts, at, each . . . 10c

Coats and Suits.

On taking inventory of our stock we find that we have some Suits, Jackets and Furs that must be sold at once to make room for new goods, and we have made the prices so low that they will be sure to go at this sale.

WOMEN'S ALL-WOOL HOMESPUNS AND CHEVIOT SUITS, worth $12.00, for . . . **$7.50**

WOMEN'S JACKETS, in black and Oxford, worth $6.00, for . . . **$3.98**

WOMEN'S JACKETS, in black and Oxford, fine quality kersey and cheviot, all satin lined and worth from $7.75 to $10.00, for . . . **$5.00**

These are only a few of the many bargains we have prepared for Monday's selling in this department.

Women's $3.50 Shoes, at $1.95 a Pair.

We have 900 pairs of these shoes; a few sizes are missing, and we have placed them on table for prompt clearance.

All are snappy, up-to-date styles on the English and medium bulldog toe lasts, with patent leather or kid tips; soles are McKay sewed, with narrow and broad extension edges of good weight, and are just right for present wear—opera, military and low heels. They are made from the finest vici and glazed kid skin, with kid or French cloth tops, in both button and lace; they are stylish shoes, perfect fitting, carefully finished in every particular, and will give the best of service. Unusual circumstances brought them to us much below regular value.

Ready Monday at $1.95 a Pair.

Custom Tailoring. *Men's Suits to Order, $12.98*

for the $16.00 and $18.00 grades.

We do this to keep our tailors busy "between times." Your choice of a large assortment of desirable fabrics, including medium and heavy weights. The tailoring will be of our usual high standard, exactly the same as if you paid the regular prices. Samples of the materials given for comparison.

Men's Trousers Ready to Wear, $4.00 and $5.00 Grades, at $2.48.

Our manufacturers' stock sale of Trousers has been a tremendous success; hundreds upon hundreds have taken advantage of this opportunity, still several hundred pairs remain; good every one in fine worsteds and cassimeres; all sizes, at . . . **$2.48**

Great Boys' Trouser Opportunity.

This concerns about 5,000 pairs of knee pants, the product of one of the largest and best manufacturers, which we have just purchased very much under the usual cost. Remember, every pair warranted not to rip or buttons to come off, unusual on boys' pants (ages 4 to 15), 75c. kind at **49c.**, $1.00 kind at **69c.**, $1.39 kind at **98c.**

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn

SEVEN MEN KILLED STRAIGHT.

Remarkable Tie in New Utrecht Gun Club's Handicap Shoot.

With fifteen guns competing in the club handicap shoot at ten live pigeons, seven members of the New Utrecht Gun Club killed straight at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday, and finished in a tie. The shoot was one of the most remarkable ever held on the famous pigeon-shooting grounds, and though the result "split the money very fine," as one of the competitors remarked, all the gunners in the tie got full value in the shape of excitement over the finish. The birds were fast and strong, and the weather conditions were very favorable. The scores follow:

Club Shoot, New Utrecht Handicap.—Ten live birds per man.

		K.	M.	T.
H. Hartshorn, (27 yards)—	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1	10	0	10
G. E. Ray, (29 yards,) rise—	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10	0	10
C. W. Feigonspan, Jr., (29 yards)—	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10	0	10
C. M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) rise—	2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2	10	0	10
R. R. Street, (28 yards)—	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10	0	10
W. L. Losee, (28 yards)—	2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	10	0	10
C. A. Lockwood, (27 yards)—	1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1	10	0	10
J. R. Chapman, (29 yards)—				

J. H. Jack, (29 yards)—
1 2 1 2 2 2 * 1 1 2 9 1 10

B. Clarkson, (28 yards)—
0 2 0 1 2 0 2 1 2 6 4 10

A. A. Hegeman, (29 yards)—
2 2 1 1 0 (withdrew) 6 .. ..

W. H. Clarkson, (28 yards)—
0 1 2 0 2 2 * 0 * 2 5 5 10

John E. Gaughen, (29 yards)—
0 2 2 2 2 2 (withdrew) 4 .. ..

Walter F. Sykes, (29 yards)—
2 1 0 2 2 0 (withdrew) 4 .. ..

Sweepstakes, seven live birds per man.—Walter F. Sykes, (29 yards,) 7; Capt. J. H. Jack, (29 yards,) 7; Thomas W. Morfey, (29 yards,) 7; R. R. Street, (28 yards,) 7; Miss Annie Oakley, (28 yards,) 7; Capt. J. H. Jack, (30 yards,) 6; Charles M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 6; Christian W. Feigonspan, Jr., (28 yards,) 3; C. M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 2. Miss Oakley and Capt. Jack divided stakes from the first ties and with Feigonspan, Jr., divided stakes in renewal.

Sweepstakes, seven live birds per man.—Feigonspan, 7; Losee, 7; Lockwood, 7; Rodman, (28 yards,) 7; A. A. Hegeman, (29 yards,) 7; J. H. Jack, (29 yards,) 6; T. W. Morfey, (29 yards,) 5; G. H. Lockwood, (27 yards,) 5; Walter Sykes, 4; F. J. Robbins, (28 yards,) 4; W. H. Losee, (28 yards,) 3; C. M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 2. Miss Oakley and Capt. Jack divided stakes from the first ties and with Feigonspan, Jr., divided stakes in renewal.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Third Lecture of the Series by Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer will be given Wednesday, Feb'y 6, 2:30 P. M., 4th Floor. Subject "Better Methods of Cooking Inferior Cuts of Meat."

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues.

Semi-Annual Sale of Housefurnishings.

The most gigantic sale ever held, surpassing all our previous efforts. We will eclipse prices heretofore made, and show the public just what we can accomplish. Months of preparation embodied in this task. To prove how eagerly this sale is awaited, just visit the department at any hour for the next three or four weeks. You'll be well compensated. Only the highest grades of merchandise represented in this offering, absolutely no seconds, however low the price may be. Ample supply for everybody, but reserving the right to supply dealers.

Remember, this is a great money-saving opportunity—Appealing to every Housekeeper.

Commencing Monday, Feb'y 4.

Wooden Ware.

CLOTHES LINES, manila, 100-feet hanks . . . 23c
MANGLING MACHINES, improved $4.50
BOSOM BOARDS, full size . . . 9c
CHINA SPICE BARRELS, decorated . . . 9c
CHINA CEREAL BARRELS, blue decorated . . . 23c
DISH DRAINERS, folding . . . 12c
MEAT POUNDERS, large . . . 4c
BOILER DRYING RACKS . . . 20c
PRESSING BOARDS, on stands . . . 19c
TOWEL ROLLERS, heavy oak . . . 9c

Hardware.

TEAPOT TILES, wire frame . . . 12c
FRICTION MATS, for matches . . . 3c
FAMILY NAIL BOXES . . . 4c
CHOPPING KNIVES, double blades . . . 5c
BALANCE SCALES . . . 6c
HATCHETS, cast steel, No. 2 size . . . 23c
CAKE TURNERS, large . . . 3c
SHELF PAPER, 24 sheets . . . 2c
TOOTH PICKS, 2,000 in box, 2 for . . . 5c
COFFEE MILLS, warranted . . . 14c

Nickel Plated Ware.

TEA KETTLES, nickeled on pure copper, extra heavy, size No. 7; sale price . . . 69c
TEA KETTLES, nickeled, for gas stoves . . . 24c
CUSPIDORS, nickel plated . . . 10c

Wire Goods.

SINK BASKETS, galvanized . . . 9c
POT CHAINS, double . . . 4c
EGG WHIPS, spoon shape . . . 1c
TEAPOT STANDS, light . . . 2c
TEAPOT STANDS, heavy . . . 5c
SPONGE BASKETS, large . . . 5c

Galvanized Ware.

ASH CANS, full size, well made . . . 89c
GARBAGE CANS, with covers, No. 1 . . . 38c
GARBAGE CANS, with covers, No. 2 . . . 49c
GALVANIZED FOOT TUBS, heavy . . . 20c
GALVANIZED CHAMBER PAILS . . . 18c

Laundry Soaps.

"CILEXO" Scouring Soap, 6 for . . . 5c
"LAUTZ'S" LAUNDRY SOAP, 15 for . . . 25c
"LAUTZ'S" ACME LAUNDRY SOAP, 10 for . . . 25c
"LAUTZ'S" BORAX SOAP, 9 for . . . 25c
"LAUTZ'S" LONG BAR SOAP, old fashioned, 9 for . . . 98c
RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE SQUARES, . . . 7c
BALL BLUE, French . . . 5c
H. B. WASHING POWDER, 13 for . . . 25c
PEARLINE WASHING POWDER, 10 for . . . 25c
SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER, 4-pound box . . . 15c

Kraemer's XXXX Tinware.

SOUP STRAINERS . . . 14c
VEGETABLE GRATERS, large size, . . . 5c
BOX GRATERS, large size . . . 5c
BREAD PANS, deep . . . 10c
BREAD BOXES, japanned, No. 1, . . . 45c
CAKE BOXES, japanned, round, . . . 39c
INFANT BATH TUBS, green, . . . 69c
SALT BOXES, glass lining, . . . 29c

Willow Ware.

OVAL HAMPERS, strongly made, and worth $2.50; sale price, . . . $1.39
MARKET BASKETS, oval shape, strongly made of old willow; sale price, . . . 39c
CARPET BEATERS, rattan, . . . 5c
CARPET BEATERS, heavy, . . . 9c
CLOTHES BASKETS, imported whole willows, at 22c., 29c., 39c., 49c., . . . 59c
BABY WALKERS, strongly made, . . . 65c

Japanned Ware.

BREAD BOXES, nicely japanned and stencilled, medium size; sale price, . . . 20c
BREAD BOXES, style same as above, 13¼ inches long; sale price, . . . 25c
SUGAR AND FLOUR BOXES, holding 3½ pounds, nicely stencilled; sale price, . . . 7c

CONTINUATION.

MANUFACTURER'S SALE. OF NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS

Every year, immediately after inventory, we offer our entire surplus stock of pianos at a great reduction, which includes all discontinued styles, sample p

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Deals in Many Sections Show Market's Broader Scope.

UPPER FIFTH AVENUE ACTIVE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room Business—Complete List of This Week's Offerings.

The week has witnessed continuing activity in the same classes of property which have engaged attention for some time past, with enough in the way of new features to show that the recent favorable movement of the market is becoming steadily broader in its scope. In this connection mention may be made of a deal just closed involving 250 lots in the Westchester Avenue section of the Bronx. Further details will probably be forthcoming within a few days, but these facts in themselves are significant, because it has been many months, in fact, nearly a year, since the sales of the Hoe and Simpson tracts furnished the last large transactions in vacant property north of the Harlem River.

Recent purchases by wealthy men in the upper Fifth Avenue section, coupled with the generally active state of the market, have given a supplementary stimulus to dealing in that neighborhood, a sort of second Carnegie boom, with the result that operators and builders are eagerly snapping up plots in the "eighties" and lower "nineties." Indeed, with the available supply of lots rapidly diminishing, it was reported last week that 17 and 19 East Eighty-ninth Street, now occupied by flats, had been sold, and that the flats would be replaced by high-class buildings. Gustavus L. Lawrence bought a fifty-one-foot frontage on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and George C. Edgar's Sons, the builders, acquired three lots on the avenue, just north of Eighty-ninth Street.

On Central Park West, which thoroughfare has not figured very extensively in recent reports, two distinct and separate transactions resulted in the entire block front between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, passing into new hands. The Leopold Kahn Company took the Sixty-fifth Street end of the block, and Joseph Hamershlag the five lots on the Sixty-sixth Street corner.

There was no more interesting event during the week than the sale of the Kip mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. The long street frontage of this property, 110 feet, directly opposite the Public Library site, makes it one of the most desirable, if not the most desirable, on that stretch of Fifth Avenue immediately south of Forty-second Street, and likewise one the prospective value of which, with some suitable improvement, it would be difficult to estimate. Another sale of more than ordinary significance was that of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, coupled with the announcement that a twelve-story building will be erected on the site. The exact character of this structure has not been determined, but in any event the operation will be followed with interest because it is in the nature of a departure for that neighborhood, and will be the first bit of reimprovement on that section of Madison Avenue extending several blocks north from Forty-second Street.

Details will be found in another column concerning the purchase of the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane by a syndicate as the site for an eighteen-story building.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to a builder the seven unfinished five-story flats 105 to 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The buildings have 26 and 30-foot frontages and cover a plot 187 by 99.11. They were sold about ten days ago under foreclosure proceedings, in which the Title Guarantee and Trust Company was plaintiff, and were bought by Abraham Goldsmith, as referee.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold to an investor the four-story building 234 Sixth Avenue, 21 by 65.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Minford estate the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 35 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Glickman Brothers the plot of four lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the United States Trust Company, as trustee, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 12 West Fiftieth Street, 22 by 100.5, leasehold.

The same firm has also sold for L. C. Gillespie the dwelling 9 East Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100.5. The buyer will erect an American basement house on the lot.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Charles McDonald to Magistrate Leroy B. Crane the three-story dwelling 139 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

The Leopold Kahn Company has bought the dwelling 354 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 16.8 by 100. This purchase gives the buyers a plot 50 by 61.10, on which they will erect an apartment house.

F. William Sohns has sold for Max Bernstein the two frame dwellings 135 and 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 45.11 by 100.11.

Hulbert Peck & Sons have sold for George Karsch the four-story brick dwelling 320 West Thirty-third Street, 20 by 98.9.

Barnett & Co. have sold 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street for the Bradley & Currier Company. This property was bought by them at foreclosure in October, 1899, for $29,000.

George J. Stricker has sold for Mrs. A. Schmidt to William Reubel the southwest corner of Wales Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street (vacant plot, 50x105.) for improvement.

The attorney for the owner of 42 Maiden Lane wishes to have it stated that that property has not been sold. The sale of it was reported about two weeks ago in connection with a deal affecting the adjoining properties, Nos. 38 and 40.

The Auction Room.

The sale of the Herrman estate's holdings by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly on Tuesday showed very satisfactory results. The properties were for the most part situated on West Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, near Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in a neighborhood of no particular speculative activity, a fact which accounts for the absence of lively competition at the sale. The small investor was on hand, however, and that the total amount realized, $317,350, was well above the sum expected by those having charge of the offering, leaves little to be said regarding the prices brought by the various parcels.

A sale of factory properties that promises to attract considerable attention is announced by Peter F. Meyer for Thursday. The offering is made under trustees' orders, and includes the seven-story buildings 41 to 47 Elizabeth Street, 94 to 98 Mott Street, 103 and 105 Mott Street, and 118, 120, and 122 Baxter Street. Mr. Meyer will also sell on the same day for an estate the English basement flat 238 West Fourteenth Street, the dwelling 214 West Fifteenth Street, and the apartment house 131 East Fifteenth Street.

The foreclosure lists of the week present few features, unless an exception may be made of the old St. Nicholas Hotel property, at Mercer Street and Washington Place, the sale of which, after several adjournments, is down again for Thursday.

There were recorded last week 315 mortgages, for $4,816,697, of which 107, for $1,205,885, were at 5 per cent.; 132, for $1,600,512, were at more, and 76 for $2,010,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 394 mortgages, for $5,036,131, of which 123, for $1,372,475, were at 5 per cent.; 159, for $1,213,192, were at more, and 111, for $2,450,534, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.—By William A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 560 West Fifty-first Street and 716 Eleventh Avenue, being the southeast corner, 59.11 by 50.2, four-story stone-front tenement and one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $11,784.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,968; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 322 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 244 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,703.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Keogny, Jr., referee, 175 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $17,870.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William E. Wyatt, referee, 411 to 417 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Convent Avenue, each 18 by 99.11, four four-story brick dwellings; 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 80, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $16,576.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,988.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Gramercy Park East and Twentieth Street, being Section A of the third floor of the Gramercy Apartment House; together with 128 shares of the Gramercy Company. Due on judgment, $5,544.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.6 by 26 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 413 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $22,698.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,697.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph F. McDonough, referee, 117 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,809.

At the County Court House, at 11 A. M., by Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, ten plots running through from Aqueduct Avenue to the old Croton Aqueduct, 36 to 75 foot frontage and 225 feet in depth.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, Eighty-second Street, south side, 102 feet west of Broadway, 55 by 102.2 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $54,113.

By Samuel Goldsticken, foreclosure sale, Abraham Hershfield, referee, 1,544 and 1,546 Kelly Street, east side, 152.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, each 17 by 100.11, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $3,479.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 330 East Twelfth Street, south side, about 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.6 by 103.3, and irregular, four-story brick tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Strong, referee, 146 and 148 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $31,175.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of the Surrogate, 30 Hudson Street, east side, 67 feet south of Morton Street, 22 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, 225 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 273.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.4 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,565.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 414 to 426 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 and irregular, one-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $14,720.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustees' sale, 41, 43, 45, and 47 Elizabeth Street, west side, between Canal and Hester Streets, 75 by 93.10, seven-story brick factory building; 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street, east side, at the rear of the foregoing, 75 by 94.9, six-story brick factory building; 103 and 105 Mott Street, west side, between Canal and Hester Streets, each 25 by 100, two seven-story brick factory buildings; 119 Baxter Street, west side, between Canal and Hester Streets, 25 by 85, seven-story brick factory building; 120 and 122 Baxter Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 90, seven-story brick factory building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 238 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story English basement brownstone-front apartment house; 214 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 199.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24 by 98.6, three-story brick dwelling; 131 East Fifteenth Street, north side, between Irving Place and Third Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick apartment house.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 285 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 106.7 by 102.5 by 99.11 by 149.6, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $7,963; on the latter, $16,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,016.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner to Mercer Street, 100 by 49.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $158,647.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Hancock Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, 150 feet south of Columbus Avenue, 18.10 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,423.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 236.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,050.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick A. Ware, referee, 314 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 158 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four and five story stonefront dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,032.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 710, 712, and 714 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, 75 by 90, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,736; subject to other mortgages for $31,900.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius M. Mayer, referee, 236 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stonefront tenement, with three-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $11,777.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Ommen, referee, 660 to 664 Westchester Avenue, Northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 80.6 by 110, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,658; subject to other mortgages for $32,776.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, 188, 190, and 192 West End Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 24.8, 25, and 25, respectively, by 80, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to mortgages, on each, for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

King's Bridge Road, east side, 212 feet north of Windham Place, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Jennie Ericson, owner; A. Ericson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Daly Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 10.6 by 48; Henry Burge of 672 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,400.

Washington Street, west side, 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38; Thomas Scott, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $3,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 74; Charles Forbath, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick store and billiard room; Astor estate, owner; Thomas J. Backes, lessee; T. R. Cutter of 18 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 73 and 75 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 37.10 by 88.6; Robert Friedman of 84 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

First Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Elizabeth Lahm of 1,394 Washington Avenue, owner; Otto L. Spannhake of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 154 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to two four-story brick stores; J. B. Fletcher of 59 Liberty Street, owner; the William Horne Company, architects; cost, $85.

No. 342 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Emma Parks of 93 Nassau Street, owner; Henry Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 3,267 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Louis Schneider, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $155.

Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway; to a six-story brick store and lofts; Munter Brothers of 499 Broadway, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 167 East Broadway; to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. Frankel of 50 Loew Avenue, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Tenth Street; to a six-story brick apartment house; Mutual Life Insurance Company of 32 Nassau Street, owners; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Division Street, north side, 69.9 feet west of Chrystie Street; to a five-story brick store and lofts; Max Dorf of 86 Division Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $800.

No. 125 Henry Street; to a five-story brick tenement and stores; Solomon Morris, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $850.

Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton Street; to a fifteen-story brick office building; Paul A. Sorg, Middletown, Ohio, owner; J. B. Franklin, architect; cost, $500.

OLD APPRAISERS' STORES BLOCK.

Part of the Property Sold to a Cold Storage Warehouse Concern.

Part of the old Appraisers' Stores property on the block bounded by Washington and West, Hubert and Laight Streets, was conveyed yesterday by Thomas B. Robertson to the City Cold Storage Warehouse Company. The deed does not affect the entire block. The sections transferred are the Laight Street front, extending 53 feet on Washington and West Streets, and the Hubert Street front, extending 62.6 feet in depth on either street. Revenue stamps on the instrument indicate that the consideration was $178,000 over mortgages for $350,000.

When the new Appraisers' Stores were completed, this property was bought by the Linde Company, a storage warehouse concern, which subsequently passed into receivers' hands. The entire block bounded by Washington and West, Laight, and Hubert Streets was sold at auction several months ago by order of these receivers and was bought by Mr. Robertson.

Real Estate Brokers' Dinner.

The fifth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers will be held at the Hotel Manhattan on Feb. 16. Following the dinner there will be a discussion of the subject: "Taxation—Existing and Pending Legislation Thereon." Among those who have been invited to be the guests of the board are Gov. Odell, Controler Coler, District Attorney Philbin, Tax Commissioner Feitner, Senators Elsberg and Slater, and George L. Rives, Chairman of the Charter Revision Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday Feb. 2.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 115th St, 100.11x175; William L. Crow and another to Elizabeth S. Clark. (R S $31, mtg $45,000) 76,000

BROADWAY, 714, e s, 25x137.6; Emanuel Stern end another to Leopold Sinsheimer, (mtg $160,000, R S $100) 1

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 100 ft n of William St, 25x87.6; also, Forest Av, e s, 125.8 ft s of 165th St, 18.1x100; James Croughan to John Croughan, (mtg 65,700, R S $2) 100

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; George L. Felt and wife to V. Everit Macy, (mtg $163,800, R S $112.50) 1

RIDGE ST, 128 and 130, e s, 34x100; Babetta Wachsmann to Max Ryshpan, (R S $4, mtg $29,500) 3,800

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.11 ft e of Lewis St, 25x80x24.10x80; Mary Fay to Bernard and Samuel Lowenstein 36,000

ROBBINS AV, e s, 60 ft n of 143d St, 20x80; Andrew J. Buchler to William A. Frank, (R S 50c, mtg $2,500) 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 120th St, 65.7x103.7x55.11x69.8; James D. Macdonald and wife to Mary J. Bryant, (mtg $42,000, R S $1) 1

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.11x50; Peter J. McCoy to George R. Schieffelin, (mtg 5,000, R S $5) 11,500

WEST END AV, n e corner of 89th St, 201.5 ft to 90th St, x 325 ft to Broadway, x 201.5 ft to 89th St, x 325; 125 Fulton St and 44 Ann St, 25x118.11; 64 Pearl St and 38 Water St, 28.6x105x28.6x103.6; 26 John St, 25x64.2x25.2x64; also property whereof that Thomas W. Evans died seized; Rudolph H. Evans, heir of Thomas W. Evans, to Charles F. Muller and others, individually and as executors, &c., of Thomas W. Evans, all title, &c. 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 89th St, 201.5 ft to 90th St, x 325 ft to Broadway, x 201.5 ft to 89th St, x 325; 125 Fulton St and 44 Ann St, 25x118.11; 64 Pearl St and 38 Water St, 28.6x105x28.6x103.6; 26 John St, 25x64.2x25.2x64; also property whereof that Thomas W. Evans died seized; Marion M. M. Heberton to Charles F. Muller and others, individually and as executors, &c., of Thomas W. Evans, quitclaim, all title, &c. 1

WEST ST, s e corner of Laight St, 62.6x225 to Washington St; also Washington St, n e corner of Hubert St, 53x62.6 to e s of West St x26.9x irregular to Hubert St x 199.8 to beginning; Thomas B. Robertson to the City Gold Storage Warehouse Company, (mtg $350,000, R S $175) 1

3D AV, 1,797 and 1,799, s e corner of 100th St, 50.7x101.11; Leopold Sinsheimer to Emanuel Stern and another, (R S $30) 1,038

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 25x85; F. J. Schmugg to Charles Stulk, (mtg $35,000, R S $9) 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 136th St, 99.11x100; Donald Mitchell and wife to William H. Glickman and another, (R S $25; mtg $40,000) 65,000

5TH AV, s e, 25 ft n of 134th St, 25x75; V. Everitt Macy to George L. Felt, (R S $25) ..... Exch.

5TH AV, s e corner of 136th St, 24.11x80; Morris H. Hayman and wife to Carolyn Docter, (R S $10, mtg $26,000) 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x 136.11x125; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Julius and Gustav J. Fleischmann, 7 payments 185,000

8TH ST, 231 and 333 East; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern with Feige Meiker and Rafal Kurzrok, 10 payments 22,000

56TH ST, s s, 122.7 ft e of Broadway, 50x116.2x50.2x120.2; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company with William Gunn and Andrew Grant, 9 payments 50,000

GUNN, William, and Andrew Grant to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 56th St, s s, 122.7 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 7 per cent 35,000

HEPBURN, Leonard F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, 429, 3 years, 1-4th part and all interest 4,000

HOFMANN, George A., to Samuel C. Bass; 94th St, 310 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

HYAMS, Joseph, and Joseph Smalls to Mitchel Valentine; 2d Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of 98th St, 5 years 16,000

HYAMS, Joseph, and Joseph Smalls to Mitchel Valentine; 2d Av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 98th St, 5 years 16,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 237 to 241 East 53d St, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to Beadleston & Woers; 1,470 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent. 1,500

LANDON, Edward H., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 58th St, s s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 200,000

LOWENFELD, Fincus, and William Frager to New York Security and Trust Company; 3d St, 97 East, 1 year 9,000

LOWENSTEIN, Bernard and Samuel, to May Fay, executrix, &c., and another; Rivington St, s s, 24.11 ft e of Lewis St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

MALONE, Thomas, to Michael Katz; Prospect Av, e s, 43.9 ft s of 156th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 2,000

McCOY, Peter J., to Robert W. Courtney; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 183d St, 3 years 5,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association; West End Av, s e corner of 77th St, 1 year 32,500

MELKER, Feige, and Rafal Kurzrok to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 8th St, 331 and 333 East, demand, 6 per cent. 22,000

RYSHPAN, Max, and wife to the State Bank; Ridge St, 128 and 130, 1½ year 2,500

SIMONSON, Alfred L., to John Haydock; 74th St, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

SPROESSIG, Charles H., and wife to Herman Mungheim; 170th St, s s, 51.10 ft w of Bristow St, 9 months, 6 per cent 2,000

STOLZ, F., and wife to Mary L. Tilden; 160th St, n s, 117 ft e of Courtlandt Av, also strip 1.4 lying in front of above, 3 years 3,000

STOLZ, F., and wife to Mary L. Tilden; 160th St, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, with strip 1.4 in front, 3 years 2,000

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., to Jonas Weil and another; 72d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent 1,600

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, to Annie Simon; 13th St, 239 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, to Annie Simon; 13th St, 232 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GREEN, Samuel, to Alfred Krower ..... Nominal

KNOX, Effe V. V., to Mary J. Sheppard, 9-32 part 2,250

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to John R. Hegeman and others, trustees, &c. 16,000

Lis Pendens.

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach against Ray W. Cox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Kohler.

80TH ST, s s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x 102.2; Mary Hoyt against Jacob B. Weinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dale, Hoyt & Mason.

96TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 20x 100.8; Linda M. Allen against Edward W. Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Brieen & Knauth.

112TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Leni L. Dietz against Townsend Verity and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stitt & Phillips.

122D ST, 240 East; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c., against William Lyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

185TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100; Elizabeth W. Gwynne against Charles R. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

185TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100; Alice E. and Mabel C. Leonard against Charles R. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; John C. L. Becker against Samuel McCracken, owner and contractor 245

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100x100; Copes & Bunt against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor 2,375

BLEECKER ST, 124; Baltimore Machine Works against Richard P. Ritterbusch, owner; C. J. Purdy, contractor 3,310

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 66 ft w of Marion Av, 28x30; Nanne Bergman against the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owners; Frederick Albrecht, contractor 150

17TH ST, 7 East, and 18th St, 10 East; John Gilmour against Thomas H. Bell, owner and contractor 1,038

19TH ST, 417 and 419 West; Antonio Cirrito against Max Hart and J. Dahnt, owners and contractors 900

42D to 45TH ST, from Depew Place to Vanderbilt Av, (Grand Central Station;) Gustav E. Walter against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Mertz & Gibbs and Grace & Hyde Company, contractors 1,434

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 788, LAWS OF 1900.

BROOME ST, 307 to 313, and Forsyth St, 107; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Samuel Mandel and Harris Maran, 7 payments $40,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x 136x125x125; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Julius and Gustav J. Fleischmann, 7 payments 185,000

8TH ST, 231 and 333 East; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern with Feige Meiker and Rafal Kurzrok, 10 payments 22,000

56TH ST, s s, 122.7 ft e of Broadway, 50x116.2x50.2x120.2; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company with William Gunn and Andrew Grant, 9 payments 50,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS E. SLOAN.—A deficiency judgment for $8,400 was docketed yesterday against Thomas E. Sloan in favor of James D. Trask growing out of the foreclosure sale of property Nos. 554 to 562 West Twenty-fifth Street.

SAMUEL LYTTLE.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Samuel Lyttle, plumber, of 309 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for $737 in favor of the Standard Plumbing Supply Company. He has been in business two years.

LEOPOLD IGLICK.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Leopold Iglick, cloak manufacturer, at 28 Waverley Place, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 1, on the application of the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $584.

VERSAILLES PRODUCE COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,539 against the Versailles Produce Company of 35 Gansevoort Street in favor of E. S. Alpaugh & Co., balance due for money advanced to the company. The company was incorporated under New York laws on June 1, 1899, with a capital stock of $10,000, and Horace E. Stout was President. The company dealt in poultry and produce, the shipping point being at Versailles, Ohio. The liabilities are reported to be $6,000.

MCCARTHY & HAYWARD.—The Sheriff has received two executions against McCarthy & Hayward, plumbers at 594 Park Avenue, one for $169 in favor of the Henry Huber Company, and the other for $438 in favor of William H. Hussey & Son. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he was informed that they had given a bill of sale to John Simmons. When the judgments were obtained Henry S. Hayward was not served with the summons. The business was started four years ago.

THE GEORGE B. DOUGLAS TRADING COMPANY.—The George B. Douglas Trading Company, dealer in iron, steel, and other metals at 100 William Street, made an assignment yesterday to George B. Douglas, the President of the company. The deed was signed by John B. B. Douglas, the Secretary. The present company was incorporated under New York laws in August, 1897, with a capital stock of $2,500, but never had any rating at Bradstreet's. It was organized when the firm of George B. Douglas & Brother had gone into liquidation. George B. Douglas declined to be interviewed regarding the assignment. From other sources it was learned that the liabilities are about $20,000, and the assignment was caused by severe losses on large accounts, which had been considered gilt edge.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WALDEWOR DORFMANN.—Waldewor Dorfmann, a physician at 124 Rivington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,119 and nominal assets consisting of $600, stock of the Granite State Provident Association, of no value.

JOSEPH L. MYERS.—Joseph L. Myers, salesman at 140 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $28,-343, and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of J. L. & J. Myers, who did business as Mme. Myers, milliners, formerly at 288 Fifth Avenue, eight years ago.

Against American Wall Paper Company

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Frank C. Edwards, James W. Wakefield, and Charles Brown of Newark have filed a bill in the United States Court asking that the American Wall Paper and Paint Company be adjudged in bankruptcy, alleging an indebtedness of $6,855.13. Edwards's claim of $6,537.97 is for loans and securities to the concern. Wakefield holds a judgment for $249.16, assigned to him by Edwards, who obtained the judgment against the company about a year ago, and Brown holds a note made by W. S. Holbrook of the company for $68, and indorsed by Edwards. The complainants allege that the American Wall Paper and Paint Company a short time ago transferred all its belongings to a number of creditors for the purpose of making them preferred creditors.

Chicago Bankrupt Owes $740,360.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Liabilities of $740,360 are scheduled by William R. Mygatt, a bankrupt broker. The principal claims are those of the American Loan and Trust Company, Beston, for $15,000; the National Bank of Commerce, Denver, $64,500; Randolph Townsend, New York, $18,000; Guarantee Trust Company of New York, $70,000; People's Savings Bank of Providence, R. I., $75,000; Chase National Bank of New York, $41,428; Kanadawar Land and Building Company of Denver, $58,885; Albany City National Bank, Albany, N. Y., $21,238; J. W. Chapman, New York, $10,000; National Bank of New Berlin, N. Y., $30,000; National Bank of North America, Boston, $40,000, and National Bank of Commerce, Providence, $10,000.

Proposed Receiver for Rogers Works.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—On the return of an order to-day to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Rogers Locomotive Works of Paterson, John C. Pennington, a chemist of that city, was nominated for the position, but no action was taken, the hearing going over to Monday. The nomination was made by William Pennington, a brother, who appears as counsel for Jacob S. Rogers, the President of the insolvent company. Flavel McGee and Eugene Stevenson, representing five Directors, opposed the selection of Mr. Pennington.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASH, Magnus—William Marx and another	$638
BAKERSDORF, Michael—R. D. Douglass.	90
BAUMANN, Arthur—John & Co.	18
BORGIA, Dominick—J. Homan and another	439
BROWNELL, Sarah S.—A. Pilhave	81
BELL, Thomas H.—H. Garwood	528
BELL, Thomas H.—Catherine Clark	328
BURNS, Clarence L.—United Electric Light and Power Company	22
BURLING, George—The Union Stove Works	71
BLACK, Samuel—Garrett Williams Company	503
BROWN, Harry E.—Mary A. Soule	292
CROMBIE, Charles B.—Scranton and Lehigh Coal Company	29
CHIKIN, Hyman—Stony Brook Paper Company	148
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMPANY—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c., costs	118
DENNETT, Alfred W.—G. H. Plummer	1,040
DENNETT, Alfred W.—G. H. Plummer	2,176
FOULKE, John B., and Charles S. Bates—The First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.	350
FUNNO, Luigi, and Filipo—Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel	572
GOSLING, Jeanne—F. Debenham and others	304
GREENWALDT, John—Leopold Barth	31
GWYER, C.—D. Tuthill	158
GOUID, Michael—P. Wirsing	44
HERING, Frederick, and J. H. Reichert—C. Kolzar	17
HARLEY, David W.—J. O. Hibby	199
HERTZ, Pe

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

FOR PARTITION.

Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Ave.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,

In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Aves., near 3d St.

SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.

Richmond County, Farm at Princes Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about

Eighty-one Acres.

All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of charge to purchaser.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 4 per cent., or seventy per cent. at 4½ per cent.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street,
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street,
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street,
Attorneys.

For maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or

HERBERT A. SHEARMAN, Auctioneer. 9 Pine Street.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1901,

205 & 207 E. 101ST ST.,

between 2d and 3d Avs.,

four-story and basement brick stable and loft building; size, 50x100.

113 & 115 E. 101ST ST.,

between Lexington and 3d Avs.,

two three-story English basement private dwellings; size, 15.6x100 each.

165TH ST.,

Borough of Bronx,

south side, between Stebbins Av. and Rogers Place, vacant plot, size 24.44x77.03x50.20x16.9.

ROGERS PLACE,

Borough of Bronx,

West side, 258.82 ft. North of Westchester Av., vacant lot, size 25x73.64.

EDWARDS & BRYAN, Esqs., Atty's, 31 Nassau St.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,

NO. 155 BROADWAY,

Executors' Sale to Close the Estates of EDWARD TRACY and JAMES RUSSELL, Deceased,

The Leasehold Property

Nos. 3 and 5 Bank St. and No. 95 Greenwich Ave.

Two 5-story brick and stone SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT APARTMENTS will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

For maps and further particulars as to terms of ground lease, etc., apply to Messrs. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, 111 Broadway, Attorneys for Executors, or Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r,

Sells TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,

175 EAST 102D ST., 5-STORY BROWNstone two-family Flat; size of lot, 27x100.11.

EDWARD J. KENNEY, Jr., Referee.
DONALD B. TOUCEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction, absolutely without reserve, NO. 330 EAST 12TH STREET.

The valuable lot, with 4-story and cellar brick tenement thereon, well rented, and in fine order, (lot 18.6x103.8x irregular,) at 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1901, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Messrs. Glover, Sweezy & Glover, Attorneys. Particulars of attorneys, 62 William Street, or auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice corner lot; modern 8-room house; best location in suburban White Plains; select fruit, shade trees, and beautiful scenery; worth $8,000; owner going abroad will sell for $5,500 cash; rent now pays 6 per cent. on investment. Address WASHINGTON, 106 East 116th St., New York.

Beautiful country seat in Catskills; modern house and stable, furnished; all improvements; suitable for Summer boarders; all kinds fruit; sacrifice for $7,000, or will exchange for city income. Principal, T Box 119 Times.

For Sale—A fine fruit, dairy, and poultry farm of 91½ acres; good buildings; 2 miles or less of limits of Dover; 10 acres in wheat; near good cash markets; price, $2,750, $1,250 cash; 5 years; variety of fruit. Box 223, Dover, Del.

Water Front for Sale.—Over ten acres; splendidly located for gentleman's country home; neighborhood unsurpassed; convenient to city; deep water; one of the finest Sound properties. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Best offer ever made homeseekers.—Splendid farming lands, sunny Virginia; easiest terms; every advantage; markets, conveniences, immediate possession. Write Hance, West Orange, N. J.

Five acres in Guttenberg, withfn one block of Hudson County Boulevard; just ripe for building lots; will sell or exchange for Bronx improved. L. Shaw, Box 159 Times Office.

Shorefront at Southport, Conn., on Long Island Sound, 210 ft. on beach, 170 ft. on highway; also another parcel, 4½ acres, on main highway; price, $6,500. Steingut & Co., 68 2d Av.

For Sale—Factory property, Nyack, N. Y.; 20,000 feet floor room; boiler, engine, shafting, elevator. G. D. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Elegant farms and estates for sale, cheap; terms to suit. Call or write Louis Gortler, Jr., 71 Duane St., N. Y.

Fine stock and dairy farms in Dutchess County; send for catalogue. C. E. Rogers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Country Real Estate Wanted.

Farm Wanted.—Exchange for business patent article in use. BOOKHOUT, 35 Liberty.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Sacrifice—Three elegant flats, all rented, paying $1,200 yearly net, each; price, $6,500 each over First Mortgage; sell one, two, or all. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Finely located single flat, St. Nicholas Av.; always fully rented; offered at bargain to make quick sale; permanent tenants. Baker, 106 Lexington Av.

Another Bargain. West 83d St., beautiful apartment house; rent, $3,700; price, $33,000; mortgage, $26,000, 5 per cent. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

A cosey three-story high-stoop and basement brownstone house, 145 East 62d, nine rooms and bath; must be sold by executor, 34 West 94th St.

Attention!—Lawyers and brokers, $500 discount allowed for cashing $3,000 second mortgage; chance. Rexer, 31 Nassau.

Bargains to quick buyer—Three-story, basement, butler's pantry extension; all improvements. 259 West 71st St.

Big Bargain—Fine wide triple flat; rent, $3,600; price, $30,000; mortgage, $22,000, 5 per cent. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

6 Buffalo lots, bounded Sussex, Northumberland, and Sussex Sts. Stevens, 2 Avenue D, New York City.

135th St., 077 East.—Three-story private brick house; lot 25x100; price $8,200; easy terms.

Plot 6½ lots, west side, below 72d St., $36,000. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

$19,500—58th St., near 8th Av.—Elegant three-story private; 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

A three-story, private, up-to-date house; seen at any time. Owner, 61 West 134th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful new 20-foot five-story American Basement House,

NO. 310 WEST 107TH STREET,

close to Riverside, on the highest ground and in the choicest restricted location of the upper west side, has reception hall, basement billiard room, drawing, music, and dining rooms and library; six family bed rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' stairs; select and convenient location, with fine view of the river. Particulars on premises or of

CHARLES BUEK OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 West 42d Street.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Ave., New York City.

Down Town Properties

A LARGE NUMBER FOR SALE AND TO LET.

RULAND & WHITING,

5 Beekman Street.

FOR SALE,

Below 65th St., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.

A full-size four-story dwelling, in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Will sell to prompt purchaser at value of lot.

Further particulars of (8415)

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar St.

53D ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

For sale.—Medium-size house, with dining-room extension. Possession May 1st. (8420)

Further particulars

GEO. R. READ,

1 MADISON AV. 60 CEDAR STREET.

APPRAISALS OUR SPECIALTY.

Most complete records in the city, showing every transaction for years; Mortgages, Conveyances, Building Loans, Auction Sales, Foreclosures, Buildings Projected, and everything giving value, ownership, or previous operations in any locality; 30 years' experience; loaners and prospective purchasers are consulting us continually; reasonable terms; quick replies; honest opinions. N. BRIGHAM HALL & SON, 681 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

666 E. 135TH ST., 30x82x100, 5-STORY DOUBLE, P., $30,000.
668 E. 135TH ST., 20x70x100, 5-STORY SINGLE, P., $20,000.
161 E. 81ST ST., 25x86x102.2, 5-STORY DOUBLE, P., $40,000.

4½ PER CENT. MORTGAGE; HAVE ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND FULLY RENTED.

50x100 VACANT, S. S. 119TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. P., $20,000.

APPLY TO PICKEN & LILLY, 118TH ST. & 7TH AV.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward, and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. Frank Jerold, 111 5th Av., New York City.

$6 PER WEEK TOTAL COST—A MODEL house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., P. O. Box 2,678, New York City.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 118th St. $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

A LARGE FINE CORNER

Property, near Pine and William Sts.; price reasonable; also Broad St., near Produce Exchange, 170 feet frontage; a bargain.

Wm. P. Seymour, 171 B'way.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story buildings, 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Factory for Rent or Sale.—Five-story and basement, drying rooms, fully equipped with modern wood-working machinery, in excellent condition. Ample power and fine light, 75x100, about 30,000 square feet; near 2d Avenue and 42d Street. Address Factory, 650 Third Avenue.

A PLOT OF 20 LOTS,

between 2d and 1st Avs., between 23d and 34th Sts., suitable for factory or tenements. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A Bargain.—Two modern five-story double apartment houses on West 137th St., near 7th Av., in complete order and fully rented at over 10 per cent. on price asked; two blocks from subway station.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

JOHN McCARTHY,
REAL ESTATE MANAGER,
1 W. 113TH, COR. 5TH AV.
WILL BUY OR LEASE PROPERTY.
CALL OR SEND PARTICULARS.

An ideal investment for $7,000, yielding 15%; guaranteed by ten years' experience; others for larger amounts yielding 10 and 12%. Call, 954 Lexington Av., near 70th St.

THE WM. S. ANDERSON CO.

A 38-foot front five-story twenty-family Apartment House, fully rented, in 100th St., near Amsterdam Av., can be bought at a bargain.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Plot, 4 or 6 lots, with old buildings, west side, near 23d St.; desirable factory site; reasonable figure.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—FRONTING ON A GREENWICH ST. AND TRINITY PLACE. Plot 40.8x75, with four-story tenement.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Broadway.

$14,000 equity; private dwelling; West 78th St.; very choice; want nearby place. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Cold water tenement, with stores, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented, finest tenants, $2,100; price, $22,500; easy terms. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

A Rare Chance.—Quick buyer, new 5-story apartment house, 2 stores; 3 families on floor; rents $3,140; price $27,500. Charles E. Hands, 372 Lenox Avenue.

Corner property and liquor store, Manhattan; also dwelling, Jersey City; two improved farms, 500 acres; unincumbered; no trade. Walter T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; three stories, basement; fine neighborhood; elegantly renovated; exposed plumbing; bargain, $2,500, cash.

Modern four-story house, 30th St., near 4th Av., $32,500; offers wanted.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Exceptionally fine corner plot, 5th Av., near 23d, 61x140; $500,000; offer wanted.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention.—Desirable plot, 48x103.3; 11th St., near 5th, $55,000; offer wanted.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots and lots in choice location, with building loans; prices reasonable.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Row of five old tenements on East 102d St., 25x60x100 each, for sale cheap; liberal mortgage can remain. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

Two choice lots on Sedgwick Av., University Heights; also single lot on Sedgwick Av., near Perot St. L. Shaw, Box 161 Times Office.

An excellent plot for bachelor apartment house, 45th St., near Broadway; 38 feet front. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story 25-foot private house; reasonable.

ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

$12,000.—Rare bargain; choice private dwelling, Manhattan Av.; 20 feet front. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Forsyth St.—New six-story four-family tenement, stores; $45,000; rent, $4,500. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

BUILDERS AND AGENTS.—For sale, 207, 209, 209½, Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

Broadway Corner, small, between 14th and 23d Sts., for sale. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

Jerome Av.—34 lots to close an estate, cheap; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

G. NICHOLAS,

537 5TH AVE.

(FOR SALE.)

PARK AVE., west side, bet. 36th & 40th Sts.

4-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE DWELLING, 24.5x55x80.

57TH ST., SOUTH SIDE,

9TH AND 10TH AVES., 5-STORY BRICK, STONE FRONT, APARTMENT HOUSE, 33.4x85x100.5.

46TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.

BROADWAY AND 8TH AV.—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, BROWNSTONE-FRONT DWELLING, 18.8x50x100.5.

Three single apartment houses, central location; or will exchange for one large apartment house; equity, $65,000. Full commission paid to brokers.

(REAL ESTATE WANTED.)

Property for sale or to rent in the vicinity of this office.

Private dwelling for purchaser, 17 to 19 feet front, 72nd to 92nd Sts., 5th and Madison, near either avenue, or Madison Av., west side.

3-story private dwelling, between 4TH and 6TH AVS., 34TH to 59TH STS.; price about $40,000.

For a cash purchaser, 50 to 80 feet, between 5TH AND 6TH AVS., 42ND to 59TH STS.

(FOR RENT.)

5th Ave., 537, 44th and 45th Sts.,

Two large, light rooms, steam heated, electric elevator and light; hall service.

35TH ST., SOUTH SIDE,

Madison and Park Avs., 4-story brownstone dwelling, 20.10x98.9.

45th St., north side, Broadway and 6th Ave.,

5-story and basement, brick dwelling, furnished, 17.1½x100.5.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

Fine corner plot suitable for seven-story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal builder's loan to a responsible builder. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant three-family flat. This flat will be sold at cost price. It is now rented for $3,600 a year. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant new corner on 8th Avenue, all well rented. This is a bargain for some one who is looking for a fine new corner. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street any evening from 5 to 9.

$85,000 WILL BUY A VERY

fine corner private house on West End Avenue. Can be bought right away, as the owner wants to go to Europe. Make an offer. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$500.00 Cash,

balance easy payments, will buy fine brick corner house, 10 rooms & bath, all Imps., on Washington Heights.

M. Nathan,
171 Broadway.

$750.00 Cash,

balance easy payments, will buy a 4-story Brick flat near 2 Parks, underground & electric trolleys; will net 10% on investment.

M. Nathan,
171 Broadway.

A—First Class Investment,

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Cafe and Restaurant, receipts over $5,000 monthly; $11,000 cash; investigation solicited; opportunity. Crowe, 124 West 40th St.

Restaurant, $1,500; cash profits over $300 monthly; investigation solicited; sickness compels sale. Crowe, 124 West 40th St.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Active partner wanted with $1,500 in established cash business; large income assured. Crowe, 124 West 40th St.

Investment of $5,000 will secure position and returns of 50 per cent. Cuban Plantation, Box 168 Times.

25-Room House.—Suitable boarding or room business; rent $350. McGough, 1,820 Atlantic Av., Atlantic City.

Partner—Well-established, paying business; bear strictest investigation. Monroe, 29 East 9th St.

For Sale.—Steam laundry, $2,000.00; a money maker. Address Box 348, Asheville, N. C.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice. Fees reasonable. A., Box 113 Times.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A handsome, young, sound hackney cob; has extra style and high knee action; very attractive; safe and reliable for ladies to ride and drive; warranted; trial allowed; price $150; also quarter value BREWSTER Brougham, rubber tired; coupé Rockaway, rubber tired; Stivers Runabout, harness, riding saddles, fur robes. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th St.

FOR SALE AT THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY, 50TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Number of combination saddle Horses, thoroughly broken, all sizes, ready for immediate use. Inquire WM. DURLAND.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Universal Storage Warehouse Company, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country; telephone 28-79th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 318-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Legal Notices.

January 31, 1901.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES F. HUGHES & COMPANY has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.
JAMES F. HUGHES.
NATHANIEL WEBB.

The business will be continued under the corporation name of JAMES F. HUGHES COMPANY, which will receive payments of debts due, and pay the outstanding obligations of the old firm.
JAMES F. HUGHES, President.
WALTER G. DARBY, Secretary.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y. 9

Rider & Ericsson pumping engines for sale; pumps bought and repaired. Geo. C. Crumpler, 1,437 3d Av.

Baby Carriages.

Baby Carriages and Patent Go-Carts. Crandall Carriage Co., Est. over 50 years, 569 3d Av., Makers and Retailers; latest and best models now on exhibition:

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Europe.

NAPLES, (Italy.)
PARKER'S HOTEL.
English sanitation. Electric light. Lift. Inclusive terms.

Detective Agencies.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewesson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Lady's silver chatelaine purse containing money and key, January 23rd, 1901, between Wanamaker's and 43th Street; finder returning purse to Room 308, 44 Pine Street, may keep contents.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Patents.

Inventors.—Prosecute your own patent applications; cheapest, best plan; consult ALBERT C. TANNER, 177 Broadway.

Lawyers.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; collections made. National Business Bureau, Park Row Building.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor, economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The most reliable place for the WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GOODS. OPEN EVENINGS. 1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.—$10.00 FOR SINGER, DOMESTIC, OR NEW HOME. MUST SELL THIS WEEK. BROWN, 39 WEST 125TH ST.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

American Electric Vehicle Company's Trap; has been run only 100 miles; for sale cheap. Address AUTOMOBILE, 3 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Messages and Papers of Presidents "1789 to 1897" edition De Luxe, new; price, $50 set. Terrell, 29 West 97th St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 26-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free; CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

BANKING FIXTURES; SIXTY FEET FINEST quartered oak; beveled plate glass. PAUR, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers' tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R. & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

New and second-hand sewing machines, $5 to $16; all kinds; warranted 5 years. Automatic Wilcox & Gibbs, $20.00. Kellys', 200 Grand St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling; taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th St.

To Laundrymen.—I have two washers used for overalls as good as new, stove for 100 irons, and collar and cuff ironer. H. Blume, 556 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special—Phonographs' records, 29c. each; second-hand machines at your own price. Schnable Brothers, 253 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

$1,000 cash buys quarter interest in paying manufacturing business. For particulars call at 307 West 48th St. Dr. Wilson.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Chris Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-bac, old paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,666 Broadway.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Croton water is purified through Linke's Acorn Self-Cleaning Stone Filter; best made. Linke, 1,559 Broadway.

Modernized Printing Office, new, on point system. Low for cash. Address 413 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

New music box, less than cost; plays one hundred latest airs. See agent, 72 East 114th St.

J. H. Mayhew, 340 West 42d St.—Curios in copper, brass, pewter, bric-a-brac, old arms, etc.

Miss I. Reid, superfluous hair, face, bust; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

D. Theodore, dealer in old metals, rubber, and paper stock; copying press for sale, 61 Ann St.

For Sale.—Corner liquor store; good business. A. Wacker, 333 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Top Express Wagon; in good order. 236 West 30th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES; SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT; DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS TO CONSUMERS. CALL OR WRITE, L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 MAIDEN LANE, MAIN ENTRANCE.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Cash paid for stores, merchandise, clothing, shoes, groceries, fixtures, dry goods, confectionery, restaurants, furniture. Greenwald, 1,576 Mad. Av.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Setters—Ten Gordon; Irish; several broken; brood bitches, pups; registered pedigrees; low for room. Beaumont Kennels, 938 Prospect Av., corner East 163d St.

William J. Phillips, 1,681 Broadway, cor. 50th St., all kinds of pet animals; Angora cats a specialty; medicines, &c.; poodles clipped; dogs boarded.

Stephen Mulvey; all kinds of dogs for sale; birds, cages. 1,770 Broadway; dogs boarded and clipped.

Twenty toy Black and Tans, 1 to 5 pounds; small size, pedigreed. Sacrifice, 115 East 31st St.

Bull terrier puppies for sale; thoroughbred; game stock. Can be seen at 38 West 26th St.

1 King Charles male puppy, 11 weeks old; nice taint. E. Pauly, 302 E. 92d St.

Furs.

FUR LINED OVERCOATS,
$50 upward; bargains. BURKE, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDED into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FUR ROBES. Caps, Gloves, Rugs, &c.; good Robe, $5 up. Burke, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

MADAME LEA TROTTIER, FURRIER AND Milliner, 200, 202 West 125th St.—Garments remodeled; reasonable prices.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1—Alcova, neatly furnished, and others; excellent board; American family; location central, good. 63 West 12th.

1 Gramercy Park, Corner 21st St.—Large second-floor corner room; handsomely furnished; table board; references.

17th St., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Large and single rooms, exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

20th St., 311 East.—Rooms with excellent board, $4.50, $5.50; also parlors for doctor or dentist.

21st St., 49 East.—Thoroughly warm rooms; suite or single; excellent table and service; reference exchanged.

22d St., 89 East.—Desirable sunny hall rooms, with board, for gentlemen; table board; references.

23d St., 334 West.—Cheerful, warm rooms; fine table; good service; pleasant associations; parlor; piano; reference.

23d St., 439 West.—Large, sunny front room, single room, $5, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

25th St., 124 East.—Handsomely furnished, sunny, heated rooms; moderate; every convenience; absolute cleanliness; house furnace heated.

20th St., 118 East.—Small private family want one or two boarders; comfortable home; reference.

32d St., 34 West.—Single rooms, well heated; $7 up; double rooms; excellent table board; transients.

32d St., 35 West.—Colonial Grill Room—Breakfast, luncheon, 25c.; dinner, 50c. Table board, $5 weekly.

44th St., 219 West, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms, superior board, with refined French family; references exchanged.

44th St., 238 West.—Board and rooms gentlemen and families; also back parlor, business or private; reference.

46th St., 315 West.—Large and small rooms; second floor; bath; heated; excellent table; refined; reference.

50th St., 63 West.—With board, large and small rooms, first floor; hall bedroom, fourth floor, front; superior accommodation.

56th St., 301 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table board; private boarding house.

63d St., 159 East.—Single or double room, with board; private family; all conveniences; moderate terms.

82d St., 118 West.—Double sunny room; running water; parlor dining; table boarders.

97th St., 128 West.—Nicely furnished room and bath, with board, in a private Jewish family.

105th St., 210 West.—Small family in flat would take respectable lady as boarder; homelike. Krowl.

114th St., 526 West, (Cathedral Heights.)—Large, fine room; beautiful location, near Columbia College and Library.

116th St., 344 East.—Second story connecting rooms in refined Jewish family; no other boarders.

122d St., 150 West.—Large handsome room, with excellent board, in American family; fine location; references.

138th St., 3d Av.—St. Charles Hotel.—Steam-heated rooms; hotel service; car connections; transients; special attention.

Madison Av., 1,911.—Entire floor, single, en suite; corner private house; newly carpeted and furnished, unfurnished; Americans only.

Pleasant room to rent, with board, in private family; central location. Address, giving references, W. C. J., 1,269 Broadway.

"The Park," 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable rates.

Brooklyn.

595 GREENE AV., opposite Tompkins Park; large room and hall bedroom; all improvements; excellent home cooking; attendance first class; near L station and trolley; terms moderate.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.

Henry St., 354.—Desirable rooms; well-heated house; first-class board; moderate price; near Wall and South Ferry.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—Entire furnished parlor or second floor; with or without board. Address, stating price and fullest particulars, Four Adults, Box 102, New York Times.

Country Board.

Morristown, South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations; private family; brief or extended stay; highest references. Box 218, Morristown.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

11th St., 136 West.—Large hall room; private house; gentlemen; reference.

16th St., 123 West.—Beautiful second-floor room; one or two gentlemen; $4; bath; private house. Eckley.

18th St., 11 West.—Two large rooms, en suite or single, third floor; also hall rooms; newly furnished; transients accommodated.

20th St., 312 West.—Private house; large room; running water; also large hall room; gentlemen.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant, large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient; Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

31st St., 131 East.—Finely furnished rooms, with or without heat.

32d St., 35 West.—Colonial Grill Room.—Breakfast, luncheon, 25c.; dinner, 50c. Table board, $5 weekly.

33d St., 31 West, near Waldorf-Astoria.—Suites; private bath; choice table; transients accommodated.

36th, 165 E.—Nice sunny and comfortable room; one or two gentlemen or couple; first flat.

48th St., 120 West.—Nicely furnished, sunny back parlor; running water; large, small rooms; private family.

50th St., 233 East.—Large and small rooms; ladies, gentlemen; housekeeping; also unfurnished; ladies boarded; heated.

55th St., 71 West.—Suite; private bath; also double room; southern exposure; excellent meals if desired; references.

55th St., 147 East.—Nicely furnished room; hot and cold water; heated; for gentlemen; references required.

55th St., 105 East.—Furnished rooms on floor with bath.

57th St., 408 West.—Large and small room; steam heat; all conveniences; terms reasonable; permanent or transient.

58th St., 122 West.—Gentleman going away wishes to be relieved of one or two very beautifully furnished rooms; terms reasonable; handsomely conducted bachelor house; telephone; club and car centre; "L" station.

59th St., 336 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; steam heat. Warncke.

63d St., 151 West.—Neatly furnished room; southern exposure. Ring Mulligan's bell.

65th St., 138 East.—Nicely furnished hall room in strictly private house for gentleman only; references.

74th St., 125 East.—One large, beautifully furnished room; also hall room; reasonable; private family.

82d St., 174 West.—Several newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; private house; desirable locality; one block from "L"; breakfast optional; telephone.

86d St., 141 East.—Furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen; private residence.

94th St., 38 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; select location; moderate; gentleman or family.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; large closets; excellent table; table board; reasonable; reference.

96th St., 174 West.—Large furnished front room; improvements; steam heated; ladies or gentlemen; reference. Bower.

97th St., 67 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; table boarders; references; moderate.

97th St., 100 West.—Parlor and bedroom, second floor; light, steam heat; suitable for couple; reasonable. Johnson.

101st St., 5 West.—Two large, bright, sunny rooms, well furnished, together or separate, with bath; private family; home comforts; board optional. Rothschild.

102d St., 214 West.—Parlor and bedroom, large and light; steam heat; terms moderate. Paltengie.

104th St., 54 West.—Furnished rooms in private house; near elevated station and surface cars.

113th St. West.—Lady living in high-class apartment has three very desirable sunny rooms; newly furnished, suitable for bachelors or business women; references. D., Box 2, 263 West 125th St.

114th St., 46 West.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; private house; references; moderate.

117th St., 280 West.—Nice furnished room, suitable for 2; convenient for cars and L station. McKiddle.

123d St., 53 East.—Neatly furnished back parlor; all conveniences; good table. Mrs. S. Rothschild.

125th St., 11 West.—One or two nicely furnished rooms, private family; every home comfort; moderate.

Central Park West, 443.—Nicely furnished room, one or two gentlemen; board if desired. Posner.

Gramercy Park, 36.—Steam-heated suites; single rooms; with or without board; pleasant central location.

Irving Place, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy of Music; corner building.

Lexington Av., 905.—Large, warm, cheerfully furnished room; bath; convenient; breakfast optional; large closets; moderate; references.

Lexington Av., 135, Between 26th and 29th Sts.—Rooms for gentlemen en suite or single; seen Sunday if preferable.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations, one sunny room; gentleman; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Morningside Av., 4 (115th St.)—Large, square room, small open off; steam heated; bath; gentlemen. Wesley.

Neatly furnished rooms; light housekeeping; hot water; bath; $4, $5 each. 140th St.; 127 East 104th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANTIQUITIES

CASINO AUCTION ROOMS

ANNEX, 136 WEST 38TH ST.,
two doors west of Broadway, by
J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,
Tuesday, the 5th, at 1:30 o'clock sharp,
by order of Mon. Marshall Marcell of New Orleans,

ONE HUNDRED OLD CANVASES,
being paintings of old masters, some original and of rare merit; also various pieces of
OLD CHOICE MAHOGANY
in SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEVAL MIRRORS, SIDE TABLES; ALSO CARVED FLEMISH OAK LIBRARY SUITE AND EASY CHAIRS, 50 PIECES SHEFFIELD PLATE, BRONZES, etc., the same being a collection seldom exhibited at public sale.
Exhibition of above Monday, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Sale peremptory; terms cash, and deposit of 25 per cent.
N. B.—THIS SALE IS WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CONNOISSEURS, ANTIQUE DEALERS, AND COLLECTORS.
J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ART EVENT,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS
belonging to
J. C. EVANS, ESQ.,
of Philadelphia,
Numbering 97 Examples of Distinguished FOREIGN and AMERICAN Artists, with a few additions.

Among the artists represented are: Pasini—Worms—Inness—Detti—Fabris—Diranian—Roble—Steinhell—Clays—Lesrel—Beraud—Berne-Belleeour—Pujol—James—Picknell.

To be sold at AUCTION WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 7 and 8, commencing at 3:15 P. M. each day at the

O'BRIEN ART GALLERY,
33 and 35 Liberty St.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN . . . AUCTIONEER

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, bankrupts. Greenwald, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on Thursday, Feby. 7, at 10:30 A. M., 530 B'way, all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Japanese vases, India wear, Oriental goods, Turkish goods, fixtures, desk, &c. Order of
GEORGE H. GILLMAN,
Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Att'ys for Receiver, 509 B'way.

Religious Notices.

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Corner Amsterdam Av. and 92d St.,
ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, PASTOR.
Sunday services, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.
Bible school, 2:45 P.M. Prayer service, Fri., 8 P. M.

A SERVICE IN COMMEMORATION OF HER late Majesty Queen Victoria, will be held on Sunday, Feby. 3, at 4 P. M., in the Church of The Heavenly Rest, Fifth Ave., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector, under the auspices of the British Schools and Universities Club. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. P. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector of St. James' Parish.
The doors will be opened at 3:30 P. M. and all seats will be free.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the Pastor will preach.

TEMPLE-EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:30 A. M. Dr. Joseph Silverman. "Impurity and Its Remedy," in series on "Great Vices." All welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, February 3d, 1901, at 11 2d at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av., address by Dr. FELIX ADLER; subject, "Minister Wu's Interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount." All interested are invited.

Purchase and

MARK TWAIN TELLS ABOUT PAWNBROKERS

Relates How He Advised a Friend to Commit Suicide.

SAID HE WAS "ONLY A POET"

It Was at the Annual Meeting of the University Settlement Society—Other Prominent Speakers.

At the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society, held yesterday afternoon in the society's house, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, there gathered a large crowd, mostly composed of patronesses and patrons of the organization from up-town. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was the principal speaker, and he talked for a full three-quarters of an hour—longer, he said, than he planned, for the audience insisted upon interrupting him with their laughter after almost every remark. William H. Baldwin, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, also made a speech, in which he talked of the city's responsibility for the proper rearing of children in the crowded sections. Seth Low presided over the meeting. Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University, delivered an address on the subject of how efforts to uplift people of the poorer classes should be directed. Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt made a report on the settlement work in the east side, and Mrs. Bond Thomas told how the charitable work of the various clubs in the west side was progressing. The report of Head Worker James B. Reynolds dealt with the general doings of the society. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, talked extemporaneously just before the meeting was adjourned.

In introducing Mark Twain, President Low said that the humorist had just whispered to him that the meeting should be adjourned at this point. Mr. Twain began by telling why he made such a request.

MARK TWAIN'S ADDRESS.

"It was because I had nothing to do and you had," he said. "I was thinking of you, for I myself would like to talk for two or three hours, as usual. I was reared to think of others always—never of myself; and I have ever tried to spread that doctrine—by proxy."

He continued by remarking upon the fact that the older men grew the more they became convinced of their overpowering ignorance, for until a few days ago he himself had not even heard of the University Settlement. But he had studied and had found that he knew of nothing which could be compared to it in usefulness, because it was a charity that carried to its beneficiaries no humiliation.

"The speakers before me," he said, "have told how you have to drive pupils away from your schools instead of into them. It was not that way in my young days. When I came down here this afternoon I saw in the building a dancing class. The cost of a lesson, I was told, was 2 cents. It is well to make people pay for what they get. That is why your charity does not humiliate. By the way, the reason I never learned to dance was because the schools for that art charged money.

"I saw down stairs, too, a pawnshop that you have in the house. This is a great advantage. The ordinary pawnbroker is allowed to collect from his patrons an enormous percentage; he fleeces the straggling stranger. I have paid much to them. Just now I saw a man pledge a watch in your shop for two dollars. He wanted the money only for a fortnight, and the price charged for the loan for that time was only a penny. I wish I could have gotten such terms when I was young. The reason I speak so feelingly on the subject of pawnshops is that I once had a romance which was closely connected with an establishment of the kind. The other day I was looking through that autobiography, the one on which I have been working for a long time, so that the world might soon be blessed with accurate information about me, when I came across an incident that I had written several years before. It was about something that happened in San Francisco a long time ago.

"At that time I was a newspaper man, I was out of a job. I had a friend who was a poet, but, as he could not sell his poems, he also had nothing to do for a living. There was a love passage in the incident, but I will spare you that and leave you to read it in my book. Well, my friend, the poet, said to me that his life was a failure. I said I thought so, too. We consulted. He thought suicide would be a good thing. I couldn't lie, so I again agreed with him. My advice was positive. It was somewhat disinterested, but there were a few selfish motives behind it. As a reporter, I knew that a good 'scoop' would get me employment, and so I wanted him to kill himself without letting anybody but me know about the deed. Then I could sell the news and get a new start in life. Thus it was that, largely for his own good and partly for mine, I urged him not to delay in doing the thing. I kept the idea in his mind. You know, there is no dependence in a suicide—he may change his mind.

"He insisted that the best way for him to take his departure was to blow out his brains. I responded that this was an extravagant method, that we could not afford it. I told him that, as we were financially crippled, we could not buy the revolver. Then he wanted a knife. To that I objected, too, on the same grounds. At last he mentioned drowning, and asked me what I thought of it. I said that it was a very good way, except that he was a fine swimmer, and I did not know whether it would turn out well on this account. But I consented to the plan, seeing no other better one in sight.

A MIRACULOUS EVENT.

"To the water we went. I went with him because I wanted to see how it was done. You know the curiosity some people have. When we reached the shore of the sea a wonderful thing happened.

"He was all ready to take the fatal leap. I was ready to see him do it. Providence interposed. From out the ocean, borne, perhaps, from the other side of the Pacific, there was washed up on the sand at our feet a gift—a gift that the sea had been tossing around for weeks, maybe, waiting for us to come down to the coast and receive it. What was it? It was a life preserver.

"Now, you can imagine the complications that arose. The plan to do the suicide act by the drowning method fell through with a crash. With that life preserver, you see, he might have staid in the water for weeks. I couldn't afford to wait that long. Suddenly I had an idea. That was no trouble for me, for I have the habit of having them often. 'Pawn the preserver and get a revolver,' I cried. He said that suited him. The preserver was a good one. To be sure, the ocean had kept it for us a long time, and it had a few holes in it, but yet it was good enough to pawn somewhere. We sought the pawnbroker. He wanted 10 per cent. a month on the loan from the life preserver. I didn't object, for I never expected to try to get it out again. All I wanted was the revolver—quick.

"The pawnbroker gave us an old derringer, which is a kind of pistol that has but one barrel and shoots a bullet as big as a hickory nut. It was the only firearm that he would let us have. Then he grew suspicious, wanted to know what we were going to do with the derringer. I drew him aside. 'My friend is a poet,' I said, 'and he wants to kill himself with it.' Upon which he replied: 'Oh, well, if he is only a poet, it is well. God speed him.'

"We went out and loaded the pistol. Just then I had some qualms about staying to see the act of my friend. I hadn't objected to witnessing a drowning, but this shooting was different; the drowning might have been looked upon as accidental, but not so with this. But I calmed myself, for when I suggested that I might go away he grew uneasy and acted as though he would not carry out his purpose if I did not stay beside him. So I staid. He placed the barrel at his temple. He hesitated. In spite of all I could do I waxed impatient. 'Pull the trigger!' I cried. He pulled it. The ball went clean through his head. I held my breath. Then I found that the bullet had cleaned out all the gray matter. It had made a new man of him. Before he shot that shot he was nothing but a poet. Now he is a useful citizen. The ball just carried the poetic faculty out of the back door. Ever since then, although I am aware that I assisted him in the crime for selfish ends, I have been wishing that I might again help some other poet, or many of them, in the same way.

"So you see what a good thing a pawnbroker is. I am going to tell all the poets I know where your shop is located. Of course, you have lots of other good things in your establishment besides the pawnshop, and I have been thinking of sending you my check to help along your work. But I have decided, instead, to send to your library a lot of those books of mine that I hear one of your small boys has dubbed 'Strawberry Finn.'"

TO AID THE SETTLEMENT WORK.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., in beginning his talk, said that he had come to the conclusion that the city should aid the settlement work and other works of the same kind by taking charge of the primary department, the earliest training of the children toward developing their minds and morals.

"The conditions down here are unfair to just such work as this," he said. "After thinking the subject over, I have become indignant at the city's unfairness to children in certain sections. Purity in the family is the cornerstone to real civilizaton. Now, if this is so, is it not the clear duty of society to prepare the way for educational and religious organizations to do their work in these parts of the city? Otherwise, will not the work of these societies be neutralized? It is the duty of the city to see that the streets here are kept clean as well as those in other quarters, to do away with improper conditions, with vice; to prepare the soil so as to make it fruitful for such work as you are doing. It is our duty as a city to see to these things. If this work has been such a success as we are told it has, is it not our duty to see that other movements like it are established? Is it not time that the city should take up such work, that larger amounts of time and of money should be used for such ends?

"Let the sunlight into these streets. These children here are like ours. If they have the chance they will be as decent as yours or mine. If indecency is around them it is fair to assume that they will be indecent. If they are, they alone do not suffer. You suffer. For our own sakes, and for theirs, we must see to it that conditions are improved."

Headworker James B. Reynolds, in making his report, said that of the three ideas promulgated at the beginning of the last century—liberty, equality, and fraternity—only the latter had been proved a reality, that the other two were good in theory but not in practice. He added that the work of the settlement was to uphold the idea of fraternity, which it was capable of upholding.

This theory of Mr. Reynolds was combatted by Dr. Giddings, who said: "Certain kinds of equality, to be sure, do not exist, but the University Settlement is helping to promote a sort that is real. This is political equality, the equality of all men before the law. The reason that this practical equality does not exist here now is found in the fact that unscrupulous men can bribe those weaker than they and thus establish an inequality not contemplated in our Constitution. We who are interested in the University Settlement have tried to show the people in the crowded parts of this city that we mean what we say in declaring one man as good as another before a court of justice. We think, too, that men in all the different sections should have the same advantages as to schools, clean streets, and health regulations. The settlement has tried to advance such an idea, and that it is becoming realized is evidenced by the vast difference in conditions that has arisen in the last ten years."

DIFFICULTY IN TEACHING.

Dr. Giddings said that the great difficulty in elevating, teaching, and converting in the past had been due to the failure of those in movements for such ends to understand thoroughly at first the problems with which they had to deal. In trying to better a community it should first be the object of the reformers to know the characteristics of the people of that community, to discover what there was of good already in the lives of these people, which of their traits should be preserved, and then to get to work to eradicate evil characteristics and instill good ones that had not previously existed.

"Boys in these neighborhoods," he said, "will naturally form combinations, perform various kinds of exploits, have their leaders, and imitate the men they know. If left alone they will grew up knowing no kind of combination but the worst kind—that of 'heelers' and 'boss.' The University Settlement must strive to so direct their instincts of forming combinations that they will, when they are men, know that they ought not to make over to the 'boss' their own personal responsibilities."

It was announced by Mrs. Hewitt that the settlement planned soon to establish a music school. She referred to a proposed appeal that would be made for funds. The community in which the settlement worked, she said, was essentially a musical one, and no one thing could do more good thereabout than the foundation of such a school.

Mrs. Bond told of the work on the west side, where there are many clubs for Italian children, as well as a few for those of Irish extraction. She said that the original plan had not included the latter race, but that the boys in the neighborhood were so bad that they had to be taken in to prevent their tearing the clubrooms to pieces, fighting their more fortunate Italian comrades, and making themselves generally intolerable. When they were at last provided with their own clubs, however, they became docile. The reconciliation with them had, in fact, gone so far that the toughest clubs in the lower west side—the "Happy Homes" and the "Squares"—had been ushered into the fold, after having vowed to drive the settlement workers out of the district.

The "Squares," Mrs. Thomas said, called themselves by that name because they "always got square with everybody." The "Happy Homes" had assumed their name arbitrarily. Both of the gangs were composed of young "potential criminals," who liked nothing better than to break all the windows in the clubhouses, beat the pupils, and even forcibly prevent regular attendants from appearing in time for school hours. Nowadays the "Squares" have a club under the auspices of the settlement and are the most devoted promoters of order in the district. The "Happy Homes," too, are in the fold, go to Sunday school, and make themselves generally useful in the charitable work of the vicinity. In fact, the Irish clubs are so popular these days that a certain Benjamin Levy says he is a native of Cork, while a young man called Benvento claims Limerick as his native heath.

For the next year the University Settlement has the following officers: Seth Low, President; Seymour L. Cromwell, Secretary; James Speyer, Treasurer, and James B. Reynolds, Head Worker. The new officers of the Women's Auxiliary are Mrs. James Speyer, President; Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Vice President; Mrs. Nicholas M. Butler, Secretary; Miss Edith Kendall, Treasurer; Miss Florence Matthews, Assistant Secretary; Miss Clark, Assistant Treasurer, and Mrs. George H. Bend, Financial Secretary.

Fire in Mrs. Mary I. Neilson's Home.

A slight fire occurred shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the residence of Mrs. Mary I. Neilson, at 100 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Neilson is well known in society, and is a sister of Frederick Gebhard. The fire was discovered, it is said, by a son of Mrs. Neilson, who had been at Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay's ball at the Waldorf-Astoria, and who on returning home found smoke in the hallway. The firemen of Engine Company No. 14 found the woodwork in one corner of the kitchen ablaze. The fire was easily and quickly extinguished, and before much damage had been done. Defective crossing of electric light wires is believed to have been the cause.

The sore Throat to which public speakers are subject, can be at once relieved and eventually cured, with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow a large purchase of

Imported

Cotton Dress Goods

Consisting of

23000 Yds. Printed Satin Bande Muils, Graduated Stripes and Organdie Carreaux, in delicate Dresden floral designs, **21c**

Regular value **50c** yd.

10000 Yds. Lace Inserted and Plaited Scotch Chambrays and Fancy Weave Zephyrs, at **17c**

Actual value **35c** and **60c** yd.

3500 Yds. Corded and Embroidered Printed Plumetis and Persian Silk Mousselines, at **35c**

Regular value **50c & 75c** yd.

First Spring Importations of

Woolen Dress Fabrics

Nun's Veilings, Fleur de Soie, Voile Zephyr, Voile Heloise, Peau de Cygne and Eolienne in the newest colorings

And in addition

1500 Yds. Black Albatros, double width, all wool, at **43c**

2500 Yds. Plaid Back Cloths, 52 in. wide, in gray, Oxford and navy blue, Value $1.25 at **79c**

Silk Departments

Paris and Lyons Novelties for Early Spring

Printed Louisines, Satin Liberty and Foulards

Also

3500 Yds. extra quality, Printed Surah Twills, in choice colors and designs, small effects, Value 75c yd., at **57c**

1750 Yds. Pure Dye Imported Black Taffetas, Value $1.25 yd. **85c**

1100 Yds. Colored Satin Cyrano, a soft rich lustrous fabric, in street and evening shades, Value $1.50 yd. **89c**

Cloak Departments

A special purchase of very desirable

Women's Golf Capes of Scotch Rugs and Reversible Cloths, **$5.25, 6.85, 8.50**

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Women's Shirt Waists

100 Doz. Colored, Checked and Striped Madras Waists, at **85c**

75 Doz. White Corded Lawn and Lace Striped Waists, at **93c**

Misses' and Girls' Dep'ts

Advance Spring Styles of

Tailor-made Suits, Raglans, Three-quarter Coats, Washable Russian and Sailor Suits, Misses' Silk, Flannel, Linen and Cotton Waists

in exclusive models and materials

Boys' Department

Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits of Serges, Cheviots and English Flannels

Cotton, Linen and Washable Silk Suits exclusive materials of their own importation

West Twenty-third Street

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY PRESIDENT

Statement for the Year ending December 31st, 1900

According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York

INCOME

Received for Premiums	$47,211,171 38
From all other Sources	13,371,630 93
	$60,582,802 31

DISBURSEMENTS

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	$15,052,652 92
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	11,309,210 91
For all other Accounts	13,084,749 68
	$39,446,613 51

ASSETS

United States Bonds and other Securities	$183,368,624 91
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	77,235,867 38
Loans on Bonds and other Securities	12,170,000 00
Loans on Company's own Policies	8,629,769 43
Real Estate: Company's Office Buildings in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney and Mexico, and other Real Estate	23,575,840 73
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	13,299,316 32
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.	7,473,733 74
	$325,753,152 51

LIABILITIES

Liability for Policy Reserves, etc.	$269,191,130 26
Liability for Contingent Guarantee Fund	54,122,022 25
Liability for Authorized Dividends	2,440,000 00
	$325,753,152 51
Insurance and Annuities in force	$1,141,497,888 02

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

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Real Laces.

Metal Work and Lace Robes, Renaissance and Chantilly Robes, Lace and Gold Allovers, Bands, Chiffons, Gauzes, Veilings, Lace and Mull Stocks, Collars and Collarettes.

Embroideries.

Embroidered Waists, Robes, Flouncings, Allovers and Bands, Hamburg Edgings and Trimmings.

Handkerchiefs.

Gloves.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Ladies' Dept.

An Odd Lot, But All Bargains.

One Grey Opera Cape (imported) *Former price $75.00,* now *$27.50.*

One Imported Black Silk fur trimmed Coat, 45 inches long, *Former price $130.00,* now *$65.00.*

Three Persian Lamb Coats (sizes 34, 36 and 42), *Former price $100.00,* now *$55.00.*

Two Near-seal Coats, (sizes 34 and 36), *Former price $55.00,* now *$28.00.*

One Gray Imported Gown, *Former price $175.00,* now *$75.00.*

Tan, Brown and Blue Coats, Short and Three-Quarter Length, at less than *half* cost.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Broadway and 13th St.

TERRORIZED RICHARD CROKER.

Tipsy Passenger Kept Tammany Leader Dodging Him Throughout the Trip to England.

According to a fellow-traveler, the trip of Richard Croker on the Lucania to Europe was very unpleasant. The story of the voyage was told last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a prominent New Yorker, whose business leads him to journey across the ocean frequently. Here is the story of Mr. Croker's personal discomfiture:

"I saw all the Tammany politicians on the dock bidding good-bye to Mr. Croker on the day the Lucania sailed. The Tammany chief was smiling and happy. I stood not far from him, and the contented look which came over his face when he saw the last of his political friends on the pier was a pleasure to behold. It was as if Mr. Croker had cast off a great burden and was settling down to enjoy a comfortable voyage.

"One of the first-cabin passengers happened to be a wealthy New Yorker who is an expert transatlantic traveler. This man makes it his duty to get drunk on the night before the liner sails, and when the vessel is about 500 miles from New York he recovers somewhat from his drunken torpor and comes on deck. This man has gone through the same performance every time he crosses the ocean. When he came on the deck of the Lucania the following day half tipsy he spied Mr. Croker sitting comfortably in a steamer chair. He zig-zagged toward the Tammany leader and shouted out so that many passengers could hear him.

"'Hullo, Dick, how are you?'

"Then, in order to show that he was a great admirer of the Tammany leader, he began to pat him on the back. I pay a tribute to Mr. Croker when I say that he bore this treatment calmly. He spoke in low tones and tried to get out of the way. The tipsy man would not let go his prey. He shouted:

"'Say, Dick, do you remember six years ago when my brother sent you half a dozen shirts? They were corking good shirts, weren't they?'

"The story was too good to keep, and it soon traveled over the ship. The passengers had a good laugh at Mr. Croker's expense. On the evening of that day Mr. Croker could be seen going about the steamship trying to dodge his bibulous friend from New York. The man was not to be daunted, and he kept drinking just enough to make him hilariously happy. He did not interfere with the business or pleasures of any one except Mr. Croker. The Tammany leader was followed persistently, but by adroit manoeuvres avoided meeting the man.

"One day a heavy storm was raging. The tipsy passenger was in the cabin, so that Mr. Croker could not get to his stateroom without meeting him. For three hours the Tammany leader paced the deck in that storm. It began to rain, and every once in a while Mr. Croker would peep in the door, and seeing the man on guard would continue his trudging up and down the deck. At last the man went to get a drink, and Mr. Croker slipped into his cabin and away from trouble. Mr. Croker showed how unhappy he was, but he never said a word to any one.

"I thought the story would have been published long ago. It must have been hard on Mr. Croker to have shied off all his troubles about vice in New York to be pursued on shipboard by a tipsy fellow-passenger."

FRIENDS TOOK DRASTIC STEPS.

Had Old Mrs. Hamilton Arrested So She Could Not Waste Her Money.

Mrs. Rosina Hamilton, an aged colored woman, who lived on Van Horne Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on complaint of several members of the Bergen Baptist Church, as the best means of protecting her against herself.

The old woman owned the one-story frame building in which she lived, but it was mortgaged. As she failed to pay the taxes, Israel Van Horne, who held the mortgage, was obliged to foreclose to protect his own interests. After all the costs were paid there was about $150 due Mrs. Hamilton. She refused to accept the money, surrender the property, or move out. In this dilemma the members of the church, who had long taken an interest in the old woman, caused her arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct to prevent her from squandering her $150 in a useless fight against ejectment.

The money will now be used to secure her admission to the Baptist Colored Home in Newark.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

DRESS SKIRTS AND SUITS.

Will Sell on Monday at Remarkably Low Prices to Clean Up—

Odd lots of DRESS SKIRTS at - $3.50, $3.98 & $6.75

A few SUITS at - - - - - - - $5.98

GOLF SKIRTS, all colors, 6 rows of stitching—double and plain faced materials - - - - - - $4.95

A complete assortment of new DRESS SKIRTS at - $4.98 and upwards.

SPECIALS IN NEW WASH FABRICS.

1000 pieces in 30 styles, new designs in Scotch Madras—32 inches wide, absolutely fast colors, value 25c., - 15c. yd.

Mercerized Cotton Lace, the handsomest wash fabric ever produced, in 20 new designs and colorings, - 39c. yd.

Mercerized Cotton Pongees, a new fabric this season, light weight and beautiful combinations of coloring, - 39c. yd.

Silk Mixed Zephyrs in Checks and Stripes - 29c. yd.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Vantine's

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS.

BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for free catalogue. "Objects of Art and Utility from Far Away East."

Second Floor.

Vantine's Oriental Black Dress Silks

Spring 1901.

Perspiration Proof and Waterproof

An absolutely fast black Lyons Dye, guaranteed perspiration proof, having been submitted to most exacting chemical tests.

Made in Five Qualities

A. A. VANTINE & CO. PERSPIRATION PROOF SILK

Caution: Facsimile of above appears in gold on every piece.

Spring Novelties now being shown.

Printed Chinese and Japanese Silks and Satins

Oriental designs and color effects.

Fourth Floor.

Oriental Rugs this week

Fine Shirvans and Carabaghs Values $12.50: **$9.00**

Antique Beloochistans Averaging 5½x8 ft. Value $45. **$28.00**

Fine Cashmeres Averaging 6x9 ft. Value $50 to $60. **$38 and $40**

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE BARGAINS.

"Good order is the foundation of all good things."

So all good business men select their office furnishings here.

Roll Top Desks, in Mahogany, Golden and Antique Oaks, $20.00 to $110.00, (former prices, $22.50 to $135.

Supplied with innumerable compartments, drawers, and shelves for the bestowal of papers, books, and all necessary accoutrements of business life, with such economy of space that every necessity is within hand's reach.

Special lot of Oriental Rugs, Guendjis, Carabagh, and Beloochistans, $6.50, (former prices, $10.00 to $15.00.)

Also a large lot of Office odd chairs; leather, cane, or wooden seats, now far below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER".

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NEW BROADWAY BUILDING

Eighteen-Story Structure to be Built on Maiden Lane Corner.

THE DEAL INVOLVES $2,200,000

Title to the Properties Will Pass on Tuesday—Purchasers Pay $180 Per Square Foot for the Plot.

Title to the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, the sale of which by Ehrich Parmly has already been told of in these columns, will pass on Tuesday, and more complete details of that transaction are now available. The deal is one of the largest ever effected in the down-town district, and the operation, including the cost of the ground and the new building to be erected on the site, involves $2,200,000.

The purchaser of the property is a syndicate, headed by Stewart Browne of Stewart Browne & Co., the bankers. Title will be taken by the Broadway Building Company, of which Mr. Browne is President and John E. Green Secretary and Treasurer. The property of which this company has acquired control has frontages of 76.7 feet on Broadway and 88.10 feet on Maiden Lane. The plot originally owned by Mr. Parmly fronted 76.7 feet on Broadway and 67.10 feet on Maiden Lane. He, however, acquired the small adjoining structure, 2 Maiden Lane, 21 by 88.4, and the new building site will be conveyed by him to the Broadway Building Company as one parcel, for a consideration of $1,300,000.

The work of removing the old buildings will begin on May 1 and in their place will be erected an eighteen-story office structure of the most modern design and equipment. Architects Clinton & Russell are now preparing the plans, and agreements have already been made with the George A. Fuller Company for the construction of the building at a contract price of $900,000. The new skyscraper will have two entrances, one on Broadway and one on Maiden Lane, and its elevators will be five in number.

The building will be ready for occupancy on April 1, 1902. Leasing of space has progressed at a very promising rate, the location on a southeast corner giving to the structure the north light so much desired by jewelers and diamond merchants. Twenty-five per cent. of the floor space has already been leased, and the agents, De Selding Brothers, express the belief that before the projected building has reached the street level only a small portion of it will be without prospective tenants. Three corporations, the names of which are still withheld, will occupy the lower part of the building. The corner on the ground floor will have as a tenant one of the oldest and best known National banks in the city. South of the main entrance, on Broadway, a trust company, now being organized, will have its offices, and the basement will be specially constructed in view of the fact that it has already been leased to a safe deposit company.

The site of the new building contains 7,227 square feet, and the price per square foot paid by its purchasers is very nearly $180. The northeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, sold under partition proceedings in June, 1897, was bought by G. F. Wilcoxson, an interested party, at the rate of $196.40 per square foot. Comparison of this with the sale just effected at the southeast corner is hardly a fair one, however, because the plot bought by Mr. Wilcoxson was "all corner," being only 25 by 50 feet in size. Henry O. Havemeyer paid for the St. Paul Building site at the rate of $155.70 per square foot, while the site of the Singer Manufacturing Company's original building, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, cost $181.15 per square foot.

The entire deal, involving the Broadway and Maiden Lane corner, is noteworthy not alone on account of its size, but also on account of the rapidity with which it has been handled. It is only about six weeks since the first offer was made to Mr. Parmly for his property. In the meantime the adjoining parcel on Maiden Lane has been secured and the entire plot conveyed to the new company; plans and specifications have been prepared, and the building contracts let—and all this in the face of the fact that some of the papers in the deal have had to cross the ocean twice. The sale of 2 Maiden Lane for E. A. Cruikshank, as trustee, was effected through Joseph D. Mason. The purchasing corporation was represented by De Selding Brothers. John Lindly and Charles Frederic Parmly acted as counsel for Mr. Ehrich Parmly and Keatinge & Walradt for the buyers.

Alcott & Weekes

7 & 9 East 20th St.,

Bet. Broadway and Fifth Ave.

CLEARING SALE.

Balance of Entire Winter Stock Much Below Cost.

Evening and Dinner Gowns.

Walking and Afternoon Costumes.

Long Coats, fur trimmed or without.

Short Jackets, fur trimmed and fancy.

Rainy-Day Suits & Skirts.

Golf Capes.

Silk Skirts, Waists, Neckwear

THE ABOVE WILL POSITIVELY BE DISPOSED OF.

Sunday
February 3, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Horner's Furniture.

PRE-EMINENT
FROM EVERY STANDPOINT

Not only every year, but every season, brings its new designs in Furniture, and its new patterns and effects in coverings.

Our stock contains all the up-to-date productions of high class Furniture all the time——goods made only by the best manufacturing firms in this country, who send us their choicest creations soon as produced.

Added to this a uniform system of pricing based on a moderate advance on cost, we present what we believe to be every condition which the most critical buyers of fine and fashionable Furniture desire.

Unequalled assortments in each and every line are still further factors which help to make our stock pre-eminent in the Furniture world.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN LOAN COMPANY'S PROPERTY

Arguments as to Its Disposal Heard by Justice Gaynor.

Permanent Receivers Opposed to Acceptance of the Empire State Realty Company's Offer.

Arguments were made yesterday before Justice William J. Gaynor, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court of Kings County, for and against a motion that the report of ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, as referee in the matter of the offer of the Empire State Realty Company to purchase the property of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, which is now in the hands of Permanent Receivers Charles S. Wilbur and Edward D. Candee, be adopted. The arguments were not free from some personal feeling, and at one time Justice Gaynor felt himself called upon to use the gavel in order to secure quiet.

The Empire State Realty Company is composed of Directors of the Anglo-American Company, and the plan under which it desires to purchase the Anglo-American Company's property is violently opposed by the permanent receivers and by some of the stockholders. At the hearing yesterday the receivers were represented by Meyer Nussbaum, while William Hepburn Russell was the chief representative of the opposing stockholders, the Empire State Realty Company being represented by Charles A. Deshon and William B. Hornblower. The proposed plan, which is recommended for adoption by the referee, involves practically a reorganization of the Anglo-American Company. The Empire State Realty Company proposes to exchange, at its paid-in value, stock of the Anglo-American Company assigned to it for property of the Anglo-American Company of a corresponding value.

The Directors of the Anglo-American Company declare that it is a solvent company, and that if time is granted to enable a realization of the assets, the shareholders will receive 100 cents on the dollar. The one thing necessary to achieve this, according to the argument of Mr. Deshon, is protection of the mortgages to which the property is subject. In order to stop foreclosures it is proposed by the Empire State people to advance $175,000 for payment of interest on mortgages, taxes, and taxes, to hold the securities for disposal without sacrifice, and to pay running expenses.

William Hepburn Russell, in opposing the motion, said that there is no right as matter of law to sell a part of the properties of the Anglo-American Association to the Empire State Realty Company and accept in payment, or in abatement of the purchase price for such properties stock of the Anglo-American Company, which has been assigned by stockholders to the Empire State Realty Company. To do this before the actual value of the stock so offered in payment had been ascertained, and to take the stock at its book value as payment for properties in the hands of the receivers, would be to prefer some stockholders over others and dispose of the corporate assets for stock that may prove to be almost valueless when its true distributive share in the proceeds of the assets of the corporation is finally ascertained.

"The Court," said Mr. Russell, "has no power to sell the corporate assets except for money or its equivalent in bonds or mortgages payable to the receivers. It is the duty of the court and the receivers to conserve and protect the interests of all classes of stockholders, but to make this sale upon the terms proposed is to turn over the properties of the Anglo-American Association to the very same men who so grossly mismanaged the corporation, without and guarantee or assurance that they will pay the purchase price in full, the only security offered being the properties themselves, and this would seem to be unsafe and dangerous.

"The motives of the organizers of the Empire State Realty Company can only be conjectured, but seem to be found in the provision in the proposition that all assenting stockholders shall release their claims against the association. In this case that is equivalent to releasing the Directors from probable liabilities because of their mismanagement."

William B. Hornblower then spoke in support of the motion.

"I do not admit," said Mr. Hornblower, "that this company is insolvent. On the contrary, it has a $200,000 surplus. The stockholders who do not assent to our proposition are fully protected because, besides this $200,000 surplus, they get all other assets, such as mortgages, &c. The Directors are not seeking to escape liability. They are ready to stand up like men and take their medicine."

Mr. Hornblower then attempted to discuss why certain evidence had not been admitted by the referee, but Mr. Russell interrupted him.

"I did not discuss that," he cried, "and I think it is unfair of you to do so unless I am permitted to reply."

Mr. Hornblower then stated that the receivers might bring suit against the Directors who were not asking for a release.

Again Mr. Russell interrupted him, asking whether the proposition did not call for a release of all claims by the stockholders.

"Yes," said Mr. Hornblower, "but only to the company."

Mr. Hornblower was becoming nettled by the interruptions, and he complained that the receivers had been discourteous to him in not sending him a copy of an affidavit which contained the general outlines of their position regarding a feasible winding up of the company's affairs.

"Those who take the responsibility of throwing over this proposition," concluded Mr. Hornblower, "assume a grave liability, and they have not even a plan to offer as a substitute. They content themselves with glittering generalities of what they think, hope, believe might, could, and would be done in the future."

Justice Gaynor then asked a few questions, and a statement made in reply by Mr. Nussbaum so angered Mr. Hornblower that, turning to Receiver Candee he cried out:

"You'll be the sickest kind of a man by the time we get through with you."

"Now you're getting excited," smiled Mr. Nussbaum.

"I know I'm getting excited," retorted Mr. Hornblower, "and I've got a perfect right to be excited the way——"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," cautioned the Justice, pounding his desk with his gavel.

The Justice then took the papers, but from the remarks he made it is supposed he is inclined to uphold the referee's report, which favors the Empire State Realty Company's proposition.

Le Boutillier Brothers

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
AT LARGE REDUCTIONS.

FINE GRASS BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

TABLE CLOTHS:

2 yds. long, 2 yds. wide,	$1.50	1.95	2.95	4.50	each
2½ " " 2 " "	2.00	2.75	3.75	5.50	"
3 " " 2 " "	2.50	3.25	5.00	6.50	"
3½ " " 2 " "	2.95	3.50	5.75	7.50	"
4 " " 2 " "	3.95	5.50	6.75	8.50	"

BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS:

⅝ by ⅝ - - - -	$1.25	1.95	2.50	3.50	5.00	dozen
¾ " ¾ - - - -	1.75	2.75	3.50	5.00	6.50	"

HAND-LOOM TABLE CLOTHS (made from Golden Flax):

2 yds. by 2 yds., $2.25 — 2½ yds. by 2 yds., $2.75 — 3 yds. by 2 yds., $3.50

BEDROOM TOWELS:

$1.20 1.80 2.40 3.00 3.75 6.00 dozen

A lot of extra-fine Double Damask Table Cloths, without Napkins, 2 and 2½ yards wide and from 2 to 6 yards long, slightly soiled, at

HALF PRICE

LINEN SHEETS:

for single beds, - -	$3.75	4.50	5.50	6.50 each
for double beds, - -	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.50 "

LINEN PILLOW CASES: $1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00 "

Hemstitched and Embroidered Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Shams, Scarfs, Lunch Cloth Trays, Doilies, etc, at

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

THE NINE-HOUR WORKDAY.

150,000 Machinists Who Will Be Affected by It Are Organizing.

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, started last week on a tour through the principal cities throughout the United States to arrange for the nine-hour workday campaign of the machinists, which goes into effect next May. He has visited some of the Eastern cities and this week will communicate with the local unions in the Western cities over which his organization has jurisdiction.

About 150,000 machinists, union and non-union, will be affected by the demand, but in order to be prepared for it, organization meetings on a large scale will be held all over the country this week. A statement was issued yesterday from the International Association saying that new members were joining the union at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Under an agreement entered into some time ago between the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists, the machinists employed by the former, numbering between 50,000 and 60,000, will be granted the nine-hour workday in May. Their employes include non-union men, who will get the nine-hour workday as well as the union men. Of the remaining 90,000, fully one-half do not belong to the union, but the leaders of the latter believe that the non-union men are ready to strike for the demand if strikes are required. It is thought that while a number of the non-association employers will grant the nine-hour workday, 35,000 or 40,000 machinists may have to strike to enforce it.

NO ARSENIC IN BEER.

The local unions of brewery workmen in New York and vicinity are up in arms against a statement attributed to a chemist at a meeting last week, to the effect that there is arsenic used in the making of American beer. A meeting of the Executive Committee of these societies was held in this city last week at which resolutions were passed denouncing this statement as misleading and calculated to lessen the consumption of a wholesome drink and consequently to throw many men out of work. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the committee, made a statement yesterday in which he said:

"There is no arsenic in the glucose used for making American beer or any other ingredient. The foremen in the breweries must all attend a brewer's academy for some time, and have some knowledge of chemistry before they can be employed. I know that in the glucose used for American beer there is no arsenic or poison of any kind. There may be arsenic in imported glucose, but that is not used by the brewers. Glucose, however, is used only in small quantities. The principal ingredients are hops and malt. Cornmeal and rice are used to a certain extent, but they are not unwholesome."

OBJECT TO SUNDAY WORK.

The Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of New York reported yesterday that it has sent a circular to every clergyman in Manhattan and the Bronx Boroughs for indorsement, urging the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of fresh, salt, and smoked meats on Sundays. The bill is to be presented in a few days by Assemblyman J. J. O'Connell of Manhattan. The circular, which is over the signature of George Pfaehler, Jr., President of the association, says, among other things:

"The only question that may arise against the bill is that poor people have not convenient places in which to keep meat without ice during the Summer months. As an experienced butcher, I can answer this question. If there is any meat sold that will not keep from ten to twelve hours without ice, it is a negligence on the part of the Board of Health to permit it to be sold."

The union reported yesterday that all the clergymen to whom the circular had been sent indorsed it. Some of them referred to the matter in their sermons. On account of Sunday work, the union says, 36,000 butchers in Greater New York have been prevented from going to church with their families on Sundays.

MUSIC IN CIGAR FACTORIES.

The leading spirits in several of the cigarmakers' unions in this city reported yesterday that a new plan is likely to be introduced soon by New York cigar manufacturers in order to make work pleasant for the cigarmakers. It consists of having instrumental music played to the workers during working hours, and giving singing lessons free. The plan has been in operation in Cuba for some time, and is also being tried by a cigar manufacturer who employs 200 girls in Trenton, N. J. If the plan is successful it is said the New York manufacturers will try it.

In the Trenton factory a piano is in the workroom where the 200 girls are rolling, bunching, and completing the cigars, and a woman is employed to play two hours a day. Girls with an ear for music, it is said, keep time to it as they work, and the liveliler the music the faster the work. Free singing lessons are given to such as are willing to accept them at noon hour.

TO INVADE OCEAN GROVE

Sea Side Municipalities Favor Ocean Front Boulevard.

Religious Association Making Strenuous Efforts to Defeat Bill Making the Proposed Encroachment.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 2.—There will be during the present session of the Legislature a contest between the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association and the cottagers along the line of the Ocean Front Boulevard. Mayor Frank Ten Broeck of Asbury Park is leading the cottagers' movement, backed by every municipality from Sea Bright to Point Pleasant, and the personal influence of men like State Chairman Franklin Murphy, ex-United States Senators Murphy of New York and Smith of New Jersey, Randolph Guggenheimer of New York, Mayor Brady of Albany, and others who are owners of cottages and want to connect all the resorts along the coast.

This is an old fight that developed considerable sectional controversy last year. The Ocean Grove Association opposed the scheme because the line of the proposed boulevard would compel them to make a thoroughfare of Ocean Grove, now kept exclusive as it is protected from public driving. The main obstacle to overcome is the bridging of Wesley and Fletcher Lakes at each end of Ocean Grove.

The Ocean Grove Association is not without powerful friends in the Legislature, and it was its numerous friends who defeated the Boulevard bill last year, under the leadership of ex-State Senator W. H. Skirm of Mercer, who is Treasurer of the Ocean Grove Association. The association expects to work on many members of the House and Senate through the church-going members of their constituencies.

A bill now pending, and introduced by Assemblyman Kirkbride of Asbury Park, is so constructed that it forces the exclusive Camp Meeting into the boulevard movement. It starts out with the proposition that where two-thirds of the municipalities along a proposed country road or boulevard agree to the erection of the road, the Board of Freeholders shall proceed to build. Already the following municipalities have given their consent: Sea Bright, Atlantic Highlands, Brielle, North Long Branch, Long Branch, Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Belmar, and Spring Lake. The bill is mandatory, and compels the Board of Freeholders to proceed and build a stone road under the existing State aid law, which would divide the expenses of the driveway between the State, the county, and the abutting owners of property. The creation of such a boulevard would give the finest seashore drive along the Atlantic Coast.

Mayor Ten Broeck states that many thousand people are deprived of excellent ocean-front drives because of the inability to get across the two lakes that bound Ocean Grove, and that there would be nothing harmful in elegant equipages going through Ocean Grove at any time. The Ocean Grove people claim that their resort was built on a defined policy, and particularly to secure a Summer refuge for Christians, and there is just as much need to-day for such a place as there was when Ocean Grove was founded, and attracted its near neighbors, who are now trying to force new conditions on them.

BIG FIRE IN DETROIT.

Dreskell-Jupp Paper Company and The Detroit Free Press Company Heavy Losers.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—Fire early today completely gutted the building at 46-50 Larned Street, occupied by the Dreskell-Jupp Paper Company, and before the firemen gained control of it, spread to the plant of The Free Press Printing Company. The total loss is about $200,000, distributed as follows:

Dreskell-Jupp Paper Company, $40,000, covered by insurance; The Free Press Printing Company, $60,000 on stock and $30,000 on machinery, insurance $45,000; Heineman estate, owners of the Dreskell-Jupp Building, $15,000; Chandler estate, owners of The Free Press Printing Company Building, $15,000, both covered by insurance. There were also several minor losses by tenants of the Dreskell-Jupp Building. The intense cold made the work of the firemen extremely difficult.

Parish House Cornerstone Laid.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. G. G. Merrill, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Tuxedo, performed the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone of the new parish house at 3 o'clock. The ceremony was brief. All the Tuxedo colony were present.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

IMPORTED COTTON DRESS FABRICS.
A PAN-EUROPEAN EXPOSITION.

Too far ahead of wearing time? Not at all. By common consent, shirt waist days begin ere spring has fairly come, and one's own inclinations fix the date of putting on the first Cotton Gown. Of course, France has most to say about styles—

Moltair Swisses—Edelweiss—Persianettes—
Ponginelles—Organdies Surfin—Foulard Simulatif—
Plumetis—Gauze Raye Travers—Mousseline de l'Inde

Owe not only their origin to France, but all the vogue that makes us so safe in carrying a quarter of a million yards. Scotland sends her Madras and Ginghams—it would be a poor season that failed to show those tried and proved favorites. And the look and wear of Silk comes in mercerized goods. And (a host of themselves) more beautiful, effective, original embroidered soft Swisses than can be properly seen in a day's careful looking.

All-Wool Challies---Half Price.
25c. Instead of 50c.

A fault, any fault, in color, style or weaving would still make bargains immeasurable of 50c Challies at 25c. What when we say fault there is none? That throughout the new designs each separate pattern is perfectly charming, colors new and befitting, the whole offering, piece by piece, above all criticism. Plainly this is a bargain of bargains, and 25c. a preposterously low price.

We Are Richer and Poorer by the Recent Stock-Taking.

RICHER because we own unsuspected odds and ends, short pieces, straggling sizes and broken stocks generally. POORER because our plans only admit of carrying full new lines—and this treasure trove must all be sacrificed.

Unheard of Prices Result

In Velour Coats—About 21 in all scattered styles out of $18.00 to $25.00 assortments; choice, Monday	10.00
In Tailored Coats—Not over two or three of a sort, black and colored, silk and satin lined, belong in $12.00 to $20.00 company	10.00
In Golf Capes—Black and navy, plaid backs, our fine extra long $8.50 grade	5.00
In Mink Scarfs—Handsome six-tailed scarfs, featured previously as special at $10.00; Monday	5.50
In Blue Lynx Scarfs—Six tails, $13.75 values; Monday	7.50
In Dress Skirts—Brilliantine and mohair, mostly unlined, regularly $7.50; Monday	3.75

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS.
Cleaning Up Odd Sizes in Regular Goods.

A big and little man's opportunity—medium sized men may as well skip this announcement. Sizes mentioned are collar sizes.

"Cornell" Shirts, regularly $1.00; sizes 14, 18, 18½,
"Yale" Shirts, regularly 75c.; sizes 14, 17, 17½, 18,
"Columbia" Shirts, regularly 50c.; sizes 17 and 18,
} 25c For Choice.

Includes, further, a clean up of Boys' and Men's Odd Night Shirts—nearly all sizes 25c

ODD LOTS OF UNDERWEAR.

The floating odds and ends after January selling. In every case you will purchase at a clear saving of at least ONE-THIRD from our notably special January prices.

GOWNS, lace and embroidery trimmed	55c and 85c
SKIRTS, deep flounce of embroidery and tucks	65c and 85c
DRAWERS, deep ruffles, embroidery and tucks	35c and 65c
DRAWERS, deep hem and tuck	15c
CHEMISE, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimmed	65c and 85c
CORSET COVERS, variously lace trimmed	45c and 65c

85c for French Underwear. A repetition of our sensational sale—hand-made and embroidered Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers—no special sales ever yet took this turn, before we inaugurated the feat or after.

12½ FINE HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS 15c

At 12½c. include our 15c. regular lines; the 15c. lot goes up into 20c. values. A quantity of fresh, immaculate patterns. And not a yard ever saw a retail counter until a week or so ago.

45c for All-Silk Chiffon, Etc. The etcetera being All-Silk Liberty and Mousseline de Soie, equal factors in the season's fashionable millinery. Made in Lyons; all shades, black and white. 44 inches wide.

25c. to $2.98---All Neck Pieces Left.

A week's selling threw the first made special lots (48c. to 4.98) into confusion. The readjustment again about halves prices on Jabots, Fichus, stocks of all varieties. No more than a very few hours will surely close out.

ODD LOTS OF TABLE LINENS.

Silver Bleach Damask Table Cloths.

2 yards long, 1.25—were 1.69
2½ yards long, 1.55—were 1.98
3 yards long, 1.85—were 2.25

Odd Lots Napkins.

21 inches square, 1.35 dozen—were 1.75
22 inches square, 1.48 dozen—were 1.95
24 inches square, 2.65 dozen—were 3.25

Hemstitched Linen Sheets.

Strictly pure linen, 2½x2¾ yards—
3.25 pair—value, 4.25
4.25 pair—value, 5.50

Towels.

All linen Hemmed Huck 12½c
All linen Hemmed Huck, white 18c
All linen Hemstitched Huck, initial on border 20c

19th St. 6th Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

February Clearances
AND
Opening of New Goods

Present Double Attractions.

Winter Goods Far Below Value
and
Novelties for Spring

New

Foulard Silks and Satin Libertys,
New Taffetas and Grenadines
Fancy Figured and Plain.

Figured Satin Libertys—special line.... 79
Full assortment of newest colors.
Satin Foulards—special line..... 69
White or Black-and-White figures on Nile, Rose, Violet, Tan, Cadet, Helio, Royal and Marine.
Extra quality and lustre.
Taffeta Silks—special line..... 79
Satin Shotover effects, with raised fig'd stripes—Evening shades and White.
Foulards and Indias—special line..... 59
Blue and White—Black-and-White and a large range of fancy shades with white figures.
Black Silk Grenadines—45 inch—
.79..... .98 to.....1.50

ALSO,

As Special for the Week

Black Silk Taffetas—value .79..... .59
20 and 23 inch—splendid quality—high lustre — both soft and rustle finish.
Black Poult de Soies..... .98
Double face—rich deep black—beautiful lustre—extra quality and finish.

New Spring Challies

White, Gray, Cadet, Rose, Violet, Nile, Dahlia, Navy, Coral, Heliotrope, Cardinal and Black with dots, figures, stripes, vine and all-over designs—
Three qualities.
29 cents....39 cents....49 cents.
Strictly perfect.
This Season's Best Styles.

Also in Dress Goods

46-inch Fine Henriettas—
best colors—were .98 .59
49 cent Two-toned Checks—all wool.. .29
45 cent Homespuns ——all wool.. .29
44 inch Cashmeres ——all colors.. .29
59 cent Granites ——all wool.. .39
79 cent Camelshair Mixtures..... .39
79 cent Two-toned Tailor Stripes..... .49
65 cent Storm Serges..... .49
65 cent Homespuns..... .49

Wash Dress Fabrics

As Early Season Values in Fine Novelties

We make the following Special Offerings:
AT 15 CENTS....worth Thirty-five—Scotch Novelty Ginghams—Chain Cord, beaded and loop stripes—best colors—
To say "Scotch" guarantees quality.
AT 12½ CENTS——American Plumetis—Exquisite colorings, with bouquet, lace inserting and allover effects—the imported at 75 cents are a little finer, but otherwise difference is very slight—great, great value!
AT 15 CENTS....real value .33.
Marseilles Stripe Batiste—beautiful texture—32-inch—made for finest trade—cannot be duplicated when lot is sold.
AT 12½ CENTS....worth Nineteen.
Extra fine Dimities—great variety—dots, stripes, figures and allovers—white and tinted, this season's best styles.
AT 27 CENTS....worth 50 cents.
Satin Stripe Dimities and Empire Cords—this season's daintiest colorings—Foulard designs—also neat allovers.

ALSO,

Yard wide Percales—light and dark—best made—over a hundred styles—Heretofore 12½—clearing price..... 9¾
Fancy Cashmerettes—light and dark—Regularly .15—clearing price..... 9¾
Duck Suitings—best make—plain and fancy—absolutely fast—were .12½ 8½
Best American Novelty Ginghams, corded effects, seersucker stripes, checks and plaids—elsewhere .10—Clearing price..... 6½
The above short announcement tells of far greater value than offerings for which some folks take twenty times the space.
French printed Twill Sateens, excellent styles, inferior goods cost to-day at wholesale .12½—Clearance price..... 7¾
American Percales—full yard wide—
Ten cent quality—to clear..... 5

Clearance Sale
Fine French Flannels—29

Strictly all wool—fine, close twill,
Fifteen shades,
Light, dark, and medium, also black,
Quality hitherto sold at 49 cents.

We have closed out from one of the best mills in this country
15,000 Loom Lengths
of
Fine White Flannels
and will sell at
ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES
All lengths plainly marked and sold on centre table in department
EVERY MORNING UNTIL 1 O'CLOCK. NOT LATER!

TO COVER A WORN CARPET,
to brighten up the dining room, or for a sleeping room, nothing so fills the bill for Economy and Service as

Reversible Ingrain Art Squares.

Two qualities, as follows:

Sizes	Wool Filled.	All Wool.
3x2 yards	1.49	3.98
3x2½ yards	2.19	4.98
3x3 yards	2.69	5.98
3x3½ yards	2.98	6.98
3x4 yards	3.49	7.98
3x5 yards	4.49	9.98
4x5 yards	——	12.98

Blue, Red, Green, Oak—all Reversible.

Clearance Sale
Ladies' Silk Dress Waists

Entire balance of Rich Silk Waists—elegant styles—all new this season—
were 14.98 to 19.98—Now..... 9.49
were 8.98 —Now..... 4.98
Rich Black Taffeta Waists—elaborately tucked and hemstitched—newest sleeves and collars;
were 6.98.....Now 4.98
were 5.98.....Now 3.98

New Tailor-made Suits and Skirts

Special values in each

Tailor-made Suits—Black Pebble Cheviot—dip Eton Jacket—double breast—newest flare flounce skirt—silk lined throughout—value 21.00..15.98
Finer Suits to 39.98
Ladies' fine Cheviot Skirts—Oxford and Black—tailor stitched seams—flare flounce effect—all lengths and bands..... 3.98
See if you can match them under Six dollars!
Handsome Applique Cloth and Silk Skirts in great variety to.....49.98
ALSO IN SAME DEPARTMENT
Pedestrian Skirts—double face cloth. 2.89
Pedestrian Skirts—were 5.98..... 3.98
Jackets—Fly, Reefer and Box—Black Castor and Oxford—All sizes—were $15 to $20. 9.98
Kersey Jackets—were $6 and $8..... 3.98
Near Seal Eton Jackets and Reefers—with and without contrasting collars; value $33.00.....21.98
Golf Capes—extra long—worth $7.98.. 3.98
Long Persian Curl Capes—fur trim.. 3.98
Extra long Plush Capes—fur trim—all sizes—were $10.98..... 6.98
Finest Plush Box Coats (rainproof) Sable or Persian Lamb Collar and Revers; were $34.98 and $38.98.....19.98
Magnificent Jetted and Appliqued Plush Capes—were $75.00..... 45.98

Now that "White Sale" is Over we will sell all
Ladies' Underwear
Used in decoration of our great department and consequently slightly soiled,
At Prices
to quickly clean them all

SKIRTS used in "White Sale" display, were 98 cents to 4.98—
Prices to clear..... .79 cents to 2.98
DRAWERS used in "White Sale" display, were 49 cents to 1.98—
Prices to clear..... .35 cents to 1.39
NIGHT DRESSES used in "White Sale" display, were 79 cents to 4.98—
Prices to clear..... .59 cents to 3.49
CORSET COVERS used in "White Sale" display, were 29 cents to 1.49—
Prices to clear..... .19 cents to .98
CHEMISES used in "White Sale" display, were 49 cents to 1.98—
Prices to clear.....35 cents to 1.39
Special Tables in Department.
Ask for "Reduced Display Goods."

Curtains and Draperies

If there ever was a time when you could buy to advantage 'tis now.... February is truly a month of opportunities.
This is the way we sell:
AT 79 CENTS TO 3.98—
Scotch Lace Curtains—worth 1.19 to 5.98. Choice of a hundred styles.—3, 3½, and 4 yards long—all with overlock edge—
Guipure, Irish Point, Renaissance, Point de Paris designs and the new net centres with panel or extra deep figured borders—A purchase made at great concessions from an importer, previous to his stock taking—All fresh, clean goods.
AT 4.98..... 6.98..... 7.98..... 9.98
Real Lace Bed Sets, worth 6.98 to 15.98—one to three sets of a kind—the majority with handsome Medallion centres.....All full double-bed size.
One of the greatest offerings we have yet made in this class of goods—
A CLEARANCE SALE!
AT 59 CENTS....Were 1.00 and 1.25.
Oriental Cross Stripe Tapestries—French Satin Stripes; Empire Armures; Egyptian Draperies; and Heavy Wall Tapestries.
AT 1.19....Worth 1.75.
Heavy Silk Warp Tapestries—five highly desirable shades—also Persian and heavy wool effects—50 inches wide.
AT 98 CENTS....Were 1.49.
Silk Damasks and Frou Frous—50 inch.
AT 1.98....Were 2.98.
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DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Historic Decrees Issued in One Hundred an Eleven Years.

EFFECTS ON AMERICAN HISTORY

Presidents Restrained and Acts of Congress Annulled.

Some of the Notable Judgments Which Have Brought Lasting Fame to Justices Jay, Marshall, Taney. Chase, Waite, and Fuller.

Washington Letter to Baltimore Sun.

In his remarkable book, "The American Commonwealth," Prof. Bryce says: "No feature in the Government of the United States has awakened so much curiosity in the European mind, caused so much discussion, received so much admiration and been more frequently misunderstood than the duties assigned to the Supreme Court and the functions which it discharges in guarding the ark of the Constitution."

Justice Miller, writing of this tribunal, which unquestionably has larger and more sweeping powers than any other court in the world, remarks: "It has no army, it has no navy, and it has no purse; it has no patronage, it has no officers, except its clerks and marshals, and the latter are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate." Yet, without any of these forces at its command, and with nothing to sustain it except its traditional authority and the National deference which its decisions command, it curbs the actions of Presidents, annuls laws of Congress and of State Legislatures, sets limits to the powers of the Federal Government and to the rights of sovereign States, overturns the decisions of State Supreme Courts, issues its writs to the highest executive officers of both the Nation and the States, and in doing these things has on more than one celebrated occasion asserted the right to change its own mind and declare that what was good law yesterday is bad law to-day.

As from time to time new developments in the life of the Nation have created novel situations for which no precedents existed to guide the President and Congress, this all-powerful court has made new law for the new crises by interpreting and applying the Constitution. Once more it is called upon to do this in the Porto Rican cases which it now has under its consideration.

The Federal Supreme Court met on Feb. 2, 1790, for the first time, in the City of New York, with John Jay as its Chief Justice, and its decisions in the 111 years that have since elapsed are recorded in 177 large volumes. A mere digest of them, giving the official syllabus of each case, fills four large octavo volumes of 1,650 pages each. Only the most vital in this great mass of decisions can be here summarized.

NATIONAL TREATIES OVERRIDE STATE LAWS.

Its first celebrated case was Ware vs. Hylton, in which Patrick Henry and John Marshall united their eloquence in vain to convince the Court that Congress had no power to make a treaty by which the act of a State Legislature could be annulled. The Court laid the first foundation stone of the doctrine that the United States is a nation" by declaring that "the treaty obligations of the Federal Government were paramount to the laws of individual States."

Soon afterward it made a further advance in asserting Federal supremacy over State sovereignty by deciding in the case of Chisholm vs. the State of Georgia that a sovereign State could be sued without its consent in the Federal courts by any citizen. To overcome the effect of this decision the eleventh amendment to the Constitution was adopted. This decision provoked great excitement at the time, as every State was then burdened with heavy debts. The popular resentment in Georgia was such that the Legislature passed a statute denouncing the penalty of death against any one who should presume to enforce any process upon a Federal court judgment within its jurisdiction. The germ of the doctrine of an indissoluble Union was embodied by this decision.

The next landmark case was Hylton vs. the United States, known as the carriage tax case, much referred to in the quite recent income tax decision. It was laid down in that case that Congress must observe two rules in laying taxes: first, whenever imposts, excises, duties or taxes are laid they must be uniformly laid; second, that whenever a direct tax was laid, it must be done by an apportionment according to the census among the several States. It was held that no tax could be direct unless capable of apportionment, and, therefore, that a tax upon carriages could not be a direct tax because incapable of being equally levied on each State. The tax on carriages was upheld, however, as coming under the head of "duties."

MARBURY VS. MADISON.

In the December term of 1801 Charles Lee, late Attorney General of the United States, moved for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue addressed to James Madison, then Secretary of State, commanding him to deliver a commission to one Marbury, whom President Adams, just before the expiration of his term, had nominated as a Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia. The Senate had confirmed the nomination, the commission had been signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the United States, but it had not been delivered when Mr. Jefferson became President. President Jefferson countermanded its issue. The court held that delivery was not essential to the validity of letters patent, and that the right of the plaintiff to the office was complete. Yet it decided that, inasmuch as Congress could not give original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases not sanctioned by the Constitution, the application of Marbury must be refused.

The importance of the decision lies in the fact that it was the first authoritative announcement by the court that it had the right to declare null and void any act of Congress which, in its judgement, violated the Constitution. It established the broad principle that the Constitution absolutely limits the legislative power and that Congress does not possess the omnipotence of the English Parliament. The decision has been ever since accepted as establishing beyond controversy the subjection of ministerial and executive officers of the Government to the control of the courts, State and Federal, in regard to the execution of a large number of their duties.

AARON BURR TREASON CASES.

The next important decision defined the power of the court with regard to the issue of the writ of habeas corpus and also interpreted the law of treason. This was the case of Col. Swartwout, chief of Aaron Burr's staff, and others, who were arrested with him in 1809 by the Military Government of the newly acquired Territory of Louisiana. In their behalf motions for writs of habeas corpus were made to the court, and on behalf of the military authorities the power of the court to issue such writs was denied. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court granting the writs, and, in the course of his opinion, declared that merely to conspire to subvert by force the Government of the country was not treason and that to constitute treason "war must be actually levied against the United States."

This decision was most bitterly assailed at the time, owing to the intense feeling against Burr. "Marshall has stepped in between Burr and death," said the great counselor, Wirt, and Senator Giles of Virginia said: "I have learned that judicial opinions on this subject are like changeable silks, which vary their colors as they are held up in political sunshine." Some one asked Wirt after the trial: "Why did you not tell Judge Marshall that the people of America demanded a conviction?" "Tell him that," replied Wirt, "I would as soon have gone to Herschel and told him that the people of America insisted that the moon had horns as a reason why he should draw her with them."

In the case of Fletcher vs. Peck, decided a little later, it was first held that the legislative grant of a State, once made, could not be revoked by the State. This was a judgment against the State of Georgia, and the principle of it was within a few years enforced against several other States. Very important also was the decision in Martin vs. Hunter's lessee, in which the court asserted its authority to overrule, within certain limits, the decisions of the highest State courts.

McCULLOCH VS. MARYLAND.

Of far-reaching effect was the decision in McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, in 1819. The State of Maryland had laid a stamp duty on the notes of all banks not chartered by its Legislature. The Maryland Branch of the Bank of the United States had refused to pay the tax. The appeal to the Supreme Court raised the double question whether the Bank of the United States could be constitutionally created and whether a State had the right to tax an agency of the Federal Government. The decision was "Yes" as to the first question and "No" as to the second.

Underlying this case, McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, was the great political controversy between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton as to the respective limits of Federal supremacy and State sovereignty. It had been debated exhaustively by the Federalist and Republican (Democratic) leaders in Congress. Before the court it was argued by a great array of counsel, Pinkney, Wirt, and Webster argued the case for the bank, while Martin, Hopkinson, and Jones argued it for the State of Maryland. Pinkney's speech was an extraordinary effort, and Judge Story said of it: "I never in my life heard a greater speech. It was worth a journey from Salem to hear it."

The course of his argument Pinkney said: "I have a deep conviction that upon the court's judgment it will depend mainly whether the Constitution under which we live and prosper is to be considered, like its precursor, a mere phantom of political power, to deceive and mock us—a pageant of mimic sovereignty, calculated to raise up hopes that it may leave them to perish—a frail and tottering edifice that can afford no shelter from storm, either foreign or domestic—a creature half made up, without heart or brain or nerve or muscle—without protecting power or redeeming energy—or whether it is to be viewed as a competent guardian of all that is dear to us as a nation."

TRIUMPH FOR FEDERALISM.

The decision was delivered by Marshall, and has been called his most masterly judgment. He held that the Federal Government had the power to create the bank, and that a State had no right to tax it. He said: "If the State may tax one instrument employed by the Government in the execution of its powers, they may tax any and every other instrument; they may tax the mail; they may tax the Mint; they may tax patent rights; they may tax the papers of the Custom Houses; they may tax judicial processes; they may tax all the means employed by the Government to an excess which would defeat all the ends of Government. * * * The question is in truth a question of supremacy, and if the right of the States to tax the means employed by the General Government be conceded, the declaration that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land is empty and unmeaning declamation." And thus, for the time being, the Republican (Democratic) contention, which was later on successfully revived and carried into effect by President Jackson, that the General Government could not establish a bank and exempt from State control, was overthrown by our highest court. It was a great Federalist victory in the form of a judicial decision.

It was with this in mind and other decisions which tended to establish Federalist views of the Constitution that Thomas Jefferson, in a letter written to Thomas Ritchie in December, 1820, said:

"The judiciary of the United States is a subtle corps of sappers and miners, constantly working underground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric. They are construing our Constitution from a co-ordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. * * * The opinion is huddled up in conclave, perhaps by a majority of one, delivered as if unanimous, with a silent acquiescence of lazy and timid associates, by a crafty Chief Judge, who sophisticates the law to his mind by the turn of his own reasoning."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE.

The case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, decided in 1819, is next to be noted. In that case Daniel Webster laid the foundation of his splendid fame as lawyer and orator. The State of New Hampshire had passed an act annulling the old charter which it had granted to the college and turning its property over to a new corporation. The decision, delivered by Marshall, established the broad principle that a charter granted by a Legislature cannot afterward be revoked or altered. Mr. Justice Miller has declared it to be doubtful "whether any decision ever delivered by any court has had such a pervading operation and influence in controlling legislation as this." It caused several States to amend their Constitutions so as to expressly reserve the power to revoke or amend a charter.

Horace Binney says: "The case of Dartmouth College is a bulwark to our incorporated institutions for public education, and of those chartered endowments for diffusing public charity which are not only the ornaments, but among the strongest defenses of the Nation. The authority of the Dartmouth decision has been many times invoked with success to overthrow popular legislation by which States sought to avoid the payment of just debts and to prevent various forms of repudiation of contracts of a public and quasi-public character.

In the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden (1824) another fundamental ruling of large significance was made. The highest court of New York had maintained Gibbons from navigating the Hudson River by steamboats which were duly licensed for the coasting trade by the Federal Government, on the ground that he was thereby infringing an exclusive right granted by the State of New York to Robert Fulton and Livingston to navigate all the waters of the State with vessels moved by steam, which right had been assigned to Ogden. A brilliant array of counsel, including Webster and Wirt on one side and Emmett and Oakley on the other, argued the case. The proposition contended for was that the State of New York had no authority to give an exclusive right which interfered with the authority of Congress to regulate commerce in all its forms on all the navigable waters of the United States. The decision of the court, delivered by Marshall, upheld this view of the case, and Ogden's exclusive right was annulled.

GROWING PRESTIGE OF COURT.

On the whole, notwithstanding the political irritation caused by some of its decisions already noted, the Court was growing stronger all the time not only in actual power, but in the general esteem and respect. Thus we find Attorney General William Wirt, writing to President Monroe and saying in 1823: "It is now seen on every hand that the functions to be performed by the Supreme Court of the United States are among the most difficult and perilous which are to be performed under the Constitution. They demand the loftiest range of talents and learning and a sort of Roman purity and firmness. The questions which come before them frequently involve the fate of the Constitution, the happiness of the whole Nation, and even its peace as concerns other nations."

About four years later that great Maryland lander, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, then nearly at the end of his life, wrote to Judge Peters and said: "I consider the Supreme Court of the United States is the strongest guardian of the powers of Congress and the rights of the people. As long as that court is composed of learned, upright, and intrepid Judges the Union will be preserved and the administrations of justice will be safe in this extended and extending empire."

Not a few of the decisions of Marshall's period were in vindication of the reserved rights of the States, though as a whole they tended to enlarge the Federal power. For example, in the case of the Providence Bank vs. Billings, it was held that a State-created bank could be taxed by the State, and that the power of taxation belonged to the State in all cases where there was no conflict with an act of Congress. Again, in Barron vs. the Mayor of Baltimore, (1833,) wherein the court held that the provision of the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, was a restriction upon the power of Congress alone, and not upon the States.

CHEROKEE INDIAN CONTROVERSY.

The last of the famous cases decided during Marshall's Presidency of the court was that of the State of Georgia and the Cherokee Indians. Contrary to the treaty rights of the Cherokees, Georgia passed laws for dividing up their territory among the people of the State. The affair got into politics and became a question of loyalty or disloyalty to President Jackson's Administration, which favored the removal of the Indians. The court was appealed to by the Cherokees, whose counsel claimed that they were on the footing of a foreign State. The Chief Justice ruled that they were not and refused to issue a writ of injunction restraining the State of Georgia from executing its laws within the Indian territory. But the matter took on a new form in the case of Worcester vs. State of Georgia. Worcester was a missionary and had preached to the Cherokees without a license, which the laws of Georgia required. For this he was imprisoned by sentence of a Georgia court. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and his conviction and imprisonment were declared by Marshall to be unlawful. The Georgia authorities defied this decision and kept Worcester in prison. Feeling on the subject ran high, and the Governor of Georgia declared he would rather hang the missionary than liberate him on the order of the Supreme Court. President Jackson was quoted as saying: "John Marshall has made the decision; now let him execute it." At the end of eighteen months, however, feeling cooled off, and the missionary was set at liberty.

One other large decision, made in 1831, may be noted in passing. In the State of New Jersey vs. the State of New York the court asserted its jurisdiction in suits between the States under the Constitution and its right to exercise that jurisdiction without any special act of Congress to enable it to do so.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY'S ERA.

We now come to a distinctly new era in the history of the court, dating from 1836, when Roger B. Taney, Maryland's great jurist, became Chief Justice. He was then nearly sixty years of age. Under his presidency the decisions of the court as a whole from 1836 until the outbreak of the civil war leaned toward a strict construction of the Constitution and the firm upholding of the reserved rights of the States in all their vigor. Nevertheless, in many important cases Chief Justice Taney asserted the supremacy of the General Government in relation to matters not previously passed upon. He had been President Jackson's Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, and had supported him ably and earnestly in his controversy with the United States Bank. Moreover, as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney had signed the famous order withdrawing the deposits of the Federal Government from the bank, and he had shared with President Jackson the extremely bitter assaults of the Whigs, led by Clay and Webster, in the interest of the bank. Hence Mr. Clay worked hard to defeat his nomination as Chief Justice, though in after years he apologized for so doing and spoke of Taney as "the fit successor of Marshall."

HIS RETORT TO WEBSTER.

We get some idea of the personal acrimony of this controversy over the bank from the fact that the great Daniel Webster, usually courteous and dignified as he was, went out of his way at a public banquet to speak of Mr. Taney as "the pliant instrument of the President, ready to do his bidding." But Mr. Taney effectively repelled the imputation in a public speech in which he said: "Neither my principles nor my habits lead me to bandy words of reproach with Mr. Webster or any one else. But it is well known that Mr. Webster has found the bank a profitable client, and I submit to the public whether the facts I have stated do not furnish ground for believing that he has become its 'pliant instrument' and is prepared on all occasions to do its bidding, whenever and wherever it may choose to require him. In the situation in which he has placed himself before the public it would be better become him to vindicate himself from imputations to which he stands justly liable than to assail others."

Among the earliest noted decisions of Taney's period was that in Briscoe vs. the Bank of Kentucky, which held that a State bank might issue its bills or notes where they were not designed to circulate as money. This was an assertion of the right of a State to charter a bank as an incident of its sovereignty, and overruled a notable decision of Marshall's time in Craig vs. the State of Missouri, in which a banking institution chartered by the State was denied the right to issue certificates under the clause of the Constitution forbidding the States "to emit bills of credit."

DARTMOUTH DECISION MODIFIED.

In the case of the Charles River Bridge vs. the Warren Bridge Chief Justice Taney rendered a decision greatly modifying and to some extent reversing Marshall's celebrated decision in the Dartmouth College case. He ruled that a State had a right to exercise its sovereignty in granting new franchises, even though it might incidentally impair the value of a previous charter or contract. This decision was severely criticised at the time, but it has long ago been recognized as a necessary and valuable ruling in restraint of monopoly. Chief Justice Taney very clearly stated the reason for modifying the decision in the Dartmouth case, as follows: "The millions of property which have been invested in railroads and canals upon lines of travel which had been before occupied by turnpike corporations will be put in jeopardy. We shall be thrown back to the improvements of the last century and obliged to stand still until the claims of the old turnpike corporations shall be satisfied and they shall consent to permit these States to avail themselves of the lights of modern science and to partake of the benefits of those improvements which are now adding to the wealth and prosperity and the convenience and comfort of every other part of the civilized world."

FIRST SLAVERY CASE.

Now we come to a series of cases arising out of the slavery agitation. The first was Groves vs. Slaughter, (1841,) involving $3,000,000, the purchase money of certain slaves. Mississippi had adopted a State Constitution in 1832 prohibiting the importation of slaves as merchandise or for sale into the State after May 1, 1833. But no law was passed to enforce this clause of the Constitution. In 1835 certain slaves were imported into the State for sale and sold. A note was given by the purchaser in payment and in a suit to enforce payment of it the defense was set up that it was void because contrary to the Constitution of Mississippi. The Court held that as the note was made prior to the passage of any law to enforce the provision of the State's Constitution the sale of the slaves was valid and recovery could be had. Incidentally, at this early date Chief Justice Taney expressed his opinion that the power over slavery belonged under the Constitution exclusively to the States and could not be controlled by Congress. This was the doctrine of the later and much more famous Dred Scott decision, which was attacked as if it were a new ruling of the Court instead of the repetition of an old one.

In Prigg vs. State of Pennsylvania (1845) the Fugitive Slave act of 1793 was upheld as Constitutional, as it was in many other decisions.

GIRARD COLLEGE DECISION.

In Vidal and others vs. Girard's executors (1844) the famous will of Stephen Girard was adjudicated. Daniel Webster was counsel for those who sought to overthrow the will endowing Girard College on the ground that Mr. Girard's prohibition against the holding of any office in the college by clergyman or any sect was against public policy. "If," said Mr. Webster, "the Court should set the will aside and I be instrumental in contributing to that result, it will be the crowning mercy of my professional life." But the decision of the Court upheld the will, and Girard College exists and flourishes to-day because of it.

In 1847, in Pierce vs. New Hampshire and other cases, the questions were raised whether a State could assume to regulate or prohibit the sale of wines or spirits the importation of which from foreign countries had been authorized by an act of Congress, and whether a State might prohibit by law the sale of liquor imported from another State. The court held that the States had the right to pass prohibitory laws, provided that no act of Congress conflicted therewith. This decision was reversed in 1889 in what is known as "the original package case," so that the latest ruling is that any State law interfering with the importation of liquors "in the original packages or kegs" is unconstitutional.

Another vital decision of Taney's court was that in the case of the Propeller Genesee Chief et al. vs. Fitzhugh et al. An act of Congress of 1835 had extended the jurisdiction of the Federal District Courts to certain cases upon the great lakes and navigable waters connecting the same. The court affirmed this act to be Constitutional and by so doing made all the navigable waters of the United States subject to the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal courts, whether such waters are visited by tides or not.

DRED SCOTT DECISION.

But the most memorable of all Chief Justice Taney's decisions was that in the Dred Scott case. This was delivered on March 6, 1857. Without recalling the details of the suit here, it is enough to say that two questions were raised for the court to decide. The first was whether Congress had the power to exclude slavery from the Territories, or, in other words, whether the Missouri Compromise act was valid. The second was whether a free negro, descended from slaves imported into this country from Africa, could be a citizen of the United States, and whether, as such, he could sue in the Circuit Court. The court decided both of these questions in the negative, two Justices dissenting. That this decision was in line with all previous decisions of the court and also with the opinion of the great majority of all American jurists up to that time has never been denied. Yet Taney was made the object of a torrent of abuse, unreasonable, unjust, and, in the light of history, almost incomprehensible. Particularly unjust was the partisan use made of a single sentence in his decision, which was violently wrenched from its context and so used by the Abolitionist press and platform and later by the Republican Party as to completely misrepresent what the Chief Justice said.

He was held up all over the North and West as having declared it to be his own opinion and that of the court that negroes "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." He never said anything of the kind. It is certain also that he never believed or thought anything of the kind. He was a man of the kindliest disposition and feelings toward the negro race. Long before he made this decision he had manumitted all his own slaves. He had never refused his professional aid to negroes seeking the right of freedom in lawful ways. He had even defended a person indicted for inciting slaves to insurrection at a time when the community was violently excited against the offender and against himself for his defense. He had been known to stop in the streets of Washington, when pressed with the gravest business, to help a negro child home with a pail of water. He was a devout Christian and a man of the largest humanity and charity. Nevertheless he was for twenty years, and is even still in some quarters, held up to condemnation for having declared that negroes had "no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

We may here quote exactly what Chief Justice Taney said, so that it may be seen how he was made the victim of partisan distortion and mutilation of his words. In reading his decision the Chief Justice traced the history of the negro in this country, and, having showed that at the time the Federal Constitution was adopted free negroes were not citizens, he went on as follows:

"They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that a negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic whenever a profit could be made by it. This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race." It is thus plainly seen that the words ascribed to Chief Justice Taney as if they expressed his own personal view in 1857 were, in fact, used only to describe a state of public opinion in a previous century.

LATER DECISIONS.

With the beginning of the war between the States the Supreme Court passed under Republican control, and a new era of decisions on a totally different set of questions began. Chief Justice Taney continued in his place until his death, in 1864, at the age of eighty-seven years. His decisions, though never reversed by the court in his time, were many of them overruled by force in the war between the States. The three war amendments to the Federal Constitution were upheld in various decisions made by the court under the Presidency of his successors, beginning with Salmon P. Chase, who was Chief Justice from 1864 to 1873. Then followed Morrison R. Waite, who was at the head of the court from 1874 to 1888, when the present Chief Justice, Melville W. Fuller, was appointed.

During this later era the court has made and reversed very important decisions with regard to the power of Congress to issue greenbacks, and make them legal tender and to levy an income tax. In 1869 the Court ruled that the Greenback act of 1862 was unconstitutional. Chief Justice Chase concurred in this decision, though he was Secretary of the Treasury when the greenbacks were issued. In 1870, the membership of the court having changed by the appointment of two Republicans, the decision of 1869 was reversed. Later, in 1884, in Julliard vs. Greenman, the court made a much more sweeping decision and affirmed the power of Congress to issue notes and make them legal tender without limit, alike in time of peace or war.

In the income tax matter the court, in 1868, and again in 1880, with one dissenting voice only, decided that an income tax could be constitutionally levied by Congress on the same essential lines as was provided by Congress in the Wilson Tariff act of 1894. But in 1895, by a bare majority of one, the court reversed this decision and declared the Wilson income tax law to be unconstitutional. Moreover, it is matter of history that only a short time before this last decision was rendered one of the five Judges who voted to render it held the opinion that the income tax was not contrary to the Constitution. It was, therefore, by the change of one Judge's mind (Judge Shiras) at the last moment that the previous decisions of the court, both practically unanimous, were upset.

CONSTRUING WAR AMENDMENTS.

Though the question of the right of secession was never passed upon before the war the court has since declared that no such right exists, using the memorable language that ours is "an indestructible union of indestructible States."

It has, however, in several cases upheld the rights of the States as against a too broad interpretation of the three war amendments. Thus in 1872, in what is known as the slaughter house cases, it ruled that the State of Louisiana had the right to grant exclusive privileges to certain persons to establish and maintain stock yards and slaughter houses for the City of New Orleans, notwithstanding the guarantee of equal rights of persons and property given by the war amendments. It also declared the Civil Rights act passed by Congress at Charles Sumner's instance, to enforce those amendments, to be unconstitutional. Again in 1874 it decided that the Fourteenth Amendment did not create new rights, and that the States still had the right to exclude women from the suffrage in spite thereof.

In the case of Hallet Kilbourn (1887) it denied the right of Congress to imprison a private citizen for contempt in refusing to answer questions put to him by an investigating committee of the House.

By a decision in 1878 it denied the right of a Mormon to commit bigamy as an act of religious belief—a decision which may become an important precedent when some faith curist or mental healer appeals against imprisonment for manslaughter on the ground that he has doctored somebody in a fatal manner on religious and conscientious grounds.

RAILROAD POOLING AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

Perhaps its most notable recent decision was that construing the Anti-Trust law, delivered in March, 1897, by a vote of 5 to 4. By this decision the railroad traffic associations were forbidden to maintain their pooling agreements. It declared in substance that any association of railways for the purpose of equalizing freight rates is "an unlawful combination in restraint of trade and competition," and thus reversed many previous decisions of Federal district courts. Under this judgment all trusts and monopolies are, in principle at least, condemned as contrary to the fundamental law.

In 1898 the Court unanimously made another vital decision. It affirmed the validity of the Illinois Inheritance Tax law, ruling that the right to take property by devise or descent is "not a natural right but a privilege," and that therefore the authority which confers the privilege may impose conditions upon it. This decision also reversed a large number of lower court decisions against similar State tax laws on inheritances.

This survey of the Supreme Court's leading judgments is not presented as by any means complete. It is only a review in outline, indicating the great part the Court has played in the shaping of our political history and the development of our National and State life. The Porto Rican decisions, which the country is waiting for with intense interest, will mark another great stage in our progress as a Nation.

DR. KENNEDY'S NEW TRIAL.

The Convicted Dentist Ready for a Second Struggle for Liberty.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, convicted of murdering Emeline C. Reynolds on the night of Aug. 15, 1898, and granted a new trial by the Court of Appeals, will again face a jury in a second struggle for his liberty in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Fursman, to-morrow. Former Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy, who have been specially retained to prosecute the case by District Attorney Philbin, are ready to go on with it.

W. W. Cantwell, Dr. Kennedy's counsel, is also prepared to state his case to the special jury drawn by Commissioner Gray, and expects to produce new and unexpected evidence to clear the accused dentist. Mr. Cantwell said yesterday that he expected to prove a complete alibi for Dr. Kennedy, and was confident of the favorable outcome of the new trial.

The prosecution has lost an important witness by death in the person of Salesman Clark, formerly employed in an uptown clothing store, who testified on the first trial to selling a straw hat and soft cap to Dr. Kennedy on the day of the murder. The cap he identified. The straw hat was never found. Mrs. Slayton, who testified for the defense, stating positively that she saw Dr. Kennedy on a Staten Island ferryboat at 12:25 o'clock on the fatal night, is also dead, as is William Huson, stenographer of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, who reported the original trial. Owing to the latter's death, the question of the admissibility of the certified transcript containing the evidence of the dead witnesses is a mooted one, which Justice Fursman will be asked to pass upon.

THE FEBRUARY HEAVENS

Brilliant Spectacles Promised for Star Gazers.

Algol, the Blinking Demon—The Sun's Warfare with Boreas—Phases of the Moon.

February is a delightful month for star-gazers, particularly if one can reinforce the naked eye with an opera glass. At 9 o'clock in the evening, at the beginning of the month, and by 8 o'clock, near the close, the finest of the constellations and the most brilliant of the stars are shown above the horizon, while around and overhead is a host of interesting objects—star clusters, nebulae, and double stars—either visible to the naked eye or within the reach of an instrument of very moderate power.

At the hour named the constellation of the Great Hunter Orion, with its splendid setting of first-magnitude stars—Betelgeuse, Rigel, Sirius, Procyon, and Aldebaran—stands in midheaven almost exactly in the south. Overhead is the constellation Auriga, the principal star in which, Capella, ranks in splendor second only to the mighty Sirius, the largest brilliant of them all. In the north the two most striking of the circumpolar groups, the Dipper, or the Plow, as our English friends prefer to call this remarkable group of seven stars, and the W-shaped figure of Cassiopeia, the Chairwoman, as the disrespectful ones designate "the Lady in Her Chair," may be seen at equal altitudes above the horizon, the one to the right and the other to be left of the Pole stars.

These large first-magnitude stars, mentioned above, are bunched within an area that might be included in a circle which would take in considerably less than one-fourth of the visible hemisphere of the heavens, a fact which strikingly illustrates the irregularity in the distribution of the bright stars over the celestial sphere. There are only six other stars of this order that are not included in the area alluded to, and, while visible in any latitude, they are scattered somewhat at random over the hemisphere which is now below the horizon. Another point worth noting in this connection is that, while among the northern circumpolar stars—stars which never disappear below our horizon—there is not one of the first magnitude, there are among the southern circumpolar stars, which never appear above our horizon, no less than six of this class.

On a curved line, drawn from Capella through Betelgeuse, the upper of the two bright stars of Orion, to Sirius, about midway between Capella and Betelgeuse, is a pair of stars that somewhat resemble the twins, but are less brilliant. The stars form the tips of the "golden horns" of Taurus, the Bull, the horns with which the great celestial quadruped was said, according to ancient authority, to open the year, the rising of the constellation of Taurus in April being formerly the signal for the farmer to begin his Spring's work.

Facing the west one may see a line of four stars of the second magnitude curving downward, from near Capella to the horizon, with a slight inclination to the right. The uppermost of these stars is Alpha Persei, the principal star in the constellation Perseus. The three others belong to Andromeda, the uppermost of the three, Gamma Andromeda being in the left foot, and the uppermost in the head of the constellation. The great nebula in Andromeda can be seen well only through a large telescope, but it is so often referred to that it may be interesting to know where it is. To the right of the middle star, of the three just noted, may be seen two faint stars, which, in connection with the bright star, form the belt of Andromeda. The nebula is near the outer of these two stars. It is said to be visible to the unaided vision and that it was discovered before the invention of the telescope. Through an opera glass it appears as a blurred star.

A STAR THAT BLINKS.

Algol, the "Blinking Demon," as it was called by the Arabs, is an exceedingly interesting variable star. After maintaining, for about two and a half days its ordinary splendor as a star of the second magnitude, it begins to lose its brilliancy, and at the end of three and a half hours it has faded to a star of the fourth magnitude. In this condition it remains fifteen or twenty minutes, and then begins to brighten, and in three and a half hours it has again become a star of the second magnitude, thus to remain for another period of two and a half days. The generally accepted explanation of this singular behavior of Algol is that it is attended by a dark satellite, which revolves around it, and, at regular intervals, passing between us and it, cuts off a portion of its light.

Another remarkable variable star is Mira, the Wonderful, in the constellation Cetus the Whale, which at 0 o'clock is now only partly above the horizon, a little south of west. Mira's period is a much longer one than that of Algol, and its habits are much more eccentric. Ordinarily it is a telescopic star, away below the limits of the naked eye, but occasionally it takes a freak and begins to brighten. After a while it becomes visible to the naked eye, and in about forty days thereafter it has attained its greatest brilliancy, which is usually that of a star of the second magnitude. Then it begins to wane, and, at the end of three months, it is again lost to the naked eye.

The sun is doing his duty most manfully in trying to overcome the work of old Boreas and others of his ilk, and while the fine work he gets in during the day is somewhat counterbalanced by the mischief makers of the night, he does see them and raise them a good bit during the middle of the day. He rises now about three minutes before 7 o'clock and sets one minute after 5 o'clock, whereas on the last day of the month he gets up thirty-five minutes earlier and retires thirty-one minutes later, thereby adding a little over an hour of precious daylight for our benefit.

The phases of the moon begin with that of the full, which takes place to-day at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. On the 11th is last quarter, and on the 18th the February new moon comes to us. The first quartering takes place on the 25th. There are seven planetary conjunctions in which the moon takes a part, beginning on the 11th with Mars, Uranus, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mercury, and Neptune following in the order named. In all these meetings there is none that is particularly striking as far as beauty is concerned; the closest are with the most distant of the planets, and so our imagination will have to be our chief reliance in depicting the various scenes.

MARS AT ITS BEST.

Mars is the all-important planet this month, as he is in opposition with the sun on the 22d, and thereafter will be an evening star throughout the remainder of the year. We find this warlike member of the brotherhood rising about 6 o'clock in the evening at present. His disk at this time is at its largest for the year, and he appears much nearer than he did some few months ago. It would seem as though it were the most favorable time to communicate with the Martians, if we intend doing it this year.

Uranus has a fairly close visit from the moon on the 13th, at which time we find the two near the constellation of Sagittarius, or in 16 degrees 59 minutes right ascension and 22 degrees 47 minutes south declination. This planet is moving on toward the position of quadrature, where it will arrive on the 7th of next month. Uranus is often visible to the naked eye as a star of about the sixth magnitude, the most favorable time for seeing him being at the period of his being in opposition with the sun.

Jupiter and the moon's diminishing crescent are at their closest on the 15th, but as the planet passes the first six months of the year as a morning star the majority will not see much of him or his meetings. On the first of the month he rises some two hours and a half ahead of the sun, gaining on the latter an hour and a half before the month's close. We have the size of the planet gradually increasing until early in July, when it will be at its most attractive period, coming into view just as the sun has set, and shining throughout the clear Summer nights.

Saturn is only about half an hour later than Jupiter in getting to our meridian, and passes the moon at almost the same distance that his larger brother does. He, too, is moving on toward the point of opposition, so that we shall also have him to gladden our eyes as an evening star very soon after the half year has begun. There are eight satellites revolving about Saturn, named Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Tipan, Hyperion, and Japetus. These, with the rings that surround this planet, make it one of the most remarkable of all the brotherhood and of interest to both the scientist and amateur astronomers. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Huyghens produced a remarkable cryptograph that puzzled all the scientists and lovers of acrostics of the day. He had a theory, well hidden in all this mystery, which he was desirous of proving before disclosing it to the world. For two or three years he tested his theory in every possible way, until he was fully convinced of its being possible to verify it. In 1639 he announced it to the people at large. When translated, his discovery read: "The planet is surrounded by a slender flat ring, everywhere distinct from its surface, and inclined to the ecliptic."

VENUS A MORNING STAR.

Venus remains a morning star until April 30, and is in plain view in the eastern section of the heavens an hour or so before daylight. Those who were sufficiently fortunate the past month to see Venus and Jupiter gradually approach one another until they seemed to be united, and then separate, had a rare celestial treat that will not be repeated this year, for the next time they are in the same general locality there will be much more space separating them than when in conjunction two weeks or more ago. Venus and the moon's waning crescent are at their closest for the month on the 17th, but the meeting is not sufficiently close to be particularly interesting. Mercury is evening star and is fast approaching a position where we can see him shortly after sunset. The most favorable time for seeing this planet during the present year is about Feb. 19, June 15, and Oct. 12 in the west, after sunset, and April 4, Aug. 2, and Nov. 20 in the east, before sunrise.

Neptune and the moon are fairly close to one another on the 27th, the moon being one degree and a third south of the planet. There are no particularly interesting events in which the planet takes a part this month. Next month it will be in quadrature and June in conjunction with the sun. Its size in December at the time of opposition will be the largest for the year.

AN OLD MEXICAN FESTIVAL.

"Dia de los Reyes" Celebrated Every Jan. 6 with Many Quaint Customs.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO, Jan. 23.—The Day of the Kings is one of the most attractive festivals held in Mexico. Aside from being an occasion for religious rejoicing, El Dia de los Reyes is celebrated with delightful family reunions and merrymakings. While, as with many of the old customs, such festivities are slowly changing in outward manifestations, it must not be concluded that their significance is forgotten by those who enter into them. Even the children comprehend, as far as possible, why each dia de fiesta has its own joys and duties. Few of the young do not attend services in the churches, no matter how eager and busy over pretty toilets for the dances and "jamaicas."

In the early centuries of the Christian era, say the old books in describing the Christian festivals, from Christmas Day to Epiphany, twelve days later, the time was spent in a continuous round of feasting. In those days were included "Las inocentes," held on Dec. 28, in memory of the innocents murdered by command of Herod, and the beginning of the New Year.

On the Dia de los Santos Reyes fall two other religious festivals—the commemoration of the baptism of Jesus Christ and of his first miracle at the marriage feast in Cana. The union of these three is of very ancient date, and in establishing the triple festival the opinion of some of the early fathers, who believed that the three incidents occurred on the same day, must have been followed.

Whatever the conjectures of the ancients or the opinions of to-day, the triple celebration brings loved ones together, much as does Thanksgiving Day in the United States, and draws out the warmest feelings in thousands of hearts. From the early days, in Spain, the Dia de los Reyes was one of peculiar tenderness. The grandfather was on that day as the divinity of the home. The rooms in which were held the social reunions were decorated with special care, family portraits adorned the walls, and each person wore a new dress. One element of the bountiful feast provided was an immense torta, or kind of breadcake. To the priest fell the task of cutting it. One generous slice was set aside, with other eatables, for the poor. A haba or kind of bean was hidden here, and if not found in any of the slices passed under a napkin to the guests by the youngest one present, the right to search the portion of the poor was bought by giving an extra offering. The haba being found, it was held up to the gaze of all present amid shouts of joy and congratulations, the finder being enthusiastically saluted as king, or queen, as the case might be. His partner was chosen, and to the king and queen were given special seats, a cup bearer was named to serve them, and when their majesties drank all cried out: "The king drinks, the queen drinks; vive el rey y la reina!"

With the passing years customs change, but to be invited to a jamaica in Mexico on the Dia de los

CONGRESS NEARING ITS END

Anxiety in Washington Over Many Pending Questions.

PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT

Senate's Stand on Tax Reduction—Conflict of Committees Over the Pneumatic Tube Postal Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—As the end of the session of Congress rapidly approaches, a feeling of excitement begins to be manifested on many grounds, which it is not difficult to make out as arising from the concentration of interest in a situation involving a great many conflicting elements, rather than anxiety in the fate of any one measure. Not only must the Congress stop on March 3—or by extension of the calendar on March 4—but the inauguration of a President must be arranged for, the question met as to whether there shall be an extra session, a decision reached as to what shall be accomplished to avert the necessity for an extra session, and for what chief reason and for how long an extra session shall be held if one is to be called.

The elders in the Senate, almost without exception, insist that there can be no good cause for holding an extra session. It is from the younger members of that body, and from a few of them, that the reports seem to proceed indicating that the President sees occasion for an extra session to act upon the Cuban Constitution. As that Constitution is yet to be adopted by the Cubans, and there is open expression of doubt as to the right of this country to interfere to make a Constitution for a foreign country, such men in the Senate as Senator Platt of Connecticut, one of the calmest of the body, and admitted to be patriotic as well as wise, express their belief that an extra session would not be imperative, nor delay in acting upon the Constitution, if only to express opinions amount it, dangerous to either the Cubans or the people of the United States. The President will be the judge of the necessity for the extra session and the cause of it, for not all the talk of the imperative demand for a Subsidy bill nor the undoubtedly well grounded desire for authority by the Administration to regulate the Philippines will avail without the proclamation of the President commanding the Fifty-seventh Congress to appear for service. From some semi-official utterances it begins to look as though the Cabinet, if not the President, is anxious to have the new Congress in session.

As for the inauguration excitement, that grows with the development of the preparations of the committees having the arrangements in charge. To Washingtonians who depend in some measure upon the presence of Congress and the body of retainers from elsewhere that it employs, the reasons for holding an extra session are of little importance. The session is the thing and every one who has rooms to rent and who dreads the prospect of eight months of comparative deadness at the capital, prays that all reasons for calling an extra session may be regarded as sufficient at the White House.

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Two persons who were conspicuous in the reception and entertainment of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. of England, have during the week recalled some particulars of the visit of the Prince to Washington. These persons are Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson and ex-Mayor Berret, the latter then at the head of the City Government of Washington. Mrs. Johnson has identified the persons surrounding the Prince of Wales in one of Brady's famous photographs, and has related some of the incidents of his four days' visit. Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, and a Cabinet party, met the royal party at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station. President Buchanan met his guest at the door of the White House, there was a cordial greeting, and then some formalities in the Blue Room, where the Prince was presented to the niece of Mr. Buchanan, Miss Harriet Lane. The Prince occupied two rooms at the northwest corner of the White House, overlooking Lafayette Square. The part of the Prince's suite that could not be cared for by the President was entertained by Lord Lyons, the British Minister.

There was a dinner for thirty-four guests the first night, a visit to the Capitol next morning, a noon reception at the White House—when the Prince did not shake hands with those presented to him—and which was cut short after half an hour owing to the fatigue of his Royal Highness. At that night there was a diplomatic dinner, and at 9 a card reception to "three hundred people of distinction" to meet the Prince without formality and to see a display of fireworks in the White Lot behind the Executive Mansion. During the afternoon the Prince was beaten at tenpins by Miss Johnson, while visiting a young ladies' seminary to which the management of the institution had secured the distinction of a visit. He was a bit surprised at the midday recention, to see President Buchanan, dignified and courtly, shaking hands with all who presented themselves. "You seem to be a Nation of handshakers," he remarked to one of the party. That he was not stiff or unsympathetic was shown by his swinging himself from one side of the gymnasium he had visited clear across to the other by means of suspended rings.

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The visit to Mount Vernon, which was made on Friday, Oct. 6, was made with a party of about forty-five persons, including the Prince and his suite, the President and his Cabinet, and a few others. A procession of carriages conveyed the party to the Arsenal grounds, where the United States dispatch boat Harriet Lane awaited. Salutes were fired from the navy yard and the arsenal grounds, and the company went down the river to the accompaniment of cheers from as many as could get within cheering distance of the place of departure. After an inspection of the home of Washington, the party visited the tomb, before which the Prince of Wales and his suite stood uncovered while the Marine Band, concealed in a neighboring thicket, played a dirge. It was after that moment that the Prince planted the horse chestnut tree so often pointed out as a memento of his visit.

On the way back to Washington there was a gay dance on the Harriet Lane, and more salutes to greet the returning party. That night there was a dinner at the house of Lord Lyons, at which the Prince and the President were guests. When the left next morning he was carried by the Harriet Lane to Acquia Creek on his way to Richmond, the late Augustus Schell of New York being one of the escorting party of gentlemen. The British Embassy has recently discovered an interesting souvenir of the Prince's visit. About two years ago a gentleman of artistic taste and discernment expressed interest in a plaster bust that was stowed away in a remote corner of the embassy. It was brought out, cleaned, examined critically, and pronounced to be a portrait bust of the Prince of Wales. The cleaning process revealed the inscription across the base of the bust: "G. J. Inness, 1860." Of its history no one knows more than is told in this brief inscription. It was no longer kept in retirement, however, but was given a conspicuous position among the cherished possessions of the embassy. The most valued of all possessions of this kind at the embassy is the large painting at the head of the staircase representating Queen Victoria in her coronation robes.

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The feeling excited in the Committee on Ways and Means by the very great change effected in the Tax Reduction bill, so extensive as to make the measure quite a new one in scope, but not much larger in the amount of tax reduction on its face, may result in the failure of the measure and the retention for another year of the internal revenue derived through what are known as the war taxes. That this was the intention of the Finance Committee of the Senate is not admitted by members of that committee, who consider their bill a better one than that of the House. Indeed, a member of that committee argued generally that the bills of the Senate are apt to be better than those of the House because the Senate's way of preparing bills for consideration tends to the more careful preliminary work.

"You see," said this Senator, "when a bill is introduced in the House, in accordance with the instructions of a party caucus, perhaps, the object of the committee is partly to make a record for expedition. The party members of the committee—that is, the representatives of the dominant party—get together and decide in some sort of fashion the extent of the measure. It is prepared carefully, perhaps, but it is apt to be hurriedly prepared. It is reported. The minority can do nothing except file their views, and nobody pays any attention to them, for the reason that they are apt to be crude and as imperfect as the bill of the majority. Once in the House, the next thing to be done is to get the Committee on Rules to make an order allowing two hours or two days for discussion of the measure. The bill is brought up, and the speeches usually are a waste of time. At the close of the hours or days allotted for consideration hte bill is passed by a party vote.

"This could not be done in the Senate. The committees of the Senate must digest the House bills, crude as they may be, and try to get out the conspicuous and manifold defects that they reveal on examination. Discussion cannot be prevented in the Senate, and the committees reporting bills must have some explanation to give of every disputed point brought up in the debate. The slipshod work of the House is due to its rules, which encourage rather than prevent it."

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The prospect for continuing the pneumatic-tube service where it is now in operation in connection with Post Offices is not good, owing to a conflict that has arisen between two committees. What is known as the Joint Committee of Experts, consisting of gentlemen of wisdom and business experience and the Postmasters in cities supplied with tubular service, was named by the Post Office Department to inquire into the operation of the service and report to the Postmaster General. The Congress appointed a joint committee of Senators and Representatives, from the Post Office Committees of both houses, to look into that and other subjects. The Joint Committee of Experts obtained a favorable impression of the operation of the tubular service, and not only advised its continuance, but its extension, with some suggestions that the cost of it in certain cases should not be so high as was demanded by would-be contractors. This report was issued ahead of the report of the joint committee of Congress, and upon it the Postmaster General asked for an appropriation of $500,000 for the service for the coming fiscal year. The joint Congressional committee wrote but a page report on penumatic tubes, in which it declared that the saving of time by their use was small; that it was gained only on a limited amount of matter, and that the cost was out of proportion to the benefits derived. As the members of the joint Congressional committee are also members of the committees of the two houses controlling the appropriations for postal service, it is plain that nothing but a prodigious public remonstrance, which has not yet been made, will preserve the pneumatic-tube service for another year, as there is a determination to get rid of it, interested, doubtless, in the rivalry between the two committees to get the better of each other.

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A few citizens of the District of Columbia who have succeeded in converting the Commissioners to their opinions have undertaken to get rid of some large street-cars that have been in use for some months on the Metropolitan Railway, and the columns of the local papers are teeming with remonstrances by those who prefer the big cars to the old ones they are superseding. These big cars are like standard passenger coaches, but lighter, having a central aisle and seats at each side, so that the passengers sit in pairs facing in the direction of progress. They are decidedly more comfortable than the old cars in most respects and the favor in which they are held is shown by the care with which the patrons of the road wait for them in preference to the old small cars. The complaints against them come from residents along the line, who say that the new cars are excessively heavy, that they make too much noise, cause excessive vibration, and disturb rest. The advocates of the big cars dispute all these assertions, assert that there is less vibration caused by the big cars than the old motor and trailer, and call the opponents of the improved vehicles "old fogies," who should be accommodated by getting out the old horse cars and subjecting travelers to the slow and uncertain conveyance suffered here a few years ago.

E. G. D.

SHIPS FOR GREAT LAKE TRADE.

Tendency Is to Construct Steel Vessels of Lighter Tonnage than Formerly.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 1.—There is among shipbuilders of the great lakes a decided recession from the policy in force for years—that of building ships as large as can be made. A type of steel ship about 400 feet long and of about 5,000 gross tons' capacity now seems to be the thing most shipowners want, and most of the forty steel freight vessels building on the lakes are of that type.

A year ago the 500-foot 8,000-ton ship was the acme of perfection among lake shipowners and builders. It was the largest vessel the dockyards could turn out with sufficient structural strength to meet the requirements, for as the length increased so must the depth and breadth, and these latter factors could not be added to. Now not one 500-foot ship is on the ways, and very few are over 400 feet long.

Ten years has seen a wonderful evolution in the type of lake ships, in their handling and loading, and in the methods of construction. Then the most advanced vessels were the freight ships of the Great Northern Railway and the first vessels of the Minnesota Iron Company, all of about 2,500 tons and about 300 feet in length. They drew 14½ feet of water, that being all the connecting channels permitted. It used to take about fifteen hours to load them and thirty-six to unload. Since then the Government has spent $10,000,000 in deepening the connecting channels, with the result that vessels can now draw about 18 feet. The American Steamship Company has the longest ships in the lake trade. They are 200 feet longer, 12 feet greater beam, and 9 feet greater depth than ten years ago, and they carry three times the cargo. Instead of fifty hours to load and unload ore cargoes it takes eighty.

But where machines can be used that will pick up a carload and slide it all into the hold of the ship, the loading is reduced to a few hours instead of thirty-six or forty. By improvements that are the evolution of the closing year of the decade, coal cargoes can be taken out of the ship as fast as that, and the old-time method of shoveling by hand is done away with. By devices in use at one of the ore receiving ports ten tons of cargo can be lifted out of the ship's hold at once. These later devices are new and have been tried at but few ports. They will have a great effect in saving time.

In the year ending with the close of navigation, 1900, the record of the lakes as to tonnage was beaten, with an output of 101,000 gross tons' capacity. What this means may be understood when it is realized that these ships have a carrying capacity of about double that figure, and add 4,000,000 gross tons to the seasonal capacity of the great lake fleet. To-day there are more ships under way than ever, and launchings will continue till Spring at the rate of two or three weekly. The tonnage to be built during the present year will exceed that of 1900, and will add nearly 5,000,000 tons to the capacity of the fleet for the year.

There are forty large freight ships under way on the lakes, or planned for early construction, and new contracts may be taken any day that will add to the list. It is notable that among this large new tonnage there is not a single ship for the great iron ore mining and transportation companies that have been the most active in shipbuilding for a few years back. The policy of these great companies is not changed, they are but waiting till there is another period of high freights, when they will build new ships or buy some now building. The indications are that in the season of 1901 lake freights will not be more than half the rates that prevailed in 1900, and these big companies will hire tonnage rather than add to their fleets.

Three-fifths of the freight carried on Lake Superior is iron ore, and more than half of this is owned by four or five large companies, each of which has a fleet capable of carrying a part at least of its ore. The policy of these companies is to ultimately control enough shipping to handle all their freight. The tonnage owned by three or four of these concerns runs into the millions, and the freight controlled by them is still greater. The figures of their business are so large as to convey but little impression.

The Carnegie Steel Company will mine in 1901 not less than 6,000,000 tons of ore and will carry more than half of it all in its own ships and those belonging to John D. Rockefeller that are under contract to it. The Federal Steel Company will mine more than 3,000,000 tons, and will carry two-thirds of it in its own ships, and so on down the line.

In the ten years Duluth has risen from one of the least of the ports of the lakes to the greatest, with one exception. This is in point of tonnage handled.

CHINESE "BOY" SERVANTS

An Institution Only Seen in Its Perfection in the Orient.

The "Boy" Saves His Employer a Great Amount of Trouble, but He Has His Limitations.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28.—When a man comes East he hires a "boy." No matter how humbly he may have got on before, he is a master with a valet as soon as possible after arrival, and he proceeds to grow in importance and to feel as helpless as he thinks befits his aristocratic station. The reason he is so quick in supplying himself is that the necessity of doing so is the first advice tendered to him; and as his mind is open to suggestion, and he thinks that those who have lived here ought to know better how to get on than he can know, the assurance on every hand that a boy is indispensable strikes him as conclusive. In assenting, he asks a friend to help him; the friend speaks to the compradore, who opens some telepathic bung, and out flows a boy.

The boys always look well washed and ironed, and if the stranger takes to the candidate who presents himself and engages him, the new master hands over his keys. When he reaches his room that night he finds his effects distributed and as well arranged as if he were an old settler, and the boy in attendance to dress him for dinner or ready for any other service. The arrival is at once quite sure that not only is a boy indispensable, but he wonders how he ever managed to live without one. Thereafter the boy is his alter ego, preparing his bath for him in the morning, keeping his room in order, and looking after the numberless wants that occur to a man when he does not need to spend his own time over them.

The "boy" never rises to titular manhood, although he grow gray in service, and he rarely acquires any other name than "boy." One may easily learn something of the boy's family and discover what his intimates call him. But the average foreigner's curiosity does not run in that direction, and the boy rarely volunteers information about himself; so that the foreigner and his boy may always remain strangers, although in close relation as master and servant for years. A man alone with a boy can usually get from him a great variety of work, but if there are other servants about the division of labor is clearly marked, and there is no use in trying to bring about a deviation from it. When a master asks a boy to do something that a coolie should do, and the boy says "No belong my pidgin," that settles it. All the King's horses cannot make the boy do it, and his guild, which includes every boy in the place, will prevent any other boy from doing it.

THE "MESS" SYSTEM.

If three or four men decide to live in mess, each takes his own boy along, a cook is hired, who agrees to pay himself and furnish the table for a fixed monthly sum—from $100 to $150 for four—and one of the boys is designated as No. 1, who engages coolies, orders in drinks, tobacco, or other things not provided by the cook, keeps the accounts of the house, and acts as disbursing agent for the mess and paymaster for the staff. Since the help provides its own food and wages are low, these members of a mess may not bother themselves to know how many attendants an establishment supports, but the record was probably approached recently here, when accounts running higher than the members of one mess liked, the No. 1 boy, called upon to explain, showed that he carried on his roll the names of twenty-eight servants for the four men. The cook had an apprentice, each boy had a boy, and even Scullion No. 4 had a coolie to assist him in his varied duties. A member of the mess questioned No. 1 about the work of all these attendants, and received long explanations that covered all that could possibly be done in the house.

"That is very good," said the questioner. "Now, you have told us of every bit of work that there is to do, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Then, what do you do, may I ask?"

No. 1's glibness was not equal to that question. He looked blankly ahead of him for a moment, and then walked from the room, a picture of offended dignity.

It is a common saying that every servant squeezes his master, from which it might be supposed that foreigners were subjected to a system of organized small robberies, paying more than they should for everything they get. As what everybody says must have some truth in it, there can be no use in denying that servants make more than their wages. But when a foreigner tries to buy on his own account, he wishes that he had let his boy do it for him. Except for articles for which prices are fixed, the native can be better served by the foreigner in almost everything, and the master may save patience and money by letting the boy earn commissions if he can, and thinking no more of it. One excellent trait in boys is that while ready to squeeze from their masters for their own benefit, they will not let any one else do it. Those who trust their boys to be their cashiers save themselves much and small vexation and perhaps a little money as well.

The value of a boy shines conspicuously in travel. Steamship lines recognize a boy as part of a passenger's normal effects, and he is taken along for nothing or at a charge barely covering his food, and so small as to be not worth counting. With his servant accepted as the price to go, the traveler need not bother himself at all about the details of the trip. His luggage is packed for him, put aboard ship, transferred as often as need be by coolies, and when he reaches his hotel, if he is not in haste to go to his room, he finds on arrival there his effects laid out and arranged as if he were home. When the boy renders his account he finds it about half what it would have cost himself for the same service.

A VERSATILE SERVANT.

Although a boy stands close by his pidgin when he may, he develops a most amazing versatility when he must. An agent at Port Arthur for a commission house hired a native, whom he dubbed "The Pirate," to do boy pidgin. The service went on without special incident for some time, when the cook fell ill, and as no other could be had readily, "The Pirate" offered to attend to that work as well as his own, saying that he had been cook at a French consulate in Japan for five years, and knew how to prepare dishes in European style. He turned out so much superior to the regular cook as to excite some curiosity about his experiences, when it appeared that he was not only an expert cook, but that, while in Japan, he had learned to speak French and Japanese, that at Vladivostok and Port Arthur he had learned Russian, and that he had picked up sufficient knowledge of medicine to treat ordinary ills.

Having in his employ a cook, physician, and linguist, the agent could not resist the temptation to put "The Pirate's" ingenuity to an occasional hard test. There were two persons in the mess, and the kitchen and table outfits provided for no more. He had half a dozen of his friends drop in one evening at about 7 o'clock, and summoning "The Pirate," he said:

"'Pirate,' have got six piece new men come to dinner; must have number one layout, chop chop, right away."

"The Pirate" returned to the kitchen with as little show of concern as though dinner for six new men were an every-day occurrance in that house. Eight o'clock was the dinner hour. Promptly at that time the company was summoned to the dining room, where they found a large table, shining with white linen, silver, and glassware. They had an eight-course dinner, with the usual varieties of wines, topping off with champagne, cordials, and cigars, and all agreed that they had never tasted food more daintily or more skillfully prepared. "The Pirate" had sent around the neighborhood to his cook friends, gathered in everything that could be spared from their larders, sideboards, and wine chests, and had set out a feast that could hardly have been better had he had a week in which to make it ready.

THE GENIUS OF COOKING.

When the troops marched to Peking the agent went along as a correspondent, and took "The Pirate" with him. He entered a newspaper mess, and said to "The Pirate" that he must cook for the mess and get up as fine meals as he had at home. Peking had been stripped of food. The natives in the country surrounding did not dare at first to bring in supplies from the gardens and poultry yards, and the army commissaries were scant and not very palatable. There were five men in the mess, who wanted at least three good meals a day. The house in which the mess quartered contained one pot fit for cooking and a stove so poor that another had to be built outdoors of stone, to hold the pot.

From the day that "The Pirate" took charge the mess had meals that betrayed no evidence of scarcity of supplies of any character. While the troops and the thousands of natives and other civilians there were worrying along on ordinary rations, none too plentifully given out, "The Pirate's" single pot and outdoor fire provided his household with meals as varied and as well cooked as they would expect to get in Peking in times of peace. He got hold of coolies, made it worth their while to go out into the country and bring supplies to him past the guards, and used commissary rations, which the British permitted the correspondents to draw, to piece out the meals. How he managed to serve successive courses with only a cooking pot was a mystery that no one tried to probe.

It is not every boy who has "The Pirate's" resourceful skill or talents, but the personal servants taken along on that Peking march were nearly all of the "boy" class, and besides doing what they call their proper work, they cooked and washed, attended to horses and carts, gathered in provisions, and made themselves generally indispensable.

The policy of treatment adopted by employers has doubtless much to do with the adaptibility of the boys. It is a settled practice with experienced masters to order a thing done, and if the boy begins to parley about it to cut him short and act as if the matter were dismissed from the mind of the one ordering it. Feeling that the thing must now certainly be done, the boy finds a way. Most preposterous orders are often given out of a spirit of pure mischief, but the boys take them all seriously, and the ingenious ones will produce some result rather than be thought stupid, while the tax on their ingenuity does them no harm.

Responsibility intrusted to a boy is sometimes a little costly. When "The Pirate" and his master started southward in October the master remained ashore too long at Tong-Ku, and the ship sailed with "The Pirate" and all the luggage on board. Che-Foo was to be the first stopping place, but there were other ships to come, not all stopping there, and "The Pirate" could only guess what his master, who had been left ashore without money, might do to reach Shanghai. He took off the luggage at Che-Foo and engaged for his master the best vacant room at the hotel there. The master got credit across to Port Arthur, supplied himself with funds, and then sailed for Che-Foo, where "The Pirate" greeted him with a smiling "I knew you would come" and escorted him to his room. His boxes had been unpacked and everything was as homelike as possible. He also found a bill waiting for him for $35 for one week's room rent. "The Pirate" knew when he landed that no ship could arrive for a week and it was as easy to store the luggage in a warehouse at a few cents daily as to engage a choice hotel room for them. But he meant well, and that was the end of it. He had excelled in too many things to make it worth while to find fault with him.

THINGS BOYS CANNOT DO.

For all a boy's good points, he has distinct limitations. Among them are his inability to carry a verbal message straight or to remember more than one commission at a time. His shortcomings seem to be constitutional and impossible to overcome. The only recourse is to yield, write out all messages that he is to deliver, and let him finish one task before he is informed of another. All conceivable remedial methods have been tried, but, resulting only in vexation, they were slowly abandoned. So, nearly everybody owns a chit book, in which a note is placed and the name of the receiver written in the book. The receiver signs an acknowledgment on the line that contains his name, and correct delivery, without mistake as to the accuracy of the message, is thus insured.

A boy may live in a settlement for years and talk a fair pidgin with his master, and yet not know how to find an address given in English. One reason for this may be that boys learn the names chosen by natives for foreign firms, with no phonetic relation to the firm title. Names are chosen by the natives with the view of complimenting the employers. Thus, Jardine, Matheson & Co is known as E Wo, which means Princely House. Every boy knows E Wo, but comparatively few recognize the actual name of the firm, although it is probably the best advertised in the East. Hence, boys who have lived in settlements long enough to know every inch of them may be seen any day groping about the streets with chit books, showing their envelopes to foreigners whom they meet, in order to be directed to places that they know by their native names almost as well as they know their own homes.

A COMPRADORE'S REVENGE.

A story is told of a firm at Tien-Tsin, which asked its compradore to select a Chinese name for it. Before he had done so he decided to quit the firm's employ, owing to some disagreement which left him with a poor opinion of the partners' good sense. One day he presented a name which looked attractive enough in Chinese characters, and orders were given to have it painted on the signs and printed on the stationery. A new compradore came before the new title was publicly displayed, and he saved the firm the annoyance of becoming popularly known by the native equivalent for "Two Damned Fools."

Those who have lived in India say that boys there are better than here, being neater, more honest, and cheaper. One may commonly hear tales of slack service, as though servants in other parts of the world needed no oversight. Neatness is no more difficult to get in China than in America, as much depending on master or mistress, in one country as in the other, as on the servants. Chinese boys certainly always look well, keeping their frocks without dust or creases, their footgear tidy, their queues carefully braided, and their heads and faces scrupulously barbered.

In the matter of attentiveness, the Chinaman does not invent wants for his master as the Indian is said to do, but he tries to obey, and he puts up with harsh treatment without modifying that intention appreciably. An Indian will work for about half as low wages that a treaty port Chinaman expects, but when a new-comer can save his shoe leather and his nerves for the American equivalent of about $6 a month, he does not feel at first like registering a very strong protest against high wages to his boy.

"Boys" in this section and northward are strictly a native institution. They are not the kind that emigrate. China is good enough for them, and when a master goes they seldom accompany him. It is probably as well that this should be so, for a boy away from his environment would be quite useless, while here he can do almost everything except the thinking for his master. Chinamen who go to other countries are from the South, where the spirit of adventure is sometimes closely allied to moral and personal traits quite distinct from those that prevail in parts of China where there is real Winter. So to learn what boy service means as the majority of foreign residents know it, one must live a while where the "boys" are rooted.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

CAR WOULDN'T STOP FOR HER.

Driver Resented Spinster's Criticism of Out-of-Date Street Cars.

Drivers and conductors of the antiquated One Hundred and Tenth Street Cross-Town horse car line have another burden added to their weary lives in the person of an elderly woman who recently took up her abode in a fashionable boarding house near that road. She uses the cars daily, and she never takes a trip without finding something to sharply criticise. She has lived there now for several weeks, and she says that she has ammunition enough to last her as long again.

The employes, however, have come to know her, and dread her tongue, and the other day when she stood at her corner and signaled, the driver leaned far out beyond the side of his car as it passed her at the top speed of the ancient team and called back: "Excuse me, lady; not this car. There's no weather strips on this wagon."

"They must learn that my bark is worse than my bite," said the old maid, as she laughingly told the story on herself. "I wouldn't get one of those boys in trouble for the world."

J. H. Bauland Co. Employes' Reception.

The Richard Archer Association, composed mainly of the employes of the Joseph H. Bauland Company of Brooklyn, and named in honor of the head of one of the departments of the store, will hold its annual reception at Sangerbund Hall, corner of Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, when the store will close early. A check for a substantial amount has been donated by the firm toward the expenses of the reception.

College Woman's Club Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the College Woman's Club will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow evening. There will be an address by F. Hopkinson Smith upon "Impressions in Art and Literature." The musical programme has been arranged by Mrs. Theodore Sutro. Miss Lucy Madison Lehmann of Kentucky will sing and the blind pianist, Miss Katherine Schlosser, will play. Dancing will follow the entertainment.

POSTMASTERS' GREETINGS

From Many Climes at New Year's Come the Remembrances.

CARDS OF ARTISTIC BEAUTY

Postmaster Van Cott's Rare Collection—Madrid's "Thousand Blessings" Closes Old Scores.

Holiday greetings from the remotest parts of the civilized world continue to arrive at the General Post Office in accordance with a pretty custom established years ago under which Postmasters of all large offices in the Postal Union exchange the compliments of the season at New Year's. Rare artistic beauty is shown in many of these souvenirs received by Postmaster Van Cott, but few, if any, surpass those which were sent out by him and his staff.

This token is a card about 5 by 6 inches, printed in sepia. There is a full-length figure of a winged Mercury standing upon the terrestrial globe with his head obscuring the disk of the rising sun and holding a letter in his extended right hand. Across the top of the card is pictured a great German liner, with four stacks, under full headway, while at the bottom is an American six-wheel-coupled, compound locomotive drawing a postal train at top speed. The inscription, which is a fair type of all, is "The Postmaster and Staff of the Post Office of New York, N. Y., U. S. A., greet their colleagues of the Universal Postal Union. With best wishes for 'A Happy New Year, 1901.'"

The seal of the Post Office completes the picture. On the obverse of the card are the names of Mr. Van Cott and his principal assistants.

In all, 625 were sent out to foreign countries, in addition to one to every first-class Post Office in the United States. The expense was borne by the Postmaster and staff, who even paid the postage on them, for these greetings are not held to be official business.

Not evincing the wisdom that should have been born of experience, many foreign Postmasters sent cards of large dimensions, with the result that numbers have been sadly broken and crumpled in transit. British Postmasters very generally responded to the message of good will, and it is mournful to note the now obsolete initials "V. R." and the line "In her Majesty's service," which runs across the top of nearly all these communications.

That from the Postmaster General of Great Britain and Ireland was printed in red letiers of festal size interspersed with black and surmounted with a gorgeous royal unicorn and lion in gold. A curiosity comes from Pretoria, for the card printed in gold with the initials and line of "V. R." and "In her Majesty's service," is inclosed in an official envelope of the Boer Republic, perhaps as a touch of grim humor. Every character of Dutch printed matter on the envelope is perfectly legible, although somebody has drawn a line in red ink through every word.

GREETING FROM JAPAN.

Japan and China were heard from some time ago, showing that they did not wait for New York's greeting. The card from Tokio carries a photograph of the Post Office, an imposing three-story stone structure, surrounded by a regiment of postmen drawn up at attention.

Pictures of Post Offices add to the interest of the souvenirs from many other places, among them Geneva, where they call it the "Hotel des Postes," and Amsterdam, which has an enormous building. Budapest sends a practical hint in a photograph of a carrier collecting mails with a motor tricycle.

There are enough elaborately designed cards to make an interesting little art gallery. One from Rheims is a hand-painted panel about eight inches long, the central picture being a view of the city with the great cathedral silhouetted against the sunset glow. On one side is the coat of arms of the city, and on the other the Post Office seal, while an intricate design of telegraph wires runs across the whole. The appropriateness of this last touch is made clear by the inscription which attests that the Postmaster is not only "Director of the Posts," but of the telegraph and telephone as well. The recipients regret that modesty prevented this official from attaching either his own name or that of the artist.

From Cologne, Germany, whose Postmaster has varied responsibilities, comes a card showing baby genii stretching an electric cable from the feet of a warlike Germania to the verdant Azores in the centre of an peculiarly blue sea, and thence to the base of the Statue of Liberty in our own harbor. Across the sky run the words "Zum Jahreswechsel—1901—Die Herzlichsten Gluckwunche—Koln."

St. Petersburg's Postmaster sends greetings in a handsome copper-plate card, printed both in Russian and French and surmounted by the two-headed imperial eagle. Above, intertwine golden posthorns and forked lightning. From Milan comes a design of a sprite gliding abreast of an express locomotive, scattering letters in her flight, and the Bureau Ambulant of the Northern Railway of France, from Paris to Calais, sends a somewhat similar souvenir of flying messengers about a mail train. One of the most elaborate cards comes from Wellington, New Zealand.

MADRID'S THOUSAND BLESSINGS.

Madrid sends wishes for "a thousand blessings," and, lest there should be a doubt as to the sincerity of this, and perhaps to show a willingness to close old scores, the line "Apropos of the twentieth century" is added.

Dole du Jura, France, sends an imposing design of an angel, who looks like a winged fury, soaring out of an inky cloud, scattering letters broadcast with one hand, while the other grasps a dozen thunderbolts. It is a striking picture, even though the figure suggests war rather than the peaceful vocation of the postman.

All the Latin countries have been punctilious in sending acknowledgments of the souvenirs from New York, though in many cases only a visiting card is received. Peru and Chile are among the latest to be heard from.

American cities have not followed the custom extensively, although it is more than twenty years since New York sent out greetings. Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit have taken it up. Chicago sent out a picture of her Post Office, while Philadelphia sends a richly engraved note sheet, with the crossed flags of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania and the seal of the city in high relief. The most catholic sentiments are expressed by Postmaster Dickinson of Detroit, as follows:

"The Postmaster and everybody connected with the Detroit Post Office extend a most cordial New Year's greeting to everybody on earth, and their fellow-postal employes in particular."

Painter Killed by Elevator Car.

While lying on the third floor of the Bryant Park Studio Building, at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon with his head overhanging the elevator shaft, shouting down some orders to his fellow-painters below, Edward Minugh, forty-seven years old, a house painter, of Greenville, N. J., did not give a thought to the fact that the elevator was running. The car at that moment descended, striking him on the head, killing him instantly. John Sture of 238 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, the operator, was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Brass Goods Association to Dissolve.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 2.—It is announced here that the combination of manufacturers known as the Brass Goods Association is practically dissolved by the action of the American Pin Company of this city in declaring its intention to withdraw from the combination Feb. 15, because of its alleged inability to obtain orders at the schedule of prices fixed by the association. The association was formed a year and a half ago to fix the prices of upholsterers' trimmings. It is supposed that the action of the American Pin Company will mean a break in the price schedule.

Princes on Hamburg-American Yacht.

Prince George of Bavaria has taken passage for himself and suite for the cruise to the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Crimea, and the Caucasus, by the Hamburg-American Line yacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise, leaving New York on March 9. Prince and Princess Reuss, Prince Hohenlohe and Prince Stolberg have also reserved rooms for the same trip.

BUILDING ACTIVE AT NEWPORT.

Never So Much Going On as Now—New Villas Going Up and Old Ones Being Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2.—The oldest resident of Newport cannot recall the time when there was so much building in hand among the cottage colony as that of to-day, as a walk along the "Summer colony" plainly tells. The work in hand includes the construction of many new villas and general renovations and extensive improvements. At least 3,000 mechanics and laborers began work before the season of 1900 was at an end, and this number has been doubled since.

A noticeable feature of the new villas being constructed is the very large size of the ballrooms and the piazzas, which are built so as to allow of placing many guests about tables for the open-air social functions. These entertainments promise to become a popular and lasting feature of Summer life at Newport.

The most extensive work at the present time is the new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, on Bellevue Avenue, the outside of which is of Indiana limestone, while the interior is as near fireproof as material can make it. The size of the villa will be a trifle larger than Marble House, with walls of marble in the halls and in other parts, such as the ballroom, library, dining hall, and reception hall. The furnishings will all be of old Parisian design. The grounds will be the finest in Newport, as the estate takes in an entire block, running from Bellevue Avenue to Spring Street.

Close by and on the same thoroughfare a small army of mechanics is constructing a large cottage for E. Rollins Morse. In the new villa the ballroom, dining hall, and guests' chambers will be new features in cottage architecture. The building is of wood.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill is having a large and handsome cottage built on the Keene estate, which she purchased last year, on Bellevue Avenue, and in the very heart of the Summer residents. This work, now well in hand, will be very late in completion, but it looks now as if Mrs. Gambrill would be able to occupy the place late next season.

Close by is the new villa for Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, built entirely of stone, to replace the cottage which was burned to the ground last year. The new villa will be one of the handsomest in Newport when completed, and is of fire-proof material.

On Ocean Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller are having their new villa completed. Gen. and Mrs. Francis V. Greene, who purchased the Pond estate, on Ridge Road and Harrison Avenue, are having a large cottage built. Arthur T. Kemp, who purchased a large tract of land on Harrison Avenue and the ocean front, next Spring will begin the construction of one of the largest villas of stone in this city, and will take a year at least to complete it. About Marble House there is unusual activity and every indication that the handsome estate will be in use next season. At the W. W. Astor place, on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, which has been rented for a term of three years by Cornelius Vanderbilt, a number of improvements are noted. At Rough Point, on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, which is owned by F. W. Vanderbilt, improvements are now under way, while just across the road is the villa known as Seaverge, owned by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, which is also being improved.

Among the other cottagers who are having alterations or improvements made to their estates are Lispenard Stewart, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Edwin S. Cramp, W. C. Schermerhorn, Hugh T. Auchincloss, Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. Julia Eldridge, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Stuyvesant Fish, the Chanler house on the Cliffs, Mrs. Slater, Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the Pinard cottages, John R. Drexel, and James J. Van Alen.

CHANGES AT YALE.

Student May Now Complete the University Course in Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 2.—The action taken by the Yale Corporation this week in dropping all required work for sophomore year is regarded in Yale circles as being by far the most important step taken by President Hadley since he came into office.

It has been President Hadley's aim to so broaden the college course that Yale would be abreast of Harvard, at least, in the attitude taken on the curriculum. Until about nine years ago the entire Yale course was required work; the student had no option in his studies and was unable to choose for himself a course in which he desired especially to excel. President Dwight gradually withdrew the required work from senior and then junior years, retaining only for some years a required course of three hours a week for juniors and one hour a week for seniors in ethics and psychology. Courses in history, general literature, the modern literatures, philosophy, and political science were added gradually to the elective catalogue, until when President Dwight retired the larger part of the teaching force was employed in giving special work in special lines of study and research.

When President Hadley entered upon his office the juniors were still required to take three hours a week in psychology and ethics, and the two lower classes were forced to follow prescribed lines of work, without regard to their individual tastes or preferences. One of the first things that President Hadley did was to so change the work of sophomore year that the student was permitted to choose to some extent his work. To the courses which before that he had been compelled to take were added history and chemistry. To these have now been added mental and moral science, which gives the sophomore practically a free choice. Freshman year is not touched as yet, and will not be until the Faculty has had time to thoroughly test the new arrangement.

The main feature of the new rules is that a student may now complete his four years' course in three years. It is a bold step for Yale to take, as Yale has been looked upon as the exponent of the four years' course.

The Yale Faculty took other important action at its meeting this week. Hereafter a man will be expected to choose in sophomore year a general line of study, which he is to pursue throughout the remainder of his course. This special line may be either in languages and literature, mathematics and natural science, or mental, historical, and political science. This rule puts forward for the first time at Yale the plan to allow the men

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

With two weeks more of the regular season, New York will be very gay until Lent, which is now knocking at the portals of society, shall have effected its entrance. Each day brings news of new entertainments, and with the closing séances of the dancing classes and all these other affairs, there will hardly be an evening on which something is not taking place. Lent will not bring an absolute cessation of gayeties. The order of them alone will change. With all the sewing classes, the badminton and bowling clubs, and the arrangements for bridge and for quiet little dinners and parties to the play, there will be no lack of amusement, except that of dancing, for some time. The travel abroad will not be extensive, but Florida will again come in for a good share of patronage, and the little set which makes Aiken its headquarters is now ready for the flitting.

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The week which has passed began with a cotillion at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and ended with the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening and the meeting of the Saturday Evening dancing class last night at Delmonico's. The Mackay dinner dance was the entertainment of the week. It was original and thoroughly enjoyable, and society always enjoys something out of the ordinary run. Its palate at this time of the year is apt to be a bit [illegible]

Among the entertainments for which cards have been sent out this week may be mentioned a the vaudeville dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia on Monday, the dinner dance which Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are to give on Feb. 12 at Sherry's, the valentine dance for which Mrs. Everett Culver has sent out cards, and the dance which Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce will give at their residence, 12 Washington Square North, on Monday, Feb. 18.

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The last Junior Cotillion will take place on Feb. 5 at Sherry's. There have already been two of these dances and both of them have been most successful. On the same evening the Fortnightly Club will have its regular dance at the Astoria. Although there has been some talk about rivalry between these two organizations, the ladies who are patronesses of each beg to state that this is not true. The Fortnightly is a much older organization than the Junior Cotillion. It was unfortunate that the dates of both should have fallen on the same evening, but each represents a different set, although combined they would include nearly all the débutants of the Winter.

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Wednesday is again the date for another dance—one of the dinner kind and given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at her residence, Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street. This dance will be given for Miss Marian Fish. There will be about 100 guests, and it will terminate with a cotillion.

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On Thursday at Delmonico's will take place the second of the dinner subscription dances which have been so successful this Winter. They have been arranged by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mr. J. Montgomery Strong. There will be ten tables of twelve guests each, and nearly all the débutantes will be present. After the dinner there will be a cotillion. On the same evening Miss Eleanor Jay will have a dinner dance given her at Sherry's.

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Friday, which really will bring up the end of the dancing week, will see the meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class at Sherry's, a bachelor cotillion at the Catholic Club, the Friday Evening Assembly at Delmonico's, and the third of four cotillions at Sherry's. Saturday will be consecrated to dinners.

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But these dances are only one item on the lengthy programme for next week, which literally begins the carnival. There are besides the vaudeville dinner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, already mentioned, the meeting of the Knickerbocker Whist Club, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Del Garcia on Feb. 7, and dinners by Mr. James J. Van Alen, 38 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. The meeting of the sewing class to aid the Post-Graduate Hospital will be held at Mrs. W. Jay Schieffelin's, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street; the first meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club at the Tennis Building will take place the same evening—Wednesday, Feb. 6. The Badminton Club has already begun its meetings, and it had its second session yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Armory, and the Knickerbocker Riding Club is going bravely on at Durland's every Thursday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest have sent out cards for a dinner dance at their residence, 7 Washington Square North, for to-morrow evening. Mrs. De Forest was Miss Johnson. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. W. Childs Drexel gave a large dinner in Philadelphia, to which there were several accessions among the guests from New York.

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Some complaint has been made by several of the fashionable hostesses of the season relative to the reckless manner in which some of the newspapers print lists of guests supposed to be present at their entertainments. The question was brought before the writer of this column last week by one of the most prominent of hosts and of hostesses in New York. It was stated that they were to give a small cotillion, principally for young people, but that in former years they had given a large general reception. They concluded, as the entertainment would be comparatively small, that no list of guests would be furnished, and consequently no list was published in this column. But a list was published in another newspaper, evidently arranged from the one of last year or the year previous, in which about half of the people mentioned had not been asked to the entertainment. The same thing was repeated for another affair on Wednesday, a list being headed by the name of a young débutante who was seen at another entertainment the same evening, and who had not been asked to the dance in question. The gowns of women who are at the opera are described, and many of these women are placed on these published lists merely because they are fashionable, and it is supposed that they must have been present at the entertainment. On one occasion this Winter the names were mentioned of one family as present at one of the smartest entertainments of the year where they were not, owing to some complications, and the matter was extremely annoying. The question would not have been brought up, however, in this column if one of the hosts of the week had not been so emphatic about the matter and so desirous to have it published here.

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Society is still on the qui vive concerning the dinner dance and cotillion to be given by Mr. James Henry Smith at Sherry's on St. Valentine's evening. The most remarkable rumors are afloat regarding the splendor of the favors and the different surprises which are to be sprung on the guests. The statement concerning the silver bridge whist boxes seems to gain credence, and this one feature is said to be only a drop in the bucket. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to have some control of the affair, and as she is always original and has always some new plan for the amusement of the gay world there is no doubt that this particular St. Valentine's dance given by a bachelor who has recently come into an immense fortune, and who has for years previous lived in a very secluded manner, will mark an epoch in the history of entertaining in New York.

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Philadelphia has had almost if not as gay a season as New York. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt will wind up the season with a Mardi Gras ball at their house, in Rittenhouse Square, to which many New Yorkers have been bidden. One of the pleasant features of the Philadelphia season has been the series of three lecture recitals illustrating the history of French, German, and English song, the first of which was given at the residence of Mrs. Charles S. Whelen by Mrs. Grenville Snelling, soprano, and Mr. W. J. Henderson. The second will be given at the residence of Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, 1616 Locust Street, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, and the last at the home of Mrs. A. J. Casssatt, 202 West Rittenhouse Square, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 12. These lectures have been received with much favor, with splendid and fashionable attendance.

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Abroad there has not been much gayety naturally. London, however, has been crowded during the royal obsequies, and there were many Americans in the British metropolis. Mr. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Miss Van Wart, the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry White are among the names mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are shortly coming to this country for a very brief visit. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are yachting, and were at Marseilles on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are on the Sultana near the Isle of Wight.

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As yet there are not many Americans at Cannes, and very few New Yorkers at Nice or at Monte Carlo. Former Governor Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Morton, and the Misses Morton have been at Grasse and Cannes for the past three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailer have registered at Monte Carlo. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have been in Germany. There have been the usual ice carnivals and the annual cotillion at St. Moritz, but there are hardly any familiar names, except Capt. Whitehouse, who has been abroad so long that he is classed almost as an European. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who sailed this past week, intend to cruise during the Spring in the waters of Southern Europe. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will pay some English country house visits. Mr. and Mrs. William Cavendish Bentinck have been having a few parties, until the news of the death of the Queen, at Highcliff. The fad has been in England for private theatricals, and the fashion was set rolling by the Duchess of Devonshire during the holidays, when the Prince, now King Edward VII., was her guest.

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Some comment has been made by a weekly publication and by other prints in New York and in this country as to the relative social status of the Americans in England during the reign to come of King Edward and his Danish Queen. Many misstatements have been made, and some of them are absolutely bald perversions of fact. The statement that Lady Randolph Churchill, now Mrs. George Cornwallis West, was never asked to dine and stay over night at Windsor Castle is absolutely untrue. Not only did she and her husband stop at Windsor Castle on these visits on several occasions when he was Premier, but what happened on one special visit has been made a matter of history. Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill were at Windsor, had dined with the Queen, and had passed the night at the Castle. The next morning Lord Randolph Churchill sent in his resignation and he and Lady Churchill came to America. He was broken down in health, and the incident caused much comment at the time. His approaching breakdown was very evident to the Queen. The Countess of Stratford, Mrs. Colegate, was at Windsor Castle with her husband after their marriage, and was at Balmoral after her widowhood. It is true that the Princess of Wales never had any American friends, with one exception, and this exception is absolutely confused with another episode in the life of the Prince and Princess. Lady Naylor Leyland has always been a personal friend of the Princess of Wales. She and her daughters have visited Lady Naylor Leyland in her London residence and have dined there. And Lady Naylor Leyland has been, perhaps, the only American woman honored with the company of the Princess. The Princess Louise and the Princess Christian have a train of American friends, but the Princess of Wales was never seen at the salons of Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ralph Vivian, or any other of the Anglo-American hostesses. She has even been chary as to the American Duchesses. This, perhaps, is not so much prejudice as a conservative spirit and a desire to retain old friends and their services around her. The advent of the new King and the new Court will, therefore, not bring any new honors to Americans who have married Europeans and who have been conspicuous in the world of London society.

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The Misses Preston, daughters of the late Hon. Stephen Preston, Minister from Haiti, will give a chantant at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday afternoon, Feb. 8, such as they gave so successfully at Sherry's, at the British Embassy, Washington, and at the Malvern, Bar Harbor. Miss Ida Maupel, Miss Emma Carus, Mr. Emilio de Gorgorza, Mr. Hobart Smock, Mr. Bruno Hahn, the Listerman Trio, and others will assist. Miss Rose Antoinette Preston, in addition to her Spanish dance, will give a new and original dance en costume. Among their patronesses are Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Reynal, Mrs. Borden Harriman, the Baroness Fava, and others.

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The Hospital Ball, which is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 12 for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Red Cross Hospital, is an assured success, and promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. A feature of the evening will be the promenade concert from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock, which the famous Strauss Orchestra, personally conducted by Herr Eduard Strauss, will give as well as play all the dance music of the ball.

The demand for tickets and boxes has already been very great, and members of the Diplomatic Corps and many officers of the army and navy are expected. The management has also received word that parties are being made up in Philadelphia to come over to the ball. Boxes may be secured at the residence of Mrs. Seth Barton French, 15 West Fifty-first Street, and tickets may be obtained after Feb. 1 from Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, 2 East Fifteenth Street; Miss Katherine Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. George Crocker, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street; Mrs. William Bay Coster, 246 Lexington Avenue; St. John's Guild, 501 Fifth Avenue; Sherry's, Tyson's, and Rullman's. The price of tickets has been fixed at $5, the boxes ranging in price from $20 to $100, according to location and size. The family circle will be opened, and reserved seats will be sold to those who wish to hear the music and view the ball without participating in the dancing. These seats will be $2, and can be had at the office of St. John's Guild, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Among those who have applied for boxes are Mrs. Francis E. Hyde, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, Mr. William F. King, Mr. William T. Wardwell, Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, Mrs. Herbert J. Davis, Col. Henry H. Adams, Mrs. Henry Mallory, Mrs. Robert Black, Mrs. A. A. Coles, Mr. Jesse L. Eddy, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. E. R. Johnes, Mrs. Swan Sedgwick, Mrs. Lyman Brown, Mrs. James Deering, Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, Miss Frank Barker, Mrs. Frank Northrup, Mrs. Emerson MacMillin, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. J. P. Laflin, the Hon. Perry Belmont, Mr. Henry B. Platt, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. E. Halloway Coe, Mrs. Alexander McDonald, Mrs. J. Herman Aldrich, Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. C. D. Worden, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

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The most unique feature of the Mackay dinner dance of Friday night was the Venetian garden, where the supper was served, for which the Waldorf restaurant was used. The ceiling of this room was canopied with foliage, from which there hung trailing streamers of Florida moss. In this there gleamed a myriad of tiny electric lights, arranged irregularly like stars. There were about fifty small tables, and from the centre of each rose a growing tree. Mrs. Mackay's own table seated fifteen, and this was built around a towering palm tree. There was not a flower used in the decoration of this room or placed on the supper tables, yet the effect produced by Small was marvelously beautiful and totally different from anything hitherto seen in New York.

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Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood gave a breakfast yesterday for Miss Marie de Neufville, at which almost all of the guests were this year's débutantes. The table decorations were yellow daffodils and jonquils, and comprised a large centre piece and several bowls of these flowers, and the effect of the soft yellow against the silver cloth of the table cover was very pretty. The luncheon cards were satin, and on each was painted the face, as well as the name, of the young girl who was to occupy the seat. The Mrs. Bloodgood's guests included the Misses Marie de Neufville, Katharine Pratt, Margaret Robison, Alice Rutherford, Lena Fanshawe, Nina F. Crosby, Mary Harriman, Pansy Roosevelt, Julia Fanshawe, Emma Rutherford, and Kathleen Neilson. A mandolin quartet played while the breakfast was in progress.

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Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Everett M. Culver, daughters of Senator Clark of Montana, gave a large reception, the first of two large receptions, at Senator Clark's apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. The rooms were simply decorated with vases and bowls of Spring flowers, and the Neapolitan Orchestra played. Mrs. Culver and Mrs. Morris were assisted in receiving by Miss Mai Phoutts of Butte, Mont., who was one of Mrs. Morris's attendants at her wedding last Spring. Mrs. Harry Culver and Miss Miller poured tea. The second of these receptions will be given next Saturday.

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Mrs. J. C. C. Thornton and Miss Lucille Thornton gave a musicale at their apartment, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, last evening, to which about seventy-five people were asked. Julian Pascal, the pianist, rendered an étude of Rubinstein's, a scherzo and a nocturne of Chopin's, a nocturne and étude of his own composition, a rhapsodie by Liszt, and Schubert-Liszt's "Erl-König." Herbert Witherspoon sang some of Wekerling's and Schumann's songs. Miss Margaret Ayre and Miss Lucille Thornton also sang.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. John Sloane, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies were among last evening's dinner-givers. Mrs. Baylies's dinner was for young people.

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Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's dancing class of débutantes had another meeting last night at Sherry's. The cotillion was led by Charles Dana. The favors were picture frames, butterflies, and a new style of large tinsel flowers for the coiffure, and pincushions set in frames of dark fibre, with tiny Indian figures perched on the edges. This class includes the Misses May Gallatin, Nathalie Henderson, Helen W. Stevens, Mary Harriman, Katharine Pratt, Dorothy Edwards, Charlotte Prime, and a number of others.

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The Saturday Evening Class, Mrs. C. R. Huntington's, had the last but one of its Winter meetings at Delmonico's last night. Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. John Erving, and Mrs. John C. Jay received, and the cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps. The favors were picture frames, painted by Miss Voss, for the girls, and for men calendars painted with golf, hockey, and sporting scenes.

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Ernest Rudolph Gunther, who gave a tea at his bachelor apartment, 1 East Forty-first Street, early in the season, will soon send out cards for the second of this series of teas. This will be an Oriental tea, as was the first.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Caroll Badham, 65 Central Park West, gave last Monday the first of four informal teas, which have been largely attended.

The patronesses receiving were Mrs. D. Olyphant Haynes, Mrs. George Pryor Johnson, Mrs. Frederic F. Lockwood, and Mrs. Horace S. Ely.

The fourth of the series of Cinderella cotillions was held at Dodworth's Thursday evening. Mr. A. Montgomery Johnson led the cotillion, during which a very effective military figure was introduced.

The wedding of Miss Annette Martin Black to Herman Warendorf will take place on Lincoln's Birthday. Owing to the serious illness of a member of the bride's family the attendance at the ceremony will be limited to the immediate relatives.

Among the members present were Miss Edythe Reed, Miss Madeline Shrady, Miss Ethel Shrady, Miss Fanny Ely, Miss Van Brunt, Miss Mabel Welsh, Mr. William McCord, Mr. Reginald Starr, Mr. Bertram Legg, Mr. J. W. Southack, Mr. T. N. Ripsom, Mr. Walter Tubbs, and Mr. Ernest Johnson.

Mr. Wallace T. Lyons and Miss Lyons have cards out for a large reception on Feb. 9, 4 to 7 o'clock, 669 West End Avenue. Miss Lyons will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. William K. Underhill, Miss Florence Underhill, Miss Marguerite Jordan, Miss Grace Weller, Miss Agnes Hardman, Miss Livingston, Miss Harritt, Miss Clark, Miss Bailey, and Miss Carpenter.

Dwight L. Elmendorf is to give, under the management of Mrs. Osborn, three matinée lectures in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria, at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoons of Tuesday, Feb. 5; Tuesday, Feb. 12, and Tuesday, Feb. 19. His subject on Feb. 5 will be "Paris and the Exposition"; the second lecture will be on "London, the Metropolis of the World," and the third will be on "Old Mexico and the Bullfight." These lectures will be illustrated with moving pictures. Mr. Elmendorf will sail this month for Egypt and the Orient.

MUCH GAYETY AT LAKEWOOD.

Amateur Theatricals and Live-Bird Shoots Awaited with Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 2.—Resorters in search of change from the humdrum of the city descended in a small-sized army upon Lakewood on Saturday, and the great hotels of the place recorded larger numbers of guests than have ever before been noted here in January. Page after page was added to the changeful stories told by registers at the Lakewood Hotel, Laurel-in-the-Pines, and Laurel House. Well-filled churches were the rule on Sunday morning, while the crowds otherwise enjoyed the day in riding and driving. There were a few hours of sleighing on Thursday morning, but wheels were resumed by noon.

The promised presentation of "The Councillor's Wife" by the Students' Dramatic Club at the Lakewood Hotel Theatre, on the night of Lincoln's Birthday, is of chief interest just now. The Lakewood patronesses of the affair are Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mrs. W. G. Schauffler, Mrs. James Converse, and Mrs. William A. Hamilton. The students' cast will be accompanied on the visit here by a party of about sixty friends, who will be entertained with dancing on conclusion of the stage programme. The chaperones of the party will be Mrs. Archibald Turner, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Albert H. Gleason, Mrs. H. Seymour Houghton, and Mrs. William R. Jenkins.

The Country Club of Lakewood announces this week a special live-bird shoot at the club traps on Lincoln's Birthday, the event being a twenty-five-bird handicap rise for a fifty-dollar trophy presented by Edwin Gould. The club's programme for Washington's Birthday provides for a similar shoot, for a prize given by Capt. A. M. Bradshaw, the club Treasurer. The annual three-day golf tournament will begin on Feb. 21.

The Lakewood Village Improvement Association met on Friday, about forty being in attendance. The following organization was effected: President—W. A. Hamilton; Vice President—Dr. I. H. Hance; Secretary—Miss C. S. Dashiell; Treasurer—Dr. W. G. Schauffler.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Roof entertained a small dinner party at Inverfirs, their new Forest Avenue home, on Thursday evening, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. John Bard Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, and Miss Gertrude Leslie.

Misses Julia and Louise Freeman entertained a few young friends at a Saturday luncheon at Edgemere, their Lake Drive home. The party was a very merry one. Table decorations were pink carnations, and those present were Miss Cora Carpenter and Miss Lilyn Lee Page of New York and Miss Jean Fraser of Canada.

Warren Hardenburgh will close an interesting series of lectures on "Bird Life in the Neighborhood of Lakewood" on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg and family of New York have taken the Stockly cottage on Fifth Street for the balance of the season.

Bishop McFaul, Vicar General Fox, and the Rev. Father T. B. Healey were the guests of Capt. A. M. Bradshaw at the Laurel House on Wednesday.

Mrs. Chadwick of New York will begin a series of class lectures on "American Literature" on Monday, Feb. 4, at her home on Clifton Avenue. The initial topic will be "American Adventurers," and touch old Colonial days.

Mrs. William B. Leeds and Miss Elizabeth Leeds of Lakewood's cottage colony attended the charity ball at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday night.

T. Morton P. Mills is entertaining his aunt, Mrs. Robert C. Allen of New York.

Dr. Isaac Hull Platt of New York has been the guest of the Misses Glover this week.

Among New Yorkers at the Lakewood Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Allan McNaughton, Dr. G. B. Palmer, Dr. F. G. Blinn, B. F. Sadler, Mrs. F. B. Tompkins and daughter, Mrs. Robert Stafford and son, Haywood Prince, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fishel, and Miss Kate Fishel.

At the Laurel-in-the-Pines: Leander H. Crall, John V. A. Cattus, Mr. and Mrs. Coker F. Clarkson, H. W. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rhodes, Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, C. Frederick Wall, N. W. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Phyfe, Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, and Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Hodges.

At the Laurel House: Mrs. Theodore H. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Doremus and Miss Ethel Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk, Miss E. L. Fisk and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooks, Mrs. C. B. Foote and daughter, Albert H. Gallatin, Mrs. Carrington Boyce, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shiland.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2.—The story is current that the improvements and alterations and other work now being done at Marble House is for the coming visit of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough to America next Summer. At first it was believed that the work was being executed for Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., but they recently rented a cottage for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt enjoyed a long motor vehicle run over the roads from Harbourview to the Vanderbilt farm, in Portsmouth to-day.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, his villa, on Harrison Avenue, known as Edgerston, to Seth B. French of New York for the coming season.

Work on Mrs. Richard Gambrill's villa has been temporarily suspended pending the awarding of the contract for the electrical wiring.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind have returned to New York. The stone fence which will surround their estate on Bellevue Avenue will be thirteen feet high.

C. Shrumbaar of Philadelphia was registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

John Whipple has rented for Mrs. Robert Garrett her cottage, on Catherine Street, to James Hude Beekman of New York for the coming season.

MISS HAY AS A SONG WRITER.

A Collection of Three, with Music by Mrs. Berenice Thompson, Published in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Miss Helen Hay, the beautiful young daughter of the Secretary of State, has repeatedly given evidence of a desire for a more serious renown than that which is already hers by virtue of her social prominence. She has inherited her father's literary tastes, and has written some poems which have attracted considerable attention. Within the past week a well-known musical publishing house has issued a collection of songs, the words of which are by Miss Hay and the music by Mrs. Berenice Thompson.

The songs are interesting by reason of the fact that neither in the words nor in the music is there any attempt at reaching the "popular standard." Both the author and the composer have set themselves to attain a high standard and to do work which is worthy of a serious place.

As Miss Hay's book bore the title, "Some Verses," the song collection is modestly entitled "Three Songs." The songs are entitled respectively, "Tones Passing," "The Everlasting Snows," and "Sleep, My Heart." The composer is a New York young woman, who until her removal to Washington was a student at Columbia University under Prof. E. A. MacDowell, and was the founder and President of the Columbia University Musical Society at that institution.

The possibility of setting Miss Hay's poems to music has been more than once suggested by those who have heard her read them at entertainments for charitable purposes in Washington last Winter. She has a full, rich, contralto voice, and her poems had a peculiarly musical effect as she read them. It has been pointed out that her poems easily lend themselves to musical setting, because of her remarkable facility in writing words that are easy of enunciation by singers. The tone production is on vowel sounds, and Miss Hay is fond of using syllables which begin with labials. The last song, "Sleep, My Heart," which is the most nearly "popular" of the group, is a good example of her musical art. The accented syllables are placed in each line so as to correspond exactly with those in the same line of the next verse; the number of syllables is the same, and the sentiment expressed by the corresponding lines in each verse is similar.

The peculiar feature of "The Everlasting Snows" is that it is a sonnet, and it is unusual to set a sonnet to music because of the unequal division into verses of eight and fourteen lines, and also because of its being written in iambic pentameter. In all the songs the composer has attempted evidently to make the melody fit each word, and so the music for each verse is different, except in the case of "Sleep, My Heart," and there the same music fits each verse, for the reason that Miss Hay has so exactly placed the words that the meaning of each syllable corresponds to that of the corresponding syllable in the next verse—a rather unusual thing.

HAD A CHOP-STICK CONTEST.

Unique Luncheon After Hearing About the Siege at Peking.

Mrs. Vance Phillips gave a reception Monday evening at her studio, 115 East Twenty-third Street, in honor of Miss Cecile Payen of Chicago, who was present in Peking during the siege and underwent many thrilling experiences during the eight weeks that the foreigners were at the mercy of the Chinese troops.

Miss Payen had been making a tour of Japan and China in connection with her art studies, and arrived in Peking only a short time before she was made prisoner. In recounting her experiences she told, in a conversational manner, of the trying time that she and her companions endured and of the wonderful bravery shown on the part of all, especially the women, during the two months of anxiety and extreme uncertainty.

After hearing Miss Payen's story the guests of Mrs. Phillips were entertained with music and then the hostess treated them to a Chinese luncheon, served in a unique manner. The table was set in a dimly lighted room, the china was of the prettiest and the dainties were of the sort that come only from the land of flowers and strange idols. The menu, or what served for one, consisted of strips of striking red papers bearing Chinese characters, while the napkins were in colors, all adding to the pleasing effect. After tea had been served and drunk in the thimble-like cups, served with each larger cup, boiled rice in bowls was passed, with chop-sticks for each person.

Before partaking of this course it was announced that the eating of the rice in Chinese fashion should constitute a contest. To both the man and the woman using the sticks most gracefully and rapidly prizes were forthcoming; for that person making the poorest showing there was also a prize. This chop-stick encounter caused a lot of fun for all. Not only the skilled ones, however, were provided with souvenirs of the luncheon, for to each guest was presented a teacup and a set of chop sticks.

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IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

There is a man in New York who remembers the occasion of Queen Victoria's wedding with great distinctness, for, as a small boy, he was given a piece of her wedding cake. That was not until the cake had had time to gain in richness by standing, for the sailing vessels of those days took time to cross the water. It was the Captain of one of these vessels who gave the cake to the mother of the then small boy, and she cut it—not a large piece in the first place—into minute portions, which were divided among her children. It was probably because these portions were so small that there was not enough to eat and put under the pillow, too, that the small boy had not a single dream on the following night. He feels now that that was a distinct loss, for what fairy tale one should dream on the wedding cake of a great Queen, especially when the Queen was young and charming and marrying for love?

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There is a nice little semi-German girl in this city who said her first English word the other day. According to family arrangements, the children of the household are to hear as far as possible only German in the house that they may know it thoroughly; then, as the mother remarked: "They can pick up their English easily in the street."

She did not mean this exactly. It was a general term, intending to convey the idea that the children would learn English when they entered school and from their playmates. But when, the other day, the little girl said her first English word she found that her casual remark had evidently been followed with great literalness.

She was sewing on the machine, and for some reason it refused to work. It stopped suddenly at an important stage of the work, and it was certainly most annoying. What should she do? She tried to find the trouble and the little girl endeavored to assist. Poor mamma was most unhappy, she could see plainly. The horrid old machine, to make her mamma so much trouble! So she doubled up her little fist at it and opened her mouth and—well, mamma certainly forgot the machine for a time, for the word which came from those rosy lips was not only English, but such a naughty, naughty word that a nice little girl could have heard it only on the street.

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A woman who has been for many years the housekeeper in a hotel which is patronized largely by wealthy people says that one of the saddest of her experiences is in having the people who have known her there come back to her in later years in great poverty. It is a common experience, however, and in the course of her life there have been many, many women whom she has known in the hotel, when they possessed unlimited wealth, who have come to her to ask if she could not help them to obtain work of some kind.

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Artists and professionals are not the only people who are jealous of the work of their brains. There are two bright women who live not far from New York who are wonderful housekeepers, and also clever inventors of new and delicious things in the culinary line. They are the most intimate of friends, and when one has made a discovery she immediately notifies the other, and the dish is served in its best style and receives due appreciation. The next thing on the programme as regularly as a new dish is invented is the presentation of the new recipe. Either of the friends would think it a breach of faith not to do this. But the part of it which outsiders consider amusing is the fact, which is generally known, that, while the recipe as given will make a fairly good dish, it is not given in its entirety. One or more of the ingredients is left out, and the originator can always prepare the dish with more success than her friend.

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The accommodating man made trouble for himself the other day. He not only did that, but he made trouble for a whole car full of people and a woman for whom his good offices were intended. The woman was sitting at the extreme end of the car in the corner nearest the motorman. She left the car before the accommodating man, and was almost at the door when he noticed under the seat where she had been sitting a big basket with a cover and two handles. That careless woman was going off without it.

"Madam! Madam!" he called, "you have forgotten your basket."

He was too late for her to hear him, and the cry was taken up and carried the full length of the car by the other passengers. People are always so helpful in an emergency.

"Madam," voice after voice called, "Madam, you have left your basket."

By the time this reached the woman's ears she was about to step from the car, but realizing that she was called back and not understanding exactly why, she entered the car again to find the basket making a quick rush down the car to meet her.

"That's not my basket," she said, as she turned back. And it was not. It was luncheon time and that was the conductor's dinner basket, not very clean, and showing hard service. Fortunately for the accommodating man he had a sense of humor and he enjoyed the joke as much as the other passengers, who turned to him with a broad smile as the basket was whisked back again and tucked quickly under the seat.

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For the woman who uses condensed milk and buys it in tin cans there is a new can opener that is a treasure. In appearance it is like the small top of a regular milk can and has a handle on the top like one of these. The opener is a knife at one side which, when the cover is put over the tin, opened milk can and turned by its handle, cuts out the top with neatness and dispatch. That is not the last of the opener, for it serves as a top for the can until the milk is gone, when it does duty on a new one.

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Women who like to serve everything daintily, and not only that, but serve everything to suit the taste of each individual guest, always have with chocolate a pot of hot milk. There is a difference in the taste of individuals with regard to chocolate. Some like it rich and thick, others rich but less rich, and still others—possibly for hygienic reasons—are obliged to take it weak. A chocolate set consists of a silver chocolate pot, with a long handle of wood at the side; another pot of silver for the milk, with the handle of silver at the back, and a little silver jar for the whipped cream. The three are served on a pretty silver tray.

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She was only a wisp of a girl, and she was at odds with the masculine world because of the failure of a masculine member of her family to take her to a West Point hop that night. She had been to the theatre instead, but that was not to be considered in the same day with uniforms and a hop. There was the usual after-the-theatre crowd, and the particular Broadway car which the girl entered was crowded not only to its doors, but outside, and several women were standing on the platform. The girl was one. It was cold, and she was not warmly wrapped, but the cool air was refreshing to her burdened spirit. It did not, however, heal the bitterness.

"To think," she said with a note of undying misanthropy in her voice, while her dimples deepened and her color rose from the nips of Jack Frost, "in Europe women can ride outside like this, but in America," (such a world of bitterness in the words,) "in America the men have everything."

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Women who act as middlemen between women workers of many kinds and wealthy women customers say that the one of their greatest troubles is in the inconsiderateness of the latter in the matter of paying bills. A woman will buy a pretty garment, it may be a kimona made of more or less expensive materials which the maker has purchased. She is delighted with it, it pleases her exactly, and she puts it on and wears it constantly. In the meantime the little woman who made it is desperately in need of money. She not only must make her expenses, but she must buy materials to continue her work. The woman who has sold the kimona sends bill after bill, and gets no response. She is not in a position to make good the money to her poor little client, and she is at her wits' end. The money is as good as gold; she will get it eventually, but the garment for which it is owed will be practically worn out before she can get it. This is one of the greatest trials of women who work for women and in purely women's line of work. It is not possible to apply regular business methods to a woman customer. She would resent it and not only would her trade, but that of her friends, be lost.

EXPANSION AT VASSAR.

A New Building Begun Which Will Be Ready by September.

At the annual luncheon of the Vassar Alumnae Association at Delmonico's yesterday President Taylor of Vassar made an interesting address upon the college's past and future. He spoke of the advantage of small colleges and told of the resistance offered by Vassar to the much-dreaded expansion of the institution.

"But," he continued, "with 360 applicants for next Fall already registered, we have not felt that we could longer resist the tide, and we have begun a new building, which will be ready for occupancy in September. It will form a part of the quadrangle already begun and is a prophecy of the construction of two more buildings for residence, which will complete the large quadrangle.

"These plans involve certain changes. First—Organization. We must plan so that the individual student shall have the same sort of care as in the smaller college. Second—The considerable increase of Faculty. Third—More buildings. This means a museum, which will cost $250,000; art building, $150,000; library building, $150,000; two residence halls, $240,000; chemical laboratory, $50,000; addition to the gymnasium, $10,000; music building, $50,000; changing the present museum building to form a building for students for entertainments, meetings, plays, &c., $10,000; electric plant, $100,000. In addition to these a crying need of the college is for an educational endowment of $1,000,000 and a library endowment of $100,000.

"No temporal benefits, however," he said in conclusion, "can ever take the place of the spirit of the college which makes it good, bad, or indifferent."

Bargain Sale at the Woman's Exchange.

A big bargain sale is on this week at the Woman's Exchange, Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue. It is the annual reduction sale, when a large quantity of the goods are marked down much below the regular prices. Purchasers can lay in a stock of pretty embroidered table linens, sofa pillows, and other useful articles. They will make attractive Easter and even Christmas presents.

H. C. F. KOC

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

Devoted to High Class Continuous Five Beautiful Vaudeville—A Policy Established in 1882.
By F. F. Proctor, Sole Proprietor and Manager. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager. Play Houses.

23D ST.
12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
First Appearance of
WILLARD SIMMS
and AIMEE ANGELES,
"Flinders' Furnished Flat."
HALL & STALEY, C. W. LITTLEFIELD, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.
FLORENCE REED
(Daughter of Roland Reed.)
In a George Cohan Monologue.
CARROLL JOHNSON,
The Graceful Minstrel.
DILLON BROS., VERA KING, HOWARD BROS.
ED. M. FAVOR
and EDITH SINCLAIR.
DOHERTY'S PERFORMING POODLES, TALBOT & DAVIDSON, ARTHUR STONE, FORD & CANTRELL, etc.
Prices—50c., 25c., & 15c.
Continuous Concert To-day.

5TH AVE.
Broadway and 28th St.
12:30 SHARP to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
9th Gala Week of the Sensation of Vaudeville!
JEAN MARCEL'S
LIVING BAS-RELIEFS, AND HUMAN STATUARY,
New Subjects This Week.
MLLE. DELBOSQ, Parisian Novelty; YAMAMOTA BROS., the KALATECHNOSCOPE.
First Broadway Appearance
LILLIAN BURKHART,
in the playlet, "Capt. Suzanne."
THREE VILONA SISTERS, SISTERS LAURENCE, GILBERT SARONY.
JANET MELVILLE
and EVIE STETSON,
Charming Comediennes.
JOHNNIE CARROLL, FORRESTER & FLOYD, TRASK & GLADDEN.
BROADWAY'S LOWEST PRICES—25c. & 50c. Box seats, $1.00.
Continuous Concert To-day.

PALACE.
58th St. and 3d Av.
2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
First Appearance Here
CLAYTON WHITE,
MARIE STUART
& Co. in "Dickey."
MLLE. CHRISTINA'S MONKEYS, DOGS, & CATS; SPENSER KELLY, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.
HILL and HULL.
European Grotesquerie.
NAOMI ETHARDO, THE GOOLMANS, THE AHEARNS.
FRANK CUSHMAN.
20th Century Minstrel.
WILLIAMS & ADAMS, FRANK URBAN, MORTON & ABBOTT, &c.
BARGAIN PRICES: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. Evenings, 15, 25, & 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day.

125TH ST.
2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
Only Harlem Engagement
TOM NAWN & CO.
in "Pat and the Genii."
GENARO & BAILEY, BURDEN, DOLL AND BURDEN, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.
MAX WALDON,
The Mystifying Marvel.
JANE WHITBECK, CLAUDIUS & CORBIN, LEW SIMMONS & FRANK WHITE.
CUSHMAN, HOLCOMBE and CURTIS,
in "The New Teacher."
ALF. GRANT, ARTHUR BARRY, PICTORIAL TOURS ABROAD, &c.
HARLEM'S LOWEST PRICES: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. Evenings, 15, 25, and 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day.

WALLACK'S,
Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30.
THIRD MONTH.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
Special Mats. Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, Feb. 12th and 22d.
FRANK McKEE PRESENTS
MARY MANNERING
IN "JANICE MEREDITH."
Dramatized by Paul Leicester Ford & Edw. E. Rose.
FRIDAY, FEB. 15TH, 100TH TIME—SOUVENIRS.
Seats on Sale for all Remaining Performances.
Regular Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Tels. 3940-38.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
2d Month. Seats selling 4 weeks in Advance.
Special Matinée Tuesday, Feb. 12th, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
VIOLA ALLEN
in Lorimer Stoddard & F. Marion Crawford's Play,
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING

THE NEW YORK CONCERT THIS AFT'N AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
IMMENSE SUNDAY ALL SEATS (NO HIGHER.) 50c
BIG ALL-STAR BILL!
To-morrow Night and Mats. Wed & Sat.
New Special Features, Ballet & Vaudeville. Followed by Review & Burlesque, THE GIDDY THRONG. STAR CAST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
L. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
Charles Frohman's Big New Spectacle,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE,
With Effie Ellsler and Over 250 People.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
French Cooks' Ball
Tuesday, February 5.
Grand Afternoon Display of Pieces de Fantasie from 2.30 to 6.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:00.
One Block East of Grand Central Depot.
3d YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
By Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
EVENING, 25, 35, 50 PRICES.
Week of Feb. 11th. TOO MUCH JOHNSON.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & Bway. Eves. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15.
Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée, Tuesday, Feb. 12.
Rudolph Aronson's Magnificent Production of Johann Strauss's Latest & Merriest Operetta,
VIENNA LIFE
Strauss's Most Entrancing Music.
(Wiener Blut.)
Splendid Cast. Chorus of 70.
Augmented Orchestra.
Gorgeous Costumes and Scenic Effects.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Alfred E. Aarons, Mgr
Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Tues., Feb. 12.
UNLEAVENED BREAD
By Leo Ditrichstein and Robert Grant.
Cast includes Elizabeth Tyree, E. J. Morgan, Eleanor Robson, Geo. Fawcett, Geo. Woodward, Alice Fischer, Malcolm Williams, Margaret Fuller, Morton Selten.

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th ave. Mats. Wed & Sat. Res. orch. cir. or bal., 50c.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Seats ready.
Mr. Chauncey OLCOTT In his greatest success, GARRETT O'MAGH All new songs.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
DOG SHOW
Entries close MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
Office, Room 1,001, Townsend Building, 1,123 B'way. Office hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street.
SIRE BROS. .....Mgrs.
Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
FOURTH MONTH of MERRY
FLORODORA
Best Of All Musical Comedies.
Great Star Cast.
EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER,
W. J. FERGUSON,
CYRIL SCOTT, FANNIE JOHNSTON,
R. E. GRAHAM, MAY EDOUIN.
100th Performance Feb. 19—Souvenirs.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. FOURTH WEEK. CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Company and Play the Talk of the Town.
AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
in Clyde Fitch's greatest success,
THE CLIMBERS
Evgs 8:15 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Holiday Mat. Lincoln & Washington's Birthdays.

1884. 1901.
The AMERICAN ACADEMY OF The DRAMATIC ARTS and EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
Franklin H. Sargent, President. A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and traveling companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145, Carnegie Hall.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily MR. BARNES of NEW YORK
(exc. Mon.) 25c. NxtWk—All the Comforts of Home

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 Sharp.
FIDDLE-DE-DEE and Burlesque of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.

LION HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE, EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M. Concerts Sunday Aft. & Eve.
110 St. & B'way. BIG BILL THIS WEEK. PALACE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evg's at 8:15. Mon., Tues., Wed. Ev'gs & Sat. Mat., the great farce comedy, "Hunter Papa's Hueskens." Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings Sardou's beautiful comedy, "DER LETZTE BRIEF."

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th st. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Mats. Wednesday, Sat'day, & Lincoln's Birthday.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 6 Nights at 8. Matinée Sat. 2
MAUDE ADAMS AS L'AIGLON.
Sunday, Feb. 10. Edward Strauss's Orchestra, Farewell Concert.
Feb. 11, Jefferson D'Angelis in "A Royal Rogue"

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
To-morrow Evg. at 8:15, first time of the CAPTAIN JINKS Horse Marines.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Closed To-morrow Night. TUESDAY at 8 P.M.
UNDER TWO FLAGS, with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th st.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.
Xtra Matinées Lincoln & Washington's Birthday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th st., nr. B'way. Last Week. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Ev'gs. 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON. MY LADY DAINTY
Feb 11—William Collier in "On the Quiet."

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT THEATRE. B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
When We Were Twenty-One
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Burton HOLMES Lectures
5 Mondays } at 8 at DALY'S.
5 Tuesdays }
5 Wednesdays } at 8:30 at
5 Thursdays } MENDELSSOHN HALL.
EDGE OF CHINA, Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28.
MOKI LAND, March 4, 5, 6, 7.
PARIS EXPOSITION, March 11, 12, 13, 14.
THESSALY, & OLYMPIAN GAMES, March 18, 19, 20, 21.
OBERAMMERGAU, March 25, 26, 27, 28.
Course Tickets, $5, $4, $3, ready Mon. Feb. 11.
Single Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., ready Feb. 18.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. AND 23D ST. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
To-Morrow Night at 8:15 Sharp
—Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2—
HENRY MILLER AS RICHARD SAVAGE
Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper present Mr. HENRY MILLER in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's latest play, "Richard Savage," for the first time in this city to-morrow evening.
The cast will include:—
Jennie Eustace, Florence Rockwell, Mrs. Boucicault, Joseph Wheelock, Arthur Elliott, Owen Fawcett, H. S. Northrup, and other well-known players.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
....2D MONTH.....
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
"A ripping success."—Eve. Sun.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press.
"Best Co. in America."—Life.
Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14. Walter Damrosch, W. J. Henderson, and others.

METROPOLIS THEATRE. 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Al W. Martin's "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - - - General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, the Peerless Lyric Actress, assisted by FREDERICK J. TITUS.
CHARLES E. GRAPEWIN and ANNA CHANCE, in the uproarious "ABOVE THE LIMIT."
EVA WILLIAMS and JAC TUCKER, in Second Week of "SKINNY'S FINISH."
HAL DAVIS and INEZ MACAULEY, in Will M. Cressy's Greatest Success, "ONE CHRISTMAS EVE."
MR. and MRS. ALFRED KELCEY, in an Exquisite Little Comedy, "IN TRUST."
JOE WELCH, JUGGLING JOHNSONS, ELVIRA FERENCELLI & THOMAS LEWIS, COUTURIER, and Second Week and Triumphant Success of Alderman Coughlin's Song, "DEAR MIDNIGHT OF LOVE," Sung, with Orchestra and Chorus, by Miss May de Sousa.
NEXT WEEK: B. F. KEITH'S $10,000 PRODUCTION OF SUPERB ART STUDIES.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All.
Something new daily. Big Continuous Show.
20—BIG STAR FEATURES—20

INTERNATIONAL LADY SPRINTERS.
Hourly contests for championship and prizes.
McGOVERN-GANS FIGHT.
Showing entire great battle and knock-out.
LEONZO BROS. IN THE DOG SPY, with their famous canine actors, Duke & Dan.
Theatre—2 Cos.—Sunday Concerts.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
McALLISTER, DEATH, CAMPBELL.
LAST DAY OF
QUEEN VICTORIA
LYING IN STATE.
KING EDWARD VII.,
England's New Ruler.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA
And Vocal Soloists.
Special Programme This Aft & Eve.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Management Sam S. Shubert.
Ev'gs at Eight. FOUR WEEKS of the Biggest and Best Satisfied Audiences Ever Known Mats. at Two.
Chas. Frohman's MUSICAL COMEDY CO. In a Mammoth Medley of Mirth and Music.
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE
with EDNA MAY
and a gigantic Army of Fun Makers.
Regular Matinées Wed. and Sat. Special Matinées Lincoln & Wash. Birthday.

CARNEGIE HALL
MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1901—8.15 P. M.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Celebration
MARK TWAIN, Presiding.
Famous Address, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by HON. HENRY WATTERSON
Miss Minnie Tracey, Soprano. Mr. David Manners, Violin.
People's Choral Union, 1,000 Voices. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director.
Fifth U. S. Artillery Regiment Band.
Boxes, $15. Seats, $1 & $5. At Musical Art Society, 383 Fifth Ave., and Tyson's.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. 33d & B'way. Wed. and Sat.
REOPENS NEXT WED. EVE. with the New CLYDE FITCH Play.
LOVERS' LANE SEATS NOW ON SALE.
HOLIDAY MATS. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22
ENTIRE ORCHESTRA ALWAYS, $1.50.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. bet. TWELFTH 3RD & 4TH AVES
TO-NIGHT
'GREAT POP' 25c
HAINES & PETTINGALL, FALK & SEMON, JOSEPHINE SABEL, WINONA & BANKS, WINTERS, LINTON & McINTYRE, HAMILTON HILL, MASTER LORES GRIMM, MASON & FRANCIS, CHARLES FALKE, Robt. Becker's Harmonists
Com. To-m'w, Mon. Mat. & all week. LONDON BELLES BURLESQUERS
24 Series —New Living Pictures— All new.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT
MAUDE RAYMOND
GEO. FULLER GOLDEN
Geo. Evans, Alcide Capitaine, Binns & Binns, Bickel & Watson, McCale & Daniels.
Next week. JOHN C. FOX & KATIE ALLEN
Next week. Stinson & Merton, Martinetti & Grossi, Jas. Rich, Glenroy, Pantzer Trio, Maddox & Wayne, Lavender & Tompson.
Next week. Re-engage of MAUDE RAYMOND and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 50c. Evgs. All Orc.
West 34th Street. Evgs. 7:45 Mats. 1:45
25c Sunday Mat. To-Day—To-night.
Prof. Loris, Clifford & Huth, Hope Booth, All Orc. 3 Mortons, Smith & Fuller, St. Onge Bros., Every day Lawrence Crane, Zazel & Vernon, Budd No higher Bros., Clemence Sisters, Mimic 4, Artie Hall, 9 Toozoolin Arabs, others.
Great new bill to-morrow.—See papers.

GRAND JACOB LITT'S $15,000 PRODUCTION.
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
The Famous Pickaninny Band.
IN OLD KENTUCKY
6 Thoroughbred Horses in Great Race Scene.
To-Night. Big Concert! 10c., 25c., 50c. John Kernell, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, oths.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA Beginning Monday, Feb. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Bday. 11th
A. H. Chamberlyn's Colossal Extravaganza, MY LADY Company of 100 Headed by Chas. J. Ross.
BOX OFFICE OPEN TO-MORROW.

Kreisler
THE GREAT VIOLINIST.
Hugo Becker
THE MASTER OF THE 'CELLO.
Available February.
Address WOLFSOHN, 131 East 17th St.

Mendelssohn Hall Thurs. Evg., Feb. 7, at 8:15.
Chamber Music Concert
Oscar Nadeau, Pianist, assisted by Jaques Vanpoucke, Clarinettist; Leo Schulz, Violoncellist.
Res. seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 o'clock.
7TH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 4, at 8, and Sat. Aft., Feb. 9, at 2.—First performance in America of LA TOSCA (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 8, at 8.—LE CID (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 9, at 2.—LA TOSCA. (in Italian.) With same cast as on Monday evening.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices.—RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
TUESDAY AFT., FEBRUARY 12, AT 3
HUGO BECKER
'CELLO RECITAL
SARA ANDERSON, Soprano.
MENDELSSOHN HALL
WEDNESDAY AFT. FEBRUARY 13, AT 3
FRITZ KREISLER
VIOLIN RECITAL
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFT., Feb. 14, at 3.
Piano Recital Bloomfield-Zeisler
Res. seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
Madison Square Garden
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1901.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and reserved seats for sale at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Av. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 19 Liberty St.; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane; Schmer & Co., 170 5th Av., cor. 22d St.; Chas. Lurch, 353 4th Av. and 118 East 23d St.; Tyson & Co., 5th Av. Hotel; McBride, 71 Broadway, and at all principal hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY AFT., February 5, at 2:15.
Third Chamber Music Matinee.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by ERNST VON DOHNANYI PIANO
PROGRAMME: BRAHMS, Quartet C minor, op. 51, No. 1; BACH, Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin, E major, No. 3; BEETHOVEN, Trio; Pianoforte, Violin and Violoncello, B flat, op. 97. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Symphony Concert
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
SATURDAY AFT., February 9, Carnegie Hall.
Overture, "Der Freischuetz," Weber; Larghetto, from Symphony No. 2, Beethoven; Dance of the Sylphs, Rakoczy March, Berlioz.
MRS. THEODORE TOEDT, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave. (36th Street.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Evg., Feb. 12.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
VICTOR HERBERT, Conductor
Soloist, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, Piano
Seats 75c. to $1.50. Boxes $12 & $15. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Hotels, and Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Fri., Feb. 8, at 3:30.
JOINT RECITAL Marquis de Souza
Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone.
Sieveking
Great Dutch Pianist.
Seats, $1.50, $1; at Ditson's, B'way, near 18th St., and Pinkham Musical Bureau, Decker Bldg., 33 Union Sq. (Tel. 2,693-18.) STEINWAY PIANO USED. No complimentary list for this recital.

CLASS A BILLIARD HONORS

Five Competitors Entered for the Tournament.

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER A. C.

Winner Will Play the Present Holder, Wilson P. Foss, for the Championship—Five Prizes Offered.

John A. Hendrick and Dr. L. L. Mial, both veteran billiard players and members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, will have the honor of opening the Class A championship billiard tournament, which will begin on Tuesday night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. This tournament is held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, and there are five entries, the other three being Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, F. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia, and Charles Threshie of Boston. Four cities are therefore represented in the coming event, New York having two, through the Knickerbocker contestants, Mial and Hendrick.

The victor of these five competitors will not see his title clear toward possession of the $1,000 silver championship emblem, presented last year, until he meets and vanquishes the present holder and Class A champion, Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., and the present Chairman of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Billiard Committee.

In the arrangement of the Class A tournament, the champion does not have to enter the lists and work his way up to top place through successive defeats of his opponents: Having accomplished that arduous undertaking once, he is privileged to watch the battle of those who are anxious to grasp his honors, and then meet the winner of that group in the final championship struggle. Mr. Foss, therefore, will not be called upon to play until at the very close of the contest. This deciding match must be played within forty-eight hours of the close of the tournament, and should the victor fail to challenge the champion holder, the second man may have that privilege. This, however, is not likely to occur.

All the games in the coming tournament will be 400 points, fourteen-inch balk line, the anchor position barred. The final challenge match, between Foss and the competitor who has won the right to meet him, will be 500 points.

As only five contestants have entered, there will only be ten games in all, and there will probably be no afternoon games, only one being played each day, and that in the evening. The Amateur Athletic Union Billiard Committee in general charge of the event consists of G. S. Whitson, W. J. Patterson, and Dr. A. L. Ranney.

Besides the magnificent championship emblem, which must be won three times to become the victor's property, five additional prizes are offered, which will be won outright in the coming tournament. The first prize is an imported gold and onyx clock, with candelabra. The second prize consists of a large tray of carved Flemish oak with wrought-iron handles, together with two large decanters of colored glass, covered with superimposed silver ornamentation representing bunches of grapes and grape leaves. In addition to these decanters are a dozen glasses of unique design to match the decanters. The third prize consists of a bronze lamp, ornamented with silver and supported upon the backs of three elephants carved out of solid ebony, and having ivory tusks. These elephants stand upon a bronze base, ornamented with silver and surmounted upon an ebony pedestal. From the necks of two of the elephants hangs a gilded inscription plate, supported by brass chains. The prize for the high run consists of a cut-glass decanter and six liquer glasses, in a stand made of horns and ornamented with gold trimmings and lock. The prize for the highest single average is a French clock, in an oval-shaped crystal case with gilded mountings.

While the five contestants who will occupy the greater part of the coming tournament are all good billiardists, the experts have been disappointed that two or three more names do not appear on the entry list. The billiard enthusiasts would have liked to see Albert G. Cutler of Boston and the young Class B champion, Charles S. Norris, the recent winner of the Knickerbocker Club championship, and for several years the top-notch billiard player in the Chicago Athletic Association, and Charles G. Schmitt of Boston in the tournament. Cutler had intended to come on, but recent business affairs compelled him to abandon that hope. Norris is now on the California coast, but he may be back in time to see the final match.

Of the five contestants, Threshie stands as the favorite. He is a consistent and extremely steady player, making a high run last year in the Class A event of 79 points, with an average in that game of 400 points of 12.10. His grand average was 8.19. He has held the Class B championship. McKee is the former Philadelphia champion. He has not taken an active part in billiard tournaments for several years, but his practice games recently have shown that he can keep up a fast pace, and he is liable to prove the dark horse of the match. Hendrick was formerly the Connecticut State champion, but both he and Mial were beaten by Norris in the recent Knickerbocker Club tournament. They are good players, but hardly in a championship class.

Prevailing opinion in amateur billiard circles marks Foss as the victor of the Class A championship for a second time. His recent 400-point game at 14-inch balk line in Boston, when he made an average of 20 and beat the New England professional champion Eames, shows that he is playing in rare form, and if he can continue that pace, not an amateur billiardist in the country would have any chance to defeat him.

The second game in the Class A tourney, on Wednesday night, will be between Conklin and McKee, and on Thursday, the defeated man in this match will meet Threshie.

A Class B tournament for the members of the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Artillery Association, at Charlestown, Mass., was begun in the clubhouse yesterday, and it will be continued through to Feb. 20. The contestants are Scharles G. Schmitt, John W. Hawes, Charles Eaton, Henry Jewett, Frederick Frizell, and William A. Page. Next Friday, the National Class B champion, Albert G. Cutler, will play an exhibition match as a special feature.

AFFLICTIONS OF ONE FAMILY.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—Harry Jackson and his wife of 137 Grant Avenue, Kearny, are sorely afflicted over the loss of two of their children—Oliver, aged four, and Harry, aged six. Oliver died on Wednesday and the other yesterday, both from diphtheria. A three-year-old daughter is critically ill with the disease.

Mrs. Jackson gave birth to a child on Wednesday night, and is in a critical condition.

THE AUSTIN CORBIN ESTATE.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 2.—A hearing was held to-day before Surrogate Nathan L. Petty on a motion to confirm the report of Joseph N. Belford, referee in the Austin Corbin estate contest. Mr. Belford's report was filed Jan. 2, and he found that the contestant's objections were not sustained by the evidence. William D. Kelly and Alfred L. Gardner appeared for the executors and Timothy M. Gibbins and J. Kelly Prentice for Mrs. Anna Corbin Borrowe, wife of Hallett Alsop, who is contesting the account of the executors.

By Mr. Corbin's will, the estate was about equally divided among his heirs, the residuary estate also going to the children after the death of Mrs. Corbin. When the executors filed an accounting in June, 1898, placing the value of Mr. Corbin's personal estate at $1,600,000, Mrs. Borrowe filed a bill of objection to the accounting, asserting many irregularities on the part of the executors.

The largest item in dispute amounts to $300,000. This sum, the contestant asserts, should be charged to the executors of the estate. The case was not decided at to-day's hearing. The lawyers argued all the afternoon, and Surrogate Petty finally adjourned the hearing until Feb. 23, when counsel will put in briefs.

ON THE VARIOUS LINKS

Metropolitan Event May Go to Baltusrol or Nassau.

GOLF NEWS OF THE WEST

New York Leads in Numerical Golf Strength with 164 Clubs—Increased College Activity.

With the unexpected refusal of the Apawamis Golf Club to loan its links to the Metropolitan Golf Association for the metropolitan championship this year, popular opinion is now turned toward Baltusrol, Tuxedo, Nassau County, and Lakewood, all of which came forward at the recent annual meeting with generous offers to do their best toward insuring the success of the coming championship. If one of these four is chosen, the choice undoubtedly lies between Baltusrol and Nassau County. The last week in May was unanimously accepted as the best time for the tournament. That practically closes Lakewood as a metropolitan possibility, for the golf season ends there by May 1. Tuxedo has a short eighteen-hole course, sporty, to be sure, which fact was dwelt upon at the meeting by the Tuxedo sponsors with a persistency that was entertaining, if not convincing, as an ample requisite for championship golf. Fortunately the wisdom of a few golfers whose judgment is broad prevailed, and the Executive Committee, after a careful review of the golfing field, will announce the course and the links at an early date.

The Laurence Harbor Golf Club, which created a temporary stir in the local golfing world a year or two ago, has sunk into oblivion, and its name has been struck from the metropolitan membership list, as the merry sound of golf balls is heard no more over its links. The history of this club offers interesting lessons regarding spasmodic efforts to boom a certain locality while there is plenty of real estates to be disposed of.

Western golf continues to keep fairly breezy, although the greater severity of Winter in that locality keeps the links practically closed. Beyond the necessary but not always interesting annual meetings of several clubs, the most important features emanating from the West are the desire of the University of Wisconsin collegians for an intercollegiate association, and the bare possibility that the next Western championship may be played at the Detroit Country Club. The Western Golf Association will soon hold its meeting, and if Detroit is not chosen, the Midlothian Country Club of Chicago may secure the honor. All the big events have hitherto been held in Chicago, and there is a sentiment in many clubs outside of that dominating centre that some recognition should be paid to the golf members outside of the Chicago precincts. The only difficulty is that few of these other clubs have good eighteen-hole courses for big tournaments. The Detroit Country Club has about the best one, but it is only 4,825 yards in circuit, while the Midlothian course has the excessive length of 6,370 yards. That is almost as bad a fault as one too short, for the ideal eighteen-hole course should be from 5,800 to 6,000 yards.

H. M. Way, formerly the Meadow Brook Club golf professional, laid out the Detroit course, and it hardly atones for its shortness by possessing many sporty features. Way holds the professional record at 72, while the amateur record is 77, made by W. Stewart Muir. Way has lately gone to Cleveland under a five years' contract with the golf club there.

The Midlothian Club has had a wonderfully rapid and successful growth. It was organized barely three years ago, and now possesses an excellent, if somewhat overlong course, and an admirable clubhouse. It is ambitious for future National championships, and may possibly make a strong bid for the amateur event next year.

At the coming meeting of the Western Golf Association President George R. Thorne will be re-elected. It has been clearly admitted by one of the Chicago papers that in order to be a popular golf official in the West financial generosity is a desideratum. In advancing the qualifications of Mr. Thorne for a second term the expression is used that "he has done more for Western golf in a practical way than half a dozen local notoriety seekers who have never hesitated at being interviewed, but whose pocketbooks were generally closed when the good of the game demanded the loosening of their purse-strings."

It is a significant sign of the growth of college golf in the West to note the strong effort being made to organize a Western Intercollegiate Association, modeled upon the lines of the Eastern Association. The golfing students of the University of Chicago show a tendency to meet the challenge of the Wisconsin University students, and from the coming tournament an organization of half a dozen colleges may be effected. Some of Stagg's best athletes are among the best golfers in the Chicago University, Clarence Herschberger and Walter S. Kennedy, both star football men, being also the recognized golf champions of the university. The public links at Jackson Park are used by many of the student golfers during the season, and the only wonder is that a collegiate golf association was not formed long before this.

Alan L. Reid has been appointed Captain of the Chicago Golf Club team and Chairman of the Greens Committee. One of the former assistant professionals of the club, Chester Horton, is now in California, engaged by the Santa Catalina Club. He was for some time the golf instructor of Miss Bessie Anthony, the sixteen-year-old Western champion.

There will be no team match with the Atlantic City Country Club on Lincoln's Birthday on the Fox Hills links, Staten Island. The Fox Hills course is practically closed at present, and only a few of the nine holes are in playable condition. It may be another year before the anticipated eighteen-hole course is ready for use. The club recently held a meeting and voted to admit new members up to the 200 mark without initiation fee. About 100 are the present number. Some club tournaments may be held in the Spring.

New York State is still the empire in golf, so far as numbers are concerned, for in Harpers' Golf Guide for 1901, just issued, New York is credited with 164 clubs. It is only an increase, however, of 11 over last year, whereas Massachusetts, which comes second, has 158 clubs, against 114 a year ago. Connecticut has 60 clubs, New Hampshire 43, Maine 34, Rhode Island 26, and Vermont 20. A steady increase is shown in the West. Illinois now has 56 clubs, a gain of 7; Wisconsin 28, a gain of 12; Iowa 20, Indiana 16, and Minnesota 14. Idaho and the Indian Territory only have 1 each, while Montana, which had 1 course last year, now possesses 5. The total number of golf links given for the United States is 1,037, while the previous year's record was about 900.

One of the new clubs to be formed in the South is the Chicora Golf Club of Charleston, S. C. It was started last October, and a nine-hole course laid out and opened for play late in November. The playing distance is 2,224 yards, and the limit of membership—150—was reached within a few weeks. Plans have been drawn for a clubhouse, and C. Thorn, who had charge of the Mount Pleasant links in the White Mountains, has been engaged as professional until May 1. This makes the sixth golf club in South Carolina, the others being at Aiken, Camden, Summerville, Columbia, and Greenville.

Price Collier's interesting comment on the personal characteristics of the amateur champion, Walter J. Travis, recently published in Golf, has attracted favorable notice in many quarters. It is as follows:

"He walks, talks, and plays quietly. On the tee he takes pains to be well out of eye range of the other players when he drives. After playing himself he steps aside, and stands quietly until both balls are well away. On the putting green he walks to his own ball and stands immovable until the other man has played. If he has made a poor shot or finds himself in a bad lie, he treats us to no hysterics, but plays as best he may. In a word, Mr. Travis is exactly what your opponent in golf should be. The only objection to him is his habit of playing so consistently well."

Coaches for Princeton Football Team.

PRINCETON, Feb. 2.—In response to a request for an outline of the plans for next Fall's football season, Head Coach Langdon Lea, '96, wrote a letter to The Alumni Weekly, which in part is as follows:

"At present we are trying to secure as coaches, and with every prospect of success, Jesse Riggs, '92; Knox Taylor, '95; Kelly, '98; Baird, '99; Howard Brokaw, '97; Hillebrand, 1900, and possibly Armstrong, '98. The first two will take all the centres and guards, Kelly and Baird will have the entire back field, including quarter, while Brokaw, Hillebrand, and I will take ends and tackles. When necessary we will call in other old players whom we have in mind."

SQUASH GROWS IN FAVOR

New Favorite Game Among Devotees of Athletic Sports.

WEALTHY MEN BUILD COURTS

The Pastime May Be Made Inexpensive —Play Is a Compromise Between Racquets and Handball.

In the field of athletic sport the newest popular favorite, and one that is gaining partisans with a rapidity that is second only to the golf stampede, rejoices in the remarkable name of "squash." The evolution of a pastime is conspicuously and perfectly illustrated in this oddly named

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THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

There can have been very few, among the multitude of mourners yesterday in London, whose memories went back to the earliest pageants of the Victorian reign, to the procession of the girl Queen to be crowned, to the procession of the crowned Queen to be married. On the other hand, there can have been as few who failed to remember the Diamond Jubilee which crowned and celebrated her "record reign" but three years ago last Summer. And the contrast between that procession and this must have been in the minds of almost all the spectators of the later "pageantry of woe."

"It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men; and the living will lay it to his heart." Every spectator of the procession of the Diamond Jubilee must have had it then and there in his mind that the Queen who incarnated the idea of British nationality, and had incarnated it from literally "immemorial" time, was an aged woman, and that this was her great farewell. Alone among the poetical celebrants of the event, RUDYARD KIPLING had the sensibility to perceive and the courage to proclaim the true lesson of that great triumph, so far beyond any that could have been executed or conceived in the imperial days of Rome, and, in his "Recessional," to sound the true note of the occasion, the note of warning.

The poet could not have foreseen how much a prophet he was presently to be proved to be. For, at that wonderful jubilee, the aged Queen might have said, speaking for her England as well as for herself:

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness;
And from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting.

It was almost the last triumphal day of the United Kingdom. Since then there have arisen the spectres of American and German industrial competition, while England herself cannot be absolved from the responsibility of raising the red spectre of war, which the Queen had for sixty years striven to lay, and of a war that has not been fully successful or at all glorious. The prestige of Great Britain has been broken throughout the world. It is scarcely too much to say that, in the estimation of Continental Europe, she has already, since the Diamond Jubilee, sunk to the place of a second-class Power. It is certainly not too much to say that the mourning for the dead Queen is tinged, in the minds of all thoughtful Englishmen, with apprehension of deep trouble for the future, with fear lest the death of the nominal ruler of the greatest number of human beings who have ever owned allegiance to a single sway may prove to be the end of that era of British prevalence so fitly indicated by the very name of VICTORIA.

But all the more reason why Britons should hasten to undo the mistakes that have come from too much pride and confidence, the mistakes against which the "Recessional" raised the note of warning. All the more reason why those who believe that the British Constitution, as it has been translated into practice under VICTORIA'S reign, is, with the offshoots and developments of it under which other English-speaking peoples live, the most favorable political environment ever provided for the free display of human energy, should show their sympathy with a mighty nation passing through a time of mourning which is also a time of fear. We know that our unfeigned sympathy with the British in their affliction is a comfort to them. The black draped fronts on Broadway are eloquent witnesses to the actual community of sentiment which goes with our common speech. And most Americans, we think, deplore the absence of an American man-of-war from the marine funeral procession. It is nobody's fault, very likely, but it is an unhappy mischance that the nation which mourns most, after Great Britain herself, should not have been able to make her sympathy felt by furnishing a mourner flying her own flag in that long procession of maritime mourners. But the British are assured of our sympathy, both in their personal bereavement, for such, without hyperbole, the death of the old Queen is to every British subject, and in their political bereavement, for such undoubtedly is the death of the woman who was also, throughout the worldwide British dominions, the symbol at once of the English home and of the British Empire. In spite of all the political differences with Great Britain that we have had, and of a thousand more that we hope to have, we believe the feeling of every true American to-day toward every true Englishman would find its best expression in that common, ancient, homely phrase: "I feel sorry for you."

IT OUGHT TO BE KILLED.

Sensible and honest opponents of the subsidy scheme will be more disgusted than surprised at the announcement by Senator JONES of Arkansas that the Democrats are not united in their efforts to defeat this outrage.

It is reported that some of the Republicans, who found the original dose a little too nauseous for even their hardened stomachs, have been appeased by the amendments which the Frye committee have consented to accept. As to this one of two explanations may be hazarded. One is that with true huckster guile, the subsidy seekers put their demands high enough to permit of a little beating down by the Republicans, who in that way get a reputation for protecting public interests. The other is that the subsidists are quite indifferent to what may be done with the bill in either house so long as they have control of the conference committee, which they surely will have.

But whatever particular device may be adopted by the Republicans to adjust their real or apparent differences, the Democrats ought to understand that they cannot refrain from using all the means the rules of the Senate put into their hands to defeat this scheme without exposing themselves to the suspicion of yielding to the temptations that overcame Democratic virtue in the famous sugar tariff job. Indeed, the case is worse, for there were certain local Democratic interests on the side of the Senators from Havemeyer which in some degree veiled the naked iniquity of their conduct. There are no such interests on the side of the ship subsidy. That measure is the very quintessence of everything in the way of private legislation that the Democratic Party has always opposed tooth and nail. It will be very hard indeed for any Democrat to make the people of his State believe that he cast an honest vote to help the subsidy steal. It will not be easier to explain the action of Democrats in permitting a vote to be taken on the bill when it is in the power of the Democrats to prevent it by the simple process of rational argument. The bill can be killed at this session, and if it be not the Democrats will be responsible.

BEGIN AT THE TOP.

We have frequently had occasion to point out that the difficulty with the police can be remedied only by beginning at the top. Practically the lowest in rank of the officials responsible for the condition of the police is the Chief, whose control over all below him is nearly absolute. Above him nominally are the Commissioners, who, however, are more or less handicapped by the independent powers conferred by law on the Chief, by the paralyzing principle of bi-partisan selection of their own number, and by the uncertain tenure of their office and authority. Above them, again nominally, is the Mayor, who is supposed to choose them, and who can remove them at discretion within the first six months of his term, and can remove them on charges at any time. How effective this power may be was shown in the swiftness with which the order of Gov. ROOSEVELT was carried out by a simple communication from the Mayor, at the time that DEVERY, at a hint from CROKER, made his crazy break on the eve of election. Above all these officials, and generally swaying them with arbitrary authority, is the Boss of Tammany Hall, whom they all obey unless, as in the case just mentioned, it is plain that his course is too outrageous, and likely to stir the conscience and the indignation of the entire community. Then even he has to yield.

It is plain, from this distribution of nominal and real power in the control of the police, that ultimately the reform of that immensely important branch of the city administration must become a matter of politics. That is to say, it is only at the polls that Mr. CROKER can be dealt with, and the enormous force that he enjoys and abuses be withdrawn from him and his creatures. It is because this is so clearly inevitable that we condemn utterly the shifty devices of the Republican leaders at Albany, which can have but one result, to dissipate responsibility and confuse and obscure the public mind. If we can be sure that the election of a Mayor will determine the character and the conduct of the police, and that the Mayor can work through and on a single head of the police, the chances are that we shall take care to get the right kind of Mayor. But if the Mayor's authority is to be divided with a Governor at Albany, neither the Mayor nor the Governor will be chosen for the exact work that needs to be done, and the political schemers will get their way. Therefore we insist that the Governor's plan is a bad one, and ought to be opposed by all reasonable citizens.

Probably the general public cannot be familiar with the extent to which the demoralization of the police force is traceable directly to politics, and to politics of the meanest sort. Some facts that have been brought out in the recent promotions of Sergeants to be Captains of Police show the effect and the method of this demoralization. The Captain is in some respects the most important officer in the force. He is, it is true, subject to the orders of the Chief, but while a good Chief could, on that account, control and curb a bad Captain, a bad Chief cannot wholly control a good Captain. For that reason it is not the policy of Tammany to have the best men promoted to be Captains. The promotions are made on competitive examinations by the Civil Service Examiners, under the rules made by the City Commissioners and the Mayor, subject to the approval of the State Board. These examinations are, we are convinced, as adequate as they can be made, and are honestly carried on. But much weight is necessarily and properly given to the record for efficiency and fidelity which the applicants for promotion have made in their previous service in the force. This record is made up primarily by the immediate superiors of the Sergeants, and transmitted by them to the Commissioners, from whom it is submitted to the Examiners. It is reported, and the evidence of the truth of the report is strong, that in a number of instances the record as prepared by the Captains has been practically falsified in the hands of the Commissioners, and has reached the Examiners in a form to prevent the applicants being put on the eligible list. It is a matter of public notoriety and has, indeed, been practically admitted by some of the parties to the iniquitous arrangement, that the promotions were divided up between the different Commissioners. It is only by such falsification of the facts of record that such a scheme can be carried out. The law distinctly forbids the civil service officers, or any appointing officers, to give any weight whatever to political considerations. We are persuaded that the civil service officers have obeyed this provision of the law strictly. It appears that the Commissioners have not done so.

This is a matter that should be promptly and thoroughly investigated by the State Civil Service Commission, which has ample authority and power to make the investigation, and to take testimony under oath. And unquestionably means could be found, if the state of facts to which we have alluded is established, to bring the action of the Police Commissioners before the courts, and to remedy the gross wrong those facts involve. The general impression prevails, and it is undoubtedly correct, that it is politics that demoralizes the force. It does so in many ways, and the disgusting corruption that has been admitted by the Tammany committee is only one of the results. A legal demonstration of the manner in which Tammany secures in the force the agents for its pernicious work would be of great value and effect. This demonstration we believe it is within the power and the province of the State Civil Service Commission to secure.

MUNICIPAL TRADING.

A few days ago there was opened at Hull, England, a municipal crematorium. It is the first institution of its kind to be built and operated as a municipal undertaking. It is a model establishment of its class, and cost the city £2,500. The charge for cremating a body is 1 guinea. The Mayor of Hull, in opening the new crematorium, spoke of it as an institution of which the city had good reason to be proud. Not only was it a departure from established lines in municipal enterprise, but it promised to be of the greatest public benefit from the sanitary and economic points of view. One aspect of the enterprise was quite overlooked—that which is beginning to attract the attention of medico-legal experts. While it is admitted that cremation has advantages over the conventional method of burial in the disposal of the dead of a city, the conviction is growing that its practice would greatly increase the number and boldness of murders by poison from motives of malice or for gain from life insurance or inheritance. This, however, is beside the fact. The Mayor of Hull, in his dedicatory speech, assured his hearers that the municipal authorities "did not want the citizens to imagine that cremation was compulsory"—which was doubtless counted good of them. The most interesting statement in the Mayor's speech was that other municipalities in Great Britain are going into the business, and that it promises to be an important development.

British experience in what is known under the general name of municipal trading, including the ownership and operation of public utilities, is interesting. In a Parliamentary blue book entitled "Returns of the Reproductive Undertakings of Municipal Corporations," prepared by direction of the House of Commons in August last by Sir HENRY FOWLER, we find some surprising figures. The amount of debt incurred by local authorities in England and Wales was estimated in 1868 at £60,000,000. In 1875 this debt was nearly £93,000,000; in 1885 it was £173,000,000; in 1898 it was £262,000,000. The national debt in 1898 stood at £638,000,000. Between the years 1875 and 1898, while the national debt was reduced £131,000,000, the local debts increased by £170,000,000. This, however, is not so significant as it might at first sight appear, since the sum of local indebtedness covers investments in schools, asylums, highways, sewers, and other necessary public works and improvements, which cannot be classified with strictly municipal trading.

Sir HENRY FOWLER divides the local indebtedness of 265 municipal boroughs in England and Wales, excluding the London County Council, as follows: For necessary public works, £137,000,000; for educational and recreative purposes, £36,000,000; for strictly municipal trading, £87,000,000; for loans in aid of private improvements, about £1,500,000. The trading investments are divided into six principal classes—water works, gas works, electric plants, markets, street railways, and water-front facilities. On the whole, experience in municipal trading does not appear to have shown returns which would have been satisfactory to private enterprise. Of the 265 municipal boroughs whose financial statistics are reviewed in the report, 173 manage their own water works, 87 their own gas works, 204 their own markets, 28 their own street car lines, and 55 their own electric light plants. But what is most instructive is that, after paying interest on bonds and making the necessary provision for sinking fund, the margin of profit applicable to the reduction of local taxes, or rates, is only one-half of 1 per cent. A private business employing £87,500,000, which should make such a showing of net profit, would not be considered successful. It is only fair, however, to say that comparisons of this kind are not complete, for the reason that they cannot take account of advantages which may have resulted to cities, or to their residents, from a cheaper or better service under municipal ownership than private corporations would have given. They may, however, be taken as showing that in the matter of municipal trading the old rule holds good, that one may not eat his cake and have it; and that if municipal undertakings are to be profitable as investments and materially assist in reducing the burdens of taxpayers, they cannot furnish public services so far below the charges of private enterprise as to make them specially attractive from the point of view of wise public finance. The limited experience of American municipalities in trading ventures, if not conclusive, points in that direction.

PUNISHMENT FOR HUSBAND BEATERS.

In the Delaware House of Representatives there was recently offered for consideration a measure which will be hailed with joyous approval, if enacted into a law, by wronged and abused husbands in all parts of the country. It provides that "if any person, being the wife of any man, shall by physical violence abuse, maltreat, or beat her husband, she shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by being whipped at the whipping post with not less than five and not more than thirty lashes by the Sheriff, or by her husband, at his election."

Delaware has, we believe, a law for the punishment by whipping of "any person being the husband of any woman," &c., who beats said woman. The penalty in such case is twenty lashes. That was well enough, from the Delaware point of view; but the obvious injustice of the neglect of the Legislature to extend any protection to wronged and abused husbands, which has been severely animadverted upon by the exponents of the new cult of sex equality, may no longer stand as a disgrace to the revised statutes of that State. That any person, being the wife of any man, should so far forget what is due to the gentle partner of her joys and sorrows as, by physical violence, to abuse, maltreat, and beat him, is sad to contemplate. But assuming, as we must, that such things happen in Delaware, we fail to see how any man, now married or liable to become so, (since none may count upon immunity from the vicissitudes of life,) should for a moment hesitate to vote for such a law, if not for his own protection, at least for that of the unhappy victims of feminine cruelty whose wounds and bruises mutely appeal to the sympathies of both sexes. The woman who would lay hand upon a man, save in the way of kindness, is a creature whom it would be base flattery to call—shall we say a beastess? Our language is a trifle weak in distinctively feminine common nouns. Such a creature falls below the reach of human sympathy when she uses the strength developed at the washboard or in housecleaning to macerate the tender flesh or tumefy the eye muscles of the trusting and helpless husband she has sworn to love, honor, and cherish. Such a woman would apply a slipper sole to the shrinking forms of her defenseless offspring without a compunction. Indeed, there is no knowing to what lengths, in moments of tea-stimulated passion, she would indulge her brutal instincts in the infliction of pain upon her helpless dependents. Crimes of feminine violence must be made odious, or the new woman will rule mankind, if not with a rod of iron, at least with the muscles of a pugilist. The physical culture fad thus acquires a terrible significance.

There is a subtle touch of grim humor in the phraseology of the bill, which makes it optional with the wronged husband whether he or the Sheriff shall administer the disciplinary castigation to the virago under correction. There is reason to fear that the Sheriff, having no personal interest in the matter, would discharge his duty in a more or less perfunctory manner; whereas the husband of the "person being the wife of any man" who has rendered herself amenable to the penalty of the husband-beating misdemeanor, would certainly apply the scourge with no sparing hand, if moved to apply it at all. Long years of humiliation and wrong, culminating in abuse, maltreatment, and beating, would make him for the moment an avenging Nemesis, whose ungentle ministrations would leave a lasting impression upon the mind, and back, of his too energetic wife and mistress. True, he might find the native hue of resolution sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought if he stopped to reflect that when the family relation was re-established the wife would again have her innings. Those who are fond of problems in casuistry can have this one to worry over, fraught with more of contemporaneous interest than that of the "Lady or the Tiger."

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to correct an error occurring in the Albany dispatches of this morning, with reference to my appearance before the State Civil Service Commission in the matter of the recent promotions in the Municipal Police Department. It is stated that I urged the commission "to address a communication to the New York City Civil Service Commission, pointing out to it the violations complained of and instructing it to do its duty, &c."

As a matter of fact, it was not suggested that a communication of any sort should be addressed to the city commission, which, so far as I am aware, has already done its full duty in the matter. The examinations as the result of which these promotions were made were undoubtedly fairly, and seriously so; but the Examining Board apparently did the best that it could with the data the Police Board was willing to furnish. Further action on the part of the State Civil Service Commission has been asked for the reason that that body possesses larger powers, and is able to move where the City Commission cannot.

GEORGE McANENY,
Secretary.
The Civil Service Reform Association.
New York, Feb. 1, 1901.

CHRISTIANS AND THE SALOON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of a recent date contained some extracts from a sermon by Dr. George R. Van De Water on "The Salvation of the City." Dr. Van De Water exalts the influence of education in redeeming the city, and says: "The time will come, in my judgment, when Christian people will refuse to rent their property for liquor saloons, when one making any pretense to be refined will not frequent barrooms."

It is encouraging to know that Dr. Van De Water is making progress on this very important moral question. From the advocacy of the church saloon to the longing for the exalted moral condition of society when Christian people will refuse to rent their property for saloon purposes or to frequent barrooms is certainly quite an advance. And yet the fact that a Christian minister should speak of the refusal of Christian people to rent their property for saloon purposes as one of the possible advances of the golden future certainly shows the need of popular education along moral lines.

Though it may not be generally known, it is, nevertheless, a fact that nearly every religious denomination, through its great church councils, has denounced the saloon as the enemy of the Church. If this is a correct view of the relationship existing between the Church and the saloon, then it follows that the churchman who countenances, excuses, or favors the saloon in any way is a traitor to his Church.

It is not necessary that he engage in the saloon business, or that he consort with wine bibbers and drunkards, in order to come under moral condemnation. According to a strict interpretation of moral law he merits condemnation just as truly if the saloon or the social habit on which it thrives receives encouragement in any way through his example. Nay, more. If the saloon is the enemy of the Church, he must be aggressive in his hostility to the saloon in order to be true to his Church.

What would be thought of a military commander who, having the power to completely overthrow his country's enemy, should content himself with merely meeting his aggressions, and preventing him from encroaching on territory in his own possession? Yet, this is about the attitude of the Church toward the saloon. These two forces have existed in society for hundreds of years, the one to build up and conserve character and good morals, and the other to undermine and destroy them, and, so far as any intelligent, aggressive policy on the part of the Church is evidence at present, the saloon will continue to flourish right under the shadow of the Church for generations to come.

But let us not altogether despair, for a clerical prophet has arisen to proclaim his belief that some time in the golden future Christian people will refuse to rent their property for liquor saloons.

JAMES McNEILL.
Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1901.

MRS. NATION AND HER KIND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once upon a time there was a King named Xerxes, who, desiring to cross a sea, but prevented by a storm which was then raging, lashed the waves with a cane in his impotent fury, thinking that by thus punishing the waves the storm would cease. I am reminded of that incident, which would be laughable were it not so sad, as I read in the daily papers of the outrages committed by the Kansas amazon and other viragoes of her type, in their attempt to destroy the saloon. They would destroy the traffic of liquor in the face of the fact that you cannot undo evil by force.

In the work of reform we must appeal to reason and not to the brutal passions; we cannot destroy the cause by smashing the effect. The saloon keeper is not responsible for the saloon, but he who frequents the saloon. The desire for stimulants of one kind or another is almost an inherent instinct in man, and the desire to drown the present in the cup of temporary forgetfulness is the creator of the saloon.

So, therefore, our anti-liquor crusaders, if they be logical, should destroy the man outside of the saloon, and not the victim of his desire, who stands behind the bar. But in any event, that which Mrs. Nation is doing is not the work of a good-hearted Christian woman, but the efforts of a cruel, malicious savage. Think of her going into a man's establishment, destroying his fixtures, smashing his skull with a bottle, and then going into the street and singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." She ought to be ashamed to show her face in a civilized community.

In my opinion women of her type are a disgrace to their sex, and should either be placed in prison as willful destroyers of life and property, or in an insane asylum as irresponsible victims of mental disease. Were I convinced that these women are sane, I should say to them, "Go forth as did the apostles, covered with the white, untainted cloak of peace, and not the blood-besmirched mantle of brutality. Extend your hand in friendship and not in anger. Lift your hand in friendly warning, do not let it down with a hatchet or club, destroying your neighbors' property. Open your mouth to speak words of peace rather than war. Go throughout the country preaching the happiness of a life in accordance with the law of nature and the miseries of an existence debauched by drink of alcoholic beverages. This done, you may well raise your voices in song to Him who would rather die on the cross than raise His hand in anger, who brought peace and not the sword. But if you persist in pursuing the path upon which you are now journeying, you shall be condemned by God and man, and go down into posterity as so many ulcers upon the body of the temperance movement."

LOUIS DE WITT GIBBS.
New York, Feb. 1, 1901.

MR. CARNEGIE AND THE CATECHISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Readers of THE TIMES no doubt have been interested in reading the remarks of Mr. Carnegie, Colgate Hoyt, and others in relation to the way of getting on in life. But it is the words of Mr. Carnagie to which I wish to call especial attention. His advice to young men I do not think wise on the subject of amusements. Very few at the present day need that encouragement; instead they ought to be warned that it is much wiser and better for them to spend their evenings in mastering the Colonial history of our country and the history subsequent to that period.

I have known young men to become well informed on history by taking their spare hours in study. Again, I do not see why he should taboo chess. There is no game which equals it in strengthening the mind.

Here I would say that the good words he puts in for the Shorter Catechism are true to the letter. He has never loved Presbyterianism very much, although he knows that Pittsburg is the hotbed of that denomination. Whenever we find old-fashioned Presbyterians we are sure to find a thrifty community. When we come to the flabby lot who wish to emasculate the Catechism of old Scotland, then we find plenty of men and women who easily leave the Church of their fathers for a more comfortable one which does not live up very severely to the Thirty-nine Articles, and even the talented Bishop of New York has admitted that the influx of Adullamites is not of much benefit to the Church.

Closing, I admit that Mr. Carnegie says a word in favor of books. He has been a book reader and a book writer, and no one believes, with the store of knowledge he has gained, that he has wasted very much time in theatres or in playing games of chance.

PRESBYTERIAN.
New York, Jan. 31, 1901.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter from Arthur D. Berry, addressed to you, and printed in your issue of Jan. 29. Mr. Berry strongly criticises an editorial statement of yours, that "the Christian missionaries are understood to be the most implacable demanders of Chinese blood," and "the missionaries are as active in the looting of Chinese property as they have been in instigating the promiscuous taking of Chinese lives."

In addressing you, Mr. Berry says: "I have read widely in both the English and American papers and magazines the accounts of the operations in China, and nowhere have I seen any evidence on which you could base your charges."

I have just returned from China, and do not know what has been printed. Probably Mr. Berry is correct when he says that any such publicity has escaped his observation. You will understand better than Mr. Berry the reasons which would prevent the press from entering very fully into the subject. But I hope that you will not retract your statements. They are well within the facts, as I know from personal observation. It may serve no good purpose to stir this matter up, but how can Christianity reform its mission work as long as it persists in its present hallucinations?

THOMAS F. MILLARD.
No. 235 East Nineteenth Street, New York, Jan. 31, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS' BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the entire community appears, with a seemingly unanimous voice, to approve the recommendations for reform and economy in public expenditures made by the Governor, in his message to the Legislature, and the belief in his sincerity is universal, yet at the introduction of each bill, in either side of the Capitol, there is developed a formidable opposition, seeking to delay or suppress any action inimical to the respective protesting interests, while all are in favor of retrenchment and economy as general principles, and only object to that particular line which would strike at something they cherish.

The bill for the abolition of the office of the Special Commissioner of Jurors is a case in point. That office has been in operation for about four years; having an appropriation of $21,000 from the City Treasury for each of the first two years, and during that time accomplishing positively nothing; to be sure, a special list was prepared containing about 3,000 names, of men who were willing to be carried thereon for the sake of avoiding other jury duty, (as the original law provided;) many sought its protection for that purpose only, some of whom, when afterward called, declined to serve on a capital case, alleging conscientious scruples, although when qualifying for the list they had sworn to having no such objections! The last two years the pay roll has been something less, and perhaps the expenses may not have been quite $20,000 each year; with this they have furnished four capital cases with the proper number of jurors.

This showing, which cannot be challenged, is certainly not a creditable one, nor is it in the interest of economy that these few panels of jurors, in ordinary times, should have cost the city, merely to obtain their appearance in court, about $80,000, and, as it can be easily shown that the entire work devolving upon the office of the Special Commissioner of Jurors could be performed in the office of the regular Commissioner of Jurors by the assignment of two or three clerks therein to keep a list of those who would be specially examined for important cases.

It may be as well to state that it has come to my knowledge that much additional work has been devolved upon the office of the Commissioner of Jurors by the establishment of the office of the Special Commissioner; the former is required to furnish to the latter the full list of names that are placed in the wheel each jury year; not a small task, by any means, when we are told that thirty thousand or more are copied and sent, as required, each year. Also that the pay roll of the office of the Commissioner of Jurors for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which office carries a list of unnumbered thousands of names and provides the several courts each month with an average of about 2,500 jurors, has not been increased one dollar in five years, and the clerks in that office are miserably paid, in comparison to those in the office of the Special Commissioner or the office of the regular or Special Commissioner in Brooklyn.

There is no good or valid reason for the continuation of the office of the Special Commissioner, and the force in the office of the regular Commissioner should receive some addition to their meagre compensation.

JUSTICE.
New York, Feb. 2, 1901.

WHAT HAVE THE IRISH MILLIONAIRES DONE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has always seemed strange to me that of all the Irishmen who have piled up fortunes of millions of dollars in this country, not one of them has ever left one cent either to America or to Ireland for any charity or as a help to the people. See the splendid gift of the Frenchman, Girard, to found Girard College, the home of thousands of poor orphans; the noble library founded by the German Astor, the Smithsonian Institution, presented by the Englishman, Smithson; the beautiful park and garden willed to St. Louis by the Englishman Shaw, the $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 given by the Scotsman, Andrew Carnegie, for libraries and picture galleries in the United States and Scotland, and then one naturally asks where is the Irishman. In the slang of the day, he is not in it. Where are the Floods, Fairs, O'Briens, Mackays, Marcus Dalys? They have all died except Mackay, with $6,000,000, $8,000,000, or $10,000,000, but it all went to their own families, and has been closely kept by them, too.

I do not mention in this collection any of the scores of princely gifts of Americans, for we all know what Cornell, Stanford, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, and so many others have given to the public. The one Irishman—Stewart—who thought of giving money to found a home for working girls in New York, died, and his scheme died with him. None of the others even intended to do anything. Why are the only class of foreigners who have made millions in the United States and left nothing either to their own or to their adopted country. They make a great parade of being generous and liberal when they have money, but this does not look like it. Their charity begins at home, and ends there. They sneer at the Germans and Scotch for being close fisted and stingy. What are they? Much worse.

K. W. K.
New York, Feb. 2, 1901.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, as has recently been asserted, "England's trade with other nations is disappearing," and if "the sales to her colonies" are not "anything like those of former days," how is it that the figures of her exports are the highest on record and only $5,000,000 below those of this country, with almost double the population, although she has little raw material to export, except coal? No doubt prices have been high, but this fact cannot explain away the statistics, nor can the export of military stores for South Africa alter the truth of the assertion that American exports of manufactures are now only about one-third of those of Great Britain.

The figures of the export trade of the United Kingdom are as follows:

1898	£233,359,000
1899	264,492,000
1900	291,451,000

If British exports, valued at the prices of two years ago, were £50,000,000 below the figures of 1900, the foreign trade would equal any year except 1899, and per head of the population would leave the United States far in the rear. A few months ago Mr. Benjamin Taylor of The Glasgow Herald had an article upon Britain's foreign commerce in The Forum, which seems to me to prove that as a manufacturing nation John Bull is still the leader. What is the evidence against this view?

LAWRENCE IRWELL.
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1901.

Reminds Him of Jean Valjean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES, under the heading of "Will Help Man He Arrested?" I read the case of a man who was arrested for stealing a loaf of bread and, after investigation, it was found that he stole the bread to appease the hunger of the starving children of a woman he was lodging with. History repeats itself. This case reminds me of the sad story in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" of Jean Valjean, who stole a loaf of bread to allay the hunger of his sister's children, in whose house he lived, and for which crime he was condemned and worked as a galley slave for nineteen years.

But, then, Jean Valjean was accused by a Frenchman, and tried by a French Judge, who expounds French law; whereas, in our case the man was accused by a generous American and tried by a sympathetic American Judge, the exponent of our just and humane laws, which measure the extent of a crime by the intention of its perpetrator. The two cases and their disposition are true mirrors, which reflect the characteristic of the two nations and the different spirit of their respective criminal law.

S. BLACK.
New York, Feb. 1, 1901.

THE SOUTH AND THE PARTY.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, is again—or still—contending that the Southern Democrats should assume the leadership of the party. It says:

"The time is ripe for some Southern man of courage and ability to show convictions and stand by them. The people are ready to follow when the right man shows himself. The men who think that the platforms of 1896 and 1900 and the leaders in those two campaigns are good enough to hold on to are simply clinging to the impossible and dallying with death. Democratic renaissance among the people of the South is a fact. If there are no leaders now in the forefront who can grasp the situation and lay hold of the leading strings others will be forthcoming."

The Telegraph, judging from the tone of the above, had Senator Bacon in mind when it wrote the article. In a recent speech the Senator from Georgia admitted that McKinley was elected because the Republicans "took advantage of the serious mistakes of their political opponents," and the greatest of these serious mistakes, as The Telegraph points out, "were the advocacy of free silver and the contention that the country was not prospering, and could not prosper, under the gold standard."

We agree thoroughly with our contemporary that "Democratic renaissance among the people of the South is a fact," or that it is fast becoming such. The indications are palpable and unmistakable that Southern Democrats are heartily sick of their experience, and are glad of any opportunity or excuse to turn their faces toward their father's house and their backs to the leaders who have twice led them into strange ways and dangerous doctrines. Senator Bacon himself is a prominent example. He was elected first as a Free-Silver Democrat, and, while the issue was not directly made at his last election, there was no doubt of his position. He was for Bryan and free coinage, or he would not have been elected while unreason held control of Georgia politics and politicians. When he speaks of the "serious political mistakes" of the last Presidential campaign he virtually repudiates them. When a man of courage and honesty sees his error he is ready to acknowledge it and abandon it.

Whether Southern Democrats should assert themselves and take control of the party depends partly on conditions yet to be developed and partly on exactly what is meant by "Southern Democrats." If the men who still cling to Bryan and his financial and other heresies are the ones who are to bring about Southern control, the party may just as well surrender its charter and go out of business. Better let Altgeld and George Fred Williams have it and go their ways. Southern Democrats would then at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they had nothing to do with providing the materials for the party's funeral. But there is time enough to settle these questions, and we have not yet lost faith in the American people.

Utah's New Senator.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Thomas Kearns, elected United States Senator from Utah, ten years ago was working for $3 a day in the Ontario mine, in Park City. To-day his wealth is estimated at $3,000,000. Mr. Kearns was born of Irish parents April 11, 1862, in Woodstock, Ontario. With his brother he came to the United States when still a boy, working on a farm in Holt County, Neb. He tried mining in the Black Hills, with poor success, and finally went to Utah. With three other miners, a liveryman, and a bookkeeper, he began to work a claim near the Ontario, packing timbers up the hill on his back. This was less than a decade ago. Their claim became the famous Silver King mine, which paid an even $1,000,000 in dividends in 1900. Mr. Kearns has other large mining interests, and is a Director in the new San Pedro, Salt Lake, and Los Angeles Road, in which Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, and others are interested, and is President of the construction company which is building it. His wife was formerly Miss Jennie Judge of Park City. He is building a marble palace in Salt Lake City.

Fewer Jury Trials in England.

From The London Globe.

From the figures given by The Law Journal it would seem that trial by jury is becoming less and less popular. Out of 485 which are set down for trial in the Queen's Bench Division during the present term, 190 are set down as non-jury cases, which is a very much larger proportion than has hitherto been the case. It is the increasing sense of the uncertainty of the verdicts of juries which has given rise to this state of things; and it must be confessed that some verdicts which have been given of late quite account for the opinion.

Miles the Blood Travels.

From The London Mail.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astonishing facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat 69 times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in the minute, or 7 miles per hour, 168 miles per day, and 61,320 miles per year. If a man eighty-four years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life, it would have traveled in that same time 5,150,880 miles.

A Bishop and a Beetle.

From The London Globe.

The Peterborough correspondent of a contemporary tells the following charming anecdote of the late Bishop of London. "On one occasion he was heading a procession down the nave of Peterborough Cathedral when he observed a black beetle crawling directly in his path. Fearing that the insect would escape the attention of those following, he stooped, picked it up, and, placing it out of the line of route, passed on to his throne."

NUGGETS.

Musical Tastes and Pockets.

Much of Mr. Grau's trouble arises from the fact that so many people with grand opera tastes have music hall incomes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Trouble in Arguing.

Nine out of ten persons with whom you argue say: "But you don't understand!" That's what you think about them: they don't understand.—Atchison Globe.

Invaluable.

"Skitts is always in demand as an usher at weddings."

"Why?"

"He has so much discernment; he always takes the richest people up in front."—Chicago Record.

The Paying Waiter.

Customer—What right have you to charge such high prices? Why, I can get better food and better cooking in cheap restaurants.

New Waiter—Yes, but those cheap places don't take so much time to get your order ready.—Judge.

Thwarted Ambition.

"Hello, Boomerleigh! I thought you were holding down a seat in the Senate at Washington!"

"No! Had a streak of bad luck."

"How's that?"

"Just as I got my legislators rounded up for the final vote my bank failed."—Bryan's Commoner.

THE STORM FLOWER.

Helen Erwine Grigg in Boston Transcript.

She came with the night and storm.
Loud roared the angry sea;
The north wind shouted a tale of wreck.
But I thought it sang to me.

The wildly whirling snow—
I thought it was Summer bloom;
I thought birds sang—that laughing skies
Brightened my narrow room.

I saw a vision fair—
My life as it was to be—
And I craved the happiness, pure and sweet,
That the veiled years held for me.

But my flower of the night and storm
Withered before the dawn,
And black despair, and grief, and pain,
Came with the white-veiled morn.

O night, and storm and wark!
O wailing wind! O sea!
Why did you bring so sweet a gift,
To take it so soon from me?

You hold her in your keep,
For she comes with the storm again.
Nay! it is not the whispering snow
That sings at my window-pane.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE LATE QUEEN.

ANECDOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have an anecdote of the late Queen Victoria which so well illustrates the words of the American in a speech in London of "her queenliness as a woman and her womanliness as a Queen," and which I am sure has never appeared in print and I think should not be lost. It came to me in this way:

"When I was a forty-niner in California, during several years' association with all sorts and conditions of men, I had for a time as partner a young Englishman the name of Hall. He was of the type so well described by Bulwer in "The Caxtons," (one of the most wholesome novels I ever read,) of the young man of the old and impoverished family seeking to regain the place and circumstance of his ancestors. He was an officer in the navy, had served for several years under Sir Edward Belcher, (the original of the Lord Edward in Marryat's novel, "The Naval Officer,") in the East Indies in surveying, charting, and exterminating the Malay pirates. Sir Edward about this time in the forties was in command of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the Polar Sea.

Hall had talked with Sir Edward of the fortunes of his family and proposed to resign from the navy in order to attempt to redeem them. Sir Edward advised him not to do so, as he might wish to resume his position and proposed to get for him an indefinite leave of absence, which he did. Hall came out to the Pacific in command of a ship to be delivered to the Peruvian Government at Callao, whence he came to California.

This is his story: "When I was a boy midshipman serving in the Channel fleet, word came that on such a time the Queen would visit the squadron and be received on our ships. Of course all preparation was made in the fleet, and especially on our ship, to receive the Queen, who had been lately married, with all the pomp and circumstance of naval display. Every man was in full uniform of the service, and the ship in gala trim.

"In due time the royal yacht appeared. The Queen, with Prince Albert, came on board and was received in proper state. Everything went off without a hitch until the time came for her to leave. There was some little delay while the officers were deciding who was to have the honor of escorting her to the waiting boat. There was a young Lieutenant who was reputed to be the handsomest man in the navy. He saw on the face of the Queen some signs of annoyance at the delay, and, stepping forward in the most graceful and reverential manner, offered his arm. She at a glance took in the person and bearing of the splendid young officer, and without hesitation took his arm and was escorted to the boat. The Queen knew that red tape had been broken, and determined that he should not suffer, and at the same time the queenliness of the woman was shown by her remark: 'Should you at any time need any assistance in your profession, apply to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert.'

"To say that his superior officers were angry is a feeble expression. He was placed under arrest, but was released when the position was understood. He was lost in a shipwreck in the East Indies some time afterward."

The last I knew of Hall, he was in San Francisco, after machinery to work a mine in Northern Mexico. He was a good fellow. I hope he made his fortune.

RALPH BUCKINGHAM.

Marble Dale, Conn., Jan. 29, 1901.

TIMES READER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of an English lady in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, records much that is interesting during the reign of Victoria, but I can go a little further back. Born April 26, 1819, I recollect perfectly the death of George IV., the news of which reached Sunderland at the moment of sailing with my father on a voyage to Archangel, and with favorable winds in a few days we reached the Shetland Islands, giving the news to, at that time, a very primitive "people." Thence on our voyage to each passing vessel.

Much of what transpired during the reign of William IV. is still fresh in my memory. And then the coronation of Queen Victoria on June 28, 1837, a typical day of sunshine and joy. Afterward her marriage and the birth of the Prince of Wales. The writer had the opportunity of seeing her pass down Cheapside in 1844 to open the new Royal Exchange. Then followed, in a few months, the great Chartist demonstration in which they made an attempt to enter the city by way of London Bridge, where, fearing to face the military and cannon, they quietly dispersed.

Every able man in the city was sworn to resist, and each was supplied with a staff. The writer and about sixty other men were quartered in the celebrated Bow Church. Louis Napoleon was living in London at that time as a private citizen, and was sworn to act on the defensive. The excitement of the day may be imagined.

Opportunity was frequently afforded to see the Queen, for she frequently left Buckingham Palace soon after 6, Summer evenings, accompanied by her husband, for a drive in Hyde Park. The Duke of Wellington was also a conspicuous figure in those days, and at his death the great funeral cortege is not easily forgotten. Shortly after, the suggestion for the first exhibition was made by Prince Albert, so successfully completed by Sir John Paxton and opened by the Queen in person on May 1, 1851, to which the writer made many visits, and since then, at Sydenham, where the structure now stands, the admiration of thousands.

The writer can also remember the first issue of The London Illustrated News and Punch, besides all the literary men of the day, Macaulay, Samuel Warren, Marryat, Bulwer, Dickens, Ainsworth, the early poems of Tennyson, and was personally acquainted with the family of Coventry Patmore. I also heard Douglas Jerrold lecture. I came here in 1856, was naturalized in 1859, am still in good health, and immersed in good books the greater part of the day.

A TIMES READER.

East Orange, N. J., Jan. 30, 1901.

THE IRISH AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to occupy part of your valuable space in order that I may reply to a fulmination of the "United Irish-American Societies," which appeared in your issue of the 26th inst.

The first accusation against the late Queen is that under her reign Ireland, which is capable of supporting a population of 20,000,000, has been reduced to less than 4,500,000," which seems to me not to be such a bad thing, considering that many of those who have emigrated have found comfortable homes here and in the colonies, and are earning more than they could at home. Ireland also is more prosperous and contented than when the population was greater. Referring to my gazetteer I find that Ireland contains 32,583 square miles, which, with a population of 20,000,000, would be about 614 souls to the square mile, without making any allowance for space occupied by lakes, rivers, bogs, swamps, and rocks, or almost one person to the square acre. Would not this be rather crowded, considering that allowances must be made for space occupied by dwellings, farm buildings, and cattle?

When I was a child, say, about 1849, the population of Ireland was about 7,000,000. My father then paid 1 shilling per day to laborers, and in 1880 my brother paid from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence for the same kind of work; the population at that time was, say, 5,000,000. As wages are measured by supply and demand, what would be the rate were the population 20,000,000? Why complain about "proclaimed" meetings? Would not any Government prohibit meetings where in all likelihood sedition would be sown? Why, even in our own city permission must be asked to hold open-air meetings, and Anarchistic gatherings held in buildings have been broken up by the police. Martial law has been repeatedly proclaimed in various parts of this country to prevent breaches of the peace. During our civil war, if you remember so far back, people were not allowed to make seditious speeches in this scene of hostilities, the penalty being enforced seclusion in Forts Warren and Lafayette.

As to the discouragement of manufactures; that is an old story, antedating the reign of Victoria many years, as the gentlemen holding the meeting spoken of ought to know, and doubtless were aware of, but it suited their purpose better to try to suppress the facts regarding manufactures, which have flourished for many years, namely, the shipbuilding yards of Belfast, the largest in the world, the aerated waters of Cantrell & Cochrane, and Ross, known the world over, and its linens, which are shipped to every country.

You may say this is all in the north. Well, turn to Dublin and we find the breweries of Guinness, the distilleries of Jamieson, and dress goods of Pim & Co. Of late years the manufacture of frieze and other woolen goods has also been extended.

You speak of "everything having been done to impoverish and depopulate the country." How about the "Land Act," passed in the seventies, when a commission was appointed to decide what were "fair rents"? I think reductions have been made in almost every case when a tenant called for an appraisement. The landlord was despoiled, of course, but it was a difficult condition to face, and it seems to me called for Governmental interference; but as regards the principle of property rights, it would not be tolerated in this country.

About the same time the Land Purchase bill was passed, enabling tenants to secure their farms on a twenty years' purchase, the Government loaning the money at a very low rate of interest, (1¾ per cent., I think.) Surely this shows how groundless your assertion is regarding "the grip of the landlords having been tightened." That the circumstances of the Irish people have improved and are still improving is best set forth by the decrease of Irish immigration at this port.

My memory concerning these "Irish agitations" covers many years, and some events in connection with them have impressed themselves upon me, one especially I recall, which occurred in the sixties, when "Fenian bonds" were issued. If I remember correctly, the proceeds of the issue were never satisfactorily accounted for, and a poor old woman, "Apple Mary," who used to have a stand at Church Street and Park Place, put all her savings in them, and many a time I have heard her invoke imprecations on "Them rascals that give them to me." Most of the Irish have learned wisdom since then. Now, my friends, if you really love the country of our birth, cease trying to stir up strife and discord there and let her people attend strictly to business.

ARCHIBALD BARKLIE.

New York, Jan. 31, 1901.

THE MATTER OF TAXATION.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Lyman of Baltimore suspects that I am a mortgage owner; that my interests are affected by the personal tax, and that my opinions are those of a prejudiced mind. I beg to inform Mr. Lyman that I am not fortunate enough to own mortgages, and that I have never been called upon to pay a personal property tax, so that my interests are not affected by the question. He asks if I ever heard of any man who had returned a true statement of his taxable property to the Assessor being ruined. Yes, I have heard of many cases. Here is one:

A man whose mind is incompetent has an estate of $50,000, which is being administered by a trustee. The estate in accordance with law is invested in first mortgages, which pay an income of 4 per cent. It was taxed last year at the rate of 2.29 per cent., thus leaving the owner 1.71 per cent. net income. Here is a confiscation by the city and State of over 60 per cent. of an unfortunate man's income. That comes pretty near being ruin.

Political economists and taxing authorities every where condemn the personal tax. Perhaps a few quotations might be useful. The New York Assessors' report, 1879, Page 7, says: "The general property tax is a reproach to the State, an outrage upon the people, a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century, and worthy only of an age of mental and moral darkness and degradation when the only equal rights were those of the ecton robber."

Controller Roberts's report for 1898: "I am still firmly of the opinion that the attempt to reach personal property in a general property tax should be abandoned. This has long since been done in practically every civilized community in the world, except the United States. * * * Upon no class in the community does the tax on personal property as now administered bear more inequitably than upon the farmer. * * * The tax upon personalty is unjust as between individuals, unjust as between communities, and, as experience has shown the world over, it is impossible of even approximately just administration."

Report of Prof. Richard T. Ely to the General Assembly of Maryland, 1888, Page 104: "I have first to remark that the one uniform tax on all property as an exclusive source of revenue or the chief source never has worked well in any modern community or State in the civilized world, though it has been tried thousands of times, and although all the mental resources of able men have been employed to make it work well."

Report of West Virginia Tax Commission, 1884: "Things have come to such a condition in West Virginia that, as regards paying taxes on personal property, it is almost as voluntary, and is considered pretty much in the same light as donations to the neighboring church or Sunday school."

E. A. Angell, late State Tax Commissioner of Ohio, speaking of the stringent listing system in operation in that State says: "The indirect results of the operation of the law have been to drive away large masses of capital from the State. It is estimated that at least $200,000,000 has been lost to Cleveland alone, and as much more to Cincinnati. Another well-established result has been the unparalleled depreciation of real estate in Ohio. Real estate in Cleveland is much lower than in any other city on the great lakes. The reason is obvious. Let one hundred men of large wealth be driven from a city, and the possible buyers of high-priced real estate are limited in number. This depreciation has been most marked in high-class residence property. Twenty to twenty-five years ago land in the residence part of Euclid Avenue had a ready sale at $400 to $500 a foot front, it is not worth half that sum to-day."

Abram S. Hewitt, in his message to the Board of Aldermen in 1888, said: "The abolition of personal taxes in this city would attract to it the capital of the whole world. We are now the centre of exchanges on the Western Continent, but in a few years we should be the clearing house for the commerce of the globe."

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman says: "Practically the general property tax, as actually administered to-day, is beyond all peradventure the worst tax known in the civilized world. * * * It puts a premium on dishonesty and debauches the public conscience. It reduces deception to a system, and makes a science of knavery. It presses hardest on those least able to pay. It imposes double taxation on one, and grants entire immunity to the next. In short, the general property tax is so flagrantly inequitable that its retention can be explained only through ignorance or inertia. It is the cause of such crying injustice that its abolition must become the battle cry of every statesman and reformer.

LEONARD RUTTLE.

New York, Jan. 30, 1901.

BILL TO TAX SAVINGS BANK SURPLUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill recently introduced in the State Legislature imposing a tax on savings bank surplus is entirely wrong from an economic point of view, and any attempt by the State to seek revenue from this source should be frustrated. The officers of the various savings institutions throughout the State feel themselves obliged to set aside, out of the earnings of each year, a certain sum to create a surplus fund in order to provide against possible losses which might occur through the depreciation in value of any securities held by them for investment. Should this measure be passed and become operative, savings bank officials would feel it incumbent upon them to continue to set aside the same amount from year to year to be added to surplus account as they had prior to the passage of the act. It will be seen from this that the tax would have to be paid by the depositors, as the amount had been deducted for surplus account, which would mean less to be divided among the depositors in interest payments.

The savings banks of the State have been the means of encouraging thrift and industry among the wage-earning classes owing to the advantages they offer as a safe investment returning a fair rate of interest, and any legislation which might tend to discourage savings of this class should be defeated. The proposed act would certainly have this tendency, as a reduced interest rate which would follow the operation of this law would make a savings bank account less inviting to a great many people, whose savings would seek other fields for investment paying a higher rate of interest but not surrounded by the same safeguards.

Although a concentrated movement against this bill on the part of savings bank depositors would hardly be feasible, it is important that some action should be taken by the Trustees to defeat the proposed measure, as success at this time might lead to further legislation along the same lines which would have a demoralizing effect on the savings bank system.

New York, Jan. 30, 1901. R. P. K.

TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attempt to enforce the State law taxing personal property by the present Board of City Tax Commissioners is exciting much public discussion, and, while one gentleman asserts in your columns that the present tax is, in his opinion, "a premium on perjury and a punishment of truthfulness," another of opposing views justly intimates that opinions alone are not conclusive. It has seemed to me, under the circumstances, that light might be shed upon the subject by the statement of a few indisputable facts.

Personal taxes in the State of New York are assessable upon certain kinds of property in the possession of its citizens on a fixed day, the second Monday of January in each year. Among these kinds are cash in bank and money loaned. The rate at which this property has been taxable has for the last three years averaged 2.65 per cent. upon its assessed value.

I have not the exact figures at hand, but my impression is that there were in the banks and trust companies of this city on the second Monday of January of this year about a thousand millions of dollars, the greater part of which was credited to the accounts of citizens of the city and legally subject to the tax upon personal propery. We will suppose one of these depositors to have had $10,000 to his credit on that day, awaiting an opportunity for investment, and bearing no interest. The penalty which the law applies to his predicament would be a fine of $265. If he had deposited his money in a trust company instead of a bank it might be earning for him interest at the rate of 2 or 2½ per cent. per year, and in that case he would be obliged to pay either $25 or $65 per year for his temerity in presuming to own personal property. In neither case would he derive one cent of net income from said property.

The position of the citizen who has loaned his money is hardly enough better to arouse effort. The rate upon first-class mortgages on city real estate is not more than 4 per cent. The investor of $10,000 in such a loan would therefore receive $400 per year, and would be obliged to pay a tax of $265, leaving a net income of $135, or 1.35 per cent. upon his capital. If the unfortunate capitalist prefers a railway bond he would receive on a first-class one 3½ per cent. per annum, or $350, and after deducting the $265 taxes, would have a net income of $85, or less than 1 per cent. on his money. From this exposition it will be seen that the tax, if properly collected, is confiscatory. How is it collected?

The tax Assessors, as the result of occult and unexplained processes, fix the valuation of the personal property of each citizen. Often in the case of widows and orphans, whose estates are subject to the orders of a court, and sometimes in the cases of other citizens, they fix upon a sum which equals or exceeds the value of the entire personal property so assessed, and the individual so assessed has but two alternatives—either to pay or to perjure himself. If the Assessor does not hit upon a sum equal to the real value, as is most often the case, he may, as in the case of many millionaires, assess the property at one hundred'th part of its value, or he may, as in most other cases, hit upon a twentieth, a fiftieth, or a ninetieth of the real value. The chance of any two being assessed upon exactly the same basis is very slight, and the certainty of injustice is assured.

The deduction from these facts would seem to be that the extent to which the present personal tax is "a premium upon perjury" can only be measured by the necessities of the unfortunate who attempts to derive any income from his savings, and that the only limitation "the punishment of the truthful" lies in the vagaries of the Tax Board.

C. W. W.

New York, Jan. 31, 1901.

PERSONAL TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has recently discussed the question of personal taxation with great fairness. The great trouble is its inequality. Here, for example, is a true and by no means an uncommon case. A trustee has a personal estate of $100,000 to invest for the support of a widow and four dependent children.

How can he invest this money so as to make it safe, and at the same time secure for it a fair rate of interest? And here comes in the law which dictates into what kind of securities the money may be invested, and the trustee decides to put it out on bond and mortgage. He can get safely in this way 4, or at best 5, per cent., and when so invested, the mortgages are put on record, open to all.

Now comes along the tax assessor and fixes the assessment at $100,000, which he has a perfect right to do, and the tax gatherer takes out of the estate 2½ per cent. It does not need much knowledge of arithmetic to calculate just what is left of the income to support the widow and children. Is it to be wondered at that a faithful trustee should be fleed out of town, where the rate of taxation is rarely above 1 per cent.? I know of trustees who, not to shirk taxation, have felt compelled to make their escape from this overtaxed city, and as I understand THE TIMES, you do not blame trustees for taking such a course.

There are thousands of men and women in this city who are rich in personal property who escape taxation because their investments are not recorded on the tax books.

A TRUSTEE.

New York, Feb. 2, 1900.

THEATRE ANNOYANCES.

THE BOX OFFICE MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it that this box office question is becoming the mouthpiece of a few so-called theatregoers, who do nothing else but hurl abuse at the man in the box? Why not attack the manager who employs the man in the box? Go to his office. He is always in, and has plenty of time to argue the matter with you, without restricting himself to certain limits. There is nobody over him to complain to if he speaks to you as you do to him.

It is very different with the box office man. He cannot answer your questions when he has a line at his window. He is there to sell tickets and not to listen to arguments, and, what is more, his employers do not stand by him when you complain about him for answering your foolish questions.

Yes, I say go and see the manager. You will not be interrupted, as the box office man would be. There will be no answering of the telephone, no seats to sell. Notwithstanding the pointing upon the house diagram you can weigh the question thoroughly. Ask him the same question that you do the box-office man, such as: "Why do the speculators receive seats from the box office?" He knows why! He instructs the box office man to put the hotels their allowance of seats. That is a transaction between the hotel speculator and the manager and has absolutely nothing to do with the box office man.

Now let us sift the general make-up of the theatregoer. What kind of man would you take a theatregoer to be? The one that buys his seat and goes into the theatre, or the gentleman or lady who insists upon arguing at the box-office window and keeping others from procuring seats. This egotist ought to be thrown out or exiled from the country, because he is liable to commit a worse crime at any moment.

This is the sort of man whom the box office man comes in contact with, while the manager is smoking a twenty-five-cent cigar in his luxurious office on another part of the building, where he surely will not hear any comments as he does not want to be called on to explain, and he knows that he would not protect his box office man when things come to an issue.

Let us consider the general standing of officials of banks, Government officers, and in general where men are highly honored for the trusted position they hold, and compare them with the box office man. I am sure we can come to no other conclusion than to honor and respect him, for how often do you hear of box office men absconding or defaulting, whereas, on the other hand, bank officials are constantly in dread that their respective cashiers may not be seen at their windows in the morning. These cases are too numerous to mention, I am almost certain that Mr. Charles Frohman or Mr. Daniel Frohman do not lose any sleep at night thinking about their various treasurers.

Why not give the box office man a fair show? He is not a liar and a thief, as the theatregoers would have us believe. He should be respected by the public as much as he is by the theatrical profession. I mention the profession because if the treasurer were to abscond, the actors and actresses would suffer in many cases in the way of salary. I say, don't abuse the box office man because the hotels have the best seats. Go and see the managers.

Since the speculators get all the good seats, let us try and define what is a good seat. The majority of the theatregoing people no doubt consider the fourth row on the aisle a good seat. Now, is it? How many of us think differently? For instance, take the baldheaded fraternity; they insist upon the first row, and nothing else will do. If the so-called typical theatregoer is among this class he will argue with the box office man as follows: "Where are they all?" "Who has got them?" "Must we go to the speculators?" &c. If the man in the box office dares to inform his interlocutor that there are nearly 2,000,000 people in New York City, to say nothing of the visitors, and that unfortunately twenty-two of the gross total are occupying the front row that evening, this same egotist leaves the theatre in a huff, goes to his house, and spends three hours in preparing a very elaborate complaint, which, when finished, looks like a legal document. Nor does he forget to advertise himself by using the firm's letter heads, if he happens to be a fraction thereof. This magnified document takes up four sheets of paper about a matter regarding which he himself did the greater part of the talking, and all in all he was about two minutes at the box office window, and if everything happened which is contained in his letter of complaint it would, without doubt, take about fifteen minutes. These are the complaints which a box-office man gets regularly.

However, we will go back to the seat question. Here is another conundrum. I do not want to ridicule the sightless, but when a man is led to the box office window and puts on two pairs of spectacles to look at the diagrams, and then asks for a seat where he can see, the answer to this conundrum is a more one-sided argument than a complaint to the management would be. It is the same with those who can't hear. Now, just stand in the lobby of one of our Broadway theatres and tell me if the foregoing are not facts. I say, again, leave the box office man alone. He is not a bully, liar, or burglar. On the contrary, he is a man of honesty and sobriety, and many, many times hands out tickets over the window for charitable entertainments, for which he will not think of accepting anything else than "Thank you."

J. ZIEGLER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 28, 1901.

TICKET SPECULATORS AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning I saw a letter from "Bohemian," in which he attacks the legality of my suggestion as to the suppression of the theatre ticket speculator nuisance. He asks the question, "How, then, can the Legislature interfere in the regulation of this private property?" Yet the Legislature has passed laws regulating the erection of buildings to be used as theatres. These buildings must be built so that the public may have proper exits in case of fire. It is also against the law to allow persons to stand in the aisles of theatres. I should not think that a theatre is any more the private property of the owner than a hotel is. Hotel proprietors are forbidden by law to discriminate between the public on account of the color of the skin. Why should we not build theatres as we wish, regardless of exits in case of fire? Why should not the managers of theatres cram their aisles to overflowing? Why should the Legislature pass a law that hotel proprietors shall not discriminate on account of race and color?

Because some time ago, a theatre burned down, and, not having proper exits, many people were killed; because, in another theatre, the aisles were jammed, a panic occurred, and a great many people were seriously injured. This is the reason that the Legislature poked its nose into what my "Bohemian" friend would call "private business" and passed laws to protect the public from injury. Who will doubt the justness of these laws? Then why not protect the public from highway robbery? I call the collusion of theatre manager and speculator, whereby they bleed the public, highway robbery, because manager and speculator as much as say, "Stand up and deliver or do without."

"Bohemian" goes on to state: "Under what theory can it (meaning the Legislature) compel the theatrical management to stamp tickets with any special price? They cannot be bound by any scale of prices." I never claimed anything of the kind. I did not even intimate that the Legislature should compel the management "to stamp tickets with any special price," nor that the management should be "bound by any scale of prices," but what I did say was this: "I believe that matters can be remedied by the Legislature passing a law that the price of each seat must be printed upon each ticket, and that it a misdemeanor to sell any such ticket at a price above that which appears upon the ticket."

The management is given plenty of leeway under this proposition. He can make his own prices for the seats in his theatre, but what I propose is that he shall print those prices on the tickets he sells. I do not propose that the Legislature shall have anything to do with binding the management "by any scale of prices."

I do not pretend to be as well versed in the law as my "Bohemian" friend, but I do not see any valid reason why the management should not keep a plan of his theatre for each performance, in order that the purchaser of a ticket may see what seats are left unsold, and to enable him or her to obtain what is his or her right—the best seat in the house that remains unsold; and to obtain this right I made the suggestion published by you on the 28th inst., which, I think, would protect the public.

So far as "Bohemian's" suggestion as to the suppression of the speculator is concerned, I have nothing to say. If his suggestion is better than mine, I will be the first one to applaud its enforcement.

F. X. McCARTHY.

New York, Jan. 31, 1901.

ONE THEATREGOER'S EXPERIENCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to add my voice to the chorus of indignation raised by the long-suffering theatregoers of New York.

A week ago to-day (Monday) I went to the Criterion Theatre to purchase tickets for a matinée performance of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." I was informed that all tickets had been sold, but on the following Thursday tickets for a performance to be held Feb. 16 would be put on sale. On leaving the box-office a speculator offered me tickets in the front row of the family circle for $1 each, just double the legitimate price.

I went again to the theatre Thursday afternoon, only to be told that all tickets had been sold in an hour's time that morning, and that if I wanted tickets for Feb. 23 I should come "about 9 o'clock Monday morning."

Monday morning I tried again, arrived at the ticket office about 9, and found just two women ahead of me. The box office was not opened until ten minutes after I got there. One of the women bought two seats in the family circle and the other four in the orchestra chairs. When my turn came the best seats in the family circle that the clerk could give me were in the fourth row. I asked to see a diagram, and was told, "It is not shown at any theatre in the city." Then I inquired what had become of the first, second, and third row seats, it was given no answer. On pressing the question I was told that the seats had been ordered by letter.

I retired abash with my fourth-row seats, but at least had the satisfaction of knowing that speculators had made no profit off of them.

ANTI-SPECULATOR.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the majority of persons religion and politics are as widely divergent as the poles; they see no relation whatever between them nor any reason why there should be.

A religious person is usually defined as one who regularly attends some church, studies the Bible, gives liberally to the poor, and is more or less interested in what is vaguely known as "Church work."

This, together with his "business," generally occupies most of his waking hours, and he has no time or inclination to take any interest in politics or economic questions on the ground that the work he is doing is of far greater importance. "We must save our own souls" is his watchword, "and let society look out for itself." He is a type of the most superficially religious man.

Others there are who dwell upon a higher plane. They may or may not attend church, but give much thought to theological subjects. They have learned that the mind of man is governed by spiritual laws, which, if obeyed, produce happiness, but when disobeyed cause mental torture. They claim to see in the Bible a spiritual meaning contained within the literal; a meaning that interprets the occurrences described therein as a logical, orderly history of the spiritual development of the individual man from birth to the end of his natural life. But, like the first type, they are so much concerned about abstract theological speculations, and the salvation of their own souls that they deride even the suggestion that there might be a Divine law for the government of society, as they admit there is for the individual.

To popularize this new idea remains for those whose conception of a truly religious life is broad enough to include both, and who realize that the will of God cannot be done on earth while His laws are transgressed.

To those who have seen the light, the reason why involuntary poverty exists, together with the vice, crime, and ignorance which spring from it, is as clear as the noon-day sun. It is because the divine law of social government has been violated and perverted, thus turning what would otherwise have been a happy human family into a race of men whose interests are antagonistic.

Environment is a powerful factor in the formation of character, and while there may be exceptional cases, it is true that, with the majority, mental and moral development depends upon the standard of comfort. In other words, whoever is obliged to endure hard labor for twelve or fourteen hours a day in return for starvation wages is not apt to advance to any of the higher spheres of life.

The crying need of the times is justice and in the effort to establish in the laws of the land statutes that square with and reflect the divine will of God the truly religious man is conscious that he is engaged in a work of the highest importance. The first two types of religious men offer up their "prayer," "Thy will be done on earth." Yet, when any effort is made through political action to abolish "vested rights," special privileges, monopolies, and other legislation in opposition to the Divine will, they are usually found in the front rank, vigorously denouncing the reformers as Anarchists and enemies of society. They harp on individual regeneration, but are blind to the existence of institutional evils, which make the environment that degrades the body and corrupts the soul.

In what does the true worship of God consist? Most persons seem to think their spiritual obligations are canceled by attending church, singing hymns, praying, and other similar external manifestations, but the substance of worship is ignored, and that is the real test of a religious life. To establish on earth God's law of social government is as truly a religious work as shunning individual evils. This can only be done through politics, which, to many persons is a synonym for all that is abhorrent.

But the responsibility for all the evil in politics rests with those who neglect their plain duty by failing to take an active participation in matters affecting the public welfare. The indifference thus manifested by the majority furnishes the opportunity for unscrupulous raiders to plunder the public tills and enact legislation of the most dangerous character. We see all these things done under our very noses, yet never lift a finger to correct them.

With the exception of an occasional reference to the subject from some half-awakened minister, the Church preserves a discreet silence, on the ground that it is not her mission to interfere with "politics." But when the question is discussed at all, it is done in such a manner as not to excite the opposition of interests that are the direct outgrowth of iniquitous legislation. In that way the Church maintains her prestige among her influential supporters, while attempting to play at reform.

By no process of reasoning can legalized robbery by the Government or the individual be justified, even though it exists and is tolerated in all civilized countries on earth.

Our existing tax laws are monumental examples of governmental robbery, and under the present system of land tenure one individual is legally permitted to rob another by exacting tribute for permission to live on the earth.

Instead of taking the annual rental value of land, which is the fund provided by the Creator for the maintenance of government, the law confiscates private property for that purpose, and permits the private appropriation of this fund by individuals who have no moral right to it whatsoever, inasmuch as this value is not produced by individual exertion, but results from the presence and industry of all the people in any community; it belongs to the community.

Thus a double burden is placed upon the people, and out of this injustice spring a thousand wrongs, that penetrate to the heart of our civilization.

Among the evils engendered and maintained by unnatural taxation may be mentioned:

First—Inequality and discrimination in the methods of assessing and collecting taxes on the various classes of property.

Second—The corruption and bribery inseparable from such a system, and the shameful extravagance involved in its maintenance.

Third—The encouragement it offers to land speculators to withhold vast tracts of valuable land from use in anticipation of future increase in value.

This is so universally practiced that opportunities for the employment of labor and capital are constantly diminishing, thus forcing wages and interest down to the lowest point. And out of these conditions grow poverty, and the vice, crime, and misery that spring from it.

Fourth—The discouragement it offers to the industrious and thrifty by imposing fines upon them for producing or saving wealth. Whenever a house is built or improved; a business established that sets in motion the wheels of commerce or industry; anything, in fact, that benefits the community, it is treated as though it were an injury, and, although such a result is not intended, it is a well-known fact that production is greatly hampered by the existing tax laws, which also operate to increase prices to the consumer.

Enough has been said to indicate the principal reason why we are no nearer the millennium than we are. The oppressive conditions of to-day, generated by unjust legislation, call forth not the highest and best in man, but the lowest and worst.

The fear of poverty which induces the mad scramble for wealth would not exist if such laws were abolished as operate to restrict access to Nature's storehouse, and to divert into private pockets the fund intended by nature for public revenues.

"All religion has relation to life, and the life of religion is to do good," and while it may not be the function of the Church to advocate any particular reform, it should, most certainly, denounce in unmistakable terms the enactment of legislation that confers special privileges upon some at the expense of others.

It should spare no effort to impress upon its members the importance of social problems, including the science of government, for man's first needs are material, i. e., food, clothing, and shelter, and not until all artificial barriers to the procurement of these necessities are removed, can he even hope to develop the higher qualities.

The evil we have to contend against is institutional rather than individual. If all men were angels and our tax laws and system of land tenure remained unchanged, industrial conditions would be very little improved, since whatever good might result would be in the nature of charity, which is repugnant to every right-minded person.

The Church, as constituted, has very little influence over the masses. It offers them no hope for better conditions in this world, but promises reward in the life to come for wrongs endured in this. But it raises not one word of protest against the iniquitous, man-made legislation that causes these wrongs. Nor is it difficult to understand the reason for this. The churches are, as a rule, supported by their wealthy members, and upon them the preachers must depend in large measure for their livelihood. As in other occupations, it is not conducive to the interest of the employe to antagonize the interests of his employer, so in the ministry a preacher cannot afford, under existing conditions, to jeopardize his position by preaching unwelcome truths, and more especially if he has a family dependent upon him.

Between religion and politics there is no conflict, any more than between religion and science, and, as the nature of each is better understood, their intimate and harmonious relations become more clearly discernible.

In the narrow sense, religion concerns itself with the individual alone, while relegating to the tender mercies of politicians unlimited freedom to formulate and promulgate ethics of government which it would condemn as a standard for the guidance of the individuals. In the broader sense, no true religion can accept one standard for the individual and another for the community, and in both it must concern itself equally from the moral standpoint if we are ever to expect the fulfillment of the prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, Jan. 14, 1900.

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Saul's letter in the columns of your issue of the 26th inst. ought to carry with it a mighty conviction concerning prevalent evils practiced by a great multitude of the clergy and laity of the Church Universal. Good results cannot be estimated in the hastening of righteous revolutionary movements, already begun by evangelical believers, with so influential a daily journal as THE TIMES to administer such scathing rebuke against vital wrongs tolerated by the conservative Church.

Mr. Saul advocates the practice of Christ's teachings and of His Gospel, which certainly excels all ancient and modern religions and philosophies, in helpfulness to the human race, if followed by any people who would not assume that it was impracticable for present conditions of society. The great bulk of the clergy and laity prefer not to accept Christ according to His own declarations concerning Himself, but if a majority of the Church believed that God so loved the world that He gave His Only Begotten Son, they could not fail in a large measure to follow His teachings and example.

Is it not probable that a great majority of the Church do not believe with their hearts or their heads that Jesus of Nazareth was the Only Begotten, or that He represented God the Father to the whole human race in the flesh, or that God so loved the world, (not the Church,) &c. Why should it be accepted that the example and teaching of Christ should be of any more value than that of any other reformer, if a large majority of the Church believed His teachings emanated from no greater than a Confucius?

The Church continues its divisions into hundreds of sects, each crying in direct opposition to the teaching of Christ and His apostles. (I. Corinthians, I and II.) The founder of His Church spent His public life chiefly in training twelve men for the continued building of His Church Universal. One division of to-day declares Him for Apollos—John Wesley; another, I am for Paul—John Calvin; another, I am for Cephus—Martin Luther, &c.

If theological professors, divinity schools, and the leading clergy had spent less time in interpreting doctrine and more effort in the practice and teaching how to develop fruits of faith in the Kingdom of Nazarene, good works and morals would prove results of Christ's Gospel. The great and good morals taught by Confucius are practiced by his followers. There is no question that Christendom might learn many a wholesome lesson from Oriental practice of simple kindly resistance of not doing to others what we would not like them to do to us. There has never been any standard of morals so high as the Christian civilization has, and that will develop in the building of individual character if the Church manifests implicit faith in the Redeemer of the world being exactly what He said of Himself.

However sweeping or shocking Mr. Saul's declarations may appear, THE TIMES has shown itself a most able pulpit in publishing his keen thrusts into the very joints and marrow of the abominations permitted by the Church. If the Church were really alive to its privileges and duties, comparatively, all the peoples of the earth would be won to the Gospel of the Christ without looting, the shedding of a drop of human blood, or the sacrifice of any individual rights.

ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS.

New York, Jan. 29, 1901.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

EXPECTORATION IN PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that the people of this city owe the reform in the matter of spitting in public conveyances largely to your action in giving free expression to their views. The result is merely another example of the power of public opinion.

In August, 1899, I wrote to the Health Board stating that in my opinion the notices posted in public conveyances by its direction would be far more effective if the penalty for the infraction of the order of the Health Board were printed with the order; that I believed a good many people who would like to see the penalty enforced refrained from taking steps to that end because they thought no penalty existed, and that the infringers regarded the notice as mere empty words because of the failure to mention the penalty.

To this letter the Health Board replied with a statement that the notices were prepared and posted by the transportation companies, and that I should therefore address myself to them. Thereupon I wrote to the Superintendent of the Manhattan Railway Company in substance as I had written to the Health Board. Observing no change in the notices, I wrote again to the Manhattan Railway Company calling its attention to the statute, (Charter, Section 1,173 Penal Code, Section 15,) and endeavoring to appeal to its self-interest by reminding it that the enforcement of the law would make travel on the elevated road more attractive to the general public and particularly to ladies. The reply of the railway company, under date of Dec. 4, 1899, says that my letter "will be given consideration."

The Manhattan Company is notoriously deliberate in its movements. Many months ago it was ordered to take its tracks from the Battery Park, where apparently it is using the property of the public without right. The order doubtless has been given consideration. If the general public interest in the abatement of a dangerous and filthy practice in the cars of the Manhattan Company has also been given consideration that is all it has yet had. Spitting by the sick and the well, without reference to age, color or previous condition of servitude, has continued unchecked. Apparently thousands of persons spit either from thoughtlessness or because they have no other way to express thought, as The Sun observed some time since. There cannot be many who are so vicious or so enthralled as to be willing to continue the practice at the expense of one year in prison and $500 fine, the extreme penalty.

At about the time the recent prosecution of one of the spitters began. I called the attention of the counsel to the Health Board to the defect in the notice in failing to state the penalty. The obvious cure for the largest part of the evil was the publication of the penalty. The Health Board had the power to require the transportation companies to amend the notices. Then you gave vent to the widespread feeling of indignation on the part of the decent public, and, presto! the Health Board found its power, it directed the amendment of the notices, and if the public has good luck the Manhattan Railway Company may post the new notices within a few weeks, and health and cleanliness and decency will have a better chance in this city. I say that the Manhatan Company may post the new notices within a few weeks because the law provides a penalty of $250 for failure to obey the order of the Health Board. New notices might cost $100, and thus there is an obvious pecuniary advantage in compliance with this order.

While congratulating you upon your service to the public, I ought not to appear to reflect on Mr. Henry Steinert, who conducted the recent prosecution on behalf of the Health Board

AT THE THEATRES

Clyde Fitch in His New Role of Foremost American Dramatist and Other Topics.

A dramatist who has no fewer than four original plays, not "dramatizations" or adaptations, running in metropolitan theatres, in a season when the output of American drama has been even smaller than usual, seems fairly entitled to the foremost place among his fellow-craftsmen. Clyde Fitch is the author of "The Climbers," now drawing crowds at the Bijou Theatre, and of "Barbara Frietchie," lately put forward with large pictorial effects at the Academy. To-morrow night another play of his, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," will be acted at the Garrick, while on Wednesday a rustic piece called "Lovers' Lane," of which he is also the author, will be placed on exhibition by Mr. Brady at the Manhattan Theatre. This last is a play written some years ago for Sol Smith Russell, who never used it. Mr. Fitch has changed its name and revised it for Mr. Brady's purpose, and the manager hopes it will turn out to be another "Way Down East," pecuniarly speaking.

Fitch's adaptation of "Sapho" is still luridly extant, while his "Nathan Hale" has lately been acted in small cities with Howard Kyle as the Spy. His "Moth and the Flame" is in the general repertory of the cheap stock companies, and Mr. Mansfield has by no means shelved "Beau Brummell," which was written by Fitch upon a scenario devised by Mansfield, and at least served to introduce Fitch spectacularly to the public as a budding dramatist. For to be professionally associated with Mansfield is not always to be comfortable, but it is generally to be conspicuous.

Sadie Martinot has threatened to produce an adaptation of "Le Mariage d'Olympe" by the author of "The Climbers," while Mr. Fitch must have a trunk larger than Mr. Belasco's famous receptacle of plays not yet ready for public introduction, full of pieces like that which will all get a hearing if he keeps on being so prodigiously successful. He has a dramatization of "Père Goriot," I know, and, I think, one of Sanders's Spelling Book. In his novitiate he dramatized everything he could find in print.

While Mr. Fitch is thus sharing with the London dramatists the attention of serious playgoers, (most of our variety farces nowadays being of home manufacture, and pretty poor stuff, too,) Augustus Thomas has been represented in town only by his "Arizona," admirable of its kind, but two years old before it reached us. William Collier, however, will present a comic piece by Thomas, called "On the Quiet," at the Madison Square Theatre a week from to-morrow night.

There have been very few other pieces of native origin this season that were not merely theatrical transcripts of novels. Our most prosperous American playmakers seem to be the Smiths, H. B. and Edgar; Stanislas Stange, G. V. Hobart, and John McNally. Nobody ever remembers the names of their compositions or knows whether they do really take the trouble to deliberately write down with pen and ink the things the performers say in their plays.

Bronson Howard has been living in London a whole year, and will not return to New York until next Autumn. They say he is writing a play, but they are always saying that. It seems to be the proper thing to say about Mr. Howard. Writing a play, with the author of "The Henrietta," which, though it has aged some, is still the best of native plays, seems to be a more formidable task than building an underground railway.

As for David Belasco, he has been in evidence as manager, producer, and adapter more frequently of late than as an original dramatist. Yet in that very capacity he ought to be the leader of them all. "Naughty Anthony," his only recent original piece, though it turned out to have some sort of pecuniary value, was not of sufficient artistic merit to be associated with Belasco's name. But Belasco is in his prime, and, working in his own way, he may be relied upon to do astonishing things yet. He still has that big trunkful of plays that lack only a vitalizing touch here and there to be masterworks.

Mr. Fitch well deserves all the triumph that has come to him. That may be said always of any native dramatist. The playmaker in this country works against great odds. There are hundreds of fellows in England, France, and Germany, who all had a better start, competing with him.

Fitch for ten full years has given all his working hours, which have been much longer than a day laborer's, to the study and work of playmaking. He has developed his natural ability by constant practice. He has been bold, patient, and earnest, as well as industrious, and has kept his temper. He is still, at his best, an admirable subject for conventional criticism, which is perhaps the reason why the professional critics like him so much. He has sufficent invention and is a close observer of the surface of social life. His character studies are often striking and interesting, his pictures of manners correct and lifelike. His sense of dramatic form is often at fault, it seems. Even in the beautiful "Barbara Frietchie" the hero's death from a gunshot is obviously, theatrically, and thrillingly averted by the heroine, while he next enters dying of a gunshot wound. In "The Climbers" the main issue disappears and most of the play does not concern the climbers and their climbing. In "Nathan Hale," a splendid climax of Act III. shows the rescue of the hero and heroine from the British, while in Act IV. the hero is in custody and condemned to die and the heroine is saying "good-bye" to him.

If it be the duty of the accredited critic to point out these structural defects, it is not less his duty to show how great is the vitality and interest of the plays in spite of the faults.

Of course, to criticism of his technic Mr. Fitch may reply, with Mrs. Craigie, that he gets his technic from nature, which knows no school. That is always a safe and showy reply. But Fitch is too successful and too busy nowadays to reply to critics.

This will be a brisk week in metropolitan theatricals. Besides Mr. Fitch's two new plays, one of them bringing forward that tall and handsome young descendant of historic Drews and picturesque Barrymores, Ethel Barrymore, conspicuously as an actress, we shall have Henry Miller again, and, with the memory of his powerful acting in "The Only Way" still fresh in mind, he will be most welcome. His new rôle will be Richard Savage, the poet, in a piece made by Mrs. Ryley.

Most of all, it will be a pleasure to welcome Blanche Bates again, and, though Ouida seems out of date, we may be sure that Belasco has freshened up the old story, and that the skill of the actress will make all the piquancy and passion of Cigarette live again. But, alas for the old name! The heroine of "Under Two Flags" belongs to an epoch before the ravages of "the cigarette habit" and before the whole town was infested with pale, wicked-looking, nervous boys, with yellow fingers, who blow their acrid breaths in your face in the crowded public conveyances.

Beerbohm Tree's version of "Twelfth Night" for his London theatre, the name of which may now be changed to His Majesty's, is divided into three acts and twelve scenes. There will be comparatively few cuts, except for the sake of decency, but the action will be quickened and a tone of fantasy will be sought in the performance. Mr. Tree finds the key of the play in its second title, "What You Will."

The London Playgoers' Club has been having a belated Ibsen discussion, started by a foolish "paper" in which all "the women with pasts" on the English stage were attributed to Ibsen's influence. The writer of the essay evidently knew little of the English stage or of English and French dramatic literature. Still, there were stanch Ibsenists present to say good things for him, and Charles Charrington effectively declared that while the light of Ibsen might often be the light of a gray dawn it was the light of a day that was coming.

Arthur Walkley, in The London Times, recently referred, inadvertently, of course, to the Shylock of Macklin ("this is the Jew that Shakespeare drew") as "comic," meaning, of course, the Shylock of Doggett, the comic predecessor of Macklin.

Well, even the generally invulnerable Baedeker makes slips, as when he tells tourists how William IV., instead of George IV., courted beautiful Perdita Robinson on an island in the Thames near Putney. Did not Shakespeare make his Thersites use the adjective "Neapolitan"?

In fact, everybody, great and small, ancient and modern, is liable to error except Morris Phillips, who in the cheerful afternoon of his busy and useful life conducts a good-humored "department" in the southeast corner of the ancient Home Journal, for the purpose of correcting the mistakes of mankind and setting Kosmos straight.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

To-morrow night Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper will make their début as Metropolitan managers at the Lyceum Theatre, where they will present Mr. Henry Miller in a new play by Mrs. Ryley, entitled "Richard Savage." For the facts upon which the play is founded, the author states that she is chiefly indebted to the biography of Richard Savage as contained in Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets." The love stories, of which there are two, together with several of the characters and numerous incidents, are supplied by the author's imagination and are not intended to have any affinity with historic data.

The same night Charles Frohman will present Clyde Fitch's comedy, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," a fantastic play in three acts, at the Garrick Theatre, and the following evening this same manager, under engagement with David Belasco, will offer at his Garden Theatre a drama in five acts and nine tableaux, written by Paul M. Potter, entitled "Under Two Flags," which is founded on Ouida's novel, and in which Blanche Bates will appear as Cigarette.

Wednesday night another of Clyde Fitch's plays will be given at the Manhattan Theatre. It is entitled "Lovers' Lane."

Of the plays that hold over without change, "Mrs. Dane's Defence" begins the week by approaching near the fiftieth performance at the Empire Theatre, and Mr. Frohman feels so confident that he will need no other play for his company this season that he has postponed the production of R. Marshall's new play, "Second in Command," until next season. "The Girl from Up There" is not soon to be displaced at the Herald Square Theatre, and until the end of its engagement Edna May and the remaining members of the company will no doubt retain their vogue with people who like this style of entertainment. Miss Maude Adams will return to this city for one week only, when she will appear in "L'Aiglon" at the Harlem Opera House. "When We Were Twenty-one," with Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott in the leading rôles, as performed at the Knickerbocker, has commanded all the attention for the last two weeks that could have been anticipated. The big spectacular production of "Barbara Frietchie" with Effie Elisler in the title rôle, has captivated the patrons of the Academy of Music, and the play is likely to have as great a success down town as it had on upper Broadway last season.

Daniel Frohman has decided to continue "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" until March 2, and, instead of presenting a new play as intended, he will bring the "San Toy" company in a fortnight earlier at Daly's Theatre. The stock company will therefore go on its usual Spring tour on March 4, and continue until May. In August they will appear in San Francisco and return during the holiday season to Daly's next Winter. "The Climbers" has lodged itself at the Bijou to stay all Winter. That seems sure because of the large nightly attendance and the enormous advance sale. "In the Palace of the King" is not soon to be displaced at the Theatre Republic as the attendance is just as large as ever, and to-morrow evening Miss Allen will begin the sixth week of her engagement. "Vienna Life" runs merrily along at the Broadway with its pretty scenery, costumes, and melodious Strauss music.

Julia Marlowe's very loyal following has never enjoyed an opportunity of studying her methods in a more graceful and effective rôle than that of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., in "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Nightly the Criterion Theatre has been crowded with appreciative audiences and the advance demand for places would indicate that Miss Marlowe will remain in New York throughout the season. It may be of interest to the feminine portions of her audiences to know that she will wear two new Court robes in "Knighthood" this week.

"Unleavened Bread" is to stay two weeks longer at the Savoy, and then probably go to Boston, the home of the author, where a long run may be enjoyed. The predictions that "Florodora," would outlast the Winter at the Casino will undoubtedly come true, as the attendance has not decreased. The present week brings the end of the engagement of Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in "My Lady Dainty" at the Madison Square Theatre. After being closed for a week, the Victoria will reopen Feb. 4 with Barnet's extravaganza, "My Lady." The Clown and the Locket" is the play now running in the Carnegie Lyceum, and it will be given on Saturdays only until further notice.

Mary Mannering begins her last three weeks in "Janice Meredith" at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow evening. She is now playing her third month at this theatre, and, notwithstanding the length of her run, the attendance at her performances is as large as at any time since her engagement began. Her one hundredth performance will occur Friday evening, Feb. 15, when a handsomely bound copy of "Janice Meredith" will be distributed as a souvenir of this occasion.

Chauncey Olcott is in the second month of the most successful engagement that he has ever played at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and it has been arranged that he shall stay at this theatre with "Garrett O'Magh" until June. To-day will be the last day the wax figure of the late Queen Victoria will lie in state at the Eden Musée. It has attracted many people, and the special chamber where it lies is an impressive place. Wax figures of King Edward VII. and of Queen Alexandra have been placed on exhibition among the "Rulers of the World." They have been made with the greatest care and the costumes are exact reproductions. The figures of the Paterson murderers attract much attention in the Chamber of Horrors. These new groups show how thoroughly up to date the wax collections at the Musée are kept.

Uncommonly interesting this week are those changes of bill which bring old plays out again; such is the case at the Murray Hill, where the entire stock company will be seen in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal." At the American Theatre the management will present a handsome revival of A. C. Gunter's drama, "Mr. Barnes of New York." The play has been in preparation for several weeks, and will be given with new scenery and accessories, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be revived at the Metropoils Theatre, while at Sheldon's Third Avenue Theatre will be seen the English melodrama, "Over the Sea." Charles T. Dazey's romance of the South, "In Old Kentucky," will be presented at the Grand Opera House.

The farce "Behind Papa's Back" will be repeated to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings at the Irving Place Theatre, while on Thursday Manager Conried will produce Sardou's comedy, "Der Letzte Brief," (The Last Letter,) and continue repeating it on Friday and Saturday evenings. For the Saturday matinée "Behind Papa's Back" will be given.

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

Keith's presents a really remarkable bill, judged by the strength of the acts offered. Lydia Yeamans Titus returns with an entirely new batch of musical and conversational comedy, except that she retains her baby songs, of which she is the originator. She will be accompanied by Frederick J. Titus, whose piano playing is an important part of the performance. May de Sousa remains a second week, her singing of "Dear Midnight of Love" and other songs having proved a legitimate and unusually pleasing musical effort. Eva Williams and Jac Tucker also remain in "Skinny's Finish," and among the new attractions are Joe Welch, Charles E. Grapewin and Anna Chance in "Above the Limit," The Juggling Johnsons, Hal Davis and Inez Macaully in Will M. Cressy's best sketch, "One Christmas Eve"; Francelli and Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kelcey in a capital little comedy, "In Trust," and Coutoures, the cornetist.

Hurtig & Seamon's novelty for Monday night lies with Maud Raymond, who is retained from last week. Her companions are John C. Fox and Katie Allen, who will present their society sketch; Stintson and Merton, who offer a skit of fun and merriment; Martinetti and Grossi, with the presentation of a musical novelty act; James Richmond Glenroy, the man with the Green Gloves; the Pantzer Trio in a contortion act, and Lavender and Tomson in a bright and witty sketch. The performance will close with Esmond's pony, monkey, and dog circus.

There will be strong rival attractions in the theatre and curio halls of Huber's Museum this week. In the former the Lorense brothers, with their educated dog actors, Duke and Dan, will present the two-act comedy-drama "The Dog Spy," and will have for company a capable vaudeville bill, headed by Ada Jones, while in the curio halls the chief attraction will be J. H. Andrew's International Lady Sprinters. The projectoscope reproduction of the McGovern-Ganz fight will be continued for another week, and other attractions will be the Lutz brothers, the armless wonders; Strudell, the electrical marvel, and a number of others.

Plays come and go, but "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and the burlesques of "The Gay Lord Quex" and "A Royal Family" remain at Weber & Fields's Music Hall undisturbed, except by the introduction of some new witticism or bit of business, which serves to add to the gayety that pervades the cozy theatre. The usual excellent programme for the New York will be presented this week. Besides "The Giddy Throng," with the spectacular ballet "The Devil's Dance, and Henry Bergman and Nina Farrington's sketch, "A Case of Divorce," a fine vaudeville bill will be presented, including Blocksom and Burns, Ernest Hogan, William Gould, and others. Miss Laura Burt will join the cast of "The Giddy Throng" to-morrow. Second series of new living pictures will be introduced at the Dewey Theatre. In conjunction with this, Rose Sydell's London Burlesquers will make their first appearance at this theatre.

The leading features of the programme at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will be Willard Simms, and Aimee Angeles in a new farce, Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair in their farcical sketch called "The McGuires," Florence Reed, the talented daughter of Roland Reed, in a monologue; Hall and Staley, the burglars; Dillon brothers, parody singers, and Carroll Johnson. The Fifth Avenue Theatre will offer new pictures, and Lillian Burkhart will supply the dramatic part of the entertainment with her military playlet, "Captain Suzanne." Other novelties of interest are in the bill of this house. At Proctor's Palace, Clayton White and Marie Stuart will present their laughable farce, "Dickie." Hall and Hall, English grotesque buffoons, and Frank Cushman, the Twentieth Century Minstrel, are the other headlines. Tom Mann, the Irish comedian, will head the bill at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, with his farce called "Pat and the Genii," and Cushman, Holcombe, and Curtis will contribute their laughable skit, "The New Teacher."

The new bill to be offered for the first time to-morrow afternoon at Koster & Bial's will include Elita Proctor Otis, Flora Moore, Hope Booth, Julia Kingsley & Co., Johnson brothers, and numerous others.

At the Lion Palace this week the De Vaneys, in their coasting act; Gavin and Platt, in a sketch called "The Gypsy's Courtship"; Agnes Bayliss, balladist; North and Rehan, and Frank Emerson make up the programme.

ALICE NIELSEN'S SORE FOOT.

Actress Limped Through a Performance of the "Fortune Teller."

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—A special from Terre Haute, Ind., says: "Alice Nielsen limped through 'The Fortune Teller' before a packed house here. The singer is suffering severely from a sore in her foot caused by wearing a wooden shoe in 'The Singing Girl.' The foot became infected with the coloring matter from her stocking at Louisville. Before coming here the foot was lanced. There is fear of blood poisoning."

Beatrice Herford's Recitals.

Beatrice Herford, the cleverest of all the monologists, will give three recitals at the Lyceum Theatre Monday afternoons, beginning to-morrow. Her first programme will comprise "The Coat," "An English Party," "The Shop Girl," and "A Professional Boarder." These little dramatizations of incidents in common life, in which Miss Herford graphically acts all the parts, are founded on direct observation of human nature, and are full of original humor.

Musical Lectures at Daly's.

Daniel Frohman's last of his series of musical entertainments at Daly's Theatre will take place on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2:30. This will be a Tschaikowsky explanatory lecture and recital. W. J. Henderson will discourse on the works of that composer. The lecture will be illustrated by three Tschaikowsky songs, which will be sung by Miss Lillian Carlsmith, contralto, and by a performance of the Tschaikowsky trio, in E flat, for piano, violin, and 'cello. The 'cello will be played on this occasion by Herr Altschueler, who assisted in the same work in Moscow, on its first public performance, under the direction of the composer. Mr. Walter Damrosch will be the pianist for this occasion, for which he is arranging the trio. David Mannes will be the violinist. In consequence of the success of Mr. Frohman's series of musical afternoons with Wagner, he proposes next season, with the assistance of Mr. Damrosch, another series of illustrations of the works of various composers, including Wagner.

THE PALISADE COMMISSION.

New Jersey Members Must Be Reappointed by the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 2.—There is a hitch in the affairs of the Inter-State Commission, better known as the Palisade Commission. It has been discovered that the New Jersey Commissioners must be reappointed and confirmed; they were only appointed ad interim by Gov. Voorhees, and must again be renamed. This would be comparatively easy were it not that the Governor, in naming them for the ad interim period, did not define the years the various Commissioners were to serve, so as to secure a rotation of appointment. He is really under the necessity of appointing some one to take the place of the one-year man, but it is not known who retires. The Governor is looking for some way out of the difficulty.

The commission, however, has been reappointed by Gov. Odell of New York, for the same term as the New York Commissioners, so that the New Jersey Commissioners are more substantially fixed in New York than they are in their own State of New Jersey.

The commission is rushing through its report to the Legislature, so it began its work of impressing the New Jersey lawmakers of what they are after for the purpose of carrying out the plans of the Joint Commission. It is given out that the New Jersey Commission will not ask for any specific sum, but that it will submit its work to the Joint Committee on Appropriations and will show them that nothing short of $50,000 would answer the purpose of the commission.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Musical Experience and the Art of Listening to Mozart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your ever-delightful music reviewer has been edifying us again. This time it is the humble Wagnerites of simple faith who (in the rude and trenchant vernacular) "get it in the neck." In his review of last night's performance of "Don Giovanni" we are banteringly informed that Wagner is nowadays to be understood of babes and sucklings, to whom he is fed as a kind of aesthetic Mellin's Food, while Mozart—that immortal child of joy, who knew not, nor cared to know, the profoundest depths of the human heart—is eulogized for that in which he is weakest—the musical expression of universal emotion.

We understand, of ccurse, that the refulgent persiflage in which your music reviewer occasionally indulges is to be looked upon only as the necessary periodic ebullition of that gentleman's unconquerable (and often delightful) sense of the humorous. And yet it would seem that there is a possibility of harm in even such delightful ebullitions unless they are solidly rooted in artistic truth. Surely—as your music reviewer knows—he has commented upon it himself. The musical public is not so richly endowed with luminous and well-balanced wisdom that it can, with any safety to itself, be regaled with even a humorous perversion of musical—historico-musical—fact. I am not disposed, Mr. Editor, to quarrel with your reviewer's estimate of Mozart's greatness, although I may be permitted to differ with him in respect of that in which his greatness consists. But does your reviewer honestly believe that, even in the face of "Tristan" matinées overflowing with hysterical, caramel-intoxicated femininity, and in spite of the multitudinous and learned Wagnerian exegetes and the countless wearisome explanatory textbooks, does he believe, I say, that, notwithstanding all these evidences of musical "culture," there is one man—or father woman—in a hundred who knows what it is all about? Who has the remotest conception of what the glorious Richard has actually accomplished?

Ten years ago a certain musical authority wrote a study of that marvelous human document which men call "Tristan and Isolde," which was chiefly remarkable for the brilliant persistency with which the author continued to miss the point. There was, if my memory serves me, much talk of "pessimistic philosophy, dragged into the love scene by the neck," and the like. Undoubtedly the author has since seen the error of his ways. His early transgression is suggestive only as an indication of what may be accomplished in the line of critical interpretation by even the astute. What barbarous atrocities are perpetrated by the ingenuous musical public as it discusses Wagner in the snug shelter of its own fireside is too harrowing to contemplate.

Your reviewer has said that it is not necessary to-day to be "educated up to Wagner," (as the phrase is.) I think that, on the contrary, it is, more than ever before, cryingly necessary. If one disbelieves this, let him sit for a time at the feet of one of the inspired interpreters who are in the Wagner lecture business and if he is not convinced of the lustness of what I say then he himself is in vital need of the "educating-up" process and (to slightly shift the metaphor) of a double dose of it, too: half cathartic and half tonic. L. G.

This letter appears here and is made the subject of comment because its writer has shown an interest in composers, and is not eager to combat the musical editor of this paper because he has failed to praise some singer or player who has a warm corner in the correspondent's heart. Most of the letters to the editor on musical subjects are complaints of this critic's opinions of singers and players, written by persons affected with the disease of musician-worship. The only composer who seems to have any friends is Meyerbeer, and heaven knows he needs them. All that the musical villain of this journal has to do in order to call out some irate letters to the editor is to make fun of Meyerbeer. But here is a man who arises to defend poor Wagner, who is, as the world well knows, the object of many vituperative attacks in these columns, given over as they are to the laudation of Donizetti, Bellini, and Rossini. The correspondent comments with very mild irony on this writer's sense of the humorous. The writer himself is profoundly grateful for it. It enables him to enjoy letters to the editor, even from Flushing.

Before discussing the topic which the gentleman's letter lays before me, I must correct his statements. Argument should always be based on fact, and the facts ought to be set forth accurately. This amiable commentator has probably read Rubinstein's "Conversation on Music," and accepted the dictum of the autocratic Russian as to the musical status of Mozart, for Rubinstein said that there was no emotional, or rather no tragic, expression in the music of the immortal Wolfgang, whom he called "eternal sunshine in music." In the article to which the correspondent refers, however, the musical editor of this paper did not praise Mozart for that "in which he is weakest, the musical expression of universal emotion." The only words relating to expression were these: "There is a beautiful suavity of eloquence in the Mozartian music, and in the more tragic scenes a variety of expressiveness attained by simple means quite unknown to the modern composer." If the correspondent desires a further exposition of the meaning of these simple words he may find it almost anywhere in the pages of Jahn, the biographer and critical student of Mozart. For example, he might take these words on the conclusion of the first scene of "Don Giovanni":

"What a force of expression is displayed in the eighteen bars of andante which close the introduction! The death which ends the pain of the commendatore, the mingled pity and triumph of Don Giovanni, the horror and fear of Leporello, are blended into such harmony as to leave the mind—relieved from suspense—full of true emotion. The unusual combination of three bass voices seems as though expressly chosen for the serious tone of the situation; the stringed instruments accompany the voices in the simplest manner, with a few sustained notes for the horns and bassoons, and only in the concluding symphony do the oboes and flutes enter with a plaintive chromatic passage. Here burns truly the inextinguishable flame of genius!"

So it seems that there are others besides myself who accuse Mozart of expressiveness. Now for the rest of it. By the ingenious interpolation of the word "understood" the thoughtful correspondent has succeeded in making it appear that I said something entirely different from what I did say. But maybe I flatter him. Perhaps it was not ingenuity, but just the ordinary newspaper reader's carelessness that made him put the matter thus. It is regarded as eminently proper to repeat in a vague and distorted form what one reads in a paper and to blame the scribe for saying something which he did not say. I said this: "Now children drink in the Wagner drama with their milk, and out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh forth learned talk about the absence of the melismus, the fundamental rhythms of 'word-tone-speech,' and false relations."

But, bless you, this writer never intimated that these prattlers "understood" what they were saying. In that matter he quite agrees with his correspondent. And he will go much further and declare it to be his belief that not one man nor woman in ten thousand has read the real meaning even of the familiar "Lohengrin." But this fact does not controvert the other, namely, that in these days it is not essential to an enjoyment—not an understanding—of Wagner that one should have a musical education. Nor does he have to gain experience as a listener to music in order to enjoy these works. Children begin their musical hearings with them, and their intellectual palates are accustomed from the beginning to richly spiced music. The result is that they fail to appreciate Mozart, who may be likened to the bread of one's musical life.

I repeat, and I shall repeat again and again, that we need to be educated up to Mozart in these days. It is true that the matinée performances of "Tristan und Isolde" are attended by many silly young women who go because there is forbidden love in the story, and whose little hearts thrill with something they are pleased to call emotion when they see Jean de Reszke passionately embracing Miss Ternina. But persons of this sort are to be found in much larger numbers at any theatre, and in still larger numbers they read the trashy novels of the day. It is a good thing that some of them go to hear "Tristan," even if they do not love it for its grandeur as a poetic creation. I contend that they would not go to hear "Don Giovanni." My correspondent, will find that evening performances of "Tristan" draw much larger and far more enthusiastic audiences than Mozart's immortal opera can. Does not this help to show that we need educating up to Mozart? And my personal acquaintance numbers young people whose musical experience is just such as I have described. They get plentiful enjoyment out of Wagner, but the beauties of Mozart are a sealed book to them. They unanimously vote him slow, stupid, tiresome.

What all these need is to learn to appreciate the purity of style, the chaste symmetry of melodic form, the solidity of harmony, the perfect adaptation of thematic figure, "key-clang" and part writing in the scores of the master of all opera writers to the embodiment of the mood of the scene. We cannot afford to stray away from our Mozart any more than from our Bach. Every opera composer of modern times has been an enthusiastic worshipper of Mozart. Opera lovers ought to consider that fact and be wise. Wagner himself was a disciple of Mozart in certain respects.

About the authors and lecturers I need say little. I am constrained to differ with my learned friend as to the error of the ways of that commentator who objected to the 'dragging in of pessimistic philosophy in the love scene of "Tristan." He wrote not a "Study of Tristan," but a study "in" Tristan—a somewhat different matter—and he has not yet "seen the error of his ways." He regards this as the greatest of all Wagner's works—the most sublimely beautiful love-drama ever conceived by man. Nevertheless he continues to object to the Schopenhauerian weakness of the dialogue in the second act, a dialogue which is successfully masked by the most ravishing of all love music. This commentator's "brilliant persistency" is still with him; he wallows in it.

As for the Wagner lectures they are carriages for the indolent. They read the librettos and play the music to people who are too lazy to do it themselves. They do no harm; they do good.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The third matinée concert in the Kneisel Quartet series will be given on Tuesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock in Mendelssohn Hall with the following programme:

Quartet, C minor, Op. 51, No. 1.....Brahms
Sonata, pianoforte and violin, E major, No. 8.....Bach
Trio, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, B flat, Op. 97.....Beethoven

The assisting artist at the pianoforte will be Mr. Ernst von Dohnanyi.

The Quartet of Brahms is his first published work in that form, and was not composed until 1873, when he was forty years old, though he had previously written chamber music—two string sextets, trios, and a pianoforte quintet. The quartet is one of a set of two dedicated to Brahms's intimate friend, Theodor Billroth, a famous surgeon of Vienna and a noted amateur of music. They were first played in his house soon after they were composed; their great technical difficulties have stood in the way of their extended popularity. As Dr. Reimann, in his biography remarks, these two quartets are as rich in musical ideas as they are in artistic development, and Dr. Deiters sees in the one in C minor a mood picture of great beauty, full of a masculine, gloomy spirit of conflict.

The set of six violin sonatas with piano accompaniment that Bach wrote dates from an early period of his life, when he was organist at Coethen, between his thirty-second and thirty-eighth years, but as Bitter thinks, probably underwent considerable revision in his later life. Spitta notes that the adagio of the third, which Mr. Kneisel plays, is though not so marked, a chaconne with fifteen repetitions of the bass theme and variations in the upper voices.

Beethoven's B flat trio is by general consent one of the masterpieces of its class. His memoranda show that it was written in three weeks, having been begun on March 3 and finished on March 26, 1811; yet it was not published till 1816, so that he kept the finished work in his possession five years before giving it to the world. It was performed, however, in 1816, and the second performance of it, in that year, at which Beethoven himself played the pianoforte part, was the last time he ever played in public, his growing deafness making subsequent performances impossible. "The whole of the first movement is the frankest publication of the delight of simple existence," says an analyst of the composition. "Now it is most ingenuously insinuating, now heartily gleeful, now proudly assertive, as if carrying it its strength, but always it is illuminated by the sunshine of happiness. Strangely enough, to those who do not know Beethoven as possessed of the imagination of prophet and seer, he interrupts the joyousness that prevails in the first movement and scherzo as soon as he reaches the trio of the latter. With it comes what Marx calls 'the spectre of the lying ear.' Up from darkness and the depths creeps and crawls a chromatic phrase which can scarcely be called a melody, winds its sombre folds about each instrument in turn, and crushes out their blithe life. Thrice the exuberant major mood breaks through the darkness, and a brilliancy that is accentuated by the sharpness of the contrast prepared so wonderfully by the master's genius shines around the instruments, but the trail of the serpent is over the rest of the movement till just before the end." Says Marx of the slow movement: "Now the poet's soul is alone, and, lifted high above all the joys and griefs of life, it looks down on storms and abysses." It is a theme with variations, of which "each is noble, largely and profoundly conceived, and executed with truest devotion; but none of these variations reaches the plane of the theme, for that was and will remain impossible as for torches, candles, and flickering gas jets to vie with the starry night and the still wandering moon."

FOR A LISZT MONUMENT.

The following circular, signed by several well-known musicians, explains itself: "A monument is to be erected to Franz Liszt in Weimar, the old and famous Thuringian town which, during Liszt's residence from 1847 to 1886, was the Mecca not only for a multitude of pianists, but also composers, artists, and men of letters. Musical history now places Liszt in the front rank with the great composers, and asserts that he was the master of masters in the art of piano playing, and that he exercised an influence as unique as it was potent in the musical life of Europe for more than thirty years. During that time Liszt proved to be not only the great protector of Wagner, but also the foremost promoter of all talent whenever he found it. The number of musicians to whom he was a benefactor in various ways will probably never be known.

Small wonder, therefore, that soon after his death in 1886, in Bayreuth, his friends and pupils conceived the plan of erecting a monument to his memory. The Allegemeine Deutsche Musik-Verein took the matter in hand, and Weimar was selected as the place. A prize competition for a design was had, and the prize awarded to Hermann Hahn of Munich.

Concerning the cost of the monument and the contributions thus far received, Dr. Oskar von Hase, head of the Leipsic firm of Breitkopf & Härtel, and Treasurer of the monument fund, makes the following statement: The cost is estimated at about $11,000; the contributions amount to about $8,000; so that about $3,000 is still wanting. The contributions have come from private donations and receipts of concerts given by musical societies and a number of artists, chiefly pupils of Liszt, viz.: Eugen d'Albert, Dresden; Bernhard Stavenhagen, Munich; Marie Jaell, Paris; Robert Freund, Zurich, and Alfred Reisenauer, Berlin. Mr. Paderewski, though not a Liszt pupil, assisted at a concert of the Liszt Society in Leipsic given for the benefit of the monument.

The committee feels that New York ought also to be represented in the good work, and therefore takes pleasure in commending the expressed purpose of Mr. Richard Burmeister to give a recital of Liszt's music and devote the gross receipts to the monument fund. Mr. Burmeister studied with Liszt from 1881 to 1884, and accompanied him on his travels to Rome, Budapest, and Weimar. He has ever been a faithful disciple and admirable exponent of the master and his methods.

The recital will take place in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 28. Every lover of pianoforte music should feel it a pleasurable duty to contribute liberally to its success.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

Monday.—First performance in America of Puccini's "Tosca"; Mme. Ternina, Messrs. Cremonini and Scotti in the principal parts.

Wednesday.—"Lohengrin"; the Messrs. de Reszke and Bertram; Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink.

Friday.—"Le Cid"; Mmes. Breval and Adams; the Messrs. de Reszke, Journet, and Sizes.

Saturday Afternoon.—"Tosca," with the same cast as on Monday.

Saturday Evening.—"Rigoletto"; Mmes. Melba and Homer, Messrs. Saleza, Journet, and Campanari.

The usual weekly concert will take place to-night. The singers will be Miss Macintyre, Mme. Homer, Mr. Campanari, and Mr. Plançon.

THE PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA.

The second concert this season in New York by the Pittsburg Orchestra will be given in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12. Again is the programme representative of Victor Herbert's modern tendencies, and after the success of the orchestra in the same hall last month this programme offers pleasant anticipation:

Symphony No. 2, B minor.....Borodine
Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, Op. 16..Grieg
Tone poem, "Don Juan".....Richard Strauss
Selections from "Die Meistersinger"...Wagner

The soloist will be Fanny Floomfield Zeisler, who has not been heard in New York for a number of years. Of women pianists before the public, Mme. Zeisler is among those of front rank, and she is one of the first women of American birth to receive European recognition as a pianist. The Borodine symphony has had but one previous performance in New York, and that not recently. Seats on sale at the usual places on Feb. 4.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler.

Much interest is being shown among the pianists of this city in the coming appearances of Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the distinguished pianist, both with the Pittsburg Orchestra and on the 14th of February in her own recital in Mendelssohn Hall. This recital is to be Mrs. Zeisler's début in this line here. The following are some interesting facts concerning the career of this distinguished musician, who, being born in Bielitz, Austrian Silesia, calls herself an American. Her musical talent first showed itself when she was six years old. Before receiving any instruction she picked out the tune of "Annie Laurie" on the piano. Her first teacher was Bernhard Ziehn of Chicago. Later she studied with Carl Wolfsohn, also of Chicago. In 1877, when Mme. Essipoff toured this country, she heard little Fannie Bloomfield play, and pronounced her a pianistic genius, strongly advising her parents to send her to Europe to study with Leschetizky, which they did in the Summer of 1878.

She remained with him until 1883, when she made her appearance in Vienna. In the Fall of the same year she returned to this country and played with such success that she has won for herself a place among the great pianists of either sex ever heard here. In 1893 she returned to Europe and appeared in Berlin and other cities. In the following year she made an extensive tour through Germany, Switzerland, and Austria with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. In the Spring of 1895 she again returned to America, remaining here until the Spring of 1898, when she made her début in London. While there she was accorded the honor of an invitation to be the piano soloist at the annual Lower Rhine Musical Festival, which took place at Cologne, playing there before one of the most critical audiences to be found, it being composed principally of celebrated musicians and critics from all over the world. Since that time Mrs. Zeisler has been playing only in this country, she having appeared in almost every city from New York to California.

Answer to a Correspondent.

R. H. M.—Antonio Dvorak's symphony in E minor, Opus 95, "Z Novecho Sveta," ("From the New World,") was first performed on the afternoon of Dec. 15, 1893, at Carnegie Hall, by the Philharmonic Society of New York, Anton Seidl conducting. An illustrated description of the work was published in The New York Tribune on the day of the first performance. Critical essays on the composition appeared on Sunday, Dec. 17, in The Tribune and THE NEW YORK TIMES. Sketches of Dvorak's life can be found in "Famous Composers and Their Works," edited by Prof. J. K. Paine; in Grove's "Dictionary of Music," Baker's "Dictionary of Musicians," and Scribner's "Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians."

The Leipsic Orchestra.

Interest in the approaching début of the Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra, and its conductor, Hans Winderstein, at Carnegie Hall, on March 1, is said to be keen, and the management makes public some encouraging information with regard to the status and prospects of an enterprise in whose success the music lovers of this city and elsewhere are more or less interested. It is announced that the demand for seats has been unexpectedly large, and the number of subscribers for the three concerts—March 1, 3, and 10, at Carnegie Hall—is increasing daily. The public sale of seats will take place two weeks prior to the opening concert, and can be obtained at Carnegie Hall, Schuberth's, and at the leading hotels.

Mr. Nadeau's Concert.

The following interesting programme will be given at a concert to take place next Thursday evening at Mendelssohn Hall:

The concert is given by Mr. Oscar Nadeau, pianist, a young American of French extraction, a successful teacher in this

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

On a Soldier Fallen in the Philippines.

Streets of the roaring town,
Hush for him, hush, be still!
He comes, who was stricken down
Doing the word of our will.
Hush! Let him have his state.
Give him his soldier's crown.
The grists of trade can wait
Their grinding at the mill.
But he cannot wait for his honor, now the trumpet has been blown.
Wreathe pride now for his granite brow, lay love on his breast of stone.

Toll! Let the great bells toll
Till the clashing air is dim.
Did we wrong this parted soul?
We will make it up to him.
Toll! Let him never guess
What work we set him to.
Laurel, laurel, yes;
He did what we bade him do.
Praise, and never a whispered hint but the fight he fought was good;
Never a word that the blood on his sword was his country's own heart's blood.

A flag for the soldier's bier
Who dies that his land may live;
Oh, banners, banners here,
That he doubt not nor misgive!
That he heed not from the tomb
The evil days draw near
When the Nation, robed in gloom,
With its faithless past shall strive,
Let him never dream that his bullet's scream went wide of its island mark,
Home to the heart of his darling land where she stumbled and sinned in the dark.

—WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY in The Atlantic.

Uncle Sam's Detectives.

From Ainslee's.

Uncle Sam's large and well-organized Secret Service is made up mostly of men who come properly under the head of detectives with police powers, but it has its class of bona fide spotters, whose entire duty it is to ingratiate themselves with persons suspected of having designs to evade the Custom House duties and to warn the baggage Inspectors at this end of the impending swindle. In cleverness, address, and adaptability the Secret Service spotter is easily at the head of his profession, and even ranks with the trained experts of the European Diplomatic Corps. It is essential that he should be a man of the world, for he must associate with all kinds of people on equal terms. He has no fixed abode, but lives in various European capitals when he is not on shipboard, where he is most of the time. He must never let himself be in the slightest degree suspected. There is always a number of these agents in Paris because of the great American trade there. They live at the fashionable hotels, and live the life apparently of flaneurs and boulevardiers. In all lines of trade that concern dutiable goods they are experts, and no large purchase of an American in Paris is unknown to them. Their circle of acquaintance is enormous, but nobody knows them for what they are. In one way or another they contrive to make the acquaintance of any person whom they suspect, and unostentatiously but unremittingly trail him. Many a time some man who has made a heavy purchase of diamonds or laces and so disposed them that he felt sure of being able to get them through the port undiscovered has been passed on the dock by a chance acquaintance of the voyage over, who, unseen, presses a little note into the hand of the Customs Inspector. That note tells all that the wily smuggler would wish to keep secret, and his baggage is mercilessly ransacked until the hidden articles are brought to light. He has been followed over by the spotter. Men employed in this line get good pay—as high as $10 a day—but it costs them much to live in the manner in which they must maintain themselves.

A Love Letter of Prince Bismarck's.

From Harper's Magazine.

On my windowsill, among all sorts of crocuses and hyacinths, stand two camellias which always inspire me with strange thoughts. One of them, slender and pretty, with its ornamental crown (top) and soft, pale, very pale, pink blossoms, but little foliage and only two buds, transports me to Reddetin, holds itself rather stiffly and lisps English. The other makes far less impression of beauty as you look at it, and its stalk betrays in its gnarled twisting lack of care in its pruning. From the midst of the foliage looks out a dead branch, but the crown is rich in leaves and the foliage is greener than that of its neighbor; it gives promise of abundant blossoming in its eight buds, and its color is deep dark red and white in irregular gay variegation. Do you take the comparison amiss? It is a lame comparison, moreover, for I do not love camellias, because they are without odor, and you I love precisely on account of the fragrance of the flower of your spirit, which is by white, dark, and black.

Here is a picture of the Man of Iron with his armor doffed.

Napoleon and His Jailer.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Sir Hudson Lowe had commanded a body of Corsicans in arms against France; he had been defeated, it has been said, by Lamarque; his antecedents exposed him to Napoleon's dislike. His presence, besides, was sinister and mean; Lady Granville, a most accomplished observer, has written that his eye "was like that of a devil"; his face showed the construction of his mind. Wellington, as usual, hit the nail on the head when he said that Lowe was "a man wanting in education and judgment, a stupid man, who knew nothing of the world; and like all men who know nothing of the world, he was suspicious and jealous." Napoleon's estimate was much the same: "C'est une bête, qui nous fait plus de tort qu'un homme d'esprit qui serait encore plus méchant que lui." Lowe, like his inferiors, was too dull to understand what his captive was, and therefore to acquit himself even decently of a most difficult task; but if, practically, he only obeyed their orders, he carried them out with a harshness and a want of tact that were especially his own. Admiral Cockburn was not considerate in the Northumberland when he conducted the exile to St. Helena, but Napoleon declared that he was kindly and good when compared to Lowe, and this seems to have been about the real truth. The great fault of the Governor was ever-haunting suspicion; this made him multiply the restrictions imposed on his captive, and take precautions so silly but severe that they made him the laughing stock of men in the island; even the foreign Commissioners thought them insulting and useless. His temper, besides, was irritable and bad; he quarreled with nearly everybody he came across; he incensed Napoleon in their brief interviews; he was completely devoid of the fine and chivalrous feeling essential to a personage in the position he held. In the last days of the Emperor's life, and even during his fatal illness, Lowe seems to have exceeded his orders; he had the incredible bad taste to insist that a British officer should even force his way into Napoleon's presence, and ascertain where the prisoner was; his whole conduct, in a word, combined severity, prying, fussiness, and want of common sense.

The Tehuelches. Southern Patagonia.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

As a people, though not the race of giants they were commonly reported to be by most early writers, the Tehuelches are, nevertheless, decidedly above the average size. Of the three hundred Tehuelches living between the Santa Cruz River and the Strait of Magellan, I should place the average height of the men at not less than 5 feet 11 inches, with an average weight of 175 pounds, while the fully grown women (those above twenty-four years of age) I should estimate at 5 feet 7 inches, and of an average weight of but little, if any, short of that of the men. This lack of disparity between the physical development of the sexes is paralleled also in their mental development. It is noteworthy, and is due very largely to the division of labor among them. The labor necessary for the support of the family is more equally divided between husband and wife, among the Tehuelches, than is common with the Indian tribes of North America.

These Indians are muscular and well proportioned. There is a tendency to obesity rather than angularity. Conscious of their physical strength, like most persons of great physique even among the more civilized nations, they exhibit a kindly manner and gentle disposition. Accustomed to the free life of the plains and living in the midst of an abundance of those animals that for centuries have supplied all their simple wants, they display that homely hospitality so characteristic of well-fed and well-clothed savage and semi-civilized people in sparsely settled countries. The frank, open countenance of the Tehuelche at once allays any uneasiness and establishes a feeling of confidence in the mind of the solitary traveler who, in the course of his lonely wanderings throughout Patagonia may, by chance or necessity, be thrown among them.

The Study of Sun Spots.

From The Strand.

"We can count," remarked Sir Norman Lockyer, "upon the new century witnessing several most important achievements in the sphere of astronomy. To the progress of the science the most valuable contributions will probably be made in America, which now has more observers and better instruments than either England or Germany.

"The first of these achievements will, I think, enable us, by means of the spectra of sun spots, to forecast famines in India and droughts in Australia, as well as other important changes, a long time in advance. I have arrived at this conviction as the result of the work carried on in this observatory [South Kensington] since its establishment twenty-five years ago. We shall be able to predict not only the time, but the area and extent of drought and famine, thus rendering it possible to take timely precautions. This will certainly be an important addition to the practical service which astronomy renders to mankind. * * * When we first devoted attention to sun spots people only laughed at us, but it will be quite different when it is shown to have practical value. The Indian authorities are already taking keen interest in the connection which has now been shown to exist between variations in the heat of the sun's surface and the amount of rainfall in subsequent years."

The Perennial Fountains of Mount Lebanon.

From The Catholic University Bulletin.

In 1899 Dr. Henry Hyvernat made an exploration of Jebel Sannin, the second highest range of the Lebanon system, (8,895 feet.) The journey was undertaken for the purpose of investigating the origin of the famous perennial fountains that spring forth from the base of that mountain with extraordinary copiousness. The sources of this supply are not easily located. The barren mountain above, especially in Summer, furnishes no rainfall, and is seemingly devoid of snow. Dr. Hyvernat, however, having made the ascent of Jebel Sannin on the first day of August, discovered on the summit quite a number of so-called swallow holes full of snow. These snows remain entirely invisible until one comes to the very edges of the deep sinks in which they are lodged. They melt very slowly, as the sun strikes these depressions for a very brief period each day. The water immediately percolates through the underlying strata, with practically no loss through evaporation, and comes out in the shape of great fountains or springs, a process otherwise well known to geologists.

A New Horse or Zebra.

From The Geographical Journal.

Sir H. Johnston ascertained that there exists in these Congo forests a most remarkable species of horse or zebra. This animal is a uniform iron gray over the upper part of the body. The belly and legs are striped on white with black or chestnut-colored stripes. The head of this animal is said to be rather long and slender. Sir H. Johnston was only able to secure portions of imperfect skins, but such as they are they point conclusively to an animal of the horse tribe not hitherto known or described. The dwarfs call this creature O'api, with a click in the middle of the word, but the Bambuba style it Okapi. Rumors of this creature reached Stanley and are recorded by him in one of the appendices of his book, "In Darkest Africa." The Belgian authorities, who gave Sir H. Johnston the portions of skin above alluded to, promised to try and secure a complete specimen of the animal for transmission to Europe.

A Woman Buffalo Herder.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Mrs. Mary A. Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in the world who owns a herd of buffaloes. There are 100 in the herd, more than half of which are pure bred, the remainder being "cataloes," as a cross between a buffalo and a Galloway cow is called. The cataloes have the same hump as the buffaloes, and shaggy hair, but their color varies from jet black to light brown, and they are most readily distinguished from the pure bred by their horns, which are longer. The cataloes are also much more tractable, and can soon be taught to feed out of one's hand. But the full-blood buffaloes—of the Goodnight herd at least—never repose full confidence in man. Big and powerful as they are, they are timid and run away at the slightest alarm, although they have taken food from their owner's hand from the opposite side of a fence; nor will they attack unless wounded or driven into close quarters. Even with this reputation for timidity, Mrs. Goodnight does not regard the pure-bred buffaloes as trustworthy, and does not consider it safe to go among them on foot. Mrs. Goodnight also has a herd of fifteen elks. In the great park, two square miles in area, each animal herds with his kind. Even the pure-blood buffalo looks with a royal contempt upon his plebeian half-brother, the catalo, and the two keep wide apart in separate and distinct groups.

The Day's Best Hour.

Sweet is the Morn that deepens to a blush
Athwart each clear-cut ridge and mountain high,
When, on the dewy twigs, the birds all vie
In tuneful measures with the glorious thrush!
And deeply sweet is Noon, when every rush
And nodding blade of grass seems full asleep;
When scarce a whisper through the woods doth creep,
While distant scenes look hazy, in the hush.

But, poet's hour, loved Eve, whose shadow folds,
In peace, the deeper grasses by the mere;
Whose crimson flame gives glory to the near,
And dapples every height the eye beholds,
With fervent glory fringing cape and bay;
Thou art the sweetest, lordliest hour of Day!

—WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER in Chambers's Journal.

Turkish Censorship.

From The New Lippincott.

An official private circular was issued to the Turkish newspapers several years ago as follows:

"Article III.—Do not publish scientific or literary articles too long for completion in a single issue. Avoid the notice 'To be continued,' which causes an uncomfortable tension of the mind.

"Article IV.—Avoid blank spaces and suggestive dots in the body of an article. They tend to raise suppositions, and to disturb the tranquillity of the reader's mind, as has lately been seen in the case of The Levant Herald.

"Article V.—Avoid personalities. If any one comes and tells you that a Governor or a Deputy Governor has been guilty of embezzlement, maladministration, or any other blameworthy conduct, treat the charge as not proved, and say nothing about it.

"Article VI.—You are forbidden to publish the petitions in which individuals or associates complain of acts of misgovernment, and call the Sultan's attention to them.

"Article VII.—You are absolutely forbidden to publish a word about attempts on the lives of foreign sovereigns, or acts of sedition in foreign countries, for it is not good that such things should be made known to our loyal and peaceable populations.

"Article VIII.—You must not mention these regulations in the columns of your journal, because they might provoke criticism or draw unpleasant observations from ill-conditioned minds."

Twelve Thousand Heroes.

Richard Harding Davis in Everybody's Magazine.

I was told at Washington that the reason the regimental officers did not receive the Medal of Honor, for which they were recommended on account of their bravery at the charge of San Juan Hill, was because the Government argued that if it gave the medal to one man there was no good reason why it should not give it to 12,000. A virtue which is shared by 12,000 men must be a common virtue. As a matter of fact, the members of the Knickerbocker Club in the Rough Riders' Regiment and the negro regulars, who, had they not been soldiers, would have been barbers and servants, reached the top of the hill at exactly the same time. This is not said in belittlement of courage, certainly not of this particular exhibition of it, which was to me one of the most moving and magnificent spectacles of a lifetime, but rather to suggest that we have cause for congratulation in the fact that the proportion of brave men is so great. One might almost say that all men are brave.

Tough Old English Statesmen.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

In Macaulay's day our statesmen were of a hardier and more robust type than the present race of politicians. They seem to have had cast-iron nerves and appetites and digestions to match. They dined off a huge beefsteak and a bottle of port, while their grandsons are content with cutlet and a lemon squash. And yet they lived to a good old age. We hear of Lord Brougham at the age of seventy "drinking two bottles of port at dinner, going to bed upon half a bottle of pear-reck, (whisky,) and turning out at daylight to shoot teal"; and Lord Lyndhurst at the age of ninety "supping off hot boiled lobster and champagne." Mr. Kinnear, an old parliamentary hand, tells us that he remembers seeing "Mr. Disraeli drinking, as the prelude to a big speech, a pint of port wine at the buffet in the Commons lobby, dressed in a green coat, a buff waistcoat, and snuff-colored trousers." This seems a modest potation under the circumstances, but Mr. Kinnear adds that Disraeli came back and had another pint later on.

A Valentine.

Red roses, dear, I send to thee—
Not that their glory you may see,
But that this flower, which artists limn
As beauty's sweetest synonym,
May look on you with envious eyes,
And know that 'neath the ethereal skies
The fairest thing on earth that grows
Is you, sweetheart, and not the rose.
—C. CLAYTON BROWN in The Smart Set.

Shamanism.

From The Contemporary Review.

In far remote times, Shamanism was probably the common cult among all the Turanian peoples. Max Müller has pointed out the affinity between the ancient Chinese and Mongolian religions, the most ancient and holiest Chinese divinity, Tien, being identical with the Mongolian Tengri, (the Yakut Tangara,) both words originally signifying heaven and the god of heaven. Some 1,000 years before the campaign of Darius, the ancient Scythians, according to Mongolian traditions, worshipped heaven as "father." The most ancient known inhabitants of the highlands of Asia, the Hiungnu or the Huns, at the time of their emerging from the basin of Tarim into the middle part of Hoangho, (some 3,000 years before the Christian era,) worshipped, according to Chinese sources, divinities of the sun, the moon, and heaven, as well as the spirits of the earth and of their forefathers. The prevalence of the Shamanistic cult among the so-called Ural-Altaic tribes, who from prehistoric times inhabited the northern regions of Asia and Europe, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, has become an established fact through the researches of Kastrén and others.

The Shamanistic cult remains in our days among the Tunguses, (with the exception of Mandchu, who have adopted the Chinese state religion of Buddhism,) the Buriates living west of the Lake Baikal, (those living on the east and south of that lake having adopted Lamaism,) a few Tartar tribes living among the Sajan and Altai Mountains, (the so-called Mountain Calmucks, the Black Forest Tartars, and the Shores,) and most of the Samoyed tribes, including some of the Dolgans, &c., roaming about with their herds of reindeer on the Peninsula of Taimyr. Shamanism has thus been encroached upon from the east and southeast by Buddhism and the Chinese state religion, from the south by Islam, which has gained many adherents among the Turkish tribes, (the Tartars,) and from the west by Russian orthodoxy.

Looting a Boer Camp.

From Chambers's Journal.

Early as we were to arrive on the scene, loot-loving Tommy Atkins and the acquisitive Kafir were before us; for here, there, and everywhere our khaki-clothed comrades, attended by lusty natives, were to be seen eagerly turning over and examining the property lately belonging to our foes. Without loss of time we dismounted, and, hitching the ponies to a tree, we, too, were soon busily engaged in the hunt for trophies, and also for things eatable. I made a dive into the first convenient tent, and stumbled over a pile of blankets and clothing. Nothing here good to eat; but wait—sniff, sniff—I'm a Dutchman if that is not the unmistakable aroma of onions! Sure enough, after turning over a few things, I unearthed a sack of prime Spanish onions. Into one of the sacks which I had taken the precaution of bringing with me I emptied about half a hundred of the delectable vegetable; I would have taken the lot, but I had to consider my horse, as well as to leave room for other stuff. Scattered all over the floor of the tent were hundreds of rounds of Mauser ammunition; and the same condition of things prevailed in every tent I subsequently visited. This fact proves how exceedingly well supplied the Boers evidently were with small-arm ammunition, but at the same time shows the incapacity, carelessness, and want of system of the Boer officials responsible for the supply and distribution of stores and ammunition.

No More English Peasantry.

W. S. Lilly in The Fortnightly Review.

The English peasantry, once deemed the finest in the world, have left the soil of England. They have flocked to the great cities. Our villages are half populated. And what a population—consisting chiefly of the maimed and the halt and the blind, the rheumatic, the paralytic, and the moribund. This, manifestly, is a matter of transcendent importance. In it are involved issues of life and death for the nation. It means, in no very far-off future, hopeless decay within, unless a remedy is found; just as the inadequacy of our military and naval defenses means hopeless defeat without, unless a remedy be found. And to the one prospect, as to the other, our rulers appear perfectly indifferent. We already depend upon foreign countries, almost entirely, for our food supply. We depend upon them, largely, for the manning of our mercantile marine. Apparently we shall soon have to depend upon them for military recruits.

Surely these things ought not so to be. That they are known to our statesmen, as to the people at large, is proved by the fact that advantage has been taken of them to saddle the country with the cost of a do-nothing Board of Agriculture. But not one step has been taken toward the initiation of a wise agricultural policy which in other countries—in Denmark for example—has healed, or largely mitigated, this gigantic evil. Gigantic indeed; for it does not end with the depopulation of our villages. The exodus from the country districts has resulted in the physical deterioration of our breed of men. The healthy peasants on leaving the fields for the slums and rookeries of our great cities rapidly degenerate and decay themselves, and give to the world a more vitiated progeny. This is the effect of unwholesome food, of adulterated liquor, of contaminated air, of insanitary dwellings, and of the principle of free trade wickedly carried out with regard to a class of contagious diseases which poison the very life-blood of the generations to come. Let it not be thought that these are the words of rhetorical declamation. They are the words of truth and soberness. Every one of them is amply warranted by statistics lying before me as I write.

Under Fire for the First Time.

From Blackwood's.

Not a man of us has ever been under fire until to-day. Therefore it would be interesting to know what is passing in the minds of these musketeers as they lie there in the bright sunshine amid the hum of the bullets and the impatient thumping of the pompoms. For my own part, consciousness seems to be dual. A part of me, as it were, goes on performing the actions of looking through the glass, loading, and firing, while the other half is at liberty to think. I am even conscious of a desire to take hold of the sensations of the moment, and retain such an impression of them as may be afterward written. Deep down is a satisfactory feeling of having in some sort passed a test. "I am glad I am not a coward." That is to say, "I am glad to have proved to myself that I am less afraid of being shot than of running away." But I am conscious, of something wanting. "Where is the joy, the lust, the drunkenness of battle, which by all tradition should now possess us? This business leaves me cold."

Companionship of Father and Daughter.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"I'm sure that your father knows you love him, just as you take his affection for granted, but do you ever stop to think how little you have to say to him, day after day? How often do you find yourself at his side on the piazza, or by the sitting room fire, really talking to him with the vivacity and interest you show Gertrude's father, for example? Sometimes he seems to want to talk, and asks questions to draw you out, but you answer so indifferently and with so little desire to keep up the conversation that he feels rebuffed and says no more. Do you know that he said to me on my last visit, when he spoke of you: 'Amy is a good girl and a bright one; I wish I knew her better, but she doesn't seem to find her father very interesting'? And, dear, there was feeling in his voice. Now I know you have not had the slightest idea of this."

Snuff Spoons.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The snuff-takers of the past used a variety of often expensive apparatus—an "artillery," as quaint old Dekker called it. Anent the taking of snuff in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, he wrote: "Before the meat comes smoking on the board, our gallant must draw out his tobacco box, the ladle for the cold snuff into the nostrils, the tongs and priming iron; all which 'artillery' may be of gold or silver, if he can reach the price of it; it would be reasonable, useful pawn at all times."

All the world is familiar with snuff boxes, but snuff spoons are pretty little refinements of which this generation has hardly heard. Very probably they came into use about two years after Sir George Peoke's expedition to Vigo Bay in 1702, when he captured a ton of tobacco and snuff from the Spanish galleons, and snuff thus became a common article in England. One of the characters in a comedy published at Oxford in 1704, entitled "An Act at Oxford," by Thomas Baker, says: "But I carry sweet snuff for the ladies," to which Arabella replies: "A spoon, too; that's very gallant; for to see some people run their fat fingers into a box is as nauseous as eating without a fork."

In the '40s and '50s snuff spoons were still in use on the Scottish border; they were of bone and of a size to go into the snuff box. People fed their noses, it was said, as naturally as they carried soup to their mouths. As late as 1877 a farmer at Norham-on-Tweed was seen using one.

Some think the part too small of modish and
Which at a niggard pinch they can command;
Nor can their fingers for the task suffice,
Their nose too greedy, not their hand too nice,
To such a height with these is fashion grown,
They feed their very nostrils with a spoon.

Not only in Sweden, Norway, and Lapland, but even in Kaffirland these refinements may have been found; but not being provided, probably, with a superfluity of pockets the users thrust the spoons into their hair. Those used in China are like the stoppers of cayenne bottles.

Then there were the snuff mills, which were made of ivory, bone, or wood, with a grinder of iron, ivory, or stone. These miniature mills were about four inches high.

Charles Wesley.

From Good Words.

Charles Wesley wrote hymns as naturally as the lark sings. "He lisped in numbers for the numbers came." His hymns were the outcome of his successive experiences. Birth, marriage, death; his own or his friends' joys and sorrows; Scripture story, and the defeat of the Pretender; earthquakes, battles, epidemics—all furnished him with topics. He was undoubtedly a born hymn writer, and it is with an instinctive sense of this that his brother speaks of the poet who is "born, not made." Both brothers were possessed of musical tastes and a correct ear. Mr. Butler, in his recent volume on "Wesley and Whitefield in Scotland," gives an incident illustrating this point: "John Wesley was conducting worship, and his sense of harmony was ruffled by the discordant singing of an old woman. 'My good sister, you are singing out of tune.' 'My heart is singing, Sir,' was the prompt reply. 'Then sing on, my sister.'"

Every line of Charles Wesley's work shows the possession of a delicate ear for rhythm and cadence. His office was essentially to be the "sweet singer" of Methodism, as it was his brother's to be its lawgiver and commander in chief. Mr. Green, in his "Short History of the English People," takes the view that Wesley's hymns were more the result than the inspiration of Methodism. The movement was running into hysteric enthusiasm, and the hymns calmed it. I do not know if Mr. Green was a Methodist, but I rather suspect that the hymns played a very large part in raising the very enthusiasm which he curtly describes as "hysteric." John Wesley expressly states that many of them had been in use for forty years before they were collected in one hymnal, the famous "Collection of Hymns for the Use of the People Called Methodists," which appeared in 1780. The truth is, that the Methodist movement and the hymns acted and reacted on each other.

The Apple Barrel.

It stood in the cellar low and dim,
Where the cobwebs swept and swayed,
Holding the store from bough and limb
At the feet of Autumn laid.
And oft, when the days were short and cold,
And the north wind shrieked and roared,
We children sought in the corner, here,
And drew on the toothsome hoard.

For thus through the long, long Winter-time
It answered our every call
With wine of the Summer's golden prime
Sealed by the hand of Fall.
The best there was of the earth and air,
Of rain and sun and breeze,
Changed to a pippin sweet and rare
By the art of the faithful trees.

A wonderful barrel was this, had we
Its message but rightly heard,
Filled with the tales of wind and bee,
Of cricket and moth and bird;
Rife with the bliss of the fragrant June
When skies were soft and blue;
Thronged with the dreams of a harvest moon
O'er fields drenched deep with dew.

Oh, homely barrel, I'd fain essay
Your marvelous skill again;
Take me back to the past, I pray,
As willingly now as then—
Back to the tender morns and eves,
The noontides warm and still,
The fleecy clouds and the spangled leaves
Of the orchard over the hill.
—EDWIN L. SABIN in The "New" Lippincott.

William II. and Bismarck.

From The Fortnightly Review.

William's great merit was that he dismissed Prince Bismarck. This may seem strange, considering that a young monarch needs nothing more than an old, wise, and strong Minister, more especially a Minister of the world-wide fame and influence of a Prince Bismarck. But it was exceedingly good luck for Germany that Prince Bismarck was not permitted to die in harness, as he often wished. If he had died, as Chancellor without the world having had an opportunity of seeing William II. and Germany getting on without Prince Bismarck, his death would no doubt have meant war, very likely a European war. Alive and not ruling, Prince Bismarck served, as it were, as a buffer state. As it happened, both France and Russia had to fear the reappearance of Cincinnatus. Meantime the world had seen that all was right in Germany without the great founder of the empire.

But it may be granted that this high political motive was not the only cause of the overthrow of the first Chancellor. Long before this catastrophe there have been politicians who prophesied that the young Emperor and the old Chancellor would not be in accord for long. Prince Bismarck himself was sagacious enough to forestall his own fate, for he used to say the Emperor would be his own Chancellor. Yet he was not wise enough to take the consequences.

Maybe gratitude, the popularity of the Chancellor, and the advantage of having such a man as First Councilor would have made the Emperor delay from day to day and from year to year the catastrophe, were not his overruling desire to let the world, especially his own people, know that in Germany, in Prussia, the monarch is the real ruler. William II. was jealous not as man but as sovereign. One should be master, and that one was not to be the Chancellor. It was a question of principle.

Human Suffering.

From The Contemporary Review.

From the days of Herodotus we find phrases employed by the Greeks which exhibit a satiric ill-humor about suffering. The gods are pictured as envying human happiness, and therefore giving men little of it; it was even said that human happiness provoked the anger of the gods. In their tragedy, which was a State education, nature is shown as cruel to the good and mysterious in malignity. Prometheus is the legendary hero, whom Aeschylus makes the subject of one of his tragedies. He is pictured as chained to a rock by the gods, and a vulture pecks his liver because his inventive benevolence has taught men the use of fire and the arts which softened their hard condition of life. He is suffering from the malice of the powers that rule us, for his disinterested service. The Greeks were a sunny, buoyant race; they saw the beautiful and the ideal around them, and delighted in life. But they had to fight and to be wounded, to be sick and to weep; and tragedy on the stage gave speech to a discord which lay in corners of being not often frequented. The literature of tragedy offered a working theory that suffering was the effect of evil done, and when this would not work, left it in a maze without a clue. It was true to facts, and it exhibited the kind of suffering which could not be related to evildoing.

Sophocles has a series of tragedies about the legendary fate of Oedipus, who kills his father in a battle, not knowing that he is his father, and then marries his mother, not knowing that she is his mother. When he comes to the knowledge of these horrors he tears his eyes out. He discovers no evil in his life to account for these disasters, and is only able to think that some unknown evil, unexhausted in his ancestors, has brought this doom on him, that he is a vicarious sufferer:

For thus it pleased the gods, incensed perhaps,
Against my father's house, for guilt of old,
For as regards my life thou couldst not find
One spot of guilt, in recompense for which
I sinned these sins against myself and mine.

Before Night.

It is the hour when faints the long gold day,
That hour when all the spent world sighs to rest,
The low wind sleeps, the lilies idly sway,
And drops the bee into the rose's breast.

Now the last weary swallow wheels on high,
A flash of silver on the rosy light;
Soon the first star shall gleam in the still sky,
And earth be clasped by the cool arms of night.

Now the round notes of restless birds are dead,
Peace on the scented land and shimmering sea;
Now sorrow fades as fades the sunset red,
And with the tender night comes peace to me!
—ELEANOR NORTON in Harper's Magazine.

Is the Rattlesnake's Bite Fatal?

From Leslie's Weekly.

Apropos of this subject of rattlesnakes, the remarkable statement may be quoted, recently made by Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Chicago, to the effect that death from rattlesnake bite is a great rarity. He has been working for twenty years, he says, to obtain a well-authenticated case of death from such a cause. Many stories of people dying from rattlesnake poison had been found, upon investigation, to be without foundation. One genuine case discovered recently in Georgia was considered by Prof. James sufficiently remarkable to warrant him in obtaining a sworn affidavit to the fact from the attending physician. The case was that of a man, a "snake-charmer," who was bitten by a large rattlesnake of the variety known in the South as the "diamond rattler." The man died from paralysis of the heart caused by the bite, after lingering in great agony for eighteen hours.

Referring to Prof. James's statement, Dr. Menger says that his own experience and that of many of his professional associates in Texas indicates that death from rattlesnake bite is not so rare a thing as the Chicago professor would have the world believe.

"Rattlesnakes," says Dr. Menger, "are not in all instances deadly, depending upon the parts injured, the amount of poison injected, susceptibility, &c. Often the snake's tooth breaks off in striking, or it penetrates thick clothing, the boot or shoe, &c., before the fang reaches the flesh, and in these cases only painful and superficial wounds are inflicted, with perhaps only slight symptoms of the poison. When, though, the poison fang strikes a vital part, especially blood vessels, the poisoning symptoms are at once alarming, and in most of these instances death generally occurs. Fright during the sudden meeting of a rattlesnake, with the blood-curdling 'hiss' of its rattles and the consequent shock upon the nervous system, especially the heart centres, undoubtedly has also produced sudden death."

Great Earthworms.

From "Madagascar," by Prof. Dr. C. Keller.

"The earthworms of the Island of Madagascar are specially remarkable. Of the smaller species Pontoscolex corethaurus and Perichoeta biserialis occur the most frequently. A truly gigantic species was discovered by me in 1886. (Kynotus darwinii.) I possess several specimens of the thickness of the finger and a yard and a half in length. In the formation of mold and preparation of the soil they take a preeminent share, for they make deep passages in the ground and thus contribute to the airing and breaking up of the surface mold. These gigantic annelida, after the fashion of our earthworms at home, pass a mass of earth through their intestines to cast it up afterward on the surface; masses of these lumps of excrement lie about in many places. When dry they weigh on an average from 4½ to 5 ounces, and some specimens attain the weight of from 6 to 6½ ounces. The disturbance of soil must thus be very considerable, and it is calculated that these animals are able in the course of fifty years to supply to the surface a stratum three feet in thickness."

New York Our Representative City.

J. K. Paulding in The Atlantic.

New York is still—be it said gently and with due regard for the tender susceptibilities of sister cities—the centre, the intellectual and social, no less than the commercial centre of the United States. Chicago may be destined to take her place, but the change will not occur, as so many of the inhabitants of the Western city seem to think, upon the day when she surpasses New York upon the population lists. Chicago, it may be admitted, is in some respects even more representative of the American spirit of progress than is New York, but she requires time in which to grow a tradition capable of attracting to her the finest flower of the National life; as yet she is too much the creature of chance, the product of forces gigantic but blind. Boston has succeeded in creating for herself an atmosphere of culture superior to that in which New York swelters; and she enjoys, to some degree, the aspects of an independent capital. Philadelphia, on the other hand, while more American than either Boston or New York, seems never to have parted with the Colonial stamp, and consequently fails to impress one as a capital at all. Neither city occupies in the public eye the position ascribed to New York.

Hats in the House of Commons.

From Good Words.

Speaker Denison, if he saw a member wear any unwonted headgear, other than the regulation tall hat, would send for him and point out the irregularity. In these days a billy-cock hat has frequently been seen in one particular quarter of the House, and the innovation is tolerated. What Speaker Denison would have said or thought if he had seen a few straw hats in the extremely hot weather of last session the writer cannot venture even to conjecture. A reference to hats recalls the curious custom which prevails that when a member wishes to interpose with a point of order after the question has been put from the Chair, he must speak "covered." On one occasion Mr. Gladstone wished to speak in this way, and, as he never brought a hat into the House, he was obliged hastily to borrow a hat. It happened that the hat which he borrowed belonged to his then Solicitor General, Sir F. Herschell, (afterward the Lord Chancellor,) and it proved to be far too small for Mr. Gladstone's head. He was unable for some time to address the House, owing to the shouts of laughter which his appearance called forth.

Bill Anthony's Coolness.

Richard Harding Davis in Everybody's Magazine.

"Bill" Anthony was one of the best examples that came out of the Spanish war of the man who can keep his head when others have lost theirs. His coolly indifferent announcement to Sigsbee that the Maine was sinking, either showed a soul disciplined to the condition of an automaton, or a spirit which nothing could dismay. I once asked Capt. Sigsbee if the popular version of Anthony's speech was correct. He said it was, but that Anthony did not salute him, as was generally told, nor preface his speech with "I beg to report, Sir." "We bumped into each other in the dark," Sigsbee said, "and if he had saluted and spoken with that formality, he would have been thinking of himself and of making an effect, and not of his duty. What he really said and did is better without any of the additions which came later."

Trafalgar Hats.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The year 1805 was a memorable one, as on Oct. 21 was fought and gained the Battle of Trafalgar, and then, as now, fashion complimented heroes by devising toilets named in their honor. So the glorious Nelson was commemorated by a hat!—the "Trafalgar"—and every woman and child adopted the wondrous structure, which would outdo even the headgear of the present day, for these hats were of enormous width and breadth, something of the size of a round table, and so loaded with plumes that the wearers must have looked all hat.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

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FINANCIAL.

OIL INVEST IN OIL—Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,900 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000 barrel gusher in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields, in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5c. on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for and non-assessable. For further particulars address SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO., Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Additional capital required, will make any one rich joining our legitimate mining enterprise; working; strict investigation; city office; principal only. Opportunity, N 187 Times.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED RESIdence properties in selected counties of New Jersey. FRED. E. CHAMBERLIN, 718 Avenue D, Bayonne, N. J.

Copartnership Notices.

17 and 19 Broad Street.
New York, February 1, 1901.
Mr. EBEN STEVENS becomes a member of our firm from this date.
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

San Luis Mining Company

27 William Street, New York.

Owner of the well known, extensive, and very rich SAN LUIS, LA TRINIDAD and LA POTOSINA groups of Copper, Silver, Gold and Lead Mines near the City of Durango, in the State of Durango, Mexico.

Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000

100,000 Shares, Par Value $10.
35,000 Shares in the Treasury.

10,000 shares of the 35,000 shares of the Treasury Stock of this Company are offered for subscription at par.

The mines are already opened and developed ready to produce, and the reduction plant is nearly completed.

The proceeds of the stock now offered for sale will be used for the further development of the property, to complete and enlarge the reduction plant, and to furnish a working capital.

The San Luis Group.

The San Luis group of mines taken together is an enormous body of ore consisting of several parallel bodies of different kinds of ore.

The eastern end of this ore body, officially known as "El Sacabon Grande de Avino," and more popularly known as "The Big Avino Mine," is owned and worked by the Avino Mining Company, Limited, of London. The western end, owned by the San Luis Mining Company, is a little more than 1,000 feet in length.

The depth of these deposits no one knows. The Avino Company have shafts down close to our line, and they have explored the vein down more than 1,000 feet without finding any indication of bottom, and the ore increases in value as they go down.

The parallel ore bodies above mentioned are:

(1.) The ore body adjoining the hanging wall and known as the San José vein is from 25 to 50 feet in width, and the entire mass is composed of a lead sulphide in a quartz gangue carrying a heavy percentage of iron, from 10 per cent. to 60 per cent. of lead, a small percentage of copper, 25 ounces of silver, and $2 gold per ton. The favorable combination of minerals in this vein makes it an admirable self-fluxing ore.

(2.) The second of the parallel ore bodies, adjoining the San José vein on the north, is from 100 to 150 feet wide, and is composed of milling ores carrying gold, silver, and copper of an average value—as they stand in the mine—of about $25 per ton. These ores are susceptible of treatment by concentration and lixiviation. By concentrating this ore, ten tons can be reduced into one. Allowing for a loss of 25 per cent. in concentrating, this will give a product of the net value of more than $175 per ton of concentrates, and insure a daily net profit from a 100-ton plant—such as ours will be when completed—of at least $1,250 over and above all expenses of mining, milling, transportation, and smelting.

(3.) The next of these parallel ore bodies is a copper vein 16 feet and upwards in width. The copper bearing ore ranges in value all the way from 6 per cent. to nearly pure chalcocite or copper glance, which runs up to nearly 80 per cent. metallic copper. Besides the great value of copper in this vein, the ores run so high in gold and silver that the copper matte or bullion produced from it will be worth at least twice as much as if it contained copper alone.

The value of the Avino mine is largely based upon the copper ores in their part of this vein. From this copper vein two kinds of ore will be extracted: One kind—say 30 per cent. of the total—will consist of shipping ore of the net value, at a conservative estimate, of $100 per ton; the other kind, a lower grade, will be concentrated at the Company's mill.

The other four of these five parallel ore bodies also contain about 4 per cent. of copper in the form of pyrites. Altogether there is enough copper in the San Luis property to make it a great copper mine if it contained no other minerals. The only reason why it has not been heretofore known as a copper mine is because of the richness and value of the other minerals associated in it with the copper.

(4.) The next of these parallel ore bodies, adjoining the copper vein, is a vein of milling ore from 100 to 150 feet wide, similar to the one described in Subdivision 2 above and of about the same value.

(5.) Next to this and lying on the foot wall is another lead and silver vein similar to the San José vein on the hanging wall described in Subdivision 1 above. This is of about the same width as the San José vein and contains ores of substantially the same value.

These mines all have the unqualified endorsement of Professor George A. Treadwell. Those who know Professor Treadwell—and he is pretty well known everywhere—will consider this the best possible evidence of their value.

In a report, dated September 14, 1900, Professor Treadwell, writing from the mines, said of the San Luis:

"I found it very largely the same as the Avino, a large hill over 400 feet high and about 500 feet wide, an outcrop of all quartz and mineral, (the whole hill). Some of the galena ore and copper will need concentrating, but most of the mass will mill. The old Avino mine, so long famous as a paying mine, is on the northeast part of this big outcrop, so the mines are practically foot for foot alike so far as the ore in each is developed. They both need to be worked on a large scale. San Luis has the great advantage of having all the water for mill purposes, and **I consider it a property of great value.**"

The La Trinidad Group.

The La Trinidad group, one mile north from the San Luis, is another of the old Spanish mines which has been worked lately at a good profit, and has modern workings with modern machinery and plant. The shaft on one of the principal veins in this mine is 300 feet deep, the vein at the bottom about 9 feet wide, carrying gold and silver.

This is a lixiviation proposition.

Professor Potter of the St. Louis Sampling Works made careful tests on these ores and recommends the lixiviation process, saying that, on account of the sulphur contained in the ores, it will take very little fuel to roast them, and consequently they can be lixiviated at a very low cost.

The ores of the La Trinidad are very rich in black sulphides of silver, some of it running up into several thousand ounces to the ton, and the whole vein will, besides the silver, average one-half ounce of gold.

In his report of September 14, 1900, Professor Treadwell said of the La Trinidad:

"A good milling plant is on the La Trinidad mine, but it needs a concentrator of the Bartlett style and a roaster. Everything is favorable here to make this property pay big on a small outlay. The San Luis ores can also be worked at this mill, being only a mile distant. About $20,000 of this ore is at the mill ready to work."

Describing the vein and the extent of the work that has been done on it, Professor Treadwell further said:

"The vein is about 9 feet wide, its course being 22 degrees east of north and dipping south 80 degrees. The ore samples which I send by Wells, Fargo & Company came from the rich streak of the 9-foot vein, the streak being 3 feet wide and lying next to the hanging wall. It shows VERY rich ore.

"The old workings show at this place 250 feet along the vein and 300 feet deep, so most of the mine has not been worked."

The La Potosina Group.

The La Potosina group of mines, one mile north of the La Trinidad, consists of La Potosina, the Astoria, and the Mariposa, all on the same vein. There are two mother veins in this mining district, one running east and west, and the other north and south. The San Luis and the Avino mines are on the one running east and west, and the Potosina group is on the one running north and south. The Potosina was worked in the Sixteenth century by Senor Gamon, who was manager for the King of Spain. The big mountain, which can be seen one hundred miles each way, and at the foot of which this mine lies, is named Gamon after this old miner. The miners worked only to a depth of 150 feet, as the water was too strong for them, with their crude appliances, to handle beyond that depth. The ores in this mine are very rich in gold and silver. Some of the assays go up into several thousand ounces of silver, and streaks in the veins are fabulously rich in gold. The rich ores in this mine can be shipped to the smelter as they are mined, while the lower-grade ores will be worked by the lixiviation process at the La Trinidad mill. The mine is well opened, and will produce from the start fifty tons of very high grade ore per day. The Potosina is well known by the officials of this district, who have a full record of its production. It will pay handsomely from the start, and has inexhaustible quantities of ore in sight.

There are several noticeable and unique features of this enterprise to which attention is particularly called:

1. THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL NECESSARY TO PUT THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY ON A PAYING BASIS.

The mines are so situated, and they have already been developed to such an extent, that their richness and value are assured, and the work of production can go on at once and rapidly as soon as the reduction plant now partially erected is completed.

2. THE LARGE RETURNS WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN EXPECTING FROM A SMALL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

It is doubtful whether anything has ever been offered to the public for subscription which gives so much promise from so small an outlay.

3. THE MODERATE CAPITALIZATION OF THE COMPANY.

Many properties in Arizona and Mexico, much smaller and less valuable than ours, have been deemed by their owners to justify a capitalization of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Our capitalization is only $1,000,000, and we can pay five times higher dividends than if our capitalization were $5,000,000.

4. THE COMPARATIVELY LARGE PROPORTION OF THE STOCK THAT IS PUT IN THE TREASURY FOR TREASURY PURPOSES.

The stock of the company is divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $10, 35% of this—35,000 shares—is in the Treasury for a working capital.

5. THE MINES ARE IN MEXICO.

In Mexico labor is cheaper, the cost of mining less, and the mining laws more favorable than in this country.

As patriotic American citizens, we may like to live under the Stars and Stripes, but for investors in a mining enterprise, no flag affords better protection than that of the Mexican Republic.

6. THE SHORT TIME—AS WELL AS THE SMALL CAPITAL—NEEDED TO PUT THE ENTERPRISE UPON A PAYING BASIS.

The new machinery for the enlargement and completion of the mill already erected on the Company's property has been designed and will be soon shipped to the mines. A few months will be ample for its erection and installation, and long before the end of this year we shall be producing with our own plant and reduction works.

Meanwhile, ores are being taken out that can be shipped to the smelters for treatment at a handsome profit.

Make checks payable to the order of Myra B. Martin, Secretary, and forward them to the office of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE A. TREADWELL, Geologist and Metallurgist, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, and Phoenix, Arizona.
ANDY EVANS, Mine Owner and Operator, 294 Central Park West, New York.
WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Capitalist, 223 Florida Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
WALTER S. LOGAN, Of Logan, Demond & Harby, Lawyers, 27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, 27 William Street, New York.
ANGEL LOPEZ NEGRETE, Lawyer, Durango, Mexico, and Senator in Mexican Congress from Durango, Mexico.
KENNETH S. MURCHISON, With Logan, Demond & Harby, Lawyers, 27 William Street, New York.
LEONARD A. HEID, Mine Owner and Operator, Durango, Mexico.
J. F. DOUTHITT, Merchant, 280 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ATTORNEYS: LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, 27 William Street, New York.

San Luis Mining Company

27 William Street, New York.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION

Office of The Rio Hondo Copper Co.,
45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

The Company is incorporated under the laws of Arizona for the purpose of further development and equipment of the vast copper, lead, gold and silver properties which it now owns outright and free of debt, located in the Rio Hondo District of Taos County, New Mexico. Work has now been brought to such a stage of development that the immense value of these possessions is absolutely demonstrated by actual showing and measurements, backed up by unquestioned facts and figures.

In accordance with the recommendations of engineers and experts it has been decided to erect on the Company's property a complete reduction plant of 500 tons daily capacity, developments now having reached a stage which require such facilities as a matter of necessity in the further forwarding of the work. Therefore, notice is hereby given that public subscriptions for 50,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

Rio Hondo Copper Co.

Will be received at the Company's office, 45 Milk St., until February 15th, 1901, inclusive, at the rate of $10 per share, proceeds to be used in erecting said plant. Applications must be accompanied by check made payable to The Rio Hondo Copper Company for 20% of such subscription, balance to be paid within twenty days after notice of allotment. The company reserves the right to reject any subscription in whole or in part.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BRANDRETH, President.
JOHN A. MAPES, Vice-President.
CHARLES L. HEVERIN, Treasurer.
JOHN F. CLARK, Secretary.
GEORGE B. DEMING, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WILLIAM FRASER, Mine Manager.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES L. HEVERIN, Proprietor Hotel Normandie, and Treasurer Penna. and Delaware Oil Co., New York.
JAMES T. BLANDFORD, Manufacturer and Capitalist, Sing Sing, N. Y.
WILLIAM BRANDRETH, Mine Owner and Manufacturer, Sing-Sing, N. Y.
RICHARD HOPKINS, President Penna. and Delaware Oil Co., 138 Front St., N. Y.
SAMUEL D. WORKS, Manager National Biscuit Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN A. MAPES, Counsellor at Law, St. Paul Building, New York City.
DE WITT C. WELD, JR., Printing Machinery, 12 Reade St., New York.
BENJ. F. SHAKESPEARE, Treasurer Consumers' Ammonia Co., Philadelphia.
HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, ex-Governor New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.
GEN. CHAS. F. EASLEY, Counsellor at Law, Santa Fé, N. M.
WILLIAM FRASER, Mine Owner, Arroyoseco, N. M.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO., Boston, Mass., Transfer Agent and Registrar.

BRIEF PARTICULARS.

The Rio Hondo Copper Company is capitalized at $10,000,000 divided into 1,000,000 shares, full paid and non-assessable, par value $10.00 each. The company owns various groups of claims aggregating over 2,000 acres in one of the largest and richest tracts of mineral lands on this continent. The various groups of claims are all sufficiently developed to determine their richness, and in places great bodies of ore are now definitely blocked out by extensive tunneling and surface openings. The Fraser Mountain Group has been developed to the extent of over 10,000 feet and there has been actually blocked out by accurate measurement **sufficient ore to keep a reduction plant of 500 tons daily capacity running day and night to its full limit for a period of twenty-six years.** Five feet width on this group of claims alone shows an average of 29.41% copper, which, together with gold and silver deposits in this same ore yields a value of $91.24 per ton.

In the main tunnel the ore chute is 123 feet wide—with the hanging wall not yet found—which averages in value $76.60 per ton. In opening up the property through this tunnel 22½ tons of ore are mined daily.

This group of claims alone guarantees possible net earnings in excess of 30% per annum on the Company's entire capitalization.

A splendid water site has also been secured for the purpose of erecting a complete electric power plant operated by water power, **the revenue from the sale of which will amount to fully $10,000 monthly.**

We especially call attention to the **Peerless** and **Mossback** groups of claims, which are wonderfully rich in deposits of lead. The croppings of the main vein are continuous for over 6,000 feet, and these claims are for the most part well tunneled. A very conservative estimate, based on actual daily profit from these claims alone, insures **an annual net profit of at least $870,000, or practically 9% on the Company's entire capitalization.**

That the property owned and now in operation by the Rio Hondo Copper Company is the richest and most valuable mining tract controlled by any American Corporation has been demonstrated beyond all question of doubt by actual figures, tests and measurements. It is a vast mountainous section, rich veins of proven high-grade ore in practically inexhaustible supply. **It is a very conservative statement to say that, during the present calendar year, the Company should earn and pay out in dividends at least 10% on the par value of its shares.** As an investment of legitimate and highly remunerative character the stock of the Rio Hondo Copper Company offers to capital a most inviting and safe proposition. We court the most rigid investigation.

A GUARANTEE

The SPECULATIVE PUBLIC has assurance of the reliable and sound nature of this enterprise in the fact that, as an evidence of good faith to present purchasers of stock, the original owners of the Mines, the Directors of the Company, and their personal friends, HAVE POOLED THEIR STOCK, AMOUNTING TO $5,160,000.00, UNDER AN UNTRANSFERABLE VOTING TRUST FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS FROM OCTOBER 12TH, 1900, and have deposited said stock in trust with the West End Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

This gives absolute evidence that the original owners of the Mines, the Company's present officers, and their personal friends, HOLD RIO HONDO STOCK ONLY AS AN INVESTMENT, and for the profits which they know will accrue from the honest and efficient operation of the properties. This great quantity of stock cannot possibly be sold for five years; hence, it represents a solid INVESTMENT—and NOT a mere stock-jobbing speculation. ITS VALUE LIES IN ITS MONEY-EARNING POWER.

Additional information, subscription blanks and prospectus given on application to

J. L. RICE, 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.,
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE COMPANY.

Columbus Street R'y Co.
Grand Rapids Street R'y Co.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis R'y.
Florida Southern R.R.
Central New Jersey Land & Imp. Co.
Cramps' Shipyards Co.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New Jersey
Barney & Smith Car Co.
Iron Steamboat Co.
Nassau Electric Co. 4s and 5s.
DEALT IN BY
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD ST.
Est. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT. REGISTERED BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Maturing Nov. 1, 1950, Nov. 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1920.
FOR SALE BY
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

AN ASSURED 7% INVESTMENT
Prompt Payment Semi-Annual Dividends Beginning July 1st, 1901, Definitely Provided for Out of Established Earnings.
Cumulative Preferred Stock at par, and with it full paid and non-assessable common stock, part of same consideration in a company connected in its operations with one of the greatest railway systems in the country.
Through this connection will come immediate increase in holdings that will yield sufficient additional income to assure liberal dividends on the common stock.
For full particulars address
AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Park Row Building, New York City.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND OTHER ACcounts investigated and audited by an experienced bank clerk. W., Box 198 Times Office.

10c. Per Share
for the first treasury stock offered in the
UNION CONSOLIDATED OIL CO.
Par value $1.00, full paid and non-assessable.
OIL STOCKS ARE PAYING ENORMOUSLY
In legitimate companies operating in proper localities, and this company has the advantage of the experience of others, expert superintendency and some of the best oil properties in California for large and permanent dividends to its stockholders.
Our pamphlet, "THE OIL INDUSTRY OF THE PACIFIC COAST," subscription blanks, etc., mailed to any one desiring to secure a portion of this first inaugural issue of treasury stock at the low price at which it is first offered to investors.
DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
66 BROADWAY & 17 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
BRANCHES:
BOSTON: International Trust Co. Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA: Betz Building.
CLEVELAND: Cuyahoga Building.
CHICAGO: Fisher Building.

LAFAYETTE GAS COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY,
OHIO & INDIANA GAS COMPANY,
LOGANSPORT & WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY,
INDIANA NATURAL & ILLUMINATNIG GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of Directors of the first four companies above mentioned, held on January 29th, 1901, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000 par value of the mortgage bonds of the Lafayette Gas Company, and $15,000 par value of the mortgage bonds of each of the said other three companies, at the lowest price at which the said bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to February 7th, 1901. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $40,000 par value of bonds of the Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $10,000 par value have been cancelled by order of the Board of Directors.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, January 29th, 1901.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres. James B. Corbett, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec. W. Bedmond Cross, Treas. E. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities

Chicago and Alton Railroad
3% Refunding Gold Bonds, due 1949.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad
Consolidated Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1921.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway
Consolidated Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, Series E, due 1949.
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1937.
Easton and Amboy Railroad
First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1920.
Central Railroad of New Jersey
General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1987.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1948.
Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railway
General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1995.
Brooklyn Union Elevated
First Mortgage 4-5% Gold Bonds, due 1950.
Norfolk and Western Railroad
General Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1931.
Passaic and Newark Electric Traction Co.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1937.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Southwestern Division
First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, due 1925.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Funding and Real Estate 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1950.
Consumers' Gas Company (of Jersey City)
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1904.
Chicago and Alton Railway
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, due 1950.
Texas and Pacific Railway
First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 2000.
Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1910.
Central Pacific Railway
3½% Gold Bonds, due 1929.
Southern Pacific Company
Collateral Trust Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1949.
Westchester Lighting Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1950.

Circular will be mailed on application.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,

56 Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

1% Per Month on Par Value of Stock.

DIVIDEND NOW BEING PAID FROM JAN. PROFIT

The regular dividend paid in cash twelve times a year, by the **Pacific Oil Co., Ltd.,** which has twenty-seven wells pumping and 60 per cent. more contracted for, on its valuable property in the rich California Oil Belt, which fully paid cost of development while earning net profit of 7 per cent. for its shareholders. New wells all provided for out of surplus past earnings. Profits increased by not only operating our own machinery with natural gas from our wells but the machinery of two other companies. Actual values must shortly increase price of stock.

INVEST NOW. SHARES, 85c. PAR VALUE, $1.00

Profits already secured. Safe and permanent as well as profitable. Its large acreage assures a practically inexhaustible supply of oil. Ably and economically managed. All improvements paid for. No debts.

PRICE ADVANCES TO PAR FEBRUARY 15TH.

To secure immediate delivery of stock certificates make checks payable to, and for further particulars and indorsement address,

ROSS TAYLOR AND COMPANY,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$165,000
Southwestern Coal and Improvement Co.
1ST MTGE. 6% GOLD BONDS.
Date of Issue July 1st, 1889. Due July 1st, 1929.
Coupons payable Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Unconditional guarantee of Principal, Interest, and Sinking Fund
BY THE
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co.
is endorsed on each Bond.
Price 102½ and interest, netting 5⅞%.
FOR SALE BY
B. L. SMYTH & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports.
COMMISSION, 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Meetings and Elections.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
340 Third Avenue, New York, Feb. 2d, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 Third Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will close Saturday, February 9th, and reopen Friday, March 8th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dividends.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie,
San Francisco, Cal., January 24, 1901.
Dividend No. 100, of 10 cents a share, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, February 21st. Books close February 7th and remain closed till February 26th for the Annual Election. J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Standard Chain Company,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 31st, 1901.
Coupons due February 15th, 1901, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., 30 Cedar St., New York.
ROBERT RIGNEY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders,

and to Stockholders of the

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, on or before the first day of March, 1901, shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London:

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the Counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)

[L. S.] **JAMES H. FAY,**
Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York,
January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bands and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

SEEKING TROLLEY FRANCHISES.

Connecticut Legislature Has Its Hands Full Attending to Petitions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 2.—Trolley legislation petitions have been fast and furious this week. Over a score of new petitions have gone into the House, representing all sorts and conditions of capital throughout the State. There is much criticism among railroad lawyers over the status of many of the companies asking for new trolley charters. Rights have been asked in territory that would not pay for stage lines, and where there is no demand for electric conveyance. Other petitions have been sent in that are notoriously presented for the purpose of securing valuable charters to be sold later at a profit. The few bona fide petitions, however, are receiving attention, and over territory where the population is sufficient to assure return on the investment there are several applications.

The Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company is fathering at least one petition that is likely to attract attention and produce a fight. It is the application of the Derby Street Railway Company for extension of its lines south from Derby to Orange, and ultimately to New Haven. The Trolley Trust, which is behind this petition, will have a hard fight to secure its passage. On the one hand is the Fair Haven Road of this city, with a petition to extend its Yale Field tracks to Derby, and on the other is the Consolidated Road, with its Derby steam road, which is later on to be turned into a third rail. This city is the objective point of several other petitions, one by the Meriden, Southington and Compounce Road, to run from Southington to this city, and occupy many of the available streets and avenues of New Haven, and another important one is by Cheshire people, to run from that town to New Haven and north to New Britain.

San Francisco Exchanges Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Mining Stock Exchange as well as all other Exchanges adjourned to Monday out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

These are hard times for the makers of railway maps. Each week, almost every day, brings changes in "territory." The latest and greatest of these changes are involved in the transaction, yesterday officially announced, of the taking over of the Southern Pacific system by the Wall Street syndicate of which E. H. Harriman is nominally the head. Mr. Harriman's associates include George J. Gould, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jacob Schiff, Norman B. Ream, Marshall Field, and some others of almost as many millions. It is Wall Street's desire to believe that the Southern Pacific property is to be turned over at once to the Union Pacific, making one system vastly greater than any other in the world. Official acknowledgment of this plan is, however, not forthcoming.

There is in the deal what is of more consequence to the financial world generally than the mere consolidation of two great railway properties and the establishment of a longer line under a single management than any hitherto dreamed of. And this other accomplishment is in the certification beyond all quibble that finally the important financial interests of the United States are not only in harmony, but actually in partnership. We have had much reiteration of pleasant assurances that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Hill, and the rest are all bent on peace and the maintainence of pleasant relations between the various properties which they control, but this Southern Pacific deal goes beyond the prettiness of rhetoric. It shows fact. The masters of finance are not merely pledging one another's health; they are investing their funds together—and this is the test that tells.

It will be easier now for Wall Street to heed indications which are suggestively appearing of other undertakings in various quarters. In the Southern Pacific absorption is explanation ample enough of the recent sidetracking of what Wall Street has characterized as "the St. Paul deal." Superficial folk can look upon such a project as the purchase of control of $200,000,000 of stock of a corporation as something to be determined upon and completed overnight, but sensible men of experience are not so befooled. The Harriman enterprise dates back months, and was well under way when THE NEW YORK TIMES last Fall stated explicitly what was proposed, showing Mr. Harriman, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Morgan co-operating to take control of Southern Pacific. Official denials were interposed with emphasis enough, however, to offset statements which had the very highest possible authority for their correctness.

One reason why the official declarations that no Southern Pacific negotiations were under way had to do with plans which some of the Souther Pacific negotiators had in the Northwest. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill were getting together; they had been estranged; Mr. Hill's Great Northern and Mr. Rockefeller's Northern Pacific, which had been practically at war, were being prepared for a "community of interest" career. Incident to this Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill agreed that the St. Paul should be taken over—and, further, that there should be established practically one concrete railway system for the Northwest. This was precisely the Harriman syndicate's ambition for the Southwest. And ever since these two tremendous undertakings have been progressing in quiet accord. The Southwestern announcement comes ahead of that in the Northwest, but the Northwestern is just as sure.

When finally official disclosures are fully made it will be found that what is so far known or suggested is relatively small. The Northwestern combination does not stop at the acquisition of St. Paul. The Southwestern plan comprehends what is far bigger than the taking over of Southern Pacific. Missouri Pacific's relations will be in due season shown. Rock Island is needed.

While revolutionary things develop in the railway world there are evidences of new far-reaching developments in the industrial field. In the iron and steel trade much proclaimed threats of war have been followed by negotiations which, if successful, will lead virtually to unity of control in the great metal corporations of the country—Mr. Carnegie, the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the National Tube Company, and the American Steel and Wire Company, all coming into harmonious relations. Two or three of the bigger ones may even be consolidated. There is to be no fighting, co-operation for profit is to rule. Substantial evidences of this new turn of affairs appear in advances in prices for most standard metal products; and quiet intimations have been given to the biggest consumers that it will be wise to put in early orders they are known to have been withholding.

In Tennessee Coal affairs developments take place which are of exceptional consequence; and it is semi-officially disclosed that Standard Oil representatives who have influence in Federal Steel affairs have plans for taking over control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—this property acquiring new importance through development of American trade in the Far East, its product being readier of shipment than that of any other iron producer.

Trade reports are in almost every sense satisfactory. A resting spell seemed to be taken during the early part of January, but consumers reappear in the market with orders more substantial than at any time since last Fall—this record being true in the industrial world generally. Where, in a few quarters, overproduction congested the market for a while, a new balance seems to have been adjusted; and most trade authorities agree that healthful conditions prevail. No pronounced bad spots appear anywhere.

Money market affairs are in such good shape that it is no longer contended by even professional bear speculators that there is danger of stringency. Some of the financial operations now under way are so tremendous that New York Clearing House returns are without readily recognized significance, yesterday's bank exhibit showing extraordinary increase in loans and deposits at the same time. Every important banker in New York seems agreed that easy money is to be relied upon for a long time to come.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday developed some extraordinary figures, the loan account showing the large increase of $30,440,900 and surplus reserves decreasing $5,960,625—this decrease being in large measure explained by the $32,494,500 increase in deposits, requiring, therefore, more than $8,000,000 additional reserve. The increase in the loans is of course in connection with the purchase of Southern Pacific. The increase in the cash holdings of the banks was about what had been expected, specie increasing $1,114,800 and legal tenders $1,048,200.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$871,808,200	$699,582,600	$741,528,600
Deposits	969,917,500	795,917,300	880,022,500
Circulation	31,319,100	16,860,900	14,001,600
Specie	192,825,000	162,765,100	187,267,800
Legal tenders	74,493,200	67,085,500	60,250,500
Total res.	$267,318,200	$229,850,600	$257,458,300
Reserve req'd.	242,479,375	198,979,325	220,005,625
Surplus res.	$24,838,825	$30,871,275	$37,452,675

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET.

Increased confidence in the stock market on the part alike of investors and of speculators shows in the advancing quotations on the Exchange. That these higher prices are warranted by conditions, and that the outlook is for a still further advance, conservative Stock Exchange authorities testify to. A few representative opinions, illustrative practically of all, are herewith given:

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FRANK K. STURGIS—I think we are in for a rising market. I do not look, however, so much for active speculation as I do for legitimate investment demand. Money is easy, earnings of railroads and well-managed industrials are good, and the market support of the best. That is the situation in a nutshell.

***

W. J. WOLLMAN of J. S. Bache & Co.—The market has not fairly started. I look for a substantial advance all through the list—in the railroads, in the industrials, and in the copper stocks. The country is in a wonderful condition, the West and the South particularly so, where there is more money to-day than ever there was. Then, too, the presence of the large banking interests in the market—evidenced by the recently announced deals—is having stimulating effect. It is worth noticing, also, that the laws in the South and West are getting so objectionable that monied men have to come here to invest their money. In Missouri, for instance, the tax on mortgages is driving capital out of the State. I am very bullish on the local railway shares, for these roads are doing a wonderful business. It is, in fact, simply a question of service, for they now have all they can attend to.

***

B. L. SMYTH.—This market is not made up of buying by "string end" men. Big pedigree houses are the heaviest purchasers, acting for the strongest financial interests in the country. The market now is in practically the same position that it was in three weeks after election. All the little men and many of the traders are out of it; the big men have the stocks. The activity and strength of the bond market are not without significance. Any such movement in the bond market as we have had in the past few weeks is always the forerunner of a big bull stock market.

***

CHARLES C. WEST of Charles Head & Co.—It is only the part of reason to look for higher stock market values. Brokers' accounts are low for the reason that small men are carrying very little stock. On the other hand there has been tremendous buying by powerful banking houses who have plenty of available money, their buying being for the purpose of carrying out large deals. The country is prosperous; money is easy and the outlook, financial and commercial, could scarcely be more encouraging.

***

EDWIN S. HOOLEY of Rolston & Hooley—I look for higher prices in the market. The buying is of the best kind and the vast projects that are being carried out by leading banking interests cannot fail to stimulate confidence. Beyond all that the underlying conditions are sound, money is easy, and the country is prosperous.

***

WILLARD H. JONES of Douglas & Jones—I am a great believer in the market and feel that the situation warrants a higher range of values. The railroads of the country show improved net earnings in spite of large sums expended for betterments and in the face of increased operating expenses, while many larger or new dividends are being paid. My opinion is that good stocks are worth all they are selling for now and a great deal more. Of course the crop situation is to be faced, but that is some distance off.

***

ALBERT STIEGLITZ of Halle & Stieglitz—Prices are bound to go higher. All the conditions, all the developments, warrant it. Big deals have been accomplished; bid deals are under way. Wall Street has never had such a market as the one we are about to see.

***

FREDERICK S. FLOWER—It is a great big bull market, with practically a panic on for investments. Railroads and industrials alike are earning money, and there is no reason why the stocks should not reflect these good conditions. The buying in the market could not be better.

***

A Member of the Firm of KISSAM, WHITNEY & CO.—Conditions are decidedly favorable and there is every reason and justification for expecting a further and substantial improvement in the market.

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R. P. LOUNSBERY—This is a good market, and it will go higher. All the conditions warrant improvement.

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A Member of the Firm of HAVEN & STOUT—Events like the Chicago Terminal, Mobile and Ohio, and Southern Pacific transfers have reassured the Street as to the adherence of big interests to the bull side. Prices should go higher, for the reason that the underlying factors in connection with the money market are sound, while the investment demand for securities, the prosperity of the country, and the healthy state of railroad affairs must continue to have their full effects.

NASSAU ELECTRIC ROAD BONDS.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Harvey Fisk & Sons offer at [illegible] and interest $9,500,000 Nassau Electric Railroad Company consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1951, principal and interest guaranteed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, through which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls the properties of the Nassau Electric.

The announcement is accompanied by a letter to the bankers from C. L. Rossiter, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, containing exhaustive information regarding the property. In April, 1899, all the railroad properties and franchises of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company were leased to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for 999 years, which company owns all of the common and preferred stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, excepting $448,000 par value, and besides, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the operating company for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, controls by lease or ownership all of the properties embraced in the Nassau Electric Company's system. It is estimated that during the last fiscal year the Nassau system contributed at least $935,000 to the net earnings of the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which were $4,333,968.

MUTUAL LIFE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Richard A. McCurdy, President, shows for the year ended Dec. 31 last, premiums received $47,211,171 and receipts from other sources $13,371,631, a total of $60,582,802.

The disbursements were $15,052,653 for claims by death, $11,309,211 for endowments and dividends to policy holders, and on all other accounts $13,084,749, a total of $39,446,613. The company has total assets of $325,758,152, which include $183,368,624 in United States bonds and other securities, $77,235,867 in first lien loans on bond and mortgage, $12,170,000 in loans on securities, loans on the company's policies $8,629,769, real estate $23,575,840, and accrued interest and net deferred premiums $7,473,733.

The increase in assets is $23,906,616. The insurance and annuities in force are $1,141,497,888.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 2, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,161,422,035	$827,721,528	+40.3
Boston	99,352,130	96,387,749	+3.2
Philadelphia	75,186,348	75,430,409	—0.3
Baltimore	16,529,149	16,808,525	—1.7
Chicago	108,835,516	104,740,275	+3.9
St. Louis	36,312,555	25,881,133	+40.3
New Orleans	10,601,519	10,036,668	+5.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,508,889,252	$1,167,506,287	+30.4
Other cities, 5 days	222,172,908	196,017,403	+13.3
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,731,012,160	$1,353,523,690	+27.9
All cities, 1 day	375,921,018	310,837,407	+20.9
Total all cities, for week	$2,106,933,178	$1,664,361,097	+26.6

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 26 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1900, a gain of 32.0 per cent., with the same week in 1899 a loss of 1.4 per cent., and with 1898 an increase of 61.3 per cent. Outside of New York the increase, as compared with 1900, was 9.6 per cent., the excess over 1899 reaches 6.2 per cent., and making comparison with 1898, the increase is seen to be 41.9 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,247,330
Gold	71,225,051
Silver	18,789,295
United States notes	13,089,602
Treasury notes of 1890	317,859
National banknotes	14,025,246
Total receipts this day	2,331,922
Total receipts this month	3,519,622
Total receipts this year	342,901,434
Total expenditures this day	1,630,000
Total expenditures this month	3,195,000
Total expenditures this year	316,371,642
Deposits in National banks	96,921,079

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,967,279
Silver dollars	428,259,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,526,713
Silver bullion of 1890	54,633,257
United States notes	995,000
Total	$763,381,279

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,967,279
Silver certificates outstanding	428,259,000
Treasury notes outstanding	58,100,000
Currency certificates outstanding	995,000
Total	$763,381,279

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$53,594,971
Gold certificates	17,840,080
Silver coin and bullion	10,720,438
Silver certificates	8,048,827
United States notes	13,089,602
Other assets	21,506,510
Total in Treasury	124,590,432
Deposits in National banks	96,921,079
Total	$221,511,511
Current liabilities	$79,264,181
Available cash balance	$142,247,330

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $5,960,625. The banks now hold a surplus of $24,838,825 above the legal requirement.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Increase.
Loans	$841,367,300	$871,808,200	$30,440,900
Net deposits	937,423,000	969,917,500	32,494,500
Circulation	31,253,200	31,319,100	65,900
Specie	191,710,200	192,825,000	1,114,800
Legal tenders	73,445,000	74,493,200	1,048,200
Reserve held	265,155,200	267,318,200	2,163,000
Legal reserve	234,355,750	242,479,375	8,123,625
Surplus res've	30,799,450	24,838,825	*5,960,625

*Decrease.

The following table shows the surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$11,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	15,707,350	28,383,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	34,085,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$24,838,825	1896	$40,182,425
1900	30,871,275	1895	36,750,900
1899	37,452,675	1894	111,623,000
1898	34,781,625	1893	16,654,000
1897	54,540,050	1892	28,441,425

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Trading on the Bourse started satisfactorily, although business was slack, owing to the London Stock Exchange being closed. Later renewed realizations in the industrials produced weakness. Weak Berlin advices weighed down the market and the close was heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 12½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish fours, 72.15.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Home funds were firm. Americans were maintained. Coals were dull on a rumor that the coal syndicate intends to reduce prices 1½ marks a ton. Business was restricted owing to the London market being closed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, 1901, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	$2,090
New York	Monte Christi	2,540
Madiana	St. Thomas	940
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	85
Madiana	St. Thomas	544
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	894
New York	Monte Christi	621
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Adria	Belize	1,200
Philadelphia	Curacao	118
New York	Monte Christi	1,964
San Juan	San Juan	60
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	2,249
Alene	Greytown	6,165
Finance	Colon	11,580
San Juan	San Juan	683
Silver Bullion—		
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	16,350
Matanzas	Tampico	17,113
Total		$64,678

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Jan. 28 to Feb. 1, 1901.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Jan. 28	Lahn	London, S. B.	$248,595
Jan. 29	Roraima	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	500
Jan. 30	Oceanic	London, S. B.	311,850
Jan. 30	La Gascogne	Havre, G. B.	2,379,854
Jan. 31	New York	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	8,000
Jan. 31	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	24,900
Feb. 1	Maraval	Port Spain, S. C., (Mex.)	1,000
Feb. 1	Etruria	London, S. B.	168,000
Total			$3,142,699

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan. 14	Trave	London, S. B.	$30,000
Jan. 24	Jeanne	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	11,000
Jan. 25	Campania	London, S. B.	201,435
Total			$3,385,734

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,083,145. The imports of specie amounted to $64,678, and the exports of specie to $3,385,734.

Verdict Against P. Lorillard & Co.

Catherine Smith, who from 1881 to 1897 worked in the tobacco factory of P. Lorillard & Co., at Jersey City, was injured in the latter year by the breaking of the shaft of a machine at which she was employed. She brought suit, before Justice Collins, when the recovered, but the case was not tried until yesterday. She asked for $10,000. The jury gave her $7,000.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week.

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l't'n.
$2,000,000	$2,074,300	Bk. N.Y., N.B.A.	$13,518,600	$2,778,000	$1,077,000	$15,116,000	$499,700
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bk. of Man. Co.	20,239,000	7,286,000	2,050,000	26,464,000	.....
2,000,000	1,190,900	Merchants' Nat.	15,453,300	2,852,100	1,573,000	17,949,700	.....
2,000,000	2,281,400	Mechanics' Nat.	12,548,000	2,504,000	938,000	12,709,000	.....
1,500,000	2,980,900	Bk. of America	24,572,200	4,530,200	2,391,300	28,274,900	.....
1,000,000	241,300	Phenix Nat.	5,153,000	1,582,000	155,000	5,738,000	48,100
10,000,000	5,490,300	National City	115,001,900	32,865,400	6,148,700	135,103,000	4,253,700
300,000	6,881,700	Chemical Nat.	25,376,600	7,904,100	2,571,200	28,971,000	.....
600,000	224,400	Merch. Exch. Nt.	5,459,800	1,025,400	544,700	6,210,000	44,600
1,000,000	1,275,200	Gallatin Nat.	6,687,700	1,025,900	906,700	7,067,100	971,500
300,000	55,500	Nat. Butch. & D.	1,046,100	354,200	36,000	1,183,300	41,300
400,000	124,800	Mech. & Trad.	2,338,000	254,000	250,000	2,804,000	.....
200,000	173,600	Greenwich	921,700	82,100	126,000	773,800	.....
600,000	436,100	Leath. Mfg. Nat.	4,962,600	1,185,400	325,800	4,972,000	468,900
300,000	216,400	Seventh Nat.	3,267,900	733,200	511,100	4,669,600	299,400
1,200,000	543,300	Bk. State N. Y.	4,565,900	521,600	346,900	4,017,200	.....
5,000,000	2,940,100	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,969,000	4,916,000	1,513,000	22,585,000	4,775,000
10,000,000	6,936,000	Nat. Bk. of Com.	73,332,700	9,077,700	6,259,900	64,397,500	7,495,400
1,000,000	1,603,900	Nat. Broadway	5,697,200	1,375,700	299,800	5,109,900	199,500
1,000,000	1,239,200	Mercantile Nat.	14,273,100	2,298,900	1,835,500	15,013,500	986,500
422,700	484,700	Pacific	2,700,400	470,300	494,000	3,495,800	.....
1,500,000	1,140,800	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	19,127,200	4,454,900	1,166,900	21,412,100	1,419,900
450,000	994,500	Chatham Nat.	6,440,400	521,300	1,010,800	6,723,000	50,000
200,000	337,300	People's	2,072,900	151,700	273,300	2,784,500	.....
1,000,000	724,900	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	14,391,700	3,181,900	1,160,600	16,194,400	725,400
3,000,000	5,178,900	Hanover Nat.	48,174,900	7,965,900	5,454,400	51,667,200	2,940,400
500,000	458,100	Irving National	3,820,000	892,400	261,000	4,486,000	238,300
800,000	407,300	Nat. Citizens'	3,358,500	689,500	312,700	3,873,000	294,900
500,000	274,900	Nassau	2,792,900	309,300	494,100	3,237,100	.....
980,000	1,047,500	Mark. & Ful. N.	6,371,100	1,558,900	782,700	7,272,200	225,900
1,000,000	206,800	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,557,300	641,800	307,900	3,847,500	48,700
1,400,000	1,807,200	Corn Exchange	20,855,000	4,304,000	2,284,000	26,160,000	.....
1,000,000	518,400	Continental Nat.	4,318,000	940,000	512,200	5,313,000	321,300
300,000	401,000	Oriental	2,030,000	177,300	384,600	2,050,000	.....
1,500,000	6,107,800	Imp. & Tr. Nat.	26,435,000	4,509,000	1,122,000	24,754,000	47,200
2,000,000	3,558,300	National Park	49,477,000	18,877,000	4,505,000	68,343,000	49,900
250,000	161,100	East River Nat.	1,196,700	340,500	196,100	1,487,700	50,000
2,000,000	2,467,400	Fourth National	25,344,500	4,832,100	2,463,100	27,743,300	50,000
1,000,000	557,500	Central National	10,463,000	2,712,000	2,302,000	14,323,000	500,000
300,000	888,700	Second National	9,307,000	1,529,000	910,000	10,133,000	277,000
750,000	66,900	Ninth National	5,914,100	568,000	233,000	3,325,000	49,300
500,000	9,220,000	First National	41,682,100	9,844,000	1,863,700	43,476,600	401,100
300,000	109,600	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	3,028,000	539,000	315,500	3,219,400	246,900
250,000	724,700	Bowery	2,777,000	356,000	344,000	3,455,000	.....
200,000	386,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	2,933,200	803,000	401,500	3,938,400	50,000
750,000	396,000	German-Amer.	3,499,800	519,800	246,200	2,385,500	.....
1,000,000	2,110,500	Chase National	39,579,300	10,884,500	1,821,100	45,119,700	800,000
100,000	1,326,700	Fifth Avenue	8,899,100	2,264,500	336,900	10,129,400	.....
200,000	638,600	German Exch.	2,205,100	223,600	970,500	3,440,400	.....
200,000	818,500	Germania	2,959,700	403,200	570,000	4,374,300	.....
300,000	919,700	Lincoln Nat.	11,224,400	1,754,300	2,209,500	13,758,100	245,600
200,000	1,095,500	Garfield Nat.	6,448,400	1,523,900	246,600	7,267,900	49,200
200,000	348,000	Fifth National	2,152,800	462,000	150,900	2,387,300	176,000
300,000	1,018,200	Bank of Met.	8,167,800	1,338,500	501,900	8,045,300	.....
200,000	426,400	West Side	2,632,000	346,000	355,000	2,804,000	.....
500,000	813,800	Seaboard Nat.	14,224,000	2,083,000	2,219,000	17,259,000	475,000
2,100,000	1,871,700	Western Nat.	41,195,900	10,013,800	2,445,000	49,557,100	50,000
300,000	530,800	First Nat., B'klyn.	3,876,000	477,000	828,000	4,347,000	75,000
500,000	604,100	Liberty Nat.	6,408,900	1,637,000	425,000	6,822,300	495,500
1,000,000	379,200	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	4,217,100	801,900	416,500	4,078,900	.....
250,000	444,600	Bk. of New Am.	5,238,700	589,300	342,200	6,040,700	.....
350,000	296,400	Astor National	4,405,100	746,700	240,300	4,448,000	350,000
500,000	325,100	Hide & L. Nat.	2,709,400	588,100	59,100	2,126,400	380,000
62,800,000	76,872,500	Total, Nat. bks.					
11,422,700	15,385,000	Total, State bks.					
74,222,700	92,257,500	Total	871,808,200	192,825,000	74,493,200	969,917,500	31,319,100

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, Dec. 13, 1900; 19 State Banks, Dec. 4, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 2, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,309,500.00	$44,500.00	$128,500	$292,300.00	.....	$1,580,700.00
Columbia	300,000	2,350,000.00	140,000.00	107,000	197,000.00	3,000.00	2,470,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,030,020.47	39,944.81	39,065	415,530.76	.....	1,388,190.92
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,165,300.00	59,300.00	45,400	283,600.00	.....	1,442,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	658,084.31	7,499.95	40,424	51,538.56	.....	687,308.80
Hamilton	200,000	1,343,400.00	73,200.00	86,900	98,800.00	.....	1,483,200.00
Mount Morris

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ADULTERATED MILK

Twenty Small Dealers Arrested in an Unexpected Raid.

The Board of Health Unceasing in Its Efforts to Prevent the Sale of Below-Standard Milk.

Twenty small milk dealers along the upper east side, who were offering for sale adulterated milk, were gathered in by Board of Health Inspectors in a recent unexpected Sunday raid, and their capture revealed the fact that on Sundays milk may be bought much cheaper in many portions of the city than on any other day of the week. This bargain-counter article is quite apt to be in such a condition that the cow who was first responsible for it would repudiate the watered stock on sight.

This peculiar fact the Board of Health experts say is due to the knowledge of the dealers that on Sundays the majority of the Milk Inspectors are off duty, and raids are almost unknown. On this day the official tester is not mysteriously poking his lactometer into every jar in sight containing white liquid.

Consequently many unscrupulous wholesalers take advantage of this excellent opportunity to dispose of any under-standard milk they may have on hand. The dealers in turn increase the water supply, and by the time it reaches the east side consumer it is rather hard to distinguish any difference in taste between it and ordinary Croton.

So active were the Milk Inspectors on this particular Sunday that not only were a score of small grocers arrested, with lacteal fluid not recognized as "Board of Health milk" exposed for sale, but the adulterated article was traced by the delivery wagons to the place of business of the wholesaler. For this man's arrest a warrant was secured, but when the officers arrived to serve it, the wholesaler, taking alarm and probably warned, had sold out his entire establishment and fled. If his whereabouts are ascertained he will be apprehended. The small dealers, when arraigned in police courts, are nearly always bribed out by the wholesaler who supplies them with the adulterated milk. Often the fines inflicted in Special Sessions are also paid by them. The twenty gathered in will appear before the Special Sessions Justices to-morrow.

Milk drinkers in New York are unaware of the constant and unceasing efforts on the part of the health authorities to ferret out milk adulterated with water or otherwise, and of the rigid test to which all milk offered for sale is subjected. Very little of the real article, just as it is delivered into the farmer's pail by the old red cow or blooded Holstein, as the case may be, ever reaches the metropolitan buyer, say the Milk Inspectors. Many large wholesalers mix and large creameries add, to the hundreds of gallons collected from the farms for distribution into a large receptacle, take off cream or add water, to bring it to the standard of Board of Health milk, and then this conglomerate fluid, to which many cows have contributed, is forwarded to the city for the population's consumption.

"Board of Health Milk," as it is technically termed, is by statute required to contain 3 per cent. of fats and 12 per cent. total solids, including caseine, albumen, sugar, and salts. Any coming below this standard is regarded as suspicious, and if when tested it is shown to be adulterated over 5 per cent., the arrest of the dealer is ordered. The percentage of adulteration is determined by dividing the shortage by 12, the 12 per cent. total solids being taken as equivalent to 100 per cent. for purposes of computation.

Every milk dealer is required to obtain a permit from the Board of Health. To get this, it is necessary for him to make application in person, state to the authorities how much milk, approximately, he expects to sell per day, the name of the wholesaler from whom he is to derive his supply, the hour of the day the delivery takes place, the nature of the can marks, whether he intends to keep the milk in storage while selling, or in an icebox or tubs. If in the latter, whether such receptacles are connected with the sewer. This application is signed and a temporary permit is granted. If, after inspection, everything is found to be as the applicant represented and there are no unsanitary conditions attaching to his place of business, the permit is made permanent.

Wholesalers are required to state, if milk is received from farms, the farmer's name, the railroad station from which the milk is shipped, the name of the railroad carrying the milk, the time of arrival at terminal station, and number of hours occupied in transit. In addition, the name of the breed of cows the farmer keeps, the number of his cows, and the water supply therefor and the water used for cleaning the cans and milking utensils must be placed on file with the Board of Health.

The numbers of the permits granted must also be painted on each side of dealers' wagons used in delivering milk, in letters one-half an inch wide and two inches long.

NEW BRONX HIGH SCHOOL.

Is to be the Most Perfectly Appointed Building of Its Kind Ever Erected.

The erection of the new Peter Cooper High School in the Borough of the Bronx is now assured, the Council having approved the issue of corporate stock for the purpose. This structure, which is to cost $409,383, will not, according to C. B. J. Snyder, the Superintendent of School Buildings, have its equal in the United States. Plans were prepared for this school two years ago, but they were almost entirely abandoned, as changes have been made from time to time in the number of pupils it was proposed to accommodate in the building. Each part of the structure restudied shows a decided improvement over the old plans, so that now the proposed building is perfection, from a school building standpoint, containing the very latest improvements and appliances in the market.

The contract for the structure has been let to Louis Wechsler, the site being on the north side of East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, on the block bounded by Boston Avenue and Jackson Avenue. The school will provide for a minimum attendance of 2,635 students, which, if circumstances warrant, can be increased to about 3,000. The plot of ground chosen is admirably suited for the purpose. It is about ten feet above the grade of the street, except at the east end, and, being for the most part rock, it was deemed best to take advantage of the situation, and thus in the frontage of the building of 312 feet to form an additional basement story at the easterly end, extending under somewhat more than half the building. Beneath the extreme easterly side, on Jackson Avenue, is the sub-basement, sufficient in size to contain the battery of boilers for heating and power, and the coal supply. Above the basement are five stories of rooms for school work, seventy-one rooms in all, not counting those used for storage, toilet, lockers, teachers, and other purposes, all necessary in such a modern structure.

Of the seventy-one rooms there are forty-six section rooms of about the usual size, but placed with the long side, of about twenty-eight feet in the light, so that the shorter dimension of twenty-one feet is the depth of the room, bringing the furthest seats sufficiently near the light. Each room is amply lighted by large windows in a single opening, the whole measuring as a minimum 10 feet high and 16 feet wide. Besides the section rooms there are twelve laboratories for chemical, physiological, biological, and physiographical and other purposes, and three lecture rooms to be used in connection therewith.

Independent of the lecture rooms there will be provided four large study halls, one in each of the stories. A large library has been provided for the second floor and five other rooms are to be assigned for special purposes. Separate gymnasiums have been provided for boys and girls, each with its running track, shower baths, locker rooms, doctor's examination room, &c. In style the building is designated as English Collegiate Gothic adapted to modern uses. The exterior of the building will be of gray brick with gray stone and terra cotta trimmings of the same general color as many of the modern buildings now being erected in this city. The most striking feature of the building is the great central tower nearly 50 feet square and about 170 feet in height. It contains the large ventilating shafts that conduct away from the building the air that has been exhausted from the classrooms and other parts of the building. In one of the corner turrets of this tower ascends the boiler chimney, which could not well have been disposed of without some such device without disfiguring the general appearance of the building.

The upper floors of the tower have been designed to provide laboratories for the special work of the professors, a provision which, while badly needed, has often been overlooked. As the building will occupy a plot not entirely shut in by buildings, the auditorium has been formed by a two-story structure at the rear of the building, with entrances not only from the main building, but from the adjoining streets. This auditorium, with seats for 1,800 persons, is meant for use on public occasions, as well as the daily opening exercises of the school. The various appliances throughout the structure will be as perfect as it is possible to make them.

The ventilation system will be of the "Plenum" variety, so called because a full supply of fresh air is forced by powerful fans into all the rooms, driving out by pressure the air that has become contaminated by use.

The lighting will be by electricity throughout, developed by a complete plant of dynamos and high-speed engines. In the basement will be lunch rooms, for boys and girls, and ample bicycle rooms, this last having become a necessity, as many pupils ride to school on bicycles.

HINTS TO BRIDES-TO-BE.

Articles of Linen and Bedding Needed to Start Housekeeping, and What They Cost.

This is the season of the year when the housekeeper, with her Winter sewing completed and a little time to breathe, looks through her linen closet, sees to it that her bedding is in good condition, and replenishes in all lines where it is needed. February is the month of sales of various kinds, and she is a wise housekeeper who patronizes them.

It is about this time in the year also that the Spring bride-that-is-to-be is preparing for a house of her own. The following are lists of articles required for housekeeping outfits. They are at various prices and give suggestive hints. It requires some thought to make out a list of the articles in the way of linen and bedding required to start a young housekeeper, and these will be found helpful. The first list shows what may be done for $500.

6 2½x2½ yard table cloths	$51.00
1 2½x3 yard table cloth	15.00
1 2½x4 yard table cloth	22.50
6 dozen napkins (dinner size)	45.00
1 dozen napkins	13.50
1 dozen napkins	16.00
2 dozen tea doylies	6.00
1 dozen fruit doylies	2.00
1 luncheon cloth and napkins	16.00
6 tray and carving cloths	6.00
2 table pads	4.00
12 pairs linen pillow cases	30.00
6 H. S. linen bolster cases	15.00
6 pairs H. S. sheets (double bed size)	45.00
6 pairs cotton sheets (double bed size)	24.00
4 pairs blankets (double bed size)	40.00
4 bed-spreads (double bed size)	30.00
2 down comforters	24.00
3 dozen bedroom towels	18.00
2 dozen bedroom towels	18.00
1 dozen bath towels	9.00
2 dozen dish towels	4.00
2 dozen glass towels	6.00
1 dozen cooks' towels	1.50
6 roller towels	3.00
2 kitchen table cloths	3.50
1 red kitchen table cover	2.00
1 dozen servants' napkins	2.00
2 dozen servants' towels	4.00
2 pairs servants' blankets (double bed size)	9.00
4 pairs servants' sheets (double bed size)	6.00
2 servants' bedspreads	3.00
2 servants' counterpanes	4.00
4 pairs servants' pillow cases	2.00
	$500.00

The second is less expensive by half.

4 2x2 yard table cloths	$20.00
1 2x2½ yard table cloth	6.50
1 2x3 yard table cloth	8.00
1 2x4 yard table cloth	11.00
4 dozen napkins (dinner size)	30.00
1 dozen tea doilies	2.50
1 dozen fruit doilies	2.00
1 luncheon cloth and napkins	10.50
1 2x2 yard red table cover	2.50
6 tray and carving cloths	4.50
1 table pad	1.50
2 dozen bedroom towels	9.00
2 dozen bedroom towels	12.00
1 dozen bath towels	6.00
12 pairs H. S. linen pillow cases	24.00
6 H. S. linen bolster cases	12.00
8 pairs hemmed cotton sheets, (double bed size)	16.00
4 pairs blankets, (double-bed size)	28.50
4 bedspreads, (double-bed size)	24.00
1 dozen dish towels	1.50
1 dozen glass towels	2.25
2 kitchen table cloths	2.25
1 dozen servants' napkins	1.50
1 dozen servants' towels	2.00
1 pair servants' blankets, (double-bed size)	4.50
2 pairs servants' sheets, (double-bed size)	2.80
1 servants' bedspread, (double-bed size)	1.50
3 pairs servants' pillow cases	1.20
Total	$250.00

The last is a good practical outfit which will give the young housekeeper satisfactory linen and other articles of practical value for a reasonable outlay.

3 2x3 yard table cloths	$10.50
1 2x3 yard table cloth	5.50
1 dozen napkins—dinner size	3.00
1 dozen napkins—dinner size	5.00
1 2x2 yard red table cover	2.00
1 table pad	1.25
2 hemstitched tray or carving cloths	1.00
1 dozen bedroom towels	3.00
1 dozen bedroom towels	4.50
½ dozen bath towels	2.50
6 pairs hemmed cotton sheets, double bed size	12.00
6 pairs linen pillow cases	7.50
3 bolster cases	4.50
3 bed spreads, double bed size	10.50
3 pairs blankets—double bed size	15.00
½ dozen dish towels	.75
½ dozen glass towels	.90
2 kitchen table cloths	1.80
½ dozen servants' towels	1.00
2 pairs servants' pillow cases	.80
2 pairs servants' cotton sheets, single bed size	2.50
1 pair servants' blankets, single bed size	3.50
1 servants' bedspread	1.00
	$100.00

Outfits costing much more as well as less can be purchased according to the individual taste.

WARD LINER LOSES HER CARGO.

Reaches Cuba After the Roughest Passage in Her History.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 2.—The Ward Line steamer Santiago de Cuba, Capt. Johnson, which sailed from New York Jan. 24, arrived here this morning, two days late, after the roughest passage in her history. Capt. Johnson said that in his thirty-six years' experience he had never had a rougher voyage.

The steamer carried a heavy deck cargo, mostly materials for the Government and the Barber Asphalt Company, all of which went overboard during the four days' storm, and a large portion of the hold cargo was ruined. A large shipment of acid in carboys, on the deck, was broken and the acid ran through the cargo, destroying fabrics and provisions. The vessel, however, suffered only slight damage.

CAPT. CARTER TO APPEAL.

Attorney Blair Takes Steps to Get Case Before United States Supreme Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—Attorneys for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, who is serving a sentence in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for embezzling Government funds while in charge of the engineering work of Savannah Harbor, will appeal his case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Thayer of the United States Court of Appeals, who, with Judge William Hook, District Judge for Kansas, heard the application for a writ of habeas corpus recently made by Capt. Carter, is in receipt of a letter from Frank P. Blair, Capt. Carter's attorney, in which he asks whether an appeal would be granted by Judge Hook or Judge Thayer. Judge Thayer advised Mr. Blair to make the application to Judge Hook.

Killed by His Runaway Team.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 2.—Ira Pine, thirty years old, was run over and killed by his runaway team this afternoon. Pine alighted from a wagon and was about to enter a store, when his horses became frightened and started to run. He rushed after them and managed to get hold of one of the reins, but lost his hold and fell. He was struck on the head by the hind hoofs of one of the horses, and the wagon wheels passed over his head. Pine was employed by Clarence Contea, a farmer, of Lumberton. He leaves a widow and four children.

Ex-Tax Collector Arrested.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Feb. 2.—Ira F. Legrow, a former Constable and Tax Collector of Somerville, was arrested to-day. It is charged that Legrow collected the money and failed to turn it in at City Hall. The warrant named the amount as $800. Legrow pleaded not guilty in the local court, and in default of $1,500 bail was taken to the East Cambridge Jail. He is married, but has no children.

ARISTOCRATIC DOG PENSION

Its Proprietor Tells of the Habits of Her Fastidious Guests.

Some Have Trunks Filled with Costly Wardrobe and Bedding—Cricket and Her Sheet.

"They tell me I should have been a lion trainer," said the woman who is the proprietor of an aristocratic private country 'zoo,' where many city pets make long visits on the occasions of their masters or mistresses being out of town on account of illness, or for various other reasons. "All animals seem to like me," went on the zoo proprietor, "and I can do anything with them. It is fortunate that I do like them, as many of the dogs only come to me on condition that I take them to sleep in my room, for at home they never sleep outside of their mistresses' rooms, and they would be homesick.

"Do I take them? Why, certainly. I haven't the slightest objection to sleeping in a dog kennel, and my room has every appearance of one. Around the wall stand a row of dog baskets, in a big chair at one side sleeps a big bull terrier, on the bed is a tiny fox terrier, and every morning I have seven or eight dogs of various kinds and sizes on the bed for a big frolic before I get up.

"The arrival of a dog is more of an event than most people think. When my bull terrier came he brought with him a trunk as large as himself filled with every luxury a well-bred dog could desire. That dog ought to be broken-hearted, for he is with me only because of the heartless way in which men set their faces against pets. His mistress has gone to Europe, and bull should have gone too, for he has never before been parted from his mistress since he was a puppy, and always accompanies her on her European trips. But now the laws are such that a poor dog is not allowed to land on the other side, and money cannot alter it. They may be millionaires' or millionairesses' dogs, but they cannot get in any more than the commonest mongrel.

"Bull is one of the dogs who has always slept in his mistress' room in a big chair, and he came to me with the proviso that he should sleep in another big chair in my room. His own particular chair was to have been sent, but it was finally decided that if he had his own bedding he would not miss the chair; another very much like it was given to him. His bedding is of the best and finest. It all came in his trunk.

"There is a nice little down pillow for his head, a half-dozen pillowcases for it, and as many little pillow sheets to lay over the pillow and make him really comfortable. The sheets are of pretty, fine pink flannel, with his name embroidered in the centre in white silk and with an embroidered edge. There is a pretty light blue crocheted afghan to wrap him in when he is ready to go to sleep. He will not sleep until it is given to him, and sits up and paws until it is brought. That completes his outfit, with the exception of a pretty little blue cashmere shawl, which is fastened around him with a safety pin when he is driving, to protect his throat and chest. Bull is particularly fond of driving, and sits up like a professional flunkey on the seat beside me, and does not stir from the time we leave the house until we come back again.

"While the greater number of dogs which come to me bring their own toilet articles, bedding, &c., it is not always the case, and the little fox terrier, who is a beauty, weighs only two and one-half pounds, and is worth $500, came wearing his whole wardrobe, a simple collar. He had not a sheet or a pillowcase, but he is as nice a little dog as any one could wish to see.

"However, if I was going to have my choice of a dog, I should take a Cashmere poodle, or spaniel, as some people call them. They know more in a minute than other dogs can learn in a lifetime, and they are the prettiest little morsels that ever breathed. I had seven of them at Christmas time. They are pure white, with soft, fine hair that curls all over their backs; little tails that curl twice, and they weigh from one and one-half to two pounds. When they are full-blooded they have black eyes and noses, a black streak in the roof of the mouth, and there must not be a trace of color in the ears.

"These seven dogs that I had during the holidays were for presents; they were sent to me to keep until Christmas. They looked like toy dogs playing together or soft, fluffy little white balls, and they were very cunning when I sent them off, nicely combed and each wearing a big ribbon bow.

"Five nice little dogs that came to me with all their belongings were Japanese spaniels. They belonged to families of friends and were acquainted with each other. There were Japple, Tokie, Fifi, Phillie, and Peter. They brought their own baskets, each two sets of blankets, the warm, woolly French blankets with stripes for basket wear and little blankets embroidered with their names for outdoor wear. They also brought their brushes and combs, their soap and the extract to rub them with when they have been out in the cold. There was one basket, which had been outgrown when they left me, which was left behind, and any poor little dog who comes without a basket now can use it. That is my endowed bed.

"But of all the dogs that have come to me there has never been any that I have loved better than Cricket. Cricket is a little Scotch terrier, with an abbreviated tail and a fine disposition. Cricket always comes with her chum, Olga, a big St. Bernard, valued at $500, who could swallow Cricket at a mouthful. They are the best of friends and kiss each other every morning as soon as they awaken. There is one good story we always tell of Cricket.

"A friend who was staying with me had begged to have Cricket sleep in her room. She made a bed for her with a pillow on a chair, a blanket over that, and a towel over all.

"'There, Cricket,' she said, as she threw the towel down the first night; 'there is your sheet, now go to bed.'

"Cricket hopped up on the pillow, was covered with a little shawl, and went to sleep. That was done every night, Cricket waiting until her bed was ready, and obediently getting into it. But one night it seemed too much trouble to get the towel and instead a little petticoat that happened to be near was thrown over the pillow, and Cricket told to go to bed. Cricket did not stir. She looked around the room, her eyes shining and her little tail wagging, but she would not go to bed. She was urged and commanded, but she would not move. Finally I said:

"'What is it, Cricket, do you want your sheet?' She brightened up immediately, her little tail wagging more vigorously than ever. The towel was brought, put over the pillow, and Cricket jumped up and cuddled down contentedly.

"The dogs who come to me should really bring their own chefs. I should have to have a fine one if I gave each dog exactly what it has to eat at home. Explicit directions come with each one. Some must have potatoes and some must have everything but potatoes. Some must have rice and others are poisoned by it; some eat carrots and some must not, and some meat and others are not allowed to look at it. Fortunately the cordon bleu who prepares the menus for my dogs is an expert in arranging hygienic canine dietaries, the dogs do not miss private chefs, and are always in the best of health."

CONTEST THEIR MOTHER'S WILL.

Daughters of Mrs. De Clyne Claim She Was Unduly Influenced.

A contest of the will of the late Mrs. Helen De Clyne of New Durham was begun in the Hudson County Orphans' Court last Friday and will be continued next Friday. Mrs. De Clyne was the widow of Charles De Clyne, who was a glue manufacturer in New Durham. The estate is worth $30,000. Mrs. De Clyne's will gives the business to Gustav and Emil De Clyne, the sons of the testatrix, to conduct for three years, after which they are to make an equal distribution of the estate with their sisters, Mrs. Kittel, the Postmistress at New Durham, and Mrs. Outwater and Mrs. Alcorn, all of New Durham.

The contest is made by the sisters, who allege that their mother was unduly influenced by their brothers. It was shown by Dr. Luck, a witness of the will, that Mrs. De Clyne was in the habit of taking morphine. He declared, however, that her mind was clear when she made the will.

Natural Gas in Washington.

WALLA WALLA, Washington, Feb. 2.—Natural gas and oil are reported to have been discovered in large quantities on the farm of M. E. Mitchell, south of this city. Several leases have already been secured by a California syndicate and operations are to be begun at once.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Best Restaurant in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Great Exodus---Third Anniversary Sale.

China, Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass, Lamps & Clocks.

What we have done once we can do again—but that's not our motto. Rather, what we've done we must outdo. Our anniversary China sales have never ceased to be the talk of the trade—they have been an innovation. We've outgeneraled all this time. Not only because we made earlier and better and more skilled preparations than ever, but because of the very successes of the past we have been able to buy cheaper than ever before and will sell to you cheaper than has ever been done before.

Prices Generally ⅓ and ½ Off,

which means a great deal more than it seems in type—you surely know by past experience of the half that can't be told. Almost an acre of new things in China and Bric-a-Brac just in from the best markets of the world—you will have many a pleasant surprise to-morrow.

Rich Cut Glass.

If there is any one line of goods that we jealously guard the quality of more than any other it is Cut Glass. Here you'll always find the best product of the cutters' wheel, thoroughly polished and of the very newest and best designs, and our regular prices are lower than others ask for inferior goods.

Here is a partial list of the offering for this sale:

FRUIT BOWLS.

A large assortment of Fruit Bowls in round and fancy shapes, in medium and very rich cuttings.

$2.98 instead of $4.00
3.75 " 5.00
5.00 " 7.50
7.50 and 8.00 " 12.00

SUGAR AND CREAM SETS.

$4.00 instead of $7.50
5.00 " 8.00

TALL JUGS OR PITCHERS.

$8.50 instead of $13.50
13.50 " 20.00

Dinner Sets.

AT $16.50 INSTEAD OF $25.00—Fine Limoges China Dinner Sets composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureen, prettily decorated in neat floral sprays and handles trimmed with gold.

AT $12.00 INSTEAD OF $18.00—Austrian China Dinner Sets composed of 101 pieces, including soup tureen and three platters, decorated in combination and violet sprays, each piece fully trimmed with gold.

AT $8.00 INSTEAD OF $12.00—Good American Porcelain Dinner Sets in one of the newest underglaze designs in green. The sets are composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters.

AT $5.00 THE SET—Porcelain Dinner Sets composed of 100 pieces, decorated in a neat spray pattern in brown.

Umbrella Jars, Jardinieres and Jardiniere and Pedestals

The very newest designs of Pottery Jardinieres, with and without Pedestals, of rich underglazed colorings, just unpacked, will be placed on sale at the lowest prices ever heard of for this quality of goods.

Jardinieres in solid colors of Red, Blue and Green. 7-inch, 29c.; 8-inch, 45c.; 9-inch, 59c.

Jardinieres in rich two-color effects, handsomely modelled and very stylish. These are the newest Jardinieres on the market, and would be exceptionally good value at the regular prices. The sizes are from 6 to 11 inches; will take 5 to 9-inch pots; also larger sizes at special prices.

29c. reduced from 50c.
59c. " " 1.00
79c. " " 1.50
1.00 " " 2.00
1.25 " " 2.50

JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS—

$2.50 instead of $4.00
3.50 " " 6.00
5.98 " " 10.00
7.50 " " 11.00
8.00 " " 12.00
10.00 " $16 & $20

Umbrella Jars at $1.75, $3.00, $3.50 and upwards.

Bronze Electroliers.

Bronze Figures and Groups from one light to five lights.

$90 reduced from $125
75 " " 100
37.50 " " 50
33.50 " " 45
22.50 " " 30
18.50 " " 25
15.00 " " 20
11.00 " " 15

The Clocks.

French travelling-clocks, the finest in first-class condition in every respect, but the leather cases are slightly handled.

$3.98 instead of $5.00
4.98 " " 7.50
8.50 " " 15.00
9.00 " " 16.50
10.00 " " 18.00
15.00 " " 22.00
18.00 " " 28.00

Also Fine French Mantel Clocks at reduced prices.

Eight Day Royal Bonn Clocks with best American movements, ½-hour strike, Cathedral Gong, special at $3.98, $5.00, $6.75, $7.50, $9.50 and $12.00.

China Clocks, decorated in Vienna style, one day movements, $1.98, reduced from $3.50.

Gold Novelty Clocks, 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and upward.

Vienna Vases.

$150.00 reduced from $225.00
135.00 " " 180.00
130.00 " " 175.00
115.00 " " 150.00
90.00 " " 125.00
59.00 " " 75.00

Fine Austrian vases with Vienna style decorations; lustre grounds with panels of gold, on which are laid paintings of royalties, surrounded with a wreath of Art Nouveau, from small cabinet pieces up to vases 12 inches high.

75c were $1.50
$2.50 " 5.00
3.50 " 7.00
6.00 " 12.00
8.00 " 16.00

Ceramic art vases, decorated with figure paintings on ivory and celeste grounds.

$1.00 were $2.00
1.75 " 3.50
2.00 " 4.00
2.25 " 4.50

COMPOSITION FIGURES & BUSTS.—A lot of the finest; these are the best subjects and the colorings carefully executed by the best artist in this line. Fancy subjects and busts of composers and authors in bronze, and figures and busts of rich Oriental subjects. The prices are from 98c. to $25.00 instead of $1.25 to $40.00.

"Rogers Groups" $5.00; reduced from $7.50. Reproductions from the famous Rogers Groups, finished in Art Nouveau effects. The subjects are "The Wounded Soldier," "We Boys," "One More Shot" and "Going for the Cows." The regular price for these groups is $7.50, but for this sale they are priced at $5.00 each.

Lamps and Globes.

Handsomely decorated portable gas lamps, fitted with Welsbach burners; complete, with shades to match; were $4.00 to $7.40, are marked $2.00 to $3.70.

$3.00 to $7.00 lamp globes $1.25; the last of the lot are here for Monday's selling.

100 Venetian iron cozy-corner and hall lanterns will be sold for 75c. complete.

Handsomely decorated lamps, with globes to match; some of them are the artists' proofs.

$17.50, reduced from $35.00
9.00, " " 18.00
4.98, " " 10.00
3.75, " " 6.00

Marble.

Marble Figures, Groups and Busts.

$150 reduced from $200
125 " " 175
75 " " 100
67.50 " " 90
56.00 " " 75
37.50 " " 50
16.50 " " 21
13.50 " " 18

Furniture Selling Revolutionized

Almost ¼ Million Dollars' Worth Still to Draw From.

Prices Lowest Ever Known.

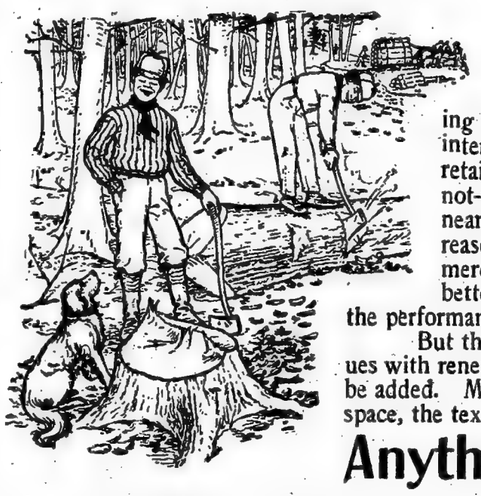

The opening day (Friday) of this already famous sale was (modestly speaking too) the greatest achievement in the furniture business. A little inside history may interest our readers. Mark you, these are facts easily verified. The largest one day retail selling (up to the present time) in the history of the furniture business was our not-to-be-forgotten Lockwood sale. What think you then of a first day's selling that nearly doubled it? History is no fable with such achievements as these. But the only reason why we mention these facts is because there's a real reason for them. The merchandise itself is the argument—the feats of the past have steadily enlarged and bettered on account of their very genuineness and confidence-giving reality. Always the performance of the promise to the very letter.

But the end is not yet. The opportunities are still here, for this great February sale continues with renewed vigor and advantage, and every day during its continuance new features will be added. Many pieces are sold at an actual loss—why it pays us to do so must be for want of space, the text of another story. The sale gives you an opportunity to buy

Anything in Stock at ¼ to ½ Reductions.

The collection is really the most notable which has yet been shown in this city—embracing the newest, best and most perfect Furniture of to-day, gathered together after months of careful work especially for this sale.

Every piece will be marked with a red ticket—the prices distinctly shown. There are no restrictions whatever, with the one exception that we reserve the right to deliver goods within 30 days. No better Furniture opportunity was ever given.

PROBLEM OF THE SERVANT.

What a Woman Says Who Declares She Sees Both Sides of the Subject.

"There are two things that militate against good service in these days," says a woman who has had much experience in the domestic question and understands the subject from the standpoint of both mistress and maid. "The old-fashioned housekeeper has disappeared and the modern mistress of a house expects and exacts too much from her servants. The new servants who are coming to us are not being trained, for there is no one who will train them and the servants we have who are passably good are becoming discouraged and do not give as good service as they might. So much more is required of them than they are able to perform that they become discouraged; finding that they can never give satisfaction no matter how much they try, they give up trying.

"Our young women of to-day are not housekeepers. The mothers do not teach them, and the most that they know about household affairs they learn in cooking classes. Now cooking classes are very well in their way and very good, but they do not go far and are entirely superficial. A girl when she is about to be married takes a course of lessons in cooking, chiefly chafing dish cooking, very likely, which is of little use in practical housekeeping. There is no instinct for housekeeping that comes with marriage and the girl is entirely unprepared for the care of servants.

"A woman is not willing now under any circumstances to take a green girl and train her. This is not a difficult matter if the girl comes from a respectable home, but the modern woman is not willing to do it, for she says, and very truly, that the girl will leave her for a better position as soon as she has learned her duties.

"Women do not take a practical view of the servant girl question. There is a certain market value for domestic service. For such and such values such and such service is given. But a woman who wishes to engage a servant considers not the market value, but makes her estimates by what she can pay. She pays what she can, and expects the best servant that the market affords. We have some trained servants, but they will not go to her for small wages. She is able to obtain a fairly good girl, but instead of recognizing that she is only fairly good she endeavors to hold her up to the highest standard.

"The girl measures up as high as she can. She may be a general housework servant, she does the cooking, the washing and ironing, and she is expected to be ready to go to the door at any moment neatly dressed with a white cap and apron, though she may be in the midst of washing or cooking. The girl tries her best. She cannot do it. An impossibility has been asked of her and when she fails she is discharged without a reference and has a struggle to get into another place such as she wishes.

"Superlative neatness as well as all the other virtues is expected of servants, and frequently that is a difficult thing for them to manage. Some of our most modern houses are built with reference to the accommodation of servants, but the greater number of houses are not. There are not proper accommodations for eight or ten servants in the average house. The mistress demands that her maids be absolutely neat, and gives them no facilities for bathing.

"Frequently a maid will have only five minutes' time to run up-stairs and change her dress, and there is really no time for ablutions. Yet a sensitive woman will discover the slightest sign of lack of care in the maid, and perhaps discharge her for a fault which should not be placed at her door.

"I know of a case of a butler in one house who was discharged under circumstances for which he was not to blame. He had been called upon to do extra work, work not included among his duties as a rule, was obliged to answer the door in the midst of it, and was discharged immediately at the instance of the daughter of the house, because his collar was slightly soiled. He was really an excellent man, who had been engaged by the housekeeper, who had found him satisfactory in every way.

"It is not necessary to speak of servants in the employ of people who indulge in narcotics or stimulants and are discharged through many whims of their employers, and frequently without references. It happens quite as often that good servants are without references as that poor servants are given good ones. A good girl, who has put up with many things and staid on and on will be turned off without a reference because she insists finally upon leaving.

"This is one side of the question. I see both sides, and I know that all the fault is not with the mistresses. There is much trash among servants. There is only one way that I can see to make conditions better. We must have training schools.

"These must be large and complete, and there must be plenty of them. When the house servants are trained as the nurses have been trained, we can expect good service and not before. The girls who are trained must pay for it, a small sum at least. Schools like this will be not only an education to the servant, but to the mistress. Rates for service will then be regulated and a mistress will understand that she cannot get good service unless she pays a certain price for it, and if she pays a lower rate the girl cannot be called entirely inefficient because she does not measure up to a standard she never pretends to have reached."

"LITTLE CONEY ISLAND" CASE.

The Fate of the District Depends Upon the Disposition of the Action Against Louis Waldron.

The case of Louis Waldron, proprietor of a hotel and dance hall at 216 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, in the district known as "Little Coney Island," was again before Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Court yesterday morning, the magistrate going to the court especially to hear the case. The prosecution of Waldron is backed by the Riverside and Morningside Heights Association, a body of residents of the upper West Side, who are engaged in a crusade against the numerous resorts that flourish in that district. It is looked upon as a test case and upon its disposition rests the continued prosperity or the doom of "Little Coney Island."

Waldron was arrested on Jan. 22 on the complaint of Policemen Haggerty and Lyons of Inspector Grant's staff. They charged that the music and dancing in Waldron's place on Sunday were in violation of the law. Lawyer C. C. Levenson, representing Waldron, precipitated the arrest by demanding that Waldron, who had merely appeared in court on a summons to be warned against repeating the offense, be held so that the case might be tried on its merits. He asserted that numerous Supreme Court decisions showed that dancing on Sunday was not contrary to the provisions of the law.

The case was adjourned to Jan. 28, when a brief was submitted by Levenson. The case was then adjourned until yesterday. On Sunday, Jan. 27, Waldron was again arrested, this time by detectives representing Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who charged him with violating a section of the Penal Code which relates to theatrical performances. This complaint was dismissed.

Yesterday the hearing of the original complaint was continued. C. E. Schuyler, a real estate man of 303 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, an officer of the Riverside and Morningside Heights Association, took the stand and said that Waldron's place was a detriment to property, principally because it brought disreputable people to the neighborhood.

Lawyer Levenson brought out the fact that dancing similar to that in Waldron's is allowed in the Lion Palace, Deitrich's, and Grant's Academy, all of which are near by. Mr. Schuyler was asked if he had not secured for Waldron a lease of the place known as Grant's Academy. He said he had not. When he was shown a receipted bill, showing that he had received money from Waldron for securing the lease he said it must be a mistake, for he believed he had dealt with a man named Austin.

Several members of the Riverside and Morningside Heights Association took the stand, but they could not testify to anything of their own knowledge, and their testimony was ruled out. The Magistrate adjourned the case until next Tuesday afternoon in order to review the evidence.

TRIED TO ABDUCT A STUDENT.

Detective Draws a Revolver Upon Stevens Institute Freshmen.

George Fort, a son of Judge J. Frank Fort of Newark, who is a student at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, learned on Wednesday night last that a plot had been formed by a number of students to abduct him and two other students and keep them prisoners until too late for them to attend a dinner for which they had an engagement that evening. Fort informed his father of the plot, and Judge Fort engaged Detective Wallace to accompany his son from his home, in Orange, to his destination, in Hoboken.

Shortly after young Fort left the train at Hoboken, six young men, said to be freshmen, made a rush for him and tried to force him into a coach they had in waiting. Detective Wallace drew a revolver, and young Fort's assailants fled.

No information concerning the affair has been lodged with the police or with the Institute authorities, and it is not likely that any action will be taken in the matter.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow; wind southeasterly to northwesterly.

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DISSENSION OVER THE POLICE BILL

If Van Wyck Appoints Sexton There May Be Trouble.

GOV. ODELL MAY INTERFERE

Might Decapitate the Commissioner Appointed by the Mayor and Finally the Latter.

In discussing the probable action of the Republican organization in the event of the retention of John B. Sexton and William S. Devery on the police force under the proposed new law, Senator Platt yesterday intimated what might happen.

"Wait and see if Sexton is appointed and Devery is made deputy. If I were Governor of the State, I know what I would do."

The alleged purpose of Mayor Van Wyck to appoint John B. Sexton as the single-headed Police Commissioner and the belief that Sexton will make Chief William S. Devery the deputy for Manhattan is creating considerable dissension in Tammany Hall.

It has also angered Gov. Odell, who claims that the proposed plan is an intention of defying him. Many Republican leaders predict that if the bill passes in its present form, and the Mayor persists in his alleged purpose, that Gov. Odell will swing the official axe so rapidly that in a short time every Commissioner appointed by Van Wyck who retained Devery would be ousted, followed after a few decapitations, by the Mayor himself.

Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, the Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly, had a long conference with Senator Platt last night with reference to the police and tax bills. The fact that the reappointment of Sexton and the retention of Devery will defeat the main object of the bill, and that there could be no reorganization of the force, was pointed out, but the remedy that was suggested was not disclosed.

There is a very strong element in Tammany Hall headed by Corporation Counsel John Whalen and Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Anti-Vice Committee, which it is said, would not be sorry to see Sexton and Devery out of the Police Department. While these dissenters wish to see Tammany control the police, they believe the organization can best be strengthened on the eve of an important municipal election by the appointment of some Democrat of integrity, who has the respect of the community and who will not tolerate Devery. They insist, too, that removals by the Governor will injure Tammany, especially if the Executive can furnish any reasonable argument in support of his course.

Both Republican and Democratic politicians credit Gov. Odell with the excellent quality of backbone, and expect him to manifest it if Mayor Van Wyck appoints Sexton.

With John F. Carroll supporting him the opinion prevails that Van Wyck will stand up to the rack and select Carroll's friend Sexton. What Mr. Whalen and his friends are said to have an idea that Mr. Croker will interfere.

The Sexton people confidently claim 21 of the 37 members of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, but the minority expect much from Mr. Nixon and Lawrence Delmar, who are not members, but have great influence with Mr. Croker.

This is the roll of the Sexton-Devery supporters, with the probability that, unless Mr. Croker intervenes, it will be increased rather than diminished:

Patrick Divver,	John B. Sexton,
P. J. Ryder,	James P. Keating,
Timothy D. Sullivan,	Francis J. Lantry,
Patrick Keelson,	M. J. O'Sullivan,
Martin Engel,	George F. Scannell,
F. J. Goodwin,	Thomas J. Dunn,
P. J. Dooling,	John F. Carroll,
George W. Plunkitt,	John J. Ryan,
Patrick Keenan,	Nicholas J. Hayes,
Daniel F. McMahon,	Percival E. Nagle.
Charles F. Murphy,	

By the terms of the Police bill, while the Governor has the power to remove the Commissioner, the Deputy can only be removed by the Commissioner.

Leader Allds remarked last night: "There was a provision in the Cohen Police bill that was stricken out in committee, which provided that no person connected with the present uniformed force could be appointed Commissioner or Deputy. The purpose of it was to get rid of Devery. Unless assurances are given that Devery will not be retained, that amendment can be added. The bill will come up in the Assembly on Tuesday."

It was intimated from an excellent source that if Van Wyck attempts to nullify the purpose of the Single-Headed Commission bill a State constabulary measure is quite a probability.

KILLED BY NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Man and Two Horses Blown to Atoms in Indiana—Explosion Shatters Windows 30 Miles Away.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 3.—The magazine of the Hercules Nitro-Glycerine Company which is situated ten miles north of this city was blown up at noon to-day. Perry Fort, whose home is at Knightstown, where the factory is situated, was killed, along with a team of horses. Two men were seen talking to Fort just before the explosion occurred. Their fate is not known. The magazine is situated a quarter of a mile from the road.

Fort drove through from Knightstown last night with 720 quarts of the explosive, and was seen at the magazine with the strangers. It is thought that while he was unloading the nitro-glycerine he dropped one of the cans. There were almost a hundred quarts in the magazine, besides that in the wagon. Two holes thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep were made in the ground. Fort, the horses, and wagon were blown to atoms. The largest piece of the man that could be found was a half of a rib, which was in the snow a quarter of a mile away. The head of one of the horses was found a half mile away.

The explosion was heard ten miles away and the force of it was felt and damage done thirty miles away. At Alexandria and Summitville, the towns nearest the scene of the explosion, windows were shattered in many houses, plate-glass windows were broken, and houses were shaken on their foundations. At Marion and Muncie, twenty miles away, and at Tipton, thirty miles away, glass in the windows of several houses was broken.

TO GRADUATE CADETS AT ONCE.

First Class at West Point Will Finish Feb. 18.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Official orders were received by Col. Mills yesterday afternoon from Adjt. Gen. Corbin to take steps to graduate the first class of cadets on Monday, Feb. 18. The order was hailed with delight by members of the first class.

TO-DAY, TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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KING'S LIFE THREATENED.

Paris Paper Says an American Anarchist Has Gone Over to Kill Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Le Rappel publishes a dispatch from Rome, saying:

"Agents of the Italian Detective Department in the United States report that Calcagno, an Anarchist, has left for Europe to make an attempt on the life of King Victor Emmanuel, and that he is acting under the orders of the Paterson Anarchists. The Italian police are watching the ports and frontier stations."

RAYMOND SULZER DEAD.

Congressman's Brother Succumbs on a Transport as It Enters San Francisco Harbor from Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—On the army transport Pak-Ling, which arrived here late this afternoon from Manila, came Raymond Sulzer, a brother of Congressman William Sulzer of New York. He died just as the anchor was being dropped. The vessel was nineteen days from Manila, and encountered no heavy weather.

Sulzer was appointed by President McKinley two years ago, and had done good service in the Philippines as Captain's Quartermaster of the Pak-Ling, going out on that vessel. Last May he was attacked by dysentery and had been ill ever since. Sometimes he would rally, but a reaction always set in. Finally, he determined to return home. Throughout the voyage he was very ill, but it was hoped that he would be able to reach this country alive. As the vessel neared land he sank rapidly and died in the harbor.

Congressman Sulzer will leave Washington to-night for this city.

NEELY WANTS TO GIVE BAIL.

Government Will Accept Cash Only, and Prisoner's Lawyer Fears It Will Be Seized.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The Military Government will demand a cash bond from C. F. W. Neely, the alleged defaulter. What the amount will be had not been stated, as Neely's lawyer absolutely refuses to deposit cash, fearing that it will be seized, and the Government does not care to show its hand by regulating the amount of bail until forced to do so.

The charges will specify an embezzlement of over $100,000, with the possibility of the amount being materially increased. The Judge of the Court of First Instance is inclined to hold that Neely is guilty of stealing surcharged stamps to the amount of $300,000, and, as the question of bail at present rests with him, the cash to be deposited would exceed that figure.

The special counsel for the Government are confident of convicting Neely, apart from the stamp-burning incident. Only those charges pointing to absolute guilt will be pressed.

W. H. Reeves who will probably be the star witness for the Government, and who has been undergoing almost daily examinations by the Post Office Inspectors for a month, asserted to-day that the whole method of Neely's alleged stealing had been revealed under promise of immunity.

LARGE WIRE PLANT BURNED.

Mills of the National Company at Fairhaven Destroyed—Local Fire Fighters Powerless.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—Fire from an unknown cause destroyed the large plant of the National Wire Company at Fairhaven early this morning, entailing a property loss estimated at $325,000. The plant consisted of two one-story buildings, which covered about five acres of ground space, and all except the wire nail department was reduced to ruins through the lack of facilities for fighting the flames.

The fire was discovered in the engine room about 4:30 o'clock, and an alarm given, to which the Fairhaven Hose Company responded, but found itself utterly unable to cope with the situation, so that a call was sent to New Haven for help. This the local department refused, except for the sending of one steamer and a hose cart on the ground that the wire works, situated outside the city limits, were not entitled to protection from New Haven.

Meanwhile the fire was making great headway. The buildings, built near together, formed a double furnace, in which the flames burned at will, spreading from one department to another, until the whole plant was ablaze. The effort of the one steamer and the hose company from New Haven seemed but a mockery, and the workers turned their attention to the adjacent buildings to prevent the spread of the fire beyond the confines of the wire works, leaving the burning structures to their fate. The conflagration lasted until late into the day, and the spectacle, visible from all parts of this city, attracted crowds of people.

The detailed loss has not as yet been determined, but Mr. Wales, the general manager of the company, states that $325,000 is a conservative figure, and that a large insurance was carried. The plant was formerly the New Haven Wire Company, and employed about 500 hands.

TWO MEN SHOT IN A SALOON.

Customer, Angered at Bartender's Refusal to Serve Him, Drew Pistol and Fired Right and Left.

Michael Nolan, forty-four years old, of 380 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, entered the saloon of Philip Heinrich, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and demanded of the bartender a large glass of whisky. Nolan was already badly intoxicated and the bartender refused to serve him. Nolan left the saloon, vowing vengeance. He soon returned and again demanded the drink of whisky. At that time there were four men in the saloon besides the bartender. Again the latter refused to give it to him, whereupon Nolan drew a revolver and commenced firing promiscuously.

The bartender dropped behind the bar and two of the men ran from the room, but two of the bystanders were not so fortunate, as they were both shot in the left side, receiving flesh wounds. They were Edward Thompson of 1,972 Seventh Avenue and John Damaras of 436 Manhattan Avenue. As soon as Nolan had emptied his revolver the bartender ran from behind the bar and grappled with him. While the two men were fighting Policeman Lintmer of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who had heard the shots, ran in and disarmed Nolan. He telephoned for an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and Dr. Fox dressed the injured men's wounds, and they went to their homes. Policeman Lintmer then arrested the bartender for violation of the liquor law. He was Edward Ahearn, twenty-six years old, of 209 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Both Nolan and Ahearn were locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and yesterday morning were arraigned in Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Flammer. The injured men did not appear in court and the policeman made the complaints. Nolan was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day and Ahearn was paroled for examination at the same time.

KILLED ON THE TRACKS.

A Man Struck by an Atlantic City Fast Express.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 3.—While attempting to cross the Atlantic City Railroad tracks here to-night James McGee met death in a frightful manner. The accident was witnessed by his family in sight of his home.

McGee evidently did not hear a fast approaching express train coming down the track. The pilot of the engine struck him and hurled his body high in the air. When it came down it landed on the rails. The wheels of the cars passed over the body, mutilating it in a horrible manner.

HEAVY SNOW IN THE WEST

From Three to Fourteen Inches, with Strong Winds.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IMPEDED

Street Car Lines Tied Up in Chicago and Other Places—Worst Storm of This Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Although Chicago had been warned of the coming of a heavy snowstorm, the city was not prepared for the elemental fury that swept in this morning from the northeast on the wings of a howling wind. The storm burst shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning, and before two hours had passed, the city was crippled, the streets were filled high with drifting snow, and traffic was at a standstill. The wind velocity as registered by the Weather Bureau was fifty-four miles an hour.

The loss to the railroad lines and the street car companies by reason of the snow will be enormous. During the day the several suburban lines did everything possible to keep the tracks open, but as darkness closed in the railroad men withdrew from the field, beaten by the storm.

The trains on the railroads were late because of the storm, and the mails in many cases were delayed. The few large boats that still ply the lakes remained safely in their docks. Of the traction lines in the city the only ones that were not put to great inconvenience were the elevated railroads, and the trains on their different divisions were late.

The storm of to-day is as severe as any experienced in Chicago since 1884, which held the record for big storms, two of them occurring then. In neither, however, was the snowfall so great as that of to-day, when the total snowfall was 11½ inches.

The car ferry Muskegon of the Pere Marquette line, which left Leadington, Mich., this morning for Milwaukee, had not reached port late to-night and is supposed to have lost her bearings in the storm. The electric railway between this city and Racine was blockaded to traffic at 11:30 P. M. Janesville and Racine report the worst storm of the season.

Reports from country towns to the south and west show that the blizzard is wide in extent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—The greatest snowstorm of the Winter visited this place last night and this morning. The storm was general over Missouri and Kansas, varying in depth from three to fourteen inches. A strong wind followed the fall of snow, and in places the snow drifted badly. No serious interference with railroad traffic has been reported except on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific. Passenger trains, as a rule, are running on schedule time, and none is delayed more than one hour. There is some suffering among unsheltered cattle in Western Kansas, but the temperature is not low enough to cause any serious losses.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 3.—The worst snowstorm for several years prevailed in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska last night and to-day. Three hundred miles on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific, traversing Northern Kansas, is tied up, and not a train has come in off the road to-day. Passenger trains are snowbound at Cawker City, Greenleaf, and Whiting, and several freights are stuck in the snow at different points. Snowplows are working west from Atchison and east from Downs. All trains into Atchison are delayed. Atchison street car lines are tied up.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—A blizzard from the northeast has been raging in this city all day, and still continues with unabated force to-night. The snow is drifting badly and the less important street railways may be abandoned any time. The steam railroads are hampered somewhat also, the trains from Chicago being reported half an hour late. A special from Beloit says a foot of snow has fallen there to-day, and the blizzard continues to-night.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—The snow and wind storm which began Saturday night continued until noon to-day and was general throughout Nebraska and Western Iowa. Three inches of snow fell and a strong wind blew it into deep drifts, which somewhat impeded the movement of trains, but not to a serious extent. Telegraph wires were badly demoralized in some places.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—The snowstorm that struck Des Moines about 7 o'clock Saturday evening is general throughout the State, and is the worst of the Winter. A strong northwest wind has been blowing all day, and piling the snow in drifts. The temperature has been falling steadily to-day, and will go to zero before morning. Railway traffic through the State has been delayed considerably, and street car traffic was practically blocked.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3.—The worst blizzard of the Winter struck here about 1 o'clock this afternoon and increased in fury to-night, impeding street railway and railroad traffic to a considerable extent. Snow is still falling and is drifting badly. Reports from various points in Central and Western Michigan show that the storm is quite general and of great severity. At Jackson fifteen inches of snow have fallen and freight traffic has been abandoned and passenger service is impaired. At Benton Harbor the blizzard is the worst in many years.

ANOTHER SNOWSTORM ARRIVES.

It Comes from the Great Lakes and Falls in Big Flakes.

A snowstorm that had been moving from the Great Lakes for about twenty-four hours struck New York City in full force shortly before 9 o'clock last evening. It came in big white flakes, and with but little wind. In a short time the streets were covered, and sidewalk sweepers went to work.

At midnight nearly three-quarters of an inch of snow had fallen, and the downfall continued with no apparent intention of ceasing.

Heavy Storm in Central New York.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 3.—A heavy snowstorm is raging in Central New York to-night. Trains are late, street car traffic is interrupted on some lines, and country roads are drifting badly.

TROLLEY MEN GET MORE PAY.

New System of Promotion in a New Jersey Company Also Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 3.—The motormen and conductors employed by the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Traction Company, which operates the trolley lines built up by the Hine-Riker syndicate, were notified yesterday of an advance in their wages. The new pay schedule went into effect to-day.

The increase in most instances is from $1.50 to $1.85 a day, although the men employed on the through line between Plainfield and Elizabeth are to be paid $2 per day. Hereafter no men are to be appointed directly to position on the Plainfield-Elizabeth lines, but the oldest men in point of service on the local lines in Plainfield, Rahway, and Elizabeth will be advanced to those jobs.

A month ago there was a cut in the wages of some of the men on this line, and the increase comes as a surprise to all of them.

BOERS TAKE A BRITISH POST.

Kitchener Reports Fall and Capture of the Officers and Men at Modderfontein.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, Commander in Chief in South Africa:

"Pretoria, Feb. 2.—Our post at Modderfontein, on the Gatesrand, southwest of Krügersdorp, was attacked by 1,000 Boers. The relief column sent out from Krügersdorp failed to prevent the fall of the post. No details yet at hand, but officers and men captured at the post are arriving at Vereeniging."

WILL SEND BOERS TO MADEIRA.

Portuguese Authorities Fear a Rescue by a Commando.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 3.—There is a commando of 2,000 Boers on Portuguese territory. It is supposed that their intention is to rescue the Boers here.

The Portuguese authorities have decided to remove to Madeira such Boer refugees as decline to surrender to the British.

British Reoccupy Petrusberg.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 2.—The British have reoccupied Petrusberg.

RAID ON KENTUCKY REFUGEES.

Governor Will Send Militia and Artillery to Capture Men Charged with Crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—Gov. Beckham and his advisers have conceived the idea of arresting and delivering into the hands of the various courts all the outlaws distributed throughout the mountains of the State—men indicted for murder and other crimes who have not been arrested by the county officers.

The raid is to be under the personal management of Col. Roger D. Williams, a man largely experienced in quelling feuds, who will act under orders from the Governor and Adjt. Gen. Murray, at Frankfort. The First Battalion of State Militia, under Capts. Calhoun and Longmyer, with one section of the artillery and two or three field pieces, will proceed to the most convenient points in the mountain districts, whence detachments will be sent to various points.

Bell and Harlan Counties, the refuge of Berry, Howard, and John L. Powers, who are under indictments on a charge of participating in the assassination of William Goebel, will be invaded.

ALDERMEN WANT PAY RAISED.

Chicago City Fathers Ask to Have Salary Doubled—Say It Will Raise Morale of the Council.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Higher pay for Aldermanic work is demanded by members of the City Council, and to obtain it will be the purpose of a bill to be presented to the General Assembly. With the measures for various municipal improvements and the betterment of the public service, the Aldermen will have a petition that their salary limit be raised from $1,500 a year to $3,000.

"There is too much work and too little pay, according to the Aldermen; and it is argued that the increase in wages would raise the standard of the Council.

"Many a poor boy has gone wrong and has taken something from a corporation because he could not live on the salary the city pays," said one Alderman. "Raise the wages and the morale of the Council will be brought up."

Mayor Harrison said he would support the proposition if it carried with it a decrease in the number of Aldermen.

Alderman Alling, who is sponsor for the request for increased wages, said that the demand upon an Alderman's time was such that it was almost impossible for him to devote any energy to a private business.

"Out of this $1,500 a year," he continued, "the Alderman has to pay various small expenses. A low-salaried Alderman is the more susceptible to the approaches of corporations."

KENTUCKY'S WHISKY OUTPUT.

Not Likely to Exceed 20,000,000 Gallons This Year—Cooperage Concerns Behindhand.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—Preparations have been made by which it is now possible to give an estimate on the output of bourbon whisky by Kentucky distillers this year. The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, having raised sufficient capital, are now preparing to operate forty out of the fifty-five plants they own in this State.

Yesterday representatives of the company authorized the statement that they would run these distilleries at their full capacity, but would not mash in excess of 12,000,000 gallons. They have a capacity of 90,000,000 gallons, and as the whisky trade is now flourishing, it was at first feared there would be overproduction, but this now seems likely to be averted. The independent distilleries, through an officer of their organization, say that they will not mash over 8,000,000 gallons, which will make a total of only 20,000,000 gallons for the year. This is a very conservative output, and should it be exceeded by 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 gallons it would not be material, as stocks are now low.

One very serious difficulty has interposed to prevent a large production. The cooperage concerns which make whisky barrels had made no preparations for a large business, believing the Whisky Trust would not have funds on which to run many plants. The cooperage requires the best quality of lumber and workmanship, and the plants are already overrun with orders, but can supply only a moderate number of barrels.

BRYAN FAVORS A TRUST.

Dealers Say News Company Has Monopoly in Handling The Commoner.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—Omaha newsdealers assert that they are not permitted to buy copies of W. J. Bryan's paper, The Commoner, at the publication office on the same terms accorded to the Western News Company. Mr. Bryan sells to the latter company a day ahead of sales to other patrons, and the little dealers are forced to pay the news monopoly 3 cents per copy for The Commoner, while it is furnished to the Western News Company at a lower rate, thus giving the latter a monopoly of business.

Sales have fallen off 75 per cent., and the local dealers have appealed to Mr. Bryan in vain.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKS WAGON.

Driver Taken to Brooklyn Hospital with Many Injuries.

An express wagon owned by the New York Transfer Company, and driven by Terrence Devlin of 75 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, was wrecked by a trolley car of the Fulton Street line, in that borough, yesterday.

Devlin was severely hurt in the smash-up, which occurred at Fulton Street and Washington Avenue. He was attempting to cross the track when the car ran into the wagon, overturning it and strewing the street with the baggage with which it was laden.

Devlin had contusions of the face, head, and body, a scalp wound, and a fracture of the wrist. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

MINISTER SHOT DOWN ON THE STREET MAY DIE

Sunday Morning Tragedy Startles Inhabitants of Arlington, N. J.

VICTIM THE REV. JOHN KELLAR

Attack by Vengeful Husband Said to be the Outcome of Wife's Confession —The Accusation Denied.

There was enacted in the little town of Arlington, near Newark, N. J., yesterday morning a tragedy of no common order. As a result the Rev. John Kellar, rector of the Trinity Episcopal Mission in that place and secretary to Bishop Starkey of Northern New Jersey, lies at his home, possibly dying. Thomas G. Barker, who shot the minister four times, is a prisoner in the Town Hall of Kearny Township, of which Arlington is a part. Though strict reticence is being observed by the friends of both men, it is certain that the motive of the crime was due to the fact that the assailant thought the minister guilty of destroying the peace and good name of his home.

Frightfully mangled, with one side of his face blown entirely away; his right eye blinded forever, his left one in danger, and his very life almost despaired of, Mr. Kellar lies helpless and constantly attended by three physicians. Although conscious, he can see no one. The pistol ball, which entered his head, struck the right cheekbone, went upward through the upper part of the face, tore out the right eye, and finally lodged under the left eye, suffusing the latter with blood. Whether the brain was touched the doctors have been unable to determine positively. One of them said last night that the patient would live unless complications should set in. Another said that he would not "be willing to insure the man's life for forty-eight hours."

It was shortly after 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning that Mr. Kellar started from Mrs. J. S. Sands's boarding house, at 160 Beach Street, Arlington, where he lives, to go to Fort Lee, where he was to meet Bishop Starkey and participate with him in an ordination service. In his hand he carried a small leather bag containing his clerical vestments. Walking to the corner of Beach Street and Midland Avenue, he was about to turn down toward the Erie Railroad Station when Barker, who had been secreted behind a hedge of cedar trees and was armed with a revolver, jumped out, took his stand behind the minister, and fired four shots. Mr. Kellar fell. A crowd collected. Three physicians arrived soon and the wounded man was taken back to his home.

Exactly how the shots were fired, whether or not it was the first or the last which took effect, and whether or not any words were spoken—all this is in doubt. People tell different stories. According to the police blotter of Kearny Township, the first three shots missed their mark, one going through the front of the minister's hat, the second penetrating the hat rim, the third blowing off three fingers of the victim's hand as it was raised in self-protection, and the last going into his head. The police also say that Mr. Kellar fell to the sidewalk after the third shot and that the ball that entered his head was fired after he lay prostrate.

Several witnesses saw the latter part of the affair. Among them was Mrs. Jennie Bulkley, wife of F. G. Bulkley of 145 Beach Street. Aroused from her work in the front room of her house by the first shot, she ran to the window. Turning about she shouted to her husband:

"The preacher is being murdered across the street."

STARTED IN PURSUIT.

Mr. Bulkley ran down stairs without his coat or hat. As he left his stoop, which is about twenty steps from the corner on which the shooting occurred, he saw Barker walking leisurely up Midland Avenue, about to turn down Kearny Avenue. Bulkley jumped on a street car that happened to pass and rode on the platform till he came opposite to Barker. Then he jumped off and darted at the minister's assailant as if to seize him.

"You are following me," remarked Barker, calmly, stopping short.

"Yes," was the reply. "You have shot a man."

"It is true, but you need not follow me. I am going to give myself up to the police."

"Well, I'll go along with you."

"All right. I'm glad to have you. Come."

They walked in silence to the Town Hall, three-quarters of a mile away. There they found the janitor, John Terhune, at breakfast.

"I have shot a man," said Barker, "and want to surrender myself."

"Good," replied the janitor. "But just wait till I finish eating. After that I'll attend to your case."

He completed his meal slowly, after which he escorted the two men down to the next corner, where they found Policeman Shepard. The latter, in turn, took them back to the Town Hall, where he searched Barker and found in his pocket a revolver with four of its chambers empty. Then he took the self-accused prisoner to the home of the minister, at whose bedside this colloquy took place:

"Do you know me?" asked Barker.

"No, cannot see anything."

Shepard—"Do you know who shot you?"

"I did not see him."

The prisoner was taken back to the Town Hall and locked up. Later in the morning he was visited by some of his friends and his wife. The friends were Dr. Marks, who is also Mrs. Barker's physician; William J. Thompson, and J. Albert Stowe. The meeting with his wife was very emotional. To Mr. Thompson and Mr. Stowe he talked for a long time, and it was thought that he asked one of them to get counsel for him. Recorder Krebs, before whom the preliminary hearing is to be held at 9 o'clock this morning, called on the prisoner and advised him not to say anything for publication lest what he said might be used against him.

When the Recorder was seen last night he declined to discuss the affair.

J. ALBERT STOWE'S STATEMENT.

J. Albert Stowe, asked for information concerning Barker's motive for the shooting, said:

"He is my friend. When I visited him in the cell he said that in committing the deed he was actuated by an uncontrollable impulse, that he felt as if he had to do it. I have known him for about four years. He is the Secretary of the Good Roads Association of this place, of the committee that is trying to get the township made into a borough, and of the Pilgrim Lodge of the Independent Order of Foresters. In the first two capacities I have been constantly associated with him, being the Chairman of the respective organizations myself.

"A year and a half ago he lived in an isolated house in Argyle Place, a good distance from Midland Avenue, and it was there that the incident took place that his wife is supposed to have confessed to last night, thus causing him to lie in wait for Mr. Kellar. Understand me, I cannot say what Barker said to me when I called on him to-day. It was said in confidence. However, I believe that the motive that is generally assigned for his act is correct, and the story of the origin of that motive is to this effect:

"When they lived in that isolated house in Argyle Place, the minister was a frequent visitor and often dined with them. On one occasion Barker had to go out of town. While he was away something happened. Since then Mrs. Barker has been in the worst of health. They gave up the isolated house and went to live with the Misses Germond, at 89 Laurel Avenue. Mrs. Barker's health grew worse. Last night she was even sicker than usual. According to the accepted theory, she made a confession that resulted in the attack made by her husband against Mr. Kellar."

Although he said that he would not repeat what the prisoner had said to him in the cell, Mr. Stowe declared that Barker had told him what were his reasons for shooting the minister. Mr. Stowe added that the incident that was supposed to have occurred in the Argyle Place house more than a year ago, consisted of an assault upon Mrs. Barker, who fainted after resisting desperately.

Mr. Stowe said that the Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, George G. Ward, in which company Barker is head of a department, had already engaged counsel for him. He did not know the name of the lawyer. The cable company, he said, held the prisoner in the greatest esteem, as did the people of the community of Arlington. There he was popular with everybody who knew him, being prominent in all public efforts for the good of the place and a prime favorite among the bicyclers and other lovers of athletics roundabout.

"He is the last man that one would have thought capable of doing a thing like this without good reason," said Mr. Stowe, in conclusion.

About the minister Mr. Stowe knew little. He remembered that Mr. Kellar had come to the place many years ago, and had become the head of the Trinity Episcopal Mission, where for a time he had prospered without misadventure. Later, however, some two or three years ago, there was a row among the members of the congregation, which is the only one of its denomination in Arlington, and as a result the most influential and wealthiest members resigned. Since that time the bolting communicants have either gone to neighboring towns to church or have not gone to church at all. When asked if he had ever heard anything against the character of the minister, Mr. Stowe replied:

"Not exactly. I cannot say that I have. I have not much curiosity, and the whisperings that I hear go in at one ear and out of the other."

This view of the minister's personal character was expressed by many other citizens of the town, all of them refusing to say that they had heard anything compromising about him, but each one mentioning "whisperings." All agreed that they had never heard his name coupled with that of Mrs. Barker until yesterday morning.

It was learned that the Barkers went to live in Arlington fifteen years ago. Both of them are English by extraction or birth. She became a stanch member of the Trinity Mission, being one of the leaders in every charitable work that was set on foot by Mr. Kellar. The husband did not go to church, but he and the minister were good friends, and Barker taught the latter to ride the bicycle. There was no break in their friendship until a year and a half ago, when the supposed incident referred to above is reported to have taken place.

About that time Mrs. Barker ceased to go to the mission. Her husband and Mr. Kellar were seen together less frequently, until at last they were no longer friends at all. Yet it would appear that Barker before Saturday night had no plan to attack his former companion. For whatever reason he did do the shooting he did not know it was to be done until a few hours before he shot, if the statements of the many who know the two men are to be relied upon.

In the town hall there was lodged a formal complaint, signed by the minister, although he could not see when he wrote. In it was recited the fact that the complainant had been assaulted, and Barker was named as the assailant. The complaint was obtained from the injured man by Recorder Krebs, who made a visit to the bedside in the forenoon.

THE MINISTER'S DENIAL.

Attempts were made to discover if the minister had been informed of the fact that Barker thought him guilty of the faults already mentioned. Speaking of this, Dr. A. A. Strasser of Beach Street said:

"I was the first practicing physician to reach the wounded man. It is true that he was told of the stories of his alleged misconduct. I know this as a physician, and should not speak of it but for the fact that the matter has now become one of common knowledge. When Mr. Kellar was asked about the charges, he said:

"They are not true. They are absurd. I have not seen Mrs. Barker for a year and a half."

"For a second time he absolutely denied that he had done what he was accused of doing. 'I refer you to my past good record,' he said. 'From that you can know that I am not guilty.' Mr. Barker had no reason to attack me. I am very much pained to think that he should think such things about me.'"

Dr. Strasser said that he was awakened by the shots in the morning and that he answered a hurry call to the scene of the tragedy. It was his opinion, he said, that the first shot was the one to do the damage, but that the minister remained on his feet after his face was torn to pieces and threw up his hand instinctively to ward off the rest of the bullets.

"The shots were fired at such close range," continued the doctor, "that the flame from the powder burned away the beard from the right side of Mr. Kellar's face."

Dr. Exton, another of the physicians, was hopeful for the patient's recovery. Dr. Wells P. Eagleton, ocular specialist of Newark, was called in for consultation.

Recorder Krebs consented to say that he had visited the sick man in the morning and that the latter had told him that the accusations of Barker were groundless. It was impossible to see the prisoner or the minister, nor would Mrs. Barker receive callers. At her home all requests for information were met with a positive refusal. It was likewise impossible to get a statement from Mr. and Mrs. Bulkley, or Mrs. Mary Ella Lawrence, all of whom are on the police blotter as witnesses of the shooting. Everybody who would talk at all said that it was certain that there was no dispute between the two men before the shooting.

The Rev. Mr. Kellar was born in Philadelphia thirty-nine years ago. In 1886 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York, becoming a deacon in the Episcopal Church during the same year. Two years later, having in the meantime been appointed to the place in Arlington, he was made Secretary of the Diocese of Northern New Jersey, which was practically Secretary to Bishop Starkey. In 1895 he was chosen Chaplain of the First Regiment of Volunteers in the National Guard of New Jersey, and when the Spanish war came he wanted to go to the front with that regiment, but the Bishop intervened and the minister yielded because his superior was very old and consequently dependent upon his secretary for much that he had to do. The minister is short in stature and wears a pointed beard. He dresses well and is popular with the few people that he knows well. The rest do not seem to regard him favorably.

WHITE MEN MAY BE LYNCHED.

Without Cause Murdered a Louisiana Negro and His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—Near Amite City, La., a negro, Arthur Nickerson, and his daughter Jennie were murdered in a brutal manner and several other members of the family beaten and otherwise maltreated by three white men, one of whom is now in jail. The murders were cold-blooded in the extreme, and as a result the negroes in that section are terrorized and are leaving in flocks.

The three white men went to the cabin of Nickerson, demanded entrance, and, on being refused, broke in the door. Nickerson was in bed. He was fired on and wounded. He climbed out of and under the bed, and the men then fired shot after shot at him there. He was badly wounded and then dragged out, and one of the men struck him over the head with an axe. The girl was then shot to death, after which the other members of the family were beaten. Sheriff Mix arrested "Dock" Peevy and expects to have the others in custody to-morrow.

Excitement is running high, and the white people are highly incensed, and may lynch the men guilty of the crime. The negroes were inoffensive, hard-working people, and were well thought of in that section.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

One Person Killed, Several Hurt and Much Property Destroyed.

COOPER, Texas, Feb. 3.—A tornado last night did great damage in the western portion of Delta County.

The home of James Moody, at Honest, was wrecked, and his fourteen-year-old daughter fatally injured. T. Surrett was killed and two daughters seriously injured at Rattan, where a number of houses were wrecked.

At Denton an oil mill was wrecked, but no one was hurt.

Hold a bottle of BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE to the light, not an atom of sediment, not a suggestion of cloudiness.—Adv.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BURIAL TO BE PUBLIC

Arrangements Changed by the King's Special Command.

TO TAKE PLACE AT FROGMORE

King Edward Attends Memorial Services at St. George's Chapel—The Kaiser to Leave Tuesday.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The body of Queen Victoria has been protected by guardsmen in the Albert Memorial Chapel, at Windsor, since it was deposited there yesterday. The officials of the royal household at Windsor Castle visited the chapel to-day, as well as a number of friends, and admired the great display of wreaths.

The interment will be at Frogmore to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and by special command of the King will be public, instead of private, as was intended. According to the official programme, the coffin, preceded by the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor, will be borne by non-commissioned officers of the Guards from the Albert Memorial Chapel and placed on the gun carriage. A guard of honor of the Queen's Company of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, will be drawn up facing the chapel and will present arms. The procession will move off in the following order:

The Queen's Company, with arms reversed.
The Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, the Duke of Argyll.
Highlanders and Pipers.
Royal Servants.
Band of the Grenadier Guards.
The Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor.
The Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward.
The gun carriages, supported by the late Queen's Equerries and Household and flanked by the same officers as appeared in Saturday's ceremony in London.

Following the coffin will walk King Edward, the Duke of Connaught, Emperor William, the King of the Belgians, Prince Henry of Prussia, and all the royal personages, including Queen Alexandra and the Princesses, with the exception of a few who left England yesterday. These will be accompanied by their suites.

The route will be through the Norman Gateway, across the Quadrangle, through the George IV. Archway, down Long Walk, through the lodge, and then from Long Walk to the mausoleum. The entire route from the George I

500 Hindoos assembled around the Queen's statue in that city with the same object.

Emperor Francis Joseph and the members of the imperial family attended the memorial service in Vienna, and the Japanese diet adopted a resolution of condolence.

The morning papers are filled with records of these tributes, and are wholly given up to elaborate pictorial and literary descriptions of Saturday's scenes.

COMMENT ON THE FUNERAL.

London Times Expresses Intense Gratification with the American Expressions of Sorrow.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The editorials in the morning papers are merely records of the dignity, splendor, and worthiness of the final rites and expressions of satisfaction.

"Never was the mastery of Queen Victoria over the hearts of her people so impressively asserted," says The Standard. "One may best sum up one's judgment by saying that all has been as the Queen herself would have desired."

The Times says: "Remarkable as the present was as an evidence of the depth of national sorrow, it was even more remarkable as a demonstration of international sympathy and respect. Nothing quite like it as a tribute from the chiefs and Governments of almost every State in the world has ever been seen."

In another editorial The Times again expresses "intense gratification at the proofs that the citizens of the United States have been eager to associate themselves, from the President downward, in the grief of the country in its hour of public sorrow."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA A COLONEL.

Not the King, Appointed to Prussian Regiment, It Is Said.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times this morning says it is informed that the Kaiser has appointed Queen Alexandra to be Honorary Colonel of the Prussian Regiment of Dragoons of which the late Queen was Honorary Colonel.

Previous reports had said that the appointment had been conferred upon King Edward.

ENGLISHMAN DIES OF GRIEF.

Believed Death of Victoria Caused That of Poughkeepsie Hostler.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—James Platty, an English hostler, fifty-five years of age, died in the City Home, here, to-day, and it is believed that his end is due to grieving over the death of Queen Victoria, whom he fairly idolized. When the Queen's death was announced he left the stable where he was working, and had ever since wandered about aimlessly, exposing himself to the elements.

Last night he was stricken with acute pneumonia and was taken to the City Home. He claimed to have been in the British Army that went to Khartoum to relieve Gordon, and to have worked for the late Duke of Manchester in England and for Cecil Rhodes in South Africa.

Duke of Cornwall's Health Improving.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Court Circular this evening announces that the Duke of Cornwall and York is progressing satisfactorily toward convalescence.

PROTESTANTISM IN MANILA.

Buencamino Exhorts Natives to Leave the Catholic Church—Little Enthusiasm at the Meeting.

MANILA, Feb. 3.—Fewer than 400 persons attended the meeting called to-day by Señor Buencamino at the Rizal Theatre, in the Tondo Ward of Manila, to inaugurate the "Evangelical movement." Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and there were some expressions of approval of the addresses. No attempt, however, was made to commit the meeting to Protestanism, that aspect of the case being left for subsequent action at his discretion to the Rev. James B. Rodgers, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, who was present.

Señor Buencamino explained that religious effort was wholly outside the Federal Party, which had been organized solely to promote political peace. The first mild applause occurred when he compared priests to "white ants, which eat the substance and leave nothing of value."

Señor Buencamino argued in favor of supplanting the present priests with Filipinos, having the privilege of marrying. Gradually he led up to Protestant ideas, and asked whether they were any longer to submit to the authority of a Pope or an Archbishop. Some shouted "No!" But others remained silent.

The Rev. Mr. Rodgers preached a short sermon, but refrained from any criticism of Roman Catholics.

The Rev. Mr Prautch of the Methodist Mission offered the four Gospels in Tagalog and anti-friar tracts, which were sold at the door by Nicolas Zamora, a native Methodist revivalist, who conducts exhortation meetings every Sunday.

Prior to the meeting in the Rizal Theatre there was a political gathering attended by practically the same people, at which the advantages of American sovereignty were explained from the Federal Party point of view.

A Methodist minister baptized 100 Filipinos this afternoon at Malibay, about four miles from Manila. The Rev. Mr. Prautch has secured a score of signatures in a neighboring village to a declaration in favor of handing the church over to Protestant worship and debarring Roman Catholics.

President Taft Entertains Filipinos.

MANILA, Feb. 3.—President Taft of the Philippine Commission this evening entertained at his residence the members of the directorate of the Federal party. The reception was attended by many Filipino ladies and a number of high military and civil officials. There was a charming gathering on the lawn.

Three Hundred Insurgents Surrender.

MANILA, Feb. 3.—Three hundred insurgents, members of Delgado's former command, have surrender at Santa Barbara, Island of Panay.

AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA?

Reported This Country Has Entered Into an Arrangement as to Sugar.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—"It is asserted in this city," says the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail, "that Russia and the United States have concluded a secret agreement admitting Russian sugar free of differential duties to the United States, Russia in turn making certain concessions to America."

Railroad Again Runs Out of Peking.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The German War Office has received a dispatch from Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, which announces that railway communication has been restored between Peking, Feng-Tai, and Pao-Ting-Fu.

Anti-Jesuit Riots in Spain.

VALENCIA, Spain, Feb. 3.—The anti-Jesuit demonstrations which began in Madrid in connection with the anti-Clerical play, "Electra," have spread to Valencia. To-day crowds gathered in front of the Jesuit Church of the Sacred Heart, where a confirmation of children was in progress, and shouted "Liberty forever!" and "Down with the Jesuits!" A Jesuit who was leaving the church was hooted, and then the crowd marched to the Jesuit College and stoned the windows and doors, still shouting "Down with the Jesuits!" Gendarmes finally dispersed the crowds.

Russian Prince Shoots Himself.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—Prince Bariatinsky, the youthful publisher of The Northern Courier, which was recently suppressed for its radical tendencies, shot himself last Thursday, inflicting a dangerous wound. His parents have never forgiven the marriage he made several years ago with Mlle. Yavorskaya, an actress, nor did they approve his newspaper enterprise, which absorbed the bulk of the estate of the Prince. The family ranks among the highest Russian nobility.

Mrs. Platt's Condition Critical.

The condition of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt is such as to cause her many friends the gravest apprehension. The Senator did not return to Washington yesterday, and scarcely left his apartments. Mrs. Platt is suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Bryant Fined Ten Dollars.

The young man who when arrested at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday night gave the name of William J. Bryant was fined $10 yesterday in Jefferson Market Court. The hotel management assert that House Detective Kennedy did not strike Bryant until after he had knocked the officer down.

MASS MEETING IN MEMORY OF THE QUEEN

Great Audience Packs Carnegie Hall from Floor to Roof.

EDWIN MARKHAM READS A POEM

Eulogy of Victoria by Andrew Carnegie and Others—Young Men's Christian Association's Tribute.

An audience that packed Carnegie Hall from the extreme limits at the rear of the stage to the furthest seat in the topmost balcony assembled yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the mass meeting "in honor of a womanly Queen and a queenly woman." It was an audience eminently characteristic of New York, in that it comprised the heterogeneous elements that go to make up its cosmopolitan population. While Americans predominated in large majority, many other nations were represented. Even the street waif, who begged "Please, Mister, take me in," to representative business and professional men, was in evidence.

The meeting was under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Robert C. Ogden presided. After a prayer by the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay and a hymn by the New York Festival Chorus, led by Tali Esen Morgan, Mr. Ogden introduced the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, who referred to the courtesies extended to the Young Men's Christian Association by Queen Victoria during its international jubilee. He said that it was the purpose to honor the memory of a womanly Queen and the most popular woman of modern times. Dr. Cuyler then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote of all present:

Resolved, That the Young Men's Christian Association of America will hold in long and loving remembrance the name of the world-honored and heaven-blessed sovereign of Great Britain for the interest which she always took in our Christian work and for the gracious and beautiful hospitalities which she extended at the time of our international jubilee. Our united prayer is, Long live Queen Victoria in the hearts of all mankind, and may she be enthroned there throughout all coming generations!

Mr. Ogden, in introducing Andrew Carnegie, said in part:

"It would be a gross incongruity on my part to introduce to you a man whom you all know so well. I simply desire to exchange with the audience the thought that we rejoice to have with us one who has manifested everywhere the spirit of broad philanthropy. We are doubly gratified in having his assistance in learning the lesson of this occasion.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Carnegie said in part:

"I consider myself highly privileged in being permitted to speak to you to-day of the great loss which the world has sustained in the death of Queen Victoria. The passing away of no woman has so touched the hearts of men of all lands, wherever civilized man exists. I am here to speak of the moral lesson of her life. Let me call attention to several leading traits. I name first, her large, liberal, and generous toleration of all sects and forms of religious creed. In England the Episcopalian, in Scotland the Presbyterian, the Buddhist and Mohammedan priest from India—all received consideration. She looked not for the small technical differences, but for those great fundamental rules that make life. [Applause.] I hail her example as a harbinger of the day to come when men will not differ as to creeds, but religion, the substance, prevail. No interest on this earth was greater than the Queen's in that direction.

"Her second marked characteristic was this: She kept her Court pure. When she selected an intimate, either man or woman, it was creditable to her and highly creditable to the individual. There was no scandal, no loose living tolerated. She stood inflexible for purity. Did her Majesty attend a concert, the divine art of music was not to be prostituted. Did she read a book every man, woman, and child might read it, confident that it was good. Did she go to the theatre, the play was worthy. The stamp of her approval upon all things made them current in the realms of good morals. What Queen Victoria said, what she did, what she read, or what she stood for, was good and pure.

"It was impossible for this Queen to dissemble or equivocate. She had to speak the plain and simple truth. The basis of her power in the councils of Europe came from this—all men knew, when her Majesty spoke, she felt it to be true, right, and fair. The rule of Herbert Spencer, 'The highest truth that a man sees, that will he fearlessly proclaim,' was followed by Victoria. There was no such voice in the councils of Europe as that of the lamented Queen, whenever she felt so deeply as to expound her views. That was another of her characteristics.

"Another, of equal importance, was her invariable kindness to every one—especially to her servants and those dependent on her. There was not a widow's cottage on her Highland estate that she did not visit at least once a year. Not a case of distress that she did not relieve with intelligent ministration. She was perfectly regardless of rank. When her servant John Brown died she erected a tablet to his memory with the tribute 'From his truest and most grateful friend, Victoria.' If the mistresses of America imitated Queen Victoria there would be fewer complaints about servants. [Applause.]

"Victoria's voice was always for peace. In every crisis that noble woman spoke for peace. In the time of our own crisis she changed the warlike message into one of peace. She always has shown that blood is thicker than water, and this sentiment is shared by her successor. [Applause.] In the Venezuelan affair both he and the Duke of York united in a joint dispatch to the American people, regardless of diplomatic usage, in which they expressed a hope for an amicable settlement.

"Queen Victoria's was an exalted sphere. Ours is humble, perhaps, but every man can put in operation in his sphere the grand virtues that distinguished Queen Victoria. She is not dead. In coming centuries pilgrims will approach her shrine uncovered, and as they ponder over her great example whatever is good, true, pure, and lovely will stand forth. That is what made her life noble and her death blessed."

After the "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Messiah" had been sung Edwin Markham said:

"To me the thing that attracted most in Queen Victoria was her sympathy with the multitude. The spirit of service dignifies man, and she was touched by that mandate of the Master, 'Let him who would be greatest among you be the servant of all.'"

Mr. Markham then read the following poem written by him for the occasion:

THE PASSING OF VICTORIA.

[Copyright applied for by the West Side Branch, Young Men's Christian Association of New York City.]

Hemage and hush of heart belong to Death,
When at the door the Dread One entereth.
The courteous departure of the soul
To seek its high imperishable goal,
The still withdrawal of that inward Thing
That gives the shapen clay the aureole,
Sends on all hearts the ancient wondering.

And so a stillness falls across the day,
Now that the Queen has pushed aside the crown
And, with no heralds telling her renown,
Has gone the august unattended way—
Gone down the way where all of earth recedes,
Leaving behind a fragrance of good deeds,
A wreath of memories forever green
Above her name, mother and friend and Queen.

Whatever fortune comes to shape event
She carried in her heart the Good Intent.
And surely, too, since that far fragrant hour,
When first the boughs of Eden broke to flower,
Nothing has shined more kingly than kind deeds:
Lo, out of these the Golden Heaven proceeds!

The memory of good deeds will ever stay
A lamp to light us on the darkened way,
A music to the ear on clamoring street,
A cooling well amid the noonday heat,
A scent of green boughs blown through narrow walls,
A feel of rest when quiet evening falls.

The kindly deed will live in memory
When London, in far centuries, shall be
As still as Babylon and both a dream—
When London dead shall be some poet's theme—
When all her tombs and towers shall be a flight
Of ghostly arches in the noiseless night,
Then as some bard on legends borne along
Shall build her faded glories into song,
Some Homer sing her darings and defeats,
Filling with crowds again the grass-grown streets,
Placing dead Kings back on their crumbled seats—
There suddenly will sweep into his rhyme
Victoria's name long lavendered by Time;
And all the poet heart of him will stir
At some small heart-warm chronicle of her;
The obscure whisper of some kindly deed
Of this dead Queen, her quick reply to need:
And, lo, his song will brighten and will shine
As though a star should break along the line!

Greater than any King with woeful hordes
That ever climbed the pathway of the swords
Was this queen-mother, gracious, gentle, and good,
A white fair flower of Christian womanhood.
Her banners felt the wind of every sea,
And yet she held a wider realm in fee,
The pure high kingdom of the womanly.—
Peace to her spirit as the years increase—
Peace, for her last great passion was for peace.

O God of nations, on the dark of things
Send down the white fire of the King of Kings,
Until all rulers shall be lifted up
To drink with common man the equal cup.
Send wisdom upon nations, and send down
On Kings the deeper meaning of the crown.
Come, God of Kings and peoples, breathe on men
Till Love's heroic ages flower again!

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay said in part:

"We are here to sprinkle the first drops of rosemary on this life. I would speak only of the appeal that her life makes to us as to the efficacy of prayer. Her first words after the announcement that she was Queen were: 'I ask your prayer in my behalf,' and there she knelt down. These sixty-four years are vocal with the answer to her prayers. Victoria's life and influence rest not only on the beauty of her human character, but in the strength of her divine faith. She lives in memory as a woman of prayers, but of whose prayers came the ideal that swayed humanity."

The service was concluded with the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," in which the vast audience joined.

The hall was bare of decoration save for a drapery in the rear of the stage composed of the American and British National colors.

SERVICES IN CHURCHES.

British Schools and Universities Club at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

A memorial service for Queen Victoria, held under the auspices of the British Schools and Universities Club of this city, was held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Before the service commenced the church had been filled to the doors, and before the service was over every aisle in the church was packed throughout its length with standing people. The interior of the church was decorated with Scotch, Canadian, Australian, and Irish flags, as well as English standards. An American flag hung side by side with the royal standard in the rear of the church, and the side walls were draped with purple and white. The service opened with the funeral march from Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, and closed with Chopin's funeral march. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, M. A., (Cantab.) D. D., preached the sermon, which was a eulogy of the dead Queen.

A service in St. Ambrose's Church, at Prince and Thompson Streets, was attended by many members of the Britannia Society. The Rev. Dr. T. P. Hughes preached the sermon. He said, among other things, that the prominent place which was assigned to the Emperor of Germany in the funeral pageant of Saturday, and the feeling which existed between England and this country, indicated that the three great powers were united, not only for the general welfare of the world, but also for the conversion of the world. Hymns appropriate to the service were sung by the congregation, and Miss Florence Halliday sang "O Rest in the Lord."

At the Brick Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, in his sermon, paid a tribute to Victoria's memory. "Victoria," said he, "brought to the realm of Great Britain a change that I believe this Court will never outlive. We Americans have much to thank her for. Think of the Court she was born into. Her grandfather was George III., who hated us cordially. I believe in the Anglo-Saxon solidarity, and, more than that, I believe that Anglo-Saxon solidiarity is on a more solid basis to-day than ever. This has been effected by the power of Christian courage."

A service under the auspices of the Canadian Society of New York was held in St. Matthew's Church, the edifice being filled to overflowing. The altar was draped in purple, and American and English flags were intertwined above it. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Chaplain of the society, delivered a sermon on "Queen Victoria," in which he dwelt on the many womanly qualities of the Queen which had endeared her to the whole English-speaking world. The Rev. Dr. Gaudet and the Rev. George Thompson of Greenwich, Conn., took part in the service. There was special music by the combined chorus of St. Matthew's and All Angels' Churches.

The Nelson Lodge of the Sons of St. George attended service in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, where three clergymen, members of the lodge, delivered addresses eulogizing the Queen. They were the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Moran, and the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's. The church was decorated with British and American flags.

Brooklyn members of the Order of the Sons of St. George held a service at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue. A special musical programme was rendered. The sermon was by the Rev. J. C. Morris.

Services in memory of Queen Victoria were also held in the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Thomas A. Lyman preached a sermon on the life and character of the Queen and there was a special musical service.

A PARADE AT PATERSON.

Societies March to a Memorial Service at St. Paul's Church.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and East Eighteenth Street, this evening.

Shortly before 7 P. M. the Macclesfield Provident Association left its headquarters at Druid's Hall, in Market Street, marched to Malta Hall, where they were joined by the Knights of Malta. At Church and Market Streets the Sons of St. George, Shakespeare and Witherforce Lodges of this city, and Loyalty of Passaic, with the Caledonian Club and Clan McDonald, Order of the Scottish Clans, fell into line and the parade proceeded to St. Paul's Church. With the Macclesfield Association were Mayor Hinchliffe and city and county officials.

The church was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the union jack, the latter being draped in mourning. Around the pulpit and chancel were also handsome floral decorations. The exercises consisted of the singing of hymns and anthems and a sermon by the Rev. Dr. David Stuart Hamilton, the pastor of the church, who delivered a eulogy on the dead Queen. After the sermon the congregation sang "God Save the King" and "America."

SERVICES IN CHICAGO.

Fund Started There for Permanent Memorial of the Queen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Five thousand voices were lifted in tribute to England's dead ruler at the Auditorium this afternoon. The stage was draped in deep mourning. British and American flags hung side by side with streamers of black between. A picture of the dead Queen framed in crepe hung in the background. Seated at the front of the stage were William Wyndham, British Consul in Chicago; Lambert Tree, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of Grace Episcopal Church; Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. Behind them were 150 members of Grace and Trinity Episcopal Church choirs. Mr. Tree presided.

Dr. Gunsaulus was the principal speaker. His address was eulogistic, and was devoted in the main to the influence Queen Victoria exerted on the world. At the close of the meeting a fund was started, $800 being collected, to be used in the erection of a permanent memorial to the Queen in Chicago.

CHARLES L. ROLLER MISSING.

Notes Made by the Head of Newark Real Estate Firm Protested.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Charles L. Roller, head of the firm of C. L. Roller & Co., real estate dealers, has left town, and his wife and other members of the family declare they are ignorant of his whereabouts. Roller telephoned to his wife on Monday last that he would not be home to dinner, and not to worry if he was away a little longer than usual. His wife has not heard from or seen him since. On Tuesday a friend of Roller's called at the Roller home, at 538 Summer Avenue, and told Mrs. Roller that her husband had gone out of town on business for him, and would be absent for several days.

Since Roller's disappearance notes amounting to several thousand dollars made by him, and most of them bearing the name of Frank A. Wilkinson on the back, have been protested by the National Newark Banking Company. Wilkinson died a week ago. It is known that he indorsed notes amounting to $1,300 for Roller, but his executors disclaim knowledge of the indorsement on the balance of the notes. They are investigating and question the indorsement.

BRONX ROBBERY CASE ARREST.

Mrs. Of Fails to Identify the Prisoner as One of Her Assailants, but He Is Locked Up.

On the strength of the description of one of her assailants, given by Mrs. George F. Of, who was beaten, bound, gagged, and robbed by five men in her home at 892 Prospect Avenue on Saturday, Detectives Baker, Gerrity, Everett, and Foster last night arrested Herman Merz, twenty-six years old, of 743 St. Ann's Avenue.

Mrs. Of described the man as 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighing about 135 pounds, with a red mustache, and wearing a black overcoat, black trousers, and having a peculiar shuffling gait. This fits Merz closely and he was arrested on suspicion near his home. He protested that he was not even in the neighborhood of the Of residence on Saturday.

Merz was taken to the house. He was greatly agitated. He was made to walk up and down the floor, so Mrs. Of could watch him, but she failed to identify him. Capt. Wiegand locked him up, however. Afterward Merz said he had delivered some pictures at the Of house about a year ago.

Mrs. Of is in a precarious condition. She has a deep gash over the left ear, a cut above the eye, her eyes are blackened, and her lips bruised and cut. Mr. Of yesterday wept as he told of the assault and of the indignities heaped upon his wife. She is fifty-six years old and of slight stature, weighing but 110 pounds.

LABOR UNION INDIGNANT.

Resolution to Localize Questionable Resorts Is Voted Down.

The Central Federated Union yesterday voted down a resolution for the localization and regulation of the social evil in New York. The resolution, which was proposed by Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, was as follows:

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union instruct its members on the Anti-Vice Committee of Fifteen to urge the municipal authorities to adopt the plan now in operation in Paris, namely, the relegating of all disorderly houses to a certain district or districts and licensing them.

Cries of "Preposterous!" "Outrageous!" and "Ridiculous!" arose on all sides. Jacobs said that such a policy would prevent vicious people from getting into the residential districts. In many European cities he said the social evil was licensed.

"We don't want our city modeled on Paris," said Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. "We ought to be able to make our own laws."

"I have no patience with such a contemptible attempt to libel a great city like Paris as this appears to be," said Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers. "I have been in Paris for some time. Vice is controlled there perhaps better than it is here, but it is not segregated. I am in favor of the committee going after the 'lightheeled' and sending them to prison, but the proper place for this resolution is the waste basket."

"Kill the resolution," said a delegate with a loud voice.

Other delegates spoke against the resolution, which was tabled by a unanimous vote.

KERR HEARS OF FATHER'S DEATH.

Bosschieter Convict Paces His Cell Weeping, and Refuses to Eat.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—George Kerr, who is serving fifteen years in State Prison for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter at Paterson, was informed this morning by Head Keeper More that his father was dead. Kerr staggered to his bunk, threw himself upon it, and wept bitterly.

The news was conveyed to the prisoner shortly after breakfast, as he was preparing for divine service. He was excused from attending and paced his cell all day, weeping. He ate neither dinner nor supper, and to-night was attended by the prison physician, who found him suffering from nervousness.

McAlister, Death, and Campbell, whose cells are on the same tier as Kerr's, were told of the death of old Mr. Kerr by one of the deputy keepers. All requested the keeper to express their sympathy to their bereaved companion.

To-morrow all will be placed at work excepting Kerr, who will not leave his cell until after the funeral of his father. Just what kind of employment the men will be placed at the officials at the prison refuse to say.

SHERIFF TO PREVENT FIGHT.

Governor of Ohio and Local Officers to Suppress Cincinnati Bout.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 3.—It is known now by the promoters of the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight that Gov. Nash has announced his ultimatum that there shall be no fight to the Saengerfest Athletic Club and to more than 1,000 petitioners from the business men of Cincinnati, and has also instructed Prosecuting Attorney Hoffheimer and Sheriff Taylor to take steps to prevent the bout. The Sheriff received from the Governor about midnight a letter which directs the Sheriff to swear in a number of deputies and exercise his full power to prevent the fight. In the event of the Sheriff needing assistance, Gov. Nash pledges him the full power of the State. The Prosecuting Attorney and the Sheriff state that tomorrow they will reply to the Governor, promising that they will do their duty and communicate with him if any assistance be needed.

The Saengerfest Athletic Association, with their attorneys and the promoters of the fight, will meet to-morrow. It is generally believed that the meeting will decide to take no action in the case until the application for an injunction is heard before Judge Hollister on Tuesday. At that time, it is understood, Gov. Nash will be represented here by Attorney General Sheets, and that both sides will abide by the decision without further appeal to the Circuit or the Supreme Court. The hearing of Jeffries and Ruhlin, who were arrested a week ago on the charge of training for a prize fight, has been postponed for one week on account of the injunction case before Judge Hollister.

GIANT COLORED WOMAN DEAD.

She Was 6 Feet 4½ Inches Tall and Weighed 400 Pounds.

Mrs. Martha Bolden, fifty-two years old, said to be the largest colored woman in New York, died suddenly at the residence of William I. Johnson, 137 East Thirty-seventh Street, where she was employed as a cook, late Saturday night. Death was due to natural causes.

Mrs. Bolden was 6 feet 4¼ inches in height. She weighed 400 pounds. For her interment a specially constructed coffin was prepared. It is 6 feet 9 inches long, and nearly 3 feet in width. Five men were required to carry the coffin from the house and place it in the vehicle in which it was taken to the Sharon Baptist Church, at Park Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, at which the funeral services will be held on Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock. In the meantime the body will remain in the church, where it will be viewed by the colored friends of the deceased.

INVITED TO AN EXECUTION.

Priori to be Put to Death at Sing Sing Day After To-morrow.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Warden Johnson to-day sent out invitations to those whose presence is desired at the execution of Lorenzo Priori, convicted of murdering Vincenzo Garagusi, in New York, on Dec. 11, 1898. Among those invited are a number of physicians. The execution will take place in the death chamber in the State Prison here at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning next.

The murder was the result of a quarrel over a game of cards. Priori followed Garagusi from the drug store where the game was played to the stoop of his victim's house, and there shot him as he was entering the door. Garagusi's little daughter was with her father when he was shot and was an important witness at the trial. Priori was to have been put to death three weeks ago, but a reprieve was granted by Gov. Odell.

Chicago Heroes.

"It makes me tired," observed the cynical guest, who had been reading about the avalanche of invitations to receptions which the distinguished actress staying at the hotel had been compelled to decline, "to see how your people run after famous characters when they visit the city."

"You're right," cordially answered the hotel clerk. "You ought to see the crowds that follow Bob Fitzsimmons along the street whenever he comes to town!"—Chicago Tribune.

TWO BODIES IN FIRE RUIN

One Is That of Wicke & Co.'s Shipping Clerk, John Donohue.

Portions of Another Identified by Shield and Revolver as Being that of Policeman Mullen.

One body and fragments of another were found last night in the ruins of Wicke & Co.'s cigar-box factory at First Avenue and Thirty-first Street, which was destroyed by explosions and fire on Thursday.

The body was that of John Donohue, the shipping clerk employed in the factory. It was dug out of a great heap of débris and was badly charred. Relatives identified it from articles that were lying underneath it, having fallen from the burned clothing, little of which remained. Donohue was twenty-seven years old and lived at 185 Bedford Street, Brooklyn.

Portions of another body, consisting of a thigh bone and a piece of charred flesh were found with a policeman's shield numbered 2,945, three brass buttons, and a gold crown tooth filling. The shield belonged to the missing Patrolman John Mullen of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Later the workman came upon the trunk of a body which is also supposed to be that of Mullen from the fact that beneath it was a policeman's revolver bearing the same number as the shield.

Donahue's body was taken to his home. The remains of the policeman were taken to the Morgue.

Policeman Fitzpatrick of the East Fifty-first Street Station is still missing.

All day yesterday a large crowd surrounded the ruins, and in the afternoon the crush became so great that it was necessary to call out reserves from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station to keep order.

During the afternoon the searchers in the ruins came across a large bunch of keys. They were taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and later identified by Andrew Popp of 702 East Thirteenth Street, as those of his brother-in-law, August Schwandermann, a foreman in the Wicke factory. Schwandermann has been missing since the fire, and the police are now satisfied that he perished in the flames. A heavy iron box, supposed to be from the office of Wicke & Co., was also found and taken to the station house.

About $225 out of $555 collected at the morning service at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday will be turned over to the Adams Memorial Church at 211 East Thirtieth Street, which is assisting ten of the families rendered homeless by the fire.

CITY BLAMED FOR THE DISASTER.

Central Labor Union Censures Fire, Police, and Building Departments.

The Central Labor Union passed strong resolutions yesterday, in which it charged that the fire in the factory of the William Wicke Company was largely due to negligence on the part of the Building, Fire, and Police Departments. The preamble says, among other things, that the first explosion, at 2 P. M., did not result in fire, and that the main factory was then uninjured, and goes on:

The city authorities, represented by Capt. Stack of the Fire Department, with engine and crew, the reserves of the Police Department and Superintendent Dooner of the Department of Buildings in charge of a gang of men under Contractor Cody, were in full and absolute control of the building. They exercised this control for five hours, from 2 to 7 P. M., when the fire took place. The city authorities, being in absolute control of the building, were grossly negligent in their duties or the fire would not have occurred.

The resolutions recommended that the fire underwriters refuse to pay the loss occasioned by the fire, but hold the City of New York liable for the money loss of the property insured.

In speaking to the resolutions Delegate Kopp said that 1,400 persons were idle owing to the fire. He held that the duty of the authorities during the five hours between the explosion and the fire was to see that there was no danger from fire in the building.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Blaze from Her Dress Also Sets Fire to the House.

Mrs. John Bannon, sixty years old, was burned to death yesterday at her home, 272 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Her clothing caught fire at the kitchen range while she was cooking dinner. Finding her dress ablaze, she rushed into an adjoining room. Members of the family put out the blaze.

An ambulance surgeon was summoned from the Seney Hospital. Mrs. Bannon died, however, before the surgeon reached the house.

The fire damaged the house to the extent of about $200.

TENANTS RESCUE A POLICEMAN.

Was Overcome by Smoke While Turning Them Out of Burning House.

Patrolman David J. Goss of the Fifth Street Police Station was overcome by smoke during a small fire, which started in the cellar of the five-story tenement house, at 339 East Ninth Street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Goss ran into the building as soon as he had turned in an alarm and ascended to the top floor calling to the tenants to get out. The halls were full of dense smoke, and Goss fell unconscious when he reached the second floor on his way to the street. Some of the tenants who had followed him picked him up and carried him out.

Goss is a veteran of the Spanish war. Lately he received honorable mention for the rescue of Capt. John Ansbro of the tug Henry A. Peck, on Nov. 12 of last year at the foot of East Thirty-second Street.

$2,000 Worth of Haberdashery Burned.

Two thousand dollars' worth of haberdashery was burned up last night in the store of Hoeher & Zucker at 1,430 and 1,432 Third Avenue. The fire was discovered by Policeman Fay of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who was going home on a Third Avenue car. He sent in an alarm. The firemen quickly extinguished the blaze.

SHOT BY UNKNOWN ASSASSIN.

Farmer Goes to His Barn Near Midnight and Receives Fatal Wound.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—At 1 o'clock this morning Thomas McHenry, a well-to-do lumber merchant and farmer, residing near Rohrsburg, Columbia County, was shot by an unknown assassin, and death ensued six hours later. Mr. McHenry was aroused from his sleep by a noise in his barn, and he arose and went to the barn to investigate. As he neared the place a shot rang out and McHenry fell. The bullet struck him just above the heart, and passed out of his back. Mrs. McHenry at once summoned aid, and the victim was taken into his home. He was conscious for an hour and then lapsed into an unconscious state, in which condition he remained until his death, at 7 o'clock.

It is the general belief that it was a case of cold-blooded murder, although every precaution had been taken to make it appear as a case of frustrated robbery. Several sacks of flour had been taken from the barn and placed outside so that it would appear that they were left behind because of the hurried departure after the shooting. The assassin was tracked for some distance, and it was evident that he had no conveyance, and therefore could not have taken away the sacks of flour with which he sought to cover up the murder.

No arrests have been made by the authorities, nor is any clue announced. It is hinted that sensational developments may follow. Mr. McHenry was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

Accused of Abandoning His Wife.

Edmund J. Bates, who is well known in Bath Beach, where he owns a considerable amount of property, was arrested there last night, on a charge of abandonment made by his wife. Bates had been in Baltimore for some time, and when he returned to Bath Beach yesterday was immediately placed under arrest. He denied that he had abandoned his wife, and says that she left him and that he secured a decree of divorce against her on Dec. 5. Mrs. Bates is living at Bay Nineteenth Street and Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach.

Fire Damages Steamer Silvia.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 3.—The Red Cross Line steamer Silvia, Capt. Clark, loading for New York, was partly burned last evening, and a thousand casks of fish and 300 casks of oil were damaged. For a time it was thought the steamer was doomed, and the entire Fire Department fought the flames for six hours before quenching them. The loss is estimated at about $25,000.

MURDER FOLLOWS A BRAWL.

A murder followed a drunken brawl in The Tiger saloon, at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday morning. John O'Brien, said to be a laboring man, was killed, and the patrolmen of the West Thirtieth Street Station were last night instructed to look out for Eugene O'Hara, who is wanted in connection with O'Brien's death.

It was learned last night that O'Brien, with a party of friends, including an old man named Taylor, was drinking in the saloon at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Fannie Gold, of 218 West Twenty-seventh Street, keeps a news stand at the northwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. She was arranging her papers when, she says, she saw two men come out of the side door of the saloon. Two of the men engaged in a scuffle and fell into the gutter. Then, according to Mrs. Gold's story, two policemen, one of whom is named Whitman, came up. Both of the men broke and ran. The shorter of the two men fell in front of 287 Seventh Avenue, and when the policemen came up they saw that he was bleeding.

An ambulance was called, and the man was removed to the New York Hospital. He had a deep gash in his throat, and several cuts on the arms and chest. The wounded man died at 8 o'clock, and his body was removed to the Morgue, where it was identified as John O'Brien by Michael Coogan, the bartender of "The Tiger" saloon. The man who did the cutting, and who is supposed to be O'Hara, escaped.

Patrick Martin, the proprietor of the saloon, said last night that O'Brien was in the saloon at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He and the man Taylor, who lives in Twenty-fifth Street, had several drinks. The liquor affected Taylor, and O'Brien took him home. He then returned and had a drink alone. Martin said he did not know where he went or with whom he had quarreled. Nor did he know where O'Brien lived.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Comte de Chambras, Paris.

HOLLAND—A. C. McClurg, Chicago; Ogden T. McClurg, Chicago; F. Lothrop Ames, Boston.

IMPERIAL—E. V. Williams, Richmond.

VICTORIA—S. C. Scott, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—H. R. Chamberlain, Buffalo.

MANHATTAN.—H. J. Coggeshall, Waterville, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL.—Gen. M. D. Hardin, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. E. Huntington, San Francisco; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, manufacturing department; 61 Franklin Street.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks, suits, and children's clothing; T. Noonan, cloths; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; M. Meyer, hosiery and gloves; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Heavenreich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. Heavenreich, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Levis, Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, furnishing goods, knit goods, and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baerdress and wash

BURGLAR'S THREATS TO BURN HIM

Resconsci's Unpleasant Reception on Arriving at His Store.

Found a Tall Man Who Packed Up $100 Worth of Goods and Then Walked Off with Them.

Hector Resconsci, a dealer in leather goods at 297 Eighth Avenue, returned to his store from a bicycle ride last night, to find a man packing up a lot of alligator pocketbooks and other valuable things. The man was six feet tall, Resconsci says, and he threatened to burn the leather dealer up if he said a word.

Resconsci says he sat still in a fever till the man left with a hundred dollars' worth of his goods and then he went to the police station as fast as he could.

Mr. Resconsci is a small man, and rather timid. He went out with his bicycle early last night, and returning about 9 o'clock discovered the door open. He then remembered that he had omitted locking it when he went out. There was a light burning low in the rear of the store, and Resconsci went back to leave his wheel there. He was confronted by the tall man, who told him to make no sound.

"The man said I must be still," he declared. "'If you don't,' he said, 'I'll beat you to death. I'll burn you.'"

The leather goods dealer was very much frightened and said that he stood as still as he could, and the man went on packing up fine alligator-skin pocketbooks and other leather goods, and then tied them all up in one package.

"'Good evening,' he said to me, and he walked out," said Resconsci to the police in telling about it. "I didn't say good evening. It was terrible."

Resconsci sat for a time till he thought the burglar far enough off, and then hastened to the police station and told his story. Sergt. Corbett, in the station, said the robbery was a daring one, and the burglar a cool fellow, as he walked past the policeman on post with his bundle of stolen goods under his arm, and said "good evening" to the officer.

Resconsci says the man took $100 worth of goods. He gave as good a description as he could of the man, whom he took to be about thirty-eight or forty, with a black mustache, black clothing, and a frieze overcoat.

MAKE APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Porto Ricans Want Hollander Revenue Law Nullified—Say It Is Against Their Interests.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Feb. 3.—The mass meeting of representative planters, merchants, and taxpayers held in this city last evening to protest against the Hollander Revenue bill adopted a resolution to take every means to nullify the measure by inducing the United States Congress to disapprove it. A committee of fifteen was appointed to select Commissioners to go to Washington in reference to the matter.

Dispatches from various parts of the island report that similar meetings were held in a dozen or more of the principal towns. Everywhere the principal objections seem to have been that the Hollander law is unfavorable to the commercial interests of the island.

Señor Saldana, Chairman of the committee to select Commissioners, to-day issued the following signed statement concerning the object and results of last night's meeting in San Juan:

"The people of Porto Rico, represented by 2,000 delegates in mass meeting assembled, yesterday virtually constituting the entire wealth of the island, have cabled to President McKinley and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States an earnest protest against the Hollander revenue act, and a demand for its annulment under Section 31 of the Foraker law.

"The Hollander Revenue act was rushed through the Legislature of Porto Rico during the last moments of the session, and was instantly approved by the Governor. The people were not consulted and insular conditions were not studied prior to its introduction. The very greatest injustice lies in the imposition of an arbitrary tax when neither the amount of expenses to be defrayed nor the amount of assets to be realized has been determined. The Legislature was forced to pass the measure by its superiors, and the people and press of Porto Rico are requested to oppose it unanimously and to fight it in Washington.

"This committee, appointed by the mass meeting, gives out this statement in order that the people of the United States may learn that there is such a thing as public opinion in Porto Rico."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Subsidy Bill Will Take First Half in the Senate—House to Consider Appropriation Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate will continue its discussion of the Ship Subsidy bill during the first half of the present week, with probable interruptions during the morning hour of each day. There will probably be a movement to secure night sessions on the part of the friends of the Shipping bill Monday or Tuesday, and other strenuous efforts will be made to secure a vote upon the bill.

If it should appear probable that the end of the discussion is still not in sight, Senator Allison (Rep., Ia.,) on Wednesday will ask the Senate to take up the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year. This Appropriation bill will be debated for several days, and when its consideration is concluded there will be other appropriation bills requiring attention.

The earlier part of the day Monday will be given to the ceremonies in honor of the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, and Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) has given notice that he will ask the attention of the Senate to some remarks of his upon the resolution introduced by himself declaring the right of the Senate to demand and receive all papers on file in the executive departments. He will speak at length upon that question, and if he should conclude during the day, he will be followed by one of several extended speeches on the Subsidy bill which are still held in reserve.

Senator Turner (Fusion, Washington,) is counted upon for another speech, and in case of a night session Monday night, probably would undertake to speak the session out. It is expected that Senator Caffery (Dem., La.,) will talk Tuesday. The Democrats do not hesitate to say that in case night sessions are ordered they will demand that a quorum shall be maintained.

On Saturday eulogies will be delivered in honor of the late Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania.

The House will continue the consideration of appropriation bills this week. The Post Office Appropriation bill is not yet completed. It will be followed by the Consular and Diplomatic and the Sundry Civil bills, which last will be reported to the House to-morrow. The bills to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service and to establish a National standardizing bureau and conference reports, will consume whatever time remains.

To-morrow the services in connection with the celebration of the centennial anniversary of John Marshall's appointment as Chief Justice of the United States will be held in the House of Representatives from 10 to 1 o'clock.

REWARDS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

Secretary Long Writes Another Letter Urging Action by Congress on Services at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Long has addressed the following letter to Senator Morgan:

"I have your letter with regard to Lieut. Hobson, Capt. Clark, and others, and to the failure of the Government to recognize their services. I need not say to you that no one feels this more keenly than myself, or has done more to endeavor to secure justice for the men who conducted and consummated the Santiago naval campaign. Will you let me say that the 'delay' is not with the executive branch of the Government so much as with Congress. I do not say this to in any way shift the responsibility, but in the hope that the co-operation of Congress may yet be secured in this respect. With the interest which you and other members of the legislative branch feel in the case I do not despair.

"It is more than two years now since the President sent in nominations for promotion, and these nominations have never been acted upon by the Senate. At each session of Congress I have prepared and submitted bills, asking for rewards for these officers; no action has been taken upon them. In each of my annual reports I have urged the matter with all the force possible, but it attracts no attention.

"The President has asked for the creation of the grade of Vice Admiral, which would perhaps lead to a solution of the matter.

"I feel keenly the lack of any recognition to Hobson, whose feat is famous the world over. I have repeatedly talked about him with the President, who, as you know, feels the most cordial interest in behalf of all these men. He cannot separate Hobson's case from the rest, nor can I advise him to do so. It would be an unjust discrimination against Capt. Clark, to whom you refer and who is two numbers worse off now than if there had been no war; it would be an injustice to the Commander in Chief, who planned and consummated the whole campaign, and who had a greater responsibility upon him for a longer time than any officer on the Atlantic; it would discriminate against the enlisted men, who have yet had neither thanks nor medal nor any recognition, and are humiliated on the deck of every warship on which their shipmates who served in the Asiatic Squadron display their medals, and the Santiago men have none. I feel almost like invoking the help of yourself and every other Senator and Representative to what seems to be the simplest justice.

"Not content with what has hitherto been done, it was only a few days ago that I wrote a letter to Senator Hale, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, a copy of which I inclose, asking him if he would not as a last resort have the Naval Committee or a subcommittee of it take up the matter, and consider the report upon the deserts of these officers.

"Yesterday I wrote another letter to the President, a copy of which I inclose, reciting recommendations which I made to him in my annual report of 1899, and asking that he make the same recommendation to Congress in the case of the Santiago Squadron which was made in the case of the Asiatic Squadron, viz.: That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the Commander in Chief, and be extended through him to the officers and men.

"I think you will cordially acknowledge that the President by his speedy nominations for promotion has been prompt, and that this department has left no stone unturned to do justice in this matter, and that it is now for Congress, of which you are so distinguished a member, to act."

SPANISH LAWS IN ENGLISH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has just published a translation of the law of civil procedure in force in Cuba and Porto Rico, with extensive annotations and explanatory notes, as well as the amendments made thereto since the American occupation. This is the first work of this character which has ever been attempted, and was translated under the direction of Col. Edwards, the Chief of the division, by the official translators of the same, Frank L. Joannini and M. E. Beal.

Such definitions have been inserted in the work as have seemed to the translators to be of use to the lawyers of the United States in practicing before the courts of the islands. The civil law terms have been adhered to, but all doubtful phrases and words have been carefully explained.

Mr. Cramp on the Subsidy.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes a column article by C. H. Cramp of Philadelphia in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill. While he does not believe the bill a perfect measure, he says it will give the United States a chance to secure an honest share of the ocean carrying trade.

MINISTER DIES SUDDENLY.

The Rev. Francis H. Marling Taken Ill in the Street at Portchester.

Dr. Francis H. Marling, who had been well known as a Presbyterian minister in Canada and in this city for many years, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at Port Chester, N. Y.

He was a resident of this city, and went to Port Chester some days ago to preach a sermon on the death of the Queen in the First Presbyterian Church there. He was the guest of Dr. Irving White, paster of the church, and started with him, yesterday morning, to walk from his residence to the church. On the way Dr. Marling suddenly fell to the street. He expired a few minutes later.

He was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, and in 1840 went to Toronto, Canada, with his parents. He was educated at McGill University and the University of Toronto, after studying theology at the Congregational College of Toronto.

After preaching in Montreal and Toronto he came to this city in 1875 and became pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. He was the successor in that charge of the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, who left it to become the President of Dartmouth College. Dr. Marling resigned from this charge in 1877, and since then had very frequently relieved fellow-ministers by occupying their pulpits occasionally.

He was for some time Secretary of the Quill Club, and was also a member of Chi Alpha.

He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Henry E. Crampton, wife of the late Dr. Crampton of this city, and three sons, Frank H. Marling, Alfred E. Marling, the real estate dealer, and Charles E. Marling.

His body was brought to this city yesterday evening.

CATHOLIC CHURCH CATECHISM

Circular Written by Pastor of an Episcopal Church Causes Much Comment at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 3.—A circular bearing the name of the Rev. J. M. Rich, pastor of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Divine, at Hasbrouck Heights, has caused a great deal of comment among the congregations of his own and other churches. The circular is headed: "Catholic Church Catechisms," and consists of a series of questions and answers. Among them are the following:

What else are dissenters called?

Dissenters are called sectarians, denominationalists, non-conformists, heretics, schismatics, or, untruthfully, "churches."

Why is there no salvation for an American Catholic who perverts to the dissenters?

There is no salvation for an American Catholic who perverts to the dissenters, because God founded the Holy Catholic Church with its unbroken apostolic succession of Bishops, priests, and Deacons, as the one ark of salvation, whereas dissenters, with their man-made sects and endless denominational contradictions and sinful divisions, are the work of the devil, and he cannot save us.

Are not Methodist ministers merely unordained laymen who have no authority from God to administer sacraments?

A man must either be a layman or else a Bishop, priest, or deacon of God's one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. A Bishop, priest, or deacon can only be made by a Bishop in the unbroken Apostolic succession from Christ and the original twelve Apostles. John and Charles Wesley were only priests and so did not and could not ordain any one. All Methodist preachers are unordained laymen, falsely assuming the title of "Reverend," their so-called Bishops being only superintendents with no power to ordain anyone else.

What should a dissenter, heathen, or lapsed churchman do?

He should go without a single hour's delay to the nearest Anglo-Catholic priest, put himself absolutely under his direction, and be reconciled to the Church at once.

Can one be saved as a dissenter or Romanist?

We must be Catholics to be in the one ark of salvation.

The circular also says that the Secretaries of the W. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. save souls, but that does not prove, by God's blessing, that they are clergymen or clergywomen.

George H. Cumming, President of the Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Divine, says the circular was not issued by the authority of the Church officials. "It is signed," he said, "by the 'Rev. J. M. Rich, New York.' There is no occasion for issuing the paper, because it has only tended to stir up strife among the other churches against us. Other local pastors do not appreciate the contents of the circular, and feel injured."

Mr. Rich has had charge of the church at Hasbrouck Heights since last Easter. It has a small congregation.

Woman Saloon Keeper Arrested.

Mrs. Sophia Wilkins, thirty-four years old, who keeps a saloon at 672 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested at midnight on Saturday, charged with maintaining a gambling resort. Two nickel-in-the-slot machines found in the barroom were confiscated. Mrs. Wilkins will be arraigned before Police Justice Murphy today.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AROUSED

Issue a Pamphlet Vigorously Defending the Davis Law.

Oppose Plan to Leave Amount of School Appropriation to Discretion of the Board of Estimate.

As a protest against that portion of the report of the Charter Revision Commission which recommends that the power of deciding what money shall be spent for school purposes in the city be left with the Board of Estimate, the Presidents of the Teachers' Associations of the various boroughs have issued a joint pamphlet vigorously defending the Davis law, and reviewing in detail the circumstances which led to the passage of that and other measures for the adjustment of teachers' salaries.

The Davis law, signed by Gov. Roosevelt May 3 last, gave the Board of Education power to pay higher wages, and made it certain that the money could always be had by providing a general fund for salaries of teachers and Supervisors, and requiring the Controller to turn over money from time to time. It provided also for uniform salaries throughout the city, to be regulated by merit, length of service, experience, and class grade.

Teachers agree that it is the fairest and best law they have ever worked under, and are circulating petitions to have it maintained.

Among the reasons advanced in the pamphlet why the law should stand are that good teachers cannot be had for less compensation than other workers, and the statement is made that while in the past conflicts about adequate pay for teaching have been between the School Boards and the Board of Estimate, members of the former bodies have gone personally into the schools, and have seen for themselves the work that the teachers are doing, and have therefore been advocates of higher pay, the Board of Estimate does not go into the schools, but has given them only what is left after having made and satisfied many other demands.

Dr. William L. Ettinger, President of the Teachers' Association of Manhattan and the Bronx, presents salary schedules in force prior to July 14, 1897. At that time it was necessary for a teacher to have received sixteen promotions before attaining a salary of $720 a year, and promotions came so slowly that in many cases it took women twenty years of labor to obtain even this remuneration. The Board of Education then adopted a law to the effect that no teacher after fourteen years of service should receive less than $750—in other words, should receive fully as much as a street sweeper.

Then came the Ahearn law, a further remedial measure, which two years later fixed minimum salaries for stated periods of service, and this was followed by the trouble with Controller Coler, who questioned the legality of the schedules under this law, and held up the teachers' pay rolls pending a decision from the courts.

The Davis law fixes the lowest regular salary to be paid to a woman teacher at $600 and the highest, after fifteen years, at $1,500.

In Brooklyn, where conditions were even worse than here, according to W. D. Clark, the President of the Teachers' Association of that borough, not one person connected with the educational work favors the repeal of the law along the lines laid down by the Charter Reform Commission, and more than 60,000 residents of the borough over their signatures have asked that it be allowed to remain.

In Queens Borough, the situation used to be even harder than elsewhere, and in order to save the schools in the Fall of 1899 the School Board passed a resolution requesting the boards of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn not to engage teachers from Queens who might apply to them for positions.

The advantages of the Davis law are thus set down in the pamphlet by President Matthew D. Quinn of the Queens Association:

His Honor, Mayor Van Wyck, knowing the distress among the teachers and the injustice of the low salaries they were receiving, recognized the failure of the local authorities to deal with the situation when he signed the Ahearn bill after it had been passed by the Legislature of the State.

Since the enactment of the Davis law we have not been involved in litigation to enforce the payment of our salaries promptly.

We are not obliged to pay any part of our salaries to defray the expense of lawsuits.

We have not been obliged to appeal to the Legislature to provide by special act for the payment of contract salaries due us.

For the first time since consolidation we are receiving our salaries regularly and in full.

We are no longer in suspense as to the result of pending legislation or lawsuits affecting our interests.

EFFECTS OF THE BEDELL BILL.

Plan to Give State Railroad Commission Jurisdiction Over Gas and Electric Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Legislators are just beginning to comprehend the far-reaching significance of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Bedell of Orange County last week, placing all the gas, electric light, heating, and power companies of the State under the control of the State Railroad Commission. Should this bill become a law, it will increase the authority of the State Railroad Board nearly 100 per cent. It will indirectly make the board the arbiter of the price of gas and electric light in the various cities of the State. It will practically compel new electric light, heat, and power companies to obtain the consent of the commission before they can commence business. It will prevent the same class of companies discontinuing a part of their service, if they deem it no longer profitable, should the commission decide that such service must continue.

Assemblyman Bedell's bill amends the State railroad law by adding to the powers of the State Railroad Commissioners a general supervision of "corporations formed for supplying gas, or for electric lighting, heating, or power purposes." Such companies are to be treated the same as the present law directs the commission to treat railroads—that is, the commission

Shall examine the same and keep informed as to their condition, and the manner in which they are operated for the security and accommodation of the public and their compliance with the provisions of their charter and of law. The Commissioners or either of them may enter and remain during business hours in the offices and plants of all corporations, subject to its jurisdiction, and examine books and affairs of any such corporation and compel the production of books and papers.

By far the greatest increase of power to the commission by the bill is the inclusion in the present railroad law of the illuminating companies, with reference to the board's recommendations concerning the latter. Section 161, which is amended to so include illuminating companies, says:

If in the judgment of the board, after a careful personal examination of the same, it shall appear that any corporation formed for supplying gas or electric lighting, heating, or power should furnish additional facilities for the convenience or accommodation of its patrons, or should reduce its charges for gas or for electric light, heat, or power, or should otherwise modify the methods of conducting its business, the board shall give notice and information to the corporation of the improvements and changes which they deem to be proper.

Under the proposed Bedell law the commission can grant hearings upon application for the reduction of the price of gas and electric light. Legislative lawyers also construe the powers of the Commissioners under the Bedell bill to include the power to deny the right of a new corporation to lay mains of wire conduits that may parallel any older company. Should this construction be sound, the State Railroad Board will have the right to say whether or not at any point in the State new gas pipes or electric light poles or conduits shall be established. This is considered the most sweeping construction of the bill, and one likely to cause the greatest discussion.

Marriage of Miss Mattie Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 3.—Miss Mattie Moore of Lincoln, who attained considerable publicity three years ago as one of the members of the Common Council of Lincoln, where women vote and hold office in the local government, was married yesterday at Flatbush, L. I., to Frank Wheelan of South Bound Brook. The couple traveled all the way from Bound Brook to Flatbush to be married, so that the wedding would be a perfectly quiet one.

H. C. LAKE'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Fenton Told Him in 1868 that Platt Was a Great Politician.

Henry C. Lake of Fredonia, Chautauqua County, who was a member of the Assembly in 1862, is visiting his nephew, Justice John Woodward of the Supreme Court, in this city. Mr. Lake is one of the oldest ex-Assemblymen. Although eighty-four years old he is more active than a majority of men a quarter of a century his junior.

He was a warm friend of the late ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, and in the latter's successful contest for the United States Senatorship with ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan Mr. Lake was one of Mr. Fenton's most active lieutenants. Mr. Lake served on the Cities Committee with the late Horatio Seymour, and had as colleagues in the House ex-Attorney General Daniel S. Dickinson of Broome, Gen. B. F. Tracy, C. M. Depew, T. C. Callicott of Albany who was Speaker; ex-Surrogate Robert Hutchins of New York, Thomas G. Alvord of Syracuse, and the late Henry J. Raymond.

"Fenton told me in 1868," said Mr. Lake yesterday, "that he considered Thomas C. Platt the greatest politician he had ever seen. He was right, too, although Mr. Platt did not acquire his great prominence until after the death of Mr. Fenton."

TALK ABOUT THE NEXT MAYOR.

Bowne May Be the Anti-Tammany Candidate for the Office.

A boomlet has been started in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District for Samuel W. Bowne as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. Mr. Bowne is classified as an Independent Republican. He supported Seth Low in 1897, and contributed $50,000 to the Citizens' Union Campaign Fund of which $40,000 is said to have been returned to him.

"That," said a Republican officeholder in the amen corner, shows the managers of the Citizens' Union were not well up in politics. Practical politicians would not have returned a cent, but covered it into the treasury."

In the group were Postmaster Van Cott, Abraham Gruber, Secretary George R. Manchester of the Republican County Committee, Bernard Biglin, and Henry Birrell. All agreed that if the proper kind of a combination is made the politics of the nominee would not be a factor in bringing about his election.

There was some sentiment for John D. Crimmins and Seth Low, and a general belief that the Citizens' Union inclines toward Bird S. Coler. One of the gentlemen declared his firm belief that 30,000 young Democrats would vote for Crimmins, not because they admired him so much, as for the reason that they are disgusted with the doings of Tammany Hall, and do not care to be considered as connected with a corrupt organization.

CARRIE NATION'S "ARMY."

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 3.—Policeman Luster has reported to City Marshal Stahl a plot on the part of the liquor men to tar and feather Mrs. Carrie Nation, the "joint" smasher. Luster says that a negro tough whom he once befriended gave him the information. The report has frightened Mrs. Nation and her sister crusaders, but they declare they will continue the work of destroying "murder shops." They met at 9 o'clock this morning at Mrs. Nation's room, and held a session of prayer. Mrs. Nation braved the storm to-day and made three temperance speeches.

A recruiting office for the Topeka Brigade, Kansas Division, Carrie Nation's Army, has been opened. About 300 "soldiers" have signed the roll, mostly women. The programme of the "home defenders" is to march down Kansas Avenue at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, with drums beating and flags flying, and hold prayer meetings in front of every joint. Mrs. Nation says that it was the intention of the defenders to smash joints to-morrow, but this feature of the crusade may be postponed for a day, to enable Secret Service agents to inquire into the story that armed men are guarding the joints.

No More "Joints" in Hiawatha.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 3.—The wrecking of "joints" at Hiawatha, Kan., which began there yesterday under the leadership of the temperance people, was completed to-day, and when it was finished not a "joint" in the town remained. The proprietors have fled.

McDERMOTT LOST HIS SUPPER.

Inspector Cross Sees the Cat Steal It While the Sergeant Is Busy.

John McDermott, the Sergeant in charge at the Eldridge Street Station, better known as "Red" McDermott, last night lost his supper through the steak-eating proclivities of "Peter," the station house cat. Peter's companion at the station is "Yaller," a dog, whose appearance agrees with the name.

McDermott sent the doorman of the station to a near-by restaurant for a sirloin steak, well smothered in onions. The man returned, in due time, with the steak and accompanying dishes on a tray, covered with a tin cover. The savory load was placed on the table in the Sergeant's room.

At that moment Inspector Cross entered the station house. He stopped at the desk to ask some questions concerning police matters, to which McDermott had to pay attention. This questioning lasted some time. Then a patrolman entered with a disorderly prisoner, who was very drunk, and from whom it took some time for McDermott to get a pedigree.

In the meantime, Inspector Cross sat in his chair and looked on. He tipped back against the wall and, in doing so, was able to see what was going on in the Sergeant's room. Peter had pushed off the tin cover from the tray, nosed the onions off the steak, and was just fairly started on his supper. "Yaller" stood on his hind legs at a respectful distance, licked his chops, and whined for a share of the steak. Peter growled a denial.

By the time McDermott had completed the record of the disorderly prisoner Peter had eaten the steak. Inspector Cross at once engaged the Sergeant in an animated conversation concerning the weather, the probable depth of the snowfall, as to whether or not it would rain the next day, and numerous other questions that McDermott, who was ravenously hungry, considered irrelevent and incompetent, but to all of which he had to listen and answer in obedience to the respect due a superior officer.

Finally the Inspector rose, buttoned his coat, and prepared to brave the storm. As he stood in the open station house door he called back:

"'Red,' when you get Peter thoroughly trained I'd like to enter him in the next beef-eating contest."

Then he left.

McDermott made a dash for the room to find Peter licking the empty tray and "Yaller" still licking his empty chops. The doorman brought another steak and Peter was turned out into the cold.

TROUBLE IN BOARDING HOUSE.

Landlady Has a Man Arrested for Various Minor Offenses.

Mrs. Mary Fulenwider, who keeps a fashionable boarding house at 26 West Forty-fifth Street, rode around to the East Fifty-first Street Station House last night to have one of her boarders arrested. He was arrested and locked up. The man is Francis M. Weld, twenty-five years old, who says he is a pawnbroker. Mrs. Fulenwider says Weld roamed up and down stairs during the night, intruding on other boarders' privacy and making himself obnoxious.

The pawnbroker went to board with Mrs. Fulenwider in October. He and a friend hired rooms there. The boarding house mistress says the pawnbroker paid up regularly until recently. Last week she sent him a notice to pay or leave his room. She put Tuesday as the settling day. The woman says that her feelings, and those of her boarders were outraged by offensive signs the man then put up all about the walls of the house.

Yesterday morning she says she caught Weld trying to take his baggage out of the house at 10 o'clock. She telephoned to the police, and an officer from the East Fifty-first Street Station was sent there. The policeman appeared at the house, and was told that Weld was roaming over the place, making himself obnoxious and refusing to be quiet. The officer took Weld off to the station house, the man protesting against his arrest.

Princeton's Oldest Graduate Dead.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3.—William Chapman Baker, formerly a leading citizen of Morristown, N. J., died at the home of his daughter-in-law here last night, aged ninety-two years. He was the oldest living graduate of Princeton College, and had a personal acquaintance with Gen. Lafayette.

DEFENDS ROYAL R. SCOTT

Chief Deputy Excise Commissioner Discusses His Actions.

Explains Withdrawal of Prosecutions Against Liquor Sellers—Scott Has Been Very Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Maynard N. Clement, Chief Deputy under Commissioner of Excise Lyman, was interviewed to-day with regard to the charges brought against Royal R. Scott, who is connected with the legal department of the State Excise Bureau, at 1 Madison Avenue, in New York City. Mr. Maynard had read the story in THE TIMES, in which it was shown that Scott had been engaged in prosecutions for the New York State Anti-Saloon League and that his action in discontinuing some of these cases had provoked criticism from the officers of the league. Mr. Maynard was asked if the Excise Department had knowledge of Mr. Scott's engagement in these cases.

"Yes, Mr. Lyman knew that Scott had been engaged in those prosecutions," he replied.

"Did Commissioner Lyman approve of Mr. Scott prosecuting excise cases other than those brought by the department, or was it at the Commissioner's suggestion that Mr. Scott withdrew from the firm of Scott & Mayham, the firm which had charge of the Anti-Saloon League cases?"

"I do not think that Commissioner Lyman has ever spoken to Mr. Scott about his being engaged in the Anti-Saloon League's cases, or in any cases, other than those which he was prosecuting for the department. Mr. Scott, you understand, is not a salaried official of the Excise Department. He appears for the department only in special cases.

"Since Mr. Scott was engaged in the prosecution of so many cases for the department, I think, perhaps, it would have been preferable that he should not have undertaken excise prosecutions for any individuals or any association. But that was a matter for his own private judgment. The cases which he has prosecuted in New York City are not the only ones which have been given to Mr. Scott by the department. He has been engaged in prosecutions all over the State. He has been singularly successful. I do not believe he has lost a single case he has conducted for the department. It was he who conducted the successful prosecutions against the "fake" clubs which were started in New York City to avoid the observance of the Raines law, such as the Black Rabbit, the Shenandoah, and others. Not only did he close these clubs up, but he also recovered on their bonds."

"How about Scott's discontinuance of two of the Coney Island cases which he brought for the Anti-Saloon League? Did the department know about that action and the criticism which it caused?"

"I knew about it. Mr. Scott spoke to me about it. He explained why he had discontinued the cases. You see, when the Anti-Saloon League was formed it began its work with more enthusiasm than judgment. Mass meetings were held all over the State, great interest was aroused, and under the impulse of the new-born zeal many cases were brought than the league was prepared to handle. The liquor dealers against whom prosecutions were instituted had the command of money. Cases which ought to have been disposed of in three days were dragged on by them for thirty days. The result was that referee's fees, and the stenographer's fees, and the per diem expenses piled up. The referee's fee is $10 a day. As I understood the situation from Mr. Scott, the league was not prepared to meet this expense, and in some cases the stenographers were threatening to sue for their money

"When these notices were served on him, Mr. Scott wrote to the officers of the league informing them that he was willing to wait for his fees until the cases were decided, but that he could not afford to be sued for stenographers' charges. It was under such stress, as I understood from him, that he discontinued the two Coney Island cases, his purpose being to show the league that unless money was forthcoming to meet the necessary expenses incident to the conduct of the cases, it would be impossible for him to go on."

"What control has the Excise Department now over cases brought against liquor dealers by private individuals?"

"Practically none. When such cases are brought in New York City notice of them has to be given to Deputy Commissioner of Excise George Hilliard. It is the practice of the office to give what help it can to private individuals who bring prosecutions for a violation of the excise law. The consent of the department is not necessary for the abandonment of such cases, but no case is ever abandoned except upon an application in court for its discontinuance. When such application is made the reasons for the discontinuance must be stated to the Court.

"Right here I can explain why there have been such a number of discontinuances in cases brought by individuals against saloon keepers. If the records are looked up it will be found that most of the abandoned cases were cases brought to oust saloon keepers from residential neighborhoods. There are about 27,000 saloon keepers doing business in the State. The Excise Department does not make an investigation of every application for a license. Unless a complaint has been received or there is some ground for suspicion that everything is not regular, the saloon keeper's petition and sworn affidavit are accepted as being in good faith, and a license is issued. But as I say, fake petitions are not uncommon, and it frequently happens that saloons are opened up in neighborhoods where there is a strong protest. Some person living in the block undertakes a prosecution to compel the saloon keeper to vacate. When an investigation is made of the sentiment of the residents in the block it is found that the saloon keeper has not the required number in his favor. When he sees it is all up with him he generally moves out. The prosecution against him is then abandoned. There is no further use for it. It has accomplished its object.

"The District Attorneys in the cities have been much more diligent in prosecutions under the present law than under any previous excise law we have had in this State. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement. Until perfection is attained in this regard the citizens will value the privilege they now have of bringing civil actions on their own account. I have talked with a number of members of the Legislature on the subject, and I do not think it is likely that this right will be taken away. Amendments are now being considered, however, to guard against the opportunity for blackmail to which the Governor referred in his message. One suggestion is to compel the prosecutor to give bond for costs. Another is to limit the privilege to taxpayers. A proposition to do away with the privilege altogether would not prove popular."

MAN AND WIFE ARRESTED.

The Woman Is Charged with Trying to Kill Her Husband.

Jacob Freitag of 156 Elizabeth Street, and his wife, Theresa, were arrested and locked up in the Mulberry Street Station late last night. Freitag is charged with disorderly conduct, and his wife with attempted homicide.

Freitag staggered out into the street about midnight, where he told Policeman Mitchell that something had happened in his rooms up stairs, and he would like to have the policeman go up. Mitchell and Freitag started up. Freitag changed his mind and told the policeman he did not want him to go. Mitchell said he was going anyway, whereupon Freitag pushed him down stairs. He was not injured and arrested Freitag on a charge of disorderly conduct.

At the station house a revolver was found in Freitag's pocket, with one chamber empty. They also found a little hole in Freitag's forehead, and a little lump above it. Feitag said his wife had shot him with the revolver, and he had taken it away from her. A surgeon from the St. Vincent's Hospital dug out the bullet, and Mrs. Freitag was arrested, charged with attempted homicide. She said she knew nothing about it, and denied having shot Freitag.

Sunday Selling in Jersey City.

Jersey City saloons were not closed yesterday, but their trade was somewhat restricted. At many places barkeepers refused to sell beer to be carried out in pails. This was done because the Good Citizenship Committee of Simpson Methodist Church had sent out notice that they would employ agents to watch the saloons. The police said that up to a late hour last night they had received no complaints.

TWO MEN ASPHYXIATED.

One of Them May Recover, but the Other May Not.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Thomas Corcoran and Michael Connoughton, who live at the boarding house of Mrs. Bond, at 48 South Fifth Avenue, this place, had a narrow escape from death by coal gas to-day. There is an old furnace in the house, and it has been out of order for some time. This morning, when the men failed to come down for breakfast, Mrs. Bond went to their room to awaken them. She knocked on the door, but received no response. Thinking the men wanted to sleep a little longer to-day, she went away without arousing them.

When the men failed to come down for supper at 7 o'clock to-night, Mrs. Bond again went to the room and knocked on the door. The door was then forced open, and the two men were found lying on the bed unconscious. An ambulance was summoned, and they were taken to the hospital. The physicians say Corcoran will recover, but Connoughton is in a critical condition and may not live.

WOULD NOT CARRY A COFFIN.

A man standing at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, with a four-foot coffin under his arm, was the cause of a great deal of amusement about 9 o'clock last night. John Sullivan was the name of the person with the uncanny burden. His object in standing at the corner was to board an electric car, a privilege that was denied to him, owing to the nature of the article he carried.

Sullivan is an employe of an undertaking establishment at 1,777 Third Avenue. A coffin four feet in length being desired last night, he was sent to a casket company in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. After getting it, he repaired to the corner to await a car.

Soon one came along. Just as he was about to get aboard the conductor, noting the shape of his bundle, suddenly exclaimed: "This ain't no dead wagon," and gave the bell rope two sharp jerks. The car started ahead.

Soon another car came along, with a similar result, and, finally, six having passed, the conductors of each, and the passengers on the rear platform, informing the man that the respective cars were not hearses, dead wagons, or any other kind of a coffin conveyance, Sullivan finally gave the job up as a bad one and carried the coffin back to the factory.

A large crowd gathered before the scene ended and, when Sullivan started for the factory, a string of hooting gamins followed.

New German Steamship Arrives.

The new German steel screw steamship Germanicus arrived in port yesterday from Middlesborough, England, on her maiden trip, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. The Germanicus is a vessel of 2,623 tons, with the following principal dimensions: Length, 363 feet; breadth, 49 feet; depth, 29 feet 9 inches. Her cargo-carrying capacity is about 6,200 tons.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:30 A. M.—1,915 Third Avenue; Jacob Senansky; damage slight.

12:35 A. M.—501 East Eighty-seventh Street; John Witte; damage, $200.

3:45 A. M.—25 Little West Twelfth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:40 A. M.—339 East Ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

10:30 A. M.—241 East Seventieth Street; Ernest Unger; damage, $50.

315 P. M.—1,544 Park Avenue; William H. Miller; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—206 Fifth Street; Moses Cohen; damage, $15.

5 P. M.—605 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6 P. M.—258 West Twenty-fourth Street; Katherine Henson; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—1,432 Third Avenue; Zucker & Co.; damage, $2,000.

7 P. M.—547 Broome Street; James Reilly; damage, $300.

8 P. M.—139 West Thirty-seventh Street; William Unger; damage, $75.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Fire to-night in the Murphy Lumber Company drying room caused $2,000 damage. The plant is situated opposite the Erie Railroad station.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 3.—A fire originated in a mysterious manner in the trimming department of the Krug Packing Company's plant in this city to-night, and caused a loss of $100,000 before the flames could be checked. The loss is said to be fully covered by insurance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Feb. 3.—Fire to-night at the W. B. Earthman Lumber Company's plant caused a loss of $90,000 in lumber and warehouses burned. The property was fully insured. In addition, twelve tenement houses and nine freight cars were burned, the loss being $10,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow; wind southeasterly to northwesterly.

Snow or rain is indicated for New England, the lower lake region, and the eastern portion of the Middle States for to-day. The weather will clear in the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic States with much lower temperature. The temperature will also fall sharply in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the East Gulf States. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be high east to southeast. On the South Atlantic Coast brisk southerly winds will become high westerly. Storm warnings are displayed from Boston to Norfolk.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours, ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—1900.	Weather Bureau—1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	21	24	28
6 A. M.	19	24	27
9 A. M.	22	24	29
12 M.	26	28	34
3 P. M.	30	33	37
6 P. M.	31	32

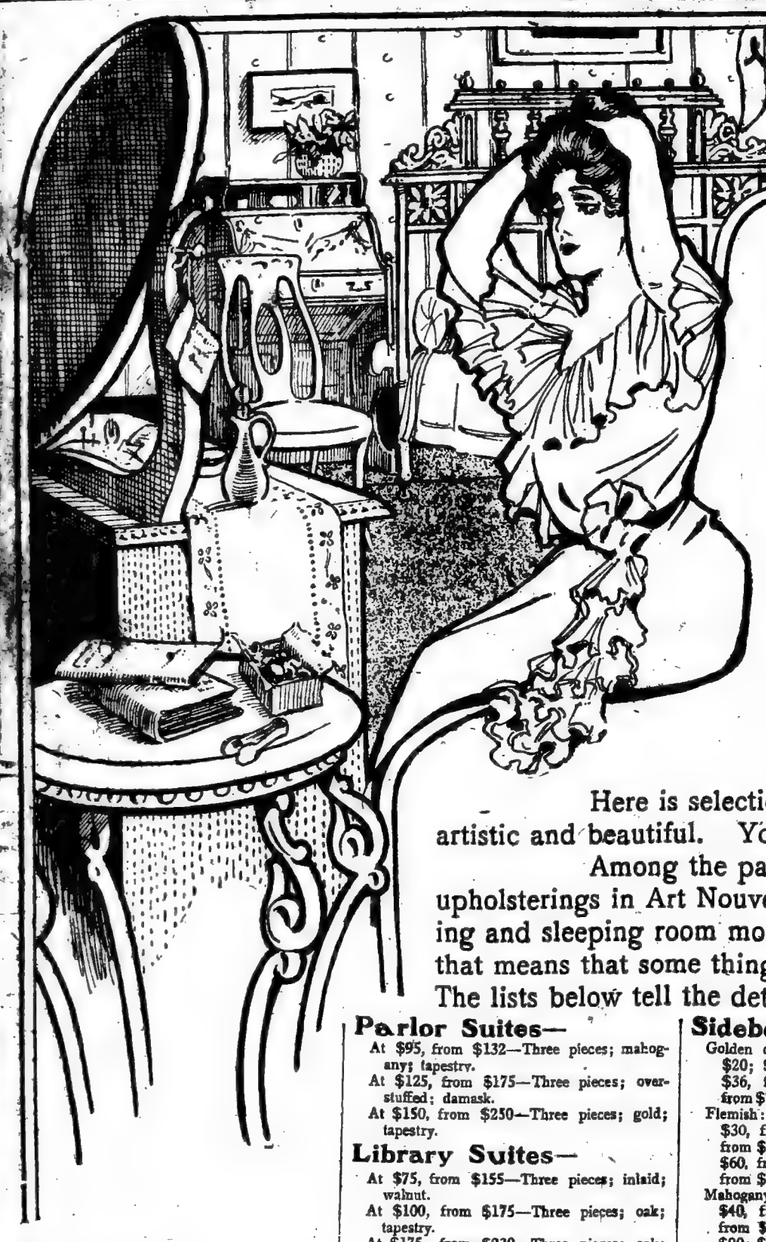

The Wanamaker Store

February *Economy* in FURNITURE Buying

FEBRUARY'S demands for personal needs are light. It's an ideal time to fill in the gaps that you have noted in the furnishing of the home. Your convenience and our preparation combine to form an admirable opportunity.

This year required masterful effort to gather these hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of high-grade furniture, with the very substantial concessions in price that we offer. There were abundant offerings of "trash," but they had no concern in Wanamaker merchandising. We demand new goods, perfect, of highest character of construction, right in style, and desirable from every point of view.

Nothing old, nothing unworthy at any price; but fine high-grade Furniture at a third below to-day's fair prices.

Next to Economy is Variety

Here is selection as broad and satisfying as if you picked from many a large regular stock. The pieces are artistic and beautiful. You make no sacrifice of sentiment or quality to obtain the large saving in cost.

Among the parlor suites are some fine specimens of dull-finish inlaid frames in Dutch style with handsome upholsterings in Art Nouveau designs. But that's only one instance in dozens. Splendid opportunity to make the dressing and sleeping room more cozy and convenient, with furniture to be proud of, at an average saving of a third. And that means that some things are only reduced a quarter, while others are exactly half their fair and reasonable valuation. The lists below tell the details exactly.

Parlor Suites—
At $55, from $85—Three pieces; mahogany; damask.
At $65, from $100—Three pieces; mahogany; tapestry.
At $58, from $80—Five pieces; inlaid; damask.
At $70, from $110—Two pieces; mahogany; tapestry.
At $80, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany; tapestry.
At $80, from $120—Three pieces; Dutch inlay; tapestry.
At $90, from $125—Three pieces; mahogany; velour.
At $90, from $135—Three pieces; mahogany; Art Nouveau.

Parlor Suites—
At $95, from $132—Three pieces; mahogany; tapestry.
At $125, from $175—Three pieces; overstuffed; damask.
At $150, from $250—Three pieces; gold; tapestry.

Library Suites—
At $75, from $155—Three pieces; inlaid; walnut.
At $100, from $175—Three pieces; oak; tapestry.
At $175, from $230—Three pieces; oak; tapestry.
At $250, from $400—Three pieces; Empire; damask.

Easy Chairs—
At $15, from $22—Fireside chair; muslin
At $30, from $40—Mahogany; velour stripe
At $35, from $52—Mahogany; velour
At $30, from $55—Fireside chair; velour
At $45, from $65—Mahogany; inlaid
At $45, from $60—Mahogany; velour

Bookcases—
At $5.50, from $9—Golden oak
At $6, from $10—Golden oak.
At $10, from $14—Imitation mahogany, open
At $10, from $16—Mahogany; open

Sideboards—
Golden oak: $10, from $15; $15, from $20; $25, from $36; $20, from $30; $36, from $55; $40, from $55; $48, from $70; $50, from $77; $52, from $78.
Flemish: $28, from $38; $28, from $37; $30, from $45; $35, from $45; $45, from $60; $50, from $63; $50, from $80; $60, from $85; $70, from $85; $70, from $90.
Mahogany: $35, from $50; $36, from $56; $40, from $65; $45, from $65; $62, from $95; $70, from $100; $75, from $90; $80, from $98; $100, from $120.

Extension Tables—
At $10.50, from $15—Golden oak; 6 ft.
At $22, from $32—English oak; 10 ft.
At $23, from $34—Golden oak; 10 ft.
At $34, from $45—Golden oak; 8 ft.
At $35, from $50—Mahogany; 12 ft.
At $42, from $65—English oak; 10 ft.

Bureaus—
At $17, from $27—Mahogany veneered
At $18.50, from $25—Golden oak
At $28, from $44—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $32, from $50—Golden oak
At $35, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
At $40, from $62—Golden oak
At $42, from $65—Mahogany

Toilet Tables—
At $15, from $23—Bird's-eye maple
At $20, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
At $22, from $32.50—Mahogany
At $26, from $40—Mahogany
At $30, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
At $60, from $87—Mahogany.

Bedroom Suites—
At $40, from $60—Three pieces; golden oak
At $40, from $60—Two pieces; mahogany
At $42, from $65—Three pieces; golden oak
At $60, from $78—Three pieces; mahogany
At $70, from $105—Three pieces; golden oak
At $100, from $127.50—Three pieces; mahogany
At $120, from $190—Two pieces; mahogany
At $250, from $370—Two pieces; mahogany

Couches—
At $12, from $17—Tufted; figured velour
At $12.50, from $20—Tufted; figured tapestry
At $18, from $28—Tufted; figured velour
At $22, from $32—Tufted; figured velour
At $25, from $35—Plain seat; figured velour
At $35, from $45—Plain seat; figured tapestry
At $35, from $50—Tufted; leather
At $40, from $55—Tufted; leather
At $42, from $54—Tufted; embossed velour
At $45, from $65—Tufted; figured tapestry
At $55, from $70—Tufted; leather

Parlor Cabinets—
At $30, from $46—Mahogany inlaid
At $42.50, from $56—Vernis-Martin
At $45, from $67.50—Vernis-Martin
At $55, from $85—Vernis-Martin
At $57.50, from $85—Mahogany, brass trimmed
At $60, from $92—Mahogany; decorated
At $90, from $115—Mahogany; inlaid
At $175, from $225—Gold
At $175, from $275—Vernis-Martin

Sofas and Divans—
At $30, from $60—Mahogany sofa
At $34, from $68—Divan; tapestry
At $35, from $55—Mahogany sofa; tapestry
At $35, from $60—Davenport in oak; tapestry
At $40, from $75—Sofa; tapestry
At $55, from $75—Mahogany seat; damask
At $60, from $120—Mahogany davenport; velour
At $70, from $95—Mahogany davenport; velour
At $100, from $120—Davenport in red plush
At $100, from $140—Mahogany davenport; velour
At $100, from $150—Art Nouveau sofa
At $125, from $175—Mahogany davenport; velour

Chiffonniers—
At $15, from $23—Imitation
At $18, from $28—Mahogany
At $19, from $27—Curly birch
At $22, from $35—Golden oak
At $22, from $30—Mahogany
At $24, from $36—Golden oak
At $26, from $40—Curly birch
At $30, from $45—Golden oak
At $30, from $46—Golden oak
At $32, from $48—Mahogany
At $35, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
At $45, from $65—Mahogany
At $60, from $90—Mahogany

Gold Parlor Chairs—
At $22, from $32—Wall chair in damask
At $30, from $42—Arm chair, tapestry
At $30, from $42—Wall chair in tapestry
At $35, from $50—Wall chair in damask
At $50, from $75—Arm chair in damask

Fancy Parlor Chairs—
At $5, from $7.50—Wall chair; damask
At $10, from $14—Wall chair; damask
At $10, from $15—Wall chair; damask
At $12, from $20—Wall chair; tapestry
At $15, from $21—Wall chair; damask
At $20, from $30—Arm chair; damask
At $25, from $35—Arm chair; velour

Importers' *Sample Pieces* of EMBROIDERIES

These are full pieces of each pattern—not remnants. Three full lines are represented—all fine, perfect goods, with the possible exception here and there of the outside half-yard being soiled, though even this is rare. The variety is as broad as the full lines of three importing houses. It includes edgings, insertions and beadings. Patterns range from the neat and fine to the most elaborate open-work, and meet every need for spring wear from undergarments to shirt waists.

They are divided into four groups, three of which are on Broadway aisle counters. These:

25c to 40c Kinds at 15c **45c to 70c Kinds at 25c**
75c to $1.25 Kinds at 35c

And at the regular counter an exquisite collection of pieces worth $1.50 to $2.50 at **50c a yard.**

Then we have collected the edgings and insertions left from the sale of a week ago, and put them in the basement to-day at **10c a yard.**

GOLF CAPES

February snows and blows, and March and April winds and rains call for the rugged protection of a golf cape. Yet the golf cape never goes into storage. It is kept handy for use all year 'round. Just now most wanted, and most temptingly offered.

This is a special purchase of bright, new, handsome capes in a variety of choice styles, to offer as follows:

$10 Golf Capes at $6 ***$14 Golf Capes at $8***
$15 Golf Capes at $9

All made of pure wool double-faced cloths. One of the best offerings we have lately had to tell about.

To meet the new conditions we have marked a lot of our capes from regular stock at $10 each, worth $12 to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dressing SACQUES

Any woman, no matter what her fancy, can find a dressing sacque to meet it in this most varied collection. If it's a silk sacque she wishes, here are elegant styles at $15 to $40. If merely a flannelette garment, here are some as low as half a dollar. Some of eiderdown at $1.25 and $3.75; of cashmere at $1.50 to $3.50; of albatross at $5 to $12.

And here are some exceptionally good values:

$3.50—Of French flannel; solid colors; full front with yoke; fitted back; rolling collar; yoke, collar and sleeves trimmed with ribbon; were $4.50.

$5.50—Of albatross; solid colors; loose front and back; with small yoke; large sailor collar; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

CORSETS

A particularly good corset is the imported Lillian at $2. It is made of fine coutil, in white and drab; in medium long waist. Another popular Lillian model at $3.50. It's of coutil, bias cut, low bust, long over hips and abdomen. Same style in black sateen at $4. And at $5.50 the Lillian corset of white coutil and whalebone, bias cut, medium bust; lace trimmed. This model in black sateen is $6.50.

The L. R. is a very good domestic corset for $1. The Nemo, straight front with low bust, at the same price, is an excellent value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wanamaker Musicales

...in the...
ART GALLERY

Next Recital at 3 o'clock, to-morrow. All are invited. Seats free, of course.

MEN'S SUITS *to Order*

We have a lot of fancy cheviot suitings in our Tailoring store, enough to make probably a hundred handsome business suits. The price for sack suits to order from these fabrics has been $25 and $30.

To-day we will take your order at

$20 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Seem to have a sort of bargain habit in this boys' clothing store. Really it's only the sharp watchfulness kept there on lessening lots that are not to be again replenished and the prompt closing out of these small quantities. But they're bargains, and very good ones. Here's a couple that stock-taking produces:

Double-breasted suits of all-wool cheviots, in dark stripes and mixtures; for boys of 8 to 16 years. Values up to $9. Price, $5.

High-grade reefers of cheviots and kerseys; sizes 3 to 9 years. Values up to $9. Price, $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

INFANTS' SLIPS

The last word will soon have been said regarding this part of the "White Sale"—the infant store's contribution. Large quantities of babies' wear of high order of excellence have been distributed during the past month. Various inconsiderable lots remain. And because they're small the prices are likewise small. And some very little lots are *very* cheap.

Infants' Long Slips—
40c—Of nainsook; 18 fine plaits in front; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle, edged with lace. Were low-priced at 50c.
50c—Of nainsook; pointed yoke of allover embroidery in back and front; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. The moderate price was 65c.
70c—Of nainsook; round yoke of embroidery insertion; trimmed with neat embroidery. Cheap at 90c.

Long Petticoats—
25c—of nainsook; deep hem; made with waist. Value 38c.
30c—Of cambric; lawn ruffle, edged with lace; made with waist. Value 45c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

RIBBONS

Taffeta ribbons, in many beautiful colorings, but in only two widths and at only one little price. They are of a good 18c quality—the price is 12c.

In three colors, combined with white, light blue, turquoise, violet, rose, old rose, mais, green and in all black and white. 3 and 3¼ in. wide.

Tenth street.

Framed PICTURES

They are fine large carbon photographs—16x20 in., inside of oval opening frame. Various good subjects—Countess Potocka, Baby Stuart, Madonna and so on. The wide frames are of French walnut finished with gilt or black ornamentation. Frames measure 21x25 in. These pictures sold here until Saturday night at $8.50.

Choice Now at $5

Fifth floor.

Stirring Up the Market *on* CHALLIS

Last Monday we announced a large offering of all-wool Printed Challis at 28c a yard—telling just why it could be sold for so little. The public response was immediate and almost overwhelming. The vast quantity which we expected to last three days—certainly two—was almost gone before the store closed that night.

It met a vast popular desire, at an almost sensational price.

We thought there was no more to be had; as the purchase practically ended the "seconds" which the mills had accumulated.

But better news was preparing.

Manufacturers who had stocks of *perfect* goods got excited. Offers came to us that would have been impossible to obtain a week before. So to-day we have

87,000 yards of All-wool Challis
To Sell at 28c a yard

Of this, 60,000 yards are claimed to be absolutely perfect, and 27,000 yards acknowledge technical imperfections such as you couldn't discover in the other lot.

And yet those who bought last week got equal intrinsic value, for the technical imperfections were not real defects. Even without counting these goods better than the others, this is rare news. To say that last Monday's offering is duplicated to-day will bring thousands of women. And now quantities and varieties are much greater than before. Dots of every sort, single and in groups, rings and figures, large and small, in wide variety of color combinations. Ample selling space on Main aisle, in the Rotunda and at Fourth avenue end of store. Prompt mail orders will likely be in time. Don't ask for samples—send order, stating colors desired, and style of figures.

New *Tailor-made* SUITS For Women

The new spring dresses are assembling now. There are fine costumes with the Princess skirt, as well as suits for more practical wear. All cut in the correct styles for spring.

These hints of four:

At $75—A suit of navy blue broadcloth, with bolero jacket and Princess skirt; trimming of fancy braid.

At $56—Suit of broadcloth, made with postillion Eton jacket, opening in front, and trimmed with strapping of satin; skirt strapped in flounce effect to correspond.

At $24—An Eton suit of serge, in black and navy blue; double-breasted; revers and collar finished with stitched taffeta; flounced skirt, taffeta trimmed.

At $15—Suits of serge, made with fly-front jacket; silk lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Muslin Underwear

Only very prompt response will insure a sharing in some of the splendid values yet remaining. Some of the styles are already greatly depleted. In fact, a few have totally vanished from our stocks. But there's good variety still, though the quantities are smaller. And it's all Muslin Underwear such as you'll care to own—excellent in quality, liberal in cut, tasteful in style. And very low in price:

Night Gowns—
85c—Of muslin; high neck; square yoke; trimmed with embroidery and 4 rows of insertion.
$1—Of muslin; V neck; trimmed with torchon lace and ribbon.
$1.25—Of cambric; square neck; yoke of cluster of small plaits and insertion; trimmed with embroidery.

Petticoats—
50c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; plain hem and plaits above.
85c—Of cambric; with two lawn ruffles; trimmed with lace.
$1—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; trimmed with neat embroidery plaits.
$1.25—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and 2 rows of insertion.

Short Petticoats—
35c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.
50c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: Trimmed with embroidery, or with cambric; hemstitched ruffle.
75c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
14c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, hemstitched.
30c—Of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace.

Corset Covers—
8c—Of cambric; two styles; V neck trimmed with neat embroidery or with lace. Only in sizes 40, 42 and 44. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Our qualities are above reproach; our work is equal to the best; our prices are moderate.

At the beginning of a season we cut up 1,800 bolts of cloth, distributing them among our agents. We recall them at this season of the year for our remnant sale. This gives us an outlet for these stocks, and keeps our staff employed.

Suits to order, $14; coat and vest, $10.50; trousers, $4; overcoats, satin lined, $20. All our fancy wool and silk vestings, $6, former prices from $10 to $15.

Full Dress and Tuxedos, silk lined throughout, made of English and German Drape, to order, $30. You can get no better anywhere at any price.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Fixed as the Rocks

Is the standard of quality and general excellence of

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Pure from the beginning and aged by time.

Uniformity is its Watchword

A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

New Jersey Advertisements.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE.
HAHNE & CO.
NEWARK.

SIX SPECIAL

High Grade Parlor Suit Price Reductions

The Goods are not four months old, but we will sacrifice profits to get room for the (1901) Spring numbers:

Five piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, inlaid frame, $60 value for . . **$30.00**

Five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, inlaid frame, silk damask; $49 value for **$25.00**

Five-piece Parlor Suit, fine inlaid frame, high grade damask; $65 value for . **$45.00**

Five-piece Parlor Suit, inlaid frame, tapestry covering; $65 value for . . **$35.00**

Three-piece Parlor Suit, all mahogany frame, art damask cover, $110 value for **$60.00**

Three-piece Parlor Suit, over-stuff style, damask cover, heavy fringe; $68.00 value for . . **$45.00**

Free Deliveries in Greater New York and at New Jersey R. R. Stations.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE.
HAHNE & CO.
NEWARK.

GOOD SPEEDWAY SPORT

Trotters and Pacers Brush on the Lower Stretch.

HONORS FELL TO MOTH MILLER

Dr. Randell's Pacer Swept Everything Before Him in Yesterday's Trials —Two Wagons Bump Wheels.

There was no lack of good, lively sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, when a small but very select gathering of light-harness horsemen and their favorite fast steppers amused a large crowd of spectators. The footing was heavy and uncertain in spots along the upper stretch, which was abandoned early in the day for the lower stretch, between High Bridge and the beginning of the macadam pavement. Here the crowd soon gathered, and saw Moth Miller, a roan pacer with a mark of 2:07, sweep the Speedway. In fact, the gelding did not lose a brush in which his owner and driver, Dr. David Randell, started him, and there were no challenges made that the doctor did not accept immediately. Moth Miller's principal opponents in the series of brushes he won were the pacer Edward W., (2:21¼,) driven by George Coleman; the pacer Anhauser, with Dr. H. D. Gill handling the reins, and the handsome pacer Ada P., (2:09½,) driven by David Lamar. One of the earliest and most exciting of the heats between this trio came near ending seriously, as the light speeding rigs to which Ada P. and Edward W. were hitched crashed together near the finish, but fortunately the wheels did not lock and only a little paint was scratched. Moth Miller was leading by an open length when this mishap occurred, and he increased it to three lengths before the line was crossed. The collision did not cause either Ada P. or Edward W. to lose their speed or break, and they finished on even terms.

The next heat promised to be as lively as the first, the start being a good one and all three horses pacing well together, until Ada P. broke, spoiling her chances of winning. Edward W. made a good race, but was beaten out by an open length. There were four entries in the final, Mr. Lamar withdrawing Ada P. and taking the reins over the pacer Nettie B., (2:16¼,) and Dr. Gill drove Anhauser. After several false starts the animals were finally got away, Edward W. taking the lead and holding it for a quarter. Moth Miller then showed in front, with Anhauser at his hubs. In a spurt made by Moth Miller, Edward W. fell behind, but Anhauser did not lose an inch, while Nettie B. was distanced. All interest centred in the two, and the finish was as fine a one as was ever witnessed at a Grand Circuit meet. Both pacers came down the stretch under the whip like whirlwinds, but, despite Anhauser's desperate spurt, he was unable to close the gap, Moth Miller finishing a nose in front of him. Opinion was somewhat divided as to the result of this heat, but those who stood at the finish post awarded the heat to Moth Miller.

Jack, the old Speedway favorite, with a mark of 2:12½, driven by Trainer Clark, fell a victim to the speed of Anhauser, driven by Dr. Gill, who also owns Jack. It was claimed that the start was not a fair one, Anhauser having the advantage, so the pair were jogged back to High Bridge for a second heat, which was won by Jack.

Among those who watched the sport were J. W. Cornish, driving the trotter David B., (2:09½;) Hugh Reilly, driving Commodore Porter, (2:13;) A. C. Newman, driving a team of black pacers; Trainer Jack Curry, driving Tetu, (2:14½;) Louis Kahn, jogging the pacer George Wallace, (2:17¼;) George Huber, driving Prince Altara; J. Timmons, driving the pacer Sandy Boy; Isaac Fleming, driving Vera G., (2:14¼,) and Dr. Nolden, driving Whistle, (2:20.)

During the afternoon the roadbed grew very heavy from constant use, and there was very little brushing, outside of several heats between the gray pacer T. N. B., (2:10½,) and several pacers of Mr. Lamar's stable.

Three Pacers Matched for a Brush.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a three-cornered pacing brush to take place on the Speedway on Thursday, the contestants being the famous little pacer Johnny Agan, 2:05½, owned by A. C. Bostwick; Red Lawn, 2:16¼, owned by David Lamar, and Moth Miller, 2:07, owned by Dr. David Randell. All three pacers have met before at various times on the Speedway, and at present honors are about even. There are many horsemen and frequenters of the course who believe that Johnny Agan is about the fastest pacer on the road.

The conditions of the match are the best three heats out of five, the loser to pay for a dinner for the principals and judges.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

January Contest of Eighth Regiment Riflemen Decided—Seventh's Trophy Contest.

The result of the January competition for the Team of Three Trophy, for riflemen representing companies of the Eighth Regiment, was announced yesterday, Company G, Capt. Stevenson, getting first place, with a score of 126 out of a possible 150. The trophy is shot for on the rifle range in the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, two months in each year—January and April—by teams of three picked men, the company winning holding the emblem for one year, or until some other company team wins it. The scores of the competitors in the January contest follow:

COMPANY G.		CO. F, FIRST TEAM.	
Sergt. G. W. Huttelmajer	43	First Lieut. J. P. Mulford	46
Corp. W. H. Noe	41	Sergt. L. C. Woolf	37
Priv. G. A. Jutting	42	Corp. H. Fuerstein	36
Total	128	Total	119
CO. B, FIRST TEAM.		CO. F, SECOND TEAM.	
Sergt. J. P. Murphy.	42	First Sergt. O. Walter	40
Sergt. J. Wolf	44	Capt. G. Heicke	42
Q. M. Sergt. W. N. Cosgrove	38	Corp. S. Van Blarkom	42
Total	124	Total	124
CO. B, SECOND TEAM.		NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.	
Capt. J. Cipollari	45	Sergt. Major N. Stern	44
Sergt. K. Devery	42	Sergt. Major J. Spellman	34
Corp. J. L. Brady	37	Total	120
Total	124		
COMPANY E.			
Capt. G. Jacoby	45		
Corp. J. Elsroth	23		
Priv. C. Heisler	41		
Total	109		

The company competition for the Halsted Trophy was the chief event of the regular Saturday night shooting competition of the Seventh Regiment on the rifle range in the basement of the regimental armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Of the ten companies engaged D made the best score for the night, but the excellent total earned by E in the earlier trials for the contest, which is a continuous one, kept E in front, with a total of 776. D's score for the night was 255, while three companies, G, F, and K, finished in a tie for second place for the one shoot with 253 each. In the Three Prize match Privates W. C. Meissner of K and D. C. Meyer of C earned scores that were exactly alike—32-35 each—and finished in a tie. The summary of the competition follows:

HALSTED TROPHY MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.	Previous Scores.	Total.
Co. E	116	130	246	530	776
Co. I	122	126	248	521	769
Co. G	121	132	253	515	768
Co. F	127	126	253	512	765
Co. D	118	137	255	509	764
Co. C	123	125	248	513	761
Co. K	121	132	253	508	761
Co. B	120	128	248	510	758
Co. H	125	120	245	504	749
Co. A	110	104	214	487	701

THREE PRIZE MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K.	32	35	67
Private D. C. Meyer, Co. C.	32	35	67
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F.	33	33	66

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private D. C. Meyer, Co. C.	32	35	67
Private T. Dwight, Co. H.	31	35	66
Private N. B. Beam, Co. C.	33	32	65
Corp. G. H. Fraser, Co. B.	30	35	65

LAKEWOOD GOLF PLANS.

Country Club Believes in an Early Announcement of Its Open Tournament.

Believing in the old adage that the early bird catches the worm, the Country Club of Lakewood has defined that principle to mean that early announcements catch the golfers, and has, accordingly, issued its detailed programme for its three-day open tournament on Feb. 21, 22, and 23. Four cups are offered, so there is ample opportunity to win something, and, besides this, a gold medal will be given for the lowest score in the qualifying round, and two cups will be given for best net and gross scores, respectively, in the open handicap, which will be the concluding event on Saturday.

The qualifying round on the first day will only be 18 holes, and the players will be divided into four sets of eight, in order of scores, for the cups, which will be competed for at match play on Friday and Saturday. The events are open to all golfers belonging to clubs in the United States Golf Association, and entries must be made by Feb. 20 to William A. Hamilton, Secretary, at Lakewood. The Golf Committee of the club consists of Arthur B. Claflin, Clarence H. Robbins, and E. Robbins Walker.

The course consists of nine holes, attractively laid out, and the new year book of the club, which has just been issued, shows a membership of over 150. George Jay Gould is President of the club, and Col. George B. M. Harvey is Vice President.

The Country Club has paid considerable attention to trap shooting this season, and two valuable trophies have been offered for competition on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, and on Washington's Birthday. The former has been presented by Edwin Gould, and the latter by Amos Bradshaw, Treasurer of the club. The Shooting Committee is composed of Francis D. Beard, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, and Charles L. Lindley.

With favorable weather, Washington's Birthday will be celebrated with a number of handicaps on local links, Baltusrol, Dyker Meadow, Nassau County, St. Andrew's, Richmond Hill, and Yountaleah being some of the places where considerable activity may be looked for.

The Mahopac Golf Club, which was organized last year by some of the residents in the vicinity of Lake Mahopac, has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Edwin C. Dusenbury; Vice President—E. F. Faye; Secretary—J. F. Doring; Treasurer—Frank H. Patteson; Captain—Elie L. Ponvert.

"Tom" Anderson, the Montclair Golf Club professional, will return from Scotland, where he went at the close of the Fall season for a brief visit to his old home, early in the Spring, and he will at once put the finishing touches to the new 18-hole course of the Montclair Club, for its formal opening in May. Work on the enlarged course has been in progress for over a year. The club owns forty-two acres of its land, and with the recent increase in dues from $25 to $40, it is expected that a sufficient amount will soon be raised to purchase the additional forty acres in a short time. The complete course will measure about 6,000 yards, and it will rank as one of the best in New Jersey. The club has nearly 200 members, and the links are kept active throughout the entire season. Paul Wilcox, President of the club, is also its golf champion, as the club's crack golfer, Allan Kennaday, struck one of his off days during the championship games, and was numbered among the defeated. "Tom" Anderson was secured as the club professional last year. His son, "Willie" Anderson, is now taking care of the links, for nine holes are open for Winter play, but early in the season he will go to Pittsfield, where he has been engaged by the golf club there for the Summer. Last Winter Anderson made a tour of the California links, and during the Summer he was the professional for a Wisconsin club. His last Eastern club was at Baltusrol, near Short Hills, N. J.

"Willie" Smith of Chicago, who held the open championship of the United States last year, is now in Southern California on a tour of the Pacific Coast links with his Chicago professional companion, David Bell. They have lately appeared on the Los Angeles Country Club links, the only 18-hole course in that part of the State, and Smith made a new record for the links.

Smith was in Florida during a part of last Winter, but he says that the climate of Southern California is far superior to that of Florida for the purpose of golf.

Smith and Bell will arrive in Del Monte this week, where they will remain during the greater part of this month. From there they will go to Oakland and play several exhibition games on the Oakland and San Francisco links. Alexander Smith, a brother of Willie Smith, is the professional on the Coronado links.

INTERCITY RACQUET MATCH.

Philadelphia and New York Players to Contest on Saturday.

Members of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club are looking forward eagerly to the return match next Saturday with the cracks of the Philadelphia Racquet Club. The latter club has selected the same men to play in this coming match that met the New Yorkers in the first game, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, Jan. 26. They are Edgar Scott, Hugh Scott, Barclay H. Warburton, and George Brooke. In the first match, Edgar Scott and Warburton beat M. G. Paton and Maurice La Montague, but the New Yorkers won the second series, Hugh Scott and Brooke being beaten by Clarence A. Mackay and Frank Huntington.

A tournament to select candidates to meet the Quaker players has been in progress for several days at the Racquet Club, but the teams have not yet been definitely picked. Mackay and La Montague will undoubtedly be two of the chosen men. Paton, however, one of the Racquet Club cracks, went to Canada shortly after the Philadelphia contest, and he may not be back in time to meet his foes in the deciding games. Honors are now tied, and each club is bound to exert itself to the utmost to win this intercity match.

SNOWBALLS MAKE FAST RUN.

Long Island City Youngsters Force Harriers to Hustle in Cross Country Event.

Nine seconds more than thirty minutes is good time for a four-and-a-half-mile run across country this time of the year, but it was done yesterday by the contestants in the regular weekly event of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City. A gang of youngsters with stocks of snowballs caused the extra spurt of the harriers, who, not being dressed for snowball fights and anxious to improve their athletic prowess, kept right on their not overly merry way depite the well-aimed missiles from the youthful band of despoilers of athletic sport.

Members of the club who were not participating in the run were forced to turn and protect the bare-legged runners from the snowballs and insure the run from utter demoralization.

Two packs were formed. The slow division was allowed 2 minutes' start from the fast pack, which consisted of a lot of seasoned veterans. Thomas J. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club finished first, being chased over the line by W. J. Gould of the Xavier Athletic Association, with J. J. Joyce of the Xaviers coming in third. M. J. McGarry of the Pastime Athletic Club was fourth and the first of the back mark men. His time was 0:30:0%.

The National Athletic Club's cross-country runners were out over the snowclad trails at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday. The distance was about four and three-quarter Miles. Anthony L. McKeever won with Thomas L. Brophy second, R. L. C. Wills third. Time—0:31:12.

John C. Doyle, the club's Captain, won the honors of the Brooklyn Athletic Club's cross-country run yesterday from the grounds at Maspeth, L. I., over a five-mile course. Bernard W. Dudley finished second, Frank Veres third. Time—0:32:48.

The cross-country run of the Williamsburg Athletic Association for medals offered by the members yesterday proved a great success, but there was war over the handicapping, before the event started. Joseph E. Reydell, the winner of a majority of the runs thus far held, was asked to give the other runners 10 minutes' handicap over a six-mile course, which he refused to do and staid out of the event. The going was terribly heavy, and many of the panting runners were in difficulties before the course was half covered, but they stuck it out, and all gamely finished. Florence Birmingham won, with George A. Berger second, John E. Reydell third, and M. Bracken fourth.

Seven members of the Pastime Athletic Club took part in the weekly cross-country run of the club yesterday afternoon. The course was from Huber's Hotel, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue, through Cedar and Fleetwood Parks, to the starting point, a distance of about five miles. R. Pfortner was first to finish, with E. Fagin second, and Arthur Rothengeber third. The other competitors were John Fox, J. H. Kelly, J. C. Lynch, and E. Grussell. Fagin was severely cut by running into a barbed-wire fence.

The Pastimes are making great preparations for a stag entertainment on Feb. 10 to celebrate the victories of their boxers and wrestlers in the recent Amateur Athletic Union championships at Pittsburg.

K. A. C. IN WATER POLO TOURNEY.

Holders of A. A. U. Championship Entered for Chicago Competitions.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club water polo team, holder of the Amateur Athletic Union championship for the past three years, and unbeaten in that length of time, has decided, by the unanimous agreement of the members, to enter the water polo tournament for the National championship, to be held in Chicago from Feb. 26 to March 5, under the auspices of the Illinois Game, Forest, and Fish Association. The Knickerbockers will play the same team that has won all championships through the three years of its victorious career, H. H. Reeder, W. Riss, C. W. Van Cleaf, L. De B. Handley, G. Neuss, and H. A. King, who will leave for Chicago on the morning of Feb. 25.

The entries for the tournament, with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club swimmers, number eight, and include all the best water polo teams of the United States and Canada. The seven other entries are from the Chicago Athletic Association, the Boston Athletic Association, the Brookline Swimming Club of Boston, the Duquesne County and Country Club of Pittsburg, the St. Louis Turners Water Polo Club, the Montreal Swimming Club, and the Toronto Swimming Club. J. Sterrett of the National Swimming Association will be referee through the tournament, which will be held in the Coliseum, during a show similar to the Sportsman Show in New York.

K. A. C. INDOOR BASEBALL.

Basket Ball Team Beat Gymnasium Players in Championship Series.

The second game of indoor baseball in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's championship series was played yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of the clubhouse, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the gymnasium and basket ball teams competing under the special rules governing the play, which limit the teams to seven men on a side. The game was an interesting one, though the basket ball players always had the advantage, the efforts of the gymnasium seven being to prevent their opponents, who were considered to be vastly the stronger, from running up a big score; but in spite of the best the gymnasium team could do the basket ball players won by 33 to 15 in a seven-inning game, the gymnasium side then giving it up. The players on the basket ball team were H. Broacker, catcher; W. Linden, pitcher; D. Reeves, 1st base, A. Schumaker, second base; J. A. Patterson, third base; F. Quigg, short stop, and C. Greenhall, fielder, and on the gymnasium team H. B. Cassons, pitcher; J. E. Connors, catcher; H. Inman, first base; D. F. Conklin, second base; R. Kemptner, third base; H. Beeman, short stop, and M. H. Kemptner, fielder. The score by innings was as follows:

Basketball	4	3	8	4	5	6	3	—	33
Gymnasium	2	1	5	0	2	1	4	—	15

Umpire—H. H. Reeder.

Games are scheduled for each Sunday afternoon for the coming four weeks in the following order: Feb. 10, basketball against swimming club team; 17, baseball against gymnasium team; 24, swimming against gymnasium team; March 3, basketball against baseball team. The swimmers won the first game, a week ago, from the baseball club.

Keeler as Manhattan's Baseball Coach.

"Willie" Keeler of the Brooklyn National League baseball team has been engaged as coach for the Manhattan College team. Keeler is loud in his praise of the material at Manhattan and declared after a short practice on Saturday that the candidates are promising, especially as batters.

Notes for the Yachtsmen.

The sloop yacht Thistle has been sold by H. F. Fordham to C. L. Eckert of this city through the office of Huntington & Seaman.

Twelve members of the Dorchester, Mass., Yacht Club have ordered 21-foot-over-all decked sailing dories of uniform design for this season's racing. It is expected they will be ready for the opening races of the club on April 19.

The Boston Yacht Club has elected the following officers for the coming year: Commodore—Benjamin F. Cheney; Vice Commodore—Walter Burgess; Rear Commodore—Elmer F. Smith; Secretary—Albert C. Fernald; Treasurer—Dudley A. Dorr; Measurers—George F. Lawley, Jefferson Borden. It was voted to appropriate $300, to be used by the Regatta Committee for prizes for a three-day run on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June. An open race will probably be announced to take place the last of June.

Henry J. Gielow will lecture before the Yachtsmen's Club on Wednesday evening, on "Steam Yachts—Their Design and Construction," giving a brief review of the material entering into their construction and the economical results had from using only the best quality; lines and their modifications for the specific purpose for which the vessel is to be used; good and bad construction; the propelling machinery, boilers, engines, shafts, wheels, condensers, and pumps; suggestions as to their proper care and use.

Harvard and Yale have taken the lead in forming an intercollegiate yachting association, for the purpose of holding an annual intercollegiate yacht regatta. The plan is to hold the regatta at Newport at the time of the annual New York Yacht Club regatta in August. A general invitation to join the association will be sent to all the leading colleges, and the only restriction will be that yachts must be owned and manned by undergraduates.

Howard Gould is having a twenty-four-footer built at the yards of Westmercott, Stewart & Co., St. Helens, Isle of Wight, from the designs of Tory and Cornwallis. According to The Yachtsman the boat is to be raced in American waters only.

It is said that Wilson Marshall, owner of the schooner Atlantic, will be nominated for Vice Commodore of the Lorchmont Yacht Club, and James Baird, owner of the Hussar II., will be renominated for Rear Commodore. F. T. Adams, owner of the Sachem, accepted the nomination for Commodore some weeks ago.

Guy Norman of Boston, a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, has ordered an eighty-six-foot steam yacht from the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles J. Seabury of this city.

Henry J. Gelow has designed an auxiliary centreboard yawl for E. A. Fairchild of this city, which will be built by the Townsend & Downey Ship Building Company. The principal dimensions will be: Length over all, 39 feet; length on water line, 28 feet; beam, 11 feet; draught, 3 feet 3 inches. The yacht will be fully rigged as a yawl, and in addition will have a four horse-power gas engine placed under the cockpit floor, which will give a speed of five miles an hour, and a tank capacity of 100 miles.

The Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., has elected the following officers for the coming year: Commodore—George S. Tyson; Vice Commodore—William A. Hamilton; Rear Commodore—Charles T. Pierce; Treasurer—Charles F. Buxton; Secretary—John G. Potter; Measurer—T. E. Ferris; Trustees for term ending February, 1904—Edwin Binney and Ernst H. Brandt; Regatta Committee—Charles P. Tower, William A. Huffington, and Edwin Binney; Membership Committee—Robert Rutter, J. H. McKenna, and George E. Marks; Entertainment Committee—Ernst H. Brandt, James Wight, and Philip H. Jones.

The Yachtsman states that Zinita, the celebrated Clyde twenty-rater, has been purchased by an American yachtsman and will be raced on this side of the Atlantic during the coming season. Zinita was designed by W. Fife, Jr., and built at Fairlie for the Messrs. Connell in 1893. She has changed hands three times before. Her prize-winning record is a remarkable one, as in the 183 times she has started during the past eight seasons she has won 72 first prizes and 33 other prizes, a total of 105, of an aggregate value of $6,300.

Doings of College Athletes.

Ernest Graves, 1900, has been appointed Captain of the baseball team of the University of North Carolina. The schedule will include games with Lehigh, Lafayette, Cornell, University of Virginia, University of Georgia, and Clemson College, South Carolina.

The contract for an eight-oared shell has been awarded to W. H. Davies of Cambridge, Mass., by the management of the Yale crew.

The following schedule has been arranged for the Northern tour of the baseball team of the University of Virginia during Easter week: Monday, April 8, Yale; Tuesday, 9, Princeton; Wednesday, 10, Princeton; Saturday, 13, Harvard.

A feature of the games of the Boston Athletic Association to be held on Feb. 16 will be a relay race between teams from Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. There will also be the usual class relay races.

The complete schedule of the meets and tournaments of the Yale University gymnastic team for this season is as follows: Feb. 9, Newark Y. M. C. A., at Newark, N. J.; Feb. 16, New Britain Y. M. C. A., at New Britain, Conn.; Feb. 20, Second Y. M. C. A. contest at New Haven; Feb. 22, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Penn.; March 1, Columbia, at New York; March 9, Princeton, at New Haven; March 23, Intercollegiate meet at Philadelphia, Penn.

An excellent showing was made by the University of North Carolina football team during the past season. Eight leading Southern college teams were played, including Georgetown University, and the aggregate score was 163 to 22 in favor of North Carolina. W. A. Reynolds was coach, F. M. Osborne of Charlotte was Captain, and A. Marvin Carr of Durham was manager. The record of games was as follows: U. N. C. vs. Morganton, 38 to 0; U. N. C. vs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 0 to 0; U. N. C. vs. University of Tennessee, 22 to 5; U. N. C. vs. Vanderbilt, 48 to 0; U. N. C. vs. Bewanee, 0 to 0; U. N. C. vs. Georgia, 56 to 0; U. N. C. vs. Virginia, 0 to 17; U. N. C. vs. Georgetown, 0 to 0.

SAVED FROM SINKING SHIP

Crew of Schooner Devon Worked at Pumps for Four Days.

Waterlogged Craft at the Mercy of the Gale When Sighted by German Steamship Washington.

Another shipwrecked skipper with his crew was brought into port yesterday. The men had been rescued far out on the Atlantic by the German tank steamship Washington on the morning of Jan. 25. When sighted by the Washington their vessel, which was the British schooner Devon, a diminutive craft of 107 tons, was waterlogged and in a sinking condition.

The crew, which numbered seven men all told, were completely exhausted. They had been struggling for four days at the pumps trying to keep their doomed craft afloat long enough for some passing vessel to sight their inverted ensign and rescue them from the impending watery grave.

It was on the morning of Jan. 21 that the gale which was destined to wreck and render helpless their vessel began to blow. The Devon soon sprang a leak and Capt. Evans ordered his men to the pumps to try and keep her clear. Despite heroic efforts, however, the leak continued to increase in size and the water in consequence to steadily gain on them. Meanwhile the storm increased in fury, the great seas that were already mountainous in size grew still higher, sweeping the deck clean of all its fixtures, while the ship was laboring heavily trying to stand up in the face of the terrific winds.

For four days the men at the pumps had not a minute's rest. On the morning of the 25th the water in the hold measured five feet in depth, and as it was increasing all the time the skipper caused signals of distress to be hoisted, and told his men, while working at the pumps, to keep a sharp look out for a passing vessel, as it would be impossible for the Devon to hold out long in her desperate condition.

During that afternoon Capt. Dinclage of the Washington made out the Devon's distress signal, and bore down on her. A life boat, in charge of Chief Officer Dressler and four seamen, was lowered, and the work of rescue undertaken. After an hour's delay the shipwrecked men were transferred from their sinking vessel to the Washington.

The crew of the Devon is the third shipwrecked crew of a sailing vessel to be brought to New York within a week by an ocean steamship. The other two were the crews of the Russian bark Cuba and the American schooner Albert Mason, the former having been rescued by the German liner Barcelona and the latter by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's vessel the San Juan.

BILLIARD PLAYERS PRACTICE.

Conklin and McKee Tried Their Skill for Championship Tourney.

Of the amateur billiard players entered in the Class A tournament for the billiard championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will begin to-morrow night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, two appeared in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's billiard room yesterday for practice. They were C. F. Conklin of Chicago and F. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia, and, while they were trying their skill and experimenting to see how near they were to the form they expect to show in the coming competition, the billiard enthusiasts among the club members stood by and watched with intense interest.

Mr. Conklin, acknowledged to be the best amateur in Illinois, and recently winner in a tournament with ten good men without losing a game, is in a way a veteran, and was not in the least disturbed by his new surroundings when he began his practice. For Mr. McKee the tournament beginning to-morrow will be his first performance in such a competition. Whether through nervousness or some other cause, he did not show to such advantage as his friends anticipated, but as he has done much better in practice than he did in his play yesterday, it is reasonable to expect him to show a great improvement in the actual contest. The first practice game was between the two aspirants to the championship, the game being fourteen-inch balk line, as will be the competitions in the tournament. Conklin, playing steadily, and at the same time in brilliant style, piled up his string of 200 points in 20 innings, while McKee scored 186. The performance of McKee was good, while that of Conklin was of excellence sufficient to land him winner of the coming tourney if he plays up to it through the competition.

In a second game, Conklin played with A. L. Ranney, and duplicated his victory over McKee by again running out 200 points in 20 innings, giving him a grand average of 10 for the two games, while Ranney counted 115.

The other players will reach New York to-day. Charles Threshie of Boston, winner of the Class B tournament early in the Winter, is the favorite for the championship, having held that place since the names of the competitors were announced, but Conklin's showing yesterday has made many partisans for the player, and some of the keenest experts now expect to see the finish for the championship between Threshie and Conklin.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem Navy Bowling League Tournament Begins This Week.

A new bowling tournament, to begin this week, is that of the Harlem Navy Bowling League, composed of the principal rowing clubs of the Harlem River, together with the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn and the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City. The first games in this series will be rolled on Thursday evening between the Ravenswood, Friendship, and Harlem Rowing Club teams on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, followed on Friday evening by the Lone Star, Dauntless, and First Bohemian teams, and after this week three series a week will be rolled until the conclusion of the tournament.

The schedule for this evening's games in the principal local leagues follows:

Harlem Bowling League—Belvidere, Corinthian, and Phoenix Bowling clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Empire City, Knickerbocker, and Our Councils. Starr's alleys.

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—Harlem Wheelmen and Harlem Republican Club at Harlem Republican Club alleys.

Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn—Columbian Club and Knickerbocker Field Club, Crescent Athletic Club and Aurora Grata Club, and Carleton Club and Brooklyn Bicycle Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Palace, Adelphi, and South Paw Bowling clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Sub-tournament—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Another Case of Smallpox.

The Health Board Inspectors yesterday came upon another case of smallpox. In the building, 329 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, they found a three-months'-old child, of the name of Frank, suffering from the disease. The child was taken to North Brother's Island.

Break Smallpox Quarantine.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Three men quarantined for smallpox in a boarding house in Fuller Street got drunk to-night, and after terrorizing the other inmates of the house, made their escape. They are still at large

Vaccinated in the Face.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 3.—While dressing the arm of her little daughter, who had been vaccinated about ten days ago, Mrs. Robert E. Farrier, wife of the pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, chanced to brush her hand across her face. In this manner some virus from the child's arm was introduced into a slight scratch on the mother's face, which resulted in her thorough vaccination.

Sailorman Dies at Sea.

While weathering a gale on Jan. 28 the American liner New York, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, reported that Daniel Doyle, an English seaman, in crossing the forward deck was struck by a heavy sea and knocked down. He was so badly injured that he died two days later. The body was buried at sea.

TOO MANY LAWYERS, THEY SAY.

Labor Union Fears They Will Not Have Standing Room.

The Central Labor Union came to the conclusion yesterday at its meeting, at 139 East Fifty-ninth Street, that there are several thousand more lawyers in Greater New York than it requires. The subject was discussed for some time, and the longer it was discussed the more convinced the delegates were that at the rate lawyers are being admitted to the bar, there will hardly be standing room in the courts for them in a short time.

Delegate Kopp, Treasurer of the body, moved that the central body tender whatever assistance it could give to Lawyers John E. Parsons, Charles F. Brown, and William W. Cohen of the Bar Association, who have been appointed as a committee to investigate the character of applicants for the bar.

"If there were more men of the high character of these three lawyers in the legal profession," said Delegate Hicks, "there would not be a chance of so many 'shyster' lawyers making a living in New York."

Delegate Kopp remarked that the three lawyers were practically walking delegates and the Bar Association was a lawyers' labor union. He believed that if they worked as hard as good honest walking delegates of regular labor unions, they would be able to keep many "shysters" out of the business. Kopp's motion was then carried.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, and Sat. Aft., Feb. 9, at 2.—First performance in America of LA TOSCA (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 6, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 8, at 8.—LE CID (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke; Sizes, and Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 9, at 2.—LA TOSCA (in Italian.) With same cast as on Monday evening.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices.—RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Knickerbocker Games
Madison Square Garden, Monday Night, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.
The greatest athletic meeting of the year.
The following World's Athletic Champions to compete:
Maxey Long, Arthur Duffy, Richard Sheldon, Fred Beck and others. Over 350 Entries.
Colleges Represented:
Columbia
Yale C. C. N. Y. Rutgers
Princeton Cornell N. Y. University
School Relay Team Race:
Pratt Horace Mann Fordham Prep.
Cutler Montclair High Brooklyn High
Barnard Pingry De La Salle
Music by d'Aquin's famous band. Box office open Monday.
Admission 50c., Res'd Seats, 75c., $1.00.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors
Evenings, 8:25. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN.
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
IN H. V. ESMOND'S EXQUISITE PLAY,
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
3RD MONTH. LAST 3 WEEKS.
FRIDAY, FEB. 15th, 100th TIME. SOUVENIRS.
MARY MANNERING
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday. IN "Janice Meredith"
Seats on sale for all remaining performances.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY AFT., February 5, at 2:15.
Third Chamber Music Matinee.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by ERNST VON DOHNANYI PIANO.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs., at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
with EDNA MAY
MORTON AND KERKER'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Seats selling Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday Mats.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
DOG SHOW
Entries close TO-DAY, (Monday.)
Office, Room 1,001, Townsend Building, 1,123 B'way. Office hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

KEITH'S Second week of "Dear Midnight of Love." Sung by MAY DE SOUSA.
LYDIA YEAMANS TIT

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

It has seemed to THE TIMES that the months immediately following the Presidential election of 1900 were not a propitious time for discussing the reorganization of the Democratic Party. The practical purpose of reorganization, as we understand it, is the building up of a party that shall deserve and win the confidence of the people and elect its candidates at the polls. Reorganization for any other purpose will not engage the attention of serious men in or out of politics. But if the work were undertaken now it would be confronted by the almost insurmountable obstacle of the passions engendered and the unhealed divisions created in the contest that resulted in the two nominations and the two defeats of Mr. BRYAN. In its present plight the party is plainly in no condition to come together in firm union upon any question now before the people. When time has softened resentments that now flame up at every provocation, or when some uniting impulse for action upon new and inspiring questions has made the reorganization of the Democratic Party both urgent and hopeful, the work will be taken up, we trust, under the counsel of wise and broad-minded men.

Mr. BRYAN, however, has recently said that "reorganization is an internal remedy, and it cannot be applied externally; those who are within the party lines have a right to a voice in the making of the platform, and are entitled to make such changes in the organization or machinery of the party as they may please." This is so plainly an edict of exclusion pronounced against all persons who did not vote for Mr. BRYAN, is in terms so positive a declaration that such persons are not Democrats, that Mr. PERRY BELMONT is well justified in examining this Bryanite test of Democracy as he does in an article in the February North American Review.

Mr. BELMONT shows by historical proof and by Mr. BRYAN'S own admissions that the author of this edict and declaration is not himself a Democrat. This, of course, is one of the trite and familiar charges against Mr. BRYAN. It is of high importance, however, that the actual proofs should be set forth before the eyes of men. We shall quote from Mr. BELMONT'S article a passage of some length in which this proof is adduced:

> From the point of view held by the American Democracy, there are two criticisms on the conduct and leadership of those who cunningly obtained possession of the Democratic machinery in 1896 and nominally retained it in 1900. Their platform and candidate proclaimed theories which were once Republican, were then defended by Populists, but were always un-Democratic. The usurpation of the Democratic name and organization accomplished at Chicago in 1896 was as furtive as it was sudden in execution. It took the Democracy unawares. It was not "openly proposed and fairly presented" in the several States, as Mr. BRYAN has recently said a party revolution should be.
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> The aberration from the immutable principles of the American Democracy did not proceed from within, or from those whom ex-President CLEVELAND has recently described as "the rank and file." It was the result of an intrigue between a few leaders controlling the organization in certain States and dissatisfied Republicans, uniting with Populists who made the "capture" (that is the word used by Mr. BRYAN) of the Chicago Convention. Neither New York nor the Eastern States were taken into the conspiracy.
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> Of the 741 delegates to the National Silver Party Convention 526 had been Republicans, and the temporary Chairman of the Populist National Convention declared in his speech that the Bryan Chicago Convention had been guilty of stealing "the People's Party platform almost entire."
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> After the campaign of 1896 Mr. BRYAN published a book entitled "The First Battle," in which he set forth, with much minuteness, the several steps taken by those who had plotted against the traditional policy of the Democratic Party. He disclosed motives and methods generally unknown at the time by Eastern Democrats. As a member of the House of Representatives, when President CLEVELAND urged the repeal of the destructive Sherman silver dollar law, Mr. BRYAN led the resistance to the repeal, resorting finally to dilatory and obstructive tactics. After these had been suppressed by a majority of the House and the repeal had been enacted, he, as he announced in this book, (page 180,) went to a conference of silver men in Omaha, in June, 1894. There he proclaimed his invention of free silver coinage at "16 to 1" without waiting for the "aid or consent of any nation on earth." During the next year, and early in 1896, several other conferences, or conventions, were held in the South and West; he mentions Senators JONES and STEWART of Nevada, and other Republicans, as the "leading spirits." The avowed purpose, in the beginning, was a non-partisan movement to constrain the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to declare for free silver, and "to provide for the nomination of a silver ticket in case both failed to do so." That non-partisan scheme having encountered obstacles, another movement was begun to "capture" the Democratic Convention at Chicago. A "Bimetallic National Committee," as it called itself, was formed in a Washington hotel, Mr. BRYAN says, which appointed a State Committee in each of thirty-five Southern and Western States and Territories to attend and "capture" the Chicago Convention. They met at the Sherman House in Chicago immediately before the assembling of the Democratic Convention, and Mr. BRYAN says that the silver intrigue must "secure the temporary organization and control of the convention at every step." On that silver committee, outside the convention, was Mr. FRANK FOSTER of Massachusetts, but neither New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, nor any New England State, excepting Massachusetts, had any part in the conspiracy against Democratic doctrines. The silver cabal won at every point. The National Democratic Committee had very properly, in recognition of his successful leadership and meritorious services, proposed Senator HILL as temporary Chairman, but, in violation of precedent and traditional courtesy, his election was resisted and defeated. The outsiders led by BRYAN accomplished the admission of contested delegates, of whom Mr. BRYAN was one, who had been refused admission by the Democratic National Committee.
>
> In this way and by other expedients they captured two-thirds of the convention. The captors were able to defeat the minority platform, which concisely, clearly, and accurately set forth the financial and currency measures which the voters commended in 1896, and again last November. Meanwhile, and as recently as February, 1896, Mr. BRYAN announced (Page 124) that he "would not support for the Presidency an advocate of the gold standard," and set forth at much length the political ethics which justified him, as he says, in participating in a Democratic Convention and then "bolting" out of it when he could not succeed in discarding Democratic doctrines.

The Bryan-silver cabal would have been quite as well content to capture the Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896. They chose to capture the Democratic Convention at Chicago, not because of any congruity between their purposes and the principles of that party, but simply because the job was easier. Mr. BRYAN has plainly shown that subjugation, not assimilation, was their object. They wanted the name and banner of a party for their own ends. They seized the Democratic organization, they took the Democratic name, and upon the banner of the Democracy they emblazoned those "strange symbols" to which Mr. CLEVELAND has made a striking allusion.

And now, Mr. BRYAN tells us, reverence for those symbols and acceptance of the principles which the "Bimetallic National Committee" substituted for the ancient creed of the party is the only test of Democracy. For the discussion of the questions raised by his audacious pretension the present time is, indeed, not unpropitious. All times and seasons are right for the truths that lie at the foundation.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL COMBINATION.

We publish in our financial columns this morning a communication from an unusually well-informed source, under the title "Checks to Combination," reciting some exceedingly interesting and significant facts in the history of the anthracite trade and past efforts to combine and control it.

The public interest in such a matter is not, of course, in the financial prospects of enterprises in the direction of combination. Those concern the men who have money to invest in them or to speculate on the investments therein. What is of importance to the general public is the situation created by extensive schemes of combination in the nature of monopoly. There is a very widespread and natural uneasiness as to the effect of concentrated control of the supply, and, consequently, of the price of commodities of common necessity and use. The whole spirit of the laws of England, from which we derive our own in the first instance, is against such monopoly, and one of the most valuable chapters in the history of English law is that which recounts the process of breaking down the monopolies which were a part of the privileges of the Crown, and which had to be broken down before liberty of industry and trade could be rendered secure. It is the belief of a large and sincere body of men in this country that the corporations, created by law, having the privilege of limited liability and enjoying the use of vast capital, are the logical successors of the ancient royal monopolies, and must be restrained in the same spirit and by analogous methods.

If this were the case, there could be no more pressing problem in our public life, for the powers conferred by the aggregation of capital from innumerable sources under the control of the managers of corporations are far greater than ever were dreamed of under the old royal grants. The author of the article to which we have referred, and which we commend to the careful attention of our readers, shows, however, that in the apparently promising field entered on by the first projectors of a control of the anthracite product, great ability and much money were entirely thrown away because competition from the soft-coal product had been overlooked. There were other obstacles to success which he describes, but this was insuperable and fatal. How far he may be correct in his inference that the recent combination has practically the same purpose, will be pursued in practically the same way, and will encounter like obstacles it is not necessary to decide. He gives a clear and instructive statement of the history of one powerful combination for the control of a natural product of general utility, apparently indispensable at the time, which failed because its authors did not take account of the changes which their own action would tend to produce.

This history unquestionably illustrates and sustains a general inference to which we have frequently drawn attention in discussing the possible perils to the public from so-called monopoly. This is that any effort to monopolize a commodity of such wide utility as to make its control the source of great wealth is exposed to defeat when the effort is directed to raising the price of such commodity, because a rise in price immediately offers the strongest inducements to secure other sources of supply or to improve and cheapen the processes of production. Monopoly at high prices in the modern world, like the lever of ARCHIMEDES, would be all-powerful, if it could command a really stable fulcrum from which to work. But so far that has not been done, and the chances that it can ever be done are practically infinitesimal.

POLITICS AND CHARITIES.

There is much severe criticism of the plan of the Governor for turning the charities of the State over to a commission of which two members will be State officers, selected by the methods of party conventions and attached to party ideas of the use of public employment as party patronage. Certainly the present mode of management under the supervision of an independent board composed of men of high character and experience has stood the test of actual practice exceedingly well, and has much to commend it. But it must be admitted that it is not necessarily the only or the best mode of dealing with this important matter. Such a board does not prima facie afford the best guarantee of responsibility or of uniform and progressive principles of action. That these have been secured under the present board is due to the unusual character of its members, but it must not be forgotten that it is open to the appointing power to lower the standard of selection, and that weak or unprincipled men in such a board would do a great deal of mischief which it would not be easy to trace directly or adequately to correct. Unquestionably, as between the present board and a board composed as suggested by the Governor, the choice must be for the former. It is known to be honest, careful, and extraordinarily efficient. But it remains true that the essential vice of the plan proposed by the Governor is that it makes the introduction of the spoils system possible and probable.

It is claimed by the Governor that the fact that the President of his board will be appointed and will have charge of the executive duties of the board gives the responsibility due to a single head. But in this the Governor is surprisingly sanguine and still more surprisingly innocent. The President is the single head only in name and form. In reality he is but one of three with substantially equal voice. Even if we could be sure—and we are afraid that we cannot be—that the appointee would be entirely independent of party pressure and demands, and would insist on keeping politics wholly out of his administration, he could not do it without the co-operation of at least one of his colleagues, and this he would find it exceedingly hard to get. The sound ground for opposition to the Governor's plan is that it is likely to be, and we fear is intended to be, the entering wedge for the introduction of the party patronage principle into the management of the charities. On that ground it well may be fought with the utmost vigor, and should be defeated if possible.

THE BUTTERMILK CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT.

The River and Harbor bill as it passed the House contained an appropriation for deepening and widening the channel between Governors Island and the shore of Long Island, commonly called Buttermilk Channel. There is some doubt whether the Senate will retain this item of the bill.

If the Senators will examine with care the project for this improvement they will perceive that it is not a matter of exclusively local interest. It is also of National concern, for at least two departments of the Government have a direct and considerable interest in the enlargement of that neglected waterway. We have had repeated demonstrations, some of them comparatively recent, of the risk of taking large warships through the narrow and always overcrowded channel between the Battery and Governors Island, now the only practicable way into or out of the East River for large vessels. The deepening of Buttermilk Channel to forty feet, with a width of 1,200 feet, would give to the largest battleships a safe and convenient deep-water approach to the navy yard. Fighting ships are instruments of emergency, as to which it is a primary condition that they shall be ready for their emergencies. A battleship that is or may be stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from which the only way out to the sea lies through a channel beset with perpetual perils of collision and grounding on a troublesome reef, cannot be counted on as ready for anything.

The War Department is considering plans for the improvement of the water front of Governors Island. The wharves and other improvements it has in mind for the easterly side of the island should not be undertaken until the limits of the Buttermilk Channel widening and deepening, which must some time be undertaken, have been determined. The two improvements ought, of course, to be carried out simultaneously.

The commerce of the Port of New York demands the improvement of this important waterway as the logical continuation of the deep channel down the harbor, work on which will soon begin. It would be an inexcusable waste of natural opportunity to confine the benefits of that great Government undertaking solely to the North River side of Manhattan Island. It was demonstrated at the time of the burning of the Hoboken piers of the North German Lloyd Line that Buttermilk Channel in its present condition is not practicable for large ocean-going steamers. Yet it would seem to be a reasonable commercial proposition that the great warehouses that line the Brooklyn water front opposite the lower end of Manhattan Island should be accessible to big as well as little ocean commerce. The whole East River will be opened to all the ships of the sea when this channel is opened, and not till then.

In New York there is no voice against this improvement. The Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Maritime Association, the Underwriters, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Merchants' Association have adopted resolutions or taken action for its execution. On the ground of commercial and National interest there is no argument to be made against it save on the one ground of cost, and it is not a costly work. We feel sure that a faithful inquiry into the merits of the appropriation will convince the Senators that it should be allowed.

It is not uncommon in these days to hear the system of appointment for merit and fitness only, and without regard to political associations, denounced as un-American. Just a hundred years ago this question was raised on the accession to the Presidency of THOMAS JEFFERSON, after his predecessor, JOHN ADAMS, had been filling a good many places solely from among the Federalist Party. ALBERT GALLATIN was Secretary of the Treasury, and the most intimate friend and adviser of the President, as well as for some years the recognized leader of the Jeffersonian party in the Congress. Mr. GALLATIN was, if anything, a more earnest Democrat than JEFFERSON himself. He prepared the following circular to be sent out to all Collectors under him. It is interesting as showing his own convictions, and, in the second clause, embodying the views of JEFFERSON as to the political use of public offices:

> The law having given to the Collectors the appointment of a number of inferior officers, subject to my approbation, there is on that subject, on which we must act in concert, but one sentiment that I wish to communicate: it is that the door of office be no longer shut against any man merely on account of his political opinions, but that whether he shall differ or not from those avowed either by you or by myself, integrity and capacity suitable to the situation shall be the only qualifications that shall direct our choice.
>
> Permit me, since I have touched this topic, to add that whilst freedom of opinion and freedom of suffrage at public elections are considered by the President as inprescriptable rights which, possessing as citizens, you cannot have lost by becoming public officers, he will regard any exercise of official influence to restrain or control the same rights in others as injurious to that part of the public administration which is confided to your care, and practically destructive of the fundamental principles of a republican Constitution.

We have examined with due care the first number of Mr. BRYAN'S paper, The Commoner. Its editor and publisher is far too modest. It should be called "The Commonest."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Three hundred animals, including representatives of about all the varieties that are kept in captivity, perished at Baltimore Wednesday in the fire which destroyed the Bostock Menagerie, and it is noted as a curious feature of the disaster that every one of the poor creatures met its agonising death in perfect silence. On occasions of ordinary excitement the majority of them were noisy enough, and it was customary for them to announce the arrival of meal-time in tones loud enough to be heard at a distance of several blocks, but when the fire broke out, though they manifested their realization of the fate that threatened them by wild leaps around their cages and desperate attempts to break the imprisoning bars, they uttered no sounds that reached the ears of the men engaged in fighting the flames. A jaguar and a tiger that had been put in one cage divided by a grating, in order that they might become acquainted with each other, seemed to pay no attention to the fire, but stood exchanging angry glares until the partition burned away, and then, instead of trying to escape from the building, they began a savage fight, which lasted until the flames, a few minutes later, put an end to their hatred with their lives. The trainers assert that the beasts were strangely nervous for hours before the fire broke out. Of some performing lions that had just been put through their paces one trainer says: "They were unwilling to return to the cages, and I had to use force to get them in. Once on the inside they were equally loath to have me leave, and adopted all the tricks customary with animals when they want the keeper to stay with them, and in addition to this they had a pleading look in their eyes which it was impossible to resist. I staid, petting them in turn. One of them, Spitfire, the ugliest in looks and temper of the lot, fawned upon me, and actually allowed me to put my arms around her neck, which was out of the ordinary, for before that she would never allow the slightest familiarity." This trainer—a woman—shrewdly suggests that the unusual behavior of the lions was due not to any mysterious intuition, but to the early warning of the fire's existence, given to them by their acute sense of smell.

—Something like half a dozen attempts—two or three of which, perhaps, were in good faith—have been made to compel our remarkable Commissioner of Highways to perform, with respect to the Pabst Hotel portico, the sworn duty for which he is drawing a more than comfortable salary, but though many months have elapsed since the attempts, sincere and insincere, began, the portico still remains where it never had the shadow of a right to be, and Mr. KEATING is still provided with an excuse for inaction that is sufficiently specious, at least, to serve his—shall we say needs or purposes? The situation contains many elements of hopelessness for the reputable citizens of Manhattan Borough, but those of Queens County, who have long suffered from a grievance in some particulars like ours, have devised and put in execution a plan for securing redress which really looks as though it would be effectual. Revolting at last against deprivation of the use of one of their streets, and convinced that Commissioner KEATING would not protect them in the enjoyment of their property rights, some of them went before the Grand Jury of the county and secured his indictment on two counts—one for persistent and gross neglect of duty and the other for permitting a nuisance to continue. Why has not, and why could not, that course be followed here? The present existence of the Pabst Hotel portico fully warrants the finding of indictments against the Commissioner on precisely those counts, and we are unable to conceive of any reason why it would not result in his conviction on both. Mandamus proceedings affright him not, for he has learned by experience that there are many safe and easy ways of getting around them, but an indictment is different, and, although it, too, can sometimes be circumvented, the novelty of the attack would at least drive him upon unfamiliar ground where he could not be sure of his accustomed success.

—New Yorkers have been lectured several times of late, and with some severity, by people who thought the general public was indulging to an unnecessary degree in condemnation of the City Government and discussion of municipal evils. We do not think enough either of our joys or our mercies, these lecturers told us, and they declared that it would be more profitable in many ways if we would turn all, or most, of our attention toward the pleasanter phases of metropolitan life. The same feeling seems to exist in Philadelphia, and it found official expression when the January Grand Jury, in completing its labors, made a presentment in which was the following passage: "We fear that the effect of the continued publication in our daily papers of criticisms on the management of city affairs will have a tendency to injure the good name of what we believe to be one of the best governed cities of the country, and that thereby the credit of the city will suffer, as well as the interest of our commercial community. The proper criticism of official actions of public officers is right and proper, but a continued holding up to public ridicule, scorn, and contempt of those who have been elected to govern our city certainly does not have a tendency to increase the respect with which the name of our city is mentioned. We, therefore, hope that in the name of justice and a continued municipal prosperity this tendency on the part of the public press will be curbed. Curbed how, and by whom? Do these Grand Jurors propose the establishment of a press censorship other than that provided by the libel laws, or do they think that their opinions, as such, will have any more effect than the complaints, so often made by so many other folks of the same turn of mind, that the newspapers will insist on advertising the wicked more than they do the virtuous? That question has been thrashed out innumerable times, and we have no inclination to do it again. While recognizing and lamenting the evils of sensational journalism, we also recognize and do not particularly lament the fact that wickedness, in office and out of it, would profit vastly more from the inattention of the press than goodness suffers from it. In reality, goodness, though not exploited by the press, does not suffer, and virtue, when it takes a form that makes it news in the only and legitimate sense of that term, does get just as much, as prompt, and as interested attention from all the papers as is ever given to vice—which does not get any attention at all unless it meets the same requirements.

—In last week's issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, a correspondent, who may or may not have written from sad personal experience, complained bitterly of the editing to which the manuscripts accepted by magazine and other publishers are subjected, and evidenced his firm belief that any exercise of the legendary blue pencil is a cruel and wicked infringement upon the author's rights. Now, cases there have been, undoubtedly, when complaint of this sort was justified, but the editors and the public have rights as well as the authors, and as a matter of absolute fact a very large majority of all the manuscripts offered for publication need some editing or much before they are fit to print, and of the wee minority that are accepted, almost all are the better for the editing they get. Anybody who ever sat at the receipt of "copy" could tell a tale even sadder than that of our correspondent about the carelessness of authors, about the heterodoxy of their grammar and their spelling, about the mania so many of them have to save paper—which is so cheap!—at the expense of legibility, and about many another crime besides the far from uncommon one of writing stuff that nobody wants to read. Of course the author knows best what he wants to say and how he wants to say it, but very frequently, indeed, his knowledge on both these points is of the vaguest description, is—to be frank, ambition rather than knowledge—and when he has not taken the trouble to learn his trade the reason for the editor's being becomes almost terribly clear. Let the authors do their own editing if they do not like that of other folks, and let them, too, remember that property they have sold no longer belongs to themselves.

GENERAL NOTES.

By an enabling act of the Legislature the school children of New Hampshire are to decide by their votes in June next what shall be the State flower.

* * *

The Park Commissioners of Providence, R. I., recommend the erection of a memorial arch in Roger Williams Park in honor of the late Miss Anna H. Man, who bequeathed an estate now valued at $192,000 to the city for park improvements.

* * *

A Mississippi Sheriff sent to Auditor Cole an express package containing $8,280 collected as taxes, without a line showing to what county it should be credited. It took two weeks' time and labor to ascertain that Lee County was entitled to credit for the amount.

* * *

A branch of the Society of Mayflower Descendants has been organized in Wisconsin. Pretty soon, apparently, no State need be without one. The Wisconsin branch starts off with twenty-eight members, twenty-four of them ladies. To be eligible one must be a lineal descendant of a passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., in December, 1620.

* * *

Nearly a hundred actors, clergymen, and laymen organized last week the Boston Chapter of the Actors' Church Alliance. It already has 129 members, 20 of them clergymen, and its object is declared to be a common effort on the part of stage folk and church people to help one another and humanity. The alliance is meant to include in time all the artistic callings, reaching especially every part of what some persons know as Bohemia.

* * *

The Trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., say in their annual report that cremation seems to be growing in favor. The first incineration there was on April 16, 1900, and since then fifty bodies have been cremated. One hour is required for the incineration of a body, and in two hours after the cremation the ashes can be delivered in a copper cylinder, terra cotta urn, or wooden casket. No incinerations are made at Mount Auburn on Sunday, unless the cause of death is certified to be a contagious or infectious disease.

TAXATION AND THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You state in an editorial on taxation in to-day's issue that you sympathize entirely "with the professed desire of the Legislature and the Governor to secure a fair contribution from all classes to the expenses of the State—a contribution in proportion to the means of each class, made in such form as to be purely and economically collected," which impels me to say that you would probably interest greatly many of your readers by informing them why you conclude that taxation should be levied on a citizen in proportion to his wealth, if only it be certain that the tax collector will get the amount charged without incurring too great expense in collection, which is equivalent to saying that the taxpayer should not be assessed in proportion to his means, if these conditions of surety of payment and economical collection are not possible or probable; that is to say, something is entirely proper if it can be done, and improper—that is wrong—if it be not feasible, which seems to be a position that could not be successfully defended.

It might be easy to see that members of churches should contribute to current expenses in proportion to their ability, or it might be said that all should contribute to the many deserving charities according as their circumstances will warrant. Payments by members of church associations might even be considered as in duty bound to be paid, on the principle that a believer should do all he can to uphold the particular form of superstition he may happen to believe in, or think that he believes in; but one's duty to the State should be based on the advantage received through the instrumentality of the Government, and not on his ability to pay.

Now what does a very rich man get from the State that a poor man misses? It costs no more to protect the person of Mr. Carnegie than would be necessary to insure the safety of a hodcarrier. If Mr. Carnegie is ill, or injured by an accident, he pays the cost of medical or surgical attendance himself, while the hodcarrier is likely to be taken to the hospital and treated at the public expense when sickness falls upon him. Poor localities require the services of the Fire Department to an extent in excess of that necessary for rich quarters of the city out of all proportion to the number in each class. The rich are not large receivers of the public benefits which are paid for out of the charity funds; in fact, in no single particular does a rich man cost the State more than a poor man costs, nor does he get, by the law, a single advantage from the State that a poor man is not entitled to claim and will not get if the law is properly administered; indeed, the rich man pays, usually, for the cost he causes the State, while the poor, frequently, have legal assistance without cost by order of the court.

Why, then, should Mr. Carnegie pay in proportion to his wealth? Why should he not pay, say, a thousand dollars for a copy of THE TIMES, if he reads it, or to his coachman for a month's service, if he is expected to pay taxes on that basis? No wonder that we have such a hodge-podge in taxation, when it is attempted to establish such a basis for raising the public revenue as ability to pay. How would it do to tax every man in proportion to the space he occupies in the State of his allegiance, in proportion to its value? Would it not be possible to defend that position with success? Would any one escape paying his legitimate tax?

E. O. ROSCOE.

New York, Feb. 1, 1901.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gov. Odell's message recommending economy is not consistent with his proposed tax bills. We need less expenditures, not more taxes. The only desire of politicians seems to be to tax everything in sight. They cunningly array different classes of property owners against each other. The real estate holder is told that his burdens will be lighter if he votes a tax on mortgages. The banks are stirred up against the trust companies. When the succession or transfer tax was devised we were told that other taxes would be less. The same promise was made for the Raines law, and the same result followed every time. Nobody's tax was lighter; only more money was raised to be extravagantly spent. These proposed laws are thoroughly bad. They will discourage savings and drive banking and insurance capital from the State. Fortunately they are direct and will hurt great numbers of people who will know what struck them and be able to strike back at the next election.

That is an argument which the Legislature can appreciate. A great reason for the single tax on land is that it is so immediately felt by the taxpayer. He looks sharply after the men who lay it and who spend it. If the revenues of the United States Government were all raised by direct taxation we should have had no "dependent pension" act and Congress would have been less ready with schemes of extravagance and plunder.

Now let me say a word about personal taxes. You seem to believe in the fallacy that personal property escapes taxation. In reality it frequently pays double. Almost all personal property is in the form of stock or bonds of corporations or bonds and mortgages on real estate. Stock is only a certificate of ownership in some kind of business. The holder gets dividends only out of the net profits left after all kinds of expenses and taxes on the property used in business are paid. Bonds and mortgages or corporate bonds are only debts secured by liens on property which is itself fully taxed.

When these bonds or evidences of debt are afterward taxed in the hands of estates, savings banks, or others, and when they pay succession or legacy taxes at the death of the owner, there is double and even treble taxation. When $10,000 is invested in a house, there is only one sum of $10,000, whether the owner has paid for it all himself or paid for half with borrowed money, for which the lender holds a mortgage. That ought to be plain to any one. Why tax it twice?

P. W.

New York, Feb. 1, 1901.

DELEGATION OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial published in your paper, dealing with the question as to whether Congress can delegate to the President the legislative powers intrusted to Congress itself by the Constitution, you refer to a statement of Edward B. Whitney, formerly Assistant Attorney General, to the effect that, while such delegation of legislative power has been condemned by the courts and the leading writers, in practice the Supreme Court has not applied to any case actually before it the principle that legislative authority cannot be delegated.

While it may be true that no one case has been decided solely according to the principle referred to, it is nevertheless a fact that the Supreme Court has laid down very clearly the principle that Congress cannot delegate to the Executive the power to legislate. The opinion of the court in Field vs. Clark (143 U. S., 692) held: "That Congress cannot delegate legislative power to the President is a principle universally recognized as vital to the integrity and maintenance of the system of government ordained by the Constitution," and sustained the Constitutionality of the reciprocity act of 1890 on the sole ground that: "Nothing involving the expediency or just operation of such legislation was left to the determination of the President. * * * It does not in any real sense invest the President with the power of legislation." These extracts from an opinion of the Supreme Court would seem conclusive as to the attitude of that court on the question of delegating to the Executive power to legislate.

It is true that in the suit of R. Dunlap & Co., brought as a test case under Section 61 of the Revenue act of 1894, the Supreme Court decided on Feb. 20, 1898, by a bare majority vote, that rights to rebates of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts given by that statute could be taken away or destroyed by the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to execute the law. The court did not, however, pass upon the question as to the Constitutionality of delegating authority to the Executive to suspend or nullify a tax law enacted by Congress, since there was nothing in Section 61 which professed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend its provisions, and the decision was based on the grounds that if the Secretary thought that it was not practicable to enforce the law, he could to all intents and purposes repeal it by failing to comply with its requirements.

The decision in the Dunlap case has not, however, been accepted as final by the manufacturing interests which acquired rights under Section 61, and a second test suit will be argued before the Supreme Court by eminent counsel at the October term of that court. It is believed that when the plain issue of the unconstitutionality of the exercise of the taxing power by the Executive is squarely presented to the Court, that that body may see fit to reverse its decision in the Dunlap case, and hold in line with all previous decisions that "if there be any Congressional legislation which may be construed as delegating to the President the power to suspend any law exempting any importations from duty, or to reimpose revenue duties on them, upon his own judgment as to what constitutes in the revenue policy of other countries a fair and reasonable reciprocity, such legislative precedents cannot avail as authority against a clear and undoubted principle of the Constitution."

JOSEPH H. ALLEN.

New York, Feb. 2, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Reduced.

Patient—The other doctor said it was merely a sprain.

Doctor—Well, that's one way to reduce a fracture.—Detroit Journal.

Of His Abundance.

"Your neighbor has just given me an old coat," said the tramp; "can you give something?" "Yes," replied the clergyman; "I will go through the collection box and find some buttons to match the coat."—Philadelphia Record.

Let Himself Out.

"I constructed a fire-escape yesterday in about two minutes."

"Come off!"

"Fact. I heard the boss was going to discharge me, so I wrote a letter of resignation and handed it in at once."—Philadelphia Press.

Avoiding the French Bill of Fare.

'Bouttown—Better not go to the St. Fashion Hotel. Their bill of fare is in French.

Cultured Friend (indignantly)—I can understand French.

'Bouttown—Yes, but the waiters can't, and neither can the cook.—New York Weekly.

THE HAPPIEST HEART.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

The happiest heart is simple,
None dares to call it wise;
It sees the beauty of its life
With frank and truthful eyes;
It has a knack of loving,
It has a trustful way—
Oh, what a foolish heart is this,
The worldlier people say!

The happiest heart is childlike,
It never quite grows old;
It sees the sunset's splendor
As it saw the dawning's gold;
It has a gift for gladness,
Its dreams die not away—
Oh, what a foolish, happy heart,
The worldlier people say!

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WIRELESS TELEPHONY.—A recent number of Le Figaro contained an article by M. Emile Gautier, which, after stating that "the first step has been made toward the discovery of wireless telephony," proceeded to give an account of the experiments recently conducted by a M. Maiche, who "is now able to transmit speech through the earth for a distance of 1,000 or 1,200 yards." The claims of M. Gautier has caused the appearance of several communications in the European press which show that the "first step" was actually taken some time ago, and that now as a result of the recent experiments made by Sir William Preece under the auspices of the British General Post Office it is possible to telephone without wires for a distance of four miles.

The first successful test was made by Sir William in February, 1894, across Loch Ness, in the Scottish Highlands, when the experimenter sought to compare telephonic with telegraphic signals, or, in other words, to ascertain whether articulate speech could be maintained under the same conditions as Morse wireless signaling. These trials showed that it was possible to exchange speech across Loch Ness at an average distance of 1.3 miles between parallel wires, when the length of the wires themselves was reduced to four miles on each side of the water. Eighteen months ago Sir William Preece, while experimenting according to the same scheme on the Menai Straits, discovered that the parallel wires could be shortened provided they were terminated by earth plates or the sea itself.

In December, 1899, it became desirable to establish communication between the islands or rocks known as the Skerries, and the mainland of Anglesey, in North Wales, and it was determined to do this by wireless telephony. A wire 750 yards in length was erected along the Skerries and on the mainland one of three and a half miles from a point opposite the Skerries to Cemlyn. Each line terminated in an earth plate immersed in the sea, and the average distance between the parallel portions of the two wires was 2.8 miles. Telephonic communication was readily maintained, and the service thus established has been in constant operation ever since. Last Summer further experiments were made with the Preece system of wireless telephony between Rathlin Island, on the north coast of Ireland, and the mainland, where oral messages were readily sent over a distance of four miles.

Sir William Preece has demonstrated that the distance through which a telephonic message can be sent is practically infinite, provided the parallel wires are sufficiently extended. Thus the length of the wires in order to send a message any desirable distance proved the first obstacle against the system being employed on all occasions. Recently, however, he is said to have overcome this difficulty partly by the substitution of induction coils for straight wires, so that where before it was necessary to stretch wires in parallel lines for 1,500 yards, the same wires in coil now reach less than 50 feet, while communication is possible when the distance between them is increased to nearly five miles. A perfected form of the induction system is now being employed in an apparatus which Sir William Preece is making which will enable vessels at sea to communicate with each other even though widely separated.

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BULL-BAITING IN NICE.—The amusements now being carried on in an arena in Nice are not, as they have been termed in certain cable dispatches, genuine "bullfights," for the animals employed are neither maimed nor killed. The bulls, the horns of which are "buttoned," are hired for the occasion from breeders in the Marseilles district; about seven are used in each performance, and they are returned to their owners when their "turn" is over. The danger to horses and to the troop of toreadors and other performers is said to be reduced to a minimum, and the entertainments infringe in no way the Law Gramont, which prohibits bullfights.

This species of "bull-baiting," which is called in the language of the South of France "Courses de Taureaux," was very popular in Nice until about twelve years ago, when a section of the English and German residents succeeded in having the amusement stopped by the authorities. Then the horns of the bulls were not tipped, and on one occasion two horses and several performers were seriously maimed. The same protest has been made this year, both on humanitarian grounds and on account of the turmoil which such amusement occasions, but the authorities have so far ranged themselves on the side of the natives.

The courses de taureaux" began on Jan. 27, in a new arena recently erected on an open space near the Boulevard Victor Hugo, one of the most fashionable streets in the town. The ring is fifty yards at its greatest diameter, and is surrounded by eight tiers of boxes. At the south side are the private boxes, seats in which cost as much as 20f. each. The prices of other seats range from 10f. down to the "bleachers" at 50c. a place. The arena will hold in all 4,000 spectators.

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INCREASE OF SUICIDE IN FRANCE.—Owing to what has seemed to be an incredible number of suicides in Paris for this time of year the local press is attempting to account for what is termed an epidemic by laying it at the door of the general retrenchment in all industries that is said to have followed the exposition, and to the fact that many provincials who found plenty to do in Paris last Summer are now without means or employment and are unable to return to their homes. A recent number of Le Figaro contained the account of no less than five suicides, which had been committed within twenty-four hours, most of them under particularly painful circumstances.

Owing to the statistics recently published from the archives of the Palais de Justice and the Préfecture de Police, the subject is deemed worthy of immediate scientific investigation, as some say it is rapidly approaching the proportions of a national calamity. According to these statistics there were no less than 27,000 suicides registered throughout France in the five years ended Jan. 1, 1901. Strangling and hanging have accounted for no less than 12,500; the revolver was used in 3,500 cases; suffocation by the use of charcoal was employed in 2,000; poison was used in 400 cases; 1,000 persons threw themselves from fatal heights, usually upper-story windows; drowning accounts for the self-inflicted death of 4,500, while the remainder is said to have obtained death through various "ingenious means."

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN ILL-AIMED CORK.—The Tenth Correctional Chamber of Paris has just decided a case which has aroused a storm of protest among local restaurant keepers, for by it they say has been established a precedent which may inspire unscrupulous customers, aided by unscrupulous waiters, to blackmail them. At least, they say, a precedent has been created which makes a proprietor completely responsible for all acts of his employes, whether premeditated or accidental. The facts in the case are as follows:

Last Summer, at the time of the exhibition, a Mlle. Andrée visited the restaurant of M. Guibout-Roux and ordered bottled cider with her luncheon. The waiter brought the cider, and in opening the bottle the cork flew into the eye of the young woman. The eye was badly injured, and the proprietor of the restaurant says that he did everything he could for the victim, who acknowledged that it was an accident, the waiter having exercised all usual precautions. Mlle. Andrée was treated by various oculists, and was finally pronounced to be blind, although not necessarily irredeemably so. She then brought her case before the court.

After hearing counsel on both sides, the tribunal fined the waiter 25f.—"for his carelessness or lack of skill"—and condemned M. Guibout-Roux to pay 5,000f. damages. This is said to be the first time in which the law regulating the responsibility of an employer for the acts of his employe has been applied in a case arising through injury to a customer owing to an accident. The waiter testified that he was no novice in the art of opening bottles, having extracted thousands of corks without ever having caused injury to man or woman before. This was admitted, and his fine was levied merely as a precautionary measure. But when his act and its result were viewed in the light of the law, they reverted upon his employer in a more serious form. The latter, by having this particular waiter in his employ, was the indirect cause of the young woman's misfortune, and hence liable to heavy damages.

The Rev. Mr. Cragg Goes to Northport.

The Rev. Charles E. Cragg, assistant minister to the Rev.

FELIX ADLER AND MINISTER WU TING-FANG

The Former Speaks on Ethical Teachings of Christ.

He Places a Different Interpretation on the Sermon on the Mount than the Diplomat.

Prof. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture spoke at Carnegie Hall, corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday morning, on "The Ethical Teachings of Christ."

The address, although suggested by the recent address of Minister Wu Ting-Fang, delivered in the same place, was not, Prof. Adler explained, a reply to the same. It was rather, he said, an attempt to place a different interpretation than that placed by the distinguished Chinaman on those portions of the Sermon on the Mount referred to somewhat disparagingly in his address.

After speaking of Minister Wu as that "strong, upright man who represented the most populous nation on the earth," Prof. Adler said, in substance: "The substance of his criticism was that the ethical precept, 'resist not evil,' is meekness with a vengeance, and that the commandment to love thine enemy was far too high for human beings to live up to. The commandments concerning judgment and the Golden Rule he highly appreciates, but in respect to these he places Confucius and Jesus on a level, making no distinction between a positive and a negative statement of the injunctions.

"Is it not remarkable that there has been no voluminous protest against this striking criticism of Christianity? A generation ago this would hardly have gone unchallenged. I attribute the present silence, or rather absence of protest, to a spirit of tolerance, a belief that in the face of recent events in China it was fit that a distinguished representative of that land should go back with us to the springs of moral teaching and ask us if there was not something lacking in our system, and, more than all else, to the fact that thousands agreed with Mr. Wu. Thousands who are nominally Christians believe no more in the practicability of Christian ethics than he does, and were glad, though they had not the courage to say so, to find so worthy a champion of their views."

Mr. Adler declared that the question of the ethics of the New Testament was the last stronghold of those who believed that society, to be regenerated, must be tinged with Christianity. All this was involved in any criticism of its distinctive philosophy. What, then, was to be our position? Was it to be that of Christianity, or was it to be that of Minister Wu? Continuing, Prof. Adler said: "I do not propose to criticise the view offered by the Chinese Minister, but to offer a different interpretation to place by its side. The Sermon on the Mount was never delivered as a sermon, but was made up of different sayings of Jesus, brought together by the evangelists, in order to understand them they must be studied deeply. What the meaning can be got at only as one allows them to sink, as it were, into the mind. But their meaning can be partly gotten at, and I shall endeavor to give an interpretation of that meaning to-day.

"Through the whole Sermon on the Mount there runs a single purpose—the teaching of the worth of man. Jesus came to raise that dignity and worth incalculably. But, in order to understand the higher self, it was necessary also to understand the lower. The Sermon on the Mount is much occupied with an analysis of these baser elements of human nature. Among the chief of these is anger, which Jesus names for all the malevolent passions. He goes at once to the roots of the matter by recognizing that anger is at the bottom of all malevolent actions. The commandment 'Thou shalt not kill' is superseded by the commandment 'Thou shalt not be angry,' because Jesus wishes to strike the humor at the root. The thing to be looked at, in His judgment, was the angry motive, the wrath, the malevolent spirit which led to the act of killing.

"Now comes the stumbling block. 'If thine enemy smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also.' What does this mean? Jesus is analyzing the elements of the baser nature, remember. The usual answer would be, 'He is teaching us that we must patiently bear injury at the hands of another,' but if Jesus had meant that he would have said, 'If a man strikes you, do not strike back.' What He does say is give him an opportunity to strike again. The meaning is obvious. How can it be mistaken? It is not that we are to return good for evil, nor that we are to behave like dogs, as some insist, but is simply this: One of the principal elements of the baser nature which Jesus emphasized was pride, what I call rotten self-esteem, and in this commandment He wished to denounce pride, while at the same time pointing out the way to a proper self-esteem.

Regarding the teachings of Jesus as coming from a wise man, not as the dicta of a Divine being, the speaker believed they must be held to constitute the most perfect moral system known.

MISSIONS IN THE BRONX.

Three New Ones Started Under Direction of the Episcopal Church.

The work of church extension in the Bronx, under the direction of the Episcopal Church, is progressing rapidly. Three missions have been started in that locality, all of which give promise of strength in the future. For the establishment of these missions the Lay Helpers' Association of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is responsible, the work being carried on under the care of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York.

The first of the new missionary enterprises was that of the Holy Nativity, at Bedford Park. This is intended to cover the territory between Mosholu Parkway and Woodlawn Cemetery, Webster Avenue, on the east, and Jerome Avenue on the west. The mission of the Holy Nativity is under the direction of the Rev. W. W. Smith, M. D.

Mission No. 2 is that of the Holy Spirit, at the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue. The house of worship is a stone barn, which has been furnished for its new purposes. Henry W. McCauley of the Lay Helpers' Association, a member of the Ascension Memorial Church, is the missionary in charge.

Close by the entrance to the Morris Park race track, at Morris Park Avenue and Graham Street, the third mission has been located. This new mission is called St. Martha's, and is looked after by William C. Patterson of the Lay Helpers' Association, who is also a member of the Ascension Memorial Church.

Another mission, to be called the Good Shepherd, will probably be opened during the course of the current month, at the junction of Gerard and Jerome Avenues.

MR. COLER AT THE Y. M. C. A.

He Says that the City of New York Should Be Purified.

Controller Bird S. Coler delivered the principal address last night at the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association, which was held in the Washington Heights Baptist Church, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. President Gillie of the association presided. There were music and talks, and a large audience attended. Among the things said by the Controller was the following:

"The great problems of our country are those presented by the social conditions of our great cities. Each year the urban population is increasing. Here we have the greatest city in the world. Its population 100 years ago was 50,000, and the population of the thirteen States of the Union 3,500,000. Now the Greater New York equals the population of the original States. The expenses of the city are five times greater than the expenses of the State, two-thirds of the expenses of all the States, and one-seventh of the expenses of the National Government. The difficulties of administering such vast interests are great. The wonder is not that we have done so badly, but that we have done so well.

"I do not believe that our Government will ever be better than the average intelligence and character of our citizens. Sometimes a public officer may be intelligent and dishonest. Another official may be honest, but incompetent, and cost the city more than the dishonesty of the other. Therefore, what we need is both honesty and ability in public officers. We have the best educational system in the world, but we are spending millions at the top, and too little at the bottom. Ninety-five per cent. of all our school children leave school before they are fifteen to earn their living. From all parts of the world there are being dumped on our shores the poorest representatives of all the nations of the earth. What we need is to attend to the education of those poorer ones as well as our own. What we want are institutions that help people to help themselves, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, where persons are taught how to live and how to die, and the University Settlements, where the young develop useful knowledge.

"We should not run down our city, but endeavor to exalt it and purify it. Then in time the Greater New York will be the greatest city of the greatest State of the greatest nation of the world."

Addresses were also delivered by Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, and Mornay Williams, President of the Board of Directors of the Juvenile Asylum.

BUTCHERS' SUNDAY MOVEMENT

They Listen to a Sermon on Their Scheme for Closing Meat Markets on the Sabbath.

The little frame Methodist Church in West Fifty-sixth Street, just east of Tenth Avenue, was crowded to the door at the service last night by a congregation that was made up largely of butchers. They were not all members of the church, but had assembled to listen to a sermon on the Sunday-closing movement which has just been inaugurated by the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of Greater New York. An effort is being made to secure the passage of a bill now before the Legislature to compel all retail butcher shops and meat markets to close entirely on Sunday.

The Rev. Willard F. Ottarson, the pastor, described the situation of the men in the trade as follows:

"Some of these men are never able to see their little children awake, except on Sunday afternoons. They begin work every day long before daybreak, and work for fifteen hours a day. And even on Sundays they have to work from about 5:30 A. M. until some time after noon. Why should not these stores close on Sunday? Why should not all stores be closed on Sunday and give workingmen a chance to spend one day with their families?

"The President of this organization, which is trying to secure the passage of this bill, saw Chief Devery, and he refused to enforce even the existing law, compelling shops to close at 10 on Sunday mornings. What we need is not only a new Chief of Police, but a new Mayor, one that is not owned by any political organization. One party is just as bad as the other. We need a new party, one that shall strive for civic righteousness."

At the close of the sermon, a petition for the passage of the bill now pending, requiring the closing of meat markets on Sunday altogether, was numerously signed. It will be sent to Albany in a day or two.

It was announced also that the Benchmen's Association had started a little crusade of their own in one district yesterday, and had stimulated the police to such activity that all meat markets closed at the legal hour, 10 o'clock. This district included the region around Tenth and Amsterdam Avenues, from Forty-eighth to Seventieth Street. It is hoped to enlarge this area of police activity next Sunday.

The Benchmen's Association is to have a public meeting to-morrow night at its headquarters, 52 Lexington Avenue.

CHOIR OF ALL NATIONS.

First Parish Service Held by St. Bartholomew's Church.

At the first annual parish service, held at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night, the musical service was carried out by the Parish Church Choir, the Chapel Choir, the Junior Chapel Choir, the Oriental Choir, the Chinese Choir, the German Choir, and the Swedish Choir. In all, nine nationalities were represented, a fact upon which Bishop Potter commented in the address which he made.

"During the past few years," he said, "the world has opened its doors on our right hand and on our left. However distasteful it may be to us, we cannot put the hands back on the clock of history. Our relations to the great East are larger than our territorial possessions there.

"The problem there is a question of righteousness. There is no hope in commerce or government or anything else without the eternal foundations of eternal righteousness. In this we have the one secret, whether it be here in the metropolis or in the Republic at large. You must illustrate what is the meaning of the brotherhood of Jesus Christ."

Preceding Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector, made an address in which he developed the theme of the unity to which all things were tending.

UNITED SINGERS DISAGREE.

Resignation of Six Societies Accepted—Eight Others Want to Withdraw.

At a meeting of delegates to the United Singers of Brooklyn held yesterday afternoon in Arion Hall, on Wall Street, Williamsburg, the resignations of fourteen singing societies were received. Of this number six were accepted and the others held in abeyance in order that an effort may be made to have them remain in the organization.

All the resignations were the outcome of the great National singing festival held last Summer in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory of Brooklyn under the auspices of the Northeastern Saengerbund. It was the awarding of points for prize singing that brought about the dissatisfaction and caused the resignation of the different societies. When the dissatisfaction was first made known it was the belief that a change of officers would mollify all the discontented societies. S. K. Saenger, the President, was succeeded by August H. Tieman. The latter presided for the first time yesterday. It was unanimously resolved to accept the resignations of the Cecilia Quartet, Central Quartet Club, Bakers' Gesang Verein Germania, Harmonie Quartet Club, Greater New York Liedertafel, and the Redmen's Liedertafel. The resignations held in abeyance are those of the Alpine Roeschen, Brooklyn Quartet Club, Cecilia Saengerbund, Haydn Maennerchor, Olive Quartet, Williamsburg Saengerbund, Concordia Quartet Club of East New York, and the Badescher Maennerchor.

Before the resignations the singers comprised thirty societies.

President Tieman appointed the following Committee on Music: Dr. W. John Schildge, Egon Elsenhauer, Louis Chevalier, Carl Auerbach, Stephen Kahn, and Herman Hahn.

It was announced that on Sunday next the costly souvenir which is to be presented to Emperor William in recognition of the Kaiser prize sent to the United Singers, to be contested for at the National festival, will be on exhibition in Arion Hall.

DRESS REHEARSAL AT KEITH'S.

Manager Introduces Novelties at His Boston House This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Before an interested gathering of personal friends and members of the press, B. F. Keith gave a dress rehearsal at his theatre this evening of the spectacle feature which will be prominent in the vaudeville bill to be presentd this wek. Before the curtain arose it was explained that the idea to be unfolded was borrowed from comic opera and extravaganza, but the effectiveness of the subsequent proceedings proved that no apologies were necessary.

Some twenty young women, all of them personally attractive as well as picturesquely dressed, took part in the spectacle. First was shown a review of nations, which introduced a number of novelties. The main feature, however, was an adaptation of the Amazon march. The young women were gowned in knee dresses of martial design, and exhibited a bewildering number of evolutions with a snap and precision that were most commendable.

In addition to the spectacle, Jennie Yeamans entertained the audience with monologue, and a series of biograph pictures were shown.

"Unleavened Bread" Stays at the Savoy.

Liebler & Co., in a communication, say the statement that their play, "Unleavened Bread," now being presented at the Savoy Theatre, is to be transferred to Boston in two weeks, is a mistake. "Unleavened Bread" will remain at the Savoy indefinitely.

KEARNEY PICTURES ON VIEW.

Small but Attractive Exhibit at the American Art Galleries.

Difficult to account for is the popularity of one painter while the world gives his comrade the cold shoulder, his comrade, who may be his superior in some things that are of more importance than the best quality the successful man has to show. Take Jean Baptiste Madou, for an example, since one of his pictures, "The Jolly Musicians," turns up among the Edward Kearney paintings at the American Art Association.

Madou never had the vogue of Meissonier, yet in one respect he was Meissonier's superior. He knew better how to put figures into a composition so that they were true to life. Compared with those of Madou, the figures of Meissonier are persons sitting for their portraits. They have no geniality, no life. Even the quarreling Guardsmen in "La Rixe" are, if not untrue to nature, then more or less posed. A man in danger of his life does not strike the stage attitude of the younger man, who is reaching for the hilt of his sword. We see the same error in Meissonier's former pupil, Domingo, when we examine a painting by him in this very collection. In "The Duel" the men with rapiers stand too near each other, and while the vanquished, who has half collapsed and catches at the wall with a telltale gash in his breast, explains his situation perfectly, the victor is in an untrue position, which might be assumed by a fencing master when he has made a hit and cannot be touched in return, but never by a man with a sharp sword in his hand, actually engaged with an enemy equally armed. It is safe to say that if Madou had painted scenes like "La Rixe," by Meissonier, or "The Duel," by Domingo, he would have made the combatants exquisitely true to life, not as they might appear in a burlesque combat on the stage or the fencing floor, but in battle for their existence.

Madou, however, never received the high prices that fell to the lot of Meissonier and Domingo, men inferior to him in the most important thing of all, the ability to make figures seem alive, but superior in the art of making figures and surroundings look "precious."

There are twoscore paintings in this collection, composed for the most part of pictures collected by the late Edward Kearney of New York, known to those who buy and sell and admire horses; among the figure pieces "The Jolly Musicians" by Madou easily takes the lead. It is in the old Flemish style as to subject, but surpasses many a renowned master of old in its raciness and natural style. The attitudes of the two red-nosed topers are speaking; their uplifted hands fairly sound the drunken chorus to which they are beating time. The date is 1869, eight years before his death. It is satisfactory to learn that his merit was recognized when he died, for in 1878 his works obtained the diploma to the memory of deceased artists. In Belgium he had been honored by places and medals, but France put the stamp of international approval on his genius.

Another Belgian returns after long eclipse in the person of Charles Venneman, with a painting that may be recommended to the Numismatic Society of New York. A numismatist clips in the soft black hat and the coat of the sixteenth century examines a coin. It is one of the quite comfortable old pictures that look well on the walls of a coin and medal collector, although its technical quality as a bit of painting does not entitle it to the highest ranks in art. Still another Belgian, like Venneman a native of Ghent, is David de Noter, and he is present in an excellent bit of still life—copper bowl, jug, vegetables, and fruit. Verboeckhoven, a fourth Belgian, who had far greater fame than any of the three just mentioned, was once accepted in New York as ne plus ultra, so far as painting sheep and goats is concerned, reappears in "Sheep in Stable," with all his tinny falseness to nature. The picture is dated 1867.

Mr. Kearney seems to have been collecting pictures in the sixties and seventies. There are two specimens of the cattle pieces of Brascassat and two examples of Anton Mauve; a pretty color scheme with figures by Diaz, called "The Lovers," and a sketch by Troyon, called "Returning from the Fair"; an Arab cavalcade by Schreyer, called "The Advance Guard," and a twilit landscape with peasant woman by Le Rolle, called "Returning Home at Evening." The American contingent is unimportant, including three early pieces by David Johnson, two by Arthur Quartley, and a good specimen of George Inness, dated 1893. The landscape that touches the highest mark is a Corot called "Chateau de Pierrefonds," in which silver birches are outlined against quiet sky.

The sale takes place on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at the American Art Galleries.

ART NOTES.

Fourteen landscapes at the Durand-Ruel Galleries represent the way in which Mr. Henry C. Lee looks at the familiar forest, hill, and river views of the Highlands of the Hudson, near West Point. One old Hudson River school has looked at similar views from the individual standpoint with more or less success. There were Homer Martin and Sanford Gifford, to speak only of the two that felt the beauty of the Highlands in entirely different ways. Mr. Lee comes to them with less knowledge as to drawing, and with a color scheme that really belongs to Brittany, not the State of New York. All the same, it is a pleasing color scheme, and the combined impression made by the bakery doors that deal with West Point and Cornwall-on-Hudson, is distinctly favorable to the artistic quality of Mr. Lee's mind. If he be a young man, there is promise. He has before him years of hard work learning to express the structure of land and water, crag and tree, without regard to color, and then to express in color what is distinctive to our atmosphere and landscape. The Spring time is a French Spring in No. 14, "Landscape, Cornwall," and there is a French atmosphere in No. 3, "Near Fort Putnam, West Point." So in No. 8, "Sunrise, Eagle Valley, West Point." It is difficult, to see our own early mourning in the long, soft shadows and indefinite outlines. It is the picture from a country where the air is full of vapor. Sweet and soft as is "The Glade, West Point," the sweetness and softness are not of our Indian Summer. The exhibition remains till the 14th of February.

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Walter Scott Perry, Director of Fine Arts in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, is giving Wednesday afternoon lectures on the history of art in the assembly hall of the institute. His theme is "Italian Painting" on the afternoons of Feb. 6, 13, 20, and 27. "French Painting" is treated on March 6 and 13. These lectures are illustrated; they begin at 4 o'clock.

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Etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs by Jean François Millet are on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, West Sixteenth Street. On Feb. 14 they make room for drawings and pastels by Albert Sterner.

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The Lincoln Club, in the Borough of Brooklyn, has on exhibition a collection of paintings by the younger George Inness.

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Landscapes by Wyant and the late George Inness are on exhibition in the Macbeth Gallery, Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street. Mr. Macbeth is about to bring out new landscapes and figure paintings by F. B. Williams, a painter whose work is rarely seen elsewhere.

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The Society of French Artists (Salon des Champs de Mars) has re-elected the Comité Démissionnaire of last year in the face of spirited protests on the part of Messrs. Zwiller, Mailliart, Laugée, and their friends. The point made by these artists is this: Ballots should be cast in person; it is unfair to those who take the trouble to come to the meeting to permit ballots of absentees to be cast by proxy.

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The question whether a statue ordered is a statue sold is before the courts of Paris. A certain Mr. Osiris, who admires the poetry of Alfred de Musset, determined that Paris should have a public monument to the distinguished dead, if he had to pay for it. He commissioned Falguière and Mercié to model it and paid 10,000f. upon seeing the sketch. Meantime Falguière is dead and Mr. Osiris declines the monument on the plea that the model has never been delivered to him. In other words, he wishes to withdraw from the contract. Mercié is not willing, however, and has begun suit for the sum agreed upon, namely, 40,000f., less the quarter already paid.

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Mr. William C. Whitney has lent the Montross Gallery four beautiful works by John La Farge, consisting of three water colors, "The Wolf Charmer," "Actor Gazing at Mask," and "The Bather," a nude female figure, and one oil, "The Shepherd and the Sea."

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The camera continues its devastating war against various forms of art; the latest to be assailed is the most ancient, it may be, that is known to man, the art of tattooing. Sailors and Princes are the patrons of the tattooer, who survives because in these two unintellectual extremes of society there are men who retain the primeval instinct to scarify and stain the skin in patterns, and so call upon the tattooer to carry out their ideas of art. But even this humble if prehistoric branch could not escape the photographer. A Roumanian named Dinkewesco has discovered a way to photograph an indelible picture on the human skin without the slightest pain to the patron. In Roumania it has begun to be the fashion to photograph on the arm a little portrait, which cannot be scraped or washed off. The end of tattooing is at hand. Instead of the long and painful method discovered by antediluvian man, a sharply cut photographic print can be obtained in a few moments by the snapping of a shutter. Small children and gentlemen who sometimes forget where they live can have a picture of their homes up their sleeves for the assistance of the police. Many are the purposes to which this ingenious discovery may be applied.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

A sonata in B minor for violin and piano by Rubin Goldmark was produced in Boston on Monday evening by Franz Kneisel. Philip Hale writes of it in The Boston Journal: "The sonata played last night is not a work of pronounced originality or force or beauty, and I wonder why Mr. Kneisel thought it worth while to produce it. The first movement opens in a manner that suggests Brahms made easy and popularized for family use. This remark applies to the first theme and the manner in which it is used. The second theme is not one of distinction or marked contrast, and there is simple thematic repetition that Falstaff would describe as 'damnable iteration.' The second movement, an 'air simplex,' as a long drawn out and for the most part inexpressive tune for the violin. This tune occasionally approaches the boundary line of Scotland. The last movement is, on the whole, the most effective of the three, but effective is here merely a word of comparison."

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An interesting tale is now published in regard to Jules Barbier, the opera librettist, who died a few days ago: Grévy, in 1880, being an old friend, sent him, with a charming letter, the rosette of the Legion of Honor, but Barbier threw it up during the Dreyfus excitement, because M. Zola was suspended pending his prosecution. The council of the order refused to accept Barbier's resignation on the ground that a member could not resign. "But," cried the poet, "he can refuse to wear your hardware." From that day he never wore his rosette, and he begged his family not to state in the invitations to his funeral that he was an officer of the Legion of Honor. When he resigned his name was down for promotion to the grade of Commander.

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The London Daily News says: "M. Messager has expressed his determination to inaugurate his engagement at Covent Garden by reforming the chorus. This task, if thoroughly carried out, will, we venture to predict, occupy practically the whole of M. Messager's spare time during his first season. A story is going the rounds that a writer, being asked to do a brief review of the music of the nineteenth century, explained that he necessarily could speak only from hearsay, while a member of the opera chorus might safely rely upon his personal recollections. In any case, even if the singers are not old, it is admitted that the voices of many of the opera chorus are worn. But curiously enough it seems impossible to replace them in England. Managers complain that the great schools of music offer no help in the matter. Young people are trained either in operas which are not in the repertory or for heroic parts which they have no chance of singing on the regular stage. If the students spent a portion of their time in studying for the chorus, they would be putting the way of earning a fair livelihood for several years to come.

"The chorus are paid about £2 a week in London, rather more in the country, and more still in the United States, and there is work practically all the year round. But it is essential that the chorister should know the ordinary repertory of about thirty operas. Except as to novelties, the rehearsals for each of which occupy several weeks, the chorusmaster has no time to train them during the regular season. The work is not hard, and as any one who has ever watched the pumphandle action of the arms observed by the chorister will agree, it involves a minimum of dramatic feeling and intelligence. But a repertory is essential, and in London students never taught it. Sir Augustus Harris once tried to recruit his chorus from our great music academies. But, although some students agreed to reinforce the ordinary chorus in 'Lohengrin,' the attempt had to be given up. Last year new singers were wanted for the Covent Garden chorus, but after inquiring for them in vain in London, the management was obliged to go to Brussels."

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A French paper gives the following figures as those paid by Mr. Grau to his artists; M. Jean de Reszke £490 a night for forty performances, Mme. Melba £240 and Mme. Ternina £200 nightly, Mme. Nordica £12,000 for the season. M. Van Dyck £200, M. Edouard de Reszke £140, and Signor Scotti £100 a night. These figures astonish The London Daily News, which admits that they could not be paid in London. It also intimates that the figures are overstated. The truth is that most of them are understated. Jean de Reszke's salary is correctly given, for example, but Mr. Van Dyck's is $250 short of the real figures.

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There has just been produced at the Royal Theatre, Munich, a first opera by a new composer. He is a young Venetian named Alberto Gentili, not yet twenty-six years of age, but the critics declare him to have taken his place permanently by the side of Mascagni and Leoncavallo. After the first night of his opera, which is entitled "Weihnachten," seven German theatres offered to put it on the stage.

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Edouard Strauss returns to New York with his orchestra early in February. His Western tour has been a long series of successes, and the beautiful Strauss waltzes have enchanted thousands in every State in the country. In order that Mr. Strauss's farewell shall be made as interesting as possible, Mr. Rudolph Aronson has arranged that the upper part of New York City shall have the benefit of the beautiful music which the band discourses, and a farewell popular Sunday concert will be given on Feb. 10 next, when the great musician will say good-bye to his friends. In order to render the occasion as popular as possible it has been arranged that the programme shall be a request one. Names of the pieces most desired should be sent in to Mr. Rudolph Aronson, Room 91, Astor Court, on or before Feb. 7. The first nine pieces suggested will form this special programme.

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A private letter from Hermann Wolf, the Berlin musical manager, says that Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, made a genuine success there, and can now enter upon a profitable career in Germany. It was amusing to note that Mr. Godowsky, who lives in Chicago, was announced as a Russian pianist when he came home the other day, and his return was described as his arrival. This sort of thing does not fool any one.

ARRIVAL OF GEORGE B. CLARK.

Denies that He Is Here to Consult with Boer Representative.

George B. Clark, who represented one of the Scottish boroughs in the last British Parliament, arrived from England yesterday. His visit was reported to be for the purpose of consulting with Montagu White, a representative of the Boers, who is living in New York.

Mr. Clark, who declined to stand for reelection because he was not in sympathy with the prosecution of the war in South Africa, is at the Hotel Manhattan. He said yesterday:

"My visit here is a purely business one. I do not expect to see Mr. Montagu White. I certainly did not come here to see him. It is true that I am not in sympathy with the conduct of the war against the Boers, and for that reason I deemed it best to retire from Parliament. That is all I care to say."

ARCTIC EXPLORER BALDWIN HERE

Will Head the Ziegler Expedition to Seek the North Pole.

Has Been in Europe Purchasing Two Vessels and Other Equipment for the Journey.

Evelyn B. Baldwin of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition for the discovery of the north pole, who since the 1st of December has been in Europe purchasing the equipment that is to be used in the expedition to be undertaken this Summer, returned to New York on the American liner New York yesterday. As a result of his trip Mr. Baldwin has acquired two of the best boats to be had for arctic exploration besides securing other necessary paraphernalia.

"My trip has been most successful," said Mr. Baldwin yesterday. "I have secured the best and choicest boat to be had, which is the steam whaling vessel Esquimaux. I have rechristened the boat the America. The American law under certain conditions allows me to buy a ship abroad and fly the American flag. The America formerly belonged to Andrew Barclay Walker, a son of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker. In securing the America I had to compete with two firms who are endeavoring to monopolize the seal trade, and also the British antarctic expedition which wanted her in case the boat now building for that expedition at Dundee was found to be deficient.

"Another boat I secured was the Frithjof, which was used by the Swedish expedition that went to Spitzbergen and Greenland last year. This latter vessel was secured for use as a provision and equipment ship and will also be used by a number of scientists and sportsmen during July and August. They will sail from Tromsoe, Norway, where Andree's brother resides, on the 25th of June, and return to the same port the 1st of September. The America, which at present is at Dundee, has three masts, is barkentine rigged, her engines are aft so as to permit her to climb the ice and crush it down, while she has an iron-shod bow to pierce the ice. She was fitted out two years ago for her present purposes and was taken by her owner at that time to Hudson and Baffin's Bay. The sides of the vessel are two and a half feet thick and are made of greenheart, some of the pieces running horizontally and others sidewise."

Concerning the expedition this Summer, Mr. Baldwin said that he was not in a position to give an outline of his plans, but stated that his headquarters would be in Franz Josef Land. He declined to give the name of the point selected.

"I have not selected all of my aids," continued Mr. Baldwin, "but the scientists in the party will be Americans. I shall be here several weeks myself before returning to the other side. The expedition will, in all probability, start about June. I have arranged for several things, among them being some of the sledges to be used, some of my furs, and some of my skis, but I have not definitely decided as to my instruments. Many skippers have applied to me for the position of sailing the America, but I have not as yet decided that question. My plans are different from those of any other explorer. All of the food for the forward work will be condensed, but the food used at headquarters and on board ship will be the ordinary kind. Whatever I get must be of the right quality.

"Some of my tents are of canvas and others of raw silk. There will be no more sleeping out. On the advance for purposes of heating food, such as soups and so forth, oil or alcohol can be used, but it will not be sufficient for warmth, for which we will depend on sleeping bags."

Asked concerning the report that Europeans had charged that the Americans had secured a corner on the dog market, Mr. Baldwin replied:

"We have a right to procure the best dogs that we can, have we not? And I have done so. Some of them are Siberian and Eskimo."

Replying to another question as to the number of expeditions contemplated to the pole, Mr. Baldwin said: "The more the merrier. If I fail, I fail, and everybody will know it."

MISS MARTENSE CELEBRATES.

Her One Hundredth Birthday Celebrated—Tells of Old Days in Flatbush.

A century ago yesterday, when the new gone nineteenth century was but a year begun, a stork fluttered down in the night over the sprawling little village of Flatbush into the candle-lit Martense homestead, and, winging away again, left behind a blue-eyed baby girl.

Flatbush, now a picturesque and thriving suburb of the great metropolis, has that quaint old Dutch farmhouse still. The once blue-eyed baby girl is now snowy-haired and wrinkled. But yesterday, with a bright light in her old blue eyes, she received with stately grace and simple dignity the congratulations of her townspeople on the occasion of her centennial.

Born at the beginning of the nineteenth century, it had been the wish of Miss Rachel Martense that she might live to see the twentieth century and her one hundredth birthday. Yesterday her wish was realized. All Flatbush knows and loves little Miss Martense, who, even with the weight of her years upon her, has always a comforting word for the troubled and a helping hand for the distressed. A quaint and interesting little body is this woman who has lived through a century. Time was in the long, long ago of her life that Rachel Martense, a rosy cheeked, laughing-eyed girl, was a much-courted belle of old Flatbush. The memory of those blithesome days is with her still, and a smile comes into her old eyes when she thinks of the swains of that day who came stammering and sighing in vain suit for her favor.

Aye, for Rachel Martense grew out of that time heart whole. There is no unhappy romance in her history, no tale of disappointed love. The fact that Miss Martense remained Miss Martense is due to no such heart-paining affair. It is told of her that in the days when she was a belle of the village many a stout young farmer of the countryside sought her hand, but, as she could give none her heart with it, she denied all her hand. Miss Martense was so devoted from her girlhood to philanthropic work that the matter of marriage never interested her, it is said. All her life she has been known for her charities and is still interested in such work.

Miss Martense celebrated her centennial at the home of her nephew, Joseph Story, on Flatbush Avenue, Flatbush. The old Martense homestead, in which she was born, still stands at Church Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. Miss Martense passed her birthday quietly. She received a number of her friends, who called to congratulate her upon having passed the century mark, and talked with them of the old days when the now pretty suburb of Flatbush was little more than a mere settlement of Dutch farmers. She told with particular interest of how the farmers in that time had to take the produce of their lands to the river and have it taken over to New York in lighters.

Miss Martense is a great lover of flowers, and she was highly pleased yesterday to receive a number of gifts of roses and carnations from friends. Although a trifle lame, the result of an accident she suffered about ten years ago, Miss Martense is still able to move about. She takes a lively interest in the news and has the papers read to her daily. She audits the bills and directs the management of the household of her nephew, with whom she lives. Miss Martense says that she is very happy and expects to live to celebrate more birthdays.

St. Bartholomew's Loan Association.

A statement of the business done by the St. Bartholomew's Loan Association, at St. Bartholomew's Parish House, during the year ended May 31, 1900, which has just been made public, shows an increase of $19,335 in the amount of money loaned over that loaned the year before. The receipts of the association for the year were $71,044, an increase of $19,730 over those of the previous year. The association lends money in amounts ranging from $25 to $200, secured by mortgages on household furniture, and payable in small monthly installments. Applicants for loans must be married, furnish good references, and be regularly employed.

Cora Thomson, the Actress, Dead.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Cora Thomson, an actress with "The Tide of Life" Company, which played at the Theatre Royal here last week, died last night at the Richelieu Hotel rather suddenly. She deceased was fifty-two years of age and had been on the stage many years. The body was taken to New York to-night for interment.

WOMAN'S HOTEL CO. CHANGES.

Charles S. Fairchild Resigns and C. S. Jessup Succeeds as Treasurer.

Much surprise is manifested over the resignation from the Board of Directors of the Woman's Hotel Company of Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Fairchild was the Treasurer of the corporation, and is succeeded in that position by Charles B. Jessup. Mr. Fairchild, when questioned concerning the matter, declined to give the reason for his withdrawal or to discuss the affairs of the company.

The hotel, which is intended to be run on a purely business basis, purposes to accommodate 500 persons in a modern fireproof building, at small cost. Board and lodging will, it is said, range from $7 per week upward.

The property of the Female Guardian Society, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, is being considered as a suitable site for the proposed building, which will be twelve stories high. More than $300,000 in subscriptions has been secured for the enterprise.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY DINNER.

Republican Club Will Endeavor to Make It a Great Affair.

The fifteenth annual Lincoln dinner given under the management of the Republican Club of the City of New York will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on the 12th inst., Lincoln's Birthday. It is claimed that it will be one of the greatest gatherings of its kind in the history of the city.

The following are the toasts with the names of the gentlemen who will respond to them: "Abraham Lincoln," John N. Baldwin of Omaha, Neb.; "The Republican Party," Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas; "Our New Possessions," Whitelaw Reid of New York; "The Business Man in Politics," Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio; "The New South," Hugh Gordon Miller of Norfolk, Va.

A NOVEL CELEBRATION.

Negro and Indian Students to Present Plays on Lincoln's Birthday.

Arrangements are being made by a committee of the Armstrong Association and by other persons in New York interested in the promotion of industrial education in the South for a novel celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. On the afternoon of Feb. 11 the dramatic company of negro and Indian students which scored a success in the city a year ago will present two plays at Carnegie Lyceum—one, "Christmas on the Old Plantation," a picture of Southern slave life adapted from Ruth McEnery Stuart's story of "Christmas Gifts," and the other a series of scenes portraying the story of "Hiawatha's Wooing," given by the Indians.

Tickets may be secured, at $2 each, either at the office of the Lyceum or from any one of the following members of the Executive Committee: George McAneny, 54 William Street, New York; William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. C. A. Runkle, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Miss Edith Bryce, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Miss Ruth Putnam, Robert C. Ogden, A. S. Frissell, George Foster Peabody, Charles E. Bigelow, Arthur Curtiss James, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Duncan D. Chaplin, and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

On the evening of Sunday, the 10th, an open meeting will be held under the auspices of the association at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway, at which President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University will preside, and addresses will be made by Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Dr. Charles D. McIvor of North Carolina, Dr. Lyman Ward, and Dr. Frissell, the President of Hampton.

Republican Club Dinners.

The Union Republican Club, the organization body of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, will give their annual entertainment and reception at Huber's Casino next Friday. Leader E. H. Healy says it will excel any that has preceded it.

The fourth annual dinner of the Republican Club of the Third Assembly District will take place at the Broadway Central Hotel on Thursday, Feb. 21. Prominent speakers have accepted invitations.

The annual dinner of the Republicans in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District will be given in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club theatre. A new idea will be the introduction of singing to the accompaniment of a large orchestra. More than 500 are expected to attend the event.

SERVICE FOR DEAD GUARDSMEN.

Seventh Regiment Veterans' Annual Exercises in St. Thomas's Church.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, held a memorial service in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon for their comrades who died during the year 1900. An annual memorial service has been held by the veterans at the same church for the last five years. About 200 members of the organization were present at yesterday's exercises. The Chaplain of the veteran regiment, the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, preached the sermon. He emphasized the value of doing one's duty for conscience's sake. The pulpit was decorated with the National colors.

The members who died during the past year were:

Second Company—Frank H. Schenck, William R. Browne, and Stephen S. Clark.

Third Company—Henry W. T. Mali, John W. Mangam, and Bernard Veit.

Fourth Company—John Hustace.

Fifth Company—Albert T. Wyckoff, Peter Hurley, Elbert K. Halstead, and James L. Morgan.

Sixth Company—George P. Edgar, Stephen T. Hosmer, Rufus King, and Augustus H. Bissell.

Seventh Company—Theodore M. Dougherty and Arthur T. J. Rice.

Eighth Company—Theodore E. Macy, Albert G. Crowell, John C. Brinck,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
and Tweddle Building, Albany.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

Established 1868. Tel. Call, 2385 Cortlandt.

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE

City of Galveston, Texas.

The City of Galveston, through committees, being about to ask the Legislature of the State of Texas to pass certain laws repealing the charter of that city, and providing for its future government and the refunding of its indebtedness, the undersigned have been requested by a number of the principal bondholders to act as a Bondholders' Committee for the purpose of protecting their interests as holders of the City of Galveston securities.

Holders of City of Galveston bonds are requested to communicate with the committee through its Secretary, authorizing the committee to represent their interests.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,
President New York Security & Trust Co.
W. W. HALSEY,
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES E. BALLOU,
Treas. Woonsocket (R. I.) Instn. for Savings.
JOHN D. HOWARD,
J. H. Fisher & Son, Bankers, Baltimore.
J. L. GRANDIN,
Grandin Bros., Boston.
JOHN W. HERBERT,
Attorney, New York.
JOHN W. EDMINSON,
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

DILLON & HUBBARD,
Counsel to Committee.

H. I. HIRICK, SECRETARY.
Room 319 National Bank Commerce Bldg., N. Y.

$165,000
Southwestern Coal and Improvement Co.
1ST MTGE. 6% GOLD BONDS.
Date of Issue July 1st, 1899. Due July 1st, 1929.
Coupons payable Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Unconditional guarantee of Principal, Interest, and Sinking Fund
BY THE
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co.
is endorsed on each Bond.
Price 102½ and interest, netting 5⅞%.
FOR SALE BY
B. L. SMYTH & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Reorganization Committee.
New York, February 1, 1901.

To all Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement dated August 1, 1899:

The holders of New Orleans & Western Railroad Company First and Second Mortgage Bonds who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are hereby notified that upon February 1, 1901, in accordance with the powers given in the Plan and Agreement for Reorganization dated the first day of August, 1899, the Reorganization Committee did adopt and have adopted certain amendments and changes in the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and have filed a statement of the same with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary.

Holders of bonds of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company who have deposited the same with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the said Plan and Agreement, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before Tuesday, March 5, 1901, as provided by the said Agreement, upon paying their respective shares of the expenses of the Reorganization Committee, which by them have been apportioned and fixed at $15.20 for each First Mortgage Bond, and $7.60 for each Second Mortgage Bond, as more fully set forth in said statement of February 1, 1901, filed as above mentioned with the Depositary.

STEPHEN PEABODY, Chairman.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT. REGISTERED BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Maturing Nov. 1, 1950,
Nov. 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1920.
FOR SALE BY
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. C. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE DESIRES position in broker's office as bookkeeper or stock clerk. Can give references. Petry, 3 Broad St.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND OTHER ACcounts investigated and audited by an experienced bank clerk. W., Box 196 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Nassau Electric Railroad Company

Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1951 — INTEREST JANUARY 1st and JULY 1st

Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future law.

Principal and interest guaranteed (by endorsement upon each bond) by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, through which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls its properties.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration as to principal, and of exchange for full registered bonds without coupons.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1901.

We offer for Sale $9,500,000 of the above-described Bonds at 97½ and interest.

For particulars as to the property and mortgage security, we beg to call attention to the accompanying letter of Mr. C. L. Rossiter, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The legality of the mortgage and of the guaranty of the bonds by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has been approved by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson.

Copies of the mortgage and any further information desired may be had upon application.

Application to list on the New York Stock Exchange will be made immediately.

We recommend these bonds to the conservative investor.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By W. G. OAKMAN, President,
28 Nassau Street.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
29 Nassau Street, New York.
19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aetna Life Building, Hartford, Conn.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, JANUARY 30, 1901.

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and Messrs. HARVEY FISK & SONS.

DEAR SIRS:

The street railway system of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company covers a very wide territory in the most thickly populated section of Brooklyn, with extensions into the most rapidly developing districts, and connects with all the principal ferries and with the Brooklyn Bridge, over which it operates by contract. The mileage of the system (measured as single track) is as follows:

MILEAGE.

123.21 miles of track owned by the Company.
6.32 miles owned by the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company,
13.85 miles owned by the Sea Beach Railway Company.
} The entire stock of these two Companies is owned by the Nassau Company.

GUARANTY BY BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY.

In April, 1899, all the railroads, property, and franchises of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company were leased to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, under a lease by the terms of which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of all the bonds secured by mortgages upon the leased property, including the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. All of the common stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and all of its preferred stock, excepting $448,000 par value, is owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the operating company for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, controls by lease or ownership all of the properties embraced in that Company's system.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The track, equipment, power-houses, and other property of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, are, as the result of large expenditures since the creation of the Consolidated Mortgage, in thoroughly first-class condition. The entire system is equipped with electrical apparatus of the most approved type.

EXTENT OF LIEN.

The bonds which you have purchased are part of an issue limited to $15,000,000, of which $4,526,000 are, by the terms of the mortgage, reserved to retire underlying bonds. Subject only to these underlying bonds, the Consolidated Mortgage is an absolute lien upon the 123.21 miles of lines owned by the Nassau Company, and by the terms of a supplemental agreement, upon the stock of the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company and the Sea Beach Railway Company whose lines, aggregating 20.17 miles, will become directly subject to the mortgage as soon as the formality of merger has been perfected.

EARNINGS.

Since the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company have been operated as part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System. For the year ending June 30, 1898, (the fiscal year prior to the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company,) the net earnings of the Nassau System largely exceeded the present entire interest charge upon the system.

The earnings and expenses of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1900, were as follows:

Receipts		$11,971,475.69
Expenses, including taxes		7,637,507.00
Net earnings		$4,333,968.69
Fixed Charges:		
Interest on Bonds of Leased Companies	$2,192,196.32	
Interest on Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. Bonds	12,500.00	
Interest on Real Estate Mortgages	13,920.81	
Rentals to Leased Companies	1,586,250.01	$3,804,867.14
Surplus		$529,101.55
Of the fixed charges paid as above, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. receives as interest and rentals upon its holdings of the stock and bonds of its controlled Companies the sum of		$701,688.42
Thus making the aggregate surplus income of the System, operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company		$1,230,789.97

Of the net earnings of the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, $4,333,968.69, it is estimated that the Nassau System contributed at least $935,000.

The most rapid growth of business upon the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system is undoubtedly to be expected in the territory covered by the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls 522 miles of street railroad in Brooklyn, of which 67 miles are elevated and 455 miles are surface lines, together covering the entire Borough of Brooklyn. Its system connects with the new East River Bridge, now nearing completion, over which one of its controlled companies has the right by contract to operate. This improved communication with New York is expected to increase very largely the development of the Borough of Brooklyn and to add materially to the earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, including the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's lines.

Yours truly,
C. L. ROSSITER, President.

STATEMENT.
North American Trust Company
December 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 46
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 62
United States and City Bonds	3,361,824 48
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46
Real Estate	38,847 97
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,589,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, } Vice-Presidents.
STANLEY L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward R. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.
Henry C. Perkins.	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $4,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.	

LONDON OFFICES.

33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.

London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN,
LEVI P. MORTON.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, January 21, 1901.

To the Stockholders of The North American Company:

To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.

Notice is hereby given that $90,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1889, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated Jany. 15th, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Preferred Stock for the quarter ending March 1, 1901, payable March 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on February 15, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on February 16, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 26, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, January 9, 1901.

On and after March 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto upon presentation of their Stock Trust Certificates at our offices for stamping.

After February 15, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until March 5, when it pays the dividend, a due bill will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 15th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM, upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable February 15th, 1901, at the New York office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Monday, February 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 23d, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on February 23d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on March 25th, 1901.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.

A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the year ending December 31, 1900, will be paid February 11, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business February 2, 1901.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed February 8 to February 11, 1901, both dates inclusive.

Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.
New York, January 31, 1901.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after February 23, 1901, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 9, 1901.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 12 o'clock noon February 9, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 23, 1901.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened March 2d.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,

Treasurer's Office, Chicago, January 29th, 1901.

The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 26, 1901.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared respectively out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1900, payable at this office on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, Feb. 5, and reopen on Monday, Feb. 11, 1901.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company,
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of two per cent. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of March next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th of January. The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie,
San Francisco, Cal., January 24, 1901.

Dividend No. 100, of 10 cents a share, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, February 21st. Books close February 7th and remain closed till February 26th for the Annual Election.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will resume business today with warrant for increased confidence. The week just passed has done much to give assurance to the Street not only of the inherent strength and stability of the market, but of the probability of a further and material advance in prices. Sentiment is pronouncedly bullish; there is no longer doubt as to the future. Developments have disclosed to a greater extent even than had been anticipated the presence of influential banking interests in the market.

The transfer of Mobile and Ohio to Southern Railway and the purchase of control of Southern Pacific by the Harriman syndicate—these, following so soon after the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Jersey Central transfers—are evidences of the gigantic undertakings developed or developing. The present market, in short, as has been tersely put by one of the leading Stock Exchange authorities, is a market of bankers' deals, many of them not yet suspected. What has been accomplished is much—is magnificent. What will be accomplished promises to be nothing short of stupendous. And announcements may not be long delayed.

There is little need to discuss the money market situation. Though gold has gone out and may for some time continue to go out, there has been no tight money, nor has there been any fear of it. Rather the fear—on the part of some bankers—is of too easy money. Those bankers concerned in large deals, however, welcome this easiness. It helps the perfection of their plans.

ROCK ISLAND AND ATCHISON.

Wherever Wall Street men were met during the Stock Exchange holiday of Saturday and yesterday nothing was so much discussed as the announcement of the passing of Southern Pacific's control; and generally there is agreement that what is so far officially disclosed is only the preliminary to what will be far greater. Especially is there expectation that the long-mooted Atchison-Rock Island deal will now get attention.

TRACTION NEGOTIATIONS.

Conferences are still being held by bankers and other interested parties for discussion of local transit consolidation plans which have been so much talked about and so emphatically denied. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan may both be leased sooner than Wall Street expects. Some serious obstacles have been removed.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$8,093,145
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		13,091,514
From Jan. 1, 1901		51,663,596
From Jan. 1, 1900		52,140,822
Exports of General Merchandise.		
Week ended Jan. 29, 1901		$12,081,753
Week ended Jan. 30, 1900		9,408,139
From Jan. 1, 1901		46,114,820
From Jan. 1, 1900		46,456,961
Imports of Gold.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$27,254
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		437,432
From Jan. 1, 1901		247,820
From Jan. 1, 1900		821,400
Exports of Gold.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$2,398,854
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		78,000
From Jan. 1, 1901		8,154,069
From Jan. 1, 1900		5,172,346
Net Exports of Gold.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$2,371,600
From Jan. 1, 1901		7,906,249
From Jan. 1, 1900		4,550,946
Net Imports of Gold.		
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		$359,432
Imports of Silver.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$37,424
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		59,057
From Jan. 1, 1901		292,952
From Jan. 1, 1900		316,667
Exports of Silver.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$986,880
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		1,138,781
From Jan. 1, 1901		4,758,133
From Jan. 1, 1900		4,386,737
Net Exports of Silver.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$949,456
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		1,079,724
From Jan. 1, 1901		4,465,181
From Jan. 1, 1900		4,070,070
Total Imports of Specie.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$64,678
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		496,489
From Jan. 1, 1901		540,772
From Jan. 1, 1900		938,067
Total Exports of Specie.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$3,385,734
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		1,216,781
From Jan. 1, 1901		12,912,202
From Jan. 1, 1900		9,559,083
Total Net Exports of Specie.		
Week ended Feb. 1, 1901		$3,321,056
Week ended Feb. 2, 1900		720,292
From Jan. 1, 1901		12,371,438
From Jan. 1, 1900		8,621,016

Meetings and Elections.

SPANISH AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY CONSOLIDATED.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at Havana on February 10th next at 12 o'clock M., in the office, No. 1 Calzada del Monte, as specified in Article 18 of the By-Laws for the following purposes: To appoint an Inspecting Committee of three stockholders to examine the books and accounts of the company for the preceding year, said committee to report in writing in the meeting that will be held during the first fifteen days of April. By direction of the Board of Directors, PEDRO GALBIS, Secretary.

Havana, January 24th, 1901.

The Consolidation Coal Company.

44 South St., Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 9th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 21st instant, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,

340 Third Avenue, New York, Feb. 2d, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 Third Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will close Saturday, February 9th, and reopen Friday, March 8th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 14, 1901.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Croscup & Sterling Company will be held at the office of the company, 135 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Feb. 1st, 1901. E. G. CARTER, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 760 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the James Freeman Brown Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 73 Franklin Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, Feb. 15th, 1901.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Checks to Combination.

The recent acquirement of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey by the anthracite combination raises an interesting question as to the outcome of the effort to control the anthracite trade. The first movement in that direction had its origin twenty-one years ago with Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, who committed suicide after the failure of his schemes had dawned upon him. He had been a prosperous lawyer in Pottsville, Penn., and had attracted attention by his fluency of speech and his charm of manner.

The managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, seeking to displace their aged President with a younger man, selected Mr. Gowen for the office. At that time the railroad company was earning 22 per cent. on its stock, and the only difficulty its financiers encountered lay in concealing the profits of the property from the stockholders, so that they should not demand dividends of more than 10 per cent.

Mr. Gowen started in promptly to monopolize the anthracite trade, and within six years he sank $20,000,000 in organizing his coal business. He changed a prosperous property into a financial wreck, and for twenty years that enterprise has been almost continually in the hands of receivers or trustees. Mr. Gowen's first pool was organized in 1879, but at no time did he or his associates or successors reach the ends in view. After they had welded their combination into shape, they discovered that they had overlooked the competition of soft coal and that the raising of anthracite coal prices put a premium upon the displacement of anthracite by bituminous coal. Eighteen years of useless scheming followed, and the promoters decided that the soft-coal carriers and the anthracite carriers must be brought under a common ownership. With that end in view they have acquired voting interests in the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Rochester, Pittsburg and Western, and in other soft-coal carriers. The projected construction of an independent coal line from the anthracite fields to tidewater necessitated the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company by the combination and the issue of new securities based on a larger capitalization.

The movement of 1879 could have been measurably controlled by a capital of $100,000,000. The new venture cannot be controlled by $1,000,000,000 of capital. The original movement aimed to regulate the supply of anthracite coal from 480 square miles of territory. The new movement cannot be successful until it shall, in addition, control 38,000 square miles of bituminous coal area and practically one-third of the railroad mileage of the country.

The control of transportation by the combination will put a premium on new routes unless the ownership of all the available soft-coal area shall have been acquired, and that ownership would invite competition in the supply from other countries, so that there can be no permanent assurance of control vested in the new combination of hard and soft coal interests.

The principal effect of the movement started by Mr. Franklin B. Gowen has been to make anthracite coal a luxury. Coal lands which cannot by any possibility be brought into use during the next fifty years and which cannot, therefore, have any but a speculative value, were bought by him and by his rivals on the same basis as lands which were open for immediate development. Coal consumers are therefore forced to pay the carrying charges on that immense burden of debt. For instance, the Reading Company owns land which if worked would yield 60,000,000 tons of anthracite coal per annum for a considerable period, but as there are other coal lands equally favorable for development, the Reading cannot mine more than about 6,000,000 tons per annum, or one out of every ten tons. Each ton of coal taken out of the ground by that company must pay not only the royalty for its removal, but also the interest-carrying charge on the other nine tons of coal which cannot be removed for the next thirty years. The gift of such land under such conditions would be a burden to any recipient. Yet financiers, however, figure out a valuation of anywhere from $60,000,000 to $90,000,000 on that remotely available coal deposit.

Another effect of the combination and of the incidental high price of anthracite coal has been to check the demand for that kind of coal. In the seven years from 1891 to 1898 there was no material increase in the output of anthracite coal, whereas by reason of the high price of the hard coal the output of bituminous coal had increased nearly 50 per cent. in the same period; that is, from 61,000,000 tons to 90,000,000 tons in the States that fairly compete with anthracite coal.

When Mr. Gowen started his combination schemes in 1879, anthracite coal equaled bituminous in the production of pig iron. The financial mismanagement of the anthracite properties discouraged all progress in iron manufacture, so that the pig iron product of anthracite coal was practically the same in 1899 as in 1879, while pig iron produced from bituminous coal increased from 1,500,000 tons in 1879 to 12,000,000 in 1899; in other words, the anthracite product was stationary for twenty years, while the bituminous product increased 700 per cent. It is true that the output of anthracite coal has increased since Mr. Gowen's pool was organized from 28,000,000 tons in 1879 to 53,000,000 tons in 1899, but Mr. Gowen's company gained only 2

A FRENZIED FATHER'S RAGE.

He Attempts to Assault the Alleged Abductor of His Daughter.

Daniel Barriell, an Italian, twenty-three years old, of 326 East Sixty-third Street, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night charged with the abduction of Agnes Pevniko, sixteen years old, of 1,336 First Avenue. The man had the girl in a room at 763 Third Avenue. She says he promised to marry her.

Barriell was complained of by the girl's father, Antonio, who told the police last night that his daughter and Barriell met three or four months ago. Last Sunday she disappeared.

Pevniko says he hunted all over the city for her, and finally traced her to the room in Third Avenue. He tried to get in, but though Barriell opened the door it was slammed in his face. Pevniko then hurried around to the police station.

Detective Helwig and Policeman Heckler were sent around with Pevniko to the house. They knocked on the door of the room indicated by Pevniko, and Barriell refused to open it. The officers then forced in the door. Barriell tried to draw a revolver, but was too late. The two men pounced upon him, knocked him over and gave him no chance.

Pevniko's daughter was in a corner of the room. She cried as they took her away.

In the station house Pevniko was in a great rage. He cursed Barriell for taking his daughter away and worked himself into such a passion that he made a jump at Barriell's throat. He forced him back, but three policemen intervened. Pevniko was in so great a fury he fought the officers off for a time, but they got Barriell out of the way, Pevniko still cursing him.

Barriell had an empty revolver in his possession. He was charged with abduction. The police let the girl go in her father's custody, the Children's Society refusing to interfere, as she is sixteen years old.

BISHOP THOBURN'S VIEWS.

Discusses the Situation in China and the Effects of Queen Victoria's Death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Bishop Thoburn, missionary Bishop in Asia of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made an address this afternoon in the First Methodist Church that created something of a stir among his audience, inasmuch as he launched into a review of the political questions likely to arise from recent events in China and the death of Queen Victoria. He referred to the duty of the United States in China, and gave a forecast of the future Europe and Asia. He touched upon the political significance of the death of Queen Victoria, and the friendliness which has resulted between the royal relatives, Edward VII. and William II. The Bishop said in part:

"I do not admire Russia in all respects, but I thank God every time that I hear of that empire annexing more of Asia. There is a new power entering Asia and no one seems to notice it. Many significant things will result from what has just passed between Emperor William and his uncle, Edward VII. of England. Before many years the old Austrian Emperor will die. The old empire will then fall to pieces and what will be more natural than that Germany will possess the part of it which now borders on the Adriatic. The German Empire will then be continuous from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

"Germany has already built railroads in Asia Minor between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers. European Governments do not build railroads unless they intend to operate them. Germany will secure that part of Central Asia which Russia covets. All of Southern Asia, from China west to the Mediterranean, will be in possession of Germany and England. Germany will have the southern coast line and the British Empire will have secured Arabia."

Taking up the Philippine question the Bishop upheld the policy of President McKinley in relation to those islands, saying:

"Why should people lament the absorption of the small powers by the large ones? When we lay our hands on these scattered islands and bring them into order we put an end to crime in a thousand forms. We bring in the light and shut out darkness. Even the Russian Government is a blessing to those portions of the country which have been annexed by the Czar."

Referring again to China, Bishop Thoburn said the American Government should be more imperative in what it says concerning the future of China.

"The United States should either agree," he said, "to let certain powers break up China, or say they shall not do it. If our Nation should ever say, 'It must not be done,' not all the nations in Europe would risk the consequences of opposing our wishes. Great Britain and Japan would support us and Germany would fall in line, even though it does want the southern coast."

Gov. Shaw of Iowa presided at the meeting. The remarks of Bishop Thoburn were several times applauded vigorously.

SAW WAGER MONEY PLACED.

Detectives Arrest Two Saloon Men for Selling Pools.

John Harrison of 743 Third Avenue at a late hour Saturday afternoon rushed into the Oak Street Station and told the Sergeant at the desk that he was victimized in an alleged poolroom at 162 South Street. He said that he entered the place, which is a saloon, for the purpose of buying a drink. The two bartenders in the place, he declared, divided their time between serving drinks and making a book on the races.

Harrison was tempted, he so declared, to place $10 on "Jockey Joe" at the odds of 2 to 1 to win and even for a place. "Jockey Joe" won, he declared, and when he asked for his winnings he was forcibly ejected from the place. He was also denied the money he deposited as a wager.

The Sergeant was so impressed with the story told him by Harrison that he ordered Detectives Dahn, Snyder and Allen to investigate the matter, and arrest, if possible, the alleged offenders. Harrison led the trio from the station house to the saloon in South Street, where Harrison, acting under orders by the detectives and on money furnished him for the occasion, made another wager on a horse running against time in New Orleans.

The detectives witnessed the transaction through a pane of glass in a window in the rear of the store, and immediately placed the two bartenders under arrest. They said they were John Reilly and William Gilleane. Magistrate Pool, in Centre Street Police Court, where they were arraigned yesterday, held them each in $1,000 bail for further examination, and instructed the detectives to arrest the proprietor of the place if he can be found.

ROBBED A ST. LOUIS MAN.

An Affable Stranger Secures $300 and a Gold Watch.

Detectives Binnings and Byers of the West Thirtieth Street Station are scouring the Tenderloin in search of an affable young man who, on Friday night last, succeeded in robbing A. A. Austin, a prominent and wealthy railroad man of St. Louis of $300 in cash and a valuable gold watch.

Mr. Hilton came to this city several days ago on a trip partly for business and partly for pleasure. He registered at the Holland House, and has been stopping there.

On Friday night last he was out with some friends, and after leaving them went to the café at the Waldorf-Astoria for a midnight luncheon. There he met the affable stranger, a young man, of smooth appearance and general refinement. The two had a drink together, and a bit of supper. Then they entered a cab and drove to the Holland House, where the young man left Mr. Hilton. Soon after Mr. Hilton discovered that his money and watch were gone. He informed the clerk of the hotel, who advised him to notify the West Thirtieth Street police. This was done, and detectives placed at work. It is said that the detectives know who the young man is, and will arrest him.

Boer Says Victoria Wanted Peace.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Philip Louter Wessels, one of the three Boer envoys now in this country to enlist sympathy and aid for the struggling republic, in an address at McVicker's Theatre to-day, declared that the Boers cherished the memory of Queen Victoria; that she would have tried to end the South African war had she lived and that her death was hastened by that war.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 2	$1,490,597,395	$83,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,906,200
Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,586,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,506	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,886,111
Sept. 29	936,384,500	43,249,635
Sept. 22	912,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,306,001	48,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	752,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	985,620,981	61,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,844,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,062,288	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	895,061,096	54,623,659
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,806
May 26	965,215,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,884,226
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,154,701,031	72,586,581
April 28	1,064,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,690,868	66,745,388
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,492,219
March 24	1,070,865,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,158,599	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,009	48,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,052	59,007,580

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$11,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,226,400	24,185,675	34,993,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Feb. 10	27,397,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,088,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,841,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,680,425	19,074,175	23,060,250
March 24	5,817,900	16,557,425	32,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,004,800	15,018,825	35,038,475
April 14	10,050,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,804,350	24,175,900	41,525,100
April 28	15,524,975	25,524,975	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,655,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,900
June 2	20,152,675	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	34,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,559,200	5,042,475	55,345,300
July 14	10,960,125	10,098,750	49,305,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,000	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,878	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	28,857,050	15,082,250	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,078,775
Sept. 15	20,880,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,063,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,042,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,467,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,525	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,622,475	*338,350	19,923,050
Nov. 10	4,906,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,069,775	*312,025	16,067,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,652,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,866,675	8,536,700	17,097,050
Dec. 8	5,767,125	6,855,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	3,325,375	7,090,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

RUNAWAY GIRLS FROM BOSTON.

Magistrate Gives Them a Lecture and They Consent to Return Home.

Two runaway girls from Boston were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. They described themselves as Louise McGlynn, sixteen years old, of 29 Millmont Street, and Agnes Berry, fourteen years old, of 46 Highland Avenue, Boston Highlands. They were arrested Saturday night at the St. Denis Hotel by Detective Sergt. Doran of the Central Office, on the request of Police Inspector Watts of Boston.

The Berry girl's father was in court and said he wanted to take his daughter home. The McGlynn girl said at first that she would not go home as her mother illtreated her. She said that she was eighteen years old, but later admitted that this was not true. She told the Magistrate that she had property in Boston worth $25,000, and thought she was able to take care of herself. She also said that she had wealthy relatives in this city and wanted to send for them. She said she had an uncle here named John McGlynn, a real estate broker.

A Boston policeman, who came here Saturday night with Mr. Berry, said that the McGlynn girl had collected about $100, belonging to her mother, of which she had about $50 left when she was arrested. He said when the girls determined to leave home they went to a dry goods store and purchased complete outfits which were charged to Mrs. McGlynn, who is a wealthy widow.

After a lecture by the Magistrate both girls consented to go home, and they went away on an afternoon train.

CRAZY SNAKE IN JAIL.

Leader of Creek Insurgents Says He Never Intended to Kill Whites.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Feb. 3.—Chitto Harjo, or "Crazy Snake," the leader of the war ring Creek Indians and seventeen of the minor leaders of that tribe have been landed in the Federal jail here, where they will be held pending trial for treason. The Indians were brought here from Henrietta under escort of Troop A, Eighth Cavalry, and United States Marshal Bennett and his posse. It is stated that certain attorneys who, it is asserted here, misled the Indians may be prosecuted.

Marshal Bennett states that while most of the Indians are in hiding, some are still trying to hold meetings. A posse will be sent to-morrow to arrest Chief Letah Mekko, the real Chief of the Creeks. When placed in prison here Harjo and his followers were searched and fumigated, their shackles were removed, and all were placed in one large cell.

A newspaper correspondent, with the assistance of an interpreter, had an interview with "Crazy Snake," who said that he saw no reason for arrest and felt confident when the Indians were given a trial before the courts that they would be released. He said they were acting in good faith and had papers from Washington that gave them the right to establish their old government.

As to all the talk about killing whites, he said it was never their intention and they expected only to treat and act with their own people and in so doing expected finally to get all whites out.

The Indians under arrest here are Chitto Harjo, alias "Crazy Snake"; Fred Smith, Ben Deere, Noah Deere, John Creek, Louis Mitchell, Sam Botts, Jackson Tiger, Louis Yarde, Sam Emarthika, Narke Shields, John Timothy, Robert Fisk, Abraham McKintosh, Noah Timothy, Chotka, Little Tiger, and James Starr.

WILL HILL BE A CANDIDATE?

A Correspondent Says that He Has No Presidential Ambition.

The published announcement in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly, made by its Albany correspondent on the "highest authority," that ex-Senator David B. Hill is not a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904, is not accepted as a positive declination. In his letter the writer says:

"I have the highest authority for the statement that Senator Hill is not a candidate, in any sense, for the Presidential nomination, and that he is not responsible for the action of his friends, and will in no way encourage the continuance of such action. Whatever Senator Hill's ambition may have been in the past, he treasures no Presidential ambition now. He is engrossed in his law practice. It has grown larger and more lucrative each year, and his absorption in professional duties gives him little time and less inclination to respond to the growing call for him to actively assume the party's leadership.

"This reluctance on the part of the Senator to re-enter public life is not the result of pique or disappointment. He simply finds greater comfort and enjoyment in the practice of his profession and less allurement in the field of politics, which has never been a source of profit, and oft has given him hardly a comfortable support.

"Those who have intimate personal relations with Senator Hill greatly doubt whether he will ever consent to lead his party again in a Presidential campaign. While he is averse to making public expression of his feeling in the matter, his determination is not a secret. Devoted as he has been for so many years to his party's welfare, his withdrawal from politics is regarded as impossible. He will continue to be an influential factor, but this will in interfere with a conviction he has recently expressed to many friends that office holding is unsatisfactory and unprofitable."

Buy a

Sparklet Bottle

and buy one to-day. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life.

Buy a Sparklet bottle at your druggist's or grocer's, or at our store, 1127 Broadway. Buy one anywhere, but buy one.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43, P. O. Building. Jury calendar.

163—Rothbard vs. Met. St. Ry.
165—Krauss vs. 3d Av. R. R.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
132—Reilly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
133—Davis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
139—Hayes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
143—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
145—Blundell vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
1½—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
231—Hess vs. Bien & Co.
78—Childs vs. New York Times.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.
19—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
107—Mahan vs. Dixon.
340—Heiser vs. Jay.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Andrews, P. J.; O'Gorman, and Blanchard, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. The calendar for February term will be called to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—All motions noticed for to-day stand adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—January Term—Adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Furaman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, for the People.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10:30 A. M.
Rudolph Preelwitz,
Emma C. Sheehy, Jr.,
Joachim Newman,
Thomas H. Hull.

At 10:30 A. M.
Daniel A. Meek.
At 2 P. M.
Emma Louise Ennis,
C. Ella Ellison.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—The contested will calendar for Monday, the 4th inst., is adjourned until Tuesday, the 5th.

CITY COURT—General Term—Recess.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business only until 1 P. M. All motions noticed for to-day stand adjourned until to-morrow morning.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., and V. adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 5.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—John Carroll.
2—James White.
3—Robert Lowenthal.
4—Leonardo Considardo.
5—Henry Collins.
6—Emil Metzke.
7—Edward Katzenberg.
8—Edward Katzenberg, Charles Portman, Harry Wasserman.
9—Julian Brooks.
10—John T. Williams.
11—William H. Ferry.
12—Charles Fusher.
13—John J. Ryan.
14—Isadore Goldstein.
15—Nathan Saul.
16—William Wood.
17—William Spolasco, Susie Greenwald, Pleadings.
1—Sadie Dean.
2—Harry Williams.
3—Thomas Fitzgerald.
4—William Harrigan, John Daly.
5—Henry Gray, George Hodges.
6—Samuel Lewis.
7—Frank Brock, Frederick Newberger James Morley.
8—Hugh O'Pray, John Plominsky.
9—James J. Miland, Nicholas Rooney, Patrick Casey, Philip Traynor, Robert Weir.
10—James Fox, Thomas Jordan, Benjamin Jordan.
11—Pashel Scudero.
12—Harry Williams.
13—William Schlissman.
14—Upton Bosky.
5—Christopher Flanigan.
6—William Butler, Richard McCarthy.
7—Louis Schwartz.
8—Charles Weber.
9—Joseph Krinkus.
10—Henry Harpe.
11—Edward Raymond.
22—Fannie Zibilsky.
23—John Connolly, Edward McGowan.
24—Otto Oetle.
25—James Doyle.
26—Ralph Isaacs.
27—Kate Clure.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney, Herrman, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Michael H. Carroll.
2—Thomas J. Fanning.
3—Charles Becker.
4—Paolo Rizzi.
5—Egidoio Pagliuca.
6—Dominco Lunilli.
7—Raffaelo Massano.
8—Bolesalaus Bohintinsky.
9—Charles Kief.
10—Abraham Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Pierce, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Waldorf H. Phillips.
2—John Hackett.
3—Alfred Lowe.
4—Joseph Alpenis, Isaac Cohen.
5—John Martin, John Donovan.
6—John Ryan, William Mulligan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Joseph Loffie.
2—Charles Eggerman.
3—Louis Charles.
4—James McCarthy.
5—Michael Shteadman.
6—Willie Gabriel, Francis Joyce, James Ayers.
7—Sadie Weisstein.
8—August Klutz.
9—John Garfield Clark.
10—Charles Blumenthal.
11—Robert Cook.
12—William Markuskle.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Hugh O'Neil vs. Franklin H. Herr—William L. Sporborg, L. B. McIver & Co. vs. John F. Abbott—William L. Sporborg.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Terms—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Kenefick, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

9345—Schutte vs. Schutte.
8258—Knudsen vs. Baltic Realty Co.
3623—Larson vs. B. H. R. R.
4371—Bevan vs. same.
3493—Campbell vs. Reynolds.
3723—Capitano vs. Clarke.
4366—Fasano vs. B. H. R. R.
1886—Quirk vs. Nassau R. R.
3796—McClean vs. B. H. R. R.
4381—O'Leary vs. Edison Electric Co.
4388, 4389—Roberts vs. B. H. R. R.
4390—Mehr vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
4392—Rogers vs. B. H. R. R.
1212—Nagle vs. Union Railway.
981—O'Dea vs. Aldrich et al.
4408—Kennedy vs. McAvenny.
4419—Boyd vs. Sloane.
5235—Curley vs. B. H. R. R.
4448—Emery vs. Naylor.
6133—Baccio vs. Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
2632—Carter vs. Met. St. R. R.
2076—Boehm vs. Walsh.
3729—Riordan vs. Met. St. R. R.
2403—Yap vs. Nassau R. R.
4422—O'Connor vs. B. H. R. R.
4427—McGovern vs. Rutan et al.
4429—Wormsley vs. City of New York.
4435—Moloney vs. Nassau R. R.
4847—Michton vs. Lindenfelsen.
7851—Aaronson vs. B. H. R. R.
8208—Radican vs. same.
4316—Harkow vs. same.
1002—Cody vs. Kelly.
2600—Compo vs. B. H. R. R.
4387—Fletcher vs. same.
4237—Peck vs. same.
2220—Spielvogel vs. City of New York.
4453—Goggins vs. Nassau R. R.
4456—Torrents vs. same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4459—Houston vs. Cockroft.
4462—May vs. Murphy.
4467—Stolper vs. B. H. R. R.
2740—Brandes vs. City of New York.
3500—Weinberg vs. Lehman.
4470—Sheridan vs. Danziger.
4471—Tuns vs. B. H. R. R.
4473—Edmunds vs. same.
4476—Brady vs. Reiners
4478—Societa Santa Lucia vs. Colasuonno.
4481—Cruce vs. La Mora.
4485—Scanlon vs. Swenson.
4486, 4487, 4488—Green vs. City of New York.
4489, 4490—McNamee vs. same.
4491—Gorman vs. same.
4494—Cleonan vs. B. H. R. R.
4495—Kohler vs. Allen.
4497—Schaeffer vs. Hoffman.
4509—Tinneberg vs. Cornell.
4513—Makufsky vs. Manhattan Brass Co.
4518—Beetsch vs. B. H. R. R.
4519—Heine vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
4520—Thompson vs. B. H. R. R.
4526—Anker vs. Rosenberg.
4527—Weber vs. Jurgens.
4532—Bristor vs. Mick.
4406—McNichols vs. Potts.
410—Bierschenck vs. Condict.
8505—Hutchinson vs. Hunter.
8601—Morrisey vs. Smith.
8635—Bornman vs. Star Co.
8737—Gamble vs. Edison Electric Co.
8651—Collins vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
8736—Logan vs. Bauland Co.
8728—Bernstein vs. Krantz.
8658—Patella vs. Rudolph.
8716—Hoelter vs. McDonald.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4533.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1115—Adee vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. and another.
1307—Ditmas vs. McKane et al.
1312—McKane vs. McKane et al.
1328—Luther vs. Hellig.
1174½—N. Y. Big.-L & Bkg. Co. vs. Luther and another.
1234—Wardell vs. Willard.
156—Jager vs. City of New York.
160½—Westphal vs. City of New York.
160—Hiller, F., vs. same.
161—Hiller, Theo., vs. same.
163—Dickman vs. same
1311—Hayes, admr., vs. Johnson.
1302—Lovejoy vs. Baxter.
1132—Toombes vs. B'k'n Un. El. R. R. and another.
1278—Gilbert and another vs. Maben.
1263—Payne vs. B'klyn Un. El. R. R. and another.
1132—Adamson vs. same
1135—Bridge vs. same.
1219—Weed vs. same.
561—Prestera vs. Boucher.
1046—Palmer vs. Ward et al.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar, called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. James McAuley.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

In re Dinzey, an alleged incompetent person.
892—Tassi vs. Conti.
583—Rhatigan vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
560—Moloney vs. B. H. R. R.
586—Thomas vs. same.

SURROGATES' COURT—Abbott, S. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The will of John Wilson, Eugene Reilly, Mary Lynagh, Milton W. Grovesteen, Catharine Dempsey, Anna K. Janroth, Mary A. Harris, John Mullin, Maria G. Meeker, Karl Kirchbaum, Henry Eckhoff, and Catharine Robinson.

The estates of Caroline Broistedt and William Fogarty.

The administration in the estates of Elizabeth W. Robinson, Sarah A. Ward, John Otten, and Oscar A. Murphy.

The revocation of letters testamentary of John Flynn.

The inventory in the estate of Bridget T. Cody.

The settlement of decree in the will of Patrick Kearney.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—72—The estate of Horatio D. Mould.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Wesche vs. Vahlen et al.—Henry Marshall, partition. McAleenan vs. White et al.—Paul Grout, to compute. Loster vs. Cortmeyer et al.—Edward H. M. Roehr, to compute. Walbridge vs. Mead—Samuel S. Slater, to compute.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Hughes et al. vs. Golden et al.—Harris Wilson, Kern vs. Kern—John M. Zura, to sell. Millinery Building and Loan Association vs. Ozone Park Land Company et al.—Joseph Fitch, to sell.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Middendorf vs. Hollister et al.—Frank H. Tyler.

Queens County Court Calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M., Monday, Feb. 4.

87—Desjardins vs. Lansun.
28—McDonald vs. same.
29—Goslin vs. Thompson
30—Pastor vs. Buckley.
31—Fahrenfeld vs. Hahn
82—Sye vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
33—Goulds Mfg. Co. vs. Lyons.
34—Eldert vs. Stapleton.
35—Zoccolo vs. Maefer et al.

COUNTY COURT—Special Term—Moore, J.

9—Fischer vs. Hartner et al.
10—Burnett vs. Dee et al.
11—Zoccolo vs. Viedmann.

Surrogate Notices.

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6mM

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS J. KORMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,489.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of August H. Skillin, the Trustee, at public auction, by Robert C. Shephard, auctioneer, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

Certain outstanding book accounts, and all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to a certain judgment for $246.02 obtained by the Trustee against one Thomas Brodie.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
346 Broadway, New York City.
Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON FELSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 2,828.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of H. E. Whiting, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 22-24 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Leather findings, lasts, shoemakers' tools, fixtures, etc.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of appraised value.

Dated January 30th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 309 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 3,437.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RALPH EDMUNDS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ralph Edmunds of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Ralph Edmunds was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 2d, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Robert Lewis, bankrupt.—No. 3,428.

To the creditors of Robert Lewis of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Robert Lewis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York

Winter Resorts.

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The leading hotel of Lakewood.

In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

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Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS—The organization and management of business corporations; for stockholders, Directors, officers; gives advantages, methods, details, and costs; price, $1.50; send for announcement. Ronald Press, 52 Broadway.

Speculate in small way; safely; amounts $25 to $100 received; honest treatment; liberal returns; 25 years' experience; references. H., Post Office Box 121, New York City.

Have you a stock of merchandise, any kind you can't sell? I have an out-of-town market for everything. Address B., Box 106 Times Office.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

For Sale.—Steam laundry, $2,000.00; a money maker. Address Box 348, Asheville, N. C.

2 valuable patents in use for sale; take farm part payment. Bookhout, 35 Liberty.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice. Fees reasonable. A., Box 113 Times.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor, economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The most reliable place for the WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GOODS. OPEN EVENINGS. 1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

Rocking chairs, rush and cane seats; office, bank, dining room, house, and hotel chairs; fine goods in all kinds of hard woods; hand made; a number suitable for public institutions; also revolving chairs; to be closed out at a bargain; all at factory, 71 Bowery, 2d floor. W. M. WATSON & CO.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & EETING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV. block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

Oil paintings; also a copy of Holman Hunt's artist proof engraving, "Shadow of the Cross"; rare figures; carved solid wood, old gold work; regilding, &c., at shop of G. MULLER, 258 West 41st St.

SEWING MACHINES.—$10.00 FOR SINGER, DOMESTIC, OR NEW HOME. MUST SELL THIS WEEK. BROWN, 39 WEST 125TH ST.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamsees, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Messages and Papers of Presidents "1789 to 1897" edition De Luxe, new; price, $50 set. Terrell, 29 West 97th St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

BANKING FIXTURES: SIXTY FEET FINEST quartered oak; beveled plate glass. FAUR, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers: tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing. R. & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. "Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

New and second-hand sewing machines, $5 to $16; all kinds; warranted 5 years. Automatic Wilcox & Gibbs, $20.00. Kellys', 200 Grand St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling; taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th St.

Special—Phonographs' records, 29c. each; second-hand machines at your own price. Schnable Brothers, 253 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 56th St.

$1,000 cash buys quarter interest in paying manufacturing business. For particulars call at 307 West 48th St. Dr. Wilson.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Carls Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-bac, and paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,666 Broadway.

At 264 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knit-ted Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Croton water is purified through Linke's Acorn Self-Cleaning Stone Filter; best made. Linke, 1,359 Broadway.

Modernized Printing Office, new, on point system. Low for cash. Address 418 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

J. H. Mayhew, 340 West 42d St.—Curios in copper, brass, pewter, bric-a-brac, old arms, etc.

Miss I. Reid, superfluous hair, face, bust; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Watches and Jewelry.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES; SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT; DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS TO CONSUMERS. CALL OR WRITE, L. W. SWEET & CO., 89 MAIDEN LANE, MAIN ENTRANCE.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Cash paid for stores, merchandise, clothing, shoes, groceries, fixtures, dry goods, confectionery, restaurants, furniture. Greenwald, 1,376 Mad. Av.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Detective Agencies.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewsson, 189 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANDERSON PIANOS

$200. 225. 250. 275.

Rank with the great artistic pianos of today in tone, endurance and economy.

Seems incredible that so good a Piano can be sold for that money when you consider how little of a burden the club plan of monthly payments makes it.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.
CASH. RENTED. INSTALMENTS.

ANDERSON & CO.
470 Fulton St., L Station, Elm Place Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

—STECK—

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Tone and workmanship unsurpassed. Several new Steck Upright Pianos, odd styles, at greatly reduced prices. Also other makes taken in exchange. A rare opportunity for careful buyers.
11 E. 14TH ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments.

741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Rich, powerful tone, latest improvements; rents, $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way cor. 47th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $126 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 1,958 Av., near 105th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Grand mahogany Upright Piano, cost $450; will sell for $175 cash; manufacturers' guarantee. Inquire elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $76. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Sacrifice.—Magnificent cabinet Grand Piano, nearly new, for $110; cost $625; need money. 124 East 25th.

EMERSON PIANO.
ESTAB. 1849. WAREROOMS, 1,192 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

$3 to $5 Rents Pianos with Mandolin attachments; rents allowed on purchase. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new uprights, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$5.00 monthly Buys Full-size Billings & Co. upright; every Piano guaranteed. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Large assortment slightly used Uprights; low prices, easy terms. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$90; Maunder walnut upright; $4 monthly until paid. GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Tremolo attachment. A beautiful effect, only in Weser Bros.' Pianos, Factory 524 W. 43d St.

Excursions.

Cook's Winter Tours.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

FLORIDA. Special Party from New York, Feb. 8, to Jacksonville, Palatka, Ocklawaha River, Silver Springs, Tampa, Palm Beach, Ormond, St. Augustine, &c. 24 days, $175. Also shorter trip every Friday, $70.

Havana, Feb. 9, 16, 11 days, $90
Old Point, etc., Feb. 21, 6 days, $25
Washington, Feb. 21, 3 days, $12

Descriptive Programmes free on application. Also Independent Tickets, covering the above and All Available Routes for Individual Travelers.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

Furs.

FUR LINED OVERCOATS, $50 upward; bargains. BURKE, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FUR ROBES. Caps, Gloves, Rugs, &c.; good Robe, $5 up. Burke, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—MARIA HAFNER, Plaintiff, against NELLIE PRICE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, formerly in the Village of South Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New York, known as plot number three hundred and seventy-four (374) and the westerly half of plot number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield," in the Towns of East and West Chester, and Westchester County, New York, made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, said land being more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue, distant one hundred and five (105) feet, more or less, easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue with the easterly side of Fourth Street, running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Street one hundred and fourteen (114) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Sixteenth (16) Avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fourth Street, one hundred and fourteen (114) feet to the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.
ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, Bronx Borough, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,640.75, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1901, together with cost and allowance amounting to $229.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $75 and interest.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.
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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—MARIA HAFNER, Plaintiff, against NELLIE PRICE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, formerly in the Village of South Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New York, known as plot number three hundred and seventy-four (374) and the westerly half of plot number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield," in the Towns of East and West Chester, and Westchester County, New York, made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, said land being more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue, distant one hundred and five (105) feet, more or less, easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue with the easterly side of Fourth Street, running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Street one hundred and fourteen (114) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Sixteenth (16) Avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fourth Street, one hundred and fourteen (114) feet to the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.
ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,640.75, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1901, together with cost and allowance amounting to $229.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $75 and interest.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.
ja28-2aw5wM&Th&f19

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—THE NEW YORK AND SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against JAMES J. PERKINS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York, (Bronx Borough,) being known and designated as a part of the 1st Number 43, (Forty-three,) as the same is laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Briggs Estate, situate at William's Bridge, in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by Kirby & Carpenter, civil engineers," dated Mount Vernon, October 10, 1888, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, New York, October 28, 1888. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, distant four hundred and fifty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Briggs Avenue and Fourth Street, running thence northerly, at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet five inches, more or less; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, to Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, and thence easterly, along said northerly side of Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 871 Brook Avenue, Bronx Borough, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

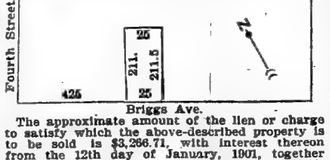

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,266.71, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $236.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $71.53 and interest.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.
ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM KNIGHT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second Street fifty feet to the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue; and thence southerly along the same ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being now known as Numbers 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street.

The said premises are subject to party wall agreements recorded in Liber 691 of Conveyances, Page 347, and Liber 1,439 of Conveyances, Page 385; and to covenants against encumbrances and to building expressed in deeds recorded in Liber 633, Page 591, and Liber 639, Page 107, and Liber 897, Pages 30 and 33.

Subject also to all existing tenancies in said premises.

Dated New York, November 27, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.
FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street numbers are 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

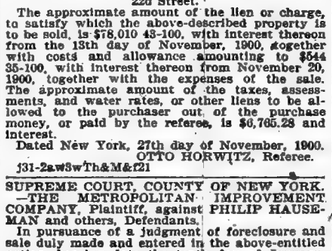

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $78,010 43-100, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $544 35-100, with interest thereon from November 20, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,765.28 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of November, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.
j31-2aw8wTh&M&f21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against PHILIP HAUSEMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and seventy feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the westerly side of Broadway, lately known as the Boulevard, and running thence southerly at right angles to said Eighty-second Street one hundred and four inches; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second street twenty-seven feet and five inches; thence again southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street eleven feet and ten inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly and first and Eighty-second Streets; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty-seven feet and seven inches; thence northerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of said street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street fifty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $53,761.15, with interest thereon from the seventh day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $852.45, with interest from January 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,380.28 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
ja16-2aw8wW&M&f6

Surrogate Notices.

PERCEVAL, LOUIS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Louis Perceval, Claire Josephine Rouffignac Perceval, Eugenie Bergman, Louis Pierre Perceval, Jeanne Ernestine Velin Perceval, Leon Louis Perceval, Marie Victoire Perceval Lecaudey, Ernest Louis Perceval, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of LOUIS PERCEVAL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles L. Perceval of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louis Perceval, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, City of New York, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. fd-law8wMamar18

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSEPH LIEBMANN and others, Plaintiffs, against ANDREW HACHTMANN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain leasehold premises and that certain lease bearing date and made on or about the 11th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York to Andrew Hachtmann, with the appurtenances described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands of the said Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York and distinguished on a map of their property in the said ward made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 183, (one hundred and ninety-three,) and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet four (4) inches west of the westerly side of Broadway; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninth Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence northerly at right angles to Ninth Street ninety-two (92) feet three (3) inches and an half of an inch; thence easterly and parallel with Ninth Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence southerly at right angles to Ninth Street ninety-two (92) feet three (3) inches and an half of an inch to the place of beginning.

And which said Indenture of Lease was made for the term commencing May first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years thence next ensuing. Together with all and singular the edifices, building rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and every clause, article, and condition in the said indenture of lease expressed and contained and for and all the rest, residue, and remainder of the said term of years yet to come and unexpired in said Indenture of Lease and in the renewals therein provided for and for and during any further term or renewal of said lease which shall be granted or made for the said "The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York" or their successors or assigns.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

G. M. SPEIR, Referee.
HOFF & JACOBY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 63 East Ninth Street.

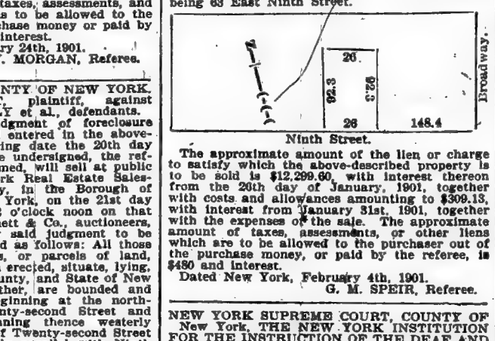

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,299.60, with interest thereon from the 20th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $309.13, with interest from January 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $490 and interest.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

G. M. SPEIR, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as No. 15 West 64th Street, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 64th Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Central Park West, formerly known as Eighth Avenue, and West 64th Street, and from that point running northwardly parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of West 64th Street, and thence eastwardly along West 64th Street, twenty-five feet to the point the place of beginning. The easterly wall of such building being a party wall. The said premises being located in Block No. 1,117, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York, together with the appurtenances.

Dated New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 36 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 15 West 64th St:

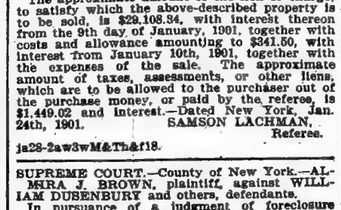

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $29,108.34, with interest thereon to the 9th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.50, with interest from January 10th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,449.02 and interest.—Dated New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f18

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALMIRA J. BROWN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George V. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 583 and 585 West 24th Street:

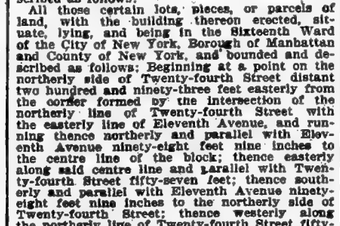

The above sale is to be subject to a first mortgage for $14,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.30 and interest from January 16, 1901, and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $333.44, besides interest.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
ja24-2aw3wTh&M&f14

Surrogate Notices.

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased.
aug5-law6w34

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDGAR LOGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS WOODS and others, defendants.

In purs

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 560 West Fifty-first Street and 710 Eleventh Avenue, being the southeast corner, 50.11 by 50.2, four-story stone-front tenement and one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $11,784.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,968; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 322 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 244 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,763.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

Fine corner plot suitable for seven-story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal builder's loan to a responsible builder. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant three-family flat. This flat will be sold at cost price. It is now rented for $3,600 a year. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant new corner on 8th Avenue, all well rented. This is a bargain for some one who is looking for a fine new corner. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street any evening from 5 to 9.

$85,000 WILL BUY A VERY

fine corner private house on West End Avenue. Can be bought right away, as the owner wants to go to Europe. Make an offer. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

A—First Class Investment,

63d Street, near Broadway, 5-story double flat steam heated. Always rented for $3,800. Mtge. $22,000. Price $35,500. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av., bet. 47th and 48th Streets

A—BARGAIN, 9TH AVENUE,

near my office, 5-story Improved Tenement. Mtge. $28,500. Rent $4,500. Price $45,000. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av., bet. 47th and 48th Sts.

FOR SALE.

666 E. 135TH ST., 50x82x100, 5-STORY DOUBLE, P., $30,000.
668 E. 135TH ST., 20x79x100, 5-STORY SINGLE, P., $20,000.
161 E. 81ST ST., 25x96x102.2, 5-STORY DOUBLE, P., $40,000.
4½ PER CENT. MORTGAGE; HAVE ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND FULLY RENTED.
50x100 VACANT, S. 119TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV., P., $20,000.
APPLY TO PICKEN & LILLY, 118TH ST. & 7TH AV.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward, and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. Frank Jerold, 111 5th Av., New York City.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 118th St. $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

Three-story and basement 20-foot house, private, East 116th St.; three-story and basement and extension, 20-foot, private, 127th St., west of Park Av.; 25-foot five-story single flat west of 5th Av., $16,500; other bargains in privates, flats, and tenements. H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

Factory for Rent or Sale.—Five-story and basement, drying rooms, fully equipped with modern wood-working machinery, in excellent condition. Ample power and fine light, 75x100, about 30,000 square feet; near 2d Avenue and 42d Street. Address Factory, 650 Third Avenue.

A PLOT OF 20 LOTS,
between 2d and 1st Avs., between 23d and 34th Sts., suitable for factory or tenements. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A Bargain.—Two modern five-story double apartment houses on West 137th St., near 7th Av., in complete order and fully rented at over 10 per cent. on price asked; two blocks from subway station.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

JOHN McCARTHY,
REAL ESTATE MANAGER,
1 W. 113TH, COR. 5TH AV.,
WILL BUY OR LEASE PROPERTY.
CALL OR SEND PARTICULARS.

An ideal investment for $7,000, yielding 15% guaranteed by ten years' experience; others for larger amounts yielding 10 and 12%. Call, 954 Lexington Av., near 70th St.
THE WM. S. ANDERSON CO.

A 38-foot front five-story twenty-family Apartment House, fully rented, in 100th St., near Amsterdam Av., can be bought at a bargain.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Sacrifice—Three elegant flats, all rented, paying $1,200 yearly net, each; price, $6,500 each over. First Mortgage; sell one, two, or all. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

ENTIRE BLOCK OF ABOUT 33 LOTS,
near Bronx Park, Harlem R.R., and trolley lines. High and dry, improving locality, great future value cheap. T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

Another Bargain, West 83d St., beautiful apartment house; rent, $3,700; price, $33,000; mortgage, $26,000, 5 per cent. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

A.—Plot, 4 or 6 lots, with old buildings, west side, near 23d St.; desirable factory site; reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.——FRONTING ON——A.
GREENWICH ST. AND TRINITY PLACE.
Plot 40.9x75, with four-story tenement.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Broadway.
$14,000 equity; private dwelling; West 78th St.; very choice; want nearby place. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Cold water tenement, with stores, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented, finest tenants, $2,100; price, $21,500; easy terms. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

A Rare Chance.—Quick buyer, new 5-story apartment house, 2 stores; 3 families on floor; rents $1,140; price $27,500. Charles E. Hands, 372 Lenox Avenue.

Corner property and liquor store, Manhattan; also dwelling, Jersey City; two improved farms, 200 acres; unincumbered; no trade. Walter T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; three stories, basement; fine neighborhood; elegantly renovated; exposed plumbing; bargain, $2,500, cash.

Row of five old tenements on East 102d St., 25x60x100 each, for sale cheap; liberal mortgage can remain. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

$12,000.—Rare bargain; choice private dwelling, Manhattan Av.; 20 feet front. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Forsyth St.—New six-story four-family tenement, steel; $45,000; rent, $4,500. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Big Bargain—Fine wide triple flat; rent, $3,000; price, $30,000; mortgage, $32,000, 5 per cent. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

BUILDERS AND AGENTS.—For sale, 207, 209, 209½ Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

Broadway Corner, small, between 14th and 23d Sts., for sale. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

Jerome Av.—34 lots to close an estate, cheap; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Plot 6½ lots, west side, below 72d St., $30,000. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

$19,500—56th St., near 8th Av.—Elegant three-story private; 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

A three-story, private, up-to-date house; seen at any time. Owner, 61 West 134th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

Down Town Properties

A LARGE NUMBER
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman Street.

APPRAISALS OUR SPECIALTY.
Most complete records in the city, showing every transaction for years; Mortgages, Conveyances, Building Loans, Auction Sales, Foreclosures, Buildings Projected, and everything giving value, ownership, or previous operations in any locality; 30 years' experience; loaners and prospective purchasers are consulting us continually; reasonable terms; quick replies; honest opinions. N. BRIGHAM HALL & SON, 681 Broadway.

An excellent plot for bachelor apartment house, 45th St., near Broadway; 38 feet front. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
THE KANEDALE, NORTHEAST CORNER 88TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,700-2,702 BROADWAY, NEAR 97TH ST.
341 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AVE., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.—Hot Water.—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas, and electric lighting, &c.
1 apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE "ELISE,"
200 W. 111TH, COR. 7TH AV.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, REFRIGERATION,
ELEVATOR, HALL SERVICE.
SUITES, 7 ROOMS, $800-$1,000.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
112 W. 44th St.
In a remodeled house; 2 large, light rooms and bath; $420 to $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

116TH ST., WEST.
Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116th ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS,

Madison Av. and 59th St.
Sunny family and bachelor apartments; three to nine rooms; furnished or unfurnished; private kitchen or restaurant.

The Benedik, 80 East Washington Square.—Fireproof bachelor apartment; facing Washington Square; two rooms and bath; one apartment to be sublet furnished.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 382 East 72d St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated.

2,085 Madison Av., Near 131st St.—5 rooms and bath; $14, $18. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Choice new apartments; all improvements. 338 West 19th St. Apply janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath, with additional communicating bedroom if required; family going South will sublet suite for period of absence or by the month to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at hotel office.

Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite; three rooms and bath; family going South for two months or longer will sublet suite for period of absence, or by the month, to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at Hotel Office.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—212 and 341 East 68th St. and 228 E. 69th St. Modern three-story high-stoop dwellings, exposed plumbing, beautifully decorated; immediate possession and open for inspection; rents, $900, $1,000, and $1,100.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 885 Broadway.

2-family single flat; 13 rooms; 2 baths; at Melrose; near elevated; rent, $500 year. H. C. Schaefer, 750 Courtlandt Av., near 156th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

515 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 48TH ST.
Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; hot water; rents, $35, $40, and $45.

152d St., 48 East.—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $15. See janitor.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26. New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,093 8th Av., near 138th St.

162d St., Northeast Corner Brook Av.—Elegant 5 and 6 room flats and bath, heated halls, hot water supply; renovated; inspection invited; first-class tenants only. Janitor.

133d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

135th St., 122 West.—$26; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; 6 rooms and bathroom.

152d St., 282 West.—$15 and $17; five large rooms; washtubs, range, &c.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT

THEDFORD'S

2000 lbs. THE STANDARD TON

YARDS:
27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 386—18
79TH ST. & B'WAY., Tel. 717 Riverside
223 W. 42D ST. Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 106 Colo.
55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Colo.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 125 River

J. RHEINFRANK & Co
COAL & WOOD.
3D ST. E.R.-14TH ST. E.R.

Telephones: 14th St. Yard, 503 18th St. / 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

38TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Noxon (N. Y.) Law and Realty Co., Incor., 21 Park Row, Tel. 3681 Cortlandt, Real Estate Dept. offers this week: Ten-room house, near water, $7,500. Nine-room cottage, lot 305 by 75, fine stable, abundant fruit, $7,500. Eight-room cottage, fine stable, lot 75 by 150, $6,000. Eleven-room cottage, fine stable, lot 90 by 150, $6,500. All in New Rochelle, and are choice properties.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Rider & Ericsson pumping engines for sale; pumps bought and repaired. Geo. C. Crumpler, 1,437 3d Av.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR PARTITION.
Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Ave.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,

In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Aves., near 3d St.
SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.

Richmond County, Farm at Princes Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about
Eighty-one Acres.
All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of charge to purchaser.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 4 per cent., or seventy per cent. at 4½ per cent.
SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street,
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street,
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street,
Attorneys.
For maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or
HERBERT A. SHEARMAN, Auctioneer.
9 Pine Street.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, February 14, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE,
By order of the Trustees of the Estate of William Henry Gunther, deceased,
THE FOLLOWING
Choice and Valuable Property.
6-story and basement brick, stone, and iron business building, with plot of land,
Nos. 469, 471, 473 & 475 Broome St.
AND
No. 55 Greene Street,
Southwest Corner.
ALSO
VALUABLE WATER FRONT,
and large plot of land on
Kill Von Kull,
Ingham, Brighton & East Avenues,
3d, 4th, 5th & Oak Streets,
BERGEN POINT,
City of Bayonne, New Jersey
Adjoining Babcock & Wilcox Co., Central R. R. of New Jersey, and near Standard Oil Works and Constable's Point.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, February 7th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE
ESTATE OF VINCENT C. KING,
the
Choice and Valuable Property
NO. 238 WEST 14TH STREET,
NO. 214 WEST 15TH STREET,
and
NO. 131 EAST 15TH STREET.
70 PER CENT. ON BOND & MORTGAGE FOR 1 OR 3 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT.
Maps, &c., of WILLIAM A. BOYD, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 146 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, February 7th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF
JOSEPH W. HAMBURGER, DECEASED,
the following
CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
41, 43, 45 & 47 Elizabeth Street,
94, 96 & 98 Mott Street,
103 & 105 Mott Street,
and
118, 120 & 122 Baxter Street.
THE ABOVE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE BETWEEN CANAL AND HESTER STREETS.
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Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.
Losses for Fourteen Years, $27,323.21.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Desirable residence of 15 rooms at Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; perfect condition; large grounds, with fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with two living rooms, and accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14 N. R., New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice corner lot; modern 8-room house; best location in suburban White Plains; select fruit, shade trees, and beautiful scenery; worth $8,000; owner going abroad will sell for $5,500 cash; rent now pays 6 per cent. on investment. Address WASHINGTON, 106 East 116th St., New York.

Lakewood, New Jersey.—For sale for $3,000, new ten-room house, (lot 50x150,) River Avenue, opposite Prospect Street, about a mile from Lakewood Post Office; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, electric lights; healthiest location in Lakewood. Address Prof. L. H. Sykes, Lakewood.

For Sale—A fine fruit, dairy, and poultry farm of 61½ acres; good buildings; 2 miles or less of limits of Dover; 10 acres in wheat; near good cash markets; price, $2,750, $1,250 cash; 5 years; variety of fruit. Box 223, Dover, Del.

Water Front for Sale.—Over ten acres; splendidly located for gentleman's country home; neighborhood unsurpassed; convenient to city; deep water; one of the finest Sound properties. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

For Sale—Factory property, Nyack, N. Y.; 20,000 feet floor room; boiler, engine, shafting, elevator. G. T. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. Some of these lots are free and clear. What can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Coldwater tenement, with stores, on avenue; mortgage, $15,000; equity, $11,000; want free and clear suburban residence. Owner, M., Box 179 Times.

40 acres, high ground, macadamized avenue, Staten Island, $15,000, free, clear; want Harlem flats. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

$12,000 equity, 5 per cent. mortgage; elegant flat, $1,200 yearly net income; exchange for farm. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Paying flats and tenements; exchange for unincumbered country or dwelling; might add cash. Doty, 99 Nassau St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE HEIGHT OF PERFECTION

is reached in the Colonial cottages we offer at $4,250; plot, 50x100; 8 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; hardwood, cabinet trim and mantels; open nickel plumbing; furnace and concreted cellar; terms to suit; only a few minutes' walk from trolley or L. I. R. R. depot. JOEL FOWLER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Jamaica and Jefferson Avs., Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

For Sale or Lease.—680 feet water front, foot 39th St., Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,238 Broadway, Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. Andrews, 514 East 117th St.

4-story, brick, double apartment; all improvements; 9th St., near 5th Av.; mortgage, $7,000; rent, $1,584; price, $14,500; offer. Fallmerger, Hart Bldg., Gates, corner Broadway.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Near Prospect Park.—New Queen Anne, $3,800; Boulevard, cottage and stable, $6,800. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bas. stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 242 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Flat, $2,850; rent, $360; good paying tenants; expense, $171. W. H. MARQUAND, 1,562 Fulton St.

Two Greenwood plots, forming one large circle, for $3,500. M. L. Smith, 20 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

Management of Properties

solicited by experienced real estate man, honest management assured; references and bonds given. FRANK BEGRISH, JR., 45 East 42d St.

We have cash buyer for tenement property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Have client with $40,000 to invest in good paying business property, free and clear or lightly mortgaged; must be a bargain; full particulars. VERNON J. MILLER, Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted—Cheap farms for cash customers. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 253 Broadway, Room 206.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$300 cash buys a new house with improvements and full lot in Greater New York; only 20 minutes' ride to business centre of New York City; fare 5 cents; price only $1,500; title guaranteed by Title Insurance Company. Inquire Owner, 63 West 89th St., basement.

Borough of Queens, N. Y.—$300 cash buys a new house with improvements and full lot in Greater New York; only 20 minutes' ride to business centre of New York City; fare 5 cents; price only $1,500; title guaranteed by Title Insurance Company. Inquire Owner, 63 West 89th St., basement.

Far Rockaway and Vicinity.—Choice cottages to rent, furnished; best locations; various sizes and prices; sole agents for several. O'Kane Bros.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WATER FRONTS, MANUFACTURING SITES, large or small, railroad, trolley, and canal connections. Upland or meadow. Spring of pure water. Within 25 minutes of New York. Westerly side Jersey City. Advantageous location, low priced.
T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

Bloomfield, N. J.—Modern house, 10 rooms and bath; open fireplaces; open plumbing; high elevation; 5 minutes from station; Erie R. R. Address, 40 Hazelwood Road.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 2 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

One of above fire-proof buildings, 96 feet front, 80 feet deep, light four sides, capacity 400 pounds to foot. Electricity for light or power, up to 400 horse, if desired. Apply, Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St.

Equitable Building

To rent from May 1st,
a fine suite of offices, arranged for large law firm or corporation.
Windows looking south, north, and east.
APPLY TO
Gerald R. Brown,
2d Floor, 120 Broadway.

TO LET.
SEVEN STABLES.
Three to Twenty Stalls each, with truck room,
Water and Gas.
Manure taken care of.
RENT LOW.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
And
55 STALLS WITH TRUCK ROOM.
Also
inclosed lots.
BIG CHANCE
For Contractors and Builders.
RENT NOMINAL.
Night Watchman on Premises.
HUGH REILLY,
Office, 511-513 West 14th St.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

For Rent.—5-story fireproof building in the City of Wilkesbarre, situated corner of Public Square and South Main Street; the best location in the city presently occupied by clothing and gents' furnishings. Apply to Henry Glass & Co., Church, corner White Streets, New York, or S. Hirsch, 22 East Market Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

123, 125 Liberty Street.—Elegant corner office building; fine light; cheap offices; every convenience and improvement; electric light, high speed elevators; cleaning offices and services free; 1 to 3 rooms; in suites with 2 to 7 outside windows; price only $10 to $35 monthly. See agent on premises.

Factory for Rent or Sale.—Five-story and basement, drying rooms, fully equipped with modern wood-working machinery, in excellent condition. Ample power and fine light, 75x100, about 30,000 square feet; near 2d Avenue and 42d Street. Address Factory, 650 Third Avenue.

334, 336 Bowery.—Low rentals, fine store, and several newly decorated lofts, lodging rooms, and shops; exceedingly light; fine show windows; splendid location; extremely low rentals. Don't fail seeing. Agent on premises.

THE 4-STORY STORE HOUSES
8 and 10 Gouverneur Lane,
To rent together or separately; rent reasonable.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

A four-story building, large show windows, in stove district; 106 and 108 Beekman St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 885 Broadway.

14th St., 124 East.—2, 3, 4 lofts entire. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall Street.

Part of office, with desk, $8, large office building, near City Hall. G., Box 160 Times.

Offices Wanted.

Wanted—An office in a modern office building on Broadway, between Wall and Fulton Sts.; state rent. Address G., Box 172 Times.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for $0 time.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
Dictation for stenographers, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
ART CLASSES
for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modeling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class, J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.
NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.
Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial course; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N.Y.

PRIVATE **SELTMAN'S** SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' Examinations. Central Preparatory School, 18 E. 42D ST SEND FOR HANDBOOK.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th St.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin instruction by Joseph Goldstein, pupil of Cologne Conservatory, Germany. Terms moderate. 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

GUSTAVE REHN! PIANIST!—Desires a few more pupils; thorough instruction; very moderate terms. 1 East 113th St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915—919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lancers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Collections prehistoric Indian relics to exchange for diamonds or cash. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Lawyers.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; collections made. National Business Bureau, Park Row Building.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1 Gramercy Park, Corner 21st St.—Large second-floor corner room; handsom

A correspondent, probably ashamed of his attempt at humor, for he writes anonymously, says: "Why don't you *reduce* the price of your overcoats?"

And here we have spent several hundreds of dollars trying to let all our good friends know that we had marked down several thousand overcoats—many of our best.

Naturally the *very highest priced* are gone; but $10 and $12 50 still buys overcoats formerly priced twice as much.

Good overcoats.

Your choice from a number of winter sack suits at $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1269 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Dress Goods.

1,000 yards
Scotch Suitings,
all wool, 54 inches wide, very desirable colorings,

68 cts. a yard,

formerly sold at $1.50 a yard.

Black Cheviot,
50 inches wide, all wool Dress Cheviot; value 75c., at

58 cts. a yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CAME HERE TO SEE THE SIGHTS

Mr. Payne of South Dakota Thought His Cicerone Was a Detective—Now Mourns Loss of His Money.

Joseph L. Payne, a prosperous-looking man, who came to this city from the town of Leeds, near Deadwood, S. D., on Thursday last, told in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday an interesting tale of his adventures while seeing the sights of the city. He appeared as a complainant against Thomas Ferris, who says he is a salesman, living at 102 Fourth Avenue, and who, according to Payne, robbed him of over $300, as well as several articles of jewelry.

Payne, who is a wall paper manufacturer, says that he met Ferris in front of Keith's Theatre, on Fourteenth Street.

"When I first saw him he was talking to two policemen," he said, "and when I spoke to him he told me that he was a detective. I believed him and asked him to show me the sights of the town, telling him that I was a stranger. I gave him a two-dollar bill to help pay our expenses as we traveled about. We visited several saloons along Fourteenth Street and Broadway, but I don't really know what happened at the last few places we were in."

Payne says that when he awoke next morning he found himself with Ferris in a lodging house on Fourth Avenue. His money, as well as his gold watch, chain, and seal, and a diamond ring, were gone. When he spoke to Ferris about it, he says he was seized and thrown on the street.

Payne visited the Detective Bureau and told his story there. He was unable to tell the address on Fourth Avenue at which he discovered the loss of his valuables, but the detectives finally located the house as No. 102. Yesterday, Ferris was identified by Payne as the man who had undertaken to show him about the city, and a little later he was recognized by a pawnbroker as the man who had sold him a diamond ring, which was identified by Payne as his own.

Ferris has been committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury, while Payne is now staying at the Mills Hotel, awaiting remittances which will enable him to get back home.

AUDIENCE IN AN UPROAR.

Manager Flees From the Smithsonian Theatre at Greenpoint, Leaving Performers Unpaid.

Chairs were smashed and scenery destroyed in the Smithsonian Theatre, at Greenpoint and Manhattan Avenues, Greenpoint, on Saturday night, by an indignant audience that almost filled the place. The vengeance of the audience was due to the flight of the manager of the house with the night's receipts and the refusal of the performers to present the entertainment of vaudeville without first receiving their week's salaries. The audience, to the number of about 200, remained patient until 9 o'clock, when it began to get restless, as the curtain failed to go up.

After several minutes of repeated hand-clapping and stamping, one of the actors appeared before the curtain and announced that there would be no performance, as the manager had fled and the performers were left without salary. The announcement caused many of the men to hurry to the box office to get back their money, only to find it tightly closed. The indignation of the gathering was then manifested by the smashing of chairs and scenery and the destruction of whatever else it could lay its hands on. Word was sent to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, and several officers were hurried to the place and dispersed the crowd. Their timely arrival prevented the indignant crowd from doing much more damage.

The theatre was opened a week ago as a vaudeville house by a man said to be George Clemmons. The receipts of the week amounted to about $500.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

25000 Yards Wash Dress Fabrics.

White,—fancy Piques, Dimities, Nainsook and Madras.
Colored Batiste, Corded Scotch Ginghams, Madras, novelty weaves and soft finish Percale.
All the latest pale and medium shades, 15 cents per yard;
Value 25 cents.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Made of Utica Mills Muslin.

These prices are below cost of material by the yard.

Sheets.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54 x 90 inches,	40c.	48c.
63 x 93½ "	47c.	55c.
72 x 93½ "	52c.	60c.
72 x 99 "	55c.	63c.
81 x 93½ "	57c.	65c.
81 x 99 "	61c.	69c.
90 x 93½ "	63c.	71c.
90 x 99 "	66c.	74c.

Pillow Cases.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
45 x 38½ inches,	14c.	18c.
50 x 38½ "	16c.	20c.
54 x 38½ "	18c.	22c.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

O'Neill's.

Silk Department.

As a special attraction we will offer to-day 4,500 yards of Foreign and Domestic Liberty Satins, in all the latest designs and colorings, at

89c. yard.

These goods are now being retailed by other houses at prices ranging from $1.25 to $1.50 yard. We will also offer to-day

1,800 Yards
Crepe de Chine
in a variety of shades, regular $1.25 quality, at

75c. yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

RADAMS MICROBE KILLER

Cures Consumption, as well as all other diseases, by Removing the Cause,

MICROBES IN THE BLOOD.

Circulars, Microscopical Examination of the Blood, Etc., Free.

Office, 1,210 B'way, Bet. 29th & 30th St., New York City.

Be strong and vigorous.

"VIN PALMETTE"

the new elixir of life, makes the old young, makes the young strong.

Vin Palmette is a wonderful strengthening tonic, superior to any in the market, and will restore your vitality.

Ask your Druggist for it, and take no substitute.

PALMETTO CHEMICAL CO., N. Y.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BARGAINS.

OFFICE FURNITURE—A large lot of Roll Top Desks, in Mahogany, Golden and Antique Oaks, from $20.00 to $110.00 (former prices $25.00 to $135.00).

Also a special lot of

ORIENTAL RUGS,
4.6x3.3 ft.—$6.50.
(Former Prices, $10 to $16.)

Guendjis, Carabaghs and Beloochistans.

Odd chairs in oak and mahogany with cane, leather or wooden seats—for offices, halls, etc., now far below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's.

Great Clearing Sale of Women's Fall & Winter Jackets Capes, Suits, and Furs!

The balance of our stock of Fall and Winter weight garments must be disposed of at once in order to make room for the new Spring goods. We have made liberal reductions throughout the whole department; in some cases garments have been marked below cost. Note these extraordinary inducements:

Suits.

TAILORMADE SUITS, fly front, box and Eton Jackets; excellent material and all well made; broken sizes, one or two of a kind. Regular value 22.00,

9.98

SUITS of Cheviot, Coverts, Homespuns and Venetians, broken sizes, most of them silk lined throughout. Regular value 28.00,

14.98

Also a limited number of suits formerly marked at prices as high as 15.00, reduced to clear at

5.98 and 7.98

Jackets.

Dark Gray Cheviot Jackets, double breasted, box front,

3.98

Black Cheviot Coats, double breasted, lined with taffeta, peau de soie reveres. Regular value 10.00,

5.98

Capes.

Plush Capes, handsomely embroidered and finished with Thibet Fur,

3.75

GOLF CAPES in Dark Oxford, with reversible hood, full length and sweep,

7.98

Imported Velour Capes at One-Half Their Cost.

Separate Dress Skirts

In Homespun Suitings, double inserted platt, percaline lined and velveteen bound, regular value 5.00,

1.98

Furs.

Closing out the balance of our great purchase of Furs at unusually attractive prices.

Neck Scarfs! Collarettes! Jackets! Capes!

All must go and go quickly. If you are waiting to secure an end of the season bargain, this is your opportunity.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

GROCERIES BOUGHT RIGHT

are half sold. That we buy right is evidenced by the fact that nearly everything in fine groceries that's cheap first comes to us. No matter how great the quantity, it's ours if the quality is high enough and the price is low enough. Where is the small grocer who can buy as we do and who can compete with 93 stores all operated as one?

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

ONE POUND VERY BEST TEA. Your choice of Formosa Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, India, Ceylon, Young Hyson or Japan.
ONE POUND VERY BEST COFFEE, Mocha and Java, bean or ground.
SEVEN POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR, Havemeyer & Elder's.
ALL THESE FOR $1.00

A special bargain to introduce our best grades of Tea and Coffee.

FLOUR!

Our big special sale of flour last week was so favorably received that we have decided to continue it three days more.

Pride of St. Louis Flour

is as good as we can get, and we usually have the best. Compare these prices with what other grocers are charging:

A Barrel.	24½ lb. Bag.	7 lb. Bag
$4.25	53c.	17c.

Freight added at Suburban Stores.

Caledonian Oats, special a 2-pound package 5c
Hominy, finest Southern, 3½ pounds for 8c
Corn or **Tomatoes,** Essie brand, finest packed, a can..... 10c
Peaches, choicest California, Essie Brand, a can..... 19c
Buckwheat, prepared, Peerless Brand, 3-pound package..... 8c
Golden Drip Syrup, our best special, a quart..... 9c
Starch, best laundry, 2 pounds, 7c.; a pound..... 4c
Washing Powder, Clenewel Brand, 4-pound package..... 13c
French Peas, new importation Petit Pois, a can..... 12c

HERE ARE SOME BIG 5c. SPECIALS.

Dates, pound; **Macaroni** or **Spaghetti,** pound; **XLCR Gelatine,** package.

PRUNES.

Here is a genuine bargain in Prunes—not the little, dried up kind, but great big, fat, meaty Santa Clara fruit, averaging 55 to the pound.

SPECIAL

for the next three days, and remember there is no restriction as to quantity.

A POUND 7c
OR
5 POUNDS FOR . . 30c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

ALLEGED PENSION SWINDLER.

Police Say that He Has Been Arrested Several Times.

The police of West New York, N. J., yesterday arrested Adolph Itken, who for the past fifteen years, it is alleged, has been swindling the widows of civil war veterans by representing himself as a Government pension agent. Itken, they claim, has a half dozen different aliases and has operated in nearly every State in the country. The Pension Bureau recently furnished the police of all the larger cities with his photograph.

The police say Itken has been convicted a number of times, but he is wanted on more charges in different parts of the country. It is said that he has been arrested and convicted in New Jersey before and recently was released from the Ohio State Penitentiary.

He has been operating in Hudson County, N. J., for the past month, according to the police, and has fleeced a dozen or more widows by showing bogus credentials from Congressman Allan McDermott. Yesterday he secured small sums of money from Mrs. Helen Russell and Mrs. John Feltz before being arrested. Detective Sergeant Julius Nelson of Hoboken identified the prisoner as the man he arrested and who was convicted in 1895 for the same offense under the alias of "Robert Martin." The real identity of the man, Sergt. Nelson says, he has since learned through the photograph sent out by the Pension Bureau.

Clerk Accused of Robbing Employers.

John S. Spaar, a clerk, employed by Spitzer & Co., 141 Washington Street, was a prisoner in Centre Street Court yesterday morning, charged with falsifying the accounts of his employers. Detective Mooney of the Church Street Station, when he made the arrest on Saturday night, said the prisoner was believed to be a Hungarian of noble birth. Spaar denied that there was any noble blood in his veins. He was held for further examination.

WOMAN HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Thrown from Carriage When Policeman Brought the Horse to a Sudden Stop.

Policeman James Fitzgerald of the Park police caught a runaway horse in the Park yesterday afternoon by springing from the road to the horse's bit and dragging it back on its haunches.

The horse was attached to a surrey driven by Mrs. Horner of 133 Amsterdam Avenue. On the West Drive, at Eighty-fifth Street, it became frightened, and tore at full speed down the drive. At Eighty-first Street it collided with a lamp post, which it knocked over, and also ran into a saddle horse, which, however, was kept in hand by its rider. The runaway was captured at Eightieth Street.

The sudden stopping of the animal threw Mrs. Horner out of the surrey, and she received a scalp wound and suffered from shock. She was attended by Dr. Goldsmith of the Park ambulance, and was taken to her home by friends.

TO PUSH PIPE GALLERIES PLAN.

Bill for Their Construction in Rapid Transit Tunnel Being Drawn.

The Merchants' Association has referred to its counsel, James B. Dill, the subject of the preparation of a bill providing for the construction of pipe galleries in the subways of the rapid transit system. Mr. Dill, in turn, has referred the details of the bill to Arthur J. Baldwin of his firm, who will prepare it.

The Merchants' Association has already been in conference with several organizations in this city on this matter, and will co-operate with them. The bill, when drawn, will be submitted to these organizations, and when finally approved, will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Slater and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Morgan.

W. R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association will deliver an address upon the subject of pipe galleries before the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, to-morrow evening.

Silk Dep't.

First showing of our exclusive patterns and colorings in
India & Foulard Silks.

In Black Silks,
we continue during this week, our special sale of
Paiellet de Soie, Duchesse Satin and Peau de Soie,
$1.05 & $1.38
a yard,
former prices $1.35 to $1.85 a yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

EFFECTIVE COLORINGS—REDUCED.

Good decorations are assured by this foundation of comfort and superb effect.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET, 65 cts. a yd.
(Reduced from 85 cts. and $1.00 a yd.)

Every floor is strewn with "treasures of surprise" for art-lovers—Furniture, draperies, rugs, all now carefully reduced to make room for spring stock.

"Long Credit" makes luxuries as easy to obtain as necessities.

Cash or Credit.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

CARPETS

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Having completed our annual inventory, we offer odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the different grades.

Some we have made up into
RUGS in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms,
with Borders, **ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.**
(Bring size of room.)

WE OFFER A PARTICULAR LINE OF
Inlaid Linoleum
at a great reduction.
Also remnants of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums at about one-half price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FOR AMUSEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS SEE PAGE 5.

Great Clearing Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Winter Garments.

To effect a complete clearance we have made
Decided Reductions
from recent prices.

Ladies' Coats,
of Cheviots and Kerseys; recent prices $10.50 & $12.50, at
$6.50.

Ladies' Coats,
26 inches long, of Cheviots and Oxfords; recent prices $16.50 to $20.00, at
$9.50.

Ladies' Paletots,
of Cheviots and Oxfords, also English Whipcords and Tan Kerseys; recent prices $25.00 to $35.00, at
$15.00 & $17.50.

Also
Evening Wraps, Carriage Coats & Novelty Garments,
at **½** former prices.

Misses' Suits,
14 and 16 year sizes, at
$10.00,
former prices $15 to $25.

Misses' Skirts,
of Cheviots and Homespuns,
$3.50 & $5.50,
former prices $7 to $12.

Girls' Coats,
of Kersey, all satin lined; sizes 4 to 14 years, at
$7.50,
former prices $12 to $15.

100 Girls' Dresses,
of Serges and Mixtures, recent prices $7 to $10,
$3.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amalgam. Copper	2	Louis. & Nash.	3⅜
Am. Express	5½	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Linseed pf.	1⅝	Mexican Central	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	4½
Am. Steel & Wire	4½	Mo. Pacific	1⅜
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	22
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Nat. Steel Co.	1⅜
Am. Woolen pf.	2	Nat. Tube Co.	2⅜
Anaconda Copper	1	N. J. Central	4
At., Top. & S. F.	3⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	2½	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Pacific Mail	2
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2	Pennsylvania	1½
Chicago Gt. West.	2	Peo. Gas, Chicago	1⅜
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	2½	Peoria & Eastern	4½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	4	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	6	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pressed Steel Car	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅜	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1¼
Chicago Term. Tr.	2⅜	Pullman Car	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅞	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. L. & S. F.	3⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	2⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	2	Southern Ry.	2¼
Federal Steel	1	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Federal Steel pf.	3⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	4⅜
Gas & El., Berg. Co.	2½	Texas Pacific	1
General Electric	2½	Twin City R. T. pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	1½	Union Bag & P.	2½
Iowa Central	1⅜	Union Pacific	3⅜
Iowa Central pf.	3½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Kansas City So.	1½	Wis. Central	1⅜
Kansas City So. pf.	2⅜	Wis. Central pf.	4

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. District Tel.	2½	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	1⅜
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Lake Erie & West.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1	Manhattan Beach	1¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅜	Northern Pacific	1¼
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	1	Pacific Coast	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	4½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	Sloss, Sheff., S. & I.	1½
Consolidated Coal	1½	Texas Pac. land tr.	1
Detroit City Gas	1¼	U. S. Rubber	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Fort W. & Rio Gr.	1	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Great Northern pf.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1⅛	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3½
Balt. & Ohio, prior lien 3½s	1⅛	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½
Beech Creek 1st 4s	4⅛	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	3⅝
Cent. R. R. & Bank. Co. of Ga 5s	1½	Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	3½	Kansas City So. 3s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	9⅝	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	7	Lehigh & N. Y. 1st	3
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	5	Long Island 4s	1
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	3	M. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	12½	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1½
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	3	Mobile & O. new 6s	1½
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 7s	1⅝	Mob. & O. ext. 6s	12½
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	1⅝	Mob. & O. gen. 4s	5¼
Chi. Term. Tran. 4s	1½	Morris & Essex 1st	2
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	5
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Pac. Coast 1st	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1¼	Panama 1st 4½s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	Peoria & East. 1st	1⅝
Col. & South 1st	1	Peoria & East. inc.	13
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1⅝	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1⅝
Det., M. & M. 1. & 3½s	1	St. L. & S. F. 4s	2
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	4
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2⅜	So. Pac. 4s	3½
		So. Pac., Cent. Pac. 3½s	2
		So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1
		So. Pac. of Cal. 1st 6s	3
		Southern Ry. 5s	1⅛
		Tol., Peo. & West. 1st	1
		Ulster & Del. 5s	1
		Wab. 1st, Det. & C.	1
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
		Wis. Cent. 4s	2½
		West Shore reg.	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1⅝	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
St. P. & Dul. 2d 5s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	2
		West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1
		W. & L. E. con. 4s	1

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 3.—The market here for some days has been under the influence of weak silver, while the national mourning also has had a rather depressing effect. Manufacturers are fairly well engaged, and decline to maintain the former quotations. The China markets are unsettled, owing to the fall in silver. There is plenty of inquiry from India. Generally, however, the cotton markets do not show brisk conditions.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 2...	5,480,405
Same week last year.....	2,840,783
To date this year.....	31,773,118
Corresponding date last year.	11,255,763
Bonds for the week.....	$24,686,500
Same week last year.....	$12,143,000
To date this year.....	$102,211,450
Corresponding date last year.	$53,929,600

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

LITTLE BUSINESS LAST WEEK

A Period of Preparation—New Companies Ready to be Launched—Further Government Loans in Immediate Prospect—Mercantile Business Worse—Dull Half of the Year Predicted—No Steady Dealings in American Railways.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Feb. 3.—All kinds of finance business have been seriously interrupted by the death of the Queen, and on Friday the banks, Stock Exchange, and most of the factories and shops throughout the metropolis, and, indeed, throughout the kingdom, were closed for the funeral. We are hoping, however, that things will now revive a little and bring back life to a painfully deserted Stock Exchange in particular.

A large number of new companies are waiting a favorable moment to launch their prospectuses, a further series of Government loans is in immediate prospect, and promise for a time to vitalize the now dormant finance market. Any change will be welcome, the present stagnation having endured too long.

Money was dear for the whole of last week because the supplies of credit were artificially scanty and the demands heavier for the usual end of the month reasons.

Mercantile business is not better, but worse. From almost all parts of the empire there comes a reduced volume of produce and our domestic trade is unquestionably dragging, owing to Indian and Chinese affairs and lessened requirements and by the stoppage of business in South Africa. We can therefore only look for a temporary and fitful firmness in money and discount; houses still refuse to look upon a 5 per cent. bank rate as a durable factor. They talked again Wednesday of an immediate reduction to 4 per cent., and discounts have never risen much above 4 per cent., even in the week when call money was 5 per cent. and upward in the open market and 5½ per cent. on time loan, up to seven days, at the Bank. The bill brokers talked of 4⅛ to 4¼ per cent., and worked at 4 1-16; nay, Eastern banks got their paper of all dates arriving this week disposed of at 4 per cent., and hinted Friday for 3⅞.

I have so often explained why it is impossible to count on stiff rates that nothing more need be said now, but, in spite of the influence of national expenditure on the supplies of floating credit, I do not expect the bank rate to be reduced this month. The Bank Governors say: "We have now obtained control of the market and it will have to come up to us; we are not going down to it."

We shall all see, but I have not much faith in the power of the Bank to keep money dear. If that looming £10,000,000 Government loan was issued last week and the money called up quickly, we might have floating balances steadily quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent., but hardly otherwise.

Our year was begun uncomfortably in the matter of railway dividends. All declarations up to now have been, with two exceptions, disappointing, some of them grievously so, and traffic is now beginning to display a lack of elasticity indicative of a slackened trade. This checks the disposition of the larger public to speculate and curtails the resources in so many directions as to portend a dull half year.

Stock Exchange men tell me that their clients are taking less steady interest in your railroad securities than they did last December, and I think that this is true. What speculation we enter into follows arbitrary fashions and the lead of interested rings, but the volume is small, and old, steady-going, persistent dealing in your shares is a thing of the past. There is no supply of them on the market, for one thing, and, for another, popular fancy runs in other directions.

Foreign markets seem to be as stagnant as our own. There has been another smothered crisis in St. Petersburg, but it has had no recoil on Western markets. Arbitrage business between here and the Continent is poorer now than it has been in any year of the last twelve. Both London and Paris markets are in a position of dead-lock in reference to the securities they have gambled in with each other of late years; both want to sell their African mine shares, and each takes care the other does not.

Finance houses behind the markets are also lying low, so the general effect as an aspect of stagnation is indescribable. I heartily wish some change would come, for nothing could be dreadier than the present state of affairs. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 4.

Benedict Brothers—Annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

American Woolen Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Flake Brothers' Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Maryland Coal Company—Annual meeting.
National Gramophone Company—Annual meeting.
New Jersey & Hudson River Ferry Company—Books close.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Special meeting.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books close.
Westcott Express Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on assenting stock.
Wool Exchange—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway—Dividend payable Feb. 15 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Connelton Coal Company of West Virginia—Annual meeting.
Diamond Match Company—Annual meeting.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Metropolitan Tobacco Company—Annual meeting.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad—Bondholders' meeting.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Books close.
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Development Company—Dividend payable Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Street Railway & Illuminating Properties—Dividend payable.
Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad—Annual meeting.

Friday, Feb. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Railway Supply and Equipment Company—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 9.

Atlantic Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Central Fireworks Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Books close for annual meeting.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
Norfolk & Western Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on common.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, and it had a quiet week altogether, owing to the funeral of Queen Victoria and the preoccupation of the settlement, which passed easily.

Interest centred in Americans, in which, however, there was considerable fluctuation, the professional dealers swaying prices at their pleasure. Quotations were rather better on the week. There was a good investment demand for Louisville and Nashville, New York Central and Hudson River, and Pennsylvania, but Erie continued dull. Union Pacific shares were largely bought.

Home railroad shares were dull, owing to the disappointing traffic returns.

Foreign securities were firm, Argentines being strong.

The unsettled condition of affairs in South Africa and the apparent remoteness of peace act as an incubus in the mining market. The settlement showed that the speculative position had improved slightly, but it is feared that unless there should be a better prospect of early resumption of work in the mines a very serious situation will develop.

The fall in silver is attributed to free offerings from the United States, to the absence of buyers, and to realizations by heavy speculators, disappointed at the lack of the expected Indian demand. It forced a reaction on the unduly inflated silver market. Low prices, however, are now attracting buyers from the East.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 582,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 6,491,000 pesetas.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 1, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Feb. 1. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 26, 5,000,546.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 1, '01.
140	114	150½	Jan. 25	147	Jan. 19	155	165	..	Adams Express	$100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	151	155	151	155	115	270
90½	80⅜	94⅝	Jan. 2	83¾	Jan. 21	90⅜	91	+ 2	Amalgamated Copper Company	100	75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	2	Q	89½	91	88⅝	91	..	16,975
25½	12½	23⅞	Jan. 8.	19	Jan. 23	21½	22	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	½	Q	21½	22¼	21	22	16½	6,100
73	57⅜	73½	Jan. 7	67	Jan. 18	70¼	70½	+ ⅞	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	80,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	70	70⅝	69¼	70⅝	64	3,122
37¾	30	31½	Jan. 3.	26¼	Jan. 18.	30	30¼	− 1	American Cotton Oil	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	31	31¾	30	30	34½	2,585
100	88⅝	91½	Jan. 8.	86	Jan. 18.	89	90	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	89	89	89	89	85	160
37	24⅛	34	Jan. 30.	24	Jan. 30.	34	38	− 2½	American District Telegraph	100	8,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	SA	34	34	34	34	31⅝	127
191	145	189	Jan. 2	170	Jan. 12.	178	185	+ 5½	American Express	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	173½	178	173½	178	149½	746
49½	27½	41¾	Jan. 9.	37	Feb. 1.	37	37½	..	American Ice Company	100	22,389,100	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	38⅝	38⅞	37	37½	48	1,100
78½	60½	70	Jan. 5.	68⅝	Feb. 1.	68	69	− 1½	American Ice Company pf.	100	13,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	68½	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	..	400
16¾	6	7	Jan. 3.	5⅞	Jan. 24.	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛	American Linseed Company	100	18,750,000	..	..	..	5½	6½	5½	6½	15	2,405
60	34½	37	Jan. 2.	31	Jan. 24.	33¾	34	+ 1¾	American Linseed Company pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	32½	33¾	31¾	33¼	58¾	1,212
31½	18⅝	27½	Jan. 2.	24	Feb. 1.	24	26	− 1	American Malting Company pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1899.	1¾	..	24½	25	24	24	25½	300
86⅞	34½	65½	Jan. 15.	58¼	Jan. 3.	59½	59⅝	− 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000	..	..	..	61	62	57¾	59⅝	41⅝	54,215
99	85	100	Jan. 16.	95	Jan. 3.	97⅝	98⅞	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 8, 1901.	1¾	Q	98⅝	98⅞	97½	98⅝	90⅞	4,000
50½	17	32⅜	Jan. 2	23	Jan. 18.	28	28¼	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Company	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	28½	28	26	28	47¼	6,870
88	64½	78	Jan. 2	69	Jan. 18.	73½	75	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	73½	74	71¼	74	85¾	600
68¾	28¾	47½	Jan. 2	33	Jan. 14.	45¾	46⅜	+ 4½	American Steel & Wire Company	100	60,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	41¾	46½	38¾	45¾	57⅞	269,538
88	69¾	86⅞	Jan. 2	83¾	Jan. 17.	86	86⅞	+ 2	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	86½	86⅞	84	86⅞	94⅜	13,140
140	95¾	147⅜	Jan. 3.	131½	Jan. 17.	139⅝	137	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Company	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	135	138½	133¾	136⅝	115⅝	92,215
116	107	119¾	Feb. 1.	117½	Jan. 3.	119	119	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	115	350
98	80	98	Jan. 28.	90	Jan. 26.	96	98	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	96	96	96	96	95	50
18¾	15	65⅞	Jan. 16.	62	Jan. 4.	57⅞	58¼	+ ½	American Tin Plate	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	57½	58¾	56	56	39¾	600
91¾	70	91⅝	Jan. 15.	87	Jan. 18.	87⅝	88	− ⅛	American Tin Plate pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	88	88	86	86	82¾	1,000
119¾	104	117¾	Jan. 24.	110¾	Jan. 21.	116¾	116⅝	+ 1¾	American Tobacco	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	2¼	Q	114¾	115¾	114¼	115¾	108¾	1,100
23¾	21¾	21½	Jan. 2	18¾	Jan. 17.	17½	19	..	American Woolen Company	100	60,000,000	..	..	..	..	19¾	19¾	19¾	..	200
77	73	78	Jan. 2	74	Jan. 17.	74	75	+ 1	Anaconda Copper	100	30,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	74	76	74	75	..	2,300
47¾	37¾	46¾	Jan. 2	40¾	Jan. 21.	42	42¼	+ 1	Atchison	100	100,000,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	2½	Q	42	42¾	42	42¾	42¾	2,200
100	90	100	Jan. 2	98	Jan. 21.	98	99	..	Atlantic Coast Line	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	98	98	98	98	98	100
78¾	68¾	78¾	Jan. 2	69	Jan. 21.	69	70	..	Baltimore & Ohio	100	60,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	69	70	69	70	69	1,000
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	60,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Canada Southern	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Central of New Jersey	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Central Pacific	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chicago & Alton	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chicago & Great Western	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chicago & Milwaukee	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chicago & North Western	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chicago & Rock Island	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chicago & St. Paul	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2.	100	100	..	Chicago & St. Paul pf.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 1, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Feb. 1. Bid	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 1, '01.
12¾	6¼	10¾	Jan. 2.	8¾	Jan. 19.	8¼	10	— ¾	Brunswick City	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9¼	9	9¼	14	400
85	52	85	Jan. 10.	82½	Jan. 29.	82	85	— ¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	82½	82¾	82½	82½	57½	100
61¼	47¾	59	Jan. 9.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	56¾	57	— ⅛	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	SA	57¼	57¾	56¾	56¾	49¾	950
99¾	84⅞	91¾	Jan. 3.	88¼	Jan. 18.	89	89½	..	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	90	90	90	90	97½	30
42⅜	24	42¼	Jan. 2.	36½	Jan. 21.	39⅜	39½	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,533,400	Nov. 26, 1900.	1	..	39½	39⅝	38¾	39⅜	29½	11,775
42	31	41½	Jan. 9.	36⅜	Jan. 21.	39¾	39½	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	39½	40⅜	37¾	38¾	....	24,310
78½	68¼	76⅝	Jan. 2.	72½	Jan. 4.	74½	74⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago & Alton pf	100	18,544,000	Jan. 10, 1901.	2	SA	74	75⅞	73⅝	74⅝	....	5,770
144	119¾	148½	Jan. 7.	138¼	Jan. 4.	145½	145⅝	+ 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	99,081,300	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	144	148	142¾	146½	124½	103,150
100	88	95¾	Jan. 7.	91	Jan. 2.	92½	94	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,900	Jan. 2, 1901.	12½	SA	93	93¾	92½	92½	88	850
125	119¼	124	Jan. 12.	120¼	Jan. 3.	123	125	— ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	6,330,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	123½	125¼	123½	123⅝	....	225
18	9½	20	Feb. 1.	10	Jan. 3.	19⅝	19½	+ 2	Chicago Great Western	100	21,311,300	.....	..	..	17⅞	20	17⅝	19½	13⅜	41,270
82	68½	80¾	Jan. 2.	77	Jan. 19.	80	80¾	+ 2¾	Chicago Great Western pf A	100	11,271,900	Jan. 31, 1901.	2½	SA	78	80¾	78	80	77¾	1,167
45	30	45½	Jan. 2.	42	Jan. 3.	45	45½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	7,482,100	.....	..	..	43¾	45¾	43	45½	41	1,100
94¾	81	98	Jan. 7.	91¾	Jan. 17.	92¾	93	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western deb	100	21,276,500	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	92	92¾	91¾	92½	80	910
29	14	30	Jan. 31.	23	Jan. 21.	28¾	29	+ 4	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	18,500,000	.....	..	..	26	30	24	29	16	31,150
64	45¼	70	Jan. 31.	58¾	Jan. 21.	66⅝	66¾	+ 6	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	60¼	70	60	68½	49½	13,491
146¾	109¼	162	Jan. 5.	142½	Jan. 21.	151¾	151⅞	— 4¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	47,446,000	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	155½	158⅞	149¼	151⅝	120½	508,615
188	139½	195¼	Jan. 28.	187½	Jan. 4.	192½	193	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	41,003,300	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	192¼	195½	192	193	172	5,810
172¾	150¼	177	Jan. 5.	168¼	Jan. 21.	173	174	+ ⅞	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	Jan. 7, 1901.	3	SA	174	174½	172	173¾	163¼	1,600
122½	102	128⅝	Jan. 7.	117½	Jan. 3.	123⅝	123⅝	+ 3⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	58,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	122	123⅝	120⅝	123½	108⅜	195,560
14½	8¼	16	Jan. 31.	10½	Jan. 19.	14½	14⅝	+ 2⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12	15½	12	14½	11¼	17,090
43	29½	39	Jan. 31.	33	Jan. 18.	37	37½	+ 2½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	39¾	35¾	37½	37	19,000
80	57	80	Jan. 14.	73¾	Jan. 25.	77¼	77⅜	+ 1⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	75⅞	78½	75¼	77⅝	61¾	3,400
120	100	120	Jan. 14.	115¾	Jan. 12.	116	117	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1¼	Q	116	117⅝	116	117⅜	103⅞	425
50¼	39¾	48	Jan. 2.	41¾	Jan. 21.	47¾	48	+ 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	45¾	48¼	43½	48	48¾	15,200
128	107¾	128	Jan. 14.	117	Feb. 1.	117	118	— ⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	100	2,000,000	Dec. 20, 1900.	8	..	117	117	117	117	....	100
8	5	8¼	Jan. 12.	6¾	Jan. 21.	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7½	5½	540
47¾	36	44¾	Jan. 2.	40	Jan. 31.	39½	40	+ ¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	A	42¾	42¾	40	40	44	1,670
20¾	14	18	Jan. 2.	16¼	Jan. 29.	16¾	17	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	17	17	16¼	17	15½	450
21	11¼	18⅜	Jan. 2.	14	Jan. 18.	15	16¾	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	4,700,000	.....	..	..	14½	14¾	14½	14½	15⅛	200
60	50	56½	Jan. 30.	56½	Jan. 30.	58	62	— 1½	Consolidation Coal	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	A	58½	58½	56½	56½	....	130
207	164	198¾	Jan. 2.	187	Jan. 18.	193	194	+ ¼	Consolidated Gas	100	71,623,900	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	196	198	192	194¼	191	17,825
46¼	21½	45¼	Jan. 16.	38⅝	Jan. 4.	45	45¼	+ ⅞	Continental Tobacco Company	100	43,845,000	.....	..	..	45	45⅞	44½	45	33¾	45,023
95	70	98¾	Jan. 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	96	96⅞	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Company pf	100	43,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	95	96	95	96	86½	3,335
134¼	106½	152¼	Jan. 12.	126¼	Jan. 3.	152	152½	+ ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	152¼	153¾	151	152	117	7,956
194¾	171½	202	Jan. 8.	188¼	Jan. 3.	194	196	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,206,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¾	Q	195	196½	195	195	178	1,300
34½	16½	33⅞	Feb. 1.	29½	Jan. 21.	33⅝	33½	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	32⅜	33⅞	31½	33¼	18	6,830
87½	64½	85¼	Jan. 2.	80	Jan. 21.	83¾	84	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	22,050,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	82¾	84	82¾	84	69¾	2,800
21¾	12	22	Jan. 31.	18	Jan. 30.	20⅝	21¼	+ 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	18¼	22	18	21	15	8,800
98½	89	89	Jan. 31.	88¾	Jan. 31.	...	...	—1¼	Detroit City Gas	50	2,044,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	88¾	89	88¾	89	...	600
27½	10½	31	Jan. 7.	24⅝	Jan. 4.	28¾	28⅝	— ⅝	**Erie**	100	112,347,400	.....	..	..	29	29½	26⅞	28⅝	11¾	80,135
68¼	30⅝	69¼	Jan. 5.	56⅜	Jan. 21.	63½	63⅝	— ⅛	Erie 1st pf	100	42,332,300	.....	..	..	64	64½	62¾	63½	33¾	41,270
46¾	15	46½	Jan. 7.	30¼	Jan. 4.	42	42⅜	+ ⅛	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	42¼	43½	41	42⅝	....	7,650
54⅞	38½	44½	Jan. 9.	41	Jan. 31.	40⅝	41½	— 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	41¾	41⅞	41	41	48	1,200
58¼	28⅝	59	Jan. 2.	41	Jan. 29.	45	45⅛	+ 1	**Federal Steel**	100	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	44¾	46	41	45¼	58⅝	105,390
79¼	60⅝	78	Jan. 2.	68	Jan. 21.	73⅞	74	+ 3⅝	Federal Steel pf	100	53,261,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1½	Q	70½	74	70	74	75½	10,508
27¼	15	26	Jan. 4.	25	Jan. 29.	...	...	— 1	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	100	3,108,100	.....	..	..	25	25	25	25	....	100
81	64	80½	Feb. 1.	72	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 2½	**Gas & Electric** of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	79	80½	76	80½	....	1,300
200	120	192¾	Jan. 2.	183½	Jan. 10.	190½	191	+ 2½	General Electric	100	21,383,800	Jan. 15, 1901.	‖3	Q	185¾	192½	183¾	190½	128	7,315
60	44	53	Jan. 2.	47	Jan. 21.	49	50	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	100	24,027,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	49½	49½	49	49½	57	1,031
191½	144¾	200	Jan. 9.	188	Jan. 4.	193	194	— 1	Great Northern pf	100	98,417,250	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	195	195¾	193	194	160	3,675
42⅞	30	45½	Jan. 15.	41	Jan. 3.	43⅝	43¾	+ 1½	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,300	.....	..	..	42	44	43	43⅜	34½	1,678
74¾	58	72½	Jan. 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	71⅝	71¾	+ ¾	Hocking Valley pf	100	13,272,300	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	71¼	72	70½	71¾	61¾	5,604
133	110	136	Jan. 9.	127⅝	Feb. 1.	127¾	128¼	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	60,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	3	SA	129½	130⅝	127⅝	128	112	3,080
...	...	3	Jan. 29.	2⅝	Jan. 29.	...	...	..	Illinois Central Rights	..	.....	.....	..	..	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	....	8,261
26½	14½	25⅜	Jan. 5.	20	Jan. 22.	20¾	21	— ⅜	International Paper	100	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	21	21½	20¾	20¾	24¾	3,930
75	58	74¼	Jan. 3.	69	Jan. 21.	69	69½	— 1	International Paper pf	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	70¾	70¾	69	69	69	3,560
55⅜	24	59⅝	Jan. 31.	54⅜	Jan. 2.	58¼	58½	+ ½	International Power Company	100	6,400,000	.....	..	..	58½	59¾	58	59½	....	2,300
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	7	Jan. 31.	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛	International Silver	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7¼	7⅝	7	7⅜	10¼	723
29⅜	28	28⅝	Jan. 3.	24½	Jan. 22.	24½	26	..	International Steam Pump Company	100	12,267,500	.....	..	..	25	25	25	25	....	240
77½	76	77	Jan. 2.	74	Jan. 25.	75½	76	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	75¾	75¾	75	75½	....	490
27⅝	11⅞	28	Jan. 2.	21	Jan. 21.	26	26½	+ 1⅜	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	24¾	26½	24¾	28½	12	4,769
58	39	54	Jan. 5.	48	Jan. 21.	53	53½	+ 3½	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	50	53½	50	53½	52½	1,850
25	10	28	Jan. 15.	21	Jan. 8.	24¼	25	+ ⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	24	24½	24	24	13½	300
17½	7	17	Jan. 31.	13½	Jan. 4.	16⅜	16½	+ 1¼	Kansas City Southern	100	29,903,500	.....	..	..	14¾	17	14¾	16¼	....	2,761
43⅜	27½	40⅜	Feb. 1.	35	Jan. 4.	40¼	40⅞	+ 2⅝	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	38	40⅜	38	40	....	20,795
23	14½	26	Jan. 9.	24	Jan. 2.	25	27	— 1⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	100	1,523,600	July 2, 1900.	50c	..	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24⅞	....	200
52	20¼	46¼	Jan. 3.	39¾	Jan. 21.	41½	42	— 1	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	41	41	41	41	22	255
115	83¼	112	Jan. 14.	108½	Jan. 21.	110	113	..	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	109	112	109	112	86	135
89½	68¾	91¼	Jan. 9.	84¼	Jan. 4.	90⅝	90⅞	+ 3⅜	Louisville & Nashville	100	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	87⅞	90⅞	86⅞	90⅜	79½	99,701
19⅜	6¼	14⅜	Jan. 7.	8¾	Jan. 28.	8	12	— 1⅜	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	6¼	100
117	84	126½	Jan. 12.	111	Jan. 21.	117½	117½	+ ¾	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	116¾	118⅝	116½	117	96⅝	114,290
182	143¾	174	Jan. 2.	158	Jan. 21.	163	163½	+ 1¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	163¼	163¾	161	163½	172½	6,655
84½	76	83¼	Jan. 2.	79½	Jan. 15.	79½	80	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi., pf	100	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	....	25
17⅝	10¼	16½	Jan. 2.	12⅜	Jan. 21.	14¾	15	+ 1	Mexican Central	100	36,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	14⅞	13	14⅜	11⅞	5,800
71½	45½	71⅜	Jan. 12.	67⅝	Jan. 19.	69	69½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	64½	710
104¼	87½	110	Jan. 12.	101¾	Jan. 7.	106	106½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	108	108	107	107½	98	510
27	14	21	Jan. 9.	18	Jan. 11.	19	21	— ¼	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	100	14,009,000	.....	..	..	19¼	19½	19½	19½	16	100
17⅝	9	19⅝	Jan. 30.	15	Jan. 21.	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,181,000	.....	..	..	18¼	19⅝	17⅝	19⅛	....	118,175
47⅞	25⅝	59⅝	Feb. 1.	44¾	Jan. 18.	57⅞	58	+ 1⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	54½	59¾	53½	58	33⅝	121,340
72¾	38⅝	93	Jan. 23.	69	Jan. 4.	87⅞	88⅛	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	86¼	89¾	85¼	87⅞	45¾	71,691
49	35	71	Feb. 1.	44	Jan. 21.	69¾	70	+22	Mobile & Ohio	100	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	69⅝	71	68	70	40¾	52,399
189½	184	192	Jan. 12.	192	Jan. 12.	193	195	..	Morris & Essex	50	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	3½	SA	193	193	193	193	....	40
40¼	27⅝	43	Jan. 5.	37	Jan. 21.	38	38½	..	**National Biscuit Company**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	38¼	39	38	38	37	629
96	70½	94	Jan. 3.	91	Jan. 7.	92	93¾	+ ¼	National Biscuit Company pf	100	23,090,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	....	140
28¼	15⅞	26½	Jan. 2.	16⅜	Jan. 23.	17½	17¾	+ ½	National Lead Company	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	16⅞	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	26¼	1,200
100¼	83	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	88½	88½	+ 1½	National Lead Company pf	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	87½	85	87½	105¾	1,000
48	32¼	46	Jan. 14.	40	Jan. 7.	42¾	43¼	— ⅜	National Salt Company	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	43⅜	43⅞	41¾	43	....	7,165
76¼	69	79	Jan. 23.	72½	Jan. 3.	75	77	— ¾	National Salt Company pf	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	77	77	77	76½	....	475
53½	20	44⅜	Jan. 2.	37	Jan. 21.	41½	41¾	+ 1⅞	National Steel Company	100	32,000,000	.....	..	..	40¼	41¾	39	41⅝	468⅜	17,910
97	73¾	93½	Jan. 2.	90	Jan. 18.	91	91½	+ ½	National Steel Company pf	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¼	91½	90¼	91½	95	880
69¾	40¾	70	Jan. 2.	53½	Jan. 14.	60¾	61¼	+ 2¾	National Tube Company	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	60	62	58	61	....	19,010
105½	86¾	106	Jan. 2.	98	Jan. 9.	99½	100	..	National Tube Company pf	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	99½	99¾	99	99	....	1,790
150½	115	160	Jan. 5.	145¾	Jan. 4.	153½	154	+ 4	New Jersey Central	100	27,158,800	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	150½	154	149¼	154	117⅝	1,413
175	112	160	Jan. 2.	150½	Jan. 25.	154	157	+ 4½	New York Air Brake	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	154	159	152	155	133	725
145⅝	125⅝	146⅜	Jan. 12.	139⅜	Jan. 21.	143½	143¾	+ 1¾	New York Central	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	142¼	143⅞	141	143⅜	134½	15,250
215¼	210	213½	Jan. 25.	213½	Jan. 25.	211	213	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,684,600	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	212	212	212	212	213½	10
24½	11	24½	Jan. 2.	17⅜	Jan. 21.	19	19½	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	19¼	19¾	18¼	19½	13½	1,020
58¾	29	56½	Jan. 2.	49	Jan. 18.	50	51	— ⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	50	50	50	50	....	230
32¼	18¼	35¼	Jan. 12.	28½	Jan. 21.	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅞	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	32¼	32¼	30⅞	32¼	22⅜	32,600
45⅝	22⅝	46¾	Jan. 12.	42	Jan. 10.	45	45⅞	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western	100	60,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	46⅛	43½	45	26½	54,820
83	67	84⅞	Feb. 1.	82¼	Jan. 23.	84	85	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	83¾	84⅞	83¾	84½	71¼	420
23¾	13⅝	21⅛	Jan. 5.	19½	Jan. 3.	20¾	21	+ ⅜	North American	100	39,776,300	.....	..	..	20¼	21	19⅝	20⅝	14¼	8,105
86½	45⅜	90	Jan. 5.	77¼	Jan. 21.	82¾	82⅞	— 1¼	Northern Pacific	100	80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	..	84½	85¼	81⅝	82⅝	53½	256,700
91½	67	89	Jan. 5.	84¼	Jan. 21.	86⅞	87	— ¾	Northern Pacific pf	100	75,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	1	Q	87¼	87½	86¼	86½	75¾	11,203
62	46	61¼	Jan. 12.	52	Feb. 1.	54½	57	— 2	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	Q	52	54	52	54	...	1,350
68½	57	68	Jan. 12.	63	Jan. 3.	63	67	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	Q	64	64	64	64	....	20
57	35½	47¼	Jan. 29.	40	Jan. 4.	45½	46	+ 2	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	43¾	47¼	41	46	43¼	12,940
143¼	124⅝	153	Jan. 5.	142¼	Jan. 21.	146⅞	147	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	‖3½	SA	145⅞	147¼	145⅝	146⅞	130⅜	37,846
111½	81⅝	106¾	Jan. 2.	95¾	Jan. 21.	101	101½	+ 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	2½	Q	99¼	101	98½	101	107⅛	35,605
18	5	21⅛	Feb. 1.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	20	20⅜	+ 4⅛	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15⅝	21½	15⅝	20	....	8,775
35	20	43	Jan. 22.	33⅜	Jan. 9.	39	41	..	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	40	40¾	40	40	20¼	1,300
73½	54½	79	Jan. 28.	72	Jan. 2.	74	...	..	Pere Marquette pf	100	10,512,200	.....	..	..	78	79	77	77	55¼	462
80½	49¾	91	Jan. 31.	57	Jan. 30.	61½	62	+ 1¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,100	.....	..	..	57	61	57	61	71	500
94	78	95	Jan. 25.	88	Jan. 4.	94½	95	+ 1¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	22,849,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	93¾	95	93¼	95	89	800
58¾	32½	92	Jan. 2.	35	Jan. 22.	39¼	39½	+ 1½	Pressed Steel Car	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	37	39¼	36	39¼	38	8,454
89½	70¾	83¼	Jan. 2.	76	Jan. 10.	79½	79¾	+ 1¼	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	77	80	77	79¼	87½	2,900
208	176	208	Jan. 2.	195½	Jan. 21.	199½	200	+ 2	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	..	200	201	199¾	200	151	3,747
10⅜	7¾	9½	Jan. 29.	9¼	Jan. 29.	...	...	+ ½	**Quicksilver** pf	100	4,291,300	July 16, 1900.	½	..	9½	9½	9½	9¾	....	100
26	15	36	Jan. 7.	24½	Jan. 4.	32⅞	33	+ ⅞	**Reading**	50	69,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	33	31½	33	18¼	36,850
71¾	49⅝	77	Jan. 5.	68½	Jan. 4.	71⅝	72	+ ½	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	71⅝	72¼	70¼	71¾	56	26,270
39¼	23⅜	47⅜	Jan. 7.	38	Jan. 3.	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	43	40¾	42⅛	29¼	27,000
27⅜	8¾	31⅝	Jan. 2.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	15	15¼	+ 1⅛	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	14	15¼	13¾	15½	25⅞	3,633
70¾	40	65½	Jan. 2.	55¼	Jan. 21.	59	59¼	+ 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	20,306,900	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	58¼	59¼	58	59¼	69¾	1,163
64½	38¼	62	Jan. 9.	58	Jan. 29.	59	59⅜	— 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	..	58	60	58	60	...	300
21½	11⅞	21	Jan. 3.	20	Jan. 4.	20	21	— ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	20	20¾	20	20¾	15¾	400
...	...	64	Feb. 1.	57	Jan. 29.	63¾	64¼	..	St Law

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 1, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 1. $24,686,500	Week Ended Feb. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	99⅜	99⅜	50
American Hide & Leather Co. 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½	52
American Tobacco scrip	101	101	101	101	2
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96½	95⅝	96½	48
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	428
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	90	91⅜	89⅞	91½	6841
A., T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	90	90	90	90	45
Atlantic & Danville 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¼	97⅜	96¼	97⅜	3101
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102⅞	103½	102⅝	103½	165
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90⅛	717
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	90	89⅞	90	361
Beech Creek 1st 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	10
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102	102	102	102	15
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100	101¼	99⅜	99⅝	59
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	69½	69½	69	69	2
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Burling, Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	119¾	119⅞	119¾	119⅞	11
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107¼	107½	107	107	10
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	99⅞	103¾	99¾	103¼	860
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	62⅝	72	62½	70	147
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	20½	28½	20½	27	540
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	8	13	8	13	571
Central of New Jersey general 5s	128	128½	128	128½	60
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	127	127	127	127	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	94	94¼	94	94¼	15
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	84¾	86½	84¾	86½	485
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	102⅛	100¾	101⅜	603
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	96	99½	96	99½	11
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	116⅛	116⅞	116⅛	116⅞	5
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106	106	106	106	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105¼	106⅞	104⅞	106½	203
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	14
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84⅞	85	84⅞	84⅞	361
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	145	145¾	145	145¾	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	10
Chi.; Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	11
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	1
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	118	119	118	119	26
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	187	188	187	188	9
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	188¼	190	188½	190	23
Chi., M. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	117⅞	117⅛	117⅞	117⅛	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	120½	120¼	120¼	120¼	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	114	114⅛	114	114⅛	17
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	187⅝	187⅝	187	187	15
Chicago & Northwestern gold 3½s	110	110	110	110	16
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109¾	110	109¾	110	27
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	185	185⅞	185	185¼	16
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95½	97¾	95	96½	166
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Clev., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	134	134	134	134	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	104½	105	104½	105	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	103½	104	103½	104	29
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	104	104	104	104	21
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	100½	101	98½	98½	33
Colorado Midland 3-4s	78	79½	78	79½	1,272
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78½	79	78½	79	10
Colorado & Southern 4s	85¾	86	83¾	84	254
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	102½	101	102½	127
Detroit City Gas 5s	96	96¼	94	96¼	20
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	87	87¼	87	87¼	21
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	30½	31	30	31	51
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	111½	112	111½	112	25
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	15
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108½	109½	109½	109½	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97	97⅜	97	97⅜	251
Erie general 4s	83⅜	83⅞	83	83½	330
Erie 1st extended 4s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	110	112½	110	112½	183
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79½	83	79½	83	170
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	69	69½	68⅝	69½	153
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼	118
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	102⅝	102½	101⅜	101⅞	35
General Electric debenture 5s	156½	159⅝	156½	159⅝	64
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
Grand Rapids & Ind. 1st gtd. 4½s	112	112	112	112	2
Green Bay debenture, B	7½	8	7½	8	109
Hocking Valley 4½s	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	196
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	115½	115½	115½	115½	75
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	102	102	102	102	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	125	124½	125	73
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99¾	100	99½	99⅞	65
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	67½	67½	67½	67½	23
International Paper Co. 6s	109	109	105	105	5
Iowa Central 5s	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	21
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	88¾	90¼	88	89	75
Kansas City Southern 3s	68	69¾	68	69¼	488
Kentucky Central 4s	98½	98½	98¼	98½	13
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111¾	3
Kings County Elevated 4s	89½	90¾	88½	89	76
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	95	95	95	95	25
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103¾	49
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Long Island general 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101¼	101	101	21
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	52
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	5
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	105⅝	106	105½	106	111
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122	123¼	119¾	119¾	11
Met. West Side Elevated (Chicago) 4s	98	98	98	98	15
Mexican Central 1st income	28¼	27	26¼	27	44
Mexican International consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	15
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	102½	102½	102½	102½	20
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	7
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	99	99	99¾	99¾	46
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98	98¼	97½	97⅝	72
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	98	99¼	97½	99	457
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80¼	80¾	78⅝	78¾	382
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100¾	100¾	99	100	53
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109¼	109¾	109	109	15
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	122	121¾	121¾	24
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	105	105	103¼	103¼	55
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104	104	103⅜	103⅞	184
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	112	118	112	112	61
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130¾	130½	130½	130½	5
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	89¾	93½	89¾	95	379
Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 1st 7s	137¼	137½	137¼	137½	5
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	139½	139½	139½	139⅞	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	112¼	112½	112¼	112¼	30
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾	89
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 3½s, coupon	96¾	99	96¾	99	89
New York Central 1st 7s	107	107	107	107	10
New York Central debenture 5s, 1904	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
New York Central general 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103½	103⅞	103½	103⅞	40
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	109½	110	109½	110	52
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 6s	97¾	97¾	97	97¼	68
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	107	107	107	107	4
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5
New York & Northern 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	122	122	120	122	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	130¾	130¾	130	130½	1215
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	104½	104¾	104	104¾	1275
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	5
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Pacific Coast Co. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Panama 1st 5s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	5
Panama 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78	78½	78	78½	2
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	39	39	39	39	1
Pere Marquette 1st 4s, Series A	92	92	92	92	1
Pere Marquette 1st 4s, Series B	92	92	92	92	1
Pere Marquette 1st 4s, Series C	92	92	92	92	1
Pere Marquette 1st 4s, Series D	92	92	92	92	1
Philadelphia & Reading gen. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Philadelphia & Reading gen. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series A	104	104	104	104	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series B	104	104	104	104	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series C	104	104	104	104	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series D	104	104	104	104	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series E	104	104	104	104	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series F	104	104	104	104	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series G	104	104	104	104	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series H	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series I	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series J	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series K	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series L	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series M	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series N	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series O	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series P	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series Q	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series R	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series S	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series T	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series U	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series V	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series W	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series X	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series Y	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series Z	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series AA	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series BB	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series CC	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series DD	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series EE	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series FF	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series GG	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series HH	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series II	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series JJ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series KK	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series LL	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series MM	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series NN	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series OO	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series PP	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series QQ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series RR	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series SS	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series TT	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series UU	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series VV	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series WW	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series XX	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series YY	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series ZZ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series AAA	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series BBB	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series CCC	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series DDD	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series EEE	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series FFF	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series GGG	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series HHH	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series III	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series JJJ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series KKK	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series LLL	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series MMM	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series NNN	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series OOO	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series PPP	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series QQQ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series RRR	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series SSS	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series TTT	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series UUU	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series VVV	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series WWW	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series XXX	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series YYY	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series ZZZ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series AAAA	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series BBBB	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series CCCC	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series DDDD	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series EEEE	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series FFFF	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series GGGG	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series HHHH	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series IIII	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series JJJJ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series KKKK	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series LLLL	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series MMMM	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series NNNN	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series OOOO	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series PPPP	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series QQQQ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series RRRR	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series SSSS	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series TTTT	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series UUUU	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series VVVV	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series WWWW	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series XXXX	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series YYYY	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series ZZZZ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series AAAAA	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series BBBBB	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series CCCCC	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series DDDDD	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series EEEEE	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series FFFFF	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series GGGGG	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series HHHHH	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series IIIII	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series JJJJJ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series KKKKK	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series LLLLL	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series MMMMM	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series NNNNN	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series OOOOO	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series PPPPP	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series QQQQQ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series RRRRR	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series SSSSS	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series TTTTT	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series UUUUU	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series VVVVV	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series WWWWW	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series XXXXX	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series YYYYY	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series ZZZZZ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series AAAAAA	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series BBBBBB	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series CCCCCC	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series DDDDDD	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series EEEEEE	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series FFFFFF	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series GGGGGG	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series HHHHHH	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series IIIIII	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series JJJJJJ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series KKKKKK	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series LLLLLL	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series MMMMMM	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series NNNNNN	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series OOOOOO	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series PPPPPP	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series QQQQQQ	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series RRRRRR	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series SSSSSS	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series TTTTTT	96	96	96	96	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series UUUUUU	96	96

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 1, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it represents on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	96½	Feb 1	95	Jan 7	96¾	Feb 1	96	..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995. A O*	103¾	Jan 30	102¾	Jan 10	103⅝	Feb 1	103⅝	103¾
Do registered..A O*	102¾	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	91¾	Feb 1	86¾	Jan 4	91½	Feb 1	91½	91¾
Do do registered.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	79¾	De 11,00	..	..
Do stamped	90	Jan 29	90	Jan 29	90	Jan 29	..	..
Atl., Knoz. & North 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D*	..	....	..	....	105	De 4, 00	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
De prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97⅛	Feb 1	95	Jan 8	97⅛	Feb 1	96¾	97
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	103¾	Feb 1	101½	Jan 3	103¾	Feb 1	103	103¼
Do do registered.....	102	Jan 19	102	Jan 19	102	Jan 19	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	89¾	Feb 1	88¾	Jan 21	90¼	Feb 1	90½	90½
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	90	Feb 1	80	Jan 11	90	Feb 1	89½	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct, 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	..	....	..	....	111	My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio, reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5,99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S*	117	Feb 1	115	Jan 3	117	Feb 1	115½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	128	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	....	..	....	127½	De 21,00	127	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943. *J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107	Jan 3	106⅝	Jan 4	107	Jan 29	107	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934. *A O	110¾	Jan 22	110½	Jan 15	110⅝	Jan 30	110½	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	117	No 20,00	113¾	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A O*	..	....	..	....	113½	De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	107⅛	Jan 18	106¾	Jan 5	107	Jan 31	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111	Jan 23	109¾	Jan 11	111	Jan 30	..	..
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	104	Ap 24,00	..	..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948....*J D	94¼	Jan 31	92	Jan 8	94¼	Jan 31	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	99½	Jan 31	96½	Jan 3	99½	Jan 31	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	..	....	..	....	100	No 29,00	118½	123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	103¾	Jan 31	97½	Jan 18	103¾	Feb 1	103¼	103½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	96	Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	72	Feb 1	60	Jan 9	69⅝	Feb 1	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	28½	Feb 1	20	Jan 2	27	Feb 1	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1946. Oct. 1	13½	Feb 1	8	Jan 18	13	Feb 1	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946. *J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *J J	..	....	..	....	108	Oc 24,00	..	..
Can. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902..M N*	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 4, 00	106½	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	130	Jul 25,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	128½	Feb 1	127	Jan 22	128¼	Feb 1	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	127½	Jan 10	127	Jan 17	127	Jan 29	127	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov 1, 1912. Q M	..	....	..	....	105	Au 30,00	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103¾	Jan 25	103	Jan 4	103¾	Feb 1	103	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J J*	113¾	Jan 21	113	Jan 7	113¾	Jan 21	113	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	116¾	Jan 23	115¼	Jan 17	116⅛	Jan 31	116	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	118¼	Jan 31	118¼	Jan 31	118¼	Jan 31	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121	Jan 7	120¾	Jan 10	121	Feb 1	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 11,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	107	Feb 1	104	Jan 4	106½	Feb 1	..	..
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	94½	Au 23,00	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989. *J J	103	Jan 28	103	Jan 14	106	Jan 28	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	103	Jan 14	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103	No 26,00	104	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 20,99	105	..
Elk., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902....*M S	102¼	Jan 14	102¼	Jan 14	102½	Jan 14	102	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903....*M N	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	106	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94	Jan 12	93	Jan 3	94	Jan 25	..	..
Do certificates of interest.....	92¾	Jan 31	91¼	Jan 3	92⅞	Jan 31	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	85	Jan 28	83¼	Jan 14	84⅞	Feb 1	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	108½	Jan 22	108½	Jan 2	108⅜	Jan 23	..	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 19	101⅜	Jan 19	101½	Jan 19	101¼	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111¼	Jan 18	110	Jan 7	111	Jan 24	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	145¾	Feb 1	142¾	Jan 22	145¾	Feb 1	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 3s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 30,00	115⅛	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	104⅝	De 7, 00	105¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	102½	Jan 7	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 15,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104⅛	Jan 28	103⅛	Jan 10	104⅛	Jan 28	103⅛	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	112¾	Jan 28	112	Jan 3	112¾	Jan 31	112	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111⅛	Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122¼	Jan 14	122½	Jan 12	122½	Jan 14	122½	123¼
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	..	....	..	....	114¾	No 24,00	112½	..
Do 1st con g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	135¼	Jan 11	135¼	Jan 11	135¼	Jan 11	135	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117⅝	Jan 28	115	Jan 2	117¼	Jan 29	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936. *J J	113½	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 23	113½	Jan 28	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910. J J*	114	Jan 24	113	Jan 21	114	Jan 30	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	108½	Jan 16	106⅞	Jan 31	106⅞	Jan 31	105	108
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	119	Feb 1	115	Jan 15	119	Feb 1	117	120
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	..	....	..	....	179	De 12,00	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	..	....	..	....	172½	Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190	Jan 28	188½	Jan 28	190	Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	188	Jan 29	182½	Jan 2	188	Jan 29	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	187½	Jan 28	185¼	Jan 14	187	Jan 31	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117½	Jan 14	117	Jan 4	117¼	Jan 29	117¼	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	118¼	Jan 23	117⅞	Jan 3	118⅛	Jan 23	118½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Jan 28	117½	Jan 3	119	Jan 28	..	119
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	125¾	Jan 24	125¼	Jan 23	125⅝	Jan 25	125⅝	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¾	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	118	Jan 9	118	Jan 9	118	Jan 9	118½	..
Do Chi & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120½	Jan 8	119½	Jan 3	120½	Jan 29	119⅝	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122¾	Jan 23	122¾	Jan 23	122¾	Jan 23	122¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅞	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	119⅝	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	119¾	Jan 29	119¾	Jan 29	119¾	Jan 29	119⅝	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	..	....	..	....	116⅜	De 27,00	114⅝	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924. *J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,90	136	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115⅝	Jan 23	115⅝	Jan 23	115⅝	Jan 23	115⅝	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989. J J	114¼	Jan 30	112¾	Jan 11	114⅜	Jan 31	113	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910. *J D	..	....	..	....	118½	De 3, 00	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Au 9, 00	120⅝	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. Q F	139¾	Jan 15	139¾	Jan 15	139¾	Jan 15	..	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	107¼	Jan 12	107¼	Jan 9	107¼	Jan 16	107	..
Do do registered.....J D*	107½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 18	107	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116½	De 3, 00	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	108¼	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	107	De 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125¼	Jan 8	124	Jan 21	124	Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	122½	Jan 15	122	Jan 11	122½	Jan 15	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110¼	Jan 25	108	Jan 7	110¼	Jan 25	109	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	116½	Jan 11	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 28	115	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	109	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	110	..
Do do registered.....F A 15	..	....	..	....	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110	Jan 28	109½	Jan 15	110	Jan 28	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901. J J*	..	....	..	....	103¼	Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	..	....	..	....	120½	No 10,00	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....*M S	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	..	....	..	....	111¼	Ap 24,00	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	..	....	..	....	112¼	Ap 24,00	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	136¾	Jan 15	136¾	Jan 10	138¾	Jan 28	138¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	107½	No 16,00	108¼	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929. *F A	127½	Jan 17	126	Jan 21	126	Jan 21	123½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924..J J*	138¾	Jan- 2	138¾	Jan 2	138¾	Jan 2	138¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	....	..	....	139½	Ap 17,00	141	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	130¼	Jan 19	130⅛	Jan 25	130⅛	Jan 25	130⅛	133
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130	No 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	110	Jan 25	107⅛	Jan 5	110	Feb 1	109⅜	110
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	107⅜	No 8, 00	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905. *J J	..	....	..	....	90	My 25,00	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	86¼	Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	111½	Jan 17	111¼	Jan 7	111¼	Jan 29	..	112⅞
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	135¼	Jan 31	134¼	Jan 16	135¼	Jan 31	134	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	..	....	..	....	133	No 27,00	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	131	Jan 30	130	Jan 5	131	Jan 31	130¼	131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	....	..	....	140	My 31,00	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97¾	Jan 30	92	Jan 8	96½	Feb 1	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	..	....	..	....	108	Oc 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾	Jan 28	119¾	Jan 28	119¾	Jan 28	119	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 17,00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	115	De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *M N	118¼	Jan 29	113¼	Jan 29	113¾	Jan 29	113	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. A O	104	Jan 30	101	Jan 4	104	Jan 31	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	100	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	105	Jan 30	104½	Jan 16	105	Jan 30	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	..	....	..	....	94	Oc 12,00	98	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	99¼	Jan 21	98¼	Jan 15	99¼	Jan 21	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936. Q F	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 1	..	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	104	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	113¾	Jan 18	113¾	Jan 18	113¾	Jan 18	114	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	97¾	Feb 1	95½	Jan 4	97¾	Feb 1	96¾	97
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....	60	Feb 1	45½	Jan 22	59	Feb 1	55	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	135¼	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	135	137½
Do gen. con. g. 5s, 1934.....*J J	134	Jan 28	134	Jan 28	134	Jan 28	..	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 1st, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105½	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901.A O	..	....	..	....	101¾	De 7, 00	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1938...A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Se 5, 00	110	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947.....J J*	79½	Feb 1	78	Jan 24	79½	Feb 1	75½	79
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	79¾	Jan 7	77	Jan 25	79	Jan 30	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929...*F A	88	Jan 31	85	Jan 4	84	Feb 1	..	..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	108	Dec., 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123½	Jan 8	122¾	Jan 8	123½	Jan 8	123½	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	..	....	..	....	118½	No 15,00	118½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	139½	Jan 29	139½	Jan 29	139¾	Jan 29	138½	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 28,60	104½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	..	....	..	....	128⅝	De 28,60	128½	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc 28,88	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	..	....	..	....	133	De 28,60	135	..
Do registered.....	..	....	..	....	135½	Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	121¼	De 27,00	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*M N	..	....	..	....	103⅜	Oc 15,00	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Pens. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	..	....	..	....	146¾	My 2, 00	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	141	Oc 22,00	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	..	....	..	....	115⅝	De 5, 00	..	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	De 4, 00	..	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	113¼	Au 27,00	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	..	....	..	....	147	De 4, 00	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *J J	102½	Feb 1	100	Jan 23	102¼	Feb 1	101⅞	102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....*J D	107½	Jan. 5	107	Jan 10	107¼	Jan 21	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	108¾	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 19	107	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	..	....	..	....	98¾	No 20,00	95	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	87½	Jan 26	85	Jan 23	87¼	Jan 31	80½	90
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937....A O*	112	Jan 31	100	Jan 10	112	Jan 31	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112½	Jan 12	112	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 12	113	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	..	....	..	....	109¾	De 6, 00	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119½	Jan 7	118½	Jan 28	118½	Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	122½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	117½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	..	....	..	....	123¾	Mr 30,00	123	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106⅛	Ap 14,99	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 17	142	Jan 17	142	Jan 17	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30,98	137¼	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139	Jan 16	138	Jan 17	138	Jan 17	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 6s, Jan., 1909. A O	106	Jan 9	106	Jan 9	108	Jan 9	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	121	Jan 26	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Fe 17,00	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood-L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 27, 98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	97½	Jan 2	95½	Jan 21	97⅛	Feb 1	96⅞	..
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¾	My 25,98	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	85¾	Jan 5	82¼	Jan 21	85¾	Feb 1	83	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	116½	Feb 1	111	Jan 4	116½	Feb 1	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	..	....	..	....	98¾	Jne 12,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	105¾	Jan 9	102½	Feb 1	102½	Feb 1	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 27,00	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	107½	Jan 11	107½	Jan 11	107½	Jan 22	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 8	..	..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	..	....	..	....	No	10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	124	Jan 29	124	Jan 29	124	Jan 29	124	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 26,00	..	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do. Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930. *A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J J	..	....	..	....	105	Se 25, 00	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	120	Jan 10	126	Jan 10	126	Jan 10	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	106	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	112½	Jan 31	108	Jan 19	112½	Jan 31	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80¾	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921. J D*	83	Feb 1	76½	Jan 4	83	Feb 1	80	82
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928...J J*	69½	Jan 29	67	Jan 21	69½	Feb 1	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	103	Jan 2	102¾	Jan 26	102½	Jan 26	102	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945. A O*	..	....	..	....	106	De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 6s, Oct. 1, 1945. J J	..	....	..	....	98½	No 27,00	..	..
**Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s

D LIST.

t bonds which do
r alphabetical or-
d Quotation List," Opposite each is
tem under which
referred to:

nds.

System.
Southern Ry.
v., Fla. & Western
elaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
ff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie
Erie
IIlinois Central
eaboard & Roanoke
Y. Central & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
outhern Pacific Co.
Erie
h., Top. & Santa Fé
ans— Illinois Cent.
Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
Penn. R. R.
C. R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
Chi. & N. W.
Chi., M. & St. P.
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
South. Pac. Co.
d. g. 5s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C., B. & Quincy
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pacific
Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
L. S. & M. S.
oledo & Ohio Central
issouri, Kan. & Texas
ouis & San Francisco
Louisville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
hern— N. Y. C. & H.
entral of New Jersey
entral of New Jersey
Missouri Valley
Erie
Chicago & Alton
Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
L. S. M. Southern
N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
& Central & Hudson
Erie
— Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
ago, Mil. & St. Paul
ago, Mil. & St. Paul
Bur., C. R. & N
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & Alton
N. Y. C. & H.
Baltimore & Ohio
St. P. & Man.
S. Pacific Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
ouisville & Nashville
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Co.— Penn. Co.
Long Island
Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
Del., L. & W.
Erie
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Long Island
Erie
Southern Pacific Co.
ago & Northwestern
ake Erie & Western
Southern Pac.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
on— Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
., C., C. & St. Louis
Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway
Buff., Roch. & Pitts
burg— N. Y. C. & H.
Mobile & Ohio
Missouri Pac.
Ego.— Wabash.
rm. R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central
Northern Pacific
Northern Pacific
C., R. P., M. & O.
— South. Pac. Co.
Norfolk & Western
th.— Ma., K. & T.
Bay., Florida & W.
Seaboard Railway.
ville & Nashville
Pennsylvania R. R.
Y.— Del., L. & W.
i, Kansas & Texas.
Southern Pacific Co.
Penn. R. R.
Rio Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
N. J. Cent. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
, Lack. & Western.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Central & Hudson.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie R. R.
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & N. W.
Bonds.
enn. Coal, Iron & R.
People's R. & C. Co.
l. Y. Central & Hud.
Pur. C. & N. Co.
Penn. Co. & S.
& R. 1st g. 5s, 1923.
& R. 1st g. 5s, 1923

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	475	485
Amer. Exchange	5,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1900	230	..
Astor	350,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Butch. & D. ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	95	..
Central	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	175	180
Chase	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	300	310
Chemical	300,000	25	B	Jan., 1901	3950	4050
Citizens' ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	148	..
City	10,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	530	538
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Commerce	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	315	325
Continental	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	380	385
Domestic Exch.	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National	200,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Jan., 1901	3600	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
Gallatin ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	80	..
German Exch.	200,000	12	S	May, 1900	260	..
Garfield	200,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	1725	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	120	..
Germania	200,000	8	S	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Hanover	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	510	525
Hide & Leather	500,000	..	..	.....	135	..
Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	530	..
Irving ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	180	185
Leather M'f'r's	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Lincoln	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug., 1900	275	285
Market & Fulton	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Mechanics' ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	210	220
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	100	110
Mercantile	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merchants' ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	175	..
Merch. Ex. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	500,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	620	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	200
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov., 1900	180	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	725	..
New York	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	335	..
N. Y. County	200,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	130	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	135	..
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	92	98
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	100	..
North America	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb., 1901	165	180
Park	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	480	490
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	230	..
Phenix ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	475	..
Republic	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	235	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	210	..
Seaboard	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	190	..
Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	107	..
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	160	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	140	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	440	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	375	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	..	Jan., 1898	215	225
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan., 1901	1900	2100
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	..
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	340	360
Colonial	1,000,000	5	..	Jan., 1901	350	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	385	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov., 1900	1450	..
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	275	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	625	675
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb., 1901	260	270
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	400	..
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	425	475
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Nassau	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	185	200
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1300	1375
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	770	..
North American	2,000,000	2½	..	July, 1900	228	235
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Feb., 1901	340	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Title Guar & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan., 1901	470	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	205	215
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	197
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct., 1900	1400	1415
U. S. Mtge & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	420	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1605	1650
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	17	18
East River Ferry	750,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	68	71
E. R. F'y 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95½	97½
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	110½	112½
N.Y.& Hob'n Fy.	3,800,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	80	82½
N. Y. & Hoboken F'y con 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	84½	85
10th & 23d Street. 10th & 23d St. 1st 5s, 1919	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	85	75
Union Ferry	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Un. F'y 1st 5s, 1920	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	32½	33
	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96½	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	9
Buff. City 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	71	73
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	109
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	900,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	105¼	106
Denver Gas	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	21	23
Denver Gas bonds	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	63	68
Ft. Wayne Gas bds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	50
Gr'd Rapids ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	102	105
Gr'd R. 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	Jun., 1900	45	50
Ind'olis 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	93	95
Ind. Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
Lafayette Gas bds	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	106	..
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	295	298
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	109	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	66	67
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	111	113
Ohio & Ind. Gas bds	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	36	40
St. Jo. (Mo.) 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	Feb., 1901	46	50
St. P. gn. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	78	82
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Standard pf.	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	148	151
Stand. 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	11½	14
Syra. 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	88	93
Western (Mil'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	94¾	95⅝
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	105	107

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Ag. Chemical	16,500,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	17,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	80	82
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	*50	53
American Bicycle	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7
Amer. Bicycle pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Am. Bicy. 5s, 1919	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	71½	72
American Bridge	35,000,000	..	..	.....	42	42½
Amer. Bridge pf.	35,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	91	91¼
American Chicle	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	79	83
Amer. Chicle pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10¼
Am. H. & L. pf.	13,000,000	..	..	.....	32	35
Am. Sheet St. pf.	26,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	75¼	76
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	58	62½
Bar'y & Smith Car	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Barney & S. C. pf	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	115	118
B. & S. Car bds.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*20¼	20⅝
Brit. Excheq. 3s.	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98	98½
Calif. Cop. ($10)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	1
Cast Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5⅛
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	12,500,000	1¾	..	Jun., 1900	33	35
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	103	106
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Dec., 1900	25	28
Cent. F'works pf.	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug., 1900	74	76
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Jan., 1901	380	400
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	30	34
Cons. Equipment	16,000,000	..	..	.....	10¼	10⅜
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Con. Fireworks pf	549,000	†6	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	4
Cons. Rub. T. pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	21	25
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	80	82
Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	.....	23⅞	24¼
Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	78	79¼
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,665	..	..	.....	5⅝	5⅞
Dist. Co. of A. pf	29,283,831	..	..	.....	29¼	30
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	27	29
Electric Boat pf.	1,690,300	..	..	.....	54	55
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	15	18
Elec. Vehicle pf.	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	30	40
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	17	23
General Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
General Chemical	6,500,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	65	..
General Chem. pf	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	97	98
Havana Com'cial	10,600,000	..	..	.....	11	13½
Havana Com. pf.	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	52	54
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	†2¼	Q	Feb., 1901	117	124
Ill. Transp's ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Internat. Silver pf	5,111,500	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43	46
Int.-State Oil ($50)	2,200,000	..	..	.....	*1½	5
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*2	5
Iron St'boat bds.	500,000	3	S	July, 1900	55	65
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	105	..
Markeen Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	3
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	13½
Nat. Enam. & St'g	14,038,100	..	..	.....	17	20
Nat. En. & St. pf.	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	78	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3	3½
N. Y. Trans.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
N. Y., & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	†2½	Q	Jan., 1901	175	180
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	29
Otis Elevator pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	91	92
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	½	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*30⅜	30⅝
Proct. & G., new	4,500,000	†6	..	Aug., 1900	325	..
Pr. & Gamble pf.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	200	210
Royal B'g Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	95	96
Rubber Goods	15,140,800	1	Q	Jan., 1901	27½	28½
Rubber Goods pf.	7,624,490	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	123	..
Seaboard A. L. 4s	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1900	60½	70
Seab'd A. L. com.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	9¾	10⅛
Seaboard A. L. pf	16,995,100	..	..	.....	24¾	25¼
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1900	270	300
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	34	37½
Stand. Coupler pf.	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec., 1900	793	797
"tor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*14	16
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	101	104
Sw. & Co. 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $15 paid ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*5½	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*16½	17⅜
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	98	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	103	106
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	5	7
Trenton Pot. pf.	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	55	60
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	4½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	42½	43
Union T. 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1900	111½	113
Union T. 2d pf.	4,000,000	18	S	Oct., 1900	115	116
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Va. I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	31	35
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Jan., 1901	*183	185
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	112	114
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Dry D., E. B. & B. 5s	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	118
Dry D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	101	103

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	114	..
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	90	100
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	570	600
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	310	320
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	60	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	505	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	300
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	*125	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	230	255
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	80	90
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	175
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1900	135	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	118	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	165	180
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	60	70
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	115	125
Westchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	450	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	113	115
Atl. Av. gen. 5s	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	108
Atl. Av. imp. 5s	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1901	36½	38
B.St.& F.F.ext.4s	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1900	230	240
B'y & 7th Av. 1st	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
B'y & 7th Av. 2d	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
B'y Surface 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
B'way Surface 2d	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	103
B'lyn.B.& W.E.5s	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn City R. R. 1st 5s	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	113
B. C. R. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1900	239½	241
B. C. & New. 1st	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	113	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Cen. Cross. 1st 6s	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	202	206
C.P.,N. & E.R. 7s	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104½	105½
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	183	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	36	40
Columbus Ry. pf.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	91½	93½
C.L & B'lyn stock	1,998,000	†1½	Q	Feb., 1901	335	350
C. I. & B. 1st 5s.	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	105
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	59	60
Con. T. of N.J. 5s.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109	110
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St 42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	405
	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. inc. 6s	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, Brooklyn	660,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	110	..
Nassau Elec. 4s	8,946,960	2	S	Jan., 1901	96¼	..
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	..
N. O. City R.R. pf.	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	94	96
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Oct., 1900	198	205
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	24½
Nor. J. St. Ry. 4s.	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	82½	83½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	20	23
Roch. Ry. con. 5s	2,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19¼	19¾
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	208	212
Sec'd Av. con. 5s	3,570,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	118	119
Sec'd Av.1st m.5s	1,600,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	103½	107½
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	207½	212
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	106	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	117	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Syracuse R. T. pf	1,250,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	395	410
23d St. deb. 5s	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	113½	115½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	11,565,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	73½	74
U. Rys. of S.L. 4s	23,000,000	2	S	July, 1900	89¾	90
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	109	111
U.T., P., 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	105	108
Worcester Trac.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Wor. Trac. pf.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £366,182 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.53, became 44.55 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France gained 8,380,000f gold and lost 2,400,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates on Friday were $4.84¾@4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.87⅞@$4.88 for demand, $4.88⅝@4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.17½ less 1-16@5.15⅛ for long and 5.15 less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 @94½ and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 1. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.		Range in 1901 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..		..		*205	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	American Sheet Sugar	15,000,000	....	.....		.....		*23	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
190	200	American Coals	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900 4	.....		.....		175	Dec. 18, 1900
4½	5	American Malting	14,500,000	....	5½	Jan. 2	4¾	Jan. 8	4⅞	Jan. 18, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	....	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,935,800	....	.....		.....		*14	Sept. 26, 1900
140	145	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900 2	143	Jan. 16	137	Jan. 2	143	Jan. 16, 1901
20	23	Ann Arbor	3,270,000	....	*22	Jan. 9	*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1900 3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1901 1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,428,000	Jan., 1901 2	.....		.....		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	.....		.....		21	Feb. 15, 1899
122	130	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	125	Jan. 9	124½	Jan. 8	125	Jan. 9, 1901
120	128	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	132	Jan. 8	128	Jan. 8	132	Jan. 8, 1901
104¼	..	**Central Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....		.....		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	.....		.....		39	Apr. 28, 1900
207	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	137	Jan. 11	126	Jan. 2	132	Jan. 17, 1901
130	136	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	185	Jan. 11	184¾	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
180	186	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	22,396,400	Jan. 7, 1901 1¾	222¼	Jan. 5	215	Jan. 17	218	Jan. 23, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	.....		.....		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	.....		.....		120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction	20,000,000	....	12½	Jan. 17	12	Jan. 17	12½	Jan. 17, 1901
28	28½	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	....	29	Jan. 8	27⅝	Jan. 7	28½	Jan. 19, 1901
69	70	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	70¼	Jan. 2	68	Jan. 16	68½	Jan. 21, 1901
192	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	.....		.....		*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	....	.....		.....		1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	.....		.....		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	.....		.....		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	....	.....		.....		29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	338,700	....	.....		.....		30	June 9, 1899
160	175	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1901 2½	.....		.....		*170	Sept. 20, 1900
117	127	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	.....		.....		110	June 20, 1899
4	4½	Dul., S. S. & At.	12,000,000	....	5	Jan. 9	5	Jan. 9	5	Jan. 9, 1901
12½	15	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	10,000,000	....	15⅛	Jan. 9	13⅝	Jan. 8	13⅝	Jan. 15, 1901
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3½	.....		.....		*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	.....		.....		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
80	82	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900 2½	81½	Jan. 4	81	Jan. 4	81	Jan. 4, 1901
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,535,000	....	17⅛	Jan. 24	17	Jan. 18	17⅛	Jan. 24, 1901
96	97	**Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.**	13,638,200	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	97¾	Jan. 5	95½	Jan. 8	96	Jan. 24, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	.....		.....		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
49	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	*53	Jan. 17	*52	Jan. 2	*53	Jan. 17, 1901
110	111	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 19	110	Jan. 21, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	.....		.....		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1901 1½	.....		.....		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1901 50c	.....		.....		*105	May 20, 1899
76	80	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Jan. 25, 1901 50c	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8, 1901
104	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11, 1901
5½	6	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	....	6½	Jan. 2	5¾	Jan. 3	6	Jan. 15, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.....		.....		*32	Jan. 25, 1893
..	8¼	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	.....		.....		8¼	Dec. 31, 1900
14	19	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	18	Jan. 16	12	Jan. 8	17	Jan. 18, 1901
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	.....		.....		50	Nov. 26, 1900
71	72	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900 2	72¾	Jan. 7	70	Jan. 18	70	Jan. 18, 1901
95	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	97	Jan. 14	95	Jan. 21	95	Jan. 21, 1901
210¼	250	Lake Shore	49,468,500	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	.....		.....		*235	Dec. 29, 1900
67	71	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1898 1	70	Jan. 8	67	Jan. 3	67	Jan. 21, 1901
70	78	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	Dec. 29, 1900 3	.....		.....		79	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	.....		.....		*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	....	30	Jan. 3	27	Jan. 9	28	Jan. 15, 1901
3¾	4	Mexican National ctfs.	33,350,000	....	4⅜	Jan. 2	3⅝	Jan. 18	3¾	Jan. 25, 1901
108	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	.....		.....		*105	Dec. 10, 1900
51	55	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	....	55½	Jan. 2	53	Jan. 21	53	Jan. 21, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	.....		.....		*50	Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	.....		.....		3½	June 9, 1899
34	36	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	35	Jan. 10	35	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	.....		.....		*124	Jan. 28, 1847
95	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900 5	109	Jan. 10	105	Jan. 18	107	Jan. 22, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	.....		.....		413	July 12, 1900
137	139	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 1¼	*134½	Jan. 15	*134½	Jan. 15	*134½	Jan. 15, 1901
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 4	295	Jan. 12	295	Jan. 12	295	Jan. 12, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	.....		.....		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	.....		.....		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	.....		.....		7	Nov. 6, 1899
6½	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 ..	7½	Jan. 22	7	Jan. 8	7½	Jan. 22, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,356,500	July 2, 1898 1	.....		.....		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,146,100	Jan. 2, 1901 2	.....		.....		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
89	92	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	94¾	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 18	91	Jan. 18, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....		.....		*35	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	.....		.....		*110	June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	.....		.....		74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	.....		.....		*117	May 16, 1899
202	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	.....		.....		*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	.....		.....		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	.....		.....		1½	Sept. 5, 1900
202	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	.....		.....		200	Dec. 10, 1900
65	70	Rio Grande-West.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 5	65¼	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 4, 1901
92	95	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	.....		.....		95	Dec. 26, 1900
138	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. .., 1..
7¾	8	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	8⅝	Jan. 1	7⅞	Jan. 21	8	Jan. 21, 19..
62	63	Silver Bullion Certs.	.....	....	65½	Jan.	64½	Jan. 14	64½	Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	.....		.....		*200	Mar. 10, 1890
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	Jan., 1901 2½	.....		.....		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	....	.....		.....		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	.....		.....		*80	Apr. 9, 1900
8	8½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	....	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ½	.....		.....		64	July 13, 1899
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	.....		.....		*208¾	Oct. 9, 1900
54	56	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1½	59½	Jan. 5	54	Jan. 25	54	Jan. 25, 1901
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	.....		.....		⅛	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	.....		.....		*1½	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	.....		.....		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	.....		.....		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1½	.....		.....		129	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 3	.....		.....		*98	Mar. 15, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Long Island, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Yioughiogheny, Warren Railroad, Kingston and Pembroke, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

WARNER & CO.
52 Broadway, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
High-Class Investment Netting 4½ and 5%.
Loans made on approved collateral.
Stocks and bonds bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 1515 BROAD.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

A. M. Kidder & Co.,
BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

4%
MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE.
ENQUIRY SOLICITED.
DANIEL H. LIVERMORE,
Municipal, Gas & Railroad Securities.
31 NASSAU ST.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 31, 1901	£32,683,278	
Jan. 30, 1900	33,501,931	
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 31, 1901	94,156,161	£43,820,947
Jan. 30, 1900	75,830,328	45,689,385
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 31, 1901	28,550,000	14,708,000
Jan. 30, 1900	26,551,000	13,678,000
RUSSIA.		
Jan. 31, 1901	73,278,000	*6,342,000
Jan. 30, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 31, 1901	38,400,000	10,155,000
Jan. 30, 1900	37,887,000	8,918,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 31, 1901	14,001,000	16,563,000
Jan. 30, 1900	13,600,000	14,852,000
ITALY.		
Jan. 31, 1901	15,564,000	1,848,000
Jan. 30, 1900	15,412,000	1,500,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 31, 1901	5,028,000	5,675,000
Jan. 30, 1900	4,360,000	6,015,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 31, 1901	2,914,000	1,457,000
Jan. 30, 1900	2,884,000	1,442,000
Total for week	£304,554,429	£100,568,947
Total preceding week	300,259,275	99,321,398
Corresp. date last year	297,756,259	97,615,385

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 2d day of February, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$275,967,279	Gold certificates outstanding	$275,967,279
Silver dollars	428,259,000	Silver certificates outstanding	428,259,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,526,713	Treasury notes outstanding	58,160,080
Silver bullion of 1890	54,633,287		
United States notes	995,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	995,000
Total	$763,381,279	Total	$763,381,279

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$53,584,971.69	
Gold certificates	17,640,080.00	
Standard silver dollars	7,108,638.00	
Silver certificates	8,048,827.00	
Silver bullion	3,611,800.96	
United States notes	13,089,602.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	317,859.00	
National banknotes	14,025,246.96	
Subsidiary silver coin	6,552,951.78	
Fractional currency	131.78	
Minor coin	610,328.48	
		$124,590,432.78
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$90,947,087.23	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,985,894.18	
Total	$96,932,731.41	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	88,947.66	
		96,921,679.07
Total		$221,511,511.85
Liabilities—		
Statutory bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,121,727.69	
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,268,493.97	
Disbursing officers' balances	5,482,760.20	
Post Office Department account	5,032,817.35	
Miscellaneous items	2,635,868.31	
	79,264,181.52	
Available cash balance		$142,247,330.33

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,058,275.11	$1,693,156.05	$142,149,175.60
Internal revenue	1,027,179.74	1,530,119.45	181,554,691.33
Miscellaneous	246,467.51	296,346.97	19,197,617.22
Total receipts	$2,331,922.36	$3,519,622.47	$342,901,484.15
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	170,000.00	310,000.00	74,581,135.66
War	770,000.00	1,170,000.00	65,018,501.21
Navy	100,000.00	100,000.00	34,874,089.92
Indians	90,000.00	115,000.00	6,815,885.84
Pensions	500,000.00	1,500,000.00	83,674,992.83
Interest	.....	.....	21,407,036.93
Total expenditures	$1,630,000.00	$3,195,000.00	$316,371,642.39
Excess of receipts over expenditures	701,922.36	324,622.47	26,529,841.76
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	676,099.36	1,915,814.26	137,900,564.34
Internal revenue	664,688.02	1,528,294.87	176,000,376.86
Receipts from all sources last year	1,510,188.41	3,795,172.25	336,600,832.09
Expenditures last year	1,210,000.00	3,315,000.00	308,250,139.70
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	.....	6,937,398.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	76,012.50	161,517.50	11,774,657.50
Notes received for current redemption	788,876.00	1,439,482.00	84,208,543.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$545,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$37,418,177.00	$3,710,250.00	$41,128,427.00
This fiscal year	20,089,077.00	472,513.00	20,561,590.00
This month	297,000.00	4,000.00	301,000.00
This day	94,000.00	3,000.00	97,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	37,418,177.00	3,710,250.00	41,128,427.00
This fiscal year	20,089,077.00	472,513.00	20,561,590.00
This month	297,000.00	4,000.00	301,000.00
This day	94,000.00	3,000.00	97,000.00

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company,

NEW YORK.

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.

CHARTERED 1822.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 | **Surplus, $6,000,000.00**

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Samuel Sloan, William Waldorf Astor, D. O. Mills, Robert F. Ballantine, Franklin D. Locke, George F. Baker, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Hugh D. Auchincloss, James Stillman, Henry A. C. Taylor, D. H. King, Jr., Henry Hentz, Robert C. Hoyd, E. R. Holden, William Rowland, Edward R. Bacon, Edwin B. Marston, Moses Taylor Pyne, S. S. Palmer, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Cleveland H. Dodge, John L. Riker, Daniel S. Lamont, A. G. Agnew, Archibald D. Russell, P. A. Valentine.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,

222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARFAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kühne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,387,438.75

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

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United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

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JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
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WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK

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CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Henry C. Swords, Prest. H. H. Cammann, Vice Prest. H. W. Reighley, Secretary.

STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

RESOURCES.

United States and New York City stocks		$960,330.00
Other investment securities, market value		559,268.13
Bills receivable		12,500.00
Bonds and mortgages		295,800.00
Loans secured by collateral		3,861,375.51
Cash, in vault and on deposit		1,112,703.04
Overdrafts		5,889.90
Accrued interest receivable		26,793.19
		$6,833,859.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00	
Surplus	250,000.00	
Undivided profits	290,471.87	
		$1,040,471.87
Due depositors		5,517,813.58
Certified checks outstanding		272,503.06
Accrued interest payable		3,071.24
		$6,833,859.77

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS.

41 WALL ST., N. Y.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities.

List of current offerings sent on application.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

$500,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co.

1st Cons. Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds, due 1949.

A first mortgage on 202 miles of road in Ohio, and upon maturity or retirement of the outstanding Divisional Bonds, a like amount of Consolidated Mortgage bonds being held in trust to retire same, will be a first mortgage on the entire property of about 468 miles. Earnings for 1900 show large increase over previous year, and the net earnings are now at a rate sufficient to pay all interest, a dividend on first preferred stock and leave a surplus.

At the price we offer these bonds they will yield about 4½% on the investment. Exact price, which is subject to advance, and full particulars, copy of the mortgage, etc., will be furnished on application.

SPITZER & CO., Bankers,

20 Nassau St., N. Y.

Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.

500 SHARES Balt. & Cumberland Valley R. R. Extension Co. 7% Guaranteed Stock.

(TAX EXEMPT.)
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS,

71 Broadway, New York.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers,

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.) N. Y.

Issue Travelers' Letters of Credit Available in all Parts of the World.

Deal in Bonds of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas and Electric Light Companies.

Government and Municipal bonds Bought and Sold.

Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS

Members New York Stock Exchange. 71 Broadway, New York City.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

Cable address, Hutch, New York. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,950,000
Deposits	29,000,000

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit

FOR TRAVELLERS

Available in all parts of the world

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

20 BROAD STREET.

Branch Office, No. 2 Astor Court.

NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES:

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E. B. HAVENS & CO.

BANKERS & BROKERS,

10 Wall Street.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Telephone No. 4820 Cortlandt.

Stoppani & Holchkin,

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3,078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.

Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

Letters of Credit IN Pounds Sterling AND Francs

ISSUED BY

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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,

BUY AND SELL

Investment Securities.

Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.

Make loans against approved collateral,

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.

I. F. MEAD & CO.,

44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in

Bank & Trust Co. Stocks

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

38 WALL STREET.

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George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder; high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,937. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE TO-DAY

Gen. Miles's Friends Confident He Will Lead the List.

One Major Generalship Will Be Left Open—War Department Issues Order to Close Canteens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate will to-morrow receive the nominations of one Lieutenant General, three Major Generals, and ten Brigadier Generals. The friends of Gens. Brooke and Otis have practically given up claiming that Gen. Miles will not receive the Lieutenant Generalship, and the latter's friends will be very much surprised if he is not appointed.

The appointment of a Lieutenant General will leave two Major Generals, and the new army law provides for six. There are, therefore, four places to fill, and only three nominations are to be made. This fact is causing considerable anxiety among the respective friends of Gens. MacArthur, Wade, Chaffee, and other candidates for the command in the Philippines. The fact that only three nominations are to be made is taken to indicate that the fourth is withheld so that the officer who gets it will take lower rank than he would if he went in with the others. Gen. Wade, for example, is now MacArthur's senior in the regular establishment, and he has been ordered to the Philippines. If his name and MacArthur's went to the Senate together, he would rank MacArthur and take command. This could be averted by making all the nominations except Wade's to-morrow and sending Wade's in later.

On the other hand, if Young is to be made a Major General and his name is sent in to-morrow, he will rank MacArthur, so that if MacArthur is to be retained in command by such a device, it would seem necessary to hold both Young and Wade over until a later date. The holding over of one nomination is considered favorable to MacArthur's prospects.

There are now five Brigadier Generals, and unless Chaffee, who is a Colonel in the regular army, is jumped to a Major Generalship, four of these will be made Major Generals. The Brigadiers are Wade, Merriam, Young, MacArthur, and Ludlow, in the order named.

The delay in the passage of the Army bill has given rise to a story that troops would be recalled from Cuba and Porto Rico and sent to the Philippines for the present, because it would be impossible to get the new recruits ready in time. It is said at the War Department that no such plan is contemplated. The story probably arose from the fact that the Tenth Infantry has been recalled from Cuba. Gen. Wood notified the department that he could get along without the Tenth Infantry, and it was therefore recalled. There is no intention of taking any other troops away from Cuba.

The orders sent to Col. Mills to graduate the first class at West Point on Feb. 18 are due to the necessity for officers to drill the recruits for the new army. The War Department has been hard pressed to find recruiting officers, and is lamentably short of officers who can be assigned to the duty of drilling recruits. All the cadets who are graduated Feb. 18 will be assigned to this duty and later sent to the Philippines, where the army is very much underofficered.

A "Temperance Tent" for Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—National officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have forwarded to Secretary Root, at Washington, plans which have been drawn for a temperance tent, which members of the union will attempt to have substituted for army canteens. The tent is to be supplied with furniture, and will be used as a resting place for the soldiers. Confectionery, fruit, and soft drinks will be sold.

WIFE SAYS HUSBAND WAS CRUEL

Wants Divorce Because She Says He Poured Acid on Her While She Slept.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Annie Walkeley of Higganum was the applicant to-day in the Superior Court for divorce from John Walkeley on the grounds of unusual cruelty. Mrs. Walkeley is twenty-three years old. She eloped with her husband when but eighteen years old, and since then, she says, has been treated by him with unusual cruelty. She testified that Walkeley poured acid on her when she was asleep, and at one time set fire to her hair.

The woman also told a story of how her husband forced her, under threat of death, to testify falsely against a woman whose small estate he wished to get. Walkeley had nothing to say about the charges made against him.

CHARGES WIFE WITH CRUELTY.

Winchester (Mass.) Doctor Asks the Courts for a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

WINCHESTER, Mass., Feb. 4.—In his petition for divorce filed in Cambridge, Dr. Hovey L. Shepherd, a leading physician and clubman of this town, reverses the usual order of things and charges his wife with "extreme cruelty" and "cruel and abusive treatment."

That there were disagreements between Dr. Shepherd and his wife has been common talk in this town for some time past. It was thought for a time that these disagreements would be settled without recourse to the courts, but that hope now seems to have vanished. In the libel filed the words of the statute have been followed in their general terms, and no specific acts of "extreme cruelty" or of "cruel and abusive treatment" have been alleged. It is stated that Mrs. Shepherd will contest the suit.

The doctor enjoys a large and select practice, is a member of the Calumet Club, and the Gold Club, lecturer on materia medica in the Boston University School of Medicine, is Regent of Aberjona Council, R. A.; an active worker in the local Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the most prominent of the younger men of the town.

The Wisconsin in Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The battleship Wisconsin, which was constructed at the Union Iron Works, was formally placed in commission to-day, Capt. Reiter taking command. The usual ceremonies were observed. About 300 marines were placed on the Wisconsin and within the next two weeks she will leave for her first cruise under the flag, her destination being the Mexican coast, where she will engage in drill and target practice.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c.; cotton, middling, 9⅝c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.00; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
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TEAM'S EXCITING DASH.

Overturn a Sleigh, Kick It to Pieces, and Run Till They Are Winded —Two Men Hurt.

A team of horses drawing a handsome sleigh with two occupants became frightened by a motor vehicle at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue early last evening and ran away. They tore through Central Park, where they overturned the sleigh and threw out the occupants, kicked the sleigh to pieces, and ran till they were winded, one stopping at the Seventy-second Street entrance to the Park on the west side and the other away over at Riverside Drive.

Charles A. Coutant, owner of the team and sleigh, residing at 728 St. Nicholas Avenue, was in the sleigh with a male friend. They were not seriously hurt and were taken home. Both horses were badly cut up.

Mr. Coutant was driving up the avenue when the motor vehicle puffed by and frightened his horses. He could not hold them in, and they dashed wildly among the vehicles at the Plaza, which scattered in all directions. The team went on into the Park, and at about Sixty-third Street overturned the sleigh, throwing Mr. Coutant and his companion into the snow. They rolled over to the edge of the drive and were picked up by some policemen.

The horses dragged the sleigh after them past the Central Drive, over to the West Drive, kicking the sleigh apart and leaving bits of it here and there. Blood began to stain the snow, as the big splinters cut the animals' hind legs. They got rid of the sleigh near the Seventy-second Street gate, and here they nearly smashed into half a dozen carriages.

One of the horses, who was tired out, was easily caught at the gate, but the other eluded the men who ran up to stop him, and dashed on till he got over to Riverside Drive, when he was too exhausted to go further, and was taken in charge by a passer-by. The legs of both animals were badly cut up.

THE BOERS BEING "HUSTLED."

Kitchener Reports that the Cape Colony Invaders Are Being Driven Back —British Capture a Gun.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Feb. 3, says:

"French's column, in driving the Boers east, captured a fifteen-pounder and picked up parts of a second gun disabled by our fire.

"The commandos in the colony are being hustled. The Midland commando is being chased by Haig in the direction of Steytlerville. Sixteen of them have recently been killed by our men."

An earlier dispatch from the Commander in Chief in South Africa, also dated Feb. 3, said:

"Our casualties at Modderfontein were two officers killed and two wounded. It appears that the post was rushed on a pitch-dark night, during a heavy rain, the enemy numbering 1,400, with two guns.

"Campbell, south of Middleburg, engaged 500 Boers, who were driven back with loss. Our casualties were twenty killed or wounded.

"French is near Bethel, moving east and driving the enemy with slight opposition. Four of our ambulances, while seeking wounded, were captured. The doctors were released.

"De Wet's force is reported south of De Wet's Dorp."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, wiring Sunday, says:

"It appears that in the action between Gen. Knox and Gen. De Wet near Senekal, the Kaffrarian Rifles sustained about a hundred casualities. More mounted troops are still needed.

"Three Boer invading columns, of which Hertzog's was for a time the advance guard, are now moving toward the Orange River. It is believed that Piet Botha's force of 2,000 men, with seven guns, from Smithfield, has crossed into the colony.

"British concentration is proceeding. Outlying garrisons are being withdrawn for the purpose of securing the main lines.

"Gen. De Wet is expected to enter Cape Colony.'

19,000 BOERS STILL FIGHTING.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Times estimates that there are 19,000 Boers still on commando, and says that more British troops are required.

Portuguese Fear a Boer Raid.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 4.—In view of the possibility of a Boer raid, all the ammunition surrendered by burghers at Komati Poort has been loaded on lighters and moored in the bay.

HAD HIS COFFIN TWENTY YEARS

Michael Walsh, an Eccentric Old Schoolmaster, Dies at Viola, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PIERMONT, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Michael Walsh, the eccentric old schoolmaster, is dead, and his wishes in regard to his burial will be carried out. For twenty years the old man had lived among funeral surroundings, his coffin and headstone ready for burial, and the material for a wake over his remains at hand.

Walsh died yesterday in the poorhouse at Viola. He went there last Winter, having become too old to care for himself. Since that time he had pined away. In many respects he was a most remarkable character. For four years he was a teacher in parochial schools in Ireland, where he was born seventy-eight years ago, and for forty-six years in this country, the greater part of the time at Piermont. Many now prominent men were taught by him, and his wisdom and philosophy are proverbial in the neighborhood.

He was a man of learning, and lived among his books. For many years he had occupied a little old hut in Piermont, the chief furnishings of which were his coffin and his headstone. He purchased these twenty years ago, when he was in good health. He thought he was going to live long, but wanted to be prepared for his end. On the top of the coffin were always three candlesticks and two packages. The latter contained tobacco, snuff, and pipes for the wake, which Walsh said he wanted his friends to hold, and which they will hold. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

HOME MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—Money orders obtained or cashed at your door by the mail carriers is the convenient innovation which Postmaster Baumhoff will introduce in St. Louis at once. He returned from Washington to-day with permission to do so. The plan was approved by the postal authorities only after a thorough canvass of the situation.

Another advantage derived is that hereafter persons sending or receiving money orders will not need to leave their homes to send their money or to receive it. When a letter of advice is received at the Post Office, the carrier on whose route the person for whom the money is intended will be given the sum of money mentioned in the letter of advice.

The carrier will take the money to the patron, and if he has received his order, the carrier will leave the money and the order will act as a receipt to the postal authorities. When a person wishes to send an order he may give the money to a carrier with a memorandum of whom he wishes the order payable to. The carrier on his next trip will leave the order. Carriers are provided with blank receipts to leave with the customer when they take the money for the order.

Almost Within the Shadow
of the great hotels stands the Grand Central Station of the New York Central. When going West you save time and travel at 2 cents a mile on that line.—Adv.

SHOT AT POLICEMAN WHO CAPTURED HIM

Fierce Struggle Followed Big Crowd's Chase After a Thief.

Prisoner One of Four Men Who Robbed the Store of a Dealer in Antiques on Madison Avenue.

An exciting chase by a big crowd up Madison Avenue last night ended in the capture of a well-dressed young man after a fierce struggle, during which he tried to kill Patrolman Patrick Conroy of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who made him prisoner.

Edwin Winthrop Dayton, dealer in antiques at Sixtieth Street and Madison Avenue, charged that the man and three others, robbed his store. Dayton was in his store about 6 o'clock with his clerk, when four men came in. Two of them talked to him about purchases they thought of making and another engaged the attention of the clerk. The fourth man roamed about the place, looking at various articles.

Presently, Mr. Dayton says, he saw this man put something in his pocket, and he at once darted from behind the counter after him. All four men dashed out of the shop, and ran in different directions. Dayton followed the man he says took his antiques. Dayton attracted attention by yelling "Stop thief!" and in a few minutes about 300 people joined in the chase.

Patrolman Conroy was going to duty at the fire ruins and was riding southward on a Madison Avenue car. He saw the excited crowd, heard Dayton shrieking, and jumped off the car. He had a good start and caught the young man at Sixty-third Street. The man fought desperately to escape, and when he saw he was being beaten drew a revolver. He fired at Conroy's head, but the policeman knocked up the hand that held the weapon and the bullet missed.

Conroy then, with a heavy blow, sent the man rolling in the snow. The prisoner left off fighting and took to feigning illness. He got the police to send him to the Presbyterian Hospital, but the doctors there said he was shamming and sent him back.

The prisoner refused to give his name, and he was put down as John Doe. He is nineteen years old. He had upon him five antique rings, a scarfpin, a dainty miniature painting Mr. Dayton said was designed for the Paris Exposition, and some pawntickets in the name of Smith, for jewelry. Dayton said the antiques were his. The prisoner was locked up on charges of grand larceny and attempted felonious assault. No trace of his accomplices could be found.

SERIOUS FIRE IN BOSTON.

Woman and Boy Rescued from First National Bank Building May Die.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Fire was discovered in the upper stories of the First National Bank Building at 1:20 o'clock this morning.

A woman and boy were taken from the fifth story unconscious, and it is feared they will die.

The First National Bank Building is one of four that form the block south of the Old State House, and bounded by Washington, State, and Devonshire Streets.

WINS AND LOSES A BRIDE.

Married on One Day's Acquaintance, but Mother-in-Law Interferes.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 4.—After an acquaintance of less than twenty-four hours, Frank Jackman, a young carpenter, and Euphemia Black, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hugh Black, a widow residing in Norfolk, ran away together yesterday and were married in Colebrook, a nearby village, by the Rev. Benjamin A. Dean. Jackman proposed the elopement and Miss Black consented.

The young couple returned to the bride's home last evening, and the daughter, accosting her mother, remarked rather hesitatingly: "I've been married to Mr. Jackman." Exactly what took place during the next few minutes cannot be learned. It is known, however, that the irate mother informed the groom that Euphemia still belonged to her and not to him, and that her doors will always be locked to him.

Mrs. Black went to Justice Ralph I. Crissey to-day and asked if there was not some way the marriage could be annulled, but she was told it was too late to act now. Jackman is heartbroken.

SEARCH FOR AN HEIR ENDED.

Alpheus B. Whelden of Providence Found to Have Been Buried in a Pauper's Grave at Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—In the month of May, eleven years ago, Alpheus B. Whelden left his family in Providence, R. I., and came to Kansas City. His mother was the custodian of a large estate, and his brother, Ferdinand Whelden, was a wealthy business man. In the heat of the noonday on June 13, 1890, Alpheus Whelden dropped dead from prostration. He left nothing to reveal that he had any relatives living, and his body was buried in the Potter's Field in Forest Hill Cemetery.

In Providence, his family had heard nothing from Whelden, save one postal card, which announced his arrival here. His mother grieved over his absence, and finally died about three years ago, leaving a large estate, in which Whelden was to share. A search for him began at once, and the police in every city were asked to help find him. The estate could not be settled until Alpheus Whelden was found. At last the family learned that he had died here.

Ferdinand Whelden arrived in Kansas City this morning for the purpose of removing his brother's body to Providence, but at the time when Whelden was buried no records were kept of the location of pauper graves, and no headstones marked their resting place. When Mr. Whelden visited Forest Hill Cemetery this morning, he was heartbroken to learn that his brother's body was in one of the 800 unmarked graves, and he was obliged to turn homeward without securing the body. He estimates that his brother's share of the estate would have been $75,000.

SEVERE STORMS IN ENGLAND.

Cable Communication Interfered With —Fatalities at Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A snowstorm in the West of England has seriously interfered with telegraphic communication between London and the United States. From five to nine land lines are down, and the railways are working with the utmost difficulty.

During a severe snowstorm in Liverpool some telephone wires fell in the London road and came into contact with an overhead electric wire. Two people were killed and fourteen injured.

King Leopold Starts for Home.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The King of the Belgians left here for Belgium last evening. At the railway station the police removed a man who had been acting strangely, and who was suspected of having some design against the King.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans, La.
The Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell tickets Washington to New Orleans and return, account of the above occasion, at $27.50. Tickets on sale Feb. 12 to 18, good returning until March 7. For all information, 'phone 2,301 Madison Square; office 1,226 Broadway. No trouble to answer inquiries.—Adv.

MRS. NATION ARRESTED.

Taken to Police Station After Her Attacking "Army" Was Defeated by a Restaurant Keeper.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Nation this afternoon met the first defeat in her saloon-smashing career. Later, at the police station, she laughingly declared that it was by no means her Waterloo, and she would soon again be at her chosen work. With six women, each armed with new hatchets, she had started out at 3 o'clock to wreck a restaurant in East Sixth Street that also dispensed liquors. Before she could wield her hatchet she was disarmed, and a free-for-all struggle between restaurant people and wreckers was begun. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time, during which numerous eyes were blackened and many noses bled.

Mrs. Nation herself, unable to accomplish anything, shouted orders to her followers, to reopen the onslaught, but the hatchet brigade had been stampeded and not another hand was raised against the obnoxious restaurant. Mrs. Nation was led away to the station on a charge of disturbing the peace, and was followed by a jeering crowd.

During all the fierce struggle that went on in the street, while women and boys were knocked down and trampled on and the crowd was shouting and yelling, Mrs. Nation never lost her presence of mind. When the hatchet was jerked from her hands it did not disturb her. She appeared surprised, but smiled and called to the women, "Ladies, you are armed. If you can't get to the place, throw your hatchets through the windows." But the women were too demoralized to obey her.

At the police station Mrs. Nation was formally charged with disturbing the peace and her name was entered on the docket. The Police Judge was at the station. Mrs. Nation refused to go to his room to see him regarding her offense, but insisted that he come to her, which he did. Mrs. Nation was informed that she would have to report for trial in the police court to-morrow morning, and was then released on her own recognizance.

Some interesting developments are looked for to-morrow. Mrs. Nation declares she will enter the "joints" and smash them, while the jointists are equally certain that she will not. The jointists have negroes hired to watch their places of business, and they have orders to shoot down any person, man or woman, on mischief bent who shall attempt to enter the "joint."

Labels Saloons with Scriptural Texts.

MARLBORO, Mass., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Charles Brigham, who last week labeled saloons with Scriptural texts and scared saloon keepers with a threat that she would copy the work of Mrs. Nation, continued her crusade this afternoon, in spite of the snowstorm. Her favorite label was "Wine is a mocker." She entered saloons and asked the barkeepers and proprietors various questions, as to whether card playing was allowed, or if there were any drunken men present. She explained to the barkeepers the great temptation to young men in the saloons, and quoted various passages of Scripture to them.

BLOCK ON SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

Brilliant Electrical Display While Surface Cars Are Stalled.

A block on the Sixth Avenue electric road at 7:45 o'clock last evening stopped traffic on the up-town track for three hours and caused the stalling of cars from Forty-third Street to Canal. Incidentally the spectators of the block were treated to an elaborate display of fireworks from the electric current.

The trouble, as explained by officials of the road, was due to a grounded channel rail between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, the plow of an up-town car becoming fast in some unaccountable way. It is believed that the snow and slush that had been drifting through the slot all day was partly responsible for the trouble.

Car 232, one of the first stalled, gave a brilliant display of bills flame by burning out a "shoe," something like an explosion occurring at the same time, due to the plow in the slot and on the current carrier, and then flames shot out of the slot and leaped in sprays up the elevated road pillars. There were besides those flashes of bluish light which at times took on dazzling hues.

The attempts to push the car, fit a new "shoe," start up other cars, and try various methods of relieving the break caused constant new phases of the electric current to assert themselves, and, as all were manifested in some kind of fire or explosion or flame, the consequence was a rare display of electric light.

More fun, as many spectators called it, was had by the electric automobiles trying to cross the tracks. Though rubber-tired, that did not matter, for as soon as they hit the rails a current was formed in some mysterious manner.

After two hours of a big fuss the "shoeless" car was shoved out of the way and traffic resumed.

NOTED TEXAS SHERIFF DEAD.

Was Insane from Wound Received Thirteen Years Ago in Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 4.—Shad White, formerly Sheriff of Maverick County, who was brought to the State Insane Asylum at Austin about a month ago suffering from insanity, is dead. He was in former years one of the most noted characters on the Texas frontier, and was a terror to the desperate evildoers who infested the Rio Grande border.

Thirteen years ago White received the wound which finally caused him to become insane. He was Deputy Sheriff of Maverick County when a deserter from the Mexican Army crossed the river from Piedras Negras. His return was demanded by Capt. Muñoz of the Mexican troops at Piedras Negras and refused by the Sheriff of Maverick County. A force of Mexican troops, armed and mounted, crossed the river and attempted to kidnap the deserter. The Sheriff and White resisted the efforts of the armed force, and a desperate battle with Winchesters and pistols resulted. White was wounded, and one of the Mexican officers was killed and another wounded before the invading force could reach the Mexican bank of the river.

The affair threatened to lead to trouble between the two Governments, but explanations on the part of the Mexican Government and the imprisonment of Capt. Muñoz in a Mexican prison for a long term settled the matter. The Mexican Government also paid White $6,000 compensation for the wound which he received in the affray.

Massachusetts Woman 102 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Emily Everett of 23 Berkeley Street, Cambridge, is one hundred and two years old to-day. She was the daughter of the Rev. Abiel Abbott, D. D. For some years she lived in Hallowell, Me., Beverly, and Dorchester, and came to Cambridge in 1854. In 1824 she married the Rev. Stevens Everett, who graduated from Harvard in 1815. Mr. Everett was a Unitarian clergyman and died in Dorchester in 1833. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were the result of the union. Only one son is now living, William A. Everett, a member of the Suffolk bar, with whom his mother resides.

Carnegie at a Foreclosure Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 4.—To-morrow at Brunswick, Ga., will occur the sale of a portion of Cumberland Island, the famous Southern Summer resort, under foreclosure proceedings. The Southern Railway and Andrew Carnegie are the prospective bidders, and a battle royal is expected. It is said that the object of the Southern is to build a magnificent hotel on the land and make an extensive bid for Summer patronage. Mr. Carnegie already owns three-fourths of the island, and if he is the successful bidder to-morrow the property will be permanently closed to the public.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine.—Adv.

FIGHT OVER TAX MEASURES

Senator Grady Fails to Prevent Their Advancement.

ARE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

Then Recommitted for a Hearing—Over 300 Telegrams Received Asking for Such Action.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In anticipation of a sharp debate on Senator Grady's motion to recommit Gov. Odell's bills taxing savings banks and insurance and trust companies, which was scheduled to be taken from the table to-night, there was a large attendance at the session of the Senate. The galleries were crowded, and all available floor space was occupied. When the vote was taken after the conclusion of the debate Senator Grady was defeated, and the three bills were recommitted without losing their place on the calendar.

When the Senate met to-night Senator Ellsworth presented a petition from sixteen different individuals of Niagara County, protesting against the imposition of any further tax on insurance companies and savings banks, except on their real estate. "I present these individual petitions, Mr. President, though I am not in accord with their purpose," explained Senator Ellsworth.

Senator Grady moved to take from the table his motion to recommit the bills. He said that he wished to take the opportunity to publicly apologize to Senator Krum for the mistake he made last Thursday in referring to him in unparliamentary language. Senator Grady referred to Senator Krum as "the high-monkey-monk."

Senator Foley, a Democratic member of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, declared the Senate should recommit the bills because there had been a lack of consideration. The Trust Company bill was introduced Jan. 25, and no consideration had been given to the Insurance bill introduced on Jan. 22 or the Savings Bank bill introduced the same day. Senator Foley declared the committee was to have met at 2:30 o'clock last Wednesday.

Senator Krum said that the meeting was to have been held after adjournment on Wednesday.

Senator Foley said he did not understand it that way. Neither he nor any member of the minority knew of the meeting or the fact that these bills were being considered. The bills were the most important legislation to be considered this session. He did not propose to discuss the merits at this time, but merely to protest against the irregular proceedings of the committee and ask that the bills be recommitted without getting a place on the calendar.

Senator Krum said that was the first time a committee had reported, and then before due consideration was given to the report a motion was made to recommit. He urged that the bills should go on the calendar. He said that Senator Foley was mistaken about what was said about the time of the meeting held Wednesday. He claimed he had told Senator Foley that he hoped to move the bills on that day.

Senator Foley asked Senator Krum how many minutes the committee met, and how long the tax bills were considered.

BILLS EASY TO UNDERSTAND.

Senator Krum replied that he would answer that in due time. He said the Savings Bank bill was the simplest in the world to understand. It proposed to tax the surplus of 1 per cent. market value. The insurance bill was duly considered. That measure taxed surplus of insurance companies and the trust company bill taxed undivided earnings, &c. He did not know what Senator Foley would have done had he been there. He presumed he would have acquiesced, as the other members.

"What should the committee have done?" asked Senator Krum. "The bills tax all insurance and trust companies and savings banks. Should we have gone out to these companies and asked them to please ask for a hearing? They knew the bills were not introduced for fun, or for a 'strike.' They were introduced in good faith, and the men who represent the companies, the brightest financiers in the State, knew it. The bills were duly considered, and if requests came for a hearing they would have been given.

"If the bills had never been reported hearings would never have been asked. Our purpose was not to shut off hearings, but to have the bills reported and placed on the calendar and afterward recommitted for a hearing. After the bills were reported a hundred requests by telegraph were received, and answers were sent back that a hearing would be given next Wednesday. This report should be received and take its usual course, unless it is learned that the committee intends to shut off hearings. The members of the committee are as honest as the ordinary members of this body. In recommitting the bills you would do what you would not like to be done to you. Let the bills be placed on the calendar and at the proper time I will ask for them to be recommitted. To-day I received the first requests for a hearing."

Senator Foley said: "An acrobat could not have tumbled up here in time to get a hearing before these tax bills were reported. The Senator by his own statement proves that the interests affected were not given a proper chance. Senator Krum's statement is similar to a court having convicted a prisoner asking the prisoner to come around the next day to be given a mock trial.

Senator Grady said that Senator Krum had a defective memory, for a certain report of his, in a previous year, was recommitted, so that this motion was made quite as often as any other. He referred sarcastically to Senator Krum's chief characteristic—conservatism—and how previously he had reserved his judgment from session to session on certain measures.

"The committee's agility on these tax measures," he said, "rivals the haste of a lightning-change artist. No other committee need hope to rival this committee's action in expediting matters. These bills, says Senator Krum, embody the Governor's ideas—"

"I did not say the Governor's ideas," said Senator Krum.

"I beg pardon. I took your words down," said Senator Grady.

"No, I said the ideas were in the Governor's message. It is a distinction with a difference," said Senator Krum.

"Oh, then perhaps the Governor's message did not embody the Governor's ideas," said Senator Grady, and a laugh followed.

HEARINGS ON THE BILLS PROMISED.

Senator Grady said that Senator Krum wanted these bills pushed. The minute the bills are reported and placed on the calendar they would be pushed to the top. By Thursday, according to Senator Krum, every Senator should have to be prepared to debate whether the taxes were just and whether they were levied scientifically and properly. The question should be above politics and should be treated with justice and due consideration.

Senator Elsberg asked if each of the bills would be referred back for hearing.

Senator Krum answered affirmatively. "They will not," said he, "be moved to the head of the calendar."

"No," declared Senator Grady, "they will walk to the head of the calendar."

The vote was then taken, and Senators Elsberg and Malby explained that on Senator Krum's assurances they would change their vote of last Thursday and vote against recommitting the Insurance bill. Senator Marshall said that, as soon as taxation was made a partisan matter, the south end of the State would be arrayed against the other part. It would be the metropolis against rural communities, Mr. Marshall believed hearings should be given and voted to recommit. Senator Slater also changed his vote.

The Insurance bill was then committed to the Committee of the Whole after Senator Grady's motion to recommit had been lost by a vote of 27 to 19.

Republicans voting with the Democrats for Senator Grady's motion were Audett, Fuller, Marshall, and Ambler.

Senator Krum then made a motion to recommit all three bills to the Committee on Taxation, the bills retaining their place on the calendar.

Senator Grady vehemently opposed the motion. He said that already one insurance authority had called attention to the fact that the Insurance bill taxed not only earnings of business in this State, but of earnings all over the United States. "In doing what you are doing, Senators," he said, "you are confessing that you are not a deliberative body, but that you accept the ideas and dictation of others."

Senator Ellsworth said the minority and others need not be troubled, for they would have plenty of time to discuss the bills on the floor or in the Committee of the Whole. Never has there been a time but what there has been ample opportunity to debate the bills.

Senator Grady referred to an all-night discussion of a tax bill which Senator Ellsworth was determined to pass. If interests affected by bills are not to be given any consideration, some provision at least should be made for Senators to be heard.

The vote was then taken on an amendment of Senator Grady's that the bills be recommitted without retaining their place on the calendar. The motion was lost by a vote of 30 to 14.

All three tax bills were then recommitted, retaining their place on the calendar.

The Senate adjourned at 10:40 o'clock until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Senator Audett of Brooklyn has received letters from William M. Kremer, President of the German-American Insurance Company of New York and Magdeburg Insurance Company of New York; Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn, German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Elijah R. Kennedy and John Boyd & Co. of Brooklyn. The letters assert that insurance companies, trust companies, and savings banks are already excessively taxed. They ask the Senators to continue their fight against what they call unfair legislation.

Fully 300 telegrams were received to-night asking Senators to vote to recommit the bills. One of these says:

Will you allow me to express my sincere appreciation and thank you for what you have done toward giving the insurance companies a hearing in this measure now pending to excessively tax them. You may not know that within the past few years scarcely a single fire insurance company has derived sufficient profit from its entire underwriting business without the whole United States to pay this threatened tax. A reasonable tax upon its profits derived from its business in the State of New York not a single New York fire insurance company would object to, but under the most favorable conditions conceivable no company could expect to earn a profit upon its business in New York State sufficient to pay such a tax as is proposed by this bill.

BIG CHURCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pastor at Ashtabula, Ohio, Makes His Announcements as Prominent as Those of Business Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Elmer E. Whittaker, pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city, has introduced an innovation in religious circles. He advocates the use of large display newspaper advertising, set in heavy black-faced type, as a means of increasing the number of converts and the attendance at church services. The first test which he gave to this plan had the effect of doubling the size of his congregation. His second advertisement increased the average attendance, 150, on Sunday evening to 400, which crowded the church.

Dr. Whittaker does not ask the papers to print his advertisements free, nor even at half rates. The newspapers do the work well, he claims, and they should be paid for it. He says the pastor who wishes to reach the business men must place his announcements where the business men will see them; the advertising columns catch the eye of thousands who do not look in the church-notice departments.

Dr. Whittaker claims that to be effectual the advertisements must be written in a style to attract the reader. In ten inches double column, at top of column and next to reading matter, Dr. Whittaker's advertisement recently read:

Wanted, a few more saints; a few more men; a few more Methodists; a few more sinners to become saints. Meetings to-night at the First M. E. Church; subject: 'A Fool and His Companion.'"

Another read:

"Hear me. Will all the stores, clubs, lodges, be so kind as to close during the next week in the evening, that all may attend church."

BREAKS VOW OF CELIBACY.

President of a Massachusetts Bachelors' Club Will Take a Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Mass., Feb. 4.—John H. Gable does not consider a vow of celibacy binding, Miss Oliva Deysher agrees with him. They will be married next Saturday. Gable was President of the Bachelors' Club, but declares does not care what the organization is going to do about the step he proposes to take. He says:

"Since the announcement of my engagement I have received notice from the Secretary of the club that an indignation meeting was held and that I have been dismissed from the club. I met my fiancée about a year and a half ago. Then I became convinced that the oath was not binding."

CANADIANS FORM A COMBINE.

Will Operate Mines and Smelters with $15,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—At the annual meeting of the Knob Hill Mining Company of Rossland this morning President S. H. C. Miner reported that an agreement had been reached between the Directors of the Knob Hill, Ironsides, Grey Eagle, and Granby Smelter Companies to combine. The plan is to form a new company under the name of the Granby Consolidated Smelting and Mining Company, Limited, with a capital of $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is to be held as Treasury stock.

It has been agreed that Ironside stock comes in at 2½, Knob Hill at 1 2-3, Grey Eagle at 1 2-3, and Granby Smelter at 1½ on the par value of stock. The meeting today expressed approval of the consolidation. To ratify it a special shareholders' meeting in Rossland is necessary. It was resolved to call this at once.

LAND FOR JOHNS HOPKINS.

Baltimoreans Make a Conditional Donation for a New Site.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—A movement has finally been started to lift the Johns Hopkins University out of its financial straits and give it a new site on the northern limits of the city. At a meeting of the Trustees to-day, William Wyman, William Keyser, Francis M. Jenks, and two other wealthy citizens whose names are withheld at their request, turned over to the university deeds to 151 acres of land, upon condition that the university raise an endowment fund of $1,000,000 for the cost of the new buildings and improvements.

Mr. Keyser offered the university the choice of $200,000 in cash or his share of 00 acres of the land. The Trustees, however, said they preferred the land. Appeals will immediately be made for the endowment fund, and it is reported that $100,000 of it has already been promised. The university buildings are now in the central part of the city and somewhat scattered, although a number of them are new and valuable. The land offered the university is valued at $750,000.

Ex-Senator Manderson Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 4.—Ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson, solicitor of the Burlington Railway and ex-President of the American Bar Association, is seriously ill. He has been ailing more or less since his return from Europe in the Fall, and a week or so ago a severe attack of the grip developed into a distressing affection of the throat. The General is now threatened with erysipelas, traces of which have already made their appearance in the face.

Something New!
Seaboard Air Line Railway offers daily limited service to Florida resorts, leaving 23d St. Ferry, Penn. R. R., 12:55 P. M. Call at or address office, 1,206 Broadway, for tickets and Pullman reservations.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL MAY LEASE MANHATTAN

Negotiations to That End Are in Active Progress.

Deal May Be Perfected at Any Time—Extension of the Elevated System Likely to Result.

New York Central is seeking to lease the Manhattan Elevated Railway system. This THE NEW YORK TIMES learns from responsible authorities, chief of which is a Director of the Manhattan Company itself. At any time the deal may be finally perfected.

Wall Street for some time past has been discussing reports that the Metropolitan Street Railway was negotiating for a lease of the Manhattan. That at one time basis existed for these reports is not doubted. But serious obstacles were met, and the Metropolitan negotiations were dropped—it developing that the owners of the control of Manhattan were receiving, if not considering, proposals from another source. The other bidder represented New York Central Railroad interests, and the object is, as set forth, a lease of Manhattan.

A Director of the Manhattan Company, discussing this new phase, says:

"It is true that we are not negotiating with Metropolitan people. Whatever may have been under way there is passed. A Manhattan lease is worth more than Metropolitan has been credited with a willingness to recognize. As to whether or not negotiations are now under way between Manhattan and New York Central people, that is another matter, though, if you guessed that that were so, you might not be wrong. Manhattan stock is so held that a comparatively small group of people can vote a majority, and a lease to another corporation can readily be made provided the terms of the lease are sufficiently attractive.

"We would not take a guarantee of 5 per cent., except as a starting point.

ARCHER HARMAN IS ARRESTED FOR LARCENY

Is a Business Associate of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

Indicted by Grand Jury on Complaint of St. George Lane Fox Pitt.

Archer Harman, a well-known financial operator and railroad contractor, with offices at 27 Pine Street, and who is an associate of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt in several business enterprises, was arrested in the Navarro apartments, where he resides, yesterday, having been indicted last week by the Grand Jury for the alleged larceny of $25,000 worth of South American securities from St. George Lane Fox Pitt of England.

When arrested upon a bench warrant, Harman was accompanied to General Sessions by ex-Mayor Hewitt and John B. McDonald, the rapid transit tunnel contractor. Mr. Hewitt denounced the arrest and indictment as an outrage and wholly unwarranted. Judge McMahon fixed bail at $15,000, which was immediately given by Mr. Hewitt.

St. George Lane Fox Pitt, who claims to be a lineal descendant of William Pitt, sets forth his complaint in a voluminous document of nearly thirty typewritten pages.

He was induced, he says, in 1898, to purchase an interest in a syndicate which owned certain railroad concessions in Ecuador. Harman, to whom the concessions were originally granted, with his associates, formed a company known as the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad Company. The interests of all those in this enterprise, which contemplated connecting the two cities by a railroad, was afterward taken over by the Ecuador Development Company, organized under the Laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $200,000. About $130,000 of this was paid up, Harman and Pitt holding $25,000 of the common stock in the former's name, and Thomas Carmichael, managing partner of the banking firm of Dent, Palmer & Co., representing other interests, holding the remainder. The sum of $250,000 of bonds was issued by the railroad company, and was to be the property of those exploiting the enterprise, Carmichael held $125,000 of these.

Pitt alleges that in 1898 he found that there was a breach between Carmichael and Harman, rendering necessary the retirement of one or the other from the company. Harman, says Pitt, accordingly induced him to enter into negotiations with Carmichael for the purchase of his share of the stock, the bonds to be thrown in as a bonus. These negotiations were still pending, when Pitt says that it became necessary for him to go to London and raise £7,500 from the council of foreign bondholders to bind the terms of agreement between the development company and the Government of Ecuador. According to this agreement, the company was to purchase a part of the bonds of the external debt of Ecuador, and in return was authorized to issue $12,282,000 of per cent first mortgage bonds, secured by a mortgage on the railroad and a first lien on the customs and receipts of the Port of Guayaquil.

Ecuador had previously repudiated the bonds of her external debt, and it was necessary to remove these bonds from the London market to preserve the republic's credit. To tide over this critical point in the company's affairs, Pitt says he went to London and raised the necessary funds.

During his absence, he alleges that Harman purchased from Carmichael $50,000 of the Dent, Palmer & Co. stock, receiving 500 shares of the Ecuador Development stock indorsed in blank. Harman paid for the stock with a sixty-day promissory note, giving as security the 250 shares of stock owned by Pitt and himself. Pitt claims that the agreement was that he and Harman were to share in the purchase, and that the $125,000 in bonds were to be turned over as a bonus, but that instead of standing by this agreement, Harman gave E. Hope Norton a half interest in stock and bonds in consideration of the payment of the promissory note. To Pitt, the latter declares, he said that he had had to buy the bonds at par.

Abram S. Hewitt said that he was not fully cognizant of the charges, but that he had known Harman ten years and believed him incapable of larceny.

Mr. Harman said the accusation was a case of blackmail, pure and simple.

PREPARING FOR BIG REVIVAL.

Presbyterian Ministers' Association Believes the Time Is Ripe for the Work.

The expected great religious awakening that is being planned to extend all over the North American Continent was made the topic of yesterday's weekly meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, which was held in the large assembly rooms of the Presbyterian Building and was open to the public.

The Rev. Dr. George Hoadley, President of the association, who presided, said that three weeks ago the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman had appeared before the meeting, which had been devoted to a season of prayer. Dr. Hoadley continued:

"The next Monday Dr. Chapman was with us again, after spending a week in Ottawa. During that week more than 600 souls were converted there. The city was stirred by the spirit of God. Perhaps we have been thinking too much of human methods. This meeting has therefore been arranged that our eyes may be opened and our hearts filled with God's spirit."

He then called for a number of short talks on the methods to be employed in the monster evangelical movement. Dr. Chapman was the first speaker. He said:

"I believe New York is the key to the situation. I have been interested in this work for ten years, and I have never known a time when there was such a spirit of expectancy. If it is known that New York has been stired to its foundations the whole State, the whole country, would take up the chorus. If we let these weeks and months slip by without taking advantage of this opportunity I believe we shall be held responsible before the judgment seat of God."

William Phillips Hall, the "business man evangelist," said there could be no question that the time of awakening was at hand. If every minister in New York, he said, was filled with the Pentecostal spirit, New York would be shaken from centre to circumference. Mr. Hall said also that it was necessary to be cautious as well as to advance. He suggested therefore that they should not be precipitate, but should proceed to the work of organizing the evangelical forces of the country for a great National revival. He suggested that the meeting proceed to assist in this work of organization.

It was finally decided, however, that the meeting should be held on the same lines next week, and that meantime the counsel of God should be sought in prayer. Dr. Chapman urged that every minister present spend at least a half hour in prayer every day during the coming week.

THE SIMPSON INQUEST.

Coroner Decides that Letters Belong to the Widow and Not to May Belle Duryea.

Coroner Zucca turned over yesterday to Mrs. Mabelle Simpson, widow of Dr. William Langdon Simpson, who committed suicide in the Hotel Gerard recently, the four letters left by the dead man, and claimed by both the widow and Miss May Belle Duryea, an actress. Dr. Simpson shot himself while his wife waited to accompany him on a drive. Miss Duryea claimed that she was the doctor's heir. Her counsel made a strenuous effort to have the letters read in court, but Coroner Zucca decided that they were intended for the wife, Mabelle, and not the actress May Belle. They were given to Mrs. Simpson unread.

Both women testified on the stand. They bear a striking resemblance to each other. Mrs. Simpson stated that her husband had been a very sick man for some time, that he had had no financial trouble to her knowledge, and that she had never heard him threaten to take his life. Miss Duryea testified that she had known Dr. Simpson for about ten years, and that she had never heard him threaten to kill himself. The Coroner's Jury found that the physician died by his own hand.

Newport (Ky.) Bank Resumes Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The German National Bank of Newport, Ky., which suspended payment and was placed in the hands of a receiver Nov. 19, 1900, having complied with the conditions imposed by the Controller of the Currency, and its capital stock now being unimpaired, to-day was permitted to resume business as an active National banking association.

ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT.

Meeting of Men of All Parties Called to Organize for the Mayoralty Campaign.

Invitations have been issued to leaders of all political organizations desiring to take part in the anti-Tammany campaign for the Mayoralty this Fall to meet in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday at 8 o'clock. The call for the meeting is signed by many of the followers of the late Henry George, but the plan is to have there machine Republicans, independent Republicans, independent Democrats, Citizens' Union men, single taxers, members of labor unions, and all other organizations wishing to defeat the Tammany candidate for Mayor. The following extracts are taken from the invitation sent out:

The present condition of administrative affairs in our city, disgraceful and humiliating in the extreme to every honest, right-minded citizen and man, has aroused public sentiment to the fact that an immediate change is demanded, and that there can be no safety for the rights of our people except through the agency of an honest, economical, progressive, and upright administration of municipal affairs. That such an administration cannot be had if official incumbents are to subordinate the rights of the people to the demands, whims, caprices, and even crimes of political organizations, cliques, or individuals is evident.

No mere temporary change, with a later relapse into existing conditions, will do. Permanency of the change and betterment sought can only be secured by such alterations in our election laws as will simplify independent voting and place the selection and nomination of candidates for elective office directly in the hands of the people themselves, free from machine or boss interference or dictation.

The failure of past movements to bring about permanent and lasting reforms of existing municipal abuses, together with the presence in our midst of thoroughly organized machines working constantly against the interests of our people, point to the absolute necessity for these changes in the election laws.

The necessity for economy, the constant demand for city improvements, and our high tax rate have called the people's attention to the loss to the city of the revenues which should have been derived from public franchises recklessly given away in the past, and have made the question of municipal ownership of all public franchises still undisposed of, together with the equitable taxation and regulation of those already given away, one of serious consideration and study by our citizens.

Among the signers to the call are Alexander P. Ketchum, President of the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League; E. S. Egerton, Secretary of the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League; Samuel Seabury, H. C. S. Stimpson, James R. Brown, Robert Stewart, Chairman of Executive Committee of the Municipal Ownership and Reform League; Henry Edwin Tremain, John G. Boyd, A. J. Boulton, committee.

Anti-Tammany Democrats.

A meeting of Independent Democrats was held last evening at Tuxedo Hall for the purpose of organizing the Anti-Tammany Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. It was declared in a set of resolutions that the Democratic organization of this county was in the hands of men conducting the City Government and using the party for corrupt commercial purposes. Officers of the new club were elected as follows: President—John P. Kelly; Vice President—Abram I. Elkus; Second Vice President—Nelson S. Spencer, and Secretary—Samuel Greenbaum.

MR. CLEVELAND'S HOPE.

Writes a Letter to the Jackson County Democratic Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, in a letter to the Jackson County Democratic Club regretting his inability to attend its meeting and speak on the subject, "Democracy, Its Past and Future," says:

"May I join you in the expression of a hope that the addresses your club contemplates along the line suggested will bear good fruit in shaping the policy of the party in the next campaign? May I beg to go further and add the hope that the policy will be such as to lead to a restoration of Democratic sympathy?"

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

House Passes a Bill Punishing Hazing with Imprisonment.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Senate to-night in executive session confirmed the nominations of Justice William S. Gummere as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of Judge Charles E. Hendrickson as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were these:

By Mr. Hutchinson—Permitting the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey to organize a mutual fire insurance company for the purpose of insuring its own property.

By Mr. Francis—Providing that the present exemption from execution of $200 worth of the property of a debtor shall not apply in the case of judgment obtained for a debt for the necessaries of life.

The House to-night passed these House bills:

Making salaries of District Court Judges of Bayonne, New Brunswick, and Perth Amboy $1,200 a year.

Providing a penalty of one year's imprisonment or $1,000 fine or both for hazing whereby bodily injury is inflicted.

Mr. Tennant introduced in the House a bill to authorize the construction of a new court house in Hudson County, and another bill for the establishment of county parks.

A hearing will be given to-morrow at noon on Mr. Kirkbride's bill authorizing the construction of an ocean boulevard through Ocean Grove.

Seeks to Oust Mrs. Eyler.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Mr. Abbett introduced a bill in the House to-day providing for a male Superintendent for the State Home for Girls. The bill is aimed at Mrs. Eyler, who now holds the position, and against whom charges of cruelty were brought some time ago.

Detectives Capture Eugene O'Hara.

Detective Sergts. Valley, Kane, and Stripp arrested yesterday afternoon at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue Eugene O'Hara, alias Brown, forty-five years old, No. 4,825 in the Rogues' Gallery, charged with the murder of John O'Brien last Sunday night in the "Tiger" saloon, at Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

O'Hara, it is alleged, was once a member of the "McGloin Gang." McGloin, its leader, was a murderer. In 1891, it is claimed, O'Hara stabbed a Jefferson Market prison watchman, made his escape, was recaptured, and served one year in Sing Sing. He is now in the Tombs without bail to await the result of the inquest.

To Join Solar Eclipse Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Feb. 4.—Prof. E. E. Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory leaves this week to join the expedition from the United States Naval Observatory which is going to the Island of Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of the sun May 17 next. The expedition will leave San Francisco Feb. 15, sailing on the United States transport Sheridan to Manila, from which place a man-of-war will take them to Sumatra.

More Fighting in Colombia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 4.—The British steamer William Cliff, Capt. Bullock, from Liverpool, by way of Colon, arrived to-day and reported heavy fighting Friday in the interior of Colombia, forty miles from Colon. The rebels were making a desperate effort to reach Colon. The Government position was weak, but the same day the Colombian gunboat Cordova arrived with 400 reinforcements from Cathagena. These troops were quickly sent forward. Fighting was proceeding when the steamer left.

Three More Cases of Smallpox.

The Health Department reported three additional cases of smallpox yesterday, as follows: Daniel Gannato, two years, of 333 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Rose Vincenzo Vittio, four years old, of 304 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Angelino Dimono, eleven, of 317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. They were removed to North Brother Island.

$4,700,000 Denver Bond Issue Illegal.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 4.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Riner handed down a decision declaring the $4,700,000 water bond issue voted by the city two years ago to be illegal. The decision was given in the suit brought by Mrs. Fannie Josephine Grant against the City of Denver to enjoin the issuance of the bonds and an injunction was granted.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. ROBBED

Thefts Running for Weeks May Amount to Over $20,000.

Big Loss on "Owl Train" Car on the Pennsylvania—Arrests for Attempted Theft of a Package May Be a Clue.

A gang of train robbers has been systematically robbing the Adams Express Company for several weeks past. Officials of the company say that the losses may aggregate over $20,000. The robberies were all committed while the goods were in transit from Philadelphia to New York, and reports of missing goods have been increasing from day to day, each report showing a larger amount of goods taken than the previous one.

Two men were arrested last Friday in this city for receiving a package on which the address had been changed. A third arrest was also made on the strength of papers found in the pockets of one of the men. It is not yet known, however, whether the attempted theft of the package has any connection with the express car offenses.

The latest robbery heard from was that which became known to the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and of the Adams Express Company when the "Owl Train" pulled into Jersey City at 3:37 o'clock on Sunday morning. It left Philadelphia at midnight. Aside from several other cars, three express cars composed the train. While the three express cars were being switched, after the arrival of the train, it was noticed that the middle car—No. 6,031—had been entered.

Investigation revealed that great havoc had been wrought among the goods the car contained. The shipments were of a miscellaneous character. Trunks and boxes had been broken open and their contents, consisting of clothing, hats, canned meats and vegetables, and other articles, had been scattered about. Several crates of eggs had been smashed and the floor so littered that everything which had been thrown about was ruined.

Several cases supposed to contain silks were missing. In fact, nearly everything in the car was either missing or ruined. No definite statement of the loss can be made until the owners of the goods turn in their claims. Some of the officials estimate the loss on this car as low as $6,000, while others believe it will be found to exceed $20,000.

It is not definitely known just where along the route the robbery was committed. One story is that the car was entered somewhere between Trenton and Monmouth Junction, certainly not further east than New Brunswick. Agent Barbour, who was in charge of the cars, said yesterday that he examined all the doors at Trenton, and at that time everything was all right.

Barbour rode in the smoker just ahead of the express cars, and he heard nothing to arouse his suspicion during the entire trip.

The train made many stops along the route. It is therefore thought likely that the robbers threw out of the car whatever they wanted near some small station and then got off when the train stopped. This theory is somewhat strengthened by the report of the theft of three horses and buggy from a stable of J. S. Vandewater, who lives half a mile from Dean's Station. Detectives incline to the theory that the men who pillaged the train are the same men who stole the buggy.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as well as representatives of the Adams Express Company, worked hard all day yesterday on various clues. Most of them incline to the belief that the robbers are former employes of the express company, who possessed a key to the car. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the seals on the looted car were not broken. Agent Webster Dupuy, stationed at Jersey City, said last night that a list of the missing packages would probably be made known by 4 o'clock to-day. Officials of the express company and of the Pennsylvania Railroad held a conference yesterday afternoon at 59 Broadway to decide upon a course to ferret out the robbers.

On Friday last a package arrived at the Jersey City Adams Express office in which the original address of Woonsocket, R. I., had been changed to 33 Park Street, New York City. When this package was delivered at the address in this city a detective was on hand and arrested Tony Bogance and William Kane, who received the package. The name of Richard Murphy, a well-known employe of the Adams Express Company, living in Jersey City, was found on several papers in the possession of Kane. Murphy, who lives at 217 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, was thereupon arrested. The latter was arraigned in the First Criminal Court in Jersey City, before Magistrate Hoos, during the day, and was held for a further hearing on the charge of grand larceny. Murphy would make no statement. His bail was fixed at $100.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—A small army of skilled detectives to-day covered the territory extending along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Broad Street Station to Jersey City, in an apparently vain effort to find some clue to the identity of the men who early yesterday morning looted a car of the Adams Express Company somewhere between the two points named.

Superintendent James A. Murphy and Agents Town and Nice went over the route to-day, but to-night Mr. Murphy had no information to divulge that would throw any light on the mystery. The looted car had not been forced open, and this fact has given rise here to the suspicion that some of the company's employes were concerned in the robbery, as no outsiders would be likely to have a key. It is said that it may also be possible that the door of the car had been left unlocked or that the robbers had secreted themselves in the car before it was pulled out of the company's siding to start for New York.

Capt. Miller of the local Detective Bureau said that none of his men is working upon the case. They had not been requested to, he said, and, besides, he believes the robbery could be traced only from the Jersey City end.

Grafting with Skin from Corpses.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—Skin taken from corpses has been successfully grafted on a living man, and the latter is getting well. Nicholas Sossong was fearfully burned with nitric acid some time ago. Huge patches of his skin came off, and the surgeons tried in vain to secure enough skin from living persons to supply the deficiency. Seventy-five inches of skin were taken from a dead patient, and transferred to Sossong. Then another man died, and the same performance was repeated, with the same successful result.

New Export Duties in Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A telegram from Minister Hart at Bogota, informs the Department of State that new export duties will be levied in Colombia, taking effect March 1, as follows: Coffee, 3 pesos; rubber, 5 pesos; hides, 3 pesos; goat hides, 4 pesos; vegetable ivory, 1 peso; Garza feathers, 50 pesos; tortoise shells, 5 pesos per quintal. Also on each 1,000 feet of mahogany and all other construction woods, 5 pesos; cattle, 20 pesos per head; gold, platinum, and silver, 2 per cent. ad valorem; bananas, 20 cents per bunch.

IT WAS THE GRIPPE.

You felt so weak and exhausted—dragged yourself around the house; maybe went to business—came home utterly worn out; finally called the doctor; he said you were just getting over the grippe—prescribed something, and said: "stay in the house." He may have advised Scott's Emulsion, at any rate most physicans do.

Nothing will restore your strength and vitality like Scott's Emulsion; it is exactly the thing needed.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

GUNTON AND QUIGG CLASH

Indulge in a Lively Colloquy at the Republican Club.

Ex-Congressman Accuses the Professor of Saying What Is False—Davis School Bill Discussed.

Prof. George H. Gunton and Lemuel E. Quigg had a spirited passage at arms at the meeting of the Republican Club last night. The organization had assembled to discuss the report of the committee to consider the conclusions of the Charter Revision Commission.

This report disapproved of the provisions for a larger Board of Aldermen and allowing the latter to fix the salaries of Supervisors and teachers employed by the Board of Education. It also strongly disapproved of the recommendation that city officials and employes should be ineligible as delegates to political conventions.

There was much sentiment among members of the club against the latter recommendation, which was informally made manifest.

When Prof. Gunton learned of this disapproval, he made a long speech, in which he said he was amazed that there were members of the club who could disapprove of anything so wise.

"Why," exclaimed Prof. Gunton, "in the Fourteenth Congress District Republican Convention last Fall there were Republicans, and one of them is here to-night, who used Tammany Hall office holders to coerce Republicans. I believe the recommendation of the Charter Revision Commission is right in line with purifying politics."

"If the speaker," interrupted Mr. Quigg with evident sarcasm, "is so sure there is a gentleman here who coerced Republicans, why doesn't he name him?"

Mr. Quigg resumed his seat and Prof. Gunton, turning, pointed his right index finger at Mr. Quigg and fairly shouted:

"Thou art the man."

"The gentleman," replied Mr. Quigg, "is wofully mistaken. It is sometimes hard to be parliamentary and exact at the same time. If I wanted to be exact I should have to go further than to say that the gentleman is mistaken."

Prof. Gunton then continued his remarks and asserted that Mr. Quigg had called Dockmaster Clark from the Congress Convention and warned him that if he remained he would lose his place. Clark retired, he said, and a substitute took his place.

"I know I am right," remarked Prof. Gunton in conclusion, "because Clark waited for me at the corner of the street and told me just what Quigg had said to him."

"And I say to you," replied Mr. Quigg, approaching Prof. Gunton, "that what you say is absolutely false."

Mr. Quigg then supported the committee's report at great length.

The report was adopted after many members had discussed it.

The consideration of the Davis School bill, which increased the pay of teachers, was the cause for more sensation. In opposing it Lucien Knapp said:

"It is an unscientific bill and ought to be repealed or amended. The discretionary power given the Board of Estimate under its provisions is all wrong. Teachers who were receiving $1,200 and considered themselves well paid are now getting $4,500. These spend most of their time playing draw poker, to my personal knowledge. Large salaries do not always attract large men, but attract rapacity. In Tweed's days an official had to steal to get big money. Now it is not necessary."

W. R. Willcox and C. H. Dennison also spoke against the Davis bill, which was favored by Joseph Levenson, Robert M. Kenyon, and others.

Resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the family of Queen Victoria and the British Nation were adopted with only one vote in the negative. This was cast by John Nugent, who is an Irish Nationalist.

RECEPTION TO MISSIONARIES.

Presbyterian Union Listens to Accounts of Their Experiences in China.

A reception was given at the Hotel Savoy last night by the Presbyterian Union of New York to a number of missionaries who have made China their field. Aside from the reception proper, there was a musical programme and several addresses by missionaries and others.

An address of welcome was made by William E. Stiger, President of the union, after which he introduced the Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, President of the Imperial University of Peking. Dr. Martin related the story of the siege at Peking and told of the terrible straits to which the defenders of the British Legation were reduced.

"I have been asked," he said, "if we were frightened. Well, I will say that the ladies seemed to be less afraid than the men. They are better dissemblers. But, in justice to them, I must say they were composed; words of hope and cheer were at all times on their lips to strengthen the brave defenders. They worked with needle and sewing machine—in fact, I may say that the sewing machine co-operated with the machine gun."

While the Christians, both foreign and native, were beleaguered the Chinese made many overtures, Dr. Martin said, but they were refused, because the natives were not trusted. "There is a gauge of that Chinese civilization which the Chinese Minister goes about talking of in connection with the teaching of Confucius," he added, a reference which aroused both applause and laughter.

Other speakers were John Goodnow, Consul General of the United States to Shanghai; the Rev. Henry T. Perkins, and the Rev. C. H. Fenn. Godspeed was bidden to the Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown, who leaves in a few days for China.

STILL SNOWING UP STATE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The worst snowstorm of the season is raging here to-night. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen, delaying passenger trains and causing the abandonment of freight trains.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 4.—The biggest snowstorm of the season is raging here, and all trains are delayed from four to five hours.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 4.—This city to-night lies buried in eleven inches of snow as a result of the storm which has continued almost unremittingly since 10 o'clock Sunday evening. Owing to light winds drifting has been light and steam and electric cars are but little delayed.

Hospital Beds as a Chicago Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—An endowment of free beds in Chicago hospitals is to be established as a memorial to Queen Victoria. Former British subjects in Chicago think that such an endowment would more fittingly perpetuate her memory than a monument or statue. This form of memorial was adopted to commemorate the Queen's diamond jubilee. At that time free beds were established in St. Luke's and the Presbyterian Hospital. The idea this time sprang from the meeting at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. From it there was left a surplus of $400, and this sum will furnish the nucleus for the free beds.

Worcester (Mass.) Firm Fails.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 4.—Johnson, Carpenter & Co., dry goods dealers, 353 Main Street, and successors to J. H. Clarke & Co., to-day made an assignment to William Woodward, cashier of the Central National Bank, for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are between $40,000 and $50,000, assets unknown. There will be a meeting of creditors, mostly Boston and New York wholesalers Friday. The present members of the firm are Hannibal H. Johnson and Charles H. Carpenter.

Killed by His Life-Long Friend.

TIFTON, Ga., Feb. 4.—M. Walker, probably the wealthiest farmer in the county, was shot and killed last night by John F. Williams, who had been his life-long friend. It is said that Walker had caused a separation between Williams's sister, Mrs. McCleland, and her husband. Williams charged Walker with perfidy, and the shooting followed.

Americans Get Bridge Contracts.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—A contract for eight steel bridges on the National Tehuantepec Railway has been given to an American firm of this city. The same firm has been awarded a contract for a railway bridge in Costa Rica. American bridges are preferred on account of their quality and the rapidity with which orders can be filled.

"GRAN DUC."

Made in Paris for the Duke of York

Imported and Manufactured by

KNOX.

DR. KENNEDY'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Alleged Slayer of Dolly Reynolds Again Arraigned in Court.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, once convicted of the murder of Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel on the night of Aug. 15, 1898, and granted a new trial by the Court of Appeals, again faced his accusers in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Fursman, to make another determined fight for his life. Smiling and confident, he walked briskly into the courtroom, and talked with animation to his counsel. Mrs. Kennedy, the accused man's wife, who has worked indefatigably to secure new evidence for her husband, was on hand early, being the only woman admitted to the courtroom.

The clerk announced that all those of the special panel of jurors drawn wishing to be excused must present legal reasons. About fifty of the panel of one hundred got up and started for the bar. Justice Fursman excused none for business reasons, but only on account of sickness or compulsory absence from the city. Then he announced that as the Bar Association had requested all parts of the Supreme Court to adjourn on account of the memorial celebration in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of Chief Justice John Marshall's inauguration into office, the Criminal Branch would adjourn until to-day.

The prisoner, as he passed out on his way to the Tombs, was greeted affectionately by his wife, whom he kissed lovingly.

W. W. Cantwell, the accused man's counsel, stated that they expected to prove a complete alibi for Dr. Kennedy, and that before the trial ended developments of an unexpected and startling nature might be expected.

TURNS A BURGLAR LOOSE.

Danbury Man Catches a Thief, Looks at Him, and Lets Him Go.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 4.—Reuben B. Pearce, a prominent insurance man of this city, captured a burglar last night, and then let him go after learning his identity.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearce were aroused by the sound of the burglar alarm in the lower part of the house. Mr. Pearce grasped his revolver and started down stairs. He was not long in finding the burglar in the pantry. The intruder was disposed to fight, but was finally cornered and forced to hold up his hands. The owner of the house was in his night attire, and was suffering with an attack of grip, so he struck a light, recognized the burglar, and, opening the door, politely ushered him out with the promise that he would see to his arrest later.

This course appeared more pleasant to Mr. Pearce than the trouble of dressing and walking to the police station in the frosty air. The burglar has not been seen by the police since, but his capture is expected in a short time.

THIS BURGLAR GOT AWAY.

Men Who Wanted to Catch Him Beat and Shoot Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

HENDERSON, Ky., Feb. 4.—At an early hour this morning a burglar in the home of a society girl caused much excitement and the injury of several men, who rushed to the rescue, each mistaking the other for the burglar. Miss Kate Sneed found a burglar in her bedroom, whereupon she screamed. There came to her rescue neighbors in the person of William Elliott, President of the Farmers' Bank; George Givens, President of the Business Men's Association, and Homer Hill. Elliott and Hill met in a dark hallway. Each fell upon the other, and Elliott was knocked senseless with a club wielded by Hill.

Then Stephen Sneed, armed with a revolver and anxious to shoot, appeared on the scene. All intruders looked alike to him, and Givens, who had just arrived, was shot in the arm, while Elliott, who lay prostrate upon the floor, had a finger of his hand shot off, this showing the unsteadiness of Sneed's aim, who thought he had put at least one burglar out of the business. The burglar got away. Miss Sneed alone saw him.

SETBACK FOR ICE TRUST.

Its Offer for Yonkers City Reservoirs Refused.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The American Ice Company, otherwise known as the Ice Trust, to-day received another setback in Yonkers. The company for a long time had tried to extend its holdings to Yonkers, and last week a representative of the trust approached Commissioner John C. Shotts, President of the local water company, and asked his permission to use the ice from the two city reservoirs. The representative said the company was willing to pay a fair price for the privilege. One of the reservoirs is a mile and a half in length and half a mile in width. The other reservoir is a little smaller.

President Schotts told the representative that he would refer the matter to the Board of Water Commissioners. A committee was appointed with power to act, and to-day at a meeting the offer was refused.

President Schotts and Commissioner Walsh say they would not vote to give any privileges to the Ice Trust under any circumstances. The local dealers say it is a scheme of the Ice Trust to get into the city, and thus force them to accept the terms which were refused last Summer.

Ask People to Cheer the Kaiser.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—All the morning papers invite the public to give Emperor William an enthusiastic send-off to-day in order to show gratitude for his thoughtfulness.

How much does dentistry hurt? is a question many want the answer to. Only enough to show the need of guarding against it—in my offices—but I have unique resources.

These resources have caused so many to come to Brooklyn from Manhattan, that I have thought best to accommodate them on this side the river.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

357 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan.
348 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Place,) Brooklyn.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

DELIGHTFUL WINTER CRUISES ALONG THE BEAUTIFUL NORTH SHORE OF CUBA

ON SMOOTH TROPICAL SEAS FAR FROM THE WINTER STORMS OF THE NORTH

UPON THE STEAMERS OF THE

MUNSON LINE

FULL PARTICULARS AND ILLUSTRATED MATTER SENT UPON REQUEST. MUNSON STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 27 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, TICKET AGENTS, 25 UNION SQ., NEW YORK.

WILL MAKE AUTOMOBILES.

Cleveland Men Incorporate and Buy Eight Plants Heretofore Making Cycle Parts.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Cleveland men formerly conspicuous in the manufacture of bicycle parts and accessories, have organized the Automobile and Cycle Parts Company, with an authorized capital stock of $5,000,000, and purchased from the American Bicycle Company the following properties:

The saddle factory at Elyria, Ohio, formerly operated by the Garford Manufacturing Company; the saddle factory at Westborough, Mass., formerly operated by the Hunt Manufacturing Company; the steel stamping factory at Milwaukee, Wis., formerly operated by C. J. Smith & Sons; the steel stamping factory at Chicago, formerly operated by the George L. Thompson Company; the chain factory at Indianapolis, Ind., formerly operated by the Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Company; the Ball Company, at Cleveland, formerly operated by the Cleveland Machine Screw Company; the pedal factory at Cleveland, formerly operated by the White Sewing Machine Company; the sheet steel factory at Chicago, formerly operated by Hart & Cooley.

The business of each factory is taken over from Jan. 1, 1901. The officers of the new company elected to-day are as follows: President—A. L. Garford, Elyria, Ohio; Vice President—M. B. Johnson, Cleveland; Treasurer—F. N. Smith, Elyria, Ohio; Secretary—F. E. Little, Cleveland. Mr. Johnson was also chosen to act as Chairman of the Executive Board.

Many of the Directors of the new company have been identified with parts manufactured from the beginning of the bicycle industry. The Directors are as follows: A. L. Garford of the Garford Manufacturing Company, J. D. Climo of the Cleveland Machine Screw Company, Windsor T. White of the White Sewing Machine Company, M. B. Johnson of the Cleveland law firm of M. B. & H. H. Johnson, E. H. Bourne, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Cleveland; J. C. Hill, President of the Savings Deposit Bank of Elyria.

The eight properties acquired by the new company are and always have been the larger of the cycle parts making industry. The new company will have its headquarters in the American Trust Building, Cleveland. It claims that the manufactures of automobiles will be greatly expedited and their cost materially reduced to the purchaser by the combination formed.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Victim Beaten Into Insensibility on Upper Third Avenue and Disfigured for Life.

Detectives of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station are investigating a highway robbery which occurred at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, of which Henry Redlein, a well-to-do nurseryman of Bronxdale, was the victim. Two men attacked him, and, after beating him terribly about the head with what is supposed to have been a sandbag, stole his gold watch and chain, valued at $50, and $60 in cash and fled, leaving him unconscious on the sidewalk. They overlooked a wallet containing about $150, which he carried in his inside pocket.

The robbery was a bold one, as the thoroughfare is brilliantly illuminated at that point, and generally crowded at that hour. Redlein's nose was smashed by one blow, and the doctor who is attending him says he will be disfigured for life.

FOUGHT FOR DYING COUNTRYMAN

Italians Try to Prevent Removal of Man Who Was Stabbed.

A crowd of Italians tried to prevent the removal of one of their countrymen, who had been fatally wounded, to the Eastern District Hospital, in Brooklyn, shortly before 12 o'clock last night. The wounded man is John Lafamio of 251 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was stabbed in the left breast, in a dark spot in front of 51 Havemeyer Street.

A man who saw the attack upon Lafamio sent for an ambulance and one from the Eastern District Hospital, with Dr. Shields, responded.

Dr. Shields found the wounded man surrounded by a crowd of Italians. The crowd tried to prevent the removal of Lafamio from the sidewalk, and when finally Dr. Shields succeeded in getting him in the ambulance an effort was made to block the wheels.

Shields drew a club and began whacking away at the heads of the men. Policeman Fielding of the Bedford Avenue Station finally came to the assistance of the physician, and he, too, drew his club and began using it vigorously.

The wounded man was with much trouble gotten to the door of the hospital. Before he could be carried into the institution, however, he died.

The man who stabbed Lafamio escaped.

Lecture on the Newspaper Man.

One of the most interesting lectures of the season was that delivered last night by F. W. Mack before the West Side Young Men's Christian Association upon the subject "The Underside of the Newspaper Man's Life." The lecture fairly teemed with anecdotes of great men and great events. The "Leaves from the Reporter's Notebook," in connection with the famous Charlie Ross kidnapping case, the stories of the sayings and doings of the Peace Commissioners at Paris when the recent treaty with Spain was arranged for, and the graphic account of an interview with the late Robert G. Ingersoll when the "Great Agnostic" exclaimed, in answer to an inquiry as to the life beyond the grave, "Twilight comes! We lie down to sleep. Our last conscious thoughts are of life, and life is sweet," were all told in a manner that greatly pleased the large audience.

Mrs. Nason, Another Fire Victim, Dead.

The Coroners' office was yesterday notified of the death of Mrs. Florence May Nason, which occurred yesterday morning at 32 West Thirty-fifth Street. Dr. William R. Williams, the physician in attendance, reported death to have been caused by pneumonia, following the inhalation of smoke. Mrs. Nason, with her husband, occupied rooms on the sixth floor of the Hotel Jefferson, which was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. Husband and wife were both sick abed when the fire shut off from them all ordinary means of exit, and they were with difficulty saved. Mr. Nason died last Saturday, the cause of his death being exactly similar to that of his wife.

THE SENATORIAL STRUGGLE.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 4.—The fourth week of the balloting for two United States Senators began to-day in the dead-locked joint session of the Delaware Legislature with no material change in the situation. United States Senator Richard R. Kenney and Willard Saulsbury still continue to be the choice of the Democrats, and receive their united vote. J. Edward Addicks continues to hold the support of his faction of the Republican Party, and the faction opposed to him still casts its vote for Col. Henry A. Du Pont for the long term and Charles Richards for the short term.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 4.—Thomas Cruse, the

GEN. RAFAEL URIBE HERE

Colombian Revolutionist Tells of Conditions in His Country.

His Party Waiting for Arms and Ammunition—Uprising in Venezuela Declared to be Unimportant.

Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, the Colombian lawyer and revolutionist against the Government of Dr. J. M. Marroquin, was a passenger yesterday on the Red D Line steamship Philadelphia, from La Guayra, Ponce, and San Juan, Porto Rico. A dozen cabin passengers were his traveling companions. Gen. Uribe went to the Savoy Hotel, and last night talked at length of the affairs of his native republic and those of Venezuela, of whose President, Gen. Castro, he is an ardent friend.

"I am made to say," he said in beginning to treat on the subjects he was questioned about, "that my mission to the United States was to purchase arms, ammunition, and vessels for the Colombian revolutionists. I can only state that if I made public such a programme I am very indiscreet."

Smiling grimly at this diplomatic retraction, he went on:

"It would not be prudent for me to say here and now what my plans are. I may say generally that I propose to do all I can for my country in the interest of its prosperity, liberty, and civilization in fighting the Conservative Government of Dr. Marroquin. With my last breath will I labor for its downfall. It is under the heel of the Conservatives and priest-ridden.

"I would like it to be distinctly understood that I am not what is called a military man. I am not by a great deal. I am a lawyer by profession, a student, and a man of fortune. I never resorted to an appeal to arms from selfish motives. I was always a revolutionist because I am a Liberal. We Liberals do not fight because we like to fight, but because we have to fight. There was nothing else to do. The Liberal Party in Colombia was denied all participation in common rights. The policy of the Conservatives toward us was the colonial policy of Spain toward its colonists, the Cubans, for instance.

"At present the conservative party in Colombia is divided. The branch in power is weak and caters to the ignorant masses. The revolutionists are not deterred. They are all over the country in guerrilla bands, if you please, like the Boers, but they are alert. The revolution may appear to die out for a time, but it will simply be dormant. The Liberals who have revolted lack arms and ammunition and so on. These will be provided. Yes, you may say that Gen. Uribe will not be idle.

"Of course many will say, 'Oh, it's another fuss in one of the American republics.' That may be, but we are aiming high; our standard is the United States of America. We want a Government on those lines. Why, I hardly exaggerate when I say that Tammany Hall, with Croker, would be welcomed as an improvement on the present Colombian system. The Liberal Party, the democracy, is the party of advancement; the Conservative Party, Marroquin's, the party of aristocracy, of retrogression.

"I correct a general impression by saying that I was never General in Chief of the revolutionists in Colombia. At present the military leader is Gen. Vargas Santos, who is now at Curacao. The Conservatives have never found a man to replace the late Gen. Pinzon. In regard to revolutionary movements in the near future, I can reveal nothing. I may say, however, that I do not suppose that complications will be brought about by an uprising in Panama.

"I am a friend of Gen. Castro, President of the Republic of Venezuela, just as I am friendly with the Presidents of Ecuador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Sympathy for the Colombian Liberals is felt and expressed in Venezuela and Ecuador, because the principle involved is patriotism and liberty. What I fear is that the Colombian Conservatives may help the fanatic element in Venezuela. As to the Liberals of each republic, it's a case of common defense. You see your neighbor's house on fire and you try to put it out for fear the flames may reach your own.

"I have just come from Venezuela and have had opportunities to determine that Gen. Castro's administration is strong. There are only isolated revolutionists in the east, none in the centre and the west. There is nothing in the revolution to make it important. The only leader of consequence in the movement against Gen. Castro was Gen. Hernandez. He is in prison ill and out of his mind. Gen. Andrade, now in Cuba, has no following. I regard his expedition as futile. Gen. Castro's Government has ample means to thwart any attempt he may make. The real peril to Venezuela lies in Manuel Casabianca, the present Colombian envoy. He was born in Venezuela and it is suspected that he was selected by the Marroquin Government to foment a revolution against Gen. Castro and to enable the Colombian Conservatives to send troops surreptitiously to aid the Venezuelan revolutionists.

"I cannot say how long I shall be in New York. I have a wife and six children at Bogota, and am anxious about them, as they may suffer because of my attitude in the Colombian Government. My house at Bogota has been stoned already. I hope to get my family away from there. If the revolution fails, I may settle down here."

Gen. Uribe is forty years old. He was born at Medella, the capital of the Department of Antioqua, and studied law until he became Attorney General of Antioqua. He has a large coffee plantation in this province and has wide reputation as a publicist. He wrote much for the Colombian newspaper El Autonomista. His first appearance as a revolutionist was in 1876, and he took part in the uprisings of 1879, 1885, 1895, and the present revolution, which began in 1899. He took part in fifty engagements. He once represented the Liberals in the Colombian Chamber of Deputies.

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was Col. Victor Backus of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana United States Volunteers. He said that when he left Caracas there was nothing to indicate that the revolution was serious. "In my judgment," he added, "the outlook for Gen. Castro is of the best. I take little stock in the stories about an entanglement with this Government over the asphalt question." His traveling companions, Charles E. Pratt and Clarence C. Irish of 302 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, had similar views.

Also on the Philadelphia was Ambrose H. Carner, Managing Director of the New York and Bermudez Company. Mr. Carner said at the Hotel Manhattan last night that while of course he had come here prepared to support the rights of his corporation, he did not see his way clear to say anything about the asphalt controversy or about Venezuelan affairs.

Capt. J. Chambers of the Philadelphia said that he tied up at La Guayra three days and saw no indication that the Castro Government was unstable. "No one," he added, "appeared to be bothering about Andrade."

WANTS LARGER TYPE.

Bill in Assembly Specifies Size—Amendment to Health Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Lynn introduced a novel bill this evening that promises to excite great interest and develop strong opposition as it is progressed. The bill amends the Health law by adding this section:

"Books, newspapers, or serial literature shall not be published in type smaller than eight-point, of which the lower case alphabet measures less than fourteen ems. The lines of type shall be separated by at least two-point leads. This section shall not apply to print contained in foot notices or indexes or to books or other printed matter intended for reference use only.

"The State Board of Health shall enforce the provisions of this section, and if, in its judgment, the public health shall not be injured thereby, the board may adopt regulations exempting certain kinds of printed matter from the provisions of this section, and may on petition grant written permission to use smaller or more condensed type.

"Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000."

TWO MORE GOOD-ROADS BILLS.

One Provides for a $50,000,000 Bond Issue for Construction.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Benjamin A. Babcock of St. Lawrence to-night introduced two Good Roads bills. One provides for the submission of a proposition to the people of the State for the issue of bonds not to exceed $50,000,000 for the construction and improvement of highways within the State. The proposition is to be submitted at the general election to be held in November, 1901. The bonds shall be so issued that not more than $1,000,000 of the principal thereof shall be due in any one year.

The other bill is an act to abolish the labor system of taxation for highway purposes, and substitute in lieu of such taxation the money system in each of the several towns of the State. Immediately after the act shall take effect each town shall be divided into not less than three road districts by the Commissioner of Highways of such towns. The Board of Supervisors of each county will levy a tax of $1 on each person liable to a poll tax for road improvement purposes. The act is not to apply, however, to assessments made for damages or charges for altering any road for bridge repairs.

RATE OF PAY OF STATE EMPLOYES.

Proposed Bill to Fix Annual Salaries in the Various Grades.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Senator Higgins introduced a bill to-night to establish rates of compensation for clerks and other employes in the service of the State. The act applies to bookkeepers, stenographers, copyists, and messengers, all clerks, and to all positions and duties of a clerical character in all State Departments, bureaus, commissions, and offices, except those already fixed by law. All persons performing clerical services, except deputies and assistant chiefs of departments, shall be arranged in six grades. The annual salaries are to be:

First grade, $2,000; second grade, $1,800; third grade, $1,500; fourth grade, $1,200; fifth grade, $900; sixth grade, $600. All bookkeepers are to be graded in accordance with the above. Stenographers of all departments are to be arranged in four grades and paid: First grade, $1,500; second grade, $1,200; third grade, $900, and fourth grade, $600. Copyists shall be graded and receive: First grade, $900; second grade, $600. Messengers: First grade, $1,000; second grade, $600. The law is to go into effect after Oct. 1, 1901.

ASSEMBLY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Harburger of New York gave notice that he would move on Thursday next to discharge the Excise Committee from the further consideration of his Excise bill. He also introduced a resolution that the House instruct the Committee on Gas and Water Supply to report immediately any one of the gas bills now before it which reduces the price of gas. It went over under the rules.

Mr. Lynn of New York submitted a resolution that the statement prepared at the New York State Library by Robert H. Whitten, Ph. D., showing the nature and character of all legislation for the past seven years be printed and placed on the files of the Assembly. It went over for one week.

The single-headed public works bill for Buffalo on the order of second reading, was technically amended by the introducer, Mr. O'Malley, and advanced to third reading, after a wrangle between the leaders.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. DEGRAW—Appropriating $200,900 for altering, enlarging, finishing, and completing the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

Mr. MAINS—Appropriating $10,000 to enlarge the Mount Vernon State Armory.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Amending the poor law by providing that in counties in which there are not adequate hospital accommodations for indigent persons requiring medical service or surgical treatment and care, the County Superintendent of overseers shall send all such indigent persons to the nearest hospitals duly approved of by the State Board of Charities, the charge to each patient to be $1 per day.

Mr. HAMMOND—Amending the game law relative to the polluting of water by including creeks, streams, and inland rivers of the State in the provisions of the act in lieu of the word "waters."

Also a bill making it compulsory on the part of the Magistrates before issuing warrants for persons violating the fish and game laws, to examine, on oath, the complainant and any witnesses he may produce, and take their depositions in writing.

Mr. SCHNEIDER—Authorizing the City of Buffalo to issue bonds in the sum of $150,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses for police protection for the Pan-American Exposition.

Mr. MORGAN—Providing for the construction of a reservoir, dam, and mains in Forest Park, Queens County.

Mr. FOWLER—Amending the penal code so as to penalize interference with a stream, creek, or other body of water that has been dredged or cleared at public expense.

Mr. VACHERON—Incorporating the Queens County Trust and Title Company, with a capital of $100,000.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator DAVIS—Authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Works to authorize the transmission of messages along electric conductors on the canal.

Senator McEWAN—Appropriating $400,000 to acquire a site for a State library back of the present Capitol.

Senator TRAINOR—Exempting places of public worship in New York from the payment of any fee for the construction of vaults under the sidewalk thereof.

Senator HENNESSY—Authorizing New York to expend $250,000 for the establishment of a hospital in the Borough of the Bronx.

To Divert Public Bequests.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Senator Elsberg introduced a bill to-night affecting the disposition of large sums left as bequests by wealthy men. The bill provides that whenever it shall appear to the Supreme Court having jurisdiction that circumstances have so changed since the execution of an instrument containing a bequest to religious, educational, charitable, or benevolent uses as to render impracticable or inexpedient a literal compliance with the terms of such instrument, the court may direct that such bequest be administered in such manner as in the judgment of the court will most effectively accomplish the general purpose of the instrument.

Special Commissioner of Jurors.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, in the Assembly to-night, objected to the favorable report of the Cities' Committee on the Kelsey bill, abolishing the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors for New York City, and moved that the bill be recommitted for a further hearing. Mr. Kelsey objected to a recommittal of the bill. Notice of a hearing on the bill had been given on Jan. 10 last, and ample opportunity was afforded those who desired to oppose the bill to appear and make their arguments to the committee. The motion to recommit was lost by a strict party vote.

For Reports from Minor Cities.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Senator Brown introduced a bill providing that every city of the second or third class shall annually, within sixty days after the close of its fiscal year, make a report of its financial condition to the Secretary of State. Such report is to contain a statement of the financial receipts from all sources. Also a statement of the debt of said city at the close of the year and purposes for which it was incurred, and such other information in relation to the cost of any branch of the municipal service as may be required by the Secretary of State.

Hearing on Pabst Portico Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Senate Committee on Cities will give a hearing to-morrow on the bill introduced by Senator Grady to legalize the Pabst Portico, at the intersection of Forty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, and Broadway. Senator Stranahan said to-night he could form no opinion as to what the committee's action upon it would be. Senator Grady at the close of the hearing to-morrow will move that the committee report the bill favorably.

Against the Civil Service Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman J. T. Smith of New York to-night offered a resolution in the House attacking the civil service law of the State. It asserts that the law tends to ingraft on the political system a perpetual office-holding class, and that the civil service examinations of this State are impracticable, deceptive, and a travesty on justice, American manhood, and fair play. The resolution went over under the rules.

Police Bill in the Assembly To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the Assembly to-night the Stranahan New York City Single-Headed Police bill was handed down by the clerk. It was made a special order on second and third readings for to-morrow morning on motion of Mr. Kelsey. Mr. Frisbie said this arrangement was agreeable to the minority.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Pomona, the beautiful villa of F. Howard Markham, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, about three miles west of here, was destroyed by fire during the night, causing a loss of about $10,000. The fire started from the furnace.

ELMIRA, Feb. 4.—The Steele Memorial Library Building was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of $6,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, sporting goods; Miss McGuirk, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Warren, lace curtains; Holland House.

Barron, E. R., Company, Lacrosse, Wis.; H. Hoogenstyn, carpets and upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Jiedel, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Jiedel, clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Will & Finck Company, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Frederick, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dinkelspiel, L., & Sons, San Francisco, Cal.; H. G. Wolfe, notions and furnishing goods; 60 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Fallaze, linens and white goods; 415 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. T. Whiteman, millinery; 477 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Reiss, dress goods and silks; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Edwards, silks; I. Friend, dress goods; G. Brandeis, silks; E. P. Dolan, dress goods; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; J. Sauer, dress goods and silks; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Custner, Knott & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Willard, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods; F. Pass, laces and embroideries; 52 Franklin Street.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Crabbe, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Block, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, linens and white goods; 258 Church Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Kuhn, ladies' muslin underwear and silk petticoats; 43 Leonard Street.

Braman, C. L., Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Simons, stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Kluckholn, hats; Hotel Manhattan.

Glover, H. B., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; A. J. Parker, piecegoods; 80 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghampton, N. Y.; W. V. Sisson, general buyer; A. Race, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, dress goods and cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rauh, piece goods, 626 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Payne, F. A., Boston, Mass.; laces; Hotel Netherland.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Donaldson, silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Netherland.

Cooper, H. H., Company, Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Trounstine Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Trounstine, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, notions, 115 Worth Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; B. Smith, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Landstreet, B. W., Nashville, Tenn.; dress goods; Grand Hotel.

Adler, L., Savannah, Ga.; domestics and dress goods, 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Strouse & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

Heldman, Heldman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. Heldman, woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; Hoffman House.

Stricker, Beltman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, woolens; 52 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Levy, Price & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. I. Levy, woolens; Hoffman House.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloch, woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, furnishing goods; F. L. Steifel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Marcuse, A. J., Richmond, Va., piece goods; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, ribbons; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery; Victoria Hotel.

Dinkelspiel, A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Adler, L., Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Adler and J. J. Bakrow, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Solomon, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Hays, H. A., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; E. J. Beirs, woolens; L. W. Moore, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Mosenfelder, E., Davenport, Iowa, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Sturm, G., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Sturm, woolens; 292 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; N. Oestreicher, ladies and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wolf & Strouss, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Chalifoux, J. L., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; O. Chalifoux, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Chalifoux, J. L., Lowell, Mass.; E. Chalifoux, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger, I., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; H. J. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowman, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowman, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reinhard, Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Reinhard, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; Miss E. New, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. J. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, notions and fancy goods; 411 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; H. Greenbaum, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; M. H. Goldenberg, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Hagerdorn & Merz, West Point, Ga.; W. B. Hagerdorn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Snellenberg Company, Wilmington, S. C.; J. D. Snellenberg, dry goods; J. Snellenberg, dry goods; D. Snellenberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. E. Fletcher, silks; H. J. Gutman, cloaks and suits; H. Falan, dress goods and linings, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Scheuerman, millinery; Miss F. Morrison, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Jesse L. Leverton, dry goods, 402 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Adamson, infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. Lehman, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. J. Hallard, laces and embroideries; T. Stewart, leather goods and dress trimmings; H. M. Schaske, ribbons; H. Gallatin, dry goods; H. B. Clark, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Hannifin, P. R., Company, The, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Fernheimer, millinery; T. J. Hannifin, dry goods; R. C. Lauer, dry goods; F. Scharnagle, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. D. Lit, millinery, ribbons, and feathers; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, laces, white goods, hosiery, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; G. S. Sanborn, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear; Holland House.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va., hosiery and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson, B. F., Oneonta, N. Y., dry goods; G. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss K. McKenna, laces and millinery; 337 Broadway.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Boss, cloaks; Criterion Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; J. G. Swett, clothing, cloaks, suits, notions, and art goods; P. E. Benner, laces, embroideries, and veilings; Hotel Vendome.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; Miss Bixler, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Hendry, cloaks and suits; F. E. Tucker, millinery, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen Company, Petersburg, Va.; I. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. E. Paddock, carpets and upholstery goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dreyfuss, Jules, Company, Shrevesport, La.; S. Dreyfuss, dry goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Bachman, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, furnishing goods; 760 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Meyers, Julius, Sons, Richmond, Va.; W. D. Meyer, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Wolfsheimer, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowenstein Brothers, Canton, Ohio; S. Lowenstein, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Foster Brothers & Bannis, Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, furnishing goods, laces, and ribbons; 90 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beall, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

THE FEBRUARY GRAND JURY

It Includes Four Members of Tammany General Committee.

Judge, in His Charge, Says There Is Nothing Special to be Considered by the Body.

In his charge to the February Grand Jury, which was empaneled yesterday, Judge McMahon made no mention of "vice," and expressly stated that there was nothing of especial interest to call to the jury's attention.

The personnel of the jury, in view of the fact that it may hear the evidence against police officials secured by the Tammany Committee of Five, arouses interest. The Tammany General Committee is represented by four members on the inquisitorial body, including ex-Congressman John H. G. Vehslage, Herman Boyiston, Jeremiah Lyons, and Vincent J. Slattery of the firm of Horgan & Slattery, Tammany builders, against whom some few judgments are still pending. This is said to be Mr. Slattery's fifth term as a Grand Juror.

James W. Pringle, an importer, of 140 Liberty Street, is the foreman, and among the twenty-three are Rudolph Keppler, President of the Stock Exchange; Patrick Egan, Caleb M. Knevals, a Holland Torpedo Boat Company Director; Frank C. Travers, and George De Forest Grant.

Other members of the jury are:

Dudley Kavanagh, retired, 16 West Forty-seventh Street; Benjamin H. Herts, furniture, 894 Broadway; John A. Taylor, builder, 453 West Broadway; William McCarthy, stables, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Lexington Avenue; Richard S. Treacy, real estate, 265 West Forty-second Street; Abram S. Treier, manufacturer, 546 Pearl Street; Stephen M. Knevals, coffee, 90 Wall Street; Thomas Moore, stables, 107 Barrow Street; Emanuel Appel, millinery, 9 Bond Street; Thomas H. Newman, retired, 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Frank Reidel, real estate, 304 East Forty-second Street; Bernard Karsch, jeweler, 641 Eighth Avenue; Andrew P. Nahmens, jeweler, 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Grand Jurors once drawn may not be removed by the District Attorney, the General Sessions Judges, or any other judicial officers once selected, they are settled in their places for at least a month. This jury will have three Sundays and two legal holidays to observe in the twenty-four working days remaining in this month, leaving only nineteen days for deliberations.

The method of empaneling the Grand Jurors has been often subjected to severe criticism, and plans for reorganization have frequently been suggested. The method in vogue at present, and which is supposed to be followed, is to have the list of petit jurors who have served in the various courts during the past year, about 50,000 in all, submitted to the Board of Grand Jury Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, the presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, this year Justice Van Brunt; one Associate Justice, this year Justice Ingraham; the Recorder, and one Judge of General Sessions selected by his associates. Judge Cowing is generally delegated. This board meets on the first Monday in December and selects not less than 600 names from the petit jury list nor more than 1,000 to serve as Grand Jurors for the ensuing year.

These names are placed in a large wheel and on the 15th of each month the General Sessions Judge who will preside in Part I. goes to the Commissioner of Jurors' office and in the presence of the Sheriff and the Deputy Clerk supervises the drawing by the Sheriff of fifty names. These are written down by the County Clerk and forwarded to the Clerk of Part I., General Sessions, where the fifty names are put in another wheel and twenty-three drawn. These constitute the Grand Jury, the foreman of which is selected by the presiding Judge.

Those urging a change claim that the body, as drawn, is not representative, and that, contrary to the statute, very few of the Grand Jurors have ever served as petit jurors. Further, it is claimed that those constituting the Board of Grand Jury Commissioners simply submit a list of names to the County Clerk of those they wish drawn as jurors. In this way it is charged that labor and the humbler walks of life are seldom represented, the Grand Jurors being confined to politicians, retired business men, "professional" jurors, and others to whom the pay of a Grand Juror is an object.

The February Grand Jury panel was drawn in Judge McMahon's presence by Sheriff Grell and County Clerk Sohmer, and from it the Clerk of General Sessions drew the twenty-three requiste names.

The Committee of Five, it is claimed, is extremely desirous to have submitted to the February Grand Jury its evidence against alleged corrupt and incompetent police officials in whose precincts vice flourishes. It has been stated that some of the committee are in favor of going over the District Attorney's head to do this, if possible.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman, who has all the Committee of Five's evidence in charge, made a report of his investigations of its weight and legality yesterday to the District Attorney. Mr. Philbin will go over the matters again with his assistant to-morrow, and it will be decided at that conference whether or not the evidence will be laid before the February Grand Jury.

MR. KELLER SEES MR. PHILBIN.

Commissioner May Heed Suggestions as to the Removal of Bellevue Officials.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller called on District Attorney Philbin yesterday to learn the latter's views in regard to the recent presentment of the Grand Jury recommending the removal from Bellevue Hospital of Deputy Superintendents O'Rourke and Rickard and Dr. John W. Moore, who had charge of the insane pavilion. The District Attorney told Mr. Keller that he could add nothing to the presentment, which seemed plain enough to him. The conference was brief, and when the Commissioner came out of the private office of Mr. Philbin he did not appear to be in his usual cheerful mood.

Mr. Philbin stated that the Commissioner had expressed his intention of complying with the suggestions of the Grand Jury, but that he did not go into details about the matter.

Mr. Keller, in an interview Sunday, was quoted as saying that he would remove the persons named by preferring charges against them and giving them an opportunity to answer. After his interview with Mr. Philbin he was asked if he would adhere to this determination.

"I have not yet received the Grand Jury presentment," said he, shortly. "When I do, I will act as I think best."

Superintendent O'Rourke was removed upon charges by Superintendent Murphy during Mayor Strong's administration. He was permitted to resign by Commissioner Faure, some months later, making him eligible to reinstatement when Tammany again returned to power.

Superintendent Murphy, when Commissioner Keller was appointed, was summarily removed without the formality of preferring charges. He immediately brought suit for reinstatement, and on the witness stand testified that Mr. Keller said to him that he was sorry for him, but that the Superintendency of Bellevue was the only position in the department that Mr. Croker had asked for.

Mr. Murphy's suit is still pending.

FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

Grand Jury Will Be Asked to Investigate—What Controller Coler's Evidence Shows.

The February Grand Jury will be called upon to investigate the purchase of supplies for the Fire Department during the past two years. A number of manufacturers have expressed their willingness to testify, and an examination by competent lawyers of the evidence collected by Controller Coler shows that a probable case of collusion may be made out against certain persons in the "combination" which controls Fire Department supplies.

A new development was made public yesterday. Senator Thomas L. Grady of Tammany Hall is attached to the "combination" which has been receiving from 20 to 50 per cent. commission on all supplies furnished to the city. The influence of Senator Grady was sought about two years ago by one of the members of the firm of Castle & Marks. The Powers Manufacturing Company was organized by this firm and Senator Grady became the attorney for the company. His fees are large.

An examination of the official reports yesterday showed that large contracts were awarded to the "combination," of which the personal friend of Commissioner Scannell, William L. Marks, acted as agent, although their bids were higher than those of a competing firm.

In 1900 the Manhattan Rubber Company, one of the largest manufacturers of rubber hose, put in a number of bids. The first competition was for 2½-inch fire hose, and the quantity wanted was 15,000 feet. The Peerless Rubber Company, the A. B. Voorhes Company, and other concerns which "Agent" Marks represented, bid $1 a foot. The bid of the Manhattan Company was for exactly the same hose, and a guarantee bond was put up with a bid, for 90 cents per foot. The bids were all rejected. Later Commissioner Scannell re-advertised and gave the contract to a firm represented by "Agent" Marks at $1 a foot. The fight over this contract was carried into the courts, but it was decided that as the company in the "combination" had already begun the manufacture of the hose it was entitled to the contract, although not the lowest bidder.

The next competition was in July. It was for 10,000 feet of two-and-a-half-inch hose. The bid of all the firms in the "combination" was $1 per foot. The bid of the Manhattan Rubber Company was 88 cents per foot, with a guarantee bond that the hose would meet all the requirements of the specifications. A lawyer for the Manhattan Company was ready with papers to start a proceeding in case the contract was awarded to the combination at the high price. Fire Commissioner Scannell said he would postpone his decision for a few days, and in November he decided to reject all bids.

Controller Coler's figures in reference to the cost of Fire Department supplies during the past four years have not been completed.

RUMORED POLICE CHANGES.

Report that Capt. McClusky Will Succeed Titus in the Detective Bureau Denied.

All day yesterday there were rumors about Police Headquarters, both in this borough and in Brooklyn, to the effect that a big police shake-up is to take place. Chief of Police Devery and Commissioners York and Sexton denied the rumors as unfounded, but in spite of this it was said that a number of transfers will be made to-day.

The most important of these transfers, it was said, will be those of Capt. Titus from the Detective Bureau to the Elizabeth Street Station, and Capt. McClusky from the Grand Central Station to the Detective Bureau again.

Capt. Titus said last night that he had heard nothing about the rumored changes.

According to the story floating about Police Headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday, the list of changes to be made in Brooklyn is as follows:

Capt. Martin Short from Bedford Avenue to Fort Hamilton.

Capt. William Knipe from Flatbush to Coney Island.

Capt. Samuel Hardy from Coney Island to Bergen Street.

Capt. James White from Bergen Street to Flatbush.

Capt. John Buchanan from Gates Avenue to Adams Street.

Capt. James Dunn from Adams Street to Gates Avenue.

Capt. Sylvester D. Baldwin from Fort Hamilton to Bedford Avenue.

Chief Devery, when questioned about this story, denied it.

"I have made no transfers of Captains, and I don't contemplate making any," he said. "That's all I have to say. The story is absolutely unfounded."

President York said that he had heard of no impending transfers.

"I don't believe that story at all," he said. "If those transfers are made I'll be very much surprised."

Commissioner Sexton was also questioned in regard to the report.

"I haven't heard of any transfers," he said, "and if any had been made or were going to be made, I would have heard of them. I don't believe that any of those changes have been ordered or will be ordered at all."

Late last night the announcement was made at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn that two Sergeants had been transferred. Sergt. William Zwingman was transferred from the Liberty Avenue Station to the Fulton Street Station, and Sergt. Philip Grosbeck was transferred from the Fulton Street Station to take his place.

This transfer was made at the order of Deputy Chief McLaughlin, and is said to have no connection with a general shake-up. Both men were appointed Sergeants recently, and had requested to

The Wanamaker Store

A Large and Notable Offering of Fine New SILKS

This is probably the best assorted lot of really staple new silks ever offered under-price. Certainly the choicest offering that has appeared recently. This in spite of the fact that silk-mills have recovered from the disastrous over-production of last year. Then Fashion is smiling on silks again, and there will be no lack of demand.

These two extraordinary lots:

75c Taffetas at 55c—*100 different shades!*

A purchase of 60,000 yards brings this remarkable collection. Here is every possible shade, for street or evening wear; at a price never known before except in limited left-over colorings. Here are the tints to match every wish—white, ivory, cream, ciel, pinks, turquoise, violet, nile, grays, tans, browns, old rose, bluet, purples, greens, navy and national blues, cardinal, garnet, porcelain, and the rest—over a hundred distinct variations. Excellent 75c quality at 55c a yard. Main aisle.

85c to $1 Printed Foulards at 40c, 55c, 65c

This represents a purchase of 50,000 yards. In twenty-four bright and beautiful designs. The colorings are the most desirable, being color printings on white grounds in these combinations:

Navy and white — National and white — Porcelain and white
Old rose and white — Reseda and white — Tan and white
Violet and white — Gray and white — Cardinal and white — Black and white

They are 23 and 24 inches wide, in qualities selling regularly at 85c to $1. Now in three groups, at little more than half price—40c, 55c and 65c a yard.

Rotunda.

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the *Art Gallery*

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--SOLOISTS--

JEANNE FRANKO, Violin
MRS. J. ANTON GROSS, Soprano

PROGRAM

Overture—"Zampa" - - - - - - - - *Herold*
The Symphony
(*a*) Lullaby - - - - - - - - *Sam Franko*
(*b*) Scherzo - - - - - - - - *Goens*
JEANNE FRANKO
(*a*) Sweetheart I Know Thou Lovest Me - - - - *MacDowell*
(*b*) Thy Beaming Eyes - - - - - - - - *MacDowell*
Mrs. GROSS.
(*a*) Minuet in Ancient Style - - - - - *Paderewski*
(*b*) Waltz, from Serenade - - - - - - *Volkman*
(*c*) Norwegian Bridal Procession - - - - - *Grieg*
The Angelus.
Danse Tsigane - - - - - - - - *Nachez*
JEANNE FRANKO.
(*a*) Memories of Versailles - - - - - *Carrie J. Bond*
(*b*) Le Jet d'Eau - - - - - - - *Sidney Smith*
(*c*) Loin du Bal - - - - - - - - *Gillet*
Orchestral Angelus and Crown Piano with Harp effect.
As the Dawn - - - - - - - - *Cantor*
Mrs. GROSS.

Men's ULSTERS

The man in an ulster chuckled to himself yesterday. He filled his lungs with the cold fresh air, and laughed to see the snow-flakes fly. He was ready for them.

Ready, too, for the sleigh-ride in the park.

This word for the man that isn't:

At $12—Ulsters of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze, with good plaid lining, stout sleeve lining, and satin piping. Good $15 value.

At $15—Ulsters of extra good quality of Oxford-mixed frieze; large collars; side pockets; coats extra long—warm and serviceable. Good $18 value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's CLOTHING

A particular word about that garment about which most men are most particular—the Prince Albert coat. Many of these same critical, fastidious men continue to go to custom tailors for this sort of coat, doubtless believing that that's necessary in order to be properly fitted. But this store has many proselytes from that belief. It carries perfectly made coats in this style—equal to custom made in every respect, and *made to fit*. The prospective purchaser here will not be permitted to be a purchaser in fact unless his coat's a satisfactory fit.

Twenty dollars for a Prince Albert coat and vest of black Thibet, serge lined; silk-faced to button-holes.

Twenty-five dollars for black Thibet, silk lined.

Thirty-five dollars for imported black Vicuna, lined throughout with silk. This grade would cost almost or quite double at the exclusive merchant tailor's

Men's pure worsted trousers, in neat, tasteful patterns, at $5. They would not be unfairly priced at $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The 28c CHALLIS--

Plenty Today, of Course

We were busy in the blizzard yesterday; but all the cutting was merely a ripple in this 87,000 yards. But a bright day will melt this lot of Challis faster than it will the snow. This lot cleans up the market so far as we know, of goods available at such a price.

Wide variety, polka dots, rings and figures. 28c a yard. Worth 50c.

Rotunda.

Bedroom FURNITURE

The Sale offers large savings on the furnishing of any room in the house. No need to confine your economies to limited offerings. Come with your own ideas of the style of furniture you want and this sale will meet your wish in almost every case, and at an average saving of a third of the value. To-day's particular news gives striking illustration of economy offered on Bedroom Furniture:

Bedroom Suites—

A special showing of fine mahogany bedroom suites in this February sale:

At $40, from $60—Two pieces; mahogany
At $45, from $51—Two pieces; mahogany
At $50, from $65—Two pieces; mahogany
At $55, from $70—Two pieces; mahogany
At $60, from $78—Three pieces; mahogany
At $75, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany
At $80, from $120—Three pieces; mahogany
At $175, from $235—Two pieces; mahogany
At $185, from $275—Three pieces; mahogany
At $300, from $428—Two pieces; mahogany
At $400, from $585—Four pieces; mahogany

Chiffonniers—

A splendid showing never before so large and the assortment is as good as on the first day of the sale.

At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany.
At $19, from $27—Curly birch
At $20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
At $22, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple
At $24, from $35—Curly birch
At $24, from $36—Golden oak
At $25, from $36—Bird's-eye maple
At $26, from $40—Curly birch
At $30, from $45—Golden oak
At $32, from $50—Bird's-eye maple
At $35, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
At $55, from $62—Golden oak
At $65, from $100—Mahogany
At $75, from $100—Flemish oak
At $80, from $110—Mahogany

Bureaus—

More than 100 styles to select from with an ample price-range:

At $18.50, from $25—Golden oak
At $25, from $35—Mahogany
At $28, from $44—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $35, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
At $40, from $62—Golden oak
At $42, from $66—Mahogany
At $42, from $53—Bird's-eye maple
At $60, from $100—Mahogany

Toilet Tables—

So many styles we don't know where to place them. All varieties of styles and finish.

At $13.50, from $20—Golden oak
At $15, from $23—Bird's-eye maple
At $18, from $28—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Curly birch

Toilet Tables—

At $20, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
At $23, from $34—Golden oak
At $25, from $36—Golden oak
At $25, from $36—Mahogany
At $28, from $37.50—Mahogany
At $35, from $47—Mahogany
At $40, from $56—Mahogany

Brass Beds—

A large assortment, mostly one of a kind; a few patterns in an unlimited quantity

At $15, from $27—4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $20, from $30—4 ft. 6 in.
At $28, from $40—All sizes
At $30, from $60—4 ft. 6 in.
At $33, from $50—All sizes
At $45, from $70—All sizes
At $50, from $70—4 ft. 6 in.
At $65, from $95—4 ft. 6 in.

Little FUR Prices

A lot of jackets, of various styles, but mostly in sizes 34, 36 and 38, is displayed to-day at about half original prices. Some fine astrakhan jackets are $30 instead of $55. Some Persian lamb coats, that sold at $90, are now $50. Then there are two groups of electric seal Etons, some with collars and revers of blended mink, at $25 each though very fairly priced at $40, $45 and $50.

A number of Irkutz sable capes are priced at just half the actual value—$15 to $37.50.

Alaska sable scarfs at $7.50, instead of $10.50. Natural lynx scarfs at $25, instead of $50. Plain round boas, of Alaska sable, at $25, instead of $50. And natural lynx collarettes, with high storm collar, at $25—worth just double.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dress-Suit Case UMBRELLAS

The traveling man—or woman—never should be caught without an umbrella. But the ordinary umbrella has to be carried in the hand, and that's out of the question for a busy man, or a train-burdened woman.

The Dress-suit Case Umbrella has solved the problem.

It folds at both ends and goes into the suit-case easily. Ready for use again in a moment.

Well-made in every particular.

Price, $5. Broadway.

Under-price Store

Music fills the air, and a great part of the basement to-day. There's a sale of musical instruments on; also of sundries pertaining to various string instruments. All at very greatly reduced prices. The latest sheet music, vocal and instrumental, is 18c here every day.

Exceptionally low-priced merchandise in wide variety is displayed 'round-about. These are the newest offerings:

Utility Boxes in Various Styles—

Convenient receptacles for many sorts of things—apparel especially—made up attractively. Some, covered with cretonne, are $1.40 to $2.35—were moderate at 25 per cent. more. Matting-covered boxes at $2.85 to $3.50—reduced in about the same manner.

Boys' Waists Very Cheap—

There's one group containing only $1, $1.35 to $2.25 values. They're reduced to 50c, 75c and $1.25. All of these are of flannel. Sizes, 3, 15, 8 to 15 years. Twenty dozen Ferris under waists that were 50c, are now 35c. Sizes 2½ to 10 years.

French Sash Curtains Greatly Reduced—

One lot with China silk centers and lace edges. They are $2.25 to $8.65 each. The other lot is of allover Irish Point, and they are priced $1.70 to $2.85 each. Every one of the numerous styles was reasonably marked at a full third more.

Folding Screens at Lowered Prices—

Panels of plain and figured denim, of burlap, silkoline and pantasale (imitation of leather). Prices, $1.20 to $9.50—were $1.75 to $13.75.

Artificial Roses for Spring Wear—

Pink, white and yellow. 25c a bunch of 3. Value 40c.

Musical Instruments and Sundries—

There's a big lot of these goods at very little prices. An Apollo harp that was priced $16, is now $5. Some $5 Regent zithers are now marked $2.50. Violins that were cheap at $3, are now $2, and $4 guitars are offered at $2.75. A beautiful aluminum mandolin, originally $15, has a new mark—$5. And a dozen or more $1.50 mandolins are reduced to $1. Fine music boxes at $75—values $200 to $300. Fifes, castanets, tuning forks, horns, strings for violin, guitar, banjo and mandolin, at very small fractional prices. Other sundries at absurdly little prices.

Children's White Dresses—

These are for the little ones of 6 months to 3 years. One lot of nainsook dresses, with yoke of plaits and feather stitching, and trimmed with neat ruffle, at 75c each—good value at $1. A lot of lawn dresses, some in guimpe effect, others high necks, made with waists. Price 95c—value $1.50.

Framed Pictures for Little—

Platino prints in black wood frames. A frieze of The Prophets at 45c, instead of 75c. Combinations of three pictures in one frame, at 45c, instead of 65c. Small single pictures, 11x14 in., at 25c—value 50c.

The Wanamaker Store

A Golden Opportunity for PIANO Buying

Everybody does not find it convenient to pay the price for a new Chickering or Vose. And then hundreds of families do not want to move their home piano to their country house.

This offering reaches far to meet both needs.

We get many good pianos in exchange when people decide to have the best of all. Then we have them thoroughly gone over by experts, tuned or revoiced—in most everything but looks and sentiment made as good as new.

Ordinarily these pianos sell readily at a fair price; but our large transactions lately have caused an accumulation of more than we care to retain for ordinary selling; so we have marked twenty excellent pianos in the various grades at about

A Third Less Than Their Present Real Value

The comparative valuations given below are catalogue prices when new, on all that we know—a few we have other people's word for; but think them fairly estimated. To-day's prices are much below their value in their present condition. All will likely be claimed before the day is out.

$925 Chickering Grand at $440
$550 Chickering Upright at $240
$500 Chickering Upright at $165
$450 Bradbury Upright at $225
$300 United States Piano Co. at $150
$400 Baus & Co. Upright at $145
$375 Nilson Upright at $145
$325 Stanley Upright at $145
$300 Schumann Upright at $125
$550 Chickering Square at $135
$550 Chickering Square at $95
$500 Steinway Square at $130
$400 United States Square at $95
$350 Benjamin Square at $75
$350 Raven & Bacon Square at $75.
$350 MacDonald Square at $75
$375 Barnes Square at $75
$300 Nuns & Clark Square at $25
$300 Gale Square at $25
$350 Lindeman Square at $25

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Sale of Made-Up CARPET RUGS

Most thrifty housekeepers know what an offering of this sort means in the way of economy. These Rugs are made up from remnants of our best carpets, and finished with harmonizing borders. *Made-up*—that's chiefest attraction, after the remnant price. All ready to lay on the floor; and sizes are so varied that most any room can be fitted—*if you're prompt*, and get early choice. Of course a rug is not intended to cover a room entirely, in any case. This group is marked at

A Third or More Under-price

There are about two hundred rugs ready to-day—all are different in size and price. These hints merely illustrate values:

Axminster Rug, 9 ft. x 6¾ ft., at $9.
Tapestry Brussels Rug, 13½ ft. x 8¼ ft., at $13.
Tapestry Rug, 13½ ft. x 10½ ft., at $16.
Body Brussels Rug, 12 ft. x 8¼ ft., at $20.
Axminster Rug, 12½ ft. x 9 ft., at $21.
Velvet Rug, 12¾ ft. x 10½ ft., at $25.
Body Brussels Rug, 13½ ft. x 10½ ft., at $25.
Axminster Rug, 12 ft. x 10½ ft., at $26.
Velvet Rug, 13½ ft. x 10½ ft., at $26.

Third floor.

Women's Room GOWNS

Here's an attractive offering of attractive negligee gowns of flannelette. The patterns are tasteful stripes and checks. The trimming is in solid colors. Some are made in Kimono styles, others with dress sleeve. The price, $1—the values $1.50 to $2.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Still harping on our bargains. But they're not so numerous now. Some lots of seasonable, stylish boys' clothing at very unusually little prices still remain, but they're not likely to last long. These sailor suits are good $7 values though the price is but $5. Of blue serges and cheviots, sizes for boys of 3 to 12 years.

And these three-piece cheviot suits, with double-breasted vests, are worth not less than $7.50—and they're priced $5. Sizes 11 to 15 years.

Boys' blue cheviot reefers, sizes 4 to 12 years, at $5—excellent value.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Waists

There's nothing neater than these new waists of prettily colored albatross, made very simply—not much effort at elaboration anywhere, but the texture and the colorings of the fabric seem to harmonize perfectly with the tiny brass buttons—seem to require nothing in the way of trimming.

$3.75 for one style; light blue, pink, black and white. These are plaited at neck, have high collars and bishop sleeves.

Another style at $4. Gray, lavender, rose and black. Neatly finished with stitching; standing collar, with taffeta tie in contrasting color.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Sale of EMBROIDERIES

Yesterday's news is good to-day. There were twenty-five thousand yards, offering broad variety of new and beautiful patterns. They are divided into three groups, two of which are on Broadway aisle counters. These:

25c to 40c Kinds at 15c 45c to 70c Kinds at 25c
75c to $1.25 Kinds at 35c

Edgings and insertions left from the sale of a week ago, in the basement to-day at **10c a yard.**

Women's Jackets

Some of the new spring styles have already arrived. Many more will be here during the next few weeks.

This is the first day of a sale of last lots of women's winter jackets. Being the first day, the best choosing. Being the last lots, the lowest prices. There are about 200 handsome, perfect coats in this offering, and there are really almost that many distinct styles. But there are but two prices:

For Eight Dollars, your choice among coats that were priced, moderately enough to suit anybody, up to $27.50.

For Twenty Dollars, choice of a wide variety of elegant coats, the values of which run up to $56.

All sizes in the two groups and all colors, but mostly black.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' DRESSES

Stylish, yet very practical. Excellent in every detail, yet so cheap. There's a group containing a variety of pretty styles. And not a dress in it that is not a good $6 value. Prices ran up to $7.50, until to-day. Choice now at

Three Dollars and Fifty Cents

All one-piece dresses, of mixed and plain materials, all good shades, variously trimmed with velvet, braid or silk. Sizes for girls of 6 to 12 years of age.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LINENS

Our linen chief is across the ocean now hunting new linens. He reports prices higher than ever; but expects to get regular lines filled in at the old prices. But old prices are the least to be hoped for. Yet here are concessions even from them:

Towels—

12½c each—Hemmed huckaback towels; 17x33 in.; full bleached. 15c kind.

20c each—Hemmed huckaback towels; 20x39; extra fine; red and white. 25c kind.

25c each—Hemmed huckaback towels; 22x40 in.; made of silky flax. 37½c kind.

Napkins—

$2.75 doz.—Bleached Irish Damask napkins; 24 in. square; our $3.75 kind. Same, 22 in. square, $2.50 doz.; our $3.25 kind.

Table Linen—

60c a yard—Bleached Irish damask; 67 in. wide. Fully worth 75c.

$1.10 a yard—Bleached Scotch Double Damask; 70 in. wide. Fully worth $1.25.

Tea Cloths—

$1 each—Bleached, fringed, all linen Tea Cloths, with turkey red border; 59x67 in. Cheap at $1.25.

Tea Cloths—

$1.25 each—Hemmed Tea Cloths, with one row of drawn work all round; 63x63 in. Grass bleached German linen, wash beautifully; one-half yard longer, $1.50 each.

Bed Linen—

85c a pair—Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched; 22x36 in. Our $1 kind.

Fancy Linens—

$1.50 a dozen—Hand-drawn finger bowl Doilies from Japan; 6x6 in. square; eight choice patterns. Our former price, $3.

25c each—Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths; 18x27 in.; German grass bleached. Cheap at 35c.

50c each—Fancy Bureau Scarfs, in four colorings; made of silk and cotton; fringed; an extra handsome scarf at little price.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BURIAL OF QUEEN VICTORIA

Her Body Now Rests Near That of the Prince Consort.

The Last Rites Were of a Simpler, Less Martial Character than Those Which Preceded Them.

WINDSOR, Feb. 4.—The last honors have been paid to Queen Victoria. Her body now rests peacefully near that of her husband, in the beautiful mausoleum at Frogmore. The final ceremonies were of a more funereal and pathetic character than any which preceded them.

Hundreds of people poured into Windsor throughout the morning, and by 1 o'clock the Long Walk was already black with spectators, mostly from the surrounding country, waiting for a last glance at the coffin containing the body of the Queen. The sun was shining brightly and the air was sharp and cold. The streets of the old royal borough were still hung with wreaths, sadly faded since Saturday. The stores were closed during the burial service. Dismounted Life Guardsmen, in their scarlet cloaks, the white plumes of their helmets glistening in the sun, kept the route clear.

From the Albert Memorial Chapel to the mausoleum, nearly a mile from the Great Gate of the castle, there is a steep slope of 500 yards, at the bottom of which is the lodge gate and a fence. On the castle side of this were hundreds of ticket holders. On the other side, where the Long Walk commences, the public was massed.

The Kings of Portugal, the Belgians, and the Hellenes returned here from London at about 1 o'clock. At 2:45 P. M. a picturesque touch of color was added to the scene. Sir Walter Parratt (private organist to the late Queen and organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor,) and his choir, all in surplices and college caps, walked quickly down the slope through the crowds to the mausoleum.

At about the same time, in the presence of the royal mourners, the Grenadier guard of honor lifted the coffin from its temporary resting place, in the Memorial Chapel, and placed it on a gun carriage. In the meanwhile, the Queen's Company of Grenadiers, drawn up in the quadrangle, presented arms and wheeled into line, their rifle muzzles pointing to the rear, at the reverse, and, with slow, measured steps, marched toward the castle gate. Then minute guns began to boom, as a battery of artillery at the foot of the Long Walk paid its final honors to the dead Queen. The Windsor church bells tolled solemnly, and the strains of the band, gradually growing stronger and stronger, echoed from the castle quadrangle.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

At 3:15 P. M. the procession passed slowly out of King George's Arch, in the following order:

The Queen's Company of Grenadier Guards, With Arms Reversed.
The Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, (the Duke of Argyll.)
Highlanders and Pipers.
Royal Servants.
Band of the Grenadier Guards.
The Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor.
The Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward.
The Gun Carriage, with the Coffin, Supported by the Late Queen's Equerries and Household, Flanked by the Same Officers as Appeared in Saturday's Ceremony in London.

Following the coffin walked King Edward, the Duke of Connaught, Emperor William, the King of the Belgians, Prince Henry of Prussia, and all the other royal personages, including Queen Alexandra and the Princesses, with the exception of the few who have already left England. Those present were accompanied by their suites.

The route was through the Norman Gateway, across the quadrangle, through the George IV. Archway, down the Long Walk, through the lodge gates, and then from the Long Walk to the mausoleum. The route from the George IV. Archway to the gates of the mausoleum was lined with troops, under the command of Col. Napier Miles of the First Life Guards.

In place on the gun carriage was the same regalia which had attracted the eyes of millions since the march to the grave began at Osborne. The King, Emperor William, and the Duke of Connaught wore dark military overcoats and plumed cocked hats, and looked pale and careworn. In similar dull attire were the Kings of Portugal and Belgium. All heads were bent. The blue and gray of the German Princes redeemed the royal group from perfect sombreness of color. Behind these walked Queen Alexandra and the royal Princesses, closely veiled. The Queen Consort carried an umbrella, but the others had their hands folded. As the last trio of these veiled women passed out from the castle there came two boys, dressed in bright tartan kilts and velvet jackets. Between them was a girl, her fair, loose hair glittering against the crape of her mourning. Two of these were children of Princess Henry of Battenberg and the other was little Prince Edward of York. His tiny legs could hardly keep pace even with the slow progress of the mourning band.

The rear of the procession was brought up by the suites of the Kings and Princes, their vari-colored overcoats forming a striking patch of color. Down the Long Walk, with the band playing Chopin's dirge, this quiet throng slowly made its way to the mausoleum. The horses attached to the gun carriage were inclined to be restive, but, as an extra precaution, a drag of ropes was attached to the wheels and held by sturdy artillerymen.

At the lodge gates the strain of the band died away and the pipers commenced their lament. There, between the broad avenue of stately trees, the crowds were the thickest, forming dense black banks.

SERVICE IN THE MAUSOLEUM.

By 3:30 P. M. the crowned bier had passed the other lodge, which guards the Frogmore inclosure, where only the family and servants were admitted. The choir met the cortège, and the royal family and their relatives entered the burial place so dear to the late Queen.

The coffin was borne from the gun carriage by the Grenadiers, the pipers ceased their dirge, and the choir, moving forward, commenced to sing Sullivan's "Yea, Though I Walk Through the Valley."

The inside of the mausoleum being reached, they sang "Man That Is Born of Woman." While the royal family took their places around the coffin, the dome of the royal tomb re-echoed the sad strains of "Lord, Thou Knowest." The royal household stood in each transept. No strangers were admitted.

The Bishop of Winchester, standing on the platform surrounding the marble figure of the Prince Consort, on which rested the Queen's coffin, read the committal prayer and the Lord's Prayer. The choir sang "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," the Dean said the Collect, and the choir broke forth into the anthem, "The Face of Death Is Turned Toward the Sun of Life," the words by Tennyson, set to music by Sir Walter Parratt. Then, with hands stretched over the congregation, the Bishop of Winchester pronounced the benediction.

A short, solemn silence followed, at last broken by the sweet cadence of Stainer's "Amen, and then King Edward and Emperor William, the visiting Kings and Princes, and the Queen Consort and the Princesses filed before the bier and passed out to their carriages.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WELCOME.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The newspapers emphasize the widespread satisfaction expressed in Great Britain at the American evidence of esteem of Queen Victoria. The Globe declares it is strictly accurate to say:

"The two incidents of the universal mourning which have made the greatest impression on the British are the visit of Emperor William and the extraordinary and spontaneous manifestation of feeling in the United States."

The St. James's Gazette refers to American sympathy in a similar strain. It says:

"It is perfectly understood in this country that if it had been possible the Stars and Stripes would have taken their honored place with the fleet assembled at Spithead."

Duke of Cornwall Better.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Duke of Cornwall and York had recovered sufficiently to sit up for a brief period to-day.

British Appointment for Prince Henry.

KIEL, Feb. 4.—Prince Henry of Prussia has been placed "à la suite" in the British Navy.

KING THANKS HIS PEOPLE.

Grateful for the Universal Expressions of Sympathy—Refers to South African War.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—King Edward has caused the following message to be published in The Gazette:

"To My People:

"Now that the last scene has closed in the noble and ever-glorious life of my beloved mother, the Queen, I am anxious to endeavor to convey to the whole empire the extent of the deep gratitude I feel for the heart-stirring and affectionate tributes which have everywhere been borne to her memory."

After alluding to the "common sorrow," the King concludes by again pledging himself to walk in the footsteps of the late Queen, "in the fulfillment of my great responsibilities."

The King has sent the following message to all the British colonies and dependencies:

"To my people beyond the seas:

"The countless messages of loyal sympathy that I have received from every part of my dominions over seas testify to the universal grief in which the whole empire now mourns the loss of my beloved mother.

"In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects throughout Greater Britain the Queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which, under the wide extension of self-government, they had made during her reign. She warmly appreciated their unfailing loyalty to her throne and person, and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the empire's cause in South Africa.

"I have already declared that it will be my constant endeavor to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me.

"In these endeavors I shall have confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people and of their several representative assemblies throughout my vast colonial dominions.

"With such loyal support I will, with the blessing of God, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of our great empire over which I have now been called to reign.

"EDWARD, R. I."

The King-Emperor has sent a special message to the people of India and a greeting to the ruling chiefs of the native States. He refers to Queen Victoria's special interest in India, to his own visit to that country, to the deep impression he received there, and to his purpose to follow the Queen-Empress in working for the well-being of all ranks of Hindus.

Lord Salisbury had an audience with King Edward and Emperor William at Windsor Castle yesterday.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Address from the Throne on the Opening of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—The newly elected Reichsrath was opened to-day with a speech from the throne.

Emperor Francis Joseph, after the usual reference to the continued friendliness of foreign relations, which, he considers, contribute essentially to strengthen the guarantees of general peace, recalls his heartfelt sorrow at the death of "my dear ally," the late King Humbert, the "victim of an execrable crime," and the demise of Queen Victoria, "who was a shining exemplar of all sovereign virtues, and who was united to me by sentiments of true friendship." His Majesty proceeds:

"The cordial feeling which characterizes our closer relations with the powers allied to us is unaltered, and I rejoice to recall the evidences of German sympathy, which received such touching expression on the occasion of my visit to Emperor William from the inhabitants of the capital of Germany."

In connection with events in China the Emperor says:

"The efforts of the powers are directed toward the restoration of an ordered condition of things, while upholding the integrity of China. Happily, therefore, no apprehension need be entertained that events in that part of the world will react upon the peace of Europe."

On entering the hall the Emperor was cheered.

Among the Government measures is one for the development of the merchant shipping of Austria.

ITALIAN MINISTRY ATTACKED.

Chamber of Deputies Angered at the Cost of Reforms.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The long-expected attack on the Saracco Ministry was opened in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. The Ministry is in bad odor with several of the parties, on account of its efforts to bring about reforms in the administration and improvements in the military and naval services, which have necessitated fresh financial resources. The Ministry presented its financial bills, which the Budget Committee refused to accept. The Government then requested the committee to draft another scheme, but the latter declined.

This is the situation with which the Chamber was confronted to-day, and it is disgruntled with both the Government and the committee. The closing of the Chamber of Commerce of Genoa, which led to the recent troublesome strike, furnished a peg on which the Government was attacked in an interpellation brought forward to-day. There was a large gathering of Deputies and spectators, as the fall of the Ministry was anticipated.

After several speeches for and against the Government, the Chamber adjourned until to-morrow.

ROYALTIES AT THE HAGUE.

Beginning to Arrive for the Wedding of Queen Wilhelmina.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 4.—Numerous royal personages are arriving at The Hague to attend the wedding of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Her Majesty, attended by the Queen mother and Duke Henry, met Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, his daughter, Grand Duchess Helene, and his son, Grand Duke Boris, at the railway station this afternoon.

Queen Wilhelmina was warmly cheered as she drove through the streets.

Others who arrived to-day were Princess Louise of Wied, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Wied, and the Prince and Princess of Bontheim-Steinfurt.

Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry have received the Roumanian Grand Cross of the Order of the Star, and Duke Henry the Swedish Seraphim Order.

In the course of the afternoon a deputation from the Town Council offered to the Queen as a wedding gift 308 pieces of valuable pottery. A deputation from Amsterdam presented, for use at the wedding, the coach made for the Queen at her accession, which at that time she declined to receive as a gift.

The city is crowded and en fête this evening. Many of the streets are almost impassable.

The members of three choral societies, carrying torches, sang in front of the palace this evening, after which the Queen and Duke Henry received the conductors. Subsequently her Majesty, the Queen Mother, and Duke Henry, escorted by twelve nobles, drove around the city, which was partly illuminated and decorated. Everywhere they were greeted with cheers.

Gen. Porter Goes to Holland.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—United States Ambassador Porter, Mrs. Porter, and their daughter left Paris this morning for Holland. They are among the guests invited to be present at Queen Wilhelmina's marriage to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the ceremonies connected therewith.

Guelf Nobleman's Seditious Speech.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of Guelf sympathizers, held in Hildesheim, Hanover, Baron Honenberg said: "I shall not rest until our King is reinstated." The police immediately dissolved the meeting.

Prince Conducts His Own Composition.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Prince Heinrich XXIV. of Reuss personally conducted at a public concert this evening in Koenigsberg his own musical version of Psalm XIX. The composition is regarded as decidedly above mediocrity.

Boers Welcomed on Russian Ship.

SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 4.—Dispatches received here say that the four Boers who escaped from a British ship at Colombo, Ceylon, sought refuge on board the Russian vessel Kherson, whose passengers received them enthusiastically.

CELEBRATION OF THE MARSHALL CENTENNIAL

Ceremonies in the Hall of Representatives at Washington.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Tributes by Chief Justice Fuller and Wayne MacVeagh to the Great Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—John Marshall of Virginia was installed as Chief Justice of the United States 100 years ago to-day, and at 10 o'clock this morning the centennial of that event was commemorated with impressive ceremonies in the Hall of Representatives at the Capitol. The President, his Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, the members of the Senate and House, the Diplomatic Corps, and members of the District Bar Association attended as invited guests. Many other distinguished persons were in the galleries, which were reserved for those holding cards of admission.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania called the assemblage to order. He stated briefly the action of Congress in providing for the ceremonies and the selection of Chief Justice Fuller as presiding officer. The Chief Justice in his judicial robes was escorted to the chair by Representatives Grosvenor of Ohio and Richardson of Tennessee. The Rev. Dr. William Strother Jones of Trenton, N. J., a great-grandson of John Marshall, invoked the Divine blessing.

The Chief Justice then addressed the assemblage. His address was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of his predecessor's career as an expounder of the Federal Constitution. He said in part:

"It was not until the question that emerged from the exciting struggle of 1800 brought it into play that the scope of the judicial power was developed and declared and its significant effect upon the future of the country recognized. As the Constitution was a written instrument, complete in itself and containing an enumeration of the powers granted by the people to their Government—a Government supreme to the full extent of those powers—it was inevitable that the issues in that contest (as indeed in so many others) should involve Constitutional interpretation, and that finally the judicial department should be called on to exercise its jurisdiction in the enforcement of the requirements of the fundamental law."

The people, he continued, in establishing their future Government, had assigned to the different departments their respective powers, and prescribed certain limits not to be transcended, and that those limits might not be mistaken or disregarded the fundamental law was written. And, as the Chief Justice observed, "to what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may at any time be passed by those intended to be restrained?"

He quoted Chief Justice Marshall's famous utterances to the effect that the Constitution must be interpreted by its intention and said of his words in that connection: "These were apparently plain legal rules of construction, yet in their application is to be found the basis of the National fabric; the seed of the National grain; the vindication of a written form of Government, and, strife as they now appear to be, their successful application then required the highest judicial qualities."

In closing, Chief Justice Fuller said: "And so the great Chief Justice, reconciling 'The jealousy of freedom with the independence of the judiciary' for a third of a century, pursued his stately way, establishing, in the accomplishment of the work given him to do, those sure and solid principles of Government on which our Constitutional system rests. The Nation has entered into his labors, and may well bear witness, as it does to-day, to the immortality of the fame of this 'sweet and virtuous soul' whose powers were so admirable and the results of their exercise of such transcendent consequence."

At the conclusion of Chief Justice Fuller's remarks he introduced Wayne MacVeagh, who was the orator of the day. His speech was a thoughtful, scholarly production, and was several times interrupted by applause. He spoke in part as follows:

MR. MACVEAGH'S ADDRESS.

"To-day is dedicated to the law. I therefore speak to you as a lawyer, and I congratulate you that it is part of our happy fortune that the occasion which brings us together offers in itself its amplest and completest justification."

Mr. MacVeagh then sketched the condition of the Colonies as they existed when Marshall was born, in 1755, the growth of the spirit of liberty which imbued him with the love of free institutions and which led him to take up arms as a youth of twenty when the Revolution broke out. He traced his career as a soldier through the Revolution, his subsequent service in the Legislature of Virginia, in the Constitutional Convention, his special mission to the French Directory in the interests of peace, and his service in Congress and as Secretary of State under Adams.

He reviewed Marshall's thirty-five years' service as Chief Justice, the great epoch-making decisions in which he participated, his tremendous influence in the settlement of the great Constitutional controversies which made for the future glory and strength of the Union, and concluded as follows:

"We must come at last to believe that the true mission of nations, as of men, is to promote righteousness on earth; that conferring liberty is wiser than making gain; that new friends are better for us than new markets; that love is more elevating than hatred; that peace is nobler than war; that the humblest human life is sacred; that the humblest human right should be respected; and it is only by recognizing these truths, which can never fail to be true, that our own beloved country can worthily discharge the sacred mission confided to her and maintain her true dignity and grandeur, setting her feet upon the shining pathway which leads to the sunlit summits of the Olive Mountains and taking abundant care that every human creature beneath her starry flag, of every color and condition, is as secure of liberty, of justice, and of peace as in the republic of God.

"In cherishing these aspirations and in striving to realize them we are wholly in the spirit of the great Chief Justice; and we can in no other way so effectually honor his memory as by laboring in season and out of season to make this whole continent of America 'One vast and splendid monument,' not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, on which men may gaze with admiration forever.'"

Mr. MacVeagh spoke for an hour and three-quarters. His peroration provoked an outburst of applause, which was led by the President, his Cabinet, and the members of the Supreme Court. The exercises closed with a benediction by the Chaplain of the House.

In one of the galleries was F. Lewis Marshall of Orange Court House, Va., the oldest descendant of Chief Justice Marshall.

CELEBRATION AT ALBANY.

State and New York City Bar Associations Hear an Address by ex-Judge John F. Dillon.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The centennial anniversary of the elevation of John Marshall to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court was celebrated in this city to-day by the New York State Bar Association and the Bar Association of New York City. Public exercises were held in the Assembly Chamber at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, at which an eloquent oration on the life and judicial career of Justice Marshall was delivered by the Hon. John F. Dillon of New York City.

The exercises were attended by Gov. Odell and other State officers, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court Justices from this and other judicial districts, members of the State and New York City Bar Associations, and a large number of prominent Albany men. The meeting was called to order by William B. Hornblower of New York City, President of the State Bar Association, who introduced the presiding officer, Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Judge Parker spoke briefly on the great services rendered to the country by John Marshall, and then presented the orator of the day, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, who delivered a long address. His speech, which was in the nature of an exhaustive examination of John Marshall's work and the conditions under which it was done, was in part as follows:

"A figure heroic, majestical, supereminent, venerable, and venerated, standing in unchallenged primacy in our legal, judicial, and constitutional history, is that of John Marshall. When we refer to him in the Supreme Court, or when elsewhere we refer to that court, it is not necessary to name Marshall—we distinguish him by the title of 'the Great Chief Justice.' Pickney's saying is well known—that Marshall was born to be the Chief Justice of any country in which Providence should cast his lot, and he came to his own 100 years ago this day, when, at the first term of the Supreme Court ever held in the new Federal City of Washington, he put on his robes of office, took the oath to support the Constitution, (and well he kept it,) and assumed his place at the head of a tribunal which, in its short existence of eleven years, had already had three Chief Justices. He found the place one that no great lawyer coveted; he left it, after a continuous service of thirty-four years, the most commanding, the most exalted, the most illustrious, judicial office the world has ever seen.

"Marshall was a self-made man. He never had the advantages of a regular and systematic education. He was graduated from no institution of learning. His professional training was so desultory and irregular that it is a marvel to this day how, under such circumstances, he acquired such a thorough knowledge of the principles of his profession.

RESULTS OF MARSHALL'S WORK.

"In our jurisprudence as Marshall left it, our Constitution means what the judicial department holds that it means. Marshall, in the course of his long service as Chief Justice, construed and expounded for the first time, without the aid of precedents and authorities, nearly all the leading provisions of the Constitution, and in this he performed an original work of the most transcendent importance, and one which it is the universal conviction no one else could have performed as well. It was this supreme work of Marshall that carried our Constitution successfully through its experimental stages and settled it on its present firm and immovable foundations.

"The Constitution, as it exists to-day, with the exception of the late amendments, is in form and principle the Constitution as it was fashioned by Marshall and existed at his death. He is, therefore, entitled to be regarded as something more than its mere expounder. He is, more than any other man, entitled to be called the creator of our Federal Constitutional law and jurisprudence.

"Each one of the cases he decided so vitally affecting the Constitution and the Union could have been decided the other way. Many lawyers and statesmen firmly believed, and earnestly maintained at the time, that they ought to have been decided the other way. On all these subjects Marshall's views have been finally accepted by the country, as necessary to the integrity and welfare of the Union, and are no longer disputed or challenged.

"Marshall drew upon his own intellectual resources, and his drafts were always honored. In the light of his own intelligence, like another Columbus, he sailed, with dauntless courage, into new and unknown regions, guided only by the great principles of right, reason, and justice, which he applied with equal caution and courage in the practical work of construing the Constitution. His opinions are wonderful examples of pure reasoning and logic and legal intuition.

"While the Constitution remains Marshall's fame is secure. It will grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the Union. We hope and believe that the Union of these States, bound-ed by two inviolable seas, will continue through uncounted years to diffuse its blessings upon us and our posterity. We cannot forecast the future. God's Providence determines the destiny of nations, and its workings are often as inscrutable as they are irresistible. It may be that the principles of American constitutional liberty shall become the right and birthright of distant peoples whose lands are washed by other seas and whose eyes look up to other stars. Certain it is that wherever our Constitution is or shall go, or wherever constitutional liberty shall exist on earth there will attend it and abide with it the spotless and honored name of John Marshall."

THE DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Judges, lawyers, law students, and the general public in this city to-day celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the installation of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The important features of the occasion were an address in Musical Fund Hall by Justice James T. Mitchell of the State Supreme Court, and the reading in the United States Court of Appeals of a minute prepared in honor of the memory of Chief Justice Marshall. George M. Dallas, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, presided at the latter ceremony.

Previous to this meeting there was a street parade, composed of the judiciary, the committees and their guests, members of the bar, members of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, the undergraduates of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, undergraduates of the Law School of Temple College, and other law students. The procession marched to Musical Fund Hall, where the opening prayer was offered by Bishop Whitaker. Justice Mitchell delivered an address in eulogy of the deceased Chief Justice before a distinguished gathering.

An exhibition composed of a number of portraits of Chief Justice Marshall and portraits of other Chief Justices was held by the Pennsylvania Bar Association. When the exhibit was opened the widow of the late Edward P. Allinson, former law partner of United States Senator Penrose and father of the State Bar Association, presented to the association an oil portrait of her husband.

A PROTEST IN ATLANTA.

J. W. Aiken Tells Why Justices Should Not Celebrate the Day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 4.—The memory of the late Chief Justice John Marshall was honored to-day in appropriate exercises in the hall of the House of Representatives. Addresses were delivered by President Warnerholt of the Georgia Bar Association, Burton Smith, Presiding Justice Lumpkin of the Supreme Court, and others. A note of protest against the celebration was sounded by John W. Aiken, ex-President of the Bar Association, who gave out an open letter, in which he says:

"When the Georgia Supreme Court marches into the Hall of Representatives to lend its presence to the glorification of this eminent Nationalist, let Chief Justice Simmons, an old Hickory Democrat, who slept on tented field and field untented under the Stars and Bars, remember that, according to John Marshall, his neck should have graced the halter; let Mr. Justice Lumpkin remember that, according to John Marshall, his distinguished kinsman, the first Georgia Chief Justice, and his able associates, were all mistaken in their masterly deliverance in the noted case of Paddleford, Fay, and company; let Mr. Justice Cobb remember that, according to John Marshall, his lifetime conception of the Constitution is an airy dream; let Mr. Justice Fish remember that, according to John Marshall, the theory held by himself and his kinsman as to where allegiance first lay in 1861 is all erroneous; let Mr. Justice Lewis remember that, according to John Marshall, the brilliant family of which he is one have been all along mistaken in their political thought; let Mr. Justice Cobb remember that(according to John Marshall, his illustrious father, who represented the South so nobly in Federal councils, and his distinguished uncle, who sacrificed his life at bloody Fredericksburg, were technical rebels.

"In speaking for the American Bar Association, let Burton Smith remember that, according to John Marshall, his first born grandsire, the noble Gordon, committed treason every time his stainless sword leaped from its untarnished scabbard. If Marshallism is right, then Lee should have been hanged. Jefferson Davis legally deserved the scaffold, and every Confederate soldier, from Manassas to Appomattox, was in law a rebel deserving death."

IN BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The exercises in connection with the John Marshall Day celebration, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Bar Association, were held in the Supreme Court here to-day before an audience which filled the spacious chamber and ante-room and included Gov. Crane, Lieut. Gov. Bates, Speaker of the House Myers, and Judges of the Supreme, Superior, Municipal, and Probate Courts. The court came in at 10 o'clock, and as soon as the Chief Justice was seated, Attorney General Knowlton offered a motion to adjourn for the day, "as it was the centennial anniversary of the founding of the United States Supreme Court at Washington."

The motion of the Attorney General was granted by Chief Justice Holmes, who, in announcing his decision, made a brief speech.

The day was also observed at Sanders Theatre, Harvard University, where Prof. J. B. Thayer delivered the oration. Observance of the day was universal throughout the cities and towns in New England.

WESTERN CITIES CELEBRATE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—John Marshall Day was commemorated in Chicago by the bench and bar, the public schools, and by thousands who gathered this afternoon at the Auditorium, where the principal exercises were held. Federal courts, as well as the civil and criminal courts of Cook County, were closed. The public schools held exercises appropriate to the day, while many literary and social organizations devoted their attention to the consideration of the Chief Justice and his works.

Chief interest in the day here centred at the Auditorium Theatre. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was orator of the day. The immense hall was filled to overflowing. Senator Lodge, who since yesterday has been the guest of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, delivered an eloquent oration, which was punctuated with applause throughout. John S. Miller, President of the Chicago Bar Association, also spoke.

A banquet was given to-night at which prominent members of the bench and bar were in attendance.

Exercises similar to those held here were held throughout the West and South, judiciary members of the bar and the laity joining in observing the day.

LOCAL COURTS CLOSE.

All parts of the Supreme Court, with the exception of Part II., Special Term, were adjourned yesterday in honor of the centennial of the elevation of John Marshall to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court. The City Court, as well as the Surrogates' Court, also stood adjourned, and as a result the County Court House presented an almost deserted appearance. All cases which had been set down for trial for yesterday will take their places on the calendar for to-day.

The trial terms of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, also adjourned yesterday in honor of Marshall's memory. Many of the members of the Brooklyn Bar Association went to Albany to attend the celebration of the day there. In the Kings County Court Justice William B. Hurd delivered an interesting eulogy on the eminent jurist in addressing the trial jurors who had been impaneled.

THIEVES SURPRISED IN STORE.

One Is Captured and Two Others Escape from Policemen.

A burglary and attempted assault of a policeman occurred in Park Row late on Sunday night. Policeman Schmidt of the Elizabeth Street Station was patrolling Park Row when he heard a noise in the clothing store at 141. He then noticed that the door of the store had been pried open. The policeman drew his club and entered.

Inside he found three burglars, who had thrown off their old clothes and rigged themselves out in brand new suits of the most stylish cut and hue. Just as Schmidt entered they were also preparing to annex three heavy Winter overcoats.

At the unwelcome sight of the uniformed intruder the thieves made a wild dash to escape capture, and tried to knock the policeman down. The latter, however, grappled with one of the men with one hand, and with the other rapped loudly for assistance. The call was answered by Policeman Dram, who was on beat on the next post. He gave chase to the two fleeing burglars, who succeeded in sheltering themselves in the saloon of John Kenney, at 14 Doyers Street.

Kenney refused, it is alleged, to let the policeman search his premises for the fugitives, and when he persisted was struck in the eye by the saloon keeper. Kenney was then taken to the police station on a charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty and also with having committed an assault. The man arrested by Schmidt was arraigned with Kenney. He said he was Frank Daly, twenty-eight years old, of Star Street, Brooklyn.

In Centre Street Court yesterday Magistrate Pool held Daly in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury, and admitted Kenney to bail in $500 for further examination.

BOLD ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

It became known yesterday that James W. Voorhies, sixty years old, a retired merchant, of 173 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, had been held up and robbed of a diamond scarfpin worth $500 on Tuesday night last. Mr. Voorhies did not immediately inform the police of his loss. The robbery occurred at Seventh Avenue and Union Street, where a similar hold-up took place two weeks ago, and which is one of the liveliest corners on the Park Slope.

Mr. Voorhies was on his way home, and had alighted from a Seventh Avenue car at Union Street. Two men followed him from the car. One of them seized him by the arms from behind, while the other robber took the diamond pin from the old man's scarf. A newsboy who witnessed the robbery pluckily attempted to interfere, but the thieves warned him off.

Mr. Voorhies lives next door to Capt. James Reynolds, the former head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, whom he later informed of the robbery, and on whose advice he reported it to the police of the Bergen Street Station.

"SWORE OFF" FOR 55 YEARS.

Peter Palling, a jolly Swede, received a scare yesterday when he was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of intoxication. Palling was just bubbling over with good humor when he appeared before Magistrate Bristow.

"You see, Shudge," he explained, beamingly, "it bane my birdday. I vas vifdeevive years old and I drink a liddle."

"How many drinks did you take?" asked the Court, severely.

"Vell, mebbe so much as vifdee-vive; one for each year," going off into a fit of laughter.

"Oh, I see," remarked the Court. "Well, then, I'll fine you $55. If you can't pay the fine you'll go to jail for fifty-five days."

Palling's jollity left him instantly, and he became the picture of woe. He was bemoaning his hard luck in the pen when the Magistrate called him back.

"If you promise to swear off for fifty-five years I'll suspend sentence," said the Court.

Palling promised quickly and went out of court smiling broadly.

Former Dairy Employe Shot.

Knude Alrisen, a Swede, was shot in the Sheffield Farm Dairy, 281 Lenox Avenue, about 12 o'clock last night by Henry Ungrich, who lives in the building. Alrisen was formerly employed in the daily. He broke into the place shortly before he was shot, but made so much noise that Ungrich heard him. The latter, armed with a revolver, went into the dairy, and found the man who afterward proved to be Alrisen hiding behind the counter. Without much parley Ungrich shot the intruder twice—once in the head and the other time in the back. Alrisen was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His condition is critical. Ungrich was arrested.

Says Texas Oil Is of Poor Quality.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 4.—C. F. Lufkin, one of the Standard Oil Company's confidential men, returned to-day from the Beaumont (Texas) well, and denies that the Standard Oil Company has purchased the immense amount of land accredited them. He says that repeated tests show that the oil cannot be refined, and that it contains only a slight per cent. of illuminating oil. He says that it is fit only for fuel, but that freight rates are so high that it will never come into competition, even for that, with Lima or Pennsylvania.

AFTER THE GRIP

to avoid further illness, the system requires careful building up. A cup of hot beef tea twice during the day between meals and one before retiring, made from the well known

Liebig LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

will build up your strength wonderfully. It requires no effort to digest, and its effects are most soothing and stimulating to the system.

A little of this famous product added to your soups and sauces will make them savory and sustaining.

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS

First Meeting with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries To-day.

They Will, It Is Expected, Do Their Utmost to Prevent the Execution of Prince Tuan.

PEKING, Feb. 4.—To-morrow will be held the first joint meeting between the foreign envoys and the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Only Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching have plenipotentiary rights. The other Chinese have merely the status of advisers.

All the envoys have agreed to maintain absolute secrecy, and will endeavor to impress the Chinese with the importance of similar reserve; but, as a matter of fact, there are many Chinese who already know exactly the programme of to-morrow's meeting.

All rumors and reports that large numbers of prominent Chinese have been listed for punishment are without foundation, as only twelve provincial authorities have been named. These the Chinese will be requested to punish commensurately with their misdeeds. There is a private understanding that at least half of them will be executed or requested to commit suicide, while the others must be banished or imprisoned.

The real subject liable to cause delay is the punishment of the officials of Peking and the Province of Pe-chi-Li, regarding which the envoys have not yet reached an agreement. There is little doubt that the Chinese plenipotentiaries will agree so far as the provincials are concerned, although there may possibly be a few days' delay while the plenipotentiaries are conferring with the Court.

Without doubt Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching have been ordered to protest to the uttermost against the execution of Prince Tuan or any Prince of the blood royal. This is a source of disagreement among the envoys, many of whom feel that if Prince Tuan goes unpunished, all others ought to go free. The Chinese plenipotentiaries profess to be unable to understand how Prince Tuan can be punished while his son is the heir apparent.

A MISSIONARY ARRESTED.

American Charged with Extorting Money from Chinese—He Appeals to Mr. Conger.

PEKING, Feb. 4.—The Rev. W. S. Ament, one of the missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was recently arrested with two British subjects by German and French troops, near Tung-Chow. He was charged with endeavoring to extort money from the Chinese villagers.

The British subjects were released, but Mr. Ament was held. He says he was merely trying to settle the affairs of the church there, and he has applied to Mr. Conger to request Gen. Chaffee to send cavalry to release him.

The matter has been referred to Count von Waldersee.

THE EMPEROR RETURNING?

Rumor That a German Expedition Has Gone to Escort Him to Peking.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Tien-Tsin correspondent cables as follows:

"There is an impression here that a German expedition, commanded by von Troth, has gone to the Northwest for the purpose of escorting the Emperor to the capital. Von Waldersee will shortly join von Troth's force."

PRUSSIAN CANAL BILL.

Debate In the Diet Begun—Threat that the Body Will Be Dissolved If It Does Not Pass the Measure.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day the discussion on the Canal bill was opened. The Minister of Public Works, Herr Thielen, in introducing the measure, said the object was to bring about a rapprochement between the East and the West, to promote the sale of their products, both at home and abroad, and to increase the defensive power of the country.

"If the canal is built," said the Minister, "the country will enjoy both land and water communications such as no other State around us possesses."

In spite of the strong speeches in favor of the canal delivered by Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, and Herr Thielen, speakers representing the majority parties, namely both of the Conservative groups, the Centre and the National-Liberals, pronounced themselves strongly against the canal project in its present shape, even after Dr. Miquel had plainly hinted that in case of another rejection of the measure the Diet would be dissolved.

Count von Limburg-Stirum, the Conservative leader, ironically said that if it was true that the projected Midland Canal would greatly facilitate the transportation of troops, provisions, &c., in case of war, then the empire ought to contribute largely toward its construction.

Chess at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 4.—Before beginning play in the international chess tournament at the Casino in this city to-day the committee announced that the contest would not be played as Berger prescribed the rounds in his schedule, but that the rounds to be played on regular play days would be drawn by lot. It thus happened that Round 11 of the system ruled the pairing to-day, the order being as follows:

Reggio vs. Gunsberg, Didier vs Alapin, Marshall vs. Tschigorin, Schlechter vs. Scheve, Marco vs. Mieses, Mason vs. Blackburne, Janowski vs. Winawer.

Promptly at 9 o'clock time was called, and play began and continued for three rounds. There were a number of interested spectators throughout the morning sitting. When the gong sounded for the first adjournment it was found that Alapin, Mieses, and Janowski had easily beaten Didier, Marco, and Winawer respectively. After play was resumed Reggio, now improved, won from Gunsberg, Marshall and Tschigorin drew. Schlechter lost to Scheve, and Blackburne, as was generally expected, beat Mason. The second round will be played to-morrow.

Lawyers Quarantined at Herkimer.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Fourteen lawyers of Herkimer were quarantined Saturday by the village health officers because they had been exposed to smallpox. A farmer named Shaul of Stark, this county, transacted business in the Surrogate's Court last Monday. A few days afterward Shaul was stricken with the disease. Among those quarantined are County Judge Devendorf and his clerks. The Court House has been fumigated as a matter of extra precaution.

THE SUBSIDY BILL'S FATE

Little Pretense that It Will Be Passed at This Session.

Republicans Themselves Think It Will Be Discussed Only When There Is Nothing Else to Do.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Hardly a pretense is maintained at the Senate that the Subsidy bill is to be passed at this session of Congress. The Senators on the Republican side who gave it to the end of last week or the beginning of this, or Wednesday at the latest, to prove it lack of claim to live, listened amusedly to-day to a time-killing speech by Mr. Bacon of Georgia, in which an old subject was handled with all the zeal that might have been expected of one who did not sit through the same arguments from others while Mr. Cleveland was President.

Not that Mr. Bacon's speech was amusing, but the idea that so many hours of it could be injected into the space that should have been occupied by subsidy arguments, and the conviction that the application of the time to another subject was fatal to subsidies, compelled the less than lukewarm Republicans to smile, in spite of the serious character of the Georgia Senator's argument.

It is now beginning to be doubtful, from day to day, whether there will be another day of argument over the Subsidy bill. Even useless discussion consumes time, and appropriation bills need time, particularly when Senators wish to tell why they have asked for more money than their States have been given. The River and Harbor bill, if it is reported, and it will not be reported until there is some prospect of disposing of it, which there is not if the Subsidy bill is to be the chief end of the session, will require time, and other appropriation bills must have their hours of consideration during the short three weeks left to Congress.

It is this staring fact of the brevity of the session that will compel the Republicans, in the interest of general business, to shelve the shipping bill officially to-morrow or next day. The promoters do not admit this; they insist that there shall be late dinners and late suppers at the Capitol and that the members of the Senate, old and young, shall devote all hours of the day to the impossible.

They gave notice that beginning next Wednesday they would seek to have the Senate sit regularly at night to consider the measure. The postponement until Wednesday was said to be due to the absence from the city of some of the friends of the bill and to the fact that others had social engagements for to-night and Tuesday night.

Asked how long the programme of night sessions was to be followed the subsidy men replied: "Until the bill is passed."

They professed confidence in their ability to get the bill through.

"The bill will go through," said Senator Aldrich to-day. "I have never known a filibuster to prevail against a bill which was supported by a majority of the Senate."

This talk did not greatly impress anybody.

The menace of an extra session has been withdrawn by Mr. Hanna's friends, but they have not yet ceased to assure the susceptible that the Senate is unanimous against filibustering and the Republicans determined as one man to see that the Subsidy bill and the appropriation bills shall be passed. If there were no Shipping bill in the Senate, it would be high time to hold evening sessions. With ten hours of work six days in the week the appropriations may be considered before March 3, together with such other miscellaneous business as may be regarded as necessary. The Subsidy bill, as was stated a few days ago, will be allowed to come before the Senate whenever there is no strong demand for anything else, and will be kept out of the Senate whenever important business is seen to be ready to be considered. This is the opinion of many Republican Senators who have been opposed to the bill from the beginning and have steadily predicted this result.

Just before the Senate proceeded to the House to take part in the celebration of Marshall Day, President Pro Tem. Frye, who is the manager of the Subsidy bill in the Senate, remarked, jocularly: "Senators, I should like to take a vote on the Shipping bill now." [Laughter.]

"I object," said Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.) "I've counted the Senate, and I will say to the Senator that it would be rather unfortunate for him if a vote were taken at this time."

There was no discussion of the bill in the Senate to-day.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL COMPLETE.

House Committee Frames Measure Carrying $59,703,084—Over $5,000,000 Less than This Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, one of the most important and most general supply bills of the Government, was completed to-day by the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill appropriates $59,703,084, which is $10,889,197 less than the estimates and $5,748,221 less than the bill for the current fiscal year. The items for river and harbor work, now in progress under contract, aggregate $6,840,623, or about half the amount appropriated last year. The cost of Hawaii, amounting to $3,447,535, assumed on the annexation of the islands, is provided for. For public buildings now in course of construction in various cities $6,746,625 is appropriated.

Following are the more important provisions, which are not permanent annual appropriations: Twelfth Census, $3,516,210; enlargement of military posts, $1,000,000; transportation of soldiers' remains from abroad, $100,000; transportation of remains of civil employes of the army who died abroad, and of soldiers who die on transports, $50,000.

Among the public building items over $50,000 are: Altoona, $75,000; Baltimore, $350,000; Boston, $50,000; Chicago, $1,000,000; Cleveland, $200,000; Elmira, N. Y., $75,000; Indianapolis, $250,000; Lawrence, Mass., $50,000; New York Custom House, $500,000; rental of temporary quarters in New York, $371,047; Omaha, $350,000; Seattle, $100,000; San Francisco, $1,165,055; Tampa, Fla., $100,000; Wilkesbarre, Penn., $75,000.

The revenue cutters provided are one for the Pacific Coast, to cost $112,500, and one for the great lakes, $82,500.

The river and harbor items over $50,000 include the following: Allegheny River, locks and dams, $120,000; Buffalo, $200,000; Delaware Bay, harbor of refuge, $213,000; Winyaw Bay, S. C., $500,000; Yazoo River, Miss., $542,000; Boston, $123,000; Bridgeport, Conn., $50,000; Gowanus Bay, N. Y., $140,000; Delaware River, $61,000; Hudson River, $100,000; Mississippi River from Ohio River to Minneapolis, $157,000; New York Harbor, $150,000; New Haven, Conn., $55,000; Pocomoke River, $98,000.

Provision is made that hereafter the following persons only shall be entitled to the benefits of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: All honorably discharged officers, soldiers, and sailors who have served in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, who are disabled by wounds, disease, or otherwise, and are without adequate means of support and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their own maintenance and support.

CENSURES THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Bacon Declares the Senate Should Have Information on File in the Departments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) addressed the Senate to-day upon his resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that that body had the right to demand information and documents on file in the executive departments. He had made the resolution impersonal, he said, but he predicated much of what he said upon the recent refusal of the Secretary of War, through the President, to supply to the Senate the report made by Auditor Lawshe concerning the Cuban postal accounts.

Mr. Bacon spoke of the question as one of vast importance, and said the refusal in the Lawshe case was a direct challenge of the Senate's right to call for and secure information on file in a department, excepting so far as that right was granted by the department itself.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) asked Mr. Bacon if he considered the President's communication a challenge.

"I do, most emphatically," replied Mr. Bacon. "It constitutes such a challenge as requires an answer from the Senate. It is very much enlarged in gravity by the fact that newspaper publications indicate it as not only the action of the President, but the action of the Cabinet, and we are now confronted with the fact that there is a general and organized purpose of the Cabinet, as avowed, to deny to the Senate the right to information to be found on the files of the department unless where the chief of the department may, as a matter of grace, and in his permission, permit the Senate to have such information."

Mr. Bacon said he had no desire to disparage Cabinet officers, for he considered their positions very high, worthy of the ambition of the most aspiring, but, while he made these concessions, he thought it important that the dignity and authority and power of the Senate should be maintained. He referred to Cabinet officers as creatures of Congress, and yet the time had come, he said, when one of these creatures could stand at the door of an executive branch and deny admission to Congress.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bacon's speech the resolution was laid aside temporarily. Mr. Spooner gave notice that he would reply to Mr. Bacon at some opportune time when it would not interfere with the Shipping bill or other pressing measures.

OPPOSED TO BUYING "GOLD BRICKS."

Indian Lands Not Worth What Senate Would Pay, Mr. Cannon Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House to-day refused to pass the Senate bill to ratify an agreement with the Crow Indians in Montana.

The opposition was led by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) The lands which the Government was to purchase from the Crows, he said, were not worth $100,000, much less $1,100,000, which the Government was to pay. Moreover, he said, he considered it inadvisable to consider such bills under suspension of the rules.

"I am opposed," said Mr. Cannon, "to buying any more gold bricks after twenty minutes' debate on a side."

HAWAIIAN SILVERBILL DEFEATED.

House Refuses to Pass the Measure to Redeem Coin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the House to-day Mr. Knox, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, moved the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the bill to redeem Hawaiian silver coins not abraded below lawful value at par and recoin them into standard silver coins of the United States, abraded coin to be received at its bullion value.

Mr. Wilcox, the Hawaiian Delegate, was asked to explain the relative value of native and American silver in Hawaii. He said that both circulated at par, but that gold commanded 3 per cent. premium. Mr. Wilcox's English was broken. He was offered time to give his views in extenso, but declined to do so. The bill was defeated, 70 to 55, two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

THE SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

House Passes Bill Referring It to the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill to create a commission to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain, which the Government of the United States assumed by the treaty of Paris, after having amended the bill so as to refer the claims to the Court of Claims. This action conforms to the action of the House at the last session, when the bill was recommitted, with instruction to report back such an amendment as was adopted to-day. A strong effort was made to vote down the amendment and pass the Senate bill, but the advocates of this course were defeated by a majority of 35.

In the course of the debate Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said that not more than $20,000,000 of claims were now on file at the State Department.

NO BONUS FOR "SQUAW MEN."

Government Will Not Pay $10,000 Each to Men Who Marry Indian Women.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Secretary of State to correct, through United States representatives, reports circulating in several foreign countries, that the United States Government is offering $10,000 to men who will marry Indian squaws. Scores of letters accepting this alleged offer have been received from France and Germany, and one from Russia. The department is unable to locate the source from which the report emanated.

Bill to Extend Bank Charters Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the House to-day a bill was passed to extend the charters of National banks for another period of twenty years after 1902, when the present extension expires. The bill occasioned no debate and was passed without division.

Senator Kearns Takes His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the Senate to-day, Thomas Kearns, who was elected Senator from Utah to fill a vacancy, took the oath of office and was assigned a seat upon the Democratic side of the Chamber, where a number of other Republicans are located.

Senate to Meet at Earlier Hour.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Upon the motion of Mr. Allison, (Rep., Ia.,) the hour of 11 o'clock was fixed as the time of meeting by the Senate for its daily sessions until otherwise ordered.

BISHOP POTTER TO WOMEN.

He Addresses the Members of the Y. W. C. A. at Their Annual Meeting.

"An Earnest Word to Christian Women" was the title of an address delivered yesterday by Bishop Potter before the annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association. The auditorium was filled with prominent workers in the organization, and the Bishop's address, which was extemporaneous, was received with warm applause. The Bishop complimented the women on their work, and continued:

"Those who need your work most are men. You are dealing with great social foundations. What your association stands for underlies all the moral and civic questions with which we are at present grappling. You cannot clean this city or any other city without making its people clean, and creating such conditions as will help men and women to lead lives of virtue and goodness."

Taking up the subject of homes for women, which the Young Women's Christian Association is most deeply interested in, the Bishop showed that he has very definite ideas of what a home for young women should be. As to the new home for girls that the association is at present striving to establish, he gave this advice:

"Do not make the home too big. It is much better to have a group of homes than to have one large institution. You should illustrate in your work as far as possible the idea of motherly love. Put a woman in that home to supervise it—not merely a machine to see that the rules are obeyed, but a woman with a heart, who knows the nature of a girl and can touch her on the side of her finer sympathies, and surround her with the ineffable tenderness which is inseparably associated with the idea of motherhood. Without that you will save nobody and accomplish nothing.

"In this great, aggressive, passionate life of our modern civilization there is a perfect craze for organization—so much that I have almost come to hate the word organization. What we want is individualism. The elimination of the individual is perhaps the greatest danger of our modern civilization. Let every man bear his own burden, and in doing so not only realize the sweetness of carrying it, but also the value of a discipline to higher virtues and more patient endeavor. You should surround your charges with as much refinement as possible. This should never be lost sight of."

The officers of the association for 1901, elected yesterday, were: Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, President; Miss M. A. Stimson, First Vice President; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Second Vice President; Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Third Vice President; Mrs. George Elliott, Treasurer; Mrs. George F. Butterworth, Assistant Treasurer; Miss J. F. Bangs, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Recording Secretary.

REWARDS FOR NAVAL MEN

Senate Wants List of Officers Named for Promotion.

Mr. Chandler Says Action Has Been Delayed on Account of the Sampson-Schley Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—At the instance of Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) the Senate to-day passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a list of the members of Admiral Sampson's fleet whose names were sent to the Senate for promotion during the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. Chandler said the occasion for his presentation of this resolution was found in a published letter written by Secretary Long to Senator Morgan, in which he had charged that the delay in recognizing the services of these men was due to the non-action of Congress rather than of the executive departments.

He called attention to the fact that while the list of officers for promotion had been sent to the Senate during the last Congress, the President, upon failure to act in that Congress, had not renewed the recommendation for the present Congress. He explained that the failure of the Senate to act had been due to the Sampson-Schley controversy

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, also took cognizance of the Secretary's letter. He said that no fault could be found with Congress, and he repeated what Mr Chandler had said as to the failure of the nominations to secure confirmation during the last Congress. Indeed, he said, he considered that Congress had been entirely liberal in recognizing the "picturesque exploits" of the Spanish war. He detailed what had been done in special cases. He referred also to the tying up of all the nominations because of the Sampson-Schley controversy, and added that he had been waiting during the entire Fifty-sixth Congress, expecting that the President's recommendations would be renewed.

Every one must know, he said, that nominations expire with the Congress to which they are made, and intimated that if Sampson expected to wait for his reward for conspicuous conduct at the battle of Santiago upon action of those nominations, he would die waiting.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) said there had been an effort to promote Sampson over Schley, "notwithstanding Schley had done the fighting and had previously outranked Sampson." He said the President afterward had corrected this injustice, and, that having done this, because of the attitude of the Senate, that body did not deserve the Secretary's criticism. Proceeding, Mr. Pettigrew declared that the Administration was disposed to promote men "who have never smelt powder, like Corbin and Shafter." In conclusion he accused Messrs. Hale and Chandler with using the Long letter as a pretext for filibustering against the Subsidy bill.

In replying, Mr. Chandler said he considered the action of the Executive in the matter of the promotion of Messrs. Schley and Sampson correct.

"Would the failure to capture Cervera's fleet have been visited upon Schley or upon Sampson?" asked Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)

This question had the effect of bringing Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) to his feet with a protest. He gave notice that if there was to be an effort to reply to that inquiry he would object to the continuance of the controversy, which only proceeded upon general consent, the resolution having been acted upon. Mr. Chandler said, however, that he had no purpose of attempting a reply.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) criticised the publication of the Secretary's letter as a matter of bad taste, saying that the Secretary of the Navy knew how to reach the Senate with his recommendations without the use of the newspapers.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) explained that he had received the letter printed, but said he had not given it to the public. On the contrary, he said, he had guarded the letter most jealously. Hence it must be that the letter either had been surreptitiously taken from his desk in the Senate or given out at the Navy Department. He was inclined to the latter view. Mr. Morgan said his interest in the question was due to his desire to see justice done to Lieut. Hobson and Capt. Clarke, and that the Secretary's letter had been in reply to his urgency in their behalf. He did not, he said, consider that there was anything improper in the Secretary's letter.

At the beginning of the third session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, the President sent to the Senate a list of promotions in the navy, "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," led by Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, who was to be advanced eight numbers, and followed by Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who was to be advanced six numbers, and so fall in behind Sampson, presumably because Schley had been less eminent and conspicuous in battle than Sampson, whom he preceded and still precedes in the Naval Register.

These nominations, and a very long list that depended upon the approval of the nominations at the top, all being persons who had been more or less within sight of the battle of Santiago, and another list of officers named for "extraordinary heroism," Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine leading this list, failed to receive the approval of the Senate, a controversy arising in that body as to the equity of the course of the Administration in ranking Sampson over Schley, when Sampson had been only constructively present at Santiago, while Schley undoubtedly was there and his vessel distinguished in the battle.

Secretary Long has been prodded over and over again by the people at the department and out of it, who are convinced that the navy will never be right at least in their estimation, until Rear Admiral Sampson is in some way advanced over Rear Admiral Schley, and the arbitrary action of the department during the war stamped with the approval of the Senate of the United States. It was the prodding, in December, 1898, that probably defeated the promotion of Sampson over Schley. But the prodders have been prodding since, and a few days ago they induced Secretary Long to write a letter to Senator Morgan, in answer to an inquiry as to why Lieut. Hobson was not recognized for his effort to block the mouth of Santiago Harbor and prevent Cervera from coming out to be destroyed, in which he told the Alabama Senator that it was not his fault that officers had not been rewarded for bravery, as he had sent a list of them to the Senate and it had been neglected to this day.

WANTS HIS CHILDREN BACK.

Mrs. Nerberg Asserts that Her Japanese Brother-in-Law Gave Them to Her.

A writ of habeas corpus, in proceedings brought by a Japanese butler against his sister-in-law, a Swedish laundrywoman, was issued from the Supreme Court yesterday, and to-morrow the two children of the butler, boys, six and eight years old, will be brought before Justice Scott, who will determine whether they shall remain in the custody of their aunt or shall go to their father.

According to the papers in the case, Ina Inagaski married a Swedish girl of the name of Erickson a number of years ago. In 1898 he became butler for Frank A. Kennedy of Boston, at Mr. Kennedy's Summer home, at Windsor, Vt. At that time Mrs. Inagaski and the children went to Windsor to live, and while there she died. Her sister, Mrs. Annetta Nerberg, took charge of the children and took them to her home at 452 West Twenty-ninth Street, this city. Now Inagaski says that she will not give them up to him.

Mrs. Nerberg, through her counsel, Thomas McAdam, declares that she has had the children since October, 1899, and that Inagaski gave them to her.

Tison, Goddard & Brewster represent Inagaski on the application for the writ.

Denies Uproar at Smithsonian Theatre.

George Clemmons of the Smithsonian Theatre, at Greenpoint and Manhattan Avenues, Brooklyn, denied yesterday the story that chairs were smashed and scenery destroyed on Saturday night when it was announced that no performance would be given. Mr. Clemmons said no performance was given because "one or two obstinate performers who were under the influence refused to go on the stage without first receiving their money for the night." Mr. Clemmons also said that the manager did not "skip," as reported, and that instead of the audience not being able to get their money back, the money was ready for them.

$118,000,000 FOR THE ARMY.

House Committee Cuts $12,000,000 Out of Estimates Made by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Army Appropriation bill making provision for the army under the plan of reorganization recently enacted, was completed to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs and reported by Chairman Hull. It carries approximately $118,000,000, as against estimates of about $130,000,000 made by War Department officials. The total of army appropriations, general and deficiency, last year aggregated $119,000,000. Chairman Hull says the present bill will be ample, and will not entail a deficiency measure later. The contingency appropriation of $1,000,000 to meet emergencies constantly arising was struck out by the committee. The main items as allowed are:

Pay of officers, $5,000,000; pay of enlisted men, $14,000,000; pay of retired officers, $1,500,000; nurses' corps, $130,000. The total for subsistence approximates $13,000,000, of which amount $12,000,000 is for regular rations and $630,000 for sick and convalescent rations. The aggregate for the Quartermaster's Department is the largest in the bill, reaching about $57,150,000. The chief items of this are: Quartermaster's supplies, $9,000,000; incidental supplies, $2,400,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, $750,000; barracks and quarters, $3,000,000; transportation of army and supplies, $34,000,000; clothing, &c., $8,000,000.

Owing to the needs of the Paymaster's Department, the bill grants authority for the detail of Captains of the line as Paymasters, while there may be necessity for such details.

The bill provides for a cable from Goshen Point, Conn., to Gardiner's Island, N. Y., to cost $16,296. The unexpended appropriation for connecting by cable and telegraph the army headquarters at St. Michael, Alaska, with other military stations in Alaska is continued.

The first general order issued by the War Department in execution of the provisions of the army reorganization act directs the discontinuance of the sale of beer, wine, and intoxicating liquors on all military reservations and army transports. The order was issued to-day and is very terse and concise in its terms. After reciting the anti-canteen provision of the law, the order proceeds:

"Commanding officers will immediately carry the provisions of this law into full force and effect, and will be held strictly responsible that no exceptions or evasions are permitted within their respective jurisdictions."

Although the order makes no special reference to the military reservations at Fort Monroe, Va., and West Point, N. Y., it is stated at the War Department that under the terms of the law it will be necessary to discontinue the sale of all intoxicating liquors on those reservations, and that the bars in the hotels at Fort Monroe and in the hotel at West Point will have to be closed at once.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

President Sends a Number of Nominations to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President to-day sent the following nominations of army officers to the Senate:

INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonels, to be Colonels—Mott Hooten, Fifth Regiment; William M. Van Horne, Eighteenth; Constant Williams, Fifteenth; Augustus W. Corliss, Second; Richard I. Eskridge, Twenty-third.

Majors, to be Lieutenant Colonels—A. H. Bowman, Second Regiment; J. T. Kirkman, Sixteenth; M. C. Foote, Ninth; Edmund Rice, Third; C. G. Penney, Twenty-second; William Quinton, Fourteenth; J. C. Chance, Fifth; C. H. Noble, —; John F. Stretch, Eighth; William P. Rogers, Twenty-third.

Captains, to be Majors—J. R. Claggett, Eleventh Regiment; C. J. Crane, Twenty-fourth; H. K. Bailey, Fifth.

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonels, to be Colonels—A. B. Wells, Ninth Regiment; Theodore J. Wint, Sixth; Francis Moore, Tenth; H. W. Wessels, Jr., Third; J. N. Wheelan, Seventh.

Majors, to be Lieutenant Colonels—A. E. Woodson, Ninth Regiment; E. S. Godfrey, Seventh; L. H. Rucker, Sixth; Eli L. Huggins, Sixth; William C. Forbush, Ninth; J. A. Augur, Fourth; Allen Smith, First; A. G. Hennissee, Second; S. M. Swigert, Third; R. H. Pratt, Tenth.

Captains, to be Majors—Frank West, Ninth Regiment; G. F. Chase, Third; William H. Beck, Tenth; Peter S. Bomus, First; Francis Michler, Fifth; James Parker, Fourth; Joseph Garrard, Ninth; F. U. Robinson, Second; O. L. Hein, First; George H. Paddock, Fifth; S. W. Fountain, Eighth.

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonels, to be Colonels—Frank G. Smith, Sixth Regiment; George B. Rodney, Fourth.

Majors, to be Lieutenant Colonels—Charles Morris, Seventh Regiment; James B. Burbank, Fifth; S. M. Mills, Sixth.

Captain, to be Major—Louis V. Caziarc, Second Regiment.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger to be Inspector General with rank of Colonel.

To be Inspectors General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonels—Major Thomas T. Knox and Major Stephen C. Mills.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate with rank of Colonel; Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, to be Judge Advocate with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Quartermasters General, with rank of Colonels—Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall and Lieut. Col. John Simpson.

Majors and Quartermasters to be Deputy Quartermasters General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonels—Charles Bird, John L. Clem, and William S. Patten.

Captains, to be Quartermasters, with rank of Majors—M. C. Martin, Oscar F. Long, Frederick Von Schrader, and J. E. Sawyer.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Commissary General, with rank of Colonel—Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe.

Majors, to be Deputy Commissaries General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonels—Henry B. Osgood and Edward E. Dravo.

To be Commissaries, with rank of Majors—Capt. John H. Duval, Capt. Barrington K. West, and Albert D. Nielsen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonels, to be Assistant Surgeons General, with rank of Colonels—Justus M. Brown and Charles Smart.

Majors, to be Deputy Surgeons General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph B. Girard, Ezra Woodruff, John D. Hall, and Philip F. Harvey.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Paymaster General, with rank of Colonel—Lieut. Col. Albert S. Towar.

Majors, to be Deputy Paymasters General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Francis S. Dodge and Charles McClure.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieutenants, to be Captains—C. S. Bromwell and Spencer Cosby.

Second Lieutenants, to be First Lieutenants—William P. Wooten and Lytle Brown.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Col. Alfred C. Woodhull, Assistant Surgeon General; Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, and Capts. William C. Borden and Frank R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeons, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, Feb. 11, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Lieut. Cols. Benjamin F. Pope and Alfred C. Girard, Deputy Surgeon Generals; Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, and Capt. William H. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at the United States General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Feb. 11, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps.

Major John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Watertown Arsenal to the Watervliet Arsenal and the Midvale Steel Works on official business.

Promotions in the artillery:

Major Constantine Chase, promoted from Captain, Fourth Artillery, to date from Dec. 15, vice Hess, retired from active service.

Capt. John K. Cree, promoted from First Lieutenant, Sixth Artillery, to date from Dec. 11, vice Chamberlain, appointed Major, Inspector General.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventh Artillery, to date from Dec. 15, vice Chase, promoted.

First Lieut. William W. Hamilton, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, to date from Dec. 11, vice Cree, promoted.

First Lieut. William E. Cole, promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, to date from Dec. 15, vice Berry, promoted.

Navy.

Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick is detached from the naval hospital at Norfolk and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Spear is detached from the Buffalo, on arrival at Cavite, and ordered to duty as relief of Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is detached from the Vermont and ordered to duty at the naval hospital at the New York Yard.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bucher is detached from the naval hospital at the New York Yard and ordered to duty at the naval hospital at Norfolk.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone is detached from the Isla De Luzon and ordered to duty on the Buffalo.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou is detached from the Boston Yard, Feb. 14, and ordered to duty on the New York, Feb. 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The South Atlantic squadron will leave Montevideo to-morrow for Puerto Del Grano and Bahia Blanco, Argentina.

The Kentucky arrived yesterday at Cavite, P. I.

The Vicksburg reached Cavite Saturday.

Admiral Remey, on his flagship, the Brooklyn, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

The Nan Shan has arrived at Nagasaki.

The training ship Prairie arrived at Baltimore yesterday, where she will discharge cargo, a part of the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Torpedo boat Foote has left New London for New York.

The Leonidas has left Pensacola for Lambert's Point.

DEPORTATION OF MABINI.

Secretary Root Replies to the Senate Resolution in Regard to the Filipino Leader.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Root has made answer to the Senate resolution calling for a statement as to why the Filipino leader Mabini had been deported to Guam:

"A. Mabini, the person referred to," says the Secretary, "is a prisoner of war captured by the military forces of the United States on the tenth day of December, 1899. While such prisoner, he was found to be maintaining correspondence with insurgents engaged in armed resistance to the authority of the United States and his place of confinement has been, during the past month of January, changed from Manila to the Island of Guam."

The Secretary supplies copies of the telegrams exchanged between the department and the officers at Manila, and other pertinent papers. These telegrams are particularly interesting.

One from MacArthur of date Dec. 31, 1899, reports the capture by scouts on Dec. 11 of Mabini, whom MacArthur describes as "Mabini, ablest of insurgents, founder of late Government." Next follows this important dispatch from MacArthur, not heretofore published:

Manila, Dec. 25, 1900.

Expectations based on results of election have not been realized. Progress of pacification apparent to me, but still very slow. Condition very inflexible and likely to become chronic. I have heretofore initiated a more rigid policy by issue of proclamation enjoining precise observance of laws of war, with special reference to sending supplies and information to enemy in field, from towns occupied by our troops, and also warning leaders that intimidation of natives, by kidnaping or assassination, must sooner or later lead to their trial for felonious crimes, unless they become fugitive criminals beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, which latter course would mean lifelong expatriation.

Proclamation well received, but country expectant and awaiting practical application thereof. Am considering expediency of closing ports of both Camarines, Albay, Samar, and Leyte. Would like to emphasize now policy of proceeding to Guam at early date a few prominent leaders now in my hands. Request authority accordingly. Pro-American natives of Manila, with Chief Justice at the head, have organized a party, which apparently has some elements of cohesion and usefulness.

Field movements outlined in my message of Oct. 26 will probably be somewhat interrupted by early return of volunteers. It is difficult to replace them especially natives, this any of the volunteers will be replaced. Early information of purpose of department in regard to army legislation and the prospect of the passage of an Army bill would greatly strengthen my administration hands. MACARTHUR.

In a telegram to MacArthur dated Dec. 28 last, Corbin authorizes him to deport insurgent leaders to Guam, to be delivered to the naval officer in command. An incidental statement in this respect of some importance is that Secretary Root does not approve closing ports in Camarines, Albay, Samar, and Leyte.

In a communication of the same date to the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary Root recites Gen. MacArthur's application for permission to deport the insurgents and asks Secretary Long to instruct the naval commandant at Guam to receive the prisoners. He says:

Substantially the same plan as recommended by Gen. MacArthur has been discussed by us, and our conclusions approved by the President.

The necessary orders were given, and the Rosecrans sailed Jan. 16 for Guam with thirty-two deported insurgents.

On the 25th of last month MacArthur was called upon for a reply to the Senate resolution, and this came in the shape of the following telegram:

Manila, Jan. 26.

Mabini deported; a most active agitator, persistently and defiantly refusing amnesty and maintaining correspondence with insurgents in the field while living in Manila, Luzon, under protection of the United States; also for offensive statement in regard to recent proclamation enforcing laws of war. His deportation absolutely essential. MACARTHUR.

The Secretary concludes his communication with a copy of the regulation of the army of Jan. 10, 1862, including Articles LXXIX., LXXX., and XC., defining prisoners of war, and among them "any civil officer whose services are of importance to the enemy," and declaring them "subjects to such confinement or restraint as may be deemed necessary."

FILIPINOS KILL INSURGENTS.

Rebel Governor of Mindoro Slain—Provincial Government Bill to be Passed To-morrow.

MANILA, Feb. 4.—Natives have reported at Batangas that a week ago the natives of the Island of Mindoro rose against the insurgents and killed the insurgent Governor. There are no troops at Mindoro.

The Federal Party of Bataan Province, including the Presidente of each pueblo, held a big meeting at Orani yesterday and resolved to notify the insurgents of Bataan that they must cease operations within a week or the people will assist the Americans to capture them.

Surrenders and minor skirmishes continue in Southern Luzon. A few insurgents have been killed. There were no American casualties.

Public discussion of the Provincial Government bill has been completed. The bill will be passed Wednesday, and soon afterward the Commissioners will begin their tour.

Commissioners Wright and Ide, who are drafting the Criminal and Civil Codes, may remain in Manila temporarily to complete their work by Feb. 25, when the Commissioners and practically all the employes will sail for the southern islands, where they will examine the conditions and continue the organization of governments in provinces which are found to be prepared for self-government. The Commissioners expect to spend four weeks on their southern tour.

THE McPHERSON AGROUND.

Army Transport Struck West of Matanzas—Tugs Sent Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Quartermaster General Ludington has received a dispatch announcing that the United States transport McPherson is aground on the Cuban coast, but says that there is no danger whatever, and the grounding is described as not of a serious character. The McPherson started from Matanzas for Havana in a heavy fog and grounded after going a short distance. Tugs have been sent to get her off, and it is expected there will be no difficulty in floating her. The War Department has no record of any passengers.

The McPherson sailed from the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, last Thursday, and news of her mishap reached this city by telegraph yesterday. It was stated that the vessel struck nine miles west of Matanzas at 5 o'clock in the morning while two of her officers, Hendricks and Peterson, were on the bridge. The dispatch was meagre, but it stated that the vessel was apparently uninjured, and that telegrams for assistance had been sent to Havana. No date appeared on the message, but reckoning from the day of sailing the ship could hardly have reached the point where she went ashore before yesterday morning.

The McPherson is considered one of the finest as well as one of the largest ships in the West India transport service. She was formerly the Netherlands-American Liner Obdam, and for several years plied between this port, Rotterdam, and Rotterdam. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1880, by Harland & Wolff. She is a steel ship, 410 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 28 feet depth of hold. No news of the accident had reached the Government docks at Brooklyn last night, where the transport Rawlins is now getting ready to sail.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Statement of Operations for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1900.

A statement of the operations of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, which was published yesterday, shows:

	1900.	1899.
Miles of road	5,393	5,124
Gross earnings	$48,051,068	$41,806,761
Operating expenses	27,906,413	26,980,738
Net earnings	$15,144,675	$14,846,023
Interest (less credits)	5,609,196	5,784,407
Sinking funds	225,000	202,500
Total	$5,884,196	$5,986,907
Balance for stock	9,310,479	8,879,116
Dividends	3,914,394	3,718,832
Surplus	$5,396,085	$5,160,284
New equipment, &c	3,542,041	1,000,000
Balance	$1,854,044	$4,160,284

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD EARNINGS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has published some figures showing its operations for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, as compared with the previous year.

The statement shows for the lines directly operated an increase over 1899 of $12,653,000 in gross earnings, of $5,495,000 in operating expenses, and of $7,158,100 in net earnings; lines west of Pittsburg show an increase of $3,084,800 in gross earnings, of $2,735,400 in operating expenses, and of $349,400 in net earnings.

Move Against Southern Road.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 4.—In a communication to-day to the State Attorney General the Mississippi Railroad Commission has called attention to the recent consolidation of the Mobile and Ohio with the Southern Railway. The commission declares such consolidation is in violation of the clause of the Constitution prohibiting the amalgamation of competing lines. The penalty is forfeiture of right to do business in the State.

Brief Railroad Items.

Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, yesterday filed a demurrer in the United States Circuit Court to the bill of complaint in the suit of John D. Crimmins against the railroad company. Mr. Crimmins brought the suit for a number of preferred stockholders to prevent the payment of dividends to the holders of common stock in the corporation. The company asks for the dismissal of the suit on the ground that the voting Trustees and others interested have not been parties to the suit.

Nathaniel Thayer will probably be elected to succeed H. H. Hunnewell as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Mem

CUP RACE CHANGES ASKED

Shamrock's Skipper Favors Flying Start for the Yachts.

OTHER PLANS TO BE MODIFIED

More Time for Refitting Challenger on This Side—N. Y. Y. C. Not Officially Notified as Yet.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—In conversation with a representative of The Associated Press, Capt. Sycamore, who is to command Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock II., strongly approved of the proposal to abandon the arrangement allowing each boat two clear minutes in which to get started. He favored the flying start, now almost universal in yacht racing. "It is quite possible," said he, "that the boats in the coming races will be so evenly matched that any advantage gained at the start would be of the utmost importance, and whichever, through superior handiness or the greater smartness of her crew, secured such an advantage has the right to profit by it."

A formal request that the conditions should be so modified was mailed Jan. 30, as was also a request that provisions be made in the agreement allowing Shamrock II. three weeks to refit in case of her late arrival on the other side, and for the measurement of the yachts at the Brooklyn Navy Yard instead of in the Erie Basin.

John V. S. Oddie, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club and a member of its Racing Committee, when shown the above dispatch, said: "This is the first I have heard of this matter. As far as our club and our committee are concerned, we have considered the conditions as already settled.

"As far as I can remember at this time, the conditions agreed upon provide for a two-minute start, as in the races of 1899.

"In regard to time for preparation, I remember that the agreement was that the challenger should have two weeks for preparation. At any event, I am certain that provision has been made for a reasonable time of preparation.

"We have as yet not received any intimation from the other side that there is any desire in those quarters for a change in the conditions governing the races. If the request was mailed on Jan. 30, it ought to reach us toward the end of this week. The Racing Committee will undoubtedly then be at once called together. I have no further comment to offer until the committee has met. No, I should not wish to anticipate what action that body may take."

The Racing Committee of the New York Yacht Club is composed of the following members: Lewis Cass Ledyard, Commodore; August Belmont, Vice Commodore; C. L. F. Robinson, Rear Commodore; J. Pierpont Morgan, E. D. Morgan, and A. M. Brown, former Commodores of the club; John V. S. Oddie, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club; S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and C. Oliver Iselin.

Work on Lawson's Yacht Progressing.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The shell casting for the lead keel of the Lawson Cup defender was drawn from the sand to-day, and so far as a superficial examination showed, was perfect. The shell is of composition metal, 30 inches at the widest and tapering to a point. Its length is about twenty-six feet.

About two days will be required to bore the holes in the sides of the casting for the rivets that will fasten the frames, webs, and plates. There is great activity throughout the works, for the men are endeavoring to catch up with the stage of work at Bristol. In the shed carpenters were at work building the scaffolding around the wooden patterns which mark the outline of the boat from stem to stern. A gang of fifteen men are at work binding frames, and nearly two-thirds of the number required are done. Some of the plates that will brace the ends of the frames and deck beams together are being made so that the work of setting up the midship frames will probably be begun this week.

New Rochelle Y. C. Officers.

At the annual meeting of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, held at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street, last night, the following officers were unanimously elected: Commodore—Edward Kelly, steamer Barracouta; Vice Commodore—W. N. Babler; Rear Commodore—Daniel Bacon; Secretary—O. W. Meyrowitz; Treasurer—C. M. Fletcher; Measurer—F. R. Farrington; Trustees (three years)—Charles Pryer, Thomas D. Scoble, and Conrad E. Young; Law Committee—J. F. Lambden, J. R. Underhill; Regatta Committee—Charles P. Tower, William E. Moore, Oscar Cheiburg, C. A. Becker, and R. N. Babler.

The reports of the officers showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. The annual regatta will be held as usual on the Saturday before the Fourth of July, coming this year on June 29. A banquet followed the meeting last night.

First Plates Put on Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 4.—The timbering out of the new cup defender for the Belmont syndicate has progressed so well that to-day the first of the Tobin bronze plates were fastened, one on each side at the midship section. To facilitate the clearing up of everything about the lead keel, in order to have a clear course in framing out and plating above the heels of the frames, the base of the lead keel to-day was covered with a Tobin bronze plate a quarter of an inch thick. The extra thick plate of bronze will prevent in a great measure the lead from being marred if the boat should strike bottom.

YALE'S ROWING PROSPECTS.

'Varsity Material Divided Into Three Crews and Tank Work Started.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 4.—Crew work at Yale took on new life to-day when Capt. Augustus Blagden called out the 'Varsity candidates and divided them into three squads. This is the first step toward the ultimate choice of the champion eight that has been taken this year. Capt. Blagden has insisted on the presence of last year's veterans in the gym rowing tanks from now on, and all of the old oarsmen responded to-day. The three 'Varsity crews were made up as follows:

First Crew.—Cameron, Capt. Blagden, Kunzig, Mitchell, Rumsay, Laws, Bogue, and Hewitt.

Second Crew.—Hooker, Auchinchloss, Warmoth, Sherman, Holt, Schley, Sargent, and McLintock.

Third Crew.—Verrill, Lincoln, Scott, Johnson, Waterman, Ackley, and Atkinson.

The senior and junior squads are still below the average for years past as regards material, and Capt. Blagden is trying to find enough men to man the boat. The freshman eight is of rather more than usual quality, and there is a good chance that the crew to be turned out will be unusually good. Weymouth and Miller, freshmen, have been promoted to the first boat, and Beebe and Cross to the second.

PROMINENT CYCLISTS HERE.

Annual Meeting of N. C. A. Will Be Held Here To-day.

Cycling legislators from all over the country will be in atendance at the annual meeting of the National Cycling Association, which will be held at the Astor House this morning. The Board of Control has been in session since Saturday, with the following members present: Chairman A. G. Batchelder, New York City; R. F. Kelsey, Hartford, Conn.; N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. R. Klosterman, Baltimore, Md., and George G. Greenburg, Chicago, Ill., and a gerat deal of preliminary work has been accomplished, the results of which will be presented to the meeting to-day.

The most important matter to engage the attention of the meeting will be the arrangement of the grand circuit for the coming season, which will be complicated by disputes regarding the franchise in Providence, Waterbury, Rochester, Syracuse, Pittsburg, and Cleveland. Several applications for franchises for new tracks are also expected to be acted upon. It is said that the street railway managers in Philadelphia are backing a scheme to build a new track in that city which will be more accessible than that at Woodside Park. A member of the Board of Control stated yesterday that if such an application was made, backed by ample capital, it would be granted, as the Woodside Park track has been found to be too far out of town to attract the crowds which would be expected to patronize a track more readily and cheaply accessible.

Other serious problems for the meeting relate to matters of discipline. The question of ratifying the sentence of suspension against Jay Eaton and Orlando Stevens is one of these.

Another question of discipline which will come before the Board of Appeals is the fining of James Kennedy, Michael's manager, $100 and two of his pacemakers $25 each. Kennedy is charged with using insulting language to the referee at one of the Bridgeport races, and the pacemakers refused to obey the referee. This has been placed in the hands of the Court of Appeals of the National Cycling Association.

The report that McFarland and McEachern had agreed before the event to divide equally first and second money at the six-day race in Madison Square Garden, New York, some weeks ago, has been investigated by the board, and a report on the matter will be submitted.

Some changes in the racing rules, particularly those relating to motor pacing, are also expected to be made.

WESTERN JOCKEY CLUB FORMED

A Formal Organization Effected and Officers Elected—Committees Named.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—All the members of the Western Jockey Club were present at a meeting to-day at which the club was formally organized and formally placed in operation.

The following officers were elected: Lawrence A. Young, Chicago, Chairman; Robert Auil, St. Louis, Vice Chairman; George Harry Kuhn, Chicago, Secretary; James Howard, Chicago, Treasurer, and the following Board of Stewards, chosen to serve two years: George G. Perkins, Covington, Ky.; S. R. Montgomery, Memphis, Tenn.; Richard Fitzgerald, Chicago; Lawrence A. Young, Chicago. To serve one year: Robert Auil, St. Louis; Martin Nathanson, Chicago; Charles S. Bush, New Orleans.

A committee was named to draft racing rules and present them for consideration and adoption at the next regular meeting, to be held March 4. It was decided that at this meeting the Board of Stewards will consider and act upon applications for licenses and dates for all tracks making applications. Licenses for trainers and jockeys will probably be considered at the same time.

The Stewards then took up the question of racing dates, and arranged the following for its reorganized meetings during 1901:

Crescent City Jockey Club, ends March 16; Memphis, from April 1 to 24; Louisville, from April 29 to May 11; Latonia, from May 13 to May 25; St. Louis Fair Association, from May 11 to July 20; St. Louis Fair Association, resumes Aug. 26 to Sept. 28—thirty days; Hawthorne, from May 27 to June 8; Harlem, from June 10 to June 21; Washington Park, from June 22 to July 20; Hawthorne, from July 22 to Aug. 3; Harlem, from Aug. 5 to Aug. 17; Hawthorne, from Aug. 19 to Aug. 31; Harlem, from Sept. 2 to Sept. 14; Hawthorne, from Sept. 16 to Oct. 5; Harlem, from Oct. 7 to Oct. 26; Latonia, from Oct. 28 to Nov. 9.

Yale-Harvard Hockey Match To-night.

The Harvard and Yale hockey teams will meet for their second annual hockey match at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink this evening. They are to be the guests of the St. Nicholas Skating Club, and the admission is by invitation only. A year ago the game was particularly interesting, and was finally won by Yale in the last minute of play, after a very close and exciting game. The teams will line-up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Taintor	Goal	Manning
Ward	Point	Hardy
Coxe	Cover point	Penhallow
Snow	Forward	Laverick
Stoddard	Forward	Goodridge
Bronson	Forward	Winsor
Inman	Forward	Rumsey

TAX TURF ASSOCIATIONS.

Bill to Increase the State Rate from 5 to 10 Per Cent. on Race Track Receipts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Adler of New York to-night introduced a tax bill which is intended to increase the State tax on the gross earnings of racing associations from 5 to 10 per cent.

The receipts last year were reported at $1,978,368.80, on which the State has received a revenue of $98,668.44.

There is a large element that believes that this tax is not sufficient, and a State official said last night:

"The Jockey Club controls the seven racing associations in this State. The tickets are sold under the supervision of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. The Pinkertons do not report to the State authorities, but to the Jockey Club. The tax has been 5 per cent. on the gross receipts and the revenue is divided among the agricultural societies of the State, to be used as premiums to encourage the raising of cattle and farm products.

"The acknowledged gross receipts show an enormous profit, but they do not include the thousands of dollars received daily from the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association, from rentals of stables and the privileges of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the bar, and other lessees. A tax of 10 per cent. is none too high, and no association can better afford to pay it.

"It has been shown that racing associations profited from entry money to events, and the Court of Appeals has held that such profits should be included in the account of gross receipts."

A New York City member will introduce the bill, and it is promised that it will receive material support from unexpected quarters.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Weather fair; track slow. Van Camp, who rode Reducer in the first race, was suspended indefinitely and the Stewards recommended that further entries of the horse or other horses named by his owner, Clinton Tucker, be refused. Pat Garrett, Cluster, and Fleeting Moments were the winning favorites. Summaries: Seven furlongs—Frank Ireland, 104, (Miles,) 1; Dousterswivel, 112, 2; Inuendo, 109, 3. Time—1:31. Mile and a quarter—Pat Garrett, 111, (Walsh,) 1; Grey Forge, 100, 2; False Lead, 105, 3. Time—2:09. Mile—Cluster, 93, (Wonderly,) 1; Prince Real, 104, 2; Belle Simpson, 99, 3. Time—1:43. Handicap, six furlongs—Thurles, 112, (Cochran,) 1; Gertrude Elliott, 105, Sakatuck, 121, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Mile—Fleeting Moments, 104, (Cochran,) 1; Meggs, 111, 2; Harry Preston, 115, 3. Time—1:43⅖. Seven furlongs—Ciales, 106, (Cochran,) 1; Jockey Joe, 109, 2; Harry Duke, 109, 3. Time—1:28⅖.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—One Mile—Darlene, 107, (Henry,) 1; Thracia, 107, 2; Kingstelle, 107, 3. Time—1:47¼. Six and a half furlongs—Torsina, 96, (Ransch,) 1; Highho, 99, 2; Goal Runner, 101, 3. Time—1:22¾. Hurdle handicap, mile and six furlongs—Periwig, 130, (D. Henry,) 1; Can't Dance, 140, 2; Mestor, 143, 3. Time—3:26. Mile and a half, purse—Greenock, 110, (Burns,) 1; La Borgia, 2; Rio Chico, 111, 3. Time 2:40⅘. Six and a half furlongs—Elmido, 100, (Dominick,) 1; The Singer, 103, 2; Novia, 101, 3. Time—1:24½. Mile and one sixteenth—Walkenshaw, 112, (Bullman,) 1; Prestime, 100, 2; Rey del Bandidos, 109, 3. Time—1:51⅘.

Thoroughbreds Coming from Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—The horses of Eastin & Larable, which have been wintering here since the last campaign, were shipped this afternoon to Sheepshead Bay, where they will be put in charge of Peter Wimmer. Among the lot were Kinley Mack, winner of last year's Brooklyn Handicap and Suburban Handicap; Sharpshooter, High Order, Flying Torpedo, Julia Hanover, and five two-year-olds by the best sires in Central Kentucky.

Automobile Club Soon to Open.

A Governors' meeting of the Automobile Club of America was held yesterday afternoon in the office of President A. R. Shattuck, 11 Broadway. It was decided to open the new clubrooms in the Plaza Bank building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, on Saturday, Feb. 16, and the House Committee is arranging some special club features for the occasion. A committee was appointed to co-operate with other club committees in the metropolitan district, in putting up sign posts on the highways, as was decided upon at a previous meeting. No new members were elected, and the other business was simply of the routine character.

Revolver Shooters Meet.

Many prominent shooting experts were enrolled in the Metropolitan Shooting Club, which held its annual election and session last night at 513 Sixth Avenue.

The following are the officers for the year: President—W. C. Southwick; Vice President—George Herrmann; Secretary and Treasurer—Capt. James C. Summers; Club Captain—Sergt. William E. Petty.

The club will convene next Monday night for the purpose of arranging a schedule of matches.

DELGADO BEATS DUFFY

Defeat of Champion Sprinter Was the Sensation of K.A.C. Games.

TRACK EVENTS HOTLY FOUGHT

Enthusiastic Crowd Witnessed Athletic Competitions in Madison Square Garden.

Quick decision of the many events, the contests swiftly following one on the other, kept the excitement and enthusiasm at fever heat throughout the games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's annual Winter carnival of sports in Madison Square Garden last night. A generally appreciative crowd of about 3,000 people witnessed the competitions, and never for a length of time exceeding a minute ceased to cheer the athletes, whose performances fully justified the applause, for but few of the contests failed to produce close and hard-fought finishes.

No new records were established, but the old time for one distance—the sixty-yard sprint—came perilously near being wiped out, and probably might have been but for a slight mistake made in the laying out of the course. This, for the short distances, was straightaway, down the length of the great hall, while for the longer distances the running track was circular.

After the races were on, a remeasurement was made, when it was discovered that the course was a fraction more than six inches over the sixty yards it was meant to be. The difference seems unworthy of consideration, but with watches splitting seconds into fifths, it may have been just enough to save the old record, for the times in the one scratch event at the distance, the special for the star sprinters among the amateurs, all stopped at exactly 6 2-5 seconds, the record.

Washington Delgado of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association executed this fast sprint, and the feat was promptly placed first among the many brilliant performances of the evening, for Delgado, who has been coming to the front rapidly in the past few months, not only won in exceedingly good time, but beat the famous amateurs for whom the race was put on the programme. Chief among these defeated ones was Arthur Duffy, the champion sprinter from Georgetown University, whom Delgado beat as fairly as ever a runner was beaten.

This race was regarded as the best attraction of the programme, though Duffy and the quarter-mile runner, Maxwell Long, both were entered in other events. Long did not run, however, and Duffy reserved himself for the special sprint. Eight fast men were entered in this, and when they appeared for the race interest in all other things ceased and all the spectators on the floor crowded about the straightaway, marking out a lane through which the sprinters ran.

DUFFY SLOW STARTING.

At the crack of the starter's pistol the athletes jumped forward as an arrow might spring from the bow. All save Duffy. He hung back for just the briefest fraction of a second, then dashed on with the others. The advantage gained by his opponents was infinitesimal, but it was an advantage, nevertheless. It appeared as if Duffy lost about a yard, but with an impetuous rush he went on and joined the crowd within a distance of ten yards.

Then the men had already begun to separate, the faster going on in front, the slower tailing off to the rear. Delgado was in the front rank, abreast of three others, one of whom was Duffy. At twenty yards Duffy and A. H. Kent, another noted sprinter, showed before Delgado. Passing the twenty-first yard Delgado put forth all his power and went after them, making up, inch by inch, the foot or more that they led him by. At the thirty-five-yard mark Delgado was abreast of the pair, then drew out and going steadily to the end, went to the winning line with a whirlwind rush that landed him first by a yard before Duffy, who beat Kent about a foot.

Two exceedingly pretty track contests were the relay races, both at one mile. In the intercollegiate race, Cornell's team won a brilliant victory over Columbia, after a hotly fought contest from end to end, though the speed of the last Cornell runner carried him so far before the Columbia representative as to make the struggle look one sided at the finish. In the interscholastic race the Brooklyn High school boys filled one place first throughout, and won with a sprint at the end that left Montclair, high school, second, fifty yards away.

It was a question of dividing inches when the judges had to place the runners in the half-mile handicap, F. W. Alis getting the race by a small fraction from Alex Grant, the scratch man, who ran a splendidly game and well-judged race, and, after getting to the front near the finish, was overtaken in the last three or four feet.

In the competition by the many athletic clubs for the championship banner, the St. Bartholomew A. C. led with 13 points, earned by winning in two events, and getting thirds in three others. Columbia College and the Pastime A. C. were in a tie for second place, with 12 points each, each having won a single event, while seconds and thirds made up the other points. Twenty clerks were represented.

Princeton University did not take part in the games, though a number of Princeton athletes were entered. The reason for this nonappearance was said to be that the Faculty Committee would not permit them to leave the college, as examinations are now going on. Summary:

50-Yard Dash, Novice.—Winners of heats to qualify for finals; trial heat for second men. Trial heats—First, won by F. W. Alis, West Side Y. M. C. A.; second, John T. Doyle, West Side Y. M. C. A. Time—0:06 1-5. Second, won by C. J. Seitz, Fordham College; second, W. Wardles, Yale A. A. Time—0:06. Third, won by Earl H. Danforth, Forty-seventh Regiment A. A.; second, S. M. Day. Time—0:06 1-5. Fourth, won by J. Walz, Cornell University; second, A. Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C. Time—0:05; fifth, won by Andrew Walz, New York University; second, Walter Payne, Fourth Regiment A. A. Time—0:06 2-5; sixth, won by A. H. Byrd, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A.; second, F. Engleman, Avondale F. C. Time—0:06 2-5; seventh, won by H. Ford Reed, Twenty-third Regiment A. A.; second, H. J. Farrell, St. Bartholomew A. C. Time—0:06 1-5. Trial heats for second men—First, won by William P. Wattles; second, A. Sauer. Time—0:06; second, won by Walter Payne; second, Frederick Engleman, Pastime A. C. Time—0:06 1-5.

Semi-Final Heats.—First, J. W. Walz; second, Charles J. Seitz. Time—0:06. Second—William P. Wattles; second, H. Ford Reed. Time—0:06.

Final Heat.—Won by J. Walz; second, William P. Wattles; third, H. Ford Reed. Time—0:6.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Alis, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A., handicap 44 yards; second, Alex. Grant, University of Pennsylvania, scratch; third, Alfred Hatt, St. Bartholomew A. C., 50 yards. Time—2:00 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Winners of heats to qualify for semi-finals; trial heats for second men, winners to run in finals. Trial heats—First, won by T. Reed, Pastime A. C., 13 feet; second, R. H. Lummis, New York, 17 feet. Time—0:6 4-5. Second, won by William P. Wattles, Yale A. A., 11 feet; second, William Rowan, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, 18 feet. Time—0:6 2-5. Third, won by J. C. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C., 18 feet; second, W. S. Edwards, K. A. C., 7 feet. Time—0:6 2-5. Fourth, won by J. P. Cooke, New West Side A. C., 14 feet; second G. M. Reimer, K. A. C., 16 feet. Time—0:6 1-5. Fifth, won by J. J. Fallon, Fordham College, 18 feet; second, dead heat between W. T. E. Elmendorf, Rutgers College, 12 feet, and Thomas Frazer, Brooklyn A. C., 17 feet. Time—0:6 1-5. Sixth, won by Andrew Walz, N. Y. U., 18 feet; second, Samuel May, New West Side A. C., 18 feet. Time—0:6 2-5. Seventh, won by Sayles, K. A. C., 18 feet; second, S. A. Carfogno, New York, 10 feet. Time—0:6 2-5. Eighth, won by F. A. Grassmuck, N. Y. U., 17 feet; second, A. W. Burlingame, K. A. C., 9 feet. Time—0:6 2-5. Ninth, won by Charles Unger, St. Bartholomew A. C., 18 feet; second, A. H. Kent, P. A. C., 9 feet. Time—0:6 2-5. Tenth, won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., 8 feet; second, H. Ford Reed, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., 13 feet. Time—0:6 2-5.

Trial heats for second men—First, won by William Rowan; second, R. H. Lummis. Time—0:6 2-5. Second, won by A. H. Kent; second, S. A. Carfogno. Time—0:6 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by A. H. Kent; second, John C. Doyle; third, Otto Sauer. Time—0:6.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by O. Van Dannenberg, B. H. S. A. A., 45 yards; Second, G. W. Rullson, K. A. C., 44 yards; third, W. F. McLaughlin, K. A. C., 26 yards. Time—1:16 3-5.

Special 50-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by Washington Delgado, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A.; second, Arthur Duffey, Georgetown University; third, A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C. Time—0:6 2-5.

Intercollegiate Relay Race—For teams of four men, each man to run a quarter of a mile.—Won by Cornell College team, F. M. Sears, G. S. Lundell, D. S. Bellinger, and H. E. Hastings, Captain; second, Columbia College team, W. P. S. Earle, W. M. Van Cise, C. B. Marshall, and O. M. Bishop; third, College of the City of New York, S. Mantell, E. E. Stewart, G. Cossenas, and L. V. V. Sweezy. Time—3:42 4-5.

Interscholastic Relay Race—For teams of four men, each to run a quarter of a mile.—Won by Brooklyn High School team, R. J. Johnson, W. McMeekan, G. A. Kittle, and G. Brinkerhoff; second, Montclair High School, W. Dodge, T. Dorman, A. Camp, and H. E. Spaulding; third, Pratt Institute, R. Ritter, W. White, S. White and C. White. Time—3:52.

300-Yard Run, Handicap—First, second and third men to qualify for the finals.—First—Won by C. Martin, Columbia College, (28 yards;) second, T. P. Pilgrim, W. S. B. Y. M. C. A., (28 yards;) third, W. Carlan, Columbia College, (26 yards.) Time—0:35. Second—Won by William Rowan, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, (28 yards;) second, R. B. Campriglio, St. Xavier A. C., (19 yards;) third, W. S. Edwards, K. A. C. Time—0:33 1-5. Third—Won by John C. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C., (26 yards;) second, R. A. Carleton, Columbia College, (26 yards;) third, Thomas Fraser, Brooklyn A. C., (22 yards.) Time—0:34. Fourth—Won by P. B. McCahill, Star A. C., (28 yards;) second, O. M. Bishop, Columbia College, (22 yards;) third, P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (15 yards.) Time—0:33 2-5.

Final Heat.—Won by William Rowan; second, P. B. McCahill; third, John C. Doyle. Time—0:33 1-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap—Won by C. B. Marshall, Columbia College, (handicap 70 yards;) second, Joseph C. Lynch, Pastime A. C., (60 yards;) third, C. A. Baker, Columbia University, (35 yards.) Time—4:32 1-5.

Three-mile Run, Handicap—Won by C. Houghton, Star A. C., (handicap 1:20;) second, M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., (40;) third, T. J. Vogelius, Xavier A. C., (40.) Time—16:42 1-5.

Putting Twelve-pound Shot, Handicap—Won by William Schafer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (handicap 16 feet 6 inches,) actual put 38:10¼, put with allowance 55:4½; second, R. V. Rogers, Columbia College A. A., (8 feet 9 inches,) put 45:7, put with allowance, 54:4; third, Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (10 feet 9 inches,) put 40:4½, put with allowance 53:01½.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. A. Schafer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (handicap 9 inches, actual jump 5 feet 7 inches;) second, tie between Eugene S. Reimer, Y. M. C. A., (11 inches,) and P. W. Doll, W. S. B. Y. M. C. A., (11 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 5 inches.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL TANGLE

Charles A. Dana, Jr., Suggested as Manager for the Team—No Date for His Election.

While other college football teams are completing their schedules for the coming season, Columbia has not even started on this most important feature of the preliminary work, and on which depends so much that is essential to the success of a team that aspires to the first class.

No manager for the team has been elected, and none is likely to be for some time. The date for this all-important function was announced by the undergraduate athletic body as far back as December, but the Alumni of the university arbitrarily annulled that date and vetoed the system of election, so that the solution of the managerial problem, as it applies to this year's team, is as much obscured as it ever was.

The condition that confronted the active athletic element in the university regarding the football management consisted of a plain but bitter contest between two aspirants for the honor, with little satisfaction promised should either succeed, for the feeling of the main stays of the team was against one to the extent that should he be elected it would be necessary for new 'Varsity material in the squad next Fall, and the other stood small chance of election under the existing state of affairs.

An alleged solution of the difficulty has been made by a suggestion of the graduate advisory board that Charles A. Dana, Jr., manager of the track team, be the next manager for the football team. Whether the other two candidates will retire from the conflict has not been learned, and it has not even been officially announced when Dana will go through the formality of an election without the added zest of popular opposition.

BASEBALL AT COLUMBIA.

The Season's Schedule in the Hands of the Faculty Committee.

The season's schedule for Columbia's baseball team was presented yesterday to the Faculty Athletic Committee for approval, for this reason the dates were not given out, but the general make-up of the season's work was announced. The Southern trip has been abandoned because of the prospect of large expenses with but small returns. A trip through New England, however, will be taken, in which games with Trinity, Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, and the University of Vermont will be played. Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and the Carlisle Indians will be played here in New York. A game with Cornell will be played at Ithaca, and later Columbia will meet Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

The Athletic Directors of Columbia are making plans to have the university well represented at the exposition games, which will be contested during the Summer by college athletes from all over the country. The present plan is to send these six teams to Buffalo: Lacrosse, baseball, cycle, swimming, water polo, and track.

SPORTSMEN TO MEET.

Protectors of Game to Convene in Annual Session in This City.

The third annual meeting of the League of American Sportsmen will be held at the Hotel Marlborough in this city on Wednesday, Feb. 13, beginning at 10 A. M. It is definitely known that the following States will be represented in this meeting either by the Chief Wardens of the league or by delegates appointed to represent them: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, Connecticut, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania.

Among the prominent men who will be present either as officers of the league or as guests of honor are Congressmen J. F. Lacy of Iowa, J. H. Small of North Carolina, E. L. Mondell of Wyoming, the Hon. M. Patrie, Secretary of State of Idaho; the Hon. F. L. Littleton, ex-Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives; the Hon. T. H. Hoar, ex-member of the Massachusetts Legislature; the Hon. L. H. Reutlinger of the Ohio State Fish and Game Commission; C. F. Emerson of Pennsylvania, nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson; the Hon. G. G. Martin, ex-member of the Tennessee Legislature; Gen. J. F. Pierson and Col. R. E. Moss of New York.

Doings of College Athletes.

The new football coach for the University of Michigan this coming year will probably be F. H. Yost of the Leland Stanford University, California. It is stated that he will receive a salary somewhat better than $2,500 a year.

Stagg has commenced batting practice with his baseball candidates, and all members of the team are being put through a stiff course of training. Calhoun, the new pitcher from Kalamazoo College, has developed unlooked for ability with his curves, and promises to be one of the team's star men this season.

William Holabird, Jr., a member of the Evanston High School, Chicago, and destined for a college course, has attracted considerable attention this season in Western athletics, in view of his all around ability in many lines of sport. He has a high reputation among all the Chicago golf clubs as one of the crack players, and he narrowly missed winning the Western golf championship. He is pitcher of his high school indoor baseball team, and has contributed materially to its present position as leader in the Cook County school competition. He is also a good football player, and the college that secures him within the next year or two will have an athlete from whom great things may be expected.

H. B. Conibear, the athletic trainer at the University of Chicago, has just invented a new bar adjuster for the pole vault and the high jump. It consists of a clamp held in place on the upright bar by means of a spring, which is lax enough to permit the clamp to be pushed up or down by means of a rod reaching down toward the ground. The idea is to do away with the inconvenience often experienced in raising the pegs for the cross bar in order to get different heights. Conibear a short time ago invented a swivel hammer for the hammer throw.

Johns Hopkins University has decided to support a baseball team this year, and active measures are being taken to make a better athletic showing than has been the case for the last few years. To promote university athletics an athletic association has just been formed, which has a strong membership among the Faculty and alumni. J. Morfit Mullen, ex-Captain of the track and field team, and who was graduated in 1899, is one of the prime movers in this new athletic movement.

The Yale Chess Club has challenged the chess club of Brown University to a match, to be played in Providence during Yale's Easter vacation.

The relay races in the indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association on Feb. 16 promise to be among the most interesting indoor athletic features of the season. Ten colleges have entered for the contests, being Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Amherst, Williams, Bowdoin, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Besides these, Exeter and Andover will both enter teams. Harvard and Pennsylvania will race together, and as that is considered to be the star event in the relay races, it has been put at the end of the programme.

A new coach has been secured by the Annapolis naval cadets for their crew this season, Frank Hall, who rowed on the University of Pennsylvania's crew in 1898 and 1899. He will begin his duties early in the Spring. New football and baseball grounds will have to be secured next Fall, for ground has recently been broken on the old field for the new cadets' quarters, which will be the central building of the new Naval Academy.

This being the midyear examination period at Harvard, there will be little athletic activity until after Feb. 20. Candidates for the crew will then enter upon serious practice, and considerable speculation has been indulged in as to what the new arrangements for coaching the crew will bring forth. Notwithstanding their defeat last year, the students and alumni generally have entire confidence in the men who looked after Harvard's rowing interests then, and E. C. Storrow will probably continue as the man of highest authority. The other men on the Coaching Committee, G. S. Mumford and D. M. Goodrich, will probably continue as advisory coaches.

The University of Georgetown's opportunities for rowing this year will be considerably improved over last season, when the crews had the use of the Potomac Boat Clubhouse. The university has practically acquired for permanent use the fine boathouse of the Columbia Athletic Club, which contains forty-two boats, and is complete in every rowing detail. With this boathouse, a freshman crew will be put on the water, and this opportunity of training candidates will enable the university to turn out better material in the future. Jerome Bradley, Princeton, '97, has just been obtained to coach the Georgetown baseball team this year.

The Cornell baseball team will make its Southern trip this year as far as Atlanta, Ga. The schedule with Northern colleges is nearly completed, and includes games with Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and probably Carlisle. Negotiations are pending for a game in Buffalo next Fall, during the Pan-American Exposition. Among the rowing events of the year will be one with Syracuse. E. R. Sweetland, the old Cornell oarsman of '99, is coaching the Syracuse crew again this season, and Coach Courtney believes it will be a strong eight.

Notes of the Cyclists.

The annual dinner of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club this year. The date has been selected by the committee having the matter in charge, and will be announced at the next meeting of the association. Some of the best speakers in the cycling world will respond to the toasts prepared for the dinner.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York will offer a challenge trophy for a bowling tournament to be promoted by the association beginning next month. Every club of the association will enter a team, and a schedule of games will be arranged that will extend far into the Spring. At the last meeting a committee was appointed to take charge of this tournament, consisting of Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Becker, and Mr. Stinson.

The Greenwich Wheelmen have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Sylvester E. Neill, President; Mortimer Mead, Vice President; John J. Murphy, Jr., Treasurer; John V. Allen, Secretary; William Lozier, Captain; William Ironsides, First Lieutenant; Joseph McGrath, Second Lieutenant; Edward Marshall, Color Bearer; Nelson McIntyre and David Frank, three-year Directors; William A. Whelpley and George S. De Shay, two-year Directors; William Gallagher, Charles E. Soria, and Edward Foster, one-year Directors; Dixie Hines, Clarence A. McGuire, and Nelson McIntyre, Associated Cycling Clubs Delegates. The following committee Chairmen have been appointed: George S. De Shay, Board of Directors; W. A. Whelpley, House Committee; Dixie Hines, Press Committee. The other committees will be appointed after the next meeting of the club.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:05	Sun sets...5:21	Moon rises...7:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:44	Gov. Isl'd...9:08	H. Gate...11:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:11	Gov. Isl'd...9:38	H. Gate...11:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hevelius, North Brazil, Argentina, &c	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lavenburg, Insgua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Dresden, Bremen		
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, &c		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Adirondack, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

DELUSIONS AS TO CUBA.

The belief that our late war with Spain was a war of humanity, begun and carried on primarily to relieve an oppressed people and make them free and independent, is one of the common errors of the time. Men forget that the first step toward war taken by the Government of the United States was the unanimous vote of both houses of Congress on March 9, 1898, appropriating fifty million dollars "for the National defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended in the discretion of the President." They forget that in his message of April 11 the President advised Congress that in his judgment it was our duty to intervene to stop the war, even though that course involved "hostile constraint upon both parties to the contest." They have overlooked the statement in his annual message of December, 1898, after the end of the war, that "the grounds justifying that step were, the interests of humanity; the duty to protect the lives and property of our citizens in Cuba; the right to check injury to our commerce and people through the devastation of the island, and, most important, the need of removing at once and forever the constant menace and the burdens entailed upon our Government by the uncertainties and perils of the situation caused by the unendurable disturbance in Cuba."

It was because we could not endure the disturbance, not because the Cubans found it unendurable, that we intervened to put a stop to it. The destruction of the Maine opened our eyes. National self-interest, the desire to protect ourselves, was the dominant motive, the only justifying motive. The promptings of humanity had their place, certainly, among the considerations that moved us to intervene, but they were secondary and subordinate. For humanity's sake alone, for the sole purpose of delivering the Cubans from the Spanish yoke, we should not have gone to war. A moment's consideration of the matter furnishes proof of that. If the Island of Cuba, ground under the heel of the oppressor, its starving people herded together by the cruel WEYLER, and its appeals for liberty always ringing in our ears, had been an island of the Mediterranean off the coast of Spain instead of lying at our very doors, our pity would have been stirred, our sentiments of humanity would have been deeply moved, but we should never have sent troops and ships against its bloody masters.

Gratitude is a purely voluntary and spontaneous emotion. If the Cubans shall feel that they owe us something and shall be moved to acknowledge our valuable services by some present recognition of the conditions which we must impose, whether they approve them or not, upon their exercise of the privileges of independence, we shall applaud their good sense. But for decency's sake, let us not prate about their obligation of gratitude for aid rendered out of regard primarily for our own interest, not theirs.

It follows from these considerations that neither chivalry nor tenderness nor any honorable obligation constrains us to sacrifice the interests of our people or imperil our peaceful relations with the world out of respect for the wishes of the Cubans. Cuba stands now very much in her former relation to us, an island neighbor whose people we wish to see free, prosperous, and happy. But we can not, we shall not be guilty of the amazing folly of permitting her to organize her new sovereignty upon a basis filled with the promise of new hells upon earth to disturb us with dangers and load us with burdens. One unendurable hell upon earth we closed up at the cost of hundreds of millions and the lives of many brave Americans. We shall not permit new ones to be opened.

Those rash counselors from whose narrow view all principles and policies save those of the Teller resolution are excluded would hurry us blindly into new wars and certain troubles. The other war they denounced as the crime of the century, but now they come clamoring for courses that will lead surely to the spilling of more blood. The sovereignty of Cuba was certainly promised by the terms of the Teller resolution. But that was not all. The Congress that adopted that resolution was asked "to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government, capable of observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity, the security of its citizens as well as our own, and for the accomplishment of those ends, to use the military and naval forces of the United States as might be necessary."

For the accomplishment of that unfinished work, of those ends as yet not all attained, the President is still using the military forces of the United States. He will continue to use them, under the authority of the act of Congress, until a Government capable of maintaining order and of observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, has been established in Cuba. The heedless counselors are teaching the Cuban people to believe that the Teller resolution is the sole and sufficient law of their future relation to us. The Administration, we may be sure, while keeping the pledge of that resolution, will not venture to disregard and nullify other laws of Congress of concurrent and equal force.

OUR ARMY IN CHINA.

Some time ago, while the Army bill was still pending in Congress, we took occasion to point out what a strong argument in favor of one of the Secretary's propositions was furnished by the campaign in China. The remark takes new point from an article, "Observations on the Peking Relief Expedition," published by The North American Review and written by Capt. CROZIER, Chief Ordnance Officer on the staff of Gen. CHAFFEE. What we pointed out was that service on that expedition must have been an illuminating experience for any intelligent officer who took part in it. The army could receive the benefit of his observation, if such an officer could be detailed to one of the staff departments. That was exactly what the Secretary hoped to accomplish, that is to say, the salvation of the staff, by his proposals in respect to detailing line officers for service there and thus getting the benefit for organization, equipment, and discipline of line officers of recent and instructive experience in actual service with troops. Something in that direction has been done in the Army bill as it has been actually enacted, but very much less than would have been done if Mr. ROOT had had his way. Those "sons of ZERUIAH," the barnacles of the staff, have been "too hard for him," and have succeeded in postponing the urgently needed reform of the army to their personal comfort. They refuse, and they have induced Congress to sustain their refusal, to be aerated at the risk of being dislodged. After them the deluge of reform may come.

Capt. CROZIER'S article is a striking case in point. He is a member of the Ordnance Corps. Yet we do not observe that a single one of his many instructive and suggestive criticisms has anything to do with his own specialty, that he makes any remarks in the way of a comparative criticism of ordnance. If his article had been submitted as a report to the Chief of Ordnance it would have been found quite irrelevant and "aliunde." Really, the only way in which he could put his acquired knowledge at the service of the department seems to be the method he has adopted of addressing the report of his observations to the general reading public.

There is another point which the Secretary of War has vainly urged which derives a strong backing from this report of Capt. CROZIER. That is in the mixture of selection with seniority as the principle of promotion. We have ourselves remarked, in advocating this proposition of Mr. ROOT'S, which was so carefully guarded that it could not have injured any zealous and deserving officer, that it was not to be expected, of any class of human beings, that they should do their best when it made no difference in their personal situations and professional standing whether they did their best or less than their best. It is contrary to human experience that they should. Now, one of the points in which the critic finds our own troops less efficient than they ought to be is soldierly bearing. Doubtless, since the civil war, our military ideal has been much less formal and ceremonial than that of any foreign service. At the same time we do not like to be told by a competent and of course friendly observer that our soldiers lose by comparison, not only with the British and the Germans, in all the minutiae of discipline, but with the Japanese and the Sikhs. We do not like to be told, from such a source, that "the American soldiers were the slouchiest of all except the French." And yet the critic goes on to observe that their "fire discipline" was all right, that they were not in a mob, and that "they showed themselves, as heretofore, perfectly subject to such discipline as was exacted." "For such slackness as is here noted the fault lies with the officers, the men being in this respect what the officers make them." And then he goes on to point out that there is no incentive, in our service, to more than a perfunctory performance of routine duties among discouraged officers who can look forward to nothing better, or, except in cases of gross misbehavior, to anything worse, than a Captaincy at forty-three and a Majority at fifty-seven. And he points this moral with the name of REILLY, an efficient and even a brilliant artillerist, whose battery was the admiration of foreign officers in China, as Gen. CHAFFEE has told us, while he lived to command it. There are, it seems, exceptional officers whose ardor not even such discouragement as they encounter in the United States Army can quench. We must concur with Capt. CROZIER: "His death as a Captain, after thirty-three years' service, was an honor to himself, but a discredit to the system which kept an officer of his well-won merit in low grades for such a length of time." Capt. CROZIER'S criticism of the system is very searching: "No other nation has company officers of the average ability and education of our own. But the superiority shades away as their service progresses, and they get further away from the rigorous system of stimulus and selection which spurred and winnowed them at the Military Academy, and which in other services is continued through all grades."

The evils thus freshly indicated by the experience of an intelligent officer in China are precisely those Mr. ROOT has been trying to correct against the inert opposition, in the first place, of the Tite Barnacles of the War Department, and in the second place of the crowd of humdrum and perfunctory officers who prefer their chances of promotion by seniority to their chances of promotion by selection. We have no intention of even summarizing the specific criticisms of Capt. CROZIER, although they must be intensely interesting to whoever is interested, from the inside or the outside, in the efficiency of the United States Army. It is a pity that they should not have been available before Congress had occasion to exercise its wisdom in complete or partial nullification of the reforms which the Secretary of War has so much at heart. But it is to be hoped that Mr. ROOT has not yet said his last word about the reorganization of the army, and that the time is coming when the "spirit of the army" shall supplant that extreme "esprit de corps" which animates all the staff corps in such excessive volume. Meanwhile we take pleasure in reprinting Capt. CROZIER'S summing up, which contains matter for reflection not only for every professional soldier, but also for every civilian who is aware how much more important a part the army is to play for the coming years than it has ever in our history played before:

> In the character of their material, animate and inanimate, the troops of the United States excelled; in all the results of liberal organization, training, and stimulus, the product of national interest in and fostering encouragement of the military arm, they were outclassed by the forces of the other nations.

THE MARSHALL CENTENARY.

The hundredth anniversary of the day on which JOHN MARSHALL took his seat as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court has been observed with notable dignity and enthusiasm in all parts of the country, and especially in Washington, in which capital he was the first to preside over the Supreme Court. It is hazarding little, and imports no disrespect for the distinguished jurists who have succeeded MARSHALL, to say that the services of no other American Judge are likely to receive like commemoration. For, while we must assume that no other man of his time could have done exactly the same work, it is equally true that at no other time in our history could he have done a work that would have been so decisive and so lasting in its effect.

Most of us, if called on to name those who did most for the nationality of the United States, would unhesitatingly think of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, and MARSHALL, and those who should put the name of MARSHALL first would not be without warrant. It is not easy to decide how far those cardinal and essential principles of interpretation of the Constitution which HAMILTON advocated and WASHINGTON acted on, and which resulted in the welding of the enumerated and the implied powers of the National Government under the Constitution, were the product of the mind of the President or of the Secretary of the Treasury. But the net result of the labors of the two was the organization of the strong Government which was transferred at the close of the Administration of JOHN ADAMS to the professedly hostile hands of THOMAS JEFFERSON. With this transfer went the appointment of MARSHALL to the Chief Justiceship. It was due to MARSHALL, more than to any other or others, that the great fabric constructed under HAMILTON and WASHINGTON was sustained, strengthened, developed, and made adequate to the complex and difficult trials to which it was subjected before he died and for long years after. MARSHALL'S immense service was that he was able and willing to give to the Constitution the conception of the statesman and the interpretation of a jurist, and his action in each rôle justified his action in the other.

What makes his achievement the more wonderful is that he had practically no precedents to guide him. The reverence for the Constitution which we feel did not then exist, and could not. It was largely the fruit of his labors. The Constitution itself was not merely a novelty; it was an acknowledged experiment. It was also an untried instrument for the accomplishment of a practically new purpose, for the history of the modern world contained no instance either of a written Constitution or of a confederation knit by such a Constitution into a powerful nationality capable of growth and expansion. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that in the success of this singular and tremendous double experiment there was, even at the close of ADAMS'S Administration, very little confidence. On the eve of JEFFERSON'S inauguration he was capable of speculating on the ultimate formation of several federations within the then narrow limits of our territory, while his great opponent, HAMILTON, was by no means sure that the Union could stand, and the extreme Federalists openly predicted ruin as the result of the democracy which triumphed with JEFFERSON. These are the essential elements of the situation which confronted MARSHALL, and which we must try to picture to ourselves if we would have anything like a complete conception of what he really contributed to the fulfillment of the destiny of his country.

It is curious to note in the comments on his career made by distinguished lawyers and jurists yesterday the difference in the estimates of the direction in which the influence of MARSHALL was felt. To some it was in the direction of limiting and defining the powers of the Legislature and of the Executive; to others it was in the direction of reading into the Constitution grants of power broader than a strict construction would sustain. In reality he did both, and in each his service was of the highest value. That value was conferred by the rare penetration and balance of a mind of extraordinary grasp. More than any man of his time he seems to us to have embodied the vital qualities of the American mind, the consciousness of great ends possible and the capacity patiently at once and courageously to adjust to those ends all available means. That, we think, is the secret of that marvelous career in which the sound solution of the immediate problems of a century ago, within the relatively narrow limits of the life of the young Nation, still lights the path of the greatest Republic of the world and of all time.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

If Gov. ODELL will take time to inform himself of the merits of the law establishing the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors and of the demerits of the effort to secure its repeal, we are convinced that he will promptly and completely withdraw his support from the repeal measure.

Organized and systematized crime would be the chief if not the sole beneficiary of the repeal of the law. As to the value of the system and the public necessity for its continuance there are not two opinions among persons competent to form a judgment. There is not room for two opinions.

Economy is the professed motive of the repeal movement. That is either a false pretense or those who profess it are ignorant of the fact that if the old system were restored the delay in a single criminal trial might and frequently would cost more to the county than the entire annual expenditure for the office of which the abolition is now demanded.

The repeal bill should be abandoned. Its origin may have been innocent. Its purpose is unmistakably vicious.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As a whole, Mr. MARKHAM'S poem on "The Passing of VICTORIA" can be read without awakening any desire to praise it with vehemence; though its superiority to a good deal of the occasional verse that gets into print is clearly apparent, despite the fact that most years of the Queen's reign have included, as part of British history, a war with the consequences, if not with the conduct, of which she seemed to be well enough content. But there is one passage in the poem of a quality so remarkable that it can successfully endure comparison with the very highest standards and serve as proof that Mr. MARKHAM, in his happiest moments, writes lines of the sort on which the reputation of the few great poets are based. The passage begins with a platitudinous prophecy about "the kindly deed" and its hold on memory, but, that safely out of the way, we get a real gem:

> When London, in far centuries, shall be
> As still as Babylon and both a dream—
> When London's dead shall be some poet's theme—
> When all her tombs and towers shall be a flight
> Of ghostly arches in the noiseless night.

Those last two lines give something very much like perfect expression to a truly and highly poetical thought. Of course, two lines, whatever their merit, do not warrant one in calling their writer a great poet, but it is no small thing to rise, even for an instant, to the elevation in which even the great poets, though they reach it often, do not long remain at any time. This "flight of arches in the noiseless night" is a figure not less accurate than beautiful, and, as was not the case with "The Man With the Hoe," its charm is not destroyed by reflection and analysis.

—As excuse for urging everybody to exert all possible pressure on the Albany legislators to the end that the pending bill defining the practice of medicine may be passed, The Medical Record contents itself by asserting, and no doubt truly, that the bill, if passed, "will place the osteopath, the Christian Scientist, et id genus omne in the position of being compelled to pass the State examination in order to practice their peculiar forms of pseudo-therapeutics without interference by the authorities." That, of course, is a purpose the attainment of which is much to be desired, but The Medical Record says nothing about other results—either because it regards them of no importance or considers them commendable—which would also follow the enactment of the law in its present shape. These results, we fear, are just what will lead to the failure of the whole bill and the consequent joy of quacks of every variety. Laymen, that is to say, the public, would never consent to have the treatment of all physical ailments, however trivial or however well-known the proper remedy may be, monopolized by the doctors. Perhaps it would be better for them if this were so, but people have regard for their pockets as well as for their health, and, though self-medication may be a form of suicide, the end of it is not yet. It amazes The Medical Record that we do not all see "that the practicing of medicine consists in assuming responsibility, making a diagnosis, and suggesting treatment, be that treatment medicinal, mechanical, or psychical in its nature." We think that definition, so far as it goes, would be accepted by everybody of common sense, but instead of placing first the element of responsibility, would it not be well to dwell upon the taking of remuneration for the services rendered? Real doctors usually, and false ones always, demand payment for what they do. The friend who advises a cough drop and the mother who applies a mustard plaster do not, and even the opticians, the truss-makers, and the patent medicine men, nominally, at least, sell nothing but merchandize.

POLICY HOLDERS PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As showing how some at least of the policy holders in insurance companies feel about the proposition to tax the surplus of such companies, I inclose a letter signed by a number of policy holders, and to-day forwarded to Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks, calling on him to oppose the passage of the law. It reads as follows:

Dear Sir: Permit me to ask your attention to the fact that an effort is making in the Legislature to change the time-honored policy of the State and its attitude to the business of life insurance. That business has been built up under the fostering care of the State and under the supervision of the department of which you are the head, until New York is recognized throughout the world as the most important centre of the business. The interests of a million families in other States and countries, so far as the funds upon which they rely for protection against the possible loss by death of their business income, has been intrusted to corporations created by this State upon the faith of the policy steadily pursued from the first until now, of exempting these funds from direct taxation. So successful has the business been upon this basis that the companies of New York are responsible for the insurance of families outside of the State, for a sum far greater than the aggregate indebtedness of the United States and of all the States which compose it, to be paid at the maturity of the contracts; and the funds sent into this State to secure these contracts, and invested in or loaned upon the industries and property of the State, are an important part of the basis of its prosperity, and contribute enormously to the tax-bearing power of its citizens.

These results have been obtained very largely through the influence of the Insurance Department of New York, which from its foundation has resolutely opposed all schemes for imposing special taxation upon the privilege of protecting families against the loss of the breadwinner by death and of contributing in advance to the security of the contract. For example: On June 20, 1890, your predecessor wrote an official letter to Mr. J. W. Skinner of Wisconsin, in which he truly stated, "this department has always been and is now, opposed to this class of legislation, which taxes the income of life insurance companies, and which is contrary in all respects to the spirit and intention of the insurance laws of this State. The assets and income of such companies being held in trust for the protection of widows and orphans, and for their exclusive benefit, are, in my opinion, a fund of too sacred a character to be subject to taxation for State, county, or municipal purposes, and this department has always opposed the passage of any law taxing such trust funds." And on April 4, 1900, you wrote to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company as follows, concerning the tax on premiums levied by the State of Wisconsin: "I wish at this time to state in the most emphatic manner that in my judgment taxes of this character are indefensible, and any action which can be taken by this department toward relieving a company from such an imposition will unhesitatingly be adopted."

Permit me to say that the wise and statesmanlike view which your department has always taken and which has thus been so emphatically reaffirmed by yourself, affords all the families which have sought protection in mutual life insurance companies in this State the strongest hope that the present attack upon them will not be successful.

In contrast with New York, other States which in the early years of the business seemed to have great advantages over New York in its conduct, have pursued the opposite policy of imposing direct taxation upon life insurance, and in every instance have rapidly fallen behind in their ability to compete with New York in offering insurance to the country and to the world. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, each of which States a generation ago had life insurance companies equal or comparable to the foremost in the world in their resources and business, have crippled their companies by direct taxation, so that they are unable to engage in those popular plans of life insurance involving the accumulation of so-called surplus which have enabled the large New York companies of recent years to build up that volume of business which is one of the most valuable sources of the prosperity of the State. Let it be announced to the world that New York has reversed its policy in this respect and holds itself free to appropriate to the State a share of these accumulations, and nothing is more certain than that the growth of these institutions will be checked and the prosperity of the community will suffer deeply.

You will observe that the tax imposed by these crude and hasty measures is a monstrous one. A levy of 1 per cent. upon the nominal surplus of life insurance companies would take from a single company $600,000 this year, or about 20 per cent. of the entire amount which the same company is able to return to its policy holders all over the world as so-called dividends, or re-payment of the funds deposited with them as a guarantee for their contracts, and saved by the company for their benefit. This would be taken on the pretext of a tax upon the franchise of the company. The assumption is that these companies hold a valuable franchise from the State which is analogous to those held by corporations organized for profit and enjoying the use of public property or special privileges as a grant from the States. You are sufficiently familiar with life insurance to know that the companies not only hold no franchise in this sense, but that their corporate character, in mutual companies, is merely a convenient form to enable large numbers of families to organize safe and satisfactory machinery for the distribution among themselves of the losses by death which will befall large numbers of them.

The attempt to place them on the same basis as corporations organized for gain only shows that the measure has been framed hastily and without due consideration. You are the head of the Insurance Department, the official adviser of the Legislature in such matters, and, like all your predecessors, are on record as protesting against such acts of spoliation as this.

In the interests of the great trusts held by these companies, of which you are the recognized supervisor, and, we believe, in the interests of the entire community, we respectfully ask you to make the influence of your department felt at this time in pointing out to the Legislature the injustice and oppression of such a measure.

A POLICY HOLDER.

A WONDERFUL SUPPLEMENT.

From The Investors' Review, London.

The "Annual Financial Review" of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a really wonderful commercial supplement filled with all manner of interesting articles by prominent American citizens from the Secretary of the Treasury downward, contains a list of the new companies incorporated in the United States during the past year. It is not a complete list, because no joint-stock enterprise with a capital of less than £100,000 is included in it; but, nevertheless, it figures up to a total of about £518,000,000, or something like three times the similar total for the United Kingdom, including Government loans and everything else. In 1899, however, the capitalization exceeded £340,000,000, so that 1900 shows a distinct falling off.

NUGGETS.

For His Relief.

"I cannot stand your indifference," he said.

"Have a chair," she replied.—Philadelphia North American.

Neither One Thing Nor the Other.

Hoax—He claims to be very swell, but he's rather ordinary, isn't he?"

Joax—Yes; he's like the meat in a sandwich. He's just between the upper crust and the under-bred.—Philadelphia Record.

Retribution.

Mamma—What did you learn at cooking school to-day?

May—There wasn't any session to-day; teacher was sick.

Mamma—The grip, I suppose?

May—No, ma'am; indigestion.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Defensive Ammunition.

"I've got a great scheme," said he; "I shall get rich at it."

"Again?" asked his friend, who knew the usual results of his schemes.

"Oh, this will pay. I'm going to take a large consignment of mice to Kansas, and sell them to saloon keepers at $5 a dozen."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Profitless Knowledge.

"I suppose it would delight you beyond measure if all these mysteries about the habitability of Mars and the conditions on the moon could be finally settled."

"Delight me!" echoed the astronomer. "Certainly not! What would become of the income I derive from the composition and sale of theories on the subject?"—Washington Star.

WINTER.

Arthur E. Smith in Christian Work.

A pale blue sky bends o'er the hills;
A large gray cloud sweeps up the west,
And, rising higher, slowly fills
The round of heaven with its breast.

"The leafless branches snap with cold";
The burning ivy banks her fires;
Still Beauty, though a pilgrim old,
Fills many hearts with fond desires.

No note of bird, nor lightning flash;
Only the wind in tree tops fall,
And thud of rain drops as they dash
Upon the shingles and the wall.

Among the willows' knotty maze
The brook slips by with mournful sound;
No wind-flow'rs—as in Summer's days—
Along its reedy marge are found.

Grim, gray, and boundless runs the Sea,
And white her lips as those of Death—
White as the sea gulls winging free
Before the cold storm's icy breath.

The hand of Desolation's pressed
Upon both mountain-top and plain.
A few white snowflakes from the west
Hide in the dark skirts of the rain.

The lips we love fond Mem'ry seeks!
The hands grown cold are pressed by ours!
And lashes, tear wet, sweep our cheeks
In silence through the long, dark hours!

Ah! who would seek the past again?
Who would not pass the future's gates?—
Dear Muse, teach us the glad refrain:
"Joy comes to him who patient waits!"

THE WINDSOR ARCADE.

Well Designed and Handsome, It Will Ornament Fifth Avenue.

The Windsor Arcade is near enough to completion to give a fair idea of what is to be expected as a substitute for the Windsor Hotel. The dreary void left by the destruction of that building by fire is at last filled, and the residents of Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, near Fifth Avenue, are no longer reminded of the distressing scenes enacted before their eyes when that frightful catastrophe occurred. On its site is an iron and terra cotta structure only three stories high in front and two stories high to the rear, with a monumental portal in the centre of the Fifth Avenue façade, and a driveway parallel with the avenue at the back of the building, which will allow carriages to pass from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh Street.

New York has been so peopled with lofty structures along its chief arteries of commerce that the comparative lowness of the Windsor Arcade makes an agreeable variety in the street architecture. It does not quite equal a park, but it affords some relief to the long stretch between the Reservoir and the Plaza. Moreover, the Windsor Arcade, while it expresses with perfect frankness what its purpose is, and does not attempt to disguise its commercial intentions under the appearance of some more ambitious form, has no little attraction as a piece of architecture. Perhaps the fact that it does not make any such pretense marks it as good architecture, in contradistinction to many of our public and semi-public buildings which strive to appear what they are not.

The architect is Charles I. Berg. He has used iron for the structural parts, with the exception of the columns on the façade, and employed terra cotta for the portal, columns, and windows on the roof. There are sixteen columns, four stories high, on the Fifth Avenue front; they are built up in drums and crowned with rich capitals, all in terra cotta. These columns are pleasingly grouped, two close together on each side of the portal, and on each side of the entrances of two large shops at the north and south corners, making twelve columns in clusters of two, while the other four columns standing by themselves mark the divisions between smaller shops on the front.

The arch of the portal which leads to the twenty-foot passage west and east through the middle of the building reaches to and breaks the line of the entablature that rests on the capitals; this is also true of the arches that indicate the two large shops at the north and south ends of the front. Just above the keystone of the arch of the portal comes an escutcheon which fills a pediment. To the right and left of the escutcheon on the terra cotta fall of the pediment are the words Windsor Arcade in relief. Above, and outlined against the mansard roof, is a group with a winged genius modeled by Zimm—or will be, when the finishing touches are applied to the building.

The passage or arcade proper leads past stairway and elevators to the courtyard, which is surrounded by a colonnade supporting the second story round three sides. Under the arcade, north and south, the shops that face on East Forty-sixth and East Forty-seventh Streets terminate with shop fronts, thus affording two fronts each. A formal garden or conservatory will occupy the centre of the courtyard. Carriages coming from either of the two streets can enter this courtyard and deposit people under shelter of the cloisteral arcade, very much as if a carriageway should be made into the Palais Royal, in Paris, to allow of buyers reaching the famous shops of that little market directly. On the east and west axis of passage and courtyard to the eastward rises a tall chimney, to be used in the lighting and heating of the building, but at the furthest possible distance the land allows. This tower will be treated like a columnar monument with base, plinth, shaft, belfry, and cap.

Since the Windsor site runs from street to street, and is almost as deep as long, there is room on the ground floor to accommodate two flanking or corner shops nearly 100 by 45 feet in area and twelve small shops, four of them 22 feet wide and eight of them 17, with similar basements below them. The second floor is arranged on a somewhat different basis, and the third floor, which only covers the avenue front, is disposed for studios, with skylights and windows in the mansard roof. The ceilings of the first and third floors are 18 feet high; those of the second floor 12. The second floor will be let as offices.

The architect having done his duty by providing well-lighted and spacious shops and offices, the question naturally arises, whether an arcade building is likely to be a success in New York. Small arcades exist in the United States, but they are few and hard to find. It is different in Europe. Milan, Paris, London, and Berlin have arcade buildings, with shops of a size that seem attractive to merchants with small stocks, who cannot afford to pay exorbitant rents, yet wish to be where the crowd of buyers is. Arcades are an attempt to make something like a market with its many stalls, but on a grander scale, with shops, not stalls. How have they succeeded abroad?

At Milan the lofty glassed-over spaces of the Victor Emmanuel Arcade have made it a private walk in hot or inclement weather. Gradually the restaurateurs perceived that it was the place for them, so that little by little the cafés have pushed out the shops. This is also true in Naples. At Paris the Palais Royal cannot be called a success. It is too difficult of access, too old-fashioned and musty. The Piazza, at Venice, may be said to be an arcade, if its many shops and offshoots in the way of covered passages be taken into account. The Piazza holds its own. In London the Burlington Arcade, a rather narrow and short passage, is certainly no success in the way of shops, where the residents of London buy. It caters for provincials and foreigners. At Berlin the Panopticum Arcade is also given up to cheap popular shops and jimcrack sellers, although it connects diagonally through a block two of the most frequented streets of the city.

The difficulty of comparing these various arcades springs from the very different locations of them, having regard to the favored parts of the cities in which they exist and to the crowds that naturally pass through them. If an arcade lies like an old town gate between the ancient and modern city, it is probably ideal in its location. If it is also close enough to the greater number of hotels and theatres to attract visitors and tourists, all the better. But a place like the Palais Royal, off the big beaten tracks, or the Burlington Arcade, which are near only a few of the hotels and theatres of Paris and London, respectively, is not likely to keep the better class of shops very long, and will gradually descend to the second and third class shops. Manhattan will be curious to see how this experiment, for experiment it is, will turn out.

The location of the Windsor Arcade is good, so far as hotels and clubs are concerned, and it has the great advantage of being in one of the best residential districts. Its courtyard and driveway will recommend it to people who use carriage or cab. Moreover, it is just on the crest of the wave of mercantile buildings, running up Fifth Avenue, and invading the side streets as it goes. The hotel that stood there was supposed to have been built in advance of a need for it, but it refuted the supposition by being successful. So the Windsor Arcade may bring to naught the pessimistic talk that always greets a bold and untried venture. Much will depend, of course, on its management. If certain classes of shops can be kept out, which, though respectable, tend to lessen the value of the property, and if the criminal and semi-criminal classes be warned off, as they are warned away from Wall Street, for example, the Windsor Arcade is likely to be a success, even though it is not in all respects ideal in its location.

In its favor is the intelligence shown in the interior arrangements, whereby any shop can be reached from the courtyard or the street, and in its favor is the architecture generally, as well as in detail. The goddess of Commerce, the female Mercury standing between seated lions above the portal, the sharp volutes, and leaves of the capitals, with lion masks above, the shields and escutcheons decked with olive branches in low relief, the modeled festoons and garlands of prints and flowers, all from the kilns of the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company, testify to the wish to make this building worthy of the distinguished spot it occupies on that thoroughfare which Manhattan considers the best. Certainly attractive are the glimpses of the colonnade court and the passage thereto, which one gets from the colored half tones of the architect.

PICTURES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The publication of the list of 100 pictures intended for the use of high schools throughout the State by the Regents has called forth a good deal of criticism, principally from artists, because the list does not include copies of the most famous pictures in the world. Some of the pictures omitted from the list were not included because they represented the nude in art. Others were dropped because they depicted subjects objectionable on religious grounds.

Secretary Dewey of the State Board of Regents, speaking to-night about it, said:

"Home Education Bulletin No. 52 on traveling pictures has been discussed and criticised by many people who have not taken pains to read the brief introduction in which we tried to state what it was and what it was not. It has been an important part of the work of the Public Libraries Division from its foundation to assist the 1,000 and more libraries under a general supervision in the selection of books. When it was determined to treat pictures exactly like books if they would convey the information or inspiration either quicker or more cheaply or better, we had constant calls for suggestions as to the pictures to be chosen.

"It was recognized from the beginning that the problem was much more difficult than the selection of books, and that the views of those who would be called competent critics were very diverse. We therefore decided on the plan which would give the least occasion for discussion, and practically none for defense of our position. The first tentative list was made up of the pictures oftenest called for by those making the local selection. We then decided to make a list from which selections could be made, without danger of offending those who held extreme views on mooted questions, and we said in the preface that other subjects would be left to be supplied on request at discretion. There has never been a hint that schools or libraries were limited to this particular list or that the pictures outside of it were disapproved.

"The policy of the Regents for the whole 116 years of the existence of the board has been to avoid intruding their own tastes and preferences on the institutions under their supervision, and to make restrictions only when necessary to protect public interests. Instead of passing on this tentative list themselves or allowing it to be done by their office staff, the Regents submitted it to seventy-five persons selected as specially qualified in some way to express intelligent opinions. From the list were omitted all pictures to which serious objections were made by any interest concerned. Other subjects which would have been included were omitted because no reproductions were available of the size and quality required.

"Obviously a stricter rule must be used in selecting for public rather than for private buying and for public use the place where greatest care is needed is clearly the public high school. Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish colleges would differ much in the pictures selected for their rooms, but each would suit its own constituency. In the public high school, however, all classes are brought together and practically have no option. The children of Jewish and Catholic parents must sit in the same room and their eyes must rest on the same pictures selected.

"We made our list, therefore, not of the 100 best pictures from any point of view, but of 100 pictures, all of which had passed a most rigorous censorship, so that a committee unfamiliar with the subject could take anything from the list with perfect safety. To illustrate the kind of suggestions that came in, we printed in the preface the original list submitted for criticism, with a few notes of individual opinions. These were not indorsed officially, but were given to show the kind of criticism sent in by the committee. Some representative Hebrews not only filed their objections to certain pictures omitted, but expressed their willingness to be held responsible for the opinion that Jews would object to having these pictures bought from public money and hung on the walls of public school rooms which their children attended.

"Those who are most indignant that many of the world's greatest pictures are excluded on the ground of nudity will not question that there are, especially in the rural districts, many good citizens who would conscientiously feel strongly opposed to having these pictures on the walls of their local schoolroom. We have certainly taken a reasonable position in allowing each community to decide for itself through its local officers."

POET LAUREATE'S DIRGE.

The following is the poem by Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, which appeared in The Times (London) on Jan. 23:

VICTORIA.

May 24, 1819—Jan. 22, 1901.

Dead! and the world feels widowed!
That She who scarce but yesterday upheld
The dome of Empire, so the twain seemed one,
Whose goodness shone and radiated round
The circle of her still expanding Rule,
Whose Sceptre was self-sacrifice, whose Throne
Only a lofter height from which to scan
The purpose of her People, their desires,
Thoughts, hopes, fears, needs, joys, sorrows, sadnesses,
Their strength in weal, their comforter in woe—
That this her mortal habitation should
Lie cold and tenantless! Alas! Alas!
Too often Life has to be taught by Death
The meaning and the pricelessness of Love,
Not understood till lost. But She—but She,
Was loved as Monarch ne'er was loved before,
From girlhood unto womanhood, and grew,
Fresh as the leaf, and fragrant as the flower,
In grace and comeliness until the day
Of happy nuptial, glad maternity,
More closely wedded to her People's heart,
By each fresh tie that knitted Her to Him
Whose one sole thought was how She still might be
Helpmate to England; England then, scarce more,
Or bounded by the name of British Realm,
But by some native virtue broadening out
Into an Empire wider than all names,
Till, like some thousand-years-out-branching oak,
Its mildness overshadowed half the globe
With peaceful arms and hospitable leaves.

But there came to Her an hour,
When nor Sceptre, Throne, nor Power,
Children's love, nor nation's grief
Brought oblivion or relief,
When the Consort at her side,
Worthiest mentor, wisest guide,
Was by Heaven's divine decree
From her days withdrawn, and She
As dethroned by her distress,
Veiled her widowed loneliness;
And, though longing still to hear
Voice so reverenced and dear,
All her People understood
Sacredness of widowhood.

Then when She came amongst them yet once more,
She came in Autumn radiance, Summer gone,
Leaf still on branch, but fruit upon the bough,
Fruit of long years and ripe experience,
A shade of grave bereavement on her brow,
Withal more wise, more pitiful, tender more
To others' anguish and necessities,
More loved, more reverenced, even than before;
Till not alone the dwellers in her Isle,
But the adventurous manhood of its loins,
In far-off seas and virgin Continents
They won and wedded to domestic laws
And home's well-ordered household sanctities,
Hailed Her as Mother of the Mother Land,
Queen, Empress, more than Empress or than Queen,
The Lady of the World, on high enthroned
By right divine of duties well fulfilled,
To be the pattern to all Queens, all Kings,
All women, and the consciences of men
Who look on duty as man's only right.
Nor yet alone to those empowered to be
The subjects of her Sceptre, proud to pray,
"God save our Empress-Queen, Victoria!"
But those, our kinsmen oversea, that cling,
With no less pride, to Kingless government,
Honored and loved Her, hailed Her Queen of Queens,
Peerless among all women in the world.
And long and late this happy season wore,
This mellow gracious Autumn of her days,
This sweet grave Indian Summer, till we grew
To deem it limitless, and half forgot
Mortality's decree. And now there falls
A sudden sadness on our lives, and we
Can only bow disconsolate heads and weep,
And look out from our lonely hearths and see
The homeless drifting of the Winter mist,
And hear the requiem of the Winter wind.

But from that Otherwhere man's Faith and Hope,
And mortal need for immortality
Invisibly conceive, I seem to hear
A well-remembered voice, august and mild,
Rebuking our despondency, and thus
Bidding us face the Future as She faced
Anguish and loss, sorrow of life and death,
The tearful sadness at the heart of things.

"Dry your tears, and cease to weep,
Dead I am not, no, asleep,
And asleep but to your seeing,
Lifted to that land of Being,
Lying on life's outer shore,
Wakeful now for evermore.
Looking thence, I still will be,
So that you forget not me,
All that, more than, I was there,
Weighted with my Crown of care,
Over you I still will reign,
Still will comfort and sustain,
Through all welfare, through all ill,
You shall be my People still.
I have left you, of my race,
Sons of wisdom, wives of grace,
Who again have offspring, reared
To revere and be revered,
Those on mighty Thrones, and these
Doomed thereto when Heaven decrees
Chief amongst them

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Tosca" at the Opera and Two New Comedies.

The Second Work of Puccini to be Produced This Season Is Well Received—"Richard Savage."

"Tosca," a melodrama in three acts by G. Puccini, was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time in the United States. The audience was a large one, and there was abundant enthusiasm from the devoted band of Italians who always support the work of their countrymen. The enthusiasm which followed the first act, evoked as it was by the composer's building up of a mass effect, was from all over the house. A good deal of it was intended for Signor Mancinelli, who completed his fifty-second year yesterday, and whose desk was decorated with flowers. The applause at the conclusions of the other acts was for the admirable acting of Miss Ternina and Mr. Scotti, who added new laurels to their already large wreaths.

Puccini's "Tosca," which was produced at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, in January, 1900, is his fifth work for the stage. The others are "Le Villi," a one-act opera, produced at the Teatro dal Verme, Milan, in 1884; "Edgar," La Scala, Milan, 1889; "Manon Lescaut," Turin, 1893, and "La Bohème," Turin, 1896. The last two have been heard in this city. "La Bohème" being one of the novelties of the present season at the Metropolitan. Puccini is without doubt the most talented of the younger school of Italian composers, and the production of a new work from his pen is an incident not to be passed over without careful attention. The book of "Tosca" is accredited to Victorien Sardou, Luigi Illica, and G. Giacosa. Sardou's share in it was nothing more than his drama "La Tosca," which the opera book follows as closely as possible. The lyric arrangement was made by the other two, who are now the Barbier and Carré of the young Italian.

The story is tragic and repulsive. There is little in it to touch the gentler feelings. It does not appeal to the sweeter sentiments of our natures. Those who are familiar with the drama will remember that it was notable chiefly for the opportunities it afforded to Mme. Bernhardt for some graphic acting. Perhaps a similar memory will follow those who witnessed last night's production of the opera. No doubt that which impressed itself most forcibly on the mind was the acting of Miss Ternina and Mr. Scotti. The music certainly occupied a secondary place. This, to be sure, need not be accepted as a demonstration of the weakness of the score, for the music of an opera, if it fully and eloquently interprets the story, may well be absorbed unconsciously. But in that case the critical mind will discern the part which the music plays in composing the entire impression of the performance. Careful study of the score, attentive preparatory hearings, and finally the observation of the work, brought to its most eloquent theatrical realization last night, give ground for the opinion that the music does not reach the full height of the scene except in a few scattered places.

Angelotti, having escaped from St. Angelo, hides in the church, and makes himself known to Cavaradossi, the painter, who paints there and scandalizes the sacristan by his devotion to a fair idol instead of to the saints. In that first episode the composer seeks to impress upon us the idea of a vast cathedral with its industry of worship going on in halls or chapels other than that which we see. The bells toll out the hour of the angelus and make themselves ready to be imposing in ensembles. The dialogue flows smoothly and mellifluously. It is the familiar dialogue of "La Bohème." It is elegant, facile, tenuous. Soliloquizing on the likeness and unlikeness of his Madonna to his Tosca, Cavaradossi sings his "Recondita armonia," a really seductive piece of cantilena, of the best Italian brand, in the familiar Puccini, awakens sweet expectation. More dialogue and then the entrance of Tosca. A duet, of course, very sweet, very languishing in the grace and demi-melancholy of its poise, but without the variety of passion that one finds in the words. In Tosca's longest speech in this scene, however, with the words "Non la sospiri" there enters a fine piece of music filled with evangelical and subtle expressiveness. It was such writing as this that made Verdi see in Puccini his successor. After that the duet is melodious, but not especially significant, to the close. Angelotti comes from the hiding place in which Cavaradossi has put him and goes forth. Scarpia arrives in search of this escaping prisoner. Tosca returns in search of her lover, and Scarpia arouses her jealousy of the portrait with the blue eyes. All is well written, smooth and fluent, and in at least one speech of Tosca and in one of Scarpia with true dramatic significance. The finale comes with a soliloquy of Scarpia, to which an imposing background is given by the entrance of priests and choir and the singing of "Te Deum," with bells and cannon in celebration of a victory over Napoleon. Here there is a strained heaping up of effects, but the result is theatrically pompous and stirring to the easily moved.

The second act tells the story of the torture of Cavaradossi to make him reveal the hiding place of Angelotti, the confession of Tosca to save her lover, and the driving of a hard bargain for her honor by Scarpia, whom she slays in the play, leaving him dead with the lighted candles and the crucifix. All of this is well written, but it never once reaches that level where word and action and music stand together. The score is literally a setting of the text to music; the music never seems to burst spontaneously into flame from the inward heat of the poetry. It is made music, extremely well made indeed, but nevertheless dead. The power and influence of the act are Sardou's, and the effect upon last night's audience was that of the tremendous earnestness of Ternina and Scotti.

The third act tells the story of the dreadful post-obituary vengeance of Scarpia, the "simulated" execution of which Cavaradossi is done to death in the presence of the deceived Tosca waiting to see him rise and fly with her. And here, again, the master who moves us is Sardou. Puccini has provided music, good and suitable, but he has not placed himself beside the French dramatist. Comparison is not criticism, but one may be permitted here for a moment to recall the equally unsuccessful attempt of Rossini to put into music the test of William Tell and, on the other hand, the perfect success of Verdi in rising to the full height of the murder of Desdemona. In the latter scene the music of the immortal Italian made the acting of Tamagno seem as great as that of Salvini, but probably the most thoughtful of last night's audience were those who remembered how much more touching was Bernhardt without the music than Ternina, no mean actress, with it.

The summary of the whole matter, then, appears to be this: Puccini has written a clever score, one that displays genuine talent and a large command of the materials of opera, especially in the management of thematic ideas. Much of his music has a fascinating quality and his melodies have individuality. One coming into the opera house without knowing who was the composer would have no great difficulty in guessing that the author of "La Boheme" had penned these airs. Grace and sweetness are to be found in abundance, and of the usefulness of dissonance and abrupt change of rhythm in depicting a tragic situation this composer is well aware. His orchestration is always colorful, picturesque, ingenious. He uses voices with the skill of an Italian. In short, he is a gifted and well-trained composer, who has chosen a most unhappy subject, affording little opportunity for a display of the most winning kind of operatic writing, and who has only in the more sentimental episodes of his story risen to the level of the situation. For this we believe the subject is chiefly to blame. The prevailing moods of the story are not inspiring. Puccini will do better work with a better story.

The performance calls for high praise, but it cannot be given in detail at this time. Miss Ternina's acting was almost great, and her singing was highly expressive. She dressed the part beautifully and was a commanding figure. Mr. Scotti's Scarpia revealed the combined cunning, cruelty, and passion of the man fully. His singing was broad and vigorous. Mr. Cremonini was a sympathetic Cavaradossi, and his voice proved to be well suited to the music. The other parts were well done. The chorus was fairly good, and the orchestra played very well, indeed. The mounting of the opera was admirable. The new scenes were excellent in design and color.

Floria Tosca	Milka Ternina
Mario Cavaradossi	Mr. Cremonini
Cesare Angelotti	Mr. Dufriche
Il Sagrestano	Mr. Gilibert
Spoletta	Mr. Bars
Sciarone	Mr. Viviani
Un Carceriere	Mr. Cernusco
Shepherd	Miss Bridewell
Il Barone Scarpia	Mr. Scotti

ETHEL BARRYMORE.

The Promising Young Actress in a New Farce at the Garrick Theatre.

The charm of Ethel Barrymore as yet is only the charm of high-spirited youth and infectious gayety. She is not a histrionic genius, surely, and her good natural gifts have not yet been fully developed by experience and practice. But she has learned something in the few years she has been in the view of the public. She moves about in the scene with barely a hint, now, of the angularities and ineptness of "the awkward age." She has developed into a graceful young woman whose manner also frequently suggests graciousness.

She still makes too much of her charming smile, which some one has told her is irresistible, and she employs it sometimes, as Cora Potter used to employ that lovely smile of hers, when a grave expression of countenance or even a frown would be more appropriate to the sentiment of the situation. This makes the sensitive spectator nervous, as he fears she is losing her grip on her rôle and is going to have a laughing fit. Charming smiles are mighty good capital for actresses, but they should be used sparingly. Miss Barrymore would do well to note what good use Eleanor Robson makes of her own charming smile.

But Miss Barrymore at the present stage of her career impresses a careful observer as being a young woman who will bear a good deal of watching in the future. She comes of excellent stock, she is handsome, she has "presence," she has a sense of humor, she has a good voice, she already has appreciable force. She may yet do wonders.

She is, to be sure, entirely too young and undeveloped to be put forward as a star, and her manager, Charles Frohman, probably has no idea of starring her at present. But, although the house bill gave the precedence to countenance, Miss Barrymore was welcomed, with diffusive applause, as a star when she appeared at the Garrick Theatre last night as the heroine of an invertebrate and preposterous three-act farce with an interpolated sentimental interest. There was some justification in the attitude of the audience, which was largely made up of good-looking young persons of both sexes, because Miss Barrymore's pretty, vivacious, and promising acting was far and away the best part of the evening's entertainment.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," as a play, is as weak stuff as we have been inflicted with lately. While its action is supposed to pass in New York in "the early seventies," the text is full of allusions to Maplesons in the era of Strakosch and Maretzek; to Puck years before the late Mr. Bunner became a humorist, and to other persons and things unheard of in "the early seventies." But, what is more important, the piece lacks any sort of verity or logic, is deficient in wit and humor, and has to commend it only a sort of frisky juvenility, which will soon weary the wayfaring man if he happens even to be made aware of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

Indeed, it is all so feeble and paltry that it seems a pity to waste severe criticism on it.

The thing is all rather prettily done, too, and the exaggerated costumes serve their purpose. Miss Barrymore invariably looks lovely in her riding habits and chignons, and the comic women look exceedingly funny. The extravagant ballet scene is not out of place in such stuff, but the apparition of a woman dressed as a figurante as to her lower limbs, and wearing the bonnet and veil of a mourning widow, seems not even grimly humorous. Clyde Fitch confesses to the authorship of this piece, but he can stand it. Every body knows how much better work he can do. The fact must be borne in mind, too, that Miss Barrymore was received last night with all the honors due to a Modjeska or a Cushman.

Robert Carrolton Jinks	H. Reeves Smith
Charles Lamartine	George W. Howard
Augustus von Vorkenberg	H. S. Taber
Professor Bellfarti	Edwin Stevens
Mrs. Greenborough	Estelle Mortimer
Mrs. Jinks	Mrs. Whiffen
Mrs. Stonington	Fanny Addison Pitt
Miss Merriam	Sidney Cowell
Miss Pettitoes	Lillian Thurgate
Fraulein Hochspitz	Anita Rothe
Mrs. Maggitt	Kate Ten Eyck
Mary	Beatrice Agnew
Aurelia Johnson	Ethel Barrymore

HENRY MILLER IN TOWN.

He Acts the Title Role in a New Play at the Lyceum.

Henry Miller opened his annual New York engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last night in a five-act melodrama, entitled "Richard Savage," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley. Although there was some good acting and effective scenery, as well as resplendent costumes, the play can hardly be said to have scored a success. True, the applause after two or three of the acts was liberal and persistent, and there were several curtain calls, but the expression of approval was directed at the players and not at the play.

The play, in fact, is of the old melodramatic kind, without the usual happy ending, for poor Richard dies at the moment when he finally triumphs over his enemy—his mother.

Richard Savage learns from an old steward that he is the illegitimate son of Mrs. Brett, the former Countess of Macclefield. He determines to establish his kinship, and in the second act enters his mother's house and discloses his identity. Instead of being received with open arms, the woman disowns him.

Savage determines to establish his claim, whether she will or not, but his efforts are thwarted by Mrs. Brett. The old steward, his only witness, is spirited away to a madhouse and the unnatural mother then proceeds to estrange Savage from all his friends. He is finally accused—wrongfully—of the murder of a villain who attempts to abduct Richard's sweetheart, the niece of old Sir Richard Steele, a friend of Savage. Savage is thrown into jail and condemned to hang.

The publication of a poem he has written brings about a change of public feeling in his favor. The unnatural mother is abandoned by every one, and the former friends of Savage come to his rescue and secure a pardon, but it is too late. His health has been undermined, and he dies just before the two women who love him, Anne Oldfield, the actress, and the young niece of Steele, reach him with the pardon.

The piece is not well constructed, the situations are not novel, and there are too many wearying monologues. Mr. Miller unfortunately seemed to be suffering from a cold, which affected his voice, but even under favorable circumstances the part is hardly a good one for the display of his best talent. Perhaps the finest chance he has is in the death scene, and this was well done, although it is too long.

The part of Mrs. Brett was acted by Miss Jennie Eustace, who deserves credit for the clever handling of a disagreeable, unnatural, and somewhat monotonous rôle. Mrs. Thorndyke Boucicault was excellent as Anne Oldfield, the actress in love with Savage, especially in the third act, when she finds that his love belongs to another and attempts to hide her own. Miss Florence Rockwell was charming as Elizabeth Wilbur, Sir Richard Steele's niece. Owen Fawcett was very amusing as old Colley Cibber. The other parts were in capable hands.

Richard Savage	Henry Miller
Sir Richard Steele	Arthur Elliott
Colley Cibber	Owen Fawcett
Jeremiah Griffen	Joseph Wheelock
Lord Tyrconnell	Charles Cherry
Colonel Brett	Alec P. Frank
Phil. Metcalf	Herbert H. Fatee
Mr. Sinclair	H. S. Northrup
Mr. Merrywick	Burns Gillam
Dagge	Owen Fawcett
Mrs. Brett	Jennie Eustace
Anne Oldfield	Louise Thorndyke Boucicault
Elizabeth Wilbur	Florence Rockwell
Jane Griffen	Margaret Bourne
Maid	Deronda Mayo

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

Revived with Great Success by the Murray Hill Stock Company.

It can be said that the Donnelly Stock Company's revival yesterday at the Murray Hill Theatre of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal," was superior to anything of this kind the organization has thus far attempted. The production of the four-act comedy which has not been seen here since Augustin Daly presented it at his theatre, Jan. 16, 1899, was made in an excellent manner.

Miss Dorothy Donnelly finds an admirable opportunity for all of her skill and dramatic work in the character of Lady Teazle, and William Redmund as Sir Peter Teazle was most interesting. The other roles were impersonated by Walter Allen as Sir Oliver Surface, John Westley as Sir Benjamin Backbite, Thomas L. Coleman as Joseph Surface, Mrs. Thomas Barry as Mrs. Candour, and Virginia Russell as Lady Sneerwell. The play is beautifully mounted, and will be continued for the rest of the week.

Imbart De La Tour Going Home.

The Maurice Grau forces will be reduced to-morrow through the departure of Imbart De La Tour, one of the tenors, who sails for his home in Brussels. M. De La Tour's engagement in this country has not been as satisfactory to the Belgian as he anticipated, owing to the fact that he was one of the numerous tenors Mr. Grau has on his pay roll whom he is unable to schedule for parts. Since the company has been in New York his only appearance was in a Saturday night's performance of "Aida" and at two Sunday evening concerts.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

DEWEY THEATRE.—A second series of living pictures was introduced yesterday; also the Rose Sydell Burlesque Company appeared.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax figures of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra attracted considerable attention. New moving pictures were placed on exhibition last night, and will be shown hourly during the week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Maude Adams began last night her last New York engagement this season. Rostand's "L'Aiglon," given with the same company and staged with the same elaboration as on its opening night, was received with enthusiasm by a large audience.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"In Old Kentucky," which had not been seen in this city for the last few years, was again the means of entertaining a large audience last evening. It proved to be just the sort of play that the patrons of this house receive with keen delight.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Yesterday's novelties were many, and each of them succeeded in pleasing. In the list of attractions are the international woman sprinters, the reproduction of the McGovern-Gans fight, the Leonzo brothers, and a host of other attractions in the curio hall,, while in the theatre a vaudeville bill is given.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last evening's performance of A. C. Gunter's play, "Mr. Barnes of New York," was heartily enjoyed by a large audience, and the players of the stock company deserve commendation for the admirable manner in which they brought out the merits of this play. The scenes incidental to working out the story, such as that at Monte Carlo, the duel on the beach, and others, have lost none of their interest with the passing of time.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—There are a number of interesting features this week, which will afford much entertainment to the patrons of this popular variety house. Maud Raymond, who is retained from last week, gave one of the most pleasing acts on the programme. John C. Fox and Katie Allen also contribute a good specialty in their society sketch. Stinson and Merton, Martinetti and Grossi, James Richard Glenroy, and the Pantzer Trio made up the remaining part of the bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—There are no dull moments in the entertainment offered this week, but, on the contrary, the performance throughout sparkles with fun and novelty. Miss Elita Proctor Otis was the particular feature, and she managed to keep her audience interested in her specialty for twenty minutes. The remaining part of the bill contained acts by Flora Moore, Hope Booth, Julia Kingsley & Co., the Johnson brothers, and many others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Clayton White and Marie Stuart offered their sketch "Dickey," which proved very amusing. Hill and Hall produced a novel acrobatic act in grotesque fashion, and Frank Cushman was clever as a negro minstrel. The other pleasing numbers included Mlle. Christina's performing monkeys, dogs, and cats; Williams and Adams, the Monte Carlo comedians; Naomi Ethardo, equilibrist; Spenser Kelly, baritone; the Ahearns, aerial act; the Goolmans, musical artists.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Willard Simms, the comedian, produced a new farce called "Flinders's Furnished Flats" yesterday, with the assistance of Aimée Angeles, which proved quite interesting. The programme also had an abundance of excellent specialties in Miss Florence Reed, Roland Reed's gifted daughter, in a musical monologue; Ed. M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, in the farce "The McGuires"; Hall and Staley, the musical burglars; Carroll Johnson, minstrel comedian; C. W. Littlefield, mimic; Dillon brothers, parody singers; Doherty's performing poodles, and others.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lillian Burkhart made her first appearance in this house yesterday with her latest sketch, "Captain Suzanne." The Jean Marcel living pictures have been made more interesting through the introduction of several new subjects, and the rest of the programme is made up as follows: Janet Melville and Evie Stetson, comediennes; Mlle. Delbosq, in her wire act with her horses; Three Villons Sisters, musical artistes; Dick and Alice McAvoy, in a new character sketch; Johnnie Carroll, dialect singing comedienne; Sisters Laurence, acrobatic dancers; Yammomota brothers, Japanese gymnasts, and many others.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Tom Nawn, with his new skit, "Cat and the Genii," was the headliner at this house. Max Waldon mystified the women with his remarkable disguise, and the clever cake-walking and dancing of Genaro and Bailey were applauded. The other good attractions were Jane Whitbeck, singing comedienne; Cushman, Holcombe, and Curtis, in the musical farce "The New Teacher"; Alf Grant, in an original monologue; Claudius and Corbin, banjoists; Burden, Doll, and Burden, comedy trio; Arthur Barry, vocalist; Lew Simmons and Frank White, in a black-faced specialty.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman has arranged to continue the engagement of his musical comedy company in "The Girl from Up There" at the Herald Square Theatre until Saturday evening, March 2.

Mme. de Jade, a French dancer who will shortly appear at the New York Theatre, was a passenger on the French Line steamer La Bretagne, which arrived at her pier yesterday.

Miss Margaret Anglin, who plays the part of Mrs. Bulsom-Porter in "Mrs. Dane's Defense" at the Empire Theatre, has been suffering considerably of late with a cold. It became so troublesome yesterday morning that at one time she though it would be impossible to play last night. The entire company, therefore, was called for rehearsal in the forenoon, and her understudy prepared for the part. Her condition improved sufficiently before evening to enable her to appear.

French Cooks' Ball and Exhibition.

The annual ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique, better known as the French Cooks' ball, will be held at Madison Square Garden to-night, and, as usual, there will be an exhibition from 2 to 6 this afternoon and from 8 to 12 at night, of the culinary art of its members. Some wonderful pieces in sugar and pastry are to be seen, and the display this year surpassas anything that has been seen before.

Jersey City's Debt.

The advance-sheets of the report of Controller Robert S. Jordan show that Jersey City's debt on Nov. 30 last was $14,129,193.87, exclusive of a water account debt of $5,136,000. This is an increase of $218,475.38 over the preceding year. The increase is attributed to temporary loans, some of which have been paid since Nov. 30.

Roosevelt's Cousin Going Hunting.

Among the passengers on the French liner La Bretagne, which arrived off Sandy Hook late Sunday night and came up to her pier yesterday morning, was Andreas Roosevelt, a cousin of Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt, who is bound on a shooting expedition to Colorado. He is accompanied by Dr. M. Taon and Henri Say, who will share the sport. Mr. Roosevelt has lived in France for years. He said he hoped he might meet his distinguished relative during his travels, but had made no arrangements for doing so.

Will Rededicate Organ.

A special musical service to rededicate the rebuilt organ and remodeled audience room will be held in the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, west of Eighth Avenue, to-night at 8 o'clock. The services will be almost entirely musical. Special soloists have been engaged and will be assisted by a large choir. There will be no addresses, no collection, and no admission fee. The public is cordially invited to attend.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was not a great deal on the tapis yesterday. The miserable weather interfered with some of the "at homes." The programme was all arranged for the evening. There were two entertainments. The first was the vaudeville affair given by Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia to celebrate their tin wedding, and the other was a small dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. R. W. De Forest.

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There was a very large and brilliant audience present at the opera last evening at the first performance of "La Tosca." Mrs. Astor had with her Mrs. Orme Wilson. Mrs. Astor was superbly gowned in purple velvet and white brocade trimmed with silver. Mrs. Wilson was in white crêpe de chine. Mrs. T. Suffern Taller wore a gown of silver and gray brocade. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, in white satin, had as her guest Mrs. Charles Dodge. Others present were Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Willie Jay, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrooke Curtis, Mr. Thomas Cushing, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, and the Baron and Baroness de Sellière.

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This evening will be very gay indeed. One of the principal entertainments will be the musicale to be given by Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould. If rumor be accurate—and rumor sometimes is—the great attraction at the musicale will be no other personage than Jean de Reszke. It is said that he will break all rules and precedents and sing at the Goulds'. The price for the song is also said to be $5,000, the largest honorarium ever offered a singer in a private house in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have sent out a number of invitations.

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The dinner dance which Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are to give on the 12th at Sherry's will be in powder—in other words, it will be a fête poudrée. The guests are to be in powdered hair and patches. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are to give a very small dance a few evenings later.

***

Mrs. Fellowes Davis and Miss Davis will give a reception this afternoon at their residence, 57 West Forty-eighth Street. Miss de Garmendia, who has been their guest for some weeks, will leave shortly for the South with her mother, Mrs. Carlos B. de Garmendia.

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A small wedding of this morning will be that of Miss Suzanne Brightson, the daughter of Mr. George E. Brightson of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and Charles B. Ketcham, the son of John B. Ketcham of Dover Plains, N. Y. It will take place at Grace Church Chantry.

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Mrs. Edward Winslow will give her second and last large reception on Thursday next at her residence. In the evening Mrs. H. B. Dominick of 14 West Forty-ninth Street will give a reception, with music.

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Receptions will be given this afternoon by Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. J. Campbell Smith, and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler. Miss Amy Baker will also give a reception at the studio of Gerritt Smith.

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The Guild of St. Barnabas for Trained Nurses is to give a musicale at the Waldorf on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 16, for the benefit of the guildhouse fund. Hobart Smock, Heinrich Meyn, and Anna Slade are to sing, and Clarence de Vaux-Royer and Mme. Flavie van den Hende will play the violin and violoncello, respectively, while Bruno Huhn will be at the piano. Mesdames Beverly Robinson, William Barclay Parsons, C. T. Barney, John S. Barnes, David H. Greer, H. C. Potter, and others are interested in this concert.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Alice and Emma Rutherford of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street intend leaving for California on Wednesday, Feb. 20, on Mr. Crocker's private car. They will be absent about two months. Mrs. Crocker's vaudeville breakfast on the 12th will be her farewell entertainment for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carlos H. de Heredia celebrated last night the tenth anniversary of their wedding by a vaudeville entertainment, followed by a supper, this in turn being followed by an informal dance. Their home, at 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, is well adapted for large entertainments, and last evening's vaudeville supper was a decided success. The vaudeville began about 10 o'clock, and the programme prepared by Alpuente presented Soto Sunataro in exhibitions of Japanese magic; Louis Fallowski, the musical comedian; Emma Carus, in a number of her coon songs; Greg Patti, the comedian; Etta Butler, who gave some taking imitations of Anna Held, Ada Rehan, May Irwin, and others, and Charles R. Sweet, pianist, who made his advent as a burglar with a dark lantern, and who, discovering a piano, plays all sorts of variations on it, ranging from the comic to the sentimental. A temporary stage was erected in the southwest corner of the drawing room that runs on the Fifth Avenue side of the residence, and this was banked with ferns, the performers using the reception room, west of the drawing room, as their dressing and waiting room. About midnight a seated supper was served, and Lander's Orchestra played for the informal dancing that followed. There were about 150 guests present.

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The last of the season's Junior Cotillions will be danced at Sherry's to-night, and the last but one of the Fortnightlies at the Astoria. There will also be a number of dinners given this evening, and the hostesses will afterward take their guests to these dances. Among these dinner givers will be Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Capt. W. C. Beach, and J. J. Van Alen.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest of 7 Washington Square North gave a dinner and a small dance last night for their daughter, Miss De Forest. The dinner was one of fourteen covers, and the guests from some four or five other dinners came in later, and there was informal dancing, but no cotillion. There were between fifty and seventy-five guests in all, as it was a small affair for Miss De Forest's young friends.

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Miss Callendar and Miss De Forest gave a dinner on Sunday for Jean and Edouard de Reszke. It was one of eighteen covers, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Townsend Barlow, and Mr. and Mrs. James Wright.

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Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan took a party of about 100 to the theatre to see "When Knighthood Was in Flower" last evening, and after the play her guests were driven to the Morgan residence, on Madison Avenue, where a supper was served.

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The Sin-Som Club attended the performance of "In the Palace of the King" last evening, after which Mrs. John Burling Lawrence entertained the members at a supper in the Metropolitan Club Annex. General dancing followed the supper. Among the sixty members, there were present the Misses Hildegarde Besté, Lucille V. Bacon, May Newbold Lawrence, Charlotte E. Huntington, Edith V. B. Matthews, and Messrs. Heth Lorton, J. G. Bateman, R. C. Daniel, J. S. Wise, Jr., Dr. G. H. Bell, and James L. Goulon.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President and Mrs. McKinley to-day issued invitations for the diplomatic dinner for Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mrs. Hearst this evening entertained at a musicale a distinguished company with a programme of nine numbers by Mme. Schumann-Heink, David Bispham, and others. The music began at 10 o'clock and lasted less than two hours, when supper was served in the Dutch dining room. Mrs. Hearst will give a second musicale on Saturday, Feb. 16. The guests of that occasion will be the younger friends of Mrs. Hearst.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh entertained this evening at a dinner dance at Rauscher's. Their company of twenty-four guests, with the combined dinner parties of four other hostesses, enjoyed a cotillion that was one of the prettiest and most enjoyable of the year. The cotillion was led by Casper Crowninshield, who has recently returned from a long sojourn in Paris. The souvenir favors were belt pins for the girls and scarf pins for their partners, the first being of turquois, the second of pearls.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were the first Secretary of the German Embassy and Countess von Quadt-Wykradt Isny, the Military Attaché of the French Embassy and Mme. Vignal, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. McKim, Gen. Bates, Mr. Kasson, Mr. Lovering, Mr. Craigman, Miss Berry, and the Misses Hitchcock.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Granger this evening gave a dinner in honor of the Speaker and Mrs. Henderson.

The Japanese Minister and Mme. Takahira to-night entertained at dinner the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, the Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Hackett, Judge and Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, Representative Hugh A. Dinsmore, Mrs. Butler, Miss Van Reypen, Mr. Durham White Stevens, Baron Nichi, and Mr. Komatzu. The same hosts will give a dinner on Feb. 8. They had cards out for the 14th also, but recalled them this afternoon, when the invitation to the diplomatic dinner at the White House was received.

THE COMING D. A. R. CONGRESS.

Mrs. Fairbanks's Chances for Election as President General Said to be Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There are signs that the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be agitated by politics at the meeting of Feb. 22 and the following days. Mrs. Daniel Manning, the President General, is ineligible for re-election. There are at least three candidates; and the friends of Mrs. Manning state them in this order: Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the Senator from Indiana; Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, and Mrs. Roebling of New Jersey. Mrs. McLean was a candidate for election in the contest out of which Mrs. Manning came victorious, the preference for Mrs. Manning being the result, apparently, of a sudden pooling of issues between the Southern delegates, who were for somebody else, and the New York delegates, who were not for Mrs. McLean. Unless some of the candidates spoke hastily, there were some women in the last congress who were not honest politicians, as they did not stick to their promises.

Mrs. Manning is spoken of as having a well indicated preference. At all events, she has been quoted as saying: "I hope the coming congress will be a dignified and successful one. I hope that all matters of business can be accomplished without friction. While it will not do for me to advocate any one as a candidate, I will say that the fundamental principles of the association favor the election of a National woman for the position, and it will be advisable to have as President General a woman of as much National position as possible."

The comment upon this is that "undoubtedly Mrs. Fairbanks will be President General."

SUING A TEN-YEAR-OLD CHILD.

Supreme Court Decides that Action Against a Minor Was Properly Brought.

The action of Fanny Goodman against Bertha Alexander is on the Supreme Court calendar for trial next week. Mrs. Goodman is a relative of President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, while the defendant is a child now about ten years old. Mrs. Goodman desires to recover $651.14 as board due her from the child. The remarkable feature of the case is the fact that the action is against a child. The suit was brought some time ago and thrown out in the Supreme Court, and the Appellate Division sustained the Supreme Court Justice. Recently the action went to the Court of Appeals, and there it was held that the action was properly brought against the child, and the lower courts erred in throwing out the case.

Bertha Alexander lost her mother in 1893, and Mrs. Goodman took her in to board. Bertha's mother had left a will in which she bequeathed several thousand dollars to the child, who was then about three years old. Mrs. Goodman kept the child until June, 1897, and during the whole time only received $8 in cash. Through her counsel, Lyman A. Spalding, she sued Bertha to recover the balance of the board.

Moritz Alexander, the child's father, was not made a defendant to the action, and the point was raised that no proof was offered that he had refused or was unable to pay for his daughter's care.

DR. BUCHANAN'S WILL.

Verdict in Favor of the Contestants to Stand as Rendered.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision in which he refuses to reverse the verdict of a jury which found that the will of Dr. Alexander Buchanan should not be admitted to probate. Dr. Buchanan left his wife long before he died, and in his will gave property amounting to nearly $1,000,000 to Mrs. Foster, in whose house he had lived at the time of his death. He cut off his widow and three daughters with $5 each, and they contested the will.

The jury found in their favor, and then counsel for Mrs. Foster, who has since married, asked that the verdict be set aside. This Justice MacLean refused to do.

MR. ALLEN GETS HIS CHILDREN.

Given Into His Custody Pending the Settlement of Divorce Proceedings.

The habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mrs. Lydia M. J. Allen to recover her two minor children from her son, Thomas Allen, third, whom she accused of abducting the children from their home, at Princeton, N. J., came to a sudden end in the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Scott, who was sitting in the Special Term, ready to hear the case, was on the bench, when Mrs. Allen came into court. Soon Thomas Allen, third, accompanied by his two younger brothers, entered. Then the father, G. W. Allen, who had hurried to New York from St. Louis, arrived. He kissed his young sons, but paid no attention to his wife.

As soon as Justice Scott was ready to hear the case, counsel for Mrs. Allen arose and said:

"Your Honor, the return to the writ has not been filed for the reason that it contains a number of very serious charges against Mrs. Allen. The father of the boys is here in court. He has instituted proceedings for divorce against his wife at St. Louis. The charges he makes in that action are the same as those contained in the return to these proceedings. I would suggest, in view of all the facts, that this matter be dropped to await the settlement of the St. Louis proceedings. In the meantime I would suggest that the custody of the children be given to Mr. Allen."

All concerned agreed to this proposition, and Justice Scott dismissed the writ.

Mrs. T. C. Platt Slightly Better.

There was some improvement yesterday in the condition of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, and if this is maintained Senator Platt will go to Washington to-day. The pulse of the patient runs from 117 to 119, and a close friend of the family remarked that "her heart beats like a trip hammer." Hundreds call at the Fifth Avenue Hotel daily to learn of Mrs. Platt's condition.

Ex-Judge Olcott Resting Comfortably.

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, who has been confined to his home, 58 West Eighty-fourth Street, for several days by illness, was reported last night to be resting comfortably. It was said that he will be able to be out by the end of the week.

Platt—Tisdale.

Dr. N. C. Platt of Astoria and Miss Edith Tisdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tisdale of Astoria, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Mr. Belden of St. George's Episcopal Church, Astoria, officiated.

THE REPORT WAS UNTRUE.

A Correspondent Sends Out False Statement About John I. Waterbury.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in common with other New York papers, published an article on Sunday headed: "Cannot Enter His House." The story was sent into the office by a regular correspondent of The Standard News Association. Investigation proves that the story was false.

The story as printed asserted that John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, who is building a residence at Morristown, was being debarred from entering his own premises because of a dispute he was engaged in with the contractors, Sturgis, Hill & Co., builders, of this city. The article gave as the reason for the animosity of the contractors that Mr. Waterbury had decided to engage men of his own, and supervise the remainder of the work himself.

These declarations, Mr. Waterbury said yesterday, were absolutely without foundation. He is on the most amicable terms with the contractors, who, he contended, had proved themselves to be efficient and fair.

EDWARD J. HOPKINS DEAD.

He Was Organist in Temple Church, London, for Over Fifty Years.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Edward J. Hopkins, the well-known organist, is dead.

Edward J. Hopkins, Mus. Doc., was born in London in 1818, and when eight years old became one of the choristers of the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Afterward he studied the organ under Thomas F. Walmisley, and in 1834 became organist of Mitcham Church, Surrey. In 1838 and 1840 anthems by him gained the Gresham Gold Medal. He was organist of various London churches till 1843, when he was appointed "Organist to the Honourable Society of the Temple." This post he held till two years ago, when he retired, with full pay, owing to old age. During his incumbency of it he made the music at the Temple Church among the best in London.

Dr

DISCIPLINE SAVES SCHOOL

Pupils, Driven Back Twice by Smoke, Reach Street Safely.

Only Panic During Fire at No. 83 Grammar Was Among Mothers on the Outside.

Fire was discovered yesterday morning at 11:55 o'clock in Public School No. 83, a Grammar and Primary School for boys in One Hundred and Tenth Street, just East of Third Avenue.

In the building at the time were 2,800 boys, ranging in age from five to seventeen years, but thanks to the coolness of the teachers and to the discipline they were able to enforce, all the children were got safely to the street without so much as a scratch.

The only panic was that among the mothers of the children, who rushed to the schoolhouse from all directions on hearing of the fire. The school building is four stories in height. The fire started in a small room between the main entrance and the lowest grade of the primary. This room was filled with rubbish deposited there from time to time by the janitor. The theory is that some boy had been smoking and threw the lighted cigarette amid this rubbish. The fire was first discovered by Miss Tartt, Principal of the lowest grade of the primary, who called the janitor, James Wibberley. He found the rubbish blazing, and tried to extinguish the flames. He found the room too hot and had to close the door. He then ran to the street and found Policeman Beck, who had already sent in an alarm from One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Meantime the rapid dismissal bells had been sounded, and about the same time a boy ran up stairs to Principal Joseph J. Casey and told him the building was on fire.

Mr. Casey started down stairs to investigate, but had only gone down two flights when he saw the flames reflected in the windows opposite. He ran up stairs again and sounded the fire alarm. Then he ordered Miss Bessie Higgons to go to the piano and play the Dewey march. She at once sat down and played, and the boys began to file out in good order, 250 starting down the main stairway, each class headed by its teacher.

They got as far as the second floor when they were driven back by clouds of thick, black smoke. They retreated to the top floor again in good order, and tried to descend by the west stairway. There they were again checked by the smoke. Then they went to the outside stairway, a sort of fire escape, and started down that. They got as far as the primary, when the boys got tangled up and were blocked. Finally the teachers succeeded in sending the children down in two lines on either side of the stairway, and they reached the street in safety.

Meantime Miss Tartt, whose classroom was close to the seat of the fire, had assembled her children in line and started to march them out. She had got most out when she heard a child at the end of the line scream. Going back and counting the children, she missed two or three. The room was rapidly filling with smoke. She found the children, picked them up in her arms, and carried them out.

By this time the news of the fire had spread all over the neighborhood, and there was a great rush of mothers to the school. Their anxiety and distress until each had found her offspring caused great excitement, and several times the policemen had to force them back so that the firemen could work.

Several children were saved by policemen. Policeman Bolte of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who was in plain clothes, ran into the burning building and carried out two small children. So did Policemen Beck and Gutzsell. The fire spread to the top floor and did $2,000 damage.

School Commissioner Adams said after the fire:

"The manner in which the children were dismissed is a credit to the system, and the good order preserved by the teachers showed extreme bravery. Temporary repairs will be made at once."

Joseph J. Casey said the building was vacated by the 2,800 boys in less than five minutes after the first alarm. He said it was a great tribute to the fire system and the teachers.

During the fire several coats and other articles were stolen. Mr. Casey says he stopped two men who were going out with their arms full of coats.

YOUNG BRIDE BADLY BURNED.

Mrs. Nota, Married Sunday Night, Victim of Lamp Explosion.

Married less than twenty-four hours, Mary Nota, eighteen years old, was last evening taken to Harlem Hospital, suffering from severe burns of the legs, arms, body, and neck, as the result of a lamp exploding. The woman before her marriage to Carlos Nota was Mary Vanbardia and lived at 350 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, with her parents. Sunday night she was married to Nota, and went to live on the fourth floor of the same house. Last evening a lamp, which had been lighted for the first time, slipped from her hands to the floor, causing it to explode. The oil ignited the woman's clothing. Her screams were heard by her father, John Vanbardia, who hurried up stairs. After considerable difficulty he extinguished the flames.

Policeman Farley turned in a fire alarm, and then summoned an ambulance from Harlem Hospital. She will recover.

The fire did $500 damage to the building. The occupants of the place became greatly excited, and the police had some difficulty in preventing a panic.

FIVE EAST SIDE FIRE VICTIMS.

Remains of Two More Bodies Found—Beshel Dies from Injuries.

Portions of the body of Policeman Thomas J. Fitzpatrick of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who has been missing since the fire in Wicke & Co.'s cigar-box factory, at First Avenue and Thirty-first Street, were exhumed early yesterday morning by the searchers in the ruins. The bones of the dead policeman were found in the débris 200 feet from First Avenue easterly, 10 feet inside of where the walls stood. Near the remains were a revolver, several buttons such as worn by policemen, a portion of a white shirt with collar buttons, and a Maltese cross of the Order of the Knights of Columbus

The father of Fitzpatrick identified the cross as having belonged to his son. The fragments of the body and the effects were removed to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, whence they will be transferred to the home of the dead man.

The searchers last night found the head and left arm of a body near where Policeman Mullin's body was found. They were taken to the Morgue. This makes the fourth victim whose remains have been found in the ruins.

On Sunday Lowther Brothers, coal dealers at the foot of East Thirty-second Street, kept their offices heated all night and allowed the men to become rested and warmed up and also furnished hot coffee and sandwiches.

Emil Beshel, a German, thirty-two years old, of 320 First Avenue, who was employed as a fireman in the Wicke Company's plant and who was burned by the explosion in the place during the afternoon, before the fire occurred, died from his injuries at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Paris's New "Cure."

From The London Onlooker.

What seems very new, and consequently very interesting, is the following new diet, which is recommended by a recent visitor to Paris:

Sir: I notice in this week's number of your paper that you have a great deal to say about Dr. Heftler's baths, which have been patronized by all the smart Americans and English, as well as the Parisians themselves. But there is another craze of which you may care to hear more, and the new diet which is meant as a preventative or cure for stoutness. The idea of this diet is that everything, or nearly everything, must be eaten cold; and even hot coffee, tea, or soup are forbidden to those following the régime. The early breakfast of toast, cold game, or hard-boiled eggs and ham is accompanied by a cup of cold milk. At luncheon, again, there are nothing but cold meats and cold puddings, with bread and cheese or salad; while again, at night, the meal may consist only of mayonnaise of fish, cold entrées, and entrements; no hot vegetables, but, perhaps, as a bon bouche a hot cutlet, lean, of course, and rather underdone. This is supposed to have most satisfactory results, so perhaps some of your readers may care to give it a trial.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem Wheelmen Win Two Games in New York Inter-Club.

The Harlem Wheelmen team won two of three closely contested games with the Harlem Republican Club five in the New York Interclub Bowling League series on the Republican Club alleys last night. The scores:

HARLEM WH'LMEN.				HARLEM R'P. CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dumahaut	137	152	150	Merritt	136	146	133
Digus	156	148	163	Isaac	143	154	147
Shaw	176	171	143	McLean	141	155	147
Dicken'n	124	174	163	Howland	170	206	160
Duff	165	129	142	Safford	167	148	150
Total	758	774	761	Total	757	789	737

The Knickerbocker team won two of their three matches with the Morris Wheelmen in the final games of the North Side Bowling League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night, thus securing first place in the tournament. The Morris Wheelmen are second, the Hookers third, the Prospects fourth, and the Hyperions fifth.

The North Side National tournament will begin on these alleys to-night, the first opposing teams representing the Friendship, Elite, and Fairmount Clubs. Twenty-one teams from Harlem and the Borough of the Bronx are entered. The scores of last night's games follow:

KN'KERB'KER B. C.				MORRIS WHEELMEN.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
La Forest	158	189	187	MacD'n'd	171	166	160
Geisler	193	154	134	Schwager	140	183	174
Snyder	157	170	202	O'Neill	141	158	152
Meyer	173	180	182	Briggs	133	192	225
Lehrback	154	196	188	Tompson	144	200	169
Total	835	889	893	Total	736	899	880

In the final scheduled games of the Harlem Bowling League on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night the Belvidere bowlers defeated the Phoenix and the Corinthian teams, and the Corinthians beat the Phoenix five. This gives the Belvideres first place in the tournament, with the Empire and Knickerbocker teams tied for second and third places. The Lotus bowlers are fourth, the Standard and Corinthian teams are tied for fifth and sixth places, the Morris Club team is seventh, and the Phoenix bowlers are eighth. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Gross, 191; Hunken, 175; Rehbein, 222; Lockwood, 199; Heiles, 199. Total, 986.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 172; McLean, 176; Church, 174; Gross, 155; Clute, 176. Total, 853.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 186; McLean, 200; Church, 173; Gross, 158; Clute, 138. Total, 855.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 158; Reese, 146; Holden, 200; Zollinger, 167; Schaefer, 203. Total, 864.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 160; Reese, 178; Holden, 183; Zollinger, 180; Schaefer, 191. Total, 912.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Gross, 202; Hunken, 169; Rehlein, 192; Lockwood, 180; Heiles, 173. Total, 925.

The South Paw bowlers won two games and the Adelphi team one, in the Carruthers National Tournament, on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 152; Dickson, 113; Carroon, 177; Jackson, 160; Beinert, 169. Total, 771.

Adelphi Bowling Club—Russell, 161; Schroeder, 130; Kruse, 160; Anderson, 161; Williams, 154. Total, 775.

SECOND GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 171; Brinkman, 162; Gloven, 160; Vandekar, 190; Biersheneck, 235. Total, 918.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 153; Dickson, 161; Carroon, 128; Jackson, 178; Beinert, 154. Total, 776.

THIRD GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 203; Brinkman, 170; Glover, 166; Vandekar, 158; Biersheneck, 191. Total, 888.

Adelphi Bowling Club—Russell, 166; Schroeder, 140; Kruse, 133; Anderson, 204; Williams, 174. Total, 837.

The Invincible team won two games and the Amersfort five won one in the Greater New York sub-tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Wall, 159; Hertzog, 183; Klinkel, 194; Baar, 164; Whitbeck, 191. Total, 891.

Greater New York Bowling Club—Ehler, 170; Holtz, 163; Cordes, 168; Walters, 160; Wilcox, 153. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.—Greater New York Bowling Club—Ehler, 189; Holz, 163; Cordes, 152; Walters, 182; Wilcox, 150. Total, 845.

Amersfort Bowling Club—Bennett, 162; Ryder, 143; Buck, 211; Gallusere, 181; Potter, 191. Total, 888.

THIRD GAME.—Amersfort Bowling Club—Bennett, 174; Ryder, 157; Buck, 123; Gallusere, 148; Potter, 157. Total, 759.

Invincible Bowling Club—Wall, 181; Hertzog, 154; Klinkel, 186; Baar, 163; Whitbeck, 171. Total, 833.

Our Council team No. 1 defeated the Empire City Council five, in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament, on Starr's alleys, last night, and each scored on a forfeited game by the Knickerbocker Council team. The total of 913 made by the Our Council team is a new high team score for the tournament. The scores:

Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 200; Schroeder, 203; Kessler, 131; Dent, 174; Wilckens, 205. Total, 913.

Empire City—Mitchell, 180; Blaisdell, 211; Naugle, 133; Sullivan, 150; Gross, 181. Total, 855.

In the tournament of the Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn, which was continued on the club alleys last night, the Crescent Athletic Club defeated the Aurora Grata Club, the Carleton Club beat the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and the Knickerbocker Field Club outrolled the Columbian Club. The scores:

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 798; Crescent Athletic Club, 833.

SECOND GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 774; Crescent Athletic Club, 819.

THIRD GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 795; Crescent Athletic Club, 802.

Total—Aurora Grata Club, 2,367; Crescent Athletic Club, 2,454.

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 735; Crescent Athletic Club, 825.

SECOND GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 853; Crescent Athletic Club, 801.

THIRD GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 802; Crescent Athletic Club, 833.

Total—Aurora Grata Club, 2,390; Crescent Athletic Club, 2,459.

Grand Total—Aurora Grata Club, 4,757; Crescent Athletic Club, 4,913.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 849; Carleton Club, 862.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 797; Carleton Club, 923.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 762; Carleton Club, 868.

Total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,408; Carleton Club, 2,653.

AT CARLETON CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 792; Carleton Club, 902.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 799; Carleton Club, 961.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 871; Carleton Club, 636.

Total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,462; Carleton Club, 2,699.

Grand Total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,870; Carleton Club, 5,352.

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club—792; Columbian Club, 800.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 872; Columbian Club, 858.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 906; Columbian Club, 783.

Total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,569; Columbian Club, 2,441.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 807; Columbian Club, 820.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 800; Columbian Club, 823.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 783; Columbian Club, 797.

Total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,390; Columbian Club, 2,440.

Grand Totals—Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,959; Columbian Club, 4,861.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

New York Interclub Bowling League—Catholic Club and Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Knickerbocker Athletic Club alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Our, (2,) Defendam, and Lenox Councils. Starr's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Borgefeldt & Co., and Calhoun, Robbins & Co. Monaroh Palace alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies E and G. Armory alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn—Manufacturers' Trust Company, Williamsburg Savings Bank, and Hamilton Trust Company. Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Brooklyn, Mutual, and Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruther's National Bowling Tournament—Arlington, Imperial, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

To Bar Interested Jurors.

The action of Justice C. F. MacLean of the Supreme Court last week, in refusing to excuse a juror who was an employe of the defendant corporation, is responsible for a bill to be introduced to-day by Assemblyman W. S. Bennet of New York. It is entitled, "An act to prevent stockholders in or employes of either a plaintiff or defendant company from acting as jurors."

BURGLAR GETS $350.

Police at Paterson Wake Man Up to Tell Him He Has Been Robbed.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Thieves who entered Robert McCullough's residence on Van Houten Street yesterday morning carried off only a single pair of trousers, but in a pocket of the trousers were seven bills, each of the fifty-dollar denomination. The police say the theft was committed by some one who knew of Mr. McCullough's habit of carrying his money in his trousers pocket.

Mr. McCullough is a stout man, and when some employes at the electric car sheds noticed the trousers lying near the entrance to the sheds they at once recognized them as Mr. McCullough's property. Looking across the street they saw that a window on the ground floor of Mr. McCullough's house was open, and they realized that a robbery had been committed. Mr. McCullough was not aware that he had been robbed until awakened by the police.

WE UNDERSTAND HORSES.

One Englishman Who Says Americans Win by Good Training, Not by "Doping."

In the current number of The London Field there is an instructive and entertaining article on the practice of "doping" horses, written by the Hon. Francis Lawley. He says that it is in America that the greatest experiments have been made in the training of race horses since the day when Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed, winner of the first Epson Derby, in 1780, was transported in a sailing ship from Portsmouth to New York. It can be established beyond contradiction that the art of training race horses has been as carefully studied in Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky, and during the last forty years in California, as in any other part of the world. There can be no doubt that these experiments in the preparation of race horses and trotters for their engagements will be continued with greater zeal than ever after the great success attained by American trainers during last year. The prevailing impression among American sportsmen is that most of our English trainers overtax the strength of their horses by galloping them too much and not giving them enough walking exercise and enough fresh air. Most of the stables at Newmarket and elsewhere are pronounced by American experts to be overheated, and upon sultry days American race horses and trotters invariably stand without any kind of covering over their loins and shoulders. In fact, the natural habits of the horse, who is the most gregarious of animals and hates to be shut up by himself in a loose box, are more studied on the North American Continent than in any European country. The great heat of Summer and the intense cold of Winter over the isothermal belt of the United States necessitate more thought in the management of delicate animals than the comparatively temperate climate of these islands exacts.

In conclusion, Mr. Lawley says: "In spite of all the idle nonsense which has been indulged in lately about 'doping' horses, I do not believe for one moment that any American trainer now licensed in England has ever resorted to it. The cowboys of Texas, the pampas riders of South America, the Mexican caballeros, and the trainers of Virginia and South Carolina laugh at the idea that horses can be invigorated by drugs. It is not by such tricks, but by treating horses according to more simple and natural rules, that the vast improvement in our own platers has been effected in some few cases by American trainers during the last few months.

The Scale of Professional Envy.

From The London News.

An Italian philosopher, Signor Ferriani, has amused himself by constructing a scale of degrees for the measurement of professional envy. In this envy measurer the highest point is 10. Architects are happily placed lowest on the scale. They register only 1; advocates and priests and military men are ranged at 2, and in the ascending scale he gives us professors of science and literature, 4; journalists, 5; authors, 8; physicians, 9; actors and actresses, 10. The small amount of envy among architects is held to be due to their precise, severe, and rigid studies. The same thing applies to advocates. Among the clergy envy is found mostly in preachers. In the military career, envy is quiescent in time of peace, but can become acute in time of war. Envy makes men of science and literature lead solitary lives, diffident of each other. Among physicians envy is still more prevalent, and they do not spare their colleagues, often terming them charlatans. In the theatrical world envy, according to Signor Ferriani, reaches its acute form, vanity playing a great part in its production.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 5.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

17—Lamson Con. Co. vs. Chamberlin.
85—Forderer vs. Tradesmen's N. Bk.
52—United States vs. Lamb.
80—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Allison.
84—United States vs. Miller.
91—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
95—Jaycox vs. United States.
100—Tribune Ass'n vs. Follwell.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

163—Rothbard vs. Met. St. Ry.
165—Krausz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
132—Reilly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
138—Davis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
143—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
145—Blundell vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty calendar.

55—Atlantic Trans. Co. vs. SS. Martello.
60—Wilson Sons vs. Atlantic Trans. Co.
9—Bliven vs. SS. Florence.
13—Davis vs. SS. Strathgyle.
17—Thompson vs. SS. Glenfuegos.
10—Baker vs. Wentworth Gypsum Co.
20—Siser vs. Barge J. R. Coleman.
21—Stephens vs. City of N. Y.
22—Francis vs. Ship St. Paul.
24—Hopchild vs. Schr. D. J. Sawyer.
26—Stern vs. Com. Gen. Transatlantique.
32—Smith vs. Tug Arrow.
33—Warford vs. Staples Coal Co.
39—Salvage claims vs. SS. Bremen.
48—Brauss vs. SS. Morven.
47—Ches. & O. SS. Co. vs. SS. El Monte.
56—Ropes vs. Bark Chas. Loring.
61—Dodge vs. SS. Manitou.
62—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
8—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
59—White Star Tow Co. vs. Scow Nonesuch.
28—N. Y. & S. B. Ferry Co. vs. Trans. No. 1.
45—Olsen vs. Tug Genesta.
29—Smith vs. SS. Oneida.
15—Bowring vs. SS. Ely.
16—Cardiff SS. Co. vs. Bowring.
27—Hastorf vs. Tug John A. Dalley.
64—Farrell vs. SS. S. J. Murphy.
44—Salvage Claims vs. SS. Main.
12—Cowan vs. L. I. R. R.
15—Eagan vs. Eagan.
17—W. P. Fuller & Co. vs. Schenk.
19—Pritchard vs. Kirsch
19—Herman vs. N. Y. El. Ry. Co.
20—Kennett vs. Hopkins
23—Sueden vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
25—Stillman vs. Brant.
04—United States vs. Dodge.
07—United States vs. Grempler.
98—United States vs. Zeimer.
Motion calendar.
1—In re Meyers.
2—Dick vs. Wichelman.
3—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Ins. Co.
4—Brunswick vs. Thum.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

1½—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
281—Hess vs. Bien & Co.
78—Childs vs. New York Times.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.
19—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
197—Maban vs. Dixon.
360—Heiser vs. Jay.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

4—Streubel vs. York.
7—Taylor vs. York.
8—Hart vs. Brady.
9—Segi vs. City of New York.
11—Thompson vs. Hart.
12—Mooney vs. Press Pub. Co.
18—Bosi vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
14—Harrison vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
2—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
3—Heller vs. Kearny.
4—Lang vs. Mead.
5—Matheshelmer vs. Franke.
6—Faxon vs. Allen.
7—Welde vs. Ambrose.
8—In re Kaye.
9—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Marberry vs. Mansfield.
11—Graves vs. Graves.
12—Mandir vs. Kitchell.
13—Smith vs. Dempsey.
14—Wood vs. Fennelly.
15—Congelton vs. Beecher.
16—Coudert vs. Nolan.
17—Alling vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—Grinnan vs. Manuel Knauth & Co.
19—Fuller vs. Malkowitz.
20—Matter of Greer.
21—Rose vs. Melcher.
22—In re Dawes.
23—Post vs. Schmerl.
24—Montgomery vs. Bloomingdale.
25—Smith vs. Barber.
26—Friedlander vs. Flonman.
27—Edgar vs. Clark.
28—Ahern vs. Ahern.
29—In re McSweeney.
30—Malcomson vs. Lundberg.
31—Mingora vs. Mingora
32—In re Keehn.
33—Scott vs. Gallon.
34—Murphy vs. Murphy.
35—Richard vs. Spearing.
36—Colburn vs. Haines.
37—German Say. Bank vs. Ruck.
38—Holland Trust Co. vs. Thomson-Houston Elec. Co.
39—In re Smyth.
40—Howe vs. Verrault.
41—In re Breen.
42—Stuart vs. Bell.
43—Miller vs. Miller.
44—Butterfield vs. Valente.
45—Israel vs. Israel.
46—Fuchs vs. Fuchs.
47—Gavett vs. Kobert.
48—Tarnover Chevra Vicur. &c., vs. Bohrer.
49—McJeffrey vs. Boyer
50—Schlicht vs. Green.
51—Arnstein vs. Espen.
52—Walls vs. Walls.
53—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Pub. Co.
54—Templeton vs. Aronson.
55—Castle vs. Marks.
56—Manahan vs. Manahan.
57—In re Bailey.
58—Melody vs. Horwitz.
59—In re Atwood & Sons.
60—Lyman vs. Smith.
61—Lyman vs. Cass.
62—Met. Sav. Bank vs. Hesse.
63—In re Squire.
64—O'Brien vs. Klatzl.
65—Gillespie vs. Mandelstein.
66—In re Douglass.
67—Bernascheff vs. Roeth.
68—In re Marsh & Mc-Clennen.
69—Lowenfeld vs. Hamburger.
70—Colonial Assur. Co. vs. Syracuse Arms Co.
71—McMahon vs. Edison
72—McCargo vs. Garfield Nat. Bank.
73—Robinson vs. Robinson.
74—Kruetzer vs. McKee.
75—Bach vs. Walton.
76—Brown vs. Bartscherer.
77—Rector, &c., of St. Matthew's Church vs. Judson.
78—In re Welde.
79—Kelly vs. Aetna Loan Assn.
80—Cokle vs. Coale.
81—Skinner vs. De Graf Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Demurrers.

1401—Bennett vs. Work.
1523—Collins vs. Am. News Co.
1537—Jackson vs. City of N. Y.
1534—Coulter vs. Oronzateka & S. C. of Foresters.
1546—De Lancey vs. Duryea.
1547—Deagan vs. Ryer.
1548—Carpenter vs. Adickes.
1549—Rabinowitz vs. City of N. Y.
1556—Venner vs. Thalman.
1551—Same vs. Thalman.
1552—Same vs. same.
1553—Meftens vs. Volz.
1554—Garden vs. Garden.
1055—Nones vs. Emanuel.
1557—Reinach vs. Met. St. Ry.
1558—Baker vs. Palles.
1559—Kingsland vs. Haine.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—True, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy. 12—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

7258—O'Shea vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
5357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N H. & H. R. R. Co.
7610—Williams vs. Met. Tobacco Co.
7245—Grossman vs. Met. St. Rv Co.
7172—Kessman vs. same
7232—Luftig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8324—Trompeter vs. Joseph.
8123—Reiter vs. Light Brothers.
8274—Baker vs. Reinhardt.
5395—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
6603—Baird vs. Campbell.
7068—Same vs. Allen.
6064—Altonen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8031—Cohn vs. Sidell.
1236—Caponigri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7919—Spindler vs. Gibson.
8742—Little vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7343—Vetere vs. Carucci.
683—Stokes vs. Stokes.
7502—Handy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7236—Handwerger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
182—Kyle vs. same.
766—Markowitz vs. same.
7794—Puccini vs. Joseph.
7836—Ross vs. Silver.
7733—Nowicke vs. Hing.
2293—Finnin vs. Marcus.
6463—Hohenthal vs. Met. St. Ry.
1647—Loftus vs. Bennett.
8125—Skar vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
5198—Brill vs. Met. St. Ry.
8201—Platt vs. same.
8246—Gatlay vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
8201—Danson vs. Met. St. Ry.
8361—Davis vs. same.
8041—Goodman vs. same.
8065—Riordan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
8155—Finkelstein vs. Met. St. Ry
2216—Sarasohn vs. Workingmen's Pub. Ass'n.
8119—Laspina vs. Met. St. Ry.
5333—Hewson vs. same.
5818—Silvester vs. Staten Isl. Rap. Tr. Co.
7968—Cooper vs. Mayor, &c.
8219—Kasper vs. Hatch.
8060—Daly vs. York.
8118—Brown vs. N. Y. Steam Heating Co.
8141—Ferretti vs. Pilkington.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

7816—Lyon vs. Silas.
6012—Hallihan vs. Haberman.
5664—Lenky vs. Harter.
6312—Meisiahn vs. Irving Nat. Bank.
8119—Kelly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
8304—Rochfort vs. Richardson.
8230—Schwickardi vs. Kahl.
6424—Lyman vs. Furthman.
6531—Same vs. Rakapoulos.
8120—Bleicher vs. Hecla Iron Works.
8182—Autman vs. Rosen.
4737—Jones vs. Reilly.
8294—Oppenheim vs. Davidson.
8076—Bloome vs. J. M. Horton Ice Cr'm Co.
5363—Leeson vs. City of N. Y.
2304—Same vs. same.
2154—Graeffe vs. Gilman.
8295—Fisk vs. McGill.
1388—Hall vs. 3d Av R. R.
1172—Ralley vs. O'Connor.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Feb. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Richardson.
2—Charles R. Kessling.
3—William E. Jackson.
4—Alice Lane.
5—Fannie Ferrer.
6—Mary A. Fitzgerald.
7—Josephine M a y Haines.
8—Giuseppe Logiarodo, or Gerrodo.
9—Annie M. Thorpe, or Scott.
10—Gilbert Wood.
11—Michael Cain.
12—Jacob S. Hutchings.
13—Mary H. Mathes.
14—Charles O. Hasbner.
15—Mary A. Fitzgerald.
16—Bridget Kavanagh.
17—Harriet W. Vantine.
18—Thomas Finnegan.
19—Francis E. Bell.
20—Meyer Cohen.
21—Patrick Claffy.
22—Charles Overbeck.
23—Arlow M. Warner.
24—William T. Lee.
25—Baptiste Rion.
26—Patrick Burns.
27—Manuela Moncada.
28—Minnie Lippman.
29—William J. Pell.
30—William Stone.
31—Bernhard Bergman.
32—John Mullane.
33—John E. Barry.
34—Thomas Abbott.
35—Clark Greenwood.
36—Solomon Michael.
37—Gustav Jacobs.
38—Cornelia Waldron.
39—Ehrich K. F. Heuermann.
40—Joseph H. Waas.
41—Annie Mahoney.
8239—Schwickardi vs. Kahl.
6424—Lyman vs. Furthman.
6531—Same vs. Rakapoulos.
8120—Bleicher vs. Hecla Iron Works.
8182—Autman vs. Rosen.
4737—Jones vs. Reilly.
8294—Oppenheim vs. Davidson.
8076—Bloome vs. J. M. Horton Ice Cr'm Co.
5363—Leeson vs. City of N. Y.
2304—Same vs. same.
2154—Graeffe vs. Gilman.
8295—Fisk vs. McGill.
1388—Hall vs. 3d Av R. R.
1172—Ralley vs. O'Connor.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Feb. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Richardson.
2—Charles R. Kessling.
3—William E. Jackson.
4—Alice Lane.
5—Fannie Ferrer.
6—Mary A. Fitzgerald.
7—

WOMAN FRIGHTFULLY SCALDED.

John Gormley was arrested at Hoboken yesterday, charged with a fiendish crime, if the allegations made against him are true. Gormley has been in trouble before. His wife is at present an inmate of the Hudson County Penitentiary. During her absence he had been boarding at the apartments of Mrs. Mary O'Keefe, at 512 Grand Street, Hoboken. Sunday Gormley and Mrs. O'Keefe appear to have quarreled, and Gormley is alleged to have knocked the woman down and beat and kicked her about the body.

On the stove at the time was a pot of corned beef and cabbage, boiling for the Sunday dinner. Gormley asserts that this was upset in the struggle, but the police say that they have information that while the woman lay on the floor groaning and suffering from his blows and kicks Gormley took a dipperful of the water in the pot and poured it upon her.

Mrs. O'Keefe screamed aloud in her agony, her cries attracting the attention of the other tenants in the house, who ran to her assistance. She was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was found that she was frightfully scalded from her waist to her knees.

Lacy His Own Funeral Director.

John Lacy, who died at his home, 173 East Eighty-second Street, a few weeks ago, made specific arrangements in his will as to the position in which he should be buried. The testator says: "I direct, and it is my wish, to be buried in the centre of my plot in Woodlawn, so that as I lay my feet shall be toward the curb of said lot." Outside of a bequest to Mrs. Ellen Healy of $8,000, the balance of the estate is divided between the testator's widow and her four daughters. The value of the real property is $129,000 and the value of the personal property is unknown.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, Trial desired in Westchester County.—Wm. Walter Clark, Jr., Lawrence Clark, Ernest Howard Crosby, and Sarah M. Schieffelin, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry H. Schieffelin, deceased, plaintiffs, against ISABELLA LAWRENCE BEEKMAN, Anna Lawrence, Richard Lawrence, Geraldine Marie Lawrence, John Bayley Fish Lawrence, Elizabeth W. Lawrence; Sarah M. Schieffelin, Fanny K. Crosby, Margaret Eleanor Crosby, Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby; William Newton Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Jr., Frith Douglass Clark, William Lawrence Clark, Harriet A. Ver Planck, Margarita Schuyler Ver Planck, Matilda Schuyler Clark, Maria Theresa Clark, Elizabeth Clark Eaton, Elizabeth Eaton, the younger, Lawrence Clark, Euphemia Stebbins, Eleanor Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, Mary Jay Schieffelin, the younger, John Jay Schieffelin, Alice Holmes Stebbins, Grace Chapin, Grace Chapin, the younger, Beatrice Chapin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Mary Theresa Bradhurst Dodge, Charles Stuart Dodge, Lucy Bigelow Dodge, John Bigelow Dodge, Mary Ethel Cleveland Sanger, William Cary Sanger, Jr., Henry Lawrence Sanger, Mary Ethel Sanger; Edith Schieffelin Sabine, Elizabeth Haines Sabine, William T. Sabine, Jr., Philip Schieffelin Sabine, Alice W. Sabine, Gustavus Arthur Sabine, Julia H. T. Sabine, Samuel Schieffelin Sabine, Mary T. Schieffelin Sabine; Caroline Schuyler Nunn, Barbara Winifred Schieffelin Nunn, Helen Hamilton Constanza Nunn, Sidney Schieffelin Smith, Theodore Schuyler Smith, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, Harriet Augusta Howes, Schuyler Schieffelin; Mary Bradhurst Winslow, Alice Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., Alida Chanler, William Astor Chanler, Jr., Julia Chanler, Dorothy Chanler, Howard Chamberlain, Julia Robert, Matthew H. Morgan, Helene Mary Morgan, Arthur R. Robert (formerly Arthur R. Morgan), Charles L. Robert (formerly Charles L. Morgan), Dorothy Lee Robert; Laura Gertrude Cushing, Emilie Florence Gries, Elfriede Laura Lilly Gries; Eugene Schieffelin; Elizabeth W. Lawrence, as sole administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph B. Lawrence, deceased; and Henry S. Clark, as only acting executor of the last will and testament of Mary B. Schieffelin, deceased, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.

Dated, New York, August 30, 1900.

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND, & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address: No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

To

ELIZABETH EATON, the younger, BEATRICE CHAPIN, CAROLINE SCHUYLER NUNN, BARBARA WINIFRED SCHIEFFELIN NUNN, HELEN HAMILTON CONSTANZA NUNN, MARY BRADHURST WINSLOW, JULIA CHANLER, DOROTHY CHANLER, HOWARD CHAMBERLAIN, JULIA ROBERT, MATTHEW HELENE MARY MORGAN, DOROTHY LEE ROBERT, and ELFRIEDE LAURA LILLY GRIES, *defendants above named:*

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. SAMUEL T. MAYO, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 2nd, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, in the village of White Plains, in said county, January 5, 1901.

The original summons and complaint were filed in the office of the said Clerk, January 12, 1898, and the supplemental summons No. 3 and amended complaint, September 8, 1900.

Dated, New York, January 8, 1901.

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND, & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja8-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT, John A. Roosevelt, and Warren Delano, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of James Roosevelt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCES S. HENCK, (formerly Frances S. Naylor,) individually and as executrix of Henry Naylor, deceased; Edward S. Clinch, individually and as executor of Henry Naylor, deceased; Edward P. Schell and Levi P. Gans, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 23d, 1901.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiffs,

Office and P. O. Address, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

To Frances S. N. Henck: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Attorney for plaintiffs,

Office and P. O. Address, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LYDIA S. CUTTING, as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of Heyward Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against ERASMUS D. GARNSEY and Emma F. Garnsey, his wife; William V. Studdiford, George C. Currier, Margaret C. Smith and James W. Appleton, Annie Donnelly, Alexander Spiro, Rosie Schwartz, Jacob Schnur, and Philip Steeg, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 12th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Times Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Rosie Schwartz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Times Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja29-law6wTu

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. EARLE, plaintiff, against SARAH S. DURYEA and Charles H. Duryea, her husband, and Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named denfendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 6th, 1900.

HAMILTON ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 24th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1901.

HAMILTON ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja29-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—L. BAYARD SMITH, as trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte T. Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN GAINSBORG and Bessie Gainsborg, his wife; Samuel H. Gainsborg and Casta Gainsborg, his wife; Eleanor T. Smith, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of William Thurman, deceased; Grace Thurman, and David B. Ingersoll, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Imogene T. Ingersoll, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 7th, 1901.

BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Benjamin Gainsborg and Bessie Gainsborg, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of February, 1901, and on that date filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

f5-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MAUDE H. KIRTLAND, plaintiff, against JOSEPH MONELL SAYRE, also known as ADOLPHE MONELL SAYRE, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 12, 1900.

HENRY WOLLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office No. 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolphe Monell-Sayre, also known as Adolphe Monell Sayre, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 26, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HENRY WOLLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, New Post Office Address and Office No. 20 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja8-law6wTu

Legal Notices.

CURRIER, EDWIN A.—The people of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of EDWIN A. CURRIER, assigned to Azel F. Merrill and Jacob Fleischhauer, for the benefit of creditors.—Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the New York Supreme Court at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 7th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the proceedings of Azel F. Merrill and Jacob Fleischhauer, as assignees of said Edwin A. Currier, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement.

Witness, Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice of this Court, and seal of said Court, the 24th [Seal.] day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

DAVID M. KELLOGG, Attorney for Assignees, No. 257 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NO. 1, of Philadelphia County, Pa.—June Term, 1900.—NO. 40.—ANNA E. ZACKEL vs. PAUL ZACKEL.

To Paul Zackel, the above-named respondent:

Take notice that an application for divorce has been made by Anna E. Zackel in the above case, upon the application that you have willfully and maliciously deserted her, in the County of Philadelphia aforesaid, and have, without any just or reasonable cause, absented yourself from her habitation for and during the term of two years and more—to wit, from the 15th day of July, 1896, and continuously to such desertion. By reason of your default in not entering an appearance the case has been referred to me as Master. I have appointed Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., as the time, and my office, No. 1003 Betz Building, Philadelphia, as the place of taking testimony in the cause, when and where you may attend, either in person or by attorney, and make defense, if any you have.

ja22-law4wTu C. J. HEPBURN, Master.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY G. INGERSOLL, bankrupt.—No. 3,206.

Notice is hereby given that Henry G. Ingersoll, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts and liabilities, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated January 29th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX KOVEN, bankrupt.—No. 3,087.

Notice is hereby given that Max Koven, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated January 31st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD S. LUTHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward S. Luther of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Edward S. Luther was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy. February 1st, 1901.

NO. 2,378.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLARA M. MASS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Clara Mass of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Clara Mass was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. February 4, 1901.

NO. 3,240.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM THOMPSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Thompson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D., 1900, the said William Thompson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, February 4th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against FERDINAND N. MONJO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of 134th Street, distant two hundred and seven feet eight and one-half inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of 134th Street and Lenox Avenue, as widened, and running thence northwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet seven inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line seventeen feet three and one-half inches, and thence southwardly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 134th Street, and thence westwardly along the same seventeen feet three and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances the same or more or less, said premises being now known as No. 75 West 134th Street, New York City."

Dated New York, February 4, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above. Its street number is 75 West 134th Street:

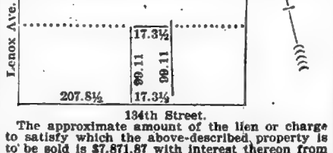

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,871.87, with interest thereon from the 19th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $459.91 with interest from January 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $172.83 and interest.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—HORACE T. ROWLEY, Plaintiff, against RACHEL FELDMAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, known by the Street Number 140 West 129th Street, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southerly side, three hundred (300) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Christiane Kramer to the party of the first part hereto by deed recorded May 29th, 1896, in Liber 37 of Conveyances, at Page 26.

Dated New York, January 26, 1901.

CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 140 West 129th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,999.17-100, with interest thereon from the 24th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $363.24-100, with interest from January 25th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,069.29 and interest.

Dated New York, January 28, 1901.

CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNIE L. STROUSE, plaintiff, against ISRAEL LEBOWITZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on the southerly side of 113th Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and which being taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the said southerly side of 113th Street, distant seventy-five feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, as widened, and running thence easterly along the said street fifty feet, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly and parallel with said street fifty feet, and thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and ten inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

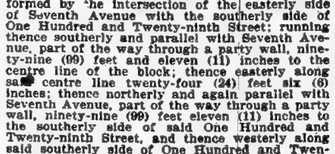

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,659.72, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $320.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250 and interest.

Dated New York, 28th day of January, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

THOMPSON, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elisabeth T. Martin, Catharine T. Harns, Sarah Pollock, William Emmerson, Thomas Emmerson, James Emmerson, Mary T. Bryce, Alexander Emmerson, William Miller, Murin Fulton, and all other heirs at law and next of kin of Alexander Thompson, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, by the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by her, the heirs and next of kin of ALEXANDER THOMPSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Emma J. Hartley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ALEXANDER THOMPSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the tenth [L. S.] fixed. day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja15-law6wTu&f20

MOWER, CARO B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARO B. MOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Pier 25 North River, New York City, on or before the 25th day of April, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of October, 1900. Est. CARO B. MOWER. E. W. SUCK, Ex. c23-law6mTu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROBERT W. STUART, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against GEORGE WALTON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,260, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of the Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through another party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

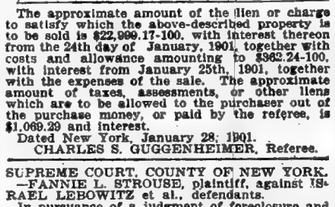

The approximate amount of the lien or charge including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Thirteen thousand eight hundred and nine 78-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of January, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $530.67 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

The above-described premises consist of an almost new five-story modern apartment house in good order. Of above amount $12,000 will be allowed to remain with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on an approved bond. ja15-2aw3wT&F&f19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY E. COE and WILLIAM W. APPLETON, as Trustees, under the last will and testament of Richard L. Campbell, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR NEUMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, No. 149 Broadway, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixty-second Street with the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, and running from thence southerly along the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-second Street, and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Sixty-second Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the tenant agreement between Sarah A. Robbins and Thomas Kennedy, dated March 5th, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of April, 1879, in Liber 1,482 of Conveyances, Page 313.—Dated New York, January 26, 1901.

CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

EDO. E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 69 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 800 Lexington Avenue:

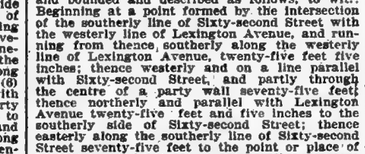

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $28,359.69, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $467.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $126.10 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of January, 1901.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.

j29-2aw3wTu&F&f19

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, George Stark, Marie Toelberg, and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on the southerly side of 113th Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and which being taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the said southerly side of 113th Street, distant seventy-five feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, as widened, and running thence easterly along the said street fifty feet, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly and parallel with said street fifty feet, and thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and ten inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,659.72, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $320.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250 and interest.

Dated New York, 28th day of January, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

ja20-2aw3wTu&Th&f20

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWIN W. GREENBOWE, plaintiff, against ALICE M. BODINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 18th day of December, 1900, as re-settled by order of this court, entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment as re-settled by said order to be sold, and described in said judgment and decree as follows: All and singular the lands and premises mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

Parcel No. 1: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant fifty (50) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 3: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Wagaw St

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

WARDWELL & ADAMS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
16 BEAVER STREET.
Telephone 3134 3135 Broad.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
Executive Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE.
STOCKS, BONDS WHEAT, COTTON.
MARKET LETTER & POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE FREE UPON APPLICATION.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
DEALS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND NEGOTIATES LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning, C. T. Dodd, Philip Lehman,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick William E. Spier, Geo. Binmenthal,
Chas. F. Cutler, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Emers. McMillin, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Jas. M. Donald, Jno. R. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.

LAFAYETTE GAS COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY,
OHIO & INDIANA GAS COMPANY,
LOGANSPORT & WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY,
INDIANA NATURAL & ILLUMINATNIG GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of Directors of the first four companies above mentioned, held on January 29th, 1901, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000 par value of the mortgage bonds of the Lafayette Gas Company, and $15,000 par value of the mortgage bonds of each of the said other three companies, at the lowest price at which the said bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to February 7th, 1901. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $40.000 par value of bonds of the Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $10,000 par value have been cancelled by order of the Board of Directors.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, January 29th, 1901.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. C. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

AN ASSURED 7% INVESTMENT
Prompt Payment Semi-Annual Dividends Beginning July 1st, 1901, Definitely Provided for Out of Established Earnings.
Cumulative Preferred Stock at par, and with it full paid and non-assessable common stock, part of same consideration in a company connected in its operations with one of the greatest railway systems in the country.
Through the connection will come immediate increase in holdings that will yield sufficient additional income to assure liberal dividends on the common stock.
For full particulars address
AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Park Row Building, New York City.

Eureka Springs Railway Co.
Owners of First Mortgage Bonds Nos. 387 to 391 are requested to communicate with U. HERRMANN, A 16 Produce Exchange, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Wanted—By young man of good address, having considerable clientele, position with banking house, to take charge investments; have had ten years' practical experience; moderate compensation and commission. L., Box 210 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Nassau Electric Railroad Company

Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1951 — **INTEREST JANUARY 1st and JULY 1st**

Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future law.

Principal and interest guaranteed (by endorsement upon each bond) by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, through which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls its properties.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration as to principal, and of exchange for full registered bonds without coupons.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1901.

We offer for Sale $9,500,000 of the above-described Bonds at 97½ and Interest.

For particulars as to the property and mortgage security, we beg to call attention to the accompanying letter of Mr. C. L. Rossiter, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The legality of the mortgage and of the guaranty of the bonds by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has been approved by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson.

Copies of the mortgage and any further information desired may be had upon application.

Application to list on the New York Stock Exchange will be made immediately.

We recommend these bonds to the conservative investor.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By W. G. OAKMAN, President,
28 Nassau Street.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
29 Nassau Street, New York.
19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aetna Life Building, Hartford, Conn.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, JANUARY 30, 1901.

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and Messrs. HARVEY FISK & SONS.

DEAR SIRS:

The street railway system of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company covers a very wide territory in the most thickly populated section of Brooklyn, with extensions into the most rapidly developing districts, and connects with all the principal ferries and with the Brooklyn Bridge, over which it operates by contract. The mileage of the system (measured as single track) is as follows:

MILEAGE.

123.21 miles of track owned by the Company.
6.32 miles owned by the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company.
13.85 miles owned by the Sea Beach Railway Company.
} The entire stock of these two Companies is owned by the Nassau Company.

GUARANTY BY BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY.

In April, 1899, all the railroads, property, and franchises of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company were leased to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, under a lease by the terms of which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of all the bonds secured by mortgages upon the leased property, including the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. All of the common stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and all of its preferred stock, excepting $448,000 par value, is owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the operating company for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, controls by lease or ownership all of the properties embraced in that Company's system.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The track, equipment, power-houses, and other property of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, are, as the result of large expenditures since the creation of the Consolidated Mortgage, in thoroughly first-class condition. The entire system is equipped with electrical apparatus of the most approved type.

EXTENT OF LIEN.

The bonds which you have purchased are part of an issue limited to $15,000,000, of which $4,526,000 are, by the terms of the mortgage, reserved to retire underlying bonds. Subject only to these underlying bonds, the Consolidated Mortgage is an absolute lien upon the 123.21 miles of lines owned by the Nassau Company, and by the terms of a supplemental agreement, upon the stock of the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company and the Sea Beach Railway Company whose lines, aggregating 20.17 miles, will become directly subject to the mortgage as soon as the formality of merger has been perfected.

EARNINGS.

Since the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company have been operated as part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System. For the year ending June 30, 1898, (the fiscal year prior to the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company,) the net earnings of the Nassau System largely exceeded the present entire interest charge upon the system.

The earnings and expenses of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1900, were as follows:

Receipts		$11,971,475.69
Expenses, including taxes		7,637,507.00
Net earnings		$4,333,968.69
Fixed Charges:		
Interest on Bonds of Leased Companies	$2,192,196.32	
Interest on Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. Bonds	12,500.00	
Interest on Real Estate Mortgages	13,920.81	
Rentals to Leased Companies	1,586,250.01	$3,804,867.14
Surplus		$529,101.55

Of the fixed charges paid as above, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. receives as interest and rentals upon its holdings of the stock and bonds of its controlled Companies the sum of $701,688.42

Thus making the aggregate surplus income of the System, operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company $1,230,789.97

Of the net earnings of the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, $4,333,968.69, it is estimated that the Nassau System contributed at least $935,000.

The most rapid growth of business upon the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system is undoubtedly to be expected in the territory covered by the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls 522 miles of street railroad in Brooklyn, of which 67 miles are elevated and 455 miles are surface lines, together covering the entire Borough of Brooklyn. Its system connects with the new East River Bridge, now nearing completion, over which one of its controlled companies has the right by contract to operate. This improved communication with New York is expected to increase very largely the development of the Borough of Brooklyn and to add materially to the earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, including the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's lines.

Yours truly,
C. L. ROSSITER, President.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of February, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of said Company, which has been declared advisable by its Board of Directors, increasing the capital stock of said Company from the present authorized capital of sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) to an authorized capital of one hundred million dollars, ($100,000,000,) one-half of such increase to be preferred stock and one-half thereof common stock.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on January 26th, 1901, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 18th, 1901.

Dated New York City January 19th, 1901.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

4% Interest p. a.
PAYABLE IN
GOLD
FREE FROM TAXES.
IN
Government or City Bonds
OF GERMANY.
All kinds of Foreign Securities bought and sold.
Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of February, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $8,166.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, February 4, 1901.

Position wanted by a young man in banker's or broker's office; highest references furnished. B., P. O. Box 457.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.

Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901, after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.

To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT. REGISTERED BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Maturing Nov. 1, 1950,
Nov. 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1920.
FOR SALE BY
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
City of Boston 3½% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1919.
R. L. DAY & CO.,
40 Water St., Boston. 1 Broad St., New York.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Jan. 16, 1901.
Mr. ERNEST J. H. AMY has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
H. AMY & CO.

FINANCIAL.

FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.
OFFICE OF THE
Rio Hondo Copper Co.
74 International Trust Building,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Company is incorporated under the laws of Arizona for the purpose of further development and equipment of the vast copper, lead, gold and silver properties which it now owns outright and free of debt, located in the Rio Hondo District of Taos County, New Mexico. Work has now been brought to such a stage of development that the immense value of these possessions is absolutely demonstrated by actual showing and measurements backed up by unquestioned facts and figures.

In accordance with the recommendations of engineers and experts it has been decided to erect on the Company's property a complete reduction plant of 500 tons' daily capacity, developments now having reached a stage which require such facilities as a matter of necessity in the further forwarding of the work. Therefore, notice is hereby given that public subscriptions for 50,000 shares of the capital stock of the

RIO HONDO
COPPER CO.

Will be received at the Company's office, 45 Milk St., until FEBRUARY 15th, 1901, inclusive, at the rate of $10 per share, proceeds to be used in erecting said plant. Applications must be accompanied by check, made payable to the Rio Hondo Copper Company for 20% of such subscription, balance to be paid within twenty days after notice of allotment. The Company reserves the right to reject any subscription in whole or in part.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO.,
Transfer Agent and Registrar.
Boston, Mass.

A GUARANTEE.

The SPECULATIVE PUBLIC has assurance of the reliable and sound nature of this enterprise in he fact that, as an evidence of good faith to present purchasers of stock, the original owners of the Mines, the Directors of the Company, and their personal friends, HAVE POOLED THEIR STOCK, AMOUNTING TO $5,160,000.00, UNDER AN UNTRANSFERABLE VOTING TRUST FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS FROM OCTOBER 12TH, 1900, and have deposited said stock in trust with the West End Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

This gives absolute evidence that the original owners of the Mines, the Company's present officers, and their personal friends, HOLD RIO HONDO STOCK ONLY AS AN INVESTMENT, and for the profits which they know will accrue from the honest and efficient operation of the properties. This great quantity of stock cannot possibly be sold for five years; hence, it represents a solid INVESTMENT—and NOT a mere stock-jobbing speculation. ITS VALUE LIES IN ITS MONEY-EARNING POWER.

Additional information, subscription blanks and prospectus given on application to

J. L. RICE,
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.,
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE COMPANY.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 26, 1901.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared respectively out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1900, payable at this office on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, Feb. 5, and reopen on Monday, Feb. 11, 1901. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 15th, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from February 1st to February 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$10,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. (Extn. & Impt.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 Omaha & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., (Trust Co. Ctf.)
50 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Mary F. Thorp, administratrix, De Bonis Non, Estate of Julia Thorp, deceased.)
84 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
4 shs. Market and Fulton National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
930 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. pfd.
$42,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1930, May, 1900, Coup.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. pfd.
10 shs. National City Bank.
5 shs. Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
20 shs. Irving National Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
26 shs. National City Bank.
40 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
16 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
4 shs. Home Insurance Co.
200 shs. N. Y. & New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
18 shs. United States Trust Co.
74 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bds.
4 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st pfd. and $32 scrip.
15 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d pfd.
21 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. common.
5 shs. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
25 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. pfd.
$10,000 Standard Rope and Twine Co. Consld, 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds. and $300 do. scrip.
200 shs. Louisville, Hen. & St. Louis Ry. pfd.
86 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$1,000 Austin & Northwestern R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Guar. Bd.
$1,000 Northern Pacific R. R. (St. Paul-Duluth Div.) 4 p. c. Bd.
54 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
41 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
1,000 shs. Copper King of Arizona.
9 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
250 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
77 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. American Tobacco Co. pfd.
3 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 p. c. City Hall Bds., 1901.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
3 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares North American Trust Co., $100 each.
20 shares Dennett's Surpassing Coffee Co., $100 each.
100 shares Pennsylvania Mining Co., $5 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Free Circulating Library.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, held at the Bruce Branch of said Corporation, No. 226 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New York, on January 8th, 1901,

We, the undersigned, President and Secretary of the said New York Free Circulating Library, do hereby give notice of a meeting of the members of the New York Free Circulating Library, to be held at the Bruce Branch of said Corporation, No. 226 West Forty-second Street, on Tuesday, February 19th, 1901, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The object of this meeting is to vote upon the question of the ratification by the members of the New York Free Circulating Library of a certain agreement of consolidation made and executed by and between the New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations) and the New York Free Circulating Library, dated January 11th, 1901.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.
J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, President.
FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 53 Duane Street, in the City of New York, at 12 M., on the 13th day of February 1901, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from February 9th to February 14th, 1901.

LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
New York, January 29, 1901.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

SPANISH AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY CONSOLIDATED.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at Havana on February 10th next at 12 o'clock M., in the office, No. 1 Calzada del Monte, as specified in Article 18 of the By-Laws for the following purposes: To appoint an Inspecting Committee of three stockholders to examine the books and accounts of the company for the preceding year, said committee to report in writing in the meeting that will be held during the first fifteen days of April. By direction of the Board of Directors,
PEDRO GALBIS, Secretary.
Havana, January 24th, 1901.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,
340 Third Avenue, New York, Feb. 2d, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 Third Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will close Saturday, February 9th, and reopen Friday, March 8th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company,
New York, Jan. 29, 1901.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1901. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PORT Henry Iron Ore Co., for the election of trustees and for any other business that will come before it, will be held at the office of Messrs. Witherbee, Sherman & Co., No. 56 Pine Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, at 11:00 A. M.

Dated New York, January 21st, 1901.
JOSEPH T. TOWER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Railway Supply & Equipment Company for the election of Directors will be held at 71 Broadway, New York, on the 8th day of February, at 12 o'clock.

H. M. HUBBELL, Secy.
February 2d, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 4	1,410,256
To date this year	33,183,374
Corresponding date last year	11,971,150

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 4	$7,409,500
To date this year	$109,680,950
Corresponding date last year	$56,626,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	¾	Kan. City So	1¾
Am. Car & F pf	1	Kan. City So. pf	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Kokuk & Des M	2½
Am. Linseed pf	¾	Laclede Gas	3¼
Am. Malt. pf	1	Louis. & Nash	2¼
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Manhattan	3¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Mexican Central	1⅝
Am. Steel & W pf	2¾	Mex. Nat. ctfs	⅜
Am. Sugar Ref	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf	¼
Am. Tin Plate	1¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1⅜
A., T. & S. F	3¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf	1¼	Mo. Pacific	2¼
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brook. Rap. Tr	3⅜	Nat. Lead	1
Canada So	2¼	Nat. Lead pf	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Chi. & Alton	1	Nat. Steel pf	1½
Chi. & Alton pf	⅝	Nat. Tube	1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy	1	Nat. Tube pf	1
Chi. & East. Ill	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	1½	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. Gt. West	1¼	Norfolk & West	½
Chi. Gt. West pf A	3¼	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. Gt. West pf B	8⅜	Northern Pac. pf	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	⅜	People's Gas	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P	⅞	Peoria & Eastern	3⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac	2	Pere Marquette	1
Den. & Rio G. pf	¾	Rep. Steel pf	⅓
Des M. & Ft. D	⅞	St. L. & Adir	2
Erie 1st pf	⅛	St. L. S. W. pf	⅜
Erie 2d pf	1⅜	Southern Ry	⅛
Evans. & T. H	½	Southern Ry. pf	1⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅞
Federal Steel	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	1
Federal Steel pf	1½	Texas Pac. L. Tr	1
Gas & El. Ber. Co.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf	½
Gen. Electric	½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Hocking Valley	1¼	Un. Pacific pf	¾
Hocking Val. pf	½	U. S. Express	½
Illinois Central	1	Wabash pf	⅝
Int. Pump	¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf	¾
Int. Pump pf	⅔	Wis. Central pf	1
Iowa Central pf	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	½	N. Y. Mutual Gas	1
B., R. & P. pf	1½	North American	½
C., M. & St. P. pf	½	Ont. Sil. Mining	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pacific Mail	½
C., C., C. & St. L	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Del. & Hudson	2	Pressed Steel Co. pf	1
Gt. North. pf	2	Union Bag & Paper	1
Nat. Salt	⅔	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Nat. Salt pf	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. C. R. R. 1st	3	Mo. Pacific trust 5s	1¼
Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s	1½	Mcr. & Ess. 7s, 1901	1
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1¼	Peo. & East. inc.	1
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½
C., B. Q., I. Div 4s	1⅜	So. Pacific 4s	1¾
C. & E. I. gen.	1⅜	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
E. T., V. & G. n.	1¾	T., C. & I. Ser. B 6s	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Wabash deb B	1½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2¼		

Bonds Declined.

Bwy. & 7th A. con. 5s 1¾ | Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's security market appeared the first opportunity for a reflection of the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific transaction which amazed Wall Street just as the Stock Exchange was closing for the holiday at the end of last week. About 120,000 shares of Union Pacific and over 100,000 shares of Southern Pacific changed hands. Union Pacific rose to 90, the highest price in its history, and at the close of the day was within a slight fraction of top-notch. Southern Pacific, after showing some briskness at the opening, lost all that it gained with the exception of a single one-eighth. Professional Wall Street insists upon rating Southern Pacific now as a minority stock, urging that the Harriman syndicate having bought over half of the stock en bloc can have no need to make further purchases. This view is attended by the putting out of short contracts on a substantial scale by some of the foremost traders of the Street. As to Union Pacific sentiment is enthusiastic, it being popular to figure extraordinary gains as assured to the property through the abs

cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $135,909,115; balances, $10,278,253; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $751,592.

Money on call in London, 3¼@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 3¾@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.88¼; cables, $4.89⅝; commercial bills, $4.83⅝@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15 less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders, 40¼ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Money was in moderate demand to-day and was more plentiful. Discounts were easy, in expectation that the reduction of the Bank of England rate would enable the flotation of the forthcoming loan to be made easily.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive, but the feeling was tolerably cheerful. One small failure was announced. Consols hardened. Home rails were irregular. Among foreigners, the feature was the sharp rise in the Chinese railroad loan, on the announcement that the coupon of Feb. 1 was being paid.

Americans were the best section. They opened irregular, but subsequently hardened. The feature was the sharp advance in Union Pacific, in sympathy with New York. Atchison and Louisville were in special favor. Grand Trunks strengthened on good traffic returns. Kaffirs opened good, on the announcement of Gen. Kitchener's movements, but later reacted.

Consols, for money, 96¾; consols, for the account, 97; Atchison, 52⅝; Canadian Pacific, 81½; St. Paul, 156; Illinois Central, 130½; Louisville, 93½; Union Pacific preferred, 86⅜; New York Central, 148⅜; Erie, 29¼; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 17; Erie first preferred, 65⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 80½; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand Mines, 3⅝.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝@4 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £47,000.

Bar silver closed firm at 28¼d per ounce.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Internationals were firm, especially Brazilians and Argentines. Certain industrials relapsed. Thomson-Houston shares being particularly weak, owing to rumored forced sales. At the close prices were heavy. Rio Tintos were dull, but finished firmer.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72 12½.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Home funds were firm on the Boerse to-day. Chinese were harder. Locals fluctuated and improved on bear covering. Discount houses reserved their attitude owing to the rate of London exchange.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 8,740,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 100,000 marks; other securities decreased 23,160,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 27,890,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Boston trading broadened in good earnest to-day, and a large business was done. Over 10,000 shares of Atchison changed hands in the morning. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was a prominent favorite, with Sugar, Tube, Steel, and Union Pacific showing pronounced activity. The copper stocks had a better market than in many weeks. There were good inquiries for a number of them, and better prices generally. Gains were pronounced in no case, but they were good and made easily, say, about ½ in leading stocks, like Old Dominion, Copper Range, Isle Royale, and Baltic, while Montana hardened 5, Franklin 1, and Bingham 1. Bonds were in good demand, with Mexican Central issues notably higher. Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis rose 3, to 68, the preferred selling at 125. Planters' Compress weakened to 18.

Call loans, 3@4; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

At the Clearing House, balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10½	Mohawk	23	23¾
Allouez	2½	3	Old Colony	208	208½
Arcadian	18	18½	Osceola	83	84
Arnold	3½		Parrot	47	48
Ash Bed	25	50	Quincy	166	168
Atlantic	25⅝	26	Rhode Isl	13¾	13½
Baltic	34½	34⅝	Santa Fé	6¼	6½
Bos. & Mont.	315	318	Santa Ysabel		2½
Butte & Bos.	80	81	Shoe	31¼	31⅝
Cal. & Hec.	545	550	Tamarack	327	
Centennial	23	23¼	Utah Cons.	32⅝	33
Franklin	17	17½	Washington	50	1
Humboldt	25		Winona	5¼	5½
Isle Royale	38	38¼	Wolverine	49	49¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	253	255	Cent. M. pf.	62	
Bost. & Low.	242		Fitchburg pf.	141	142
Bost. & Me.	194	195	N.Y.&N.E. 6s	109	
Bos. & Prov.	302		N.Y.&N.E. 7s	113	
Bost. Elev.		171	West. End	93¾	94
Cent. Mass.	16	16½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	163	164½	N. Eng. Tel.	135	
Chi. Stk. Yds.	147	147¾	U. S. Oil	12	13
Dom. Coal	34¾	35⅛	West'n Tel.	55¼	55½
Dom. C. pf.	108¾	110	West. El. pf.		70
Mex. Tel.		2½			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Philadelphia market was dull, but steady throughout. The various steel issues, the Readings, Lehigh Valley, and Philadelphia Company were all advanced. Cambria Steel was bid for in large blocks at 17½; sales were effected at 17⅝. Friday's closing price was 17¼. Philadelphia Electric moved between 17⅜ and 17½. The statement of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light, and Power Company, the largest constituent of the Philadelphia Electric, issued to-day, was not regarded as particularly encouraging. A meeting of the Directors of the Reading Company will be held Wednesday, and to-morrow the Marsden Directors meet to elect a successor to the retiring Presiden of the company, Mr. Gibbs. Asphalt 1st 5s were wanted at 62, and the other issues reflected a stronger tone.

The close was firm at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	32½	34	Lehigh Nav.	64⅝	65
Cambria	17½	17⅝	Lehigh Val.	32¾	33
Citizens' Ry.			Marsden	7	7¼
Ind., 5s	109¾	110	New Pas. 5s	118¼	118
Choctaw	41⅜	41½	Nor. Penn.	108	109
C. Tr., N. J.	61	61½	Penn. Steel	70	75
C.T., N.J., 5s	109½	110	Penn. St. pf.	85	98
C. Tr., Phila.	28	29	Peo. Tr. 4s	108	110
El. & Peo. 4s	101¾	102	Phila. & Erie	32	33½
El. Stge.	75	80	Phila. Trac.	100¼	100¾
El. S. B. pf.	75	80	Union Trac.	35½	36
El. Co. of A.	8¼	8¾	Un. Co.'s, N.J.	277	280
Hunt. & Bt.	16	18	Un. Gas Imp.	122	123
H. & B. pf.	48	49	Welsh't Lt.	40	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—There was little change in to-day's figures on the Stock Exchange. American Radiator closed at 39, a point's gain. Match closed with the same advance at 136. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 80@80¾, closing at the latter figure. Shelby Steel Tube common closed at 7, which was a point's gain.

	High.	Low.	Close.
130..American Linseed com	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
125..American Linseed pf	34	33½	34
120..American Radiator com	39	38	39
80..American Radiator pf	108	108	108
44..Chicago Telephone Co	280	280	280
10..Chicago City Railway	257	257	257
80 Chicago Union Trac. pf	50¾	50½	50½
240..Diamond Match	136	135	136
210..Lake Street Elevated	10¼	10	10¼
245..Metropolitan Elevated pf	80¾	80	80¾
800..National Biscuit com	38⅞	38¾	38¾
125..National Biscuit pf	93¾	93½	93¾
470..Carbon com	16½	15½	16⅛
15..South Side Elevated	100¾	100	100
10..North Chicago	192	192	192
200..Northwestern Elev. com	30	30	30
86..Union Elevated Railway	90	90	90
35..West Chicago	99¾	99¾	99¾
30..Western Stone Co	50	50	50
125..Shelby Steel Tube com	7	6	7

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In several parts of the list the market for outside securities yesterday showed considerable activity. The purchase of stocks on a fairly large scale resulted in considerable improvement in prices, but these changes, although fairly large, were not general. The bulk of the day's business was supplied by the steel stocks and the St. Louis Street Railway issues, most of which were notably active. In the less active issues prices were not materially altered. There was some liquidation, which caused recessions in prices, but the day's selling movements were on no large scale.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE was more actively traded in than it has been on any day for two or three weeks. It seemed to be favorably influenced by the strength and activity of the steel stocks on the board. The common stock sold as high as 42¾, and showed total sales of about 3,000 shares. It made a net gain of half a point, closing at 42½ bid. The preferred stock was much quieter and steady at the closing price of last week.

***

SHEET STEEL preferred was another of the steel stocks to show more than usual activity. It advanced from 75¼ to 77 and closed at 76 bid. The other steel stocks were fairly strong, but were not as actively traded in.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities were once more made prominent by a considerable show of strength. The bonds on transactions in $50,000 or more advanced to 83¾, while the preferred stock sold up to 75¾, and closed at that price, with a net gain of ¾ of a point. The greatest activity, however, appeared in St. Louis Transit, which, after being strong all day, jumped at the close to 22, and closed at 21⅞ bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points. Trading in this stock amounted probably to not less than 2,500 shares.

***

STANDARD OIL advanced from 797 to 807, and closed at 803 bid, a net gain of 10 points. The buying of the stock yesterday was in anticipation of the declaration of the quarterly dividend on the stock, action upon which, it is expected, will be taken during the present week.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was fairly active between 20½ and 20. It closed with a small net loss of 2⅜ bid. The common stock moved between 5⅝ and 5¼, closing at the latter figure.

***

STORAGE POWER, which on Friday advanced sharply to 16, yesterday sold down to 13¾. About 500 shares of the stock changed hands.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold down to 10 on the liquidation of a few hundred shares of stock. It closed with a net loss of half a point, at 9¾ bid.

***

GERMAN TREASURY 4s were in large demand. They advanced to 100¾, and closed at that price, with few bonds offered.

***

UNION COPPER and the rest of the copper shares were very dull. Only a few hundred shares of Union Copper sold during the day, the sales being made at 4½.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 15 and closed with a net loss of 1½ points, at 14½ bid.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold down to 2, but later recovered about half a point. It closed at 2¼ bid, against 2⅜ bid on Friday last.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Friday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	82	80	82
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6½	7	6½	7
American Bicycle pf.	25½	26½	25	26
American Bicycle bonds.	70½	72½	71½	72
American Bridge	42½	43	42	42½
American Bridge pf.	91	91¼	91	91¼
American Chicle	79	88	70	88
American Chicle pf.	90	91	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders'	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal		8½		8½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20½	20½	20½	20½
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98¼
California Copper		¾	1	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5⅛	4¾	5⅛
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	35	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	108	103	100
Central Fireworks	25	28	25	28
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	76
Compressed Air	30	34	30	34
Consolidated Equipment.	9¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	35	31	35
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Crucible Steel	23¾	24½	23¾	24¼
Crucible Steel pf.	78	79¾	78	79¾
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	29	29½	29¼	30
Electric Boat	27	28	27	29
Electric Boat pf.	52	55	53	55
Electric Vehicle	14½	16	16	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Empire Steel		6		6
Empire Steel pf.		40	17	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	17	18	17	23
General Carriage	3¼	2½	2¾	3
General Chemical	65		65	
General Chemical pf.	98½	99½	97	98
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101	100½	100¾
Havana Commercial	10	13½	11	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	117	124	117	122
Interborough Rapid Transit	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	40	45	43	46
Inter-State Oil		1½	5	1½
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
†Markeen Copper	1⅝	3	1⅝	3
Mex. Nat Construct. pf.		13½		13½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4	4½
Otis Elevator	28½	30	28½	29
Otis Elevator pf.	91	92	91	92
Pes. Dec. & Evans.		½	1	¾
Pitts. Bess. & L. Erie	30	30½	30⅝	30⅝
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking powder pf.	94½	95½	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28½	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123	125	123	
St. Louis Transit	21⅜	22¼	20	20¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	69¼	69¼	70
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25	24⅝	25¼
Sheet Steel pf.	76	76½	75¼	76
Singer Mfg.	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	38	32	38
Standard Coupler	23	28	23	28
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	803	810	793	797
Sterling Copper	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
Storage Power	14	16	14	17
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼	16½	17¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	4	4½	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	42½	43	42½	43
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	116	114½	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¾	90	89½	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	75½		75	75¼
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	35	31½	33½
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½		102½	
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102¼	103¾
Brooklyn City R. R.	239½	241	239½	241
Brooklyn B. & W. R. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105¼
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf.	91½	93½	92½	93½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	100	100	100	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	96		96	
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	96
23d St. Ry. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Staten Island R.R.Co. 1st 6s	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13		13	
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	45	50	45	50
28th & 29th St. 5s	109	113¼	114½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	112½	111	112½
United Trac. Prov.	100	111	100	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	38	34	38
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	71	73	71	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	21	25
Denver Gas 5s	68	68	68	68
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	50	45	50
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	285	299	285	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks— Monday, Feb. 4, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	165	25	Adams Express	162	162	162	162	.....
90¾	91	6,565	Amalgamated Copper	91¼	91¼	89⅝	90⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	5,005	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22	23	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
71¼	71½	1,435	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	70½	71¼	70½	71¼	+1
30⅝	31	150	American Cotton Oil	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅝
34	36	50	American District Tel.	36	36	36	36	.....
179	185	147	American Express	183	185	180	182	.....
36⅜	37¼	100	American Ice Co.	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
6⅞	7	610	Am. Linseed Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
34	35	1,300	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	33¾	34	33	34	+ ¾
4⅝	5	500	Am. Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ½
24	26	500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	+1
59¼	59½	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	59½	59⅝	59½	59½	— ⅝
98	98½	415	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	— ¼
29¾	30	6,700	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	28½	30⅝	28½	30	+2
74	75	350	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	73½	75	73½	75	+1
46¾	47	53,215	Am. Steel & Wire	46½	47⅜	46	47	+1½
90½	91	7,850	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89	91	89	91	+2½
137⅝	137½	10,185	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137⅜	138½	137¼	137½	+ ⅝
119	120	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+ ⅜
95		300	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	.....
59⅝	59⅝	3,310	American Tin Plate	58¾	59⅞	58½	59¾	+1⅝
89	89¾	150	Am. Tin Plate pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
115⅜	115½	7,020	American Tobacco	115½	115⅝	114½	115⅝	— ⅛
43½	44	800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43¼	44	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
53⅝	53½	127,845	At., T. & S. F.	51	53⅝	50⅝	53⅜	+3½
80⅛	80¼	48,900	At., T. & S. F. pf.	80⅛	80⅜	80⅛	80¼	+1½
91⅝	91⅞	7,900	Baltimore & Ohio	91¼	91¾	90¾	91⅜	+1½
86⅝	87	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87	87½	86⅝	87½	+1
80⅝	80¾	56,325	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77⅜	80⅞	77½	80⅝	+3⅜
177	178½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	177¾	177⅜	177¾	177⅞	.....
81	85	150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	81	81	81	81	— ½
58¼	58⅝	7,070	Canada Southern	57¼	59½	57¼	58⅝	+2⅛
40¼	40⅝	6,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	40⅞	39½	40⅞	+1½
40¼	40¾	4,320	Chicago & Alton	40	40¾	39⅝	40¾	+1
75	75¼	1,565	Chicago & Alton pf.	74½	75¼	74⅝	75¼	+ ⅝
146⅜	146½	24,290	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	146½	147⅛	145¾	146¾	+1
94½	95	800	Chicago & East. Ill.	94	94¾	94	94¾	+2½
125	126½	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	125	125	125	125	+1⅝
20¼	20⅜	13,150	Chicago Great West.	19⅞	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+1¼
83¼	84½	1,200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	80½	83½	80⅜	83½	+3½
52	52½	3,200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	45⅜	53⅜	45⅝	53⅞	+8⅜
92	94	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92½	92½	92¾	92⅞	+ ⅞
28½	28¾	7,360	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20½	20½	28	28	.....
67	67¼	3,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	67	67¼	66¾	67¼	+ ¼
152	152⅛	16,067	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	152	152½	151⅝	152	+ ⅝
102	103	315	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193½	192½	192½	192¾	+ ¼
173	174	254	Chicago & Northw.	173¾	174	173¾	174	+ ¼
127¼	127⅝	33,355	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	126	128¼	126	127½	+2
14½	14⅝	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	.....
37	37¼	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	38½	37	37	— ⅛
76½	77½	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	77¾	78½	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
116	117¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117½	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
47⅞	47⅝	7,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49	49	47½	47⅝	— ¼
7¼	7⅝	400	Colorado Southern	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
40	40¼	130	Col. Southern 1st pf.	40½	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
193½	194½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	194½	194½	194¼	194¼	.....
45	45½	10,444	Con. Tobacco Co.	45	45⅝	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
95⅜	96	885	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	95⅜	96½	95⅜	96	.....
151½	151⅝	400	Delaware & Hudson.	153	153	151	151	—1
33⅛	33½	1,400	Denver & R. G.	33½	33	33	33½	+ ¼
84½	85	2,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	84½	85	84½	85	+1
21	22	3,800	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	22¼	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	28½	15,290	Erie	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
63½	64	4,800	Erie 1st pf.	64	64	63¾	64	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅜	5,100	Erie 2d pf.	43	44⅞	43	44¼	+1⅛
41	41½	800	Evans. & T. H.	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
82	83	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	81	82	81	82	+1
46⅝	46¾	36,800	Federal Steel	46	47¼	45⅝	46⅝	+1⅝
75¼	75⅝	7,010	Federal Steel pf.	74½	75⅝	74½	75¼	+1¼
...	...	330	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	80⅝	81	80⅝	81	+ ⅞
191	192	100	General Electric	191	191	191	191	+ ½
49½	50	255	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
...	...	800	Great Northern pf.	192½	192½	192	192	—2
44¼	44⅞	1,580	Hocking Valley	44½	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞	+1½
72	72⅝	1,350	Hocking Valley pf.	71⅝	72⅝	71⅝	72¼	+ ½
128⅞	129	2,030	Illinois Central	128	129	128	129	+ ¼
...	...	5,798	Ill. Central, rights	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	.....
20½	21	700	International Paper	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
69	69½	1,050	Internat. Paper pf.	70	70	69	69	.....
58¼	59½	200	Internat. Power Co.	58¾	59	58¾	59	— ⅛
7¼	7⅝	800	International Silver	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	2,075	Iowa Central	27	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
53½	54	500	Iowa Central pf.	53½	54	53¾	54	+ ½
25⅛	25⅜	5,700	Internat. Steam Pump.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
75½	76¼	400	Int. Steam Pump pf.	75½	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅝
24	24	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	24	24	24	24	.....
17	18	3,800	Kansas City Southern.	17	18	17	18	+1⅜
40⅞	41	3,817	Kansas City South. pf.	40⅞	41⅜	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
6	8½	1,800	Keokuk & D. M.	6	8½	6	8½	+2½
73	75	300	Laclede Gas	72½	73¼	72½	73¼	+3½
91½	93	42,275	Louisville & Nashville.	91½	93½	91½	93	+2½
120⅝	120⅞	51,120	Manhattan Elevated.	117¾	120

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Fifty-fifth Street Dwellings Sold —Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Hayes estate, 56, 62, 64, and 68 West Fifty-fifth Street, four-story brownstone-front dwellings, each 18.4 by 100.5.

F. R. Houghton has sold for John P. Schmenger to John S. Huyler the three-story dwelling 127 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. This property adjoins the Huyler factory, at the southeast corner of Irving Place and Eighteenth Street, and will probably be used in connection therewith.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society the plot of five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, adjoining the six lots sold last week through the same brokers.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have also sold for Jessie W. Ehrich to Glickman Brothers the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 90.11.

It is reported that Dr. Reginald H. Sayre has bought the four-story dwelling 7 East Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5, and that he will alter it into a house of the American basement type.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. G. L. Murphy, 218 East Eighty-third Street, and for Mrs. A. O. Leonhardt, 220 East Eighty-third Street, together 38.1 by 102.2. The buyer is John McLaughlin, who already controlled a frontage of 114 feet adjoining these houses on the west, and who will erect six five-story flats on the entire plot.

E. J. Welling, Jr., has sold for the Eichler estate, to Louis Lese, 170 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a two-story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100.11.

A. V. Donellan has sold the five-story flat, 68 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

William Stonebridge has sold for James W. Campbell to the Eichler Brewing Company the lot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and the Southern Boulevard.

Paul Mayer has removed his offices from 251 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to 211 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, in the El Nido apartment house, the sale of which to Max E. and Simon E. Bernheimer he recently negotiated.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

560 West Fifty-first Street and 416 Eleventh Avenue, being the southeast corner, 59.11 by 50.2, four-story stone-front tenement and one-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to Martin A. Korff.....$16,200

Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edgar Logan..... 28,075

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

322 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 84 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Chalmers Wood and others, trustees 8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Kenny, Jr., referee, 175 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 129.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $17,870.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William E. Wyatt, referee, 411 to 417 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Convent Avenue, each 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwellings; 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 80, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $16,576.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $35,988.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Gramercy Park East and Twentieth Street, being Section A of the third floor of the Gramercy Apartment House; together with 128 shares of the Gramercy Company. Due on judgment, $5,544.

By William B. Kelnelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,854.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21.9 by 100.6 by 26 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 413 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $22,698.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,697.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McDermott, referee, 117 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,809.

At the County Court House, at 11 A. M., by Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, ten plots running through from Aqueduct Avenue to the old Croton Aqueduct, 36 to 75 foot frontage and 225 feet in depth.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 22; New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company of 53 Duane Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; John H. Philbrick, lessee; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

First Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street; to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Marcus Eberhardt, Daly Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 226 to 232 Fourth Avenue; to a thirteen-story brick factory; Central Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; R. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 105 feet east of Robbins Avenue; to a two-story frame dwelling; H. Mandheim of 757 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; O. Reissman of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 215 West Twenty-eighth Street; to a four-story brick flat, with store; Henry M. Smith of 21 Ludlow Street, agent; John L. Jordan, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 300 East Third Street; to two three-story-and-basement brick dwellings; H. Solomon of 30 Suffolk Street, owner; C. F. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Feb. 4.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 10th St, 71x56.4; Charles H. Class to the Boys' Club, a corporation, (mtg $35,182, R S $21.) re-recorded.....$21,000

AVENUE A, or Eastern Boulevard, 1,606, 21.6x78; Annie S. Dohmann, executrix, to David N. Levy..... 21,000

AVENUE A, or Eastern Boulevard, e s, 25.2 ft s of 85th St, 26.8x78; William N. Jenkins to Annie S. Dohmann, quitclaim. 1

AVENUE A, or Eastern Boulevard, e s, 25.2 ft s of 85th St, 26.8x78; Lillian E. Tapscott to Annie S. Dohmann, quitclaim 1

AVENUE A, or Eastern Boulevard, e s, 25.2 ft s of 85th St, 26.6x78; Annie S. Dohmann and others to David N. Levy, quitclaim. (R S $13)..... 1

AVENUE C, n w corner of 16th St, 40x88; Auke Dooper to John J. Brodbeck, (R S $40) 1

BALCOM AV, w s, 225 ft s of Watting St, 25x100; Seton Homestead Land Company to the Rev. Edward McKenna, (R S $1) 1

BROADWAY, e s, 89.8 ft s of 57th St, 24x75x23.8x94; Broadway, e s, 113.8 ft n of 57th St, 20.10x70; Almon F. Eno to Ernest Ehrmann, (R S $95)..... 100

CHURCH ST, 27, 25x75; John H. Judge, referee, to Lewis C. Mack..... 40,000

CROTONA PARKWAY, or Southern Boulevard, e s, 118.2 ft s of 180th St, widened; James J. Phelan and others to Bernard Heister, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

HOME ST, e s, at s e c s of Stebbins Av, n e 32.11; Frederick Ernsting to Herman Mundheim 14,500

HUDSON ST, s e cor of Broome St, 22.10 x70; George Leask to James Pyle, (R S $40)..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 88 ft w of Av C and 46 ft n of 16th St, runs s 13.6x n 1.6x w 13.6x s 1.6; Auke Dooper to John J. Broadbeck, quitclaim 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, old line, at w side of land of George W. Howie, 24th Ward, runs n w 88 x n e 113.8 x s e 108.9 to w s of Cole's Lane x s 45.3 x n w 35.11 to n e corner of Howie's land x n w 49.5 x s 115, with all title to Cole's Lane; Mary C. Mathews, administratrix, &c., to Mary A. Hickey, now Spelliey 2,730

LENOX AV, 583, 27x75; Mary Doyle to Eliza Rallings, (mtg $18,500, R S $15.50) 1

MAPES AV, n w s part of Lot 122, map of East Tremont, 33x150; Louis Vollmer to William and Jeanette H. Von der Leith, joint tenants, (mtg $2,000, R S $1.50) 1

MONROE ST, 165, 26.6x100; Rebecca Meryash to Maurice Cohen; (mtg $30,000, R S $10.50)..... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, e s, 40 ft n of 120th St, 37.11x100; Thomas B. Odell, referee, to the German Savings Bank.. 45,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, e s, 77.11 ft n of 120th St, 23x100; Thomas B. Odell, referee, to the German Savings Bank.. 28,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, n e corner of 120th St, 40x100; Thomas B. Odell, referee, to the German Savings Bank..... 67,000

OGDEN AV, e s, 175 ft s of 162d St, 25x115; William C. Heron to William Heron, Jr. 2,250

ORCHARD ST, 182, 25.6x87.9x25.1x87.9; Samuel Dreyfus and another to Louis Rabinowitz, (mtg $16,000, R S $6.50)... 100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.11 ft e of Lewis St, 25x80x24.10x80; Mary Fay, individually and executrix, &c., to Bernard and Samuel Lowenstein..... 26,000

ROGERS PLACE, 950 to 954, 50x90; Mary Poldow to Gustav Mayer, (mtg $14,500, R S $60)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 154.11 ft s of centre line of 148th St, if continued, 25x100; Emily Gluf to Anna L. Armstrong, all liens, (R S $1) 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 834, 25x100; George Walton to Nellie McDonald, all liens, (R S $1) 1

WALES ST, No. 7; Anna Gould, Comtesse de Castellane, and Boniface, Comte de Castellane, to Edwin Gould, 1-6 part, (R S $3) 1

WALKER ST, 5, 20x56; Anna Gould, Comtesse de Castellane, and Boniface, Comte de Castellane, to Edwin Gould, 1-6 part, (R S $4)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 435 ft s w of 205th St, 50x112.6; Eliza A. Edwards to Charles A. Schrag, (mtg $1,000, R S $1.50) 1

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 165.2 ft s of Wales Av, 25x124.11x30.2x108; Gustav Mayer to Mary Poldow, (mtg $12,000, R S $4)..... 100

WEST END AV, 615, 20x90; Mary W. Ray to John H. Hindley..... 40,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of 17th Av, 34x105, Wakefield; Michael Brennan to Richard Morrison, ½ part, (mtg $11,500)..... 1,125

1ST AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 79th St, 25x94; Minnie B. Heidenfeld, executrix, and another to Samuel Davis, (mtg $9,000, R S $9.50)..... 18,500

3D AV, e s, 27.2 ft n of 76th St, 56.3x105; Thomas F. Donnelly to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association..... 97,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 113th St, 25.3x100; Neit J. Hepburn and others to Matilda Wilmer, (mtg $6,000, R S $7).

7TH AV, w s, 53.7 ft n of 146th St, 27x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Emma B. and Blanche Marcoso..... 23,000

7TH AV, w s, 80.7 ft n of 146th St, 19.3x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Emma B. and Blanche Marcoso..... 16,000

2D ST, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 25x100; Alice A. Donohoe and others to Abraham Nevins and another, (R S $18). 1

11TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, Anna Wilson and others to Daniel Rosenbaum.... 15,000

14TH ST, 336 West, 15.5x103.1; James S. Herrman, trustee, &c., to Mary E. Vail and another 13,100

14TH ST, 338 West, 14.7x103.1; James S. Herrman, trustee, &c., to Mary E. Vail and another 13,100

14TH ST, 340 West, 19.11x103; James S. Herrman, trustee, &c., to Mary E. Vail and another 15,900

17TH ST, n s, 107.1 ft e of Irving Place, 25.1x92; John P. Schmenger to John S. Huyler, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 107.3 ft e of Irving Place, 25x92; John P. Schmenger to John S. Huyler, (mtg $11,000, R S $12) 100

31ST ST, 324 West, 18.9x98.9; Julius Bergeman to Maria D. F. Bergeman.... Gift

41ST ST, 141 West, 25x98.9; Eliza Rallings to Mary Doyle, (mtg $39,000, R S $26)..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Anna Gould, Comtesse de Castellane, and Boniface, Comte de Castellane, to Edwin Gould, 1-6 part, (R S $7) 1

59TH ST, 57 East, 20x100.5; Anna Gould, Comtesse de Castellane, and Boniface, Comte de Castellane, to Edwin Gould, 1-6 part, (R S $4)..... 1

61ST ST, 27 West, 25x100.5; Henry Lambert to John M. Otter..... 35,000

61ST ST, 27 West, 25x100.5; John M. Otter to William J. Brown, (mtg $20,000, R S $16)..... 1

65TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Central Park West, 30x100.5; John H. Hindley to Mary W. Ray 40,000

74TH ST, 210 East; Francis Hagan to Mary Hogan, all title, (mtg $18,500, R S $9.50)..... 1

78TH ST, 46 East, 25.6x102.2; Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, and Boniface, Comte de Castellane, to Edwin Gould, 1-6 part, (R S $12.50)..... 1

83D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25.2x102.2; Louisa Stubenvoll to John Magdalinski, (mtg $14,500, R S $7) 1

96TH ST, 228 East, 32x100.8; John S. Wise, Jr., referee, to Harris Solomon, (mtg $27,000, R S $11)..... 1,000

111TH ST, 23, n s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 31x100.11; 111th St, 29, n s, 449 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; Ida Berstein to Herman R. Elias, (mtg $60,000, R S $8.50).

111TH ST, 25, n s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 31x100.11; 111th St, 29, n s, 449 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; Herman R. Elias to Morris Bernstein, (mtg $60,000, R S $9). 1

112TH ST, 134 West, 25x100.11; Charles Forcot to Charles W. Vail..... 27,000

116TH ST, 222 West, 25x100.11x irregular; James G. Bennett and another, trustees, to Isaac Bell, (R S $29)..... 1

127TH ST, No. 8, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Josephine Janes to Janet M. Bahan, (mtg $13,000, R S $4)..... 16,700

135TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Caroline P. Paine to Louis M. Bailey, (mtg $28,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Louis M. Bailey to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, all liens, (R S 50 cents) 1

136TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; William T. Smith, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c..... 11,000

136TH ST, 119 West, 16x99.11; Mary C. Pease to William C. Haskett, (mtg $13,000, R S $2.50) 1

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 12.6x99.11; Frank Koch to Laura L. Leeson, (mtg $10,000, R S 50c)..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; William T. Lahey to John F. Leo, (mtg $12,000, R S $15)..... 1

162D ST, n s, 85 ft s e of Morris Place, 150x115; Henry A. Van Liew and wife to Annie D. Klots and another..... 21,000

172D ST, n s, corner of Av. 193d, 18.8x94; James B. Gillie to Frank L. Nugent, (mtg $17,000, R S $18). 1

170TH ST, 830 East, 16.9x—x85.11x17.4 109.7; Gustav A. Lange to George Ringler & Co., (mtg $5,000, R S $5)..... 1

83D ST, 212 East, 19.1x102.2; Henry Metzner to John McLaughlin..... 8,750

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 161 to 165; Frederick Greis to Samuel Newman, 5 years..... $7,080

BROADWAY, 2,380, n e corner of 87th St; Annie H. McLaughlin to Lawrence E. Kohl, 4 11-12 years..... 1,600

BROOME ST, 239; Henry Krengel to Nathan Cohen, 5 years..... 1,150

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 97th St, 25.11x100; Thomas C. Reed to Sara E. Worts, 5 years from May 1, 1899 ..... 4,800 to 5,600

FORSYTH ST, 123; Henry Neugass to Nachel Izchok Anshel Kowno, 21 years. 1,440

2D AV, 1,827, store, &c.; Theresa Schapper to Jacob Fandl, 5 years..... 900

2D AV, 1,746, s e corner of 91st St, store, &c.; Charles F. Wigand to Lawrence E. Kohl, 5 1-3 years..... 1,020 to 1,200

23D ST, 538 to 546 West; James and William Lyall to the Carey Printing Company, (a corporation,) 10 years..... 11,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACHESON, Charles and Harold S., to Edwin V. Gager; 17th St, 220 East, 3 years. $3,500

ANDERSON, Henry, to Cecil A. Marks; 118th St, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Grand St, 388, 5 years per cent..... 22,500

BACHRACH, Joseph, to Stephen Duncan; St. Mark's Place, 109, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 29,500

BRODBECK, John J., to Auke Dooper; Avenue C, n w corner of 16th St, lee; also, interior lot, 88 ft w of Avenue C and 46 ft n of 16th St, runs e 13.6x n 1.6x w 13.6x s 1.6, all title, ½ year..... 25,000

BUCKI, Frederica, to Charles S. Hirsch; 79th St, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

BUCKI, Frederica, to Charles S. Hirsch; 95th St, 155 and 157 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BUCKI, Frederica, to Charles S. Hirsch; 95th St, 165 West, 2 years, 6 per cent., 3,000

CALLAGHAN, Margaret, to George Ehret; 145th St, n e corner of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 33,000

COHEN, Maurice, to Rebecca Meryash; Monroe St, 165, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

COHEN, Nathan, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th St, 40 and 42 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 40,000

DAVIS, Samuel, to Fannie Stich and another; 103d St, n s, 330 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

WILLIAMS, Mary F., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 92d St, 20 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

WITTNER, Hulda and Joseph, to Charles F. Ballard; 5th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 113th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

WINTERS, Elizabeth, to William F. Sheehan; 88th St, 48 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,200

ZUELCH, Henry, to North River Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, James G., and another, trustees, to Isaac Bell, 9 assignments..... Nom.

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Berthold M. Weil..... $8,500

COHN, Sigmund, to John Giefers..... $1,000

DE GROVE, E. Ritzema, trustee, to Kate Lloyd, re-assigned..... Nom.

EISELE, Antonio, to John Eisele..... Nom.

GROSSMAN, Anna M., to George J. Grossman and others ..... Gift

KREEMER, Alletta, to Sarah M. Kreemer..... Nom.

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY, a corporation, to Leopold Kahn..... Nom.

LYON, Edward P., to Louise B. Cromwell 3,000

MEYERS, Estella, and another, executors, &c., to Yetta Meyer, 2 assignments. Nom.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company, trustee, to Tarrant Putnam ..... Nom.

NEUFROCK, Herman, to Jacob Horowitz 2,000

PRICE, Edward A., and another, executors, &c., to Hudson Trust Company, assignments, 3 mortgages..... 10,000

REILLEY, Catharine T., to Mary C. Hart. Nom.

REILLEY, Robert J., to Catharine T. Reiley ..... Nom.

RUTH, Abraham, to Josephine Chedsey. 2,000

SPRING, Rosetta, to John B. Haskin, Jr., trustee 4,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Charles L. Tiffany.... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 103d St, 76x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against James N. Smith, owner; E. H. Sanford, contractor. $102

MERCER ST, 75; John Hanlin & Brother against Robert Smith, owner and contractor 1,000

MERCER ST, 133; Roger R. Organ against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor.

MERCER ST, 103; T. J. Mooney & Co. against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor 715

WEST END AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 65th St, 50.2x100; James J. Spearing against Louis Richard, owner and contractor..... 2,706

57TH AV, 402 and 404, n w corner of 57th St; G. Bickelhoupt Skylight Works against Davis Collamore & Co, owner; Charles Graham & Son Company contractors 304

19TH ST, 273 and 276 West; Thomas F. McHugh against Samuel Levinson, owner; Samuel A. Robinson, contractor..... 214

O'Connell, contractor 80

64TH ST, 143 West; Thomas Hindley & Son against E. Stacy Charlier, owner and contractor 183

125TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.2 x100; William Buess against Lorenz F. J. Weiher and others, owners; William

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BRIGGS AV, e s, 295.4 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x110; the Manhattan Mortgage Company with John Selfridge, 4 payments $4,000

80TH ST, s s, 187.1 ft w of 2d Av, 78.11x 102.2x80x80.8x...; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Samuel D. Tomback, 11 payments 36,000

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 187x 99.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau with John J. Curry, 5 payments 50,000

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, e s, 75 ft s of Canal St, 25.3x87.7; Libbie Tombacher against Louis Eisenberg, individual and administrator, and others, (action to determine rights, &c.;) attorney, J. Cohen.

BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 45.4x 100x48.1x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company against Theresa Reinhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, n e corner of Norwood Av, 119.8x102.11x110x150; Catharine Gates against Louisa R. Krauss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bailey & Sullivan.

WATER ST, 674; Sophia B. Alexander and another against Caspar Aronson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 184th St, 25x75; William G. Loew against Frederick Whitton, (action to complete agreement to convey, &c.;) attorney, C. Ruston.

11TH AV, e s, 42.2 ft s of 45th St, 19.7x@; William A. Degenhardt and another against Henry Degenhardt and others, (partition;) attorney, I. N. Williams.

47TH ST, 166 West; Kirke La Shelle against Annie Lauraine, (specific performance, &c.;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

85TH ST, s s, 239 ft w of 8th Av, 20x102.2; Mary M. Baldwin against Meredith Dryden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dow, Whitehead.

139TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x 100; William Rankin against Samuel Guilfoy and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

HIRSCH, Leon M., to Thomas W. Cauldwell; 112th St, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

HOHL, Charles, to Christian Knapp; Forest Av, 1,168, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HOWIE, George W., to John B. Haskin, Jr., as trustee; King's Bridge Road, widened; n w corner of Bainbridge Av, 3 years 6,000

HOWIE, George W., to Norman Freeman; King's Bridge Road, widened, n w corner of Bainbridge Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HUEMMERICH, Erhart, to George Ehret; 2d Av, 1,827, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 4,500

JONES, Joseph H., to Bowles Colgate; Ogden Av, widened, s w corner of 165th St, widened, 3 years..... 11,000

KAFKA, John, to Frederick W. Seuff; 10th St, 211 East, 5 yedrs 4½ per cent.. 30,000

KASSEBART, Henry, to Otto Finck; 21st St, n e s, 150 ft n w of 8th Av, 25.1x 98.9, 10 years..... 5,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Noah James; 70th St, 150 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KELLER, Clara, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 15th St, 239 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 21,000

KIDD, Mary E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 35th St, 28 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

KIRK, Hugh, and John Graham to Samuel Powel, trustee; Union Av, old, e s, 473 ft n of land of William W. Fox, being Lot 11 on Map of Lots of William A. Ashe, Morrisania, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 26,000

KIRK, Hugh, and John Graham to Emma Bloch; Union Av, 982, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

KOHL, Lawrence E., to George Ringler & Co.; 2d Av, 1,746, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LAVELLE, Catherine ..... to Alexander C. Campbell; Cauldwell Av, w s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LEO, John P., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 148th St, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, 5½ years, 6 and 6 per cent..... 100,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

LEVY, David N., to Gustavus Sidenberg and others, executors, &c.; Av A or Eastern Boulevard, e s, 25 ft s of 85th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

MAGDANSKI, John, to Louisa Stubenvoll; 85th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 3,000

MEIKLEHAM, Henry P., to Robert E. Robinson, 1-3 part; 130th St., s s, 144 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MILBANK, Robert, to Mary Moir; 48th St, 154 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

MUNDHEIM, Herman, to Frederick Ernsting; Home St, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MUNDHEIM, Herman, to Frederick Ernsting; Home St, s s, 16.10 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 3,500

MUNDHEIM, Herman, to Frederick Ernsting; Home St, s s, 35 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 3,500

MURPHY, Thomas A., to Katharine A. Kelly; Pelham Av, n s, 150 ft e of Emmett St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

NEWMAN, Simon, and another, trustee, to A. Donohue and others; 2d St, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, due May 1, 1902..... 16,000

NICKEL, Anna, to Catharine Lamour; 93d St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.. 2,500

NUGENT, Frank L., to James B. Gillie; 172d St, n e cor of 11th Av, 3 years.. 10,500

OTTER, John M., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 61st St, 27 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

PERKINS, Hannah S., to Herbert D. Caverly; Valentine Av, 2,048; installments, 6 per cent..... 300

PREUSS, Gustav A., to Julia Haligarten and another, trustees, &c.; 17th St, 31 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 22,500

RINGER, Anna T., and others to Levi S. Tenney, trustee; 22d St, s s, 235 ft w of Lexington Av, due June 1, 1906... 10,000

ROSENBAUM, Daniel, to United States Trust Company; 11th St, 281, interest and title, due as per bond..... 8,500

ROWLEY, Charles J., to Washington Life Insurance Company; Morningside Av East, s e cor of 119th St, 3 years... 200,000

SCHLEGELMILCH, Adam M., and Michael A., to the Trust Company of America; 18th St, 420 and 422 East, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to New York Security and Trust Company; 50th St, 324 East, 1 year..... 7,000

STIEFENHOFER, Martin, to John C. Rohlfs; plot at City Island, adjoining land of James Ketchum and Thomas Jennings, 3 years..... 300

STOECKEL, James R., to Elizabeth Black; West Farms Road, w s, at n s of wheelwright's shop, runs w 182.7 to s e of Boston Road, n e and e along Boston Road and West Farms Road, 372.7 to beginning, 2 years..... 10,000

VON DER LEITH, William and Jeannette, to Helene Haussen; Mapes Av, s e w, part of Lot 122, Map of East Tremont, due March 5, 1901..... 1,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, and 11 adjoining lots, 225x100.11, 3 years, 12 mtgs, 4½ per cent..... 280,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Joseph Hamerschlag; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, and 11 adjoining lots, 225x100.11; ¼ year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

WEBB, Emma A., to Harlan P. Smith; 85th St, n s, 330 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

WILLIAMS, Mary F., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 92d St, 20 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

WITTNER, Hulda and Joseph, to Charles F. Ballard; 5th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 113th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

WINTERS, Elizabeth, to William F. Sheehan; 88th St, 48 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,200

ZUELCH, Henry, to North River Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.80
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64½@71½c; No. 2 red, 74½@75½c; No. 2 corn, 37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37¾c; No. 2 oats, 25@25¼c; No. 2 white, 25¾@28½; No. 3 white, 26¾@28½c; No. 2 rye, 50@52c; fair to choice malting, 57@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.70; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.70@$1.70½; prime timothy seed, $4.45; mess pork, per bbl, $13.80@$13.85; lard, per 100 lb, $7.42½@$7.45; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.90@$7.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.30@$7.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.25@$11.40.

COTTON.—On the opening yesterday the market was quiet and 5 points higher to 1 point lower. For the rest of the forenoon business was half-hearted, with the shorts alone showing a positive attitude. In the afternoon shorts' nervousness increased to a marked degree on predictions for another bullish change in prices abroad to-morrow, and for continued light port and interior receipts. Sellers were scarce and this rendered the bears' predicament all the more precarious. The market seemed almost bare of cotton, while the short interest in March and May proved itself to be more extensive than generally supposed. Talk of very light "in sight" for the week was not calculated to allay the fears of over-sold operators, nor were reports that present stocks of cotton in New York would be held for premiums, holders apparently anticipating a possible corner in March as well as in December and January. The market finished the day quiet and steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 9 points higher. The local market for spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ⅛c lower, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 304 bales, all to spinners. The Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and unchanged at 9 5-16c; Mobile quiet and unchanged at 9¼c; Savannah quiet and unchanged at 9⅝c; Charleston firm, ⅛c lower, at 9¾c; Wilmington firm, 3-16c lower, at 9 5-16c; Norfolk quiet and unchanged at 9¾c; Baltimore nominal and unchanged at 10c; August quiet, 1-16c higher, at 9½c; St. Louis quiet and unchanged, at 9½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	9.40	9.40	9.34	9.35@9.36
March	9.31	9.35	9.28	9.34@9.35
April	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.28@9.29
May	9.24	9.31	9.23	9.30@9.31
June	9.20	9.25	9.19	9.25@9.26
July	9.20	9.28	9.19	9.25@9.26
August	8.91	8.94	8.89	8.93@8.94
September	8.40	8.46	8.40	8.45@8.47
October	8.19	8.22	8.18	8.21@8.22
November	8.00	8.07	8.00	8.07@....
December	7.97	7.97	7.95	7.97@7.99

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Spot cotton—Moderate business; prices, 1-32d higher; American middling fair, 5 13-16d; good middling, 5 17-32d; middling, 5 7-16d; low middling, 6 9-32d; good ordinary, 5 1-32d; ordinary, 4 25-32d. The sales of the day were 9,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 8,600 American. Receipts, 17,000 b

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. Some of these lots are free and clear. What can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Coldwater tenement, with stores, on avenue; mortgage, $15,000; equity, $21,000; want free and clear suburban residence. Owner, M., Box 179 Times.

40 acres, high ground, macadamized avenue, Staten Island, $15,000, free, clear; want Harlem flats. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

$12,000 equity, 5 per cent. mortgage; elegant flat, $1,200 yearly net income; exchange for farm. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Paying flats and tenements; exchange for unincumbered country or dwelling; might add cash. Doty, 99 Nassau St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice corner lot; modern 8-room house; best location in suburban White Plains; select fruit, shade trees, and beautiful scenery; worth $8,000; owner going abroad will sell for $5,500 cash; rent now pays 6 per cent. on investment. Address WASHINGTON, 106 East 116th St., New York.

Lakewood, New Jersey.—For sale for $3,000, new ten-room house, (lot 50x150,) River Avenue, opposite Prospect Street, about a mile from Lakewood Post Office; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, electric lights; healthiest location in Lakewood. Address Prof. L. H. Sykes, Lakewood.

Morristown, South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations; private family; brief or extended stay; highest references. Box 218, Morristown, N. J.

For Sale—Factory property, Nyack, N. Y.; 20,000 feet floor room; boiler, engine, shafting, elevator. G. T. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Management of Properties

solicited by experienced real estate man, honest management assured; references and bonds given. FRANK BEGRISH, JR., 45 East 42d St.

WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Bondsman wanted; must qualify in $5,000 Manhattan real estate; fair compensation; no triflers. L 206, Times.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted—Cheap farms for cash customers. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 253 Broadway, Room 206.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

515 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 48TH ST. Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; hot water; rents, $35, $40, and $45.

102d St., 48 East—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $15. See janitor.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26. New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

162d St., Northeast Corner Brook Av.—Elegant 5 and 6 room flats and bath, heated halls, hot water supply; renovated; inspection invited; first-class tenants only. Janitor.

153d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

135th St., 122 West.—$26; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; 6 rooms and bathroom.

152d St., 282 West.—$15 and $17; five large rooms; washtubs, range, &c.

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26TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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One of above fire-proof buildings, 96 feet front, 80 feet deep, light four sides, capacity 400 pounds to foot. Electricity for light or power, up to 400 horse, if desired. Apply, Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St.

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To lease, remaining stores and offices for any first-class business.

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And
55 STALLS WITH TRUCK ROOM.
Also
Inclosed lots.
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For Contractors and Builders.
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123, 125 Liberty Street.—Elegant corner office building; fine light; cheap offices; every convenience and improvement; electric light, high speed elevators; cleaning offices and services free; 1 to 3 rooms; in suites with 2 to 7 outside windows; price only $10 to $35 monthly. See agent on premises.

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New lofts, 16,500 square feet, strong; fine light; steam heat, elevators; West 27th St., near 11th Av. Apply Berlin & Jones Envelope Co., 136 William St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

A four-story building, large show windows, in stove district; 106 and 108 Beekman St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Part of office, with desk, $6, large office building, near City Hall. G., Box 160 Times.

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2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing.
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SUITES, 7 ROOMS, $800-$1,000.
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Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.

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Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2088-38th St.

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For importation of mahogany and precious woods and handling hardwood lumber. Have established connections and exclusive concessions offering opportunity for highly profitable business. All references. Address Mahogany, 175 Times.

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Have $1,000, want reliable party with like sum to join me in purchase of free and clear real estate; can make over $5,000; will give deed of property to secure money. G. H. Laporte, No. 6 Wall St., Room 85.

Speculate in small way; safely; amounts $25 to $100 received; honest treatment; liberal returns; 25 years' experience; references. B., Post Office Box 121, New York City.

Have you a stock of merchandise, any kind you can't sell? I have an out-of-town market for everything. Address B., Box 106 Times Office.

$50 will buy leather and rubber cement and heel ball business; will teach you the business. Shoe store, 57 Central Av., Jersey City.

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Good lawyer desires to increase practice. Fees reasonable. A., Box 113 Times.

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IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. **SALE OF WELSBACH GOODS,** only this week, 25 to 40% below the regular price. Reading lamp, regular price, $1.50, **now $1.15;** No. 2 lamp, complete, $1.00, **now 75c.;** Yuses mantle, 50c., now 40c.; No. 1 mantle 40c., now 30c.; No. 2 mantle 25c., now **19c. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO.,**

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 20 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,559 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.—$10.00 FOR SINGER, DOMESTIC, OR NEW HOME. MUST SELL THIS WEEK. BROWN, 39 WEST 125TH ST.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Messages and Papers of Presidents "1789 to 1897" edition De Luxe, new; price, $50 set. Terrell, 29 West 19th St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

BANKING FIXTURES: SIXTY FEET FINEST quartered oak; beveled plate glass. PAUR, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

New and second-hand sewing machines, $5 to $16; all kinds; warranted 5 years. Automatic Wilcox & Gibbs, $20.00. Kellys', 200 Grand St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling; taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th St.

Special—Phonographs' records, 29c. each; second-hand machines at your own price. Schnable Brothers, 253 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

$1,000 cash buys quarter interest in paying manufacturing business. For particulars call at 307 West 48th St. Dr. Wilson.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Chris Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-bac, old paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,666 Broadway.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Modernized Printing Office, new, on point system. Low for cash. Address 413 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

J. H. Mayhew, 340 West 42d St.—Curios in copper, brass, pewter, bric-a-brac, old arms, etc.

Miss I. Reid, superfluous hair, face, bust; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Watches and Jewelry.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES; SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT; DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS TO CONSUMERS. CALL OR WRITE, L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 MAIDEN LANE, MAIN ENTRANCE.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Cash paid for stores, merchandise, clothing, shoes, groceries, fixtures, dry goods, confectionery, restaurants, furniture. Greenwald, 1,876 Mad. Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Collections prehistoric Indian relics to exchange for diamonds or cash. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

30th St., 311 East.—Rooms with excellent board, $4.50, $5.50; also parlors for doctor or dentist.

44th St., 238 West.—Board and rooms gentlemen and families; also back parlor, business or private; reference.

46th St., 315 West.—Large and small rooms; second floor; bath; heated; excellent table; refined; reference.

82d St., 118 West.—Double sunny room; running water; parlor dining; table boarders.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; large closets; excellent table; table board; reasonable; reference.

114th St., 526 West. (Cathedral Heights.)—Large, fine room; beautiful location, near Columbia College and Library.

116th St., 344 East.—Second story connecting rooms in refined Jewish family; no other boarders.

122d St., 150 West.—Large handsome room, with excellent board, in American family; fine location; references.

188th St., 3d Av.—St. Charles Hotel.—Steam-heated rooms; hotel service; car connections; transients; special attention.

Madison Av., 1,911.—Entire floor, single, en suite; corner private house; newly carpeted and furnished, unfurnished; Americans only.

"The Park," 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; rooms; steam heat; excellent table board; references.

Brooklyn.

Henry St., 354.—Desirable rooms; well-heated house; first-class board; moderate price; near Wall and South Ferry.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2d Av., 317, near 18th.—Handsomely furnished room; privilege light housekeeping; two, three gentlemen or couple.

18th St., 11 West.—Two large rooms, en suite or single, third floor; also hall rooms; newly furnished; transients accommodated.

20th St., 312 West.—Private house; large room; running water; also large hall room; gentlemen.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant, large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient; Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

22d St., 9 West.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms; large and small; moderate prices.

23d St., 422 West.—Large and small rooms, with superior board; fine location; special rates.

28th St., 317 West.—Fine warm single large rooms for respectable ladies and gentlemen, employed; $2 up.

46th St., 123 East.—Newly furnished rooms in doctor's house.

48th St., 120 West.—Nicely furnished, sunny back parlor; running water; large, small rooms; private family.

50th St., 233 East.—Large and small rooms; ladies, gentlemen; housekeeping; also unfurnished; ladies boarded; heated.

55th St., 71 West.—Suite; private bath; also double room; southern exposure; excellent meals if desired; references.

57th St., 408 West.—Large and small room; steam heat; all conveniences; terms reasonable; permanent or transient.

57th St., 142 East.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

58th St., 121 East, near Park Av.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; references.

64th St., 174 East.—Large, cheerfully furnished front room; every convenience; fine location; private family.

64th St., 169 East.—One large and one small, handsomely furnished room in private family; references.

82d St., 174 West.—Several newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; private house; desirable locality; one block from "L;" breakfast optional; telephone.

94th St., 33 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; select location; moderate; gentleman or family.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; large closets; excellent table; table board; reasonable; reference.

96th St., 174 West.—Large furnished front room; improvements; steam heated; ladies or gentlemen; reference. Bower.

97th St., 67 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; table boarders; references; moderate.

174th St., 46 West.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; private house; references; moderate.

125th St., 11 West.—One or two nicely furnished rooms, private family; every home comfort; moderate.

Gramercy Park, 36.—Steam-heated suites; single rooms; with or without board; pleasant central location.

Irving Place, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy of Music; corner building.

Lexington Av., 605.—Large, warm, cheerfully furnished room; bath; convenient; breakfast optional; large closets; moderate; references.

Lexington Av., 488.—Large hall room; private family; all conveniences; reference required.

Neatly furnished rooms; light housekeeping; hot water; bath; $3. 152 East 105th St.; 121 East 104th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANTIQUITIES

CASINO AUCTION ROOMS

ANNEX, 136 WEST 38TH ST.

two doors west of Broadway, by

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,

To-Day, Tues., the 5th, at 1:30 o'clock sharp

by order of Mon. Marshall Marcell of New Orleans.

ONE HUNDRED OLD CANVASES,

being paintings of old masters, some original and of rare merit; also various pieces of

OLD CHOICE MAHOGANY

in SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEVAL MIRRORS, SIDE TABLES; ALSO CARVED FLEMISH OAK LIBRARY SUITE AND EASY CHAIRS, 50 PIECES SHEFFIELD PLATE, BRONZES, etc., the same being a collection seldom exhibited at public sale.

Sale peremptory; terms cash, and deposit of 25 per cent.

N. B.—THIS SALE IS WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CONNOISSEURS, ANTIQUE DEALERS, AND COLLECTORS.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction: To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Friday, the 8th day of February, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 99 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

A general description of said property is as follows: Shirts, manufactured and partly manufactured; piece goods, findings, trimmings, &c.; also cutting tables, office and store furniture. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.—New York, February 4th, 1901.

WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, bankrupts. Greenwald, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on Thursday, Feby. 7, at 10:30 A. M., 630 B'way, all the assets of the above bankrupt consisting of Japanese vases, India wear, Oriental goods, Turkish goods, fixtures, desk, &c. Order of GEORGE H. GILLMAN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Att'ys for Receiver, 309 B'way.

Dentistry.

*10c. per line

HOPE FOR THE REV. JOHN KELLAR'S LIFE

Minister Shot at Arlington May Also Recover Sight of One Eye.

Woman Whose Alleged Confession is Given as Cause of the Tragedy Is Hysterical—Physician Denies She Has Hallucinations.

The little community of Arlington, N. J., is still throbbing with excitement over the shooting on Sunday morning of the Rev. John Kellar by Thomas G. Barker. The sympathies of the community seem to be equally divided between the man who asserts that he shot to avenge his wife and his victim. At a late hour last night the doctors in attendance on the wounded man announced that they expected he would recover unless erysipelas or blood poisoning sets in. It is certain that he will lose the sight of his right eye, but it is believed his left eye will be saved. In the afternoon he was able to distinguish a white handkerchief held before him.

Many stories are being circulated in the town concerning the circumstances that led to the shooting. One of these is to the effect that Mrs. Barker has for some time been subject to hallucinations, and that her actions have been so eccentric in public as to give rise to the opinion that she is not in her right mind. Dr. Pliny Barber, who is attending the Rev. Mr. Kellar, says that she has the reputation of being a dangerous woman. A man and his wife whom he knows used to be very intimate with the Barkers, but one day Mrs. Barker took offense at some trivial matter, and suddenly declined to associate with them any longer. This is one of many instances given of eccentric conduct on the part of Mrs. Barker.

Dr. E. G. Marks, who has been Mrs. Barker's physician since she was taken sick, eighteen months ago, was asked concerning these reports. He was disinclined to be interviewed, saying that in his professional capacity as family physician he was not at liberty to talk. Finally, in reply to a direct question as to whether Mrs. Barker was subject to hallucinations, he said:

"She is perfectly sane, and has no hallucinations whatever."

One of the new incidents developed by local gossip yesterday was in regard to the trouble, which, it is alleged, caused the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Barker from the congregation of Trinity Mission Church. It was ascertained that the couple severed their connection with the church at about the time the alleged assault was committed. Mrs. Barker is said to have walked out of a meeting which was called to decide upon a gift that the ladies of the church contemplated making to the rector, after protesting against the project.

The friends of the Rev. Mr. Kellar declare that the only motive for the shooting was insane jealousy, and that Mr. Kellar is entirely innocent in the affair. The members of his congregation refuse to credit the charge alleged to have been made by Mrs. Barker. On the other hand, there are those who believe that Barker was justified in shooting the minister. Some of these people—and among the number were several women—shouted words of comfort and approval to him while he was leaving the jail for the court yesterday morning, and made an effort to shake his hand.

During the day nearly a score of clergymen called at the residence of John S. Sands, where the Rev. Mr. Kellar is lying. One of the early callers was Archdeacon Mann, who was the bearer of a message of condolence and sympathy from Bishop Starkey, who is confident that the minister is innocent of the charges which have been brought against him. Other callers were the Rev. John Hudson of the Arlington Presbyterian Church, the Rev. William Richmond of Orange, the Rev. John Miller and the Rev. Mr. Lincoln of the House of Prayer, Newark; the Rev. Elliot White and the Rev. C. C. Edwards of St. Albans, Newark. Miss Elizabeth Kellar of Philadelphia, his sister, arrived yesterday, and has been in constant attendance on her brother. She is assisted in the work of nursing by Miss Mary Haggee, who is connected with Trinity Mission Church.

Chief of Police Tolens, with Prosecutor's Detective McCormick and Recorder Krebs, visited the minister and took his statement. They refused to make it public without the sanction of the Prosecutor, but it is understood to add nothing that is material to the case, and it is said throws no light upon the cause or causes which led up to the shooting.

Ever since she was informed of the shooting Mrs. Barker has been in a hysterical condition. She was able to visit her husband yesterday, however, and spent twenty minutes in his cell in the Town Hall of Kearny. Those who witnessed the meeting of husband and wife describe it as most affectionate, and say that throughout the visit Mrs. Barker sobbed hysterically. She was taken out of one of the side doors of the jail, and as she passed out she covered her face with her hands. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES made an attempt to see her at the residence of the Misses Germond, where she is living. He was told that Mrs. Barker was hysterical and that she was unable to see any one, much less to submit to any questioning in regard to the case.

There was nothing sensational in the arraignment of Barker before Recorder Krebs in the Kearny Police Court in the morning. The prisoner looked neat and natty, in spite of the fact that he had passed the night in jail. Although he was very pale he listened with unconcern to the complaint which charged him with having committed an atrocious assault and battery in having shot the Rev. John Kellar. The Recorder asked Barker if he knew what he was charged with, and Barker said:

"I believe that it is for shooting."

It was set forth in the complaint by the Rev. Mr. Kellar that to "the best of my knowledge and belief Thomas G. Barker shot four times at me in a public street; that the shooting resulted in my right eye being destroyed, and possibly the use of my left eye, and may be the means of my death."

Dr. Pliny Barber, who was the first physician to reach the wounded man, said:

"I heard Mr. Kellar praying when I arrived on the spot. He said: 'Almighty God, forgive me.' Mr. Buckley and I picked him up, and I asked him who had done the shooting. He said: 'I don't know. I can't see.' Then I asked him why he had been shot, and he said: 'I know of no reason why anybody should shoot me.'"

When he was informed that Barker had done the shooting Mr. Kellar said: "Well, I am sorry from the bottom of my heart for this man and his family."

Barker said that he would waive examination, as his counsel was not present, and the Recorder told the prisoner that he would commit him to Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, to await the result of his victim's injuries. While he was indorsing the deposition of the case on the papers the Recorder pointed out that the middle name of the prisoner on the papers was incorrect, and asked:

"By the way, Tom, what is your middle name?"

"George," replied the prisoner, very coolly. "I noticed that you got it 'R' in the complaint, but I didn't know that it mattered."

The prisoner said that he was thirty-eight years old; that he was born in Norwich, England, and that he lived at 89 Laurel Avenue, Arlington. He also said that he was a clerk by occupation, and that he was married. All his answers were given in a firm, clear voice. To friends in the courtroom who made an effort to approach him and shake his hand, Barker said, smilingly: "I will come out all right."

Several of Barker's friends called on him after the examination. Among them was the Rev. John Hutchinson, pastor of the Arlington Presbyterian Church. He had a long talk with the prisoner, and when leaving he said to the newspaper men waiting outside the jail: "They will never convict that man."

During the day Barker positively refused to see any newspaper men. In response to many requests made to him to make a statement for the press he sent out word that he had nothing to say until he had consulted with counsel. It was reported that the Commercial Cable Company, of which Barker was an employe, had retained counsel for the prisoner, and Barker was expecting his attorneys to visit him, but up to a late hour last night the prisoner had not seen any lawyer. He will be taken to Hudson County Jail at 10 o'clock this morning.

Chief of Police Tolen says that Barker is one of the most cheerful prisoners he has ever had in charge. He seems to be absolutely confident that he will be acquitted.

MAN HUNT AT SOUTH FERRY.

Thief Who Wrested a Bag of Money from a Woman Captured in a Saloon.

An exciting man hunt startled every one in the neighborhood of South Ferry yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Margaret Brown, a woman of means living at 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was on her way home from Staten Island after collecting her monthly rents, amounting to about $400 in cash and certified checks, which she carried in a small gripsack. As she was about to ascend the stairs to the elevated road station at South Ferry Paul Logan, an old-time offender, dashed forward, snatched the bag, and tried to wrest it from her hand.

Mrs. Brown held on bravely to the bag and shouted "Thief! Thief! Police! Murder!" lustily. Logan, in a frenzy of desperation, threw the woman into a snowbank, wrested the bag from her hand, and fled in the direction of Front Street. In his wake followed Mrs. Brown and an ever-increasing tide of excited spectators.

Logan finally ran into Mann's saloon, at 2 Front Street. He went direct to the lavatory, where he transferred to his own pockets the contents of Mrs. Brown's rent bag. While he was engaged in this interesting pastime Policeman Butler of the Old Slip Station arrested him.

Logan, whose picture is in the Rogue's Gallery, was subsequently arraigned in Centre Street Court. He was committed by Magistrate Pool to the Tombs for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

SOLD HORSE MEAT AS BEEF.

West Side Butcher Sent to Prison in Default of a Fine.

John Rann, fifty-two years old, of 49 Grand Street, and the proprietor of a butcher shop at 42 Carmine Street, was sent to prison yesterday in default of a fine by Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, for selling horseflesh as first-class sirloin steak.

Rann was arrested on Jan. 29 last and arraigned and held for trial in Jefferson Market Court next day. The complainant was Russell Rayna, an assistant chemist in the employ of the Health Board.

Counsel for Rann asked that as it was the butcher's first offense, the Court extend clemency by a suspension of sentence. Assistant Corporation Counsel Steinert, who prosecuted, opposed the request, saying the practice of selling horseflesh was becoming too prevalent in this city and must be stopped.

Justice Jerome said the offense with which Rann was charged was a most reprehensible one, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 or thirty days in the city prison, whither the butcher was taken.

GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

University Receives $460,311 During the Year 1900.

A statement of the gifts received by Columbia University during the year 1900 shows that the university was the recipient of money from its friends to the amount of $460,311. The month which marked the largest contribution was last February, when $187,000 was presented to the university.

Some of the larger gifts of money were as follows: One hundred thousand dollars from the will of Dorman B. Eaton, for the foundation of a Chair of Municipal Law; $100,000 from W. E. Dodge, for the construction of Earl Hall; $100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, for a Chair in Psychology; $85,000 from the Alumni Association, for University Hall; $25,000 from Mrs. Robert Goelet, for a statue; $20,011 from the Carl Schurz fund, $10,000 from Phelps, Dodge & Co.; $10,000 from an anonymous friend, for the purchase of books, and $10,300 for miscellaneous uses.

Since the beginning of the present year the university has received $65,000.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Two New Instructors Appointed—Gifts to the School.

At a regular meeting of the Columbia University Trustees, held yesterday, the following appointments were announced: Walter C. Kretz, Ph. D., to be Lecturer in Astronomy; Frank W. Chandler, Assistant in Comparative Literature. The election of Prof. Wilson of the School of Pure Science into the University Council, and of Prof. Monroe Smith as Secretary of the Faculty of Pure Science was ratified.

A vote of thanks was tendered the children of the late Prof. M. S. Newberry for a bronze bas-relief of their father, who was for a number of years Professor of Geology in the university. A vote of thanks was also tendered J. Ackerman Coles, '64, for the gift of a reproduction of the sword of Agamemnon, which was found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae, and is now in the museum at Athens. The reproduction was exhibited at Paris during the exposition and is now at Tiffany's.

It was announced that Alexander M. Welch of the School of Architecture, '90, had made a present of $839 to the University, the money being his fees in the school. It was voted to appropriate the money for the construction of a set of models illustrating the history of vaulting.

WIFE MAY EMPLOY HUSBAND.

Insurance Companies Object to ex-Convict's Employment.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Justice Dickey decided not to grant an application made by Patrick Murphy, owner of the building at 80 Walker Street, Manhattan, for an injunction restraining Jennie Gordon, one of his tenants, from employing her husband, Louis Gordon, as the manager of her business, on the ground that Gordon had served a term in State prison for arson. It was alleged that because of Gordon's presence in the building a number of insurance companies had canceled policies taken out by other tenants. Justice Dickey, in denying the application, said in part:

If, as plaintiff claims, the insurance companies have his record, and his very presence in the building may prevent owners and other tenants from getting any insurance, he cannot certainly get any insurance himself on his stock; and thus, the usual motive for committing the crime of arson is taken away; and, instead of his being likely again to commit that crime, he will be extra careful to avoid loss by fire of any kind. So, instead of his presence making business hazardous, the tendency will be to make the business safe from any liability of loss from fire. The extra hazardous clause of the lease has to do with the nature and kind of business carried on, and not the moral character of the workmen.

THIS PUZZLES CHIEF MURPHY.

Girl's Story of a Burglar and a Jimmy Seems to Lack Corroboration.

Benjamin Murphy, Chief of Police of Jersey City, was greatly puzzled yesterday over a story told by Miss Marguerite Hurley, eighteen years old, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who for four weeks has been a guest at the home of L. J. Farrell of 270½ Webster Avenue, on the Heights. Miss Hurley told the police that Mr. Farrell and his family went to church Sunday evening, she remaining at home on acount of a severe headache. Charles Hackstead, who lives next door, called at 8 o'clock, but only remained thirty minutes.

He had been gone only five minutes, she said, when some one knocked. As she opened the door a burly man about forty years old brushed past, ran to a closet, forced it open with a jimmy, and took two silver salt cellars.

Recovering from her surprise, she seized the salt cellars and wrested them from him. He threw her against a window with such force as to break a pane of glass and escaped. She called Mr. Hackstead, and the police were notified. They found that the closet Miss Hurley says the intruder forced with a jimmy was only fastened with a button.

When Mr. Farrell's family returned they made an inventory of their valuables, but found nothing missing.

Died from an Old Gunshot Wound.

James S. Dowd is dead at the home of his brother, 550 West Forty-third Street, as the result of a bullet wound in the right lung, received two years ago. Dowd served through the Spanish-American war with the Sixty-ninth Regiment. One night soon after his discharge he was in a west side saloon, and displayed a roll of bills. When he left the place he was followed by several negroes, and a few minutes later was shot in the lung. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and was finally discharged as cured. Two months ago the man caught a cold, and since that time had been sick. The old wound was ruptured by coughing, and death followed.

A BIG SNOWSTORM VISITS NEW YORK CITY

First Fall Followed by an Icy Downpour of Rain.

LOCOMOTION MADE DIFFICULT

Street Cleaning Department Sets 4,400 Men to Work—Some Ludicrous Incidents.

The orderly citizen whose temperament and occupation hadn't required his presence on the sidewalks late the night before opened his day expecting only the hindrance of a little light snow in getting down his stoop yesterday morning. But unless his perceptions were quick and his command of person instant the orderly citizen involuntarily enjoyed a sort of rapid transit, without tunnels, to the sidewalk, a sort of transit in which all parts of the body touched the steps except the soles of the feet.

The wicked citizen whose couch hadn't known him until 2 o'clock in the morning, however, knew just what to expect. So his progress to the street was not so sudden. It was accomplished with a diplomacy that counted inches traversed as victories.

Equality came to good and wicked once the sidewalk was reached. Both slid to their cars over ice that, thin as it was, held propensities for evil more than skin deep, and it respected only those newly shod in unsliding rubbers. So it went until the hour when cautious footsteps crept out of office buildings to lead by triumph of skillful progress their owners to luncheon.

Then came the change. Out from a sky that had poured down ice came large, clinging bits of whiteness, and they came until nearly 3 o'clock, when those that watch the things of the air for the Government said that the storm was over.

Three inches of snow had fallen since the evening before.

Just before the snow ceased a young man and a young woman driven into a doorway for temporary shelter invented a game. The girl counted those passing north on Broadway whose garments had the kiss of earth upon them, while her companion counted those going south.

"Twenty-three," shouted the youth, and down he went. When he got up with the mark of his fall upon him he passed in front of the girl north.

"Twenty-four," she laughed; "I win."

The storm reaching this latitude Sunday night was bred in Western Texas. Traveling slowly, it was central Sunday night over Ohio. This morning its centre was over Eastern Lake Erie, with a secondary depression on the Jersey coast.

All States east of the Mississippi felt either its snow or rain. In the southern part of the State its effects were light. There was no notable change in temperature during the day, but a great decrease in temperature may be expected by this morning. Forecaster Emery is positive it will at least be twenty degrees.

At dawn yesterday the Street Cleaning Department began the work of removing the snow. Commissioner Nagle, Deputy Commissioner Gibson, and Snow Inspector Shanton were in their offices to start the campaign. At the start the usual force of 4,000 men, reinforced by 400 emergency carts, constituted the workers. Broadway was first attacked. By 9 o'clock it was free to Fourteenth Street, and several hours later to the Circle. Down-town business streets came next. Wall, Broad, New Bowery, Park Row, and even the Bowery were cleaned during the forenoon, as were State and Whitehall.

Then the main cross-town streets, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second, were cleared before the rain turned to snow. By 2 o'clock Fifth Avenue from Twenty-fifth Street to the Park, parts of Eighth and Sixth Avenues, had been swept.

When the new downfall began at noon the department called upon the snow contractors, through the General Superintendent, F. J. Sargent, to take up the work of piling and carting away the snow at 6 P. M. with 1,500 men.

This force the department wished increased to 3,200 by the morning. As the regular department force had been at work until 5 o'clock the previous day, they were allowed to stop work at 4 o'clock yesterday, to return this morning. It was expected yesterday that the entire work would be completed by to-night, if the streets did not freeze up hard. Last night the snow contractors had men in the four down-town districts, covering the east side to Twelfth Street, the west to Twenty-second Street, and the lower part of the city.

According to figures given yesterday by Snow Inspector Shanton, the storm of last week gave the contractor on the one day that he worked some 30,000 cubic yards of snow to cart away. This at the rate he receives, 36 cents a cubic yard, amounted to $10,800.

Mr. Sargent said yesterday that his company had lost $2,000 by these operations, as the whole force had been put out, as would likewise have been done in case of a big storm.

A Broadway crowd watched the efforts of a carriage-riding woman shopper to be driven up in front of a little Broadway shop. The first time the coachman pulled up sharp before the door voluntary motion ceased, but involuntary began. Horses and carriage slid and slipped twenty feet beyond. Then the driver tried stopping twenty feet from the door. This time everything held, and carriage and shopper were just twenty feet from the shop.

"Hold on there," advised a bystander; "just wait a bit, and we'll bring the store to you."

No returns of the number of loads of snow carted away by the department yesterday had been made last night. Snow Inspector Shanton, however, roughly estimated the number as 25,000.

"It seems likely," said he, "that some of the work we did this morning may have to be done over again. Broadway, for instance, is now being cleaned a second time."

"If we have no more heavy falls this time," said Mr. Sergent, "we'll have the city free from snow in about three days' time."

According to an official of the department if the contractors carted off 11,000 loads last night they earned something like $5,940.

Last night the storm was central off Block Island, and was passing out to sea.

The snowing was apparently heavier up the State than in the city, as local trains of those which come into and go out from the Grand Central Station were on time, while the expresses were late. The Eastern Express, due at 8:45 P. M., came in in two sections, one 30 minutes late, and the second 3 hours and 45 minutes behind schedule time.

WIDOW ASKS AN ACCOUNTING.

Dispute Over a Mortgage Arises in the Bentley Estate.

Mrs. Peter Bentley, widow of a well-known Jersey City lawyer, who died five years ago, leaving an estate of about $500,000, yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Pitney for an order requiring William A. Lewis, who was appointed receiver of the estate two years ago, to make an accounting.

When Mr. Bentley died it was found that he left his entire estate to his wife, making her sole executor without bonds. Three years later her four sons and three daughters, one of the latter being the wife of Warren Dixon, son of Justice Jonathan Dixon, applied for a receiver, on the ground that their mother was mismanaging the estate, to which they were legal heirs. They succeeded in proving their case, and Mr. Lewis was appointed receiver.

In her application yesterday Mrs. Bentley alleged that she was entitled to one-half of a mortgage for $100,000 left by her husband's father in trust for the benefit of his widow. Mrs. Bentley said that her mother-in-law died recently, and she asserted that she was entitled to her share of the interest without interference from the receiver.

This was disputed by Charles Parker, counsel for the receiver, who also said there was no need for an accounting, as Mr. Lewis had made one within six months.

Decision was reserved.

Not half what they're worth. Why then sell them?

Makes a place for worthy successors; assures "new stock with each season;" makes friends.

Overcoats of blue and black kersey, a cloth whose fine exterior covers a multitude of stout virtues, well cut and warmly lined.

$10 and $12.50.

Sack suits $15; suits that have lost much of their former price, but none of their former goodness.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Sale of
Fur Coats.

Broadtail Coats,
chinchilla trimmed,
$265.00,
former prices $325 to $375.

Alaska Seal Coats,
$275.00,
value $325.00.

Fur Lined Capes,
$34.00,
former price $50.00.

Balance of our Collarettes and Scarfs at greatly reduced prices.

Furs purchased this month will be stored and insured free of charge during this summer.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GREAT FEBRUARY SALE OF
Fine Furniture.
$50,000 WORTH JUST OPENED!

Owing to the delay in the completion of our NEW FURNITURE BUILDING, we were unable to display and offer same before. These goods consist of three and five-piece PARLOR SUITS, both overstuffed, and with mahogany frames; also Couches, large Turkish Chairs, and odd Chairs, **all our own upholstering.** Included in above are also Chamber Suits, odd Dressers, Toilet Tables, &c., in all styles and finishes;

BRASS BEDS, BEDDING, &c.

All at Tremendously Reduced Prices! SPECIAL: A number of very choice Solid Mahogany Colonial Sideboards, Bureaus and Chiffoniers, guaranteed to be genuine "ANTIQUE," and in perfect condition; splendid examples of their period!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AGENT WHEN PRINCIPAL IS UNDISCLOSED.—In an action brought by James R. De Remer against Willard Brown and Charles W. Wells of this city to recover on a contract for the construction of a ditch for the irrigation of about 5,000 acres of land for alfalfa, the Court of Appeals has held, on appeal by defendants, that an agent, although fully authorized to bind his principal by written agreement in reference to a particular transaction, may, nevertheless, pledge his own responsibility instead. The construction and effect to be given to the agreement are ordinarily questions of law for the court to determine, and in construing it the intent of the parties is to be ascertained from the language employed, unless there is some ambiguity in a material part the explanation of which requires proof of attendant facts and circumstances. The contention of the defendants was that they were agents for some undisclosed principal or syndicate, or for the promoters of the undertaking, who were intending to form a corporation to build the ditch or canal, and hence they were not liable, although the contract was made in their names, and with no knowledge upon the part of the plaintiff's firm of any principal other than the defendants. The contract, however, was executed in the defendants' own names by their duly authorized agent, and the court decides that the mere fact that the specifications, which were a part of the contract, referred to a company which was to retain a percentage of the plaintiff's contract price as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the work, did not create such an ambiguity with respect to who were the parties to the agreement as to justify the defendants in proving by parol that they were only acting for an undisclosed principal in the form of a company to be thereafter created and to which the contract was to be assigned. The court holds, by Judge Martin, that a person, even though making an agreement for another, makes himself personally liable thereon if he contracts in his own name without disclosing his principal, although the other party to the contract may suppose that he is acting as agent. Nor was it sufficient to exonerate the agent from liability that the seller had means of ascertaining the name of the principal. He must have actual knowledge.

***

UNDUE INFLUENCE BY A NEPHEW.—Susan F. Anderson and others brought a suit four years ago, in Oneida County, against Charles W. H. Carter, to set aside a deed executed to him by his aunt, Myra H. V. Anderson, four months before her death, in 1899, when she was over eighty-eight years old, and somewhat enfeebled in mind and body. By this deed Mrs. Anderson conveyed her homestead to her nephew upon his agreement to support her for life, she at the same time giving him power of attorney to collect moneys loaned by her. It appeared that the papers were prepared in a distant city, at the instance of Mr. Carter, and that, when they were first presented to her, in the presence of a notary, she refused to sign them. The notary was asked by Mr. Carter's sister to come again to take the aunt's acknowledgment after dark, when the girls would not see him, and to wait to take it until 12 o'clock, which he declined to do. After two days, during which interval the doors of the house were kept locked, contrary to custom, and Mrs. Anderson was attended by Carter and his sister, and consulted no one else, she executed the deed in the presence of both; but before the arrival of another notary, who took her acknowledgment. She subsequently denied the execution of the deed. The jury, on the trial, gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, and the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, affirming the judgment, held that the evidence warranted the conclusion that the deed in question was not the free, voluntary, and intelligent act of the grantor, and justifying the court in decreeing its annulment. That decision has now been unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

***

FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS IN SELLING STOCK.—Henry H. Darling brought suit in Rensselaer County, in this State, five years ago, to recover damages from Daniel Klock, Jr., arising out of the purchase from Theodore B. Mills, through J. N. Van Wagner, at Troy, of 5,000 shares of the stock of the Socorro Mountain Mining Company, claiming to have been induced by the fraudulent representations of the defendant's agent. The agent's declarations, made in attempting to sell the stock on other occasions to other parties, which were sought to be introduced in evidence, were excluded as being incompetent, where no offer was made to show that such declarations had resulted in a sale of the stock to the third parties or that a fraud had thereby been perpetrated upon them. The Court held, however, that where the good faith of the mining corporation was attacked, the action of the Executive Committee in determining that a silver brick, the subject matter of the alleged fraudulent representations, should not be used for the purpose of effecting the sale of its stock, was competent. A judgment rendered in favor of the defendant, on the verdict of a jury, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department, has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

A Clearing
of
Oriental Rugs,
Commencing
Tuesday, Feb. 5th.

The balance remaining from last season's business.

An extraordinary offering as to value.

Lot No. 1—80 Pieces, at
$7.60.

Lot No. 2—42 Pieces, at
$9 to $13.

Lot No. 3—74 Pieces, at
$13 to $15.

Lot No. 4—195 Pieces, at
$15 to $18.

Lot No. 5—130 Pieces, at
$30 to $35.

32 Fine India, Persian & Turkish Carpets,
reduced for this occasion.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

SHOES
Our
Midwinter
SALE
Now in Progress.
ALEXANDER,
SIXTH AVE. & NINETEENTH ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
SPECIAL BARGAINS
For Artistic Dining-rooms.
MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS.

$32.00	reduced from	$42.00
36.00	" "	46.00
52.00	" "	65.00
56.00	" "	70.00
60.00	" "	75.00
70.00	" "	90.00
75.00	" "	53.00
80.00	" "	105.00
85.00	" "	105.00
90.00	" "	115.00
140.00	" "	175.00
143.00	" "	177.00
145.00	" "	180.00
185.00	" "	232.00
210.00	" "	262.00

Inlaid or handsomely carved Colonial and French Designs. Also China Closets, Extension Tables, Odd Chairs, equally reduced, as room must be made for 1901's designs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
Geo. C. Flint Co.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 25TH ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A Clearing
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Tuesday, Feb. 5th.

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Lot No. 5—130 Pieces, at
$30 to $35.

32 Fine India, Persian & Turkish Carpets,
reduced for this occasion.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.

Among the latest models is the "Rough Rider" storm or skating boot,—high cut; with extension sole.

Made of calf skin.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third St.
Broadway and 11th Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

A CHOICE LOT OF MEN'S ASSORTED 50c. NECKWEAR—NEW, SMART STYLES AND EFFECTS } **25c.**

Positively we hold this sale at risk of injuring our regular 50c. lines. Laid side by side, not a man could see any difference. But there are only 200 dozen—Tecks, Imperials, 4-in-Hands and Squares—not really enough to cause more than a short flutter, and renew interest, when sold, in our splendid regular goods at twice the money.

Choose from good soft silks and satins—cheerful and catchy, or quiet, toned-down patterns—any amount of variety, without a pin point variation in quality and 50 cent value—any color, any combination, and many of the 4-in-Hands are reversible.

19th St. 6th Ave. 20th St.

USE BRUMMELL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
....2D MONTH....
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
***Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14, 2:30. Walter Damrosch, W. J. Henderson, and others.

Burton HOLMES Lectures
5 Mondays, 5 Tuesdays } at 3 at DALY'S.
5 Wednesdays, 5 Thursdays } at 8:30 at MENDELSSOHN HALL.
EDGE OF CHINA, Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28.
MOKI LAND, March 4, 5, 6, 7
PARIS EXPOSITION, March 11, 12, 13, 14.
THESSALY & OLYMPIAN GAMES, March 18, 19, 20, 21.
OBERAMMERGAU, March 25, 26, 27, 28.
Course Tickets, $5, $4, $3, ready Mon., Feb. 11. Single Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., ready Feb. 18.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2.
HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"
By MRS. RYLEY.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Simms & Angela, Carroll Johnson, Florence Reed, Favor & Sinclair, &c. Marcel's Gas-Reliefs, Lillian Burkhart, Melville & Stetson, 3 Vilona sisters, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hall, F. Cushman, Williams & Adams, Tom Nawn & Co, Max Waldman, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, J. Whitbeek.

KEITH'S Second week of "Dear Midnight of Love," Sung by MAY DE SOUSA.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS.
GRAPEWIN & CHANCE. JOE WELCH.
JUGGLING JOHNSONS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, FRENCILLI & LEWIS, DAVIS & MACAULEY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14 St. & Irving Pl. Charles Frohman's big new spectacle.
BARBARA FRIETCHIE, Effie Ellsler & 250 people.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

VICTORIA Beginning MONDAY, FEB. 11th. EXTRA MAT. FEB. 12.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Extravaganza Production
Chas. J. Ross MY LADY SEATS NOW
100 PEOPLE. ON SALE.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ex-ra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Seats ready.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT
FRENCH COOKS' BALL.
Grand Afternoon Display of Pieces de Fantasie.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Johann Strauss's Latest and Merriest Operetta. Extra Mat. Feb. 12
Lincoln's Birthday. VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
Tonight at 8:15 sharp, in Clyde Fitch's Greatest Success
Matinée To-morrow. THE CLIMBERS
Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1t west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN xtra mat. Feb. 12 "In the Palace of the King."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. LONDON BELLES BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

MANHATTAN To-morrow Eve, The New Clyde Fitch Play LOVER'S LANE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs, 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH
KING EDWARD VII. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. IN OLD KENTUCKY.
MAT. TO-MORROW, 25c., 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Evs., all circ., 50c.
Elita Otis, Flora Moore, Hope Booth, 20 others.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8.15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. Mr. Barnes of N.Y.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. McGovern-Gans Fight; Lady Sprinters; others.

Mats. Wed. and Sat. HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St.
FOX & ALLEN, MAUD RAYMOND, Etc.

Irving Place Theatre. 8:15 To-night, & Wed. Eve., Sudermann's "SODOM'S ENDE." Thur., Fri. & Sat. Eve., Sardou's Der Letzte Brief.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th st. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Mats. Wednesday, Sat'day, & Lincoln's Birthday.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat. at 2.
MAUDE ADAMS as L'AIGLON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Mats. Wednesday & Sat. & Lincoln's Birthday.
CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. To-night at 8—First Matinée Saturday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS, with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.
Xtra Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th st.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.
Xtra Matinées Lincoln & Washington's Birthday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th st., nr. B'way. Last Week. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Ev'gs. 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON. MY LADY DAINTY
Feb. 11—William Collier in "On the Quiet."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
Special Mat. Feb. 12. Souvenir Night Feb. 15.
MARY MANNERING in "Janice Meredith."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 8, at 8.—LE CID (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 9, at 2.—LA BOHEME (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Ceremonini, Dufriche, Glitlbert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices.—RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
Madison Square Garden
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1901.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,938. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GREAT LONDON CROWDS CHEER KAISER WILHELM

His Passage Through the City Marked by a Continual Ovation.

IS NOW ON HIS WAY HOME

Rejoins His Yacht at Port Victoria—Shows His Delight at the Manifestation of British Good-will.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—That Emperor William of Germany was delighted at the remarkable demonstration of gratitude and affection which greeted him here yesterday is undoubted, as is the fact that this gratitude and affection were sincere. Nothing that the Kaiser could have done could have so endeared him to Englishmen as the thing he did do—leave all his affairs at home in order to pay a last tribute of respect to his grandmother, Queen Victoria.

The Emperor William is now on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern on his way home. He joined the yacht at Port Victoria yesterday afternoon, after coming here from Windsor and receiving from London crowds demonstrative expressions of their appreciation of his prolonged visit to England.

The Emperor, King Edward, Crown Prince Frederick William, and the Duke of Connaught arrived in London at 1:15 P. M. yesterday. At Paddington Station their Majesties were met by an assemblage of high Court and army officials. The band present played "God Save the King," a procession was formed, and the royal carriages were driven to Marlborough House, escorted by cavalry.

In the first carriage, an open landau, King Edward had Emperor William on his right hand and Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Connaught were on the opposite seat. The German Princes occupied the second carriage, and then followed carriages with the suites.

For the first time in many days the flags in the streets and on buildings flew at the flagstaff heads. The German flag was prominently displayed. Most of the clubs and hotels along the route were decorated, with the German flag hanging beside of the royal standard and the Union Jack. A banner across St. James's Street greeted the King and Emperor with the inscription:

"God Bless You."

Such was the warmth of the demonstration of welcome for the Kaiser that his Majesty had to keep his hand to his hat continually, giving military salutes. The entire route was one incessant cheer, from Paddington Station to Marlborough House, the men waving their hats and the women their handkerchiefs. The ovation was, if anywhere, most vociferous at Hyde Park and in Piccadilly.

Thirty guests were entertained at a luncheon at Marlborough House. They included the Kaiser, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marquis of Lansdowne, (Secretary of State for War,) Sir Frank Lascelles, (British Ambassador to Germany,) Baron von Eckhardtstein, (Chargé d'Affaires at the German Embassy,) and Count von Metternich. Emperor William sat at the right of King Edward and the Crown Prince at the King's left.

Emperor William's speech at the luncheon dealt in the main with matters of purely family concern arising out of the death of Queen Victoria. There were only two speakers. King Edward thanked the Emperor on behalf of the British people and himself, and gave him a cordial farewell. The Kaiser replied in terms reciprocating the good wishes of the King. He is described as having spoken eloquently. Both monarchs alluded to the good understanding between the two peoples in furthering the cause of peace and civilization. King Edward complimented the Kaiser upon his speech.

After luncheon their Majesties left Marlborough House for Charing Cross Station. A squadron of Horse Guards escorted them. The morning's ovation was repeated the whole way to the station.

It was at Trafalgar Square and the station itself that the most remarkable demonstration occurred. Trafalgar Square was a sea of spectators. The crowds cheered lustily as each state carriage containing the members of the German suite passed, and shouted themselves hoarse when, behind the brilliant escort of guards, Emperor William, King Edward, Crown Prince Frederick William, and the Duke of Connaught drove up in the same carriage.

The Archbishop of York, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, the Lord Mayor and many distinguished people, including the members of the German Embassy and a number of officers, had gathered on the platform to bid farewell to Emperor William. There were also deputations from the Blucher Regiment and Prussian Dragoons. The Kaiser was in the highest spirits. He talked, laughed, and shook hands with all around and smiled continually. King Edward was equally cheerful. He appeared to be in better health than for weeks past. Emperor William wore a Field Marshal's uniform and King Edward and the Duke of Connaught wore German uniforms.

King Edward introduced the Lord Mayor, Frank Green, to the Emperor. The latter said he much appreciated the fact that the Lord Mayor, the head of the City of London, had come to bid him farewell. The Lord Mayor, in replying, declared that the citizens of London warmly appreciated the visit of the Emperor to England at a moment's notice upon the melancholy occasion of the Queen's death, and would never forget his kindness.

The Emperor then remarked that the attachment between himself and the late Queen was a very close affection, and he could not do less than come to England at such a time. His Majesty added that he had been deeply moved by the marvelous spectacle which he had witnessed on Saturday, remarking that he had never seen anything like it which had so deeply impressed him.

After an affectionate farewell between the two monarchs, the train started out, the Coldstream Guards' Band playing the German National Anthem, and the people cheering frantically. King Edward ran forward to take a final grasp of Emperor William's hand, which was held out of a window. It was evident that no one was better pleased at the day's proceedings than the Emperor himself.

A number of German detectives ceaselessly followed in the Kaiser's footsteps, and boarded the Imperial train before it started. The Imperial suite went direct to Port Victoria, and arrived there before the Emperor. The Duke of Soarta traveled on another car of the Kaiser's train.

A naval parade greeted the Emperor's arrival at Port Victoria, when all the war vessels dressed ship, this being further evidence of the exceptional official cordiality existing between the two co

The Hohenzollern left Port Victoria and anchored last evening in Sheerness Harbor. She will sail at 6 o'clock this morning, escorted by the German cruiser Nymphe and the British cruisers Niobe and Minerva.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who rejoined the German flagship Baden at Portsmouth yesterday afternoon, was gazetted to-night an Honorary Vice Admiral in the British Navy. The German squadron will sail this morning.

WINDSOR, Feb. 5.—King Edward, in the uniform of a Prussian dragoon regiment; Emperor William, wearing a British Field Marshal's uniform; the Duke of Connaught, in the uniform of a Prussian regiment of Hussars, and Prince Henry of Prussia left Windsor Castle to-day in a royal carriage drawn by four horses with postilions, and an escort of Life Guards. They drove to the railroad station, and took a train for London.

Their Majesties were loudly acclaimed by the assembled crowds.

A WHIPPING POST BILL.

Introduced in Connecticut Legislature—Provides for Whipping as Punishment for Various Offenses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 5.—A whipping post bill was presented in the Legislature to-day by Mr. Freeman of Hartford. It provides for the restoration of the whipping post for all offenses by boys under sixteen years of age when punishable by other means than imprisonment for life. The Court may impose twenty strokes of the lash in lieu of a penal sentence or of commitment to the reform school.

The bill also provides that any male found guilty of beating or assaulting a woman, or of attempt to commit robbery accompanied by great physical violence, or of kidnapping a minor to obtain a ransom, or of being a tramp and while being such of threatening women and children or endeavoring to secure anything of value, may be moderately whipped, in lieu of or in addition to imprisonment.

The bill provides that a physician must be present at the whipping, which shall be in private, and not so severe as to endanger or impair the health of the offender.

J. BRISBEN WALKER, JR., SUED.

His Wife Brings an Action for Divorce Against Him.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—John Brisben Walker, Jr., of Irvington, is made the defendant in a suit brought by his wife, Isabel B. Walker, for a divorce. Supreme Court Justice Keogh has signed an order, on the application of Attorney William H. Blain of 271 Broadway, appointing Robert L. Raymond of Boston, a lawyer, to take testimony of Mrs. Jennie R. Reinhard of 31 Newbury Street, Boston, and any other witnesses on either side before March 1.

John E. Coffin is the referee appointed to hear the case and report his findings to the court. Whitman & Ewing of 41 Wall Street are the attorneys of the defendant, who denies the charges set up in the complaint.

The plaintiff and defendant were married August 28, 1899, at Westwood, N. J. She wants the custody of their child, a daughter, Isabel Strother Walker, and asks that Mr. Walker be made to support them, and that she be allowed to assume her maiden name.

THE SKYSCRAPER SWAYED.

How a Controversy Caused by the Pendulum Performance of Thirty Pictures of Croker Was Settled.

In one of the skyscrapers near the City Hall there are over thirty pictures of Richard Croker hung on the walls facing the desks of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and politicians put in office by the Tammany leader. Yesterday in the height of the storm all of the Croker pictures kept swaying to and fro. The Tammany Commissioners, who visit each other on official and political business, noticed the picture frames bobbing to the right and left in every office.

In the office of Street Commissioner Nagle a crowd of Harlem contractors and builders were congregated. The question arose whether the pictures were moved by the vibration of the building or by draughts of wind sweeping through crevices in the windows and doors. There was an argument over the matter between "Jack" Nagle and George Lee, the professional oarsman, who of late has been paying some attention to the building business.

"I tell you this building is swaying in the wind," said Lee.

"You are swaying on your legs," retorted Nagle.

Then the Harlem contingent started to settle the question whether Croker's pictures were bobbed about by the swaying of the twenty-four-story skyscraper or by draughts. Lines were taken by a dozen people on the lower structures with the edge of the skyscraper as a guide. Some of the politicians took large flagstaffs high in the air. They declared the skyscraper swayed over six inches in the high wind. In reality the flagstaffs swayed. Others could notice an oscillation of about an inch.

The matter was finally submitted to a test room, in which was a large picture of Richard Croker, was closed tight. The crowd looked all around for draughts from windows or doors, which would set the picture frame moving. Then the frame was held in place for a few seconds. After wetting fingers and holding them around every side of the picture the experts determined that no draught could reach the frame which would cause it to move. The experts then sat down and watched Croker's likeness on the wall. In about ten seconds a slight movement was noticed. In less than a minute the picture was swaying to the right and left about two inches.

"I told you so," said ex-Oarsman Lee, triumphantly; "these big steel structures are made to sway in the wind."

The experts all agreed to this decision and then started to discuss politics and political places for their "men."

WIND 72 MILES AN HOUR.

Vessel Driven Ashore and Others Delayed by Floating Ice.

Transatlantic liners and coastwise steamers that arrived, ferryboats, tugs, and other craft reported that yesterday was the worst in months so far as navigation was concerned. The wind that swept over the water front, at one time reaching a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour, aided by the drifting ice, made headway extremely laborious. In the slips of the steamships the ice was caked hard, and tugs sent in to dislodge it so that vessels could dock had a tedious job.

At the Atlas Mail Line piers, at the foot of West Twenty-sixth Street, the steamship Anders, which arrived from South American ports, was delayed for over an hour on arrival, awaiting the clearing of her dock by tugs. The White Star liner Cymric also experienced great difficulty.

Off the Hook, the weather was reported as being the roughest experienced this Winter. The Belgian steamship Olbers was driven ashore on the Long Island coast while en route from Quarantine to her Brooklyn pier. Busk & Jevons, her consignees, had the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company dispatch a tug to try and pull her back into deep water. The steamship Drumeizier also had a rough experience in making the harbor, but finally reached her dock several hours later than usual.

The City of Washington, from Colon, brought in an exhausted carrier pigeon which fell aboard when the vessel was about twenty-five miles southeast of Absecon Light. The bird had a band on its left leg bearing the initials N. A. and the number 6,350.

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Are You Going to Florida?
If so, secure your tickets via Seaboard Air Line Railway and journey South, thereby avoiding the cold weather we are now having. Office 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

NAGLE FINES THE UVALDE COMPANY $4,100

Says that They Failed to Clean Snow from 82 City Blocks.

He Also Notifies Them that Speculators Must Stop Buying Pay Tickets from Snow Shovelers.

The Tammany Hall politicians got mixed up in a whirlwind yesterday when Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle announced that he had fined the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company $4,100 for failure to clean certain streets under its contract with the city.

The Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company has been known as "Croker's own corporation," and at various times Tammany men have stated that Richard Croker's sons and other Tammany leaders held large blocks of stock in the company. When Commissioner Nagle was seen last evening, he said:

"I don't know anything about the Uvalde Company except one thing. I ordered them to clean certain streets in the tenement house section. The poor people are entitled to have clean streets as well as the residents of Fifth Avenue. The contractor did not do the work I ordered him to do, and under the contract a penalty of $50 for every block he fails to clean can be levied. I don't know anything about the political part of the matter. I am here to see that the streets of New York are cleaned, and before I get through I hope to show that I know my business and will attend to it."

Commissioner Nagle had little sleep on Monday night. He had ordered the Uvalde Company to start at 6 o'clock in the evening, and directed that certain sections be cleared of snow. Trouble arose at once. The Superintendent of the Uvalde Company offered a lower price than that paid last year to the owners of horses and wagons. The teamsters in hundreds of instances refused to go to work. The contention by Commissioner Nagle was that the Uvalde Company should comply with the contract, and it made no difference to the city what the contractor paid for his wagons and trucks. The price offered to teamsters this year was 50 cents for the removal of each double load. Last year the price paid was between 62 and 68 cents per double load.

After working nearly all night Commissioner Nagle came to his office yesterday and was on duty until after 4 o'clock. Just before leaving Commissioner Nagle wrote the following letter to the Uvalde Company:

R. T. Rokeby, President Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, 1 Broadway, New York:

Sir: Your company has failed to comply with the terms of the contract, dated Dec. 7, 1900, with the City of New York for the removal of snow and ice from the streets of this city, in the Borough of Manhattan.

Your failure to clear a number of blocks in the Fourth Street Cleaning District which your company was ordered to clear, by me or the Snow Inspector, under the terms of said contract, namely, eighty-two blocks, makes the sum of $4,100, and I shall certify to the Controller of the City of New York for the said amount of damages, as provided under the tenth clause of the said contract. Respectfully,

PERCIVAL E. NAGLE,
Street Cleaning Commissioner.

This was not the only trouble Commissioner Nagle had with the Uvalde Company yesterday. Here is another letter sent out by the Commissioner yesterday:

Mr. Ralph T. Rokeby, President, 1 Broadway:

Dear Sir: It has been reported to me that traffic is being carried on by speculators, who purchase the snow tickets from men employed by you at a certain discount, and this traffic takes place right at the door of your office.

It is quite needless for me to say to you that this is a nefarious practice, approaching, in my opinion, a system of nothing less than blackmail, and under the terms of your contract with this department it is specifically set forth that there shall be no delay in the payment of such claims by you or your representatives.

I am further informed that this practice is carried on with the full knowledge and consent of your General Superintendents, who, it is stated, fail to see any harm in it, and this has come to such a pass that, if continued, it will become incumbent with me to exercise my prerogative, conferred upon me by the terms of the contract, to order the dismissal of any of your employes who either connives at, countenances, or permits such blackmail to be practiced on innocent and poor people.

I think it is not necessary to go further into detail on this subject, but I shall look to you to see that an immediate and permanent stop is put to this practice, and I shall further expect you to take such action as will result in the dismissal of any of your employes who may be detected in it. Very truly yours,

P. E. NAGLE, Commissioner.

President Rokeby of the Uvalde Company replied to this letter, saying that he had consulted his attorneys and was advised that if the "ticket speculators are duly licensed by the City, we have absolutely no right to stop them on the streets or in the snow office."

"We say that you can stop them in your own building," wrote President Rokeby, "or the proprietor of any building can put them out, but we can't interfere with them on public property." The letter says that the Superintendents have been instructed to do all they can to discourage the speculators.

Commissioner Nagle was angry when he received this letter. He said:

"What do you think of that? Here are poor men being robbed of a little hard-earned money, and they say they can't be stopped because it is on city property. I have ordered these speculators out of the snow office, now temporarily occupied by the Uvalde Company. Say, if I went up there, I think I would stop this robbing of poor people, even if they were ticket speculators carried on this kind of business on the streets. How can men who rob these poor people be ticket speculators under the law? I am not through with this matter. I think such a system should be broken up. Any man who trades on the necessities of men so poor as the snow shovelers is nothing less than a human vulture. I don't like men of this kind, and they had better keep out of my way. I am after them, and there will be trouble if I catch any of them carrying on their contemptible business."

Commissioner Nagle is 6 feet 4 inches in height, weighs over 240 pounds, and is an athlete and wrestler.

"They say such a blackmailing scheme can't be stopped. Well, it will be stopped, and that suddenly, too."

Commissioner Nagle brought his fist down on a desk with strength enough to break an inch plank.

Superintendent Sargent of the Uvalde Asphalt Company wrote a report saying that it has been the custom for the past five years for speculators to purchase the tickets of the snow shovelers at a discount, and the men need not accept the speculators offer unless they choose to do so. He said the full face value of the tickets received for their work would be paid by the company.

Late last evening Commissioner Nagle notified the Uvalde Asphalt Company to "quit" work on the Fourth Street Cleaning District.

From reports of the Street Cleaning Department, it is shown that Broadway, from the Battery to Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets have been cleared of snow.

President Rokeby of the Uvalde Company when seen last evening said:

"The action of Commissioner Nagle in fixing a penalty of $4,100 on this company is unjust. We had 140 men working in the Fourth Street Cleaning District on Monday night and 160 men to-day. There is piled up ready to be carted away all the snow on fifteen blocks, which the Street Cleaning Commissioner claims have not been cleaned. We have had trouble getting carts. If it was a heavy snowstorm then the carts usually used for carrying dirt, bricks, and coal would be idle and we could get them for use on snow removal. Now they are all in use and we have found it very difficult to get the carts. We will carry the contest into the courts."

New Orleans, Mardi Gras.
Penn. & Southern Ry., only line operating through sleeping and dining car New York to New Orleans. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

ECKELS ON "INDIVIDUALISM."

Ex-Controller Makes a Defense of Trusts and Says Talent Is Rewarded.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, spoke in the University of Chicago to-day on "Individualism." He made a defense of trusts in general and during his remarks said:

"Many men seem to think there is no room for individuals in modern commercial life, but in my opinion at no time in our history has there been so much opportunity for individual effort and action as at present. Combinations of capital in business are looked upon with distrust, but I am free to confess that I see nothing at all harmful, detrimental, or dangerous in combinations, provided the combination is properly made and under an honorable management."

Mr. Eckels spoke on railroads as an example of beneficial corporations or trusts, and said:

"Railroad corporations give better service, cheaper rates, and better accommodation, and no railroad organization has been formed for the purpose of fleecing a community. In railroad combinations and all others, the individual that displays talent for business will rapidly advance, and never has there been such opportunity of such remuneration for talent."

STEEL PRICES TO ADVANCE.

Pittsburg Mill Men Coming Here to Attend Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Willis L. King of Jones & Laughlins and Frank Hirsch of the American Steel and Wire Company, this city, will leave to-morrow night for New York to attend meetings of steel manufacturers to advance prices on rails, billets, &c. At the October meeting of the rail pool the price was made $26. While the rail mills have orders for about 1,000,000 tons, worth $26,000,000, on hand it is thought the railroad companies have been holding back too long for lower prices.

When the twenty-six-dollar rate was made it will be remembered many of the railroad Presidents claimed the price should have been cut to not over $22. The result was that only enough orders were placed to fill the bare needs of the railways this year. An increase of $1 per ton will be made, and this it is thought will bring many orders before the new price goes into effect. Bessemer billets it is claimed will be advanced from $19.75 to $20.75 a ton at Pittsburg.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLES.

Castro Believed to be Encouraging Colombian Rebels, and Colombia the Venezuelan Insurgents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is beginning to be generally believed that a close connection exists between the revolutionists in Venezuela and Colombia. The two nations have been hostile for some time, and this unfriendliness has lately been approaching an open breach. Neither wants war if the same result can be obtained by other means, and it is now reasonably certain that each Government is encouraging the revolution against the other. Gen. Uribe's last rebellion was crushed by the Colombian authorities. His present attempt to revive it is said to be due to the encouragement of President Castro's Government, while the rebellion against Castro is said to receive similar support from the Colombian Government.

"These things, however," said a gentleman of much diplomatic experience to-day, "do not mean the same in these countries that they would in others—that is, they do not show any unity of policy on the part of the revolutionists and the Government that encourages them. They have rather a personal than a political meaning. The revolutionary leader works in with the rival Government to advance his personal ends and to reach an immediate result, and he may be found antagonizing that Government to-morrow. These alliances and understandings shift so rapidly in such countries that it is impossible to keep track of them."

The State Department has consented to a request from Tracy, Boardman & Platt of New York to be allowed to make arguments in addition to that already made in support of the claim of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. The hearing will take place some day next week. It is expected that the Warner-Quinlan concessionaires will also be allowed an opportunity to be heard further.

OPPOSED TO HIGHER SALARIES.

Chicago's Mayor Says the City Has No Money to Spare.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Mayor declared himself to-day against the proposed increase of Aldermanic salaries from $1,500 a year to $3,500 or $5,000.

"I have asked for no increase," he said, "so far as the next term is concerned, I am against suggesting an increase, because of the financial condition of Chicago. The same applies to the proposition to increase the salaries of the Aldermen. Perhaps they are worth more, but not in the face of existing conditions. Chicago, without money to repair bridges, keep the streets in condition, or attend to any of the thousand and one crying needs of the hour, can apply its money to a better purpose than increasing the compensation of its officials."

HOODWINKED THE AUNT.

Sweethearts in Ohio Found a Way to Overcome Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Clarence E. Dunn, who arrived here to-day from the Rambler Cariboo Mines in British Columbia, 3,000 miles away, to marry Miss Florence Shields, virtually had to arrest her before he could marry her. She was a willing prisoner. It was ascertained that her aunt, Mrs. Otto W. Stevens, would object to the wedding. Dunn applied to Chief of Police O'Brien for aid.

Officer Jones was detailed to bring Miss Shields and Otto Stevens to headquarters in a carriage. Here Dunn and the young lady were allowed to talk together. They decided to be married at once. A license was secured and Squire Mahar was called and tied the nuptial knot.

Dunn, who left here a poor boy, now has $10,000 in cash, a lot of ponies and some mining stock. After a brief visit here the couple will go to British Columbia.

DR. H. B. ADAMS'S RESIGNATION.

He Will Not Entirely Sever His Connection with Johns Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Dr. Herbert B. Adams, who yesterday resigned the Chair of History in Johns Hopkins University, talked to his friends and university associates to-day of his future plans. "I shall," he said, "retain my connection with the United States Bureau of Education, Commissioner Harris has promised to print this year six reports on State educational history. I shall edit them. My chief office and duty, however, will be to act as philosopher and friend—professor emeritus—of the Department of History and Political Science at the university. My library will remain here, and I shall feel at liberty to now and then see the boys."

Dr. John Martin Vincent will direct the department for the present. How Dr. Adams's place will be filled has not been discussed. His resignation is deeply regretted by students and Faculty.

The last drop from a bottle of BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE is as clear as the first.—Adv.

CHARLES A. HINCKLEY IS AGAIN ARRESTED

Paying Teller of the West Side Bank a Fugitive Twenty Years.

STOLE $97,000 IN 1881

Once Before Apprehended, but Could Not Be Extradited—Caught This Time in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Feb. 5.—Charles A. Hinckley, alias Charles S. Morris, has been arrested in Conconoly, a mining camp in Washington, just south of the boundary line. Hinckley was the paying teller of the West Side Bank, New York, from the time it started, in 1868, to May 14, 1881. On that day he disappeared and with him went $97,000 of the bank's funds. It is claimed he went back in disguise when his wife died several years afterward and attended her funeral. He carefully secluded himself till the year 1899.

A hotel burned down in Columbia, British Columbia, thirty miles west of here, and detectives from the East were sent for by Hinckley and associates in order to detect the incendiaries. One of these recognized Hinckley from a picture which he had in his possession. Hinckley was then one of the owners of the town site.

The west side bank people were communicated with, and Theodore M. Bertine, Cashier, and Fred A. Cump, its attorney, came here and caused Hinckley's arrest in September, 1899. He was taken before Judge Forin, in this city, and he was discharged on the ground that the offense of which he was accused was not extraditable at the time it was committed, and that the extradition treaty could not be made retroactive.

Then he left here and went out into the Similkameen section, 150 miles west, where he acquired an interest in a town site and seventeen mineral claims at Keremeos. The bank people secretly offered a reward of $10,000 for Hinckley's apprehension on American soil, and Bert Miller, Secretary of Col. W. C. Haywood, the latter of the Summit Town Site Company, lured him across the International boundary line to Conconoly, where officers were in waiting, and he was placed under arrest. As soon as extradition papers can be obtained from the Governor of Washington he will be taken back to New York.

Hinckley is now fifty-nine years old, and before he came to this section four years ago he was operating in mines in the Lake of the Woods country and was reputed to be worth $60,000 and frequently visited Toronto to push his mining deals. He has still considerable money, and it is largely invested in mines and town sites.

Fred Whitaker of Grand Forks, British Columbia, is said to have originated the plan by which Hinckley was induced to cross the line. He is now visiting relatives in Brooklyn.

Christian F. Tietzen, President of the West Side Bank, seemed much surprise to learn of the arrest of Hinckley.

"It is of no avail," said he, "if he has been arrested in Canada, for we tried that once before. After a chase of two years we landed him in 1900 in Princeton, British Columbia. But the treaty of extradition did not recognize offenses of his class. So he successfully fought extradition although he had stolen in 1884 $97,000. Since then I have received two letters making certain propositions to lure him across the line into this country. But, thinking they came from the man himself as feelers I paid no attention to them.

"Only to-day I got a telegram from Spokane, on the border, saying that Hinckley was in the United States close to the border and could be arrested. I put this into the hands of certain parties for consultation, but no steps had been taken. So I am at a loss to account for this news. Hinckley lived alone in the mountains near Kossland, and it may be that the snow and cold forced him to cross the line, which was near to him, in order to purchase supplies.

"If he has been arrested in the United States and the dispatch sent from the nearest telegraph station, happening to be a Canadian point, the bank will bring him back and he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Although the bank did not suffer in reputation because of Hinckley, the duty of hunting him down was carried on by two successive Presidents, and the search extended over a considerable period. Some time in 1897 a rumor reached President Tietzen that Hinckley had visited New York and buried his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery. A. A. Camp and his son, Frederick Camp, who were employed by the bank, went to the Board of Health and found that the woman had been buried under the name of Macey.

They then traced the man answering to the description of Hinckley back to Jersey City, where he had arrived with a body. Subsequently the Camps found the hotel in Cleveland where the woman had died.

The couple were registered there as Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Morris. The entry in the register was cut from the book and taken back to New York, where experts pronounced it the writing of Hinckley. Subsequently Hinckley was located in Princeton, where he had become an officer of the Columbia Town Site Company. President Tietzen does not think that Hinckley now has any of the bank's money.

He thinks the arrest might be attributed to the fact that at the time of Hinckley's successful resistance to extradition the case gained great note so that border Sheriffs knowing the defaulter might have apprehended him.

SALVATIONISTS ON THE STAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Salvation Army is to produce plays. All characters will be taken by members of the army who, it is announced in the prospectus, are "good actors." None but "good" plays are to be produced. The promoters say that by presenting moral dramas "bad" companies and "naughty" productions will be driven out of the business.

Major W. W. Winchell of Peoria is the promoter of the scheme, and if his methods are successful it may be that all actors will have to become members of the Salvation Army before they can get engagements.

No date has been selected for the first production. Major Winchell hopes to have it in Chicago. The company which will present the first play, "The New Homestead," is now rehearsing.

"Churches say the theatres are no good," said Major Winchell. "But the theatres outdraw the churches every day. Well, if people want to see plays they are bound to go to theatres, and my idea is that by giving the best shows we can keep 'em out of the theatres where the plays are bad.

"For the present we will write all our own plays. I'm no novice, for I've written 'Jonah and the Whale' in six acts, and 'The Prize Fight of Life,' in what I call ten rounds. Both are great, each teaching a fine moral lesson."

Meteor Startles Sleeping Students.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The students at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, eight miles south of here, most of whom were peacefully slumbering in their dormitory last night, were suddenly startled by a resounding crash, which brought all of them to the windows. A few of the students had noticed a flaming ball of fire fall from the sky immediately preceding the crash, and investigation showed that an immense meteor had fallen on the porch in front of the dormitory, had crashed through the roof and the floor, and sunk several inches into the ground. It is an unusually fine specimen, as large as the largest cannon ball, and it is now on exhibition in the college museum.

Florida Limited Leaves New York 12:40 Noon
Via Penn. R. R. and Southern Ry. daily, except Sunday. Gives earliest afternoon arrival St. Augustine. 2 other fast trains daily. Perfect dining & sleeping car service. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

THE HAGUE EN FETE.

People All Wear Favors in Honor of the Queen's Approaching Wedding—Gala Theatre Performance.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.—To-day was marked by further receptions in connection with the forthcoming marriage of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Scherwin. Additional guests arrived at the palace, and there were more choral serenades. Everybody is wearing a rosette or other favor.

This evening a State banquet was given at the palace in honor of the foreign envoys. Earlier in the day there was a reception to the German Legation.

The gala performance at the theatre was a brilliant spectacle. The house was draped in pale blue, and beautifully illuminated. Flowers were everywhere in profusion.

At 9:30 o'clock two officials bearing candles, ushered in Queen Wilhelmina, who was attired in white satin and lace, and wore a diadem of brilliants, a pearl necklace, the Grand Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands, and the chain of the Mecklenburg Order.

Duke Henry followed, wearing the uniform of a Rear Admiral, and the Grand Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands. Then came the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg, Duchess Maria, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Queen Mother, Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, and other royalties.

The theatre was crowded with Ministers, diplomats, and officers, all in full uniform. The programme consisted of music, recitations by artistes in national costumes of the provinces in the seventeenth century, and tableaus.

The city is again magnificently illuminated to-night, and the streets are crowded. A snowstorm last night gave a pretty effect to the festoons of spruce across the streets, but it worked disaster among the Chinese lanterns, and necessitated the employment of an army of workmen to remove the damaged decorations and to replace them.

To-day proved fine, with intervals of sunshine. Stands are being erected everywhere along the line of route to view the wedding procession. The shops are exhibiting marble busts of the young couple. Free performances have been ordered in the theatres.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is making the young couple a gift of a splendid service of tureens and candelabra of solid silver and of enormous weight, wrought by hand by the best workmen in Schwerin. Each article bears the arms of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

PORTUGUESE ASK AID.

Boer Raiders Threatening Lorenzo Marques—British Squadron Ordered to Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—It was reported here yesterday that the Boers, commanded by Blake, are threatening Lorenzo Marques, and that Portugal has requested British assistance. It was further asserted that a British squadron has been ordered to Delagoa Bay.

Later it was admitted that the Foreign Office had received semi-official confirmation of the reports regarding the Lorenzo Marques situation and the request by the Portuguese authorities for aid. The Foreign Office has heard nothing as to the developments of the last forty-eight hours.

It is also reported here that British troops are advancing rapidly towards the Portuguese frontier.

VALETTA, Malta, Feb. 5.—The British third-class cruiser Pyramus has been ordered to sail to South Africa.

The entire Portuguese army consists, even on paper, of only a little over 30,000 men. One regiment of European infantry, with some native troops, are all that usually guard Lorenzo Marques, though some small reinforcements were recently sent there from Lisbon. The port is fairly well defended from attack from sea, but there are next to no land defenses.

All the ammunition and arms that the Boer refugees surrendered when they entered Komati Poort, the frontier town, were taken to Lorenzo Marques. A cablegram of Monday's date said that they had been transferred to lighters in Delagoa Bay in anticipation of a Boer raid.

PEACE MOVEMENT FAILS.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 5.—The peace movement through the surrendered Boers has hitherto been unsuccessful.

Peace envoys will visit Cape Town and set going new peace designs.

LONG BRITISH CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The War Office issued a very heavy South African casualty list yesterday, showing, in addition to 13 killed and 77 wounded in action, 82 deaths from disease since the beginning of the present month.

Last month 31 officers and 800 non-commissioned officers and men were killed in action or died from disease.

The total death list from the beginning of the war shows 12,980 victims.

FOUND POISON IN WINE.

Jug Sent to a Poor Family Contained Traces of Strychnine.

Dispossess proceedings brought yesterday before Judge Fallon in the District Civil Court, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, against Mrs. Celia Nathan of 117 East One Hundred and Fifth Street revealed a condition of desperate poverty, one youth of nineteen who earns $7 a week being the sole support of a family of seven persons. Mrs. Nathan is separated from her husband.

The janitor declares that $7 rent was owing on Jan. 15, while Mrs. Nathan says that on Jan. 5 she gave the janitor $5 of the money she received from a charitable society. Judge Fallon asked Mrs. Nathan if she was willing to make an affidavit to this effect, and said that he certainly would not turn people out of doors in this weather for $2, and that if it were proved that the janitor had brought dispossess proceedings knowing the $5 had been paid on Jan. 5 criminal proceedings would be instituted against him. The matter will come up again to-day.

A couple of days ago a demijohn of wine was delivered at the Nathan home. Mrs. Nathan's married daughter took a glass and immediately became violently ill. Mr. Kempner, the son-in-law, also tried the wine and was taken ill. Dr. Ralph Goldberg of 122 East One Hundred and Fifth Street made analysis of the wine and found traces of strychnine in it. More tests will be made before action is taken.

RHODE ISLAND DIVORCE LAWS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 5.—The proposed change in the divorce laws of Rhode Island which has been presented to the Legislature for passage contains the following clauses:

No divorce shall be granted for any cause arising prior to the residence of the complainant or defendant in this State which was not a ground for divorce in the State where the cause arose.

No person shall be entitled to a divorce for any cause arising in this State who has not had actual residence in this State for at least one year next before bringing suit for divorce, with a bona fide intention of making this State his or her permanent home.

No person shall be entitled to a divorce for any cause arising out of this State unless the complainant or defendant shall have resided within this State for at least two years next before bringing suit for divorce with a bona fide intention of making this State his or her permanent home.

No divorce shall be granted solely upon default nor solely upon admissions by the pleadings, nor except upon hearing before the court in open session.

After divorce either party may marry again, but in cases where notice has been given by publication only, and the defendant has not appeared, no decree or judgment of divorce shall become final or operative until six months after hearing and decision.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of the tender meat of dairy-fed fat young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package at once. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

POLICE BILL READY TO SIGN

Passes the Assembly and Is Sent to the Mayor.

Belief Prevails That It Will Become a Law Over His Veto by Feb. 22—Tammanyites Fight to the Last Ditch.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The bill providing for a single Commissioner of Police for New York City was mailed to Mayor Van Wyck to-night. It passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 101 to 43. The vote was on strict party lines. It was taken after a whole afternoon devoted to debate, in which very little interest was manifested. The determination of the Assembly to pass the bill was so well known that the eloquence of the orators was

pose the bill, which would keep a Democratic Commissioner in office. "All he has to do," said Mr. Davis, "is to conduct himself properly in office, but just so surely as he fails to do so then the heavy hand of Gov. Odell will take him by the neck and yank him out of office."

The constitutionality of bills of this calibre, he said, had been thrashed out in the House during 1899, by the leader of the minority, George Palmer. In closing, Mr. Davis said he deeply regretted that so much of New York City's dirty linen should be washed in legislative halls.

"Do I understand we are to take the Republican Party on trust, then?" asked Mr. Fitzgerald.

"I don't think you need take it on trust, but you can safely trust us to do right," smilingly returned Mr. Davis.

J. T. Smith of New York occupied the time allotted to him in defending Chief Devery, who he alleged was the best Chief of Police that New York City had ever had. He denounced the bill on the same lines as those who had preceded him in opposition to the measure.

S. F. Hyman of New York contended that the bill was imperfect, inasmuch as it did not specifically state that the Mayor was to appoint—it only placed a limitation upon the time during which the Mayor may appoint. He denounced the measure as a purely political one.

Mr. Henry of New York thought that the New York City Police Department should be divorced from politics, and the bill now before them was a step in the right direction. If the party was defeated next Fall he was perfectly willing to "take his medicine." The bill was intended to centralize the power and place the responsibility where it should be.

Mr. Reilly of New York said that he had not heard of any mass meetings having been held in New York City to urge the passage of the bill nor had public sentiment warranted it. Because Chief Devery had centralized vice in one district—the Red Light district—he must be punished forsooth, when in reality he was entitled to a medal and not censure by a political party.

MORE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Sanders of New York, in opposing the bill, said in part: "We are told that this bill will cure all evils that we suffer in the City of New York. Will it be the means of stamping out vice or reforming habitual criminals? If you are sincere in your efforts to crush out vice in the greater city, why not pass laws which will curb it, by placing such resorts under the jurisdiction of the State Public Health Department like they do in all the large cities of Europe? I welcome the proposition of a single-headed commission, but I don't think it is constitutional to give the Governor the power of removal. If this bill is passed the time will come, gentlemen, when we will be in a position to retaliate, and I promise you that we will take swift and ample revenge."

Mr. Wilson of Kings, in favoring the bill, said the power of removal was really concurrent, as the Mayor had the power to remove, but in case he failed to do his duty then the Governor was to interfere and remove.

Mr. Harburger of New York said on the start that he was going to be just a trifle unparliamentary in his remarks, but he trusted that the Chair would bear with him.

"Has the gentleman even been known to be parliamentary in his remarks?" asked Mr. Lewis of Monroe, which question raised quite a laugh.

"Mr. Lewis asked that question merely for notoriety's sake and to have his name recorded on the Journal," replied Mr. Harburger.

Mr. Harburger then proceeded to attack the wide-open vice which he said existed in Albany to-day. The measure was an outrageous one, he said, and the people of New York City would take dire vengeance at the next election in case it became a law.

Mr. Prince of New York asked the majority to get right down to business and be fair in their utterances and say that what they were seeking under the bill was the patronage that goes with it.

"The lame argument is advanced," said he, "by the supporters of this measure that if the Governor is vested with the power of removal then vice will ultimately be crushed out in New York City. Bishop Potter, Father Ducey, and other reverend clergymen have admitted that vice could not be stamped out entirely in New York."

Mr. Lewis of Monroe upheld the constitutionality of the bill. The hue and cry of "home rule violation" was all bosh. The speaker quoted a section of the Constitution to show that the question of the enforcement of the laws of the State was not a question that was to be left to the judgment of the local authorities. New York City was diseased, said the speaker, and should be cured by perfecting the police system.

Mr. Sanders of New York interrupted to ask if murderers were permitted to kill women in the streets of Rochester and go free, why should not that city have special police legislation?

"Most cheerfully would I vote to favor an amendment making this act applicable to Rochester if the existing condition warranted it, but it doesn't," replied Mr. Lewis.

"Is it not a fact that the police of Rochester were charged with protecting the poolrooms?" asked Mr. McKeown of Kings.

"Yes; such a charge was made, but upon investigation it was found to be false," retorted the speaker.

"That's just the case with the New York police exactly," put in Mr. McKeown; "they were charged with protecting the poolrooms, but the charges fell through."

MR. LYNN'S PLEA.

Mr. Lynn of New York then made an earnest plea to the majority not to pass the measure, which was a purely political grab one. He said in part:

"You have destroyed the morale of the police force of New York by granting to private associations powers that compel the Police Department to play second fiddle. There is not a function properly belonging to the city constabulary that has not been apportioned off to others. When it comes to a crisis in the use of this power, the police are held responsible for all shortcomings and the private associations get all the praise for anything good accomplished. Whenever there is a conflict of authority the private association is upheld, because it is said that it has been created especially to perform the work, and the police force has no right to interfere.

"I repeat that you have given to every charitable a right by legislation to play with the moral forces of our city. You have, unlike the Medes and Persians, made laws only to have them broken. You have violated the rule of fair play in dealing with the problems of social life.

"To the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children you have delegated a part of the authority of the police. To the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals you have delegated another part. To the Society for the Suppression of Vice you have delegated still another portion. And to numberless other societies and associations, who, while they mean all right, are in a sense but spies on the police force, you have given the right to do things for which the police, and not they, will be held responsible if there be cause for future complaint. You have violated the commandment in coveting your neighbor's goods, and to obtain such goods have burdened our city with laws oppressive."

THE DEBATE CLOSES.

Mr. Allds closed the debate. He said in part:

"We are informed that this legislation will be a precedent for the interfering in police matters in other cities in the State and in the large villages, and are warned in a tender and touching way why we should hesitate, else at some future time the entire police matters of the State shall be administered from Albany.

"I desire to say to my distinguished friend from Schoharie and his fellow-members that there are many members around this circle upon my right who would find fully as much satisfaction in voting for a bill drawn along those lines as they will find in voting for this bill. The whole trouble with this city that this bill violates the principles of home rule is to be found in a false premise, to wit, that the administration of the police power is primarily lodged in the locality.

"It has been asserted in the course of the discussion of this bill that the Republican Party seeks through the provision giving the Governor the power of removal to obtain in some way control over the police situation. But standing here authorized to speak for the Republican majority in this Assembly, I desire to deny any such intention. I want to say to you that one of the great reasons why we desire the passage of this present bill is that under the present bi-partisan form, not bi-partisan in fact, but simply in form, we are charged with partial responsibility for police administration in the City of New York, and we desire absolutely to clear our skirts of the possibility of any such imputation.

"This bill may be summarized in a single sentence as a deliberate attempt of the Republican Party to define responsibility and to place it upon a single Commissioner of Police appointed and removable by whoever shall be selected by the people of the City of New York to rule and govern them in local matters. 'Ah,' my friends say, 'you have reserved to the Governor of the State power to remove the Commissioner of Police.' It is true that we have. It is the least which the State, in justice to the whole State, can do in giving this legislation to the City of New York.

"Instead of seeking by indirection to govern the police of the City of New York by a bi-partisan Police Board, the dominant party of the State says to the dominant party of the City of New York, 'Select your own man as Commissioner. Let him be responsible, and thus you, through him, responsible to the City of New York for the organization and administration of your Police Department and in all things save one, you and he shall be supreme and answerable only to the locality. But, inasmuch as you are administering for and in behalf of the State within the confines of your locality, one of the strongest and most important of the functions of the State, to wit, the police power of the State, we reserve to whomever shall have been elected by a majority of the entire State to rule and govern the State, the power to step in in a single instance in any great emergency to remove a derelict official, who, unless instantly removed, might by his misdeeds thwart the will of the people and practically overturn good government.

OBJECTS OF THE BILL.

"Just a word as to the constitutionality of the provisions of the proposed bill. Under the Constitution power is given to the Legislature to provide for the manner of appointment of a local officer when provision has not been made in the Constitution for his election. It is simply a limitation that his appointment, mark you, only his appointment, shall be by some local authority or board. This bill provides for his removal by a local authority, and also by the Governor when the public interest shall require. There is no other power given to the Governor than to the local removing power. Under the charter of the City of New York the Governor has power to remove your Controller, who is an elected officer. If the Governor has power under the Constitution, and no one has ever gainsaid it, of removing that elected officer, upon what ground can you gainsay his right to remove an appointed officer whose only existence is dependent on legislative enactment and executive approval?

"This legislation does not invade the principle of home rule in the City of New York, but is far more liberal in the giving of home rule than any police legislation which you have ever received at the hands of the Legislature. This is no attack upon the fair fame of the City of New York, for I care not whether the men who sit in these seats around this circle come from the confines of Greater New York or whether they fitly represent the sturdy yeomanry and the conservative urban people up the State, every one of us is proud of imperial New York, which is the metropolis of the Empire State, and we recognize that the welfare of the whole State is bound up in the welfare of the City of New York, and just as we legislate for good government throughout the upper portion of the State, so, likewise, we desire to legislate wisely and conservatively for the good government of the City of New York."

Several amendments were then voted upon and "killed" by rising votes, and the bill was advanced to third reading. Mr. Kelsey thereupon moved the bill for final passage. Mr. Allds moved a call of the House.

The bill was then put upon final passage and passed by a strict party vote of 101 yeas, 43 nays. Those who explained their vote on final passage were Messrs. Fitzgerald, Cooley, Bennett, O'Connell, Sanders, T. P. Sullivan, Van Name, and Hyman.

Messrs. Cooley of Westchester and Bennett of New York, in explaining their vote, said that they thought that section of the bill giving the Governor power of removal was unconstitutional, but they believed the bill was perfect otherwise, and that was the reason they voted for it.

THE RAMAPO REPEAL BILL.

Merchants' Association Gives Reasons Why It Should Be Passed by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Merchants' Association of New York City has sent its answer to the queries about the Ramapo Repeal bill raised by Edward Lauterbach and the Assembly Committee on Cities is now in charge of the matter. The brief, which is quite lengthy, closes by saying that the law in existence at present should be repealed because:

1. It wrongfully delegates public powers for private uses and private profit.
2. It permits private property to be taken from its owners by means of such wrongfully delegated public powers, on the false pretense of public use, and to convey the property so taken to the private use of the Ramapo Water Company.
3. It endows the Ramapo Water Company with extensive powers and privileges, both public and private, which are specifically denied all other water companies.
4. By virtue of the conditions recited, it can readily create a vast monopoly by so using the public powers wrongfully delegated to it as to obtain sole control of all water rights, including sources of water supply and water powers throughout a large part of the State, except such water rights as are now actually used for the public water supply of municipalities.
5. Such monopoly is now in process of active formation by the Ramapo Water Company under the provisions of the special act of 1895, whose repeal is sought. It has in its own name acquired or is enjoying water rights in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Albany, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgomery, Delaware, Sullivan, and Greene.
6. The public powers delegated to the Ramapo Water Company have never been used by it for the public service and cannot be actually so used as to most of the territory named above. It is the intent of the Ramapo Water Company, not, in good faith, to use the water rights acquired by virtue of the public powers delegated to it for the public purpose of a water supply, but to use them principally for the private purpose of generating and selling electric power.

"The broad fact," the brief continues, "that the public powers are to be used to effect a monopoly of an essential of life, for private gain, is alone amply sufficient ground for depriving the Ramapo Water Company of the public powers which it seeks to thus abuse. Delegated public powers cannot be rightfully used either against the public welfare or for private purposes. No one will contend that a huge monopoly controlling the water rights of a large part of the State is for the public good, nor that public powers so employed to the detriment of the public are not abused.

"The essential question, therefore, before your honorable committee is whether Chapter 985, Laws of 1895, is obnoxious to the general welfare, in that it permits public powers to be perverted from their proper uses, and threatens great harm to the whole body politic. If so, it is your duty to remove the danger by resuming the public powers in order that they may not be harmfully used against the people, instead of being used for their benefit.

"The existence of this law is a public wrong, for it permits public powers to be used against the public welfare. For that reason it should be repealed. No rights can be derived from that which is inherently wrongful. The Ramapo Water Company can have no rights in the harmful use of public powers. To deprive it of its powers of abuse may inflict damage upon it, but does not subject it to wrong.

"The powers which we attack are wrongful powers; the contract to which we are opposed is a profligate contract; the effect of that contract will be harmful to the people of the whole State. Therefore, we pray that the people of this city be afforded the only adequate protection in the power of the Legislature to grant, that of making a wrongful contract impossible by taking from the Ramapo Water Company the public powers by whose wrongful use the people both of the city and the State are endangered."

COLER OFF TO FIGHT RAMAPO.

Starts for Albany To-day to Urge Repeal of the Company's Charter.

Controller Coler will start for Albany to-day to urge the Legislature to pass the law repealing the charter of the Ramapo Water Company. He will stay two days in Albany. Controller Coler said yesterday:

"The Merchants' Association is doing all it can to get the repeal bill through, but that is not enough. Bills very often get lost in the legislative committees and it is necessary that there should be an unmistakable and widespread demand for the passage of the bill. The matter should be kept constantly before the public, and that is the reason for my trip. The people should take an interest in this matter and send delegations to Albany to keep the matter in front.

"I don't mean to charge that the Republicans are not acting in good faith, but the fact that the bill has been in the Legislature for a month without action upon it shows that a public demand is needed at this time for the passage of the bill. The bill was referred to a committee a week ago, and nothing has been heard of it since, notwithstanding the fact that Gov. Odell has declared in favor of it."

Reports on Labor Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries decided today to report out the Costello bill, which provides that all tenement-made garments shall bear at all stages of manufacture a label in English of the name and address of the person claiming to own the article. Such label is not to be removed while the article is in the tenement. The committee also reported the O'Connell bill providing for the appointment of Assistant District Attorneys in various counties of the State to help enforce the labor laws.

Johnson Will Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Davis, amending the law authorizing the appointment of custodians under the will of Bradish Johnson of New York City in relation to the authority of the guardians of certain infants.

WANT SPECIAL JURY LAW

Committee of Fifteen Opposes Repeal of the Measure.

Because, It Is Said, It Is About to Prosecute Cases Against Certain Tammany Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—When the Senate Judiciary Committee had under consideration to-day the bill introduced by Senator Elsberg repealing the special jury law for Greater New York there was in the possession of Chairman Stranahan a letter, knowledge of which was needed to enlighten the proceedings.

Although the bill had been introduced by Senator Elsberg, the member of the committee who took the most active part in the cross-examination of those who came to support it was Senator Grady. District Attorney Philbin, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, M. Linn Bruce, representing the special Jury Commissioner of New York, and Edward J. Dooley the special Jury Commissioner of Brooklyn, were all questioned by Senator Grady with the evident purpose of bringing out the class, character, and unfairness of the special jury system, and the justice, not to mention other beneficial effects, of having one general jury list from which to draw for all cases of whatever character.

The interest of Senator Grady in the repeal bill may have had no relation whatever to the letter in Senator Stranahan's possession. It may be that Senator Grady had no knowledge of the letter. But when the existence of the letter became known certain gentlemen of a mathematical turn of mind began to put two and two together.

The letter was from Austen G. Fox, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Committee of Fifteen. Mr. Fox is opposed to the repeal of the special jury law. He thinks, and the Committee of Fifteen thinks, that the passage of the Elsberg bill would be a mistake. It is not known that Mr. Fox advances any reasons in his letter to Chairman Stranahan which would throw any light upon the special interest of the Committee of Fifteen in the special jury law. But in the general comment on Mr. Fox's letter mention was made of the fact that the Committee of Fifteen is about to prosecute a number of cases against Tammany officials.

Mr. Bruce said the inauguration of the special jury system had cost $125,000, and that it would be foolish to abandon it before it had been given a fair test. There had been but four trials before special juries thus far. The reason why there had not been more was because the constitutionality of the law was for some time in question, and Judges were afraid to have trials under it for fear of a reversal. But now that the constitutionality of the law had been upheld by the Court of Appeals, there was an opportunity to give it a fair chance. He denied that the special jury law was class legislation. Special jurors, he said, were selected from all walks in life.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, as illustrating the advantage of having a special jury law in difficult cases, said that in the Molineux case it had taken three days to get one competent juror, while in the Kennedy case, begun to-day, three jurors had been secured in two hours. He said the special jury law means a saving of $500,000 a year to New York. He reminded the committee that getting a competent jury in a great city like New York was a very different matter from getting a competent jury in a country town. In New York one of the chief struggles of every male inhabitant was to avoid jury duty. The talk about special juries being made up from the so-called higher class, Mr. Osborne said, was only indulged in by the misinformed.

"You can't get men from the so-called higher class to serve on juries," he said, "it is men from the great middle class who serve on special juries."

Protests against the repeal of the law were read from Judge Gaynor and a number of prominent lawyers.

SENATE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—President pro tem. Ellsworth called the Senate to order to-day, the Lieutenant Governor being delayed on departmental business. A score of petitions of individuals and insurance companies were received against the Insurance Tax bill. Petitions against the Savings Bank and the Trust Company Tax bills were also received and referred to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

Senator Armstrong's bill providing for the election of a new high school in Rochester was advanced to third reading.

The nomination by Gov. Odell of William J. Sterritt to succeed himself as Trustee of the Western House of Refuge for Women, was confirmed without reference. These were among the bills passed:

Assemblyman ALLDS—Authorizing the Regents to use part of the State Library appropriation for services of binders.

Senator HENNESSY—Authorizing New York's Controller to cancel taxes levied on the Peabody Home for Aged Women.

Senator ELSBERG—For the relief of the Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, and authorizing the sale or mortgaging of the association's property.

Senator MARSHALL—Permitting the erection of churches and school houses in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Senator ELSBERG—Relative to the issuance of letters of administration with will annexed, and amending the Code of Civil Procedure.

Senator COCKS—Relative to the collection of taxes in Oyster Bay.

The Senate then went into a Committee of the Whole and considered a number of bills. The Ambler Pure Food bill created a discussion and brought forth an objection from Senator Grady, who believed the result of the passage of such a bill would be the employment of a number of additional Inspectors in the State Agricultural Department. Senator Krum thought there was a law on the statute books at present that covered the matter, and the passage of this bill would mean the enforcement of the same law by two departments, the Health and Agricultural Departments. The committee did not advance the bill, but simply decided to report progress.

The next bill taken up was Senator Willard's, changing the time of election of Supervisors in towns of Oneida County from Spring to Fall. Senators Grady and Donnelly objected to it as a partisan measure, one that evades the provisions of the Constitution. The bill was advanced to third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator McKINNEY—Amending Code of Civil Procedure, providing that appeals to the Court of Appeals must be entered within six months after determination of the Appellate Division.

Senator HENNESSY—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to actions brought for wages by wage earners in Municipal Courts in New York City, providing that where the plaintiff recovers $10 he is also entitled to costs.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Re-enacting the Rochester school law amendment of last year so as to eliminate the forged portion.

Senator MILLS—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to bonds and undertakings, and requiring accountings when ordered by a Surrogate within twenty days.

Senator WAGNER—Changing name of the orphan asylum of Reformed Churches of New York to "Attilie Orphan Asylum Society."

Senator MILLS—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the claim of John Finnegan, who fractured his leg at Ward's Island.

Senator McKINNEY—Amending the statutory construction law, defining "command lands" as meaning all lands of every character owned by a municipal corporation in its corporate capacity.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. WEEKES—Providing that the examination of jurors as to their qualifications shall be conducted exclusively by the Court.

By Mr. COTTON—Incorporating the Brooklyn Baptist Orphanage.

By Mr. VAN NAME—Providing that the fee for concert room or hall exhibition licenses in the Borough of Richmond shall be $100.

By Mr. REMSEN—Providing for the refunding of certain assessments for the opening of Prospect Avenue in Flatbush.

By Mr. VAN NAME—Fixing the salary of the stenographer of the County and Surrogate's Courts in Richmond County at $2,500.

By Mr. LEWIS—The bill amending the charter of Rochester relative to the Board of Education in that city, which became Chapter 535 of the Laws of 1900, but which, it was charged, had its text altered so as to wrongfully continue in office the present officers of the Board of Education. The Lewis bill strikes out this "holdover" provision.

By Mr. O'CONNELL—Making the rate of pawnbrokers' interest 1 per cent. a month for the first six months and 2 per cent. for each succeeding month.

By Mr. FANCHER—Providing that when property is owned by a resident outside of a tax district it may be assessed to either the owner or the occupant. In any case the assessment is to be made against the property itself and the property shall be holden and liable for taxes levied.

ELSBERG CRIES "TREACHERY."

Opposes a Measure to Give The Jewish Daily News City Advertising.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Among the bills considered by the Senate Committee on Cities to-day was the bill introduced by Senator Ahearn placing the Jewish papers in New York City upon the same footing with regard to city advertisements as the German papers.

A. H. Frommensen, one of the editors of The Jewish Daily News, appeared in support of the bill. Mr. Frommensen said there were about 500,000 Jews in the City of New York. A large proportion of the taxes paid in New York, he said, was paid by them. Many of the Jews of New York are unable to speak the English language. There are five daily Jewish newspapers published in New York. It was due to this large element, he thought, that the large number composing it who are unable to read any papers except those printed in their own language should have an opportunity of knowing about the business of the municipality.

Senator Elsberg said he had been given to understand that the whole purpose of Senator Ahearn's bill was to give Tammany Hall an opportunity of repaying The Jewish Daily News for an act of treachery.

"I have been informed," said the Senator, "that The Jewish Daily News was a Republican paper until a few days previous to the last election; that it was paid money by the Republican County Committee for the insertion of political matter, and when it had obtained all it was possible to obtain from the County Committee that, at the eleventh hour, it came out in support of Bryan."

Mr. Frommensen denied the truth of the accusation. He said The Daily News had always been a Republican paper. It had supported Seth Low for Mayor and Roosevelt for Governor, but it had never given any support to McKinley.

"When the Presidential campaign came around," said Frommensen, "we were puzzled as to what course we should take on account of the money question. We consulted our patrons to ascertain their ideas, and we found that they were largely in favor of our supporting Bryan on account of the trust issue. We never indorsed McKinley."

Senator Elsberg read a letter which he had received from Michael Mintz. In this letter Mr. Mintz said that the bill was "an attempt to cover one of the meanest and most contemptible tricks ever perpetrated, and especially one which reflected great disgrace and shame upon the Jewish population in New York." The real object of the bill, Mr. Mintz said, was to give Tammany Hall an opportunity to repay a political debt.

"It would certainly be anomalous," said Mr. Mintz, "if a Republican Legislature would assist Tammany Hall to pay these hirelings and deserters for their treachery and desertion."

Mr. Frommensen, in denying these allegations, asserted that Mintz was the editor of a rival Jewish paper.

Mr. Elsberg, after the meeting, said that the officers of the Republican County Committee all corroborated the story as to the change of attitude of The Daily News three days before election.

TO CLOSE COUNTY PRISONS.

Commission Says There Is No Need of Penitentiaries in Kings and Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The State Prison Commission to-day adopted a resolution recommending the closing of the Kings County and Albany County Penitentiaries and the establishment of a reformatory for male misdemeanants at the latter institution. This action is recommended because the commission believes that there are ample facilities in the New York County Penitentiary for prisoners now in Kings County Penitentiary. It also believes that there is no longer any need for the Albany County Penitentiary.

The board has received a report from its Standing Committee on the New York Penitentiary reporting that institution to be in a good condition.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS BILL.

Will Be Submitted to Gov. Odell for Approval To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The New York delegation met to-night at the house of Assemblyman Weekes to give special consideration to the Bureau of Election bills now before the Legislature. The delegation decided in favor of the Stranahan bill, with some amendments. Senators Elsberg and Slater, who were appointed as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary to consider the Bureau of Election bills and report a measure to the committee which would be satisfactory to Greater New York, will to-morrow take the bill, as agreed upon to-night, to Gov. Odell, and if it meets with his approval will submit it to the committee.

The bill as approved to-night provides for four Commissioners, two from each party, who shall be appointed by the Mayor for two years. The Commissioners are to receive a salary of $5,000 each a year. There is to be no Superintendent of Elections.

COST OF GARDINER INQUIRIES.

Senate Committee Is Asked to Provide for Payment.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The State is now being called on to appropriate money to defray the expenses of the investigation into the affairs of ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner's office, in New York City, and, according to claims and estimates made at to-day's meeting of the Senate Finance Committee, the investigation instituted last February, which was not the one that resulted in Mr. Gardiner's removal, will cost the State more than $40,000.

A. Wilcox, a Buffalo lawyer, who was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt a Commissioner to take the evidence taken against Mr. Gardiner, put in a claim for $10,000, which he said was moderate, and Attorney General Davies corroborated him in the statement. Mr. Wilcox claimed that he made his bill moderate so as to avoid criticism. He had been paid $2,500 on account by the State, and hoped that the gentlemen of the Finance Committee would have the item for the remainder inserted in the Supply bill. The stenographers' bill, Mr. Wilcox said, would amount to upward of $12,000.

Attorney General Davies made a statement to the committee, in which he said he was in no way responsible for these extra charges. When the allegations were made against Mr. Gardiner by the City Club he had assigned his first deputy, Mr. Coyne, to handle the case which he did until the time of his death. Mr. Wilcox, he said, had performed a vast amount of work fairly and impartially. He cheerfully recommended the work, and stated that the fees were moderate. He had refused to audit the stenographer's bill, and had sent it to the Controller, who had cut it down $400. The committee went into executive session, but did not reach any conclusion on the claims.

Prison Commission Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Senate this morning passed unanimously the bill of Assemblyman Allds, creating a new State Prison Commission, which is virtually single-headed, the President drawing a salary but having the benefit of the co-operation of two associate Commissioners who do not draw pay from the State.

Hearings Before Senate Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Just prior to the adjournment of the Senate to-day, Senator Krum, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, announced a hearing on the Insurance Tax bill Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock; on the Savings Bank bill, Thursday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock; Trust Company bill on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2:30 o'clock, and the collateral inheritance tax measure at the same time.

Joint Hearing on Charities Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Senate Judiciary Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will give a joint hearing on the State Board of Charities bill, for a single-headed commission, on Tuesday afternoon next.

Gov. Odell Vetoes a Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Gov. Odell to-day vetoed a bill which postponed for one year the institution of a "money system" of taxation for road improvements in De Witt Onondaga County. The bill, the Governor believes, is in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

Governor's Bills Recommitted.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Senate this morning recommitted the Governor's single-headed Forest Commission bill and the single-headed Health Commission bill to the Finance Committee, because appropriations are involved. The bills had been reported from other committees and were on the calendar.

EXPLAIN TO THE GOVERNOR.

Senators Audett, Fuller, and Marshall Tell Why They Voted to Recommit Tax Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—When Senators Audett, Fuller, and Marshall voted with the Democrats last night in favor of Senator Grady's motion to recommit the Governor's tax bills to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was both surprised and chagrined. Mr. Woodruff had been up in the Adirondacks for a few days, and was unaware of the intention of the Brooklyn Senators to continue their stand against the Governor's measures. He had been led to believe that an understanding had been reached by which all of the Greater New York Senators were to withdraw their opposition to Senator Krum's motion to give the bills a place on the calendar. He had heard that Gov. Odell had sent for the three Brooklyn Senators yesterday, and that peace had been patched up.

Gov. Odell did send for Senators Marshall, Audett, and Fuller yesterday. Senators Audett and Fuller went to see him, but Senator Marshall did not. Senator Marshall's explanation of his failure to go to the Executive Chamber was that he did not consider the request a hurry call.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called on the Governor early this morning to explain to him his surprise at the attitude which the Brooklyn Republican Senators had assumed and to disclaim all responsibility for their action. Later in the day the Lieutenant Governor insisted upon Senators Marshall, Audett, and Fuller going with him to see the Governor. They went, and the conference lasted over half an hour. The Brooklyn Senators made their explanation. It was similar to the explanation which they had offered in the Senate. They told the Governor that they had been deluged with telegrams from their constituents demanding that the tax bills be remanded for a hearing.

The Governor apparently took the explanations in good part, but no one believes that the three rebellious Brooklynites have heard the last of their action in siding with the Democrats in opposition to the Executive's well-known wishes.

PLEADS FOR PABST PORTICO.

Senator Grady, in Committee, Asks that It Be Allowed to Stand Until Tunnel Is Built.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In the Senate Committee on Cities there was a so-called hearing to-day upon the bill introduced by Senator Grady legalizing the portico erected in front of the Pabst Hotel at the intersection of Forty-second Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue in the City of New York. Senator Grady, who introduced the bill, called it up in committee. What was said about it was spoken in so low a tone that it was impossible to hear five feet away from the committee's table. Senator Grady presented to Chairman Stranahan a picture showing the objectionable portico, and also some photographs showing other porticos which Senator Grady thinks equally objectionable, but none of which is used for a restaurant or for any other business purpose, as the Pabst portico is.

Senator Stranahan and several other members of the committee looked at these pictures. Then there was a half-whispered consultation between Senators Grady and Elsberg across the table, and the matter was passed up until to-morrow, when the committee will probably take action upon it. Senator Elsberg, in whose district the unlawful obstruction is, and who has said he was opposed to the bill legalizing the structure, made no open objection to the bill in committee.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer, who was expected to attend the meeting to protest against the reporting of the bill, was not present. When seen to-night Mr. Creamer said he had received no special instructions from Corporation Counsel Whalen on the subject.

Senator Grady, when seen and asked just what the action of the committee had been, said: "The committee took no action. I merely presented some photographs which would give the committee some light upon the subject. One of the photographs was a photograph of the Pabst Hotel showing the portico about which the row has been raised. I showed the committee that the new rapid transit tunnel would take off about 18 feet of the portico. Of course, when the tunnel is constructed, the whole portico will have to come down. My argument is that it ought to be left standing until it must come down by necessity from the rapid transit tunnel improvement."

Senator Elsberg said to-night that if the Pabst Portico bill were moved in the committee to-morrow he would strenuously oppose its being reported. He said:

"The bill will never go out of the committee with my consent, and as the structure is in my district I think my wishes will be respected by the committee."

Action on Greater New York Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman McKeown's bill regulating the practice of midwifery in New York City by other than legally authorized physicians will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Cities Committee of the Assembly. Other Greater New York bills to be reported favorably to the House to-morrow are:

By Mr. Cotton—Authorizing New York City to exchange a block of land in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn for another block in the same ward.

By Mr. Blackwell—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on Carlton Avenue, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Remsen—Providing for the opening of Remsen Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Wants New York Firemen Reinstated.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Matthews to-day introduced a bill to permit the reinstatement of William Krummenauer, Charles Van Asdale, William Hundt, U. C. Ferude, C. A. Richmond, Thomas Lees, John Moran, Charles Rauch, and Charles McAllister in the Fire Department in New York City. The bill states that the men were illegally and unjustly dismissed from services in 1898, because, as alleged, they were not at that time under the age of thirty years, as prescribed by Section 734 of the Greater New York charter.

To Reinstate ex-Capt. Strauss.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Adler to-day introduced a bill providing for the reinstatement of William Strauss, formerly a Police Captain in the New York City Police Department. Strauss was removed after the Lexow investigation, his alleged offense being the making of a false entry on the blotter. Mr. Adler says: "He is a Republican and is the only Police Captain 'broken' at the time of the inquisition that has not been reinstated."

Against Corporation Law Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Charles M. Demond of New York City appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day in opposition to the Fish bill, amending the stock corporation law by providing that a stock corporation by consent of 95 per cent. of its stockholders, may sell the property of the company to a foreign corporation. Mr. Demond told the committee that he believed the bill as framed would give dangerous rights to majority stockholders of corporations. The committee took no action on the bill.

Mme. Bernhardt Insures Her Life.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—During her recent stay in this city, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt took out a life insurance policy for $100,000, naming her son, Maurice Bernhardt, as the beneficiary. The annual premium will be $7,900. Notwithstanding the madame's fifty-seven years, the examining physician reported her to be in excellent physical condition.

Fear of pain from a dentist is needless. The only use of pain is to show the need of guarding against it; 99 out of 100 of my patients have no more than that.

There are no other offices with my resources, however.

My eight years in Brooklyn have attracted so many patients from Manhattan that I now have an office here.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

257 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan.
948 Fulton St., (cor. Bedford Place,) Brooklyn.

The world-wide appreciation accorded

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

is the best testimony as to its intrinsic merit. Its delicate flavour and unmistakable aroma have made it the desired whisky of the connoisseur everywhere.

DELIGHTFUL WINTER CRUISES ALONG THE BEAUTIFUL NORTH SHORE OF CUBA
ON SMOOTH TROPICAL SEAS
FAR FROM THE WINTER STORMS OF THE NORTH
UPON THE STEAMERS OF THE
MUNSON LINE
FULL PARTICULARS AND ILLUSTRATED MATTER SENT UPON REQUEST.
MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, 27 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, TICKET AGENTS, 25 UNION SQ., NEW YORK.

LIVELY SCENES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

One Member Calls Another an "18-Karat Crank."

President Guggenheimer Has to Use His Authority Twice to Force Members to Behave.

The meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday was marked by some lively scenes. President Guggenheimer had to use his authority twice to force members to conduct themselves in a parliamentary manner. The first discord arose over the appropriation of $80,000 for a pumping station in the Bronx District, the passage of which was urged by the people of Bedford Park. While the matter was being discussed Councilman Francisco made a remark to President Guggenheimer in an undertone. President Guggenheimer said with emphasis:

"If you do not keep in order I will make you."

"Yes," shouted Councilman Francisco, "but you can't make me vote."

The bond issue was approved, notwithstanding the refusal of Councilman Francisco to vote.

The next scene centred around Councilman Murray of the Bronx district. Two weeks ago Councilman Murray was an ardent supporter of the appropriation for the building of the Peter Cooper High School, to be situated in his district. Yesterday he opposed an appropriation of $300,000 for a Commercial High School on West Sixty-sixth Street.

Councilman Murray said:

"I don't see the need of this school, and won't vote for it until all the small children of the city are provided with school accommodations."

Councilman Cassidy of Queens also opposed the appropriation. There was a bitter discussion between the members, which was brought to a focus by Councilman Leach, who said:

"I think the member from the Bronx and the member from Queens should go and get a little higher education and ethical culture before they discuss this subject."

Councilman Murray became excited. He was jumping up in his seat and shouting:

"Mr. Chairman, I demand to be heard."

The interruption of the proceedings was stopped by President Guggenheimer. Councilman Francisco then took a hand. He shouted at Mr. Murray:

"Why, you are nothing but an eighteen-carat crank."

"I think the gentleman from the Bronx is inconsistent in this matter. A short time ago he favored the appropriation for a high school in his district," said President Guggenheimer.

"I don't want any criticism from you, and you ought to know better than to talk that way," shouted Councilman Murray in angry tones.

President Guggenheimer banged his gavel and repeatedly ordered the member to be seated. Quiet was finally restored. The appropriation for the Commercial High School was defeated by a vote of 20 to 3. Martin Engel, Tammany, and Councilmen Murray and Cassidy voted in the negative.

An appropriation of $75,000 for a pumping station in the Borough of Brooklyn was passed. A resolution appointing Wednesday, Feb. 13, at noon, for a public hearing on the proposed tunnel under the East River from Whitehall Street to Brooklyn and also the proposed Rapid Transit Tunnel route to Brooklyn was passed.

A bill of $52.50 for messenger service during the Dewey celebration was approved. The bill is a year and four months old, and has never been brought up before.

A hearing will be held on Friday next on a propos

DISSENSIONS IN "COMMITTEE OF 250"

Only Thirty-seven Persons Attend Its First Meeting.

Labor Organization Delegates Cause Consternation by Announcing Opposition to Charter Amendments.

The Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, which has for its avowed object the passage of the amendments to the charter recommended by the committee appointed by the Legislature to revise the charter, held its first meeting last night in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building.

At the preliminary conference on Jan. 16 in the same place, R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, who was appointed Chairman pro tem. of the committee, was authorized to send invitation to 250 persons representing various organizations. Letters were sent to 225 persons. Last night's meeting was attended by exactly thirty-seven persons, eight of whom were women, representing the following organizations: The Chamber of Comerce, the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, the City Improvement Society, the City Club, the Civic Council, the Charity Organization Society, District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor; the East Side House Settlement, the Citizens' Union, the Independent Club of Brooklyn, the Board of Trade of Brooklyn, the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, the Single Tax Club, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the New York Retail Grocers' Union, the National Civic Club of Brooklyn, the Produce Exchange, the Social Reform Club, the Taxpayers' Auxiliary of Brooklyn, the Women's Home Protective Association of Brooklyn, the West End Association.

Robert Fulton Cutting stuck his head in the door of the assembly hall, and seeing the small attendance, went away.

John M. Weed of Flushing, L. I., called the meeting to order. He announced that Mr. Cutting had delegated him to call the meeting to order, explained the purpose of the gathering, and said that the first business was the election of a permanent Chairman. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Mr. Shepard, in taking the office, said it was the duty of the committee to make known the salient points of the amendments to the charter and to create a public sentiment in its favor; also to bring pressure to bear on the Legislature to carry out the recommendations of the Charter Revision Committee.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer moved that a committee of twenty-five be named as an Executive Committee with power to call a mass meeting as the committee of two hundred and fifty was an unwieldy body and could not be called to order. Secretary Fulton in answer to a question said that he had the names of representatives of twenty-nine organizations, and an Executive Committee of thirty was then moved and adopted.

The Chair was also authorized to appoint a committee of five to frame an address on the advantages of the amendments to the charter, which will be published in the press and will be forwarded to members of the Legislature, and a committee of three, which will examine the credentials of the members of the committee and other matters pertaining to organization. Mr. Shepard will announce the committees to-day.

Wheeler H. Peckham, representing the City Club, and other delegates pointed out that there appeared to be little public interest in the amendments, and that very few persons really know anything about them. They urged the necessity of arousing public opinion, so that it might be brought to bear on the Legislature by meetings and resolutions.

One representative from the Bronx, who said he had been in Albany, expressed the conviction that the Governor and the Republican organization were not opposed to the recommendations as a whole.

"But they have passed the Police bill, and that shows that their attitude is hostile," said Mr. Peckham.

At this juncture consternation was caused by the announcement of several labor leaders that organized labor was opposed to the amendments and would probably send men to Albany to fight against their passage. This announcement practically broke up the meeting. It was in the nature of a surprise, for it had been hoped that organized labor would join issues with the other organizations represented. The position that the labor organizations take was clearly defined by W. S. Bourke of the Knights of Labor and J. F. Derlacher of the Civic Union. It was stated by them that organized labor and city employes were opposed to the amendments because under the provisions of the amendments they were prohibited from organizing to better their condition and also from joining political organizations.

Mr. Peckham thought that the object of the committee was to consider the charter amendments as a whole, and not to criticise certain amendments.

J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn deprecated any division in the committee over certain amendments, and also did the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

Mr. Derlacher said: "I represent an organization which has over 30,000 members. I am instructed to bring this matter up before this committee. We are opposed to these amendments. When any reform is suggested the reformers call on labor and ask them to help them. But when the labor organizations ask for help themselves they are turned off with some excuse or other. If these amendments are advocated I am instructed not to remain a member of the committee, and you will see that if these objectionable amendments are not eliminated labor will oppose the charter amendments, not alone from this city, but from all over the State. It is the inalienable right of labor to organize. These amendments are a blow at the labor organizations."

After a warm discussion the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee to hear suggestions and report back to the full committee.

All the members of the City Club voted against this motion.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. The smallness of the number present and the attitude of the labor delegates caused the meeting to come to an end with a feeling of dissatisfaction openly expressed that with division in the committee little could be accomplished for the charter amendments.

WOULD GUARANTEE DIVIDENDS.

Under Bill in Illinois State Fixes and Maintains Rate on Certain Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.—Five per cent. income is guaranteed to stockholders of all quasi-public corporations in a bill introduced by Representative Clayton E. Crafts to-day, and a limit of 5 per cent. is placed on their profits from investments in such concerns. The bill provides for a State Board of Control to supervise the conduct of public utilities.

Payment into the State Treasury of all profits exceeding the 5 per cent. limit is provided for, as well as payment from the State Treasury to the stockholders of funds to make up any deficit in the 5 per cent. rate. A method of determining the basis for calculation of the 5 per cent. is provided.

The commission shall ascertain the cost to each corporation for construction and improvements, outside of cost paid from earnings, and the sum total shall constitute the capitalization. The rate of charges shall be fixed by the commission at a point high enough to pay the cost of maintenance and operation, taxes, assessments, necessary improvements, and extensions not paid for out of the sale of stock or bonds and the 5 per cent. revenue.

Should the expenditures exceed the income as a result of miscalculation by the commission the deficit is to be made up by the State, and the rates increased to reimburse the State during the following year.

New Baltimore and Ohio Tunnel.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—One thousand men have been put to work on the construction of a new mile-and-a-half tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the Pattersons Creek-Pinto cut-off, in the Alleghenies. It will take 1,500,000 feet of timber to brace the tunnel. The coal discovered so far in the excavation is of no value, as it contains too much slate, and there is no evidence of a better grade deeper down. The cut-off will be used for fast freight over the main line, which now goes to Cumberland. It will take at least eighteen months to complete the tunnel.

ONE MORE FOR MRS. NATION.

She Wrecks Another Topeka Saloon—Chief of Police Wishes She Would Smash All of Them.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Carrie Nation and three followers to-day wrought damage to the extent of $1,500 in "The Senate," the finest equipped "joint" in Topeka. She did more, for she gained the first police protection given her since she started out on her saloon-smashing career at Wichita, a month ago. The police followed up her raid of to-day and arrested the proprietor of the Senate, and two men who were guarding the place. Mrs. Nation was arrested, but promptly released.

Mrs. Nation and her wreckers, each armed with a hatchet, sallied forth at daybreak. They forced their way past a negro who guarded the door of the Senate, and in less than ten minutes had strewn the floor with broken mirrors, bottles, slot machines, and splintered bar fixtures. The negro fired a shot of warning into the ceiling, but it had no effect. Presently a policeman stalked leisurely into the room and said: "Well, Sister Nation, I guess we'll have to arrest you again."

Mrs. Nation had just smashed the last bottle and was ready to go.

"All right," she responded, cheerily. "You came just when I wanted you to."

She turned back as she reached the door and inquired: "Everything cleaned up, ladies?"

The Police Judge was glad to release her when she appeared for trial and administered a rebuke to that official. Mrs. Nation soon walked down Kansas Avenue, free again.

Michael Wagner, supposed to be the owner of the Senate, made the best of his opportunity, and promptly secured a quantity of liquor to supply the thirst of the crowds that poured into his place to view the wreckage. During the afternoon two deputies from Sheriff Cook's office arrested Wagner, "Shep" Little, and two guards, and took charge of the stock of liquors. Later, Chief of Police Stahl, in an interview, said:

"I do not care if Mrs. Nation smashes every 'joint' in Topeka. I sympathize with her. I hope she will close up the saloons of the city. As an officer of the law, though, it is my duty to arrest her every time she creates a disturbance or destroys property. If we had the right kind of State officers it would not be necessary for Mrs. Nation to do what she is doing."

There are reports of plots to hurt Mrs. Nation. It was said that several saloon men have charged thick glass bottles with tremendous pressure, so that an explosion will follow their being broken. She is not at all disturbed by these stories.

To-day Mrs. Nation dictated an appeal "to the children of the High Schools of the United States," in which she urged children everywhere to smash saloon windows with rocks. She also issued the following proclamation to the school children of Topeka:

"My Precious Little Children: I send you greeting and ask you to help me destroy that which is on the streets and protected by the police and city officials to destroy you, my darlings. I want every one of you little ones to grab up a rock and smash up the glass doors and windows of these hell holes. You will do your duty and enroll your names on the pages of undying fame and place yourself on the side of God and humanity."

When Mrs. Nation appeared in court to answer the charges of "disturbing the peace" and "smashing a joint," growing out of yesterday's difficulties, the first charge was dismissed, notwithstanding crusader demanded a trial, and a hearing on the second charge was set for Thursday, the prisoner being released without bond.

After Mrs. Nation and her followers departed from the wrecked "Senate," and the place had been reopened for business by the proprietor, the crowd in the saloon soon became so large that it required four bartenders to wait on them. By 9 o'clock the crowd numbered nearly 200, and from the time the police raided the place it fluctuated between 200 and 250. Among those present were advocates of temperance who wished to see the work of the crusaders.

The crowd around the bar demanded souvenirs, and the bartenders gathered up bits of glass from the broken mirror, giving away a small piece with every glass of beer. A man stationed himself at the front door and cried: "Souvenirs with each glass door and open!" "Souvenirs with each and every glass of beer." Those who did not drink begged for souvenirs. Small pieces of glass sold for 5 cents.

Mrs. Nation was again arrested to-night on a warrant sworn out in the City Court by Kelly & Lytle, who owned The Senate saloon. She is charged with malicious destruction of property. Her bond was placed at $100 and she was released till Saturday, at which time her trial will take place.

CHICAGO SALOON MEN WARNED.

"Carrie Nation Hatchet Home Protectors" Are on the Warpath.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Wholesale liquor dealers, saloon keepers, and proprietors of hotels are extracting much amusement from a card mailed in Des Moines, Iowa, commanding them to "peremptorily abandon the sale of intoxicating liquors and destroy every and all vile intoxicant" in their possession, and, failing to obey this notice before the 15th of the present month, suffer the dire wrath of the "Operating Committee" of the "Carrie Nation Hatchet Home Protectors," which is now on its Eastern trip. Nearly every saloon keeper in the business district of the city received such a card, which indicates that the headquarters of the "Home Protectors" is in Prairie City, Iowa.

HELD FOR SHOOTING BURGLAR.

Manager Ungrich and Detective Cronie Admit that They Did It.

Henry Ungrich, Jr., manager of the Sheffield Farm Dairy, with headquarters at 281 Lenox Avenue, and Robert J. Cronie, Superintendent of the United States Detective Bureau, with offices at 41-43 Maiden Lane, were held in $1,000 each for examination in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of shooting a burglar who broke into the offices of the Sheffield Farm Dairy on Monday night. The victim now lies in the J. Hood Wright Hospital with a bullet wound under the left eye and one in his left shoulder.

There is a difference in the accounts given of the shooting. Ungrich was arrested on Monday night immediately after the shooting, and was admitted to bail for his appearance yesterday morning.

It was not known who else shot the burglar until yesterday, when Cronie appeared in court and surrendered himself. The circumstances as told by both parties in court are as follows: Some time ago a Swede named Knude Haberson was discharged from the employ of the dairy company, and as there have been several robberies in the place since then the Swede was suspected. When Ungrich closed the place, at 11:30 o'clock, instead of going home, he hid himself behind a counter and awaited developments. Soon he saw the door opened and Haberson walk in. Ungrich arose, and the Swede, seeing he was discovered, made a rush for him. Ungrich had his pistol in his hand, and as the Swede approached him he fired, at the same time calling for help. Haberson rushed out of the door.

At the same time Cronie, who was walking by the place in company with Surveyer of the Port Silas C. Croft, heard the shot and cry for help, and, seeing Haberson fleeing from the place, drew his revolver and fired at him. The Swede dropped. An ambulance was summoned, and the surgeon found the two wounds mentioned above. Ungrich declared that he had shot the man and was arrested, but he was positive that he only fired once, and showed his revolver, with only one chamber empty. The police were mystified over this until Cronie appeared in court and explained that he had fired one of the shots. The men were held and their examination was set down for Feb. 16.

Surveyor Croft, when seen at his office, gave a different version of the shooting from that given in court. He said he and Mr. Cronie were walking through One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, when Mr. Ungrich told them there was a burglar in his place. Mr. Croft and another man took their station at the front door of the building, and Cronie and Ungrich went around to the rear door. The burglar tried to escape through the latter door and hit Cronie on the chin with a bar of iron. The detective then fired at close range.

BARKER TO PROSECUTE THE REV. MR. KELLAR

Asserts He Will Prove His Victim Assaulted Mrs. Barker.

Popular Sympathy in Arlington Now with Wounded Clergyman—Stories of Hysterical Tendencies of Woman Who Accused Him.

New interest was lent to the Arlington (N. J.) shooting mystery yesterday by the statement that Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John A. Kellar last Sunday morning, would himself take the initiative and prosecute his victim for the wrong which he alleges his wife suffered at the hands of the clergyman. The assertion was made that it would be proved by witnesses at the proper time that the assault charged had been perpetrated.

These statements come direct from Marshall A. Van Winkle of the firm of Vredenburg, Wall & Van Winkle, who have been retained by the Commercial Cable Company, Barker's employers, to defend the prisoner.

On top of these statements came another by Miss Phoebe Germond, an old friend of the Barkers, with whom Mrs. Barker is living at 89 Laurel Street, Arlington, who, in answer to a request to see Mrs. Barker, which was refused, said:

"When the trial comes off Mrs. Barker will go on the witness stand and will relate the story from end to end, and not before. Many stories regarding Mrs. Barker's sanity and nervous condition have been circulated. None of these is true. Mrs. Barker is no more irresponsible at the present time than is any woman. She comes to her meals regularly, and sleeps well and sound. As to speaking to reporters she is under advice not to do so, and no one will be allowed to interview her."

Barker was taken from the Kearny jail yesterday morning by Chief of Police Tolen and was locked up in the Hudson County Jail, Jersey City. Tolen and his prisoner and two policemen in civilians' clothes left Kearny at 9:30 o'clock. Barker was not handcuffed, and, walking unfettered beside the Chief, was not recognized.

On the way to the jail he remained as undisturbed as he has been ever since his arrest. At the prison he was met by Recorder Krebs of Arlington, who committed the prisoner, and who is his friend and adviser. On Kreb's advice Barker refused to talk to reporters. He was locked in a cell on the ground floor.

LAWYER VAN WINKLE'S STATEMENT.

Shortly after he was visited by Lawyers Van Winkle and Wall, who brought a stenographer with them. For over two hours the lawyers were locked in with their client, and when they reappeared Mr. Van Winkle, who has charge of the case, gave out a statement to the reporters. He said:

"We have heard from Mr. Barker the details of the assault on his wife that led him to commit the crime of which he is accused. If there is any justification for such an act, Barker had it. We have been engaged to defend Mr. Barker by the Commercial Cable Company, by which Barker was employed. Mr. Barker's conduct has always been that of a respectable man.

"Friends of Mr. Kellar are trying to make capital out of the fact that the woman kept this secret from her husband for fourteen or eighteen months, but they do not stop to think of the seriousness of the whole thing, and the course which a woman under those circumstances would be likely to pursue.

"Knowing the result of publicity and the shame she would bring upon herself by bringing so serious a charge against a minister of the Gospel, any woman would hesitate long before making such a charge. The woman up to the time of her experience was in a perfectly normal condition. Nobody can say what a woman would naturally do under the circumstances in which Mrs. Barker was placed, and nobody has a right to judge so extraordinary a case on mere conjecture.

"Barker's previous good character entitles him to every good presumption. He is a man of temperate habits. He neither drinks nor smokes, and is not one to give way to groundless impulse. His story is that of a wronged husband. Some stories already published about the assault are true, but much remains that will be told at the proper time.

"Another point that has essential bearing on the case in disproving that the woman suffered from a hallucination is that she confessed what had happened to a woman friend long before she could make up her mind to tell her husband. The confidant of Mrs. Barker's will be a witness in the case.

"We intend to prosecute Kellar for the assault before it is outlawed. This will be in April, and we will have to hustle. Further than this I do not care to say anything more until I have prepared a detailed statement."

Later Mr. Van Winkle said that he had witnesses who would go upon the stand and substantiate Mrs. Barker's statement. Who these witnesses are or what will be the nature of their testimony the lawyer refused to say. He said, however, that he could prove without the shadow of a doubt that the charge of the woman was true and that her suffering dated from the day of the assault.

The condition of the Rev. Mr. Kellar has improved steadily since the bullet was extracted, and the doctors in attendance are confident of his recovery, barring complications. One of his eyes is destroyed, but the other showed increasing promise of having escaped permanent injury.

CHANGE IN POPULAR SENTIMENT.

There has been a noticeable change in sentiment in Arlington in regard to Mr. Kellar since he was shot down. At first public sympathy seemed almost entirely with Mr. and Mrs. Barker, as it was believed Mrs. Barker had been terribly wronged by the clergyman and Barker had only done what most men would have done under the circumstances.

It is very evident that many persons who at first took this view of the case are now inclined to view the affair in an entirely different light, and to look upon the clergyman as the innocent victim of a terrible mistake, or else to be willing to wait until both sides have been told in court before forming judgment.

Many stories and incidents bearing on the nervous disorders of the woman, in the hope of proving the charge a mere hallucination, cropped out yesterday. Mrs. Eliza Muggins of Laurel Avenue, Arlington, said she had known Mrs. Barker for years, and that she had always considered her a "dangerous person," because she was inclined to see things that did not happen. Mrs. Muggins declined to mention in particular any of Mrs. Barker's visions. She said:

"I have reason to believe there is much more behind all this than is now suspected—I mean, spite. It is well known that Mrs. Barker and the Rev. Mr. Kellar were not friendly. How this feeling began I do not know, but I heard Mrs. Barker say: 'Mr. Kellar has injured me and he has struck deep. I am English, and when one strikes an Englishman he is made to feel it in one way or another at some time.'"

Asked when the remark was made, Mrs. Muggins said about a year ago.

George Wilson, one of the wealthiest property owners in Arlington, said he was convinced from personal experience with Mrs. Barker that her charge was the result of hysteria.

"I was at one time the Barkers' landlord," Mr. Wilson said. "Long before I knew who the Barkers were I saw Mrs. Barker in the midst of an attack of hysteria. That is now about six years ago. I was going to the Rev. Mr. Kellar's church one morning when I saw a woman lying on the sidewalk in front of the church.

"Another woman was stooping over her, and as I came up I saw the prostrate woman was Mrs. Barker, and was told by her companion that she was having hysterics. I ran down the street to summon a doctor, but was called back by some one, who said the woman had recovered.

"Later, for four years, I was the Barker's landlord. During that time the woman frequently acted queerly. Often when I came home nights I was told Mrs. Barker was again prostrated with nervous sickness. She was always a frail, delicate woman."

Dr. Lightfoot, who has been Mrs. Barker's physician, said that during three or four years that he treated her she did not show signs of hysteria any more than is common in most women.

"Mrs. Barker was a frail, high-strung little woman, but perfectly rational and well balanced at all times," said he. "She was not a woman given to hallucinations at the time I treated her."

DETECTIVES AFTER EVIDENCE.

With the entire story of the assault hinging on the fact of Mrs. Barker's mental condition and of the possibility of her imagining the assault, Prosecutor Erwin's detectives, who are gathering evidence against Barker for the assault on Mr. Kellar, are trying to discover clues showing that at times Mrs. Barker suffered violently from hysteria.

They discovered a neighbor of the Barkers, who said that something over a week ago Mrs. Barker remarked to a woman friend: "Do you know what Mr. Kellar is saying about me now?" and had followed this question with a statement that the clergyman was going about telling people that she was a victim of the opium habit.

An incident which the detectives dug up tending to show that Barker was overready with his revolver concerns the poisoning of a valuable dog owned by him. After the poisoning, the detectives said, Barker was very angry and went around for some time with a loaded revolver in his pocket, with which he threatened to shoot on sight the man who killed the dog, if he found out who he was.

At 160 Beach Street, where the Rev. Mr. Kellar is lying attended by trained nurses, there are many visitors. None is allowed to see the patient, however. A clergyman, a representative of the New York Presbytery, called yesterday to see both Mr. Kellar and Mrs. Barker. He was unsuccessful. Telegrams and letters continue to pour in to the stricken clergyman. These are kept from him until such time as he may be strong enough to read them.

MR. FRICK BUYS A TOWN.

Purchases Blair, Near Pittsburg, and Will Build Big Plants on the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—H. C. Frick has purchased the town of Blair, twenty miles from Pittsburg, on the Monongahela River, and will remove the houses and erect magnificent plants. He has secured three miles of navigable river front, and the land stretches back three miles from the river. Blair proper covers about twenty acres.

The Carnegie Company also holds considerable land in this section. It is alleged that Messrs. Frick and Carnegie fell out over the Wylie farm, part of the tract which Mr. Carnegie originally wanted. It is alleged that Mr. Frick bought 250 acres for $250 an acre, and asked $2,000 an acre. Mr. Carnegie angrily demanded that he sell it at the cost price, as an official of the company, who had signed an agreement not to enter into any other business.

Reuben Miller, Treasurer of the Crucible Steel Company, to-day announced that the concern had decided to locate the St. Clair Steel Company at Blair.

THE CUBAN CONVENTION.

Senor Giberga Appeals for the Revision of Various Features in the Proposed Constitution.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Señor Giberga, in the course of a patriotic address, before the Constitutional Convention to-day, the most stirring speech yet made in the convention, said he was in sympathy with the desire of the Revolutionists to form an independent Government, but he wished to warn the delegates to proceed intelligently, as a misstep now might result in losing forever that long-sought goal which other republics had reached during the last century.

"Many of those republics," he said, "starting out with ill-conceived plans and mistaken ideas, failed, but contrived to start out again aright. The situation of Cuba, however, is different. Failure would mean the stepping in of the United States and permanent American occupation. The world would call for that intervention."

Señor Giberga graphically depicted the elimination of the old Spanish customs, the Castilian tongue, and the traditions dear to Cubans, and said it was not too late to correct some mistakes in the Constitution. He intimated that the clause referring to "pernicious foreigners" would cause trouble in the future and should be struck out.

Moreover, he contended that under both Spanish rule and American intervention the provinces and municipalities had never been self-supporting, but had always been obliged to ask aid of the Central Government, and he argued that if full autonomy were now granted to them the result would be disastrous to Cuba.

His speech promises to have good effect, although it is doubtful whether the convention will change the stand it has taken in giving the provinces and municipalities full autonomy.

Gen. Wood informed several delegates who waited upon him yesterday that the Washington Administration was desirous of getting the Constitution before the present Congress; and he advised the delegates to send the best project possible, eliminating any feature that might give Congress reason for delay.

NO POLICE "SHAKE-UP" YET.

Over 1,800 Patrolmen Candidates for Promotion List.

While no one at Police Headquarters yesterday would deny that another "shake-up" of Police Captains may occur any day, the rumors of transfers that on Monday were said to be contemplated were pronounced prématurе. All that Chief Devery would say on the subject was: "I make the transfers—at this end," intimating that he had no control over the rumor mongers or "third houses" of any of the boroughs. None of the seven Brooklyn Captains who were reported as shifted visited the New York central office yesterday. Chief Detective Titus, who was said to have been superseded by Capt. McClusky of the Grand Central Station command, said that the announcement of the change came from "the outside," where it originated.

A subject of greater interest was the steps taken by the patrolmen of the four grades to comply with the requirements of the board in taking the initial step toward getting on an eligible list for promotion to Roundsmen. By their terms all applications had to be filed with Chief Clerk Kipp by midnight yesterday. At 3 P. M. over 1,800 applications were in, and several hundred more were received later in the day. At Commissioner Sexton's instance, the competition was extended to all grades of patrolmen. The Municipal Civil Service Commission may rule that only first-grade men are eligible. If all grades are admitted it is hardly possible that an eligible list from which Roundsmen can be appointed will be ready before late in the Summer, as the candidates will have to submit to physical and mental tests and have their records rated, three operations that take up much time in ordinary circumstances when only twenty or thirty men are competing.

VICTORY FOR THE ARBUCKLES.

Sugar Trust Must Allow Inspection of Its Books.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The Ohio Supreme Court to-day gave a decision by which the Arbuckles win a big victory over the Sugar Trust. The style of the case in court is the Woolson Spice Company against John Arbuckle. The Woolson Company is controlled by the Sugar Trust. Mr. Arbuckle secured some stock in the Woolson Company, and claimed the right to examine its books.

The Sugar Trust put up a strong fight and stubbornly contested every inch of the ground. The Circuit Court of this county decided to give a hearing on the questions at issue on Thursday, and had issued an order allowing Mr. Arbuckle to examine the books of the Sugar Trust. The latter appealed to the Supreme Court for a stay of execution, which appeal was to-day overruled.

The Sugar Trust will now be in contempt if it refuses to show Mr. Arbuckle the books.

Clerk Dies of Alcoholic Coma.

James A. Lamb, thirty-two years old, a clerk in the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors Gray, at 111 Fifth Avenue, was found suffering from alcoholism at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday morning and was removed to New York Hospital, where he died later in the day. Detectives Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station is making an investigation of the case. The police say the hospital physicians diagnosed the case as alcoholic coma.

Interscholastic Chess Tournament.

The youthful chess experts of the New York Interscholastic Chess Association held a meeting at Berkeley School yesterday. Five schools were represented. The first half of the tournament will begin at Columbia Grammar School on Monday, Feb. 18. Each school will be represented by two players, the games to be played in a round robin series. Two halves will be played, the second to begin at De La Salle Institute as soon as the first is finished. The following schools will take part: Berkeley, Cutler, Columbia Grammar, De La Salle, and Hamilton Institute.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte, Baltimore; Burton Alexander of the British Embassy, Washington, and P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Miss Helen Chaffee, Peking, China, and William R. Snead, Louisville.

CAMBRIDGE—Thomas McConnell, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Judge Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford.

GRAND—Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, United States Army.

GILSEY—Charles P. Loring, Boston.

SAVOY—Dr. E. B. Ferrin, Gen. Rafael Urike, Gen. E. Obregon, and Col. A. Murillo, Argentine, S. A.

MANHATTAN—U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, Cal.

STURTEVANT—F. R. Lang, United States Army.

ASTOR—Col. J. M. Ingalls, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

MURRAY HILL—A. A. Bourn, former Consul to Italy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Whitaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Condon, millinery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington. William Alms, dry goods.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss C. Kavanaugh, ladies' and infants' wear, wrappers and skirts; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, laces and white goods; 258 Church Street.

Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear and hosiery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. J. Gutgeseil, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Hotel Victoria.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, clothing and children's furnishings; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Ellis, Ruddy & Phillips, Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, dry goods and notions; Hotel Earlington.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. McGrath, dress goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, ladies' and infants' wear; V. Siegler, cloths and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, domestics, linens, laces, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, notions; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Earlington.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. L. McWhirter, laces and white goods; E. B. Harvey, dress goods and silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Levi, silks; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer, J., Sons, Richmond, Va.; A. Falk, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Denheim & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Cook, muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street.

White, A. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. E. Taylor, dress goods; J. F. Clemens, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets and upholstery goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; E. J. Hickey, gloves and hosiery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; E. Wolfheimer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. H. Turner, furnishing goods; A. L. Falk, cloaks and suits; 467 Broadway.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. C. Tonollo, house furnishing goods; 760 Broadway; Gerard House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Dolan, millinery; 46 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; W. Sutherland, carpets and upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Millinger, M., Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, notions and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rothschild, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Livingstone, children's wear and corsets; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods; E. Well, hats and caps; A. B. Rothschild, dry goods; 41 Leonard Street.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Schwartz, Newman Co., New Orleans, La.; M. T. Gradwohl, general buoyer; 43 Leonard Street.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, dress goods; 258 Church Street.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Nory, ribbons, notions, and laces; 408 Broadway.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street.

Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Mann, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Powell, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; I. S. Long, millinery; Miss Howe, millinery; Miss C. Williams, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. L., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions and small wares; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. O. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; E. W. Carey, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, ribbons, millinery, and trimmings; Hotel Normandie.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dyes, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Conrad, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hellbron, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Mopenbach Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; M. Monsbach, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Brothers, Evansville, Ind.; E. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohane, prints, wash goods, and ginghams; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; Miss E. Cox, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. D. Williams, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Gorman, J., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Schofield, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Watt & Shaus, Lancaster, Penn.; E. N. Stoner, linens and white goods; J. J. Bass, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:35 A. M.—1,443 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.

2:45 A. M.—267 West Fortieth Street; Kenfred & Son; damage, $10,000.

4:50 A. M.—Marion Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street; Charles Sterling; damage, $200.

6:30 A. M.—701 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

9:40 A. M.—863 Pelham Avenue; Simon Salvatore; damage, $200.

9:40 A. M.—1,246 Third Avenue; August Frank; no damage.

10:25 A. M.—15 Cannon Street; George Gurhen; damage, $1,000.

10:50 A. M.—158 Suffolk Street; Adolph Schlessinger; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—Melrose Yards, New York Central Railroad; damage, $300.

1:45 P. M.—468 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; Rose Colenso; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—464 Broadway; Mills & Gibbs; damage, $300.

9:40 P. M.—311 East Twenty-second Street; Rushman & Co.; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WELLSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Fire to-day gutted the Post Office Building and destroyed a large quantity of mail matter. The fire also damaged the First National Bank, J. J. Vandervoort's wall paper and book store, and the Knights of Pythias Hall.

SPRING CITY, Penn., Feb. 5.—The large window glass tank of the Penn Window Glass Company, located here, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. There were 400 tons of liquid glass in the tank at the time it caught fire, and the loss is estimated at $40,000, partially covered by insurance.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The Masonic Temple went up in flames last night. The loss is about $100,000, of which $50,000 is on the building. The temple was the meeting place of many different lodges, and was also the headquarters of the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief Association and the Masonic Club. A number of business firms suffered. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Wanamaker Store

SILVER-PLATED WARE and CUTLERY

Under-price

The Silver-plated Ware is about *half regular prices;* the Cutlery about a third under-price. It is a well-assorted collection, of high-class goods that will appeal on the instant to every tasteful housekeeper. The entire offering comes from reputable makers—perfect in every respect; but in patterns discontinued, which they wished to close out promptly by the rapid Wanamaker distribution.

Main aisle counters hold the display to-day. All who failed to take advantage of our offering of a few weeks ago, may find equal opportunities for large economies on fine and serviceable wares to-day. These hints of prices:

Plated Forks and Spoons—

Of Rogers', and other first-class makes.

Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.	Preserve Spoons, 45c, 50c
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.	Butter Knives, 10c, 25c
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz.	Cheese Scoops, 50c
Table Forks, $2.20 doz.	Crumb Knives, $1
Dessert Forks, $2 doz.	Fish Knives, 50c and 85c
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 doz.	Pie Knives, 50c and 65c
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.	Fish Forks, 50c and 85c
Butter Spreaders, $2 doz.	Sugar Tongs, 35c
Nut Picks, $1 doz.	Bonbon Tongs, 25c
Ice Cream Forks, $1.80 doz.	Tomato Servers, 65c
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25	Pickle Forks, 25c
Oyster Ladles, 75c	3-piece Child's Sets, 50c
Gravy Ladles, 45c	Sugar Spoons, 10c and 20c

Plated Forks and Spoons—

Cream Ladles, 35c. Berry Spoons, 50c and 65c
Oyster Forks, $1 and $1.35 doz.
Individual Pie Forks, 25c each
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Quadruple-Plated Table Ware—

Ice Pitchers, $5. Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.75, $2
Pickle Jars, $1.25, $1.50. Water Pitchers, $2.75
Fruit Dishes, $1.25 to $4.50
Individual Soup Tureens, $2.50
Bread Trays, $1.40 and $1.50
Breakfast Casters, 3 bottles, $2.25
Salad Casters, 4 bottles, $3.50
Bedroom Candlesticks, $1.25

Quadruple-Plated Table Ware—

Pierced Salt Cellars, with colored glass linings, 75c
Children's Cups, 50c and 75c

Fine Cutlery—Guaranteed Steel—

Stag-handle Steak Carver and Fork, $1 a pair.
Stag-handle Steak Carver and Fork, sterling silver ferrule, $1.25 a pair.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Sets, 3 pieces, sterling silver ferrule, $3.25 a set.
Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, $1 a pair.
Celluloid-handle Butter Knives, silver-plated ferrule, 15c each.
Bone-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $1.75 dozen.
Bone-handle Dessert Knives, steel blades, $1.50 dozen.

The CHALLIS at 28 Cents

The selling yesterday was tremendous. You who were here perhaps had trouble to get served properly; and yet we thought we had made ample preparations. We'll try and do better to-day.

This is the most popular offering we have made this season. The soft, dainty, all-wool challis stands in high favor with women who love tasteful dresses, waists and house sacques and gowns.

Good variety of dots, rings and other choice printings, on light and dark grounds. The 50c quality—a third of the quantity said to be imperfectly printed—at 28c a yard.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Store

Dining-room FURNITURE

in this February Sale

Walk over this vast floorful of furniture—in and out among the sideboards, buffets, china closets and dining tables. Let your artistic taste admire and enjoy the broad variety of refined patterns on display. You'll forget this is an under-price collection. The furniture itself is new in design, of high character, of best construction and superb finish.

That causes the wonder of nine people out of ten who visit the store just now. They expect cheapness; but are unprepared for such goodness.

Here is furniture to delight the connoisseur—sent to us under-price because artistic and elegant things are not quick sellers, and manufacturers must get their money out of them. There is every sort of the more practical furnishings—and all the way through is

Very Positive Economy

On some a saving of a quarter, on others a third; on very many pieces a full half is cut off the price.

The list that follows gives exact information about Dining-room Furniture.

Sideboards—

A splendid assortment in all the newest designs. More than 100 styles, and some wonderful values:
$10, from $15—Golden oak $40, from $55—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Golden oak $45, from $65—Mahogany
$25, from $36—Golden oak $48, from $70—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Golden oak $50, from $58—Mahogany
$32, from $47—Golden oak $62, from $95—Mahogany
$32, from $48—Golden oak $70, from $100—Mahogany
$33, from $42—Golden oak $75, from $100—Golden oak
$35, from $52—Golden oak $80, from $125—Golden oak
$36, from $56—Mahogany $100, from $120—Mahogany
$40, from $65—Mahogany $125, from $175—Mahogany

China Closets—

Ample variety in the newest and best styles. Many sizes and ample range of prices:
$15, from $25—Golden oak $20, from $30—Golden oak
$17.50 from $27—Golden oak
$22, from $32—Flemish oak
$22, from $35—Imitation mahogany.

China Closets—

$50, from $70—Mahogany $90, from $145—Mahogany
$43, from $68—Mahogany $130, from $195—Mahogany

Buffets—

Side tables or small-sized sideboards. A large stock in many styles:
$15, from $20—Golden oak $22, from $35—Golden oak
$15, from $22—Golden oak $25, from $35—Golden oak
$20, from $28—Mahogany $30, from $42—Golden oak
$22, from $32—Mahogany $45, from $65—Mahogany

Extension Tables—

More than 100 styles in all size tops and lengths, and, of course in the newest finish:
$10.50, from $15—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
$12, from $16—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
$12, from $18—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
$23, from $34—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
$30, from $40—Mahogany; 10 ft. long.

Extension Tables—

$35, from $50—Mahogany; 12 ft. long.
$42, from $65—English oak; 10 ft. long.

Dining Chairs

We show 150 sorts in almost every price and style. These few in particular:
$7.50, from $11.50—Mahogany side chair; leather seat and back; full spring seat; French legs; carved back.
$10, from $15—Arm chairs to match the above.
$13.50, from $18—Golden oak side chairs; leather seat and back; full spring seat; handsomely carved side posts and back; turned and fluted legs.
$18, from $24—Arm chair to match the above.
$125, from $176—One set of 8 dining chairs: Two arm and six side chairs of mahogany, in very latest design; handsomely carved and of finest finish; leather seat and back.

Fourth floor.

60c Mercerized MOREENS at 37½c

This is the lustrous, silk-like fabric that makes such effective and very practical petticoats. These goods have been selling, are selling, must continue to sell at sixty cents a yard—and they are well worth it; but the manufacturers had a surplus and needed to turn a certain quantity into cash, in a channel that would not hurt their regular business; and so this fine new lot came to us to sell at little more than half-price.

Fourteen best colorings, at 37½c, instead of 60c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Companion HATS for Tailor-made Dresses

To-day we display an interesting group of new light-weight hats for women; in spring styles, for earliest wear with tailor-made dresses. Walking hats, you will perhaps call them. They are made of cloth with artistic stitching, and variously trimmed with quills, bunches of ribbons, flowers, birds, etc., in a variety of colorings to match almost any dress. The light-weight will be appreciated by women who dislike the usual heavy winter hats. Prices, $3.75 to $6.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's CAPES

Elegant imported capes at exactly half former moderate prices. A few days ago all the light colored cloth capes were so reduced in price. Now, their darker companions, no less handsome, meet a similar fate. All from Paris. All the very best styles. All half price.

Cloth Capes at $21 to $43.50

They were $42 to $87.

A number of fur-lined capes—soft, rich-looking squirrel—are likewise reduced.

Now $22.50 to $37.50

They were $45 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Warm WAISTS

A sale. An exceptionally attractive sale, inasmuch as it includes within its scope every flannel waist in stock, and numerous flannelette and galatea garments. It's a big lot, and the prices are very little. It comprises the prettiest styles shown this winter—in fact, there's not an undesirable style in the entire collection.

Here's a group of $1.75 waists. They've been re-marked *one dollar.* Of good flannel in solid colors; made with full front, trimmed with 16 rows of narrow black braid; 4 plaits in the fitted back, from neck to waist.

This lot of $3.25 to $4.75 kinds comprises 6 styles, from which you may choose at $2.50. All of solid color French flannel, light and dark shades; some with full front, others with silk vest.

Flannelette and galatea waists, that were $1, are now 50c. Fancy stripes on colored grounds; full front; plaited back.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Wrappers

This of the flannelette house-gowns. A dollar for one sort: Fancy figures or polka-dots on dark grounds; yoke front and back; trimming of fancy braid; ruffle on skirt.

Another quality at $1.25. Also of fancy figured, dark ground flannelettes. These gowns are braid trimmed, and have ruffle over shoulder and on skirt.

Other styles up to $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Petticoats

Twenty-five cents for these short flannelette petticoats; light colors; neat stripes; deep hem. Other short petticoats, heavier and of much better quality, made with umbrella ruffle, and trimmed with fancy braid, at 50c each. And some that are trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, at 75c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Under-price Store

This is only a temporary home for the various lots of excellent merchandise that find their way here. To some it's a resting place of only a day—then other homes claim them. But new offerings quickly succeed the exhausted ones. There's always interesting variety. New to-day:

Japanese Goods at Little Prices—

Blue and white 10 and 12-inch bowls, at 50c to $1.25; were just double. Fine Imari bowls at $1, that were $2 and more. Lacquer trays at 25c; were 45c to 75c.

Corsets, Half Price and Less—

They're the "P. D." brand; white, drab and black; long waist; short hips. Prices, $1.25 and $1.50. Values, $3 to $4.

$1.25 Lunch Cloths at $1—

Of German damask; fringed; Turkey-red borders; 59x87 in.

Fancy Bureau Scarfs—

Of silk and cotton, fringed; 4 colorings; 50c each; would be reasonably priced at 75c.

Silk Blankets Half Price—

Some are soiled a bit from shelf or handling, $2 quality at $1. $1 kind at 50c.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The SILK SALE

Two sorts of silks are wanted and wanted largely, by every woman interested in dress. The demand will grow bigger as spring styles are exploited. The silks are

Printed Foulards and Plain Colored Taffetas

The new silk dresses which our early style display has exhibited, forecast their popularity.

These are exactly the silks we are now offering at little more than half price. That is just why this is one of the most positive bargains of the season. Then the silks are new, and in variety never matched before at such concessions in price. Read on:

75c Taffetas at 55c—

100 Different Shades!

A purchase of 50,000 yards brings this remarkable collection. Here is every possible shade, for street or evening wear; at a price never known before except in limited left-over colorings. Here are the tints to match every wish—ciel, pinks, turquoise, violet, nile, grays, tans, browns, old rose, blue, purples, greens, navy, and national blues, cardinal, garnet, porcelain, and the rest—over a hundred distinct variations. Excellent 75c quality at 55c a yard.

Main aisle.

85c to $1 Printed Foulards at 40c, 55c and 65c—

This represents a purchase of 50,000 yards. In twenty-four bright and beautiful designs. The colorings are the most desirable, being color printings on white grounds in these combinations:

Navy and white	National and white	Porcelain and white
Old rose and white	Reseda and white	Tan and white
Violet and white	Gray and white	Cardinal and white
	Black and white.	

They are 23 and 24 inches wide, in qualities selling regularly at 85c to $1. Now in three groups, at little more than half price—40c, 55c and 65c, a yard.

Rotunda.

$2.50 Black *Silk-and-Wool* CREPONS at $1.50

An ideal fabric for a refined and handsome dress—of superb quality, in twelve attractive patterns that fashion cannot soon set aside.

The manufacturer had need to sell them quickly and accepted our offer for his stock on hand. They have been, and likely are to-day, selling in this city for $2.50.

These direct from the manufacturer, are offered to-day at a dollar less—$1.50 a yard.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Men's Overcoats, $7.50

From $8.50 to $12

That's a little mite of a price for a Wanamaker overcoat. There is almost marvelous value in the coats we sell regularly at $8.50. They would ordinarily be $10.

The fabrics are every thread wool—not three-quarters or even ninety per cent. as are usual coats at this price; but every fibre is pure wool. Then they are made up in the stylish and honest manner that is a feature of all our clothing. Best styles of the season; but this is our clean-up of these lines.

Just about a hundred and fifty Overcoats in the lot; of all-wool black or Oxford mixed frieze, and a few kerseys; some have black satin yokes and all-wool body-lining.

Formerly $8.50 to $12; now at $7.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

Fancy Linen Pieces. Stock-taking has disclosed a number of handsome pieces of decorative linens that have become soiled by handling, but with no defects that will not disappear with one washing. There are tray cloths, table and bureau scarfs, tea cloths, doilies, squares, and so on, with scalloped, hemstitched or embroidered edges, or lace insertion. Many of them are marked at half their former prices, and all carry substantial price-savings.

Waterman Fountain Pens. There is a full assortment here of these unrivaled fountain pens in plain rubber, from $2.50 to $5; in rubber with gold bands, at from $3.50 to $7; in silver filigree, at from $5 to $7.50; in sterling silver, up to $7.50. Whatever pen your style of handwriting requires, it's here.

Irkutz Sable Capes are reduced to half their former prices, which were extremely moderate in themselves. Handsome capes that were $30 to $75, according to their length, are now $15 to $37.50.

Children's Dresses. They're imported; of cashmere and wool plaids, in pretty colors, and warm and comfortable for present wearing. Sizes for 2 and 3 years. Reduced from $6 to $3. Also dresses of whipcord, red, tan and blue, sizes 2 and 3 years, at $4.75; formerly $9.

Men's Ulsters. Wind, cold, snow, sleet—the be-ulstered man scoffs at all these, and goes serenely on his way. You can purchase your independence at little price: Splendid ulsters of all-wool Oxford frieze, good plaid body-lining, iron-yarn sleeve-lining and satin facing. $12 and $15.

Turkish Bath Sheets. These luxurious bath-room adjuncts are of snow-white cotton, 50x80 in., and marked at the astonishingly low figure of $1. Their value is fully $1.50.

Hand-bags and Dress-suit Cases. The needs of every intending traveler may be met from this splendid stock. There are hand-bags, Oxford and club bags in great variety of leathers—seal, lizard and monkey skin, sea lion, horn-back alligator, cowhide and grain leather and pigskin; also English kit bags in cowhide and horn-back alligator.

Artificial Flowers. There is an attractive display of roses, just received, in a variety of tints, for hats and gowns, at 50c a bunch. Also bunches of foliage, at 45c each.

Aprons at Little Prices. Still good choosing among the aprons—now uniformly marked 40c each. Every one is worth at least 50c, and values in the lot run up to $1.

Lace Plaitings. Every day welcomes new accessions to our assortment of these effective materials for shirt-waist fronts, light dresses, and the like. The latest ideas in reverings, insertions and plaitings are to be found in the collection.

Hearts for St. Valentine's. All kinds—that is, all kinds that can be found in a candy store, and more kinds than can be found in most candy stores. Pure candy hearts, 30c to 50c a pound; some of satin, 10c to 50c; dainty conceits in paper at 5c to 25c. Fancy boxes, decorated with designs appropriate to the Fourteenth, are 15c each.

Shopping Bags, for women, are of suede finished leather, round or long in shape, and are obtainable in two colors—tan and gray. They're lined with suede or moire to match; some have chains, others leather grips. $2.25 and $2.75.

Opera Glass Bags. Some attractive new ones are of fine link-mesh, in either silver-plate or rose-gilt finish, with chains. They are effective and novel receptacles for the opera glasses. $3.50, $4.50, $6.75 and $8.75.

Young Men's Suits

By this term, "young men," we include all between the ages of 13 and 19 years. And this is a specially attractive offering for 120 of the aforesaid young men. Just that many suits are ready to-day at

Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents Each

The values of some of this group are just double the price. The least expensive in the lot is a very good $10 suit. All are made of pure wool cheviots—stylish, of course. And the cut is stylish, too—nearly all are made with the new military sack coat.

The offering is not limited to those under 20. Men of small stature can be well fitted, and save large dollars, too.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

There are two months of wearing time remaining for these heavy reefers, for boys of 3 to 12 years. There are many times that amount of wear in each, however. Should last the boy all of next winter. They're of blue chinchilla, and are lined with red flannel. Just the thing for these sharp February days. Very good value at $6.

Another excellent garment at a very moderate price is this Russian hood coat. Of frieze, with flannel lining. For boys of 3 to 12 years. Price, $8.50.

A lot of double-breasted jacket suits of dark cheviot are reduced. Were $7.50; now $5. For boys of 9 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

COZY CORNERS

And Oriental furnishings generally, for dens and smoking rooms. New prices, for a little while, that lean far toward you. This offering, so far as it relates to cozy corners, holds good only this week. The cushions, lanterns and curtains *may* last so long.

Several specimen cozy corners are exhibited in the Oriental Room, Third floor. Of course, there's wide variety in the choosing of the hangings and other ornamentation. These finished canopies are merely to show qualities and to give a general idea of possible effects.

Cozy corner canopy of East India prints, including spears, lantern and hangings, put up complete for $24; was moderately priced at $31.50.

Canopy of Turkish curtains, including spears, lantern, hangings, and so on, put up complete for $28.75; was moderately priced at $38.25.

Canopy of Delhi, Sind, Ludhianna and Kutch embroideries; all fine pieces; put up complete for $120; was moderately priced at $150.

The reduced-price furnishings include:

India print cushions, with silk floss filling, at $1 each; were $1.50.

Bronze jewel lanterns, were $2 and $7 each; now $1.40 and $5.25.

Moradabad enamel smoking sets—tray, cigar, ash and match holder; were $2.75 and $3.25 a set; now $2 and $2.50.

Lahore print curtains — bright blues, yellows, greens and reds; 2x4 yards; were $2.25 each; now $1.65.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

VALENTINES

Wide counters through the Book Store are filled with messages of tender nature, made up in myriad forms. There's but a week in which to make your selection. And there's no better assortment from which to make it than this. Particularly wide variety among the very inexpensive sorts—1c, 2c and 5c. And some of these little-price valentines, in both appearance and the thought somewhere expressed in them, are really very pretty. Large, handsome ones are abundant, too—and they're exceptionally moderate in price.

Lots of pleasing novelties are shown this season. "To My Bachelor Friend" is very popular. It's 75c. Plenty of other cleverly arranged holders of sentiment appropriate to St. Valentine's Day.

SHEET MUSIC

A partial list of new popular music is printed below. Perhaps there's a piece in it that you wish. But if other selections you have in mind are not here mentioned, you'll not fail to find them in the store. And the price is 18c each—*always.*

Vocal—

When Sousa Leads the Band. Jerome.
The Village Belle. Hamilton.
The Old Postmaster. Stern.
Pinky. Jerome.
He's Laid on the Shelf. Boorum.
There's No North or South Today. Paul Dresser.
I Cannot Come Back to You, Sweetheart. Francisco.
Come, My Sweet Queen. Chauncey Olcott.
Pansy. Smith.
Wrap me in the Stars and Stripes. Paul Dresser.

Instrumental—

Up Broadway (two-step).
Salambo (intermezzo). Morse.
Lion Tamers (two-step). Berliner.
Hunky Dory (cake walk). Helsman.
Ace of Spades (two-step). Berliner.
A Warm Proposition (cake walk). Knox Rosenfeld.
Blue Ribbon (march). Morse.
An Alabama Jubilee (cake walk). Ephraim.
Coontown Frolics (cake walk). Wilson.
Bohemian Life (two-step). Renco-vieri.

Basement

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MILES IS MADE A LIEUTENANT GENERAL

President Sends in the List of Military Nominations.

CAPTAINS MADE BRIGADIERS

Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur Promoted—Grant Transferred to Regular Service—Wood's Rapid Rise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Army politics received a severe blow to-day when President McKinley sent in his nominations of Generals for the reorganized army. In spite of the most persistent wire-pulling by some of the most eminent officers of the staff and by influential persons outside the army, Gen. Miles was made Lieutenant General, Gen. MacArthur was confirmed in the command of the Division of the Philippines, Gen. Chaffee was jumped over the heads of a number of his seniors and made a Major General, and Gen. Wood was made a Brigadier General. The full list of nominations follows:

Lieutenant General.

Major Gen. NELSON A. MILES.

Major Generals.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, United States Army.

Col. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, (Major General, United States Volunteers.)

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR MacARTHUR, United States Army, (Major General, United States Volunteers.)

Brigadier Generals.

Col. JOHN C. BATES, Second Infantry, United States Army, (Major General, United States Volunteers.)

Col. LLOYD WHEATON, Seventh Infantry, United States Army, (Major General, United States Volunteers.)

Col. GEORGE W. DAVIS, Twenty-third Infantry, (Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.)

Col. THEODORE SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, (Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.)

Col. SAMUEL S. SUMNER, Sixth Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. LEONARD WOOD, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, (Major General, United States Volunteers.)

Col. ROBERT H. HALL, Fourth Infantry, United States Army, (Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.)

Col. ROBERT P. HUGHES, Inspector General, United States Army, (Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.)

Col. GEORGE M. RANDALL, Eighth Infantry, United States Army, (Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.)

Major WILLIAM A. KOBBE, Third Artillery, United States Army, (Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.)

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, United States Volunteers.

Capt. J. FRANKLIN BELL, Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, (Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.)

A short time ago the staff was certain that it had beaten Miles for Lieutenant General. As soon as the discovery was made that the new bill permitted the President to appoint anybody to the Lieutenant Generalship, it was assumed that the staff influence was strong enough to keep Miles out of it. Gens. Brooke and Otis assumed that as a matter of course one of them would get the office, and there ensued a hot rivalry between the two officers. The most influential officers of the staff backed Gen. Brooke, and in the heated contest that followed between the friends of the two officers the possibility that Miles would be selected was entirely overlooked. Nothing was heard of but the respective qualifications of Brooke and Otis and the influence backing the former, and the only question was whether the Administration's supposed preference for Otis could be overcome by the influence behind Brooke. At this time Gen. Miles was away from Washington.

Gen. MacArthur will remain in command of the Division of the Philippines. This statement is made authoritatively. The three new Major Generals appointed to-day are Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur. The fourth appointment was not made, and the general opinion is that the fourth man will be Wade. If Wade had been nominated to-day he would have ranked MacArthur and taken command in the Philippines. By leaving his nomination off until later he is made the junior of MacArthur, Chaffee, and Young, all of whom have hitherto been his juniors. No one has suggested any reason for leaving the fourth appointment vacant except that it is to preserve the Philippine command for MacArthur, and this seems to point inevitably to Wade as the fourth Major General.

It is true that Gen. Young has been nominated on the same day as Gen. MacArthur and that he ranks MacArthur, but Young is not to command in the Philippines. He will be recalled almost immediately, and this will leave MacArthur the senior. Young's nomination would have been delayed if it had not been for this intention to recall him at once.

A PERPLEXING SITUATION.

A situation of some complexity is, however, created by the appointment of Gen. John C. Bates to be a Brigadier General. He is now in the Philippines. He and MacArthur are both Major Generals of Volunteers, though in the regular army MacArthur is a Brigadier and Bates a Colonel. But MacArthur as Major General of Volunteers ceases with his appointment to the same office in the regular establishment, and his rank as Major General dates from to-day, while Bates's continues to date from his appointment as a Major General of Volunteers, Jan. 2, 1900. This makes Bates rank MacArthur. It is officially declared that Bates will not be permitted to rank MacArthur, but it has not yet been explained what course will be taken to prevent it.

Chaffee, who has been nominated for a Major General, is a Colonel in the regular army, and he becomes a Major General over the heads of Brig. Gens. Wade, Merriam, and Ludlow. Gen. Leonard Wood, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, is a Captain in the regular army, and much feeling has been manifested at different times over his rapid promotion.

The only nomination in the list which is not that of an officer in the regular army is that of Gen. Frederick D. Grant. Gen. Grant is not in the regular army at all. He is a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and the President has now nominated him to the same position in the regular army.

There is still one vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals, and another will be made by the retirement of Gen. Schwan, who is said to be in failing health. Col. Daggett, of the Fourteenth Infantry, who has just returned to San Francisco from gallant service in China, is booked for appointment as a Brigadier General. It is expected that he will be immediately retired.

Junior officers in the regular service have felt much anxiety over the prospect of being "jumped" by the flood of newcomers into the regular service under the present reorganization act. The following announcement from the War Department will be of some comfort to these officers:

"Promotions will be made to the grade of First Lieutenant in the regular army of all Second Lieutenants in that army whose commissions antedate the war with Spain. These promotions will carry up all officers in the regulars who have had longer service than volunteers but will still leave vacancies for volunteer Second Lieutenants."

ORDER OF SENIORITY.

Attention is called at the War Department to the fact that the order of seniority of the general officers appointed to-day is determined by the dates in February stated in the nomination. Thus Gen. Young, being nominated as of Feb. 2, Gen. Chaffe as of the 4th, and Gen. MacArthur as if the 5th, will take precedence in that order where they meet. Gen. Wood, being named as a Brigadier General as of the 4th, is ranked by Bates, Wheaton, Davis, and Schwan, and possibly by Sumner, the latter being nominated as of the same date. But it is pointed out at the department that one result of Gen. Wood's nomination in this order would be, in the event that he follows the regular order of promotion hereafter, to make him Lieutenant General of the United States Army for fourteen years. Gen. Wood now stands No. 60 in the list of army Captains. Capt. J. Frank'n Bell, who is No. 585 in the list of Capta.ns, re'ative rank, was nominated to be a full Brigadier General. He has served with distinction in the Philippines.

The Sixth Cavalry, a famous civil war organization, claims that it carries off the honors of the nominations to-day. Col. Carter, in his book entitled "From Yorktown to Santiago with the Sixth Cavalry," says:

"'The regiment has the unique distinction of having furnished from among its gallant soldiers the first officer ever promoted from the ranks who subsequently rose to the grade of Brigadier General of the regular army.'"

"Up to the present time there have been only two such promotions, and neither of these officers exercised command under the rank to which promoted, as they were retired immediately.

The appointment of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee to be Major General of the regular army is the first instance of its kind in the history of the army. He began his career as a private in the Sixth Cavalry, and will be the first officer promoted from the ranks to exercise command in the regular army as a general officer.

Secretary Root said this afternoon that the military appointments made to-day did not involve necessarily any change of commands in the Philippines and that there is no purpose of relieving Gen. MacArthur of the supreme command of that division in the immediate future. Gens. Wade and Ludlow, who recently were ordered to the Philippines, will relieve Gens. Young and Bates, who have served in that country for over two years.

REVENUE REDUCTION BILL.

Amendments Affecting Cigars, Cigarettes, and Sales at Exchanges Offered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.,) to-day reported from the Committee on Finance two important amendments to the War Revenue Reduction bill. One of them relates to the tax on cigars and cigarettes, and is reported as a new section. It reads as follows:

That on and after July 1, 1901, the tax on cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000 shall be 18 cents per pound, and on cigarettes not more than three pounds per 1,000 and of a wholesale value or price of not more than $2 per 1,000 shall be 18 cents per pound, and the tax on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000 and of a wholesale vale or price of more than $2 per 1,000 shall be 24 cents per pound, and all such cigars and cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000 shall, for purposes of taxation, be held and considered as weighing three pounds.

The other amendment reported relates to the sale of products at Exchanges, and is to be inserted as a provision at the end of the second paragraph of Schedule A of the law. It is as follows:

That no bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell in case of products or merchandise actually delivered to and while in vessel, boat, or car, and actually in course of transportation, shall be subject to this tax, provided such memorandum or agreement shall be accompanied by bills of lading or vouchers showing that the said products are actually in course of transportation as aforesaid.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Griggs Objects to Postal Clerks Forming Unions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House to-day continued discussion of controverted questions in regard to the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.,) spoke against the organizations of postal employes as existing with a view to forcing legislation in their interest.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) discussed the question of railway mail pay from the standpoint of a member of the Joint Postal Commission.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) assailed the appropriation for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans, and Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) and Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.,) defended these appropriations as necessary for the expedition of the Southern mail. The bill was still before the House when it adjourned.

PATENT OFFICE ANNUAL REPORT.

During the Year 1900 26,418 Applications Were Acted Upon Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1900 shows that during the year there were received 39,673 applications for patents, 2,225 applications for designs, 82 applications for reissues, 2,090 applications for registration of trade marks, 943 applications for registration of labels, and 127 applications for registration of prints.

There were 26,418 patents granted, including designs, 81 patents reissued, 1,721 trade marks registered, and 737 labels and 93 prints. The number of patents that expired was 21,196. The number of allowed applications that were forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 4,215. The total expenditures were $1,290,019.

The receipts over expenditures were $90,808. The total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States on Jan. 1, 1901, was $5,177,458. During the year 1,070 patents were granted to residents of Germany, 587 to residents of England, 367 to residents of Canada, and 341 to residents of France.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Amendment Offered Providing for Four Cadets from Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate to-day gave a portion of its time to the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy. All the amendments suggested by the Committee on Military Affairs, including that prohibiting hazing, were agreed to.

Mr. Foraker then offered an amendment providing for the appointment of four cadets from Porto Rico, and Mr. Allen an amendment requiring cadets upon entering West Point to take an oath not to engage in hazing.

These amendments were pending when the bill was laid aside for the day.

Board of Tea Experts Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has reappointed the members of the present board of tea experts under the act of March 2, 1897. This board is charged with the duty of preparing standard samples of tea which may be imported into the United States. The board consists of Mansfield Lovell, California; E. A. Schoyer, Illinois; Herbert Woodworth, Massachusetts; George Hewlett, New York; George Macy, New York; A. P. Irwin, Philadelphia, and George N. McMurray, Illinois.

Collector of Customs Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President to day nominated Samuel P. Bartlett to be Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capts. Charles B. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster; Christian C. Hewitt, Nineteenth Infantry, and William P. Van Ness, First Artillery, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of Major by reason of disability incident to the service, their retirement from active service as Majors is announced, to date from Feb. 2, the date they would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified.

The retirement from active service Feb. 4 of Col. Albert Hartsuff, Assistant Surgeon General, by operation of law is announced.

The resignation by Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as an officer of the army has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 4.

Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon, will proceed to St. Louis, and take temporary charge of the medical supply depot at that place during the absence of Major Joseph B. Girard, Surgeon.

Major Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Jan. 21 to meet at Washington for the examination of officers for promotion, vice Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, Nineteenth Infantry, relieved. Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, is detailed as a member of the same board, vice Major Earl D. Thomas, who is relieved, to take effect upon the completion of the examination of Captains of infantry who have been ordered before the board for examination.

Major Henry W. Hubbell, Fourth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 22, 1900, to meet at Fort Monroe for the examination of officers for promotion, vice Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, who is relieved as a member of the board during the examination of Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, only.

First Lieut. John S. Switzer, Fourth Infantry, will report to Major Charles G. Penney, Twenty-second Infantry, President of the board of officers appointed Jan. 22, to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Medical Inspector E. Z. Derr is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy Feb. 13.

Surgeon W. R. Du Bose is detached from the Naval Academy Feb. 13, and ordered to duty on the Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The cruiser Philadelphia left Callao yesterday for Valparaiso.

The Monongahela has left Barbados for Baise Terre.

The Annapolis, Frolic, Piscataqua, and Wompatuck, constituting the Mosquito Fleet, passed Cape Spartel, Morocco, yesterday, going east.

Armament for Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Naval Board of Construction to-day adopted Admiral O'Neill's plan of superposed turrets and twelve six-inch guns in broadside, for the five battleships recently contracted for. The secondary batteries remain as previously arranged.

NIGHT SESSIONS AND THE SHIPPING BILL

Plan to Tire Out Opponents of Subsidies Resented.

Mr. Aldrich Says Measure Is Certain to Pass Before Adjournment—Representatives Uneasy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Aldrich is quoted to-night as positively asserting that the Shipping Subsidy bill will be passed by the Senate before the close of the session. This is accepted by the indifferent supporters of the measure, as well as those who are positively opposed to it, as indicating Mr. Aldrich's satisfaction with his review of the situation he has created. For a fortnight he has appeared to be in charge of the bill, Mr. Hanna having concluded that the problem was one requiring for solution a great deal more Parliamentary skill than he could command.

Mr. Aldrich's method is understood to have been to ascertain just exactly what Democrats were opposed to the bill. Next to persuade those who were not fully convinced of the futility of perfunctory opposition. Then to discourage as much as possible the few who were determined to oppose it, at any cost to the business of the Senate. His declaration that the bill will be passed is taken as an indication that he has removed all serious opposition. But still there is doubt about what all the Republicans will do. Some of them are not pleased with the programme that is to be enforced to-morrow night of night sessions to tire out the Democrats who oppose the Subsidy bill.

Wagers were offered among Senators to-day that a call for a quorum to-morrow night will result in an adjournment, after a half dozen of the more conscientious and industrious friends of subsidies have run away from their homes and social engagements to serve at night in the tiresome old chamber which has become so wearisome with seven hours of day service in it. It is admitted by the subsidy hunters that all now depends upon the earnestness of the Republicans who profess to be for the bill, and that earnestness will be tested by the attendance to-morrow night.

Mr. Aldrich says there will be a quorum always present. If so, he has done his part of the work on the Subsidy bill with very effective zeal. Further doubt is felt, even while so much confidence is expressed, as to the desire of all the Republicans to come to a vote. The bill has not grown more popular since the discussion of it began, at least not in the Western States, and inquiries made to find out the wishes of Republicans in some important States have resulted in ascertaining anything but a popular demand for subventions for ship owners and ship builders at the expense, as it is put, "of the farmer."

From the House is coming reports that the discovery of home opposition has led many members who were formerly for subsidies to wish that they might have an opportunity to revise their former vote. This is taken as indicating that there might be a contest in the House if the bill should get there, but that is a slender thread to trust to, in a body that is practically run by three men.

Congressional Notes.

The Chaplain of the House to-day prayed for the recovery of Representative Bartlett of Georgia, who is ill with pneumonia.

Representative Tongue of Oregon "by request" introduced yesterday in the House the charges against Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, which were presented recently to the Committee on Elections by Attorney Gear. Accompanying the charges is a petition praying that Delegate Wilcox be ousted from his seat.

The Senate yesterday passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

The special committee on the St. Louis Exposition yesterday voted to report favorably the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This action was taken after the receipt of a letter from Secretary Gage, saying he had received satisfactory evidence that the exposition company had raised the $10,000,000 required as a prerequisite to the Government aid of $5,000,000.

Rear Admiral Rodgers Going to China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Rear Admiral F. Rodgers has been detached from duty as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, preparatory to going to China on the cruiser New York, to command one of the two divisions of the Asiatic fleet. The New York will go in commission at New York on the 15th inst. and will proceed to China by way of the Suez Canal. Capt. E. D. Evans has been ordered to relieve Admiral Rodgers.

FILIPINO CAMP CAPTURED.

The Forty-sixth Drives Away Gomez's Men—Insurgents Lost Over 600 Men in January.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—The new camp of Gen. Trias, commanding the insurgents in the Southern District, which was occupied by 250 men, with 130 rifles, under Col. Gomez, was captured and destroyed Sunday by the Forty-sixth Regiment. A number of houses, large barracks, and quantities of supplies were destroyed. The occupants escaped, except one man who was killed and two men who were wounded.

The enemy's losses in the Department of Visayas for January, deaths, captures, and surrenders, are 54 officers, 560 men, and 240 arms.

A representative of the Federal Party, who has returned here after organizing branches in the Island of Marinduque, brought rolls containing 5,000 signatures of membership. He says this will result in the termination of the insurrection in Marinduque.

DEPORTATION OF GEORGE T. RICE.

Senator Teller Speaks to His Resolution Calling for Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) called up and spoke upon his resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information concerning the reports of the deportation of George T Rice, editor of a Manila newspaper, to the United States by the General in charge of the American forces in the Philippine Islands. He read the press reports concerning Mr. Rice's case, saying that he did not wonder that he was defiant, knowing there was no law justifying his expulsion.

Mr. Teller said he did not know whether Rice's paper had been suppressed, but he had been credibly informed that four newspapers had been suppressed in Luzon by the military authorities.

Mr. Teller spoke of the proceeding as one of importance to all, for Mr. Rice was a citizen of the United States and an offense against him was an offense against every other citizen of this country. Mr. Teller's resolution was agreed to.

READY TO DEPORT SPANIARDS.

Three Manila Editors Are Liable to be Sent Away to Guam.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—The editors of three of the dozen Spanish papers in Manila are liable to be deported to the Island of Guam. Salas, the editor of the Diario, whose paper was suspended Friday last by the Provost Marshal, has been kept in custody since then. He shows no indication of pentence. His paper has twice before been suppressed, and he only resumed publication a few months ago. Provost General Bell said to-day that the true reason for Salas's action was that he was on the verge of financial dissolution, and, after having been warned, he published denunciations of the Federal Party's peace efforts, on purpose to be suppressed, and then pose as a martyr.

Two Spanish papers which are ostentatiously sympathetic with Salas's course are being closely watched for sedition.

Buencamino is endeavoring by letters and circulars to spread his ideas in the provinces.

Montclair Pastor Accepts a Call.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 5.—The Rev. George J. Blaesi, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bloomfield, has resigned to accept a call from St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday. He will begin his work in Mount Vernon on Feb. 17.

SLEIGHING IS GOOD, BUT SLEIGHS ARE FEW

Mild Winters and High Rents Cause a Decline in the Sport.

Many Liverymen Go Out of the Business Because of the High Rates They Must Charge.

No matter how good the sleighing is, few people enjoy it on Manhattan Island for the reason that there are very few sleighs. Leaving out of consideration a little scraping through mud with light cutters that followed the light snowfall last week, mostly for magnums of champagne offered as prizes to first comers by genial roadhouse managers, yesterday was the first day of sleighing in this city. Conditions, too, could not have been better for the sport, for the snow was hard and frozen on the Park roads, and the stiff westerly gale sent the snow from the trees and meadowland flying in whirling clouds across the beautiful Winter landscape.

It was just such a day as a generation ago would have brought all fashionable New York out on runners, tucked up in buffalo robes and wolfskins to the very tips of their noses, but yesterday there were more automobiles than sleighs in Fifth Avenue, and for one sleigh in the Park there were two, if not three, closed carriages making slow and painful progress.

Sleighs that appeared were mostly tiny cutters carrying one or two persons, and there were but few of the beautiful Russian sledges with their beplumed teams which made their appearance on a passing revival of the sport some half a dozen years ago. Ever-increasing mildness of the Winters and the ever-increasing stable rents in the neighborhood of the parks are the reasons for the decline. Even the smallest sleigh takes up as much floor space as the average citizen occupies to sleep on all the year around, and that is too much to sacrifice for at the most eight or ten days' pleasure in the Winter season, and that at a time when there are so many counter-attractions.

Liverymen have largely drawn out of the business. Some of them still retain two or three sleighs where they had dozens in former years, but the prices they have to charge to get even a moderate return on their investment makes even them blush. Those who would let out a horse and buggy for the afternoon for $5 asked and obtained $15, $20, and even $25, and the lowest quotation for a drive around the Park in a double sleigh—about an hour's ride—was $10. Some refused to rent to comparative strangers at all, holding the sleighs which they had on hand for the pleasure of regular customers. They have them on hand in many instances because they cannot get rid of them. A sleigh which would have brought $150 a few years ago would now go begging for an offer of $10, for nobody wants them. The ordinary rich man who keeps a victoria, a brougham, and a runabout no longer keeps a sleigh, and they have all but disappeared from the warerooms of the great carriage manufactories.

Robert Hall, whose livery stable in East Sixty-second Street used to do a great share of the sleighing business because of its proximity to the main entrance to the Park, has gone out of the business now, and the only sleighs in the stable and the very few cutters are owned by private parties.

"We had no sleighing at all last Winter," said the stable foreman yesterday, "and we had to charge people so much for sleighs that they didn't like it; so at the first sign of snow this year we sent every sleigh away to be sold."

Up to dusk yesterday only three or four sleighs had come to the Claremont, on Riverside Drive, and Gus Dorval, manager of the Central Park Casino, could not use all his fingers when it came to counting up his patrons who came on runners.

"Sleighing is as good as it ever was in ten years," he said yesterday, "and they say it will last for a week unless warm weather sets in, but the people don't take advantage of it. I have noticed a steady decline, year by year, during the four years that I have been here. Drivers complain that the street cleaners take the snow away from the streets so that they can't reach the Park. They should leave the snow on one or two avenues, say Fifth and Seventh. There are not so many handsome sleighs nowadays, either."

Among those who did get a sleigh ride yesterday were the Baudouine brothers, John F. and Charles A., the former appearing with a beautiful spider sleigh drawn by three horses abreast, Russian fashion; Fire Commissioner John Scannell, Louis Wormser, and Fred Gerken, the last coming out in a cutter with a team of fine trotters.

A team of horses attached to a sleigh in which were a man and woman ran away in the East Drive, near Seventy-second Street, shortly before 5 o'clock. Mounted Policeman Frank J. Reilly caught the animals after a short chase, but they broke away from him at the Park entrance and dashed into the side street. The occupants kept their places, although the sleigh destroyed a sapling and brought up with a crash against the railing in front of Benjamin Guggenheim's residence, 15 East Seventy-second Street, breaking it badly. The woman in the sleigh said she was Mrs. Kerns of 519 East Eighty-ninth Street. She owned the turnout, which was driven by Chris Lutz. Neither she nor the driver nor the horses were injured, and after a brief delay they started for home.

The public carriages gave place to sleighs in the Park late in the afternoon. They were, for the most part, the same wagon bodies mounted on runners, but there was one old-timer there, with a towering dashboard and long curved body, which could accommodate a score or more of passengers, and which had probably done service in the fifties. Traffic, however, was light.

Youngsters were out in force with their sleds, even if their elders had repudiated the sleigh and cutter. The Park Board has set apart many hills in convenient parts of the Park for coasting purposes, and all were occupied. The gentle slope north of the American Museum of Natural History, at Central Park West and Eighty-first Street, found great favor with the smaller boys and girls, and they made a picture of juvenile happiness which was enjoyed by the passengers on all passing elevated railroad trains and surface cars while daylight lasted.

MR. KELLER MAKES CHANGES.

Discharges Many Hospital Employes, but Increases the Pay Roll.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities is making sweeping changes in the force at Bellevue Hospital. The synopsis of the proceedings of the department for the week ended Jan. 26 shows that twenty-six minor employes in Bellevue Hospital were discharged for absence without leave, one for intoxication, and one for failure to report for duty. In their places forty-four were appointed.

Among the hospital force on Randall's Island, twenty-five were discharged and forty-one new appointments were made. The changes in the force of the Charities Department for the week ended Jan. 26 has added the sum of $1,796 to the weekly payroll.

HIS FAMILY BEGGED MERCY.

Robert Hand of 74 Bedford Street, and Michael Lowry of 263 West Houston Street, both nighthawk cabmen, convicted in General Sessions last week of robbing Alexander Ferenz of 23 Washington Street, on Dec. 22 last, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge Foster yesterday.

This light sentence was obtained by Hand's wife and two pretty children, who besought Judge Foster to exercise leniency toward their husband and father. Hand is a big, brawny fellow, a typical hackman. Lowry is a consumptive. He also has a wife and two children. Judge Foster was much impressed by the prepossessing aspect of Mrs. Hand and the little Hands.

"You do not appear to be an ordinary criminal," said the Judge to Hand in passing sentence, "judging from the appearance of your wife and children. No man who takes such evident care of his family is a thoroughly bad man, and deserves some clemency and sympathy. I will therefore sentence you to only one year's imprisonment."

To Lowry he said that a long term would be a greater hardship to him than to a man in good health. The maximum penalty for the two hackmen's offense is fifteen years.

McAll Association Services.

The New York Auxiliary of the American McAll Association will hold a service commemorative of the opening of McAll Mission Station in Paris in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner Thirty-first Street, this morning, at 11 o'clock. Among those who will take part are the Rev. Dr. Purves, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, and Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE SUED.

One of the Members Wishes to Restrain the Executive Committee.

Walter G. French, a commission merchant, of 116 Warren Street, yesterday entered suit against the Mercantile Exchange for the purpose of restraining the Executive Committee of the Exchange from carrying out the provisions of an amendment to the by-laws adopted at a meeting held on Dec. 28 last. That amendment authorized the Executive Committee to accept participating certificates from members in exchange for non-participating ones. The holders of the former kind of certificates are subscribers to the Exchange's gratuity fund, which is designed for the relief of the families of deceased members.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Scott granted a temporary injunction, in response to the filing of Mr. French's suit, together with an order, returnable on Friday, to show cause why the injunction should not be continued through the pendency of the action.

A case almost exactly similar to this one arose in the Produce Exchange last year. Referee Hamilton Odell, before whom it had a preliminary hearing, decided that it had been unlawful for the members of that Exchange to pass such an amendment as the one recently ordered by the Mercantile Exchange. There was an appeal from his decision, and the case is now on the calendar of the Appellate Division, being scheduled for this month. Mr. Odell's decision was rendered on the ground that the amendment impaired the vested rights of the non-assenting members, who were subscribers to the gratuity fund, which in the case of the Produce Exchange was a standing fund of more than $700,000. In the Mercantile Exchange, however, there is no standing fund, but when a member dies the survivors who are holders of the participating certificates contribute $3 each toward the relief of his family.

Mr. French has brought the suit on behalf of himself and the rest of the non-assenting members. These claim an infringement of their rights, and some of them say that the amendment, if allowed to hold good, will seriously affect the value of the certificates of membership in the Exchange. The Mercantile Exchange is an outgrowth of the old Butter and Cheese Exchange. There are now 490 members.

BANK CLERK ARRESTED.

An Employe of the Seaboard National Accused of Theft.

Joseph E. A. Fitzgerald, a clerk employed in the Seaboard National Bank, was arrested yesterday at the instance of the bank officials on a charge of stealing $357.89. Managing Clerk W. K. Cleverly of the Seaboard National stated that four checks, aggregating the above amount, had been appropriated by Fitzgerald to his own use. The checks passing through his hands were marked, "Sent wrong," and afterward collected through the Park National Bank and the Importers and Traders' National Bank.

President Bayne of the Seaboard National Bank stated that Fitzgerald's defalcations would amount to only about $900, for which the bank holds an indemnity bond of $8,000. Fitzgerald was employed as a messenger originally, but had been advanced to his present position, and the bank officials intended shortly to increase his salary substantially. In his duties in carrying various items from one department to another he was able to abstract various sums. This caused a difference in the day's work, the matter was thoroughly investigated and the clerk's arrest followed.

President Bayne said that Fitzgerald acknowledged the thefts. Magistrate Poole held the accused clerk in $1,000 bail for trial.

COL. M. J. DADY RETURNS.

He Sold His Sewer Franchise to the City of Havana for $250,000.

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn politician whose franchise for paving and sewering the City of Havana was recently settled for $250,000, returned to New York from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico yesterday afternoon.

"I have sold my franchise," said Col. Dady when he landed from the Mexico, "to the City of Havana for $250,000. I have the money in my inside pocket."

Col. Dady was not inclined to go into any discussion of the wrangle between himself and the Havana authorities regarding the contract and its final settlement. He expects, he says, to return to Havana at an early date, and hopes to be awarded a portion of the work when the new contract is let. Further than this he refused to discuss the affair.

Regarding the yellow fever situation in Havana, Col. Dady said that there were seven cases in the city when he left.

SAVED BY HIS BELT BUCKLE.

An Italian Arrested Charged with Attempting to Kill a Policeman.

To the thickness of his belt buckle and the poor aim of Rosario Formosa of 247 Elizabeth Street Patrolman Henry Wooley of the Elizabeth Stret Station owes his life. Italians living in the neighborhood of Varick Street gathered in numbers in front of No. 13 yesterday and resolved that it would be a great joke to kill the first policeman who passed. Rosario was selected by lot in true Mafia style. The latter whetted the edge of a stiletto, placed another in his belt, and slumbered his rusty revolver.

A citizen who understood the talk of the Italians hunted up Policeman Wooley and told him of the bellicose intentions of Rosario. Wooley started for the spot with his night stick handy, and when Formosa was pointed out to him, battle was immediately given. Formosa lunged with his stiletto and the policeman neatly parried the stroke with his night stick. Rosario countered with the stiletto, quickly changed to his left hand. Misjudging the location of the officer's vital organs on account of his girth, the point of the weapon landed on the patrolman's belt buckle.

"He's got on a coat of mail," yelled Formosa, throwing away his knife and taking to his heels. Officer Wooley gave chase. Formosa disposed of his arsenal as he ran. In a snowbank was found a revolver, and when finally captured after a chase of three blocks, one remaining stiletto was found in his belt. Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Court complimented the officer upon his escape and held Formosa in $1,000 bail for further examination.

YOUTSEY SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

One of the Men Convicted of Killing Goebel to Go to Prison.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Feb. 5.—Henry E. Youtsey, stenographer to Gov. Taylor during his incumbency, and who was tried as a principal in the shooting of William Goebel, and found guilty, was arraigned before Judge Cantrill late this afternoon and sentenced to life imprisonment.

When sentence was pronounced Youtsey exclaimed: "I am innocent. I have been convicted by base and infamous subornations of perjury."

No appeal will be taken, and the prisoner will be taken to State prison shortly.

CHILD CRUSHED BY COUNTER.

She Was Trying to Climb Upon It in a Dry Goods Store.

Ethel Webster, six years old, of 55A Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was crushed to death by a heavy counter which toppled over upon her in A. I. Namm's dry goods store, 458 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, just as the store was closing last evening.

The little girl had entered the place with her mother, and strolled away from her while she was making some purchases. The girl went to the counter in the front of the store near the main entrance, and tried to climb upon it. It was round in shape, and bore a large stock of ribbons and other goods.

Several persons who saw it fall ran to the spot, and raised it with considerable difficulty. The child's chest was crushed, but she was still breathing. Dr. Lee Cox of 438 Livingston Street came quickly, but she was dead when he arrived.

W. J. Quinn Buys Allenhurst Inn.

W. Johnson Quinn, proprietor of the Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street, has bought the Allenhurst Inn and eight cottages attached, at Allenhurst, N. J., and after making improvements will open it for the season on June 10. He has leased six other cottages adjoining. A large restaurant for the benefit of residents of Allenhurst will be one of the features. The Allenhurst Inn stands on a high bluff overlooking the sea a short distance north of Deal Lake, and the larger part of it was opened for the first time last season.

SHALL CITY BUILD THE PIPE GALLERIES?

Secretary Corwine of the Merchants' Association Talks on It.

Tells the Social Reform Club that the Rapid Transit Commission Should Arrange for Them.

William R. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, talked to the Social Reform Club last night on the subject, "Shall the City Build the Pipe Galleries?" He said he had been unable to find anybody who did not agree with him on the general proposition of the benefit of pipe galleries, although some had had different opinions as to the details to be considered in bringing about the building and management of the galleries.

Speaking of the crowded condition of the present sub-street pipe system, he said that it was no system, but a general disorder. He recalled the recent bursting of a big water main in the bed of the old Forty-second Street reservoir as evidencing the age and consequent weakness of some of the city's pipes. "That main," he continued, "should be replaced now. It is worn out. The putting of a new one in its place will be a serious task, owing to the present system."

Of the dangers from pipes leaking, he cited various examples, adding: "I understand that the explosion which took place not long ago at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue was caused primarily by an old leak in a gas pipe. That old leak was due to the wrong laying of the pipes. If they are laid so as to twist about at random, in such a way as to suit the particular contractor in charge each time, it is unavoidable that they have many crooked joints, which necessarily grow weak sooner than would straight piping."

Mr. Corwin phophesied that within twenty-five years people would have cold air delivered in their houses, and that there would develop many other unforeseen needs for pipes. Such being the probability, he would be in favor of having pipe galleries so large that, after all present pipes were run through them, they would still have sufficient room to accommodate 100 per cent. more than exist in the city to-day. Of the rental of space in the galleries he said:

"It is stated that the corporations which now have free use of the streets (underground) object to a fixed rate of rental. But I hear that they will not be opposed to paying a sum equal to what it now costs them to get at their own pipes, which is a considerable amount."

In closing, Mr. Corwine said that he favored the plan to give the present Rapid Transit Commission charge of arranging for pipe galleries, because it had "well guarded the city's interests" in its furthering of contracts for the underground road.

A letter was read from Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons. He wrote that he considered the pipe gallery project one of policy, not of engineering, the latter part of the undertaking being comparatively easy of solution after the city had determined on its policy in the matter. He mentioned briefly the necessity of providing that the galleries be so ventilated as to prevent the accumulation of explosive gases. Controller Coler, who had been expected to make a speech, sent a telegram of regret, in which he referred to the pipe gallery scheme as the "most important" now under debate.

Julius H. Cohn, a member of the club, made a speech, in which he said: "The public, if it owns the pipe galleries, will own all the private corporations that run their pipes therein, that is what we want—the corporation of the city to own all the rest."

TOO BUSY TO GO HOME.

Dr. Durrie Enters a Novel Defense to the Charge of Abandonment.

The question whether or not the professional duties of a physician preclude the possibility of his living at his own home came up for adjudication yesterday before Magistrate Olmsted, in the Harlem Police Court. Dr. George B. Durrie of 107 West Fifty-fourth Street, a middle-aged and prosperous-looking doctor, the defendant, took the affirmative side of the question. Mrs. Geraldine Durrie, the doctor's wife, who took the opposite side in the debate, claimed that such an action amounted to abandonment. The couple have been married thirty-one years, and she testified that her husband left her in May last and has not since been at his home.

The husband, through his attorney, admitted this fact, but said that he had been so busy during the last nine months that he had not had time to go home. He had sent his wife $50 regularly every month during this strenuous professional life. Several times he

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINESE ARE BEGUN

Foreign Envoys Meet the Imperial Plenipotentiaries.

The Latter Are Said to Show Evident Desire to Meet the Demands of the Powers.

PEKING, Feb. 5.—The Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang, had a protracted meeting this morning with the foreign envoys.

Twelve names of prominent Chinese officials were submitted, with the request that China keep faith with the powers and punish the persons named commensurately with their offenses.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries replied that China's earnest hope was to carry out fully the demands of the powers and that she felt sure that the punishment which would be inflicted would be satisfactory.

It was discovered that two out of twelve of the persons named were already dead.

In certain cases the Chinese Plenipotentiaries gave reasons why the punishment inflicted should be banishment and not death, asserting that in those cases they particularly desired banishment only because the persons in question were so closely related to the throne.

After a long conversation on the subject of punishment it was decided that the foreign envoys should draw up a full list of all accused officials, both national and provincial, with indictments specifying the guilt of each and a statement of the punishment required, which would then be presented to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries for definite action.

Li-Hung-Chang, who is very weak from his recent illness, had to be carried in and out of the British Legation. He is unable to walk, but his head seems as clear as ever.

The foreign envoys were impressed with the evident desire of both Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang to come to terms. Prince Ching asked whether, provided China showed by every means in her power a desire to carry out the terms of the joint note, the foreign troops would leave Peking.

The foreign envoys replied that this was a subject they could not discuss beyond saying that if everything were satisfactory they believed the powers would begin to withdraw the troops early in the coming Spring, but that this depended largely upon the Chinese themselves.

Prince Ching and Earl Li said they desired to know the names of the places where guards would be kept for the purpose of maintaining communication with the sea, in accordance with the terms of the joint note.

They were informed that this was a subject regarding which the military authorities had more accurate knowledge than the envoys, but that at present no determination had been reached.

Prince Ching was anxious to know what provision would be made to control the Legation Guards and to prevent them from disturbing business. He asked if the guards would be allowed over all parts of the city.

To this inquiry the reply was given that the guards would certainly not be allowed to interfere with any avocations of the Chinese, but would be merely kept to guard the legations in case of necessity. Prince Ching was assured that in whatever part of the city the Legation Guards might go they would be required to conform to laws which would be agreed upon under pain of severe punishment for any infraction.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries also touched upon the question of the forts, asking if it would be necessary to destroy these. As there seemed to be some diversity of opinion among the foreign envoys regarding this matter, it was left over until the question of punishment has been definitely decided.

Count von Waldersee has left here for Shan-hai-Kwan.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Peking says that Prince Chun has started for Germany to present the apologies of China for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Peking.

MR. AMENT STILL IN CUSTODY.

But a Dispatch to London Says Count von Waldersee Has Ordered His Release.

PEKING, Feb. 5.—The Rev. W. S. Ament, one of the missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, recently arrested by German and French troops near Tung-Chow and charged with endeavoring to extort money from Chinese villagers, has not yet been released.

The French troops are holding him for investigation. They assert that he obtained money from between thirty and forty villages where Christians had been killed, on the ground that the money was indemnity payable to the families of the killed.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Peking to The Morning Post says that Count von Waldersee has ordered the release of the Rev. Mr. Ament.

SERIOUS STRIKES IN SPAIN.

Railway Traffic to Portugal Interfered With—General Strike at Gijon.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The strike on the railroad to the Portuguese frontier is causing great dislocation of traffic. Only a few trains are running, and they are worked by military engineers. The engines and cars are lying deserted on the tracks.

A general strike of all the trades at Gijon, a fortified seaport town eleven miles from Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, growing out of the eight-hour question, has assumed alarming proportions. Over 15,000 men are out. The strikers thus far have been quiet. Martial law has, however, been proclaimed throughout the province, and the Government has drafted there a sufficient force of troops to cope with any emergency. Soldiers have been sent to replace the striking bakers.

Several influential newspapers support the strikers, who declare they are justified in the action taken by the miserable conditions of labor.

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Ugarte, is trying to secure a settlement on the basis of an increase of wages.

Bubonic Plague in Reunion.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 5.—The Island of Reunion has been declared infected with bubonic plague.

Reunion, formerly Bourbon Island, is in the Mascarene group, in the Indian Ocean, forming a French colony. Its population is about 166,000, including Indians, Chinese, Negroes, and mixed races. Its capital is St. Denis.

Says Martinelli Is to be a Cardinal.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Rome correspondent of Le Temps says a letter from the Vatican has been posted to Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate in the United States, notifying him that he will be created a Cardinal. The correspondent adds that other letters will shortly be dispatched, as eight or ten Cardinals will be created at the coming Consistory.

Spanish Royal Wedding Feb. 14.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The witnesses at the marriage of the Princess of the Asturias, eldest sister of the King of Spain, to Prince Charles of Bourbon, second son of the Prince of Bourbon-Sicilies, will be Gens. Weyler, Bernal, and Echague, under whom the Prince served in the Cuban campaign. The wedding has been fixed for Feb. 14.

Westphalian Girls' Ultimatum.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The young women of Teigte, in Westphalia, and other towns of that district have notified the young men of their intention to dance with them hereafter only when the men wear patent-leather shoes.

Pro-Boer Meeting in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—At a meeting of Boer sympathizers here to-day, attended by some 5,000 people, a resolution was adopted appealing to Great Britain to stop the war in South Africa. Christian De Wet, a nephew of the Boer Commander, was carried around the hall on the shoulders of the promoters of the meeting.

THE KING AND FREEMASONRY.

He Will Resign His Grand Mastership—A Canadian Paper's Views.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In conformity with the course adopted by the former Prince of Wales, afterward King George IV., who resigned the office of Grand Master when he was appointed Regent, King Edward has now resigned the office of Grand Master of Freemasons in England, which he has held since 1874. He will, however, retain his connection with Masonry under the probable title of Protector.

A special Grand Lodge will be summoned for Feb. 15, when, it is expected, the Duke of Connaught will be nominated to succeed his Majesty as Grand Master.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—The great bugaboo of the Clerical or Ultramontane party in the Province of Quebec is Freemasonry, and, as King Edward is the Grand Master of the Masons of England, there was some curiosity to see what the mouthpiece of Ultramontanism would say about him and his connection with the order. La Verité, however, is comparatively mild in its remarks, and quite disappointed those who expected a diatribe against the King. It quotes an article from a Quebec French paper, giving the King's Masonic history, and proceeds:

"We know that the King of England is a Mason of high grade, and also that Queen Victoria was a protector of that sect, which is condemned by the Church. But high in rank as King Edward VII. may be, he is probably not au courant with what passes in the inner circles of Freemasonry. The true chiefs of the sect, who are not always the seeming chiefs, accord willingly titles and places of honor to Kings and Princes, but they guard the Masonic secrets for themselves. They wish to turn to their profit the prestige of royalty, voila tout! Notwithstanding that the King is not in the intimate secrets of Masonry, it is none the less painful for his Christian subjects to see him engaged in such an organization."

THE KING NOT ILL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Prof. Sir Felix Semon, Physician for Diseases of the Throat to the National Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, and President of the Laryngological Society of London, asks The Associated Press to say that there is positively no word of truth in a story published in the United States, that King Edward is suffering from cancer of the throat.

Sir Felix wishes the story to be called a "scandalous invention and ridiculous report." He hopes this statement will be a final answer to the cabled dispatches he is now receiving from America. He declares that he has not seen the King for weeks past, and that when he last saw him his throat and general condition were never better.

The physician adds that any one hearing the King speak in public would know in a minute that there was nothing the matter with his throat.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S WILL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The latest rumor regarding Queen Victoria's will is that it bequeaths £140,000 each to the Duke of Connaught, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, and provides liberal legacies for the Duchess of Albany and a number of the late Queen's grandchildren.

The bulk of her Majesty's private fortune is, however, said to go to King Edward, and both Balmoral and Osborne House are given to the King. Two small houses on the Osborne estate are given to Princess Beatrice.

Nothing has yet been altered in Queen Victoria's private rooms at Osborne House, Buckingham Palace, and Windsor Castle. Her living rooms have not been occupied, and will not be occupied for some time to come.

Lord Pauncefote Thanks the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Through the Secretary of State, the Senate to-day received from Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, an acknowledgment of the receipt of the Senate's resolution upon the death of Queen Victoria. The letter is dated Jan. 30, and is as follows: "I have the honor to state that I have received your note of the 29th inst., in which you were good enough to transmit to me a copy of the resolution passed by the Senate of the United States on the 22d inst. in connection with the death of her late Majesty. I should be obliged if you would convey to the President of the Senate an expression of my sincere gratitude for this tribute, the text of which I have already communicated to my Government."

The Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—It is understood that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will rest at Sandringham for the next few days. The former will return to Buckingham Palace on Feb. 13 and hold a Privy Council to draft the King's speech at the opening of Parliament. The semi-State procession to the houses of Parliament will start from Buckingham Palace.

High German Honor for Roberts.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Emperor William has conferred upon Earl Roberts the order of the Black Eagle, the highest German decoration.

Duke of Cornwall Recovering.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Duke of Cornwall and York is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

IRISHMEN PRAISE THE MAYOR.

Answering a Resolution, He Replies that He Is Glad that Americans Favor His Action.

Mayor Van Wyck was visited yesterday by a delegation from the United Irish-American Societies of the City of New York, who presented to him a resolution praising him for refusing to lower the flags on the City Hall to half mast on the death of Queen Victoria. Mayor Van Wyck said in reply to the speech of Daniel F. Colahan, who headed the delegation:

"My action has already been commented upon in the newspapers. I am glad to see that Americans view my action with favor."

The resolutions presented to Mayor Van Wyck are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the United Irish-American Societies of New York, in meeting assembled, do hereby place on record our entire approval of Mayor Van Wyck's action in refusing to fly the American flag at half mast in honor of Queen Victoria, because in so doing he complied with the established precedent not to lower the flag at half mast over the City Hall when foreign monarchs die; and, furthermore, had he violated the said precedent at this juncture by yielding to the Anglomaniacs it would be interpreted in England as an indorsement of the Anglo-American alliance by the people of this great metropolis.

The resolution was passed at a regular meeting of the United Irish-American Societies held on Jan. 27.

ARRESTED PLEDGING WATCHES.

Two Italians Found Pawning Timepieces and Locked Up.

Pietro Defimoni, twenty-six years old, of 510 Ninth Avenue, and James Leoni, forty years old, living in Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, were arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead, in the West Side Court, yesterday afternoon as suspicious persons. At the request of Policemen Waltzenholme and Gibson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who arrested them at Forty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, they were remanded to the West Forty-seventh Street station until to-day that the police might further investigate their cases.

The men were found to have visited several Ninth Avenue pawnshops and pledged watches there which the police had reason to suspect did not belong to them. They secured loans from H. Fox & Son of 628 Ninth Avenue and Benjamin Frager of 654 Ninth Avenue, leaving a watch in each place.

When arrested Defimoni was found to have a loaded revolver and a knife and some pawn tickets. Between them they had $14, of which they accounted for $8 only.

Defimoni was inclined to resist arrest, but seeing it was useless, surrendered. The Italians told a plausible story of how they came to possess the watches, six of which were found, including the two pawned.

Both men will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning, where the charge of suspicious persons will be withdrawn, and Defimoni will be charged with carrying concealed weapons. Leoni will probably be released.

STATE OF MIDDLE CHINA

Quiet Reigns Around Si-An-Fu, the Temporary Capital.

Natives Are Cordial and Deferential to Foreigners—Troops Becoming Tired of Camp Life.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—Outgivings at Peking as to the intention of the Empress Dowager or the Emperor to make speedy return to the capital may be put down as an example of what is permitted by diplomatic license. No names are attached to these announcements, which periodically appear, but they are not pure inventions, and they may be truthfully classed as official. If the imperial family were at Buffalo at this season of the year and the diplomats at St. John, N. B., and there were no means of communication between the two places except by cart or camel, the journey would be less arduous than a Winter trip from Si-An-Fu to Peking, for over the American route decent roads may be found, while China's defects in this respect are nowhere more glaring than in the hilly and bleak tract that separates the two places.

The year's obituary record of Chinese officials was considerably augmented by the hardships of the western flight at a season when it could be least uncomfortably made. A trip at this time for a worn-out old woman and a young man whose blood and nerves are in a condition of dire poverty would be foolhardy.

No season lingers in the lap of any other in North China. When the almanac indicates the time for Winter to begin, weather really cold may be expected with entire confidence. Hardy young men may stand exposure without special discomfort while the sun is glowing, but even the troops are keeping well under cover just now. Such disorder as is reported between Tien-Tsin and Peking proceeds not from visitors to that section from a distance, but from those who belong there, and, driven desperate by hunger, are trying to make reprisals as best they may for the loss of their homes and means of livelihood. The return of the imperial family to the capital at this time would be an undertaking too crazy to be attempted and practically impossible of accomplishment.

As little reliance is to be placed on reports from Si-An-Fu of banishments and punishments of anti-foreign leaders. These letters have previously indicated that things accomplished are the only things that may be safely taken for granted in connection with Chinese affairs. There is no reason to change that opinion. Nothing can be better established than that Tung-Fu-Hsiang is the dominating spirit at Si-An-Fu. His overthrow is to be accomplished by foreigners or by native dissension. If the Empress, weary of his arrogance, or perhaps fearing for her safety because of it, were to connive with one of her other Generals at undoing him, he might feel himself lucky to be able to retire unharmed to his home in the distant northwest. On the other hand, the probabilities are that the Empress would doubtless feel that, having decided on such a step, the only way to make it effectual would be by disposing of him altogether.

He has threatened rebellion if she yields at all to foreign demands. Doubtless he means it, because there can be little hope for him under the most indulgent provisions of settlement. His career and life must end together. Consequently the edict degrading him and the talk of his departure to Kansu in disgrace with his troops are the veriest rot. He will go of his own notion, if at all. Unless the Empress intends to prostrate herself before the foreigners and let them do as they like with her, a prospect of which there is yet no sign, she needs every soldier she can muster to keep up a show of resistance, and her best soldiers are in Tung-Fu-Hsiang's command. The edict against him may be regarded as in the same category as those against other anti-foreign leaders, intended merely as bids or feelers, in order that their effect upon foreigners may be observed and the policy of delay helped.

Parleying may go on at Peking without too close inquiry into the authority of the Chinese negotiators, and grounds of agreement may not unlikely be found, since anomalous conditions cannot continue endlessly, but so long as the Emperor may be kept away, so long will the Empress cling to the hope that some chance may favor her, and there is no reason to suppose that she would be at all scrupulous in disavowing or disregarding the acts of her negotiators, should hope at any time hold out to her a prospect less unalluring than concession to foreign demands. She is much in the position of the man who, when informed that he had but one chance in a thousand to pull through an attack of sickness, said he would fight for that chance. There is nothing ahead for her if foreigners stand by their terms, except humiliation and dishonor. It would be idle to speculate on how far the tyranny of her masters at Court might drive her, but since delay has worked positive benefits to her, the prediction seems safe enough that there will be no hurry in her return to Peking or the delivery of the Emperor, and that neither event is likely to occur before the time set in the Chinese almanac for "the stirring of insects."

CONDITIONS ON THE YANG-TSE.

In this part of China conditions reflect the uncertainty that prevails northward. The Viceroy of this province has the credit for keeping Middle China in order. Whatever advantage there may have been to foreign interests in this, he has certainly been able thereby to be of invaluable service to the imperial refugees. If it were not for the compact with him the bulk of the supplies for Si-An-Fu might be intercepted by foreigners at the Yang-Tse River, and before this time famine might have visited the palace, as it has stricken the surrounding country. He stands at Nanking as a guard and protector of royalty, and as he is true to his allegiance, royalty will no doubt overlook his defiance of the order of extermination, and his offense in entering into a foreign agreement, which all the while the protection which his foresight insured. Moreover, he has so far commended himself to foreign favor that in suggestions now heard for the establishment of a new dynasty, his name figures prominently as one who might worthily be elevated to the throne.

English, German, and French troops are in camp here; nearly all nations are represented in the warships off the Woosung forts, and there are foreign gunboats stationed for hundreds of miles up the river. This force would be quite able to stop not only the food, but also the ammunition known to be going up the Yang-Tse in great quantities, but it has done nothing. The consuls here recently joined in an advertisement warning all persons against the importation of ammunition or the material for its manufacture. The warning has no perceptible effect, and it is by no means certain that the Consuls could have interfered with any importer who chose to make issue with them. It amounted to little more than formal notice that the foreign Governments were aware of the importations. While they continue there can be no danger of a shortage in supplies or in munitions to the refugees or to the troops guarding them.

FOREIGNERS IMPATIENT.

Signs appear occasionally that perhaps foreign patience may not tolerate the Nanking compact much longer. It may not yet be easy to apportion the benefits it has conferred, but the Chinese do not appear to have lost by it. They have driven foreigners from many of the river settlements without firing a gun; Shanghai is overrun with inland missionaries, and foreign travel up the river beyond Ichang is regarded as positively dangerous; they have placed such an effectual embargo on foreign trade that it operates as a boycott, which even the strongest houses feel; they have inflamed anew public feeling in the Province of Hunan, already well charged with it, and altogether they have come very close to getting rid of the foreigners by a conquest that was bloodless, if not quite peaceful.

In regions away from the river, both north and south, covered by the provisions of the compact, their antipathy has taken the form of violence. Only the other day, the Taotai of Chouchou, in the Province of Chekiang, was marched into Hankow a prisoner, because of foreign murders in his city, following the order of extermination. The greatest friendliness is now manifested in Hankow for foreigners, but it was said on the day of the Taotai's arrest that he would not be punished. Not a foreigner remains in the so-called friendly city, except the Catholic missionaries. The few foreigners in the settlement go about unmolested, but nothing would tempt them within the walls unless on the most urgent business. Then they make their stay as short as possible.

This is the city in which only recently the nobles and gentry, assembled to pay tribute to two of the imperial Ministers, hailing from there, who were murdered at Peking in the Summer by imperial order for advising a decent course toward foreigners, passed resolutions which implied a rebuke to the throne. In view of the fear of foreigners to go within the walls, the inference may be permitted that the resolutions were either intended for foreign effect or were adopted because of their literary merit, it being a pity to throw away such fine writing.

There are too many heads in China, and decapitation is too common to make the head of a Taotai worth saving, whether his offense be neglect or obedience to orders, if some one higher in authority is to gain political advantage by his execution; so that the popular belief that he will escape punishment for carrying out orders may be mistaken. What cannot be doubted is that the temper of the rulers there still impresses the foreign officials who remain in the settlement outside the walls with the importance of being ever cautious and watchful.

FRIENDLINESS OF NATIVES.

Whether or not outbreaks will occur in Middle China on native initiative will depend on the rulers. No phase of the situation has been more commonly remarked than the general good disposition of the people toward foreigners. They may regard us as inferior beings, but a stranger may travel alone and unarmed in the north, and in this part of China, wherever the people have not been incited to foreign hatred by class influence, and he will experience quite as little interference or annoyance as falls to a Chinese in the most favored parts of the United States. Indeed, so far as they pay attention to foreigners it is in a kindly, helpful way. Consul General Goodnow, on a recent visit to Soochow, lost his way in the native city as night was coming on. A Chinese, noticing his trouble, guided him for about four miles to his houseboat outside, and when reward was tendered, he declined it, saying that he had acted as guide because he pitied the little girl, meaning Mrs. Goodnow, who had let her hair fall in a braid for the walk.

In looking about, one is always invited to inspect the temples, pagodas, monasteries, and gardens, fees being refused in some of them, and the smallest sums being sufficient in others. Outdoor shows abound in the market places. The Chinese will put themselves out to give foreign spectators who may happen along a chance to see them. In the shops in native cities one is always sure of prompt and civil attention, and the demeanor of the salesman betrays no sign of displeasure or impatience when no purchase is made. The term "foreign devil," as commonly used, implies no necessary offense, but is merely a descriptive epithet, carrying with it less contumely than "dago," "greaser," or "nigger," and as harmless ordinarily as "stranger."

A canal trip of 500 miles into Chekiang Province, just finished, singularly exemplified the kindly treatment that a traveler may expect, for in many of the places visited there was no other foreigner, and any native might have been ugly with impunity, had he so chosen. Everywhere the people were as pleasant and agreeable as if the best relations had been long established. At one place, where travel extended into night, the mandarin of a town, roused from sleep, sent men to a bridge to unlock the gates in order that the foreign boat might pass through. Foreigners having been accustomed for years to a smiling, cheerful, and compliant disposition by the people, which this trip typified, wonder may cease that the foreign residents generally and the legation officials at Peking were unwilling to attribute the so-called Boxer disturbances to their true cause until the storm broke upon them.

What may happen to disturb the peace of Middle China by foreign initiative, may be as well conjectured in America as in China. Only the French have a concession here, and can land troops by right. The cosmopolitan settlement, comprising the greater part of the area of Shanghai occupied by foreigners, is Chinese territory. Yet the German and English troops parade the streets armed, and the liberties permitted have resulted in several scandalous exploits by Germans and French soldiers. Most of the troops seem impatient to do something besides remain here in camp. Public expression was given to this wish the other night by the Colonel of one of the English commands, who said at an entertainment, at which he presided, that he hoped "we will soon have something to do here."

It is extremely unlikely that this wish can be indulged at all until affairs at Peking shall open some definite prospect, for the Chinese have every reason to be satisfied, and only insane counsels would spoil the advantage of free communication with the Court which they enjoy. If Peking produces nothing, and by Spring the home Governments decide to assume the aggressive toward the Court, it will be time to call off the Nanking compact, reinforce this section, put it under blockade, and be prepared for the consequences.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

VILLAGE INFECTED BY A CAMP.

Disease Prevalent in Easthampton as Result of Troops' Sojourn at Montauk Point.

Prof. Olin H. Landreth of the engineering school of Union College, Schenectady, visited Easthampton, L. I., last month at the request of the State Board of Health to investigate the immediate causes of the prevalence of typhoid fever in the village. The professor has submitted a report to the board in which he says that during and after the Spanish war there was constant intercourse between the people of the village and the camp which was established at Montauk Point, fifteen miles distant, for troops returning from Cuba. Many working people from Easthampton were employed at and near the camp. Bedding, clothing, and other articles were fitted up at Easthampton for sick soldiers from the camp.

The first results in the village of the intercourse were numerous cases of tropical dysentery, during the fall of 1898. One case of typhoid fever also occurred during August, 1898, the patient having been at the camp previously. Later in the year there were a few other cases, and in 1900 several other cases occurred within 600 feet of the site of one of the hospitals where several soldiers were sick with typhoid during the Summer of 1898.

The report says there is little doubt—whatever may have been the means by which the infection reached Easthampton—that it became established there by soil implantation and that it was disseminated either through the agency of percolation into the ground water, from which all the patients took part at least of the supply, or through the air, by the medium of dust blown by the winds.

Prof. Landreth says that unless vigorous sanitary measures are taken there is a prospect of the disease developing into an epidemic from the existing centres during the coming season.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Philadelphia Police Arrest a Negro, but Release Him Later—Detectives Follow Clues.

One arrest was made yesterday in connection with the robbery of an express car of the Adams Express Company on the Pennsylvania "Owl" train shortly after midnight last Sunday morning, while the train was en route from Philadelphia to Jersey City. The arrest was made in Philadelphia, and the prisoner was a young colored man. Later, however, when examined at Detective Headquarters in Philadelphia, the man was released, there being insufficient evidence to connect him with the robbery. The arrest was made on the strength of a telegram from Trenton to the Philadelphia police, giving a description of the negro and saying that he had sold a gold watch there similar to one stolen from the car, for 80 cents.

The detectives engaged on the case are in possession of a number of clues, one or the other of which, or several in combination, are expected to lead to the apprehension of all the robbers within the next few days. The most important of these came yesterday from Princeton Junction.

Night Agent Wolfe at the junction saw three men on Friday night, who asked the time of departure of the eastbound train. After receiving the desired information the three men left, but two hours later Wolfe saw one of them aboard the Owl, due at the junction at 1:55 A. M., Sunday morning. Wolfe saw a light in the head express car of the train just as it was leaving the station. He has sent a description of the men to the Jersey City office of the express company, and Superintendent Murphy of the Atlantic Division has been sent to Princeton Junction to investigate the matter. It is believed that the robbery was planned at the junction.

Another circumstance thought to have an important bearing on the case was reported from Deans, a village near New Brunswick. Isaac L. Vandewater of that place had a valuable horse and buggy stolen from his stables early Sunday morning, and there is reason to believe that the robbers were none other than those who plundered the express car.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST PEASE WON'T TALK

Declines to Answer Pointed Questions in Brush Will Case.

Mrs. Stetson, "First Reader," Accused of Exercising Undue Influence—An ex-Scientist's Revelations.

The contest by her brother of the will of Helen C. Brush, who left nearly all of her property to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The direct charge was made that Augusta E. Stetson, called "The First Reader" of the Church, had used undue influence in order to get Miss Brush to make the will. This is the first time that Mrs. Stetson has been directly charged with being responsible for the will, although at other hearings it has been proved that she went to the lawyer's office and furnished him with the data from which he drew the will.

At the previous hearing Charles G. Pease, M. D., D. D. S., C. S., who signed the death certificate in the case of Miss Brush, gave such testimony as to cause President Murphy of the Health Board to summon him before a Police Magistrate to answer the charge of violating the Sanitary Code. The dentist-scientist, as Dr. Pease is now known, entered court yesterday with his own counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, and on the advice of his counsel refused to answer nearly all of the questions put to him, on the grounds that they might incriminate him.

Next to the testimony which it was expected that Dr. Pease would give, the chief interest centred in the testimony of Carolyn S. Chudoba, a public school teacher, who had been one of Mrs. Stetson's students and who had done some practicing of Christian Science "healing." Miss Chudoba is no longer a Scientist, and she was ready to tell all she knew about the practices of Mrs. Eddy's followers.

Dr. Pease was the first witness called.

"Did you bring your visiting books with you, in which is shown when you called on Miss Brush?" asked John M. Bowers, who, with Latting & Wadhams, represents the contestant.

"I put myself under the privilege that the law allows me and refuse to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me," was the answer.

Mr. Bowers objected, but the witness was sustained.

"Have you ever had any acquaintance with Augusta E. Stetson?"

"Yes."

"Will you mention the different times and places when you saw her?"

"I put myself under the privilege that the law allows me and refuse to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me."

"Then you mean to say that your conferences with Mrs. Stetson might incriminate you?"

"I put myself under the privilege," &c.

OTHER QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED.

Dr. Pease made the same set answer to the following questions:

"Did you meet Mrs. Stetson in the presence of Miss Brush?"

"Were you paid for signing the death certificate of Miss Brush?"

"You think that in telling about the death certificate you might convict yourself of a crime?"

"Were you present when Miss Brush died?"

"Are you willing to tell me whether Mrs. Stetson was with you when Miss Brush died?"

"Are you willing to tell me whether you still practice as a Christian Science healer?"

"Do you still practice medicine?"

"Do you still practice dentistry?"

Reminded that the last time he was on the stand he said he had taken lessons in Christian Science from Mrs. Stetson, Dr. Pease admitted that this was so.

"Did you become entitled to practice as a healer?"

"I don't know."

"Did you practice as a healer?"

Dr. Pease took refuge behind the answer his counsel had taught him.

"In short, doctor, you take the position that you are unwilling to divulge any fact that you have knowledge that relates to any transactions in which you, Mrs. Stetson, and Miss Brush were parties. Are you willing to tell me of any single interview you had with Miss Brush?"

These questions met the same fate as the others.

The police court summons came in for considerable ventilation, and the fact was spread on the records that Dr. Pease had failed to report Miss Brush as ill with consumption to the Health Board, and in so failing he had violated the Sanitary Code and was liable to one year's imprisonment. It is on this charge that he is to appear before the Magistrate. It was also disclosed that in the case of a child named Ray he had signed the death certificate without having seen the child for months prior to its death and that he ought to have reported the case to the Coroner. The death certificate of Miss Brush, as signed by Dr. Pease, says that she had been suffering from consumption for four years. This fact, when brought out, came as a shock to other Christian Scientists, as they had used her alleged cure of pneumonia about four years previous to her death as one of their strong arguments, and in all their testimony in court have declared that she was a perfectly well woman up to a few months before her death.

It was during a controversy at the close of Dr. Pease's testimony that Mr. Bowers, in addressing the Surrogate, said:

"The whole contest is a direct charge of fraud. The fraud was perpetrated by Mrs. Stetson and those employed by her, and the proposition is that Dr. Pease held his position in the Church so that he could sign the death certificates of those people who had been treated by the healers."

MISS CHUDOBA'S TESTIMONY.

Carolyn S. Chudoba followed Dr. Pease as a witness, she being the first called by the contestants.

"Did you ever attend the First Church of Christ Scientist?" she was asked.

"Yes."

"When?"

"From 1895 until before Christmas, 1900."

"Did you meet Mrs. Stetson?"

"Yes; she was my teacher."

"Did you attend a class?"

"Yes."

"Did you obtain a certificate?"

"I did."

"Did you become a healer?"

"Yes."

"Where did you practice as a healer?"

"I never practiced regularly as a healer. I never became a Christian Scientist so as to become a healer, but we were all instructed to practice healing."

"Did Mrs. Stetson ever give you any instructions as to your duties as a healer?"

"Yes."

Before the witness could explain further counsel for the Scientists objected on the grounds that Miss Chudoba had not practiced on Miss Brush, and that the conversation had not taken place in the presence of Miss Brush. Mr. Bowers, in his argument against the objection, said:

"I want to show by the witness the methods adopted by Mrs. Stetson in treating people of wealth. I want to prove that Mrs. Stetson is striving to get people into the Church so that the Church will profit. We claim that Mrs. Stetson unduly influenced Miss Brush, and that from the Fall of 1899 up to the last six weeks of Miss Brush's life, Mrs. Stetson was engaged in a plan which was completed when the will was obtained by Mrs. Stetson."

The Surrogate sustained the objection, and then, to get the questions on record, Mr. Bowers read from the memoranda made by Miss Chudoba of her experience as a Christian Scientist.

In answer to a question, Miss Chudoba said she had attended a Mrs. Willard at Far Rockaway, L. I., in July, 1898. Thereupon she was instructed that she should answer none of the questions, but emphatic nods of her head gave assent to each question put to her. Placed in narrative form, the questions contained the following facts, which came within the personal knowledge of the witness.

Miss Chudoba was sent to treat Mrs. Willard at the suggestion of Mrs. Stetson. After a few days treatment Miss Chudoba discovered that her patient was also taking medicine, and as this was against the rules of Christian Science, she left the house and returned to consult Mrs. Stetson. Mrs. Stetson told her that, as the patient was a wealthy woman, it would be wise to overlook the taking of drugs, although this was against the teachings of the Church. She instructed Miss Chudoba to do all she could to get Mrs. Willard permanently into the Church.

Miss Chudoba said that she had known Miss Brush, and that "Miss Brush regularly testified every three months as to her being healed of double pneumonia. She gave this testimony at the Wednesday evening meetings, and if she missed testifying, Mrs. Stetson always called upon her to give her testimony."

"You have testified yourself as to healing?" Miss Chudoba was asked on cross-examination.

"No and yes."

"What do you mean by 'No and yes'?"

"I mean 'No and yes.' Don't you know that it is 'No and yes' at the same time all the way through Christian Science?"

The witness finally said that the only testimony she ever gave was that she had been relieved of a headache. She was not allowed to tell why she left the Scientists.

Charlotte E. Schwarthout testified that she had been a friend of Miss Brush, and that after the latter met Mrs. Stetson she lost all interest in books and music.

Emily Norris Billings of 1351 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, was then called. She said that she had visited Mrs. Stetson at Miss Brush's request, and Mrs. Stetson had called Miss Brush a selfish woman. The witness was still on the stand when the hearing was adjourned until 10:45 A. M. to-day.

RESCUES AT A TENEMENT FIRE.

Firemen Take People Out of the Fifth Floor Windows.

Fire in the five-story tenement house at 267 West Fortieth Street early yesterday morning, created the wildest excitement among the tenants, many of whom were rescued from imminent danger of burning to death. The rear of the house from the second floor to the roof was wrecked, and the top floor was completely gutted.

The fire started in some unknown manner near the light shaft in the flat of D. J. Best, on the third floor. The entire building is tenanted by negroes, one of whom discovered smoke after the flames had gained considerable headway. When the firemen arrived they found the hallways filled with struggling men, women, and children. Many had trunks, bedding, and other articles of household furniture with them. The fire had by this time mounted to the roof, and the neighborhood was illuminated, while the shouts and shrieks of the frantic tenants brought a great crowd to the scene.

Fireman Brown of Engine Company No. 26 saw several people at the front windows, five flights up. They were shrieking for help. The ladders had not yet arrived. Brown ran into the adjoining tenement house and got to the top floor. Then he got out on the window ledge, and clinging with one hand to the window, helped four people across the narrow ledges from the burning building to the one adjoining. Two of those rescued were almost suffocated.

Fred Deisroth, driver for Chief Binns, made his way to the fourth floor and found Charles Chase, wife, and baby. They were almost asphyxiated, but recovered when taken to the fresh air.

Before the fire was extinguished a second alarm had been sent in and six apartments had been destroyed.

Chief Binns said it was a miracle that no lives were lost, as the house was overcrowded. He estimated the loss at $10,000.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

Heater Sets Fire to Ceiling and Children Struggle to Escape.

Fire in the basement of Sts. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church, at Hudson and Fourth Streets, Hoboken, yesterday, caused a panic among about 200 children in the building, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. The basement of the church, which is a brick edifice, is used as a schoolroom, and there are always from 150 to 200 children in attendance.

Owing to the cold weather, a big fire had been started in the furnace, which became overheated, with the result that the wainscoting and the ceiling caught fire. The flames crept along the ceiling, and the fact that the place was on fire was soon discovered by the children.

In spite of the efforts of the teachers to keep order, the children made a wild scramble for the exists, overturning chairs and desks and falling over each other in their efforts to get out. A number of them were bruised, and some of them had their clothing torn in the struggle to escape. The arrival of Father Hofschneider, pastor of the church, put an end to the panic, and order was restored.

When the fire was discovered, several persons turned in alarms from different fire boxes. The whole Fire Department of Hoboken responded, and the flames were quickly extinguished by one line of hose. The damage to the building was slight.

FLAMES ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Two Gas Mains Break at the New Astor Apartment Excavation.

The breaking of two big mains early yesterday morning at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, where excavations are being made for the new Astor apartment building, and the subsequent igniting of the escaping gas from electric sparks in the conduit running parallel with the pipes, caused a pyrotechnical spectacle of a startling kind, and endangered several fine residences in the district.

The break was on the southeast corner, where for a considerable distance contractors have erected a wooden bridge over the deep excavation where the sidewalk should be. Watchmen heard a hissing sound under this bridge at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and started to the spot to investigate. Before they got to the place an explosion occurred, and a great wall of flame shot high into the air. The wooden bridge was set on fire, and for a time it looked as if Fifth Avenue was burning up. The heat set fire to the asphalt, which blazed up fiercely, and added to the glare.

The firemen quickly extinguished the flames, attacking the bridge after thirty feet of the structure had been destroyed, but there was no means of subduing the wall of fire leaping upward from the gas mains. The gas companies owning the mains were notified, and sent workmen to the scene, who succeeded in making temporary repairs after six hours' labor.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. FIRE.

Eight Frame Buildings and One Brick Structure Destroyed.

Eight two-story frame buildings and one two-story brick building, constituting the plant of the Mutual Chemical Company, located on the Morris Canal at Fulton Avenue, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire last night. The buildings were all separate, but the flames, which started in the brick building, were swept by a high northwest wind from one building to another in a sheet. All that escaped destruction was a small office building and a freight car loaded with crude oil, which happened to be out of the line of the blaze.

The loss will be about $50,000, but it was impossible to get any details, as the members of the company live in St. Louis, and the manager had gone to his home in New York. The employes were working day and night by shifts, and the fire was caused by an explosion of chemicals that were being mixed in the laboratory. No one was injured. The workmen professed to be ignorant of the nature of the chemicals used. Two hundred men are thrown out of work.

FATAL FIRE AT BINGHAMTON.

Exposition Hotel Burned and Two Inmates Perish—Other Casualties.

BIN

CLASS A BILLIARD GAMES

Hendrick Defeated Dr. Mial in Championship Opening.

PLAY CLOSE THROUGHOUT

Many Lovers of the Sport Saw the Competition in the Knickerbocker A. C. Theatre.

John A. Hendrick won the first game in the Class A billiard championship tournament, held last night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. He defeated Dr. L. L. Mial in a 400-point 14-inch balkline game by 400 to 377 points. Both of the competitors are members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and have been well known for several years in the realm of amateur billiards. Hendrick is a former amateur champion of Connecticut, and he just missed winning the recent Class B championship, tieing with Cutler for first honors, but the latter won the play-off. Mial won the A. A. U. National handicap tourney in 1897, and he has played in most of the recent Knickerbocker Club tournaments.

The Class A championship is held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. Five competitors are entered for the tourney now on. Besides the players, two of the others were present, C. F. Conklin of Chicago and J. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia. Charles Threshie of Boston will not arrive in New York until to-day. Wilson P. Foss, the present Class A champion, was present, and, while he made no comments, he has nothing to fear from the two men who gave the exhibition last night. Foss simply has to defend his title by playing the winner of the tournament at the end of the games, this deciding championship match being 500 points, all others being 400 points.

The arrangements for witnessing the game in the club theatre were admirable. The table occupies the centre of the room, while on the four sides are elevated tiers of seats. Those sitting in rear, therefore, can see the shots as plainly as those in the few reserved front seats. The attendance last night was between 200 and 300, among the well-known billiard enthusiasts, with the exception of those previously mentioned, being Frank A. Keeney, who took second honors in the recent amateur billiard players' championship held in the Hanover Club, Brooklyn; Edward Gardner, a prize winner in the same event; Florian Tobias, A. L. Ferguson, E. W. Presbey, Dr. Miller, Dr. A. L. Ranney, Joe Aymar, and Capt. Nelson B. Burr.

The initial contest was a long one, seventy-five innings being necessary for Hendrick to run out the required 400 points, while thirty-two was the highest single run, made by Dr. Mial. Hendrick was the steadier player, Mial having a tendency to fall into periods of slow play, after two or three good runs.

Dr. L. L. Mial opened the event, but he scored nothing, leaving the honor of making the first points to Hendrick, who utilized his chance by a run of 7. Mial promptly atoned for his inauspicious beginning by a clever run of 16 in the second inning but Hendrick followed with 10, leaving a narrow lead. In the fourth inning Mial jumped to the front, and held it until Hendrick, by making 21 in the tenth inning, returned to his lead position. This good run, seemed to stimulate Mial, for in the next inning he ran up a string of 25, well divided between nursed and open table shots, and which remained as the high run until Hendrick passed it with 28 in the twenty-third inning.

Mial held the lead up to the latter inning. He passed the hundred mark by a pretty run of 17 in the twenty-first inning, his score then standing at 108 to 90 for Hendrick. The latter's fine run of 28 in the inning mentioned gave him a substantial lead, and he continued to pile it up in the succeeding innings. This brilliant period was highly appreciated by the billiard experts after the somewhat monotonous exhibitions that had gone before. Some of Hendrick's shots aroused loud applause. Most of his points were made in open table shots, which included a number of difficult follow shots and accurately judged cushion carroms.

Mial also partook of this tendency to show good billiards, and made two runs of 21 and 18 respectively, but he could not catch his rival, who, at the close of the twenty-seventh inning led by 7, having 161 to 154 for Mial. So far as closeness of play was concerned, the contest should have been as exciting to the spectators as a dead Heat in a sprint race. It was noticeable on more than one occasion that the members followed each other's good and bad plays with remarkable precision. Between the medium high runs, however, there were too many dreary innings, and although the play was highly commendable when it was good, there was nothing of unusual brilliancy to lend marked zest to the contest.

After three poor innings, in which he only made one count, Mial ran up twenty in the fourth inning. Hendrick entered upon that inning with twelve to tie the game, but he proceeded to reel off some of his excellent carrom shots, and passed the required mark by four points. Mial got a slight lead in the next inning, but Hendrick quickly recovered it, making an excellent run of twenty-six in the thirty-seventh inning, one shot being an exceedingly difficult massé that called forth a storm of applause.

The former Connecticut champion continued to lead by wider margins, as the game progressed. For twenty innings after the thirty-sixth, Mial's score presented a monotonous array of low figures, and he did not advance over six until his temporary display of brilliance in the fifty-seventh inning, when he made the highest single run of the night with 32. He did not pass 300, however, until the sixty-second inning was finished, while Hendrick closed the fifty-fifth inning with 307.

The game then ran along with the slowness that had been its characteristic for fully three of the contests. A few fair runs were made, and at the hour of 12 about 100 enthusiasts saw the game end, when Hendrick, in the seventy-fifth inning, reached the 400 mark and closed the game. The scores are:

John A. Hendrick—7 13 1 0 0 12 1 2 3 21 13 1 14
2 0 0 0 8 0 1 1 ; 28 25 9 2 1 1 1 16 4 10 0 1 12 1 26 1
4 4 0 4 5 2 8 5 4 1 14 4 1 0 7 0 10 8 22 0 1 1 0 3 8
15 12 3 4 1 0 2 0 1 2 5 5. Total, 400. Average, 5.25-75. High runs—28, 26, 25, 22, 21, 16, 14, 14, 13, 13, 12

Dr. L. L. Mial—0 16 1 5 0 0 5 12 12 1 25 0 2 0
1 0 1 2 5 3 17 0 2 5 21 18 0 1 0 20 9 1 4 1 4 12 8
0 3 1 16 2 5 0 2 0 0 5 0 2 0 1 1 4 32 2 0 1 2 11
17 1 11 0 1 0 0 3 5 18 0 11. Total, 377.

Average, 5 2-75. High runs, 32, 25, 21, 20, 18, 18, 17, 17, 16, 12, 12, 12.

Louis Servatius was referee.

The players to-night will be C. F. Conklin of Chicago and J. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule of games for this evening in the principal local tournaments is as follows:

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—New York Americus and Citizens' Councils. Starr's alleys.

North Side National League Tournament—Hyperion, Bronxdale, and Empire Bowling Clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Metropolitan, Mutual, and Equitable Life Companies and Fidelity and Casualty Company, Ehret's alleys.

Morning Newspaper League—New York Herald and NEW YORK TIMES, Thum's Germania alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Edison Electric Company, S. Oppenheimer, and Levy & Niles Tool Works, Monarch Palace alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Tournament—Leo and St. Monica Catholic Clubs, Leo and Holy Rosary Catholic Clubs, Cathedral Catholic Club, Team No. 1, and Building Literary Union, Team No. 1, Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Palace, Prosperity, and I. D. K. Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Sub-Tournament—Olympia, Invincible, and Queer Bowling Clubs, Thum & Ehret's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Basket Ball Games in Flushing.

Special to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the Basket Ball Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union in the armory of the Seventeenth Separate Company here tonight, it was decided to hold the annual championship basketball tournament for the team honors of the Metropolitan Division at the armory here, in Main Street. This will prevent the necessity of moving all around from court to court, in the different armory buildings, which was tried last year in New York and Brooklyn, and which proved unsuccessful and failed financially. Through the efforts of Manager Dooley of the Seventeenth Separate Company, this year the substitute players on each team will receive medals as well as the regular men of the teams. The company will make all financial arrangements for the events, and the Amateur Athletic Union will come in for its share of the gate as a percentage basis. The standard of medals of the Amateur Athletic Union will reward the winning teams in each division.

ROUGH PLAY AT HOCKEY.

Unfair Tactics Employed on Both Sides, but N. Y. A. C. Skaters Outpointed Hockey Club.

Roughness that all but developed into rowdyism stood out prominently in the hockey games at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last evening between the sevens of the New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York. Both teams were so busy knocking each other down that they had little time to bother with scoring. In between the rough plays the wearers of the Mercury foot managed to tally four times, shutting out their opponents.

The game was the roughest that has been seen at the rink this year. The Hockey Club was the aggressor at the beginning in the person of Newbery, and from him gradually the unfair tactics spread to the other members of the team. The New Yorks, provoked at being attacked, then started to retaliate, and toward the later part of the game they had far the better of the competition in rough play. Men constantly were sent tumbling into the sides of the rink, hockey sticks were broken, and there were frequent wrestling matches. The referee apparently was oblivious to all this, and it was not until after a particularly sharp set-to between Hunt and De Casanova that he ruled the latter player off the ice. Newbery once escaped serious injury by narrowly avoiding a collision with an iron post. Even the referee and spectators did not get off without annoyance, for the official once was keeled over sharply and one woman spectator was hit in the face by the puck.

The New York Athletic Club failed to play up to its usual standard last evening by being a little lax in team play. Individually the men were excellent. Hornfeck was in especially fine form and scored the only point in the second half. In this play he skated one and a half times down the rink, and pacing both his own and the opposing forwards, knocking down two, Russell and Forrest, in his speedy course, and finally avoiding both Newbery and Cunningham, came within a foot of Ellison, where with a mighty drive he slammed the puck into the net.

In the first half of the game the winged foot players considerably outpointed the Hockey Club, and gained three goals by comparatively easy work. The first goal came through pretty team work by Hornfeck and Howard. A moment later Fenwick tallied in a scrimmage, and at the close of play Hornfeck netted the third point on an acute angle shoot.

In the second period the New Yorks were considerably more aggressive, but there was a corresponding increase of strength in the Hockey Club's defense. This, added to New York's crooked shooting and the generally prevailing rough play, prevented the Mercury Foot from scoring more than one goal. The line-up:

N. Y. A. C.	Position.	Hockey Club.
O'Donnell	Goal	Ellison
Hunt	Point	Cunningham
Fenwick	Cover point	Newbery
Howard	Forward	Forrest
Hornfeck	Forward	Huntington
Wallace	Forward	Russell
Belden	Forward	De Casanova

Goals scored—By Hornfeck, 3; Fenwick, 1. Referee—Howard Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

HEFFLEY HOCKEY TEAM WON.

Boys of Polytechnic Preparatory School Were Shut Out.

In a game of hockey played in the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night the Polytechnic Preparatory School team was beaten by a team wearing the colors of the Heffley School, but which contained players who really represented at least two of the league teams of the Amateur Hockey League. Liffiton of the Brooklyn Skating Club, Kennedy of the Crescents, and Bulen of the Skating Club proved the mainstays of the composite team, which had no difficulty, despite the presence of Renie and Monty La Montagne, the crack polo players on the Cedarhurst polo team, in winning.

In the first period Bullen made three goals, Ryan one, Pallister one, and Liffiton two, and in the second half Bullen tallied twice, Kennedy made two, and Liffiton two, while the schoolboys were shut out in each period of play, leaving the final tally: Heffley School team, 12; Polytechnic Preparatory School, 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Heffley School.	Positions.	Polytechnic Prep.
Mason, (Captain)	Goal	Skinner
Pallister	Point	Hendricks
Smith	Cover point	Nellson
Bullen	Forward	M. La Montagne
Kennedy	Forward	R. La Montagne
Liffiton	Forward	Webster
Ryan	Forward	Barnett, (Captain)

Referee—Bert McKenna, Crescent Athletic Club. Goal Umpires—R. W. Frazer, Polytechnic Preparatory School, and Charles T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen.

NATIONAL CYCLISTS' MEETING.

Annual Session of the Governing Body of Wheel Racing.

Representatives of twenty-two cycling organizations and of nineteen cycle tracks were in attendance at the annual meeting of the National Cycling Association, held yesterday at the Astor House.

The report of the Board of Control to the meeting showed an excellent condition of affairs in the working of the organization, and the Treasurer reported receipts of $8,370.41 and expenditures of $6,214.52, leaving a balance of $2,155.89. The following organizations were elected to active membership:

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City; Charles River Park Athletic Association of Cambridge, Mass.; Providence Coliseum, Providence, R. I.; Buffalo Athletic Field, Buffalo, N. Y., and Revere Beach Track, Revere, Mass.

The election of officers and members of the Boards of Appeals and of Control for the coming year resulted as follows:

President—George J. Cooke of the Harlem Wheelmen, New York City; First Vice President—Charles B. Bloemecke, Newark, N. J.; Second Vice President—George M. Hendee, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary—Clarence K. McGuire of the Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City; Treasurer—A. G. Batcheider, New York City.

Board of Appeals—George A. Needham, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Abbott Bassett, League of American Wheelmen, Boston, Mass.; M. L. Bridgeman, New York City; Horace S. Fogel, Philadelphia; Penn.; Samuel A. Miles, Chicago, Ill.

Board of Control—Chairman, A. G. Batcheider, New York City; District A—R. F. Kelsey, Hartford, Conn.; District B—N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo, N. Y.; District C—C. R. Klosterman, Baltimore, Md.; District D—Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla.; District E—George G. Greenburg, Chicago, Ill.; District F—W. I. Doty, Denver, Col.; District G—W. L. Lees, San Francisco, Cal.

Auditing Committee—Thomas Roe, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City; C. B. Bloemecke, Newark, N. J.; C. R. Klosterman, Baltimore, Md.

The Board of Appeals in its report sustained the original ruling of the Board of Control in the case of James C. Kennedy, who filed an appeal from the board's decision relative to the interpretation of the rules at Providence in July last. The Board of Control announced that the suspensions of Orlando B Stevens of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Jay Eaton of Newark, N. J., for conspiring to "fix" a race at the Vailsburg track last season had been made permanent.

The same body was instructed to prepare a form of contract for match racing and events not covered by the general rules, which all promoters will be expected to use, and also to consult with the amateur clubs of the association in revising the rules governing the amateur class, and to call upon the American Racing Cyclists' Union for changes affecting professional competition.

A special committee of three, consisting of J. Frank Kline of Baltimore, George M. Hendee of Springfield, and C. B. Bloemecke of Newark, N. J., was elected to perfect the franchise requirements, which have been successful in causing the construction of many tracks, the committee to file its report with the Board of Control, which was authorized to make the terms binding.

At a meeting of the Board of Control, held subsequent to the annual meeting, it was decided by vote that the National Amateur championships shall be held at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo during the second week of August.

DATE SET FOR GREAT SHOOT.

Grand American Handicap Contest to Begin on April 3.

The conditions and date for the ninth Grand American Handicap, the most important pigeon-shooting even of North America, have been determined by the Inter-State Shooting Association, and April 3, at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., have been announced as the time and place set for the famous trap shooting competition, which will be renewed under practically the same regulations that have governed in the past four years.

Edward Banks, Secretary of the organization, yesterday stated that the usual week of shooting in connection with the Grand American would be held, the programme to begin on Monday, April 1, and continue to and including Saturday of that week, the Grand American being scheduled to begin on Wednesday. Entries for the Grand American will close with Secretary Banks, 318 Broadway, New York City, on March 23. The other events of the programme will be for post entries. The Grand American will, as usual, have a guaranteed value of $1,500, divided into three moneys—$300 to the first, $500 to second, and $400 to third, with a silver trophy for the winner. The shoot will be a sweepstakes of $25 each, and all money in excess of the guaranteed value of the stakes will be divided into additional moneys under the rules that have been in force for the event in former years. The distribution will be to the high guns.

The one important change in the great live-bird shoot will be in the method of handicap. In former Grand Americans the handicap was by distance solely, from 25 to 31 yards rise. This year the handicap will be from 25 to 33 yards' rise, with the addition of allowances to short-mark men, misses to count as kills for those at the shortest distances, misses as kills and misses as "no birds" for shooters just back of these, and misses as "no birds" for the gunners at intermediate marks, the straight handicap by distance ruling only for the back-mark men, under the scale adopted by the Inter-State Park Association a few weeks ago.

There is some question whether the entries for the handicap will be as numerous as in former years. The rule adopted by the Carteret Gun Club barring its members from competing with professionals is expected to keep some of the amateurs of that club out of the big open event, and in addition the Carteret Club's action, it is thought, may influence other amateurs to refrain from entering for the Inter-State Park shoot.

Trap Shooter Elliott Injured.

James A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, Mo., the noted and successful pigeon shooter, is suffering from a sprained arm and hand, the result of an accident, and probably will have to cancel many of his early shooting engagements.

NOVEL SPORTS ON THE ICE.

Amusing Contests for Skaters at Clermont Avenue Rink.

The skaters of Brooklyn to the number of several hundred reveled on the ice at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, where an excellent programme, including many novelties on the ice, was provided by Manager Mosher. In the new events many noted amateur skaters appeared, the fun winding up with a broom ball game, the pastime without rules, in which everything is permitted, and which caused much merriment.

Arthur Yale Saroney won the mile handicap skating the reverse way of the rink. A. L. Jones of Meriden, Conn., came very near breaking the long-established record of James Drysdale for backward skating, a long, sweeping stride carrying the young skater well on until ten yards from home when he fell, and finished rolling over amid cheers from the crowd at his determination. Charles T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen, with blackened face, in the race of all nations, cut corners and performed all kinds of antics on the ice, finally winning the heat by cutting straight across the big ice sheet and walking in. Arthur Yale Saroney and A. L. Jones gave a capital skating act, costumed as Weber & Fields. Harry Nivin won the potato race handily, and the puck dribbling contest was won by H. Bullen.

The greatest fun was caused by the race of all nations, which was won by J. Coyah, in this event competitors, clothed as comic Chinamen, Irishmen, negroes, policemen, sailors, cowboys, and all the races of the earth, competed on the ice in street shoes. They carromed around the rink to the delight of the crowd, taking the corners any way they could, and making the best and heartiest fun of the night. The summaries:

Quarter-mile attempt to beat the Rink skating record by A. L. Jones, Meriden, Conn. Time—0:86.

Three Lap Race of All Nations in Costume, running in street shoes on the ice—Final heat won by J. H. Coyah, Clermont Hockey Club; J. H. Lindley, Clermont Hockey Club, second; T. H. McCauley, Brooklyn Athletic Club, third. Time—1:15.

Dribbling the Hockey Puck Competition, Three Laps—Final heat won by H. Bullen, Skating Club of Brooklyn; Renie La Montagne, Polytechnic Preparatory School, second; Harry Nivin, Heffley School, third. Time—0:47 2-5.

Potato Race, Five Potatoes, each two yards apart—Final heat won by Harry Nivin, Heffley School; Hugh Pallister, Herkimer Athletic Club, second; Charles E. Smith, Pratt Institute, third. Time—0:42 1-5

One-mile Scratch Skating Race, reverse way of ice—Final heat won by Arthur Yale Saroney, New York Athletic Club; Hugh Pallister, Herkimer Athletic Club, second; A. L. Jones, Meriden, Conn., third. Time—3:29 3-5.

PRIZEFIGHT HEARING BEGUN.

First Day of Contest for Jeffries-Ruhlin Bout.

CINCINNATI, Ohio., Feb. 5.—The legal battle to determine whether or not the proposed pugilistic encounter between James Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin, set for Feb. 15 in the Saengerfest Hall, is a prize fight, prohibited by the laws of Ohio, or a boxing contest, permitted by the statutes, began at 10 A. M. to-day before Judge Hollister of the Common Pleas Court. The corridors of the Court House were crowded long before the hour set for the hearing. A permanent injunction, restraining the principals, Jeffries and Ruhlin, from engaging in the proposed contest, was the matter under argument. Each side was represented by prominent local lawyers.

The first hour of the hearing was consumed by the attorneys in discussion of the question whether the case should be tried on its merits or for a temporary injunction only. Judge Peck held that the case should be heard on its merits on the application for a permanent injunction. Each side submitted statements of the case in accordance with the petition and the answer. In the answers of Jeffries and Ruhlin, which were read, the men stated that they are on friendly terms and contemplate a boxing contest and not a prize fight. Copies of correspondence and of the contracts between the promoters of the bout and Manager W. A. Brady, and between the pugilists and their managers, and other documents also were read. Herman J. Witte, attorney for the Saengerfest Athletic Club, and E. G. Cook, representative of Brady, were examined regarding contracts made for boxing bouts.

In the afternoon Fenton Lawson, a west Indian manufacturer and a leading spirit in all musical events in the city, testified as a Director of the Saengerfest Athletic Association. He was compelled to admit that he knew nothing about pugilism, and the Court was repeatedly compelled to call on the bailiff to maintain order, so much laughter did the witness's testimony cause. Mr. Lawson was on the stand until court adjourned. He will continue his testimony as to the affairs of the Saengerfest Association to-morrow.

The promoters of the fight to-day insisted that they are more confident than ever that the bout will take place here. Jeffries did not cease his training to attend the trial. Ruhlin resumed training in the afternoon. The sale of tickets to-day was unusually large. All the preparations for the fight are going on as if there was no opposition.

GIRL'S HAIR TORN OUT.

Was Caught in Machinery and Her Companions Pulled Her from Death.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—May Clinton of Belmar, a village a few miles from this city, employed in Steiner's shirt factory, met with a horrible accident last evening in the factory.

The girl was playing with some of the other employes when her hair caught in the dynamo of the electric plant of the building. She was gradually being drawn into the machinery to certain death when her companions seized her feet and pulled her back, saving her life at the expense of her hair, which was torn out by the roots.

Her screams of agony caused a dozen or more hundred girls employed in the factory to faint.

To-day the girl is in a serious condition from shock and the injuries to her scalp.

JAMES P. KEATING APPEARS.

Pleads Not Guilty to Two Indictments Against Him in Queens County.

Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating appeared before County Judge Moore in Long Island City yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the two indictments found against him by the Queens County Grand Jury. The first indictment against the Commissioner charges him with neglecting to perform his duty enjoined upon him by law. The second charges him with maintaining a public nuisance in not keeping Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, in proper condition.

Mr. Keating was accompanied to court by friends, but was not represented by counsel. He said that at the trial he would have for counsel Col. E. C. James. He gave bail in $500 on each indictment.

THE CUTTER VENCEDOR SOLD.

Famous Fresh Water Yacht Will Return to the Lakes.

The famous forty-five-foot fin-keel cutter Vencedor has been sold by H. M. Gillig, former Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, to Fred A. Price of the Chicago and Columbia Yacht Clubs, and will be taken West to race on Lake Michigan during the coming season.

The Vencedor was built at Racine, Wis., from designs by T. Poekel, in 1896, at a cost of about $10,000, and is one of the most celebrated boats that ever sailed the great lakes. She represented the fresh-water yachtsmen of the United States in the races for the Gooderham Cup off Toledo in 1896, losing to the Canada. The cup was deeded back for future races under the name of the Canada's Cup, and is now held in Chicago, having been won by the Genesee last season.

In 1897 the Vencedor was bought by former Commodore Gillig and brought East. After several thousand dollars had been spent in alterations and new furnishings, she was sailed only that one season, and for three years has been laid up at Hawkins's yard, at City Island.

The principal dimensions of the Vencedor are as follows: Length over all, 64 feet; water line length, 43 feet; racing measurement, 47 feet; forward overhang, 11 feet; after overhang, 10 feet; beam, 12 feet 8 inches; draught, 10 feet. The hull is built of mahogany, and the interior fittings are of the same material. There are berths for fourteen. The rigging includes three suits of sails and two sets of spars.

Golfers Find Sport in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5.—In the Lakewood team match against the "All-Comers," played this morning, the Lakewood players were defeated 15 to 33. The Lakewood team was made up of picked golfers, and contained some good players, but these were paired against better material, as was proved. The forfeit was a vaudeville dinner, paid for beforehand. Sidney Carpenter was Captain of the Lakewood team and J. H. Rumsey of Chicago was Captain of the All Comers. The scores were:

Lakewood—Davis, 0; Forest, 4; Tappin, 0; McCawley, 0; Livingston, 0; Carpenter, 0; Black, 2; Freeman, 0; Suydam, 5; Sterry, 4; McKee, 0. Total, 15.

All Comers—Dutton, 10; Emmett, 0; Mulliken, 4; Dixon, 0; Rumsey, 7; Maddock, 4; Matthews, 0; Johnson, 1; Phelps, 0; Moore, 0; Wheeler, 7. Total, 33.

A pretty sight this afternoon was a ladies' putting contest for a cup presented by Mrs. E. M. Horne of Pittsburg. The cup was won by Miss Alice Walton of the Allegheny Country Club. Miss Frances Oliver won the consolation prize, a pin. There were fifteen players engaged and six tied for first prize, the tie being played off. Miss Emily O'Neill, Miss Mary Oliver, Miss Warren, Mrs. Scully, and Mrs. Cook were in the tie.

Lipton's Letter Due Friday.

The letter from Sir Thomas Lipton to the Race Committee of the New York Yacht Club, asking that the conditions of the coming match be modified to allow a flying start, and also that three weeks' time be allowed for preparation after the arrival here, instead of two weeks, as in the terms of the agreement, is expected to arrive on the Germanic on Friday. The committee will be called together as soon as it is received. Members of the committee yesterday declined to make any statement regarding the probable action upon the requests, though one member stated that personally he was opposed to the flying start, as it would give the Shamrock an advantage. Regarding the additional time for fitting out, it will be granted if necessary.

Mrs. Giles Here to Judge Dog Show.

Mrs. Ougton Giles of England, who is to be one of the judges at the Dog Show in Madison Square Garden, arrived on the White Star liner Cymric yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Giles brought with her seven beagles and two whippets. John Gibbs, who manages Mrs. Giles's kennels, accompanied her. He has been asked to be one of the judges of whippets.

American Horses in English Races.

The weights for several of the earlier of the English Spring handicaps have been received here, and American turfmen will be interested to learn that American horses head the list in the first of these, the Doveridge, one mile, to be run at the Derby Spring meeting on April 10. W. C. Whitney's four-year-old Delacy, by Hanover-Kingcup, has the top weight, 9 stone, (126 pounds,) with Caiman, sold out of Pierre Lorillard's stable to Mr. Warren, next with 8 stone 12. Richard Croker's Flambard is third in the handicap, with 8 stone 10. In the Lincolnshire, one mile, to be run at the Lincoln Spring meeting March 26, the once famous Jean Bereaud, now a five-year-old, owned by Mr. Whitney, has the highest impost of the American horses engaged, with 8 stone 8, (120 pounds,) and is sixth on the list. The Grafter, aged, being top weight, with 9 stone 2. Caiman and Flambard are in with 8 stone 6 each, while J. E. McDonald's Rensselaer, aged, from whom great things were expected when he was sent to England to race as a four-year-old, gets in among the middleweights with 7 stone 6. In the Grand National Steeplechase, to be run March 29, Manifest is at the head of the list with 12 stone 10, (178 pounds.)

Noted Roadsters Matched.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 5.—A harness match race was arranged to-day between the noted road horses, the bay gelding Lee Cuyler, who has won every free-for-all race this season at the local matinée races for his owners, the Andrews Brothers of Mineola, and George H. Koop's bay gelding Kauvar. The latter is from Sea Cliff, L. I. The race is to be the first of a series of matches between well-known horses, and is for a wager of $50 a side. There will also be a free for all, a 2:50 class, and a running race for the day the match is decided, which will be next Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Earlier in the season Kauvar conquered Cuyler after a five-heat race.

Good Prices for Harness Horses.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Good prices were realized at the second day of the harness-horse sale at Dexter Park to-day. Many of the horses sold were from the Caton Stock Farm. The highest prices were as follows:

Highwood, 2:21½, br. h., by Nutwood; D. W. Brenneman, Decatur, Ill.	$4,100
Red Heart, 2:19, b. h., by Red Wilkes; A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill.	2,025
Ima Electrite, 2:15, b. m., by Electrite; George Benard, Colorado Springs, Col.	1,150
Ida Highwood, 2:22½, b. m., by Highwood; Charles Straight, Chicago.	1,000
Laura Cossack, b. m., by Don Cossack; Uhlein Brothers, Milwaukee.	1,150
Hildeen, b. f., by Highwood; Sterling R. Holt, Indianapolis.	1,025

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Weather cloudy; track fast. Summaries: Seven furlongs—Elsemere, 104 pounds, (Wallace,) 1; Debride, 103, 2; General Magruder, 102, 3. Time—1:28. Mile and a sixteenth—Joe Collins, 107, (Slack,) 1; Cogswell, 110, 2; Egyptian Prince, 110, 3. Time—1:48¾. Mile and an eighth—Rushfields, 103, (McGinn,) 1; Leon Ferguson, 100, 2; Knight Banner, 101, 3. Time—1:55. One mile—Varro, 95, (Wonderly,) 1; Aloha II., 100, 2; Lady Callahan, 96, 3. Time—1:39¾. Mile and three-quarters—Prince Real, 108, (Dale,) 1; Banquo II., 113, 2; Island Prince, 106, 3. Time—3:05½. Seven furlongs—Excelsis, 102, (Wilkerson,) 1; Ecome, 109, 2; Uterp, 106, 3. Time—1:28¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Results at Tanforan Park: Six furlongs—Warings, 109 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Montanic, 106, 2; Modwena, 107, 3. Time—1:15. Three furlongs—Rosewat, 115, (Burns,) 1; Victoria S., 110, 2; J. Kirby, 113, 3. Time—0:36¾. Seven furlongs—Sir Zamptom, 109, (Henry,) 1; Burdock, 106, 2; Racetto, 106, 3. Time—1:31. Mile, Owners' Handicap—The Lady, 90, (Ransch,) 1; The Fretter, 96, 2; Vulcain, 90, 3. Time—1:44¾. Mile—Silurian, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Compass, 105, 2; Phil Archibald, 110, 3. Time—1:47½. Six furlongs—Daniel, 106, (Burns,) 1; Sumello, 106, 2; Hilary, 106, 3. Time—1:13.

Columbia Indoor Schedule.

The Columbia University Track Association has arranged a series of four handicap indoor athletic competitions, to be held in the gymnasium on Wednesday afternoons at 4:30 o'clock, beginning to-day, with a final championship meeting on Saturday, March 9. The programme for to-day is as follows: Forty-yard run, 440-yard run, mile run, pole vault, and shot put.

The programme for the joint indoor meet with Williams College on Feb. 22 has been announced as follows: Seventy-yard run, seventy-yard high hurdles, seventy-yard low hurdles, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, running high jump, pole vault, and shot put.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Bowlers Win Three Games in New York Interclub League.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club bowlers won three games from the Catholic Club five in the New York Inter-Club Bowling League tournament on the Knickerbocker Athletic Club alleys last night. The scores:

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.				CATHOLIC CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Headley	165	162	153	Fagan	128	126	170
Wilson	165	189	179	Brady	140	124	183
Fletcher	202	161	191	O'Brien	169	146	157
Townley	187	175	181	Cunn'gham	164	202	150
Ross	139	172	157	Donovan	139	174	150
Total	858	859	860	Total	740	772	810

By losing the first of their three games with the Golden Rod team in the final games of the National League tournament on Starr's Alleys last night, the Metropolitan bowlers lost their last chance to tie with the Roseville Athletic Association for third place. This finishes the tournament in the following order: First, Oriental Bowling Club; second, Fidelia Bowling Club; third, Roseville Athletic Association, Newark, N. J.; fourth, Metropolitan Bowling Club; fifth, Golden Rod Bowling Club; sixth, New York Athletic Club. Last night's scores follow:

METROPOLITAN B. C.				GOLDEN ROD B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Voorheis	185	203	222	Dormagen	154	164	171
Keller	148	178	200	Eckstein	217	*99	..
Clinger	165	182	171	Eck	..	146	198
Fisher	197	199	140	Arnold	180	185	175
Leuly	108	182	169	Schmied	210	183	157
				Sherwood	169	208	167
Total	793	944	902	Total	919	866	868

*Seven frames only. †Three frames.

The team of George Borgefeldt & Co. outrolled the Hoeninghaus & Curtis and the Calhoun, Robbins & Co. teams in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night, and Calhoun, Robbins & Co. beat Hoeninghaus & Curtis. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Chard, 199; Hedeman, 130; Authors, 138; Sparrow, 145; Hoyt, 155. Total, 767.

George Borgefeldt & Co.—Hoering, 157; Tracy, 105; Wallach, 143; Wambach, 203; Gaden, 209. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Ahner, 189; Folkers, 182; Williams, 72; Drewes, 194; Cantrell, 168. Total, 800.

Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Chard, 175; Hedeman, 138; Authors, 163; Sparrow, 120; Hoyt, 141. Total, 737.

THIRD GAME.—George Borgefeldt & Co.—Hoering, 175; Tracy, 115; Wallach, 185; Wambach, 160; Gaden, 130. Total, 763.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Ahner, 158; Folkers, 176; Williams, 131; Drewes, 135; Cantrell, 148. Total, 745.

The Elite bowlers outrolled the Friendship and the Fairmont teams in the North Side National League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night, and the Friendship team beat the Fairmont five. The score:

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Laun, 154; Schroeder, 126 Koeller, 198; Ritsert, 110; Blueler, 166. Total, 754.

Fairmont Bowling Club—Burroughs, 145; Ludwig, 128; Schmill, 126; Pringle, 100; Kuder, 116. Total, 615.

SECOND GAME.—Elite Bowling Club—Schmitt, 155; Kropp, 162; Wallace, 149; Boettjer, 161; Becker, 199. Total, 826.

Fairmont Bowling Club—Burroughs, 132; Ludwig, 147; Schmill, 120; Pringle, 136; Kuder, 141. Total, 885.

THIRD GAME.—Elite Bowling Club—Schmitt, 162; Kropp, 149; Wallace, 147; Boettjer, 126; Becker, 156. Total, 730.

Friendship Bowling Club—Laun, 111; Schroeder, 170; Koeller, 171; Ritsert, 132; Blueler, 150. Total, 734.

Half the games were postponed in the Bank Clerks' League tournament on Reid's alleys last night, and one team was short one man. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Jarvis, 160; Siebert, 118; Haigh, 135; Ferdon, 191; Frazee, 170. Total, 774.

Continental National Bank—Seymour, 134; Grebe, 116; Pickard, 155; White, 138. Total, 543.

SECOND GAME.—Continental National Bank—Seymour, 159; Grebe, 115; Pickard, 145; White, 124. Total, 543.

National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 157; Meredith, 145; Harriman, 109; Douglass, 143; Hartzel, 175. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.—National Bank of the Republic—Ling, 222; Meredith, 147; Harriman, 164; Douglass, 168; Hartzel, 101. Total, 802.

American Exchange National Bank—Jarvis, 164; Siebert, 144; Haigh, 143; Ferdon, 119; Frazee, 151. Total, 721.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank team won two games, the Manufacturers' Trust Company five won one, and the Hamilton Trust Company team lost two games in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Williamsburg Savings Bank—Connor, 142; Corbett, 160; Webb, 83; Lersner, 140; Van Tassel, 180. Total, 705.

Manufacturers' Trust Company—Norregaard, 105; Mundy, 95; Noyes, 178; Remsen, 132; Ryder, 131. Total, 630.

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THE ARMY.

Even after the proofs that President McKINLEY has given to all soldiers and to all civilians interested in the welfare of the army, which now more than ever before means the "safety, honor, and welfare of these United States," all such persons must have been gratified and more or less relieved to read the list of promotions which he yesterday sent to the Senate. There was not a trace of personal or political amity or animosity in any of these nominations. It was as if he had expressly affixed to each nomination the stereotyped formula that the promotion "hereby enjoined is necessary for the public service."

And so, in truth, it is. The President has been suspected and accused, at times, of prostituting the civil service to various irrelevant considerations which should properly be subordinate to the primary consideration of efficiency. If we remember rightly, this accusation has proceeded also from ourselves. All the more reason why we should bear witness that the President has not prostituted the military service, to the best of our knowledge and belief, to political considerations, since, and even before, the time at which, under the pressure of public opinion, Secretary ALGER was absolutely "forced out."

This is really, fellow-citizens, a very decent kind of Government under which we are living. Just suppose that, in a monarchical Government, the unlamented ALGER had been a Prince of the blood, with a hereditary "pull." How impossible it would have been to get rid of him! Yet how easy it comparatively was to get rid of him here, and after his baleful influence was once understood and acknowledged, to bless those whom he had cursed, and to curse those whom he had blessed.

We confess that the names of those whom he blessed do not immediately occur to us. Neither, very likely, would they to the revered ex-Secretary himself, now that his beneficiaries can no longer be his benefactors. And, indeed, the name of the ex-Secretary of War occurs to us mainly because that of his arch-enemy was sent to the Senate yesterday as the nominee for the Lieutenant Generalship.

It would doubtless be a mistake to suppose that the opposition of ex-Secretary ALGER would afford a ground of opposition to the establishment of Gen. MILES in the position he already holds at the head of the army, or has, in fact, anything to do with that tardy promotion. But nevertheless the nomination is a proof of great magnanimity on the part of the President. Gen. MILES has not been afraid, on emergencies, especially on emergencies when the absurd ALGER had presumably the ear of the White House, to defy his nominal superior, the Secretary of War. But then Gen. MILES had a "war record," and, thanks largely to his own efforts, the Secretary had a "war record" also, with which it became necessary to acquaint the country in order to secure his retirement from the War Department. In addition to the civil war record of Gen. MILES, he had a record also as an "Indian fighter." And finally, he had a record as General in Chief for the Porto Rican campaign, a record as brilliant as it was bloodless, which might well have made the President ashamed as well as afraid to supersede him.

But the appointment which will give most joy to most people is the "jumping" of Col. ADNA R. CHAFFEE over the heads of some half dozen or more presumably worthy but not conspicuously worthy seniors, to be a Major General. It has not been by Gen. CHAFFEE's own procurement that he has been conspicuous in the army beyond his rank, that he was the hero of El Caney in the Santiago campaign, that he was the commander of the China detachment, and that in that capacity he has equally commanded the respect of our esteemed allies and of the disesteemed Chinese. We do not care for him less because, even as Admiral DEWEY found the German Admiral intolerable in Manila Bay, even so Gen. CHAFFEE should have found the German "Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces" intolerable in China, and should have written a letter to that eminent person to that effect, which the eminent person should have returned, "on account of its tone." The very finest literary tribute that was paid to the United States Army in Cuba was that in the magazine article of Col. LEE, R. A., upon "The Regulars at El Caney," of which article Gen. CHAFFEE was the evident hero. And its author has since, and since the appointment of Gen. CHAFFEE to the command of the United States detachment in China, given further testimony to the same effect, by saying that he had seen many brave men, but that Gen. CHAFFEE was the bravest of all.

The promotion is the more striking, but not the less welcome, to the army, because Gen. CHAFFEE has not entered the commissioned service in the regular way, the way of West Point, but has "climbed up some other way," from the ranks, to wit. But, in spite of all the reports of "hazing" and the like, a Man is nowhere better appreciated than at the United States Military Academy. We quote, without permission, a conversation that is alleged to have occurred in the officers' mess of that institution, upon the announcement of Gen. CHAFFEE's appointment to the command of the contingent in China. Said the first West Point Brahman, "Well, CHAFFEE can fight, all right." Said the second Brahman, "Yes, and he can think." That is the spirit in which magnanimous men who have had the advantage of a military education view the advancement of a brave and competent soldier who has not had that advantage. And that is the spirit in which the "jumping" of Gen. CHAFFEE over half a dozen of his seniors will, we believe, be viewed by the people of the United States. As to the favorable light in which it will be viewed by the army, there can be no doubt whatever.

PROPER COMPETITION.

In an interview in The Evening Post Mr. COLLIER, the new President of the State Civil Service Commission, submits some sensible remarks regarding the requirements and working of the present law which it is the duty of the commission to administer.

He does not think that it needs any radical amendment. He has one suggestion to make as to the exemption from competitive examination of "deputies" and "secretaries":

> My personal opinion is that the section of the law which absolutely exempts deputies and secretaries of all offices authorized by law to have secretaries, and which puts these officers in the exempt class whether or not, in the opinion of the commission, such positions can be properly filled as the result of a competitive examination, needs some limitation, so that mere clerks in copying secretaryships that are nominal rather than real, and persons that are called "deputies" in the statutes which create the positions, but who are, in fact, subordinates with little range of discretion, may be put in the competitive class.

This is in the direct line of the Constitutional requirement that all appointments shall be made for "merit and fitness, which shall be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." President COLLIER proceeds to say:

> The "White law," when honestly enforced and reasonably construed, does not, in my opinion, place any undue restriction upon appointing officers, but it goes as far in controlling them in the important task of selecting their subordinates as seems wise, or fair, or compatible with the official responsibility of the superior officer. That clause of the "White law" which authorizes the commission to exempt all places for the filling of which a competitive examination is impracticable imposes upon the commission a duty which it ought not to hesitate to perform judicially, unmoved alike by the importunities of spoilsmen for improper exemptions, and by the captious criticism of those who believe all positions should be competitive, and who ignore this salutary limitation fixed by statute and decided by good sense.

We do not know exactly to what class reference is made in this last clause. In the course of a pretty wide discussion of this subject, we have never encountered these who "believe all positions should be competitive." The Constitution, as we have cited it, distinctly requires that all positions shall be competitive so far as practicable. In deciding how far that is, two facts should be borne in mind. One is whether the qualifications for the place to be filled are such as are likely to be possessed by more than one candidate. If they are, competition will give a better choice. The other is that where appointments under the law are for a probationary term, and the competitive tests are not final, the value of the probation must be taken into account as supplementing the examination. In any case, there is one thing that ought not to be ignored in deciding whether competitive examinations are or are not practicable, and that is experience in similar offices. Where good men have been got by competition, it is conclusive.

THE TEACHERS AND LEGISLATION.

The teachers in the public schools are circulating through their pupils large numbers of copies of a circular addressed to the Senator and Assemblyman of the district in which the signers reside. It reads as follows: "You are respectfully requested to do all in your power, both by your vote and by your influence as a public official, to prevent radical changes in the laws governing the public schools of New York City, particularly those referring to teachers' salaries, and to the Teachers' Retirement Fund." There is added to the circular the significant hint, "To be signed by voters only."

This is unfortunate and ill-advised. It will be noticed that this circular is not a petition to the Legislature as a body, but a request to individual members, to be signed by the "voters" of their respective districts. It is open to the interpretation that it is intended to exert political pressure on the legislator to whom it is addressed. It is, moreover, circulated for signature through the children attending the classes of the teachers whose interests are involved in the legislation referred to. Such tactics are bound to be offensive to parents, and are likely to do, and ought to do, more harm than good to the public employés and employés resorting to them.

In any circumstances it is not well for those in the pay of the public to organise a movement of any sort to influence the Legislature in the interest of their own pockets, but even if this be permissible in some forms it is entirely improper to enlist in the task the little children under the charge of the interested teachers. We can and do condemn this most injudicious scheme the more freely because we have heartily opposed "radical changes" in the law governing teachers' salaries and their retirement fund. We believe that the present law is on the whole a wise and fair settlement of a question which at one time came near to destroying the usefulness of the schools. But if this law is repealed, it will largely be due to the resentment aroused by this peculiar and improper conduct of the teachers.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Much reading of the English newspapers, and especially of those which discuss trade matters, would give one the impression that the English people are extremely ill-natured. The petulant tone in which they discuss phases of foreign competition would warrant this conclusion. Not only is any intrusion upon the field claimed as their own by British manufacturers resented as an outrage, but Parliament is called upon to do all sorts of impossible things to reprove and discourage further manifestations of such audacity. The refusal of the English people to recognize even in a conspicuous example of foreign enterprise—such, for example, as the building in Germany of the largest and fastest ship afloat—anything more than a tour de force, or a spasmodic effort to do something to England's disadvantage without profit to themselves, is probably temperamental. For example, Engineering, a most respectable and generally intelligent journal of information and opinion on matters connected with the engineering trades, thus presents to its readers the aspects of foreign competition with British industry at the beginning of the century:

> Then there is a nibbling and squeaking from Belgium, where they make rolled joists; and a loud, threatening howl from Germany, where they make very big steel castings, (and also very little ones, with no unexpected hard places to break drills; and where, in fact, they make more steel in the year than we do, although we have the satisfaction of knowing that it is mostly by that basic process we ourselves invented and then despised;) and a sharp bark comes across the water with a cargo of rivets for Aberdeen. Indeed, if we can rouse ourselves from our easy chair in front of the fire and throw open the window wide, such a sound of hungry barking, yapping, roaring, growling, grunting, and squeaking comes through the keen air of the century's dawn that, if we are wise, we shall change slippers for boots, reach down the gun, and slip round to the fold before the whole pack is over the fence.

It is difficult to imagine anything more flippant and undignified than such a description or anything less instructive than the suggestion that when the nation chooses to arouse itself it can brush aside the trivial annoyance of the "barking, yapping, roaring, growling, grunting, and squeaking" competitors which are now menacing British industrial supremacy. From any point of view other than an English one, that sort of comment looks very silly. Indeed, it appears to the disinterested outsider as if Belgium, Germany and the United States are attending very strictly to business, while the performances above catalogued are confined wholly to England.

The British are a great people, but they do not own the earth, nor is their relation to it that of general manager. There is nothing impertinent in the efforts of other nations to cultivate their parts of it, and to find markets for their products wherever they can—even in England, if the opportunity offers. The typical Englishman has many admirable qualities, but for any bitterness of foreign competition he has only himself to blame. It adds zest to the efforts of foreign manufacturers to capture the trade he considers his, to see how hard he takes it, and how little he bestirs himself to recover lost ground by well-directed business enterprise. The introduction of a bit more of what MATTHEW ARNOLD happily designated as "sweet reasonableness" into the tone of English commercial literature would make it more useful—if less amusing.

POSSIBLY A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

In all communities half a century ago and in some communities to-day a charge made by a woman against a man such as has just led to a homicidal assault in Arlington, N. J., would be almost universally accepted as true without inquiry or any demand for evidence to support it. To the popular mind such accusations appear credible because the alternative theory, that a respectable woman should falsely make charges of that nature, appears altogether incredible. Accordingly, the crowd at Arlington applauds Mr. BARKER for shooting the Rev. JOHN KELLAR and presses eagerly forward to shake his hand and show its sympathy.

It is more than possible, however, as a theory of the case it is even probable, that a woman's insane delusion has caused this attempted murder, that the Rev. Mr. KELLAR is innocent of wrongdoing, that the wife of BARKER has suffered no wrong, and that from the beginning the affair is a tragedy of errors. Where there is any reason to suspect the existence of insane delusions it becomes in the highest degree dangerous to reason, as the unfortunate husband evidently did reason, from experience of normal human behavior. Those manifestations which sympathetic neighbors attribute to the sorrow and shame of a great wrong, the "nervousness" and "hysteria" which they suppose to be due to her secret suffering, point rather to a cause than to an effect. They create at once the presumption that the woman was neurotic, that her nervous system was out of balance, and in neurotic women insane delusions of this nature are common, so common that if the husband of this woman could have had the benefit of intelligent medical counsel he would have been advised that in opening fire upon the object of her accusations he would run the gravest risk of killing an entirely innocent man.

We are quite content that our neighbor The Evening Post should submit to no other guide than its own fancy in all that it has to say about THE TIMES or its opinions, but we feel that it is not unreasonable to ask that when it quotes or attempts to represent the views of this newspaper it should be guided by the simple rule of truth. In commenting upon the relations of Cuba to the United States in its issue of yesterday, The Post said of the advocates of safeguards against new troubles in that quarter that "only one step remained, and that was gallantly taken by THE TIMES this morning in maintaining that we never made a promise to Cuba." In the article upon which the comment of The Post was based THE TIMES said that "the sovereignty of Cuba was certainly promised by the terms of the Teller resolution." We have before and often said that the Teller resolution was a covenant, a pledge, binding upon the United States, a promise to Cuba and to all the world which we must respect and in good faith keep.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Later information as to what happened when the Grand Opera House in Cincinnati was burned the other day supplies no explanation as to why the endangered people were so extraordinarily self-possessed, but it adds, on the contrary, to the astonishment created by the first reports of their behavior. In a letter published by The Boston Transcript Mr. SOTHERN writes: "I never saw nor heard of such an orderly retreat from a ghastly danger. The flames shot up twenty feet high in the middle of the auditorium, but the people went out without excitement and with a calm determination not to break into a panic that was a fine comment on the character of those who came to see the play. I helped a lot of women over the footlights. I said to the first one of them: 'If you will move that musician's chair nearer I can help you up, but wait a minute, for if the others see you getting up here it may start a panic,' and she said, just as if I were talking at a tea party, 'All right, Mr. SOTHERN, tell me when you are ready!' The others about her took the same tone, and in a minute I helped her over. Hundreds of women were helped up, all quite quiet and unafraid. In the meantime those at the back of the auditorium were able to get out without being crowded. Five minutes after the flames burst through the floor of the stage. The entire theatre was destroyed; not a stick left." Mr. SOTHERN more than hints his belief that the audience attracted by a Shakespearean play would naturally be intelligent enough to realize that the only chance of safety lay in the preservation of calmness. There may be something in that theory, but we have already expressed our doubts of its adequacy to account for the fact that absolutely everybody in this Cincinnati audience kept his or her head in a situation that has so often proved too much for ordinary humanity. Other motives than appreciation of dramatic poetry attract people to Shakespearean plays, and the possession of such appreciation by no means necessarily involves the possession of perfectly controlled courage in the face of death in its most dreadful form. There is some other explanation of that marvelous display. What is it?

—One lone correspondent has come to the defense of bad manners in the box offices of theatres, and even he could make only two points, both irrelevant. The first was that some would-be purchasers of tickets were unreasonable and inconsiderate, and tried the ticket-seller's patience. That is presumably true, but the ticket seller is paid to keep his temper for the sake of his employer's interests, and his personal sufferings are as little of an explanation as they are of an excuse for displays of insolence toward people against whom he has no grievance. The other point was that the manager, and not the ticket seller, is to blame for the allotment of the best tickets to speculators and outside agencies for sale at advanced prices. But everybody knows that, and not one of our many correspondents has ever made any other contention, so the attempt to shift the field of discussion will be as useless as it was absurd. As for "seeing the manager," that is almost always impossible, those great beings being accustomed to guard themselves with scrupulous and successful care from the sight and hearing of the ordinary theatregoer. It is always possible to write to them, however, and when that fails to produce the desired reform of manners in the box office—or of any other theatre grievance, for that matter—there is always the easy and effectual punishment of patronage withheld.

—There is some reason for believing, or at least for suspecting, that the recent decision to close the Vesta Cotton Mills, at Charleston, S. C., was due less to the untrustworthy character of the colored labor that had been employed than to certain unfavorable conditions that made the operation of the mills, as a test of the negro's value as a factory hand, both unfair and inconclusive. The President of the Vesta Company says that "the principal cause" of the failure was lack of control over the employes out of working hours, and this resulted from the fact that they lived in homes scattered over all parts of the city, instead of in tenements owned by the company and situated close to its mills, as is customary with enterprises of this kind. Then there is much truck farming in the vicinity of Charleston, creating at certain seasons of the year an urgent demand for labor and rewarding it at a rate higher than the mills could pay. Thus were the operatives subjected to a stronger temptation to leave their regular work than any except the wisest of them could withstand. Further explanation of their tendency to desert the mills is found in the fact that in a comparatively rich agricultural region like that around Charleston members of the laboring class are not restricted to a single form of industry, as in the ordinary mill town, and therefore were not cautious about throwing up their positions when discontented. The President also declares that a considerable proportion of the negro operatives met all requirements as regards intelligence and skill, and compared favorably with white operatives in continuous industry. A Charleston clergyman, in protesting against the deductions that have been drawn from the closing of the Vesta mills, calls attention to the circumstance that this same plant has twice before suspended operations, though its labor was then all white.

—Among the army nominations sent in yesterday by the President was that of Col. SAMUEL S. SUMNER of the Sixth Cavalry, to be Brigadier General. This officer is a son of Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER, who fought in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, and closed a distinguished military career in the third year of the rebellion. While the father was a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac, the son served on his staff with the rank of Lieutenant, and years ago a very pretty story used to be told of the two. In one of the hottest actions of the Peninsular campaign Gen. SUMNER had occasion to send an important order across a wide stretch of open land, swept by the constant fire of the enemy. Selection for the service was little less than condemnation to death, how little less the General fully realized as he noted his own son in the group of aids from whom the messenger had to be selected. There was a moment of hesitation, and then the call came, "Lieut. SUMNER!" The answer was prompt, the order was given and received with formal brevity, and the young officer, after the regulation salute, turned to ride away on his dangerous mission. Then the father in Gen. SUMNER replaced the soldier for a moment, and, hurriedly calling his son back, he said, "Kiss me, Sammy." The kiss given, with full expectation that it was a last farewell, both became soldiers again. The Lieutenant carried the message safely. When asked about the episode afterward, Gen. SUMNER is said to have explained that he chose his son for the perilous duty simply because he was afraid to choose anybody else—a way of putting the case that was exact enough, perhaps, since fear takes many forms and is something which the bravest are least reluctant to confess.

—Tipping is like bribery, in that, though considerably more than half the contemptuous indignation excited by it really ought to be directed against the giver, nearly all, if not quite all, of it is usually bestowed upon the taker. Not only is the miserable tipping system perpetuated by the men who bestow the tips, rather than by the menials who receive them, but in the few places where earnest efforts are made to abolish the evil custom, the would-be reformers have to be on their guard more against the giving than the taking of the tabooed gifts. This has recently been strikingly illustrated in the Union League Club of Philadelphia. Four years ago the Directors of that organization established the house rule in force in most well-regulated clubs to the effect that "any member or visitor who should give any money or gratuity to a servant of the league for any service save polishing of boots, would be reported to the board, and the servant accepting this gratuity would be dismissed." Of late it has been noticed that certain members, with the object of getting special attention from the servants, were secretly giving tips. Knowledge of this reaching the club officers, they have sent to every member a circular letter calling attention to the rule, and emphatically demanding its observance. "For three years," the Secretary of the club is quoted as saying, "the rule was obeyed, but now some are beginning to backslide. The rule was made in the interest of the entire membership. I think the steps taken are sufficient to stamp the practice out. I don't anticipate having to take further action." It is pleasing to see that the Secretary puts all the blame exactly where it belongs—on the tip givers.

THE BRONX WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader of your paper, I take the liberty of asking you if you will give the following letter your earliest consideration:

"As a resident of the Bronx Borough for the last twelve years, I have never seen the water supply in such a condition as it exists here to-day. We are left days at a time without water, and when it does flow you have to wait at least thirty minutes to procure a pailful. Why does such a state of affairs exist? Are we not entitled to the same consideration as Manhattan; do we not pay the same taxes? If so, something should be done to remedy this condition of affairs. It strikes me that there is a 'nigger in the woodpile' somewhere, and why should not the persons responsible for conditions as they exist be held criminally responsible and railroaded or prosecuted?

"Think of it! A prominent authority in the Water Department told me yesterday that there was only four days' supply on hand. Let us look at what a serious thing this means. Suppose we had a conflagration in this locality, where most all the houses are frameworks, and no water to meet the demand. What a row would be raised by the insurance companies, and what would be heard from the poor man who had strived to have a little home and lost everything merely on account of the lack of water, not mentioning about the sanitary conditions that would arise and the sickness that must ensue.

"We are told that they have remedied the shortage somewhat by cutting off the supply from the upper apartments in flats. Are not these people entitled to any consideration at all? What a nerve for a public official to make any such statement. Only this morning we were compelled to melt snow in order to have water to meet our daily demands. Complaint after complaint has been made to the Mayor and Commissioner Dalton, and as yet they have done nothing, nor do we expect them to do anything.

HENRY J. GOGGIN, Jr."

New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a regrettable fact that your editorial on the Sherman Statue this morning won't go "home" to the people who so readily contribute money to artistic enterprises. The public pats itself on the back for not being able to understand art, and not caring that it doesn't, nearly every little town hears the melancholy evidence that this is so.

There is a prevailing idea that any tombstone cutter could make a soldier's monument; that decorating and paper hanging establishments are composed of artists, and that it is perfectly natural for a defunct sculptor to bequeath to his heirs and administrators the power to complete his work. In the present case this is perhaps possible, but the public's funds should not be so misapplied. Art is a specialty these days, as medicine is, and it is just as reasonable to suppose that a jury of dry goods clerks should pass on the efficacy of vaccination, as for a few old army officers to judge a statue. We have art societies from which a jury of architects, painters, and sculptors should be chosen and invested with absolute power to direct all public embellishments. In that way we could get the best according to the lights of the most enlightened.

E. W. B.

Feb. 1, 1901.

STUDENTS GIVE THEIR VERSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past two days there have appeared in various publications in Manhattan, Jersey City, Newark, and Hoboken articles of various lengths and substance concerning the alleged attempt of the Stevens Institute freshmen to kidnap young Leslie Fort of the Stevens Preparatory School. The occasion on which this abduction was to have taken place was the annual school dance. In these various accounts of the affair the freshmen were always worsted after a bloody fray by myriads of detectives and policemen detailed to protect young Fort by his doting father.

The truth is the whole thing was a hoax from beginning to end. The freshmen had purposely terrified and frightened the innocent preplets, but had determined to do them no actual harm on account of the girls and their mothers. Young Fort brought his suit case to the school in the morning and he never left the building all day. He had his meals at the school, and in the evening his mother escorted the young ladies whom he had asked to the dance. Valorous preplets! Furthermore, there was not a freshman near the place at the time of the alleged attempt.

These statements were obviously instigated by the preplets for their own glorification.

We hope that you will kindly publish this and give '04 a chance to set themselves straight in the eyes of their friends.

CLASS OF 1904.
Per J. K. Brachvogel.

Hoboken, Feb. 4, 1901.

NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rule of the Board of Health, which requires that persons suffering from contagious diseases shall be taken to North Brother Island is, no doubt, a necessary one and one which may be submitted to with some degree of philosophy when adults only are affected by it, but when young children are torn from their mothers' arms and given up to the care of strangers in a pesthouse, where, in the excited imagination of the parents almost certain death awaits the little ones, the situation approaches the horrible.

May not something be done in the direction of mercy? Could not a bulletin be published, say twice a week, telling at least of recoveries and of the discharge of patients?

This would help much to give hope and to reconcile the public to a rule which, though necessary, is terribly severe.

A PARENT.

New York, Feb. 5, 1901.

CHRISTIANS AND THE SALOONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When will so-called Christians learn to be practical? No man to-day will make any sacrifice individually for the cause of Christ or the Church. He may give out of his abundance liberally, but he is too keen a business man to sacrifice his real estate and sell a prominent corner for half its value to prevent a saloon being opened. Nor would his individual effort be of any avail. Local option is better where the property owners jointly object, but these same objectors would gladly receive good paying rents from saloons not in their neighborhood.

The saloon is the outcome of our social conditions, which the Church has no desire to change, and it makes no effort to inquire the cause thereof or make known the endless economic facts daily and hourly presented to it. The saloon, as it is improperly called, is, as it is called in England, a public house—a house for the public to use, which it does in—hundreds of ways. Here men meet who live long distances apart to settle many matters relating to business of an infinite variety, including legitimate and illegitimate transactions. Many business deals are settled in saloons and many political; many bets made and settled; much so-called sport is arranged in saloons, and old friends who meet adjourn to the saloon for want of a better place.

What has the Church done to provide a substitute? Opened mission houses, where people can go and hear psalms, hymns, and prayers ad lib. gratis. Cannot any person with two, only two, grains of sense see in the Church's action its ignorance of every-day life and economic conditions? Positively there is no real sincerity in anything the Church does.

Its charities are an abomination in that it it makes its recipients feel so abject and humbled that many prefer to starve to seeking relief, and an army of hypocritical, lazy parasites receive the aid the truly deserving should, because they play the Uriah Heap part of contemptible lick-spittles and canting hypocrites. Further, their costly method of distribution is an iniquity. It costs about $40,000 a year in New York to distribute some $8,000. Figure up the cost of charity bureau building, rent, secretaries, clerks, innumerable officials, and useless expenses and judge for yourself.

What the church can do if it means business:

Let it open a well-equipped place next to the saloon, not a Cheap John affair, but attractive, where comfortable seats and tables are provided, where all the newspapers of the day can be found, where a fine cup of coffee can be had, and a really good cigar; where dominoes, chess, and cards can be had; writing paper, envelopes, stamps, good writing pens, and desks to write on, let the stationery be first class and moderate in price. Where can you go to write a letter to-day outside of your office or place of business but the saloon?

Crack brained missions won't fill the bill, and "Come to Jesus" talk has no effect.

Men want social intercourse. Dingy tenements with squalling children, and gloomy match-box apartment house rooms, where if you don't turn round very carefully, you upset the bric-a-brac of the lady of the house, is not the place, hence to the saloon, men hie. Mamma will have no smoking in her parlor, and the idea of Papa keeping a bottle of old rye in the house cannot be thought of. What would Mr. Higgins, the minister, say? So off to the saloon Johnny and Papa go because they want to enjoy society their own way.

Now, my very respectable clericals, you can exhort and pray and condemn all you please, but until you can make a practical effort to counteract the saloon you do but waste your breath. I am no saloon habitue. I have reason to curse the saloon's influence, but I understand why they exist.

Nothing better has been offered to serve the purpose.

I know of a large hall in London called Gatti's, where a fine band discourses excellent music, where an excellent cup of chocolate or coffee, or cigars can be obtained at very moderate prices, where chess, checkers, and dominoes are provided free of charge and no charge for admission. The place is crowded nightly. The proprietor has made a fortune; every one conducts himself orderly and well, and there are no clergymen there, no hymns, or prayers.

WILLIAM SAUL.

Jersey City, Feb. 4, 1901.

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our concern in the South African war is not alone one of sympathy, but of interest. The United States was the first to recognize the International Association of the Congo, had aided in its birth, had secured its political existence, and had acquired rights for American citizens in its territory. The American flag borne by Stanley was the first displayed to the natives during his voyage of exploration. The American flag was the first displayed on the waters of the Upper Congo, leading the vanguard of commerce. Certain it is the outcome of colonization, missionary effort, and war in South Africa has a tremendous effect on American commercial activity.

Why, then, should we not assert our claim, as the leader of liberty and humanity, by doing something for the downtrodden Boer? Our present markets are being overstocked, while South Africa offers us new opportunities for the sale of the overflow of our markets.

With a country surpassingly rich in vegetable and mineral values, we certainly have something more than a sympathetic interest. Together with our commercial interest and love for liberty and humanity, our attitude toward the poor women and children of the Transvaal is impractical, to say the least.

With the superior ability of America to compete and conquer in the commerce of the world, there is no excuse why the American flag should not wave over the hearts of brother men in loving sympathy and practical support for what is right and just. The Boers have exemplified the highest order of patriotism, and sacrificed all for the sake of liberty. Our interference, if it should be so called, is more legitimate in behalf of the Boers than in overcoming the Filipinos, because they do not love us.

First—Tradition would justify our efforts in helping the Boers.

Second—Our interest in South Africa is important commercially and industrially.

Third—As the exponents of benevolence, humanity, and liberty, our right to interfere is without question.

Some might say this involves sacrifice. Certainly. All righteous acts require sacrifice, for life itself calls for sacrifice. Our interest in every avenue of human endeavor calls forth a ringing protest from every American throughout the world that the Boer war must stop. For, unless it discontinues, humiliation and annihilation are certain, and with the passing away of the Boers from South Africa what will take place? The finest fabric is often ruined by a stain that cannot be removed.

It will be the red flag of England floating over busy market places, surrounded by beautiful municipal buildings, but the stain of an unrighetous and unchristian war will blot the escutcheon of the conqueror. This is not said because the writer hates England, for even if the British Empire should pass away, the memory and spirits of bygone heroes would not dispel Oxford and Cambridge from the minds of men.

H. ROOSEVELT OSTROM.

New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

CROWDING ON BRIDGE TRAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the rush hours at night the new arrangements and train service on the Brooklyn Bridge are the very worst that have ever been inflicted on the long-suffering public. The closing up of one of the platforms at the New York terminal has crowded and congested the other platform and the stairways leading thereto almost to the limit of safety. We thought the crowding was bad before, but we could at least walk freely along the passages and up the stairways, and when on the platform, by waiting one train, usually get a seat. But now all the passages below are choked, the people are packed and squeezed together in a long line, slowly and laboriously making their way up the stairs, only to find the narrow platform above already crowded.

The rush to enter the cars was formerly disgraceful, but now it is horrible, because more people are concentrated at one spot, when two platforms were formerly insufficient. What is the sense in closing one of them and trying to make one platform do the work of three?

The lot of the local bridge passenger is made a burden. He must struggle through the crowded passages until he comes to the last stairway, and on the platform he finds himself crowded into a little pen, filled to overflowing with his fellow-sufferers. One car on every other train is allowed for transportation to Brooklyn, and that one car is packed to suffocation. When he reaches Brooklyn he is squeezed through a long passage three feet wide. When he finally reaches the street, more dead than alive, he breathes a prayer of thanksgiving to Heaven for his fortunate escape. It takes longer to empty the first car of local passengers than any other on the train, simply because the exit passage is so ridiculously inadequate. It is, furthermore, dangerous.

This treatment of the local passengers is an outrage. That they should be subjected to such discomforts and be hustled and crowded even more than the through passengers is seen to be unjust, when you consider that they pay for good accommodations, at the usual rate per mile charged on steam railroads, and, in proportion to the length of ride, twice as much as the elevated passengers. As a matter of justice and honest dealing, the local bridge passengers should have parlor cars and plenty of them. As a matter of business policy, it seems strange that the railroad company should drive the best-paying class of bridge travel away to the ferries.

The public has many times longed for the old management under the city authorities. Then the endeavor was to see how many trains could be run over the bridge, and not how few, as at present. Then one could see to read his paper by the electric light in the cars; but now the light is so wretched that it is worse than the light furnished by the old kerosene lamps of savory memory. Then the bridge management was of the best, and no such foolish and idiotic arrangements as at present governs would have been dreamed of, much less tolerated.

Brooklyn, Feb. 4, 1901. A VICTIM.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in receipt of a circular letter signed by a number of gentlemen connected with organizations heretofore affiliated with both the political parties inviting me to a conference on Friday next at the Waldorf-Astoria, which letter, in part, reads: "That it rests upon the hope that the present Tammany régime, through united action of our voters, will be banished from official control and be superseded by a city government in which the people may safely confide."

It seems to me that the plan as outlined by the gentlemen—I e., to unite the various bodies antagonistic to Tammany, which is now ruining not only the fair fame of but the very city itself—is the only practical one yet submitted for the purpose. United the anti-Tammany forces can succeed, and if the societies now in existence meet in conference some plan should be evolved whereby the archenemy of progress, decency, and good government could be overthrown and a permanent government established which would be an honor to the city.

As one of your readers, I take this method of voicing my approbation of the movement as outlined in the letter above mentioned, and to publicly assure the gentlemen aforesaid of my hearty co-operation.

E. C. BURGESS.

New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

OPEN FRONT DOORS IN CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to ask if there is any law or Board of Health regulation as to the closing of the front doors of the cars of the New York City surface railroad during cold weather? I rode from Brooklyn Bridge to Harlem in Car 1,526, Conductor 1,219, to-night, arriving at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street at 11:30 P. M. At the bridge the front gates of the car were both closed, when there was no occasion for it, compelling those desirous of a ride to enter by the rear door, as they should do in cold weather. But as soon as the car started, the motorman of brains (in his own estimation only) opened the gate of the platform, and from that time until the car arrived at One Hundred and Tenth Street it remained open, and passengers were continually allowed to enter by the front door, to the great discomfiture and actual danger to the health of passengers in the car.

I have noticed there are countless numbers of "fool passengers" who always make it a practice to leave the cars by the front door, if possible, walking or crowding through the cars from the rear end for that purpose; and these idiots almost invariably never close the doors behind them. I am one of many who suffer from these idiotic passengers. If they have not the brains to know better, I beg of you to use the influence of your paper to have necessary laws enacted to prevent their thoughtless and dangerous actions. If there are any laws or Board of Health regulations governing this matter, I entreat you to kindly publish them. I pledge you I for one will see they are enforced, and there are thousands of others who I am sure will lend their aid.

I respectfully suggest that patrons of the surface roads make it a point to send a postal card complaint to the Metropolitan Railroad Company giving number of car, number of conductor and motorman who allow the entrance or exit of passengers by the front platforms. The draughts through these cars are more dangerous than smallpox. I would further say Conductor 1,219 also had the back door open all the time, giving passengers their full money's worth of the draught. When I left the car I was not only chilled all through, but mad all through. In the name of suffering humanity I beg your aid.

CHILLED TO THE MARROW.

New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

The Best of Its Kind.

From The Belleville (Canada) Sun.

One of the best newspapers of the United States is THE NEW YORK TIMES, which prints "all the news that's fit to print," and is conspicuously able and moderate in its editorial utterances. Its Saturday Review of new books is the best thing of its kind published in America. The Sun recommends THE TIMES to all who desire a New York newspaper.

NUGGETS.

Blindness.

Love is not half so blind as is hate.—Los Angeles Herald.

Supremely Restful.

"I wonder if there's any lazier occupation than fishing."

"Well, yes—looking at people fishing."—Brooklyn Life.

None to Imitate.

"Now, Johnny," his mother said, as they started for church, "I want you to behave like a good little boy."

"I can't!" blubbered Johnny. "I don't know any good little boy!"—Chicago Tribune.

Reminders of Home.

She was relating the beauty of the sea voyage.

"And was there anything to remind you of dear old Chicago?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, indeed!" she replied. "Every day some one would say: 'Come up on deck! Here is another tramp.'"—Chicago News.

He Wasn't.

Costigan—Don't say you ain't done nothin'.

Madigan—And why not?

Costigan—Because that isn't good English.

Madigan—Faith, I'm glad to hear it, for by the powers, nayther am I.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

THE HAVEN OF DREAMS.

Mary K. Buck in Chicago Inter Ocean.

When the weary day with its toil is o'er
And darkness broods over earth once more,
We gladly slip through the gates of night,
And sail for a mystical shore.

In the soft-winged shallop of sleep we glide
O'er a silent sea with a rhythmic tide,
That lulls to rest each throbbing woe
Our aching hearts may hide.

And though from afar no beacon gleams,
Nor mariner's star sheds its guiding beams,
Yet ever the unseen ships go by,
Seeking the haven of dreams.

And when we've entered that haven fair,
The wonders untold that await us there!
Back in the meadows of childhood we roam,
Basking again in the lovelight of home.

The dear ones we've lost are with us once more,
Just as we knew them and loved them of yore;
And none ever doubts all is not as it seems
While we linger entranced in the haven of dreams.

So it seemeth to me that some shadowy night
When death draws the curtain we'll slip out of sight,
And sail in a shallop like that we call sleep,
To a wonderful land where no eyes ever weep,
And the haven of dreams lies a-wide.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

The Return of Blanche Bates Cordially Welcomed.

A New Stage Version of "Under Two Flags" at the Garden Theatre—Gossip of the Stage.

Blanche Bates, one of the most popular and most variously gifted of the actresses of this hour, began an engagement at the Garden Theatre last evening, where, under the joint management of Charles Frohman and David Belasco, she acted Cigarette in a new stage version of Ouida's once familiar romance "Under Two Flags," made for her by Paul Potter.

The title might be taken to signify the new, though presumably only temporary, partnership in theatricals of Mr. Frohman and Mr. Belasco, a pleasing reminder of their old partnership, which gave to the town so much good theatrical entertainment. Theatricals have been running to emptyings in the metropolis lately. The season has not nearly fulfilled its early promise, and, in the circumstances, the reappearance of Mr. Belasco prominently in the field is gratifying, even though his first offering is only a revamping of an old melodrama.

But melodrama, even when its prevailing spirit is of the wildest description, and the employment of coincidence and hairbreadth escape from disaster, and all the other time-honored devices of the melodramatists is persistent and extravagant, may yet be the medium for the exhibition of positive dramatic art. Mr. Potter has not been either moderate or especially original in putting together the old materials of Ouida's book, but he has made a play which, while it is richly, variously, and splendidly pictorial, is still dramatic.

No production of its kind that we remember has excelled this scenically. The pictures, whether of French interiors or views of the wild and reckless outdoor and indoor life of a largely imaginary and poetized Algeria, are all beautiful. The electrician and the limelight man work in harmony with the dramatist, and the stage manager and with each other.

The moonlight, the starlight, and the rays of the setting sun are therefore convincing. The rosy touch on the snowy peak after the simoon has spent its fury is a wonderfully pretty effect. The simoon itself is a new marvel of pictorial stagecraft, and will, on its own account, draw the town.

The incidental music, of which there is an abundance; the grouping in the ensemble scenes, the general effect of the whole production, which is exceedingly elaborate, ingenious, and costly, is what we have all come to expect from Mr. Belasco.

Better than all, however, is the acting. Mr. Potter has given Miss Bates a rôle in which she can display nearly the whole scope of her powers of possession, and has made nearly all her scenes essentially dramatic. Only once, in the simoon, is she merely the central figure in a pictorial episode.

As Cigarette, the wild vivandiere, who has killed a whole regiment of Bedouins and been the heroine of a thousand fights, she first shows happy in the enjoyment of health and heedless love; then, stirred to suspicion, and suffering the first pangs of jealousy; thenceforward passing through all the stages of that cruel disease; winning back her lover by the force of her passionate pleading; roused again to suspicion, conviction, hatred; and then tortured by remorse and fear, and finally spurred on by love and her sense of justice to overcome great obstacles for the rescue of her lover.

A wildly passionate, vehement, mentally alert; physically lithe, graceful, fascinating, with a sense of humor, a heart full of sympathy in spite of her blood-thirsty habits, a jaunty demeanor when occasion requires, Cigarette is as picturesque, powerful, and moving a personage as the current revival of romantic drama has produced.

The force, variety, passionate intensity, and technical experiness of Miss Bates's acting are not to be excelled on the contemporary stage. What she may ever do in the higher walks of drama is purely conjectural. But in this particular field she has no dangerous competitor in this hour.

Many other parts are well acted, but mention of the clever composition of the familiar rôle of the good-natured "tuft" by Mr. Arbuckle, the capable treatment of a slight but effective rôle by Mr. Abeles, the dainty prettiness of Margaret Robinson in her new blonde wig, and the forcible and spirited work of Francis Carlyle, Campbell Gollan, and Albert Bruning in purely conventional rôles must suffice this morning.

For the plot that holds these personages together there is nothing better to say than that it serves. The play is no masterwork, even of its common kind. But the acting and the manner of the pictorial production are notable, and just at this time should be cordially welcomed. There was a great deal of applause last night.

Bertie Cecil	Francis Carlyle
Earl of Rockingham	Maclyn Arbuckle
Rake	Edward S. Abeles
Countess of Warminster	Rose Snyder
Lady Venetia Lyonnesse	Margaret Robinson
Marquis of Chateauroy	Campbell Gollan
Lord Constantia	Arthur Bruce
Pierre Baroni	Albert Bruning
Renee Baroni	Grace Elliston
Maitre Savignol	Frank Browning
Gen. Lamoriciere	Matt. Snyder
Paul Lamoriciere	Madge West
Capt. De Chamerillon	Beresford Webb
En-Ta-Maboull	Frank Leyden
Beau Bruno	Tefft Johnson
Tictac	George Gaston
Abd-El-Kareen, the Marabout	Albert Bruning
Bou Allam	William Sissons
Amineh	Mrs. F. M. Bates
Yusef	Malcolm Gunn
Yussuf	Mary Bayly
Cigarette	Blanche Bates

"CISSIE" LOFTUS INJURED.

The Actress Was Run Over in Lexington Avenue—Cannot Play for Several Days.

Cecelia Loftus, otherwise known as "Cissie" Loftus, was seriously injured last evening by being knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon at Sixty-first Street and Lexington Avenue. Miss Loftus is playing in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," at Daly's Theatre.

Last evening she visited her physicians, Drs. Henry W. and Herman C. Frauenthal, at 783 Lexington Avenue, on the northeast corner of Sixty-first Street. After her visit Miss Loftus crossed to the west side of the avenue to board a south-bound Lexington Avenue car. Two or three cars passed, the gripmen paying no attention to her signals to stop. In attempting to attract the attention of another gripman, Miss Loftus, it is believed, became excited and did not notice the approach of a horse attached to a delivery wagon. The driver either did not see her or expected she would step out of the way.

The horse struck Miss Loftus on the shoulder, knocking her into a snowbank. The wheels of the wagon passed over both legs. Realizing he had injured the woman the driver applied the whip to the horse and drove away.

A crowd soon gathered, and the actress was carried into a nearby dyeing establishment. She was hysterical, and at times semi-conscious. Patrolman Gallagher of the East Fifty-seventh Street Police Station sent to the Presbyterian Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Dorman dressed Miss Loftus's injuries. She was then carried into the office of the Drs. Frauenthal, and later removed to her home, 65 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Dr. Herman C. Frauenthal said later that Miss Loftus had sustained severe contusions, and suffered considerably from shock. He said she would probably be confined to her room four or five days.

Patrolman Boyle of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was detailed by Capt. Brown to locate the driver of the wagon, but at a late hour had been unable to do so.

Shortly before the time for the performance to begin at Daly's Theatre a telephone message was received there saying that Miss Loftus had been injured.

MISS NETHERSOLE'S SORE FOOT.

She Had Been Troubled with a Corn and Cut It Too Close.

It was stated at the Hoffman House last evening, where Miss Olga Nethersole, the actress, is temporarily staying, that her illness is not as serious as reported, and that it has not been necessary to call a physician. Miss Nethersole, it was added, is simply taking a much-needed rest.

It has been learned, however, that during her engagement in Baltimore two weeks ago she attempted to remove a painful corn and in doing so accidentally cut too deep, causing her considerable trouble, particularly during her stay in Brooklyn last week. She endured there excruciating pain during many of the performances of "Sapho" unknown to the audience.

Miss Nethersole then decided rather than take any further chances with her feet and probably suffer as E. H. Sothern did recently, to remain in New York until convinced that no further trouble would result and then resume her tour.

Mr. Tree Produces "Twelfth Night."

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The reopening of Her Majesty's Theatre last evening with Beerbohm Tree's production of "Twelfth Night," was the occasion of an impressive scene. The theatre was a mass of black, and the entire audience stood and joined with Miss Esther Palliser in singing "God Save the King" before the curtain rose. The comedy was superbly mounted. Mr. Tree, a very whimsical Malvolio, divided the honors with Miss Lily Brayton, who played Viola. Mr. Robert Taber as Orsino, Lionel Brough as Toby Belch, and Norman Forbes as Sir Andrew Aguecheek, were all heartily applauded. The production proved a great success.

Yvette Guilbert Appears in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, the French concert singer, has begun a short engagement at the Metropole in Berlin. She has grown stout and dresses quite differently from her former style. She is submitting a partially new programme.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company was held in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. After it terminated Mr. Grau announced that nothing but a general discussion of the operatic season thus far was held, and the plans for next season were not brought up.

Miss Edna Aug, who has been playing the parts of Lais and Bebe with Charles Frohman's company, "The Girl from Up There," will become a member of the stock company at the New York Theatre, making her first appearance next Monday in "The Giddy Throng."

Mr. Al Hayman, one of the committee of three appointed to select a site for the Actors' Home, stated last evening that if it is found possible to obtain a clear title for the property on Staten Island known as Beechlawn, the property of the late Col. Richard Penn Smith, at Castleton, they will recommend its purchase by the Actors' Fund.

Manager Theodore Moss of Wallack's Theatre has arranged to have Louis Mann and Clara Lipman with their farce, "All on Account of Eliza," play a three weeks' engagement, beginning Feb. 25, following the termination of Miss Mary Mannering's season in this city with "Janice Meredith," which will be on Feb. 23.

The newest Clyde Fitch play, "Lovers' Lane," depicting life in a small town, receives its first presentation in this city at the Manhattan Theatre to-night. In the cast are Ernest Hastings, Edward J. Ratcliffe, L. R. Stockwell, Frank Hatch, Charles W. Swain, Julian Barton, Nanette Comstock, Brandon Douglas, Millie James, Agnes Findlay, Emily Wakeman, Sadie Stringham, Lizzie Conway, and some thirty others.

The play which Liebler & Co. have contracted with F. Marion Crawford to write for Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will be founded upon an incident in the life of Mme. de Maintenon, who will be impersonated by Mrs. Le Moyne. The play will have its initial presentation at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Oct. 7 next. The happenings related in the play occurred just prior to the marriage of Mme. de Maintenon to Louis XIV. With the exception of Miss Eleanor Robson, who will impersonate the rôle of Jeannette Pincre, the remaining members of the cast have not as yet been chosen.

PAPYRI FROM OXYRHYNCUS.

Received in Boston for Various American Institutions.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The gift of 118 papyri to American universities by the Egypt Exploration Fund of London has recently been announced. These papyri, for immediate distribution, have just reached the Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow of Boston, the American Vice President of the society, who has examined a portion of them. Among the sixteen papyri for Yale are portions of a lost comedy of the second century and of Plato's Republic of the century before and after Christ. Harvard's share includes a fragment of Paul's Epistle to the Romans of Aloman, the chief lyric poet of Sparta, 651 B. C., and seventeen other papyri. Columbia receives Xenophon's Hellenica, first century, a letter to the King of Macedon, and fourteen other pieces.

Johns Hopkins gets extracts from Thucydides of the second century, two of Demosthenes on the Crown, and thirteen other fragments. A piece of Herodotus of the second century, a complete contract for a loan in the reign of Nero, and eleven other pieces are assigned to Princeton. Of five papyri for Hamilton College, one is a letter to the Clerk of the Court in the time of Trajan, acknowledging the receipt of a will; and of four papyri to Vassar College, one is about a loan of 3,000 drachmae of silver, which shows that 8 per cent. interest was then paid, (third century.)

Of the total 118 papyri, 29 are presented to the University of Pennsylvania.

The larger part of the papyri are from Oxyrhynchus and the rest from various sites. The former is where the "New Sayings of Jesus" were found by the society, and also portions of St. Matthew, Mark, and John, far antedating any other known texts.

MARSDEN COMPANY'S REPORT.

Three Factories in Operation—Stockholders Elect Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 5.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Marsden Company was held here to-day, and the following Board of Directors was elected: W. W. Gibbs, Edward C. Lee, George Philler, George S. Graham, Robert H. Foerderer, Joseph F. Sinnott, James S. Beacom, Clayton E. Platt, and J. R. Williams.

It was practically a re-election of the old board, with the exception of Samuel R. Shipley and Edwin S. Cramp, who were succeeded by Messrs. Foerderer and Beacom. The election of officers will probably take place to-morrow.

President Gibbs in his report said that the company now has three large factories in successful operation besides two cutting plants and a fourth factory nearly completed. It is intended soon to put them all on double time. Of the company's finances he said:

> Of the amount due from the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company we have agreed to take $100,000 in the preferred stock of the company. This makes the cash on hand, the accounts receivable, and the amount due from the Powder Company amount to $138,280.05, from which there is to be deducted for accounts and bills payable $55,525.13, leaving a balance of $82,754.92, and in order to provide additional funds for the extension of the business, we have negotiated a loan for one year, pledging a part of the powder stock owned by us as collateral.

SEEKS CHICAGO CONNECTION.

Report that Missouri Pacific May Secure the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad has its headlights set in the direction of Chicago, over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. H. H. Porter, the Federal Steel man, and former President of the latter line, is anxious to sell the road, which he controls by virtue of the ownership of the majority of the stock.

The Gould-Harriman interests, who own the Missouri Pacific, are as anxious to buy, and the men who are familiar with the railroad markets are unanimous in the opinion that the big Trans-Mississippi line will have a Chicago connection over Mr. Porter's dividend-earning road.

For a good many years the Chicago and Eastern Illinois has had one foot on the bank of the Mississippi at Thebes, while on the further bank were the ends of the rails of the St. Louis Southwestern, a spur of the big Missouri Pacific. A little while ago the road owned by Mr. Porter decided to span the river, and Congress has recently given permission for the building of the bridge which will unite the two roadways, and long before the bridge is completed the merging of the lines will be an accomplished fact. Indeed, it is believed that the merger was consummated within the last few days.

The officers of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad are Chicago men, but their interest in the road does not extend very far into the stock book. Mr. Porter has had a good investment, and he has not been scattering his holdings, but on the contrary, he has tied a lot of good, stout twine about his package of certificates so as to be able to get good returns by delivering complete control to any good purchaser.

ADDISON CAMMACK DEAD

One-Time Bear Leader of Wall Street Passes Away in This City.

Gruff Broker Who Won Fame and Fortune by His Daring Coups Began Life as Office Boy.

Addison Cammack, the retired Wall Street stock broker and operator, died yesterday morning at his city home, 31 West Forty-ninth Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He had for several months suffered from Bright's disease.

Addison Cammack was for twenty years the leader of the Wall Street bear clique, and his successor was James R. Keene, until the latter returned from Europe and got into the bull swim that was brought about by the election for a second term of President McKinley. Familiarly termed "Cam" and "Ursa Major," his personality was interesting because of his stature and brawn, and to those to whom he unbent—they were few—he became cherished. Under a rough and abrupt exterior he carried a heart of gold, did many acts of kindness, and hid them because they were not consonant with the reputation for unamiability which he never attempted to challenge. He in fact piqued himself on his brusqueness.

Mr. Cammack was born at Hopkinsville, Ky. His father was of Scotch descent and had been a tobacco planter in Virginia. Young Cammack, when sixteen years old, faced the world as an office boy with the shipping house of G. P. Whitney & Co. at New Orleans. He had then a common school education. Natural gifts and inclinations stimulated him in self-education so that in later years he was an excellent art critic and correct in musical taste. Always a plodder even in the most stirring times of his Wall Street career, he worked up from the bottom rung of the ladder, and in 1861 he had become senior partner in the house in which his initial commercial drudgery occurred, its style changing to Cammack & Converse.

The firm at the outbreak of the civil war had established headquarters at Havana, Cuba, and controlled, with varying fortunes, a fleet of blockade runners. The conflict over, Cammack was in the whisky business in this city with J. W. George, as George & Co. After 1867 he traveled in Europe, and on his return settled down to study Wall Street methods. Presently, in 1870, with Charles J. Osborne, Cammack formed the firm of Osborne & Cammack, which was dissolved in 1873. During its existence Jay Gould was a member of it, with a special partner's contribution of $500,000. Other members were Edwin Chapin and E. C. Taylor. In these days Cammack and Osborne were, naturally, striking contrasts. The yachtsman set the fashions for the smart junior Wall Street bloods and made or marred the reputations of the tailors and haberdashers whom he patronized or discarded. "Cam," on the contrary, was almost as wholly disdainful of personal appearance and fine toggery as is Russell Sage; in fact, he seemed to plume himself upon his rough, ready garments and tousled aspect, and his manners toward all but those who gained his intimacy were abrupt and deterrent. Many yet live who remember the nervous tension that prevailed in the offices of the firm when the bear leader plunged into his big leather chair, with his hat on and a big cigar in his teeth and glowered under a hat pulled well down at all but cronies who ventured to approach him. Not as many recall unsolicited succor that came to them in time of dire need from the gruff broker. No such aid was given except on the stipulation that the transaction must remain a secret.

His firm dissolved, Cammack speculated as a free lance and cut a big swath as an operator who acted suddenly and boldly on well-studied plans. In the coups he was identified with many financiers and speculators, among them William R. Travers, George Osgood, Benjamin Carver, John George, J. Hunter, C. J. Woerishoefer, W. H. Vanderbilt, Henry N. Smith, and W. L. Scott. He did not become a member of the New York Stock Exchange until March 19, 1875, and then he bought a seat adjoined the Street in 1895, although he did not sell his seat until Feb. 3, 1897. It was purchased for $18,000 by H. I. Dittman of Lazard Frères. With the sale Mr. Cammack abandoned a life insurance in the Exchange of $10,000. Seats are now worth $50,000.

Phases in this operator's career were few. He was a bear for a quarter of a century except during the panic of 1884, when he laid by many hundreds of thousands of dollars by buying for a rise in a zero market. At the outset of his association with the Stock Exchange he had large transactions as a seller of stocks with the Twenty-third Street branch of Van Emburgh & Atterbury, and, he and his associates came to be known as "the Twenty-third Street gang," a designation due to exasperated and unfortunate bulls. Many stories of market manipulation came of these transactions. One of Cammack's most profitable bear strokes was in 1883, when with H. N. Smith and C. J. Woerishoefer he made a set for Northern Pacific and "hammered" down the stock to a "market milking" basis and the confounding of Henry Villard and his allies.

Cammack made the Windsor Hotel his headquarters at night when in the prime of his reputation as a speculator, and none of those who gathered there was more courted or detested by the rival camps. Here in the Spring of 1884 Alexander Taylor, the broker-yachtsman, undertook to impeach "Cam's" veracity and received a severe caning.

Knowledge of railroad affairs was Cammack's forte. He had accurate "inside" information in regard to every road whose stocks were or were likely to become active, and generally possessed complete data of railroad earnings before they reached the officers of the companies or were made public.

Outside of his Wall Street environment Cammack's tastes were for blooded horses, although he never owned what is generally classed as a stable, but kept a few clever nags, pictures and art objects, and music. His social life and personal habits, so far as indifference to appearance and running day speculation into night planning, changed in 1886. On March 9 of that year, at Washington, D. C., he married Miss Mary Hildreth. They have two sons, and Mr. Cammack, when he sold his Stock Exchange seat in 1897, said that he had found that domesticity had so twined around him that he had decided to devote the remainder of his life to his family. His fortune then was estimated at more $1,200,000. This included a home at Tuxedo and valuable real estate in his wife's name.

Mr. Cammack was a member of the Lawyers', Lotos, New York Athletic, National Arts, New York Yacht, Tuxedo, Suburban Riding and Driving, and Metropolitan (of Washington) Clubs, and the Musical Arts Society. He was a Director of the Plaza Bank, the Eastern Insurance Company, and the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company.

The funeral will take place at St. Thomas's Church on Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

TO AID ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Step Taken to Form a Permanent Organization.

A meeting of those interested in the work of assisting Italian immigrants arriving at this port was held in the United Charities Building yesterday. Ernest H. Crosby presided, and among those present were Richard Watson Gilder, W. Franklin Brush, W. E. McCord, Eliot Norton, J. K. Paulding, Chevalier Giovanni Branchi, Chevalier G. Rossi, G. Speranza, and the Rev. Gaetano Conte.

Mr. Crosby said that although the Italians outnumber all other nationalities emigrating to the United States, they have no benevolent organization to protect their interests.

Chevaliers Branchi and Rossi said they were heartily in favor of the proposed organization, and the Rev. Gaetano Conte and Richard Watson Gilder spoke in praise of the Italian character.

The general opinion was that a Home of Refuge was the first desirable necessity; other projects such as a labor bureau and a clearing house for those intending to go to other parts of the country could be added later. The Italian Government, it was said, had already in contemplation the establishment of a branch of the Italian National Bank in this city, which would do away, in great measure, with the abuses the immigrant suffered from irresponsible bankers.

The following committee was appointed with power to form a permanent organization: Miss Emma Brace, Miss J. W. Moore, W. Franklin Brush, W. E. McCord, Eliot Norton, J. K. Paulding, J. A. Robbins, G. Speranza, and the Rev. Gaetano Conte.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The meeting of the two dancing classes last evening and the dinners given by various patronesses who took their guests afterward to these dances, helped to make it quite a busy evening in society.

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In the afternoon Mrs. Robert C. Osborn presented Dwight Elmendorf in the first of a series of three lectures at the Astoria, and Miss Amy Baker gave a musical tea at the Gerrit Smith studio.

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Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton were booked to sail to-day on the Teutonic for England. They have been in this country several months. They arrived here shortly after Christmas and were for quite a time the guests of Mrs. Francis Ormond French. They came over to attend the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who may visit them abroad.

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News has been received of the sailing of Miss Julia Wells, who has been abroad since last Summer. She was with her relative, Mrs. Field, when Mr. Field died, and she went with her to Rome. Mrs. Field has been ill and Miss Wells has been detained.

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This afternoon there will be held the first meeting of the Post Graduate Sewing Class at the new residence of Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris have gone South. They are to attend the carnival in New Orleans and will afterward pass some time on Mr. Morris's Louisiana plantation.

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The first meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, which will take place this afternoon at the Tennis Building, is a harbinger of Lent, which begins a fortnight from to-day. The Knickerbocker Sewing Class also meets this morning and the Knickerbocker Riding Club to-morrow afternoon, while the Knickerbocker Whist Club will hold its regular meeting to-morrow evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia.

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The death of Frederick Clarkson on Monday calls attention to the Clarkson residence, one of the few private houses in a rapidly changing dwelling neighborhood to a very crowded business section of Twenty-third Street. Mr. Clarkson, who was unmarried, lived there for many years with an unmarried sister and several brothers, one of whom was a clergyman. He was a member of the old Clarkson family. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and also of other organizations. The Schermerhorn row, live right in the heart of the business section on Twenty-third Street, are among the few residents who still cling to the old portions of town.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon at her residence yesterday to twenty-five of her friends. The table decorations were large red roses. Her guests included Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Kortright, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Childs, and others.

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Dinners were given last night by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach, and James Van Alen, who entertained, among some of the older set, Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Louis J. Pooler, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. J. Campbell Smith, and the Misses Smith gave receptions.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould gave a large dinner at their town house last night. Among their twenty guests were Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. Duer. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will in a few days start on a trip, their destination being Texas.

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To-day will bring the fourth chamber musicale at Mrs. Jacob W. Miller's, 113 East Thirtieth Street, at which Ludwig Breitner will play. These musicales begin promptly at 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a luncheon. The event of the evening will be Mrs. Fish's dance for her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, which is to include those of the young set who are friends of Miss Fish. The decorations are to be pink and green, and white and pink flowers are to be used on the many small tables at which the supper is to be served.

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One of the handsome dances of last week which has not been mentioned was given by Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler on Friday at her residence, 22 Park Avenue. It was for débutantes and in honor of Miss Edith Lawrence, the daughter of Amory Lawrence of Boston. Miss Lawrence has been visiting friends in this city.

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The last but one of the fortnightly dances was given in the Astor gallery of the Astoria last night. Mrs. Louis Livingston Delafield, assisted by Mrs. Shaw and several other patronesses, received. There were two favor figures, the favors for which were hand-painted boxes, fancy pincushions, and needlebooks for the women, and for their partners toy whips, guns, and golf sticks suspended from cords, and satin pincushions. Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne led the cotillion. The guests of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, the Misses Mary Young, Rose Marshall, Sarah Turner, Miss Coleman, and Hugh W. Adams, Henry W. Warner, Thomas Sturgis, Jr., Irving Griffin of Orange, and Dr. Edwin Jenks of Elmira, N. Y.

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The third and last of the Junior Cotillions was danced last night at Sherry's. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson received. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden with Miss Natalie Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, as his partner. There was one favor figure, and in this large bunches of carnations were handed the girls, and the men received boutonnières to match. As it was the last dance of the Winter there was a large attendance, and the dancers included the Misses Mildred Stokes, Nathalie Henderson, Katharine Pratt, May Gallatin, Helen Kountze, Nellie Hard, Gladys Smith, Sophie Langdon, Julia Edwards, Helen Stevens, Justine Erving, the Misses De Saulles, Schenck, Moran, Jones, Ely, Harriman, and the Messrs. Gallatin, Ingraham, Thatcher, Butler, Hard, Schieffelin, Bachelor, Harris, Delafield, Richardson, Morris, Street, and Kountze.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator and Mrs. Foraker entertained at dinner this evening the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wetmore of New York, the Rev. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Miss Phelps, and Mr. and Mrs. Glover.

The French Ambassador gave his first dinner party of the season this evening in honor of the Russian Ambassador and the Countess Marguerite de Cassini. To meet them were the Swiss Minister, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Representative and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Capt. Vignal, the Military Attaché of the Embassy, and Mme. Vignal; Miss McKenna, Miss Tuckerman, Miss Newlands, Miss Ffoulke, and Count Hacke of the German Embassy.

Representative Jefferson Levy and his sister, Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff, entertained at his Vermont Avenue residence this evening in honor of the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Henderson. The appointments of the dinner were among the most elegant of the Winter. To meet the guests of honor were Senator Fairbanks, Senator McComas, Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor, Representative and Mrs. Payne, Representative and Mrs. Boutelle, Representative and Mrs. Thropp, Representative and Mrs. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, and Mr. Carl Von Mayhoff of New York.

The Spanish Minister and Duchess de Arcos entertained a small dinner company at their legation on Massachusetts Avenue this evening.

Engagements Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Howard of this city, to Capt. John Henry Russell, United States Marine Corps, lately returned from Guam, and now on duty at the Marine Barracks. The wedding is to take place in the coming Summer at the country place of the bride's parents, Graystone, in the Blue Mountains of Maryland. Miss Howard made her début two years ago, and has enjoyed a wide popularity in this city and in Baltimore. Capt. Russell is the son of the late Rear Admiral Russell, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke to-day announced the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Gladys Ffoulke, to Edward Chapman Smith of Philadelphia. The wedding is to take place next Fall in this city.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Barr Todd.

Robert Barr Todd, formerly justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and a descendant of a famous old Kentucky family, died at the residence of his daughter, Miss Sallie C. Todd, 347 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Monday night. Judge Todd came to this city in search of health last July. He has suffered for a long time from a complication of disorders.

He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1826, and was the son of David Todd and Eliza Barr. His father was a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky and Missouri, being a Judge in the Booneville District Circuit Court of the latter State for twenty-five years and an officer in the war of 1812. Judge Todd's grandfather was Gen. Levi Todd, who figured conspicuously in the early Indian wars of the last century.

Judge Todd was also a first cousin to the wife of Abraham Lincoln. He was graduated at the University of Missouri in 1843, and three years later he accompanied Donophan in his famous military expedition to Mexico, being severely wounded. Two years later he settled in Morehouse Parish, La., where he had since resided, his home being in the town of Bastrop. He was an Old Line Whig and took a leading part in politics, being elected to the State Legislature in the lower house and the Senate, and finally was appointed a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890, when he voted for secession. He was appointed to the Supreme Court of the State in 1880 and held that post for eight years. He was a Freemason for the last half century, and had long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Todd married in 1850 Miss Annie Ruth Brigham, daughter of Mayor James H. Brigham, a prominent planter of Morehouse Parish. She survives him with three sons, who live in Louisiana, and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. S. B. Daniels of 206A Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. Judge Todd's body will be taken to Louisiana today for burial.

Prof. Edward Elbridge Salisbury.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—Prof. Edward Elbridge Salisbury died this morning in his eighty-seventh year. In December the aged scholar suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, but seemed on the road to recovery. Last Friday he had a relapse and death resulted early this morning.

He was born in 1814, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '32. He studied theology at Yale for three years, and from 1836 to 1839 prosecuted the study of Oriental languages under Silvestre de Sacy. A professorship of Arabic and Sanskrit was created for him at Yale in 1841.

In 1854 he gave up the chair of Sanskrit to William D. Whitney, providing the endowment, and subsequently giving to the university his Oriental library. He had meanwhile been elected Corresponding Secretary of the American Oriental Society, and for several years he conducted the journal and labored for the prosperity of the society, of which he became President in 1863.

He retired to private life about a quarter of a century ago. His wife survives him.

Prof. John Potter Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5.—Prof. John Potter Marshall, one of Tufts's oldest and best-known professors, died at his home here to-day, aged seventy-seven years.

Prof. Marshall was placed in charge of the scientific department of the college when it was founded, in 1854, and was the only member of the original Faculty living. He was born in Kingston, N. H., in 1823, and in 1840 entered Yale. After graduating he began teaching at an academy in Effingham, N. H., where he remained for two years, resigning to become Principal of the Lebanon Liberal Institute, which place he filled for two years more. He then went to Danvers, Mass., and became Principal of the high school.

While there he was visited by Dr. Charles Leonard, now of Tufts Divinity School, but then a member of the Chelsea Board, and soon afterward Mr. Marshall became Principal of the Chelsea High School. He taught successfully in Chelsea until he received the offer of a professorship in the new college. He at first had charge of all the scientific work of the college; later his burdens were lightened, until only mineralogy and geology remained. These branches he taught up to the time of his retirement.

Prof. Marshall was Dr. Ballou's most active assistant in the work of organization, and for the year following Dr. Ballou's death was Acting President of Tufts. In 1853 he married Miss Caroline Clement of Chelsea, who died in 1895.

Frederick Clarkson.

Frederick Clarkson, a member of an old Colonial family and associated with many scientific and religious movements, died at his home, 112 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday of pneumonia. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Foreign Wars, and was one of the supporters of the American Museum of Natural History. He also belonged to the St. Nicholas Club and the Church Club of this city. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

B. B. Osler.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 5.—B. B. Osler of this city, one of the best-known criminal lawyers in Canada, died suddenly this morning at Atlantic City, N. J. He was about sixty-one years old.

Obituary Notes.

HORACE SILSBY, the inventor of a fire engine, died in Seneca Falls, N. Y., yesterday after an illness of several weeks from a complication of diseases. He was sixty years old. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

Mrs. WOLCOTT, seventy-nine years of age, mother of United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado, died yesterday morning in the family home in Longmeadow, Mass. Her husband, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wolcott, was a missionary in Syria, and was settled over the Longmeadow Congregational Church in 1843. Mrs. Wolcott's maiden name was Harriet Pope, and she was born in Oxford, Mass. She leaves five daughters and five sons, Senator Wolcott being the second son.

FRANKLIN L. BURR, for nearly fifty years an editor of The Hartford Times, died yesterday in Hartford, aged seventy-three. For five years he had suffered from paralysis, but pneumonia was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Burr was formerly one of the publishers of The Times, but sold out his interest to his brother, A. E. Burr, remaining afterward as an editor. For two years prior to 1856 he had a position in the Navy Department in Washington.

The Rev. EDWARD A. MANNING, for fifty-seven years a member of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday afternoon at Reading, Mass. Mr. Manning was for many years the Secretary of the Conference, and was one of its most active members. His pastorates were many and in all districts of the Conference and he was widely known and as widely beloved. The funeral will take place in the church at Reading on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE SIMMERMACHER died at his home at 421 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday. He was born in 1836, and in early life served under Gen. Harney, the great Indian fighter, in his Texan campaigns. He afterward served in the Army of the Potomac throughout the civil war. During a Grand Army parade some years ago, Mr. Simmermacher was personally complimented by Gen. Sherman upon his soldierly bearing. For over twenty years he was a Constable in attendance upon the county courts. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, a well-known architect of this city, died Monday evening at his home, 203 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, following an operation. He had been ill for six months. Mr. Silliman was born fifty-one years ago, in Louisville, Ky. He was a graduate of Yale of the Class of '70. After leaving Yale he studied abroad for a time, and, returning to New York in 1873, entered upon his professional career. He prepared the plans for the Morse Building, Temple Court, and other large buildings of the city. He was a member of the University and other clubs. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will take place at the residence to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SENATOR PITNEY A JUSTICE.

His Nomination Confirmed by the New Jersey Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—The nomination of Senator Mahlon R. Pitney as a Justice of the Supreme Court, sent by Gov. Voorhees to the Senate this morning, was confirmed at once, and he was sworn in at noon by Justice Van Syckel. This appointment comes in the wake of the recent selection of Justice Gunmere as Chief Justice to succeed David Depue, resigned, and clears the way for Franklin Murphy in the fight for the Gubernatorial nomination.

In addition to the appointment of Senator Pitney, the Governor sent in the name of Garret D. W. Vroom of Mercer County as Law Judge, to succeed Justice Charles E. Hendrickson, who has just been elevated to an Associate Justiceship in succession to the late Justice Ludlow. Under the rules of the Senate, Mr. Vroom's nomination was laid over.

As Mr. Pitney's appointment does not take effect until Nov. 16, it will not interfere with his position as President of the Senate. His term as Senator expires this year.

In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Pitney introduced a concurrent resolution embracing the Constitutional amendments suggested by the State Bar Association. The amendments provide for an independent Court of Errors, with a

KENNEDY'S WIFE HELPS TO SELECT HIS JURY

Seven Chosen Out of Twenty-eight Talesmen Examined.

Justice Fursman in the Staten Island Dentist's Retrial Commends the Special Jury Law.

Seven jurors out of twenty-eight special talesmen examined were the net result of four hours of examination and challenging by prosecution and defense in the second day of the retrial of Samuel J. Kennedy, the Staten Island dentist, once convicted of the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds, in the Grand Hotel, on the night of Aug. 15, 1898.

Justice Fursman, presiding in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where Kennedy is making his second struggle for life and liberty, commenting upon this result, said that it proved undoubtedly the value and efficiency of the special jury law, the repeal of which is sought by some members of the Legislature.

The accused man's faithful wife, to whose efforts Dr. Kennedy owes his respite from the electric chair, greeted her husband at the doors of the prison pen some time before the trial began, and just as the prisoner was brought from the Tombs across the Bridge of Sighs. A uniformed turnkey silently swung back the barred door for her to enter, and, with a little sob, the devoted wife threw her arms around Dr. Kennedy's neck and kissed him affectionately. She was permitted to remain in conversation with him some minutes, preceding him to the courtroom. Here she was allowed to seat herself at the counsel table beside her husband and Cantwell & Moore, his counsel.

Each talesman, as his name was called, was closely scrutinized by her, and if his appearance or demeanor seemed to indicate that he favored the infliction of the death penalty, the defense peremptorily challenged upon her suggestion. The seven jurors selected, ran the comment in the courtroom, are a particularly lenient-looking set of men, and Mrs. Kennedy brightened up considerably as she scanned the seven faces in the jury box.

John T. Ijams, a merchant, of 146 East Thirty-fifth Street, was the first talesman called. He said, in answer to ex-Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who is prosecuting the case, that he was not opposed to capital punishment, that he did not know any of the principals or witnesses in the case, and that he was not prejudiced one way or the other. Lawyer Moore challenged Mr. Ijams, and exercised this privilege in three other cases. The State peremptorily challenged eleven others.

James Klaber of 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a marble importer, was the second talesman called. He proved satisfactory to both sides and was chosen Foreman. Juror No. 2 was found in the person of Wilfrid J. Wright, after five talesmen had been challenged or disqualified. He is a building contractor at 369 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

A third juror was accepted immediately thereafter in the person of William G. Wallace of 203 West Eighty-sixth Street. With three jurors in the box, Justice Fursman adjourned court for the noon recess, and the fourth juror was chosen at the afternoon session after several challenges had disqualified half a dozen talesmen. Juror No. 4 was William F. Bridge of 69 Wall Street. Charles H. Thurston of 200 Broadway was the next juror accepted, and close after him John J. Bulleyn of 171 West Ninety-third Street proved acceptable to both sides. H. Bolton Jones, the landscape artist, of 253 West Forty-second Street, proved unacceptable to the State.

Many of the talesmen were asked by Mr. McIntyre if the presence of Mrs. Kennedy by her husband's side, believing him innocent, as any devoted wife would, would influence the prospective juror's verdict. All answered in the negative.

Otto Eiditz of 485 Madison Avenue filled the seventh chair in the jury box, after which Justice Fursman announced an adjournment until to-day. Cantwell & Moore and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy stated that they expected to complete the jury by to-day at noon.

"This is a really remarkable showing," said Mr. McIntyre, "and demonstrates the excellence of the special jury law."

Mr. McIntyre added that the State's case was substantially the same as on the first trial, with the exception of the loss of one witness by death and that portion of Capt. Price's testimony upon which the Court of Appeals based its reversal of the lower court's decision.

ROBBED AT ENTRANCE TO BOURSE

Philadelphia Business Man Made Unconscious by Negro Footpad.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Clarence V. Wallace, a contracting agent, is lying critically ill at home, as a result of an encounter last night with a negro highwayman, who secured $68 and escaped. The assault occurred in front of the Fourth Street entrance to the Bourse, where Mr. Wallace has an office, and at a time when the street was crowded with persons returning from work.

The negro asked Mr. Wallace for assistance. He was handed 5 cents, whereupon he demanded more, and reached for Mr. Wallace's watch and chain, at the same time knocking him down. The negro quickly put his hand in his victim's inside pocket and secured a wallet containing the money. Mr. Wallace was picked up unconscious and taken home. His head is badly cut.

FAVORS A NEW BUILDING.

What Dean Hoffman Said Before the Historical Society.

The Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, was formally installed last night as President of the New York Historical Society, at the regular monthly meeting, held in the society building, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

In accepting the office, Dean Hoffman referred to the venerable age of the society, which, he said, would soon close the first century of its existence, and he elicited a burst of applause when he referred to the urgent need of a new building. While he made no personal reference to the recent suggestion of a nominal consolidation with the New York Public Library, with permanent headquarters in the Lenox Library Building, he forcibly that a new Building Committee would soon be appointed, and he urged active co-operation from all the members. His remarks were unmistakably in favor of the society erecting its own building on its property at Central Park West, and the applause showed that general sentiment was with him.

TRADED ON NAMESAKE'S NAME.

New York Chemical Houses Swindled by Philadelphian.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A man giving his name as William Annear was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Meyers to-day and held in $1,200 bail for a further hearing by Commissioner Craig on the charge of perpetrating wholesale frauds on large drug, chemical, and proprietary medicine houses in New York. Several days ago William Annear, a reputable dealer in oils and chemicals here, began to receive bills for large quantities of chemicals which he had not ordered. He notified the postal authorities, and Inspector Holden located the fictitious Mr. Annear's headquarters, where he found large quantities of drugs and considerable mail matter from wholesale drug dealers.

The room was leased on Jan. 4, since which time, Inspector Holden says, its occupant has received drugs and proprietary medicines amounting to about $1,800. Annear eluded the authorities until to-day, when he was arrested at a hotel.

Off to Ecuador's Gold Fields.

George W. Waters, Commissioner from Chile to the United States, sails to-day with Dwight C. Lefferts, Treasurer of the West Coast Gold Mining Company, for the gold fields of Ecuador on the steamship Finance.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RUMORS OF CONSOLIDATIONS.

Lackawanna-Wabash Combination Possible in the Future.

Rumors were thick again yesterday of more railroad consolidations. The Iowa Central and the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the Lackawanna and the Wabash were the roads singled out for developments yesterday. Officials of all of these lines declined to say anything either way. One, in explanation, said that he was tired out denying such reports and that he had made up his mind to make no further statements.

Regarding the rumors about a Lackawanna-Wabash combination, an official of one of these lines said that he would not be surprised if such an alliance would come to pass during the next year.

"A railroad which runs out of New York," said this official, "and which has no through line to Chicago, cannot hope to compete with lines which have through connections controlled by them. The Lackawanna now ends at Buffalo. Its western connection is the Wabash. The Lackawanna being the richer of the two, it would only be natural if it should secure to itself this Western outlet. Yes, I look for a Lackawanna-Wabash combination, but not in the immediate future."

WESTERN LINES MAY MERGE.

Report in Denver that Officials Are Getting Ready to Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 5.—Prominent railroad men here say that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and Rio Grande Western Railways will soon be under one control, and that the financiers now arranging this consolidation are in control of the new company just organized by Senator-elect Clark of Montana to build a line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, Cal.

President Palmer of the Rio Grande Western refuses to discuss the matter. President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande is in New York, and is said to be working with the syndicate in completing the details of the transaction. With the link between Salt Lake and Los Angeles this consolidation would have the shortest and most direct route from Chicago to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Huntington Expected to Stay.

The statement was made yesterday that the resignation of H. E. Huntington as Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company is not an event of the immediate future, in spite of the change of control of that road. Representatives of the new interests say there will be no immediate changes in the personnel of the management coming from their initiative.

Brief Railroad Items.

Only routine business was transacted at the regular monthly meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company. The reported lease of the property to the New York Central was not discussed.

The freight and passenger offices of the Great Northern Railway have been removed to 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard Street.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a special souvenir book containing 100 views of scenery along its line between Portland, Me., and Chicago.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific Company is expected in this city to-day or to-morrow. He left San Francisco last Saturday.

FATHER LET THE BURGLAR GO.

President Birchall Had His Revolver, but Would Not Alarm His Sick Daughter.

Because he did not want to frighten his seventeen-year-old daughter, who was lying in her room critically ill, President W. H. Birchall of the Borough Bank refrained from shooting the fleeing burglar, who had got into his residence, at East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Creston Avenue, in the Bronx.

Catherine, Mr. Birchall's daughter, has been ill several weeks with typhoid fever. At one time her condition was so critical that her life was despaired of.

A few days ago, about 4 A. M., a well-dressed thief pried open the fastenings of the parlor window and entered the rooms on the first floor. After ransacking these, he proceeded up stairs to the sleeping apartments, on the second floor, and entered the room of the sick daughter. Miss Catherine was asleep, and the nurse was sitting by the bed in a rocker, reading. The nurse, however, heard the stealthy footsteps, and, turning her head, saw at once it was not the girl's father. Instead of screaming and alarming her patient, who was in an extremely nervous state, the nurse went calmly to Mr. Birchall's room and aroused him.

Meantime the burglar, alarmed, had started down the staircase. Mr. Birchall came out with his revolver and saw the man going down. He was about to fire at him when the nurse reminded him of his daughter's condition. Then the father let the man go, and did not even report the matter to the police.

CONSEQUENCES OF A SCRATCH.

The death of Emma Boerke, nineteen years old, from osteosarcoma, or hard cancer, of the skull, has caused much interest among the medical profession of Brooklyn.

The young woman's death occurred on Monday at her home, 101 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, and it became known yesterday through the rejection by the Health Department of a certificate given by Dr. Henry Elchacker of 774 Bushwick Avenue. Her death was attributed to the above cause by Dr. Charles Wuest, who made an autopsy.

About three years ago, while employed in a dry goods store she scratched herself behind the right ear, and later a carbuncle appeared, which developed into the cancer. The latter grew to extraordinary proportions, and the girl became blind and deaf.

THE FRENCH COOKS' BALL.

The main attraction at the fifth annual culinary exhibition and ball of the "Société Culinaire Philanthropique," otherwise known as the "French Cooks," which was held in the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening, was a black bear, weighing 298 pounds, which, according to a label, was "killed by Teady in the Rocky Mountains especially for this exhibition." The bear was one of twelve others exhibited by A. Silz. The collection consisted of ten large bears and two young cubs, the youngest of which weighed twenty pounds.

But this was only one of many marvelous exhibits. There were castles and fountains in miniature made of all kinds of unusual building material, by New York's most noted chefs. One exhibit entitled "The Three Musketeers," showed three broiled lobsters as the famous characters of Dumar's novel. What seemed to be pretty etchings of girls' heads on an exhibit entitled "Daughters of Eve," turned out to be only a decoration in cold gravy on fried chickens.

In the evening the chefs and their friends filled the wide space of the Garden and danced until the early hours of the morning, to the music of two seemingly untiring bands.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 6.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

85—Forderer vs. Tradesmen's N. Bk.
52—United States vs. Loeb.
80—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Allison.
84—United States vs. Miller.
91—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
95—Jaycox vs. United States.
100—Tribune Ass'n vs. Follwell.
94—United States vs. Dodge.
97—United States vs. Grempler.
98—United States vs. Zeimer.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings.

163—Krauz vs. 3d Av. R.R.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
132—Reilly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
261—Hess vs. Blen & Co.
78—Childs vs. New York Times.

J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Ed. M. Scheider.
In re Slomka & Sons.
In re David Brecher.
In re Great Am. 5 and 10 Cent Store Co.
In re Louis Hornthal.
In re Newmark & Shapiro.
In re Samuel Deutsch.
In re Harris Levy.
In re J. F. Shera.
In re James F. Welch.
In re Clement Rajett.
In re Clara Mass.
In re R. T. Cochran.
In re Julius A. Robinson
In re Bowlby, Klein & Becker.
In re M. C. Boynton & Co.
In re Isaac J. Arbesky.
In re Samuel Weintraut.
In re Ann J. Lawrie.
In re Kugler Syndicate.
In re James McWalters.
In re Humboldt Foss.
In re Daniel Lehman.
In re Rachel Juster.
In re A. B. Hilton.
In re Lesser Bros.
In re Gottlieb Bros.
In re Alphonse Cohn.
In re Charles E. S. Noyes.
In re Charles Damsky.
In re Jacob Kornreich.
2477—In re J. F. Smith & Co.

In Room 66, Post Office proceedings.
3195—In re Bernard Edelman.
2766—In re Bernard Isaacs.
3401—In re Abraham Frackman.
3407—In re Julius A. Robinson.

Discharges.
3313—Edward Owen.
3293—Louis Lehing.
3251—Mary Bleiman.
2936—Max Goldbaum.
2886—Joseph Baskin.
2731—Elias M. Pilzer.
3268—Julius Werner.
2783—Fairchild, Harris & Patterson.
3304—Joseph Bohm.
3256—J. L. N. Ottenhoff.
3230—Morris Friedman.
1635—David Quigley.
3107—Edward W. Graupner.
3286—Edward Morley.
3275—Patrick Twomey.
3232—Gustave Veith.
3264—Max Olitsky.
3089—Joseph Fuchs.
3294—Adolf Meskowitz.
2151—Charles Damsky.

Discharges under objection.
3221—Albert B. Roeder.
2874—Morris J. Meyer.
2718—J. & A. Yuckman.
2878—W. H. Thornton.

Adjourned cases.
1500—George H. Baker.
3209—Louis Adler.
2990—Finley Bros.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Schreyer vs. Saunders.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Winston vs. Winston, Carr vs. Maltby and another.—Judgments affirmed, without costs.

Fox vs. Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Burhans and another vs. Union Free School District No. 1 of Canton, N. Y.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered on the stipulations, with costs.

Russell vs. Briggs, impleaded; Mack vs. Anderson, impleaded.—Judgment reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide the events.

New York Life Insurance Company vs. Baker et al.—Judgment modified as stated in the opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to guardian ad litem against plaintiff, appellant.

Skinner vs. Norman, Treasurer.—Order reversed and judgment entered on verdict affirmed, with costs in all courts.

Spies vs. Lockwood, trustee, et al.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Warner vs. Southall.—Judgment of reversal affirmed, with costs.

Bull vs. Case, German-American Bank vs. Slade and another, Levin vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company and another, Finn vs. Cassidy and another, O'Beirne vs. Carey and another, Hollins et al. vs. Hubbard, Jr., et al.; Powers vs. Schlicht Heat and Light and Power Company, Wood vs. Whitehead Brothers Company, Bishop vs. the Autographic Register Company of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 69, 45, 85, 88, 123, 18, 19, 36.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

14—Harrison vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
15—Eagan vs. Eagan.
17—W. P. Fuller & Co. vs. Schrenk.
12—Mooney vs. Press Pub. Co.
18—Pritchard vs. Kirsch.
19—Herman vs. N. Y. El. Ry. Co.
20—Kennett vs. Hopkins.
23—Sugden vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
25—Stillman vs. Brant.
2—People, &c., vs. Belden.
26—Eagan vs. Eagan.
27—Foley vs. Scharman.
28—Sherman vs. Tucker.
29—Benedict vs. Guardian Trust Co.
30—Ketcham vs. Belding.
31—Mittendorf vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Andrews, P. J.; O'Gorman and Blanchard, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.. Appeals from judgments of City Court.

1—Weitzman vs. Hart.
7—Gregor vs. Niederman.

Appeals from the Municipal Court.

10—Armstrong vs. Morgan.
13—Weissberg vs. Geizert.
14—Lynch vs. Schor.
16—Read vs. Erie R. R. Co.
19—Early vs. Krauss.
20—Elsas vs. Gallagher.
24—Hawkes vs. Burke.
26—Folsom vs. Abrams.
25—Race vs. Moore.
33—Benner vs. West.
34—Worthington vs. London Guar. & Accident Co.
36—Barnard vs. Devine.
37—Same vs. same.
39—Bloch vs. Katz.
40—Frank vs. Lockhart.
42—Davis vs. Lohsen.
53—Warshawsky vs. Horwitz.
55—Bendix vs. Saul.
56—Hubener vs. Frick.
60—Hughes vs. Nat. Wall Paper Co.
63—Hedenberg vs. Heller
67—Same vs. Boehm.
74—Keller vs. Strauss.
77—Jones vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
84—Prager vs. Eorden's Condensed Milk Co.
86—Lowther vs. Man. Brass Co.
88—Chesebrough Building Investment vs. Douglas.
92—Henning vs. Rothschild.
97—Industrial Loan Association vs. Saul.
100—Tishler vs. Fishman.
105—Pettite vs. Falanga.
106—Heuer vs. Molla.
109—Durya vs. Matronski.
115—Katzenberg vs. Becker.
116—McCotter vs. Flinn.
117—Vogel vs. Friedman
118—Condict vs. Chisholm.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Howe vs. Verault.
2—In re Breen.
3—Lyon vs. Graham & Sons Co.
4—Downes vs. Cape Cod Ship Canal Co.
5—Remsen vs. same.
6—Shaw vs. Dillon.
7—Kurz vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
8—Koster vs. same.
9—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Babcock.
10—Butler vs. Fitzgerald.
11—Cartwright vs. same.
12—Cooper vs. Cooper.
13—Lyman vs. Rosenthal.
14—Lyman vs. Rosenbach.
15—McKeown vs. Tyng.
16—Nicholas vs. Midland.
17—In re Goldberg.
18—Ewanska vs. Baranowski.
19—Perry vs. Levenson.
20—Clark Johnson Medicine Co. vs. Olmsted.
21—Judson vs. Conger.
22—Osterman vs. Mottolla.
23—In re Trinity Av.
24—In re Van Cortlandt Av.
25—Harrison vs. Harrison.
26—Triest vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
27—Sherman vs. Levine.
28—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
29—In re Briggs Av.
30—Davot vs. Davot.
31—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Trieber.
32—Voight vs. Frayer.
33—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Barman.
34—Kegel vs. Kegel.
35—Holloway vs. Coler.
36—Brophy vs. Altorfer.
37—Auerbach vs. Fernbach.
38—Walter vs. Sentell.
39—Overton vs. Lyons.
40—Peckham vs. Warner
41—Laciver vs. Kaiser.
42—In re Pier 12, R. R.
43—In re Pier 15, E. R.
44—In re Little W. 12th & 13th Sts., N. R.
45—In re City Trust, Safe Deposit & Surety Co., Phila.
48—Reilly vs. Reilly.
47—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
48—Schultz vs. Selnick.
49—Fish vs. Fish.
50—Am. Ice Co. vs. Prucha.
51—Kronenberger vs. Liberal League.
52—Harrison vs. Harrison.
53—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier
54—Coyne vs. Pitzele.
55—In re Margulies.
56—Taylor vs. Taylor.
57—Buck vs. Williams.
58—In re Suydam.
59—Im. Fire Ins. Co.
60—In re S. Killin.
61—Alexander vs. Riker.
62—Ross vs. Tattersalls.
63—Halpin vs. Kellogg.
64—Hirsh vs. Cook.
65—Davis vs. Seifter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar.

Divorces.

2235—Santriano vs. Santriano.
1997—Rice vs. Rice.
2015—Posey vs. Posey.
2029—Kaminitz vs. Kaminitz.
2251—Wesler vs. Wesler.
2254—Leve vs. Leve.
2255—James vs. James.
2258—Delling vs. Delling.
2260—Conlon vs. Conlon.
2261—Collins vs. Collins.
2433—Springer vs. Springer.
2434—Purcell vs. Purcell
2438—Silvenia vs. Silvenia.
2440—Labitsky vs. Labitsky.
2446—Ballard vs. Ballard.
2448—Theiss vs. Theiss.
2451—Ehart vs. Ehart.
2264—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
2053—Becker vs. Becker.
2059—Unrein vs. Unrein.
2080—Bounasera vs. Bounasera.
2677—Pessolano vs. Pessolano.
1594—Steinhauer vs. Steinhauer.
2223—Hoffberg vs. Hoffberg.
2231—Waters vs. Waters.
2214—Richardson vs. Richardson.
1308—Ferry vs. Ferry.
2822—Ries vs. Ries.
2824—Rosenblatt vs. Rosenblatt.
2825—Leppert vs. Leppert.
2826—Maud vs. Maud.
2827—Butler vs. Butler.
2828—Kilgore vs. Kilgore.
2829—Gall vs. Gall.
2830—Odehual vs. Odehual.
2831—Morouklan vs. Morouklan.
2832—Ierlardi vs. Ierlardi.
2833—Pillman vs. Pillman.
2834—Southwoith vs. Southwoith.
2835—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
2836—Maurer vs. Maurer.
2837—Morris vs. Morris.
2838—Willinsky vs. Willinsky.
2839—Bigelow vs. Bigelow.
2841—Gruetter vs. Gruetter.
2842—Janes vs. Janes.
2848—Eichhorst vs. Eichhorst.
2844—Bowie vs. Bowie.
2845—Farren vs. Farren.
2846—Waldman vs. Waldman.
2850—Newton vs. Newton.
2851—Jones vs. Jones.
2852—Blesse vs. Blesse.
2853—Rauscher vs. Rauscher.
2854—Smith vs. Smith.
2855—Van Riper vs. Van Riper.
2856—Kappler vs. Kappler.
2857—Michaelis vs. Michaelis.
2858—Catalano vs. Catalano.
2859—Babcock vs. Babcock.
2860—Lisi vs. Lisi.
2861—Pankevich vs. Pankevich.
2862—Herz vs. Herz.
2863—De Quesada vs. De Quesada.
2864—Schrader vs. Schrader.
2865—Wachsmith vs. Wachsmith.
2420—Mandel vs. Mandel.

General calendar.

1712—Morrison vs. Lawson.
2059½—Berlinger vs. Baldwin.
2330—Bushby vs. Strong.
2335—Stearns vs. Hernandes.
2378—Nevelle vs. Nevelle.
2389—Sondheim vs. Lutjens.
2421—Kelley vs. Leonard.
2427—Booker vs. Booker.
1847—Platt vs. Export Pub. Co.
1848—Same vs. Burton.
2148—Kyrits vs. City of N. Y.
2281—Mackellar vs. Jackson.
2282—Berns vs. Standard Gas L. Co.
2289—Rosenkranz vs. Stern.
2302—Halem vs. Halem.
2306—Brush vs. Levy.
2307—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith.
2312—Zittel vs. Grout.
2315—Valentine vs. Valentine.
2326—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Reilly.
2332—Kittel vs. Domeyer, Silverman.
2355—Malene vs. Eagle Iron Works vs. McGarry.
2396—Bannon vs. McNiece.
1825—Ehrenreich vs. Froment.
1425—Mt. Morris Bank vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1838—Finkelstein vs. Bloch.
1975—Bloch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2452—Zeitung vs. Hart.
2456—Schlegel vs. Kehlman.
2588—Malanko vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2501—Levy vs. same.
2601—Frick vs. Vierick.
2602—Knedsen vs. Livingston.
2280—Jablousky vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
2805—Cochrane vs. Clogg.
2036—Klugher vs. Krakauer.
2548—Stiber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 3950½—Marx vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3852—Circus vs. Congregation, &c.
3828—Noone vs. Finn.
3777—Schevalowitz vs. Glogsman.
2665—Neff vs. MacCoy.
3814—Lambert vs. Ligglo.
3625—Sugerman vs. Danzig.
3940—Evans vs. McKenna.
3943—Connor vs. Kirschner.
3884—Ginsberg vs. Union Cloak & Suit Co.
3988—Gilman vs. Levey.
3815—Stewart vs. Bibby.
3780—Fredericks vs. Steinfeld.
3871—Campbell vs. Hoefler.
3912—Hookey vs. Blinn.
4005—Tischler vs. Apelsdorf.
3705—Ketchan vs. Govin
3194—Mayer vs. Maraus.
3925—Goldstein vs. Rottenberg.
3820—Pollacck vs. Duys.
2488—Pargman vs. Mut. Incandescent Light Co.
3895—Lewingood vs. Kahn.
4000—Wexner vs. Hertz.
4008—Hein vs. Considine
3951—Caluwaert vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
3804—Schuch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4002—Harrison vs. Hart.
3959—Kram vs. Kornbloom.
4016—Gluck vs. Atlas.
3774—Shapiro vs. Hedden.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2215—Kennedy vs. Compton.
2256—Hayes vs. Hart
3928—Schroyt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2507—Souls vs. Lowenthal.
2512—Friedlander vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2074—Alger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2078—Klepner vs. Platt.
2465—Woelfle vs. Rieas.
2468—Hupfel vs. Talcut.
2469—Anderson vs. Wisher.
2171—Cohn vs. Rheinauer.
2475—Cornell vs. Rothenberg.
2476—Spreen vs. Bloch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy. 12—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Inquest, 8039—Carss vs. Abraham.
8039—Krellsheimer vs. Blumenthal.
7138—Mueller vs. Isaacs.
8751—N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank vs. Floyd.
8752—Same vs. same.
8307—Borck vs. Tallman.
8086—Wallace vs. Fireproofing Mfg. Co.
8179—Pittsburg Steel Foundry vs. Whitestone Forge & C. Co.
7910—Goldberg vs. Stern.
8838—Gottschalk vs. Gottschalk.
7945—Miller vs. Miller.
7189—Ringwald vs. Altonwood Park Realty Iron Co.
8809—Butler Bros. vs. Hirzel.
8814—Hirshfield vs. Glass.
8685—Johnson vs. Wade.
8232—Trust vs. City Tr. Safe Dep. & Surety Co.
8232—Storm vs. same.
7273—Weibler vs. Goebel
8274—Trust vs. Lomas.
8424—Vose vs. Ivers.
8176—Hayburn vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
8840—Jacob vs. Thompson.
8210—Plump vs. Skelty.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2236—Handweiger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8125—Stern vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
8201—Platt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8041—Goodman vs. same.
8155—Finkelstein vs. same.
8324—Trompeter vs. Joseph.
6803—Baird vs. Campbell.
7006—Same vs. Allen.
8031—Cohn vs. Sidell.
7919—Spindler vs. Gibson.
8742—Little vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8301—Danson vs. Met. St. Ry.
8119—Laspina vs. Met. St. Ry.
8838—Berg vs. same.
8020—McClosky vs. same.
1242—Cohn vs. Teft.
1837—Hendershot vs. Gale.
5113—Schaefer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2102—Higgins vs. Eagleton.
1253—Rosenbaum vs. Nordenschild.
1365—Smedes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2130—Southgate vs. same.
1657—Little vs. same.
1663—Holby vs. same.
1664—Trayer vs. same.
2217—Spencer vs. same.
2223—Fay vs. same.
1199—Farrell vs. same.
157½—Lund vs. Aifke.
565—Randolph vs. Clark.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gieserich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

8516—Silvestre vs. State Isl. Rap. Tr. Co.
8315—Welch vs. City of N. Y.
5664—Lenky vs. Herter.
6119—Kelly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
5504—Rochfort vs. Richardson.
5533—Hewson vs. same.
7068—Cooper vs. Mayor, &c.
8118—Brown vs. N. Y. Steam Heating Co.
8103—Weintraub vs. Farler.
8111—Meyer vs. N. Y. Eve. Journal Pub. Co.
8264—Cohen vs. Hecla Iron Works.
6144—McJeffrey vs. Bayer.
8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
8321—Lowenheim vs. Curtiss.
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8838—Berg vs. same.
8020—McClosky vs. same.
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6144—McJeffrey vs. Bayer.
8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
8321—Lowenheim vs. Curtiss.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Feb. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

S

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited.

All creditors of the John Stephenson Company, Limited, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are hereby notified that pursuant to Section 74 of Title 4, Chapter 8, Part III., of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the receivers, at 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receivers declared.—Dated New York City, Dec. 17, 1900.

ALBERT A. WILCOX,
LOUIS STERN,
Receivers of the John Stephenson Company, Limited.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Wall Street, New York City. N. Y.

GANNON, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Gannon, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of JOHN GANNON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle an account of your proceedings as such administratrix, and why you should not pay the two judgments in favor of the petitioners

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HART, WILLIAM W.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order made by the Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 29th day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM W. HART, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the firm name and style of "William W. Hart & Co.," that they are required to present their claims and the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said William W. Hart, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Arthur Furber, Esq., No. 287 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 29th day of April, 1901.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1900. DAVID D. KIRBY, Assignee.

ARTHUR FURBER, Attorney for Assignee, 287 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.
j3 2-1aw6wW

BROWN, FISHBEIN & BARIT.—To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that, by an order made by Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 9th day of January, 1901, I was appointed receiver of the firm of BROWN & FISHBEIN, which firm succeeded Brown, Fishbein & Barit, of 159 Cronby Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that all persons having claims against the said firm, or either of them, are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of my attorney, Mr. I. D. Morrison, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 1st day of March, 1901.

BERNARD BISCOW, Receiver.
I. D. MORRISON, Atty. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

ANSBACHER, LEOPOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEOPOLD ANSBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sol. & Benj. Oppenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1900. HENRY C. ANSBACHER, SAMUEL KRAUS, Executors.

SOL. & BEN. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o3-1aw6mW

BECK, LUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUISE BECK, otherwise known as Louise Beck and Louisa C. Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1900. THOMAS E. BROWN, Jr., Ex'r. Mu9aw91-4to

BOWNE, WILLIAM R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM R. BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Willits, his attorney, at No. 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1900. WASHINGTON M. HADDOCK, Executor. WM. H. WILLITS, Attorney for Executor, No. 29 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d5-1aw6mW

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 29th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD L. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
j2-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DETO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au8-1aw6mW

HESSEN, ADELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE HESSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 2,068 Anthony Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of January, 1901. IDA L. STAHMANN, HENRY L. HESSEN, CHARLES W. HESSEN, executors of Adeline Hessen, deceased. FREDERICK EDER, attorney for executors, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ja9-6mo-W

MUIR, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. Raynor, Herrick Jagger Raynor, Harriet H. Benjamin, Charles L. Raynor, Mary C. Rogers, John E. Raynor, Addison Raynor, Harriet H. Raynor, Eliza Hubbard, George A. Smith, Annie R. Rose, William C. Raynor, John G. Raynor, George C. Raynor, Nathan S. Raynor, Walter S. Raynor, Sarah R. Ketcham, Alice Hawkins, Charles W. Raynor, Hetty Nicholas, John M. Stevens, Nancy Pellereau, Herbert F. Stevens, William Taylor Raynor, Mary F. Hildreth, Laura G. Woodruff, John F. Raynor, William A. Raynor, Sarah T. Overton, Theodore Terry, Ellen Grace Raynor, Erastus W. Raynor, Elihu Jotham Raynor, Daniel Russell, Stephen Russell, Henry Russell, Sarah Russell, Anna Cornelius, Mrs. Frank Harris, Phoebe Safford, Florence Billinger, Martha Elizabeth Witch, Leonora Dumont, Frederick Henry Robinson, James Russell Raynor, Charles Benjamin Raynor, Frank J. Kimball, Kate R. Gilbert, Charles Raynor, George W. Raynor, Betty D. Raynor, Herrick A. Raynor, heirs, next of kin of WILLIAM MUIR, deceased; also the brothers and sisters of the deceased father of William Muir, the decedent, if any there be living; if not living, their heirs and next of kin, if any, and generally the heirs and next of kin of William Muir, deceased, the names and residences of all of whom, except as aforesaid, are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by the petitioner herein, send greeting:

Whereas, Dora N. Muir of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Muir, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to contend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ja30-1aw6wW&mh13

Surrogate Notices.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 34 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELLA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-1aw6mW

OWEN, ANNA (or ANNIE) T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA (or ANNIE) T. OWEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Nelson J. Waterbury, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1900. JOHN OWEN, Administrator.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
o24-1aw6mW

REESE, ALBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT S. REESE, late of Cambridge, Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. P. & Wm. W. Buckley, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of November, 1900. THEODORE IRVING REESE, Administrator, CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan, Attorneys for Administrator.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. CISCO, as trustee for John A. Cisco, under the will of John J. Cisco, deceased, plaintiff, against PERCY A. LARTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 1st day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City:

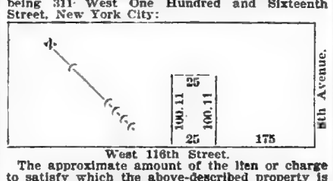

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,303.27, with interest thereon from the 29th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $361.70, with interest from February 2nd, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $616.98 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 4th, 1901. WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
f6-2aw3wW&F&f28

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, running thence westwardly along the south line of Sixteenth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Fearsall, deceased, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned land forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of Lots known on a map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers 26 and 17, being the same premises conveyed by William C. Lathrop, Jr., as referee, to said Lippman Toplitz, by deed dated December 26th, 1896.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $14,308.47, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $411.86, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $491.79, and interest.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to February 6th, 1901, at the same hour and place. Dated January 23rd, 1901.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES L. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS ROBBINS, as administrator, and so on, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant four hundred and twenty-three feet seven inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Twelfth Street and the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Twelfth Street nineteen feet eleven inches to land now or late of J. Lynch; thence northerly along said land now or late of J. Lynch forty-eight feet eight inches to a point distant forty-four feet three inches northerly from the northerly side of Twelfth Street, and thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue and along land now or late of H. Kinsley, forty-four feet three inches to the northerly side of Twelfth Street at the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Forty-five West Twelfth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1901.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The street number of the said premises is 45 West Twelfth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

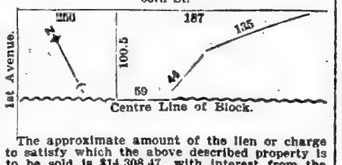

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,972.21, with interest from the 11th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.30, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money amount to ten dollars.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of four thousand dollars, with interest thereon. STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN ENTWISTLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line or side of St. Ann's Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901. MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $3,778.06, with interest thereon from January 17th, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $358.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $208.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

JAMES L. HOLLISTER, Referee.
j30-2aw3wW&S&f20&21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against PHILIP HAUSEMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York, on the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and two feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the westerly side of Broadway, lately known as the Boulevard, and running thence southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street ninety feet and four inches; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second street seventy-five feet and five inches; thence again southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street eleven feet and ten inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty-seven feet and seven inches; thence northerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of said street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street fifty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

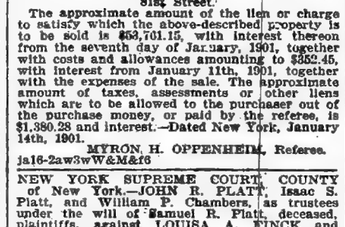

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $53,701.15, with interest thereon from the seventh day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $352.45, with interest from January 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,380.23 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
ja16-2aw3wW&M&f6

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. De Waltersteg, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,205 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches; and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall, seventy-five feet and parallel to said street; thence northerly, parallel to said Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall, seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

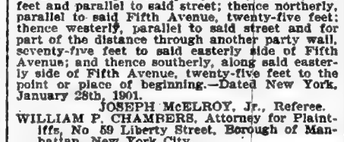

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,928.86, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,225.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
ja28-2aw4wM&W

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—KALMAN HAAS, plaintiff, against ADELINE R. ASH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate on the southwest corner of Spruce and William Streets, and known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-three William Street, in the City and County of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the southerly side of Spruce Street and the westerly side of William Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of William Street twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel, or nearly parallel, with Spruce Street fifty-two feet and five inches; thence northerly twenty-four feet ten inches to a point on the southerly side of Spruce Street forty-seven feet four inches westerly from the southwest corner of Spruce and William Streets; thence easterly along the southerly side of Spruce Street to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1901.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

No. 183 William Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,000, with interest from to-day.

Dated New York, January 25th, 1901.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
ja28-2aw3wM&W&f19.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $30,790.95, with interest thereon from the 4th day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from December 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
f6-2aw3wW&S&f27.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $156,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100 dollars, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $4,566.38.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned until January 24th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned until February 7th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.
ja26-2aw2wS&W

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELINE DRAKE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL A. S. WILKS and JOHN W. WILKS, individually and as trustees under the last will and testament of Seth Wilks, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises, together with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant one hundred and eighty (180) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirty-second Street and the Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, through the middle of a party wall erected as to half of the width thereof upon the premises herein described and as to the other half of the width thereof on the premises next easterly adjoining, ninety-eight (98) feet five and three-fourths (5¾) inches to a line equal distant, or nearly so, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly, along said line, nineteen (19) feet and nine (9) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet five and one-half (5½) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning; be said distances and dimensions more or less.

Together with the benefits and subject to the terms of a certain agreement relating to nuisances and to the location, character, and height of buildings recorded in the Register's office of New York County June 9, 1851, in Liber 578 of Conveyances, page 284, and a further agreement bearing date April 2, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office July 8, 1856, in Liber 706 of Conveyances, page 654, whereby the owner of said premises, his heirs and assigns, was and are permitted to enter and insert into the easterly wall of the house adjoining said premises on the west to the extent of four (4) inches the ends of the beams of the dwelling house built on the said premises until the said easterly wall shall be destroyed by fire or otherwise; said premises being now known as No. 317 West Thirty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to Seth Wilks by deed of James Boorman and Mary W., his wife, dated August 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office August 13, 1856, in Liber 714 of Conveyances, page 315.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, January 23d, 1

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $8,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. (Securities bought and sold on commission.
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High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
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DOUGLAS & JONES,
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ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 3740 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3911 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon applicaton.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
49 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, A. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST ELIRMANN, Secretary
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Flirmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
20,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. C. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, January 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The North American Company:
To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, the stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT,
Secretary.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 204 DEARBORN ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Young man, 18 years old, desires position in bankers' or brokers' office; highest references. B, P. O., Box 407.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Nassau Electric Railroad Company

Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1951

INTEREST JANUARY 1st and JULY 1st

Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future law.

Principal and interest guaranteed (by endorsement upon each bond) by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, through which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls its properties.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration as to principal, and of exchange for full registered bonds without coupons.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1901.

We offer for Sale $9,500,000 of the above-described Bonds at 97½ and Interest.

For particulars as to the property and mortgage security, we beg to call attention to the accompanying letter of Mr. C. L. Rossiter, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The legality of the mortgage and of the guaranty of the bonds by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has been approved by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson.

Copies of the mortgage and any further information desired may be had upon application.

Application to list on the New York Stock Exchange will be made immediately.

We recommend these bonds to the conservative investor.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By W. G. OAKMAN, President,
28 Nassau Street.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
29 Nassau Street, New York.
19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aetna Life Building, Hartford, Conn.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, JANUARY 30, 1901.

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and Messrs. HARVEY FISK & SONS.

DEAR SIRS:

The street railway system of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company covers a very wide territory in the most thickly populated section of Brooklyn, with extensions into the most rapidly developing districts, and connects with all the principal ferries and with the Brooklyn Bridge, over which it operates by contract. The mileage of the system (measured as single track) is as follows:

MILEAGE.

123.21 miles of track owned by the Company.
6.32 miles owned by the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company. } The entire stock of these two Companies is owned by the
13.85 miles owned by the Sea Beach Railway Company. } Nassau Company.

GUARANTY BY BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY.

In April, 1899, all the railroads, property, and franchises of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company were leased to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, under a lease by the terms of which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of all the bonds secured by mortgages upon the leased property, including the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. All of the common stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and all of its preferred stock, excepting $448,000 par value, is owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the operating company for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, controls by lease or ownership all of the properties embraced in that Company's system.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The track, equipment, power-houses, and other property of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, are, as the result of large expenditures since the creation of the Consolidated Mortgage, in thoroughly first-class condition. The entire system is equipped with electrical apparatus of the most approved type.

EXTENT OF LIEN.

The bonds which you have purchased are part of an issue limited to $15,000,000, of which $4,526,000 are, by the terms of the mortgage, reserved to retire underlying bonds. Subject only to these underlying bonds, the Consolidated Mortgage is an absolute lien upon the 123.21 miles of lines owned by the Nassau Company, and by the terms of a supplemental agreement, upon the stock of the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company and the Sea Beach Railway Company whose lines, aggregating 20.17 miles, will become directly subject to the mortgage as soon as the formality of merger has been perfected.

EARNINGS.

Since the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company have been operated as part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System. For the year ending June 30, 1898, (the fiscal year prior to the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company,) the net earnings of the Nassau System largely exceeded the present entire interest charge upon the system.

The earnings and expenses of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1900, were as follows:

Receipts		$11,971,475.69
Expenses, including taxes		7,637,507.00
Net earnings		$4,333,968.69
Fixed Charges:		
Interest on Bonds of Leased Company	$2,102,106.32	
Interest on Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. Bonds	12,500.00	
Interest on Real Estate Mortgages	13,920.81	
Rentals to Leased Companies	1,586,250.01	$3,834,867.14
Surplus		$529,101.55

Of the fixed charges paid as above, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. receives as interest and rentals upon its holdings of the stock and bonds of its controlled Companies the sum of $701,688.42

Thus making the aggregate surplus income of the System, operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company $1,230,789.97

Of the net earnings of the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, $4,333,968.69, it is estimated that the Nassau System contributed at least $935,000.

The most rapid growth of business upon the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system is undoubtedly to be expected in the territory covered by the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls 522 miles of street railroad in Brooklyn, of which 67 miles are elevated and 455 miles are surface lines, together covering the entire Borough of Brooklyn. Its system connects with the new East River Bridge, now nearing completion, over which one of its controlled companies has the right by contract to operate. This improved communication with New York is expected to increase very largely the development of the Borough of Brooklyn and to add materially to the earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, including the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's lines.

Yours truly,
C. L. ROSSITER, President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Largeque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
$10,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. (Extn. & Impt.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 Omaha & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., (Trust Co. Ctf.)
50 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Mary F. Thorp, administratrix, De Bonis Non, Estate of Julia Thorp, deceased.)
84 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
4 shs. Market and Fulton National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
930 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. pfd.
$42,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938, May, 1900, Coup.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. pfd.
10 shs. National City Bank.
5 shs. Importers and Traders' National Bank.
20 shs. Irving National Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. National City Bank.
40 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
16 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
200 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
18 shs. United States Trust Co.
74 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
4 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st pfd. and $32 scrip.
15 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d pfd.
21 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. common.
5 shs. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
25 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. pfd.
$10,000 Standard Rope and Twine Co. Consld. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds. and $300 do. scrip.
200 shs. Louisville, Hen. & St. Louis Ry. pfd.
86 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$1,000 Austin & Northwestern R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Guar. Bd.
$1,000 Northern Pacific R. R. (St. Paul-Duluth Div.) 4 p. c. Bd.
54 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
41 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
1,000 shs. Copper King of Arizona.
9 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
250 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
77 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. American Tobacco Co. pfd.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 p. c. City Hall Bds., 1901.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
3 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
1 share Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Omaha & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1901 Jan'y, 1900, Coupons on.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT. REGISTERED BONDS. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Maturing Nov. 1, 1950, Nov. 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1920.
FOR SALE BY
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

Meetings and Elections.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 12th March, 1901.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 56 of the Articles of the Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the Manager of the Bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1900.
II. Report and proposition of the Local Board of Directors referring to the application of profits and reformations for the future march of the Bank.
III. Nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to provisions of Article 27 of the Statutes of the Bank.
IV. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board, and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid article.
V. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided by in Section No. 3 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, according to Section 4 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 11th March instant; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad St., up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico, January 29th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

SPANISH AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY CONSOLIDATED.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at Havana on February 10th next at 12 o'clock M., in the office, No. 1 Calzada del Monte, as specified in Article 18 of the By-Laws for the following purposes: To appoint an Inspecting Committee of three stockholders to examine the books and accounts of the company for the preceding year, said committee to report in writing in the meeting that will be held during the first fifteen days of April. By direction of the Board of Directors, PEDRO GALBIS, Secretary.
Havana, January 24th, 1901.

Erie Railroad Company,
23 Wall Street, New York, February 5th, 1901.
A meeting of stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company has been called for FEBRUARY 28TH, 1901, for the purpose of voting upon the proposed purchase of stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In view thereof the transfer books of the voting Trustees for the First Preferred, Second Preferred, and Common Stocks of the Erie Railroad Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, February 13th, and will reopen on Friday March 1st.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,
340 Third Avenue, New York, Feb. 2d, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 Third Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will close Saturday, February 9th, and reopen Friday, March 8th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 13, 1901, at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 3 to February 13, 1901, inclusive.
EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

The British Columbia Copper Company, Limited.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, 31 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, February 13, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books close Feb. 2d, reopen Feb. 15th. R. H. EGGLESTON, Secretary.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 6th, 1901.
NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the Four Class and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901. The Polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 noon. DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

New York, February 6, 1901.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY will be held at No. 99 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1901, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. for the election of Trustees of the Company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.
A. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 99 John Street, this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARR.SON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at No. 19 Cliff Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAMES COCHRAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the WOODHAVEN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY will be held at No. 19 Cliff Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAMES COCHRAN, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 22, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connelton Coal Company of West Virginia, will be held at 115 Broadway, Room 66, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, Thursday, February 14th, 1901. Polls open 10 A. M.; close 3 P.M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 23d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on February 23d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on March 25th, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the year ending December 31, 1900, will be paid February 11, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business February 2, 1901.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed February 5 to February 11, 1901, both dates inclusive.
Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened March 2d.
CHARLES F. COX,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company.
No. 18 Broadway, New York, Feb. 5, 1901.
Dividends Nos. 79 and 80.—The Trustees of the company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of 10 cents per share, and an extra dividend of 10 cents per share on the capital stock, payable February 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from February 6th to 16th, 1901. E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Feb. 1, 1901.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of STEINBERG & GUTMANN is dissolved by mutual consent. S. STEINBERG will continue the business at 163 Grand St. on his own account.
S. STEINBERG,
R. GUTMANN.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

At $20 a Share It Will Require the Disbursement of Nearly $20,000,000.

A dividend of $20 a share was declared yesterday on the stock of the Standard Oil Company, being as large a dividend as the company ever paid. The payment will be made March 15, and will require the disbursement of nearly $20,000,000. In March of last year a twenty-dollar dividend was paid, but with this single exception the dividend declared yesterday is double any previous dividend. Last year the Standard Oil Company paid out in dividends nearly $48,000,000, being 48 per cent. on the capital stock. Between 1896 and 1899 the dividends fluctuated between 30 per cent. and 33 per cent., although previous to 1896 the company paid only 12 per cent. per annum.

Six years ago, when quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. were being paid, the stock sold at about 170. In January, 1896, the price was a little under 200, and from that time on the quotation for the stock steadily advanced, and within two years nearly doubled in value. The value of the shares continued to increase till in September, 1900, 535 was reached. Then came a sudden advance, which broke all previous records in the stock. Between September of last year and December, the price rose from 535 to 825¾, the highest figure at which the stock has sold.

WANTS AN ACCOUNTING.

Mrs. Lawlor Brings Suit Against Dr. Bucklin, Who Managed Her Property.

Dr. Charles A. Bucklin is the defendant in an action on trial before Justice Chester, in the Supreme Court, in which the doctor's cousin, Mrs. Charlotte B. Lawlor, wants her cousin to render her an accounting for money and bonds which she alleges she placed in his hands.

According to the complaint, Mrs. Lawlor inherited about $100,000 worth of property from her father, and prior to January, 1894, this property was managed for her by her uncle, George H. Newcomb. Her uncle relinquished his guardianship and turned over to her all her securities and $12,000 in cash. Then, she declares, Dr. Bucklin offered to manage the property. He took entire charge of everything. She says that in 1897 the doctor induced her to sign a paper giving him absolute control of her property for five years, and if she should die before the end of that period, without children, the property was to pass to the doctor. Shortly after this she married Joseph M. Lawlor.

Later, on demand, Dr. Bucklin turned over to her the bulk of her property, she signing a general release. Now Mrs. Lawlor alleges that there is more money due her, and she wants the accounting, as well as the declaration that the general release is void. She specifically demands an accounting of $12,000 which was in a bank.

Dr. Bucklin, in his answer, says that he has paid over all money due.

The testimony yesterday consisted in Mrs. Lawlor identifying the different papers signed by her.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.'s Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company yesterday resulted in the re-election of the outgoing Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the board Thomas T. Gaff was elected a Vice President, succeeding F. B. Niles, who resigned. The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on its common stock, payable in two quarterly installments, on March 10 and June 10. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock is payable Feb. 20.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Steuben Oil and Gas Company of Troupsburg; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Fitch, H. M. Rogers, and N. M. Brooks.

Bailey Catering Company of Buffalo; capital, $150,000. Directors—T. D. Powell, W. R. Pooley, and Christian Knobloch, Buffalo.

Le Mearne Glove Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. M. Nestell, Jennie Lobdell, and Henry Feasted, Brooklyn.

New York Mastic Works of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. M. Wright, W. E. Bushnell, and Ira Atkinson, New York City.

Deansborough Hall Association of Deansborough; capital, $1,200. Directors—M. D. Olds, J. D. Kelly, and G. N. Kimball, Deansborough.

Standard Turkish Tobacco Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Louis Zinovoy, Harry Clarich, and Fishel Rosenberg.

Distilled Mineral Water Company of Port Chester; capital, $2,000. Directors—E. A. Ericsson, C. P. Nellson, and H. H. Hooz, Port Chester.

Dean & Hoffman Company of Niagara Falls, to do a general contracting business; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. E. Dean, A. J. Hoffman, and Nellie E. Dean, Niagara Falls.

Harris & Harrington of New York City, to manufacture bric-a-brac; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. F. Harris, New York City; A. W. Harrington, Flushing, and A. E. Gladson, Paris, France.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 5.—The Kolmor Mining Company of New York was incorporated to-day. It purposes to engage in mining of all sorts. Its capital is $150,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,520,491
Gold	70,551,840
Silver	18,886,894
United States notes	12,699,925
Treasury notes of 1890	197,373
National banknotes	13,569,256
Total receipts this day	864,488
Total receipts this month	6,745,259
Total receipts this year	346,130,121
Total expenditures this day	1,040,000
Total expenditures this month	6,215,000
Total expenditures this year	319,391,642
Deposits in National banks	98,333,272
National banknotes received for redemption	421,491
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	301,494
Customs	522,398
Miscellaneous	40,595

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,779,279
Silver dollars	$428,224,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,043,713
Silver bullion of 1890	54,288,287
United States notes	995,000
Total	$762,925,279

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,779,279
Silver certificates outstanding	428,224,000
Treasury notes outstanding	57,927,000
Currency certificates outstanding	995,000
Total	$762,925,279

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$54,318,080
Gold certificates	16,233,760
Silver coin and bullion	11,111,057
Silver certificates	7,775,637
United States notes	2,609,925
Other assets	21,071,631
Total in Treasury	$123,210,094
Deposits in National banks	98,333,272
Total	$221,543,367
Current liabilities	81,013,875
Available cash balance	$140,529,491

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 5	1,515,170
To date this year	34,698,544
Corresponding date last year	12,873,338

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 5	$8,081,000
To date this year	$117,761,050
Corresponding date last year	$60,203,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Hock. Val. pf.	3
Am. Dist. Tel.	2	Illinois Central	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Int. Pump	2⅞
Am. Smelt. & R.	1⅝	Iowa Cent. pf.	¾
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W.	2½
Am. Steel H.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	3½
Am. Steel & W.	2½	Mo., K. & T.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	½	National Biscuit	1¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Nat. Salt pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	2	Nat. Steel	1⅝
Am. Woolen	2½	Nat. Tube	2
At., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. Tube pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	4½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Norf. & West.	⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¼	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Chi., Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Peoria & East.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Pere Marquette	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pressed Steel Car	1¾
Col. Southern	½	Reading	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Rep. Steel	⅝
Con. Tob. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Del., L. & W.	2½	St. L. & S. West.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	Southern Pac.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Erie	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Erie 1st pf.	2	Union B. & P. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	1½
Evans. & T. H.	4½	Un. S. Express	½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	⅝	Wabash	⅝
Federal Steel	4⅝	Wabash pf.	1½
Federal Steel p

from land in North Carolina, where it is its purpose to build bessemer furnaces.

Receiver appointed for the East Liverpool Bridge Company, which has for two years defaulted on its $200,000 of bonds.

Boston Stock Exchange to remain closed next Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday.

Decrease of $1,206,793 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $100,018, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shut-down for a few days of the Anaconda, Butte and Boston, Parrott, and Boston and Montana copper mines, owing to a scarcity in the water supply at Butte, Mon.

According to dispatches from that city, the organization of a corporation to take in the leading furniture factories in Grand Rapids, Mich., and other points seems now assured.

Headquarters of the Union Bag and Paper Company to be removed from Chicago to this city some time before May 1.

By-laws of the American Woolen Company amended so that the annual meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in March instead of the first Tuesday in February.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $201,918,734; balances, $11,188,500; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $379,800.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.80 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅜; demand, $4.88⅛; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.83⅜@4.84⅜.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15 less 1-16@5.13⅝; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 @94⅝ and 95 5-16, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Money was abundant to-day. Discounts were easy, a reduction of the bank rates at Berlin and Paris being believed to be imminent.

On the Stock Exchange activity was confined to Americans, which were above parity. The feature was Atchison.

Consols for money, 96⅝; consols for the account, 97; Atchison, 55⅛; Canadian, 98⅛; St. Paul, 156¼; Illinois Central, 131¾; Louisville, 94½; Union Pacific preferred, 87⅝; New York Central, 140; Erie, 30⅝; Pennsylvania, 75⅛; Reading, 17⅛; Erie first preferred, 66⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand Mines, 37⅛.

Spanish 4s, 71¼.

Bar silver steady at 28 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £48,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Operators hesitated on the Bourse to-day. Kafirs rallied sharply in response to London. Parquet stocks were irregular. Industrials were in good demand. Rio Tintos were firmer. At the close the market all around was firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish fours, 72.07½.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. Canadian Pacifics advanced, locals were in good demand on bear covering, and banks were harder, especially Deutschland, on anticipation of the balance sheet being favorable.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 77.40. The gold quotation was 36.45.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.18	.17
Best & Belcher	.27	.26
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.05	.07
Challenge Con	.16	.17
Chollar	.12	.11
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.40	.38
Hale & Norcross	.18	.18
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con	.06	.06
Ophir	.75	.71
Overman	.14	.14
Potosi	.09	.09
Savage	.16	.17
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.17	.17
Standard	4.40	4.10
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.26	.26
Utah Con	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	61⅞	61¼
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	19½	19⅝	21¾	22
Alamo	13⅞	14¼	13⅜	15
Argentum	26	29	27	28
Anaconda	43¾	44	44½	45
Butterfly-Terrible	29¾	30½	30	31
Battle Mountain	24	25	24½	24⅝
Blue Bell	19¼	19⅝	17½	18
C. C. Cons	10¼	11	10⅜	10⅝
C. C. & M	8¾	9	8¾	8⅝
Columbine Victor	10½	11	10½	11
Coriolanus	15	18	17½	18½
Dante	8	9	8	8½
Damon	14¼	14¾	14	14¾
Doctor Jackpot Con	90	91½	92	93
Elkton	104	105	104½	106
El Paso	53½	56	55	58
Findlay	11¾	11½	11¼	12
Golden Fleece	30	37	30	37
Gibson	23	24	24	30
Gold King	105	115	105	115
Gold Knob	9¾	10	10	10¼
Gold Coin	325	600	325	525
Gold Dollar	24½	24⅝	24¾	24⅝
Gold Sovereign	7¾	8	7⅛	8
Gould	27½	30	27	29
Hart	13	15	13	15
Ida May	10¼	10⅝	..	..
Ingham	19	20	19	20
Isabella	69¾	70	68	70
Independence	29	31	29	31
Jackpot	61	62	60	63
Keystone	12	12½	12	13
Last Dollar	65	70	65	70
Lexington	10¼	11½	10½	11
Mount Rosa	48	50	41	50
Mary Cashen	13	13½	13	13½
Moon Anchor	25	27	25	35
National	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10½
New Haven	8¾	9	9	9¼
Nugget	19	20	19	20
Ophir	33	40	33	40
Orphan	16	17	16	17
Philosophical	10¾	11	10	10¾
Prince	18	20	19	20
Portland	323	325	322	325
Rose Nicol	10¾	11	10½	10¾
Rawlings	15	18	15	18
Sedgw	17½	17¾	17½	18
Vindicator	125	130	125	130
Work	18	19¾	19	19¾
Zoe	24½	25	24¾	24⅞

Second National Bank's Vice President.

R. A. Parker has been made Vice President of the Second National Bank of this city, which is controlled by the National City Bank. Mr. Parker was for some time in charge of the credit department of the City Bank.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In sympathy with the Stock Exchange market, trading in the outside market yesterday was broader and more active than on any recent day. A number of substantial advances resulted from the day's transactions, and in several issues the total sales were exceptionally large. Beyond the declaration of a dividend on Standard Oil, there was not much news to affect prices, which were advanced because of general rather than specific conditions.

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STANDARD OIL was active and strong on the declaration of a dividend of $20 a share, payable March 15 next. Only once before has the company declared as large a dividend as $20, which was the amount of the dividend paid a year ago. A dividend of not less than $15 for the present quarter had been expected, and the influence of the declaration of the dividend announced yesterday had therefore been to a large extent discounted. It opened at 810 and sold up to 814, but later dropped back to the first price. It closed with a net gain of 7 points, at 810 bid. The transactions in the stock amounted to about 300 shares.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities were all strong, and one or two of them exceptionally active. The bonds which showed the largest total were traded in to the extent of about $120,000. They advanced to 90½, and were in demand at that price at the close, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock was exceedingly strong, but very little stock was offered, and there were few or no sales during the day. From 75¾ the bid advanced to 77¾, and stood at that figure at the close. As much strength and more activity showed in St. Louis Transit, which advanced to and closed at 23¼, a net gain of 1½ points. Out-of-town houses and local interests identified with the property were the principal buyers of the bonds and stocks.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE and some of the other steel stocks were both strong and active. American Bridge common opened at 43 and sold up to 43¾ and was active to the extent of probably 4,000 shares. The preferred stock sold as high as 91¾, but was less active than the common. Both issues reacted fractionally and closed at about the previous day's prices.

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SHEET STEEL preferred sold up to 77½ and closed at 77⅝c bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points.

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STORAGE POWER recovered from the previous day's decline, advancing from 14 to 15⅞. It is stated that the company has made advantageous arrangements for the manufacture of its superheated water motors. It is also stated that certain conflicting interests have been harmonized and are now co-operating with the Storage Power Company. The transactions in the stock amounted to about 1,000 shares.

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UNION COPPER sold from 4¼ down to 4 on sales of about 1,000 shares. It closed at 3⅞ bid.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL common on the purchase of 400 shares, advanced to 13 and closed at 13 bid.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE continued active and was stronger. It sold up to 27½ and closed at 2⅝ bid, a gain of half a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	82	80	82
American Bank Note	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6½	7	6½	7
American Bicycle pf.	25½	26½	25	26
American Bicycle bonds	72½	73	70½	72½
American Bridge	42½	43¾	42½	43
American Bridge pf.	91¼	91¾	91	91¼
American Chicle	79	83	70	83
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¾	9¼	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal	..	8½	..	8½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
†British Columbia Copper	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
British Exch. 3s	98⅛	98⅝	98	98½
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	35	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	25	28	25	28
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	76
Compressed Air	30	34	30	34
Consolidated Equipment	9¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	21	25	21	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	100¾
Crucible Steel	24¼	24⅞	23¾	24½
Crucible Steel pf.	78	80¾	78	79¼
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	28½	29½	29	29½
Electric Boat	26	27	26	27
Electric Boat pf.	52	54	52	53
Electric Vehicle	14½	16	14½	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1¾	2
Empire Steel	..	0	..	0
Empire Steel pf.	..	40	..	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	18	17	18
General Carriage	2¾	3	2¼	2½
General Chemical	66	..	65	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101	98½	99¼
German Insurance	100¾	101	100¾	100¾
Havana Commercial	13	13½	10	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	117	124	117	124
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	40	45	42	46
Inter-State Oil	1¾	5	1¾	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1½
Lorillard pf.	105	..	105	..
†Markets Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat Construct. pf.	..	13½	..	13½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4¼	5
Otis Elevator	28½	30	28¾	30
Otis Elevator pf.	91	92	91	92
Peo., Dec. & Evans	..	¾	..	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	30½	31	30	30¼
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95½	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29½	27	28¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	125	125	123	125
St. Louis Transit	23¼	23½	21¾	22½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	69½	68	69½
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25	24	25
Sheet Steel pf.	77¾	77½	76	76½
Singer Mfg	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	810	813	803	810
Sterling Copper	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½
Storage Power	15⅞	17	14	16
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼	16½	17¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries, pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	3⅞	4¼	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	42½	43½	42½	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	118	111¼	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	116	114½	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90¼	90¾	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77¼	..	76½	..
U. S. Cord. I. & C.	3½	4½	3¼	4½
Van. Coal Co. bonds	30	33	31½	33½
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	185	182	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	110	..	110	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 5s	116	116	116	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	103½	102¼	103⅛
Brooklyn City R. R.	230½	241	239½	241
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 6s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	94½	..	93	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	96½	..	96	..
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	96
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	45	50	45	50
28th & 29th St. 5s.	1903	113¾	114½	113¾
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	38	34	38
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	71	73	71	73
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	108½	109½	109¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'd Gas (J. C.) bds.	106½	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s	63	68	63	68
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	50	45	50
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	93	95	93	95

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Boston had a broad, active, and strong market to-day. Activity was pronounced in Tube, Steel, Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Massachusetts Electric preferred, and Butte, and there were numerous other features of interest. Massachusetts Electric preferred rose 1⅞, to 80¼, later 79, with the common up 1, at 26½; in the morning 2,000 shares of the preferred changed hands. Nearly 5,000 shares of Atchison also were traded in in the morning, and over 3,000 shares of Tube. Of home features, Butte was active, touching 83, thence receding to 80, later 80¾. Other mining stocks were strong and fractionally higher in many cases.

Erie Telephone was up 1, at 90. Copper Range gained 1¼, at 40. American Woolen responded to a fine annual report, rising ¾, to 19. Mexican Central continued prominent at 16½. Père Marquette rose 3¼, to 44¼, with preferred up 1, at 17. Elevated was up 1, at 170. Fitchburg preferred sold at 142. United States Oil was firm at 13, and United States Mining rose ¼, to 10¼. Dominion Coal advanced 1, to 38, on purchases of 1,500 shares in the morning, preferred selling at 110. Gas and Coke was 1 better, at 13, 5s holding at 67½. The market steadily hardened as the day advanced, and closed buoyant and strong all around.

On call money rules from 2½@3½ per cent., mostly 3 per cent. Time money ranges from 3@4 per cent., according to names and collateral.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in good supply at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents discount and par for cash, mostly par.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¾	10	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	2¾	3	Old Domin	31¼	31½
Arcadian	18	20	Osceola	83¼	84
Arnold	3½	4	Parrot	48	48¾
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	168	169
Atlantic	.25	.26	Rhode Island	4¾	5
Baltic	34½	35	Santa Fé	6	6½
Bost. & M.	315	319	St. Ysabel	..	2½
Butte & B.	80½	83	Shoe	31¼	31½
Cal. & H.	840	850	Tamarack	330	333
Centennial	22¾	23	Utah Cons	32¾	33
Franklin	17½	18	Washington	.50	51
Humboldt	.25	..	Winona	5¼	5½
Isle Royale	38	38½	Wolverine	40	40¼
Mohawk	23½	24			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254	255	Fitchburg pf.	142
Bost. & Low.	242	..	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Me.	104½	105	E. 6s	104
Bost. & P.	302	..	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. Elev.	169¾	170	E. 7s	113
Cent. Mass.	16	16½	West End	93½ 94
Cen. Mass. pf.	62	..		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	163	164	N. E. Tel.	135 138
Dom. Coal	35¾	36	U. S. Oil	12 13
D. Coal pf.	109½	110	*West. Elec.	54½ 54¾
Erie Tel.	89½	90	West. E. pf.	.. 70
Mex. Tele.	2½	2¾	*Ex dividend.	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The Reading and Pennsylvania issues ruled in the market to-day; there was also a good demand for Lehigh Valley, of which but little was found. Reading common gained 7-16 and the first preferred ⅞. A dividend of 1½ is expected to-morrow. An unexpected spurt in Pennsylvania during the last half hour was the subject of excited comment. On good-sized sales the price was rushed up from 147½ to 151½; later it fell back to 150½. Pennsylvania Steel common recovered to 76, although there was a later offering at 74½. Cambria Steel gained ⅝, and the steel stocks in general looked stronger. United Power and Transportation was a point higher. Marsden yielded to the weak statement made public in the afternoon and dropped noticeably. In the last half hour prices generally were irregular, but in the ten minutes before the close large blocks of Union Pacific changed hands, the price moving sharply to above 90⅞. The New York tractions ended the day with lower prices.

The bond market continued strong, the demand being steady. Philadelphia Electric 4s were steady, and the 5s made a good advance. Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel 6s rose 1⅝, with a good volume of sales. Western New York and Pennsylvania general 3-4s were weak, the price falling to 99. Asphalt 5s were steady.

The stock market closed firm at the following bid and asked prices:

Am. Ry. Lt.	32½	34	Lehigh Val.	33¼ 33⅝
Cambria	17⅞	18	Marsden	6¾ 6⅞
Citizens' Ry., Ind., 5s	108½	110	New. Pass 5s	116 118
Choctaw	41¾	41½	North. Penn.	108 110
Con. Tr. N.J. 5s	106½	110	Peo. Tr. 4s	106 110
Cn. Tr. Phila.	28	29	Phil. & Erie	32 34
El. & Peo. 4s	101¾	102	Phila. Trac.	100½ 100¾
El. Stor. Bat.	75	80	Roch. Ry.	26 27
El. Stor. B. pf.	75	81	Union Trac.	35 35¼
El. Co. of Am.	81¾	81¾	Un. Con. N.J.	277 280
Hunt. & B. T.	15	17	Un. Gas Imp.	122 122¾
H. & B. T. pf.	48	49	Wels. Light.	40 44
Lehigh Nav.	64¾	65		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Something like activity was shown in local stocks to-day. Diamond Match opened at 136 and advanced 2 points, closing there. Linseed showed a firmer tone; the common sold from 7 to 7⅜, closing at 7¼, and the preferred brought 36½. Biscuit common was in demand, and rose from 38⅝ at the start to 40; it touched 38¾, and closed at 39¼. Western Stone closed at 35, and advanced 3 points for the day. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 27½@28, and the preferred 80@80½, closing at 80¾. Canal and Dock, at 70¾, was up nearly a point.

	High.	Low.	Close.
285...American Linseed	7¼	7¼	7¼
210...American Linseed pf.	36¾	35¾	36½
350...American Tinplate	60¼	60¼	60¼
53...American Strawboard	34	33	33
500...Chicago Union Traction.	50½	50½	50½
2...Chicago City Ry.	258	258	258
25...C. & C. Canal & Dock.	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,192...Diamond Match	138	136	138
110...Lake Street L.	10½	10	10½
350...Metropolitan L.	28	27½	28
434...Metropolitan L. pf.	80½	80	80½
150...Northwestern L.	87½	87½	87½
118...Northwestern L. pf.	80½	80¼	80½
90...North Chicago	102	102	102
1,700...National Biscuit	40	38¾	39¾
275...National Biscuit pf.	94	93¾	93¾
100...National Carbon	16	16	16
100...Sheet Steel pf.	77	77	77
90...Western Stone	33	30	33
386...West Chicago	100	98½	99¾
43...South Side L.	101	100½	101
200...Union L. Ry.	91	91	91

RAILWAY STATEMENT.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in January showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$3,006
Canadian Pacific	37,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	13,800
Chicago Great Western	16,042
Chicago Terminal Transfer	4,044
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	12,324
International & Great Northern	14,688
Louisville & Nashville	39,407
Minneapolis & St. Louis	35,188
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	102,566
Missouri Pacific	115,000
St. Louis Southwestern	72,270
St. Paul	155,858
Southern Railway	78,440
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div.	2,637
Total increase 15 roads	$642,070
Increase previously reported	146,043
Total increase 22 roads	$780,018

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch (Mo. Pac.)	$3,000
Mexican Central	36,767
Mexican National	6,179
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	2,026
Total decrease 4 roads	$48,872
Decrease previously reported	7,859
Total decrease 8 roads	$46,731
Net increase	$742,282

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Details of dividends declared by the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	165	20	Adams Express	156	156	156	156	.....
90¾	90⅞	3,735	Amalgamated Copper	90⅝	90⅝	89¾	90¾	-⅛
22½	23	1,300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	23	23	22½	22¾	-⅛
71¼	71⅝	800	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	71½	71⅝	71	71⅝	-½
180	180	10	American Coal	163	163	163	163	.....
30½	31	1,000	American Cotton Oil	31	31	30½	30½	-⅛
86	87	100	Am. District Tel.	36	36	36	36	+2
190	196	10	American Express	180	190	180	190	.....
...	...	100	American Ice Co.	37½	37⅝	37	37	-½
...	...	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	68⅛	68⅝	68¼	68¾	-⅛
7	7¼	1,300	American Linseed Co.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
35¾	36	623	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	35⅝	+1
4½	5	300	American Malting Co.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
25	26	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	26	25	26	+1
60½	60⅝	3,780	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	59½	61⅞	58⅝	60⅝	-1⅝
90¼	90½	1,010	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98	99¼	97¾	99⅜	+1½
30½	30¾	6,400	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	30	30⅞	30	30½	+½
76	77	1,500	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	74	76	74	76	+1
49	49¼	58,205	American Steel & Wire	47	49¼	47	48⅞	-2¼
93	94	2,200	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	90⅜	93½	90⅜	93	+2
137¾	137⅞	18,390	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137¾	138½	136¾	137⅞	+¼
119	120	150	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119¾	119⅞	119¾	119⅞	.....
18½	19¼	500	American Woolen	18¾	19¼	18⅝	19½	+2½
73	75	26	Am. Woolen pf.	73¼	73¼	73½	73½	.....
59⅝	60¼	4,975	American Tin Plate	59⅞	60½	59⅞	60¼	+
89½	90	300	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90	90	90	90	+2
117¾	117¾	58,160	American Tobacco	115⅞	118½	115¼	117⅝	+2
140	145	50	American Tobacco pf.	139	139	139	139	.....
43½	44	350	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44¾	44	44⅛	+⅛
54¾	54⅞	115,320	At.,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of West Side Dwellings—Improvement for a Fifth Avenue Plot.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Hattie Mendelsen to a client for occupancy 315 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, with dining room extension.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Mrs. S. A. Sneden to Joseph Manning 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, at about $40,000.

Greene & Taylor have sold for the Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital the five lots on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, adjoining the University Club, 100.5 by 125, to J. C. Lyons, for about $300,000. Mr. Lyons will improve the plot with private dwellings.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the southwest corner of First Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, old frame buildings on plot 100.5 by 100. The same firm has bought 409 Grand Street, southeast corner of Clinton Street, a three-story brick building, on lot 25 by 75; also 30 St. Mark's Place, a four-story brick building on lot 26 by 120, and 135 Christopher Street, a three-story brick tenement, on lot 26 by 91.

Charles Weisnisky has sold for Weinberger & Sayember 180 Monroe Street, old three-story building on lot 23 by 100, to Parness & Merryash.

Moses Lubelsky has sold to Parness & Merryash for improvement 173 Monroe Street, a three-story building on lot 23 x 100.

William Cruikshank's Sons have sold 409 Grand Street, corner of Clinton Street, lot 25 by 75, for Franklin B. Lord, to Loewenfeld & Prager, on private terms.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

175 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 129.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to John Sheridan.....$19,200

By James L. Wells.

411 to 417 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Convent Avenue, each 18 by 99.11, four two-story brick dwellings; 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 80, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to H. R. Pogson. 81,000

By William M. Ryan.

Gramercy Park East and Twentieth Street, being Section A of the third floor of the Gramercy Apartment House; together with 128 shares of the Gramercy Company; foreclosure sale, to Samuel J. Wright.....5,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

413 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to Mary J. Kissam.... 24,000

549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. H. Alexander.....10,000

117 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Robert W. Stuart.....12,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, Eighty-second Street, south side, 102 feet west of Broadway, 55 by 102.2 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $54,113.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure, Abraham Hershfield, referee, 1,544 and 1,546 Kelly Street, east side, 102.1.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, each 17 by 100.11, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $3,479.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 320 East Twelfth Street, south side, about 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.6 by 103.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Strong, referee, 146 and 148 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,175.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of the Surrogate, 436 Hudson Street, east side, 67 feet south of Morton Street, 22 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, 225 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 275.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.4 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,565.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 414 to 426 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 and irregular, one-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $14,720.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Plans for New Apartment House.

The Collins Building and Construction Company yesterday filed plans at the Department of Buildings, through Architect Henri Fauchaux, for a seven-story brick limestone and terra cotta apartment house which will accommodate fifty-six families when completed. The building will be erected at a cost of $240,000 on the plot 128 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 272 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Factory and Warehouse Building.

T. F. Coghlan will erect a nine-story brick factory and storage house, 28 by 92, at 10 West Eighteenth Street, from plans by J. W. Stevens, who has estimated the cost of construction at $100,000.

No. 243 to 247 Cherry Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 53.6 by 47.10 by 49.10; Friedman & Feinberg of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 372 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 116 by 99.11; Collins Construction Company, 1,080 Lexington Avenue, owner; Henri Fouchaux, Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $240,000.

Alterations.

No. 106 Bedford Street, to a five-story brick tenement; John Erskin, 52 Wall Street, owner; C. L. Hyde of 797 Hancock Street, architect; cost, $175.

No. 120 West Street, to a five-story brick storage house; Gould Holt, 45 Pine Street, owner; F. B. Cole, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 1,530 and 1,532 Second Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; Bernhard Sternfeld, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 47 Canal Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; M. Price, owner; M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 444 and 446 West Forty-second Street, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; John N. Desel, premises, owner; William H. Ash of 411 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 20 by 84.8; Henry Kaufman of 54 East One Hundredth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 10 West Eighteenth Street, for a nine-story brick factory and storage house, 28 by 92; T. F. Coghlan of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; J. W. Stevens of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

McGraw Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Theriot Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; M. Smith of 802 Saxe Avenue, owner; Ward Cunningham, architect.

No. 234 West Eleventh Street, for a one-story frame storage shed; North Baptist Church Corporation, premises, owner; C. E. Nash, architect; cost, $15.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for four six-story brick tenements, each 25 by 114; Charles Lane of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; total cost, $60,000.

Nos. 416 and 418 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 39 by 89.4; John Katzman of 177 Orchard Street, owner; Michael Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

ALLEN ST, 189 and 191, 50x87.6; Isaac Roth to Rosa Silberman. (mtg $40,000, R S $39).....$100

AVENUE B, w E B, or East End Av, w s, 51.8 ft n of 84th St, 25x78; Magdalena and Adam E. Schmitt, executors, &c., to Anna Schile, (mtg $9,000, R S $5).....14,000

AVENUE B, or East End Av, w s, 51.8 ft n of 84th St, 25x78; Magdalena Schmitt to Anna Schile. (mtg $9,000, R S $1).....1

AVENUE B, or East End Av, w s, 51.8 ft n of 84th St, 25x78; William Schmitt and others to Anna Schile.....1

AVENUE C, n w corner of 16th St, 46x88, fee; also interior lot, 88 ft w of Avenue C and 46 ft n of 16th St, runs e 13.6 x n 1.6 x w 13.6 x s 1.6, all title; John J. Brodbeck to Peter Ganss, (mtg $25,000, R S $17).....1

ALL PROPERTY, &c., which Aletta B. Palmer is seized, trust deed; Aletta B. Palmer to William F. Gaston.....1

BROADWAY, 1,728, s e corner of 55th St, 26.1x99.6x25.5x105.4; also Broadway, 1,724 and 1,726, 16.5, 26.1 ft s of 55th St, 51.6x86.3x50x98.10; David H. McAlpin to Robert J. Doherty, (mtg $146,000, R S $25).....170,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 63th St, runs n w 103.7x s w 100.5x s e 25x n e 25x s e 117.4 to Broadway x n 84.9; Helen M. del Garcia and others to Le Grand K. Pettit, ½ part, (R S $62.50).....1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 68th St, runs n w 103.7x s w 100.5x s e 25x n e 25x s e 117.4 to Broadway x n 84.9; Le Grand K. Pettit to John O. Baker, (mtg $110,000, R S $22.50).....1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 57th St, 19.6x60.6x64.1; gore; Henry L. Eno to Ernest Ehrmann, (R S $40).....100

BOWERY, w s, 25.3x111.2x25.4x111.2; Herbert C. Smith to Fritz and Max Singer. (mtg $45,000, R S $45).....45,000

CANAL ST, 659, 18.11x66.11x irregular; Terese Strasburger to Bertha Strasburger and others, (mtg $12,000, R S $12).....1

CLINTON AVE, s s, 150 ft n of Tremont Av, 40x100; Caroline A. Boss, individually and as executrix, to Mary A. Crocker, (mtg $3,000, R S $2).....1,000

CLINTON AVE, w s, 150 ft n of Tremont Av, 40x100; Mary A. Crocker to James Kelly. (mtg $3,000, R S $1).....1

CLINTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of Tremont Av, 40x100; Frederick Boss and others, by guardian, to Mary A. Crocker, all title.....690

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, part of Lot 219, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, runs e 47 x n 137.1, concourse x s — to beginning; of gore; Anna Weaver to Harry L. Prentice.....1,650

GRAND ST, 416 and 418, 39x100; Harry Fischel to Wolf Brand and John Katzman. (mtg $35,000, R S $11).....1

GREENWICH ST, w s, 50 ft n of Leroy St, 25x90.3x23x89.6; Stephen McCormick, Jr., and another to Mitchel Silverstein, (mtg $25,000, R S $1).....1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 115th St, runs n e 50.8x e 75x n e 50.3x n e —x s e —x s 100.11 to Street x n w 100 to beginning; also Lenox Av, e s, 50.7 ft n of 115th St, 50.4x75; also all title to gore, adjoining; Nancy L. Sherwood and another to Samuel Weingart, (R S $100).....100

LETTER C and Lot 60, Liber 107, Page 397; runs w 20.1x n 24 to point 82.3 ft e of Gouverneur St x e 20.3x s 24; Isabelle Monholland and others to Hulda Wittner, (R S 50c).....1

LOT 41, map of St. Raymond Park; Lewis H. Parmelee to William Scharbach, (mtg $2,200, R S $1).....1

LOTS 94 and 95, map of Cebrie Park; Anna M. Newbold to T. Emory Clocke, (R S $50).....1

MADISON ST, 402, 25x100; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer to Nathan Drapkin, (mtg $25,000, R S $6).....1

MANHATTAN AV, 345, 37x74.7; William J. Nicklas to W. C. G. Wilson, (mtg $25,000, R S $10).....1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 115th St, 103.7x87x100.11x110.6; George W. Ellis, referee, to William E. Pruden, (mtg $70,000, R S $1).....1,000

ROAD from West Farms Road to Westchester, n w corner of Forrest St, 50x100, Westchester; Julien M. Isaacs, referee, to John Vincent and another.....3,800

SCAMMEL ST, Lot 22, property of Thomas Ivers, by Wm. Bridges, 25x25; James M. and John G. Brady to Hulda Wittner, (R S $4.50).....1

SULLIVAN ST, s e s, 40 ft n e of Grand St, 20x54, with use of alley adjoining; Dorothea A. Conklin to Peter Roberts, (R S $10).....1

WEST ST, n e corner of Hubert St, runs n 27.6 e 24.8 s n 13.1.x e 11.5x s 13x w 9x s 26.6 to Hubert St x w 26.7; John H. Carstens to the City Cold Storage Company, (R S $48).....

WHITE PLAINS AV, old line, s e corner of 8th St, 74.2x125, Wakefield; Mary and Michael O'Connell to Frank L. Bacon, (mtg $8,000, R S $20.50).....1

2D AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x100; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Isaac Roth, (mtg $65,000).....100

2D AV, 950, 20x70; Lawrence E. Embree, trustee, to Simon Uhlfelder and another.....9,500

3D AV, 2,091, 25x100; Abraham Greenberg to Rudolph Offner.....31,000

3D AV, 2,091, 25x100, 1 part; Samuel Williams to Rudolph Offner, (mtg $24,500, R S $2.50).....1

3D AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; Elizabeth H. and Thomas F. Rightmire to Jacob Pizer.....24,000

9TH AV, 598, e s, 20.1 ft s of 43d St, 20.1x80; Charles Beck and wife to Henry Beck, ½ part, (R S $2, mtg $16,000).....1

11TH AV, e s, 79 ft s of 42d St, 19.9x100; Nicholas Weis to William Von Twistern.....15,000

11TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 51st St, 50.2x100; Anna C. Klinker to John Frick, (mtg $3,000, R S $4.25).....16,000

11TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 51st St, 50.2x100; John J. Levy, executor, &c., to Frederick Frick, (mtg $3,000, R S $4.25).....16,000

4TH ST, 372 East, 23x96; Wolf Beller and wife to Hugo Cohn, (mtg $6,500, R S $8).....1

4TH ST, 372 East, 23x96; Hugo Cohn to Rosa Beller, (mtg $6,500, R S $6).....1

30TH ST, 371 e s, 279 ft e of 9th Av, 33x98.9; Robert Smith to Patrick Quinn, (mtg $48,000, R S $2).....

41ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John Frick to Anna C. Klinker, (R S $14.50).....37,500

52D ST, 110 East, 25x100.5; Robert H. Dolmage and others to John McDonald, (R S $11.50).....100

52D ST, 110 East, 25x100.5; John McDonald to Elias Kempner, (R S $15).....100

57TH ST, s s, 106.5 ft w of Avenue A, 18.2x90; also West End Av, w s, 26.8 ft n of 84th St, 25x78; Magdalena and Adam E. Schmitt, executors, &c., to Magdalena Schmitt.....21,000

57TH ST, n s, 361.5 ft w of Avenue A, 25.9x100.4x irregular; Magdalena Schmitt and another, executors, &c., to Adam E. Schmitt.....13,000

57TH ST, n s, 361.5 ft w of Avenue A, 25.9x100.4x irregular; Magdalena Schmitt and another, executors, &c., to Adam E. Schmitt.....

57TH ST, n s, 361.5 ft w of Avenue A, runs w 25.9 x n 100.4 x e 5.9 x n 16.4 x e 20 x s 116.8; William Schmitt and another to Adam E. Schmitt.....1

57TH ST, s s, 106.5 ft w of Avenue A, 18.2x90; East End Av, w s, 26.8 ft n of 84th St, 25x78; William and Adam E. Schmitt and Anna Schile to Magdalena Schmitt.....1

65TH ST, 324 East, 18.9x100; Henry Pohalski to Pauline and Bertha Doctor, (mtg $3,000, R S $5).....1

67TH ST, 2 East, 30x100.5; William W. Hall to Clara W. Wertheim, (mtg $68,000, R S $82).....100

84TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; George and Emanuel Doctor to Esther D. Pohalski, (mtg $27,000, R S $8).....1

91ST ST, 69 West, 20x100.8; Terese Strasburger to Bertha Strasburger and others, (R S $10).....

96TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 44.4x103.4x66.6x100.11; Le Grand K. Pettit to George A. Morrison, (mtg $33,000, R S $4).....1

103D ST, 138 West, 22x104.11x22x104.10; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to William C. G. Wilson, (mtg $28,000, R S $7).....1

104TH ST, n s, 82.6 ft w of Park Av, 12.6x100.11; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Louise Weber.....5,100

107TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 125 x100.11; also 107th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 116.1x100.11; Louis E. Frith and another, executors, &c., to Manie P. Kilpatrick, ¼ part.....25,313

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1x100.11; Thomas Morgan to William R. Morgan, ¼ part, (R S $10).....1

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1x100.11; Maria L. Moran and others, by guardian, to William R. Morgan, 3-16 parts, (R S $10).....75

107TH ST, s s, 101 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 116.1x100.11, 1-16 part; 107th St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 125x100.11, 1-16 part; 107th St, s s, 247.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 103.5x100.11, ¼ part; Maria L. Moran and others, by guardian, to Manie P. Kilpatrick, 3-16 part of 3d parcel and ¾ part of 3d parcel.....51,640

107TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 125x100.11; also, 107th St, s s, 101 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 116.1x100.11; Thomas and William R. Morgan to Manie P. Kilpatrick, ¼ part, (R S $51).....

107TH ST, s s, 217.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30.6x100.11; Thomas Morgan to Manie P. Kilpatrick, (R S $13).....1

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1x100.11, all title to agreement dated Jan. 29, 1901; Arthur W. Hall to William R. Morgan.....1

107TH ST, s s, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av, all title in agreement dated Jan. 29, 1901, except strip 1x100.11, begins 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Arthur W. Hall to Manie P. Kilpatrick.....1

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1x100.11; Louis E. Frith, executor, &c., to William R. Morgan.....105

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1x100.11; Charles Moran to William R. Morgan, 1-16 part, all title.....1

107TH ST, 243 East, 16.8x106.11; Sarah J. Smith to Bertha P. Peck, (R S $7).....1

113TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x—to 112th St; Erastus Titus, Jr., to Abraham Ruth, (R S $39).....100

183D ST, 249 West, 16.8x99.11; Jacob Pizer to Elizabeth H. Rightmire, (mtg $8,000, R S $5).....Omitted

179TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Alvah Miller to Philip Woolley, (mtg $3,000, R S $1).....Exchange

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft s e of Walker St, 44.8x140x42x140; Catharine A. Andrew to Henry E. Hall.....2,250

184TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 75x74x76x71.5; Mary A. McNally to Augusta H. Beyer, (mtg $5,280, R S $3.50).....1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 385, s e corner of Mulberry Street, store, &c.; Patrick Skelly to Pasquale Ronca, 3 years.....$960

HUDSON ST, 93; New York Mercantile Exchange to John P. G. Dornheim, 7 years.....3,000

2D AV, 1,071, all; Henry F. Mayer, executor, &c., to M. Alexander Schmidt, 5 years.....1,500

3D AV, 645, all; William G. Wagner to John L. Power, 3 years.....1,200

6TH AV, 748, store, &c.; Michael Naftal to Alexander Rigby, 4 10-12 years, $1,320 to.....1,440

19TH ST, 517 to 525 West; Mary A. Lericks and others, executors, &c., to the Consumers' Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, 7 2-12 years.....5,000

22D ST, 227 East, all; John Mullane to the Berger Manufacturing Company, 3 years.....1,200

59TH ST, 200 and 202, s w corner of 7th Av; Theodore W. Meyers to Joseph Garneau, 5 years.....9,000

106TH ST, 341 East, store; Pio Maringo to Vincenzo Di Maio, 2 2-12 years.....144

129TH ST, 104 to 110 East, 100x90, first loft; A. S. Nichols to Edwin Lichtenstein, 3 years.....2,750

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARNHEIM, Hortense, to Pauline Rothstein; public road, middle line, Lot 2, map of Classon's Point, contains 4 63-100 acres; public road, middle line, Lot 3, same map, contains, 6 7-100 acres; also, Lot 4, contains 6 15-100 acres, and Lot 7, contains 4 75-100 acres, 1-3 part, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....$350

BAUSBACK, Louis, and wife to Union Trust Company of New York; 100th St, 19 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....12,000

BLOOM, Wolf, to William Walker; 143 East Broadway, s s, 25 ft e of Jefferson.....25,000

BRAND, Wolf, and John Katzman to Harry Fischel; 416 and 418 Grand St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....7,600

CARD, Margaretta, to New York Savings Bank; Columbus Av, n w corner of 74th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....50,000

CARL, John, to Casper Heindel, executor, &c.; 195th St, s e corner of Decatur Av, 3 years.....2,100

CULLEN, Mary and Ann, to Elise Freifeld; 180th St, s s, 149 ft n w of Prospect Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....500

DOHERTY, Robert J., to David H. McAlpin; Broadway, s e corner of 55th St; also Broadway, e s, 26.3 ft s of 55th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....145,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Charles E. Scott; 478 to 482 Cherry St, 3 years, 3 mortgages.....40,000

FISHER, Frank, and others to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; 30th St, 258 West, 5 years, 4 per cent...5,000

FRICK, John, to William Pennington; 41st St, 348 West, 3 years.....23,000

FRICK, John, to Henry C. Eisen; 41st St, 348 West, instalments, 6 per cent.....2,400

FRICK, John, to Frank P. Kendall; 11th Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 51st St, 3 years.....9,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barbara Felnberg to Henry Friedman; 10th St, 355 to 364 East, (5 mortgages,) due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent. each, for.....4,000

GANS, Peter, to Denis Klein; Avenue C, n w corner of 16th St, interior lot, 88 ft w of Avenue C and 46 ft n of 16th St, runs e 13.6x n 1.6x w 13.6x s 1.6, demand, 6 per cent.....2,000

GALVIN, Mary H., and Martin H., to John W. Dolson; Grand Av, s s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, Westchester, 2 years, 6 per cent.....500

GOLDSCHMIDT, Abraham, and others to East River Savings Institution; 71 to 73 East 109th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 4 mortgages, each for.....12,000

GUTFARB, Israel, to Bertha C. Goldstein; Madison St, 95, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,500

HALL, Henry E., to Catharine A. Andrew; 10th St, s s, 100 ft s e of Walker St, 3 years.....2,000

HATCH, Edward S., to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor; 88th St, 255 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

HOLLANDER, Ellen J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76th St, 21 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

HOOKER, Thomas, to Sara H. Kent; 114th St, n s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 3 years.....5,000

HOOKER, Thomas, to Ellen Power; 114th St, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 6 per cent.....4,000

KILPATRICK, Manie P., to New York Security and Trust Company; 107th St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 375x100.11, 1 year.....130,500

KLINKER, Anna C., to William Pennington; 41st St, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.....23,000

MACKLER, Michael, to Addison Thomas; 134½ Monroe St, 5 years.....12,000

PECK, Bertha F., to Henry M. Sanders; 110th St, 243 East, 3 years.....6,500

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Broadway, s w corner of 68th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....110,000

ROBERTS, Peter, to Alfred L. White, trustee; Sullivan St, 40 ft n e of Grand St, with rights to alley adjoining, 1 year.....7,000

ROTH, Isaac, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 2d Av, s w corner of 129th St; instalments, 6 per cent.....3,250

ROTH, Henry, to Union Trust Company of New York; 100th St, 21 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....12,000

RUTH, Abraham, to Erastus Titus, Jr.; 113th St, s s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.....16,500

RUTH, Abraham, to Erastus Titus, Jr.; 112th St, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.....16,500

SCHMIDT, Alexander, and George Ehret; 2d Av, 1,071, demand.....1,200

SCHWENKE, Charles T. and Sarah C., to Adele H. Vulte; West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, n w s, adjoining the land of Dennis Valentine, 3 years, 6 per cent...2,000

SILBERMAN, Rosa, to American Mortgage Company; Allen St, 189, 5 years..20,000

SILBERMAN, Rosa, to American Mortgage Company; Allen St, 191, 5 years..20,000

SILBERMAN, Rosa, to American Mortgage Company; Allen St, 189 and 191, 5 years, 6 per cent.....14,500

SINGER, Fritz and Max, to Herbert C. Smith; Bowery, 84, 3 years.....5,000

SINGER, Fritz and Max, to Herbert C. Smith; Bowery, 80, 3 years.....5,000

STEWART, Julia, to Jane McManus; Leggett Av, s s, 28.3 ft n from n w corner of Dawson St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....500

UHLFELDER, Simon, and Abraham Weinberg to Lawrence E. Embree, trustee; 2d Av, e s, 60.6 ft n, of 50th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....8,500

VAN RENSSELAER, May, &c., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 29th St, s s, 162.6 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....18,000

VREELAND, Charles W., and others to Empire City Savings Bank; Fordham Road, s e corner of Tiebout Av, both widened, 1 year.....3,000

WEBER, Louise, to City Real Estate Company; 104th St, 69 East, 3 years.....3,500

WEBER, Louise, to City Real Estate Company; 104th St, 69 East, demand.....1,500

WEINGART, Samuel, to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; Lenox Av, n e corner of 115th St; also Lenox Av, e s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, with all title to gore adjoining, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....80,000

WEST, John C., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 12th St, n s, 106.1 ft e of 4th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....5,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Payson Merrill; Webster Av, s w corner of 168th St, due May 23, 1901, 6 per cent.....7,825

WITTNER, Hulda and Joseph, to Sherman H. Chapman, executor, &c.; Scammel St, w s, 1 year.....5,300

WRIGHT, William H., to Alma M. Bradley; Valentine Av, w s, 118.1 ft s of 192d St, 3 years.....5,000

WRIGHT, William H., to Mary Barlach; Valentine Av, w s, 140.4 ft s of 192d St, 3 years.....5,000

ZIMMERMANN, Sophia and Jacob, to Augustus T. Gillender, as committee; Broadway, w s, 65.11 ft n of 148th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....45,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, and another to Jacob Leitner.....7,500

CARROLL, Adelbert E., to John A. Straley and others.....6,500

CLARK, Elizabeth S., guardian, &c., to Robert S. Clark.....Nom.

EHRMANN, Julius, to Babette Scholle and others, executor, &c.....Nom.

GILLIGAN, Augustus J., committee, &c., to Agnes B. Robinson.....17,082

HUME, Ella M., to James H. Hume.....Nom.

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and another to the State Bank.....5,000

LIEBES, Hazel R., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.....1

LEITNER, Jacob, to Margaret Knox.....100

LINDE, Catharine, to Adelbert E. Carroll.....

SHAPIRO, Pauline, to Leila T. Chapman.....10,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Real Estate Trust Company of New York.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank.....21,000

VINGUT, Benjamin Van H., to William M. Cruikshank and another, trustees.....Nom.

VINGUT, Benjamin Van H., to William M. Cruikshank and another, as trustees.....Nom.

VINGUT, Benjamin Van H., to William M. Cruikshank and another, as trustees.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 50th St, 25x60; Hayman Eckman against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor.....$350

MACDOUGAL ST, 112; Max Glazer against A. and Peppie De Maria, owners; Barney Stern, contractor.....75

MERCER ST, 133; Eureka Cement Company against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor.....34

MERCER ST, 133; Hayman Eckman against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor.....300

WEST END AV, 110 and 112; John Jackman against Louis Richards, owner; James J. Spearing, contractor.....204

WEST END AV, n e corner of 90th St, 25x100; also West End Av, s e corner of 91st St, 25x100; William J. Weise against the Realty Improvement Company, owner; Francis M. Jencks, owner and contractor.....878

5TH AV, 402 and 404; A. J. Ellis & Co. against Davis, Collamore & Co., owners; Charles Graham & Son Company, contractors.....254

5TH AV, 402 and 404; the Allgmann Company against Davis, Collamore & Co., owners; Charles Graham & Son Company, contractors.....330

11TH ST, 34 East; Jem Johnson against Owen Costello, owner; Hollender & Kennedy, contractors.....45

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 25x100; William Schweizer with Joseph Diamond, 3 payments.....2,800

GRAND ST, 416 and 418; Harry Fischel with Wolf Brand and John Katzman, 6 payments.....18,000

1ST AV, 1,502; Fannie Stich and another, trustees, &c., with Samuel Davis, 2 payments.....1,000

Lis Pendens.

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 219.7 ft s of 171st St, 20x100; Harlem Savings Bank against Hannah McGrath and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

ELTON AV, e s, 98 ft s of 157th St, 27x121.9x 27x123.3; Nancy L. Sherwood and another against Theresa Kramer-and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

ELTON AV, e s, 125 ft s of 157th St, 30.4x120.6x 24.4x121.9; Mary C. Hart against Theresa Kramer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

WEST BROADWAY, 419; Department of Buildings against Adolph Ode, (violations of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincey.

2D AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 114th St, 20x80; George R. Fearing and another, trustees, against Betsey Marks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

7TH AV, s e corner of 110th St, 100.10x100, 3 actions; the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York against William E. Dillen and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

4TH ST, n s, part of Lot 610, map of the village of Wakefield, 25x114; Andrew Trenchard against Raymond C. Kayser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

35TH ST, 145 West; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, &c., against Mary E. Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Page.

110TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x 100.11x25x irregular to beginning; John F. Kane Company against Joseph N. Campbell and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Shepard.

118TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x 100.11; the Montgomery Door and Box Company against James Brown and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. C. Reddy.

159TH ST, n s, 147 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x99.11; William A. Smith, executor, &c., against Leopoldo Fiducia and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARIUS B. BECKMAN.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Marius B. Beckman of 409 Broadway, in favor of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, on a revival of a judgment obtained against him for $17,145 on June 24, 1800, when he was Treasurer of a woolen company.

Mrs. ELLEN L. REEHILL.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman receiver of the assets of Mrs. Ellen L. Reehill, dealer in groceries and liquors, &c., at 36 Broadway and 40 East Forty-second Street, held yesterday at the office of George C. Holt, Referee in Bankruptcy. Charles Otten was elected Trustee.

HERZOG & Co.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the assets of Herzog & Co., merchant tailors at 44 Fulton and 31 Whitehall Street, on the application of Henry L. Mosós, a creditor, for $360. The firm filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday.

J. FLETCHER SHERA.—A meeting of the creditors of J. Fletcher Shera, stock broker, of 6 Wall Street, who failed in November last, was held yesterday at the office of N. S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 302 Broadway. The bankrupt was not present. Twenty-two claims were filed, aggregating $127,028, the largest being in favor of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for $65,329. Benjamin Barker was elected Trustee. The liabilities are $192,128, and assets $50,000, seat in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK AND COMMERCIAL STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—Four judgments aggregating $6,478 were entered yesterday against the New York and Commercial Steam Laundry Company, of 562 West Twenty-fifth Street in favor of James W. Hutt for the amount due on seventeen notes. The company was incorporated in November, 1890, with a capital stock of $30,000, which was afterward increased to $75,000, and was a consolidation of three laundry companies. The company had a large plant, and did business for railroads, steamships, hotels, &c. Thomas E. Sloan was President and Louis K. Cotton Treasurer. The building occupied by the company, extending from 554 to 562 West Twenty-fifth Street, was sold under foreclosure sale on Jan. 17 for $75,000, and a deficiency judgment was entered on Feb. 2 for $8,400 against Thomas E. Sloan, the owner of the building, in favor of James D. Trask. Late yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Murray received executions against the company on three of the judgments obtained by Mr. Hutt, aggregating $5,227.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS SCHMITT.—Louis Schmitt, residing at 316 East One Hundred and Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,644 and no assets.

MORITZ B. WEISS.—Moritz B. Weiss, restaurant keeper at 1,361 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,589 and no assets. He has been in this line about three years.

THOMAS P. CONCANNON.—Thomas P. Concannon, liquor saloon and hotel keeper at 350 Brook Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,523 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $6,684 are to four brewers. He has been in the liquor business ten years.

CONRAD DOERSCH.—Conrad Doersch, shoe manufacturer at Nyack, N. Y

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. Some of these lots are free and clear. What can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9

Coldwater tenement, with stores, on avenue; mortgage, $15,000; equity, $11,000; want free and clear suburban residence. Owner, M., Box 179 Times.

For Sale or Exchange for Country Seat.—Five-story business building, near Astor House; leased $4,500 per year. Nassau, P. O. Box 2,407.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Management of Properties

solicited by experienced real estate man, honest management assured; references and bonds given. FRANK BEGRISH, JR., 45 East 42d St.

WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Bondsman wanted; must qualify in $5,000 Manhattan real estate; fair compensation; no triflers. L. 206, Times.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced. 4 per cent loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Cheap farms for cash customers. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 253 Broadway, Room 205.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice corner lot; modern 8-room house; best location in suburban White Plains; select fruit, shade trees, and beautiful scenery; worth $8,000; owner going abroad will sell for $5,500 cash; rent now pays 6 per cent. on investment. Address WASHINGTON, 106 East 116th St., New York.

Lakewood, New Jersey.—For sale for $3,000, new ten-room house, (lot 50x150,) River Avenue, opposite Prospect Street, about a mile from Lakewood Post Office; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, electric lights; healthiest location in Lakewood. Address Prof. L. H. Sykes, Lakewood.

Gentleman's Handsome Country Place, 250 acres, fine location; half a mile waterfront on Great South Bay; large house, 30 rooms, suitable for gentlemen's club, stock farm, or subdivision; easy terms.
W. S. HAWKINS, Brookhaven, L. I.

$100,000 will purchase 6 acres ground, large mansion, and stable; Inwood-on-the-Hudson, adjoining Dykman St. Principal, P. O. Box 2,497.

For Sale—Factory property, Nyack, N. Y.; 20,000 feet floor room; boiler, engine, shafting, elevator. G. T. Morrow, 41 Wall St., Room 47.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$300 cash buys a new house with improvements and full lot in Greater New York; only 20 minues' ride to business centre of New York City; fare 5 cents; price only $1,500; title guaranteed by Title Insurance Company. Inquire Owner, 43 West 80th St., basement.

Far Rockaway and Vicinity.—Choice cottages to rent, furnished; best locations; various sizes and prices; sole agents for several. O'Kane Bros.

If you want to buy, sell, or rent Long Island property, write or call. E. R. Clark & Co., P. O. Bldg., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY,
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

Large and well-lighted second floor to lease. Size, 75 feet front by about 90 feet deep. Suitable for Banking, Insurance, and other corporations; possession at once.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

For Rent.—5-story fireproof building in the City of Wilkesbarre, situated corner of Public Square and South Main Street; the best location in the city presently occupied by clothing and gents' furnishings. Apply to Henry Glass & Co., Church, corner White Streets, New York, or S. Hirsch, 22 East Market Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

123, 125 Liberty Street.—Elegant corner office building; fine light; cheap offices; every convenience and improvement; electric light, high speed elevators; cleaning offices and services free; 1 to 3 rooms; in suites with 2 to 7 outside windows; price only $10 to $35 monthly. See agent on premises.

ON WEST SIDE OF 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

336 Bowery.—Low rentals, fine store, and several newly decorated lofts, lodging rooms, and shops; exceedingly light; fine show windows; splendid location; extremely low rentals. Don't fail seeing. Agent on premises.

New lofts, 16,500 square feet, strong; fine light; steam heat; elevators; West 27th St., near 11th Av. Apply Berlin & Jones Envelope Co., 136 William St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

A four-story building, large show windows, in stove district; 106 and 108 Beekman St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

226 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x65; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Part of office, with desk, $6; large office building, near City Hall. O., Box 160 Times.

14th St., 124 East.—2, 3, 4 lofts entire. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall Street.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 533 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

4-story, brick, double apartment; all improvements; 9th St., near 5th Av.; mortgage, $7,000; rent, $1,584; price, $14,500; offer. Fallmezger, Hart Bldg., Gates, corner Broadway.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story basement, stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Near Prospect Park.—New Queen Anne, $3,800; Boulevard, cottage and stable, $6,800. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
THE KANEDALE, NORTHEAST CORNER 88TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,700-2,702 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AVE., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas, and electric lighting, &c.
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE "ELISE,"
200 W. 111TH, COR. 7TH AV.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, REFRIGERATION,
ELEVATOR, HALL SERVICE.
SUITES, 7 ROOMS, $800-$1,000.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 112TH

116TH T., 218 WEST.

Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116th ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
112 W 44th St.
In a remodeled house; 2 large, light rooms and bath; $420 to $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Splendid location; six and seven rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, gas ranges, open plumbing, porcelain bathtubs; $32 to $50. Janitor, 371 West 119th St., or George W. Lee, 2,107 7th Av.

HOFFMAN ARMS,

Madison Av. and 59th St., (near Park Plaza.)
Sunny family and bachelor apartments, 2 to 9 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private kitchen or restaurant.

The Benedik, 80 East Washington Square.—Fireproof bachelor apartment; facing Washington Square; two rooms and bath; one apartment to be sublet furnished.

93d St., 102 West.—Marble halls, staircases; hall boys; all improvements; first apartment; rent, $40. Superintendent or A. K. MAKAY, 6 Wall St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated

2,085 Madison Av., Near 131st St.—5 rooms and bath; $14, $18. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Choice new apartments; all improvements. 888 West 10th St. Apply janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath, with additional communicating bedroom if required; family going South will sublet suite for period of absence or by the month to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at hotel office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

132d St., 48 East.—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $16. See janitor.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26. New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

A 7-room flat, $22.00; largest, cheapest, lightest, extra wide bath, improvements; hot water supply; corner flats, $27.00; rent free to March. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

515 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 48TH ST. Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; hot water; rents, $35, $40, and $45.

133d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

135th St., 122 West.—$26; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; 6 rooms and bathroom.

132d St., 282 West.—$15 and $17; five large rooms; washtubs, range, &c.

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30TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Desirable residence of 15 rooms at Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; perfect condition; large grounds, with fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with two living rooms, and accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14 N. R., New York.

Dentistry.

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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. DR. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Rider & Ericsson pumping engines for sale; pumps bought and repaired. Geo. C. Crumpler, 1,437 3d Av.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS

5th Ave., corner 16th St.

Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.

WEBER WAREROOMS,

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ANDERSON

PIANOS $200. 225. 250. 275.

Rank with the great artistic pianos of today in tone, endurance and economy.

Seems incredible that so good a Piano can be sold for that money when you consider how little of a burden the club plan of monthly payments makes it.

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CASH. RENTED. INSTALMENTS.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos [illegible] make $125 up. Write for catalogue.

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FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS,

Rich, powerful tone, latest improvements; rents $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.
M. THUSHEK & SON., B'way, Cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments.
741, 743 8th Ave., near 48th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Sacrifice.—Magnificent cabinet Grand Piano, nearly new, for $110; cost $625; need money. 124 East 25th.

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ESTAB. 1849. WAREROOMS, 1,192 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

$3 to $5 Rents Pianos with Mandolin attachments; rents allowed on purchase. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$5.00 monthly Buys Full-size Billings & Co. upright; every Piano guaranteed. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Large assortment slightly used Uprights; low prices, easy terms. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$90. Maunder walnut upright; $4 monthly until paid. GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Tremolo attachment. A beautiful effect, only in Weser Bros.' Pianos, Factory 524 W. 43d St.

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20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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Dictation for stenographers, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
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Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M
Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

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Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial course; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

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Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

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Examinations. Central Preparatory School, 18 E. 42D ST SEND FOR HANDBOOK.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 26th St.

Musical.

10c per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin instruction by Joseph Goldstein, pupil of Cologne Conservatory, Germany. Terms moderate. 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915—919—8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. WALTZ

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
50th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Nattal, 744 8th Av.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Building occupied for years as meat market and dwelling; also barn; property centrally located, doing paying business; only meat market in town; splendid chance for good man; price $3,000, $600 cash; good reason for selling. George H. Higbie, owner, Springfield, Queens Borough, L. I.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS—The organization and management of business corporations; for stockholders, Directors, officers; gives advantages, methods, details, and costs; price, $1.50; send for announcement. Ronald Press, 52 Broadway.

Have $1,000, want reliable party with like sum to join me in purchase of free and clear real estate; can make over $5,000; will give deed of property to secure money. G. H. Laporte, No. 6 Wall St., Room 83.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Have you a stock of merchandise, any kind you can't sell? I have an out-of-town market for everything. Address B., Box 106 Times Office.

$50 will buy leather and rubber cement and heel ball business; will teach you the business. Shoe store, 57 Central Av., Jersey City.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

For Sale.—Steam laundry, $2,000.00; a money maker. Address Box 348, Asheville, N. C.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice. Fees reasonable. A., Box 113 Times.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. SALE OF WELSBACH GOODS, only this week, 25 to 40% below the regular price. Reading lamp, regular price, $1.50, now $1.15; No. 2 lamp, complete, $1.00, now 75c.; Yusea mantle, 50c., now 40c.; No. 1 mantle 40c., now 30c.; No. 2 mantle 25c., now 19c. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO.,
1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
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—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
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Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.

Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,559 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.—$10.00 FOR SINGER, DOMESTIC, OR NEW HOME. MUST SELL THIS WEEK. BROWN, 39 WEST 125TH ST.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

Fancy Fowls—Single-comb White Leghorn, and Rose-comb Brown Leghorn, $1.50 to $5; extra White Wyandotte Cockerels, $5 to $10. C. S. Valentine, Westfield, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

BANKING FIXTURES; SIXTY FEET FINEST quartered oak; beveled plate glass. PAUR, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables; railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling; taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th St.

Special—Phonographs' records, 20c. each; second-hand machines at your own price. Schnable Brothers, 253 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

$1,000 cash buys quarter interest in paying manufacturing business. For particulars call at 307 West 48th St. Dr. Wilson.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Chris Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-brac, old paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,686 Broadway.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Modernized Printing Office, new, on point system, Low for cash. Address 413 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Chris Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-brac, old paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,686 Broadway.

J. H. Mayhew, 340 West 42d St.—Curios in copper, brass, pewter, bric-a-brac, old arms, etc.

Miss I. Reid, superfluous hair, face, bust; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

2 valuable patents in use for sale; take farm part payment. Bookhout, 35 Liberty.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Watches and Jewelry.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES; SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT; DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS TO CONSUMERS. CALL OR WRITE, L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 MAIDEN LANE, MAIN ENTRANCE.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Cash paid for stores, merchandise, clothing, shoes, groceries, fixtures, dry goods, confectionery, restaurants, furniture. Greenwald, 1,578 Mad. Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 118 University Place.

Collections prehistoric Indian relics to exchange for diamonds or cash. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Silk Umbrella on uptown 3d Av. "L." Friday evening; reward. A. Haring, 131 East 29th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

By Townsend & Montant,

AUCTIONEERS,
87 and 89 LEONARD STREET.

FRIDAY, February 8,
At 10:30 o'clock,
On their Premises, 428 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street,
THE STOCK OF STAKE & ELDREDGE,
THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE OF MANUFACTURED FURS.
Jackets, Scarfs, &c., Fur Skins, Animal Heads, and Elegant Salesroom Fixtures, Workroom Machinery, &c. To be sold by order of
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
JAMES SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys.

DARWIN.
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold this day AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 10 A. M., at public auction, butcher's fixtures, harness, and wagon, by virtue of a chattel mortgage on premises No. 915 Brook Avenue. By order of mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day at 8:30 o'clock, Number 259 Tenth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day at 9 o'clock, Number 570 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

20th St., 311 East.—Rooms with excellent board, $4.50, $5.50; also parlors for doctor or dentist.

23d St., 422 West.—Large and small rooms, with superior board; fine location; special rates.

46th St., 315 West.—Large and small rooms; second floor; bath; heated; excellent table; refined; reference.

52d St., 252 West, (near Broadway.)—Large nicely furnished sunny rooms; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable.

52d St., 258 West.—Nicely furnished warm rooms; good table; pleasant home; references required.

55th St., 358 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; all conveniences; first-class board.

79th St., 243 East.—Nice rooms, all conveniences, with or without board; good German board.

82d St., 118 West.—Double sunny room; running water; parlor dining; table boarders.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; large closets; excellent table; table board; reasonable; reference.

122d St., 150 West.—Large handsome room, with excellent board, in American family; fine location; references.

135th St., 220 West.—To let, with board for two front rooms, $10; single, $5.

138th St., 3d Av.—St. Charles Hotel.—Steam-heated rooms; hotel service; car connections; transients; special attention.

Madison Av., 1,911.—Entire floor, single, en suite; corner private house; newly carpeted and furnished, unfurnished; Americans only.

"The Park," 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; rooms; steam heat; excellent table board; references.

Brooklyn.

Henry St., 354.—Desirable rooms; well-heated house; first-class board; moderate price; near Wall and South Ferry.

Country Board.

Morristown, South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations; private family; brief or extended stay. highest references. Box 218, Morristown, N. J.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2d Av., 317, near 18th.—Handsomely furnished room; privilege light housekeeping; two, three gentlemen or couple.

18th St., 11 West.—Two large rooms, en suite or single, third floor; also hall rooms; newly furnished; transients accommodated.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant, large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient; Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

28th St., 317 West.—Fine warm single large rooms for respectable ladies and gentlemen, employed; $2 up.

46th St., 123 East.—Newly furnished rooms in doctor's house.

50th St., 238 East.—Large and small rooms; ladies, gentlemen; housekeeping; also unfurnished; ladies boarded; heated.

52d St., 77 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

54th St., 170 West.—Very pleasantly furnished rooms; running water, bath; large closet; rent reasonable.

55th St., 71 West.—Suite; private bath; also double room; southern exposure; excellent meals if desired; references.

55th St., 341 West.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; hot and cold water; all conveniences; moderate rates.

57th St., 418 West.—Nicely furnished large front room; conveniences; two ladies or gentleman; $4 weekly. Beardsley.

57th St., 142 East.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

58th St., 121 East, near Park Av.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; references.

64th St., 169 East.—One large and one small, handsomely furnished room in private family; references.

65th St., 212 West.—Very desirable single room, with bath and heat. Hazell.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; large closets; excellent table; table board; reasonable; reference.

96th St., 174 West.—Large furnished front room; improvements; steam heated; ladies or gentlemen; reference. Bower.

114th St., 46 West.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; private house; references; moderate.

Gramercy Park, 36.—Steam-heated suites; single rooms; with or without board; pleasant central location.

Irving Place, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy of Music; corner building.

Lexington Av., 605.—Large, warm, cheerfully furnished room; bath; convenient; breakfast optional; large closets; moderate; references.

Lexington Av., 488.—Large hall room; private family; all conveniences; reference required.

Neatly furnished rooms; light housekeeping; hot water; bath; $3. 152 East 105th St.; 121 East 104th St.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

L

ALDERMEN, BESIEGED BY WOMEN, CAPITULATE

Bedford Park's Hapless Residents Will Now Get Water.

Delegation of Housewives Listen to Debate Over Their Petition, and Retire Victorious to Thank the Mayor.

They came through the swirling wind which swept across City Hall Park yesterday all decked out in new bonnets and fancy furs, and with cheeks reddened by the cold. They were a delegation of women from Bedford Park, headed by Mrs. Frank Le Count Dowe, and their mission was to force the city officials to put water enough in the mains so that the housewives would have water with which to "cook and wash clothes."

This was not the first time this delegation had visited the City Hall. Yesterday was to be a test between them and the obstinate members of the Board of Aldermen, who, according to Mayor Van Wyck, have been preventing the housewives from filling their washtubs every Monday. The Mayor had advised them to go before the Board of Aldermen. They did so, and the Aldermen capitulated.

The first business of the Aldermen was the consideration of the petition of the women. There were 200 signers, all housewives, residents of Bedford Park. The petition set forth that the water which should go to the Bronx district was sold to the Westchester Water Company, and that the patrons of the water company had a superabundance of water, while the residents who had to depend on the city for a supply of water have been enduring a water famine for some time.

The petition was in part as follows:

We believe it to be the intention of the Commissioner of Water Supply to present to your board this day an application for an appropriation to erect a pumping station to force water from the old Croton Aqueduct to the Williamsbridge Reservoir, or to mains leading from the same which supply our district.

We deem it right and proper that your honorable body should understand fully the condition which exists, and in our opinion is the sole reason for the absolute lack of water in the district about three miles long.

The petition then stated the facts of the contract made some years ago with the Westchester Water Company by which the company agreed to buy water from the city, and continued:

This company sells water principally in Westchester County. The Commissioner told us that he could not shut off this supply because a section of William's Bridge (this being now a portion of the Greater New York) is thus supplied. We desire to call your attention to the fact that all sections supplied by the Westchester Water Supply Company have a superabundance of water at high pressure, while we, living within a few blocks of the reservoir and on much lower ground, could not, until Saturday, get one drop of water for any purpose, for the past week, even by aid of pumps.

We desire that you carefully consider another point: That after our visit to the Commissioner and his Honor the Mayor on Friday, the following day there was a strong pressure in many of our houses up to the second stories, in some cases water flowing in bathrooms where water has not flowed for eighteen months, showing that water can be given in plenty if the Commissioner and his engineers so desire.

The condition of affairs in this section we believe to be beyond your possible conception; we may at any time have an epidemic of typhoid or other infectious diseases which would within a few weeks cause havoc in our midst.

We have been told by the engineer not to expect this flow to continue many days; which we fear might mean, should your board refuse to grant the appropriation, asked for, our gates might be closed and we might again be without water.

What we honestly believe can be done, and what we believe the Commissioner should be made to do, is to close, or partly close, the gates in the mains leading to the Westchester Water Supply Company, and so divert the force of water toward our section, and thereby supply the citizens for whom these mains were laid, and who pay taxes for the same.

Gentlemen, in a few words, force those gates of the Westchester Water Supply Company shut and keep them shut, and we, the citizens of the distressed district, will get the relief desired, and which we must have before the completion of any contract for $80,000.

The fight in the Board of Aldermen over this appropriation of $80,000 for the pumping station was whether the work should be done without public letting. The Tammany members wanted to force the appropriation through, giving Commissioner Dalton full power without public letting to do the work. This was opposed by many members, and yesterday the Tammany men capitulated and put the public-letting clause in the resolution.

The women occupied chairs and listened to the speeches.

Alderman Bridges demanded the reading of a long newspaper clipping, in which Mayor Van Wyck censured the Board of Aldermen.

"Is that the way to do things?" shouted Alderman Bridges.

"Lay that on the table. The people want water, not newspaper clippings," shouted Alderman Matthews.

Alderman Bridges kept on talking.

"If it is one of Alderman Bridges's speeches or a clipping, give us the clipping," said a Tammany member.

The board had to listen to both. Alderman Bridges blamed Commissioner Dalton. After the discussion the appropriation went through without a dissenting vote.

Commissioner Dalton, in his defense, said that he did not have the power to shut off water from the Westchester Company.

Alderman Goodman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Water Supply of the Board of Aldermen to confer with the Commissioner of Water Supply to formulate a plan which would give immediate relief to the Borough of the Bronx. This resolution was passed unanimously.

Alderman McCall wanted the contract between the Westchester Water Supply Company and the city annulled, and a resolution was adopted calling upon the Corporation Counsel to take action to have the contract rescinded.

The delegation of women arose, bowed, and left the Aldermanic chamber happy. They called on Mayor Van Wyck and thanked him for his interest in securing water for their district. Mayor Van Wyck said:

"I am glad that I have been of assistance to you in your fight for better water facilities. I will do all in my power to aid you. If at any time you need assistance, come and see me. I want to thank you women for making your needs known and coming forward in this matter, as otherwise the emergency might not have been met so promptly."

BROOKLYN'S WATER FAMINE.

East New York Avenue Main Shut Off and Flow in All Others Decreased.

The water famine which is always hovering over Brooklyn descended on the borough again yesterday. The big East New York Avenue main was shut off completely and the flow in all the mains was decreased, so that there was very little water to be had above the second floor in any part of Brooklyn.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett ordered the East New York Avenue main shut off at 12:41 o'clock in the afternoon. This affects the lower portions of the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards and Canarsie, as well as the part of the Thirtieth Ward lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-sixth Streets. Chief Engineer Van Buren, when questioned, said that it was necessary.

"We have no water to speak of in the reservoirs," he said, "and we had to close off the main to prevent serious consequences. The water consumers themselves are to blame for the present condition of affairs, and the recent cold weather has made things worse. Shutting off the main is the only way to prevent the total consumption of the small reserve fund left in our reservoirs."

Contest of Charles H. Hoyt's Will.

Notice of contest of the will of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The contestants are Joseph B. Hoyt of Nashua, N. H., and Ella M. Green of Concord, N. H., cousins of the testator. Their contest is based on the same ground as that started in the New Hampshire courts, with the additional claim that the testator left no property in this State which could be administered here, and that the entire estate should be administered under the laws of New Hampshire.

Appeal in Mrs. Howard Gould's Case.

The suit of Margaret Dillon and Mary F. Smith, dressmakers, against Mrs. Howard Gould to recover $1,175, alleged to be due for gowns furnished Mrs. Gould, was to have come up for trial in the City Court yesterday, but an appeal taken to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court prevented the trial of the case. Originally Mrs. Gould had asked the Court to have the action tried before a referee rather than before a jury. This application was granted by Justice Hascall. The plaintiffs then carried the case to the General Term of the City Court, which reversed Justice Hascall, and the action was set down for trial yesterday. When the case was called the notice of appeal to the Appellate Term was filed, and this acted as a stay.

LEGAL NOTES.

EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.—The United States Supreme Court recently affirmed the decision of the New York Court of Appeals, which sustained the judgment of the Appellate Division and of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in this city, dismissing a writ of certiorari issued to review the proceedings of Edward P. Barker and others, as Tax Commissioners, in assessing the capital stock of the New York Clearing House Building Company for 1896. Justice Beekman, in dismissing the writ at Special Term in 1897 held that the Tax Commissioners, after valuing, under the laws of 1857, the whole property owned by the corporation, whether real or personal, from which aggregate was to be deducted the assessed value of the real estate, were not bound to value such real estate at its assessed value. The Appellate Division in this city, in its affirmance, adopted Justice Beekman's opinion. The United States Supreme Court last December, in affirming the Court of Appeals, held, Justice Peckham delivering the opinion, that the mere fact that the law gives the Assessors in the case of corporations the chances to arrive at a correct valuation of the real estate of corporations, when they have but one in the case of individuals, cannot be held to be a denial to the corporation of the equal protection of the laws, so long as the real estate of the corporation is, in fact, generally assessed at its full value. The Supreme Court held it could not, with reference to the action of the public and sworn officials of New York City, assume without evidence that they had violated the laws of their State, when the highest court of the State refused, in absence of evidence, to assume such violation.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—Surrogate Thomas has reversed and overruled portions of the findings of the referee, on the accounting of Edward C. Schaefer and George G. Schaefer, in reference to the estate of Frederick Shaefer of which they were executors. The testator, with his brother, Maximillian Schaefer, created the Schaefer Brewing Company, in which they had equal interests, and the two families shared with substantial equality in the large profits realized from the business. The accounting executors named were before the testator died and continued since as Directors and officers of the company. They personally owned an aggregate of 750 shares, and as executors hold 2,499 shares. As officers and Directors, each received $8,000 a year, and since they became executors have also received $45,000 in excess of their salaries, which sum they claimed as extra compensation. Surrogate Thomas held it to be competent for the Surrogates' Court to inquire whether this money, nominally paid for services, was not really and in fact given as a method of dividing profits. The Court holds that these moneys were not due the executors in whole or part for any services. He says that contrary to the protest of the beneficiaries under their father's will, the executors may not retain for themselves what they equitably should share with the persons now entitled to the stock. He directs an apportionment of these moneys as profits of the corporation.

The sore Throat to which public speakers are subject, can be at once relieved and eventually cured, with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S DAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
...2D MONTH...
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
...Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14, 2:30.

Burton HOLMES Lectures
5 Mondays, 5 Tuesdays } at 3 at DALY'S.
5 Wednesdays, 5 Thursdays } at 8:30 at MENDELSSOHN HALL.
EDGE OF CHINA, Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28.
MOKI LAND, March 4, 5, 6, 7.
PARIS EXPOSITION, March 11, 12, 13, 14.
THESSALY, & OLYMPIAN GAMES, March 18, 19, 20, 21.
OBERAMMERGAU, March 25, 26, 27, 28.
Course Tickets, $5, $4, $3, ready Mon., Feb. 11. Single Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., ready Feb. 18.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15 sharp. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, (Feb. 12.)
Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper present
HENRY MILLER
IN
"RICHARD SAVAGE."
By Mrs. Ryley.
N. Y. Herald says:
"A MOVING AND STIRRING PLAY—NUMEROUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC CURTAIN CALLS."
The World says:
"MR. MILLER MAKES THE BEST IMPRESSION OF HIS CAREER."
The Journal says:
"GAINS APPLAUSE—CLIMAXES STIRRING AND DRAMATIC."
The Times says:
"APPLAUSE LIBERAL AND PERSISTENT."
The Sun says:
"PRODUCTION WORTHY THE BEST TRADITIONS OF EVEN THE LYCEUM."
A GREAT POPULAR SUCCESS

CASINO B'way & 30th St. FLORODORA
MAT. TO-DAY
Extra Matinée | Feb. 19, Souvenirs. Seats Lincoln's Birthday. | selling for all performances.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
Special Mat. Feb. 12. Souvenir Night Feb. 15.
MARY MANNERING in "Janice Meredith."

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. Ev'g, 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
To remain indefinitely. Seats selling 4 weeks ahead. Spl. Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'day.
UNLEAVENED BREAD

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
Tonst at 8:15 charp, in Clyde Fitch's Greatest Success
Matinée To-day. THE CLIMBERS
Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th st. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:10.
Mats. To-day, Saturday, & Lincoln's Birthday.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat. at 2.
MAUDE ADAMS as L'AIGLON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Mats. To-day & Sat. & Lincoln's Birthday.
CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN xtra mat. Feb. 12 "In the Palace of the King."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14 St. & Irving Pl.
Charles Frohman's big new spectacle,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE, Effie Ellsler & 250 people.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE
KING EDWARD VII. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mt. to-day.
New specl. vaudeville features,
followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."
Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8.15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. Mr. Barnes of N. Y.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 Street. Mat. Daily, 25c.
Evs., all orc., 50c.
Elita Otis, Flora Moore, Hope Booth, 20 others.

MATINEE TO-DAY 25c., 50c.
GRAND Opera House. IN OLD KENTUCKY.

Irving Place Theatre. 8:15 To-night, Last time, Sudermann's "SODOM'S ENDE." Thur., Fri. & Sat. Evs., Sardou's DER LETZTE BRIEF

Been trying to make the old overcoat "do," even though on its last legs?

Overcoats that are hand in hand with economy, made of black or blue kersey—the sort that goes into coats at twice the present price, cut and made just as the higher priced.

$10 and $12.50.

Ulsters $15.

Nota Bene: Have also clipped the wings of our highest flyers. $10 and $15 come off our best $35, $40 and $45 overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FEBRUARY REDUCTIONS.

Golden, Antique and Flemish Oak dining-room pieces, richly carved or in picturesque simplicity.

25 designs in Sideboards from $16 to $350 (former prices $20 to $450.) China Closets, some with glass backs and shelves, $32 to $110 (former prices $41 to $135.) Tables, 10 to 14 ft. extension, $26 to $100 (former prices $32 to $130.) Side Tables, $6 to $38 (former prices $9 to $50.) Odd Chairs, $2 to $17 (former prices $5 to $22.)

Many other odd pieces also far below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

We're making extensive alterations in our New York store—necessary to accommodate our broadening circle of friends.

But the hammer hasn't driven out the "purse-savers:—"

IN ALL OUR STORES:—
Men's $22 to $30 Oxford Raglans and Long Overcoats—new in cut, new in fabric—$15.

Young Men's $15 to $20 Suits and Overcoats—the kind we're proud of—$10.

NEW YORK STORE ONLY:—
Full Dress $19 to $35 Coats and Waistcoats "accept all invitations" at $12.50 & $15. Includes sizes 42, 44 and 46.

Perrin Freres & Cie's famous $1.50 Gloves are 98c
$1.50 and $2 Colored Shirts are $1.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, B'way & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Amusements.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH.
YALE VS. BROWN.
THURSDAY, FEB. 7TH, 8:15 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c.
EXTRA. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings at 8—First Matinée Saturday,
UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.
Xtra Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th st.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.
Xtra Matinées Lincoln & Washington's Birthday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th st., nr. B'way.
Last Week. Mats. To-day and Sat. Ev'gs, 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON. MY LADY DAINTY
Feb 11—William Collier in "On the Quiet."

VICTORIA Beginning MONDAY, FEB. 11th
EXTRA MAT. FEB. 12.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Extravaganza Production
Chas. J. Ross MY LADY SEATS NOW
100 PEOPLE. ON SALE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Johann Strauss's Latest and Merriest Operetta.
Extra Mat. Feb. 12. VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener
Lincoln's Birthday. Blut.)

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
LONDON BELLES BURLESQUERS
NEW LIVING PICTURES.

MANHATTAN 33d & B'way. TO-NIGHT
Evgs., 8:15.
The New Clyde Fitch Play LOVER'S LANE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15, Sharp.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. McGovern-Gans Fight; Lady Sprinters; others.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Silks.
SALE OF REMNANTS.

20,000 yards,—the accumulation from the season's wholesale stock.
Black and colored Silks.
Fancy and plain weaves.
Taffetas, Brocades, Peau de Soie, Satin, Paillette de Soie, Armure, Louisine, Lumineux, and all fashionable silk fabrics,
Lengths from 3½ to 15 yards.
35 cents to $2 00 per yard;
Formerly 75 cents to $3.50 per yard.

Blanket Department.
Basement Salesroom.

150 pairs,—Eastern Wool Blankets,—full size,
$4.00 per pair.

200 pairs, fine California Wool Blankets,—double bed-size,
$7.00 per pair.

Crib Blankets, $1.50 and $2.50 per pair.
Marseilles Bed-spreads,—fine quality,
$2.50 each.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Burt's Clearing Sale
Men's Hand Made Shoes,
$2.75 to $3.75 per pair.

Having decided to discontinue our lines of Men's Shoes, we now offer our entire stock of $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 goods at about half price. These represent the highest grades of fine footwear for men. All are hand made.

Lot No. 1.—$5, $6 and $7 Shoes, including Patent and Enamel Leather, Button and Lace, and a line of Wax Calf Lace Shoes, reduced to $3.75 pair.

Lot No. 2.—A line of $5 and $6.50 Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes and some $6 and $6.50 Patent Leather and Russia Calf Oxfords, $3.50 pair.

Lot No. 3.—A line of Patent Leather Shoes, Button and Lace, reduced to $2.75.

We continue our Clearing Sale of Women's Shoes, at about half price. Exceptional values in the narrow widths.

EDWIN C. BURT CO., 54 West 23d Street,

STERN BROTHERS
Ladies' Tailoring
and
Dressmaking Departments
Until March 1st Orders will be accepted on
Early Spring Models, suitable for all occasions, at
Substantial Reductions from Regular Prices
West Twenty-third Street

For big value-seekers.

Naturally one wishes to spend little for a Suit or an Overcoat in February, but those we've marked down to $15 and $12 are such unequalled inducements that he in search of big values will come to our stores for them.

A successful Colored Shirt sale at 95c. has made us add 100 dozen more high grade shirts from a prominent maker—$2 and $1.50 kinds, sizes complete now, how long, no telling.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROAWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Amusements.

Proctor's
23d St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
5th Ave. Simms & Angeles. Carroll Johnson, Florence Reed, Favor & Sinclair, &c.
58th St. Mlle. Rels' Bas-Reliefs, Lillian Burkhart, Melville & Stetson, 3 Vilona sisters.
125th St. Clayton White & Marie S uart, Hill & Hull, F. Cushman, Williams & Adams, Tom Nawn & Co, Max Waldman, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, J. Whitbeck.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MAT. TO-DAY
CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. with EDNA MAY MORTON AND KERKER'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Seats selling Lincoln's & Washn's Birthday Mats.

KEITH'S Second week of "Dear Midnight of Love," Sung by MAY DE SOUSA.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS.
GRAPEWIN & CHANCE. JOE WELCH.
JUGGLING JOHNSONS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, FRENCILLI & LEWIS, DAVIS & MACAULEY.

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av., Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Seats ready.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
Madison Square Garden
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1901.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and reserved seats for sale at Arion Hall, 58th St. and Park Av.; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Av. and 53th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 19 Liberty St.; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane; Schmer & Co., 170 5th Av., cor. 22d St.; Chas. Lurch, 353 4th Av. and 118 East 23d St.; Tyson & Co., 5th Av. Hotel; McBride, 71 Broadway, and at all principal hotels.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 8, at 8.—LE CID (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Siges, and Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 9, at 2.—LA TOSCA (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Tremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices.—RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 10, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 11, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 13, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza, Plancon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plancon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Fri. Aft. and Ev'g, Feb. 8, at 3:30 and 8:30.
Two Joint Recitals Marquis de Souza
Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone.
Sieveking
Great Dutch Pianist.
Seats, $1.50, $1; at Ditson's, B'way, near 18th St., and Pinkham Musical Bureau, Decker Bldg., 33 Union Sq. (Tel. 2,393-18.) STEINWAY PIANO USED. No complimentary list for these recitals.

Symphony Concert
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
FRANK DAMROSCH .....Director
SATURDAY AFT., February 9, Carnegie Hall.
Overture, "Der Freischuetz," Weber; Larghetto, from Symphony No. 2, Beethoven; Dance of the Sylphs, Rakoczy March, Berlioz.
MRS THEODORE TOEDT, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave. (39th Street.)

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

February Clearances
AND
Opening of New Goods

Present Double Attractions

Opening
New Dress Silks—New Challies—New Flannels;
New Dimities, Ginghams, Sateens and other Summer Wash Dress Fabrics.
New Linens, White Goods and Embroideries;
New Art Denims, Burlaps and Cretonnes;
New White Quilts, New Ribbons, New Rugs;
New Infants' Wear, New Underwear;
New Waists and Tailor-made Suits for Ladies;

Closing
Surplus Stocks of Silks and Dress Goods;
Surplus Linings and Flannels;
Blankets, Draperies, Tapestries and Curtains;
Jewelry and Silver Ware;
Boys' Clothing; Corsets; Winter Underwear;
Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Dresses;

THE NEW at Lowest Prices equal qualities can be sold.
SURPLUS at Prices to clear—We never carry stock.

Upholstery
All Surplus will be sold no matter what the loss:

TABLE COVERS—
Chenille—1½ yards.....were .69 .49
Chenille—2 yards.....were 1.98 1.49
Tapestry—1½ and 2 yards—tassel fringe—were 1.39 and 1.69..... .98

FIGURED FURNITURE VELVETS—Empire, Oriental and Floral—28 inch

	Value.	Now.
10 colorings	.59	.39
20 styles	.79	.59
Finest quality—High-class designs—heavy as a Wilton	1.19	.79

FINE TAPESTRIES—
Cross Stripes—French Stripes—Empires—
were 1.00 and 1.25..... .59
were 1.60 ..... 1.19

RICH SILK DAMASKS—
Moires, Organzines, Lambelles and Frou-Frou; best colorings—50 inch—
were 1.49 ..... .98
were 2.98 ..... 1.98

ALSO
Upholstery Silks and Satins
just bought below Import cost, in
Two lots, as follows:
Silks, worth 1.25 and 1.50..... .79
Satins, worth 3.98..... 1.98
All Fifty inches wide.
The SATINS are magnificent quality—best colors; SILKS are inshades of Myrtle, Red, Crimson, Terra Cotta, Cream, Gold, and Brown, and are appropriate for lining Curtains and Bed Spreads as well as for entire curtains and other Draperies.

Fine Sofa Pillows.
for cozy corners, couches, Window Seats, and Divans—Velour, Tapestry and hand-painted Satin, Fancy Silk, Silkoline, Denim and Sateen—with and without gold or floss silk emb'y—with and without ruffles, cord edge or tassels—

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
24.98	14.98	1.98	1.49
10.98	5.98	1.49	.98
7.98	3.98	.98	.79
3.98	2.69	.69	.49

Greatest reductions are on the finest goods.

Cushion Slip Covers
Cretonne, Tapestry, and Denim—finished complete to quickly slip on or off—
Were .98 and 1.49..... .69
Were .60——extra size..... .49

ALSO
Satin Lambrequins—Silk lined—gold and floss emb'd—value $11 and $13... 7.98
Satin Lambrequins—Silk lined—gold emb'd—value 7.98..... 4.98
Japanese Silk Lambrequins—gilt emb'd—pretty colorings—value 2.98.. 1.98
Silk Scarfs—hand painted bolting ends—tassel trim—value 3.98..... 1.98
Satin Scarfs—gilt and floss emb'd—heavy knot fringe—value 4.49..... 2.98
Velour Head Rests—Satin ruffle and puff—value .50 ..... .39
Japanese Silk or Satin Head Rests—triangular or square shape—Hand painted and Gold emb'd—value .59.... .39
Tapestry Cushion Squares—value .15 .10
Tapestry Cushion Squares—value .69 .49
Emb'd Denim Table Covers—value .39 .25
value .98 .49
Satin Pin Cushions—best colors—hand painted—lace and ribbon trim—long and square.
Were 2.98.....Now 1.98
Were 1.98.....Now 1.25
Were 1.25.....Now .69

Corsets
we never carry stock, therefore,
Ladies' Corsets—15 kinds—
Sateen and Coutille—straight fronts—
French shapes, long waist and other styles—a few sizes missing:—
50 cent Corsets..... .39
98 cent Corsets..... .59
1.50 Corsets..... .89
2.50 Corsets..... 1.49
Misses' Corset Waists—
H. & W. and Ideal—odd sizes—
were 49 cents to $1.00..... .29
Children's Corded Waists—
All sizes—"Seconds" of 50 cent styles. .15
Misses' Corsets—fine Sateen—
Sizes 21, 23, 24, 25, 26—usually $1.00.. .59

Infants' Wear
At Clearance Prices.
Cambric Slips—tucked front..... .19
Long Cambric Dresses—fancy yokes—trim'd skirts—value .98..... .69
Long Cambric Skirts—lace and emb'y 49
Long Flannel Skirts—value .98..... .69
Flannel Barrows—handstitched..... .49
Flannel Bands—handstitched—value .29 .19
Flannel Sacques—silkstitched ..... .49
Cashmere Shirts—value .39..... .29
Leggin Drawers—Zigzag stitch—all sizes—value .49..... .29
Mittens, Veils and Bootees—value .19 .12½
Fancy Emb'd and Corded Silk Bonnets—full crowns and frills—value 1.39..... .98
Ripple Cloth Coats—Round or Square Collars—fur or ribbon trim—value 2.75 1.98
Clearance Prices;
But
All New Goods.
No mussed or tumbled stock.

Surplus Silks
now go as follows:
At FIFTY-NINE CENTS.
Satin Figured Gros de Londres and Taffetas with and without satin stripe;
Broche Taffetas and Cord stripe Armures;
Polka Dot Satin Liberty, in best colors;
Satin Brocade Stripes and Silk Poplins;
were 79 and 98 cents.
At FORTY-NINE CENTS.
Taffetas, single and double; lace stripes; street and evening Shades; were .79;
Also Strong, Bright Taffetas in plain colors.
This will be an unusually attractive week in Silks——Come!

New Flannels
NEW SCOTCH FLANNELS
Checks and Stripes—Pink, Blue, Gray, etc. 30 inch—special..... .25
NEW FANCY FLANNELS
Persian Stripes, figures and polka dots, for Waists, Dressing Sacques, Children's Dresses and Cloaks and Wrappers, also Underskirts—fine quality..... .59
Closing Sales as Follows:
Yard wide Elderdowns—all wool—including Pink and Blue, double face; were .55 to .79..... .39
French Flannels—all wool—
Gray Myrtle Reseda Navy
Cardinal Garnet Cadet Helio
value 50 cents..... .29
Wool Suitings—value .29..... .19
Domets—Bleached and Unbleached... 9¼
Also
Every Morning until One o'clock
Not later
REMNANT SALE
FINE WHITE FLANNELS
for Waists, Dresses and Babies' Wear,
AT HALF VALUE

Surplus Dress Goods
will go as follows:
All wool Two toned checks;
All wool Homespuns;
Satin Figured Suitings;
All Wool Camel's Hair Stripes;
Wool Cashmere—44 inch
Value 39 to 50 cents..... .29
All Wool Homespuns;
All Wool Habit cloths;
Tailor Stripes and Henriettas;
Storm Serges—Black and colored
Value 65 to 79 cents..... .49
46 inch Henriettas—best colors—
54 inch Homespuns—
46 inch Cheviots
Value 85 and 98 cents..... .59

Ladies' Underwear
Largest and best stock and most complete department in New York. Not only do we show extraordinary assortments of Ladies' Cambric, Muslin, Lawn and Nainsook garments, and full stocks of Children's wear, but what is difficult to find elsewhere, Ladies' extra large underwear in all qualities.
The following Prices
Represent
GOODS OF MERIT.
No inferior qualities. No scanty cuts.
NIGHT DRESSES
16 hemstitched tucks—hemstitch ruffles .59
Empire—2 insertings—H. S. ruffle..... .59
Solid tucks—pointed insertings..... .79
Empire—val. lace tucks and emb'y..... .98
Entire front and revers of emb'y..... 98
Nainsook—wide, elaborate emb'y..... 1.49
DRAWERS
Fine Muslin—lawn ruffle—6 tucks..... .29
Cambric—flounce—3 H. S. tucks..... .39
Umbrella styles—fancy new lace effects .59
Finer and Handsomer..... .79, .98, 1.49
CHEMISES—
Extra quality—fancy yokes—10 styles.. .49
Extra length—trim'd skirt—two ribbon run insertings—lace edge ruffles..... .79
Marguerite—elaborate trim—w'th 1.69 1.25
WHITE SKIRTS
Deep flounces—tucks, lace and ins'tg's .79
Ruffled fl'ce—Cluster tucks—2 Ins'tg's .98
4 styles—Elaborate trim'd flounces.. 1.25
Wide flounce of Emb'y—Insertings and tucks..... 1.98
Finer to 18.98, including the most elaborate Parisian Novelties for Evening Wear.
CORSET COVERS
French Style—Hemst'd tucks—Emb'y. .24
Fancy Styles—Rib'n run lace or Emb'y .37
Shirred—fancy fronts—High and low. .59
Nainsook—Entire fronts of Insertings 1.25
Ladies' Extra Size Garments
Gowns ——— to 50 bust.. .69 to 2.69
Chemises ——— to 52 band.. .49 to 1.19
Drawers ——— to 38 band.. .39 to .98
Skirts ——— to 38 band.. .79 to 4.98
Corset Covers—— to 52 bust.. .29 to .98

Men's Underwear
Closing out.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Extra quality All wool
Camel's Hair and Natural
Heavy weights Two qualities
Best finish Best shapes
60 CENTS.....WERE $1.25
98 CENTS.....WERE $1.50

Valentines
Newest Ideas for 1901
TWO cents to TWENTY-NINE!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; northwesterly winds.

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TAX REDUCTION BILL PASSED

Senate Acts On Measure to Cut Down War Revenues.

Efforts to Reduce Charge on Bank Checks and to Provide for an Income Tax Fail—Probable Action in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—During the afternoon session the Senate passed the War Revenue Reduction bill. A determined, but unsuccessful, effort was made to reduce the tax on bank checks, and to provide that telegraph and express companies should bear the burden of the tax on messages and packages sent. The Finance Committee's amendment levying a tax on transactions in so-called "bucket shops," modifying the tax upon cigars and cigarettes, and providing for a rebate on unbroken packages of tobacco, in addition to several others of a minor character, were adopted.

An amendment substituting an income tax for the war revenue measure offered by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, was rejected by a party vote, 21 to 38.

When the bill was reported to the Senate by the committee, Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) in response to an inquiry by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) said no written report upon the bill had been submitted, but that he would explain the committee's action after he had perfected the measure.

The first amendment added to the words "promissory notes" (providing for the repeal of the stamp tax on such instruments) the words "and any renewals thereof."

The second modified the paragraph removing the stamp tax on bonds, making it read as follows: "Bonds of every description, not including, however, the bonds provided for in the first paragraph of Schedule A of said act, or bonds for indemnifying any person or persons, firm or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment included "perfumery and cosmetics" in the section providing a penalty for failure to affix stamps to medicinal and proprietary preparations. It was agreed to.

After the adoption of some other amendments, verbal in character, other amendments were offered and agreed to as follows: Providing for a rebate upon unbroken packages of cigars and tobacco, authorizing the cancellation by perforation of stamps on fermented liquors, reducing by one-half the tax upon foreign bills of exchange; for the appointment of a competent person to secure the enforcement of the tax imposed upon legacies and distributive shares of personal property; providing that the purchaser of an uncompounded medicinal drug upon which the tax already has been paid shall not be required to pay further tax.

The amendment of the committee fixing the tax upon transactions in stocks through so-called "bucket shops" was agreed to, with an amendment offered by Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) providing that a tax of 2 cents (instead of 1 cent) "on each $100 in value of the merchandise covered or pretended to be covered."

A committee amendment modifying the tax on cigars and cigarettes, in accordance with the proposition made previously by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) was agreed to.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) offered an amendment exempting from the tax levied upon life insurance companies "any postmortem assessment association organized and conducted solely for the members thereof." In response to an inquiry by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Mr. Allison said the amendment would not apply to any of the recognized life insurance companies, mutual or otherwise.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) urged that the taxation of life insurance companies practically was indefensible and in some senses vicious. Mr. Aldrich declared in reply that the four or five great life insurance companies in New York had assets greater than half the aggregate banking capital of the United States. They, he said, were doing a banking and guarantee business and were justly and properly subject to taxation.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) said that many of the so-called mutual companies were really great investment companies, and as such were often controlling factors in financial affairs.

Mr. Allison said it was not true that in many of these so-called mutual companies the persons assured share the profits of the companies in which they hold policies. Others divide only a portion of their earnings, the result being vast accumulations which were not to be paid out to persons now insured. This accumulation becomes a surplus for investment. He thought such companies should pay taxes. The fraternal companies charge not more than half as much as the so-called mutual companies, and for this reason had been granted exemption.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) declared that nearly all insurance companies are mutual to a greater or less extent, and that in the course of time all the surplus of any of the companies goes to the beneficiaries of policy holders. He did not believe that any life insurance should be taxed. The Allison amendment was agreed to.

Responding to a request from Mr. Cockrell, Mr. Aldrich made an explanation of the effect of the bill. He said that, according to the calculations of the committee, the reductions of the revenues made by the bill would amount to $39,800,000. This calculation did not, however, take into account the effect of the amendment for taxing "bucket shops," which the Senate had to-day incorporated in the bill. He had been informed that there are 25,000 of these bucket shops in the United States. If each one of them should pay $400, the Government would derive $10,000,000 from that source.

Mr. Cockrell inquired what the difference was between the pending substitute and the original House bill.

Mr. Aldrich replied that the House had adopted the policy of lopping off entirely a large number of the special taxes. The plan of the Senate committee had been to reduce rather than to take off entirely the taxes, although in some instances the taxes had been removed.

Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) suggested that it would have been well had the committee presented a proposition to tax telegraph and express companies, as, despite their great wealth, they had escaped entirely the tax under the original law.

Mr. Aldrich said it was well understood when the original bill was passed that the tax on telegraph messages was to be paid by the sender. He had been assured by the Western Union Telegraph Company that by the low rate of its tolls to the Government it now was contributing from $150,000 to $300,000 a year. If required to pay even one-half of the tax it would be impossible for the company to pay its 5 per cent. dividends. He said express companies maintained that if the tax were placed upon them it would absolutely destroy their business.

An amendment was agreed to providing that the tax on new banks shall be computed from the time the institutions begin business.

Mr. Chilton then offered an amendment reducing the tax on bank checks from 2 cents to 1 cent, and, after some discussion, it was defeated—18 to 42.

Mr McComas (Rep., Md.,) offered an amendment providing that the Internal Revenue Commissioners should place the stamps provided for in the bill on sale at the Post Offices of the country. It was accepted by the committee and agreed to.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) moved to eliminate from the bill the proposed exemption from tax of telegraph and telephone messages. He gave notice that if the motion were agreed to he would offer an amendment to tax both telegraph and telephone companies upon their gross business, so as to compel them to pay the tax. The motion was rejected—15 to 35.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered as an amendment to the measure his proposition for an income tax beginning on the 1st of next July and running for twenty years. The amendment placed a tax of 2 per cent. upon all incomes above $4,000 a year. The amendment was in the form of a substitute for the pending bill and for the war revenue law now in operation. Mr. Morgan maintained that it was the duty of Congress to repeal the war tax inasmuch as the war to support which it was enacted long since had ended. The amendment was voted down—21 to 38. The vote was strictly on party lines.

The bill was then passed without division.

At the meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee to-day there was some informal discussion of what would be done with the War Revenue Reduction bill when it comes back to the House from the Senate. Under the rules of the House one objection will prevent the bill from going to conference and will send it back to the Ways and Means Committee. It is expected that the objection will be raised, and in that event, Chairman Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) says the committee will be called together at once and prompt action secured. He has no doubt as to the passage of the bill at this session of Congress.

NEW HARBOR NEAR CHICAGO.

H. C. Frick, J. K. Tod, and Others Will Build One at East Chicago and Erect a Steel Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—One of the most important combinations ever effected in Chicago real estate is at the point of completion. H. C. Frick, J. Kennedy Tod, and the Lake Michigan Land Company, controlled by Aldis, Aldis & Northcote, have agreed to build a harbor accessible to their holdings at East Chicago, Ind. More than this, other financial interests have agreed to buy and occupy at least fifty acres adjacent to the proposed harbor and to erect a million-dollar plant for the manufacture of steel.

A bill to enable the property holders to build a canal to the Calumet River has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature and unanimously passed by the Senate.

With the harbor constructed, East Chicago will be in a position to ask the Federal Government for harbor appropriations commensurate with the trade of the new port, and it is certain to receive careful consideration. There are 20,000 people in East Chicago to-day dependent upon one or another of the large interests for a livelihood. The various interests have decided to build the harbor, regardless of the action of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature in regard to the canal, though favorable to that plan and ready to pay any special taxes which may be assessed for its construction.

The initial cost of the harbor will be nearly $250,000. The present value of the real estate interests represented in the deal is estimated to be from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. No accurate estimate of the cost of the railway lines has been made, but it is safe to say work will begin in May and continue indefinitely on the extension of railway lines, which is also contemplated.

FOUND SLEEPING IN SNOW.

Family Was from Russia, and Did Not Think the Weather Cold.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 6.—A man, his wife, and their four children were found asleep in the snow in the woods near Larchmont early this morning by John Robinson, a night watchman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He saw a small fire burning in the woods and went to investigate. He found the six stretched out upon a small piece of canvas, and over them was a light blanket. Robinson tried to arouse them, and failing, telephoned to the police of this place.

Policeman McSweeney went out to the scene. Robinson telephoned that the six were dead. McSweeney succeeded in arousing them. The children were all under seven years, and the youngest was but sixteen weeks old. All the children were lightly clad. They had no stockings, and their legs were bare. All were thoroughly chilled and much exhausted.

The father was much amused to be angry because they had been disturbed. He was still more angry when arrested. The six were brought here. Before they started the man said that he had a wagon and horse near by. All hands came to the police station in the wagon. The family was allowed to occupy the assembly room for the rest of the night.

This morning the man said his name was James Belinsky. He and his family, he said, had come from the northern portion of Russia, and were used to cold and exposure. He did not think the weather cold and considered it no hardship to sleep on the snow, and said that in the province where he came from the natives were used to such exposure.

He had been in business in Bristol, R. I., but had failed. He had managed to save the horse and wagon and some money out of the wreck. They had then started for New Orleans, where he had friends. He was thirty-five years old and his wife thirty. The children appeared well despite their exposure. Judge Van Zelm decided to release them, and when set free the family entered the wagon and drove off toward New York.

DELIRIOUS MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Sick with Typhoid, He Runs from Home and Jumps from a Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—William Howe, in the delirium of typhoid fever, jumped from his bed to-day and ran out of doors through the snow drifts to the Cheechunk Bridge, two hundred yards away, and although closely pursued by his brother-in-law, John Stage, he managed to plunge head first over the side to the water below. The stream was not entirely frozen over, and the man struck flat upon his back on the edge of the ice. It broke beneath his weight and he rolled off into the water. He floated some distance until the solid ice was reached, when he ducked his head and was swept out of sight. This afternoon the body was recovered.

John Stage made a heroic attempt to save Howe. Three times he caught him, but was beaten off. On the bridge, the scene of the final struggle, Stage took heavy punishment from Howe before he was finally beaten off.

Montana Anti-Trust Bill Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 6.—Despite the favorable report yesterday of the Committee of the Whole on the Lannin Anti-Trust bill, which aimed at confiscation of trust property, when it came before the House to-day for final action, it was defeated by a vote of 44 to 19. This action created considerable surprise, especially in labor circles, where the measure received its chief support.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. and 10th St., again added 40 tables. L'Art Nouveau Banquet Rooms just opened.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c.; cotton, middling, 9¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

CLOTHIERS WOULD ABOLISH SWEATSHOPS

Important Announcement at National Association Banquet.

GOV. ODELL TALKS ON TAXES

Many Topics of Interest to the Trade Discussed—The Business Man in Politics.

"Equitable taxation is one of the most important issues that confronts the people of this State."

This statement was made by Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., at the banquet which was given last night at Sherry's to the delegates to the annual convention of the National Clothiers' Association by the New York Wholesale Clothiers' Association.

The Governor went on to say that the people had outgrown the conditions which existed twenty years ago, and that the burden of taxation had been borne by real estate until the increase in valuation had reached the limit. He said most emphatically that the State must now look to all who enjoy the benefits of the State to contribute their share to its maintenance.

One of the surprises of the evening was the announcement by Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Clothiers' Association and the New York association, that the wholesale clothiers of this city had been for some months past quietly working to remove the garment workers who live in the congested tenement districts of the city to better quarters in the country, and in districts of the city which are not so thickly inhabited.

The banquet was held in the large banquet hall of Sherry's, which was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. There were about 200 guests in attendance, representing all the large clothing firms in the country. The guests of honor were Gov. Odell, Randolph Guggenheimer, Edward Lauterbach, Samuel S. Slater, S. Solomon, Morley A. Stern, N. Ederheimer, Benjamin M. Holzman, Isiah Josephi, William F. King, Julius Hammerslough, Russell H. Wicks, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, A. H. Watson, President of the National Credimen's Association, and Henry B. Blumenthal.

Marcus M. Marks was the toastmaster of the evening, Samuel Rosenthal the Vice President of the association, and his predecessor in office, Albert F. Hochstadter, had seats at the speakers' table.

In his introductory remarks upon the subject of "Our Association" Mr. Marks said in part:

WOULD ENLARGE THE FIELD.

"It is our hope and earnest purpose to complete our circle of cities by embracing the Chicago, Cincinnati, and other markets. When we have done so, and perhaps before, we shall address ourselves to the correction of a number of abuses in our trade, such as cancellations of orders, returns of merchandise, and excessive dating and discounts. We also look forward to an agreement to the effect that in cases of fraudulent failures our members shall refuse to sell goods, even for cash, to the dishonest debtor.

"Let me now tell you of something which has not been made public yet.

"There has been a quiet movement among our members to influence them to remove their shops and their homes out of the crowded tenement districts into the suburbs. So far the experiment has fair to be successful. Although nearly all the tailors of members of this association now have their shops in different buildings from their homes, still, by moving away from the city will relieve the overcrowding of the lower east side district. The root of all this vice you hear so much about lately is overcrowding.

"When four and six and ten, and, as I hear, even fifteen, people sleep in one room, modesty cannot be maintained and virtue soon departs. Let us all do our share to help this movement to relieve the overcrowding, and committees of five and of fifteen will soon find their duties much simplified."

Samuel Rosenthal, Jr., the Vice President of the association, then spoke upon "The Wholesale and Retail Clothing Industry."

Introducing Gov. Odell, Mr. Marks said: "When the New Year brought us that stirring message from Albany in which facts and figures were hewn out clear as marble, we knew that a business man was Governor of New York. [Cheers.] We knew that a man of sound finance was at the helm. Let us all pledge ourselves to stand by him.

"The work of clearing away the official forests of dead wood will doubtless be hindered by encountering many thorns and briars. But the Governor has the satisfaction of knowing that the good people of this State are behind him and that he has the hearty support of the business men."

When Gov. Odell arose it was the signal for a demonstration such as is seldom witnessed at a banquet in this city. After the cheering had subsided, some one suggested a "tiger," and a laugh went up from the tables.

"I am glad to be here to-night," said Gov. Odell, "because I know that as business men you approve of business men in politics as well as in business. I have been interested in what I have heard here to-night of your association, especially as regards the efforts being made, aided by recent legislation to remove that great evil from your trade, manufacturing in tenement houses. America has taken the lead among the commercial nations of the globe, not because of its natural resources, but because of the brains of the men who have developed the resources.

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"Then the Governor referred to the curtailment of the expenses and the improvements in methods of business in this country. He said:

BUSINESS IN STATE AFFAIRS.

"The same business methods should be applied to government. The tendency in business is to curtail expenses and to restrict waste. In State affairs the tendency is to multiply commissions and to pay salaries not commensurate with the services rendered.

"The aim of the present Administration is to correct these things, these abuses which have grown up and for which neither party is particularly to blame. In State affairs we must get down to business principles, not alone in the curtailment of expenses, but in the increase of revenues.

Following out this line the State seeks to increase its receipts. Equitable taxation is one of the most important issues that confronts the people of this State. We have outgrown the conditions which existed twenty years ago. The burden of taxation has been borne by real estate until the increase in valuation has reached the limit.

"Now we must look to all who enjoy the benefits of the State to contribute his share to the maintenance of the State. I rely upon the business men of the community for their encouragement and support. I myself am willing to bear my portion of the burden, fairly and justly."

Referring to the excuse of Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, who was expected to attend the dinner, that he could not attend because his Legislature was in session, Gov. Odell said that he was not fearful of what his Legislature would do while he was away, and if a cog did get loose he said that he would quickly set it working again when he went back to Albany.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, was the next speaker. He said that it was not until the closing days of the nineteenth century that the people of New York suddenly awoke to the realization of the fact that clothiers were not in business primarily for the sake of making clothes or money, but that one of their chief objects which they had in view was the educational, the artistic, and the moral development of the people.

"Whether you attend divine service on a Saturday or on Sunday, you will always find that there is an intimate connection between theology and good clothes. I am convinced, after a very careful investigation, that orthodoxy and fine dress are related, if not as sisters, certainly as first cousins, because there is an unwritten law that whenever our destination is a sacred edifice we shall wear our best coat and our cousin's their best bonnets."

State Senator Samuel S. Slater delivered an address upon "Ideal Politics," and Edward Lauterbach spoke on the advantages of "Organization," as applied to business and politics. William F. King made a speech on "New York, the Trade Center."

"The Relation of Government and Politics to Business," was the subject of an address by Capt. F. Norton Goddard. He said in part:

"The business man who neglects politics neglects his business, because politics vitally affects his business. It makes a difference to us merchants whether we have silver or gold, free trade or protection, arrested development or expansion, honesty or corruption, and if you stay out of politics the influence of your one vote can be measured with an apothecary's scales.

"The business man owes a political duty to himself, to his family, and to his country. Ours is really a government by the people, and only neglect of political duty can make it something else."

The last speaker of the evening was A. H. Watson, the President of the National Credit Men's Association. He assured the clothiers that his association was untiring in its efforts to secure the needed amendments to the bankruptcy laws, to secure improvement by State and National legislation, and to protect the honest and punish the dishonest.

At the session of the annual convention of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers held yesterday afternoon resolutions favoring the passage by Congress of the Ray amendments to the bankruptcy law were offered, and were referred to the Executive Committee to act upon. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Marcus M. Marks, President; H. B. Blumenthal, First Vice President; Philip Hamburger, Second Vice President; Sol. Solomon, Treasurer. The Secretary is to be appointed by the Directors. The Directors for the ensuing year are Isaiah Josephi, Samuel Rosenthal, Jr., W. T. Allen, W. S. Peck, Nathan Stein, John R. Warner, and Russell H. Wicks.

The next convention will be held in Baltimore.

The National Association of Clothiers consists of manufacturers of clothing in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Baltimore, Syracuse, Utica, and Buffalo, each city maintaining a local association.

MAY BE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Pennsylvanians Think President Will Appoint P. C. Knox of Pittsburg to Succeed Mr. Griggs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is understood to-night by leading Pennsylvanians that the President has decided to appoint as Attorney General of the United States, to succeed Attorney General Griggs, P. C. Knox of Pittsburg, counsel in chief to Andrew Carnegie and his business associates.

Mr. Knox, it is said, was desired by the President as his first Attorney General, but at that time he was not able to consider the offer. He is an old personal friend of Mr. McKinley, has never been in office of any kind, and has the reputation of being a lawyer of the highest attainments. He is not in the city, but it is understood that he is expected to arrive here in a few days to talk with the President about this appointment.

Mr. Knox's appointment will not mean the retirement of Postmaster General Smith from the same State.

LOVE IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Principal Makes Eyes at Girl Students—Woman Instructor Falls in Love With Big Boy Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Superintendent of Schools Cooley received a letter to-day complaining that a certain Principal was in the habit of "making eyes" at certain girls and creating jealousy among the others.

A woman teacher who was visiting a south side school says that the Principal tried to kiss her. She says:

"I resisted, and some of the eighth grade scholars passing saw the incident. The Principal said:

"'Oh, never mind that, I will tell them you are my cousin from Iowa.'"

Another Principal, it is said, goes to one of the branches to kiss a teacher every night.

A drawing instructor declares that one of his woman assistants falls in love with all her big boy pupils. "I have had to reprimand her several times for making love to the boys," he says.

MUNGER WILL CONTEST DROPPED

Four Chicago Charitable Institutions Will Receive $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Suits contesting the will of the late Albert A. Munger, who died Aug. 26, 1898, leaving an estate of an estimated value of $4,000,000, have been dropped. The contests started in the name of Mrs. Cornelia Thomas, Arthur L. Munger, and others, questioning the validity of the will of the deceased millionaire, have been dismissed.

This settlement guarantees to four Chicago charitable institutions legacies aggregating $200,000, and assures to the Art Institute of Chicago continued possession of the Munger collection of pictures, which since 1890 has been exhibited at the institute. The collection of paintings is valued at $125,000. The Woman's and Children's Hospital, the Chicago Foundlings' Home, the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, and the Home for Incurables each will receive $50,000.

WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Physicians, lawyers, Judge, and jurymen are puzzled over Miss Frances Caspari, formerly Professor of German in the High School of Baltimore, and now on trial charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. She obtained, according to her own admissions, over $71,000 from teachers and scores of other people to invest in the Southern Leaflet Publication Company of New York and the Northern and Western Kindergarten Company of Boston. She is a very handsome woman, a fine scholar and linguist, and had the esteem and confidence of hundreds of people. She told those whose money she invested that they would receive 10 per cent. dividends. It is said that dividends were paid for a time.

Even the specialists on lunacy seem to be divided. They say the woman is a mystery, either an expert criminal or insane only upon the idea of speculation and investment. She told the jury dramatically that she owed the people $71,000, including dividends on their stock. She felt sure that every cent would be paid them. She declared that the money had been sent to a Mrs. Mary Roberts in New York City, but declined to give the address of Mrs. Roberts or the latter's associates in the concern, on the ground that she had pledged secrecy.

"I may have to go to the penitentiary," she concluded, "on account of my silence. No matter; when the money is paid I will be released."

BUYS CONSIGNMENT OF CATS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—For the first time in the history of the Merchants' Exchange a consignment of cats was sold to the highest bidder on the floor while the session was at its liveliest. W. A. Colby's announcement that he had a consignment of fifteen cats from a country trader which he would sell to the highest bidder on the merchants in the grain pits thought was a joke, and when he showed the bill of lading they only laughed the more and said he had made good preparations for the ruse.

D. J. Bushnell, who happened to hear the offer, took it seriously and offered 40 cents each for the cats. The offer was snapped up at once. Bushnell explained that his store and seed warehouse is overrun with rates, and that he will turn the whole batch loose in the place. He says he has been buying cats from boys, but that the urchins sold him cats that went away and never came back, because they were pets in the homes of his neighbors.

The Norfolk & Western Railway, New Orleans Short Line will sell, account Mardi Gras, excursion tickets at one fare, from Washington. Through sleeping cars, dining cars. Address No. 398 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

MUTINY REPORTED ON SHIP ASTRAL

Revenue Cutter and Tugs Sent Down the Bay After Her.

Warrants Issued for Twenty-three Sailors, but Rough Weather Prevented Their Being Served.

Rumors that there was a mutiny aboard a sailing vessel anchored somewhere near this city caused considerable excitement along the water front yesterday.

After stories of gore and bloodshed had been told all the forenoon, with a few particularly heartrending incidents added during the afternoon, the gossipping folk of the piers and of tugboatdom began to believe seriously that either a band of pirates or a hardy coterie of bloodthirsty mutineers had established headquarters on the high seas near here.

The amount of truth behind all the stories was slight, although there was a foundation for the hallucinations. Early in the morning Philip Ruprecht, manager of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Oil Company, called on Shipping Commissioner Dickey and said that he had received word from the Astral, a ship that sailed from here on Saturday, laden with case oil and bound for China, to the effect that the crew had mutinied, or, rather, had refused to work, which in seagoing technicalities means the same thing.

Mr. Ruprecht produced a letter sent to him by Capt. Dunham of the Astral. A pilot had delivered the letter, having been asked to do so by the Captain, who signalled for him in passing. In the letter it was stated that the Astral lay three miles off the easterly end of Gedney Channel, having cast anchor there owing to the stormy weather, and that the crew had refused to take the ship forward, but was willing to bring her back to port.

"Their action is entirely unaccountable," continued the Captain in his letter, "and comes as a complete surprise this morning, or I should be on my way out. Please send assistance immediately."

From the Shipping Commissioner Mr. Ruprecht learned the roster of the ship's crew. Then the tug Nicholls was dispatched to seek the Astral, and offer assistance to Capt. Dunham.

This done, Commissioner Dickey and Mr. Ruprecht went to see United States Commissioner Shields, who, on the strength of the letter from the beleagured Captain, issued warrants for the arrest of the twenty-three mutineers. The names of these men were given on the warrants as follows:

W. C. Lange, J. Lechnor, J. McCloud, D. J. Jenkins, E. A. Krekman, A. W. Anderson, J. Loughrey, G. Flygare, A. Forsman, G. Jamsen, I. Ohrberg, Joseph Barby, J. Timor, F. E. Demsy, W. Gray, John Daly, E. G. Norriston, A. Jacoby, N. Brandt, G. S. Seling, A. W. Knaugth, A. Behrmaier, and J. Jannson.

Before the warrants were issued there were long discussions between different United States officials as to whether or not it was lawful to get out warrants for persons on the high seas, but it was finally decided that they would issue the papers on condition that those who went out to capture the mutineers should first allure or drag them in their ship within the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

When the consultations were completed several United States Deputy Marshals got aboard a revenue cutter to go after the Astral. They found that the sea was too rough for the vessel they had chosen, so they went to Staten Island to look for the Gresham, which is a sea-going cutter.

It was the plan of the Marshals, when they should have captured the Astral and its unmanageable crew, to ascend to the decks of the oil ship and from thence read what Mr. Ruprecht termed "the riot act," a document in which it was set forth that, if the mutineers would consent to be good boys in the future and not be mutineers again, either now or ever after, they would be allowed to proceed on their voyage to China without having to enjoy a period of prison life.

In this riot act, so called, there was to be read another clause, it was said, which would describe all the horrors that the Government of the United States would mete out to mutineers found near its borders.

But the riot act was not to be read yesterday, as far as any one could learn last night. Neither the small steam cutter nor the two tugs sent in search of the Astral were able to get close to her on account of the rough weather.

The Gresham finally came into the bay, after the Deputy Marshals had gone home disgusted at not being able to find her, but she vanished last night, as far as the ship news reporters were concerned.

It was reported that she had been near the Astral all day and had brought off the mutineers. This, however, could not be verified. Up to a late hour last night no one had been able to learn where the cutter went after entering the bay.

When the contents of Capt. Dunham's letter to Mr. Ruprecht were considered by the Munger collection of pictures, which since 1890 has been exhibited at the institute. The collection of paintings is valued at $125,000. The Woman's and Children's Hospital, the Chicago Foundlings' Home, the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, and the Home for Incurables each will receive $50,000.

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THIEVES AT WORK IN TUNNELS.

Passengers Going Through Baltimore Suffer at Their Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—A gang of thieves and pickpockets for some time past operating on the street railways and suburban lines of Baltimore is now working the passenger trains as they run through the long tunnels under this city on the main lines between Washington and New York. They manage to board the trains at tunnel stations, sometimes buying tickets for Washington and return, working the trains both ways. The police officials and detectives have been keeping the matter quiet in the hope of trapping the men. Women have been robbed of valuable jewels while going through the tunnels.

Recently a large quantity of valuable jewelry was lost by a woman traveling to Newark, N. J. Handsome rings and other jewelry were stolen from her while the train was passing through Baltimore. Another loss of a similar nature has been reported. The Rev. Daniel Costin of West Virginia was relieved of a satchel containing $75 and other valuables. Like all the other work, the theft was accomplished while the train was in the partial darkness of a tunnel.

Where Flows the Hudson River, There runs the New York Central; through the most delightful region of America. Fare, 2 cents a mile.—Adv.

FEAR SHIP IS WRECKED.

Wreckage Drifting Ashore Near St. John's Indicates that Vessel and Crew Are Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 6.—It is feared that a serious marine disaster has occurred off St. John's within the last forty-eight hours. A quantity of wreckage belonging apparently to a large and well-found vessel has drifted ashore near Torbay, seven miles north of St. John's. It is believed that a ship and crew have been lost, and indications point toward the schooner Challenger from Cadiz as the likely victim.

SAN MARCOS SINKS AT PIER.

Strikes Derelict in East River and Is Disabled—Rapidly Fills With Water.

The Mallory Line steamship San Marcos lies half sunk at Pier 18 East River. Her bow rests on the stringpiece of the pier, on the north side, while her stern, with ten or twelve feet of water in the rear hold, lies upon the muddy bottom of the river, just beyond the water end of the pier. On her decks there were stationed last night several watchmen, who, when asked questions as to the nature of the accident, bade the questioner to leave the vessel, and added that there was no member of the crew on board.

It was learned that the San Marcos suffered the mishap just off Ninth Street, in the East River. For some days she had been lying at a pier near there undergoing repairs. When the mending was finished, she started down stream toward her regular berth at the foot of Burling Slip, towed by the tug President, which helped to pull the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse out of the great Hoboken fire.

Hardly had she gotten well out into the river when something struck her stern below the water's edge. Presumably the damaging impediment was some wreckage that had floated down the river and lodged there. Up to a late hour last night it was understood that the owners of the vessel had not been able to determine positively that such was the case, and those who were investigating seemed to think that the existence of such a derelict in the river would be very remarkable, as the Government keeps a strict surveillance upon all the waters hereabout in order to prevent dangers to navigation.

Whatever it was that the San Marcos struck, there was pushed in her bottom a hole big enough to cause the stern to sink first. When she had sailed laboriously down the river as far as Fulton Street, the rear hold had shipped several feet of water, enough to make the vessel look as though she were trying to jump forward into the air. Her bow rode very high, for there was no cargo on board, but her stern was barely ten feet above the water's edge. In the meantime more tugs had been signaled, and now they slowly drew the steamship in shore, their work being rendered the more difficult owing to the great amount of floating ice on the surface of the river.

When the longshoremen and other pedestrians along that part of South Street saw the disabled vessel, there was a big rush to the ends of all the piers in the vicinity, and within a few minutes the water front for many blocks was well filled with onlookers, who expected to see the vessel sink out of sight any minute.

Those on board, however, had no such fear, for the San Marcos was built with water-tight compartments, so that any one part of her might fill up and yet leave the rest uninjured. She was finally warped into Pier 18, which is owned by the Ward Line. All the docks of the Mallory Line were occupied. After being attached to the pier, the vessel slowly took a position with her bow reaching far up toward the street, and, in fact, overhanging it, while her stern gradually settled itself in the mud below. Word was sent to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, and they will probably be able to raise the vessel within a day or two. The hole in her bottom, which has not been thoroughly examined as yet, is thought to be a large one, as it took little time for the water that came through it to flood the after hold. It was said late last night that some water had forced its way to the engine rooms, doing much damage.

The San Marcos was built in Rosch's yards at Chester, Penn., in 1881, being launched in January, 1882. During the Spanish war she was leased as a Government transport. Her length is 317.8 feet, breadth 39.5, depth 21.4, and tonnage 2,188. She sails, when in commission, between here and Galveston, Texas, whither she was to start this morning. Now, however, it is thought that she will have to lie up for repairs for at least another week.

CAUGHT TEUTONIC WITH TUG.

Those who went down to the White Star Line pier to see the steamship Teutonic start on her voyage yesterday morning witnessed an accident that came near to being fatal to a passenger. This passenger, a well-dressed man of perhaps forty years, reached the pier late. The cry of "All ashore!" had already sounded on the steamship, the mooring had been cut loose, and the forward gangplank was lying on the dock, having been pulled away from the ship

mantle lined with ermine. At one of the receptions in Amsterdam after the honeymoon she will wear a gown of white satin embroidered around the hem and bodice, and a court train of rich orange velvet, lined with white silk.

The Queen has an outdoor gown of delicate gray combined with white and pale blue, scarcely showing embroidered steel and silver sequins. With this goes a large hat. She has also a soft hunting costume of dark bottle-green, unornamented, and another of trimmed cloth applique. There is a walking dress of dark green, with gold threads, and another of green mignonette cloth, combined with white.

The Queen has four plain riding habits.

SOME OF THE PRESENTS.

Amsterdam's gift to the Queen, the magnificent gilded chariot originally built for her coronation, was formally presented on Monday. In it she will ride to the church to-morrow. One of the richest presents is a great tapestry representing the Garden of the Hesperides. This is from the French Republic. The City of The Hague has given a porcelain service of 300 pieces. From the women of The Hague the Queen received a silver mirror and a jeweled bracelet, and from her ladies-in-waiting a silver centrepiece for flowers.

The correspondent has been permitted to see the presents in the palace, and many weddings of wealthy Americans develop a more lavish display. Neat presents from the people of Holland, gifts showing the handiwork of humble housewives throughout the kingdom, take up the most space. These have been pouring in for weeks, so that there is a great display of silverware, porcelain, needlework, furniture, and jewelry.

The ladies of Amsterdam have given the Queen a writing case and a traveling bag. Princess Louise of Wied gives a collection of important family papers and letters relating to the House of Orange. The women of The Hague give a magnificent oak chest. From the Bureau of Finance her Majesty has received a massive silver inkstand.

The mother of Duke Henry has given her son a writing table inlaid with mother of pearl, and the mother of the Queen has given her a necklace of brilliants and sapphires with a brooch of the same stones.

The most noteworthy gift is the carpet on which the Queen is to stand when she is married. It is an immense rug, the handiwork of sixty persons. The design shows hundreds of country people in queer attire and wooden shoes, among them women in ancient lace caps and sleeveless dresses.

The crimson plush border consists of orange branches and fruit on a pale blue field. The two upper corners display the coat-of-arms of the Queen.

Queen Wilhelmina has conferred upon Duke Henry the title of Prince of the Netherlands.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The official Reichsanzeiger, in warmly congratulating Queen Wilhelmina on her approaching marriage, says:

"The German Nation associates itself with the Dutch people in the joyful assurance that from this bond between the two countries may spring unalloyed happiness both for the newly wedded pair and The Netherlands. May the bond formed by sincere attachment be a symbol of the growing friendship between two peoples destined to live side by side."

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY OVATION.

Mark Twain Will Preside, and Henry Watterson Speak at Carnegie Hall.

In commemoration of the ninety-second anniversary of Lincoln's birthday there will be given in Carnegie Hall next Monday night an entertainment for the benefit of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Mark Twain will preside. An address on the subject "Abraham Lincoln" is to be delivered by Henry Watterson. There will be a patriotic recitation by Prof. Charles Roberts, and the two soloists on the programme are to be Miss Minnie Tracey, soprano, and David Mannes, violinist. The People's Choral Union of New York, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, assisted by the Fifth United States Artillery Band, will form the chorus. Tickets for the entertainment are on sale at the office of the Musical Art Society, 388 Fifth Avenue.

Among those who are serving on the different committees that will arrange for the affair are the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Admiral A. S. Barker, Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. L. P. di Cesnola, Controller Bird S. Coler, Paul D. Cravath, John D. Crimmins, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Admiral Henry Erben, John H. Flagler, Hugh J. Grant, Gen. Francis V. Greene, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Morris K. Jesup, Hamilton Wright Mable, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, F. W. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. O. O. Howard, Seth Low, Levi P. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, William E. Dodge, and J. Pierpont Morgan. In the list of patronesses are the wives of some of the above, as well as Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Miss Helen Gould, and Miss Anna Depew Paulding.

The institution at Cumberland Gap is designed to give to the highlanders in the mountains of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia an educational opportunity that they would not otherwise have and that they never had before. The Managing Director of the university is Gen. O. O. Howard of this city, and among those on the Advisory Board are Frederick D. Tappen, William Sherer, Levi P. Morton, J. Edward Simmons, and Darwin R. James. In addition to several smaller tracts of land there has been bought for the institution the property lately used by the Four Seasons Hotel, including 500 acres, and having on it a sanitarium, water works, sewerage pipes, macadamized roads, and many buildings.

FIRE IN SILVERWARE FACTORY.

The Whiting Company's Building Suffers About $25,000 Damage.

The large four-story brick building, 4 to 18 East Fourth Street, occupied by the Whiting Manufacturing Company, makers of sterling silverware, was badly damaged by fire last night. The fire was discovered by Patrolman Murdock of the Mercer Street Station, who saw the flames shoot out of a second-story window. He sent in an alarm, which was followed by a second as soon as Chief Croker arrived.

After nearly an hour's work the fire was extinguished. Shortly after it started the firemen found the watchman, Napoleon Paret, on the fourth floor. He did not know the building was burning.

The fire is believed to have been started by an overheated stack, which extends up the side of the building from the boiler in the basement. The damage is estimated at $25,000, but no actual estimate will be made until this morning.

At the time the second alarm was sent in a number of firemen, including Deputy Chief Kenny and Capt. Walker of Engine Company No. 32, were dining in Lyon's restaurant, on the Bowery, in honor of the appointment of Capt. Langford of Engine Company No. 33 to be a Battalion Chief. A badge had just been presented to the newly appointed Chief and also a fireman's hat, when they heard the second alarm. The men immediately left the tables and proceeded to the fire and joined their companies.

PRETENDED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Police Headquarters Sends Officers and an Ambulance to the Scene.

Philip Haussman, forty-three years old, a wood carver, of 1,712 Park Avenue, quarreled with his wife Julia when he went home late last night, and in a moment of vexation said he would kill himself. He put his hand to his pocket as if to carry out the threat, and drew out something the glittering of which led his wife to think it a revolver. It was a tinfoil-covered paper of tobacco.

The woman shrieked and ran to the corner drug store, where she got the proprietor to telephone Police Headquarters that her husband had committed suicide. Headquarters notified Harlem Hospital to send an ambulance, which was soon rattling over to the place. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street police were also notified, and Officers Beck and Farnam were sent down. They found the ambulance surgeon and half a dozen other policeman there with the husband and wife. The man wanted to know what everybody wanted.

"Are you going to commit suicide?" ventured one of the policemen.

"I ain't such a damn fool; and if I was," said the man, "what business is it of yours?"

Then the policemen and the surgeon filed out.

Beinecke Wins Chess Honors.

Beinecke carried off the honors in the chess tournament for the championship of Columbia Grammar School decided yesterday in the association hall of the school. He scored seven clean victories, and will represent the school in the New York Interscholastic Chess Association tournament, which begins next week. The tournament will come to a close to-morrow, and it is expected that McKenna will win second place and be the other representative with Beinecke.

FAMOUS CRIMINAL LOCATED.

Allen, Who, With Killoran and Russell, Escaped from Ludlow Street Jail in an English Prison.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—It has transpired that a man in jail in England, who was sentenced in December last to four years' imprisonment for robbing a woman in the streets of London, is Charles Allen, one of the Post Office robbers who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New York City, in 1895.

The officials of the United States Embassy are making inquiries at Washington as to whether the man will be wanted in the United States after his present sentence has expired.

Charles Allen, in company with Joseph Killoran and Harry Russell, made their escape from Ludlow Street Jail on July 4, 1895. The affair made a great sensation at the time, owing to the comparative ease with which the men walked out of the prison and the desperate character of the fugitives.

Killoran, Russell, and Allen are sensational criminals, always ready to perform some desperate act. The record of their misdeeds and escapes from jail has made them famous. The police regard them as past masters in their profession. They are said to possess ability to assume any disguise and the nerve to face any situation.

The men were arrested in this city on May 31, 1895, charged with robbing the Hoboken and other Post Offices. They were sent to Ludlow Street Jail, which at that time was under the celebrated Tamsen régime. They at once began to plan an escape, and made several attempts to bribe their guards. Having failed to bribe Head Keeper McCabe with $1,500, offered to him if he would allow them to knock him down, and $4,000 additional if they succeeded in getting away, they decided to hold up their guards, having obtained revolvers in some manner never explained.

In accordance with the custom, the three burglars were let out of their cells at 8 o'clock in the morning for an hour's exercise. According to the story told by Keeper Schnerr, the three men, instead of returning to their cells, rushed down stairs, grabbed the keys, and pointed three revolvers close to his face. The keeper capitulated, and the men had no difficulty in reaching the street, after locking Schnerr and another keeper in.

The imprisoned keepers succeeded in raising an alarm as the thieves reached the street, and an exciting chase followed. The escaping men ran northward, but part of the crowd collected by the shouting of the men in the jail took a wrong scent and started in the opposite direction. Killoran and Russell had no difficulty in distancing their pursuers, but Allen was almost captured by a swift runner, when the fugitive turned and pointed his revolver into the pursuer's face. The latter desisted, and Allen, dodging through alleys, into houses, over roofs, walls, and fences, disappeared like his companions.

Rewards of $1,000 each were offered for the men's capture, but none of them was heard of until the following year, when word was received by the United States Secret Service officers that Allen, Russell, and Killoran had been arrested at Bruges, Belgium, for robbery.

On Feb. 14 last year it was announced in a dispatch from Berlin that two men, Allen and Petro, thieves, who had been operating on express trains, had been sentenced at Frankfort to five and six years' imprisonment, respectively. Allen, who described himself as an American, was then believed to be the Charles Allen who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail.

ITALIAN MINISTRY DEFEATED.

Premier's Course as Yet Undefined—Resignation of Cabinet Expected.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The Government was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 318 to 102 at the close of the debate on the dissolution of the Labor Exchange at Genoa, which has lasted several days.

The President of the Chamber then submitted a motion, made by Signor Edoardo Daneo, to the effect that, as the dissolution of the Labor Exchange at Genoa had demonstrated the uncertainty of the economic and political intentions of the Government, the Government be invited to explain its policy.

As the previous motion formed an amendment to this latter motion, Signor Daneo asked to be allowed to modify it.

The President refused the request, and the Chamber rejected Signor Daneo's motion by a vote of 338 to 1.

Signor Saracco, the Premier, thereupon declared that, in view of these singular results in the voting, he would consider what decision he would adopt.

The Chamber then adjourned. It is thought probable that the Cabinet will resign.

VENEZUELA REBEL A PRISONER.

Gen. Julian Acosta in the Hands of the Government Forces.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 6.—Gen. Julian Acosta, chief of the revolutionary movement in the Carupano district, is a prisoner in the hands of the Government forces.

It was announced in a cable dispatch, Jan. 30, from Caracas, that the revolutionists had been defeated near Carupano, State of Bermudes, with numerous losses, and that two sons of Gen. Acosta had been made prisoners. The General, according to a special dispatch received later, escaped to Carupano, and, finding the town practically deserted by the inhabitants, took possession of it. On the approach of a Government force Gen. Acosta and his followers fled and were said to have joined Gen. Cordova.

OUTBREAK BY INSANE BRAZILIAN.

Relative of President Salles Attacks a Statue of the Virgin.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Hildebrand de Brito Lyra, a relative of the President of Brazil, Dr. Campos Salles, was incarcerated in an asylum for the insane to-day, after committing an extraordinary outrage in a Roman Catholic Church at Matlock Bath, two miles south of Matlock, in the County of Derby.

Lyra suddenly appeared in the church this morning during service, jumped over the altar rails, and attacked a statue of the Virgin. A priest seized the intruder, who struggled violently. Some time afterward physicians pronounced him insane.

Lord Kimberley Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Earl of Kimberley, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, is suffering from congestion of the lungs. His condition is not regarded as serious.

REFUSED TO PAY FOR SHINE.

Englishman Wanted It for a Nickel, but the Polisher Asked a Dime.

Arthur Bevan, a young Englishman who has been stopping some time at the Waldorf-Astoria, appealed to the law yesterday in the matter of a 10-cent shoe shine.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Bevan, spotlessly attired in a dress suit, Raglan overcoat, and opera hat, went to the bootblack stand of Nicola Gandiosa, at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, to have his patent leathers polished. This operation being satisfactorily concluded, Mr. Bevan languidly handed Nicola a nickel, whereupon the bootblack told the Englishman that, while a regular shine costs only 5 cents, the charge for treating the more dainty patent leathers is a dime.

But Mr. Bevan thought the price excessive, and insisted that a nickel was the proper fee. Nicola was equally obstinate and at last suggested that they settle the matter at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, to which they proceeded.

Capt. Thomas was behind the desk at the station house, and to that official Nicola unfolded his grievance. Showing impatience at the triviality of the thing, Capt. Thomas offered to lend the Englishman the additional 5 cents, on which the latter said:

"Oh, I've plenty of money. It was the principle, don'tcher know?"

Thinking that the quickest way to dispose of the case was to satisfy the bootblack, Capt. Thomas pulled a dime from his own pocket and handed it to Nicola and the men left the station house.

Proposed New Danish Loans.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6.—The Minister of Finance to-day submitted to the Folkething a bill providing for raising abroad a 3½ per cent. State loan of 25,000,000 kroner, to meet the cost of railroad construction and other railroad expenditures, and to cover advances to rural laborers to enable them to acquire landed property. The bill also authorizes a second loan of 20,000,000 kroner for the purpose of converting old State bonds.

BOER RAIDERS CUT DELAGOA BAY LINE

Portugal Gives British Temporary Control of Railway.

British Troops Can Now Be Moved by This Route—Plan to Clear Cape Colony of Invaders.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 6.—The railroad has been cut by the Boers, 53 kilometers (about 33 miles) from here.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Daily Mail has the following from its Lisbon correspondent.

"The King of Portugal is staying a few days longer in London than he originally intended, at the express wish of King Edward. His visit is likely to have important developments.

"The Portuguese section of the Delagoa Bay Railway is now in British hands, but this is merely a temporary arrangement between the two Governments."

Commenting upon the situation at Delagoa Bay and the evidence that the Boers have penetrated into Portuguese territory, The Daily Mail expresses a belief that British troops are now guarding the Delagoa Bay Railway down to the sea, and that it will be possible to send British troops by the Delagoa route. It argues, therefore, that Great Britain gains by the Boer move.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 5, says:

"Smith-Dorrien has occupied Lake Chrissie.

"French is driving back the enemy to Amsterdam.

"De Wet's force is still north of Thabe N'Chu. His men damaged a train of transport wagons at Pompey's Siding this morning.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6.—The Gazette announces that Gen. Brabant has been appointed to the command of the force being raised for the defense of Cape Colony, with Col. Girouard as his Chief of Staff. His headquarters will be at East London, from which point he will advance northward and westward, gradually clearing the colony of invaders and enabling the imperial forces to concentrate ultimately on the territory of the republics.

A party of Imperial Yeomanry came into contact with the invaders near Prince Albert, Cape Colony, and an officer and some men are missing.

THE BOND URGES SURRENDER.

Counsels Boers to Give Up if They Are Allowed to Return to Farms—Appeal by De Wet's Brother.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6.—The Bond leaders strongly urge the Boers to surrender, provided the British offer those in the field the following terms:

That after giving up arms, all shall be allowed to return to their farms, and the rebels shall not be punished.

Prominent burghers say that Louis Botha, in the Transvaal, and Christian De Wet, in the Free State, should be made members of the Governor's Council in order to watch the interests of the burghers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 5.—The Post to-day publishes a passionate appeal from Piet De Wet, Chairman of the Peace Commission, to his brother, Christian De Wet, to surrender.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at The Hague, wiring the substance of an interview with Dr. Leyds, says:

"Dr. Leyds reasserted that the Boers would never submit, and that their subjugation was utterly impossible. He declared that they would continue filling their magazines as hitherto with ever fresh captures from the British."

MORE BRITISH CAVALRY.

War Office Announces that Kitchener Will Be Reinforced by 30,000 Mounted Men.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The following announcement has been issued by the War Office:

"In view of the recent Boer activity in various directions, the Government has decided, in addition to the large forces recently equipped locally in South Africa, to reinforce Lord Kitchener by 30,000 mounted troops beyond those already landed in Cape Colony. Recruiting for the imperial yeomanry has proceeded so rapidly that it is anticipated that 10,000 will shortly be available.

"The South African mounted constabulary, including those enlisted in the colonies, may be relied upon to extend to 8,000, and the new colonial contingents to replace those withdrawn will probably reach 5,000.

"The remainder of the force will be made up of cavalry and mounted infantry from the home establishment. The enlistment of volunteers to replace those that have already served a year in South Africa is also being proceeded with. Arrangements have been made for the prompt equipment and transportation of the force. The first consignment will leave on the Aurania on Feb. 9."

The War Office has notified the yeomanry recruiting stations that the enrollment of an additional 5,000 yeomen is desired.

BULLER CRITICISES OFFICERS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In a memorandum issued to the troops under his command, at Aldershot, Gen. Buller, referring to the British Army in South Africa, criticises the lack of initiative and independence of action shown by subordinate commanders, and refers to the independent, intelligent action on the part of the rank and file. As regards the artillery, he says too much drill was introduced on the battlefield, the action of batteries being paralyzed in many cases by awaiting the orders of a brigade or division commander, many favorable opportunities being thereby missed.

Dutch-Portuguese Trouble Ended.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.—The incident caused by the withdrawal of the exequatur of the Consul of The Netherlands at Lorenzo Marques is closed. The Netherlands Minister will shortly return to Lisbon.

Sues Another Clergyman for Libel.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today the Rev. Tuberville Cory Thomas of Chicago, formerly a pastor at Ishpeming, Mich., but a resident in England since 1897, sued the Rev. Bernard Spink for libel in imputing immoral conduct. According to the evidence Mr. Spink repeated the libel in a letter to an American Bishop. Mr. Thomas denies the allegations and claims substantial damages. The case was adjourned after the plaintiff's evidence had been presented and a letter from the Bishop of Chicago saying that he had lost all confidence in the plaintiff had been read.

CHILDREN.

Nearly all children like Scott's Emulsion. They like it because it is good for them. Most children need it.

Whooping-cough, Croupe, Diphtheria, and the many disorders incident to childhood, are apt to leave them in a weak, delicate condition: their ordinary food does not properly nourish them.

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PEKING ENVOYS INDICT HIGH CHINESE OFFICIALS

Present Twelve Names to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries.

Demand Death for All Except Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, Who May Be Banished—Two Are Already Dead.

PEKING, Feb. 6.—As had been arranged at the meeting of the foreign Ministers and Chinese plenipotentiaries yesterday the proceedings were conducted orally, no writings being presented to the Chinese. A formal indictment against the twelve officials whose punishment had been demanded by the powers was read, however, though Kang-Yi and Li-Ping-Heng are dead. The officials whose punishment has been demanded are:

Prince Chuang, Commander in Chief of the Boxers, who had a large share in the responsibility for promises of rewards for the capture of foreigners and the death of persons protecting them.

Prince Tuan, the principal instigator of the troubles, into which he dragged the Chinese Government; who was appointed President of the Tsung-li-Yamen after giving advice to the Chinese Government; who was responsible for the edicts against foreigners issued between June 20 and Aug. 16, and who was mainly responsible for the massacres in the provinces, especially Shan-Si; who ordered the troops to attack the legations in opposition to the advice of high mandarins, who were looking to a cessation of hostilities; who secured the execution of members of the Tsung-li-Yamen who were favorable to foreigners; who is the recognized author of the ultimatum of June 19 directing the Diplomatic Corps to leave Peking within twenty-four hours, and who ordered before the expiration of this delay firing upon all foreigners found in the streets of the capital, and who was practically the author of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister.

Duke Lan, Vice President of the Police, who was accessory to the giving of orders for the capture of foreigners and was the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.

Ying-Nien, who was a criminal accomplice of Prince Chuang and Duke Lan in their machinations.

Kang-Yi, one of the instigators and counselors of the Boxers; who always protected them and was most hostile to any understanding looking to the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the foreigners; who was sent at the commencement of June to meet the Boxers and endeavor to deter them from entering the city, but who, on the contrary, encouraged them to follow the work of destruction, and who signed with Prince Tuan and Ying-Nien their principal notices and prepared the plan for the expulsion and annihilation of foreigners in the provinces of the empire.

Chao-Su-Kiam, a member of the Grand Council and also Minister of Justice, who was one of the leaders against the foreigners; who was mainly responsible for the execution of the officials killed during the siege for having tried to stop the attack against the legations, and who gave the Boxers every encouragement.

Yu-Hsien, who reorganized the Boxers, was the author of the massacres in Shan-Si Province, assassinated with his own hand foreigners and missionaries, and was noted for cruelty which stained with blood the whole country over which he was Governor.

Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, who with Prince Tuan carried out in Peking the plans against the foreigners, who commanded the attacks on the legations, and commanded the soldiers who assassinated the Japanese Chancellor.

Li-Ping-Heng, who used his influence to have the Boxers recognized as loyal and patriotic men, and who induced the Government to use them with the object of the extermination of foreigners.

Hsu-Tung, tutor to the heir apparent, who has always been one of the officials most hostile to foreigners; who praised the Boxers, of whom he was an accomplice, and who used against foreigners all his influence with high persons in the empire.

Hsu-Cheng-Yu, who has the same responsibility.

Kim-Siu, one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, and the minister at the rites of the Boxers.

The Ministers definitely decided at a third meeting, held last night, to demand the imposition of the death penalty upon all twelve of the Chinese officials named in the list, including those who are dead, on account of the moral effect upon the Chinese.

The sentence on the living must be inflicted, except in the cases of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, which the Emperor may commute to banishment to Turkestan.

When this question is settled the foreign plenipotentiaries will indicate who, to their knowledge, committed crimes in the provinces, punishment for which will have to be inflicted.

The foreign Ministers this morning gave out for publication a secret imperial edict, handed to them yesterday by the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries, which pleads especially for the life of Tung-Fu-Siang, Commander in Chief of the army. It says the only reason is on account of the turbulent people of the Provinces of Shen-Si and Kan-Soo, who are devoted to Gen. Tung, and might rise and commit acts of violence against the missionaries and Christians, which the Court would greatly deplore. Consequently his punishment requires caution, deliberation, and careful consideration. It is pointed out that the Emperor, even in the cases of Princes of the blood, has not been moved by personal motives for their protection. Why, then, should he do so in the case of Tung-Fu-Siang? What has already been done should be taken into consideration. Tung's army has been reduced to 5,000 men, with the object of lessening his power and with the ultimate object of his future punishment.

The Ministers, however, refuse to spare the life of Tung-Fu-Siang on the ground that they do not consider the claim of the Plenipotentiaries reasonable. They allowed the lives of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, not because they considered their crimes less, but on account of their relationship to the imperial family and the effect their death might have on the Chinese.

The Ministers were surprised that no plea was put forward in favor of Prince Chwang, but neither Prince Ching nor Earl Li made any objections to the full penalty in his case.

The indictments against the entire twelve are regarded in Peking as a masterpiece of diplomacy on the part of the Ministers, for, had the Ministers merely given a list of names without specification of crimes this might have left many loopholes for argument, which is now believed to be impossible.

At a meeting to-day the envoys prepared a note, to be delivered to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, containing the substance of the decisions arrived at last night, including the sentences of execution. This will be translated and delivered to Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang, who will immediately communicate with the Court, before replying.

AMERICAN TROOPS CRITICISED.

German Correspondent Says Their Chief Joy Is in Trading—The Officers "Socially Impossible."

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Kreuz Zeitung publishes a letter from its special correspondent at the headquarters of Count von Waldersee describing the international troops. The correspondent is an ex-officer. He says:

"The Americans are all tall and slender. Their uniforms are most tasteful. Their chief joy is in trading, and they will sell everything from a saddle to a horse with all his accoutrements. The Southerners show the more military spirit.

"The American officers are characterised by their European comrades as 'socially impossible.' The American sanitary arrangements are imperfect."

No Official Report on the Ament Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Minister Conger has not made any report to the State Department on the case of the Rev. Mr. Ament, arrested by French and German soldiers on a charge of extorting money from Chinese villagers, and ordered to be released by Count von Waldersee. It, as stated in some of the dispatches, Minister Conger visited the French and German Ministers and insisted on the release of Mr. Ament, he did so without acquainting the State Department with the case or asking any instructions.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SUGGESTION

Proposes that the Scottish Memorial to Victoria Be the Restoration of Linlithgow Palace.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 6.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech here this afternoon, after paying tribute to Queen Victoria and King Edward, proposed that the Scottish memorial to Queen Victoria take the form of the restoration of Linlithgow Palace, "the home of so many great traditions."

Linlithgow Castle, or Palace, stands on the shore of a beautiful lake about seventeen miles from Edinburgh. The castle was originally built by Edward I. of England, who passed a Winter in it. It was taken and destroyed by Bruce in 1307, and was rebuilt during the minority of David II.

The palace was in a fair state of preservation until 1746, when it was occupied by Gen. Hawley's troops the night after their defeat at Falkirk. On leaving the palace they set fire to it. It is now only an extensive and extremely picturesque ruin.

It was at Linlithgow that Mary Queen of Scots was born. An old Scotch poet thus spoke of the place:

> Of all the palaces so fair
> Built for the royal dwelling
> In Scotland, far beyond compare
> Linlithgow is excelling.

The palace is in the form of a quadrangle, occupies an acre of ground, and has a heavy but imposing exterior. Of the apartments still remaining, the most interesting are the Parliament Hall, banquet room, and the room in which Queen Mary was born. These contain some beautiful carvings.

INDIAN MEMORIAL TO QUEEN.

Native Rulers Offer to Contribute Immense Sums.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, speaking at an enormous mass meeting called in connection with the proposed memorial to Queen Victoria, urged the erection of a national monument at Calcutta. He said the Maharajah of Kashmir had offered to subscribe 15 lakhs of rupees, ($435,000,) the Maharajah of Indore 5, the Maharajah of Gwalior 10, the Maharajah of Mysore 1 lakh, and that others had offered 10,000 to 100,000 rupees. He himself would give 10,000 rupees.

It was too early, the Viceroy added, to estimate the cost of a memorial worthy of India, but he thought individual subscriptions should be limited to a maximum of 1 lakh.

The actual value of the rupee is at present about 29 cents. A lakh is 100,000.

GERMAN PRESS ANTI-BRITISH.

Enthusiastic Farewell to Kaiser in London Only Provokes Bitter Comment on the Boer War.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The National Zeitung says to-day:

"Emperor William would hardly have staid so long in England had not political relations been so satisfactory. The journey undoubtedly possesses political significance. Public opinion in regard to foreign policy is a factor everywhere, hampering or facilitating. The leaders of German policy do not forget, however, that the German frontier marches with both Russia and France."

The Kreuz Zeitung, referring to the utterances of the French and Russian press, says:

"While our relations with Great Britain outwardly appear quite intimate, owing to very recent events, the relations between the two States since the Samoa settlement have not only been correct, but good."

The paper then reiterates its condemnation of the British policy in South Africa, and adds:

"We are not called upon to police the world morally, but if England does not recognize the independence of the two republics, in however limited a degree, we would rejoice to see any combination bringing about such a solution. England is now morally isolated, in spite of sympathetic funeral demonstrations."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, discussing the friendly attitude of the British press and the London populace toward the Kaiser, says:

"At another time this, perhaps, would awaken a sympathetic echo in Germany, but so long as the godless and unjust Boer war continues the wall of division remains between German and British public opinion, a wall which England alone is able to remove. England should stop the war, offering the Boers acceptable and honorable terms, by which she would get greater glory than through Lord Kitchener's destruction of the enemy."

The Berliner Tageblatt, referring to Russia's acquisition of the Blonde and Elliott Islands, says:

"England is now experiencing the same bitter truth, 'might before right,' which she is herself practicing upon the Boers."

The Taegliche Rundschau (Conservative) prints a letter the writer of which alleges that Herr von Rechenberg, the German Consul in Zanzibar, has been transferred to a small Consulate in Russia as the result of British influence, because he had protested against British officers impressing as carriers for the Ashanti war negroes who were under the German Consular jurisdiction."

KAISER LANDS AT FLUSHING.

FLUSHING, Feb. 6.—The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William and his suite on board, arrived here at 1:40 P. M. to-day. A Dutch warship fired a royal salute.

Emperor William was greeted when he landed by Rear Admiral Van Waning, representing the Dutch Government.

His Majesty left Flushing by special train at 5:15 P. M.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Advices from Homburg say that the preparations being made for the arrival of Emperor William at the Schloss to-morrow indicate a long stay. The Court kitchen has been transferred to Homburg from Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Hohenzollern, with Emperor William and his suite on board, sailed from Sheerness at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning for Flushing. She was escorted by the German cruiser Nymphe and the British cruiser Niobe.

Full naval honors were accorded to the Emperor upon his departure. The warships in the harbor were dressed rainbow fashion, with the German ensign at the main. Guards of honor lined their decks and salvos of twenty-one guns were fired.

Emperor William is reported to have left England with the understanding that, if affairs of State permit, he will visit King Edward at Balmoral next Autumn.

It is also said that there is some possibility that the next season in London will see both Emperor William and the Czar in this city.

Bank Fishermen's Tribute of Respect.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 6.—While the funeral service for Queen Victoria was in progress last Saturday, the entire American fleet of herring vessels in Placentia Bay, thirty-three schooners, half-masted the Stars and Stripes and discontinued fishing in token of respect.

Empress Frederick's Condition.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—In view of the many contradictory reports regarding Dowager Empress Frederick, the British Embassy announces that no change in her condition has been reported to it.

Duke of Cornwall Convalescing.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Duke of Cornwall and York is convalescing so rapidly that he is expected to leave Osborne on Feb. 9. The Duchess of Cornwall and York leaves Osborne to-day.

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THE CITY CLUB ON PENDING LEGISLATION

It Is Keeping Careful Watch on All Bills Affecting the City.

One to Be Prepared to Prohibit the Use of Money by Corporations for Political Purposes.

One of the largest meetings in the history of the organization was held by the City Club last night, when pending legislation was discussed. The Council of the club submitted a long report, of which the following is a synopsis:

The finances of the political side of the club are in a satisfactory condition, the council having succeeded in raising the amount which it had determined to be necessary for the year 1900. The approach of a municipal election will give opportunity for useful work, limited only by the amount of available funds, and the council hopes for generous support to enable it to carry on such work as may be approved by the club.

The principal work now in progress is in the hands of the Legislation Committee, which is keeping careful watch upon all bills affecting the city, holding every week a meeting at which sub-committees report fully upon bills printed in the interval since the last meeting. There is reason to believe that the club's opposition to certain undesirable legislation, particularly the great number of bills to provide for the reappointment of policemen who were dismissed from the force for cause, has been instrumental in greatly decreasing the probability that such legislation would pass.

The important bills that have been approved by the Legislation Committee, acting in all cases with the authority of the council of the club, are the bills of the Merchants' Association, embodying a complete plan for the defeat of the Ramapo scheme, and for giving to the city necessary control of its own water supply; the City Club's Ballot bill, and charter revision as proposed by the Revision Commission.

The Council has also under consideration the preparation and introduction of a bill to prohibit the payment of election assessments by candidates for judicial office, a bill to provide for the direct nomination of party candidates by voters upon the general plan which is in successful operation in Minnesota, a bill to prevent the payment of political contributions by corporations, and a Constitutional amendment recommended by both the original Charter Commission and the Charter Revision Commission to permit the election of members of the local legislative bodies by a system of proportional representation.

Several of the bills spoken of above, which do not deal with municipal affairs as such, are of great importance in the attempt "to secure permanent good Government for the City of New York." This is particularly the case with the amendments to the election law and the four proposed measures last named. Three of them are aimed at abuses which give substantial encouragement and aid to corrupt boss government, which the proposed reform of the election law, placing all candidates on an equality, making precisely the same requirements of all voters, and providing a method of canvassing the votes which would insure accuracy, would go far to make it certain that the will of the people as expressed at the polls in the next municipal election would be correctly registered in the official records.

The Legislation Committee has prepared and distributed a circular in opposition to the police bill in its present form, and a circular in support of the bill to amend the election law.

The Council has authorized the publication of a comparative table of sections of the charter and of the revision bill, which will be found useful to every one who wishes to discover precisely what changes the Revision Commission proposes in a given part of the law.

Col. Alfred R. Conkling is quite sanguine that the amendments to the election law will be adopted, and members of the club are eagerly watching for the results of the primaries in some Western States, where nominations are to be made directly by the people.

The membership of the City Club is rapidly increasing, and among the latest names proposed is that of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

After a long debate the club directed the Council to prepare a bill to prohibit the use of money by corporations for political or illegal purposes. The next stated meeting of the City Club will occur on the first Wednesday in April, and if the organization is to take any action on pending legislation, a special meeting must be called.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RUMOR OF A PENNSYLVANIA DEAL.

Said to Include the Atchison and the Southern—Also a Compact With the Union Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Persistent rumors, which could not be confirmed, found credence in railroad and financial circles this afternoon to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had entered a transcontinental deal, which insures it traffic from ocean to ocean. It is said to have made a compact with the Union Pacific, which recently acquired the Southern Pacific. The deal is said in these quarters to include both the Atchison and Southern Railway systems.

One Pennsylvania Railroad official said this afternoon: "I do not believe that the rumors of negotiations for the Atchison and Southern systems are the proper explanation, but the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Southern Pacific are pretty close, and an ocean-to-ocean deal might be easily arranged. The rumors of the Pennsylvania-Union Pacific deal may have some real foundation in fact. If they are true, I am inclined to think the Atchison and Southern Railroad systems may be included."

FRAUDS IN RAILWAY TICKETS.

Passenger Associations Organise in Chicago for Protection.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Chairmen of all the Passenger Associations in the United States held a conference at the Auditorium Hotel to-day for the purpose of organising from their own membership a protective association for the prevention of frauds of all kinds upon the passenger departments of the roads.

It is understood the new association of Chairmen will undertake the enforcement of the various State laws prohibiting ticket scalping, and will investigate all cases of alteration to tickets, forgery of signatures, alteration of destination, &c. It is also proposed that the new association shall use its utmost efforts to have tariff rates strictly maintained by all roads.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Illinois Central will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation by a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago on Feb. 19. It is expected that all the general and local officials of the company who can possibly attend will be present.

The attempt to bring the Chicago Great Western Railway into the fold of the other Western lines with regard to freight rates is understood to have failed.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific left yesterday for St. Paul.

Replies to the invitation for a conference sent out by President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande to Western railroad Presidents are coming in slowly, and as a result it is understood that the date for the conference has been postponed.

Vicker-Maxim-Cramp De

MRS. BARKER SAYS SHE NEVER HAD FITS

Her Husband's Lawyer Gives Out a Statement.

Will Not Even Admit that Barker Did the Shooting—Mr. Kellar is Improving and Will Recover.

Chief of Police Tolen of Kearny, Prosecutor's Detective McCormick, and a dozen assistants spent yesterday in Arlington looking up evidence against Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John A. Kellar of that town on Sunday last. Every scrap of evidence, including numerous newspaper stories, was sifted by the detectives in the hope of throwing light on the question whether the charge made by Barker's wife is true or whether, as the friends of the clergyman claim, the woman's statement is simply an hallucination.

Tolen and McCormick began their investigation by calling at the home of the Misses Germond, with whom Mrs. Barker boarded at the time of the shooting, and by whom she has carefully been shielded from reporters and detectives since the morning of the tragedy. The officers explained to Miss Phoebe Germond that they had come to see Mrs. Barker to have a talk with her concerning the reports that for years she had been a sufferer from nervous trouble and hysteria. The men were informed that Mrs. Barker was not to be seen, and that if they had any question which they particularly wished to ask, Miss Germond herself would transmit it.

"Ask Mrs. Barker if she is subject to fits of hysteria," the Chief asked. The door closed and the officers were left standing on the front porch.

"Mrs. Barker says that she never had fits and that she does not intend to have any," was the answer which Miss Germond brought to the men after some time. In answer to further questions, Miss Germond assured the officers that there was not a woman in Arlington who had a clearer mind than had Mrs. Barker. "She is not mentally disturbed or insane," Miss Germond went on to explain. "I know this, for I have been with her for over a year, and have sat with her by the hour during that time. I am willing to testify as to this at the proper time. She is bearing her trouble bravely and is not broken down."

"Has Mrs. Barker told you the story of the alleged wrong which she says she suffered?" was asked.

"Yes, she told me the whole story."

"Was that before or after she told of it to her husband?"

"That I will not answer until at the proper time. I have been warned not to talk, and I refuse to be led into doing so."

MRS. BARKER GUARDED.

Mrs. Barker was guarded more jealously than ever from interviewers yesterday. The shades of her room were not raised at any time, and all visitors, in addition to sending in their cards, were obliged to sign their names in their own handwriting before the cards were taken to Mrs. Barker.

Following the visit to the Germonds, the detectives went to the house of George Wilson, the former landlord of the Barkers, whose statement has already been published. Wilson retold his story to the officers, and when Mrs. Wilson was asked to relate any personal experience which might lead her to think that the woman in the case was not responsible. Mrs. Wilson proved to be the woman who was interviewed previously by reporters, on which occasion she gave her name as Mrs. Eliza Muggins.

"Mrs. Barker told me at the time that she had left the church of the Rev. Mr. Kellar, not because of any grievance which she herself had, but because her husband had been insulted by the pastor," Mrs. Wilson said. "She made the remark at the time that Mr. Kellar had insulted her husband, and that no matter how long he would have to wait, her husband would have revenge. The insult was never explained to me by Mrs. Barker, and I have no idea what it is. At no time did Mrs. Barker tell me that she had been assaulted."

When Mrs. Wilson's statement was told to Miss Germond, she said: "I am not surprised at any statements emanating from the Wilsons. They were at one time the Barkers' landlords, and they are not on friendly terms, owing to an incident which occurred when their relations were severed."

Meanwhile other detectives, working under instructions of Prosecutor Erwin, sifted the neighborhood investigating other claims that, at worst, the shooting was, according to an unwritten law, justifiable. Miss Webber, a sister-in-law of Counselor Englestatter of Arlington, was examined. It was at the house of Miss Webber that the Sunday school row occurred which caused the severance of Mrs. Barker from the Rev. Mr. Kellar's church. The young woman said that she had known Mrs. Barker for ten years, and that during all that time she was an invalid and irresponsible. The detectives then went to the house of H. R. Roome, who lives at the corner where the shooting took place. Here they spent an hour and a half rehearsing the scene at the time of the crime. The houses of Dr. A. H. Strasser and the Bucklevs were visited, and then the men called at the house of Mrs. Sands, 160 Beach Street, where Mr. Kellar is being nursed back to health. Dr. Barber, the victim's physician, refused to allow the men to see Mr. Kellar.

Dr. Barber said that his patient had passed a very comfortable night, and that even though not out of the woods, he was almost certain of recovery. He was able yesterday to recognize faces, and this leads to the belief that the left eye is mending, and that he will not be totally deprived of his sight. The patient, barring complications, will recover within two weeks, his doctors think.

Barker, who was taken to the Hudson County Jail last Tuesday, spent his time in his cell yesterday reading novels. No visitors were admitted to him, and to all questions that were sent in writing he instructed the keepers to say that he referred the questioner to his counsel, Marshal Van Winkle of Jersey City.

LAWYER VAN WINKLE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Van Winkle said yesterday: "We are ready with our case at the present moment. If the prosecution were to come to me and say, 'We want to start this trial at once,' we would not have to delay an hour to proceed. I am not ready as yet to give out much of a statement. When we have collected all of the statements of our witnesses I may give the public an insight into things. Until then there is little new to add. Our defense will be aggressive and confident.

"I repeat that we will prosecute Kellar upon a charge of criminal assault on Mrs Barker, and will show to the satisfaction of a jury that it was committed about a year and a half ago. Most of the stories about Mrs. Barker's alleged hysteria fix the date since the alleged assault, although some Kellar enthusiasts by a stretch of their imagination have carried the alleged fits back to two years in the hope of antedating the assault. As far as we are concerned, we will prove that Mrs. Barker has never been subjected to these attacks previous to her experience of the assault. We will show, moreover, that ever since she has been a sufferer from mental troubles.

"If Kellar recovers, which now seems an assured fact, the trial of our client for shooting the clergyman will take place within a month or two. The Barker trial will be held first, as we do not wish to disclose our evidence in the assault case.

A HISTORY OF MR. KELLAR'S LIFE.

"When the assault took place the Barkers were living in a house by themselves, and not boarding as they are now. I do not care to tell at this time all we know of Kellar, but I may say in bahalf of my client that those friends of the minister who have marvelled at his spotless reputation will have more to marvel at before the trial is over. We are looking up his record every day. By the time Barker is brought up we shall have ready a history of Kellar's life. I am glad to say that there is not a man in Arlington who, if he knew the facts in this case as we do, would not realize that Barker had simply done his share in upholding the great unwritten law."

Asked if Barker's defense would be a plea of temporary insanity, Mr. Van Winkle said: "We will take every advantage we can at the trial. We are not prepared at present to disclose our line of defense. We do not even admit that Barker did the shooting, although it is an unfortunate circumstance that a revolver was found in his pocket.

"Mr. Barker has been reasonably cheerful since he has been in the jail here. He is a sensible man and fully realizes his position. If Mr. Kellar continues to improve we shall apply to Judge Blair on Monday next to have Mr. Barker admitted to bail. We expect that the bond we will be called on to furnish will be $10,000."

JEWELER SILVERMAN DEAD.

He Is Reported to Have Said that a Young Man Attacked Him.

Morris Silverman, the jeweler who was discovered lying behind a locked door in his store, at 3,056 Third Avenue, late on Tuesday night with a bullet wound in the back of his head, died yesterday morning in Fordham Hospital after declaring that he had been shot by burglars who had attempted to rob his store.

This statement is supported by Mrs. Silverman, but is opposed by Coroner McOwen, who performed an autopsy on the body. He gives it as his opinion that Silverman shot himself in the head and was not attacked by any one. The police are inclined to support this theory, in view of the fact that Silverman was in his store when discovered behind a locked door.

Mrs. Silverman, however, explains this fact. She says that her husband had the door connected by an electric wire with a wheel behind his counter by which he could lock it in a moment without moving from behind the counter. He made this arrangement in order to be able to lock the door to prevent the escape of any one who might attempt to steal jewelry.

Bertram L. Krause of 115 Broadway, who was Silverman's attorney, said last evening that he was of the opinion that Silverman had been murdered.

"I have talked on the subject to John Betts, who lives on the floor above the store and who was one of those who discovered Silverman," He said: "Silverman told him that he had been attacked by a young man about nineteen years old. Silverman had no occasion to commit suicide. He had no outstanding debts and but one outstanding note, and there was sufficient money in his drawer to meet it. Besides that, Silverman owned property in Courtlandt Avenue, for which $1,000 had been offered."

Betts told his story to the police last night, and they are now looking for the young man mentioned by Silverman. The jeweler gave no description of his assailant beyond this.

Mrs. Silverman said yesterday that she thought the delay in securing proper treatment for her husband was responsible in a large measure for his death. The surgeon from the Harlem Hospital refused to take him there, and it was not until after a considerable time had elapsed that he was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where he died within five minutes after his arrival.

KNOCKED OUT BY REGISTER.

Electric Car Smashes Into a Heavy Wagon Loaded With Coal.

Electric Car 235 of the First Avenue and Forty-second Street line was rushing down First Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, just before midnight last night in charge of Motorman William Flynn when Flynn saw a five-ton coal cart and team loaded to the top with coal, which was driven slowly along by William Whitman for the Curtis & Blaisdell Company of Fifty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Flynn tried to put on brakes as he shut off the current, but the slippery rails and the inclined grade sent the car smashing into the coal wagon, which had been partly turned off the tracks by Whitman, to whom Flynn had been shouting.

The dashboard of the car was bent in like tin, and Flynn was jammed between it and the door and internally injured, as well as badly bruised. Every window in the car was smashed and the current gearing knocked out of order.

The only passenger in the car was P. L. Snyder, a clerk, of 330 East Twenty-fourth Street, who sat in the rear corner. He would have been all right had the cash register been wrenched from its fastenings and knocked down on his head. He was so badly cut that they sent him in an ambulance with Flynn to Bellevue Hospital. Flynn can hardly live.

Whitman managed to retain his seat despite the shock and lost only a few bushels of coal by the collision. His team was not injured.

ROBBERS TORTURE A WOMAN.

Probably Fatally Hurt Postmistress of a Toledo (Ohio) Suburb.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Burglars bound and gagged the Postmistress at Rossford, a suburb of Toledo, at 3 o'clock this morning, and robbed the office of $150 in stamps and $5 in coin.

The robbers tortured the Postmistress cruelly by applying lighted matches to her feet, finally compelling her to reveal the hiding place of the valuables. She was beaten over the head with a club and brutally kicked in the side. At noon to-day she became unconscious and, it is now feared, may die.

LORENZO PRIORI EXECUTED.

He Left a Statement Saying Giacomo Saccardo Killed Garaguso.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Lorenzo Priori, convicted of the murder of Vincenzo Garaguso in New York on Dec. 11, 1898, died here in the electric chair to-day. After his death the following statement left by him was made public by Father Athanasius of the Church of the Most Precious Blood, in Baxter Street, New York, who had been attending him:

"I, Lorenzo Priori, declare that I am innocent and die for the crime of Giacomo Saccardo, who committed the murder of Vincenzo Garaguso on Dec. 11, 1898. I have been betrayed and forsaken by my wife, Gracia Saccardo. I am an innocent orphan."

LARGEST LINER AFLOAT.

The White Star's New Steamer Will Probably Be Named the Celtic.

G. Bruce Ismay, a stockholder of the White Star Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Teutonic. Before the vessel left her pier Mr. Ismay was asked about the company's plans for the building of its new steamship, of which there has been much talk in shipping circles of late. He answered that she would be larger than the Oceanic, which is at present the largest ocean liner in the world.

"The name will probably be Celtic," he added. "We expect her to be one of the finest ships afloat, as well as the largest. Her length will be 680 feet, her beam 75 feet, and her depth 44 feet. She will have a gross tonnage of 20,880, and will have capacity for 1,700 passengers."

Widow Must Build $25,000 Monument.

By the terms of the will of Henry Wiesen offered for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday, his widow, Elizabeth, is to receive the entire estate provided she erects a monument or mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery, to cost at least $25,000. If Mrs. Wiesen does not comply with this provision of the will, the estate is to go to Edna Mork. The petition gives the value of the estate as $69,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, northwesterly winds.

The cloudiness will increase and rain or snow will fall in the Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi Valley, the eastern slope south of Nebraska, and the Lower Ohio Valley. The area of snow or rain will overspread the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic States, and portions of the Middle Atlantic States to-day. It will become warmer in the Northwest and upper lake region; elsewhere the temperature changes will be unimportant. The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be northwesterly, diminishing in force. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly south to southeast. On the Gulf coast the winds will be brisk northeasterly, probably increasing in force. Storm warnings are displayed from Galveston to Brownsville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	25	17	20
6 A. M.	28	16	21
9 A. M.	29	20	24
12 M.	35	22	26
4 P. M.	42	24	28
6 P. M.	41	21	24
9 P. M.	41	19	22
12 P. M.	38	18	20

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....23½
Weather Bureau 20
Corresponding date 1900.....34
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.28

The maximum temperature yesterday was 24 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 16 degrees at 5 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.94, and at 8 P. M. 30.00. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 53 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 39 per cent.

CAPT. BELL'S PROMOTION

His Remarkable Jump to a Brigadier Generalship First on Record.

ADVANCES OVER 1,036 SENIORS

Army Officers Do Not Deny that the Recognition Is Deserved—His Personal Bravery in the Field.

The announcement of the promotion of Capt. J. Franklin Bell from the rank of Captain in the Seventh United States Cavalry to that of a Brigadier General is at present causing considerable stir in army circles. According to several officers, the promotion is absolutely without a precedent since the civil war. In rising from the rank of Captain to that of Brigadier General Gen. Bell has jumped over the heads of 1,036 officers, who, according to the rules of seniority, would have been entitled to antedate him in promotion.

Gen. Bell stood 115 in a list of 140 cavalry Captains. Out of the 804 Captains in the regular army he stood 585. Besides the other 584 Captains who stood above him in rank there were 277 Majors, 98 Lieutenant Colonels, and 77 Colonels to be passed over before he could be made a Brigadier General. When his appointment as a Brigadier General was announced he was holding a commission as a Brigadier General in the volunteer army. This, however, did not affect his rank in the regular service.

In spite of the great change that has been made in his rank, none of the officers in the regular army will deny that he received any more than his just deserts. Although not widely known outside of army circles, the record made by the cavalry Captain while acting with the volunteer army during the past two years in the Philippines has made his name well known to almost every officer among the regulars.

Gen. Bell was born in Lexington, Ky., forty-four years ago, being a member of a well-known Kentucky family. He was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point in 1874, and became a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry on June 14, 1878. In August of that year he was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry. He saw his first actual service under Gen. Forsyth in the campaign against the Indians in the Dakotas. Gen. Bell was serving on the General's staff at the time when the battle of Wounded Knee was fought, on Dec. 29, 1890. He received his appointment as a First Lieutenant, and it was not until March, 1899, that he received his commission as Captain in the Seventh Cavalry.

Before he received his Captaincy, however, he had entered the volunteer service. In May, 1898, he received a commission as a Major of Engineers in the volunteer army, and went to Manila, where he was placed in command of what was known as the Bureau of Information. This was practically a secret service department of the army, and it was through it that Gen. Otis kept himself posted in regard to the movements of the natives before the actual fighting broke out.

JOINS GEN. MACARTHUR.

Gen. Bell, while in charge of the Bureau of Information, earned a great deal of praise by his work. He continued in the bureau until February, 1899, when the actual fighting broke out. The Bureau of Information ceased to afford him a field for his activities at this time, and Gen. Bell immediately left it to attach himself to Gen. MacArthur, who was leading an expedition against the insurgents. Gen. Bell did not hold any official rank in this expedition, but simply went with it as a sort of free lance, with the permission of Gen. MacArthur. He soon became well known for the work he did as a scout. He frequently went ahead of the main body of the army with a company of men from the First Montana Regiment, and his natural aptitude in learning the topography of a new country soon showed itself.

At the battle of Caloocan on Feb. 10 he distinguished himself by drawing the fire of a number of insurgents who were concealed in the woods to the right of the position which the American troops were attacking. He volunteered to go forward to learn the number of men in the woods with the Montana Company, and on receiving permission had soon moved so far forward against the insurgents that it was thought he and his command would be cut to pieces. He had advanced to a point where he was directly between the fire of the insurgents in the woods and their own main body. Those in the woods advanced to make an attack on him, but the American artillery came to his support and drove them back. Gen. Bell then waited for the general attack and joined in it with his men. His losses were only a few killed and wounded.

In July the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry was offered to him and declined. It was a little after this that Gen. Bell was made Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, which is now one of the most efficient in the Philippines, was recruited by him. The majority of the men who enlisted had served with Gen. Bell in the Montana, Dakota, and Nebraska regiments in Gen. MacArthur's command, and they were all picked men as well as thoroughly acquainted with the good qualities of their leader. When the regiment had been recruited up to about half its strength it joined Gen. MacArthur in the expedition that he was making northward into the interior of Luzon. Gen. MacArthur had three brigades in his division, but Gen. Bell was not required to report to any of the Brigadier Generals, and was responsible only to Gen. MacArthur.

KEPT THEM ON THE RUN.

It was in this expedition that Gen. Bell gained the greater part of his laurels. He moved with his regiment in the advance of the army, which was moving northward along the railroad tracks. The speed with which he moved kept the rebels running before him almost continually, and did not leave them time to make any resistance or even to destroy the railroad tracks as they went.

During all this expedition Gen. Bell displayed the greatest personal bravery. All of his officers, like himself, were mounted on horses, and it was his custom to press far ahead of the main body of his men attended only by a few of his staff. On one occasion, near Porac, when riding ahead with ten of his officers he came upon a body of over 100 insurgents. He immediately charged upon them and scattered them in all directions. Gen. Bell himself was carried by the force of his charge through a piece of brush into a clearing where he was cut off from his own men and faced by seven insurgents armed with rifles. In his revolver but one shell was left, but he never hesitated for a moment. He rode headlong at the insurgents, shouting and discharging his own shot as he went.

One of the rebels, the Captain, fell and the others ran. Although he was in danger of being shot from behind by the man he had wounded he pursued the fleeing insurgents, caught up with two of them under a fire from the others, and commanded them to throw down their rifles. They did so, and he brought them back. Returning, he found that the Captain who he had hit was only wounded in the arm.

He made him give up his rifle, too, and when his officers found him again the three insurgents were marching in front of him, his prisoners.

One of Gen. Bell's favorite sayings was that he would never allow a pick or a shovel in his regiment.

RIFLES THE PROPER WEAPONS.

"The proper weapons are rifles, not intrenching tools," he would say. "The minute an army stands still and begins to dig intrenchments, the enemy takes courage and begins to attack. The only way to fight them is to keep them on the run all the time."

His men did "keep them on the run" all through the expedition, and kept the railroad running until Gen. MacArthur had effected a junction with Gens. Lawton and Wheaton in the centre of the island. It was after the close of this expedition, in December, 1899, that Gen. Bell was made a Brigadier General in the volunteer army.

With the opening of 1900 he was placed in charge of a large district in the western part of the island, and early last Spring he was placed in charge of the provost district of Manila, where he remained until his promotion.

Gen. Bell is tall, muscular, and soldierly looking, has dark hair, and is clean shaven, save for a small mustache. Unlike most Americans, the climate of the Philippines seems to agree with him, and he has not grown thin, as have most of the United States soldiers who have been there long. He was married a few years ago to Miss Buford, who is now in Lexington, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—J. Franklin Bell, yesterday a Brigadier General of Volunteers and a Captain in the regular army, is to-day a Brigadier General of the regular establishment, at forty-four years of age, and is not due to be retired until 1920. Gen. Wood, also lifted from a Captaincy in the Medical Corps of the regular establishment through the volunteer army to a Brigadier Generalship, is but forty, and will not be retired until 1924, so that he may easily get to be the Commanding General before Bell.

Gen. Bell is highly commended by the War Department and by his comrades in the army. His services since he took rank in the volunteers, in May, 1898, have been frequently such as to command the commendation of his superiors. He has been before the public on two occasions since he went to the Philippines, and on both occasions with credit to himself and his country.

It was he who rescued Lieut. Gillmore of the navy and his companions after they had been for months prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. He conducted the search with great thoroughness and persistency, and also without fear of disaster, although it was in a country swarming with treacherous "amigos."

Medals of honor are not easy to get. The officer who captures one of these little bronze tokens of merit must do something very striking nowadays in order to become entitled to wear it. The Army Register testifies to the merit of Capt. Bell in this record: "Bell, J. Franklin, Captain, Seventh Cavalry; for most distinguished gallantry in action, Sept. 9, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, while in advance of his regiment, charging seven insurgents with his pistol and compelling the surrender of the Captain and two privates, under a close and hot fire from the remaining insurgents, concealed in a bamboo thicket, while serving as Colonel, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers."

ON EXHIBITION
Until February 9th,
THE COLLECTION OF
ETCHINGS
and
ENGRAVINGS
by and after the work of
J. L. E. Meissonier,
at the Galleries of
WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Avenue. (Madison Square).

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Eilbrach, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; H. S. Taylor, notions, fancy goods, laces, and jewelry; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Penny & Genthes, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Penny, cloaks and suits; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Hirsch Dry Goods and Millinery Company, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Hirsch, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 79 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyer, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. S. Rosenbaum, dry goods; M. Rosenbaum, gloves and hosiery; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. W. Sharon, draperies; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery, cloaks, suits, laces, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons, Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Steinberg, hollet articles; Miss Geraghty, corsets; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Harrison & Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. S. Harrison, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Renard, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and ladies' wear; B. Buchanan, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Moses, M., Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; D. Moses, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Armstrong, James A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 422 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brofman, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brofman, woolens; Hoffman House.

Menderson Clothing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Menderson, clothing; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, candy; B. Thompson, furnishing goods; C. S. Burkholder, millinery and ribbons; A. J. Sittig, dry goods; E. C. Cooper, dress goods and linings; M. Funkenstein, housefurnishing goods; D. Saunders, crockery; A. C. Gerhard, dry goods; E. E. Wolf, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House; M. H. Meyer, silks; P. J. Ryan, gloves; Herald Square Hotel; H. Harris, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harmon, cloaks and suits; W. J. Bamber, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. L. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. M. W. Godfrey, cloaks and suits; 416 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Monnig Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. J. Thayer, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kline, Eppiheimer & Co., Readnig, Penn.; H. Ehe, cloaks and suits; Gilsey House.

Perteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Murphy, house furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. M. Cherritree, linens and white goods; 66 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, cloaks and suits; Continental Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. H. Field, cloaks and suits; J. P. O'Connell, domestics and white goods; 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Hennessy, D. J., Mercantile Company, Butte City, Mont.; O. W. Puhfohl, crockery; Hotel Victoria.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. Omeara, dress goods and silks; 487 Broadway; Morton House.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, dress goods and silks; 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stern, H., Jr., Brothers' Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. G. Stern, notions and furnishing goods; 15 White Street; Hotel Netherland.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, clothing; cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Wagner, cloaks and suits; Hotel Kensington.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Grant, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Kelly & Liibes, San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear; 127 Greene Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss H. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Brush Factory Destroyed.

Joseph M. Helf's brush factory in West Hoboken, and the two dwellings adjoining it on either side, were destroyed by fire yesterday at 4 o'clock A. M. The dwellings were occupied by three families. They escaped without difficulty, but lost all their furniture. The total loss is about $15,000.

I can show you in five minutes what I mean when I say we hurt only one in a hundred in filling teeth.

You are accustomed to think such a statement quackery, No; it is science and skill and care.

There is no need of hurting more than one in a hundred at all, and no need of hurting any one much. It is a question of money in extreme cases.

Eight years of my unique methods, in Brooklyn, have attracted many from this side the bridge—hence a Manhattan office.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.
857 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan.
346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Place,) Brooklyn.

The Equitable
Life Assurance Society
Of the United States.

Forty-first Annual Statement, for the Year Ending December 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$45,411,662.86
Real Estate in New York, including the Equitable Building	24,467,368.62
United States, State, City and Railroad Bonds and other investments (market value over cost, $15,376,022.00)	162,896,244.00
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, $31,933,188.00)	25,371,587.00
Policy Loans	7,372,645.27
Real Estate outside of New York, including 12 office buildings	13,721,356.50
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	17,718,576.56
Balance due from agents	524,183.14
Interest and Rents. (Due $107,760.95. Accrued $489,228.59)	596,989.54
Premiums due and in process of collection	4,101,447.00
Deferred Premiums	2,416,003.00
Total Assets	**$304,598,063.49**

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$45,319,138.69
Interest, Rents, etc.	12,687,992.29
Income	**$58,007,130.98**

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$14,860,952.15
Endowments and deferred dividend policies	5,039,038.75
Annuities	668,923.98
Surrender Values	1,915,443.77
Dividends to Policyholders	3,481,640.65
Paid Policyholders	**$25,965,999.30**
Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange	5,604,396.11
All other disbursements	4,692,571.10
Sinking Fund. Reduction of book values of Bonds purchased at a premium	236,160.00
Disbursements	**$36,499,126.51**

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.
FRANCIS W. JACKSON, *Auditor.* ALFRED W. MAINE, *2nd Auditor.*

LIABILITIES.

Assurance Fund (or Reserve)	$235,343,493.00
All other Liabilities	3,117,400.48
Total Liabilities	**$238,460,893.48**
Surplus	**$66,137,170.01**

ASSURANCE.
INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance	**$1,116,875,047.00**
New Assurance	**$207,086,243.00**

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement. The Reserve as per the independent valuation of the N. Y. Insurance Department, is $235,032,907. For Superintendent's certificate see Detailed Statement.
J. G. VAN CISE, *Actuary.* R. G. HANN, *Assistant Actuary.*

We have examined the accounts and Assets of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.
WM. A. WHEELOCK, J. H. DUNHAM, C. LEDYARD BLAIR, C. B. ALEXANDER, GEO. H. SQUIRE,
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N. B.—FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE DETAILED STATEMENT.

ADVISES THE BOWERY TO EMIGRATE TO CHINA

Bishop Potter's Address to East Siders at Squirrel Inn.

Says that There Is Opportunity in the Empire for All Handicrafts and Energies of Every Man.

In polished phrases Bishop Potter advised the Bowery last night to emigrate to China. There was some doubt in the minds of his hearers as to just what was to be accomplished there by such a hegira, whether the Bowery was to civilize China or merely to continue there its more or less mythical search for work. At any rate, there was no doubting the fact the Bishop wanted it to go to China. The occasion was an address to the men of the Bowery at the Squirrel Inn, 131 Bowery. Previous to his general conclusion, Bishop Potter said:

"During the last twenty years the growth of the city has gone on. The growth of agriculture has not provided for the increase of population. On the contrary the use of machines has cut down the number of men employed on farms. Therefore men have had to leave the country. The industries and manufacture of cities, and the increase in invested capital is a legitimate explanation of the growth of cities. Another explanation is that of the Irish woman who had been taken from some dark tenement rooms by friends and given a comfortable little cottage in Harlem.

"Two months later she was found back in her old tenement house. Her explanation was: 'People is more company than trees.' Of course, if man is human he wants company. He therefore gravitates toward company. Such a tendency ought to have some offsetting tendency. We must adjust ourselves to the problem of transplantation. We have got to make life possible for those who gravitate because of company.

"As to the question of how, particularly of those to whom I am now speaking, I think there is a place for every man. We should create the idea that the brotherhood of man consists in trying to find his place for each man. Colonization has not been very successful. It did not interest philanthropy, capital, or the individual for whom it was intended, because it did not go to the bottom facts of success. From my own experience, I find that when I get a clergyman who may not be successful in a given parish into new surroundings he is a new man. This principle is of universal application. Thousands of men are in the wrong places. Numbers of men here to-night would do better if in harmony to surroundings.

"Transplantation, where? Everywhere. We do not realize the quality of countries we are accustomed to disparage. China closed for years is to be open. It is going to be civilized in the sense in which we know civilization. It will have railroads, manufactures, education, and traffic which will ultimately transform the people into the force they should be. China has many climates. There is opportunity for all handicrafts and energies. That is the line of the highest brotherhood.

"We should first cease to despise Chinamen as our inferiors in civilization. They are not. Once on shipboard I asked the Chinese steward for some hot water. He called out, 'Ching Lee, No. 1 joss pigeon man wants hot water.' Now there couldn't be a better description of me in any language. 'Joss' is God; 'pigeon' is business. So by 'joss pigeon man,' he meant a man whose business is religion. By calling me No. 1, he signified that I was the head religious man. My chaplain, Percy

The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--SOLOISTS--

Miss ANNA E. OTTEN, Violinist
Mr. ALBERT GERARD-THIERS, Tenor

PROGRAM

Aida—Finale—Act II - - - - - - - - - *Verdi*
The Symphony.

(*a*) Nocturne - - - - - - - - - - *Chopin*
(*b*) Zapateado - - - - - - - - - - *Sarasate*
Miss OTTEN.

(*a*) Selected - - - - - - - - - - ——
(*b*) Selected - - - - - - - - - - ——
The Angelus.

(*a*) Am Strand
(*b*) Irmingard (Eliland) - - - - - - *Von Fielitz*
(*c*) Anthema
Mr. GERARD-THIERS.

(*a*) La Czarina Mazurka - - - - - - - *Ganne*
(*b*) Fiddle-Dee-Dee - - - - - - - - *Stromberg*
Angelus and Crown Piano.

"Hjre Kati Scene de la Czardo" - - - - - - *Hubay*
Miss OTTEN.

(*a*) "I'm Wearin' Awa'" - - - - - - - *Foote*
(*b*) "At Parting" - - - - - - - - - *Rogers*
Mr. GERARD-THIERS.

New Spring SUITS For Women

Wanamaker's is an open fashion book just now, with new pages added almost daily. To-day's particular news is of plain and elaborate tailor-made dresses for immediate wear—new styles, right from the makers.

At $24—Suits of cheviot; black and navy blue; Eton jackets trimmed with stitched taffeta; flounce skirt trimmed to correspond.

At $27.50—Suits of fine cheviot; fly-front jackets finished with tailor stitching; skirt with inverted plait back; silk-lined throughout.

At $35 to $105—Various styles of suits of cheviots, homespuns and broadcloths; jackets are Eton styles; some with postillion back; a number have Princess skirts.

$25 and $30—Separate skirts in Princess styles; of homespuns, mohair and cheviot.

$10 to $82—Skirts of peau de soie and fancy effects. Of cheviots and broadcloth, $5 to $34.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Sailor SUITS *New Spring Styles*

This is a bright new collection of these very smart and practical dresses. The girls will be glad for the refreshing change, and mothers will be pleased to see their girls in them.

$4—Suits of cloth, in all good shades; collar, shields and cuffs trimmed with white braid.

$6.25—Suits of serge, in red, navy blue and brown; embroidered shield; deep sailor collar, cuffs and tie trimmed with white silk braid.

$7.25—Suits of serge, in red and brown; sailor collar of contrasting shade, trimmed with fancy braid.

$8.25—Suits of white serge; deep sailor collar and cuffs, trimmed with light blue braid and stitching; silk tie.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Velour Jackets

The last word of these elegant jackets. Prices are so reduced that there'll be nothing left for us to say about them. And you who are fortunate enough to procure one will find nothing else but satisfaction to express with your purchases. Rich velour garments such as these are close rivals in elegance to sealskin jackets. And no more elegant styles were brought to this country than this remaining small lot contains.

Fifty Dollars for choice of values up to $115. These have collars and revers of Persian lamb, ermine, chinchilla or mink.

Thirty Dollars for choice of values up to $75. These are beautifully trimmed with braid, passementerie or jet.

Second floor, Broadway.

Paris Petticoats

A lot of fine French petticoats at half price. Silk, of course, and the best of silks. Light and medium shades and deep rich blacks. Trimmings of ruffles of same silks, also of chiffon and exquisite laces—many very elaborate effects. Some for street wear, but nearly all suitable for evening wear.

About sixty of these fine petticoats are still here. Some are not quite fresh in appearance. All this season's goods, and mostly perfect.

Were $25 to $70—Now $12.50 to $35

These should not last until nightfall.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

French Waists

Thirty-one waists at half regular price. Thirty-one distinct styles. All new this season. All from leading Paris makers. Some of the handsomest styles shown this season. Some with elegant trimming of lace. Some of allover lace or chiffon. In light and dark colorings.

Were $14 to $65—Now $7 to $32.50

Just 31 Waists—no two alike. Early comers alone will be sure of sharing this splendid offering.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dressing Sacques

There are four styles in this offering of fine French flannel sacques, all pretty styles and all re-priced. Yesterday they were $5 to $6 each. Choice now at

Three Dollars and Fifty Cents

Some are in solid colors, others in neat stripes and checks. The fronts are full, the backs close fitting. All have ruffles of same material. The edges are silk-embroidered.

There's a fairly large supply of them, but be among the early callers, to make sure.

Lillian CORSETS

Seventy-five dozen of these imported corsets—the leading corsets of to-day, in our, and a great many wearers' estimation—are offered at much less than their very moderate regular prices.

The lot comprises only good models, of various materials,—fine coutil and sateen and Italian cloth of excellent grade.

Short, medium and long waist corsets that were $2.75 are now $1.75.

The $3.50 corsets are now priced at $2, and the $4 grade becomes $2.50.

Choice of a group of $5.25, $5.50 and $6 kinds at $3.

And the fine $8.50 quality is reduced to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Infants' Store

Bargains everywhere about this interesting baby bazar this morning. Some very elegant short dresses, all hand-made, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, at $8 to $25—were $12 to $45. A few long dresses at $8 to $15—values up to $25.

Girls' petticoats, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery or lace, sizes 4 to 16 years, at $2.50 to $4.50. Values $3.50 to $8.

Fine percale gowns with lace and embroidery trimming, at $2.50—they were $3.50.

Drawers in several patterns, at 65c, though values run up to $1.75.

Bibs, with lace and hand embroidery, at $2 to $5; were double.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Important *Price-Concessions* on ORIENTAL RUGS

There are large new furnishing plans in hundreds of homes this Spring. Our vast transactions in furniture have proved that very positively. Quite natural that floor coverings are wanted as widely. Rugs are most ideal—particularly for summer homes; and of all rugs the Orientals appeal most strongly to sentiment and the artistic sense, first; and to the practical view, too; for their service lasts for generations. They will be bright and beautiful when other rugs are worn out.

To-day's offering adds more positive economy by a liberal lowering of prices which were already below what equal grades bring in other stores.

A splendid lot of Herez, Ghiordez and Oushak Rugs. All in fine condition and in the best quality of their kind. Sizes run from 9 ft. x 5 ft. 9 in. up to 19 ft. 7 in. x 12 ft. 5 in. Many of them reduced in price to two-thirds of regular markings. Also, twenty fine Candahar (India) Rugs in carpet sizes.

Just a hint of the prices:

9 ft. x 5¾ ft., at $29, from $42.
13¼ ft. x 9 ft., at $56, from $75.
13¾ ft. x 10 ft., at $98, from $125.
14 ft. x 10 ft., at $70, from $105.
11¼ ft. x 7¼ ft., at $85, from $105.
16¾ ft. x 9¾ ft., at $164, from $248.
14 ft. x 12 ft., at $170, from $255.

Forty or fifty more at like reductions.

Also a very large stock of Persian Rugs in the larger sizes—from 15 ft. x 12 ft. to 25 ft. x 14 ft. About seventy-five of these, ranging in price from $70 to $1250.

Third floor.

February Offerings of *Parlor* FURNITURE

The specially purchased parlor furniture, in itself, makes a large complete stock; artistic, refined and radically under-price all the way through. Selection is unconfined. You can choose from that fine Colonial furniture, or the quaint and artistic Dutch pieces. There are striking effects in Art Nouveau decorations. Or you can pick neat or elaborate styles from a score of new effects. Every piece is of guaranteed excellence of construction, and artistic finish.

These hints suggest pieces and prices:

Parlor Suites—

At $20, from $30—Three pieces; imitation frames; tapestry cover.
At $35, from $58—Three pieces; imitation frames; damask cover.
At $45, from $65—Five pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $45, from $70—Five pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $50, from $76—Three pieces; mahogany veneered frames; velour cover.
At $53, from $70—Three pieces; imitation frames; tapestry cover.
At $55, from $85—Three pieces; inlaid frames; damask cover.
At $65, from $98—Three pieces; imitation frames; tapestry cover.
At $65, from $100—Three pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $70, from $110—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $85, from $120—Five pieces; inlaid frames; damask cover.
At $80, from $110—Five pieces; imitation frames; damask cover.
At $90, from $125—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $95, from $135—Four pieces; mahogany and overstuffed frames; tapestry cover.
At $115, from $175—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $135, from $180—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

Fourth floor.

Library Suites—

At $75, from $155—Three pieces; walnut frames; Egyptian cover.
At $85, from $112—Two pieces; imitation frames; velour cover.
At $100, from $150—Two pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $110, from $160—Four pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $110, from $160—Three pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $120, from $175—Three pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $150, from $203—Three pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $140, from $210—Five pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

Divans, Sofas, Davenports

At $12, from $18—Divan; inlaid; damask cover.
At $12, from $19—Divan; inlaid; damask cover.
At $15, from $22—Divan; inlaid; damask cover.
At $17, from $25—Divan; inlaid; damask cover.
At $21, from $30—Divan; inlaid; damask cover.
At $27.50, from $55—Mahogany sofa; damask cover.
At $30, from $60—Divan; inlaid; velour cover.
At $30, from $60—Mahogany seat; velour cover.
At $35, from $60—Oak davenport; tapestry cover.
At $35, from $55—Sofa; inlaid; tapestry cover.

Divans, Sofas, Davenports

At $34, from $68—Divan; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
At $40, from $75—Part overstuffed sofa; tapestry cover.
At $50, from $80—Mahogany seat; silk velour cover.
At $55, from $80—Mahogany sofa; damask cover.
At $60, from $120—Overstuffed davenport; velour cover.
At $100, from $140—Mahogany davenport; velour cover.
At $125, from $175—Mahogany davenport; velour cover.
At $150, from $175—Mahogany Colonial seat; denim cushioned.

Rockers and Chairs—

At $9, from $12—Inlaid wall chair in damask.
At $10, from $14—Inlaid wall chair in damask.
At $10, from $18.50—Inlaid wall chair in damask.
At $12, from $18—Inlaid wall chair in tapestry.
At $15, from $23—Mahogany arm chair in damask.
At $20, from $30—Mahogany arm chair in armure.
At $25, from $35—Mahogany arm chair in velour.
At $25, from $35—Overstuffed rocker in tapestry.

CROCKERY *Vnder-price*

One of the best manufacturers of Chamber Toilet Sets, Umbrella Stands and Jardinieres, sets aside his imperfect pieces before they are decorated. When he gets a sufficient quantity they are specially finished and decorated to cover up the very slight defects. Such a lot has just come to us. They differ from the models, but are practically as good as the perfect pieces; though sold for exactly what they are; and at generous concessions in price—though fresh and new, right from the pottery.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

At $4, regularly $6.50—Toilet sets of 11 pieces, complete with covered slop jar; decoration in flowers and gold.

At $5, regularly $8—Toilet sets of 11 pieces, complete with covered slop jar; decoration of flowers and gold on tinted grounds.

Also $10 sets at $6.

Basement.

Umbrella Stands—

At $5, regularly $9—Seconds, with just as slight defects as the toilet sets. Flaring top, heavily gilt, with flower decorations; some on tinted grounds.

Jardinieres—

In 3 sizes, and handsomely decorated
6 inch, at **85c**; regularly $1.50 7 inch, at **$1.10**; regularly $2.
8 inch, at **$1.50**; regularly $2.75 each.

The SILVER And CUTLERY Sale

Still good variety to-day among what is probably the last lot of really high-class silver-plated ware that will be offered for some months to come, at such prices as these:

Plated Forks and Spoons—

Of Rogers', and other first-class makes.
Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Preserve Spoons, 45c, 50c
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.
Butter Knives, 10c, 25c
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz.
Table Forks, $2.20 doz.
Dessert Forks, $2 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Crumb Knives, $1 Cheese Scoops, 50c
Sugar Tongs, 35c
Bonbon Tongs, 25c
Pie Knives, 50c and 65c
Fish Forks, 50c and 85c
Fish Knives, 50c and 85c
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25 Pickle Forks, 25c
Oyster Ladles, 75c
3-piece Child's Sets, 50c

Plated Forks and Spoons—

Gravy Ladles, 45c Sugar Spoons, 10c and 20c
Cream Ladles, 35c Berry Spoons, 50c and 65c
Oyster Forks, $1 and $1.35 doz.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Quadruple-plated Table Ware—

Ice Pitchers, $5
Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.75, $2
Pickle Jars, $1.25, $1.50
Water Pitchers, $2.75
Fruit Dishes, $1.25 to $4.50
Individual Soup Tureens, $2.50
Bread Trays, $1.40 and $1.50
Breakfast Casters, 3 bottles, $2.25
Salad Casters, 4 bottles, $3.50
Bedroom Candlesticks, $1.25

Quadruple-plated Table Ware—

Pierced Salt Cellars, with colored glass linings, 75c
Children's Cups, 50c and 75c

Fine Cutlery—Guaranteed Steel—

Stag-handle Steak Carver and Fork, $1 pair.
Stag-handle Steak Carver and Fork, sterling silver ferrule, $1.25 a pair.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Sets, 3 pieces, sterling silver ferrule, $3.25 a set.
Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, $1 pair.
Celluloid-handle Butter Knives, silver-plated ferrule, 15c each.
Bone-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $1.75 dozen.
Bone-handle Dessert Knives, steel blades, $1.50 dozen.

Main aisle.

JOHN WANAMAKER

The CHALLIS

The fifty-cent all-wool printed Challis that we're selling at 28c a yard. Attendance about the counters holding these pretty and very excellent goods grows with each succeeding day, rather than decreases. And the selecting and measuring and cutting go busily on all day long. Yet the lessening of the lots has been remarkably even. Some patterns have been closed out. That was to be expected. But there are just as handsome styles left, and one would hardly care to view a larger assortment than this that is still shown to-day. There were 87,000 yards when we began. We could safely hold the remaining lot and in a few months from now sell it at full prices—nearly twice as much as we're now asking for the goods. The price shall remain *Twenty-eight Cents* until the end. From present progress that will not be long.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

The SILKS

Still large variety of the Foulards, and wide range of colorings in the Taffetas. Crisp, new beautiful Silks of the most wanted sorts; priced this way:

85c to $1 Foulards at 40c, 55c and 65c
75c Colored Taffetas at 55c

Rotunda.

Plaid-back CLOTHS At $1.50 instead of $3.50

This is an almost startling offering. A reduction of two dollars a yard on very practical and widely wanted cloths is decidedly radical. But the manufacturer's selling time was over, so far as his regular trade was concerned. No other store could buy so many, so he accepted our offer.

You who want a new golf cape or walking skirt for immediate wear, or ocean travel later, will relish to-day's opportunity to buy such splendid cloths at this extraordinary price.

In black, navy blue and brown with neat plaid backs. 54 inches wide; regularly $3.50, now $1.50 a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Plaid Dress Goods

This is an offering of fabrics bought for last spring's selling; but the patterns are as bright and attractive as they were then; though now offered at a half—some for as little as a quarter of last year's prices.

The colorings are the most wanted—in grays, tans, cadet blue—excellent stuffs for children's dresses, also. These hints of the prices:

At 50c a yard, from $1.50—Mohair Bourette Plaids.
At 50c a yard, from $1.25—All-wool Cheviot Plaids.
At 50c a yard, from $1—All-wool Check Cheviots.
At 75c a yard, from $2.50 and $3—Mohair Bourette over plaid, in black and white, and high colors over plaid grounds, in gray, tan and cadet mixtures.

Rotunda.

BLANKETS and QUILTS

Here's a group of warm, soft, sterling blankets, each kind of which is more than fairly priced. "The Raritan" is $3.25 a pair. We know of no better value than this. The blanket is made of an excellent grade of wool, in a light cotton warp; 72x84 in.; weight 5 lbs.

"The Bellevue," a little finer, same size is $4.50 a pair. And "The Chesapeake," same weight, though a few inches shorter, is $5 a pair. "The Rosemont" is of extra fine wool, weighs 6 lbs., and measures 78x86 in. Price, $6.

Down quilts of our own make, filled with clean, odorless down; covered with figured satin, at $4 each.

Some cotton filled comfortables, silkoline covered, at 90c, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Third floor.

Men's TROUSERS

A large trouser business is done in this clothing store. In the selling of one special line we think no store equals us. That's our $5 line. The wide popularity that these have attained is due to this fact: *They are actually* $7.50 trousers. We know that other good stores consider $7.50 a fair price for this quality. Five hundred trousers of this grade are ready this morning. All latest, most tasteful patterns.

Some black and blue cheviot trousers, remaining from suits, are $2.50 each. Values up to $5. Mostly large sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Vnder-price Store

The fifty-cent Challis at 28c a yard hold a prominent place here to-day. It's a sort of overflow meeting from the big event on the main floor. Same qualities as in the sale, and just as pretty patterns. Here are other goods new to the Under-price Store this morning:

15c Ribbons at 10c—

Pretty, fresh, immaculate corded taffeta ribbons, in new colorings—pink, mais, light blue, turquoise, violet, green and black and white. Two widths—2⅝ and 3 in., 10c a yard. A half more would be moderate.

Straw Matting, Half Price—

Remnants,—but some contain as much as 30 yards. Some pieces only 10 yards. 12c to 25c a yard—value about double.

25c Skate Bags for 15c—

For men and boys. The bags are strongly made of good green felt.

Little Priced Valentines—

Many kinds. Prices, 1c to 25c. Values about 2c to 45c.

Carpet Samples, Half Price—

A large lot of these small pieces—1 and 1¼ yards long. All have bound ends. Prices, 40c. to $1.50.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EXTRA SESSION MAY BE CALLED FOR CUBA

If Constitution Does Not Arrive Before Adjournment.

It Also Depends on the Manner in Which the Island's Relations with America Are Defined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The lull in the talk about the calling of an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress has afforded opportunity to ascertain that there was some ground for the reports, but also some misunderstanding of the imminency of the call. Nearly all possibility of a call for an extra session before the close of the present Congress depends upon the action in Cuba of the Constitutional Convention, and it was the somewhat premature report that its work was approaching completion, and the exhibition of the incomplete work, that for a short time gave the President the impression that he might feel constrained, out of a desire to meet the Cubans promptly in their effort to solve the problem toward the solution of which they are supposed to be tending, to ask Congress to share with him the responsibility of saying whether the Cuban Constitution is one that will be adequate for the Cubans and satisfactory to the United States.

The President is suffering from no delusions about Cuba such as have been attributed to some of the Senators who have been quoted recently as insisting that the United States can have no say about the Constitution of that island. He has had some anxious nights and days, first and last, about that island and its people. He feels that the work of the United States is still far from completed in Cuba, and that not until thoroughly satisfied that Cuba is not only able, but determined to have stability of government, as well as free government, can it be fully released from our supervision.

There was no stipulation of time in the promise of the United States to see that Cuba should have a free Government, and the President does not feel in any way obliged to proceed hastily to relinquish supervision over Cuba simply because a convention seeking to provide the stable Government that must be provided before the United States releases its guardianship, is about to adopt a Constitution. But it was hoped that the Cubans would expedite their Constitution making in order to ascertain in what respect their work met with our approbation.

Now that it is evident that the Constitution will not be ready for some weeks, presumably after the adjournment, and the President is confident of his right to exercise criticism of it, and to send it back with an intimation that it is not just what was expected, there will be no call for an extra session at once. Should the conditions in Cuba demand the joint action of the President and Congress, the President will have no hesitation in asking the Fifty-seventh Congress to come here to consider the subject.

The Constitution, as drafted, is unsatisfactory to the Administration. Should the completed Constitution be sent to Washington too late for Congressional action the President will be the sole judge of whether it is satisfactory or not, and if it is not he will submit it to Congress. The only question will be whether it is to be submitted at any extra, or a regular session, and some of the members of the Administration will favor its being submitted to an extra session.

The Administration's attitude is that this Government can hardly exercise a close censorship over the Cuban Constitution and quarrel with details, but that there are two matters on which the United States has every right to supervise the work of the Havana Convention. In the first place, the United States must be assured that the Constitution is such as to promise a safe and stable Government. The details do not concern this country, but the Constitution must be closely examined to see that the form of government therein outlined does not threaten either anarchy of despotism.

In the second place, the relations between Cuba and the United States must be clearly defined, and must be satisfactory to the United States. If the Cubans prefer not to fully define these relations in their Constitution they need not do so, but a guarantee must be given simultaneously with the adoption of the Constitution. There must at least be a clause in the Constitution directing the definition of these relations by the Cuban Congress.

The present Constitution is unsatisfactory to the Administration, because there is no guarantee anywhere to this effect, and because there is no reference to the United States, which is apparently placed on the same footing as any other power. If it were adopted as at present form the President would certainly send it to Congress, calling attention to the omission, and the supporters of the Administration would refuse to approve it.

The President will be the judge of the Constitution. Should it prove entirely satisfactory he can signify his approval of it, and, if he should see fit, set a date for the withdrawal of the troops. It is frankly stated by persons close to the Administration that there is hardly any expectation that this will be the case. There are three cases in any one of which the President would be dissatisfied with the Constitution and would call the attention of Congress to its unsuitability. First, the form of government might be such as to hold out insufficient prospect of a safe, free, and stable Government.

Second—It might fail to define the relations between Cuba and the United States or to give any guaranty of such definition.

Third (and this is considered the most probable outcome)—It might define them in a way which would prove unsatisfactory.

In spite of the communication to Gen. Wood of the Administration's wishes, and in spite of all Gen. Wood can do to carry them out, it is considered improbable that the Constitution will be completed before the adjournment of Congress. The convention is now squabbling over matters which, although of interest to Cubans, are of no interest to the United States, and shows no disposition to reach the great questions. If it arrives here after the adjournment of Congress, some of the members of the Administration will probably represent to the President the advisability of calling an extra session.

AGAINST PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Mr. Loud Says New York's Service Was "Conceived in Sin and Born in Iniquity."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House devoted the entire day to the Post Office Appropriation bill, and the bill was still pending when the House adjourned.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Chairman of the Post Office Committee, who was a member of the joint postal commission, opened the discussion. Speaking of the pneumatic tube service and "special facilities," Mr. Loud said the commission agreed that they should be discontinued. The pneumatic tube service in Philadelphia and Boston was not extravagant, but the service in New York "was conceived in sin and born in iniquity," and should be crushed out. The appropriations for special facilities had proved a disturbing element and were vicious in their effect upon the whole service.

Mr. Loud went exhaustively into the details of the work of the commission regarding railway mail pay, explaining the character of the investigation and the conclusions reached. He made a trip abroad in connection with the work of the commission, and he declared that the United States had the best and cheapest railway mail service in the world.

Mr. Burke, (Dem., Texas,) a member of the Post Office Committee, followed Mr. Loud, opposing the continuation of appropriations for pneumatic tube service. Speaking of the appropriation for special facilities, he said no Democrat who voted for it could object to the ship subsidy bill.

"In my opinion," said he, "the ship subsidy bill is more defensible before the American people than the vast subsidy for Southern mails."

Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) championed the cause of the appropriation for the fast Southern mail facilities.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) said he should insist upon his point of order against Mr. H. C. Smith's amendment to reduce railway mail pay 5 per cent.

AN ITEM OF THE SPANISH WAR.

Navy Lost Nearly $900,000 on Ships It Purchased—Need of Additional Line Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Hale to-day submitted to the Senate a number of communications from the Secretary of the Navy concerning naval affairs. One of these is a list showing the names of vessels purchased for the navy during the war with Spain, together with the prices paid, and also a list of such vessels which have been sold, together with the prices received for them. The latter includes the following: Niagara, $200,000, sold for $75,000; Badger, $367,000, sold for $135,000; Resolute, $475,000, sold for $260,000; Vulcan, $350,000, sold for $175,750; Cassius, $160,594, sold for purchase price; Scipio, $85,769, sold for $80,125; Hector, $200,000, sold for $65,150.

Another of the documents was a statement showing the disposition of officers of the navy. It shows that of the 1,782 officers, 1,013 were at sea on the 1st of January last. The one Admiral (Dewey) was on shore duty, as also were thirteen of the eighteen Rear Admirals.

The third document presented was a statement of the need of the navy for additional line officers below the grade of Lieutenant Commander, compiled from recommendations of the Secretary and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The contention is made in the last document that many of the existing vessels are inadequately officered, and that 900 officers will be required for new vessels now ordered, and for old vessels in reserve. In view of these needs, the recommendation is made that the Naval Appropriation bill be amended so as to authorize the appointment of two cadets by each Senator and Representative in Congress and for the appointment of ten cadets at large.

SENATE ACTS ON HAZING.

Makes Expulsion from West Point the Penalty—Proposed House Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate today passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill after modifying the paragraph relating to hazing, so that it should read: "That the Superintendent of the Military Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of War, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging or countenancing such practice shall be summarily expelled from the academy and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the army or navy."

The special committee of the House which investigated hazing at West Point has practically completed its labors, and has framed its report and the bill which will be proposed as a remedy for the evil. Both bill and report will be presented to the House as soon as they can be printed. The recommendations will be very stringent, and it is said that to-day's action of the Senate in providing expulsion from the Academy and ineligibility for army appointment is exceedingly mild compared with the legislation proposed by the special committee.

To Buy Three Holland Boats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has concluded its consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. The committee amends the bill so as to provide for the purchase of three Holland torpedo boats and instead of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for four new vessels, as provided in the bill as it passed the House, he is required to furnish plans for four vessels, the plans to be completed by the beginning of the first session of the next Congress.

House Committee Tables Banking Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day tabled the bill repealing the 10 per cent. tax on bank issues, and the bill requiring National bank depositories to pay interest to the Government on public deposits.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Carroll D Wright of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Labor.

Oscar Malmros of Minnesota, to be Consul at Colon, Colombia.

Edward P. Seeds of Iowa, to be Deputy Auditor for the War Department.

John E. Felton of Colorado, Receiver of Public Moneys at Montrose, Col.

POSTMASTERS.—New York—Alfred H. Collins; Caledonia.

New Jersey—John H. Demott, Tenafly.

TREASURY.—Revenue Cutter Service—First Assistant Engineer Frederick R. Falkenstein of Maryland, to be Chief Engineer.

Second Assistant Engineer Herman Kotzschmar, Jr., of Maine, to be a First Assistant Engineer.

Third Assistant Engineer William V. Sullivan, Jr., of Mississippi, to be a Second Assistant Engineer.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles S. Root of New York, to be a Second Assistant Engineer.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of Major Gen. George B. McClellan in Washington City.

The House Committee on Pensions has reported in favor of reducing the pension of the widow of Gen. Lawton to $50 per month. The Senate fixed the pension at $100 per month. The reduction is due to the rule of the committee to report no bill above $50 per month. The House Committee also reported bills pensioning the widow of Rear Admiral Colhoon at $40, the widow of Brig. Gen. Hays at $50, and the widow of Paymaster General Stanton at $30.

BALLOTS FOR SENATORS.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 6.—There were some indications to-day that the Senatorial fight may narrow down between Frank and Maginnis. The vote to-day was as follows: Mantle, 31; Maginnis, 18; Frank, 18; Cooper, 6; Coburn, 5; Hoffman, 3; Conrad, 2; Spriggs, 2.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—The joint ballot for United States Senator to-day was as follows: Allen, (Fus.,) 51; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 20; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 20; Ransom, (Fus.,) 6; Berge, (Fus.,) 7; Crounse, 7; Currie, 19; Hainer, 4; Hinshaw, 14; Kinkaid, 4; Martin, 9; Melklejohn, 29; Rosewater, 17; D. E. Thompson, 34; scattering, 8.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 6.—To-day witnessed a slight break in the tedious repetition in the vote for Senator. There is a feeling among those watching the contest that changes will be of daily occurrence until an election shall result. The vote was: Corbet, 30; Smith, 20; McBride, 21; Herrmann, 7; Fulton, 2; Moore, 1; Lowell, 1; not voting, 1; absent, 1.

Secretary Hay Takes a Rest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Hay has left Washington for a few days' rest in a Virginia resort. He has been contemplating this trip for some time, and has chosen the present as the most opportune moment.

$700,000 FIRE IN HAVANA.

Lumber, Sawmill, and Houses in Western Part of City Destroyed.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—A lumber yard, sawmill, and fourteen houses in the western part of Havana, near El Cerro, have been destroyed by fire, with a total loss of $700,000. The mill and yard, the property of Pedro Estanillo, show a loss of $300,000, against which there is insurance to the amount of $93,000.

Eighty persons were injured, most of them firemen. The flames were under control at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Plant Will Contest.

Morton B. Plant, son of Henry Bradley Plant, the railway and steamship owner, was on the witness stand all day yesterday in the Supreme Court in the legal fight for the Plant millions. The principal fact testified to by Mr. Plant was to the effect that he was willing to have the will of his father probated in Connecticut. This was testified to by Mr. Plant, despite the fact that under the will he gets an annual income of only $30,000, whereas, if the will comes under the jurisdiction of the New York courts and is declared invalid he will get two-thirds of the estate, which is valued at $17,000,000.

Four Hundred Cloakworkers Strike.

The anti-strike resolution of the Cloakmakers' Union made some weeks ago, by which the cloakmakers were pledged not to strike for a year, is to be withdrawn, it was stated yesterday. Four hundred cloakmakers employed by Oppenheim & Collins, 58 Greene Street, went on strike yesterday morning in defiance of the anti-strike resolution, and the strike was approved later by the Executive Committee of the union. The committee reported yesterday evening that wages are going down and more strikes are coming, and that the anti-strike resolution will have to be rescinded.

British Ship Burned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The steamer Australia arrived here to-day from Tahiti, with the Captain and twenty-eight sailors of the British ship Pyrennees aboard. The Pyrennees took fire at sea on Nov. 16 while en route from Tacoma to Leith, and was beached Dec. 2 on one of the Gambier group of islands.

NIGHT SESSION ON THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Passionate Protest by Senator Jones Against the Plan.

TO BREAK DOWN OPPOSITION

Senator Aldrich in Reply—The Majority, Chandler Says, Accept the Challenge of the Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Beginning at 8 o'clock this evening the first of a promised series of night sessions was held to discuss the Shipping bill. The entire session was devoted to a continuous round of intellectual pyrotechnics. Practically every question that has been or is likely soon to be before the Senate was discussed, but very little time was devoted to the pending measure. Notable speeches were made by Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island. The Arkansas Senator was passionate in his denunciation of the methods of the majority to force the Shipping bill to an issue, and Mr. Aldrich's response was quite as keen and vigorous in their defense. From a spectacular point of view the session was interesting, and the sharp colloquies and snappy speeches were hugely enjoyed by those on the floor and by the large crowds in the galleries. The vote this afternoon to hold the night session was 36 to 15.

When the Senate convened at 8 o'clock Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) remarked:

"By actual count there are just twelve Republican Senators present. I suggest the absence of a quorum."

At that time eleven Democratic Senators were present. One at a time Senators hurriedly entered the chamber, but when the result of the roll call was announced only forty-two had responded to their names.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) demanded that the roll of absent Senators be called. While the call was in progress several Senators entered the chamber, among them Mr. Hanna, who had risen from a sick bed in order to be present. Finally the Chair announced that a quorum was present.

Mr. Frye then called up the Shipping bill and it was laid before the Senate.

Still standing, as he had been since the session opened, Mr. Jones entered a passionate protest against the consideration of the pending bill at night sessions. He declared the action involved a deliberate purpose to break down opposition Senators physically and prevent the passage of the appropriation bills.

The shipping bill, he asserted, was the most perfectly detestable measure presented to the Senate for years; so bad, in fact, he said, that one of the Republican Senators had offered an amendment reducing the period of the bill's operations from twenty to five years, thereby preventing the looting of the United States Treasury of $45,000,000. He declared that the shipping bill was part of a great scheme to place all transportation facilities under one control.

"I believe," said he, "that this bill proposes to place our commerce of the seas under the control of the men who now are trying to get the land transportation routes by the throat. So help me, high Heaven," he shouted passionately, "I will not be a party to this effort to throttle free speech. We give you notice, if you will have night sessions, that you must have a quorum here all the time, as we do not propose to contribute in any way to a tyrannical effort to suppress free speech by brute force."

ALDRICH DEFENDS THE MAJORITY.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) said Mr. Jones's remarks were so extraordinary as to require attention. He said no public business now was demanding the attention of the Senate. No appropriation bills were pending. All that Senators on his side of the chamber asked was that the Senate should proceed in an orderly manner.

"There is no disposition on this side of the chamber," said he, "to stifle free speech. No such suggestion ever was made, and the Senator from Arkansas knows it as well as I. We are perfectly willing to have every measure fully debated. All we ask of you is that after full discussion you shall permit a vote to be taken. The threat of the Senator from Arkansas is that for the first time in our history the minority proposes to kill a bill by filibustering. We ask you that, according to all traditions and precedents of the Senate you will allow a vote to be taken upon the measure. There never has been a measure which met the approval of the majority of the Senate which was killed as you propose to kill this bill. You can filibuster the measure to death if you will, but heretofore there has always been self-respect on the part of the minority, which has prevented it from abusing the rules of the Senate to kill legislation by refusing to consider it or by talking it to death."

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) entered his protest against holding the Senate in session at night for the purpose of considering a bill the purpose of which, he said, was to loot the Treasury for the benefit of a few ship owners. He would be willing, he said, to attend night sessions or long day sessions to consider legislation for the Philippines. It might be necessary, too, to take some action with reference to Cuba, and in that connection, he had heard, he said, "rumblings that the plighted faith of this Government as to Cuba was to be abandoned." He was not in favor of an extra session of Congress, but in the interest of good government he would be willing to remain here even in extraordinary session.

Replying to Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Jones said the pending bill "might properly be called a 'Jimmy' with which it was proposed to break into the United States Treasury." He declared his belief that there was a deliberate effort on the part of the Republican majority to cause the failure of appropriation bills.

ALLEGED REPUBLICAN PLAN.

"Much as you want to loot the Treasury," he asserted, with vehemence, "you do not dare to place the President in the attitude of calling an extra session of Congress to pass the Ship Subsidy bill. If, however, you can cause appropriation bills to fail, the President will call Congress into extraordinary session, and then the Subsidy bill can be passed." In conclusion he referred to the Spooner Philippine bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the Anti-Trust bill as important matters of legislation now before the Senate.

Mr. Aldrich retorted that the Spooner Philippine bill was before the Senate for action last session for weeks.

"Why didn't you pass it then?" demanded Mr. Jones. "You had a majority."

"You would not let us," returned Mr. Aldrich. "You employed the same tactics then that you are employing now."

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) resented the statement that the opponents of the Shipping bill were employing any but fair and proper methods in opposing the bill. There had been, he said, no filibustering. He asserted that they had presented arguments which, unanswered, condemned the bill. He expressed his willingness to consider the Spooner bill, and suggested to Mr. Spooner that he call it up. The Wisconsin Senator replied that he would be glad to obtain consideration for the bill, but he was not in charge of it.

Mr. Teller, discussing the desire of the President to have Philippine legislation, said the President now had power to establish civil government in the Philippines. "No ruler," he declared, "has such unlimited power, unless it be the Czar of Russia or perhaps the Sultan of Turkey."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) referred sarcastically to Mr. Teller's speech as "a protest and lucid argument against the shipping bill" and to the speech of Mr. Jones, who could characterize the people who were advocating the passage of the bill only as robbers who proposed to loot the Treasury. There had been no ground, he said, for the charge of filibustering against the measure until five days ago, when Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.) offered the Nicaragua Canal bill as an amendment, and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) offered as an amendment the anti-trust bill. These evidently were, he said, filibustering methods. Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Tillman challenged Mr. Chandler's statement. Mr. Chandler retorted that as notice had been given that the bill would be defeated by filibustering, the only thing for the majority to do was to accept the challenge.

In a vigorous speech Mr. Clay disclaimed any intention of filibustering, but he demanded fair and full opportunity to discuss the measure.

Taking as his text some remarks made by Mr. Teller regarding the right of the Senate to demand of the Executive Departments official documents and other information, Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) sharply criticised the effort to obtain information which, if made public, would be employed against the United States Government in the trial of Neely in Cuba.

Mr. Turner (Fusion, Washington,) and Mr. Tillman protested vigorously against the holding of night sessions, both urging that nothing would be gained by such unusual insistence by the majority. They intimated that they would resist force by force. Mr. Tillman said that as it was "nearly time for the ringmaster of this circus to dismiss us"—it was almost 11 o'clock—he would not discuss the Subsidy bill. He did offer, however, some remarks upon the Philippine question.

He declared that he did not believe there was any honest purpose to enact legislation for the Philippines, unless its enactment should present opportunity for the securing of concessions and franchises by capitalists, thus affording them chances to loot the islands as it was proposed by the pending Shipping bill to loot the United States Treasury for the benefit of a few shipowners.

On motion of Mr. Frye the Senate at 11 o'clock adjourned.

DENOUNCED HIS WIFE.

Brooklyn Man Finds Her Dining With a Doctor at a Hotel.

In the main dining room of the Hotel Clarendon, on Washington Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday night all was light and life and cheerfulness. There was a merry hum of talk, soft laughter, with the clinking of glasses, and waiters flitted hither and thither with "cold bottles" and "hot birds." At a table in one corner sat a woman and a man. The woman, middle-aged, bediamonded, and handsome, smiled across the glasses at her companion, a man of about thirty, and he smiled back at her as they talked and leisurely discussed a salad.

Another man, in a silk hat and a black Raglan coat, entered the lobby of the hotel and peered searchingly into the dining room through the glass doors. After a brief survey of the room he entered. He was a man of middle age, tall, and good-looking. He stood for a moment near the door and looked over toward the pair in the corner. There was a hard, cold look on his face and a light of anger in his eyes. The man and woman in the corner saw him not and continued to chat gayly and discuss their salad. Suddenly the newcomer strode to the middle of the room and, pointing his finger at the woman with the man at the table in the corner, said, very coolly:

"Ladies and gentlemen, that woman there is my wife, and that man with her is Dr. —— of McDonough Street. Her place is at home. Instead of being there, she is here with that man. I beg your pardon for this interruption. I make this explanation that I may not be misunderstood in what I am about to do. There is only one thing that a man can do under such circumstances, and as a man I am about to do it."

With that he walked up to the pair in the corner and struck the man a blow in the face. The man at the table did not strike back, but sat as if dazed.

Turning to his wife the husband said: "I will wait for you outside."

The woman put on her wraps and followed her husband to the street. Her companion paid his bill quickly and also went out. On the sidewalk the two men met again. There was an exchange of hot speech, but no more blows were struck. The husband finally put his wife into a cab and the two drove away together. The other man walked hurriedly away.

At the hotel last night it was declared that no one there knew who the husband and wife were who had figured in the scene in the dining room on Sunday night. The man who was the companion of the woman is said, however, to be a young physician of the Bedford district, whose family is well known in that part of Brooklyn.

A MAYOR INDICTED.

With City Officials of Newport News and Other Men He Is Charged with Bribery and Corruption.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 6.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Allan A. Moss, Mayor; J. H. Hughes, and Mark McLaughlin, Councilmen; Samuel R. Register of Richmond, attorney for the Newport News Railway and Electric Company; Philip Marlow, agent for a paving concern, and B. F. Smith, contractor, for alleged bribery and corruption in connection with the awards of city contracts for street paving, bridge building, and the construction of the city jail.

The Grand Jury investigation has, it is stated, revealed wholesale dishonesty in the disbursements of the city funds during the past two years.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A fatal collision ocurred on the Ontario and Western Railroad at Hurleyville, Sullivan County, to-day. An engine with a snow flange used to clear the rails of snow, crashed into a passenger coach attached to a milk train, which had stopped at a siding to allow another train to pass. Howard R. Scofield of Fishkill Landing, a traveling salesman and a member of the firm of John G. Turnbull & Co., of 294 Pearl Street, New York City, died from inhalation of steam and the effects of scalds about the body.

The injured are: Ontario and Western Division Carpenter Daniel C. Lamont, Ontario and Western Supervisor Robert Brock; Daniel H. Webster, grain commission merchant of the firm of Howell & Webster; Sayor Fancher, wholesale grocer, of the firm of Snyder & Fancher, this city; Henry C. Koppes, Calicoon Centre; H. D. Perchet, Albany; Dr. H. P. Deady, Liberty. These were all so severely scalded by steam that the flesh peeled from their faces and hands. Some of them may have been fatally injured from escaping steam.

Both the passenger coach and the express car ahead were provided with coal stoves and these overturning, set the cars on fire. The train crew and the uninjured passengers worked heroically to extricate the injured passengers. Dr. Deady, although severely injured, assisted Dr. De Kay of Hurleyville in caring for the injured. The injured were brought to this city on a relief train.

The wreck is said to have been due to a misunderstanding of train orders.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Thomas R. Adams, (Fourth Artillery,) Capt. Garland N. Whistler, (Fifth Artillery,) and Capt. William S. Hamilton, (Seventh Artillery,) is appointed to meet at Governors Island for the purpose of considering the subject of the proper size of station houses for use in connection with the Type A depression position finder. The board will recommend such dimensions for the station houses as in its opinion may be deemed requisite to hold all the necessary instruments and equipments with the number of men required to serve them.

Col. Abraham K. Arnold, First Cavalry, will proceed to his home, where he is authorized to await retirement from active service.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will make ten visits to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to meetings of the Ordnance Board.

First Lieut. G. Soulard Turner, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to Omaha and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, to await the arrival in the United States of Company H, Tenth Infantry, when he will join that company.

First Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry, will report to the Adjutant General of the army for duty in Washington, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Goldsborough, N. C., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place.

Second Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Second Artillery, will proceed to 1316 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, and report to Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Capt. William J. Nicholson, Seventh Cavalry, at his own request, is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona Territory, to take effect upon the transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, when he will report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, and Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed Oct. 31 to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to examine officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion, vice Major William Stephenson, Surgeon, and Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Kansas City on official business pertaining to the preparation of a number of emergency rations to be made in that city.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander B. O. Scott is detached from the Yorktown and will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander Charles W. Tracy (retired) is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Boston as Curator of the Naval Library and Institute.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn is detached from the Constellation and ordered to temporary duty on the Independence, Feb. 18.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Chicago and the Atlanta sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Puerto Belgrano and Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

The Mayflower has sailed from San Juan for Gaudeloupe.

The Standish has left Annapolis for Baltimore.

The Amphitrite has left Brunswick for Port Royal.

Smallpox Raging in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Feb. 6.—Smallpox prevails to an alarming extent here. A score of fresh cases are reported daily, there have been many deaths, and there are 453 cases in the hospitals.

TWO ARRESTS IN MANILA

A Spaniard and an American Charged with Aiding Insurgents.

SUPPLIED REBEL UNIFORMS

Men Are Partners—The American One of Best-Known Merchants in Manila—Had Gen. Otis's Confidence.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Theodorio Carranza, a prominent and wealthy Spanish merchant and hemp and cocoanut buyer, was arrested this afternoon, charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents. Carranza is also a partner of D. M. Carman, an American contractor and owner of boats, who had considerable transportation contracts with the Government. The Provost Marshal and Secret Service officers have been watching a number of merchants and transportation men for some time past.

At the close of an interview between the police and Carranza, the latter was placed in confinement in the Anda Street Police Station. Carman was arrested to-night, and after considerable questioning was sent to the same station.

The men are charged with conducting the business of buying copra (the dried kernel of the cocoanut broken up for export) from insurgent Presidentes at Pagsanjan, in the eastern extremity of Laguna de Bay, and also with paying assessments for the insurgent cause. The evidence adduced to-night was to the effect that the prisoners have supplied the striped clothing used for insurgent uniforms.

Both the insurgent Presidentes who claim to have dealt with Carranza and Carman are now imprisoned in Manila. One of them, Fabella, fears hanging, because he was captured as an insurgent after having sworn allegiance to the United States. He made strong statements tending to implicate Carman and Carranza and confirming the statements of Reyes, who became Presidente of Pagsanjan after Fabella's arrest.

The police have letters and verbal statements from Carman, who sought Fabella's release, asserting that he was a patriotic American subject. According to papers found both the Presidentes are culpable insurgents. Carranza and Carman admit trading with insurgents, but deny contributing to their cause or furnishing them with supplies.

Carman is one of the best known Americans in Manila. He has a monopoly of carrying goods, going though the Custom House, ashore from the ships, and has made a great deal of money. He possessed the confidence of Gen. Otis.

Other Manila merchants are being investigated.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Passed by Philippine Commission—Tour of Provinces Begins Tuesday.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—The amended Provincial Government bill has been passed and the commission will leave here Tuesday to organize Governments in the Provinces of Pampanga, Pangasinan, and Tarlac. After the Commissioners return from their southern tour they will organize Zambales, Battan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecijas, and Cagayan. The latter, a northern province, is added by Gen. MacArthur to the list of those regarded as ready for provincial Government.

The commission has been visited by six head-hunting Igorrotes from the Province of Bontoo. They were immensely entertained by the sights of Manila and expressed a liking for Americans.

The Generals have been much congratulated on President McKinley's nominations.

BOSTON'S GAS INVESTIGATION.

Order for Arrest of Thomas W. Lawson Introduced in the House—It Causes Much Amusement.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Another gas sensation was sprung in the House this afternoon, when Mr. Skerritt of Worcester offered an order for the appearance before the bar of the House of Thomas W. Lawson, the well-known financier and yachtsman, who took a prominent part in last year's investigation of the Boston gas situation. The order charges Mr. Lawson with being disrespectful in a newspaper interview to the members of the House, and further provides for his arrest by the Sergeant at Arms.

Some days after the gas matter first made its appearance at the present session Mr. Lawson was quoted as saying that it did not matter how much the members of the House desired another investigation, no such investigation would take place this year, for the reason the gas interests were too powerful and had decided that matters should rest at present. Mr. Lawson further charged, it is said, that $30,000 was spent in changing the attitude of the House on the order for investigation by the Committee on Manufactures, whereby the order went first to the Committee on Rules to report on the expediency of such action. The latter committee is expected to report an investigating order to-morrow.

The order to-day created the greatest sensation thus far of the session, although it was greeted with roars of laughter. At the request of one member the discussion of the order went over till to-morrow, when it is expected there will be a very heated debate, not only over the Lawson episode, but on the report of the Committee on Rules on the expediency of the gas investigation.

In reply to the legislative order, Mr. Lawson says: "I have read the order, and, of course, like every one else who has read it, was amused. I am beginning to think that the members of the present great and general court, realizing that they will have no vaudeville investigation this session, are determined to get up funny little skits of their own.

"It does seem too bad—that is, it seems that way to all serious-minded citizens of Massachusetts—that every one of the recent Massachusetts general courts have contained men who have no respect for its dignity and who, to use old-fashioned English 'do fool things.'

"Could any one imagine a more ridiculous position for the Massachusetts Legislature to place itself in than to compel a private citizen of its State to come before it to answer questions, the answers to which are known to every observant citizen of the State?

"If the present Massachusetts Legislature wants to know if it is controlled, and by whom, it can, in a two days' investigation, meant to investigate, held by a committee of its honest members, find out, although it is safe to say that after the proper authorities had taken cognizance of the results of such an investigation, certain members of the Legislature would take less interest in affairs of the State for the time being.

"But, of course, they do not want an investigation—that is, in my opinion, they do not want an investigation. Anyway, as I have said before, they won't have any, not a 'truly investigation.'"

BAKER SHOOTS A BARBER.

Antonio Delbeson, eighteen years old, an Italian barber, living at 15 Roosevelt Street, was shot in the abdomen by John Bunducci, an Italian baker, of 45 Baxter Street, yesterday afternoon. The police say the trouble originated over a woman named Rossie Anderson.

Felice Menchino, a baker in the employ of Bunducci, was arrested, charged with being an accessory. The police say Menchino enticed Delbeson from his shop at 15 Roosevelt Street, and when the latter appeared on the sidewalk Bunducci fired three shots at him.

Bunducci and Menchino then fled, but were found hiding in the cellar at 45 Baxter Street. They were arrested by Policemen Schmidt and Sheridan of the Oak Street Station.

The wounded man was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where his condition is serious. The bullet was located on the right side, under the skin, but was not extracted owing to the man's condition. The Coroner took an ante-mortem statement at 8 o'clock last night.

Dolbeson said he and the Anderson woman had been married about three months ago at the City Hall, and had been living for a time at 110 Forsyth Street. He said that when he was met in the street just before Bundicci fired upon him his assailant said, in Italian:

"I want to kill you, you dog."

He declared there had been no quarrel between Bundicci and himself for some time. Bundicci, he said, had circulated malicious reports concerning his wife. Dolbeson, it was said, could not recover.

STEAM LIGHTER ON FIRE.

The New York Beached on the Weehawken Flats After Burning an Hour.

The steam lighter New York, otherwise known as No. 11 of the New York Central Railroad Company's fleet of transports, caught fire at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, while lying between Piers D and E at the foot of West Sixty-seventh Street. Before the end of the fire one fireboat had been summoned, an alarm had been turned in on land, and the hose of half a dozen tugs had been busy on the burning transport.

When the fire was discovered the New York was lying beside one of the piers. The flames came from a hatchway on the upper deck. So securely was the transport tied to the pier that it seemed at first as though her stay ropes could not be loosened in time to prevent the fire from spreading to the docks, and, maybe, into the city itself. By the time the engines arrived the tugs which had been working around the transport had succeeded in hauling her out into the river. Once there, the piers were safe, but the fire spread so quickly that the crew, consisting of Capt. Sam Stokes and four deckhands, hastened to get off, one of them thinking the urgency of the situation sufficient for a plunge in the icy water. The fireboat Zophar Mills arrived soon, and the fire was at last put out.

While all this was going on the lighter had floated across the river, and when the fire was out she was as far away from her landing as the flats off Weehawken. There they beached her. An examination of her cargo and interior showed that the damage had been no less than $20,000. The cargo consisted mostly of pig iron, seed, and flour. It was 7 o'clock when the lighter was beached, the fire having lasted for an hour.

Army Tug Runs Aground.

The United States Army tug Ordnance, returning from a visit to Fort Hamilton yesterday, went aground a short distance south of Fort Lafayette, where, it is said, she will have to remain for some time, as the strong northerly winds and ebb tide now combine to prevent the water from rising high enough to lift her off.

Oceanic Delayed by Adverse Winds.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 6.—The White Star liner Oceanic, (Capt. Cameron,) from New York for Liverpool, which arrived here to-night at 8:18 o'clock, reports having been delayed by strong adverse winds. During one day the engines were reduced to half speed, and only 205 knots were recorded.

MRS. NATION TO LECTURE.

Posters in Kansas City Announce She Will Stop Over on Her Way to Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Flaming bills have been posted in this city announcing that "Mrs. Carrie Nation, the bravest woman in America, now leading the most wonderful crusade ever waged against the rum traffic, is on her way to Chicago, accompanied by a band of her saloon smashing warriors, and will speak at the Academy of Music in Kansas City on Friday evening, Feb. 8."

Just what tactics Mrs. Nation will pursue in Kansas City and Chicago, aside from her lecturing, is not known. Chief of Police Hays says he will promptly arrest Mrs. Nation if she attempts to put her methods into practice in this city.

Preparations for Mrs. Nation's coming have been made by the Prohibition Club of Kansas City, which has indorsed Mrs. Nation's methods and promised active support in her crusade outside of Kansas. Mrs. Nation's advance agent says the proceeds of the lectures will be used in the temperance cause.

MAY STRIKE A SNAG IN CHICAGO.

Mayor Says Mrs. Nation Will Be Punished If She Wrecks Saloons.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—"I don't believe Mrs. Nation is heading for Chicago to wreck saloons," said Mayor Harrison to-day, when told that Mrs. Nation had announced her intention of visiting this city with her followers.

"If she is, she had better remain away and avoid trouble. Here a saloon is recognized as a legal institution, entitled to the full protection of the law. As a consequence it is only proper to say that no assa

INSURANCE BILL HEARING

Arguments Against Plan to Tax Insurance Companies.

$1,000,000,000 REPRESENTED

Policy Holders, It Is Asserted, Would Pay Tax and Outside Concerns Would Have Undue Advantage.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The first hearing on the administration's tax bills, suggested in the message of Gov. Odell, was held before the joint Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and Assembly in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. The Insurance bill, which imposes a tax of 1 per cent. on the capital stock and surplus of all insurance, guarantee, and title corporations, was the subject of the hearing, and there were present a brilliant array of counsel representing the life and fire insurance companies and a score of officers and Directors of insurance companies, whose combined assets, including surplus, amount to fully $1,000,000,000.

Among those present at the hearing were Gage E. Tarbell, Equitable Life; Emory McClintock and Charlton T. Lewis, Mutual; D. P. Kingsley, New York Life; Willard Merrill, Vice President, Northwestern Mutual Life; William B. Hornblower and E. R. Kennedy, representing foreign fire insurance companies; J. H. Washburn, Home Fire Insurance Company; Col. C. E. Patterson, United States Life; W. C. Burtell, Queen Fire Insurance Company; E. C. Ehrhardt, Lawyers' Surety Company; Henry C. Wilcox, American Surety Company; Andrew Hamilton, E. E. McCall, and Rufus W. Weekes, New York Life.

The hour for the hearing was set for 2:30 o'clock, but it was after 3 when the members of the Assembly committee appeared. The representatives of the life companies were first heard.

Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable Life was the first speaker. He outlined the present situation of affairs, and said that the bill was not only unjust and unfair, but illegal. At least three-quarters of the business of life companies is transacted, he said, under the deferred dividend plan. Three-quarters of the surplus of the companies belongs to the policy holders. The surplus of the Equitable amounts to $66,000,000, but of that $55,000,000 of that great fund belongs to the policy holders. The surplus is relatively no greater than when it had but $1,000,000, but it has simply kept pace with its business. Of the surplus, $4,000,000 was paid to policy holders during the past year. The policy holders would have to pay the tax, and, besides, it would handicap the company in competing with foreign companies.

If New York imposed a tax, Illinois, Ohio, and other States could impose taxes, and the life insurance companies could be taxed out of existence. It makes little difference to the companies, but it makes a great difference to the policy holders whom the companies are bound to protect. New York's insurance companies have made New York the great financial centre that it is, and they have saved the State hundreds of thousands of dollars in protecting those whose main support has been taken away by death. The Legislature has no right to tax the surplus part of what belongs to people of other States and other countries. If the Legislature intends to impose a tax it must be along different lines.

Morris W. Torrey of the Manhattan Life also opposed the bill, insisting that the returns to the policy holders would be less if the tax were imposed.

Senator Krum, Chairman, said he did not know why policy holders, who had money invested with the companies, should not be taxed, for it was really an investment, and personal holdings were subject to taxation.

PURPOSES OF THE SURPLUS.

Emory McClintock, actuary of the Mutual Life, said that a certain portion of the surplus was to protect the policy holders from the fluctuations of the securities held by the companies. The other portion of the surplus is a trust fund on which the companies are able to earn 4 per cent. compounded annually. If this tax were imposed, then the holders of deferred dividend policies would only get 3 per cent. The objection to the imposition of this tax on policy holders is simple. The policy holders would not get their due, for when the contracts were made and policies issued, this law was not in effect. If it had been it would have been impossible to have obtained these contracts, for the present policy holders would not have invested. The taxation, if at all imposed, should refer to future contracts. The policy of the State of New York which has fostered these great insurance companies should not after sixty years of successful operation be suddenly changed. The intention of the man who drew the bill, Mr. McClintock believed, was to tax a surplus that was not necessary.

"Has your company any such surplus?"

"Yes, between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000 of our so-called $50,000,000 surplus."

Senator Krum brought out the fact that other States taxed insurance companies from 1 to 2 per cent. on premiums collected in those States. He asked Mr. Darbell if he believed other States would follow New York's example in imposing a tax. Mr. Darbell answered that he had no doubt that such action would follow. Senator Krum said they could not very well tax the surplus when it was in New York. Mr. Darbell said they might try to tax that share of the surplus belonging to policy holders in those States.

Charlton T. Lewis of the Mutual Life said he would make a few rapid suggestions rather than to enter on an elaborate discussion. He was in accord with the policy in New York State in exempting life insurance companies. "The rich, gigantic insurance company," said Mr. Lewis, "is simply in the last analysis an association of men who agree if one of us is struck down by death to pay a certain amount to the survivors and thus protect them from pauperism. The machinery of the company is necessary. The funds are simply held in trust for the protection of widows and orphans." Mr. Lewis then quoted from letters of former State Superintendents of Insurance opposing the idea of taxing the funds of insurance companies. "The funds are loaned," said Mr. Lewis, "throughout the State, and aid mechanics and farmers and thus perform a great good. The Massachusetts companies years ago were in competition with the New York companies, but they have been taxed out of it, and all the companies in Massachusetts put together could not form a corner of one New York company. In Connecticut taxation gave a death blow to the insurance companies. Only in New York, where a liberal policy has been followed, have the companies thrived. The imposition of this unrighteous tax would be illegal. New York State cannot afford to have it known that it has entrapped the people of other States and other countries and taxed their insurance holdings for the support of the State. The bill has been carelessly and loosely drawn."

"You mean carelessly drawn because it imposes too great a tax?" said Senator Krum.

"No, I do not. I mean that the bill was drawn without appreciation of the facts, that it is loose and defective. One section makes it necessary for a report to the Controller on the 1st of June each year, when the present law, which is not repealed by this act, makes it mandatory for the companies to report on Jan. 1 of each year. This is a gigantic task."

Senator Krum said this section could easily be arranged and corrected.

"This is by no means the most grevious section. There is another which alludes to this tax as a franchise tax, when any privilege we have is by no means analogous to the franchises as granted by the State."

Senator Krum said there were numerous things included in the franchise, the right to bring suit, notably. The privilege to do business should also be considered.

Mr. Lewis was asked how much were the assets of the companies he represented. He answered, $325,000,000. A considerable portion of the assets were State and city bonds which were exempted from taxation.

MR. HORNBLOWER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Hornblower, representing the New York Life, said that he would not take up the time of the committee by traversing the ground already so ably covered by the preceding speakers. They had shown, he thought, conclusively, and he believed to the satisfaction of the committee, that the tax proposed in the bill, viz., "a tax on the entire surplus, so-called, of the companies, was unjust, because it was taking what belonged to the policy holders. The entire amount which one of these great companies has bound itself to pay is over $1,000,000,000, and that of course no company had in its possession the means of meeting this amount if it were required to pay all these obligations immediately.

"The manner in which it is calculated what sum the company should now have in hand to meet these obligations," said he, "as they will come due in the future, is by making certain assumptions as to the rate of mortality of the insured in the future and as to the rate of interest which the company will be able to realize for a long period of years in the future. Many of our contracts will run fifty or more years before they come to maturity, and it would require more than human powers of foresight to say what rate of interest will be earned during such a long succession of years.

"Now, in the bill in question, the State in effect requires that the companies shall assume that they are going to earn 4 per cent. compound interest for an indefinite future. This is in the face of the fact that rates of interest are shrinking and have been steadily shrinking for years past. The companies recognize this, and as a measure of safety have themselves adopted the rate of 3 per cent. as their assumption upon the business which they have been doing for the last three years. It is therefore evident that a very large part of the amount which under this bill would be termed surplus and taxed as such, is really a safety fund against the probable or most certain further shrinkage of the rates of interest. In the case of the New York Life Insurance Company, the entire amount which would be termed surplus and taxed as such under this bill would be about $40,000,000. About half this amount, or $20,000,000, constitutes the interest safety fund referred to, and of the remaining $20,000,000, a half, or $10,000,000, is pledged (together with the first $20,000,000) to the holders of accumulation policies, out of which they are to receive dividends at the stipulated times. The remaining $10,000,000 is represented by market values of bonds in excess of cost values, and of course might largely or wholly disappear if the stock market were to take an unfavorable turn."

Mr. Hornblower, therefore, maintained that if the principle of the bill were to be insisted upon, the definition of surplus ought to be radically changed. He further pointed out that the actual amount of tax which would be levied on the New York Life Insurance Company under the bill, as at present worded, would be extremely onerous. One per cent. of $40,000,000 would be $400,000, which would be taken from the company each year for the Treasury of New York State. The premiums which the company collects each year from the people in New York State amount to about $8,000,000, and this tax would be equal to a 5 per cent. tax on such premium income. But out of this $8,000,000 premium income the greater part is pledged in advance for the payment of death losses, necessary expenses, and for the policy reserve. There is only about $1,000,000 as a safety margin, and the $400,000 tax taken by the State would use up 40 per cent. of this safety margin.

Mr. Hornblower contended that if the Legislature should decide that it was best to levy a tax upon the life insurance business, it should be done according to the principle practiced in most of the other States, viz., by a small percentage on the New York State premiums, and that the percentage should not be so large as to put the New York companies to a disadvantage in competition with companies of other States.

Senator Krum said the State wanted to know what it would tax justly and legally.

Mr. Hornblower said that if there was any taxation imposed it should be based on premiums on business done within the State. "The State does not need very much, anyway," he added.

"You notice," said Senator Krum, "that foreign insurance companies are not taxed under this bill."

"If they were," replied Mr. Hornblower, "it would lead to retaliatory measures in other States, and New York companies would be taxed out of existence."

WOULD HANDICAP SOLICITORS.

Charles E. Patterson of the United States Life opposed the bill, but said that if it is passed it should be amended regarding the 5 per cent. basis instead of the 4 per cent. computation.

"Would it be feasible," asked Senator Higgins, "to devise a plan to tax those who put their money in insurance as an investment purely, and exempting those who go in for the death benefits for wives and children?"

"I don't think that such a plan would be feasible or practicable," replied Mr. Patterson.

Senator Krum said he did not think it was more unjust to tax policy holders than to tax small property holders who have all their money in a little home which is taxed.

Miles M. Dawson of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company said that the New York companies would be handicapped by the imposition of the proposed tax, in securing new business. He said:

"Have you considered, gentlemen, that if you pass this bill you will put a handicap upon the agents of the New York insurance companies who go out to solicit business? Have you reflected that the agents of rival companies who are competing with the agents of the New York companies to write a policy can say to the man whom they wish to insure: 'Don't take out a policy in one of those New York companies, for if you do the State of New York will take 1 per cent. each year of the profits which you would accumulate under your policy, while in the State in which our company is incorporated there is no such law and your profits will be greater.' Now you are practical men. You can see what the effect of that would be on the business of the New York companies."

John H. Washburn of the Home Fire Insurance Company spoke for the fire insurance companies and pleaded for liberality in this State, for while in other States taxes were imposed, he said, the fire companies always felt safe in the Empire State.

Elijah R. Kennedy, representing the New York Board of Underwriters, said that the State should not resort to a revolutionary method of taxation especially at this great period of prosperity. And the fire companies had not shared a bit in this prosperity; instead they have been the victims, because the fire losses have been enormous.

Several other speakers were heard, but no action was taken by the committee.

GOVERNORS ISLAND LANDS.

Secretary Root Explains Purpose of the Government's Request in Letter to Mr. Allds.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Secretary of War Elihu Root has written the following letter to Majority Leader Allds in response to the latter's inquiries regarding the proposed Wilson bill ceding lands under water about Governors Island to the Federal Government so that the island may be improved:

Washington, Feb. 4, 1901.

My Dear Sir: In response to your inquiries regarding the proposed bill for ceding jurisdiction of lands south of Governors Island to the United States, I have to say the description of the land to be ceded, contained in the bill, was prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, pursuant to a plan reported by a board of officers composed of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army; Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, and Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, convened under the orders of the War Department to consider and report a general plan for the improvement of Governors Island, in order to afford barracks and quarters for a greater number of troops than can now be accommodated, and greater facilities for the transaction of business, which it is now impracticable to transact in New York because of insufficient accommodations.

The project has the approval of the Engineer Department, which is charged with protecting the interests of navigation; of the Lieutenant General, who is especially solicitous for the increased facilities in interior defense, and of the War Department. It has no relation whatever to any contract existing, advertised for, or authorized. There is no contract for the deepening of Buttermilk Channel, which runs between Governors Island and the Brooklyn shore. No appropriation has yet been made by Congress for that work, and of course no proposals have been issued for any such contract.

If it should be possible to dispose of material dredged from the Buttermilk Channel by using it to fill in the land in question, the benefit would be derived not by any contractor but by the United States, because it would render the work less expensive and reduce the bids. The importance to the State of New York of having the two projects, both of which would be at the expense of the Government, taken up at the same time is that smaller appropriations would be necessary for the deepening of Buttermilk Channel, and the Government would, therefore, be more likely to do that work which is being urgently sought for by the people of New York City.

In order that there may be no possible misunderstanding, I answer categorically the three questions which your letter indicates have been raised:

First—The proposed filling in of the land under the water specified in the bill is in accordance with the general plan of improvement, and in the opinion of the engineer department its construction would not create currents and eddies which would be detrimental to navigation.

Second—It would not provide a dumping ground for any contractor now engaged in carrying out a contract.

Third—It is not to provide a dumping ground for a contract yet to be let, but upon which bids have been opened.

Name resolution for the ceding of Governors Island to New York City for park purposes will come up for disposal at the same time.

THE PABST PORTICO BILL.

Senator Grady Gets the Measure Reported Out in the Absence of Senator Elsberg.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Chairman Stranahan of the Senate Committee on Cities to-day favorably reported to the Senate the bill introduced by Senator Grady to legalize the Pabst portico, at the intersection of Forty-second Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue. The bill was reported without amendment.

The decision of the Committee on Cities to favorably report the bill was made at the meeting held immediately preceding the convening of the Senate. At the time the bill was taken up for action by the committee, Senator Elsberg, in whose district the Pabst portico is located, was absent from the committee room.

"How did it come that the bill was acted upon during your absence from the committee?" Senator Elsberg was asked.

"I was called down to the Governor's room at 10:50 o'clock on the Bureau of Elections bill, and it seems that Senator Grady called up the bill as soon as I had left the committee room. I have just come now from the conference with the Governor. I had no knowledge whatever of the committee's intended action. The committee had no right to treat me that way. The portico is in my district, and the bill should not have been reported in my absence from the committee. To-morrow I will rise in the Senate and move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Cities. I will make it a personal matter."

At this point in Senator Elsberg's remarks Senator Grady walked down the aisle of the Senate. Senator Elsberg accosted him.

"That was a nice thing for you to do—report a bill out affecting my district while I was away from the committee meeting," said Senator Elsberg.

"That was the only way we could get it out—report it in your absence," responded Senator Grady.

Senator Martin came along, and Senator Elsberg said to him:

"What do you think of Senator Grady having a bill affecting my district reported out of the Committee on Cities while I was absent from the meeting?"

"What was that, the Pabst bill?" asked Senator Martin.

"Yes," responded Senator Elsberg.

"Oh, go on," answered back Senator Martin; "you and Grady had an understanding about that."

Emanuel Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch of counsel for James B. Regan, proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, appealed yesterday from the decision of Justice D. F. Martin at the Tenth District Municipal Court, Jan. 17 last, that the portico on the public sidewalk in Forty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, is an illegal obstruction and that the penalty of $5 for one day's maintenance of the obstruction must be imposed.

STATE CONSTABULARY BILL.

Senator Raines Introduces the Old Ellsworth Bill "for Discussion Only."

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Senator Raines has introduced a State Constabulary bill, putting all the cities' police under State control. It is understood that it is put in merely for discussion this year and without intention on the part of the majority to force it.

Senator Raines said, in speaking of the bill:

"In the debate on the New York Police bill I stated that there should have been a State Police bill. I have thought it desirable to have drawn up such a bill which contains all necessary information for the press and public. In conclusion, I wish to say that I desire to assume all responsibility for its introduction."

The bill is exactly like the Ellsworth bill of two years ago, which was defeated after a hot fight in Senate caucus and on the floor of that house. After June 1, 1901, all police boards in the cities of the State are abolished and a Commissioner of State Police is to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate for a term of five years, with headquarters at Albany. The Commissioner is to have complete control of the government, administration, disposition, and discipline of the State Police Department, and shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as are necessary to enforce his powers.

Hearing on the Police Bill.

Mayor Van Wyck received the Police bill at 12:30 o'clock yesterday. According to the law, the Mayor must give a public hearing on the measure. He must advertise the hearing in the newspapers at least two days. Monday, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M., has been fixed as the time for the hearing in Mayor Van Wyck's office.

RAINES ELECTION BILL.

Senate Committee Makes Changes and Decides to Report It.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Senate Judiciary Committee at its session this afternoon made some amendments to the Raines New York City Bureau of Elections bill which it was decided to report out and have recommitted.

An important new section provides that all Commissioners of Elections shall be appointed by the Mayor of New York and shall hold office for two years unless removed. Each Commissioner shall at the time of his appointment be a resident of New York City and not the holder of any other office, within a hundred days prior to the election. A Commissioner of Elections can be removed from office by the Governor for cause in the same manner as a Sheriff is removed, and then the Mayor can appoint from the list presented by the Chairmen of the County Committees of the party receiving the highest number of votes at the last election and the party receiving the second highest number of votes. The salary of each of the four Commissioners shall be $5,000 per year, and there is no provision for an Inspector.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—These bills were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. WAITE—Reducing the rate of fare to 3 cents a mile on the Catskill Mountain Railroad and the Stony Clove and Catskill Railroad.

Mr. MEISTER—Making it a misdemeanor for any individual or corporation to loan money where a salary or regularly received remuneration shall be given as a security at a rate of interest greater than 8 per cent. per annum.

Mr. IRWIN—Fixing the compensation of Town Assessors at $3 per day while actually engaged in making the town assessment, and $2 per day while engaged in other official duties.

Mr. FOWLER—Providing that any citizen of the State who has served as a member of any convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State may be admitted to the examinations of the State Board of Law Examiners upon the presentation of a proper certificate of the Supreme Court.

Mr. J. T. SMITH—Amending the railroad law so as to permit street surface railroad corporations to acquire and hold real estate for the construction of roads.

Mr. REMSEN—Amending the banking law so as to compel private and individual bankers to file with the Superintendent of Banks a certificate stating the amount of paid in capital, and that no such private or individual banker shall conduct a banking business unless with a paid-in capital of $10,000.

Mr. NEMOUR—Legalizing the practice of osteopathy in the State, and providing that any person properly qualified who has practiced osteopathy for a period of six months prior to Feb. 1, 1901, and has duly filed such certificate in the County Clerk's office, shall be entitled to practice.

Mr. SHERER—Providing that all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served during the war of the rebellion employed in any of the city departments shall, at the expiration of their term, be reappointed. Heads of departments are not included.

Mr. FISHER—Amending the tax law by providing that individual deposits in savings banks in excess of $1,500 in aggregate in one or more savings banks shall be taxed in the same manner as other personal property not exempt from taxation.

Mr. FOWLER—Providing that when any repairs are made to voting machines not impairing their efficiency or accuracy that such repairs shall not render a new examination necessary. Also providing that voting machines must be provided with a single straight ticket device for each of the political parties so that an elector may vote for all candidate of the party at once.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator MILLS—Enabling owners of property liable to be assessed for a local improvement to recover when illegally or exorbitantly assessed.

Senator FULLER—Permitting owners of owned piers in New York to charge 10 cents per ton on all goods, merchandise, &c., remaining on such pier for every day thereon, and the same shall be a lien.

Senator AMBLER—Permitting owners of inclosed or occupied farm lands to hunt and kill rabbits and English hares at any time.

Senator MALBY—Appropriating $50,000 to survey [illegible]

Notice of Power Company, whose purpose is to construct dams and reservoirs on the Susquehanna River in Otsego County for the development of hydraulic and electrical power for heat and power and other purposes. The capital stock is to be $100,000.

Senator HENNESSY—For the construction of a Court House in the Borough of the Bronx at a cost not exceeding $250,000.

SPECIAL JURY COMMISSIONER.

Bill Abolishing the Office Reported—New Officer for Kings.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Committee on Cities of the Senate this morning reported favorably the Elsberg bill repealing the act creating special Commissioners of Jurors in New York and Kings Counties.

Assemblyman H. Wilson introduced a bill this morning providing that all the duties and powers now vested in the Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County and of the special Commissioner of Jurors of the same county shall devolve upon a new Commissioner of Jurors of such county. The consolidation is to go into effect on April 3, 1901. The County Judges and the Commissioner of Records of Kings County are to appoint a Commissioner of Jurors for a term of five years, commencing May 1, 1901, to receive the same salary as the present Commissioner.

RAMAPO BRIEF FILED.

Answer of the Company to Bill to Repeal Its Charter.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Edward Lauterbach, attorney for the Ramapo Water Company, to-day filed with the Cities Committee of the Assembly a brief on behalf of that company in opposition to the bill of Assemblyman Morgan repealing the Law of 1895, which gave to the company certain extraordinary powers. The brief thus sums up the position of the Ramapo Company:

That Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895 did not grant to the Ramapo Water Company any power not before possessed by it.

That this defining act merely restored to the company the powers of which the Legislature had inadvertently divested it by the repealing acts of 1890, and that it placed the Ramapo Company merely on an equal footing with other corporations.

That the defining act does not confer upon the Ramapo Company any power not substantially possessed by companies which might be formed under the transportation corporations act.

That judicial proceedings have shown that the Ramapo Company has not offended in any wise against the law of its being, and that no testimony or proof has been adduced to show that it has committed any act which should call for any extraordinary action of the Legislature looking to the repeal of its charter.

That the company is entitled to its charter, and that the holders of the stock of the corporation are entitled to the protection of the law.

That Ramapo Company intends to engage in an industrial enterprise which will be of benefit to the inhabitants of the State, and instead of being condemned, its project should be approved.

JOHN McCULLAGH'S REPORT.

Superintendent of Elections Asks for More Legislation.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The third annual report of John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, was to-day transmitted to the Legislature. After reviewing the conditions existing in New York City at the late election, he says:

I strongly recommend the enactment of Senator Malby's bill amending the Penal Code which seeks to cure many inherent defects as developed by the prosecution of election cases. I also recommend that the Legislature incorporate into the election law a section now contained in the liquor tax law prohibiting the giving away or sale of liquors within a quarter of a mile of a polling place during the hours of election in order that I shall have the power to enforce such provision.

At present the power to enforce this provision of law is vested in the local authorities, who have never displayed a disposition to enforce it except in isolated cases, and as many of the places in which liquor is sold are used as a base of operations by the promoters of illegal voting, I should have the power to supervise them on election day. I further recommend that the Legislature should carry into effect the mandate of the State Constitution by enacting an amendment to the election law excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—President pro tem. Ellsworth presided at this morning's session of the Senate. Gov. Odell sent his nomination of Samuel E. Shipp as manager of the Middletown State Hospital, in place of John E. S. McCroskery, whose term has expired. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Ambler bill, transferring from the State Health Board to the Agricultural Department, jurisdiction over cattle having tuberculosis and glanders, aroused considerable discussion, Senator Grady moving that the bill be recommitted. The motion was defeated and the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 12, all the Democrats voting in the negative.

The Finance Committee reported favorably the bill abolishing the present State Board of Health and creating a single-headed commission. Also the Allds bill reimbursing certain newspapers for printing State notices and laws, and the bills appropriating moneys for the State armories at Oswego and Medina.

The bill of Senator Russell, authorizing the Supervisors of Rensselaer and Albany Counties to acquire rights of corporations having control of turnpike roads and collecting tolls, was passed. It practically abolishes toll gates in both counties.

In the Assembly there was a two-hour debate over Mr. Weekes's common law marriage bill. The bill provides for a written contract of marriage signed by both parties stating the place of residence of each of the parties and the date and place of marriage, and acknowledged in the manner required for the acknowledgment of a conveyance of real estate. Mr. Weekes finally accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Fish providing for the filing of a certificate with the City and County Clerks, and duly certified by two witnesses, and the bill will now have to be reprinted.

JOINT CAUCUS NOMINEES.

C. R. Skinner to Succeed Himself—R. C. Pruyn to be State Regent.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—A joint caucus of Republican Senators and Assemblymen tonight met in the Assembly Chamber to nominate a State Superintendent of Instruction and a State Regent to succeed the late Hamilton Harris.

Senator Stranahan nominated Charles R. Skinner to succeed himself as Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. Skinner was selected without opposition. Senator McEwan nominated Robert C. Pruyn of Albany as Regent, and on motion of Assemblyman Allds, Mr. Pruyn was made the caucus nominee by a single ballot. He is a social and commercial leader in Albany, in the prime of life, and was educated in Albany and at Rutgers College. He is President of the Commercial Bank of Albany.

ALLEGED COINERS ARRESTED.

They Resist Policemen on a Street Car, and One of Them Escapes.

Two men were arrested yesterday who the police of the Morrisania Station believe belong to a gang of clever counterfeiters. The prisoners are Frederick Mille, thirty-two years old, who says he lives at 348 West Fifty-ninth Street, and William J. Connor, twenty-four years old, who gives his address as 344 West Forty-sixth Street. The arrest was made by Policeman Drescher of the Morrisania Police Court.

After the adjournment of the police court yesterday Drescher went into Weber's Café, 444 Willis Avenue, to play pinochle. While there a stylishly dressed man, who afterward proved to be Mille, entered the place and called for a glass of beer. In payment he threw down on the bar a fifty-cent piece. The bartender saw at once that the coin was a counterfeit and threw it back to the man. The latter then paid with a good coin and left the place.

His actions aroused the suspicions of Policeman Drescher, and the officer followed him. After entering five other places Mille, according to Drescher, walked to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, where, after a wave of his hand, he was joined by two other men from a doorway. Drescher, realizing that he would have trouble in arresting all three men, waited a moment in the hope of seeing another policeman. The men finally boarded a Third Avenue car bound north, and Drescher did the same. After riding for some distance Drescher noticed another policeman on the sidewalk and signaled him to come to his aid. He then placed the three men under arrest.

They showed fight, and one of the men to whom something had been passed, ran to the front of the car and, breaking the door, leaped to the ground and escaped. The other two men were subdued with difficulty and taken to the station house. On Mille was found $21.46, a large portion of which, the Sergeant said, was counterfeit. Connor had on his person $4 in good money. On the way to the station the men destroyed a number of letters. The police are looking for the man who escaped. There is no house at the number given by Mille as his place of residence, and Connor is

STARTLING FAITH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Dr. Bell Testifies that He Asked Miss Brush Questions.

She Said If All the Blood Was Pumped Out of Her It Would Not Make Any Difference to Her.

Furbelows and laces, furs and feather boas, topped off by "perfect loves of bonnets," gave to Surrogate Fitzgerald's court yesterday an unusual air of femininity.

The taking of testimony in the contest of the will of Helen C. Brush, the Christian Scientist, who cut off her relatives and left her fortune to the First Church, Christ Scientist, was the occasion for the display of millinery.

It was during the testimony of Dr. A. Brayton Bell of 42 West Thirty-sixth Street, that some of the startling "faith" was expounded. Dr. Bell, who has been a practitioner for thirty-eight years, told of a visit to Miss Brush's home in October, 1895, when he was sent for by Mrs. Findlay, her sister. So far as he knew the sisters were harmonious.

"Did you ever talk to Miss Brush about Christian Science?" asked John M. Bowers, the lawyer for the contestants.

"Yes," answered Dr. Bell, "about two years ago."

"How did you happen to discuss that subject?"

"I had attended a Christian Science church to see what took place. When I called I asked Miss Brush if she would answer a few questions."

"Now tell us what was then said."

"I told Miss Brush that on several occasions I had got a foreign body into my eye; that an oculist put in cocaine and dug it out without discomfort. Then I asked her if, in such a case, she would go to an oculist."

"What did she say?"

"That she would go to a Christian Science healer, who would remove the pain, and then the presence of the foreign substance would not matter.

"Then I asked her if she were in a railway accident and a splinter were forced into her what she would do. She said if it did not go very deep she would pull it out. Otherwise she would consult the healer, who would remove the pain and then the presence of the splinter would not matter.

"Then I asked her if a car ran over and cut off her leg whether she would call a surgeon. She said no. As long as her mind was in harmony with the body she could not die."

"I asked her if I were to open an artery and pump out all of her blood what in her opinion would be the effect. She said that it would have no effect whatever on her health, so long as her mind was in harmony with her body."

"Did you discuss the subject further?"

"Yes. She denied that there was such a thing as sin. Said it was an illusion of the mortal mind. Then I asked her if a thief stole her jewelery would she call that an illusion. She said 'yes.' But she admitted that she would send the thief to prison for it."

Dr. Bell then told of a letter received from Miss Brush, the next day, which confirmed him in his belief that her statements on those subjects were irrational."

"What was your opinion as to her mental condition on those subjects?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"That she was unbalanced on them—that is, that she was irrational."

Dr. Bell said that his experience taught him that if all the blood were drawn from the body death must follow. He designated Miss Brush's belief as monomania, hallucination, or delusion.

"Have you treated any cases of pneumonia?" was asked.

"Many."

"Has the patient any chance to recover without treatment?"

"Yes. Many chances if kept in bed and covered up."

Mr. Rand, in cross-examining the witness elicited the fact that he had read a part of Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health."

"You knew that it was a fundamental precept of their teachings that there is no such thing as matter except as it exists in the mind?"

"Yes."

"Supposing that were true, would it make and difference if you got a piece of steel in your eye?"

"Well, if there were no matter, there would be no steel."

"On that assumption," continued Mr. Rand, "it would not matter if you did get a piece of steel in your eye?"

"On that assumption, No!"

"Do you regard the belief that matter does not exist except in the apprehension of the human mind to indicate an irrational mind?"

"Yes."

"Now, just what do you consider irrational?"

"That which differs from the accepted view of the majority of people."

"Have you read in Plato's dialogues that he held that there was no such thing as matter except in the apprehension of the mind?"

There was a sympathetic waving of plumes as the feminine element bent forward eagerly. But the question was not answered. Mr. Bowers objected, the Surrogate sustained him, and Mr. Rand excepted.

At the morning session Mrs. Emily Norris Billings of Philadelphia testified that she had seen several healers at Mrs. Brush's home during her illness in 1895. The witness testified that Miss Duncan, Miss Dietz, and other healers spent much time with Miss Brush and took their meals in the house.

Mrs. Billings said that Miss Brush became greatly interested in Christian Science, and told her about some of its cures. One was the case of a man who had been given up by the doctors and the other of a woman suffering from typhoid fever, who had been cured by Miss Duncan.

Miss Duncan was recalled to identify four checks made payable to W. De Lane and signed by Miss Brush. She admitted that Miss Brush, at times, gave her signed blank checks, and that one of the four was not entered on the stub book. She said that Miss Brush may have had pneumonia "in the material sense."

MEDICAL MEN AND BELL BILL.

New York Associations Favor Anti-Christian Science Measure as Amended.

The Bell bill aimed particularly at the suppression of the Christian Science "healers," which is now before the Legislature, received a new impetus yesterday when Dr. E. E. Harris of 33 West Ninety-third Street, Chairman of the New York Medical Association, wired Assemblyman Henty at Albany to approve of the Bell bill as amended, as the amendment had been agreed to at a meeting held last Saturday in this city. It was made known yesterday morning for the first time that a conference had been held in West Seventy-ninth Street between the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York Medical Society, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York State Medical Association, the Chairman of the Committee of the New York Medical Association, and Assemblyman Bell, the father of the bill.

The Bell bill originally makes it a misdemeanor for any person to recommend or advise any person to take any medicine, or to take anything, or to undergo any kind of regimen or treatment whatever.

The New York State Medical Association vigorously combatted this bill as interfering with the individual rights of citizens.

"While the association is in favor of any bill that throws safeguards around the practice of medicine," said Dr. Harris, in discussing the matter yesterday, "it is unalterably opposed to trades unionism in the practice of medicine." The amendment now reads:

The construction of this article is that any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall give treatment to any other person by the use of any remedy, agent, or method whatsoever, whether with or without the use of any medicine or instruments or other appliances for the relief or cure of any wound or fracture, bodily injury, or infirmity, physical or mental disease.

Dr. Harris said that the word "treatment" in this definition presupposes a diagnosis of a disease and a knowledge of medicine, and effectually protects the public without infringing on individual rights.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEARING.

Drug Men's Opposition to the Bell Bill at Albany Appeased.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Committee on Public Health of the Assembly had a hearing this afternoon on the Bell bill, which is designed to prevent Christian Scientists from practicing medicine without a license. Dr. Bell, the author of the bill, was present, and Dr. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York State Medical Association, was also present. Dr. Harris said that the bill was satisfactory to the Medical Association, and that the amendments which had been suggested by the Committee on Public Health had been agreed to by the Medical Association.

Dr. Bell said that the bill was aimed at Christian Scientists and others interested in it. The Scientists had additional backing in the osteopathy people, who asked that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Many drug associations and patent medicine concerns were represented, and asked that the bill be further amended, so as to leave no doubt as to their right to sell patent medicines, which was done, and that element of dissension was removed for good.

Dr. Frank Van Fleet and Dr. Robert T. Morris of New York City represented the New York County Medical Society. Charles Z. Lincoln, late legal adviser to the Governor, was retained as counsel for the Scientists, and declared the bill was unconstitutional, in that it interfered with the religious liberty of the people. For answer Dr. Van Fleet referred to the religion of polygamy, which is prohibited.

Another hearing is to be given next Wednesday.

Christian Science Fight in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—Senator Wood of Lafayette is making a fight in the Legislature against Christian Science. His bill makes it a felony for one having the care of a dependent person to withhold medical attention from such person on account of Christian Science, death resulting from such withholding. He had a previous bill excluding Christian Scientists from the State. Senator Wood received a letter this morning from Mrs. John Gormley of Lafayette, a Christian Scientist, whose daughter recently died, asking him to vote against his own bill.

Christian Scientists Win in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—It is announced that as a result of a hearing given by the joint Committee on Ways and Means of the Missouri House and Senate to prominent Christian Scientists, the public health commitee will strike out those paragraphs of a medical practice bill now before the Legislature specifying "That all persons professing to heal the sick or afflicted" must undergo examination by a State medical board. Nearly 1,000 Christian Scientists attended the hearing and were loud in their protests against the provision mentioned.

THE UVALDE SNOW CONTRACTS.

Mr. Nagle Says He Is Helping Tammany by Fining the Company.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle will not let up in his fight against the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company for not cleaning snow and ice from the streets according to orders under the terms of the contract with the city. Mr. Nagle said yesterday that he notified the company that if it took the contract it would be held strictly to the letter of every clause, and the result was a fine of $4,100 for failure to clean eighty-two blocks as ordered by the city officials. Commissioner Nagle said yesterday:

"I don't know who is interested in the Uvalde Company. Are any Tammany politicians stockholders? I don't know and don't care. I am doing the best thing for the organization by fining this company for failure to comply with the terms of its contract with the city. I would have done the same thing if I was the sole owner of the Uvalde Company. I can't stand for such things, and the sooner people find that out the better."

"Are you not afraid of hurting some Tammany interest?"

"That's not the question. I don't know and don't care who are interested. I understand the Berwind Coal Company has control of the Uvalde Company."

Mr. Nagle said that the work of cleaning the streets was practically done, and that the regular force could now do all the work necessary.

Controller Coler said yesterday:

"I will hold up the bill, of course, and deduct it from the amount paid to the contractors. I advised the Commissioner to fine the company and he did so. The contractors failed to clean the streets, as they had bargained to do, and the department had to do it. It was right for the Commissioner to fine the company in order to make his record clean. As I have contended always, the city should clean its own streets, and not give contracts for this work."

AFTER STRAW BONDSMEN.

District Attorney Philbin Has a Black List Prepared.

District Attorney Philbin is hot after the professional bondsmen. The present laws permit bondsmen who own property to give surety for prisoners, and immediately thereafter to transfer the property to other persons. The professional bondsman takes advantage of this fact. If an accused person bailed by him disappears, or if the bondsman thinks he will not turn up when his case is called in court, he often transfers his holdings to some third person.

Mr. Philbin, whose early training in the law was in real estate practice, is familiar with the dishonest methods obtaining in the transfer of property. Acting under his instructions, Bond Clerk Poole has prepared a black list of bondsmen who have

COLUMBIA INDOOR GAMES

Five Records Broken in the First Gymnasium Series.

EARLE WON THE SHORT DASH

New Figures for the Mile Run, 440 Yards, Shot-Put, and the Running High Jump.

The first of the series of indoor games arranged for Columbia's athletes was held in the gymnasium yesterday, and resulted in the breaking of five records, new figures being made in the mile run, 440-yard run, 40-yard dash, shot put, and running high jump. The pole vault was the only other event.

A large number of competitors were entered in the events and some good new material for the various teams was brought to light. W. R. Morley, the Captain of the football team, was entered in the 40-yard dash, but failed to secure a place. H. H. Weekes, Morley's running mate, took second place in the shot put, with a put of 36 feet 9 inches.

One of the best performances on the programme was the 40-yard dash, which was won in handy shape by Earle, a freshman, who is rapidly developing into a fast sprinter. He is a member of the relay team, and has shown considerable ability as a long-distance man. Earle beat the previous record of 0:05⅖, established last year by J. V. M. Schimper, who took second place in one of the trials, but failed to get a place in the final.

In the running high jump A. A. Boehm easily supplanted the old record of 5 feet 4 inches of the former champion, B. M. L. Ernst. Ernst was entered in the event, but was not able to get better than third place.

C. A. Baker of the relay team had no difficulty in winning the mile run and at the same time in clipping five seconds off the former record of 4:52. Baker's time would undoubtedly have been somewhat faster had he been at all pushed by Schmitzer, the second man. Summary:

40-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First heat won by W. P. S. Earle, 1904, college, (scratch;) J. F. Thompson, 1903, college, (3 feet;) second. Time—0:05. Second heat won by H. C. Briniman, 1902, science, (1 foot;) J. V. M. Schimper, 1901, science, (scratch,) second. Time—0:05 2-5. Final heat won by W. P. S. Earle, 1904, college; H. C. Briniman, 1902, science, second; J. F. Thompson, 1903, college, third. Time—0:05.

440-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. A. McAnerney, 1901, science, (10 yards;) O. M. Bishop, 1903, science, (scratch,) second; C. B. Marshall, 1903, law, (scratch,) third. Time—0:53.

Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. A. Baker, 1902, law, (scratch;) A. Schmitzer, 1903, college, (90 yards,) second; C. E. Scharps, 1903, college, (50 yards;) third. Time—4:47.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. A. Boehm, 1903, College, (scratch,) with a jump of 5 feet 7 inches; E. W. Hamilton, 1902 Science, (1 inch,) second, with a jump of 5 feet 5½ inches; B. M. L. Ernst, 1902 Law, (scratch,) third, with a jump of 5 feet 4½ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot. Handicap.—Won by B. B. Johnson, 1903, Law, (scratch,) with a put of 39 feet 1 inch; H. H. Weekes, 1903 College, (3 feet,) second, with a put of 36 feet 9 inches; S. F. Nash, 1901 Science, (18 inches,) third, with a put of 36 feet 8 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by F. Whittaker, 1904 College, (6 inches,) with an actual vault of 9 feet 3 inches; J. B. Smith, 1903 College, (scratch,) with a vault of 9 feet 3 inches; A. Whittaker, Post Graduate student, (1 inch,) with a vault of 9 feet.

FAMOUS RACE HORSES HERE.

Imp and Kinley Mack Have Arrived at Sheepshead Bay.

The Western string of race horses, owned by Eastin & Larabie, and shipped from Kentucky to New York, consigned to Peter Wimmer, who last year handled Kinley Mack when he won the double event of Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, arrived at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday morning.

The horses, thirteen in number, were received by Trainer Wimmer, and were at once transferred to his stable, at the head of the straightaway, known as the New Futurity Course. Most celebrated of the lot of horses are the famous old black mare Imp, now seven years old, and the hero of the two great Spring handicaps last year, Kinley Mack, now five years old and top weight in the popular Spring handicaps this year.

Imp, the property of Daniel Harness, was sent from Chillicothe, Ohio, the home of her owner, by way of Cincinnati, to join the Eastern and Larabie lot, and this year will be trained by Mr. Wimmer, her former trainer. Charles Brossman, who is also a part owner in Imp's racing qualities, having agreed to the change. Owing to indecision by her owner, Imp was not engaged in the important handicaps this year, but she is entered in some of the richest weight-for-age races, and will be handled especially with a view to winning some of these.

Kinley Mack, with 128 pounds impost in both Brooklyn and Suburban, and 127 pounds in the Brighton Handicap, top weight in all three, will be trained with a view to running for all three events. In spite of his clubfoot and his supposed unsoundness, Kinley Mack now is in first-class condition, and there appears to be no reason for the general belief that he will not stand training this season.

Next to the two famous old horses the most prominent animal in the newly arrived stable is the three-year-old, Sharpshooter, from whom great things were expected last year. Nine of the twelve of the Eastern & Larabie string are two-year-olds, all well bred and highly tried early in the Fall in Kentucky.

Jockey Freeman Sails for France.

Patrick Freeman, the American jockey who last season made a conspicuous success on the French turf, riding on the Paris tracks, sailed yesterday for France to fill an engagement made last Fall to ride through the season of 1901 for M. Dreyfus. Freeman only went to France late in the Summer, after an unsuccessful attempt to make a place for himself on the New York tracks, his fame before having been confined entirely to the Western tracks. Cassius Sloan, elder brother of Tod Sloan, preceded him in riding on the Paris race tracks, and had made a great reputation when Freeman reached Paris, but the new comer, after going unnoticed for a few weeks, finally secured a mount, and attracted attention enough to get additional riding. Then one day he rode five winners, and his fame was established. At the end of the French racing season Freeman was the foremost jockey, and very popular with both horse owners and the public, although in the United States he had been regarded as having seen his best days as a jockey. On the reputation he made in the short time he rode at the end of the season his services were in great demand, and he was signed to ride this year for Mr. Dreyfus, who has a large and prominent stable. In addition to that, Freeman has three other retainers in France, and if he rides through the year, probably will earn in riding and retaining fees something like $25,000. Freeman four or five years ago was considered as the best of the Western jockeys.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Six and a half furlongs—Four Leaf C., 104, (Dale,) 1; Diggs, 100, 2; Innovator, 107, 3. Time—1:21⅗. Two-year-olds, three and a half furlongs—Blue Ridge, 100, (Dale,) 1; Ardita, 103, 2; Miss Charlie, 92, 3. Time—0:43. Steeplechase, short course—Donation, 145, (Hurting,) 1; Bristol, 131, 2; Free Advice, 135, 3. Time—3:02½. Mile, Handicap—Picador, 96, (McGinn,) 1; Empress of Beauty, 95, 2; Cluster, 111, 3. Time—1:42. Mile—Jim Conway, 115, (Winkfield,) 1; Ida Riley, 109, 2; Col. Cassidy, 117½, 3. Time—1:42⅖. Six and a half furlongs—Laureate, 104, (Slack,) 1; Chales, 108, 2; Eight Bells, 107, 3. Time—1:21½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Jockey Burns was in evidence at Tanforan to-day, landing four winners out of five mounts. Favorites again had an inning, four getting to the wire first. The Alexander Park Handicap, the feature of the card, was won by Astor, who led all the way. If the track is good, Canmore and Articulate will meet in a match race on Saturday at a mile, each to carry 115 pounds. Burns will ride Canmore and Sloan will be on Articulate. Jockey "Patsy" McCue has arrived from Montana and will ride here. Results: Six furlongs—Invictus, (Stuart,) 1; Merida, 102, 2; Formatus, 116, 3. Time—1:18¼. Seven furlongs—Scotch Plaid, 107, (Burns,) 1; Imperious, 107, 2; High Hoe, 105, 3. Time—1:30¼. Hurdles, mile and a half—Credo, 115, (Sutherland,) 1; Lomo, 105, 2; J. C., 135, 3. Time—2:46. Alexander Park Handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Astor, 102, (Burns,) 1; Castake, 108, 2; Janice, 107, 3. Time—1:51½. Mile—Handicapper, 117, (Burns,) 1; Sybarrus, 105, 2; Uardis, 107, 3. Time—1:45¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Portome, 111, (Burns,) 1; Borgia, 106, 2; Barney F., 106, 3. Time—1:54½.

Ski Races at Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 6.—The awards in the ski and Freeman Boat Tufts.

AUTOMOBILISTS IN SESSION.

Club Members Decide to Recognize Rights of Drivers of Horses.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America, held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That driving automobiles, by members of this club, at an excessive rate of speed on the public highways in disregard to the comfort and safety of other users of the common roads, be and the same is hereby strongly disapproved by this club, as an injury to the sport and to a great industry, and that when members driving their automobiles meeting the driver of a horse or horses which shall be restive or frightened, on request or signal from such driver, members shall in all cases stop, and use every effort and precaution to avoid the possibility of accidents.

Resolved, further, That any member of this club who shall be found, after a fair hearing, to be guilty of driving at said dangerous and excessive speed on the public highways, and who shall have disregarded the safety and comfort of other users of the same by failure to stop when requested by the driver of frightened horse or horses, or who has been guilty of such conduct in the use of an automobile on the highway as shall tend to bring odium and reproach on this organization, shall be duly warned and suspended, and upon repetition of such offense shall be expelled from this club.

The Secretary is directed to send a copy of this resolution to each member of this club, and to express in a letter accompanying the same the earnest request of this Board that the foregoing regulations be carefully observed.

Another matter discussed by the committee was the proposed automobile race from this city to Buffalo, which will be held under the auspices of the club some time next Autumn. The number of contestants will be unusually large, judging by the keen interest already shown by automobile owners, not only here, but in other parts of the country as well. Several valuable prizes will be offered.

LAW AGAINST THE FIGHT.

State Authorities Determined to Prevent Jeffries and Ruhlin from Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The second day of the Jeffries-Ruhlin prizefight in court brought no indication as to when the hearing would be concluded. The State is making a most exhaustive effort to show that the two fights scheduled for this city Feb. 15 are a public nuisance under the provisions of the Ohio law, and on that ground a permanent injunction is asked for.

The promoters of the fight and their counsel are contesting every move made by the State, and, if Judge Hollister refuses to grant a restraining order, the Saengerfest Athletic Association announces that it will proceed to pull off the boxing contest under the permit of Mayor Fleischmann, notwithstanding the radical action taken by Gov. Nash and other State officials since last Saturday, and especially to-day, when the State Emergency Board authorized him to incur any expenses necessary, not exceeding $50,000, in the use of State militia, if necessary to prevent the proposed contest.

Adjt. Gen. C. B. Adams stated that possibly two regiments of State troops will be used, in case the step shall become necessary to prevent the fight. The Third Regiment, with headquarters at Dayton, and the Second, with headquarters at Lima, will likely be those chosen, as it is not the policy of the State to use local troops in a disturbance like this.

HONORS FOR OARSMEN.

Dauntless Rowing Club to Banquet Its Champion Crew.

On Saturday evening The Arena in West Thirty-first Street will be the scene of a lively gathering of the wielders of the sweeps and sculls at the banquet to be tendered to President Horace W. Walter, Capt. James W. Trainer, Coach "Davy" Roach, and the members of the champion eight-oared shell crew of the Dauntless Rowing Club, who may compete at Henley next year. All the boat clubs in the near vicinity will be represented, besides a number of out-of-town oarsmen who have been invited. The banquet hall will be decorated with the club's numerous banners and trophies, and the Hungarian Orchestra will furnish music during the evening. At the conclusion of the toasts, which will be responded to by a number of prominent oarsmen, there will be a vaudeville entertainment. Covers will be laid for 200 guests, and the affair promises to be the largest boat club gathering of the Winter.

The eight-oared crew of the Dauntless Rowing Club, which is to be thus feted, has a remarkable rowing record, having won junior, intermediate, and senior honors in a single season. As an untried crew it won the junior race at the Long Island regatta on Flushing Bay on July 7, making the mile over rough water in 4:58; at the National regatta on the Harlem River July 20 it won the intermediate championship of the United States, making the mile and a half in 10:02, and finally, on Sept. 3, won the championship of the Harlem River in the Middle States regatta, beating the famous First Bohemian crew and making a new record for the course of 4:49¼. The members of the crew are A. I. Nilson, E. C. Conlin, C. A. Hopfensack, W. H. Pumphrey, H. Siebeneicher, H. A. Briner, W. Adee, P. Wolfskiehl, J. P. Instone, L. A. Goldstone, (Captain,) and J. C. Egerton, (coxswain.) All but one are now in training for the coming season.

SEE WON SKATING SERIES.

N. Y. A. C. Champion Beat McDonald in Two of Three Events.

Le Roy See of the New York Athletic Club defeated Harry P. McDonald of the Heffley School Athletic Association at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, before a large crowd. See won the toss, and selected the half-mile race first for the opening contest, all three of which were in the pursuit style. See won the event handily by forty yards.

McDonald won the second race by about fifteen yards in time that broke the record by 3½ seconds. Then they tossed for the choice of the third contest, and See promptly selected a mile.

At the report of the starter's pistol the men got away on very even terms. McDonald was a trifle the quicker, but in a few strides See evened it up, and they raced around for the first two laps on nearly level-up terms, while the big crowd went wild, as it promised a contest worth traveling miles to witness. See won after a grueling race, and a fight for supremacy all the way, by about ten yards and took the series and trophy in slow time. Summary:

One-Mile Match Pursuit Race.—Won by Le Roy See, New York Athletic Club; Harry P. McDonald, Heffley School, second. Time—3:06 2-5.

One-Mile Open Handicap.—Won by Frank Betts, Hoboken, N. J., (60 yards;) Clarence Westin, Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, (110 yards,) second; Hugh Pallister, Herkimer Athletic Club, (90 yards,) third. Time—3:06 3-5.

One-Half-Mile Pursuit Race.—Won by Harry P. McDonald; Le Roy See, second. Time—1:23.

One-Mile Handicap, (to decide series of three events,) chosen by See on his winning the toss. —Won by Le Roy See by 10 yards; McDonald, second. Time—3:09 2-5.

Squash for the Championship.

The game of squash ball, the newest popular athletic pastime, will engage the attention of society athletes at Tuxedo Park this month. Beginning on Feb. 22, the second annual tournament for the squash championship of America will be held under the management of the Tuxedo Racquet Club at the club's house. As the tournament will be an invitation affair as regards the spectators, the competitions will be limited to the members of recognized clubs. The conditions to govern the tourney have not been settled. Squash players who may desire to compete may obtain full information by writing to the Executive Committee at the Racquet and Tennis Club, Tuxedo Park. As squash has become a favorite game among the members of all the athletic and country clubs about New York, the championship tournament is expected to attract a liberal entry list, as the game is one which appeals strongly to the players of both racquets and lawn tennis, skill in those sports greatly aiding to success in the new favorite pastime.

A New Florida Golf Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6.—H. M. Forrest of the Philadelphia Country Club gave a fine exhibition of golf here to-day by doing the eighteen holes in 71, breaking the amateur record, which has been 72. Since his arrival here, Mr. Forrest has been slightly off his game, owing to lack of practice. His partner to-day was Mr. Devereaux Emmet of Garden City. Mr. Forrest's card:

Out	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	5—35
In	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3—36—71

The next regular tournament will commence on Monday, when play will be for four cups presented by visitors.

YACHT RACING CONDITIONS.

Reasons Advanced for Changes Requested by Royal Ulster Y. C. for Shamrock II.

GLASGOW, Feb. 6.—It is understood that the letter of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club to the New York Yacht Club, requesting that the conditions of the America's Cup races be so modified as to abandon the arrangements allowing each boat two clear minutes in which to get started and giving the Shamrock II. three weeks to refit in case of her late arrival on the other side, and also providing for the measurement of the yachts at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, instead of the Erie Basin; points out that the races should be a test of the skill and seamanship of the skippers and crews, as well as of the speed of the competing yachts.

The letter referred to was mailed to New York Jan. 30. The letter argues that under the present conditions nothing is gained by manoeuvring for the start, and it is further pointed out that there is nothing to prevent a boat which has crossed the line after the starting signal from going about and recrossing in the wake of the other vessel. The belief is expressed that a clause allowing Shamrock II. three weeks in which to refit after her arrival on the other side of the Atlantic, was inadvertently omitted.

Regarding the measurement proposal, the difficulty of obtaining accurate measurements in a dock exposed to the wash of passing vessels is pointed out by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

Some yachtsmen here anticipate that the second and third modifications will be granted without demur, but it is regarded as doubtful that the proposed alteration in the starting of the yachts will be accepted.

ICE YACHT BLIZZARD WON.

Augustus Haviland's Boat Made Fast Time on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 6.—In a stiff northwester, which threatened every moment to turn them upside down, five ice yachts of the North Shrewsbury River Club sailed a ten-mile race this afternoon. The starters were Edward Asay's Daisy, Augustus Haviland's Blizzard, Jacob Cornwell's Mischief, Edgar Terhune's Bo-Peep, and the club yacht, Zero. The triangular course was sailed, the boats having fair sailing over the entire course. The only windward work was on the last stretch, and here the Blizzard outsailed her opponents and won easily in 0:22:00. Daisy finished second, about fifteen seconds later.

The ice is eight inches thick, and all signs point to a long period of boating. The ice is a little rough, but this is favorable to boating, as the runners are apt to keep a closer grip on the surface. To-morrow Commodore Morford's race will be sailed. Yachts of the second and third class will start, and the winners will receive prizes from the Commodore. The regular course will be sailed.

This afternoon James B. Weaver launched his yacht Scud. The boat's record is five-eighths of a mile in fifteen seconds, or an average speed of twenty-four seconds for the mile. The Scud has been altered, in order to comply with the rules of the Hudson River Club, which regulates the conditions under which the American Challenge Pennant is sailed for. In all probability the boat will be shipped to Poughkeepsie late in the week to compete for the pennant which is emblematic of the world's championship. The boat will be tried here to-morrow.

Framing the Herreshoff Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 6.—To all appearances the framing of the Belmont syndicate cup defender will be completed Saturday or Monday next. Then the strapping and plating will be carried on without the least hindrance. To keep up a sufficient amount of strength in the hull of the boat the general work of plating is carried out. The deck stringers as well as the lower stringers are being set in their places and riveted. To-day the job of riveting the last floor plate to the heels of thirteen frames and to the keel plate was finished to a nicety in the midship section.

These bronze floor plates are three-sixteenths of an inch thick, while floor plates topping the keels at the extreme ends are of nickel steel, lighter and less deep. Every floor plate has a flange three-quarters of an inch wide at the upper edge, to add to the strength at that point. Diagonal steel straps between deck and bilge stringers will be tied eight feet apart. The waterway plates have just been shaped and show much strength, their width being two feet amidships.

Bending Frames on Boston Yacht.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—All the frames for the Lawson boat have been bent, and the work of bending the deck beams began to-day at the Atlantic Works. The only thing that is keeping back the setting up of the boat at present is the delay in the casting of the stem and stern post. The work of bending the deck beams will be finished to-morrow night, and then the work of setting up could begin immediately if the stem and stern post casting were ready.

The work of hollowing out the wooden mast for the boat has been completed at Lawley's yard, and the big stick is now drying in the large boat shop.

WRESTLING MATCH A DRAW.

Ernest Roeber and Pons Struggle for More Than an Hour Without a Fall.

A crowd that numbered fully 7,000 people and filled Madison Square Garden from the arena seats to the highest gallery last night witnessed the wrestling bout between the European giant, Paul Pons, the Frenchman, and the American champion, Ernest Roeber.

Beginning the contest at 10:25 o'clock, the athletes squirmed and struggled for a full hour, in fruitless efforts to gain a fall, each man putting forward all his strength, and ceaselessly tugging, straining, and guarding, with never a moment's let-up for breath, until the referee, Charley White, under the agreement, called time for a rest of ten minutes.

The second part of the match lasted but twenty minutes and was in every way a repetition of the first. In both parts the men engaged in bunting and shoulder jostling, but neither really lost his temper, though, for a time, the rough play exceeded all rules. Pons wrestled barefooted, but even then towered shoulders above his opponent. According to the weights declared, Pons was about 125 pounds the heavier man.

By the terms, the match was at Graeco-Roman wrestling, two falls in three to win, the competitors agreeing that no hold was barred, even the deadly strangle and hammer lock being permissible. Before the bout began, Police Inspector Thompson gave warning that it must end at 12 o'clock. From the call of time both men were busy. Roeber was the aggressor at the beginning, but Pons was eager and willing, and for the last four-fifths of the struggle the work was evenly divided. More than half the time the men were locked, and for a quarter of the time were sprawling on the mat.

Once in the entire match there was a good chance for a fall, when Roeber had the Frenchman on his side. A quick move with the body lock Roeber had would have placed Pons on his back, but the German was slow and the chance went by. For the remainder of the two parts of the contest matters held even. Pons near the finish had Roeber on the mat, on all fours, and struggled desperately to twist him backward. Within half a minute of the time limit Roeber broke loose and gained his feet, the time period expiring with Roeber evading the effort of Pons to grip him again. The referee declared the contest a draw.

State Fair Date Changed.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The State Fair Commission to-day voted to change the time of holding the State Fair this year from the week commencing Aug. 26 to the week commencing Sept. 9. Four big races will be held at the State Fair, as follows:

Woodruff Stakes, $5,000, for 2:24 class, trotters.
Empire State Stakes, $3,000, 2:22 class, pacers.
New York Central Stakes, $2,000, 2:12 class, trotters.
Lackawanna Stakes, $2,000, 2:10 class, pacers.

Columbia Oval Cricketers Celebrate.

The individual prizes of the Columbia Oval Cricket Club for the past season were presented to the winners last night at Lyric Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. The batting prize was won by J. Allen and the bowling prize by Thomas Cliff. A reception followed the presentation.

Dartmouth's New Football Coach.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 6.—Manager Buggie of the Dartmouth football team

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Bowlers Win Three Games from Newark Athletic Club Team.

The New York Athletic Club team won three closely contested games from the Newark Athletic Club five in the Athletic Bowling League tournament on the New York Athletic Club alleys last night. The scores:

NEWARK A. C.				NEW YORK A. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Badger	128	209	188	Breen	175	186	180
Halsey	180	189	172	Booth	176	189	176
Austin	131	188	170	Klingelh'f'r	179	203	154
Miller	191	159	155	Arnold	198	164	193
Olagaza	168	183	187	Clute	161	185	170
Total	798	908	870	Total	889	927	873

A postponed game between the Mutual Life Insurance Company team No. 2 and the Fidelity and Casualty Company team was rolled last night in the Life Insurance League tournament, on Ehler's alleys, in addition to the six regular games, making seven in all. The Mutual team won four games straight, the Fidelity and Casualty team won two and lost two, the Metropolitan team won two and lost one, and the Equitable team lost all three of their games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 175; Bracken, 124; Massey, 175; Ege, 163; Varian, 212. Total, 849.

Equitable Life Assurance Society—Merz, 147; Lowe, 171; Keyes, 121; Meffert, 169; Burgess, 158. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society—Merz, 163; Lowe, 128; Keyes, 142; Meffert, 153; Burgess, 138. Total, 722.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Kammerer, 139; Cluff, 167; Hebbard, 181; Whitney, 141; Rand, 201. Total, 829.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 187; Bracken, 106; Massey, 185; Ege, 176; Varian, 114. Total, 767.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Denning, 158; Moran, 185; Wert, 150; Whitney, 171; Geiser, 115. Total, 780.

FOURTH GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Denning, 143; Moran, 182; West, 200; Whitney, 141; Geiser, 172. Total, 838.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Kammerer, 178; Cluff, 147; Hebbard, 149; Whitney, 136; Rand, 138. Total, 748.

FIFTH GAME.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Kammerer, 158; Cluff, 163; Hebbard, 191; Whitney, 151; Rand, 198. Total, 861.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 142; Bracken, 179; Massey, 182; Ege, 146; Varian, 200. Total, 849.

SIXTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society—Merz, 149; Lowe, 153; Keyes, 131; Meffert, 137; Burgess, 134. Total, 704.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2.—Denning, 172; Moran, 166; West, 152; Whitney, 151; Geiser, 162. Total, 806.

SEVENTH GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 173; Bracken, 134; Massey, 150; Ege, 157; Varian, 136. Total, 750.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Denning, 131; Moran, 160; West, 149; Whitney, 168; Geiser, 154. Total, 762.

The Edison Electric Company team won two games, the team of S. Oppenheimer & Levy won one, and the Niles Tool Works five lost two games in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Edison Electric Company—Wenzel, 169; Roth, 178; Schmitt, 171; Diehl, 139; Holme, 190. Total, 847.

S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Oppenheim, 207; Schacht, 111; Dreyfus, 129; Eckstein, 150; Fishblatt, 151. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Oppenheim, 143; Schacht, 123; Dreyfus, 135; Eckstein, 151; Fishblatt, 176. Total, 728.

Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 137; J. J. Tuohy, 89; Dufbrow, 102; G. Brown, 136; E. Morgan, 125. Total, 609.

THIRD GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 174; J. J. Tuohy, 99; Durbrow, 138; Brown, 88; E. Morgan, 131. Total, 630.

Edison Electric Company—Wenzel, 170; Roth, 200; Schmitt, 157; Diehl, 112; Holme, 187. Total, 826.

In the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, Americus Council won two games, the second by one pin; New York Council won one, and Citizen Council lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 199; Snover, 190; Young, 101; May, 164; Trimminger, 158. Total, 872.

Citizen Council—Spreen, 168; Tonjes, 137; Rogge, 200; Helmers, 149; Schwiebert, 132. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.—Citizen Council—Spreen, 152; Tonjes, 152; Rogge, 200; Helmers, 148; Schwiebert, 144. Total, 796.

Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 192; Schlusing, 170; A. Boettjer, 192; Johansmeyer, 170; Setzer, 158. Total, 882.

THIRD GAME.—Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 175; Schlusing, 157; A. Boettjer, 162; Johansmeyer, (5 frames,) 63; Le Beau, (5 frames,) 89; Setzer, 186. Total, 842.

New York Council—Kitchelt, 150; Snover, 169; Young, 186; May, 157; Trimminger, 190. Total, 841.

The Hyperion bowlers won two games, the second after a double tie, the Bronxdale team won one game, and the Empire five lost both their games in the North Side National tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 182; Fecher, 181; Schlett, 155; Stiefel, 177; Lehr, 147. Total, 842.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Hiers, 152; Karlbart, 166; Buell, 148; Ferber, 169; Bald, 126. Total, 701.

SECOND GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Hiers, 157; Karlbart, 122; Buell, 165; Ferber, 164; Bald, 147. Total, 755.

Empire Bowling Club—Mische, 181; Kaiser, 141; Hammond, 144; Zweig, 135; Katz, 135; Total, 736.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Mische, 163; Kaiser, 169; Hammond, 168; Zweig, 155, Katz, 134. Total, 789.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 157; Fechter, 177; Schlett, 145; Stiefel, 153; Lehr, 157. Total, 789.

Roll-Off—Hyperion Bowling Club, eleventh frame, 92; twelfth frame, 91. Empire Bowling Club—Eleventh frame, 92; twelfth frame, 84.

The Herald and THE TIMES teams tied, each winning a game and losing one in the Morning Newspaper League tournament on the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 134; Moran, 152; Long, 133; Carroll, 149; Minnick, 120; Knecht, 149; Nutzhorn, 191; Dewes, 116. Total, 1,112.

New York Times—Boyle, 164; Burr, 115; Blaisdell, 149; O'Rourke, 161; Pierce, 158; White, 188; Goethals, 106; Kennedy, 146. Total, 1,186.

SECOND GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 146; Moran, 159; Long, 142; Carroll, 102; Minnick, 143; Knecht, 179; Nutzhorn, 200; Dewes, 159. Total, 1,230.

New York Times—Boyle, 140; Burr, 142; Blaisdell, 138; O'Rourke, 136; Pierce, 167; White, 144; Goethals, 137; Kennedy, 138. Total, 1,142.

The Palace team won two games, the Prosperity team won one game, and the I. D. K. bowlers lost two games in the Carruthers National bowling tournament, on the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 154; Loughead, 174; Carroon, 195; Jackson, 161; Beinert, 170. Total, 854.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Bauman, 138; Froester, 177; Norris, 138; Hartman, 192; Spink, 161. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.—I. D. T. Bowling Club—Bauman, 157; Froester, 199; Norris, 152; Hartman, 178; Spink, 176. Total, 862.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 207; Huetter, 201; Sohl, 188; Albert, 151; Wolff, 162. Total, 939.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 174; Hueter, 174; Sohl, 184; Albert, 135; Wolff, 156. Total, 823.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 138; Loughead, 156; Carroon, 210; Jackson, 185; Beinert, 172. Total, 861.

One game only was rolled in the Greater New York second series on the Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Wall, 173; Hertzog, 159; Kinkel, 154; Baar, 161; Whitbeck, 163. Total, 810.

Olympia Bowling Club—Zepf, 169; Downing, 124; Melville, 167; Sullivan, 169; Cosgrove, 150. Total, 779.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

New York Interclub Bowling League—New York Athletic Club and West Side Republican Club at West Side Republican Club alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Stanley, Colfax, and Empire City Councils, Starr's alleys.

North Side National Bowling Tournament—Cyclone, Crotona, and Central Bowling Clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Ravenswood and Friendship Boat Clubs and Harlem Rowing Club, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Corinthian, Bank Clerks', and American Owl Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Caledonian, Greenwich, and Norwich-Union Fire Insurance Companies; Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, Northern and Home Fire Insurance Companies' alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies B and K, armory alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn—Broadway, Sprague National, and Manufacturers' National Banks, Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Oxford, and South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruther's National Bowling Tournament—Orient, Pin Knight, and Fidelia Bowling Clubs; Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Walter J. Finn Gets One Year.

Walter J. Finn, son of a former Warden of the Tombs, twenty-eight years old, of 110 East Ninety-sixth Street, was given one year in prison by Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday for the larceny of $1,100 from the American Express Company, by whom he was employed in 1896. In that year Finn, having been intrusted with the

BIG RUNS AT BILLIARDS

McKee's 57, However, Could Not Save Him from Defeat.

CONKLIN GETS THE VICTORY

Second Game in the Class A Championship Develops Some Brilliant Plays —High Averages Made.

C. F. Conklin, Chicago's champion billiard player, made his first mark toward winning the Class A billiard championship last night, when he defeated Philadelphia's star amateur, J. B. C. McKee, in the second game of the Class A series by 400 points to 387. The game, as are all in the Class A championship, was at fourteen-inch balkline, and the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was filled with a good delegation of men who know a good game of billiards when they see it.

For the first ten innings Conklin gave little indication of the brilliant billiards that were soon to burst forth from the clever management of his cue and the rare accuracy of his judgment. Each made an inauspicious start, McKee opening the game, but he did not score until his third inning, when he made a good run of 13, while Conklin had still harder work in getting started, running only one point each in the second and third innings. McKee, apparently having the bearings of the table, improved his run of 13 by one of 19 in his next inning, several of them being beautiful draws.

After two blank innings, the Philadelphian was rewarded with a well-earned 26 in the seventh inning. The gallery burst forth into its first loud applause as he passed 25, and the expectations that had been prevalent early in the evening of high-class billiards were beginning to be verified. McKee showed excellent ability on several occasions in making those difficult all-around-the-table shots, taking the cushions sometimes at three or four angles and bringing up on the odd ball time and time again with a nicety that filled the billiard enthusiast with genuine joy.

McKee made 12 in the ninth inning and the close of the tenth saw him well in the lead with a string of 76, while Conklin had the disappointingly low figure of 37. In the latter's ten innings, two had been blanks, and four only resulted in one point apiece. One run of 14 was his best showing.

More than half the points in Conklin's first run of 48 were made literally by the sweat of his brow. Despite the fact that on several occasions he failed to hold the balls well together, as an experienced player is supposed to do, his accuracy in gauging angles and carroming off from cushion to ball with absolute precision evoked more than once the applause of his spectators. He placed the balls better in his second 48, making more delicate shots, showing a more finished style in every particular.

These two big runs were the starter of a succession of unusually high-class billiards, and as results proved, it was the beginning of Conklin's victory. The lead thus acquired by the Westerner he maintained to the end without a break, though a little later McKee made a grand effort to lessen the gap, and did succeed in cutting down forty points between the twenty-fourth and thirty-fourth innings, and got it down to thirteen at the finish.

Beginning with the nineteenth inning, Conklin made five runs in succession in double figures, 18, 20, 19, 13. In those same innings McKee only made 26 all told, that being a section of his poorest billiards. Conklin's average for twelve innings was a fraction over 16, but with a 9 for his thirteenth inning in this brilliant exhibition, it gave him the grand total of 205 points for thirteen innings, with an average of 15 10-13. The billiard cracks went wild with enthusiasm, and there was an intensity of interest among the gallery that bespoke the genuine admiration for billiards skillfully and accurately played.

Such playing could not last forever, and Conklin fell into more ordinary play at the twenty-fifth inning, while McKee, with a 30 in the twenty-sixth inning, began his uphill attempt to catch up. By more careful play than he had shown early in the game he picked up forty points, and at no time did he have the balls where he could nurse them for a comfortable number of shots.

Conklin passed the 300 mark at the thirty-seventh inning, just missing that figure by 1 in the previous inning. McKee, at the end of the thirty-seventh inning had 251, to 306 for his opponent, 55 behind. Conklin's average at that point was 8 10-37, and two runs immediately of 22 and 18 contributed still more to his substantial lead. McKee did not reach 300 until the forty-sixth inning.

Conklin's form fell off badly after his run of 18 in the thirty-ninth inning, and, beginning with the forty-seventh, he gave his friends a severe shock by returning nothing for four successive innings, McKee, on the other hand, showed steady improvement, and when, with a lead of sixty against him, he picked up 57 by a magnificent run in the fifty-first inning, the gallery burst forth into loud demonstrations of approval. He was then within five points of his rival, and the spectators were keyed up to the keenest excit

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OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

THE TIMES has been reproved by some of its most respectable and well-meaning readers (not that they are not all respectable and well meaning) for its suggestions, from time to time, that perhaps the missionaries in China, even the American missionaries in China, were in some degree responsible for the tension which issued in the deplorable situation which we have to recognize. The plain fact is that the ministers of the Gospel of CHRIST have been a disturbing factor in the Chinese situation. Lord SALISBURY has published the opinion of missionaries in general which is entertained by Ministers in general. Doubtless he did not sufficiently guard himself. Doubtless he did not sufficiently distinguish between missionaries and missionaries. Doubtless he uttered a generalization which, like most generalizations, is not universally true. But his conclusion, as delivered courageously to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was that missionaries in general were an international nuisance.

Now, we have by no means gone so far as that. We have only suggested that the missionaries in China were showing a vindictiveness, in respect to the outrages and the situation which did not exactly comport with the Gospel they professed to be spreading. Some readers thereupon took us to task, as if it were a kind of blasphemy to suggest that all missionaries were not perfectly unselfish, perfectly tactful, and perfectly wise. From this accusation we have not defended ourselves. But we have been defended from it by the volunteer efforts of Mr. MILLARD, whose letter we printed the other day, and whose experience in China, as set forth in his magazine articles in Scribner's, makes him a first-class witness. What we suppose he may have said, if he had gone into detail, is that there are in fact missionaries and missionaries, that whereas a man whose only aspiration is to propagate the Gospel of CHRIST and to propagate it, among other methods, and chiefly, by living it, is sure to make his good intentions finally felt, the self-seeking missionary is as sure to make his self-seeking felt. That has proved to be true all through Polynesia, and eminently in Hawaii. It has lately been proved to be true in China. What the balance may be—that is to say, whether Christian missions, upon the whole, do more good than harm in China, we do not undertake to decide. But there is at least enough doubt left upon that question to decide a missionary society which united even "a trace" of the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove to devote a large share of its efforts, in the way of Christianizing the Chinese, to Christianizing the thousands of them who are already in this country and under the influence of our Christian civilization, rather than to devote them all to converting the Chinese in their own heathen environment, who are necessarily prepared to loathe a Christian, and especially a Christian missionary, "on sight."

And now comes the painful case of AMENT. The Rev. Mr. AMENT of the American Board of Foreign Missions has been arrested by French and German officers on the painful charge of blackmailing Chinese villages. The military prevalence of "the allies" in China is just now complete. The charge has terrible plausibility. Apparently the only relevant answer the inculpated missionary could make to the charge is the ancient rejoinder of "You're another," which the other doubtless was. But what a predicament for a missionary to be placed in with reference to avowed looters.

And this is the same evangelist whom Mark Twain quotes, on the authority of The Sun for Dec. 24, as saying:

> The Rev. Mr. AMENT of the American Board of Foreign Missions has returned form a trip which he made for the purpose of collecting indemnities for damages done by Boxers. Everywhere he went he compelled the Chinese to pay. He says that all this native Christians are now provided for. He had 700 of them under his charge, and 300 were killed. He has collected 300 taels for each of these murders, and has compelled full payment for all the property belonging to Christians that was destroyed. He also assessed fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the indemnity. This money will be used for the propagation of the Gospel.
>
> In the course of a conversation Mr. AMENT referred to the attitude of the missionaries toward the Chinese. He said:
>
> "I deny emphatically that the missionaries are vindictive, that they generally looted, or that they have done anything since the siege that the circumstances did not demand. I criticise the Americans. The soft hand of the Americans is not as good as the mailed fist of the Germans. If you deal with the Chinese with a soft hand they will take advantage of it."

Upon the whole, it seems safe to say that the Rev. Mr. AMENT has missed his vocation, and that, for the particular function which incumbed upon him, of eign parts, he was not the most eligible person that could have been imagined, or even secured.

WISDOM OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

The potentate who has absolute rule over the miniature Empire of Morocco, under the title of Emir-al-Mumenin, is evidently a young man of considerable foresight, when viewed in the light of comparison with his late predecessor in office or with his co-religionist, the Sultan of Turkey. When in December last he paid $5,000 indemnity for the murder of an American citizen, it being inexpedient or impossible to bring the assassins to justice, we commended his activity as setting a valuable precedent which could be followed advantageously by similar potentates similarly placed. He is the first to emulate his own example, however, and has just settled a series of claims brought against him by the German Government with equally precipitous haste. Sums ranging from $7,500 to $10,000 have been paid as indemnities for acts of violence committed against native agents in German employ, while in the settlement of various other claims 46,269 duros, or about $36,000, will be divided in proper proportions among the claimants. Moreover, the Governor of Casablanca, in whose province the atrocities were committed, has been ordered to cause the immediate arrest of the guilty persons, the German Consul has the privilege of co-operating at the trial, and the punishment of the offenders is to be determined by the Sultan himself.

At first thought it would seem that the Sultan had acquired the habit of indemnity paying, and that it had developed in him to a degree hitherto unknown. But when it is added that the settlement of the German claims included the agreement that German commercial agents are to be made petty officials in certain districts, as a safeguard against further molestation of German traders, the matter assumes a more serious aspect. It is quite likely that France, who looked askant at the friendly visit paid by Ambassador PORTER to Tangier last Autumn before the payment of the American indemnity, and who has 25,000 troops in the Algerian-Moroccan hinterland, will so regard it. Ever since she began to send anything like an army into the Twat district in order to protect the Algerian frontier from being exposed to Arab raids, the Sultan has expostulated, but in vain; the Powers long ago tacitly agreed that the hinterland was within the French sphere of influence. But what happened to the unfortunate German traders did not happen to Frenchmen in similar circumstances, and so the French troops have had no excuse to invade Morocco, which they were prepared to do, and no basis of claims by which French influence might be increased at Tangier.

Recent events at the capital of Morocco reveal a very pretty play of diplomacy in which France has apparently been completely outgeneraled by the Berlin Government. The introduction of German commercial agents as Moroccan petty officials does not simply mean that German interests will in the future be better protected. It means that France can now find no excuse for attempting the destruction of the status quo of Northern Africa without being forced into undesirable complications with Germany. It also means that the supremacy of the Dreibund in the Mediterranean, hitherto reposed in the Italian Navy, has been vastly augmented through a commercial agreement between Germany and Morocco. The object lesson in French colonization offered by Algeria was too near not to impress the young Sultan whose title is Emir-al-Mumenin, and one may be sure that he is satisfied with the new vista now opening before him.

CERTAINLY FALSE, BUT PROBABLY FUNNY.

When Mr. Mark Twain with dauntless pocketbook withstood the extortionate cabman he climbed to a notable height of civic distinction, the loftiest his feet had ever trod. He had become a soldier in the war of liberation, and an enslaved community was grateful to him. He was invited to many public dinners and began to make speeches with great rapidity.

Flattered by the evident curiosity of the mob, Mr. Twain presently changed his tune from lively to severe, and astonished the town by repeated attempts at serious moral discourse—or at least so they seemed. Probably they were nothing of the kind. Probably Mr. Twain's North American Review article on the shocking atrocity of our efforts to establish a civil government in the Philippines is nothing of the kind. Our neighbor The Sun says, "Mark is on a spree; for the moment he is in a state of mortifying intoxication from an overdraught of seriousness, something to which his head has not been hardened." Mr. HOWELLS, in a study of Twain in the same number of The North American Review, and therefore before he could have known what the subject of his kindly appreciations was about to do, says that "what we all should wish to do is to keep Mark Twain what he has always been, a comic force unique in the power of charming us out of our cares and troubles"; also that this comic force is "united with a potent ethic sense of duty, public and private," which shows that Mr. Twain's dissembling has fooled even his critic.

If Mr. MCKINLEY, grave and care-burdened man that he is, should send to The North American Review a reminiscent article entitled "Side-Splitting Stories from the Ways and Means Committee Room," and Col. HARVEY should print it; or if Mr. CLEVELAND, abetting the native seriousness of his mind, should suddenly begin to write comic verse, the counterfeited glee. So when Mark Twain, tumbling in among us from the clouds of exile and discarding the grin of the funny man for the sour visage of the austere moralist, forthwith starts in to lecture us about the things of state that have made all heads ache these two years, the result is neither fish nor flesh. It may be good red herring, but in such disguise that the old audience, which, as Mr. HOWELLS says, thought itself liberal when it sometimes allowed this humorist to be a philosopher, will miss the familiar flavor.

Mr. Twain draws a grotesque picture of the Philippine transaction, true at no point and faithful in no detail, but he handles the brush with the air of an apostle teaching the Word and puts such a note of stern conviction into his castigations of those in authority that the reader off his guard, coming upon solemn preachments where he had expected provocations to inextinguishable laughter, would be in imminent danger of being deceived.

It is, in fact, very much as if Mr. Twain, catching up a yellow journal artist's delineation of a courtroom scene during a murder trial, should exhibit it to an audience, swearing—on Bibles—that it was a Papal Consistory. Those who were deceived would be woefully deceived, indeed, and those who were actively disseminating deceptions would laud his picture extravagantly and so speed the error further on its way. The only cure we can recommend for those who have been taken in by Mr. Twain's joke is to read with care the original authorities, the official sources, from which he would have it appear that he drew the information so amusingly perverted in his article. Then will the reader perceive that Mr. Twain's picture of our relations to the Filipino insurgents, of their part in the military operations before Manila, of their nature and disposition, and of the beginning of their war with us, is a travesty of the truth, a reckless travesty we should call it if the presumption of comic intent did not exclude harsh judgments. It is a pretty heavy way to be funny, for a man who reads a joke wants to have his laugh the same day. Nobody can see the point of Mr. Mark Twain's North American Review joke until with incredible labor he has read through two big volumes of Executive Documents. Then he begins to see that what has been called the swish of Mr. Twain's lash is only the tinkle of the bells on his cap.

A MIXED SITUATION.

In a recent number the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung had the following frank, but not very amiable, reference to the economic situation in England, with particular regard to the influence of the United States upon the immediate future:

> If the anti-European economic attitude of the United States continues serious differences will ensue, in which England likewise will be forced to join against the United States, which threatens to be a much more formidable opponent than Germany. But Germany's economic interests would nevertheless remain antagonistic to England, and Germany in no case would join with England in fighting the United States economically, nor would England expect that, fearing thereby possibly to strengthen Germany, her rival, Germany in such a case would be tertius gaudens.

The essential purport of the prediction of the Kreuz Zeitung is that if England were to engage in a war of tariffs with the United States, Germany would be happy to do any trade that either should think it best to drive away from its own markets. Doubtless; but there is not the least chance that England will ever do anything of the kind. However she may regard the policy of the United States, in barring American markets by means of tariffs, she knows that we are saved from the ills that would come to her from such a policy by our immensely greater internal resources. The greater part of the imports into England from this country is still made up of foodstuffs. England could not tax those without raising immediately the cost of living for her own operatives and tending to lower the cost of living to her rivals. She will not be so foolish as that. There is much more danger that Germany, under the influence of the Agrarian Party, may commit this blunder.

MR. CARNEGIE'S "RETIREMENT."

This is not the first time that a public intimation has been made that our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE had made up his mind to sell out and retire. But the suggestion always brings a fresh shock. Not by any means to the industrial world. The eminent, and as an American poet once described him, the "opulent," "star-spangled Scotchman," as a Scottish novelist once described him, has so divided his holdings and distributed his responsibilities that he can take his hand from the helm of his great interests without agitating a single horny-handed "puddler," or a single aleatory dabbler, in steel. It is the personal aspects of the case that are forced upon us by this renewed announcement. Nobody who knows what his activities have been can hear without emotion a suggestion that all his superabundant energy, his entire "indicated horse power," is henceforth to be devoted to the domestic affections, literature, oratory, and philanthropy.

It is of course, and in the first place, that the idea of Mr. CARNEGIE is so absolutely incompatible with the idea of retirement. There is no citizen of these United States with respect to whom the incongruity would be more manifest. Of the late CYRUS W. FIELD, who was a fairly active-minded citizen in his day, the late WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT, describing him as a "little busy bee," justified the comparison by "a certain pervasiveness of buzz and hum" that the two had in common. But Mr. FIELD was a dull elf, a mollusk, a limpet clinging to a rock, compared with the posterior promotor. The notion that Mr. CARNEGIE may be overtaxing his strength is entertained by no one who knows him in his favorite act of gathering dividends with his right hand without the knowledge of the left, which was engaged in showering libraries o'er a smiling land, his left eye reading his history in a responsive Nation's eyes, while his right was riveted upon the Committee of Ways and Means, as he stood firmly poised upon his right leg while his left was wildly gyrating in the pursuit of the fleeing goblin of Imperialism. In this kaleidoscopic attitude will the skillful sculptor present him to posterity.

And then the notion of a great income is likewise incompatible with the notion of the man who is known to his fellow-citizens so much more familiarly by his enormous, incessant and centrifugal outgo, pecuniary, literary, and oratorical. In antithesis to the Roman Emperor, he exudes pleasure and beneficence from every pore. A British cynic has declared that philanthropy is the basest passion of our nature. But, pursued, as Mr. CARNEGIE has pursued it, in the keen sunlight of publicity, it cannot be denied that he seems to get some fun for his money. If he has really found himself at liberty to drop business and go in for beneficence, it will not be his fault if every second-class city has not a library, with a large paper copy of "Triumphant Democracy" on the most conspicuous shelf, and the humblest hamlet at least half a dozen old masters. It ought to be added that, in spite of his multitudinous millions and his multitudinous fads, his fellow-citizens in general have a real respect and liking for him, and hope that if he really can take repose, he will enjoy his repose as much as he has evidently enjoyed his activity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Opportunities to commend the present Commissioner of Street Cleaning have not been very frequent, and therefore it is with the greater joy that we seize the chance to express sympathy and satisfaction with his rage against the officials of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company for their very apparent reluctance to prevent, or even to minimize, the cruel exploitation of the poor laborers engaged in the work of snow removal. It came to Mr. NAGLE'S knowledge that the payment of these men was conducted in a manner suggestive, to say the least, of a desire to make them willing to sell their pay checks at a discount rather than to wait and get their money in the regular way, and when he called the company's attention to the abuse, its President replied that, though he deeply regretted the losses of the laborers, his counsel was of the opinion that "if the ticket speculators are duly licensed by the city," no interference with their operations would be legal. This was so obviously an attempt to befog the issue by extending the rights and privileges of speculators in tickets to places of amusement to men engaged in a wholly different occupation, that it is no wonder the Commissioner hammered a table with his big fist and announced the intention of giving his correspondent, and that correspondent's subordinates, a law lesson of a sort equally simple and effective. Of course, the ticket speculators recognized by the city ordinances and licensed to engage in one clearly understood traffic are different in every sense from the men who hung around the long lines of cold and hungry laborers for the purpose of profiting by their necessities. The responsibility of the Uvalde Company lies in its failure to make its payments so promptly that these speculators would find their occupation gone and their offers scorned. Such promptness is far from impracticable, and the contract under which the company does its work explicitly demands it. There is a strong impression that the buyers of the pay checks are really the sub-contractors, and that they are trying, at the expense of their laborers, to make up losses due to the peculiar nature of this week's snowfall. That, apparently, is Mr. NAGLE'S theory, and—well, he is big enough to carry his threats into execution in case of need.

—If, as Senator GRADY says, he told the members of the Senate Committee on Cities how the underground railway is soon to remove eighteen feet of the Pabst Hotel portico and so necessitate the demolition of it all, he really ought to share his knowledge with the general public. That the tunnel will lead to a diminution of that extent in the cellar space of the hotel is, we believe, a fact, and its statement would not surprise the average citizen, however little familiar he might be with the exact nature and consequences of engineering operations. But the rumor that the tunnel will interfere with second-story porticos, presented without details or explanations, is calculated to cause a dangerous amount of wonder and alarm. Possibly enough the rumor, even though it comes from so great a man as Senator GRADY, will not be believed, and it may even be that a few of his more irreverent fellow-citizens will suspect that when Senator GRADY says he only wants the portico to stand until the tunnel runs through it, he does so with the thought in mind—and carefully kept there—that if it stands till then it will stand forever. Permanency, of course, is the object of his efforts, and apparently he will hesitate at nothing in its attainment. That was made evident when he introduced a bill to legalize an insolent encroachment on public property—an encroachment utterly without excuse, and explained only by the desire of some of the Senator's friends to get the use of certain extremely valuable real estate without going through the formality of buying it or paying rent.

—In the opinion of The Saturday Review of London the creed of the United States, or at least that of the far-seeing section of its politicians, is "South America for the North Americans," and it declares that the inhabitants of the Southern continent not only fear us as intending to appropriate their land, but hate us because we speak of it and them sometimes contemptuously and always with disrespect. "The rawness of American diplomacy," it explains, "unfortunately intensifies the general sentiment that the Anglo-Saxon is calmly insolent as well as grasping. 'A poor thing,' says the Washington Touchstone, 'but mine own.' This was never the attitude to win a Latin race." Whether one thinks the substance of this nonsensical or malicious, the use of Touchstone's phrase shows at least self-knowledge, and is distinctly humorous. It is only by ascribing to us a characteristic British quality of mind that the critic supports his theory of our ambition, and justifies both his own apprehensions and those of the South Americans. He really seems to fear—or hope—that serious trouble will arise between ourselves and Venezuela in regard to the asphalt deposits, and, assuming offhand that we are in the wrong and Venezuela in the right, he solemnly discusses whether it might not be well for Europe to extend sympathy, and even support, to President CASTRO. "British Guiana, no less than the Independent States of Central America," he declares, "may some day be overtaxing his strength is entertained by no one who knows him in his favorite act of gathering dividends with his right hand without the knowledge of the left, which was engaged in showering libraries o'er a smiling land, his left eye reading his history in a responsive Nation's eyes, while his right was riveted upon the Committee of Ways and Means, as he stood firmly poised upon his right leg while his left was wildly gyrating in the pursuit of the fleeing goblin of Imperialism. In this kaleidoscopic attitude will the skillful sculptor present him to posterity.

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States. * * * We are a Central American power and we might do worse than consider what profit might be drawn from an attitude of friendly communications in foreign affairs with the Central American States which are already associated with us in such matters by more or less binding arrangements. We should find that the protecting hand of the United States was regarded with more apprehension than affection. We might do thereby something to redeem our ineptitudes in the Spanish-American war. * * * The Central American republics may ere long be asking the European 'aggressor' to take their part against the oppressive attentions of their would-be champions. Should such a situation arise, it is by no means certain that wise statesmanship will dictate a refusal." Poor, dear man!

—At last the Mayor's refusal to half-mast the City Hall flag in honor of Queen VICTORIA has received commendation, and, to our intense surprise, instead of resenting it as an infringement upon his laboriously attained isolation, he manifested a sort of satisfaction at the knowledge that he is not an object of universal reproach. The commendation of the Mayor's course came from a delegation claiming, and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the claim, to represent "the United Irish-American Societies of the City of New York," and they declared that if he had lowered the flag "it would have been interpreted in England as an indorsement of the Anglo-American alliance by the people of this great metropolis." Having gravely listened to this amusing statement, the Mayor as gravely said, "I am glad to see that Americans view my action with favor." Now, why did he say that? It must have annoyed his visitors, for they had just described themselves carefully, not as "Americans," but as "Irish-Americans," and their presence was a sufficient indication that they did not regard the two terms as synonymous. In The Richmond (Va.) Times we read: "The refusal of Mayor VAN WYCK of New York to allow the flag over the City Hall of that city to be placed at half-mast was a disgusting piece of rudeness designed to please the Irish vote. And yet the native courtesy of the Irish is so well known as to be almost proverbial. The Boer and the Frenchman and the Russian at a time like this can forget the struggles of the past and the antipathies of the present in gracious and courtly expression of the sorrow and sympathy which all the world feels, but not the demagogue and vote-seeker of an American city. With him all occasions, whether of joy or sorrow, are to be enlisted to subserve one end and one purpose. The fair name of the first city of America has received a stain through the action of its Chief Executive." How will that do for an expression of Americanism?

NEED OF WATER IN THE BRONX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a professional beggar, but necessity impels me to write this communication. The danger to the property interests, as well as the personal rights, of the citizens of the Bronx is appalling. On the ridge on which I have lived for forty years, on Franklin Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, there is no water even in the basements of our houses. If there should be a conflagration, millions of dollars would be sacrificed without a remedy.

The pressing emergency of the case is such that, on behalf of my fellow-citizens of the Bronx, I appeal to some large-hearted philanthropist, like the Vanderbilts, Goulds or Morgans, to advance to the city the amount necessary—estimated by Commissioner Dalton to be about $80,000—to give us immediate relief.

The complex administrative machinery of the city is such that the measures now in progress will not supply the necessity of the case in less than a month, and during that period infinite mischief and disaster may result to the city.

In conclusion, the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works, in interviews held with them, intimate that the wisest course to be pursued by the residents of this section of the city is to be present in such numbers at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday next, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M., as to convince our municipal representatives of the terrible predicament in which we are now placed by the apathy, indifference, and want of action of that board. In the meantime, we call upon our well-known citizens once again to come to the relief of the 250,000 inhabitants of the Borough of the Bronx. S. S. E.
New York, Feb. 3, 1901.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of Board of Health Inspectors concerning adulteration of milk is of much interest to the public. By a combination of circumstances seemingly supporting the doctrine of predestination I find myself an inmate of a Brooklyn boarding house. It is well patronized by people engaged in commercial or professional business and has deservedly a reputation for good management in the culinary department and for furnishing good and well-prepared edibles and potables, with the exception of one article—good milk. The marked failure in the supply of good, pure milk is the gravamen of this communication.

The statement published recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES represents the activity of the Inspectors in their examination as ceasing at the vendor's store or delivery wagon. But from my point of view the most essential and most important functions of the Inspector are not fully performed until he has tested with his lactometer the contents of the milk pitcher placed before the boarder at the breakfast table. Deductions made from my experience indicate that if milk was of standard quality when delivered there at 6 o'clock in the morning some rapid process of evolution or manipulation has taken place before 7 o'clock, and its changed condition is plainly manifested.

In volume a quart has become a gallon; in color what was almost saffron is now deep azure; in flavor what was a fluid rich and creamy in taste is now hardly to be distinguished from Croton or Ridgewood water. Query: When a boarding house keeper furnishes his patrons with milk more or less adulterated, is he any less guilty than is the milkman who does the same thing?

If I were a juryman called upon to give a verdict in a case against a landlord charged with committing this offense and the act should be clearly proved, I think I should have to say "Guilty." B.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1901.

WISHES FRONT DOORS CLOSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there a law compelling the closing of front doors in street cars during the cold weather? The Department of Health prescribes laws for smallpox; it prohibits spitting in cars, &c. Why not compel the street railway authorities to close the front doors in cars during Winter? This is more dangerous to life and comfort than anything I know of. Only yesterday I caught a severe cold—can I sue the company for damages? S. N.
New York, Feb. 5, 1901.

OPEN CAR DOORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to note in to-day TIMES an article signed "Chilled to the Marrow" in regard to the open-front-door-in-cars nuisance, nay, outrage.

My opinion coincides entirely with the writer of the article mentioned, but I would say, furthermore, that when spoken to or remonstrated with regarding the closing of both front and back doors the conductor and motorman invariably act as if you had insulted them, and proceed to arraign you for criticising their actions.

In regard to the front door being used for entering or leaving the cars, of course the primary fault is the motorman's, inasmuch as there is a gate provided to prevent the front door being used in cold weather and also on damp and stormy days.

An ordinance should be introduced at the Capitol requiring the companies controlling roads to instruct their motormen to close the gates during such weather as before mentioned. That would do away with part of the evil.

I firmly believe that much of the grip to just such pigheadedness as was shown by a conductor recently when I asked him to keep the back door closed. His reply was:

"Ah, what's the matter with you? Are you frozen?" And he utterly ignored my plea.

Trusting that your influence will be used for bettering these outrageous conditions, I am, with respect, F. W. R.
New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

FOR FRESH AIR IN CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poor "Chilled to the Marrow"! I have met a number of his kind, who consider fresh air "more dangerous than smallpox." There are among us, unfortunately, thousands of them who spend most of their time grumbling when forced to inhale a breath of cold air unburdened with bad smells and disease, and who call all people of other tastes and habits "fools" and "idiots."

It seems a pity that something cannot be done to give them all permanent residence in some of the well-furnished monkey cages in our country, where they would be able to indulge themselves to the fullest extent in their longing for hot, close, stuffy, used-up air. Using his own language, "I beg of you to use the influence of your paper to have the necessary laws enacted" to cause the numerous monkey houses throughout our country to be thrown open for the accommodation of "Chilled to the Marrow" and his ilk, and, further, to cause their incarceration therein. F. C.
New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day one Lucien Knapp is reported as making the assertion that some teachers are now getting $4,500 per year, and "to my certain knowledge spend most of their time in playing draw poker." Under ordinary circumstances such absurd and insulting comments could be safely ignored, but at a time when teachers are striving to maintain the very moderate salaries which have at last been accorded them, such wild statements emanating from a member of a responsible and reputable organization can do much harm if permitted to go uncontradicted.

It is not to be expected that it will do much good to inform one constituted as Mr. Knapp must be that no Principal ever received, by the operation of the Davis law, $4,500, nor within $1,000 of that figure; and that the average salary of all teachers and Principals of Greater New York under said law will be less than $1,200.

But there are many stanch supporters of fair play for the teachers in the Republican Club, and as none of them seemed to have the figures at hand to refute Mr. Knapp's wild guesses, I ask you to give them as above.

As regards his reference to poker playing as the chief occupation of some teachers, perhaps, after all, the best way to deal with that is to treat it with silent contempt. MAGNUS GROSS,
Chairman Committee of New York Teachers' Association.
New York, Feb. 5, 1901.

THE TEACHERS AND LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day on "The Teachers and Legislation," there are several statements that are founded on an imperfect knowledge of the facts.

"The teachers in the public schools are circulating through their pupils large numbers of copies of a circular," &c. I know not what has been done in other boroughs, but I do know that the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx are not circulating their petition in any such manner. They were carefully instructed both at the meeting of their association and in a circular sent to them to refrain from doing any such thing.

It reads as follows: "You are respectfully requested to do all in your power," &c. Our petition reads very differently. The exact words are: "You are respectfully petitioned to do all in your power, both by your vote and by your influence as a public official, to prevent the repeal of the laws pertaining to,

(a) The Teachers' Retirement Fund.
(b) The Teachers' Salaries."

Surely it is our right to ask voters to petition the Legislature, more especially as we have to meet the clamor of those in favor of repealing the Davis law and the law pertaining to the retirement of teachers, voiced continually in public meetings, and backed by resolutions sent to the Legislature from various taxpayers' associations, merchants' associations, and the rest. W. L. ETTINGER,
President New York City Teachers' Association.
New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

THE FIRE FORCE AND ALARMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A fireman tells me that there were about twenty-eight engines and ten trucks, besides the fireboats and searchlight engine, at the Wicke fire.

"A great many people seem to think," said he, "that nearly all our machines were up there, but they were not. One paper had it that all engines that were not called out by the five alarms went up on the 'two nines.' They didn't. None of the engines below Leonard Street were out, although some of them had a longer territory to look after for awhile. Why, we had a second alarm from Willis Avenue over the Harlem, and three other first alarms up to 10:40 that night.

"Fifteen steamers are due at Bleecker and Broadway on a third, but as ten were already at the fire, only five went up when 9-9 came in, besides the truck companies. We can't send every engine to a big fire, you know. The rest of the city has to be protected. We have some double companies, but there ought to be more. One of the papers told of a policeman sending in a second alarm. They can't do that, as they are not provided with keys for the inside of the alarm box. The papers don't often have the correct details of a fire, but I suppose it is not the reporters' fault, considering the excitement." J. McG.
New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

"A POLICY HOLDER'S PROTEST."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article under this head of a policy holder seems to emanate from one who seems also strongly identified with the life insurance business. Although millions are interested policy holders who contributed to the surplus out of which exorbitant salaries are paid, it is a known fact that this surplus and wealth of the life insurance companies is mainly due to the enormous lapses, namely, 60 per cent. The State derived no benefit therefrom, although the State laws permitted the companies to enrich themselves at the, in too many instances, cost of lapses of gulled policy holders. In support of the State's support, I quote as follows from his protest: "These results have been obtained very largely through the influence of the Insurance Department of New York." Further down he says:

"A levy of 1 per cent. upon the nominal surplus of life insurance companies would take from a single company $800,000 this year, or about 20 per cent. of the entire amount the said company is able to return to its policy holders."

Now, just think, all you insured and lawmakers. What an amount of money the surplus must reach! Many will call to mind a suit by a policy holder on a matured policy for his share of the surplus and got "nix," or, in other words, the learned Judge ruled that he was not entitled to any. Where does the surplus go? Who gets it?

ALSO A POLICY HOLDER.
New York, Feb. 5, 1901.

CHAMPION OF FATHER RICH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable interest your dispatch in Monday's paper from Hackensack entitled "Catholic Church Catechism." The article said that the circular sent out by the Rev. John M. Rich of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Hasbrouck Heights, was causing a great deal of comment among the members of the church. To them I would say they need not think that Father Rich is teaching them anything Roman or new. His teachings are the same that have been taught in the Anglican Church from time immemorial, and it has only been since the Puritans got into the Church that the folks have waged war on a priest whenever he taught them anything that was Catholic. The preface of the Book of Common Prayer says that the American Church does not depart from or will not lose sight of anything that the Church of England teaches except where the civil law is concerned. The American branch of the Anglican Church has lived up to that rule as far as of a priest occasionally that is not worthy to be so called, because of his actions in admitting one who does not hesitate to deny the divinity of Christ to his church to conduct a funeral service.

It is true that there is nothing sacramental in a funeral service, but the very fact that a Unitarian was so allowed makes my blood and that of every other Catholic boil with horror. What good did those who opposed the work of the late Father Brown at St. Mary the Virgin's, in New York, gain? Nothing. But his work was doubly blessed, because the publicity given it made friends for him. The same may be said of the work done in Passaic by the Rev. Father Betts. When he came here with his gorgeous vestments the people thought that they were going to Rome sure, and the Baptist minister went so far as to denounce the priest from his church pulpit. What was the result? Crowds went to hear Father Betts, and his work was blessed. I hope those who find the greatest fault with Father Rich will learn that he is not teaching them anything new, but the Catholic doctrines that have been taught in the church from the beginning, and are being more taught every day.

If V. A. Wood, the Methodist parson, would look up the history of the Church of which his sect is an offshoot, he would see that Father Rich's teachings are not at all new. He may attack Father Rich and his views, but he can't break that faith founded upon the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the head cornerstone. AN ANGLICAN CATHOLIC.
Passaic, N. J., Feb. 5, 1901.

MR. HARMSWORTH AND HIS COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much diverted with a short editorial article in your issue of Jan. 31. I do not see that your sneers at Mr. Harmsworth are justified by the facts as supported by our history. He may easily compliment Americans as a "nice lot of people" in America, and yet not blush that he has excused an American employe from a "serious offense" because of his "American training," which from the first has glorified that

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New Rustic Picture Piece at the Manhattan Theatre.

"Lovers' Lane" Is Worth Seeing—Yesterday's Music—Gossip of the Stage.

"Lovers' Lane," a new play, treating of rustic life in a familiar fashion, but not without appreciable smartness, and a hint or two of novelty in the pictorial details, was produced in fine style at the Manhattan Theatre last evening and was received with manifest approval. Mr. Clyde Fitch wrote this piece and it is a much better thing than his latest crazy patch at a neighboring theatre. It is equally unambitious and "commercial," but it is entitled to a fair measure of respect as an effort to add reasonably to the public diversion.

Caricature, to be sure, much of it is. Some of its very best scenes are as surely burlesque as the entertainments in which Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields lead the fun. There is a frolic of school children in a village street, followed by a fight, on the other hand, which has all the verity of a transcript from nature. And there is a scene of an interrupted wedding in a country parsonage, which is dramatic, simply yet forcibly so.

The plot closely resembles that of the late Mr. Hoyt's most nearly serious play, "A Midnight Bell," and is not unlike that of Mr. Leo Ditrichstein's recent farce from the German, "All on Account of Eliza." A group of burlesque harridans, representing the moral forces of rural society, array themselves against a liberal-minded but intensely theatrical preacher, because he countenances the presence of a divorced woman in the church choir, because he encourages pauperism by feeding the poor, because he reflects discredit upon the County Asylum by harboring an obstreperous orphan it has refused to shelter.

Moreover, this minister scandalizes them by encouraging billiards and card playing, by preferring "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works," as an entertainment, to an "Old Folks' Concert," and, after he has for fifteen years refused to choose a helpmate from his flock, by openly and fervently making love to a pretty girl from a neighboring town.

It will be seen that the theme is old. Nor is the dramatist's mode of expression always novel and ingenious. He indulges in such worn irony as is conveyed in the Deacon's assertion that "a hell that was good enough for our grandfathers is good enough for us," and sinks to the level of the ancient jest about the economy of the marriage of two persons dwelling under the same roof, because it leaves a spare room in the house. He relies for humorous effect also on the ond farcical employment of deafness.

But there is some new matter, and the dialogues between the Minister and his orphaned protégé, for instance, are exceedingly clever, while the chance offered to the scene painter and the electrician in the way of rustic pictures and light effects have been made the most of by Mr. Brady and his aids.

The pictures of the lane leading up hill from the minister's orchard to the church, in Autumn and Spring, are beautiful, and all the pictorial accessories are in keeping.

There is not much acting to be done. Mr. Hastings carries the easy rôle of the Minister, who is always in the right, somewhat heavily, but not unsatisfactorily. Miss Douglas and Miss Comstock do all that could be done with the two purely sentimental rôles, and the rustic caricatures are limited without too gross exaggeration. Miss James is capital as the wicked orphan.

Something of a sensational effect was given to the performance by the reappearance of that rather too-well advertised actor, Edward Ratcliffe, in the suggestive rôle of a bad husband. He was cordially received by the audience, and he bore his part with all possible dignity.

The Rev. Thomas Singleton	Ernest Hastings
Herbert Woodbridge	Edward J. Ratcliffe
Uncle Bill	L. R. Stockwell
Hosea Brown	Frank Hatch
Mr. Skillig	Charles W. Swain
Deacon Steele	Julian Barton
Billy	William Betts
Harry	James Coyle
Dick Woodbridge	Herbert Halliday
Mary Larkin	Nanette Comstock
Mr. Woodbridge	Brandon Douglas
Simplicity Johnson	Millie James
Aunt Melissy	Ada Dwyer Daily
Matty	Sadie Stringham
Bridget	Lizzie Conway
Mrs. Lane	Rachel Sterling
Mrs. Brown	Zelda Sears
Molly Mealey	Emily Wakeman
Mrs. Steele	Annie Mifflin
Mrs. Jennings	Lillian Lee
Beasy Steele	Lillian Sinnott

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

The bare record of the fact that "Lohengrin" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House seems enough in these days to the professional reviewer of musical performances. But those who go to the opera not every night, but only once in a period, must also be considered. Therefore let it be repeated here that Wagner's most mellifluous, most popular—and perhaps least appreciated—opera was heard once again at the Opera House last night by one of those audiences which are assembled only at performances of this work. "Lohengrin" is beloved of the people because of its sentiment and its honeyed measures, but there are very few indeed who have penetrated the inner poetry of the work. Read Wagner's own analysis of the characters of Lohengrin and Elsa. Read his description of Ortrud, the political woman, the woman without love. Read Wolfram von Eschenbach's summary of the story in the last lines of his "Parzival." Read the "Schwan-Ritter." Then go and hear Wagner's "Lohengrin." But the chances are that the gentle reader will do none of these things, and Wagner in "Lohengrin" will continue to be for him a prelude, a prayer, a scene of darkness and discord, a wedding feast, and a tuneful story of a life.

The performance last night differed from preceding ones of the present season in that Mme. Gadski was the Elsa. It is unnecessary to make any detailed comment on her interpretation. It is not unknown to this public as one of much winsomeness and gentleness. Musically, her is distinguished by a sympathetic quality of voice and much feeling Mr. Jean de Reszke was in good voice, a matter which seems to go without saying now, and, of course, sang the title rôle as only he can. Mme. Schumann-Heink was again a vigorous and dramatically powerful Ortrud, and Mr. Bertram was efficient as Telramund. Mr. Edouard de Reszke repeated his familiar impersonation of the King. Mr. Muhlmann was the Herald. Mr. Damrosch conducted with authority, and the orchestra did its work well. The audience was very enthusiastic.

"SAPHO" COMPANY TO DISBAND.

Will Play in Milwaukee and St. Louis and Then Return to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Louis Nethersole said to-night that the "Sapho" company would play in Milwaukee next week, and might end its tour at St. Louis the week following, returning to New York to disband. Mr. Nethersole to-night received the following telegram from his sister:

"Feeling better. Please wait until Friday for decision as to Milwaukee and St. Louis. Thank the newspapers and the public for their reception of my play without me."

Mr. Nethersole said that his sister was anxious to fulfill at least a part of her Milwaukee and St. Louis engagements if her physicians would allow it. He said it was absolutely untrue that the company would disband here.

ACTOR MacDOWELL DIVORCED.

He May Not Remarry During Former Wife's Lifetime.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a decree of divorce in the suit of Wilhelmina Marie MacDowell against her husband, William Melbourne MacDowell, the actor, and former husband of Fanny Davenport. The papers in the case were not made public. The decree was granted on the recommendation of the referee, Emanuel Blumenthal.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. MacDowell, said that the decree forbade the actor marrying again during the lifetime of the plaintiff, but that the latter was permitted to remarry. The couple were married in Norfolk, Va., in June last, and among other things the plaintiff charged her husband with cruelty during their honeymoon trip. As the hearings before the referee were private, it is not known who was named in the case.

THE SAVOY THEATRE CLOSED.

Trouble Between Manager Arons and Liebler & Co. Was the Cause.

The Savoy Theatre closed its doors unexpectedly last night for the second time within a month, and the performance of "Unleavened Bread" was not given. The last occasion of its closing was on Jan. 5, when Miss Henrietta Crosman refused to give a performance of "Mistress Nell" on account of some difficulties with Manager Arons regarding certain privileges which she claimed she was entitled to.

When the public who had purchased seats for last night's performance arrived at the theatre they were confronted by a painted sign which informed them that their money would be refunded upon application at the box office.

A statement issued by George C. Tyler, the active member of the firm of Liebler & Co., managers of the play, last night says that the sudden closing of the theatre was due to financial difficulties which Manager Alfred E. Arons had become involved in, and for which they are in no way responsible, and absolutely refused to settle.

It was also stated that Manager Arons's rent for the theatre has been overdue for some time, and on Monday last Messrs. Sullivan & Farrell, the proprietors of the theatre, instructed their attorney, Charles Hoffman, to begin dispossess proceedings, for which papers were served on Mr. Arons yesterday.

Maurice Meyer, a lawyer of 32 West Ninety-seventh Street, who is acting as counsel for Manager Aarons, was seen last night and talked about the closing of the theatre.

"Mr. Aarons told me of the closing of the theatre this afternoon," he said. "He said that he had heard indirectly that Mr. Tyler, who represents the Liebler Company, had notified the members of the company that they need not report for the evening performance, as the theatre would be closed. He called up Mr. Tyler and learned the truth of this report. Mr. Tyler said that he would assume responsibility for current bills only, and that the bill for musicians was past due. Mr. Aarons said that he had money and that if this were the only difficulty it could be settled, but Tyler told him that it was too late.

"When the Savoy was first opened Mr. Aarons had borrowed $2,000 from the Liebler Company. In return for this they were to have access to the box office receipts. The production was a failure, and after expenses were paid, there was little left in the box office, so that very little of the debt was paid. Sullivan & Farrell, lessees of the house, have served dispossess papers on Mr. Aarons. The rent was due Feb. 1, but the time when dispossess papers can be served does not come till next Friday. When the original agreement was entered into, $3,500 was deposited with the landlords as security. I regard that as a provision for just such a case as this. I will file an answer in this case, and it will be fought out in court. Mr. Aarons has already received word from several people who have heard that the theatre has been closed, and it will be opened again a week from Monday. I do not know what company will appear, but I know that it will be reopened."

Judgment Against Mrs. Leslie Carter.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the Court of King's Bench to-day judgment was given in £621, with costs, against Mrs. Leslie Carter for dresses supplied by a Parisian modiste in connection with the production of "Zaza."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Melba announces that she will not sing in this country next season. The announcement has evoked many lines of type from some of our contemporaries. It is here given precisely the amount of space it deserves.

On account of the illness of Miss Hedwig Lange to-night's performance at the Irving Place Theatre of Sardou's "Der Letzte Brief" ("A Scrap of Paper") will be postponed, and in its place will be offered Moser's comedy, "Ultimo." This play will be repeated to-morrow and Saturday evenings.

The Sire Brothers, managers of the New York Theatre, have engaged Albert Daniels, the English clown, who has been appearing at the Hippodrome in London. The Agios trio, who have been prominent in the English metropolis recently, have also been secured for appearance in the olio at this house.

George Rosenfeld, who refused to give his address and occupation, secured in the Centre Street Court yesterday a summons for Manager Springer of the Grand Opera House to appear before Magistrate Cole to explain why Mr. Springer permitted the aisles of his theatre to be blocked nightly with chairs.

William A. Brady yesterday purchased from Frances Aymar Matthews a one-act play entitled "A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin," founded upon a story published in Harper's Magazine for November. He will reserve it for the use of Grace George, to be presented together with the play finally selected for her next tour. In this play Miss George will impersonate a Chinese slavegirl sold by her father to an aged merchant and enamored of a young American. The climax is peculiarly tragic.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Driven Wells and Purchases from Private Concerns Suggested for Relief.

There was but little change yesterday in the water supply situation in Brooklyn. The effect of the shutting down of the big East New York Avenue main on Tuesday and the lowering of the pressure in other mains continued to be felt in nearly all parts of the borough. In a number of districts no water was to be obtained from the pipes in buildings above the second floors. In other sections what water flowed from the faucets was muddy and had to be boiled and strained to make it fit for use. The Flatbush and East New York sections experienced no shortage for the reason that these districts are supplied for the most part by local plants.

As a means of overcoming existing conditions Chief Engineer Van Buren of the Brooklyn Department of Water Supply yesterday suggested to Deputy Commissioner Moffett that an appropriation be asked for immediately for the purpose of putting down driven wells. An additional supply of about 7,000,000 gallons a day could thus be secured, he said.

Chief Engineer Van Buren also recommended that the city purchase 25,000,000 gallons a day from any person or company having that amount of water for sale until existing conditions changed for the better. Because of the shutting down of the East New York avenue main, he said, the supply of the Dyker Heights section had been almost entirely cut off. He suggested as a relief for the residents there that 5,000,000 gallons be purchased daily from the Blythebourne Water Company for thirty days.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett referred these suggestions to Commissioner Dalton.

LITTLE WATER IN THE BRONX.

Hospitals as Well as Homes Are Great Sufferers.

The water supply in the Borough of the Bronx is going from bad to worse, and yesterday it was impossible to draw a drop of water from the faucets of dwellings above the ground floor, and so little there that it took several minutes to fill a pail. In some houses none was to be obtained at all, and people went about borrowing water by the pailful.

Public institutions and hospitals are great sufferers from the famine. Fordham Hospital has been short of water for a week or more, it being necessary to pump every drop needed. There seems to be no hope for prompt relief, and citizens are beginning to speculate where the matter will end, as it is rumored that the supply is very low.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx admitted last night the seriousness of the situation, and said that it was only at times that he could draw water from the faucets of his own home above the first floor. He said that he had talked with Commissioner Dalton, who informed him that the supply was not equal to the demand, and that this, coupled with the fact that there had been no rain for some days, made matters much worse than ever before.

When asked if he could suggest even a temporary remedy, President Haffen said that the only thing he could suggest was to tap the Croton aqueduct near Washington Bridge. The proposed pumping station at Bedford Park will not help the lower portion of the Bronx.

Would Include New York's Shed.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday Deputy Controller Levy introduced a resolution asking the hydrographic branch of the United States Geological Survey to include the watershed of the Greater New York in its territory. The hydrographists determine the amount of water occurring at given points in streams of water every day in the year. The resolution was referred to Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department.

NAVAL ARCH FOR BATTERY PARK

Mayor Van Wyck and City Officials Approve the Site.

The Naval Academy Alumni Assured that the Work Will Be Completed, Says Mr. Benjamin.

The approval of the city officials was given yesterday to Battery Park as the site for a naval arch to commemorate the deeds of valor by the United States sailors. Mayor Van Wyck gave his approval of the site selected by a committee of the Naval Academy Alumni Association, and he said that $1,000,000 should be raised for such a purpose. The authority of the Park Department was next asked yesterday afternoon by a committee consisting of Admiral Erben, Park Benjamin, Lewis F. Nixon, and Thomas E. Woods. President Clausen said he was in hearty accord with the plans.

Park Benjamin made a strong appeal to Mayor Van Wyck to have the naval arch placed at some point where the seamen of the world coming into New York Harbor could view the work. The arch, according to the present plan, will be built on the site of the music stand in Battery Park, and looking through it sightseers will be able to see the warships anchor off Tompkinsville, through the Narrows to the ocean.

According to the naval men who have taken hold of the plan, the money will be raised either by popular subscriptions, from the City of New York, from the State of New York, or from the United States Government. It was stated yesterday by Park Benjamin, Acting President of the Naval Academy Alumni Association, that that organization would not have taken hold of the work without having received promises from certain wealthy men that the work would be completed.

In his argument before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, Mr. Benjamin gave the following reasons for the adoption of the Battery site:

The arch has the appearance of and practically becomes a "water gate" at the place of entrance, not only to the city from the sea, but to the whole country, because at its greatest seaport. Thus located, it is suggestive of the guardianship of the navy.

It is also suggestive of the fact that the citizens of the United States in honoring their navy place this symbol near the ocean, the element on which its navy's work is done.

The prospect, the shipping, the people who congregate around the Battery, all are suggestive of the sea. The arch is in harmony with its surroundings.

Viewed from the land side, one looks seaward through it. It frames a picture of incoming and outgoing ships, and the imagination carries the distance beyond the horizon of the bay outward to the ocean itself.

It will be at the junction of two great water ways, and will be seen not only by all sailors, but by the millions who travel by the Sound boats and the excursion vessels.

It will be placed at a point where it can be seen not only by the citizens of the Borough of Manhattan, but by the citizens of Greater New York. It will be near to Brooklyn, near to Staten Island, and more easy of access to the citizens of those localities than if it were placed on the water side somewhere up the Hudson River, or in one of the crowded streets of Manhattan.

It will not be dwarfed by the buildings adjacent to Battery Park, no matter how high they are or may be. Its proposed location, namely, at or about the point where the band stand is now situated, is sufficiently far from these buildings to prevent any such interference. If viewed from the bay, it is projected against a mass of buildings in the rear of it, which, through a greater part of the day lie in shadow. If of white stone, it will clearly detach itself from them. Furthermore, the design of the arch itself, embellished as it is with many figures, either in the form of statues or in high relief, imparts to it an interest which at once separates it from the walls and trees which form its background, and attracts attention.

Forming, as it will, the water gate to the great City of New York, the arch will mark the place for the reception by the city authorities of any distinguished visitors landing on our shores.

Its proposed site is already sufficiently near to the water edge to permit of a special approach being hereafter constructed, if this be thought desirable. It is also so near to the existing landing now being constructed by the Department of Docks at Pier A, that it will be entirely possible to lay out a broad road leading from that landing directly to the arch. If the Ericsson statue were moved to a point beside that road, and in time other statues added, the path would be easily and appropriately secured.

When seen from the water the arch, located in Battery Park, falls naturally into the foreground, and for this reason it gains greater prominence, and its individuality may easily be further augmented by judicious planting of evergreens of dark foliage, such as yews, &c., around it. As an instance of such treatment, the facade of the Columbia College Library may be noted.

With the arch placed as proposed in Battery Park, there is no such limit imposed upon its size and proportions as would necessarily follow if it were located in an avenue or street, where the conditions of constant traffic would have to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Benjamin said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The question of building the Naval Arch has now become a business proposition. If the people who subscribed to perpetuate the Dewey Arch desire to resubscribe for a naval arch, their subscriptions will be received. There will be no canvassing for subscriptions, and we will not bother any one. Preference will be given the artists who worked on the Dewey Arch, and the arch will be a counterpart of the Dewey Arch, except that the colonnade will not be constructed unless a large amount of money is raised. Now that the site has been fixed, the members of the committee will turn their attention to the question of cost."

DR. SANDERS TO RECONSIDER.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church Will Not Accept His Resignation.

At a business meeting last night of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue, the congregation unanimously decided not to accept the resignation of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders.

Dr. Sanders tendered his resignation at the business meeting of the church last Wednesday, on the ground that he thought a younger man ought to take his place. He has been connected with the church as pastor for upward of ten years. Of late years the exodus of members from the district where the church is situated to districts further uptown has made his efforts to increase the membership more difficult than fruitful.

The action asking the pastor to remain was taken by resolution. A petition signed by about 300 of the parishioners was also gotten up, and with this a committee called upon Dr. Sanders at his home, 483 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Sanders finally consented to reconsider his resignation, and asked for time to give his reply, which he expects to do in a week.

BIRTHDAY OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Celebrated by a Family Reunion at the Second Avenue Homestead.

William Maxwell Evarts, ex-Secretary of State and ex-United States Senator, and also senior member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, was eighty-three years old yesterday.

His birthday anniversary was, because of the recent death of Charles C. Beaman, very quietly observed. Several old friends called at the Evarts mansion, at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and there was a family reunion.

Ex-Senator Evarts was as well as he has been for the past decade, and cheerful. His eyesight, although so poor as to prevent him from reading, is fair for a man of his years, and his intellectual faculties are unimpaired.

Of the family who were with Mr. Evarts and his wife, who was Miss Helen Minerva Wardner, were their children, Miss Mary Evarts, Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Sherman Evarts, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, Mrs. C. D. Scudder, and Maxwell Evarts. Allen W. Evarts and Mrs. C. C. Beaman were unable to be present.

Euchre Party for Charity.

There is to be a Martha Washington euchre party given at the Hotel Savoy by the Junior Auxiliary of the Guild for Crippled Children, for the benefit of the new school, 434 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Monday evening, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. James Ewing, President of the Juniors, will represent Martha Washington, and the twenty young ladies associated with her will be in colonial dress. Miss Clara Wagner, Hotel Savoy, is the Treasurer, and tickets can be secured from her.

Society of the Genesee.

At the Society of the Genesee dinner in honor of Major Gen. E. S. Otis at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening the speakers will be Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Controller B. S. Coler, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester, and John Foord. A number of citizens of Rochester will attend the dinner.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Gayety is on the wane. There are still a number of dinners, but very few large dances. Philadelphia will contribute one affair this week in the shape of the mid-winter dance, which is a large subscription affair and to which many New Yorkers will go. On Monday, Feb. 18, there will be a bal masqué at Copley Hall, in Boston, which is under very fashionable patronage. Many of the Bostonians have been visiting New York this Winter. Among those who have been here recently are Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, Miss Elisabeth Lawrence, Miss Edith Lawrence, and Miss Amory.

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This evening will take place the second of two dinner dances arranged by Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, a number of matrons, and J. Montgomery Strong. There will be a dinner at small tables and a cotillion. The floral decorations will be simple. There will be eight guests at each table.

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Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and family and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are contemplating a trip to California. They are to go to Santa Barbara for the early Spring. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly will be at Palm Beach. They will go South immediately after the season closes in New York.

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The wedding of Miss Bertha Day Lockwood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williston B. Lockwood, and G. Norman Bayne has been fixed for March 16. It will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church. Mr. Bart Jacob and Miss Lydia Mason Brown will be married in the middle of April. They will live at Rye.

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The Eclectic Club is to give an operatic and dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Army Relief Society on Friday evening at the Astoria.

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The dance given last night for Miss Marion Fish by Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at their residence, on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, was a pretty and small affair, and the guests were nearly all young people. Miss Fish has been going out in society for a year or so, although no formal entertainment was ever arranged for her début. The decorations of the Fish residence were simple, but artistic. Many additional electric lights were placed in the halls, and these were wreathed with Southern vines over gauze, to soften the glare. Palms were scattered about the entrance, and in the upper hall, where Mrs. Fish and her daughter received, there were more of these vines and plants. The Hungarian band was stationed in this upper hall, and played for the general dancing that preceded the supper, the partition between this room and the salon having been taken down to permit room for the cotillion. Supper was served at twelve small tables, seating from eight to ten each, and these were decorated by Hodgeson with centre pieces of Bridesmaid roses and maiden-hair ferns. Sprays of these roses and ferns were scattered about the tables, and the color scheme was pink and green throughout. The library, dining room, and hall were all used as supper rooms, and an orchestra played while the supper was served. After supper the cotillion was danced in the salon on the second floor. It was led by Harry Lehr, who danced with Miss Fish, and there were about eighty couples in the cotillion. For the six favor figures unusually attractive gifts were furnished by Mrs. Collins. In the first of these figures the girls were given Louis XVI. bonbonnières of gilt studded with turquois, and the men were presented with riding crops, engraved with the date of the dance. Bangles made of fine artificial flowers and boutonnières to match were given in the second figure, and in the third the women received Louis XVI. wands, trimmed with delicate flowers and ribbons, while their partners had leather stamp cases, silver-mounted. In the next figure handsome belts of gilt and gold pencils were given out, while the sixth figure brought forth jeweled gilt clocks in different styles for the girls and their partners received French gilt picture frames handsomely jeweled.

Among the 200 guests were the Misses Ella de Peyster, Helen White Stevens, Florence Twombly, Frederica P. Webb, Natalie Wells, Nathalie Vanderpoel, Rosamond Street, Nora Iselin, Therese Iselin, Katharine Pratt, Eleanor Jay, Mary Harriman, Mabel Gerry, May Gallatin, Sibyl Douglas Miss Crosby, Miss Barbey, Evelyn Sloane, Helen T. Barney, Sibyl Kane, Katharine Dix, Gladys Brooks, Nathalie Schenck, Kathleen Neilson, the Misses Moran, Miss Parsons, Helen Kountze, Pauline Robinson, Miss Jones, the Misses Henderson, the Misses Cryder, Miss Wilmerding, Miss Cutting, Miss Crosby, Miss Smith, Sara Van Alen, Miss Burden, Lila Sloane, Maizie Delafield, Edith Carpender, Jula Olin, and the Messrs. H. W. Bull, Moncure Robinson, Beverly Robinson, Walton Oakley, Arthur Street, Barclay Kountze, Goelet Gallatin, Schuyler Schieffelin, Phoenix Ingraham, Craig Wadsworth, Alexander Hadden, Worthington Whitehouse, Robert L. Gerry, Peter Gerry, Stephen Olin, Richard Peters, Charles Munn, Meredith Howland, Archibald Harrison, Ernest Iselin, Ashbel Barney, David Bishop, Reginald Brooks, and Messrs. Blagden, Harris, Morris, Baldwin, de Peyster, Francklyn, and Delafield.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a luncheon of fourteen covers yesterday at her residence, 185 Madison Avenue. Her guests included Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mrs. Goodhue, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Walton Oakley, Mrs. Cruger Pell, Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Miss Helen Chace. Mrs. de Peyster will give a second luncheon Thursday, Feb. 14.

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The Knickerbocker Bowling Club had its first meeting of this season at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. Despite the blustering weather there was an unusually large attendance, nearly 150 in all. An orchestra played in the upper hall, and tea was served at small tables in the reception room, decorated with Spring flowers. Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. William Mac-Hevet Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Berkely Mostyn, Miss Stevens, the Misses Stebbins, Mrs. Charles Stebbins, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and many others were present.

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A number of dinners were given last night, and from many of them the guests went to the Fish dance. Mrs. W. Storrs Wells gave a dinner of eighteen covers, and Mrs. Ogden Mills one of fourteen. Miss Delia Gurnee also gave a dinner, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie was another of the dinner givers.

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Miss Susan Travers of 175 Madison Avenue gave a handsome luncheon on Tuesday for twelve persons in honor of her niece, Miss Harriet Wadsworth. Miss Wadsworth, it will be remembered, was the special guest of her cousin, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, at the latter's recent superb dinner dance.

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Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe, after spending the holidays at their country house, Southfields, Orange County, N. Y., have taken the Starr house at 818 West Seventy-fifth Street, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Coxe are in mourning on account of the death of Mr. Coxe's father and Mrs. Coxe's aunt, Mrs. Luther C. Clark.

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The Baroness von Ketteler will arrive in New York to-morrow from Detroit, and will remain here a few days before sailing for Germany. The Baroness is the widow of the German Ambassador who was murdered in China and a sister of Lewis Cass Ledyard.

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The Knickerbocker Whist Club will meet this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, 4 West Forty-ninth Street, and the prizes will be original. The next meeting of the club will be at the residence of Mrs. Borrowe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales will celebrate their golden wedding on Feb. 12. There will be no formal reception, but only a family dinner at the Wales residence, 25 East Fifty-fifth Street, at which Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, (Miss Wales,) Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wales, and the grandchildren will be present.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Except Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Long, all the ladies of the Cabinet were at home to visitors this afternoon, Mrs. Root and Miss Root holding a particularly large reception, as this was announced to be their last day at home this year. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root will go to New York Monday to attend the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Salem Wales, Mrs. Root's parents, which takes place Feb. 12.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay left to-day for a short visit to Old Point Comfort.

Senator and Mrs. Hanna entertained at their second large dinner party of the season this evening. Their guests included the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Henderson, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor, the First Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, and Miss Phelps.

Mrs. Hugh Wallace, who is spending the Winter with her parents, entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of her sister, Mrs. Beecher of New York. To meet this young matron, who was formerly Miss Cassie Fuller, were Mrs. Micou, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. Olmsted, Mrs. Walter Scott Andrews, Mrs. Roy Jones, Miss Harlan, Miss Griggs, Miss Cockrell, Miss Proctor, Miss Rochester, Miss Deering, Miss Apperton, Miss Lane, Miss Rose Wallach, Miss Patten, Miss Scanlon, Miss Sherrell, and Miss Fuller.

Garrison—Hotchkiss.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—The wedding of Miss Helen Southgate Hotchkiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hotchkiss of this city, to Elisha Ely Garrison of St. Louis was solemnized this afternoon at the Hotchkiss family residence, in Hillhouse Avenue, in the presence of many guests from other cities. The bridesmaids were Misses Margaret Keene of Philadelphia, Harriet Barbour and Lucy Pearson of Hartford, and Marion Gallaudet of Washington, while Miss Elsie Hotchkiss, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Stuart Hotchkiss, the bride's brother, was best man The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth of this city.

The bridegroom is a Yale graduate of the class of 1897 and was formerly a member of the Rough Riders' Regiment under Col. Roosevelt.

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Savannah Veterans Will Not Send Delegates if the Invitation to Mr. McKinley is Adhered To.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 6.—The Confederate Veterans' Association of Savannah last night passed resolutions protesting against the invitation to President McKinley to attend the reunion of Confederate Veterans in Memphis.

The resolutions recite that the association entertains profound respect for President McKinley and his exalted station, but, "believing his presence on this occasion, as the guest of the City of Memphis, is sought by a few of the citizens of Memphis to further their political aspirations, and is therefore derogatory to our idea of the proper respect due to the President of this great Nation and contrary to the spirit of the United Confederate Veterans, partisan politics and all that tends to it being strictly forbidden in all meetings and reunions of the United Confederate Veterans' organization," the association calls upon Gen. Gordon, Commander in Chief, to name some other city than Memphis as the place for the reunion, and says it will not send delegates to Memphis if the invitation to the President is adhered to.

BANK TO INCREASE ITS STOCK.

Capital of the Seventh National to Be $500,000 Instead of $300,000.

The capital stock of the Seventh National Bank is to be increased from $300,000 to $500,000.

The Directors of the bank have already agreed upon the increase, and will meet in a few days to take formal action. The majority of the shareholders have already signified their intention of ratifying whatever action may be taken by the Directors. It is understood that the plan embraces the distribution of the new stock pro rata at par, payment to be made in cash.

William H. Kimball, formerly a Bank Examiner, is President of the institution. Among the Directors are Perry S. Heath, ex-Assistant Postmaster General; Fletcher Heath, and John A. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan when seen last evening said: "It is true that the capital stock of the bank is to be increased from $300,000 to $500,000. We have already applied to Washington for the necessary authorization. I have no doubt the stock will be readily taken up."

According to last week's statement of the New York Clearing House the net deposits of the Seventh National Bank are $4,670,000. It has a surplus of $216,400. Its loans outstanding aggregate $3,360,000. It is the local depository for Government Post Office funds.

CROCKERY MEN DINE.

Gen. Ludlow Observes that the Army Is Not Like a Bull in a Crockery Shop.

Gen. Ludlow, ex-Military Governor of Havana, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Crockery Board of Trade, given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The General, in a humorous speech, responded to the toast, "The Army," and received an ovation at the close of his speech. Gen. Ludlow spoke in part as follows:

"The army of late has not been in the habit of meeting the peaceful citizens of this country. It has been otherwise engaged. I hope that will be changed in the future. The march of our army has been somewhat remote and isolated from the march of trade and commerce. The public in this country, unlike other countries, knows very little about the army, because the army has always been engaged as the pioneer of trade and commerce on the extreme edge of civilization.

"If you knew us you would love us. There is no better friend of the public, of progress, and of civilization than the army and its officers. I know it will appeal to you if I say that the army is not like a bull in a crockery shop. It is not always for destruction; it needs peace as much as anybody, and must have it even if it has got to fight for it."

About two hundred members and guests were present.

Booksellers' League Dinner.

Geniality and good cheer, together with mutual congratulations on the part of the members of The Booksellers' League, characterized the sixth annual banquet of that organization, at the rooms of the Aldine Association last night. Charles E. Butler presided. The Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin told of the siege of Peking, and the destruction of the books in the Imperial Academy; Samuel Bancroft, Jr., read a paper on "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," and Ernest Edwards spoke of "The Possibilities of Photogravure Illustrating."

UNION OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

National Federation Organizes in Philadelphia and Elects Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The delegates to the conference having for its object a National federation of churches and Christian workers to-day adopted a constitution for the new organization and elected officers. The constitution gives the organization the title of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers. Its object is "to secure co-operation among churches and Christian workers throughout the United States, for the more effective promotion of the interests of the Kingdom of God."

The officers elected are: President—J. Cleveland Cady, New York; Vice Presidents—Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Albany, N. Y.; William E. Dodge, New York; Col. Jacob L. Greene, Hartford, Conn.; E. W. Blatchford, Chicago; Horace Benton, Cleveland; Charles A. Schieren, Brooklyn; William Hartshorn, Boston; Samuel Young, Pittsburg; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, Washington; John H. Converse, Philadelphia; Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Chicago; Recording Secretary—William A. Rice, D. D., Newark, N. J.

Executive Board—W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Providence, R. I.; William Hayes Ward, LL. D., New York; Washington Choate, D. D., Greenwich, Conn.; Rivington S. Lord, D. D., Brooklyn; George U. Wenner, D. D., New York; Frank Mason North, D. D., New York; William H. Beach, Jersey City, N. J.; Charles L. Thompson, D. D., New York; Henry C. M. Ingraham, Brooklyn; Samuel M. Hamilton, D. D., Englewood, N. J.; Prof. James B. Brooks, LL. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. Walpole Warren, D. D., New York; Morris W. Seymour, Bridgeport, Conn.; William J. Miller, Philadelphia; J. W. Hegeman, Ph. D., New York; Lewis Francis, D. D., Brooklyn; Charles H. Knox, New York; John B. Talbert, D. D., New York; Lucien C. Warner, New York; William H. Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Charles E. Hughes, New York; John S. Huyler, New York; Burton Mansfield, New Haven, Conn.; Colgate Hoyt, New York; George Griffiths, Philadelphia; Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark, N. J.

ELIPHALET N. POTTER DEAD.

Was the Brother of Bishop Potter of This City—Death Occurred in the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, brother of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, died of heart disease at 6:45 o'clock this evening at the Hotel Jardin in this city.

Dr. Potter was the youngest son of Bishop Alonzo Potter and was born in Schenectady Sept. 20, 1836. He was graduated at Union in 1861 and at Berkeley Divinity School in 1862. He took orders as an Episcopalian clergyman, and was rector of the Church of the Nativity in South Bethlehem, Penn., from 1862 to 1869. From 1866 to 1871 he was Secretary and Professor of Ethics at Lehigh University, and from 1869 till 1871 he was associate rector of St. Paul's, Troy.

At Bethlehem Dr. Potter was instrumental in building three churches, and in Troy two chapels. In 1871 he was elected President of Union College, and he was chosen to the same office when the college became a university, in 1873. In 1872 he was elected Trustee. Resigning from the Presidency in 1884, he was chosen Bishop of Nebraska, but declined

PANIC IN BROADWAY CABLE CAR EXPLOSION

Twenty Persons Hurt by the Bursting of a Heater at Spring Street.

Flames Quickly Follow and Many Narrowly Escape Them—Explosion the First of Its Kind on Record.

The explosion of the steam-heating apparatus in a crowded Columbus Avenue car at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Broadway and Spring Street, followed by fire, caused a stampede of the passengers and resulted in the injury of about twenty persons. Some of the passengers, among whom were several women, were burned before they could escape, others were badly cut by glass while trying to climb out of the windows, and several were crushed in the rush to get out of the burning car.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery which the mechanical experts of the street railway company are trying to solve. The fact that it is the first case of an explosion of street car heating apparatus on record lends additional interest to the accident.

The car was in charge of Conductor Richard Brown and Motorman James Taggart. Before it left the Fiftieth Street barns yesterday morning, the heating apparatus was inspected, and everything was in good shape. When Spring Street was reached there was a loud explosion. The steam pipes under the right side of the car burst and deranged the fire box. The oil box on the axle was upset by the force of the explosion, and the oil poured over the firebox. In a second the car was in flames, and a wild scramble for safety followed.

Conductor Brown shouted to the passengers to climb out of the windows. Motorman Taggart stopped the car in front of 525 Broadway, and Policeman Benklar came to the assistance of the passengers. He helped several women to climb out of the windows of the flaming car.

An effort was made to put out the fire. A bucket brigade was formed and pails of water from a neighboring store were brought, but the fire had made too much headway, and an alarm was turned in. Engine 20 and Hook and Ladder No. 8 reached the scene a few minutes after and quickly extinguished the flames. The accident caused a delay of about thirty minutes in traffic along the Broadway line, and cars were stalled between Fourth and Canal Streets.

The heating appartus in the cable cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was furnished by the Gold Street Car Heating Company, and is used extensively in all the large cities of this country. It consists of a firebox under the right front end of the car and a system of hot water and steam pipes, running under the seats. The apparatus is provided with a safety valve, and when the pressure of the steam becomes too great this valve is supposed to relieve it. The heaters, the Metropolitan people say, are inspected several times a day. They have been in use for seven years. Speaking of the explosion yesterday, Secretary Harry S. Macdona of the street railway company said:

"It is one of those mysterious explosions the cause of which is impossible to tell except by a careful investigation. Our mechanical engineers are now investigating. One thing is certain, the Pintsch gas apparatus, which is intact, did not have anything to do with it. The gas tank is on the other side of the car and is not connected in any way with the heating apparatus. We never had any trouble before with the heating apparatus."

The car is valued at about $2,000, and is fully insured. It was so badly damaged that it would not grip the cable and had to be pushed to the barns by another car.

Policeman Benklar wanted to call an ambulance to attend to the injured people, but they all preferred to go home. Among the injured passengers was Mrs. Robert Barnes, wife of Capt. Barnes of the American Line of steamers. Mrs. Barnes was removed to her home, 1,695 Broadway, prostrated from shock. I. C. Townsend of Newtown, Penn., another passenger, is stopping at the Continental Hotel. In describing the explosion he said:

"I was standing with my hand on the grating which covers the smokestack to the firebox at the front end of the car, and it is a wonder that I was not seriously injured. The explosion was a powerful one and the car was quickly filled with smoke and flames. My hair was singed and my clothing burned."

So great was the force of the explosion at the rear end of the car that A. W. Baird and W. G. Baird of 79 Walker Street, who were standing on the platform, were hurled to the street.

The more severely injured, as far as could be ascertained by the police, are:

Mrs. ROBERT BARNES, 1,695 Broadway, slightly burned and prostrated from the shock.

H. F. HYMAN, 68 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, burned about the neck and hands and cut by glass.

MAX HYMAN, 68 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, arm bruised.

WILLIAM NIGHTINGALE, 476 Broome Street, hands burned.

Slightly Injured:

A. W. Baird and W. G. Baird, 79 Walker Street; I. C. Townsend, Continental Hotel; J. R. Parks, and Isaac Levy.

TRIED HARD TO PASS A CHECK.

Man Giving the Name of James Savoy Is Arrested in Long Island City.

Two men walked into the furniture store of Richard Schwartz, on Borden Avenue, in Long Island City, yesterday afternoon and bought furniture to the value of $11. They directed that it be sent to "James Savoy, Jamaica Plank Road, Jamaica." In payment they tendered a check for $29. This was drawn upon the German Exchange Bank of Manhattan to the order of James Savoy, and was signed A. L. Schute. The furniture dealer did not have the change for the check, so he ran to the Queens County National Bank.

There the check was questioned, and the officials telephoned to the German Exchange Bank. They had such an account, but described the signature of Mr. Schute as being almost always written in very small ion the check. The signature on the check was in a large hand. The furniture dealer decided not to cash the check, and returned it to his customers. While he was doing this the Queens County Bank notified the police, and Detective Graham was sent out on the case. He saw the men emerge from the furniture store and followed them. The men went to a grocery store and bought groceries amounting to $19, and directed they be sent to "James Savoy, 201 Main Street, Jamaica."

The grocer refused the check on general principles. The two men then left and went to another grocery near by, where they were purchasing goods when Graham arrested Savoy. The other man escaped. The prisoner gave his name as James Savoy, and claimed he lived on Bleecker Street, Manhattan. He would give no number. On him were found a number of pawn tickets issued by Philadelphi pawnbrokers. He was held.

POLICEMAN FITZGERALD BURIED.

Patrolman Who Lost His Life at Fire Honored by His Comrades.

Funeral services over the remains of Policeman Thomas J. Fitzgerald of 112 East Fifty-fourth Street, who lost his life in the big fire at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue last Tuesday night, were held yesterday morning at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrier, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. Capt. Delaney and twenty-five policemen from the Thirty-fifth Street Station House, where the deceased was attached at the time of his death, attended the services as a guard of honor, and escorted the body to Calvary Cemetery, where the interment took place. Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station was represented by Roundsman Donohue, and delegations were present from the Knights of Columbus and Catholic Benevolent Association, in which the policeman held membership.

After the mass the funeral cortége passed through Lexington Avenue and turned into Fifty-first Street and by the East Fifty-first Street Station. Lined up in their dress uniforms under Capt. Lantry were the reserves of that station with their batons at present arms. Engine Company No. 8 has its headquarters next door to the police station. The members of that company, in dress uniforms, were also out to salute the cortége, while the engine bell was tolled until the hearse bearing the dead was out of view.

DENOUNCE MRS. NATION.

Two Hundred Brewers Will "Talk Her Down" If She Comes Here.

Mrs. Nation, the saloon wrecker, who threatens to come here with her little hatchet, was hauled, oratorically, over the coals at this week's meeting of the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Federated Union. Many delegates from unions connected with saloons attended the meeting and said that her threatened invasion of New York should be stopped. Among these, Delegate Bohm of the Brewery Workmen's National Union; Delegate Meisel of the Bartenders' Union, and several other delegates were loud in their denunciations of her tactics.

"I know what our organization is going to do," said Delegate Pommer of the Brewers' Union. "We will have a committee of 200 journeymen brewers ready to meet Mrs. Nation and try to persuade her that New York should not come under her saloon smashing programme. First one will talk to her, then another, until the entire committee is talking. She might talk two or three men down, but she can't talk down 200."

"You don't know her," said a delegate.

"Well, if she can talk down 200 journeymen brewers," said Pommer, "she'll be a good one. We want to get her to go back and leave New York out of her programme."

It was decided that Mrs. Nation has no business in New York; that her crusade is wicked, ridiculous, and calculated to drive hundreds of people out of honest work, and that her New York campaign should be cut short if possible. The plan of the brewers was approved as the best that could be thought of under the circumstances.

GIRL FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Believed that Annie Hawthorne Was Killed by Ptomaines in the Salmon She Ate.

Annie Hawthorne, fourteen years of age, died early yesterday morning at the home of her parents, at 9 Seventh Street, Long Island City, from, it was at first supposed, asphyxiation, due to coal gas escaping from the kitchen stove. The girl's father and mother and younger sister were also ill yesterday morning. Subsequent investigation indicates that the girl died of ptomaine poisoning. This probably resulted from eating canned salmon. The family lives on the first floor of a double three-story tenement house.

Mrs. Hawthorne said last night that at midnight she was awakened and went to the front room, where the girls slept, and Annie asked for a drink. She went into the kitchen and obtained water. At that time the fire was out and the stove was cold. She returned to bed, and was aroused again between 5 and 6 o'clock by her daughter Annie, and again gave her a glass of water. When the family arose an hour or so later Annie was dead.

Mrs. Hawthorne said that at supper on Tuesday night her oldest girl ate heartily of the salmon. An autopsy will probably be performed to-day.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

More Than $15,000 Damage Done by Water at a Slight Blaze.

A slight fire which of itself was of no significance, occasioned a water damage of about $16,000 yesterday morning in the five-story factory building at 857 to 877 Washington Street. The factory covers an entire block, and is occupied by several firms. No one was in the building when the automatic fire alarm sounded shortly after midnight. The fire was extinguished with little trouble. Smith & Meinken estimated their loss at $2,000 by fire and water. The stock of Leopold Pincus, manufacturer of ladies' fine shoes on the second floor, was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by water. Wrigley Brothers, paper-box manufacturers on the first floor, suffered a loss of about $4,000 from the same cause. H. M. Noe & Co., produce merchants on the ground floor, lost $500 by water. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Rochester Man Killed by Morphine.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Henry Johnson, a member of the firm of D. W. & H. Johnson, hotel keepers of Rochester, died in the Lewis House in this city this morning from the effects of a dose of morphine. Mr. Johnson came to the Lewis House Sunday. Monday he went to his room late and did not leave it yesterday. About 8 o'clock last evening the chambermaid told the proprietor that the man was still in his room. The proprietor investigated, and found the man fully dressed, but in a stupor. He died at 4:45 this morning without regaining consciousness. A four-ounce bottle of morphine was found in the room, and it was about half full of the drug.

Drowned While Crossing a Ferry.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 6.—On the Alabama River, seventeen miles south of here, the ferryboat at Rose's Ferry started across the river yesterday heavily loaded with farmers' wagons. When midway of the stream the cable broke, and the boat was swept down the river. It struck an obstruction and was turned over. Several teams and mules and five or six persons were drowned, and several others narrowly escaped. The names of the lost are not obtainable.

Letter Carrier Accused of Theft.

Samuel E. Burns, a letter carrier employed in Station O at Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with stealing money from letters. Burns has been a letter carrier for fourteen years. When he was arrested a letter containing marked bills was found on him. He waived examination and was held in $2,500 bail for examination.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 7.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
80—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Allison.
84—United States vs. Miller.
91—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
95—Jaycox vs. United States.
100—Tribune Ass'n vs. Follwell.
94—United States vs. Dodge.
97—United States vs. Zeimer.
98—United States vs. Grempler.
101—Morgan's Louisiana & T. Co. vs. The R. G. Dun.
103—McLain vs. The Draw Richmond.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
132—Reilly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.
133—Davis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
143—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
145—Blundell vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
1½—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
231—Hess vs. Bien & Co.
76—Childs vs. New York Times.
151—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.
19—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
197—Maban vs. Dixon.
360—Helser vs. Jay.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 45, 85, 88, 123, 18, 86, 102, 599.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Andrews, P. J.; O'Gorman and Blanchard, JJ.

Levenson vs. Blake.—Motion denied, without costs.

Stimes vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Return having been filed, the motion is denied; no costs.

Keller vs. Price.—On the argument counsel may present copies of the missing exhibits.

Rosenthal vs. Tenenbaum.—Return having been filed, the motion is denied, without costs.

Western Union Sewing Machine Company vs. Sachs.—Motion granted; no costs.

Frank vs. Lockhart.—Motion denied, without prejudice to a renewal thereof, if the appeal is not heard at the next term.

Berney vs. Marks; Behson vs. Gutterman; Richardson vs. Borrill; Newhouse vs. Hoey; Diller vs. Willis.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Lazarus vs. Metler; Robinson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motions granted, with $10 costs.

Heyman vs. Levy.—Owing to the death of appellant, motion is denied, without prejudice to a renewal.

Rabinowitz vs. Hartford.—Motion granted by consent, without costs.

Press Publishing Company vs. Bailliehmer; Hall vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Kortenhenricks vs. same; Booker vs. same; Klappler vs. same; Schaefer vs. same; Dodge vs. Pritchard; Sievering vs. Murray Manufacturing Company.—If the returns be filed within thirty days, the respondents' motions will be denied, without costs; otherwise granted, with $10 costs.

Oelhof vs. Solomon.—Motion for reargument will stand over to the next term.

Isear vs. Bloom; Lang vs. Lessler.—Motions granted.

Gregor vs. Niedermann.—Motion to dismiss appeal is denied; with $10 costs.

Dwyer vs. Matrange; Early vs. Krauss.—Motions denied.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

23—Sugden vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
25—Stillman vs. Brant.
2—People, &c., vs. Beisecker.
27—Foley vs. Scharman.
12—Mooney vs. Press Pub. Co.
28—Sherman vs. Tucker.
29—Benedict vs. Guardian Trust Co.
31—Mittendorf vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
16—Hamerschlag vs. Duryea.
26—Hagen vs. Ward.
32—Baxter vs. Lancaster.
36—Hayes vs. Union Ry. Co.
52—McGovern vs. N. Y. El. Ry. Co.
53—Brunner vs. Bournonville.
55—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Town of Greenburgh.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Andrews, P. J.; O'Gorman and Blanchard, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeal from judgment of City Court.

7—Gregor vs. Niederman. Appeals from the Municipal Court.
100—Tischler vs. Fishman.
105—Pettiti vs. Falanga.
116—Katzenberg vs. Becker.
116—McCotter vs. Flinn.
117—Vogel vs. Friedman.
118—Condict vs. Chisholm.
53—Warshawsky vs. Horowitz.
74—Keller vs. Straus.
109—Duryea vs. Matranga.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gerding vs. Weir.
2—Lyon vs. Graham & Sons Co.
3—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Butler.
4—Clark Johnson Medicine Co., vs. Olmstead.
5—Antonio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—O'Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—In re Tillard Mfg. Co.
8—Thorley vs. Keating.
9—Veysey vs. Veysey.
10—Levy vs. Schwarzschild.
11—Marx vs. Marx.
12—Stone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15—In re John Stephenson Co.
14—Stewart vs. Oppenheim.
15—Lyman vs. Rosenbach.
16—Barber vs. Lane.
17—Clark vs. Merritt.
18—Fargo vs. Fargo.
19—Geoghan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
20—Lefko vs. Lefko.
21—Doernberg vs. Krakower.
22—Robertson vs. Rockland Cemetery Imp. Co.
23—Robertson vs. Stone.
24—In re 110th St.
25—Templeton vs. Aronson.
26—In re Harrison.
27—People, &c., vs. Price.
28—Same vs. Adams.
29—Same vs. Donnelly.
30—In re Church of St. John of Kepamuk.
31—In re Bailey.
32—Westheimer vs. Muslmer.
33—Myers vs. Sulbacher.
34—Davot vs. Davot.
35—Post vs. Schmerl.
36—Lefko vs. Lefko.
37—Wampler vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
38—Dillemuth vs. Rafferty.
39—People, &c., vs. Noblett.
40—In re Lewis A. May & Co.
41—Straus vs. Hoyt.
42—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Hoyt.
43—Mitchell vs. Hoyt.
44—Murray vs. same.
45—N. Y. Security & Tr. Co. vs. Hoyt.
46—Darling vs. same.
47—5th Av. Bank vs. same.
48—East River Savings Bank vs. Brown.
49—Morgenthau vs. Steeves.
50—In re 3d Av.
51—Dalton vs. Mayor, &c.
52—Miller vs. Bangs.
53—Nat. Bank vs. Cox.
54—Bayliss vs. Hamilton.
55—In re Grafton.
56—Blatt vs. Blatt.
57—McKee vs. Jessup.
58—McCabe vs. John Hancock Ins. Co.
59—Bloch vs. Bloch.
60—Coffin vs. Erie R. R. Co.
61—Sporborg vs. Tauber
62—Kreatzer vs. McKee.
63—Bates vs. Wood.
64—Marlin Fire Arms Co. vs. Shields.
65—Fiske vs. London Association.
66—Lord vs. McGuckin.
67—Bulkley vs. Harney.
68—Walsh vs. Koch.
69—Schiff vs. Cohen.
70—Perry vs. Levenson.
71—Schlessinger vs. Oberndorf.
72—Goldberg vs. Stein
73—Bowers vs. Schell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

2213—Radley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6119—Kelly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
8118—Brown vs. N. Y. Steam Heating Co.
8103—Weintraub vs. Farber.
8111—Meyer vs. N. Y. Eve. Journal Pub. Co.
8204—Cohen vs. Hecla Iron Works.
8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
8321—Lowenheim vs. Curtiss.
8129—Bleicher vs. Hecla Iron Works.
8182—Autman vs. Rosen.
5368—Leeson vs. City of N. Y.
5364—Same vs. same.
1510—St. John vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Eliza Darby, William M. Rice, Magdalena Schiel, Fannie D. Brown, Elizabeth Meyer, N. Stanhope Phillips, Ricke Arnold, Edwin G. Bixby, Walter Scott, Mortimer C. Leo, Walter H. Woodson, Susan Decker.
At 2 P. M.
Henrietta Margraf.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1625—Helen C. Brush. 1631—William M. Rice.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Sts.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3440—Geffner vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1403—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.
319—Greene vs. Electricity Newspaper Co.
362—Daly vs. Ringler.
362 5/8—Damino vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
224—Toop vs. Ryan.
75—White vs. Belmont
815—Finkelstein vs. Weintraub.
3164—Alexander vs. Gerearu.
734—Stein vs. Sickels.
1254—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1000—Gottschalk vs. same.
1397—Niehaus vs. same.
1772—McMurtry vs. P. C. Linde Co.
1219—Hunt vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
3644—Scueglia vs. Loughran.
3719½—Galligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1211—Kosch vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
3730—Pontnik vs. Wellenbrock.
861—Wolf vs. Briner.
598—Edelstein vs. Levy.
2344—Miciancia vs. Donato.
1420—Kennedy vs. Taylor.
1052—Berg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
582—Horwitz vs. same.
1781—Ginley vs. Union Ry. Co.
1527—N. Y. Insulated Wire Co. vs. Sire.
1170½—Solomon vs. O'Connor.
1165½—Lynch vs. McGlincey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2490—Szotak vs. Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
2361—Equit. Nat. Bank vs. La Follette.
2052—Enright vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2061—Frankel vs. Lyon.
2175—Colletti vs. Comiskey.
4258—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2218—Kling vs. Smith.
2220—Galstat vs. Cohen.
2225—Bell vs. Mallon.
2235—Strauss vs. Sigrist
2267—Amsil vs. Jacobson.
2271—Moen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2274—Walsh vs. Henry.
2290—Wood vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1829—Rubin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
3627—Lustig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
917—Ruppert vs. Stein.
2330—Nickerson vs. Corning.
2334—Taylor vs. Walsh.
2340—Wolf vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2353—Thos. Conville Br. Co. vs. Moore.
2356—Silverman vs. Gillas.
2358—Harris vs. Woslencroft.
2362—La Roche vs. Lithauer.
2365—Ransom vs. Siegle.
2368—Hahlo vs. Newborg.
1725—Fitzpatrick vs. Keogh.
1610—Juilliard vs. Solomon.
1011—Price vs. same.
1012—Juilliard vs. Levin
1430—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1482—Wade vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1962—Taylor vs. Miami SS. Co.
2040½—Adams vs. Argyle.
1859—Foster vs. Krame.
2017—Stegman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1757—Pinney vs. Moore.
1595—McIntyre vs. Robson.
3949½—Gerken vs. Rupert.
2038—Segal vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2044—Jones vs. Hartje.
2040—Schlenker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached.
3529—Noone vs. Finn.
3780—Fredericks vs. Steinfeld.
3887—Hammerschlag vs. Connor.
3774—Shapiro vs. Hedden.
3777—Schevalowitz vs. Glossman.
2665—Neff vs. MacCoy.
3625—Sugerman vs. Danzig.
3884—Ginsberg vs. Union Cloak & Suit Co.
3815—Stewart vs. Bibby.
3784—Mayer vs. Marcus.
4008—Helt vs. Coulding.
3862—Levi vs. Reagan.
4010—Epstein vs. Brooks.
Case on. Short causes.
3705—Man. Bath Tub Co. vs. De Lacey.
3745—Hirschfield vs. Brener.
3727—Sturk vs. Stoll.
3518—Ehrlich vs. Mandelbaum.
3878—McGrath vs. Von Raltz.
4033—Munter vs. Tausend.
4046—Crawford vs. Meehan.
Equity and non-jury cases
3779—Lankering vs. Glass.
380—Bornholz vs. Gluckman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2134—Solomon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2135—Edelman vs. same.
2237—Kaebler vs. Walbach.
2124—Connolly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2100—Metzer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2135—Levine vs. Meyerson.
2416—Wishnew vs. Lyon.
2470—Wiley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2427—Gleason vs. Beck.
2155—Schlepp vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2154—Lee vs. same.
2183—Equit. Loan Co. vs. Ames.
2528—Schrag vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2405—Woeltje vs. Riess.
2471—Cohn vs. Rheinauer.
2216—Drummond vs. Smith.
2240—Parker vs. Towns.
2245—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Horton.
2204—McDermott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2508—Hult vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2509—Shifnaden vs. Cugood.
2511—Klein vs. Levy.
2513—Dratler vs. Ind. Order L. L.
2519—Megibbon vs. Easton Co.
2524—Fun lich vs. Harrison.
2526—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2533—Wilcox vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle & T. Co.
2234—Scherzinger vs. Moore.
2073—Hoos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2626.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.
1—David Marks.
2—Nathan Saul.
3—Herman Stone.
4—Thomas Fitzgerald.
5—James J. Miland.
Nicholas Rooney, Patrick Casey, Philip Traynor, Robert Weir.
6—Harry Williams.
7—Henry Harpe.
8—William Butler, Richard McCarthy.
9—James Ryan.
10—Frank Becker.
11—John Harnett.
12—William Spolasko, Susie Greenwald.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Herrman for the People.
1—Max Adler.
2—Charles Kief.
3—Egidio Paglinea.
4—Thomas J. Fanning.
5—Frank Brock.
7—Frederick Newberger, James Dooley.
6—Herman Reimenthal
7—Jacob Levy.
8—Max Fogelson, Elias Rosenbloom.
9—Nicholas Sarase.
10—Harris Needle.
11—Fannie Zibliski.
12—Kate Schweitzer.
13—John Marno.
14—Abraham Cohen.
15—Benedict Standacher

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Pierce, and O'Connor for the People.
1—Luigi Filipelli.
2—George Ruch.
3—William C. White.
4—Mamie McNally.
5—Frank R. Sherwin, Charles Hodson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.
1—Kate Clare.
2—Joseph Florsheim.
3—William Mason, Victor Vanderbeck.
4—Daniel Hyman.
5—Sadie Weinstein.
6—John Connelly
7—William Corcoran, William Johnson.
8—Lillie Gabriel, Francis Joyce, James Ayres.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—P. W. Engs & Sons' Company vs. Abbie S. Sotelido—Emanuel S. Cahn.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Samuel Schuss vs. Michael Ehrlich—William E. Wyatt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Van Woert vs. Olmstead—Dallas Flanagan. Ropes vs. Ropes—William L. Turner. Schmitt vs. Schmitt—John A. Straley.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Barton vs. Penfield—Clifford W. Hartridge. Sloane vs. Karban—Samson Lachman. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Norris—John J. Phelan. Matheheimer vs. Franks—John E. Duffy. Auerbach vs. Fernbach—Gilbert M. Speir. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Treiber—Joseph P. McDonough. Ross vs. Tattersalls (of New York)—William J. O'Sullivan. Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Babcock—John E. Duffy.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Potter vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company—James W. Hawes.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Kenefick, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
3623—Larson vs. B. H. R. R.
1686—Quirk vs. Nassau R. R.
3799—McCleash vs. B. H. R. R.
4388, 4389—Roberts vs. B. H. R. R.
4393—Rogers vs. B. H. R. R.
4448—Emery vs. Naylor.
3729—Riordan vs. Met. St. R. R.
4427—McGovern vs. Rutan et al.
3208—Radican vs. B. H. R. R.
4316—Harkow vs. same.
4387—Fletcher vs. same.
4287—Peck vs. same.
4467—Stolper vs. B. H. R. R.
4471—Tuns vs. B. H. R. R.
4494—Cloonan vs. B. H. R. R.
4497—Schaefter vs. Hoffman.
4513—Makufsky vs. Manhattan Brass Co.
4519—Heine vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
4520—Thompson vs. B. H. R. R.
4476—Brady vs. Reinera.
4527—Weber vs. Jurgens
3601—Morrisey vs. Smith.
3685—Bornman vs. Star Co.
3736—Logan vs. Bauland Co.
3728—Bernstein vs. Krantz.
3587—Devine vs. Peak.
3526—Ruder vs. Minck.
3598, 3599—Spandau vs. B. H. R. R.
3501—Mendel vs. same.
3694—Mitchell vs. same.
3680—McDermott vs. same.
3567—Cohen vs. same.
3552—Yunkeich vs. same
3584—Knudsen vs. same.
3633—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R. et al.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Steffens vs. Hubman and others—Eugene V. Brewster, to ascertain liens. Post et al., as executors, &c., vs. Martin et al.—Delancey F. Nichols, to compute. In re Croft, Infant—Eugene V. Brewster, to sell.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester—Trial Term, Day calendar: Nos. 33, 36, 38, 145, 151, 8, 14, 25, 56, 67, 71, 73, 81, 86, 90, 118, 140, 141, 147, 150.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,464.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND FEINMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sigmund Feinman, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Sigmund Feinman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 6th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MENDEL BASKIN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,048.

Notice is hereby given that Mendel Baskin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22nd, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February, 6th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KALMAN HOFFMAN and MAX HOFFMAN, Individually and as members of the firm of Hoffman Brothers, Bankrupts.—No. 3,421.

To the creditors of Kalman Hoffman and Max Hoffman, individually and as members of the firm of Hoffman Brothers, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Kalman Hoffman and Max Hoffman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 6th, 1901.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

8648—Feingold vs. B. H. R. R.
8721—Wyman vs. Walton.
8641—Dempsey vs. Met. St. R. R.
8668—Fosburgh vs. B. H. R. R.
8704—Abrahams vs. same.
8441—Brennan vs. Kirches.
4164—Burke vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
3954—Weiss vs. Miller.
3751—Lodewyk vs. C. L. & B. R. R.
4230—Thels vs. B. H. R. R.
3120—Weinstein vs. Nelson.
1466, 1514—North Am. Brew. vs. Conway et al.
3681—Voorhies vs. Kneuper.
3498—Robinson vs. Feltman.
4256—McKeon vs. B. H. R. R.
4137—Rooney vs. Berg.
3243, 3244—Loomis vs. Lewis.
3472—Dilla vs. Rapid Transit Ferry.
4217—Kirchner vs. Douglass.
4127—Witte vs. Steiner.
3991—Van Horn vs. Kordes.
4414—Gardner vs. Continental Biscuit Co.
4138—Manower vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4480—Rickard vs. Fitzgerald.
4196—Collins vs. Morgan
3970—Doyle vs. Hudson Building.
4160—Carey vs. B. H. R. R.
1741—Crook vs. Met. St. R. R.
3878—Fitzsimmons vs. Brand.
8363—People ex rel. Comes vs. Dalton.
2237—Philipstein vs. Nassau R. R.
3743—Porter vs. McLinden.
1951—Green vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
6801—Mehr vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2522—Hanlon vs. Long Island R. R.
3690—Howe vs. Goodwin 656—Kassris Society vs. Rosenberg.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4533

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 2d, 1900. DAVID THORNTON,

Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. DAVID THORNTON,

Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d27-1aw6wTh

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—JEANNETTE W. RYER, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in the plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900.

GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. GEORGE WOOD,

Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

d27-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—G. EMILY REYNOLDS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Louisa G. Reynolds, deceased, plaintiff, against ALICE MILLS WOOD and WILLIAM M. NOYES, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 17th, 1901.

GILLENDER, FIXMAN & MUMFORD,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alice Mills Wood, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 6th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York on February 6th, 1901.

GILLENDER, FIXMAN & MUMFORD,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office address No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Oswald Ottendorfer, Eduard Langer, Oswald Langer, Josef Langer, Arthur Langer, Valerie Neuwirth nee Langer, Eleonore Berger, Maria Schwetter nee Pirschl, Minna Pirschl, Anna Pirschl, Mathilda Pirschl, Adolph Pirschl, Amalia Pirschl, Luisa Polifka nee Pirschl, Flora Rothbok nee Pirschl, Emma Liebinge nee Pirschl, the only heirs and next of kin of OSWALD MAY OTTENDORFER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Lewis Cass Ledyard of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have four certain instruments in writing, being a will and three codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Oswald Ottendorfer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A. MILLER, Attorney for Petitioners, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f7-1aw6wTh

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of F. BIANCHI & COMPANY, assigned by Charles Beers, as sole surviving partner, to Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settement of the account of said Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, as such assignee, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York to be affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, this 30th day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for said Assignee, 68 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rice, Sons & Co., a copartnership composed of Henrietta Rice, Isaac Rice, Henry Rice, and Jonas Lowenstein, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Rice, Sons & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 20th day of April, 1901.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

HERMANN CANTOR, Assignee.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH,

Attorneys for Assignee,

302 Broadway, N. Y. City (Manhattan).

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.—IN PURSUance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against HERMAN ENGELMANN and RUDOLF VOIGT, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the name of Engelmann & Voigt, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Joseph B. Solomon, the duly appointed assignee of the said Engelmann & Voigt, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of business, 182 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1901.

JOSEPH B. SOLOMON, Assignee.

ROBERT A. AMMON, Attorney for Assignee, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja31-1aw6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TOWER & WALLACE, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to ASHLEY P. TOWER, a corporation.

TOWER & WALLACE,

by Ashley P. Tower, President.

Dated New York, January 28, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MAjestic Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Crosby Manufacturing Company.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 30th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNty.—EMMA V. STORMS, plaintiff, against EVERINA MORRIS, Gertrude V. Close and husband, William L. Voorhis and wife, Benjamin P. Voorhis and wife, Augustus M. Voorhis and wife, Mary Adelaide Voorhis, and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action, by an order of this court, made herein on the 11th day of December, 1900, hereby require each and every person not a party to this action, who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before the undersigned on or before the 16th day of March, 1901, at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland, to prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof.

The premises are fully described in the complaint, duly filed, and are briefly described as follows:

Parcel I. Situate in the Village of Nyack, New York, and known as Voorhis Block, bounded north by New Street, west by Broadway, south by Main Street, and east by land of D. Turnau and others.

Parcel II. Situate in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., and known as Voorhis Point. Bounded north by land of George H. Nichols, east by Hudson River, south by land of Jackson, Cook, Burr, and others, and west by Piermont Avenue. Together with land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel III. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, north by land of De Witt and Van Buren, west by Broadway, and south by land of Wilson and Hardy.

Parcel IV. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, south by land of Everina Morris, west by Pirnie and Fraser, and north by Voorhis Avenue.

Parcel V. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of the Nyack and Northern Railroad, north by Lot No. 2, and south by Lot No. 5, on map of property of De Few and Voorhis.

Parcel VI. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms and land late of Hesdra, east by land of De Few, and south by De Few Avenue.

Parcel VII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Hillside Avenue, south by land of Elizabeth A. Fye, west by land of J. Bradley, and north by land late of David Ferry.

Parcel VIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by Division Avenue, east by Lot 33, south by Lots 27 and 28, and west by Lot 31, on map of land of De Few and Voorhis.

Parcel IX. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by land of Elizabeth J. Matthews, east by land of Nyack Rowing Association and Hudson River, south by land of W. Crosby, and west by land of Delia Van Houten and others and Spear Street. Together with the land lying under water in front of said premises.

Parcel X. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, north by Lot No. 9, and south by Lot No. 12, on map of land of De Few and Voorhis.

Parcel XI. Lying on South Mountain, being a small tract of land adjoining land formerly of William J. Allen, John Smith, and others.

Parcel XII. Being all that certain warehouse and two lots of ground situate on the westerly side of Mercer Street, in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, now known and designated as Nos. 9 and 11 Mercer Street, being 50 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.

Parcel XIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Piermont Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms, east by Hudson River, and south by land late of Anna Woodnutt. Together with the land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel XIV. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Highland Avenue, north by land of Lavina Wyman, east by land late of Edward Hesdra, and south by land of Emma V. Storms.

Dated January 29, 1901.

IRVING HOPPER, Referee.

Arthur S. Tompkins, Tompkins and McFarlane, Charles J. Muller, Hays, Greenbaum and Hershfield, William H. Bannister, Jr., Frank Comesky, and George A. Wyre, respectively, attorneys for some of the defendants.

Andrew X. Fallon, guardian ad litem.

ja31-1awTh

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORS, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the name of "Moors Company," that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefore, duly verified, to the subscriber, Anthony Moors, the duly appointed assignee of said Elizabeth Moors, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, his attorneys, No. 29 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1901.

ANTHONY MOORS, Assignee.

RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 27-29 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja24-1aw6wTh

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL BURKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet four inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and the westerly side of Ninth Avenue; and running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line sixteen feet ten inches; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-second Street sixteen feet ten inches to the point of beginning; said premises being now known as number Four Hundred and Twenty-three West Thirty-second Street.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1901.

PHILIP CARPENTER, Referee.

KNEELAND, LA FETRA & GLAZE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 423 West 32d Street:

33d Street.

32d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,388.33, with interest from the 24th day of January, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $352.42, with interest from the 2d day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $599.80 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1901.

PHILIP CARPENTER, Referee.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as trustee for Mary A. Steward, vs. BENJAMIN SIRE et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Twenty-eighth Street one hundred and thirty feet six inches east of the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, running thence south nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue through a party wall one hundred and seventy-three feet seven inches; thence west parallel with Twenty-eighth Street along an independent wall three feet three inches; thence south nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue through a party wall twenty-five feet three inches; thence east parallel with Twenty-eighth Street twenty-four feet ten inches; thence north nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue through a party wall twenty-five feet three inches; thence west parallel with Twenty-eighth Street along an independent wall one foot nine inches; thence north nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue through a party wall seventy-three feet five and one-half inches to the south side of Twenty-eighth Street, and thence west along the same twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, Feb. 6th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 97 Nassau Street, New York City.

154 W. 28th St.

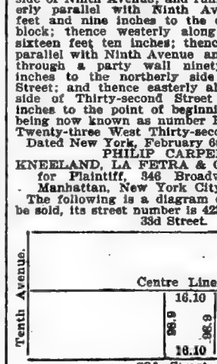

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-one 96-100 dollars, with interest from the second day of February, 1901, together with the costs of foreclosure thereof, the approximate amount of which is three hundred and fifty-five 80-100 dollars and unpaid taxes and water rents amounting to about five hundred and fifty dollars.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM KNIGHT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second Street fifty feet to the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue; and thence southerly along the same ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being now known as Numbers 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street.

The said premises are subject to party wall agreements recorded in Liber 601 of Conveyances, Page 347, and Liber 1,439 of Conveyances, Page 386; and to covenants against nuisances and as to building expressed in deeds recorded in Liber 633, Page 591, and Liber 639, Page 107, and Liber 897, Pages 30 and 33.

Subject also to all existing tenancies in said premises.

Dated New York, November 27, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

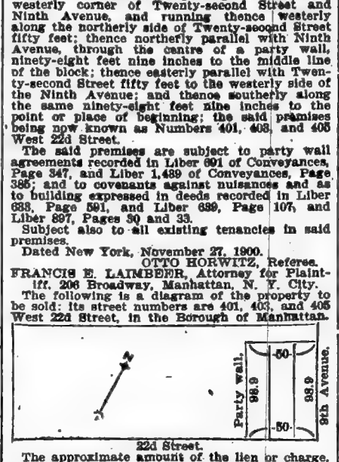

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,010.43-100, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $544 35-100, with interest thereon from November 20, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,765.28 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of November, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

j31-2aw8wTh&M&f21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY PLUNKETT, plaintiff, against HJALMAR ERICSSON, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in above-entitled action, bearing date January 23, 1901, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 19th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon to be erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Valentine Avenue as shown on the map or plan of Section 14, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on December 17, 1895, by the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, distant 491.52 feet northerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Valentine Avenue and the northerly side of 180th Street, as shown on said map or plan, and running thence easterly along a line making on its southerly side an angle of 90 degrees 23 minutes and 50 seconds with the easterly side of said Valentine Avenue, 100 feet; thence northerly, parallel with the easterly side of Valentine Avenue, as shown on said map or plan, 25 feet; thence westerly, parallel with the first course, 100 feet to said easterly side of Valentine Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Valentine Avenue, 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 28, 1901.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

GRANT SQUIRES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 41 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

East 181st Street.

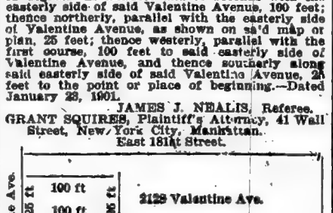

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $4,496, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $165.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RAEL LAEBOWITZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on the southerly side of 135th Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and which being taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the said southerly side of 135th Street, distant seventy-five feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, as widened, and running thence easterly along the said street fifty feet, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly and parallel with said street fifty feet, and thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and ten inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

113th Street.

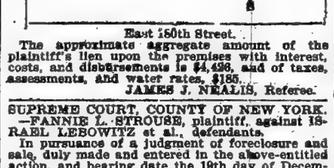

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,659.72, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $320.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250 and interest.

Dated New York, 28th day of January, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

ja29-2aw3wTu&Th&f20

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. BROWN, Jr., Plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as No. 15 West 64th Street, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 64th Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Central Park West, formerly known as Eighth Avenue, and West 64th Street, and from that point running northwardly parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of West 64th Street, and thence eastwardly along West 64th Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

The above sale is to be subject to a first mortgage for $14,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.30 and interest from January 16, 1901, and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $338.95, besides interest.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

ja24-2aw3wTu&M&f14.

Surrogate Notices.

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS,
LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER,
Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 166 and 168 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d12-1aw6mTh

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSEPH LIEBMANN and others, Plaintiffs, against ANDREW HACHTMANN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain leasehold premises and that certain lease bearing date and made on or about the 11th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York to Andrew Hachtmann, with the appurtenances described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands of the said Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York and distinguished on a map of their property, the said map made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 18, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 193, (one hundred and ninety-three,) and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet four (4) inches west of the westerly side of Broadway; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninth Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence northerly at right angles to Ninth Street ninety-two (92) feet three (3) inches and an half of an inch; thence easterly and parallel with Ninth Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence southerly at right angles to Ninth Street ninety-two (92) feet three (3) inches and an half of an inch to the place of beginning.

And which said Indenture of Lease was made for the term commencing May first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years thence next ensuing. Together with all and singular the edifices, building, rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and every clause, article, and condition in the said indenture of lease expressed and contained and for and all the rest, residue, and remainder of the said term of years yet to come and unexpired in said Indenture of Lease and in the renewals therein provided for and for and during any further term or renewal of said lease which shall be granted or made by the said "The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York" or their successors or assigns.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

G. M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOFF & JACOBY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 63 East Ninth Street.

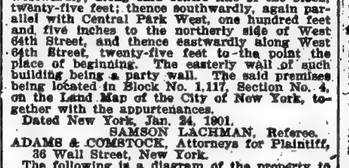

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,289.60, with interest thereon from the 26th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $390.13, with interest from January 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $490 and interest.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

G. M. SPEIR, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as No. 15 West 64th Street, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 64th Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Central Park West, formerly known as Eighth Avenue, and West 64th Street, and from that point running northwardly parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of West 64th Street, and thence eastwardly along West 64th Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,640.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1901, together with cost and allowance amounting to $229.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $375 and interest.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE NEW YORK AND SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against JAMES J. PERKINS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York, (Bronx Borough,) being known and designated as a part of Lot Number 45, (Forty-three,) as the same is laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Briggs Estate, situate at William's Bridge, in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by Kirby & Carpenter, civil engineers," dated Mount Vernon, October 10, 1888, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, New York, October 23, 1888. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, distant four hundred and fifty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Briggs Avenue and Fourth Street, running thence northerly, at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet five inches, more or less; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, to Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

16th Avenue.

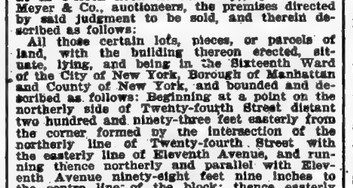

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,640.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1901, together with cost and allowance amounting to $229.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $375 and interest.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESter.—TERENCE FARLEY, Plaintiff, against NELLIE RICE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, formerly in the Village of South Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New York, known as plot number three hundred and seventy-four (374) and the westerly half of plot number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) of a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield," in the Towns of East and West Chester, and Westchester County, New York, made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, d

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 23d St., op. Waldorf. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
467 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
STOCK
WANTED.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

WARDWELL & ADAMS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
16 BEAVER STREET.
Telephone 3134 3135 Broad.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
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38 WALL STREET.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone 3,078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLID'TD STOCK EXCHANGE
Execute Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE.
STOCKS, BONDS WHEAT, COTTON.
MARKET LETTER & POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE FREE UPON APPLICATION.

FINANCIAL.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT. REGISTERED BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Maturing Nov. 1, 1950,
Nov. 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1920.
FOR SALE BY
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1900.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1900, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 104, 1060, 453, 791, 269, 351, and 831 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1901, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Denver & Southwestern Securities
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Nassau Electric Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1951
INTEREST JANUARY 1st and JULY 1st

Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future law.

Principal and interest guaranteed (by endorsement upon each bond) by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, through which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls its properties.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration as to principal, and of exchange for full registered bonds without coupons.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1901.

We offer for Sale $9,500,000 of the above-described Bonds at 97½ and interest.

For particulars as to the property and mortgage security, we beg to call attention to the accompanying letter of Mr. C. L. Rossiter, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
The legality of the mortgage and of the guaranty of the bonds by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has been approved by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson.
Copies of the mortgage and any further information desired may be had upon application.
Application to list on the New York Stock Exchange will be made immediately.
We recommend these bonds to the conservative investor.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By W. G. OAKMAN, President,
28 Nassau Street.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
29 Nassau Street, New York.
19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aetna Life Building, Hartford, Conn.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, JANUARY 30, 1901.

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and Messrs. HARVEY FISK & SONS.

DEAR SIRS:
The street railway system of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company covers a very wide territory in the most thickly populated section of Brooklyn, with extensions into the most rapidly developing districts, and connects with all the principal ferries and with the Brooklyn Bridge, over which it operates by contract. The mileage of the system (measured as single track) is as follows:

MILEAGE.
123.21 miles of track owned by the Company.
6.32 miles owned by the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company,
13.85 miles owned by the Sea Beach Railway Company.
} The entire stock of these two Companies is owned by the Nassau Company.

GUARANTY BY BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY.
In April, 1899, all the railroads, property, and franchises of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company were leased to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, under a lease by the terms of which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of all the bonds secured by mortgages upon the leased property, including the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. All of the common stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and all of its preferred stock, excepting $448,000 par value, is owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the operating company for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, controls by lease or ownership all of the properties embraced in that Company's system.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.
The track, equipment, power-houses, and other property of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, are, as the result of large expenditures since the creation of the Consolidated Mortgage, in thoroughly first-class condition. The entire system is equipped with electrical apparatus of the most approved type.

EXTENT OF LIEN.
The bonds which you have purchased are part of an issue limited to $15,000,000, of which $4,526,000 are, by the terms of the mortgage, reserved to retire underlying bonds. Subject only to these underlying bonds, the Consolidated Mortgage is an absolute lien upon the 123.21 miles of lines owned by the Nassau Company, and by the terms of a supplemental agreement, upon the stock of the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company and the Sea Beach Railway Company whose lines, aggregating 20.17 miles, will become directly subject to the mortgage as soon as the formality of merger has been perfected.

EARNINGS.
Since the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company have been operated as part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System. For the year ending June 30, 1898, (the fiscal year prior to the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company,) the net earnings of the Nassau System largely exceeded the present entire interest charge upon the system.

The earnings and expenses of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1900, were as follows:

Receipts		$11,971,475.69
Expenses, including taxes		7,637,507.00
Net earnings		$4,333,968.69
Fixed Charges:		
Interest on Bonds of Leased Companies	$2,192,196.82	
Interest on Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. Bonds	12,500.00	
Interest on Real Estate Mortgages	13,920.81	
Rentals to Leased Companies	1,586,220.01	$3,804,867.14
Surplus		$529,101.55
Of the fixed charges paid as above, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. receives as interest and rentals upon its holdings of the stock and bonds of its controlled Companies the sum of		$701,688.42
Thus making the aggregate surplus income of the System, operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company		$1,230,789.97

Of the net earnings of the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, $4,333,968.69, it is estimated that the Nassau System contributed at least $935,000.
The most rapid growth of business upon the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system is undoubtedly to be expected in the territory covered by the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company.
The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company controls 522 miles of street railroad in Brooklyn, of which 67 miles are elevated and 455 miles are surface lines, together covering the entire Borough of Brooklyn. Its system connects with the new East River Bridge, now nearing completion, over which one of its controlled companies has the right by contract to operate. This improved communication with New York is expected to increase very largely the development of the Borough of Brooklyn and to add materially to the earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, including the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's lines.

Yours truly,
C. L. ROSSITER, President.

NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Reorganization Committee.
New York, February 1, 1901.
To all Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement dated August 1, 1899:
The holders of New Orleans & Western Railroad Company First and Second Mortgage Bonds who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are hereby notified that upon February 1, 1901, in accordance with the powers given in the Plan and Agreement for Reorganization dated the first day of August, 1899, the Reorganization Committee did adopt and have adopted certain amendments and changes in the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and have filed a statement of the same with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary.
Holders of bonds of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company who have deposited the same with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the said Plan and Agreement, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before Tuesday, March 5, 1901, as provided by the said Agreement, upon paying their respective shares of the expenses of the Reorganization Committee, which by them have been apportioned and fixed at $15.20 for each First Mortgage Bond, and $7.60 for each Second Mortgage Bond, as more fully set forth in said statement of February 1, 1901, filed as above mentioned with the Depositary.
STEPHEN PEABODY, Chairman.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

Dow, Jones & Co.'s News Service.
People trading in Wall Street and having access to Dow, Jones & Co.'s News Bulletins and News Tickers gained yesterday a distinct advantage from this service in the movement in Reading and the Steel Stocks. It was an instance where early news made the market.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,246,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13th, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896. Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

Eureka Springs Railway Co.
Owners of First Mortgage Bonds Nos. 387 to 391 are requested to communicate with U. HERRMANN, A 16 Produce Exchange, New York City.

New Century Telephone Call—1,901 John.
LOCAL SECURITIES, ACTIVE STOCKS.
January Handbooks, Railroad and Industrial Prices and Reports, now out, 25c.
J. P. WINTRINGHAM, 36 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Cable address, "Atlanticscrip."

$50,000 Profit.—An industry with deficient capital earned a factory profit last year of $32,000. With adequate means this can be doubled. Amount required, $60,000. Security and part ownership. "Thousand," Box 215 Times.

Dividends.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on February 7th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. February 16th, 1901.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.
OFFICE OF THE
Rio Hondo Copper Co.
74 International Trust Building,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Company is incorporated under the laws of Arizona for the purpose of further development and equipment of the vast copper, lead, gold and silver properties which it now owns outright and free of debt, located in the Rio Hondo District of Taos County, New Mexico. Work has now been brought to such a stage of development that the immense value of these possessions is absolutely demonstrated by actual showing and measurements backed up by unquestioned facts and figures.
In accordance with the recommendations of engineers and experts it has been decided to erect on the Company's property a complete reduction plant of 500 tons' daily capacity, developments now having reached a stage which require such facilities as a matter of necessity in the further forwarding of the work. Therefore, notice is hereby given that public subscriptions for 50,000 shares of the capital stock of the

RIO HONDO
COPPER CO.

Will be received at the Company's office, 45 Milk St., until FEBRUARY 15th, 1901, inclusive, at the rate of $10 per share, proceeds to be used in erecting said plant. Applications must be accompanied by check, made payable to the Rio Hondo Copper Company for 20% of such subscription, balance to be paid within twenty days after notice of allotment. The Company reserves the right to reject any subscription in whole or in part.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO.,
Transfer Agent and Registrar,
Boston, Mass.

A GUARANTEE.
The SPECULATIVE PUBLIC has assurance of the reliable and sound nature of this enterprise in the fact that, as an evidence of good faith to present purchasers of stock, the original owners of the Mines, the Directors of the Company, and their personal friends, HAVE POOLED THEIR STOCK, AMOUNTING TO $5,160,000.00, UNDER AN UNTRANSFERABLE VOTING TRUST FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS FROM OCTOBER 12TH, 1900, and have deposited said stock in trust with the West End Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.
This gives absolute evidence that the original owners of the Mines, the Company's present officers, and their personal friends, HOLD RIO HONDO STOCK ONLY AS AN INVESTMENT, and for the profits which they know will accrue from the honest and efficient operation of the properties. This great quantity of stock cannot possibly be sold for five years; hence, it represents a solid INVESTMENT—and NOT a mere stock-jobbing speculation. ITS VALUE LIES IN ITS MONEY-EARNING POWER.

Additional information, subscription blanks and prospectus given on application to

J. L. RICE,
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.,
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE COMPANY.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.
Notice is hereby given that $90,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1889, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated Jany. 15th, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 416-422 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the nineteenth day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing eleven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Secretary.

The Consolidation Coal Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 9th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 21st instant, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 182 Nassau St.
New York, February 6th, 1901.
NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the Fourth Class and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901. The Polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 noon.
DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1901.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE CENTRAL STAMPING COMPANY will be held at No. 26 Cliff Street, New York City, WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1901, at eleven o'clock A. M.
L. E. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, Thursday, February 14th, 1901. Polls open 10 A. M.; close 3 P.M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Company of America.
The stockholders of the above Company are reminded that the annual meeting is to be held on Tuesday, February 12th, (Lincoln's Birthday,) at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. It is most essential that a full vote be polled, and the undersigned request that proxies be sent them for this purpose. Forms and particulars may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.
FRANK TILFORD,
1412 Broadway, N. Y.
FRANK K. STURGIS,
30 Broad Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
120 Broadway, N. Y.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Cuban Plantations Company.
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders of the Cuban Plantations Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation pursuant to provisions of Section 97, Article III., Chapter 688, of the Laws of 1892, known as the "Stock Corporation Law" of this State, and you are requested to attend such meeting.
PRESTON T. TUCKER, President.
New York, January 26th, 1901.

Erie Railroad Company.
23 Wall Street, New York, February 5th, 1901.
A meeting of stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company has been called for FEBRUARY 28TH, 1901, for the purpose of voting upon the proposed purchase of stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In view thereof the transfer books of the voting Trustees for the First Preferred, Second Preferred, and Common Stocks of the Erie Railroad Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, February 13th, and will reopen on Friday, March 1st.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,
340 Third Avenue, New York, Feb. 2d, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 Third Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will close Saturday, February 9th, and reopen Friday, March 8th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Hamilton Bank
of New York City.
New York, February 6, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, Mr. FREDERICK D. IVES was unanimously elected a Vice President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Eugene P. Peyser,
381-383 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.
The annual meeting of this corporation will take place on TUESDAY, March 5th, 1901, at 2 P. M. for the transaction of any business that may be brought before the Board of Directors.
EUGENE P. PEYSER.
A. SAKS, President.

FIGHTING TAXES IN GREENWICH

New Yorkers May Appeal to the Superior Court.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 6.—The town Board of Relief is in a quandary at present owing to the pressure being brought to bear upon them by the New York residents, who have clubbed together, engaged counsel, and are determined, if possible to get the board to undo the work of the Assessors who raised their assessments. Sixty-five New Yorkers have signed a petition and sent it in to the Board of Relief asking for an abatement of the "excessive taxation," and it is intimated that if the assessments are not reduced, an appeal will be made to the Superior Court and Appraisers appointed.
The board says that it will visit the property in question, and the small taxpayers say that they are paying more taxes than formerly, and do not see why the millionaires should not do so also. The board, it is understood, is two to one in favor of not abating anything.

READING COMPANY DIVIDENDS.

Directors Declare Two Per Cent. on $28,000,000 First Preferred Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Board of Directors of the Reading Company, which company controls the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. upon the $28,000,000 of first preferred stock. The last semi-annual dividend of 1¼ per cent. declared six months ago, was the first dividend declared by the company in several years. The 2 per cent. dividend will amount to $560,000.
The board set aside, as required by the terms of the general mortgage, a sinking fund of 5 cents per ton on 7,327,419 tons of coal mined by the coal and iron company during the calendar year 1900, amounting to $366,370.95.
The earnings of the three companies for the last six months of the year 1900 were, it was announced, sufficient to make these payments, and to add $222,255 to the surplus funds of the three companies, which aggregated, as of Dec. 31, 1900, $2,101,018. The money is in hand to make the above-named payments. The Reading companies, it was further announced, have no floating indebtedness.

"OLD MASTERS" STILL HELD.

Appraiser Recommends Their Valuation Be Increased to 90,000 Francs.

The valuable "old masters" which were brought to this port a short time ago and which include Rubens's "Holy Family" and works by Botticelli and Velasquez, consigned to M. Van Gelder, are still held at the Custom House subject to the Collector's orders, and it is thought that they will be sent to the seizure room and that an appeal will be taken by the consignee to the Board of General Appraisers.
The paintings are held for alleged undervaluation. The value placed on them was 20,000f., and the Appraiser recommended that this be advanced to 90,000f. As the law authorizes the Collector to seize articles that he recommends for an increase of more than 50 per cent. ad valorem it is expected that the paintings will soon be officially placed under seizure.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 6	1,883,536
To date this year	36,582,090
Corresponding date last year	13,775,526

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 6	$8,658,500
To date this year	$126,420,450
Coresponding date last year	$63,780,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Int. Pump pf	½
Am. Linseed	½	Lake Erie & W	1½
Am. Linseed pf	½	Long Island	2½
Am. Smelt. & R	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Mo., K. & T.	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1	Nat. Steel	1⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	2¾	Nat. Steel pf	1
Am. S. & W. pf	¾	Nat. Tube	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Nat. Tube pf	1¼
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Woolen	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	North. Amer.	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	1½	Northern Pac.	2¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	North. Pac. pf	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	1½	Pere Marquette	1
C., L. & W. pf	1	Pressed Steel Car pf	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2	Reading	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1¾	Reading 1st pf	3½
Col. & H. C. & I.	2½	Reading 2d pf	1¾
Consol. Gas	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	2¼
Del., L. & W.	½	Rio Grande West	5
Den. & Rio Gr.	5¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	3½
Den. & R. G. pf	2¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¾
Erie	⅝	St. L. S. West	⅞
Erie 1st pf	2	St. L. S. W. pf	1⅛
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Federal Steel	2¾	Sloss-Sheff. pf	1
Federal Steel pf	4	Southern Ry. pf	1¼
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	½	Third Avenue	1½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	Union Pacific	3⅛
General Electric	2	Union Pacific pf	1¼
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Glucose Sugar pf	½	Wabash	1¼
Great North. pf	½	Wabash pf	1⅝
Hocking Valley	½	West. Un. Tel	2
Illinois Central	1	Wheel. & L. E.	1¼
Int. Paper	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1¼
Int. Paper pf	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1⅝
Int. Power	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	Nat. Salt pf	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1½	N. J. Central	1½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	1st pf	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Norfolk & West	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Penn. R. R.	1¾
Cont. Tobacco pf	1½	People's Gas	1⅛
Del. M. & Pt. D.	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2
Louis. & Nash.	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Met. Street Ry.	1½	Union B. & P. pf	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf	½	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. City Gas 5s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1¼
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. gen.	
Erie con. 7s	1	6s	1
Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1¼
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1	S. F. & W., St. J. Div. 4s	1½
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1	Wabash deb., B	4½
N. Y. Cent., Mich. C. 3½s	1¼		

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After a day of enormous dealings in the stock market—the transfer of more than 1,800,000 shares being recorded by the tape—prices closed with net gains, in some cases substantial, appearing quite generally throughout the list. The character of the trading differed little from that of recently preceding days, the market receiving its chief support and stimulus from leading banking interests, speculative buying following so soon as it was disclosed that there was a continuance of this substantial support. To contribute to the improved tone the market had, in addition to lately influencing factors, a new development in the form of an increased dividend on Reading first preferred stock. In recent days Wall Street has been treated to many such agreeable surprises, but this latest increase was none the less pleasant. Mr. Morgan's hand shows in the matter, and the Street takes it that the increase is striking evidence of the faith of this astute financier in the future of the coal roads. The advance lends encouragement to the view that Erie first preferred stock will, as semi-officially promised, shortly be placed on a dividend basis.
The continuing ease showing in money, the better sentiment abroad, and the buying on a liberal scale for foreign account; the substantial increases in earnings reported by railways—these, too, were not without effect in the market.

Wall Street continues to concern itself much with the talk of a "billion-dollar Steel Trust." In conservative quarters this is regarded as an extravagant, a chimerical, notion. What actually is likely to be disclosed is that a complete trade understanding has been arrived at—the Carnegie Company joining—and that hereafter there will be no cutting of prices and that even a division along territorial lines and perhaps in respect to production will be arranged.

There was some selling of the Atchison stocks following the announcement that at the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the company only routine business was transacted. Apparently in some quarters there was expectation that a dividend on the common stock might be declared as certain members of the pool had intimated.

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The strength of St. Paul and Northern Pacific led to a revival of the report that the St. Paul deal was "on" again. In the case of St. Paul, however, purchasers declared that their buying was based, not on any deal, but solely on the prospects and possibility of an increase in the dividend on the stock at the March meeting.

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The movements of Sugar and People's Gas rather mystified the Street, these stocks being practically the only weak ones on the list. In explanation of the decline in the Gas stock attention was called to the unfavorable legislation pending in Chicago, though on the day previous the stock had advanced several points with these unfavorable conditions then existing. Selling by a speculative pool of the Sugar Trust stock is believed to have forced its decline.

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Banking interests identified with the property were again large purchasers of Union Pacific, while on the other hand there was steady selling of Southern Pacific all day.

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Trading on the bond market broke all records, the transactions in the first hour alone running beyond the three-million-dollar mark. Many new high records were established under the leadership of the Wabash debenture B's, which had a rise of over 4 points. Other active features were Southern Pacific 4s, Northern Pacific 3s, St. Louis Southwestern seconds, and the Erie, Denver and Rio Grande, and Atchison securities.

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The decline in Pennsylvania from 152 was popularly attributed to selling by a leading operator, but as a matter of fact the selling did not come from any such quarter, where, indeed, there was buying. Whence the selling did come was a mystery to the Street, nor did the explanation of "forced liquidation" in the face of an advancing market serve to satisfy.

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In explanation of the continued strength of the Wabash securities was the report that the road is to be absorbed by Lackawanna. This has been heard on the Street for some time now, but officials of either road will not discuss the matter.

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The strength of the soft coal stocks, notably Wheeling and Lake Erie and Hocking Valley, was accompanied by a statement that a trade underst

...ay and the Boston Electric Light Company.

Early trading in bonds on an enormous scale.

Stockholders of the American Linseed Company to meet soon to authorize the issue of certificates connected with the $3,000,000 loan, which has been arranged for.

Statement by the Reorganization Committee of the International Packing Company that $2,000,000 of bonds and an equal amount of stock have been deposited in connection with the reorganization plan.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $296,758,185; balances, $11,696,195; Subtreasury debit balance, $265,684.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝@4.84¾; demand, $4.88⅜; cables, $4.88⅞; commercial bills, $4.83⅝@4.84⅜.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5 17-32 less 1-16@5 18-32 and 5 15 less 1-16@5 17-32; reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94 13-16 and 95 1-16@95 5-16, and guilders, 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount @ par. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Money and discounts were easy, and it was difficult to maintain rates to-day; in view of the abundance of cash and Continental competition for bills.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was chiefly centred in Americans, which opened above parity and further hardened on buying, apparently based on consolidation and dividend rumors. Southern was the feature. Home rails were weak. Northwesterns fell sharply on a disappointing dividend. Grand Trunks advanced on dividend anticipations, but later relapsed. Kafirs were quiet and firm.

Consols for money, 96⅞; consols for the account, 97; Atchison, 50⅛; Canadian, 94; St. Paul, 150½; Illinois Central, 132; Louisville, 95½; Union Pacific preferred, 87⅞; New York Central, 149; Erie, 30⅝; Pennsylvania, 77¼; Reading, 47⅝; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 89½; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand Mines, 38.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 71¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.80; Madrid, 36.45; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 5.95.

India council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Bar silver uncertain at 28 1-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Business opened good on the Bourse to-day, especially in Kafirs, which absorbed most of the attention. There were large purchases for English and local account. Later Parquet stocks weakened, and industrials were persistently offered. Sosnovice declined sharply, depressing the whole list. At the close prices were dull, except Kafirs, which were firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71 87½.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—In view of the ease of money and the expected lowering of the Bank rate in London, home funds were firm on the Boerse to-day. Americans were in good demand. Canadian Pacifics were harder on London advices. Banks were strong and mines were irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenings for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¼	105⅝	Ill. C., l. l.	103	...
2s, c., 1930	105¼	105⅝	Joliet & Chi.	175	...
3s, r., 1918	110¼	111⅛	Kan. & M.	25	26
3s, c., 1918	110¼	111⅛	K. & D. M. pf.	78	8
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111⅛	K. & D. M. pf	28	30
4s, r., 1907	113¾	114⅛	K. & Tem. ...	...	85
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114⅛	K. Ice, Chi.	14	20
4s, r., 1925	137¾	137⅝	K. L. C., pf.	47	60
4s, c., 1925	137¼	137¾	Lacl. Gas.	73½	75
5s, r., 1904	110¼	111⅛	Lacl. G. pf.	95	100
5s, c., 1904	110½	111¼	Lake Shore.	220	250
D. C. 3-65s	123	...	Mah. R.	195	...
			Man. Beach	10	15
Adams Exp.	155	165	Md. C. pf.	65	75
Alb. & Sus.	200	...	M. W. S. El.		
Alle. & W.	120	...	Chi.	27	28½
Am. Coal	180	180	Mich. Cent.	106	...
A. C. O. pf.	88½	90	M. St. P. &		
Am. Exp.	182	186	S. S. M. pf.	51	55
Am. Ice Co.	36	37	Mor. & Es.	102½	105
A. I. Co. pf.	68	69	New C. Coal	35	36
Am. M. Co.	45½	...	N. Y. & N.		
A. M. Co. pf.	24	28	H. &	212	214
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2	2½	N. Y., L. &		
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145	W.	137	139
Ann. W. pf.	74	76	N. Y. M. G.	293	297
Ann Arbor.	20	23	German G.	2	3
B. & A. pf.	108	...	Ont. Mining	6	7½
Bruns. City.	9¼	9¾	Pac. Coast.	54	56
B., R. & P.,			P. C. 1st pf.	87	92
ex div.	81	85	P. C. 2d pf.	62	67
B., R. & P.,			Penn. Coal.	750	...
pf., ex div.	122	128	Peo. M. pf.	72	74½
B., C. R. &			P., C., C. &		
N.	120	123	St. L. pf.	92	93½
Can. Pac.	91½	92½	P. Ft. W. &		
Cap. Tract.	104¾	...	C.	192	...
C. St. P., M.			P. Ft. W. &		
& Om.	123	133	C. 1st pf.	182	...
C., St. P., M.			Rens. & Sar.	202	...
& Om. pf.	180	185	R., W. & O.	136	...
Chi. Un. Tr.	12¾	...	R. G. W. pf.	93	95
Chi. U. T. pf.	54	...	Sil. B. cfts.	61½	62
Chic. & N.	192	...	Sixth Av.	205	225
C. F. & I.			T. P. & T.	20	21
pf.	118	120	T. P. & W.	8½	...
Com. Cable.	160	180	T. C. R. T.	69¾	71
Consol. Coal.	60	63	T. C. R. T.		
D. M. & Ft.			pf.	143	148
D. pf.	117	150	U. G. & P.	15	17
Eighth Av.	375	425	U. S. Exp.	55	58
G. B. & W.	49	...	W.-F. Exp.	138	150
Homestake	78	80			

RAILWAY STATEMENT.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in January showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$22,416
Grand Trunk system	39,366
Kanawha & Michigan	6,572
Rio Grande Southern	684
St. Louis & San Francisco	70,642
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern	5,306
Texas & Pacific	72,446
Toledo, Peoria & Western	2,121
Total increase 8 roads	$219
Increase previously reported	789,013
Total increase 30 roads	$1,008,566
Decrease:	
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	$4,827
Decrease previously reported	46,731
Total decrease 9 roads	$51,558
Net increase	$957,008

Diamond Match Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders and Directors of the Diamond Match Company, held in this city to-day, the old officers and Board of Directors were re-elected. The anual statement showed net earnings equal to 13 3-10 per cent. on the $15,000,000 capital stock. President Barber stated that the company's progress in England had been extremely satisfactory. 40 per cent having been earned in 1900 against 10 per cent. in 1899. The Peru factory was also reported to be operating satisfactorily.

The Equitable Life's Prosperity.

A full exhibit of the prosperity of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which is its forty-first annual statement, appears in another column. Some of the most interesting data of progress are: Assets, $304,598,063; total insurance in force, $1,116,875,047; surplus, $66,137,170; total liabilities, $238,460,893; income, $58,007,130, and new insurance for 1900, $207,086,243. Its dividends to policy holders last year amounted to $8,481,640. Ninety-five per cent. of all the claims paid by the Equitable in 1900 to residents of the United States and Canada were settled within one day after the presentation of claims.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday showed more activity than it has on any day within two or three weeks. Although a few issues supplied the bulk of the day's transactions, trading on a smaller scale extended to more stocks that had appeared in the record of any recent day. The Steel stocks were the most active and perhaps the strongest issues, although substantial advances appeared in various other parts of the list. The St. Louis Street Railway issues were less active, but remained notably strong.

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SHEET STEEL preferred and the other steel stocks were favorably affected by the reports to the effect that an amalgamation of the principal steel interests of the company was under way. Sheet Steel preferred sold up to 78, the highest price at which it has sold since it has been traded in on the curb. Transactions in the stock amounted to 3,000 shares or more.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was far more active and showed much strength. The common stock opened at 43¼ and sold up to 44⅛, closing at 44 bid, a net gain of one and a half points. This advance was made on dealings in probably not less than 8,000 shares of the stocks. The demand seemed general, and many orders for 500 shares or more of the stock appeared in the market. Trading in the prefered stock was also fairly active, but only a slight advance occurred in this issue. It advanced to 91¾, at which price the last sale of the day was made.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were very actively traded in between 90½ and 91. They closed at 90½ bid, showing no net change for the day. The stocks were less active than they have been recently, but both issues ended the day with large net gains. The preferred stock, which rose to 70½, closed at 78¼ bid, a net gain of one point, and St. Louis Transit, after selling as high as 25, closed at 24½ bid, against 23¼ bid on Tuesday.

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STANDARD OIL was in good demand and closed with a net gain of six points, at 816 bid. Trading in the stock was not very heavy.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE common sold up to 10¾ and closed with a fractional net gain at 10¼ bid. The preferred stock and the bonds also advanced fractionally. It was the first time in some days that these issues showed any activity.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred, on the purchase of 500 shares, sold up to 95¾. Later, however, the bid dropped back to 95 and stood there at the close, showing a net gain of half a point.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was very weak, and on the sale of only a few hundred shares sold down to 19. It seemed that the stock was not given any support by insiders, and in the absence of buying of this character the price declined easily. It closed at 18½ bid, a net loss of 1¾ points. The transactions reported in the stock did not exceed 500 shares.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred opened strong and sold up to 29¾. Subsequently the price reacted and declined to 29. It closed at 28½ bid. The common stock closed at a fractional net loss, at 5½ bid.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE sold to the extent of 500 shares at 2. The bonds were 31 bid at the close.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold down to 9½, but rallied fractionally from that figure. It closed at 9¼ bid, after trading in about 600 shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	82	80	82
American Bank Note	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	8¼	6½	7
American Bicycle pf.	25½	25¾	25½	26½
American Bicycle bonds.	72½	73½	72½	73
American Bridge	44	44⅛	42½	43¾
American Chain pf.	91¼	93	91¼	93
American Chicle	79	83	79	83
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¾	9½	10¾
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
American Thread pf.	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal	...	8½	...	8½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	18½	19½	20¼	20½
British Exch. 3s	98½	99⅝	98¼	98⅝
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	35	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	23	26	25	28
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	76
Compressed Air	30	34	30	34
Consolidated Equipment	9½	10	9¼	10¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	21	25	21	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Crucible Steel	24½	25	24¼	24⅝
Crucible Steel pf.	91	93	90	90¾
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5½	5¼	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	28¾	29½	28¼	29½
Electric Boat	28¾	29½	27	29
Electric Boat pf.	52	54	52	54
Electric Vehicle	14½	15¼	14½	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	2
Empire Steel	...	6	...	6
Empire Steel pf.	...	40	...	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	17	18	17	18
General Carriage	2½	3½	2¾	3
General Chemical	68	...	68	...
General Chemical pf.	99	...	99	101
German Treasury 4s	100⅞	...	100⅞	...
Havana Commercial	13	13½	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	117	124	117	124
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	40	43	40	45
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1½	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	...	105	...
Marconi Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	...	13½	...	13½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	...	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	...	4½	5	4¼	5
Otis Elevator	28½	30	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf.	91	92	91	92
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	31	31¼	30⅞	31
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95¼	94	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	30½	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123	125	123	125
St. Louis Transit	24½	25	23¾	23½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68½	69¼	68	69¼
Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10¾	9¾	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	25	25½	24	25
Sheet Steel pf.	77¾	78½	77¾	77¾
Singer Mfg.	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125¾
Standard Oil of N. J.	816	818	810	813
Sterling Copper	8	8¼	7½	7¾
Storage Power	15½	17	15½	17
Tennessee Copper	15½	16¾	16½	17¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	...	4½	5½	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	4	4¼	3¾	4½
Union Typewriter	43¾	45	42½	43½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	116	115	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78¾	79	77½	...
Va. Coal, I. & C.	2	3	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	31	34	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	183	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. pf.	102½		102¾	
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	239½	241	239½	241
Brooklyn B., W. & Q. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf.	95½	96¾	94½	...
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st. 113½	115	113¾	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d. 99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	29	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.	96¾	...	96	...
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	96
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	65	...	65	...
125th & 126th St. 5s.	1066. 113¾	114½	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113⅛
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	106	105	109

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	8	9	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	71	73	71	73
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106½	109½	108½	109½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Feb. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	...	55	...	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	30	35	30	35
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	...	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s	...	65	67	64	66
Essex & Hudson Gas	...	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	...	45	50	45	50
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	...	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	...	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	...	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	...	109	109¼	109	109¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	...	13	14	12	15
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	...	67	68½	67	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	...	105½	106	105½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	...	36	40	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	...	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	...	46	50	46	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	...	78	82	78	82
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st	...	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas Stock	...	11½	14	11	13
Western Gas 5s	...	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
Western Gas 1st 5s	...	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	82½	80	82½
Union Ferry	32⅜	33	32⅜	33
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@63. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,900 shares of Brunswick sold at .40, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .27, 800 Golden Fleece at .27, 100 Iron Silver at .68, 300 Jack Pot at .84, 200 Mollie Gibson at .21, and 100 Phoenix at 09.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Adams Consol.	.20	Potosi	.08
Belcher	.05	Quicksilver	1.10
Best & Belcher	.22	Quicksilver, pf.	7.00
Breece	2.00	Savage	.12
Bruns., Consol.	.38	Sierra Nevada	.14
Caledonia, B. H.	2.50	Small Hopes	.65
Challenge Con.	.09	Union Consol.	.22
Chollar	.09	Utah	.05
Crown Point	.10	Victor	.25
Chrysolite	.09	Yellow Jacket	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	Argentum Juanita	.26
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Alemo	.26
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Anaconda	.42
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.10
Crescent	.08	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.08
Catalpa	.10	Cable	.02½
Dunkin	.08	Golden Fleece	.28
Deadwood Terra	.50	Isabella	.09
Daly	1.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Eureka Consol.	.15	Mount Rosa	.35
Father De Smet	.35	Ophir	.21
Gould & Curry	.35	Pharmacist	.10
Hale & Norcross	.15	Portland	3.15
Homestake	65.00	Union	.08
Horn Silver	1.10	Work	.16
Iron Silver	.65	Damon	1.35
Kingston & Pemb.	.08	Elkton	1.55
La Crosse	.10	Findlay	.10½
Leadville Con.	.06	Garfield	.06
Little Chief	.11	Jack Pot	.68
Mexican	.25	Pinnacle	.15
Moulton	.30	P. I. W. No. 2	10.00
Ontario	6.25	P. I. W. No. 3	9.00
Ophir	.70	P. I. W. No. 4	8.75
Occidental	.04	P. I. W. Grey F.	8.75

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Boston had another active day and there was a large volume of business in numerous stocks. Over 5,000 shares of Federal Steel common and 2,000 shares of the preferred changed hands in the morning, along with 3,000 shares of National Tube, 1,000 Atchison common, 3,500 Atchison preferred, 4,300 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2,500 Water Power, 3,000 Copper Range, 1,200 Union Pacific, 1,800 Old Dominion, 1,000 Dominion Coal, and so on. Copper shares gave signs of genuine broadening. Copper Range was a favorite, rising 2¼ more, to 42½; Isle Royale was up ⅝, at 38¾; Bingham, ⅛, at 19, and Baltic, 1⅝, at 36½. The so-called South Range properties were eminent favorites. Water Power was up ⅛, at 4¾; Père Marquette 1, at 46; Agricultural Chemical 1¼, at 30½; American Woolen 1, at 20; Dominion Iron and Steel 2⅜, at 24⅜; Dominion Coal 1¼, to 37½; Gas and Coke ⅛, to 13½, and fives ½, to 88. United States Milling gained ½, to 11, and United States Oil ⅜, 13⅜. Erie Telephone was up 2½, at 62½, and Wolverine ¾, at 49¾. Nearly all the medium-priced coppers recorded good gains. Baltic ran up to 37 at the close, a rise of 2⅜ for the day; Mohawk fell ¾, to 23.

On call money rules from 2½@3½ per cent., mainly at 3 per cent. Time money ranges from 3@4 per cent. for four to six months, according to names and collateral.

At the Clearing House money between the banks is practically unloanable. Loans when made are at 2 per cent. New York funds are in good supply, with sales at par and 5 cents discount for cash.

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Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10¼	Old Colony	3	3¼
Allouez	2	2¼	Old Domin.	31¾	32
Arcadian	18	18½	Osceola	83	83½
Arnold	3½	4	Parrot	48	48½
Ash Bed	25	.50	Quincy	168	170
Atlantic	26½	27	Rhode Island	4¾	5
Baltic	37	37½	Santa Fé	9	9¼
Bost. & Mon.	317	319	Santa Ysabel	...	2½
Butte & B.	80	81	Shoe	31	32
Cal. & Hec.	848	852	Tamarack	332	335
Centennial	22¾	23	Utah Cons.	32½	33
Franklin	18	18½	Washington	50	1
Humboldt	25	...	Wolverine	48¾	49¾
Isle Royale	38	38⅝	Winona	6	6½
Mohawk	23	23½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254	255	Cent. M., pf.	62	...
Bost. & Low.	242	...	Fitchburg pf.	141¾	142
Bost. & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	100	...
Bost. & Pr.	302	...	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	113	...
Bost. Elev.	169	170	West End	93¾	94
Bost. & Me.	79	80			
Cent. Mass.	16	16½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	163¾	164	N. Eng. T.	135½	...
Chi. Stk.	147	...	U. S. Oil	13¾	14
Dom. Coal	37	37½	Westinghouse Electric	55	85½
Dom. C. pf.	109	110	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	...	70
Erie Tel.	62½	63			
Mex. Tele.	2⅜	2¾			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—There was considerable activity in the market to-day and prices in the main were steady. There was a good market for Lehigh Valley around 33½ and for the Readings at slightly advanced prices, Pennsylvania, after selling at 75 11-16, reacted a point and did not recover much. Cambria Steel advanced to 18½ on the strength of the big steel deal, and Bethlehem rose to 19. Pennsylvania Steel sold at 73. United Gas Improvement advanced ½. The Choctaws were fairly active and higher in consequence of another batch of favorable earnings. Marsden sold at from 6 to 6¼. Philadelphia Electric was well bought around 7⅝@7¾, the bulk of the purchasing being at the latter figure. The bond corner continued its briskness and several gains were made.

The close was strong at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. R'y., Lt	32¾	34	Hunt. & Bt.	10	18
Cambria	18	18½	Lehigh Nav.	65¾	66
Citizens' Ry., Ind.	108¾	110	Lehigh Valy.	83¾	83½
Choctaw	42½	42½	Marsden	6¼	6½
C. T., N. J.	61	61½	Newark Pass 5s	116	118
C. T., N. J. 5s	109¾	100	North. Penn.	107½	109
Con. Traction, Pittsburg	28¼	29	Penn. Steel	73	75
Elec. & Peop., 4s	101¾	102	Penn. Steel pf	92	98
El. Stge. Bat	77	80	Peop. Trac. 4s	108	110
El. Stge B. pf	77	81	Phil. & Erie	32	34
Electric Co. of Am.	8½	8¾	Phila. Trac.	100¼	100⅝
Huntington & Bt. pf.	48	49	Roch'r Ry.	25	28
			Union Trac.	34¾	35
			Un. Gas & Imp.	123½	124
			Welsbach Lt.	40	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Local stocks showed further improvement to-day both in activity and strength. Diamond Match opened at 139, touched 139¾, and closed at 139½. Biscuit common advanced to 40¼, but closed at 39¾. Strawboard rose a point, to 34, and Carbon common also moved up somewhat. Linseed was decidedly stronger, the common selling at 8, and the preferred at 36½@37½, closing at 37¾. Union Traction common advanced from 13½ to 14¼, closing at 14⅛; the preferred advanced nearly 5 points, opening at 50¼ and touching 55 with a close at 55.

		High.	Low.	Close.
855	Am. Linseed common	8¼	7¾	8
813	Am. Linseed pf.	37½	36½	37¾
750	Am. Strawboard	34	33½	34
34	Chicago

STEEL TRUST RUMORS NOT CONFIRMED

Believed that Important Developments Are Pending.

NO REAL SALE BY CARNEGIE

Insiders Think that There Has Only Been a Trade Understanding to Harmonize Prices.

Positive statements are made in publications that are usually conservative and in some quarters of the financial district where reliable information generally is to be had, that Andrew Carnegie has signed an agreement to sell his interest in the steel company which bears his name to his associates and outside interests. According to these reports J. P. Morgan is at the head of the syndicate contemplating the purchase, one result of which, it is declared, will be a mammoth steel trust, to include the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the Steel Hoop Company, the Sheet Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and the American Tin Plate Company.

A canvass of the steel men and of bankers and lawyers reputed to be interested in the negotiation fails, however, to bring out any confirmation of the story. On the other hand, no explicit denial of it is forthcoming, the gentlemen seen merely declining to say anything whatsoever.

On the other hand, there are certain interests who declare that very much like the so-called "St. Paul deal," the significance of present negotiations—which are admittedly on—is being much magnified. In these quarters the contention is that no actual sale or transfer of the control of Mr. Carnegie's immense interests is contemplated, but that what is aimed at is a perfect trade understanding, in other words, a unification of interests, whereby prices will be maintained and certain laws in respect to territorial rights laid down. It is not denied, however, that Mr. Carnegie might be willing to part with his holdings—for it is recalled that over a year ago he gave an option on his stock to Mr. Frick, Judge Moore, and certain of his associates. What is claimed, however, is that the financing of any such sale or trust as that suggested would be too vast an undertaking even for a syndicate headed by Mr. Morgan, who, it is pointed out, is at present largely concerned in railroad combinations and consolidations already requiring an immense outlay by capital. Hence it is that the "community of interest" idea is advanced as the more feasible plan.

The larger plan and its possibility were nevertheless being much discussed in financial and steel trade circles yesterday and last night, and much attention was given to the many reports telling how it was to be carried out. One report, said to be "on authority," was that Mr. Carnegie's stock, said to be worth $87,000,000, would be purchased by the syndicate, but that Mr. Carnegie would retain his interest in the collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, of which he is understood to own $100,000,000 worth.

Those persons chiefly interested in the matter decline, however, to say anything on the subject.

Mr. Carnegie himself, at his residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street, would not see a reporter, nor would a servant send up a message to the steel magnate.

J. P. Morgan, when seen at his office in Wall Street, said: "I have nothing to say."

Robert Bacon, when approached on the subject, said: "I have no statement to make on the steel situation and will have none."

Judge Gary, President, and H. H. Porter, Chairman, of the board, of Federal Steel; Judge Moore of Chicago, who organized the National Steel Company, and through whom the last Carnegie option was secured; Max Pam, general counsel of the American Steel and Wire Company, all made the same stereotyped reply to questions put—"I have nothing to say."

A Director of Tennessee Coal, which, according to one Wall Street report, has been bought by Federal Steel, said: "I do not think there has been any actual Carnegie transfer. What I do think will develop, however, is that you will see a complete trade understanding. As for Federal Steel's reported purchase of our company, I don't believe it."

On the subject, The Iron Age, recognized as an authority in iron and steel, will say in its issue of to-day:

It seems probable that the purchase of the stock holdings of Andrew Carnegie in the steel company which he has created will be made by a syndicate, who are arranging for a further consolidation and a harmonizing of interests. We have it on the highest authority that the negotiations have not been finally closed. No announcement has yet been made as to the properties to be included in the new consolidation, nor of the plans for floating it. If the negotiations are carried to a successful issue, there will have a new situation to face, and new problems will come before every one connected with the iron industry. As yet it is premature to speculate on them.

That important developments are pending in the general steel trade situation—whether the Carnegie deal is on or not—seems assured. Yesterday a conference was held in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. between Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bacon, President Garry of Federal Steel, and President Reid of the American Tin Plate Company, but what the subject discussed was could not be learned. To-day, it is understood, a meeting of leading interests will be held, at which an advance in the price of steel rails and Bessemer billets will be decided upon and announced.

The magnitude of the larger deal suggested—the purchase of Mr. Carnegie's holdings and the financing and formation of an immense steel trust—may best be judged by putting out the capitalization of the various companies mentioned as likely to be included in the trust, to wit: Carnegie Company, $160,000,000 stock, $160,000,000 bonds; Federal Steel, $100,000,000 common stock, $100,000,000 preferred; Steel and Wire, $50,000,000 common, $40,000,000 preferred; National Steel, $32,000,000 common, $27,000,000 preferred; Tin Plate, $20,000,000 common, $20,000,000 preferred; Steel Hoop, $19,000,000 common, $14,000,000 preferred; Sheet Steel, $20,000,000 common, $26,000,000 preferred, a total of $804,000,000.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday all the Steel stocks were decidedly strong, the Gates following being reported to be heavy purchasers. The advances scored were: Steel and Wire, 2¾ points on dealings in 119,000 shares; Steel Hoop, 1½; preferred, 1; Tin Plate, ⅝, preferred, 1; Colorado Fuel, 2; Federal Steel, 2¾, on dealings in 96,000 shares; preferred, 4, on transfers of 33,000 shares; National Steel, 1¾, preferred, 1; Republic Iron and Steel preferred, 2½; Tennessee Coal, ⅝.

SAYS HIS WIFE DRINKS.

Lewis Declares He Had to Tie Her Foot to His to Keep Her from Imbibing Too Freely.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lewis $8 a week alimony in an action she has brought against William B. Lewis, a shipping clerk, employed in Manhattan, for a limited divorce. Mrs. Lewis accuses her husband of cruel treatment.

In answer to his wife's charges, Lewis alleges that she is addicted to the use of liquor. In order that he might know when she got up in the night to get liquor, he declares, he had to tie a string to one of her feet and to one of his own feet.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Upper Fifth Avenue Corners—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Charles Parsons the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 50.8 by 102.2. Mr. Parsons bought this property at auction about two years ago for $121,000. The present selling price is said to be very nearly $200,000. The report that Gustavus L. Lawrence is the purchaser is denied by Broker Sherman.

It is reported that Isaac H. Clothier has sold the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 75 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Abraham Goldsmith, as attorney to a firm of builders, the seven unfinished five-story flats 104 to 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, on a plot 187 by 100.11.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold for about $200,000 the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 100 by 100.

Myer Hellman has bought the four four-story brownstone-front dwellings 43 to 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, on a plot 85.8 by 98.11, and has resold the property to Robert H. Spaulding, who will erect thereon an apartment hotel.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. J. Blair Scribner to Edward W. Humphreys the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 32 East Thirty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

Plummer & Shurman have sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin to a client the five-story flat 522 East Eighty-sixth Street, 28 by 102; also, for Mrs. Elizabeth Hill to Thomas J. McLaughlin a tract of about 100 acres on the Rumson Road, near Red Bank, N. J. Mr. McLaughlin will use his newly acquired property as a country home.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for George H. Holt to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 24 East Fifty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.5.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Philip Hamburger of Pittsburg, Penn., the four-story building 312 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 103.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Charles Goodhue to Louis Lese, 309 and 311 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, frame dwellings, on a plot 50 by 100.11.

The Post estate has sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the old building at the northwest corner of Prince and Elizabeth Street, 20 by 81.

The building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, owned by the estate of Bradish Johnson, has been leased for a term of years to Oppenheim, Collins & Co., cloak manufacturers, who will open a retail store on the premises.

Herbert Dongan has sold to Rudolph Schultz the two-story building 2,642 Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of One Hundredth Street, 25 by 90. This structure was specially constructed as a salesroom for motor vehicles, and is now leased for that purpose.

McVickar & Co. report the sale of the five-story business property 542-4 Broadway, on lot 40 by 100, at about $200,000, to Mrs. Phillip Livingston. The seller is Mrs. Emily Von Hess.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for M. J. Alexander the vacant lot 30 feet front, on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, 26 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 302 feet west of Broadway, 35 by 102.2 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Improvement Company $50,000

By Samuel Goldstein.

1,544 and 1,546 Kelly Street, east side, 152.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, each 17 by 100.11, two three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Harlem Savings Bank 4,600

By William Kennelly.

330 East Twelfth Street, south side, about 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.6 by 103.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement; public auction sale, to Garret Nagle 9,100

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

146 and 148 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to J. B. Marshall, as attorney 40,000

By Richard Y. Harnett & Co.

225 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 275.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick B. Aschner 6,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustees' sale, 41, 43, 45, and 47 Elizabeth Street, west side, between Canal and Hester Streets, 75 by 93.10, seven-story brick factory building; 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street, east side, at the rear of the foregoing, 75 by 94.9, six-story brick factory building; 103 and 105 Mott Street, west side, between Canal and Hester Streets, each 25 by 100, two seven-story brick factory buildings; 118 Baxter Street, west side, between Canal and Hester Streets, 25 by 85, seven-story brick factory building; 120 and 122 Baxter Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 90, seven-story brick factory building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 238 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story English basement brownstone-front apartment house; 214 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 199.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.11 by 98.6, three-story brick dwelling; 131 East Fifteenth Street, north side, between Irving Place and Third Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick apartment house.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Tuck, Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 265 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 106.7 by 102.5 by 99.11 by 149.6, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,016.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 94 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 100 by 49.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Hancock Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, 150 feet south of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,429.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 236.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,050.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick A. Ware, referee, 314 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 168 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four and five story stonefront dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,032.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 127 Pitt Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87.4; L. L. Richman of 89 Bowery, owner; Kurster & Rohl, architects; cost, $22,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 47; Joseph Schallhart, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

McGraw Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Classon Avenue, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, 21 by 47; Thomas Gallagher, Commonwealth Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Beech Terrace, south side, 200 feet west of Beekman Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 82; Henrietta Renshaw of 609 East Fourteenth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 48 and 50 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 40 by 72.8; Louis Frank of 168 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 3 and 5 East Twenty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick store and studios, 50 by 93; Abraham Goldsmith of 35 Nassau Street, owner; C. T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 123 A East Twenty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shop, 10 by 25; P. J. Shea of 135 Lexington Avenue, owner; W. B. Hunter of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 1,140 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Patrick McCormack, premises, owner; B. J. Decking of 133 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 423 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Lena Kahn of 10 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 7 and 9 Leonard Street, to a six-story brick storage house; August Bechstein of 50 Water Street, owner; Franklin Bayliss, 133 Bible House, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 121 and 123 Franklin Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Tuckerman estate, of 59 Wall Street, owner; H. S. Hibbard of 100 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

ALLEN ST, 125 and 127, 50x87.6; Adaline Metcalf and others to Jacob Fischel, (R S $33.50) 100

AVENUE C, w s, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, 77.8x83; Edward A. Hastings to William H. Schmohl, all liens, (R S $5) 1

AVENUE D, n w corner of 9th St; Max Borck to James E. Reedy, from Jan. 1, 1901, to May 1, 1905 ..... $480 to 900

BRIGGS AV, n w s, 452.4 ft n e of Travers St, 25x100; Mary A. Costello to Margaret B. Mulcahey, (mtg $4,000, R S $2) 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 175 ft n of Jennings st, 25x100; Thomas J. Kevil to Mary Meyer, (mtg $378) 1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 123.9 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x102.6x25x99.11; Charles Ast to Charles Berg, (R S 50c.) 1

CHERRY ST, 210 and 218, 44.11x116.10x45x118.8; Cherry St, 220 and 222, 55.6x40.4x55.6x46; interior lot 40 ft n of Cherry St and 104.4 ft e of Pike St, runs n 119.2x e 55.5x s 121.3x w 55.6; Alice G. Skelly and others to Isidore Jackson, (mtg $32,500, R S $37.50) 1

COLUMBIA ST, 89, 25.7x100; Columbia St, 87, 25.7x100; Abraham Eydenberg to Edward J. Smith, (R S $52.50) 1

DOYER ST, 9; Robert Kerr to Wong I. Gong, 3 years from May 1, 1898 1,500

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 118, map of Washingtonville, Eastchester, 50x100; Augustus C. Beckstein to George D. Sloatman, (R S $1.50) 1

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 115, map of Washingtonville, Eastchester, 50x100; George D. Sloatman to William T. Mapes, (R S $1.50) 1

GRAND AV, e s, 325 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Julius Rosch to John O'Leary, rerecorded, (R S $1) 1

GREENWICH ST, 803, 24x82.7x24x83.9; Aivah L. Reynolds to Ada Beers, (mtg $15,000) 1

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Allen St, 40.1x55.1x40x55.6; Houston St, s s, 40.1 ft e of Allen St, runs s 55.11x e 10.2x s 41.9x e 12x n 27.2 and 11.10 and 59.8 to street x w 17.7; also 202 Bowery; Patrick H. Fay to Sarah A. Fay ..... Gift

HULL, n w corner of Eclipse St, 111.6x75x123.8x75.11; Margaret Shea to Robert N. Quinn 2,800

LENOX AV, 280, and 81 West 124th St; George E. Kitching to George Breng, 5 years, from May 1, 1901 ..... $1,200 to 1,550

LENOX AV, 484; Shaye Wolff to Abraham Seligshon, 5 years 1,620

MADISON AV, n e corner of 134th St, 99.11x45; the City of New York to Jacob H. Miller and others, executors, &c. (all title, &c., R S $50) 300

MADISON AV, n e corner of 134th St, 99.11x35; Jacob H. Miller and others, executors, &c., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager 16,725

MADISON ST, 390; Max Hart, attorney, to Abraham Seligshon, 3 years 2,750

MAIDEN LANE, 29, and 58 Nassau St, Theodore A. Twan, as agent, to Henry B. Billings, 5 years 11,000

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x95; Walter W. Law, Jr., to Walter W. Law, Sr. 1

MORTON ST, 25 and 27, 49.9x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $60,000, R S $30) 1

PARCEL of 18 city lots and 059 square ft beginning at boundary line between land estate of Joacim Chittenden and Joseph Potter, at point 1,057.4 ft n w of King's Bridge Road, runs n w 363.1 to centre line of Boulevard x n 158.7x s e 284.5 to centre line of private road x s w 15.1x s w 125 to beginning; except part taken to widen street, (mtg $7,300, R S $9;) James H. Lockwood to Lazarus Kohns 1

PARK AV, e s, 20o ft s of 171st St, 20 x150; Lillie Begrisch to Carl A. Stern 8,500

RIVINGTON ST, 121; Mary Keckelsen to Morris Clain, 5 years 1,104

STANTON ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, runs e 48x s 70x e 7x s 5x w 55 to Forsyth St x n 75; Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avrietine to Samuel Barkine, (mtg $50,000, R S $9) 1

TINTON AV, w s, 74.6 ft s of Home St, 19x90; Philip Kronengerber, executor, &c., to Philip Kronenberger, (mtg $6,700, R $1) 1

TINTON AV, w s, 56 ft s of Home St, 18.6x90; Peter Winter to Lenore Voelker

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of 156th St; Katharine Ebling to Frank Engelfried, 10 years ..... $1,200 to 1,800

WEST ST, 572, 20.11x100; Adeline Blackburn to Arthur E. White 20,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St; Charles H. Reed to Bernhard Borgstede, 5½ years 2,500

1ST AV, 1,152; George Karsch to Henry Jaeger, 3 5-12 years ..... $1,800 to 1,900

2D AV, 196; Joseph Dickson, Jr., to the Great International Window Cleaning Comany, 5 years 1,000

2D ST, 329 East, 24.9x33.4x24.10x81.9; Louis Bachrach to Louis Weisman and another, (mtg $25,000, R S $9.50) 100

2D ST, 231 East 24.9x81.9x24.10x80.2; Louis Bachrach to Abraham C. Weingarten, (mtg $25,000, R S $9.50) 100

67TH ST, s s, 215.11 ft w of Avenue C, 21x 97; the Congregation Shearith B'Nai Israel to the Congregation Ahawath Yeschurin 18,000

11TH ST, 125 East, 20x100; Alfred E. and Elliza S. Ortz, executors, &c., to Annie Goldstein, quitclaim 8,000

11TH ST, 406 East, 25x94.8; Louis Lippmann to Salvatore Strano, (mtg $31,000, R S $6.50) 1

15TH ST, 333 West; Hermann Mann to Innovation Trunk Company, 5 years 3,000

16TH ST, 139 West, 17.4x92; Edward Michels to Sidney Nordlinger, (mtg $12,000, R S $3) 1

29TH ST, 210 East; Sallie Greenthal to Rocco Andriacci and another, 5 years 1,800

31ST ST, n s, 433.4 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x 98.9; Robert A. Sasseen to Elizabeth A. Wilcox 103,000

35TH ST, n s, 332.1 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x 98.9; Harris Mandelbaum to Myer Hellman, (mtg $30,000, R S $15) 1

49TH ST, 41 East, 22x100.5; Charles Buek to Margaret E. Crocker 80,000

50TH ST, 229 East, 20x100.5; Anna M. Rockwell to Abram Bachrach, (R S $14.50) 100

50TH ST, 227 East, 20x100.5; 50th St, 231 East, 20x100.5; Old Post Road, centre line of Lot 277 on Beekman map, 18.11x 25x6.7, gore; also Lot 276 on Beekman map, gore, with all title to any land in said block; James W. B. Rockwell, executor, &c., to Abram Bachrach, all liens, (R S $19.50) 100

58TH ST, 84 East, 16.8x75; George B. Osgood to Joseph Stickney 25,494

68TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.8; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Rebecca Morgan 13,000

75TH ST, 31 East, 20x102.2; David H. Hyman to Nathaniel A. Prentiss, (mtg $15,000, R S $37) 1

87TH ST, 55 West, 24.11x93.11; Hiram V. V. Braman to Henry M. Black, (all liens, R S $35) 1

91ST ST, 334 East, 25x100; Sidney Nordlinger to Edward Michels, (mtg $17,500, R S $7.50) 1

113TH ST, 82 East; Max Hart, attorney, to Abraham Seligshon, 3 years 2,600

119TH ST, s e s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Theodore Keune and others to Matilda Levy 8,500

132D ST, n s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Benjamin N. Cardoza, referee, to Moses B. Proup and another, trustees 6,500

138TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 7th Av, 260x 199.10 to 139th St; Isaac Rothschild, referee, to Henry W. Post, (mtg $145,600, R S $231) 231,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

EACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 50th St, n s, 265 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 24,000

EACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 50th St, n s, 265 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 3,000

BARKIN, Samuel, to Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avrutine; Stanton St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,000

BARKIN, Samuel, to Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avrutine; Stanton St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,500

BRAND, Wolf, and John Katzman to Harry Fischel; Grand St, 416 and 418, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

BURGER, Bertha, to Julia S. Bryant; 85th St, 344 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 12,500

BURGER, Bertha, to Julia S. Bryant; 85th St, 344 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 12,500

CONGREGATION CHARAH ANSHE WARTH Yeschurin to the Congregation Shearith B'Nai Israel; 6th St, s s, 215.11 ft w of Avenue C, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

DORTON, Jacob, and Sarah Kelly to Simpson St, s s, 125 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

FEIL, Richard J., to Stachia White; 1st, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

FEIL, Richard J., to Stachia White; Jefferson Av, s s, 50 ft of Lot 201 and part of Lot 200, on map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 3 years 351

FELL, Richard J., to Stachia White; Jefferson Av, s e s, 50 ft of Lot 201 and part of Lot 200, on map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 3 years 221

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Adaline Metcalf and others; Allen St, 125 and 127, due Oct. 6, 1901, 4½ per cent 27,500

GINSBERG, Samuel, to William Pennington; Macdougal St, e s, 178.3 ft s of Prince St, 3 years 27,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to William Pennington; Macdougal St, e s, 153.3 ft s of Prince St, 3 years 27,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to William Pennington; Macdougal St, e s, 203.3 ft s of Prince St, 3 years 27,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, Isaac Jackson and Abraham Stern; Macdougal St, n w s, Lots 7, 8, and 9, map of land of Robert Robinson, Eighth Ward, 6 per cent 19,500

GWYER, Leonore E., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Sedgwick Av, w s, 75 ft n of 182d St, 76.7x161.6 to e s of Hampden Place, due May 1, 1902, 4 per cent 9,000

HARRIS, Edward, to the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York; Madison St, 233, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 22,500

HORTON, Carrie E., to Henrietta G. Underhill; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 125 ft s of Merrill St, West Farms, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,500

JAEGER, Henry, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 1st Av, 1,152, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,500

KAHN, Eugene, and wife to Isaac Metzger; Manhattan Av, 440, 5 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

KILPATRICK, Manie P., to Stewart H. Chisholm; 107th St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 6 months, demand 50,000

KYLE, James and John M., to William Jay and another, trustees, &c.; Lexington Av, 386, 5 years, 4 per cent 18,000

LANDESBAUM, Meshel, and Luis Weissman to Abraham C. Weingarten; 2d St, 229 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

LEVY, Mathilde, to Theresa M. Bowie; 119TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1901 7,000

LIPPMANN, Louis, to Louisa Berg; 11th St, 406 East, due Aug. 2, 1902, 6 per cent 4,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to New York Security and Trust Company; 134th St, n e corner of Madison Av, 1 year 18,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 134th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 1 year 18,000

MERRITT, Katherine E., to Anna Ellis; Broad St or Fulton Av or Arthur Av, e s, 117.1 ft s of 176th St or Woodruff Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

MICHELS, Edward, to Louis Lese; 91st St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

MOODY, Letitia, to Ellen A. Halsted; Convent Av, e s, 81.11 ft n of 146th St, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 341

MULCAHY, Margaret B., to Mary A. Costello; Briggs Av, n w s, 452.4 ft n e of Travers St, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

MULLALY, John, to Josephine Lachet; Bronx River Road, n e corner of Clinton Av, Woodlawn Heights, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

NEWMAN, Arthur, and wife to Edwin D. Flisel; Lexington Av, s w corner of 62d St, due Aug. 6, 1901, 6 per cent 10,000

NEWMAN, Arthur, and wife to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Lexington Av, s w corner of 62d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 27,000

POST, Henry W., to the City Mortgage Company; 138th St, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year, 6 per cent 15,500

POST, Henry W., to the City Mortgage Company; 138th St, n s, 204 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year, 6 per cent 62,000

POST, Henry W., to the City Mortgage Company; 138th St, n s, 308 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year, 6 per cent 77,500

POST, Henry W., to the City Mortgage Company; 139th St, s s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 77,500

POST, Henry W., to the City Mortgage Company; 139th St, s s, 308 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 77,500

PRENTISS, Nathaniel A., to David H. Hyman; 76th St, 31 East, due May 30, 1901, 4½ per cent 10,000

REDMAN, Annie K., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Park Av, 1,121, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

REEDY, James E., to F. Ballantine & Sons; Avenue D, n w corner of 9th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 900

ROACH, Richard, and wife to Julia S. Bryant; 85th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 4½ per cent 8,000

SCHREIBER, Manuel, or Mendel, to Nathan A. Metzger; 2d Av, 980, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

SHAW, Samuel B., and Joan B., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Amstercam Av, 347, 3 years 15,000

SMITH, Edward J., to Patrick Keenan, as chamberlain, &c.; Columbia St, 87, 3 years, 6 per cent 22,000

SOLOMON, Morris, to Adolph Powell; 3d St, 312 East, 4 years, 6 per cent 3,000

SOLOMON, Morris, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 3d St, 312 East, 1 year 6 per cent. 1,000

THE CONGREGATION AHAWATH Yeschurin to the Congregation Shearith B'Nai Israel; 6th St, s s, 215.11 ft w of Avenue C, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Elmer B. Yale; Simpson St, w s, 125 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

WEBSTER, Annie M., to Fannie M. Porter; 126th St, 109 West, with all title to lot adjoining in rear, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,500

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., to Abram Bachrach; 2d St, 231 East, 1 year 1,750

WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x98x25.3x100; James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, to Carolyn B. Wright 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Peter Moller, Jr., and others 5,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee 4,505

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Arthur J. Ridley 17,220

BEARD, Francis G. W., to Malcolm R. Lawrence 2,500

COOK, John L., to Mary Schen, executrix, &c 1,600

ELLENVILLE SAVINGS BANK to Edward S. Clinch 5,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to Leopold Kahn ..... Nom.

MULHARE, Ellen, to Hannah Weinberg. 1,000

MULLIGAN, Agnes K., to John B. Ryer. 1,200

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, (three assignments) ..... Nom.

WOOLLEY, James V. S., to Isabella W. Brinckerhoff 10,000

Lis Pendens.

CHURCH ST, 297; Vesey St, 51; Wooster St, 31; 8th Av, 169; 20th St, 162 West; 21st St, 48 West; 23d St, 209 West; Walter Jones against Maria Jones and others, (partition;) attorney, W. F. MacRae.

CROTONA AV, w s, 200 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; John Bussing, Jr., and wife against Clara H. Spahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Williamson.

FAIRMOUNT Place, s s, 222.10 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x75.4x25.1x77.1; Peter Handibode, Jr., against Annie Hammer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

LOT 307, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; James M. Davis against Ida M. Bull and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Burr.

SPENCER PLACE, as projected, n w s, Lots 250 and 251, on amended map of Central Mott Haven; Walter W. Law against Nicholas Damiano and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney J. C. De La Mare.

WASHINGTON AV, n e s, 132 ft s from road leading from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp, 75x100; Charles D. Robinson and another, receivers, &c., against Morris M. Cronin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kisselburgh & Bennett.

1ST AV, w s, 72.4 ft s of 75th St, 55.4x100; Avenue A, s w corner 75th St, 100x102.2; 2d Av, n w corner 82d St, 82.2x67.3; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick W. Mertens against Robert E. Mertens and others, (partition;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

8TH AV, n w corner 116th St, 20.11x90; Amanda Heyman against Frederick F. Forster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.

10TH AV, n w s, Lot 422, map of lands of C. Ray, 20th Ward, 24.8x100; Julia A. Gavett against Edward J. Kobert, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. D. Murray.

72D ST, n s, 277.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x102.2; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against Dora Scott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

104TH ST, 322 West; Samuel E. Kilner and another, trustees, &c., against Luther L. Kellogg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cardozo & Nathan.

Mechanics' Liens.

FOX ST, e s, 124.11 ft s of Lyon St, 160x100; Louis Bossert & Son against Louis Wirth, owner and contractor 4,935

FULTON AV, 1,343; the Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Trustees of St. John's German Lutheran Church of the Village of Morrisania, owners and contractors 50

LEXINGTON AV, 558, n w corner of 50th St; Thomas Brady against Charles E. B. Smith, owner and contractor 99

MERCER ST, 133; Thomas Brady against Charles E. B. Smith, owner and contractor 406

UNION AV, e s, 6.75 ft s of Home St, 150x100; John Bell Company against Katrina Masche and Katrina Heubner, owners; Masche & Heubner, contractors.

5TH AV, 432, and 2 and 4 West 39th St; also 38th St, 1 West; Gillis & Geoghegan against Frank V. and John H. Burton, owners; Frank V. and Robert L. Burton, contractors 1,248

5TH AV, 432, and 2 and 4 West 39th St; Gillis & Geoghegan against the Gaston Restaurant & Wine Company, owners and contractors 320

11TH ST, 54 East; Holland & Kennedy against Owen Costello, owner and contractor 569

42D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 100x 200, to 41st St; Mart & Lawton against the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, owner; Steinebach & Co., contractors 323

42D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 100x 200, to 41st St; Mart & Lawton against the

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

Fine corner plot suitable for seven-story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal builder's loan to a responsible builder. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant three-family flat. This flat will be sold at cost price. It is now rented for $3,600 a year. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant new corner on 8th Avenue, all well rented. This is a bargain for some one who is looking for a fine new corner. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street any evening from 5 to 9.

$85,000 WILL BUY A VERY

fine corner private house on West End Avenue. Can be bought right away, as the owner wants to go to Europe. Make an offer. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

FOR SALE.

666 E. 135TH ST., 30x82x100, 5-STORY DOUBLE, P., $30,000.
668 E. 135TH ST., 20x79x100, 5-STORY SINGLE, P., $20,000.
161 E. 81ST ST., 25x36x102.2, 5-STORY DOUBLE, P., $40,000.
4½ PER CENT. MORTGAGE; HAVE ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND FULLY RENTED.
50x100 VACANT, S. S. 119TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV., P., $20,000.
APPLY TO FICKEN & LILLY, 118TH ST. & 7TH AV.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward, and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. Frank Jerold, 111 5th Av., New York City.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; Tona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St. $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

A tenement, 5-story, 27x98.9, 4 apartments on floor, and store, West 28th St.; perfect order; actual rental $1,800; price, $18,000; bargain. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A PLOT OF 20 LOTS,
between 2d and 1st Avs., between 23d and 24th Sts., suitable for factory or tenements.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

JOHN McCARTHY,
REAL ESTATE MANAGER,
1 W. 113TH, COR. 5TH AV.
WILL BUY OR LEASE PROPERTY.
CALL OR SEND PARTICULARS.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. Andrews, 514 East 117th St.

House and lots near 3d Av. elevated; trolley; modern school; Crotona Park and Bronx; city offices; letters answered. J. H. Gratacap, Designer, 1,801 Clinton Av.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; 10 rooms; bath; unoccupied; positive bargain to quick buyer. Owner, 27 West 84th St.

Corner property and liquor store, Manhattan; also dwelling, Jersey City; two improved farms, 500 acres; unincumbered; no trade. Walter T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

116th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; three stories, basement; fifth neighborhood; elegantly renovated; exposed plumbing; bargain, $2,500, cash.

Elegant Avenue Corner Property.—A big bargain; rent over $6,000; will sell cheap or exchange. For particulars call on I. Stone, 971 Columbus Av.

$100,000 will purchase 6 acres ground, large mansion, and stable; Inwood-on-the-Hudson, adjoining Dykman St. Inwood, Box 212 Times Office.

For Sale, to Let, or Exchange.—Large, four-story brownstone house, below 34th St., adjoining 5th Av. Owner, P. O. Box 2,497.

For Sale, to Let, or Exchange.—Large, four-story brownstone house, below 34th St., adjoining 5th Av. Astoria, Box 212 Times Office.

An excellent plot for bachelor apartment house, 45th St., near Broadway; 38 feet front. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

Big Bargain—Fine wide triple flat; rent, $3,600; price, $30,000; mortgage, $32,000, 5 per cent. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Broadway and vicinity; 20th to 65th St.; plots ripe for improvement. Theo. Rogers Brill, 361 West 56th St.

$19,500—56th St., near 8th Av.—Elegant three-story private; 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

BUILDERS AND AGENTS.—For sale, 207, 209, 209½ Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

131st St., near 5th Av.—Double apartment, five story; cash offer wanted. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway.

Three-story dwelling; 11 rooms; West 94th St.; unincumbered; terms easy. Owner, 142 West 88th St.

Pelham Heights.—House, 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; cheap for cash. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway.

3d Av. building, one tenant, $3,200 and repairs; pays $1,700 net; price, $40,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Broadway Corner, small, between 14th and 23d Sts., for sale. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

For Sale—133 East 18th St.; three-story high-stoop, good order. Owner, P. O. Box 2,092, N.Y.

A three-story, private, up-to-date house; seen at any time. Owner, 61 West 134th St.

Jerome Av.—34 lots to close an estate, cheap; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Plot 6½ lots, west side, below 72d St., $30,000. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,259 Broadway, Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

$3,000, only $200 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story basement, stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Near Prospect Park.—New Queen Anne, $8,900; Boulevard, cottage and stable, $6,800. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Bargain at $6,000: mortgage $5,000; 3-story and basement brownstone. Lisle & Dressel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Mount Vernon.—Cash offer wanted; six rooms and bath; all improvements; best location. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, February 14, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE,
By order of the Trustees of the Estate of William Henry Gunther, deceased,
THE FOLLOWING
Choice and Valuable Property.
6-story and basement brick, stone, and iron business building, with plot of land,
Nos. 469, 471, 473 & 475 Broome St.
AND
No. 55 Greene Street,
Southwest Corner.
ALSO
VALUABLE WATER FRONT,
and large plot of land on
Kill Von Kull,
Ingham, Brighton & East Avenues,
3d, 4th, 5th & Oak Streets,
BERGEN POINT,
City of Bayonne, New Jersey
Adjoining Babcock & Wilcox Co., Central R. R. of New Jersey, and near Standard Oil Works and Constable's Point.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,
No. 155 BROADWAY.
Executors' Sale to close the Estates of
EDWARD TRACY &} DECEASED.
JAMES RUSSELL, }
THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Nos. 3 and 5 Bank Street and No. 95 Greenwich Avenue.
Two 5-story brick and stone, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT APARTMENTS will be sold at auction on Thursday, February 14th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For maps and further particulars as to terms of grounds lease, &c., apply to Messrs. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, 111 Broadway, Attorneys for Executors, or the Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. Some of these lots are free and clear. What can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Corner plot of lots, Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; lightly mortgaged; seven lots New Jersey, free and clear; exchange for improved property; equity about $4,000; commission paid. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

"Piece of business property rented to one tenant for a term of years netting 6% in exchange for a country place, free and clear." Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 69 LIBERTY ST.

For Sale or Exchange for Country Seat.—Five-story business building, near Astor House; leased $4,500 per year. Nassau, Box 212 Times Office.

Coldwater tenement, with stores, on avenue; mortgage, $15,000; equity, $11,000; want free and clear suburban residence. Owner, M., Box 179 Times.

For Sale or Exchange for Country Seat.—Five-story business building, near Astor House; leased $4,500 per year. Nassau, P. O. Box 2,497.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Management of Properties
solicited by experienced real estate man, honest management assured; references and bonds given. FRANK BEGRISH, JR., 45 East 42d St.

WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Bondsman wanted; must qualify in $5,000 Manhattan real estate; fair compensation; no triflers. L. 208, Times.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 6 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Between Madison Av. and 6th Av., 45th to 80th Sts.—A 20-foot residence, new or old, for cash customer. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

I want one or two tenements on lease; Italian district preferred. F. Romanelli, 640 Hudson St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$100,000 will purchase 6 acres ground, large mansion, and stable; Inwood-on-the-Hudson, adjoining Dykman St. Principal, P. O. Box 2,497.

For Sale—Factory property, Nyack, N. Y.; 20,000 feet floor room; boiler, engine, shafting, elevator. G. T. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 48.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Far Rockaway and Vicinity.—Choice cottages to rent, furnished; best locations; various sizes and prices; sole agents for several. O'Kane Bros.

If you want to buy, sell, or rent Long Island property, write or call. E. R. Clark & Co., P. O. Bldg., Jamaica, L. I.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Two certificates of stock of the Genesee Brewing Company, Nos. 511 and 513, for one share each. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to Room 80, 40 Wall St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WINDSOR ARCADE

5th Avenue, 46th and 47th Street.
To lease, remaining stores and offices for any first-class business. Among the incoming tenants who have already hired are Dunlap & Co., Hatters; Siebrecht & Son, Florists; Moseman & Bro., Harness and Fancy Leather Goods; Wassermann Bros., Bankers and Brokers; Pach Bros., Photographers, &c., &c.
For plans and particulars apply to
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
141 Broadway.

4th Avenue, Vicinity 28th Street.—Very desirable four-story house, 16 rooms, in good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars from
GILES F. BUSHNELL,
30 Broad Street.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 21 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

For Rent.—5-story fireproof building in the City of Wilkesbarre, situated corner of Public Square and South Main Street; the best location in the city presently occupied by clothing and gents' furnishings. Apply to Henry Glase & Co., Church, corner White Streets, New York, or S. Hirsch, 22 East Market Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

ON WEST SIDE OF 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—61 E. 125TH ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

826 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Corner store, extra large, with basement; best part of Harlem. Underhill, 2,215 8th Av., near 119th St.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Part of office, with desk, $6, large office building, near City Hall. G., Box 160 Times.

Offices, &c., Wanted.

Wanted—By public accountant part of office, with use of telephone, in vicinity of Broadway and Wall St. S., Box 216 Times Office.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
THE KANEDALE, NORTHEAST CORNER 88TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
HERBERT TREBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AVE., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas, and electric lighting, &c.
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE "ELISE,"
200 W. 111TH, COR. 7TH AV.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, REFRIGERATION, ELEVATOR, HALL SERVICE.
SUITES, 7 ROOMS, $800-$1,000.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH

116TH ST., 218 WEST.
Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
112 W. 44th St.
In a remodeled house; 2 large, light rooms and bath; $420 to $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Beautiful apartment, new building, elevator, 145th St., near St. Nicholas Av.; present tenant paying $65.00 per month, but must leave the city, and will sub-let at a great sacrifice. Address J. W. A., Box 219 New York Times, Down Town.

THE GANOGA,
35 EAST 27TH ST.
Apartments of 1 and 2 rooms, with bath, unfurnished. Hotel service.

The Benedik, 30 East Washington Square.—Fireproof bachelor apartment; facing Washington Square; two rooms and bath; one apartment to be sublet furnished.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated.

2,085 Madison Av., Near 131st St.—5 rooms and bath; $14, $18. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Choice new apartments; all improvements. 338 West 19th St. Apply janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath, with additional communicating bedroom if required; family going South will sublet suite for period of absence or by the month to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at hotel office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.
New buildings, a. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

152d St., 48 East.—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $15. See janitor.

A 7-room flat, $22.00; largest, cheapest, lightest, extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply; corner flats, $27.00; rent free to March. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

515 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 48TH ST.
Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; hot water; rents, $35, $40, and $45.

133d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

135th St., 126 West.—$26; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; 6 rooms and bathroom.

132d St., 282 West.—$15 and $17; five large rooms; washtubs, range, &c.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT
THEDFORD'S

YARDS:
27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 386—18
79TH ST. & B'WAY., Tel. 717 Riverside
233 W. 42D ST., Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Cols.
82TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 125 River

J. RHEINFRANK & CO
COAL & WOOD.
SECTER MINISTER

Telephones: 44th St. Yard, 606 18th St. / 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST., AND FIRST AV. Tel. 379 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for Kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let for Boarding House or Business.—4th Av., vicinity 28th St.; very desirable four-story house, 16 rooms, in good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars from Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

A 20-foot four-story and basement high-stoop dwelling to let. 16 East 46th Street, close to 5th Av.; rent, $2,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable residence of 15 rooms at Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; perfect condition; large grounds, with fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with two living rooms, and accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14 N. R., New York.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

By Townsend & Montant,
AUCTIONEERS,
37 and 39 LEONARD STREET.
FRIDAY, February 8,
At 10:30 o'clock,
On their Premises, 423 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street,
THE STOCK OF STAKE & ELDREDGE,
THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
Jackets, Scarfs, &c., Fur Skins, Animal Heads, and Elegant Salesroom Fixtures, Workroom Machinery, &c. To be sold by order of
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
JAMES SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys.

DARWIN,
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold this day AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, Bankrupts. Greenwald, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on Thursday, Feby. 7, at 10:30 A. M., 630 B'way, all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Japanese vases, India wear, Oriental goods, Turkish goods, fixtures, desk, &c. Sale postponed to Friday, Feby. 15. Order of
GEORGE H. GILLMAN,
Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Att'ys for Receiver, 309 B'way.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, in the matter of H. Raps & Co., bankrupts.—Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell this day, at 10:30 A. M., at 356 Broome St., all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of Mirrors, Mantel Mirrors, Lumber, &c.
Order of J. KAHN, Trustee.
EPSTEIN BROS., Attys. for Trustee, 320 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Holtin Chemical Company.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice that the undersigned will sell at public auction at 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, City of New York, on 18th day of February, 1901, at ——, a stock of drugs, patent medicines, fixtures, and advertising matter, comprised in the assigned estate of the Holtin Chemical Company. HARRY L. LEAVITT, Assignee, 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, New York City. R. LINKE, General Auctioneer.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Collections prehistoric Indian relics to exchange for diamonds or cash. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Universal Storage Warehouse Company, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country; telephone 28-79th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Furs.

FUR LINED OVERCOATS,
$50 upward; bargains. BURKE, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDED into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FUR ROBES, Caps, Gloves, Rugs, &c.; good Robe, $5 up. Burke, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 46th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Rider & Ericsson pumping engines for sale; pumps bought and repaired. Geo. C. Crumpler, 1,437 3d Av.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

William J. Phillips, 1,631 Broadway, cor. 50th St., all kinds of pet animals; Angora cats a specialty; medicines, &c.; poodles clipped; dogs boarded.

Very valuable Mexican tan dog, male, 2½ lbs. weight; finest ladies' pet; clean and healthy; cheap. Landmann, 315 East 88th St.

Stephen Mulvey; all kinds of dogs for sale; birds, cages. 1,770 Broadway; dogs boarded and clipped.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

Detective Agencies.

Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 220 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Lawyers.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; collections made. National Business Bureau, Park Row Building.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-316 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you.

E. Rosenblum, ladies' tailor; spring styles now ready; good workmanship; fit guaranteed. 100 West 52d St.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Cash paid for stores, merchandise, clothing, shoes, groceries, fixtures, dry goods, confectionery, restaurants, furniture. Greenwald, 1,676 Mad. Av.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 7 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED

In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually with good salary; bear investigation. AUTO. PIC. CO., 88 Wall St.

For Sale—An established business than can be easily pushed to net $10,000 a year; it is a ready seller; patented; low price; household article; many thousands in use; gives universal satisfaction; owners have other interests; $8,000 for plant. Apply Room 1,204, No. 9 Maiden Lane, New York.

For Sale.—Building occupied for years as meat market and dwelling; also barn; property centrally located, doing paying business; only meat market in town; splendid chance for good man; price $3,600, $600 cash; good reason for selling. George H. Ingle, Owner, Springfield, Queens Borough, L. I.

Drug Store, $8,000, Worth $10,000.—Handsomest fitted and best paying store for the money in New York City; special inducement to cash buyer. Must sell soon on account of other business. No broker. For particulars address J. G. Hunt, 169 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAVE YOU CAPITAL TO INVEST?
I have an exceptionally good opportunity in a business that will stand investigation; can be increased to correspond to capital, and will pay large income. Lawson Improved Dumping Boat and Car Co., Wool Exchange, New York.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS—The organization and management of business corporations; for stockholders, Directors, officers; gives advantages, methods, details, and costs; price, $1.50; send for announcement. Ronald Press, 52 Broadway.

$50,000 PROFIT.—An industry with deficient capital earned a factory profit last year of $32,000; with adequate means this can be doubled; amount required, $60,000; security and part ownership. "THOUSAND," Box 215 Times Office.

An Honest Opportunity.—$6,000 wanted to establish weekly class newspaper in unoccupied field; with or without services of right man of experience. E. S. D., Box 218 Times.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Have you a stock of merchandise, any kind you can't sell? I have an out-of-town market for everything. Address B., Box 106 Times Office.

$50 will buy leather and rubber cement and heel ball business; will teach you the business. Shoe store, 57 Central Av., Jersey City.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Physician wants partner with $3,000 to enter legitimate, very profitable business. Dr. Ziebarth, 94 Lexington Av.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice. Fees reasonable. A., Box 113 Times.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST

room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. SALE OF WELSBACH GOODS, only this week, 25 to 40% below the regular price. Reading lamp, regular price, $1.50, now $1.15; No. 2 lamp, complete, $1.00, now 75c.; Yusea mantle, 50c., now 40c.; No. 1 mantle 40c., now 30c.; No. 2 mantle 25c., now 19c. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO.,
1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,559 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.—$10.00 FOR SINGER, DOMESTIC, OR NEW HOME. MUST SELL THIS WEEK. BROWN, 39 WEST 125TH ST.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 70 Nassau St.

50-light Springfield gas machine complete; almost new; it is a complete plant for lighting a country house, and will be sold at a bargain. Lambert, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing. (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Rail

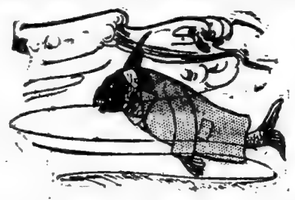

Too bad to tempt you with such temptation in such weather, for most of us can resist everything except temptation:

With the, to be accurate, exception of 134, every one of our soft silky-clothed overcoats, for which a tailor would be ashamed to ask less than $80, $90 or $100 have been cut-priced, the majority to $25.

But the man with $10 to spend is not forgotten; he can get one of our good overcoats at that price, now.

A cosy, down-to-the-heel, up-to-the-tip-of-the-ear ulster, is baited at $15.

P. S. Among the not-marked-downs are the new English travelling ulsters.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ICE GORGES IN BOTH THE RIVERS

Jagged Blocks Clog the Slips and Delay Navigation.

The Steamship Albers Still Ashore Off Fort Hamilton—North and East River Ferryboats Hindered.

People said yesterday, and seemingly with partial if not with whole truth, that seldom previously had Manhattan Island found itself surrounded by such a girth of ice as that which showed itself in the North and East Rivers at sunrise. From the west side docks to the coast of New Jersey and from the eastern water front to the Long Island shore the surfaces of the two rivers were entirely covered with jagged ice blocks, driven this way and that by the rough winds and delaying every craft, from ferryboat to ocean liner, that ventured in among them.

Dislodged from their places far up the Hudson by the gale of Tuesday night, thousands of these ice cakes were forced down toward the sea. As they came near here, having been reinforced by additional blocks as they journeyed southward, they were met by the incoming tide. For a while they tossed about, beaten by wind and current and tide at the same time, but when the extra waters began to return seaward they brought with them as far as the city pier line what seemed to be an avalanche from the North Pole. At daybreak the whole North River was white. Only at rare intervals was there a sight of the dark green water, for the layer of ice blocks was many feet in thickness, and the surface of the white mass was so continuous that it looked as though one might walk across the river upon it.

When the commuters from New Jersey started to come to their business in the city there was weeping and wailing. Ferryboats that were in the habit of running on five-minute schedules lengthened those schedules by half. Those which usually crossed the river every half hour now made the trip once an hour, or even less frequently.

People who came to town from Long Island would have had just as much trouble as those from New Jersey but for the Brooklyn Bridge. The East River ferries were also delayed while the tide carried the ice past the city, but thousands of the passengers, as soon as they saw what was the trouble, traveled to the Bridge and came across by that way. So it happened that the trains there were crowded as they have not been for years, and each one, as it pulled out from the other side, left standing on the platforms closely packed groups of men and women who were left behind in the general scrimmage. The trolley cars, too, were filled to overflowing, and those who tried to board them in the sections of Brooklyn near to the Bridge had no easy task, for they were already crowded to the limit before coming that far.

Even when the tide had gone out, bearing the greater part of its icy cargo to the Lower Bay, the ferry slips and docks all along both rivers were left entirely clogged up. Every boat that landed had to be forced in, either with the aid of tugs or by means of ropes pulled from the shore. Late yesterday afternoon it was stated by officials of different ferry companies that the paddlewheels of their boats had been much damaged by the ice, and that all of the boats would probably have to be refitted with new buckets.

Seagoing vessels that came into port had a hard time of it. The Mallory liner Lampasas left Quarantine at 7 o'clock in the morning for her pier on the East River, reaching there only after an hour of difficult sailing, during which she was in tow of several tugs. Under ordinary conditions it only requires two tugs to warp her into her berth. But the ice was so thick in the slip this time that eight were used, and then the entrance was no easy matter.

When the steamer Athos tried to get into the pier of the United Fruit Company, on the North River, near the Battery, she found that more than an hour and a half was needed for the undertaking. The Holland-America liner Staatendam had to have seven tugboats to take her into her dock, off Hoboken, and a bark, caught in the ice floe on Robbins Reef, was forced to call for assistance to a passing steamer, the two tugs which had her in tow being unable to get her out of the trap.

Wrecking boats were still wrestling with the Lamport & Holt liner Olbers in the afternoon. She went aground off Fort Hamilton on Tuesday, and the ice that flonted up and enveloped her sides has thus far made the floating of her big hulk almost an impossibility. They expect to get her off to-day. When the steamship Pontiac reached her Brooklyn dock at 10:30 o'clock in the morning she looked like an iceberg, so completely were her sides incrusted. After nearly an hour she succeeded in making an entrance into her pier. Word was received here that the Homer Ramsdell, after leaving here on Monday, only got as far as Cold Spring, where she was stuck fast in the ice gorge. She was headed for Newburg.

Tug in Collision With Steamship.

While working her way down stream from Forty-second Street yesterday morning the tug Valiant, owned by the Dalzell Towing Company, broke her wheel in the ice floe of the East River, and came into collision with the steamship Mercator. The Valiant was helpless and the impact of the steamer carried away the Valiant's pilothouse. She was taken back to the Forty-second Street dry dock for repairs, which will amount to about $1,000. No one was injured in the collision.

Sale of Horse Meat Prohibited.

If there are any persons in this city who have a predilection for horse meat, they will be grieved to learn that henceforth they will have to indulge their taste for this article at a largely increased expense. The Board of Health met yesterday and by a unanimous vote prohibited the future slaughter of horses in this city, and the sale of meat from all such animals slaughtered elsewhere. Section 90 of the Sanitary Code was amended to conform to this resolution.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK TRADE MARK BREAD CO.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK: Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 115th St.
1096 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.
2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2666 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
851 Tenth Ave., cor. 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
26 Amsterdam Ave., near 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
288 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

When You See This Label

on a loaf of Bread you can rest assured it is the best. Recently we examined into the quality of several leading brands of Bread, tested them carefully, and the product of this company was our choice. We are hard to suit on the question of quality—at least we have that reputation—so when we say this Bread is best—best in strength, texture and color—it means it is the best.

OVER A MILLION LOAVES SOLD

in our stores during the past few weeks, which in itself is evidence of the great merit of this Bread.

HOME STYLE, 3 loaves for 5c
MALT BREAD, 2 loaves for 5c
QUAKER BREAD, a loaf 3c
FANCY VIENNA, a loaf 3c
CROWN BREAD, a loaf 5c
GRANDMOTHER'S BREAD, a loaf. 5c
RYE BREAD, a loaf 3c
RYE BREAD, extra large 5c

FRESH BREAD TWICE A DAY.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar—Special.

One Pound Best Combination Coffee,
Half Pound Very Best Tea, all kinds;
Three and a Half Pounds Granulated Sugar,
ALL THREE FOR **50c**

Asparagus, Mattituck Brand, Long Island, a can	24c	**Oranges,** best California Navel, a doz., 25c.; good sweet oranges	15c
Salmon, Rainbow Brand, choice quality, 1 lb., tall can	11c	**Lemons,** best juicy Messina, a doz	13c
Peas, Hubbard's Early, June, a can	9c	**Prunes,** extra large Santa Clara, 5 lbs., 30c.; a pound	7c
Corn or Succotash, Essie Brand, best tender Maine, a can	10c	**Vanilla or Lemon Extract,** our best, Peerless Brand, a bottle	12c
Tomatoes, Essie Brand, choice Jersey pack, extra large, can	10c	**Best Worcestershire Sauce,** pint bottle	8c
Superlative Prepared Flour, our best, 3-lb. package	12c	**Catsup,** Peerless Brand, very fine, pint bottle	12c
Molasses, New Orleans, a quart bottle	10c	**Baking Powder,** Popular Brand, 5c. size, 2 for 7c.; a can	4c
Maple Syrup, very fine, a pint bottle	12c	**Corn Starch,** XLCR Brand, a package	4c

NEW YORK: Borough of Brooklyn.
126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
170 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
682 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2043 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., near Meserole St.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.
173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.
52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.
102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
132 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.
167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.
Freight Added.
389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

IF YOU WANT TO ECONOMIZE
AND AT THE SAME TIME HAVE
THE BEST GROCERIES MONEY CAN BUY
DO ALL YOUR MARKETING IN OUR STORES.
Thousands Are Awake to the Advantages We Offer.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

KENNEDY JURY SELECTED

Record Broken for Celerity in a Homicide Case.

Only Fifty-eight Talesmen Examined by the Attorneys—Justice Fursman Comments.

In record-breaking time the twelve men who will pass upon the guilt or innocence of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, for the second time, charged with the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds, was selected yesterday from the panel drawn by Special Jury Commissioner Gray. Mrs. Marion S. Kennedy, the prisoner's wife, sat beside her husband. After five hours' actual session in two days the jury was selected to hear the evidence.

Justice Fursman commented upon the remarkable celerity with which the jury was drawn, while in the trial of Roland B. Molineux five weeks were consumed at great expense to the county in getting an acceptable jury, and credited this extraordinary showing to the working of the special jury law, which was reported for repeal in the Assembly yesterday.

When the twelfth seat was filled in the box, Mr. McIntyre conferred hastily with Cantwell & Moore, Kennedy's counsel, and then said to the Presiding Justice:

"Your Honor, I have never before seen such an aggregation of superior intellect as has been sent to this court by the Special Commissioner of Jurors to try this important homicide case. The jury has been obtained in phenomenal time. Having expected no such rapidity in filling the jury box, the prosecution must admit that they are not ready to proceed at this moment, as the many and important exhibits in this case are locked up in safe deposit vaults and cannot be gotten at to-day. I therefore ask that the case stand adjourned until to-morrow."

Justice Fursman granted the motion upon the concurrence of the defendant's counsel, and said:

"In this case, which has attracted widespread interest, it is unexampled that out of fifty-eight talesmen examined, seven of whom were excused by the Court and thirty-eight peremptorily challenged by both sides, this jury should have been selected in such a short time. This record should be convincing to all persons either here or in Albany that the special jury law is a good, time and money saving law."

Talesmen were questioned only as to whether they had formed any opinion of the case, or whether they knew personally any of the lawyers on either side or any persons mentioned, or who will be mentioned, in the trial. One of the jurors knew Capt. Price socially, but said this fact would not influence his verdict. One talesman who knew Mr. McIntyre and another who went to school with Mr. Hennessy were both peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Orleans Longacre, Superintendent of Cornell's Iron Works, living at Spuyten Duyvil, was the first talesman called when court was called to order. He said he would not allow sentimental considerations to influence his judgment, and that he would not discuss the case with his family at night. He was accepted by both sides and took the eighth seat in the jury box. Two talesmen following were challenged by the defense, as they had sat on juries in homicide cases before. The ninth juror accepted was Joseph C. Hatle, a real estate dealer, of 30 Broadway., John F. Mabley, insurance manager, of 149 Broadway, filled the tenth seat.

Talesman No. 45 was George W. Pouder, a painter, of 1,046 Franklin Avenue. He was acceptable to the prosecution and satisfactorily answered all Mr. Moore's questions. Just as the latter was about to announce that he was satisfied with Mr. Pouder as the eleventh juror the latter said: "I want you to understand right here that I know Capt. Price, and have met him socially a number of times, but this would not cause me to give any more weight to his testimony than to any one else's. Mr. Moore whispered a moment with Mrs. Kennedy and decided to accept Pouder.

The twelfth juror was obtained at 1:[illegible] in the person of Robert H. Staveley, a stationer, of 927 Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Kennedy gave him a critical survey for several minutes and then nodded "all right" to Mr. Moore. He filled the twelfth seat in the jury box.

The name of William Newman was drawn from the wheel. Repeated calls for him in the corridors failed to elicit any response. Justice Fursman imposed upon him a fine of $100.

After adjournment Kennedy carefully drew on his gloves and helped his wife into her jacket. Holding her hand tenderly, he said a brief good-bye. Then he was led away to the Tombs.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy will open the case for the people to-day.

Sale of
Fownes' celebrated Ladies' Gloves.

Real Kid,—2-clasp,—piqué sewn, self and black embroideries.

Colors,—tan, mode, brown, oak, gray, blue, light gold, red, green, yellow, pearl, white and black.

$1.00 per pair;
Value $1.95.

"It's a Fownes'.
That's all you need to know about a glove."

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

MARKETABLE TITLE TO REAL ESTATE.—Isaac V. Brokaw, after having contracted to purchase real estate in this city from Mrs. Ellen Duffy, refused to accept the title on the ground that he had been informed that Bernard McKenna, Mrs. Duffy's brother, from whom she had bought the property, was insane. He found a lis pendens filed in a proceeding to have McKenna adjudged a lunatic. That proceeding resulted in a finding by a Sheriff's jury that McKenna was a lunatic and of unsound mind. The finding, however, was set aside by the Court, with leave to apply to a new commission, on the ground that the evidence of certain physicians had not been allowed to have its full and proper effect with the jury. After a new commission had been refused, on the ground that the alleged lunatic was not within the jurisdiction of the Court, the lis pendens was canceled.

In an action by Mr. Brokaw to recover back $500 he had paid at the time of the execution of the contract, Justice Bookstaver gave judgment in Supreme Court, Special Term, for the defendant, holding that when the lis pendens was canceled, it ceased to be statutory notice to purchasers, and the contigency that a new commission might be applied for at a future time, was of no importance, there being no evidence that McKenna was insane at the time he deeded this property to Mrs. Duffy, nor sufficient to create a reasonable doubt as to his sanity at that time. The Appellate Division, two years ago, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, unanimously directed a reversal, and gave judgment dismissing the complaint on the merits. The Court of Appeals a few days ago, in an opinion by Judge Vann, Judge O'Brien dissenting, affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division, holding that a purchaser of real estate under executory contract is entitled to a marketable title free from doubtful question of fact or law; that the plaintiff was justified in rejecting the title and could not be required to accept a title subject to a serious question of fact about which he had not been fully informed beforehand. The distinction which once prevailed as to marketable titles between courts of law and equity no longer exists, and an action at law by the vendee, to recover back purchase money paid, may be based upon the same ground that would justify a court of equity in refusing to compel him to accept the title.

***

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—The Peekskill State Camp and Mohegan Railroad Company presented an application in December, 1896, to the Board of Trustees of the Village of Peekskill, for a franchise to construct a surface railroad in the streets of the village. The contract subsequently entered into contained a provision that the company would construct a road within a year from the date of the acceptance of the franchise, and that upon its failure to do so, the $10,000 required to be deposited with the village as a guaranty of good faith should "be and become absolutely the property of the village of Peekskill for its uses and purposes as liquidated damages for said failure, and not by way of penalty." The company, which did not establish the road, brought suit against the village to have the contract rescinded and to recover back the $10,000. The Supreme Court, in Westchester County, gave judgment in favor of the village, and that decision, which was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division in October, 1897, was recently unanimously upheld by the Court of Appeals. It was decided that where the damages, as here, were in their nature uncertain and incapable of exact ascertainment, and might be dependent upon extrinsic considerations and circumstances, and the amount stipulated was not out of all proportion to the probable loss, the amount would be treated as liquidated damages.

Bad Boy Frightens Mourners.

A mischievous boy caused a scare among a lot of mourners sitting around a corpse of a bride at 348 East One Hundred and Ninth Street yesterday afternoon by shouting "Fire!" as he ran through the house. The mourners, with few exceptions, and the balance of the 100 people in the house ran out much frightened, and would not return till the firemen assured them there had been no fire at all. The boy is unknown. The bride was the girl Maria Noa, seventeen years old, who, married Sunday, was being kissed by her husband Karl, Monday, when they upset an oil lamp and the bride was so terribly burned that she died Tuesday.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Automobile Coats.

A special purchase of Tan Kersey Automobile Coats, full length, high storm collars, large Reveres, full satin lined, **10.98**
Regular value, 18.00.
The New Styles and Materials in
Women's Tailor-made Suits
for the coming season are now on exhibition. Your inspection is invited.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

25000 Yards Wash Dress Fabrics.

White,—fancy Piques, Dimities, Nainsook and Madras.
Colored Batiste, Corded Scotch Ginghams, Madras, novelty weaves and soft finish Percale.
All the latest pale and medium shades,
15 cents per yard;
Value 25 cents.

Sale of Tailor-Made Suits.

Interlined, tight fitting, double-breasted Coats,—with silk faced revers.
Latest fashionable Skirts.
Black and Colors.
For immediate or early spring wear,
$15.00;
Value $22.50.

Ladies' Balbriggan Underwear.

Fifty dozen Balbriggan Vests and Drawers.
Vests, with high neck and long sleeves,
75 cents each;
Value $1.25.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BARGAINS IN CABINETS.

Music,
Mahogany—Some Inlaid.
$10.00 TO $30.00,
(Former Prices $14.00 to $48.00.)

Drawing-Room,
Gold, Vernis Martin & Mahogany.
$38.00 TO $200.00,
(Former Prices $58.00 to $327.00.)

Also Pedestals, Tables, etc., equally reduced.
Our bargains are not only furniture, but carpets, rugs, tapestries, sofa cushions, draperies—all sorts of oddities, now greatly reduced; you may weed out the Flotsam and Jetsam in your house during this special bargain season and economically add a few choice modern pieces, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th st. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. Saturday, Lincoln's Birthday, & Wed. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

HARLEM Opera House. Maude Adams & L'Aiglon. Evgs at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Sun. Ev.—EDUARD STRAUSS and his Orchestra. NEXT WEEK, JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in "A ROYAL ROGUE."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. Sat. & Lincoln's Birthday & Wed. CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
INTENSE DRAMATIC TRIUMPH.
"Was a Triumph."—Herald.
"A New Marvel of pictorial stagecraft and will draw the town."—Times.
NOTHING SO VAST AND OVERWHELMING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE.
"An Immense Popular Success."—Evg. Sun.
"Brilliant summit of success."—Tribune.
"Wonderful and almost beyond comparison."—World.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.
"Lasting success."—Evg. Post.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS BY ARRANGEMENT WITH DAVID BELASCO, Paul M. Potter's Play,
UNDER TWO FLAGS
with
BLANCHE BATES as CIGARETTE.
"Success was reached in two particulars beyond any doubt. Miss Bates and the scenes in which she figured."—Sun.
"It will be worth your while to visit the Garden."—Alan Dale.
"Absolute success."—Telegraph.
"A Triumph."—Telegraph.
"One of the most entrancing pictures it has ever been my good fortune to see."—Evg. World.
"Nothing more realistic has ever been done here."—Mail and Express.
MATINEES Wednesday & Saturday. EXTRA MATINEE TUESDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way and 44th st. Ev'gs, 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. EVENINGS AT 8:15. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER. Xtra Matinées Lincoln & Washington's Birthday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th st., nr. B'way. Last Week. Last Mat. Sat. Ev'g, 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON. MY LADY DAINTY
Feb. 11—William Collier in "On the Quiet."

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S DAY. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. ....2D MONTH....
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
***Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14, 2:30.

Burton HOLMES Lectures
5 Mondays, 5 Tuesdays } at 3 at DALY'S.
5 Wednesdays, 5 Thursdays } at 8:30 at MENDELSSOHN HALL.
EDGE OF CHINA, Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28.
MOKI LAND, March 4, 5, 6, 7.
PARIS EXPOSITION, March 11, 12, 13, 14.
THESSALY, & OLYMPIAN GAMES, March 18, 19, 20, 21.
OBERAMMERGAU, March 25, 26, 27, 28.
Course Tickets, $5, $4, $3, ready Mon., Feb. 11. Single Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., ready Feb. 18.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2. Special Mat. Tues. (Lincoln's Birthday.)
HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"
A GREAT POPULAR SUCCESS.
"A moving and stirring play."—N. Y. Herald.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
TUESDAY AFT., FEBRUARY 12, AT 3,
'CELLO RECITAL
HUGO BECKER
SARA ANDERSON, Soprano

MENDELSSOHN HALL
WEDNESDAY AFT., FEBRUARY 13, AT 3,
FRITZ KREISLER
VIOLIN RECITAL
Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Mendelssohn Hall. To-Night at 8:15 o'c
Chamber Music Concert
Oscar Nadeau, Pianist, assisted by Jaques Vanpoucke, Clarinetist; Leo Schulz, Violoncellist.
Res. seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Johann Strauss's Latest and Merriest Operetta. Extra Mat. Feb. 12 VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.) Lincoln's Birthday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. FLORODORA Feb. 19, Souvenirs. Seats selling for all performances.

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. Tonight at 8:15 sharp, in Clyde Fitch's Greatest Success Matinée Saturday. THE CLIMBERS Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14 St. & Irving Pl. Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. Chas. Frohman's Big Spectacle, BARBARA FRIETCHIE. Prices, 25,50,75,$1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The New Clyde Fitch Play LOVER'S LANE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs, 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH
KING EDWARD VII. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The New York B'way, 45th, Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng." Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev., all orc., 50c. Elita Otis, Flora Moore, Hope Booth, 20 others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 6TH AVE. Evgs. 8.15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. Mr. Barnes of N.Y.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g., at 8—LE CID (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 9, at 2—LA TOSCA (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices.—RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 10, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Eve., Feb. 11, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 13, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza, Plancon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plancon, Journet, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Fri. Aft. and Ev'g, Feb. 8, at 3:30 and 8:30.
Two Joint Recitals
Marquis de Souza
Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone.
Sieveking
Great Dutch Pianist.
Seats, $1.50, $1; at Ditson's, B'way, near 18th St., and Pinkham Musical Bureau, Decker Bldg., 33 Union Sq. (Tel. 2,693-18.) STEINWAY PIANO USED. No complimentary list for these recitals.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. } Simms & Angeles, Carroll Johnson, Florence Reed, Favor & Sinclair, &c.
5th Ave. } Marcel's Bas-Reliefs, Lillian Burkhart, Melville & Stetson, 3 Vilona sisters.
58th St. } Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hull, F. Cushman, Williams & Adams.
125th St. } Tom Nawn & Co, Max Waldman, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, J. Whitbeck.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH.
YALE VS. BROWN.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE (Every Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.)
CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. with EDNA MAY MORTON AND KERKER'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Seats selling Lincoln's & Washn's Birthday Mats.

KEITH'S Second week of "Dear Midnight of Love," Sung by MAY DE SOUSA.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, GRAPEWIN & CHANCE, JOE WELCH, JUGGLING JOHNSONS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, FRENCELLI & LEWIS, DAVIS & MACAULEY.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS.
Special Mat. Feb. 12. Souvenir Night Feb. 15.
MARY MANNERING in "Janice Meredith."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. This Sunday MATINEE TO-DAY. LONDON BELLES BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES. Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Theatre REPUBLIC 42d St., 1st west of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN extra mat. Feb. 12 "In the Palace of the King."

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av., Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Seats ready.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Great Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

VICTORIA EXTRA MAT. FEB. 12. MONDAY, FEB. 11th
A. H. Chamberlyn's Extravaganza Production
Chas. J. Ross MY LADY SEATS NOW
100 PEOPLE. ON SALE.

GRAND Opera House. IN OLD KENTUCKY. Next week—Peter F. Dailey.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. Hurtig & Seamon's 125th St. GRACIE EMMETT & CO., MAUD RAYMOND &c
Irving Place Theatre, Eve., 8:15. To-night, Fri. & Sat. Ev., Moser's Comedy ULTIMO. Matinée Sat., (pop. prices.) "GROSSSTADTLUFT."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Snow; wind variable.

VOL. L...NO. 15,940. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

HEARING ON BILL TAXING SAVINGS BANKS' SURPLUS

Representatives of 130 Institutions Attack the Measure.

INJUSTICE TO DEPOSITORS

They, It Is Said, Must Pay Any Tax Imposed—Suggestion to Tax Par Instead of Market Value.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Another of the administration's tax bills—that proposing to tax the surplus of savings banks 1 per cent.—was the subject of a combined attack at a joint hearing of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. There are 130 savings banks, with a surplus of $111,000,000, and all of these institutions were represented either directly by their Presidents or Trustees, or by a delegation from the New York State Savings Bank Association, headed by its President, Andrew Mills of the Dry Dock Savings Institution of New York.

The arguments advanced by a dozen speakers were that the imposition of the 1 per cent. tax on the market value of surplus would impair it, and to do this would be a gross injustice to the depositors, who in reality would bear the tax burdens. They insisted that the values of securities fluctuate, and it would be better to tax the par value of the surplus, although they were opposed to any tax whatever, because it was a radical departure from the policy of the State and was unwise and unjust.

Those present at the hearing included Charles E. Sprague, Union Dime Savings Bank, New York; Bradford Rhodes, Union Savings Bank, and editor of the Bankers' Magazine; William C. Sturges, Seamen's Savings Bank; C. P. McClelland, Secretary of the State Association; Gustave Schlueter, People's Savings Bank, Yonkers; C. F. Huribut, Yonkers Savings Bank; Charles P. McClellan, Greenburgh Savings Bank; John Harsen Rhoades, Greenwich Savings Bank, New York; W. Irving Jennings, Catskill Savings Bank; William G. Conklin, Franklin Savings Bank; J. B. Currey, Metropolitan Savings Bank.

Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution of New York, said that a meeting of the Savings Bank Association of New York State had been held the day before, and it was unanimously decided to protest against the enactment of this tax bill. Mr. Mills said that he would act as a master of ceremonies, and would first call on Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, New York, to present the first arguments.

Mr. Sprague began by saying that he hoped this was not a political measure, and he thought that subjects of taxation should be above partisan lines. It would do no political party any good to foster any such bill as this one.

Senator Krum remarked that the enactment of such measures as the Savings Banks Tax bill would strengthen the Republican Party, but he assured the speaker that these subjects were above political lines and purposes.

GOV. ODELL'S MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mr. Sprague replied that he was glad to hear that there was no politics involved in the proposed legislation. He quoted from Gov. Odell's message that section in which the Governor said that the depositors of savings banks should not be taxed on deposits, and that saving by wage-earners should be encouraged. "This statement is a worthy one," said Mr. Sprague, "but further on in his message the Governor adds that the surplus of savings banks should be taxed. The Governor is laboring under an absolute misunderstanding concerning the nature of the surplus. He says that the surplus is the capital, or part of it. That I deny. We are not bankers, but custodians of savings. We are not permitted to do a banking business, and we simply receive the savings of the people and invest them for their benefit, and do not get pay for it."

"You do not get paid for it?" asked Senator Krum.

"The Trustees do not receive a salary. The executive officers do."

"How much does the President of the Union Dime Savings Bank receive?"

"I receive $8,500 per year," answered Mr. Sprague

Continuing his argument, Mr. Sprague said: "A tax on the surplus is a tax on the depositors, and when you take 1 per cent. or any part of the surplus, you injure the depositors who have an undivided interest in the surplus."

"Does the surplus belong to the depositors?" asked Senator Higgins.

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Sprague.

"But if I withdraw my savings I do not get any of that surplus. Who gets it?"

"Your successors, as your predecessors had an interest in the surplus before you," said Mr. Sprague. "To impair the surplus would be a gross injustice to people who are ill able to bear it."

"How much did your bank add to the surplus last year?" asked Senator Humphrey.

"About $40,000, which is 3.6 per cent. of our surplus."

"Your depositors got no benefit of this addition?"

"Yes, the institution is stronger."

"You paid the depositors the regular rate of interest?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And had this surplus left over?"

"Yes, Sir. And by this addition the depositors are more secure."

"By what authority do you retain a certain amount of your earnings?"

"By statute."

Ex-Mayor Schieren, President of the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. The bank he represented was certainly a people's institution, he said, for the average deposit was $200. He said that this indirect tax, proposed by Gov. Odell, was a serious mistake. It would be a dangerous precedent to tax the surplus, for the tax would come out of the depositors' interest. By taxing deposits the State will handicap thrift and discourage the idea of saving.

"The man with money ought to contribute to the support of the Government," said Senator Krum.

"It is claimed," answered Mr. Schieren, "that the poor man is paying more taxes than the millionaire."

"We agree with you," said Senator Higgins.

"I'm glad you do," replied Mr. Schieren, "for then you may see that by taxing the poor man's savings you are adding to his burdens."

TO REACH LARGE DEPOSITS.

Charles E. Miller, Vice President of a Utica savings bank, said there is little difference, if any, between the small householders and the depositors, for most of the householders have savings accounts also. Mr. Miller added there was an impression that there were vast sums of money hidden away in savings banks which were escaping taxation. He admitted that there might be such moneys in some banks. There should be a law compelling banks to reject any accounts which are not purely charitable accounts. This bill would attack the deposits of persons whose savings should be exempt from taxation.

"The question is," said Mr. Stranahan, "how to reach the men who deposit $3,000 in numerous banks."

"You might prohibit the duplicating of accounts."

"Would you think that the taxing of all deposits greater than $2,000 would be a remedy?" asked Senator Higgins.

"No," said Mr. Miller, "for then you would tax one set of persons, while those who had tens of thousands in railroad bonds locked up in safe deposit vaults would escape taxes."

Mr. Welch of New York said he wished to be counted among those who heartily opposed the bill. Savings banks, he said, had no capital. The surplus earned money for the depositors, and was a security for the depositors. The surplus was simply a reserve fund to protect depositors in senseless panics and contingencies. It would be unwise to reduce the capacity of the bank to maintain itself. It would be more in accord with the fostering care of the State to tax the big man instead of the little man who would be reached under this bill. It would be unjust to tax depositors who are mostly poor. Any reduction in the earning power of savings banks would injure the depositors materially.

"If this tax were levied, how much difference would it make in the rate of interest on deposits?" was asked.

"I haven't given that question any consideration," aswered Mr. Welch.

NOT IN MONEY MAKING BUSINESS.

John D. McMahon of the Rome Savings Bank said that the tax would be just if banks were in business to make money for the shareholders. The banks are composed of men banded together for the charitable purpose of encouraging frugality and caring for the savings of the poor. The Court of Appeals has decided that the surplus of savings banks belonged to the depositors, so that there can be no question about that point.

Simon W. Rosendale of the National Savings Bank, Albany, spoke against the measure, declaring that the principle was wrong and unjust. The idea is to abolish direct taxation by the substitution of this latest scheme of taxation. It is wrong and unwise. The savings banks are largely clustered in larger communities, and the taxation of the surplus of these banks would be a burden to thousands of prudent and industrious wage earners. The taxation of the market value of the surplus would be wrong, because many of those securities have fictitious values.

"Would you be content and in favor of the taxation of the par value of the surplus?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"No; I would not be," replied Mr. Rosendale. "I am opposed to the taxation of surplus at all."

"Have you any scheme to suggest?" was asked.

"Tax all the depositors a small fraction. Tax everybody and everything," he replied. "This entire scheme is a radical departure from the policy of the State, which I heartily oppose, as injurious to the depositors of savings banks. I will say that whatever law you pass, if it is constitutional, we will pay."

Senator Higgins expressed the view that the surplus was something that belonged to the depositors which they never could get hold of.

Mr. Mills asked if there was any member of the committee that would permit any member of his family to deposit in a bank that had no surplus. Senator Higgins answered that he would not want to.

John Harsen Rhoades of the Greenwich Savings Bank insisted that the tax would militate against the depositors. Senator Higgins asked why a compromise could not be reached by imposing this tax so long as it did not affect the dividends. It was certain that each year all banks added large sums to their surplus.

"They do not add any more than is needed to protect the depositors, and if you lessen their protection you injure them, and do them an injustice."

Mr. Rhoades, in answer to a question of Mr. Krum, said the tendency was downward, and that for five years perhaps the banks could pay the tax without reducing the rate of interest. He added, in conclusion, that, if the tax was to be imposed, the fairest tax would be on the par value of the surplus, but he opposed any tax whatsoever.

Mr. Fischer of the Western Savings Bank of Buffalo and C. P. McClelland of Westchester also spoke in opposition.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

F. R. Kennedy Points Out the Impracticability of Gov. Odell's Plan.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Krum, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, this morning received from E. R. Kennedy an array of arguments and facts which has quite surprised the members of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House. He was present at the hearing on the Insurance Tax bill, and entered a vigorous protest against its enactment. This morning, before his departure for New York, he furnished certain facts to the committee. Mr. Kennedy, who represents the New York Board of Underwriters, which is looking after the interests of all the fire companies doing business in this State, said that before the bill was reported, the committee should confer with the leading insurance men in New York City about the kind of a tax that might be imposed on insurance companies.

In his presentation, Mr. Kennedy based his principal argument on the fact that the tax on fire insurance companies would be unequal and unjust. It makes the Agricultural Company of Watertown pay 8 per cent., while the Glens Falls and the Kings County companies are obliged to pay 18 per cent. The bill taxes the fire companies on entire assets, and there is no exemption or concession as there has been to life companies. The basis of taxation should be equal, and it is not under the proposed law. He computed that the amount to be collected under the bill would be the following percentages on the New York business of the companies named:

Agricultural, 8 per cent.; Continental, 45 per cent.; German-American, 13 per cent.; Germania, 16 per cent.; Greenwich, over 9 per cent.; Hanover, over 9 per cent.; Home, over 16 per cent.; Kings County, 18 per cent.; Nassau, 15 per cent.; Niagara, 8 per cent.; Buffalo German, 13 per cent.; Glens Falls, 18 per cent.

The percentages that this tax would amount to on the capitals of the companies are: Continental, 9.80 per cent.; German-American, 8.20 per cent.; Germania, 4.80 per cent.; Greenwich, 8.50 per cent.; Home, 4 per cent.; Buffalo German, 10 per cent.; Agricultural, 11 per cent.; Glens Falls, 16½ per cent.

Mr. Kennedy says that no New York company will pay the tax which it is proposed to impose on fire insurance companies, first because the companies are unable to pay, and second that if they were, they would find a way to evade paying it. Some would go to other States, others would reduce surplus by munificent dividends, and not a few would be forced to wind up their affairs and go out of business.

Steel Rails for Australia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A contract for 17,000 tons of steel rails has been secured by the Illinois Steel Company for the Australian Government, this branch of the Federal Steel Company underbidding all competitors throughout the world. The rails will take the entire force at the South Chicago mill ten months to manufacture. They are to be shipped to Melbourne.

Automatic machinery and precise temperatures help to the absolute uniformity of BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
for Highballs or Cocktails, or any whisky-drink.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red 80¾c.; corn, No. 2, mixed, 46¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30¼c.; cotton, middling, 9¾c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—age 10.
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Pennsylvania Railroad
to Chicago and St. Louis is the initial line to California. Through fast trains.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is recognized instantly by every user of it.—Adv.

CHICAGO LIMITED WRECKED

Fast Train on the Erie, from New York, Leaves the Tracks.

FIVE PASSENGERS KILLED

Others Are Missing in Accident at Greenville, Penn.—Three Tenth Infantry Men Among the Dead.

GREENVILLE, Penn., Feb. 7.—Train No. 5, the New York-Chicago Limited, on the Erie Railroad, was wrecked this morning within the town limits. Five passengers were dead when taken from the wreck, several are missing, and there are many badly injured.

The dead are:

CURRY, PETER J., Coboco, N. Y., private Tenth Infantry.
HART, HARRY A., Fort Wood, N. Y., Sergeant Major, Tenth Infantry.
PATTERSON, GEORGE W., Philadelphia, private Tenth Infantry.
UNKNOWN MAN.
UNKNOWN MAN, only papers on person were a postal card that had been sent to the Adams Produce Company, Rushville, Ind., and a ticket from New York to that point. His face was literally torn to shreds.

The injured are:

MOORE, WILLIAM D., 32 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, compound fracture of left leg and badly cut about the head.
MARSDEN, B. A., Philadelphia, terribly crushed about the body.
SMITH, IVAN LESTER, Canisteo; badly bruised.
KENNEDY, JOSEPH, Brookfield, Mass., compound fracture of left leg, cut and bruised about head and body, private Tenth Infantry.
UNKNOWN MAN, private Tenth Infantry.
UNKNOWN MAN, aged twenty-five, supposed to be Clarence Leak of Somerville, N. J.
MacGINNITIE, WILLIAM F., attorney, Portland, Ind., hip crushed, face cut.
SIMONS, O. H., Kent, Ohio, brakeman, compound fracture left leg, right leg badly bruised.
HENRY, C. J., Meadville, baggageman; left leg broken, injured about chest.
AIKEN, S., salesman, New York, slightly injured, suffering from shock.
CAHOON, LEVI F., Gloucester, Mass., injured slightly.
STANLEY, MILTON, Newark, N. J., leg fractured, cut about face.
CORNELL, CHARLES, Elmira, N. Y., slightly injured.
WEISBURG, HARRY, express messenger, Dayton, Ohio, crushed.

Hardly a passenger escaped without some injury. The ill-fated train was composed entirely of vestibuled Pullmans, three sleepers, a day coach, combination smoker and baggage car, and a mail car, and was drawn by one of the new Atlantic type of engines. It was in the smoking compartment that death laid a ruthless hand, for there was not one of the sixteen occupants who escaped without being killed or injured. This car was completely telescoped by the steel mail car ahead, which went through it as if it were paper, tearing, crushing, maiming, and carrying death. The only wonder of the occupants is that they were not all killed outright.

The scene of the wreck is on a sharp curve. On one side, forty feet below, flows the Shenango River, on the other is a steep bluff. The engine left the track at the curve, and before it had gone two car lengths plowed into the steep hill, where it fell upon its side and was half buried. The train was about two hours late, and the accident happened at 7:10 A. M., just about the time when the occupants of the sleepers had finished dressing.

After the terrible crash the uninjured passengers set about the rescue of the dead and wounded. Surgeons were summoned, and within a few moments the dead and dying were being cared for as fast as they could be discovered beneath the wreckage. It was several hours, however, before the victims had been removed and placed in the two rear Pullmans. The scenes inside the telescoped cars were terrible. Men begged to be released and screamed in agony. They were all heaped in a corner of the car, dumped there by the irresistible impetus of the mail car. The injured were placed on a special train and taken to the Spencer Hospital, Meadville, about noon.

Very little was left of the baggage or express matter in the cars, and most of it was dumped into the river in order to clear the debris for rescue. Several hundred sacks of mail were apparently little injured. The train was in charge of Conductor Sam Randel, with Engineer Brett Luce and Fireman George Eckert. Both the engineer and fireman escaped by jumping, though both were painfully bruised. Superintendent Belknap and other officials were early on the ground. They are unable to assign a cause for the accident unless spreading rails can be blamed.

A party of soldiers, nine in number, on their way from Fort Porter, N. Y., to Fort Crook, Neb., in charge of Sergeant Major Harry A. Hart of New York, occupied a part of the smoker. Of the number three were killed and two seriously injured. They were under orders for the Philippines, and would have sailed in a short time. The Adjutant General's office has directed that the bodies be prepared for shipment and held until the arrival of a commissioned officer from New York. The others in the party were Frederick J. Zoningues, Brooklyn; William H. Brosy, Lancaster, Penn.; George L. Hart, Brooklyn; John N. Butler Farmington, Del.

Miss S. A. Turle of New York was also on the train, but was uninjured.

A remarkable act of fortitude was exhibited by B. A. Marsden of Philadelphia, who, pinned in the smoker by a beam, his foot and chest crushed, his face spattered with the brains of one of the soldiers, insisted on the rescuers releasing an unfortunate man near by. Marsden's wounds are considered fatal.

As soon as the officials of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad learned of the accident they sent forty men from their shops here, and they lent valuable aid before the Erie wrecking crews arrived. The track was blocked for twelve hours, the work of clearing the wreck proceeding slowly, as it is believed other bodies are still beneath the debris.

The following statement on the Erie Railroad wreck at Greenville, Penn., was given out at the company's office here yesterday:

"The New York and Chicago Limited Train No. 5, leaving New York Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, was wrecked at 6:10 this morning between Amasa and Greenville. The cause has not yet been discovered, but it was probably either a broken flange or a broken rail. Eight passengers were killed. The passengers injured were taken to a hospital at Meadville. All the people killed and injured were in the smoking compartment of the combination car.

"The train consisted of a postal car, a combined baggage and smoking car, a ladies' coach, and three sleepers. The ladies' coach and the three sleepers were uninjured. No passengers in these cars were hurt."

Son of W. A. Clark Buys a Copper Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 7.—C. W. Clark, a son of United States Senator Clark, to-day made the initial payment of $5,000 on a forty-thousand-dollar bond on the Huffaker Copper Mine, recently just discovered just west of the Helena city limits. The property will be developed on an extensive scale. Mining men express the belief that a great copper body exists, the lead having been traced for four miles around Mount Helena, and the assays from the grass roots to the one-hundred-foot level showing even better than those at Butte when that place began to achieve notoriety as a copper camp. Some of the assays went as high as 30 per cent. copper, carrying in addition a small amount of gold and silver.

Mardi Gras Carnival, New Orleans, La.
Round-trip tickets will be on sale at Washington for New Orleans via Seaboard Air Line Railway, $27.50; tickets sold February 12th to 16th inclusive, good returning March 7th. Phone, 2361 Madison Square. Office, 1,208 Broadway.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is demanded by those knowing its excellence.—Adv.

FORMER COUNTESS A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Hamsch Shoots Herself at Montecito, Cal.—Obtained Divorce from Count Ritter Two Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Frederick Hamsch, formerly the Countess Ritter, committed suicide by shooting herself last night at her beautiful home in Hot Springs Road, Montecito. She died almost instantly. The cause of her act is supposed to have been temporary insanity.

Mrs. Hamsch had maintained a home here for the past three years, coming here directly from Europe at the time of her estrangement from her first husband, Commodore Count Ritter, an officer in the German Navy. Two years ago she returned to Europe and obtained a divorce from the Count. Returning to America when she had obtained her divorce, the Countess came back to Santa Barbara, where her home is one of most magnificent in Montecito. She was fond of horses and an excellent whip, and maintained the best stable here. She had a great liking for all outdoor sports, and was a crack shot. She went but little into society, living rather in seclusion.

Not long after her return from Europe the Countess was married to Frederick Hamsch of New York, who was then a member of a Wall Street brokerage firm. They have made this their home.

Mrs. Hamsch did not leave a word in writing or speak a word that offers an explanation of her suicide. She had entertained a few guests at dinner and spent the evening, until nearly 10 o'clock, with them. Excusing herself, she went to her room, and a moment later the household was aroused by the report of a pistol. Her husband and guests ran to Mrs. Hamsch's room. They found her lying on the floor beside the bed, a pistol near her head. Blood was flowing from a wound in her head. When her husband rushed to her side, Mrs. Hamsch's lips moved as if she would speak, but she could not articulate, and died in his arms.

Mrs. Hamsch was a daughter of Baron Myer, a wealthy banker of Dresden, Germany, where she was born twenty-seven years ago. Her mother was an Englishwoman.

LAWSON NOT TO BE ARRESTED.

Charge Made that the New England Gas Company Would Use $1,000,000 in the Legislature.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The order introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Skerritt of Worcester for the arrest and appearance before the Bar of the House of Thomas W. Lawson, because of his alleged disrespectful statements in regard to the Legislature on the gas situation, was killed this afternoon, after a brief debate and without division.

A direct charge was made this afternoon by Mr. McPherson of Framingham before the House Committee on Rules that an account of $1,000,000 had been set aside on the books of the New England Gas and Coke Company for legislative purposes. Mr. McPherson admitted that he had no direct evidence of this to substantiate his charges, but said he would produce parties who had given the statement in good faith.

Henry M. Whitney, President of the company, after Mr. McPherson had finished his statement, denounced the charges as an infamous and outrageous lie.

Mr. McPherson was questioned closely by the committee as to his knowledge of the one-million-dollar item, the Chairman stating that it was a most serious charge. Mr. McPherson, however, refused to disclose who gave him the information, but said that he would bring the parties before the committee on Monday.

AGAINST THE STANDARD OIL.

United Pipe Line Company Begins Operations To-morrow With $10,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—At 6 o'clock Saturday morning the United Pipe Line Company will enter into active competition with the Standard Oil Company and will start 120,000 barrels of oil through its pipes from Bradford, McKean County, to the new works at Marcus Hook, a distance of 380 miles. The first steamship will be loaded and ready to sail on Feb. 15.

This will be the first time the new double pipe line has been used. The entire line is within Pennsylvania and taps the heart of the oil country. It skirts the northern part of the State until Wilkesbarre is passed, where the last pumping station is located. From this point it flows by gravity to tidewater.

Four storage tanks, each with a capacity of 30,000 barrels, have been built at Marcus Hook. Wharfage has been secured at four of the most important European ports and a fleet of ten modern oil carriers will be constantly engaged in transporting the product abroad. The pipe line has a capacity of 20,000 barrels per day.

The company is capitalized at $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 has been paid in. Of this capital five shareholders are said to own $5,000,000. It begins operations free of litigation.

THE STRAW BOARD TRUST.

Favorable Reports Presented at the Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Stockholders of the American Strawboard Company held their annual meeting to-day. Reports for the last year, which were presented by the officials, made an excellent showing, indicating not only a steady increase in the business of the company, but material improvement in the condition of the property.

Gross profits for the year were $481,025, of which $379,950 were mill profits and $101,066 represent profits on manufactured goods and investments. General expenses and interest amounted to $188,500, leaving net profits of $292,525. The total assets are placed at $7,509,034.48. Net earnings were equivalent to practically 5 per cent. on the stock.

The company was badly handicapped by an unexpected shortage in the supply of straw—a shortage that is estimated to have cost the corporation not less than $100,000 in a loss of net profits.

TO BUILD A GIANT SCHOONER.

John P. Gordon of Franklin, Me., to Construct a Seven-Master.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 7.—A bigger schooner than the world has ever seen will be constructed this Summer at the yard of John P. Gordon, in Franklin, on Frenchman's Bay. She is to be a seven-master, much larger than either of the two six-masters built in Maine last year—the Eleanor A. Percy and the George W. Wells. These six-masters are 3,142 and 2,743 tons net, respectively, and about 300 feet on the keel. The Franklin monster is to be 385 feet on the keel, 54 feet beam, 32 feet depth of hold, 18 feet draught in light trim, and about 4,000 tons net register.

The frame is to be cut in the Maine woods not far from Gordon's yard, and is to be the heaviest ever put into a vessel in Maine. Sawyer Brothers of Millbridge, the famous shipbuilders, will have charge of the work, and it is expected that the frame will be up before July 4. The vessel is to be owned in quarter shares by John Paul Gordon of Franklin; Crabtree & Havey of North Sullivan, Dunbar Brothers of Sullivan, and Capt. Orlando Foss, who will command her.

It is expected that she will cost about $155,000.

American Royalty en Route.
The sovereign citizen of the United States uses the Pennsylvania Limited between New York and Chicago, because it is regal in its appointments.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is the most palatable and fragrant whisky made.—Adv.

MINISTER WU TING-FANG CRITICISES GEN. OTIS

Declines to be His Fellow Guest at Genesee Society Dinner.

Resents His Anti-Chinese Policy in the Philippines—Mr. Baldwin Talks on City Reform.

Major Gen. Otis, as a native of Rochester, was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. While, however, he was received with enthusiasm by the members of the society, who toasted him, cheered him, and even made him the subject of two poetical addresses, he also came in for a little criticism. This was contained in a letter of regret sent by Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, in which he explained his reasons for not accepting the invitation tendered to him. Mr. Wu said in his letter:

I admit that I feel great admiration for Gen. Otis as a military commander and respect him highly as a gentleman, but I think he, while Military Governor, committed an egregious error and did great injustice to the Chinese by introducing the Chinese Exclusion Acts into the Philippines, which has stirred up race prejudice and done harm to those islands.

While I believe Gen. Otis acted upon the advice of some one, still if I were to attend the dinner given in his honor I could not decline the invitation to say something concerning the General, and what I have to say might not be pleasant to the General or his fellow-banqueters to hear, though, as I said above, I hold him personally in very high esteem.

Gen. Otis did not seem to be any more affected by this criticism from Mr. Wu than by another letter of regret sent by Elihu Root, Secretary of War, in which the latter expressed the belief that Genesee Valley had never produced any man of which it could be prouder than of the sturdy, independent, and courageous veteran who fought, governed, and held his peace in Manila during the closing years of the nineteenth century."

The dinner, which was attended by about 200 guests, was enlivened by recitations and songs, and in the latter they freely joined, so that there was presented the spectacle of railroad Presidents, Generals, bankers, and literary men singing the chorus of such songs as "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You," "On the Suwanee River," and similar popular melodies. The "Apollo Quartet" sang to the tune of "Ko-ke-che-lunk-che-la-ly," an ode written by William J. Lampton in honor of Gen. Otis, the first verse of which read like this:

Here's a health to General Otis,
And the Genesee takes pride
In pointing to his record
Over on the other side;
Among the Orientals,
Where the Spanish dropped their cork,
He went in with his Yankees
And swiped the Tagalogs.

Then Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of the Philippines, sang some native airs in a high voice to much applause, and after that the speechmaking began.

Louis Wiley, the retiring President of the society, made the first speech. Mr. Wiley's remarks were full of good-natured taunts at the expense of Job E. Hedges, the newly elected President of the society, who, according to Mr. Wiley, was eligible to the society because he had once registered his name in the Hyland house at Dansville.

Mr. Hedges replied, and then introduced Major Gen. Otis, who was received with cheers and applause.

After referring to his connection with the Genesee Valley, where he was born, Gen. Otis read a long address on the Philippine Islands, in which he took occasion to defend himself against the charges of the anti-imperialist press. Gen. Otis said in part:

"During the last two and a half years I have submitted to military superiors extended official communications and reports of our Philippine action, experience, and observation, and have endeavored to record events truthfully without reservation and to give opinions which in my judgment the condition of affairs warranted, and I have no desire to retract a single statement or conclusion. I have not reported minor incidents nor floating rumors, though apparently well based on facts, all of which strengthened recorded convictions."

Gen. Otis stated that the majority of the inhabitants were incapable of self-government, and he appealed in confirmation of his statement to Señor La Garda, formerly Treasurer of the Aguinaldo Government, who was present at the dinner.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Committee of Fifteen, spoke to the toast "Some City Problems." Mr. Baldwin said in part:

"I do not want to be called a reformer, but I do want to assist in improving the present conditions in this city. We have here five classes of residents. First the immigrants who have arrived within a few years, and who, ignorant of our language and customs, have no conception of American institutions.

"Secondly, those foreign-born citizens who, after a longer residence, are not yet entirely in touch with our institutions. Thirdly, those who have come from the interior or from foreign countries, but who, though well educated, have no interest in our city affairs. Fourth, there are the old residents who have a pride in this city, and who desire to have it stand high among the cities of the country. Fifth, there are those older residents who are cynics, and who laugh and throw mud at those who attempt to better our social conditions. Of these I should consider the first and last classes the most dangerous."

Mr. Baldwin then said that the attitude of the public should be one of charity and sympathy with those who suffer under the evil social conditions, and who are unable to help themselves. Every one should have a fair chance. The proper persons to attack were those who profited by the evil. In conclusion, Mr. Baldwin said:

"There is an awakening of conscience in this city. This movement will succeed and in two or three years we will have not a wide-open town, but one in which necessary evils are recognized, but subdued, for many evils are absolutely necessary and can never be wiped out entirely."

Controller Coler responded to the toast of "The City of New York," Major Gen. Brooks spoke to "The Army of the United States," Dr. Rush Rhees responded to "Rochester," John Foord to "The Open Door to American Commerce," and Ramon Reyes Lala to "The Philippines."

Among those present were Chow Tsz-chi, Chinese Consul General; Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Perry Belmont, Justice E. F. Coyne, Hamilton Odell, and representatives of various societies.

TOOK POISON FOR A HEADACHE.

Fatal Mistake by a Prominent Resident of Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Frank Fisher, a brother of ex-Judge William A. Fisher of the Supreme Bench of this city, and a member of one of the most prominent families in Maryland, died at his residence here to-night from poison taken in mistake for a headache remedy.

A member of the family heard a heavy fall, and hurrying to Mr. Fisher's room found him lying on the floor unconscious. Physicians were summoned, but he died in about twenty minutes.

There were two bottles containing white powder in a cabinet. One was labeled cyanide of potassium, a poison used sometimes in developing photographs. The other bottle contained potash. Mr. Fisher intended to take the latter, but he poured out the poison evidently without taking the precaution to look at the label. When the cyanide of potassium touched the mucous of the mouth it was converted into prussic acid.

Mr. Fisher was forty-eight years old. He leaves a wife and five sons. Mrs. Fisher was formerly Miss Virginia Poor and prominent in society. Mr. Fisher was well known in club circles.

No Trouble to Answer Question. Where?
Seaboard Air Line Railway Office, 1,208 Broadway. All information given relative trip to Florida, Nassau, and Havana, Cuba.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
Water cannot wash out its delicious flavour.—Adv.

$400,000 FIRE IN SCRANTON.

Entire Block Destroyed and Many Business Houses Gutted Before Flames Are Checked.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 7.—A fire which caused $400,000 damage started at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the motor room of the Henwood Building at 316 Lackawanna Avenue. Within fifteen minutes the building was beyond saving.

Matthews Brothers' drug store building caught fire next, and the flames swept rapidly from top to bottom. A stiff easterly wind fanned the blaze right through the entire block, destroying Norton's bookstore, F. L. Crane's fur store, Marcus Breschel's fur store, Ruddy & Kane's restaurant, Richard & Wirth's clothing store, Lewis & Ruddy's and Davies & Murphy's shoe stores.

The principal losses are estimated as follows:

Henwood Building, $40,000; M. J. Horan, clothing dealer, in Henwood Building, $25,000; Moses, overall manufacturer in the Henwood Building, $20,000; Grambo, photographer, in Henwood Building, $10,000; Dr. Tilton, dentist, $750; Matthews' drug store, building, $50,000; Matthews' drug stock, $30,000; Norton Building, $50,000; stock, $25,000; F. L. Crane, building, $40,000; stock, $15,000; Mrs. Cushman, milliner, $2,000; Golden & Walsh Building, $5,000; Richards & Wirth, $10,000; Breschel, furrier, $5,000; Morris Building, $25,000; Ruddy & Kane, $1,500; Fuhrman, awning manufacturer, $12,000; S. Morris, building, $5,000; Lewis & Ruddy, $6,000; E. M. Hetzel, $1,000; J. D. Williams, building, $12,000.

The insurance carried will average nearly three-fourths of the loss.

MINING DISASTER IN MEXICO.

Eighty-seven Persons Killed by Explosion of Several Hundred Tons of Dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says:

"Several hundred tons of dynamite, which were stored in an underground chamber of the San Andres Mine, situated in the Sierra Madres, in the western part of the State of Durango, exploded with terrific force, blowing the whole top of the mountain off and destroying a portion of a village of miners located thereon. Eighty-seven men, women, and children were killed, and many others were badly injured. News of the terrible catastrophe has just reached Chihuahua.

"The San Andres is one of the richest silver mines in Mexico, and gives employment to over 2,000 men in the underground workings and the reduction works. At the time of the explosion the underground chambers were filled with miners, but none of them was seriously injured by the shock or cave-ins.

"The great loss of life occurred in that part of the village located on the mountain directly above the chamber in which the dynamite was stored. Fragments of the remains of the victims were scattered over the mountain for some distance around. Among those killed were Herman Leutiman, the Superintendent of the mine, and all of his family.

"It is supposed that the explosion was caused by electric wires which passed through the dynamite chamber becoming crossed and thereby causing a fire."

BIG PACKERS' POOL RUMORED.

Armours and Other Chicago Firms to Fight Eastern Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—An unconfirmed rumor was circulated here to-day to the effect that Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Nelson Morris & Co. were to pool interests, aggregating $135,000,000.

The one point upon which the packers are said to fail to agree is the policy that should be carried out.

The cause of the meetings during the past three weeks can be laid to the strong competition put up by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger of New York. This firm, with more than $40,000 capital, entered the local packing field and have made great inroads into the business of the three big packing concerns.

Mr. Armour always opposed the trust idea. Now that he is dead, negotiations have been reopened. Members of the firms denied to-night that a combine was planned. Two meetings, it is said, have been held within a week.

DEATH BUSY IN THIS FAMILY.

Daughter, Latest Victim, Killed by Overdose of Morphine.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Florence I. Dawson, daughter of Mrs. Francis A. Mathis, died last night in her apartments in the Emery Building, 116 West Sixth Street, of an overdose of morphine, taken to relieve pain.

Mrs. Mathis's husband was killed in March last, her son-in-law died of smallpox Thanksgiving Day, and her youngest son is dead in the Philippines, where he went a year ago.

Mrs. Mathis hesitates to proceed with the arrangements for the funeral of her daughter, who, with her dying breath, asked to be buried beside the body of her husband. The dying woman believed that the casket in Union Cemetery did not contain the body of her husband. She had been told that her husband had been buried in the woods near the Pest House, and she was convinced that the night funeral to Union Cemetery was a mockery.

Mrs. Mathis will endeavor to have the casket in Union Cemetery opened to satisfy herself that the dead man was actually buried there before Mrs. Dawson's body is buried.

CHILDREN CHASE FUGITIVE.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7.—James Gross, colored, wanted in Baltimore for the murder of Clarence Eller, colored, was arrested here late this afternoon, after an exciting chase. Some little girls pointed out Gross, who had fled to Annapolis, where he has relatives, to some little boys. They pursued him through eight streets, the crowd of boys augmenting all the time.

Gross finally fled to a stable on Maryland Avenue. The small boys completed their work by telling a young man named Walter Smith that a colored man was in the stable that the police wanted. Smith went to the stable, declared himself a detective, took Gross under arrest, and turned him over to the police.

Sergt. Brown of Baltimore took Gross back to Baltimore this evening.

FALL ON ICY PAVEMENT FATAL.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Eugene M. Smith, senior member of the firm of Reed & Brothers, insurance, at 30 Kilby Street, died at the City Hospital last night.

Two weeks ago he fell on the icy pavement and broke his leg. Complications arose, and he rapidly succumbed.

He was born in North Grafton,

were of emerald and orange, pale blue, white, and pink. They all wore long white gloves and necklaces and had feathers and jewels in their hair. It was a handsome array, but a richer display might be seen at many balls in New York.

In the body of the church was a block of handsome blue and gilt uniforms, worn by the officers of the Court.

In the larger section of the church, on the right of the pulpit, were several hundred Burgomasters and Aldermen of Dutch cities, the majority in bottle green, with red and gold trimmings. The corresponding section to the left held the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Facing the left side of the pulpit, in front of the organ loft, sat the Diplomatic Corps, the first two rows containing the ladies of the Diplomatic Circle. In the third row sat the American Minister, Stanford Newel, in plain evening dress. Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, in similar attire, was on his left, with the British Minister, Sir Henry Howard, on his right. The United States Military Attaché to the Netherlands, Col. J. N. Whelan, was also present in full uniform.

LEYDS HAS A PROMINENT PLACE.

Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal, had the most prominent place in the row, with only the Spanish Minister, Señor Baguer, between him and the British Minister. Sir Henry Howard conversed with Mr. Newel during the hour of waiting, but never looked at Dr. Leyds. A large section opposite the diplomats, on the right of the pulpit, was filled by several hundred guests, representing the nobility, leading families engaged in commerce, and others connected with the army or navy. The great majority were women, whose bonnets, gowns, and fluttering fans looked like a huge gorgeous flower-bed. The galleries around the three sides were filled with guests, most of them men in evening dress. The ushers were Court officials, in dark blue uniforms, with gold epaulettes and broad lacings of gold across their breasts and down their trousers, wearing swords and carrying chapeaus. They were all stalwart, handsome men.

The seats, excepting a few chairs within the altar rail, were filled an hour before noon. From the tremendous pipe-organ occasiona, strains of music floated out—solemn hymns, with nothing of the joyous wedding spirit in them.

Just before the wedding procession entered the church the great congregation arose and the choir of 100 voices began to sing, in six parts, to Hildack's music, the words of the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the First Chapter of Ruth. While the choir was singing, the blue curtains of the main door were held aside by the Court officials, and the bridal party slowly marched down the aisle.

First came a dozen couples of royal and noble relatives of the bride, men in spectacular uniforms, women in rich-colored gowns, with a great array of jewels. Then, on the arm of Duke Henry, walked the Queen, in white, silver, and green, a heavy diamond tiara on her head, a rich necklace of diamonds on her neck, with a big diamond brooch on her bosom, and wearing white gloves to the elbows. In both hands she held a bouquet of lilies of the valley and green, red, and long white satin ribbons.

The Queen and the Duke bowed slightly to the right and left, acknowledging the salutes of the congregation. The bridegroom wore the uniform of a Dutch Admiral, and carried his chapeau. More noble couples walked behind.

When the party entered the chancel the Queen and Duke Henry took the two central seats of the six already mentioned. The Duke's mother was on his left—a red-faced, stout dowager, gowned in white satin trimmed with brown fur and embroidered with gold. On her left sat Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, a tall, bald man, with gray side whiskers, resembling the Emperor of Austria. The bridegroom's brother, a tall, German-looking Prince, with a light blonde mustache, sat on the Queen's right. On his right was the Queen Mother.

THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

The Court Chaplain, Dr. Van der Vlier, a slender, aged man, with gray whiskers, rose in the regulation black gown behind the railing and offered a long prayer in earnest tones. Then the choir sang a Dutch hymn: "God bless you. Blessed be your earthly and eternal portion."

After this the Queen and the Duke rose, and the Queen removed her right glove, disclosing an immense jeweled bracelet on her wrist. The minister stretched out his arms, and the couple stepped forward a few paces, standing on the embroidered rug in front of the railing.

The Queen had handed her bouquet to an aged lady-in-waiting, who laid it on a chair and arranged the folds of her mistress' gown, which trailed clear across the velvet rug, with the gauzy, white veil hanging over it.

Duke Henry took the bride's right hand in his left hand, resting on the hilt of his sword. For several minutes they stood there, the sun streaming on them from the great windows of plain glass, and thousands of eyes fixed on them. The deep impressive tones of the chaplain's voice rang throughout the church as he repeated the marriage service. The only sound which marred the ceremony was the sharp clicking of cameras in the press gallery, facing the royal sextet, all of whom noticed the disturbance and looked annoyed.

The Queen stood very erect. Duke Henry shifted his feet nervously and played with his sword. The responses from the bride and bridegroom could not be heard. Finally the minister held out a gold plate, from which the Duke took a ring and placed it on the third finger of the Queen's right hand. The Queen took another ring and slipped it on the same finger of the Duke's right hand. She made a very winning picture, blushing and becoming confused over the ceremonial with the ring, as all brides are supposed to do. Duke Henry was an awkward, but stalwart and manly figure. Either he was forgetful or badly trained in the part, for the pastor had to give him two or three hints as to how to carry himself. Those sitting near enough to hear the responses describe him as saying "Jah, mein Herr," when he should simply have replied "Jah."

Finally, as the Chaplain raised his arms in the attitude of blessing, the couple sank on their knees and there was a great rustle of relief, after the tension of long listening, throughout the church.

The invocation was brief. The only words distinguishable were the names of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry. This ceremony had evidently not been rehearsed, because, at its conclusion, the Duke started to rise and was almost standing when the Chaplain motioned him back, and he dropped on his knees again, turning very red, and remaining kneeling while another hymn was sung. The words of this hymn were:

"Father, look upon them always in love,
Son of the Father, grant them Your grace.
The communion and the spirit of God
be their portion forever."

Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry rose as the wife of the Chaplain handed them a large, blue-bound Bible, in accordance with Dutch custom. They then walked back to their chairs, and the congregation also resumed their seats.

THE CHAPLAIN'S ADDRESS.

Then the Chaplain addressed the bridal couple for ten minutes, earnestly and solemnly. His text was a passage from the Fourth Psalm: "Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us."

"The festal hour has arrived," said the pastor, "wherein the entire people has its share of delight. The prayer contained in the text embodies the essential conditions for lasting married happiness, which does not depend on external things, but on the disposition of the heart. The prayer for the light of the Lord's countenance seems to suggest some darkness, and it is certain that clouds will show themselves at times in the conjugal heaven.

"This union, which we to-day are celebrating, has already demanded sacrifices. The husband has had to leave his country and people, and the bride has had to leave the side of a dearly loved mother. In the future, too, be sure, the reverses of life will fall to your lot. Do not then forget the prayer of David: 'Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us.' It will be necessary for you, if you are to fulfill thoroughly the duty of marriage, to fulfill the duty of love in your mutual relations. In that relation, man is the head and woman is the heart. The Psalmist's prayer will also be your help when you have to bear your mutual burdens, for, in marriage, two sinners are united, each having his and her own faults.

"According to the command of God, 'These two shall be one.' Now only love can form and preserve this tie. But if you wish this bond not to be loosened, your hearts must be filled with prayer. 'Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us.'"

After the Chaplain's address the Queen and the Duke sat, glancing at one another occasionally, while the choir chanted the last verse of Psalm xxxiii. Finally, the royal couple rose for the benediction. After the invocation of the blessing of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, there was a moment's hesitation, and the Duke stepped forward, grasped the Chaplain's hand, and shook it cordially. The Queen followed him and also shook his hand, with no air of royal condescension, but with a grateful smile. The Minister bowed low over the hand of [illegible] almost knelt

handshaking, the congregation poured into the aisles and hurried to the doors for a sight of the procession returning to the palace.

Outside the big state carriage in which the Queen mother rode, with six black horses drawing it, was just rolling away, and the military band was playing "The Washington Post March," while cheers and shouting filled the air.

Luncheon was given in the palace after the church ceremony, the two families, the Ministers of State, and the witnesses attending. The tables were loaded with State plate, gold and silver, and beautifully decorated with white flowers. The Queen Mother toasted the young couple and Prince Heinrich responded.

The Queen and Prince Consort arrived at the railway station with a party of guests at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and boarded a special train waiting there to take them to Loo Palace.

STREET SCENES IN THE EVENING.

To-night the populace is like a multitude of happy children. Thousands are swarming through the principal streets, which are nearly impassable, blowing horns, singing the National hymn, following the bands, and smashing hats and lanterns. Aged housewives and their husbands from the provinces are joining hands with stylish city folk and dancing to the music of street organs. There is considerable mild hilarity inspired by wine, but no offensive drunkenness. Sailors, fishermen, and farmers wear their usual quaint costumes, and a few soldiers are mixing with the crowds.

At 8 o'clock there was a turning from every direction toward the Nalleveld entrance to the Bosch, where a display of fireworks was in progress.

On all the principal streets are illuminated portraits of the Queen, Duke [now Prince] Henry, the Queen Mother, and Duchess Marie, as well as the national arms.

The entire expenses of the wedding will be borne by the royal family, without any Government appropriation. They amount to several hundred thousand guilders, including the entire new outfit for all the royal retinue, several State dinners, and the important item of warming the church where the ceremony took place. There, as in all the churches of Holland, no heating apparatus is supplied for the regular services, and a week ago the air inside was even colder than the freezing air outside. Queen Wilhelmina ordered several stoves to be put in, which were kept fired to their full capacity for a week.

It was discovered some days ago that the mechanism of the organ was out of order, and several experts, summoned to The Hague, were kept constantly employed in tuning and preparing the instrument. They managed to get it into condition in time for the ceremony to-day.

STRANGERS TREATED HOSPITABLY.

A noteworthy feature of the holiday season here is the entire absence of extortion on the part of hotels and shopkeepers, and the warm-hearted hospitality with which all strangers are received is equally observable. The Dutch journalists rented the former Austrian legation, one of the handsomest houses in the city, and made it a club for foreign correspondents, who have been the recipients of universal kindness.

Many of the owners of stands on the route of the wedding procession have announced that the proceeds will be given to the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers killed in South Africa.

In honor of her marriage Queen Wilhelmina has pardoned or lightened the sentences of 364 prisoners.

The Court Gazette publishes a decree signed by the Queen announcing that the Prince of the Netherlands will have a seat in the Advisory State Council.

The Queen and Duke Henry have bound themselves by the marriage contract, in accordance with the statutes, to recognize the husband as the head of the matrimonial union, and to provide for and educate the children of the couple.

The wife promises to obey the husband, but, by a special recent act of the Dutch Parliament, she is exempted from the usual promise "to dwell with him wherever he deems it best to live."

The contract also provides that the Queen shall allow the husband interest on 50,000,000 guilders, and that he shall receive no income from the State except in the case of the Queen's death. It is further provided that the Queen shall yield obedience to the husband as wife, but not as Queen; and the husband relinquishes the right to administer the wife's property.

UTRECHT, Feb. 7.—To-day was a general holiday here, in celebration of Queen Wilhelmina's marriage.

A crowd assembled in front of Mr. Krüger's hotel and sang the Transvaal anthem, Mr. Krüger appeared at a window and was cheered.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Berlin papers are filled with accounts of the wedding ceremonies to-day at The Hague. Their tone is one of hearty congratulation. All see in the marriage a pledge of continued friendly relations between Germany and the Netherlands.

The Dutch Minister, with his wife, received the Dutch colony in Berlin this afternoon.

Schwerin celebrated the wedding gayly with decorations and flags.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—The Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Jonkherr Van Festel, received to-day a delegation of Belgians, who delivered to him a bronze statue of Queen Wilhelmina, a wedding present to be forwarded to The Hague, as a souvenir of the protection accorded by the Dutch sovereign to Mr. Krüger.

Queen May Visit Foreign Courts.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says he hears that after the honeymoon Queen Wilhelmina intends to make a tour of the European Courts.

TO HONOR HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Hollanders Here Will Commemorate Her Marriage with a Dinner.

A number of Hollanders of this city are to have a dinner at the Holland House to-morrow evening to commemorate the marriage of the Queen of Holland. The guests of honor at the dinner will be Baron Gevers, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Netherlands to the United States, and J. R. Flanten, Consul General.

Those who are to dine have sent the following cablegram to the Queen:

"Your Majesty's loyal subjects in New York tender you and the illustrious Prince Consort the most respectful and affectionate congratulations for a perfect and continued happiness. Long live the Queen!"

MEXICAN BANKER ENTERTAINED.

Enrique C. Creel the Guest of Charles R. Flint at Dinner.

Enrique C. Creel, the leading banker and financier of Mexico, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by Charles R. Flint in the Union Club. Among those present at the dinner, which was a private one, was Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; James T. Gardiner, James Stillman, President of the City Bank; James Moss of the American Trading Company of Japan, A. B. Hammond of California, S. Loewe of Maxim, Bond & Co. of London, Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert M. Galloway, President of the Merchants' National Bank; William M. Ivins, and many other prominent bankers. Secretary Gage, who was to have been present, sent word at the last moment that public business detained him in Washington.

Señor Creel made an address on the political, financial, and commercial conditions of Mexico, and, in the course of his address, speaking particularly to the life insurance men present, he said that in his opinion the policy issued by them should be protected by investments in silver securities instead of investments in gold.

Eccentric Hermit Frozen to Death.

HONESDALE, Penn., Feb. 7.—Otto Schumann, an eccentric hermit, was found frozen to death in his cottage near Seelyville, three miles from Honesdale, to-day. He was last seen alive at noon yesterday. The man was said to have been wealthy, and is believed to have received money regularly either from Germany or New York. About $150 was found in his pockets after his death. He had a mania for buying groceries in large quantities and tools by the pair. His kitchen floor was covered over a foot deep with unopened newspapers and periodicals in the German and English languages. He had no relatives here, and never would divulge anything about his affairs.

Partially Asphyxiated in His Room.

Frank Field Fowler, an agent for the Boston Advertising Agency, was found yesterday morning in his room in the

WEDDING OUTFIT OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Full Description of the Gown Worn by the Royal Bride.

SOME MAGNIFICENT GIFTS

Simplicity of the Young Ruler's Tastes —Skill of the Embroiderers Who Worked on the Trousseau.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 28.—When one sees the massive work, the elaborate design, the free and artistic treatment in stitch of the wedding gown of the Queen of the Netherlands and considers the shortness of the time in which it has been completed, one wonders at the deftness of human fingers, at the persistent energy of the six untiring enthusiastic workers repeating again and again, and without a flaw, the same motive—though a fascinating motive—until the long train of satin has been twice decorated with broad bands of precious work. It is as if, by some fairy touch, the blossoms gather around and hide in the folds of this rich garment that is to clothe a young and royal bride.

The garland which begins on either side of the front width of the gown continues in graduated bouquets of orange flower until it reaches the floor. The train, which is "in one" from the waist down, is sloped slightly round on the sides, forming a graceful square (with the corners trimmed off). A double row of this superb embroidery continues around the queenly train. Such perfect work can come only from the hands of masters in the art of needlework, and the museums of Europe show ample evidence that throughout all time the women of the Netherlands have excelled in this art.

The embroidery for the Queen's wedding gown has been constructed in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam, under the able direction of Mevrouw van Emstede-Winkler, where, with six art embroiderers, the work was continued night and day. The evenness and sameness of the stitches make it a true work of art. No matter however well one may embroider, there is always a marked difference in the expert eye where a new pair of hands has taken up the work. But in this marvel of handiwork the workers have been well trained, and throughout seemed entirely in sympathy with the occasion for which they labored.

A CREATION FROM PARIS.

The model of this dress is a creation of Mme. Nicaud of Paris. The dress has a train of two meters and sixty-five centimeters, about two yards and thirteen inches. The Queen is not taller than 5 feet 1 or 2 inches. The material for this wedding dress has been woven expressly for her, at 97 florins the meter, and the pattern has been destroyed. It is of white satin brocaded with the fine silver thread which comes from the Indies. The design is a much mixed arabesque, and gives the whole the appearance of silver gauze open work, with the rich, pure white satin shining through. The bodice has a square neck demi-décolleté, edged with pearls sewed on like nail heads. The front of the dress from the opening at the neck to the floor is filled in with a lace that is fashionable now but not modern. It has long been the property of the Court, and is a rather wide white Chantilly, which, through age, has become the exact tint of pearls, thus blending harmoniously with the silver shimmer of the whole gown. The embroidered bands that lie on the skirt of the gown are done on rich white taffeta silk.

The design is a garland of orange blossoms in loose bunches, joined together by leaves of that flower, and a ribbon that knots here and there to follow out a curve of the train or fill an opening in the orange wreath. In the bouquets of orange blossoms the buds are all formed of pear-shaped pearls, of two sizes and two shades. These come from out the beautifully worked calice, giving an effect of waxiness that is perfect as an orange bud. This is where Mevrouw van Emstede's art came in. Here his embroidery are employed eight silver threads, all of different thicknesses and slightly different tints. It is in these points that the workers recognized where the art in needlework lay. No minor details are allowed undue notice, and as the Dutch paint so they embroider. The chiaroscuro of Rembrandt's art seems reflected here. The shining soft white of the taffeta on which the orange blossoms lie gives a most charming contrast to the silver effect of the whole gown. The garland is so cleverly appliqued to the brocade that it seems a part of that stuff, and it can scracely be detected that it is laid on.

It is said that for jewels the Queen will wear pearls. Of jewels of her own she has not had many, wearing always those provided for the Court through her ancestry, which explains the want of taste displayed by her Majesty in that line, for the necklaces of the good old Queen Sophie are surely not suited to our girl Queen.

On the morning of her wedding day the young Queen will put on a ravishing morning gown of white cloth, embroidered rather simply in white and trimmed with that luxe of "chiffon plissé" now in fashion—une toilette à ravir, with a handkerchief bag suspended by fine gold chains, and a gold clasp.

A magnificent reception dress is of white panne velvet, embroidered all over with a graceful spreading pattern in white, and richly trimmed with royal sable—a splendid fur of the rare grayish color. Of this same costly fur is a boa, charmingly arranged as to tails and heads of that small animal, and a large muff.

With the velvet reception dress goes a cape to the knees, made of the same embroidered white panne velvet, with a satin mine lining, but no trimming. Only the sable boa and muff are worn with this. A choice of two hats goes with the costume, one of turquois blue and one of sable-colored velvet, trimmed with that fur and pink roses.

A street dress is of hunter's green velvet, with a cape of the same. With this she wears also the sable furs. This dress is simple in style, with a little gold trimming introduced in the bodice and on the sleeves. Then there is a walking dress of gray covercoat, tailor made, and one of dark green, a Spring suit of reseda, a soft woolly material, and a gray cloth, trimmed with mauve—all simple of style and of London "cut," though they were made in Amsterdam.

A firm in Amsterdam has an order for three hunting costumes, all of green, with leather vests. From Paris there is a charming toilet of pale blue satin brocade, trimmed with pearls and point d'Alençon lace. With this is a velvet jacket of the same color, made "style Empire," with splendid buttons of carved pearl.

In matters of underwear her Majesty insisted on having very little, rather to the sorrow of her mother, who, with German ideas in these things, added to those of Holland, would have had hundreds of each garment and barrels of pocket handkerchiefs and stockings; but Wilhelmina is a very determined girl, in the views of her own, and this had her own way. So a simple outfit of not over "twelve of each," as the trousseau phrase goes, was ordered, also of Holland workmanship, and no lace allowed, merely simple but fine hand embroideries such as any well-to-do young women might wear. Household linen has also been sparingly ordered, for all the palaces have their linen presses well supplied, and what can one desire more than enough? So seems to think our maid of the Netherlands.

ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS.

The wedding gifts are beginning to arrive. The first on exhibition is a porcelain dinner set, the value of which is counted beyond rubies.

Old Chinese porcelain is in most cases not to be had in quantities out of China, and even there it is not easy to buy. A dinner service of many hundred pieces will be presented on Monday next to her Majesty by those members of the Gemeunte of S'Gravenhagen, (City Council,) the two oldest Aldermen in years, the two longest in office, the Mayor, and the Secretaries of the city. This set of porcelain is known as the "lange lijs met de bouquet" and is unique in its color of blue and white, this latter playing a most important role in the opinions of the connoisseurs. The pattern is not beautiful, but the color is. It is of the sapphire blue and the white like that of a freshly boiled fresh egg.

This porcelain is of such value as to make a lover of such things forget all else in this world if he perchance spies a stray bit in some dusty window. Such is the set, with the orthodox six marks on the back, that centrepiece is composed of four candelabra, containing three candlas in each of the four. These surround a basin for roses, which is ornamented exquisitely and will contain a generous bunch of that queenly flower. Four smaller candelabra accompany this in the same beautiful style, each with four candles. The piece is of exquisite taste, and in my opinion far surpasses in beauty, if not in price, the gift of the same sort offered by the Duke Regent of Mecklenburg, and the Duchess, a set in Barocque, weighing 100 pounds. The candelabra of this set alone weigh thirty-four pounds and the two oval jardinières almost the same. The set contains soup tureens and vegetable dishes, the handles of the lids being in the form of pineapples. In addition to these are two large bells, identical in shape, on a tray. They are very handsome to look at, but why a Queen should ever need a dinner bell I fail to see! These articles are marked with the Mecklenburg arms.

A splendid toilet mirror comes from the Queen's ladies-in-waiting. It is large and exquisitely ornamented, with silver interlacing the Venetian modeling. A group of those in waiting at Court give a diamond bracelet, with which the Queen is much pleased, as it is new and of modern workmanship, and one of the first personal gifts to be made to her Majesty.

Another beautiful and useful gift is from an unknown donor and comes from France. It is a gold opera glass set with rows of small rubies and diamonds around the rims and the screws.

A rare set of Wedgwood dinner dessert service has arrived from England. This is understood to be from the Duchess of Albany, the Queen Mother's sister. It has been designed by Alma Tadema. This set is a gem of its kind.

QUEEN VISITS THE SICK.

Yesterday morning the young Queen was seen galloping through the woods, appearing to enjoy heartily the Spring-like day, the sun, which has at last consented to shine, and the fine bay horse, which is evidently her favorite mount. Her Majesty was accompanied by only two or three members of her Court.

Two days before the wedding banns were published the Queen went the rounds of several hospitals, making long and friendly visits in the wards and giving flowers to all. At Bronovo, one of the most important hospitals, which is supported by private funds, she seemed greatly interested in and conversed with many of the patients. For several months a young Boer has been treated in the hospital for an ailment contracted in South Africa. He was most anxious to see the Queen, who was greatly interested in him, and inquired how he was feeling. Instantly the reply came:

"Now that I have seen you, I feel much better, your Majesty."

An amusing scene took place in the room of an old man from Brabant. The doctor found him in great glee after the Queen had been there, and said to him:

"What makes you so happy?"

"Oh, her Majesty has just been here."

"What did she say to you?"

"She thanked me."

"For what?"

"Why, I congratulated her upon her approaching marriage, of course."

The Queen went through all the rooms at Bronovo, which are mostly private, and visited the laboratory, toward which she contributed a handsome check last year. To all the children in the hospital she gave presents of dolls and other toys.

The fact that five cinematograph exhibitions are to be a feature of the popular entertainments on the eve of the wedding day reminds me of an amusing incident. During the various entertainments given after the Queen's engagement, and while her Majesty and her fiancé were on a visit to their royal relatives in Germany cinematograph pictures were taken. These have been shown here, and to the surprise of the simple Hollanders, Hertog Hendrick is seen boldly stepping out walking in advance of the Queen. The Hollanders have not been greatly impressed with Hertog Hendrick's ease and eloquence of manner on the few occasions he has appeared in public here, they have made a mental note of this revelation of the cinematograph.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

FIRE IN LANGHAM HOTEL.

Small Blaze Caused Excitement and $500 Damage.

There was a scene of some excitement in the Langham Hotel, at 657 Fifth Avenue, a family place, just before the dining hour last evening through a fire in the apartments of E. M. Heyman on the second floor. Policeman Boyle of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was patroling there, saw smoke coming from the window, and he ran in and notified the negro butler, who yelled "fire" to the night clerk, and immediately the whole house was astir.

Doyle sent in an alarm and the firemen hurried around, but meanwhile a bucket brigade, formed by the bellboys, had extinguished the fire. A blazing lace curtain had been torn down and thrown into the street and water thrown on some furnishings that had caught fire.

The firemen had nothing to do and did not couple a hose. They thought about $500 damage had been done.

MUST RETURN $584 IN GOLD.

Woman Asserted that Her Father Gave Her the Money.

According to a decision handed in by a jury in Part II. of the Kings County Court late yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Annie Gimple, the wife of a milk dealer living in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, must get together $584 in gold and give it to her father, Frederick Gundlach.

Gundlach, who is eighty years old, had the hobby of collecting gold coins. Each coin that came into his possession he would carefully polish, wrap it in tissue paper, and store it away in a strong box. There was $584 in gold coins in the box on Aug. 15, 1898, when Mrs. Gimple took possession of it. Mr. Gundlach says that he turned over to his daughter when she was married a bank deposit of $3,600, but he did not intend that she should have the strong box full of gold. He therefore sued to recover the money.

Mrs. Gimple maintained that her father gave her the gold coins without reservation, and that he had never asked for their return until his recent marriage to a young woman. She declared that she had spent them, and the jury ordered that she return to her father other gold coins to the value of $584.

LIQUOR FROM GARBAGE.

What a Driver Said When He Was Placed Under Arrest.

For several days a well-dressed young man has been offering to sell liquor dealers in Amsterdam Avenue cases of whisky and liquors at very low prices. Detective Fitzgibbons of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station heard of the sales, and notified the liquor dealers that if the man called on them to make appointments with him. He would then appear and place the man under arrest.

The man called on a saloon keeper near Sixty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue on Wednesday and an appointment was made for last evening. Fitzgibbons was at Sixty-fourth Street when he saw the man going to the saloon with the case of liquor under his arm. He placed him under arrest and took him to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he gave his name as John Gerstenlauer, twenty-three years old, a plumber, of 205 West Sixty-sixth Street.

He confessed to having received the goods from his brother-in-law, John G. Selmon, nineteen years old, of 313 West Sixty-seventh Street, a driver for Moses Ryer of Sixty-second Street and Broadway, who has the contract for removing the garbage from the stores of Acker, Merrall & Condit, in Forty-second Street, near Broadway, and at Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue. Selmon was then arrested.

The police notified the firm, and a complaint was entered. Selmon said he secured the goods in the garbage pile.

Died of a Broken Heart.

Maria Katze, a comely brunette, thirty-two years old, died yesterday at the home of her brother, John Katze, 27 Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, of grief over a letter she had received a week ago telling her that her mother was dying at her home in Austria. Monday she determined to go to Austria with a hope that she might still find her mother alive. A passage ticket was purchased for the steamer La Bretagne, which sailed yesterday about the time Miss Katze breathed her last. On Wednesday morning she became so weak that she was put to bed. She refused to have a doctor.

Government Wireless Telegraph.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 7.—Prof. Fessenden and his corps of assistants sent out by the

SUIT TO QUIET TITLE.

Recalls the Disappearance of Frederick Mitchell Years Ago.

Suit has just been begun in the Queens County Supreme Court by G. Howland Leavitt of Flushing, through his attorney, O. B. Gould. It is directed against Frederick Mitchell, Lois Mitchell, his daughter, and Mary Lois Reed, general guardian of Lois Mitchell. Frederick Mitchell was the confidential man in the firm of Edward Peck & Sons, in New York City, for twenty years. Besides being the bookkeeper, Mitchell acted as salesman. He was very popular, and sold thousands of dollars' worth of goods every year to Long Island farmers. He was trusted implicity, but finally it was charged Mitchell had taken some thousands of dollars of his employers' money.

A civil suit was commenced, but it was never pressed. Mitchell strenuously denied the charge. Mitchell occupied a handsome home in Flushing. When trouble overtook him he disappeared, and his friends never learned where he went. His wife took in boarders and turned her handsome home over to their use. She took in sewing and worked early and late to support herself and daughter. She finally had to sell the home. Just after the title deeds were passed Mrs. Mitchell took carbolic acid and killed herself.

The suit brought by Mr. Leavitt, who purchased the Mitchell house, has been commenced to give him clear title to the property. As Mitchell's whereabouts are unknown, Justice Gaynor has given an order to serve summons on Mitchell by publication.

TWO YEARS ON A SIDETRACK.

How Porter Dudley Cared for a Car that Was in Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7.—The car Boston, which was built more than two years ago by the American Palace Car Company to exploit an invention, has been tied up here by an injunction two years.

During that period the car has been cared for faithfully by Allen Dudley, the porter, and his wife, who have stuck to it through all sorts of adversity. Dudley has received no pay during this time, and although domiciled among furnishings worthy of a Vanderbilt, often has had little to eat. The coatly glass and china with which the car is equipped have been empty many times, and Dudley and his wife have been obliged to beg from people in the vicinity.

Now, however, joy pervades the "Boston," for news has come that the injunction has been dissolved, the stockholders of the company having patched up their differences. Dudley expects to receive his back pay and return to active life on the rail. He is a colored man. Mrs. Dudley is white.

INJURED ON HER WAY TO WED.

Trolley Car Upset Bridal Coach and Bride Sues for Damages.

Trial of the suit of Mrs. Ida Marie Larsen against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $15,000 damages for personal injuries was begun yesterday afternoon before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Mrs. Larsen was badly injured on June 24, 1899, while riding to her wedding in a coach. The coach, in turning from Clermont Avenue into Gates Avenue, was run into and upset by a trolley car.

The bride and bridegroom, Frank Larsen, were both in the coach, as were also the two bridesmaids. The bride was the only one injured, however. She was unconscious for three hours, but when she recovered her senses, a minister was called to her home, in Clermont Avenue, at midnight, and the wedding was performed.

THOMAS MOORE A SUICIDE.

Retired Shipbuilder Found Dead in His Bed with the Gas On.

Thomas Moore, sixty-eight years old, a retired shipbuilder, committed suicide at his home, 123 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, last night. He was found lying on his bed, fully dressed. The gas in the room had been turned on, and all the windows and doors were closed.

For more than forty-six years Mr. Moore and his wife had never been separated. About four months ago both became ill. The old man went to live with a widowed daughter, Mrs. Margaret Reynolds, and his wife has been living with another daughter at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue. The enforced separation preyed on the old man, and he had been very despondent. It was not believed, however, that he contemplated taking his life.

Last evening Mrs. Reynolds went out for a walk with her little girl. Upon returning she smelled gas, and rushed into her father's room and found him dead.

ARRESTED AT STAGE DOOR.

Two Men Accused of Annoying Herald Square Theatre Actresses.

Charged with annoying the members of the troup from "The Girl from Up There," George Atkins, twenty-five years old, and Evan Fenner, twenty-four years old, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. Fenner said that he was from San Francisco, and both stated that they were students of Princeton University.

Edna May, the star of the troupe, was grabbed by two men on Monday night. They tried to hustle her into a cab, but she succeeded in frustrating their efforts. Manager Shubert of the Herald Square Theatre, where the company is now appearing, complained to Capt. Thomas of the "Johnnies," who, he said, were annoying the girls, and asked him to station a couple of officers about the stage entrance.

When Miss Aline Redmond left the theatre last night she was grabbed by Atkins and Fenner, who tried to hustle her into a cab. She screamed, and Detectives Darcy and Schoendl arrested the men. Miss Redmond made the complaint. Atkins said that they had an appointment with two of the girls, and that they had mistaken Miss Redmond for one of them. Both declared that their arrest was an outrage. They were released on bail of $500 each, furnished by Lemuel Wager.

First "Vice" Indictment.

District Attorney Philbin's first "vice" indictment was handed up by the Grand Jury yesterday. It was obtained through the efforts of Judge Foster, who placed in the District Attorney's hands evidence given at the trial of Abraham Magid before him for abduction. During the progress of this case several witnesses swore that the house 140 Chrystie Street was a disorderly resort, where young girls were enticed and detained against their will. The Grand Jury yesterday handed up an indictment against Samuel Richter, known as the proprietor of the place, charging abduction. He was arrested.

Fire in a Skating Rink.

Shortly before midnight fire was discovered in the café of the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, by one of the workmen engaged in cleaning up. He notified the watchman, who turned in a special fire alarm. Before the arrival of Engine Company 40 other workmen had attached a hose to a hydrant in the building. The blaze was put out easily. Battalion Chief Binn estimates the damage at $100. He says the blaze was undoubtedly caused by a lighted cigarette thrown among some paper.

Tried to Burn a Tenement.

An attempt was made about midnight last night to burn the four-story brick tenement house at 472 Third Avenue by setting fire to a beer keg filled with shavings. Mrs. Mary Bellinger, the janitress, smelled the smoke and poured a pitcher of water on the burning shavings in time to put out the fire before it had spread. Then she told the police. There are ten families in the tenement, consisting of about sixty persons.

Mrs. Platt's Improvement Continues.

The improvement noted on Wednesday in the condition of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt continues. The telephone which was removed from her apartments last week was replaced yesterday.

The time is past when one need be hurt by a dentist; it's a question of money merely (in extreme cases), and not much money either.

In Brooklyn eight years. My unique methods

REMINDER!!!

MOËT & CHANDON

"WHITE SEAL"

CHAMPAGNE.

Shipping ONLY the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which we have in reserve sufficient for several years.

The house of MOËT & CHANDON owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper-Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

The Sales of MOËT & CHANDON throughout the world greatly EXCEED those of any other brand.

MOËT & CHANDON Champagne is served exclusively at most of the prominent BANQUETS and SOCIETY FUNCTIONS.

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO., Sole Importers.

MRS. GRIFFITH RETURNS.

Left Home Shortly After Marriage Two Years Ago.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Ebeneza Griffith, who mysteriously disappeared a few days after her marriage, returned to this place last night, after an absence of two years. About two years ago Mr. Griffith made known through the columns of a newspaper that he was tired of bacheler life, and desired the companionship of a wife. He received many letters from women who were willing to share his lot, and his choice finally fell upon a Brooklyn woman who soon afterward became Mrs. Griffith. The husband's happiness did not last long, however, as two or three days afterward Mrs. Griffith packed up her things and disappeared while her husband was away at his work.

Griffith, while regretting the departure of his wife, took the matter calmly and said she would probably return some day and that she would be welcome when she came back.

He heard nothing from her until last night. In response to a knock he opened the front door, and there stood his wife, as calm as though she had been merely making a visit to a neighbor. He welcomed her back, as he said he would, and happiness again reigned in the Griffith household.

When asked where she had been during the two years and why she had gone, Mrs. Griffith expressed the opinion that it was nobody's business, and Mr. Griffith agreed with her.

PROMINENT PERSONS TO DINE.

Lincoln Birthday Dinner at Waldorf Will Be a Notable Event.

Among the guests who have accepted invitations to the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday are:

Gov. and Mrs. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator C. M. Depew, Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana, Attorney Gen. John W. Griggs, Gen. D. E. Sickles, A. E. Cochran of St. Louis, C. H. Case of Limestone, N. J.; Congressman R. G. Cousins of Iowa, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Judge Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, and the Rev. George T. Purves.

SAYS HIS WIFE BROKE HIS RIBS.

But Rabbi Beinstein Refuses to Make a Charge Against Her.

Henry Beinstein, who is seventy-five years old, and a rabbi, is at present lying at his home, at 47 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, nursing two broken ribs which he says are the result of marrying a woman younger than himself. A surgeon from the St. Catharine's Hospital was called in to attend him, and was told by the rabbi that the injuries had been inflicted by his wife.

"I have been sick for some time," he said, "and she has been nursing me. Some times she has varied the nursing with a little harsh treatment. To-night she jumped on my chest and fractured my ribs. I'm satisfied that I only received my deserts for marrying a woman who is so much younger than me. I'll never do it again."

The police were called in, but did not arrest Mrs. Beinstein, as her husband would not make any charge against her. She is forty-five years old and vigorous.

"You needn't try to bluff me by saying that you'll arrest me," she told the policeman. "I acted according to my own judgment, and I'll break every rib in my husband's body if I feel like it. I don't care for all the police in the city."

Beinstein refused to go to the hospital, and was left at home to be nursed by his young wife.

SEAFARING

TWO NEW COMMISSIONS

Gov. Odell Signs Bills for Prison and Labor Bureaus.

NOT MUCH ECONOMY EFFECTED

Prison Commission May Cost More than Its Predecessor—Provisions of Labor Bureau Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the Single-Headed Prisons Commission bill. It is said the Governor will tender the appointment of Commissioners of Prisons to Lispenard Stewart, the President of the Prisons Commission, which was abolished by the bill signed to-day.

Although he gave the Single-Headed Prisons Commission bill his approval, Gov. Odell is said to be disappointed in the economy which the new prisons commission law affords. In his recommendation for the abolishment of the commission, after stating that it had cost the State last year $13,000, Gov. Odell said:

"While it is true that this board has effected a great saving to the State and better sanitary condition in the various subdivisions, yet its work has reached such a satisfactory stage that, in my judgment, the duties of this commission should be conferred upon a single Commissioner, to be selected by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, who, together with such State officers as might be designated, could continue the work of the present Board of Prisons Commissioners. The expenses which would be saved by this consolidation, without lessening the efficiency of the commission, would be at least $10,000 per year."

Since the former Prisons Commission cost the State $13,000 a year, and the Governor proposed to save $10,000 of this amount, it is plain that he intended to have a commission which would cost but $3,000 a year. But the Legislature provided him with a much more costly commission. The new law provides for a Commissioner at a salary of $2,500 a year, for a Secretary at $3,000 a year, a clerk at a salary of $1,500 a year, a stenographer at a salary of $1,000 a year, and a general office assistant at a salary of $1,000 a year. Thus the bill provides for salaried officers whose aggregate compensation shall be $9,000 a year.

It further provides that all of the members of the commission shall receive their expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. It is estimated that the expenses of the members of the commission in making the necessary inspections of the State's prisons cannot fall short of $1,500 a year, and it is further estimated that the office expenses for printing stationery, telegrams, and stamps will not run about $3,000 a year. This would be $4,500 added to the $9,000 to be paid out in salaries, or a total of $13,500. The estmiates for traveling expenses of the commission and office expenses are based upon former expenditures. The new commission may manage much more economically in these respects, but considering solely the salaries provided for in the new law it is evident that it is not possible to effect a saving under the new arrangement of more than $4,000 a year, which is 1,000 less than the Governor figured on ving by the change.

Gov. Odell also signed the bill consolidating e departments of the State Factory Inspector, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and the State Commissioner of Labor, abolishing the present heads of those departments and creating a Department of Labor, to be administered by a Commissioner of Labor.

The labor law provides that within twenty days after it takes effect the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner of Labor, who shall hold his office until Jan. 1, 1903. The Commissioner shall be the head of the State Labor Department and receive an annual salary of $3,500. He is authorized to appoint two Deputy Commissioners at a salary of $2,500 each.

The Department of Labor is to be divided into three bureaus—factory inspection, labor statistics, and mediation and arbitration. The Bureau of Factory Inspector will be under the special charge of the first Deputy Commissioner and the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the second deputy. The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration will be under the special charge and supervision of the Commissioner of Labor, who, together with the first and second Deputy Commissioners of Labor, shall constitute a board, which shall have the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed by law on the State Board o Mediation and Arbitration.

NEW SCHOOL LAW PROPOSED.

Senator Audett's Bill Provides for a Return to the Methods Before Consolidation.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Audett of Brooklyn this morning introduced an important amendment to the present school law. Describing the measure, he says:

"The purpose of the bill, in a general way, is to give to the borough school boards about the same powers that the Brooklyn School Board possessed before consolidation. It is in the line of a decentralization—that is to say, it follows the general policy which was outlined by the Charter Revision Commission at the commencement of their labors. Unfortunately, they failed to carry out their general policy when they reached the school law.

"The bill introduced by me provides: First, for the retention of the various Borough School Boards in office; second, it returns to the Borough School Boards absolute control, subject to the State school law, of all matters pertaining to the schools in their respective boroughs. The boards are to appoint all members of the supervising and teaching force and all other employes; third, the Central Board of Education, comprised as at present, of delegates from the boards of each borough, is retained; fourth, a City Superintendent is to be appointed by the central board, who is to supervise and visit the schools; fifth, the Board of Examiners, which now consists of the City Superintendent and four Examiners appointed from the civil service list on his nomination, is abolished; a new Board of Examiners is to be appointed by the central board from the civil service list on the nomination of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; sixth, the Principals and teachers shall be appointed by the borough boards from an eligible list, which shall consist of those licensed by the Board of Examiners and those holding college graduate and normal school licenses from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; seventh, each Borough School Board is to report direct to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the amount necessary for the schools in its borough, and is to appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in behalf of such estimate; pay rolls of the teachers and employes in the respective boroughs to be made up by the borough boards and the salaries disbursed by the Controller in the same way; eighth, teachers' salaries are to remain upon the schedule now adopted by the present Central School Board under the Davis law; ninth, the Davis law is amended in respect to the two features which have raised the most serious objection: the minimum of teachers' salaries remains as fixed by that law, and the 'minimum-maximum' is made the maximum, so that the law will no longer remain as now, without any maximum.

"The general purpose of the bill is to restore the school law of New York city to the universal plan which has obtained in this country almost since the institution of the Government; namely, that the school affairs of the country should be under the control of boards elected or appointed from among the citizens in the vicinity where the schools are situated, who shall serve without pay and solely from their interest in the welfare and education of their own children and the children of their neighbors. This measure has the unanimous support of the Brooklyn School Board and of the Republican organization of Kings County."

TO LICENSE BUILDERS.

Senator Wagner's Bill Provides for Examination by a Board and Supervision.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Wagner today introduced a bill to secure the registration and licensing of builders and the supervision of the building trade in the City of New York.

The bill provides that masons, carpenters, or ironworkers shall be required to submit to examinations before the Department of Buildings of that city, and after the 1st day of September, 1901, it shall not be lawful for any person to conduct such business unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of competency and license from the Department of Buildings. Such license shall be designated as follows: Building masons' license, building carpenter's license, and building ironworker's license.

Every applicant for a license must show that he is more than twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character, and has had at least five years' practical experience in his trade.

On or before Sept. 1, 1901, every employing building mason, building carpenter, and building ironworker carrying on his trade in the City of New York shall register his name and address at the office of the Department of Buildings for the borough in which he resides, and upon paying a license fee of $25 shall be entitled to receive a license, provided, however, that at the time of applying for registration he has successfully passed the examination required by the Department of Buildings.

The Examining Board is to consist of one practicing architect, one carpenter builder, one mason builder, and one ironwork builder, and a Commissioner of Buildings is created, whose duty it shall be to conduct the examinations.

A PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL.

Legislation Proposed to Simplify Consolidation.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Assemblyman Davis introduced a bill this morning which provides for the amalgamation of all the public libraries of New York City. It amends the Library Consolidation act of 1895, and places in one system the entire New York stationary and circulating library system.

Assemblyman Wilson made the following statement to-day concerning the bill:

"There are several small libraries with one single station, and not a large amount of capital, which desire in some way to consolidate, and it is hardly possible to go through the elaborate form now necessary when each of these library corporations comes in. It is, therefore, proposed to simplify the business and pass an act to permit these small libraries to transfer their property to the New York Public Library, and thereupon to cease their corporate existence."

THE PABST PORTICO BILL.

Recommitted on the Request of Senator Elsberg.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The bill introduced by Senator Grady legalizing the portico erected on the sidewalk in front of the Pabst Hotel at Forty-second Street and Broadway was the second bill on the calendar in the Senate to-day. When it was reached Senator Elsberg moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Cities.

"The portico which it is sought to legalize by this bill," said Elsberg, "is in my district. The bill was reported by the Committee on Cities during my absence, and I therefore desire that the bill should go back to the committee."

"I have no objection to the bill being sent back to the committee," said Senator Grady, "as I have an amendment which I desire to offer, limiting the license for the portico until May 1, at which time it will have to come down on account of the building of the rapid transit tunnel. I desire, however, that the bill should retain its place on the calendar."

"If it goes back to the committee it will never get out," said Senator Elsberg in an undertone.

"I don't agree with the Senator on that point," remarked Senator Grady.

Senator Elsberg said he had no objection to the bill retaining its position on the calendar. Upon that understanding the bill was recommitted.

GOVERNORS ISLAND LANDS.

Bill Passed by the Assembly Without Debate Yesterday.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—In the Assembly this morning the Wilson bill, which authorizes the State Land Commissioners to convey and cede to the United States certain lands under water at Governors Island, was passed by a vote of 102 yeas to 28 nays, without debate.

Mr. Van Name's resolution that the State's Representatives in Congress urge the Federal Government to deed to the City of New York Governors Island for park and tunnel purposes, was defeated by a viva voce vote.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. BABCOCK—Prohibiting the marking of names upon butter boxes or tubs, other than that of the owner, except with his written consent.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Prohibiting the floating of logs or rafts in Lake George at any time from June 1 until Oct. 15.

Mr. KEENAN—Fixing the price of illuminating gas in the Borough of Queens as follows: During the remainder of the year 1901, at 95 cents; during 1902, at 90 cents; during 1903, at 85 cents; during 1904, at 80 cents, and during 1905 and each thereafter, at 75 cents.

Mr. COOK—Providing that no trial Judge shall have power to set aside a third or any subsequent verdict rendered in favor of the same party in that action, as against the weight or preponderance of evidence, excepting in cases where the evidence was such as to either have warranted a non-suit or the direction of a verdict. Neither shall the Appellate Court have the power to reverse a judgment or order a new trial in cases where a third verdict has been returned.

Mr. DE GRAW—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to pay the claims of the members of the old Board of Assessors of the former City of Brooklyn for services rendered to the City of New York since Jan. 1, 1898.

Mr. HATCH—Providing that a fee of $25 shall be paid to the Superintendent of the Banking Department by associations for lending money on personal property, and an annual fee of $25 thereafter as fee for filing bond and making examination of annual reports.

Mr. HALPIN—Providing for extra attendants for the Municipal Court of New York City.

Mr. KELSEY—Compelling Common Councils to provide rooms and proper clerical help for plumbers' examining boards.

Mr. PHIPPS—Providing that no moneys be distributed among agricultural societies in 1901, as no agricultural fair meeting need be held.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that when salaries of active members of the New York Fire Department are increased that the pensions of retired members shall be increased proportionately.

Mr. BABCOCK—Making the close season for wild deer from Nov. 1 to Aug. 15.

Mr. DE GRAW—Providing for the cancellation of old real estate taxes or assessments levied more than twenty years prior to Dec. 31, 1901, provided the collection of such old charge has never been enforced by sale or lease of the real estate.

Also a bill generally amending the retirement fund section of the Greater New York Charter, providing that all employes of city departments who have faithfully performed service for twenty-five years continuously, or thirty years in the aggregate, may be retired on half pay. Sums aggregating 1, 2, and 3 per cent. of salaries are to be deducted at ten-year intervals from salaries, toward the support of the fund.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator RUSSELL—An act to make the office of Sheriff of Rensselaer County a salaried one at the expiration of the term of the present Sheriff. The salary shall not be less than $2,000 nor more than $3,000.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing that the Board of Apportionment of New York may appropriate $55,000 for the benefit of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park.

Senator AUDETT—Appropriating $200,000 for repairs to the Forty-seventh Regiment National Guard Armory, Brooklyn.

Senator SHERWOOD—Permitting town boards to appropriate sums not exceeding $50 for the observance of Memorial Day.

Senator McCABE—Providing for a recreation pier at the foot of Conover Street, Brooklyn.

Senator AMBLER—Amending the agricultural law relative to the distribution of moneys to agricultural societies, providing that moneys collected from racing associations, corporations, or clubs, shall be annually disbursed by the State for improving the breed of cattle, sheep, and horses at the various fairs.

Senator GOODSELL—Amending the tax law, providing that non-resident property owners must furnish their address in order that they might properly be served with notices by collectors.

Senator HENNESSY—Amending the charter of Greater New York by providing for the reduction of the rate of interest on overdue assessments for public improvements from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Also a bill providing that "all contracts hereafter made between employer and employe whereby the employe waives damages for personal injuries resulting from the subsequent negligence of the employer or his agents, and all contracts in limitation of such damages before they have been sustained or incurred, shall be void and of no effect."

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

Three Bills Passed in the Assembly and Two in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Prior to taking up the calendar in the House this morning Speaker Nixon asked the members to make their arguments on bills as brief as possible. No such time as two hours and a half should be devoted to any measure, unless it should happen to be one or great political importance.

Minority Leader Frisble opposed the bill of Mr. Marson to provide for the holding of town meetings and elections and fixing the salaries of Supervisors in any county; also changing the time of holding elections from the Spring to Fall in Oneida County.

Mr. Frisbie said that the bill was not in the interest of economy, and, inasmuch as the Governor had urged economy, those of the majority should follow his lead. The bill was passed by a vote of 99 to 43.

These bills also were passed:

Mr. HOLSTEN—Providing that the Second Judicial District, in the Borough of Brooklyn, shall embrace the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards, and the Fifth District of the Eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards.

Mr. ADAMS—Directing the Board of Estimate of New York City to audit and allow the interest on assessments to the owners and persons interested on the land assessed by the city for the paving of certain streets.

Among the bills advanced to a third reading was the Costello Labor bill, aimed at sweatshops, which provides for the correct name and address in English of the owner or maker upon the garments made in tenement houses, and forbidding any person not a bona fide member of the family to work at garment making in any tenement or dwelling house.

Mr. McKeown's bill, which regulates and restrains the practice of midwifery in New York City by others than legally authorized physicians, was also advanced to third reading.

The Buffalo Single-Headed Police bill, on the order of second reading, was made a special order for next Thursday morning.

The Senate resolved to hold a joint session of the Legislature on Wednesday, Feb. 13, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of Public Instruction in place of Charles R. Skinner, whose term has expired, and a Regent in place of the late Hamilton Harris.

These bills were passed:

Senator MILLS—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon City, making the office of the Controller elective, instead of appointive.

Senator GOODELL—Amending the charter of the City of Newburg relative to the powers of the Common Council to enforce observance of the city ordinances.

The Judiciary Committee reported the bill abolishing the State Board of Charities and creating a single Commissioner with two associates, with several amendments for reprinting. One amendment provides that the Governor shall designate one Commissioner as President.

Senator Audett's bill abolishing the State Board of Health and creating a single-headed commission was advanced to third reading.

Many petitions were presented by Senators White, Brackett, Feeter, Thornton, and others, all being remonstrances against the enactment of the bills taxing insurance companies and savings banks.

The Judiciary Committee reported the New York Bureau of Elections bill, with the amendments previously outlined, for reprinting and recommittal.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. MACY.

Superintendent of Willard State Hospital Accused of Living Extravagantly at State's Expense.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Charges of gross extravagance have been preferred against Superintendent Dr. William Austin Macy of the Willard State Hospital by J. F. Mahoney, Postmaster of the village of Willard. They were to-day referred to Chairman Stephen H. Hammond of the Board of Managers of the institution for immediate investigation.

The charges allege that Dr. Macy has been living extravagantly at the expense of the State; that he maintains a large livery, a yacht, and other forms of luxury, for which the State pays, and that he entertains on a great scale from State maintenance.

Gov. Odell this afternoon resolved to depart from routine procedure in this case and to give a personal hearing on the charges.

New Statutory Revision Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Assemblyman Allds this morning introduced a bill which practically revives, for at least a portion of the year, the old Statutory Revision Commission recently legislated out of office. The bill provides for the appointment of such number of competent persons as may be needed, whose duty it shall be during the session of the Legislature, on request of either house of the Legislature or of any committee or member, to draft bills, examine and revise proposed bills, and advise as to the consistency or effect of proposed legislation. Such persons shall receive compensation.

$100,000 for Tuberculosis Hospital.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—In the Senate to-day Senator Davis of Buffalo introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of buildings for the New York State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. The plans are to be prepared by the State Architect. The buildings are to be large enough to accommodate at least 100 patients, besides officers, employes, and attendants. The additional sum of $20,000 is appropriated for the equipment and furnishing of the hospital. This amount will be available on Jan. 1, 1902.

To Close Front Doors of Street Cars.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Railroad Committee of the Assembly will on Wednesday next give a hearing on Mr. Richter's bill to compel companies operating surface or elevated railroads in Greater New York to keep the forward or front door of each and every car in actual operation upon such railroads closed and secured against the ingress or egress of passengers for a period of six months from Oct. 15 until April 15. Mr. Richter has been fairly deluged with petitions in favor of the bill.

Change in the Bedell Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Assemblyman Bedell's bill placing the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in control of all the gas, electric light, heat, and power corporations in the State has been amended in the Railroads Committee so as to confer upon the Commissioners additional powers relative to the issuance of certificates of public necessity. The Commissioners are authorized under the amendment to permit the extension in whole or in part of pipes, wires, &c., in all the cities and villages of the State.

New York City Bills Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—These New York City measures of interest were advanced to a third reading in the Assembly this morning: The Kelsey bill, to abolish the office of special Jury Commissioner in New York City; the Weber bill, which abridges the terms in office of the Clerks and Assistant Clerks of the Municipal Court of New York City.

Against Filing of Election Expenses.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Codes Committee of the Assembly has reported favorably the Degraw bill repealing the law which compels candidates to file their election expenses.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—An eight-story building at Harrison and Canal Streets, owned by Edwin Foss of Boston, was burned tonight. Loss, $75,000.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The chair factory of Hiram Whitney at Shandaken was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $25,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—Ephraim Rosenfeld & Co.'s shirt factory, located in Canton, was destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss estimated at $20,000. Insured.

READING, Penn., Feb. 7.—The building occupied by Julius Hanssen, cigar manufacturer, and Hanssen, Langer & Bailey, manufacturers of celluloid novelties, was entirely destroyed by fire of unknown origin to-day. Loss, $25,000, fully insured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 7.—The shops and roundhouse of the Seaboard Air Line were discovered to be on fire to-day. An extensive car shed, the roundhouse, and two locomotives were burned. A third locomotive was damaged. The loss will approximate $50,000. A restaurant and passenger shed were also burned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:00 A. M.—152 Chrystie Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

2:00 A. M.—4 East Fourth Street; Whiting Manufacturing Company; damage, $700.

2:30 A. M.—40 Crosby Street; Lewis Schart; damage, $200.

8:00 A. M.—96 Broadway; owner unknown; no damage.

9:40 A. M.—1,957 Anthony Avenue; George Becker; damage, $75.

11:00 A. M.—91 Columbia Street; Solomon Becker; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—71 Montgomery Street; Mrs. Schinsky; damage, $40.

3:30 P. M.—Roof of Barclay Street; owner unknown; damage, $700.

4:35 P. M.—350 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Bernard Elfing; damage, $100.

4:50 P. M.—292 East Twenty-ninth Street; William Kpehler; damage, $5,900.

5:30 P. M.—667 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $900.

5:30 P. M.—1,219 Broadway; A. Hegeman; damage, $100.

10:30 P. M.—345 East Ninth Street; S. Diselhurst; damage, $800.

MRS. NATION TO LEGISLATORS.

Makes Speeches in Both Houses in Kansas—Votes Will Smash Saloons Better than Rocks, She Says.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Nation addressed both houses of the Legislature tonight on the saloon traffic. She presented herself at the door of the House with the request that she be allowed to speak. The request was voted upon and by a large majority Mrs. Nation was allowed to speak. Some few voted no.

"I heard those noes," said Mrs. Nation, as she walked upon the Clerk's platform. "I wondered why those people voted that way. Have I ever offended you? Why do you object to my talking? But, then, don't I know that those noes come from the liquor traffic?"

A storm of laughter swept over the House, and it was several minutes before Mrs. Nation could proceed.

"Hold up your hands," yelled some one in the rear, but Mrs. Nation only smiled.

"Thank God the noes are in the minority," she continued. "I come to you today, men, as a woman, as a grandmother. I come to tell you our sentiments. I am glad of this opportunity to speak to fathers, husbands, protectors of wives who sit at their firesides, who know a woman's heart and her interests.

"Now, gentlemen," said Mrs. Nation in an earnest tone, "you can remedy this condition by knocking out the clause in the prohibitory law which gives the County Attorney the right to summon witnesses, but refuses him the right to compel them to testify. You would do it if common murderers were running loose. Why not do it in this case?

"Now, men," she continued, "I am pleading with you. I have been forced to do this smashing business. I am going to tell the truth to you; you have not been doing your duty. A good solid vote is the best thing in the world with which to smash the saloons. You refused me the vote and I had to use a rock. By the way, I wish those 'nays' would stand up. I would like to see them. I think if I could talk to them a while I could show them their error. Come, now, stand up."

Some outsider who had gained a seat on the floor stood up, amid the laughter of the crowd and the indignant demands of some of the Republican members that he sit down or get out.

"The saloon man," said Mrs. Nation, "is a malicious pauper. He thrives off the life-blood of the men of this Nation. Whisky makes perjurers. I would not believe a jointkeeper on oath, even if it was only about a dog fight. An honest man, a true man, is the grandest work of God. I am telling the boys to smash saloons, because they are the father of the man and should be educated right. I tell them, smash the saloons or they will smash you." Mrs. Nation afterward addressed the Senate along the same lines.

Mrs. Nation was called up to-day in Police Court on the charge of wrecking a "joint" at 406 Kansas Avenue. About 100 of her followers were present. At the request of the Assistant City Attorney, the charge was dismissed. Mrs. Nation and the women in the courtroom then sang "Nearer My God to Thee." Police Judge Magaw tried to stop them, but Chief of Police Stahl refused to interfere.

WOMEN WRECK DRUG STORES.

Faith Curists Start on the Warpath in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Crying out that drugs were the agents of the devil, a half-dozen women followers of Dowie, the faith cure leader, adopted the tactics of Mrs. Carrie Nation yesterday and wrecked several drug stores on the West Side. In some instances there were hand-to-hand fights with the druggists.

Armed as they were with pitchforks, umbrellas, and canes, the women came out the victors in nearly every encounter and succeeded in destroying property wherever they went.

The women went in a well-organized band, were of middle age and well dressed. Most of them wore automobile coats, under which they concealed their implements of destruction while on the street. On leaving a drug store they invariably sang "Praise Be the Lord," or "Zion Forever." Policemen saw them, but attached no significance to their actions, and no arrests were made.

The first place visited was Charles G. Foucek's drug store, at Eighteenth Street and Centre Avenue. Calling the proprietor to the front of the store, the crusaders upbraided him for dealing in traffics of the devil. Then one of the women, who seemed to be a leader, asked: "Don't you know that of the ills of human-kind can be cured by prayer?"

"I am not aware of the fact if such is the case," said the druggist.

"Hurrah for Dowie," shouted the woman. At that her companions drew canes and umbrellas from beneath their long cloaks and began to strike at the druggist's head. He dodged the blows and took refuge behind the prescription case. Then the women turned their attention to the shelves and showcases and began to strike right and left. The besiegers were finally dispersed by the clerks of the store, who armed themselves with buckets of water, which they dispersed freely among the women.

Four other drug stores in the same neighborhood, belonging to B. Lowanthal, Leo L. Mazek, Herman Limerman, and O. Shapiro, were also wrecked, by the crusaders and the same tactics used. The women finally separated after being driven from one of the stores at the point of a revolver.

Woman Emulates Mrs. Nation.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—An unknown female, emulating the crusade of Mrs. Nation, to-day entered a saloon at Eleventh and Lloyd Streets, seized an armful of pool balls and hurled them about with such good aim that the mirrors and other glassware about the place were quickly demolished.

Habitues of the saloon scrambled for the doors when the woman began throwing the balls. She finished the work of demolition and escaped before an officer could be brought to the scene.

ANTI-TAMMANY GERMANS.

An Executive Committee of One Hundred Is Being Organized.

The German-American Municipal League will perfect a permanent organization next week, and enter the field to aid in the overthrow of Tammany Hall.

An Executive Committee of One Hundred is being organized in response to invitations sent out by Dr. L. K. Boehm, George H. Davis, Paul Goepel, William E. Hardt, and Henry Schmitt.

Mr. Goepel, who is the temporary President, says in a circular letter that the purpose of the league is to nominate a candidate against Tammany Hall who is independent of existing political parties and to unite upon a nominee whose character and past are a full guarantee.

First, That the administration of affairs at the City Hall shall be honest and capable;

Second, That the public funds will be used for legitimate purposes only, and that full value shall be received so that the tax rate may be lower;

Third, That the police will not accept any money from houses of ill-repute, gambling houses, or poolrooms;

Fourth, That officers will fulfill their duties and be held responsible for any neglect or misdoing;

Fifth, That the Sunday laws will be construed in the most liberal manner, so that the personal liberty of citizens shall not be impaired.

CHAIRMAN DUNN HERE.

Says Tax Bills Will Be Passed in an Amended Form.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee arrived in town last night to attend a meeting to-day of the State Railroad Commission at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. Dunn expressed the opinion that the tax bills will soon be passed in a somewhat amended form. He said that the Legislature would take up the matter of redistricting the Congress districts of the State in a few days.

Senator Platt will come to New York to-night, and to-morrow there will be a conference of leaders, at which the Congressional reapportionment will be the main matter discussed.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Personally-Conducted **TOURS**

California
Florida
Yellowstone Park
Old Point Comfort
Richmond
Washington

For Rates, Itineraries, etc., apply to Ticket Agents; W. N. Burchard, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Philadelphia.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

TWO TROLLEY CAR COLLISIONS.

Passengers Cut by Flying Glass—Magistrate Voorhees Hurt.

There were two collisions between cars on the Brooklyn trolley lines yesterday, due, it was claimed, to the slippery condition of the tracks.

The first accident happened at Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. A Fifth Avenue car ran into a Ninth Street car, derailing it and shaking up the passengers in both cars. The dashboard of the Fifth Avenue car was smashed, and the motorman's face was cut by flying glass. A woman passenger in the Fifth Avenue car fainted.

The second collision occurred at Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, between two cars of the Smith Street line, one of which had become stalled because of the accident at Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Many of the windows in the cars were smashed, and a number of passengers were slightly cut by flying glass. Magistrate Voorhees, who was on his way to Butler Street Police Court, was a passenger on one of the cars and had a finger of his left hand sprained.

STRAUSS HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.

Musical Conductor in a Collision on the Pennsylvania Road.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.—The Pennsylvania Limited Express crashed into the rear of the Cleveland express this morning, wrecking the engine of the limited and the rear sleeper of the Cleveland express. The passengers on the limited were shaken up, but none was seriously injured.

Among those slightly hurt was Edward Strauss, conductor of the Strauss Orchestra.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Eduard Strauss was unable to direct his concert here tonight on account of the injury he received in the accident to the Pennsylvania Limited Express. The conductor is not severely hurt, however.

Neurological Society on Insanity Law.

At a meeting of the New York Neurological Society, held in the Academy of Medicine on Tuesday night, resolutions were adopted in regard to the qualifications required for the President of the State Commission on Lunacy.

Bills relating to this subject and providing also for a change in the State insanity measures are at present before the Legislature. The resolutions condemn any amendment of the State insanity provisions which do away with the clause providing that the medical member of the commission shall have had five years' actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman James Kerr, Pennsylvania; Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis.

CAMBRIDGE—Ingalls McConnell, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—Judge Alexander Hamilton, Albany.

MANHATTAN—Capt. John C. White, United States Army, (retired.)

MARLBOROUGH—Capt. J. C. Goslington, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Weinberg, cloaks and suits; 337 Broadway.

Stix, Boer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Swanerton, clothing; 337 Broadway.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Gardner, millinery; 760 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. A. Needham, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, waists, and hosiery; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Halle Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; P. M. Halle, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Kahn Dry Goods Company, Shrevesport, La.; S. Dreyfuss, laces; Hotel Vendome.

Nugent, B., & Brothers' Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Fraser, knit underwear and hosiery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Abrahamson Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; J. Abrahamson, dry goods and notions; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. D. Lit, millinery, ribbons, and flowers; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbie, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics; Miss E. McDonald, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Newhall Sons & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. W. Newhall, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, New Mexico; A. Grunsfeld, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Loeb & Hene, Lafayette, Ind.; S. Loeb, millinery, notions, and laces, 448 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; J. C. Thomas, dress goods and silks; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, toilet articles and leather goods, Broadway, and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Weyman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, dress goods, silks, and linings; D. L. Crosby, dry goods, 56 Worth Street; Herald Square or Criterion Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens and white goods; J. J. Luckey, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Millington, carpets; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street.

Girsch, B. & Co., Greenville, Vt.; A. Lorch, clothing; Belvedere House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Plets, hosiery; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House; Miss H. Green, leather goods; Miss C. Green, optical goods; Holland House; M. Becker, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Horne, clothing; 47 Lispenard Street; Holland House.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods Company, Decatur, Ill.; J. F. Wachbour, linens and dress goods; 335 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Beeson, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Imperial.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames, carpets; 104 Worth Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Lance, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Goldthrite, house furnishings; 454 Broome Street.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Parkhurst, house furnishing goods; 760 Broadway.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Snow, wind variable.

Snow and much colder weather will prevail over the eastern Rocky Mountain slope, and rain or snow in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic, and Middle States. The area of snow or rain will probably overspread the lower lake region and New England by to-morrow night. On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh west to northwest. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts fresh to brisk east to southeast winds will prevail. Storm warnings are displayed from Pensacola to Brownsville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	37	17	21
6 A. M.	35	17	20
9 A. M.	36	17	22
12 M.	38	21	27
4 P. M.	41	25	29
6 P. M.	39	28	25
9 P. M.	38	19	22
12 P. M.	38	18	21

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23½
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1900	38
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature was 25 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 16 degrees at 8 P. M. and 3 A. M. At the barometer registered 30.04; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.05. There was 56 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M.; at 8 P. M. there was 63 per cent.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Extraordinary Sale of Winter Suits.

We begin now a unique Special Sale—600 Men's Stylish Winter Suits, all sizes, and scarcely two of any one kind or pattern. Values range up to $22, but you can now take your pick at $8.50.

Many of the suits are samples from our wholesale department; others are single suits made up from short ends of various desirable cloths; and we add a number of custom-made suits that have been returned unclaimed from mail-order customers. All are new, fresh, perfect; and the saving averages fully half, though the material and making are of the high grade sort for which our clothing is celebrated.

$15 Worsted Suits, $16.50 Striped Suits, $16.50 Check Suits, } ALL NOW $8.50 { $18 Worsted Suits, $20 Black Suits, $20 Oxford Suits.

500 Fall and Winter Overcoats are now $6.50 and $8.50. Former prices were $15 and $18. Some silk-lined. And 200 good Winter Suits at $6.50, that were $12 and $15.

Raglans, Ulsters, Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, etc. All go now at *60 cents on the dollar* because we are *retiring from the retail business* and every garment here must be sold quickly.

Open Saturday Night Till 9. 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th & 13th Sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS' COMBINE.

Commissioner Goddard Vested with Almost Absolute Power as Chairman.

Renewed reports of cuts in west-bound freight rates brought out yesterday the fact that there is a Traffic Managers' Committee in existence in this

The Wanamaker Store
The February FURNITURE

The first week of the sale ended last night with selling never matched in February before. This in spite of discouraging weather the first of this week. The public has measured the sale rightly. We never deserved to sell so much before. Each year we know a little better what you want and where and how to buy it to our and your advantage. We've been sharply observing your taste, and your response has proven our success in pleasing you.

The second week starts with carloads of new pieces, just opened and brought on the floors. Assortments and range of prices are just as good as on the opening day of the sale. These hints of some of the newcomers:

Brass Bedsteads—
We are closing out some numbers and these at very special prices; only a few sizes. Three special beds are being offered in all sizes and at prices unequaled.
At $15, from $27—Full size
At $18, from $40—Full size with canopy
At $20, from $30—3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $24, from $48—Full size
At $30, from $60—Full size with canopy
At $40, from $70—3 ft. 6 in.
At $45, from $60—Full size
At $50, from $70—Full size
The three specials—
At $28, from $40—All sizes
At $33, from $50—All sizes
At $45, from $70—All sizes

Enameled Iron Beds—
At $6, from $7.75—3 ft.; white enamel and brass

Enameled Iron Beds—
At $7, from $9.50—4 ft. 6 in.; white enamel and brass
At $12, from $19.50—4 ft.; white enamel and brass
At $15, from $20—4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.; black enamel and brass
At $15, from $24—4 ft. 6 in.; Roman gold enamel and brass

Bureaus—
Most every sort that can possibly be wanted; all the popular woods.
At $17.50, from $27—Mahogany
At $18.50, from $25—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Mahogany
At $22, from $36—Golden oak
At $25, from $35—Mahogany
At $28, from $44—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Maple
At $32, from $50—Golden oak

Bureaus—
At $40, from $62—Golden oak
At $42, from $66—Mahogany
At $45, from $58—Golden oak
At $60, from $100—Mahogany
At $75, from $100—Mahogany
At $85, from $125—Mahogany

Toilet Tables—
We never before had so many styles nor at such small prices.
At $14, from $22—Golden oak
At $18, from $27—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
At $22, from $33.50—Mahogany
At $23, from $34—Golden oak
At $25, from $37.50—Golden oak
At $28, from $42—Golden oak
At $30, from $45—Mahogany

Chiffoniers—
More than 100 styles, as low as $5.50 and up to $175.
At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany
At $20, from $30—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Curly birch
At $22, from $33—Curly birch
At $24, from $35—Curly birch
At $25, from $37—Mahogany
At $25, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $25, from $42—Golden oak
At $30, from $45—Curly birch
At $32, from $50—Mahogany

Shaving Stands—
At $9, from $12—Imitation mahogany
At $12, from $18—Mahogany
At $15, from $22.50—Mahogany
At $20, from $24—Bird's-eye maple
At $20, from $26—Imitation mahogany; inlaid

Black Oak Furniture—
At $5, from $6—Arm chair; carved back
At $6, from $7.50—Hall chair
At $6, from $8.50—Room chair
At $7, from $12—Carved seat
At $9, from $12—Arm chair; carved back
At $16, from $20—Arm chair; leather panel
At $18, from $24—Arm chair; leather seat and back
At $20, from $33—Arm chair; carved back

Odd Washstands—
Mostly left from suites, and all of the newest and best styles.
At $6.25, from $12.50—Light birch
At $8, from $12—Golden oak
At $9, from $18—Curly birch
At $10, from $18—Golden oak
At $12, from $17.50—Bird's-eye maple
At $12, from $18—Mahogany
At $13, from $20—Mahogany
At $12.50, from $20—Bird's-eye maple

GOLF CAPES

There are several brand-new handsome capes here to sell at a third or more under their value. That they're now offered so cheaply came about this way: A manufacturer of golfing cloth made a bit too much of it—a matter of 3,600 yards on his hands after all orders had been filled. We took the goods—at a price—and engaged a leading cape maker, who had but little to do, at the time, to make them up. Also at a low price.

Here's a lot fresh from that maker's hands. In the very latest styles and most tasteful patterns, made up in most careful manner, and all of good, dependable materials.

The $9 grade at $6, $14 grade at $8, and the $15 capes at $9.

The last two groups are of extra long capes.

Second floor, Broadway.

Little Priced Furs

A thing's cheap because it's low-priced, and *you have need of it.* These furs, to many people as not yet fully equipped, will appeal most strongly as the cheapest they have yet heard of. Half prices on all this collection of pieces specified below—except only in those cases where they're less than half prices. And they were all most reasonably priced originally. Fine furs, every piece, such only as you would care to own. Cheap only in price—in character, sterling, beautiful.

$5—Natural Lynx Cluster Scarfs; were $12.
$7.50—Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs; were $10.50.
$7.50—Sable Fox Boas; were $15.
$15—Black Bear Muffs; were $30.
$22.50—Chinchilla Muffs; were $45.
$25—Blended Baum Marten Muffs, were $50.
$30—Astrakhan Coats; sizes 34, 36 and 38; were $55.
$50—Plain Persian Lamb Coats; sizes 34, 36 and 38; were $90.
Irkutz Sable Capes, from $15 to $37.50; were $30 to $75, according to length. Sizes 34, 36 and 38.
A few squirrel lined capes, suitable for carriage wear, $22.50 to $37.50; were $45 to $75. Mostly light shades.

Second floor, Broadway.

BLANKETS

Told you yesterday of several very good values in warm, honest high-grade blankets. To-day the word is of some that *were* good values and that have been made even better. Now this "Ravenswood" blanket was universally conceded very moderately priced at $9 a pair. It's marked $7 this morning. Fine long staple wool on lightest spool cotton warp. Weight, 7½ lbs.; size, 84x86 in.

"The Rosemont"—yesterday $6—is $5 a pair to-day; excellent wool filling on softest cotton warp; 6 lbs.; 78x86 in.

Four dollars a pair for the "Burlington." This is a fine white wool blanket, cotton warp, weighing 5¼ lbs., and measuring full 72x84 in. It was a bargain when priced a dollar more.

And the "Beverly" at $3 a pair. We sold it at $3.75, and its equal sold generally at more than that elsewhere. White wool on light cotton; 5½ lbs.; 72x84 in.

Third floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S SUITS

We're making sack suits to order at $20. They're of cheviots in stylish patterns, of a quality for which $25 and $30 were the very reasonable prices. All that remain of those grades go into this $20 class. Not a large quantity of fabrics in yards, but there's wide variety of patterns.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

MEN'S SHIRTS

Here's a harbinger, significant as the first robin or first straw hat, though antedating both. An advance guard of the new colored shirts. They're of imported madras—an excellent quality. And the patterns the handsomest you ever saw. Well made, perfect-fitting, hand-laundered shirts, all with attached cuffs.

$1.50 each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Belts and Buckles

For women. A new belt is called the "Royal." It's made of narrow, but thick and heavy silk elastic. The front and back clasps are in tasteful gilt designs. The one at the back has a catch with

Men's OVERCOATS

Big savings in the various small lots. But when we say "small lots" it doesn't mean just about enough for an hour's selling. Try to come to-day if possible—the earlier the better for you. There'll be other bargains to-morrow, doubtless, for this is the season of little lots. And their clearing out at low prices goes on almost steadily.

Fifteen Dollars for choice among values up to $25. The materials are black and Oxford mixed rough-faced cheviots and kerseys—newest fabrics—will still be stylish next winter. Sizes 33 to 46 chest measure.

Seven Dollars and a Half for values up to $12. There are overcoats of frieze and cheviots, in black and Oxford mixed; some wool lined; some have satin shoulders. All the large sizes in plenty, but sizes 33 to 38 chest measures have all been sold.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Renewing Youth in Old FURNITURE

That good old comfortable chair or sofa perhaps only needs a new suit of clothes to make it as smart and handsome as any newcomer. It's our business to do this rejuvenating of furniture in the best possible manner, at very reasonable cost.

Just now price-conditions on upholstery fabrics offer unusual economies for having such pieces renewed. These prices on the fabrics—we will give estimate on the work when we know what is wanted. Furniture called for and delivered, anywhere that our regular wagon deliveries go.

Cotton Tapestries—50 inches—
In good styles and colors.
Were $1.25 to $3, now $1 to $2.25.

Silk Tapestries—50 inches—
In six colorings.
Were $3.75, now $2.75.

Wool Tapestries—50 inches—
Were $5.25 and $7.50, now $3.75 and $5

Stripe Velours—24 inches—
In four colorings.
Were $6, now $4 a yard.

Silk Damasks—50 inches—
A lot of short lengths, from 2½ yards to 7 yards in length.
Were $6.50 to $30 a yd.; now $4.50 to $18.
Many patterns and colorings in this lot.

Figured Velours—50 inches—
Some are plain colors, and some are in two-toned effects. 15 colors in the lot.
Were $3 $3.50 $3.50 $5.50
Now $1.85 $2.25 $2.50 $3.50

Moquettes—50 inches—
Oriental patterns; 6 colorings.
Were $3.75 and $5 yd.; now $2.50 and $3.75

Remnants and Squares of Upholstery Fabrics—
Including velours, tapestries, damasks, armures,—from 24 in. square to 6 yards in length. Prices for 24 in. square pieces;
Were 15c to $1.75 each; now 12c to 75c.
Prices for pieces of 1 to 6 yards, one-third less in price.

Painted Tapestry Panels—
Tapestry paintings by a competent French artist. Subjects from the masterpieces of modern French art. The following prices are for subjects suitable for cozy corners and Oriental decorations. To-day's prices
Are $12, $15, $20, $25, $30
Were $15, $18, $25, $35, $45
Other subjects suitable for the drawing room, dining room, bedrooms or halls. To-day's prices
Are $12, $15, $45, $50
Were $45, $45, $75, $125
New subjects at $45, $50 and $75.

Third floor.

Women's *Mocha* GLOVES at 50c

This is a special purchase of a hundred and twenty-five dozens of the popular and practical Gray Mocha Gloves that every woman wears. They come from a particular manufacturer who put these skins aside as not being choice enough to go into his dollar gloves. All are perfect, however, and will give satisfactory service. Made up and finished just the same as the regular dollar gloves. They will likely be hurried away in a jiffy at to-day's price—***50c a pair.***

Main aisle.

A Surprise Among the CHALLIS

The last shipment of this purchase of 87,000 yards of all-wool Challis was just opened yesterday, and it brings fine news, for part of the boxes contained pieces with the dark grounds and handsome foulard patterns that were picked out so quickly, earlier in the week.

Plenty to-day in white on navy blue, cadet blue, cardinal, dark red, heliotrope and black. Also colored designs on grounds of navy and cadet blue, red and black.

They are identical in every respect to those that must be sold at fifty cents when these are gone. Now

At 28c a yard

And what woman does not have plans for using dainty Challis?

Main aisle and Rotunda.

Under-price Store

The all-wool Challis remains here another day—just an additional selling space. Not room enough for all of them upstairs. 28c a yard though fully worth 50c. An excellent variety of pretty patterns. More table linen remnants came to the Under-price Store to-day. And here's an interesting list of other merchandise lots, all priced much below actual value:

Men's Bath Robes at $2.75—
Cotton blanket robes, in 11 distinct and desirable patterns. They are light in weight—yet heavy enough to be comfortable. Liberally cut, carefully made.

Embroideries, Edgings, Insertions—
Several hundred yards, all in good patterns, but not all perfectly fresh in appearance. Not greatly mussed, any of them. 10c and 15c a yard; regularly 15c to 30c.

Straw Matting Remnants—
Some rolls contain 30 yards—some only 10 yards. Sold only by the full remnant.

Children's Reefers at $3.50 Each—
Though the collection from which you choose at that price holds values up to $8. The reefers are of boucle cheviot, mostly in navy blue and black. Some are attractively trimmed with braid.

Women's $1 Waists at 50c—
Two lots of these. One of flannelette waists; red ground with fancy stripes. The others are Galatea cloth waists; black ground with white stripes. Full fronts, plaited backs. Were $1. Are 50c each. Not all sizes

French Tooth Brushes—
Several excellent kinds that sell regularly at

Hosiery—Men's and Women's—
Fast black or tan cotton half hose, fine gauge, double soles, high spliced heels. 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c a pair.
Fast black cotton stockings, regular made, full sized, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed. 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c a pair.

Remnants of Cashmeres—Half Price—
Various good grades, many good shades. The remnants range from 1½ to 4 yards. Very suitable for women's waists. And there are many pretty dress patterns for children. Prices were 75c, $1 and $1.25

The Wanamaker Store

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, January 22, 1901.

The whirl of social activity has abated somewhat within the last few days, and so many of the Parisiennes who own some of the charming villas at Nice, and other parts of the Riviera are making their exit for a short time from the gay capital.

Many beautiful toilettes have been sent to the Riviera in anticipation of gay festivities, and the reception and Casino dresses are particularly fascinating. The most lovely toilettes for the Casino are made in cloth of silver and "drap d'or." These are in the Princesse style, with incrustations of lace sprinkled with strass stones. On several corselet skirts, which produce a Princesse effect, with the advantage of having a corsage apart, a garland of raised gold roses and embroidered green silk foliage adorns one side and round the hem; whilst a richly embroidered bolero is finished by a chou and long echarpe of silver or gold gauze, fringed with similar glittering metallic bands.

The Empire style continues to be much adopted, but clinging to the figure and slightly shaped in towards the waist, whilst beneath a transparency the perfectly fitting satin Princesse robe is quite discernible. Applications of velvet and panne painted, resembling most exquisite flowers, are charmingly introduced on some of the newest lace gowns. Gold gauze flowers are much used for trimming the decolletage of evening gowns, spangled with strass stones. Again, many of the mousseline and lace evening gowns have a Watteau effect produced by a large bow with long broad silk ends, attached to the middle of the back.

Although the winter has become so mild, yet sable gets dearer and yet more dear; on the other hand, chinchilla, although very fashionable, is not rising to a prohibitory price. The furriers say that it is declining a little in popularity.

For the many costly garments that the couturiers are at present turning out, fur is used as a large proportion of the design. It is now dressed in such a supple manner that it can be moulded and even draped like a woolen fabric. Complete dresses are being made of the softer sorts of fur—ermine, chinchilla, or broadtail, folded and shaped, without the effect being in the least heavy. Such gowns are seen rather as curiosities, "bien entendu," for they are rather too costly to be in common use. An evening dress that has just come out of the hands of one of the "Roi de la Mode" has a deep flouncing, not full, but so cut as to flow out well, in ermine. This is united with heavy white silk and rich embroideries.

The furriers are also mixing their furs with very happy effect. Chinchilla is frequently seen with sealskin, bear with sable, and white fox with mink. Fur also appears on some gowns in the form of rosette-shaped applications. On a few very smart ones it is cut out in fanciful shape and applique with embroideries in gold thread.

Many of the new "demi-saison" models are being decorated, by way of collar, with a little triple coachman's cape. This is substituted for the long-worn revers at the shoulders of tailored gowns, and being similar to one of the coats worn by Sarah Bernhardt, in "L'Aiglon," it is called after the play.

"All-Wool" in Boys' TROUSERS

About a week ago a friendly critic told us that a certain large reputable store was selling *all-wool* knee trousers at 59 cents a pair. Our lowest price was 75 cents.

Our informant was positive that the trousers had been sold as "*all-wool.*" Our clothing chief said that they must be cotton-mixtures. There was only one sure test. We obtained a pair of the trousers—put a swatch of the cloth in the acid-pot and boiled it thoroughly. Wool would have been eaten up entirely; this swatch came out intact—not a thread broken. The dye was gone; the woolly face was gone, but the solid cotton was there to prove that the "all-wool" fabric was almost 90 per cent. cotton—*contained scarcely any wool, at all!*

We didn't consider our 75c Trousers dear after that; for ours are every fibre wool. We never sell any other. Then all seams are double sewed with *silk* thread, and just now's the time boys need new trousers to carry their coats through the season.

Wide variety of excellent Knee Trousers, for boys of 4 to 16 years, of pure wool fabrics, at 75c a pair.

200 Corduroy Trousers for boys of 3 to 16 years. Price 70c—exceptionally low for such quality.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Imported Dresses for Girls

This is the final price to close out these very pretty winter dresses. All of this present lot were brought from abroad. They are stylish and practical one and two-piece dresses, for girls of six to sixteen years. All plain and plaid cloths, variously made, and tastefully trimmed with braid, strappings of cloth and velvet. Former prices ranged up to $20. To-day choose for

$7.50 Each

An opportunity to buy a handsome dress at less than the cost of material.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Quick Clean-up of Winter Hats

This is a small group of Women's Winter Hats, fur-trimmed turbans, cloth and velvet-trimmed hats, that were $5 and $6. To-day choose for

two dollars each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Odd Lots of *Muslin* UNDERWEAR

We're gathering up the aftermath of the January Sale—the soiled and mussed garments and the odd lots and broken sizes. Not quite so satisfying to pick from as where sizes are complete; but splendid bargains when you find what you want.

These suggestions:

Corset Covers—
At 25c, from 50c—Of nainsook or cambric; 4 styles: Round neck trimmed with neat embroidery, or torchon lace; some with insertion; some trimmed with ribbon.
At 50c, from $1 to $1.50—Of nainsook or cambric; 9 styles: V or round neck trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion; others with dainty embroidery; most of them ribbon trimmed.

Petticoats—
At 75c, from $1 and $1.25—Of muslin or cambric; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or neat embroidery.

Chemises—
At 18c, from 25c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lace.
At 35c, from 50c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery.
At 50c, from $1—Of nainsook or cambric; 3 styles: Round or square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion and ribbon.

Drawers—
At 50c, from 75c and $1.25—Of muslin or cambric; 4 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery ruffle or deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with point de Paris or torchon lace and insertion.

Second floor.

FUR ROBES

This grizzly bear skin makes a very handsome and comfortable robe for carriage or sleigh. It's a fine skin, and is moderately priced at $125. Robes made of various other animal skins, all carefully tanned and beaver lined. Wolf, at $35 to $50; lynx, $35; China deer, $35 and $45; gray fox, $40.

Very excellent imitations of bear and marten skins are shown in these celebrated Bishop robes. Soft, silky, well made; Indian tanned; will not crack; very durable. Sizes 4 ft. x 5 ft., at $15, to 5 ft. x 6 ft., at $35.

Third floor.

VALENTINES

The day is less than a week off. There's a big stock of valentines here. Enough to last until the 14th, of course. But there'll not be so wide a variety in a day or two as now. Nor will the choosing be so convenient, perhaps.

So many kinds of flat cards and folders. Plenty at 1c and up to 12c.

Novelty cards at 6c to 25c, and drop cards at 5c to 25c. The old-fashioned lace valentines are still popular—1c to 35c.

Hand-painted celluloid cards at 70c, at $1, at $2.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

The New-Old Tragi-Comedy at the Lyceum Theatre.

Cunarder Vagaries in Those Preposterous "Early Seventies"—A Bouquet of Fragrant Dramatic Memories.

The new play at the Lyceum ought to be called, instead of "Richard Savage," a name that means nothing except to a member of the Savage Club, (and surely nothing sorrowful to him,) "The Unnatural Mother; or, The Sad Misadventures of a Young Man in Search of Recognition." It is a tragi-comedy in five mortal acts, and is made up of odds and ends of literary history and criticism, choice selections from the ancient body of melodrama, bits of stage lore and stagecraft, of sentiment and humor, of convention and tradition, and, if it seems to lack the breath of life, in spite of the handsome way in which it has been produced and the generally capable acting, the reason is probably the simple one that the play has no reason.

Granted that the unnatural mother, of the possibility of whose relationship to the hero (if not the probability) no other personage in the play seems to harbor a doubt, might deny the relationship angrily. What then? She is clearly a most objectionable creature morally, and grossly deficient in humorous perception, good manners, and entertaining qualities. Recognition by her would not entitle Savage to any social position or bring him any property. It would simply brand him as a left-handed scion of nobility, and he is quite as good as that, nameless and unrecognized. The play, therefore, is worse than weak in its motive.

Mrs. Brett's persecution of the poor fool who says he is her offspring becomes simply preposterous in Act IV., and is never made to seem likely. The dramatist evidently wants us to believe that she knows him to be her son, and he surely makes her wicked enough when she is exhibited as disowning him. The persecution is a "turn of the screw" which, as the woman is not represented as absolutely mad, the spectator's mind refuses to accept. But that is of less account than the unlikelihood of Richard's persistence. Now, with a supposed father the case might be different. But why on earth should any man, even the most reckless and eccentric, desire the mere recognition of such a heartless, wicked, malicious, and impossible mother?

The strange thing is that Mrs. Ryley seems to think the situation has positive sentimental value; that the pursuit of the unnatural mother is touching and heroic. So in "My Lady Dainty" she wastes her energies on the useless and impossible, and so, in "The Coat of Many Colors" and some of her other pieces, she has juggled with impossible situations and frittered away her good talent.

A talent for stagecraft Mrs. Ryley certainly has. If one could accept the central idea in this new example of romantic melodrama, the play would be mightily entertaining. It is all cleverly contrived. The selected parts are capably put together from a theatrical point of view. Such episodes as the meeting of the lovers in Act I., the interruption of the feast, the baiting of the female villain by Anee Olfield, the street encounter, and the killing, all full of ancient device, are handled in a really masterful way. It's not an easy craft, this building up of melodrama, and it is a pity that Mrs. Ryley's uncommon measure of skill at it could not be more wisely and profitably used. As it is, "Richard Savage" is a fine show.

We are officially informed that nothing like the new farce at the Garrick Theatre, yclept "Captain Jinks," was ever seen in this town before. This does not mean, probably, nothing quite so bad, dramatically speaking. In a season which has already produced "Cupid Outwits Adam," "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," "Caleb West," and "My Lady Dainty," that would be saying too much. "Captain Jinks," as theatrical entertainment and as dramatic art, ranks well with those pieces. But it is probably true that nothing at all like the happenings pictured in "Captain Jinks" was ever seen here or elsewhere in real life.

In those "early seventies," which are so hopelessly confused in the piece with the eighties and the nineties and the naughties, a Cunard steamer, manned by one seaman and carrying one passenger, arrives at a pier guarded by one patrolman. One newsboy makes the pier, called on the housebill a "dock," populous, and the customs work is all done by one noisy detective. Soldiers, accredited in press agents' announcements, though not in the play, to the historic Seventh Regiment, wear red coats with epaulets, white trousers and shakos, and are said to have been taking part in a political procession. Not even in the "seventies" were militia regiments accustomed to meddle with party politics. These gentlemen must belong to the band.

One of the funny scenes in "Lover's Lane" introduces the new manager of the "op'ry house," who also serves as bill poster and personally leads his orchestra. Mr. Fitch is fond of new managers of "op'ry houses." For instance, in "Jinks," he makes the eminent Mapleson manager of the Italian Opera in New York in 1872, the year before the glorious and still remembered "swan song" of Max Strakosch. That is not a fatal error, of course. Mapleson managed Tietjens's concert tour in the middle seventies, and took the lease of the Academy in 1878. It seems much funnier to an old stager to hear of thrifty Col. Mapleson "baling out" one of Mr. Fitch's nondescript soldiers who has been locked up for bribing an officer.

We have had so many objectionable children on the stage lately, including the two awful boys in "My Lady Dainty" and the youngster in "Captain Jinks," that it is refreshing to see children behind the footlights acting like children. The little folks in the street scene of "Lover's Lane" are the most natural folks in the play. From the smallest girl to the large fat boy, they play naturally, sing like real children, and go through their solemn march as children naturally would. The fisticuffs encounter is very lifelike, too.

Children are rarely dramatic. It is a long while since we have had an infant prodigy such as Bijou Heron was in Mr. Fitch's "early seventies." But, if they are to be employed on the stage, it is well to have them picturesque and interesting.

Melodrama will keep its hold on the multitude so long as it can be done so well as they do "Under Two Flags" at the Garden Theatre. Not to speak just now of the one piece of acting which makes this production "worth while" for the sophisticated playgoer, the management of the ensemble scenes and the uncommon beauty and ingenuity of the scenic effects, ought to draw the crowd for a long while. The pictures grow more beautiful and more wonderful as the plot thickens. From an old curiosity shop in Rouen to a brilliantly lighted "Winter garden"; thence to an Algerian café, to a habitable room in a Moorish ruin, to a waterside villa overlooking a moonlit sea with warships riding at anchor, and, at length, to a rocky pass surrounded by mountains, all the art and skill of the painters and electricians are put to the best use.

The rising of the mists in the somewhat enigmatical scene of the rescue of the Governor from the quicksands is not as effective as it might be if so much explanation was not needed, though in a mechanical sense it is very well done. But the simoon is certainly a masterwork.

Years ago, though somewhat later than the "early seventies," Augustin Daly introduced, not a simoon, but a cyclone, (or was it the typhoon?) in a musical piece called "Xanina," which had only a short run at Daly's. One remembers that it shared the interest with a troupe of real and incomparably ugly Nautch girls and the singing voice of James Lewis. Then the palm trees bended to the force of the wind, but there was nothing else, excepting a darkened stage and the sound of the wind machine. The columns of blinding sand the wind sweeps across the stage in the fourth act of Potter's play are something entirely new in stage storms.

Mr. Leo Ditrichstein politely corrects a misstatement which has been made twice, as it seems, in this column, pardonably, and with no intent to deceive. "All on Account of Eliza," done at the Garrick Theatre early in the season, and to be put forward again at Wallack's in a few weeks, is not an adaptation of a German piece, but is entirely original with Mr. Ditrichstein, who says he found the chief incident in an old newspaper, and drew some of his personages directly from his observation of life in a New York village.

The writer who made the error thought Mr. Ditrichstein's comic play was taken from a German schwank. But then, this playwright naturally looks at things from a German point of view. Certainly the jokes in his schoolroom scene and the incidents of the night in Act III. have little of the quality of American humor. All the same, Mr. Ditrichstein is entitled to all the credit attached to the authorship of the play.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

What Composers, Players, and Singers Are Doing in Many Places.

Carl Goldmark, who lately obtained considerable success with his operas, "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "Prisoners of War," is at present engaged in the composition of another opera. This will be entitled "Goetz von Berlichingen." Dr. Wilner, who wrote the libretto for "The Cricket on the Hearth," is also writing the libretto for the new opera, strictly upon the lines of Goethe's original. The opera has five acts and is highly dramatic. Three acts are already completed, and Goldmark, who at present is prevented from working by illness, hopes to finish the work within the year. The first representation will take place at the Vienna Opera, where, as is well known, Goldmark's works receive the most careful attention. Another of his operas, "Merlin," which the composer has radically transformed, will shortly be produced there. The original last act of "Merlin" has been completely sacrificed, and will be entirely rewritten.

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Richard Wagner's "Rienzi," which has been neglected for ten years, was recently brought out at the Munich Opera with new brilliant scenery and costumes. More than 400 persons appeared on the stage in the second act. This opera formerly required six hours for representation, but Wagner so considerably shortened it that it can now be performed in four and a half. The changes in this work made by Frau Cosima Wagner have not been altogether accepted, many passages that she had retained being abandoned, and some of those that she had rejected being restored. In this new revised form "Rienzi" was brought before the public, making the Wagner répertoire of the Vienna Opera complete. In May a Wagner cycle will be undertaken by the Opera in the form of model representations, as they will be executed by the Opera troupe alone without the aid of any foreign artists.

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Russia has set an example to the world in the matter of a proper appreciation of folk-song. Her Geographical Society sends out Commissioners, one literary and one musical, each year into a particular district, where its members mix with the people at popular celebrations of all sorts and note down words and melodies. The last endeavor resulted in fifty-two examples, with which the agents returned to St. Petersburg in triumph.

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Persons contemplating a transatlantic trip in the early Summer are naturally anxious to know whether there will be opera in London. This is what The London Daily News thinks about it: "The question has been asked whether the death of her late Majesty will cause the postponement of the opera season. Subject, of course, to any strongly expressed wish (which is not at all anticipated) by the syndicate, of which the King is at the head, we have reason to believe that the opera season will be held as usual. This is, indeed, in accordance with precedent and good sense. When William IV. died London was in full season; but except that both opera houses were closed on the night of the royal funeral, Pasta did not suspend her representations at the King's Theatre, nor Schroeder Devrient her performances at Drury Lane. Within three weeks, indeed, the Sacred Harmonic Society had got out a cantata in honor of the new Queen. Within less than a couple of months of the demise of her predecessor Queen Victoria had more than once attended the opera, and early in August the audience were rebuked for taking part in something like a riot, which occurred in her Majesty's presence, on the refusal of Ivanoff to sing until the dilatory manager had conformed to the indispensable preliminary of settling up certain arrears of salary. It is doubtful whether the opera season would have collapsed even had the Queen's death happened in June, although the management have always taken the precaution to insert in their contracts a clause that if the directors find it necessary a demise of the Crown shall be considered force majeure. But the Covent Garden season does not even start till four months hence."

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Miss Helmore, daughter of Sullivan's first master at the Chapel Royal, has contributed to The Musical Times, which will be published on Feb. 1, some interesting anecdotes of the deceased composer. Sullivan, it seems, might not have gone to the Chapel Royal at all had it not been that a pretty housemaid at Helmore's, on a visit to a soldier sweetheart at Sandhurst, where the composer's father was bandmaster, spoke of the happy life of Helmore's choir boys. And when Sullivan returned from Leipsic in 1861, so hard was the struggle that he was glad for a year to attend four afternoons a week as assistant master to Helmore; not to give the Chapel Royal choristers music lessons, but to teach them the three Rs.

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The Musical World, a new monthly, edited by Philip Hale and published by the J. B Millet Company of Boston, has made its appearance. It contains carefully written and interesting articles on Harold Bauer, Verdi, and other topics. It is well made, well printed, and its columns do not contain any paid glorifications of musical nobodies.

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Mr. Edward German confirms the report that he has undertaken to complete the late Sir Arthur Sullivan's opera, "The Emerald Isle," intended for the Savoy. Some of Mr. German's greatest successes have been achieved with illustrative and incidental music for the stage. The appropriateness of his "Richard III." pieces, written for Mr. Richard Mansfield's revival of the play at the Globe in 1889, led to Sir Henry Irving commissioning him to provide the "Henry VIII." numbers, of which "The Three Dances" have been so popular since 1892. Afterward came "The Tempest," "The Romeo and Juliet," and "As You Like It," incidental pieces for the Haymarket, Lyceum, and St. James's, respectively.

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W. F. Apthorp's book on "The Opera, Past and Present" is out. It is a substantial-looking volume in the Music Lover's Library, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and will bear a careful examination.

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Mr. Jean de Reszke will sing the young Siegfried for us this season. He regards his return to this part as an artistic caprice, but one which he must, for old affection's sake, permit himself. When "Siegfried" was given in Philadelphia last week, with Mr. Dippel as the hero, the members of the company noticed that Edouard de Reszke was giving an uncommonly fine performance of Wotan. The explanation came at the close of the performance, when Brother Jean walked on the stage. He had been listening to the performance as a rehearsal for himself.

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There are two ways of getting one's self talked about as a writer on music. One of them is described in those recent remarks of Mr. Runciman in The Saturday Review on Glasenapp's "Wagner": "Mr. Glasenapp evidently considers himself a great man. He is mistaken. This, his lifework and masterpiece, could have been compiled in a few months by any industrious English journalist; it is great only in the sense of forming a large, heavy book. In England our musical journalism is bad enough, (there is only one weekly paper, The Musical Standard, that an educated man or woman can read,) but the journalism which accepts Glasenapp as the prophet of Wagner is lower than ours. When we inquire who Mr. Glasenapp is, we speedily find that his only claim to distinction is that he knew Wagner, and is one of the Bayreuth mutual-admiration coterie. No one else admires them, but Glasenapp calls Wolzogen a distinguished person; Wolzogen does as much by Glasenapp; they unite in speaking highly of Messrs. Ashton Ellis and Houston Chamberlain, who in turn tell us how high and mighty are Glasenapp and Wolzogen, and so the game goes round. It is very delightful. But it should not lead us to think them all great men nor to accept Glasenapp's 'Wagner' as a 'monumental' work. I shall use the volumes as they appear to hurl at a Wagnerite gentleman who puts his street piano under my windows and grinds out the 'Tannhäuser' overture." The Bayreuth coterie has one way of advertising itself. Another way is to attack everything of established authority. That makes people sit up. Mr. Runciman has by that method succeeded in getting his chatterings quoted even in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TO FEATURE HILDA SPONG.

The Daniel Frohman Stock Company Will Go on the Road After March 2.

When Daniel Frohman's stock company, which is at present presenting "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" at Daly's Theatre, terminates its engagement on March 2, the organization will temporarily cease to be a stock company and will begin its tour on the following Monday in support of Miss Hilda Spong, who Mr. Frohman intends to feature through the country in the rôle of Caroline Rayward.

Mr. Frohman, when asked if it was true he intended to make the above change in his company, replied: "I have arrived at the conclusion after these many years of experience that unless a stock company can offer the theatre-going public outside of New York a play which is exceptionally strong the enterprise will not prove a profitable one. I have tried almost every other method for making my organization profitable while on tour, and find that it is absolutely useless. Not that the season heretofore has not been successful from both a financial and artistic standpoint, but the profits have not been up to my expectation. This change in my company does not mean that it will be permanent. After they return to this city it will be the same organization that it has been for the past fifteen years."

Before concluding to make this change in his company, Mr. Frohman consulted with the members of his company for the purpose of ascertaining if it was agreeable to them to make the tour in support of Miss Spong, and every one, with the exception of May Robson, who plays the part of Keziah, the housemaid, and Miss Cecilia Loftus, who is Lucy Pillenger, consented to continue. Miss Robson's rôle will be played by Alison Skipworth, after the company concludes in this city.

Miss Loftus, who has been out of the cast all of the week in consequence of having been knocked down and hurt by a cab last Monday, will resume her part in the play this evening.

NEW STARS FOR NEXT SEASON.

John Mason, May Robson, and Possibly Jessie Millward Will Be at the Head of Companies.

Many of the prominent theatrical managers even at this early date are arranging their affairs for next season, and it can be said when the season of 1901-2 opens that the American stage will have several new stars on its list. Prominent among these will be John Mason, who at present is a member of Daniel Frohman's stock company and playing the rôle of Captain Dorvaston in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" at Daly's Theatre.

Mr. Mason will be brought forth as a star by Jacob Litt, the present lessee of the Broadway Theatre and the proprietor and lessee of many theatres throughout the West. Mr. Litt, it was said yesterday, has not as yet decided upon any particular play for Mr. Mason, but he is in conference with representatives of various playwrights.

May Robson, another of Charles Frohman's players, will in all probability be seen at the head of her own company next season. In conversation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Miss Robson said: "My withdrawal from Mr. Frohman's forces after having been a member of his various organizations for sixteen years is with the friendliest of relations existing between us. My contract expires early next month, and I have definitely decided not to renew it. This move on my part has long been contemplated, because the opportunity has never yet been given me to demonstrate the ability I possess. Take, for example, my present rôle of Keziah, the housemaid in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment." I have exactly twenty-eight lines to speak, and while I am perfectly contented, it is not exactly what is expected of me, many of my friends say.

"Negotiations are now pending and will very likely be closed within the next few days for the purchase of a play which will give me an opportunity to display my talents, and with the ample financial backing I have, a competent company will be secured to support me.

"After terminating my season with Daniel Frohman's company on March 2, I shall undertake at once to perfect my arrangements, and I trust that I will be able to offer the public of this city a clever production the early part of next season."

It was also reported in theatrical circles yesterday that Charles Frohman contemplated starring one of the two leading women now appearing in "Mrs. Dane's Defense" next season, with the chances greatly in favor of Jessie Millward. No confirmation of this report could be had at Mr. Frohman's office yesterday, owing to his absence.

"UNCLE TOM" TO BE REVIVED.

William A. Brady Preparing to Give an Elaborate Production at the Academy.

William A. Brady yesterday arranged to make an elaborate spectacular production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Academy of Music for an extensive engagement commencing March 4. The cast will embrace many prominent players, among those already engaged being Wilton Lackaye as Uncle Tom, Odell Williams as Phineas Fletcher, William Harcourt as George Harris, L. R. Stockwell as Marks the lawyer, Mrs. Annie Yeamans as Aunt Ophelia, and Maud Raymond as Topsy.

The resources of nearly every scenic studio in town will be taxed to supply a pictorial equipment for the big stage of the Academy. Among the artists employed to do this work are John H. Young, D. Frank Dodge, Frank Platzer, and Gates and Morange. The latter will provide an intricate transformation, typical of the evolution of the negro from barbarism, through slavery to liberty and enlightenment, and culminating with Little Eva's transition to heaven. Mr. Brady will employ over 400 people in the plantation scenes.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Gustav von Moser's Farce Revived by the Stock Company.

"Ultimo," a farce in five acts, by Gustav von Moser, was revived last night at the Irving Place Theatre by the German stock company in place of the announced production of "Der Letzte Brief," a German version of Sardou's "A Celebrated Case," which had to be postponed on account of the illness of Miss Hedwig Lange.

"Ultimo" is a farce which has been played often, but which has survived for many years, and that it is still as amusing as it was when it was first produced was shown last night by the hearty reception it received from the audience. The many various characters, from the Kommerzienrath, who knows little about books but a great deal about the Stock Exchange, to the Herr Professor, his brother, who thinks he knows all about the Stock Exchange, and then finds he is neither bear nor bull, but merely an innocent lamb, gave the clever players of Mr. Conried's company all the opportunities for comedy and character acting they could desire.

Max Hänseler played the Kommerzienrath and G. von Seyffertitz was the Professor. The other parts down to the smallest were all well cast. The revival was very successful, especially in view of the fact that it was substituted almost at the last hour, but this is the advantage of the German répertoire system.

MUSICAL AGENT'S FAILURE.

Charles L. Young Files Petition in Bankruptcy with $31,921 Liabilities.

Charles L. Young, musical agent at 1,123 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $31,021 and nominal assets of $10,007, consisting of two claims for damages for breach of contract, $9,500; office furniture, $400, covered by a chattel mortgage of $500; notes, $175, and cash in bank, $2.

Mr. Young has a musical bureau at 1,123 Broadway, has been acting as manager of musical artists, and has been engaged in this line for fifteen years. The liabilities are principally on claims for breach of contract, salary, printing, advertising, and borrowed money. There is $300 due to the City of New York for personal taxes.

The schedules include the names of sixty-six creditors, among whom are the Misses Marie and Clementine Macchi, $5,000; Mme. Alexa, $2,250; Mary Duff, $2,250; Kate Rummelsberg, $1,250; Rosa Linde Wright, $1,200; Alice Campbell Forsyth of London, $1,100; Isabelle Beaton, $1,000; and Edouard Colonne of Paris, $1,500.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company will not journey to Philadelphia Tuesday to give a performance, owing to the house having been leased for another purpose. They will instead give a performance in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

The Manhattan College Dramatic Society, which was so successful last season with its presentation of "Richelieu," at the Harlem Opera House, will present "Macbeth" at the same theatre next Wednesday afternoon. The cast will be made up entirely by the students of the college. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the Athletic Association of the college.

It was rumored in theatrical circles yesterday that in the event of Manager Alfred E. Arons of the Savoy Theatre settling his financial obligations the next attraction at that house would be Charles Frohman's comedians, who at present are rehearsing a new play for production in this city in the near future. Mr. Arons has been negotiating with Mr. Frohman the early part of this week toward bringing this arrangement about.

Henrietta Crosman, who has been filling a most successful engagement since she left New York with her play, "Mistress Nell," is at present playing at the Auditorium Theatre, Philadelphia, where her season thus far has been remarkable for fashionable attendance and financial results. Last Saturday night the receipts were $2,000. This broke all records of the theatre. Aubrey Boucicault, who played the part of King Charles in this city and who resigned to accept an important rôle in "Quo Vadis," will rejoin Miss Crosman in his original part next week. Sidney Booth, at present playing the part of the merry monarch, will then assume the rôle of the Duke of Buckingham.

Jules Judels, who holds a position as callboy on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, was poisoned during a performance of "Lohengrin" last Wednesday night, and only by the prompt assistance of a physician and a stomach pump was he relieved. Young Judels has been suffering considerable with a severe attack of the grip, and during a delirious moment he took a bottle of red ink which stood on a table in one of the rooms and drank its contents. His immediate calls for assistance attracted the attention of some stage hands who summoned a doctor, who promptly relieved his stomach of the fluid. He was reported to be improved yesterday.

HARRY RUSSELL DISCHARGED.

"Nothing Against" the Man Who Escaped from Jail July 4, 1895.

Harry Russell, who, with Joseph Killoran and Charles Allen, on July 4, 1895, made a daring escape from Ludlow Street Jail, where they hade been confined on a charge of robbing Post Offices, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court and discharged by Magistrate Mayo. Russell was arrested on Wednesday night in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Central Office detectives who were there on another case. They recognized him as the notorious bank burglar and Post Office robber, and, although they had no charge to make against him, they took him in on suspicion. He told the detectives that there was nothing against him on the old charge of Post Office robbery, for which he was awaiting trial when he escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail, and Capt. Titus found such to be the case when he communicated with the United States authorities.

By a strange coincidence it was announced in London on Wednesday that a man now serving a term in an English prison for highway robbery is believed to be Allen, one of Russell's pals. If this is really Allen, it leaves but one of the daring trio, Killoran, unaccounted for. His movements since leading his associates to freedom here have been enveloped in mystery, although he was reported as having been recognized in many places.

GOOD PRICES FOR PICTURES.

Forty-three of the Late Edward Kearney's Collection, and Some Others, Bring $31,300.

For forty-three paintings, the collection of the late Edward Kearney, with a few additions of a private collector, the sum of $31,300 was realized at the American Art Galleries last night.

Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, faced an audience that not only filled all of the space in the salesroom, but overflowed into the gallery adjoining. And though the auctioneer remarked, after more than half of the catalogue had been passed over, "Why, you're just waking up!" the sale, on the whole, was a successful one.

The highest price of the evening was paid for Mauve's "After a Rain—Holland." The picture, showing a rod glistening with moisture and fringed with grass, along which a farmer is bringing home some horses, was started at $1,000. A second bid raised that by $500, and then by $100 bids it went quickly to $2,100; $2,500 was the next bid, and it was finally sold to A. Lewisohn for $3,700.

For a Corot, "Chateau de Pierrefonds," also started at $1,000, the price was rapidly advanced to $3,200, at which it was sold to a buyer said to be J. Kennedy Tod. The same buyer secured Leroille's "Returning Home at Evening," for $1,225, and Quartley's "Fishermen—Early Morning," for $1,025.

For the Inness "Landscape," dated 1893, the first bid was $1,200, and it was knocked down for $2,000.

M. Knoedler & Co. bought the Mauve "Return of the Flock," for $2,250, and Fishel, Adler & Schwartz Schreyer's "The Advance Guard" for $3,150. Two bids were received for a "Head of a Man," catalogued as "attributed to Rembrandt," and P. Field got it for $30. For a "Landscape" which was attributed to Diaz, but which Mr. Kirby announced was doubtful, Mr. Gottlieb paid $150, and for "Helping Mother," put down as a Meyer von Bremen, which the auctioneer also said had been pronounced doubtful, E. Goldberg gave $65.

Some of the other lots went as follows:

"Landscape and Cattle," De Haas, to L. Bamberger	$300
"Boulevard des Italiens," Beraud, to Peter De Lacey	600
"Fortuny's Studio," Ferrandiz, to F. W. Savin	1,100
"Sheep in Stable," Verboeckhoven, to J. B. Duke	620
"Head of a Dog," Gerome, to J. Montaignac	240
"The Combat," Brascassat, to T. G. Will	1,110
"Sunday Afternoon During Harvest," Bosch, to A. O'Connor	725
"Contented," Ronner-Coe, to Mr. Gottlieb	800
"La Masque," Madrazo, to E. Blumenstiel	825
"Moses Exposed on the Nile," Perrault, to M. S. Allen	1,000
"The Duel," Domingo, to M. S. Allen	800

PROF. ADLER ON CIVIC LIFE.

He Proposes to Defeat Tammany by Winning the Masses.

Dr. Felix Adler was the speaker of the evening at the two hundred and seventeenth meeting of the Baptist Social Union and dinner at Delmonico's last night. Bishop Potter, who was to have been present, was absent owing to the death of his brother yesterday in the City of Mexico. Charles E. Hughes, the President, acted as toastmaster. Among the guests present were James B. Colgate, William D. Pyles, T. Townsend Smith, and Prof. A. S. Bickmore.

The subject of Dr. Adler's address was "Civic Ideals and Responsibilities."

"If the conditions of New York were fully known," said Dr. Adler, "the city would not long remain as it is. Everywhere the procession is moving toward the cities, and the problem is not that of New York alone, but of the whole Republic. What does it mean, then, to confess that the administration of great cities has never yet been successfully met?

"The history of municipal government, or misrule, can be divided into three periods. The first was one of violence; the second was one of fraud or open theft. That has passed, and now we are living in the third period, that of vice. There has been some outward appearance of improvement in this direction, but what I want you to consider is whether there has been a weakening in the inner spirit, which is still more dangerous.

"It is no longer the open theft, but the secret corruption that is eating into the community, and that is the worst symptom at present. Our citizens are only intrenching the bosses the more by their subservience in being willing to buy them off. It is impossible in any decent gathering to tell one-tenth of the misery that these men are causing by their devotion to the dollar, and nothing but the dollar.

"The remedy in all cases is the spirit. What we want is an outpouring of the divine spirit, which in the field of politics manifests itself as public spirit. I don't know how this is to be secured except as every man interested in it becomes an apostle of public spirit, and spreads the contagion.

"How shall we come in contact with the masses that seem inseparably wedded to Tammany Hall, or some other hall? I doubt if we can outnumber them. Can we win them? I think to do it our manners must become democratic as well as our political theories. What I mean by Democratic manners is acquiring the habit of slipping off the mantle of condescension when we come in contact with the so-called under classes. In things fundamental we are equal.

"But nowadays the employer holds aloof from his employes. There is no sympathy between the two. It is this we must seek. The masses can only be led as we come to them and lead them to trust us."

RIDLEY'S

A RIDLEY SALE IS HAILED BY ALL GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS!

They know from experience that it means money in their pockets and reliable merchandise in their Homes! Some of our friends who have moved up town would do well to give us the pleasure of their presence. They can save money here just as they used to.

THE GREATEST HOUSE FURNISHING AND FURNITURE SALE

IN THE HISTORY OF THE TRADE NOW IN PROGRESS.

Watch Announcements in Evening Papers.

MEN'S FANCY VESTS.

Double Breasted, all sizes, with dots and checks, Black, Brown, Green and other fashionable shades. They were made to sell for $3.00 and more. A Grand Bargain

1.19

YOUTHS' VERY FINE *ALL WOOL* PEA JACKETS

with wool lining—sizes, 16, 17, 18, 19 years. Worth $3.00 to $6.50. We close them out for

1.95

SILKS.

All Silk Colored Taffetas. A splendid lot plain colors — 75c. grade. Yard

47c.

DRESS GOODS.

Double Fold Dress Plaids for Children's Dresses. 3 cases. Yard

83/4c.

All Wool Homespun Suiting, in Grey, Oxford and Brown. Yard

39c.

VELVETS.

30-inch Black Silk Velvet, a limited lot. Bargain price. Yard

98c.

DOMESTICS.

Striped Outing Flannel, Heavy Quality—5 cases. Yard

57/8c.

Choice Ginghams, 5 cases, mostly blue checks. Yard

3c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CLOSING OUT odd pieces—50 inch fine quality Rich Silk Tapestries and Brocatelles for *Furniture Covering and Portieres.* These goods have been sold from 2.25 to 6.50 yard. We have reduced them all to per yard

98c.

TABLE DAMASK.

58 inch full Bleached Heavy Damask, choice patterns, regular 30c quality —per yard

19c.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Fleece Lined Ribbed Vests, long Sleeves, Ribbon Run, Drawers to match, 300 dozen, each

19c.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Black Hose, 25c. goods, a special bargain, pair

15c.

Stores Open Saturdays from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311½ to 321 GRAND ST., NEW YORK CITY.

HUNDREDS KILLED AT BAKU.

Great Petroleum Fire Again Beyond Control—An Oil Lake Burning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The loss of life in consequence of the great petroleum fire at Baku, Russian Transcaucasia, has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is known that some hundreds of persons have perished.

A dispatch to the Rossija from Baku says 500 persons have perished, and that the flames are again beyond control. The dispatch adds that the police station, ten large tenements, 500,000 tons of mazout, 350,000 tons of naphtha, and all the Rothschild reservoirs were burned.

The Journal of Commerce and Industry says Tonmeuse Lake is burning.

GIRL ALMOST LEFT BY LINER.

Miss Nelson's Brother Had Disappeared with Her Ticket.

An absent-minded brother came very near causing Miss Grace Nelson of Chicago to defer her passage across the Atlantic yesterday. She had booked on the French liner La Bretagne, and had told her friends and relatives who accompanied her to the pier good-bye when just as the gangplank was about to be lowered she found that her ticket was missing. "Hurry up, you have just about two minutes to find it," the officer on duty at the gangway informed her when she told him what the matter was.

"My brother has it in his pocket, and I don't see him. What must I do?" in a most appealing manner she informed the officer. Being told to try to find him if she could do so in the fewest moments possible, the young woman rushed down the gangplank to search for the brother whose forgetfulness was about to cause a postponement of her trip. Up the pier she rushed to search, but he couldn't be found, and, as the time remaining was "mighty near no time at all," as an attaché of the pier informed Miss Nelson, she was apparently about to give up in despair when she spied the young man, and rushing up to him, exclaimed: "You have my ticket. Where is it? I will be left! Hurry up! Oh, where is it?"

"It's in my pocket," he replied, but he couldn't get his big dogskin gloves off, it seemed, and his sister started in to make a thorough search herself. Through his pockets she went to finally find the ticket stuffed snugly away in the depths of one of the big pockets in his overcoat. "Here it is," she exclaimed, and darting for the waiting liner and rushing up the gangplank she stepped on board just before the big whistle announcing the departure of the great ship began to blow.

"They held her fur a minit or too. But them French people'll do anything fur a purty girl," said an onlooking longshoreman.

TRUCK LOAD OF COTTON ABLAZE.

Firemen Called to Fight an Exciting Bonfire on West Street.

A truck load of burning cotton furnished excitement at the corner of West and Barclay Streets yesterday afternoon. Seventeen of a load of twenty bales went up in flames before firemen could put the blaze out. Only the three under bales at the tail of the truck were saved. The loss is set by the owners, Bowlan & Littman of 27 Stone Street, at $700, insured.

The driver left his employers' place for one of the piers on the North River. When close to a peanut stand on the West Street curb, near Barclay, he found a bale near his seat on fire. In a minute other bales were on fire, and he pulled his team of two horses around on the Barclay Street crossing. To save the horses they were unhitched.

The burning load attracted a crowd, and soon a volunteer bucket brigade of nearby storekeepers was engaged trying to put the fire out. They were unsuccessful, and Policeman Filan of the Church Street Station rang in an alarm.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR WINS.

Gets $5,000 Verdict Against New Haven Road for an Engineer's Death.

A verdict for $5,000 was given by a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of William M. Hoes, the public administrator. He sued to recover damages from the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad for causing the death of George J. Dean in March, 1899. The case had some peculiar features, including the fact that the right of the public administrator to sue for damages was questioned.

Dean was an engineer employed by the railroad company and was killed in a collision at Towantic, Conn. The claim was made that his death was due to the carelessness of the telegraph operator and the train dispatcher.

Justice Lawrence heard the case, and when the jury went out he instructed it that under the laws of Connecticut the highest verdict that could be given was for $5,000. The jury was out only a short time when it brought in the verdict. Thomas F. Wickes and Alexander T. Wells represented the plaintiff. H. W. Taft and H. S. Wardner were for the defense.

Ernest W. Greis Dead.

Ernest W. Greis, an architect, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 856 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. The funeral will take place Sunday at the German Masonic Temple.

FATAL TIGER FLIRTATION.

One Kills the Belle of the Cage, Ignoring Rival that She Seemed to Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The end of a feline flirtation came to-day, when a splendid tigress, belle of the cage, was killed by one of her companions in the cage. Six splendid Bengal tigers were shipped here two weeks ago from New York by Gil Robinson, the intention being to exhibit the six in a cage, something, it is claimed, had never been done before. They were all placed in one compartment to become accustomed to each other before the road season opened in the Spring. Each animal cost $1,000, and there were two males and four females.

One of the females, a particularly sleek, graceful, and beautiful tigress, immediately captured the attention of the two males and they entirely ignored the other three, who pouted and dejectedly crouched in a corner. But the handsome female also had her preference, and with one of the tigers would have nothing to do. The other she appeared to favor.

These relations between the six continued for several days, the keepers looking constantly for a fight between the two males. But the jealousy of the scorned tiger took the form of rage against the female and culminated in an attack upon her Thursday morning at sunrise. The fight was one of the most furious the keepers ever saw. Over and over, from one end of the cage to the other, the two animals fought. The tigress made a desperate struggle for her life, but the male finally caught her by the throat with his powerful jaws and she sank to the floor dying. The enraged tiger, his eyes gleaming fiercely, did not release his hold, even when beaten over the head with iron bars, until the tigress was dead.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN MET.

Annual Convention of the Association Elects Officers.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The twenty-third annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York was held to-day in this city.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of New York City presided and delivered his annual address. He spoke of the work of the guard during the past year and of the efforts of the association. Among other things he said: "The outlook for the formation of an inter-State National guard association, such as we desire, is not very encouraging; nevertheless, I do not recommend the abandonment of the effort to secure such."

The Code Revision Committee suggested several amendments, including one for the payment of soldiers while in attendance at annual muster, inspection, and rifle practice.

The association elected the following officers:

President—Capt. Frederick Adams Wells, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn; First Vice President—Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; Second Vice President—Major Charles J. Wolf, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo; Secretary—Major James H. Manning, Third Brigade, Albany; Treasurer—Brevet Major David Wilson, Second Battery, New York; Chaplain—Capt. William H. Dunnell, Twenty-second Regiment, New York.

GIRL STUDENT DEMENTED.

Victim of the Grip Secretes Herself in a Garret.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Conn., Feb. 7.—While half the town of Bristol was searching for her this afternoon, Agnes Hodges, aged twenty, a daughter of James Hodges of North Street and a student at Smith College, was in the attic of her home, where she had secreted herself early in the day. Miss Hodges is said to be suffering from mental aberration, the result of the grip. A week ago she abandoned her studies and came home to recuperate.

At 8 o'clock this morning Mrs. Hodges informed the police that her daughter, clad only in a house wrapper and a pair of slippers on her feet, had left the house through the front door and disappeared. That section of Bristol in which the family lived was scoured, but no trace of the girl was found. This afternoon father and mother headed separate posses and searched the district for her.

Shortly after they returned home, and while they were weeping over her loss,

NIGHT DEBATE ON SUBSIDY

Senate Finally Adjourns Because of No Quorum.

War of Words Between Friends and Opponents of the Bill—Aldrich Amendment Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate discussed the Ship Subsidy bill to-day in two sessions. In the day session Messrs. McLaurin (S. C.) and Morgan, (Ala.,) both Democrats, made speeches upon it. Mr. McLaurin announced his intention to support the bill and Mr. Morgan opposed it in vigorous language. The discussion in the night session was for the most part a war of words between those favoring the bill and those opposed to it.

Mr. McLaurin, in his speech in the day session, bases his advocacy of the measure upon the theory that its passage would benefit the cotton growing interest of the Southern States.

Mr. Morgan denounced the bill as most unjustifiable legislation. Before beginning his speech he asked Mr. Allison for an estimate of the total appropriations for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Allison said he did not have exact figures, but he thought a fair estimate would be $760,000,000.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) thought the total would be greater. "The tide is rising all the time," he said. "So far we have not been able to make any reductions, but have found it necessary to make constant additions, increasing the aggregate of last year's appropriations by many millions."

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) thought the tide was rising rapidly. "We are getting into a very current of expenditures," said he.

"Yes," said Mr. Hale, "the tide is gaining rapidly, and before we know it we will have a billion-dollar session instead of billion-dollar Congresses concerning which we heard so much talk a few years ago." He went on to say that the military budget of the United States, including the expenses of the army and the navy, and the payment on account of pensions, would amount to $400,000,000. "Nearly twice as much," said he, "as paid by any European country."

Mr. Morgan referred more than once to the absence from the Chamber of Republican Senators, and when admonished by the Chair that the official reporters could not hear him he said: "I don't know why. This Chamber should be as quiet as the tomb, and it is almost as empty." Continuing he urged that the measure be sent to the committee to be recast in order that its constitutional and other imperfections might be corrected. He said it was now being considered not on its merits, but as a party measure.

NOT A PARTY MEASURE.

"Not all Senators on this side of the Chamber," interposed Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) "regard it as a party measure."

"I am glad to hear it," responded Mr. Morgan.

"This is a measure brought to the attention of the Senate by a committee of the body," suggested Mr. Allison. "It is subject to change and amendment. I quite agree with the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Spooner,) A measure cannot become a party measure until we know what it is. As it stands before us now it is merely the measure of the committee, and is subject to such amendment and change as the Senate may determine."

Discussing the ability of American shipbuilders to construct excellent ships, Mr. Morgan expressed the opinion that the American yards now, without any assistance, were the best in the world.

"Has the Senator any doubt," inquired Mr. Hale, "that the naval vessels constructed during the past ten years for the United States are the best in the world?"

"Not the slightest," responded Mr. Morgan.

"Do you not think," continued Mr. Hale, "that if the naval ships built in our yards were put to the test of actual conflict, they would prove themselves to be the best ever constructed?"

"They have proved that," replied Mr. Morgan.

"Yes, so far as they have been tested in conflict," said Mr. Hale.

"They have proved it."

Referring to the competition likely to arise between the United States and foreign nations when this Government should vote a subsidy to American ships, Mr. Morgan declared it would result in a commercial conflict between the United States and Great Britain in which the financial batteries of the two countries would be arrayed against each other. He was inclined to think the United States might be worsted in such a conflict because of the immensely superior sea power of Great Britain.

Mr. Morgan then turned his attention to the Nicaragua Canal and made an earnest plea for the adoption of the Clay amendment to the subsidy bill authorizing negotiations for a right of way for the canal. Much as he opposed the shipping bill, he indicated a purpose not to oppose it if the Nicaragua amendment was added and provision made that Congress should have power to repeal the shipping act at any time. Mr. Morgan spoke until 5 o'clock, his speech having lasted five hours.

TROUBLE OVER NIGHT SESSION.

When the Senate was called to order at 8 o'clock the galleries were filled to overflowing by the hundreds who had been attracted by the reports of the pyrotechnic display at last night's session. Scarcely had the President's gavel fallen when Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) suggested the absence of a quorum. Thirty-six Senators responded to their names—not a quorum. Mr. Jones instantly moved that the Senate adjourn, but withdrew the motion when Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) demanded that the absentees be called. The presence of forty-one Senators—less than a quorum—was developed by the call.

Addressing the Senate with some deliberation Mr. Hale said:

"If there is not interest enough in this matter to induce the presence of a quorum after a second call of the Senate, there is very little sense in keeping others of us here who do come. I shall not now move to adjourn, but if in view of the efforts that have been made to induce the attendance of a quorum those efforts shall fail, I shall move to adjourn."

The attendance of forty-six Senators was secured at 8:15 o'clock, and Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) entered an earnest and emphatic protest against the holding of night sessions with a view to advancing the Shipping bill. He was morally certain, he said, that the night sessions would not expedite the consideration of the measure. He never had known any measure to be advanced by the exercise of pure physical force.

The Senate would not determine any great question, he said, by the exercise of such force. "So far as I am concerned," he added, "I will not, from principle, debate in the nighttime any measure involving controverted questions. It has ever been a tradition of the Senate that great public questions should be considered deliberately. This measure cannot be so considered by the Senate at night sessions."

Mr. Jones (Ark.) declared that no fair-minded man on either side of the Senate believed in the propriety of night sessions. They were not in the interest of public business. He referred to the speech delivered by Mr. Morgan during the afternoon session, and asserted that while it was being delivered, not half a dozen Republican Senators were in their seats.

In conclusion, Mr. Jones said: "I do not propose to submit to this sort of exaction tamely and quietly. So far as I am concerned, I do not propose to come here at night to debate this bill if I can help it, and I think I can."

AMENDMENTS TAKEN UP.

The pending amendment to the bill was then read.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) expressed a desire to have such amendments as were to be offered by the committee acted upon in order that the Senate might know what sort of measure was to be presented finally.

"I am willing," he said, "that the bill should come to a vote. I think it would have come to a vote before this if different methods had been pursued by the advocates of it. In my opinion, one-third of the senators of the majority are quietly opposed to the measure as it stands now, but, of course, all of them will vote for it if it should come to a vote."

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) called upon Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) to explain his amendment. Mr. Aldrich said the amendment had the effect of reducing the speed of vessels on which subsidy was to be awarded from 21 knots to 18, and the payment from 2 3-10 cents per gross ton to 1 6-10 cents. He also said that the reduction upon the American Line ships would be about $40,-

extent, the effect of the tariff. He asked Mr. Aldrich if this was true, and Mr. Aldrich responded, "Unquestionably."

Mr. Depew (Rep., N. Y.,) said Mr. Allen's reasoning was fallacious. The outgoing freight, he said, generally consists of the products of the farm and is heavy, while incoming freights generally consisted of manufactured goods. A difference of a few cents a ton on outgoing freight would therefore mean a great deal, while the corresponding reduction on the high-priced incoming freights would not have a corresponding effect upon prices as a whole.

Mr. Butler contended that the bill would not reduce ocean freights, but, on the contrary, would increase them. He said if the bill would do what was claimed for it he would vote for it, as he thought anything in the interest of the people generally was Constitutional, but he believed the interests behind the bill were such that they would not permit the bill to be made in the interest of the public at large.

Mr. Jones suggested the absence of a quorum. Fifty-three Senators responded.

ATTACK ON C. A. GRISCOM.

In a serious discussion of some phases of the bill Mr. Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) referring especially to the bringing under the American flag of foreign-built ships, asserted that the men who were to derive the benefits from the measure had been well "fixed."

"Are not these men, in fact, the authors of this bill?" inquired Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)

"Some of them undoubtedly are," was the reply. "The most excellent, modest, and moderate Mr. Griscom of the International Navigation Company is fixed in every phrase of this bill. There is not a place in it where he does not come in for a large slice. And it appears, too, that our old and esteemed friend the Standard Oil Company has a considerable supply of these ships."

Mr. Tillman denounced the bill as a steal.

Considerable badinage of a good-natured sort marked the session as it progressed, started by vain efforts of Mr. Beveridge in the chair to induce Senators to gain his recognition before addressing the Senate.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) made the closing speech of the evening and soon became embroiled in a wordy war with Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.).

An amendment by Mr. Aldrich that was pending was adopted. It provides that vessels of eighteen knots and over shall receive a subsidy of 1 6-10 cents per gross ton.

Pending consideration of another amendment, Mr. Jones moved to adjourn. The motion was defeated, 29 to 22, but it developing there was no quorum, Mr. Frye moved an adjournment, and at 11:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

MR. BRYAN ON CURRENCY BILLS

Statement of His Views Presented to the House Committee on Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Chairman Southard of the House Committee on Coinage today received from William J. Bryan the latter's view of the pending bills before the House making the standard silver dollar redeemable in gold. After thanking the committee for the courtesy of inviting his views, Mr. Bryan says:

The bill has a double purpose: First, to convert standard silver dollars into subsidiary coin, and, second, to make silver dollars redeemable in gold on demand. In discussing the subject, however, it will be more logical to consider the latter proposition first, as redemption is only a step toward retirement.

There is no necessity for redemption. The legal-tender law will maintain the parity between gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should perhaps say that parity will be substantially maintained; for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1893, caused by the local demand for small change. He also cites Senator Sherman in support of his statement. Proceeding, Mr. Bryan says:

As soon as the silver dollar is made redeemable in gold an endless chain will be created, and the arguments used against greenbacks and the Treasury notes will then be turned against silver. Before the attempt to burden the gold reserve with this new obligation is consummated it may be worth while to consider the opinion expressed by Secretary Carlisle in 1895.

After quoting Mr. Carlisle's testimony before a House committee concerning redemption, Mr. Bryan continues:

Mr. Carlisle thought it a mistake to commence paying in gold, but considered it dangerous to interfere with the custom after it was once established. By the same logic it could be argued that we should not establish the custom of redeeming the silver dollars in gold.

Mr. Bryan then remarks:

The measure recommended by the committee gives to the financiers absolute control over the National debt. They can increase it at any time by presenting silver dollars for redemption and compelling an issue of bonds to replenish the gold reserve. They can in the same way contract the volume of money in circulation, since money drawn into the Treasury by an issue of bonds cannot go out again unless it is used to meet current expenses (and that is only possible when the expenditures exceed the receipts) or loaned out to favorite banks.

Second—The conversion of standard silver dollars into subsidiary coin is equivalent to the retirement of silver as standard money, and that is the last act in the programme instituted some twenty-seven years ago and persistently pursued ever since. If this is completed, gold will be the only legal-tender money and bank paper the only credit money. Bank notes not being a general legal tender and gold not being in circulation among the people, the masses will be doing their business with money which will not legally discharge their debts.

To convert a standard money into a credit money is to narrow the foundations of our financial system and at the same time enlarge the superstructure. Such a course weakens the system and both hastens catastrophe and intensifies it when it comes.

It is estimated that 95 per cent. of the business of the country is done with substitutes for money, but as all the substitutes are convertible into money on demand there must be a proportion between the substitutes and the money beyond which it is not safe to go. If, as at present, a large part of the money in circulation is not a legal tender, the proportion between the volume of legal-tender money and substitutes for money is even greater.

The proposed measure, by decreasing the money of ultimate redemption and increasing the volume of promises to pay money still further enlarges the proportion between money and its substitutes; this necessarily adds to the risk of the business man and lessens the security of the general public.

In conclusion, Mr. Bryan says: "If at any time foreign complications or panics compel a considerable exportation of gold, the proportion between money and its substitutes will be still further increased, or an immense reduction will be necessary in the volume of business."

WAR REVENUE BILL.

Republican Members of Ways and Means Committee Consider the Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee held a meeting this afternoon to formulate a plan of action relative to the War Revenue bill, but no definite conclusion was reached beyond the decision to nonconcur in the Senate amendments.

The action of the Senate in substituting an entirely new bill for the bill as it passed the House is looked upon as a distinct invasion of the prerogative of the House to initiate revenue legislation, and at the meeting to-day some of the members favored radical action to sustain what they consider the Constitutional right of the House to originate revenue legislation. One plan suggested was to ignore the bill in its present amended form, and to pass another entirely new revenue bill. But this was regarded as entirely too radical. Another proposition, and the one meeting most favor, was to report back the bill to the House to-morrow with a recommendation of non-concurrence, but without a request for a conference. This would require the Senate to ask for a conference if any was to be held.

A meeting of the full Ways and Means Committee will be held at the conclusion of the conference of the Republican members to-morrow.

CASE OF DELEGATE WILCOX.

The Hawaiian Will Present His Answer to Charges To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on Elections No. 1 gave a hearing to-day on the petitions and charges against Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii. When the hearing began Delegate Wilcox and his chief accuser, George D. Gear, who has resided in Hawaii for the last two years, were present.

Chairman Taylor of Ohio asked Mr. Wilcox if he had read the charges. The Delegate replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Taylor said the portions relating to Mr. Wilcox's marriage would be passed over, and then asked the direct question whether the Delegate had written the letters pledging aid to Aguinaldo specified in the charges.

Before he could reply several members intervened, and asked if Mr. Wilcox desired the benefit of counsel, whether he had

I will do it to the committee, and not before these boreheads coming here."

The Chairman explained that the hearings would be public, and all of Mr. Wilcox's rights would be respected.

Mr. Mann of Illinois, a member of the committee, stated that time should be given for such formal answer as Mr. Wilcox might wish to make. He was asked how soon he could prepare his answer, and he responded that it would be ready to-morrow. The committee then adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Bill Finally Passed in the House Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Post Office Appropriation bill, debate on which has consumed almost an entire week in the House, was finally passed to-day.

The debate hovered about three topics—railway mail pay, pneumatic tube service, and special fast mail facilities—but it bore no fruit. The amendment to reduce the rate of railway mail pay was ruled out on a point of order; the amendment to continue the pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia was abandoned, with the purpose of making the fight in the Senate, and the motion to strike out the appropriations for special mail facilities were defeated.

The first vote was taken upon the amendment of Mr. Burke (Texas) to strike out the appropriations of $193,000 for special mail facilities between New York and New Orleans. The amendment was defeated—73 to 123.

The vote on the amendment to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for special facilities between Kansas City and Newton, Kan., was beaten without division.

CORPORATIONS IN POLITICS.

Bill to Prohibit Their Contributing to Campaign Funds Unanimously Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today reported unanimously Senator Chandler's bill to prohibit corporations engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce, National banks, or corporations organized under the authority of Congress from contributing to political campaigns.

An amendment was made making the maximum penalty for a corporation $5,000 and $1,000 for each officer, stockholder, or employe.

By a party vote the committee reported an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $25,000 to enable the Attorney General to investigate alleged disfranchisements of voters in certain States.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Platt of New York has introduced a bill appropriating $750,000 to aid the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The bill restoring Richard H. Townley to the active list of the navy as Lieutenant Commander, passed the Senate yesterday.

The House has entered upon the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The bill carries $1,808,808, being $88,830 less than the estimates, and $37,640 more than the current law.

The Senate yesterday passed the Pension Appropriation bill. While the bill was pending Mr. Gallinger stated that to the close of the last fiscal year there had been about 1,500 additions to the pension roll on account of the Spanish war, involving an annual expenditure of about $270,000.

The Senate yesterday after passing the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River by the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, reconsidered its action, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill providing for the payment of travel allowances on discharge from the volunteer army to officers and enlisted men of the Eleventh Cavalry and the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, who entered the military service of the United States in the Philippines.

REGULARS TO GO TO MANILA.

Portions of the Tenth Infantry and Fifth Cavalry Under Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Several orders were issued at the War Department to-day looking to the retirement of the volunteer troops in the Philippines by regulars. Two battalions of the Tenth Infantry, now Cuba, will be brought to Newport News and thence transported by rail to San Francisco, where they will embark for Manila on the first available transport.

Changes in the stations of the Fifth Cavalry were ordered as follows:

The Colonel, staff, band and First and Third Squadrons, from the Departments of the East and Colorado, not later than March 9, to the Presidio of San Francisco, for immediate service in the Division of the Philippines. It is directed that these squadrons be filled to the maximum of 100 men per troop by transfers or enlistments. The Second Squadron, which will constitute the depot squadron, will be relieved from present stations at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and proceed not later than March 1 to the Department of Colorado and take stations as follows:

Major, staff, and Troops E and G, at Fort Grant, Arizona; Troop F, at Fort Huachuaca, Arizona, and Troop H, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Elections in Benguet Satisfactory.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—H. P. Whitmarsh, Governor of the Province of Benguet, has returned from a circuit of that specially organized province. He telegraphs that the entire province is under the new laws, and that the elections have been eminently satisfactory.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President to-day nominated Thomas Frazer to be Register of the land office at Sacramento, Cal., and William A. Newcum to be receiver of public moneys at Sacramento, Cal.

TALK OF RETIRING GEN. MILES.

No Reason for Believing Such Action Will Be Taken This Year—Changes to Follow His Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Gen. Miles has scarcely been raised to the actual rank of Lieutenant General, with a commission, before the War Department gossips are busy finding a way for the President to get him out of that elevated position at the very earliest opportunity. This active search for ways for the President to turn out Gen. Miles is partly a manifestation of that hostility that always pursues the Commanding General, and partly is the work of the friends of other candidates for the place. On Aug. 2 next, it is pointed out, being then sixty-two years of age, and having been over thirty years in service, the President may, for the good of the service, retire Gen. Miles. Or in September, being then sixty-two years of age, and having served forty years, he may ask to be retired.

So far as can be ascertained, there is no better reason for believing that the President will turn out Gen. Miles next Summer than there was that he intended to let him drop back to be a Major General and advance Gen. Brooke or Gen. Otis to the command of the army. The comment is heard, and no one ventures to question its correctness, that Gen. Miles is physically, to say nothing of his professional qualifications, better fitted now for active command of the army than several of the men who have just been promoted to be general officers.

It is said at the War Department that no more general officers of the army will be appointed until after the Senate has acted upon the nominations sent in Tuesday. One reason for this is that there will be no vacancy in the list of Major Generals unless Gen. Miles is confirmed in the higher rank of Lieutenant General. In case a vacancy occurs in that manner, it is freely predicted at the War Department that it will be filled by the appointment of Col. John C. Bates, Second Infantry, (Major General, United States Volunteers,) who was yesterday nominated a Brigadier General. Such an appointment would prevent the promotion of either Brig. Gen. Wade or Brig. Gen. Merriam to a Major Generalcy for some time to come.

Under the present plan Brig. Gen. Schwan, nominated yesterday, will be retired immediately after his confirmation and Col. Dagget of the Fourteenth Infantry appointed to the vacancy. Col. Dagget also will be retired immediately in order to permit the appointment of Col. Gilmore of the Adjutant General's Department, and Col. A. K. Arnold, First Cavalry, as Brigadier Generals, before their statutory retirement in a few weeks.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Rapid Changes and Promotions in the Corps This Year.

Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber will be retired in May next. His removal from the head of the corps will give the President a chance to advance Col. John W. Clous, who is now Deputy Judge Advocate General, and to permit him to enjoy the office of Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Brigadier General, for about three months.

Then, if it so please the President, Col. Thomas Barr, now Assistant Judge Advocate General, may be made the head of the office, with the opportunity to retire in a few months as Brigadier General. That will make rapid promotion to the rest of the body of military lawyers, and will bring George W. Davis, now Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Judge Advocate General, on duty at West Point as Professor of Law, into the second place before next Winter, with Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter at the top. Major Jasper N. Morrison, who entered the service in 1898, now at the bottom of the list, seems in the way of getting to be a Lieutenant Colonel before he can get back from the Philippines.

ARMY OFFICERS' BEVERAGES.

Anti-Canteen Law Will Affect Them as Well as Soldiers' Drinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Army officers have begun to discover that the anti-canteen provisions of the new army law will interfere to a considerable extent with their personal comfort at posts.

At Fort Monroe and other posts there are officers' clubs, in which beverages that are apt to intoxicate, are dispensed to the members of the club and their guests. In all such respects they are like clubs maintained by civilians. At West Point also there is a club with similar privileges and beverages. All through the country, where posts can support clubs, they exist.

The regulation that recently has been issued, prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors on all military reservations, will apply as strictly to clubs as to soldiers' canteens. This is the interpretation of the law by the War Department, so that hereafter liquors cannot be dispensed lawfully at clubs, and officers who think they need them will be obliged to lay in private supplies.

Contract for a Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Naval Board on Construction decided to-day to award one of the contracts for the protected cruisers to Naefie & Levy of Philadelphia, provided that firm will restore certain items left out in their tender, and accept as a recompense for the same an effacement of certain parts of the specifications. The board will continue in discussion of the three other tenders for the two remaining cruisers.

May Save the Transport McPherson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Quartermaster Gen. Ludington to-day said that his latest information in regard to the transport McPherson, aground off Matanzas, is that the sea has subsided, and that there is a fair prospect of saving the ship. Several tugs have been sent to her assistance, and if they cannot draw her into deep water, a contract will be made with the Merritt Wrecking Company to save the ship if possible.

Army Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President made the following army nominations to-day:

To be Judge Advocate with rank of Major, Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, (Major and Judge Advocate of Volunteers.)

First Sergt. John Braeuninger, Troop C, Eleventh Cavalry, to be a Second Lieutenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Surgeon John W. Ross United States Navy, retired, having been assigned to duty under the War Department, will proceed to Havana and report to the Commanding General, Department of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Capts. John T. French, Jr., and Carroll A. Devol, Assistant Quartermasters, will report to Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the War Department, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the Signal Corps post at Fort Myer, Va.

First Lieut. George S. Gibbs, Jr., Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty in charge of the Signal Corps detachment at Fort McDowell.

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, Eighth Cavalry, will report to Major Thomas F. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, recruiting officer at St. Louis, Mo., for recruiting duty.

Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, is detailed as member of the board of officers to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, to examine officers of the Medical Department to determine their fitness for promotion, vice Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Assistant Surgeon General, relieved as a member of the board during the examination of Capt. Jeff. D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, only. Major Merrill will be relieved as a member of the board upon the completion of Capt. Poindexter's examination.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Carroll will proceed from Columbia Barracks, Cuba, to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in the pathological laboratory of the Army Medical Museum.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Matthew A. Delaney will proceed from the National Soldiers' Home, Virginia to Fort Monroe, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Second Infantry, will remain on recruiting duty until further orders.

Navy.

Paymaster E. B. Rogers is ordered to duty in charge of the clothing factory at the New York Yard.

Paymaster R. Hatton is detached from duty in charge of the clothing factory at the New York Yard; he will continue his other duties.

Lieut. A. B. Hoff has his sick leave extended one month.

Medical Inspector D. M. Bertolette is ordered to duty on the New York Feb. 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The New Orleans left Nagasaki to-day for Shan-Hai-Kwan.

The Adams has arrived at San Diego.

The Potomac has left Key West for the Gulf of Florida, to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

The torpedo boat Foote left Tompkinsville to-day for Norfolk, where she will be joined by the remainder of the torpedo boat flotilla for trial manoeuvres in pursuance of the plans of the Naval Strategy Board.

The Leyden has left Newport for the New York Yard.

The Amphitrite has arrived at Port Royal.

The Standish is at Annapolis.

The Mosquito Fleet arrived at Algiers to-day.

RECORDER'S DAUGHTER ELOPED.

Miss Krebs Returned as Mrs. Peorea and Was Forgiven.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Miss Fannie Krebs, daughter of Recorder Krebs of Kearny, and Frank Peorea, who lives on Midland Avenue, near Schuyler Avenue, slipped away from their home on Saturday and later came telegrams announcing their marriage. Miss Krebs is eighteen years old. Mr. Peorea is twenty-two. They returned for forgiveness yesterday, and were received with open arms, and are now living with Mr. Peorea's family, on Midland Avenue.

There was no objection to their marriage on the part of their parents, except the youth of the couple.

Newark's New School Superintendent.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Dr. Addison B. Poland, now City Superintendent of Schools at Paterson, was to-night chosen to be Superintendent of Schools of this city to succeed Charles B. Gilbert, resigned, to take a similar position at Buffalo. He received sixteen votes. Principal Kennedy of this city received eight votes and Principal Stearns four.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon to Go to Boston.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has decided to accept the call, extended to

In Times of Health Prepare for Disease.

Not one of us can keep well all the time. We're made to be sick once in a while. But Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar has never yet failed to cure a cough, cold, or sore throat.

For sale by all druggists.

25c., 50c., $1.00; largest size cheapest

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

The Piano is made accessible to all through the aid of the PIANOLA.

WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED how many pianos there are throughout the country which are not used, save as an ornament—

WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED how much pleasure is being realized from those pianos which *are* being used, for the purpose for which they are intended—

WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED how much *more* pleasure even these pianos would give if their owners could play upon them a greater number of selections—

WHEN ALL THESE THINGS ARE CONSIDERED then the purchase of a Pianola becomes a subject of self-interest to all owners of pianos—more than this, it offers the best as well as the *only practical reason* why you should invest from $200 to $1,200 in a piano.

The Pianola is an instrument which enables any one to play the piano, irrespective of musical training—

At the same time it allows the player entire command of expression.

Price $250.

Can be bought by moderate monthly payments if desired.

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The Pianola has not only satisfied curiosity, but it has gratified a longing for an instrument *which would do just what the Pianola does*—i. e., enables any one to play the piano without the necessity for tedious practising.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

Natives Appear to Have Forgotten Terms of Gen. Wood's Call.

First Duty of Constitutional Convention at Havana Was to Make Agreement with This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Administration assumes, in discussing the Cuban Constitution and the conditions for its adoption by this Government, that the Cubans have not forgotten that there were responsibilities and obligations to be observed by them before the United States could be expected to regard with satisfaction and a sense of security the Cuban willingness to become a free and independent government. If this assumption is a mistaken one, and the Cubans in their assembly have blundered into supposing that the adoption of a Constitution and the call for an election under it would be the only formalities to be observed between Cuba and the United States, it will become necessary to recall to the Constitution makers some of the conditions that the President has not lost sight of, but which the Cubans in their zeal or error have apparently overlooked.

When the pacification of Cuba had proceeded to a point that Gen. Leonard Wood considered complete enough to justify the President in offering to the Cubans the opportunity, under military rule, to round out that pacification by providing the organization of a government so as to comply with the spirit and letter of the resolution adopted in April, 1898, the purpose of the Administration was made known by a proclamation, issued by order of the President from Gen. Wood's office in Havana. This proclamation recited the success of the Cubans in establishing municipal governments, suggested the readiness of the people for a general government, and ordered an election of delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in September, 1900, the convention to meet in Havana in November. But there was a condition broader than that of simply complying with the order for the election of delegates. This convention was to frame a constitution, but "as a part thereof to provide for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the government of Cuba." After that, in the order of statement, the Constitution was "to provide for the election of the people of officers under the Constitution, and the transfer of government to the officers so elected."

Up to this time, although a draft of the Constitution has been sent to this country and published, it contains nothing to suggest compliance with some of the conditions set forth in the proclamation by the President through Gen. Wood. It is that oversight which the Administration is disposed to consider as the result of careless consideration of the expressed wishes of the President that has provoked so much criticism of the news from Cuba and led to the free discussion of the probable submission of the question to Congress before Cuba shall be considered entitled to set its independent government in operation.

That there will be disappointment among the Cubans who have been influential in making the Constitution without conforming to the terms set out in the proclamation for the convention there is no doubt. But that the Cubans were proceeding in a measure according to their ideas of conformity is indicated in the language of a section of the printed draft which alludes to Gen. Wood's proclamation and the necessity for conforming to the rules laid down by him in selecting delegates. The expectation of the language of the Constitution is that the Cuban government is to be chosen by election ninety days after the promulgation of the Constitution. No expression of doubt as to whether the United States will be satisfied, but only the dictum of the constituent assembly.

All these conditions were fully considered by the Administration before the unofficial announcement was authorized yesterday that the President had no doubt of his right and duty to see that the Cuban Constitution shall be such an instrument as to enable the United States in approving it to protect itself while assuring to Cuba a stable government and to enable this country, until that is assured beyond reasonable doubt, to exercise its admitted privilege to see that no diplomatic disturbance or irrational tumult among factions in Cuba shall impose upon it the necessity for doing over again the expensive and trying work that it has already performed in order that Cuba might be free from the cruelty and rapacity of Spanish officers.

The course of events marked out in Havana by the language of the Constituent Assembly now seems to make it quite probable that it will be late in February before the completed Constitution will be here, and that the objections to it can be pointed out without the aid of Congress. The President has announced through a member of his Administration his belief that he is entitled to safeguard the interests of the United States in considering the Constitution. He has also made it clear that if Cuba manifests any unwillingness to accept the advice of the Administration, and demands a stronger expression of the will of the United States, still its military ruler, the President will ask the Congress to assemble for the purpose of sharing with him the task of impressing Cuba with the conviction in the United States that the right

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The Sparkling, in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

The Still, in Half-Gallon Bottles.

THE PROFESSOR WAS AFRAID.

Objected to Having a Maid Clean His Room, and in Terror Sought Police.

Seligman Kontour, an Austrian mathematician, with flowing locks and an air of profound melancholy, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon and earnestly sought protection from a chambermaid who he said was constantly endeavoring to clean up his room during his absence. The professor, whose New York address is 269 West Eleventh Street, has, according to his story told in court, been lecturing on mathematics in the University of Chicago, and is now on his way to Vienna. He displayed diplomas from the Universities of Wein, Strasburg, and Heidelberg. Although he seemed to be able to master the most difficult mathematical problems with ease, he did not appear to have mastered the fundamental principles of taking care of himself. With all his erudition he was not able to figure out the difference between a harmless Irish chambermaid and a bloodthirsty murderess.

The professor arrived in the city on Sunday last, he said, and rented a room at the above address, for which he paid $1.50 in advance for one week's occupancy. There were cheaper rooms in the house, he said, but he made a rapid calculation as he glanced at the stair steps, and almost instantly discovered that by taking this room on the first floor he could save more in wear and tear and general vitality than by taking a room higher up at a less price.

He occupied the room on the first night, and on the following morning locked his door and took the key with him. As there were no pass keys in the hotel, it was necessary to have his key in order to clean his room, and so on Tuesday morning the chambermaid waylaid him on the stairs, and to his horror asked him to leave his key. He indignantly refused to give up the key and fled from the woman in alarm. This performance was repeated on Wednesday morning, and on Wednesday night the maid came and knocked at his door, saying that she wished to "tidy up" the room. The professor was terror-stricken, but managed to reply in an agitated voice that under no circumstances would he admit any one to his room. He cowered sleepless in his bed throughout the long night.

Yesterday morning the occupant of his room, stationed himself at the head of the stairs, and watched until the hallway was clear. Then, with his heart in his mouth, he tiptoed down the stairs, let himself out through the front door, and dashed frantically up the street. He told his troubles to a policeman on the corner, who sent him to the Jefferson Market Police Court. He explained the case to the Magistrate, and said that he was in mortal terror of bodily injury

"Why, what are you afraid of?" asked the Judge. "This is not Chicago."

The Court then listened a while longer to the professor's tale of horror, and finally advised him to go home, put on a clean collar, and permit the chambermaid to clean his room, assuring him that no harm would befall him.

THE FRAZER KIDNAPPING CASE.

Abductors Ask for More Money, but Avoid a Trap that Is Laid.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7.—Hix Frazer, a brother of Bass Frazer, who is believed to have been kidnapped in Atlanta sometime ago, it is understood, received another anonymous letter from the kidnappers, in which they asked for a much larger sum than they secured from him recently in Atlanta.

The letter says that the $500 received from Mr. Fraser, near Atlanta, has been spent on Bass for medical attention, and that Bass is now seriously ill. The letter requested Hix Frazer to bring $80 in a bag to the corner of Alabama and Decatur Streets, one of the most densely populated portions of this city, and deposit it in a location named, and that Bass would be returned to him. The letter gave explicit instructions as to where, when, and how to deposit the sack. Fraser, it is learned, showed the letter to the police, and they

A TASTE IS A TEST

and the first taste of

Hunter Baltimore Rye

satisfies that it is the purest type of the purest whiskey. Perfectly matured and mellow.

For the physical needs of women, when recommended, it is the purest tonical stimulant.

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READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

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WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits, Ragians and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50.

Watches and Jewelry. Write for terms. Open Saturdays 10:30; Mondays, 9.

Fatal Explosion in Maine Powder Mills.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 7.—Part of the Oriental Powder Mills at Newhall was demolished by an explosion early this forenoon. Two employes were blown to atoms. The cause of the explosion is unknown. There was about 2,000 pounds of powder in the building at the time, and the shock from the explosion was felt everywhere within a radius of half a dozen miles. The financial loss to the company is estimated at $8,000.

Charge Against C. G. Horton Dismissed.

It was learned yesterday that United States Commissioner Shields had dismissed

BROWN WON AT HOCKEY

Yale Team Beaten in Close Game in St. Nicholas Rink.

BODY CHECKING WAS A FEATURE

Providence Collegians Used Their Physical Advantages to Good Effect —Yale's Forwards Excellent Play.

Brown University's hockey team, though lacking in speed and finished play, but powerful on account of its heavy weight and excellent body checking, defeated the Yale seven, champions of the last two years, in an intercollegiate match at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, by a score of 1—0. Brown was the main factor in furnishing a most exacting and close fought contest that was a surprise to followers of collegiate hockey.

Yale's defeat must be ascribed almost entirely to Brown's cleverness in body checking, a style of play that has apparently been neglected by college sevens, for Brown's methods were a revelation to the wearers of the blue. Almost every time a New Haven player gained the puck, a Brown man got in his way, and checked him so fiercely that he landed heavily on the ice, leaving the puck at the disposal of his opponent. It was a battle of brawn against science, and brawn won.

The game last night was important, in that it puts Brown in the lead for the championship, with a record of two games won and none lost.

On the face off Yale rushed the puck to Brown's goal, where there was a short, sharp scrimmage, in which Bronson's shoot for goal was neatly checked. Brown carried the rubber back, but she could not at first get a shoot for goal. Brown's heavy men had no particular difficulty in handling the Eli players.

Chase played a splendid game and checked all of the New Haven boys' four shoots. Inman made the fifth try for Yale, but again the Brown goal shoved the puck aside.

In one of the mass plays, that savored more of football than of hockey, Payne came lumbering down the ice heavily, avoiding Barnett, and, toppling Coxe over, came close to the net with his team mate, Bates, on his heels. Payne drove the puck to Taintor, but the latter met it with set heels and the rubber carromed back to Bates, who, with a mighty and desperate smash, forced the disk into the net for the solitary score of the game. Brown's players were jubilant at being the first to tally. On the face off Inman captured the puck and tried to even up the score, but his brilliant effort failed.

The second period opened up with a fierce attack by Yale, and the puck was constantly about the Providence goal, but Chase at the critical moment always slammed the rubber safely away. During this half Brown had to play almost solely on the defense, for the Yale forwards tried hard and only could get the disk near Yale's goal twice.

Brown maintained a splendid defense throughout the period, and many times did thrilling work in checking Yale's aggressive attack. Play at one time grew so rough that Slocum, right end on the 'Varsity football team, was ruled off. When the referee's whistle finally blew, after a most exciting half, Brown's players slapped each other gleefully on the back, while the Yale seven skated gloomily off the ice. Line up:

Brown.	Position.	Yale.
Chase	Goal	Taintor
Steele	Point	Ward
Slocum	Cover point	Coxe
Phillips	Forward	Bronson
Bates	Forward	Barnett
Payne	Forward	Inman
Otis	Forward	Nevins

Goals scored—By Bates, 1. Referee—R. Knowlton. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

St. Nicholas Hockey Team Won.

The hockey seven of the St. Nicholas Skating Club gained an easy victory over the Brooklyn Skating Club in a championship match at the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening. The score was 5—1. Brooklyn's comparatively poor showing, after their recent defeat of the New York Athletic Club, was due in some measure to the fact that three of their regular players were unable to play. St. Nicholas played their usual game, showing a lack of team play and dependence on individual ability.

In the first eight minutes Brooklyn played a strong defensive game, but at the expiration of that time Walton tallied in a scrimmage. A few moments later Campbell tallied on a lift from his position at cover point.

In the second period Bullen tallied the only goal for Brooklyn, while K. Gordon got one point on a pass from Campbell, and Barron tallied twice. Line-up:

St. Nicholas S. C. 5.	Pos'n.	Brooklyn S. C. 1.
Hayward	Goal	McKenzie
Ayres	Point	Smith
Campbell	Cover Point	Burtenshaw
D. Gordon	Forward	Williams
K. Gordon	Forward	Bullen
Walton	Forward	Kennedy
Barron	Forward	Liffiton

Referee—Howard Drakeley, Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Goal umpires—A. De Witt, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and D. Kennedy, Crescent Athletic Club. Timekeepers—Joseph A. Smith, Clermont Hockey Club, and S. A. Weiss, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goals—Campbell, 1; Walton, 1; Baron, 2; K. Gordon, 1; Bullen, 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

SPENCER COMING TO NEW YORK.

Jockey Who Left Here Under a Cloud Will Apply for a License.

Henry Spencer, the jockey employed by James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, and who was suspended from riding and dismissed by his employers for a ride on the two-year-old Commando at Morris Park last Fall, when Beau Gallant beat him, left San Francisco yesterday with the purpose of coming to New York to appear in person before the Stewards of The Jockey Club in an application for a license to ride this year. That Spencer will get a license has been questioned, his riding last season having brought him under suspicion on frequent occasions. If he is licensed, which will mean that the Stewards of The Jockey Club restore him to good standing, Spencer has arranged to go to England under the terms of a conditional contract, to ride the horses of Edward Corrigan's American stable. Aside from the suspicion which hung over him, Spencer was regarded as about the best of the jockeys in the East last Fall.

Acting for August Belmont, who is now in Florida, convalescent after a severe illness at his country home on Long Island, Thomas Williams, the San Francisco race track proprietor, has completed a contract binding to Mr. Belmont the services of Jockey Mounce, who has been the most successful of the light-weight riders on the San Francisco tracks this Winter. Under the terms of the agreement, Mounce will remain in San Francisco through the Winter racing there to finish his contracts with other owners, and will come on to New York to report for duty to Mr. Belmont's trainer, John Hyland, early in May. Mounce's riding for Mr. Belmont will be confined practically to two-year-olds, the product of the Nursery Farm, all but one or two of the older horses having been sold.

"The 400" Harness Horse Sale.

The catalogue for "The 400" horse sale by the Fasig-Tipton Company, to be held in Madison Square Garden beginning next Wednesday and lasting through the week, has just been issued. The horses catalogued are just 400 in number, as planned by the sales company, all entries over that number having been rejected. The offering, though limited in that respect, contains a remarkable collection of fast race and road horses, both trotters and pacers. One of the most conspicuous consignments is that of James Butler's racing stable, which Mr. Butler decided to break up after the death of his trainer, T. E. Keating. In this one consignment are the famous pacers Coney, 2:02¾, race record at five years, and Anaconda, 2:02½, race record at seven years; the promising trotting stallion Gayton, 2:08¾, a magnificent son of Allerton, and the fast Direct mares, Miss Beatrice, 2:13¾, and Miss Kate, 2:15¼. Other notable animals catalogued are Silvermaker, 2:11¼, pacer; the ex-champion pacer Mascot, 2:04, the famous Speedway pole team of pacers, Monopole, 2:08¼, and Amokin, 2:14¼; the trotting pole team, Maggie, 2:17½, and Marion Messenger, 2:20¾, consigned by John Splan, and declared by him capable of going in 2:15; the Axtell mares, Tell Tale, 2:16¾, and Cora Tell, 2:17¼; the race mare Dollade Wilkes, 2:10¼; Lucratine, 2:13½, and the speedy trotter Philip E., 2:15.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Six furlongs—Barney Saal, 110, (Cochran,) 1; Lake Fonso, 108, 2; The Burlington Route, 113, 3. Time—1:16½. Highweight handicap, mile and a quarter—Tragedy, 139, (F. Burns,) 1; Dick Furber, 135, 2; Free Advice, 137, 3. Time—2:19. Six furlongs—Brae Lad, 104, (Walsh,) 1; Lady Callahan, 106, 2; Sue Johnson, 103, 3. Time—1:16½. Handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Moroni, 106, (Weber,) 1; Waterhouse, 96, 2; Hood's Brigade, 102, 3. Time—1:52¼. Two-year-olds, three and a half furlongs—Ardita, 101, (Cochran,) 1; Blue Ridge, 106, 2; Lou Wood, 101, 3. Time—0:44. Mile and a quarter—Grey Forge, 102, (Wonderly,) 1; Trebor, 111, 2; Banquell, 110, 3. Time—2:11.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Six furlongs—Sad Sam, 102, (Buchanan,) 1; Rio de Altar, 105, 2; Seide, 107, 3. Time—1:16¼. One mile—Grafter, 109, (T. Burns,) 1; Telamon, 107, 2; Bernota, 109, 3. Time—1:47½. Mile and seventy yards—Burdock, 104, (Henry,) 1; Parmenion, 101, 2; Racetto, 107, 3. Time—1:52. Six and a half furlongs, handicap—Waring, 124, (Henry,) 1; Lennep, 108, 2; Theory, 116, 3. Time—1:23. Seven furlongs—Rollick, 86, (Ransch,) 1; Wyoming, 114, 2; Espirando, 106, 3. Time—1:30½. Mile—Marda, 105, (Buchanan,) 1; Sunello, 108, 2; Bogus Bill, 107, 3. Time—1:46.

GOOD DAYS FOR ICE YACHTS.

Extensive Programme Arranged by North Shrewsbury River Club.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 7.—This was another lively day for the ice yachtsmen of the North Shrewsbury River Club. There was some disappointment over the failure to sail the Commodore's race because of the illness of Commodore Samuel W. Morford, who has been laid up with the grip. A large fleet of third-class yachts were ready to try conclusions for the handsome silver prizes donated by Mr. Morford. Among them were Edward Asay's Daisy, the club yacht Zero, Edgar Terhune's Bopeep, Jacob Cornwell's Mischief, Garrett Morford's Flaw, and boats belonging to Frank Payne and Robert Hance, Jr. The little fellows engaged in a number of scrub races for the benefit of a large crowd of people who had assembled on the ice. The wind blew a perfect gale, and though the boats were nearly all double-reefed, they were in the air most of the time. The ice was never in better condition.

The Regatta Committee has called a pennant race for to-morrow afternoon. Some of the larger yachts of the second class are expected to race for the pennant in that class. Among them are James B. Weaver's Kittie, Charles Allen, Jr.'s, Edna M., and the club yacht Uncle Bob. The third-class boats will also be called to the line to race for the challenge pennant in that class. It is very probable that the Commodore's race will be sailed on Saturday afternoon. The race after that will be for the New Jersey Challenge Pennant, now held by the Georgie, owned by Charles P. Irwin of the North shrewsbury Club. The Georgie has never been beaten in a competition. She belongs to the third class and is a lateen-rigged boat. The New Jersey Pennant has been sought after several Winters by the Burlington Ice Yacht Club, which owns a fast yacht named the Vixen. In all fairness to the streamer, however, the Georgie has easily defeated the visitor The Vixer, which is here now, will be the boat selected to race again for the pennant, and Capt. Irwin's boat will again defend it.

James B. Weaver's Scud, which will race against the Hudson River Club for the Challenge Pennant of America, was given a spin this afternoon. She was sailed by James C. Doughty, and performed very creditably.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 7.—At the Jacob yard, this place, the general activity is noticeable. Alterations on W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht Amorita are practically completed, but all information regarding it is still withheld. The interior alterations on C. L. F. Robinson's British-built cutter Hester are rapidly progressing. E. H. Weatherbee's new centreboard knockabout, designed by Carey, Smith & Barbey, is nearing completion. The keel sloop for Otto Lohrke has been set up in frame, and three of the special cruising and racing class of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club are in the same stage of construction, and two have already been finished. Minor alterations are in progress on Charles Voltz's knockabout Kenosha, Francis L. Hine's Mistral, and a number of other craft. The seventy-footer Virginia, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will be launched, it is expected, as soon as the weather permits. The Virginia was dismasted and hauled out late last Fall at the Jacob yard.

At the Woods yard the frame of a new sloop for ex-Congressman Ward, designed by Gardiner & Cox, has been set up. The dimensions are: Fifty-nine feet over all, 36 feet water line, 12 feet 6 inches beam, and about 9 feet draught.

Bronze Plates for Boston Yacht.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Two six-horse trucks loaded with Tobin bronze plates, neatly crated, arrived at the Atlantic works today, the plates being for the underbody of the Lawson cup defender. The steel plates for the top strake and floor plates have arrived, and as soon as these are all placed in the boiler shop the work of punching the rivet holes in the frames will begin. Most of the deck beams have already been bent.

The bronze stem was run to-day at the foundry in Braintree, and the sternpost will be cast on Saturday. As soon as these arrive at the works, probably the first of next week, the setting up of the boat will commence.

Huguenot Yacht Club Election.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle will be held at 6 o'clock on Saturday, Feb. 16, at the Arena, in Thirty-first Street. After the year's business has been disposed of, the sixth annual dinner of the club will be held. The nominations for officers for 1901 are as follows: Commodore—William Peckeley; Vice Commodore—George C. Allen; Rear Commodore—F. E. Kitching; Secretary—J. Nelson Gould; Treasurer—L. C. Ketchum; Trustees (to serve two years)—F. D. Pagan and William L. Searles.

Yacht Race Will Take Place.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Yachting World asserts that Sir Thomas Lipton wished to withdraw his challenge for the America's Cup after the death of Queen Victoria and to postpone the contest for a year, but that, on consideration of the injustice it would work toward the United States and after consulting the highest authorities, he decided to adhere to the original plans.

Plans for Military Tournament.

Prompt action by the committees in charge of the arrangements for the annual military tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden through the week of March 25 to 30 has secured recognition from the Federal Government, and under special orders from Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, details of cavalry, artillery, and infantry have been made to represent the United States Army at the exhibition. Many of the men who took part in the show and competitions last year now are in the Philippines, but the most attractive features of former tournaments will be repeated, though a number of changes of necessity must be made. The Rough Riders of the Fifth Cavalry and the daring horsemen from West Point will figure prominently on the programme, and with these the Second Artillery, the Eleventh Infantry, from Governors Island, and naval detachments, and details from the Engineer Corps and Signal Corps will have parts in the military show. The Athletic Committee, headed by Major Turpin, and composed of Capts. Dixon, Williams, and Staubach, and Lieut. Du Bois, is preparing an athletic programme that promises to demand sharp work from competitors who hope to win prizes.

Teams in Tug-of-War Tournament.

The tug of war tournament at the joint athletic games and bicycle races of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and the Union Settlement Athletic Club has revived interest in that peculiar form of competition, and there is every promise now that half a dozen teams, representing as many athletic associations, will compete in the tourney on Saturday evening, March 9, in the Eighth Regiment Armory. The tug-of-war event is open to teams of five. The Union Settlement team, composed of E. Johnson, J. Bradshaw, Charles Borney, Fritz Falke, and Emery Payne, claims the championship by virtue of victories won last Summer. Company K will enter a strong team, of which the members will probably be Herman Spier, Thomas Rutledge, D. J. O'Connell, John Schween, and F. Habernicht. Other teams training for the competition are the Avondale Athletic Club and the Columbia Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Athletes may practice at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, on Monday and Wednesday nights, and bicycle riders on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Entry blanks and competitors' tickets may be secured at the armory.

AMATEURS PLAY BILLIARDS

Boston's Representative Defeated Dr. Mial in A. A. U. Tourney.

LADIES APPLAUD THE PLAYERS

Third Match of the Class A Series Devoid of Startling Features—General Good Play Occurred.

Charles Threshie, the Boston representative of the present Class A championship billiard tournament, now being played in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, won his game last night in the third match of the series. He defeated by the required number of 400 points at fourteen-inch balkline Dr. L. L. Mial of the home club, the latter scoring 345 points. The game required fifty-seven innings for Threshie, who ran out in a brilliant run of 31, while Mial's last count was in the fifty-sixth inning.

The attendance was the best that has been seen since the opening of the event Monday night. For the first time ladies were present, due probably more to the fact that Thursday is ladies' night at the Knickerbocker Club, than to any great enthusiasm among the fair sex for the intricacies of billiards. Both of the boxes contained small parties, and there was a decided social atmosphere about the place.

Threshie started the balls rolling and ran up 9 points before he relinquished the table to his Knickerbocker opponent. The latter started off like a racehorse, and, aided by his excellent ability in placing the balls well, he ran up a neat string of 19 points, the best achievement for an opening inning thus far. After that the game ran slowly for several innings, the counts all being low. Threshie only had 37 points at the end of the tenth inning, while Mial was slightly in the lead with 43.

A disastrous miss by Mial in the twenty-third inning, after a run of 7, left the balls well set up for the Bostonian, and he proceeded at once to use the advantage for all it was worth. By delicate cue work he held the balls admirably and did not cease from playing until a run of 43 was placed to his credit.

For nearly twenty innings after that the game fell into the humdrum style of ordinary billiards until Threshie, with a run of 20 in the forty-sixth inning, added a little of the snap necessary to remind the spectators that championship billiards were in progress.

Threshie closed his run of 20 in the forty-sixth inning by missing the balls entirely, thus presenting Mial with one point. He made a beautiful run of 30 in the next, nursing the balls the greater part of the time, although he made some grand draw shots, and finally missed on a massé. That run gave him a total of 320, while Mial had 262.

Mial made a magnificent spurt toward the finish and brought down the house with a high run of 35 in the fifty-second inning. In some respects it was the finest exhibition of the evening, that he ran within 25 points of Threshie and two innings later he cut the latter's lead down to 17 points. These were exciting moments, and the players evidently felt it, as well as the spectators, for Threshie promptly failed to count in two successive innings. Mial's brilliancy also ran out, but Threshie came up to the mark with a run of 18 and 31 in the final innings, and won by 55 points. The scores are:

Charles Threshie—7 0 0 9 4 5 4 0 7 1 16 16 0 10 26 1 0 4 17 9 12 0 0 43 5 3 4 1 2 0 12 13 1 5 5 1 0 1 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 20 30 1 6 3 0 16 5 0 0 18 31. Total, 400; average, 7 1-57; high runs, 43, 31, 30, 26, 20, 18, 17, 16, 16, 16, 13, 12, 12, 10.

Dr. L. L. Mial—19 0 8 4 0 1 2 0 4 7 0 15 1 10 27 1 6 25 0 0 5 7 8 11 1 2 6 2 0 16 1 3 0 1 1 8 3 2 0 1 0 5 9 13 1 20 1 7 11 3 35 1 17 4 4. Total, 345; average, 6 9-56; high runs, 35, 27, 25, 20, 17, 16, 15, 13, 11, 11, 10.

E. O. Presby was referee.

John A. Hendrick and J. B. C. McKee will play to-night.

Among the Billiard Players.

The possibility of a combination in the near future of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players and the Amateur Athletic Union has been mentioned casually in amateur billiard circles several times this season. It is well known that the former organization broke away from the latter about three years ago, and thus far there has been no indication of returning. One of the leading members of the National Association, when spoken to on the subject the other night, remarked: "We simply do not want to go back into the Amateur Athletic Union. From a billiard standpoint, we are decidedly stronger. I did not think so last year, but the developments this season have gone far to demonstrate the fact either. No, there is no desire on the part of any member in the Amateur Billiard Players' Association to return to the Amateur Athletic Union for billiard control."

Several bets have been made that the general average in the present Class A championship will not be so high as was seen in the Amateur Billiard Players' championship, which was finished recently at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn. The opening Class A game at the Knickerbocker Club seemed to strengthen this opinion in those who believed that the record of the recent tournament will not be broken in the Class A series of games.

C. S. Schmitt of Boston, who had been expected by many to be among the entries for the Class A champion, and Frank A. Keeney, who lost the championship in the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, after a tie with Arthur Townsend of the Hanover Club. One of the matches will be played at the home club in Haverstraw, and the other will be held at the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, Keeney's club headquarters. The games will be played some time after the Class A championship.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players will not be held probably until March. A committee is now endeavoring to arrange a suitable time, as it is desired that all the leading players and members may be present. It will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the business meeting will be followed by a dinner. New officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and plans for the next championship may be perfected.

C. S. Schmitt of Boston, who had been by many to be among the entries for the Class A championship, was defeated in the second game for the Class B amateur championship of New England, now being held in the clubhouse of the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Artillery Association, at Charlestown, Mass. Although the favorite to win, he was defeated at fourteen-inch balk line by Fred A. Frizell by a score of 300 points to 280. The game required fifty-four innings to run out. Frizell made the highest single run, 35, while Schmitt made one of 31.

The University Club at Harvard began a handicap billiard tournament this week, with handicaps fixed on a basis of 200 points. Twelve students are entered, three of whom are placed at scratch, L. M. Soler, R. Hixon, and George White. The others are Y. Henry, A. Stickney, William Hitt, C. Potter, L. B. Carter, F. Russell, F. Eastman, H. Auchincloss, and J. R. Hall.

The Columbia Club of Philadelphia is having one of the largest billiard and pool tournaments in its history. For the billiard contest, there are twenty-seven competitors, and eighteen are in the pool tourney. Both events are handicaps, the handicaps being based on 200 points in the billiard contest, with two scratch players, J. B. Fleshman and J. K. Bougher.

Penn Wants Regatta Open.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 7.—Quite a good deal of adverse comment has been caused among rowing circles of the University of Pennsylvania by the report which has come from Cornell to the effect that the Ithacans do not view kindly the invitations to Wisconsin, Syracuse, and Georgetown to take part in the annual Poughkeepsie regatta. The impression has been created that Cornell would like to make this a select affair. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, goes to the other extreme, and is anxious to meet all worthy competitors.

The Westerners have twice defeated the Ithacans, and Wisconsin has for several years been anxious to be taken into membership of the association, but her request has not been granted.

Rowing men at Pennsylvania are a unit in putting themselves on record to make the Poughkeepsie regatta an open one.

Philadelphia Racquet Team Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The Philadelphia Racquet Club is extremely anxious to repeat its victory over the New York team made ten days ago in this city, and with this object in view has chosen a representative team for the return match with the New York Tennis and Racquet Club. The team chosen is Edgar Scott, Hugh Scott, James H. Barclay, and George W. Barclay. These amateurs are among the most skillful players of the organization and are expected to give a good account of themselves.

Princeton's Basket Ball Schedule.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Manager J. S. Kinnie of the basket ball team at Princeton University to-day announced the following schedule of games which the team will play during the remainder of the season:

Feb. 9, Lafayette at Easton; Feb. 13, Central High School at Philadelphia; Feb. 16, Paterson Y. M. C. A. at Paterson; Feb. 20, Columbia at New York; Feb. 23, Harvard at Princeton; March 16, Columbia at Princeton.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Bowlers Win Two Games in New York Interclub League.

The New York Athletic Club team won two of its three games with the West Side Republican Club five in the New York Interclub Bowling League tournament on the West Side Republican Club alleys last night. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C.				WEST SIDE REP. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Carter	157	157	156	Brown	122	171	161
Lyons	148	177	123	Ott	162	146	176
Martin	176	176	128	Wilson	157	178	148
Bell	179	221	159	Trafton	137	138	...
Toussaint	181	202	167	Stanton	...	...	166
				Beiderhase	158	159	169
Total	821	933	731	Total	736	794	839

Company B of the Twelfth Regiment won three games from Company K in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

COMPANY B.				COMPANY K.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Capt. Burr	168	159	111	Michaels	87	125	130
Lombard	126	158	155	Osborne	97	102	120
Gier	134	148	121	Maidhoff	93	102	74
Zipper	127	159	143	Filson	95	99	83
Smith	213	123	139	Lt. Butler	138	111	116
Total	768	729	669	Total	510	532	523

In the Fire Insurance Bowling League Tournament on Reid's alleys last night the Caledonian and the German-American Fire Insurance Companies' teams each won two games, the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company and the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company teams each won one game and lost one, and the Norwich Union and Northern Fire Insurance Companies' teams each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Franck, 178; Newman, 142; Toombs, 145; Fritzel, 142; O'Connell, 160. Total, 767.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Reid, 127; Emmons, 138; Martin, 109; Greene, 110; Van Saun, 179. Total, 663.

SECOND GAME.—Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Olmstead, 103; Gruber, 118; Johnson, 129; Porter, 167; Ohl, 192. Total, 709.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Franck, 197; Newman, 178; Toombs, 131; Fritzel, 143; O'Connell, 213. Total, 862.

THIRD GAME.—Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Reid, 169; Emmons, 146; Martin, 136; Greene, 123; Van Saun, 166. Total, 739.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Olmstead, 145; Gruber, 108; Johnson, 125; Porter, 128; Ohl, 151. Total, 657.

FOURTH GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 142; Smith, 150; Bennett, 116; Pinney, 173; Gilfillan, 185. Total, 746.

Northern Fire Insurance Company—Schuckhardt, 138; Leahy, 121; Smith, 130; Buhler, 126; Sullivan, 151. Total, 666.

FIFTH GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormslee, 159; Wippen, 156; Schopp, 122; Vandevoort, 163; Elston, 174. Total, 774.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 151; Smith, 114; Bennett, 174; Pinney, 128; Gilfillan, 190. Total, 757.

SIXTH GAME.—Northern Fire Insurance Company—Schuckhardt, 136; Leahy, 148; Beckman, 134; Buhler, 108; Sullivan, 166. Total, 692.

German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormslee, 170; Wippen, 147; Schopp, 141; Vandevoort, 145; Elston, 153. Total, 756.

In the American National bowling tournament on Thum & Germania Alleys last night, the American Owl bowlers won two games, the Corinthian team won one game and lost one, and the Bank Clerks' five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Walter, 166; Clinch, 216; Reese, 188; Holden, 212; Schaefer, 181. Total, 963.

Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Snyder, 92; Copeland, 158; Grant, 174; Miles, 180; Jenkins, 186. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Snyder, 149; Copeland, 143; Grant, 146; Miles, 156; Jenkins, 168. Total, 762.

American Owl Bowling Club—Hampel, 147; Lapple, 160; Moore, 207; Wichterman, 235; Reiman, 200. Total, 949.

THIRD GAME.—American Owl Bowling Club—Hampel, 212; Lapple, 152; Moore, 189; Wichterman, 124; Reiman, 202. Total, 889.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Walter, 173; Clinch, 190; Reese, 174; Holden, 186; Schaefer, 163. Total, 886.

The Central Bowling Club team won two games, the Cyclone five won one game and lost one, and the Crotona bowlers lost two games in the North Side National League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 141; Miller, 127; Staip, 103; Schoales, 167; C. Boettjer, 139. Total, 677.

Crotona Bowling Club—Schopp, 147; McAdams, 91; Becker, 142; Anderson, 132; Rockwell, 115. Total, 627.

SECOND GAME.—Crotona Bowling Club—Schopp, 131; McAdams, 100; Becker, 93; Anderson, 107; Rockwell, 123. Total, 598.

Central Bowling Club—Dohn, 147; Kuehn, 178; Behnmer, 127; Dickman, 172; Karsten, 159. Total, 783.

THIRD GAME.—Central Bowling Club—Dohn, 204; Kuehn, 166; Hotaling, 176; Dickman, 146; Karsten, 181. Total, 873.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 172; Miller, 139; Staip, 143; Schoales, 176; C. Boettjer, 149. Total, 779.

Colfax Council outrolled Stanley and Empire City Councils, and Empire City Council defeated Stanley Council in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Stanley Council—Lobenstein, 126; Fink, 138; Westphal, 163; Rummel, 188; Schoenlein, 142. Total, 707.

Colfax Council—Dormagen, 178; Walter, 172; Petersen, 154; Hinds, 185; Sherwood, 158. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Council—Naugle, 151; Braistead, 215; Draper, 196; Sullivan, 182; Gross, 162. Total, 906.

Stanley Council—Lobenstein, 132; Fink, 121; Westphal, 107; Rummel, 118; Schoenlein, 158. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.—Colfax Council—Dormagen, 174; Walter, 180; Meyer, 210; Hinds, 124; Sherwood, 149. Total, 837.

Empire City Council—Naugle, 187; Braistead, 173; Draper, 145; Sullivan, 154; Gross, 133. Total, 812.

The Sprague, National, Broadway, and Manufacturers' National Bank teams each won one game and lost one in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn, on Knubel's Fulton Street Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Sprague National Bank—Hoefle, 135; The Hodges, 106; Doremus, 152; E. Hodges, 134; McKane, 189. Total, 716.

Broadway Bank—Wortman, 109; Elster, 160; Green, 140; Schneider, 178; Schaller, 135. Total, 722.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers' National Bank—Francis, 116; Weeks, 133; V. Haslach, 125; Kelly, 146; Cheshire, 163. Total, 683.

Sprague National Bank—Hoefle, 200; W. Hodges, 113; Doremus, 169; E. Hodges, 150; McKane, 168. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.—Broadway Bank—Wortman, 123; Elster, 137; Green, 181; Schneider, 136; Schaller, 163. Total, 690.

Manufacturers' National Bank—Francis, 116; Weeks, 140; V. Haslach, 134; Kelly, 156; Cheshire, 185. Total, 731.

In the opening games of the Harlem Navy Bowling League on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night the Friendship Boat Club team won two games, the Harlem Rowing Club five won one game and lost one, and the Ravenswood Boat Club team lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Sharkey, 151; Keihl, 142; Ingras, 130; Bushman, 135; Monahan, 162. Total, 720.

Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 135; Brown, 149; Brodbeck, 201; H. Ebling, 203; Judge, 180. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Rowing Club—Olsson, 212; O'Neill, 168; Hiers, 131; Kresger, 158; Moore, 158. Total, 871.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Sharkey, 139; Keihl, 116; Ingras, 145; Bushman, 140; Monahan, 160. Total, 700.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 225; Brown, 151; Brodbeck, 171; H. Ebling, 169; Judge, 134. Total, 850.

Harlem Rowing Club—Olsson, 166; O'Neill, 124; Hiers, 101; Kresger, 155; Moore, 165. Total, 771.

In the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Carroll Park Wheelmen won two games, the South Brooklyn Wheelmen won one, and the Oxford Wheelmen lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 145; H. Degenhardt, 169; Nash, 123; Watjen, 155; J. Degenhardt, 171. Total, 763.

Oxford Wheelmen—Phillips, 132; Stevenson, 125; Paine, 129; Linders, 133; Vitt, 147. Total, 666.

SECOND GAME.—Oxford Wheelmen—Phillips, 113; Stevenson, 139; Paine, 145; Linders, 137; Vitt, 144. Total, 678.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 126; Stoutenburgh, 157; Eno, 160; Buckwalter, 174; Henry, 130. Total, 747.

THIRD GAME.—South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 166; Stoutenburgh, 122; Eno, 160; Buckwalter, 146; Henry, 146. Total, 740.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 156; H. Degenhardt, 181; Nash, 129; Watjen, 212; J. Degenhardt, 170. Total, 838.

The St. Nicholas bowlers won two games, one after a tie; the Orient team won one game and lost one, and the Pin Knight five lost two games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Orient Bowling Club—Whitbeck, 179; Dewey, 150; Mullin, 151; Cramer, 201; Phippard, 151. Total, 832.

Pin Knight Bowling Club—Miller, 117; Gehring, 144; Tuttle, 179; Cook, 156; Welch, 160. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 177; Koster, 156; Rothermel, 197; Foege, 243; Amann, 128. Total, 901.

Pin Knight Bowling Club—Miller, 144; Gehring, 160; Tuttle, 144; Cook, 146; Welch, 164. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 167; Koster, 179; Rothermel, 161; Foege, 160; Amann, 215. Total, 888.

Orient Bowling Club—Whitbeck, 142; Dewey, 169; Mullin, 163; Cramer, 190; Phippard, 144. Total, 888.

Roll Off—Fidelia Bowling Club, (one frame,) 84; Orient Bowling Club, (one frame,) 73.

A bowling match for $25 a side between John Koster of the Fidelia Bowling Club of Manhattan and C. Sorenson of the Manhattan Bowling Club of Brooklyn, will be rolled on Ehler's Fourteenth Street Alleys on Sunday afternoon.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Guardant, Morningside, and Our Council, Starr's alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx—Suburban and Morrisania Councils, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, Hoeninghaus & Curtis, and American Woolen Company, Monarch Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Central, Bank Clerks', and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Lone Star and First Bohemian Boat Clubs and Dauntless Rowing Club, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club team No. 1, Columbus Catholic Club team No. 2, and St. Monica Catholic Club, Thuman's Colonial alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Palace, Monarch, and Prosperity Bowling Clubs, Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers' National Bowling Tournament—South Paw and Reinecke Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Wheelmen, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

TENNIS EXPERTS IN SESSION.

Important Matters Decided by United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

Lawn tennis champions and others interested in the sport, assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for the twentieth annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. A few changes in rules and other subjects upon the technique of the game occupied a large part of the delegates' attention, and it was after midnight before the conference was closed. President James Dwight of Boston presided, and he was elected for another year. The full list of officers elected is:

President—Dr. James Dwight, Boston; Vice President—Joseph S. Clark, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Richard Stevens, Hoboken; Secretary—P. E. Presbrey, Boston; Executive Committee—R. D. Wrenn, New York; W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J.; O. S. Campbell, New York; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; J. P. Gardner, Chicago; M. D. Whitman, and R. D. Little. The last two members were new additions to the committee.

A long discussion over the foot standing rule took place, following the suggestion of President Dwight that the word "stand" be changed to the word "serve," making the amended rule to read: "

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THE ANNUAL RAID.

It has always been hard for New York to get the ear of Albany, it never harder than during the present session of the Legislature. The report of the Charter Revision Commission, prepared by men representing the wishes and the interests of this community, gets no attention from the lawmakers, while bills which public opinion in New York by all its authorized organs opposes are favorably reported from committees and hurried to enactment.

The protest of the Chamber of Commerce against the tax bills now before the Legislature, of which it is the evident intent to make this city pay practically the whole expense of the State Government, would arrest the attention and command the respect of a Legislature made up of men engaged in making laws for the general welfare. We have only too many reasons to fear that it is not the general welfare but the interests of a party and selfish sectional purpose that guide the statesmen at Albany in the performance of their duties, and serve as the objects of their policy, or rather of the policy of the organization that is their master. It was pointed out at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday that after the State Board of Equalization has finished its annual task of adding to the assessed real and personal valuation of this city —$150,000,000 is to be added this year—the valuation for the city will be $3,886,264,412, while for all the rest of the State the valuation is only $1,786,247,603. That means that 68 per cent. of the general property tax for State purposes will be levied upon the people of the City of New York. But this is by no means the whole story, for the laws and projects of laws levying indirect taxes for State purposes, the special franchises taxes, corporation taxes, and the proposed taxes on banks, trust companies, and insurance companies, are to a much greater extent and in a higher ratio levies upon the business and the property of this city.

The Republican Party has its majorities in the rural counties. By the votes of those counties its Governors, Senators, and Assemblymen are elected. The City of New York is heavily Democratic. It is also a great centre of wealth and trade. Those conjoined qualities, the attribute of Democracy and the attribute of wealth, make it a conspicuous mark for the Republican legislators and for Republican Governors, casting about for ways to confirm the hold of their party upon the votes of the rural counties. Up the State taxes are kept down, New York taxes are piled ever higher and higher.

Against this partisan injustice New York strives somewhat in vain. Gov. ODELL has just seen his Police bill, a partisan and indefensible measure, passed by the Legislature. He will sign it. There is no present reason to suppose that the arguments made against his tax bills will have any greater effect upon his mind or his intentions than the arguments against the dual power of removal feature of the Police bill. When men are bent on spoliation they are not deterred by arguments or halted by demonstrations of the injustice of their proceeding.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SUBSIDY BILL.

We cannot too often repeat that no Democrat in the Senate can refuse to use all the means the rules of that body place in his hands to defeat the Ship Subsidy bill. One who does so refuse exposes himself to the reasonable suspicion that he is influenced by such selfish inducements as the wealthy and organized interests behind the bill can only too easily offer.

Nothing in the recent history of the Senate has been more refreshing than the courageous and "passionate" defiance of the majority leaders by Senator JONES at the first night session held to try to force this most indefensible scheme. His words on that occasion had something of the old spirit when resistance to the prostitution of public authority for private gain was the instinct and the habit of Democracy. The reply of Senator ALDRICH was feeble and beside the mark. It is a reasonable inference that Mr. ALDRICH is not himself an ardent friend of the Subsidy bill. If he had been he would not have allowed his friends to keep it until the fag end of the fifth session of Congress since the election of Mr. MCKINLEY before making a serious effort to pass it. But, whether perfunctorily or otherwise, Mr. ALDRICH'S defense of the measure was inept and impotent. The only way in which the matter can be got before the people at all definitely and stand some chance of a rational verdict.

As the bill stands it is as much a private measure as if it voted a pension to the parties in interest. It was prepared in secret by a committee, not of the Senate, but of representatives of the beneficiaries. Its provisions were made so complex and obscure as to their actual effect that the Chairman of the Senate committee was obliged to confess that he had been misled as to some of them. Since the bill has been subjected to analysis and discussion, the committee has consented to a number of amendments apparently intended to abate its grossest and most obvious abuses, but some of these are entirely deceptive, and have been shown to be so, while it must be remembered as to all of them that it is in the conference committee that the real legislation will be shaped, if the bill is allowed to pass. The only safety lies in stopping it where it is.

The only decent time for the passage of such a scheme is in a long session preceding a Congressional election. Then it can be discussed thoroughly and at leisure. Then, also, it can receive some adequate deliberation at the hands of the people, and they can approve or punish its authors at the ensuing election as they wish. To force the bill now at the tail end of a short session when much more pressing matters await action, and when it is hoped to coerce Senators by threatening measures in which they are interested is nothing more or less than a trick in keeping with the tactics adopted from the start in pushing this enterprise. There is no occasion and no excuse for the Democratic Senators to take part in such trickery or to submit to it. They will do their plain duty if they kill the bill this session and force its friends and those who expect to profit by it to go before the people at the close of the session at which the bill is passed.

MERITS OF THE SPECIAL JURY LAW.

"Class legislation" is the cry raised against the act of 1896 creating the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors. The act does indeed make distinction between classes. It aims to exclude from the jury panel in criminal cases certain classes of citizens, to wit, the ignorant, the prejudiced, and the incompetent. If any advocate of the repeal of the law will stand up in the Legislature or in a committee room and frankly say that the ignorant, the prejudiced, and the incompetent ought to sit on juries, and that the attempt to exclude them from the box is a blow at the immortal principle that all men are born free and equal, he will perform a public service by making the least indecent argument possible for the repeal.

That it is the function of the Special Commissioner of Jurors to set up class distinctions in the ordinary sense of the term is an assertion that none but a foolish or a highly uninformed person would make. Commissioner GRAY'S list of 3,100 special jurors up to July 12 last comprised 197 occupations—everything, chiropodists and curators, librarians and liquor dealers, milkmen and merchants, janitors and jewelers. The distinction is not one of trade or property or birth, but of intelligence and fair-mindedness. The Commissioner's examination is simply a test for fitness to do jury duty in a criminal trial. Between Oct. 1 and July 12 Commissioner GRAY examined 37,864 jurors of the general panel; 6,172 were rejected for scruples against the death penalty, 3,975 for refusal to convict on circumstantial evidence, 4,474 under provisions of law defining the qualifications of a juryman—that he shall be of good character, intelligent, able to read and write English understandingly, and be well informed; 3,492 who were under thirty years of age, 3,407 for prejudice against a law of the State, 1,924 who admitted that they would be prejudiced by the failure of the defendant to testify, 118 who had been convicted of a criminal offense—and so on, until 34,604 had been rejected, 3,100 put in the special panel, and 160 held in reserve for vacancies.

None but the unreasonable will deny that this antecedent sifting of the panel is of great public utility. It saves the time of the court, counsel, and witnesses. In every important criminal trial without a special panel days and weeks even are consumed in the examination of jurymen. Counsel conduct the sifting process, detecting and excluding ignorance, prejudice, and incompetence by laborious questioning, while the court wearies and witnesses chafe or flee the jurisdiction, the expense to the county running up into the thousands for every day thus wasted.

The Special Commissioner does this needed work in advance, and provides for criminal cases a panel from which ignorance, prejudice, and incompetence have been sifted out. In the Molineux case it took twelve days to select a jury from the general panel. In the second Kennedy trial, now just begun, a jury was obtained from the special panel in five hours; and Judge FURSMAN took occasion to express his satisfaction with the Special Panel law.

It is incomprehensible that any law-abiding person of sound mind and information should propose and advocate the repeal of this most salutary law. The Governor, of course, knew nothing about the law or its working, else he would not have recommended the repeal on the ground of economy, which is a manifestly false pretense, since the entire expense of the office might easily be exceeded in amount by the cost of operations rather than a benefit." The vicious nature of the Repeal bill is now perfectly well understood at Albany. Let us hear no more about it except the news that it has been abandoned.

BRYAN ON THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Our esteemed contemporaries The Journal and The World are doing a public service the nature and extent of which they seem little to suspect in publishing everything they can lay hands on of the opinions, upon current affairs, of WILLIAM J. BRYAN, sometime, and till further notice, the candidate of one of them for President of the United States. There could be no better and more conclusive way to put an end to Bryanism. That is why the thoughtful patriot must wish that the circulation of Mr. BRYAN'S own paper might be very much larger than it is likely to become. That is why our esteemed, though yellow, contemporaries are doing a public service in giving the benefit of their enormous circulations, each, if possible, greater than that of the other, to the prompt and continuous exposure of Mr. BRYAN, and doing it apparently without malice, but either purely as a matter of news or else in order to bring the outgivings of an oracle to the notice of their readers.

The latest of these outgivings was telegraphed yesterday. It was about the powers and duties and opportunities of the new King of England, and it was very amazing. We quote one of the most amazing passages:

> He could announce his willingness to join Parliament in extending to the people of Ireland the rights and privileges now enjoyed by his English subjects.
> He could express a desire for the termination of the war in South Africa, in which Englishmen are being sacrificed and Boers slaughtered in order to raise the British flag over a few gold mines.

We can imagine the consternation which the King's compliance with the oracle's advice would create in England. The very first step, of course, would be the resignation of all the Ministry, from Lord SALISBURY down, who are responsible to Parliament for the official utterances of the sovereign. The next would be the taking of measures, for which there is a precedent at the beginning of the last century, for the dethronement of the King, as non compos mentis, and the establishment of a regency.

We trust that there are not many of our readers who need to be told what an abysmal depth of ignorance is here displayed by the statesman who undertakes to instruct his countrymen by these wonderful suggestions, and who seems to have terminated his reading of British Constitutional history with the close of the active period of GEORGE III. But the comic aspect of the revelation should not be permitted to make us lose sight of its serious aspect. It is a shameful fact that the author of these remarks, whose ignorance would cause his prompt discharge from the service of any respectable newspaper in the United States in which he might have been inadvertently permitted to exhibit it, has been twice a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and, even upon the last occasion, received for that office some six million votes. The fact is not so much a personal discredit to Mr. BRYAN, whose personality indeed vanishes in the face of it, as it is a National disgrace.

THE DUTCH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

It is not only or mainly because "all the world loves a lover" that everybody is inclined to sympathize with the enthusiastic Hollanders in their rejoicings over the marriage of their young Queen. It is true that the event carries back the minds, even of the vast majority of readers who cannot themselves remember it, to another marriage of a young Queen, who has just passed away as a very old Queen. Hers was a love match, such as "all the world loves." It continued to be such not only so long as the nuptial tie lasted, but during the forty years of the British Queen's widowhood, and the memory of it is a kind of family possession in every happy English home.

Perhaps this marriage may prove to be of the same sort. But the auspices do not denote that. They indicate rather that the young Queen of Holland has "arranged an alliance," to quote the words of a British cad who a few years ago swapped his title for an American girl's money, with one of the limited number of suitors in Europe who were eligible, according to the Almanach de Gotha, to "aspire to her hand." It further appears that he is one of those German princelings who are politically even more negligible than they used to be before the formation of the German Empire, and who has nothing to lay at the feet of his mistress but his pedigree and his debts.

Even at the marriage of Queen VICTORIA, according to THACKERAY, there used to be bawled out in the streets of London "songs" indicative of the absurdity of Germany. The fact is that, in marrying Prince ALBERT, the Queen took a chance in a desperate lottery in which the chances were much against her. The new princeling may turn out to be a prize, such as Prince ALBERT undoubtedly was, but the chances that the young Queen, the present young Queen, has drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery, in which her choice was so restricted, are of course, and "on general principles," very preponderant. The bridegroom is just a casual German princeling, with an average promise, which is not very high, whom the Dutch people have agreed to support in comparative splendor for the remainder of his existence. The motto affixed to the cost of arms of the great house of Nassau, from which that of the reigning family of not to have applied the motto to the occasion, and to have seen that it practically means that the Queen, and hence the taxpayers of Holland, must henceforth "maintain" this intrinsically so uninteresting German princeling.

But beneath this superficial aspect of the matter we can trace the general sympathy with the little Dutch Nation, which has done such gallant things in its time, and furnished to mankind some of the most sublime and thrilling examples of patriotism and endurance that the human race has ever had. The race is affording more examples of these high qualities in South Africa at the present time. They are found very impressive all over the Continent of Europe and over a good part of the Continent of North America. And with this perception there goes a sympathetic feeling in favor of the "under dog." The people who are showing, through their descendants in South Africa, the same qualities which they showed when a Dutch Admiral swept the British Channel with a broom at his masthead, are not, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has found, so easily to be extinguished as statistics had led him to suppose. The sympathy of that part of mankind which goes by its generous instincts and not by its reasoned perceptions is now with Holland, because it is with the Boers. And that is why there is such a display of enthusiasm over the marriage of the Queen of a little country which long ago became a second-class power, and which is kept intact and sovereign only by the mutual jealousies of its larger neighbors.

"CONFIDENTIAL" APPOINTMENTS.

We are indebted to The Evening Post for an account of the manner in which WALTER H. COGGESHALL came to resign his place as Inheritance Tax Appraiser. In substance, it is that he was forced to resign, after a few weeks' enjoyment of his "snap," because his incapacity was at once obvious and complete.

The incident throws a good deal of light on the motives of party men in seeking to have all the places they can control made exempt from competitive examination. The avowed motive is always the professed opinion that places requiring judgment, tact, character, and moral qualities cannot safely be filled by competition because these qualities cannot successfully be tested by examination. In COGGESHALL'S case Gov. ROOSEVELT yielded to the pressure of the politicians and actually used their arguments. "It does not seem to me," he said, "that it would be wise or proper at this time to try the experiment of holding a competitive examination for these quasi-judicial positions." So the place was put in the exempt list; the State Controller solemnly declared that he had convinced himself that young COGGESHALL possessed all the recondite virtues which no examination can discover, and in about a month the boy had to resign because his first job was so hopelessly ill done that the counsel on both sides and the Surrogate agreed that it must be canceled and done all over again. Had this happened in the case of a man appointed after a competitive examination there would have been no trouble in getting rid of him. He would still have been on probation, and would have dropped out at the will of the appointing officer. In COGGESHALL'S case he had to be forced out, and it seems that he was in a position to make terms. The record of his imbecility was either removed or destroyed, and the service was deprived of the advantage it would have had from the open enforcement of a right standard of efficiency.

This little incident is only one feature of a wretched job which THE TIMES exposed and denounced at the time. The radical purpose of it was to provide patronage for the party, and one of the pieces of patronage was employed to secure the vote of Senator COGGESHALL, the father of the youngster whose career as an office holder was so early cut off. Perhaps, after a while, the people will understand that patronage can have nothing to do with the honest and sensible administration of the public business, and that it taints and pollutes the service wherever it is permitted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Corporation Counsel WHALEN, weeks and weeks ago, formally and without qualification advised Commissioner KEATING that it was then, and long had been, both the right and the duty of the latter, by causing the immediate removal of the Pabst Hotel portico, to put the owners of Forty-second Street—the public, to wit—again in possession of valuable property of which they had been wrongfully deprived. Yet the lawyers of the hotel men had no trouble, yesterday, in securing another, the third, postponement of the injunction suit which they have brought against the Commissioner of Highways! A representative of the City Law Department was in court when the request for delay was made, but he was not moved to oppose the postponement, and Justice FITZGERALD, as is customary when both sides in a suit either desire or are willing that it should go over, granted the favor asked. Thus, thanks to the passive aid of the Corporation Counsel, the defenders of the illegal portico secured more time which their able, energetic, and amazingly courageous friend in Albany, Senator GRADY, can utilize for further efforts in the interest of the bill only he would have dared to introduce, and for which he has already managed to secure a most mysterious amount of toleration, if not of favor, from his fellow-Senators. The darkness is deepening fast about this strange case. All hope for the abatement of the outrageous nuisance now seems to centre in the Governor. No aggressive action is to be expected from the Corporation Counsel, for, though he has condemned the offending portico in severest terms, he apparently did so only in the way of conversation. It is almost inconceivable, however, that Gov. ODELL will fail to veto the Grady bill, and then, perhaps, Commissioner KEATING'S excuses for inaction will be exhausted.

—A North Carolina correspondent whose that the reporter had been subjected to "American training." To support this opinion, our kindly and courteous correspondent declared that, on this side of the line mentioned, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN has always been only the more admired because he "made use and profit of private letters stolen for him," and then she—it was a woman—we refuse to add "of course."—clearly intimated that only in the chillier part of this country could such an act ever have been committed or commended. Let's see: When did FRANKLIN "make use and profit" of private letters that had been stolen for him? We recall at the moment only those written by one ARTHUR LEE to the enemies of his Government, advising said enemies with great care and particularity how most easily and effectively they could blast the hopes and end the existence of the new Republic. We are base enough frankly to confess our perfect indifference whether PAUL JONES, who gave Mr. ARTHUR LEE'S letters to FRANKLIN, stole them or not, and with the "use and profit" FRANKLIN made of them we are, too, quite content. And while she is on the subject of private letters, our correspondent might broaden her views as to their geographical availability if she informed herself of the circumstances in which one JAMES MADISON, a Virginian, if we mistake not, paid $50,000 for the so-called Henry letters, which were very private, indeed, and of which he made entirely personal "use and profit" when he was casting about somewhat desperately in search of an excuse for changing his mind about the wisdom of war with England, upon which change, decently explained, his nomination for the Presidency depended. If our correspondent lives long enough, and learns history enough, she may discover that the Mason and Dixon line does not divide American humanity into two classes with diverse theories as to personal honor; also that it is not safe to revive memories of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and Mr. ARTHUR LEE on the same day.

—One of our readers, noting the repeated expressions of our curiosity as to why a Cincinnati audience behaved with such amazing coolness and judgment and as a result made its way safely and easily out of a burning theatre, has written to us to give what he, an ex-resident of Cincinnati, thinks is the explanation of the phenomenon. Something over twenty years ago, he says, that city was horrified by the great loss of life, due wholly to panic, which resulted from the raising of a cry of fire in Robinson's Opera House. A performance of especial interest to children was in progress at the time, and so many were the young victims of the mad rush which followed the alarm that the details of the disaster are still only too well remembered in many a Cincinnati home. Among the children who escaped was a sister of our correspondent. "She remained quietly seated," he writes, "until after the house was cleared, and then she walked out unaided over broken furniture, dead bodies, and injured people. She could never give a reason why she behaved so coolly, except the unenlightening one that she thought it best to do as she did." "I will venture to say," continues the letter, "that since the Robinson Opera House catastrophe no Cincinnatian has been to the theatre without recalling what happened then, or without deciding what to do in case a similar emergency should arise. I am sure that the terrible lesson of over twenty years ago is still fresh in the minds of all the people in Cincinnati, and it is because of this fact that Mr. SOTHERN'S audience left the theatre in a cool and orderly manner." There may be something, and even a good deal, in this theory, but as an explanation it hardly seems to us entirely adequate. At any rate, it is more easily tenable than the only other theory yet suggested—that the superior intelligence of an audience attracted by "Hamlet" was enough to account for any display of courage and wisdom.

—Our army officers in China, according to the representative of a Berlin paper who is now at the headquarters of Count VON WALDERSEE, and who therefore ought to know what he is talking about, "are characterized by their European comrades as 'socially impossible.'" Dear, dear, dear! The news is very terrible, on the face of it, but perhaps investigation and explanation would remove some of its horror, and even enable us to endure the charge with something very much like composure. For is it not to be suspected that our officers are "socially impossible" because of their disinclination to join their "European comrades" in expeditions that are mere raids of loot and murder and outrage among helpless and unarmed peasants? Or is it because they have shown a tendency to laugh at the warriors who ornament the reports of these expeditions with thrilling descriptions of imaginary battles? Is it because our officers, keeping their own men well in hand, indulge in either silent or spoken criticism of other officers who can not, or at least do not, restrain the troops under them from committing all the hideous acts suggested by savage and lawless fancy? Are the "comrades" offended and disgusted by the "tone" of American comments on happenings in China, as Count VON WALDERSEE himself was by the "tone" of Gen. ADNA ROMANZA CHAFFEE'S? If an affirmative answer goes with any of these questions, it's no wonder the Americans are "characterized as socially impossible," and too obviously the characterization is as exact as it is sincere.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sincerely grateful to the writer of the article in this morning's TIMES entitled "America's Interest in South Africa" for the clear and earnest manner in which he points out our duty in the present state of affairs there. I take no stock, however, in the commercial phase of his argument, as no selfish element should affect our consideration of the moral questions at stake. Instead I would commend to every American citizen, and especially to every New Yorker, two able articles upon "Commercialism and Corruption" in The Independent of Jan. 17.

Ever since the South African war was entered upon by Great Britain it has seemed to me that the people of this country were themselves placed on trial for the view they should take of this deplorable conflict; for, whatever opinions one may hold with regard to certain points originally at issue, the question comes back with full force, Did any or all of these together warrant the engaging by one Christian nation in war with another Christian nation before exhausting every available resource known to diplomacy for bringing about conciliation?

For many years my conviction has been that these kindred countries—England and America—were destined to exert a controlling influence for good on all other countries of the world, for the reason that in these two nations has been incorporated as in none other, little Holland excepted, the highest truths, through the wide diffusion therein of the sacred Scriptures, and their general acceptance as the standard of righteousness. It has been to me, therefore, a source of keenest pain to see that great nation do anything calculated to weaken her influence over human affairs, as she evidently has done by permitting the strident evils of imperialism and commercialism to sway her Governmental policy rather than ward off such a baneful result by the exercise on her part of supreme good will toward a nation numerically so much weaker than herself.

How anxiously I have watched the course such theory, I am proud to say, will be allowed to frustrate our purpose to elevate and enfranchise the Filipinos and give autonomy to the Chinese. Happily, however, the public heart has not waited on the press for its inspiration, for throughout this country, France, Germany, and Russia, and largely in Great Britain also, the masses are stirred to their depths against this great crime of the nineteenth century.

The echo of this suppressed feeling is yet to be heard throughout all these lands in ways we cannot now forecast. If King Edward's studied addition to his imperial title means a restoration to the Transvaalers of the vested rights vouchsafed to them by the solemn compact of 1884, then all hail to him in his new dignities and power; if it be, however, a strenuous call to arms for the extermination of that liberty-loving race, then may American gold, however temptingly sought, play no part in this Alva-like policy toward these brave and otherwise invincible South Hollanders.

S. HASTINGS GRANT.
New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

MR. COLER AND THE TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Controller Bird S. Coler is an ambitious young politician with a turn for economy and reform—both much needed in this Tammany-ruled city. He has discovered and stopped a number of wasteful and corrupt expenditures of the city's resources and exposed cheating that has been going on for years; all of which is very good and reflects credit on Mr. Coler. But having done so much he seems to have acquired a craze for economy at any price. He has taken a fancy that a fine way of advancing the city's interests would be to save it some thousands of dollars yearly by reducing the salaries of the schools teachers.

Mr. Coler makes a bad mistake when he undertakes to save money at the expense of the education of the young. Economy is not a virtue per se; a dollar saved in the wrong place costs many dollars in the long run. It is a sort-sighted policy that would reduce the salaries of our educators. The best, the cleverest, the most cultured people we have in the nation, are not too good for the responsible task of training the men and women of the future. The work is arduous, and, at the best, ill-paid. To lower salaries means to lose our brightest teachers and to discourage the rest. Lack of appreciation is death to enthusiasm.

A true economy curbs or stops foolish or needless expenditures, but increases a wise use of the public funds. Money spent in the education of our children is an investment which returns interest a thousand fold in morality, intelligence, and everything that makes good citizenship. That is the highest kind of economy. L. K. C.
New York, Feb 6, 1901.

AGREES WITH MARK TWAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the editorial in your today's issue, "Certainly False but Probably Funny," I gratified the curiosity thereby excited, and read Mr. Mark Twain's article in The North American Review, to which you refer.

It gave me great pleasure and satisfaction to find expressed in such a clear, cogent, and interesting manner the exact views which I and many other loyal American citizens have entertained from the very beginning upon the subjects treated of in that article.

On the Boer war, the Chinese questions, and the vicious methods of many of the missionaries in China and the East, Russia's treatment of Japan, our conduct in the Philippine invasion, and the absurdity and wickedness in our having paid $20,000,000 to Spain for the archipelago, he speaks for patriotic Americans, who look at these questions without commercialism or maudlin Christian or otherwise perverted progressiveness.

It speaks the truth, and dispels the sophisms of Chamberlain, McKinley, and the rest.

Every one must, however, realize that having gone so far in the Philippine situation we can repair our wrongful acts only by an unselfish consideration of the natives, and leave wholly out of view our "material" advantages.

It is quite misleading to suppose that Mr. McKinley's re-election is to be taken as an indorsement of his policy. It was solely an emphatic protest against the charlatan Bryan. A CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.
New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

MARK TWAIN'S YOUNGER DAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mark Twain's younger and better and humorous days he had as auditor of one of his lectures in a Western city a certain old gentleman, who remarked afterward: "There were good things in it, but at times he seemed to verge on unveracity."

The old gentleman's prophetic wisdom excited only a gently contemptuous merriment in those days. G. S. C.
Morristown, Feb. 7, 1901.

THE D. A. R. CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Daughter of the American Revolution, I read with interest your Washington special of the 4th inst., commenting on the coming Daughter of the American Revolution Congress, and was specially interested in the statement made by one of our distinguished members, who was quoted in the article as saying: "The fundamental principles of the association favor the election of a National woman for the position, and it will be advisable to have as President General a woman of as much National position as possible."

I cannot think she desires to disqualify the many hundreds of noble, devoted, unselfish, and representative members who reside throughout the country, but whose husbands do not enjoy the distinction of holding a National office. Would not the author of the above statement be as thoroughly competent and as richly deserving of the office of President General upon her own merit of usefulness as she would be upon any merit attached to her as the wife of a gentleman of "National reputation"? Is not this question of "National position" leading us up to a social or political distinction that is opposed to true womanly equality and merit of unselfish service?

AN AMERICAN DAUGHTER.
New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

THE METROPOLITAN'S ACCIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The blowing up of a car full of passengers may not be considered by the kings of the Metropolitan Trust of any particular significance, but it does demonstrate willful carelessness on the part of the management in not providing proper inspection for its cars and the mechanical contrivances therein which endanger the lives of passengers.

Heretofore the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Health have been conspicuous in passing ordinances in the interest of this trust, but it is now evident that the time has come when the public is entitled to some protection against the parsimonious methods of the company.

The accident of yesterday ought to go before the Grand Jury, and some of the politicians who stand between this company and public decency ought to go with it.

It is not my purpose to create an alarm, but I am expecting at any time to hear of a similar accident on other lines, and which, if it should occur, would leave nothing behind for identification. CITIZEN.
New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

AFRAID OF "CHEAP" GAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that you are always willing to lend your valuable influence in behalf of the suffering and distressed, I want to make an appeal to you. I saw some days since that a bill had been introduced by some zealous member of the Assembly to have the price of gas in this city reduced to 75 cents a thousand.

Now, I do not question the motive of this Assemblyman. I have no doubt that he has the interests of his constituents at heart and that he is thus endeavoring to show his appreciation of the responsibility resting upon him. But I most earnestly request you, on behalf of those who will be oppressed if such a bill should pass, that you will seek its defeat. And I am not now pleading for the stockholders in the gas companies. No one has any consideration for them. But I am pleading for the consumers of gas, at least for those who are compelled to use the gas supplied by the Central Union Company of the Bronx Borough. The reduction of the price of gas which went into effect on Jan. 1 has had a most disastrous effect on all the meters in the vicinity of Melrose. Almost every consumer with whom I have conversed tells intentioned Assemblyman may see that his bill will work great hardship where he intends it to be beneficent, and beg him to withdraw it? A SUFFERER.
New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

SURPLUS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"R. P. K.," Jan. 30, states as a fact of positive declaration that Trustees of savings banks must set aside whatever surplus they decide upon.

I do not see why it is necessary to set aside so much as they do in order to guard their depositors' interests. Beyond a certain definite sum, fixed by law, these institutions ought to be made to distribute earnings annually among their depositors, inasmuch as their capital has earned the surplus. The Trustees have not. Tax need not be taken out of individual deposits so long as there is in hand surplus accumulation ample for all possible contingencies.

Officials rarely hesitate to expend very large sums in magnificent buildings, extravagant salaries, and luxurious furnishings, from which no increased profit comes. Why, then, so particular about surplus? Excessive surplus often represents rank injustice to poor depositors, who cannot let their money stay year after year intact and growing rapidly. Trustees who guard surplus money more than their depositors' interests should be reproved.

As to "C. W. W.," on Jan. 31, I appreciate the recognition of this correspondent that I was correct in declaring that Mr. Tuttle's "proof" consists largely of "opinions." If this correspondent's argument is good and the billion of assessed value of deposits of citizens has actually been taxed at $2.65, the results would show in the receipts of the Tax Office to the tune of $26,500,000. As it is absurd to believe that this vast sum has been realized, one must conclude that a good portion of it has gone into undivided (and therefore uncredited) surplus and can only be reached in the proposed tax of 1 per cent.

The fact (suppositious) of $10,000 lying idle in bank on the day named by this correspondent as subject by law to a tax of $265 does not necessarily imply that an injustice has been done to the owner by laying the said tax.

Let me suppose the owner of this money to be a fairly shrewd, intelligent, active business man, who knows the purchasing power of cash in discounting bills conjoined with this power to seize the advantage obtained by the active use of money, this $10,000 becomes capable of making double and treble the $265 charged the owner as a public tax. It is a common thing for 2 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. even, to be made in ten, thirty, or sixty days with a sum of money held for the purpose, and men know this, as a rule.

Money can be used as a commodity and pass from hand to hand frequently, and large gains made by it wise use. See the New Testament. On the other hand, it can be left alone with an indolent or incapable attorney, who can make his 2½ or 5 per cent. on it from the borrower, in addition to his regular charges to the estate or inexpert or lazy owner from which he gets it, rarely, if ever, making any earnest effort to secure adequate returns on yielding up his commission. In the latter case it is not surprising to find that when all charges are made up and the net results are found to be very small the capitalist or Trustee should feel that his money is being confiscated, but it is not the city or State that should be blamed. A. W. LYMAN.
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1901.

BIG GAME FOR MR. MERRILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observed your comment upon the action of the Grand Jury of Queens County in indicting the Highway Commissioner, James P. Keating.

With an honest District Attorney negligent public officials can be reached.

District Attorney J. B. Merrill of Queens can now show if he possesses any ability above the police court calibre of convicting cut-throats and bawdy-house keepers, who usually are an easy case. Here is big game, Mr. Merrill. Put on your armor, and show what you are made of, and no doubt downtrodden taxpayers and business people of other counties will remember you as the coming Pathfinder, leading to decency and light in the present universal darkness of public corruption.

The Grand Jury did its work! Will you do your duty? OPPRESSED TAXPAYER.
New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

STREET CAR'S OPEN FRONT DOOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most cordially indorse every word your "chilled to the marrow" correspondent in to-day's TIMES has said about this terribly dangerous nuisance. I am now suffering with a severe cold (only one of several) I have contracted this Winter by riding in surface cars with the open front door, where it appears many cranks prefer to make their entrance and exit, thus keeping up a fresh air draught for the special benefit of passengers with weak lungs, thin blood, and poor health. I hope you will ventilate this very important subject in such manner as will cause a cessation of the grip-inspiring nuisance, at least during this inclement season.

While on this subject I will mention another which is very extensively practiced, particularly on the Eighth Avenue Metropolitan Line, and that is the practice which many of the motormen have of refusing to stop for passengers standing on street corners waiting for cars. I have been repeatedly passed by two or three cars following one another at the distance of several blocks apart, and that notwithstanding I have signaled to stop while the car was half a block off. The other morning there were five ladies standing on the corner of Ninety-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue waiting in the bitter cold for a car, and several others on other corners between there and Fifty-ninth Street, who were compelled to wait while three cars a long distance apart passed before they could induce one (the fourth one) to stop and take them on board. Why is this? Can you inform me? A SUFFERER.
New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Close Resemblance.

Contractor—You won't sell me a carload of bricks on credit?

Dealer—No. Me an' my bricks are very much alike. We're hard pressed for cash.—Philadelphia Record.

The Boy.

"Some day," said the elderly visitor, "you may be President of the United States."

"Huh!" said the little boy. "I'd druther be Vice President an' kill bears an' lions."—Indianapolis Press.

He Knew.

"Pat, do you know what is the greatest barrier to the habit of drinking?"

"Ol do, Sor."

"Oh, you do, eh? Well, what is it?"

"An impty bottle, sure."—Richmond Dispatch.

His Bold Entrance.

"You went right in bodily, did you."

"Yes, after looking in."

"And you started ahead and asked the old man for his daughter?"

"Well, no, I didn't."

"Why not?"

"He wasn't there."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Testimonial.

Jones—You remember what a miserable memory I used to have? Well, Dr. Bolus game me a prescription that has done me a world of good.

Smith—Something to take before meals was it?

Jones—Well, I don't recall just what the directions were, but it's a splendid cure.—Philadelphia Press.

LOVE RULES.

From The Los Angeles Herald.

Some call this world a selfish world
And say that love is dead.
That Satan's snares are everywhere
In active waiting spread.
That Lust and Greed have sown their seed
O'er all the fertile land,
Till Mercy's bloom can find no room
Her tender stalks to stand.

It is not so—this state of woe—
For Love still rules the world.
Her banner bright in God's sweet light
To mankind is unfurled.
Throughout the land her ready hand
Is plucking evil's tares;
She's ever nigh to help you by
Sly Satan's nets and snares.

Yes, Love to-day holds tender sway

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON TAX LEGISLATION

The Listing Bill on the Committee's Report Is Condemned.

The Tendency to Levy Unusual Taxes on Cities Comes In for Disapproval —Local Option Measure Again Indorsed.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a report was read from the Committee on State and Municipal Taxes regarding the Tax Listing bill and other tax legislation now before the Legislature. The Tax Listing bill was condemned, the committee enunciating as its belief that the measure would drive capital from the State. It approved the Local Option bill and the one providing that in assessing real property the values of the land and the improvements shall be entered upon the assessment rolls separately. After summarizing the other taxation bills the committee said:

It is not the purpose of your committee to set forth the special objections which insurance companies, banks, savings banks, trust companies, and other individual interests may advance against these bills. There are, however, some general considerations involved, to which your committee invites your attention. The first of these is the fact that a very large part of the burden * * * would fall on Greater New York and a few other large cities. The second is that the burden would not be distributed among all interests in the cities, but placed upon certain selected individual interests. In other words, the State at large is to be free from taxation for State purposes, and certain individual interests in the great cities are to pay a very large part of the moneys needed by the State. The cities would pay all their own expenses, all their rightful share of the State expenses, and, in addition, nearly all of the rightful share of the rural communities, and the latter would contribute nothing of moment to the expenses of the State.

Greater New York is already bearing a heavy burden. A dispatch from Albany, dated Jan. 28, states that the Board of Equalization will this year increase the assessed value of real and personal property in Greater New York $150,000,000. This will make the total for Greater New York $3,886,264,412, against an assessed value for all the rest of the State of $1,736,247,903. In other words, Greater New York, under existing laws, will pay this year 68 per cent. of all the State's part of the general property tax, and Manhattan alone 50 per cent.

In Greater New York the proposed legislation would involve a serious readjustment of taxation. The burden of State taxation heretofore borne by local interests at large under the general property tax law is to be lifted off from such general interests and carried over to the special interests, insurance companies, banks, savings banks, and trust companies. It is a kind of revolution generally which is proposed.

The committee submitted a resolution declaring that the Chamber regards with anxiety the tendency of the Legislature to levy new, unusual, and unequal taxes, the burden of which would fall on selected individual interests peculiar to the cities, while relieving the State at large from all contributions to the State, and urged the Legislature to adopt the apportionment and local option plan heretofore indorsed by the Chamber as the only plan so far suggested by which a just balance of taxation may be established throughout the State. The resolution was adopted.

Seth Low at the request of the Executive Committee offered a set of resolutions expressing the grief of the Chamber on the death of Queen Victoria and extending its well wishes to King Edward VII. Mr Low and Abram S. Hewitt both paid glowing eulogies to the Queen.

Gen. James S. Wilson gave an address on trade relations between this country and China, and President Orr submitted a report showing the disposition of the Galveston fund of $121,392.84.

MRS. BRONSON DEAD.

Her Home in Venice Was Long a Shrine for Distinguished Americans and Foreigners.

A cable from Florence announces the passing away of Katharine Coleman de Kay, widow of Arthur Bronson, and eldest daughter of the late Commodore George Coleman de Kay and of Janet Halleck, only daughter of Joseph Rodman Drake, all of New York.

The death of Mrs. Arthur Bronson leaves a wide gap in the ranks of those who gave the welcome of an American home to travelers in Italy. Mrs. Bronson lived so long at Venice in the Casa Alvisi, her modest home on the Grand Canal, opposite the Church of the Salute, that her memory will be always associated with the city of the lagoons. Here she dispensed a hospitality that became proverbial, not for any luxury connected with it, but for its quality of heart and brain. The wit and charm of the hostess were not reserved for her friends eminent in letters and arts, such as John Ruskin, Robert Browning, Whistler, W. W. Story, Henry James, Mark Twain, and their like, nor for those high in rank, such as Don Carlos, the Princess Beatrice, the Princes and Princesses Windischgrätz, Metternich, Montenegro, Georgia, Odescalchi, and others; but delighted just as much obscure artists and writers and those of her fellow-countrymen and countrywomen who had a letter of introduction from any one of her friends. More than that, the common people of Venice, the gondoliers on the canals, their wives and children, found her sympathetic and helpful. From the Syndaco to the beggar, no one in Venice but reverenced and was proud of her.

To the world at large she was best known as the person to whom Robert Browning dedicated his last volume of poems, his "Asolando." For many years the annual visit of Robert Browning and his sister, Miss Browning, to Venice began with a short stay in Casa Alvisi. In Summer they would stay at "La Mura," in Asolo itself, Mrs. Bronson's retreat in hot weather; there Browning bought land and made arrangements for a villa just before he died. Mrs. Bronson told the story of these visits of the Brownings in The Century Magazine of last April, in an article called "Browning in Asolo." Browning, his sister, and his son shared with her an admiration for the charming little town that looks toward Venice across the plain of Treviso, Bassano, and Padua.

It would be long to chronicle the good deeds of Mrs. Bronson to the industries and the poor of Venice. During more than one season of famine she fed the poor from her modest resources and stimulated others to help. She founded beds in the hospital, and whenever she saw one of the little shrines erected by the ferrymen at the chief ferries across the watery streets of Venice falling into ruin, she had it restored, often placing valuable old carvings in wood where wretched modern images had been. To the museum of Venice she gave very valuable articles, including an ancient carved marble well-coping, found on an outlying island. She aided the Countess Marcello to re-establish the lace industry on one of the minor islands of Venice and gave to Dr. Salviati, the reviver of the glass industry in the lagoons, many artistic designs which he was always eager to acknowledge as due to her cleverness and taste.

This granddaughter of Joseph Rodman Drake took readily to the pen at an early age. The late N. P. Willis was delighted to find that an anonymous writer of "Letters from New York" was no other than the brilliant and beautiful girl in her teens who was pleasing New York society with her quips and jollity. Neither her inclination to letters nor her liking for the arts was carried far, owing to an early marriage and the unsettled nature of her life in Paris, London, Newport, R. I.; Spain, and Italy. She had but one child, married to Count Cosimo Rucellai of Florence, a naval officer, but her latter years were not without the pleasures of grandsons and granddaughters. She was sister to the late Col. Drake de Kay and Major Sidney de Kay. Of her immediate family there are surviving a brother, Charles de Kay, and two sisters, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and Miss Julia de Kay.

Mohican Club's Beefsteak Dinner.

The Mohican Club's annual beefsteak dinner, at which there will be 8,000 diners, will be held next Thursday evening at the Grand Central Palace. Admission will be by invitation. The first steak will be cooked at 8 o'clock, and fifty-eight large ranges will be kept busy from then until after 10. Seven hundred and fifty cattle have been purchased for the occasion. The Mohican Club is the Democratic organization of the Twenty-second Assembly District. A vaudeville performance will be given.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

King Edward Will Proceed to the House of Lords on Feb. 14 in Full State.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Doubt as to the nature of the ceremonial to be observed at the opening of Parliament on Feb. 14 has been set at rest by an official announcement that it has been definitely determined that King Edward will open his first Parliament with full State ceremonial.

The ancient State coach, which has not been used since the Prince Consort's death, will be employed, and it goes immediately to the coach builders for the renovation of its costly panel paintings and gilt embellishments.

The precedent of 1886, the last occasion on which Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person, will be followed. The entrance will be through the great gates under the Victoria Tower, the sovereign and his suite passing to the Robing Room by means of the black marble stairway, which for years has been encased in wood. Thence they will go through the gallery and Prince's Chamber into the House of Lords.

The order of dress for the peeresses has been drawn up, indicating that Queen Alexandra will accompany the King. The peeresses are ordered to wear black Court costumes, with no trains, low-cut dresses, black feathers on the head, and veils. No ornaments are permitted.

The King will wear his full robes, perhaps without the crown.

All the peers will be in Court dress and robes, and all the State officials will be present as at a drawing room, except that they will wear their robes.

The King will occupy the throne, and the great officers of State will be grouped around him.

The royal State coach was designed by Sir William Chambers. The paintings on it are by Cipriani, and it was completed in 1761. It is 24 feet long, 8 feet 3 inches wide, and 12 feet high. It weighs four tons. It is richly carved all over, and gilt from top to bottom.

Four Tritons support the body of the coach. The pole represents a bundle of lances. The body of the vehicle is composed of eight palm trees, which, branching out at the top, support the roof. On the roof are three boys, representing England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the British Crown.

SPANISH PRESS ANGRY.

Breakdown of the Cruiser Sent to the Solent Arouses Bitter Comment.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The breakdown of the Spanish armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V. at the outset of her voyage to Cowes, to represent Spain at the naval demonstration during the transfer to the mainland of Queen Victoria's body, has aroused much indignation. Bitter attacks are being made on the Administration by the Liberal press, which points out that the Administration has learned nothing from the Spanish-American war, and that the Minister of Marine is incapable of sending a single vessel to Cowes, although the department receives annually 27,000,000 pesetas.

The Imparcial says the country cannot and will not continue any longer to be a plaything for parties which only unite to prolong abuses and scandals. Drastic reform of the Ministry of Marine is imperative. It must either be suppressed altogether or placed in civil hands. Useless officials with pompous titles must be swept away, and all unseaworthy warships must be sold, which, adds The Imparcial, means almost all.

THE KING BACK IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the royal family arrived in London at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They drove in four open carriages over the same route Emperor William of Germany traversed on Tuesday. In their Majesties' carriage were the Princess Victoria and Prince Edward of Cornwall and York. The King was in civilian clothes, and the ladies of the party were closely veiled. Little Prince Edward was in a sailor's uniform and bareheaded.

An escort of Horse Guards (Blues) preceded the royal carriages, the progress of which was marked by considerable cheering from the spectators dotting the route.

It is understood that Sir Arthur Bigge, who was Private Secretary to Queen Victoria, will be appointed Private Secretary to the Duke of Cornwall and York.

EARL OF GALLOWAY DEAD.

He Married a Half-Sister of the Marquis of Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Earl of Galloway died at Camloden, Scotland, this morning.

Sir Alan Plantagenet Stewart, K. T., tenth Earl of Galloway, was born on Oct. 21, 1835. His family is a branch of that from which the Kings of Scotland were descended.

Lord Galloway was related to many of the greatest families in the United Kingdom. His mother was a daughter of the sixth Duke of Beaufort, and he married, in 1872, the Lady Mary Arabella Arthur Cecil, half-sister to the present Marquis of Salisbury. He succeeded his father in the earldom the following year. For five years previous he had represented Wigtownshire in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest.

The Earl was wealthy. He owned nearly 80,000 acres. He leaves no children, and the title passes to his brother, Captain the Honorable Randolph Henry Stewart, who was born in 1836.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

The Young King Now Confronted with a Very Difficult Task.

ROME, Feb. 7.—Signor Saracco tendered the resignation of the Cabinet this morning.

King Victor Emmanuel will consult with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and the various party leaders to-day and to-morrow before designating a new Premier. He is confronted with a task of great difficulty, owing to the chaotic state of the Parliamentary parties. The majority which defeated the Government yesterday consisted of a transitory coalition of the members of the Right and of the Left. Only the Rudini group supported the Government, the Socialists opposing the Cabinet because they considered it not sufficiently liberal, while the Rightists accused it of lacking a coherent policy and yielding to the Socialists. The fall of the Ministry was thus due to diametrically opposed reasons.

Yesterday's coalition disappeared immediately after the vote, the parties being bitterly antagonistic as regards a general policy, so the first Parliamentary crisis the new King has to solve appears to be a Gordian knot.

The papers consider it probable that Signor Villa or Signor Saracco will be chosen to form the new Ministry.

Jules Verne and the Academy.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—There are several vacancies in the French Academy. Jules Verne, when approached with a suggestion that he should become a candidate, replied: "I have just completed my seventy-third year, and do not at such an age aspire to the academy. Dumas the younger asked me to stand twenty-eight years ago. I declined, and since then fifty-nine academicians have died. They may be immortals, but they have not been rendered immortal." In reply, M. Verne asks the proposer of his name to accept the "gratitude of an old story teller."

Lady Curzon Not in Bad Health.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Viceroy, will start for Europe in the Spring. Her health is excellent. The rumors that she will not return to India are unfounded.

Reports have been repeatedly circulated that the health of Lady Curzon gave her husband so much concern that he contemplated resigning the office of Viceroy of India. Recently it has been rumored that Lady Curzon (who was formerly Miss Mary Leiter of Washington and Chicago) intended to make a visit to the United States.

Plot Against Duke of the Abruzzi.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Fanfulla says that an Anarchist has been arrested at Avellino, capital of the province of that name, having in his possession papers revealing a plot against the Duke of the Abruzzi.

Salt Trust Closing an English Deal?

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The visit of R. W. White of the National Salt Company to England is reported to be in connection with closing a deal by which the American company will be enabled largely to control the salt business of the United Kingdom.

THE CAPE COLONY INVASION.

Boer Base at Calvinia—British Able to Obtain a Large Number of Horses.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 7.—News four days old, from the Doorn River country, shows that the Boers have a base at Calvinia. From that point they have sent patrols far and wide. Col. De Lisle is moving toward them. He lost Lieut. Clowes and one man killed in a skirmish with a Boer patrol. The country is wildly mountainous.

British horse buyers have secured 4,000 good horses and 3,000 mules in the Colony. It was not suspected that there were so many animals available.

It is understood that the British are trying to sweep the enemy south, along an extensive frontage, with cavalry at each end, clearing everything in their advance, and it is asserted that Lord Kitchener is personally directing the operations.

From the southern districts troops are moving northward in the hope of catching the Republicans between the two forces.

The official report on the invasion of Cape Colony says:

"The anticipated invasion by Christian De Wet has not yet occurred, but it may be only delayed. Although there is no considerable movement, small bodies of mencontinue to dribble across the Orange River. The largest of these, 200 strong, crossed near Bangor Station five days ago."

The report then gives elaborate details regarding the present disposition of the Boers and British in the colony.

It is announced here that the Imperial Government will advance £100,000 for the relief of distressed refugees.

CAPE TOWN EDITOR ARRESTED.

He Printed a Letter Saying Kitchener Directed that No Prisoners Be Taken.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 7.—Proceedings have been instituted against Albert Cartwright, editor of The South African News, for criminal and seditious libel, contained in a letter under the nom de plume "British Officer," which said that Lord Kitchener had secretly instructed his troops to take no prisoners.

Mr. Cartwright has been arrested.

Before the Attorney General instituted the proceedings he wired to Lord Kitchener the substance of the letter, and asked if there were any foundation for it. Lord Kitchener replied that the statement was a base libel, entirely devoid of foundation, adding:

"De Wet was never surrounded in the position mentioned, but had his retreat to the north open. Instructions of the nature reported were never given or thought of. We treat enemies who have surrendered with every consideration."

ONE PEACE ENVOY RELEASED.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 8.—Jan Theron, one of the Peace Envoys, has returned after having been tried by Commandant Grobelaar at Aasvogel Kop, for penetrating the fighting line and bringing in undesirable documents. He was released on paroie.

The Boers, he says, are badly off for food and clothing.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sir Edward Clarke, ex-Solicitor General, addressing the Holborn Conservative Association, London, this evening, said:

"After driving the Boers out of Cape Colony, Great Britain ought to offer terms of immediate amnesty, without distinction of person or rank, together with an assurance of absolute equality in civil rights and as much local self-government as is possible. This horrible war could thus be ended."

CHINESE COUNTER PROPOSALS.

Exile of Tuan and Lan, Decapitation of Yu-Lu, and Order to Chuang to Commit Suicide.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Shanghai says that, in response to the diplomats' communication relative to the punishments, Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang made the following propositions:

Prince Tuan to be exiled to Chinese Turkestan, Duke Lan to be degraded and exiled to Manchuria, Yu-Lu, formerly Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li, to be decapitated; Prince Chuang to receive an order to commit suicide; Ying-Nien to be condemned to death, but his sentence to be commuted to life imprisonment; Chao-Su-Kiam, Yu-Hsien, and the latter's son, Sin-Tong, to be degraded, while Li-Ping-Heng and Kang-Yi, who are dead, are to be condemned to posthumous execution.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7.—An Imperial edict orders officials to protect foreigners from insults and to prevent insults being offered. It declares that 100,000 Chinese now enjoy safety abroad.

A DEFENSE OF RUSSIA.

Report that She Will Demand 30,000,000 Taels for Restoring Manchuria Officially Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—A competent authority has authorized the publication of Russia's denial of the story that the Czar's Government is demanding 30,000,000 taels as the price for the restoration of Manchuria to China. It is declared to be altogether false.

"Russia, like the other powers," said the informant, "is asking compensation for damages sustained and expenses incurred. But I venture the prediction that the whole world will acknowledge, when the facts can be properly divulged, that Russia's demands are extremely moderate, compared with those of the other powers. This story (the published report) is due to love of sensation and desire to inspire the powers with suspicions against Russia. What we want, above money, is to live peaceably with our neighbors and have a tranquil opportunity to construct our railroads."

The London Times's Shanghai letter, complaining of the conduct of Russian soldiery in Manchuria and charging robbery and acts of violence toward travelers, is characterized as a malicious fabrication.

LANCASTER'S TARS IN A FIGHT.

Clash Between Sailors and the Populace at La Guayra—Probably Without Political Significance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Information has been received here of a clash between sailors of the United States naval vessel Lancaster, now at La Guayra, Venezuela, and the populace of that city.

Such details as are available are exceedingly meagre, but from what can be gleaned the difficulty is without any political significance, and in all probability was the outcome of a brawl between sailors who had been enjoying themselves on shore leave. As a result of the difficulty, the Lancaster's men were forced to take to their smallboats and return to the ship. It is understood that the military forces were not called in to take any part in the disturbance, although it is possible the police may have assisted in quelling the disorder. No fatal casualties are reported on either side.

The Lancaster has a large number of landsmen aboard, and was sent to La Guayra for temporary duty to await the return of the gunboat Scorpion, which went to Curacao to coal. At the State Department no information was obtainable, although officials would not deny that Minister Loomis had communicated with it on the subject.

Peace Prevails in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Minister Loomis at Caracas has telegraphed the State Department that it has been reported to him that the Government of Venezuela has just suppressed a revolutionary uprising in the Island of Margarita; that the leader of the revolution in Eastern Venezuela has been captured, and that his followers either were taken or dispersed. The whole country is reported peaceful.

The Restaurador Sails for La Guayra.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Feb. 7.—The Restaurador, formerly George Gould's yacht Atalanta, sailed for La Guayra yesterday.

Hudson River Institute Alumni.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni of the Hudson River Institute will take place on the evening of Feb. 15 at the Hotel St. Denis.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is no doubt that day by day the end of the very gay season proclaims its presence near at hand. There are now very few large entertainments left on the cards, and nearly all the series of dinners and the days at home will cease to be when Ash Wednesday dawns less than a fortnight from now. There were several interesting entertainments last evening, notably the second subscription dinner dance at Delmonico's and the dinner dance given for Miss Eleanor Jay, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Jay. This evening there is only one dance of much importance—the meeting at Sherry's of Mrs. Church's class.

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Departures for the South are becoming every day more frequent. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bright, in New Orleans, during the carnival. Mrs. Bright was a Miss Mehle. She visited Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse at Tuxedo last Autumn. Mrs. La Montagne, who is on her way to California, or who rather, will be next week, will also stop at Mrs. Bright's for the Mardi Gras.

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Of others who are in the South, Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Helen Stokes are at the Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine; John W. Ellis is at Palm Beach, and Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Charles H. Fairchild, and Mrs. Frederick Chase and Miss Chase are at the Tampa Bay Hotel.

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Stephen Hyatt Pell, a son of the late John Howland Pell, and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, whose engagement was announced first in this column some months ago, will be married on Wednesday, April 17, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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The Whist Club met last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia. Very handsome silver prizes were given, and there was a supper just before midnight. There was a large attendance, and among those who were present were George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Miss de Peyster, Col. Alexander Chisolm, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. de Beverhout Thompson, Mrs. Livingston Cooper, Andrew Bibby, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mrs. Morrowe, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, C. Stacey Clark, and Cortland Van Rensselaer.

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Dinners will be given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, 24 East Seventy-second Street, and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer. The Misses Preston will hold their chantant at the Waldorf-Astoria in the afternoon, and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood will give a reception in honor of Mme. Homer, one of the contraltos at the opera.

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Mrs. Lewis Jones of Fifth Avenue has cards out for a luncheon on Thursday, Feb. 14, in honor of Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Charles Belmont de Saulles. Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton also has cards out for a luncheon for young people in honor of her daughter, Miss May Moulton.

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Mrs. Lewis Boudinot Atterbury of 141 West Eighty-sixth Street, has issued invitations for a "progressive hearts" card party for young people. This is to take place on Friday evening, Feb. 15.

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Sherry's palm garden was turned into a Japanese garden last night for the dinner given for Miss Eleanor Jay, daughter of Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay. The tables, which seated ten each, were built around big bay trees, and these trees were hung with Japanese and Chinese lanterns, which were also suspended from the foliage that covered the ceiling and from trees placed either side the walk through the centre of the garden. The floor was covered with tufted green mats that resembled grass, and the walk down the garden was of a sort of matting that gave the impression of a gravel walk. Cages of singing birds were hidden in the trees, and the effect was extremely novel and pretty, as the light seemed to come from the lanterns only. One of Sherry's orchestras played during the dinner. The cotillion, which was led by Harry Lehr, dancing with Miss Jay, was danced in the small ballroom, and supper was served afterward. There were no less than eight favor figures, and these were effective and striking. There were Japanese fans and lanterns, decorated drums and tambourines, a Mother Goose figure with the usual favors, pencils, fancy hoops and kites, satin streamers and wands, match boxes and picture frames of gilt, Marie Leather calendars hand painted, and telephone lists handsomely backed. Mrs. Collins also furnished silver and other seals and painted satin sachets. Among the guests there were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Norrie, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, Sir Bache Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Prince Troubetskoy, the Misses Goelet, Livingston, Kane, Douglas, Street, Fish, Oelrichs, Kountze, Langhorne, Henderson, Pomeroy, Parsons, Neilson, de Neufville, Fanshawe, Rives, Pancoast, Thomas, Metcalf, Burden, Rutherford, Wells, Hoyt, Rogers, Whelen, and Rives, and the Messrs. W. De L. Kountze, Ernest Iselin, R. H. Russell, Worthington Whitehouse, Craig Wadsworth, F. V. G. d'Hauteville, Blagden, Blair, Fairchild, Benkard, Street, Irvin, Otis, Gerry, Lawrence, Robbins, Pulitzer, Howland, Kinnicut, Baldwin, Ronalds, Cutting, Munn, Wilson, Wadsworth, Le Roy, Moncure Robinson, Lispenard Stewart, and J. Henry Smith.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Minister from Austria-Hungary and Mme. Hengelmüller were this evening the hosts at one of the notable dinners of the season.

The floral decorations and appointments of the long table were in yellow and black, the National colors of Austria. The company included the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the French Ambassador, M. Cambon; the Spanish Minister and the Duchess De Aroos; the Minister from the Netherlands, Baron Gevers; the First Secretary of the German Embassy and Countess von Quadt, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Alice Hay, Miss Edith Patten, and Gen. Corbin.

The Belgian Minister and Countess de Lichtervelde resumed their series of dinners this evening, when they entertained Justice and Mrs. Gray, the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy and Mme. de Wollant, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Myer, Col. Ernst, and Baron Hermann.

Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin, who has lately returned from Paris and is making a visit to his sister, Mrs. Rochester, gave a large luncheon to-day to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. Other guests were Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Padelford, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Miss Wetmore, Miss Wallach, Miss Smith Clift, Miss Alice Rochester, Miss Wilson, Gen. Corbin, Mr. Vanderlip, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Winthrop, Jasper Wilson, Mr. Brackett, Martin Jones, John Seibert, and Charles Richardson.

The German Ambassador has issued invitations for an evening reception on Wednesday, Feb. 13. The Minister will give his first large dinner of the season to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Root will give an afternoon reception to the army contingent in society on Tuesday, Feb. 19, from 4 to 6.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 7.—Sleighing is at its height, and among the handsomest sleighs seen on the avenue this afternoon during the many brushes was that driven by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt has returned to Newport.

Louis P. Lorillard and his family will soon return here for the Winter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Sampson will arrive from Boston Saturday as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at the War College, which will give a reception in their honor on that day.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for Edward R. Wharton his villa on Ledge Road, known as Land's End, to William Storrs Wells for the coming season.

DANCE AT DELMONICO'S.

Each of the Thirty-one Patronesses Received Her Own Guests in the Red Room.

The second and last of the dinner dances organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong, assisted by a number of others, was given at Delmonico's last night. There were thirty-one patronesses of these two dances, and each patroness was entitled to eight guests, seven for the dinner and a "stag" to come in later for the dance. There was no reception committee, as each hostess received her own guests in the red room. Dinner was served about 8 o'clock in the large ballroom at tables seating either eight or sixteen, and was over about 10, when the room was cleared for the dancing that followed. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden. There were several favor figures. The favors were unusually pretty, consisting of long wands with lanterns and streamers attached, Japanese torches, flageolets, ribbon scarves of different colors and rosettes to match for the men, both bearing the date of the dance, and tulle boas of various shades touched with gilt. The hostesses of the evening and their guests were as follows: Mrs. Charles Belmont de Saulles being in mourning, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn chaperoned Miss de Saulles and her guests:

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and Mrs. E. H. Harriman had as their guests:

E. H. Harriman,	J. Montgomery Strong,
Miss Sears,	Marshall Kernochan,
Mr. Choate,	H. H. Boyerson,
Miss Averell,	Miss Carola de Peyster,
Mr. Howe,	Miss Ella de Peyster,
Miss Draper,	Miss Marie Moran,
Mr. Lawrence,	John Dix.

Mrs. Maturin Delafield and Mrs. Alfred Pell entertained:

Mansfield Patterson,	Craig Colgate,
Miss Charlotte Prime,	Mrs. Robert McLloyd,
Mr. Draper,	Joseph Delafield,
Miss Harriette Delafield,	Miss Frances Pell,
Mr. Curtis,	Stowe Phelps,
Mrs. Low,	Mrs. McBurney,
Robert McA. Lloyd,	Mr. Benjamin,
Miss Maizie Delafield,	Mrs. Pell-Clark.

Mrs. John M. Bowers and Mrs. Chester Griswold had at their table:

J. I. Blair,	Mr. Willets,
Mrs. T. B. Griswold,	Miss Bowers,
J. Clifford,	Robert Cook,
Miss Ethel Hitchcock,	Miss Eleanor de Kay,
C. Griswold, Jr.,	Laurence Atterbury,
Miss E. H. Griswold,	Miss Davis,
M. Greer,	Sydney de Kay.

Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt and Mrs. C. B. de Saulles's guests were:

Conrad Wurts,	Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn,
Miss Dorothy Edwards,	Miss Helen W. Stevens,
Duncan G. Harris,	Miss Eleanor Swayne,
Miss Mary Fowler,	Augustus F. Ireland,
Phoenix Remsen, Jr.,	Mr. Nicholas,
Miss Katharine Pratt,	T. R. Pell,
Harold Oddie,	Mr. Degener.
Miss C. de Saulles,	

Mrs. John C. Jay and Miss Josephine Drexel had:

Russell Landale,	Mr. Welling,
Miss Jay,	Miss Schley,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren,
Miss Hamilton,	Mr. Jevons,
Mr. Beard,	Miss Boardman,
Mr. Sleeper,	Mr. Fowler.
Miss Ruth Hoe,	

Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald entertained:

Miss Sophie Langdon,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Miss A. de Peyster,	F. K. Stevens,
Miss Edith Post,	William W. Reese,
Miss Beekman,	Philip Birckhead,
Miss Iselin,	F. Ashton de Peyster,
Miss Fanny de Peyster,	Mr. Montgomery,
Miss Hall,	Mr. Armstrong.
Mr. Fearing,	

Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Mrs. Morgan Dix had at their table:

Miss Dix,	Mr. Roelker,
Mr. Gade,	Miss Pauline Robinson,
Miss Fenno,	Mr. Delafield,
Dr. Tilton,	Miss Crosby,
Miss Atterbury,	Mr. Robinson,
Charles S. Butler,	Miss Miller,
Miss Millet,	Mr. Milbank.

At Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's table were:

Miss A. S. Church,	Dr. Preston Satterwhite,
John Crosby,	Miss Mina Lentilhon,
James R. Pierson,	Thomas B. Arden.
Miss Maud Wolf,	

At Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins's table were:

Miss Ethel Stebbins,	Mr. Barnard,
Mr. Bacon,	Miss Mabel Stebbins,
Miss Jones,	Mr. Bladgen.
Mr. Lindsley,	

Mrs. Edward Leverich and Mrs. Pell Clark entertained:

Miss Elizabeth Belknap,	Edward Hunt,
Dandridge Spotswood,	Miss C. May Neeser,
Miss Margaret Stimson,	William Mason Smith,
Eckford C. de Kay,	Mrs. W. A. Pease, Jr.,
Miss Louise Hollins,	E. Victor Loew, Jr.,
Mrs. W. A. Pease, Jr.,	Miss J. S. Leverich,
Miss M. D. Leverich,	Allan McLean.

Mrs. J. J. Higginson had at her table:

Mr. Wheelock,	Miss Dorothy Higginson,
Mr. Alexander,	Miss Norwood,
Mr. Tammann,	Miss Fellows.
Mr. Slade,	

Mrs. W. C. Low entertained:

Miss Lewis,	Mr. Luqueer,
Miss Low,	Mr. Litchfield,
Mrs. Luqueer,	Mr. Dwight,
Miss Lole Low,	Mr. Keppel.

Mrs. John Watts Kearney had at her table:

Mr. Ward,	Philip Kearny,
Miss Whitehead,	Miss Hollister,
Thomas Kearny,	Mr. Harrison,
Mrs. Ward,	Miss Emmet.

Miss Hollins had at her table:

Miss Edith Hollins,	Mr. Livingston,
Miss Natalie Schenck,	Mr. Beverly Robinson,
Miss Elsie Nicholas,	Mr. Cameron.
Mr. Cochran,	

Mrs. George R. Schieffelin had at her table:

Mr. Schieffelin,	Miss Dorothy Schieffelin,
Miss Ismay,	Mr. Sloane,
Mr. Wilson,	Miss Eleanor Keyes.
Miss Wagstaff,	
Mr. Madan,	

Mrs. Julian T. Davis entertained:

Miss Scott,	Miss Knowlton,
Archibald Thatcher,	Mr. Willard,
William Greenough,	C. H. Sherrill.

At Mrs. B. Aymar Sands's table were:

Miss Louise Gallatin,	Mr. Phipps,
Mr. Pell,	Mr. Stevens,
Mrs. L. Atterbury,	Miss Robbins.
Miss Sands,	

Mrs. Franklin Bartlett entertained:

Miss Coffin,	Miss Van Rensselaer,
Miss Franklin Bartlett,	Mr. Irving.
Mrs. Post,	Mr. Lawrence Elliman.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge had at her table:

Mr. Franklin Plumer,	Samuel Clark,
Miss Catherine Dodge,	James Darrach,
Mr. W. J. Dodge,	Sam Clark.

Mrs. Walter S. Garner entertained:

Miss Florence V. Twombly,	Mr. Juilliard,
Miss Mary Gurnee,	Mr. Wilmerding,
Belle Gurnee,	Mr. Moore,
Miss Parrish,	Mr. Ashbel Barney.

Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark entertained:

Henry Kip,	Helen de Peyster,
Miss Daisy Hollins,	Cecil Barrett.
Rupert King,	Miss L. Lynch,
Miss May Neeser,	Rudolph Neeser,
Miss C. Barnes,	Miss Helen Barney,
Dr. Trudeau,	George Brewster,
Miss Caroline Stokes,	Miss Elvine Neeser,
Francis Kinnicutt,	Thatcher Adams,
Miss Mildred Stokes,	Miss Rosina Hoyt,
Sanford Barnes,	John Cross,
Mrs. John Hoyt,	John Hoyt.
Charles Appleton,	

J. Montgomery Strong, F. Ashton de Peyster, James R. Pierson, and Vail Stebbins, acted as stewards and assisted in seating the guests.

THOUGHT SHE HEARD BURGLARS.

Jersey Woman Thereupon Jumped from a Second-Story Window.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Miss Louise Horn, twenty-five years old, who lives alone at 160 Wright Street, is suffering from injuries received by leaping from a second-story window yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. Miss Horn has an inordinate fear of burglars, and she thought she heard a man coming up the stairs, and, without stopping to investigate, jumped. She has since been under the care of two physicians and a trained nurse.

Policeman Joseph Murtha of the First Precinct heard Miss Horn's screams, and found

KENNEDY'S LAWYERS GAIN ADVANTAGES

Spring a Surprise in Attacking Witness Legge's Credibility.

Justice Fursman Also Excludes Bank Clerk Carner's Evidence — Mrs. Kennedy More Cheerful.

Samuel J. Kennedy, dentist, of Staten Island, making a second fight for acquittal of the charge of murdering Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel Aug. 15, 1898, won several preliminary skirmishes in the opening battle of the lawyers, before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Cantwell & Moore, defending the dentist, won the first point when the credibility of John F. Legge, a waiter, who positively identified Kennedy as Dolly Reynolds's escort on the fatal night, was attacked. Lawyer Moore stated that he would prove that Legge had said in a Thirty-fourth Street poolroom to a brother of ex-Assemblyman Joseph I. Green that he was in doubt about the identification. Following this victory, came the exclusion of the evidence of Bertram Carner, an East Chester savings bank clerk, to the effect that Dolly Reynolds withdrew from the bank $500 a few days before her death. The prosecution expected to adduce, using Carner's testimony as a foundation, evidence tending to establish the motive for Kennedy's commission of the murder. Mr. Hennessy stated in opening the People's case that he expected to prove that Kennedy murdered Dolly Reynolds with a lead pipe bludgeon to recover a worthless check for $13,000 found upon her after death, signed "Dolly Gideon," and indorsed by Dr. Kennedy. This check, drawn on the Garfield National Bank, the State expected to show was given the dead girl by Kennedy under the pretense that it represented winnings he had made with her $500 in betting on the races.

Several negro bellboys who positively identified Kennedy as the man they had seen in the Grand Hotel and in Room 84 with the murdered girl, could not remember, under cross-examination, the appearance of other guests of the hotel on that day, and many admitted that they had only seen the man with the Reynolds girl for the space of a few seconds.

Mrs. Kennedy, wearing a wide white necktie, which contrasted vividly with her sombre costume, cheered up visibly as objection after objection of her husband's counsel was sustained by Justice Fursman.

When ex-Assistant District Attorney Hennessy endeavored to prove by John A. Davis, a negro bellboy, that Kennedy was the man in Room 84 with Dolly Reynolds on the afternoon of the day she met her death, and that he, Davis, had received from Kennedy an order for a bottle of wine, the first mention of the grounds of reversal of the original trial arose.

Questioned by Mr. Hennessy, Davis stated that on the afternoon of Aug. 15, 1898, he answered a ring from Room 84. In the room when he entered were a woman and a man. The latter held a paper before his face and ordered a bottle of wine. The picture of Dolly Reynolds Davis identified as the woman in the room, and Kennedy he pointed out as the man. He saw the man's face for the space of about two seconds, he said, when the latter paid for the wine. He remembered the man especially because he had received a 25-cent tip. He had also pointed out Kennedy as the man to Capt. Price in the police station. "What did Capt. Price say to you, and what did you answer?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

Mr. Moore objected.

"It was upon this evidence," said he, "that the Court of Appeals reversed the first trial of this case. Upon this conversation between Davis and Capt. Price the case was sent back to the court."

"The Court of Appeals held," said Justice Fursman, "that Capt. Price's testimony, detailing the identification of Kennedy, in the suspected man's presence, when the latter was not allowed to speak when he endeavored to make a statement, was incompetent and in the nature of hearsay."

"I wish to prove this identification," said Mr. Hennessy.

Justice Fursman would not allow the questions along this line, and Davis was excused, much to the satisfaction of the defense.

Cross-examined, Davis could not remember the faces of other persons who had lived in the hotel for years.

Joseph Legge, assistant head waiter at the hotel in 1898, swore that he served Kennedy and the murdered girl at a table in the dining room on the afternoon of Aug. 15. That Kennedy was the man he saw, he was positive. Lawyer Moore, in his cross-examination, sprung a surprise on the prosecution.

"Do you know Ezra Green?" asked Mr. Moore suddenly.

"Yes, he lives in the same house I do," replied the witness uneasily.

"Were you ever in a poolroom with him?"

"Probably."

"Did Green ever ask you in a Thirty-fourth Street poolroom how you identified Kennedy?"

"No."

"Didn't you reply, 'It's Kennedy and it isn't,' and didn't Green ask you why you didn't give Kennedy the benefit of the doubt if you were not certain?"

"No."

"And didn't you reply: 'I've been told to keep quiet and I can't talk.'"

"No."

Mr. Green will be one of the voluntary witnesses for the defense. Mr. Moore intimated that Legge had been told by the police not to talk. Mr. Hennessy, in his opening, said to the jury that the defense's inference of police collusion in obtaining the conviction of Kennedy was preposterous.

Other witnesses, to the number of twenty, repeated their original testimony given on the first trial.

$5 FOR HER HONESTY.

Jenny Stadelman Gave Up Nearly $5,000 Worth of Jewels and Was Rewarded.

Fourteen-year-old Jenny Stadelman, who is a cash girl in Bloomingdale Brothers' store, had nearly $5,000 worth of diamonds in her possession Wednesday for a short time, having found them in a handbag left by a customer. She promptly turned the jewels over to the Superintendent, and received $5 for her honesty in not keeping the gems.

The customer who lost the jewelry was Mrs. H. O. Dickinson of 215 East Fifty-seventh Street, wife of a member of the American Express Company. On Wednesday afternoon she went to Bloomingdales' carrying with her a handbag containing the diamonds. She did not know she had left it behind her when she left the store, and did not think of it until late at night, when the store was closed. When she recovered her property she commented on Jenny's honesty, and gave her the $5 reward.

The handbag contained among other things diamond finger rings, a big diamond sunburst brooch, a diamond pin and a number of other articles, which the owner recognized.

PORTICO CASE GOES OVER.

The Twenty-first Adjournment Since the Matter Got Into the Courts.

The hearing in the suit brought by Charles Thorley and James B. Regan to restrain James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, and Florence J. Sullivan, Superintendent of Incumbrances, from interfering with the Pabst Hotel portico, was adjourned yesterday in Part I. of the Supreme Court by Justice Fitzgerald on a plea for delay by counsel for Thorley and Regan, Emanuel Blumenstiel. C. A. O'Neill, for the Law Department, said that the city was ready to oppose the motion to restrain the defendants.

Mr. Blumenstiel, who was counsel for Regan in the Strasburg suit to compel the removal of the porticos and in the injunction suit brought by Thorley and Regan to restrain the Rapid Transit Commissioners from building the Lexington avenue subway, said that he was ready to proceed with the argument, but that Mr. Thorley was not present, and that he had been informed that he was ill. He asked for a postponement.

Justice Fitzgerald granted the request, and set the motion down for Feb. 18.

FROM '37 TO 1900.

New York University Graduates Present a Loving Cup to Prof. Baird.

Nearly every class from '37 to 1900 was represented by the two hundred diners at the annual banquet of the New York University Alumni Association last night, in the Hotel Savoy.

Dr. Charles S. Benedict, President of the association, presided. At the guests' table were Chancellor MacCracken, Prof. Henry M. Baird, A. B. De Frece, James Stokes, Charlton T. Lewis, Ludwig Nissen, W. W. Niles, Willis L. Ogden, Herbert Parsons, J. K. Paulding, Harrington Putnam, James W. Prior, Wheeler H. Peckham, Prof. J. F. Russell, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Samuel Seabury, William Jay Schieffelin, Charles Stewart Smith, Howard Townsend, Everett P. Wheeler, John W. Weed, Frank S. Witherbee.

NO PLACE IN HALL OF FAME.

Academy of Medicine Approves Dr. St. John Roosa's Criticism.

At the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine last night there was a presentation by Mrs. Green and George Walton Green of a bust of Dr. Horace Green, a pioneer in the medical profession, who died Nov. 29, 1866, at the age of sixty-three years.

The presentation address was delivered by Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, a former President of the society. After a eulogy of Dr. Green, who, in the matter of professional labor in surgical achievements, he said, had few if any equals, Dr. Roosa remarked:

"When the Trustees of the Hall of Fame were appointed to select names on behalf of a great educational institution, and to be placed in the master roll of men who were entitled to a place in the niche of fame, not one member of our association was considered worthy of a place either on that committee of 150 or worthy of a place in that hall.

"What do you and I think of Marion Simms, and of that renowned dentist, William G. T. Morton, who conferred an inestimable boon upon humanity? Is it possible that none of the deeds accomplished by these great men are worthy of being commemorated in a so-called Hall of Fame?"

On motion, the bust was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Roosa for his presentation address.

Her Father a Suicide; She Imitated Him

Brooding over the suicide of her father led Mrs. Kate Meyer, twenty-five years old, of 36 Bogart Street, Brooklyn, to end her own life. The woman was found dead on the kitchen floor of her home Wednesday night by her husband. She had drunk carbolic acid. Mrs. Meyer lived with her husband and two small children. Until her father's suicide he lived with the family.

Found Dead In Public Road.

BISHOP SEES WOUNDED PASTOR

The Shooting of the Rev. John A. Kellar May Be Taken Up by Grand Jury Next Week.

Detectives for the prosecution spent yesterday in Arlington continuing the work of ferreting out statements tending to show that Mrs. Barker was a delicate woman, suffering from hysteria, and that she imagined the charge she brought against the Rev. John A. Kellar.

While Prosecutor James S. Erwin's detectives were busy in Arlington, others representing Barker were in Newark looking over the ground to find, if possible, any flaws in the life of the victim during the time he spent in that city as Chaplain of the First Regiment.

Prosecutor Erwin stated yesterday that while he was not prepared to give out a statement as to the lines he would follow in the case against Barker, he would say, that it was not for the State to prove in this trial whether or not the accusations made by the woman were true or not. Barker shot Kellar, and if the defense was willing to admit the shooting, practically nothing remained for the prosecution to do except to counteract any attempt on the part of the defense to argue that the act was, in a measure, justifiable.

"Whether the motive of the shooting was sufficient to justify the act is a matter for the jury to decide," said Mr. Erwin. "I do not care to say at present whether we will call on insanity experts to testify against Mrs. Barker. Any work we are doing at present to satisfy ourselves as to the woman's mental condition is simply to forestall surprises on the part of the other side."

Representatives from Barker's lawyers yesterday called on Mrs. Barker and got from her the particulars of the assault which she alleged the Rev. Mr. Keller committed against her. Speaking of this statement Lawyer Van Winkle said:

"The statement was taken down in shorthand, and is practically a repetition of what my client's wife already has told us. If anything, the statement is stronger than the first charge. It is explicit, and mentions, among other things, the date of the assault. I am not yet ready to give out a more detailed statement as to the case up to date, but am ready to try it at any time."

The Rev. Mr. Kellar, lying at the house of Mrs. Sands, showed less improvement yesterday than on the preceding days. The doctors said, however, that he was holding his own, though he was suffering great pain. Should Mr. Kellar be out of danger by that time, the case against Barker will be laid before the Grand Jury next Friday.

The Right Rev. Thomas Starkey, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, accompanied by Archdeacon Alexander Mann, visited the Rev. Mr. Kellar yesterday. No mention was made during the visit of the causes that are alleged to have led up to the shooting, and after the visitors left they expressed to a group of reporters their conviction that the charges against the clergyman must be false.

One of the peculiarities of the case from a legal standpoint is that Prosecutor Erwin will be called upon to move against both Barker and his victim, should the latter survive. Barker, who will be tried first, will be prosecuted, unless for the more serious charge of murder, for felonious assault with intent to kill. This case having been disposed of, if Barker carries out his threat to press his wife's charge against the clergyman, the Prosecutor will have to take it up and prosecute the man for whom he was obliged to secure justice.

LABORER STABBED TO DEATH.

A Grocery Store Transaction Involving 35 Cents Responsible for the Death of Charles Yost.

Frederick Hoffman, a grocer, at 319 East Ninety-third Street, was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station last night charged with homicide. His victim was Charles Yost, twenty-five years old, a laborer, married, of 313 East Ninety-third Street. The dead man's body was taken to the police station.

Yost and his wife, Agnes, and their four months' old daughter, Agnes, lived in the basement of the house 313 East Ninety-third Street, with James Hamill and his wife, Irene, Hamill being a brother of Mrs. Yost.

According to the story told by the police, Mrs. Hamill went into Hoffman's store at about 7 o'clock last evening to buy a bottle of catsup, which cost 8 cents. Mrs. Hoffman, the wife of the grocer, was behind the counter and took from Mrs. Hamill a fifty-cent piece, tendered in payment, returning as change 7 cents. Mrs. Hamill asked why 35 cents had been deducted, and was informed that her sister-in-law, Mrs. Yost, owed that amount. Mrs. Hamill objected to paying her sister-in-law's alleged bill, but Mrs. Hoffman refused to return the money.

Mrs. Hamill then returned home and informed her husband of what had taken place. Hamill went back to the store and demanded the 35 cents. It is alleged that upon Mrs. Hoffman's refusal to pay the money Hamill started to break some furnishings and threw a scale at Mrs. Hoffman, but did not strike her. In the meantime Yost had returned from his work, and upon being informed by his wife of the trouble at the store started for the place without coat or hat. By the time he arrived, Hamill, it is alleged, had broken the scales and several other articles.

Hoffman was in a rear room cutting some bacon. He had paid no attention to the fracas until called by his wife. The grocer started for the front of the store carrying the cheese knife which he was using to cut the bacon. The knife has a bone handle and a blade about a foot long. When Hoffman reached the front of the store a general fight ensued between the three men. The grocer made an effort to get Hamill and Yost to leave the place, but they refused. In the struggle Yost was stabbed just above the heart.

The injured man staggered to the street and managed to reach his home. Mrs. Yost, standing in the doorway, saw her husband bleeding from a wound in his side and stepped out to meet him. Yost fell forward and into his wife's arms, exclaiming:

"Agnes, they've stabbed me!"

He was dead a moment later.

A small boy who saw Yost bleeding had notified Patrolman Black and he arrested the grocer after a struggle, just as several detectives from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who had been informed of the murder by Mrs. Hamill, ran in.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamill were detained as witnesses, the latter being sent to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where there is a matron.

NORTH DAKOTA DIVORCE VOID.

Justice Dickie So Instructs a Jury in the Valentine Hollister Case.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Justice Dickie, in the suit brought by Charles Hollister against Edward Valentine for alienation of Mrs. Hollister's affections, to-day instructed the jury to consider a North Dakota divorce null and void, and of no more effect than if no such thing was ever in existence. He further instructed the jury that the woman in the case, who is now married to Valentine, is, in the eyes of the New York law, still Hollister's wife.

The jury returned a verdict of $1,000 in favor of the plaintiff, who sued for $10,000. The plaintiff, who was the first witness called in the case, said he became acquainted with Naomi Boise in 1893. They were married in 1896. They lived happily together until October, 1897, when his wife left him. She went to Dakota and obtained a divorce on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment. When she returned to Mount Vernon she went back to her grandmother. Then went on to tell how his wife had married Valentine and how he had begun a suit against her in Westchester County for divorce, which is still pending.

COMMITTEE OF 250.

List of the Executive Committee Made Public by Chairman Shepard.

Edward M. Shepard, Chairman of the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, formed to work for the adoption by the Legislature of the amendments to the Greater New York charter, recommended by the Charter Revision Committee, yesterday made public the names of the Executive Committee. They are:

John E. Eustis,
A. J. Boulton,
R. R. Bowker,
L. J. Callanan,
R. Fulton Cutting,
Charles N. Chadwick,
Horace S. Deming,
Robert W. De Forest,
J. Hampden Dougherty,
Frank Harvey Field,
Henry George, Jr.,
Col. J. A. Goulden,
Fred. W. Hinrichs,
William F. King,
J. Edgar Leaycraft,
Vincent Loeser,
William Low,
Charlton T. Lewis,
Ludwig Nissen,
W. W. Niles,
Willis L. Ogden,
Herbert Parsons,
J. K. Paulding,
Harrington Putnam,
James W. Prior,
Wheeler H. Peckham,
Prof. J. F. Russell,
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer,
Samuel Seabury,
William Jay Schieffelin,
Charles Stewart Smith,
Howard Townsend,
Everett P. Wheeler,
John W. Weed,
Frank S. Witherbee.

CAPT. HERLIHY'S DENIALS

He Goes on the Witness Stand for Cross-Examination.

Returns a Negative Answer to Nearly All Questions Addressed to Him by ex-Judge Olcott.

Capt. John D. Herlihy, formerly of the Eldridge Street Station, who was on trial on charges of neglect of duty and of conduct unbecoming an officer, was on the witness stand for cross-examination yesterday. Ex-Judge Olcott began with a personal question, for which he made apologies.

"I am sorry," he said, "to start the examination with a personal question, "but isn't it true, Captain, that you have a pretty hot temper?"

"No, Sir," replied Herlihy, without showing much feeling.

"Isn't it true," Mr. Olcott went on, "that you arrested a man of the name of Kerber a number of years ago, and that you clubbed him severely on the way to the station house?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you remember that Kerber's mother tried to rescue her son from you, and that you broke her arm with your club!"

"No, Sir."

Mr. Grant, Herlihy's counsel, strongly protested against this line of cross-examination, contending that it was highly improper to jeopardize the life position of a man by such questions.

"There has been entirely too much talk about policemen having life positions," President York interjected.

Following the questions which Mr. Olcott then asked of Capt. Herlihy, the latter finally admitted that he had been convicted by the Police Board of improper conduct in connection with the Kerber case.

"Have you ever called the Rev. Mr. Paddock a liar?" Mr. Olcott now asked as bluntly as he had put the first question of the examination.

"No, Sir."

"Didn't you lean over when he was testifying in this room and whisper, 'You're a liar'?"

"Never."

"Did you ever tell your men who have been here as witnesses that you wanted them to testify?" Mr. Olcott asked.

"No, Sir."

"Didn't you ever rehearse with them what they should say here?"

"Never."

"Then how do you account for the literal agreement, even to the phrases, of the testimony they gave?"

Here Mr. Grant's objection was sustained.

When asked why he did not raid houses before which arrests were being made frequently of women who were soliciting, Capt. Herlihy explained that he considered that he had no moral or legal right to assume that one or more of the families in a house were bad because, say, one family or one person in the building happened to be bad.

"Do you know a man 'Billy' Kent?" Mr. Olcott asked at this point.

"No."

"Did you ever hear it said that the disorderly houses paid 'Billy' Kent $300 apiece when you came into the precinct, and that this was paid over to you?"

After more objecting on the part of Mr. Grant, Capt. Herlihy was allowed to answer.

"No," he snapped, curtly.

The trial will be continued at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

PROMOTION OF PATROLMEN.

Secretary of Civil Service Association Holds that Only First Grade Policemen Are Eligible.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, has issued a statement in regard to the pending examinations for patrolmen who are candidates for the grade of Roundsman, which insists that only patrolmen of the first grade, those who have served four years and receive $1,400 per annum, are eligible for promotion. This view was taken by Police Commissioners York, Abell, and Hess when they passed a resolution calling on Chief Devery to notify candidates to file applications with Chief Clerk Kipp. But Commissioner Sexton, who believed that all the four grades should compete, delayed the sending out of the resolution until it was amended according to his views.

Mr. McAneny's contention is based on the civil service rules, which were amended last year so as to provide that only first-grade patrolmen are eligible for examination for promotion.

HESS DENOUNCES STEINFELD.

Says on the Witness Stand that Former Associate Is a "Liar and a Thief."

Charles A. Hess, the Republican politician and ex-district leader, added considerable spice to what was already a live lawsuit on trial before Justice McCarthy in the City Court yesterday. Mr. Hess called the defendant in the action a "liar and a thief," and then when questioned further went into more specific details. The defendant was at one time a business partner of Mr. Hess, and he objected loudly and vigorously to Mr. Hess's testimony. In fact, his objections were so pointed that Justice McCarthy declared that he would order his arrest and confinement in the Ludlow Street Jail if he did not restrain himself.

The case in which this excitement occurred was that of Evelyn Fredericks against Louis Steinfeld.

Miss Fredericks alleged that the defendant had agreed to pay $200 for some dresses for her, and she wanted the money. Mr. Steinfeld is a promoter, with offices at 81 and 83 Fulton Street. In his testimony he declared that the young woman had been annoying him for some time, and that recently she came to his office and demanded $10,000. He threatened to have her arrested, and then she said he did not dare to do so, as she had Mr. Hess outside. A policeman finally put her out of the office.

Mr. Steinfeld also told of when Miss Fredericks had tried to get into the carriage in which he and his wife were riding. Mr. Hess had been subpoenaed as a witness by Mr. Steinfeld, but was not called for the defense. In rebuttal Mr. Hess was put on the stand, and then the excitement began. Mr. Hess said that he had known Mr. Steinfeld for a number of years, and that Steinfeld was Secretary of the Tanner's Glue Company when he (Hess) was the President and Treasurer.

"Do you know the defendant well?" Mr. Hess was asked.

"Yes. To my sorrow."

"What is his reputation for veracity?"

"He is a liar and a thief."

As Mr. Hess said this Mr. Steinfeld jumped to his feet and was about to make reply, when he was restrained by his counsel.

"You charge my client with being a liar and a thief?" said counsel for Mr. Steinfeld on cross-examination.

"I do, and I want to emphasize the fact."

Mr. Steinfeld again wanted to interrupt the witness, but was prevailed upon to keep quiet.

"You charge him with grand larceny?"

"Yes, and I can prove it."

"I'll show you whether you can or not," cried Steinfeld, jumping up.

"Order! Order!" cried the court attendant, and there was a general uproar in the courtroom.

"I will commit you to the Ludlow Street Jail if you do not keep quiet," cried Justice McCarthy to Steinfeld after the Justice had almost broken in the top of the bench rapping for order.

Mr. Hess then made numerous specific charges against Mr. Steinfeld, some of them growing out of trouble in the glue company and others in connection with a bank at Peabody, Mass. "There are warrants out for that man's arrest at Boston now," declared Mr. Hess in the heat of his testimony.

"You were intimate with Mr. Steinfeld, were you not?"

"Yes, until I found out that he was a fraud."

Mr. Steinfeld then took the stand, and he made charges against Mr. Hess in connection with the glue company. The jury had become so interested in the side issues involved in the case that after being out for three hours it failed to agree. Justice McCarthy sent it out again, and after taking a few more hours it returned a verdict for Steinfeld, the defendant.

SCHOOLBOYS AS SOLDIERS.

Bill Providing for Military Instruction by Army Officers.

Gen. George W. Wingate of Brooklyn has prepared a bill providing for military instruction for public school boys. The measure will probably be introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Frank Price of Brooklyn. The bill provides that such military instruction shall be given by officers or non-commissioned officers of the army wherever the Secretary of War shall authorize a detail, and that so far as possible such instruction shall be given outside of regular school hours. The bill applies only to cities of the first and second classes in the State.

Gen. Wingate said yesterday that Secretary Root approved the plan and had promised to do all that he could to further it. It is argued that by extending military instruction to the boys of the public schools a large body of volunteers with some preliminary training would be immediately available whenever occasion may require.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JULIUS GOODMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Julius Goodman, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 41 Fulton Street, show liabilities of $4,386 and nominal assets of $550 in notes.

JACOB HIPPEL & CO.—Schedules of Jacob Hippel & Co., manufacturers of boys' clothing at 714 Broadway, show direct liabilities of $11,333, contingent liabilities of $1,400, nominal assets of $6,392, and actual assets of $4,885.

JOHN H. WETZEL.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the assets of John H. Wetzel, grocer and butcher, at 227 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 29.

CHARLES F. GALL.—Judgment for $5,049 was entered yesterday against Charles F. Gall in favor of the Bank of New Amsterdam for the amount due on a note made by George W. Lederer, dated Oct. 2, 1900, payable three months after date to the order of Hermann Oppenheimer, which was indorsed by Mr. Gall.

MARGARET A. RICHARDS.—Margaret A. Richards, haberdasher and men's furnisher at 26 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to James W. England, without preference. She is the wife of Benjamin Richards, who started the business in 1893, and it has been in her name since May 1, 1897. Gulick, Woodruff & Marsh, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are about $6,000, the assets are probably equal to that amount, and the assignment was caused by poor business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ANNA T. PEARLSTONE.—Anna T. Pearlstone, residing at 39 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,276 and no assets. The debts were contracted last year in Providence, and are nearly all to New York creditors, twenty-two in number. She was a dealer in millinery.

MICHAEL M. DAVIS.—Michael M. Davis, residing at 133 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,113 and no assets. He made an assignment on Jan. 22, 1895, at Richmond, Va., as the surviving partner of Levy & Davis, and most of the debts were contracted by that firm in 1894.

H. L. ROSENTHAL & BROTHER.—Henry L. and Barney Rosenthal, composing the firm of H. L. Rosenthal & Brother, manufacturers of fancy vests at 265 Greene Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,295 and nominal assets of $6,340, consisting of stock, $3,681; fixtures, $155, and accounts, $1,504. They began business in March, 1900.

MAX J. LEVINSON.—Max J. Levinson, builder, of 338 East Fifty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,984 and no assets. He was formerly a clothing dealer and went into building operations in August, 1899, as a partner in the firm of Levinson & Lippman, who dissolved on April 1, 1900. Of the liabilities $18,000 is a claim of John and Harry Broadman for unliquidated damages for trespass on real property, which suit is now pending in the Supreme Court, and the incorporation of it in the schedules is not intended as an admission of any liability thereon.

SEEKS RELEASE FROM DEBTS.

George L. Davidson Owes Over $6,000 for Jewelry, and Meals at the Waldorf.

George L. Davidson, residing at the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, not engaged in any business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,276 and no assets. The debts were contracted last year in Providence, and are nearly all to New York creditors, twenty-two in number. She was a dealer in millinery.

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Found Dead In Public Road.

patrick, $3,000, for jewelry; E. M. Gattle, $687, for jewelry; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, $100, for meals, and the Leland Hotel Company, $1,225, for board.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHRENS, Annie H.—C. M. Jones	$271
ARONOWISKY, Max—E. Gross	360
ABRAHAMS, Levi—John B. Carss and another	1,143
BROWN, Wolstan R., and Mary Quintard, administratrix, &c.—Vaughan Machine Company, costs	111
BAREA, Herman H., as trustee—T. Reinhardt, costs	90
BELL, Thomas—Don B. Lipetine	225
BELL, Thomas—Don B. Lipstine	258
CARUCCI, Rosina—V. Vetere	201
COZZENS, Lemuel—S. G. Lindeman	178
CIAFFONE, Domenico, and Vito Gregorio —The People, &c	1,000
COUMBE, Clement W.—Improved Mailing Case Company	100
CLARK, Charles H.—C. Fischer-Hausen, costs	28
CHURCHILL, William L.—C. Heilman	82
CURRAN, John—L. C. McPhail	2,220
CIRRITO, Joseph—J. R. Sayre, Jr., and another	321
COOK, Marie—E. Hirsh and another	427
DIAMOND, Francis—James J. Duffy, costs	11
DE CASTELLANE, Anna Gould and Boni, (Comte and Comtesse)—Eugene Fischbof	10,296
GREEN, Herman—Mary Newmark and anotner	387
GRANT, William H.—J. E. Nichols and others	327
EMKEN, William, and the United States Fidenity and Guaranty Company—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c	1,772
ERICSON, Alfred—F. Ernsting	3,845
ELIAS, Joseph—G. G. Banzer	16
FITZGERALD, Edward and Alice—M. Kilpatrick	2,101
FLANNERY, Hubert—American Ice Company	23
FLOECK, George—Leopold Friesen	131
FARRELL, James—P. J. Duffy, costs	138
FOUGERE, Eugenie—H. S. Sindsell	380
GREER, Rachel—Flora Pressey	919
GREER, Rachel—E. Meehan	1,482
GOSLIN, Alfred R.—R. A. Schvenberg and another	211
GALL, Charles F.—The Bank of New Amsterdam	5,049
GODDARD, William S., and James Megowan—C. G. Peterson	79
GREENBERG, Henry — United Electric Light and Power Company	16
HAYMAN, Thomas E.—W. Asmus	53
HAYCK, Joseph—H. Spiegel and another	153
HOOPER, William B.—E. J. Dickinson	395
HOYT, H. Wilson—T. S. Hall	69
HEYMANN, Charles M.—The Real Estate Record Association	33
ISAACS, Bernard—J. H. Mueller	671
JACOBS, Amelia—D. S. Brown and another	212
LEVY, Hyman—W. T. Traud	39
LAWRENCE, James V., individually, &c. —The Henry Huber Company	750
LAWRENCE, Le Grand L.—Clara M. Jones	257
MOSER, William J.—R. W. Keast	198
MACONOCHIE, Mary R.—F. G. Mitchell	105
MORGAN, Willett D.—J. Schreyer	4,276
MONACO, Joseph—A. Altieri	54
McLEOD, Edgar—J. A. Hayes	105
NEWMAN, Louis—M. de Bussy	132
PITTMAN, Mary J., individually and as executrix—M. J. Kissam	4,076
PHILLIPS, Samuel—L. Rabinowitz	110
RUEHL, John—I. Bernstein	42
RADSTON, George—M. S. Weeker	29
RICE, Charles E.—F. Hegeman and another	512
RILEY, Edward F. and Nellie C.—A. A. Sealy	81
RYAN, John J.—The Garden City Company, costs	12
REEHILL, Ellen L.—J. R. Buchanan	516
RAFTER, Edward—W. Keswick and others, costs	140
RICHARDS, John S.—United States Trust Company	763
SCHMEH, Matthias—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co.	346
SCHMEH, Matthias—Joseph H. Claffy	459
SPORTIELLO, Caterina—S. Imperato	764
SCHWARTZ, Joseph—L. J. Bernstein and another	119
SCHNEIDER, Louis—Consolidated Ice Company	19
SPALLONE, Salvator—C. Camby	115
TYNG, T. Mitchell—B. W. T. Roper and another	264
THORNTON, Horace G. C.—H. H. Spies	92
TAYLOR, Charlotte—G. Gomprecht and another	49
TURNIER, Frank J.—Armour & Co	139
VINGUT, Harry K.—N. Imandt	491
WAI E, Montgomery—M. Rapp	63
WHITE, Arthur—Mason & Hamlin Company	78
WASHINGTON, George—W. A. Redding and others	1,530
WATSON, William S.—H. R. Worthington	74
NEW YORK COMMERCIAL STEAM Laundry Company—J. S. Smoot	765
BRUNSWICK LUMBER COMPANY—R. E. Sumner, costs	12
THE HUMBOLDT LIBRARY—C. S. Alden and another	500
GEORGE B. DOGLAS TRADING COMpany, (Incorporated)—James R. Greene	341
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—Thomas Lyons, costs	25
THE SHOE LASTING MACHINE COMpany of New York—The Western National Bank of New York, costs	87

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	46¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	04⅝
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	07¼
Lard, prime	7.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and weak; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@72c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 2 corn, 37¼@37⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 37¼@37⅝c; No. 2 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27¾@28c; No. 3 white, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 rye, 50½@51c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.63; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.63; prime timothy seed, $4.50; mess pork, per bbl, $13.80@13.85; lard, per 100 lb, $7.45@7.47½; short ribs, (loose,) $5.00@7.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.20@7.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.25@11.40.

COTTON.—The position of shorts in the local market yesterday was rendered more precarious by the appearance of bullish cables from Liverpool and a further decrease in the crop movement, to say nothing of the presence of moderate investment orders from the South and Wall Street. On the opening call the market was firm, with prices 2@3 points higher, soon increased to a matter of 8@10 points by a scare of pit bears and outside shorts and brisk buying of a bullish character. Whereas Liverpool had been expected to come about unchanged, the opening here found that market up 10@12½ points and advancing steadily on general buying, which resulted directly from a small stampede of the bear forces abroad. Shorts were thoroughly averse to adopting aggressive measures, and took advantage of every slight decline to protect oversales. The close was quiet, with prices 1 point lower to 5 points higher, net. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for middling uplands and 10c for middling Gulf; sales, 3,411 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Savannah firm, unchanged, at 9⅝c; Charleston quiet and steady, unchanged, at 9¼c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9¾c; Augusta firm, unchanged to 1-16c advance, at 9½c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	9.35	9.39	9.35	9.35@9.37
March	9.28	9.24	9.28	9.29@9.30
April	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.23@9.25
May	9.30	9.31	9.26	9.25@9.26
June	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.22@9.24
July	9.26	9.28	9.22	9.23@
August	8.89	8.89	8.84	8.85@8.86
September	8.45	8.45	8.43	8.41@8.42
October	8.21	8.22	8.19	8.19@8.20
November	...	...	...	8.03@8.05
December	8.00	8.03	8.00	7.99@8.00

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Spot Cotton—Fair demand; prices, 1-16d higher; American middling, fair, 5 27-32d;

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK County.—GEORGE S. BEACH and FRANKLIN B. LORD, as Trustees under the will of MOSELEY J. DANFORTH, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN T. FARLEY, Henry H. Cahn, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Joseph H. Steiner, as executor of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Ida B. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, Julia Holly, Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons:

To the above-named defendants, and to Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901.

LUCIUS H. BEERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Ida B. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, and Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased: Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) Ida B. Reiman, James A. Reiman, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, Julia Holly, Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons:

To the above-named defendants, and to Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the New York, April 16th, 1900.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

To the above-named defendants, Jeannette V. D. Charlier and Winona C. Edson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALICE E. SHOENBERGER, plaintiff, against GEORGE B. HICKOK and ELLA L. HICKOK, wife of defendant, GEORGE B. HICKOK, HOWARD FOSTER and FLORENCE A. FOSTER, wife of defendant, GEORGE E. FOSTER, defendants.—Summons.—Trial: desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 14th day of January, 1901.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, George B. Hickok, Ella L. Hickok, and George E. Foster:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1901.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

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Legal Notices

RIPPEL, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, to all parties interested in the estate of John Rippel, assigned to Lewis Starr for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Lewis Starr, assignee of the above-named John Rippel, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account, and also to show cause why the assignee should not have the advice and instructions of the Court as to what disposition should be made of the unsold assets referred to in the petition in this matter, and also why the assignee should not have the advice and instructions of the Court as to all other matters which may arise upon his accounting herein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court and of the County of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court, this 6th day of February, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the final accounting of THORNLEY DICKSON, as assignee of the estate of Henry M. Anthony under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by Henry M. Anthony to Thornley Dickson for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Thornley Dickson, assignee of the above-named Henry M. Anthony, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court, in the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of said court, this 3d day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

H. B. BRADBURY, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, made by Hon. P. H. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices thereof, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23d day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGGINS BOOT & SHOE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, lately doing business at 114 Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified to the subscriber, Maurice Nagler, the duly appointed assignee of said Huggins Boot & Shoe Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of his Attorney, Laurence G. Goodhart, No. 17 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 4th day of April, 1901.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1901.

MAURICE NAGLER, Assignee.

LAURENCE G. GOODHART, Attorney for Assignee, 17 Park Row, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FREDERICK W. DAVEY, CHARLES F. BURT, CHARLES W. BURT and GEORGE H. DAVEY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Davey, Burt and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Frederic E. Dickinson, the duly appointed assignee of said Davey, Burt and Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of George Bell, his attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of March, 1901. FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, assignee. GEORGE BELL, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 2,571.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH ANDERSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Anderson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 7, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY ARTHUR, bankrupt.—No. 3,436.

To the creditors of Henry Arthur of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Henry Arthur was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 5th, 1901.

NO. 3,463.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS AUERSPERG, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Francis Auerspergy of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Francis Auerspergy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 7th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM C. FRICK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William C. Frick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 7th, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of KUGLER SYNDICATE, Bankrupt.

Bids for the entire stock of the above bankrupts, consisting of retail stock of five and ten cent stores, are being solicited. The goods are situate at No. 251 Grand St., New York City; No. 1,549 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia; No. 1,347 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia; Roanoke, Virginia, and Greensboro, N. C., and at the freight depot at Durham, N. C. Bids will be received by me for all of the property in bulk, and for each of the stocks and fixtures, fully separately, the same to be opened publicly. Bids should be in writing accompanied by at least ten per cent. of the bid, in cash or certified check to the order of the receiver, and will be received up to February 11th, 1901, at 10 A. M., at my office, No. 74 Wall Street, New York City. Stocks and fixtures may be inspected at the various stores.

THEODORE M. TAFT,
Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. MYERS, individually and as a member of the firm of J. L. & A. J. Myers, doing business under the name of Mme. Myers, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph L. Myers, individually and as a member of the firm of J. L. & A. J. Myers, doing business under the name of Mme. Myers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph L. Myers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 7th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. NOYES, bankrupt.—No. 3,452.

To the creditors of George S. Noyes of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said George S. Noyes was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 6th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMMA STEWART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emma Stewart, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated February 4th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 7th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FLORENCE B. WALKER, bankrupt.—No. 3,080.

To the creditors of Florence B. Walker of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Florence B. Walker was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, February 7th, 1901.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against FERDINAND N. MONJO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of 134th Street, distant two hundred and seven feet eight and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of 134th Street and Lenox Avenue, as widened, and running thence northwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line seventeen feet three and one-half inches; thence southwardly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 134th Street, and thence westwardly along the same seventeen feet three and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances the same or more or less, said premises being now known as No. 75 West 134th Street, New York City."

Dated New York, February 4, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY,
Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above. Its street number is 75 West 134th Street:

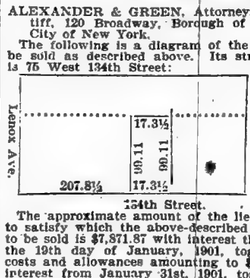

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,871.87 with interest thereon from the 19th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $459.91 with interest from January 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $172.33 and interest.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, nine-ty-eight feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants to this action therein and thereto, whether present or future, vested or contingent; and together with all and singular the, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—Dated New York, January 16, 1901.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANKLIN D. PEALE, Esq., Attorney for Alice M. Bodine and Louis A. S. Bodine, and Winifred H. Bodine.

Messrs. HARRISON & JOBB, Attorneys for James H. Aldrich and Robert L. Harrison, trustees, &c., and Mary D. Ceccorini.

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for William Brown Lord.

I. I. GAINSBURG, Esq., Attorney for Edwin W. Greenbowe, as executor of the Last Will and Testament of Clothilde Bodine Greenbowe.

The following are diagrams of the premises or plots of land to be sold, pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale:

165th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $15,605.84, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.06, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $399.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 16th day of January, 1901.

JOHN E. JUDGE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1901, at the same place and hour.

Dated February 7th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. CISCO, as trustee for John A. Cisco, under the will of John J. Cisco, deceased, plaintiff, against PERCY A. LARTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 1st day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City:

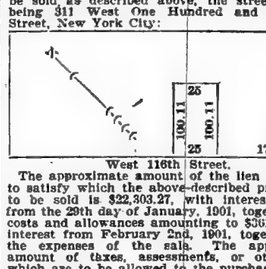

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $22,303.27, with interest thereon from the 29th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $361.70, with interest from February 2nd, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $616.98 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 4th, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

f6-2aw3wW&F&f28

Surrogate Notices.

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wolf & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators.

o26-1aw6mF

RICE, WILLIAM M.—Supplemental Citation.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Benjamin Franklin Rice, Walter Scott Rice, Charlotte Rice Clark, who reside at Radical, Missouri thereof, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM M. RICE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert T. Patrick of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of William M. Rice, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja25-1aw7wF

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWIN W. GREENBOWE, plaintiff, against ALICE M. BODINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 18th day of December, 1900, as re-settled by order of this court entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant fifty (50) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 3: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as No. 68 West End Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches southwardly from the southeasterly corner of West End Avenue and West Sixty-eighth Street; running thence eastwardly parallel with West Sixty-eighth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly parallel with West End Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and three-quarter (8¾) inches; thence westwardly, again parallel with West Sixty-eighth Street, eighty (80) feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northwardly along West End Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and three-quarter (8¾) inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block Number 1,159, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Each of said parcels, subject to the reservations as to lights and windows contained in the deed made by Charles Horn and wife to Alexander A. Jordan, dated November 29th, 1835, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 4, Liber 45 of Conveyances, at Page 126, on December 3d, 1895.

Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants to this action therein and thereto, whether present or future, vested or contingent; and together with all and singular the, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—Dated New York, January 16, 1901.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANKLIN D. PEALE, Esq., Attorney for Alice M. Bodine and Louis A. S. Bodine, and Winifred H. Bodine.

Messrs. HARRISON & JOBB, Attorneys for James H. Aldrich and Robert L. Harrison, trustees, &c., and Mary D. Ceccorini.

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for William Brown Lord.

I. I. GAINSBURG, Esq., Attorney for Edwin W. Greenbowe, as executor of the Last Will and Testament of Clothilde Bodine Greenbowe.

The following are diagrams of the premises or plots of land to be sold, pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale:

68th St.

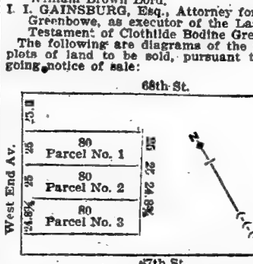

Said plots or parcels of land will be sold separately, free and clear of incumbrances, except as to the reservations as to lights and windows above mentioned.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said premises, is $830.32 on each parcel, making a total on the three parcels of $990.96.

The approximate amount of mortgages against each of said parcels is $16,000, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the 28th day of June, 1900, to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL BURKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

PHILIP CARPENTER, Referee.

KNEELAND, LA FETRA & GLAZE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 433 West 32d Street:

33d Street.

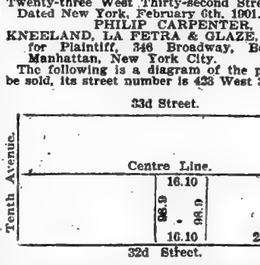

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,388.33, with interest from the 24th day of January, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $382.42, with interest from the 2d day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $200 48-100 and interest.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixteenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, running thence westwardly along the southerly line of Sixteenth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-seven feet, thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-second Street sixteen feet ten inches to the point of beginning; said premises being now known as number Four Hundred and Twenty-three West Thirty-second Street.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1901.

PHILIP CARPENTER, Referee.

KNEELAND, LA FETRA & GLAZE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 423 West 32d Street:

33d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,388.33, with interest from the 24th day of January, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $382.42, with interest from the 2d day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $200 48-100 and interest.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

WILLOW AVENUE AND 137TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT W. STUART, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. BELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
49 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13th, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1856. Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Company of America.
The stockholders of the above Company are reminded that the annual meeting is to be held on Tuesday, February 12th, (Lincoln's Birthday,) at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. It is most essential that a full vote be polled, and the undersigned request that proxies be sent them for this purpose. Forms and particulars may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.
FRANK TILFORD, 1412 Broadway, N. Y.
FRANK K. STURGIS, 30 Broad Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1901, and opened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
340 Third Avenue, New York, Feb. 2d, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 Third Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will close Saturday, February 9th, and reopen Friday, March 8th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Hamilton Bank
of New York City.
New York, February 6, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, Mr. FREDERICK D. IVES was unanimously elected a Vice President. JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 6th, 1901.
NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the Fourth Class and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901. The Polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 noon. DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 18th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 24 to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 10 West 44th Street, Thursday, February 14th, 1901. Polls open 10 A. M.; close

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders,

and to Stockholders of the

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, on or before the first day of March, 1901, shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the Counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)
[L. S.] **JAMES H. FAY,** Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York, January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT. REGISTERED BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Maturing Nov. 1, 1950, Nov. 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1920.
FOR SALE BY
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

Mississippi River Bridge Company
Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 23, 60, 114, 181, 231, 339, 362, 404, 462, 506, 651, and 655, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1901, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, January 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The North American Company:
To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 23, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the year ending December 31, 1900, will be paid February 11, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business February 2, 1901.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed February 3 to February 11, 1901, both dates inclusive.
Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened March 2d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from February 1st to February 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

OPPOSES BIG MORGAN DEAL.

Alleged Erie Stockholder Wants Road Restrained from Buying the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Richard Pine Coffin, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, asked Justice Fitzgerald to issue a permanent injunction restraining the Erie Railroad Company from carrying out an agreement to purchase the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad, and the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad at a price of $37,000,000.

Mr. Coffin, in his application, claims that J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. purchased these properties for $27,600,000, and that they are about to get from the Erie Railroad Company $32,000,000 in bonds and $5,000,000 in preferred stock. It is further alleged that Mr. Morgan, as a voting Trustee of the railroad, was not acting in good faith.

Mr. Coffin, who claims to hold 100 shares of Erie stock, was represented in court by Thomas J. O'Neill.

Mr. O'Neill, in his argument, said that his client objected to the proposed purchase because Mr. Morgan had first obtained control of the property, and then, having secured his appointment as a voting Trustee of the Erie Railroad Company, was about to sell the coal property to that road at an exorbitant price.

"Mr. Morgan," said Mr. O'Neill, "took no chances in the matter. It was always a matter of 'heads I win, tails you lose.' He stands down there in Wall Streeht, elects his own Directors, and then he requests his Directors to meet and do something. He goes out and purchases valuable property and sells it back to his own Directors at a personal profit. Of course, there will be no opposition on their part, as they are controlled by him."

Mr. O'Neill contended that the property to be taken over at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company on Feb. 28 was not worth anywhere near the amount Mr. Morgan was to receive, and, as a matter of fact, it had been offered for sale for $20,000,000. Mr. O'Neill declared that his client, as a stockholder, would be irreparably injured if the proposed purchase were consummated, and that his only remedy was by injunction.

F. L. Stetson and George F. Brownell represented the railroad company at the hearing. They declared that Mr. Coffin's name did not appear on the transfer books of the company as a stockholder. Further, they asserted that Mr. Morgan was not now, and never had been, a Director of the Erie Railroad Company. As to the properties in question, the counsel said that the railroad company did not have the money to buy the properties, and, as it was recognized that they would be profitable to the road, Mr. Morgan was consulted, and he raised the funds to purchase them. Instead of Mr. Morgan realizing about $9,000,000 profit out of the transaction, he would only make $2,300,000, which was about 9 per cent. upon his investment, and this was deemed a fair profit.

Some stress was laid on the importance of the purchases, and then Justice Fitzgerald took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

CASTELLANE CREDITOR BALKED

Sheriff Found No Property to Seize for a Judgment on Unpaid Notes.

A judgment for $10,296 was entered yesterday against Count Boni de Castellane and Anna Gould de Castellane, his wife, in favor of Eugene Fischhof, by consent, Charles A. Gardiner, the attorney for the Castellanes, consenting to it.

The claim is on three notes made by the Castellanes, all dated Feb. 6, 1900, one for $4,000, payable Jan. 25, 1901; another for $2,800, payable July 20, 1901, and the thru for $3,632, payable on Oct. 10, 1901, all payable at the Mercantile Trust Company, the city. The first note was not paid at maturity, and under an agreement the other notes became due. The notes were given in readjustment of a previous indebtedness.

Execution on the judgment was immediately issued to Deputy Sheriff Burnes, who returned the execution "no property," as they had no property of any kind in this country on which a levy could be made.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Turnpike Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $32,000. Directors—Charles H. Welles and J. H. Torrey, Scranton, Penn.; A. L. Williams, Buffalo.

Hypotone Company of New York City, to deal in drugs; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles R. Parmele, George N. Owen, and L. B. Oehmichen, New York City.

J. D. Williams of Brooklyn, to trade in furs and skins; capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel R. Williams and J. D. Williams, Brooklyn; E. D. Williams, Flatbush.

J. G. Quinn & Co. of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. G. Quinn and Charles Lamb, Brooklyn; George C. Irvin, New York City.

L. D. Odou Embalming Institute of the City of New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Lina D. Odou and Mary S. Rossiter, New York City; H. Le Fevre, Brooklyn.

Strait Tube Well Company of Oneonta, to put in artesian and driven wells; capital, $25,000. Directors—George O. Powers, L. P. Richmond, and Carl D. Strait, Oneonta.

Blaikie, Muir & Co. of Half Moon, to deal in real estate and do a contracting business; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. D. Williams, G. A. Summer, and H. H. Williams, New York City.

A certificate of consolidation of the M. B. Shantz Company, with the Mauree Pearl Button Company, forming the M. B. Shantz Company of Rochester, has been filed with the Secretary of State. The company has a capital of $500,000, and the Directors are: Moses B. Shantz, H. Eugene Welcher, H. K. Elwin, Ten Eyck De Puy, and J. K. Hunt, all of Rochester.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 7.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

National Shoe Company of Boston, to manufacture and deal in shoes; capital, $100,000.

Philadelphia City Pottery Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture and deal in pottery; capital, $150,000.

Emmott Chester Worsted Spinning Company of Chester, Penn., to manufacture and deal in woolen and worsted goods; capital, $170,000.

Wade Gilpin Company of Philadelphia, to engage in general construction business; capital, $100,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 7.—The United States Tin Mining and Smelting Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, of which $1,000 is paid in, filed articles of incorporation in the Camden County Clerk's office to-day.

Hamilton Bank's New Vice President.

Frederick D. Ives, for many years loan clerk of the Mercantile National Bank, has been elected Vice President of the Hamilton Bank. Mr. Ives entered the Mercantile as a messenger over seventeen years ago. Edwin S. Schenck, who was recently elected Vice President of the National Citizens' Bank, still retains the Presidency of the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 7	1,734,340
To date this year	38,316,420
Corresponding date last year	14,351,358

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 7	$7,880,900
To date this year	$134,301,350
Corresponding date last year	$65,738,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ @2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Int. Pump	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Kan. & Mich.	2
Am. Tin Plate	1½	L. E. & W. pf.	2½
Brunswick	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	N. J. Central	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	Pacific Mail	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	2½	Pressed Steel C. pf.	1
C., L. & W. pf.	1	St. J. & Gr. Island.	⅝
Col. F. & I. pf.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Twin City R. T.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	¾	Union Pacific pf.	2
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
Int. Power	2⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Mo., K. & T.	1½
Am. Ice	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Nat. Steel	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Nat. Tube pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	3	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	North American	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	¾	Penn. R. R.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¾	People's Gas	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Peoria & East.	1
Del., L. & W.	1	Pressed Steel Car	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	Pullman Co.	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Reading	1¼
Erie	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Rep. Steel	1¾
Federal Steel	2¾	Rep. Steel pf.	4¼
Federal Steel pf.	1½	St. L. & Ad.	½
Glucose Sugar	⅝	St. L. & San Fr.	⅞
Great North. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	1½
Illinois Central	¾	St. L. South West.	½
Int. Paper	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Int. Silver	1½	Southern Railway	⅞
Iowa Central	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Lake Erie & W.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	3⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1	Texas Pac. l. tr.	1
Manhattan	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s.	1½	Kan. City & Pac. 1st.	1
Ala. Midland 1st.	2	Knox. & Ohio 1st.	2⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1¼
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s.	1	Missouri Pacific con.	1
Ga. Pac. 1st.	2½	Rich. & P. con.	1
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Mobile & Ohio gen.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After buoyancy at the opening of yesterday's market there came a searching reaction, most of the active stocks falling substantially. Attending this decline was a multitude of rumors, many of them representing business disturbance. The much-mooted iron and steel deal was reported upset, the coal deal was interrupted, gold exports in larger volume were to start. Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. J. J. Hill had fallen into disputes—and so on through a programme that was silly.

The trouble with yesterday's market was that a reaction was due. The recent pace had been too fast. Some elements of danger were appearing; and they who were strongest and had most at stake did not fail to discern this, so palpable were some of the threatening evidences. And if they did not facilitate, they certainly did not attempt to retard, what later in the day they were describing as a "healthy reaction."

The steel and iron stocks were more conspicuous than other groups; they had been strongest, they fell most. Five or six points were knocked off the price of Steel and Wire shares, and Federal Steel, Colorado Fuel, Tennessee Coal, and others conspicuous in the metal list were almost as weak. Yet the "hitch" in the Carnegie deal, over which panicky excitement suddenly developed, was actually no hitch at all. Some much-paraded announcements have represented that the Carnegie property had been purchased, and that a new corporation to absorb the Carnegie and other big corporations was already projected—this being a very long distance from the truth. Mr. Morgan and his associates have the opportunity to buy the Carnegie property; they hold what is virtually an option upon it. They have not bought, and their plans for purchasing are not far enough advanced to warrant any statement as to details which they can pursue. Such representations are incited by enthusiasm or stock jobbery purposes. What is proposed is not jugglery, but plain, straightforward business enterprise; and whatever is undertaken will be along lines of the utmost business prudence. Proclamations on the Stock Exchange that the deal is on or that the deal is off may be safely set down to the inventive ability of market manipulators. What is proposed and what already has been accomplished can be regarded as helpful in the broadest trade sense.

Intrinsically nothing new that is bad comes into the security market situation. The most powerful interests of Wall Street are united apparently in confidence that market values are not up to the standard which earning capacity warrants; and such interests acting in concert are able to dominate the market. Trade reports are uniformly encouraging, and money market conditions are so favorable that important bankers are agreed that ease is assured for a long time to come.

The buying of the local railway shares was better than for some days past, though the effort was continued to make it appear that the stocks were under pressure. It is pointed to as significant that Messrs. Elkins and Widener of Philadelphia and several Pennsylvania Railroad interests have been in the city almost every day for the past two weeks, and have been in conference with interests identified with the various local railway systems here. Yesterday the report that Pennsylvania interests are to enter the Brooklyn Rapid Transit board was not so pronounced as was a report that the Brooklyn system was to be leased to or purchased outright by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The negotiations of New York Central people for a lease of Manhattan are still on.

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There was some selling of the Erie shares on the report of the accident on the Erie Road at Meadville, Penn., but the stock found good support. Little attention was paid to the application in the Supreme ing at which a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. will be declared on the first preferred stock is in the early part of March.

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The sharp advance of Union Pacific above 97—the "tip" being that the stock would cross par during the day—was accompanied by reports that rights to subscribe for additional common stock will be shortly forthcoming, which will amount to a substantial dividend. According to another report, the Southern Pacific deal is to be financed by an issue of Union Pacific common stock amounting in all probability to $50,000,000. The report that the underwriting syndicate has already been formed cannot be verified.

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A drive was made against Atchison common stock following the announcement that the company has recently issued and sold $5,000,000 bonds. Friends of the company point to the fact that the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1900, showed that the company was then entitled to issue $5,758,000 general mortgage bonds to reimburse its treasury for capital expenditures prior to that date. This latest issue, therefore, is not unexpected.

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As had generally been expected, the Directors of St. Louis and San Francisco, at their meeting held in the morning, put the second preferred stock on a 3 per cent. basis, by declaring a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent., an increase of ½ over the last semi-annual statement. The earnings of the road are said to be most satisfactory.

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Hocking Valley shares were again active and stronger, buying by local banking and Western interests appearing. There are suggestions that the road will obtain control of another important system, but no official confirmation of this is forthcoming.

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Some further substantial increases in railway earnings were reported yesterday for the fourth week of January. Three C's in that week earned $459,350, an increase of $25,800, while Norfolk and Western's earnings in the same time amounted to $434,000, a gain of $10,200.

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When Amalgamated Copper was selling up around 92, the talk on the floor was of a settlement of all troubles among the warring copper men. Later, when the stock receded, it was sagely declared that the early report must have been based on misinformation.

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Northern Pacific's early rise was on pool buying, said to be quite independent of any deal with St. Paul or other road. There was no news to explain the advance, though all the talk was of "much higher prices."

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It is announced that the securities of the American Sheet Steel Company will be admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange on Monday.

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Much of the selling in the late afternoon was attributed to Mr. Keene and the Gates following, who were credited with the desire to shake a number of weak holders and incidentally to accumulate a fresh line of stock at the lower level. On the decline a large number of stop orders were reached.

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Banking houses with foreign connections declare that the sentiment abroad, financial and otherwise, is very much improved, and add that the action of the Bank of England in lowering its minimum discount rate one-half per cent. is striking illustration of this fact. London yesterday was buyer in this market to the extent of perhaps 50,000 shares.

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The Street is full of all kinds and conditions of rumors. One of these heard yesterday was that Thomas M. Lawson of Boston is short about 200,000 shares in the present market, and that the sharp decline was forced by some accommodating speculators, so that Mr. Lawson might cover at a comparatively small loss. This did not exactly agree with another story to the effect that the Boston operator was the prime factor in the sudden upward movement of Sugar Trust stock.

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There was much theorizing after the close of the market as to the probable movement of prices to-day. Generally the opinion was that another drive might be made, after which the market would start up again. In some quarters, on the other hand, it was contended that the reaction was entirely over.

DISTILLING COMPANY'S PLANS.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Distilling Company of America was held at the office of the company yesterday.

Alvin W. Krech, Vice President of the Mercantile Trust Company of this city, and William F. Harrity, President of the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia, were elected Directors to fill the vacancies created for the purpose of turning over the control of the board to the representatives of the financial interests which have recently supplied additional capital to the company, and are now taking an active part in its affairs.

This completes the first step in the consummation of the plans of the new element now in the company. In order that the new element might be entirely unhampered in carrying out their plans, President Rice tendered his resignation as President, to be acted upon at the pleasure of the board, which elected a new Executive Committee, composed of Alvin W. Krech, William F. Harrity, S. M. Rice, Edson Bradley, and R. A. C. Smith.

In this Executive Committee there was vested the absolute control and direction of the affairs of the company, and of all the underlying operating companies. The business policy of the company, it was announced, will be maintained.

With the additional moneys just provided the working capital of the companies has been increased to about $12,000,000, which is believed to be more than adequate to carry out a strong fixed policy, and to meet the requirements of the great increase in business.

BAY STATE GAS RECEIVERSHIP.

Dismissed by New Jersey Court Without Prejudice to Patrick J. Brady's Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Court to-day, filed an opinion refusing to make permanent the temporary appointment of Henry C. Kelsey as receiver for the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey. Judge Kirkpatrick also dismissed the receivership without prejudice to the case if it should be pressed to a final hearing.

The receiver was appointed recently at the suit of Patrick J. Brady of New York City, owning $10,000 worth of stock in the corporation, who alleged that the affairs of the company were being fraudulently mismanaged.

The bill set forth that the defendant company, being desirous of purchasing the stocks of various of the Boston gas companies, issued its bonds to the amount of upward of $12,000,000, to secure the payment of which it caused to be transferred to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as trustee, all of the stocks of the subsidiary companies. An agreement was made by which the trustee should receive all the dividends which might be paid.

These were to be applied, first, to paying the trustee's expenses and compensation; next to the payment of taxes, and then to the payment of interest on the bonds of the defendant corporation. The trustee was afterward to pay $70,000 a year to a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds.

Afterward the defendant company transferred to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware all of its right to receive the excess of dividends in the stocks of the Boston companies held by the trustee.

All of the charges of the complainant were met by demands or explanations on the part of the defendant, under oath, and, under the circumstances, Judge Kirkpatrick says the Court cannot accept the allegations of the bill as proof at this stage of the proceedings, even though they are verified by affidavits.

Owing to the nature of the assets of the defendant company, the opinion says it is not probable or possible that they can be the proper remedy for the evil complained of.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Discount Rate Reduced to 4½ Per Cent. —Weekly Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced to-day from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £152,000, circulation increased £116,000, bullion decreased £35,793, other securities decreased £933,800, other deposits decreased £1,397,000, public deposits decreased £5,000, notes reserve decreased £234,000, and Government securities decreased £334,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 45.56 per cent. Last week it was 44.35 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

Advance in the Bank of Bengal's rate of discount from 7 to 8 per cent.

Southern dispatches stating that a syndicate has purchased and will develop 2,400 acres of coal land on the Monongahela Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

During the month of January, according to Louisville advices, the high-water mark was reached in the leaf tobacco trade, the total offerings being 23,916 hogsheads, and the total sales 20,287.

Election of George F. Lord Secretary and Chairman of the Boston Stock Exchange in place of H. B. Stearns, resigned.

Official announcement from Chicago that the Wabash has purchased the Kansas City, Excelsior Springs and Southern, giving the former an independent entrance into Kansas City.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Organization under the laws of New Jersey of the Butte Mining and Development Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, divided into 400,000 shares.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $285,844,066; balances, $10,766,455; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $418,366.

Money on call in London, 2½@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for short and 3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅜; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83⅝@4.84⅛.

Continental Exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks at 94⅜@94 13-16 and 95⅛, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20@c premium

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were on a larger scale than on the previous day, and at the same time prices showed more irregularity. The market was strongest at the opening, when some sharp advances occurred, but the irregular movement of prices during the afternoon, in some instances, materially cut down the earlier gains. A few issues were decidedly weak, but these by no means represented the general tone, which was one of comparative strength. The steel stocks were again especially prominent, but these were not quite as active as they were on Wednesday. Active trading extended to a greater number of issues than has been the rule of late, indicating a broadening of the interest taken in outside stocks.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was the most active stock of the list, and also one of the stocks that were the most irregular in their fluctuations. The large number of orders that came to the market at the opening forced the price of the common stock to 47¼, an advance of more than 3 points. Then the quotation fell back below 46, and at the close the net gain was 1¼ points. Many thousand shares of the stock changed hands, but no accurate estimate of the exact amount of the transactions could be made. The preferred stock, which on recent days had not advanced much, yesterday followed to a greater extent the gain in the common. It sold up to 93, and closed at 92½ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Trading in the issue was much lighter than in the common. The other steel stocks were very much quieter than American Bridge and showed less strength.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was notably strong, selling up more than a point and closing with a net gain of 1 point, at 32 bid. In some quarters the advance in the stock was attributed to the same causes that have been bringing about improvement in the steel stocks, the railroad being closely allied with these issues through the Carnegie Company.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred sold up sharply during the early part of the day, but the price reacted before the close, and it ended with a net gain of only a quarter of a point, at 84½ bid. Trading in the stock was limited to a few hundred shares. The bonds were also quiet and closed with a slight net gain, at 90¾ bid. St. Louis Transit was more active than the preferred, but after showing strength early in the day closed unchanged, at 24½ bid.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was in good demand and all three issues ended the day with net gains. On fairly active trading the common advanced to 11¼ and closed there, with a net gain of one point. The preferred stock showed a net gain of about two points.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was not much traded in, but was stronger than on Wednesday. The common stock advanced slightly, and the preferred rose a full point, to 28¾, closing at that price. It was announced that S. M. Rice had tendered his resignation as President and that two members had been elected to the Board of Directors. These steps were said to be in line with the plans under way to enlarge and improve the business of the company, an important part of which was the recent issue of bonds to supply a larger working capital.

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INTERNATIONAL SILVER sold from 40¼ down to 37, closing at the latter figure. The decline resulted from the liquidation of about 1,000 shares of stock. Recently a representative of the company stated positively that at the meeting to be held during the coming month dividends would be resumed. Yesterday's selling of the stock was accompanied by rumors to the effect that no dividend can be expected at this time, but confirmation of these statements came to hand.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN was strong, but only 100 shares were sold during the day. This transaction was made at 51½, an advance of nearly 3 points over the last sale. The preferred stock was quoted at 55 bid and the bonds at 93¾ bid, the latter showing a fractional net gain.

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RUBBER GOODS common sold at 29. Forecasts of the annual statement of the company, published in the Street yesterday, stated that the earnings of the company amounted to about 10 per cent. on the common stock over and above the preferred stock dividend, as well as the 4 per cent. dividend now being paid on the common stock. For the last few days the stock has been strong, but has shown little activity.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER recovered most of the previous day's decline. On transactions in about 1,000 shares, it sold up to 19⅞, closing at 19½ bid, a gain of 1 point. The other copper stocks were relatively dull.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 7. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	30½	32	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	81	83	80	82
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5¾	6¼	6	6½
American Bicycle pf.	25¼	26¾	25½	25⅝
American Bicycle bonds.	73	73½	72½	73½
American Bridge	45¼	47	44¾	46
American Bridge pf.	92½	92¾	91¼	91¾
American Chicle	77	85	70	85
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal	..	..	8½	..
Aberdeen Copper	12½	13	12⅜	13
Arlington Copper	5	6	5	6
British Columbia Copper	19½	19¾	18½	19½
British Exch. 8s	98⅜	98¾	98½	98⅝
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5½	4⅝	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	35	35	35	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	23	26	23	26
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	76
Compressed Air	..	32½	30	34
Consolidated Equipment.	9½	10	9½	10
Con. Rubber Tire	2¾	4	2¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	21	25	21	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Crucible Steel	24	25	24½	25
Crucible Steel pf.	78	79½	78	79½
Cramps' Shipyard	82	89	80	82
Denver & Southwestern	51½	53	48	50
Denver & S. W. pf.	55	57½	55	57
Denver & S. W. 5s	93¾	94¼	93¾	93½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	29¾	30	28¾	29½
Electric Boat	28	28¾	28½	29½
Electric Boat pf.	52	53¾	52	54
Electric Vehicle	14½	15½	14½	15½
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	..	6	..	6
Empire Steel pf.	..	40	..	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	17	18	17	18
General Carriage	2⅝	3	2⅞	3½
General Chemical	..	68	..	..
General Chemical pf.	..	99	..	..
German Treasury 4s	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
Havana Commercial	13	13½	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	117	124	117	124
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	37	39	40	45
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1⅝	5
Iron Steamboat	..	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	..	105	..
†Markeen Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	14	16	13	13½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20	27	20	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4⅜	5¼	4½	5
Otis Elevator	30½	31½	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf.	91½	..	81	92
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	32	32¼	31	31¾
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	72	78	72	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29½	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg pf.	78	80	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123	125	121	125
St. Louis Transit	24½	25	24½	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	60	60½	68½	69½
Seaboard Air Line	11¼	11⅝	10¼	10⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26⅜	27	25	25½
Sheet Steel pf.	76½	77⅜	77⅜	78½
Singer Mfg.	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	33
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	817	819	816	818
Sterling Copper	8¼	9½	8	8½
Storage Power	16½	17	16½	17
Tennessee Copper	16¼	17¼	15½	16¾
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	5½	4½	5½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	3⅞	4	4	..
Union Typewriter	42¾	45	43⅜	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	116	115	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90⅜	91	90¼	90¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78½	79½	78¾	79
Va. Coal, I. & C.	2¾	3	2	3
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	33	35	31	34
Westinghouse Air Brake.	183	185	182	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	..	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	116	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	118	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	239½	241	239½	241
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101½	103
Dist. Co. of Am.	29¾	30	28¾	29½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 7, 1901.

Sales.		Closing. Bid.	Asked.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
900	Amalgamated Copper	90¾	90⅞	92¾	90¼	90½	90½	..
1,000	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22¾	23	22¾	22	22	22	— ¾
1,425	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	72	73	72	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	..	88	88	88	88	—1
100	American Dist. Tel.	35	..	35	35	35	35	—1
100	American Ice Co.	36½	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	36½	— ⅜
2,320	American Linseed Co.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
920	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	37	38	37	37	36¾	36¾	..
5,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	62½	62⅝	62¾	62⅜	61¾	61⅝	— ¼
450	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	99½	+ ½
13,574	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	33	33½	33½	30¾	..	31	—1
2,000	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	77	78¾	..	76	..	76	—1
113,578	Am. Steel & Wire	52½	53	53	48¼	48¼	50⅝	—1½
1,120	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94½	94¾	..	93¼	..	93½	— ¼
53,645	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137½	139½	139½	137¼	137¼	137⅞	+ ½
100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	120	120	119¼	119¼	119⅞	— ⅛
43,103	American Tin Plate	61	65¾	..	61	61	62¾	+1⅝
2,750	Am. Tin Plate pf.	92	93	..	93	90¼	90½	— ½
16,020	American Tobacco	118	118¾	118	117	117	117½	— ½
465	American Woolen	20¼	20½	20½	19⅞	..	20	— ⅜
3,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	45¼	45¼	44⅜	..	44½	+ ¼
50	Ann Arbor pf.	58	..	58	58	58	58	..
7,750	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54⅝	54⅝	53⅜	..	54	— ⅝
34,150	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	89	89⅜	89⅜	88⅛	..	88⅞	..
7,750	Baltimore & Ohio	92½	92⅝	92⅝	91½	..	91½	—1½
4,195	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87¼	88¼	88¼	86¾	..	87¼	..
19,850	Brooklyn Union Gas.	78½	79	79	80⅜	78½	78⅝	— ¼
320	Brooklyn Union Gas.	178	178	178	178	178	178	+ ¼
3,530	Brunswick City	10	10¼	..	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
18,748	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41⅝	41⅝	42	42⅜	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
4,700	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	40	..	40½	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
2,165	Chicago & Alton pf.	75	75¾	..	75	74⅞	75¼	+ ¼
15,100	C., B. & Q., x d. & x r.	141¼	141⅝	142½	142¼	140⅜	141¼	— ⅛
8,065	C., B. & Q., rights	..	..	4⅞	4⅞	4	4⅛	..
900	Chicago & East. Ill.	98¼	99	99¾	98	97¾	97¾	— ¼
3,300	Chicago Great West.	20	20¼	21	21¼	19½	20½	— ¾
200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	50	50½	..	49½	..	50⅜	+ ⅛
1,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134½	135	135	134	134	134	— ⅜
43,900	Chicago & Northw.	174¾	175	175	174	174	175	+1
400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	128	128	128	127¾	127⅜	127⅝	—1⅛
20,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	..	..	..	..	..	14	— ¾
2,210	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	37	— ⅝
2,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	38	..	38	38	37⅝	..
1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	78	80	78	78	78	78	+ ½
300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	29	31	29	31	29	31	+ ½
1,000	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	70	70¾	70	70¼	70	70¼	+1
9,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	51	51½	51	48¾	48¾	48¾	—3⅝
100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	119	..	119	119	119	119	+2
4,000	Colorado Southern	..	..	8¼	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
5,850	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	45¾	..	43¾	..	45¼	+1½
2,850	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18⅝	18⅞	18	18⅜	..	18⅜	+ ½
700	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17	17¾	..	17	..	17½	..
6,000	Consolidated Gas	194	194⅜	192	192	..	192	— ½
16,720	Con. Tobacco Co	46½	47¼	..	46	..	46½	— ¼
310	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	96	98	..	96	..	96	— ¼
6,300	Delaware & Hudson	153¾	156¼	156¼	153¾	..	154½	+ ¼
400	Del., Lack. & West.	197	197	..	197	..	197	—1
10,850	Denver & R. G.	41½	41¾	42	39½	..	39½	—1½
4,610	Denver & R. G. pf.	89	89½	..	88	..	88½	..
200	Detroit City Gas.	89	89½	..	89	..	89½	+ ¼
110	Dul., S. S. & At.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,225	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15⅝	..	15½	..	15½	— ⅛
41,305	Erie	30¼	30⅜	..	30¼	..	29⅝	—1⅛
27,050	Erie 1st pf.	68½	68¾	..	68	..	68½	— ⅛
3,750	Erie 1st pf.	44⅞	45	..	44	..	44⅝	— ⅛
1,500	Evans. & T. H.	47½	48	..	48	..	47⅝	— ⅛
10	Evans. & T. H. pf.	82½	83	..	82½	..	82½	..
93,850	Federal Steel	54½	55¼	..	50	..	51⅞	—2½
21,420	Federal Steel pf.	82⅜	83	..	78½	..	80¼	—1½
200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	81⅞	82	..	81⅞	..	82	..
350	General Electric	194½	194½	..	194½	..	194½	+ ¼
540	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50½	50½	..	49⅝	..	49⅝	— ⅛
250	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	96¼	96¾	..	96¼	..	96⅜	— ⅛
2,440	Great Northern pf.	193½	193½	193	193	..	193	— ½
500	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	..	110	..
2,900	Hocking Valley	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	..	48¾	— ⅝
2,300	Hocking Valley pf.	75	75½	74¾	74¾	..	75	+ ⅛
1,700	Illinois Central	131	131½	130	130	..	130	— ½
300	Ill. Cent., rights	..	3½	..	3	..	3	— ⅛
600	International Paper.	22½	23	..	22	..	22	— ⅛
2,800	International Paper pf.	72	72½	..	72	..	72⅜	+ ⅛
4,600	Internat. Power Co.	60½	63	..	63	60½	62¾	+2⅜
2,000	International Silver.	7¾	7⅞	..	5¼	..	5½	—1¼
900	Iowa Central	20¾	21	..	20¾	..	23¾	—1
310	Iowa Central pf	54½	55	..	54¾	..	54¾	+ ¼
3,776	Int. Steam Pump	28½	29½	..	28½	..	29	+1
855	Int. Steam Pump pf.	76¼	76⅝	..	76¼	..	76½	— ¼
100	Kanawha & Michigan.	26	26	..	26	..	26	+2
210	Kansas City Southern.	18	18¼	..	18¼	..	18½	+ ¼
2,725	Kansas City South. pf.	41¼	42	..	40⅝	..	41½	..
150	Lake Erie & West.	43½	44	..	43½	..	44	—1
114	Lake Erie & West. pf.	111	111	..	111	..	111	+2⅞
15,504	Louisville & Nashville.	93¼	93¼	..	92	..	92	—1
28,500	Manhattan Elevated	119⅜	120⅝	119¾	118½	..	118½	— ¼
2,200	Met. Street Railway.	163¼	164¼	..	163	..	163	— ⅛
2,500	Mexican Central	16¼	16½	..	15½	..	15½	— ⅛
100	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	..	4⅝	..	4⅝	+ ⅛
300	Minn. & St. Louis	72¾	73	..	72½	..	72½	..
1,156	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	108	110	..	108	..	108	..
14,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	149	149¼	..	148	..	148¾	— ¼
4,900	People's Gas, Chicago.	102	102½	..	101	..	101	— ⅝
1,810	Peoria & Eastern.	25½	25⅝	..	24½	..	24½	—1
100	P., C., C. & St. L.	60	60	..	60	..	60	+1
10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92¼	92¼	..	92¼	..	92¼	..
1,250	Pressed Steel Car, x d.	38½	38¾	..	37¾	..	37½	— ¼
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	77¼	77¼	..	77	..	77	+ ½
200	Pullman Company	200	200	..	199	..	199	—1
35	Reading	33	33	33	33	..	33¼	—1½
35,320	Reading 1st pf.	76½	76⅝	..	75	..	75¼	— ⅛
22,375	Reading 2d pf.	46	46	..	44	..	44	—1½
6,094	Rep. Iron & Steel.	16⅞	17	..	15½	..	15½	— ¼
1,150	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	64	64	..	62	..	62	— ½
100	Rio Grande West. pf.	94⅞	94⅞	..	94⅞	..	94⅞	— ⅛
3,230	St. J. & G. I.	8¾	9	..	8¾	..	8⅞	+ ⅛
3,700	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	64½	69	..	69	..	68	+4⅝
2,800	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22½	25	..	25	..	23¾	+2½
400	St. L. & Adirondack.	65	65½	..	65½	..	65¼	— ½
7,700	St. L. & San Fran.	34	34¼	..	32½	..	32⅝	— ⅛
570	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81¼	81½	..	81½	..	81½	+ ⅛
4,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60½	61¾	..	59	..	59⅝	—1½
2,400	St. Louis Southw.	26	26¼	..	25	..	25½	..
8,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	55⅞	56	..	54⅝	..	54½	—1¼
400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	21	21	..	21	..	21	..
100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	70	70	..	70	..	70	+1
40,000	Southern Pacific	46¾	47⅛	..	46⅝	..	46⅝	— ⅛
18,200	Southern Railway	24½	24⅝	..	23¾	..	23⅝	— ⅛
10,800	Southern Railway pf.	77¼	77⅝	..	76½	..	76½	— ⅛
4	Standard R. & T.	37	37½	..	37	..	37	+ ⅛
15,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	66⅞	67⅛	..	67⅝	..	63¾	—3⅛
21,800	Texas Pacific	30½	31	..	29⅞	..	30	—1
100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	20	20	..	20	..	20	..
64	Third Avenue	120	120	..	120	..	120	..
100	Twin City R. T.	71	71	..	71	..	71	+1
400	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71¼	71¼	..	71¼	..	70½	+ ¼
400	Union Pacific	94⅝	97½	..	94	..	95¾	+2⅜
46,362	Union Pacific pf.	89¾	89	..	88	..	89¼	..
15,155	United States Leather.	13¾	14¼	..	13½	..	13½	— ⅛
1,590	U. S. Leather pf.	75⅝	76¼	..	75⅝	..	76¼	+ ⅝
30	United States Rubber.	20¼	20½	..	19¾	..	19¾	..
380	U. S. Rubber pf.	59¾	60⅞	..	59½	..	60⅞	+ ⅞
1,000	Wabash	15⅞	15⅞	..	14½	..	14⅝	— ⅛
26,550	Wabash pf.	32¼	32⅝	..	30	..	31½	— ⅝
16,170	Western Union Tel.	86⅜	86⅝	..	86⅛	..	86	..
18,710	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	14¼	15⅜	..	14¾	..	14½	..
1,069	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58½	..	60	..	59	+1½
10,046	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31½	32¼	..	31	..	31	— ½
500	Wisconsin Central	17	17½	..	17	..	17	..
250	Wisconsin Central pf.	43½	43⅝	..	44	..	43¾	— ¼

Sales....1,734,340

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105½	105⅝
2s, c., 1930	105½	105⅝
3s, r., 1918	110¼	111¼
3s, c., 1918	110¼	111¼
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111¼
4s, r., 1907	112¾	114½
4s, c., 1907	112¾	114½
4s, r., 1925	137¾	137¾
4s, c., 1925	137¾	137¾
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111¼
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
D. C. 3-65s	123	..
Adams Exp.	155	160
Alb. & Sus.	200	..
Am. Exp.	120	..
Am. Coal	180	180
Am. C. Oil. pf.	30¾	31
Am. Exp.	182	185
A. I. S. pf.	68	69
Am. M. Co.	4⅝	5
A. M. Co. pf.	24	26
Am. T. & C.	96	98
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145
Am. W. P.	75	76
Barn. Arbor.	20	23
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. C. R. & N.	120	128
Can. So.	57½	58½
Can. Pac.	91½	92¼
C. & E. Ill.	120	..
C. G. W. pf.	81	82
C. G. W. 5s	93	93½
C. M. & St. P. pf.	190½	192
C. St. P., M. & Om.	128	132
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	185
Chi. Un. Tr.	12½	..
C. U. T. pf.	50	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	118
Cleve. & P.	132	..
Com. Cable.	160	167½
Consol. Coal.	60	65
D. M. & Ft.	20½	21½
D. M. & Ft. pf.	115	150
Eighth Av.	375	422
Ft. W. & R. G.	26	28
G. B. & W.	49	..
Hen estake.	78	80
Ill. C., L.	1,102	..
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. & M.	7	8
K. & M. pf.	26	30
K. & Nem.	..	8¼
K. Ice, Chi.	14	20
K. Ice, C. pf.	47	60
Lacl. Gas.	73½	75
Lacl. G. pf.	95	100
Lake Shore.	220	250
Long Island.	69	70
Man. R.	195	..
Man. Beach.	8	15
Md. C. pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El.	..	..
Chi. pf.	27½	32
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	80	..
M., St. P. & S. M.	189	21
M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	153½	155
Mor. & Es.	103½	105
Nat. Lead.	18¼	18¾
New C. Coal.	35	36
N. Y. & N. H.	211	214
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., L. & W.	137	139
O. & L. G.	25	32
Ont. Mining.	6	7¼
P. C. 1st pf.	86	92
P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
Penn. Coal.	750	47
Pere Marq.	72	73
Pere M. pf.	73	74½
P., Ft. W. & C.	192	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	..
Rens. & Sar.	202	..
R., W. & O.	136	..
Rio Gr. W.	65	68
Sil. B. ctfs.	01	03
Sug. Ref.	200	223
T. P. & W.	5½	..
U. B. & P.	15	17
U. S. Exp.	55	57
W.-F. Exp.	140	150

200,260

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$16,000	St. L. S'west. 2d	78¾	79	78¾	79
8,000	Wabash deb. B.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾

$19,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
600	Amal. Copper	91½	92½	91	91
10	Am. Car & F.	23½	23½	23½	23½
43,040	Am. Steel & W.	52½	52⅝	48⅝	50⅝
26,280	Am. Sug. Ref.	137½	139½	137¼	137⅝
1,400	Am. Tobacco	118¾	118⅝	117	117
4,510	A., T. & S. F.	54¾	54⅝	53¼	54
7,170	A., T. & S. F. pf.	89	89¾	88¾	88¾
30	Balt. & Ohio.	92¼	92⅞	91½	91½
1,000	Balt. & Ohio pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
21,630	Brook. Rap. Tr.	79¼	80½	78¾	79
580	Ches. & Ohio.	42¾	43½	41¾	41¾
5,750	Chi., B. & Q.	142¾	142¾	140¾	141⅝
110	C., B. & Q. rights	4	4¼	4	4
50	Chi. Gt. West.	20⅝	21	20¾	21
15,210	C., M. & St. P.	154½	155	152¾	153
1,280	C., R. I. & P.	127½	127¾	125¼	125¼
170	Col. Fuel & I.	51½	51½	48¾	48¾
1,090	Cont. Tobacco.	47	47½	45½	45¾
1,650	Erie	30¾	30½	29	29

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Volume of Dealing in Small Properties — Several Valuable Parcels Conveyed to New Owners.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from William R. Rose the three four-story brownstone-front dwellings, 45, 49, and 51 East Ninety-second Street, each 17 by 100.8. Mr. Freedman is also the buyer of 24 East Fifty-eighth Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

The real purchaser of the Kip mansion, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, is Edward M. Knox. The Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company represented Mr. Knox in the deal. After extensive alterations have been made the buyer will occupy the lower part of the building as a hat store.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Wayside Day Nursery, for $14,500, the three-story dwelling, 214 East Twentieth Street, 22 by 52 by 90. The buyer is Adolph Mendel, who will improve the lot in connection with the adjoining property, which he already owns.

Herbert A. Sherman was the broker in the sale of the three lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, for Isaac H. Clothier.

J. Edgar Leayeraft has sold for Mrs. D. Levy the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 143 West Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Ludwig Schonberger has resold for Lowenfeld & Prager the plot at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 100 by 100, to George and Emanuel Doctor, who give in part payment the five-story triple flat, 312 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2. The First Avenue corner will be improved by the erection of four six-story double tenements.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Joseph Berkowitz the tenement at the southeast corner of Grand and Clinton Streets, 25 by 75.

Leopold Hutter has sold to John Conlan, for $12,000, the five-story flat, with store, 347 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5. Mr. Hutter has also resold the two five-story tenements 531 and 533 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100, purchased by him at the Herrman estate sale last week.

Louis Lese has bought 319 and 321 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, frame dwellings on a plot 40 by 100.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold the six-story tenements 386 and 388 East Tenth Street, 50 by 92.

Bamin Blumenthal of B. & D. W. Blumenthal reports that the two six-story double tenements 112 and 114 Cannon Street have been exchanged for the double flats 1,346 and 1,348 Fifth Avenue. The amount involved in the deal was about $125,000.

The Broadway Building Company took title yesterday to the plot, 76.7 by 90, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, on which an eighteen-story office building will be erected. The total consideration was $1,300,000, of which amount $1,130,000 was paid to Ehrich Parmly for the large corner parcel, and $170,000 to Charles F. Parmly for 2 Maiden Lane, adjoining. Another deed showed that Charles F. Parmly had previously acquired 12 Maiden Lane from Columbus O'D. Iselin, as trustee, for $140,000. Three mortgages were recorded affecting the property for an aggregate of $2,000,000. One for $1,300,000, securing a building loan for that amount, is in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, due in three years, with interest at 5 per cent., when the building shall have been completed, and at 4 per cent. thereafter. The second mortgage, for $100,000, which also secures a building loan, is in favor of the City Real Estate Company, and will bear 5 per cent. interest for a period of three years. The Knickerbocker Trust Company has also advanced $600,000 on the property for three years at 5 per cent. interest.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company took title yesterday to the Thomson Building, 38 Wall Street, for a mortgage of $125,000. The property at the northwest corner of Union Square West and Sixteenth Street was also transferred to the same corporation by Austen G. Fox for $280,000.

Mary G. Pinkney conveyed to George L. Felt the block front on the east side of Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets, 201.10 by 100, for an expressed consideration of $150,000.

Charles Galewski and Michael E. Peppe have sold for Adolph Goldsmore the three-story front and rear buildings on lot 25 by 100, situated at 100 Prince Street, to Charles H. Darrow, Jr., for about $21,000.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's list of announced offerings at auction suffered heavily as the result of adjournments and withdrawals. The only sale resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Hancock Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, 150 feet south of Columbus Avenue, 18.10 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale; to A. Giuseppe Paolillo.... $1,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 710, 712, and 714 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, 75 by 90, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,736; subject to other mortgages for $31,900.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius M. Mayer, referee, 236 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front tenement, with three-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $11,777.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Ommen, referee, 960 to 964 Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 83.6 by 110, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,-; subject to other mortgages for $32,776.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, 188, 190, and 192 West End Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 24.8, 25, and 25, respectively, by 80, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to mortgages, on each, for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 240 and 242 Clinton Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 40.4 by 61.11; Puckman & Levin of 113 East One Hundredth Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 171 East Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 26.1 by 83.6; I. Goldberg of 133 East Broadway, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nelson Avenue, west side, 170.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 50; John Monaghan of 926 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $4,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 208.7 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 21; H. W. Holtgrewe of 2,201 Southern Boulevard, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $800.

No. 677 Courtlandt Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 25.2 by 64.4; Ganters & Kersting, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $8,000.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25.2 by 92; J. J. Lawrence, St. Louis, Mo., owner; M. A. Swasey of 178 Franklin Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Locust Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 95; Granville Gibbons of 315 Locust Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 435.9 feet south of Adee Park, William's Bridge, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 26 by 36.9; Belle A. De Voe, Mount Vernon, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall of 34 Pine Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 335.9 feet south of Adee Park, William's Bridge, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 27 by 36.6; Belle A. De Voe, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick boarding house and store; Charles Smith, Avenue A and Tenth Street, owner; Henry Regelmann of 137 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,261 Broadway, to a four-story brick store; Annie Milligan of 434 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; J. Mazean, Unionport, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 30 to 34 Gold Street, to an eight-story brick factory and office building; New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street, owner; cost, $250.

Stanton Street, southeast corner of Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 759 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Murray of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

Grace Avenue, northwest corner of Lawton Avenue, to a two-story frame market; city, owner; David Meyer, lessee; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

No. 78 Nassau Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick store and offices; George Ehret, owner; C. E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $550.

Cauldwell Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement and store; Philip Luther, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 54 and 56 East Tenth Street, to two four-story brick factory buildings; estate of Ella Wilson of 135 Lexington Avenue, owner; O. Lewinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $225.

No. 52 East Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. A. Barrett of 50 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $300.

No. 53 Warren Street, to a five-story brick factory; Robert B. Woodward of 310 Broadway, owner; E. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore snow the true consideration:

Thursday, Feb. 7.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 18th St, 46x94; Richard B. Conklin to Ketie E. Conklin, all title, (R S $5)..... $1

AVENUE C, 1,629, 25x75.9; Alice Mosier to Caroline Bloch, (mtg $13,000, R S 50 cents..... 100

BROADWAY, 166, 17.4x68x17.11x67.10; Broadway, 168 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 59.4x68x62.8x68; Ehrick Parmly to Broadway Building Company, a corporation, (R S $1,130)..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 149th St widened, 30x100; William F. Sperling to Frederick Menzenhauer, (mtg $2,000, R S $4)..... 4,000

ELTON AV, w s, 72 ft n of 153d St, 33x100; Margaretha Kromm and others to Frederick A. Olpp, quit claim, (R S $1)..... 1

ELTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of 153d St, 25x100; Anton Kromm to Frederick A. Olpp, (R S $5)..... 1

HUDSON ST, 44, 25.2x87.2x27.2x97.3; Julius Wolff to Ellen S. Auchmuty, (R S $59.50)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 84 ft s of 91st St, 16.7x88.3; Alexander Meffert to Andrew Woelfel, (mtg $12,000, R S $2)..... 1

MAIDEN LANE, 2, 21x90; Charles F. Parmly to Broadway Building Company, (R S $170)..... 100

MAIDEN LANE, 2, 21x90; Columbus O'D. Iselin, trustee, to Charles F. Parmly, (R S $140)..... 170,000

MARION AV, s e s, 176.11 ft n e of Southern Boulevard or 200th St, 50x110; Sophia L. Bert to Caroline Gareiss..... 5,000

McGRAW AV, s w corner of Harrison Av, 50x100; Catherine Meehan to Isaac Dunn, (mtg $12)..... 1

MONROE AV, n w corner of Jane St, 50x100, Mount Hope; David and George W. McAdam, executors, &c., to Jenny B. Van Gaasbeek..... 6,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 122d St, 201.10 to 123d St x100; Mary G. Pinkney to George L. Felt, (R S $150)..... 1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 85.11 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x125; Francis X. Keller to Anthony McOpen..... 1,350

PITT ST, 127, 24.11x100x25x100; Augustus Van Wyck, trustee, to Louis L. Richman..... 19,700

STEBBINS AV, n w s, 129.2 ft s w of Chisolm St, 25x81.9; George Stepney to William Scholefmann, jr., (mtg $400, R S $1)..... 800

ST. PAUL AV, e s, Lots 71 to 75, sale map of property of Elizabeth Schuh, Westchester, 125x111.5x125.4x105.4; Frederick J. Schuh to Frank A. Reckert, (R S $1.50)..... 1

TINTON AV, 753 East, 27x135; also 153d St, s s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; James F. Meehan to Isaac L. Dunn, mtg $14,000, R S $12)..... 100

UNION PLACE, (31 Union Square), n w corner of 16th St, 32.6x150; Austen G. Fox and another to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... 280,000

WALL ST, 38, n s, 21.6x85.11x22x96; Walter M. Wechsler to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $125,000, R S $77)..... 100

WALL ST, 38, n s, 21.6x86x22x95.11; Anne D. Thomson to Walter M. Wechsler, (R S $202)..... 100

WALNUT ST, centre line, at n e corner of Walton Av, gore lot; Thomas O. Wood to William B. Ewing, (R S $1)..... 1

1ST ST, 54 East, 20.8x100.4x25.5x100; Israel Lippmann and Robert Friedman to Frank Boskey, (mtg $28,000, R S $8;) rerecorded..... 1

1ST ST, 54 East, 20.8x100.8x25.3x100.4; Israel Lippmann and Robert Friedman to Frank Boskey, correction of deed, quitclaim..... 1

2D AV, 985, n w corner of 52d St, 25.4x99.11x25.5x99.11; Jonas Weil and another to Lina Apfelbaum, (mtg $42,500, R S $12.50)..... 1

9TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, runs n 39.6 x w 20 x n 36.2 x s w 25.10 x s 68.11 to the street, x e 45 to beginning; Simon Jacobs to Jacob Ross... 52,000

16TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 54th St, 25.1x100; Julius Braun to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $22,000, R S $1)..... 1

25TH ST, 331 East, 25x98.1; Michael E. Keefe, trustee, and Mary E. Keefe, administratrix, to John Woods..... 17,000

47TH ST, 413 West, 25x100.5; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Mary J. Kissam..... 20,000

52D ST, 366 West, 25x100.5; Peter J. Herter to Maria A. Herter, (mtg $26,000, R S $2)..... 100

52D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Leopold Hutter to John Conlan, (mtg $7,500, R S $11.50)..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; J. M. Roseberry Long, referee, to Daniel Farrell..... 12,000

86TH ST, 129 East, 20x100.8; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer to Jenny Braun, (mtg $13,800, R S $9)..... 1

91ST ST, n s, 5.3 ft e of Avenue A, runs e 179.2 ft to w s of proposed Marginal St x n 101x e irregularly to point 153.1 ft e of avenue and 129 ft n of 91st St x w 196.3 to beginning, with land under water, &c.; Consolidated Ice Company to the New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company, incorporated, R S $15)..... 1

102D ST, 210 West, 25x100.11; John Woods to Edward W. Fox..... 57,000

112TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Abraham Ruth to Henry S. Richland, (mtg $16,500, R S $4)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Boulevard, 25x45x27.6x56.6; Margaret F. Smith to Edwin F. Ferris, R S $3)..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 65x100.10; Joseph S. Marcus to Louis Levy, (mtg $5,000, R S $17.50)..... 1

116TH ST, 306 West, 18.9x100.11; Adolph Altman to Birdie Kohner, (mtg $17,000, R S $1)..... 1

125TH ST, 555 to 563 East, 125x100; Julius Braun to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $50,000, R S $1)..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Philip W. Schaefer and wife to George Gerlach, (mtg $20,000, R S $10)..... 100

137TH ST, 322 West, 16x99.11; Abraham A. Joseph, referee, to Chalmers Wood and another, trustees, &c..... 8,000

142D ST, n s, 320 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; William E. Crandell, jr., to Frank T. Kee, (mtg $8,850, R S $14.50)..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; William H. Welher to Lorenz Welher, Sr., (mtg $25,500, R S $6)..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; 147th St, n s, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; 158th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William H. Welher to Lorenz Welher, Sr., (mtg $36,000, R S $10)..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; William H. Welher to Lorenz Welher, Sr., (mtg $13,000, R S $4)..... 1

164TH ST, s s, 76.5 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; James T. Barry to Annie Higgins, (mtg $8,500, R S 50 cents)..... 1

184TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 75x74x75.1x71.5; Augusta H. Beyer to William E. Crandall, Jr..... 10,500

Recorded Leases.

MONROE ST, 76; Jacob Salmanovitz and another to Max Rosoff, 5 years..... $2,475

WALL ST, 41 and 43; R. M. Gallaway, trustee, to Henry S. Redmond and others, 5 years..... 20,000

1ST AV, 116; Elizabeth McColgan to Gebhard Zeiter, 5½ years..... 1,800

2D AV, 104, n e corner of 6th St, store, &c.; Joseph Jantzen to Christian Armbruster and another, 5 years..... 1,650

2D AV, 1,074; Charles Zeitner to Samuel Gelb, 2 years..... 660

7TH AV, 146; Peter Kirschhof to Michael Seraphine, 4 5-12 years..... 2,000

10TH AV, 255, s w corner of 25th St, store; Ida C. Ferris to Richard Muller... $600 to 1,000

17TH ST, 111 West; David Osterweis to Pauline Chegnay, 3 years from May 1, 1900..... 1,200

116TH ST, 66 West, store; David Rothschild to Simon Buxbaum, 3 years..$660 to 1,140

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, John, to Isaac M. Daggett; 112th St, s s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... $25,000

ACKER, John, to Isaac M. Daggett; 112th St, s s, 331 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

BERGOFFEN, Simon H. and Bella, to Bernard and Adele Oppenheimer; 16th St, 442 to 446 East, (correction,) 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

BEYER, Augusta H., to Augustus B. Carrington; 184th St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 800

BEYER, Augusta H., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 184th St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 4,500

BRANDT, Frederick, to Jacob B. and Max S. Grifenhagen; 159th St, n s, 68 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 67.10 to w s of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,400

BRAUN, Jenny, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 86th St, 129 East, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 8,000

BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY, a corporation, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane No. 2, 4 and 5 per cent..... 1,300,000

BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY, a corporation, to City Real Estate Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane No. 2, 3 years..... 100,000

BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY, a corporation, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane No. 2, 3 years..... 600,000

CHANDLER, Belle N., to Harlem Savings Bank; Walton Av, e s, 83 ft n of Cheever Place, 1 year..... 2,000

CLARK, Samuel V., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 87th St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, due March 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

CURRAN, Michael J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 161st St, n s, 152.6 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

CUSKLEY, Patrick J. and John J., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 6th Av, 796, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

EVANS, Susan J., to Louise C. Mohlman; Clinton Av, e s, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 3 years..... 3,000

FELT, George L., to Angel J. Simpson; Morningside Av, n e corner of 122d St, 8 months, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FELT, George L., to Angel J. Simpson; Morningside Av, s e corner of 123d St, 8 months, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FELT, George L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Morningside Av East, s e corner of 123d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 145,000

FELT, George L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Morningside Av East, n e corner of 122d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 145,000

GAREISS, Augustus, jr., to Augustus Gareiss; Franklin Av, 1,411, 3 years..... 4,000

GERLACH, George, to East River Savings Institution; 122 West 137th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

HAND, Eleanor A. M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76th St, 324 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HELLER, William H. and Charles F., to the Franklin Savings Bank; Ferry St, 17x19, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Maria A. Herter; 24th St, 433 and 435 West, runs n 197.6 to 25th St, 430 West, 2 years, 5 per cent. 36,000

HUTCHISON, David, to William W. Watkins; 28th St, n s, 85 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KLEE, Annie, to Henry J. Kaltenbach; 128th St, 289 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 1,000

KLEMENS, Sophia A. and Charles A., to Josephine Roubitscheck; 11th St, 502 East; also 10th St, n s, 71.8 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LEVY, Louis, to Joseph S. Marcus; 114th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 13,250

LIVINGSTON, George B., to the Irving Savings Institution; 134th St, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 120,000

LORING, Isabella, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 33d St, 38 and 40 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 55,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Ferdinand Hecht; 153d St, s s of Courtlandt Av; Tinton Av, w s, 83.7 ft n of Westchester Av, due Oct. 16, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,500

METZLER, Annie M., to Harriet H. Wilcox; Arthur Av, n w corner of 178th St, 3 years..... 8,000

METZLER, Annie M., to Harriet H. Wilcox; Arthur Av, w s, 23.2 ft n of 178th St, 3 years..... 7,000

MILLER, Albert, and William H. Schultheis to Mary A. D. Lange; 156th St, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, 3 years..... 6,250

MILLER, Albert, and William H. Schultheis to Mary A. Lange; 156th St, s s, 95 ft e of Union Av, 3 years..... 6,250

MULLER, Richard, to A. Hupfel's Sons; 255 10th Av, lease, demand, 6 per cent.. 2,500

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to George J. Lyons and others, executors of Catherine Lyons, Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

RICHLAND, Henry S., to Abraham Ruth; 112th St, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

RICHMAN, Louis L., to Florence Hill; Pitt St, 127, 1 year..... 15,000

ROBITSCHER, Frederick, to Esther Robitscher; 64th St, n s, 180 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

ROOS, Cornelia, to Mabel R. Cushing; 134 West 85th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Henry Briner; 78th St, s s, 65.10 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SERAPHINE, Michael, to George Ehret; 7th Av, 146, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,322

VOLKER, Lenore, to Rudolph Schmidt; Jackson Av, 1,180, 1 year..... 400

WAGNER, Peter, to American Mortgage Company; 9th Av, 445, 3 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTHOF, Louis, and others, trustees, to Nicholas Espenscheid..... $3,000

CONRON, Cecelia L., to Charles E. Duross..... 2,400

DOUGLASS, William P., executor, to North River Savings Bank..... 45,000

GAREISS, Caroline, to Augustus Gareiss.. 2,500

GAREISS, Caroline, to Louisa P. Wagner..... 3,000

HERSHFIELD, Abraham, to Louise L. Dudgeon..... 10,000

MATTESON, George W. R., and another, executors, to the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, a corporation..... 17,000

MATTESON, George W. R., and another, executors, to the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, a corporation, (assigns 14 mortgages)..... 283,000

QUACKENBUSH, Abraham C., to Alwine and Sophie Spangenberg..... 3,000

SHAPIRO, Rachel, to Jacob Fritz..... 2,450

WAGNER, Peter, to American Mortgage Company; 9th Av, 445, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WECHSLER, Walter M., to Anne D. Thomson; Wall St, 38, 21.6x95.11, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 125,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Payson Merrill; Webster Av, n w corner of 168th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 19,500

WOOD, John, to Bernard Meyer; 25th St, 331 East, 3 years..... 10,000

YAGIELSKI, John, and wife to John W. Fincke; 6th St, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 800

Mechanics' Liens.

FOX ST, e s, 124.11 ft c of Lyon or Home St, 160x100; Louis Bossert & Son against Louis Worth, owner and contractor..... $4,913

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 50th St, 25x60; Max S. A. Wilson against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor..... 199

MERCER ST, 133; Max S. A. Wilson against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor..... 324

21ST ST, 445 West; Rubin Grushky against Henrietta Oawald, owner and contractor..... 98

28TH ST, 524 to 532 West, and 27th St, 527 West; John F. Kane Company against the E. R. Merrill Spring Company, owner; the Charles Andruss Building Company, contractor..... 1,483

34TH ST, 254 West; Gustof J. Kindmark against Maurice Sichel, owner; the Maryland Company, lessee, &c..... 1,049

47TH ST, 106 and 108 West, 44x100; New York Slate Works against M. S. Mannes, owner; Steinebach & Co., contractors..... 125

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane No. 2; the Mutual Life Insurance Company with the Broadway Building Company, — payments..... $1,300,000

BROADWAY, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane No. 2; the Real Estate Company with the Broadway Building Company, — payments..... 100,000

BRACKEN AV, e s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 20x100; George J. Lyons and others, executors, &c., with Margaret Costello, 3 payments..... 1,500

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 168th St, 335x100; Merrill & Rogers with Adolph Wexler, — payments..... 143,500

139TH ST, s s, 348 ft w of 7th Av, 24x99.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau with Arnold Pfenning, 6 payments..... 40,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, s w s, 300 ft from corner of Cedar St and Avenue B, runs n w, 100x n e 25x s e 100 to avenue x s w 25, Westchester; Camilla Hirsch against Fanny Gottlieb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. C. Stern.

MADISON ST, 81; Morris Kitt against James Duffy and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. S. Jaffer.

MERCER ST, 133; Emanuel Heilner and others against Charles E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

PROSPECT AV, 1,030; Caroline M. Hertzel against William A. Dowling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Runk.

WEST ST, 85 and 86, s e corner of Albany St; Edwin C. Spear against Daisy S. Woolley and others, (partition;) attorneys, Adams & Hahn.

12TH ST, 607 East; Frederick Jackson and others against David J. Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. W. Rockmore.

97TH ST, n s, 444 ft e of 10th Av, 16x100.11; New York Life Insurance Company against James Kiernan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Henry Morris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

122D ST, n s, 428 ft e of 8th Av, 35.4x100.11; Manufacturers' Trust Company against Gabriel Valente and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Steele & Otis.

136TH ST, s s, 108.4 ft w of 6th Av, widened, 16.8x99.11; Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee, against Joseph Young and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 8.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

84—United States vs. Miller.
91—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
96—Jaycox vs. United States.
100—Tribune Ass'n vs. Pollwell.
94—United States vs. Dodge.
97—United States vs. Grempler.
103—McLain vs. The Draw Richmond.
104—Penn. R. R. Co. vs. The Kennebec.
105—Atlantic Dredging Co. vs. Steam Tug A. H. Ellis.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
132—Reilly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
132—Davis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
143—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
145—Blundell vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
134—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
281—Hess vs. Bien & Co.
78—Childs vs. New York Times.
281—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.
19—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
107—Maban vs. Dixon.
360—Heiser vs. Jay.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Brady vs. Bay State Gas Co.
2—In re Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
3—Lockley vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
4—Johnson vs. Johnson & Bruner.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Broadbent vs. Tiedmann.
7—Cantrell & Cochrane vs. Wittman.
8—Leahman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Middletown National Bank vs. Toledo, A. Arbor & N. M. Ry. Co.
10—Christian vs. Smith.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Premier Mfg. Co. vs. D. E. Wilcox Co.
14—Kruttschnitt vs. Simmons.
15—In re Dujardin.
16—Manhattan Watch Co. vs. New Haven Clock Co.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent L. Co.
20—Badesche Aniler & Soda Fabric vs. A. Klipostein & Co.
21—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
22—U. S. vs. Walsh.
23—Havana Am. Co. vs. L. Kahner Co.
24—Same vs. Frame.
25—Kolb vs. Simmermann.
26—Taintor vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty calendar.

81—Cowley vs. Beebe.
84—Falls of Keltie SS. Co. vs. U. S. and Australia SS. Co.
86—Nelson vs. Barge I. C. Ogden.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 88, 123, 18, 86, 102, 599, 1.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Andrews, P. J.; O'Gorman and Blanchard, JJ.

Strauss vs. Strauss.—question having arisen as to when the judgment in this case was entered, the return will be sent back for correction so that the date of entry may be inserted.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

3—Webb vs. Norris.
4—Burton vs. Patterson.
5—Comstock vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6—Lederer vs. Stre.
7—Same vs. same.
8—King vs. Levy.
9—Norwood vs. Morgenthau.
10—Tyrrel vs. Seamans Bank for Savings.
11—Marks vs. Dellaglio.
12—Badger vs. N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank.
13—O'Connor vs. Webster.
14—Recknagel vs. Steinway.
15—In re Clarke.
16—In re Primrose, (in re Board of Education.)
17—In re Buckham, (in re Bassett.)
18—In re Buckham.
19—In re Rapid Transit Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Am. Surety Co. vs. New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
2—Edgar vs. Clark.
3—Lyon vs. Graham & Sons' Co.
4—Waltel vs. Met. Inv. Co.
5—Raynor vs. Kuntz.
6—Hepner vs. Hepner.
7—McKee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Primer vs. same.
9—Skinner vs. Am. De Gras Co.
10—In re Hughes Av.
11—In re E. 175th St.
12—In re Bronner.
13—Coale vs. Coale.
14—Melody vs. Horwitz.
15—Wilson vs. Leddy.
16—Jackson vs. Markham.
17—In re Loring.
18—In re New England Co.
19—Blackwell vs. Farmer.
20—People, &c., vs. Endee.
21—Shaw vs. City of New York.
22—People, &c., vs. Canal St. Bank.
23—In re Busse.
24—In re Suydam.
25—Ewanska vs. Stabranowski.
26—Jackson vs. Kopetzky.
27—Smith vs. Fish.
28—Vickerman vs. Herschel.
29—Conried vs. Witmark.
30—In re Conner.
31—French vs. N. Y. Mercantile Exchange.
32—Rogers vs. Solomon.
33—In re Van Courtlandt Av.
34—Rogers vs. Associated Press.
35—Oram vs. Earle.
36—Holland Trust Co. vs. Thomson-Houston Elec. Co.
37—Brown vs. Sheedy.
38—Caruthers vs. Gotham Café Co.
39—Eisenberg vs. Goldberg.
40—Glaser vs. Glaser.
41—Breed vs. Thompson
42—Echhard vs. Garfield Nat. Bank.
43—Epstein vs. Epstein.
44—Judson vs. Conger.
45—Granger vs. Lockwood.
46—Schnaufer vs. Lubertel.
47—Kronenberger vs. Am. Pro. League.
48—Milbury vs. Hertzberg.
49—In re Marsh.
50—In re Brandes.
51—Fox vs. Engel.
52—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
53—Hull vs. Chreatensen.
54—Voight vs. Frayer.
55—Taylor vs. Taylor.
56—In re Reed & Brailford.
57—Bloch vs. Bloch.
58—Nat. Bank of the Republic vs. Cox.
59—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
60—Straub vs. Moncur.
61—Perry vs. Levenson.
62—Schiff vs. Cohen.
63—Blatt vs. Blatt.
64—In re Martin.
65—Callman vs. Callman.
66—Fischer vs. Fleischer
67—Knoche vs

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OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
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2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,363 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story basement, stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain at $6,000; mortgage $5,000; 3-story and basement brownstone. Lisle & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED. NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE. CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK. VALUES NOW MODERATE, ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE IS DESIRED. One piece, with 4,000 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

ATTENTION!
BUILDERS, SPECULATORS & ARCHITECTS.
A plot of 49 fine and clear building lots in Borough of Queens, with improvements, and greatest future in the market; all ready for building; most desirable location; within one block of 3 trolley lines, and only 5 cents fare to City Hall, N. Y.; will be sacrificed for $10,000, cash only; real market value $21,000. Inquire Owner, 63 West 89th St., basement.

Far Rockaway and Vicinity.—Choice cottages to rent, furnished; best locations; various sizes and prices; sole agents for several. O'Kane Bros.

If you want to buy, sell, or rent Long Island property, write or call. E. R. Clark & Co., P. O. Bldg., Jamaica, L. I.

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Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
$20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
$25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. Some of these lots are free and clear. What can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR
Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9

Corner plot of lots, Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; lightly mortgaged; seven lots New Jersey, free and clear; exchange for improved property; equity about $4,000; commission paid. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 50th St., Brooklyn.

For Sale or Exchange for Country Seat.—Five-story business building, near Astor House; leased $4,500 per year. Nassau, Box 212 Times Office.

Coldwater tenement, with stores, on avenue; mortgage, $15,000; equity, $11,000; want free and clear suburban residence. Owner, M., Box 179 Times.

Paying flats and tenements; exchange for unincumbered country or dwelling; might add cash. Doty, 99 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Management of Properties
solicited by experienced real estate man, honest management assured; references and bonds given. FRANK BEGRISH, JR., 45 East 42d St.

BETWEEN MADISON AV. AND 6TH AV., 45TH TO 90TH ST.
A 20-FOOT RESIDENCE, NEW OR OLD, FOR CASH CUSTOMER.
GEORGE B. DOWLING, 189 BROADWAY.

WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

I want one or two tenements on lease; Italian district preferred. P. Romanelli, 640 Hudson St.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Four-story brick factory building, situated at Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y., immediately adjoining the Nyack Station of the Northern R. R. of N. J., branch of the Erie R. R.; about 20,000 sq. feet of floor space; ceilings high and light on all sides.

Equipped with 50 H. P. Boiler and 35 H. P. Engine; system of heating by exhaust steam; elevator to all floors, and full line of main shafting.

Complete outfit of iron-working machinery, machine and hand tools, belting, pulleys, etc.; ready for immediate operations, and suitable for the manufacture of automobiles, etc. The machinery will be sold separately from the property either in bulk or in parcels, if desired.

Boat daily to and from New York City; 18 trains each way daily.

For particulars or inspection, address
H. S. EDGERLY, Mgr., Nyack, N. Y.

$100,000 will purchase 6 acres ground, large mansion, and stable; Inwood-on-the-Hudson, adjoining Dykman St. Principal, P. O. Box 2,497.

On Orange Mountain.—Mansion, carriage house, and coachman's house; large grounds; fruit and shade. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
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Ten-room house, large barn, 150 chickens and ducks, horse, cow, and carriage on premises; will sell cheap if sold at once; half cash or monthly payments. Wm. Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

Mount Vernon.—Cash offer wanted; six rooms and bath; all improvements; best location. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
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Three-family house, with large barn and 117 acres land; will divide to suit purchaser, or sell on monthly payments. Wm. Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
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Two choice west side houses to rent, 73d St. and Boulevard; possession now; West 81st St., May 1st; moderate prices. Lyman Rhoades, 120 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
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Furnished cottages to rent. List on application.
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We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
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MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.—Hot Water.—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas, and electric lighting, &c.
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, REFRIGERATION,
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SUITES, 7 ROOMS, $800-$1,000.
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Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
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In a remodeled house; 2 large, light rooms and bath; $420 to $600.
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Beautiful apartment, 8 large outside rooms and bath, new building, elevator, 145th St., near St. Nicholas Av.; present tenant paying $85.00 per month, but must leave the city, and will sublet at a great sacrifice. Address J. W. A., Box 219 New York Times, Down Town.

The Benedik, 80 East Washington Square.—Fireproof bachelor apartment; facing Washington Square; two rooms and bath; one apartment to be sublet furnished.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
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Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath, with additional communicating bedroom if required; family going South will sublet suite for period of absence or by the month to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at hotel office.

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An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

123d St., 48 East.—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $15. See janitor.

A 7-room flat, $22.00; largest, cheapest, lightest, extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply; corner flats, $27.00; rent free to March. Agent, 2,596 8th Av., near 138th St.

515 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 48TH ST.
Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; hot water; rents, $35, $40, and $45.

123d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

122d St., 282 West.—$15 and $17; five large rooms; washtubs, range, &c.

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88TH ST. AND B'WAY. Tel. 125 River

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MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Fine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—
138 WEST 42D ST.
Four Floors and basement Store.
ESTATE OF JOHN BOYD,
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For Rent.—5-story fireproof building in the City of Wilkesbarre, situated corner of Public Square and South Main Street; the best location in the city presently occupied by clothing and gents' furnishings. Apply to Henry Glass & Co., Church, corner White Streets, New York, or S. Hirsch, 22 East Market Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

ON WEST SIDE OF 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

A FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDING TO LET, 81 West St., suitable for Storage Warehouse or other business, in first-class condition; good light; rent low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

60 FACTORIES, 100 LOFTS.
JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—51 E. 125TH ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

226 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Half store to rent, south side 125th St.; best block. Apply to Millington, 126 West 125th St.

Offices, &c., Wanted.

Wanted—By public accountant part of office, with use of telephone, in vicinity of Broadway and Wall St. S., Box 216 Times Office.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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PIANO WAREROOMS
5th Ave., corner 16th St.

Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
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ANDERSON PIANOS
$200. 225. 250. 275.

Rank with the great artistic pianos of today in tone, endurance and economy.

Seems incredible that so good a Piano can be sold for that money when you consider how little of a burden the club plan of monthly payments makes it.

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CASH. RENTED. INSTALMENTS,
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WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS
109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufactory. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich, powerful tone, latest improvements; rents $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.
MATHUSHEK & SON., B'way, Cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments.
741, 743 8th Ave., near 46th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Sacrifice.—Magnificent cabinet Grand Piano, nearly new, for $110; cost $625; need money. 124 East 125th.

EMERSON PIANO.
ESTAB. 1849. WAREROOMS, 1,192 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Rider & Ericsson pumping engines for sale; pumps bought and repaired. Geo. C. Crumpleys, 1,437 3d Av.

Feed-Water Heaters.—New and second-hand. Benjamin F. Kelley & Son, 91 Liberty St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand harnesses; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

Lawyers.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; collections made. National Business Bureau, Park Row Building.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Two certificates of stock of the Genesee Brewing Company, Nos. 511 and 512, for one share each. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to Room 80, 40 Wall St.

Lost Thursday Afternoon—Alligatorskin pocket-book containing money and keys. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to Times Office.

Lost—Miniature painting; Madison Avenue car, near 59th St.; liberal reward. A. Lyons, 342 East 106th St.

Auction Sales.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

By Townsend & Montant,
AUCTIONEERS,
37 and 39 LEONARD STREET.

FRIDAY, February 8,
At 10:30 o'clock,
On their Premises, 428 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street,
THE STOCK OF STAKE & ELDREDGE,
THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE OF MANUFACTURED FURS.
Jackets, Scarfs, &c., Fur Skins, Animal Heads, and Elegant Salesroom Fixtures, Workroom Machinery, &c. To be sold by order of
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
JAMES SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of Japanese and Oriental wares, will be sold at public auction by Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, at No. 530 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, February 15th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. on said day.

You will also take notice that said property may be inspected up to the hour of sale.

Bids for the entire stock at private sale will be received by the receiver, at his office, No. 41 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to and including February 14th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. Bids to be accompanied by certified check for 10%.

Dated New York, February 7th, 1901.
GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB BROTHERS, bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction: To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Friday, the 8th day of February, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 99 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

A general description of said property is as follows: Shirts, manufactured and partly manufactured; piece goods, findings, trimmings, &c.; also cutting tables, office and store furniture. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.—New York, February 4th, 1901.

WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The above sale is hereby postponed to Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at same hour and place.—WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.

DARWIN,
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopædia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold this day AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Holtin Chemical Company.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice that the undersigned will sell at public auction at 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, City of New York, on 18th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., a stock of drugs, patent medicines, fixtures, and advertising matter, comprised in the assigned estate of the Holtin Chemical Company. HARRY L. LEAVITT, Assignee, 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, New York City. R. LINKE, General Auctioneer.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day at 9 o'clock, corner of 108th Street and Columbus Avenue, the fixtures of several saloons by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Winter Resorts.
20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, N. J.
The leading hotel of Lakewood.

In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Golf. —— Automobiles. —— Driving.
JAMES N. BERRY, MGR.

Instruction.
20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.

Dictation for stenographers, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.

ART CLASSES
for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modeling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class, J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.

NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.
Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial courses; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N.Y.

REGENTS' Examinations. Central Preparatory School, 18 E. 42D ST SEND FOR HANDBOOK.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th St.

Musical.
10c per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915—919 8th Av., (54th St.).—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lancers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. WALTZ

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Dentistry.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Furs.

FUR LINED OVERCOATS,
$50 upward; bargains. BURKE, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDED into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 711 West 39th St.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FUR ROBES.
Caps, Gloves, Rugs, &c.; good Robe, $5 up. Burke, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Detective Agencies.

Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewesson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Business Opportunities.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually with good salary; bear investigation. AUTO. PIC. CO., 88 Wall St.

For Sale—An established business that can be easily pushed to net $10,000 a year; it is a ready seller; patented; low price; household article; many thousands in use; gives universal satisfaction; owners have other interests; $5,000 for plant. Apply Room 1,204, No. 9 Maiden Lane, New York.

For Sale.—Building occupied for years as meat market and dwelling; also barn; property centrally located, doing paying business; only meat market in town; splendid chance for good man; price $3,600, $600 cash; good reason for selling. George H. Higbie, owner, Springfield, Queens Borough, L. I.

Have you a son that you would like to see learn the interior decorating business? $5,000 will purchase 1-3 interest in an old-established business, located off Fifth Avenue, and possessing a wealthy class of trade. Investigate please. Young Decorator, 1,269 Broadway.

Drug Store, $8,000, Worth $10,000.—Handsomest fitted and best paying store for the money in New York City; special inducement to cash buyer. Must sell soon on account of other business. No broker. For particulars address J. G. Hunt, 189 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAVE YOU CAPITAL TO INVEST?
I have an exceptionally good opportunity in a business that will stand investigation; can be increased to correspond to capital, and will pay large income. Lawson Improved Dumping Boat and Car Co., Wool Exchange, New York.

An Honest Opportunity.—$6,000 wanted to establish weekly class newspaper in unoccupied field; with or without services of right man of experience. E. S. D., Box 218 Times.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts: printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Physician wants partner with $3,000, enter legitimate, very profitable professional business. Dr. Ziebarth, 94 Lexington Av.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice; fees reasonable. Consultation free. A., Box 113 Times Office.

For Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. SALE OF WELSBACH GOODS, only this week, 25 to 40% below the regular price. Reading lamp, regular price, $1.50, now $1.15; No. 2 lamp, complete, $1.00, now 75c.; Yusea mantle, 50c., now 40c.; No. 1 mantle 40c., now 30c.; No. 2 mantle 25c., now 19c. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO.,
1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

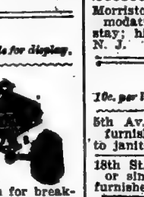

CREDIT TO ALL
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

JIDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 80 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,559 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.—$10.00 FOR SINGER, DOMESTIC, OR NEW HOME. MUST SELL THIS WEEK. BROWN, 39 WEST 125TH ST.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamsen, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

50-light Springfield gas machine complete; almost new; it is a complete plant for lighting a country house, and will be sold at a bargain. Lambert, 09 Nassau St., New York.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R. & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 990 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling; taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

$1,000 cash buys quarter interest in paying manufacturing business. For particulars call at 307 West 48th St. Dr. Wilson.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Safe, (medium size,) burglar and fire proof; inner and outer doors; key and combination; prime. Box 162 Times Office.

Special—Phonographs' records, 29c. each; second-hand machines at your own price. Schnable Brothers, 153 West 125th St.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Safes at factory prices; easy terms. Julius Geyer, corner Madison Av. and 137th St. Tel., 23 Harlem.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Modernized Printing Office, new, on point system. Low for cash. Address 413 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Chris Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-brac, old paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,666 Broadway.

J. H. Mayhew, 340 West 42d St.—Curios in copper, brass, pewter, bric-a-brac, old arms, etc.

Double patent coal wagon; good order; at Liberty Wagon Works, 540 West 40th St.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

For Sale.—Small lodging house; rent, $15; call evenings. 357 Newark St., Hoboken.

Watches and Jewelry.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES; SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT; DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS TO CONSUMERS. CALL OR WRITE, L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 MAIDEN LANE, MAIN ENTRANCE.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James B

CRY FOR WATER IN TWO BOROUGHS

Great Hardship Suffered by Thousands of Residents.

ENGINEER BIRDSALL IRRITATED

Says that the People Insist on Wasting by Leaving Faucets Open All Night—The Mayor Acts.

It was estimated that 100,000 residents of the Borough of the Bronx went to business unwashed yesterday because there was no water in their houses. This is about one-third of the population of that borough. Another phase of the pending water famine was discussed before Mayor Van Wyck. It was that many residents of the city now have to wait up until about 3 A. M., then go into their cellars, and draw enough water for washing and cooking the following day. The "man" portion of the residents of Mount Hope don't like these midnight water vigils, sitting alongside of a pipe and listening intently to hear the rumble of approaching water in the mains before they can go to bed.

In Brooklyn there is also a cry for more water. One section down near Fort Hamilton is without any water supply, according to the claims of the inhabitants. The officials of the Water Supply Department do not offer any encouragement that the situation will be improved within a short time, except in one section.

A committee of citizens from Mount Hope called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. They were Walter E. Hallett, H. W. Squires, and J. A. Smith. Mr. Hallett told Mayor Van Wyck that there had not been a drop of water in their section of the borough for some time. "The residents of our section are much exercised over the matter," said Mr. Hallett. "A number of families will have to vacate their houses and some of the houses will soon become so unsanitary that the people will have to move out."

"I am in sympathy with you," said Mayor Van Wyck, "and will do all I can to help you."

"That is not the worst of the matter," said Mr. Hallett. "Previous to Sunday last the residents of our section of the city had water only from midnight to 5 A. M. Many people had to wait up until the early hours of the morning and take buckets and pails and pans and go down into their cellars and draw water, as the force was insufficient to send the water up to the first floors."

Mayor Van Wyck was surprised at this statement. He sent for Commissioner Dalton and ordered him to see that some relief was given immediately.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Department was in Brooklyn yesterday conferring with Engineer Van Buren as to the shortage of water in that borough. It is said that there is a scarcity of water in the Heights and Park Slope sections of the borough and also in the Dyker Heights section.

Chief Engineer Birdsall arranged to have a contract made with the Blythebourne Water Company for a temporary supply for the Dyker Heights. It was also stated yesterday that the large water main known as the East New York water main will be partly closed on account of the scarcity in the supply, and that the Park Slope and Heights sections will suffer more from lack of water than at present.

Chief Engineer Birdsall was much wrought up over the water situation. When he returned from Brooklyn his ill-humor was apparent.

"Have you found a way to relieve the conditions in Brooklyn?" he was asked.

"No, and we won't find any so long as people insist on wasting water the way they are doing."

"Commissioner Dalton says you might make a contract with a private water company to supply 25,000,000 gallons of water a day temporarily in Brooklyn."

"With what company? Why, there is not a private water company which could furnish us that amount of water. The Flatbush Water Company has got all it can do now. They could not give us five million gallons a day."

"Isn't there some other company in the neighborhood?" was asked.

"Not that I know of. We could not get water from any company around the section in which water is needed. The only thing we can do is to get $150,000 and advertise for somebody to supply the water. Then we will have more trouble, for if some private individual got the contract and started driven wells on private property he would have all kinds of suits on his hands as a result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court giving a man damages for water taken from under his land."

"Couldn't water be taken from the mains of the Borough of Manhattan?"

"Not that would be taking it from some one else. We haven't got the money, any way, to do the work."

"Is there the great scarcity of water in Brooklyn that has been claimed by some residents?"

"Well," said Engineer Birdsall, "there are about 30,000,000 gallons in the Ridgewood Reservoir, while we are trying to use only 95,000,000 gallons a day and pumping only 90,000,000. The reserve supply of water is getting low on account of the people insisting on these cold nights in letting the water run in a constant stream from several taps in thousands and thousands of houses. That practice must be stopped or there will be serious trouble."

Commissioner Dalton announced yesterday that he would immediately issue an order which will give to the residents of Dyker Heights, in Brooklyn, a sufficient water supply. Under the charter Commissioner Dalton can spend up to $1,000 without any advertisement or sealed contract. He will take advantage of this law and order the Blythebourne Water Company to give the city a supply of water daily at the rate of $40 a million gallons until the limit of $1,000 is reached.

HOSPITAL PATIENT'S SUICIDE.

Woman Jumps Out of a Fourth Floor Window at St. Vincent's.

For some reason which, if known, has not yet been explained, Delia O'Connor, twenty-six years old, a cook, of 10 East Sixteenth Street, jumped from a window of a private ward on the fourth floor of St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning, and was killed almost instantly.

Miss O'Connor was taken to the hospital three days ago. Her case had not been accurately diagnosed, but she was thought to have typhoid fever. She was a pay patient, and was put in a fourth-floor ward with five others. She appeared to be resting quietly when, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the General Female Superintendent made a tour of inspection.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock Miss Carton, the nurse in charge of the ward, was sitting outside the door of the room when she heard a commotion within, and rushed in to see what was the matter. The other patients were much agitated, and one of them pointed to Miss O'Connor's empty bed and the open window. The nurse looked out, and on the Twelfth Street sidewalk saw the form of the woman in her night dress lying motionless.

The alarm was given, and the patient was carried in. Dr. Cherry, the house surgeon, worked over her, but she died within five minutes.

This is all the information about the case that could be elicited from the hospital authorities or the police.

AGED WOMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Mrs. Sophia Schwartz, Suffering from Asthma, Plunges Into Areaway.

The milkman who visited the residence of Silas Schwartz, a lawyer at 243 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, yesterday morning, found Mrs. Sophia Schwartz, eighty-six years old, the mother of Mr. Schwartz, lying in the areaway fatally injured. The milkman, Albert Eagan, notified a policeman, the household was aroused, and Mrs. Schwartz was carried inside. Dr. Fox of the J. Hood Wright Hospital answered an ambulance call, but life was gone before he reached the house.

Mrs. Schwartz had long been a sufferer from asthma, and it is thought that she had an attack of unusual severity, and in her efforts to get more air, went to the window and fell out. Her room is at the front of the house, just above where she was found, and the window was open. The window sill is low. Her son said she could not possibly have committed suicide, as her disposition was unusually optimistic. The police agree that the woman's death was the result of an accident.

HIS LOVE GREW COLD.

But Jones Forgave His Wife in Court for Having Abused Her.

John Jones and his wife, Nellie, of 14 Rutgers Street, have been married only two years, but in that brief period, according to the story told by Mrs. Jones in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, the temperature of the husband's affections for his wife, once exceedingly high, has gone down almost to zero. When they first moved into their little flat, everything she did elicited extravagant praise from the husband, said Mrs. Jones yesterday. She had but to make coffee, and he at once renounced allegiance to the memory of the coffee that his mother used to make, and he said that her biscuits were but punctuation marks in one sweet poem of domestic bliss, or words to that effect. He gallantly attacked even her home-made mince pies and vanquished them with an apparent relish.

But this was long ago, she told the Magistrate yesterday. He used his stock of loving words too extravagantly, and they soon gave out, and finally he began to find fault with her housekeeping. Try however hard, she could not please him, and for many months now he had not given her a kind word.

She said that on Monday last she wanted to dust his hat, when he tore it from her hand and pushed her aside so violently as to cause her to fall.

"He hurt me, but the name he called me hurt me more," she sobbed.

She wanted the Court to restrain her husband from assaulting her in the future.

The husband denied that he abused his wife. He asserted that on the day he pushed his wife down he was late for work, and she stood in his way.

"I'll give him six months if you want me to," said Magistrate Crane to the woman.

"Oh, no! No! No!" cried the wife. "Don't do that. John won't be rough with me any more, will you, John? Promise the Judge that you won't!" and the little woman plucked at her husband's coat button beseechingly and smoothed his collar.

Jones, with the air of one who is granting a rather childish demand, gave the desired promise, and the Magistrate, after telling him that he had a wife of whom he ought to be proud, told the couple to go home.

The pair stopped in the doorway outside where they thought nobody was observing.

"You are not angry with me, Jack?" said the wife, impulsively, and with a sob in her voice.

"Nop," said the husband.

"Well, then, kiss me, Jack."

Jack complied patronizingly, and the two passed out of sight arm in arm.

LEGAL NOTES.

ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.—Lena E. Hunt, in her suit against Joseph T. Hunt and others, alleged that on Oct. 15, 1896, Wilson G. Hunt agreed that if she would become his wife he would pay her $5,000 immediately upon the marriage, convey to her a house and lot in the City of Geneva, pay her a weekly allowance, and execute a will giving her his property, worth $30,000. The couple were married the next day. He was sixty-four years old, while she was but twenty-five. From the outset the marriage was an unhappy one, and in six months she returned to her father. Mr. Hunt did not comply with his agreement, and died in October, 1897. By his will he attempted to cut off his wife entirely from any share in his estate, reciting that he was induced to thus ignore her "by reason of her misconduct and ill-treatment of me." Mrs. Hunt began her suit in September, 1897, to enforce specifically the alleged ante-nuptial agreement. Mr. Hunt died before the trial, and his executors and legatees were substituted in his stead. A judgment dismissing the complaint upon the merits was recently affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which held, in an opinion by Justice Spring, that the marriage in pursuance of the parol ante-nuptial agreement, of which it was the sole consideration, was not in itself a sufficient part performance of it to remove the bar of the Statute of Frauds. The fact that Mr. Hunt's will contained no allusion to the ante-nuptial agreement was not a confirmation of it sufficient to prevent the operation of the Statute of Frauds.

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RELATIONSHIP PROVED BY FAMILY PEDIGREE.—Everett H. Young, who proved a record title, commencing in 1794, by letters patent from the State to lands in Fulton County, in this State, brought an action against John C. Shulenberg, charging him with having unlawfully entered upon these lands and with cutting down and carrying away therefrom a large number of trees. The tract referred to comprised a virgin forest, which had never been so inclosed, cultivated, or used as to constitute an adverse possession. A deed, executed in London in 1817 and acknowledged before the United States Minister, purporting to convey these lands, recited that Alexander Ellice of London died intestate, seized of these premises, leaving Anne Ellice and six others the grantors, as his widow and heirs at law. This deed and others, constituting the chain of title from the State, had all been recorded and were in possession of William Claflin, the last grantee. Mr. Shulenberg, in attacking the title, claimed there was no legal evidence to show that Anne Ellice and the others were widow and heirs of Alexander Ellice. The Court of Appeals, in affirming the judgment of the Appellate Division at Albany, in favor of the plaintiff, decided recently, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that proof of remote family relationship by family pedigree was allowed as an exception to the general rule against hearsay evidence. Such family history, transmitted from one generation to another by oral or written declarations, it was held, might be received in evidence to prove family relationship when it was shown that the person making the declarations was a member of the family and that he was dead, incompetent, or beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

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THE AGRICULTURAL LAW.—A case involving the constitutionality of Section 27 of the agricultural law, as amended by Chapter 534 of the Laws of 1900, was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division in this city. The section in question provides for the recovery by the people of a penalty against any person who "shall sell, offer or expose for sale, any butter or other dairy products containing a preservative, but this shall not be construed to prohibit the use of salt in butter or cheese, or spirituous liquors in club or other fancy cheese or sugar in condensed milk. No person or persons, firm, association, or corporation shall induce or attempt to induce any person or persons to violate any of the provisions of the agricultural law. Any person, firm, association, or corporation selling, offering, or advertising for sale any substance, preparation, or matter for use in violation of the provisions of the agricultural law shall be guilty of a violation of this act." Judgment was given below sustaining defendant's demurrer to the complaint. The appellant argued that it must be assumed that the Legislature was trying to remedy an evil, and in searching for the intent, such a meaning as would give a reasonable intendment should be deduced from the words used. If it be assumed that the word "preservative" used in the act related to preservatives of dairy products, then the intent becomes evident. A preservative of dairy products is understood to be a substance which prevents their decay and fermentation. The court will take cognizance of the fact that there are drugs such as formaldehyde which, when mixed with dairy products, will effectually and permanently arrest decay. Not only may the use of such substances render dairy products unhealthful, but the use of some such substances must always be harmful and even dangerous to public health. The act does not deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The statute only forbids the use of certain drugs for certain purposes. For the respondent, John S. Diesecker, it was contended that the Legislature had not the right to so amend the agricultural law as to prohibit any one from "selling, offering, or advertising for sale" any preservative whatsoever, the act making no distinction between preservatives which may be harmful and preservatives which are beneficial.

Looking for Naval Parade Ground.

Capt. H. J. Taylor and Chaplain Chidwick of the United States Navy yesterday visited Blackwell's, Hart's, and Riker's Islands to obtain information to be embodied in a report to be made to the Secretary of the Navy on available sites for a naval parade ground and park. Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry escorted the naval officers on the tour.

MRS. STETSON IN COURT

Christian Science Leader Present at Brush Will Contest.

Sister of Testatrix Testifies that "Healers" Fight Shy of Serious Cases—An Opponent of "Eddyism."

For the first time since the contest over the will of Helen C. Brush was commenced before Surrogate Fitzgerald, Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, the "First Reader" of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was among the spectators in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. Mrs. Stetson, as the head of the Christian Science movement in this city, has been directly charged with using undue influence on Miss Brush in order to get her to leave nearly all her money to the First Church.

Miss Emily Norris Billings was recalled as a witness at the morning session.

"Do you believe in Christian Science?" she was asked.

"I do not believe in Eddyism."

"Then you do not go to the full extent?"

"I do not, because I do not always believe that the exponents of Mrs. Eddy's ideas are sincere."

"Then you do not agree with Mrs. Eddy, and you did not agree with Miss Brush?"

"I did not."

"Do you think that Mrs. Stetson is sincere?"

"I do not think she is always sincere."

Helen Lee of Brooklyn, who was at one time the nurse attending Miss Brush, was called. The witness said that Miss Brush had made her read from the book "Science and Health," and had refused to take medicine for the attack of pneumonia, from which she was suffering at the time. The witness also said that whenever any of the "healers" came to visit Miss Brush the nurse was compelled to leave the room. Miss Lee said that the "healers" were always insisting that Miss Brush should exert herself more and get out of bed, as she was not really ill. Following the advice given, Miss Brush got up and walked from her own room up stairs to that of her sister, Mrs. Findlay. The nurse went after her a short time later and brought her back to her own room completely exhausted. The witness said that after this experience Miss Brush tried to use her own powers to restore her vitality, and with a copy of Mrs. Eddy's book in her hand used what is called the "personal treatment."

Mrs. Mary Van Buren of Rutherford, N. J., a cousin of the testatrix, was then called.

"While Miss Brush was ill with consumption was a physician called?" she was asked.

"Miss Brush insisted on having a Christian Scientist to treat her, so she had Mrs. Stetson send Miss Stephens to her," said the witness.

"Did you talk with Miss Stephens about Miss Brush?"

"Yes. She said that Miss Brush had a strong will and that it would have to be broken."

"Were you at the house one day when Mrs. Stetson called?"

"I was. When she arrived she came into the parlor and talked Christian Science with the family. When it was suggested to her that Miss Brush was waiting for her she replied, 'Oh, she can wait.'"

Mrs. Findlay was then called. She with the brother of Miss Brush are contesting the will. According to Miss Duncan, a "healer" in the employ of Mrs. Stetson, who was almost in constant attendance on Miss Brush until she died last Summer of consumption. Mrs. Findlay and others had seriously interfered with the Christian Science workings. Miss Duncan testified that Miss Brush had led an unhappy life when she was living with her sisters, Mrs. Findlay and Miss Mary Brush. She also testified to certain alleged incidents of trouble.

"Were there any unhappy events in your life with your sister—I mean specifically, when Miss Duncan was at the house?" witness was asked.

"No."

"Miss Duncan has testified that upon at least one occasion she heard you and Miss Brush engaged in a dispute, and that you talked loudly. Is that correct?"

"It is incorrect."

"Was there any such conversation which took place when Miss Duncan was at the house?"

"No."

"Did you denounce Christian Science at any time in the presence of Miss Duncan?"

"I always denounced the way Miss Stephens left my sister when she was ill. But I also denounced the practice of the Scientists by which they deserted patients whom they thought they could not cure."

Mrs. Findlay specifically and in detail denied considerable other testimony as given by Miss Duncan. She told about another Christian Scientist, Miss Ames, calling at the house, and after Miss Ames left Miss Brush called her up to her room and objected to what she, Mrs. Findlay, had been saying about her condition. Inquiry disclosed that Miss Ames had told Miss Brush that Mrs. Findlay had called her a "complete wreck."

A letter from Miss Ames to Mrs. Findlay, in which she apologized for making such erroneous statements, was then offered in evidence, and the hearing was adjourned until this morning, with Mrs. Findlay still on the stand.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

William H. Scott, Declining Medical Aid, Succumbs to Pneumonia.

William H. Scott, who for the past five years had been an ardent member of the Second Church of Christ, at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and who claimed that Christian Science had cured him of organic heart trouble, died yesterday at his home, at 255 West Fifteenth Street, after a three weeks' illness from pneumonia, during which he had stoutly refused the attendance of a physician.

Scott, who was a clothing cutter, came to this city five years ago. At that time he was suffering from organic heart trouble, and had been given up by his doctor as incurable. He joined the Christian Scientist Church, and from then up to his final illness had been apparently in the best of health.

His wife, who is not a Christian Scientist, says that she does not believe that the Christian Scientists are to be blamed at all for the death of her husband.

"He was a very close friend of Mrs. Lathrop," she said, "who was the head of his Church, and she visited him frequently. He was also attended by the 'healer' of the Church, who visited him every day. My husband refused to have a doctor, although we brought one in to see him. I do not blame the Christian Scientists for that, as they have always been very kind to us."

TWO GIRLS SENT TO PRISON.

Had Been Arrested for Selling Tickets for a Bogus Raffle.

May Brady and Josephine Conway of Brooklyn, who were arrested in Hoboken several days ago for selling tickets for a bogus raffle in aid of an imaginary widow and four children, were yesterday rearraigned before Recorder Stanton and sentenced to thirty days each in the penitentiary.

The girls, who are about sixteen years old each, had given fictitious addresses. Miss Conway's mother was found, however, but could give no explanation of her daughter's conduct.

The girls were led back to their cell shrieking hysterically.

Policeman Spolasco Acquitted.

Policeman William Spolasco, formerly attached to the criminal courts squad, who was charged by Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a Tombs prisoner, with attempting to extort from her $2,000 under pretense of effecting her release therewith, was acquitted by a jury in General Sessions before Judge McMahon yesterday.

Arrested on Release from Penitentiary.

William O'Connor, who is said to have killed Frederick Chester in front of 15 East Broadway on May 29, 1899, was arrested yesterday as he was released from the Kings County Penitentiary after serving a term for vagrancy. O'Connor is said to be wanted in Schoharie for the murder of a policeman.

Don't think, because nature or art has made you "chesty," there's nothing among these mark-down overcoats that'll go round.

Our Prince Street store, 569 Broadway, has a good sized handful of extra size overcoats at $25—at least a $10 or $15 saving.

At all three stores all other sizes may be found at the same price—just as goodly a saving.

May find your size, but not many to find in the $10 and $12.50 overcoat chances.

At our Warren Street store, 258 Broadway, for the lucky ages of 13 to 16, long trouser suits that have come all the way from $12, $14 and $16—$6.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 34 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF

Carl Arnold, Maddened by Separation, Ended Troubles with Pistol.

Learned that the Woman He Had Married Had Another Husband Living.

Carl Arnold, the only son of F. A. Arnold, of 152 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, who made a fortune before he gave up his café at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue two years ago, killed his supposed wife and himself with a pistol yesterday morning in the apartment of Cornelius Barrett, on the fifth floor of 168 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

There is little doubt that the murderer was prompted by brooding over a discovery that there was reason to suppose the woman who bore his name was not, as she led him to believe, a widow when she was married to him four months ago by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, in West Thirty-ninth Street.

Carl was twenty-three years old and a very handsome fellow, nearly 6 feet tall, with an athlete's physique. He had a common school education, helped his father when he was a youth, was a special officer at Austin & Waldron's dance hall, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway—"Little Coney Island"—a masseur in the gymnasium of Columbia University, and a furniture mover. He was last employed at the Columbia Storage Warehouse, Sixty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue. This occupation was taken temporarily, as Carl expected to be appointed a policeman, as, on his own application, he went before the Municipal Civil Service examiners and secured a high rating.

The woman he killed was a pretty blonde, who was born in 1881. Her maiden name was Florence Radcliffe. Her father was a carpenter, and her mother, Louisa Radcliffe, lives at 201 West Sixty-seventh Street. She was educated at Public School 87, and from childhood had been passionately fond of dancing. Carl Arnold knew her when she entered her teens while he was attending Public School 54. He, too, was a dancer of merit, and as the young folk got on in years they were very much together and were regarded as affianced. Carl, however, while spoiled by his mother, was ruled more strictly by his father, who never in any way countenanced his association with Miss Radcliffe.

Florence was for a time a saleswoman in a dry goods store in West Fourteenth Street. She left employment four years ago to marry a furniture mover known as Frank Brown, or Kennedy. They lived in West Sixty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, three years ago when a daughter, Edna, was born. Then, according to Mrs. Radcliffe, Brown disappeared. "We heard after that he died, where and where I don't know," she added. Carl's family say that Brown is alive, but deprived of his liberty.

Carl's father discovered last Fall that his son was attentive to Florence, who waited for him at all hours near the family residence, in West One Hundred and Fifth Street. Remonstrance had no effect on the young man, and when the marriage was announced the father refused to recognize the son's wife. She was, however, introduced to Carl's mother and his three sisters. The young couple went to furnished lodgings at 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Three weeks ago they broke up housekeeping. Carl's father said yesterday that three weeks ago Florence signed before a notary public a declaration that when she married Carl she was not widowed. She went to live with the Barretts. Carl was welcomed, as separated from his wife, at his father's house. His family believed that he had abandoned Florence.

He continued, nevertheless, to see her constantly, and was at a ball with her last Saturday night. Wednesday night he called on her at 168 West One Hundred and Seventh Street and left her at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He then went home and flung himself on a lounge, where he was found by his mother, who served him his breakfast. She had no doubt as to his sobriety when he left the house at 10 o'clock.

Barrett, who is an advertising canvasser, insists that Carl was grossly intoxicated when he came to his flat at 10:40 o'clock. "Florence, who was ailing, was in bed in a central room. Mrs. Barrett, a schoolmate of hers, was playing with little Edna, and her five-months-old baby was lying beside the woman who was slain. Carl walked to the bed where his wife was. Suddenly she screamed to Mrs. Barrett, 'Oh, Mandy!' Four pistol shots followed. Barrett struck at Carl as he was aiming at his wife the fifth time. Then the murderer turned the weapon on himself. He and his wife were dead thirty seconds from the moment he entered the flat.

Carl's father will bury him at Woodlawn Cemetery, where the family has a plot. Florence will be buried by her mother in Greenwood Cemetery.

Policeman Thompson Dead.

Policeman John Thompson, one of the most popular patrolmen attached to the West Twentieth Street Station, died yesterday at his home, 185 West Sixty-seventh Street. His ailment was diagnosed as apoplexy. Thompson was familiarly known among his friends and associates as "Jumbo," because of his immense size. He weighed more than 250 pounds. For the past two years he had been attached to the West Twentieth Street Station, where Capt. Cooney regarded him as one of his most efficient officers. A wife and one son survive him.

Sale of
Men's Gloves.

Extra heavy cape, sewn outseam, for driving or street wear.

Also heavy weight, piqué sewn, for semi-dress.

$1.00

per pair, value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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To get an atmosphere of quiet beauty and coziness, take advantage of these reduced prices.

18—2, 3 and 4 piece Suites, $30 to $340, (former prices $42 to $442.)

Mahogany frames covered in Tapestries, Velours, Plushes, Brocades, and Leathers; or All-Upholstered in Oriental Rugs, Tapestries, and Brocades.

Also Easy Chairs and Sofas, Tables, Bookcases, Card Tables, etc., equally reduced far below even factory prices, if you promptly

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

PATRICK FORGERY CHARGES.

District Attorney Philbin Will Push Them to a Conclusion at Once.

District Attorney Philbin has interested himself in the case of Albert T. Patrick, now in the Tombs charged with forging Millionaire William M. Rice's name to checks, and the matter will be pushed to a conclusion under his direction at once.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne held a long conference with Charles F. Jones yesterday relative to the latter's prospective testimony at the inquest into Rice's death, to be held at an early date by Coroner Hart. Jones, after making a confession implicating Patrick in the millionaire's peculiar death, attempted suicide, and is now held in the House of Detention as a witness, although he was held jointly with Patrick by Magistrate Brann on the forgery charge.

Mr. Osborne stated that the object of the conference was to facilitate a speedy disposition of the Coroner's inquest. The District Attorney and the Coroner are now awaiting Prof. Witthaus's report upon the quantity of mercury found in Rice's vitals, and upon the expert's opinion as to whether or not there was sufficient present to cause death will rest the State's charges against Patrick. No one will be accused of causing Rice's death before the Coroner and the inquest will simply determine the cause of death. What charges in addition to forgery will be made against Patrick before the Grand Jury remains to be determined after the result of the inquest is known.

Mr. Osborne stated that he expected Prof. Witthaus's report within the next few days. The contest over the various Rice wills was yesterday set down for a hearing before Surrogate Fitzgerald on the first Monday of April next. This was done by agreement of the many counsel engaged in the case, but at the same time they intimated that even by the time set they might not be ready to go on with the hearing.

BARBER DELBIAZO IS DEAD.

Was Shot by Baker Bunducci Wednesday on Account of Jealousy.

Antonio Delbiazo, the barber who was shot on Wednesday at 15 Roosevelt Street by John Bunducci, a baker, of 145 Baxter Street, died yesterday in the Hudson Street Hospital. Bunducci and his assistant, Felix Meneghino, were arraigned a short time later in the Centre Street Court charged with his murder and were held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The police say that Delbiazo married three weeks ago the girl with whom Bunducci was hopelessly in love, and the baker swore to kill him. Bunducci is said to have taken his assistant to the barber's shop of Delbiazo on Wednesday and had the barber called into the street to see a friend. Then, the police say, Bunducci shot him down in cold blood.

PRESBYTERY AIDS CHURCHES.

Three Jersey City Congregations Receive $22,000 as a Loan.

The Jersey City Presbytery yesterday decided to appropriate the $22,000 recently received from the sale of the Scotch Presbyterian Church to the payment of the debts of the other Presbyterian churches in the city. The Westminster Presbyterian Church will receive $11,000, the Second Presbyterian Church $9,000, and the Claremont Presbyterian Church $2,000.

The money will not be a gift, but a loan without interest. This loan will be secured by a demand mortgage on the churches named, but it is understood that payment will not be demanded until the churches are in condition to pay the money.

WOMEN PRAISE POLICE MATRONS.

Legislative League Opposed to Proposed Reduction in Their Number.

The Legislative League, a body of women organized for the purpose of watching the men who make the laws and seeing that they toe the mark, held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to discuss, among other things, the proposed amendments to the Greater New York charter. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake presided, and about seventy-five women, nearly all of whom were connected with various women's clubs, were present. The revised charter was discussed at some length, and the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, We have learned that the suggested new charter for the City of New York proposes to reduce the number of police matrons to less than one-half of the present force, and to curtail their usefulness in many ways, as well as to deprive them of pensions and to exclude them from the uniformed force, with all the privileges which this implies; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against these proposed acts of injustice and demand that these useful women shall be protected in all the rights and privileges they now enjoy.

Resolved, That we wish to bear testimony to the work which the police matrons of the city have done in caring for the unfortunate of our sex and in promoting decency and morality.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Legislature of the State not to disgrace itself by curtailing in any way the number or the compensation of these valuable public employes.

Miss Annie Rose, President of the Post Parliament Club, 228 West Fifty-eighth Street, who recently returned from Porto Rico, read a paper on the laws which under Spain governed the island. She said they were very defective, and that the United States, in framing new laws for the island, had a great responsibility before it. It was decided to co-operate with the Post Parliament Club in watching all new legislation.

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Men's Neckties.

Made from Imported English Squares and fine heavy weave Silks.
Light, medium and dark colors.
Squares, Puffs,—Imperials,—and Four-in-hands,
75 cents each;
Value $1.25 to $3.00.

Toilet Articles.

Pure Olive Oil Soap, 25 cents per bar.
"4711" Soap, violet, rose, heliotrope, 25c. per box.
Imported Tooth Brushes, 10, 15 and 25 cents each;
Value 15 to 35 cents each.
Imported Nail Scrubs, 15 and 25 cents each;
Value 20 and 35 cents each.
Double Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel, 9 and 16 cents per half pint and pint bottle.

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ORDER TO-DAY.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:10. Mats. Saturday, Lincoln's Birthday, & Wed. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

HARLEM Opera House. Maude Adams & L'Aiglon. Evgs at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Sun. Ev.—EDUARD STRAUSS and his Orchestra. NEXT WEEK, JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in "A ROYAL ROGUE."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Mats Sat. & Lincoln's Birthday & Wed. CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. First Matinée To-morrow. UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette. Xtra Mast. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. JULIA MARLOWE IN WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER. Xtra Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way Last Week. Last Mat. Sat. Ev'gs. 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON. MY LADY DAINTY Feb. 11—William Collier in "On the Quiet."

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S DAY. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. ....2D MONTH.... Lady Huntworth's Experiment.

***Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14, 2:30.

BURTON HOLMES
5 Mondays and Tuesdays at 3, at Daly's.
5 Wednesdays and Thurs. at 8:30, at Mendelssohn.
BEGINNING WEEK OF FEB. 25.
CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course Tickets ready Monday, $5, $4 and $3. Singles, $1.50, $1, 75c., Feb. 18, at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2. Special Mat. Tues. (Lincoln's Birthday.) HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"
A GREAT POPULAR SUCCESS.
"A moving and stirring play."—N. Y. Herald.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCHES, Montreal Hockey Club vs. New York A. C.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Montreal Hockey Club vs. All-New York.
SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 8:15 P. M.
Admission 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts. Extra. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

Proctor's
23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St.
Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Simms & Angelch, Carroll Johnson, Florence Reed, Favor & Sinclair, &c.
Marcel's Bas-Reliefs, Lillian Burkhart, Melville & Stetson, 3 Vilona sisters.
Clayton White & Marie S urt, Hill & Hall, E. Cushman, Williams & Adams.
Tom Nawn & Co, Max Waldman, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, J. Whitbeck.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mts. Wed. & Thurs. Every eve. 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. with EDNA MAY MORTON AND KERKER'S GREATEST SUCCESS. Seats selling Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday Mats. SPECIAL—Monday Night—2nd Edition. The Famous Comedian DAN DALY will appear. New songs by Edna May and others.

KEITH'S Second week of "Dear Midnight of Love." Sung by MAY DE SOUSA. LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, GRAPEWIN & CHANCE, JOE WELCH, JUGGLING JOHNSONS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, FRENCILLI & LEWIS, DAVIS & MACAULEY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FLORODORA
Extra Matinée Feb. 19. Souvenirs. Seats Lincoln's Birthday. selling for all performances.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS.
Special Mat. Feb. 12. Souvenir Night Feb. 15. MARY MANNERING in "Janice Meredith."

CHILDREN'S THEATRE The New Play The Clown and the Locket. Saturday Afternoon at 3. Good Reserved Seats 50c. Matinée Feb. 12: "THE FOREST KING." CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. LONDON BELLES BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

VICTORIA Beginning MONDAY, FEB. 11th EXTRA MAT. FEB. 12. A H. Chamberlyn's Extravaganza Production Chas. J. Ross MY LADY SEATS NOW 100 PEOPLE. ON SALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Xtra Mat. Next Tuesday. Lincoln's Birthday. Strauss's Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev'gs at 8. Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Seats ready. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. Tonight at 8:15 sharp, in Clyde Fitch's Greatest Success Matinée To-morrow. THE CLIMBERS Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14 St. & Irving Pl. Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. Chas. Frohman's BARBARA FRIETCHIE. Big Spectacle. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN xtra mat. Feb. 12 "In the Palace of the King."

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Amusements.

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The New York Times.

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Probably rain or snow; wind northwesterly, becoming southeasterly.

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ACTION ON CUBAN PROBLEM

Congress May Define the Attitude of This Country.

Relations with the United States Must Be Clearly Set Forth by the Cubans, It Is Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Among the subjects discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting were the Cuban Constitution and the possible necessity for an extra session of Congress. Attention was called to the paragraph in the President's message to Congress at the beginning of the Fifty-sixth Congress, in which he said:

The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker States whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the unchecking occasional rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies.

It is known that these words fairly express the present views of the President and the members of his Cabinet as developed at to-day's meeting, but whether the Constitutional Convention will view the matter in the same light is a perplexing question. Persons in positions to be well-informed as to the President's purposes believe that an extra session will be inevitable unless Congress shall take some action with respect to Cuba and its relation to this country.

Most of the Republicans in the Senate are of the opinion that Cuba should be required to comply more strictly with the understanding in this country in establishing their relations with the United States while obtaining complete autonomous government. But it is at once suggested that Americans may be more impatient than the Cubans, that the latter have not yet completed their constitution, that there is plenty of time in which they can define what they consider should be the relations of the island to the United States, and that recent reminders from this country may admonish them of the wisdom of complying with a well-ascertained public opinion here.

Although no intimation is given by the Administration that the constituent Assembly or its leaders have been advised of the propriety of conformity to the agreement implied if not stated in Gen. Wood's proclamation authorizing the election of delegates to the Assembly, there is reason to believe that such advice has been sent to Havana and that it will account for some of the delay that is looked for.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that Senators are in doubt as to what should be done prior to the receipt of the Constitution. To assume that the Cubans will absolutely disregard what is considered here to be an obligation on their part would irritate needlessly if gentle admonition can bring them to see some things as they are seen at the White House and the War Department.

It is admitted by Senators greatly interested in the Cuban experiment, and favoring the independence of Cuba at the earliest moment consistent with security and stability, that a provisional military Government may be expected there, under the direction of the United States, for at least another year. This is not considered a long time in the life of a nation, but prudence will, it is maintained, require that the United States should take the benefit of the doubt as to the wisdom of giving the Cubans free rein at once to rush to possible disorder and disturbance of the general peace.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, is contemplating the propriety and expediency of presenting an amendment to the Army bill covering the Cuban situation, and he, with other lawyers of the Senate, is giving much attention to the subject. They frankly admit the difficulties of the case, but generally are agreed that the situation demands action.

Hope of securing Congressional action upon the Cuban Constitution at the present session of Congress has been quite definitely abandoned, and the most that is expected is to secure a declaration of the attitude of this country toward Cuba, which would be a guide to the President during the Congressional interim. The present plan is to try to secure the incorporation of such a declaration in the Army Appropriation bill as the surest way of getting it through.

There is, however, much difficulty in agreeing even upon this declaration, and the difficulty extends both to the form of the expression and the subject matter to be embraced in it. The ground to be traversed is all new, and both Senators and other administration advisers are anxious that if anything is done at all it should be done in a way not to create difficulties for the future. The probabilities are, however, that the declaration will take shape in the next few days.

COST OF THE SPANISH WAR.

Congressman Levy Wants to Prevent Cubans from Recognizing Other Claims Until That Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced a resolution in the House authorizing the President to appoint a "commission to consist of three members who shall report to him the actual amount of money expended by the United States in the war with Spain to secure the freedom and independence of Cuba, including the money paid by the United States to the Cuban army, the cost of deporting the Spanish prisoners, the money expended or necessary to be expended in pensions resulting from the Spanish war. The commission shall determine what just and fair proportion of this total shall be borne by the island of Cuba."

When report shall have been made the President is directed to communicate it to the Constitutional Convention of Cuba, "with the suggestion that the amount determined by the commission as a just share of the expenditures to be borne by the Island of Cuba is regarded by the United States as a claim against the Island of Cuba, and further that the United States demands that the Constitutional Convention of the Island of Cuba shall not recognize or contract other claims or debts which shall take precedence of any claim of the United States."

TO-DAY,
SIXTEEN PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46⅝c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c.; cotton, middling, 9⅜c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

The Pleasure of Traveling
Is enhanced by perfect train appointments. The equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad trains to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis leaves nothing to be desired.—Adv.

WHIPPING IN DELAWARE.

Punishment to be Inflicted Publicly Today on Large Number of Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8.—The Senate the other day killed a bill to make the Delaware whipping private, and a big crowd is expected to be on hand to-morrow, when Sheriff McDaniel will officiate for the first time as master of ceremonies at the pillory and whipping post. There is a goodly array of victims for him. Chief Justice Lore has been imposing the post and pillory freely at this term of court, remarking that over one-half of the offenders before the court were from other States and he proposed to make their punishment so that they would not care to return to Delaware again.

The most noted victim will be a man supposed to be Joseph Riley, the sixty-six-year-old crook who was caught trying to rob Levy's pawn shop. The court sentenced him for trying to kill a policeman, and Riley to-morrow will stand an hour in the pillory. The lash was not imposed. The other victim of the pillory will be Reese Roberts, a negro, who has been robbing residences about Grubb's Landing. He will remain an hour in the pillory, receive twenty lashes, and serve five years in jail. Wesley Robinson, Frank Munson, Henry Maxey, Charles Leslie, and William Dutton are scheduled for ten lashes each, and George Anderson, Hall Nash, and John H. Murray will get fifteen lashes each.

ANSWERS IN PATENT SUIT.

Alabama Steel and Wire Company Denies Charges of Infringement.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 8.—The Alabama Steel and Wire Company, operators of the steel rod, wire, and nail mill at Ensley, has made answer to the bill filed against it some time ago in the United States court by the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey. The complainant alleges that the defendant company has infringed on the McIlveyer and Nash patents for treating metals, which it owns, and seeks to have the use of these patents stopped, and also claims $100,000 damages.

In its reply the defendant company denies that it has infringed on any patents and claims that the American company has no exclusive right to the patents. It also contends that the patents are not patents in the strict sense of the word, &c. Popular opinion here is that there is not much in the suit except an effort on the part of the American company to embarrass the Alabama company, which has been invading its territory.

KAISER'S SON TO MARRY?

Rumor that Crown Prince Will Wed Princess Beatrice's Daughter.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is rumored that Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia will marry Princess Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena of Battenberg, daughter of Princess Beatrice.

Queen Wilhelmina and Her Husband.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 9.—Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry had an enthusiastic reception at Apeldoorn on Thursday night. Loo Palace was illuminated, and all the country around was ablaze with fireworks. Yesterday morning they strolled through the park, and visited the royal stables. The weather continues frosty, but the people keep up the festivities with enthusiasm that verges on boisterousness. Great preparations are being made at Amsterdam for the Queen's visit.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL LATIN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Through the fact that there is on the police force a patrolman who can discourse in Gaelic and read Latin all Chicago has been brought to the humiliating realization that upon the door of the Municipal Council Chamber the city motto, "Urbs in Horto," is misspelled. Policeman James Brouder is responsible for the discovery that, through the alleged carelessness of an unlettered glazier who replaced a broken panel, the motto is inscribed thereon "Urbs in Hurto."

Will Enlarge Alabama Furnace.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 8.—C. E. Buek, ex-President of the Attalla Ore Mining Company, which sold its properties yesterday to the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, has had transferred to him the judgments against the Trussville Furnace and Mining Company, and will soon have the Trussville blast furnace enlarged, repaired, and put in operation again. He will get his ore supply from the Crudup ore mines, which he owns, and which have heretofore supplied this furnace.

Alabama Iron Lands Change Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 8.—The Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company has bought the properties of the Attalla Iron Ore Company at Attalla, near Gadsden, and will operate them. The tract includes 1,200 acres, and the price paid was $120,000. There is a mine already developed on the property, which has a daily output of 200 tons. The ore runs from 50 to 54 per cent. of metallic iron. The mines are close to the furnace of the company at Gadsden, and the two furnaces at Ironaton, both of which will get ore from them.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it. It is for your food. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, Monday, Feb. 11, 1901.—Adv.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE REPORT WITHHELD

Was to Have Been Approved at Tammany Hall Meeting.

Decision of Wigwam Leaders Causes Dissatisfaction to Chairman Nixon —Senator Sullivan in High Spirits.

The appearance of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan at Tammany Hall last evening before the meeting of the Executive Committee caused the assembled politicians to whisper to one another: "There must be something doing, or 'Big Tim' Sullivan would not be here." Senator Sullivan does not often visit headquarters to attend routine business meetings. He was active last evening, and he apparently had something important at stake, to judge from the number of conferences he had with the district leaders.

A report of the Committee of Five had been prepared and was to have been presented to the meeting, read, approved, and made public. This was the plan before Senator Sullivan held his conferences with John F. Carroll, Police Commissioner Sexton, and others. Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Committee of Five, had drawn up the report of the work already done. It was on three typewritten pages, and the politicians claim that it contained a strong statement of what had been accomplished in shutting and attempting to keep shut the gambling places and dens of vice. Mr. Nixon seemed to be interested in having his report read and adopted. He held a long conference with John F. Carroll.

Health Commissioner Murphy, a member of the Committee of Five, said:

"Yes, there will be a report of the investigation of the committee appointed by Tammany Hall to find out about the alleged violations of the law as to gambling and the keeping of disorderly places on the east side. The report has been prepared and Chairman Nixon was to consult with several members about the matter. I do not know whether the report will be made public. I hope it will, because it will show the difficult work we have on hand. It is hard to find people who will give information of importance, but I am informed that District Attorney Philbin now acknowledges that we have collected strong evidence, and that the matter will be presented to the Grand Jury."

Just prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee and after the conference between John F. Carroll, Senator Sullivan, Charities Commissioner Keller, and Police Commissioner Sexton broke up, the plan was changed.

"Will you make public the report of the work of the Committee of Five?" was asked of Chairman Nixon.

"We will make no report to-night," he said in tones which showed that he was not satisfied with the turn of affairs.

Senator Sullivan at this time was smiling and happy. He gathered a crowd of his friends about him, sat upon a table, and gave orders to his lieutenants.

"Will a report of the work of the Committee of Five be made public to-night?" was asked of Charities Commissioner Keller.

"I do not know that a report will be made," was the reply.

The executive session lasted ten minutes. Secretary Thomas Smith announced that only routine business had been transacted. The members of the various standing committees of Tammany Hall were all renamed. Richard Croker continues as Chairman of the Finance Committee. The assessment of $500, which has to be contributed annually by each Assembly District, was levied. It was announced that Chairman Nixon of the Committee of Five reported progress, and a resolution was passed continuing the committee in power. Secretary Smith stated that no report had been received from the Committee of Five except the routine report of progress.

The leaders said that the Police Commissionership had not been discussed at the meeting. The followers of Police Commissioner Sexton, John F. Carroll, and Senator Sullivan believe that Mr. Sexton will be appointed by Mayor Van Wyck to be the head of the police force under the new bill. Booms for many candidates were talked of. Many district leaders would like to see James J. Martin named for the place. A report was circulated that Thomas F. Byrnes, ex-Superintendent of Police, might be named, and ex-Inspector "Alec" Williams refused to deny yesterday a story to the effect that some politicians had approached him in regard to the Police Commissionership. Mr. Williams is a Platt Republican, and the Tammany leaders say he will not be named for the place.

BANK ROBBERS GET ONLY $150.

Explosives Gave Out and $13,000 Was Left in Inner Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Bank robbers entered the National Bank at Andover, this county, during last night, blew open the doors to the vault, and nearly gained an entrance to the inner safe where there was $13,000.

Watchman Root, who patrols the Andover streets, was captured by the robbers shortly before midnight, was bound, gagged, and carried to a barn not far distant and left there for more than two hours. Then the robbers returned for him and found him nearly frozen. They carried him to the bank and placed him in a chair in the rear of the building, still bound and unable to speak. There he was forced to sit while the robbers proceeded to blow open the doors of the vaults.

There were 14 discharges of dynamite. This brought the desperadoes to the inner door of the safe, when it seems they ran out of explosives, thus making it impossible to proceed with the work. They secured money to the amount of about $150, which was not in the inner safe. Going from the bank to the barn of Dr. H. D. Satterlee they stole his horse and sleigh, and made a hurried escape from the town.

A NEW RUSSIAN PROJECT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking on Thursday, says:

"Russia, through the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, has offered to purchase the Northern Railways from Shan-hai-Kwan to Niu-Chwang and Sim-min-Tink, the purchase money to be deducted from the indemnity. Such a transfer would violate the undertaking China gave England in October, 1898, never to alienate these railways to any other power."

New Coal Company in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 8.—H. F. De Bardeleben, William P. Pinckhard, and William A. Jackson are the incorporators of the De Bardeleben Coal and Coke Company, capital $250,000. Mr. De Bardeleben is President, Mr. Pinckhard Vice President and Treasurer, and Mr. Jackson Secretary. The company has secured valuable tracts of lands in the coal region of Tuscaloosa County, and will extensively develop them. They will build a new coal town and coke ovens, &c. Mr. De Bardeleben is the founder of Bessemer, and one of the leading developers of the Birmingham district.

The New York Central is First.
"No railroad company in Great Britain has as many miles of railroad protected by the block and block system as the New York Central."—Extract from an address by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

THE AMENDED CANAL TREATY.

Great Britain Said to be About to Make a Counter-Proposal — Extended Negotiations Expected.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It has been learned that a reply will shortly be sent to the United States Nicaragua Canal project. It will not comply with the Senate's demands; neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though, for purposes of immediate construction, it will be tantamount to such a refusal. It will consist mainly in a counter-proposal or proposals likely to necessitate extended negotiations. The nature of the proposal is not yet ascertainable.

Lord Pauncefote will probably be the medium through whom the answer will be sent and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted.

In British official opinion it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will have lapsed.

On the basis of the Senate's amendments and the British counter-proposals now formulating it is hoped that an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries, will eventually be reached.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—So far as can be ascertained, the Administration has not had any intimation of the counter-proposals which, according to the London dispatch, will be made in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal project. There is a feeling of regret that the British Government has felt constrained to adopt such a course as is reported, as the hope was entertained that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty might have been accepted in the spirit in which they were made.

Senator Morgan, when informed to-night of the alleged new stand taken by Great Britain, said he believed that if Great Britain had decided to take the action stated it would create resentment in the Senate and among the people and distrust of the motives of the British Government. He hoped it might result in some action on the pending bill at this session. Senator Morgan, however, was not willing to say what action, if any, he proposed to take to bring about such a result.

One suggestion made to-night as a possible counter proposal by Great Britain was that in return for concessions made by her she might desire an open port on the Alaskan coast as an entrance into her gold fields in the Klondike.

MINISTER WU'S INDISCRETIONS.

Administration Annoyed at His Criticism of Gen. Otis—Other Grave Offense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Minister Wu-Ting-Fang is in danger of getting into trouble unless he becomes more discreet in his public utterances. The officers of the Administration have been watching his course lately with considerable irritation and apprehension. Many of his recent utterances have given offense to the Government, and the most serious of all is his letter to the Society of the Genesee.

Whether this particular indiscretion will lead to any official action is not stated, but there is no doubt that if it does not, Mr. Wu's next mistake will. No Minister except Wu-Ting-Fang could have gone so far as he has gone without receiving an official intimation that he was making a mistake. The action taken by Gen. Otis, of which Mr. Wu complains, was taken by him as an officer of the Government to which Mr. Wu is accredited, and was officially indorsed by the War Department. In criticising Gen. Otis for doing this, Mr. Wu is, according to the official view, criticising the War Department, and, therefore, the President, for the War Department is simply a branch of the executive power, of which the President is the head and for which the President is responsible. Aside from this, Mr. Wu's further statement that Gen. Otis's action was taken in consequence of "the ill-advice of some one" is a hard slap at either the Secretary of War or the President.

In his address on Confucianism in New York Mr. Wu made certain comparisons between the Confucian and the Christian religions. This was highly displeasing to the officers of the Government, who believed that an official in Mr. Wu's position was debarred from the freedom which a private subject of the Chinese Emperor would have in discussing the religion held by the majority of the American people.

This was passed over, but shortly afterward Mr. Wu made a public statement which gave the Administration still greater uneasiness, because it was likely to offend the people of the United States who live below the Mason and Dixon line. He declared that the only solution of the race problem was the wiping out of the negro by intermarriage.

Mr. Wu's third indiscretion has given much greater offense than either of the other two. The first was not diplomatic, the second was offensive to a part of the American people, but the third was a direct criticism of the Government. It has been the subject of much serious talk in official circles.

The opinion is, however, general that Mr. Wu had no idea of giving offense. He realizes that a diplomat in America is allowed rather more latitude than in other countries, and has failed to draw the line. The success of many of his free-and-easy comments on American affairs has led him to make others, in which he has been less careful to select harmless subjects. The esteem in which Mr. Wu is held by the American people is fully shared in official circles, and there was a general expression of hope to-day that Mr. Wu would not imperil his position by any more indiscretions.

Incidentally there has been much criticism of the Society of the Genesee for making Mr. Wu's letter public. The Minister stated to-day that he did not expect his letter to become public property.

The attention of Major Gen. Otis was called yesterday to Minister Wu's letter to the Society of the Genesee, in which Mr. Wu said he would not go to the Genesee dinner because Gen. Otis had excluded the Chinese in the Philippines. The General said:

"Yes, I did exclude them. The native merchants were frightened at the numbers in which the Chinese began coming in, so, to pacify the Filipino merchants, I allowed only such Chinese as were already on ships in the harbor to land."

TELEGRAPH LINEMEN'S ERROR.

Construction Parties Miss Each Other and Finish Seventy Miles Apart.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—A strange condition of affairs has developed in connection with the construction of the Yukon telegraph line from Quesnell, B. C., to Telegraph Creek and Atlin. Construction was completed between Quesnell and Hazleton, and then a party was sent out from Hazleton to continue construction north, while simultaneously another party was started out from Telegraph Creek to work south, and make connection with the Hazleton party about half way between those two points.

In their work one party struck along a certain valley, and the other party along an entirely different valley. The result is that the actual work of construction has overlapped, but instead of the wires being connected, the ends are seventy miles apart, with two gigantic ranges of mountains intervening. The result must be the destruction or abandonment of a large portion of the line already built, and the building of a new line.

Faster than Ever to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN IS SUED BY HIS WIFE

Charges Him with Abandonment and Non-Support.

MARRIED TWENTY YEARS AGO

Family Lives in a Handsome Home at 11 West Eighty-sixth Street—The Defendant Talks.

Ex-Sheriff "Jimmy" O'Brien, who has been the leader of a political faction which has figured more or less in every campaign for years, and who is well known to nearly every public man in the city, has been sued by his wife, Ella Abbie O'Brien, on account of alleged abandonment and non-support. This unpleasantness comes to the independent politician after he has passed his seventieth birthday.

Although many allegations are made against the ex-Sheriff by the plaintiff through her counsel, Thomas H. McKee, his private character is not assailed. More than this, his wife and his four children are living in one of the handsomest residences in the upper west side, 11 West Eighty-sixth Street.

In this handsome house which the ex-Sheriff provided for his wife and children at a cost of $85,000, he has been nominally only a tenant at will, according to report, occupying a room none too large, and pausing only long enough in his house in the morning to see that his children were all well before starting out to business. With his wife he has not exchanged a word, it is said, for a year or more.

If the wishes of Mrs. O'Brien, as made known through her counsel, Mr. McKee, are carried out, other trouble will follow for the ex-Sheriff on the heels of the abandonment and non-support case. He is to be sued, according to Mr. McKee, civilly for in one way or another procuring money from his wife, first in the sum of $1,800, and then in the sum of $18,000. The strange feature of these proposed suits is that the money which his wife will seek to recover civilly is money or its equivalent which, as he alleges, he himself gave her. A present of a residence which he gave to his wife shortly after their marriage, in 1881, is the cause for the proposed eighteen-hundred-dollar suit. Upon this property Mr. O'Brien has, Mrs. O'Brien alleges through her counsel, collected the rents without turning them over to her. The eighteen-thousand-dollar suit, it is contended by the plaintiff through her counsel, represents loans which the ex-Sheriff secured from her.

PECULIAR DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

The odd relations which have existed between the ex-Sheriff and his wife have caused many rather peculiar situations and incidents in the efforts of both to maintain the breach which existed between them, and yet not cause their children to suffer. The ex-Sheriff has been particularly solicitous on this point. The residence on Eighty-sixth Street was given by him to his children, his two boys, who have a home there until they become of age, when his two daughters, who are still in short dresses, are to fall heir to it. This portion of the understanding is clear and practical enough, but regarding the material needs of the family, and the provision for it, there have been many embarrassments for the ex-Sheriff. The wife's complaints are that her husband himself provides her provisions as well as those of their children through a man servant, a former steward of a club. That even if she wants oatmeal, coffee, and the like, she must ask her man servant for them. Regarding the clothing for herself and children, she alleges also that Mr. O'Brien's management has been a failure. In regard to the provisions for clothing, Mr. O'Brien, she alleges, resorted to the expedient of having a woman—a saleswoman in a department store—select them. The result, she says, was very rough on the children. She alleges also that Mr. O'Brien at one stage of their disagreement allowed her $50 per month for the maintenance of the house, but soon quit this arrangement. She now wants $100 a month, which is the amount she will ask for in court.

In her further allegations Mrs. O'Brien alleges that she is now practically without any means; that her husband, on the other hand, lives at hotels, and is well able to provide "abundantly" for his family. When making the allegations along this line Mrs. O'Brien touched on an interesting incident in the well-known politician's life. She alleges that he told her that when Calvin S. Brice died he put her husband in the way of making $300,000. Brice, she said, when he felt that his days were numbered, said to Mr. O'Brien:

"I have done favors for many of my friends, but I believe I have never done anything for you. Here is a plan, a tip; if I live I will use it myself, but if I die, you can make use of it." Brice, as is well known, did die, and Mr. O'Brien, so his wife told her counsel, did use the tip, and made $300,000 by it. It is with a portion of this money that the ex-Sheriff is said to have bought the property on Eighty-sixth Street.

The ex-Sheriff, in his story about the estrangement, in a great measure explains away most of the allegations against him. "I married my wife," he said, "on May 31, 1881. We went to some place in New Jersey to have the knot tied. She nor her people, at the time I was married, had any money at all. What she has I gave to her. I challenge any one to investigate my home and my provision for my family, and find one in the city that is better provided for.

OBJECTS TO A VISITOR.

"The disagreement between my wife and me is not a topic I desire to discuss at great length. I have not been pleased for a long time past with the company she keeps. She has for months had a relative of hers with her at our home, in Eighty-sixth Street, and her actions, as well as those of my wife, have not been such as I thought proper before my children.

"My wife's treatment of me, too, has not been such as I think any man would relish. You spoke of a period when I did not live at my home at all. The explanation of that is this. For a time before my family moved to Eighty-sixth Street they lived first on Fifty-fourth Street, then on Fifty-sixth Street. During that period of time I did not go home much. When they had moved to Fifty-sixth Street I went to the house upon one occasion, and was informed that my trunk had been sent to the Holland House.

"Well, did you feel satisfied with the selection of a home which had been made for you?" some one asked.

"Yes," replied the ex-Sheriff, "I thought that as good a place as any. I cannot understand this action against me fully. At first I thought it a kind of a blackmailing scheme. I am not now in circumstances as good as I have been at certain periods of my life. I cannot therefore provide my family with as many luxuries as I have been able to provide them with at times. There have been periods when my wife had slaves and carriages at her command, but I cannot allow my family to enjoy such luxuries and have bills stuck under my nose which I cannot meet.

"It is true that a man provides the vituals for my family. I was complaining one evening in the Hoffman House to the steward there about my big grocery and butcher's bills—my grocery bills, by the way, were at that time $100 a month—when he made a suggestion to me. I can save money for you, he said. I can provide your family with better goods than they are now getting, and for less money. I have permitted him to do it, that's all.

"If you take the trouble to inquire at Wanamaker's and other stores, too, you will find that my wife and children have not suffered for things to wear, either."

The ex-Sheriff was in the headquarters of the City Democracy, at 1,184 Broadway, when he made these statements.

Mrs. O'Brien was nineteen years old when Mr. O'Brien married her, in 1881. She is the daughter of John Cook, a former contractor at Saratoga, N. Y., who died there in 1898.

CALLS CROKER A REPEATER.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien Says in 1865 He Voted Fourteen Times in One Day for W. J. Lynan.

A meeting of the City Democracy was held last evening in the headquarters of the organization in Broadway. Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien made a speech in which he charged that Richard Croker, present leader of Tammany Hall, had in 1865 placed himself at the head of a gang of repeaters and had journeyed over to Hunter's Point. It was charged by Mr. O'Brien that Richard Croker voted fourteen times in one day for William J. Lynan, who was running for Constable. To the surprise of the members at the meeting, ex-Sheriff O'Brien said:

"Now Mr. Lynan himself will tell you if I am telling the truth."

"I was running for Constable as stated by Mr. O'Brien," said Mr. Lynan. "He speaks in part the truth when he charges that Richard Croker voted for me fourteen times in one day. The only mistake he made was in the number. Richard Croker voted for me seventeen times in one day, and he was at the head of a gang of repeaters that day."

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien then charged that at one polling place Mr. Croker was asked where he was born and he replied: "Ohio."

When asked for the name of the city, according to the story, Croker is said to have been nonplussed, until one of his friends said:

"Tell them Cleveland, Dick." The assertion is that Mr. Croker then voted.

FIRE DESTROYS 110 CARS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Flatbush Sheds Wiped Out—Loss Estimated at $250,000.

Fire last evening totally destroyed the Flatbush car sheds and 110 cars belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The loss is estimated by the police and Fire Department officials at $250,000.

The sheds are situated in Flatbush Avenue, between Vernon Avenue and Beverly Road. They have a frontage of 125 feet on Flatbush Avenue and extend back 600 feet to Johnson's Lane. The building was two stories in height and of brick and frame. It served as headquarters for the Flatbush Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, and Lorimer Street car lines, all of which were tied up for three hours as a result of the fire, 200 cars being stalled along their respective routes.

The fire started about 9 o'clock in the cleaning shop. The cause is not known, but it is believed by the Fire Department that it was from crossed electric wires. Three alarms were turned in.

Prior to the arrival of the engines the employes made determined efforts to save the 150 cars stored in the building, but only succeeded in removing forty. Some of the cars destroyed were open cars. Many were new and of the style recently introduced by the company.

While the fire was at its height the flames jumped across Vernon Avenue and attacked a one-story stable, owned and occupied by William Huist. In spite of the efforts of the firemen, the two horses the stable contained were burned to death and several delivery wagons destroyed. The loss from this fire is estimated at $2,000.

Adjoining the car sheds is one of the homesteads of the Vanderveer family. It stands on Beverly Road, surrounded by large grounds, and is 200 years old. This residence was also threatened for some time, and the inmates prepared to flee with their belongings, but the firemen finally succeeded in saving the venerable place.

The officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company declined last night to make any estimate of the loss or to discuss the fire at all.

$200,000 Fire in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—Fire which started at 11 o'clock to-night in the power house of the Omaha Street Railway Company destroyed the interior of the building, containing cars, machinery, &c. The loss will reach $200,000.

CHICAGO TEACHERS ATTACKED.

Physician Says a Large Number Are Incompetent and Others Are Neurotics or Consumptives.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—"More than 20 per cent. of the teachers are totally incompetent, and their work is ineffectual, if not positively damaging," declared Dr. E. P. Murdock before the Socio-Legal Forum, at the Sherman House.

Dr. Murdock's paper on "The Advancement of Knowledge Pertaining to the Dependent and Delinquent Classes" was the feature of the evening. Continuing, he said:

"In our public schools we have teachers in the advanced stages of contagious tuberculosis. Others are positive neurotics, who could not pass any kind of examination before a scientific alienist, and yet we wonder at the rapid increase in neurosis."

RAILROAD BRIDGE WRECKED.

Bad Accident on Erie at Clifton Avenue, Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 8.—One of the worst wrecks that have occurred on the Erie's New York Division in some time happened at 1:30 this afternoon at the temporary bridge spanning Clifton Avenue at Clifton. The county officials and railroad people have been reducing the grade of the avenue. This cutting away of the grade caused the Erie to put up a temporary bridge, and it was in swinging one of the big five-ton girders in place this afternoon that Wrecker No. 3,283, one of the largest of its kind in the United States, toppled over through some unexplained cause, and fell partly into the ditch.

In its descent the wrecker crashed through the temporary bridge, practically demolishing it, tore a section out of the west-bound track, and blocked traffic in both directions. Luckily no one was injured, the men on the wrecker and bridge jumping to safety.

Word was sent to this city and Jersey City, and a wrecking crew was dispatched to the scene of the accident. It may take several days to get the bridge replaced for travel.

AGUINALDO SEEN AT INDANG?

MANILA, Feb. 8.—It is rumored again in Cavite Province that Aguinaldo has been seen at Indang.

PASTOR KELLAR'S CONDITION.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—The Rev. John Kellar is not yet pronounced out of danger, although his condition in some respects has undoubtedly improved. While the sight of his eye is lost, he is now able to see fairly well with the other. Dr. James A. Exton and Dr. Abrain Strasser, Mr. Kellar's physicians, visited the patient at 10 o'clock to-day and remained for an hour. As they were leaving the house, Dr. Exton was asked:

"Would you be ready to give a certificate next Tuesday or Wednesday to the effect that Dr. Kellar was out of danger?"

"No, Sir," answer the physician; "nor would any doctor."

This indicates that Barker will not be released on bail for some time to come.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted sausage in perfection unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

Few Equal—None Better.
The Pennsylvania Railroad trains to Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis are models of comfort and convenience. Fast schedules.—Adv.

CREW IN ICE UP TO THEIR ARMPITS

Terrible Plight of Six Men on the Schooner Cayola.

Water in Wrecked Vessel Had Filled Hold and Cabin and Frozen Solid —Rescued Just in Time.

The investigation by Capt. Mallett of the Metropolitan Line steamship Whitney of what he supposed was a floating iceberg of small dimensions off Faulkner's Island in the early hours yesterday morning resulted in the rescue of six frozen, famished, and almost dead seamen.

The "iceberg" proved to be the little British schooner Cayola of Windsor, N. S., with her two masts gone, her hatches carried away, and her hold and cabin filled with a solid mass of ice that had compelled the crew to stay on the deck, where, for fifty hours they had been freezing, praying, and trying to keep from succumbing to that fatal numbness that results from long exposure to arctic weather, and from which men gradually pass into the sleep of death.

The Whitney was bound from Boston to New York, and when Capt. Mallett first sighted the icy mass which had not the faintest resemblance to a ship, he was certain that his iceberg theory was correct. When his glass was brought into use, however, he thought he could discern the feeble waving of human arms, and decided to make an investigation. As the Whitney bore down upon the mass he saw that signals of distress really were being made, whereupon the starboard lifeboat, with Chief Officer Crowley and a crew of five seamen, set out to the rescue.

When Crowley and his men reached the Cayola's side a startling spectacle was presented to them. Buried to their armpits in a hole, the crew had managed in some way to keep clear in the ice, with their heads and arms exposed, and their tongues protruding from their mouths with thirst.

As quickly as possible the horrified rescuers pulled the half-dead man out of their prison. Four of them were so badly frostbitten that they could not move, and had to be lowered into the lifeboat. The other two, one of whom was the skipper, Capt. Willis, though suffering excruciating pain, were able to walk and managed to get into the lifeboat without much assistance.

When the men were gotten aboard the Whitney, thawed out, and had recovered a little from their exhaustion, the skipper told his story to Capt. Mallett. On Jan. 19, he said, the Cayola, laden with laths, had set sail from New Brunswick for New York. En route they put into Cutler's Bay to have some repairs to the sails made, and resumed their voyage on the 23d.

Until last Monday, when they neared the Sound, the weather, while not ideal, was not very rough, and he was prepared to report, he thought, an uneventful voyage to his consignees, when late that afternoon a northwester began to blow. About 7 o'clock the wind had reached a velocity that the skipper decided made an anchorage for the night advisable. It increased in fury, and Capt. Willis, when the morning of Tuesday dawned, saw nothing for it but to wait until the weather abated.

Late that afternoon the Cayola began to drag her anchor and had drifted about ten miles when the skipper ordered the other remaining anchor lowered, which was done in about six fathoms of water. The wind was blowing a hurricane, great seas of terrific strength were sweeping over the schooner.

The water froze as soon as it struck the deck, and when the morning of Wednesday came there was not a space of the Cayola's exterior that was not covered with ice. The storm continued with undiminished violence. A terrific sea smashed over the ship, and when it had passed the foremast was gone. It was not long before another immense wave pouring over the Cayola carried away the hatchways, through which the water rushed, filling the hold and cabin and driving out the crew. The latter were unable to pump it out, and it soon froze solid.

On deck the men with an axe cut a gap in the ice and tried to keep their blood in circulation by stamping, jumping, and beating their arms. Their clothing was frozen stiff. The ship being topheavy, it was decided to cut

MR. KALTENBORN TO SUE FOR DIVORCE

Violinist with Detectives Follows His Wife to Philadelphia.

Finds Her with Carl H. Engel in Her Hotel Room—She Denies Charges of Wrongdoing.

Franz P. Kaltenborn, the violinist who recently left his wife, who furnished the funds for the Kaltenborn concerts of the last two Summers at the St. Nicholas Garden, followed her to Philadelphia Wednesday, and, going to her room at the Hotel Bingham after midnight, found her in company with Carl Hugo Engel, whom she installed as the leader of her musical organization after Mr. Kaltenborn's departure.

Kaltenborn when he made his way to his wife's room was accompanied by E. P. Secor, who conducts a restaurant at 129 East Twenty-third Street, this city, and three private detectives. According to dispatches from Philadelphia they went first to Engel's room, and found it dark and empty, and then proceeded to Mrs. Kaltenborn's room, which was on another floor. The story told by the detectives is that they rapped repeatedly on the locked door, and finally after a parley Mrs. Kaltenborn admitted them, and they found Engel in a small adjoining room, to which he had fled. They said that Mrs. Kaltenborn greeted her husband with the remark: "The devil take you! This will do you more harm than me."

Mr. Kaltenborn waited no longer, they say, than to obtain from the members of the party signed statements as to what they had seen, before starting for New York, announcing as he did so that he would forthwith sue for divorce. He could not be found yesterday at the flat at 166 East Ninetieth Street, where he has lived with his parents since his separation from his wife. His sister said that he refused to talk about the matter on the advice of counsel. He had just received another long statement from Philadelphia, she added, and had held a conference with his lawyer in regard to it. She refused to say even who his attorney is.

Mrs. Kaltenborn, when seen at her apartment in the Evelyn, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, admitted that her husband had come upon her unexpectedly and found Mr. Engel in her room, but she insisted that she had been guilty of no impropriety and that Mr. Engel's visit had been merely to arrange some details of business of the Haydn String Quartet, which she manages, so that she could make an early departure for New York Thursday morning. She said she had opened the door at the very first summons, but denied that she had made the remark attributed to her or that she had said a word during the minute or two that he stood before her. He said something, she says, but in the excitement she does not remember what it was. She insists that when she opened the door to Kaltenborn, Engel was standing in the room behind her with his overcoat on and his hat on his head ready to leave.

"My position is that of a man being hanged on circumstantial evidence," she said. "My relations with Mr. Engel never have been, and never will be, anything more than of a business character. It had been his custom to call frequently at my house, sometimes as often as three or four times a day. He consulted me in everything. Mr. Engel is the leader and has been for years treasurer of the orchestra. He handles all the money. We went to Philadelphia and gave a concert Wednesday evening. We were to give another concert Thursday night, but I was not well and wanted to come back to New York to consult a physician, and as I had some directions to give I asked Mr. Engel to come to my room at the hotel.

"We were hardly in the room five minutes when there came a knock at the door. I opened, and there stood Kaltenborn and several men.

"All the time since I was married I have had to put up with that man's jealousy. At first it was galling; then it became ludicrous. He was insanely jealous of the musical critics. He said I was trying to make love to them so as to get favorable press notices. Poor Engel is only one of half a hundred of whom he has said most malicious things. Now, I certainly want a divorce."

Secor, who was Kaltenborn's New York witness, was at the restaurant yesterday afternoon. He refused to say what he had seen. "I went over to Philadelphia and I got into something I didn't know anything about, and something I didn't want to get into," he said, adding that Kaltenborn had been perfectly satisfied with the result of the trip.

Mr. Engel was out of the city yesterday. Mrs. Kaltenborn is the daughter of Adolph H. Borman, who is a member of the Wall Street firm of S. V. White & Co. He quarreled with his son-in-law some time before the separation, and Mrs. Kaltenborn says that about $25,000 of the money advanced by her father and his friends was lost in the Kaltenborn concerts. In addition to this she says Mr. Borman bought a Stradivarius violin for $5,000 which Kaltenborn was permitted to use, although it was never given to him. A few weeks before he left her, she says, he carried away this costly instrument, and she has not seen it since.

Mr. Engel, Erwin C. Banck, and Hermann Beyer-Hané, who with Kaltenborn formerly comprised the Kaltenborn Quartet, issued a public statement on Jan. 13 that they had decided to discontinue their work with Kaltenborn because of his desertion of his wife.

INVENTOR TURNS BEGGAR.

Charles Schirmeister, Once Wealthy, Arrested in the Tenderloin.

In order to get sufficient money to place a patent inhaler of his own invention on the market, Charles Schirmeister, forty years old, according to his story to the police, took to begging.

Schirmeister, who said he lived at the Progress Hotel, on Chatham Square, and is a promoter and inventor, was arrested yesterday evening and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, charged with soliciting alms. He was searched, and $50 in bills and some small change were found on him.

A number of letters were also found in his pockets, one of which was addressed to J. P. Morgan, offering to sell him 11,000,000 acres of oil land in Texas. There were also found stock certificates the face value of which was $250,000.

The man, who was well dressed, said his son, Charles Schirmeister, Jr., lives at Flushing and Tompkins Avenues, Brooklyn, and is very wealthy. The latter was found at his home at 8 Tompkins Avenue last night. He is a boss plumber and is worth considerable money. He said that his father, with whom he himself was formerly engaged in the plumbing business, was once very wealthy.

The old gentleman was well known in Brooklyn, and numbered among his friends ex-Sheriff Stegnan and many other prominent politicians. He had begun invenzing things several years ago, however, and putting them on the market, and in this way had lost a great deal of money. He also lost in speculation of various kinds, and finally he, the son, had withdrawn from the partnership.

The older man, according to the son's story, invented among other things a sewer valve and entered into a number of contracts to build sewers in which he used this appliance. The last sewer he built was at Rockaway Beach. The son says that brooding over his inventions has turned the old gentleman's mind and caused him to solicit alms.

Schirmeister has a wife living, but the son would not say where she lived or if she lived with his father.

BOY MAY DIE FROM WOUNDS.

Filled, He Says, with Birdshot by the Skipper of a Sloop.

Arthur Messere, thirteen years old, living at 69 Cherry Street, lies at the Hudson Street Hospital in a critical condition from birdshot wounds from his neck to the lower abdomen. Under arrest at the Oak Street Police Station, charged with shooting the boy, is William W. Yerrington, forty-six years old, the skipper of the oyster sloop Claire, which is tied up at Pier 22 East River.

The police have no witnesses to the shooting, which took place about 4:15 yesterday afternoon, at a time when the pier on the north side of Fulton Market is deserted. James Lynch, the keeper of a stall in Fulton Market, notified Policeman Murphy, whose post is the Fulton Market crossing, that he had heard shots and found the boy lying on the pier. On the lad's statement, the skipper of the Claire was locked up.

Policeman Murphy arrested the skipper. The police say he was intoxicated when he did the shooting. The boatman asserted that the boys were taking driftwood and with a pole were trying to take a fender at the bow of his craft, and that he only meant to frighten them.

BATTLE AXE FOR MRS. NATION.

Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason Offers Her His Famous Emblem Should She Come to New York.

When Mrs. Carrie Nation comes to New York, if she does, to continue her saloon-wrecking crusade, there will be another delegation to meet her besides the journeymen brewers, and while the brewers are telling her what an awful thing it will be for her to take the tenderloin steaks and pate-de-foi-gras out of the mouths of their wives and children, there will be escorted into her presence in solemn state an implement famous in the annals of Long Island City—the renowned battle axe of ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason.

In his prime Mr. Gleason was a great axe wielder, and chopped down fences which corporations erected in defiance of law. An axe was his favorite weapon to obtain entrance to places not only not law-abiding, but with which to sever official heads. The axe now hangs in the office of Mr. Gleason on Front Street, in Long Island City. It is a fearsome weapon, and has a handle six feet long, limber almost as a whip, and of hard-cut ash. The blade is of the finest steel, and its cutting edge is about ten inches from end to end. Projecting from the steel blade is a spike several inches long for use as a spear.

This formidable weapon was purchased at a good round price some years ago by Mr. Gleason's followers, and presented by them to their leader. It is decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons now, and has been carefully guarded by Mr. Gleason. But now he is willing that it may, for a time, be wielded in what he considers a good cause. Therefore, yesterday he sent the following letter to Mrs. Nation:

Have read with interest of the vigorous crusade you have been making in the wicked cities of the West. You should be encouraged in your commendable efforts. If you carry your crusade into New York City you will need plenty of encouragement and ginger to combat the enemy, and I offer you the use of my famous battle axe, which may bring you luck and success in your campaign in the "Red-Light" District of Manhattan.

My battle axe has never failed me in all my Long Island City scraps in the interests of the people, and I feel confident it will serve you equally as well.

If Mrs. Nation should accept, the battle axe will be taken down from its hook and will be escorted with solemn reverence and state to the station or ferry, from which the "joint smashers" will enter the city, and will be formally presented to her for use while she remains in New York. The ex-Mayor says he is waiting with keen anticipation Mrs. Nation's acceptance.

MRS. NATION A LECTURER.

Saloon Smasher Talks in Kansas City, but Does No Work with Her Hatchet.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas "joint smasher," attended by a delegation of Topeka supporters and admirers, arrived here late this afternoon, and to-night she addressed a fair-sized audience at the Academy of Music. F. W. Emerson, pastor of the First Christian Church of Topeka, introduced Mrs. Nation as "the bravest and noblest woman in Kansas," whereupon the audience gave three rousing cheers for her.

Before beginning her address Mrs. Nation requested the audience to rise and sing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." She made a characteristic talk, and the audience appeared to be in sympathy with her. She said that she had just as much right to destroy the "joints" of Missouri as she had to destroy those of Kansas.

She based this assertion upon the clause in the Constitution of the United States that insures to every citizen the right to "peace, prosperity, and the pursuit of happiness." She said the liquor traffic was a menace to that right and that every "joint" in the United States should be smashed.

Mrs. Nation declared that she would not molest the joints of Kansas City because it is too large a city. "I don't propose to bite off more than I can chew," she said. She made a bitter attack upon the landlords of the "joints," saying that they are as bad as their tenants.

At the conclusion of her speech many persons rushed forward to shake hands with her. Many of her photographs were sold at the door. At 9:05 o'clock she took a train for Des Moines, Iowa. She is accompanied by the five women who helped her wreck "The Senate" saloon at Topeka.

REFUSES TO SMASH SALOONS.

Mrs. Nation, After Making Plans for an Early Raid, Abandons Them.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance crusader, is alleged to have backed down last night for the first time since she started out to destroy the illegal traffic in liquor in Kansas. About thirty of her followers had gathered in secret to arrange a night raid on Topeka saloons. The women had been promised the aid of several male students at Washburn College, who were to come to town armed after midnight and personally take part in the raid, and also see that the crusaders were not molested.

The excitement at the meeting was intense. It was decided to start out at 3 o'clock A. M. and demolish every saloon in town. Suddenly, when everything seemed to have been satisfactorily arranged, Mrs. Nation began putting on her wraps, and said she was going home.

Instantly her followers were in an uproar. Expressions of surprise were quickly followed by words of condemnation. Finally one woman who had spent a greater part of the day collecting hatchets and soliciting aid for the crusaders, rushed to Mrs. Nation and, shaking her fist in the Wichita woman's face, shouted excitedly, "You're a coward, Mrs. Nation; you're a coward!"

"I am not a coward," shouted Mrs. Nation. "I will go this minute with any one woman and smash a 'joint.'"

A dozen women loudly expressed their desire to go with the leader. But Mrs. Nation again changed her mind, saying she was tired, adding, it is stated, "The Lord does not wish me to go to-night," and without further ado left the room.

Many of Mrs. Nation's followers here intimate that a prospective lecturing tour has caused her to abandon forcible measures.

WARM WELCOME FOR CRUSADER.

Des Moines People Are Ready with Rats, Mice, and a Brass Band.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 8.—E. Romario, an Italian saloon keeper here, to-day bought fifty rats and mice and stored them behind his bar for protection against Mrs. Carrie Nation, who arrives here at noon to-morrow and lectures at the Young Men's Christian Association in the evening. The Prohibitionists of Des Moines have decided to make no demonstration for Mrs. Nation nor to give her any public recognition. A. C. Rankins, Mrs. Nation's business manager, will come with Mrs. Nation, who has declared her intention to smash any saloons she may find.

Mayor Hartenbower has instructed the police to arrest Mrs. Nation if she makes the slightest disturbance. The Bartenders' Association announced to-night that it will send a brass band to meet Mrs. Nation at the train.

ANTI-SALOON CRUSADE.

Three Persons Arrested in Brooklyn for Violating Sunday Law.

While the saloon keepers of Brooklyn have been reading with interest of the doings of Mrs. Carrie Nation out in Kansas, and wondering if that hatchet-wielding crusader would come to this city, another enemy to their kind has been quietly at work in the borough of trolley cars, water famines, and rubber plants. The first fruits of the operations of this foe were shown yesterday, when three saloon keepers were arraigned in the Grant Street Police Court, charged with violating the liquor tax law.

The arrest of the men was caused by the New York State Anti-Saloon League. Inspector Arthur E. Wilson of the league appeared against the accused, who are John Dillon, a bartender at 1,233 Atlantic Avenue; George Bommerman, the alleged proprietor of a saloon at Nostrand Avenue and Fulton Street, and Fred Spearing, bartender at 1,231 Atlantic Avenue. It was charged that all of the men sold liquor on Sunday, although none of the places had a hotel license. The examination of the men, who pleaded not guilty, was set down for Thursday next.

Inspector Wilson claimed that he had bought whisky in each of the saloons on Sunday, Jan. 27. After the court proceedings Mr. Wilson said that the arrests he had caused were but the beginning of an active crusade by the league against Brooklyn liquor dealers who break the law.

GOV. ODELL ON TAXATION

Makes Speech at Banquet of Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

Says Insurance Companies Are Now Willing to Assume Their Portion—Question Not One of Party.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Three hundred guests attended the annual banquet of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce here to-night. Gov. Odell was the guest of honor and spoke in response to the toast, "State Government."

The great combinations of trade, he said, had been brought about by the intelligence of the people and the application of business principles. There was no reason why simple business principles should not be applied to the administration of government. The tendency of business was to cut down expenses, while he had noted that the tendency of legislators was to increase expenses rather than to cut them down. This question was a fruitful topic for the Legislature.

He then took up the question of tax reform. He said that the Legislature should not only turn its attention to the curtailing of expenses, but should see that the burden of taxation fell where it belonged. He said there was a great hue and cry when the insurance companies were asked to bear their share. By a compromise the insurance companies were brought into line, and now they were willing to assume their portion.

The savings bank question, the Governor said, was a delicate one, and one which caused him to pause. It was said by some that to place a tax on savings banks was to tax the thrift of the people, that the rate of interest would be reduced. On the train to-day, he said, he had a report of the Superintendent of Banking and figured it out that if the proposed tax were placed on savings banks, and if the depositors had to pay it, a person who now got $85 would get $84.50. He thought the banks could well afford to bear this small tax.

The burden was not great when the phenomenal advance of the country at large was taken into consideration. The value of real estate and other property had increased. Now there are great hospitals and institutions of learning, and the country is in a state of prosperity.

The Governor said that when he came to consider that a piece of real estate which was left in trust for a poor ward was taxed so heavily, he saw the injustice of the present system. He determined that every interest in this State should have its just share of taxation. In closing, the Governor said:

"I have no political future that is going to make me have any fear of the cry that I am in favor of taxing thrift when I look at the injustice that is being done. The question is not one of party, but of the public good. It affects every citizen of the State. I desire nothing but the public good, and upon this question I take my stand as the Chief Executive of the whole people of the State of New York."

RUNAWAY HORSE DROWNED.

Occupants of Cutter Saved by Being Thrown Into a Snow Pile.

Two men had a narrow escape from death on Thursday night in one of the most exciting runaways that have occurred in this city in a long time—a runaway which finally ended by the terrified horse drowning himself by deliberately jumping into the Harlem River.

The horse was attached to a cutter, and driven by Frederick C. Schuler. In the cutter with Schuler was a friend. The men started from Schuler's home, at 558 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, in the afternoon for King's Bridge. They stopped at various places, and just as it was growing dusk, at Bailey and Riverdale Avenues, they started to return home. They drove down Riverdale Avenue.

Where the avenue approaches the crossing of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad there is a steep hill. At the eminence of this hill the horse took fright and started down the hill at a terrific pace. As the horse approached the tracks the bell began to ring, signaling the approach of a train, and the gateman began lowering the bars. An express train was thundering down toward the crossing at a speed that would bring it to the avenue about the time that the horse would arrive.

Schuler and his companion shouted to the gateman to let them pass. Calculating that the flying horse could clear the track a little ahead of the oncoming train, he threw the gates up. The horse and cutter dashed by, just clearing the tracks as the engine of the express train thundered by.

After leaving the tracks the sleigh overturned, and Schuler and his companion were hurled headlong from the vehicle, landing in a snowpile, twenty feet away. The maddened animal dashed on toward Broadway, crossing the bridge over the ship canal. The cutter became caught in the side railing of the bridge, and the horse tore himself free and kept on this way. In front of the Marble Hill Hotel he turned and plunged into the river. He swam up the stream among the ice floes and was lost to sight.

Schuler was uninjured by his fall, but his companion received an ugly abrasion of the nose. The place where they landed was a heap of snow which had been shoveled from the road and tracks. The cutter was completely wrecked.

KENNEDY TRIAL ADJOURNED.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses for the prosecution and Justice Furaman's desire to leave the city for Troy on an early train, the trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds, was adjourned yesterday until Monday.

Only one witness was examined, in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, wife of a former salesman in the hat department of an up-town store, who testified on the former trial that he had sold to Kennedy a straw hat and a bicycle cap on the day of the murder. It was also testified at the former trial that Kennedy wore a straw hat when seen at the hotel with the murdered girl. This hat was never found. Mrs. Clark testified that her husband was dead, after which Mr. Hennessy stated that several important State witnesses were not in court, and asked an adjournment.

NEW YORKERS IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 8.—A. L. Barber and his wife and a party of friends from New York arrived here to-day from Havana on Mr. Barber's yacht Shemara. Some of the guests left for the East immediately. The Barbers will probably return to their New York home by rail, while the Shemara will go to Savannah. They will make another cruise in Southern waters during the Winter.

W. K. Vanderbilt will arrive at Palm Beach to-morrow. John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, and James Stillman of New York have made reservations at Palm Beach beginning next week.

Among the prominent New Yorkers who have just arrived in Florida are Judge Bartlett of the Supreme Court and W. B. Davenport, public administrator of Kings County, at Miami, and Prof. Frank Dempster Sherman, the author and educator, at Jacksonville.

BRONCHITIS.

It probably came from the Grippe. You went out too soon and find now you are gripped in the throat. Every night you are choked up; Cough medicines don't reach it. Scott's Emulsion will relieve the choking sensation at once. Have a bottle handy and take a dose.

It will also build up your general health.

Send for free sample to try.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

THIEF'S VICTIM LOCKED UP.

Blume Declares He Was Badly-Treated at the Station House.

A man with a black beard and a Yiddish accent, and evidently laboring under extreme excitement, came out of Police Headquarters yesterday and, reaching the sidewalk, swore an oath that he would get justice from the Police Commissioners, or, failing that, would appeal to the courts. The man said he was Raphael Blume, a shoe merchant at 324 Third Avenue, and he said that Inspector Cross had denied him justice. Continuing his story, Blume said that on Sunday night last he, his wife, and his clerk, David Goldkohn, attended the People's Theatre, on the Bowery, to see "Hamlet" performed in Yiddish.

During the course of the last act of the great drama Goldkohn noticed a man take up Blume's overcoat and hurriedly leave the unhappy scene.

Goldkohn recalled his employer from the absorbing unrealities of the drama to the more important fact that the overcoat was being worn out of the house, and Blume gave chase to the thief, but the latter escaped. Blume returned to the theatre to see if there was a policeman there. He says he saw one coming out of the saloon which connects with the theatre and wiping his mouth. He appealed to this officer, and says the policeman simply told him to "sit on his overcoat next time."

Blume admitted that this angered him, and he told the officer that if he was "by his post" and not "by a saloon which should be shut tight on Sunday, yet," the thief would have been caught. This angered the policeman and he locked Blume up. Blume says that when he arrived at the Eldridge Street Station Sergt. McDermott took his $110 and locked it up, declining to accept it as bail. Blume says that when he asked permission to send a telegram to his wife the Sergeant laughed at him. Blume said further that after being locked up he was approached in his cell by the doorman, who offered to take a message for $2.

On Monday morning Blume was discharged in court, and on Tuesday he went to Inspector Cross for "justice." Cross called the policeman, Sergeant, and doorman to his office and had a preliminary hearing.

The Sergeant said that nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to accommodate Mr. Blume and call a messenger had he been asked. The policeman said that the statement that he had come out of a saloon was absurd, and that he had wiped his mouth off was preposterous. To show the impossibility of his having come out of a saloon, he called attention to the fact that the law requires all saloons to be closed on Sunday. He said that furthermore he would never so far forget himself as to wipe his mouth off on coming out of a saloon.

The doorman said that the "$2" charge was a libel. He said he sympathized with Mr. Blume and would certainly have aided him had it been in his power. The proprietor of the saloon said that as the occurrence was alleged to have taken place on Sunday night, when the law requires all saloons to be closed, it was manifestly impossible for the policeman to be seen coming out of a saloon. Another saloon keeper said the policeman had acted moderately under extreme provocation.

In the face of all this evidence the Inspector said he could do nothing for Mr. Blume, but the latter was not satisfied, and still cries aloud for "justice."

MOTHER RUSHED THROUGH FIRE

Rescued Her Children and Reached Street—All Badly Burned.

In a desperate struggle to save her two infant children at her home, 18 Hamilton Street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Ainie Bloom was badly burned about the head and body, while the children, whom she dragged through the flames at the risk of her life, were badly burned. All three were sent to the hospital, and it is feared that one of the children will die. Edward Brooks, a neighbor, who went to the rescue of the woman and children, was badly cut on the hands by falling glass.

Mrs. Bloom lives in two rooms on the second floor with her two children, Oscar, five years old, and Rose, three. Her husband, Oscar, has been in the hospital for six months.

The woman was having a dress fitted on in the rooms of a neighbor on the floor above at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having left her children alone in the rooms. Brooks, who lives across the street, saw smoke coming from the Bloom apartments, and putting his head out of the window shouted "Fire!" A citizen turned in an alarm, and Mrs. Bloom rushed down to her children.

She found her apartments ablaze and saw her two children cowering in a corner. The frantic mother unhesitatingly dashed through the cordon of fire, her dress catching as she seized the boy by the hand. The girl fell unconscious, and the mother picked her up with her free arm, and dragging the boy with the other, rushed through the flames again, got into the hall and then to the street, where, she fell exhausted. Neighbors threw water on the blazing clothing of the mother and children.

The father of the family heard of the mishap, and, although he had undergone an operation only a few days ago, he left the hospital, and, with heavy bandages about his head, rushed to his home, creating a scene. He bewailed his misfortune and demanded to see his wife until at last he fell in a faint. He was put to bed and afterward sent back to the hospital. The fire did $100 damage.

PHILLIPS SELLS HIS WHEAT.

Gives Up His Scheme of Bulling the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—George H. Phillips, the young Board of Trade plunger, who made a lot of money in the November corn deal, has found out that wheat cannot be bulled under present conditions. A portion of his May holdings went overboard to-day through brokers, and more of the same line will doubtless be unloaded before the close of the week.

Phillips has attempted to run a bull campaign of his own, but he has discovered that there are others in the market and that they have had more wheat for sale than he could conveniently take care of. His selling during this morning broke May 1 cent from the close last night.

FUERST BISMARCK ARRIVES LATE

Shaft of Starboard Engine Breaks 800 Miles from Sandy Hook.

The Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Naples yesterday, reported on her arrival that on last Monday, when she was about 800 miles east of Sandy Hook, it was discovered that the shaft of her starboard engine had been fractured, necessitating her finishing the voyage under her port engine.

Up to this time the liner had experienced good weather and had been logging along at a rate of about 400 knots a day. After this the weather was very rough, however, which, coupled with the fact that the ship was proceeding under only one engine, resulted in her making an average of only about 13 to 14 knots to the hour. The passengers did not know that anything had happened to the machinery until they were acquainted with the nature of the accident by the officers. Chief Engineer Korte said that the ship steered splendidly after the accident, considering the fact that only one screw was working.

Six years ago the Fuerst Bismarck suffered a similar accident to her starboard engine in the same vicinity. "There is very little to say," said the chief engineer last night; "there was no excitement, for the passengers did not know that anything was the matter, and the new shaft will be put in here, before our next eastward voyage."

The Fuerst Bismarck was scheduled to sail Tuesday, but the necessary repairs will make a postponement until Thursday necessary.

Has Two Wives; Acquitted of Bigamy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Judge Tuley acquitted Frank Newhouse of the charge of Bigamy this morning. Newhouse married his first wife twenty years ago. Her name was Mrs. Emma Helkes, but the indictment gives the name of Emma Breb, which was her maiden name, and this made the indictment void. The second wife was Amelia Ahlgrin, and she married Newhouse in Michigan. No witnesses could be found who were able to testify that the second wife and the defendant ever lived together as man and wife, and as the second marriage was performed in Michigan no Illinois statute was violated. Judge Tuley held that the courts of this State had no case against the man on that ground, and dismissed the charge.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Union Pacific Has a New Bond Issue of $40,000,000.

Made for the Purpose of Raising Funds with Which to Pay for the Southern Pacific Stock.

Announcement was made yesterday that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had underwritten an issue of $40,000,000 of Union Pacific 4 per cent. first mortgage and collateral trust ten-year gold bonds. The issue is made for the purpose of raising funds wherewith to pay for the stock of the Southern Pacific Company, which was recently acquired. The bonds are convertible at the option of the holder at any time before May 1, 1906, into Union Pacific common stock at par. After that date the bonds will be redeemable by the railroad company at 102½.

The charter and underlying security of these new bonds are explained in a letter addressed to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. by E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific. Mr. Harriman says that these bonds will form part of a total authorized bond issue of $100,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent., and not less than 3 per cent. per annum. Interest is to begin from May 1 of this year, and is to be payable semi-annually. The $40,000,000 of new bonds, says Mr. Harriman, are to be secured by valuable collateral now in the treasury of the company, as well as by a first mortgage on about 1,300 miles of railroad, which is part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's present system, and which is not now mortgaged. This issue will be offered to the common and preferred shareholders of the company pro rata, according to their holdings at the rate of one bond for every fifty shares of stock.

The new bonds will place a charge of about $1,600,000 per annum ahead of Union Pacific stock, but it is believed that the Southern Pacific can pay 4 per cent. dividends and carry this interest charge.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

Baltimore and Ohio Directors Authorize the Sale of 4 Per Cents.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday the issue of $15,000,000 of 4 per cent. ten-year gold convertible debentures of $1,000 each was authorized. These bonds are convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the railroad company at par on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the company, but with the right on the part of the railroad company to deliver in lieu of common stock voting trust certificates therefor during the pendency of the voting trust agreement. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year.

The subscription price is par and accrued interest, payable in seven monthly installments. Holders of voting trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books Feb. 21, 1901, may subscribe for the debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their voting trust certificates. No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but rights to subscribe may be assigned. The company will not itself buy or sell rights. The right to subscribe will expire at 3 o'clock P. M. Feb. 28, 1901. A syndicate has been formed to take at par any portion of the issue of debentures which shall not have been subscribed within the period above specified.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

RATES FOR BUYERS.

Merchants' Association Seeks No Advantage Over Other Cities.

The Southwestern Passenger Bureau has notified the Merchants' Association of its intention to permit the twenty-two railway lines over which it has jurisdiction to participate in a tariff of passenger rates between Southwestern points and New York that is even lower than those applied for by the Merchants' Association in October last, and which that bureau so persistently opposed.

The Merchants' Association, however, declining to be a party to any reductions in either freight or passenger rates that are lower than those regularly authorized, or out of line with rates that place New York on a relative basis of equality with other trade centres, has notified the Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau that the association does not desire any passenger fares from either Texas, Oklahoma, or the Indian Territory to be reduced lower than one full fare for merchants coming to market from that section and one-third fare returning.

RUMORS OF A CONSOLIDATION.

The Burlington and Northern Pacific Said to be Negotiating.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8.—A railroad combination, involving the Burlington and Northern Pacific, is said by well-informed officials to be in process of forming. A St. Paul paper says the Burlington hauls Northern Pacific cars from Kansas City to Billings, Mont., and the Northern Pacific hauls Burlington cars from Billings to the Pacific Coast. The interchange of business amounts to a double road in one respect, for the Burlington operates its own solid passenger trains to Portland.

As outlined to-day, the plan contemplates the amalgamation of the two roads as a matter of economy in operation, and as obviating the necessity of building several hundred miles of road by the Burlington to parallel the Northern Pacific, a proposition that has been under consideration for three years, and which has been settled by the Directors.

ROCK ISLAND SEEKS NO ALLIANCE.

Other Roads Want to Combine with the Rio Grande Systems.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—It was learned from reliable authority to-day that it is not the Rock Island that is seeking an alliance with the Rio Grande roads, but that a scheme is under consideration in New York whereby the Missouri Pacific, the two Rio Grande roads, the Colorado Southern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the St. Louis and San Francisco are to be grouped into one system.

All these roads are controlled practically by the men who compose the Harriman syndicate. The proposed plan would mean the formation of a Harriman Southwestern railroad system like the Western system, composed of the Alton, the Union Pacific, the Northwestern, and the Southern Pacific Railroads. The Southern Pacific, of course, would have to furnish the Harriman Southwestern system the outlet to the Pacific Coast. The Santa Fé system, which has its own lines all the way from Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, is to be left undisturbed and continue to hold an independent position, but a strong traffic alliance between this road and the Southern Pacific has practically been agreed upon.

Both President Ripley of the Santa Fé and President Hays of the Southern Pacific have gone to New York to confer with J. P. Morgan and E. H. Harriman regarding the matter.

Trolley Systems to be Consolidated.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—It is understood here that by a new arrangement all the street railways south of Boston owned by the Massachusetts electric companies are to come under one management and be known under the title of the Old Colony Street Railway. Robert S. Goff of Fall River will be the General Superintendent. Ex-President John Graham of the Quincy and Boston Street Railway has been elected Vice President. The consolidation of the system is in the line of better service and reduced fares.

Brief Railroad Items.

Reports from Denver to the effect that the interests now in control of the Union Pacific Railroad have acquired possession of the leading roads in Colorado, could not be confirmed yesterday. President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande said that he knew nothing of any movement by any other system to buy his railroad. Mr. Jeffery denied absolutely that his road had acquired or was negotiating for the acquisition of the Rio Grande Western.

James W. Howes and Louis Strasburger recently applied for a continuance of an injunction restraining the Reorganization Committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company from carrying out its scheme of reorganization. Justice Gildersleeve has handed down a decision vacating the injunction, upon the condition that the trustees give a bond for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of $100,000.

Another Victim of Hurleyville Wreck.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Daniel C. Lamont, Superintendent of Bridges of the Ontario and Western Railroad, died in a hospital here last night. He was the second victim of the Hurleyville disaster of Wednesday. The other injured persons are in a critical condition.

"77"

Grip—"77" knocks out the Grip, while its tonicity sustains the strength.

Colds—"77" breaks up a Cold that hangs on and does not yield to treatment.

Influenza—"77" cuts short a Cold in the head and thus prevents Catarrh.

Coughs—"77" stops a Cough by allaying the inflammation and the tickling.

Sore Throat—"77" cures a Sore Throat, by healing and soothing the irritated membrane.

Handy—"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket. At all Drug Stores or mailed, 25c.

Dr. Humphreys' Book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

GRIP

B. Altman & Co.

Neckwear Department. Saturday, February 9th

ECRU LACE COLLARS,	ECRU LACE TIES,
85c., $1.35, $1.75 Each.	9c., 25c., 38c. Each.

Embroidered Taffeta STOCKS, to tie, . 33c. Each.
Black Satin "Tucked" BELTS, . . . 45c. Each.
White Silk TIES, Persian Ends, . . . 90c. Each.

MIDWINTER

SHOE SALE

ONLY TWO INSTANCES OF VALUES

Women's Shoes and Oxford Ties, previously sold at 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 — 2.45

Men's Shoes, previously sold at 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 — 2.75

Other Values Equally Attractive.

ALEXANDER,

SIXTH AVE. AND NINETEENTH ST.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

especially adapt it to High Balls, as the addition of water, still or carbonated, does not affect its taste in the slightest degree, no matter how great the dilution. Used in cocktails or other mixed drinks "CANADIAN CLUB" retains the fragrant and delicious qualities which are peculiar to it. #3

Memorial to P. D. Armour, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Armour Institute of Technology is soon to have a magnificent memorial window in memory of Philip D. Armour, Jr. It is to cost $10,000 and will show the respect and esteem the employes of the firm had for their friend and fellow-worker. There will be three windows in reality, and these will be surmounted by pure statuary marble from Carrara, Italy. The design is the work of E. P. Sperry, who has depicted "Success," in the form of a young man, taking from the altar of fame the crown of triumph.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

CELEBRATED

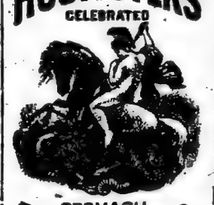

A dose of the Bitters will sharpen your appetite and put your stomach in good condition. It will tone up the nerves, put new life into your sluggish liver and cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Kidney Troubles.

WOMEN PROSECUTE DRIVER.

A case of alleged cruelty to animals, in which two handsome, stylish, and indignant women appeared against a truck driver, came up in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Miss Helen Balfour, who declared that she was thirty-five years old, was the chief complainant before Magistrate Cornell against James Moriarity, the driver of a coal wagon belonging to H. L. Herbert, who has a coal yard at the foot of East Twentieth Street. Miss Balfour conducted the case herself, much to the admiration of the policeman who made the arrest and to the astonishment of the Magistrate and the Superintendent of the coal yard.

She did so well that the Magistrate held Moriarity in $200 bail for trial. Miss Balfour said she was going up Lexington Avenue Thursday morning, when she noticed a team of horses at Fifty-first Street vainly struggling to drag a heavily loaded coal cart up the hill, and the driver belaboring the horses unmercifully.

"He appeared to be particularly vindictive," said the complainant, "toward one of the team, which was a poor horse. I know something about horses myself, your Honor, and I know that the horse that Moriarity was beating was not able to do the work. I examined the horse myself, and found that his shoes were perfectly smooth. When you take into consideration the icy pavements and the strong wind it was unnecessarily cruel to force the horses to draw this load up the hill, to say nothing of the beating."

Miss Florence Warner of 250 Lexington Avenue, a very pretty and elegantly dressed young woman, who also freely gave her age—twenty-five—testified to the same effect.

Superintendent Englehardt of the coal yard denied that the horse in question was a poor one, and said that on the contrary he was the best horse in the yard. The animal's name is Tempest, he said, and intimated that he had strength approaching his namesake, the Kansas cyclone. Then the witness and Miss Balfour went into a lengthy dissertation and debate regarding the salient features of horses in general, at the end of which the dazed

OPPONENTS OF TAMMANY HOLD A MEETING

Committee of Sixty on Plan and Scope Appointed.

Conference Held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—No Candidates Mentioned.

Representatives of organizations opposed to the domination of Tammany Hall in municipal affairs were in session behind closed doors at the Waldorf-Astoria until midnight last night. A plan was mapped out, and this will be left to the management of a Committee of Sixty, to be appointed at an early day, and which will be comprised of members of every anti-Tammany organization in Greater New York.

The basis of a platform was agreed upon, and it provides for the retention by the public of franchises yet undisposed of, for equitable taxation on existing franchises, and providing for the amendment of the ballot laws to permit direct nominations by the people at the primaries.

The gentlemen present announced at the outset that there was no intention to antagonize any existing organization. They desire to present to the people a definite and affirmative programme, which will result in a permanent change. They do not want a repetition of the coup in Brooklyn in 1893 and in Manhattan in 1894 which resulted in the return of Tammany to power in a few years. Among those present were:

Alexander P. Ketcham, E. S. Edgerton, Gen. H. E. Tremain, President of the Republican Club; ex-Senator John G. Boyd, President R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union, Secretary Thomas A. Fulton of the same association, Warden Patrick Hayes of Brooklyn, President D. B. Van Vleck of the Brooklyn Single Tax Club, Samuel Seabury, Chairman James R. Brown of the Chicago Platform Democracy, ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss, James Brough, H. C. S. Simpson, Robert Baker, George Everett, Augustus C. Fischer, Dr. George Thompson, the Rev. John P. Peters, L. S. Bedford, Dr. John P. Keely, ex-Senator F. M. Bixby, J. F. Nubel, Robert Stewart, George J. Verbur, Henry Einstein, M. J. Flaherty, William B. Dewey, Henry Nicholls, J. O. B. Delwith, Jeremiah Mulford, Larry B. Cram, John Martin, and Joseph M. Price.

These represent about all the anti-Tammany associations in Greater New York independent of the Republican organization.

Alexander P. Ketcham presided and E. S. Edgerton served as Secretary.

Ex-Senator Boyd announced that the meeting was called to form an anti-monopolistic and independent movement for good government, which would result in the overthrow of Tammany Hall.

Warden Hayes of Brooklyn impressed upon the assemblage the fact that in a three-cornered fight Tammany would win. What was wanted was one union ticket on which all anti-Tammany voters could unite, and one that would win.

Chairman Ketcham explained that the purpose of the meeting was to bring about the selection of a union ticket.

Gen. H. E. Tremain suggested the appointment of a Committee of Fifty on Plan and Scope, and requested that he should not be made a member of it because, since he had approved of the movement, he had been elected President of the Republican Club. But he declared he was heart and soul in anything to beat Tammany Hall.

Warden Hayes remarked that, as there are Fifty-nine Assembly districts in Greater New York, it would be better to have a committee of sixty.

Gen Tremain acquiesced, and the resolution was adopted.

A motion to appoint a committee in each Council district, and to have the latter appoint a committee in each election district, was referred to the Chairman.

While there was a free discussion of the work ahead, there was no mention of the name of a possible nominee for the Mayoralty.

ITALIAN TENANTS EVICTED.

They Were Allowed to Return, However, on Landlord Kenny's Promise to Make Repairs at Once.

Twenty families, numbering in all over 100 men, women, and children, tenants in the two old brick dwellings at 272 and 274 Bond Street, near Degraw Street, Brooklyn, spent several hours yesterday shivering in the cold on the sidewalk in front of the houses. The two houses, which are slowly falling to pieces from age, had been condemned as unsanitary some time ago by the Board of Health, and the tenants had been warned that they must leave. The landlord, William Kenny, paid a visit to the Board of Health a few weeks ago, and promised to make alterations in the houses.

Since then all the tenants paid the rent for the next month.

None of them pay very much, the highest rent charged for any apartment in the houses being $10, but that amount of money means a good deal to an Italian laborer, and when a Board of Health Inspector appeared at the houses yesterday and ordered all the tenants out at once, there was a storm of protest in mixed English and Italian.

All that the tenants said, however, was of no use, and the sidewalk in front of the houses was soon crowded with Italians of all ages, from a little baby only three days old nestling for warmth in its mother's arms to old Antonio Ramo, the shoemaker, who is seventy, and the patriarch of the little Italian colony in Bond Street.

Ramo, accompanied by several other men, went to the Board of Health and pleaded in broken English that the tenants might be allowed to return to their rooms. Kenny, the landlord, appeared at the same time and told the officials that he would have workmen repairing the house to-day if his tenants were allowed to return.

After a long talk an Inspector was sent back to the house and unlocked it again, and the shivering Italians flocked back to their homes.

If the work is not started on Monday Kenny's tenants will be evicted, and, according to the Health Board officials, this time their eviction will be permanent.

THE SMALL BOY'S CIGARETTE.

If Mr. O'Grady's Ordinance Passes, 15 Will Be the Smoking Age Limit.

A hearing was held before the Law Committee of the Municipal Council yesterday on the proposed ordinance to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to minors under the age of fifteen. The ordinance provided a penalty of $25 or ten days in the City Prison, or both.

Councilman O'Grady of the Borough of Richmond was the only speaker. He is the proposer of the ordinance. Councilman O'Grady said:

"No one dare oppose this ordinance. If cigarettes were not indiscriminately disposed of there would be no necessity for bringing up the matter. Every fruit stand sells cigarettes to small boys for a penny a piece. It is safe to say that 99 per cent. of the boys of New York under fifteen years of age smoke cigarettes."

Chairman Hottenroth said that there was a provision in the Penal Code, and that some action had been taken by the State Legislature in the matter. An investigation will be made by the members of the Law Committee, and they said yesterday that if there proves to be enough public interest in the matter the ordinance will receive the approval of the committee.

HANGED HIMSELF IN HOSPITAL.

Arthur Sutton Eludes His Nurse and Ends His Life.

A woman nurse in the Presbyterian Hospital had occasion to go into one of the storerooms at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. A moment later her screams for help brought several of the male attendants to her assistance. They found the nurse making frantic efforts to cut down the body of a man which hung by the neck from the balcony running around the upper part of the room. The man was cut down and gasped his last just as a doctor arrived.

He proved to be Arthur Sutton, twenty-three years old, who had been under treatment in the hospital since Feb 4, for a nervous disorder. He had greatly improved under the treatment and would have left the institution in a day or two. When found his feet hung about four feet from the floor. He died from strangulation.

At the home of the young man it was said that four months ago he fell from his bicycle and injured his head. Since then he complained of trouble with his head and about two weeks ago he developed symptoms of dementia.

"HEALERS" CURE CLOCKS.

Witness Tells How Unruly Timepieces Are Made to Go by Christian Science.

According to the testimony given in the Brush will contest yesterday Christian Scientists are not content with usurping the powers of regular physicians, but they also "cure" clocks that have a habit of being out of order, and can at will cause canary birds to grow new feathers.

These facts came out in the testimony given by Mrs. Frances Augusta Findlay, a sister of the testatrix.

"How often did you see Mrs. Stetson?" was asked the witness.

"Three times in all. Twice I went with my sister to the Wednesday evening experience meetings at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and there I saw Mrs. Stetson acting in her place as 'First Reader.'"

"Why did you go to these meetings?"

"I went there for amusement only."

"For amusement?" asked counsel for the Christian Scientists, who are trying to support the will. "Do you mean to s that it was entertaining for you to hear people get up and tell about how they have been cured by Christian Science?"

"When I was there they said some amusing things," replied the witness with a smile.

"What did they say that was amusing?"

"They told about Christian Science making clocks go which would not work until Scientists had exerted their power on the clocks, and then they told about moulting canary birds which had been caused to grow new feathers by the power of the 'healers.'"

"Did they tell about cures at these meetings?"

"I cannot say no and I cannot say yes." This reply of the witness caused even the Surrogate to smile, as according to one of the witnesses the "Yes and No" answer is a set phrase used by "healers."

Prior to giving this testimony Mrs. Findlay had been asked numerous questions as to her relations with her sister. The witness said that Miss Brush left her home in December, 1898, and went to live with Christian Science people. From that time until the death of Miss Brush last June Mrs. Findlay had seen her sister only twice. Each time Miss Brush was accompanied by a "healer."

Another sister of the testatrix is a believer in Christian Science, and a letter from her to Mrs. Findlay was then read. In this letter this sister, Mrs. Southard, declared that Miss Brush had been cured of consumption and of pneumonia by "healers," and that Miss Brush had been driven from home by Mrs. Findlay.

"You believe that the 'healer' Miss Stephens left your sister in the time of her direst need?"

"I do."

"What in your opinion was the reason that caused Miss Stephens to leave your sister?"

"Because Miss Stephens believed that my sister was about to die."

Mrs. Findlay was still on the stand at the adjournment of the hearing. She will be asked further questions at the next session, Monday morning.

EX-CASHIER OF BANK ARRESTED

Charged with Robbing South Danvers Bank—Charles A. Hess's Charge Against Louis Steinfeld.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—George Foster, former cashier of the South Danvers National Bank of Peabody, Mass., was arrested by Deputy Marshal Waters to-day, charged with embezzling $3,600 from that institution. The arrest was the outcome of the appointment of a receiver for the bank.

The amount named in the warrant does not represent the entire loss to the bank, according to one of the United States officials. As the stockholders have been assessed 100 per cent. by the Controller of the Currency, it is understood that the entire capital of $150,000, together with the surplus, has disappeared.

Assistant United States District Attorney Casey declined to state the transactions upon which the warrant was based. Irving E. Sayles, Bank Examiner, is the complainant. The prisoner was brought before United States Commissioner Hale this afternoon. He pleaded not guilty and bail was fixed at $10,000. The hearing was continued until Feb. 28.

In a case tried in the City Court, New York, yesterday, before Justice McCarthy, Charles A. Hess, the Republican politician and ex-district leader, who was on the witness stand, charged that Louis Steinfeld, a promoter, and formerly a leading official of the United Tanners' Glue Company of Peabdy, Mass., had wrecked the South Danvers Bank by overdrafts upon it. The accusation against Steinfeld was made in course of the trial of a civil suit brought by Miss Evelyn Fredericks of New York against Steinfeld to recover $.00, the price of clothing she alleged he authorized her to buy and then refused to pay for, and for $200 for alleged slander.

Before he had been taken into custody Foster was interviewed in reference to the statements made by Charles A. Hess regarding the failure of the bank. He said:

"I know nothing of any overdraft by the company of which Mr. Steinfeld was Treasurer." He would say nothing more in relation to the matter.

Foster was employed as cashier by the Flax Fibre Company. He came here just after the bank failed. The embezzlement, it is charged in the warrant, took place on Sept. 15. The South Danvers Bank was put in the hands of a receiver, Col. George F. Hampton of this city, by order of the Treasury Department, about two months ago. This action was the result of the investigations of Examiner Sayles.

The United Tanners' Glue Company, which is mentioned in connection with the bank's affairs, was "promoted" into existence in Peabody something over a year ago. It is now in the hands of receivers.

PEABODY, Mass., Feb. 8.—George F. Hampton, receiver of the South Danvers National Bank, admitted to-day that the institution held a large amount of Steinfeld's paper, upon which there were losses through the troubles of the glue company. The belief is expressed, however, that these losses alone were not of sufficient importance to embarrass the bank. It is understood that a Boston man, who was a promoter of several enterprises, made a hole of $100,000 in the bank's funds through the discounting of paper issued by the various companies mentioned. It is also stated that two of the bank's Directors owe it considerable sums.

It is freely admitted that depositors will not receive more than 75 per cent. of their deposits, and financial men, who are conversant with the affairs of the institution believe that they will not receive more than 50 per cent.

Some of the largest stockholders of the bank have retained counsel for the purpose of finding some one upon whom the responsibility for wrecking the bank can be placed. The failure has left entire families destitute, and the feeling is general that an investigation by the courts is a necessity.

Helped to Wreck Vermont Bank.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 8.—Marvin T. McClure, piano dealer, has been found guilty of aiding in the abstracting of money from the Merchants' National Bank of Rutland. His notes, indorsed by one Edson, were honored by Cashier Mussey and the bank was wrecked.

STRANGER TOOK POSSESSION.

Used Knife When Undertaker Tried to Eject Him from His Store.

William Necker, Chief of the Union Hill Fire Department, who was recently indicted for defrauding the Colonial Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, was the victim yesterday of a strange assault. He was awakened at 7 o'clock A. M. by John Wetzel, his office boy, who told him that he had been called out of the shop by a man armed with a knife. When Mr. Necker reached the office he found the intruder asleep in a chair.

"What do you want here?" asked the Chief, as he shook the fellow by the shoulder.

"Don't bother me," was the half-conscious reply.

Then Necker, who is a trifle over six feet in his stockings and stalwart in proportion, lifted the man from the chair, intending to throw him out. The stranger drew a knife and made a lunge at him. Necker caught the blow on his arm, but the knife point cut a gash in his left wrist. With his right hand Necker dealt the intruder a blow that sent him sprawling on the floor. Then Policeman Stahl, who had been summoned by the office boy, appeared on the scene and took the fellow into custody.

At the police station he described himself as Thomas Quinn of 316 Hudson Street. He said he had only lived in the town three days. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WOMEN'S REFORM CRUSADE

Big Mass Meeting to be Held One Sunday in March.

Its Purpose to Arouse Public Sentiment Against Protection of Vice—Bishop Potter Approves the Movement.

More than 200 women, representing fifty different organizations, held a conference yesterday afternoon at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and discussed plans for a big mass meeting of women to be held early in March to rouse public sentiment against the protection of vice in this city. The call for the meeting was signed by a committee of seven women, representing as many women's organizations, appointed at a previous informal meeting, with Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Chairman.

The committee reported upon the proposed mass meeting, and after much discussion it was decided to hold it upon a Sunday afternoon in some large hall, admittance to be by tickets, which will be widely distributed. Three names were added to those of the committee already standing, and these women will meet at the house of Mrs. E. B. Grannis, 33 East Twenty-second Street, on Monday noon, and arrange to secure the names of some 200 prominent women to sign the call for the mass meeting, at which Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell will be the Chairman, and prominent men and women will speak.

Mrs. Boole read a paper upon the work the women have undertaken. She was followed by three women rescue workers, "Mother" Prindle, now at the Florence Crittenden Home in Philadelphia, but who has been doing rescue work in all the large cities of the country for over twenty years; Miss Margaret Blake Robinson, editor of The Herald of Light, and Miss Ruth Price of the New York Branch of the Rescue Army. They told the conference of many cases which had come under their notice and of their knowledge of police protection.

"We are here to consider whether there is need of united action of women against the protection of vice in this city," said Mrs. Boole, "especially such vice as makes women and girls its victims, and to consider what measure we, as women, can take against it.

"I have been in conference with the Committee of Fifteen and other reliable people this week. They tell me there is no doubt that disorderly houses, known to the police, carry on business, the police being paid a certain sum each week. If the houses are raided, they are afterward allowed to go on as before. Girls are bought for $3 from procurers, who make it a regular business to secure them and lure them into the city, often under promise of employment.

"The lives of these girls are awful, and we women have a right to protest against their ruin and the sanction of those whose business it is to enforce the law. It may be asked why the masses of women have done nothing before. It is from the fact of their ignorance. It has been considered immodest for women to know the facts. The idea of the mass meeting is to compel officers to enforce the law and to arouse public sentiment. A knowledge of facts is essential for this. Only a public meeting will do it, and representative women must be identified with the movement, which must have no political flavor and be aimed at sin and official complicity."

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell spoke of the necessity of an educational element in the work, to get mothers to understand the dangers to which their children are exposed.

"The case of Jennie Bosschieter, in Paterson, illustrates the ignorance of mothers in regard to the habits of their children," she said. "The mother went to bed comfortably on the night on which her daughter was killed, not giving a thought to the whereabouts of the girl, who was only seventeen."

The three rescue workers told of the cases of many unfortunate girls they had known.

"There is one place in this city that I know," said Miss Price, "to which many girls have been taken, not knowing where they were going, and kept prisoners for months. There are many different ways in which the women pose to attract girls to come to them. They even go to church for the girls, and the mistress of this house goes regularly to church every Sunday morning for that purpose. The house is sometimes said to be a dramatic school, where girls are trained for the stage, and it has even been called a school for the training of missionary workers."

Mrs. E. D. Prentice told of the pleasure in the work they were undertaking expressed by Bishop Potter, to whom she had explained their intentions.

"I don't know when anything has made me so happy," he said.

The committee to arrange for the mass meeting are Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Permanent Chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, Mrs. E. B. Prentice, Anne L. Langworthy, Mrs. R. A. Benedict, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, and Dr. Mary D. Hussey.

These women were all present at the meeting yesterday, with Mrs. Marianna Chapman of Brooklyn, Dr. Harriette Keatinge, Mrs. John E. Crosby, Mrs. Emilie D. Mapes, of the Department of Purity in Literature and Art in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Anna Jackson, Dr. Phoebe Walt, and many others. Four colored women were present.

Some permanent educational work will probably be arranged to follow the mass meeting. The women will co-operate with, but not work in conjunction, with the Committee of Fifteen.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PUEBLO, Col., Feb. 8.—The Guggenheim Block, a two-story building at Main and Fourth Streets, occupied by the Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Company's department store, was gutted by fire to-day. Estimated loss, $130,000; insurance, $100,000.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 8.—The residence of B. B. Blaisdell of Boston, at Saxonville, was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a damage of fully $12,000. It was a large mansion, which lately had been improved, and a portion of it was devoted to a hospital. The house was fully insured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—Fire early to-day destroyed the basement of the Grand Opera House, and caused a panic among the guests of the Grand Opera House Hotel. Several persons were with difficulty restrained from jumping to the pavement. A loss of $7,000 was caused to the opera house, but the fire was confined to the basement, and will not interfere with the use of the theatre.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 8.—Fire early to-day destroyed the West Hotel and several smaller buildings adjoining. Guests of the hotel, thirty in number, escaped in safety. Loss on hotel estimated at $100,000, $70,000 of which was on contents on which there was no insurance. The fire started in the steam laundry of E. F. Meyer, spread to Sheldon's grocery and a livery stable across the street, and then was carried to the hotel, a four-story brick structure, owned by D. F. Hayward. The loss on the Sheldon grocery is estimated at $10,000 and on the livery at $20,000, both partially insured.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably rain or snow; fresh northwesterly winds, becoming southeasterly.

There will be rain or snow Saturday in the lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic States. Snow or rain will probably fall in New England to-morrow. The temperature will rise in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. It will fall in Texas and the West Gulf States to-day, and in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States to-morrow. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk east to south. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly southeasterly, becoming westerly to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES. 1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	39	19	21
6 A. M.	43	20	26
9 A. M.	48	24	29
12 M.	48	30	31
3 P. M.	46	30	31
6 P. M.	42	29	27
9 P. M.	38	23	24
12 P. M.	38	22	22

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

The maximum temperature was 48 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 17 degrees at 4 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.06; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.05. There was 67 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M.; at 8 P. M. there was 42 per cent.

BIG COMPANIES COMBINE

General Chemical and New Jersey Zinc Merge Interests.

Concern with a Capitalization of $64,000,000 to be Formed to Take Over Both Properties.

The negotiations that have been under way for some time looking to the consolidation of the General Chemical Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company have been brought to practical completion, and a new company, with a capitalization of $64,000,000, is to be formed to take over both properties. The arrangements have been made directly between the two companies without any intermediary banking interests. The chemical company was in need of the products of the zinc company, and vice versa, and it was decided that a better arrangement could be made by the merging of the properties than through the simple purchase of material, one from the other. The formal plan provides for the incorporation of a new company, with the following capitalization:

Preferred stock, 6 per cent. cumulative.	$15,000,000
Common stock	24,000,000
Five per cent. 100-year debentures	25,000,000
Total	$64,000,000

The plan provides that the debentures and preferred stock and common set aside to acquire stock or properties of the New Jersey Zinc Company shall be distributed equally among the stockholders of that company.

Holders of the preferred stock of the General Chemical Company are to receive 100 per cent. in new debentures and 16 2-3 per cent. in preferred stock of the new company, and the proportion of the new debentures and preferred stock which non-assenting preferred stockholders of the company could obtain by becoming parties to the agreement are to be issued from time to time upon the request of the committee of the company upon the acquisition of such non-assenting preferred stock or upon the acquisition of the fee of the property of the General Chemical Company. Any securities allotted for acquiring General Chemical Company stock, which may eventually remain unchanged, are to be distributed pro rata to holders of the common stock of the General Chemical Company.

The preferred stock is preferred as to principal as well as dividends, and is redeemable after ten years at par at the option of the company in amounts of not less than $1,000,000 at a time.

The plan further confirms the payment of a dividend upon the preferred stock of the General Chemical Company in January, and also a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock to be paid on March 1. Likewise, a dividend of 4 per cent. to be paid by the New Jersey Zinc Company on or about Feb. 10. With these and a few other exceptions the union between the companies is to be considered as dating from Jan. 1.

The New Jersey Zinc Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in October, 1890, as the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company. In 1897 the name was changed to the present title, and the capital was raised from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000. The par value is $100. The company has no bonded debt. The officers are S. S. Palmer, President, and A. P. Cobb, Secretary. These, with August Heckscher, C. B. Squier, J. P. Wetherell, S. P. Wetherell, M. T. Pyne, J. P. Riker, and D. B. Jones, constitute the Board of Directors.

The General Chemical Company was organized in 1899 with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, half in preferred and half in common stock. Of the preferred stock, $8,260,000 is issued, and of the common $7,167,900. The officers and Directors of the company are:

President—William H. Nichols; First Vice President—Sanford H. Steele; Second Vice President—Charles Robinson Smith; Secretary—J. Herbert Bagg; Treasurer—James L. Morgan.

Directors—William M. Johnson, H. W. Chappell, James L. Morgan, Edward H. Rising, Sanford H. Steele, Eugene Waugh, H. F. Chappell, George W. Kenyon, William H. Nichols, Charles Robinson Smith, Clarence P. Tiers, Robert N. Hall, and J. Herbert Bagg. Mr. Bagg is a new member.

The stocks of both companies have shown decided strength recently. Yesterday the common stock of the General Chemical Company jumped from 68 bid to 80 bid, and the preferred was quoted at 101 bid. Within the last two weeks the stock of the New Jersey Zinc Company has advanced about 50 points. Yesterday it was quoted at 230 bid.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

HOLLAND—T. W. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, Chicago.

SAVOY—Charles A. Hexamer, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—F. Van Dusen, Pittsburg; W. C. Farrington, Buffalo; A. W. Street, Buffalo; Col. Charles Stewart, Baltimore.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman J. K. Stewart, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Judge J. M. Sharp, Baltimore; John Skelton Williams, Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Steinberger & Kalisher, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Steinberger, gloves; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Friend, Morse & Morris, Chicago, Ill.; H. Friend, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Fairchild & Wright, Christ Church, New Zealand; A. Fairchild, dry goods and notions; 77 Broad Street.

Kreitmeyer, E., Quincy, Ill.; piece goods; Criterion Hotel.

Jones, Walter C., & Co., Sherman, Texas; W. C. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo., H. W. Mendenhall, ladies' and infants' wear and hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wells, J. B., Son, & Company, Utica, N. Y.; C. S. Wells, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen, M., Son, & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 59 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Parish, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, furnishing goods; O. F. Robinson, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 328 Church Street; Holland House.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hamburger, L., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. Keltner, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; J. E. Dodge, housefurnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. Milne, upholstery goods; 438 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schnectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. C. Toullolo, housefurnishing goods; 760 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Haskell, hosiery and underwear; 104 Worth Street.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; G. Barkhurst, housefurnishing goods; 760 Broadway.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Scotland, notions and leather goods; D. C. Nugent, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; H. Gray, linens and white goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Pain in dentistry: you can sit in my operating chairs and be entirely sure of no more pain than enough to show the need of guarding against it. It is a question of money only, in extreme cases.

Painlessness is not the most important thing in my practice, however; superlative work, due to specialization, comes first.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

867 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan.
346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Place,) Brooklyn.

The Equitable
Life Assurance Society Of the United States.

Forty-first Annual Statement, for the Year Ending December 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$45,411,662.86
Real Estate in New York, including the Equitable Building	24,467,368.62
United States, State, City and Railroad Bonds and other investments (market value over cost, $15,376,022.00)	162,896,244.00
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, $31,933,188.00)	25,371,587.00
Policy Loans	7,372,645.27
Real Estate outside of New York, including 12 office buildings	13,721,356.50
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	17,718,576.56
Balance due from agents	524,183.14
Interest and Rents. (Due $107,760.95. Accrued $489,228.59)	596,989.54
Premiums due and in process of collection	4,101,447.00
Deferred Premiums	2,416,003.00
Total Assets	**$304,598,063.49**

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$45,319,138.69
Interest, Rents, etc.	12,687,992.29
Income	**$58,007,130.98**

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$14,860,952.15
Endowments and deferred dividend policies	5,039,038.75
Annuities	668,923.98
Surrender Values	1,915,443.77
Dividends to Policyholders	3,481,640.65
Paid Policyholders	**$25,965,999.30**
Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange	5,604,396.11
All other disbursements	4,692,571.10
Sinking Fund. Reduction of book values of Bonds purchased at a premium	236,160.00
Disbursements	**$36,499,126.51**

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.
FRANCIS W. JACKSON, *Auditor.* ALFRED W. MAINE, *2nd Auditor.*

LIABILITIES.

Assurance Fund (or Reserve)	$235,343,493.00
All other Liabilities	3,117,400.48
Total Liabilities	**$238,460,893.48**
Surplus	**$66,137,170.01**

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance	**$1,116,875,047.00**
New Assurance	**$207,086,243.00**

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement. The Reserve as per the independent valuation of the N. Y. Insurance Department, is $235,032,907. For Superintendent's certificate see Detailed Statement.
J. G. VAN CISE, *Actuary.* R. G. HANN, *Assistant Actuary.*

We have examined the accounts and Assets of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.
WM. A. WHEELOCK, J. H. DUNHAM, C. LEDYARD BLAIR, C. B. ALEXANDER, GEO. H. SQUIRE, *Special Committee of the Board of Directors.*

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, *President.* JAMES H. HYDE, *Vice-President.*
GAGE E. TARBELL, *Second Vice-Pres.* GEORGE T. WILSON, *Third Vice-Pres.* WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, *Fourth Vice-Pres.*
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Secretary.* THOMAS D. JORDAN, *Comptroller.* SIDNEY D. RIPLEY, *Treasurer.*
JAMES B. LORING, *Registrar.* EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M.D., and EDWARD CURTIS, M.D., *Medical Directors.*

DIRECTORS.

J. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE,

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CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,	A. J. CASSATT,	WM. A. TOWER,	JOHN SLOANE,	AUGUST BELMONT,
WM. A. WHEELOCK,	ROBT. T. LINCOLN,	D. O. MILLS,	CHAS. S. SMITH,	SIR WM. C. VAN HORNE,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,	J. J. ASTOR,	GEO. J. GOULD,	WM. ALEXANDER,	THOMAS T. ECKERT,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,	GAGE E. TARBELL,	GEO. T. WILSON,	JOHN J. McCOOK,	A. VAN SANTVOORD,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	MARVIN HUGHITT,	T. DEWITT CUYLER,	H. C. HAARSTICK,	JAMES H. DUNHAM,
GEORGE H. SQUIRE,	WM. H. McINTYRE,	R. W. LAMBERT,	DAVID H. MOFFAT,	C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
THOMAS D. JORDAN,	SAMUEL M. INMAN,	H. M. ALEXANDER,	SIDNEY D. RIPLEY,	WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.,
C. B. ALEXANDER,	BRAYTON IVES,	J. F. DE NAVARRO,	V. P. SNYDER,	THOMAS S. YOUNG.
GEO. W. CARLETON,	ALANSON TRASK,	M. E. INGALLS,	JOSEPH T. LOW,	

N. B.—FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE DETAILED STATEMENT.

NO MAMMOTH STEEL TRUST, SAYS E. H. GARY

Official Statement by the President of Federal Steel.

Declares Deal Being Engineered by J. P. Morgan Will Benefit Stockholders, Consumers, and Workmen.

For the first time since the many reports have been in circulation concerning the proposed transfer of Mr. Carnegie's holdings in the Carnegie Steel Company, and incidentally telling of the alleged formation of a "billion-dollar steel trust," an official statement on the general subject was forthcoming yesterday. This took the form of a typewritten article given out by President E. H. Gary of Federal Steel, as follows:

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are undoubtedly considering plans for the acquisition of the properties of some of the largest iron and steel companies of this country. Presumably they will not make or authorize any official statement until after the plans are perfected. It is probable there will be such ownership or control as to secure perfect and permanent harmony in the larger lines of this industry. It is not intended, however, to obtain control of any line of business or to create any monopoly or trust, or in any way antagonize any principle or policy of the law. The method to be adopted in acquiring properties will not permit any minority stock interest to interfere if such stockholder were so disposed, which is not probable, as his pecuniary interest will influence him otherwise. He will be fully protected in any event. The success of the enterprise will result in great benefit to the investor in securities, the consumers, and the workingmen or employes. Little if any new cash will be required, and therefore the present financial condition will not be disturbed. This statement is made solely on my own responsibility.

Further than this, Mr. Gary would say nothing, declaring that it was only because he had been so besieged by newspaper reporters that he gave out anything at all.

With the typewritten statement in hand, a reporter at once went to the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., and there saw Mr. Morgan personally. The interview, however, profited little.

"Have you anything to say in respect to President Gary's statement—anything to add to it?" Mr. Morgan was asked.

"I didn't even know that he had said anything," was the reply. "I haven't seen it, in any event. Anyway, I have nothing to say; you know that as well as I do. When I have anything to say you may depend upon it that I will say it."

Elsewhere the same reticence was maintained. President Converse of the National Tube Company, who is credited with having sent a dispatch to Pittsburg saying that the papers for the Carnegie transfer had all been signed, though the deal had not been closed, was at his office in the Havemeyer Building during the day, but declined to say anything. This, in fact, was the attitude generally assumed.

As on recent days, Wall Street, where Mr. Gary's statement was put out, busied itself discussing the deal. By some people it was asserted that the statement of the President of Federal Steel was hastened by the resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Fitzgerald. In well-informed quarters it was declared that the statement contained nothing that was surprising. The talk of a "billion-dollar trust" had in conservative quarters always been regarded as ridiculous. What these interests it was known was contemplated—and this THE NEW YORK TIMES has insisted on all along—was not a mammoth trust, but just such a community of interest as to insure a perfect trade understanding and assure an avoidance of a trade war in the future. The policy, in short, is an adaptation of that now ruling among so many of the railway systems. It is noted that Judge Gary points out that little if any new cash will be required to carry out the plans in contemplation. This, it is now declared, is because already Mr. Morgan and his associates have large interests in nearly all the steel companies, the Carnegie Company being the conspicuous exception. It is for this reason that the willingness of Mr. Carnegie to part with his holdings in the Carnegie Company is being taken advantage of, and that negotiations looking to the purchase of that interest are now on and are likely to be concluded at any time. From the Carnegie Company, as the controlling concern in the steel world, much was to be feared as a competitor, were it to fall into unfriendly hands—were it, in other words, to be bought from Mr. Carnegie by interests not identified with other companies, but instead, prepared to wage an aggressive fight to secure business. The probability of just such a contingency Mr. Morgan is credited with seeing, and hence the purchase negotiations.

According to the latest gossip, the deal is to be financed by the National City Bank.

President Lambert of the American Steel & Wire Company was quoted during the day, from Chicago, as declaring that the sale of the Carnegie stock is likely actually to be made within a few days.

In connection with the general situation it is interesting to note the announcement made yesterday that the Australian Government has ordered 17,000 tons of steel rails from the Illinois Steel Company, which is a constituent company of Federal Steel.

On the Stock Exchange the steel stocks yesterday showed much better strength than on the day previous, opening up strong and holding their advance throughout the day. This was due to the early denial of any h

Trade Sale of SHOES

The Most Far-Reaching Economy Movement of the year

THIS is a vast assembling of one of the great necessities of mankind. Perhaps no other one line of merchandise is of such wide human need.

And so this February Trade Sale of Shoes is planned and prepared to meet and satisfy an almost universal response. Some sales interest men, others women; very many are important only to housekeepers; but this Trade Sale of Shoes offers

The Saving of Dollars

for Men, Women and Children all over Greater New York, and many miles beyond!

Every wearer of shoes is interested; for here is every kind—light, heavy, coarse, fine; for work, for dress, for winter, for summer—all

At a Third to a Half Under-Price

Brains, skill, broadest knowledge of Shoes and trade conditions have been working for months in preparation for to-day's announcement.

All new, perfect shoes—no unworthy shoes ever get into this store to sell at any price.

The same methods and conditions which produced the tremendous success of a year ago have brought about the present movement. Only, this time we have done infinitely better because of our experience of a year ago. The present offering being the best collection of Shoes we ever gathered to sell under-price.

The great fountain of supply for this February event is the surplus stocks of factories which in January turn their efforts to making Fall goods, and want their stocks-on-hand out of the way.

The immense distributing power of our New York and Philadelphia stores gives immediate relief without disturbing general trade conditions; so best factories gladly co-operate in the movement that benefits them as greatly as it does us and you.

Other conditions have favored us as well; and the offering to-day is the best, biggest, broadest and completest yet exploited anywhere.

Men's and big Boys' Shoes in the Annex, Fourth avenue and Ninth street, across from the main store. Women's and Children's Shoes in the Basement of the main store, Fourth avenue side.

Men's and Women's Shoes at a Dollar a Pair

Large quantities, and full and complete range of sizes that should last all day. Men's satin oil leather shoes, full round and square toes, laced. Women's black kid, laced and button shoes, good-looking and durable—all $1 a pair. Then here are other price-hints—only a fraction of the story:

The SILK SALE

This morning a gay collection of beautiful Foulards fills the main aisle counters at prices little more than half value. The Rotunda is brilliant with the three score colorings of the plain Taffetas.

Large purchases of crisp, new and popular silks at most unexpected concessions make these prices possible:

85c and $1 Printed Foulards at 55c and 65c.
About fifty varieties to choose from. Main aisle.

75c Colored Taffetas at 55c—
About 60 different colorings. Rotunda.

Foulards at 40c—Worth double—
Mostly light grounds. Under-price Store, Basement.

This is one of the best offerings of well assorted, seasonable silks we have ever made.

Women's Waists

Two lots of handsome, warm flannel waists are reduced in price. May be enough for all day. Should last no longer, for the prices are only very little more than half regular:

$1 for the $1.75 quality. These are of excellent flannel, in navy blue, red, old rose and black; trimmed with 16 rows of narrow black braid; plaited back.

$2.50 for the $4.75 kind. French flannel waists, in navy blue, red, old rose, lavender and gray; back plaited; shield and collar of taffeta silk, neatly plaited.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

This is a store of perennial good values. Not a store of cheap clothing, but one in which only good, honest clothing is sold, and always at low price. A popular store—one that quickly won and deservedly holds wide patronage.

In addition to the usual attractive offerings throughout the splendid stocks, these special lots—perhaps enough of each to last all of to-day:

Five Dollars. Two-piece suits of dark mixed and striped cheviots; double-breasted sack coat; sizes 9 to 16 years. They were already most reasonably priced at $7 and $7.50.

Five Dollars. Three-piece suits for boys of same ages. These are all of blue cheviot; double-breasted sack coat. A quality that would be fairly priced at $7.50.

Five Dollars. Blue serge sailor suits, some also of blue cheviot. Sizes 3 to 16 years. Values up to $7.

Five Dollars. High storm collar reefers of frieze, in gray, blue and brown; warm and strong and stylish. Sizes 4 to 16 years. Were low-priced yesterday at $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Colored Petticoats

Seersucker petticoats at 75c. An excellent quality at this little price. They are in very neat stripes, well made, with deep gathered ruffle, or with umbrella ruffle.

Other pretty styles, and good values all of them, up to $1.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knit Underwear

Here's a splendid double-barreled bargain. You may have heard the report of the first barrel a month ago. That was the January Sale of Underwear—men's, women's and children's. This is the other barrel—the odds and ends of that sale,

At Half the Former Half Prices

Not all sizes—no lots are complete. But it is worth your while to look for yours if the saving possible is *three-quarters or more?*

On sale at 9.30; to give all an opportunity to share them.

Men's Underwear

25c, were 50c and 75c in January Sale:
Merino Shirts, sizes 44 to 52.
Merino Drawers, sizes 46, 48, and 50.

Children's Underwear

12½c each, were 25c in January Sale:
Shirts or Drawers of ribbed cotton.

25c each, were 50c in January Sale:
Vests or Drawers of merino.

Broadway.

Women's Underwear

25c each; were 50c and 75c in January Sale:
Corset Covers of silk and cotton.
Vests of merino. Drawers of merino.
Union Suits of cotton or lisle thread.

50c each, were $1 in January Sale:
Vests of merino. Tights of cotton.
Union Suits of merino.

$1 each, were $1.50 to $3 in January Sale:
Vests of silk.
Union Suits of silk and cotton, or merino.

Men's Shoes—

$1.30—Satin oil and calf; lace; Congress round toe tip and square plain toe; $2 quality.

$1.60—Black calf and enamel grain; lace; full toe with tip; heavy soles; $2.50.

$1.90—Double-sole lace shoes, in new style toes; velour calf, kid, enamel and patent leather; $3 lines.

$2.20—Black wax calf; lace, medium weight, fashionable spring shoes; $3.50 value.

$2.40—Calf, kid and patent leathers, in the new style lasts; suitable for early spring wear; regular $3.50 grades.

$2.85—All leathers in our own best, heavy shoes—mostly lace and heavy soles; many samples of very highest grades; average value would be $4.

Women's Shoes—

$1.30—Black kid; lace and button, with tips, welted soles, neat shapes; good $2 value.

$1.60—Black kid; lace and button; very fine dress shoes—light weight soles and soft uppers; made as a $2.50 grade.

$1.80—Black kid and patent leather of extra good quality; some with heavy welted soles, full round toe and square heels; cheap at $2.50.

$2—Black kidskin, in a dozen sorts—dependable, handsome shoes, the new shapes, shoes that are usual $3 values.

$2.30—Black kidskin; lace and button; of the finest quality. Many of them are equal to our regular $4 grades, and the styles and making are just right.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.15—Heavy-weight satin calf lace shoes, with solid leather soles; sizes 12 to 2; with heels.

$1.25—Heavy-weight calf shoes; lace; with heels. Also some grain kangaroo shoes, with solid soles; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50—Fine calf; lace; some with oak-tanned welted soles; others with heavy machine soles; sizes up to 5½.

$1.70—The best grade of boys' shoes; widely known as standard $2.50 shoes; welted oak leather soles.

Little Men's Shoes—

80c—Sturdy shoes of heavy leather; made like a man's shoe, with wide toes and spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1—Spring heel shoes of black and tan calf; with solid soles and stout tips; sizes 8 to 13½.

$1.25—Black calf spring heel shoes, with broad welted soles; made for best service as well as good looks; sizes 9½ to 13½.

Misses' and Children's Shoes—

50c—Infants' kid shoes; turn soles; sizes 5 to 8. Value 75c.

75c—Infants' shoes of kid and box calf; lace; spring heels; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Kidskin, lace and button; spring heels and tips; sizes 6 to 10½

95c—Kidskin and box calf; lace and button; spring heels; solid heavy shoes in good styles; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Fine kidskin; spring heels; tip; button and lace, in the finest grades; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Misses' sizes of the finer lots of kidskin in several good styles; sizes 11 to 2.

Rubber Shoes---Half Price

There's been too little snow this winter and we must sell these warm water-proof Rubber Shoes from our own stock, at half their value. The little price makes it worth while to have them on hand for the treacherous weeks still ahead.

Women's High 8-button Arctics, wool-lined, **at 85c from $1.75.** Basement.

Men's Romeo-style Alaskas, of fine Jersey cloth, with black fleece lining, **at 60c, from $1.25.** Annex.

Under-price News of CLOTHING for Men

Does the clothes brush fail to make your suit or overcoat look as smart as you would like it to? Is it worth while to be suspicious of your own self-respect and careless of other people's opinions, when the smartest and best ready-made clothes in New York can be had for such little cost as here and now?

We have no further need of these. If you have, you have.

Sack Suits for big men; 40 to 46 chest measures; in fancy and black cheviots; were low-priced at $12 and $15—splendidly made; **now $8.50 a suit.** A few smaller sizes in the lot. These for men who want a dressy suit—cutaway frock suits, made of all-wool black Thibet, serge lined—suits that sold regularly at $12; **now $8.50 a suit.** All sizes from 33 to 42 chest measures.

Men's Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, made of very fine black diagonal and Thibet cloths; some satin lined; principally large sizes. Prices were $15 to $20; **now $8.50 for coats and vests.**

Men's Raglan Overcoats—2 lots just in—made extra long, 48 to 50 inches; materials of dark Oxford rough-faced cheviot; extremely stylish. Made to sell at $30—these at **$15 each.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

MACKINTOSHES and Sweaters for Men

Two offerings that should hurry men to this store this morning. Mackintoshes for spring rains; Sweaters for all year 'round; at these ridiculous prices:

Mackintoshes at $5—
Worth $7.50 to $18. Odd lots, 79 in all, taken from our own stock. Various styles in browns, grays, blues and black. All sizes in the lot; but not complete in any one style.

Men's Sweaters at $2—
About a hundred of these, in navy blue, maroon, black and white; in sizes 34 to 44. Original values $4.50 to $6.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Under-price Store

Chiefest bargain to-day is an offering of excellent

Suit Cases and Traveling Bags a Third Under-price

Good styles made up in best manner. To-day at these prices:

$7.50 Suit Cases at $5—
Of good, strong leather in dark russet shades; steel frames, hand-sewed; lapped sewed edges; inside straps in case and lid; English brass locks. The regular price, $7.50, was moderate. Now $5 each.

Traveling Bags Very Cheap—
Some of cowhide, in russet and other shades, bright or dull finish. All with hand-sewed English frames; 12 to 18 in.; $2.75 to $5—worth almost double.
Alligator bags; hand-sewed frames; brass trimmed; 12 to 15 in. Prices $4.50 to $5; values $6.25 to $10.50.

Women's Muslin Drawers at 15c—
Also of cambric; made with deep hem, with plaits above. Not more than 3 of them to any one purchaser.

Boys' Waists at Little Prices—
Flannel waists and blouses for boys 3 to 14 years, at 50c—value $1. Some at $1.25—an excellent grade that were fairly priced at $2.25; only in 2½ to 10 year sizes. Ferris waists, 2½ to 10 year sizes, at 25c, regularly 50c.

Various Corsets Below Value—
Considerably below regular prices. These fine imported P. D. corsets, that never sell for less than $3 and $4, are now $1.25 and $1.50. All of fine coutil, white and drab; long waist, short hips.
F. N. and Globe corsets, at 65c, instead of $1. These in coutil and sateen, white, drab and black; low bust, short hips.

Fancy Thermometers—
Some in burnt wood decorations at 25c—were 50c. Others ornamental—reliable, too—at 50c, instead of 75c.

February FURNITURE

To-day's news from this February sale is particularly of those pieces that make the home comfortable and luxurious. The present offerings cover every sort of furniture; and the economies are large all the way through.

Couches—

We place on sale this morning two patterns of our regular couches that we will make to order, covered in several colors of velour, either plain or figured. We will sell 400 of the two sorts, which will exhaust our stock of frames.

At $6, from $9—Raised-head couches; 6 ft. long, 26 in. wide; plain seat, full spring construction; upholstered with tow and cotton, and covered in velours of self colors, either plain or striped.

At $12.50, from $18—Raised-head couches; 5 rows of tufting; 6 ft. long, 29 in. wide; full spring construction; all hair upholstered; covered in figured velours of various colors, and fringed.

In addition to the above special couches, these, one of a sort:

At $18, from $25—Plain couch in denim.

At $18, from $28—Tufted couch in velour.

At $35, from $50—Plain couch in figured tapestry.

At $35, from $50—Tufted couch in dark green leather.

At $42, from $54—Tufted couch in embossed linen velour.

At $45, from $65—Tufted couch in tapestry.

Davenports—

At $60, from $120—Mahogany frame davenport; overstuffed back and arms; inlaid panels under arms; covered in green and red figured velour.

Davenports—

At $85, from $125—Mahogany frame sofa; Colonial design; handsomely carved; green moire silk cover.

At $100, from $120—London Club sofa, with four pillows; full spring seat; tufted; decorated with large headed nails; cover of red velour.

At $100, from $140—Mahogany frame sofa; Colonial design; handsomely carved; red linen velour cover.

At $125, from $175—Mahogany frame sofa; Colonial design; handsomely carved; claw feet; green linen velour, embossed figure.

Easy Chairs—

At $15, from $22—English fireside chair in denim.

At $25, from $35—Easy chair; imitation mahogany frame; tufted back; red embossed velour cover.

At $30, from $55—English fireside chair; figured green velour.

At $35, from $52—English fireside chair; embossed red velour.

At $35, from $55—English fireside chair; embossed gold velour.

At $45, from $60—Mahogany frame easy chair; embossed green velour.

At $60, from $70—Mahogany frame arm chair; overstuffed pillow back; bright red velour cover.

Fourth floor.

Girls' COATS

Eight dollars for fine imported box coats for girls of 14 to 16 years of age. These remaining coats, values of which run up to $20, are in the handsomest styles of this season. They're of excellent double-faced materials, in red, blue, black and Oxford gray. A rare opportunity to procure an elegant coat with which to finish this season, and for all of next. The spring coats have begun to arrive. It's their crowding in upon us that makes this very little price. $8 for choice among values up to $20. Second floor, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs

Several interesting lots of handkerchiefs from our regular stock marked at these concessions from prices already a little better than fair:

Handkerchiefs for Men—
Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, full size, desirable widths of hem; our regular $3 quality for $2.50 a dozen.
Also a finer quality—regularly $4.80, at $3.50 a dozen.

Handkerchiefs for Women—
Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs; half-inch and one-inch hems; our regular $3 quality at $2 a dozen.
Also a finer quality—regularly $4.20, at $3 a dozen. Broadway.

Children's Aprons

Various lots of lawn aprons in pretty effects, have new prices to-day—just half yesterday's prices. They are broken lots—some few sizes missing—and some are soiled a little. Many pretty effects in lace and embroidery trimming. Sizes for 2 to 12-year-old children.

35c to 90c—were $1.10 to $1.85

You'll probably find the size you want in one or another desirable style.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good *Old-fashioned* Cocoanut STRIPS

No need to tell what they are, nor how good. Everybody knows them—loves them. These are made of pure San Blas cocoanuts freshly grated and boiled with New Orleans molasses—

20c a pound

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Senator Spooner Seeks to Extend the President's Powers.

So that Until Otherwise Provided His Appointees Shall Govern in All Things as He Directs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) offered the following amendment to the Army Appropriation bill:

"That all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; provided that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend, or repeal the same."

It is believed the Democrats of the Senate will not filibuster against this resolution. They understand fully that the Philippine Islands are not to be abandoned by the United States and that some action must be taken by Congress to provide civil government in those Islands. There may be some debate on the resolution, but Mr. Spooner expects that eventually it will be adopted.

SUBDUING THE FILIPINO.

Military Men Think Hanging of Ladrones and Rebels the Most Effective Measure.

MANILA, Dec. 30.—"The general situation" in reference to efforts toward pacification of the Philippines may be summed up in two words, namely "slow progress." The fact that progress is being made is fully apparent, but that it is slow is equally undeniable. In taking stock on the threshold of the new century the conquest of the Philippines is found to be still very far from actual accomplishment, with no eye witnesses of the conflict willing to hazard opinions as to a time when even an approximate general peace is to be established. Such is the consensus of the views gathered from military and civil officials and from soldiers, sailors, and citizens.

The Americans are occupying about all the important and many unimportant towns; nearly every "hike" has its results in a few insurgents killed and wounded, more arrested and greater or less quantities of arms, ammunition, and supplies captured. In some localities, especially through Northern Luzon and in the Island of Panay, the natives by thousands have sworn allegiance to the United States, but, on the other hand, Aguinaldo is still able to defy capture, and none of his active leaders has been caught or slain within recent months.

The cutting off of insurgent sources of supplies continues to be an unsolved problem. The enormous extent of coast line gives the insurgents ample opportunities for landing almost anything they need, despite the vigilance of some half a hundred boats of the mosquito fleet and the small armed cruisers which patrol the waters of the archipelago. The devices for getting rebel supplies from Manila itself are varied and ingenious, and the fact that the "sinews of war" continue to be raised largely in Manila and other centres has been too often proved to admit of doubt.

The proclamation of Gen. MacArthur is too recent to have shown any widespread general result, although its effects are seen in numerous arrests and prosecutions in Manila and vicinity, chiefly by reason of activities of the Secret Service connected with the Provost Marshal General's Department. It is also stiffening the hitherto weak-kneed patriotism of many so-called amigos who have sought to continue friendly relations with their friends, the enemy, because of fear of the latter's vengeance. The plainly stated notice that the requirements of martial law are to be rigidly enforced is expected to have a broad effect in the way of intimidation.

The deportation of prisoners to Guam is also believed to be proving salutory in the direction of eventual peace, but military men generally believe that the hanging of Ladrones and rebels is the measure of all others the most effective. An instance of this is cited in Pangasinan, Department of Northern Luzon, a province which has become distinguished for its numerous executions, and which has been rapidly and probably effectually pacified, largely through the stringency, it is believed, of its military courts.

The optimistic tone of the recent report of the Philippine Commission is not generally shared by the soldier element. The average military man is inclined, however, to prejudice against the commission. His opinion, as very commonly expressed, is that while the commission is handling many complicated questions which a military government to-day would not be competent to adequately deal with, that nevertheless functions delegated to the commission might better have continued to be administered by the military government until such time as a sufficient degree of peace shall have been established to require turning over the conduct of affairs to Congress.

In other words he is jealous of the division of authority heretofore vested solely in the military Governor. He is inclined to assert that the Commissioners are optimistic because it is, as he believes, their business to be so.

Everybody here agrees that the main drawback is the fact that the two races engaged fail to understand each other. The average native is still wholly unable to comprehend what we are going to do to him, and anyhow he prefers the petty grandeur of the Spaniard official to the democratic simplicity of the American. On the other hand few Americans have the patience and tact necessary to establish entire confidence with the native. Spain never succeeded in controlling the archipelago to the extent to which America controls it to-day, but the elusive and crafty Tagalo has still abundant means of prolonging the chase.

The progress of the past few months, however, though slow, has been sure. While the troops have been driving back the rebels in the larger southern islands, and forces of Wheaton and Bates have penned them in a little more closely throughout Luzon, the Philippine Commission has worked industriously and conscientiously and made interesting beginnings in inaugurating civil government and carrying out the beneficent purposes of the United States.

There is very little glory in the war nowadays, as the weary homeward-bound volunteer can well testify, and no very radical change in the situation, but it is anticipated that vigorous punishments of rebels by enlarged military forces and just and wise administration of affairs by the legislative and executive authorities will result in making 1901 a year of special progress in the Philippines.

MACARTHUR'S PROCLAMATION.

Text of Order Providing for Strict Enforcement of Rules of War in the Philippines.

MANILA, Dec. 27.—The following is the text of Gen. MacArthur's proclamation to the Filipinos issued Dec. 20, ordering that martial law be strictly enforced and classifying all who committed an act inimical to the United States as traitors:

"In the armed struggle against the sovereign power of the United States now in progress in these islands frequent violations of important provisions of the laws of war have recently manifested themselves, rendering it imperative, while rejecting every consideration of belligerency of those opposing the Government in the sense in which the term belligerency is generally accepted and understood, to remind all concerned of the existence of these laws, that exemplary punishments attach to the infringement thereof, and that their strict observance is required, not only by combatant forces, but as well by non-combatants, native or alien, residing within occupied places. In pursuance of this purpose reference is made to the following provisions of the laws of war, as most essential for consideration under present condition.

I. A place, district, or country occupied in consequence of regular military operations by an organized combatant force stands, by reason of said occupation, under the martial law of the occupying army. The commanding General owes protection to all people residing within the places occupied who perform with fidelity the duties imposed upon them, from which consideration results the obligation upon the part of the people and civil officials of the occupied territory of strict obedience to the commanding General of the occupying force.

The present necessity for allusion to the laws of war arises from the fact that many proclamations, recently issued by insurgent commanders, threaten punishment against all native inhabitants of occupied places who accept the reciprocal relations above described, and from the further fact that in prosecution of this policy the mandates of insurgent officers to kidnap and assassinate residents of occupied towns have been successfully executed. It cannot, therefore, be too emphatically declared that all engaged in such transactions, from the authority making the proclamation to the parties of execution, are, collectively and individually, guilty of violation of the laws of war, and must eventually answer for murder or such other crime as may result from their unlawful actions.

"Notice is accordingly given to the insurgent leaders already committed to, or who may be contemplating such a system of war, that the practice thereof will necessarily terminate the possibility of those engaging therein returning to normal civic relations in the Philippines. That is to say, persons charged with violation of the laws of war above enumerated must, sooner or later, be tried for felonious crimes, with all the attending possibilities of conviction; or, as an only means of escape therefrom, must become fugitive criminals beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, which, in effect, means life-long expatriation.

II. Persons residing within an occupied place, who do things inimical to the interests of the occupying army, are known as war rebels, or war traitors, according to the nature of their overt acts, and are punishable at the discretion of the tribunals of the occupying army. To comply with demands of an expelled public enemy, and make no report thereof, creates the presumption that the act is voluntary and malicious. In such a case a plea of intimidation can rarely be accepted. The plain duty of people so threatened is to report the facts, which must, by reason of a common language, be of knowledge to a large part of the resident community, and thereby avert suspicion as to their own good faith and enable the commanding general to act efficiently in behalf of their protection.

When, however, as is known to be the case in many places occupied by United States troops, secret committees are permitted to exist and to act in behalf of the so-called insurgent government by collecting supplies, recruiting men, and sending military information to the insurgent camps, it is not only difficult to afford adequate protection, but the well-disposed people who, from a sense of timidity or misplaced sympathy for neighbors, persist in screening these committees, in effect offer themselves as easy victims to be plundered and murdered, and also expose themselves to the danger of being classified and tried as war traitors against the United States

"The principal object of this proclamation is to instruct all classes throughout the Archipelago as to the requirements of the laws of war in respect of the particulars herein referred to, and to advise all concerned of the purpose to exact, in the future, precise compliance therewith. The practice of sending supplies to insurgent troops from places occupied by the United States, as is now the case, must cease. If contumacious or faint-hearted persons continue to engage in this traffic they must be prepared to answer for their actions under the penalties declared in this article.

"The remarks embodied in the foregoing Article II. apply with special force to the City of Manila, which is well known as a rendezvous from which an extensive correspondence is distributed to all parts of the Archipelago by sympathizers with and by emissaries of the insurrection. All persons in Manila or elsewhere are again reminded that the entire Archipelago, for the time being, is necessarily under the rigid restraints of martial law, and that any contribution of advice, information, or supplies, and all correspondence the effect of which is to give aid, support, encouragement, or comfort to the armed opposition in the field, are flagrant violations of American interests, and persons so engaged are warned to conform to the laws which apply to occupied places as herein set forth.

"The newspapers and other periodicals of Manila are especially admonished that any article published in the midst of such martial environment which by any construction can be classed as seditious must be regarded as intended to injure the army of occupation and as subjecting all connected with the publication to such punitive action as may be determined by the undersigned.

"Men who participate in hostilities without being part of a regularly organized force, and without sharing continuously in its operations, but who do so with intermittent returns to their homes and avocations, divest themselves of the character of soldiers, and if captured, are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war. It is well known that many of the occupied towns support and encourage men who habitually assume the semblance of peaceful pursuits, but who have arms hidden outside of the towns, and periodically slip out to take part in guerrilla war.

"The fact that such men have not heretofore been held responsible for their actions is simply an evidence of the solicitude of the United States to avoid all appearance of harshness in pacifying the islands, and not of any defect in the law itself. The people of the archipelago are now instructed as to the precise nature of the law applicable in such cases, and are warned to mistrust leaders who not only require soldiers to expose themselves to the ordinary vicissitudes of campaign, but insist upon duties that necessarily expose all who engage therein to the possibility of trial for a capital offense.

"War, in its earliest form, was an act of violence which, from the very nature of primitive humanity and of the forces employed, knew no bounds. Mankind, from the beginning of civilization, however, has tried to mitigate and to escape, as far as possible, from the consequences of this barbarous conception of warlike action, and to that end conventions have been held from time to time—international discussion of the customs and usage of war—in the hope that some means might be devised to regulate by rule the beneficent instincts of humanity.

"As a consequence of such conferences a code has slowly evolved which, although uncertain in many particulars, contains certain fundamental principles, which have been accepted and are now insisted upon by the public opinion of the world. The articles discussed in this paper have been adopted by all civilized nations. Their careful perusal by the people, it is hoped, will induce all who are eager for the tranquilization of the archipelago to combine for mutual protection and united action in behalf of their own interests and the welfare of the country."

TRADE WITH INSURGENTS.

Many Manila Business Men Have Relations with the Rebels—Evidence Against D. M. Carman.

MANILA, Feb. 8.—Since the arrest of Theodore Carranza and D. M. Carman, a former Californian, (who are charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents,) evidence has been rapidly developing tending to show that not the Carman Company alone, but many business men in Manila have been having relations with the insurgents.

The Secret Service officers to-day brought from Pagsanjan three natives, Cosme, Almonte, and Llamos, members of Gen. Cailles's Insurgent Committee, in that district. The papers found on them were so personally incriminating that they were led to divulge damaging information concerning Carman and others not arrested. Cosme acknowledged he was Carman's partner in insurgent trading. Llamos has become distinguished by his oratory among the Filipinos.

It has been ascertained that Fabella withdrew $10,000 of the funds of Gen. Cailles's Insurgent Committee that had been deposited in the Spanish-Filipino Bank, and invested it in two steamers and a tobacco concern. The police will seize the property. Manager Balbas of the bank, who had loaned Carman a considerable sum of money without security, is under suspicion.

New incriminating evidence was received by the Provost Marshal to-day.

Gen. Young, the commander of Northwestern Luzon, is to return to the United States. Gen. Bell, the Provost Marshal of Manila, will succeed him.

There had been considerable misunderstandings between the military and the new provincial officers at Benguet, based partly on the belief of the subordinate military officers that Provincial Secretary Scheerer has been an insurgent sympathizer. Mutual understandings have been reached and the military in Benguet have been ordered to co-operate fully with the civil authorities.

GEN. OTIS KNEW CARMAN.

Says Man Arrested for Dealing with Philippine Insurgents Was Useful.

According to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, who was at the Murray Hill yesterday, D. M. Carman, who was arrested in Manila for communicating with the natives, is a sharp trader, who has never been employed in the Secret Service by the Government.

"When I got to Manila," said the General, "Carman was in control of practically all the lighters in the harbor, and had many contracts for the moving of troops and supplies. I believe he posed as a representative of the San Francisco Board of Trade, and he had a correspondent's pass signed by the Secretary of War. Carman was back of a company that got the contract for building the barracks at Nepa.

"Once a wealthy Filipino merchant, Señor La Garda, who was at one time Aguinaldo's treasurer, complained that Carman's trading boats had gotten through the lines and were carrying on a rich trade with the insurgents, while the other boats of native merchants could not pass the lines up the river. I never found out how Carman's boats got through the lines, but I had him sent for and instructed that he should keep back altogether.

"Carman managed to secure control of pretty much all of the army supplies and transportation equipment, even to native boats and lighters, and the Quartermaster's Department had trouble with him, but he was never arrested by me for any offense. He was very useful to the army. He was always able to supply beasts of burden when nobody else could do so.

"Carman once acted as a sort of quasi-Commissioner. He came to me with a statement from Judge Torres of Cebu asking that I join with him and others in trying to keep the peace. Torres was sent by me to Aguinaldo, who made Torres the head of a committee composed of officers of his army and others to talk with my officers. These men consulted with me, but nothing came of it."

CONFERENCE ON WAR TAX BILL.

Ways and Means Committee, on Democratic Proposal, Agrees to Ask for One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee today for the purpose of acting on the Revenue Reduction bill resulted in something of a surprise by the adoption of a resolution, submitted by the minority through Representative Richardson of Tennessee, for a disagreement to the Senate amendments in bulk and requesting a conference with the Senate. This was an amendment to the majority resolution, which does not provide for a conference with the Senate.

The Republican members had been in conference, but apparently had fixed on no exact programme. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio first moved to report the bill back to the House with a disagreement to the Senate amendments, and Mr. Richardson followed with his amendment adding the request for a conference. The vote on the Richardson amendment was taken first. All of the Republicans voted against it, except Messrs. Payne and Hopkins, who simply voted present. This would have defeated the amendment had not Mr. Babcock changed his negative vote to present. This left a tie, which was broken when Mr. Payne, who had been recorded as present, changed to the affirmative, thus carrying the amendment. The voting was accompanied by much good-natured badinage.

The effect of the committee's action, if concurred in by the House, will be to bring about a conference for the final adjustment of the differences between the two houses.

Following the meeting of the committee the Republican members held a conference which did not, however, bring about any change of plans. It was stated afterward as explaining the votes of some of the Republican members that during the discussion yesterday the Republicans were evenly divided on the question of a conference. Considerable feeling was displayed over to-day's result. On the other hand, the Democratic members of the committee were highly elated at the outcome. Some of the Republican members of the committee openly expressed the opinion that the action taken meant the ultimate acceptance of the bill as the Senate had changed it, increasing the reductions from about $30,000,000 to approximately $40,000,000.

SENATE DISCUSSES THE NAVY.

Considers the Advisability of Reducing the Course at the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate today considered the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill was read in full, the committee amendments, except in two instances, being agreed to. An amendment was reported from the Naval Committee and agreed to, providing that the promotion of officers of the navy and Marine Corps, made on account of war services, shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers.

The first amendment of the committee, which was reserved, related to the issuing of commissions to naval cadets and involved the length of study at the Naval Academy. The House provision, which the Senate committee had stricken out, was that the cadets who had completed the four years' course at the academy should be commissioned at once.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) explained why the House provision had been stricken out. By the House provision, he said, 142 officers would be "dumped" into the navy at one time at the foot of the list, thus creating what was known technically as "hump" in the list. This "hump" would stop the promotion of the younger officers. It was not expected, Mr. Hale said, that officers should be provided immediately for all the war vessels authorized. If such a plan were followed it would cost $100,000,000 a year for the navy.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) pointed out that two vessels of the American Navy—small vessels it was true—were in command of four-year cadets of the Naval Academy, yet they were denied commissions, although they were performing the duties of officers.

Mr. Hale maintained that the work now being performed by those cadets was "good exercise" for them, and was properly fitting them for commissions at the conclusion of their six years' course.

Mr. Cafferty (Dem., La.,) and Mr. Foraker supported the House provision. Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) supported the Senate amendment. In this connection he complained that too many of the naval officers now were "holding down soft berths ashore, frolicking and dancing, instead of doing duty at sea."

Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.,) and Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) both members of the Naval Committee, made vigorous protests against the striking out of the House provision.

The old question of the length of the course of study at the Naval Academy was thrashed over fully. Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) a member of the Naval Committee, and at one time Secretary of the Navy, declared in the course of an extended speech that no greater mistake could be made than to reduce the course from six years to four.

The bill was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

ARMY NOMINATIONS HELD UP.

Senate Committee Delays Action on Appointments of Gens. Grant, Wood, and Bell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably the nomination of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles to be Lieutenant General, and also the three nominations to the office of Major General under the Army Reorganization bill. All the nominations to be Brigadiers also were favorably acted upon, except those of Gen. Wood, Gen. Fred D. Grant, and Gen. Bell. These three were held up in order to permit further investigation.

It is said that in the committee there was no disagreement to the action taken. The feeling which prevailed was that Gens. Wood, Bell, and Grant had not seen sufficient military service to entitle them to promotion over many older and experienced officers. While it was stated that the action of the committee was not final, there was an impression that the confirmation of the other nominations should be made first.

The Senate during the day confirmed the promotions made in the cavalry, artillery, infantry, and staff appointments made Feb. 4, under the new law, and also some other military and naval promotions.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

George P. Bennett, Register of the Land Office at Rapid City, S. D.

George D. Corson of Illinois, to be Agent for the Indians of the San Carlos Agency, Arizona.

FATE OF THE SUBSIDY BILL SEEMS SETTLED

So-Called Republican "Harmony" Strengthens the Opposition.

Democrats Look for Offers of Amendment to Make the Measure Less Offensive—Attempt to Fix Time for a Vote Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Aldrich's repeated taunting of the Democrats of the Senate with accusations of filibustering does not seem to have helped him or Senator Frye or Senator Hanna to feel more confident of the passage at this session of the Ship Subsidy bill. Indeed, the holding of two night sessions, with early morning sessions a few hours after, with the deliberate intention of forcing the Democrats to abandon their opposition to the subsidy scheme, has not only succeeded in provoking a deeper determination on the Democratic side to resist the bill, but it has incidentally shown to Mr. Aldrich and the public that a good deal of the bragging about the "harmonious" feeling on the Republican side has been language without fact to support it.

The announcement has been made to-day that for the present night sessions will not be continued, and that an attempt to reach a vote by that method will not be renewed until some time next week, the explanation being that inquiry among the Democrats has led the subsidy managers to discover that the opposition is weakening and is no longer disposed to filibuster, and may be induced to agree to a day for debating.

To begin, this announcement did not fully explain. The policy of forcing the bill through in night sessions was not abandoned solely because of objection to the useless and uncomfortable meetings, but in consequence of a revelation made at last night's session. The debate had gone along without demonstrating anything except that all the Democrats except one must be angry and few of the Republicans interested when it was proposed to vote on an amendment offered by Senator Aldrich. Just as that motion was about to be proceeded with Senator Jones made the motion that the Senate adjourn.

If the Republicans had been "harmonious" and willing to show their united front, this was a good opportunity to make the alignment. On the vote 10 Republicans voted "Aye" with the Democrats and Populists, and 22 Republicans voted in the negative. The motion was lost, but the Republican vote in the affirmative was significant. It was made up by Allison, (Iowa,) Bard, (Cal.,) Beveridge, (Ind.,) Deboe, (Ky.,) Dolliver, (Iowa,) Fairbanks, (Ind.,) Foraker, (Ohio,) McMillan, (Mich.,) Perkins, (Cal.,) and Spooner, (Wis.) These ten Senators have at one time and another been mentioned as doubtful of the wisdom, honesty, or necessity of the Subsidy bill.

Mr. Frye evidently appreciated the significance of the vote, and he at once permitted the adjournment to take place. Mr. Aldrich has had time to-day to consider the breaking of the subsidy line, and he can appreciate the situation when it has a label on it.

After all the palaver about Democratic filibusters and Republican harmony, a little midnight vote has shown that all the Republicans do not desire subsidies to be granted on the terms of the Hanna bill, and that something more must be done to induce them to take the dose.

The Democrats will not drop their opposition. They will not agree to a time to vote on the bill, and they see enough encouragement on the other side to justify them in insisting that the bill shall not be voted upon until it has been shown by its promoters to be a just and necessary measure. The Democrats are determined that some Republican analysis of the bill shall be made, if they can secure it by frequent and pointed demands upon Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Frye. They confidently look for offers of amendment to make it less offensive to the opposition, but Mr. Jones will be inclined to be suspicious of compromises extended at so late a day in the session.

The Democrats now suggest that if business of importance is being delayed, the country can see that it is the Republicans who are trying to drive through the "intolerable subsidy scheme to rob the Treasury" and not the opposition of the Democrats that is consuming time and wasting opportunity. There would be no opposition to the most expeditious passage of the regular appropriation bills.

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Chandler Suggests an Extra Session as a Solution of the Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—When the Ship Subsidy bill was taken up to-day in the Senate, Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) made an appeal that a time be fixed for a vote upon the pending measure. He was exceedingly desirous for a vote. Personally, he said, he had no more desire for night sessions than any other Senator. He hoped that the Senate might agree upon some time for a vote—a time far enough off to permit the necessary latitude for proper debate.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said he did not think that at this time any agreement could be made for a vote.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) said he could understand perfectly the views of those opposed to the measure, but he believed the Senate would be indulgent, as it always had been, with Senators who desired to prepare speeches upon the measure. He suggested that Senators should bear in mind that the pending measure was in effect a political measure, and that the majority would have to assume the responsibility for it. He did not believe there was any desire to filibuster against the bill.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) expressed his admiration for the "wisdom and diplomacy always exhibited by the Senator from Maine," (Mr. Hale,) and for the "placid way in which he has attempted to smooth the troubled waters here." He inquired, however, how Senators could prepare speeches when they were now under full head of steam from 7 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. Hale replied that those who desired to prepare speeches would find time to do so.

Mr. Tillman said he had no great objections to a vote upon the bill, provided he could be absolved from any responsibility for permitting the passage of the measure, because, in his opinion, the more rope the Republicans were given in drawing money from the Treasury the sooner would they hang themselves.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) suggested that the solution of the pending question was to be found in an extra session of Congress. He did not think the passage of the appropriation bills at this session was vital. It was an injurious custom to try to force through Congress at a short session much important legislation in addition to the appropriation bills. Mr. Chandler, later in the day, introduced a bill providing that Congress shall assemble on the second Monday in March, 1901, and on the same day in each second year thereafter. The object of the bill as proclaimed in its title is "to provide for additional sessions of Congress."

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) declared his willingness to accept responsibility for an extra session called to pass appropriation bills which might fail by reason of the debate upon the Shipping bill. "The extra session will be your affair," said he, "not ours. We can go fishing."

Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.) spoke in support of the measure, dealing particularly with it in connection with the advancement of Southern industries and Southern agriculture. It was, in his opinion, the most vital measure presented to Congress in recent years, as it proposed to build up an industry not only valuable in itself, but specially valuable in advancing the interests of the entire country. He produced facts and figures to prove that the South was particularly interested in the enactment of the pending measure.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pritchard's speech the Shipping bill was laid aside temporarily.

HOUSE PASSES PENSION BILLS.

Disposes of 184 Private Measures During the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Private pension legislation was the regular order in the House to-day. It was probably the last day to be devoted to private pension legislation by the House of Representatives in this Congress. High-water mark, made in the Fifty-first Congress, was almost reached, when 184 bills were passed, against 197 passed at a single session in the former Congress. In all, the House at this Congress has passed about 900 bills, a number considerably exceeded in the Fifty-first.

A General Pension bill was passed to restore to the pension rolls widows of soldiers of the rebellion who subsequently married and became widowed or divorced. By the terms of the bill, however, its benefits are limited to widows of soldiers who were married before the close of the rebellion, and who are now dependent upon their own labor for support.

Revenue Cutter Service Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service are recommended by the President:

First Lieutenants to be Captains—Albert Buhner, South Carolina; Walstein A. Failing, New York.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—Ellsworth P. Bertholf, New Jersey; Staley M. Landrey, Maryland.

Third Lieutenants to be Second Lieutenants—Eben Barker, Massachusetts, and Oscar G. Haines, New Jersey.

John Boedeker of Massachusetts to be Third Lieutenant.

Special Election in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 8.—Gov. Hill issued a call to-day for a special election in the Fourth Congressional District, to be held April 8, to choose a successor to Congressman C. A. Boutelle, resigned.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent the following army nominations to the Senate:

Regular Army.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel—Major John G. Butler.

INFANTRY.

Captains, to be Majors—William Paulding, Tenth Regiment; Lorenzo W. Cooke, Third; Francis E. Eltonhead, Twenty-first.

CAVALRY.

First Lieutenants, to be Captains—Selah R. H. Tompkins, Seventh Regiment; Sedgwick Rice, Seventh; Arthur Thayer, Third; John T. Haines, Fifth; Cecil Stewart, Fourth; Floyd W. Harris, Fourth; John T. Nance, Sixth; Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Eighth; John J. Pershing, Tenth; Peter E. Traub, First.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captains and Assistant Surgeons, to be Surgeons, with rank of Major—Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon; William C. Borden, Edgar A. Mearns, Guy L. Edie, William D. Crosby, William L. Kneedler.

Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant—Arthur W. Morse, Illinois; Frank C. Baker, District of Columbia; Henry S. Kiersted, Pennsylvania; Allie W. Williams, Georgia; John J. Reilly, New York; Jerome Stewart Chaffee, New York.

Volunteers.

First Lieutenant O. Fuqua, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George M. Hoffer, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; First Sergt. Benjamin M. Van Wart, Forty-sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant; Sergt. Major George B. Kelley, Forty-ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, to be Surgeons, with the rank of Major—Joseph M. Heller, District of Columbia; Arlington Pond, Vermont; Robert H. Zaner, Pennsylvania; Walter Whitney, Illinois. Also Henry D. Thomason, Michigan, late Major and Surgeon; United States Volunteers; S. O. L. Potter, California, late Major and Surgeon, United States Volunteers; William Bowen, Tennessee, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers; Joseph N. Henry, Pennsylvania, Major and Surgeon Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain—Clark I. Wertenbaker, Ohio; Frank A. E. Disney, New York; Charles H. Andrews, New York; Robert M. Enders, Sr., Arkansas; Matthew Leepers, Missouri; Charles Anderson, California; James S. Kennedy, Pennsylvania; Guy E. Bailey, Michigan; George A. McHenry, Mississippi; Edward F. Horr, New York; Shannon Richmond, Missouri; Elmer S. Tenney, New Hampshire; James F. Presnell, Iowa; Frederick H. Sparrenberger, New Jersey; Irwin E. Bennett, Pennsylvania; James H. McCall, Tennessee; Harold W. Cowper, New York; Dwight B. Taylor, Ohio. Also, Frank P. Kenyon, Kentucky, late Major and Surgeon, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers; James J. Erwin, Ohio, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers; Thomas C. Stunkard, Indiana, late Major and Surgeon, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers and Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edward R. Morris, Assistant Surgeon, in addition to his present duties at Fort Wayne, Mich., will perform the duties of examiner of recruits in Detroit.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service Feb. 7 of Major Clarence E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, upon his own application after over thirty years' service.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department at the call of the President of the board for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General; Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, Sixth Artillery; Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon; Capt. Edwin A. Root, Tenth Infantry, recorder. Major Charles Newbold, Paymaster, is ordered to report to the President of the board.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, on official business pertaining to the inspection of azimuth instruments made by that firm for the Ordnance Department.

Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to temporary duty in that department.

Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties at Honolulu, will relieve Capt. Adam Slaker, Artillery Corps, of his duties as Acting Depot Commissary at that place.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Chicago and the Atlanta arrived at Puerto Belgrano to-day.

The Prairie left Baltimore to-day for the Boston Navy Yard, where she will go out of commission.

The Pompey has left Cavite for Hongkong.

The Mayflower arrived at Fort de France to-day.

The Yankton and the Vixen have arrived at Gibara.

The torpedo boat Foote has arrived at the Delaware Breakwater.

The Potomac has arrived at Port Tampa.

Fire in the Hotel Savoy.

A fire last night in a chimney of the Hotel Savoy, 769 Fifth Avenue, caused some excitement. A small boy called the attention of Patrolman Becker of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was standing at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to the blaze, and an alarm was turned in. Before the arrival of the engine some employes had extinguished the fire with a pail of salt. The hotel fire apparatus had been made ready for use, but was not needed. The damage was trifling.

New Trolley Line Planned.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A company is being organized here to build a trolley line from here to Kensico station on the New York and Harlem Railroad, about three miles above this village. The projectors of the road also intend purchasing a tract of land between Washington's Headquarters and Kensico, upon which to establish a Summer resort park.

Chicago Department Store Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The four-story department store of J. C. Lutz & Co., 998 Milwaukee Avenue, burned to-night. Loss, $75,000.

We've gathered up the tail-enders from our suit sale—all that's left of the 450 odd put on sale last Monday.

To-day is the last shot you'll have at 'em—if your size is left never mind the original price ($12.50 to $20.)

Yours to-day for $8.75.

Every other thing to dress you correctly.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Just a Glimpse
At the Special Features of
To-day's *Evening Post*

FAMOUS NEW YORK FAMILIES
The Van Rensselaers.

OUT OF A MUSTY DIARY
Passages in the Life of an Obscure Young Man.

BROADWAY FIFTY YEARS AGO
The Days of Shade Trees and Beaux.

WHEN THE DESERT CREPT IN
Return of the Sea to the Colorado Sands.

FINE LACES
Six Hundred Years of Lace-making.

The Evening Post
TO-DAY TO-DAY

The Light Garments

of Spring are being planned now. Whether they are tailor or dressmaker made, all the gowns should have the best of small finishings. The best hook for cloth, cotton or silk is the

SNAP HOOK & EYE

The 20th Century Hook.

It is strong, light and flat, easily sewed on and used. Holds loose bodices firmly and closes tight ones easily. Made in sizes 3 and 4. If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cents for a sample card.

SNAP HOOK & EYE CO., 377 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Grandest of All Grand Pianofortes.
THE STEINERTONE.

"The present pianoforte IS NOT AN ARTISTIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENT. It is made on old and established principles, and no deviation has been made for half a century in its construction.

Its process of production is the same as the manufacturing of carriages, sewing machines and bicycles, and many other articles in general use. The larger the output of the manufacturer, the cheaper the article can be put on the market.

The Steinertone Grand Piano is the outgrowth of the Twentieth Century. It is the invention of that well-known musician Morris Steinert, who has devoted his time for many years in search of new principles in pianoforte building, and who has finally succeeded in constructing a Grand Piano on scientific principles that elevates the present pianoforte to a higher plane, and at once, in accordance with his valuable investigations, into a musical instrument that is superior to anything ever produced in the domain of pianoforte building.

While this great advance in pianoforte building has been fully accomplished, another most important step, and one that crowns the efforts of the inventor of the Steinertone Grand Piano, is the cheering fact that the Steinertone Grand Piano, in view of the simplicity of construction of the action, can be sold at almost

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS LESS

than the Grand Pianos of all other so-called first-class makers of these instruments, all of which are built on antiquated principles."

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 18th St.,) N. Y.

THE
NEW CORSET

Supports the bust in natural position without confining it.

The up-to-date woman no longer tolerates the straight jacket.

She subordinates the corset to her own figure.

When she is gowned the natural curves of the bust, hips and waist are in evidence, and this is possible with no other corset.

It is the only Standard over which a perfect-fitting costume can be gracefully worn.

Price, $6.00 up.

VAN ORDEN,
164 Fifth Avenue Between 21st and 22d Sts. NEW YORK
(Formerly 923 Broadway.)

DELAWARE DEAD-LOCK STILL ON.

Addicks Faction Refuses to Desert Its Choice—Democrats Confer.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 8.—The Senatorial dead-lock is as firm as ever. The Union Republicans (Addicks) held a conference to-day and formally rejected the proposition of the regular Republicans to effect a compromise by electing Lieut. Gov. Cannon and Attorney General Ward (Republicans) as the two United States Senators.

The reply to the proposal, which was drawn up by State Senator Allee, the Addicks leader, was submitted by him to Representative Flinn of the regular Republicans. It contains a counter-proposition in the form of an agreement to support either of the candidates named or any other Republican, if the regulars will only "aid in electing the candidate selected by us." The (regulars say that, as Addicks would be their choice, and as he is the sole bone of contention, the suggestion will not be considered.

The twenty-two Democrats also met to-day for the first time since they selected Democratic State Chairman Saulsbury and Senator Kenney as their Senatorial nominees. They discussed the situation and adjourned to meet on Monday, when action may be taken on the matter of "distributing bouquets" among other Democrats.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 8.—The Senatorial vote to-day resulted: Corbett, 30; Smith, 26; McBride, 19; Hermann, 6; Fulton, 2; Moore, 1; Williams, 1; paired, 2; absent, 3; not voting, 9.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was: Allen, (Fus.,) 52; W. P. Thompson, (Fus.,) 28; Crounse, 6; Currie, 20; Heiner, 5; Hinshaw, 14; Hitchcock, 25; Meiklejohn, 29; D. E. Thompson, 34; Rosewater, 16; Martin, 9; Kinkaid, 4; Berge, (Fus.,) 6; scattering, 10.

HELEN

LOCAL OPTION TAX BILL

Public Hearing at Albany Arranged for Next Thursday.

Chamber of Commerce Delegation to Advocate the Measure—Interest in the Governor's Tax Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Elsberg has arranged for a hearing next Thursday before the State Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment upon the bill introduced by him to amend the tax law by providing for the apportionment of State taxes and for local option in taxation. This is the tax measure to which the New York Chamber of Commerce has given its approval. The Chamber of Commerce will send a large delegation to advocate the passage of the bill. Before the time set for the hearing the visitors will have an audience with the Governor and give him their views upon the tax bills which were introduced to carry out his recommendations.

Senator Elsberg, who introduced the bill in the Senate, and Assemblyman Davis, who presented it in the other House, are of the opinion that ultimately the State will have to come to the local option plan of taxation, and they see no reason why the feature of the bill vesting in a Board of Apportionment the powers now exercised by the Board of Equalization should not be adopted at this time. The provision for a Board of Apportionment is that it shall consist of the Commissioners of the General Land Office and the three Commissioners of Taxes.

This board shall meet in Albany on the first Tuesday in September of each year, and at such meeting shall ascertain the tax each county shall pay, by determining the proportion its gross revenue for the preceding year bears to the gross revenue of all the tax districts of the State for the same year. The Controller shall then fix the percentage of State tax which each county shall pay, and mail a statement of the amount to the County Clerk and to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of each county. This plan, it is said, would determine equitably what proportion of the State tax burden each county ought to pay. The contention of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the movers of the bill in the Legislature is that Manhattan now pays largely in excess of the amount which would be charged against it under a fair apportionment.

The effort of Gov. Odell to abolish direct taxation for State purposes in New York by assessing the surplus of corporations is attracting attention throughout the country. Since the hearing on the tax bills have been begun in Albany, there has been substantial evidence of this widespread interest. To the officials of the State Government have come requests from members of the Legislatures of nearly every State in the Union for copies of the Governor's tax bills. The corporations throughout the country are also evincing a strong interest in the hearings on the measures.

The demand for copies of the tax bills from legislators of other States is believed here to foreshadow imitation of Gov. Odell's plan should it prove successful, and the fact that corporations all over the country are posting themselves upon the hearings indicates that they expect to be called upon to make the same fight against the taxation which the corporations in this State are now making.

NEW REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN.

Gov. Odell Not in Favor of the Old Project and Prepares a Substitute.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—It is understood on the best of authority to-day that the Congressional reapportionment scheme for the State as so far prepared has not met with the approval of Gov. Odell, and that a new one has been prepared that contemplates leaving the up-State districts practically as they are, except as to renumbering. The proposition as now prepared contemplates an extra district in Kings County, the divorcement of Queens County from the present First District, leaving Suffolk and Nassau Counties in that district; the addition of Queens County to Senator Sullivan's east side district, and the disfranchisement of Westchester from the Sixteenth District, which now takes in part of the Twenty-fourth Ward of New York City.

The arrangement as contemplated of the districts where the changes are to occur is as follows:

First District—Counties of Nassau and Suffolk.

Second Dicatrict—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth, and five districts of the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn.

Third District—Twenty-second, Ninth, Twentieth, Seventh, and remaining districts of the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn.

Fourth District—Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and all but five districts of the Twenty-third and one-half of the Twenty-seventh Ward, Brooklyn.

Fifth District—Eighth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, and remainder of Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn.

Sixth District—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards.

Seventh District—One-half of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards of Brooklyn.

Queens County is added to New York County and Westchester is taken away fro it, and New York County, with Queens, will be given two extra districts, making it include the Eighth, Ninth Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth, the two new districts being made in the northern wards of New York City.

Nineteenth District—Westchester and Rockland. The other districts will be renumbered from Twentieth to Thirty-seventh.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The State Board of Health bill, providing for a single-headed commission, on the order of second reading in the House this morning, was amended by Mr. Kelsey so as to give to the Deputy Commissioner the same powers conferred upon the Commissioner during the latter's absence from the city. The bill as amended was then advanced to third reading.

Among the other bills advanced to third reading was the Buffalo Grade Crossing bill of Senator Hills, and Mr. Allds's measure, appropriating $255,000 for paying interest on the canal debt.

The Fowler bill, appropriating $170,000 for rebuilding and equipping the State Normal School at Fredonia, recently destroyed by fire, was advanced to third reading, as was also T. D. Lewis's bill, appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary repairs to the canals.

The Henry bill, which generally amends the military law, was advanced to third reading without debate.

President pro tem Ellsworth presided at this morning's session of the Senate, at which thirteen Senators were present.

Assemblyman Darrison's bill, amending an act incorporating a cemetery association, and Senator Ambler's, amending and incorporating the Hyde Park Fire Department, were advanced to a third reading.

Senator Sullivan introduced a bill providing for the acquisition by the City of New York of certain lands and water rights, including land under water, adjacent to and surrounding Ward's Island, in the East River, as an addition to the grounds of the Manhattan State Hospital. The bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal. It passed both houses last year, but was vetoed by the Mayor. The bill was advanced to a third reading and referred.

Both the Senate and the Assembly adjourned until Monday night at 8:30 o'clock.

OPPOSE CHANGING LUNACY LAW.

Managers of Charities Aid Association Pass Resolutions.

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association at a meeting held yesterday afternoon passed resolutions against Senate Bill No. 255 and Assembly Bill No. 396. These bills propose to repeal the existing provision of law which requires that the President of the State Commission in Lunacy must be a physician who has had five years actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane and who has had experience in the management of institutions for the insane.

The Board of Managers opposes the bills "because the extensive powers possessed by the State Commission in Lunacy require knowledge of the construction and equipment of buildings especially designed for the treatment and custody of the insane; experience of the requisite number and qualifications of physicians, nurses, and employes in State hospitals for the insane, and of their proper salaries; a knowledge of the quantity and quality of food supplies to be allowed, and because the State Commission in Lunacy is practically a court of appeals, to which an appeal may be taken in behalf of any person who is forcibly detained in a private or public institution for the insane, and who it is claimed is not insane."

BILL TO REGULATE BARBERS.

Employers and Employes Watch It and Each Other at Albany.

Both the Master Barbers' Association and the different barbers' unions in this city, it was stated yesterday, are very anxious about the fate of a "bill for the regulation of barber shops," which is now before the Legislature. The employers and the unions decided yesterday to appoint representatives to watch the progress of the bill, as, while both favor it, the employers fear that the unions may have an amendment slipped in which would be to the disadvantage of the employers and the unions fear that the employers may slip in a counter amendment.

The bill is entitled "An act to regulate the occupation of barbers and to provide for the sanitary inspection of barber shops." It provides for the appointment of a State Board of Examiners, which will pass on the qualifications of all persons who want to practice the calling of a barber in towns of over 5,000. No practicing barber can work, under the provisions of the bill, in a town or city of over 5,000 population without a certificate from the State Board of Examiners.

The bill also provides for the sanitary inspection of barber shops and lays down a code of hygienic rules. A violation of the law is punishable with a fine of $25, imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, or both. Both the employing barbers and the unions have been trying for over three years to pass a bill similar to the present one.

NEW TRANSIT PROPOSITION.

Bill to Enable Local Authorities to Relocate Routes.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Bedell introduced a bill this morning which may be called a transit improvement proposition for the entire State. The bill authorizes the local authorities of any city, town, or village to relocate upon any other street, streets, or highways, the whole or any portion of the railway, stage, or transportation route owned by companies and to compel the reconstruction of such lines along the new routes, if the change will promote the public interest.

The bill provides that no such change shall be made until the owners of the original route have filed a certificate of acceptance of the new route, nor until the owners of one-half of the property along the new route have consented to such change, and also providing that in the case of a street railroad no such relocated route shall be located in any portion of a highway upon which there is a street railroad already in operation.

The municipal authorities shall express their decision as to such change of route by resolution after a public hearing has been given. The relocated route must be in operation a year after consents have been obtained and certificates filed.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. AHERN—Requiring that all repairing and reflagging of the streets, avenues, and public places in cities, be done by day's work, and that none but citizens and residents be employed.

Mr. BAKER—Providing for the establishment of a normal manual training school at Elbridge, Onondaga County.

Mr. DUSENBURY—Appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Lieut. John Graham and his comrades of the militia, who were massacred by Indians at Grahamville, Sullivan County.

Mr. BURNETT—Appropriating $8,500 to provide office and laboratory facilities at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the code relative to the Statute of Limitations in actions to recover for personal injuries by providing that plaintiff must show on the trial that a written notice stating the time and place of the alleged injury, was served on the defendant within sixty days after the date of the accident.

Mr. HATCH—Bringing elevated railroads or surface railroads not operated by steam under the provisions of the corporate franchise tax law, providing that they shall pay an annual tax to the State of five-tenths of 1 per cent. upon gross earnings, and 3 per cent. upon the amount of dividends declared or paid in excess of 4 per cent. upon the actual amount of paid-up capital.

Mr. W. SMITH—Reducing the assessment from 50 to 20 per cent. on the amount of damages awarded for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette in New York City.

Mr. S. W. SMITH—To permit boards of Supervisors to enact local laws limiting the speed at which vehicles may be ridden or driven upon highways.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Regulating the price of gas in the Borough of Queens at $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Mr. COUGHTRY—To permit title guarantee companies to incorporate under the mutual plan.

Those bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator TRAINOR—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York in their discretion to rehear charges and reappoint Lawrence Tallon as patrolman.

Also, to amend the charter of New York relative to the Court of Special Sessions, providing that an appeal may be taken from the court in certain proceedings on the defendant filing a bond.

Senator HENNESSY—Establishing a viaduct across Jerome Park reservoir from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, New York City.

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the general corporation law providing that one instead of two Directors of corporations shall be a resident of this State.

Senator TRAINOR—Amending the New York City charter, providing that in all actions brought by the Corporation Counsel to recover penalties for violation of laws or ordinances, he shall not be required to pay the clerk of the court the fees in the action, but shall account therefor to the City Treasurer and collect the same from the defendant when judgment is recovered.

ASSEMBLY PASSES BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Assembly to-day passed the following bills:

Senator ELLSWORTH — Permitting veterans employed by a city, county, or State to draw pay during absence on Memorial Day.

Mr. PRICE—Appropriating $5,000 for restocking the Adirondack region with wild moose.

Mr. T. D. LEWIS—Reappropriating money for repairing the State Armory at Oswego.

Mr. PHIPPS—Reappropriating money for repairing the State Armory at Medina.

For Enrollment Associations.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—In the House to-day Mr. Wilson of Kings introduced a bill amending the Political Enrollment act so as to provide that in New York City each party shall have an association for each election district, to be formed in December of each year. In districts where no association has been formed, the Chairman of the County Committee shall designate a reputable member to call meetings to form such associations. The President of such associations shall call at least four meetings each year. He shall appoint all committees, and designate Inspectors, ballot and poll clerks.

For Two New Recreation Piers.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Matthews is desirous of setting apart the pier on the East River at the foot of Noble Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, for recreative purposes, and has introduced a bill to that effect, directing the City Board of Docks to set apart the aforesaid pier for such purposes. Assemblyman Burns also wants a recreation pier at the foot of Pike Street, East River, and has introduced a bill on the same lines as Mr. Matthews's.

To Nominate Dr. James M. Milne.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly will meet in joint caucus on Monday night, after the session, to select a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. James M. Milne of Cortland will be the choice of the caucus.

British Medal for Prof. E. C. Pickering.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—United States Ambassador Choate received this afternoon, on behalf of Prof. Picekring of Harvard, the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Prof. Edward Charles Pickering has been director of the Harvard College Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Harvard since 1877. He was born in 1846. Under his direction the field of operations at the observatory has been greatly widened, until it is now one of the most important in the world.

Rev. T. C. Thomas Loses His Libel Suit.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today a verdict was rendered in favor of the Rev. Bernard Spink, who was sued for libel by the Rev. TubervMle Cory Thomas of Chicago, formerly a pastor at Ishpeming, Mich., but a resident of England since 1897.

Ex-King Milan Dangerously Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Ex-King Milan of Servia, according to a special dispatch from Vienna, is suffering from pneumonia. His condition is pronounced to be dangerous.

PLAGUE AT CAPE TOWN.

If It Spreads It Will Necessitate Changed Military Arrangements—60,000 Boer Refugees in Camps.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The appearance of bubonic plague at Cape Town seems likely to add to the difficulties of the situation in South Africa. The authorities there have decided upon a wholesale extermination of rats. Should the disease spread it will necessitate changes in the military arrangements.

Sir Alfred Milner has made another earnest appeal to employers to allow as many men as possible to enroll in the colonial mounted defense force.

From Delagoa Bay it is reported that the British have occupied Ermelo and Carolina, which until recently were Boer depots.

The Boers held up a Natal mail train near Viakfontein. The few soldiers on board exhausted their cartridges and the Boers then robbed the passengers, afterward allowing the train to proceed.

Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Feb. 7, as follows:

"The British column destroyed supplies at Petrusburg, and brought in 3,500 horses and cattle.

"De Wet is reported still north of Smithfield, moving east. A detached force which crossed the line at Pompey Siding is moving on Philippolis.

"Methuen reports from Lillifontein, east of Vryburg, that he scattered the enemy there and captured twelve wagons and cattle. French is near Ermelo."

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 8.—A Boer force pressing southward has been repulsed at Reddersburg. The losses were insignificant.

PRETORIA, Feb. 8.—The Boer refugee camps are now administered by civilians. The refugees now total, approximately, 60,000.

LORD ROBERTS'S REPORTS.

Buller Said to Relieve Ladysmith Was Impracticable, but Was Told He Must Do It—Kitchener Praised.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Earl Roberts's detailed mail dispatches, ranging from Feb. 6 to Nov. 15, 1900, were gazetted last evening. They fill 157 quarto pages, and make up the official history of the war.

Hundreds of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are favorably mentioned, including Lord Kitchener, who is referred to in warm terms. Sir Redvers Buller comes in for criticism.

The first dispatch undertakes to "give a concise account of the state of affairs in this country [South Africa] on my arrival, Jan. 10." It describes the forces as much scattered. Lord Roberts decided to leave Gen. Buller with a free hand in Natal, but otherwise to remain on the defensive until reinforced and until transport had been organized. He found no transport corps existing. The colonial forces had not been sufficiently used. Cape Colony was restless.

Writing from Jacobsdal, Feb. 16, Lord Roberts says:

"Gen. Buller, on Feb. 6, wired that he had pierced the enemy's lines, but that to give his artillery access to the Ladysmith plain would cost from 2,000 to 3,000 men. I replied that he must relieve Ladysmith even at that cost. Buller telegraphed, Feb. 9, that he was not strong enough to relieve Ladysmith without reinforcements, and regarded the operation in which he was engaged as impracticable. I replied that my instructions must hold."

In the course of a sketch of the capture of Gen. Cronje, the occupation of Bloemfontein, and the long wait there, Lord Roberts wrote:

"The enemy knew exactly how we were situated and had accurate information as to the condition of our supplies, transport, artillery, and cavalry horses, and they regained courage."

The marches to Johannesburg and Pretoria were uneventful as described by Lord Roberts, his chief concern being to provision the army. "We were practically living from hand to mouth," he wrote, "and at times had not even one day's rations to the good."

The Field Marshal finds that no specific blame can attach to Col. Broadwood in the Sanna's Post affair, as "the disaster was mainly due to the failure of the patrol at Boesman's Kop to warn their comrades that an ambush was prepared."

The officer who was placed in command of the patrol is not mentioned.

Writing from Johannesburg Nov. 15 Lord Roberts said:

"With the occupation of Komati Poort and the dispersal of Louis Botha's army, the organized resistance of the two republics may be said to have ceased"; but, he added, "there still remains much for the army in South Africa to do to meet the conditions of guerrilla warfare with forces broken up into small columns and operating over an area larger than France, Germany, and Austria combined."

Looking at all the circumstances, Lord Roberts says the campaign is "unique in the annals of war," and he pays the highest tribute to the gallantry and worth of the troops, declaring that "no finer force ever took the field under the British flag."

Lord Roberts asserts deliberately that the permanent tranquillity of the republics "depends upon the complete disarmament of their inhabitants, a task difficult, I admit, but attainable with time and patience."

Lord Roberts's dispatches are not regarded as giving any further elucidation of the conduct of the war, but they are interesting as proving that throughout the campaign he never had sufficient men, horses, or supplies to cover such a vast field of operations.

There is a general idea that the dispatches have suffered considerable excision at the hands of the War Office. They do not throw any further light on the summary retirement of Gen. Colville or many other matters regarding which the public is anxious to hear.

Incorporated with the dispatches are reports from subordinate commanders, including a narrative of Gen. Baden-Powell, who says the newspaper correspondents gave him much trouble, as the enemy "derived a great deal of information as to our circumstances in Mafeking from the newspapers." Sir George White gives an account of the siege of Ladysmith and of the struggle of the population and the garrison against starvation and enteric fever. Gen. Buller mentions favorably Col. Sloel, Major Jarvis, Major Belcher, Capt. Meckle, and Lieut. Magee of Strathcona's Horse.

Commenting upon the dispatches, The Times says:

"The most vivid impression produced is that on its fighting side the British Army need not fear comparison with any troops in the world. A second, and less agreeable, impression is that the army is less strong on its business than on its fighting side. Its splendid qualities have been largely neutralized by want of foresight, initiative, organizing ability, common intelligence, and common sense on the part of those whose business it was to utilize the fighting qualities to the utmost."

ROBERTS'S GERMAN DECORATION.

German Press Harshly Criticises the Kaiser's Action.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The report that Emperor William has conferred upon Lord Roberts the Order of the Black Eagle, although not officially confirmed, is now accepted as true. A number of confirmatory dispatches from London are published today.

While the papers generally admit that if Emperor William gave decorations to any British officers, Lord Roberts could not be omitted, the public and press unanimously condemn the bestowal of the decoration as directly unfriendly to the Boers.

The Kreuz Zeitung says it has received a large number of letters from its readers declaring that the Emperor did wrong and slapped German public opinion in the face.

"We fail to see," continues the Kreuz Zeitung, "why this Boer destroyer should receive such a unique mark of Emperor William's regard, and also why the Emperor, after being horribly insulted five years ago by the officers of his British regiment, should now show them marked attentions."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten declares that the bestowal of the decoration "has aroused great and unappreciative attention throughout all Germany." The Hamburgher Correspondent semi-officially declares that a painful feeling has been caused in all parts of the country. The Freisinnige Zeitung remarks:

"Hitherto only members of sovereign houses among foreigners have possessed the Order of the Black Eagle."

At a banquet given at the Kaiserhof in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's wedding 3,000 marks were collected for the imprisoned Boer women and children. The Transvaal hymn was heard with every mark of approval, the entire company standing.

Wood Not to Supersede Kitchener.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Adjt. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood says the reports that he is to supersede Lord Kitchener in the command of the British forces in South Africa, which are much discussed in the service clubs, are inaccurate.

ASKS BELGIUM TO ARBITRATE.

Chamber of Deputies at Brussels Takes Favorable Action on Petition Despite Minister's Protest.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a petition asking Belgium to offer to arbitrate between Great Britain and the Transvaal was favorably reported by a commission.

The Foreign Minister, M. de Favereau, said the Government had not objected to the petition being referred to the commission, but it considered that the authors of the petition mistook the meaning of Article 27 of The Hague Convention, under which they desired Belgium to act.

M. Maerhout, reporter for the commission, declared that Great Britain could not take umbrage at the intervention of Belgium, because The Hague Convention, to which Great Britain adhered, provided for arbitration.

M. Janson urged that the powers should put into practice The Hague engagement and thus end a homicidal conflict.

Other Deputies spoke in similar terms.

M. de Favereau, replying, reiterated his statement that the authors of the petition were mistaken as to the import of Article 27 of The Hague Convention, adding that the spirit of the conference was that arbitration could be useful only on the eve of a conflict, and that mediation could be proposed only when circumstance permitted.

"At present circumstances do not appear to offer such an opportunity," continued the Foreign Minister. "We must not forget that one of the principal powers guaranteeing our independence is taking part in this conflict. We do not think that we have sufficient authority to offer her our mediation. Another power, the United States, offered mediation at the outset of the war. England responded that she did not desire it at any price. M. Delcassé, on behalf of France, made similar declarations. Virtually the same were made in the German Reichstag, and the Government of The Netherlands has not considered that it has fallen to Holland to take the initiative in mediation.

"The Chamber, therefore, will appreciate the assurance that the Belgian Government cannot undertake such an engagement."

M. Janson proposed a motion approving the conclusions of the commission dealing with the petition.

M. de Favereau repeated that intervention by Belgium was impossible, and that the motion was superfluous.

The Chamber, however, adopted M. Janson's motion unanimously.

DE WET AND THE PEACE ENVOYS.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 2.—An influential burgher gives some details regarding the treatment of the peace envoys who went to Gen. De Wet's laager.

It seems that they were ordered to remain with a cart until the mules arrived. As the Boers were breaking laager in the expectation of a British attack one morning, Commandant Froneman came up and asked them why they had not inspanned. Morgendael replied that they had been ordered to wait for mules, whereupon the Boer commandant immediately jamboked Morgendael on the head and face, and said he felt inclined to shoot him.

Gen. De Wet, coming up at the moment, said, "Why don't you shoot him?" At this Froneman fired at the envoy, who died from the wound.

Mueller, another envoy, was also jamboked.

THE NEW DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Belief that the Court Will Not Agree to Them—Campaign in Shen-Si May Be Decided On.

PEKING, Feb. 8.—The more widely known the demands of the foreign envoys are among the Chinese, the more the belief spreads that the Court will not accept them, especially the demand for the punishment of Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, who practically controls the entire Chinese Army, apart from the troops with the Court, and who is now in the province of Kan-Soo. With Prince Tuan, he would be able to hold out for an indefinite period.

No answer to the latest communication from the foreign envoys is expected from the Court before Tuesday next at the earliest. It has been strongly intimated to the Chinese by more than one of the foreign Ministers that China must agree to the conditions or accept the unpleasant consequences. It is pointed out that the powers are not animated by vindictive motives, as, had they been, they would have insisted upon the decapitation of both Prince Tuan and Duke Lan.

The foreign envoys met this morning to consider the edict presented by the Chinese plenipotentiaries regarding the suspension of examinations for five years and the punishment of officials guilty of not having suppressed outrages upon foreigners. They objected to the wording of the edict, which made it seem that the troubles were entirely due to the actions of native Christians. Satisfactory in other respects, it was altered to suit the views of the envoys, and was then returned to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

Prominent Chinese think the appointment of Ching-Po-Hsi to proceed to England to offer China's condolences on the death of Queen Victoria is a slight offered to the foreigners, as Chang is practically unknown outside of his own province, where he is Literary Chancellor. They think Su or some other royal Prince should have been sent.

The opinion is gaining ground among the Generals that a Spring campaign against the Province of Shen-Si may be necessary.

GERMAN FLEET ON THE YANG-TSE.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Vice Admiral Bendemann, commander of the German squadron in Chinese waters, has cabled from Woo-Sung that he has been obliged to increase the number of German vessels on the Yang-tse-Kiang in order to safeguard German interests, as the situation there is not safe.

His ships are the armored cruiser Fürst Bismarck, flagship of the squadron, which is now at Woo-Sung; the third-class cruiser Bussard, which is at Nanking; the dispatch vessel Hela, the gunboat Jaguar, and the cruiser Schwalbe, now at Chin-Kiang, and the gunboat Iltis, which is at Hankow.

Baroness von Ketteler to Sail To-day.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—Baroness von Ketteler, widow of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China, who was assassinated in Peking, has left her home here for New York, on her way to Germany. The Baroness will sail from New York to-morrow for the Mediterranean, where she will remain for a short time before making her way slowly up to Berlin. She is accompanied by her maid and a trained nurse.

THE DISASTER AT BAKU.

Fire Has Now Been Extinguished—Believed to Have Been of Incendiary Origin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—Advices from Baku this evening announce that the fire has been extinguished. Ten factories and five depots were burned, containing altogether 35,000,000 poods (over 1,260,000,000 pounds) of naphtha and naphtha refuse. It is estimated that the losses will exceed 6,000,000 rubles.

Nine charred corpses have been recovered. One hundred and sixty persons were injured by burning, forty-one of these severely, and six have succumbed to their injuries. Many victims are still under the ruins, and the search is proceeding. It is not known how many of the spectators perished, but 100 persons are still missing.

A committee has been formed by the Caspian and Black Sea Company, to register the losses of life and property, and to provide shelter for the homeless. The Rothschilds' firm has applied to Paris for material assistance for the sufferers.

The Schibaew and Maktaschew factories suffered no damage, although their electrical plant was burned.

A hundred homeless families are being distributed and housed in the neighborhood; bread is doled to the employes of the factories at the expense of the authorities, and the public is subscribing generously to the relief fund.

It is believed that the conflagration was started by a discharged employe for the purpose of revenge, and it is further reported that the naphtha reservoirs had been previously filled with water, which, in overflowing, carried the flaming fluid over the town, involving all the houses as far as Police Street. The stream of fire was several yards high. Numbers of people were seen attempting to escape, while burning like torches.

THE PRINCEDOM OF WALES.

Title Not to Go to Duke of Cornwall Till His Return from the Colonies.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is semi-officially asserted that King Edward desires it to be known that the Duke of Cornwall and York will not be created Prince of Wales until after his visit to the colonies. An interval without the title is considered desirable.

Definite preparations are being made for the Duke's trip.

VICTORIA AND THE PRESIDENTS.

London Spectator's Comments on Their "Quasi-Personal Relations."

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Spectator, in the course of an interesting article on the "striking American tributes" to the memory of Queen Victoria, remarks upon the "very special quasi-personal relations that existed between the Queen and various Presidents of the United States," and expresses the belief that "almost every one of a long line of Presidents, at some time during the tenure of his office, felt instinctively that he was in special relation with the Queen and that the Queen reciprocated this feeling."

Mentioning Queen Victoria's letters to the widows of Lincoln and Garfield, The Spectator says:

"It would be extremely interesting to know whether the Queen ever exchanged private or quasi-private letters with American Presidents."

The Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—All the party leaders have issued letters to their followers to attend the opening of Parliament on Feb. 14, though the usual dinners on the eve of the opening have been abandoned, owing to the general mourning. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Waterford will move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Earl Manvers seconding. In the House of Commons Henry William Forster will move and Sir Andrew Noel Agnew will second the address.

King Edward to Return Kaiser's Visit.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Portsmouth says the royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been ordered got ready to take King Edward to Flushing soon after the opening of Parliament, when his Majesty will return Emperor William's recent visit to England.

Dowager Czarina Going to London.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is asserted that the Dowager Czarina is coming to London to visit Queen Alexandra, her sister.

ANTI-JESUIT DEMONSTRATION.

Madrid Crowd Hurls Stones at the Windows of the College of the Society.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—A big crowd of anti-Jesuits, while acting as escort to Señor Salmeron, Señora Ubao's representative, after yesterday's proceedings before the High Court for the recovery of Señora Ubao's daughter from a convent, met three priests, who were assailed with hostile cries.

Later the crowd proceeded to make a demonstration before the house of Señor Galdes, the author of "Electra," (the anti-Jesuit book,) going thence to the Jesuit College, in the Rue Isabelle la Catholique. Some stones were thrown at the windows and a piece of wood was hurled against the door. These acts of violence were the signal for the intervention of the police, and the crowd was immediately dispersed; but reformed and proceeded toward the Puerto del Sol. Meeting the Infantas Isabella and Eulalia, the demonstrators ceased their cries out of respect for the Princesses.

A few minutes later, however, despite the police, they made another manifestation in the Rue Cedaceros, where there is another Jesuit house.

Order was restored early in the evening. Two arrests were made.

COUNT OF CASERTA HOOTED.

Madrid Populace Shows Its Disapproval of the Approaching Spanish Royal Marriage.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Count of Caserta, father of Prince Charles of Bourbon, met with a hostile reception on his arrival here to-day. The Count, who was met by the Infantas Isabella and Eulalia, and the Foreign Minister, Señor Campos, was driving from the railroad station to the residence of the Duke of Calabria, when a crowd assembled outside the station and hooted and hissed him. There were cries of "Spit upon him!"

The hostility was due to the speeches made recently by many politicians, and to articles in the newspapers against the marriage of Prince Charles to the Princess of the Asturias, on account of the part the Count of Caserta took in Don Carlos's uprising.

The police had to interefere and disperse the crowd. Two arrests were made.

MONTE CARLO CHESS PLAY.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 8.—Play in the fourth round of the international chess masters' tournament was concluded this evening, the results being as follows: Gunsberg beat Didier, Reggio lost to Janowski, Mieses won from Maason, Scheve bested Marco, Tschigorin and Schlechter drew, Alapin wrested a victory from Marshall, and Winawer succumbed to Blackburne. The score at the end of the fourth round stands:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	2¾	¼	Mason	1	3
Blackburne	3	1	Mieses	2½	1½
Didier	0	4	Reggio	1	2
Ellsberg	2¼	1¾	Scheve	3	1
Janowski	3	1	Schlechter	1½	1½
Marco	1¼	2¼	Tschigorin	2	1
Marshall	¾	1¾	Winawer	0	2

No regular round will be played to-morrow, but all the games which were left unfinished during previous sittings, as well as those which ended in draws, will have to be concluded. There are six such games in all, in which Marshall, Winawer, Gunsberg, Alapin, Tschigorin, Schlechter, and Marco will be engaged, some of these men having more than one game to finish and to replay.

Decoration for Dr. von Holleben.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Emperor William has bestowed on Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, the Crown Order of the First Class.

Nominated for Chilean Presidency.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 8.—Don Pedro Montt has been proclaimed, in Valparaiso, a candidate for the Presidency.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun. rises...7:01	Sun sets..5:26	Moon rises...11:54	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:08	Gov. Isl'd..11:32	H. Gate...1:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:44	Gov. Isl'd..11:57	H. Gate...1:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Britannia, Naples and Marseilles		
Bellarden, Argentina, Paraguay, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Curityba, Matanzas, Gibara, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda, Demarara, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Mercator, Yucatan, via Progreso	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Philadelphian, Liverpool		
Ragusa, Brazil, Argentina, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		

SUNDAY, FEB. 10.

Seminola, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Leon VIII, Havana and Vera Cruz		
Mac, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

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TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Astoria, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		11:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Flumjnenae, Northern Brazil, St. Lucia, and Barbados	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores		

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana, Yucatan, &c		12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

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Pianola Recital,
TO-DAY,
Saturday, February 9, at 3.00 P. M.
Admission Complimentary to All.
SOLOIST:
Miss LILIAN CARLLSMITH, Contralto.

PROGRAMME.
"Faust" Introduction.....Gounod
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
(a) Contes Sericux, Op. 49. H. W. Parker
(b) Gigue in G.....Bach
Pianola.
(a) Little Boy Blue.....Nevin
(b) Addio mia Bella Napoli....Cottrau
MISS CARLLSMITH.
(a) Romance, Op. 83, No. 5.....Schytte
(b) Rural Dance.....Sternberg
Pianola.
'Love's Sorrow.....Shelly
MISS CARLLSMITH.

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Briefly stated, it executes the technical part of a composition, so that any one may play any selection he desires, without regard to musical training.

The Aeolian Pipe-Organ is the regular pipe-organ, the Aeolian Orchestrelle is practically a solo orchestra, and the Pianola is a piano-player, i. e., an instrument with the aid of which any one can play the piano.

At the recital to-day all these instruments will be played; and in the solo numbers Miss Carlsmith will be accompanied with the Pianola.

This fact alone proves the instrument's artistic value, for, in order to play an accompaniment, the expression must be varied as needed.

A still more remarkable fact and conclusion is that each of these instruments has been indorsed by all musicians of prominence. Therefore, they are certainly worthy of your attention.

This programme will be especially attractive, and will give you an opportunity to see WHAT you may play and HOW you may play in your own home for the enjoyment of yourself or for the entertainment of your guests.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Aggressive Evangelistic Work Soon to Begin in Harlem.

Interesting Y. M. C. A. Statistics Produced at the State Convention—Episcopal Missions.

Three meetings have been held by Harlem pastors and laymen looking to the undertaking of aggressive evangelistic work under the direction of Col. Henry H. Hadley. The work proposed consists of meetings on week night for the special advantage of laborers for the underground railway contractors, for boatmen along the Harlem River, and especially for uplift effort in the vicinity of Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Especially interested in the project are the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, the Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, the Rev. F. E. Ramsdell, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Shaw, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, and the Rev. T. L. Irving. The West End and other Presbyterian Churches desire work to be begun in what is locally known as "Little Coney Island." A committee meeting on Thursday discussed methods, and it was decided, in view of encouragement received thus far, to send an appeal to all churches and await their action on the same.

Facts concerning the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in this State read at the State Convention held in Watervliet yesterday and last night give an idea of the largeness of the work which few realize. For example, there are 164 associations, and the present membership is 42,523, a gain of 2,500 during the year. Property owned by associations is valued at $4,462,000, exclusive of mortgages, and an effort is now making to pay off mortgages in many cities. It cost $530,000 to maintain all associations last year, as against $368,000 only two years ago. Attending the religious services during the year are 366,000 men and boys, and there are 120,000 in Association Bible Classes. In the railroad branch there are almost 10,000 members, and the property is worth $565,000.

The plan to erect in New York an association building which should be the home of the International Committee and headquarters for Association work in North America has been abandoned, and the money given for the purpose, said to be $100,000, is to be turned over toward the endowment fund of $1,000,000, which is raising by the time of the Jubilee Convention, to be held in Boston in June. The founder of the first association, Dr. G. N. Vanderlip, resides in this city, and although well advanced in years will attend the Boston meeting.

The founding of new missions and parishes in the Borough of the Bronx under Protestant Episcopal direction has during the last three years about equaled all other religious bodies together. Under the Archdeacon of New York there are now no fewer than fourteen Episcopal missions in the section named, with 1,600 Sunday school pupils, and 945 communicant members. Three missions hold their services in what used to be carriage houses, most of the rest of them in vacant stores. Two churches are under construction. Friends of this extension work are to hold a meeting in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty third Street, Sunday evening, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock.

THE EMPIRE CHURCH.

The Rev. James Provan Invited to Become the First Pastor.

Special church services will be conducted in the Empire Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, beginning Sunday, Feb. 17. The Rev. James Provan has been invited to become pastor of what shall be known as the Empire Church. The Rev. James Provan is a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and a graduate of Glasgow University and Edinburgh Theological Seminary. During his ministry in Scotland and the United States he has been known not only as a preacher of marked ability, but as a lecturer of considerable power.

Mr. Provan has traveled through Europe and America, and has delivered many popular lectures on such subjects as "Religion in Literature," "Princes of the Platform," "The Influence of Ian Maclaren," &c. While in the United States several years ago he was called to a church in the West, the membership of which was more than doubled during his ministry there. In the wide field which is offered in the metropolis it is believed that his usefulness will be appreciated and augmented.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Feb. 17, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—The Lord's Supper.—Matthew, xxvi., 17-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—This do in remembrance of Me.—Luke, xxii., 19.

The Jewish "Feast of the Passover" and the Christian feast of "The Lord's Supper" are very closely connected, both historically and spiritually.

Historically—immediately after presiding at the last "Passover" of which He was a partaker, Jesus presided at the first "Supper," which He then ordained. He did both on the same evening.

Spiritually—both signify deliverance, through the death of a lamb. In the one, the lamb was selected by men, and every man selected his own. In the other, man has nothing to do with its selection. It is provided for him. It is "The Lamb of God." As the significance of the one closed, that of the other began.

For more than 1,500 years then—the one had commemorated the deliverance of God's people from physical bondage.

For more than 1,500 years now—the other has commemorated their deliverance from spiritual bondage.

The one was the marked feature of the dispensation known as—"The Law."

The other is the marked feature of the dispensation known as—"The Gospel."

The one was—The Supper of the Lamb.

The other is—The Supper of the Lord.

Both were ordained as memorials of events which had not taken place when they were ordained. They were, therefore, divine ordinances. For human memorials must, of necessity, be instituted after events have actually occurred, because no man can possibly so forecast the future as to tell what shall, or what shall not, be worthy of commemoration. Man can deal only with past experiences. But God determines beforehand what shall occur, and what shall be commemorated, and how. His memorials are instituted as pledges and reminders of what He has prepared for, and promised to, His people. They deal with grace to be revealed and to be received. So both The Supper of the Lamb, and The Supper of the Lord, were divine institutions. The one assured the believing Jew of God's care for him as a man. The other assures the believer in Christ of God's love for him as a sinner. The one spoke of a temporal deliverance. The other, of an eternal salvation.

The story of events leading to the institution of "The Lord's Supper," is exceedingly interesting and important. It is told by all of the evangelists, but it is not all told by any. Taking up the history where we left it last week with the parable of "The Ten Virgins," "The Talents," and "The Sheep and Goats," our Lord closed, for that day. His recorded instructions to His disciples. As He did so, He called their attention to the near approach of "The Passover," saying, "Ye know that after two days is the feast of the Passover, and the Son of Man is betrayed to be crucified." (Matthew xxvi., 1, 2.) It was then early in the evening of our Tuesday, and rising from their resting place on the Mount of Olives, He and "the twelve" went on to Bethany, where they lodged that night. Doubtless the journey was not in silence, but there is no record of anything that was said, or done.

THE BETRAYAL OF JESUS.

On the next day, our Wednesday, Jesus apparently remained in Bethany, in private communion with His apostles, and enjoying pleasant fellowship with His dearest earthly friends. In the evening "there they made Him a supper" (John xii., 2,) "in the house of Simon the leper," (Matthew xxvi., 6,) which we have already considered.

But while those who loved Him were thus engaged in honoring their Master, those who hated Him were very busy in Jerusalem discussing plans to put Him to death.

As they thus "consulted" together, Judas Iscariot suddenly appeared in their midst. It was probably late in the evening. For stung by the rebuke he had received at the supper in Bethany, he had come into the city, and, finding them assembled "in the palace of the high priest, who was called Caiaphas," Matt., xxvi., 3,) he managed to come before them with the welcome inquiry: "What will ye give me and I will deliver Him unto you?" (Matt., xxvi., 15.) They were only too "glad" (Mark xiv., 11) to receive such a proposition, to take long in debating about the terms. So the bargain was quickly settled "and they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver," (Matt., xxvi., 15,) and he covenanted with them "to betray Him unto them in the absence of the multitude." (Luke xxii., 6.) Then he returned to Bethany and took his usual place among the Apostles.

The next day—our Thursday—was "the first day of the feast of unleavened bread." (Matt. xxvi., 17.) In the morning the necessary preparations were made and the feast began in the evening "when they killed the passover." (Mark xiv., 12.) To make these preparations Jesus "sent Peter and John" (Luke xxii., 8) early in the day into Jerusalem with special directions for securing a suitable room, whilst He and the other ten of the Apostles remained in Bethany. This room was not only large enough to accommodate all of "the twelve," but was also, probably, provided with tables and couches, after the Roman manner of eating, and with an oven suitable for roasting an animal whole. It was given by "the good man of the house" (Mark xiv., 14) as promptly and as freely as were "the ass and the colt" given by their owners when the Lord had need of them a few days before. Many such rooms were to be had in the city at that time and were often rented for simply the skin of the slain lamb and the dishes used at the feast. Besides securing it, it was necessary for Peter and John to obtain the sacrificial lamb, the appointed wine, the bitter herbs, and unleavened bread. To do all this probably required the most of that day. But in the evening everything was ready.

At the appointed hour Jesus and "the twelve" came into the city and went at once to the "larger upper room furnished and prepared." (Mark xiv., 15.) They had walked in from Bethany, and their feet were soiled with the dust of the way. But there was no servant in waiting to remove their sandals, and perform the customary washing. The owner of the house provided none, and none was attached to their little company, and now none of them was willing to do it for himself or for the others. For their minds were filled with the idea that their Master was about to declare Himself King of the Jews, and as often before "there was a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest." (Luke xxii., 24.) And "the greatest," they thought, could not possibly be expected to do the work of the lowest! So they all took their places at the table with unwashen feet. Contented with themselves, they ate of the paschal lamb, and bitter herbs, and with united voices sang the appointed Psalms, 113—118.

THE SILENT REBUKE.

But "supper being ended," (John xiii., 2,) Jesus quietly rose from the table, and, laying aside His outer garment, He "took a towel and girded Himself" after the manner of a servant. Pouring water into the unused basin, He came behind them all and "began to wash" their tired and soiled feet, "and to wipe them with the towel wherewith He was girded." (John xiii., 2-10.) Thus He did for all what none of them was willing to do for each other, or even for Him. It was a loving rebuke to their pride and selfishness, but it was more than that. For He said, through Peter, not only to him and to them, but to disciples of every age, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with Me."

After Jesus "had washed their feet, and had taken His garments, and was set down again," (John, xiii., 5,) He proceeded to teach them more fully the lesson they were to learn from what He had done. (Luke xxii., 25-30.) But that was not all. He had often told them that He should be betrayed, but He had never told them that it was one of them who should do it. Now this solemn fact was to be made known to them. It must have been a very impressive scene when Jesus revealed it. He, Himself, felt it deeply.

For the record is "He was troubled in spirit, and testified, and said" (John,) "Behold, the hand of Him that betrayeth me is with me on the table." (Luke.) "Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me." (John.) "One of you which eateth with me, shall betray me." (Mark.) "And truly the Son of Man goeth as it was determined; but woe unto that man by whom He is betrayed." (Luke.)

No wonder that the record continues, "And they began to be sorrowful." (Mark.) "And they were exceeding sorrowful, and began every one of them to say unto Him" (Matthew) "one by one:

"Is it I?" (Mark.)

"Lord, is it I?" (Matthew.)

"And another said, Is it I?" (Mark.)

"And He answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve that dippeth with me in the dish." (Mark;) "he that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me." (Matthew.) "The Son of Man goeth as it is written of Him; but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! Good were it for that man if he had never been born." (Mark.)

"Then the disciples looked one on another, doubting of whom He spake." (John.) And they began to inquire among themselves which of them it was that should do this thing. (Luke.)

"Now there was leaning on Jesus' besom one of His disciples, whom Jesus loved. Simon Peter therefore beckoned to him that he should ask who it should be of whom He spake. He then, lying on Jesus' breast, saith unto Him: Lord, who is it? Jesus answered: He it is to whom I shall give a sop when I have dipped it. And when He dipped the sop He gave it to Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon." (John.)

"Then Judas, which betrayed Him, answered and said: Master, is it I?"

He said unto him: "Thou hast said." (Matthew.)

THE GUILTY JUDAS.

"And after the sop Satan entered into him. Then said Jesus unto him: That thou doest, do quickly. He then, having received the sop, went immediately out, and it was night." (John.)

The Passover Feast was now over, but all of that little company, all except Judas, still retained their places at the table. Then, without any recited explanation as to what He was about to do, "as they were eating, Jesus took bread" (Matthew) "and gave thanks" (Luke) "and blessed it and brake it, and gave it to the disciples and said: Take, eat; this is My body," (Matthew,) "this is My body which is given for you; this do in remembrance of me." (Luke.)

"Likewise also" (Luke) "He took the cup" (Matthew) "after supper" (Luke) "and gave thanks." (Matthew.) "And when He had given thanks He gave it to them," (Mark,) "saying, Drink ye all of it." (Matthew.) "This cup is the New Testament in my blood, which is shed for you." (Luke.) "And they all drank of it."

And He said unto them: "This is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many" (Mark) "for the remission of sins. But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." (Matthew.)

With these few words, and with the simple elements of "bread" and "wine," our Lord instituted the memorial of His Work of Redemption. It is to be observed "till He come again." (First Corinthians, xi., 26.) The elements were simple, but they had a wonderful depth of meaning. They were nothing but "bread" and "wine" at the time. They have never, on any occasion, been anything else. They never can, or will be made anything but "bread" and "wine" by any form of consecration. In themselves they can never give either peace or strength any more than it was possible for "the gifts and sacrifices" of the old dispensation of "The Law," "to make him that did the service perfect as pertaining to the conscience." (Hebrews ix., 9.)

But the things which they signified can give both. For the "bread" represented the "body" of flesh assumed by the Son of God when He became the Son of Man. (John vi., 51,) and in which He fulfilled "all righteousness." (Matthew iii., 15.) It pointed to His life "without sin."

The "wine" represented His "blood" shed on Calvary as the penalty due for all transgression. It pointed to His death.

Thus, in taking the "bread" and "wine" at "The Lord's Supper," the believing sinner is called to remember that in the "life" of God's own Son there is provided a spotless robe of righteousness for his covering, and by His death a full pardon has been purchased for his sin. It was ordained by our Lord Himself, with the giving of thanks. It is to be received "by faith, with thanksgiving."

WHO IS WORTHY.

Many a timid soul, however, in coming to this sacrament, has been greatly troubled by the words of St. Paul: "Whosoever shall eat this bread and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord." (First Corinthians xi., 27.) What is it, then, to come worthily? To answer this question, allow me to use an illustration which I have used before. It is an illustration from real life and experience.

A young man who belonged to a Bible class, having united himself to the Church, was expected to sit down with others at the next celebration of the Lord's Supper. But the thought of his unworthiness greatly troubled him, and the words of St. Paul added to his perplexity. So he laid the matter before his teacher.

In reply his teacher said: "Suppose that two men come to your house asking for food, and you give it to them both. One of them takes it gratefully, and walks away devouring it as if he were half starved. The other—when he supposes that he is out of your sight—looks at it and throws it away. Which of the two would you consider as worthy of your charity?"

"The one who showed that he was really hungry," the youth replied.

"So is it with the Lord's Supper," said the teacher. "The worthy partaker is the one who hungers after Christ, for in all matters of grace the measure of worthiness is not merit, but need."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How are the Jewish "Feast of the Passover" and the Christian feast of "The Lord's Supper" contrasted?

What fact is mentioned which proves that both were Divine institutions, and what was assured by each?

After giving the parables considered last week, what did our Lord say, and where did He go?

Where did he stay the next day, and what occurred in the evening?

What was going on in Jerusalem, and what did Judas do?

Whom did Jesus send on the next day—Thursday—to prepare for the Passover, and what is said of their mission?

What happened when they came to the feast in the evening, and what did Jesus do and say?

What fact did He then announce to His disciples, and how was it received?

What did Jesus do and say after Judas had gone out?

What are the simple elements in "The Lord's Supper," and what is said of them?

What is represented by "the bread," and what by "the wine"?

How is a worthy partaking of "The Lord's Supper" illustrated?

CEMETERY LAND TAX DISPUTE.

President Feitner Says Tax Department Has No Right to Assess Calvary Corporation's Property.

A question has arisen over the action of the Department of Taxes in exempting from taxation about thirty acres of land in Long Island City belonging to the Calvary Cemetery. The tract was purchased six years ago for $70,000 and the present value is said to be about $100,000.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes, who is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Calvary Cemetery Corporation, is certain that his department committed no error in deciding that the corporation should pay no taxes on the land. The officials of the Borough of Queens, including President Bowley, claim that the ground which was purchased as an extension to the Calvary Cemetery was never used as a cemetery because the officials of Queens County refused to sanction the use of the ground for burial purposes. They claim that, as the Calvary Cemetery Corporation was prohibited from using the ground as a cemetery, the property is taxable.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes, when seen last evening, said:

"This talk of a $5,000,000 land scandal is absurd. The facts are that this property was purchased six years ago as an extension to Calvary Cemetery. Two years ago the claim was made and affidavits were submitted to this department showing that the ground was used as a burying ground. We have the affidavits of the Superintendent to that effect.

"The courts have held that property devoted to church or cemetery use is exempt, and they have ruled that where a beginning has been actually made the property is entitled to such exemption. Where a church can show that it has bought land for church purposes it can secure exemption, and the law is the same in regard to cemeteries. This property was bought six years ago, and was fenced in by the cemetery people. All along there has been the intention on the part of the cemetery authorities to use it as a part of the cemetery, and the streets there were not actually opened, but only laid down on the map.

"When the application was made two years ago for exemption, the evidence of Calvary's ownership was complete; also its intention regarding it, and the Department of Taxes only did what was proper, and that which the owner was entitled to have done. If we refused to exempt it we would have been compelled to reverse ourselves."

The controversy over the Calvary property was caused by an attempt to get the approval of the Municipal Assembly to a new map of Queens County prepared by the Department of Public Improvements. The streets which, according to the old maps, ran through the extension to the cemetery, have been left off the new map prepared by the city officials.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

Validity of Sale of Presbyterian Edifice in Jersey City Contested.

The Jersey City Presbytery decided on Wednesday to apportion the $22,000 received from the sale of the Scotch Presbyterian Church among the three Presbyterian churches of the city involved in debt. It looked yesterday as if the money might not be distributed for some time.

The church was built by the late George R. McKenzie, the millionaire member of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in 1868. Some time after the church became involved in debt and Mr. McKenzie, who had ideas of his own in relation to church matters, paid the debt on condition that the organ should be removed and that thereafter no instrumental music should be used in the church. Subsequently the church became involved in debt a second time and was again relieved by Mr. McKenzie, he being legally the owner of the building and the manse attached.

Shortly before he died he made a deed to the Trustees, with a clause requiring them, in case the congregation failed to support the church, to convey the property to the Jersey City Presbytery, that body being empowered by the same deed to dispose of the property as to them seemed best. Under this clause the Presbytery sold the property to the Trustees of the Holy Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Charles Elkin, a son-in-law of Mr. McKenzie and executor of his estate, now announces that the validity of the sale is disputed by the Rev. Charles Herr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and that in consequence the persons who agreed to advance the $22,000 needed to the Holy Trinity Church have receded from their agreement.

The Rev. Eugene Rendewitz, pastor of Holy Trinity, declines to discuss the matter. He says that it is in the hands of Dr. Herr. He does not, however, anticipate any trouble. He has already spent $1,500 in making alterations in the church and expects to spend $1,000 more, as the building was in bad condition when transferred, particularly the heating apparatus, the congregation being nearly frozen out last Sunday. Pastor Rendewitz intimated that the trouble was made by churches that were not included in the distribution, though he would not say so. The Rev. Dr. Herr could not be seen.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon's Resignation.

At a meeting held last night by the Hanson Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the church, had his resignation read. He has accepted a call to the Ruggles Street Baptist Church of Boston. A committee of five was appointed to wait on the pastor and, if possible, to get him to reconsider his decision, the resignation itself meanwhile being laid on the table.

Sing Sing Savings Bank's Surplus.

In a dispatch from Albany, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 2, it was said that the surplus of the Sing Sing Savings Bank, as shown by the report for 1900, was $13,000 less than that of the year before. This was a mistake, as the report for 1900 shows that the surplus for that year was $245,547.19, while that for the year before shows a surplus of $236,988.80.

University Settlement's Music School.

In the story printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 8, in regard to the meeting of the University Settlement the day before, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, through a mistake, was quoted as saying that the Settlement was about to establish a music school. Such a school has been in successful operation for two years.

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TO PAY COUNTESS DE CASTELLANE'S DEBTS

George and Helen Gould Made Receivers of Her Income.

COUNTESS HAS $200,000 A YEAR

Surplus Goes to Creditors, Who Are Restrained by United States Court from Bringing Further Suit.

George J. Gould and Helen M. Gould have been appointed receivers for the income of their sister, Anna, Countess de Castellane. The appointment was made yesterday by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, on the application of Eugene Fischhof, a resident of Austria.

On Thursday Mr. Fischhof, through his counsel, Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers, and with the consent of representatives of the Gould estate, entered a judgment in the County Clerk's Office for $10,296 on three notes given to him by the Countess for money loaned. The execution on the judgment was returned unsatisfied, and the action in the United States courts was commenced.

The order issued by Judge Lacombe is in the nature of a restraining order and injunction directed against all other creditors of the Countess de Castellane, with the exception of Anton J. Dittmar, as assignee of claims of Asher Wertheimer of London. The order in no way conflicts with the allowance of $200,000 a year granted by the Supreme Court of the State in the Dittmar action. In part, it provides:

(1.) The executors and trustees are authorized to pay the Countess for the support of herself and children a sum not to exceed $200,000 per year, in equal monthly installments. They are restrained from paying out any part of the trust funds or any of the income therefrom except as aforesaid, to any one, for any purpose, without the further permission and order of the Court.

(2.) George J. Gould and Helen M. Gould are appointed receivers of the surplus trust income of the Countess derived from the trust fund held by the trustees. They are directed to take possession of her surplus trust income and apply it from time to time as may be ordered by the Court toward the payment of the just and valid debts of the Countess, including the debt of the plaintiff in this suit and of such other creditors of the Countess as may come in and present and prove the amount of their claims. All creditors of the Countess are enjoined from bringing any other suit in law or in equity against the Countess and against the executors and trustees for the collection of their debts out of the trust fund now accrued or hereafter to accrue in the hands of the trustees. The receivers are to serve without compensation, and are directed to give a bond in the sum of $50,000.

(3.) The executors and trustees are directed to turn over immediately to the receivers all the surplus trust income belonging to the Countess now in their possession, and in the future to continue to turn over all surplus trust income as fast as the same accumulates. The provisions of the order are made subject to the priority of the Dittmar suit, now pending in the New York Supreme Court.

At the same time this order was issued Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Antin J. Dittmar, was arguing against the vacating of the original injunction obtained by him restraining payment of more than $200,000 a year to the Countess and her husband. The argument was in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where counsel for the trustees under the will of Jay Gould had taken the case. After reviewing the transaction by which the Count and Countess de Castellane obtained bric-à-brac from Asher Wertheimer, Mr. Untermyer said:

"A more aggravated case of fraud on a colossal scale has never been exposed. It shows the defendants to be scamps as thorough as ever lived. With a princely fortune as an annual income, these defendants have, without any apparent temptation to dishonesty, descended to methods in dealing with their creditors that would arouse the contempt of the ordinary thief. For years they use the goods; then they resell part of them at a profit, all this time promising to pay and indulging in profuse expressions of gratitude for the indulgence shown, and when finally sued, they say they were cheated.

"The injunction should be continued. The allowance of $200,000 per year is munificent. It is all that under any circumstances should be exempted from the injunction order until the case can be tried, for if the Countess should die before a sufficient fund has been accumulated out of the surplus income, her estate would get the goods for which the acceptances were given, while the creditor would lose his money. The court should guard against such a miscarriage of justice."

Decision was reserved on the appeal.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "The New China," sixth in series on "The Ethnic Masters and the Divine Master."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christ's Loneliness." 7:45 P. M., "Love of Pleasure," fifth in course on "Excuses." Baptism to-night. Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, FOURTH PRESbyterian Church, West End Av., 91st St.—Services 11 and 8. Sunday school and Dr. Chapman's Bible class, 9:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. Wm. M. Lawrence, D. D., Chicago, Ill. Bible classes for young women and young men at 9:45 A. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. G. Boville will preach.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor William Adams Brown. All are welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.

Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will preach morning and evening. Morning topic, "That Happiness, Success, and the Sense of Victory Are Possible for All Men, Argued from the Way Christ Rose Above Life's Distemperatures." Evening topic, "Character and Companionship, and the Necessity of Keeping One's Friendship in Repair."

Religious Notices.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the second sermon in the course on "Studies in the Life of Jesus"; subject, "The Historic Background of Jesus"; evensong, 8 P. M., (seats free,) sermon by Rev. Walter E. Bentley; subject, "God on the Right or on the Left?"

ARCHDEACONRY OF NEW YORK.—Church Extension meeting, St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Sunday, Feb. 10, at 8 P. M. Speakers—President Low of Columbia, Rev. Dr. Parks of Calvary, Archdeacon Tiffany and E. M. Camp, St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. "The Tender-Heartedness of Abraham Lincoln." At 8 P. M., "Eben Holden, or the Value of Simplicity."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Av. and 10th Street.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem: "How Lovely Are the Messengers"..... Mendelssohn
Offertory: "By Babylon's Wave"..... Gounod
Evening service 8 P. M. Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D. Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, sermon by rector, and holy communion; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30; Choral EVENSONG, 4 o'c.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45, 27E RUE EST. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL,
Parish House, 211 and 213 East 42d St.
Rev. LESLIE E. LEARNED, Pastor.
Morning service..... 11:00 A. M.
Evening service..... 8 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, Near Central Park West.—Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock; Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York, will preach in the morning.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service

4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by Rev. A. C. McGiffert, Ph.D., D. D., Union Theological Seminary. Come and bring your friends.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Morning, 11; evening subject—"Moses," at 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av.,. Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8-P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —In the morning, the pastor; in the evening, Mr. MacMurray, with Mrs. Boden, Gospel soloist, and the Misses Reynolds, 'cellist and violinist; also special musical services. Selections from "Elijah," by large chorus choir.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon subject—"Blindfolding Jesus."

S T. J A M E S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Ave. & 126TH St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, sermon by Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berry; 7:45, sermon by Dr. Tipple. Subject: "The Master Touch."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., pastor.
Preaching by the pastor, at 11 A. M.
7:30 P. M., Rev. J. F. Berry, D. D., of Chicago.
SPECIAL MUSIC AT EVENING SERVICE.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH Street, Rev. Maitbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, February 10th. Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M. Services preparatory to communion in the church Friday evening, Feb. 15th, at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith preaches; 4:30 P. M., Mr. Lowrie preaches; 8 P. M., meeting under the auspices of the Armstrong Association. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.

The pastor

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MR. CHRISTIAN PATRIOT AND MR. MARK TWAIN.

A reader of THE TIMES who signs himself "A Christian Patriot" says in a letter which we printed yesterday that our note of warning against the total untrustworthiness of Mr. Mark Twain's burlesque history of the Philippine transaction has prompted him to read Mr. Twain's article, and he likes it. "It speaks the truth," he tells us, "and dispels the sophisms of CHAMBERLAIN, MCKINLEY, and the rest." We remark with surprise and grief that Mr. Christian Patriot has disobeyed our injunction "to read with care the original authorities, the official sources, from which he [Mr. Twain] would have it appear that he drew the information so amusingly perverted in his article." That was the cure we recommended for those who have been taken in by Mr. Twain. We assumed that every Christian Patriot who was really seeking the truth would let neither business nor pleasure stop him from applying this test of the truthfulness of Twain. How dare any Christian Patriot declare that Twain "speaks truth" when by so simple a procedure as consulting the sources of the truth he would have been apprised of the indisputable fact that Twain speaks falsehood?

The handy compilations published in pamphlet form by the Philippine Information Society (to be obtained of L. K. FULLER, 13 Otis Place, Boston, Mass.) will furnish anybody facts enough to confound Twain. But it is better to consult the official War and Navy Department reports contained in the four volumes, Message and Documents, Abridgment, for 1898. Take this statement from Twain's North American Review article:

> On the 1st of May DEWEY destroyed the Spanish fleet. This left the archipelago in the hands of its proper and rightful owners, the Filipino nation. Their army numbered 30,000 men, and they were competent to whip out or starve out the little Spanish garrison.

In his statement prepared for the Philippine Commission, (Report of the Philippine Commission, Vol. I., Page 171; quoted on Page 36 of the fourth pamphlet of the Philippine Information Society,) Admiral DEWEY said: "Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow AGUINALDO to come to Cavite on board of the McCulloch. He arrived with thirteen of his staff. * * * He was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done with the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weakening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with AGUINALDO, nor was any promise of independence made to him then or at any other time." Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, who arrived at Manila on July 25, after AGUINALDO had been recruiting his army nearly three months, says (Message and Documents, Vol. III., p. 40) that the insurgent strength was "variously estimated and never accurately ascertained, but probably not far from 12,000 men." Twain says 30,000, eagerly accepting the guess of Mr. JOHN FOREMAN. He says DEWEY should have sailed away, leaving "the Filipino citizens to set up the form of Government they might prefer." DEWEY says that at that time "there was no insurrection to speak of." Even on June 27, nearly two months after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the Admiral cabled to the Navy Department: "I believe he [AGUINALDO] expects to capture Manila without my assistance, but doubt ability, they not yet having many guns." Gen. F. V. GREENE, in his memoranda concerning the situation in the Philippines, of date Aug. 30, printed in Senate Document 62, and quoted in Pamphlet No. 3 of the Information Society, says: "Upon one point all are agreed, except possibly AGUINALDO and his immediate adherents, and that is that no native Government can maintain itself without the active support and protection of a strong foreign Government."

How can any Christian Patriot believe that Twain "speaks truth and dispels sophistries" when the testimony of responsible officers on the ground shows that his statements bear no resemblance to the truth?

But Mr. Twain confutes himself. The insurgents, he says, "were competent to whip out or starve out the little Spanish garrison." A dozen lines further on he says: "We entered into a military alliance with the trusting Filipinos, and they hemmed in Manila on the land side, and by their valuable help the place, with its garrison of 8,000 or 10,000 Spaniards, was captured—a thing which we could not have accomplished unaided at that time." That is, the Filipino Army, with few guns and without the co-operation of our fleet, could have captured the place; but the Americans, with their batteries and their fleet, could not have captured it without the help of the Filipinos! Gen. MERRITT, who was in command of the land forces, says: (Message and Documents, Vol. III., p. 40) "For these reasons the preparations for the attack on the city were pressed and military operations conducted without reference to the situation of the insurgent forces. The wisdom of this course was subsequently fully demonstrated by the fact that when the troops of my command carried the Spanish intrenchments, extending from the sea to the Pasay Road on the extreme Spanish right, we were under no obligations, by prearranged plans of mutual attack, to turn to the right and clear the front still held against the insurgents, but were able to move forward at once and occupy the city and suburbs." Gen. ANDERSON (Documents, Vol. III., p. 54), says: "Believing that, however successful the insurgents may have been in guerrilla warfare against the Spaniards, they could not carry their lines by assault or reduce the city by siege, and suspecting further that a hearty and effective co-operation could not be expected," he had an independent reconnaissance made. In his memoranda, quoted on Page 29 of the Information Society's Pamphlet No. 3, Gen. GREENE says: "The services which AGUINALDO and his adherents rendered in preparing the way for attack on Manila are certainly entitled to consideration, but, after all, they were small in comparison with what was done by our own fleet and army." In fact, a careful reading of the orders in the field and the reports of the military operations before Manila makes it clear that the chief anxiety of the American commanders as to the insurgents was first to get them out of the way so that their own advance toward the Spanish lines should not be obstructed, and, second, to keep them out of the city after its capitulation to prevent looting and killing.

Mr. Mark Twain entitles his article, "To a Person Sitting in Darkness." To paraphrase Mr. RUSKIN'S remark about SWINBURNE, he is, indeed, sitting in darkness and adding to it. It is impossible to exclude the suspicion that Mr. Twain was indifferent to the truth or falsity of his recital. To a person of his literary habit and temperament that aspect of the matter might not seem to be important. A man who makes it his vocation to be funny is not called upon late in life to develop a historical conscience. If the article was deemed "smart," that was doubtless quite enough to satisfy Mr. Mark Twain.

We have determined that our Christian Patriot should be delivered out of the meshes of Twain, the more particularly because he makes a dangerous admission. "It gave me great pleasure and satisfaction," says he of Twain's article, "to find expressed in such a clear, cogent, and interesting manner the exact views which I and many other loyal American citizens have entertained from the beginning." Mr. Twain's statements are untrue and his views perverted, but because the views are also his own Mr. Christian Patriot finds pleasure in reading them. He would not take our advice to seek the truth, he spurns our warnings, and he clings to Twain because he agrees with him. All these things are indicative of a closed mind. Although Mr. Christian Patriot says that the last election was "an emphatic protest against the charlatan BRYAN," we are afraid he cannot lay his hand on his heart and aver that he has read Mr. BRYAN'S speeches and the whole of the Kansas City platform. The ranks of anti-imperialism are crowded with men who hear but one side, invariably the side that expresses the views they have held from the beginning.

GRAB-BAG TAXATION.

The more closely the tax bills before the Legislature are examined, the more they seem to be constructed on the grab-bag principle. A heavy hand is thrust deep into a receptacle of unknown contents and as much as possible is clutched. The rights, needs, and duties of the owners of the contents and those of the grabber are equally ignored.

If there is in the minds of even a few of the majority Senators from the interior of the State any rudimentary notion of their responsibility to the people of the whole State, we should say that the hearings on the insurance and savings-bank tax bills must give them pause. This whole taxation system should be held up until its authors can be forced to study with some care the real effect of the legislation which they have entered on as lightly as if it involved no more than the maintenance of a public pound in a Herkimer County village. Surely the committee must see by this time that their bills were drawn in curious ignorance of the nature of the institutions affected by the bills. There seems to be something in mere millions that dazes the minds of the members of the committee. They perceive that in the insurance companies and in the savings banks there is an accumulation of very large amounts, and they rush to the conclusion that these amounts ought to be made to contribute to the expenses of the State. They do not appear to be able to understand that the accumulations are held in absolute trust for those who have paid them into the hands of the present custodians, and that they are not the products of gainful occupations, but of extreme thrift and prudence, which the State is bound not to discourage.

The management of these institutions and of the funds in their possession is in the hands of trustees and of paid officers. The latter derive from their labors the compensation necessary to command ability adequate to their task. It would not be well for those whose interests they care for that men of inferior ability should be chosen because they command ed less pay. In the work of the trustees is not compensated. In these institutions, and in the insurance companies as well, "prosperity" depends entirely on the care, fidelity, skill, and intelligence with which the trust is administered. The "profit" of such administration is that of the policy holders and the depositors. The whole business is that of these two classes. What is there in the character or circumstances of these classes that justifies their subjection to special and heavy taxation? There is nothing. They are selected as victims because they are easy to get at and relatively helpless. Their money is gathered, in small payments, to large amounts. They are numerous but unorganized and incapable of united resistance. They have no bond of union except their common exposure to extortion, they belong for the most part to the inarticulate part of the community, and the politicians do not need to fear them. To honorable and intelligent legislators this would be a reason for treating them with extraordinary care for their rights. That is not the way it is looked at in Albany.

It is only too plain that the policy of taxation now pressed at Albany is dictated by the prejudices of the rural districts. We wish we could make it clear to the representatives of these districts that this policy is wholly opposed to the real interests of the people by whose prejudices it is guided. It is especially to the advantage of the people of the agricultural parts of the State that funds loanable on the safe but not readily convertible security that they have to offer should be as large as possible. Now, the chief lenders of money on mortgages in this State are the insurance companies and the savings banks. They lend on this form of security because they seek investment and can with safety leave their loans for longer time than other capitalists. Investment, indeed, is their sole business. The more they are protected and encouraged in their peculiar line, the larger will be the accumulation of capital offered for loan on this sort of security, and the stronger will be the tendency toward lessening rates of interest charges. On the other hand, if the funds especially available for loans on mortgages are to be heavily taxed, their increase will be checked, and the tendency will be toward higher rates of interest and more exacting conditions. That is not a result to be desired by the farming districts. If their representatives really sought their constituents' permanent benefit they would do nothing to foster such a tendency and everything to oppose it.

ONE OF OUR FAILURES.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE'S study of our RICHARD CROKER, in the current number of McClure's Magazine, is of course interesting. It is the tentative explanation, by a clever man, of a chronic enigma. Here is a city of great wealth and enterprise, and in some respects of great enlightenment. And yet it accepts, as a political dictator, a man who is so mediaeval in his backwardness and barbarism that there is reason to think that he regards himself, not as a public criminal, but as a public benefactor. In fact, the apparently sincere and successful effort which CROKER has made to respect himself is, from a civic point of view, the most discouraging thing about his "case."

Of course Mr. WHITE is right in saying that such a product must be explained by his environment, which is as far as possible from that in which the educated and enlightened of his fellow-citizens abide. The weakness of Mr. WHITE'S paper is that he works his scientific statement too hard, until, from a statement of fact, it becomes a mere simile, and he exposes himself to the familiar danger of those who put their trust in similes. And then, moreover, he has not a very accurate knowledge of "the environment," having evidently got up such knowledge as he has for his immediate purpose, and not as a disinterested student. In other words, his clever paper is that of a journalist rather than of a sociologist.

Doubtless a main lesson of CROKER'S career, which is so much more discreditable to us than it is to him, is the necessity of missionary effort on the east side, and of the moral as well as physical aeration of the tenement house, from which he derives his origin and his power. But it is rather childish to connect it with the fact that "in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx no class has ever graduated from a public high school." The moral of this political failure has more than a local, or even a sectional, application. There are, we suppose, public high schools enough in the City of Lincoln, Neb. And yet we quoted yesterday some advice to the new King of England by the most distinguished resident of that city which showed such a crass ignorance of the British Constitution as would shame the graduate of a mere grammar school. That CROKER is dictator of New York is no more discreditable, though discreditable on somewhat different grounds, than that BRYAN has received six million votes for President of the United States. Our political failures are not in municipal politics alone.

THE CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The present state of the negotiations with China sufficiently shows how foolish and futile it was for the Powers to insert that word "irrevocable" in the statement of their demands, and how sensible it was for our Government to object, until its objections were nullified by its representative on the spot, to the inclusion of that word. Here they all are now discussing Chinese counter propositions. That is to say, they are discussing their own ultimatum. So "irrevocable" does not mean irrevocable, after all. So they are unnecessarily exposing themselves to the derision and contempt of the Chinese negotiators. All of which they would have escaped if they had taken the advice of the United States. And they probably would have taken it if the American Minister had faithfully represented it.

As has been so often, and even so superfluously explained, it was not on account of any sort of tenderness for the Chinese criminals that the United States Government, and the well-informed part of the American people, have objected to making a "conditio sine qua non" of the capital punishment of the most important men in China. It was in order to maintain a Government in China to which foreigners could continue to look for the fulfillment of its treaty obligations. It was as an alternative to anarchy. What our Government kept insisting upon was simply that the severest punishment which the Chinese Government could inflict should be inflicted upon the most conspicuously guilty malefactors. Could inflict—that is to say, without abdicating, without committing political suicide.

How far it could go in that direction we did not pretend to say. That was a question to be decided in each case by itself, and out of such local political information as could be gathered only on the spot. But nobody will say that the penalties offered by the Chinese negotiators, in their counter propositions, are "derisory." They may or may not be in all cases adequate. But in most they are severe. We confess we can see no reason why YU-HSIEN, for example, should be let off with a degradation. He is about the most flagitious criminal of the lot. He not only concurred in, but instigated, the massacre of foreigners in his province, and not only instigated it, but took personal part in it. And he is only an ordinary Viceroy, whose execution would apparently not weaken or endanger the dynasty, to which he does not belong. That he should merely be put out of office, while persons much more important and much less guilty are officially recommended to commit suicide, is a mystery of Chinese politics which it takes local knowledge to comprehend.

However these things may be, the course of our Government in this matter has been abundantly vindicated. If the allies had taken the American position, they would have found it much more tenable, as well as much more dignified, than that which they actually occupy.

THE ERIE ACCIDENT.

What happens when a fragile object comes in contact with a solid one has been known since the time of AESOP. It is a pity that railroad managers do not seem to "sense" the principle involved in the ancient fable.

A swift express train on the Erie Road was wrecked on Thursday morning going around a curve. The train consisted of a powerful locomotive, a steel postal car, a relatively light "combination" car, the forward part of which was devoted to baggage and the rear part used as a smoker, a "ladies'" coach, and three sleepers. Five persons were killed and fourteen injured, some of them very severely. All of these persons were in the "combination" car, and no one on any other car was hurt.

When the locomotive left the track it plunged into a high bank and was brought instantly to a stand. Against it and the solid, unyielding steel postal car was hurled the frail "combination" car, with its human freight, by the almost incalculable momentum of the whole train. The car was smashed and its inmates slain or maimed. It would have been a miracle if they had not been. Their death and injuries were due primarily to the weakness of the car, for neither the steel car ahead nor the stiff and strong cars behind were seriously damaged.

The lesson is a terrible one. Let us hope that it will be heeded by the managers of every line in the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even those of us who have never seen the young man whom Queen WILHELMINA, for reasons no doubt as satisfactory to herself as they are mysterious to most other people, has made for a moment the object of the world's surprised attention can easily believe, yes, be quite sure, that the portrait of him which our neighbor The Tribune published yesterday gave as clear and accurate an idea of his looks and character as it lies within the power of photographic art to convey. For the pictured face, if not an explanation of the young monarch's affection for Duke HENRY, at least left that particular problem no more difficult than is the one presented by the large majority of marriages in both high life and low, and it removed all difficulty from the task of understanding how the Duke, even though he is a German princeling, could accept a position at once so anomalous and so humiliating as that which he is henceforth to occupy. The face is not repulsive of feature or unkindly of expression; it is simply and honestly dull—the face of a young man to whom any rôle in life higher than that of waiter in a cheap restaurant or foremast hand on a schooner in the coastwise trade would naturally seem to be worth accepting promptly and gratefully, and who, when amazing chance brought him an opportunity to be the husband of a Queen, would seize it without a single thought that in doing so he would have to consent to conditions that would be unutterably irksome to a young man of ambition and spirit. It will not trouble Duke HENRY in the slightest degree that he is WILHELMINA'S husband, not she his wife; his sense of the eternal fitness of things will not be at all disturbed by the innumerable proofs he is destined to receive that she, not he, is the head of the family; and least of all will he shrink from taking from her and the Dutch people the big income and the easy life in fine houses that will be his compensations for abandoning the rights and duties of ordinary real men. The Duke presumably regards himself as in great luck, and his picture shows that he is quite right in holding that opinion.

—As might have been confidently expected, emotional women in various parts of the country are emulating the brisk achievements of Mrs. NATION, and thereby not only making nuisances of themselves, but clearly and convincingly demonstrating their own utter lack of the reasoning faculty and of the power to understand more than the outward form of things. When Mrs. NATION "smashes" saloons in a prohibition State, she has, if not justification, at least excuse. The officers of the law have neglected, and in effect refused, to execute the law. So far as regards certain matters in which Mrs. NATION takes an intense and legitimate interest there is no law in Kansas, and, with the support, active or passive, of no small portion of her fellow-citizens, she has assumed the responsibility of exercising judicial functions. Her course is exactly that followed in California by the Vigilantes, who, by punishing criminals who would otherwise have gone unpunished, made frontier life moderately safe and prepared the way for methods which, when they came, the Vigilantes were the first to hail as improvements. The strength of Mrs. NATION'S position is recognized, both by the liquor dealers whose property she destroys and by the officials who still execute in Kansas other laws than those relating to the traffic in intoxicants. The saloon men dare not resist her attacks, and the Police Court Judges dare not hold her for trial, even when a policeman ventures to arrest her, which is not often. It is possible at least to hope that Mrs. NATION knows why and to what extent her acts are right, and that she is too sensible a woman to attempt the duplication of them in States where the liquor business is legal. If she doesn't and isn't, she will simply become a member of the criminal classes, as some of her would-be imitators have already done, and almost certainly she will find the consequences serious both to herself and to her cause.

—Delicate as has been the position of Minister WU in this country ever since his countrymen attempted the hopeless task of excluding all foreigners and all foreign ideas from their country, his skill and wisdom had been sufficient, up to this week, to enable him not only to perform his official duty effectually, zealously, and loyally, but to do it in such a way as to render himself extremely popular with a Nation which the ruler and people he represented had insulted and injured. This was a remarkable diplomatic achievement, and it is sorrow rather than resentment that Americans will feel at the grave tactical error—his first—which the Minister has at last committed. That he should have disapproved of the anti-Chinese policy which Gen. OTIS carried out in the Philippines was natural and entirely unobjectionable. His popularity with Americans would have been no degree affected if he had entered formal and vigorous protest against that policy at the State Department; but when he refused to sit at table with the man who, after all, was only President MCKINLEY'S agent in restricting Chinese immigration to the Philippines, he made a blunder even more surprising than serious. It is not that he should have gone to the dinner whether he liked the company or not, but that he should have given a different and more courteous, even if less accurate, explanation of his refusal to accept an invitation which he did not want to accept. Custom sanctions mental reservations approaching close to untruthfulness in the wording of such declinations, and it certainly behooved Minister WU to use the established formulae on this occasion. The other members of the Genesee Society have as much of a grievance against him as Gen. OTIS has, for criticism of a guest of honor is criticism of his hosts. But there, it is disappointment rather than offense that the Minister's violation of the social conventions will create. Of course the matter will be overlooked, not because he is a Chinaman—he needs consideration on that account as little as he claims it, and that is not at all—but because we all like him. He shouldn't do it again, however.

—They had a bit of a snowstorm out in Los Angeles the other day, and the local papers, whose chief business it is to proclaim the perfection, as well as the gloriousness, of California's climate, hastened to treat the visitation as simply an interesting episode, a freak of nature without precedent, and never to be repeated. The Los Angeles Herald shows especial skill in performing its patriotic duty. After what it intimates, without exactly declaring, was great difficulty, it secured enough of the snow to fill a pie plate, and this it had photographed. The resulting picture—looking much like a statue by RODIN—The Herald publishes, with the obvious intention of proving how astonished it was by the storm, and under the picture we read: "It has not snowed in Southern California before within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and he is one hundred and twelve years old—but has a poor memory." The added clause is delightful. What a struggle with conscience there must have been before the man who wrote it overcame the temptation to let Eastern readers make the inference natural from an unqualified statement of the oldest inhabitant's age!

PETITION CARDS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly insert the following in correction of an erroneous impression appearing in an editorial to-day's issue?

The teachers in the public schools of Manhattan are not using their pupils to circulate petition cards. On the contrary, at its last meeting the New York Teachers' Association put itself on record as opposed to such means of obtaining signatures, and the teachers were instructed accordingly. If it is done in individual cases, it is done on individual responsibility and against the clearly defined policy of the Board of Delegates, who fully appreciated the weight of the objections you have outlined in your editorial.

Regarding the motive of the petition, it was undertaken simply for the purpose of proving that the citizens and taxpayers of New York are not opposed to the moderate salaries which the Davis law gives to the instructors of their children, despite the oft-quoted assertions to the contrary; and that the citizens generally object to disturbing the beneficent school legislation of last Spring.

And why should not teachers equally with other citizens have the right to submit their appeal (and that of their friends and supporters) to their representatives at Albany?

To whom shall such appeals be submitted if not to the Legislature?

The support of THE TIMES is too highly valued by the teachers to permit erroneous impressions to gain ground among its readers, hence this correction.

I inclose a sample of petition card used in Manhattan and Bronx.

MAGNUS GROSS,
Chairman Committee of New York Teachers' Association.
New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

SPENDING OR MONEY BY THE RICH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted with interest a communication from H. Payne which appeared recently in your columns. In it he protested against criticisms upon the rich for lavish expenditure. I quite agree with the writer that "the spender and not the hoarder" is to be praised, and would be the last to deny the intellectual and moral force of beautiful surroundings. But in the question there lies a deeper significance than attaches to the putting of money into circulation or the creation of beauty, ephemeral or lasting.

Ten thousand dollars spent for floral decorations at a wedding gives employment to, say, three hundred workmen for three days, whose wages support their families and give business support to the trades people of whom they make their modest purchases. It also puts a good profit into the pockets of their employer, to be used by his family and passed on by them to the trade. Such impetus to our financial life is to be praised. But the same ten thousand dollars would take from the black belt of the South fifty colored boys and give them four years at Tuskegee, or fifty boys from the mountain fastnesses of Kentucky and give them four years at Berea College. It would send them out freed from their debasing ignorance, equipped with new ideals, and trained in an honorable trade to work among their people, to bring the same enlightenment to thousands of their brothers. Or the ten thousand dollars would send for a year fifty of our embryo criminals from the tenements of the east side to the Junior Republic, there to be really "saved" to the greater Republic, taught thrift, honor, practical citizenship.

In either case the money goes into circulation. The question is as to the relative value of the results in deciding the moral obligation of the rich man who spends. Which counts most for humanity, for the spender to sit for an hour with one's chosen friends in a floral bower of beauty or even to delight the suffering in hospitals for half a week with the fragrance of bridal flowers; or to stem the tide of lust and the lynch law in the South, illicit distilling, murderous feuds, and shotgun politics in Kentucky; to save from jails and penitentiaries the New York child; to take from the ward heeler fifty prospective tools and present him with fifty incorruptible, self-respecting citizens who understand the law and obey it—a practical help to our Committee of Fifteen?

The spender may have given liberally to charities—that is, "liberally" from the standpoint of the poor man, to whom a hundred thousand dollars is a vast sum; not "liberally" in the sense of the saying, "Give till it hurts, then give again." Few of our millionaires ever reach that point. But that does not affect our discussion of the ten thousand dollars. That rests upon the question whether a man has a moral right to spend for himself such a sum for the momentary gratification of his taste and whether we should praise him for it.

MOUNT VERNON.
Mount Vernon, Feb. 5, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Arctic Art.

"Gracious, Martha, what did you buy all these plaster casts this time o' year for?"

"Why, Henry, that housefurnishing magazine said they would make a room look cozy."—Detroit Free Press.

Force of Habit.

Would-be-Suitor—I desire to pay my addresses to your youngest daughter, Sir. Have you any objections?

Druggist—My youngest daughter is already engaged, young man; but I have another daughter just as good.—Somerville Journal.

Triumph of Thrift.

"The old man seems mighty pleased with himself," said Mr. Grindner's coachman.

"Sure," said the cook. "He's been saving all his burned matches for six months, and this morning he found he had enough for me to start the kitchen fire with."—Indianapolis Press.

The Poet's Dream.

Once there was a Poet. He wrote an Epic Poem on the Beautiful Snow, and took it to an Appreciative Editor, who grasped him by the Hand, and said he was a New-Born Genius, and gave him a Check for Ten Thousand Dollars, and an order for ten more Epics. And then the Alarm Clock went off.

Moral—The world owes much to Alarm Clocks.—Baltimore American.

REILLY OF F.

(Capt. H. J. Reilly, Battery F, Fifth Artillery, "The Fighting Fifth," U. S. A., killed on the inner walls of Peking, in the relief of the Legation.)

I.

Know you the story, friends, know you the story?
No hero is mine of the plume and the lance—
Yet worthy to claim the green bay of glory
In the lay of the singer of oldest romance.
Then, when the song of the minstrel is gone,
Forget not how Reilly—brave Reilly went on!

II.

Out from the East, like a bolt from the sky,
Thrilled the wild rumor of danger and dread—
Out from the East flamed a prayer and a cry—
A cry of the living, a cry of the dead—
Straight to the heart of the nations it came,
And the nations were shaken, as wind shakes a flame!

III.

There, 'mid the millions of Mongols, they stood—
One grain in the desert, a drop in the sea—
Mothers and children—brave men of our blood—
What is their fate? Say, what shall it be!
How can we name the thing that we fear?
The heart, at the thought, is palsied and sere!

IV.

Onward! the cry of the East and the West—
Onward! spoke Chaffee, America's son:
The nations were calling their bravest and best
For the work of a giant before them undone:
No time now to palter with quavering breath—
'Twas action and rescue—'twas rescue or death!

V.

And the word came to Reilly—it spoke not again—
Brave Reilly with all his bold lads of the guns—
(Ah, if any came from El Caney's red rain
'Twas by grace of the Lord—not Hispania's sons!)
Oh, a stancher band never turned face to the foe
As onward with Reilly—straight onward they go!

VI.

The forts by the way seemed to ask them to call—
They lifted the door-knock and pounded it well;
And the door? The door was a breach in the wall—
An entrance well dusted by shrapnel and shell.
The forts, like a mist of the morning, were gone,
And Reilly went on—bold Reilly went on!

VII.

On by the railroad—still onward they press'd—
Thro' rampart—thro' swamp, like a sword of the Lord—
True Sons of the East, true sons of the West—
A knight of King Arthur confronting a horde!
And Battery F, unafraid of the brunt,
Kept its pace, and its guns, right up to the front!

VIII.

See! See! the walls of the capital rise
Away to the right, a vision of power—
They are flashing a signal—our loved ones' replies—
They were lost had the guns been delayed but an hour—
Like a cyclone they open and thunder their doom
And the flame from their mouths is the light in our gloom!

IX.

Battery F opened up like a hell
With a roar like a lion—a serpent's fierce hiss—
Solid shot under! above with the shell!
Gates were not made to be pounded like this—
Trembles the portal—with a shot it is gone—
And Reilly went on—bold Reilly went on!

X.

From the compound a cheer like a voice from the grave
Rolls upward and out and upward again:
The Lord—He is gracious and mighty to save
And He works by the hands of His valiant of men!
Still, was work to be done—stern work to be done—
Ere the wall'd town within was level'd and won.

XI.

Then "Forward" called Reilly—and forward they swept
To the walls where the foe had rallied his horde—
Like a boy, to a ladder the Captain has leapt,
You can see, far in front, the gleam of his sword—
Then up thro' the smoke, like a wraith, he has gone—
And Reilly went on—bold Reilly went on!

XII.

O, sweet harp of Erin sound gently thy lay!
O, star of Columbia be swift with thy light!
He fell—and the summit of glory that day
Was the rampart he scaled alone in the fight—
In a beam of the splendor a moment he shone—
And Reilly went on—brave Reilly went on!

—JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

WATER COLOR SOCIETY'S SHOW

Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition Located in the Old Academy Building—The Notable Pictures.

Brave in all its trappings borrowed from this side and from that, the Thirty-fourth shows itself at the old accustomed stand as gay and lively as any of the preceding exhibitions of the American Water Color Society. Here is the Venetian Building on Fourth Avenue once more, from which the Academy has expatriated itself. Banners and streamers and bric-à-brac of astounding loudness decorate the corridor, which is still graced by those marble capitals contributed by art-loving New Yorkers at the time the building was erected. Messrs. Bowles & Bullock, the Schmitt Brothers, and the Tiffany Glass Company have lent their pretty things to do honor to the return of the society to its old haunts. And here W. T. Evans again, faithful in the fourteenth year of his donation, who gives the annual prize of $300 once more.

Last year when the society exhibited at the Waldorf-Astoria the prize went to R. West Clinedinst for his "Long Ago." This year it is decreed by the jury of selection to Edward H. Potthast for "A Reverie." Mr. Potthast has no fewer than seven other pictures here, being the largest exhibitor with the exception of George Inness and Charles Warren Eaton. "The Cornfield," "Cloud Effects," "The Meadows," "Moonrise," "Night," "Flying Clouds," and "Moonlight on the Lake" give an earnest of his strength as a landscapist. The picture that gets the prize, however, is a figure piece. The scene is a veranda looking out on a river or lake at night. A door on the left is open and strong in lamplight, which falls on an empty chair in the middle distance. To the left, against the wall, a girl in white is seated so that her profile comes against the brightly lighted opening of the door. It is a very simple, ordinary scene, but very true to life and painted in excellent taste, neither exaggerated in light and shade nor overmysterious, thus suiting well its name.

Another who might have been an aspirant for this prize had he not already taken it in 1895, is Walter L. Palmer of Albany, who sends five snowy landscapes and a "Venetian Moonrise," that recalls his old manner with its excellent coloring. Of the snow scenes the best is "The Red Schoolhouse," viewed from a distance across a glade, over which long shadows of trees are falling. This has more restraint and technical evenness than "January," which obtrudes too much the heavy strokes of body color and looks more like an oil painting than belongs to an exhibition of this kind. "The White Silence" and "The Open Brook" are further snow scenes very pleasing in their way.

Water colors that are frankly water colors are the thirteen pieces by George Inness, placed together in the North Gallery. They are for the most part from Perugia and Tivoli, but one is a scene from down the gorge below Niagara Falls, and a particularly good one is a view of the pond at Milton-on-the-Hudson. A picture with pastel effects is "Moonrise, June," by Clark S. Voorhees, with its big pale moon and lilac sky. The same artist has an interior in the modern Dutch fashion called, "Spinning, North Holland," with an old woman in sabots turning her wheel. Holland is recalled by C. P. Gruppe's view down a canal, with tall trees on both sides, a tall mast in the canal boat, and a tall spire rising from the town in the distance; and again by his "Milking Hour." The same influence is seen in Melbourne Hardwick's "Midday Meal" and "On the North Sea." In fact, the Dutch masters continue to impress the water colorists, as witness Mrs. Lampert-Cooper's "Interior in Holland" and "Amsterdam," and Miss Clara MacChesney's "Windmill" and Will S. Robinson's "Watching the Boat Go Out" and "Dutch Fisherfolk."

Among the really fine landscapes nearer home, J. Frank Waldo's "Morning, Montauk Point," and Otto Stark's "October," with its strong yellows and reddish browns in the foliage, and Alexander Schilling's "Upland Fields" should be noted. The last has a fine cloudscape and a broadly treated landscape of plowed fields; midway a team of horses with their driver. William H. Holmes of Washington contributes some excellent landscapes—"Sketch in the Field," remarkable for the effect of sunlight; "Spring on a Susquehanna Hillside," all dainty with peach trees blooming; "Overlooking Washington," and "Wheat Harvest."

Symbolists are not wanting to this collection. There is Joseph Lauber, with figures that seem designed for large decorative work, such as "Polyhymnia" with her lyre and "The Breezes of May." There are "The Temple of Memory," by William C. Ostrander—rose leaves smoldering on an altar and a woman's face faint in the rising smoke; "Nocturne—Silence and Sleep," by William J. Whittemore, a rainy, mournful landscape in the middle compartment and two figures at the sides; "Morning" and "Zephyr," by G. R. Barse, Jr.—floating figures in diaphanous raiment. One of the most poetic is "The Whip-poor-will," by C. Austin Needham, not a picture of the bird, but a "Stimmungs-Bild," a picture suggestive of a frame of mind. It is a nocturne, with a solitary figure barely discerned, as if the figure of one listening to the melancholy cry of the night-bird. Beside these here are "primitive" pictures, like those in ancient missals, more curious than impressive, and at least one nude—a painting on ivory by Miss Frances Carlin.

The most dramatic picture, and one that compels one to stop and ask the meaning of the drama, is "The Sisters," by Arthur I. Keller. The sisters are in a colonial room, sitting very upright before a piano; one is auburn haired, the other has dusky tresses. On the sofa sits a man in the colonial dress of a gentleman, either profoundly moved by the music or distracted by some conflict of the mind. It is charmingly wrought throughout; furniture, pictures on the walls, figures, and all—altogether one of the best things here. Bright spots of color shine from the Mexican views by Ross Turner of Cambridge, and there are very attractive townscapes by James Kinsella—"Old Bridge, Bruges"; by Childe Hassam, "The Horizon of the Poor"—back of tenement houses in New York; by Harvey Ellis, "The Yellow Wineshop"; by William J. Whittemore, "A Wet Day, Munich," and by Frank Russell Green, "Market Day, Nemours, France."

As usual, the paintresses are the strongest when it comes to flowers. Time was when the Water Color Society ran so much to flowers that the walls of the corridor and West Gallery looked like a flower show; but the present exhibition has curbed the ardor of the painters of flowers, until scarcely one in a score is a specimen of this easiest and hardest thing to paint, of this still life, which is motionless yet alive. Leader among the small band of flower-lovers is Mrs. E. M. Scott with a nosegay "From the Country Garden" and a delightful dish of yellow roses in the East Gallery, at No. 114, and a good piece of flower painting not far away, at No. 122. There are some fresh-looking poppies in the corridor by Frieda Voelter Redmond and some of her pink roses in the West Gallery. Miss Hulda Parton paints the flower-de-luce acceptably, and Miss M. D. Clarke's carnations beside the green Spanish jug are worth a moment's pause. One of the most pleasing color schemes in flowers is by Mrs. Ochtman, called "Winter Blossoms," a charming arrangement of frieslas in a bowl, broadly and sympathetically wrought. The green jar so much affected by these ladies reappears with a pretty rose by Mrs. W. M. Storrs, and some well-painted petunias by Miss Myra Spafard.

In fine, there is much to admire in the thirty-fourth exhibit of the Water Color Society besides the sumptuous decorations. It is representative of the currents of art, so far as easel painting is concerned.

MOURNING TOKENS FOR VICTORIA.

English Mail Brings Evidences of the National Sorrow.

Of the 1,500 bags of mail that arrived on the steamship Germanic yesterday, the most came from England. There was some second-class matter and some business mail, but the bags were almost entirely filled with personal letters, the envelopes on most of which bore mourning lines in token of the Queen's death. There were simple black borders, ornate designs in black, and pictures of the dead ruler. On some of the letters were mottoes, such as the following:

> She was loved as monarch ne'er was loved before.

Numbers of the postal cards also had the black borders, and there were some cards, too, that had been fringed with the mourning color by means of pen or pencil, their writers having presumably been unable to buy any of the printed souvenir cards. The envelopes and cards that bore the pictures of the Queen were of all kinds. Some of the pictures were unrecognisable prints of inferior workmanship, while others were clear and looked as though they might have been engraved at the first glance.

TOO MANY NATHAN HALES

Contention Over Statues for the Yale Campus.

Friends of the Institution Regret that There Is More than One—Mr. Flint's Story.

The plaster model of a statue of Nathan Hale designed for the campus at Yale stands in the studio of William Ordway Partridge. The face bears an expression of calmness, and, with hands crossed behind his back, the counterfeit presentment of the patriot is suggestive of anything but strife. And yet about this figure a small warfare has begun, which, oddly enough, is in direct opposition to the famous utterance of the man it symbolizes. Nathan Hale was sorry that he did not have two lives to give for his country. But in the present case all the trouble has arisen over the fact, apparently, that two Nathan Hales, in statues, are made the central purpose of opposing factions. The authorities at Yale yesterday gave out the following statement:

Graduates and friends of Yale are warned against an appeal now being circulated from 150 Nassau Street, New York, in behalf of a statue of Nathan Hale to be presented to the university. In so far as this purports to have the sanction of the university, it is unauthorized; in so far as it claims to represent the alumni as a body, it is misleading.

From what could be learned it appears that the statement is the outcome of a controversy dating back to four years ago, when it was proposed to raise the money for a statue of Nathan Hale to be placed on the campus.

Last Fall many of the graduates in this city and elsewhere received copies of a circular in which it was pointed out that "the alumni of Yale and other friends of the university interested in the movement for presenting to the college a statue of our Alma Mater's most famous son of Revolutionary times, Nathan Hale, Class of 1773, beg to solicit your co-operation, and earnestly hope you will subscribe as liberally as possible."

The circular further stated that the statue was to cost $20,000, and that the artist selected was William Ordway Partridge; that it was confidently expected that the liberality of the subscriptions would assure his presentation to the university as a feature of the bi-centennial celebration in October, 1901. The circular was signed by Peter Flint, Treasurer, 150 Nassau Street.

Among the subscribers named in the circular were Justices Brewer and Brown of the United States Supreme Court, Senator Depew, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Seth Low, Ashbel P. Fitch, and William C. Whitney.

It is this appeal that has called down the wrath of the Yale authorities. Two factions, he said, have sprung into existence, the one favoring the project, which he favors, and numerous of having Mr. Partridge do the work, and the other contending that if a statue of Nathan Hale is to grace the campus it must be the production of Augustus St. Gaudens.

Several letters passed between President Hadley and Mr. Flint in regard to the mater.

"I wrote him," said Mr. Flint yesterday, "that it was no secret that we were carrying on a voluntary effort for a statue by Mr. Partridge to be offered to Yale for its acceptance or rejection. He replied that my position was entirely proper and I do not know why he should now oppose it.

"Seventy men have already subscribed, and we have raised $3,500 in a short time. Every man whose name appears on the circular is interested. The circular, however, does not claim to represent the alumni in a body, nor does it purport to have the sanction of the university. The opposition, however, comes entirely from Prof. Hadley and Anson Phelps Stokes."

Inquiry among men who subscribed in this city brought out the fact that they were not all entirely in accord with the idea conveyed, that Mr. Partridge was to be intrusted with the statue to the exclusion of any one else. It was learned that in a number of cases the subscriptions were made in the belief that the project, as represented, was in accordance with the desires of the powers at Yale.

The opinion was expressed that Mr. Flint undoubtedly had the interest of the university at heart in his effort, but that it was ill-advised, if the authorities were not in sympathy with it.

Mr. Flint is a graduate of the class of '80, a member of the Yale Club and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a lawyer, with an office in the American Tract Building, 150 Nassau Street.

JOHN CLAFLIN'S VENTURE.

Leases Property of James McCreery & Co., in Which It Is Understood He Has Controlling Interest.

What appears to be the final step in the deal by which John Claflin, President of the H. B. Claflin Company, acquires an interest in the Twenty-third Street business of James McCreery & Co., was effected yesterday in the leasing of all of the McCreery property, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to Mr. Claflin.

The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, and the annual rental will vary from $143,080 to $145,000. Under the lease is included not only the present McCreery store, but also the small building on the immediate corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. This has been included so that Mr. Claflin may, when the present lease on it expires, extend the main building over the corner lot, and so that in any event, he will be in control of the property.

J. Crawford McCreery said last evening that the leasing of the property had no special significance, aside from the fact that it is directly in line with the announcement, made about three months ago, that Mr. Claflin had acquired an interest in the business.

"Will a new building be erected on the site?" was asked.

"No," replied Mr. McCreery.

Early in November, when the deal with Mr. Claflin first became known, it was stated authoritatively that in his purchase of an interest in the McCreery property he was acting as an individual, and not as the representative of the H. B. Claflin Company. That this is the fact was reiterated by J. Crawford McCreery last evening, when he said that the H. B. Claflin Company is not going into the retail business. Just what share in the Twenty-third Street enterprise is owned by Mr. Claflin cannot be learned, but it is said to be a substantial controlling interest, and the fact that he has taken a long lease of the real estate would seem to lend color to this report. The firm name of James McCreery & Co., it is understood, will remain unchanged.

STORAGE CO.'S PURCHASE.

Now Owns the Block Bounded by Washington, West, Laight, and Hubert Streets.

The recorded transfers yesterday show the completion of the deal by which the City Cold Storage Company has acquired the entire block bounded by Washington and West, Laight and Hubert Streets, formerly the site of the old Appraiser's Stores. The part of the block conveyed yesterday was a strip 62 feet wide, running through from Washington to West Street, a distance of 256 feet. This portion of the property was owned by the Astor estate, and was conveyed by James R. Roosevelt and others as trustees for a consideration of $175,000. The Laight and Hubert Street ends of the block were transferred to the new company last Saturday for $178,000 over mortgages amounting to $350,000, from which it appears that the total consideration for the property was $703,000.

The entire block, which contains something over an acre of ground, will be the site of a ten-story cold storage warehouse, work on which will be begun immediately and which, it is expected, will be ready for use in time for the Spring business of 1902. The building will be equipped with all the latest devices and will be the most perfect plant of its kind in the country.

The City Cold Storage Company was incorporated last week by J. W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, George H. Prentiss, and W. Bellows Morgan. Mr. Prentiss said last evening that he and his associates were not well prepared to say anything regarding the size of the enterprise financially or to give other details regarding it.

After the abandonment of the Appraiser's Stores by the Government, the property passed into the hands of the Linde Company, a storage warehouse concern, which subsequently passed into the hands of receivers. By order of the receivers the property was sold at auction several months ago, and was bought by Thomas B. Robertson, who appeared as grantor in the deeds recorded last Saturday.

"LE CID" AT THE OPERA.

Massenet's Opera Heard by a Large Audience Last Night.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Massenet's "Le Cid" was sung for the third time this season. The audience was one of good size, and it apparently enjoyed the perfogmance. The cast was the same as at the previous performances, except that Miss Adams replaced Mme. Melba as the gentle Infanta, and Mr. Journet sang the Count de Gormas, instead of Mr. Plançon. Repeated hearings of this opera do not change the impression made by it at its first presentation here. It is a glittering, shallow, pretentious work, which owes most of its effectiveness to its adoption of the Meyerbeerian ground plan of opera and to its frequent imitation of the same composer's musical diction. There are bits of melody in the "Werther" vein, and these are the best parts of the score, except the ballet, which is the gem of the opera. The succession of stage pictures is effective, and there is a certain theatrical effectiveness in some of the declamation.

The opera's chief value at the present time is the opportunity it affords Mr. Jean de Reszke to wear handsome costumes, to pose picturesquely, and to trumpet forth his high tones. He makes more of the part than there really is in it. His splendid vocal work embellishes some pretty empty measures, and he puts into some of the most sentimental passages a greater sincerity than the composer did. Mr. Jean de Reszke, however, is too great an artist to be expending his admirable powers on such a part.

Miss Breval repeated her dramatically strong performance of Chimene, but it cannot be said that her singing disclosed any new claims to praise. Her voice is one of power and incisiveness, but she frequently sings with a very strident and disagreeable tone. Miss Adams was acceptable, and no more, as the Infanta. With Miss Breval she shared warm applause for the duet in the first act. Mr. Edouard de Reszke repeated his fine and broadly conceived interpretation of Don Diegue, and Mr. Journet was a competent Count. The spectacular features of the opera were presented with sufficient brilliancy, and the chorus and ballet did their work tolerably. The orchestra was efficient, and Mr. Mancinelli conducted with his customary skill. This afternoon, Puccini's "Tosca" will be repeated, and to-night "Rigoletto" will be given for the first time this season.

NO MORE FIVE PER CENT. FEE.

Vaudeville Managers and the White Rats Settle Their Differences.

The disagreement which has existed between the Board of the Vaudeville Managers' Association and the White Rats' Association over the question of eliminating the 5 per cent. exacted from its members for booking attractions in the houses controlled by the vaudeville syndicate was finally settled yesterday at a meeting of the Vaudeville Managers in their office in the St. James Building.

There were present at the meeting Mr. Hyde of Hyde & Behman, B. F. Keith, F. F. Proctor, and the out-of-town managers. After a six-hour meeting it was decided to do away with the 5 per cent. clause.

After July 1 the booking will be done by the White Rats' Association itself, and the fees derived therefrom will go into the association's treasury.

Continuous Musical Performance.

The continuous performance has made its appearance in music. It will not be long now, probably, before the flaming announcement will greet the eye: "After breakfast go to the concert." Just exactly how much delight the new system will afford a waiting populace it is not yet possible to say. Its time is not yet ripe. The initial day of the plan was not one to fill its inventor with rejoicing. The day was yesterday and the place Mendelssohn Hall. A concert was given there in the afternoon and repeated in the evening. There were not many in the house at either performance. But, then, it must be stated that the stars of the concert were the colossal baritone, the Marquis de Sousa, and the unique Dutch pianist, Martus Sieveking. The Marquis sang once more the prologue from "Pagliacci," Wolfram's address from the second act of "Tannhäuser," and some minor numbers. Mr. Sieveking played the "Sonata Appassionata" of Beethoven, and some shorter numbers, including Chopin's C minor nocturne and Liszt's arrangement of the "Erlkönig."

The Marquis de Sousa is undoubtedly a wonderful baritone voice, which would be a gift of inestimable value to a man of high intelligence and pure artistic instincts. But he contents himself with making ad captandum effects by forced contrasts of powerful tone with a most delicate and admirably developed mezzo voice. He could do anything with such a voice; he does it; but he has not the slightest idea when to do it nor for what reason he does it. Such singing may answer in countries where only the delivery of tone counts, but it will not do here. Mr. Sieveking's piano playing yesterday more than justified all that has been heretofore said in these columns. His performance of the "Erlkönig" was weird and disheartening. He probably struck more false notes in that one number than all the other soloists this season together have struck. And more than that, his treatment of the rhythms was unpardonably bad. There is no reason for exploiting such piano playing. If the continuous performance in music is to be successful, the "turns" will have to do better.

NEGROES AND INDIANS AS ACTORS

Hampton Institute Entertainment at Carnegie Lyceum.

Graduates and undergraduates of the Hampton Institute will give an entertainment next Monday afternoon at 2:30, under the auspices of the Armstrong Association, at the Carnegie Lyceum, Broadway and West Fifty-seventh Street. The entertainment will include a play entitled "Christmas on the Old Plantation," in which twenty colored men and women will take part; three scenes from "Hiawatha," by seven Indian students from the Institute, and many plantation melodies and other musical numbers by the Hampton Quartet.

A meeting will be held to-morrow evening at 8, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway, under the auspices of the Armstrong Association, to promote the interests of popular education for both races in the Southern States. President Daniel C. Gilman will preside. Booker T. Washington, Dr. Charles D. McIvor, Dr. Lyman Ward, and Dr. H. B. Frissell will speak.

BENNETT WILL CASE DECIDED.

Pennsylvania University and an Orphanage Will Get About $2,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Judge Ashman filed the opinion of the Orphans' Court to-day, dismissing the exceptions to Judge Hanna's decision, which sustained the validity of the will of Col. Joseph M. Bennett. Under the will and a number of codicils almost all of the estate, valued at about $2,000,000, was left to the University of Pennsylvania and the Methodist Episcopal Orphanage. The Court refused to send the case to the Common Pleas for trial by jury and dismissed the appeal from the ruling of the Register of Wills, under which the will and codicils were admitted to probate.

Mrs. Imogene E. Bennett Wellens, the daughter, who is the contestant, was cut off without a dollar. She alleged that Col. Bennett was of unsound mind when he executed the will and codicils, being subject to delusions.

A LINCOLN (N. J.) "JOKE."

How the Marriage of a Common Councilwoman Was Made Known.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 8.—Some one caused the follwing notice to be printed in The Dunellen Call:

The many friends of Miss Mattie Moore will be sorry to hear that she passed away last evening at the home of her uncle, in Flushing, L. I., where she had gone but a short time before, hoping to obtain relief from that terrible affliction, known as heart affection.

Dear friend, Mattie, thou hast left us,
We thy loss most keenly feel,
'Tis Frank Wheeland hast bereft us,
He must all thy sorrows heal.

The facts in the matter are that Miss Mattie Moore, formerly a prime mover in the Common Council of Lincoln, was married to Frank Wheeland of Bound Brook. The ceremony took place at Flushing, L. I., and some one, presumably a Lincolnite, caused the peculiar notice to be printed.

Carnegie Offers Another Library.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 8.—Mayor George A. Stadler to-day received a letter from Andrew Carnegie saying that if the city will provide a site and agree to spend not less than $6,000 a year for the maintenance of a public library, Mr. Carnegie will give $60,000 for the founding of a library. The offer will be accepted.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

After the many dances and entertainments given on Thursday, Friday was hardly gay by contrast. There were not many dinners, and a very few dances. Of these latter, Mrs. Church's class was the most important. To-day again there is a very small list of events. Mrs. James Speyer and Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons and Mrs. Daniel Bacon give dinners, and the Badminton Club meets this afternoon.

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The wedding of Miss Helen Southgate Hotchkiss, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss of New Haven, and Elisha Ely Garrison of St. Louis, Mo., took place at New Haven on Thursday. Miss Hotchkiss came out in society last Winter at a very large ball given at New Haven by her parents. Many guests went over from New York, and shortly afterward Miss Hotchkiss's engagement to Mr. Garrison was announced.

***

The Misses Preston gave a chantant yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, which attracted a very large and fashionable audience. Miss Rose Antoinette Preston gave a Spanish dance, and a number of well-known singers and artists made up a very charming programme. In the evening a grand operatic and dramatic entertainment, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, was given, under the auspices of the Eclectic Club and a long list of fashionable patronesses.

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The Catholic Club gave a bachelors' dance last evening which was quite a jolly affair. The entire second floor was reserved for dancing, and a supper was served at midnight. There was no cotillion. Some five hundred guests were present.

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At the second subscription dinner dance organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and other fashionable women, J. Montgomery Strong, dancing with Miss Fanny de Peyster, led the cotillion. Mr. Hadden's name appeared through an unavoidable error.

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The Friday Evening Dancing Class, more familiarly known as Mrs. Church's, had its last meeting, barring the one that is scheduled for April, in Easter week. Mrs. Church, Mrs. J. C. Wolfe, Mrs. Edward Curtis, and Mrs. H. W. Robbins received last evening. The cotillion was led by J. Van S. Oddie, who danced with Miss Waring. The favors were pretty, and consisted of embossed photograph frames, cigar holders, and card cases for the men and painted fan bags, chains, &c., for the girls. The guests included Miss Coleman of Washington, Miss Nellie Robbins of Baltimore, Miss Werner of Chicago, and Robert Reed of Pittsburg. Among the members of this class are the Misses Church, Delafield, de Peyster, Rutherford, Schefer, Atterbury, Boardman, Gillette, Brown, Roosevelt, Pierson, Hackman, Peabody, and Jay, and the Messrs. Strong, Satterlee, Batchellor, Holt, Boyesen, Atterbury, Oddie, Boardman, and Ingraham. This class has a long waiting list.

***

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street gave a small reception in honor of Mme. Louise Homer of the Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday afternoon. Mme. Homer looked very handsome and sang charmingly. The rooms were simply but prettily decorated with flowers and palms. Mrs. Bloodgood received with Mme. Homer at her side.

Among the invited guests at Mrs. Bloodgood's were:

Mrs. Frederick Neilson,	Miss Callender,
Mrs. Bradish Johnson,	Miss Waldo,
Mrs. Gouverneur Wolfe,	Miss Throop,
Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt,	Mrs. C. B. Hillhouse,
Mrs. Charles Oelrichs,	Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd,
Mrs. Joseph Stickney,	Mrs. Howland Pell,
Mrs. Charles A. Childs,	Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Mrs. Henry Barclay,	Mrs. Jules Montant,
Miss Borrowe	Mrs. Leroy,
Miss Harriman,	Mrs. Livingston,
Mrs. Schermerhorn,	Miss Ireland,
Mrs. Schieffelin,	Miss Nora Iselin,
Mrs. H. Oelrichs,	Mrs. George Kingsland,
Mrs. C. A. Alexander,	Mrs. F. Kernochan,
Miss Leary,	Mrs. Sidney Smith,
Miss De Peyster,	Mrs. E. N. Tailer,
Mrs. De Neuville,	Mrs. William E. Duer,
Mrs. Arthur M. Jones,	Mrs. Delafield.
Miss De Forest,	

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The last dance of the Morristown early dancing class will take place on Monday. It will be a fancy dress and masked affair, and many New Yorkers are going up for it. They will remain, many of them, over Lincoln's Birthday.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 8.—A deed has been filed at the City Hall conveying from Frederick W. Vanderbilt to Margaret Louise, wife of James K. Van Alen, the Post place, Bellevue and Coggeshall Avenues. One dollar is named as the consideration and the document reads: "There being actually no valuable consideration for this conveyance, which is made wholly as a gift." The estate includes the cottage which for many seasons was occupied by the late William Post, father of Mrs. Van Alen.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is confined to Harbourview with the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell of New York are here for a short stay.

A pretty subscription dance was given in Newton's Hall this evening by the Winter colony and the army and navy contingent. The hall was decorated with palms and plants. A supper was led by Paul A. Andrews and pretty favors were distributed for each figure. A collation was served at midnight. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Miss Hunter, Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. E. D. Boit, Mrs. George F. Harrison, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews. The affair was such a success that other similar dances will be given this Winter.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The German Ambassador entertained a large company at dinner to-night. Those who accepted his hospitality were Justice and Mrs. White, the Russian Ambassador and the Countess Marguerite, the Minister from Austria-Hungary and Mme. Hengelmüller, the Minister from the Netherlands, Judge Cox, Senator Allison, Senator Depew, Representative and Mrs. Newlands, the Count and Countess von Quadt, Mr. and Mrs. Logare, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Lay, Miss Edith Patten, and Baron Herman.

The Japanese Minister and Mme. Takahira were also the hosts at a large dinner party this evening, among their guests being the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Van Reypen, Mr. Kasson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spalding.

"PROM." NIGHT AT PRINCETON.

Concert, Dance, and Numerous Receptions in the University Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Princeton students to-night, examinations being over, made merry at the annual Glee Club concert and the junior promenade. Fair visitors and their chaperons began to arrive in town early in the day, and the hotels were taxed to accommodate the students' guests. Numerous receptions of an informal nature were given during the afternoon at the upper class clubs, members of the Faculty and their wives assisting, and at 8 o'clock this evening the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs presented an attractive programme in Alexander Hall to a large audience.

Most of the visitors, who came primarily for the "Prom," also attended the concert. The audience was an appreciative one, and was liberal in its applause of the collegian musicians. The following ladies acted as patronesses of the concert:

Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. Goodrow Wilson, Mrs. Bayard Stockton, Mrs. G. A. Armour, Mrs. A. Guyot Cameron, Mrs. Howard C. McClenahan, Mrs. J. Thompson Swann, Mrs. John T. Duffield, Mrs. Ernest Carter, Mrs. Edmund Yard Robbins, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Jesse Lynch Williams, Mrs. John H. Finley, and Mrs. Henry Van Dyke.

The dance began at 10 o'clock in the University Casino, and continued until a late hour. The hall was attractively decorated in pink and green bunting, while numerous pillows, rugs, and other decorations gathered promiscuously from the dormitories made the hall cosy. The several upper class clubs had boxes in the hall, and boxes were also provided for the patronesses and the Dance Committee. Pelterman's Orchestra from New York City supplied the music. There were twenty-five dances, besides "extras."

The ladies who allowed their names to be used as patronesses of the dance were Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Bayard Stockton, Mrs. William A. Sloane, Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. Henry L. Greene, Mrs. Howard C. McClenahan, Mrs. Horace Brooke Burt, Mrs. John E. Semmes, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Henry Van Dyke, and Mrs. J. R. Stanton.

ST. MARK'S ALUMNI DINNER.

Graduates of the Southborough School Gather at the University Club.

Graduates of the St. Mark's School of Southborough, Mass., from the year 1865 to the present day attended the annual dinner of the Alumni Association, held in the Council Chamber of the University Club last evening. There were about 115 present, many of them gray with years.

The dinner was the most elaborate which the old boys of St. Mark's ever gave, and among those around the board were some who had come from Washington, from Pittsburg, and Chicago especially to attend. H. B. Chapin, President of the Alumni Association, presided. The Rev. Dr. Thayer, Headmaster of the school, was the honored guest. August Belmont and F. P. Kernochan are the New York Trustees of the club, but neither was present last night.

Similar affairs have been held hitherto in Boston and smaller cities, but this meeting was said to be the most interesting of all and is hoped that a way will open by which the dinner may be established as a regular annual feature of the New York Winter season.

LAFAYETTE ALUMNI DINE.

President Warfield Says the College Is Doing Well Financially.

Lafayette College men assembled more than 100 strong at the annual dinner of their New York Alumni Association at the Hotel Manhattan last night. Dr. E. D. Warfield, the President of the college, was the guest of honor, and the victorious football team and the College Glee Club occupied seats about the tables. A gypsy orchestra, under the leadership of Frank P. Snodgrass of Harrisburg, Penn., and a Neapolitan orchestra also contributed to the melody of the evening.

C. M. Bergstresser, '81, acted as toastmaster, and among others present were Burr MacIntosh, '84; Prof. W. B. Owen, Prof. Frank A. March, Jr., the Chairman of the Athletic Advisory Board; J. S. McMasters, John Markle, C. S. Jones, and C. F. Chamberlin.

Dr. Warfield told of the work being done at the college. The institution, he said, is now on a good financial footing, having entirely recovered from the threatening conditions of a few years ago.

He said that it was the intention of the Faculty to make Lafayette a first-class college. "We would rather be a first-class college," he said, "than a second-class university. The Presbyterian Church has raised a fund to help the college, and the number of applications for admission has become so great that the Faculty will have to be increased." He spoke of a number of considerable gifts which the college has received in the last year or two, referring particularly to a bequest of Mrs. Applegate of Uniondale, Penn., who has left the college a fund of between $20,000 and $25,000.

The President congratulated the football team on having vanquished Princeton. "But I believe that I take more to heart the welfare of the team when it doesn't win victories," he said, "and therefore I am rather out of date this year."

WILL OF JAMES A. H. BELL.

Brooklyn Institute and Brooklyn Library Among the Beneficiaries—His Housekeeper Remembered.

The will of James A. H. Bell, the bibliophile and traveler, who died at his home, 45 Sands Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 2, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County. The will is dated July 14, 1898, and there are two codicils, dated, respectively, Oct. 12 and Dec. 12, 1900. The chief beneficiaries by the will are the Brooklyn Library, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Catherine Burns, who was his housekeeper for many years.

The executor of the will, the Brooklyn Trust Company, is given power to sell and dispose of the estate and divide the proceeds into seventy-five parts. The Brooklyn Institute and the Brooklyn Library are each to receive sixteen shares. Catherine Burns is to receive thirty-two shares, which, on her death, are to go to the testator's three grandchildren—Ellen L. Maishand, Theresa Bell, and Ernest Bell.

Three years ago Mr. Bell gave his library of about 11,000 volumes to the Brooklyn Library. By his will he leaves a second collection of books, numbering about 2,000, to the same library. Catherine Burns is to be allowed to live in the Sands Street house.

A clause in the will provided that when Mr. Bell died his body should be cremated. In a codicil, however, he directed that his body be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, which instruction was carried out. Mr. Bell also directed in his will that there be no religious ceremony at his funeral.

There is a difference of opinion as to the value of the estate left by Mr. Bell. No schedule was filed with the document. Mr. Bell inherited from his uncle, John Graham, about $2,000,000, but some time before his death he told a friend that he had spent much of his money in travel and in the collection of rare and expensive books. It is believed, however, that the estate left by him is a large one.

AID FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

Ascension, Episcopal	$122.17
Collegiate Reformed, Harlem	99.59
Society of Friends, Twentieth Street	38.00
All Angels', Episcopal	25.00
St. Matthew's, Episcopal	10.00

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

J. Stickney	$100	John McKeever, Jr.,	25
W. C. Schermerhorn, (additional)	100	Siegel Brothers	20
John W. Simpson, (additional)	25	French & Co.	15
E. N. Lawrence	25	G. W. Forsyth	10
Edward S. Harkness	25	F. G. Ireland	10
		John H. Hoekscher	10

FROM THE CLOTHING AND KINDRED TRADES.

By Auxiliary—Marcus M. Marks, President; J. B. Van Waganen, Treasurer, and Messrs. Benjamin M. Holsman, F. Norton Goddard, Maurice Rothschild, Matthew Rock, Robert Bels, and E. V. Counselt.

Holsman Brothers	$100	M. & C. Mayer	50
Rogers, Peet & Co.	100	Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.	25
Lesher, Whitman & Co.	100	Pass & Co.	25
E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	100	Schorestene, Picard & Co.	25
J. W. Goddard & Sons	100	Jonas & Naumburg	25
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	100	E. V. Connett & Co.	25
C. H. Tenney	100	M. Sampter, Sons & Co.	25
Feschheimer, Fischel & Co.	100	L. Lippman & Sons	25
Alf. Benjamin & Co.	100	Albert Robertson	25
F. B. Q. Clothing Co. and employes	85	Bendet Isaacs	25
David Marks & Sons	50	Louis Auerbach	25
Heidelberg, Wolff & Co.	50	A. S. Rosenthal & Fried	25
Cohen, Goldman & Co.	50	Frankelthal Bros	25
M. & L. F. Rothschild	50	M. Rock	25
H. Herman, Sternbach & Co.	50	Stein & Co.	25
Harper, Hollingsworth & Darby	25	Schleestein, Cohn & Co.	25
George F. Tilge & Co.	25	Herman Kratzenstein & Co.	25
Brill Bros	15	Bonner & Co.	10
Sykes Bros. & Co.	15	J. P. McGovern & Bro	10
Hornthal, Benjamin & Reiu	15	John Patterson & Co.	10
M. & W. Naumberg	15	Ivan, Frank & Co.	10
H. Kuhn & Sons	10	Alsberg, Moritz & Co.	10
H. Jacquin	10	Wropker & Well	10
Kastel & Kastel	10	Morris Rosenbaum & Son	10
Wright's Health Underwear Company	10	H. B. Rosenthal & Co	10
Robert Reis & Co.	10	L. E. Rosenfeld & Co	10
Manhattan Shirt Co.	10	E. N. Doll	5
Heller, Rothschild & Lang	10	Max M. Schwarcz	5
S. J. Nathan Son & Co	10	M. P. Ansorge	5
Haller, Dinkelspiel & Co	10	Heller & Co.	5
J. C. Stratton & Co.	10	A. E. Carton & Co.	5
H. J. Harding & Co.	10	Francis Carlson	5
James Marshall	10	Sylvester Bros. & Co	5
		Hirschman Bros. & Co.	5
		Mark Aronson	5
		L. Hershfield & Bro	5
		Total	$3,043

Insurance Taxes in Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 8.—The insurance companies are coming in for their usual share of attention from the Legislature. The latest insurance bill of importance is one offered by Representative McCall, to increase the tax rate of foreign life insurance companies from 2 to 3 per cent.

Dainty Luncheons for Ladies.
If you are downtown shopping drop in and have a dainty luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, B'way and 27th. Music every day from 12 to 3 o'clock by Prof. Burton.—Adv.

DAVID H. M'ALPIN DEAD

Aged Tobacco Manufacturer a Victim of Apoplexy.

Stricken While Attending a Bank Directors' Meeting—His Successful Career.

David Hunter McAlpin, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer and philanthropist, died at his town residence, 46 West Fifty-eighth Street, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was eighty-five years old. Death was due to an attack of apoplexy, which came on while Mr. McAlpin was attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eleventh Ward Bank on Tuesday last. His death was quiet and peaceful, he having been unconscious for some hours before. At the bedside at the time of death were the six children surviving, one of whom Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin of 9 East Fifty-fifth Street, had been in constant attendance since the first stroke.

Considering his advanced age, Mr. McAlpin had been remarkably robust. He did not go to his factory, at 150 Avenue D, every day, but kept closely in touch with affairs there and made frequent visits to the place. He was there the day he was stricken. From the factory he crossed the street to the Eleventh Ward Bank to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors, of which he was a member. With him at the meeting was his son, Gen. Edward Augustus McAlpin, and other members of the board. For some time it had been noticeable that whenever Mr. McAlpin became fatigued he leaned forward and rested his head on his hands, crossed over the head of his heavy walking stick.

Gen. McAlpin was not surprised, therefore, when he saw his father assume this attitude and sit for some minutes with closed eyes. After a few minutes, the General detected a paller spreading over his father's face. Mr. McAlpin was found to be breathing heavily, and when his son placed his hand on his shoulder in an attempt to arouse him he was shocked to receive no response. Then it was found that Mr. McAlpin was unconscious.

Gen. McAlpin at once had his father removed to his home, and Dr. McAlpin was summoned. Dr. McAlpin at once detected the serious nature of his father's illness, and Dr. Janeway and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant were called in consultation. Nothing that could be done was neglected, but all efforts to restore the stricken man to consciousness were futile. All the members of the family were sent for, and hastened to the bedside of the father. Several times within the following twenty-four hours the physicians held consultations, but there was little to be done. His vitality appeared to be very great, but the gravest fears were entertained from the first.

When it became known that Mr. McAlpin was seriously ill throughout down-town circles, telephonic and telegraphic communications from men high in the financial world were frequent.

Yesterday his wonderful vitality grew rapidly less, and it was then made apparent that death was a question of only a few hours' time. Shortly before 4 o'clock he weakened rapidly, and died a few minutes after that hour.

Mr. McAlpin was prominent in philanthropic circles, and was greatly esteemed by the hundreds of employes in his big factory in Avenue D.

David Hunter McAlpin was born Nov. 8, 1816, in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y. He was of Irish descent, his father having come from Ireland only a few years before the son's birth. When he was only ten years old he began to make his own living, coming to New York City when he was twenty years old and opening a cigar store in Catharine Street. This was the start of the present great business carried on by the tobacco factory at 150 Avenue D, of which he was the head. From the little cigar store there came several branches, and Mr. McAlpin finally became one of the partners of the firm of John Cornish & Co., tobacco manufacturers. A few years later he purchased the interests held by his partners and established the firm of D. H. McAlpin & Co., of which he was the head at the time of his death. This company was incorporated seven years ago, with $500,000 capital.

Next to the tobacco business Mr. McAlpin pinned his faith to real estate investments, and was one of the large real estate holders of this city. He owned the block on the east side of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, and on the southern end of which was the Alpine apartment house, which got its title from the family name. This title retained the final "e" of the family name, which Mr. McAlpin had for many years omitted.

Mr. McAlpin was married fifty-five years ago to Miss Adelaide Rose, a daughter of Joseph Rose, the ceremony being performed in the old Market Street Church, now the Church of Sea and Land. Ten children were born to the couple, and of these six survive. These are Gen. Edward A. McAlpin of Sing Sing, Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin of 9 East Fifty-fifth Street, George L. of 9 East Ninetieth Street, Charles W. of 11 East Ninetieth Street, William W. of 13 East Ninetieth Street, and the only daughter, Mrs. James Tolman Pyle, of 673 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. McAlpin owned a handsome Summer home at Morristown, N. J., where he spent much time each season.

Mr. McAlpin, at the time of his death, in addition to being President and Director of the tobacco manufacturing concern, was a Director of the Eleventh Ward Bank, German-American Real Estate Title and Guarantee Company, the Home Insurance Company, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the National Bank of the Republic, the Standard Gas Light Company, the Union Trust Company, and was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History.

The funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, in the Brick Presbyterian Church.

FUNERAL OF ADDISON CAMMACK.

The Wall Street Man Is Buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Funeral services over the body of Addison Cammack, were held in St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, and were attended by a large number of prominent business and society people. The casket, covered with a blanket of white roses and lilies of the valley, was brought to the church at 9:30 o'clock. It was accompanied only by Mrs. Cammack and a few relatives.

Waiting at the door of the church were a number of Wall Street men, who had been intimate with Mr. Cammack in life, and they accompanied the coffin up the aisle to the altar. The services consisted simply of the Episcopal order for the dead. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Pelton, the acting rectors of the church. At the close of the services the body was taken to Woodlawn for interment.

Among those present at the funeral were Col. Augustus Paine, W. L. Stow, John Griegel, Seabury Lawrence, James Stillman, and James T. Woodward.

VERDICT FOR $28,000.

Heavy Judgment Against Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

A verdict for $28,000, said to be the largest ever given in Kings County against a railroad company for personal injuries, was awarded late yesterday afternoon by a jury, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Anna D. Fowdrey, in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Mrs. Fowdrey is the wife of Dr. John M. Fowdrey of 342 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. On Aug. 1, 1899, she was a passenger on a car of the defendant company coming from Coney Island.

The car in which she was riding struck another car at the Culver crossing, and Mrs. Fowdrey was badly injured in the collision.

SECRET MARRIAGE MADE KNOWN.

W. H. Germaine and Miss Fenton of Queens Were Wedded Last July.

ROSLYN, L. I., Feb. 8.—No little surprise was caused by the announcement yesterday of the marriage of William H

CANADIANS WON EASILY

N. Y. A. C. Hockey Team Beaten by the Score of Six to One.

VISITORS SHOW RAPID STYLE

Montreal Club Excelled in Every Department of the Game—No Rough Play Exhibited.

One of Canada's representative hockey teams, that of the Montreal Club, gained a clever and comparatively easy victory over the seven of the New York Athletic Club in the third of the international matches, at the St. Nicholas Rink, last evening, the score being 6 to 1. The two main factors in the Canadians' success were their excellent stick work and speed. These abilities, combined with swift shooting and the uneven quality of their opponents' defense, gave the visitors a lead at the start that the wearers of the Mercury Foot could not cut down. The local team made a brave fight in the first half. A dozen times they came close to scoring, but on each try some clever play of the opposing team checked their efforts. In the first half O'Donnell, usually a fine player, performed poorly. He had six good, hard shots to stop, and five of them got past him into the net. At least three would probably have been turned aside if he had been playing in his usual form. In the second half he improved considerably.

Fenwick and Howard of New York were the only men who came up to the standard of the Canadians in dribbling. The New York seven played a particularly dashing game during the first few minutes of play, and although the Canadians scored the first two goals there was great enthusiasm when the local team brought the tally to 2—1, which was as close as they ever got to tieing the score. The second period found New York considerably weaker on the attack, and only twice d' Howard, who continually played a spectacular and effective game, get a chance to slam the puck to the Canadians' goal.

The contest was remarkably free from roughness, and only once the referee ruled out a man when he ordered Hunt off the ice for two minutes. A fairly large crowd of about 800 persons watched the contest, and were eager to applaud every trifling advantage gained by the home team.

When Campbell and Hornfeck faced off the latter gained the advantage and sent the puck spinning to his team mate, Wonham, who shot neatly to Boon. New York began auspiciously by keeping the rubber in their antagonists' territory. Wonham followed his first try with a scurry down the ice past Gardner; checked by Boon, he passed the puck safely to Belden, who, on an easy try on an unprotected goal, shot crooked. Fenwick followed this failure by two speedy shots for the net, but the ready sticks of Boon and Moore knocked the disk aside. Then the Montreals began to strike their gait, and by puzzling stick work began a fierce assault on the New York goal. Hunt partially checked one shoot which carromed toward O'Donnell, but the latter was not napping, and smashed it away. Then Howard and Belden sent down the ice, but Howard was wild in his shoot, and the puck slid harmlessly against the side of the rink. Then followed a long lift from Campbell from centre that sailed straight into the net. Play varied for a moment with strong assaults on the nets by both teams. Campbell, in a moment talliied again almost on a duplicate of his previous goal that just barely made the net. Then New Yorks made their only score. On the face-off Hornfeck sent the rubber spinning to Howard, who from his position at centre made the prettiest shoot of the evening, that did not stop till it rested snugly in the Canadian goal net. After this temporary spurt the Mercury Foot continued to furthers score-ing. There were many brilliant plays in this half, but O'Donnell, playing most unevenly, was forced to yield for three more goals. In the final period the New Yorks' defense was effective, as shown by the fact that Liftiton was the only one of the Canadians to tally. Line-up:

New York Athletic Club (1.)	Positions.	Hockey Club (6.)
O'Donnell	Goal	Nicholson
Hunt	Point	Moore
Fenwick	Cover point	Boon
Howard	Forward	Liftiton
Belden	Forward	Smith
Hornteck	Forward	Gardner
Wonham	Forward	Campbell

The detailed score of goals:

FIRST HALF.

Score.	Player.	Team.
1—0	Campbell	Montreal
2—0	Campbell	Montreal
2—1	Howard	New York
3—1	Liftiton	Montreal
4—1	Campbell	Montreal
5—1	Gardner	Montreal

SECOND HALF.

6—1	Liftiton	Montreal

Summary of goals scored—By Campbell, 3; by Liftiton, 2; by Gardner, 1; by Howard, 1. Referee—Archibald De Witt, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—Howard Alton, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and "Cit" Ayres. Time of game—20-minute halves.

Crescents Won in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 8.—By the clever passing and strategic work of Dobby and Wall the hockey team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn defeated the Quaker City team in a championship match here at the Ice Palace to-night by the score of 7 goals to 3. The work of Dobby and Wall seemed to bewilder the entire local team, and try as they would, they could not get possession of the puck. The match was fairly even in the first half, at the close of which the score stood 2 to 0 in favor of the Crescents. In the second period, however, the visitors extended themselves, and their excellent team work kept the Quakers guessing. The goal keeping of Rhodes and the defensive work of Orton and Menzie were the features of the Quaker's work.

Crescents, (7.)	Position.	QuakerCity, (3.)
Halleck	Goal	Rhodes
Hardall	Point	Menzie
Drakeley	Cover point	Robertson
Dobby	Forward	Gorman
Kennedy	Forward	Orton
Shiebler	Forward	Devine
Wall	Forward	Rogers

Goals scored—By Wall, 4; Dobby, 3; Orton, 2; Rogers, 1. Referee—Mr. Bullen, Brooklyn Hockey Club. Umpires—Mr. Harmer and Mr. Dunn. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Harvard Hockey Team Won.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 8.—The Harvard University hockey team, which is to play Yale next Monday night in New York, defeated the sophomore team this afternoon on Soldiers' Field, 4 to 0. The Harvard players feel much encouraged over Yale's defeat by Brown, considering the fact that Harvard defeated Brown last Saturday by a score of 9 to 2.

Lajoie Signed by American League.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 8.—From a source which is considered reliable, it was learned to-day that the American Baseball League had signed Napoleon Lajoie of the Philadelphia League club. It is claimed that Lajoie signed an American League contract several weeks ago, and the reason for not announcing the news of his signing was because the Players' Protective Association made a request upon President Johnston and the various club managers not to promulgate any American League contracts with players who were in the National League last year until after the Spring meeting of the National League. Another man, who, it is claimed, has accepted the terms offered him by Manager Mack, is James Collins of the Boston Club.

From all that can be learned, the American League is planned a raid upon the Philadelphia National League Club, and proposes to capture most of its players. Besides Lajoie, it is claimed, Manager Shettsline will lose Flick, Donahue, Macfarland, Cross, Platt, and Slagle for a certainty, and probably Delehanty.

Dartmouth's Baseball Schedule.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 8.—The season's schedule for Dartmouth's baseball team was announced at a mass meeting of the students this afternoon. Among the dates are these:

May 8, Wesleyan at Middletown; 11, Amherst at Amherst; 13, University of Syracuse at Hanover; 17 and 18, Amherst at Hanover; 24 and 25, Williams at Williamstown; 29, Yale at New Haven; 30, Holy Cross at Worcester; June 1, Holy Cross at Hanover; 6, Columbia at Hanover; 7, Wesleyan at Hanover.

McKEE WINS BY SIX POINTS.

Hendrick Beaten After a Hot Finish in the Class A Billiard Tournament.

J. B. C. McKee, the Philadelphia competitor in the Class A billiard championship, carried off the honors of victory last night in the fourth game of the tournament, which is being held in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He met John A. Hendrick of the home club, and the old-time champion of Connecticut, and defeated the latter at 14-inch balk-line by 400 points to 394, the closest game of the series. It required sixty-eight innings to finish, and was witnessed by a small but eminently appreciative gallery, which was quick to applaud every cleverly executed play.

The game had periods of brilliancy, but on the whole its standard was not of an unusual calibre. Its most significant features were the high run of 60 points made by McKee and the sensational finish made by Hendrick.

Poor billiards had characterized the match up to that point. Hendrick opened the evening's sport with a run of 10, and McKee followed with 5. How slow the play was may be inferred from the fact that McKee only had 21 points for nine innings, while Hendrick had 47. The latter then failed to count for three innings. McKee added 16 to his score in the tenth and eleventh innings, and then followed his brilliant high run.

During more than half of the run, McKee nursed the balls with a delicacy of touch that was a genuine treat to see. The Philadelphian showed that he is an adept at holding the balls cleverly in hand, and his cushion carroms invariably brought the balls back admirably placed for future counts. The gallery broke forth into loud applause at the termination of the run, and it advanced McKee's score from 37 to 97, giving him the lead for the first time, and he held it thereafter to the end.

McKee continued to play steadily and passed the two hundred mark with a run of 16 in the twenty-fifth inning, Hendrick having at that time 123. The latter did not reach 200 until the thirty-ninth inning, when a run of 10 gave him 201 points, 91 behind his opponent. During that slow period Hendrick made one excellent run of 22, in which his star shot was a magnificant draw masse. McKee ran up a string of 23 immediately after that, in which his star performances were several masterful carroms at big angles all around the table.

A dreary period then set in. For eighteen innings McKee's best showing was 10, and Hendrick had only made the hunter of the game. Although nothing striking occurred until Hendrick got the balls his own way in the fifty-fourth inning, and did not let them go until he had rolled up 26 points. A few innings previous to this a curious thing happened. McKee, after making 3 in the forty-fifth inning, inadvertently played with the wrong ball, and had to allow one to Hendrick for the foul. To the amusement of the spectators, after Hendrick had played, it was found that he also had shot with the wrong ball, and although it counted he failed to score.

Hendrick suddenly developed play of a winning sort toward the finish, and in two innings made 90 points. His mastery of the balls was far superior to his earlier work, and when, in the sixty-fifth inning, he passed McKee with a run of 28, the gallery applauded his nervy play loudly. McKee seemed to have gone to pieces, and in the last inning he had 26 to win, while Hendrick needed only 6. Chances looked slim for the Philadelphian, but he pulled himself together in grand style, and after a few difficult table shots got the balls running his own way, and when he cleaned up the necessary string to win he received a grand ovation for his nervy finish.

The scores are:

J. B. C. McKee—5 4 0 0 2 2 4 2 2 13 3 60 0 9 13 26 14 0 0 6 6 0 7 7 16 5 18 0 10 1 0 12 12 0 1 2 1 23 12 2 10 3 0 2 2 0 1 2 2 1 8 0 14 0 17 9 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 26. Total, 400. Average, 5 60-68. High runs, 60, 26, 26, 23, 18, 17, 16, 14, 13, 13, 12, 12, 10.

John A. Hendrick—10 0 2 5 9 5 14 2 0 0 0 5 1 0 16 0 24 2 0 5 0 7 2 9 1 1 3 0 2 2 0 0 22 5 10 0 1 1 2 7 0 1 9 0 1 9 0 0 0 2 6 0 1 0 0 25 25 0 9 1 14 28 10 0 1. Total, 394; average, 5 54-68; high runs, 35, 28, 26, 25, 24, 22, 16, 14, 13, 12, 10.

Charles Miner was referee.

The game this evening will be between C. F. Conklin of Chicago and Dr. L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Club.

ANNUAL MEETING OF N. Y. Y. C.

Election of Officers and Racing Rules to be Amended.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club has issued a notice of the first general meeting of the club for the current year, which will be held at the clubhouse, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, Thursday evening, at 9 P. M.

At this meeting the election of officers and standing committees for the ensuing year will take place, and the annual reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the standing committees will be presented. An amendment will be offered to the article of the constitution relating to life memberships, which at present provides that any member whose name shall have been upon the roll of the club, and who shall have paid annual dues for fifteen consecutive years, shall be entitled to become a life member on the payment of $200, which shall be in lieu of any further annual dues. The proposed amendment increases the required payment from $200 to $500.

Amendments will also be offered to the racing rules as follows:

Rule I., Section 7, Page 180. After "halyard block," in line 13, add: "If in the judgment of the measurer there is any question as to the location of the bottom, the lower point of measurement for the topmast will be the upperside of the sheave in the upper throat halyard block."

Page 181. Insert after first paragraph, a new paragraph, to read: "In pole-masted yachts, and those not carrying topmasts, the distance between the underside of the sheave in throat halyard block, and the underside of the sheave in the uppermost halyard block or sheave in the mast, shall be used for determining the length of the base line, in the same way as is the topmast, when one is carried."

Page 183. Strike out last paragraph and substitute: "When in any case owing to peculiarity of the sail plan of a yacht, it cannot, in the judgment of the measurer, be fairly measured in the customary way, he may, with the sanction of the Regatta Committee, take such measurements as will enable him to compute the actual area of sail carried or that may be carried on the spars used."

Rule XVII., Section 3, Page 193. Alter the present section to read: "Should a yacht, after having been officially measured, take on board any dead weight as ballast, or make alterations in her sail plan by lengthening any of the dimensions which have been measured, and start in a race without a remeasurement, or without notifying the Regatta Committee, in writing, that such changes have been made, together with a request for remeasurement, she shall be disqualified."

Electric Appliances for Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. &.—Much of the fastening work on the cup defender building here for the Belmont syndicate is to be effected by means of electricity, an electric plant with powerful dynamos having been installed in the boat sheds last year by Designer Herreshoff when he felt sufficiently confident that an order would be placed with him for an all-metal boat to defend the America's Cup. As the boat takes shape new wrinkles in the way of labor-saving machinery begin to heave in sight in the south boat shed, that, from their style and make-up, are regarded by expert mechanics, in the absence of any statement from the designer, as machines that will not only do the part of riveter and burnisher of plates, but will also be put to various other uses before the boat is ready for her maiden spin.

No Royal Ulster Y. C. Letter Yet.

The letter said to have been mailed by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club to the New York Yacht Club on Jan. 30, and to contain a request for several alterations in the minor conditions of the coming America's Cup race, had not been received at the New York Yacht Club house last night, although the steamer Germanic, on which the letter would probably come if posted on that date, arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It may be received this morning, in which case a meeting of the Racing Committee of the local club will be called to consider it.

Columbia's Football Coach Home Again.

G. Foster Sanford, who was coach of the Columbia football team last season, and who went abroad about two months ago, returned yesterday on the Germanic. He stated that his trip had been a pleasant one, as he had witnessed a number of football games and athletic events while in England, and that as yet he had made no arrangements for the coming season.

Irish Terrier for Howard Gould.

A valuable Irish terrier arrived on the Germanic yesterday. The dog was consigned to Howard Gould, and is said to be a present from the Irish millionaire distiller Jamieson.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Suburban Council Team Wins Three Games in Bronx Royal Arcanum League Series.

In the tournament of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys, last night, the Suburban Council bowlers won three games from the Morrisania Council team. The scores:

SUBURBAN COUNCIL.				MORRISANIA			COUN'L
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Demler	185	153	164	Zorn	147	167	160
Barthole'us	154	154	129	Hanlon	120	127	119
Weydig	185	139	119	Valentine	145	147	102
Holbracht	131	162	132	Holden	104		
Korndorfer	148	158	138	Lewis		111	117
				Chave	135	177	155
Total	803	766	682	Total	651	729	653

The team of Hoeninghaus & Curtis won two games, the Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel five won one game, and lost one, and the American Woolen Company bowlers lost two games in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel—Beith, 137; Viewid, 142; Willard, 137; Wethling, 164; Schoefer, 158. Total, 738.

American Woolen Company—Frankle, 145; Lansing, 142; Donaldson, 149; Warmuth, 149; Cantrell, 153. Total, 738.

Roll-off, one frame—American Woolen Company, 71; Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel, 88.

SECOND GAME.—American Woolen Company—Frankle, 148; Lansing, 162; Donaldson, 152; Warmuth, 130; Cantrell, 140. Total, 720.

Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Chard, 169; Hedeman, 162; Authorn, 125; Sparrow, 136; Hoyt, 149. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME—Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Chard, 169; Hedeman, 111; Authorn, 195; Sparrow, 157; Hoyt, 176. Total, 808.

Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel—Beith, 150; Viewid, 114; Willard, 125; Wethling, 133; Schoefer, 200. Total, 722.

Our Council team No. 1 won two games, Morningside Council won one game and lost one, and Guardant Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Guardant Council—Reids, 136; Sheridan, 129; Hunter, 140; Haggerty, 152; Farmer, 113. Total, 670.

Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 157; Schroeder, 142; Cantrell, 144; Dent, 140; Wilkins, 192. Total, 775.

SECOND GAME.—Morningside Council—Duncan, 167; Hagermann, 149; De Vinne, 150; Dohn, 136; Doncourt, 159. Total, 761.

Guardant Council—Reids, 124; Sheridan, 122; Hunter, 141; Haggerty, 141; Farmer, 136. Total, 664.

THIRD GAME.—Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 149; Schroeder, 172; Cantrell, 183; Dent, 138; Wilkins, 198. Total, 840.

Morningside Council—Duncan, 208; Cooke, 163; De Vinne, 136; Dohn, 148; Doncourt, 160. Total, 815.

The First Bohemian Boat Club bowlers won two games, the Dauntless Rowing Club team won one game and lost one, and the Lone Star Boat Club five lost two games in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lone Star Boat Club—Rinaldo, 138; Yankauer, 182; Dubion, 127; Levor, 158; Epstein, 142. Total, 747.

Dauntless Rowing Club—Du Barry, 165; Instore, 156; Vanderbogert, 140; Anderson, 183; Rogers, 191. Total, 794.

SECOND GAME.—First Bohemian Boat Club—Willen, 144; Thuma, 128; Herma, 156; V. Willen, 141; Forst, 174. Total, 743.

Lone Star Boat Club—Rinaldo, 123; Yankauer, 118; Dubion, 134; Levor, 156; Epstein, 200. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.—First Bohemian Boat Club—Willen, 180; Thuma, 136; Herma, 142; V. Willen, 165; Forst, 170. Total, 793.

Dauntless Rowing Club—Du Barry, 117; Instone, 141; Vanderbogert, 118; Anderson, 158; Rogers, 178. Total, 712.

In the American National Bowling tournament on Thum's Germania alleys last night the Bank Clerks, Metropolitan, and Central teams tied, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miller, 188; Cleary, 149; Smith, 185; Copeland, 148; Gross, 139. Total, 789.

Central Bowling Club—Hotaling, 183; Dieckman, 128; Ward, 163; Wanderer, 182; Thum, 147. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Klingelhoffer, 158; Voorhees, 226; Starr, 145; Leuly, 167; Arnold, 165. Total, 840.

Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 165; Grant, 206; Smith, 200; Copeland, 166; Gross, 176. Total, 913.

THIRD GAME.—Central Bowling Club—Hotaling, 159; Dieckman, 153; Ward, 198; Wanderer, 183; Thum, 191. Total, 884.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Klingelhoffer, 156; Voorhees, 186; Starr, 211; Leuly, 156; Arnold, 178. Total, 887.

The Palace bowlers outrolled the Prosperity and the Monarch teams, and the Prosperity team beat the Monarch five in the Greater New York Bowling tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 237; Dickson, 190; Carroon, 176; Jackson, 158; Belmert, 168. Total, 928.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Hueter, 188; A. W. 145; Leu, 190; Albert, 191; P. Wolf, 179. Total, 888.

SECOND GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Hueter, 191; A. Wolf, 178; Leu, 189; Albert, 176; P. Wolf, 180. Total, 834.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 140; Walters, 162; Weinfeld, 153; Arps, 169; Maas, 180. Total, 810.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 158; Walters, 145; Weinfeld, 181; Arps, 215; Maas, 171. Total, 860.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 191; Dickson, 148; Carroon, 169; Jackson, 201; Belmert, 219. Total, 918.

The Bushwick Wheelmen won two games, the Reinecke Bowling Club won one and lost one, and the South Paw bowlers lost two games in the Carruthers National Bowling tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 129; Brinkman, 191; Glover, 130; Vandekar, 184; Bierschenck, 168. Total, 802.

Reinecke Bowling Club—Myer, 211; Whitbeck, 176; Mahlan, 161; Wilbern, 186; Kruse, 143. Total, 877.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Landmann, 226; Urquhart, 161; Van Pelt, 162; Schrieber, 138; Butler, 189. Total, 876.

South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 190; Brinkman, 188; Glover, 159; Vandekar, 173; Bierschenck, 159. Total, 865.

THIRD GAME.—Reinecke Bowling Club—Myer, 175; Whitbeck, 152; Mahlan, 135; Wilbern, 160; Kruse, 129. Total, 751.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Landmann, 167; Urquhart, 159; Van Pelt, 179; Schrieber, 212; Butler, 177. Total, 894.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling leagues is as follows:

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Johnson & Johnson, Church, Dwight & Co., and Lanman & Kemp; General Chemical Company, Colgate & Co., and Merck & Co., Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies F and I, armory alleys.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Metropolitan, Manhattan, and Adelphia Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING MENACED.

Time Expires in Which Students Were to Raise $5,000—Top Sum Not Realized.

The additional seven days of grace allowed the management of the Columbia crews in which to raise the $5,000 required by the alumni to be secured before they will come to the aid of the oarsmen expired yesterday without the full amount being secured. About $4,000 has been pledged, and Manager O. W. Erdal has obtained conditional promises of a considerable additional amount, but not sufficient to make up the deficiency. It is said that the freshmen have contributed only $1,500 of the $2,500 required of them, and that less than one-half of the anticipated 250 subscriptions to the rowing club at $10 each have been obtained.

The meeting of rowing directors, which was to be held last night to act upon the matter, was postponed, on account of the illness of Francis H. Bangs, which will give the management a few days' additional respite. The candidates for the crews worked yesterday, as usual.

Additions to Yale's Rowing Squad.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—The Yale University rowing squad was augmented today by the appearance of Francis Gordon Brown, the football Captain, and George S. Stillman, '02. Brown was a member of the 'Varsity crew in the season of 1899, and last year coached the freshmen. Stillman was on the '01 freshman crew. Both men are very heavy, and it is considered doubtful if they are given places in the 'Varsity boat on this account, but their presence is welcomed by all hands, as their experience will make them very useful in the coaching line.

King's Horses to be Leased.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Sportsman understands that for the coming season most of King Edward's racehorses in training will be leased to the Duke of Devonshire.

SLEIGHING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Impromptu Races Over the Snow by Noted Horses.

Fine sport on the Harlem River Speedway was enjoyed yesterday afternoon, when the light-harness horsemen of this city turned out in full force for the first time this Winter with their fast steppers hooked to cutters. For several days there had been promise of good sleighing on the Speedway, but the high wind kept the reinsmen from taking advantage of it. Yesterday, however, the wind had moderated considerably, and the drivers who went out were well repaid, for the going was excellent from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street north to the end of the Speedway, at Dyckman Street.

There were many hotly contested brushes, and the animals generally proved that they were almost, if not quite, as fast on the snow as they were on the dirt road. This was the case with Louise Mac, A. B. Gwathmey's handsome little mare, who, with the trotter Hope, 2:18¼, driven by Isaac Fleming, defeated all comers. A large crowd of spectators occupied the curb of the lower stretch, between High Bridge and the beginning of the macadam pavement, which was the scene of the majority of the contests.

Among the early arrivals was George Coleman, looking very comfortable in a racy-looking red cutter, driving the mare Hattite Walters, 2:23¼. William Kelly appeared on the road with a new chestnut trotter that showed very fast in several brushes. In one of the best speed tilts of the afternoon, Louise Mac beat out Hattie Walters. Billy Dodge, a green trotter, driven by W. A. Northrop, proved himself a remarkably fast snow horse by beating several speedy animals.

Mike, the pacer, driven by George W. Grote, had a hot trial with Irene, driven by J. L. Dodge. One of the best three-cornered brushes of the day was between the well-known pacer Flash, 2:22¼, driven by James Robinson; Louise Mac, with A. E. Gwathmey handling the ribbons, and W. E. Durando, driving the blind pacer Hopeful, Louise Mac winning.

Among the many who watched the sport were: Elmer Stevens, driving Inspector; Charles Newcomb, driving a team of black trotters hooked to a handsome cutter decorated with plumes; William Reeber, driving his pacer Wandering Willie; John Quinn, driving Wildwood, and A. Blume, driving a team of grays. There was a large number of pleasure drivers who were entire strangers on the Speedway, and who took no part in the brushing. Strange to say there was only one spill during the afternoon, and that was near the upper end of the drive. The horse turned too short, and the occupants were thrown out, but were unhurt, and seemed to enjoy the mishap.

ELKWOOD PARK'S SUMMER CARD.

Gentlemen's Driving Club Will Hold Amateur and Professional Races.

The programme for the opening of the Elkwood Park race track at Long Branch, N. J., under its new management by the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County, N. J., has been arranged and July 4 has been fixed upon as the date for the beginning of a three days' meeting, which the new club describes as a "grand carnival of sports," the events scheduled being of remarkably varied character. For the opening day the chief attractions are to be first a parade by famous light-harness horses, a match race to wagon, two in three heats, for amateur drivers, in a sweepstakes of $500 each, for which it is expected that E. E. Smathers's Alice Barnes, A. B. Gwathmey's Louise Mack, and Nathan Straus's Alves will start, the proceeds of the race having been pledged in advance to the charity fund of the Monmouth County Memorial Hospital; four harness races, which will be for the 2:30 and 2:15 classes trotting and the 2:25 and 2:15 classes pacing, and an exhibition mile against time by the world's champion trotter, The Abbot.

On the second day the programme promises a twenty-mile match race for motor vehicles, for $5,000 a side; a five-mile race of a similar nature, bicycle races for amateurs, and a match for professionals, Michael against Elken or Cooper against McFarland, a trap-shooting handicap at clay birds, and a broadsword contest. On the third day of the meet a race for teams driven by amateurs, with entries promised from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, will be the chief event. Other attractions for that day will be a free-for-all harness race, two trotting purses, 2:25 and 2:15 classes, and a 2:20 pacing race. Following the meeting there will be matinée racing every Saturday through the Long Branch season.

In August the most ambitious venture of the new club, a Grand Circuit harness race meeting, will be held, beginning on Aug. 5 and continuing four days. Elkwood Park is in the circuit with Glens Falls, Goshen, Trenton, and Baltimore, and in expectation of having a number of high-class horses in attendance four purses of $1,000 each have been announced for this meeting, known respectively as the Elkwood Stake, for 2:30 trotters; the Red Bank, for 2:14 trotters; the Long Branch, for 2:25 pacers, and the West End, for 2:15 pacers. For these, payments are to be made of $10 on April 1, when the entries close, and $10 additional on June 1, July 1, and Aug. 1. For the same meeting is scheduled a twelve-hundred-dollar purse for a 2:09½ trotting race. Other events will be a 2:40 trot, 2:25 trot, 2:30 pace, 2:15 pace, 2:10 pace, and 2:07 pace, and dash races at one and two miles.

Alard Scheck Out of Brighton.

The first declarations out of the great Spring handicaps, though not due until Feb. 20, have been received. John F. Schorr, the Memphis brewer and turfman, is the owner responsible for them, he having declined the weights allotted to his horses in the Brighton Handicap, and declared F. W. Brode, four years old, handicapped at 103 pounds; Alard Scheck, three years old, 103 pounds, and Silverdale, three years old, 98 pounds. As the horses were left in their other engagements at Brighton Beach, it seems that Mr. Schorr was dissatisfied with the weights put on his horses in the handicap. F. W. Brode is the only one of the three entered in the Suburban, for which his impost is the same as that declined for the Brighton.

Lexington Track to Open.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—The Lexington track is to be opened in the Spring for a ten-day meeting by Owner Charles Green of St. Louis.

The meeting was announced by Mr. Green on his arrival here to-day. There has been no meeting at the historic course for several years. Lexington has been dropped from the Turf Congress list because of failure to have racing for several years, but the meeting will be independent of that body.

Charter Oak Park's Stakes.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—The management of Charter Oak Park is the first to announce its stakes for the coming season. The first in the list is an eleven-thousand-dollar Futurity. This race will be decided at the Grand Circuit meeting of 1904, when the nominations will be three-year-olds.

Five stakes are open for the Grand Circuit meeting next September. The Charter Oak Stake of $10,000 is for the 2:13 trotting class, and four of $2,500 each are for the 2:17 and 2:20 trotting classes and the 2:14 and 2:30 pacing classes.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Jockey Henry carried off the honors to-day by riding four winners out of five mounts. Three favorites and an equal first choice won. The surprise of the day occurred in the event when Morella, a 30 to 1 shot, got home a head in front of March Seven, a 30 to 1 chance. When the announcement was made that racing would continue at Tanfaran in opposition to Oakland the crowd cheered loudly. Tod Sloan had purchased The Lady and Credo, paying $7,500 for the former and $2,500 for Credo. He will take them to England. Results: Six furlongs—Impromptu, 112, (Henry,) 1; Courtier, 109, 2; Raveling, 112, 3. Time—1:18¾. Three and a half furlongs—Sol Lichtenstein, 113, (Henry,) 1; Rosewar, 110, 2; Rory Ough, 113, 3. Time—0:43¾. Six and a half furlongs—Morella, 101, (W. See,) 1; March Seven, 107, 2; Vantine, 107, 3. Time—1:28. Mile and a quarter—Anjou, 109, (Henry,) 1; Astor, 111, 2; Bogus Bill, 106, 3. Time—2:14. Six furlongs—Quiz II., 104, (Mounce,) 1; Birdie Stone, 105, 2; Rathgar, 107, 3. Time—1:18. One mile—Imperious, 111, (Henry,) 1; Billy Moore, 98, 2; Phil Archbald, 94, 3. Time—1:46¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—One mile—Rushfields, 130 pounds, (McGinn,) 1; Locust Blossom, 124, 2; Heroics, 124, 3. Time—1:45¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Joe Collins, 98, (Slack,) 1; Little Boy Blue, 102, 2; Mitt Boykin, 108, 3. Time—1:56. Six furlongs, heats—First heat, Albert Vale, 112, (Winkfield,) 1; Tildy Ann, 95, 2; Doustershwivel, 106, 3. Time—1:19¼. Second heat, Gen. Magruder, 107, (McCann,) 1; Doustershwivel, 106, 2; Albert Vale, 112, 3. Time—1:20. Run-off—General Magruder, 107, (McCann,) 1; Albert Vale, 112, 2. Time—1:21¼. Six furlongs, handicap—Educate, 98, (Slack,) 1; Empress of Beauty, 98, 2; The Elbe, 98, 3. Time—1:19¼. Mile and an eighth—Lancewood, 112, (Miles,) 1; Zolo, 114, 2; Nearest, 112, 3. Time—2:02¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Madeline G., 96, (Batiste,) 1; Brown Vail, 109, 2; Claude Walton, 102, 3. Time—1:56¾.

ICE YACHT DAISY WON.

Seven Boats Take Part in Race on North Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 8.—The ice yachtsmen of the North Shrewsbury River enjoyed another good day of racing to-day. Seven boats took part in the main race. The wind blew strongly and on the first reach down to the lower stake the boats were often off the ice.

Early in the afternoon Capt. Augustus Haviland of the Regatta Committee started the following boats in the pennant race: Edward Asay's Daisy, sailed by her owner; Peter McClees's Riverside, sailed by her owner; Frank Boskey's Eskimo, sailed by William Clayton; Commodore Morford's Flaw, sailed by Garrett Morford; Charles Burd's Zip, sailed by her owner; Edgar C. Terhune's Bopeep, sailed by her owner, and Daniel Asay's Zero, sailed by Ferdinand White. Capt. James B. Weaver's big Scud started behind the little fellows, but soon overhauled them and sailed four times around the course while the others were sailing three.

Zero was in the lead on the first round, with Daisy a close second. Going down the river, Daisy got the lead, which she retained to the finish. Zero was afterward passed by the Zip, which came in second. The other boats changed their positions continually, but kept close together, being only a few seconds apart at the finish. Daisy's time was 0:22:40 over the ten-mile course.

Commodore Morford has called his race for to-morrow afternoon. Silver prizes will be awarded the winners.

Pugilistic Case in Court.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—With the exception of W. A. Brady, who did not arrive from New York until to-night, all witnesses have been heard on the application for an injunction against the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest planned for next Friday night. Counsel on both sides have agreed to limit their arguments so that the case will be closed to-morrow night. Judge Hollister is not expected to reserve his decision longer than Monday.

Even if an injunction shall be issued against a prize fight, so called, it is stated that the promoters will claim the right to pull off a boxing contest here next Friday night and keep within the bounds of a sparring match in both the ten-round bout between Childs and Martin and the twenty-round contest between Jeffries and Ruhlin. The defendants deny the jurisdiction of the court to restrain such a boxing contest as is allowed under the Ohio statutes and they insist that they do not intend that there shall be a violation of the law at any stage of the contest. The defendants, on these grounds, expect to appeal the case to a higher court if Judge Hollister shall grant the injunction, and they feel confident that with absolute assurances of a boxing contest only they will be able to carry out their programme.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

McInroy vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company, appellant; De Iola, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Pierce, appellant, vs. the Chautauqua County National Bank; Weiss, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Tetherton vs. United States Tale Company, appellant; Northam vs. International Insurance Company of New York, appellant; Austin, appellant, vs. Slocum; Lewin vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, appellant. —Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Sonneman, appellant, vs. Van Trehten.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for defendant on the stipulation, with costs.

Calendar for Monday: 18, 86, 102, 599, 1, 26, 12, 552.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — First Department.

Bloomington Mining Company, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Ingersoll Ice Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Charles Faas, respondent, vs. Caroline Faas, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Charles F. Bond, respondent, vs. James M. Stewart and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as stated in opinion, in which case, judgment, as so modified, affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charles F. Gall, respondent, vs. Amelia Gall, as administratrix, etc., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, to be paid by the appellant personally. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of James Regan, executor.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Jacob M. Birnbaum, respondent, vs. Lewis A. May et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, respondent, vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part II. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1901.—Present, Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION for authority to change its name to the NEW YORK TRUCK OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the New York Truckmen's Association, a domestic corporation, duly verified by John H. Wilks, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, New York Truck Owners' Association, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of such petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and in The New York Journal and Advertiser, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City and County of New York, in which said city and county the said corporation is located, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been made.

Now on motion of Hawes & Judge, Attorneys for the petitioner, no one opposing, it is ordered that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the New York Truckmen's Association, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name New York Truck Owners' Association, on and after the 11th day of March, 1901, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

HAWES & JUDGE,
Petitioner's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,378.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE AMMONIA SALTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of The Ammonia Salts Manufacturing Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said The Ammonia Salts Manufacturing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK E. CABUS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank E. Cabus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. DUNNE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Dunne, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ERNEST FINNEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest Finnen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 4th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD IGLICK, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leopold Iglick of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Leopold Iglick was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8th, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD IGLICK, Bankrupt.

Take notice that the personal property of the above estate, consisting of cloaks, woolens, piece goods, fixtures, &c., will be sold by the undersigned. The property may be inspected on February 8th, 9th, and 11th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at 28 Waverley Place, New York City.

Bids for the entire stock at private sale will be received by the undersigned, receiver's attorney, up to and including February 13th, at 10 A. M.

If the receiver rejects bids, property will be sold at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., at 28 Waverley Place, on February 13th, at 1 P. M.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids if the same do not realize 75% of its appraised value.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attys. for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES P. JANOVER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles P. Janover, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 8th, 1901.

NO. 3,461.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD IGLICK, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leopold Iglick of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Leopold Iglick was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8th, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD IGLICK, Bankrupt.

In the matter of the petition of the undersigned, the receiver in said bankruptcy proceeding, for instructions as to the sale of the property of said bankrupt, and upon reading said petition, it is

Ordered, that the receiver sell at public auction, subject to the approval of the Court, the property of said bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, woolens, piece goods, fixtures, &c., at the store, No. 28 Waverley Place, New York City, on February 13th, at 1 P. M., and that notice of said sale be given by publication in The New York Times for three days prior to said sale.

Dated February 8th, 1901.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,480.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL METZGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samuel Metzger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel Metzger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL MOLLINER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Mollner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9, 1901.

NO. 3,456.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNETTE A. OLSEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Annette A. Olsen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Annette A. Olsen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9, 1901.

NO. 3,409.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICH PAULSEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederich Paulsen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Frederich Paulsen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9, 1901.

NO. 3,356.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEBHARD RATZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gebhard Ratz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Gebhard Ratz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8th, 1901.

NO. 3,468.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLEN L. REEHILL, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Ellen L. Reehill of Dobbs Ferry, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Ellen L. Reehill was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 8th, 1901.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ELLEN L. REEHILL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of a stock of liquors, groceries, wines, and fruits, will be sold at Public Auction by Charles Jacobs & Company, Auctioneers, at No. 7 Vanderbilt Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 11th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. on said day.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1901.

GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Auctioneers' office, 22-24 Lispenard St., New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,223.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM S. KOPLIK and SAMUEL I. KOPLIK, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Abraham S. Koplik and Samuel I. Koplik of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Abraham S. Koplik and Samuel I. Koplik were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 8th, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of KUGLER SYNDICATE, Bankrupt.

Bids for the entire stock of the above bankrupts, consisting of retail stock of five and ten cent stores, are being solicited. The goods are situate at No. 281 Grand St., New York City; No. 1,549 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia; No. 7 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia; Roanoke, Virginia, and Greensboro, N. C., and at the freight depot at Durham, N. C. Bids will be received by me for all of the property in bulk, and for each of the stocks and fixtures, in the various stores above named, separately. Bids should be in writing accompanied by at least ten per cent. of the bid, in cash or certified check to the order of the receiver, and will be received up to February 11th, 1901, at 10 A. M., at my office, No. 74 Wall Street, New York City. Stocks and fixtures may be inspected at the various stores.

THEODORE M. TAFT,
Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver.

Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900.

SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. HENRY, ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oc-1aw6mS

HOWARD, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1900. WILLIAM V. S. THORNE, ALFRED M. TOWNSEND, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors.

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February, 1901. Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. sep1-law8

MELCHER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. MELCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1901.

JOHN S. MELCHER, Administrator.

ja12-1aw6mS

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. HENRY, ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oc-1aw6mS

NO. 3,356.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEBHARD RATZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gebhard Ratz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Gebhard Ratz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8th, 1901.

NO. 2,606.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT L. SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barnett L. Shapiro of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Barnett L. Shapiro was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8, 1901.

NO. 3,461.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBIN WIBORN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albin Wiborn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Albin Wiborn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction, on a line parallel with Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly, along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place, one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described being in Section 2, in Block 546, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place:

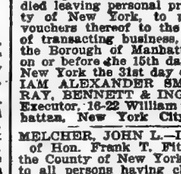

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $158,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100 dollars, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $4,566.39.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned until January 24th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned until February 7th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned until February 21st, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, February 7th, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HORACE T. ROWLEY, Plaintiff, against RACHEL FELDMAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, known by the Street Number 140 West 129th Street, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southerly side, three hundred (300) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Christiane Kramer to the party of the first part hereto by deed recorded May 29th, 1896, in Section 7, Liber 87 of Conveyances, at Page 390.

Dated New York, January 28, 1901.

CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

WILLER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 140 West 129th Street:

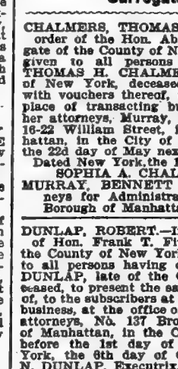

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,999.17-100, with interest thereon from the 24th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.24-100, with interest from January 28th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $208.96 and interest.

Dated New York, January 28, 1901.

CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES L. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS ROBBINS, as administrator, and so on, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant four hundred and twenty-three feet seven inches easterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Twelfth Street and the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Twelfth Street nineteen feet eleven inches to land now or late of J. Lynch; thence northerly along said land now or late of J. Lynch forty-four feet eight inches to a point distant forty-four feet three inches northerly from the northerly side of Twelfth Street, and thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue and along land now or late of H. Kinsley, forty-four feet to the northerly side of Twelfth Street at the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Forty-five West Twelfth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1901.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The street number of the said premises is 45 West Twelfth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,972.80, with interest from the 11th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $227.80, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money amount to ten dollars.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of four thousand dollars, with interest thereon.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN ENTWISTLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line or side of St. Ann's Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $3,778.06, with interest thereon from January 17th, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $688.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $208.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

GEORGI, COSSUTH L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Doe and Richard Roe and all persons having or claiming to have claims or demands as against the estate of COSSUTH L. GEORGI, deceased, the name and identity of which persons being unknown to the petitioner herein and cannot be ascertained by said petitioner, the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and used herein to designate and describe the said unknown persons hereby intended to be cited, being all unknown creditors of said deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree of the said Surrogates' Court should not be made directing the disposition by mortgage or sale of the real property late of Cossuth L. Georgi, deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of the said deceased, agreeably to the prayer of the petition of Otto H. Georgi, administrator, etc., of said Cossuth L. Georgi, deceased, filed in the office of said Surrogate on the 18th day of February, 1893, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN AITKEN, Petitioner's Attorney, 239 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELINE DRAKE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL A. S. WILKS and JOHN W. WILKS, individually and as trustees under the last will and testament of Seth Wilks, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises, together with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant one hundred and eighty (180) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirty-second Street and the Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, through the middle of a party wall erected as to half of the width thereof upon the premises herein described and as to the other half of the width thereof on the premises next easterly adjoining, ninety-eight (98) feet five and three-fourths (5¾) inches to a line equal distant, or nearly so, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly, along said line, nineteen (19) feet and nine (9) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet five and one-half (5½) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3780 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 Wall Street, N. Y.
Branch Office Alpine Building, 1286 Broadway, and Tweddle Building, Albany, N. Y.
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
City of Galveston, Texas.

The City of Galveston, through committees, being about to ask the Legislature of the State of Texas to pass certain laws repealing the charter of that city, and providing for its future government and the refunding of its indebtedness, the undersigned have been requested by a number of the principal bondholders to act as a Bondholders' Committee for the purpose of protecting their interests as holders of the City of Galveston securities.

Holders of City of Galveston bonds are requested to communicate with the committee through its Secretary, authorizing the committee to represent their interests.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,
President New York Security & Trust Co.
N. W. HALSEY,
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES E. BALLOU,
Treas. Wponsocket (R. I.) Instn. for Savings.
JOHN D. HOWARD,
J. H. Fisher & Son, Bankers, Baltimore.
J. L. GRANDIN,
Grandin Bros., Boston.
JOHN W. HERBERT,
Attorney, New York.
JOHN W. EDMINSON,
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

DILLON & HUBBARD,
Counsel to Committee.

M. I. MIRICK, SECRETARY.
Room 319 National Bank Commerce Bldg., N. Y.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer S. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Everton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 3, 134, 315, 718, 1016, 1046, 1125, 1201, 1251, 1246, 1317, 1546, 1617, 1636, 1795, 2224, 2285, 2384, 2644, 2827, 3630, 3706,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, with July and accrued interest, on the 9th day of February, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17, 1901.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.
Pursuant to the terms of the Sinking Fund provisions of the First Mortgage of the Standard Chain Company, dated February 15th, 1900, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars ($17,500) has been deposited with the Trustees for the purchase of bonds to the amount of the deposit stated. Bids are invited, and will be received by the undersigned up to twelve o'clock noon, February 16, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York.
G. W. YOUNG,
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Trustees.

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, January 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The North American Company:
To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT,
Secretary.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron
PREFERRED STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Harrison & Wyckoff.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Empire Bldg. 71 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TALLAPOOSA GOLD MINING CO.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.)

Capital Stock, $3,000,000. Shares, Par Value $1 Each.

WE DESIRE TO IMPRESS UPON THE PUBLIC THE FACT THAT THIS IS A STRICTLY LEGITIMATE AND AN ABSOLUTELY SOLID, RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION IN THE HANDS OF REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN, AND IN PROOF OF WHICH WE SUBMIT HEREWITH THE FOLLOWING

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JORN R. MILLER, (Manufacturer,) Reading, Pa.
GEORGE J. KOBUSCH, President St. Louis Car Co., St. Louis, Mo.
THOMAS B. ILLIG, Department Store, Reading Pa.
F. L. GILPIN, Gilpin & Co., Wilmington, Del.
L. N. DOWNS, No. 44 Broad Street, New York.
WALTER A. RIGG, Director Farmers' National Bank, Reading, Pa.
CHARLES Y. FLANDERS, Mayor, Burlington, N. J.
J. K. TILLOTSON, No. 11 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS:

JOHN R. MILLER, President. A. L. NORMAN, Secretary.
J. K. TILLOTSON, Vice President. K. A. FICHTHORN, Treasurer.

These names are sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical that this is a genuine and first-class business enterprise. The Directors are solid, substantial and successful business men of reputation, not one of whom could be induced to become associated with or interested in anything but a STRICTLY LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE. They have investigated the property to their OWN SATISFACTION, have invested large sums of THEIR OWN MONEY, with the confident expectation and firm determination of making money OUT OF THE PRODUCT OF THE MINE, and their names are a sufficient guarantee of honest methods and businesslike management, and court the closest investigation as to value of mine and responsibility of management.

THE TALLAPOOSA MINE is not a prospect or an experiment, but a DEVELOPED MINE, fully equipped with a Forty-Stamp Mill and a Chlorination Plant of latest and most improved machinery, and within the last few months A NEW ELEMENT which adds very largely to the value of the mine is the completion of the works of

THE SOUTHERN SMELTING COMPANY,

located at OAKDALE, GA., only 60 miles by rail from the TALLAPOOSA MINE.

This smelting company is composed of capitalists from Denver WHO KNOW THE VALUE OF MINES; they investigated Georgia Gold Mines, and have shown their own confidence by investing some $300,000 in the erection and equipment of a smelter.

In the prospectus of THE TALLAPOOSA MINE we have stated the average value of Ore to be $5.92, and the cost of mining and treatment $1.75 per ton. Since the completion of the Southern Smelter, the owners investigated the TALLAPOOSA MINE on their own account, and advised us that at least SEVEN FEET OF OUR FORTY-FOOT VEIN would average $20.00 PER TON if worked in the Smelter. TO MAKE A TEST of this we last week made up a carload of THREE GRADES—THE BEST, THE MEDIUM AND THE POOREST—and sent it to the Smelter.

The following is an exact copy of the report of the Smelter Co.:

ASSAY CERTIFICATE
THE SOUTHERN SMELTING COMPANY,
OAKDALE, GEORGIA.
Car from "Royal Mine" (now TALLAPOOSA MINE),
Dated January 29, 1901.

Lot No. 1—5 75-100 Ounces Gold per ton ..... Value $115.00
" " 2—0 38-100 " " " " ..... " 7.60
" " 3—0 21-100 " " " " ..... " 4.20
(Gold at $20.00 per ounce.)
(Signed) W. S. McDELL, Assayer,
Per S. D. N. G.

In submitting the above report from the Southern Smelting Company, our Superintendent writes as follows:
"No. 1 Ore was selected.
"No. 2 was from general vein, but did not include any of the rich ore in No. 1.
"No. 3 was Bulk Ore, after No. 1 and No. 2 were picked out, and included lean quartz and slate. I estimate fully 33 1-3 per cent. of No. 3 was Slate, and IS THE VERY LOWEST GRADE ORE THAT CAN BE GOTTEN FROM THE MINE.
"The reason I shipped No. 3 was that I wished to see what the VERY LOWEST GRADE ORES would average.
(Signed) "FRANKLIN HARRIS, Supt."

The close proximity of the Smelter to our Mine adds largely to its value. We shall within a very few days commence to ship at least two car loads per day to the Smelter, which will average BETTER THAN $20.00 PER TON, in addition to which our own mills will be worked on the regular medium class ore.

STOCK:

We have been selling stock of THE TALLAPOOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY at 25 cents per share. The sale at that price closed Jan. 30.

I am now authorized to offer a limited amount at

30 Cents Per Share.

I advise parties interested to investigate this immediately and send their ORDERS WITHOUT DELAY, as I am POSITIVE that THE PRICE WILL AGAIN BE ADVANCED within a VERY FEW DAYS. I am also confident that the stock will pay a DIVIDEND within a few months, and will be selling at PAR or HIGHER before JULY FIRST. For prospectus and further information, write to

J. K. TILLOTSON, FISCAL AGENT,
11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Meetings and Elections.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 12th March, 1901.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 56 of the Articles of the Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the Manager of the Bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1900.
II. Report and proposition of the Local Board of Directors referring to the application of profits and reformations for the future march of the Bank.
III. Nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to provisions of Article 27 of the Statutes of the Bank.
IV. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid article.
V. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided by in Section No. 3 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, according to Section 4 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 11th March instant; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad St., up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico, January 29th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Hamilton Bank
of New York City.
New York, February 6, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, Mr. FREDERICK D. IVES was unanimously elected a Vice President.
JESSE C. JOY,
Cashier.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 6th, 1901.
NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the Fourth Class and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901. The Polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 noon.
DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the James Freeman Brown Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 73 Franklin Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, Feb. 15th, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New York Insulated Wire Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 Cortlandt Street, New York City, on Monday, February 18th, 1901, at 3:30 P. M.
R. E. GALLAHER, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, Thursday, February 14th, 1901: Polls open 10 A. M.; close 3 P.M.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	**$100.00**
April 1	**150.50**
May 1	**151.00**
June 1	**151.50**
July 1	**152.00**
August 1	**152.50**
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	**133.00**
Total	**$990.50**

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.
Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT
Registered Gold Bonds
MATURING 1920, 1941, AND 1950.
INTEREST 1ST MAY AND NOV.

A legal investment for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding Trust Funds.

Government Bonds, Current Taxable and High Premium Securities taken in exchange at the market.

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 47, 55, 110, 152, 179, 195, 284, 297, 318, 379, 434, 439, 483, 517, 624, 646, 651, 660, 676, 692, 714, 806, 807, 813, 940, 997, 1008, 1020, 1060, 1125, 1157, 1171, 1241, 1252, 1351, 1376, 1437, 1493, 1561, 1578, 1603, 1672, 1690, 1697, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the first day of April, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Company of America.
The stockholders of the above Company are reminded that the annual meeting is to be held on Tuesday, February 12th, (Lincoln's Birthday,) at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 95 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. It is most essential that a full vote be polled, and the undersigned request that proxies be sent them for this purpose. Forms and particulars may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.
FRANK TILFORD,
1412 Broadway, N. Y.
FRANK K. STURGIS,
30 Broad Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
120 Broadway, N. Y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1901, and opened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

The Consolidation Coal Company.
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 9th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 21st instant, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Feby. 7th, 1901.
MR. A. A. LISMAN HAS THIS DAY BEEN ADMITTED as a member of our firm.
F. J. LISMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

BOND OFFERINGS

Brooklyn Edison 1st Mtg. 4s,
Chic., Burl. & Quincy 3½s,
Cleve. & Marietta 1st 4½s,
Evans. & Terre Haute Con. 6s,
Minn. Gen'l Elect. 1st Con. 5s,
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s,
Norf. & West. Imp. & Ext. 6s,
Rio Grande West. 1st 4s,
Terminal R. R. of St. L. Con. 5s,
United Rys. Co. of St. L. 1st 4s.

Descriptive Circular on Application.

Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
65 State St., Albany. New York.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
New York, February 8, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1900, a dividend of TWO (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid March 1, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 21, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend, and also for the payment of the dividend of TWO per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, declared August 2, 1900, payable March 1, 1901, the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York, February 8, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.
On March 1, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of TWO per cent. upon the Preferred Stock and TWO per cent. upon the Common Stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Martin Erdmann, Voting Trustees.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Lombard Investment Company
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared payable at this office on and after February 18th, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

On Series U. S. No. 1..	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. A.....	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. B.....	5 per cent.
On Series U. S. C.....	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. D.....	12½ per cent.
On Series U. S. E.....	15 per cent.
On Series U. S. G.....	25 per cent.
On Series U. S. L.....	225 per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be endorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 61 William St., N. Y.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened March 2d.
CHARLES F. COX,
Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after February 11th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 28th, 1901.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 11, 1901.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., Jan'y 15th, 1901.

BRITISH METAL INDUSTRY.
Alarm Over Decline in Trade—Ignorance of British Engineers—To Reduce Coal Exports.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A report received at the State Department from United States Consul Fleming, at Edinburgh, Scotland, sets forth an alarming decline in the metal industry of Great Britain, calls attention to the lamentable lack of thorough technical education among British engineers, and discusses the mooted question as to whether the heavy exportation of coal from Great Britain should continue. "To describe the difference in the condition in the metal trades at the beginning and at the end of last year," says the Consul, "would be to contrast enormous activity and practical stagnation."
The depression is attributed in part to a fall in prices on metals all along the line, but chiefly to offers of American iron and steel at reduced prices, which, the Consul states, came upon the market last Autumn with crushing effect. What made the difficulty worse for British producers, he continues, was that Germany, having bought largely from America in the Spring and Summer, became alarmed and resold in England at reduced figures, also placing iron and steel on the market in competition with American manufactures.
As indicative of the general acknowledgment of the crisis in the metal trades, Consul Fleming quotes from Edinburgh papers, which state that "the iron and steel trades have gone from us," "the outlook is appalling," "the question of foreign competition in the metal trades is the most serious industrial problem before this country in the new century," and other expressions of alarm at the outlook.
The press in general, says Mr. Fleming, blames the manufacturers for not adopting labor-saving machinery in all branches of production where it can be introduced, and blames the workmen for their undisguised hostility to all labor-saving devices.
As to the lack of practical instruction in the industrial arts, the Consul says: "It is the accepted opinion that in the matter of technical education Great Britain is far behind the United States and Germany." On this subject, also, the Consul transmits newspaper articles eulogizing the liberality of wealthy American citizens in the foundation and endowment of institutions for the acquirement of such an education, and declaring that this generosity on the part of Americans is a potent factor in the educational development of the United States.
Consul Fleming concludes his report with a comprehensive review of the fuel question. He points out that all coal deposits in Great Britain are known and there are few fields that have not been worked for a long time. Nearly one-fourth of the output last year was exported, and the opinion begins to prevail that this amount is entirely too great to send away, in view of the limit which production apparently has reached.

Leaves $100,000 to a Maine Town.
DIXON, Ill., Feb. 8.—Charles F. Emerson, President of the C. F. Emerson Lumber Company, is dead, aged seventy-three years. His will contains bequests of $100,000 to the town of Castine, Me., for a library, and $15,000 to Dixon Lodge, Odd Fellows, for the erection of a hall.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB'RY 13th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

10 shs. 4th National Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$5,000 N. Y. & New England R. R. 1st 6s, 1905.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (S. W. Div.) 1st 6s, 1909.
$4,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Cons. 7s, 1907.
$3,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1906.
$3,000 Allegheny Valley R. R. 1st 7s, 1910.
$2,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st 6s, 1911.
$1,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st 7s, 1902.
$2,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1903.
$2,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s, 1910.
$2,000 Chic., St. P. & Minneapolis R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
BY ORDER OF CHAS. N. TALBOT, ASSIGNEE, &c., OF ANDREW J. ROBINSON.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
23 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. American Tobacco Co. Pfd.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
15 shs. Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. common.
1,000 shs. Village Belle Gold Mining Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. National City Bank.
55 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Investment & Improvement Co.
$500 Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
20 shs. Bergen Gas & Electric Light Co.
9 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
30 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
16 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
12 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
35 shs. Ensley Land Co.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
23 shs. Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
27 shs. Trust Co. of New York.

Denver & Southwestern Securities
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 8	1,405,905
To date this year	89,722,334
Corresponding date last year	14,756,443

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 8	$8,214,500
To date this year	$142,515,850
Corresponding date last year	$67,614,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Met. Street Railway	¾
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Mexican Central	2¾
Am. Express	8	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Steel H. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2
Am. Steel & W.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	2⅜	Nat. Tube	1¼
Am. Tin P. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	⅞
Anaconda Cop.	1½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	North American	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	People's Gas	⅞
Cleve., L. & W.	1¼	Pecria & East	3
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Pere Marquette	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Col. Southern	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	2½	Pullman	2
Consol. Gas	1⅛	St. J. & G. I.	2⅛
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	2⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. Law. & Adir.	⅜
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Erie	1⅛	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Federal Steel	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Federal Steel pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Ft. W. & R. G.	3½	U. S. Express	1
General Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅛	Wabash	4⅝
Int. Silver	1½	Wabash pf.	3½
Kan. & Mich.

plies being helped by cold weather. The textiles are rather quiet as to first hands. Cotton has weakened despite smaller receipts, because of slow trade reports from the goods markets and advices of shading of gray goods. The better advices from the distributive trade may, however, help the situation. Demand for wool is only to cover manufacturers' sales, and some soft spots are reported. Plain dress woolens are in chief demand, and men's wear goods are slow of sale.

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Much in the same way Dun's says:

Activity continues in footwear, jobbers placing large contracts at well sustained prices. No alterations are reported in quotations, but there is some evidence of slight reduction in quality, purchasers refusing to advance their figures and accepting somewhat lower grades instead. This appears to be practically equivalent to a rise in prices. The large number of buyers in the Boston market indicates that heavy contracts will be placed, insuring busy shops for many months. Local jobbing and retail trade was helped by seasonable weather, notably rubber footwear. Textile industries do not revive appreciably, even the lower temperature failing to infuse life into woolens, aside from better retail dealings. Manufacturers make small purchases of raw material, showing preference for the cheaper grades, and even then insisting on small concessions. London auction operations became less satisfactory as the sale progressed. Cotton goods are uniformly dull, with some labor controversies added to the other troubles at the mills. Another reduction in the average price of raw silk makes a loss of nearly $2 per pound since Jan. 1, 1900.

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According to Bradstreet's, wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,997,813 bushels, against 3,776,100 bushels last week, 2,902,357 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, 5,780,500 bushels in 1899, and 3,419,504 bushels in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 120,975,496 bushels, against 123,022,202 bushels last season and 156,598,159 bushels in 1898-9. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,171,440 bushels, against 3,007,707 bushels (corrected) last week, 3,450,909 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,865,622 bushels in 1899, and 4,508,012 bushels in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 119,943,884 bushels, against 132,698,774 bushels last season and 103,279,276 bushels in 1898-9.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to reports to Dun's, at St. John weather has been unfavorable for trade, and shipments to British ports show a decrease, but collections are fair. Although quiet in some lines, trade at Quebec on the whole is satisfactory, and collections up to the mark. Montreal reports dry goods payments on the 4th fairly met, but not quite as good as a year ago. Groceries and leather are quiet, but dry goods active, and Spring orders for hardware, paints, and oils satisfactory.

Toronto reports wholesale trade active, and good sleighing improves retail trade. Dry goods travelers send in good orders for Spring lines, and payments on the 4th were better than anticipated. Good sleighing has increased trade in all lines at Hamilton, and collections are good for the season. Vancouver reports trade dull, but Spring outlook encouraging and collections slightly improved. Trade conditions at Victoria are satisfactory and collections fair.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that the creditors of Price, McCormick & Co. who have filed their claims with the Metropolitan Trust Company have been notified that they will be paid a further dividend of 10 per cent. of the amount of their claims.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of January showing increases of £1,431,600 in imports and £1,169,600 in exports.

Earnings of the railroads in Michigan during 1900 aggregated $29,176,939, an increase of $4,202,469 over 1899, and the largest in the history of the State.

Rumors from Boston of a proposed consolidation of all the South Range copper mines, including Copper Range, Baltic, Tri-Mountain, Arcadian, Minona, and a number of contiguous properties.

Anthracite coal production for January officially estimated at 5,153,400 tons, against an output in the same month last year of 4,482,000 tons.

Corn Exchange Bank to establish a branch at Astoria, Borough of Queens, which will be ready for business in the latter part of next week.

Last month a record-breaking one in the number of incorporations in New York State, 221 concerns being formed, representing a total capitalization of $19,849,561, upon which an organization tax of $24,812 was paid.

Increase in the rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay from 7 to 8 per cent.

Shipments of 672,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $869,625 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $82,532 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $322,170,499; balances, $9,872,447; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $545,746.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.83½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87¾@$4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84½.

Continental Exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.18¾@5.18⅞, less 1-16, and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95¼, and guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14¾@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Money was in good demand to-day, and there was a smaller supply, owing to repayments of loans to the Bank of England and the efforts of the bank to raise the value. Discounts were harder.

On the Stock Exchange business was dull and of small volume. The forthcoming loan overshadowed consols and high-classed securities.

Americans opened weak, with an appreciable reaction, but were steadier at noon. The strength of Union Pacific was maintained. St. Paul and Northern Pacific were the feature. At the close Americans were firm. Grand Trunks were flat, on disappointing dividends.

Kafirs were fairly steady, being supported by professionals.

Consols for money, 96⅝; consols for the account, 96⅝; Atchison, 55¼; Canadian, 63⅜; St. Paul, 157½; Illinois Central, 133; Louisville, 94⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 91¼; New York Central, 148; Erie, 30½; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 17¾; Erie first preferred, 68; Northern Pacific preferred, 90⅞; Grand Trunk, 6¾; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅜.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months, 3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71¾.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.50; Madrid, 36.51; Rome, 5.98⅝; Lisbon, 41.

Bar silver closed steady at 27 15-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The tone was good throughout on the Bourse to-day. Rio Tintos attracted much attention, hardening, apparently, on American advices. International were firm. Certain industrials improved. Thomson-Houston was weaker, but recovered toward the end of the day. Kafirs hardened considerably and closed strong. Rio Tintos were further advancing toward the close. Spanish railroads were in great demand.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19¼c for the account. Spanish 4s, 72.17½.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Home funds and internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Mines were animated on bear covering. Banks were favorable, especially Deutschbank, owing to large land transactions at Charlottenburg.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The gold quotation today was 36.60.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 8, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	175	20	Adams Express	160	160	160	160	
91⅜	92	7,810	Amalgamated Copper	91½	92⅝	91¼	91⅞	+1⅝
22½	22⅝	1,500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
71½	72	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞	
30	31	250	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	− ¾
88	89	545	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	
185	190	459	American Express	185	188	185	186	+8
35⅜	36	600	American Ice Co.	36	36⅜	35½	35⅞	− ⅜
7½	8	525	Am. Linseed Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
34	35	675	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	35½	35½	35	35	−1
61⅝	61⅞	1,930	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅜
99½	99½	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	99½	99⅝	99½	99½	
31⅜	32	6,900	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	31⅜	32¼	31	32	+1
76	77½	600	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	76	77½	76	77½	+1½
51⅞	52	2,975	Am. Steel & Wire	53	53	51	52	
93	93½	5,300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93	94	92⅝	93½	
140⅜	140¾	92,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138	141	137½	140¾	+3¼
119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½	⅜
95	97	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	
64	64½	22,775	American Tin Plate	63	65	61¾	64½	+2⅝
91	92	530	Am. Tin Plate pf.	91	92	91	92	+1½
117⅜	117½	9,200	American Tobacco	117¼	117¾	116⅜	117⅝	− ⅛
19	20	100	American Woolen	20	20	20	20	
73	76	100	American Woolen pf.	75	75	75	75	
46	46⅛	3,260	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45⅞	46¾	45⅞	46	+1½
53⅞	54	24,200	At., T. & S. F.	54	54⅛	53½	54	
88⅞	89	14,070	At., T. & S. F. pf.	88¾	89	88¾	89⅛	− ¼
91½	92	4,000	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅝	92	91½	91½	
87¼	87⅜	1,195	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87½	87½	87¼	87½	
78¾	79¼	7,475	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79	79½	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	10¼	800	Brunswick City	10½	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
120	122	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	122	122	122	122	− ⅛
57½	58	200	Canada Southern	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	− ¼
41⅝	41¾	6,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅞	42	41¾	41⅝	
39½	40	2,400	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅝	
75	75½	800	Chicago & Alton pf.	74⅞	75	74½	75	− ¼
140⅝	140⅞	9,100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	141	141½	140½	140⅝	− ⅞
...	...	2,735	Chi., B. & Q., rights	4	4¼	4	4⅞	
20⅜	20½	3,950	Chicago Great West.	20½	21	19⅞	20⅜	+ ¼
80½	81	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	82½	82½	82½	82½	
50½	51	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	50	51	50	50	− ⅜
93	93¼	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	93	93¼	93	93	− ⅛
34	34¼	44,771	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	32	35	32	34½	
70⅜	71	10,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	69¼	71¼	69⅜	71⅛	+2½
153	153½	10,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	153⅜	153⅝	152½	153	
173	174½	20	Chicago & Northw.	172	172	172	172	
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	214½	214½	214½	214½	−3½
125⅜	126	13,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	123½	126¼	124⅞	125⅞	
14½	15	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	15	14	14½	+ ½
38	38¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	38	37½	38	+ ½
77	78	200	C., C., C. & St. L., x d.	76	77	76	77	+ ½
32	34	4,300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	31½	33¾	31	33¼	+1¼
71	71½	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	70¾	71½	70⅜	71½	+1
49	49¼	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	+2½
118	123	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	− ½
...	9½	43,650	Colorado Southern	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9⅜	+1⅝
45½	46	13,800	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45⅝	47⅜	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	11,745	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18½	21¾	18½	20⅝	+2⅜
16	17	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17	17	17	17	− ½
192⅜	193¼	1,400	Consolidated Gas	193½	193¼	192½	193¼	+1½
46½	46⅝	4,850	Con. Tobacco Co.	46⅞	46⅝	46	46¼	− ⅛
96¼	96⅜	1,030	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	96	96⅞	96	96⅝	+ ⅛
154	154½	2,000	Delaware & Hudson	154	155	154	154	+ ½
41⅝	42	18,900	Denver & Rio Grande.	39½	41⅞	38⅞	41⅞	+2⅜
89	89½	1,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	88½	89	88½	89	+ ½
20½	21½	200	E. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21	21	21	21	
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas	89	89	89	89	
5	6	400	Dul., S. S. & At.	5	5¾	5	5¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	15½	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
30½	30¾	37,800	Erie	29½	30⅝	29¼	30¼	+1⅛
66⅞	67	19,850	Erie 1st pf	66	67⅜	66	66⅞	+ ⅝
45	45½	2,200	Erie 2d pf	45⅜	45⅝	45	45⅝	+1
47	48	1,100	Evans. & T. H.	48	48	48	48	
52⅝	53	45,400	Federal Steel	53	53½	51½	52⅞	+1
80¾	81	10,080	Federal Steel pf.	81	81½	80	80¾	
29	29½	700	Ft. Worth & R. G.	28	29	28	29	+1½
195	196⅛	600	General Electric	194½	196	194¼	196	+1⅝
*48	49	110	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	49	49	
94½	95	50	Glucose S. R. pf., x d.	95	95	95	95	
192½	193	432	Great Northern pf.	193	193	193	193	
48⅝	49½	1,700	Hocking Valley	48⅞	49⅛	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅜
74¾	74½	627	Hocking Valley pf.	74⅝	75	74¼	74¼	− ⅝
78	80	50	Homestake Mining	80	80	80	80	
130	130½	400	Illinois Central	130	130¼	129⅝	130	
...	...	686	Ill. Central, rights	3	3	2⅞	3	
52	52½	1,700	International Paper	22	22	21½	22	
73⅜	73½	2,825	Internat. Paper pf.	72⅝	73½	72½	73¼	+ ⅛
63	63½	2,825	Internat. Power Co.	63	63¾	62¼	62⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	7¼	400	International Silver	7¼	7¼	6⅝	7	+1⅛
26	26½	400	Iowa Central	26	26	25⅜	26	+ ¼
29	30	1,767	Int. Steam Pump.	29	29⅜	28½	29	
76	76½	130	Int. Steam Pump pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	
27	27½	550	Kanawha & Michigan.	26½	27½	26½	27½	+1½
18¼	18¼	400	Kansas City Southern.	18½	18¾	18¼	18¾	
41⅞	42	1,400	Kansas City South. pf.	41¼	42	41¼	42	+ ½
44	45	50	Lake Erie & West.	45	45	45	45	
69	70	550	Long Island	69¼	70½	69¼	70½	
92⅜	93	10,500	Louisville & Nashville.	92½	93⅝	92	92⅝	+ ⅜
118¾	119¼	5,100	Manhattan Elevated	118¾	119½	118½	119	+ ½
163½	163⅝	7,000	Met. Street Railway.	163	164	162½	163¾	+ ¾
18	18⅞	33,900	Mexican Central	15½	18¼	15⅝	18	+2¾
4⅝	4¾	1,000	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
71½	72	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	72	72	71½	71½	−1
18	20	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	19	19	19	19	
51	54	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	54½	54½	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	21¾	8,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	21⅝	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	− ⅛
57	57½	10,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57	58½	56⅝	56⅝	− ⅛
91	91½	10,200	Missouri Pacific	90	91¾	89½	91	+1¼
71½	72	4,496	Mobile & Ohio.	70⅝	72¼	70⅝	72¼	+2
38½	38⅞	33	National Biscuit Co.	39	39	39	39	
91½	94	375	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	93	94	93	94	+1
18	18¼	200	National Lead Co.	18	18½	18	18¼	− ¼
41⅜	42	200	National Salt Co.	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	− ¼
74	74⅜	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	− ⅛
47½	47⅞	7,320	National Steel Co.	46¼	47⅞	46½	47⅝	+ ⅛
94¼	94½	2,880	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	94	95	93	94½	+ ⅛
68	68½	6,650	National Tube Co.	68	69	67⅝	68½	+1½
104	105	200	Nat. Tube Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
152	154	269	New Jersey Central.	153½	153⅝	153½	153⅝	+ ½
145¼	145½	1,210	New York Central.	144¼	145¼	144¼	145¼	+1½
21	21¼	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	21	21¼	21	21	− ⅛
50	51	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	51	51	51	51	− ⅛
33⅜	33½	7,115	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅜	33½	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	45¾	3,300	Norfolk & Western.	45⅜	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	14,600	North American	20½	21⅜	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	28,825	Northern Pacific	85⅞	86	84⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
88½	88⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific pf.	88⅝	88⅝	87⅝	88	+ ⅛
53½	55	100	Pacific Coast	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
42	43	1,200	Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅜	42½	42½	−2⅜
149	149¾	7,780	Pennsylvania R. R.	149	149½	148⅝	149½	+ ½
101	101¼	2,100	People's Gas, Chicago.	101⅝	101⅝	101	101⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	28	9,056	Peoria & Eastern	25	27½	25	27½	+3
44	...	100	Père Marquette	47	47	47	47	+ ½
92½	93	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	93	93	93	−2
38⅜	38¾	1,800	Pressed Steel Car.	38	38⅜	38	38⅜	+1
77	77½	500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	77	77½	76½	77½	+ ½
198	200	77	Pullman Company	198	198	198	198	
33½	33⅝	7,950	Reading	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
75½	75⅝	12,540	Reading 1st pf	75½	75⅝	74⅝	75½	+ ⅝
44¼	44⅜	8,100	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	43⅝	44⅜	+ ⅜
16	16¼	1,495	Republic Iron & Steel.	16½	16½	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
62	62½	825	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	62⅜	62½	61½	62	
10¼	10⅝	4,350	St. J. & G. I.	9	11	9	11	+2⅛
71¼	71⅝	2,785	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	69	73	69	72	+ ⅛
26¾	27	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	27	24	27	+3½
66	68¼	800	St. L. & Adirondack.	65½	66	65⅜	66	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	3,400	St. L. & San Fran.	32⅜	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
59	59½	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	59⅜	59⅝	59½	59½	+ ⅛
25⅝	25⅞	1,000	St. Louis Southw.	26	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	56	4,000	St. Louis Southw. pf.	55½	55⅞	54½	55¾	+1¼
22	23	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	83,750	Southern Pacific	47½	48¼	46⅞	47⅝	+ ⅝
23½	23⅝	12,550	Southern Railway	23⅜	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
76⅜	76⅝	6,200	Southern Railway pf.	76⅜	76⅞	76¼	76¼	
4	4⅛	700	Standard R. & T.	4	4	4	4	
64	64⅜	3,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	64	64⅝	62⅞	64¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	30½	20,350	Texas Pacific	30¼	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅛
20½	22	300	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	21	21	21	21	+1
95⅜	95½	169,450	Union Pacific	96¼	96¾	94	95⅝	− ⅛
88⅝	89	31,560	Union Pacific pf.	89½	89⅞	88	88⅞	− ⅛
57	59	145	United States Express.	57	57	57	57	+1
14	14	1,355	United States Leather.	14	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
76	76	600	U. S. Leather pf.	76	76	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	235	United States Rubber.	20	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
60	60¼	110	U. S. Rubber pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
15½	19⅜	58,972	Wabash	15½	19⅜	15½	19⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	59,610	Wabash pf	31¾	34⅞	31¾	34⅜	+ ⅛
140	150	40	Wells-Fargo Express.	139	139	139	139	
86½	86½	26,920	Western Union Tel.	86½	87¼	85⅝	86½	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	16,100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	14¼	15⅝	14	15⅝	+1¼
59⅞	60	4,600	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	60	58	59⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	34	15,600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31⅜	34⅝	31⅜	33⅞	+2½
169½	177	150	Wisconsin Central pf.	177½	177½	177½	177½	+ ⅛
42¼	42½	710	Wisconsin Central pf.	43⅛	43¾	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛

Sales....1,405,905 *Ex dividend.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1930	105½	106⅛
2s, c., 1930	105½	106⅛
3s, r., 1918	110¾	111¼
3s, c., 1918	110¾	111¼
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111½
4s, r., 1907	113½	114½
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114¾
4s, r., 1925	137¼	137⅝
4s, c., 1925	137¼	137⅝
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111⅛
D. C. 3-65s	123	...
Alb. & Sus.	200	...
Alle. & W.	120	...
Am. Coal	160	180
Am. D. Tel.	94	96
A. L. Co. pf.	68½	70
Am. M. Co.	4½	5
A. M. Co. pf.	24	26
Am. Sp. M.	2	2½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145
Arn't Arbor	20	23
Ann A. pf.	54	58
A. T. pf.	108	...
B. Un. Gas	178	180
B., R. & P.	78	81
B. C. R. &	...	...
N.	120	128
Can. Fac.	80½	91½
Cap. Tract.	104½	...
C. & E. Ill.	98½	99
C. & E. Ill. pf.	126	128
C. M. & St. P. pf.	180½	192
C. St. P., M. & Om.	128	132
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	186
Chi. Un. Tr.	12½	...
C. U. T. pf.	50	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	118
Cleve. & P. ex div.	100	...
Com. Cable.	160	169
Consol. Coal.	80	85
D., L. & W.	194½	197½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	117	125
Eighth Av.	275	425
Ev. & T. H. pf.	63½	83
G. B. & W.	49	...
H. R. Claflin.	110	111
Ill. C., l. 1.	103	...
Iowa C. pf.	54½	55
Joliet & Chi.	175	0
K. & D. M.	7	9
K. & D. M. pf.	26	30
K. & Pem.	...	8½
K. Ice, Chi.	14	20
K. I. C., pf.	47	60
Lac. Gas.	73½	75
Lac. Gas. pf.	95	100
L. K. & W. pf.	113	114
Lake Shore.	220	250
Man. C. R.	195	...
Man. Beach.	10	15
Md. C. pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El. Chi.	27½	29
Chi. pf.	80	...
Mich. Cent.	106	...
M. & St. L. pf.	107	108
Nat. L. pf.	87¾	90
N. Cent. C.	35	97
N. Y. A. B.	157	162
N. Y. & N. H.	211	214
N. Y. & St. L. 1st pf.	99	101
N. Y. L. & W.	137	139
N. Y. N. & H.	238	207
N. & W. pf., ex div.	80½	83½
O. & I. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining.	6	7¼
P. C. 1st pf.	87	91
P. C. 2d pf.	63	67
Penn. Coal.	750	...
Pere M. pf.	73	74½
P. C. C. & St. L.	90	61
P. Ft. W. & C.	192	...
P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	197	...
Rens. & Sar.	204	...
R. W. & O.	34	...
Rio Gr. W.	95	95
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81	82
St. L. & S. F. 2d cfs.	31	83
Sixth Av.	300	325
Sloss-S. pf.	69½	70½
Third Av.	120	122
T., P. & W.	5½	...
T. C. R. T. ex div.	68	70
U. S. & P.	11	16½
U. S. & P. pf.	70	71
Wabash deb, B	70,000	56⅛
	100,000	56½
	10,000	56½
	10,000	56⅝
	5,000	56⅞
	10,000	57
	10,000	56¾
	10,000	56⅝
	10,000	56⅞
	10,000	57
	10,000	57
	10,000	57⅛
	10,000	57⅛
	10,000	57⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were on a smaller scale than they were the preceding day, but prices were less irregular. American Bridge still headed the list in point of activity, and the total shown by this stock was greatly in excess of the trading in any other issue. A few sharp advances occurred, but in most cases prices were not very materially changed. The steel stocks were nearly all very strong.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE common was traded in to the extent of about 7,000 shares. The price advanced from 45¼ to 47, and the closing bid showed a net gain of 1½ points. Only a few hundred shares of the preferred stock were dealt in.

***

CRUCIBLE STEEL was another of the steel stocks to show marked strength. Though the transactions in the stock were small, the common advanced to 26½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points, and the preferred showed a net gain of 1 point, closing at 79 bid. The other steel stocks showed similar strength.

***

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE securities were watched with considerable interest owing to the announcement of a receivership for the property. This unfavorable development had no apparent effect on either the bonds or the stock, both of which seemed to be in better demand than they had been within the last few days. The stock was reported to have sold at 3, although the best bid on Thursday had been 2½, and the bonds sold between 32 and 33, closing at 32 bid. The fact seemed to be that the securities had for so long been selling on what was considered a receivership basis, and the announcement that the protection of court had been requested for the company's property had long been discounted.

***

GENERAL CHEMICAL securities were very strong on the announcement that plans were practically completed for the merger of the General Chemical Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company. The preferred stock advanced to 101 bid, a gain of about 2 points, while the common stock jumped without sales from 68 bid to 80 bid. There were no offers of either the common or preferred stock.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares between 50¼ and 23¾. It closed with a small net loss at 29¾ bid. The common stock sold at 5⅞ bid, a net gain of half a point.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE was fairly active and quite strong. The common stock, which sold as high as 12 in the Baltimore market, was traded in here up to 11¾, and closed at 11½ bid. The preferred stock advanced to 27½, and ended the day at 27 bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

***

AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds were very strong. They sold up to 75, an advance of 2 points, and closed at 73½ bid, with no bonds offered. The stocks showed little change from the previous day's prices.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred was strong, but not much stock sold. Till a day or two ago the stock had been for some time offered at 18½, without a bid. At the close yesterday 15⅞ was bid for the stock.

***

INTERNATIONAL SILVER preferred recovered part of the loss it suffered on Thursday. It sold up to 40 and closed at 38 bid, a net gain of 1 point.

***

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred advanced to 28 on the purchase of 200 or 300 shares. It closed at 27 bid, a net advance of 6½ points.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	31	33	30½	32
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf..	82	84	81	83
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6¼	5⅝	6¼
American Bicycle pf....	25	25½	25¼	25⅝
American Bicycle bonds.	73½	..	73	73½
American Bridge	46⅞	47	45¼	45⅝
American Bridge pf.....	92¼	92⅝	92½	92¾
American Chicle	80	82	79	83
American Chicle pf.....	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather.....	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf..	35	42	35	45
*American Thread pf....	4	4⅜	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders'	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal	..	8½	..	8½
Aberdeen Copper	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	18⅜	18⅝	19½	19⅝
British Exch. 3s	98¼	98⅝	98½	98¾
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¼	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	32	35	32	35
Central & So. Am. Tel..	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	26
Central Fireworks pf....	72	74	72	74
Compressed Air	25	32	..	32½
Consolidated Equipment.	9	9⅝	..	9½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	27	29	20½	23
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Crucible Steel	24½	27	24	25
Crucible Steel pf.....	78	81	78	79½
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Denver & Southwestern..	51½	53½	51½	..
Denver & S. W. pf.....	55	58	56	57¼
Denver & S. W. 5s.....	94	94½	93¾	94¼
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¾	6	5¼	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29⅝	29⅞	30	..
Electric Boat	28	28¼	28	28⅞
Electric Boat pf.....	52	54	52	54
Electric Vehicle	15	17	14½	15½
Electric Vehicle pf.....	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	..	6	..	6
Empire Steel pf.....	..	40	..	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	..	14	17	18
General Carriage	2½	2¾	2⅝	3
General Chemical	80	98	..	..
General Chemical pf....	100	..	99	..
German Treasury 4s.....	100⅜	..	100⅞	..
Havana Commercial	13½	14	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf..	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.....	117	124	117	124
Illinois Transportation..	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf..	38	41	37	39
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1¼	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds ..	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.....	105	..	105	..
†Markeen Copper	1⅜	3	1⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	15½	18	14	16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.....	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.....	102	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3⅛	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation....	4½	5	4⅜	5¼
Otis Elevator.....	30½	31⅛	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf.....	91¼	..	91	92
Peo., Dec. & Evans.....	..	1	..	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie..	32¾	33	32	32¼
Retsof	37	43	37	48
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95½	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	28	28½	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf..	77	78	80	82
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123	125	123	125
St. Louis Transit.....	25	25½	24½	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	69½	70¼	69	69¼
Seaboard Air Line.....	11¾	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf....	27	27½	26¾	27
Sheet Steel pf.....	77½	79½	77	77½
Singer Mfg.....	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac...	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler.....	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J....	817	819	817	819
Sterling Copper	8½	8⅝	8¼	8½
Storage Power.....	16½	17	16½	17
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼	16½	17¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	..	4½	5½	4¾
Trenton Potteries.....	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf....	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	3⅝	4¼	3⅞	4
Union Typewriter.....	43⅜	45	43⅜	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	113½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	116	115	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	90⅞	91	90⅜	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78	79	78½	79½
Va. Coal, I. & C.....	2½	4	2⅝	..
Va. Coal, I. & C. 5s.....	35	35	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	183	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf....	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102⅝	..	102⅝	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d..	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d....	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.....	241	243	239½	241
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101¾	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R..	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf....	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
Con. Traction of N. J....	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	106	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
23d St., M. & S. N. Av.	112¾	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	95	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17¼	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s....	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.....	93¾	..	96	..
New Orleans Traction....	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	32½	33½	32½	33½
North Jersey St. R. R...	23	26	23	26
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	15	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Trans. pf.	45	..	45	..
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1905.	118¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac. Prov.....	109	111	109	111

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.....	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock....	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.....	72	75	72	75
Central Union 5s, gtd....	103½	104½	103½	103½
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.....	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey..	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J..	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas.....	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s.....	65	67	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas.....	45	50	45	50
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s.....	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.....	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock....	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.....	108½	109¼	109	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	13	14	13	14
N. Y. Gas & Coke 5s.....	66	69½	67	67
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	108	106	109
Northern Union 5s.....	103½	106	105½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1980.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	36	40	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	47	50	46	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	79	81	78	82
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf..	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	11½	14	11	13
Western Gas.....	94⅜	96½	94⅜	95⅝
Western Gas 1st 5s.....	106¾	107½	106	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry.....	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry.....	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s....	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry com. 5s..	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.....	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry.....	80	82½	80	82½
Union Ferry.....	32¾	33	32¾	33
Union Ferry bonds.....	96	97	96	97

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Close.
480..Amal. Copper	92⅜	92½	91¼	91⅜
34,070..Am. St. & Wire.	51⅜	52⅝	51¼	52⅛
32,850..Am. Sugar Ref.	138½	141½	137¾	140⅝
100..Am. Tin Plate..	64½	64½	64½	64½
1,030..Am. Tobacco..	117¾	118¾	116¾	117⅞
1,840..At., T. & S. F.	54¼	54¼	53¾	54
3,390..A. T. & S. F. pf.	89	89½	88½	89
60..Balt. & Ohio....	91⅜	91⅞	91¼	91⅝
12,030..Brook. R. Tran.	79	79½	78⅝	78½
300..Ches. & Ohio....	42¼	42¼	41¾	41⅝
3,930..Chi., Bur. & Qy.	141¾	141¾	140¾	140⅞
250..C., B. & Q. rights	4	4	4	4
10..Chi. Gt. West..	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
8,830..Chi., M. & St. P.	153¾	153¾	152¾	153
910..Chi., R. I. & P.	125⅝	126⅛	125	125⅜
170..Col. Fuel & I...	48½	48½	48¼	48½
500..Cont. Tobacco...	46¼	46⅝	46	46¼
3,410..Erie.....	29⅜	30⅛	29	30⅛
2,730..Erie 1st pf....	66⅜	67⅝	65¾	67
20,190..Federal Steel..	52⅝	53	51⅝	52⅝
40..Fed. Steel pf...	81	81	80⅞	81
3,760..Louis. & Nash..	92⅞	93⅜	92¾	93¼
5,070..Manhattan.....	118¼	119⅝	118⅜	119⅛
60..Mo., Kan. & T....	20¾	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞
330..Mo., K. & T. pf..	58	58	57	57
2,740..Mo. Pacific....	90¾	91⅜	90¾	91
820..N. Y., O. & W....	33¼	33½	32¾	33½
20..North Amer.....	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
5,090..Nor. Pacific....	85⅞	86	84⅝	85⅝
40..Pacific Mail....	43	43	42¾	42¾
20..Pennsylvania	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾
500..People's Gas....	101¼	102	101	102
1,330..Reading.....	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜
3,190..Read. 1st pf....	75¼	75¾	74⅜	75½
40..Read. 2d pf.....	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅞
80..Rep. Iron & St.	16⅝	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
8,630..Southern Pac..	47½	48⅛	46⅜	47⅜
1,410..Southern Ry....	23¼	24	23	23⅞
230..Southern Ry. pf.	76⅜	76¾	70¼	76½
10..Stand. R. & T..	4	4	4	4
2,400..Tenn. Coal & I.	64	64¾	63⅜	64
1,160..Texas Pacific...	30	31	29⅞	31
40,510..Union Pacific....	96⅛	96⅝	94	95⅝
920..Union Pac. pf....	89½	89¾	88¼	88⅝
780..U. S. Leather...	14	14½	13⅝	14
10..U. S. Rubber....	20	20	20	20
610..Wabash	15½	19	15½	18⅝
4,830..Wabash pf.....	31⅜	35¼	31½	35⅛
110..West. Union.....	86½	87¼	86½	87⅛
10..W. & L. E. pf....	33	33	33	33

210,110

Bonds.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000..C. of Ga. 2d pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5,000..Wabash deb B..	54	54	54	54

$6,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.18	.17
Best & Belcher	.29	.26
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.75	.67
Challenge Con.	.18	.16
Chollar	.11	.11
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.14
Gould & Curry	.44	.39
Hale & Norcross	.22	.18
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.26
Occidental Con.	.07	.07
Ophir	.80	.72
Overman	.14	.14
Potosi	.09	.08
Savage	.17	.16
Sap Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.19	.16
Standard	4.20	4.20
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con.	.28	.24
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.12	.12
Silver bars	.60⅛	.60⅝
Mexican dollars	.50	.50½
Drafts, sight	.17½	.17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	19½	20	19⅜	20
Adams	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
Argentum	27	28	27	28
Anaconda	43½	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛
Butterfly-Terrible	29½	30½	30	31
Battle Mountain	24½	25	24½	25
Blue Bell	21⅝	22	21	22
C. C. Consolidated	12	13	10⅞	11
C. C. & M.	9½	9⅝	9	9⅝
Columbine Victor	10¼	11	10	11
Coriolanus	16	17½	16	17½
Dante	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Damon	14⅝	15	14½	15
Doctor Jackpot con.	91	91½	91	92
Elkton	189¾	190	188	190½
El Paso	54½	55	54½	56
Findlay	12	13	12	12½
Golden Fleece	30	40	28	30
Gibson	22	24	22	23½
Gold King	105	110	106	115
Gold Knob	9¾	10	9¾	10
Gold Coin	325	600	325	600
Gold Dollar	24¼	25	24¼	24⅝
Golden Cycle	78	79	79	79
Gold Sovereign	7⅞	8	7	8
Gould	28	38	28½	32
Hart	12	13	18	14½
Ingham	18½	19	18½	18½
Isabella	17½	18	19	20½
Independence	23	25	23	25
Jackpot	57	59½	58	59
Keystone	10¾	12½	10	13
Lay Dollar	67	70	67	70
Lexington	10	11	10¾	10¾
Mount Rosa	41	50	41	50
Mary Cashen	13	13½	18	18½
Moon Anchor	25	35	26	35
National	10	10¾	9¾	10
New Haven	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Nugget	19	22½	19	20½
Ophir	31	40	33	40
Orphan	15	16	15	16
Pharmacist	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
Pinnacle	18	18½	18	18½
*Pointer	19¾	19¾	19	20
Portland	306	325	332	325
Rose Nicol	10¾	11	10¾	11
Sedar	16	16½	16¼	16⅝
Vindicator	125	130	128	135
Work	24½	25	18½	18⅝
Zoe	25¼	25½	25⅝	26

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

UNITED STATES PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday sold out the right, title and interest of the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company of 52 Broadway in patents for the United States, France, and Germany and the book accounts for $320.

H. L. ROSENTHAL & BROTHER.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets of H. L. Rosenthal & Brother, manufacturers of fancy vests at 205 Greene Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Thursday, on the application of the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $315.

Out of Town.

W. W. LAW.—W. W. Law of Philadelphia has confessed judgment for $5,016 in favor of John J. McFetridge, Jr., which was filed in this city yesterday. The claim is for money loaned to Mr. Law on Jan. 28 last, for which Mr. McFetridge holds Mr. Law's note, bearing date of Feb. 4 and payable one day after date.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW YORK AND COMMERCIAL STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New York and Commercial Steam Laundry Company of 554 West Twenty-fifth Street by Douglass & Minton for the following creditors: H. Kohnstamm & Co., $114; Charles F. Hubbs & Co., $49, and William H. Daggitt, $1,218. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy on Feb. 5 by permitting a creditor to obtain a preference by a judgment for $6,479, on which the Sheriff took possession of the plant and advertised the sale for Feb. 12, and also transferred a portion of the property to several creditors to give them a preference.

HELEN E. CHADWICK.—Helen E. Chadwick, residing at 138 East Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $11,770 and nominal assets of $600, consisting of a debt due for board by a Mrs. Taylor, whose whereabouts are unknown. For ten years Mrs. Chadwick kept a boarding house at various locations on Fifth Avenue or on streets near that avenue. There are many judgments against her which she wishes to get rid of. The debts were contracted from 1886 to 1899 and are for rent, merchandise, and services. There are twenty-five creditors, among them being Ludwig Bauman, $1,568; Alfred Walton, $1,450; Morris Greenbaum, $1,377; estate of Frederick K. Agate, $1,182; Frank F. Ward, $1,154; Bates, Reed & Cooley, $1,088; Daniel Ryan, $634, and Edward Stern, $564.

SAFIER & WASSERMAN BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Joseph Safier, Isaac Wasserman, and Hyman Wasserman, composing the firm of Safier & Wasserman Brothers, manufacturers of pants at 131 Chrystie Street, by A. A. Joseph, representing the following creditors: Louis Rubenstein, $389; Jacob Malino, $174, and Rudolph Sommer, $212. It was alleged that they removed their property in the night time, and permitted a creditor to obtain a preference by legal proceedings under a writ of replevin on which a City Marshal seized considerable property other than that mentioned in the writ. Mr. Joseph also obtained an injunction from Judge Brown of the United States District Court restraining the Marshal from selling the goods replevined and permitted creditors to have an inspection of the goods. The firm began business on July 15, 1900, with a claimed capital of $8,000. The Messrs. Wasserman had previously been in the contract clothing business, and Mr. Safier had been in the dry goods business at Pittsburg, Penn.

JUDGMENT AGAINST S. M. WEED.

Trust Company of New York Has No Property Belonging to Him.

A judgment for $1,883.75 which was obtained against Smith M. Weed on Jan. 10 last was the cause of an examination before Justice Conlan, in the City Court, yesterday. The judgment was obtained by Charles I. McLaughlin, and his counsel had secured an order to examine the officers of the Trust Company of New York, of which Mr. Weed is a Trustee, in order to find out the amount of his assets. The trust company made answer to the interrogatories through its counsel, in the form of an affidavit. The affidavit was sworn to by Oscar F. Richardson, Second Vice President of the company. In part, it says:

The stock owned by Mr. Weed is not under the control of the Trust Company of New York. Weed has no bank account there, no securities on deposit with the trust company; never had a bank account with the Trust Company of New York; has no account as trustee. Witness does not know of any notes or mortgages, &c., due to the defendant Weed in possession of the trust company.

Q.—Has the Trust Company of New York any moneys or securities of any kind whatever belonging to the defendant, Smith M. Weed? A.—No.

Counsel for Mr. McLaughlin announced his intention of examining officers of other companies with which Mr. Weed had any connection.

RECEIVER FOR PUBLISHERS.

Partners in the Modes and Fabrics Company Disagree.

Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert Sanders receiver of the assets of the firm of Oberly & Gardiner, trading as the Modes and Fabrics Publishing Company, publishers of the magazine, Modes and Fabrics, at 550 Pearl Street, on the application of James Schell & Elkus in a suit brought by Alfred P. Gardiner against John L. Oberly for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them.

The bond of the receiver was fixed at $30,000. David Thomson was appointed referee to determine the interests of the two partners. The partnership was formed on March 20, 1895, and ended in April, 1900. Mr. Gardiner had a third interest and Mr. Oberly two-thirds. It was represented to the Court that on Nov. 1 last Mr. Gardiner insisted on an examination of the books, and on that day the bookkeeper of the firm disappeared with a large amount of the firm's money, leaving the books and accounts of the firm in confusion. The amount taken was said to be at least $2,000, and perhaps more.

An expert accountant has since examined the books, and the assets are valued at $43,000 and liabilities $18,000.

New England Book Publishing Co.

Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Frederick A. Ware receiver for the New England Company, book publisher, of 36 East Twenty-first Street, on the application of Directors Charles M. Bartlett and Charles J. R. Kerr for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, the bond of the receiver being fixed at $1,000. The company went into liquidation several months ago, and has no assets and no liabilities. It was capitalized at $50,000.

Bankruptcy Petition Dismissed.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Nov. 15 last against Max Hirsch, shoe dealer, at 1,672 Third Avenue, by creditors, and all proceedings have been discontinued, a settlement having been made with creditors. Two claims were paid in full and eighteen other claims were assigned to Jacob Kooperstein, who consented to the dismissal.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 250 failures in the United States during the week, against 238 for the previous week and 231, 193, 278, and 301 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 71, New England, 39, Southern 41, Western 71, Northwestern 14, Pacific 11, and Territories 3. Canada had 34 against 27 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENDS, Katharine—C. Dunlap, individually, costs	—
APELSDORF, Moritz, and Abraham Levenstein—Max Tuscin	$407
BOWNS, Henry E.—Samuel Stewart, costs	89
BOEHM, Jacob—F. C. Rist	72
BURKE, Coleman J., and James F. Meehan—Jessie A. Crawford	841
BELL, Thomas H.—Simpson Foundry Company	471
BIRIANO, James—F. D. Albora	137
BULLOWA, Ernest E. M.—J. A. Muldoon and others	70
BIRDSEYE, Clarence F.—Howard National Bank of Boston	708
BARON, Paul—New York Telephone Company	24
BLINN, Etta, and Emma L. Smith—W. T. Hookey	685
CLARKE, Charles S. and J. Walter; also, the Metropolitan Investment Company—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works	651
CLARKE, Charles S. and J. Walter; also, the Metropolitan Investment Company—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works	438
CLARKE, Charles S. and J. Walter; also, the Metropolitan Investment Company—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works	384
Day, William H., and John E. Van Pelt—F. O. Steinning	70
DAY, Horace L.—C. M. Meeks	261
FENTON, Charles H., James J., and Bernard F. Curran—The People	1,000
EGGERS, Hermann—C. E. McManus	130
EVANS, George, W.—The F. W. Dodge Company	112
EVANS, Henry, individually and as guardian, &c.—F. E. Underhill, costs	80
ERICKSON, Hyalmer—Clarke & Sherman	86
FLYNN, Catherine—Caroline Del Pino and another	334
FROST, Elihu B., as assignee—Weehawken Wharf Company, costs	77
FAHRLAND, Frederick—Globe Security Company	90
FREEMAN, Walter K.—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	124
FOWLER, William V.—J. E. Ketcham	1,306
GEHERTY, John—Charles G. Rasmussen	80
GILLINGS, Peter—D. T. Davies	59
HALLOCK, Charles W.—Thomas J. Dunn	346
HEYMAN, Henry M.—A. S. Fraser	201
HOYT, David H.—H. Vosmack, Jr., and another	154
HAYDEN, John J.—Nathan Ulman and others	505
KOCH, Henry, C. F., Erduin, De H., and William T.; also Joseph Rosenberg—E. C. Connor, administratrix	6,651
KAUBITZSCH, William—A. T. Porter	282
KALISKE, Sigmund S.—J. Fleming, assignee, &c	328
LYNCH, Franklin—A. H. Grose	2,259
LAW, W. W.—J. R. McFetridge, Jr	5,016
LEU, Cloy Shae—Hock Pang	1,520
MOSES, Simon—J. McAdam	27
MITTIA, Raimondo—A. Cagliostro	139
MEEKS, Albert—A. R. Tiel	220
MOORE, Jeremiah—C. Worsoe	33
MARKOWITZ, Jacob—N. Rosenberg	39
MOREL

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, February 14, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE,
By order of the Trustees of the Estate of William Henry Gunther, deceased,
THE FOLLOWING
Choice and Valuable Property.
6-story and basement brick, stone, and iron business building, with plot of land,
Nos. 469, 471, 473 & 475 Broome St.
AND
No. 55 Greene Street,
Southwest Corner.
ALSO
VALUABLE WATER FRONT,
and large plot of land on
Kill Von Kull,
Ingham, Brighton & East Avenues,
3d, 4th, 5th & Oak Streets,
BERGEN POINT,
City of Bayonne, New Jersey
Adjoining Babcock & Wilcox Co., Central R. R. of New Jersey and near Standard Oil Works and Constable's Point.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, February 14th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
DAVID JONES ESTATE,
THE
Choice & Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
5 six-story brick apartments with lots
Nos. 855, 857, 859 & 861 9th Ave.
AND
404 West 56th Street,
Southwest Cor. 9th Ave. and 56th St.
AND
2 five-story brownstone apartments, with plot of land,
Nos. 115 and 117 East 82d Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. Some of these lots are free and clear. What can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Corner plot of lots, Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; lightly mortgaged; seven lots New Jersey, free and clear; exchange for improved property; equity about $4,000; commission paid. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 50th St., Brooklyn.

For Sale or Exchange for Country Seat.—Five-story business building, near Astor House; leased $4,500 per year. Nassau, Box 212 Times Office.

Coldwater tenement, with stores, on avenue; mortgage, $15,000; equity, $11,000; want free and clear suburban residence. Owner, M., Box 179 Times.

Paying flats and tenements; exchange for unincumbered country or dwelling; might add cash. Doty, 99 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Management of Properties

solicited by experienced real estate man, honest management assured; references and bonds given. FRANK BEGRISH, JR., 45 East 42d St.

WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

I want one or two tenements on lease; Italian district preferred. P. Romanelli, 640 Hudson St.

Wanted—Tenements for Italian tenants; will buy or lease for long term. Faruolo, 26 Prince St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Madison country residence, 16 rooms, all city conveniences, with delightful country life; exceptionally fine location; stable, grounds; sell or rent. Dickinson Condict, 40 Wall St.

Three-family house, with large barn and 117 acres land; will divide to suit purchaser, or sell on monthly payments. Wm. Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Ten-room house, large barn, 150 chickens and ducks, horse, cow, and carriage on premises; will sell cheap if sold at once; half cash or monthly payments. Wm. Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

Mount Vernon.—Cash offer wanted; six rooms and bath; all improvements; best location. Vanderveer, 44 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 588 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

City houses of high class in restricted section; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St., near Fulton. Henry C. Vail.

For Sale—Stable, Madison St., near Sumner, 2-story brick, 25 stalls, elevator, plenty of wagon room; good spot for express or trucking business; price, $5,500. Frank H. Tyler, 1,183 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story basement, stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain at $6,000; mortgage $5,000; 3-story and basement brownstone. Seale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

112-Acre fruit and stock farm; 12 acres in wood; good buildings; shade and water; 1¼ miles of Post Office, stores, school, and church; with stock, crops, and implements, price $3,000, $1,250 cash, balance 10 years. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Best thirty-acre poultry and fruit farm, twenty-seven miles from New York; one minute from station. Fine new buildings. Imperative reasons for selling immediately. Address Arthur Stewart, owner, Matawan, N. J.

On Orange Mountain.—Mansion, carriage house, and coachman's house; large grounds; fruit and shade. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

425 4th Avenue.—Very desirable four-story English basement house; 16 rooms, good repair. Advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars on premises or from Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad Street.

Two choice west side houses to rent; 73d St. and Boulevard; possession now; West 81st St., May 1st; moderate prices. Lyman Rhoades, 120 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

GREETING.
Owners of property in Brooklyn in the SUMNER-TOMPKINS, BEDFORD-STUYVESANT, McDONOUGH-ST. MARK'S, MADISON-JEFFERSON, HANCOCK-MARCY AV. districts will do well to place their renting property in our office.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
Real Estate Broker and Manager,
441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St.
Office not open evenings, but will be open Washington's Birthday.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
THE KANEDALE, NORTHEAST CORNER 98TH ST. & MADISON AV.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AVE., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing, Steam heat, gas, and electric lighting, &c.
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE "ELISE,"
200 W. 111TH, COR. 7TH AV.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, REFRIGERATION.
ELEVATOR, HALL SERVICE.
SUITES, 7 ROOMS, $800-$1,000.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 118TH

116TH ST., 218 WEST.
Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116th ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
112 W. 44th St.
In a remodeled house; 2 large, light rooms and bath; $420 to $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Beautiful apartment, 8 large outside rooms and bath, new building, elevator, 145th St., near St. Nicholas Av.; present tenant paying $65.00 per month, but must leave the city, and will sublet at a great sacrifice. Address J. W. A., Box 219 New York Times, Down Town.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 116th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated.

2,085 Madison Av., Near 131st St.—5 rooms and bath; $14, $18. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath, with additional communicating bedroom if required; family going South will sublet suite for period of absence or by the month to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at hotel office.

A Fully Furnished Modern Apartment to let of six rooms and bath, in a strictly fireproof building, tastefully furnished; electric light. Apply to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Family going South would sublet two or three months, from February 15th, desirable apartment, hotel, near Cathedral; windows facing 5th Av.; three large bedrooms, parlor, private hall, bath. A. O., 661 5th Av.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.

New buildings, n. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

132d St., 48 East.—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $15. See janitor.

117th St., 260-366 West, near Morningside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; conveniently located; $24, $27; references.

A 7-room flat, $22.00; largest, cheapest, lightest, extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply; corner flats, $27.00; rent free to March. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

515 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 48TH ST.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; hot water; rents, $35, $40, and $45.

133d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

132d St., 282 West.—$15 and $17; five large rooms; washtubs, range, &c.

Coal and Wood.

J. RHEINFRANK & Co
COAL & WOOD.
3d ST. E. R. 14th ST. E. R.
Telephones: 14th St. Yard, 605 18th St. / 3rd St. Yard, 877 Spring.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY BUILDINGS.
Complete 4-story, with power, shafting, belting, good order; 13,000 sq. ft.
Rents, $2,500.

Choice 3-story, 35x100, no power, hand elevator, 8x15, all modern improvements, new and clean, concrete floor, model factory.

Four-story brick, 25x40, 10 H. P. B., 6 H. P. E. Rent, $750.

Other buildings and lofts.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 795-38. 116 West 42d St.

UNION SQUARE NORTH.
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—
188 WEST 42D ST.
Four Floors and basement Store.
ESTATE OF JOHN BOYD,
12 Franklin St.

ON WEST SIDE OF 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

425 4th Avenue.—Very desirable four-story English basement house; 16 rooms, good repair. Advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars on premises or from Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad Street.

60 FACTORIES, 100 LOFTS.
JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 401 B'WAY—82 E. 125TH ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Trust Building, 250 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $80. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 288.—1-2-4 floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Half store to rent, south side 125th St.; best block. Apply to Millington, 126 West 125th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, *à la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 20th New, Original, Unique.
Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.
HEALY'S, 66th St. & Col. Av. Ale. Music 6:30-1.
Dun Bld'g, Rest. Business Men's Dinner Ale Café. Lunch. B'way & Reade St.
Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Dorlon's Oyster House, 6 & 7 East 23d St. Open for breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Hotel Metropole, 42d St., B'way. Rathskeller & Palm Garden. Alc. Music.
Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.
Maryland Kitchen Quaint surroundings. Typical Music. Tdh. $1.25. 254 W. 34
NewArdin&Chaberty, 121-5W. 28, tdh. wine, 50
Ye Olde Tavern, 101 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
LEFRANCOIS, 17 E. 17th St. Tdh. (wine,) 50c.
Wallace's Fifth Av. & 19th St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest.
J. PECK, French Tdh., (wine,) 50c. 140 Fulton St
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.
JACQUIN'S, 54 W. 24th St. Alc. Tdh. (wine) 55c.
GRIFFOU, 19 W. 9th St. Tdh. 5:30 to 9, (wine) 75c.

32 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine) 50c.
Table d'Hote, (orchestra,) 75c. A la Carte at all hours.
And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.
Au chat noir.

The . . .
Berkeley
Berkeley and Boylston Streets,
BOSTON.
The location is most desirable, being in close proximity to the Back Bay Stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany Railroads, central to all places of amusement, and to the shopping district. Electric cars to all parts of the city and suburbs pass the door.
Special attention paid to the cuisine.
JOHN A. SHERLOCK.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. A Sanatorium with superior Hotel Table and Service.
Write for Booklet.

VICTORIA South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Thoroughly renovated, heated by hot water heat, open all year. M. WILLIAMS.

The Bouvier, 150 South Tennessee Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—Steam heated, near beach; table unsurpassed. Mrs. Springer.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction: To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 59 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York. A general description of said property is as follows: Shirts, manufactured and partly manufactured; piece goods, findings, trimmings, &c.; also cutting tables, office and store furniture. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.—New York, February 4th, 1901.
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
BLACK, GILCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of FRANCIS R. WARLEY to Le Grand L. Clark. Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, entered in the above-entitled proceeding on the 8th day of February, 1901, the undersigned will sell at public auction at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of March, 1901, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following book accounts and choses in action, viz.: Ferdinand Fish, $582.81; F. F. Nugent, $235.00; B. St. G. Hoyt, $27.00; Speed Mfg. Co., $5.10; W. Sandlass, $4.75; British American Co., $5.25; E. W. Brown, $1.60; F. A. Lent, $1.60.—Dated New York, February 9th, 1901. LE GRAND L. CLARK, Assignee. GEO. M. BOYNTON, Attorney for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

DARWIN,
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Rugg, Muhlbach, and others will be sold this day, AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LASKER & BRO., Bankrupts.
Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell this day, at 10 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St.,
all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Wrappers, Sacques, Trimmings, &c., Fixtures, Machines, Safe, Tables, &c.
Order of J. E. SIEGEL, Trustee.
EPSTEIN BROS., Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS
5th Ave., corner 16th St.
Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

ANDERSON PIANOS $200. 225. 250. 275.
Rank with the great artistic pianos of today in tone, endurance and economy.
Seems incredible that so good a Piano can be sold for that money when you consider how little of a burden the club plan of monthly payments makes it.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.
CASH. RENTED. INSTALMENTS.
ANDERSON & CO.
470 Fulton St., Elm Place L Station, Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS
109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich, powerful tone, latest improvements; rents $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.
MATHUSHEK & SON., B'way, Cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments.
741, 743 8th Ave., near 46th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Sacrifice.—Magnificent cabinet Grand Piano, nearly new, for $110; cost $625; need money. 124 East 25th.

EMERSON PIANO.
ESTAB. 1849. WAREROOMS, 1,192 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial course; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N.Y.

PRIVATE SELTMAN'S SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' Examinations. Central Preparatory School, 18 E. 42D ST. SEND FOR HANDBOOK.

A SCHOOL FOR WRITERS.
The John Prendergast School of Literary Training. Send for circular. Terms moderate. 150-156 Carnegie Hall.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th St.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Jeanne Arone, authorized by Florenza d'Arona to teach her method; diploma; vocal instructress. 1,219 Madison Av.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915—919—8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Prof. Sterns, (20 years,) Broadway, corner Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.—Glide waltz, twostep; strictly private; cakewalk, stage dancing; open daily; Sundays; butterfly; strict attention.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Feed water heaters; new and second-hand. Benj. F. Kelly & Son, 91 Liberty St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 464 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Detective Agencies.

Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually with good salary; bear investigation. AUTO. PIC. CO., 88 Wall St.

For Sale—An established business that can be easily pushed to net $10,000 a year; it is a ready seller; patented; low price; household article; many thousands in use; gives universal satisfaction; owners have other interests; $8,000 for plant. Apply Room 1,204, No. 9 Maiden Lane, New York.

Drug Store, $8,000, Worth $10,000.—Handsomest fitted and best paying store for the money in New York City; special inducement to cash buyer. Must sell soon on account of other business. No broker. For particulars address J. G. Hunt, 189 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAVE YOU CAPITAL TO INVEST?
I have an exceptionally good opportunity in a business that will stand investigation; can be increased to correspond to capital, and will pay large income. Lawson Improved Dumping Boat and Car Co., Wool Exchange, New York.

An Honest Opportunity.—$6,000 wanted to establish weekly class newspaper in unoccupied field; with or without services of right man of experience. E. S. D., Box 218 Times.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Physician wants partner with $3,000, enter legitimate, very profitable professional business. Dr. Ziebarth, 94 Lexington Av.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice; fees reasonable. Consultation free. A., Box 113 Times Office.

Young man wants to invest $600 in a good business; must stand investigation. Address Box 220 Times.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. SALE OF WELSBACH GOODS, only this week, 25 to 40% below the regular price. Reading lamp, regular price, $1.50, now $1.15; No. 2 lamp, complete, $1.00, now 75c.; Tusea mantle, 50c., now 40c.; No. 1 mantle 40c., now 30c.; No. 8 mantle 25c., now 19c. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO.,
1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

CREDIT TO ALL
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,550 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.—$10.00 FOR SINGER, DOMESTIC, OR NEW HOME, MUST SELL THIS WEEK. BROWN, 39 WEST 125TH ST.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

50-light Springfield gas machine complete; almost new; it is a complete plant for lighting a country house, and will be sold at a bargain. Lambert, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling; taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

$1,000 cash buys quarter interest in paying manufacturing business. For particulars call at 307 West 48th St. Dr. Wilson.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Safe, (medium size,) burglar and fire proof; inner and outer doors; key and combination; prime. Box 152 Times Office.

Special—Phonographs' records, 29c. each; second-hand machines at your own price. Schnable Brothers, 153 West 125th St.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDED into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FUR ROBES, Caps, Gloves, Rugs, &c.; good Robe, $5 up. Burke, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Two certificates of stock of the Genesee Brewing Company, Nos. 511 and 512, for one share each. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to Room 80, 40 Wall St.

Lost—Lady's gold watch, initials "L." F.; reward. Communicate Trenc, 337 West 57th St.

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

25th St., 30 and 32 West.—Banta House; under new management; large and small rooms, with board; also table board, $4 per week.

15th St., 246 West.—Two large, newly furnished rooms, singly or connecting; French catering.

20th St., 311 East.—Rooms with excellent board, $4.50, $5.50; also parlors for doctor or dentist.

23d St., 439 West.—Two connecting rooms, second floor, with or without board; single room; board, $6; American family.

23d St., 334 West.—Comfortable warm rooms; good table and service; pleasant associations; piano; parlor; references.

46th

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Of course they were higher-priced—in lots of cases much higher priced.

Boys' double-breasted, short trouser suits, sizes 10 to 16; $4.

Not Winter weights but Spring's outriders (last Spring's)—still taking it for granted you see that mothers who buy their own Summer things in Winter like to buy for their boys.

Offering our entire stock of boys' wash suits (new stock) as we're doing, is not rushing the season, but helping mothers avoid the rush in the season.

Wash suits, $1.25 to $6.

Same is true of straw hats. $1 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
592 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Reduced Bedroom Furniture.

Graceful Colonial, Old English or French Designs now at reduced factory prices.

MAHOGANY—2 pc. Suites, $38 to $308, (former prices $48 to $380.) Bureaux, $20 to $98, (former prices $25 to $127.) Toilet Tables, Cheval Glasses, Chiffoniers, Shaving Stands, etc., equally reduced.

BIRCH—2 pc. Suites, $52, (former price $65.) 3 pc. Suites, $55 to $98, (former prices $65 to $120.) Odd Washstands, $8 to $13, (former prices $10 to $16.50).

These are merely hints from a great storeful of artistic fancies. Designs and decorations of bewildering beauty greet the eye at every turn and economical purses need hardly open now if you promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 134 AND 136 WEST 19TH STREET

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

More 1.00 Shirts at 35c.
All Sizes.

Golf Vests (hand-knit) 4.98; worth 8.00 to 10.

50c. and 25c. Fancy Sox, 19c. pair.

75c. and 50c. Underwear, 39c. Each.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Shirt-waists.

White,—India Linen and open work Muslin Waists,—various models,

45 cents;
Formerly $1.00 and $1.25.

New Neckwear.

Stocks, Neckties, Scarfs, Collars. Made of silk, velvet, and various sheer, fancy materials.

Crêpe de Chine Scarfs, with fringed ends, and fancy Liberty Silk Scarfs,—white and colors.

Shaped sailor collars, with long ends, made of Real and Imitation Russian, Point de Venise and all fashionable Laces, ready to apply on coats or gowns.

Renaissance Lace Collars,
75 cents to $1.25 each;
Value $1.25 to $2.00.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Unusual Sale of Men's ½ Hose

200 Dozen Imported Lisle Thread Novelty Half Hose, Made in Germany, Latest Styles . . . . . 25c. pr.
Six pairs $1.38.

Horisontal stripes on fast black, slate, navy, cadet, tan and cardinal grounds—sizes 9½ to 11.

A splendid chance to anticipate Spring needs. Every pair was made to bring 35c. Six pair lots carry a big saving.

19th St. 6th Ave. 20th St.

A good-sized saving on

Overcoats and Suits

—the best of this season's make.

$35 and $30 Overcoats for $20.00.
$25 and $20 Overcoats for $15.00.
$25 and $20 Suits for $15.00.
$18 and $16 Overcoats and Suits for $12.00.

Our own make of pique stitched Walking Gloves are reduced to 85 cents a pair.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.
Stores Open This Evening.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair,

has become so standard an article of dress that an enumeration of its merits is superfluous.

For Ladies, there are forty-seven varieties, embracing every possible need. For morning, visiting, and evening dress. For Golf, rough weather, skating and walking.

The different leathers used in all these boots and shoes are of the finest quality, and are selected with a view to their durability and fine appearance.

Ladies' sizes 1 to 9. Widths AAA to E.

Misses' sizes 11 1-2 to 2.

$2.50 per pair.

Children's sizes 8 to 11.

$2.00 per pair.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

A Shoe-making section, for Boots, Shoes and Slippers made-to-order, is included in this Department in the Twenty-third Street House.

Expert workers, only, employed.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

Lots of change coming to you here out of your dollars:

Men's new Oxford Raglans and Long Overcoats come out of $22 to $30 piles for $15.

If your chest measures 32 to 35 our New York store has Heavy Covert Overcoats at $7.50. Were $15 and $18.

$5, $6 and $7 Trousers will "finish out the season" for you at $3.75.

Our Furnishing man has "gone and done it" again and offers you rich new $1 and $1.50 Scarfs at 50c.

And Perrin Freres & Cie.'s $1.50 Walking Gloves at 95c.

And even Madras—not prints—$1.50 and $2 Colored Shirts at $1.

And regular 50c. Fancy Half-hose at 21c.

The new King Edward Scarf—ties up in three distinct shapes—50c.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.
BROOKLYN STORES. Broadway & Redford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807 TRADE MARK

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS REDUCED.

3 & 5 Piece Parlor Suites,

$34 to $78,

(former prices $42 to $95.)

Mahogany finish frames covered with damasks in artistic patterns and colorings.

Savonnerie Carpet,

$1.10 a yd.,

(Reduced from $1.75.)

The ideal Parlor weave—dainty flowers and leaves nestling in the soft, thick, velvety fabric.

"Long Credit" gives your own time for payment.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN ESTATE IS SUED

Relatives Seek to Recover Their Interest in a $20,000 Trust Fund.

Plaintiffs Allege They Received the Income for Nine Years and Were Then Told by Mr. Shearman the Fund Was Lost.

Theodore Nye of 152 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, a flour dealer on the Produce Exchange, is to bring a suit against the estate of Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known lawyer and single-taxer of Brooklyn, with his sister, Mrs. J. C. Topping, of 72 Columbia Heights, to recover their interest in a trust fund of $20,000, which was administered by Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Nye and Mrs. Topping assert that their sister, Sarah, who was the wife of Thomas G. Shearman's brother, William Shearman, and who died in Salt Lake City eleven years ago, left a trust fund of $20,000 for the benefit of her brother and three sisters. Theodore Nye, Mrs. Topping, Mrs. Charles R. Gilbert, and Miss Elizabeth R. Nye were the beneficiaries. Thomas G. Shearman and Elizabeth R. Nye were named as the trustees of the fund. Mr. Shearman, it was understood, was to have the full management of the trust. It is asserted by Mr. Nye and Mrs. Topping that they were paid their respective shares in the interest on the fund by Mr. Shearman for nine years. At the end of that time, they assert, they were advised by Mr. Shearman that the fund no longer existed.

Mrs. Topping was then living in Portland, Ore. Last Fall she moved to Brooklyn and awaited the return of Mr. Shearman from Europe. He came back a sick man and died soon after his return. Mrs. Topping, therefore, was unable to see Mr. Shearman in regard to the matter of the fund. Since the death of Mr. Shearman, Mrs. Topping and her brother, Mr. Nye, decided that they would make an effort to obtain what they claim to be their rights regarding the trust fund.

Mrs. Topping said yesterday that Mr. Shearman wrote to her and her brother about two years ago asking that he be released from the trusteeship of the fund, as the principal had been lost. She and Mr. Nye, she said, refused to sign the release for Mr. Shearman, but Miss Nye and Mrs. Gilbert did sign.

"My sister, Miss Nye," said Mrs. Topping, "wrote to me on one occasion that Mr. Shearman was not afraid that I would make any trouble for him during his lifetime, but that in case he died my relatives would advise me to take action against his estate. I understood that my children, after my death, were to receive my share of the trust fund, and I am glad to see from a statement published this afternoon that the fund is still in existence."

Mrs. Topping said that after she and her brother had refused to sign the release for Mr. Shearman, she learned that he had made Mrs. Gilbert the sole beneficiary of the trust fund.

Miss Elizabeth R. Nye lives at 170 State Street, Brooklyn. When seen there yesterday afternoon, she said that neither she nor her sister, Mrs. Gilbert, who lives with her, cared to make any statement in the matter.

John W. Sterling, who was Mr. Shearman's law partner, was quoted yesterday as saying that by the will of his sister-in-law, Mr. Shearman was authorized to exercise his discretion in distributing the interest on the trust fund; that for nine years he divided the interest equally among the four members of the Nye family, and he then decided that in the further distribution of the income he would use his discretion.

Mr. Sterling was quoted as saying further that the fund was now in existence, and that it was simply a question of law as to whether or not Mr. Shearman, after paying the interest to Mrs. Topping and Mr. Nye for nine years, was then justified in stopping all further payment to them. Whatever losses Mr. Shearman may have sustained had nothing to do with the fund, and what he did was under authority of the will.

Drowned Trying to Land from Tug.

James Whitelow of Durham was drowned Thursday night while trying to land from a New York Central Railroad tug near Weehawken Ferry. He was employed in New York as a dispatcher for the company, and because of the delays to the ferryboat caused by the floating ice, crossed on his way home on one of the company's tugs. He slipped off the gang plank, and when he was dragged from the water with grappling irons was found to be dead.

MR. HENTZ AND SUGAR TRUST.

His Claim of $225,000 Commission Denied on Appeal.

Henry Hentz was unsuccessful on the trial of his suit against Theodore A. Havemeyer and others, to recover for services rendered to the firm of Havemeyer & Elder, and that result was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Division.

Mr. Hentz alleged that under his employment he agreed to devote his best skill and ability to bring about a cessation of the warfare then existing "between the said businesses, and merger thereof into one common business, in which each of the said several businesses should be allotted a certain share or proportion." When the merger was brought about, Mr. Hentz alleged, he was to get 1 per cent. of the share or proportion "allotted to the said businesses in which the defendants were interested." His services were accepted, he averred, and the merger was finally effected by the incorporation in New Jersey of the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Hentz demanded judgment for $225,000.

Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said, after reviewing the evidence, that whatever right the plaintiff had to compensation for his services accrued to him at the time the combination, which was subsequently declared by the Supreme Court to be void, was consummated. It was not necessary to determine whether or not the fact that such agreement was illegal and void as to the corporations entering into it was a bar to his recovery, as the defendants had pleaded the statute of limitations, and it was quite clear that whatever liability there existed under the employment was barred by the statute six years after the cause of action accrued by the combination under the trust agreement.

The subsequent organization of the American Sugar Refining Company, to whom was transferred all the properties held by the individuals or corporations who executed this trust agreement, was no part of the plaintiff's plan, which he was employed to effectuate, and he had no part in the formation or organization of that corporation.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE BUSH TAXPAYER'S SUIT.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a further decision in the long controversy involved in the suit brought by Irving T. Bush, as a taxpayer, to restrain O'Brien & Clark and others from collecting and Controller Coler from paying six judgments aggregating $700,000 against the city. The Court of Appeals last October, reversing the judgments of the Special Term and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in this city, decided that the Corporation Counsel, on whose offers the judgments were entered against the city, had no power to make such offers, the consent of the Controller being necessary to make settlement and compromise, and offers of judgment, binding upon the city. The judgments had meantime been paid. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, affirmed an order denying a motion to bring in additional defendants, including L. Laflin Kellogg, Abram J. Rose, and others, while an order allowing the service of a supplemental complaint, and bringing in another party defendant, was reversed. The Court holds that while the action, as originally commenced, was to restrain an illegal official act, the proposed supplemental complaint seemed to be framed on the ground that there had been waste and injury to the city since the action was commenced, and to embrace acts which had no existence when the action was begun. Justice McLaughlin gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice O'Brien, holding that it mattered not whether the taxpayer's action be brought to restrain "an illegal official act" or to prevent "waste or injury" or for restitution. The most casual consideration of the statutes would show that the object and purpose sought to be accomplished by them was the protection of taxpayers by preventing an illegal use of public money or by restoring to the public treasury money that had been illegally paid.

***

DAMAGES FOR FUTURE PAIN AND SUFFERING.—Kate Radjavilier, eighteen years old, was awarded $1,400 damages by a jury in her suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries she received on the 5th of June, 1898, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, while getting off one of the company's cars. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, directed an affirmance of the judgment. The witnesses for the plaintiff testified that after several passengers had alighted, she, having signaled the conductor, was also attempting to do so when the car started and threw her upon the ground, inflicting severe injuries. On behalf of the company testimony was given that the young woman stepped off the car while it was in motion. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, holding it was error to leave to the jury the question of damages for future pain and suffering, when there was no evidence to show what would be the probable duration of the pains, if they existed at the trial.

***

IT WAS NOT A COUNTY PURPOSE.—The application of Police Captain George S. Chapman, under Chapter 700 of the Laws of 1899, the so-called Ahearn law, for the appointment of a referee to fix the amount of counsel fees and expenses incurred by him on his trial upon charges made against him by the Police Commissioners, was yesterday denied by the Appellate Division. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, without considering the question whether the Captain is an officer of the city, to which the act in terms applied, that the case in principle cannot be so distinguished from the case of Capt. Strauss (44 Appellate Division, 425,) and the Jensen case, in which the Court held that in so far as this statute attempted to impose a liability upon any city or county for something which was not a city or county purpose, it was beyond the power of the Legislature, and was therefore unconstitutional.

***

TAX ON NON-RESIDENTS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision which bears upon the right of the city to tax the bank shares of non-residents. The case was that of the City of New York against Andrew McLean. The defendant, a resident of New Jersey, was, in January, 1896, assessed for shares he owned in the Standard National Bank of this city. The bank did not pay the assessment, and in 1899 the city began suit to collect the amount. Justice Rumsey, who writes the opinion of the Court, says there is no doubt of the city's right to tax the bank shares, and to collect the tax by foreclosure of the lien created, or by distress and sale. The only question is on the right to impose a personal liability upon a non-resident. The law in the case is considered at length, and the Court holds that the defendant is not personally liable. The judgment of the lower court, which was in favor of the city, is therefore reversed, and a new trial granted. Justice Rumsey says: "No one will claim that any law of this State can have any extra-territorial force, or affect in any way the status of a non-resident, or impose any personal liability upon him. So that when this tax was assessed in the year 1896, it certainly put no personal duty upon the defendant to pay it. It was only effectual then as a lien upon the property taxed. This, it seems to me, cannot be disputed." The Justice refers to the provision in the Greater New York Charter, which gave a right of action to collect a tax of a person against whom it was levied. That, however, was merely a means to enforce a liability otherwise existing, but it could not create the liability. Justice Rumsey also says: "The true rule to be deduced, in my judgment, from all the causes, is that, although a State has the power to levy a tax upon personal property of a non-resident situated within its boundaries and subject to its jurisdiction, and for that purpose may separate the situs of the owner from the actual situs of the property within the State, and subject it to taxation because it is within the State, yet it can only enforce payment of that tax, by virtue of its jurisdiction over the property, and it has not by virtue of that jurisdiction any power to subject the owner of it to a personal liability for the tax." Presiding Justice Van Brunt wrote a brief dissenting opinion.

BUTTER DEALER FINED.

It Cost Charles Kuhlmann $400 to Sell Oleomargarine for Creamery.

Charles Kuhlmann, a wholesale butter and egg dealer of 29 Harrison Street was fined $400 in Special Sessions yesterday on two specific charges of selling oleomargarine to retailers under the name of creamery butter. Inspector Charles Sears of the State Agricultural Department pressed the charge against Kuhlmann.

Justice Jacob, imposing the fine, which is the largest ever recorded for a similar offense in this court, said that he would do all in his power to stamp out entirely the oleomargarine-selling practice.

Catarrh is disagreeable and dangerous, but it can almost always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Amusements.

Symphony Concert

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director

THIS (SATURDAY) AFT. AT 2:30, Carnegie Hall
Overture, "Der Freischuetz," Weber; Larghetto, from Symphony No. 2, Beethoven; March, "Tannhauser," Wagner.
MRS. THEODORE TOEDT, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., and after 10 A. M. at box office, Carnegie Hall.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
This Afternoon at 2—LA TOSCA (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
TO-NIGHT at 8, at Popular Prices.—RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 10, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 11, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 13, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Susanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plançon, Journet, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
TUESDAY AFT., FEBRUARY 12, AT 3
HUGO BECKER
'CELLO RECITAL
SARA ANDERSON, Soprano, and KATHERINE HEYMAN, Pianiste.
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
WEDNESDAY AFT., FEBRUARY 13, AT 3
FRITZ KREISLER
VIOLIN RECITAL
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH,
Montreal Hockey Club vs. All New York.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts. Extra.
MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day (pop. prices) GROSSSTADTLUFT. To-night, last time, Moser's best comedy, UETEMO.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15.
Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
EXTRA MATINÉE LINCOLN'S DAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
...2D MONTH...
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
***Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14, 2:30.

BURTON HOLMES
5 Mondays and Tuesdays at 3, at Daly's.
5 Wednesdays and Thurs. at 8:30, at Mendelssohn.
BEGINNING WEEK OF FEB. 25.
CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course Tickets ready Monday, $5, $4 and $3.
Singles, $1.50, $1, 75c., Feb. 18, at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. 3:15 sharp.
Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2
Special Mat. Tues. (Lincoln's Birthday.)
HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night, 8:15.
FLORODORA
Xtra Mat. Lincoln & Wash'gtns Births. Feb. 19, Souvenirs. Seats selling for all performances.

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
Tonight at 8:15 sharp, in Clyde Fitch's Greatest Success
Matinée To-day. THE CLIMBERS
Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

The New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day
New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."
Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8.15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. Mr. Barnes of N.Y.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev., all orc., 50c.
Elita Otis, Flora Moore, Hope Booth, 20 others.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1901—8.15 P. M.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Celebration.
Boxes, $15. Seats, $2. At Musical Art Society, 398 Fifth Ave., and Tyson's and at Box Office.
MARK TWAIN, Presiding.
Famous Address, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by HON. HENRY WATTERSON
Miss MINNIE TRACEY, Soprano.
Mr. DAVID MANNES, Violin.
People's Choral Union, 1,000 Voices.
FRANK DAMROSCH, Director.
Fifth U. S. Artillery Regiment Band.

Proctor's
23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St.
Continuous Performance.
15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Simms & Angeles, Carroll Johnson, Florence Reed, Favor & Sinclair, &c.
Marcel's Bas-Reliefs, Lillian Burkhart, Melville & Stetson, 3 Vilona sisters, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hall, F. Cushman, Williams & Adams, Tom Nawn & Co., Max Waldman, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, J. Whitbeck.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
with EDNA MAY
MAT. TO-DAY
MORTON AND KERKER'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Seats selling Lincoln's & Washn's Birthday Mats.
SPECIAL—Monday Night, 24th Edition.
The Famous Comedian DAN DALY will appear.
New songs by Edna May and others.

KEITH'S
Second week of "Dear Midnight of Love." Sung by MAY DE SOUSA.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, GRAPEWIN & CHANCE, JOE WELCH, JUGGLING JOHNSONS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, FRENCILLI & LEWIS, DAVIS & MACAULEY.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Seats ready.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

CHILDREN'S THEATRE
The New Play The Clown and the Locket.
THIS Afternoon at 3.
Good Reserved Seats 50c.
Matinée Feb. 12: "THE FOREST KING."
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14 St. & Irving Pl.
Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Chas. Frohman's Big Spectacle, BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & to-day
The New Clyde Fitch Success LOVERS' LANE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Mats. To-day, Lincoln's Birthday, & Wed.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

HARLEM Opera House. Maude Adams as L'Aiglon. Evgs. at 8. Mat. T'dy.
Sun. Ev.—EDUARD STRAUSS and his Orchestra.
NEXT WEEK, JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in "A ROYAL ROGUE."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Mats. To-day & Tuesday & Wednesday.
CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Matinée To-day at 2. To-night at 8.
UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.
Xtra Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.
Xtra Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way
Last Matinée. Last Night.
HERBERT KELCEY. EFFIE SHANNON. MY LADY DAINTY
Feb. 11—William Collier in "On the Quiet."

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Xtra Mat. Next Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday.
Strauss's Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1 st west of B'way.
Mats. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN xtra mat. Feb. 12 "In the Palace of the King."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15.
Special Mat. Feb. 12 Souvenir Night Feb. 15.
MARY MANNERING in "Janice Meredith."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
LONDON BELLES BURLESQUERS
NEW LIVING PICTURES.
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT
B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. T'dy, 2:15.
When We Were Twenty-One

VICTORIA Beginning MONDAY, FEB. 11th
EXTRA MAT. FEB. 12.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Extravaganza Production
Chas. J. Ross MY LADY SEATS NOW
100 PEOPLE. ON SALE.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH
KING EDWARD VII. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day. 25c.
This Week—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY. IN OLD KENTUCKY
Next week—Peter F. Dailey

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.

$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

"The Portion of Labor" is the title of Mary E. Wilkins's new novel of New England life, which will be begun as a serial in the March number of Harper's Magazine. The story opens in a factory town, which the reader is at liberty to suppose is Lowell or Fall River, and in the first pages we learn something about the genealogy of the Brewster family and about a little girl who runs away and cannot tell why. "The greatest complexity in the world attends the motive power of any action." The same care in the description of home life as is shown in this author's earlier work is herein fully illustrated. Whether the "running away" is a mere incident in a romance that is already half finished, or whether it is the beginning of the career of the little girl "who ran," we are as yet unable to say. From either point of view the installment which will appear in the March Harper's is full of promise.

Irving Bacheller, whose "Eben Holden" is being so widely read that it is no exaggeration to term it one of the record-breakers, has written a new serial story, which will first make its appearance in the March Century. The scene of the tale is on the New England frontier in 1812. Two types of the men who have helped to make America are portrayed in the story. One is the Northern Yankee, with the characteristics usually attributed to his species, while the other is a descendant of the Cavaliers who first settled in the South; and he also is said to have all the characteristics of his ancestors. The story will be called "D'ri and I."

Longmans, Green & Co. are bringing out a new edition of the "Life of Queen Victoria," by R. R. Holmes, librarian to the late Queen, which contains several new and important features. The text for the most part is that of the elaborately illustrated volume issued in a limited edition by MM. Goupil et Cie, with an additional chapter bringing the narrative down to the end of the Queen's reign. Several months before the last illness of Victoria, the issue had been in preparation, and a last chapter had been written bringing the narrative down to the end of the century; this had to give place to another chapter, recounting her death and the accession of Edward VII. It is of considerable interest to learn that the whole work, save the last few pages, was read in proof by her late Majesty, and that the new issue, like the edition of 1897, has full royal authority.

One of the first outdoor books to appear this season will probably be "Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts," by Mabel Osgood Wright, author of "Birdcraft," "Citizen Bird," and "The Friendship of Nature. It is in preparation at The Macmillan Company's. The treatment of the subject is believed to be unique, for the flowers and ferns are described neither from the point of view of the botanist nor from that of the gardener, but as parts of natural landscapes. The author holds that if one wishes to know wild flowers as they really are they must be visited in their haunts and studied like the birds, insects, and animals, which live among them. The reproductions of photographs and drawings which illustrate the work are made from this—the human—point of view.

Considerable comment is indulged in at London in anticipation of the publication of the correspondence of Lady Sarah Lennox, which is about to make its appearance with the imprint of Mr. John Murray. Since the death of Lady Sarah in 1826 her letters had remained in the archives of the Holland House until about a year ago, when, on the solicitation of a certain royal personage, they were placed in the hands of Lady Ilchester for editing. Lady Sarah, the daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, once declined a proposal of marriage from George III. Later she became one of the the most notable women in her day and died the mother of three famous sons, Sir Charles, Sir George, and Sir William Napier, the last great as a historian as well as a soldier.

M. F. Mansfield of this city will shortly present, in connection with Horace Marshall & Son of London, a biographical and critical study of the author of "Tommy and Grizel," under the title of "J. M. Barrie and His Books," by J. A. Hammerton. Some of the speculations in which certain critics have indulged on account of Mr. Barrie's latest and greatest book may therein be answered. The work will be presented with a photogravure portrait, and will contain chapters on "Barrie's College Days," "His Early Days in Journalism," "His First Book," "Personal Characteristics," "Thrums," "The Story of 'The Auld Lights,'" and "Barrie and His Contemporaries." The author of the biography of a living writer has naturally many obstacles to contend against. We understand, however, that Mr. Hammerton has done his work in a way that will not offend the thousands of Mr. Barrie's admirers. It is to be expected, however, that the latter will not fail to discern a lack of emphasis in some place.

The biography of Bret Harte, which Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton has in preparation for Greening & Co. of London, will perhaps be brought out in America in a properly authorized edition. Mr. Pemberton, although comparatively unknown to American readers, is an intimate friend of Bret Harte, having been the latter's dramatic collaborator for several years; he is also the author of a number of readable novels and of "Dickens's London" and "Charles Dickens and the Stage." It is now more than forty-five years since the author of "Luck of Roaring Camp" left his New York home a victim of the gold fever that was still raging. In California he had a varied experience as messenger, miner, school teacher, printer, and newspaper editor. For the last twenty years he has been a conspicuous figure in the literary colony of London, while his stories of Western life, which occasionally appear in The Graphic, have served to show how great a period of development separates the California he knew from that of to-day.

An important volume on international contemporary politics will shortly be issued by Longmans, Green & Co., under the title of "Egypt and the Hinterland: a Contribution to the History of Our Time," by Frederic W. Fuller. The work contains a complete résumé of the political question and of the military operations down to the death of the Khalifa, a Coptic section, and instructions how to travel on the Soudan Railway. It has a particularly timely interest owing to the recent economic and industrial improvements made in the country under the direction of Lord Cromer, who, with the simple title of British Consular Agent, has practically added a vice-regal State to the British Empire.

"The Stage in America, 1897-1900," is the title of a volume on contemporary drama and acting, from the pen of Mr. Norman Hapgood, author of "Abraham Lincoln," which The Macmillan Company has in active preparation. Every phase of the subject is discussed—from the work of James A. Herne and William Gillette, to that of the late Charles H. Hoyt. There are also chapters upon the revival of Shakespeare, and upon such plays by foreign authors as have gained success in this country—Pinero, Ibsen, Shaw, Jones, and Zangwill—together with appreciations of the dramatic work of Tolstoi, Hauptmann, Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing. The aim has been throughout to treat the theatre people according to their capabilities as artists rather than from the gossipy point of view. The volume also contains Mr. Hapgood's article upon the American theatrical syndicate, first published in The International Monthly.

VENICE.

W. Carew Hazlitt's History of the Republic from Its Foundation in 421.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by George H. Warner.

Mr. Hazlitt engages the reader at once by his frankness. He states in the preface to these two noble volumes that at the age of three and twenty he met with Mr. Smedley's "Sketches from Venetian History," and was led by it to the adventurous design of writing a history of Venice. He says that he then "knew very little about Venice, was not conversant with the literature of the republic and with the available material, did not understand Italian, and had never seen the place of which he proposed himself as the historian."

That was as long ago as 1858, and he confesses that his first essay was valueless. But by 1860 he had in a second effort produced a work in four octavo volumes. That work was the basis of the present one. But from 1860 to now is forty long years. Here is a true life-work, and the result is the book, which, in the English tongue, will probably be the standard history of Venice. For doubtless the author has seen Venice many times, learned the Italian language, searched all the records, and read all the contemporary history. The contemporary history of fourteen hundred years is no brief portion in this earthly lot.

To even take these monumental books in the hand is solemnizing. If one has the task of reading them, it is no gondola excursion in which one glides along at his ease. Nor is it the palace-lined Venice of Canaletto's picture or of Bunce's gorgeous skies that one toils through. Stand in fancy in the marshes in the year 421 and think what the task of the builders of Venice was. Or stand in the piazza in front of St. Mark's in the seventeenth century and see how it has been fulfilled, or later see crumbling the long life-work of the republic. What we see, first, in these volumes is not the picturesque city, nor its arts, but the spectacle of a small territory constituting itself a State and becoming the envy of half the world. About it and involved with it were the Byzantine Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, Islam in its wonderful rise and progress, France, Spain, the Church at Rome, most of them eager and all willing to take that care of Venice which the lion always feels its duty to take for the lamb.

But the spectacle which most engages us is the interior politics of the republic, when so many men, and women, too, were ready to serve the State, and when good or bad, plebeian or noble, they did serve it, often in that way most available in the Middle Ages, by laying down life—or having it laid down, as the case might be.

But one of the first things that strikes the reader about the Venetian State is that these men and women, numerous and distinguishable as they were, are not very great men or women, for in affairs of State and of politics and war no very great names with the possible exception of the Doge Dandolo, conqueror of Constantinople, come from Venetian annals. Perhaps it is because the theatre is so small. Very likely the quality of the men and women is as high as anywhere, the articles of faith and devotion or of ambition and struggle being constant in the races. But Venice, small in its territory, bred but few men of world-wide celebrity to execute its commissions. Great personal action, but no great conquests, colonies, or dominations lie in her story; no great wars lie at her door for her praise or blame. The influence of her long existence upon the time is not evident in the usual way of nations. It must be looked for in the development of intercourse with others, of trade and finance, and of course of the fine arts.

We speak of Venice as a republic, and yet it is not the model from which the modern republic was built. The ardent republican will find the strange fact that this republic was nearly always a Government of some one dominant person, or, rather, of a dominant family. The Government was not dynastic, but there was always a reigning family. The ruler was elected, but the choice was nearly always from certain families.

Venice was not the seat of religion, nor the source of literature. The renaissance of art came late to her islands, though it came richly. Her influence must have consisted mainly in the great service she did as an Exchange; in the service she must have performed in bringing together for comparison the ideas which pervaded the Mediterranean world, ideas which we in this late day are vainly striving to fathom. For the greatest task for us of this late day is to find out with any approach to truth what the people of the first ten centuries of our era, and of the eight centuries preceding them, thought, said, and did in their day. Literatures have been destroyed, altered, forged, and all ideas so warped and stigmatized by those who had a

*THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC: ITS RISE, ITS GROWTH, AND ITS FALL. A. D. 421-1797. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 volumes. Price, $6 per volume. Preface and contents, xxvii. pages. Map of Venetian Dogado, 1 page. Text, 1-514 pp. Era, 421-1422. Vol. II. Contents, xi. pp. Text, 1-748. Era, 1422-1797. Maps, Venice and Lagoons, earliest known plan, and the Venetian Empire and adjacent territories. Index 21 pp. London: Adam & Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900.

theory of what was good for Europe, that scarcely anything can be taken as safe ground upon which to reason either for truth or conduct.

Our author gives the year 421 as the beginning of Venice on the lidi formed on the margin of the Adriatic by the deposits of the Rivers Adige and the Po. He attributes the formation of the towns on the islands to the pressure of the Huns upon the province of ancient maritime Venetia, which lay between the Alps on the west, the Adriatic on the east, and the Po on the south. These new places of refuge in the sea were defensible, as the subsequent history of Venice shows, against large numbers, the advantage being with them, who had ships in shallow waters, and in the absence of long-range weapons, over the invaders on horseback and on foot. Probably the long life of Venice is owing to this, just as the immunity from invasion of Great Britain in the late centuries is owing to the deep waters about her shores.

The author refers to the confusion that has arisen between the Veneti of the Baltic shores and their Adriatic namesakes, and suggests the possibility of a relationship through a settlement of Veneti passing through Europe on their way to Asia Minor and forming in history the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans.

The families who sought refuge in the islands were not upon the footing of social equality, many were noble and some were wealthy. In the earliest annals which our author defines as A. D. 409-654, we meet many "names which circumstances have rendered worthy of preservation." The first Consular Triumvirate which is traditionally reported to have been elected at Padua, contained the names of Alberigo Fallero, Thommaso Candiano, (or Sanudo,) and Zeno Daulo, (or Dandolo.)

The early records indicate for a long period a form of democracy and an assembly like the Roman Comitia, called in the Venetian dialect the Arrengi. But this, as usual in a growing people, proving unwieldy, one Gastaldo was in 583 clothed with monarchical authority, which form lasted seventy-one years. In the revolution that followed in 574 the direction of affairs was intrusted to ten tribunes, later increased to twelve. This period embraced the reign of Theodoric the Great, and that magnificent but maligned and misread era of the Gothic occupation of Southern Europe. But the Venetians maintained their autonomy. Their line of history was not broken off, and perhaps their escape was not wholly accidental, but one of affinity with the race that conquered Italy.

We cannot follow the details of the assassinations, banishments, dissensions, intrigues, alliances, and wars of the Venetians in the ensuing centuries. We note, however, the first embassy to Constantinople was in the year 808, and the first warlike clash with the Frankish power was with Pepin in 809. One of the most interesting periods was that of 991-1084, in which the growing maritime power was able to make important treaties with two great powers, namely, with Constantinople for trading rights and reduced customs charges, and with the German Empire of Otto III. for trading, hunting, fishing, and numerous personal exemptions for the Venetian peoples, and which led finally to a considerable extension of authority over the provinces to the westward of Venetia. Doge Orseolo, not satisfied with these treaties only, entered into negotiations with the rulers of Barbary, Egypt, Syria, and Tartary, as the republic had previously done with the Saracens of Italy, Sicily, and Algiers. This led to the not unsolicited expedition to Dalmatia and the incorporation of that country under the rule of Venice with a new title for Orseolo as Doge of Venice and Dalmatia.

The Crusades naturally afforded a maritime power the needed opportunity for carrying, for fighting, and for acquisition, and which was well improved. It is too long a story to tell here, but we must call the attention of the reader to the fascinating chapters which describe the beginning in France of what our author, probably inadvertently, calls the Fifth Crusade, but which was the fourth if the Children's Crusade be eliminated, and the part played in it of Venice as carrier and ally under the superb leadership of Dandolo, which resulted in the assault and fall of Constantinople, and the establishment of the year 1204 as the waymark in the time that we call the End of the Roman Empire.

When we wonder what strange magnification of power enabled Venice to appear to be the mistress of the Eastern world, we find in our author the explanation. "The republic acquired by the recent changes glory and renown, population and territory; it yielded scope to her commerce, and expanded her feudal dominion, and the fall of Constantinople planted the standard of St. Mark on almost every maritime city and seaport town from Lido to Durazzo (in Dalmatia) and from Durazzo to the Golden Horn." Again, in reference to the power and greatness of Venice at this period, he says: "She found herself at one step, as it were, transformed from a city—the most important in the world—into a State—into an empire. The Venetians had, possibly to their own surprise, become at least the titular proprietors of a distant, exposed, and hybrid dominion in days of slow communication and rapid change."

The reader of modern history, accustomed to the prodigious weight of modern nations with forces of such magnitude as our military and naval operations call for, can with difficulty understand the power exercised by Venice in the centuries under review. The obvious reason is that Venice was a maritime power, with no territory to defend.

But there was something besides the maritime idea underneath it all. There was in Venice that moral force that we call freedom; not liberty of the body politic alone, but of the mind. Venice of all the European cities never surrendered the freedom of the intellect. Venice was pious, but free.

As the fall of Constantinople in 1204 perhaps marks the time of greatest territorial authority, so the loss of Cyprus marks the decline. The magnificent courage of the victory at Lepanto could not save Cyprus, nor did it materially obstruct the advance of that power that Europe has not yet sent back to Asia. But Venice was long the principal Mediterranean barrier to the Turkish westward advance, as she had been ages before the inveterate adversary of the Saracen. If the Venetians had, as at one time proposed, transferred their capital to Constantinople, the Turks might never have conquered that city, and the course of history might have been entirely different. It might not have been so interesting, however, and the last radiant centuries of Venice might never have illuminated Europe.

In these volumes the author has done a most needed service by giving us a new standpoint from which to view the development of Europe. Rome as a point of departure is important, but when all theories of belief, of action, and of European history begin at and return to Rome, the investigator labors under an immense disability no historic zeal can cure.

It will be impossible for us to try to follow the flag of Venice through all its seafaring and its fights with the infidel, with the Corsairs, with Normans, and with its rival traders, the Genoese. Not that in later years Venice was not drawn into the battles of France, the German Empire, and the Church, on land; but the flag was best carried on their well-built ships and trade did not smirch it. The personal element was always conspicuous in its fights, and we almost withdraw our remark that Venice bred no great men. In a sense, she bred no small ones. All were great. At least all seem great in the glowing light that irradiates a never-conquered city; independent till Napoleon made an end of the old régime in Europe.

But our author deals with something besides the outward aspects of the Venetian State. His volumes are not only surprisingly full of the details of the inner working of the political fabric, but crammed with incidents of personal and family histories, of the rise of the splendid city, with its kindred arts, its science and literature, and of the felicities of life in their midst.

Our readers who already know their Venice and its arts will not resent the mention of a few subjects, if only to recall to the memory the delightful intellectual moments of their historic consciousness. Mr. Hazlitt says of St. Mark's that "it is the most striking edifice of its kind in existence, if not the most striking ever erected by human hands as a temple of worship. Its most conspicuous characteristic is its Oriental costume within and without. It seems as if the Venetians had resolved that in their most prominent ecclesiastical structure they would perpetuate the origin of their greatness as a people." St. Mark's was not originally a cathedral, the seat of the Metropolitan having been long maintained at Grado. The origin of the name was the removal of the remains of St. Mark from Alexandria to Venice in the reign of Badoer, Doge, 809-827. The appearance of St. Mark's Church and Place, our author says, had in 1496-8, the dates of a picture of them in the Venetian Academy, become substantially what we now find it. The clock tower had not then been erected. The Quadriga, those famous horses of St. Mark, of pure Greek copper, had stood there since 1204, when Dandolo sent them from prostrate Constantinople, the richest quarry ever opened to European collectors. Possibly few remember that Dandolo, dying in the conquered city, was buried in Santa Sophia, and that when Mohammed II. converted the temple into a mosque, a Venetian painter, Gentile Bellini, was so fortunate as to obtain from his patron at Constantinople the helmet, the cuirass, and the sword which the great Doge had worn in the siege, and transmitted them to Venice.

The thrill that passes through one at the mention of Dante as a visitor to Venice is assuaged when we remember that we know much more of Dante the poet than any of his countrymen could have done. Petrarch, too, was a visitor to Venice, but again we have the advantage of Petrarch's contemporaries, Prof. Fiske of Florence having several hundreds of editions of his poems. Boccaccio was the guest of Petrarch at Venice. Tasso was also once a visitor. It was the home of the poet Bernardo Tasso, and though Torquato was born in Sorrento, through the attachment of his family to another Court, yet some of the radiance of Venice brightened his lyric genius. It could not have been that Ariosto never saw Venice, and there is a chance that Cervantes escaped from the battle of Lepanto in a Venetian instead of a Genoese ship and so saw Venice before he returned to Spain.

There is another author, dear to the hearts of all boyhood, who was born in Venice—Marco Polo. Without him (and Mandeville) the world would be an undiscovered waste.

As to the art of printing, there was a Government printing office in 1477. There was considerable "liberty of the press" in Venice, but in 1527 a censorship was instituted. But it is with the name Aldine Press of 1498 that lay readers are most familiar. Doubtless those ladies who have set out in New York to reform our binding could tell much more than Mr. Hazlitt does about fine Venetian leathers, "doubtless of Levantine origin," he coldly remarks, and of "those Morocco liveries called Venetian bindings, which have no perceptible connection with Venice," and "may not even be of Italian origin," he cruelly writes.

We must not pass over a notable character perhaps better known in England than elsewhere, Shylock. For the benefit of tragedians and costumers, our author says: "As the Shylock of the 'Merchant of Venice' is represented to be a subject of the republic and a Levantine Jew, it may be permissible to remark that such persons usually wore yellow turbans, or, in the words of Bacon, orange-tawny bonnets, whereas their coreligionists in Italy were commonly seen in red hats." Then what becomes of the conventional skull cap of the avaricious Jew? There is a notable fact mentioned that the Holy Office in Venice only tried questions of "heresy," and so did not interfere with Jews and Turks. Therein the republic was exceptional, as in many other matters. It was tolerant, having citizens who had traveled and knew what there was else in the world.

The accounts given of the coinage of Venice are exceedingly interesting and might be instructive, if we needed any instruction in such matters. We may remark in passing that that most tragic coin, the gold ducat, was first issued Oct. 31, 1284. The gold ducat was worth twenty grossi, or nearly 9s. 6d. English. The gold ducat, from its purity and fineness, "had an immense circulation in the civilized globe." "It was a measure of the highest commercial expediency." "The politicians of the day were aware that Venice was as much entitled to make money as to make laws or to make war."

But if Venice had no greenbacks it had a national debt begun in 1160. Following this initiation of modern "finance" the system of banking arose, and at length the Bank of Venice made its appearance, long the model for the rest of Europe. No doubt the functions of the bank, exercised with skill, lie at the base of the advance of Europe into the almost incomprehensible maze of the business of the Europe of to-day. The secret of the welfare of nations was long thought to lie in some philosophy, religion, or style of government. Modern experience finds that it lies in the science of economics.

It must be noted how Venice became the objective point of most northern travelers, especially the English. There they came in contact with the warmer civilization of Italy, and got a view, however inadequate, of those further splendors of the East so effectually forbidden to most travelers. Among these was one William Beckford, the author of Vathek. We may well believe that the scene of mingled and picturesque nationalities on St. Mark's Square supplied him with that vivid imagery which made his immortal romance, for he never saw the East itself. We all know that Byron and Shelley knew how Venice felt, and that Wordsworth knew how it looked, for when Napoleon put an end to Venetian independence and made the definite date of its end 1797, Wordsworth was moved to write his glorious sonnet, beginning

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee.

The public and private institutions of Venice are described at length in the last volume. The social life of Venice lacked few of the appliances of the most affluent society known to Europe. We read the record of it in the magnificent canvases of the great artists, just as we best read the lineaments of her fair women in the colors of the greatest masters, the men who made Venice the richest spot of color on the earth.

We take leave of our author's great work with something of the regret that we take leave of Venice itself. He evokes the past; he kindles the imagination to a heat seldom experienced in our day. No light or careless reader will read these volumes; it is a task, but a task that will add riches to the reader's mind, even if it takes as long to read them as it took the author to write them—forty years.

GEORGE H. WARNER.

High Prices in Boston.

An interesting book sale has just been concluded at Libbie's auction rooms in Boston, in which Audubon's "Birds of North America" brought $308, which we believe in the highest price ever realized for this work at auction. The item was in seven volumes, all in fine condition. "Birds of North America" has steadily increased in price since 1876, when a copy was sold in this city at the Menzies sale for $175. At the Ives sale, in 1891, the price went up to $192.50. Last year at the Cox sale in New York a copy was sold at $247, which is $67 less than was paid this week. The library disposed of was that of the late George L. Balcom of Claremont, N. H., and consisted largely of Americana and the works relating to the history of New Hampshire. The sale included a nearly completed collection of the New Hampshire town histories, the Prince Society publications, and similar works. The town histories brought good prices, selling at from $3 to $8 a copy. Twenty volumes of these town histories were sold for $100, an average price of $5. Some one secured a bargain in buying Bell's "British Theatre" in thirty-four volumes for 35 cents a volume, or $11.90. A copy of this, the same edition, in the same binding, was sold here last year for $54. Books relating to the history of Boston also brought good prices.

In his recent report President Schurman of the Philippine Commission called "Noli me Tangere" the Bible of the Filipinos and its author, Dr. José Rizal, "the greatest Filipino who ever lived." "Noli me Tangere" has been translated into English under the title of "An Eagle's Flight," and is published by McClure, Phillips & Co.

OLD VIRGINIA DAYS.

Philip V. Fithian's Journal Kept in Colonial Times.*

Mr. Andrew Lang writes that Americans, "have some interest in life as their colonial fathers lived it, and especially in the great events and great men, and simple modes of existence at the time of the War of Independence." The journal and letters of Philip Vickers Fithian beginning in 1767 and ending in 1774 are of exceeding interest, though not treating as much "of the simple modes of existence," as of that beau monde which flourished in Virginia prior to the Revolution. Fithian, born in New Jersey in 1747, was educated at Princeton. He became tutor in the family of Colonel Carter of Virginia, and taught the Carter children for over a year. He was a sound republican, for in connection with his cousin and others he assisted in the burning of a cargo of tea stored at Greenwich, on Cohansee Creek. That same year Fithian was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He was appointed chaplain of the army of 1776. It is said that he served in the ranks at the battle of White Plains. His life was a short one. He sickened from exposure incident to camp life and died Oct. 8, 1776. Fithian's papers were preserved by his family. Subsequently the journal and letters were transcribed by Dr. Enoch Fithian. Dr. Fithian appears to have been somewhat careless, hence in his copy, there are errors of orthography, punctuation and capital letters.

Mr. John Rogers Williams, who has so carefully edited this work, writes: "Philip Fithian's impressions of the life and customs of the Old Dominion are most frank and pleasing." Between the home life of the young Jerseyman and that of the tutor at Nomini Hall, in Westmoreland County, the contrast must have been marked. Fithian became the guest of the "Lees of Stratford, Lee Hall, and Chantilly, the Washingtons of Bushfield, the Tubervilles of Hickory Hill, and Peckatone, and the Taylors of Mount Airy." Fithian tells us that the Carter estate around Nomini Hall consisted of 2,500 acres, and there was the dwelling house built in 1732. The entire domain belonging to Colonel Carter, an authority states, was 63,000 acres. There is no history of Virginia of Colonial times which does not mention Robert Carter. The editor writes: "A true and courteous gentleman, kind and generous to a fault, good but eccentric, Robert Carter's life stands for much that was best, with but few of the foibles of his time."

Admitted to Nassau Hall, Princeton, the first letter of Philip to his father is of November, 1770. The student explains some of the regulations of the college:

"The Rules by which the Sholars [sic] & Students are directed, are, in my Opinion, exceedingly well formed to check & restrain the vicious, & to assist the studious & to countenance & encourage the virtuous.

"Every student must rise in the Morning, at farthest by half an hour after five; the grammar Schollars being most of them small, & lodging also in Town at some Distance from the College, are, in Winter, excused from attending morning Prayrs.

"The Bell rings at five, after which there is an intermission of half an hour, that every one may have time to dress, at the end of which it rings again, & Prayrs begin; And lest any should plead that he did not hear the Bell, the Servant who rings goes to every Door & beats till he wakens the Boys, which leaves them without an Excuse. * * * No Student is allowed, on any pretence, Sickness only excepted to be absent on Sunday, from public Worship: We have two Sermons every Sabbath: One at eleven in the morning, in the Church & the other at three in the Afternoon, in the College Hall. I am indeed much pleased with DR. Witherspoon & think his Sermons almost inimitable."

Boys were boys, even in 1772, and Fithian writes:

"I am sorry that I may inform you, that two of our Members were expelled from the College yesterday: not for Drunkenness: nor Fighting, nor for Swearing, nor Sabbath-Breaking; But they were sent from this Seminary, where the greatest Pains and Care are taken to cultivate and encourage Decency, & Honesty, & Honour, for stealing Hens! Shameful, mean, unmanly Conduct!"

There were more delinquents, for Israel Evans tells Fithian of other acts of certain scapegraces, carried on in 1773:

"I have some things to tell you which will not give you any pleasure, stealing of Turkies has been too much practised this Winter, Glover has been expelled, Jones, with King, Livingston, and some others have been fined by the civil magistrates; some of the persons mentioned you know were hopelessly converted, but there is no knowing who is converted only by their after conduct in life, such things, however, open the mouths of the enemies of religion."

A description of a Princeton commencement in 1773, written by William Smith, a collegiate, is well worthy of preservation. In it may be found the germ of the college cry of to-day:

Fe-o-whiraw, whiraw, hi, fal, lal, fal, lal de lal dal, a fine song: commencement is over, whiraw; I say again whiraw, whiraw.

And, what is more, never was there such a commencement at princeton (sic) before, for and most likely never will be again. The galleries were cracking every now and then all day; every mouse hole in the church was crammed full. The stage, covered with gentlemen and ladies, among whom was the Governor and his lady; and, that he might not appear singular, Lee was stiff with lace—gold lace. A band of music from Philadelphia assisted to make all agreeable, and, to crown the whole, the eloquence of Demosthenes was heard in almost every man's mouth, so that the person who spoke last was always the hero of the tale. Oh, murder! what shall I do? I want to say a great deal to you, but cannot for the girls, who are almost distracting my heart. Oh, murder! murder! murder!"

In the Fall of 1773 Fithian accepted the place of tutor in the Carter family. After a journey on horseback from his home in

*PHILIP VICKERS FITHIAN. Journal and Letters, 1767-1774. Student at Princeton College, 1770-72; Tutor at Nomini Hall, in Virginia, 1773-74. Edited for the Princeton Historical Association by John Rogers Williams, Princeton, N. J. Eight full-page illustrations, 8vo, 344 pages. Edition limited to 500 copies. Princeton, N. J.: The University Library. $3.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *Publishers,* New York.

Greenwich, he reached Nomini Hall. He was seven days on the way, a distance of 200 miles, and his "expence" was £3 6s. 6d. Describing the young people and their studies, the tutor writes:

We began School—The School consists of eight—Two of Mr. Carter's Sons—One Nephew—Five Daughters—The eldest son is reading Salust: Grammatical Exercises, and Latin Grammar—The second Son is reading English Grammar & reading English: Writing and Cyphering in Subtraction—The Nephew—Reading and Writing as above; and Ciphering in Reduction—The eldest daughter is Reading the Spectator; Writing: & Beginning to Cipher—The second is reading next out of the Spelling-Book, and beginning to write—The next is reading in the Spelling-Book.—the fourth is Spelling in the beginning of the Spelling-Book And the Last is beginning her letters.

The young pedagogue now displays his powers of discernment, when he draws a picture of the ways of the Virginian gentleman of his day:

I observe it is a general custom on Sundays here, with Gentlemen to invite one another home to dine, after Church; and to consult about, & determine their common business, either before or after Service—It is not the custom for Gentlemen to go into Church til Service is beginning, when they enter in a Body in the same manner as they come out; I have known the Clerk to come out and call them into prayers.—They stay also after the Service is over, usually as long sometimes longer, than the Parson was preaching—Almost every Lady wears a red Cloak; and when they ride out ther tye a red hankerchief over their Head and face, so when I first came into Virginia, I was distressed whenever I saw a Lady, for I thought she had the Tooth-Ach! The People are extremely hospitable and very polite both of which are most certainly universal Characteristics of the Gentlemen in Virginia—some swear bitterly, but the practice seems to be generally disapproved—I have heard that this Country is notorious for Gaming, however this be, I have not seen a Pack of Cards nor a Die, since I left home, nor gaming, or Betting of any kind, except at the Richmond-Race. Almost every Gentleman of condition keeps a chariot and Four; many drive with six Horses—I observe that all the Merchants and shop-keepers in the Sphere of my acquaintance and I am told it is the Case through the Province, are young Scotch-Men; several of whom I know as Cunningham, Jennings, Hamilton, Blain!—and it has been the custom heretofore to have all their tutors, and School masters from Scotland, tho' they begin to be willing to employ their own countrymen—Evening—Ben Carter and myself had a long dispute on the practice of fighting—He thinks it best for two persons who have any dispute to go out in good-humor & fight manfully & says they will be sooner and longer friends than to brood and harbour malice—Mr. Carter is practising this evening on the Guittar. He begins with the Trumpet Minuet. He has a good Ear for Music; a vastly delicate Taste: and keeps good instruments, he has here at home a Harpsichord, Forte-Piano, Harmonica, Guittar, & German Flutes and at Williamsburg has a good Organ, he himself also is indefatigable in the Practice.

The musical aspirations of Col. Carter are not to be laughed at. His was the time of Haydn. In a note the editor tells of the "Harmonica"—an invention of "Mr. B. Franklin of Philadelphia in America, being the musical glasses without water, &c., &c." At Nomini Hall the young ladies were taught dancing.

After breakfast we all entered into the Dancing-Room, & after the Scholars had their Lessons singly round Mr. Christian, very politely, requested me to step a Minuet; I excused myself, however, but signified my peculiar pleasure in the accuracy of the performance—There were several Minuets danced with great ease and propriety; after which the whole company joined in a country-dances, and it was indeed beautiful to admiration, to see such a number of young persons, set off by dress to the best advantage, moving easily, to the sound of well performed Music, and with perfect regularity, tho apparently in the utmost disorder.

A dandy of the day Fithian does not overlook.

After Breakfast Mr. Lane left us. He was drest in black superfine broad-cloth; Gold-laced hat; laced Ruffles; black silk Stockings; & to his Broach on his Bosom he wore a Major's Badge inscrib'd "Virtute and Silentio," cut in a Golden Medal! Certainly he was fine."

Ladies of to-day will fully appreciate the make-up of Miss Sally Panton, the English governess.

I had again an opportunity of seeing Miss Sally Panton which is the name of Mrs. Turberville's English Governess—But the common voice seems to be against me as to her being Handsome—But her huge Stays—low Head dress; enormous long Waist; a Dress entirely contrary to the liking of The Virginia Ladies, these I apprehend make her in their Eyes less personable, than to any one wholly unprejudiced—Her Stays are suited to come up to the upper part of her shoulders almost to her chin; and are swathed round her as low as they can possibly be, allowing Her the liberty to walk at all: To be sure this is a vastly modest dress.! She speaks French & is to teach the Language to Miss Turberville, also Writing, & reading English.

It is probable that the "Miss Washington" so minutely drawn by the tutor was Jane, daughter of John Augustine Washington, and one of Gen. Washington's nieces.

Miss Washington is about seventeen. She has not a handsome Face, but is neat in her Dress, of an agreeable Size, & well proportioned, and has an easy, winning Behaviour; She is not forward to begin a conversation, yet when spoken to she is extremely affable, without assuming any Girlish affectation, or pretending to be over charg'd with Wit; She has but lately had an opportunity of Instruction in Dancing, yet She moves with propriety when she dances a Minuet, & without any Flirts or vulgar Capers, when She dances a Reel or Country-Dance: She plays well on the Harpsichord & Spinett; understands the principles of Musick, & therefore performs her Tunes in perfect time, a Neglect of which always makes music intolerable, but it is a fault almost universal among young Ladies in the practice; She sings likewise to her instrument, has a strong, full voice, & well-judging Ear; but most of the Virginian-Girls think it labour quite sufficient to thump the Keys of a Harpsichord into the air of a tune mechanically & think it would be Slavery to submit to the Drudgery of acquiring Vocal Music * * * She appears to-day in a Cotton Cotton Gown with an elegant blue Stamp, a Sky-Blue silk Quilt, spotted Apron; Her Hair in a Light Brown, it was crap'd up, with two Rolls at each Side, and on the top a small cap of beautiful Gauze and rich Lace, with an artificial flower interwoven.

The customs of the well-to-do people in the Old Dominion are frequently noted, as:

Mrs. Carter informed me last evening that this Family one year with another consumes 27,000 Lb. of pork; & twenty Beeves, 550 Bushels of Wheat, besides corn—4 Hogsheads of Rum, & 150 Gallons of Brandy. * * * From the Ship lying at Leeds, arrived this afternoon our new Coach—It is a plain carriage, upper part black, lower Sage or Pea-Green—The harness is neat, strong, & suitable for the Country—Price 120£ Sterling—In the same Ship Mr. Carter imports about 30£ Sterling value in plate in a pair of fashionable Goblets; Pair of beautiful Sauce-Cups; & a Pair of elegant Decanter-holders. * * * Bob went yesterday to Mr. Lanes there was Parson Gibbern in a last week's Bout: he was up three nights successively drinking & playing at Cards, so that the liquor & want of sleep put him quite out of his Senses—A rare tale to relate of a Man of God. To use the language of the vulgar, "Old Satan will sadly belabour such overgrown Sinners!" At twelve Bob teas'd me for leave to go to a Cock-Fight & Horse-Race about two Miles off, I gave him leave with his promising to be home by Sun-Set.

Mr. Williams's editing has added very much to the interest of the volume.

"Odd Bits of Travel."*

In these days, when distance counts as naught, books of travel over ground so thoroughly tramped by tourists as Europe, and so multiplied, become commonplace to the average reader, and only interest him when written from a purely artistic standpoint by the cultured artist, or, perhaps, by some littérateur who finds in the old homes and haunts of genius of the Old World inspiration, which kindles and warms his heart anew to associations and experiences in days past, of infinite delight, but which in this busy, feverish, urban life of ours have grown cold and almost forgotten. Such a book has Charles M. Taylor, Jr., given us in his "Odd Bits of Travel with Brush and Camera," published by George W. Jacobs & Co. of Philadelphia. Mr. Taylor in his preface says:

The descriptions are selected from various lands and from widely differing peoples for the sole purpose of locating scenes that teem with paintable and photographic subjects, I have endeavored to select nooks and corners where the artist and photographer will have suitable accommodations, and where the country with its fresh, pure air and wholesome food may build up the health, while at the same time an opportunity is afforded for filling the portfolio with delightful bits of scenery and characteristic figure studies. It has also been my aim to tell of countries comparatively easy of access, and where those of limited means may find satisfactory accommodations.

This the writer has done most charmingly and in a very picturesque manner, making a book of unusual interest, however commonplace the ordinary book of travel may have become. Thus he treats of London, Paris, Antwerp, particularly of Holland and her sea towns of Marken, Monnikedam—its cheesemaking district, where

The pretty maid with dress so clean,
With shining pail and face serene,
Who milks the cows with happy smile
And sings her joyous songs the while—

Voledam, and the oldest town of the Rhine, along the banks of the Rhine to Frankfort-on-the-Main, concluding with Berlin. The text is illustrated with fifty-five beautiful full-page photographic pictures in color taken by the author, and are most artistic and effective. The volume is well written and altogether one of the most attractive of the kind we have seen, and will interest all, whether they have been over the ground or obtained their knowledge of the country by reading. The book is well printed on stout linen paper, with large, clear type, well and artistically bound in red cloth and gold.

*"ODD BITS OF TRAVEL WITH BRUSH AND CAMERA. By Charles M. Taylor, Jr., author of "Vacation Days in Hawaii and Japan" and "The British Isles Through an Opera Glass," &c. Profusely illustrated by the author. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 235-239 South Fifteenth Street. Price, $3.

Memorial Buildings for Kingsley, Ruskin, and Others.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you kindly permit me to say a few words to my fellow-readers of your invaluable paper?

Frederick Denison Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Thomas Hughes, and John Ruskin are names held in honor by all readers of the English literature of the latter half of the century just ended. Part of their life work was the founding of the London Workingmen's College, 46 Great Ormond Street, W. C., to which work they gave of their best, both in thought and personal service.

Its successive Principals from 1854, the year of its foundation, to the present have been: The Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, M. A.; Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q. C., M. P., (in early life known as the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," in later life as his Honor Judge Hughes;) Sir John Lubbock, M. P., now Lord Avebury, the eminent naturalist and banker, and Prof. A. V. Dicey, M. A., Q. C., Professor of Law, Oxford University, the present Principal.

An effort is being made to perpetuate the memories of those who founded and worked for and in the college, by the erection of buildings suited to its present needs, the buildings now used being entirely inadequate and preventing the growth of the college, which has been steadily continuous, from its foundation.

To any of your readers who desire to aid in this project, copies of the "Workingmen's College Calendar" for 1900-01, and the College Journal for January will be sent on application to the writer, at 454 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a Fellow of the college from 1858.

These publications contain the latest particulars of the work of the college, its needs for the future, its present plans and purposes, with a list of names of men, many of them eminent in literature, art, science, and other lines of human activity, who have associated themselves with the work of the college founders.

JOHN BORBUCK.

Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1901.

HUGO.

Striking Incidents in the Beginning of His Great Career *

Victor Hugo is one of the most insistent personalities in the history of literature. Everything about him was intense, highly colored, extreme. He reminds one of nothing so much as of a volcano in action, and just as it is impossible to remain indifferent within the sphere of an active volcano, so is it impossible to remain unmoved by the torrent of eloquence and poetry that poured forth in an unceasing, though oft turgid, stream, from this Titan of the nineteenth century. Think as we may of his art and of the romantic school of literature in general, we cannot but pay tribute to his genius and to the nobility of his character. His fame as a dramatist and novelist is, I think, likely to decrease with the passage of time, but even after the advent of that delectable day, when the "youngest critic" shall have died, the children of the youngest critic will no doubt continue to read "Les Miserables" and "Ernani," despite the inhibition of their deceased parent For, after all, the children of critics and the world in general give but little heed to the canons of criticism when directed against a writer who can interest and stir them. And no one has as yet been bold enough to deny this power to the author of "Notre Dame."

The infancy and childhood of Victor Hugo, who was born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802, were passed amid the stirring events of the Napoleonic era. At thirteen years of age he had witnessed and, in a sense, taken part in the wars of Italy and Spain, the downfall of the empire, the Hundred Days, Waterloo, and the restoration of the Bourbons. These events, which hardly served to penetrate the gloom that had settled down upon the spirit of young Honoré de Balzac in his Jesuit college in the Vendome, seized hold upon the imagination of Hugo, gave color and substance to his dreams, became the basic facts of his memory. The child was father to the man in his case in a manner true of but few great men; without Napoleon Victor Hugo would have been an impossibility.

The national poet of France was born upon the border-line of Spain, and the first language that he spoke was the Italian of the isles. His grandfather was a carpenter of Nancy, and his father, like the father of Alexandre Dumas, was a General of the empire, to which he rendered brilliant services; his name to-day stands upon the Arc de Triomphe. Despite long continued separation, caused at first by the exigencies of war and later by the disagreement of Gen. Hugo and his wife, the poet never ceased to cherish for his father a regard which strengthened with the clarifying and maturing of his own opinions. "I leave the matter to time," remarked Gen. Hugo upon hearing the lad utter some peculiarly fiery monarchistic and Romish sentiment; "the child shares the opinion of his mother, the man will share that of his father." This prophecy proved correct.

Paris, Naples, Madrid—such was the triangle of Victor Hugo's early travels, of which he later sang:

Avec nos camps vainqueurs dans l'Europe asservie,
J'errai, je parcourus la terre avant la vie."

In 1805 Mme. Hugo left Corsica, whither the fortune of war had led her, and with her three sons proceeded to Paris, her husband having been suddenly ordered to Italy. The first of the many Parisian residences of the wandering family was in a house in the Rue de Clichy, which stood upon the site to-day occupied by the Square of the Church of the Trinity. After two years' school attendance, Victor was again hurried off to Naples to join his father, who had been promoted to a Colonelcy and to the Governorship of Avellino. The stay in Italy, however, was of but few months' duration, as Col. Hugo, who had passed into the service of Joseph Bonaparte, was forced to proceed to Spain with the new King, his wife and children going back again to Paris. Soon after returning to Paris, Mme. Hugo took up residence in a huge, rambling house which, before the revolution, had served as the convent of the Feuillantines, and to this residence return was made at the beginning of 1812, after nearly a year's stay in Spain, where events now began to take a turn disastrous to France. Abel, Victor's eldest brother, remained behind as page to the King, for whose service the youngest son also had been destined. Nearly the entire period of his stay in the peninsula was passed, with his second brother Eugene, within the dreary walls of the College of Nobles in preparation for this career.

"I had three teachers in my blond childhood," said Hugo; "an aged priest, my mother, and—a garden." This garden, which had been pressed by the pious feet of so many generations, was for five years the microcosm of the budding poet, who later perpetuated its silent charm in "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné." Here it was that he wandered with the proscribed soldier, Gen. Lahorie, and unconsciously opened his heart to the seeds of republicanism and freedom which years later bore such ample harvest. Mme. Hugo was a peculiar woman, steeped in monarchism and the atheism of the eighteenth century, with conveniently liberal theories regarding education. "Books," she said, "have never caused harm," and Eugene and Victor were accordingly employed as foretasters of the novels and philosophical works which she absorbed with unsatiable appetite.

The city having appropriated the garden of the whilom convent, Mme. Hugo and her sons moved to a dwelling in the Rue du Cherche-Midi, opposite the War Office. In the meantime the battle of Vittoria had driven Gen. Hugo back to Paris, and early in the year 1814 he was placed in command of the City of Thionville, which he defended stubbornly at this time, and later upon Napoleon's return from Elba. This fidelity to the Emperor cost him for a long time the favor of the restored King, but he was later reinstated in his grade, and even advanced by Charles X. to that of Lieutenant General. Upon the final re-establishment of the Bourbon power, Gen. Hugo undertook to assume a directing hand in the education of his two younger sons, placing them in the school of Cordier and Decotte, in the Rue St. Marguerite, in preparation for the Ecole Polytechnique. Here they remained two years, when they were entered for a short time at the College of Louis-le-Grand, devoting themselves mainly to philosophy, physics, and mathematics, for which both displayed unusual aptitude. During the last year of his stay at the school, Victor received a prize for special aptitude in physics. But the ambition of the boys was in other fields than those of science, and upon leaving college they, with their brother Abel, immediately embraced the precarious profession of letters, in which they had already served a self-imposed apprenticeship, having, in the phrase of the day, long cultivated the muses. The list of Victor's unpublished productions was already by no means despicable even for a writer of mature years, including a comic opera, a melodrama in three acts, a poem on the deluge, odes, satires, epistles, elegies, idyls, imitations of Ossian, translations from the classics, romances, fables, madrigals, acrostics, charades—and a tragedy called "Irtamene," written at fourteen years of age in celebration of the return of Louis XVIII. and the fall of Napoleon. Of all these effusions, the only ones to see the light were four translations from Vergil, which were published in the Conservateur Littéraire in 1820, and which displayed unmistakable ability. Vergil and Chateaubriand were at this time the supreme masters of the "enfant sublime," as he was christened by the latter of his two heroes. "I will be equal to Chateaubriand or I will be nothing," he wrote in a moment of exaltation, and most persons will agree that he fulfilled his boast.

In 1820, as in 1901, the great encourager and stultifier of literary ability in France was the Académie Française, and, like others of his kind, Hugo early turned his regard upon this arbiter of literary honors. Indeed, at fifteen years of age, while still a student at Cordier and Decotte's, he dispatched to the Academy a poem on the prescribed subject, "The Advantages of Study," in competition for the annual prize. This precocious effusion ended in the following confidential manner:

Moe qui, toujours fuyant les cités et les cours,
De trois lustres à peine ai vu fini le cours.

If, now, we are to believe Sainte-Beuve, doubts arose in the minds of the august Judges as to the strict veracity of the youthful avoider of courts and cities regarding his age, and the poem received simply honorable mention instead of the prize which it deserved and which it would otherwise have received.

This is a pretty story, but I fear all readers of Biré's account of Hugo's life will find themselves compelled to admit that he has succeeded in showing the inaccuracy of Sainte-Beuve's information, although emanating from the poet himself; just as he has succeeded in disproving the justice of Hugo's claims to noble descent in which his flatterers and his vanity occasionally led him to indulge. As a matter of fact, the Judges were rather influenced to leniency than the reverse by the consideration of the youth of the author, which they placed ninth in order of merit among forty-six. Attracted by the talent of Hugo, François de Neufchateau, an honored Academician of the time, requested him to investigate the question of Le Sage's originality in the novel "Gil Blas" and to write a report on the subject. This report was read by de Neufchateau before the Academy, and later printed over his name in a new edition of "Gil Blas," practically without change, yet without the slightest acknowledgment of Hugo's authorship.

The next year Hugo again submitted two poems to the Academy for the two prizes which were offered. One of these surely received mention, and "Un témoin de sa Vie," who is none other than his wife, states that the second one was similarly distinguished. In the meantime Eugene had turned his attention to the Academy of Toulouse, the celebrated Jeux-Floraux, from which he had received various distinctions. To this academy, which was more liberal than the Académie Française in the number of prizes, Victor sent in 1819 three poems: "Derniers Bardes," "Vierges de Verdun," and "Le Retablissement de la Statue de Henri IV." The first of these received only mention, but both the others were crowned, a result that becomes still more remarkable in view of the fact that Lamartine, who was older than Hugo, was one of the competitors and that the successful poem was written in a single night at the bedside of his mother, who was ill.

Hugo celebrated his eighteenth birthday by writing his ode, "Noise sur le Nil," to which the judges of Toulouse promptly awarded a golden crown, thus making him eligible, in virtue of his three prizes, to membership in their body.

Prizes, however, even golden amaranthine crowns, are but slight dependence for material needs, and at the end of the year 1819 the three brothers, apparently without financial resources, founded the bi-monthly review the Conservateur Littéraire, which continued to appear regularly until absorbed by another publication fifteen months later. Victor, who was now nineteen years of age, had already earned a fast increasing fame through his ode on the "Vendée," his satire "Le Télégraphe," and his story of "Bug Jargal," which had appeared in the columns of the Conservateur, and through countless articles and criticisms. But with this more or less moribund renown he was not satisfied, and after the discontinuance of the Conservateur he prepared himself for a determined effort to achieve such a reputation in the world of letters as he felt due to his talents. It must be confessed, however, that he set about this endeavor in a peculiar manner. In June, 1821, Mme. Hugo suddenly died, and Victor found himself thrown absolutely upon his own resources. Gen. Hugo offered to allow his sons a pension if they would embrace a regular profession, but the offer was unanimously refused. Victor already possessed 800f., which he had earned by his pen, and his heart was filled with the confidence which only genius—or folly—inspires. Loneliness, however, weighed upon his; "he could not live this way," naïvely remarks his wife, so he sought M. Foucher and demanded the hand of his daughter. Victor and Mlle. Foucher had long been friends and playmates; indeed, contrary to French custom, they had been for some time secretly engaged. Despite the precarious outlook for the future, M. Foucher immediately consented to the match, with the proviso, however, that the young couple should wait until "le futur" had demonstrated his ability to provide for a family. This the young poet succeeded in doing within a year's time, but this period of privation and doubt in the garret at 2 Rue du Dragon would have shaken a faith less firmly grounded in the consciousness of genius. In vain Victor sought a publisher for his collected odes; thanks, however, to Abel's surreptitious efforts, they were brought out in book form in the Summer of 1822, almost simultaneously with the first volume of Alfred de Vigny. Within four months the first edition had been disposed of, and their author found himself in the possession of a fortune of 750f. Moreover, the King ordered a pension of 1,000f. to be paid the new poet, as a reward for his fiery tribute to royalty. Nothing now stood in the way of the marriage, and at twenty years of age Hugo took upon himself the responsibility of founding a family, while still dependent upon the problematic return from non-existent productions of future industry. The darkest part of the journey, however, lay behind him; but little time was to elapse before not only France, but all Europe, was to ring with his name, about which were later fought the relentless battles of the romanticists and classicists.

Immediately following his marriage, which was saddened by the manifestation of incurable insanity on the part of Eugene, the interrupted novel "Han d'Islande" was again taken up and finished, leading to a moderate increase of both fame and fortune. A more arduous and precarious undertaking was the founding, together with three well-known literary men of the time, of the Revue Française. The exceedingly mild liberalism of the new publication, however, aroused the mobile fears of the Académy, and it was discontinued, despite the protests of Hugo, who protested then, as he later vainly protested against the usurpation of the third Napoleon, when he used the memorable words: "When liberty returns to France, I will return." To check the activity of Hugo in one line, however, merely resulted in directing it into other channels. Poems were constantly flowing from his pen, and in 1826 a new and enlarged edition of his odes and ballads appeared, following the issue in book form of his story "Bug Jurgal." In his ode on the establishment of the Arc de Triomphe the poet had shown signs of apostacy from his early monarchical convictions, and four years later the progress toward republicanism was unmistakable in his "Ode à la Colonne," written to avenge the insult offered at the Austrian Embassy to four of Napoleon's Marshals, whose official title of "Duke" was wilfully omitted. This ode attracted widespread attention, both on account of its merit and the occasion of its genesis.

At twenty-five years of age Hugo had become chevalier of the Legion of Honor and one of the most conspicuous of French writers, although he had as yet hardly published anything to have justified claims to immortality. This, however, he now set about doing. Stimulated by Baron Taylor, the Director of the Comédie Française, and by the actor Talma, he set to work in earnest and completed his partially written play, "Cromwell," which, with its celebrated preface, was published in 1828, causing a cry of consternation from the classicists and a shout of triumph from the army of the youthful romanticists. Although the drama was never produced, Hugo was now a marked man, both for friends and enemies, and when in the Autumn of 1829 "Marion de Lorme" was completed, following the appearance of "Le dernier jour d'un Condamné," there was a struggle on the part of directors to secure the rights of production, the manager of the classic "Odéon" even offering to sign the contract without having read the manuscript. The play was secured by the "Comédie Française," but owing to the intervention of the censor, supported on appeal by the King, and of the revolution of 1830, it was not produced until several years later, after the stormy success of "Ernani" had raised the author to the pinnacle of love, admiration, and hatred.

"When will you return to Paris?" Hugo asked Baron Taylor on the eve of the latter's departure early in September, 1831.

"On Oct. 1." "Well, call the committee together for that date," he said; "I shall have something to read to them."

Within this period of three weeks "Hernani" was written. Approved by the censor, its production was delayed by the timid doubts of the Minister of the Interior, and then by the silent, but effective, opposition of the members of the company, notably of the all-powerful Mlle. Mars. In lieu of the customary "claque," a great crowd of Hugo's friends and supporters, among whom were Balzac, Gautier, Berlioz, Thierry, and Piccini, were admitted to the first production, at which, as it proved, the opposition had not yet organized the systematic and unconscionable attack that followed at all following performances. "Madame," cried young Ernest de Saxe-Coburg, to a mocking dame in an adjoining stall, "you make a mistake in laughing—you show your teeth."

The entire press, with the exception of the "Débats," passed scathing criticism upon the drama, but the author could afford to smile at the abortive attempts of envious critics to belittle the glory that had burst upon him, and that continues to shine with hardly perceptible dimming for seventy years. Not yet at the fullness of his powers, he was hailed as master and prophet by the restless, fiery army of youth, who are ever ready to accept a new prophet and to discard the old. In the French phrase, he had now "arrived"; he stood upon the threshold of a career such as but few men of letters have known—a career of love, honor, and adulation that by its brilliancy has almost persuaded critics to place him in the very foremost rank of authors, with the four or five unapproachable master-spirits, among whom he does not belong.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.
Paris, Jan. 20, 1901.

*PAPER VI. In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the beginnings of great authors—I., Thackeray, Oct. 14, 1899; II., Poe, Nov. 11, 1899; III., Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; IV., Dickens, July 14, 1900; V., Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900.

Giorgione.*

Mr. Cook thinks that the moment has come to construct a critical biography of Giorgione by systematically arranging the divergent results arrived at by modern inquirers and reconciling their apparently conflicting views on a psychological basis. It is not quite clear whether or not he considers that he himself has done this in the present book, but he states that he has personally seen and studied all the pictures he believes to be by Giorgione, with the exception of those at St. Petersburg, and that if his individual impressions prove sound, "some of the mists which at present envelop the figure of Giorgione will have been dispersed."

Among the pictures he attributed to Giorgione are half a dozen portraits, singularly lovely in the reproduction. Of these the two that show most plainly the dignity and subtlety of the painter's best style are the "Portrait of an Unknown Man" in the collection of the Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram at Temple Newsam, in Yorkshire, (previously attributed to Titian,) and the very beautiful so-called "Physician Parma." Mr. Cook has treated his subject con amore, and is not willing to withhold from Giorgione any work which may reasonably be ascribed to him. His list is a full one, and not, he thinks, by any means so full as it may be made in the course of a few years more of investigation. It is perhaps unfortunate that his style in argument is not better adapted to making converts from the ranks of the general public for which this excellent little series is written. The untechnical reader does not, of course, want a superfluity of technical terms, but he has been educated beyond the desire for generalizations so wide of the subject as the comparison of Giorgione with Schubert and Keats. The following extracts will show the author's rather naïve method.

Giorgione, Schubert, and Keats are alike in temperament and quality of expression. They are curiously alike in the shortness of their lives and the fever heat of their productions. But they are strangely distinct in the manner of their lives. The disparity of outward circumstances accounts for the healthy tone of Giorgione's art when contrasted with the morbid utterances of Keats. Schubert suffered privations and poverty, and his song was wrung from him alike at moments of inspiration and of necessity. But Giorgione is all aglow with natural energy; he suffered no restraints, nor is his art forced or morbid. * * * Had Giorgione lived aloof from the world, had not his natural reticence and sensitiveness been dominated by outside influences, he might have remained all his life dreaming dreams and seeing visions, a lyric poet, indeed, but not a great and living influence in his generation. Yet such undoubtedly he was, for he effected nothing short of a revolution in the contemporary art of Venice. Can the same be said of Schubert or Keats?

Assuredly not, nor can it be said of Chatterton or Sir Philip Sidney, or many another poetic mind, retired or social, which was early blotted out. The "wally" of this particular kind of observation is not striking, whatever the application. Mr. Cook, like the great majority of writers on art, is happier in his descriptions of individual works than in his discussion of the man back of the artist.

*GIORGIONE. By Herbert Cook, M. A., F. S. A. London: George Bell & Sons. 1900. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Bird-Lore for February contains a list of over fifty prominent ornithologists residing throughout the United States and Canada who have consented to respond to students' requests for information or advice, and also an address on Audubon by Elliott Coues, letters from Audubon in Edinburgh to his sons in this country, outline lessons for the month's study and reading, and other matters of interest to bird lovers. Bird-Lore is published by the Macmillan Company.

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EMMA MARSHALL.

Her Life Revealed in Her Own Diaries and Letters.*

Interesting as are Mrs. Marshall's books, this memoir of a noble and useful life will be found even more fascinating; the whole "brief record," as the daughter and editor of the book, Beatrice Marshall, calls her biographical sketch, being largely told in extracts from her mother's diaries and letters, supplemented and woven together by her own recollections. In her preface Miss Marshall says her mother's—

Lot was cast for the greater part of her life in cathedral cities, and for her they were pleasant places. She always loved the Old World calm and repose of a cathedral close, and the deep-voiced chime of cathedral bells; and worship beneath the storied Gothic roof of an ancient minster was to her a source of infinite spiritual enjoyment. Long and intimate association with such surroundings developed in her unconsciously the historic sense which she turned to account in her later stories, and enabled her with little effort to catch the charm and aroma of a vanished time. It has seemed to me, therefore, only natural to divide this brief record of my mother's life into the periods during which she lived beneath the shadow of the five cathedrals of Norwich, Wells, Exeter, Gloucester, and Bristol, believing that the story, though a comparatively uneventful one, cannot be without interest to the many readers, old and young, for whom she has made bygone days in these old cities live again.

Miss Marshall first attempts to reconstruct the Norwich of the first decade of the nineteenth century, with its graceful cathedral spire, its thirty-five old flint churches, its Elizabethan gateways, and its massive square gray castle, the city still enjoying the reputation of being an advanced centre of intellectual life. Two of its old celebrities her mother well remembered—Amelia Opie, still brilliant in old age, and Elizabeth Fry, the ministering angel of Newgate, "fair, portly, and majestic." Other memories of its past still lingered round Norwich—the courtier-poet Surrey, Sir Thomas Browne, physician and scholar, and, nearer her own day, the schoolboy Nelson.

The Martins went to live in Bank House, where six children, three sons and three daughters, were born, the seventh and youngest child, Emma, being born in 1830, at Northrepps Hill House, near Cromer, the property of Richard Gurney, who had loaned it to them for the Summer.

The early pages of the book are full of interesting glimpses of little Emma Martin's home life and pleasures, which in her tenth year were brought to an end by the sudden death of her father after a very short illness. Mrs. Martin removed to Thorpe Hamlet, where her eldest daughter, Hannah, shortly afterward married Mr. Thomas Geldart, and removed to Manchester. Mrs. Geldart wrote a number of books, including a memoir of Samuel Gurney, of which Mr. Augustus Hare, the author of "The Gurneys of Earlham," said: "In the vast library of already printed biographies of Gurneys and Buxtons I have always found anything written by Mrs. Geldart an oasis of charm and interest in the Sahara."

The portrait of Emma Martin at the age of eighteen given in the book shows a most attractive face, her daughter telling us she was a bright, lively girl, although leading a life which was exceedingly quiet and uneventful. There were no dances or parties, but long evenings devoted to fancy work and reading aloud Scott's novels. Dickens and Thackeray were then coming out in monthly parts, and nowhere, Miss Marshall says, were they more eagerly welcomed than in her grandmother's drawing room, the young girl thus gaining an intimate acquaintance with the best English fiction, while Cowper's letters and poems and "Les Misérables" were great favorites. In poetry the young girl was most of all impressed by "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline," a taste which led to a lifelong friendship between Emma Marshall and the poet.

Mrs. Martin finally decided to leave Norwich, settling at Clifton, where the family saw much society, which centred in the personality of Dr. J. Addington Symonds, the celebrated father of a more celebrated son, whose home, Clifton Hill House, full of curios and art treasures, was the resort of the best society of the place. Mrs. Martin was fortunate in bringing to Clifton letters of introduction to Dr. Symonds, who was a gentleman of the old school, of exquisite courtesy and wide reading. Dr. Symonds became greatly interested in Emma Martin, his influence awakening in her a great love for art and literature. He sent her concert tickets and new books, directed her reading, and became a sort of literary godfather. With him the young girl first heard the majestic choruses of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," which always remained one of the most uplifting and mighty things in music for her.

Shortly after her arrival in Clifton Mrs. Martin and her daughters were baptized at Christ Church, by its vicar, the Rev. James Marshall, who had left the Scotch ministry for the English Church, marrying one of the daughters of the Rev. Legh Richmond, the author of several well-known books. An intimacy sprang up between the families, which resulted in the marriage of Emma Martin to a son of the Marshalls, a clerk in the West of England Bank, with but remote prospects of promotion. The engagement lasted for four years, their marriage occurring in October, 1854. Their first year was spent in a very small house in Bristol, Mrs. Marshall's piano, a wedding present, filling half the tiny drawing room; after which Mr. Marshall was appointed manager of the West of England Bank at Wells, a cathedral town in the hills of Somerset, where the next twelve years of life were to be spent—"years of more unalloyed happiness than any that had gone before or were to come after. Here seven of her children were born, and her first stories written, and here in after days centred all her fondest memories of the past."

The Marshalls settled in Wells in 1856, the quiet and beauty of the old cathedral city being most grateful to her. Mrs. Marshall possessed the faculty of making and keeping friendships, her Clifton friends paying her long visits at Wells, while many new intimacies were formed there, notably with Lucy Johnson, wife of the Dean of Wells, meeting at the Deanery many delightful people, as well as with Mrs. Church, wife of Canon Church, who was a brother of the great Dean of St. Paul's.

It was not until just before the birth of her fourth child that Mrs. Marshall announced her intention of trying to write a story. Mr. Marshall advised her to try it, by all means, adding that she would never finish it. Thus Emma Marshall entered upon her literary career, with but small hope of succeeding and but little serious ambition; little fancying her book was to be the first of nearly 200 volumes from her pen. "Happy Days at Fernbank" was a pleasing, fresh little story, which readily found a publisher, both Mr. and Mrs. Marshall being delighted when the presentation copies arrived.

In 1861 Mrs. Marshall sent a story to Messrs. Seeley & Co., which was the beginning of a connection between them which lasted until her death, Mr. Richmond Seeley becoming more than a mere publisher to Emma Marshall, adding to that relationship the rôle of literary adviser and personal friend, as early as 1866 having published four of her one-volume stories.

The Wells days were made happy by many friendships, and by the kind things said then and always about her books, but in 1869 it was decided to remove to Exeter, Mrs. Marshall's family then consisting of seven children, one of whom was a baby in delicate health. The change from a delightful old house in the hills to one in a noisy street in the heart of the town was very great, but Mr. Marshall had been offered the post of manager in the Exeter Branch of the bank, and the increase in salary led to its acceptance.

Mrs. Marshall's life at Exeter was at first saddened by the death of her mother at Torquay and the continued illness of her youngest child; while the whole family missed the fresh air and delightful walks at Wells, through cool lanes and beautiful woods. Still, Mrs. Marshall was happy, writing many new books and forming new friendships, although never ceasing to regret the friends left behind her. She became much interested in lectures for the higher education of women, delivered at Exeter, a cause into which later in Gloucester she threw herself with much enthusiasm.

Just as she was becoming reconciled to Exeter Mr. Marshall was called upon to leave it, Gloucester becoming their new home, the house containing the offices of the West of England Bank having a garden and fine old elm trees at its back, although situated on a mean street. The Triennial Music Festivals at Gloucester were among the keenest pleasures of Mrs. Marshall's life; Bach's "Passion" music inspiring a beautiful poem, which, with others, was published in a little white volume in aid of a child's hospital at Gloucester.

It would be pleasing to touch upon many incidents and friendships belonging to the Gloucester days, and especially as to lectures for women which Mrs. Marshall founded and succeeded in keeping going for several years, as well as upon her home life, her children, and many interesting circumstances growing out of her books, the friendship with Mrs. Kingsley growing out of a reading of the latter's life of her husband being one of its pleasantest episodes.

In 1878, the West of England Bank, which Mr. Marshall had served from his boyhood, closed its doors, not only sweeping away his position and income, even to the very roof over his family's head, but also leaving him as one of the shareholders in the bank burdened with debt, to clear which was to become Mrs. Marshall's greatest ambition and her lifework. With this end in view, all the furniture and personal belongings of the family were sold and their home made in lodgings and furnished houses at Clifton until her purpose was successfully accomplished. Several of her children were educated through the kindness of friends, her husband making constant efforts to secure new business connections, but with very little success.

The remainder of Mrs. Marshall's life story—nearly half the book, and covering the last twenty years of her life—is a record of hard work, successfully accomplished, the main support of the family, the education and settling of the children, and the clearance of the burden of debt falling upon her shoulders, and yet, great as was this strain, she always presented a brave, cheerful face to her family, her friends, and the world.

The book is fully and interestingly illustrated with portraits and views of cathedral cities in which Mrs. Marshall spent so many years, is attractively printed and bound, and will be found of the greatest interest by all lovers of Emma Marshall's stories, as well as by all others who enjoy a record of a simple, brave, and useful life simply told. Mrs. Marshall's life bears a remarkable resemblance in many ways, to that of Mrs. Oliphant, although the former—heavy as were her burdens—had on the whole a much more enviable existence.

*EMMA MARSHALL: A Biographical Sketch. By Beatrice Marshall. Portraits and illustrations. Pp. vi.-362. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $2.

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JOHN PAUL.

His Anecdotes of Mr. Stockton—Walter Scott and Other Writers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of last week was through and throughout such a Stockton number that what I intend to say may seem a little like crowding, not the mourners, but the rejoicers. Nevertheless, as Mr. Gilder said in his remarks, you seldom hear Mr. Stockton laugh—you often see him smile. He is, indeed, "a beautiful smiler." And his readers soon acquire the accomplishment. I do not think that in general he moves them to laughter. Rather, we chuckle inwardly over his "infinitudes of oddities," as we feel sure that he does when he writes them. A hush at the end of his speech is sometimes more of a tribute to the orator than vociferous applause. It was probably after reading one of Mr. Stockton's short stories that the poet wrote:

I read a tale of the wizard's,
That he gives such a comical twist,
And a feeling of gladness comes o'er me
That I do not try to resist:
A feeling of mirth and gladness,
That is closely akin to joy.
But resembles laughter only
As a cherub resembles a boy.

As a curious instance of how minds may run in similar channels, though a sea roll between them, I was once taking a late supper with Mr. Stockton and another at The Century Club, though I believe it's down in the Directory as an "association." While picking away on a Welsh rabbit—or, it may have been a March hare—Mr. Stockton remarked that, as he had two experts on puns ready to hand, he wished to try a pun on them before he outraged the public with it: A gentleman asks a question of a boy who is fishing. The boy mumbles an indistinct response. "Why can't you speak plainer?" said the gentleman. "What have you in your mouth?" "Wums, wums," answers the boy. "I thought," went on Mr. Stockton, "I'd say this was the first instance I ever knew of anybody's really speaking with baited breath."

"Oh," said I, "give that to me. It's splendid, and you've no call for such things." No, he'd use it himself. Then I suggested that he swear us both to secrecy, as it was too good to keep, and the chances were we'd either use it in print or tell it, unless put on oath. To secrecy we were both sworn. But on the way home a gleam of recollection came to me, and early next morning I looked up a bright friend, with a memory like a glue pot, and told him the story. "Where have we seen something very like that?" Without a moment's hesitation he replied, "Why, in F. C. Burnard's 'Inartistic Angler.' Don't you remember Viator asks Piscator, 'With how fine a tackle can your true angler take fish?' And Piscator replies, 'With the finest line from any of the old English poets, and with baited breath your true angler taketh a fish.'"

As I have no means at hand of verifying the quotation, I do not wish to be held responsible for its dead-letter correctness, but you have the substance.

I immediately wrote the result of my research to Mr. Stockton—and gleefully, I'm afraid.

In return I received a copy of "Captain Horn," on a flyleaf of which was written, "with the unabated regards of the author." I replied with a little book of verse I had lately published, and the regret that in this instance I had proved his bête noir.

A very ready trick at repartee has Mr. Stockton, and he does not save it all for the characters in his books. A friend who had just been made happy with twins—one blonde and one brunette—wrote him:

They looked upon us from the skies,
And one was dark and one was fair;
One did not like to come alone—
So both came down the golden stair.

Mr. Stockton, into whose home no dividing interests have as yet entered, replied:

He looked from out the golden skies—
We may not name his name;
He did not like to come alone—
And so he never came.

However, there are compensations in all things. The stork brings with him a bill of exceeding length, and the young that she lays at your door, unlike her own, do not grow their own feathers. They must be clothed as well as fed.

There are some things in the book business that no one can understand—and that I shall not undertake to explain. On the contrary, I wish to inquire. Getting hold of a volume of Mr. Stockton's short stories—"The Bee Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales," I think it was entitled—I read it through at a sitting and with infinite delight, though most of the stories I had read separately and before. Not many of the great selling books of the day have I been able to read through, tackled I them never so bravely. Judging from my own standpoint of pleasedness and taking the sales of some other books into account, I should say that this short story book of Mr. Stockton's should have sold in the first year of its publication about 450,000 copies and be still keeping presses busy. But he told me the other day that in one six months' return from his publishers, while there had been excellent sales of his other books, there was returned the sale of one copy only of the volume mentioned. This proves, I fear, that I'd have signally failed as a publisher. Yet I once published the first book of a now world-famous humorist when about all the biggest of the truly, truly publishers then publishing turned it and him down. And I wonder what—I was going to say posterity, but we'll limit it to another generation only—will say to the present favorites? Will a possible grandchild of mine—when as old as I—read "Old Pipes and the Dryad" as delightedly as I do every now and again? I hope so. As to other books of to-day, that unaggrandized and as yet unrealized grandchild of mine may in his day read what he likes; I shall offer no suggestion, not even to the extent of sitting on the bedpost and making faces at him. But I hope he'll be true to some of my old favorites. It would rather please me to come back and find him reading Walter Scott. For, notwithstanding the scathing criticisms of a great and popular humorist, I'm not prepared to go back on that rather clever man. In fact, I don't know a dozen members of the Authors' Club who to-day could do better work than he did a good many years ago. And yet we have more material ready at hand to work upon than he had. Indeed, if I were to-day in the publishing business and my friend the humorist and Walter Scott came walking in, arm in arm, one with a "Jumping Frog" in his pocket and the other with "Ivanhoe" up his sleeve, and I had to make choice between the two, I'm afraid—well, I'm afraid that I should publish them both! For, though a little more than sixteen and much—oh! ever so much—less than ninety, the spell of the Wizard of the North is still strong upon me. And when I fail, in response to a wave of his wand, to leap into the lists with Ivanhoe and follow the wanderings of Quentin Durward—then, oh! my friends, take me out and quietly bury me. For you can be well assured that I'm well dead.

What, go back on Walter Scott! I! It seems not so very long ago that, after reading one of his wonderful romances, with the lust of battle upon me, I raided the borders—of the garden, bearing for "targe" the cover of the potato boiler, and with fell sweeps of a broadsword—that had just the breadth of a lath—exterminated kilted clans of armed and hostile thistles. The mullein stalks I stalked and slaughtered in corners of much stricken fields. And on milkweeds I had no mercy. I loved to see the white blood flow. It justified me in calling the foe "white-livered"—though why it is bad form to have a white liver when a clean heart seems considered a thing eminently desirable I never knew. Next to having no liver at all to trouble me, it would seem that a white one were the proper thing to have. But perhaps I digress.

Whack, slash, another milkweed down. And I chanted fiercely:

We'll quell the savage mountaineer
As their Tinchel cows the game;
They come as fleet as mountain deer—
We'll drive them back as tame.

It was death to the hated Sassenach! And certainly at any funeral my voice would add a new terror to death.

It was on the rebellious neck of a tough old sunflower that my good sword came to grief. It didn't much matter, though. When the remnant of it came to be used up on me subsequently and personally because in the white heat of my foray I had laid low a clan of china asters that for some purpose or other had gathered them in a round bed in the middle of the garden, I was glad that there wasn't more of my claymore. As it was, I didn't sit easily and comfortably even in the supposititious saddle of my hypothetical charger for several days—you may then imagine how it went with me on the hard wooden bench of a real schoolhouse.

"Charger!" How some words do puzzle a boy! What with reading in the wide range given me of John the Baptist's head on a charger, and of knights with fair ladies behind them on chargers, I really half the while didn't know whether I myself was on foot or on horseback. My comprehension of the situation was finally somewhat cleared by a picture in an illustrated Bible. Never thereafter, however, did the handmaiden within our gates bring in the Sunday turkey on a platter that the picture did not become present to my mind.

No, we're all getting old. Fifty or sixty years hence people will be talking about us as we now discuss those who wrote that long ago. Let us, then, talk of those who wrote so long before and have so long gone before, kindly. Our mothers loved them and to read them. The biggest of us writing now isn't very big at the best. I'm not sure that even our incandescent arc lights of humor altogether outshine the lights of other days along the doubtful coasts where humor fades on the far lee and dullness looms up close aboard on the weather beam and one doesn't half the time know whether he ought to laugh or let on frankly that he's bored. So let us be merciful to the boys of the past. Even James Fenimore Cooper did some rather decent work when he buckled down to it. I'd not like to see Leather Stocking and Uncas and a lot of the other redmen we read about swept quite into oblivion—though they did outshoot me with a rifle and pulled a pretty long and strong bow as well.

Somehow Byron seems to survive—even to have survived some of his critics. I see him reappearing on occasional centre tables. But I don't often see any poetry that I like so well as I do his in the magazines. Would he be worth 50 cents a line if living, I wonder?

And, too, it seems well for one to be civil to one's contemporaries. There's no telling how many years they may outlive one. The other day I picked up in the Nantucket Library a volume of poems by Alexander Smith. It was published quite lately—not more than forty or fifty years ago, I think. In the back part of the book were extracts from all the leading reviews of both hemispheres, giving undiluted praise to the new poet, who, meteorlike, was then streaming across the heaven of poesy. Byron was to be out-Byroned, Shelley outshelled, Wordsworth outworded, Praed out—well, never mind. And now who can tell me who Alexander Smith is—or was? First class in poetry, stand up and single

him out from the long line of Smiths who have been filing across the stage since the flood, and still file. "A Scottish poet, 1830 to 1867," that's about all you can tell about him—and for that you'll have to go to the back of your dictionary. Yet the most of us could tell who Robert Burns was.

When I was a boy John G. Saxe was a poet who was just dawning—or rather had dawned and was shining for all he was worth—which was then considered considerable. I once saw him change his stockings in my father's store, after a row across Lake Champlain from Alburgh to Rouse's Point, in the Custom House boat, in which he pulled an oar. I remember that this gave me great distinction at the time. Had there been an authors' club it would probably have qualified me for membership, though I fear it wouldn't to-day get me into Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology."

Is life worth living, anyhow, if one can't get into anthologies? But I'd like to feel of Mr. Stockton's bumps, or unscrew the top of his cranium and look into that queer brain and see how the wheels go round and just how he produces those wonderful combinations and surprises that are the despair of science and of all imitators. Is his gray matter grayer than mine? His hair certainly isn't. Yet he doesn't dye—and won't. He seems determined to live and block us all out of the game.

CHARLES HENRY WEBB.

Claymont, the Estate Where Mr. Stockton Has Lived Since Leaving New Jersey.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW'S series of "Authors at Home," printed a few years ago, contained a sketch of Mr. Stockton's house at Convent Station, N. J. As many readers know, he has since removed to Charles Town, West Va., where he has a residence bearing the name Claymont. Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe's new volume, "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad," contains a sketch of this place, which is obviously based on knowledge derived from a recent visit. Readers will, no doubt, be glad to have it reproduced in our columns.

Near the storied Shenandoah, at the western base of the Blue Ridge, in that picturesque region of West Virginia, which "Porte Crayon"—who lived in the adjoining country—loved to picture, lies Claymont, the present home of Stockton. Journeying up the historic valley, through which for five cruel years ebbed and flowed the tides of fratricidal war, we find two miles beyond Charlestown, where John Brown was executed, a driveway leading to the left from the high road; if we follow its curves for three-quarters of a mile through a wide stretch of woodland, we come to the country seat which is the object of our quest,

It is set in the midst of an estate of 3,000 acres—once owned by Washington—of which 150 acres of diversified forest, lawn, and meadow are now the property of our fanciful magician. The mansion, planned by Washington, erected by Washington's grandnephew, and named for a Washington homestead in England, is a venerable structure of buff-colored brick, of ample and imposing proportions, built in the sedate Colonial style. Dormer windows peep from the roofs, a tall tile-colored portico protects the northern entrance, a glass-inclosed conservatory projects from the south, a deep veranda shades the length of this front, and along the central part of the mansion rises—two stories high—to the eaves. Similar edifices, one utilized as an "annex for visitors" and the other occupied by the servants of the family, stand at the eastern and western sides of the house and are connected with it by walls of brick, inclosing courtyards. The dwelling is pleasantly placed upon a slight elevation among romantic and inspiring scenes; on the north, only an undulating strip of sward separates it from grand old woods; on the south, a wide lawn extends to terraced gardens, green pastures, and further forests beyond which a great expanse of the beautiful valley is in view, and many miles of the bordering mountain chain, the Blue Ridge, visible in fine weather to the heights which overhang the Potomac at historic Harper's Ferry.

The interior of the mansion more than fulfills the promise of its exterior. A hall of baronial proportions, lined with handsomely carved oaken panels, adjoins the entrance; opening out of this are the principal rooms—parlor, dining room, library—all lofty and spacious apartments, tastefully fitted and furnished.

Adjoining the library is the study in which the creator of Sarah Block, Mrs. Lecks, Mrs. Aleshine, and the procession of inimitable Stocktonian characters dictates the stories which delight the world of readers. Here the privileged visitor may sit with the master of the place—a quiet, mild-mannered man, slight of figure, vibrant of voice, strong yet mobile of face, with hair and mustache of iron gray, and with large, dark, luminous eyes that behold everything about them—responsive eyes that dance with merriment or deepen with feeling.

The study in which his literary work is done is of all places the one most meet for a chat with the author concerning his books. It is a vast, cheerful, pleasantly furnished apartment, occupying the western end of the mansion. Its six great double windows look northward into the forest of oaks and southward far along the sunny valley. An open desk stands near one window and a large oval table holds a few volumes of reference, but there is little in the room to suggest the literary workshop. The usual disorder of manuscripts, papers, and books is conspicuously absent, and we look in vain for some justification of the averment of a visitor that, while the touch of the lady is seen in the other apartments, the tiger evidently holds undisputed sway in the study; except for an array of unanswered letters upon the desk this room is as orderly as any other in that well ordered house.

The bookcase in the study is mostly filled with the different editions of Stockton's own books, from "The Ting-a-ling Stories" to "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," including translations into several languages; of these, one cherished volume is an Italian version of "The Griffin and the Minor Canon," the work of a young lady spending a Winter in Rome, who made the translation, engrossed the whole book with her pen, illustrated it with spirited drawings, tastefully illuminated the initial letters, and bound the volume in sumptuous old vellum as an offering to her favorite author. Among the curios upon the case are fantastic figures in flannel of the lady and the tiger—in this instance the lady is riding the tiger—and of Mrs. Lecks equipped for shipwreck with an umbrella and a metallic case of provisions, her features being delineated in sepia upon a facies of hickory nut. Another grotesque image, a diminutive Japanese manikin that savagely thrusts a great sword when his spinal cord is pulled upon, was the gift of Mary L. Booth, the late editor of Harper's Bazar, and represents the "Discourager of Hesitancy." A murderous-looking Oriental blade, which lies conveniently near, is probably displayed with intent to intimidate the visitor who might be tempted to ask in person of the long-suffering author which it really was, "The Lady or the Tiger?" It may be safer to discharge the perennial question at long range and through the medium of the mails.

In this study Stockton is, when at home, regularly engaged for about three hours of each morning. In his literary work he never writes with his own hand, but dictates to a deft stenographer; when we mention among the manifest advantages of this method his immunity from scrivener's paralysis, he exclaims in mock dismay, "But what if it should attack my jaw?"

Seated here, in the easiest of easy chairs, he narrates the first draft of his matchless stories, which usually—even to the conversations and the minutest details—have been constructed in his mind perhaps months before a word of them is written. Rarely there may be a question concerning some matter of the story, or a doubt as to the very best word to be employed, which must be duly deliberated or settled in the author's mind before the dictation can be commenced or resumed, and, as "The Discourager of Hesitancy" is not permitted to prompt his creator with the whispered "I am here," it sometimes happens that the stenographer has little or nothing in her notebook at the end of the session. Under favorable conditions 1,500 words are an average morning's work. From this first draft the copy for the printer is made by the secretary in an upper room of the house, whence the sharp clatter of the typewriter is inaudible to the household.

The location of Stockton's new home in this beautiful valley suggested the title of the superb library edition of his works recently published. Since his removal to Claymont, revising and reading proof for this Shenandoah edition have occupied much of his time, and he has also written several delightful short stories. As yet no completed work has been produced in this ideal retreat, but we may be assured that in other years he will here conjure additional Stocktonian personages, combinations, and plots, and produce more of those droll delineations of human character which, for his readers, make old earth a sunnier and happier abode, and which "will outlive a thousand laughs, because fun is only their color and not their substance."

The Rejection of "David Harum."

WILLARD E. KEYES, Boston, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I should say that at least once a week since 'David Harum' began to be talked about I have run across something like this in a newspaper: '"David Harum," of which more than 500,000 copies have been sold, was rejected by half a dozen publishers before finding one who saw its extraordinary merit.' The men and women who read manuscripts for the half dozen publishers alluded to seem to have received this thrust with indifference, meekness, or contempt, for they have not taken up the cudgels to defend themselves. I am sure, nevertheless, that in the opinion of most professional writers the readers who declined to recommend 'David Harum' for publication showed excellent good taste, and have no occasion for remorse. The book, as a book, is almost as trashy as 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' and the character of David, cleverly drawn as it is, will not save the story from the early fate of 'Helen's Babies.' Nobody who knows anything about books can read two chapters of 'David Harum' and not discover that an amateur wrote it. Certain turns of expression and labyrinthine circumlocutions betray on almost every page the hand of the mercantile gentleman turned author.

"The Story of an Untold Love."

"F. F. F.," New York, writing rather strongly of Paul Leicester Ford's "Story of an Untold Love," says to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I am unable to understand to what purpose this book was ever written. It is very difficult to believe that the same mind which conceived the stern, heroic, self-abnegation of Peter Stirling could have created that cheaply martyred sentimentalist, Donald Maitland, and dubbed him hero. The author must have been enamored of his one idea, self-sacrifice, for only passion could have borne him to such extraordinary lengths. Self-sacrifice is never beautiful or admirable for its own sake. It may be at times noble, but it borrows its nobility from its purpose, and is consecrated by its unselfish implications. Take away from self-sacrifice its motive, the welfare of another, and it becomes morbid, pitiful, and repulsive. It is akin to the fanaticism of those pious anchorites who crucified their flesh by self-inflicted tortures.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

OFFICIAL ENGLISH.

No scholarly reader of the reports of the official proceedings taken upon the death of Queen Victoria can have omitted to take notice of the excellent English in which they were couched. It was more than "good." It rose to, and kept, a high rhetorical level. As Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said in the House of Commons about the report of the meeting of the Privy Council that accepted the new sovereign, it was "stately language." Even the speech of accession, if we may call it so, eminently personal as it so plainly was in substance, had and held this same rhetorical note. And the few proclamations which the new sovereign has had to promulgate, about the old officers continuing to exercise their functions, about the changes necessary to be made in the Prayer Book, and so forth, have this same rhetorical quality, easily to be recognized but with difficulty to be defined.

Where did they get it, one asks himself. The answer is easy. Of course the precedents must have been consulted, and their language adopted wherever it could be, in all these official outgivings, but no English scholar could be deceived about the ultimate source of this very good English. It was the English of the seventeenth century, the English of the King James version and of the Book of Common Prayer. It is the very best English, and when a critic like Matthew Arnold tells us that it is not good English prose, and that good English prose did not come in until the eighteenth century, we are at liberty to entertain our opinions of him.

Some of us must have been moved to envy at this ready adaptation of "stately language," and been moved to wonder what would have happened if our authorities had been required, which of course they could not have been, to take public and formal notice of an equally significant National event. Some years ago, during the second Consulship of Grover, as a matter of fact, a musical composition, for chorus and orchestra, was produced by one of the German singing societies in this town. After the concert, an American visitor, being asked by a German violin player in the orchestra what he thought of the work in question, made answer that he supposed it to be "good enough for an Emperor." "Well," was the pertinent rejoinder, "I bet President Cleveland could not have done it." Likewise, some of us must have wondered whether President McKinley could have done this good English. But why not? Whoever knows the English Bible has only himself to blame if he cannot acquire a good, not only a plain but an impressive, English style. That was the "classical training" of Abraham Lincoln, just as it was of John Bunyan. One might wish, without any religious "Anglicanism" whatever, that a knowledge of the Prayer Book were as common as a knowledge of the Bible. But whoever reads these British official outgivings with appreciation of their style, and who also knows his Bible and his Prayer Book, will be at no loss to know from just what "wells of English undefiled" the diction of the speeches and proclamations has been drawn. The moral is too obvious to need an explicit pointing.

LIVES OF THE LIVING.

Our country has fairly well escaped, despite the rage for invading privacy with which we are charged by our British cousins, the lives of living men and women, by others than themselves, of which there have been a good many examples on the other side of the Atlantic. With the notable exception of the only too well-known "campaign lives" of candidates for the Presidency, the story of men of real distinction generally awaits, with us, their withdrawal from the stage, and to a distance in time which gives their biographers a better perspective. Among the exceptions we have referred to there are two of considerable interest, the life of Franklin Pierce by Hawthorne and the life of Mr. Lincoln by Howells. Both of these writers were subsequently in the public service, where they did credit to their patrons and themselves, but this must, we think, be considered as the chief evidence of any peculiar value in their biographic efforts. Except for this result, and for the fact that each could be relied on to tell the truth as he saw it as to his subject, the biographies might, without loss to the world, have been unwritten.

In England, where reticence is supposed to be instinctive, and where it is certainly industriously preached, persons much in the public eye are extremely exposed to biographers, chiefly friendly, not to say flattering. Such books as the recent "Life of Lord Rosebery" are neither uncommon nor, so far as appears, generally disapproved. The "brilliant future behind him"—to borrow the phrase attributed to half a dozen wits as to half a score of statesmen—is recounted with grave minuteness, and his countrymen are left with considerable hope of its renewal. In their time Gladstone, Disraeli, Bright, and Lord John Russell were served in the same way, though with what degree of consent on their part we cannot say. Men and women of letters have been more successful in preserving the seclusion to which they are traditionally entitled, but they also have suffered, or sinned, in this direction more than is true of their congeners in America. In France, on the other hand, noted people of all sorts seem to live under the electric light of "indiscrétions." The French papers teem with revelations of the most amazing intimacy, and the books therefrom compiled are correspondingly numerous. For the greater part—by far the greater—the impression given of the personalities chosen for description is monotonously and suspiciously favorable. The atmosphere of "réclame" prevails, and mutually pleasant, not to say profitable, relations between biographer and biographee are obvious.

That there is a tendency, and apparently a growing tendency, toward this kind of writing in our country, cannot be denied. So far it has been pretty well confined to what we may call the ephemeral press, and even there it is more often tempered with something like criticism. It very rarely takes the form of professedly sober biography, and it does not have the general co-operation of persons of real standing in their respective circles. Apparently our noted people, particularly our literary class, take their work more seriously and themselves rather less so than is the case with our Gallic friends, or even some of our English brothers and sisters. We do not pretend to say to what the difference is due, but we shall not be sorry to see it persist.

MAGAZINE POETRY AGAIN.

The publication in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last week of two striking poems by John Ernest McCann, both originally printed in journals not of the first prominence among literary periodicals, may naturally cause some to ask if the author had failed in some way to gain an entrance into the sacred arena of magazine literature, and if that might not be an evidence of the truth of the oft-repeated assertion that there is some sort of a ring among the magazine editors and writers. Now, there is in a sense a ring. It consists of the editors and the men who have already won their spurs in literature. The door of the editorial sanctum is always open to such men as Howells and Stockton and Crawford. The editors are glad to see the color of the typewriter ink used by these men in their work. But in these days men of this sort seldom send manuscripts to magazine editors. The editors have to go and ask them to write and have to offer them pretty substantial sums to induce them to respond favorably.

But on the other hand there is no ring which excludes the work of such writers as Mr. McCann. There may be many good reasons why his poems and those of writers of his kind are not oftener seen in the pages of the monthly periodicals. Magazine editors do not search industriously for poems. Their mail is sorely burdened with rhythmic literature, and they have enough to do in sorting the fair from the utterly worthless. It is not often that a really fine poem enters the sanctum unannounced through the mail bag. When it does, it is warmly received. But it may not always be suitable to the particular magazine to which it has been sent. Frequently it proclaims sentiments opposed to those which lie at the basis of the editorial policy of that publication. Often the poem is on a topic already touched by verses long awaiting opportunity to get into type in that periodical. Again the poem may be too long. Any or all of these things may have happened to prevent the very poems which were quoted last week from finding places in the leading literary magazines.

The truth is that poetry is employed in the magazines very often simply to fill out a page. A long poem must be one of no small merit to command publication in spite of the fact that it cannot be used as filling. But it is safe to say that not one magazine editor in a thousand would willingly throw away the opportunity to make known a fine poem simply because it was a long one.

THE CHOICE OF WORDS.

It is to be regretted that people give as a general thing so little definite thought to the choice of words—the formation for themselves of an individual and cultivated vocabulary. One is so careless in the choice of the word caught up for workaday use—"any old thing"—why not? The "fine" words may be kept for better occasions. But company words, like company manners, betray to the undoing of those who use them. The word that is used by the uncultivated person for its fine effect makes one the reverse of that desired. It is the inconsistence whose appearance is at once noted. For a word may not be casually taken into one's speech by irrelevant adoption. The process of acquiring words is of great importance to the serious lover of language and it requires an infinity of pains.

There is the evolution of a slang word, or phrase, to its incorporation in language, which is a study that includes, by the way, gleanings of value to the ordinary student of literature as well as to the philologist. The origin may be from an ordinary and humble source at home; it may come from the far West, from the mystical East, and the bit of history that belongs to it is sometimes lost when it attains a permanent place in the enrichment of language, a place it seems created for. That an ephemeral expression, a chance hazard of the fitting word, should gain such dignity of place, should be accepted so unquestioningly seems wonderful. But the success of slang is due to a very simple reason: its capacity for usefulness; its happy translation of something expression was lacking for before. This usefulness, and not always the picturesqueness of the slang itself, is the responsible quality for its introduction and incorporation in language.

Popular favor is variable, and the existence of the word or phrase that is not necessary does not last long; we hear it everywhere; and suddenly it is too much, we have had enough and it slips, forgotten, into the background. Like the music hall songs and popular airs, there is a constant succession of newer things, the whim of one moment, forgotten or passé the next.

The run of a slang phrase has always had a significant relevance with regard to contemporary usage, but the too frequent use of an expressive word cannot be too much deprecated. It is so easy to become addicted to a favorite word, to desire to illustrate its appositeness whenever possible, until one's friends or readers become aware of it as a sort of stock belonging and familiarity brings boredom, if not contempt. The contempt comes when the word is misused and misapplied, as is sometimes sadly the case.

Indeed, to have the right word in the right place is an art, and the judicious selection of a vocabulary is work that may continue through one's life until no thought, no matter how flexile, how intangibly delicate, but can find its correlative expression in well-chosen language. We all remember the strong lesson in art Mr. Barrie taught in "Sentimental Tommy," when Tommy lost his chances of a school prize for an essay, because the right word would not come. Any might have done, except to the real artist, whom the "inevitable" word alone will satisfy.

The adoption of a word means something; we become its sponsors. In the choice of words, as of company or books, there is an absorbing charm and a need for discriminating judgment.

There is nothing more to be desired than a cultivated voice, soft and clear of enunciation, with expressive inflections and without needless emphasis or trickery of intonation. If with this could go a choice of words, simple, direct, graceful, and free from ornate strain for effect, how charming and much to be valued a combination we would have! The effectiveness of the bit of slang, of the locally flavored word, can be made artistic and appreciative, can be individualized into enhancement of personal characteristics. But out of the proper hands how swiftly the use of such a word degenerates, coarsens, becomes unpleasant to the ear.

Genius has been defined as the "infinite capacity for taking pains," and culture as "the power of doing easily what you don't like to do." The little things of every day that seem so casually trivial often become the pegs on which we hang our great mistakes. They seem of small importance, the combinations of vowel and consonant sounds. We grow so easily careless, so slipshod in our speech, forgetting that language, being the key of speech, and speech the expression of our individual selves, its importance could hardly be exaggerated.

The first steps to the use of words and their proper selection are not difficult; once taken, one's journey in the language and gracious amplitudes of intelligent knowledge is begun, and one would not if one could retrace them.

The quest for the word we desire is an alluring one; its fugitive gleam baffles and eludes, but when found it is the perfect pearl and it holds the meaning one wished to express.

Was it not Mr. Aldrich who said very beautifully:

> And in a sentence like a rosebud furled,
> Lies half the wistful wonder of a world?

And this recalls the exquisite phrasing of Tennyson in his ode "To Virgil," where he speaks of—

> All the charm of all the muses often flowering in a lonely word.

The necessity is a very vital one for us to select, modify, and make simple our vocabularies, and to understand the use of word values as an artist does his colors.

There are times when "most progress is most failure," but there is never a time when faithful and painstaking effort in the right direction will not bring us nearer the goal we have in view—the "well of English undefiled," which we can assist to keep pure and limpid.

ENGLISH HUMOR AND AMERICAN.

A writer in the "Contributors' Club" of the December Atlantic says that "we Americans plume ourselves on our sense of humor," and adds, "never was assumption more Pharisaical. Our humor has not ripened long enough in the cellar to have the tender mellowness of the best English vintage." As examples in proof of this statement, he declares that we have never produced fooling so delightful as the "Ingoldsby Legends" or the "Bab Ballads," nor any idyllic pictures so charming as "Cranford" nor any extravaganza so delicate as "Alice in Wonderland." We have merely "a fondness for buffoonery, not yet clarified by any instinctive sense of beauty, as it is in the case of the Italians."

If our humorous literature is inferior to that of the English—which we are quite unwilling to admit—it does not prove anything about our "sense of humor," but only shows that we lack the power to embody the humorous view in literary form. "Cranford" and "Alice in Wonderland" were written in England, but they are more widely known and more generally loved here than there. This the statistics of the publishers prove. That the "sense of humor" is generally diffused in our country is evident to any one who has lived for any length of time in different parts of it. Any one who has talked with New Hampshire farmers, Maine guides, Michigan lumbermen, Western plainsmen, and the "average man" anywhere from "Georgia to California" must have been struck with the fact that those of American birth were alike in a peculiar mental attitude, as well as in ready appreciation of a witty use of words. A joke is rarely lost on an American—it is never met with the blank stare of misapprehension. It is hard to define this "mental attitude," but it is certainly a humorous one. There is a tendency at once to grotesque exaggeration and to ironical understatement, a perception of the absurd incongruities of life and a disposition to estimate things at their true value, and a settled gravity of manner in the face of ridiculous situations, all combined into a peculiar tone of mind which is recognizable at once. It makes the unliterary American an amusing companion. These characteristics are so universal that they are true "folk-qualities," the result, possibly, of National institutions. President Lincoln, our representative man, exemplified them, but no more perfectly than hundreds of his countrymen do, and that he did so is one reason for his great popularity. That this general attitude is a humorous one and leads readily to the humorous view of all subjects presented can hardly be denied.

We do not agree with the contributor that the productions of American humor are decidedly inferior to those of English origin, even if we admit that the element of genial kindliness is oftener found in English than in American humorists. The "Biglow Papers," including the prose introductions, are equal to any humorous satire written in the mother country during her long history. Artemus Ward's old showman is conceived in the true spirit of comedy. Time was when humorous sketches appeared in the "Contributors' Club." The fact is that humor takes many forms; with Swift it is savage; with Carlyle, bitter and saturnine; with Dickens, grotesque alternating with melodramatic. The contributor quotes with approval Stevenson's classification of "honor and humor and pathos" as the vital qualities of a true humanity, but says that "without an antecedent sense of pathos, the humor is not humor at all," an assumption directly contrary to Stevenson's principle, for he distinguishes the three as independent elements. There are few humorists, it is true, in whom there is not a passionate love of justice, and fewer in whom there is not an underlying love of humanity, but the manly mind shrinks from the public expression of tenderness, because it so easily runs into weak sentiment, as in the case of Sterne and Dickens. Exploiting the pathetic is the cheap device of hypocrites, and the robust intellect shuns even the remote suggestion

of sham. American humor, as a rule, does not incline to the pathetic, but is none the less truly humor on that account.

The contributor takes occasion to gird at our comic weeklies as vulgar and unliterary as compared with Punch. We love Punch, and we hold no brief for its American counterparts, but there are several points to be remembered in comparing them. First, Punch is old, and any one who will examine the volumes of thirty years ago, with their dreary iteration of commonplace puns, will find that it is a growth from small beginnings. Secondly, Punch is for the lettered class; American comic papers are for all. Thirdly, the English caricaturist has a great advantage in the fact that English society is full of ridiculous survivals from the past, many of which have a picturesque quality. The Lord Mayor, the Established Church, the House of Lords, the army, the fox hunter, are all essentially absurd. Put a Judge, a Bishop, and a footman, each in his own livery, in a drawing, and you have a caricature ready made. The Englishman has a fund of ridiculous matter to exploit, most of which our forefathers left behind when they came to this country. Consequently, the drawings in Punch are humorously expressive of human foibles, but can any one read the letterpress except the occasional short poems? There has been nothing so good in it as Bunner's "Short Sixes" for years.

American humorous writing is at present superior to English humorous writing in one particular, and a very important particular it is. The American humorist carries in his subconsciousness the democratic idea. He has a profound regard for the citizen, his humble pleasure, his hard-won rights, and his sense of independence, and a thorough dislike of all feudal survivals. In Mr. Astley's last book he develops the humorous situations that might be conceived to arise from the introduction of an Arabian Jinee into London society. The incongruity is very amusing, but nothing more. Had Mark Twain or any other American humorist treated the theme, the admirable opportunity afforded for satirizing modern civilization would have been seized on, as it has been in the "Prince and Pauper" and the "Yankee at King Arthur's Court." In the same way, Mr. Stockton gets nearer the truth of life than does Mr. Jerome. American humorous writing rests on a broader philosophical basis than does the corresponding work of Englishmen. Of course, the moral is not obtruded, but its perception is part of the intimate nature of the writer, and it gives his work body. There is so much superficial nonsense in England that it obscures the fundamental incongruities of society, which are the true theme of the humorist. One who does not perceive that, though American humorists lack in "mellowness" and "literary quality" they look clearly and intelligently on the great human questions, must fail to estimate the humor of other countries at its true value.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY — MRS. STOWE'S TESTIMONY.

Through the courtesy of James Lane Allen, author of "The Choir Invisible" and "The Reign of Law," we are permitted to print a letter from Harriet Beecher Stowe, giving her impressions of Kentucky slaveholders, as derived from personal knowledge of them obtained while she was living in Cincinnati. Mr. Allen had writen to Mrs. Stowe seeking information as to the historic background and basis of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and this letter was her reply. It has never been printed before:

14 Forest Street, Hartford, Conn:
April 30, 1886.

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of April 17, allow me first to apologize for delay from the fact that I am an attendant on the sick bed of my husband, who is slowly sinking under what the physicians declare an incurable disease.

In relation to your letter I would say that I never lived in Kentucky, but spent many years in Cincinnati, which is separated from Kentucky only by the Ohio River, which, as a shrewd politician remarked, was dry one-half the year and frozen the other. My father was President of a theological seminary at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, and I traveled and visited with him somewhat extensively in Kentucky, and then became acquainted with those conscientious and excellent slaveholders delineated in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I saw many counterparts of the Shelbys—people humane, conscientious, just, and generous, who regarded slavery as an evil and were anxiously considering their duty to the slaves.

But it was not till I had finally left the West and my husband was settled as Professor in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., that the passage of the Fugitive Slave law and the distresses that followed it drew this from me. The whole story is given in the introduction in the red-lined edition of "Uncle Tom," which can be had if you apply to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

I shall forward your letter to them, and if you send to them you will undoubtedly receive it. Yours truly,

H. B. STOWE.

ANTIQUITY OF THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

All students of folk-lore know that versions of the story of the "House that Jack Built" may be found in the legendary verse of at least five different languages, but the origin of this nursery tale is shrouded in the same shades of impenetrable mystery which envelop the source of the tradition of St. Christopherus and the fairy realm romance of Cinderella.

There recently came into the writer's possession a little book, coverless and stained yellow with age, which bears upon its title page this inscription, "A Kid, A Kid, or the Jewish Origin of the Celebrated Legend, The House That Jack Built." The articles on children's books of bygone days, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in the Autumn, have aroused such widespread interest in that subject that readers may be interested in an account of this little book. It was published in 1835 at the New Juvenile Book Store in New York, and contains the following explanatory introduction, or preface:

This account of the Jewish origin of the celebrated popular legend, "The House that Jack Built," is taken from the London Congregational Magazine: "As the occupations and pleasure of childhood produce a powerful impression on the memory, it is probable that almost every reader who has passed his infantile days in an English nursery recollects the delight with which he repeated that puerile jingling legend, 'The House That Jack Built.' Very few, however, are at all aware of the original form of its composition, or the particular subject it was designed to illustrate. And fewer still would suspect that it is only an accommodated and altered translation of an ancient parabolical hymn, sung by the Jews at the feast of the Passover, and commemorative of the principal events in the history of that people. Yet such is the actual fact. The original, in the Chaldee language, is now lying before me, and as it may not be uninteresting to the readers of The Congregational Magazine. I will here furnish them with a literal translation of it, and then add the interpretation, as given by P. N. Leberecht, Leipsic, 1731."

This preface clearly indicates that the Hebrew version of this parable was accepted as authoritative by some students in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth century, and this book, containing an English translation of the interpretation of the "parobolical hymn," doubtless found its way into many households. Perhaps our great-grandparents were all brought up on this version of the familiar rhyme.

In the modern editions of "The House That Jack Built," pictures of the rat, the cat, &c., are duly presented on the pages as they are brought into prominence in the text, and this same idea is carried out in this old edition of the Hebrew version, for each page is adorned with a crude woodcut representing the animal or object introduced in the lines of the poem, which appear beneath the picture. At the bottom of each page the interpretation of the lines is given. The poem begins with the couplet:

A kid, a kid, my father bought,
For two pieces of money:
A kid, a kid.

The interpretation of these lines is as follows: "The kid which was one of the pure animals denotes the Hebrews. The father by whom it was purchased is Jehovah, who represents himself as sustaining this relation to the Hebrew nation. The two pieces of money signify Moses and Aaron, through whose mediation the Hebrews were brought out of Egypt." The next verse introduces the cat:

Then came the cat and ate the kid,
That my father bought, &c.

The cat denotes the Assyrians, by whom the ten tribes were carried into captivity.

The dog next appears in the text:

Then came the dog and bit the cat
That ate the kid, &c.

The dog is symbolical of the Babylonians.

The woodcut on the page following these lines is especially amusing, for a hand is represented as coming forth from the clouds holding a staff:

Then came the staff and beat the dog, &c.

The staff signifies the Persians.

A crude picture of smoking kindling wood represents the fire, which is introduced in the next lines:

Then came the fire and burned the staff, &c.

The fire indicates the Grecian Empire under Alexander the Great.

Then came the water and quenched the fire, &c.

The water betokens the Roman, or fourth of the great monarchies, to whose dominion the Jews were subjected.

A very strange looking animal appears on the next page. The artist doubtlessly intended it to represent the ox which is referred to in the lines accompanying the picture:

Then came the ox, and drank the water, &c.

The ox is a symbol of the Saracens, who subdued Palestine, and brought it under the caliphate.

Then came the butcher, and slew the ox, &c.

The butcher that killed the ox denotes the Crusaders by whom the Holy Land was wrested from the hands of the Saracens.

A hideous skeleton with bat-like wings, bearing in his hands a cross bow and arrow, represents the Angel of Death who destroyed the butcher.

Then came the Angel of Death, and killed the butcher, &c.

The Angel of Death signifies the Turkish power, by which the land of Palestine was taken from the Franks, and to which it is still subject.

Then came the Holy One, blessed be He,
And killed the Angel of Death,
That killed the butcher, &c.

The interpretation of the last line is as follows:

The commencement of this stanza is designed to show that God will take signal vengeance on the Turks, immediately after whose overthrow the Jews are to be restored to their own land, and live under the government of their long expected Messiah.

It is impossible to do justice to this quaint little book in an article without illustrations, for the pictures of the meek-looking kid, the snarling cat, the ferocious dog, and the other objects already referred to, add immense interest to the text and furnish abundant amusement to the reader. Any one who has the present-day fad for collecting children's books of bygone days, should search through the attic treasures belonging to the great grandparents, and there perchance he may find, as did the writer, a copy of this little volume to add to his collection.

The Books of 1900—Crumbs of Comfort in the Totals.

From The Literary News for February.

While every magazine and newspaper in every country is giving its readers statistics regarding the book production of the year that ended a century the thoughts come and stay: Which of the books born in 1900 will be alive in the year 2000? Which show the elements even of the life of an ordinary generation? What has been added to the literature of the world that will elevate, inspire, and comfort our children and children's children?

Book life is as mysterious and uncertain as human life.

We give below a table of statistics comparing the book production of last year and the year 1899. A special feature of 1900 was the new lease of life taken in new garments of the books that really have lived for many generations. The good novels, the well-loved poets, the many "books that are books" which the publishers have had edited by experts and made ready for the shelves of the steadily increasing libraries, outnumbered the new books in their special classes—a great lesson to those who read the signs of the times!

	1899. New Books.	1899. New Editions.	1900. New Books.	1900. New Editions.
Fiction	719	183	616	662
Law	454	35	513	30
Juveniles	434	14	482	45
Education	287	52	431	210
Theology and Religion	393	27	411	37
Polit. and Soc. Science	226	12	258	11
Biography, Correspondence	288	22	225	49
History	245	22	221	36
Poetry and Drama	302	31	192	208
Literature and Collected Works	304	42	187	350
Physical and Mathematical Science	176	28	160	24
Description, Geography, Travel	190	28	150	42
Medicine and Hygiene	120	33	146	72
Fine Arts, II. Gift Books	194	20	145	22
Useful Arts	98	24	122	31
Philosophy	63	10	91	10
Domestic and Rural	55	3	84	12
Sports and Amusem'ts.	43	5	44	7
Humor and Satire	26	1	32	2
Total	4,749	572	4,490	1,866
		4,749		4,490
		5,321		6,356

Within the last few years it has been proved that the first popularity of a book has absolutely nothing to do with its final place in literature. The psychology of the reading craze that has made all the world wonder as novel after novel found its 100,000 readers, and some two, three, and four times that number is worthy of study. An American writer has recently sought the aid of scientific phraseology to explain the mystery. He says: "Such phenomena indicate an interruption of the action of the higher brain centres, and in consequence an undue activity of the lower brain centres," and he thinks that a diffused hypnotic suggestion is at the bottom of the big sales enjoyed by many novels of the past few years.

Under these conditions it is cheering to find the publishers depending upon healthy brains enough to make it profitable to bring out the literature which has established its claim to permanence.

Humor was almost entirely absent from the books of 1900. Bangs, Stockton, and "Mr. Dooley" gave us some studies of human nature with this rare element of life, but as a rule all was serious, although not as hopeless and pessimistic as in some of the years gone by.

The year brought several fine biographies of men who have left the world wiser, brighter, and better, and books on art, music, and drama appeared which will prove of permanent benefit to those who study diligently, as well as to those who only enjoy. Musicians and actors and actresses received special attention.

Thirty-five books dealt specially with woman, her place in the world, her rights and duties, her chances in business, her privileges at home, her means of making herself beautiful physically and mentally, and her great opportunity to right many wrongs in the opening century.

Fifty-three volumes were published on South Africa, the Boers and President Krüger, and twenty-five treated of China, many of them taking their origin in the new political problems that make all information about these countries of vital importance.

The literature of science, especially of applied science, received very important additions, and all the various inventions connected with electricity may be studied with profit in the books of 1900.

The Queen's Account of a Visit from Tennyson.

From the Queen's Private Diary, Aug. 7, 1883.

After luncheon saw the great Poet Tennyson in dearest Albert's room for nearly an hour; and most interesting it was. He is grown very old, his eyesight much impaired. But he was very kind. Asked him to sit down. He talked of the many friends he had lost, and what it would be if he did not feel and know that there was another world, where there would be no partings; and then he spoke with horror of the unbelievers and philosophers who would make you believe there was no other world, no immortality, who tried to explain all away in a miserable manner. We agreed that, were such a thing possible, God, Who is love, would be far more cruel than any human being. He quoted some well-known lines from Goethe, whom he so much admires. Spoke of the poor Lily of Hanover [Princess Frederica of Hanover] so kindly; asked after my godchildren. He spoke of Ireland, and the wickedness of ill-using poor animals; "I am afraid I think the world is darkened; I dare say it will brighten again."

I told him what a comfort "In Memoriam" had again been to me, which pleased him; but he said I could not believe the number of shameful letters of abuse he had received about it. Incredible! When I took leave of him, I thanked him for his kindness, and said I needed it, for I had gone through much; and he said: "You are so alone on that terrible height; it is terrible. I've only a year or two to live, but I shall be happy to do anything for you I can. Send for me wherever you like."

I thanked him warmly.

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

The Death of McDonald Clarke.

J. G. WOODWARD, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW:

"I was very much interested in the recent articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on the late McDonald Clarke. Please allow me space to correct an error regarding his death. He is represented to have been 'found dead in a cell,' which was not the case. Mr. Clarke was arrested on Broadway by an officer, under the impression that he was intoxicated and thrown in the common cell for vagrants, which so maddened him that in the morning he was found to be a subject for the asylum on Blackwell's Island, to which he was sent. I remember him when a child, my grandmother being an intimate friend of the family with whom he boarded and to whom he was very much attached. He was absent from home some days, an unusual thing for him. They traced him to Blackwell's Island, where they found him very sick from exposure in the damp cell of the jail in which he was confined over night. Four ladies visited him, my grandmother being one of them. They found him perfectly sane and able to recognize them. The following day he died. He was buried from old Grace Church, corner of Rector and Broadway, where he had been confirmed about a year before. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, who had been very much interested in him in his later years, officiated."

The Roycroft Edition of Emerson.

W. D. COBB, Hanover, N. H., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW:

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 26 there appeared a letter written by R. A. Dix which is quite interesting because of its inaccuracy. He charges Mr. Hubbard of Roycroft fame with having 'improved' Emerson's essay on 'Friendship' and published the essay as improved. An edition of Emerson's Essays, published at Philadelphia in 1880 by David McKays, and one published by the John W. Lovell Company, New York, nearly ten years ago, have the essay on 'Friendship' word for word as published in the Roycroft edition.

"Careful comparison of Mr. Hubbard's edition with that published by Ticknor & Fields in 1861, and the later Houghton-Mifflin edition, reveal three unimportant variations. On Page 13 of the Roycroft edition a sentence begins 'Pleasant are these jets of affection,' &c. The next sentence begins: 'Delicious is a just and firm encounter,' &c.

"In the Ticknor & Fields and Houghton-Mifflin editions these sentences begin: 'What is so pleasant as these jets of affection?' and 'What is so delicious as a just and firm encounter?' On Page 50 of the Roycroft is found the sentence 'It is the property of the Divine to be reproductive,' which does not appear in the Ticknor & Fields or Houghton-Mifflin edition.

Two More Versions of the Rhyming Sovereigns.

HERMAN SIEGEL, Wide Water, Va., writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 2 I noticed some rhymes entitled: 'The Rhyming Sovereigns.' It may interest you that a few days ago I saw some similar rhymes which, in my judgment, supersede those published by you. I inclose a copy of them.

ENGLAND'S RULERS RHYMED.

(Their order of succession and their relationship.)

Egbert was first to reign. Then it was his son
Ethelwolf, sire of four, who the crown won.
First of those: Ethelbald, next held the state;
Ethelbert, Ethelred, Alfred the Great.
Alfred's son, Edward the Elder, lent weight.
Athelstan, Edmund, and Edred were brothers,
Edward the Elder's sons. Then held a mother's
Tender boy, Edwy, next Edgar the thrones.
Edmund's two sons. Then reigned Edgar's, well-known,
Edward the Martyr, whom slew his stepmother;
Ethelred, named "The Unready," half-brother;
Edmund, called "Ironside," Ethelred's son.
All his fair kingdom Canute, the Dane, won.
Harold, named "Harefoot," then Harthacnut reigns,
Sons of Canute, 'twas the end of the Danes.
Edward came now, "The Confessor," to rule,
Brother of Edmund, a King but a fool.
Harold, Earl Godwin's son, next holding Court,
William the Norman at Hastings cut short.
Edgar the Atheling followed, a boy.
Grandson of Edmund. Too young to destroy,
William the Conqueror wished he him joy.
William the Red, his son; Henry, Red's brother.
Stephen the Conqueror's grandson by mother,
Left all to Henry of Anjou, the Second,
Angevin called, or Plantagenet reckoned,
Son of Matilda, the first Henry's child;
Gloriously ruled his descendants, though wild.
His sons are Richard the Lionheart, John.
Henry the Third ruled next. John's little son.
Edward the First, and the Second, and Third,
Son after son ruled, a tale rarely heard.
Richard the Second, the grandson, then came.
Henry of Lancaster, Fourth of that name,
Snatched from his cousin the crown for his hands.
Henry the Fifth, Henry's son, conquered France.
His son is Henry the Sixth. After those
Edward the Yorkist, the Fourth, grasps their rose.
Edward the Fifth, his young boy, could not reign.
Him and his brother their uncle had slain,
Richard the Third, who was holding their power.
Exeter did never was done in the "Tower."
Henry the Seventh, first Tudor. His mother
John of Gaunt's great-grandchild, claims him another
Lancaster heir. His son, Henry the Eighth,
Edward the Sixth, the King's son, but he hates
Mary, Elizabeth, each his half-sister.
("Good Queen Elizabeth," woe if we'd missed her.)
James, son of Stuart, Queen Mary the Scot.
Henry the Seventh's descendant by daughter,
Threatened with death in the "Gunpowder Plot."
First Charles, his son, fell a victim to slaughter.
(Cromwell, and Richard the son, "Lord Protectors.")
Then Charles the Second, who fled 'cross the water.
Charles the First's son, came to rule the Electors.
James, then the Second, his brother, then Mary,
Daughter of James, with her husband, the wary
William of Orange, reigned. Next ruled that dame's
Sister, Queen Anne. And now Hanover claims
George, heir, by female descent of first James.
Second George, George's son. Next the crown wore
Third George, his grandson; his son George makes Four.
William the Fourth, George's brother, loved peace.
Then ruled a maid, Queen Victoria, his niece.
Wedded, her reign the most glorious one.
Edward the Seventh her successor, her son.

A. U. THOR.

"N. D. B." writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "The following version was written by one who was loyal to the Kings and Queens of England, as the rule of Cromwell is not even mentioned. The rhyme begins:

"The Romans left England once and away.
The Saxons after them led the way.
They tugged with the Danes till an overthrow
They both of them got from the Normans' bow.
William the Conqueror long did reign,
William, his son, by an arrow was slain.
Henry the First was a scholar bright,
Stephen was forced for his crown to fight.
Henry Second, Plantagenet's name did bear,
Coeur de Lion was his son and heir.
Magna Charta was gained from John,
Which Henry the Third put his seal upon,
Edward the First was a hero bold,
The Second by rebels was bought and sold.
Edward Third was his subjects' pride,
But his grandson Richard was pushed aside.
Henry Fourth was a sensible wight,
Henry Fifth went to France to fight.
Henry Sixth like a chicken did pout
When Edward, his cousin, kicked him out.
Little Edward the Fifth was murdered in bed,
By his dark uncle Dick, who was knocked on the head.
Henry the Seventh, in fame he grew big,
Henry the Eighth was as fat as a pig.
With Edward the Sixth we had promising days,
But Mary made fire and fagot blaze.
Her sister, Queen Bess, was a glorious dame,
Then shuffling King Jamie from Scotland came.
Charles the First a martyr was made.
Charles, his son, was a 'comical blade.'
James the Second, when hotly spurred,
Ran away, do you hear me? from Billy the Third.
Queen Anne was victorious by land and by sea,
Then to George the First did the people agree.
George the Second had much trouble and fear
Before he got rid of the young Chevalier.
George the Third did not very much shine,
But George the Fourth was a gentleman fine.
The sailor King William next did succeed,
And the fair girl Victoria reigns now in his stead.

"I hope 'S. S. S.' will allow me to suggest another ending to his verse, which brings it up to the present:

"Edward the Seventh comes now to the fore
Emperor and King as never of yore."

Mumford's "Oriental Rugs."

R. P. R. of New York writes: "The several articles which have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on this beautiful book have been interesting and instructive reading, more particularly the exhaustive statement in the issue of Jan. 26. It may be safely stated that Mr. Mumford's work is one of the best books issued in the United States during the year 1900. The author, through all its pages, keeps close to his subject, and the reader never tires, as every page awakens a desire to read the next, and so on to the finish.

"Those interested in rugs (and the number is rapidly increasing) cannot fail to realize the vast field of research traveled by Mr. Mumford to gather the information on the subject about which but few possess a genuine knowledge. It is certain every person who carefully reads this valuable and beautiful book will know much more about Oriental rugs than he who readeth it not. As you say: 'Perhaps one's first feeling when finishing a careful reading of Mr. John Kimberly Mumford's large octavo volume of nearly 300 pages, exclusive of illustrations, maps, &c., is one of extreme pleasure in all its mechanical details.'

"That sentence is true and comforting, when one remembers that the book reviewer is supposed, on the receipt of a large chunk of paper shaped as a book, immediately to rush for his hatchet, sharpen its edge, and begin to hack the thing to pieces, and finally say, 'Well, that job is finished, and I am tired.' It is evident that the writer of the article is thoroughly familiar with the technique of bookmaking.

"It is claimed by some that American-made paper is inferior to that of English or other foreign manufacture; this is doubtful. There is no question that England produces many fine qualities of paper; it is also certain that the United States does likewise, and of late years great progress has been made in the country, by utilizing new methods and new machinery. I sincerely believe that American manufacture of papers in many respects excels all others. The quality of paper for a given book is selected by the publisher, with a view as to the value of the book, the subject treated, and the use intended.

"'Oriental Rugs' is not a book for today, but for the long-distant future, a work that will be read and reread, and placed on the library shelf for reference when information on the subject may be required. On these grounds, no doubt, the prudent publisher selected a paper for this charming book, while of proper thickness, not heavy, but soft, flexible, and pure in color, the paper being the foundation. The type is beautiful, the spacing of lines and words is perfect, the presswork is handsome, of even color and smooth, the result being restful, not tiring to the eye.

"The colored plates are exquisitely produced; the black and white engravings bring out in the strongest lights the subjects treated. The publishers are entitled to a place of honor for painstaking and care in every department of its manufacture. The interior is bound together in a manner to afford comfort and pleasure to the reader, and the exterior is modest, pretty, and in keeping with the contents. It is surprising how so fine a book can be supplied to the public at so low a price."

A Novel Collection.

SARAH JEANNETTE BURKE, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Will you allow me to suggest to your readers 'collecting' along a line which is at once easy and inexpensive, and the results of which rival in satisfaction and entertainment the treasures of the antiquarian, the stores of the gatherer of old china, Oriental draperies, or the most precious book of the 'stamp collector'?

"I am somewhat familiar with contributions to leading English reviews, and for mixed metaphor and bald solecism commend me to them. The absurdities of board school examination papers are tame compared with the paragraphs in my 'collection,' representing men whose names are things to 'conjure with' in English literature. Mark Pattison said to one of our literary men years ago: 'Do your people demand such careful writing? Ours do not.' Evidently. But the readers of our leading magazines do demand and get 'careful writing,' and the man who tries to compile a funny 'commonplace book' from their serious columns will set for himself a long and a solemn task.

"My own volume grows apace. The latest note reads as follows, the article from which it was taken being a lament for the decline of domesticity among women: 'Marriage among our grandmothers was far more frequent than among the wo-

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men of the present day.' Dear, virtuous grandmothers! It is comforting to know that 'frequently' they were 'married,' and perhaps, occasionally one of them married frequently! Frederic Harrison's (!) statement that 'Keats, in his first effort to soar, poured out raw and tawdry stuff,' is funny, too.

"I was led (or driven) to the writing of this letter by reading in the latest issue of The Atlantic Monthly that 'prosperity, material progress, and undisputed supremacy have sapped the National backbone' of Great Britain! I was dazed for a moment, but I suddenly remembered that I was reading 'a letter from England,' and that constituted the editor's 'recommendation to mercy.'"

"Eleanor."

HOMO SANE, Roxbury, Mass., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "All lovers of Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Eleanor' may be grateful to the critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for her appreciative and sympathetic review of that rare and exquisite work. The fundamental law in 'Eleanor' shows a high-minded woman stooping to treachery to maintain her fancied rights. This, the leading motive in Mrs. Ward's work, Mrs. Rice seems to overlook by her surprising remark that Eleanor bore a 'noble attitude toward her unconscious rival.' Both by that painful scene with Lucy, where Eleanor so ignobly pleads for the maintenance of her love for Manisty, and by the masterly scene of Eleanor's confession to Father Beneke, Mrs. Ward places herself among the great novelists of all time by her frank avowal of the purely human and her illustration of the profound truth that 'the heart has reasons that reason does not know.'

"Mrs. Rice writes of Eleanor's 'renunciation.' Do we renounce a thing that we are obliged to abandon? Eleanor fights tooth and nail for her cause until the last moment, when, weakened by mortal illness and overwhelmed by internal evidence, she yields to the inevitable.

"Permit me to add to my argument by the extract from Renan which Karénine so fitly chooses for the motto of his biography of George Sand: 'Le devoir de la critique ne saurait-être de regretter que les nommes n'aient pas été autres qu'ils ne furent, mais d'expliquer ce qu'ils furent.'"

"The Riddle of the Universe."

"A. B. C." of Grass Valley, Cal., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "The Riddle of the Universe," by Prof. Ernst Haeckle of Jena is even in its English translation a splendid epitome of the latest achievements in the scientific world. The name is misleading, for it is in no sense a book of riddles. Barring Schopenhauer, Prof. Haeckle is in my opinion the greatest of the modern German writers. Prof. Haeckle is not a materialist, but a pronounced evolutionist, and on religious subjects is an extreme rationalist.

"Singularly enough, Haeckle ignores those great discoveries in hypnotism, which, by affording a means of natural explanation, have done more to undermine the supernatural claims for religious manifestations than all the physical science. In the minds of many it has knocked out not only emotional revivals but spiritualism. Both clairvoyance and mind reading are generally accepted as possible by every one who has investigated them. They explain many of the riddles of the universe. Prof. Haeckle stoutly maintains that the so-called freedom of the will is a delusion. Inclination and motive, in his opinion, govern the will, and these in their turn are controlled by that environment which makes character. Of course by the term 'environment' are included temperament, taste, education, and association."

Dr. Doyle's Political Campaign.

ARTHUR UPSON, St. Paul, Minn., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "During the recent Parliamentary elections in Scotland Dr. Conan Doyle, the Liberal-Unionist candidate for the Central Division of Edinburgh, was described on the nomination papers posted at the door of his headquarters as by occupation 'author.' The name of his opponent, by a laughable chance, appeared directly underneath, coupled with the title of 'publisher.' In the contest the publisher won, but it is the first time in many years that the author of 'Sherlock Holmes' has gotten the worst of it from one of that title.

"One evening before election, while addressing a mass meeting in Operetta Hall, in Chambers Street, Dr. Doyle, after a fervent appeal to the voters of the division, expressed confidence in their courage to stand by the principles for which he had just been pleading. It happened that in the rear of the hall there stood one of those hard-headed 'canny Scotsmen' who view with ill-favor any remarks of too sanguine a nature, and are willing to make no concessions to campaign eloquence. Near the close of his address Dr. Doyle remarked that he fully expected to be returned as the choice of Central Edinburgh to a seat in Parliament. This, it would seem, was too much for the matter-of-fact Scot, for at this point his deep, sonorous voice rolled through the hall in solemn warning:

"'Ay, boot ye're nae oot o' the wuid yet, laddie!'"

"A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrow."

"C. E. H." writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 12 Lawrence S. Mott refers to a 'curious mistake of Zangwill's in one of the closing lines of "The Mantle of Elijah" in attributing the quotation "a sorrow's crown of sorrow" to Dante instead of Tennyson.' The 'curious mistake' is not of Mr. Zangwill's making; quite the contrary. What Dante wrote may be found in the story of Francesca da Rimini, Canto V. of the 'Inferno':

"* * * Nessun maggior dolore
Che ricordarsi del tempo felici
Nella miseria, * * *

and Tennyson's lines, as will be seen, are simply a paraphrase of the great Italian's words. Lord Byron reads them thus:

"* * * The greatest of all woes
Is to remind us of our happy days
In misery. * * *

"But the 'original idea' is from Boetius: 'In omni adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est fuisse felicem.'

"This seems to be placed beyond question by Dante Rossetti, who says that the two first books to engage his attention were Boetius and 'Cicero de Amicitia.'"

$50,000.

That Sum Paid for a Manuscript, the Ashburnham "Evangeliarium."

From The London Times.

The splendid MS. of the "Evangelia Quatuor," which for over sixty years has been in possession of the Earls of Ashburnham, has this week been sold by private treaty by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge to a purchaser who does not wish his name to appear, but who, it may be said, is not an inhabitant of England. The price paid is £10,000, probably the highest sum ever paid for a single volume. Regret will be very widely and keenly felt that this volume has not been secured for the nation, for, if the Treasury would not sanction the outlay, there are many wealthy collectors who would gladly have contributed generously to a common fund for its purchase. But the opportunity, which has been open for the past two years, is gone, and it is scarcely likely that the MS. will be seen again in England.

The history of the volume, one of the most important and beautiful examples of early goldsmiths' and jewelers' art in existence, is definite and simple. It belonged for many centuries to the Abbey of Noble Canonesses, founded A. D. 834 by the Emperor Lewis the Pious, at Landau, on the Lake of Constance. There is a tradition that the MS. was given by the Emperor at the time of the foundation of the abbey, but this cannot be correct, as the writing is of a much later date. The Abbesses had the rank of Princesses of the empire, and tradition says that this volume was carried before them in processions of State, with the sword of justice. It remained in possession of the Abbey until its dissolution in 1803, when pensions were allotted to the Canonesses, and they were allowed to divide among themselves the contents of the treasury of the Abbey. This book, falling to the share of the Canoness Antoinette, Baroness von Enzburg, after her death was purchased by Baron Joseph de Lapsberg, who sold it to Boone, the London bookseller, in 1846. It was almost immediately sold to the late Lord Ashburnham. It was exhibited by the present Earl at the Society of Antiquaries in June, 1880, and is fully described in the "Vetusta Monumenta," issued by the society in 1885, the description of the covers being by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, F. S. A., and that of the text by the present chief librarian of the British Museum. The two covers of the volumes were reproduced in facsimile for the "Vetusta."

The binding is formed of stout boards lined on the inside with ancient embroidered silk and covered on the outside with beaten gold, the upper cover, with our Saviour on the cross, the surface with raised borders and lines of fretwork in gold, and studded with 327 emeralds, sapphires, carbuncles, pearls, and other precious stones. The lower cover is formed into a cross patée, with a border of mosaic enamels, and set with thirty-five precious stones. The covers of the book date from about the end of the eighth century, or probably rather later. This Evangelarium, or Textus, is, as Mr. Nesbitt points out in his exhaustive essay on the "Vetusta," not merely interesting as a work of art. It is associated on the one side with the early history of Christianity in Bavaria, and the part which the Irish ecclesiastics took in its introduction into that district, and on the other with that great dynasty which played so important a part in the history of Europe.

As far as the MS itself is concerned, it is not enriched with the fine miniatures which adorn the best examples of the Carlovingian school, and the inside of the book is distinctly less interesting than the outside. It consists of 220 pages of vellum, 12⅝ inches by 10 inches, and comprises the text of the four gospels of Jerome's version, preceded by their arguments or prefaces, (St. Luke having two,) and by the epistle of Jerome to the Pope Damasus, with tables of the Eusebian canons. The writing, Sir E. Maunde Thompson points out, is of German origin, and the text is by several scribes, written not earlier than 950. The appearance of an unpretentious book in such a splendid dress is explained by the probability that the manuscript has usurped the place of an older and finer copy, more in harmony with the covers.

What, it may be asked, was the object of such magnificent books? Dr. J. H. Middleton, in his interesting work on "Illuminated Manuscripts in Classical and Mediaeval Times," states that during the whole of the mediaeval period every rich church possessed one of these magnificently written Textus, or Books of the Gospel. It was placed on the High Altar before the celebration of the mass, during which it was used for the "reading of the Gospel." It was also used to serve the purpose of a Pax, being handed round among the ministers of the altar for the ceremonial kiss of peace, which in primitive times had been exchanged among the members of the congregation themselves.

"The Hosts of the Lord," Flora Annie Steel's new novel, is now being published by the Macmillan Company, uniform with this author's other works, which include "Voices of the Night," "On the Face of the Waters," "Miss Stuart's Legacy," "The Flower of Forgiveness," "In the Permanent Way," "Red Rowans," "In the Tideway," and "Tales of the Punjab."

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Our belief in the demand for American novels by American authors has been fully sustained by the immediate success of

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This book was sent out to the stores one week ago. It has already gone through the first edition and into a second. If you have ever lived in the South, if you like to read of the South, or if you like a good love story wherever it is laid, you should read it.

* * * * * * *

The custom of giving valentines is a pretty one, and one which we can't afford to give up. The good Saint's day is next Thursday. If you want to give something more permanent than a mere card, we can't imagine anything more suitable than Mrs. Trask's exquisite little book

"Lessons in Love"

Both in subject and form it is an ideal valentine book.

* * * * * * *

Hiding one's light under a bushel is a proverbially unprofitable proceeding. We mentioned last week that

"The Cardinal's Rose"

by van Tassel Sutphen was having a good sale. Since then its sale has been more than good. We want to bring it to your attention again. It is now in its sixth edition.

* * * * * * *

We have had a good many stories about Mars and its inhabitants recently, but when we get something that appears to be actual fact in regard to this planet and its people, it's a different matter and far more interesting.

There is a woman in Geneva who is believed to have lived in Mars. Some scientists say that she is a reincarnation of Queen Marie Antoinette and also of an Indian Princess. Professor Flournoy tells of his hypnotic experiments with this woman in a book entitled

"From India to the Planet Mars"

It is as interesting as Jules Verne and yet it's quite scientific.

* * * * * * *

If you want to know something about Mars after reading this book, you will find all the information the average man needs in a little volume called

"The Pith of Astronomy"

by Samuel G. Bayne. You don't have to be a mathematician to understand it, yet it is a thoroughly scholarly, accurate work. It is written by a practical business man who has taken up astronomy as a diversion.

Eastover Court House, $1.50.	The Cardinal's Rose, $1.50.
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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

IN OLD NEW YORK.—Mr. S. Hollyer has in preparation a series of twelve etchings upon copper of historic houses and views of old New York, to be published in the same manner and style as were the plates issued by the Society of the Iconophiles of this city. These plates are to be issued monthly in an edition limited to 103 impressions of each subject, 85 of which are to be printed on India paper, the remaining 18 to be on Japan, each plate to be numbered and signed by publisher and engraver. Orders for sets will be numbered as received, and plates issued to subscribers in such sequence. As was the case with the Iconophile plates, a brief description will accompany each view. The first plate, which was issued in December, 1900, is a view of "The Bowling Green in Colonial Times," which was engraved by Mr. Hollyer from the stained-glass window in the Bowling Green Building; the second plate, which is just ready, being a view of the old "Beekman House." Any further information as to the subjects of future plates, prices, or other further particulars, can doubtless be had of the publisher, George D. Smith, 4 East Forty-second Street, New York.

THE ESSEX HOUSE PRESS.—The Essex House Press, or The Guild of Handicraft, which has acquired all the presses formerly the property of the Kelmscott Press, as well as all paper, vellum, and other supplies on hand at the time of William Morris's death—the Kelmscott Press blocks having been deposited in the British Museum and its type not being for sale—has also been most fortunate in securing most of the old Kelmscott workmen. The new press, which is under the direction of Mr. C. R. Ashbee, aided by the advice and active co-operation of Walter Crane and William Strang, is most actively engaged in the printing of books which, the management trusts, will equal in beauty and perfection of handicraft the issues from the Kelmscott Press. Three books have so far been issued in limited editions: Benvenuto Cellini's Treatises on Metal Work and Sculpture," "The Hymn of Bardaisan," rendered into English from the original Syriac by F. Crawford Burkitt of Trinity College, Cambridge, and "Shakespeare's Poems"; while two new books, not yet published, but said to be nearly or quite subscribed, are the "Hymn to Lincoln," by Walt Whitman, and "Erasmus: The Praise of Folly"—Sir Thomas Chaffoner's translation.

MINIATURES.—The Klote Publishing Company of Lincoln, Neb., has just issued a daintily bound little volume of short essays, five in all, written by Mr. George C. Shedd. The typography of the book, which is extremely good, is the work of the Lakeside Press, Chicago. The essays are printed on Van Gelder paper, the running titles being set between straight lines. The title page, which is very attractive, is partly rubricated and shows a pretty centre ornament in black. The first "essay in miniature" being on Napoleon, the cover in dark gray boards, with title in raised gold letters on the back, appropriately shows on its front cover a miniature portrait in gold and red of Bonaparte; the other essays being on James Whitcomb Riley, Col. Stotsenburg, Leo XIII., and Admiral Cervera. The paper on Col. Stotsenburg is really a plea for charity of thought and more deliberate judgment, his text being "Man derides his fellow-creature when his soul is in the flesh; but when the spirit is fled he does homage to the cold shell that alone is left."

HAND-ILLUMINATED LEAFLETS.—The Palmetto Press, Aiken, S. C., has so far issued four attractive little leaflets, printed in two colors on Whatman's hand-made paper, with remarkably good initials, hand-illuminated—Kipling's "Recessional," with initial illuminated in red, black, and gold; "The Worldly Wisdom of Noureddin Ali," from "The Arabian Nights," with the opening initial in blue, black, and gold, while "The Twenty-third Psalm" shows a delightful little vignette, hand-colored, inclosed in gold lines, embodying the "green pastures" and "still waters," with mountains and skyline in the background, the opening initial in red and black showing above it; the fourth issue, Mrs. Browning's beautiful sonnet, "The Prospect," showing an attractive border and initial, the designs for the latter two leaflets being by Mr. Frank F. A. Schiller. These little leaflets are most attractive, both in typography and illumination, and may be used either for book marks or for framing, and will be sent post free for 15 cents per copy or for $1.50 per annum.

"ELEANOR" CRITICISED BY THREE AUTHORS.—The current number of The Criterion contains brief articles by John D. Barry, Miss Jeannette Gilder, and Albert Bigelow Paine, concerning the impressions of these writers of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor." All three point out the novel's many beauties and call attention to a few of its failings. Here are some extracts taken almost at random. Mr. Barry writes:

> Her philosophy does not quite become fiction; it sticks out from the body of her work. In this regard she notably differs from the writer with whom she is so often compared, George Eliot, who never allowed her learning to clog her imagination. Moreover, she does not show anything like the sweep and vigor to be seen in everything George Eliot wrote. Like George Eliot, she loves Italy, and in this book she works largely on Italian ground. But her Italy is Italy seen through English characters from the point of view of the Englishman, whose most intense enthusiasms have a coldly intellectual quality; not the Italy that glows in "Romola." On the whole, "Eleanor" is remarkable more for what the writer has tried to do than for what she has actually accomplished.

MISS GILDER.—Undoubtedly Mrs. Ward thinks that Lucy Foster is a typical American girl, but to my mind she is not typical American at all. No doubt there are such girls in America, but they are not typical. She might just as well be English as American, or better so; for while she does not typify either nation, nevertheless I find her more English than American. Eleanor I would gladly claim as a countrywoman, for I find her a woman of unusual charm. * * * The popular success of Eleanor encourages one to believe that there is still an audience for novels intended for something more than to pass an idle moment. One must read this book with attention and with time. It is not to be taken up in a hurry, or to be laid down in a hurry. The story move slowly, with dignity and repose, and one feels after reading it that he really ought to read it again at some other time, which is much more than can be said of the record-breaking novels of the day.

MR. PAINE.—Of new notes but few, if any, are touched in "Eleanor," though in skillfully gathering most of the old ones, Mrs. Ward has achieved a performance that will undoubtedly find a goodly number of readers, who will discuss its "psychological value" and praise and condemn to their hearts' content, regardless of the fact that it is they, and not the book or its author, who are to be judged by their opinions.

"THE CHEVALIER DE ST.-DENIS."—While the State Historical Society of Texas has been anxiously deliberating over the adventurous career of one Louis St. Denis, a picturesque and potent factor in the early history of the Gulf region, Mrs. Alice Ilgenfritz Jones has taken poetic license and settled the vexed questions about his personal characteristics and his military and diplomatic exploits in her spirited romance, "The Chevalier de St. Denis"—at least in a way to content all save the exacting historical casuist. St. Denis, courtier, soldier, knight-errant, was a striking figure of the chivalrous Southwest in the days of Louis XIV. But the fact that a portion of his life is shrouded in mystery, and that Spanish and French authorities differ so widely in their estimates of his diplomatic manoeuvres between the little capital of Louisiana and the splendid viceregal Court of Old Mexico, furnishes the Historical Society with much ground for debate. Just where this sober body will eventually land the gallant gentleman, just what niche he is destined to occupy in the gallery of the Lone Star State, remains to be seen. Meantime the historically conscienceless public reads the romance and is perhaps satisfied.

"RICHARD YEA-AND-NAY."—Frederick Harrison's opinion as to the position Maurice Hewlett's novel should command, that of the most important issue of the entire year, is well known; but not only those who agree with him, but those who differ from such dictum, will find much to interest them in Mr. Harrison's paper on "Richard Yea-and-Nay," contributed to a recent number of The Fortnightly Review, touching upon Hewlett's earlier work, "Pan and the Young Shepherd"; "Forest Lovers," that "placed its writer in the very front rank of imaginative fiction"; the "Little Novels of Italy," true historical romances, full of local color, and "heavy with the intoxicating aroma of the Renaissance, that wonderful orgy of beauty, genius, and passion," but yet detached bits—panels, not completed pictures—so that Mr. Harrison says it still remained to be seen whether Mr. Hewlett could construct an elaborate, closely related romance, "true to historic realism, ample in incident and plot, correct in pictorial tone, a truly romantic epic, wrought out from end to end by living men and women, playing their parts in due relations and sequences"; his verdict being that in this book Hewlett has entirely succeeded in so doing, although not entirely satisfied with the latter's methods—his subjects, tastes, and style all being foreign to Mr. Harrison's studies and interests.

MAURICE THOMPSON.—The success of "Alice of Old Vincennes" has brought to the front some of the author's earlier novels, published years ago, which are now offered in new covers and, in one instance, under a new name. "Alice of Old Vincennes" is the work of the author's mature years, and since that was written he has not completed any other book. He has another novel in preparation on which he has now been a year engaged, which, when it is finished, will be published by The Bowen-Merrill Company.

DR. WOLFE'S NEW VOLUME.—The fourth volume in Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe's series devoted to the homes and haunts of American and English authors, already reviewed in these pages, is entitled, "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad." Volumes of this character have often been attempted, but never with the same success as by this writer. Dr. Wolfe has succeeded admirably in combining the merits of the guide book with something that approaches literature. He is extremely careful in giving authentic and detailed facts as collected by personal visits, and with them introduces something by way of comment and estimate that makes his pages readable throughout. In a preface to the present volume he prints the following touching paragraph: "Most of these chapters were written beside the dying bed of my wife, my sympathetic and appreciative companion in the rambles upon which this and the earlier volumes—dedicated to her—are founded; the final chapters were completed by her grave."

PAUL JONES 'NO PIRATE.—It was with something of a pang of anticipated woe that we began to read the review of Mr. Augustus C. Buell's book on "Paul Jones," which appears in the current number of The London Academy. Everybody, at least every American, knows what a poor opinion English writers have of the founder of the American Navy. Kipling has called him a pirate; Mr. John Morley has intimated as much, while The Academy itself, quite recently, in the course of a review of a certain book on the great naval battles of the world, said that "altogether too much space has been devoted to that pirate Paul Jones." As we read there arose a growing impression that we had made a mistake in the periodical, and the reviewer's phrase that Mr. Buell "has produced a most interesting and exhaustive biography of the Scotsman who was a consistent but worthy enemy of England" caused us to turn hurriedly to the title page of The Academy to see if it had not suddenly changed its place of publication to somewhere in America. But it had not. It calls the Frenchman Landais "as great a coward and traitor as ever disgraced a quarterdeck," and then goes on to describe the fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis in a way that is wonderfully American, closing with the words: "Yet she [the Bon Homme Richard] conquered by the desperate valor inspired by the overwhelming personality of one man. And, having conquered and the wounded being removed to the conquered ship, she sank with her dead and with her flag flying. It was the flag which the girls of Portsmouth had made out of pieces of their best silk gowns." The closing words with which the critic rounds out his eulogy of America's first Admiral are even more remarkable:

> He became a Vice Admiral in the Russian Navy, and died in his boots at forty-five. The fiery activity of the man burned out his life. If he had lived he would, we may suppose, have played some starting part in the bloody drama of the French Revolution. Perhaps it is as well for his memory that he saw no more than the vague first stirrings of that upheaval. As it was, he died with a reputation unsmirched, a personal honor untarnished. His faults were the faults of greatness, and no Englishman need grudge his name a place beside the names of Drake and Grenville. His was their spirit, though he sailed under another flag.

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.—Some of the Warsaw papers give interesting particulars of the private life of the author of "Quo Vadis," which have been eagerly appropriated by the literary paragraphers of Paris, where the romance of Nero's Rome continues to be widely read. We are informed that M. Sienkiewicz lives in Warsaw, Russian Poland, occupying with his daughter and mother-in-law the second story of a tenement house. He is a widower. The rooms are very simply furnished in old-fashioned style. Many pictures, the gifts of friends, cover the walls. The study of Sienkiewicz is a large, light, and airy room, containing a commodious writing table and many well-filled bookcases. A life-size picture of the deceased wife of Sienkiewicz hangs on one wall, and hunting trophies on the others. Sienkiewicz begins his day between 9 and 10 A. M. He breakfasts on tea and a few slices of ham or roast beef. He then works till 2 P. M., but drinks a cup of coffee with two or three raw eggs in the interval. Sienkiewicz is not particular as to what he eats, but the table must be prettily laid out, and the service elegant. A little white wine mixed with water is the author's general beverage. Often he takes no wine at all. From 3 to 4 P. M. Sienkiewicz receives visitors, but never returns their calls.

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE."—Many of the persons who are reading Miss Bertha Runkle's historical romance now appearing in The Century Magazine have expressed a desire to know something about the author who has written such a fascinating story about the struggle of Protestants and Catholics in and around Paris at the time of Henri IV. Miss Runkle is probably the youngest of the American authors whose pens have made them well known within the past few years. When she wrote "The Helmet of Navarre" she was little more than twenty years of age, yet the manuscript of her romance was read with enthusiasm by the editors of The Century, and has attracted wider and more favorable attention than any other story that has ever appeared serially in that magazine. Many applications have been made for the author's portrait, but no one has succeeded in overcoming her aversion to its public use; and details of her biography are almost equally difficult to obtain. As a matter of fact, there is little to record. Miss Runkle is the only child of Mrs. L. G. Runkle, a well-known New York journalist. She is a native of New Jersey; never went to kindergarten as a child, nor to college as a young woman; has traveled little, and has never been to France—a fact which, she herself suggests, may account for her laying there the scene of her romance."

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S LOVE LETTERS."—If one may judge from the English literary journals, English authors are at present divided into two categories—those who wrote "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" and those who have written parodies on them. The current number of The Academy contains what is called a "Subsidiary Series," in which the supposed writer of the letters is represented as congratulating her lover on the vogue of her epistles. But far more serious work is a little volume which M. F. Mansfield is about to bring out in this country under the title of "An Englisman's Love Letters," which in parody, if one may apply the term here, pretends to give his side of the question. Here is a fragment:

> Of course the poor ophidian mother's anxieties in such a connection (their contemplated marriage) are preposterous. I reasoned with her, I said, "Mamma, even if she were literary, is there not another side to the question? Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler is literary, Miss Beatrice Harraden is literary. If you look into the Irish anthology of English verse you will find that Miss Althea Gyles is also literary. And, if it comes to that, are not Miss Annie Swan, Miss Cholmondeley, and Miss Marie Corelli as literary as you make 'em? Yet which of them, O excellent mother mine! has yet brought her husband to the workhouse?" Dearest, this was sophistry; but it baffled the mother. I heard her mumble something about "150,000 copies sold before the day of publication," and I believe that she went off half convinced.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Ida M. Tarbell has revised her "Napoleon," which has reached a sale of 100,000 copies, and will reissue it this month through McClure, Phillips & Co., under the title of "Napoleon and Josephine." The original elaborate illustrations will be preserved in the forthcoming edition, which has been supplemented and enlarged through the addition of a sympathetic sketch of the first Empress of the French.

Gen. James Harrison Wilson's book on China, being "Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom," is now ready in a new edition at D. Appleton & Co.'s, new chapters having been added, which bring the narrative down to the present day, including an account of the origin and development of the Boxer campaign, together with observations upon the present problems which confront the powers engaged in making a settlement.

Edmund Clarence Stedman's "An American Anthology" has been in steady demand since its day of issue. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and is now in its sixth thousand.

All the writers who are to contribute to "Historical Towns of the Western States," to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the editorship of Mr. Lyman P. Powell, have now been selected. "Madison" will be written by Prof. R. G. Thwaites, who will also present an introduction; "Detroit," Silas Farmer; "Chicago," Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; "St. Louis," F. M. Crunder; "Monterey," Harold Balce; "San Francisco," Edwin Markham; "Portland, Ore.," the Rev. T. L. Cole; "Kansas City," Charles S. Gleed; "Cleveland," Charles F. Thwing; "Cincinnati," M. E. Alles; "Marietta, Ohio," Miss Dyer; "Des Moines," Dr. F. I. Herriott; "Indianapolis," Percy S. Heath; "Denver," J. C. Dana; "Omaha," Victor Rosewater; "Los Angeles," Florence E. Winslow; "Salt Lake City," J. E. Talmage, and "Minneapolis and St. Paul," Charles B. Elliott.

The Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston is preparing for issue a romance called "A Carolina Cavalier," which Mr. George Cary Eggleston completed during the Summer at his country place, Culross, on Lake George. It is said that the plan and motive of this novel took form in Mr. Eggleston's mind when, years ago, as a young Confederate officer, he was guarding the railroad near the home of South Carolina's Revolutionary Governor, the famous John Rutledge, and, by favor of a later Rutledge, had access to the letters and other historical stores of the old Revolutionary mansion. The book will appear as soon as the illustrations for it, which are now being made, are ready. During January Mr. Eggleston wrote for the same house a boys' story of about 80,000 words, called "Camp Venture: A Story of the Virginia Mountains." At present he is engaged on a volume to be published by the Putnams, consisting of "Biographical and Critical Estimates" of the men elected to the Hall of Fame.

Brentano's are making special efforts to secure large editions of those illustrated London weeklies which contain pictures of the events concerning the death of Queen Victoria, the accession of King Edward, and the funeral of the late sovereign.

Collier's Weekly, in its issue of Feb. 16 or 23, will have the Queen's funeral reported by Julian Ralph, Edgar Fawcett, and V. Gribayedoff. Harper's Weekly of Feb. 2 devoted eight pages to the late Queen, Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, and the Duke and the Duchess of York; the issue of Feb. 9 is a thirteen-page pictorial review of the life of Edward VII., while that of Feb. 2; will contain some fine photographs of the scenes connected with the Queen's funeral.

"Understudies," a collection of short stories, each based upon the symbol of some flower or animal, by Mary E. Wilkins, will come from the press of Harper & Brothers March 7.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week a translation of Gaspary's "History of Early Italian Literature to the Death of Dante," the fifth volume of the works of Walter Pater, which confines itself to "Appreciations," and "Readings on the Paradiso of Dante," based chiefly on the readings of Benvenuto da Imola, by William Warren Vernon.

The present Venezuelan questions, the canal treaty controversy, and even the revolution in Colombia have renewed interest in a recent book by William L. Scruggs, published by Little, Brown & Co., under the title of "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics, with Notes on Other Parts of Central and South America." Here we find much light thrown upon the conditions which have produced the present trouble over the asphalt deposits.

Reviews of "The Trust Problem," by Prof. Jenks, have appeared in French, German, Austrian, English, Italian, Spanish, Australian, and Chinese papers. The publishers, McClure, Phillips & Co., are about to send the book to press for its fourth impression.

The current number of The Cornhill Booklet contains two uncollected chapters of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. These were first contributed to the early volumes of Buckingham's New England Magazine just after Holmes was graduated from Harvard, and have never, it is believed, been reprinted.

A series of unique volumes issued from the Sign of the Unicorn, in London, are now first offered in America by M. F. Mansfield. The publications of the Unicorn Press are in the highest favor among lovers and collectors of attractively manufactured volumes in the Departments of Belles Lettres and Art. Among their recently issued volumes are works by William Strang, J. F. Runciman, Vernon Blackburn, Lionel Cust, Will Rothenstein, T. W. H. Crosland, &c. The Dome, a monthly illustrated review of art, architecture, literature, music, and the graphic arts, is also issued from the Sign of The Unicorn, and for which Mr. Gordon Craig has made a most striking poster. This also

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Little, Brown & Co. have just issued an illustrated brochure containing a description of the works of Edward Everett Hale, together with some appreciations. The illustrations include several half-tone pictures of Mr. Hale's home in Roxbury, while the frontispiece is a portrait of the aged author.

The first four volumes of The Artist's Library, edited by Laurence Binyon, are ready at Longmans, Green & Co. They include "Hokusai," by C. J. Holmes; "Giovanni Bellini," by Roger E. Fry; "Altdorfer," by T. Sturge Moore, and "Goya," by Will Rothenstein. The volumes are published in quarto size, and each has twenty or twenty-five plates.

The February number of Outlook contains an article by Justin McCarthy entitled "Political Influence of Queen Victoria." The same number also presents a fully illustrated article on Havana, by Thomas R. Dawley, and a series called "Four Island Capitals," with articles on "Honolulu," by Gov. Dole, "Manila," by Prof. Dean C. Worcester, and "San Juan," by Mrs. Guy V. Henry, widow of the first Governor of Porto Rico.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish two new volumes in their series of the works of George Borrow. These are "Wild Wales" and "Gypsies in Spain."

Henry Norman's article, in his series "Russia of To-day," which will appear in the March number of Scribner's Magazine, will deal particularly with the Russian financial and economic condition as exemplified by the career of M. de Witte, Russia's Minister of Finance. Mrs. Gilbert's "Reminiscences" are brought down to the time of the Daly company; in the March installment she gives her impression of Mr. Daly and many of his chief associates. In "The Transformation of the Map," which will be one of the features of the same issue, Mr. Joseph Sohn points out with impressive clearness the wonderful changes which have taken place in the aspect of the earth's surface between 1825 and 1900.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week "Life in Song," by Prof. G. L. Raymond; "Trinity Parish, Part II.," by the Rev. Morgan Dix; Braithwaite's "Retrospect"; "Zwingli," by Prof. S. M. Jackson; "Burke's Peerage, 1901," and "The Wings of the Morning," by W. C. Roberts.

In the current number of Collier's Weekly Nikola Tesla presents an article concerning his new discovery, which pertains to the possibility of interplanetary communication.

The Century Company recently received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, ordering a copy of Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly," to be sent to Col. D. D. Pickett, Four Bears, P. O., Wyoming. "Col. Pickett," the writer added, "is the man that shot the bears. It is a true story, but I don't think he has ever seen it in print."

A. C. Armstrong & Son, who recently published Prof. George Adam Smith's "Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament," have removed to their new quarters at 3 and 5 West Eighteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

The Page, a rather quaint magazine in quarto form, illustrated and edited by Edward Gordon Craig, at the Sign of the Rose, Hackbridge, England, makes its first appearance in America with the current number, from the studio of Alfred Bartlett of Cornhill, Boston. The Page is a publication in which one finds original poems, prose, music, woodcuts, posters, bookplates, and other curious things.

"Japanese Plays and Playfellows" is the title of a little book by Osmond Edwards which will be published immediately by the Macmillan Company. It will contain twelve colored plates by Japanese artists. The book includes chapters on religious plays, popular plays, "'The Geisha' and 'Cherry Blossom,'" "Vulgar Songs," "Taking the Waters," "Playing with Fire," and "The Scarlet Lady."

"Irene Patrie, Missionary to Kashmir," written by her sister, Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson, is being published this week by the Fleming H. Revell Company. It is a curious chronicle of the fate of a brilliant girl who might have been, had she chosen, a leader in London society, but who was destined to die at an early age in a weird Buddhist city.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has just added to its Red Letter Series of paper-covered novels Richard Marsh's dramatic detective story, "The Crime and the Criminal."

The author of "Harvard Tales," has prepared for Doubleday, Page & Co. another book dealing with college life, which will be issued in March under the title of "The Diary of a Freshman."

W. J. Travis, the amateur golf champion of the United States, has written an important book on his favorite sport, which Harper & Brothers are preparing for publication under the title of "Practical Golf."

Prof. William MacDonald of Bowdoin, who has been called to Brown University to succeed Prof. Jameson in the chair of History, has enlarged and revised Johnston's "History of the United States," and Henry Holt & Co. will at once publish the book under the title of "Johnston's High School History of the United States."

Volume IX. of "World's Orators," edited by Guy Carleton Lee, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be presented next week, Volume X. will be ready some time in April.

The "Orations and Essays" of the late E. J. Phelps will, it is now said on authority, appear from the press of Harper & Brothers not later than April.

Dr. George Dana Boardman, who has already given to the public his studies in the Christian Basileia in a volume entitled "The Kingdom," now proceeds to present a study in the Christian Ecclesia, in a volume which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish with the title, "The Church." In it the author discusses the Church from the three points of view—as a primitive society, as a modern problem, and as a divine ideal.

Lavignac's "Music and Musicians," edited for America by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel and published by Henry Holt & Co., is going to press for the third time, due note having been made of the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sims Reeves, and Sir George Grove—the only musicians of note who passed away in the last year of the century.

Freytag's "Soll und Haben" has been edited for German students by Prof. George T. Files of Bowdoin College, for publication by D. C. Heath & Co.

A very pretty valentine volume of love stories has just been issued by McClure, Phillips & Co., under the title of "Love." The stories are selected from McClure's Magazine. The volume will form one of a series of five to be issued this Spring. They are all collections of genre stories, as their titles indicate, "Comedy," "Politics," "Youth," and "The Railroad."

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—No. XII. of "About Books," Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s booklet, is devoted to Dr. Edward Everett Hale and his works, and contains a portrait, a picture of the author in his study, and a view of the house in which he has lived for thirty years. A brief biography, extracts from criticisms skillfully arranged under the head of the ten volumes comprised in the complete edition, make a really interesting pamphlet, for many of the writers seem for the moment to have caught Dr. Hale's spirit, and really rejoice in the cleverness of his work.

Miss Lilian Whiting's "The Spiritual Significance" is in its fifth thousand, a fair indication of the anxiety with which those who are too "liberal" to be Christians and too "broad" to say "I believe" about anything, search for a guide in matters of spiritual interest. The adjective in the title is its attraction for those not already familiar with the author's work.

New York has an Elshemus; Boston has a Bradford, whose christened name is Benjamin, and although his great work, "Around the Hub in Rhyme," does not indicate the possession of such fluency as belongs to the New York bard, it is remarkable in some other ways. Indeed, in some passages it reaches the level of the Sweet Singer of Michigan. Mr. Bradford divides the city into districts, and, under the title, "North End," he sings:

"Faneuil Hall, everywhere known,
'Cradle of Liberty,'
Given to cause of Freedom's own,
Willed to posterity."

Again he warbles:

"A little further down the street
A club, the Somerset;
This is the club of the elite;
It has been and is yet."

The State House, the Public Library, the Algonquin Club, the Athenaeum, and Bunker Hill Monument are described with similar grace, and Miss Moore's laurels will turn brown with envy. The printers of Mr. Bradford's work are Messrs. Charles D. Craigie & Co.

The Memoirs and Letters of Lord Russell of Killowen," edited by his brother, the Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J., will appear in the March number of The American Ecclesiastical Review. The late Lord Chief Justice was a very devout Catholic, attending mass daily, and having many of the clergy, both regular and secular, among his intimate friends, and the papers will be of especial interest to priests.

The Rev. Father Sheehan, author of "My New Curate," will continue his story of "Luke Delmege, Idiota," in the March number of The American Ecclesiastical Review. This tale appeared in all the numbers for 1900, and was suspended at a moment when the hero stood on the brink of a great mental and spiritual change.

The February number of Mr. Alfred Bartlett's Cornhill Booklet contains the two chapters of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," published in the old New England Magazine in November, 1831, and February, 1832. The former was signed O. W. H., the latter, anonymous. A few fragments of these papers have been reprinted in the present New England Magazine and elsewhere, but this is the first appearance of the entire papers. "The Silent Winter," the fourth of a series of leaflets for a calendar, also appears in this number. The four are printed in a booklet.

Cornhill is coming to be an interesting place to visit. It is now the home of the Craftsman's Guild, which issues books hand-lettered, and illuminated in gold and color. Two of the Rev. Father Tabb's lyrics, lettered and decorated by Mr. Theodore Brown Hapgood, make up one of its books. Another is the Thirty-first Chapter of Proverbs, issued under the title of "The Perfect Woman," and intended for a valentine, and Gray's "Elegy" is in preparation. All of these editions are signed, both by the artist and by the illuminator, and are published in very small editions. There is no more significant evidence of the country's growing wealth than the appearance of such books as these. Some are bought by speculators, and some by curiosity hunters, but they are meant to capture the fancy of those anxious to spend money in a way which they regard as indicating intellectual good taste. The guild sends books on approval, not in the ordinary way, but in a fashion of its own. The practice of sending books in this manner arouses many questions as to the possible infection carried by books bought as new, but really the victims of folk who send for books on approval and then find them "not quite satisfactory," after keeping them in sick rooms for a fortnight.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

B. M. POWERS, Hartford, Conn.: "Will you please inform a daily reader of your able newspaper whether any novel of Thomas Hardy's besides 'Tess' was ever dramatised and put on the stage? There is a dispute as to this question."

Hardy, in collaboration with J. Comyns Carr, made a dramatised version of "Far from the Madding Crowd," which was first produced in Liverpool Feb. 27, 1882, and in London in May, 1882. Arthur W. Pinero has been accused of basing his play of "The Squire," (produced Dec. 2, 1881) on "Far from the Madding Crowd," but the question was never settled.

"N. J. H.," New York City: "Will you kindly publish, if possible, a sketch of James L. Ford, the author and literary and dramatic critic?"

James Lauren Ford was born in St. Louis July 25, 1854. For a number of years he has been engaged in literary work in this city. He is the author of "The Literary Shop," "Hypnotic Tales," "The Thief Alarm," "Bohemia Invaded," "Dr. Dodd's School," "Dolly Dillenbeck," and "Cupid and the Footlights."

Dr. J. N. TILDEN, Peekskill, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me of the current value of a set of the 'Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence,' by J. B. Sanderson, published by R. W. Pomeroy, Philadelphia, in 1828."

A copy of this second edition sold for $10.50 at the Miller and Bancker sale in Philadelphia Dec. 13, 1898.

V. BURLEIGH, New York City: "Will you kindly give me the following information in the proper column of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: Where can I obtain a copy of 'Lays of a Lawyer,' by W. H. McVickar, also, 'The Bells'? I don't know the name of the author, but it is either taken from Irving's play of that name or it is the original from which the play was taken."

McVickar's book does not seem to be in print, and the second item we do not know at all. It may be some English publication. Leopold Lewis's "The Bells," a version of MM. Erckmann-Chatrain's "Le Juif Polonais," can probably be had from the old house of French play publishers, in West Twenty-third Street.

HARRY V. VAN DEMARK, Webster, Texas: "Replying to E. M. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y., who inquired in your 'Appeals to Readers' column if a battle was fought at Monterey, Cal., during the Mexican War, will say that on the 2d of July, 1846, Commodore Sloat, in command of the United States cruisers Savannah, Cyane, and Levant, then at that place, demanded the surrender of the town from the Mexicans, and upon receiving a refusal, 250 American seamen and marines were landed and took possession of the town without resistance. This is probably what your correspondent refers to. Will you kindly give short sketches of Will N. Harben and Howard Fielding, with a list of their books and where they may be secured"?

William Nathaniel Harben was born at Dalton, Ga., July 5, 1858. He was for several years on the staff of The Youth's Companion and for some time lived abroad. He is a now a resident of New York City and is engaged in literary work. According to Wilson's "United States Catalogue of Books in Print," only the following of his works are now to be had: "The Caruthers Affair," Neely, 50 cents; "From Clue to Climax," Lippincott, 50 cents; "The North Walk Mystery," Street & Smith, 10 cents; and "A Mute Confessor," Street & Smith, 10 cents. In addition to these he has written "White Marie," "Almost Persuaded," "The Land of the Changing Sun," and "The Woman Who Trusted." We regret that we cannot give a sketch of Howard Fielding, but no information as to his career seems available. He is the author of several books, only one of which ("The Victim of His Clothes," Ogilvie, 25 cents,) is apparently in print.

E. P. NOEL, Stamford, Conn.: "Will you please publish in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a complete list of the first editions of Hawthorne? I have long been searching for a bibliography of his works, but have been unable to find one."

Excluding second editions, with revisions, and works to which Hawthorne contributed, the list is as follows: "Fanshawe," (anonymous,) Boston, 1828; "Peter Parley's Universal History," 1837; "Twice Told Tales," 1837; "The Gentle Boy," 1839; "Grandfather's Chair," 1841; "Famous Old People," 1841; "Liberty Tree," 1841; "Biographical Stories for Children," 1842; "Twice Told Tales," 1842, (first publication of Vol. II.;) "The Celestial Railroad," 1843; "Mosses from an Old Manse," 1846; "The Scarlet Letter," 1850; "True Stories from History and Biography," 1851; "The House of the Seven Gables," 1851; "The Snow Image and Other Tales," 1851; "The Blithedale Romance," 1852; "Life of Franklin Pierce," 1852; "A Wonder Book for Girls and Boys," 1852; "Tanglewood Tales," 1853; "The Marble Faun," 1860; "Our Old Home," 1863; "Pansie," 1864; "Passages from the American Year Book of Nathaniel Hawthorne," 1868; "Passages from the English Notebooks," 1870; "Passages from the French and Italian Notebooks," 1871; "Septimus Felton," 1872; "The Dolliver Romance and Other Pieces," 1876; "Legends of New England," 1877; "Legends of the Province House," 1877; "Tales of the White Hills," 1877; "A Virtuoso's Collection and Other Tales," 1877; "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," 1883, and "Sketches and Studies," 1883.

"C. H. C.," New Canaan, Conn.: "What became of the movement for putting written manuscripts in the same class as books in the postal rates? Is there any sufficient reason for not so classifying matter which, palpably, is not in the nature of a communication, and obviously must be of the same leniently-treated, enlightening class as books and newspapers and magazines, manuscripts being the embryo of these publications? In other words, why charge more freight on eggs than chickens"?

Address The Bulletin of the Society of American Authors, at Irvington, N. Y.

A writer in The Lexington, Ky., Morning Herald makes inquiry about the life of the late Gen. Robert Lytle, author of the poem "I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying," and desires to know when and where he was born, where educated, and in what circumstances he wrote the poem; also, whether he ever wrote anything else. The Herald is only able to furnish such general information as that Gen. Lytle lived in Cincinnati, and was a man of good family and education; that he was a gallant soldier and was killed at the head of his command. Various accounts have, from time to time, been published as to the circumstances surrounding the writing of his famous poem, but all of these seem more or less fabulous and imaginative. Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW throw light upon the subject?

ENGLISHWOMAN, 220 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York: Will you kindly tell me who is the author of the well-known song, "Ben Bolt"?

Thomas Dunn English, 313 High Street, Newark, N. J.

EDGAR L. MAINFORD, 341 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Please print a list of Thomas Hardy's Works, as first issued, and tell me where I can get them here."

"Desperate Remedies," 1871, (Harper & Brothers, $1.50;) "Under the Greenwood Tree," 1872, (Harpers, $1.50;) "A Pair of Blue Eyes," 1878, (Harpers, $1.50;) "Far from the Madding Crowd," 1874, (Harpers, $1.50;) "The Hand of Ethelberta," 1876, (Harpers, $1.50;) "The Return of the Native," 1878, (Harpers, $1.50;) "The Trumpet Major," 1880, (Harpers, $1.50;) "A Laodicean," 1881, (Harpers, $1.50;) "Two on a Tower," 1882, (Harpers, $1.50;) "The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid," 1884, (Munro's Sons, 25 cents;) "The Mayor of Casterbridge," 1888, (Harpers, $1.50;) "The Woodlanders," 1887, (Harpers, $1.50;) "Wessex Tales," 1888, (Harpers, $1.50;) "A Group of Noble Dames," 1891, (Harpers, $1.25;) "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," 1892, (Harpers, $1.50;) "Life's Little Ironies," 1894, (Harpers, $1.25;) "The Spectre of the Real," (in "In Scarlet and Grey," 1894, written with Florence Henniker, Little, Brown & Co., $1;) "Jude the Obscure," 1896, (Harpers, $1.50;) "The Well Beloved," 1897, (Harpers, $1.50;) "Wessex Poems," 1900, (Harpers, $1.75.)

"NOVEL READER," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can you tell me the real names of the authors who use the following pseudonyms? I have asked many people, but have never found out: "Mrs. Leith Adams," "A. E.," "Ada Cambridge," "Lucas Cleeve," "Lance Falconer," "Michael Field," "Iota," "Edna Lyall," "Max Nordau," "George Paston," "Rita," "Gabriel Setown," "Hesba Stretton," and "Florence Warden." It may be that some of these are real names. Anyway, I shall be obliged for even an answer to part of the list."

"Mrs. Leith Adams" is Mrs. de Courcy Laffan; "A. E." is G. W. Russell; "Ada Cambridge" is Mrs. George F. Cross; "Lucas Cleeve" is Mrs. Howard Kingscote; "Lance Falconer" is Miss Mary Elizabeth Hawker; "Michael Field" is the Parnassian name of two unmarried ladies, aunt and niece—Miss Bradley and Miss Cooper; "Iota" is Mrs. Mannington Caffyn; "Edna Lyall" is Miss Ada Ellen Bayly; "Max Nordau" is M. S. Südfeld; "George Paston" is Miss E. M. Symonds; "Rita" is Mrs. Humphreys; "Gabriel Setown" is Thomas N. Hepburn; "Hesba Stretton" is Miss Sarah Smith, and "Florence Warden" is Miss Florence James.

"BRETON," Milwaukee, Wis.: "Kindly print short sketches of the lives of Villiers de l'Isle Adam and of Leconte de Lisle."

Philippe-Auguste-Mathias de Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, (1838-1889,) was born in St. Briene, in Brittany, France, the son of the Marquis Joseph Villiers de l'Isle-Adam and Marie Françoise le Nepvea de Carfort. His first volume of poems was published when he was little more than twenty years old. He became famous as a poet and novelist, but lived and died in misfortune. He early came under the strong personal influence of Baudelaire. Charles Marie René Leconte, known as Leconte de Lisle, was born at St. Paul, in the Isle of Bourbon, the son of a Breton father and a Gascon mother. He died in 1894, leaving behind much beautiful poetry, chief among which is his trilogy—"Poèmes Antiques," 1852; "Poèmes Barbares," 1862, and "Poèmes Tragiques," 1884.

H. S. SHARP, Summerside, Prince Edward Island: "Will you kindly, through your valued paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, give me a short sketch of the life of Augustine Birrell, with a list of his works, naming in particular the book by which he is best known. What position as a writer does he occupy?"

Augustine Birrell, Chancery Barrister and author, was born at Wavertree, near Liverpool, Jan. 19, 1850. He was educated at Amersham Hall School and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, graduating in 1872. He was called to the bar in 1875, and practices in Chancery Division. He has been married twice, his second wife being Eleanor, daughter of Frederick Locker, and widow of Lionel Tennyson. He is the author of "Obiter Dicta," first series, 1884; second series, 1887; "Life of Charlotte Brontë," 1887; "Res Judicatae," 1892; "Essays About Men, Women, and Books," 1894; "The Duties and Liabilities of Trustees," 1896; "Seven Lectures on the Law and History of Copyright in Books," 1899; "Sir Frank Lockwood: A Biographical Sketch," 1899. He has edited Lamb's "Essays of Elia," 1888; "Locker's "My Confidences," 1896, and Borrow's "Lavengro," 1896. The two series of "Obiter Dicta" can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $1 a volume. The same house also publishes Birrell's "Res Judicatae," at $1, and "Men, Women, and Books," at $1. The publication of the first series of "Obiter Dicta" made his name favorably known.

GEORGE C. BUELL, New York City: "I refer your correspondent John C. Fleming to one of the greatest Celts of modern times, Mr. Dooley,' who in his explanation of the Anglo-Saxon has covered the whole field of the question, and it is a large one. This grand contribution to science and literature is comprised, I imagine, in Mr. Dooley's first book, but I saw it quoted in The Criterion some years ago."

"C. L. G.," 107 College Street, San Antonio, Texas: "Give date, place of publication, price, and publisher's address of Butler's 'Evolution Old and New.' The book is quoted by T. R. Wallace in his review of Evolution in New York Sunday Sun. Who publishes in Great Britain a periodical called 'Progress of Science,' and where can I get particulars regarding 'The Journal of Hellenic Studies.'"

Butler's book was first published in London in 1879, and was again printed in 1882. It does not seem to be in print in this country. The two periodicals named are not included in any list of magazines that we have examined.

Wanted and to Exchange.

"I. H. S.," 1,744 V Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "I desire to sell for $40 Paxton's Magazine of Gardening and Botany, complete issue from 1834 to 1849, in perfect condition, seven volumes, unbound; nine volumes, handsomely bound."

LAURENCE MONAT, 1,740 Marion Street, Denver, Col.: "Wanted, back numbers of The Philistine. State what you have and prices."

W. M. WRITER, Dayton, N. Y.: "Wanted, second-hand copies of 'Log of a Sea Waif,' by Frank Bullen; 'On Many Seas,' by Hamblen, and 'Short Rails,' by Cy Warman. Address, stating prices."

J. R. WALKER, 181 West One Hundred and Second Street, New York City: "I have for disposal twenty volumes of Balzac's works, library edition, published by the Gebbie Company, Philadelphia."

F. ARFORD, 416 Omaha Building, Chicago, Ill.: "I have No. 6 of Volume 6 of The Philis-

tine and No. 1 of Volume 8 of The Philistine, which I will exchange for Nos. 1 and 2 of Volume 9 and No. 4 of Volume 8."

JOHN A. HAMMELL, 10 Campau Building, Detroit, Mich.: "I have to exchange Elbert Hubbard's 'Little Journeys to Homes of English Authors,' Roycroft, unopened; also file of The Philistine from December, 1899, to date; will exchange for books."

A. K. GIBSON, 28 North Union Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I would like to secure copies of Paroxysms, a little magazine published in Chicago last year by R. F. Wilson."

H. T. KNIGHT, Point Pleasant, N. J.: "I would like to communicate with any one having a copy of McClure's Magazine for May, 1896, and The Century Magazine for November, 1886."

ARTHUR GRAY, 8 Story Street, Cambridge, Mass.: "I desire a copy of 'Rose Leaf and Apple Leaf,' poems by Rennell Rodd, published in Philadelphia by Stoddart & Co. in 1882."

HARRY ENOS ROUILLARD, Westmoreland, N. H.: "I will exchange Volume I. of 'The Machete,' unbound, for No. 2, Volume I., of 'The Book Lover' or back numbers of 'The Philistine.'"

DANIEL B. CHILDS, 56 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York City: "I wish to purchase 'Hobomok' and 'The Rebels; or, Boston Before the Revolution,' by Lydia Maria Child, 1824-5; also an old sermon by the Rev. Daniel Brewer of Springfield, Mass., 1724, entitled 'God's Help in Time of War,' &c.; also any 'child' book, portrait, bookplate, &c."

J. E. ROUSH, Lena, Ill.: "I wish to exchange back numbers of The Saturday Evening Post and 'Interior' for Cosmopolitan prior to December, 1891, or for books."

CHARLES H. ISRAELS, 179 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City: "As Chairman of the Library Committee of a political club I am desirous of purchasing standard works on United States history, American biography, sociology, political economy, and other kindred subjects, suitable for a historical and political library devoted exclusively to Americana. Prices must be reasonable. No Government reports wanted. Correspondence invited."

GEORGE M. CHANDLER, 267 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "I wish to purchase and will pay good prices for the following books: Franklin's Works,' ten volumes, Putnams; Hamilton's 'Works,' nine volumes, Putnams; Holbrook's 'Herpetology,' five volumes; Herndon's 'Lincoln,'' three volumes; Montaigne's 'Essays,' Tudor edition, three volumes."

W. R. BROWNE, 6,116 Lexington Avenue, Chicago: "I have for sale if set in twenty parts as issued of 'The Encyclopaedia of Sport,' published last year, and the standard authority on the subject. It is illustrated with forty photogravures and hundreds of small drawings. Published price, $20. Will consider any offer."

W. B. WILKES, 1,612 Washington Street, Waco, Texas: "For sale or exchange: I have Volumes II., III., and V. of John Marshall's 'Life of Washington,' printed in 1805, and Volumes I., III., and V. of the first edition of Irving's 'Life of Washington,' which I would sell, but prefer to buy the missing volumes to complete the sets. Also would sell 'The History of Concord,' by Nathaniel Bouton, printed in 1856 by Benning W. Sanborn."

"H. E. G.," care of the Authors' Alliance, New York City: "I have for sale 'The Works of William Shakespeare,' edited by Howard Staunton, with illustrations by Sir John Gilbert, R. A., printed on India paper. Limited edition. Fifteen large volumes, bound in gray cloth, white labels, rough edges. George Routledge & Sons, London. $150 paid for set. Also, 'The Earth and Its Inhabitants,' thirteen volumes, by Elisee Reclus, edited by A. A. Keanne, B. A. Elaborately illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. Half morocco, perfect condition. Cost $7 per volume. 'The History of France,' by Thomas Wright. Illustrated with beautiful engravings on steel; three large volumes, bound in green calf, with elaborate hand tooling in gold. Backs a little faded. Full gold edges. The London Printing and Publishing Company. Lytton's Works, thirteen volumes. Frontispiece in each volume. Bound in green cloth, with red labels and gold letters. J. W. Lovell."

BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG, 641 Washington Street, New York City: "I desire a copy of Volume II. of Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress,' or will dispose of Volume I. Would also like to secure set of Senator Benton's 'Thirty Years.'"

EDYTHE H. WHITING, Abingdon, Md.: "I am collecting for a country free library, and will be grateful to the readers of the following magazines (Bookman, Century, Harper's, and World's Work) who may wish to send the copies they do not care to keep to me."

H. V. JACKSON, 2,332 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.: "I wish to buy The Philistine from Volume I. to Volume X., bound or unbound."

Dr. CHARLES H. MEYER, Librarian Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, 329 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I find THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW 'Wanted and to Exchange' column the best exchange medium for duplicates, and know of none better for wants. Many of our files of rare journals have been completed through this invaluable column. I would now like to dispose of the following books, duplicates in our library, in exchange for works on biography, history, and natural history: Volumes XII., XIII., XIV., and XV. of the 'Colonial History of New York,' any volumes of the natural history of New York, Second Report and Fourth Bulletin United States Fish Commission, Fifth Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, Volume I. to VI. of the 'Contributions to North American Ethnology,' First, Second, Third, Seventh, Ninth, and Thirteenth Reports of the Smithsonian Institution; Reports of the American Historical Association for 1892, 1893, and 1894, and Volume XI. of 'Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean,' First, Third, and Sixth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW complete for 1899-1900; also odd numbers of above years; The Scientific American Supplement unbound for 1890-1900; the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Seventeenth Reports and Monographs 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the United States Geological Surveys; Third Report and Fifth Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission; Volume I. New York Historical Collections, Monographs 1, 6, 9, 12, and 13 of the Hayden Geological Survey of the Territories, New York State Manuals from 1866 to 1899. Would like to receive catalogues relating to books on geology, fishes, birds, and reptiles. All letters answered."

P. T. Hoagland, Box 51, Oak Hill, N. Y.: "I have for sale or exchange an édition de luxe of Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature in thirty-one volumes, uncut edges, cost $135, new, for Waxmaker set of Dickens or works of fiction in first-class condition. I also have large quantity Munsey's and Argosy, bound and unbound; collection of minerals, string of wampum with 135 shells on string, Cosmopolitan for 1896-7-8-9-1900, unbound; nearly a complete set of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for twenty years, many bound volumes of New York Weekly, Saturday Night, Young Men of America, Literary Companion, Chimney Corner, ancient flax wheel, few copies of Ulster County Gazette, 1800, containing account of Washington's funeral, for 10 cents each. Will exchange 100 latest novels, $1.50 books, for similar books in good condition or set of Scott, Bulwer, or Stevenson in good binding."

W. H. Walker, 30 Nassau Street, New York City: "I would like to buy a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica and a Standard or Century Dictionary at a reasonable figure."

H. N. Owen, 2,105 Bryant Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.: "I would like to get a set of Lewis and Clarke, edited by Elliott Coues and published by Francis Harper, New York. The edition on fine book paper preferred."

Mrs. N. Von Wald, Baraboo, Wis.: "I want to purchase translations of the dramas of Sudermann, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Björnson, or Anzengruber in good condition. State price in writing."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

It may interest readers to know the number of books and periodicals received by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW during the twelve months ended Jan. 31. The periodicals included in the following total are exclusive of those received by the regular exchange department of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The number of books noted comprises separate works received, not the number of volumes, which, of course, would add materially to the total were the volumes to be counted:

Periodicals	2,332
New books	3,037
Total	5,369

Received this week up to and including Thursday afternoon.

BIOGRAPHY.

GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING SERIES. Hans Memlinc. By W. H. James Weale. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-110. London: George Bell & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Her Glorious Life and Illustrious Reign. By Thomas W. Handford. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Franklin Printing and Publishing Company. (Advance sheets.)

RELIGIOUS.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BIBLICA. A Critical Dictionary of the Literary, Political, and Religious History, the Archaeology, Geography, and Natural History of the Bible. Edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne and J. Sutherland Black. Vol. II., E to K. Folio. Pp. 2,687. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HOW TO STUDY THE LIFE OF CHRIST. A Handbook for Sunday School Teachers and Other Bible Students. By the Rev. Alford A. Butler. 12mo. Pp. 175. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

THE TEACHERS' COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW. By F. N. Peloubet. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-380. New York: Oxford University Press.

NEW EDITIONS.

DICTES AND SAYINGS OF THE PHILOSOPHERS. First printed by William Caxton. Now reprinted by the Cranbrook Press, Detroit, Mich. Folio. Pp. 124. $12.

THE LETTERS OF CICERO. The whole extant correspondence in chronological order. Translated into English by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh. In four volumes. Vol. IV. B. C. 44-43. 12mo. Pp. xivi.-386. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

IN MEMORIAM. A. D. D. As Written by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. MDCCCXLIX. With rubricated initials for designs. By Blanche McManus. 8vo. Pp. 137. Published by The Bankside Press, London, and sold by M. F. Mansfield, New York.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF COVENTRY PATMORE. By Basil Champneys. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about xxvi.-396 per volume. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10.50 net.

FICTION.

IN THE NAME OF A WOMAN. A Romance. By A. W. Marchmont. Illustrated by D. Murray Smith. 12mo. Pp. vi.-363. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

WELLESLEY STORIES. By Grace Louise Cook. 12mo. Pp. 340. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co.

EASTOVER COURT HOUSE. A Novel. By Henry Burnham Boone and Kenneth Brown. 12mo. Pp. 317. New York: Harper & Brothers.

NELL GWYNNE OF OLD DRURY. Our Lady of Laughter. A Romance of King Charles II. and His Court. By Hall Downing. 12mo. Pp. 310. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

A QUAKER SCOUT. By N. P. Runyan. 12mo. Pp. ix.-277. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE SACRED FOUNT. By Henry James. 12mo. Pp. 319. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Advance sheets.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

KRUGER LE GRAND ET JOHN BULL LE PETIT. Par Carnan D'Ache. Folio. Pamphlet. Cartoons. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

VAINCRE OU MOURIR. La Guerre au Transvaal. Photographies prises sur le Champ de Bataille. Folio pamphlet. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

"HERE LIES." Being a Collection of Ancient and Modern Humorous, and Queer Inscriptions on Tombstones. Compiled and edited by W. H. Howe. 16mo. Pp. vii.-197. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. 75 cents.

HARPER'S OFFICIAL GOLF GUIDE. 1901. A Directory of all the Golf Clubs and Golf Associations in the United States, &c. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 332. New York: Harper & Brothers.

FISHERIES, GAME AND FOREST COMMISSION. Fourth Annual Report of Commissioners of State of New York. Folio. Pp. 442. Illustrated. New York and Albany: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company.

The Renaissance of Sherlock Holmes

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with lively interest in THE TIMES of last Saturday that Dr. Conan Doyle was to treat the world to some more of the professional adventures of his friend Sherlock Holmes. I scarcely think that this announcement will occasion acute surprise in the breast of the experienced "dear reader." Ever since he perused Dr. Doyle's recital of the circumstances connected with the deep damnation of Sherlock's taking off, the conviction has been growing in his mind that the catastrophe may not have been so serious as Dr. Doyle supposed, or, at least, expected the dear reader to suppose. Certainly Mr. Holmes was not the sort of man to allow a little thing like falling down an Alpine precipice to give him his quietus.

At a dinner to Dr. Doyle at the Lotos Club I ventured to give voice to this skepticism by asking these questions: May it not be that knowing just where he was going to be buried from, Sherlock Holmes took the precaution to place a big bouncing feather bed where it would gently receive his falling body? Or may it not be that, coincidental with his downward plunge, a providential balloon, which had been telegraphed for—came along and received him safe and sound into its basket? Or, who knows but that Sherlock Holmes, like Edward Everett Hale's friend, has a double, and that it was the double that was done for and not he? Dr. Doyle apparently did not take any stock in this view, for he told those who were with him at the Lotos dinner "I was compelled to kill Sherlock Holmes, realising that if I failed to do so he would kill me."

WILLIAM H. McELROY.

New York, Feb. 2, 1901.

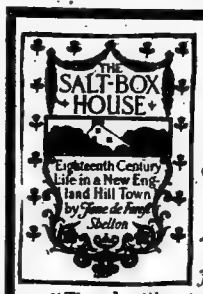

THE SALT-BOX HOUSE.

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"Touched with almost breathless reverence."—*Public Opinion.*

"Full of atmosphere and reality."—*Phila. Public Ledger.*

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"Tinged with a tender and regretful sentiment for the past which is evidently genuine."—*The Dial.*

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"The book is an ideal one to read aloud."—*Presbyterian.*

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Publishers,
5 and 7 East 16th Street, New York.

Whittier as a Politician.*

deserves the warmest commendation. A more beautiful brochure one could not desire. The type and hand-made paper are attractive features. The photogravure portrait from a crayon drawing of Barry's, made in 1859, is unique among Whittier portraits, and is so beautiful that it should become the portrait by which Whittier will be known to coming generations. The first of Whittier's letters printed here, with the exception of one discovered later, which is given in an appendix, is given also in facsimile, even the paper on which the original was written being reproduced, with the folding, address, and Mr. Wright's indorsement.

The contents of the book are less satisfying than its exterior qualities. The letters would have been an agreeable addition to those illustrating Whittier's political activity in "The Life and Letters," edited by Mr. Pickard. They add little or nothing to the impression derived from those letters and from Mr. Pickard's frank disclosure of Whittier's political temper, which was rather painfully astonishing to many who had admired Whittier, exclusively as the poet, the reformer, and the spiritual guide. Wendell Phillips's description of him as "a superb hand at lobbying" was taken for a joke, as if one should speak of the humor of Jonathan Edwards or Comte or the delicacy of Kipling's style. It was, in fact, a bit of realistic description, pure and simple. Whittier was nothing if not shrewd as a political manager, and sometimes his shrewdness verged on indirection, if it did not cross the line. Col. Roosevelt might go to him for confirmation of his doctrine of political compromise as a means of "making to one's self friends of the mammon of unrighteousness." We have him pushing his own nomination for Congress with promises of "spolia opima"; "I have never yet 'deserted a friend' and never will. If my friends enable me to acquire influence it shall be exerted 'for their benefit.'" The single-quoted words are the poet's. For a bit of finesse see the letter which he wrote for Caleb Cushing to sign and afterward described as "a private note from him in answer to one from ourself." ("Life and Letters," Volume I., Page 183.) He had, besides political interests, political ambitions, and surrendered them only because of his defective health. This in 1843, when Daniel Webster urged the Essex County Whigs to support him. Had he not withdrawn from the contest, he might have been elected in spite of the local organ's description of him as a "sleek-looking, kid-gloved beau," who had "no sympathy with mechanics." Once in Congress he would have been no speaker, but one of the "silent brethren" who are more influential than the noisier kind.

The letters in the present volume cover fifty-three pages. The first, which will be found in the appendix, was written in 1834, and in it we find Whittier soliciting employment from the American Anti-Slavery Society on a salary of $150 for six months, from which his traveling expenses were to be paid. The laborer must have been inefficient if not worthy of such modest hire. Some of the letters bring out his divergence from Garrison, who was at the head of "the old organization," while Whittier was attached to the new, which tended to political activity and to the exclusion of women from speech or action at the anti-slavery meetings. A very interesting letter is that bearing on the case of J. L. Brown, who in 1844 was sentenced to death in South Carolina for aiding the escape from slavery of a young woman whom he had loved and married. Whittier denounces the Judge's sentence as "devilishly religious." It overshot the mark, and was commuted to scourging and banishment. Whittier waxes humorous over Southern repudiation. The slaveholders had only to denounce their creditors as Abolitionists and so instead of suspending payment suspend them from the nearest tree. In 1845 we find Whittier working like a beaver in furtherance of petitions against the admission of Texas as a slave State, while conceding the necessity of Texan annexation. The last letter in the series records the failure of his hopes. It would be hard to say whether the energy which he put forth at this crisis contrasts more vividly with his feeble health at the time or with the temper which we associate with "Snowbound" and such hymns and spiritual songs as made the wavering course of the good poet's life shine with a softened light.

*WHITTIER AS A POLITICIAN. Illustrated by his Letters to Prof. Elisur Wright, Jr., now first published. Edited with Explanatory Text by Samuel T. Pickard. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed. 1900. Everything in the make-up of this book

"THE ETIQUETTE OF CORRESPONDENCE"

By Helen E. Gavit

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Jack London's "The Son of the Wolf" may be said to have an unusual record for an author's first book, which is besides one of short stories. It is now selling in its fourth thousand, at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s.

BROWN'S POEMS.

A Collective Edition of Verse Little Read in This Country.*

It would be very pleasant to think that the very favorable reception accorded Thomas Edward Brown's delightful "Letters" here and in England has brought about the issue of this volume of "Collected Poems." The volume, however, has followed the "Letters" much too soon for that, so that its issue was probably part of the general plan. The "Memoir and Letters" have revealed such a delightful personality that the present edition of the poems should at once find a large audience; careful and repeated readings of its contents only serving to deepen the favorable impression first made. The volume is the seventh of The Macmillan Company's uniform edition of the poets, and it is no small distinction to be admitted to so small a collection, which, by the way, includes the collected work of one American poet, James Russell Lowell, with an introduction by Thomas Hughes; the present volume contains 736 pages.

This edition is edited by three of Mr. Brown's old friends—H. G. Dakyns, H. F. Brown, and W. E. Henley, the latter two being former pupils, who afterward became his friends—on behalf of the poet's three daughters. Mr. Brown's earlier volumes were published anonymously, which is quite possibly the reason his work has not been better known, and especially in America, where, before the publication of the "Letters," it may be said to have been practically unknown. "Betsey Lee" originally appeared in Macmillan's Magazine for April and May, 1873, his first work gaining from George Eliot a notable tribute, which his biographer and the editor of his "Letters," Mr. Sidney Irwin, tells us was very far from being the only recognition of the young poet "by those who spoke with authority." "Betsey Lee" was published separately in 1873 by the Macmillans, who also published "Fo'c'sle Yarns," (including "Betsey Lee,") in 1881. A second edition appeared in 1889, both published anonymously. In 1887, Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. published "The Doctor, and Other Poems," which bore its author's name, as did "The Manx Witch, and Other Poems," 1889, and "Old John, and Other Poems," published in 1893, the latter two volumes bearing the imprint of Macmillan & Co.

From these books, and from a series entitled "Roman Women," published in The New Review for August, 1895, and the last of "The Fo'c'sle Yarns," "Job the White," a sequel to "The Manx Witch," published during the author's lifetime in The New Review, the present volume has been made up. The editors have also included several short poems which have appeared in The New Review, The National Observer, and elsewhere, and have also selected from a mass of unpublished matter contained in Mr. Brown's notebooks twenty-seven poems, many of which are short. The editors assume the entire responsibility in the matter of the selection and rejection of such poems, as well as for occasional emendations, alterations of title, and corrections of obvious errors in the present edition.

The long narrative poems, forming the various series of "Fo'c'sle Yarns," all Manx in dialect and subject, are most interesting of all, the dialect being very easily read, footnotes supplying all necessary information as to unusual words or expressions, but are far too long to attempt quotation. Of the shorter poems which follow, several have been chosen from those now published for the first time, and as the Manx poems were nearest Mr. Brown's heart, two verses from the dedication to the first series of "Fo'c'sle Yarns," published in 1881, must be given:

DEDICATION.

To sing a song shall please my countrymen;
To unlock the treasures of the Island heart;
With loving feet to trace each hill and glen,
And find the ore that is not for the mart
Of commerce: this is all I ask.
No task,
But joy, God wot!
Wherewith "the stranger" intermeddles not.

* * * * * * * *

Nathless, for mine own people do I sing,
And use the old familiar speech:
Happy if I shall reach
Their inmost consciousness.
One thing
They will confess:
I never did them wrong.
And so accept the singer and the song.

The following short poems have already been published, but have been chosen as showing Mr. Brown at his best, "Clifton," in particular, illustrating his passion for nature and travel, as opposed to the restraints of engrossing work like teaching:

IN MEMORIAM.

Half-mast the flag by sweet St. Mary's shore,
Half-mast the schooner in Port Erin Bay:
Death hath been with us in the night, of prey
Insatiate from a fold thrice robbed before;
And now he climbs to me upon the hoar
And ruinous rock, and shrouds the gladsome day
With sullen gloom, nor any word will say
That might to strength my sinking heart restore.
Speak, Death, O speak! What high command restrains
The dark disclosure? Is it thine own will
Thou workest, I adjure thee, shape of fear?
Then from the awful face a shadow wanes,
And, clad in robes of light unspeakable,
God's loveliest angel sits beside me here.

LIME STREET.

You might have been as lovely as the dawn,
Had household sweetness nurtured you, and arts
Domestic, and the strength which lies in hearts
To lowliness, and chastened ardor drawn
From vital sap that burgeons in the brawn
Around the dreadful arms of Hercules;
And shapes the curvatures of Diana's knees,
And has its course in lilies of the lawn.
Even now your flesh is soft and full, defaced
Although it be, and bruised. Unblenched your eyes
Meet mine, as misinterpreting their call,
Then sink, reluctant, forced to recognise
That there are men whose look is not unchaste—
O God! the pain, the horror, of it all!

CLIFTON.

I'm here at Clifton, grinding at the mill,
My feet for thrice nine barren years have trod;
But there are rocks and waves at Scarlett still,
And gorse runs riot in Glen Chass—thank God!
Alert, I seek exactitude of rule
I step and square my shoulders with the squad;
But there are blueberries on old Barrule,
And Langness has its heather still—thank God!

* * * * * * *

Pragmatic fibs surround my soul, and bate it
With measured phrase, that asks the assenting nod;
I rise, and say the bitter thing, and hate it—
But Wordsworth's castle's still at Peel—thank God!

O broken life! O wretched bits of being!
Unrhythmic, patched, the even and the odd!
But Bradda still has lichens worth the seeing,
And thunder in her caves—thank God! thank God!

CANTICLE.

When all the sky is pure
My soul takes flight,
Serene and sure,
Upward—till at the height
She weighs her wings,
And sings.

But when the heaven is black,
And west winds sigh,
Beat back, beat back,
She has no strength to try
The drifting rain
Again.

So cheaply baffled! See!
The field is bare—
Behold a tree—
Is't not enough? Sit there,
Thou foolish thing,
And sing.

INDWELLING.

If thou couldst empty all thyself of self,
Like to a shell dishabited,
Then might he find thee on the Ocean shelf,
And say, "This is not dead,"
And fill thee with Himself instead.
But thou art all replete with very thou,
And hast such shrewd activity,
That, when He comes, He says: "This is enow
Unto itself—'twere better let it be;
It is so small and full, there is no room for Me."

GOD IS LOVE.

At Derby Haven, in the sweet Manx land,
A little girl had written on the sand
This legend: "God is love." But when I said:
"What means this writing?" thus she answered:
"It's father that's at say,
And I come here to pray,
And * * * God is love." My eyes grew dim.
Blest child! in heaven above
Your angel sees the face of Him
Whose name is Love.

PREPARATION.

Hast thou a cunning instrument of play,
'Tis well; but see thou keep it bright,
And tuned to primal chords, so that it may
Be ready day and night.
For when He comes thou know'st not, who shall say:
"These virginals are apt"; and try a note,
And sit, and make sweet solace of delight,
That men shall stand to listen on the way,
And all the room with heavenly music float.

The following poems or portions of poems are from those here first published from Mr. Brown's notebooks:

JUVENTA PERENNIS.

If youth be thine,
Spare not to drink its wine;
If youth be fled,
Hold up
The golden cup—
God's grapes are always red.

VESPERS.

O blackbird, what a boy you are!
How you do go it!
Blowing your bugle to that one sweet star—
How you do blow it!
And does she hear you, blackbird boy, so far?
Or is it wasted breath?
"Good Lord! she is so bright
To-night!"
The blackbird saith.

AN AUTUMN TRINKET.

Why does she burn
These colors on my soul—where'er I turn,
Splashes of flame and pyramids of fire
That fill me with insatiate desire,
Making me yearn
For that which, with its own intensity
Death-poisoned, hastens not to be?

Even so, even so,
It is—the brightest and the dearest go;
The thrift of our great Mother calling back
Her forces, that the Spring may have no lack,
Of customed show,
Not less to us the things that most we cherish,
Fade from our eyes, and perish, perish, perish.

Soon after "The Heavenly Twins" came out, Lord Crewe, then Lord Houghton and Viceroy of Ireland, had been expressing his opinion that Sarah Grand had no right to call herself "Madame," that title being the privilege, he said, of three ladies only in the United Kingdom: Her Majesty, and two Irish ladies—the wife of The O'Donoghue and another. A well-known critic and man of letters conveyed this conversation to Sarah Grand. "Oh," said she, "pray tell Lord Houghton that I do not call myself Madame after people of that kind, but after my dressmaker—a woman of taste, to whom I owe a good deal."

*THE COLLECTED POEMS OF T. E. BROWN. Portrait. Biographical Note. Pp. xiv.-736. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. $2.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk, northwesterly wind.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,941. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1901.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO KEEP TROOPS IN CUBA

Election in the Island Will Not Change the Situation.

Must Wait Until Complete and Effective Government Is Set Up—Cuba Then to Request Withdrawal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It was made known to-day that it is the intention of the Administration, even if the Cuban Constitution should prove to be satisfactory, to keep the troops in Cuba for some time after the election and inauguration of the officers to be elected under it. The election, of course, will not affect the Military Government at all, nor will it change the situation materially.

The first step toward the departure of the troops will be the inauguration of the Cuban President and the installment of the Cuban legislative and judicial bodies. But, according to persons authorized to speak for the Administration, this installment of the Government will be the first step only. To remove the troops at any time between the election and inauguration would be to leave the island in a state of virtual anarchy, with no Government at all. To withdraw them immediately after the inauguration will not be much better.

"A Government," said a member of the Cabinet to-day, "is a very complicated machine. The officers to be elected under the Cuban Constitution, when it shall have been adopted, will be only the chief officers of the Government, and their inauguration will not be the setting up of a Government. After they are inaugurated they will have to complete the machine by appointing subordinate officers."

After the subordinate officers are appointed, it is stated, it will still be necessary for the United States to wait long enough to make sure that the Government is running along smoothly. There are several things to be done besides the election and appointment of officials before the requirement of a stable Government is complied with. For instance, a police force must be created, and evidence must be given that it is not a police force in name only. At present the United States troops maintain order in the island. To take them away and leave an insufficient police force in their place, would be to leave Cuba open to the fate of Haiti. The United States must, it is declared, be convinced that the Government is strong enough to prevent riot and anarchy.

The exact time when the troops are to be withdrawn will be settled by agreement between the Cuban and American Governments. The policy of the Administration will be to let the Cuban Government make the suggestion. When the Cubans are satisfied that they can get along without the American troops they are expected to announce the fact through their Government, and it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty about complying with the suggestion, although it is admitted that no one can say with certainty that the suggestion will not be made prematurely.

BOLD PHILADELPHIA FOOTPAD.

Knocks Business Man Down in Broad Daylight and Robs Him—Highwayman Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Shortly after leaving the Ninth National Bank to-day with a satchel containing $1,100, with which he intended to pay his employes their weekly wages, Peter Woll, senior member of Peter Woll & Sons, curled hair manufacturers, was attacked by a highwayman. The robber at first got away with the money, but he was compelled to drop it by a bystander.

Mr. Woll was followed from the bank by the man, who finally stopped him at the corner of Norris and Howard Streets. The highwayman said: "Better give me that money."

"No, I need it," replied Mr. Woll, who at first thought the man was joking.

At that the highwayman sprang upon Mr. Woll, who is seventy years old; knocked him down, and ran off with the satchel. A bricklayer at work near by witnessed the assault and captured the highwayman, who in the struggle dropped the money, which was promptly recovered by Mr. Woll. He then made his escape, but was again pursued by a policeman, who had been attracted to the scene by Mr. Woll's calls for help.

After a chase of two blocks the policeman caught the footpad. He gave his name as Joseph Edwards, and said he had no home, and had attempted the robbery in order to get sent to the House of Correction for the Winter. Mr. Woll was not seriously injured.

CUTS OFF HIS TEN-FOOT BEARD.

Maine Farmer Got Tired of Answering Questions About It.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 9.—William B. Marden of Liberty, Me., got so tired of answering questions about his long and wavy beard that, the other day, he sized a pair of shears, cut off the flowing hirsute appendage, and thrust it into the kitchen stove. Thus perished the longest and most remarkable set of whiskers in Maine, if not in the country.

When Mr. Marden was a boy his beard grew rapidly, and he had to shave more frequently than other young men. After a while he got tired of shaving and allowed the beard to grow, with the result that it soon became so long as to attract attention, not only in Liberty and Waldo County, but all over New England. Managers of dime museums sent agents to Liberty to get Mr. Marden and his beard for a curiosity, but, although they offered good pay, he would not listen to the proposition, saying that he had always made a good living on his farm, and didn't propose to make an object of himself on the platform of any show.

Two years ago the beard was 8 feet 6 inches long, and still growing. It was heavy and cumbersome, so that when he worked or went any distance Mr. Marden was obliged to tie or braid it up. He could toss it over his shoulder and drag the end on the ground behind him, and he is a tall man. Last week the beard measured 10 feet 4 inches, and Mr. Marden decided that it was time to get rid of the sweeping mass of reddish-brown hair. So the growth of thirty years went up the Marden chimney, and Mr. Marden is a changed man—so changed that even the next-door neighbors hardly know him.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMBINE.

Well-Known Companies to Unite in Order to Reduce Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Several of the well-known sugar companies of Hawaii are to be united under the title of "The American and Hawaiian Commercial Company."

The incorporation will take place in New York, where Edward Pollitz is now arranging the details. The companies that will be included in the deal are those owning the Hawaiian Commercial, Honokaa, Hutchinson, Kilauea, Onoma, and Paauhau sugar plantations. To the old holders new stock will be issued pro rata. The purpose of the combination is to reduce operating expenses.

Early this week $200,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds of the Hawaiian Commercial Company were sold in New York at 104¾, and to-day $125,000 more of these bonds were sold at the same price.

Florida, Cuba, Nassau, Georgia
via Washington, Richmond, Charleston, "N. Y. and Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. Two other trains. Only one night to all Florida points. Quickest route. Atlantic Coast Line office, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

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A trip over the Seaboard Air Line Railway in its palatial train, the "Florida and Metropolitan Limited," leaving 23d St., 12:55 P. M., for St. Augustine and other Florida resorts. Office, 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

SKATE TO THEIR WORK.

Department Clerks in Washington Take Advantage of Ice and Asphalt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The rather unusual spectacle was presented to-day of department clerks skating to their work. Not many of them did this, but it was only because the idea did not occur to many, and a large number of those who had not thought of it vowed that they would do it to-morrow if the ice would hold out.

The streets of Washington are covered with a coating of ice, and on nearly all the streets, on the hills in the northwestern part of the city, the ice is continuous. It is not very thick, but it is solid, and the asphalt streets leading down the heights toward the department buildings are crowded with coasters. Skaters are frequent in all parts of the city, and some people are making calls on skates.

FIGHT WITH MASKED ROBBERS.

A North Carolina Postmaster Makes a Desperate Defense—Thieves Captured.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 9.—Four masked men attempted to rob the Post Office and store at Emma, the first station out from Asheville, on the Southern Railway, last night, with the result that two white men and one negro are dangerously shot, and one white man and a negro escaped injury. About 10 o'clock Samuel Alexander, assistant Postmaster and clerk at Emma, was roused by a knock and a request to get some one's mail. On opening the door Alexander was covered by a pistol and ordered to unlock the safe, which he did. One robber held the pistol on Alexander while the other began to loot the safe.

Alexander at an opportune moment grabbed the pistol of the robber going through the safe, which he had laid down, and began firing. At the same time the other robber opened fire on him. Two of the robbers were badly wounded, one possibly fatally, and Alexander has an ugly wound in the side of the abdomen and back. The police were notified, and this morning all the robbers were safe in jail. Two of the robbers were white and two negroes.

The white men are Russ Gates and Dudley Johnson. The latter is supposed to be a man wanted in Florida for murder. The negroes are Ben Foster and Harry Miller, ex-convicts and well known to the local police.

ASPHALT TRUST AFTER TUGS.

One of Them Said to be the Three Friends, the Filibustering Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 9.—The New York and Bermudez Company of Venezuela, through Samuel Holmes, a ship broker of New York, is negotiating for the famous Three Friends and two additional tugs, the Biscayne and Admiral Dewey, owned by Capt. M. P. Broward of Jacksonville. The Three Friends gained world-wide notoriety prior to the Spanish-American war for its connection with the filibustering carried on between Cuba and the South Atlantic Coast.

The first proposition made by the New York men, it is asserted, was to charter the three steamers, but Capt. Broward declined to do this on the ground that if they are seized for filibustering he cannot be recompensed for the loss. The negotiations then turned to the matter of sale, and are yet pending, with a probability that the boats will become the property of the New York company.

The negotiations are being carried on by wire, several telegrams having passed this afternoon and evening.

PIONEERS MEET THE PRESIDENT

A Committee to Urge the Passage of a Law Pensioning Indian Fighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Seven old frontiersmen, relics of the days when the Pacific Slope was a wild region populated chiefly by Indians and wild animals, visited the President to-day. One of them went to Oregon in 1844, when there were not over 300 white men in the entire region north of Missouri and west of the Missouri River. There were a committee of veterans of the Indian wars, who had been sent to Washington by the Legislature of Oregon to urge the passage of a bill pensioning the survivors of these wars.

The old Indian fighters were H. D. Mount, William D. Stillwell, Jason Wheeler, L. S. Wood, J. C. Cooper, George W. Riddle, and T. A. Wood. They were accompanied by O. C. Applegate of the Klamath Indian Agency of Oregon, and were taken to the White House by Representative Tongue of Oregon. The President expressed interest in their cause. The committee say that if the bill is passed about 1,000 men will receive pensions.

SEVEN MEN LOCKED IN.

Use Telephone to Get Out of Predicament in Which a Porter Placed Them.

Henry Kessel, who is in the dry goods business, and six other men, who declined to give the police their names, were locked in the four-story building at 75 Worth Street last night for an hour or more. The police say the men were locked in by the porter of the building, who, in his hurry to get home to supper, forgot to see if all the occupants were out.

The men are employed as shippers and clerks by James Talcott & Co. on the top floor. When they found themselves unable to get out of the front doors, both of which were locked, they took turns shouting from the fourth-story windows for help. No one noticed them. One bright member suggested using the telephone.

The telephone girl put them in communication with Police Headquarters, whence Sergt. Blair was notified at Leonard Street Police Station. Out he sent Policeman Robert Berryman. The latter met Andrew Fleischauer, who had a key to the outside front door. This was unlocked and the policeman put his shoulder against the inside door and forced it open.

The refugees went home after saying things about the porter.

New Yorker Sues Southern Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9.—Thomas F. Krajewski and the Krajewski-Pesant Company of New York have filed suit in the United States Court at Birmingham against the Birmingham Machine and Foundry Company for the alleged infringement of a patent for sugar cane crushing machinery. The complainants allege that the defendants have used the patent in the manufacture of sugar mill machinery and ask that its further use be prohibited and the damage done to the complainants be ascertained. The complainants have factories in New York and Havana, which make cane-crushing machinery, and the Birmingham firm has been invading some of their trade territory, but denies infringement of the patent.

Mrs. Smith Won $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Feb. 9.—A letter has just been received by relatives of Mrs. Edith Eveline Smith, the owner of Shore Acres, who is cruising in the Mediterranean on Mr. Hannan's steam yacht Consuelo, states that while at Monte Carlo she won at the tables of M. Blanc the sum of 200,000f., ($50,000.) Mrs. Smith is now at Algiers.

California Via New Orleans, (Mardi Gras.)
Through daily Pullman drawing room and stateroom sleeping cars and dining car service, New York to New Orleans, via Penn. R. R., Southern Ry., A. & W. P. and L. & N. Connection with Sunset Limited for Pacific Coast. Special Sunset Limited Annex car Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Pullman Service to Pinehurst, N. C.,
only via Southern Ry. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

ARRESTED SEXTON'S FRIEND, IS TRANSFERRED

Patrolman Hubbard Sent to Oak Street from Up Town.

Was Told, He Says, Not to Press Charge of Disorderly Conduct Against Restaurant Keeper Kennelly.

Patrolman Alonzo C. Hubbard, until last week an attaché of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, under command of Capt. Kear, has been transferred to the Oak Street Station. On Friday night of week before last Hubbard arrested J. P. Kennelly, the restaurant proprietor of Columbus Avenue, a personal friend of Police Commissioner Sexton. There had been a dispute over some garbage placed on the sidewalk in front of Kennelly's establishment, and the policeman insisted that it should not remain there. Then the proprietor came out of the restaurant, and some words followed, which ended with his arrest. He was taken to the station, where Hubbard charged him with disorderly conduct and had him locked up. In a little while he was released on bail, William Eler signing the bond. It was said at the time that Mr. Sexton arranged for the bail.

When the case came up in the West Side Court the next day Hubbard did not press his charge. His story, told to the Magistrate, was frequently interrupted by Register Isaac Fromme, who appeared in behalf of the prisoner. When it was at last finished Magistrate Olmsted dismissed the case.

"You're the kind of policeman that disgraces the force," remarked Mr. Fromme.

"I object to that remark," said Hubbard.

"Yes, there must be none of that here," interposed the Magistrate. "It is not the place for it." After a minute he added: "It is an embarrassing position for a policeman to be in."

After the trial Hubbard's friends warned him that he would have to expect things. They recalled the fact that Kennelly's restaurant had long been a favorite place of meeting of certain officials, and that on one occasion not long ago there had dined there a group consisting of Commissioner Sexton, Chief of Police Devery, Register Fromme, and Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. They banteringly told him that he would soon be feeding goats up in the Bronx.

When Hubbard was seen yesterday, while doing duty on post in the precinct of the Oak Street Station, he said that he had no way of knowing why he was transferred. Asked if he thought the arrest of Kennelly had anything to do with it, he replied:

"I don't know. Oh, it's no matter. I can do duty as well in one place as another, but I did hate to be sent down here, for I live away up town in West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and it takes up a lot of my spare time making the trip back and forth. Then, I had been on the beat up there in Sixty-eighth Street for a long while, and knew all the fellows. But it's all through with now—that Kennelly affair. I don't want to hear any more about it. If I do I'll have my say then."

In answer to further questions he said that the accounts of the circumstances attending the arrest of Kennelly had been very erroneous.

"The swill pans were out on the street, sending up a bad odor and making the sidewalk disagreeable to both men and women who were passing," he said. "I told the waiter to get them out of the way. He said he was waiting for the driver to come. I said that they had to go—quick. Just then Kennelly came out of the door and called me vile names. I told the Magistrate the next day that I wouldn't have used the language to a dog that Kennelly used toward me. If I had been in citizen's clothes I would have killed him instead of putting him under arrest. As it was, I took him to the station, told the Sergeant my story, and had him locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. You know how he was bailed out."

"Why didn't you press the charge against him in court the next morning?" the officer was asked.

"I was told not to."

Capt. Kerr, when asked last night if he knew the reason for Hubbard's transfer, replied:

"Haven't the slightest idea. Had not heard of it till I got the order from Headquarters."

"How about Hubbard's record? Was he a good man?"

"He was, and he was not," the Captain replied. "In some things he was all right; in others he was not. He is a nice fellow. Yes, I believe he was once tried for something. His record is not altogether clear. But he is a good fellow."

Capt. Kear said further that it was untrue that Commissioner Sexton came to the station when Kennelly was bailed out. He declared that the Commissioner knew nothing about the affair at the time, nor afterward, as far as he knew. He did not know of Kennelly being a friend of the Commissioner, nor of the fact that Mr. Sexton frequently dined at the restaurant.

"The Commissioner," he said, "had nothing to do with Hubbard's transfer. Of that I am sure. You can take my word for it. I, of course, can't know the reason for the transfer, for we Captains are not told of such things before they come off. But I know that the Commissioner had no hand in it."

Hubbard was highly praised by one of his former companions of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night. He was described by this officer as "one of the finest in the force, afraid of nothing, on the level, a bully good fellow," &c. His friend said that he was sure Hubbard would have arrested Kennelly if he had been certain that the restaurateur was a bosom chum of every Commissioner in the city. He added that Hubbard would not have arrested anybody except for good cause.

BOBSLED CRASHES INTO CAR.

Twelve Young Men Were on It, and Several of Them Were Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 9.—A bobsled on which twelve young men were coasting ran into a trolley car at Grafton and Mount Prospect Avenues last night and several of the riders were badly cut and bruised. There is no light at the crossing, and when the car was seen it was too late to avert a collision.

The collision occurred on one of the steepest hills in this vicinity. The bob was steered by Arthur L. Holden and Leslie Vreeland was on the rear end. The sled was under great headway when it neared the Forest Hill trolley tracks in Mount Pleasant Avenue. When within fifty feet of this corner the sound of a trolley bell was heard. Stopping the bob was out of the question. The riders thought they could clear the tracks before the trolley arrived, when suddenly it hove in sight.

Young Holden did not lose his nerve as the excited occupants yelled to him, but cried for them to sit still and hold on tightly. The bob dashed across the southbound track and struck the centre of the car.

There was an awful crash, and the young men were thrown into the air and landed with great force. Holden struck on his head and was picked up unconscious. He received a deep cut on his head, and his face and forehead were cut and bruised. Vreeland sprained his wrist and received a cut on the cheek. Several other riders were slightly injured, and all received a bad shock and had their clothing torn. Holden was picked up and taken to his home. He revived on the way, and it was found that his injuries were not serious.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans.
Penn. R. R. and Southern Ry., only line operating through sleeping and dining car service from New York. Tickets on sale Feb. 12th to 18. Washington to New Orleans and return, $27.50. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

Controller of the Currency Declares that Rohl Smith's Death Terminated Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Controller of the Currency has rendered an opinion on the contract by which the late Carl Rohl Smith was to design a statue of Gen. Sherman. The personal representatives of the sculptor, who died before the completion of the work, want an extension of the contract to them. The Controller holds that the contract terminated with Mr. Rohl Smith's death.

The United States had appropriated $79,000 for the work, and the Army of the Tennessee had contributed $11,000, making $90,000 in all available. Rohl Smith died Aug. 22, 1900, before the date for the completion of the work. He had received more than half of the $79,000, but the Controller says: "How much work was actually done before his death does not appear."

J. J. HILL GOING ON A CRUISE.

To Leave New York on His Yacht, with Some Guests, Within Ten Days for the Mediterranean.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 9.—James J. Hill, with a party of ten invited guests, will leave New York on Mr. Hill's yacht Wacouta within ten days. The steward of the vessel, the chief engineer, chef, and two assistants left St. Paul yesterday for New York to prepare the yacht for a long cruise. The Wacouta will be outfitted for a five months' trip, though the present calculation is an absence of four months.

Mr. Hill will have as guests two ladies and two gentlemen, and for each guest one servant is provided. The names of the guests are not available, but it is said the ladies will be of Mr. Hill's family, and that some prominent New York bankers will also accompany the party.

As near as can be learned now the Wacouta will sail from New York by way of the Bermuda Islands about Feb. 18; the first important stop being made at Naples. Thence the itinerary will take Mr. Hill and his party through the Mediterranean Sea, where a large part of the time allotted for the trip will be spent.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S EXPLOIT.

Game Warden Johnson Describes the Fight with a Wounded Lioness.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 9.—Game Warden Johnson returned to-day from Meeker, where he was investigating the reports of Col. Roosevelt's lion slaughter.

"Mr. Roosevelt must be one of the most daring sportsmen in the world," said Mr. Johnson. "I talked to the men who were with him when he killed a lion with a knife thrust, and in doing so exposed himself to danger that the average man would not face for a million. I thought when I first read of his stabbing a lion that it was a story concocted by the newspapers, but it is a fact. He does not wait for the dogs to stretch the animal out, as every one familiar with hunting after hounds imagined, but rushes in while the lion is fighting with the dogs.

"In the particular instance related by the guide who was with him the animal was a large lioness. She fought fiercely, and while several of the dogs had her about the hind legs and haunches and were dragging her backward she had a vicious hold on another dog. Mr. Roosevelt sprang to the rescue of the dog which the savage animal seemed about to get the best of, and she quickly let loose the animal and sprang as much as she could at the arm of the hunter.

"He held his gun in his left hand and, quick as lightning, thrust the stock into the wide-open jaws, while he found her heart with his hunting knife. The stock of the gun was partly chewed and broken off, and he can keep it as a memento of the closest call he ever had, probably."

NOT WRITTEN BY FIELD.

A Number of Poems in a Recent Compilation Are from the Pen of the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—It has just transpired that, included in the two volumes of Eugene Field's newspaper contributions recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, there are printed as the work of Field a number of poems which were written by his friend, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.

In Volume I. the poems referred to are entitled "Arcady," "The Coming Paradise," "The Perpetual Wooing," and "When the Poet Came." All are published without comment or other sign that they were not of Mr. Field's own composing.

In Volume II. there are six Gunsaulus poems, as follows:

"The Death of Shelley," which Dr. Gunsaulus composed on the anniversary of Shelley's death, and in which the last word of the second line of the second stanza should read "life," instead of "light," as Field published it; "Understood," which Otto Pfefferkorn of Plymouth Church and Armour Institute has set to music; "The Old Tune," which Dr. Gunsaulus wrote in the Armour Mission and read to his friend E. B. Butler; "Night and Morning" and "Song," both written for Franklin H. Head and given to him in California, and "A Song," which was put on paper in 1893, and in which Field changed the word "tanager" to "oriole" in the second line, and substituted "its" for "your" in the line "Bore to your soul its wild desire."

These facts came to light to-day in a comparison of the Field books with a volume of verse published by Dr. Gunsaulus.

Dr. Gunsaulus is out of town, but G. M. Millard of the "Saints and Sinners Corner" of McClurg's, says he remembers distinctly Field asking Dr. Gunsaulus to give him some verse for his "Sharps and Flats" column. Dr. Gunsaulus sent him a bundle of manuscript, and the poems appeared in the column, being generally credited to Field. Thus arose the error of the compiler of the Scribner books. Field appended his friend's name to some of the verse, but as he had a trick of doing this even when he, Field, really wrote it, it all passed for the humorist's own. Another poem in the volumes was written by Mrs. Cooney-Ward of this city.

BOOKER WASHINGTON HONORED.

Girls Desert Secretary Long to Get the Colored Man's Autograph.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—About 150 young women, pupils of the Normal School of Westchester, Penn., visited the department buildings to-day. Representative Butler took the young women to see Secretaries Long and Root, and presented them. The visitors were respectful in the presence of greatness, but were not much impressed. Suddenly, while they were crowded in the office of Secretary Long, a colored man walked in. Instantly there was a sensation. It was Booker T. Washington.

The young women instantly abandoned Mr. Long and flocked around Washington, who was fairly driven to the wall. He begged piteously for mercy, and the girls said they would let him pass if he would give them his autograph. Washington was glad to make any terms. They all produced cards, and Mr. Washington began to write. He wrote for a long time without apparently making any impression on the immense pile of cards, and finally gave it up and entreated to be released. The girls reluctantly made a pathway, and Mr. Washington escaped.

Mr. Long was much impressed by this testimonial to their comparative fame, and congratulated Mr. Washington. Mr. Long had not been asked for his autograph.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans, La.
Southern Ry. will sell round trip tickets from Washington $27.50. Tickets on sale Feby. 12 to 18, inclusive, good to return until March 7th. New York offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, To-morrow, Feb. 11.—Adv.

FIFTY POLICEMEN PREVENT A MEETING

It Was a Suspected Anarchistic Entertainment in Brooklyn.

Authorities Claimed that It Was to be Held for the Benefit of the Paterson Anarchists.

Police Inspector Kane, backed by fifty big bluecoats, prevented last night the giving of an entertainment in the Athenaeum, a large meeting hall at Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, which, the police claimed, was to have been held for the benefit of the Anarchistic Brotherhood which has its headquarters in Paterson, N. J. The promoters of the affair had been warned in the afternoon that they would not be allowed to give the entertainment, and only a dozen persons who had bought tickets appeared at the hall last night. These went away quietly when they saw the big force of policemen, and there was no trouble. The police remained about the place until 11 o'clock to make sure that no attempt would be made to hold the entertainment.

It appears that information reached Police Headquarters recently that the Brescl and Parsons groups of alleged Anarchists in Paterson were preparing to give an entertainment at the Athenaeum, in Brooklyn. It was claim that the show was the one which the alleged Anarchists had attempted unsuccessfully to give in Paterson and Manhattan. Chief Devery at once sent word to Deputy Chief McLaughlin in Brooklyn to stop the entertainment if an attempt was made to hold it in the borough across the bridge.

It is said that the police learned of the affair through an advertisement printed in a Paterson publication, said to be an organ of the Anarchists. This advertisement announced that a dramatic entertainment and ball would be held at the Athenaeum in Brooklyn on the night of Feb. 9. The advertisement appeared in the paper on Jan. 12. It was announced that the drama, "Senza Patria," and the farce, "Ningune se Entiende," would be given.

Yesterday Capt. Dunn of the Adams Street Station went to the manager of the hall and informed him that the performance would not be permitted. Later in the day a committee of those who were to give the entertainment visited the Brooklyn Police Headquarters and protested against the stopping of the show. They declared that it was to be merely an innocent dramatic performance and ball, given by Italians, and that Anarchists had nothing whatever to do with the affair. Inspector Kane, however, told his visitors that he had good reason to believe that the entertainment was to be given in the interest of the anarchistic cause, and showed them the advertisement in the Paterson publication. The Italians protested that a mistake had been made, and went away grumbling.

Fearing that an attempt would be made to give the performance, extensive preparations were made by the police to prevent it, and suppress any trouble that might arise. The reserves of the Adams Street, Amity Street, and Butler Street Stations were called upon, and a force of fifty men, with Inspector Kane and Capt. Dunn at their head, marched to the Athenaeum. This was at 8 o'clock. The police were stationed in and about the building, so that in case of trouble, at a given signal, they could act together and suppress any outbreak. Ten big bluecoats were stationed about the entrance to the hall, while Inspector Kane and Capt. Dunn, with twenty more men, held the main stairway. Ten Detective Sergeants and as many more policemen in uniform were distributed about the neighborhood.

There was a long wait, but not a solitary Anarchist or anything resembling a "Red," put in an appearance. The waiting bluecoats were yawning and gaping when, shortly before 8 o'clock, two harmless-looking Italians appeared at the entrance to the hall. They looked at the assembled policemen wonderingly. The two made no attempt to enter the building.

They drew off to the curb, chattered, and gesticulated together for a time, and then walked away. In a little while a group of half a dozen equally innocent-looking descendants of the Caesars appeared, and after a look at the police, also chattered, gesticulated, and went quietly away. In all, about a dozen appeared at the hall, but all went away without attempting to enter. After waiting until 11 o'clock the police, satisfied that no attempt would be made to hold the meeting that night, returned to the station houses.

Later in the night word reached the Adams Street Station that a meeting of Italians was being held in a room on Fulton Street, near Concord, and a number of detectives were sent to the place. They found about a score of Italians assembled in the apartments of Pietro Tebanio, whom they suspected of being persons interested in the entertainment which was to have been held at the Atheneum. According to the police, a meeting was in progress when they reached the place. Liquor was being sold in the place, it is alleged, and the detectives arrested Tebanio on a charge of violating the excise law in selling liquor without a license. No other arrests were made.

THREATEN NEGRO POSTMASTER.

May Be Lynched at Live Oak, Fla., If He Does Not Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 9.—There is great excitement at Live Oak, a prosperous town and the county seat of Suwannee County, over the matter of a negro Postmaster. Thomas S. Harris, the negro official, was appointed some time ago, but the office continued under the management of S. B. Connor, a white man, until a week ago. Then Mr. Connor retired and Harris assumed the full duties of his position. Since that time the indignation of the white patrons of the office has grown until a letter was finally sent to the official advising that he resign at once.

To this letter Harris made the statement, it is alleged, that he would not notice the threatening letter, and would continue at his official post. This was followed yesterday by a letter in which he was told that he must resign and leave at once or take his life in his own hands. "The writer has sworn by Almighty God," continued the letter, "that you shall not remain in the office, and that you shall quit at once, being out of place in a white man's country."

The Postmaster is now considerably alarmed, it is stated, and will appeal to the Administration for protection against the threatened lynching if he does not surrender his position.

MISTOOK ACID FOR CAMPHOR.

Woman, Hurt in Railroad Wreck, Victim of a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 9.—A Muskegon passenger train late last night crashed into a switch engine on the Pere Marquette Road, Mrs. J. L. Murray of Muskegon, a passenger, receiving injuries from which she died. She was the wife of a wealthy lumberman.

Mrs. J. A. Flemming of Hart received several contusions about the face. Women passengers grabbed a bottle supposed to contain camphor and bathed her face. It was carbolic acid, and she is in the hospital, suffering terrible agony.

12:40 Noon. Florida Limited.
The Standard Train of the World.
Leaving New York daily, except Sunday, via P. R. R. & Southern Railway. Earliest afternoon arrival St. Augustine. 2 other fast trains daily. Dining and sleeping car service. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

KING THANKS THE PRESIDENT.

Edward VII. Grateful for the Attendance of Mr. McKinley and the Cabinet at the Memorial Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following, from King Edward to President McKinley, has been made public:

I desire to express my high appreciation of the respect shown to the memory of her late Majesty by your attendance and that of your Cabinet at the memorial service at Washington.

I am deeply touched by this and other special marks of sympathy received from the United States.

EDWARD, R. and I.

President McKinley sent the following reply:

His Majesty, King Edward VII., London.

I am gratified by your Majesty's message. The tribute of the American people to the memory of your illustrious mother was general and heartfelt.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

SAW HER FIANCE WEDDED.

Woman Attends Ceremony, Then Enters Suit for Breach of Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Miss Ellen Kenny, a young woman, to-day sued Bernard Manion, a wealthy citizen, for $25,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage. According to her lawyer's statement, she claims Manion proposed marriage and she believed his promises.

Two weeks ago some friends of Miss Kenny told her that Manion had taken out a license to marry another woman, and had made arrangements for the ceremony. She refused to believe it even then, but they persuaded her to accompany them to the church, where upon their arrival Miss Kenny and her friends discovered that a wedding ceremony was being performed, and as they entered the newly married couple walked out. The bridegroom was Manion. He is fifty-eight years old.

Miss Kenny did not faint or make any display of her feelings when she met the bridal party at the church door. Instead she consulted her lawyers.

Manion was a widower when on Jan. 30 he married Margaret Doud, aged thirty-three years. He first met Miss Kenny a year ago. She claims that he proposed marriage to her several months ago, and that at his solicitation and believing in his promise of an early marriage she gave up a good position and went to live with her sister to await the setting of the wedding day.

SILK MILLS MAY BE SOLD.

Deal with an English Syndicate on the Verge of Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Plans have practically been concluded for the sale of the all-silk mills in this country to an English syndicate. Negotiations have been pending for months, and the deal is now on the verge of completion. D. W. Belding of Cincinnati has just returned from New Haven, Conn., where the discussion of the matter was held, and representatives of nearly every mill in the United States were present.

The leading mills which will be sold, if these negotiations go through, are: The Belding Brothers' factories, at Rockville, Conn.; the Belding mills, Belding, Mich.; the North Hampton (Mass.) Belding mills, and the San Francisco and Montreal mills.

American capitalists also in the combine are Edward W. Young and W. A. Stanton of Chicago, and George P. Richardson of Belding, Mich.

Mr. Belding was seen to-day. He said that the negotiations were in progress, but that it would be at least two weeks before anything was settled.

CITY OWNERSHIP IN CHICAGO.

Official Shows that Electric Light Plants Were Good Investments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—City Electrician Ellicott has prepared a full statement showing the cost of operating the municipal electric lighting plant for thirteen years and the gain made by the city in consequence of not renting.

The total amount paid out for the purpose of constructing, operating, repairs, and rebuilding due to depreciation, is $2,786,100.12. With this sum the city in thirteen years has built plants and furnished street lights varying from 192 in 1888 to 4,239 Jan. 1, 1901.

Had the city rented private plants for this service, the cost would have been $2,507,110.50, but the city has to show for the extra investment three power plants, 125 miles of conduits and cable system, 4,400 arc lamps, and two power stations, valued at $621,000.

"In two more years," says the report, "Chicago should not owe itself one cent on account of the plants it has built or valuable property it has acquired in constructing the plants."

FOOD PRICES HIGH AT NOME.

No New Strikes There—Automobile Service at Dawson.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 9.—The steamer Amur, which arrived here to-day from Skagway, brings the first news received from Nome since last Fall. W. V. Ames, who came down on the Amur, made the trip from Nome to Dawson by dog train. He says mines at Nome are proving fairly satisfactory, but there has been no new strike of importance. Prices for food are very high, with consequent suffering and want. There have been a large number of robberies and petty crimes there, robbery of caches being frequent.

Ames visited Kuskokwim, Tannana, and Big Salmon districts, where miners are doing well, but supplies are short at Tannana, and much suffering is anticipated. Ames passed thirty outfits on the trails, and says men having scanty supplies of provisions must suffer greatly.

Automobile service between Dawson and the various creeks began Feb. 2.

JUDGE SETS VERDICT ASIDE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 9.—Judge Swayze to-day set aside the verdict of $2,100 with two years' interest, given to Florentine Wanderer by a jury in the Circuit Court, in his suit against the Teutonia Building and Loan Association. Wanderer sued on a promissory note signed by Herman Jaerschke and Robert Flocke, the then President and Treasurer of the association. Jaerschke has since left the country and Flocke is dead.

The claim of the association was that Flocke's signature to the note was a forgery, and that the one hand penned both signatures. The association further claimed that Jaerschke did not get the money for the association. The verdict was set aside on the ground that officers of a building and loan association have no right to borrow money unless they have been specially directed to do so. In this case there was no proof that the officers had been directed.

NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Gov. Odell left for Albany at 7:40 o'clock this morning. He stated that he would make the appointment of Labor Commissioner on Tuesday or Wednesday. He has offered the position to James M. Gilbert of this city, Chairman of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. It is understood that Mr. Gilbert is not inclined to accept.

Special Agent Daniel O'Connor of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been in this city on official business. He has been promoting John McMackin's canvass for the place and has secured the indorsement for him of forty trades unions. Gov. Odell said this morning that he would veto any further appropriation for the Pan-American Exposition on constitutional grounds.

Short Inexpensive Sea Tours
to Georgia and Florida Resorts via Savannah Line. Magnificent steamers. Superb service. Full particulars, 317 B'way, or Pier 35, N. R., N. Y.—Adv.

When ordering brandy ask for OTARD'S. —Adv.

BROADWAY DOG THAT EARNED $25,000

His Beggar Master Said to Have Starved Both to Death.

Timothy McGrath Died in a Room in a Tenement, Leaving Bank Books and Real Estate.

For the past ten years theatregoers and other pleasure seekers who walked on the Broadway of the Tenderloin after dark were wont to glance aside to the curbing at the attenuated harmonies of a hand-organ. The glance showed them a ragged old man grinding out the wheezy greeting of age to youth, but it also showed a grizzly haired dog hard by with a basket half full of coin in his mouth. The men who saw it merely grumbled:

"Pshaw! Only a hand-organ beggar. Probably worth more than I am."

But their feminine companions were not to be put off in that wise.

"But, look at the faithful dog," they would cry. And the result was that the dog's basket became heavier every moment that he was on duty. It was the tribute of woman to the dog.

"Now mind," the male escort would say, "I do it simply out of regard for the dog."

Several days ago Broadway missed the dog. Broadway wondered, and then speedily forgot all about it. If there was any further question, Broadway would shrug its Long Acre Square shoulders and murmur: "Where are the people who were on

COLLISION IN THE GRAND CENTRAL YARD

Eastern Express Derails a Switch Engine Near Forty-sixth Street.

Yard Manager Blames the Express Engineer Who Disobeyed a Signal, He Says—Storm Delays Many Trains.

An express train and a switch engine came in collision about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the yard of the Grand Central Station, near the Forty-sixth Street bridge. While no one was injured, there was quite a panic among the passengers.

The train which was in collision came from Chicago and is known as the Eastern Express to the passengers and as "No. 10" to the yardmen. It was due at Grand Central Station at 1:30 o'clock, but on account of the severe snowstorms in the upper part of the State it was an hour and a half late.

"No. 10" comprises two mail cars, two coaches, a buffet car, and four sleepers, and it was well filled with passengers. As the train emerged from the tunnel and slackened speed, most of the passengers rose from their seats and crowded into the aisles preparing to leave the train when it should reach the station.

Suddenly there was a bump and a crash, and the unsuspecting passengers found themselves grasping wildly at seats, at the air, and at each other, while they endeavored to recover their equilibrium. Some were thrown into seats and a few had their heads knocked against the walls of the cars, but no one was much hurt.

Nevertheless, the women screamed and the children cried and there was more or less confusion among the men until the employes informed them that there was no danger. The passengers were then taken off and escorted to the station, none the worse for the excitement.

According to William Martin, the engineer of the express train, he was going through the yard at reduced speed when he suddenly noticed the switch engine on its way to the roundhouse crossing the tracks so near in front of his train that it was impossible to prevent a collision. He shut down the brakes, and then he and his fireman jumped. They escaped without injury.

The switch engine was thrown over on its side and badly wrecked. A wrecking crew was immediately sent out and, after two hours' hard work, the tracks were cleared. A forty-ton derrick was required to lift the damaged engine.

I. Frankiin, manager of the yard, placed the blame for the accident on Martin, who, he says, disobeyed a signal which gave the right of way to the switch engine.

The accident blocked the two incoming tracks for only half an hour, but by that time many trains had been stalled, and the regular schedule was not taken up until 5 o'clock. The cars of the incoming trains were to have been used in making up some of the outgoing trains, and the latter were also slightly delayed.

All the trains from points west of Albany arrived behind time yesterday on account of the heavy snowstorms. The Chicago Limited, due at 6:30 P. M., was six hours late. The third section of the express, due at 8:45 P. M., was delayed four hours.

The only fast express to come in on time was the Empire State. It left Albany twenty-five minutes late, but made up that delay. On Friday night the same train left Albany thirty minutes late and made up this loss, running the distance of 142 miles in 180 minutes.

DELAWARE THIEVES WHIPPED.

Sheriff's First Experience and He Wielded the Lash Lightly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 9.—Despite the snow and sleet 300 men and boys gathered in the jailyard here to-day to see the public whipping, and the boys to make grimaces at the unhappy prisoners in the pillory. Many of the small boys were kept out.

It was Sheriff McDaniel's first experience of the kind, and he evidently did not like the job, for he wielded the lash lightly.

The star of to-day's performance was Joseph Riley, a noted cracksman, who last July finished a ten years' sentence in a New York penitentiary for cracking a safe in Washington, D. C. Last Wednesday night he tried to kill a policeman who caught him trying to rob Levy's pawnshop in Wilmington. He got an hour in the pillory and five years in jail. His companion in the pillory was Reese Roberts, a negro sent up for burglary.

Riley is sixty-six years old. He stood the torture well, and as he climbed down the ladder afterward, some one gave him 50 cents, and he remarked: "It's tough. I have had enough of Delaware justice. Burglars should keep away from here."

The convicts wore gloves, but refused to keep blankets over their shoulders. After the negro Roberts came from the pillory he got twenty lashes at the post. Six thieves were whipped with ten lashes, and three got fifteen lashes each.

MOSES P. HANDY'S SON WINS.

Arbitrator Vandyne Awards Him the Sum of $5,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Frederick Vandyne, Assistant Solicitor of the State Department, acting as arbitrator for the parties in interest, has rendered a decision awarding to William M. Handy, son of the late Moses P. Handy, the sum of $5,000 for services rendered by his father in the prosecution of the famous McMurdoo claim against the Government of Portugal, growing out of the Delagoa Bay Railway construction case.

Moses P. Handy, according to the evidence submitted to the arbitrator, played a very important part in the initiation of the claim in the State Department, and his heirs claimed $20,000 in recompense. Mrs. McMurdoo, widow of the original claimant, and now Mrs. Penfield, resisted this claim as exorbitant, but consented to the arbitration just finished.

CHARGES AGAINST J. H. REEVE.

Industrial School Instructor Suspended —Makes Counter-Charges.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 9.—John H. Reeve, who was appointed May 12, 1900, as an instructor in floriculture at the State Industrial School, has been suspended by order of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers, and a hearing on his case will be given by the board next Tuesday. Following his suspension, Mr. Reeve has filed a formal complaint against the management of the school with the State Board of Charities, and these charges will later by the subject of a thorough investigation by the board. Mr. Reeve's suspension was caused by disobeying orders of the Superintendent, which orders Mr. Reeve claims were not properly in his line of duty.

Mr. Reeve's charges against several officers of the institution, which are accompanied by affidavits, include cruel and violent treatment toward the boys in their charge, giving day and date and names. Mr. Reeve left for Albany last evening to lay the matter before Gov. Odell.

Brothers Shot in a Barber's Shop.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 9.—Nelson Hamrick, son of the Chief of Police at Forest City, N. C., was shot and instantly killed in Dick Bailey's barber's shop today. His brother, Ezell Hamrick, was fatally shot. The Hamrick brothers attempted to smash the shop while Bailey was shaving a customer. Bailey laid down his razor, and, picking up his pistol, began to shoot. The Hamricks come of a good family. Bailey says he had to shoot them in self-defense.

Free Tuition for Filipinos.

At their last meeting the Trustees of Teachers College of Columbia University voted to grant free tuition to five Filipinos. This was done in consequence of the great demand for teachers in the Philippines, and because of the interest in the work of the college in foreign countries. During the past year graduates of the college have accepted positions in England, Turkey, India, Honolulu, and Brazil, and applications for teachers have been received from South America, Tasmania, South Africa, Constantinople, Manila, and the Hawaiian Islands.

REV. MR. KELLAR'S CONDITION.

Physicians Say Fatal Outcome Would Not Surprise Them.

The condition of the Rev. John A. Kellar, who was shot at Arlington, N. J., by Thomas G. Barker, is still critical. The physicians in attendance held a consultation yesterday afternoon, and at its conclusion the following signed statement was given out:

The present condition of the Rev. John Kellar is as follows:

He is resting quietly, has slight rise of temperature, and his condition is not immediately dangerous, but it is impossible to say that he is yet out of danger of death as a direct result of his injuries, and we cannot so say for some days to come. An unfavorable change in his condition would not surprise us at any moment, and death result. JAMES A. EXTON, M. D.,
AUGUST ADRIAN STRASSER, M. D.,
WELLS P. ENGLETON, M. D.

The consultation lasted from 4:30 to 6:35 o'clock. Dr. Exton, after handing out the statement, said Mr. Kellar's physical condition was "pretty good," and added: "He eats often, a little at a time. He is conscious, and orders have been given that no one be allowed to see him."

The doctors say it is by no means certain the wounded man will recover the sight of his left eye, and that, if he does not become totally blind, the chances are that he will only be able to see dimly.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Mathias Burger, proprietor of a boarding house at Shokan, in the Catskills, says that Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John A. Kellar, boarded at his house, with Mrs. Barker, for some time last Summer. While in Kingston yesterday Mr. Burger is quoted as saying that Mrs. Barker was in a very nervous condition and suffered from hysteria while she was at his house. The Rev. Mr. Kellar also boarded at Burger's, but not at the same time as the Barkers.

FRANCHISE VALUATION FIGHT.

The New York Central Claims Absolute Right to Use Park Avenue Without Restriction.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—A case involving the question of the absolute right of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to the use of Park Avenue, in New York City, was argued to-day before Justice Alden Chester of the Supreme Court in this city. The question arose on a motion made by Deputy Attorney General Henry B. Coman, on behalf of the State, to have the writ of certiorari obtained by the railroad company for a review of the valuation placed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners on its special franchises amended.

The motion was that four sections of the writ be stricken out. They require the State Board of Tax Commissioners: First, to specify the method, basis, and theory of arriving at the value of the franchises of the company; second, to separate the value of the tangible from the value of the intangible property of the company; third, to make return of the value of all franchises operated by railroad companies in New York City and other places in the State and the methods by which they were determined; fourth, to certify the law and ordinance under which the company is operating on Park Avenue, in New York City.

Deputy Attorney General Coman in his argument contended that the Appellate Division has held that the Board of Tax Commissioners shall not be required to certify the methods it pursues in arriving at the value of a franchise. The requirements in the second and third sections he declared to be such as required information unnecessary in determining the question of the proper value of the company's franchises. The law and ordinance relating to Park Avenue, Mr. Coman held, are in the possession of the railroad company, and therefore the State Board of Tax Commissioners should not be required to furnish them.

Attorney Ira M. Place of the Central-Hudson Railroad Company, in the course of his argument, contended that the railroad company, under the authority granted it by law and public ordinance, has the absolute right to use Park Avenue, in New York City, without any restriction whatsoever, and that the State has no right to tax it for the use of that avenue. Without the certifications which the State Board of Tax Commissioners is trying to avoid, he held, it would be impossible for the courts to reach a just determination of what is the proper valuation to place on the company's franchise.

The attorneys were given one week in which to file briefs.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill appeared before Justice Chester, and on behalf of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Queens County Water Company of New York City made motions that the State Board of Tax Commissioners be required to certify the method pursued in determining the valuation of the franchises of those companies. The general question involved in these motions is practically the same as that in the Central-Hudson case.

Justice Chester informed Mr. Hill that he would hear arguments on the motions at Chambers, in this city, on Feb. 23.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Considerable Falling Off from Record for Last Year.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The work of the current session of the State Assembly up to and including Feb. 8, as compared with the corresponding period of the session of 1900, is shown by the following summary:

	1900.	1901.
Assembly bills introduced	839	753
Assembly bills passed	113	80
Assembly bills passed Senate	12	18
Senate bills received	50	27
Senate bills passed	12	7

Savings Banks Tax in Other States.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Gov. Odell has been gathering some facts upon the treatment of savings banks in other States. He finds that in most of them the savings banks are corporations which are run for the benefit of the corporation, and that all are taxed. Most of the mutual savings banks outside of New York are in New England, where every one of the States imposes a tax upon the surplus.

A KNIT GOODS TRUST.

Eighty Firms Will Be in It, and Its Capital Will Be $25,000,000.

A giant knit goods trust is well under way, and it is said that articles of incorporation will be filed in New Jersey in a few days. The corporation is to be capitalized at $25,000,000.

In the combine will be about eighty firms now doing business in Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Amsterdam, Little Falls, and other points along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers. Attorney H. J. Speck of Troy is conducting the legal end of the combination. Nearly all of the large concerns in Cohoes are interested in the enterprise.

The W. H. Rowe plants in Troy, in which one of ex-Senator Murphy's sons is a partner, it is said will not enter the organization. Some of the leading concerns to join the combine are the Rob Roy Company and the Peter McCarthy interests in Troy, Ford & Pynes, George W., Frederick W. and Charles H. Kavanaugh of Waterford and Cohoes. An attempt was made to form a similar trust about a year ago, but it was unsuccessful. Now matters have so progressed that the combination seems assured.

G. W. Colton Stricken with Apoplexy.

George W. Colton, seventy-five years old, living at 138 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy in a restaurant at 764 Broadway yesterday afternoon. He was about to give his order to the waiter when he fell to the floor. Ambulance Surgeon Patterson of the New York Hospital said the man was suffering from apoplexy. He was removed to the hospital. Mr. Colton is manager of the Swedenborgian Board of Publication, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, this city. It was reported at the hospital at an early hour this morning that his condition was serious.

Allen Leaves the Yale Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 9.—By the departure of ex-Capt. Fred W. Allen from Yale today John Kennedy, the veteran oarsman, who was boat rigger at Yale, becomes virtual head coach of the Yale university crew until next May. At that time Mr. Allen will return, to remain until after the race with Harvard. Mr. Allen has gone into business at St. Louis, Mo. He will come to New Haven in May on leave of absence.

Capt. Blagden has appointed John W. Croos of New York, a member of last year's crew, as head coach of the freshman crew.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Proposed Alterations and Improvements on the Long Branch Line.

Superintendent Blodgett of the New York and Long Branch Railroad has announced extensive alterations and improvements in the roadbed and equipment. When these improvements are made it is the intention to run express trains between Jersey City and the shore at a speed of sixty to seventy miles an hour. This will reduce the running time between New York and Long Branch at least fifteen minutes, and place Long Branch within an hour of New York, including the ferry at Jersey City.

All grade crossings will be abolished, the tracks being raised where necessary. The sharp curves at Matawan, Long Branch, Elberon, and other places are to be straightened. Over the Raritan River, at Perth Amboy, there is one of the longest drawbridges in the world. This drawbridge is to be rebuilt and double tracked. The bridge at Parker's Creek, which was the scene some years ago of an accident, is now being replaced with a new steel structure. All the other wooden bridges on the line are also to be replaced with steel structures capable of safely carrying the heaviest express trains at the greatest speed. The new roadbed will be built in the most substantial manner.

The plans for this work contemplate an expenditure of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and preliminary work has already begun. Immediately at the close of next Summer's business, active work on the bridges and roadbed will be carried on.

The fastest train from New York to Long Branch, known as the "brokers' express," now occupies an hour and fifteen minutes in transition. This time will be reduced to the even hour. The run to Asbury Park will be made in an hour and ten minutes. It is also expected that the time between New York and Lakewood will be materially reduced, the Lakewood trains passing over a considerable portion of the Long Branch tracks.

These improvements are supposed to be the result of the recent announcement of improvements on the trolley line, which is the only competitor of the Long Branch Railroad, and by which the time to Long Branch and other coast towns was to be materially reduced.

CHICAGO CAR LINES BACKWARD.

City Railway Official Finds Better Service in Other Places.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Secretary George C. Sikes of the Street Railway Commission has returned from an extended Eastern trip, bringing with him much information concerning subways and street railways.

"I do not see how any fair-minded observer can have hesitation in saying that the surface line service of Chicago is, on the whole inferior to that of Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the cities I have visited on this trip," said Mr. Sikes.

"In elegance and general equipment of cars, in the lighting and in the introduction of improvements, such as push-buttons for signaling, Chicago is behind many other cities. The running of cars in long trains is practiced nowhere else.

"Taking the country as a whole, probably the three most conspicuous features of street railway development of the past decade have been the general adoption of electricity in one form or another as motive power, the consolidation of separate companies in the same community with the operation of all the lines thus brought under common control upon the basis of a unified system, and the establishment of routes running through the city from end to end in place of a system of routes terminating in the business centre and from there looping or switching back."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC REPORT.

Scarcely a week ago the announcement of a change in Southern Pacific control was made. Yesterday the long-delayed sixteenth annual report of the Southern Pacific Company for the year ending June 30, 1900, made its appearance. The causes for the delay are officially stated to be the illness of Controller Mahl and the auditing of the report by an auditing firm. The income account and other financial statements have been published before.

Comparing the transportation operations of last year with those of the year before it appears that gross transportation receipts increased $7,243,760, or 12.96 per cent., while operating expenses increased 13.55 per cent. and taxes, rentals, and fixed charges increased 6.70 per cent. The increase in operating expenses was in part due to the cost of repairing damage by floods, of ballasting the roadbed, and of new equipment.

Traffic statistics show that the gross earnings from 24,341,991 passengers carried were $15,852,802, an increase of $2,699,782. The average receipts per passenger per mile were 2.18 cents, as against 2.24 cents for 1899. The gross receipts for freight carried—amounting to 15,256,989 tons—were $39,815,600, an increase of $4,821,585. The average receipts per ton per mile were .957 cent, as against .952 cent for the previous year.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BANQUET.

Semi-Centennial of the Road's Existence Celebrated in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad gave a banquet to-night at the Auditorium Hotel. The event was in honor of the semi-centennial of the company's existence as an operating railroad, and the guests, who numbered over 300, included the officials of the road, a number of its Directors, many men prominent in Chicago financial circles, and the publishers of the local daily papers.

There was but one formal toast, "The Illinois Central; Its History and Future Welfare."

President Fish responded to the sentiment, making an eloquent and interesting address upon the development of the road. Short speeches were made by officials of the road and prominent local financiers.

GOULD TO BUILD A ROAD.

White River Line Will Run from Batesville, Ark., North to Missouri.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 9.—The White River Railroad Company to-day filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $1,950,000, to build a railroad from Batesville, Independence County, in a northwesterly direction through Izard and Marion Counties, to the State line at a point south of Springfield, Mo., a total distance of 150 miles. George J. Gould owns practically all the stock. The road will be built at once, and will be the first to penetrate the rich zinc region of Northern Arkansas.

Gould Interests Acquire Another Road.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Vice President Warner of the Missouri-Iron Mountain Railroad, who has just returned from New York, to-day authorized the announcement that the New Orleans and Northwestern, a line of 101 miles in length, extending from Bastrop, La., to Natchez, Miss., has been acquired by the Gould interests, and will be made a part of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern system, considerably shortening the route between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Pennsylvania May Increase Capital.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 9.—The bill designed to permit the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capitalization is now a law, Gov. Stone having attached his signature to the measure to-day.

Found Dead in Her Bed.

Mrs. Susan Holtz, forty years old, of 306 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was found dead in bed yesterday. A physician said she had been dead for four or five days and that heart disease was probably the cause of death. Mrs. Holtz lived alone. She was a childless widow. Her husband was one of the victims of the Bremen steamship pier fire of June 30 last. She received $600 from the relief fund raised at that time. It was found that she had $1,000 in three savings banks, and an effort will be made to find her heirs.

Father and Son Both Hurt.

Emil Deitze, forty-one years old, of 654 East Twenty-eighth Street, Paterson, and his sons Arthur and Walter visited friends yesterday at Homestead, N. J. While trying to board a west-bound train of the Susquehanna Railroad last night Mr. Deitze and his son Walter were struck by an east-bound train. Both were severely, but not fatally, injured about the head and body. They were put on the train and carried to Jersey City and sent to St. Francis's Hospital.

SMALLPOX STORY MADE OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH

Startling Interview in a New Orleans Newspaper.

A "Dr. Moore" Quoted as Saying New York Has 20,000 Cases—Real Total to Date Is 197.

"The very first statement is a lie," was the way Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief Inspector, Division of Contagious Diseases, characterized an interview regarding smallpox in this city which appeared in The Times-Democrat of New Orleans on Feb. 6.

The interview in question begins with this statement: "New York City is in a very serious condition to-day. In fact, she is in the throes of a smallpox epidemic." A Dr. C. Colgate Moore, represented as being from this city, is credited with the remark and others which follow. It is stated in the article that Dr. Moore, who has been a worker in Bellevue and Roosevelt Hospitals, is in the South for a brief rest from his labors in the metropolis.

The doctor, too, is quoted as saying that just before he left home he vaccinated between 150 and 200 people. Inquiry at Bellevue and Roosevelt Hospitals last night brought the information that no such person was known there. The name of Dr. C. Colgate Moore does not appear in the New York City Directory, nor is it to be found in the lists of physicians printed in Trow's Business Directories of New York and Brooklyn, or of the similar list in Trow's Business Directory of Queens.

It does not appear, either, in the "Medical Directory of New York," published by the State Medical Association, nor the similar work published by the Medical Society of the County of New York, wherein are contained the names of all legally qualified physicians.

The newspapers in this city have presented the facts with reference to the smallpox as they exist. There has been no attempt to minimize or exaggerate. Where cases have been reported by the Health Department the facts have been made public.

It is generally conceded by physicians that the best means to avert an increase of the disease is by general vaccination, and in calling attention to such cases as do exist, so that the public may be impressed with the desirability of vaccination. Dr. Blauvelt last night emphasized the benefit of such publication.

ALL CASES PUBLISHED.

"I have never heard of Dr. Colgate C. Moore," said Dr. Blauvelt, "and from first to last this interview is full of errors. The city is not in a serious condition, nor has it been. I read here that he says: 'The metropolis to-day contains upward of 20,000 cases of smallpox.'

"'News of this epidemic has been conceded for obvious reasons. Previous to the Christmas holidays, the loathsome disease began to make itself manifest in certain portions of the city, but the authorities withheld the exact information on the subject because of the holiday shopping business.'

"'Rot! Rot! That's all rot!" continued Dr. Blauvelt. "The number of cases in Manhattan has certainly been within 200, all told. There have been less than a dozen in Brooklyn, and not more than that number in the Bronx. In Queens there have been only two or three cases. As for 2,000 cases—well, we have hardly had that many in fifteen years. The statement that the news has been concealed is of course untrue. Each case has been immediately reported.

New York papers have stated the facts as they were—at no time such as to create a panic—and in presenting these facts they thus simply aided the Health Department in its efforts for vaccination. For that was the best means to prevent just such a condition as this doctor describes, but which does not exist."

Taking up a statement in the interview to the effect that "since the original outbreak the disease has spread all over town," Dr. Blauvelt said:

"The suggestion that we have not been able to control the disease is as unfounded as the other statements. The first case was discovered in a child who attended a Sixty-fifth Street school. Several children were sick with what was supposed to be chickenpox.

"When we discovered the real nature of the trouble men were sent to the houses of every child who attended the school. Thirteen cases were found. Everybody in the houses was vaccinated, and there was not a single secondary case. The janitor of the school was among those who were taken with the smallpox. He was sent to the hospital.

"The next day a woman called on us and asked that some one be sent to examine a family living down near Coenties Slip. She said that the man of that family had been nursing the janitor before it was known what the disease was. Now, if the man in question had taken smallpox, people might have said, 'See how it spreads; it's all over the city,' whereas it would have been simply an isolated case, following exposure to the disease. And it was the possibility of just such exposure that made vaccination necessary.

NO COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

"There was a good deal of vaccinating it is true. The force in our laboratory was increased fourfold to supply the demand for virus. But I see this gentleman says that compulsory vaccination was resorted to.

"There is no such thing as compulsory vaccination in New York State. All we can do is to urge it. If employers insisted on having their people submit to vaccination why, of course, we were ready to attend to it.

"These outside towns beat us ten to one on smallpox, as is indicated in the official reports published by the United States Marine Hospital. In those reports the figures for all the cities are given, and they will bear me out. One of the reasons why we have less smallpox is the system of vaccinating school children regularly.

"Before entering school the little ones are vaccinated; at seven or eight they are vaccinated again, and if they remain in school the process is usually repeated when they are fourteen or fifteen years old. So most of them get at least two vaccinations, and that is a pretty fair protection.

"We have had almost no secondary cases, even where people in the houses have been exposed two days. In Little Italy there have been a few secondary cases, but among those people we find men who positively refuse to be vaccinated."

Dr. Moore is quoted, further along in the interview, as saying:

When a person is taken down with the disease he or she is immediately removed to North Brother Island, Randall's Island, or to one of the numerous quarantine stations situated around New York.

"He's a little mixed on that, too," said Dr. Blauvelt; "the asylums and hospitals on Randall's Island get many children, but we don't send smallpox patients there.

"Speaking generally, the smallpox we have nowadays is not nearly so fatal as the old-fashioned kind. We do not have over 6 per cent. of deaths, and those are principally in the case of very young or very old persons. The 54.6 per cent. of deaths quoted in the interview certainly does not represent our experience here."

In conclusion, Dr. Moore is quoted as saying:

It seems that those people having dark skins, as negroes and Chinese, are more susceptible to contracting smallpox than the whites, according to my observation.

"I never yet saw a Chinese with the smallpox," said Dr. Blauvelt, "and they don't appear to be susceptible to measles, scarlet fever, or other contagious diseases. That has been my observation."

Statistics obtained from lists at the Health Department last night with reference to the number of cases of smallpox in this city since the discovery of the first case bear out Dr. Blauvelt's statement that less than 200 cases had been found. The figures are as follows:

	Cases.
November 5-30	58
December 2-31	53
January 4-31	59
February 1-9	27
Total	197

Two More Smallpox Cases.

An Inspector of the Health Board reported yesterday that he had found a child dead of smallpox at 325 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The victim was Luigi Nattoli, an Italian boy one year old. A doctor had been called in by the parents at the last moment, and, believing the case one of smallpox, he communicated with the Health Department. Before any further steps had been taken in the matter, however, the child died. The house will be quarantined and the whole block kept under observation for three weeks. One other case of the disease was discovered in the city during the day. It was that of Mary Kelly, two months old, of 213 East Seventy-seventh Street.

SMALLPOX IN THE TERRITORY.

A Thousand Cases for Which There Is No Relief.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Feb. 9.—Word comes to-night that five members of the Lawrence family, residing eighteen miles west of Wagoner, are lying dead at their home from smallpox; that two remaining members of the household are awaiting death, unconscious, and another is nearly dead from fright and loss of sleep. The oldest son was taken sick Thursday and died in forty-eight hours.

The father left immediately for town to secure a coffin, and upon his return found two others had died also. The father was taken sick with the disease and died in four hours.

Smallpox is raging throughout the territory, and a thousand cases exist, with no way to secure relief, as there are no laws to raise taxes to fight the disease and Congress refuses aid, leaving the country in a terrible condition.

Smallpox in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9.—Dr. Irving A. Watson, Secretary of the State Board of Health, returned from Harrisville last night, and reported fifteen cases of smallpox in that town of 750 inhabitants. In Dr. Watson's opinion, the situation is serious. Dr. Watson also found one case at Milford.

THE MAGISTRATE TAKES PITY.

Mr. Crane Pays $24 Due on a Working Woman's Sewing Machine.

Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, sitting in the Essex Market Police Court, is $24 poorer to-day than he was yesterday morning when he took his seat on the bench to dispense justice. It is his own fault. Rather than see a poor working woman lose her sewing machine, which was her sole means of support, the Magistrate paid the $24 due on it, and after scaring the big corporation that was attempting to take the machine away from her, told the woman not to say a word to him, but to go home.

Mrs. Annie Klatsky of 153 Forsyth Street was the recipient of the Court's generosity. Two years ago she purchased a sewing machine worth $60 from George Ryan, an agent. She paid in weekly installments all but $24. Lately, however, work has been low, and the $6 a week her husband earned has been all they have had to support the family on, and she had no money to pay on the machine.

Ryan called on the woman on Monday last to seize the machine for non-payment of the weekly installment, and he said later in court that she drove him from the house with a club. He procured a summons for her, and when the case came before Magistrate Crane he dismissed it, with the understanding that the woman should pay $1 a week until the debt was settled.

Ryan left the court room dissatisfied with the Court's ruling, and on Friday brought an action to replevin the machine in the Fifth District Court. The woman refused to surrender the machine to Marshal Gross, who came to seize it, and, placing it on her shoulder, carried it to the Essex Market court room, followed by the agent and the Marshal.

The Magistrate scored the sewing machine agent. He said that he was a poor man and the sewing machine company a rich corporation, and yet he could not see a poor woman wronged.

"I know that you are entitled to the money you claim," said he to Ryan, "but it would not harm your concern if you never got the money. However, return the machine to the woman and I will pay what is due on it."

The agent protested that he only obeyed orders.

"I don't blame you," said the Court, "but I blame your company. They should show more mercy."

The woman, with tears in her eyes, started to thank the Magistrate for his generosity, but the latter waved her away and went on with the business in court.

OUT OF SENATORIAL FIGHT.

McBride's Friends in Oregon Vote for G. H. Williams.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 9.—To all appearances Senator McBride is out of the Senatorial fight. His friends in the Legislature and also the supporters of Fulton and Moore went to the support of George H. Williams in a body to-day. Senator McBride was seen to-day and declined to state whether he has withdrawn from the fight, but said:

"My friends voted for Williams to-day with my consent and approval. Further than that I do not care to make a statement." The change to-day was a complete surprise to all except those who voted for Williams. The vote resulted as follows: Corbett, 26; Smith, 19; Williams, 20; Hermann, 4; not voting, 1; absent and paired, 2.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9.—The following was the vote on United States Senator to-day: Allen, (Fusion,) 40; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 39; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 3; Crounse, 6; Currie, 16; Hinshaw, 12; Martin, 6; Melklejohn, 26; D. E. Thompson, 30; Rosewater, 14; scattering, 13; absent or not voting, 32.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 9.—The vote for Senator to-day resulted: Mantle, 27; Frank, 22; Maginnis, 15; Cooper, 9; Conrad, 9; Coburn, 2; Toole, 1; Spriggs, 1; Osborne, 1.

Candidate for Governor of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 9.—A. B. Cummings of Des Moines to-night made the following statement: "My political friends have urged me so strongly to become a candidate for Governor that I feel compelled to accept their views rather than my own. I have therefore consented to allow my name to be used."

Mr. Cummings was a candidate for the Senate seven years ago against John H. Gear, and a year ago was again a candidate, being supported by the opposition to the then dominant political faction in the Republican Party in Iowa.

Lady Curzon's Appeal.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.—Lady Curzon, wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy, has issued a personal appeal for funds with which to found Victoria scholarships for the training of native women as midwives for work in the Zenanas in the outlying districts.

Railroad Station Burned.

FORT LEE, N. J., Feb. 9.—Fire was discovered early this morning in the depot of the Erie Railroad Station at River Edge. The place was entirely destroyed. It is believed that one of the stoves in the depot upset after the agent left for the night.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, brisk northwesterly winds.

Snow will continue in New England to-day, with clearing weather in Maine to-morrow. The temperature will fall about 20 degrees in the Ohio Valley, West Virginia, Virginia, Eastern and Central Tennessee, and also in a less degree in the East Gulf States and Florida. The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be brisk northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901
3 A. M.	39	19	30
6 A. M.	41	21	30
9 A. M.	42	22	28
12 M.	52	17	26
3 P. M.	44	22	27
6 P. M.	40	22	26
9 P. M.	35	22	27
12 P. M.	31	21	27

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24½
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1900	41
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 34 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 16 degrees at 11 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent., at 8 P. M. 92 per cent. The barometer registered 29.88 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.72 inches at 8 P. M.

OVATION TO MRS. NATION

Tour from Atlantic City, Iowa, to Des Moines a Triumph.

Crowds Gather at the Stations and Hear Her Speak—Her Welcome at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Nation's tour through the western part of the State to-day took on a new feature, and was in a sense a triumphal journey. She made a dozen addresses from the platform of a Rock Island passenger train in the towns she passed through to come to Des Moines to deliver a lecture.

In the afternoon she visited four saloons here, doing no damage, but drawing such a big crowd on the street that the police were compelled to stop the crusade. In the evening she addressed 2,000 people in the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium.

At Atlantic the first visitors swarmed on the train, and as Mrs. Nation saw them coming down the aisle she cried out, jubilantly: "Hello, boys; glad to see you; shake hands; God bless the boys and the young men! I tell you I just love you all!"

The first large crowd of the day was encountered at Anita, where Mrs. Nation was roused, a window opened, and hands grasped through the opening. Fully 100 persons were gathered on the platform, and as many as could surged up to the car and shook hands with Mrs. Nation.

At Adair, in response to the clamor, Mrs. Nation made a short speech.

"God bless you; you are all saloon smashers. I can see it in your faces. We must all work together to down rum and the devil. Here's some little boys; come up, my dears, and shake hands with me. Yes, I'm Carrie Nation. You don't need to doubt it. I'm the saloon smasher. Don't look like it, do I? But I did it with my little hatchet. God bless you, my boys. Look at that sweet baby; you are little saloon smashers, ain't you? Now, I want every one of you to fill your pockets with rocks and go out and smash saloons and joints. Good-bye."

At Stuart the platform was literally covered with people, and after the customary handshake Mrs. Nation said: "You see I haven't my hatchet with me," throwing back her shawl. "I guess I won't need it here in this State. We must all work together and smash the saloons and joints and save ourselves and our fellows. God bless you, but you all look as if you would like to help me. Be good and do what you can and meet me up in heaven."

At Valley Junction, fully 200 laboring men were present, many of them railroad hands employed in the Rock Island shops. There Mrs. Nation shook hands with everybody within reach, especially the small boys, and then singled out a red-nosed man as her victim.

"There's a man that needs a saloon-smasher all right. I can tell him by his looks. Come up here, my friend, and shake hands with Carrie Nation; don't be afraid."

The crowd roared, but the man simply reddened still more in the face and refused to budge. "You are one of the smashed," cried Mrs. Nation. "I guess I'll have to go out there after you."

The crowd gave way, but Mrs. Nation laughed and the man sulked.

"We've got a couple of joints here in town," cried another man.

"Smash 'em, smash 'em!" cried Mrs. Nation, turning to those nearest to her. "Fill your pockets with rocks and smash the hell joints. Don't be afraid. God will take care of you."

At Des Moines there were fully 5,000 people cheering and yelling at the station when the train pulled in. As Mrs. Nation walked out of the car and got a glimpse of the vast throng she broke loose in childish glee, saying:

"Just look at it; just look at the dears. May God bless every one."

After half an hour's work on the part of the police a way was made through the crowd for Mrs. Nation to reach a carriage that had been provided. Once inside the carriage the clamor for a shake of her hand was too great, and the saloon smasher stepped out of the carriage, and, clinging to the swinging door with one hand, frantically grasped the outstretched hands and arms with the other and wrung them sincerely, crying all the while: "God bless you; here's a saloon smasher. God bless you."

After the reception, which lasted fully fifteen minutes, the crowd was forced back, and the carriage moved up to the only prominent hotel in the city without a bar. Here Mrs. Nation received many hundreds, shaking hands and giving all her blessing.

By this time the enthusiasm had been worked up to a high degree, and Mrs. Nation was urged to make a tour of the saloons. This she agreed to do, and at 3:30 o'clock, accompanied by two city detectives detailed by the Chief of Police, called upon four saloon keepers in their places of business. She was followed by an enormous crowd. When the barroom of the Kirkwood Hotel was reached the Chief of Police held a hasty consultation with his lieuetnants and concluded to stop the trip of inspection, which was accomplished without objection on the part of Mrs. Nation.

During the afternoon Mrs. Nation received a telegram from a well-known brewing company, offering her $500 a month to go on the road and advertise its beer. She replied:

"If it is your pleasure that I shall advertise your business with the hatchet, which is my usual way, I am at your service. I promise that every one shall hear of your famous beer."

Mrs. Nation lectured to a large audience to-night. She will also speak here to-morrow night. On Monday she starts for Chicago, stopping on the way at Muscatine.

Mrs. Nation Invited to Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGAR, Me., Feb. 9.—The local Woman's Christian Temperance Union this afternoon adopted resolutions indorsing the methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation in Kansas, and inviting Mrs. Nation to Bangor; also resolutions in opposition to the reasubmission of the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people in Maine. The action of the union causes great surprise, as on several occasions heretofore members of that body have expressed disapproval of Mrs. Nation's methods.

Thinks It a Good Thing—in Kansas.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The

WEST POINT HAZING REPORT

Findings of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Death of Booz Not Due to Hazing—System of Fighting Said to be Shocking — Stringent Law Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report of the special Congressional committee which investigated the hazing of Cadet Booz and the general subject of hazing at West Point to-day was submitted to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the committee, Representative Dick, together with a bill making stringent regulations against hazing, fighting, and all brutal practices. The bill contains eleven sections against hazing, and provides means for its detection and punishment.

The report is an exhaustive review of the practice of hazing in all its forms, and while moderate in tone is a stinging arraignment of the many alleged brutal practices enumerated. It specifies more than 300 distinct methods of annoying and harassing fourth class men, and describes them in detail. One of the "funny formations" described is that practiced on Philip Sheridan, Jr., who was compelled to ride a broomstick "in mockery of his illustrious father's achievement at Winchester." The report states that a system of fighting has grown up which is shocking in its character. The fights are described and the committee states that the West Point code is more vicious than the Queensberry code.

The committee finds that Cadets MacArthur, Breth, and Burton were hazed into convulsions, others were hazed until they fainted, while others were hazed until they were sick. The hazing of Cadets Booz and Breth are elaborately treated, but the committee does not attribute their deaths directly to hazing.

THE CADETS' CODE.

The report first discusses the class distinctions between the upper-class men and the "beasts" and "plebes," as the new arrivals and under-class men are called, and says:

The upper class men have gradually evolved an entire code of unwritten laws governing their relations with fourth class men, as well as the whole course of conduct which should be pursued by the latter. Under this code no friendships are formed between the upper class men and the lower class men; they have no social intercourse or relations. Except where the parties have been acquainted before entering the academy, the upper class man treats the fourth class man as unknown, as stranger, and an inferior. The fourth class man has no right to speak socially to the upper class man, and when he speaks to him on business he addresses him as "Mister" or "Sir." No fourth class man should gaze, stare, or even look squarely at an upper class man, but drop the eyes when in one's presence, and failure to do so is a punishable offense.

After the fourth class men go into camp each is assigned, by lot or otherwise, to some upper class man as special duty man, and as such must discharge the duties of a body and tent servant. He must sweep his superior's tent, put up and make down his bed, adjust the flaps of the tent, carry water, clean braces, brasses, breast-plate, and other trimmings, guns, bayonets, and swords; clean and care for his clothes, taking out dirty collars and cuffs and putting in clean ones; take dirty clothes to the laundry and bring clean ones back, make out fire, guard, copy reports, and discharge other similar duties. The upper class men, profiting no doubt by what they have learned from their predecessors and the aid of their own fertile ingenuity, have resorted to more than one hundred distinct methods of annoying and harassing fourth class men. They are divided into three general classes.

First—Things done professedly for the good of fourth class men or of the service.

Second—Things done to punish fourth class men for violations of the upper class code.

Third—Things done apparently without purpose, except to annoy, or for the mere amusement of upper class men.

SHOCKING SYSTEM OF FIGHTING.

The committee then described in detail bracing, eagling, wooden willying, chouchouing, dipping, sitting on bayonet, eating quinine, standing on head in bathtub filled with water, and many other forms of hazing. Continuing, the report says:

As this system grew and became more and more oppressive it became necessary to have some effective means to compel obedience to these unlawful behests of upper-class men, and to meet this demand a system of fighting has gradually grown up which is shocking in its character. Each of the upper classes has a regular fighting committee, and whenever it is reported, for example, to the President of the third class that some fourth-class man has refused to obey any of the unlawful and illegal orders of an upper-class man, or has in some other important respect violated the upper-class code, all of which, it must be borne in mind, is in direct conflict with the regulations and rules of the academy, the President calls his Fighting Committee together, and if it thinks the charge true, it orders the fourth-class man called out and names the man who is to whip him.

The committee describe the fights at length, and say:

A fight to a finish has a more vicious meaning here than elsewhere. Theoretically, when a man is clearly whipped his seconds may throw up the fight. The record shows, however, but one instance of this being attempted, and in that the principal was the upper-class man in the fight and refused to abide by his seconds' advice. To show his grit and courage the defeated party, although helpless so far as fighting is concerned, must nominally go on so long as by any possibility he can come back to the ring, and even though he is incapable of doing anything but take punishment. Many of the witnesses say he must fight until knocked insensible; others say that of course he would be excused when physically incapable of coming up again.

In the opinion of this committee, when the system of fighting has been destroyed the worst form of hazing must die with it. Such fights as these are felonies in many of the States. They have gone on for years at West Point and no one has been punished during the period covered by the investigations by your committee, and the time has now arrived when Congress must decide whether the fights, substantially everywhere else treated as high crimes, shall continue to go on at the military reservation at West Point.

THE BOOZ AND BRETH CASES.

It is of course impossible to determine with mathematical accuracy just what has been the effect of this long course of cruel and annoying treatment upon fourth-class men. We do know that several, notably Cadets MacArthur, Breth, and Burton, were hazed into convulsions; that many more, including Cadets Hascall, Kensal, McGinnis, and Pegram, were hazed until they fainted. Cadet Van Natta and perhaps others have been hazed until sick. Cadets Booz and Breth were both treated with great severity and were never well after they left the academy, and each died in his young manhood before the graduation of his class, but we cannot affirmatively find that their death was caused by their treatment.

Taking up the case of Cadet Booz, the committee states that his conduct at the academy was strictly correct, although under the offensive class despotism it was viewed as meriting chastisement. The circumstances of his being called out, his fight, and the system of annoyance practiced on him are minutely stated. The committee added:

Whether injuries in the fight, disturbance of the stomach, irritation of the throat, mortification of feelings and other superadded ordeals to the severe but proper duties of a cadet created the depression in Booz, and whether without these unlawful actions he could have studied and gained in strength and vigor are also problems beyond human knowledge to determine. And the like commentary must be made respecting the case of John Edward Breth.

The committee say that, on the whole, a man's religious opinions are highly respected at the academy. In one case a cadet was called "a damned Jew," but this was an isolated case. Two Jews now at the academy testified that they have never been ill-treated on account of race and religion.

The diligent efforts of the academy officials to suppress hazing are set forth. But it is pointed out that while there are 71 army officers at the academy, 11 persons only are charged with maintaining discipline, in a reservation of more than 2,000 acres and more than two miles long, over about 450 cadets. The committee considers it absolutely essential that more officers should be in the camp at all hours of the day and night. Concerning the cadet corps in general, the report says:

Your committee were upon the whole favorably impressed with the general bearing of the cadets, and their manner and conduct, and were particularly so impressed as to the fourth-class men, finding in their demeanor and conduct evidence of the improvement wrought by the partial abolition of hazing during the present academic year. Your committee, however, were astonished to find that something at the academy has benumbed the consciences of most of these otherwise creditable young men as to the treatment due from the strong and experienced to the weak, the embarrassed, and the inexperienced.

PROVISIONS OF PROPOSED LAW.

The provisions against hazing, &c., in the bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

That any cadet who shall act upon or be a member of any fighting or like committee, send, carry, or accept a challenge to fight or be in any manner concerned or engaged in a fight preceded by a challenge, or shall act as a referee, timekeeper, second, or sentinel thereat, or shall upbraid, abuse, or insult, or in any way maltreat any candidate or cadet because of his having refused to send or accept a challenge, shall be dismissed by the Superintendent.

That any cadet who shall direct, invite, or request any candidate or cadet to eat or drink anything for the purpose of punishing, annoying, or harassing him, or who shall, without lawful authority, direct or require any candidate or cadet to brace or engage in any form of physical exercise shall be dismissed by the Superintendent.

No cadet dismissed under either of the two preceding sections shall be in any way reinstated or reappointed to the academy; and no such cadet shall ever be appointed to any office in the army, navy, or marine corps.

All forms of hazing not herein expressly provided for shall be suppressed, under such regulations as shall now exist or may hereafter be lawfully established for the academy.

The other features of the bill relate chiefly to compelling cadets to testify, assembling of courts of inquiry, the strict surveillance of cadets, and detailed methods of administration and regulation.

CADET'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Albert H. Mueller Will Be Given Another Chance at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Feb. 9.—Cadet Albert H. Mueller, who was appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois, will not be graduated with his class next week. Instead, he will shoulder a Krag-Jorgenson, and during spare moments from studies will parade up and down the barracks area as a full-fledged private sentinel. If he keeps good until next June, the academy authorities will give him another chance for a commission.

Mueller was tried by court-martial about two months ago for having contraband articles in his room. It is understood the court found the charges fully proved and recommended the cadet's dismissal. The sentence was forwarded to Washington for approval. The punishment was considered too severe by the President, who set aside the dismissal and left it to the Superintendent to apply a more lenient sentence.

After some consideration it was decided to keep Mueller from graduating with his classmates, to hold him at the academy until next June, and to have him walk punishment tours on the area of barracks during the time given for recreation. It is claimed no stuff was found in Mueller's room, and that only the odor was detected by the inspecting officer.

TILLMAN TAKES AN OATH.

Swears No Pension Bill Shall Pass Until Justice Is Done an Old Constituent of His.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The passage at the beginning of to-day's session of the Senate of a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Stacy H. Cogswell, Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, induced Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) to make some forceful comments upon the House in not taking action on a bill providing a pension for a Mexican war veteran who had resided in South Carolina during the civil war and naturally had been in sympathy with the Confederacy.

The bill had been passed by the Senate, but the House Invalid Pension Committee was delaying final action upon it, Mr. Tillman urged. He said there was such sectional animosity in the House committee that the members refused to permit action upon the bill for the benefit of this old Mexican war veteran.

"Is the war over or is it not?" demanded Mr. Tillman, with vehemence. "Let us find out whether it is or not. I swear by the Almighty God that I will not let another pension bill pass this Senate until this old man gets justice."

REWARDS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

Renomination of Those in Santiago Battle May Be Made To-morrow—Sampson to Outrank Schley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It is expected that the President on Monday next will renominate all the officers connected with the naval victory off Santiago July 3, 1898, whose nominations for advanced rank failed of action in the Senate many months ago. The new nominations will be identical in character with those formerly sent to the Senate with the difference that the operation of the personnel law already has advanced many of the officers whose names were on the list and consequently the department is obliged to make some recommendations to carry out the spirit of the board's instructions.

Rear Admiral Sampson is advanced to rank after Rear Admiral Howell, the senior officer in his grade and next below Admiral Dewey. Rear Admiral Schley is advanced to rank next below Rear Admiral Sampson. The order of advancement in the case of the other officers is practically the same as in the original nomination.

EULOGIES IN THE HOUSE.

Tributes to the Memory of Congressmen Daly and Wise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the House to-day part of the time was devoted to eulogies of Congressmen Daly of New Jersey and Wise of Virginia.

Those who spoke upon the life and character of the late Mr. Daly were Messrs. Salmon, (N. J.,) Gardner, (N. J.,) Sulzer, (N. Y.,) Ryan, (N. Y.,) Robinson, (Ind.,) Fitzgerald, (N. Y.,) Fitzgerald, (Mass.,) Parker, (N. J.,) Moon, (Tenn.,) Davis, (Fla.,) and Green, (Penn.)

Those who pronounced eulogies upon the life and character of the late Mr. Wise (Va.) were Messrs. Lamb, (Va.,) Rixey, (Va.,) Weeks, (Mich.,) Linney, (N. C.,) Aldrich, (Ala.,) and Lloyd, (Mo.)

At 5:25 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Agricultural Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which carries a total of $4,503,220, an increase of $126,700 over the aggregate appropriation made by the bill as it passed the House. The principal item of increase is $60,000 for the publication division of the department, making the total for that division $167,500.

The committee recommends the creation of four new bureaus in the department, as follows: Forestry, chemistry, soils, and plant industry.

No More Talk in Asphalt Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Solicitor of the State Department, Judge Penfield, has reconsidered his decision to hear further oral argument in the case of the conflicting Venezuela asphalt concessions, and has consequently withdrawn the permission granted the counsel for the New York and Bermudez Company to appear. Instead, the parties are now accorded the right to file written briefs.

McPherson May Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Major Baker, Quartermaster, who went from Havana to Matanzas to investigate the case of the transport McPherson, reported by telegraph to the Quartermaster General to-day that he found everything favorable for saving the vessel if the weather continued good. The ship has been well secured, he says, with additional anchors and lines, and so far as examined the damage to the hull is not great.

Hawaiian Stamps Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Hawaiian stamps, originally worth $57,800, were burned to-day by order of the Postmaster General. They were relics of the Republic of Hawaii. It is usual to destroy all old stamps as soon as they go out of use, and when the United States annexed Hawaii all the stamps of the island were called in and new ones substituted. The substitutes were the regulation kind used throughout the States. The cremation took place in the engine room of the Post Office Building, and Chief Scott of the stamp division saw to it personally that they were all destroyed. Next week 25,000 of one and two cent postal cards will feed the flames.

AGAINST COLONIAL POLICY

Representative Brown (Rep.) Makes a Speech in the House.

ASSURANCE TO THE FILIPINOS

Their Independence, He Says, Should Be Guaranteed by a Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill in the House to-day developed something of a sensation when Representative Brown, (Rep., Ohio,) standing in the centre of the Republican side of the chamber, made a speech strongly condemning a colonial policy and urging that Congress should at once give assurance to the Filipinos that the purpose of the United States was to give them independence. His announcement that he would advocate a resolution to this effect was applauded loudly, particularly on the Democratic side, and at the close of the speech many of his Republican associates crowded about him and congratulated him. Representatives Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) and Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.,) also spoke on the Philippines.

Mr. Brown advocated the speedy adoption of a resolution declaring that "it is the purpose of the United States in retaining possession of the Philippine Islands to aid their inhabitants when they submit to the authority of the United States in establishing a capable and stable free government, and when this purpose shall be fully accomplished the United States under such reservation and conditions as may be wise and just will relinquish authority in those islands."

Mr. Brown urged that in all fairness this assurance should be given to the Filipinos without further delay. "A colonial policy," he said, "will be a radical departure from the course which our Government has consistently adhered to in its splendid career of more than a hundred years. A colonial policy will be maintained at the cost—greater than any sum of money can measure—of violating principles which we have cherished as the very life of free government. A colonial policy will require us to govern without the consent of the governed. A colonial policy will destroy the high ideals which we have so proudly followed from our beginning as a Nation.

"Congress has never yet announced to the Filipinos what the National purpose is with respect to them. If this body will tell them now—tell them explicitly and solemnly—that it is the fixed determination of this Nation to establish its authority in their country and that when this end shall be reached they shall have a chance to become in due time free citizens of a free Government—if Congress will say this to them, and say it now, we may confidently expect that their rude weapons of warfare will fall from their hands and that they will sue for peace—peace which they will know means more for them than any thing ever held out to them or to their fathers in any generation.

"This declaration would now be opportune. It would be at this time a wise act, which the Government is strong enough to perform without having its motives questioned by friend or foe. Even the most deluded Filipino could not misunderstand it. It would go to him, as he would know, and as all the world would know, in the day of our triumph and his defeat. This declaration by Congress now would go to the Filipinos as a great Nation's amnesty to them.

"Why not proclaim this to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and why not proclaim it now? It may be answered that this is about what we ultimately intend to do. It may be asserted that as we are now going, and without a pledge of a word from us, the ultimate end of our occupation of Filipino territory will be Filipino freedom and Filipino government. But we have not said this to the Filipinos. We have carefully and studiously refused to say this to them."

Mr. Brown also referred to the talk favorable to holding Cuba, and said:

"We hear it said now—it is almost common talk—that it was a mistake for our Government to give assurance of a purpose to leave Cuba. Men assert, without any apparent sense of shame, that while it was all well enough for us to go to war for the sake of humanity and in humanity's name, we should have left ourselves free to bring the Cuban people into subjection to us, and free to take their island into our keeping and hold it as our property. Deep regret is expressed because of the fact that before the world we pledged ourselves to the people of Cuba that we would not make conquest of their island, but that we would leave it to them.

"The man who says we should have resorted to this double dealing in April, 1898, now very logically and very naturally goes a step further and says we ought to violate the pledge we then made and take Cuba, whether she wants to come to us or not. What more miserable, more inhuman, more unpatriotic course could be advocated? It is the climax of greed without one spark of conscience. It is the acme of avarice without a single redeeming feature. It is the doctrine of a freebooter of the world. It is the code of a pirate of all the seas."

Mr. Dinsmore said the country was to be congratulated on the speech just made, as it gave evidence of a courageous purpose to disregard the policy of the party in power. The signs of the times indicated a deliberate purpose to break faith with Cuba. As to the Filipinos there was no doubt they had expected assistance from the United States rather than aggression. Despite the assurances that the defeat of Bryan would end the war, the war was still on, growing bloodier as it progressed and entailing vast expenditure.

PHILIPPINE CIVIL LAW CODE.

Draft Nearing Completion—New Judges to be Americans—Col. Gardener to be Governor of Tayabas.

MANILA, Feb. 9.—Commissioner Ide is completing the draft of the civil law code. The court practice will be modeled somewhat on the New Zealand plan. All suits will be begun by a complaint and defendants will be required to answer. The various forms of commencement of lawsuits in the United States will be dispensed with. There will be no jury trials; but Commissioner Wright, who is preparing the criminal code, is arranging so that a Judge or Justice will summon advisers in criminal trials at his discretion.

There has been a vast amount of criticism of the native Judges of the Manila first instance courts. The new code will recreate the courts and the commission will appoint new Judges. These unquestionably will be Americans.

Tayabas, the first Southern province pacified, will probably be the fourth in which a Provincial Government will be established. Col. Gardener of the Thirtieth Regiment, which is at Manila on its way home from Tayabas, will be Governor of the province. The United States Commission desires Col. Gardener to accept, and Gen. MacArthur has intimated that the Colonel might be released for that purpose. When the commission is on its way southward it is likely to touch at Lucena and establish the Tayabas Government.

WOMEN FORM PEACE LEAGUE.

Organize One at Manila Advocating American Sovereignty.

MANILA, Feb. 9.—Fifty American and 200 Filipino women organized the Women's Peace League at the Libertad Theatre to-day. The league advocates American sovereignty. A Filipino woman presided. The Executive Committee will meet at the residence of Mrs. Taft (wife of Judge Taft, President of the United States Philippine Commission,) Tuesday to complete the organization. The following resolution was adopted:

The Filipino and American women of the Philippines who have organized a league for the purpose of aiding in bringing about peace unite in saluting President McKinley and ask your Excellency's co-operation.

Three hundred insurgent prisoners arrived here this evening from Panay. They are quartered at Fort Santiago. The Cuartel at Malate is filled with more than 2,000 prisoners.

SITE FOR NAVAL STATION.

Commander Menocal Will Recommend a Point on Subig Bay, Near Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Commander A. G. Menocal of the Construction Department of the United States Navy, has arrived here from Manila, where he went last November under orders to select a site for a naval station. He says that he has chosen an ideal site at Subig Bay, twenty-six miles from Manila.

Commander Menocal will leave for Washington to-day, and will immediately upon his arrival there file his report. If it is favorably accepted plans will at once be drawn for the construction of the yard, and in a short time a force of experts will be sent to Manila to superintend the work.

Capt. Wilde Arrives from the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Capt. George F. Wilde, recently commander of the battleship Oregon, on the Asiatic Station, has arrived here en route to Washington, having been detached from sea duty. He said the Oregon is now in first-class condition and will start homeward about May 1. Regarding naval requirements in the Philippines, Capt. Wilde said: "We ought to have several 500-ton ships, a great many of them for coast and inter-island service. The whole coast must be resurveyed. The charts are all wrong."

DEBATE ON THE NAVAL BILL.

Senator Butler Attacks Armor Plate Contracts—Gallinger on Land Sales to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—During almost the entire session of to-day the Senate had under consideration the Naval Appropriation bill. Practically the bill was completed when it was laid aside for the day, all of the committee amendments being adopted, but as the measure was about to be placed on its passage Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) precipitated a discussion of the armor plate question. In order to enable some others to speak upon the matter, the bill was laid aside until Monday.

When the bill was taken up discussion was resumed of the amendment of the Senate striking out the House provision which practically reduces the course of study at the Naval Academy from six to four years.

The discussion continued for about three hours, Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) supporting the Senate committee's amendment, and Messrs. Scott, (Rep., West Va.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) and Lafferty, (Dem., La.,) advocating the House provision. The Senate committee's proposition to continue the six years' course and not to graduate the three high classes at the academy at this time were agreed to—40 to 12.

Amendments authorizing the President to fill vacancies in the grade of Ensign by appointment from among boatswains, gunners, and warrant machinists, not exceeding six in any one year, and to appoint to the Naval Academy not exceeding three of the acting cadets who served with credit during the Spanish war, were adopted; also the amendment increasing from five to ten the number of cadets to be appointed to the Naval Academy each year by the President, and striking out the House provision for the increase of the navy by authorizing the construction of two unsheathed seagoing battleships and two unsheathed armored cruisers and inserting in lieu of it an extended provision referring the whole matter of the construction of the proposed vessels to the Secretary of the Navy, with instructions to prepare plans and specifications for the vessels and submit them to Congress next December, together with a report upon all controverted questions.

Senator Gallinger, in the course of the debate, made some remarks about the holding up of the Government by land syndicates, in which he gave some interesting figures on the comparative prices of land to the Government and to private individuals. The proposition under discussion was an amendment by Senator McMillan to appropriate $52,500 for certain pieces of land adjoining the navy yard in this city. Mr. Gallinger made some general comments on the way in which land was sold to the Government in excess of its value, and said he had consistently objected to the purchase of land from syndicates and others at high prices. Last year an attempt was made to sell land adjoining the insane asylum to the Government for $2,333 per acre.

He understood that an option was held for $30,000 on land it was sought to sell to the Government for $210,000, which amount was recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. It was now proposed to sell that same land to the Government for $1,000 an acre, and he supposed if it was not purchased this year the price would be reduced next year. He said he had protested against buying the Union Building for $850,000, when he showed that such a building could be put up for $300,000 and the land purchased for $7 a foot.

Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Naval Committee, was appealed to and said he knew of no pressing reason for the purchase of the land adjoining the navy yard, and the amendment was set aside on a point of order made by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Butler called attention to the paragraph in the bill appropriating $4,000,000 to pay for armor plate already contracted for. The bill had provided the entire sum necessary to pay for armor contracted for it would carry for that purpose, he said, $16,564,550. He declared the Senate was precluded from considering the matter now because Congress had authorized the Secretary of the Navy to pay for armor whatever the Armor Trust could hold him up to. In the course of his speech, in which he reviewed the old armor question, Mr. Butler declared that by the present arrangement the Government was making a clear donation of $5,000,000 to the Armor Trust. At the conclusion of Mr. Butler's speech the Naval bill was laid aside for the day.

OPPOSE ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Senate Committee Not Likely to Favor Wood, Grant, and Bell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will meet early next week to continue its consideration of the nominations of Gens. Leonard Wood, Fred Grant, and Franklin Bell to be Brigadiers. The especial objection to them is that their nomination is an injustice to other officers in the army.

It is stated that in case Gen. Wood's nomination is confirmed he would stand a chance of being for fourteen years Lieutenant General in the army. No disposition is manifested to disparage Gen. Wood's services in Cuba, but the contention is made that his reward should not be at the expense of men who have won their laurels as soldiers. Gen. Grant is regarded largely in the light of a volunteer, and the feeling is quite general among members of the committee that he should not be promoted over so many officers who have served continuously in the regular army.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant Fourth Infantry,) upon being relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's office will proceed to 121 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, and report to Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps, recruiting officer at that place, for recruiting duty. Capt. Castner is appointed an acting Quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: First Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam to the Fifth Cavalry, to date from Dec. 11, 1900, vice Schofield, appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster; First Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop D, to date from Jan. 14, vice Davis, appointed Captain, Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieut. George T. Summerlin to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop A, to date from Jan. 18, vice Morrison, killed in action.

Navy.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne is ordered to duty on the Richmond, Feb. 11.

Civil Engineer F. T. Chambers is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered to duty at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Feb. 15.

Changes of officers, Asiatic squadron:

Commander F. P. Gilmore is ordered to the command of the Glacier.

Ensign W. P. Cronan is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Princeton.

Ensign A. T. Graham is detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Glacier.

Naval Cadet J. K. Taussig is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Culgoa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. P. Bagg is detached from the Cavite station and ordered to the Culgoa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Alfred is detached from the Culgoa and ordered to the Cavite station.

Capts. B. H. Fuller, C. G. Long, and G. C. Thorpe, United States Marine Corps, are detached from the Marine Brigade and ordered to Mare Island.

Capt. R. F. Wynne and H. I. Gearas, United States Marine Corps, are detached from the Cavite station and ordered to Guam.

First Lieuts. E. A. Jonas, W. G. Powell, E. E. West, and T. F. Lyons, United States Marine Corps, are detached from the Marine Brigade and ordered to Mare Island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Cushing has sailed from New York for Norfolk.

The Leyden has sailed from New York for Newport.

The Potomac has sailed from Port Tampa for the Gulf of Florida.

The Ajax has sailed from Gibraltar for Norfolk.

The Nero has arrived at Colombo.

The Culgoa has sailed from Cavite for Sydney, New South Wales.

The Kentucky has sailed from Cavite for Hongkong to report to Admiral Remey, who, on the Brooklyn, is now at that port.

ANOTHER SNOWSTORM ARRIVES IN THIS CITY

Commissioner Nagle Has a Large Force Cleaning Up.

1,800 Sweepers with 1,500 Carts and Trucks Will Be Engaged in the Task To-day.

Devotees of sleighing, skating, and other lovers of the weather of real Winter, were rather hopeful yesterday morning when they left their homes. The snowflakes were coming down thick and fast at 9 o'clock, and the temperature was falling at a most satisfactory February rate.

This sort of thing could not last long this year, however, and the supply of snow soon began to run low, and was doled out in light flurries until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and then gave out altogether. The temperature, which had gone down to 16 degrees at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, suddenly turned and went the other way, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon had gone back up to 24 degrees. All these changes in favor of the Summery-inclined people took place in the face of the fact that two storms, one of which had been off the North Carolina coast in the morning and the other over Lake Erie, had according to the Weather Bureau people, arranged to meet in this city and "do" the town together.

The storms got here all right, as the weather man says, but they were evidently in an exhausted state. The entire snowfall for the day was only 1.4 inches, and this, it is officially announced, is all we are going to get for a few days at least.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Nagle said last night: "We had just about completed cleaning the streets of the snow from the old storm when another inch fell yesterday morning. The cold served to solidify the left-over snow, and the men have had to use picks to break the mass up. Then, too, householders and storekeepers add to our troubles. It has got so bad that I have asked Chief Devery to aid us in our fight with the snow. The Chief has issued an order to every policeman on post that the snow hereafter must be removed within a reasonable time from sidewalks and a gutter cut clear, as demanded by the ordinances, or charges will be preferred against the policeman."

Commissioner Nagle has found the surface railroad companies dilatory in removing snow and was obliged yesterday to bring the matter to the attention of the Presidents of these corporations.

J. H. Shanton, Commissioner Nagle's assistant, said: "The entire snow-clearing force will be out Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. Additional trucks and carts will be hired by the department, as many as can be conveniently used, but the Snow Contracting Company will not have a chance to reap any dividends, as we believe the streets have been cleaned better by our own men. Broadway will be swept clean Sunday forenoon, then Fifth Avenue and the fourth snow district, and then by nightfall we will have the snow cleaned up, even if the contractor's men are ordered out.

"Our force will include 1,800 sweepers, regular men and extras; 1,000 regular department carts and 500 emergency carts and trucks. Considering the conditions, we think we have done remarkably well. There was only one complaint yesterday, and that was from Henderson, the florist, at 25 Cortlandt Street. He said there was ice in his gutter. It costs the city extra money to go back after the streets have been cleaned, but we went over there and found a few icicles on the curbing caused by the slushy walk and cold.

"If people would only realize that we have 3,000 miles of streets to clean up, perhaps the biggest mileage of any city in the world, and New Yorkers expect their city to be cleaned up, whereas the snow is allowed to remain and interfere with traffic in any of the others, they would have some idea of our task. In handling the snow with our regular force, we have to get rid of the ashes and garbage quickly, but we find it difficult to dump the stuff in scows in the East and North Rivers, for the slips are filled with ice. For that reason yesterday we had to set the tugs Peter Cahill, D. C. Ivans, and H. W. Booth at work breaking out the ice jam that surrounds the scows at Jay, Canal, and Barrow Streets and interferes with the dumping process.

"I have been up the last three nights and days waging an attack on the snow and ice complications, and, all things considered, figure that the work was never better done."

Thus far the price allowed the snow contractor is $25,000. To remove the snow Sunday will cost $3,000, Mr. Shanton says. The snow on Fifth Avenue up to Sixtieth Street will be allowed to remain for Sunday sleighing.

LIVELY BRUSHES ON THE SNOW.

Trotters and Pacers Hooked to Cutters Furnish Good Sport on the Speedway.

Yesterday's snowstorm put a finishing touch to the sleighing on the Harlem River Speedway and made the going almost perfect. The heavy snow filled in all the bad spots that were so numerous on Friday, and there was one fine level stretch of white from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street north to Dyckman Street. Soon after it stopped snowing the frequenters of the road, as well as many strangers, began to arrive, and from then until dusk there was a constant jingle of bells and no end of lively brushing.

Prince Harry, the gray gelding owned by C. J. Franklin of King's Bridge, did some very fast work, and won two out of three brushes from the fleet little trotter Daisy Bell, driven by Frank Norton. John Quinn won several heats with Dexter K., 2:15¼.

Roger, with his recently purchased pacer Jolly Roger, 2:24¼, had a fast brush with Dexter K., 2:15¼, honors being about even when the horses were taken in hand.

Among the many noticed on the road during the afternoon were A. C. Maynard, driving the bay trotter Glazeaway, 2:22; J. J. Thompson, with the trotter Fear Not; B. T. Kearns, driving the black gelding Drex, 2:16¼; A. R. Harper, driving a team of gray pacers hooked to a fancy rig that attracted much attention; J. Glackner, driving the trotter Sixteen; G. W. Irwin, driving Lamp Girl, 2:00, and Paul Revere, 2:07, to the pole.

Mr. Schildwachter was behind Ball Bearing, Charles Reilly driving Mahlon, 2:13¾, and Bel Esprit, 2:12½; P. Ryan, driving Pearl J. and Josephine to the pole; A. B. Gwathmey, driving the brown gelding Tiverton, 2:23¾; David Lamar, driving the pacing mare Tusla, 2:10, and Mr. M. Jarvis, driving The Dude, 2:13½.

Last evening Seventh Avenue was alive with sleighs of every description, and there is promise of some excellent sport to-day.

HEAVY FOG IN THE HARBOR.

It Aids the Masses of Floating Ice to Greatly Impede Navigation.

From early morning until well into the afternoon yesterday there was no dearth of noise in the Harbor of New York. The dense fog that did not lift until the afternoon was the prime cause of all the sound. The deep-sounding fog sirens of great ocean liners bound out for their foreign ports, of departing coastwise vessels, united with the shrill whistles of the hundreds of tugs darting in and about the harbor and the less shrill ones of ferryboats making their regular trips between shores, all united to furnish a pandemonium that people on the Battery and river front seldom have the chance to hear. The fog was impenetrable in its density, and the greatest caution was necessary in consequence on the part of vessels navigating in the harbor while the mist lasted.

Until noon not a sign of the New Jersey, Brooklyn, Staten Island, or even Governors Island, shores was visible from the New York side. Aided by the ice floes, the fog made especially laborious the trips of ferryboats, particularly those that were propelled by side wheels. One of the Chambers Street boats consumed nearly an hour in making the trip from Hoboken. This was at flood tide, and the boat was carried up the stream as far as Eighteenth Street before it made its slip, further down the river. Several other ferryboats were reported to have drifted down the river at ebb tide to points between the Battery and Liberty Island. The sidewheelers made a frightful noise in making their way through the ice, and there was very little necessity as one of the passengers on a Staten Island boat said, of their making such a din with their whistles, as the noise of the wheels crushing against and gathering up the ice was enough to warn any skipper a mile away.

Ferries on the New York side in several instances are said to have missed connection with outgoing trains in Jersey City, Hoboken, and other adjacent railroad terminals during the morning. Nearly 100 tugs have been reported during the last week as having lost their propellers in making trips in and about the harbor, while only the stanchest ocean-going tugs have ventured far outside the Hook. Most of the ice yesterday was on the Staten Island shore, where it covered a large space.

Outgoing liners and other ocean-going craft had a long and tedious time in getting out of the harbor, owing to the density of the fog. The fleet Cunarder Lucania was detained at Quarantine over an hour awaiting the lifting of the mist. Other ocean steamships, among them the Exeter City and the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, made a slow passage from their piers to the Hook, while the departure of the Red Star liner Westernland was postponed until 7 o'clock to wait for the clearing of the atmosphere. The Holland-American liner postponed her sailing until this morning.

Only one accident was reported. The White Star Towing Company's tug Golden Rule, while bucking into a pier at the foot of Sixty-ninth Street, had a hole smashed in her side and had to signal for assistance. the tug Dalzell answering her appeal.

Ice-Bound Vessels in Flushing Bay.

Flushing Bay is nearly frozen over, and the channel is completely choked with huge ice blocks, which make navigation exceedingly difficult. In College Point Cove a number of sailing vessels are ice bound and unable to move. The crews are short of provisions, and yesterday two seamen from one of the vessels walked ashore on the ice, getting back safely to their ship again after securing a supply of food. The College Point ferryboats are having a good deal of trouble on account of the ice floes, but so far have been running nearly on schedule time.

FATALITIES IN CHICAGO.

Three Persons Killed and One Fatally Hurt as Result of the Snowstorm —Suburban Traffic Interrupted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Seven inches of snow fell in Chicago during the storm which started yesterday afternoon, and which raged until this morning, resulting in an almost complete tie-up of many of the cross-town car lines, and seriously interrupting the suburban train service. So blinding was the fine snow, driven by a northeast wind, which at times reached a velocity of over forty miles an hour, that many accidents resulted. Three persons were killed, and another fatally injured as a direct result of the storm.

Andrew J. Switzer, a railway switchman, was run down and instantly killed by a Grand Trunk engine. Switzer was facing the storm, and did not hear the bell. Victor Corona was found dead on the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad. He is supposed to have been struck by a suburban train. Miss Ida McCune, an elderly woman, was found unconscious in a snowdrift, and died before medical assistance could be summoned.

Alvin Carlson was run over and badly mangled while inspecting air brakes on a Lake Shore passenger train, the howling wind drowning the sound of the starting whistle.

On the South Side Elevated Railway a collision occurred on a curve at Sixty-third Street. It derailed two cars and caused a panic among the passengers, but resulted in serious injury to no one.

The new snow coming on top of the foot that fell last Saturday and Sunday formed drifts in the suburbs that made street travel there almost impossible. The total fall of snow was the heaviest here for several years.

The deep, clinging snow interfered greatly with the Fire Department. About fifty Seventh Day Adventists, holding a convention in a hall in Milwaukee Avenue, had a narrow escape from death in a fire. A number were slightly hurt in the rush down a stairway before the department could reach the scene.

Trains Reach Buffalo Behind Time.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—Snow, which began falling early this morning, accompanied by high winds, is causing street railway and steam roads a great deal of trouble. Mail train No. 35 from New York, due at 8:15, was 30 minutes late. Mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania Road were about 20 minutes behind time. Mails from Western points were very much

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Gratification that Society Will Be Led by the King and Queen.

DISMAL ASPECT OF THE WAR

The Peace Movement Said to be Gaining Ground in Many Quarters.

Surprises Expected When Parliament Meets—Agitation for Industrial Protection—A South African Benjamin Franklin on the Scene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In strict accuracy the subject that has been most gossiped about this week in London is the clerical libel suit decided yesterday. The plaintiff is, or was, an American clergyman, and the disclosures made in court are suggestive of many thoughts on morals better not uttered. I merely mention the subject as a chronicler to show the popular temper and pass to matters of more importance.

We are about to have yet one more spectacular display of kingship at the opening of Parliament next week, and as in duty bound we are all expressing delight at the change which the new reign seems likely to bring into the life of the Court and functions in high society. The King and Queen are going mostly to reside in London throughout the fashionable season, and as soon as the prescribed period of mourning is at an end society may look once more to be led in its ceremonies and gayeties by our sovereigns. Cynics declare that the King's eagerness to play up to the desires of courtiers, long deprived of their proper field for display, augers anxiety on his part about the settlements which Parliament may be disposed to make for him, and about the payment of his debts.

An apparently wholly unauthorized account of the contents of the Queen's will and possessions has appeared in the press, the inference from which would be that her Majesty had died really poor, instead of being possessed of millions. What authenticity this statement has, I know not, but it is certainly not the whole truth or anything near it. The King, however, means to plead poverty strongly and the nation I am sure would be generous to profusion toward him were it not galled by the overwhelming pressure of our naval and military expenditures.

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GEN. BULLER'S EFFORT.

Rueful comments are made this morning over that portion of belated official dispatches from the seat of war published last night. The Gazette giving an account of Sir Redvers Buller's endeavor to bring about a settlement of the dispute through Gen. Botha's brother. Had Buller been left uncontrolled, people say, we might have had peace long ago. His attitude was friendly and humane, he recognized that the enemy he was pitted against possessed the fundamental rights of freemen, and he talked with Christian Botha as man to man. But his hands were tied, he could offer no definite terms, give no distinct promise of any kind, and when the matter was referred to Roberts the answer was: "Insist on unconditional surrender." In assuming this uncompromising attitude Lord Roberts doubtless obeyed orders from Downing Street and Cape Town; he plainly expressed the boundless arrogance of the Home Government. None the less is he likely come in for severe censure when Parliament gives tongue.

The groundswell in favor of steps being taken to bring about an end to the conflict is more and more in evidence among all classes of society, and not the least among high political personages. The Government stands half paralyzed before the country afraid to meet Parliament to tell the whole truth, to confess that it has miscalculated from first to last, not merely the resources necessary to carry on the campaign, but the spirit and determination of the people whose land and liberties Rhodes and his band told us could as easily be filched as a stray mule.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

Therefore bubbles of rumor come to the surface of the fermenting vat of politics pointing to the frantic efforts on the part of the men who have brought the country to its present pass to find a way out. One man in the inner secrets of the party will assure you gravely that the Tories have made up their minds to "chuck Joe" and make a scapegoat of him. Another quidnunc, equally sure of his information, asserts most positively that Chamberlain is going "to rat" on his colleagues and hark back upon Radicalism. I do not believe these tales, and Mr. Chamberlain has flatly contradicted the latter in its most circumstantial form, but they indicate vividly enough the perplexity of mind into which the Government has fallen and the deepening anxiety of all concerned in the execution of that policy of aggression and conquest which has led us to where we stand.

The constituencies are also beginning to be restless, especially since the income taxpayers have received notice to pay the current year's demands, and no one can say what the effect of this restive discontent may be upon the members of Parliament.

The House that assembles next week for serious business was elected on a false issue and on a dead register, it therefore does not represent the country in any genuine sense, but for that very reason the members are unusually tender about what their constituencies are saying and doing. To make matters worse trade has entered upon a downward sweep and the agitation threatens to break out in favor of some measure for industrial protection. The agricultural party is still powerful, far beyond its intrinsic strength, and will vote solid for a corn duty; and certain divisions of our manufacturing industries, hurt by the increasing foreign competition or their own apathy, are sure to join the rurals with demands for indirect taxation on various other imports. The discontented income-tax payers are appalled at the prospect of another sixpence or shilling being added to the poundage now demanded, and will require to be men of strong convictions to avoid joining in this cry.

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BRITISH TAXPAYERS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in particular, and one or two of his colleagues, are convinced there are enough free traders to regard this threatened agitation with something approaching horror. The Chancellor's hands, however, are tied. He sees before him the budget for the coming year mounting to something like £200,000,000, and he can't throw the whole deficit which the figure implies, on the national debt. More taxes, therefore, are inevitable, and it is when his pocket is emptied that John Bull becomes dangerous. No wonder therefore that politicians of all ranks are casting about for some way out of the South African tangle. Many of them would almost welcome a proposal to arbitrate, although such a step cannot be hinted at in public, and a nervous desire for peace is stimulated even in War Office circles by the condition of the army.

You have been told that 30,000 mounted men are to be got together and sent to South Africa forthwith, but we cannot find all these men at home. The total must be made up, if it is made up, with contingents from Australia and Cape Colony. Our regular army is exhausted, its reserves have been all used up in one quarter or another, that portion of it in India consists of time-expired men, and in order to obtain recruits for this new mounted army, much higher wages have had to be offered than the country ever paid before. At the very lowest estimate the maintenance of a force of this size in South Africa for twelve months, always at full complement of men and animals, means an addition to our expenditure of at least £20,000,000, and it might be £30,000,000. Nor is that the worst of our sorrows.

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THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The troops at present in South Africa are wasting so fast through death by disease and through sickness and that staleness which conquers men too long shot over, that their efficiency is probably reduced by about 70 per cent. Consequently 30,000 mounted men is not nearly a sufficient reinforcement; we want 100,000 to sweep the country in the manner demanded by the fire-eaters and mine owners. Thus the War Office is becoming apprehensive and anxious to find a way out. I wish I could see that way through reasonable terms recorded and the Burghers laying down their arms, but I fear we must now reap as we have sown.

The one main original reason for my opposition to the war lay in the consequences an attack upon the republics were sure to bring upon us in Cape Colony. The Dutchman reasons thus: For a brief time the English statesmen are all friendly, pat us on the back and tell us to govern ourselves, you are nice, decent people. By and by another set comes into power and it tells us we are savages, unworthy of the name of freemen, benighted, fit only to be slaves. Then the capitalists come along and say, Take away the liberties of these people, and the Government attempts to do it. Suppose, we now make peace, shake hands and be friends, what guarantee can your English Government give us that the same drama will not be re-enacted at some future time? We have no security of tenure and until you can give us that or we can create it for ourselves by driving you out of the country, we may as well fight on.

Such is the pass we have reached, and I am unable to frame in my mind the terms of peace that without humiliating us unduly would be acceptable now to the thoroughly roused Dutch Huguenot people, not only of the annexed States but in Cape Colony. To patch up a truce is no use, therefore the fight is likely to continue until both sides are worn out.

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A PEACE MISSION IN LONDON.

We get very little truth from Cape Town at any time, and just now I think that lies are so abundant as to render what amount of truth there is undiscoverable. Mr. John Xavier Merriman has just arrived from the colony. He has been a Minister of the Crown there, and is a distinguished man, formerly a member of the Jameson raid committee, a fruit farmer and surveyor, and son of the first Anglican Bishop of Cape Town—in short, of true Afrikander-British stock. His mission is, along with that of his two colleagues, to endeavor to play the part of a South African Benjamin Franklin. Until the Government decides whether his demand to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons on South African grievances shall be granted or not, he and his colleagues mean to keep away from all party entanglements or anti-war committees, and therefore I cannot now say more than that Merriman's account of the condition of affairs in his native and well-beloved colony differs at all points from the impression conveyed through gossip and the official messages in the press.

In one phrase, South Africa is now the land of horrors from one end to the other. In Merriman's opinion peace can only return to South Africa by regranting liberty to the people of the annexed States and by the removal of all British interference with the internal administration of any part of the country. Were freedom to be bestowed such as Canada has or the Australian Commonwealth, England's suzerainty would never be questioned.

Pride will not yet allow us so far to admit wrongdoing as to listen to terms like these, and I doubt whether they would be readily accepted if offered. Therefore I say peace is not in sight and I fear the present Ministry has not backbone enough to bring peace about. Yet one never knows, and I am prepared to welcome many surprises when Parliament gets into full swing with a growling country applying the goad.

A. J. W.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

Kaiser's Subjects Advised to Prepare for a Tariff War.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Preussiche Jahrbüchur (a leading Conservative political review) has published articles, signed Hjalmar Schacht, on the subject of German-American future trade relations, in which the writer claims that it will be necessary to prepare for a tariff war with the United States, adding that if the United States saw Germany was ready and in earnest she would be forced to grant Germany better terms, while a mere protest would be laughed at in Washington.

The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"The Americans are well aware that for them a tariff war is more difficult to support than it would be for Germany. When they perceive that the Germans will not stand shillyshallying any longer, they will say: 'At last the stupid Germans begin to see their advantage.'"

The highest Prussian court decided on Monday, on an appeal made by a wholesale dealer at Kolmar, Pomerania, that it is lawful to enforce additional inspections of American meats, bacon, &c., in the towns where they are offered for sale, after a first satisfactory inspection at the port of entry, viz., Stettin.

Roberts's Order Regarding Uniforms.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Some of the army officers are bitterly complaining of an innovation since Earl Roberts took command of the forces, by which they are obliged to wear uniform whenever they go to the War Office. Lord Roberts, in this way and many others, is trying to overcome the prejudice of the majority of the officers against appearing in public in uniform. Soon officers' uniforms are likely to be as common in London streets as privates' uniforms are now.

Penn Autographs Sold in London.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A collection of autograph letters and documents of William Penn, including his will, written by himself in 1705, were sold at auction to-day for 355 guineas. The collection was purchased by a London dealer, after B. F. Stevens, the United States Dispatch Agent, (and purchasing agent for American libraries) had bid 350 guineas. The documents were the property of Lady Sudeley.

Peer's Daughter-in-Law Buys a Store.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The husband of Mrs. Forester, who purchased Lady Warwick's dainty Bond Street millinery store some time ago, is a son of Lord Forester, one of the two peers privileged to keep his hat on in the presence of the King. Lady Warwick was so immersed in social and educational work that she had no time to superintend the store.

BRITISH POSITION STRONGER.

Queen Victoria's Death Seems to Have Improved the Prospects for Harmony Among the Powers.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A comprehensive view of the international situation reveals only improved prospects for continued peace and harmony. From the British standpoint Queen Victoria's death appears to have strengthened rather than weakened Great Britain's position among the nations. A sufficient time has elapsed since Queen Victoria ceased to reign for the Foreign Office to feel the political pulse of the capitals of Europe, and the brief examination, commenced in no spirit of cocksureness, resulted in a feeling of satisfaction and security at Downing Street.

The foremost factor in this is, naturally, Emperor William's attitude. Responsible officials here make no attempt to conceal their elation at the circumstances attendant on his Majesty's visit. They do not shut their eyes to the dissatisfaction the Emperor has caused among certain sections of his subjects, but rely implicitly on the imperious force of Germany's ruler to successfully overcome the internal opposition engendered. Closer relations undoubtedly now exist between Great Britain and Germany. Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne are quite prepared to hear Count von Bülow (the Imperial Chancellor) satirically belittle the effect of Emperor William's visit; but in Downing Street this will be taken as meant purely for home consumption, and as merely more evidence of the skillful hand of the Emperor.

The alliance between Great Britain and Portugal scarcely needed the visit of King Charles to render it stronger. Yet the continued stay here of that ruler is believed to be likely to bring the peoples of Portugal and Great Britain in closer touch, thus rendering easier the work of their respective Governments. Thus Portugal, Germany, and Great Britain are believed to be more closely united than ever in their history—united by a compact that, in the opinion of leading British statesmen, is stronger even than the Dreibund, which is yearly becoming more of a tradition than a working agreement.

The only feature of the recent international happenings regretted at Downing Street is the Emperor's decoration of Field Marshal Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle. It is thought his Majesty went almost too far, in view of the hostile comments the German press is in the habit of showering on Great Britain's South African campaign. "Still," say the officials, "Emperor William never does things by halves."

Neither in China nor in other parts of the world do Russia and France, in the Foreign Office's view, give any indication of counter action against this activity of British diplomacy. Lord Salisbury is said to rely on Emperor William to keep in touch and harmony with the Czar. So long as this is feasible, France is not expected to take any serious initiative. Moreover, according to dispatches in the British press, French Anglophobism seems to have abated since the Queen's death. Austria and Italy are put down as sure to do nothing contrary to Emperor William's wish.

It is easily seen that Emperor William is now the dominating figure in European affairs. To this Great Britain has no objection. She has made it possible, and trusts to benefit by it. Relationship between the reigning families of Europe is not held to be of much account in the Chancelleries; but, so far as it goes, it is believed that King Edward's personality will tend to improve its degree of potency.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Kaiser's Friendly Attitude to Great Britain an Engrossing Topic in Berlin—Mixed Press Comment.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Anglo-German relations and their supposed modifications, owing to Emperor William's visit to England, form, just now, the all-engrossing topic here. Since his Majesty's return, all Germany has been engaged in the discussion.

The decorating of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle and Emperor William's reply to King Edward's speech, in which the Emperor said he was honored in wearing a British uniform, and that the Emperor's army would likewise feel it an honor, have especially aroused keen criticism, which is privately expressed much more freely than in print.

The Kreuz Zeitung's comment yesterday evening is to-day making the rounds of the German press. Many Conservative and Agrarian papers merely reproduce it, without comment. The Kreuz Zeitung said: "We fail to see why this Boer destroyer (Roberts) should receive such a unique mark of Emperor William's distinction, and also why the Emperor, after being horribly insulted five years ago by the officers of his British regiment, should now show them marked attentions."

Even the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, (the leading Agrarian organ) in spite of the fact that the Agrarians now, less than ever, wish the Emperor to feel wroth with them, when they are preparing to defeat the Canal bill a second time and simultaneously demand prohibitive cereal duties for their benefit, says it cannot doubt that the Emperor's behavior in England, based on the idea of closer Anglo-German friendship, is intensely unpopular with the vast majority of the nation.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten (Conservative) says:

"England is incapacitated from alliances of any sort, because she has been tremendously weakened by the South African war. As a military power she is not worthy of serious attention. England, therefore, will not pursue an aggressive policy, under any circumstances."

The Berliner Tageblatt (Independent Liberal) prints special London correspondence, in which the writer says the German people would do well to bury their animosity to Great Britain when the British people tender the hand of friendship, adding that Great Britain will doubtless be ready to pursue a friendly course, adopt a Germanophile policy, and support the Dreibund on occasion, unless the German people are insulting in their animosity. The writer continues:

"The German people seem about to reject the friendship of the great nation which formerly Germany earnestly wooed."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung (the leading Centrist organ) weighs the chances of a Russian or British rapprochement for Germany, concluding that the best policy for German interests is an entente with Great Britain, from the Catholic standpoint particularly, and also because an understanding with Great Britain means the furtherance of more liberal political institutions.

In high official circles the decorating of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle is regarded as being merely of personal significance, and as expressing Emperor William's appreciation of Lord Roberts as a man and a soldier. It is not looked upon as a political act, and leaves Anglo-German relations precisely where they were before the incident. Nevertheless, it is admitted that the act expresses the Emperor's wish to end the bitterness in the relations of the two countries, which does not benefit Germany or Great Britain.

THE BRITISH QUEEN CONSORT.

She Is Growing More Deaf, and Is Said to Regret Her Increased Responsibilities.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In all the homage paid to King Edward, Queen Alexandra is little heard of. "Proclamation by the King" in big, black type, parades itself curiously on the London hoardings, and the young blood of England is insensibly fired by the idea that a manly, almost martial, ruler once more controls their destinies. There exists something of that feeling with which the London apprentices hailed the accession of the last Edward, so there is little wonder that Queen Alexandra for the present comes in for but a small part of this enthusiasm.

A diplomat thoroughly conversant with Court details says that her Majesty assumes her increased responsibilities with regret. "I am growing so old," she said the other day, "that I almost feel unable to face the arduous duties before me."

The Queen's appearance bears out her words. It is her growing deafness which is likely to prove her greatest handicap. Before long, it is feared, she will have to use an ear trumpet. In other ways, she is not so strong as formerly. The rumor that King Edward is suffering from cancer, (promptly denied by Sir Felix Semon, physician for diseases of the throat to the National Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis) probably arose from the fact that Sir Felix is attending Queen Alexandra for sore throat, to which recently she has been extremely susceptible, though there are no traces of serious disease. She would, it is said, be only too glad if destiny had permitted her to finish her days as Princess of Wales, the greater freedom and simplicity of the minor title being much preferable to this woman, who by her kindness and goodness has endeared herself to her adopted people.

Nevertheless, since the death of Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra has frequently expressed herself as determined to carry out as far as possible those old-time public and private customs which made the former rulers of the Court so different from any others in Europe.

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Will make an Unusual Offering of

MODEL GOWNS,

both Imported and of their own design, suitable for Early Spring wear, formerly $100.00 to $225.00, at

Prices ranging from $68.00 to $150.00

Dressmaking and Tailoring Departments, Third Floor.

Monday, February 11th.

BRITISH ROYAL CEREMONIES.

Coronation Not Likely Till February, 1902—The Approaching Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Speculation is rife as to the date of King Edward's coronation, some people maintaining that it will take place as early as September, but probably the year of Court mourning will be strictly observed, the coronation not taking place until February, or later, in 1902.

The curious fact of the King's birthday coinciding with Lord Mayor's Day, Nov. 9, may cause an alteration in the date of one or the other of these celebrations.

King Edward's time is busily taken up. The most important event, of course, is the opening of Parliament on Feb. 14, which, next to the coronation, is likely to be the most brilliant spectacle of his reign. Peeresses and others are clamoring for places in the House of Lords, where the seating capacity is so limited that only a few can hope to be successful. Whenever the King has previously appeared in the upper house it was as an attentive auditor of the debates. The only time he voted was in favor of legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister.

The King presided at a meeting of the Privy Council at Marlborough House this morning to consider the terms of the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament. Levee dress was worn. The Duke of Marlborough was among the Privy Councilors present.

Later the King made his first investiture of knights, including Sir Hiram Maxim and others, of the New Year's honor list.

Among the functions which are shortly to take place is the reception by the King of a loyal address from the corporations of the three capitals of the United Kingdom, which will be presented at Buckingham Palace.

Every prison in the United Kingdom is in a state of keen expectation, for the inmates hope the King will signalize his accession by issuing some pardons. The friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick are taking heart.

By the descent of the Duchy of Cornwall to his son, King Edward sacrificed an income of over £1,000 a week, though he now receives what is estimated to be about £1,000 a day.

Queen Victoria has not been dead a fortnight, yet advertisements are appearing in the papers advising the public to guard themselves against possible loss by insuring against the death of the King. It is said that the insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on King Edward's life.

According to report, King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit the Dowager Empress Frederick in March, and will spend Easter at Copenhagen with the King of Denmark. But if this programme is carried out it will be done in the quietest way.

Sailors Grateful to King Edward.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—King Edward's bestowal of the Royal Victorian Order on enlisted men of the navy for services in connection with the funeral of Queen Victoria has caused somewhat of a shock to officers of both arms and corresponding enthusiasm among the rank and file. It is quite without precedent, and has done more to popularize King Edward with his sailors than could any other act. The officers are beginning to see the King's motive in according to the sailors an exceptional honor.

Queen Said She Was Weary of Life.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon prints an interesting story, which it believes to be absolutely correct, to the effect that before the recent retirement of the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, he sent a letter to the Queen, saying in substance that he desired to relinquish office as he was weary of public life. In reply Queen Victoria thanked Mr. Goschen for his long and devoted services, closing with the words: "Your old Queen is weary, too, and longing for her rest."

Duke of Cornwall in London.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Duke of Cornwall and York, accompanied by the Duchess and the Duke's physician, Sir Francis Henry Laking, arrived in London to-night from Osborne. The Duke was pale, but otherwise showed no signs of his recent illness.

Connaught to Command in India?

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.—The belief is reiterated by well-informed persons here that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed Commander in Chief of the British forces in India.

THE SPANISH ROYAL WEDDING.

Banquet at the Palace in Madrid—Police Charge Hostile Students.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—A banquet for which ninety covers were laid was given in the Palace to-night. Prince Charles of Bourbon and the Count and Countess of Caserta were the guests of honor. The table was adorned with flowers and garlands of ivy. A ball in the grand salon followed the banquet.

Workmen are busily engaged constructing galleries in the palace chapel for the accommodation of the guests at the wedding.

The Countess of Caserta, accompanied by her daughters, drove through the leading streets to-day to visit the Art Gallery. They were saluted respectfully. The Count of Caserta also made a number of visits. Donas Pia, Inmáculada, and Josefina of Caserta have given to the Princess of the Asturias a valuable watch incrusted with pearls and diamonds. All the aristocracy of Madrid have signed the visiting book of the Count and Countess, who are now installed in a portion of the Asturias apartments in the Royal Palace.

The Minister of Education has authorized all the universities to advance the carnival holidays on the occasion of the wedding. Students who are hostile to the Casertas decided to protest against this step and paraded the streets. The students becoming demonstrative, the police charged upon them, and some arrests were made.

J. A. Barratt an English Barrister.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—One of the redeeming features of what has been naturally a dull week socially was a dinner given by Sir Richard Wyatt, the Government Parliamentary Agent, in honor of his American son-in-law, J. A. Barratt, who has just been admitted to the English bar. Mr. Barratt was formerly a member of the New York bar. Among those present were United States Ambassador Choate, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons; Lord Coleridge, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, the former Home Secretary; Sir John Gorst, Sir William Grantham, and other notable men. Out of compliment to the New York bar, the legal authorities took off six months of Mr. Barratt's period of probation.

Heavy Sentence for German Officer.

METZ, Feb. 9.—A court-martial has sentenced Lieut. Rueger of the Seventeenth Infantry to twelve years' penal servitude for shooting Capt. Adams dead while arrangements for a duel, following a quarrel, were pending.

RICHARD CROKER TALKS.

Keeping Watch on American Affairs, He Says—Discusses His Income, Races, Trusts, and Edward VII.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—"I am keeping careful watch on American affairs," said Richard Croker in the course of an interview to-day, "but I have no intention of talking to the American press on political affairs at home. There have been many things attributed to me which are entirely untrue. But I have no need to rush into print to reply to them.

"Gov. Odell has been saying many things about the necessity for purity in American politics, but, those who have watched the panorama of New York affairs are quite competent to judge whether his party or mine has produced the best results.

"I propose to be in England for the opening of the racing season, and I believe there is quite a good chance for American success now as ever, if they act on sportsmanlike lines.

"I notice all sorts of stories have been published about my income tax, but those interested can rest assured that I have never been taxed over £120, so my place at Wantage costs little more than £100 a year.

"The events of the past fortnight in England have been of intense interest to me. I am confident England has not suffered a loss by the accession of the King. The fact is that a manly head of the Government must give the empire a more virile tone, which must inure to the nation's benefit.

"I have been much interested in the recent cables about American trusts, but every one knows I am opposed to all their efforts to concentrate capital in single hands. However, I am more interested in horses and dogs at present than anything else, and must decline to be interviewed on American politics on this side of the water."

HONOR FOR E. A. ABBEY, R. A.

He Is Elected a Member of the Athenaeum Club, London.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Another American has been accorded what is considered to be a high honor in England, Edwin A. Abbey has been elected a member of the Athenaeum Club, under the provisions of the rule empowering the annual election of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, and the arts.

The waiting list at the Athenaeum is said to be longer than that of any other club in London. Edwin Austin Abbey was born in Philadelphia in 1852, and received his first artistic education at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He went to England in 1878 on a commission for Harper & Brothers, to prepare some illustrations, and soon afterward decided to settle there.

Mr. Abbey has achieved a great reputation both as a painter of subject pictures and as an illustrator. He has received many marks of foreign approval. He is now a full Royal Academician, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts. He lives at Chelsea, London, and has a big country place in Gloucestershire.

The Dam Across the Nile.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Simultaneously with the accession of King Edward the waters of the Nile have been turned back. Sir John Aird cabled this week: "The last channel has been closed at Assuan. You can now walk across the Nile." This will solve the problem of providing corn in Egypt. The excellent piece of dam construction will have to withstand a severe strain when the Nile rises with the next floods.

Spanish Anti-Jesuit Demonstrations.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The carriages of the Papal Nuncio and the Minister of the Interior were stoned to-day in Toledo Street, but no damage was done. Jesuit establishments at Valencia and Valladolid were the scenes of anti-Jesuit demonstrations. Stones and other missiles were thrown at the buildings.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SCHEME TO MAKE DUELING UNPOPULAR IN FRANCE.—The increasing practice of dueling in France has caused several Deputies to see if some means, other than that of enforcing the present law against mortal combats, cannot be employed in order to put an end to them. In Socialist circles the duel is regarded as the last tribute which the republic pays to monarchical France, and its suppression is desired on the ground that it tends to humiliate the country rather than the individual combatants, who, in most cases, are rather glad to do anything which may bring ridicule upon the existing form of government and are oblivious of the fact that it ultimately reacts upon themselves.

Believing that the most effective remedies would be to prohibit the publication of the names of principals, seconds, or surgeons, or indeed any mention of an encounter, M. Gautret, a Deputy from the Vendée, has submitted a bill to the Chamber forbidding any reports of duels under severe penalties. The author of the bill believes that the advertisement for the persons concerned is the great cause of the frequency of duels, and that if for a long period the matter were passed over in silence by the newspapers personal vanity would not play as great a rôle as offended honor, and that a man would hesitate to provoke another to a combat which would be ignored and to run the risk of a duel without any halo of fame or reputation for physical courage.

The adoption of this measure it is believed by middle-class Frenchmen would be welcome not only by sensible men, but, at heart, by those professed advocates of duels who in duelling circles have hitherto formed a sort of élite jury, their decision as to questions of "honor" being accepted as indisputable.

It is said, however, by the advocates of the duello as an attribute of cultured society that the measure introduced by M. Gautret could not become a law without establishing a dangerous precedent, which would go far toward limiting the freedom of the press. It is argued that the press may be restrained from publishing certain matters which might tend toward defeating the ends of justice, as in the case of court decisions before they are authoritatively announced. But as dueling itself is illegal, the papers, by giving publicity to the encounters upon the field of honor, rather aid justice, by informing the authorities, than otherwise. Moreover, it is suggested that if no publicity were given to duels murders might be committed in their guise and nobody be the wiser.

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DIMINUTION OF ITALIAN IMPORTS.—When last December Signor Rubini, then Minister of the Italian Treasury, outlined a scheme in the Chamber by which the burden of internal taxation might be shifted, he drew attention to the fact that within the last year there had been a serious falling off in the revenue received from imports. No reason for this diminution was then assigned. A recent report of the British Board of Trade shows that British industries and commerce have suffered from the same cause, and that this cause lies in the fact that the Italian market for many commodities has been gradually curtailing its demand.

A solution of the problem is to be found in the Italian trade returns, which indicate that, while there is an increase of importation of those manufactured goods which are used in Italian industries, there is a diminished importation of those articles of consumption which are now supplied from native produce. The decreased importation of woolen yarns is shown to be a clear indication that Italian manufacturers are now able to supply the place of those hitherto provided from abroad. Equally great strides have been made in the domestic cotton industry. In 1870 the number of spindles for spinning and twisting was not more than 500,000 in all Italy. Now the number exceeds 2,000,000, a majority of which are in the Provinces of Piedmont and Lombardy.

Moreover, Italian cotton manufacturers have now increased their output to such an extent that they can produce not only sufficient to supply the internal requirements of the peninsula, but also to supply foreign markets. Coal has hitherto been one of the principal articles imported from Great Britain, and as the Italians have no coal fields, it was supposed that the demand, if not maintained as formerly, might even be increased with the development of Italian mechanical industries. But this is shown not to be the case. For Italian manufacturers, particularly in the North, where most of the coal is used, are beginning to utilize water power, either directly or for the running of electric plants.

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WORK OF THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.—Five years ago, when the Kaiser took the first steps toward making an extensive naval programme for Germany, he gave his approval to the establishment of what became known as the German Navy League, the functions of which were to promote an agitation favoring an extensive fleet and to spread all information dealing with naval matters which, it was thought, in the light of the projected programme might particularly interest the inhabitants in the interior of the empire.

Some information as to how the league has done its work has just been presented through the publication of the annual report. The organization of the league now extends over the whole country. During the last year the number of members has increased from 246,967 to 599,141, and the number of branches from 286 to 1,010. Central committees have been established for Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, Saxe-Weimar, Lippe-Detmold, the Principalities of Hohenzollern and Reuss, the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha, and the Prussian Provinces of Brandenburg and Posen. Most of these developments were made in the first six months of 1900 in order to carry on the agitation in favor of the Navy bill, which was subsequently carried. During this period the league published over 6,000,000 books and pamphlets, while 3,000 "navy lectures" were delivered at its expense, and in the last half of the year 600 lectures, chiefly in South Germany. The budget of the league for 1900 balanced with an ordinary expenditure of 527,438 marks and an extraordinary expenditure of 411,813 marks; the fund established for the benefit of the sailors taking part in the Chinese expedition has reached 130,924 marks, the expenditure for 1901 is estimated at 490,000 marks.

The league has now established connection with the whole of the German press by the purchase of the Allgemeine Marine und Handelscorrespondenz, which is edited by Major Gen. Keim, and sent to every newspaper in Germany with the latest marine and naval intelligence. This paper, which is the official organ of the league, and indirectly of the German Navy Department, is now self-supporting. Considerable space is devoted to correspondence, which comes from all the principal naval stations in the world.

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THE "POLISH DANGER" AGAIN.—A few weeks ago attention was called in these columns to the signs that the Russian authorities in the Warsaw district of Poland were preparing to act against an alleged revolutionary movement on the part of the Poles. Similar agitation was recently begun by certain Berlin papers in regard to German Poland. For several weeks there appeared articles in the Berliner Correspondenz, the official organ of the Prussian Government, directing public attention toward the "Polish danger." In a recent article the Government actually appealed for support in its efforts to meet this danger. So far it seems that the Prussian authorities have taken no radical steps to carry out their threats against the Poles, and this leads to the belief that either their apprehensions were unfounded or that they have been restrained in their intended prosecutions by the imperial Government.

So far the only obvious attempt made to suppress the alleged movement of the German Poles has been taken by the Thorn police. It appears that the head of police at that place, inspired by the articles in the Correspondenz, cherished the suspicion that some of the pupils of a school in that city were members of a Polish secret society. While the boys were at their lessons the police entered the houses in which they lived, in order to search for evidence of a treasonable character. About six of the schoolboys were discovered to be in possession of copies of Polish historical and other works and of Roman Catholic catechisms in the Polish language. These were confiscated. The police also endeavored to find out what, if any, Polish newspapers were read by the lads in question.

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SELECTIONS for SPRING, 1901

will be displayed in many Departments, to-morrow, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11th,

including choice collections of Silks, Woolen and Cotton Dress Fabrics, Black Grenadines, Gowns, Wraps and Jackets.

SUIT DEPARTMENT. (Second Floor.)

A collection of advance styles will be opened beginning Monday. Many exclusive models are included, some of which are adaptations from the latest French Toilettes, and others, designs made in workrooms on the premises. The styles are suitable for Southern resort and Early Spring wear.

A select assortment of Individual Costume Skirts will also be shown, including the new "EMPIRE" Skirt.

DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR.

Complete assortments of original designs are being shown in DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR, prominent features being Bridal Sets and Trousseaux.

Monday's Sales at Special Prices will include:

IMPORTED SILK POPLINS, in Street and Evening Shades, at per yard, 68c.

BLACK PRINCESS CRÊPE (Wool), heretofore $1.00 per yard, at 68c.

FRENCH HAND-MADE DECORATIVE LINENS:

18x18 inches, $1.50 — 30x30 inches, $3.75
24x24 " 2.45 — 36x36 " 4.75

Scarfs.

20x36 inches, $3.25 — 20x54 inches, $4.90
20x45 " 4.00 — 20x72 " 6.25

RENAISSANCE DOYLIES (square), 12x12 inches, 30c. Each.

Upholstery Materials for Portières and Furniture Coverings.

Three Thousand yards, including All Silk Damasks, Moquettes, Verdure Tapestries, Oriental and Louis XVI. effects, former prices from $1.50 to $4.75 per yard, at

95c., $1.90, $3.25

2,000 CUSHION TOPS of Tapestries, Damasks, Velours, etc.,

35c., 70c., $1.25

1,000 yards of 50-inch CRETONNES, originally $2.00 to $2.25 per yard, at $1.35

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know what Honest Whiskey is, use only Straight. We are selling both American and Scotch, that we know to be straight, and we have no reason to complain of the public appreciation.

OLD CROW RYE

was awarded a Gold Medal at Paris, 1900.

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MR. KELLER DISCHARGES FIVE BELLEVUE NURSES

The Charges Against Them Were Carelessness and Unfitness.

Night Attendants Allowed a Patient to Get Burned, and the Others Hazed a Cook of the Hospital.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused at Bellevue Hospital last evening, when it became known that Commissioner of Charities Keller had discharged Day Nurses Trevor and Blakely and Night Nurses Gordon, Berger, and McKee, who were on duty in the insane pavilion. The charges against the nurses are carelessness and unfitness. The men have been on duty in the insane pavilion since the dismissal of the three nurses who are to be tried for the death of Hilliard in the institution several weeks ago.

The nurses were dismissed on the recommendation of Dr. Schultz, who has charge of the insane pavilion. On the night of Feb. 4 Alfred Jaeger, twenty-one years old, a bookkeeper living with his family, who are well-to-do, at 342 East Fifty-second Street, was seized with religious mania. He was taken to Flower Hospital and transferred to Bellevue Hospital, being placed in the insane pavilion for observation. The man was not violent.

About 4:20 o'clock last Wednesday morning Jaeger, the door to his room having been left open by the night nurses, was found at the end of the corridor lying against a steam radiator, the pipes of which were at that time almost red hot, by the nurse Gordon, who had charge of the night nurses. The man was unconscious and was badly burned about the face and hands. His eyelashes and eyebrows were burned off. Gordon summoned assistance and the man was carried back to his room. A physician was summoned from the hospital and the man was attended.

The case was reported to Head Nurse Wright, Dr. Schultz's assistant, who made an investigation and submitted his report to Dr. Schultz, who in turn submitted it to Commissioner Keller, recommending the dismissal of the men.

The trouble which resulted in the dismissal of the day nurses, Trevor and Blakely, occurred Tuesday night, when it is alleged they strapped Cook Russell to his bed and did not release him until the next morning.

Russell had secured permission to go out to call on friends. He did not return until 11:30 o'clock, and went directly to his room in the eastern end of the insane pavilion and retired. About fifteen minutes later the three night and two day nurses, it is alleged, went to Russell's room, seized the man, placed a straitjacket on him, and stuffed his mouth with cotton. They then fastened him to his bed and left him there for several hours. When released, Russell said nothing, and the nurses thought it was a good joke. He, however, later reported the occurrence to Head Nurse Wright, who made an investigation, and then submitted his report to Dr. Schultz, who repeated his former recommendations.

The five nurses were notified of their dismissal yesterday afternoon, and their places were immediately filled with graduate nurses. Russell was at one time a patient in a surgical ward of the hospital. After his recovery the physicians attached to the hospital recommended that he be given a position as cook.

Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue Hospital last night was inclined to make light of the hazing of Russell, but admitted that the nurses had been dismissed.

GEN. WHEELER IN BROOKLYN.

Reviews Thirteenth Regiment Detachment and Naval Reserves.

An interesting and picturesque drill took place last night at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn by a battalion made up of members of Battery D of that organization and the Second Battalion of the Naval Reserves. It was the occasion of a review tendered to Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

Before the review exhibition drills were given by both organizations. The amateur tars first appeared on the floor, clad in blue, and went through the evolutions of a skirmish drill. During the manoeuvres several blank charges were fired from the small howitzers used by the sailors. Following this the battery appeared on the floor clad in their fatigue uniforms and went through a physical drill.

The review followed, and as Gen. Wheeler appeared, the enthusiasm of the spectators broke loose. From the time of Gen. Wheeler's first appearance on the floor until he returned to the gallery at the conclusion of the review, the cheering was continuous.

The review itself was a pretty sight from the galleries—first the band, in brilliant red uniforms; then the Naval Militia, clad in spotless white, followed by three platoons in the dark-blue dress uniform of the State.

Capt. Sidney Grant, the commanding officer of Battery D, led this provisional battalion. Dress parade, under the command of Lieut. Commander Forshew of the Naval Reserve, closed the exercises.

GOLD SEEKERS MAIMED.

Steamers Reaching Seattle Bring Unfortunates from the North.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 9.—The steamers Victorian, from Skagway, and Bertha, from Port Valdes, have arrived here, the latter with two men, both of whom were maimed for life in their efforts to find fortune in the Cook Inlet country.

Axel Lindblad, crossing overland from Resurrection Bay to Sunrise City, froze both his hands so that at least five of his fingers will have to be amputated.

Peter Olsen fell from a Cook Inlet coal train, having the flesh of his left leg torn into shreds from the thigh to the heel. The leg was amputated, a saw and a jackknife being the only available surgical implements. The Victorian brought twenty Klondike passengers, some of whom made the trip from Dawson in thirteen days.

Reports of a flour famine at Circle City are made by lower Yukon passengers of the Victorian. Tamara is said to be in worse straits for breadstuffs than Circle City.

OWNERSHIP OF DOCK PROPERTY.

Commissioners Restrained from Leasing East Fourth Street Site.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court continuing the temporary injunction obtained by Charles L. Dimon and others recently, restraining the Dock Commissioners from leasing to James Shewan & Sons the property on the south side of the pier at the foot of East Fourth Street.

In their petition for the injunction the plaintiffs allege that they are the owners of the bulkhead property and land under water on the East River front between Third and Fourth Streets. Recently the Dock Commission received an application from James Shewan & Sons to be permitted to build a floating dry dock there. Dimon immediately secured a temporary injunction restraining the Commissioners from granting the permit.

Justice Blanchard was asked to vacate the injunction. In refusing the Justice says that the plaintiffs would be seriously injured by the building of the floating dry dock before the trial which will finally determine the ownership of the property, shall be had.

Married Her Nephew; Seeks Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—A petition for divorce filed this morning by Mrs. Helena B. Williams sets forth that she and her husband, M. B. Williams, are aunt and nephew. For this reason she asks a divorce. M. B. Williams is a workman. He married his aunt in 1895 in Liverpool, England, knowing the relation that existed between them. Of late Mr. and Mrs. Williams have come to worry over the matter, and recently decided they should no longer live together. There is very little difference in their ages. There has never been any domestic difficulty between them, their married life having been peculiarly happy. They have never had any children.

FRICK MAY SUCCEED CARNEGIE.

Report that the Latter Is to Receive About $1,500 for Each Share of Stock.

There was much less speculation in Wall Street yesterday in respect to the steel trade negotiations and much more inclination to await actual developments. As usual, however, there were a variety of rumors, not one of which could be confirmed. One was to the effect that a conference of the steel men was being held up town, while another had it that Mr. Carnegie is to receive something like $1,500 for each share of his stock, the par value of which is $1,000. It is pointed out that if this be so and the minority stockholders receive the same figure for their stock the sum represented in the total transfer will be $240,000,000.

Wall Street is wondering who will be at the head of the Carnegie Company under its changed control—whether it will be H. C. Frick or Mr. Schwab, the present President. Generally there is a belief that it will be Mr. Frick. In this connection the following bulletin put out by one of the Wall Street news agencies yesterday, and believed to have been semi-officially inspired, is interesting:

The feeling in Wall Street is growing that H. C. Frick will become head of the Carnegie Company, or of any proposed amalgamation of steel companies. This is logical. He is considered one of the greatest steel men which this country has produced. Up to the time of his quarrel with Mr. Carnegie, the latter frequently went on record in expressing his appreciation of Mr. Frick. The two giants quarreled. The culmination of the dispute occurred in Atlantic City, when Mr. Frick, although retiring from active management of the Carnegie Company, virtually won a victory, because his claims and contentions were allowed.

For about a year and a half Mr. Frick has remained practically inactive. At the time of the quarrel he stated "I am out of business—at present," with emphasis on the last two words. Later he put up $250,000, and with Judge Moore and associates they secured an option on the Carnegie property, and because of a failure of negotiations lost a clean $1,000,000, which was pocketed by Mr. Carnegie.

Later events have witnessed a disposition to press heavily against the Carnegie Company. Competition has increased, and the combines have entered directly into the production of their own raw material. As a result the Carnegie Company to protect itself would have been compelled to retaliate. This step was necessary for supremacy, or they would have been lost. Mr. Carnegie would have had to fight unaided the steel industry and the banking interests, which indirectly control the railroads. Mr. Carnegie, it is believed, was too old a man to undertake such a campaign, and preferred to make the best terms which he could secure.

Mr. Carnegie stood by his favored associates as long as possible, but now virtually says to Mr. Schwab and other officials: "I have held out in your interest as long as possible, have made you all wealthy, but must now retire." The figure about to loom up is Mr. Carnegie's enemy, Henry C. Frick. It seems impossible that after playing a waiting game so long he would be willing to stand aside. Mr. Frick, outside of a new Carnegie, would be a powerful factor in the steel trade. Furthermore, he has always had the backing of Mr. Morgan, who has purchased the Carnegie stock.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HOMESTEAD.

Carnegie Company to Erect Four More Open Hearth Furnaces.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Whatever may be going on at New York, the Carnegie Steel Company is making some important improvements at the Homestead Steel Works that will greatly increase the output. The company has broken ground for four more open-hearth furnaces to be erected in No. 2 open-hearth department.

The department will have to be extended 200 feet to accommodate the four new furnaces, two of which will be placed on each side of the mill. Each will have a capacity of fifty tons, and the four will give employment to about 200 men, exclusive of outside laborers.

The new furnaces have been made necessary by the expansion of the rolling and armor plate mills. When the four new furnaces are completed there will be forty-six at the Homestead mills, with a capacity for making nearly a third of the open-hearth steel in the United States.

A new pipe fitting department is also to be erected at the Homestead works. The increase in the steel mills has outpaced the capacity of the roll shop, and it also will be rebuilt.

LAKE INTERESTS AFFECTED.

Sale of Carnegie Company Gives J. P. Morgan & Co. a Big Fleet.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—By the purchase of the Carnegie Steel Company and auxiliary interests, including the vessels of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, which are dominated by the Carnegies, J. P. Morgan & Co. become a factor in the lake situation, being in possession of twenty-two steamers with an average carrying capacity of between 4,000 and 4,500 tons each.

The Pittsburg Steamship Company's fleet comprises eleven steamers, five of which are new and with a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons each. The other companies represented are the Lackawanna Transportation Company and the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, which are properties allied to railroads which Mr. Morgan is supposed to dominate. In addition, the transfer of the Carnegie property carries with it the contract with the Bessemer Steamship Company, Rockefeller's interest, for transportation of upward of 2,000,000 tons of ore a year, the output of one of the Carnegie mines in the Lake Superior district.

In addition to these boats the President of the Hocking Valley Railroad, a Morgan interest, last year purchased four boats, supposedly to carry the product of Mr. Morgan's Ohio mines. It is said that this fleet is to be increased this year.

Tennessee Company Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9.—Don H. Bacon, the new Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, to-day completed a two weeks' inspection of the Alabama properties of the company. It was Mr. Bacon's first visit to Alabama. He stated that the Alabama plants are in fair condition, but that the furnaces and mine machinery have been used a long time, and there is a good deal of room for improvement. He added that many improvements would be made in equipments. Mr. Bacon said today that the pig iron market was unsettled and stocks are large, but inquiries are good, and he anticipates improvement in the market. At present production is somewhat greater than consumption.

The Welsh Steel Trade Depression.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The proprietors of the Dowlais and Cyfartha (South Wales) Steel Works are appealing for a reduction of the tax assessment on the ground that American competition is causing an extraordinary depression in the trade.

EXTRA SESSION IN MARYLAND.

Call May Be Issued To-morrow—Legislature to Act on the Educational Qualification Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Gov. Smith, it is said to-night, will issue his proclamation next Monday calling an extra session of the Legislature. The delay has been caused by the illness of State Senator John P. Moore of the Eastern Shore, business partner of the Governor. The loss of one Democratic vote in the Senate would be enough to kill the proposed "Educational Qualification" bill, but Senator Moore says he is now ready for the call.

As a friend of ex-Senator Gorman and Gov. Smith and one of the State leaders in the party, Senator Moore says: "The Educational Qualification bill is not altogether a political move, but will go far toward eliminating bribery from elections in this State. The people do not begin to realize the extent of the bribery in even a local election in certain parts of Maryland. Take my own district, for instance. In an election there it is not unusual for each party to spend in the neighborhood of $15,000 to win. The illiterate negro of the Eastern Shore simply makes a business of selling his vote. There are 14,000 negroes in my district, a large part of whom can neither read nor write."

Within the last week or so the one or two Senators who hesitated concerning the bill, have been "solidified," and are now, it is said, in line with the leaders on the matter, so that there appears to be no reason for further delay.

Coal Wage Scale Continues.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9.—The joint wage conference of coal operators and miners has agreed to continue the scale in force during the past year, and finally adjourned. The next conference will be held in Indianapolis Jan. 30, 1902.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Post Mortem Establishes the Innocence of a Negro Who Had Been Convicted of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. C., Feb. 9.—A case occurred here this week that shows how dangerous it is in matters of life and death to take anything for granted, instead of proving conclusively all the facts necessary to make out a charge of murder. A man of the name of Simon Hawser, about eighty years old, who lived alone, a few miles from this town, was found dead in his home. An examination of the body disclosed a severe cut on the head, and it was believed by everybody that the old man had died of the wound.

A negro named Lemuel Travis lives within a quarter of a mile of the Hawser home, and fresh tracks, which proved to be those of Travis, were found going and returning from the house of Hawser. A trail of some person coming from under the house was also found. Travis admitted that he had been there on the afternoon before the discovery of Hawser's body, but would make no further explanation. He strenuously denied that he had harmed the old man, and insisted that Hawser had died a natural death. Travis was searched and a few gold coins were found on his person, for which he persistently refused to account.

It was also shown that only a few days before this Hawser had sold in this town various articles of produce, chickens, turkeys, eggs and other things, and at the bank had changed his money into gold, as was his usual custom.

On these facts the Coroner's jury returned a verdict against Travis, although it was proved that the house had not been entered, unless with a false key; that nothing had been stolen; that there were no signs of a struggle, and there was no motive for the murder other than robbery, because Travis and Hawser were the best of friends. Hawser's money and watch were in the clothes found on the body. All his private papers—deeds, mortgages, notes, and other papers—were intact, and appeared not to have been disturbed. No weapon with which the wound could have been inflicted could be found.

Travis was arrested and put in jail. He stoutly maintained his innocence, and declared that Hawser died a natural death. The Coroner held no post-mortem examination, because the attending county physician said that it was not necessary, and that the wound on the head had caused death. Travis insisted to every one to whom he talked that there should be a post-mortem examination, and that this would prove that Hawser died a natural death. Travis was not able to employ a lawyer, and therefore had no one to look after his interests.

The trial came on, and on the facts as stated Travis was found guilty of murder in the first degree. After the trial the Judge suggested to the prosecuting attorney that, in order to be absolutely certain as to the cause of death and not make the horrible mistake of hanging an innocent man, the body be exhumed and a post-mortem examination made. This was done, and to the great surprise of everybody it was found that the wound on the head was entirely superficial and did not cause the fracture of the outer skullbone. Inside the skull was found a cancerous growth on the brain, which had undoubtedly caused the death of the old man. The verdict was then set aside and Travis was discharged.

Then Travis told his story. He said he had gone to the house of Hawser to get pay for a number of quail he had sold Hawser. Hawser paid him, and made a memorandum of the payment on a piece of paper, which he put in his inside coat pocket. While sitting there with the old man—this being the evening before Hawser was found dead—Hawser fell to the floor and died. In falling the head struck the floor very hard, which made the wound on the head.

Travis saw that Hawser was dead, and he was afraid that he would be charged with murdering the old man if it were known that he was there when he died, no matter what explanation he might give of the cause of Hawser's death. Therefore he locked the door and put the key into the old man's pocket, and then took up a plank which formed a part of the floor, and which had not been nailed down to the sleepers, got under the house, managed to get the plank back into its place, and crawled out and went home. An examination of the clothes discovered the key in the pocket and the memorandum of the payment of the money in the inside coat pocket exactly as Travis had declared.

SANITATION IN HAVANA.

Excellent Work Done Under the Supervision of Officers of the American Army.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 1.—As the annual report of the Sanitary Officer of this city is now out, it is interesting at this time to take a general survey of the work which has been performed by the American authorities in Havana toward making it what it should be, a clean, beautiful place, a desirable resort for our Northern people who cannot or do not care to undergo the rigors of the Winter season.

Major John G. Davis, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on Gen. Francis Vinton Greene's staff, arrived in Havana early in December, 1898, and was immediately assigned to duties looking toward the cleaning up of the filth which had accumulated through long years of total neglect. It looked like a hopeless task. The streets were a mass of reeking filth, and it took a courageous man to enter the houses of the poor. Gen. William Ludlow arrived and took over the government of the city Jan. 1, 1899, and at once created the office of Chief Sanitary Officer and Major Davis was assigned to the position.

As rapidly as possible the destitute were collected and fed and free distribution of medicine was made, also medical assistance was given to those needing it, and they numbered thousands. The measures taken for the amelioration of the condition of the destitute had an immediate effect upon the death rate, which has continued month by month to decrease, but it was necessary to take prompt steps for the cleaning of the streets, disinfection of public buildings, cafés, &c., so that places frequented by the troops and civilians might not be a distinct menace to health.

Inspectors were sent out to all the houses of the city to report upon their sanitary condition, and immediately upon receipt of the reports orders were sent to clean up and disinfect if necessary the latter under the supervision of an Inspector. These orders were quite generally obeyed, but there was a good deal of objection from individuals who could not understand why conditions which had always existed should so suddenly be changed radically, and, too, it took repeated inspections and at times severe measures to accomplish the end desired.

The markets were in a condition impossible to describe, the writer even finding a leper selling meat in one of the largest of them. These places were cleaned, stringent instructions were sent to the owners of the stalls, and eventually they were put in good condition.

It was found necessary to vaccinate very generally, so a corps of physicians was organized, and the entire city gone over as thoroughly as possible at the time. All this took time, but the results show for themselves, and it is only necessary for demonstration to state that, though there were thousands of troops here and hundreds of civilians, all of them unacclimated, not an epidemic of any kind occurred in the city or has occurred since the army's arrival.

In February, 1900, Major Davis, who had worked so long and under such dreadful conditions, was sent to another sphere of duty in the Philippines, where later he died of Bright's disease. Major W. S. Gorgas, Surgeon, United States Army, took over the reins of the office from Major Davis, and has since vigorously prosecuted the work already begun. He commands the respect of all classes of citizens, from the highest to the lowest.

Every effort has been made to keep the cost at the lowest possible figure consistent with the vast amount of work to be done, and the department during the coming Summer will keep steadily at work along the lines already laid down, and in addition will make an effort to suppress the dissemination of yellow fever by the mosquito. Shortly will be instituted the New York method for the examination of tuberculosis cases, instructions to be sent to each patient reported as to the necessity of careful disinfection.

It would seem to the careful observer of conditions now, as compared with those two years ago, that it would be a pity for the American authorities to leave the city before the work so well under way is completed, for it is to be greatly feared the Cubans would not, if left to themselves, finish it, they having neither the requisite knowledge nor train-

$750,000 FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

Armstrong Brothers' Cork Factory, the Biggest of Its Kind in the Country, Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—The five-story brick building at Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets and the river, occupied by the Armstrong Brothers' cork factory, was destroyed by fire to-day, together with the foundry and machine shop of the Totten-Hogg Iron and Steel Foundry Company, in Twenty-fourth Street, adjoining the Armstrongs' factory. The loss is $750,000. The Armstrongs' loss is $700,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The conflagration was one of the most spectacular in Pittsburg for a long time. The flames from the main building of the Armstrong factory, where the fire originated, spread with astonishing rapidity, and five alarms were sounded in quick succession, calling all the engines in the lower city to the scene. Great excitement prevailed, because the employes of the cork factory, numbering 1,500, were all at work, and it was feared that many of the girls and boys in the building would not be able to escape. Fortunately the several fire-escapes and the firemen's ladders provided ample means for the safety of all. In spite of the firemen's good work the flames jumped across the street and ate their way into the Totten-Hogg foundry, laying waste the foundry and machine shop before they could be checked.

The Armstrong cork factory was the largest plant of the kind in the country, and the company has offices in most of the principal cities. All of the valuable machinery was destroyed, but the books and papers in the office were saved. The companies carrying insurance on the plants cannot be learned to-night.

FLEMINGTON BLOCK BURNED.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—One of the principal business blocks in this place was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. The damage by fire and water is estimated at $40,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire started in the Richards building about 7 o'clock, and soon spread to the Flemington National Bank building, adjoining. The flames were first discovered in the basement of Peter Ratti's fruit store, in the Richards building. The fire spread so rapidly that it was beyond control before the firemen arrived. Ratti's store was quickly gutted.

Mrs. Nathan Boyd occupied a flat on the second floor, and Dr. W. W. Hawke had the rooms in the third story. All their belongings were ruined by fire and water. Franklin C. Burke's drug store and James E. Farmer's shoe store, situated next to Ratti's store, were soon in flames, and the contents were ruined by fire and water.

The flames then reached the Flemington National Bank building. The Fire Department saved the bank building from total destruction. After two hours of hard work the fire was got under control.

TREASURE TROVE IN OLD HOUSE.

Box Unearthed Containing Bank Notes and a Nugget of Gold.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 9.—William Davis of Cedarville, near here, recently purchased an old and long-vacant dwelling. While repairing the house he unearthed a metal box containing a large number of bank notes and a nugget of gold. The bills were of various denominations, some as high as $100. Davis refused to make known the exact amount of money he found, but says the box contained several thousands of dollars.

The house was formerly occupied by Elisha McChesney, a wealthy but eccentric person, who died seventeen years ago. It is believed he concealed the money.

Passed Abandoned Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The British steamer Duffield, which arrived from Shields, yesterday reports: "Feb. 2, in latitude 45 degrees 24 minutes north, longitude 51 degrees 10 minutes west, passed a bark, 800 to 900 tons, apparently not long abandoned. Her masts and spars were intact, and she had set fore and main topsails and three headsails; steamed close alongside, but it was too dark to ascertain name; appeared to be waterlogged. Had windmill pump. No signs of any boats."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:00	Sun sets	5:28
		Moon rises	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	11:47	Gov. Isl'd	12:00
H. Gate	1:56		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	....	Gov. Isl'd	....
H. Gate	....		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
MONDAY, FEB. 11.		
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon VIII., Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Mae, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitt's, Martinique Barbados, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yankton, Gibara	.....	9:30 A. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 12.		
Anchoria, Scotland	.....	10:00 A. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	11:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Northern Brazil, St. Lucia, and Barbados	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.		
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 14.		
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Champagne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ragusa, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 15.		
Silvia, Newfoundland	.....	9:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 16.		
Herminius, Argentine Republic	.....	2:30 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‖Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 19 and up to March 12, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York March 2, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 12; mail must be directed "per steamer Warrimoo.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‖Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NEWS NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Feb. 6 and 7. A portion of the mail is due in New York on the morning of Monday, Feb. 11, the remainder on the morning of Feb. 12.

The mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Jan. 12; Shanghai Jan. 16; Yokohama, Jan. 23, and Honolulu, Feb. 1, which arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Feb. 8, and are due here on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 10.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Castello, Rotterdam, Jan. 19.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Feb. 7.
Congo, Hull, Jan. 25.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 13.
Dona Amelia, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
El Cid, New Orleans, Feb. 5.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 9.
Jupiter, Algiers, Jan. 16.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 18.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Manitea, Hamburg, Jan. 18.
Martello, Hull, Jan. 28.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Milano, Hamburg, Jan. 24.
Ponce, San Juan, Feb. 5.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 31.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 2.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Feb. 6.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Feb. 4.
Menominee, London, Feb. 11.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 8.
Sabara, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Feb. 4.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 5.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 6.
Fontabelle, St. Kitt's, Feb. 8.
Hughenden, Havre, Jan. 30.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 11.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Feb. 5.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Feb. 2.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Jan. 29.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

Archimede, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 12.
Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Clement, Para, Feb. 2.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 9.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Jan. 13.

Arrived.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south southeast, fresh breeze; cloudy and foggy.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville, Feb. 6, and Charleston 7th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Providence, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston, Feb. 2, and Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg, Jan. 26, and Plymouth 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Off Fire Island at 3:30 P. M.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Taylor, Santos, &c., Jan. 11, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Seneca, Smith, Vera Cruz, &c., Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Falk, (Nor.,) Bugge, Stettin, &c., Nov. 28, with sugar to H. Vogemann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 8th.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, Jan. 26, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Styria, (Aust.,) Usigovich, Venice, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Ralph, Iquique, &c., Dec. 6, with mdse. to Beeche & Co. Vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schaeffer, Bremen, Jan. 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:35 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Clenfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Maidiana, (Br.,) for Bermuda, &c.
SS Philadelphia, for Porto Rico and Venezuela.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Teresa, (Aust.,) for Shanghai via Fayal.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Curityba, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Cristina, Macon, for Boston.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Westernland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—SS Bencliff, (Br.,) Capt. Bowles, from New York and Norfolk for Kings Lynn, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:05 A. M., 10th, and proceeded.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Rhein, (Ger.,) Capt. Dannmann, for New York, sld. from Bremerhaven to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Neptune, (Span.,) from Calcutta for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Feb. 7.

SS Aibenga, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai to-day.

SS Elbruz, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New York via St. John's, N. F., arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, for New York, sld. from Southampton to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, for New York, sld. from Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Ceres, (Ital.,) Capt. Arato, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Venice Feb. 7.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Julfs, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam Feb. 7.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS King Frederick, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, for Sagua and New York, sld. from Cardenas Feb. 7.

SS King Gruffyd, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, for Progreso and New York, sld. from Tampico Feb. 6.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District gives notice that a red and black horizontally striped spar buoy has been established in 45 feet at mean low water to mark the wreck of a coal barge sunk in the Hudson River, New Jersey, on the following magnetic bearings: End of lower pier, Hamburg-American Line, Hoboken, N. J., SW. ¾ S.; Flagstaff of Castle Stevens NNW. ¾ W.; Outer end of ferry rack at Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, N. J., W. The buoy is placed close to and on the east side of the wreck, which has 34 feet of water over it.

Did Jack Frost's cold snap pinch you? A good

ROYAL Y. C. LETTER HERE

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht Club to the N. Y. Y. C.

CHANGE IN RACING DETAILS

American Organization Will Consider the Letter at a Special Meeting To-morrow Night.

The expected letter from the Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, which is said to contain a request for several minor changes in the conditions for the coming races for the America's Cup, was received by Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club yesterday morning, and a meeting of the Racing Committee of the club to consider the communication was called for to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock. The letter will not be made public until it has been submitted to the committee.

The recent requests for changes in the racing programme in the America's Cup contest next August by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club to the New York Yacht Club have attracted great interest among yachtsmen generally, not so much on account of the proposal to measure defender and challenger in the basin in the Brooklyn Navy Yard as in regard to the requested modification of a flying start over the line. This latter request meets with little favor here, yachtsmen expressing themselves to the effect that if such conditions were desired by the backers of the Shamrock II., they should have been made known to the New York Yacht Club months ago. The system of starting in vogue in American waters for years past is looked upon as the fairest plan that could be devised for all parties. Prominent yachtsmen in giving vent to their opinion in the matter of changing conditions, claim that the sport of manoeuvring for a good position previous to gun fire would be much missed, and that there is nearly as much interest in the jockying manoeuvres of skippers about the line under the prevailing racing conditions as there is in a race after the line is crossed. One authority says: "There is strong proof of the interest in the way the racers are handled before starting under prevailing conditions from the fact of spectators returning after the boats have been sent over the line." With one accord the opinion in yachting centres is to sail under the old conditions.

It is generally surmised that the call for a change in the flying start was influenced considerably by Sycamore and Wringe, who canvassed the situation last Summer in the races between the seventy-footers off Newport. The flying start is not much of a novelty to Capt. Hank Haff, his son, Clay Haff; Charley Barr, or Capt. Rhodes. Yet these men have for years taken their boats over the line according to the customs in vogue in American yacht racing, and, as a prominent yachtsman said recently, it would be the means of placing the skipper of the defender at a disadvantage in going to the flying start.

WORK ON THE DEFENDER.

Trouble Encountered in Securing Skilled Labor on the Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Feb. 9.—In many respects the work of building the Bristol cup defender during the week past has been progressing well, notwithstanding the fact that the usual force of steel workers employed when a cup defender is building at Bristol are not in evidence. Trouble was encountered in securing a sufficient number of skilled steel workers when the job was commenced. This is because of steadier work being assured to the metal workers in other shipyards, where torpedo and other boats are under construction or about to be started. A few steel workers are given permanent employment at the Bristol shops the year round, and the force augmented when a cup defender is on the stocks. For some reason steel workers who were previously employed there were not wanted this year. Owing to the number being comparatively small, the work of bending the frames for the new 46-footer was stopped over a week ago and all hands set at work on the Belmont cup defender. The rush on this boat, which will be over in a couple of months from now, will permit of many of the steel workers being set at work in resuming operations in constructing the 46-footer, which is to have steel frames and wood planking. Every workman now in the shops is engaged on some detail of construction on the Belmont cup defender. It is claimed that arrangements have been made whereby the person who ordered the 46-footer will not need her before the middle of next June. The boat can be built in less than two months.

That the yacht will be the speediest kind of a racing machine turned out this season is evidenced by the contour of her frames, now in position. Speaking of her lines, it appears that, although she has a long floor, it is not quite as long as that of the Boston boat. As to the outline of forefoot of the boat building at Herreshoff's, it is described a more vertical form than does the Columbia's. William Butler Duncan, the manager of the Belmont cup defender, was here to-day conferring with Designer Herreshoff and incidentally inspecting the work of construction, and expressed gratification at the progress the boat was making. He said the plates would be all bronze.

Comments here relative to the proposal coming from across the water to the New York Yacht Club to change from the present system to a flying start in the international races are to the effect that there should be no change in the present system, which is thought to be the fairest for all parties. A letter arriving here this morning from Charley Herreshoff, a nephew of "Nat" Herreshoff, states from his experience and also from keeping posted about the boats now building to take part in the races for the cup, that the Bristol craft will successfully defend it next August. He thinks the Meteor and Sybarita are years behind the productions at Bristol.

Ice Yachting on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

REDBANK, N. J., Feb. 9.—An ice yacht race was sailed on the North Shrewsbury to-day over the regular ten-mile course. There was a heavy snowstorm at the time, the snow being driven by a thirty-mile wind from the northeast. The snow fell so thick that the boats were out of sight when about 100 yards from the home stake. The boats in the race were Edward Asay's Daisy, Daniel Asay's Zero, Augustus Haviland's Blizzard, and Frank Bosley's Eskimo. They finished in the order named. Daisy's time being 24 minutes. The Commodore's race was scheduled for this afternoon, but it was called off on account of the snow on the ice. The indications now are that there will be no more ice yachting until the middle of the week.

CURLING AT VAN CORTLANDT.

John Leslie Wins the Championship of the New York Caledonian Club.

A score or more of members of the New York Caledonian Club went up to Van Cortlandt Lake yesterday to play their annual competition for the curling championship of the club. The conditions were not the best for the sport, and several intending competitors did not appear, thinking that the early morning snowfall would continue throughout the day. Those who went up, however, were eager to go on with the sport, and when the storm ceased the big park plow was brought into requisition, and the three inches of snow was quickly removed from a large section of ice. The curlers then went over the spot with their brooms and soon had a smooth surface, where very fair scoring was possible.

The competition was on the point system, each man playing his individual game, and three prizes were offered. The first prize and the championship was won by John Leslie, with 22 points. The fight for second place was keen. Robert Loudon and Robert Lauder tying for the honors with 20 points. The play-off was on odd wicking. Lauder

David Foulis was referee of the contest and P. F. Gilmartin and John Wood were the directors, or skips.

With good weather on Tuesday, some of the club competitions postponed yesterday may be played. The next big contest, however, will be played on Wednesday, when the first matches for the John Duer Cup will be played for the finals coming on Thursday.

CUTLER BASKET BALL CHAMPION.

Barnard Defeated in Final Interscholastic Game by the Score of 17—13.

By a score of 17 to 13 the basketball team of Cutler School defeated the five of Barnard School in the final game for the basketball championship of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, held in the gymnasium of Dr. Savage's Institute yesterday afternoon. Line-up:

Cutler, 17.	Position.	Barnard, 13.
Cornell	Forward	Wright
Edgell	Forward	S. R. Miller
Wood	Centre	J. A. Miller
Parsons	Guard	Madison
Dabney	Guard	Simpson

Goals scored—By Edgell, 3; Cornell, 1; Dabney, 1; Wright, 5; J. Miller, 1. Goals from fouls—Cornell, 7; Miller, 1. Referee—George Salmon, Cutler School. Umpire—A. Vette, Berkeley School. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Columbia Freshmen Beaten.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—In the first intercollegiate basketball series between the freshmen of the leading universities to-night the Yale freshman team defeated the Columbia freshmen by the score of 16 to 14. The game was a close one until less than five minutes before its close. Tweedy of the Yale team did the best work, throwing six goals. Summary:

Yale, 16; Columbia, 14. Goals—Thrown by Tweedy, 6; Luce, 1. Goals on fouls—Church, 2, for Yale. For Columbia: Goals—Frank, 1; O'Connell, 1; Gillies, 1; Benjamin, 1. On fouls—Hannan, 2.

INDOOR BASEBALL GAMES.

A sensational finish was the feature of an exciting baseball game between teams representing the Seventy-first and Fourteenth Regiments, in the armory of the Seventy-first last night. The score at the end of the eighth inning was 3 to 2 in favor of the boys from the Fourteenth. In their half of the ninth they failed to tally, and Evans, the first man to the bat for the Seventy-first, singled to left field. He stole second and third, and came home on a passed ball, tying the score. Weismann also singled and stole second and third, the latter being a close decision. While the Fourteenth's boys were wrangling over the decision Weismann stole home, winning the game amid the cheers of the large crowd present. The game was a pitcher's battle, the hits being few and far between. The score:

71ST REGIMENT.	R	I	P	O	A	E	14TH REGIMENT.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Huen, p	0	2	0	3	1		Dixon, lf	1	0	2	1	0	
Briner, ss	1	1	1	2	1		Bunnell, 1b	0	0	1	0	0	
Farmer, 3b	1	1	0	1	0		Gillette, p	0	1	0	0	1	
Evans, cf	1	2	1	1	0		Boyce, 3b	0	0	1	6	0	1
Weis'nn, 1b	2	1	1	1	0	1	P. Dixon, ss	2	1	0	2	1	
McIntyre, lf	0	1	1	0	0		McCabe, 1b	0	3	8	0	1	
Schwarz, c	0	2	10	3	0		Phern, c	0	0	9	6	0	
McGrey, 2b	0	1	0	0	0		O.Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Brown, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Perrine, rf	0	0	1	0	1	
Total	4	11	27	10	3		Total	3	6	27	10	3	

71st Regiment	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2—4
14th Regiment	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—McCabe. Struck out—By Gillette, 11; by Huen, 9. Stolen bases—71st Regiment, 13; 14th Regiment, 7. Wild pitches—Huen, 2; Gillette, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Stanton and Swanny.

In the armory of the Eighth Regiment the team representing that regiment met and defeated the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing at indoor baseball last night. The game was very one-sided, the boys of the Eighth securing a decided advantage in the first few innings, finally winning by a score of 24 to 4. Heavy batting by the home team was the feature of the game, Lawler making the longest hit, a pretty home run over the left fielder's head. A double play by Dugan and Magnussen earned for them the plaudits of the fair-sized crowd present. Combs, the visitors' pitcher, went into the game with a lame arm, and was compelled to retire at the end of the third inning. Lawson succeeded him and did much better, but could not check the run-getting. The score:

Seventeenth	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Eighth	2	3	1	2	9	3	3	0	0	0—24

Batteries—Combs, Lawson, and Tooker; McQuinlan and White. Umpire—C. W. Rudyard. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

In the armory of the Ninth Regiment the team of the Twelfth Regiment met defeat last night for the first time this season, the score being 7 to 3. Deegan kept the hits scattered, and, aided by clever fielding, backed up with heavy batting, in which Capt. Smith and Falke took a prominent part, succeeded in winning his game without much trouble. The batteries were Deegan and Thompson for the Ninth and Donohue and Harmey for the Twelfth.

Swimming at the K. A. C.

The usual Saturday night swimming contests at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night brought out some lively sport, and some of the finals will be finished next Saturday. The water polo team has decided to go to Chicago for the Sportsmen's Show, beginning Feb. 26.

The swimming results were:

Class A.—Handicap, 100 Yards.—First heat—Won by W. C. Miller, (scratch;) L. De B. Handley, (5 seconds,) second; T. O'Callaghan, (5 seconds,) third. Time—1:15. Second heat—Won by D. Bruen, (scratch;) L. J. Goodwin, (4 seconds,) second. Time—1:16 4-5.

Class B.—Handicap, 50 yards.—First heat—Won by H. Brocker, (scratch;) A. W. Roof, (7 seconds,) second; R. E. Lorendo, (6 seconds,) third. Time—0:36. Second heat—Won by C. L. Greenholst, (1 second;) J. Rutherford, (4 seconds,) second; E. S. Higgins, (3 seconds,) third. Time—0:40. Third heat—Won by R. W. Burton, (6 seconds;) J. A. Patterson, (scratch,) second; W. G. Jarrin, (3 seconds,) third. Time—0:40.

Class C, Handicap, 100 Feet.—First heat won by R. C. Walker, (7;) H. A. Casson, (1,) second; C. T. Osborne, (scratch,) disqualified. Time—0:31. Second heat won by F. Whitson, (4;) J. A. Hess, (2,) second; E. Marks, (4,) third. Time—0:30.

Class C, Handicap, 100 Feet.—First heat won by R. C. Walker, (7;) H. A. Casson, (1,) second; C. T. Osborne, (scratch,) disqualified. Time—0:31. Second heat won by F. Whitson, (4;) J. A. Hess, (2,) second; E. Marks, (4,) third. Time—0:30.

Point Prize Competition.—Class A, swimming on the back, 200 feet—J. A. Ruddy, first, time, 1:24; L. J. Goodwin, second, time, 1:28.

Class B, Handicap, Swimming on Back, 100 Feet.—First Heat—Won by R. W. Burton, (4;) H. Brocker, (scratch,) second; J. A. Patterson, (scratch,) third. Time—0:32. Second Heat—Won by C. L. Greenhall, (scratch;) A. G. Savoir, (4,) second. Time—0:31 2-5.

Point Prize Competition, Class C, Swimming under Water for Distance.—Won by C. T. Osborne, 104 feet; F. Witson, second, 77 feet; E. Marks, third, 60 feet; R. C. Walker, fourth, 59 feet.

Racing on California Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—There will be racing at both the Tanforan and Oakland tracks next week. The only feature of the war between the two tracks to-day was the address of Prince Poniatowski, President of the San Francisco Jockey Club, to the horsemen at Tanforan. He defined the position of his association, and told the owners that they must choose between the two tracks. Horses racing at Oakland would not be allowed to run at Tanforan. He further said that no agreement between the two associations had been broken, as the contract between the Western Turf Association and the Pacific Coast Jockey Club was not binding on the San Francisco Jockey Club.

President Williams of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club addressed the horsemen and jockeys to-night, setting forth the position of the Oakland track officials. The Tanforan people issued their entry cards for Monday night, but entries for the Oakland track will not close until to-morrow afternoon.

Columbia-Lafayette Football Game.

It is considered strongly probable that the Thanksgiving Day struggle of Columbia's football team next Fall will be with Lafayette, and not with the Carlisle Indians, who have been Columbia's opponents in this game for the two years past. It is understood that Lafayette has begun negotiations to this end through Prof. Frank A. Marsh, Jr., Chairman of the Advisory Committee, and that he is very anxious to secure the game. Columbia's attitude in regard to the matter is not known. Lafayette would undoubtedly be quite an attraction for Thanksgiving Day, but the Indians have always been favorites with a New York crowd. It was Columbia's wish to play either Yale, Princeton, or the University of Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day, but as it is highly improbable that she can secure any one of these institutions for that day it is not unlikely that Lafayette's proposition may meet with approval.

Columbia's Football Election.

After over a month of delay, the Athletic Directors of Columbia have decided

SNOW-CLAD GOLF LINKS

The Sport on Lincoln's Birthday Will Be Quiet.

FLORIDA GAMES INCREASING

Dutton Ranks as Premier Golfer at Palm Beach—Acre Greens Planned for Glen Echo.

Lincoln's Birthday is not likely to be celebrated with any great competitive activity on the links in the metropolitan district. There may be some playing for practice and amusement, but whether the weather becomes warmer or colder, the facilities for good scoring will be decidedly poor.

There will surely be some golfing, for no weather that has ever been furnished has been able entirely to stifle golf enthusiasm, but from a competitive standpoint the day promises to be quiet. The Baltusrol Golf Club has announced a holiday cup competition, but it is likely to be played under snow rules. The Fox Hills Golf Club, as has previously been mentioned, has postponed its return team match with the Atlantic City golfers. The Fox Hills Club now has seven holes of its course in playable condition. The courses at Lakewood will probably be the best adapted to the game on Tuesday, and, notwithstanding many departures to Florida from Lakewood's golf ranks, a good delegation of players can usually be counted upon in the Winter in that resort.

In addition to golf, the Country Club of Lakewood has provided one of its big shooting competitions for Lincoln's Birthday. A cup presented by Edwin Gould will be shot for, and a number of crack wing shots will try for the prize. Another special shooting event is scheduled for Washington's Birthday, when the Treasurer's Cup will be the prize, given by A. M. Bradshaw.

There is a bare possibility that the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association may settle the question of locality for the next championship during the coming week. Tuxedo, Nassau, and Baltusrol are the courses from which the selection will be made. Tuxedo would like the event, and has made a strong bid for it, but its eighteen-hole course is only 4,887 yards long, while the links of Baltusrol and Nassau are over 6,000 yards. No one denies the sporty qualities of the Tuxedo links, but that fact does not cover the requirements for a championship test of golf, and on that account Tuxedo may have to relinquish its desire for the Metropolitan contest. Nassau had the match last year, and it was admirably successful.

Golf has leaped into the height of activity on Florida links within the past two weeks. Reports show that the popular resorts are filling up rapidly, and, with the constant accession of Northern players, the contests become more keenly contested. Palm Beach has carried off most of the Southern golf honors lately, but activity on other courses is beginning to show itself.

A. G. Lockwood, the young English golfer, now residing in Boston, and who was one of the semi-finalists in the National amateur championship last year, will visit the west coast links this Winter and play in some of the tournaments, chiefly at Tampa and Belleair. A slight change has been made in the original programme of events on the west coast, and, instead of opening at Ocala, the golf tournaments will begin at Winter Park on Feb. 19, and the Ocala events will close the series in March.

Never before have there been so many Lakewood golfers at Palm Beach as is the case at present. Among them are Frank M. Freeman, Captain of the Lakewood team; W. H. Davis, one of its strongest golfers, but who met a decided Waterloo the other day when George C. Dutton of Boston defeated him by 10 holes; C. H. Toppin, also of Westbrook; A. W. Black, Harry Suydam, and Sidney Carpenter. A picked team beat the Lakewood contingent last week by 33 holes to 1, but another match is to be played before the close of the month.

The preposterous assertion has recently been made by a golf critic in St. Louis that the greens for the new and ambitious Glen Echo Golf Club are to contain an acre of ground apiece, that is, thirteen of the eighteen greens. The Glen Echo Golf Club is the organization that proposes to hold international championships for professionals and amateurs in 1903, when the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase will be celebrated by an exposition in St. Louis. Robert Foulis, a brother of James Foulis of Chicago, and former open champion of America, has been engaged as professional. Regarding the mammoth greens that naively are being claimed for Glen Echo, the St. Louis critic says:

"Big greens save the grass. They give the long player a chance; also the long putter. They are proper parts of a golf course. Playing into pillbox greens always reminds one of the fancy shot which billiard players make, that of putting two balls in a hat and making the cue ball jump into the hat and carrom on them."

The President of the Glen Echo has appointed as the Greens Committee for the year Wayman McCreery, Julius Koehler, and J. G. Brandt.

The Hillsdale Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield, N. J., has raised its non-membership dues to $15 from $12, but a proposition to increase the active member's dues to $25 from $15 was voted down. The officers elected for the year are: President—George A. Chapman; Vice President—Charles J. Fish; Secretary—A. H. Atterbury; Treasurer—John Van Verwerden; Chairman of the Greens Committee—Elliot T. Barrows; Chairman of the Golf Committee—George P. Mellish.

Golf on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9.—This afternoon C. L. Tappin of Westbrooke and C. F. Watson, Jr., of the Essex County Club played in a foursome against Clayton Dixon of Huntington Valley and A. W. Black of Lakewood. The latter were defeated by 1 up.

In a mixed foursome Mrs. James Wood of Pittsburg and W. H. Davis of Lakewood played Miss Alice Walton of Pittsburg and H. M. Forrest of the Philadelphia Country Club. They finished after an interesting contest, even all, and will play it off at some future day.

Charles B. Cory of Oakley played eighteen holes with James Douglas, the professional from Bar Harbor, to-day. Douglas made it in 74 and Cory in 75.

CONKLIN WON BY ONE POINT.

Sensational Finish in the Class A Billiard Tourney—Mial Makes a New High Run Record.

Dr. L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club made a new high-run record last night for the Class A billiard championship tournament. He ran up a string of 63 by magnificently steady and delicately played billiards and received a tremendous ovation from the good-sized gallery that watched the fifth game of the Class A series in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Another remarkable feature was his defeat by one point, a phenomenal finish for a 400-point tournament contest at fourteen-inch balk line. C. F. Conklin of Chicago was the victor, running out in the forty-sixth inning with a run of five. In the previous inning, Mial had but three to make to win, and this remarkably sensational finish, which old-time billiardists could not recall in the memory of any who witnessed by the largest crowd that has yet honored the Class A games with its presence. Mial was regarded as a sure winner. He made his first two shots easily. Then the balls lay in a line and Mial tried a short follow, but the angle was such that he could not kiss the first ball except on the side, and by the narrowest margin the shot missed. A groan of despair went up from the spectators' seats. Conklin did not allow his opponent a second chance, and ran out his string of five handily.

The average of each man was close to ten, and in amateur billiard circles there has never, probably, been seen such a hot finish, combined with such a high standard

J. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia on Friday night.

Conklin began the game, but only made 1 point. He retrieved himself in the next inning, when he ran up a string of 22, chiefly from nursed balls and excellent draws. Mial made a run of 5 for a starter, but did not really get to playing until the fifth inning was reached, when he ran up 16, and immediately followed it with a splendid run of 33. That gave him a lead of 12 points, but he failed to maintain his good work for the next six innings. Conklin forged ahead rapidly, making 27 and 25 respectively in the ninth and tenth innings. At the close of the ninth inning the score was tied, 86 each, a coincidence that was prophetic, as results showed, of the close game that was to follow with scores on more than one occasion running wonderfully even.

Conklin's run of 25 in the tenth inning advanced him across the hundred-mark line, with a total of 111. Mial just passed the line by one in the thirteenth inning. More good runs followed by each, Conklin getting a 27, and when he scored 22 in the nineteenth inning he had a total of 203 points, with the remarkably high average of over 10. At that stage of the game Mial had 146. Conklin continued his heavy scoring, for he soon followed with a grand run of 41, and was rapidly overlapped his opponent, when Mial's record-breaking run of 63 in the twenty-seventh inning put a different aspect on the game. Mial simply could not miss the balls. He held them together with perfect mastery, and when sixty was passed the gallery broke out into the loudest applause that has characterized the tournament.

As has been mentioned, the game was tied at the thirty-second inning. Each man then made a hard fight to the finish, but Conklin showed his true nerve when he made a run of 30 in the forty-second inning, which brought him within 6 of Mial's 300 points. Slow play followed for four innings, with the sensational finish as described. The scores are:

C. F. Conklin—1 22 5 17 6 7 1 0 27 25 4 27 2 7 2 6 14 8 22 0 3 0 41 13 4 0 0 3 0 12 3 21 7 23 0 17 1 2 1 0 0 30 0 10 1 5. Total, 400; average, 8 32-46; high runs, 41, 30, 27, 27, 25, 23, 22, 22, 21, 17, 17, 14, 13, 12, 10.

Dr. L. L. Mial—5 1 9 8 16 31 2 5 9 0 3 1 11 20 4 15 1 2 3 6 0 14 0 20 5 6 63 23 1 18 1 0 1 3 1 43 20 1 8 0 15 0 2 5 2. Total, 399; average, 8 39-45; high runs—63 43 31 23 20 20 20 18 16 15 15 14 11. W. R. Bracken was referee.

The game to-morrow night will be between Charles Threshie and John A. Hendrick.

K. A. C. Pool Tournament.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's annual members' pool tournament for the club championship has been scheduled to begin on March 11. The general plan of the competition will be the same as that ruling in former tournaments, all games to be of 125 points. If the entries are sufficiently numerous to justify it, they will be divided into two classes, the winners to play off in a final for the championship. The winner in this deciding game will have the privilege of challenging William Fraley, the present holder of the club championship. Three prizes are provided for the first three men in the tourney.

FIGHT SITUATION COMPLICATED.

W. A. Brady Testifies at Length on Roosevelt's Attendance at Fights.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The situation is more complicated than ever to-night regarding the contests here next Friday night between Martin and Childs and Jeffries and Ruhlin. It was thought that arguments would be completed to-night before Judge Hollister on the application for a permanent injunction against the proposed contest. The attorneys, however, insisted on so much time for arguments, that another day will be spent in hearing them, and the case will not be finally submitted to Judge Hollister until Monday evening. It is hardly possible that Judge Hollister will then be ready to render his decision on Tuesday morning, and if he shall hold it back till Wednesday or Thursday, there will be very little time for the proposed appeal to the higher courts.

Meantime there are all sorts of rumors about other proceedings, including action against Madden and Brady for perjury, and especially against the former.

There was much comment to-day among the crowds in the corridors over the adjournment of the Supreme Court at Columbus to Feb. 19, four days after the date for the proposed contest. The lawyers, however, explained that a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court reside in Columbus and could readily hear the case in chambers any time next week.

The time to-day was devoted about equally between W. A. Brady, as the star witness, and the arguments of Lawrence Maxwell and Attorney General Sheets. Brady made a dramatic as well as a strong witness. He was not kept on the stand as long as Madden yesterday, but he made much more of an impression, and was at times almost sensational.

Brady testified to sitting beside Theodore Roosevelt at one of the contests in the Metropolitan Theatre, in New York. He testified to reserving a box for Roosevelt at another contest, but Roosevelt did not attend. Brady thought his failure to attend was because the New York papers had said so much about him having a box reserved. Judge Harmon asked Brady if he thought a man who was not afraid of a lion was afraid of newspaper talk. Brady replied in the negative, and paid a high tribute to Roosevelt. Judge Hollister asked Brady if he thought Vice President Roosevelt was a coward. The attorneys for the defendants in chorus responded that the question was very much uncalled for.

Judge Hollister then scored the attorneys for the defense, and said that the question was asked because the court considered that a man who favors such contests and kept away from them because of public sentiment is a coward. Brady replied that he considered Roosevelt the bravest man on earth. Brady proceeded to testify to the high standing of business men and others who were present on the occasion when he sat near Roosevelt, and on the occasion when he had reserved a box for him, and stated that he expected the same class of people to attend next Friday night.

ATHLETIC GAMES AND FOOTBALL.

Horse Exchange Ring Was the Scene of Exciting Contests.

A series of athletic games which called forth considerable enthusiasm and a few hundred spectators was held last night in the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street. The games were held under the auspices of the New West Side Athletic Club, the Nassau Field Club, and the Kings County Athletic Club.

The most exciting track event was the 440-yard handicap, which W. F. McLaughlin of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club won by two feet from D. M. Daley of the New West Side Athletic Club. The winner had seventeen yards handicap, and won in the time of 57 2-5 seconds. The summaries are:

30-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by S. May, New West Side A. C., (3 feet;) I. Dover, New West Side A. C., (—) second. Time—0:04. Second Heat—Won by E. Prackett, New West Side A. C., (6½ feet;) M. Block, New West Side A. C., second, (4 feet.) Time—0:04 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by S. May; M. Block, second; E. Prackett, third. Time—0:03 4-5.

110-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by M. Block, New West Side A. C., (25 feet;) J. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (16 feet,) second. Time—0:13. Second Heat—Won by H. Valdes, Brooklyn A. C., (18 feet;) T. Dellert, New West Side A. C., (22 feet,) second. Time—0:13. Third Heat—Won by J. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C., (19 feet;) D. Daley, New West Side A. C., (21 feet,) second. Time—0:13 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by M. Block, New West Side A. C.; T. Dellert, New West Side A. C., second; J. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C., third. Time—0:13 2-5.

440-Yard Handicap.—First heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (10 yards;) W. F. McLaughlin, Knickerbocker A. C., (17 yards,) second; G. Rulison, Knickerbocker A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:60 3-5. Second heat—Won by A. Burlingame, Knickerbocker A. C., (13 yards;) S. May, New West Side A. C., (22 yards,) second; D. M. Daley, New West Side A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—0:61 2-5.

Final heat—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, K. A. C.; D. M. Daley, New West Side A. C., second; A. Burlingame, K. A. C., third. Time—0:57 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by E. Prackett; W. Boynton, second; both of the New West Side A. C. Time—0:29 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Thomas Moran, New West Side A. C., 34 feet 7 inches actual; J. Bresnan, New West Side A. C., 34 feet 7 inches actual, second; J. F. Mumford, New West Side A. C., 35 feet 8 inches actual, third.

The Kings County and Nassau teams met at football at the close of the games, the former winning by a score of 10 to 5. All the scoring was done in the first half. There was very little science, no kicking, and plenty of slugging. The best playing was done by Kelly, the right tackle of the Kings County eleven. The line-up:

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Final Games Rolled in National and North Side Leagues.

TIES IN THE HARLEM SERIES

Knickerbocker A. C. Moves Up in New York Inter-Club League Series—Standing of the Clubs.

Two of the local bowling tournaments—the National League and the North Side League—were concluded last week, and the final scheduled games were rolled in the Harlem League tournament, the latter resulting in two ties, yet to be decided.

The Friendship and First Bohemian Boat Club teams made good starts in the Harlem Navy series which opened on Thursday on the Harlem Palace alleys, each winning two games, and now being tied for first place in the tournament.

By winning three games in the New York Inter-Club Bowling League series last week the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team jumped from sixth to third place, their place at the bottom being taken by the Catholic Club five, whom they defeated. Numerous other changes occurred in the other tournaments.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local leagues is as follows:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE, FINAL.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Oriental	25	8	Our Council	15	18
Fidelia	24	9	Berkeley	13	20
Roseville A. A.	22	11	Corinthian	11	22
Metropolitan	21	12	America	11	22
Golden Rod	19	14	Spartan	10	23
New York A. C.	17	16	Germania	10	23

High team score—Oriental Bowling Club, 1,014.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE, FINAL.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Knickerbocker	19	8	Bronxdale	15	12
Morris W.	19	8	Claremont	12	12
Hooker	17	10	Home City	9	18
Prospect	16	11	Liberty	7	20
Hyperion	16	11	Tremont	4	23

High team score—Knickerbocker Bowling Club, 967; high individual score, Roonner, Hooker Bowling Club, 241.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Belvidere	17	3	Central Park	9	11
Empire	16	4	Eclipse	8	12
Knickerbocker	16	4	Audubon	7	11
Lotus	15	5	Hyperion	7	11
Standard	14	6	Cyclone	7	13
Corinthian	14	6	New Rochelle	8	12
Morris Club	13	7	Grove Hill	8	13
Lafayette	11	9	Harlem	5	15
Phoenix	12	8	Premier	4	16
Century W.	10	10	Colonial	6	20
Friendship	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 988. High Individual Score—Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 256. High Spare Score—Kahlsdorf, Standard Bowling Club, 198.

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	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	17	3	Palace	9	11
Columbia	16	4	Germania	8	10
Fidelia	16	4	Central	8	12
Monarch	12	4	Golden Rod	7	13
Corinthian	13	5	Orchard	6	12
Manhattan	11	5	Bank Clerks	6	14
Rosedale	10	8	Empire	6	14
Spartan	10	8	Surprise	5	15
Arlington	12	8	E. M.	5	15
Bleecker	9	9	Glendale	4	14
American Owl	11	9			

High team score—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,013; high individual score, John Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 277.

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	7	2	Harlem Rep	4	5
West Side Rep.	5	4	Harlem W.	4	5
Knicker'er A. C.	5	4	Catholic Club	3	6

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 934. High individual score—Lyons, (N. Y. A. C.,) 225.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chase National	4	1	Mech. & Traders'	4	4
National Republic	10	3	J. P. Morgan & Co.	3	4
Manhattan Co.	6	2	Continental	3	4
Knickerbocker Trust	5	2	Plaza	3	6
Sub-Treasury	5	2	Seaboard National	2	5
Mercantile	6	3	Impor. & Traders'	4	5
National Park	5	4	Hanover National	2	6
American Exch.	4	3	Mount Morris	1	7
Ladenburg	4	3	Hudson River	1	8

High team score—National Bank of the Republic, 864.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American	15	2	Lloyds P. G.	8	8
Underwriters'	12	2	Norwich Un.	7	9
Phenix	9	6	Northern	5	9
L. & L. & G.	8	6	Lancashire	5	10
Home	9	6	Greenwich	4	12
Caledonian	9	6	Hanover	2	16

High team score—Liverpool and London and Globe, 888; high individual score, Elston, (German-American,) 244.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual No. 2	10	8	Fidelity and Cas.	11	7
Mutual No. 1	11	7	Equitable	9	9
Prudential	9	5	Metropolitan	6	12
Mutual Benefit	9	6	Equitable	1	12

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Passavant & Co.	8	2	Rogers, Peet & Co.	2	2
J. Wild & Co.	6	2	Am. Woolen Co.	4	6
Manning, M. & M.	6	2	Mason & Hanson	3	5
Edison Elec. Co.	6	2	Scheter, S. & W.	2	6
Borgfeld & Co.	4	2	Hoen & Curtis	3	9
Calhoun, R. & Co.	5	3	S. Oppenheim & L.	2	7
R. G. Dun & Co.	5	3	Niles Tool Works.	0	6
Victor & Achelis	4	3			

High team score—Edison Electric Company, 952; high individual score—Roth, Edison Electric Company, 225; high individual average—Toussaint, Passavant & Co., 198, (ten games.)

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LE

DE WET IN BASUTOLAND?

Report that Gen. Knox Has Forced Him Across the Border.

FRENCH REOCCUPIES ERMELO

Six Thousand Boers Retire—Smith-Dorrien Defeats Burghers with Heavy Loss at Bothwell.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Weekly Dispatch states that it has good ground for saying that information has been received in an authoritative quarter in London that Commandant De Wet, late on Friday, attempted to escape along the Smithfield-Bethulie Road, but was foiled by a strong body of scouts.

Subsequently, Knox is said to have intercepted another movement, whereupon De Wet retreated, and was forced over the Basutoland border.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 9.—Gen. French has occupied Ermelo, in the Transvaal. Six thousand Boers retired.

The Boers violently attacked Smith-Dorrien's outpost at Bothwell on Feb. 6, but were driven back with heavy loss.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, Feb. 9.—Boer raiders are nine miles from Graaf Reinet, and are also in the neighborhood of Rosmead.

The Basutos, among the most warlike of the South African tribes, are bitterly hostile to the Boers, and it has several times been reported, when it seemed likely that the burghers would cross the border, that the natives were ranged on the frontier, ready to repel the invaders.

The Basutos are particularly hostile to the Free Staters. They were only saved from destruction by the Free State in 1868 by being taken under British protection. Later they fought the British also, but during the present war they have forgotten their later enemies in their eagerness to be revenged on their earlier conquerors.

It has been reported that the British Resident Commissioner has had a hard task to keep the Basutos from taking an active hand in the war.

PIET DE WET'S APPEAL.

His Letter to His Brother, Gen. De Wet, Urging Him to Surrender—Boers Said to be Deserting.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 5.—The text of a portion of the letter from Piet De Wet, Chairman of the Peace Commission, to his brother, Christian De Wet, appealing to the latter to surrender, published in The Post to-day, is as follows:

"Dear Brother: I hear you are so angry that you have decided to kill me, accusing me of high treason. May God not allow you opportunity to shed more innocent blood.

"When I saw we were beaten by the British I wrote to the President, requesting him to consider terms of peace and rather to surrender than to ruin the country and starve the people. I was with you afterward for a month, convincing me that it was better to lay down our arms. I did my duty in the battle at Schietma with Prinsloo. I charged the guns, when I was shamefully left in the lurch by Froneman, who fled. Convinced that the struggle was hopeless, I left, with my staff, and surrendered, and was sent to Durban.

"You and Steyn, in carrying on guerrilla warfare, caused me to write to Kitchener on Nov. 12, requesting an opportunity to come to the Free State and persuade the men to lay down their arms, no Free State Government existing against which I could commit treason.

"What is better—for the republics to continue to struggle, at the risk of total ruination as a nation, or to submit? Could we think of taking back the country if it were offered to us, with thousands of people to be supported by a Government that has not a farthing, but a debt of five or six millions, even if helped by you? Do you think any nation could go on to have thousands killed and spend millions and then give us the republics and the necessary capital to govern them?

"Put passionate feeling aside for a moment, and use common sense, and you will then agree that the best thing for the people and the country is to give in, be loyal to the new Government, try to get responsible government, and, as soon as the finances will allow doing so, govern the country virtually ourselves, have our children properly educated, and save the people as a nation.

"Should the war continue a few months longer the nation will become so poor that it will become a working class, and disappear as a nation.

"I have heard that you and others accuse me of being paid by the English Government for what I am doing. I can only answer that there is a God, and He will pass righteous sentence. I have also heard that Kitchener's offers to me and other attempts are considered by you as signs of weakness on the part of the British. When you cornered 30 soldiers at Blaawn Bank, did the same to 400 at Mostershoek, and surrounded a small body at Rhenoster River, under a flag of truce, and asked them to surrender, was it weakness or magnanimity on your part?

"The British are convinced that they have conquered the land and the people, and they consider the matter ended, and are only trying to treat those continuing the struggle magnanimously in order to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. Believe me when I tell you that no troops are sent from England, but thousands are still coming to South Africa. If you do not consider the Free State you will be insensible and act insensibly.

"Burghers, are you blind? Can you not see that you are being deceived by the Transvaal Generals? What are they doing? They do not fight one-tenth part as much as we do. The Transvaal is not so much ruined as is the Free State. They are inclined to submit, and are only waiting to see what you are going to do. The moment you surrender, fall, or are captured, they will surrender. I pray you again to consider before you proceed further."

HERSCHEL, Cape Colony, Feb. 8.—A deserter from Gen. De Wet's forces avers that he treats his men cruelly and frequently lambokes them. The deserter was arrested by the Boers after he had surrendered to the British, and received twenty-five lashes.

Many Boers are deserting. President Steyn and Gen. De Wet personally shoulder rifles.

BRITISH NAVY CRITICISED.

English Expert Says the Personnel and Management of the German Navy Are Superior.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—H. W. Wilson, honorary editor of The Navy League Journal, is writing a series of articles declaring that the personnel and management of the German Navy are superior in many points to the British. His articles are creating no little comment, especially his exposure of the fact that the executive officers of British ships have to dip into their own pockets to buy paint.

The military authorities are rather pleased at this diversion of public criticism from their branch of the service. It is believed that the navy will soon undergo an overhauling somewhat similar to that inflicted on the army. Mr. Wilson said in an interview:

"I am a great admirer of the American Navy. I believe that, in some ways, it is the best in the world. But if you ever get up against Germany you will have your hands very full. Their state of discipline could not be better."

Engineering comments lengthily on the report of Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, United States Navy, on naval boilers, and hopes his arguments will not be utilized by the British Admiralty, declaring that the water-tube boilers being placed in American ships to-day will be outclassed long before the vessels run their course.

Dutch Minister Returning to Lisbon.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 9.—Jonkherr von Weede, the Dutch Minister to Portugal, has started for Lisbon. Portugal, in a note to the Netherlands, says she never intend-

PEEL VAN DYCK SOLD.

They Have Been Purchased by the Berlin Museum from a London Dealer.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The [illegible] celebrated Van Dyck portraits, sold [illegible] Peel auction in 1900, have been [illegible] by the Berlin Museum from a London dealer, thus being lost to England.

This causes The Times to bewail the depleted state of the Exchequer which prevented the National Gallery from acquiring the pictures.

The foregoing report from London disposes of the rumors that the two famous Peel Van Dycks have been bought by an American collector. They were the chief treasures of the Peel collection, and are among the half dozen finest specimens of Van Dyck's art in existence. They represent a Genoese Senator and his wife, the man about eighty years old and the woman forty-five.

The portraits were bought for Sir Robert Peel by Sir David Wilkie from the Balli family. So far as is known they had been in the Spinola Palace, Genoa, ever since they were painted. Sir Thomas Lawrence made a neat "mot" in describing them. He wrote of them: "They are entirely free from the ravages of repair."

The pictures were sold last May 11. The bidding started at £20,000, and the pictures were knocked down for 24,250 guineas.

The collection of paintings in the "old" museum at Berlin is fast becoming one of the finest in existence. It is specially rich in examples of early Italian and Flemish painters. The only Van Dycks already in the museum are a fine Pietà and three altar pieces of his first period, the latter showing an exaggerated imitation of Rubens.

MGR. FAVIER DENIES CHARGES.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 9.—Archbishop Favier, the head of the French Mission in North China and the Vicar Apostolic of Peking, will sail for China to-morrow.

In the course of an interview with the Archbishop to-day he declared that accusations brought by the family of Lu-Sen, (Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was executed by the Empress Dowager because he would not sanction the anti-foreign movement,) that the Archbishop looted their house of money and valuables aggregating in value a million taels the day after the siege was raised, are absolutely false. He further said that immediately upon his arrival in Peking he will place himself at the disposition of the allies and furnish a complete reply to the calumnies.

If, however, it be shown that any Christian without his knowledge or order injured any Chinese family, the Archbishop said he will deem it his duty, after investigation by the allies, to make every reparation.

MINISTER WU EXPLAINS.

He Disavows Any Intention of Criticising the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The incident growing out of Minister Wu's criticism of Gen. Otis in his letter to the Society of the Genesee is practically closed satisfactorily. Minister Wu has disavowed to the State Department any intention of criticising the Government of the United States.

It is understood that Mr. Wu believed the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines to have originated with Gen. Otis and not with the War Department or any other branch of the Government, and in speaking of his (Gen. Otis's) having been ill-advised, it is understood that there was in Minister Wu's mind the idea that some local representations in the Philippines had operated upon the General to induce him to exclude the Chinese.

Baroness Von Ketteler to Sail.

Baroness von Ketteler, widow of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to Peking, who was murdered by the natives just before the siege of the legations, is booked to sail on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck for Italy Thursday. The Fuerst Bismarck was scheduled to sail Tuesday, but the repairs to her starboard engine, whose crank shaft was fractured during her recent west-bound voyage, necessitated the delay until the later date.

Senate Asks for Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the Senate to-day the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) calling upon the President for information as to whether the American Minister to China had joined with the representatives of other powers in demanding the execution of Prince Tuan and other Chinese officials, was adopted without debate.

Chess at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 9.—This morning the Committee of the International Chess Masters' Tournament ordered the players who had drawn their games in previous rounds and who had adjourned games in hand to replay or finish such contests. Winawer and Marshall drew, as did Alapin and Schlechter, while the Tschigorin-Marco game was unfinished.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 9.—A company has been formed for the construction of a modern Summer hotel. The company has already had considerable stock subscribed. The intention is to have $900,000 subscribed for when the hotel is begun.

Three sites have been offered, two on Bellevue Avenue and one on the water front, one of which will soon be definitely decided upon. The management of the hotel has been offered to one of the prominent hotel men in New York. Four hundred rooms will be in the hotel.

This afternoon Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick of the Naval War College held a reception at the college. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Sampson were among the guests. The college was prettily ornamented for the occasion with palms and plants, and in receiving of the many guests. Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick were assisted by Admiral and Mrs. Sampson, while the training station orchestra rendered a delightful programme of music for the reception and a little informal dancing. The guests included officers from the training and torpedo stations and Fort Adams. Admiral Sampson received a number of telegraphic congratulations in and out of official circles, and congratulatory messages from friends here and elsewhere on the anniversary of his sixty-first birthday.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has been confined to his residence, Harbourview, here for several days with a cold, was reported as being comfortable to-day. His illness is not considered serious, but in view of the prevalence of grip it was considered wise that he remain indoors until the cold was broken up.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave a dinner this evening in honor of Miss Ruth Hanna, the débutante daughter of Senator and Mrs. Hanna. The other young people present included Miss Satterlee, Miss Helen Roosevelt of New York, Miss Rose Wallach, Miss Newlands, Miss Hagner, Miss Marion Gallaudet, Miss Sheridan, Miss Root, Baron Ambrozy, Mr. Waturs, Mr. Cupps, Lieut. MacFarland, Lieut. Arnold, and Lieut. Doray of the army; J. B. Henderson, Jr., John Siebert, and Mr. McPherson.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania gave a stag dinner this evening in honor of the Speaker of the House. The guests to meet Mr. Henderson were Senator Hanna, Senator Kean, Representative Grosvenor, Representative Hull, Representative Steele, Mr. Hopkins, Representative Russell, Mr. Griscom, and Mr. Cassell.

Mrs. Anson Mills was the hostess at a very enjoyable tea for young people yesterday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Helen Stewart of Ohio, who will be her guest for a month or six weeks. Miss Mills and Miss Kline assisted in the tea room.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford entertained at a dinner of ten covers this evening.

Fire in a Broadway Building.

Engine Company No. 33 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 were summoned early last evening to the seven-story building 737 Broadway by the ringing of an automatic fire alarm. The firemen found the doors barred, and extended ladders to the third story before gaining an entrance.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Aida" in the Afternoon and "Rigoletto" in the Evening.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the usual two performances took place yesterday. Puccini's "Tosca" was to have been given in the afternoon, but the outer portals bore placards announcing that, owing to the indisposition of Miss Ternina, the opera could not be given, and that "Aida" would be given instead. The result was that many persons asked to have their money returned and departed in dudgeon. If they had remained their anger would certainly not have been appeased, for Verdi's great work was performed by a cast of mediocrity in a very slipshod manner. The cast consisted of Miss Macintyre as Aïda, Miss Olitzka as Amneris, Mr. Dippel as Radames, Mr. Scotti as Amonasro, Mr. Journet as the King, and Mr. Dufriche as the Priest. Miss Macintyre's feeble Aïda has already been described in these columns. It is popular, we believe, in London, but it could not stand the strain of a transatlantic voyage. It found a fitting companion piece yesterday afternoon in the gurgling Amneris of Miss Olitzka. Mr. Scotti's Amonasro was as good as possible in the circumstances, but he was sadly hampered in his acting by the ligneous poses of the Aïda.

Mr. Dippel sang Radames for the first time, and his work was, as usual, conscientious and painstaking. His voice, it must be confessed, is not suited to the music, nor his style. Mr. Journet was admirable as the King, but of Mr. Dufriche's wabbling treatment of the music of Ramfis the less said the better. The spectacular features of the opera were presented in their usual form, except that the ceremonial dance in the temple scene was omitted and the number of Ethiopian dancers in the chamber of Amneris was reduced. The orchestra was satisfactory, and Mr. Plon conducted in his customary style.

Last night the first large audience of the Saturday night series was attracted by another Verdi opera, "Rigoletto." The house was packed, and it was a genuine Saturday night audience. Mme. Melba was the Gilda, and her desperate attempt to complete "Caro nome" was prevented by wild shouts of "Bis" from the Italian contingent. That portion of the audience which knew the opera strove bravely to stop the shouting, but it was only when Mme. Melba finally repeated the number that the conclusion of the solo was heard. It may now be recorded that the popular light soprano was in excellent voice, and that she made a more earnest effort to be worthy of her reputation than at any previous appearance this season. When we recall how many persons proclaimed her the only legitimate successor of Patti and compare her singing in her first seasons here with what she does generally in these days of her degeneracy, we must hail such work as she did last night with unequivocal delight.

Mr. Saleza was the Duke. He was in very poor voice, hoarse and pinched. But he sang his music with warmth and vigor and pleased the audience very much. Mr. Campanari was the Rigoletto. This is not one of his best parts, but an audience which goes to hear the opera is always in a mood to sympathize with the impersonator of the unhappy jester. Consequently, Mr. Campanari was greeted cordially upon his entrance and followed with tumultuous applause throughout the opera. Mme. Homer was acceptable as Maddalena, and Mr. Gilibert deserves praise for making a dignified figure of the generally abused Monterone. The chorus was at home in the old tunes and the orchestra had no trouble in disposing of its duties. Again Mr. Plon conducted.

ADA GRAY IS ILL.

She Is at a Hospital and Will Be Away from "East Lynne" Indefinitely.

Many friends and admirers of Ada Gray, the actress, who has figured prominently for many years in all parts of the country with her play, "East Lynne," were surprised yesterday to learn that she is seriously ill and has been taken from her home in this city to the Home for Incurables at Fordham. Miss Gray had recently been touring in New England with her company, and while there she was attacked by the grip.

While suffering from this disease other complications set in, which compelled her to return home, and her physician advised her to undergo treatment at the hospital. The physicians at this institution stated last night that while Miss Gray is in a serious condition, she is not confined to her bed, and is able to be about the institution.

During Miss Gray's absence, which, it is said, will be indefinite, Miss Agnes Burroughs, a sister of Marie Burroughs, will play her rôle.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Robert T. Haines, who is at present appearing as Don John of Austria in Viola Allen's company presenting "In the Palace of the King," will next season have an important rôle in the new play that F. Marion Crawford is writing for Mrs. Le Moyne.

Homer Lind, late of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, will shortly make a vaudeville tour in a new version of the French classic, "Gringoire," by Willard Holcomb, and will sing ballads and incidental music by Julian Edwards. The sketch tells in terse, dramatic style, but not without comedy, of the meeting of Gringoire and King Louis XI. of France.

Before Madeleine Lucette Ryley, the playwright, sailed for Europe last week, she disposed of a drama of modern life written by herself, to Jacob Litt, which this manager will produce in an elaborate manner next season, with John Mason in the principal rôle. Mr. Litt also contracted with Miss Ryley to supply him with a comedy for William Collier, who will also be presented under his management next season.

The report that Miss Minnie Ashley, who played the part of Dudley, in "San Toy," had become blind is greatly exaggerated. Manager J. C. Duff said yesterday that Miss Ashley has been suffering considerably of late with her eyes, and that while she has been compelled to leave the company temporarily, she will rejoin it within the next four weeks. She will enter an eye infirmary to-morrow, but to remain there for only one week.

Daniel Frohman announces that the Burton Holmes series of Lenten lectures will take place at Daly's Theatre. These will be given at 3 o'clock on five Mondays and Tuesdays, beginning Feb. 25 and 26, and repeated five Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8:30 at Mendelssohn Hall, beginning Feb. 27 and 28. The subjects will comprise "The Edge of China," "Moki Land," "The Paris Exposition," "The Wonders of Thessaly and the Olympian Games," and "Oberammergau."

THE YALE STATUE CONTROVERSY.

Statement by President Hadley Regarding the Affair.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—In reference to the controversy growing out of the soliciting of funds for a statue of Nathan Hale by a number of New York graduates of Yale, President Hadley to-day gave out the following statement:

"Two years ago a movement among the alumni and friends of the university for a statue of Nathan Hale led to the appointment by the corporation of a committee of experts to take this matter in charge. With the advice of this committee, the corporation informally signified its willingness to accept a statue by Mr. St. Gaudens, but it was not thought best to make a general appeal to the graduates for this purpose, especially at the present time.

"Toward the close of last year certain persons made an effort to collect money for a statue of Nathan Hale by another sculptor. To this in itself there was no objection; but when in so doing they conveyed the impression that they were the regularly accredited committee and that their project had received the sanction of the university the matter assumed another aspect. Wrong was done at once to the previous committee, whose negotiations with Mr. St. Gaudens were embarrassed; to the alumni of Yale, who were led to give their money under a mistaken impression, and to the sculptor on whose behalf the unofficial committee was acting, whose good name and excellent reputation as an artist were being prejudiced by these indiscreet efforts.

"Every opportunity has been given to those who are now soliciting subscriptions to correct these misapprehensions, and, so far as lies in their power, to repair the wrong already done. Their failure to do this has forced the university to act, as the only means of preventing further and more serious wrong."

Princess von Auersperg Ill.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 9.—The Princess

ART NOTES.

The Grolier Club is showing an exhibition of the selected works of the Poets Laureate of England. Admission is by card, from 10 to 6, closing Feb. 16.

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At the next Wednesday night of the National Arts Club the subject of the talk will be the early pottery of the Pennsylvania Germans. Mr. H. C. Mercer of Doylestown, Penn., who has studied the antiquities of Bucks County and works in artistic tiles, will lecture before the club.

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Fifteen masterpieces in the Grosvenor House collection, London, belonging to the Duke of Westminster, have been photographed and published in a portfolio. They include Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," Velasquez's "Riding School," with the portrait of Prince Balthasar Carlos riding his pony, and five prints after portraits by Rembrandt, as well as the famous "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," by Reynolds.

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A number of reproductions of pictures by American and foreign artists, calculated for the use of schools, has been prepared. Among the American works reproduced are specimens by Gilbert Stuart, Abbott Thayer, George H. McCord, George de Forest Brush, Winslow Homer, W. Verplanck Birney, Harry Roseland, and J. G. Brown.

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Memphis may have an equestrian statue of Gen. Forrest of the Confederate Army, a subscription for that purpose having been started with promising results.

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The coming exhibition of the Architectural League will have for its principal attraction a very full showing of the models for the sculpture at the Pan-American Exposition. Those which are not being enlarged to the scale required at Buffalo will be shown in the Vanderbilt and other galleries of the Fine Arts Building on West Fifty-seventh Street.

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During February, March, and April the citizens of Baltimore will have a chance to see the Walters Gallery, its old and modern masters, porcelains, ivories, and other art objects, including the latest additions made to it by Mr. Henry Walters, the son of the founder. An entrance fee is charged, the proceeds going to city charities.

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In Boston a movement has been started to collect funds for a monument to Dorothea Lynde Dix, who improved greatly the condition of the insane through her efforts on their behalf. The Government is asked for $10,000 as a contribution. The memorial will be placed at Hampden in Maine, where the philanthropist was born.

***

In the February Cosmopolitan, speaking of the making of rugs in Central Asia, Henry Norman reports that the people are ceasing to make rugs, owing to prosperity and the change in their methods of living. Russian officials and officers are buying up the fine old rugs wherever they can get them. German manufacturers are making cheap copies of Oriental rugs, and the source of the genuine article is drying up. Meantime a start has been made in the United States to fabricate by hand and on the old-fashioned loom such rugs as persons of artistic taste might care to own. In New Hampshire Mrs. John Albee and in Maine Mrs. Douglas Volk have been supplying the wives of farmers with good designs and reviving the old vegetable dyes, which differ from the dyes of modern commerce by becoming more beautiful the older they are. Rugs stained with the good dyes grow beautiful with age, wherein they may be likened to nice people. Very different is it with the aniline dyes. Suspiciously brilliant at the start, these dyes become foxy and harsh after a certain number of years, and the rug is thrown away because it has become positively ugly.

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That there is a university at the little town of Alfred, in Allegany County, N. Y., will come as a surprise to many who learn that it is to have a Summer school of ceramics this year. Yet Alfred was incorporated a university in 1857. It is situated about ten miles west of Hornellsville and lies high among hills. There Mr. Charles F. Binns, an Englishman, who has had experience in the potteries of his native land and at Trenton, N. J., will teach the technique of making pottery and painting porcelain; Marshall Fry of New York will instruct pupils in the mystery of overglaze painting, and Miss Lillie Tourtelotte will give lessons in drawing and applied design. Prof. Binns is also the director of a new and almost untried organization of the State called the State School of Clay Working and Keramics; the Summer School of Keramics at Alfred, N. Y., is part of the plan to foster this craft in New York State. The school opens July 8 and closes Aug. 10. There will be classes in painting and decorative art, in overglaze decoration, in underglaze decoration, and in clay working. Those who wish to begin at once will find the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn ready to open classes.

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The Camera Club will show a lot of prints from the camera of William W. Renwick, beginning Feb. 13 and closing March 2. On Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, Dwight Elmendorf will describe to members and their guests "London, the Metropolis of the World." Last Summer Mr. Elmendorf took pictures of the moving crowds on Pretoria day and other popular occasions and will reproduce them in motion on the screen.

***

Richard Wagner is to have a monument in Berlin, where he was scorned when alive and is now worshipped—though nothing but a Saxon by birth. A jury of twenty will consider the designs sent in before June 1. First a half-score designs will be selected, each design to receive an honorary prize of $375. Then from the ten there will be a first, a second, and a third selected, which will receive prizes of $625, $450, and $250, respectively. The size of these prizes renders it unlikely that foreign sculptors will try to poach on so exclusively German a preserve.

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The decorative arts have a new series of galleries consecrated to them in the Louvre at Paris. The wing of the Louvre, called the Pavillon Marsan, is now filled with objects belonging to the Decorative Arts Museum.

***

The Paris Salon this year will be seen in the Grand Palais d'Art, one of the permanent buildings of the late exposition, remarkable for the beauty of its pillared porches and the height of the arch of its portico. The limit for pictures is to be 1,500, with another 500 for drawings.

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R. M. Shurtleff, a landscapist, who preserves the traditions of the old school of the Hudson River, has a score or more paintings in one of Clausen's galleries. He paints by preference in the Adirondacks, and is an adept in the problems of wood interiors filled with sifted sunlight, with bars and patches of yellow sunshine on the carpet of last year's leaves.

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Through a recent bequest the National Gallery of London obtains a precious record of Gainsborough, being the portraits of the two young daughters of the painter walking hand in hand in a park. A charcoal sketch of Sir Joshua Reynolds by himself, another bequest in the Vaughan estate, is said by The Athenaeum to be the original for the face of Horror introduced into his famous painting of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, owned by the Duke of Westminster.

***

The Art Club of Providence, R. I., is paying a good deal of attention to the arts and crafts. From March 19 to April 9 it will have an exhibition of art objects in wood, glass, pottery and the metals, jewelry, textiles and furniture, bookbindings, printing, designs, and models. Those wishing to exhibit should address Mr. Kern, Providence Art Club.

***

The Art Students' League of New York has opened a class in architecture at its studios, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, with the architect Henry F. Hornbostel as instructor. The object of this class is to

QUAINT JAPANESE WEDDING.

Annual Ball of the Siegel-Cooper Company Employes Marked by a Picturesque Ceremony.

A bit of the Orient was brought to the Madison Square Garden last night for the delectation of the thousands who had gathered within the great hall to attend the fifth annual ball of the Siegel-Cooper Company Employes' Association. The Oriental bit of flavoring came in the shape of a Japanese wedding, when Yassi Nomoura San and O Matsukasa San were made man and wife, according to the ancient Japanese rites. For those who are not versed in Japanese names it might be well to state that O Matuskasa was the bride, and withal as dainty a bit of Japanese femininity as ever came from the Mikado's realm, while Yassi Nomoura was the bridegroom, with every reason for being a happy one.

Yassi came here not long ago with a troupe of acrobats who will perform at the Pan-American Exhibition. Matsukasa is a trapeze performer of no mean ability, and years ago, in sunny Japan, when she was a tot of six, Yassi taught her the first rudiments of her profession, and learned to love her even then. Matsukasa's father took her for a tour of the world and tried to make her forget her sweetheart. But Matsukasa's heart remained true for fourteen years, and when, not long ago, the twain met in South America their vows were renewed. Once her, the Nokodo became a factor in the game. The Nokodo is Japanese for marriage broker, and he arranged the preliminaries. It was his first venture here, and he expects to do a thriving business among the Japanese swains and maidens.

The ceremony last night was one of those indescribable Oriental things that seem very amusing to the Occidental, but is a serious thing to the contracting parties and their entourage. It is a series of obeisances and kotows and dances and gorgeous costumes and music, all arranged according to the approved system in vogue in Japan.

First, the male members of the party came on to the platform in the centre of the garden and seated themselves solemnly on mats previously placed with great care. Then the women came in from another door and took seats at the other end of the platform. The ceremony of the San-San-Kodo, or "Triple Changing of the Three Cups," was then witnessed for the first time in America, it is said, and after the bride and bridegroom had drunk again and again, and the guests on the platform had solemnly bowed again and again and two little Jap tots, who looked like dolls, had danced and flitted about, Yassi took Matsukasa's hand, and all solemnly marched off. After years of patient waiting Yassi and Matsukasa were one. All this time Matsukasa had not seen her husband on account of the cowl that covered her head, and which was only lifted as she drank from the nuptial cups. Later Mrs. Yassi will blacken her teeth and pluck out her eyebrows to prove her devotion and to tell Japanese swains that she is a wife.

The Nakodo gets a commission every year as long as the union lasts. He also has power to settle all marital differences, and can even grant a divorce.

After the ceremony, when the bride had been felicitated, the troupe gave an exhibition, and then the grand march, led by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cooper, marked the opening of the ball, which was said to have been the largest and most successful in the history of the organization. The Garden was handsomely decorated, and all the arrangements were carried out with great precision as to detail. The profits of the affair are turned over to the association, which is a beneficial organization, made up of the Siegel-Cooper Company's employes, and the money is dispensed in sick benefits to the members.

There were fully 6,000 persons in the Garden last night, and a great many of them danced until the wee small hours of the morning. Among the many occupants of the boxes were:

Henry Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Conne, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Butler, Jerome Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cooper, N. D. Menken, F. Swan, Ben Hillman, T. McInerney, Mr. and Mrs. B. Jacobson, S. C. Bachman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Holt, Miss T. Munser, Dr. and Mrs. R. Eichberg and wife, L. Franken, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schoenfeld, Miss Glen Byrne, T. W. Hamilton, and L. Underndorfer.

The present officers of the association are: President—W. H. Cooper; First Vice President—T. H. McInerney; Second Vice President—A. Eckel; Treasurer—S. C. Bachman; Secretary—J. A. Holt; Assistant Secretary—Eugene Todd.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Brown—Mitchell.

The wedding of Miss Alma Mary Mitchell, a niece of Laurence Hutton, the well-known literary critic, formerly of New York, but now of Princeton, N. J., to Clarence Shepard Brown, took place at noon yesterday, in the South Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride had no attendants; the bridegroom was accompanied only by his best man, Sidney Shepard. Mr. Brown is a lawyer of this city, and was associated with the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. There was no reception, but Mr. and Mrs. Brown were informally greeted by their friends after the ceremony.

Sherrill—Stevens.

Nelson B. Sherrill of Jersey City and Marian C. Stevens were married yesterday by the Rev. William W. Davis at the residence of the bride's sister, 63 Halsey Street, East Orange, N. J.

MRS. PLATT HAS A RELAPSE.

Her Condition Reported Critical—Senator Platt and Sons with Her.

Senator Platt spent all of yesterday at the bedside of his wife, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was reported that Mrs. Platt had suffered a relapse, and was in a critical condition. Senator Platt's sons, Frank and Harry, were also at the hotel all day.

Word was passed out to the politicians that Senator Platt would not discuss politics, see visitors, or be disturbed in any way about political matters.

For the last three weeks Mrs. Platt's condition has been serious. At times reports have been circulated that she could not live for twenty-four hours. Senator Platt has been in almost constant attendance on his wife, and the politicians fear that his anxiety over her illness will soon cause his prostration.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Leman W. Cutler.

WATERTOWN, Conn., Feb. 9.—Leman W. Cutler, in point of years the oldest living graduate of Yale and a member of the University Corporation, died to-night of illness attendant on old age. Mr. Cutler was ninety-three years of age. He was born in Watertown in 1807, and entered Yale with the class of '29. In 1831 Mr. Cutler married, but had no children, his wife dying five years ago. In his early career Mr. Cutler was elected to the House of Representatives, serving for five years, and in 1845 was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1856. For five years after his retirement from the Legislature Mr. Cutler was State Controller, and was later chosen Judge of Probate, which office he held for twenty-four years, until his retirement upon reaching the age limit.

The death of Mr. Cutler leaves his classmate, Samuel Porter, brother of the late ex-President Porter of Yale, and who has been for many years connected with the Gallaudet College for Deaf-Mutes, at Washington, D. C., the oldest living graduate of the university.

Joseph H. Petty.

Joseph H. Petty died yesterday at his home in Amityville, L. I. Mr. Petty was born in this city seventy-one years ago. He was elected to the Assembly in 1854 and represented the Eleventh District, now the Thirteenth Ward, of New York City. In 1855 he was elected a Senator from the Fourth District, and served until 1672. Before going to Long Island Mr. Petty was a member of the old metropolitan police force. He was retired as a Captain with a pension. He was commended for bravery during the draft riots in 1863 and in the July riots of 1873. At the time of his death he was an Excise Commissioner and a leader in Democratic politics in Suffolk County.

Gen. J. M. Ruggles.

drafted the first platform on which the Republican Party of Illinois was founded. He was elected to the State Senate in 1855 during the Lincoln-Trumbull contest for United States Senator. Gen. Ruggles was then a member of the lower house, and was carried to the Senate Chamber on a sick bed to cast his vote for Lincoln.

Rear Admiral Rearick.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Rear Admiral Peter A. Rearick, who was retired about a year ago, died here this morning.

Peter Anton Rearick was born in Maryland and was appointed to the Naval Academy from the District of Columbia in 1860, and entered the institution Feb. 17 of that year. Just forty years to a day from that date he was retired from active service, with the rank of Rear Admiral.

He saw twenty-one years' sea service, and was on shore duty as an officer fifteen years.

Gen. George Maney.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Gen. George Maney of Nashville, Tenn., died suddenly in this city to-day. While walking along F Street he was attacked with apoplexy. He was removed to a café, but expired before medical aid could be summoned. Gen. Maney served during the Mexican and civil wars, gaining the rank of Brigadier General. Gen. Grant appointed him Minister to Colombia, and President Harrison made him Minister to Venezuela. The body will be removed to Nashville Monday.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL GAGE, the millionaire iceman of Lowell, Mass., died Friday night of pneumonia.

RUFUS L. BANKS, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday of pneumonia. He was seventy-eight years old.

The Rev. Father WILLIAM D. JOYCE, Superior of the Immaculate Conception Church, Lowell, Mass., died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning of pneumonia.

Dr. WILLIAM H. EDSALL, aged forty-nine years, and for twenty years a practicing physician at Highland Falls, N. Y., died last evening after a week's illness from pneumonia. He is survived by a wife and daughter.

Mrs. MARY RAPP HAMPTON, the oldest person in Chester County, Penn., died Friday at her home, near Phoenixville, aged 101 years 6 months 14 days. Mrs. Hampton was born there, and lived in that community all her life. She leaves five children, nineteen grandchildren, and many great and great-great grandchildren. She was an authority on local history, and shook hands with Lafayette.

DAVID ROBINSON WOODFORD, one of the best known of the older residents of Hartford, Conn., died of heart failure yesterday in that city, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Hartford, and in 1845 removed to New York and associated with his brother in the firm of Pratt, Woodford & Co., book dealers. In 1855 he returned to Hartford, and was for many years engaged in the grocery and coal business.

Mrs. MARGARET RIKER BENSON died at her home, 608 Charles Street, West Hoboken, on Friday, from debility incident to old age. She was born in the English Neighborhood, N. J., in 1820. She was active in church work, having been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, for nearly seventy years. Her husband, Joshua J. Benson, died fifteen years ago. He was at one time one of the largest property owners in North Hudson County.

ISAAC L. SCHOONMAKER, superintendent of O'Neill's department store, in Sixth Avenue, died suddenly at his home, 174 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., on Thursday. Mr. Schoonmaker was born in Paterson, N. J., fifty-three years ago. He gained his first knowledge of the dry goods business through the local merchants of his own city. He afterward organized the firm of Schoonmaker & Geroe. When the firm gave up business Mr. Schoonmaker connected himself with O'Neill's and soon rose to the position of superintendent. The funeral services will be held at the residence this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Police Captain Thomas Ill.

Capt. A. J. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was obliged to leave the station last night and go to his home on account of a severe attack of the grip. Sergt. Joseph Burns will be acting Captain in his absence.

Warning from Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society learns that a man whose name is unknown is soliciting subscriptions for a book containing photographs and biographical sketches of the leading charity workers of New York. This man claims to have the indorsement of Edward T. Devine, who is General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and to be calling at Mr. Devine's request. He also presents a card on which Mr. Devine's name is printed. He gives the addresses of various charitable societies as having ordered copies of the book. These representations are entirely fraudulent. The man is described as having dark hair, brown eyes, about 6 feet high, very persuasive in manner, and with smooth face. He speaks with a peculiar accent.

Appeal from a Hospital.

The New York Skin and Cancer Hospital at Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street, appeals to the public for aid in clothing their charity patients. All sorts of articles are useful, but there is a special need of underclothing and night clothing for both women and men. The same is true of the children's ward. In addition to clothing of all kinds the hospital requests donations of old soft cotton and linen, however much worn. The matron, Miss Charlotte Cady, will send for anything that may be offered.

Business Notices.

ARDENTER MUSTARD FOR TABLE AND medicinal use. Send stamp for sample can free. W. G. DEAN & SON, NEW YORK.

Cancer cured without knife; 15 years' specialty; pamphlet free. Dr. Fleming, 174 St. Nicholas Av., New York.

Prince Albert No. 2. Full Dress Shirts. E. & W. E. & W.

The Busiest Season

We Have Ever Known Has Created

Unusual Opportunities For Piano Buying.

We get many good pianos in exchange for Sterlings and other high-class instruments. During the past holiday season the number was unusually large and we were unable to properly repair and refinish them during the busy season. More than sixty (60) have come from our workroom during the past two weeks. All are in perfect order. Newly finished, revoiced and practically reconstructed to look and sound like new. Yet the prices are only a suggestion of their original value. Every piano is fully guaranteed and can be exchanged if unsatisfactory.

"Many of These Instruments Cannot Be Distinguished From New."

A Saving of One-third and One-half Their Real Value.

	Original Price.	Present Value.	Our Price.
Sterling Upright, ebonized, full size, thoroughly reconstructed and guaranteed	$375	$250	$175
Steinway & Sons' Rosewood Square, fine condition	$850	$225	$95
Decker Bros.' Square Grand, 4 round corners, rosewood, very choice	$800	$275	$115
Kroeger Mahogany Upright, full size, refinished case, full tone	$350	$275	$150
Steinway & Sons' Rosewood Square, refinished throughout	$900	$250	$195
Rosencranz Upright, rosewood case, small size, sweet tone	$250	$125	$65
Manner & Sons' Square, reconstructed throughout (excellent)	$500	$200	$90
Thompson Square, good even tone and action	$400	$125	$55
United Piano Makers' Upright, studio size, good full tone	$250	$155	$75
Schaeffer Square, heavily carved, fine tone	$500	$150	$60
Rogers Winant Square, octagon legs, four round corners, brilliant tone	$350	$100	$35
Raven & Co. Square, splendid tone and action	$350	$95	$35
Schmitz Bros.' Upright, ebonized, regular size, good action and sweet tone	$300	$200	$100
Gildemeester & Kroeger Upright, fancy walnut, full size, fine tone (shopworn only)	$400	$350	$225
Lindstedt Square, rosewood, excellent condition	$375	$110	$45
Chickering Square, rosewood, full, brilliant tone	$750	$175	$55

	Original Price.	Present Price.	Our Price.
Cummings' Square, large handsome case, sweet tone	$400	$110	$50
Hazleton Bros.' Square Grand, four round corners, figured rosewood	$600	$240	$95
Newman Square Grand, refinished inside and out, handsomely carved	$375	$190	$75
Worcester Square, rosewood, harpscale, reconstructed action	$300	$95	$20
Weber Three-quarter Size Square (right for apartment)	$700	$150	$70
Bennett Square, figured rosewood, thoroughly refinished	$300	$90	$25
Brainard Square, ebonized on rosewood, fine condition	$350	$125	$65
Knabe Large Square Grand, mahogany case, excellent tone	$750	$150	$65
Huntington Upright, fancy figured wood, fine tone (new) discontinued style	regular	$325	now — $240
Mendelssohn Upright, mahogany case, sweet tone (rented)	regular	$225	now — $145

Also several Uprights, bearing stencil names of local dealers (original value unknown), which have been exchanged for Sterlings and Huntingtons, thoroughly reconstructed inside and out and offered at prices from $85 to $140

GRAND PIANO.

Sterling Grand, concert used, beautiful case and sweet singing tone, regular price, $550; now . . $450

PIANO PLAYERS.

Angelus, nearly new, value $225; now . . $175

Apollo, nearly new, value $225; now . . $175

If you are not prepared to pay cash we will arrange satisfactory monthly payments. Pianos delivered on first payment.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL WAREROOMS (Entire Building, four floors),

536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

Opposite Montauk Theatre. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

INTER-CLUB RACQUETS

New York and Philadelphia Teams Play on Local Court.

STANDING DEFEATED ELLIS

Paton and La Montagne Scored a Victory Over the Philadelphians in the First Amateur Game.

The first inter-club match at racquets played here this season took place yesterday between the Racquet Club of Philadelphia and the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York in the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club, in Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue. In addition to the members' competitions, a match between the professionals of the two clubs—George Standing of New York and A. Ellis of Philadelphia—excited the liveliest interest and produced a contest which, ending again with a victory for New York, was a prominent feature of the day's sport. The members' matches were played at 12:30 and 2:30 o'clock, M. S. Paton and M. La Montagne, for the New York Club, and George B. McFadden and Barclay Warburton, for Philadelphia, playing in the first game, and Clarence H. Mackey and Ford Huntington, for New York, and Edgar and Harold Scott, for Philadelphia, in the second game.

Throughout the play the gallery was crowded. Among the prominent racquet players who witnessed the competitions were R. H. Williams, Jr., E. L. La Montagne, former racquet champion; W. Rauch, F. L. Polk, Benjamin Nicoll, R. A. Peabody of Boston, C. M. Chapin, M. S. Barger, Lawrence Waterbury, C. S. Brown, G. E. Perkins and C. L. Perkins, J. I. Blair, Erskine Hewitt, Malcolm Graham, Jr., W. T. Lawson, C. D. Blair, Reginald Furman, Frank Hitchcock, and C. D. R. Moore.

In the opening game of the matches the features of the play were the excellent field work of the New York players, and the uncommonly good generalship of the Philadelphians. In McFadden's play especially there was promise of development that will put him among the foremost racquet players, while Warburton played his usual strong game. New York earned the victory by scoring four straight triumphs.

In the second match, Mackey and Huntington played together remarkably well, but the visitors simply proved too strong for them. The Philadelphians displayed beautiful team work, and of their play Edgar Scott's back-handed stroke was especially good. The two games won by New York were very largely due to Mackey's service from the right-hand court, which was exceedingly clever, and his quickness and accuracy in placing the ball through the match. Huntington, was a little unsteady in the first game, but grew steady as the play progressed. The other players in the game put forward their best efforts, however, and by timely scoring managed to capture the game.

In the professional game Standing gave Ellis a handicap of four aces, and then won, playing his usual graceful and efficient game. Ellis played in good style, but being in a strange court was at more or less of a disadvantage, finding it difficult to time the balls. He showed himself to be possessed of wonderful intuition in picking up the ball from the back-hand court, but in spite of his allowance in the handicap was never dangerous to Standing, who plainly outclassed his opponent. The scores of the games follow:

FIRST MATCH.

First Game—
New York ..... 2 0 3 0 4 0 0 2 3 0 1—15
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 2 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—9
Aces by service—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Aces by placing—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

Second Game—
New York ..... 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 1—15
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 1 2 3 0 2 0 1 0—10
Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by placing—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Third Game—
New York ..... 1 3 0 4 0 0 4 3—15
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 2 1 4 0 1 0—12
Aces by service—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by placing—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Fourth Game—
New York ..... 2 0 2 0 4 0 5 0 2—15
Philadelphia ..... 0 2 0 4 0 3 0 0 3—12
Aces by service—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by placing—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

SECOND MATCH.

First Game—
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 3 0 1 4 0 0 1 1—15
New York ..... 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 4 0 2—12
Aces by service—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 5. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 5.
Second Game—
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 4 0 3 0 4 2 3—18
New York ..... 4 0 3 0 2 0 3 3 0—15
Aces by service—Philadelphia, 11; New York, 7. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 5; New York, 5. Aces by opponent's miss—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 3.
Third Game—
New York ..... 0 1 4 0 3 2 0 1 4—15
Philadelphia ..... 0 2 4 0 0 3 0 2 0—11
Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by placing—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Fourth Game—
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 4 3 0 4 3 0 3—18
New York ..... 4 0 1 4 0 3 3 0 0—15
Aces by service—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 7. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 7. Aces by opponent's miss—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1.
Fifth Game—
New York ..... 0 0 2 4 6 0 3—15
Philadelphia ..... 0 2 0 4 3 0 3—12
Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by placing—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Sixth Game—
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 4 5 3 2—15
New York ..... 0 2 3 0 0 0—5
Aces by service—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 2. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 2. Aces by opponent's miss—Philadelphia, 0; New York, 1.
Referee—W. T. Lamson. Marker—George Standing.

PROFESSIONAL MATCH.

George Standing 18 15 15 15
Al Ellis, 4 aces handicap 13 11 8 11
Referee, W. T. Lamson; marker, E. Rogers.

The entries for the Racquet Club's championship have been issued, and already the following have been entered to play as named: G. C. Clark, Jr., of Boston, and Ford Huntington play at 11:30 A. M. on Feb. 18; C. H. Mackey and W. R. Miller of Montreal play at 2:30 P. M. on Feb. 18; J. S. Hoyt and F. F. Roiland of Quebec play at 11:30 on Feb. 19; W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., and Quincy A. Shaw play at 2:30 on Feb. 19; Payne Whitney plays winner of afternoon match on first day, on Feb. 20; M. S. Paton and Austin Potter of Boston play at 11:30 on Feb. 20. Second rounds and final will be played on Feb. 21, 22, and 23.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB SHOOT.

W. W. Marshall Won Weekly Series for the February Cup.

Although a blinding snowstorm swirled about them, the members of the Crescent Athletic Club held the regular weekly trapshooting competitions of the club at Bay Ridge yesterday. W. W. Marshall won the second contest for the February Cup, with 48 kills out of a possible 50. Dr. J. J. Keyes was the runner-up, with 46 kills, and Charles A. Sykes and H. B. Martin tied for third place, each getting 45 kills apiece.

There was some capital work in the other events also. In the Trophy Shoot, for which two ties were made, Dr. J. J. Keyes won the prize and also captured a Magau trap competition. The summaries:

Triangular match, fifteen birds, Magau trap.—H. B. Martin, 12; W. W. Marshall, 10; Wilmot Townsend, 7.

Sweepstakes competition, ten birds per man, expert rules.—Charles A. Sykes, 8; W. W. Marshall, 7; H. B. Martin, 5; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 5; Luke C. Hopkins, 4; C. J. McDermott, 4.

Renewal.—Marshall, 8; Hopkins, 8; Martin, 7; Dr. Keyes, 6; Sykes, 6.

Fifteen birds, Magau trap.—Dr. J. J. Keyes, 12; H. B. Martin, 11; W. W. Marshall, 10; Charles A. Sykes, 10.

Fifteen-bird match, Magau trap.—Marshall, 13; Hopkins, 9.

Trophy shoot, fifteen birds, expert trap, handicap.—Dr. J. J. Keyes, 2, 14; H. B. Martin, 1, 14; W. W. Marshall, 3, 13; Luke C. Hopkins, 3, 12; C. J. McDermott, 1, 10; Townsend, 2, 8.

First shoot-off.—Martin, 15; Dr. Keyes, 15.

Shoot-off of tie.—Dr. Keyes, 15; Martin, 14.

February cup shoot, twenty-five birds, both traps, handicap:

	Expert. H. K.	T.	Magau. H. K.	T.	Gr. Tot.
W. W. Marshall	6	18	24	5	19	24	48
Dr. J. J. Keyes	5	17	22	4	20	24	46
H. B. Martin	2	21	23	2	20	22	45
Charles A. Sykes	3	17	20	3	22	25	45
Luke C. Hopkins	6	14	20	5	19	24	44
C. J. McDermott	3	10	13	2	17	19	32

Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Third Game—
New York ..... 1 3 0 4 0 0 4 3—15
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 2 1 4 0 1 0—12
Aces by service—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by placing—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Fourth Game—
New York ..... 2 0 2 0 4 0 5 0 2—15
Philadelphia ..... 0 2 0 4 0 3 0 0 3—12
Aces by service—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by placing—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

SECOND MATCH.

First Game—
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 3 0 1 4 0 0 1 1—15
New York ..... 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 4 0 2—12
Aces by service—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 5. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 5.
Second Game—
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 4 0 3 0 4 2 3—18
New York ..... 4 0 3 0 2 0 3 3 0—15
Aces by service—Philadelphia, 11; New York, 7. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 5; New York, 5. Aces by opponent's miss—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 3.
Third Game—
New York ..... 0 1 4 0 3 2 0 1 4—15
Philadelphia ..... 0 2 4 0 0 3 0 2 0—11
Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by placing—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Fourth Game—
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 4 3 0 4 3 0 3—18
New York ..... 4 0 1 4 0 3 3 0 0—15
Aces by service—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 7. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 7. Aces by opponent's miss—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1.
Fifth Game—
New York ..... 0 0 2 4 6 0 3—15
Philadelphia ..... 0 2 0 4 3 0 3—12
Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by placing—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by opponent's miss—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Sixth Game—
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 4 5 3 2—15
New York ..... 0 2 3 0 0 0—5
Aces by service—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 2. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 2. Aces by opponent's miss—Philadelphia, 0; New York, 1.
Referee—W. T. Lamson. Marker—George Standing.

PROFESSIONAL MATCH.

George Standing 18 15 15 15
Al Ellis, 4 aces handicap 13 11 8 11
Referee, W. T. Lamson; marker, E. Rogers.

FOUR SHOOTERS TIED.

Deciding Shoot for New Utrecht Club's Trophy Will Occur Later in the Month.

Four scores of ten straight kills was the preliminary result of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club's handicap, at Inter-State Park, yesterday. T. W. Morfey, W. A. Losee, J. H. Jack, and C. A. Lockwood, the tie guns, decided to shoot off later for the club's average cup. The summaries:

Sweepstakes, Seven Live Birds.—Charles M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 7; W. A. Losee, (28 yards,) 7; Thomas W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 7; Walter Sykes, (29 yards,) 6; F. J. Brooks, (28 yards,) 4.

Renewal.—Lockwood, 7; Brooks, 7; J. H. Jack, 7; Sykes, 6; Dr. John P. Kay, 5; W. A. Losee, 5; Charles M. Lincoln, 5; Thomas W. Morfey, 4, (withdrew on fifth round.)

Shoot Off, Miss and Out.—Won by Lockwood.

Seven Live Birds, High Guns, to Win.—Brooks, (28 yards,) 7; J. H. Jack, (29 yards,) 7; W. A. Losee, (28 yards,) 6; Lockwood, (28 yards,) 6; Ben Cadi Waters, (29 yards,) 6; C. J. Chapman, (29 yards,) 2, withdrew.

Shoot Off, Miss and Out.—J. H. Jack.

New Utrecht Handicap.—Ten live birds; handicap allowances on new scale; misses as kills.—W. A. Losee, Hollis, L. I., (28 yards,) 10; Thomas W. Morfey, Queens, L. I., (scratch,) (30 yards,) 10; Charles A. Lockwood, Queens, L. I., (28 yards,) 10; J. H. Jack, Brooklyn, N. Y., (29 yards,) 10; W. H. Causer, New York City, (29 yards,) 9; C. J. Chapman, New York City, (29 yards,) 9; Benjamin Cadi Waters, (29 yards,) 9; F. J. Brooks, New York City, (28 yards,) 8; Dr. John P. Kay, Brooklyn, N. Y., (29 yards,) 8; Walter Sykes, New York City, (29 yards,) 7.

Sloan May Be Reinstated.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—There is much conjecture in sporting circles as to the effect King Edward's former racing connection with "Tod" Sloan will have on the latter's reinstatement on the turf. The general belief is that it will lead to his reinstatement in England, after the Ascot races.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The hurdle event to-day was marred by an accident. Louis fell at the last jump, breaking his back. He was killed. Jockey D. Henry escaped with a shaking up. Credo won the race for his new owner, Tod Sloan. The Lady also started in the colors of Sloan, but was beaten by Vulcain. Janice took the California Oaks from Maresa, who led most of the way. Four favorites won. William Cahill to-day sold Rolling Boer to Sam Hildreth for $7,500. Summaries: Six Furlongs—Torsina, 103 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Boundlee, 100, 2; High Hoe, 103, 3. Time—1:17¾. One Mile—Wyoming, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Handicapper, 108, 2; Owensboro, 106, 3. Time—1:47⅖. Hurdle Handicap, Mile and Three-quarters—Credo, 170, (Southerland,) 1; J. O. C., 125, 2; Nestor, 130, 3. Time—3:27. The California Oaks, Mile and an Eighth—Janice, 117, (Bullman,) 1; Maresa, 110, 2; Edna Brown, 110, 3. Time—2:00. Mile and a Sixteenth, Handicap—Vulcain, 109, (Henry,) 1; The Lady, 111, 2; Scotch Plaid, 99, 3. Time—1:51. Seven furlongs—Ada N., 102, (Mounce,) 1; Dandy Jim, 113, 2; Bernota, 104, 3. Time—1:31.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Weather cloudy; track heavy. Lena A. was the only winning favorite, and after the race the owners of Miss Charlie A., who finished third, protested the payment of the purse on the ground that the filly was three years old. Two veterinarians were called by the stewards to examine her, and they differed in opinion as to the filly's age. Summaries: One mile—George B. Cox, 120, (Caywood,) 1; Ecome, 117, 2; Uhlers, 119, 3. Time—1:40½. Two-year-olds, three and a half furlongs—Lena A., 110, (Cochran,) 1; Lou Woods, 109, 2; Miss Charlie A., 110, 3. Time—0:44. Steeplechase, handicap, short course—Divertisement, 130, (Porter,) 1; Harvey B., 131, 2; Isen, 159, 3. Time—3:25⅘. The Club House Handicap, one mile—Glen Lake, 94, (Wonderly,) 1; Moroni, 110, 2; Dissolute, 97, 3. Time—1:46⅖. Seven furlongs—W. J. Deboe, 95, (Cochran,) 1; Miss Hanover, 101, 2; Choice, 95, 3. Time—1:33. Six furlongs—Miss Golightly, 105, (O'Brien,) 1; Ferraunt, 110, 2; Little Duchess, 109, 3. Time—1:22½.

Short Indoor Cycle Races.

An innovation in bicycle races on armory floors is announced for the games of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and the Union Settlement Athletic Club on March 9. The usual mile novice race is replaced by a half-mile novice, the shorter distance requiring the racers to keep up top speed all the way, and being ample to demonstrate the relative ability of the competitors.

It is conceded that the customary two-mile open handicaps are entirely too long-drawn-out, and the handicaps are necessarily so large that on armory tracks the long-mark men frequently have the benefit of the pace of the scratch and short-mark men. With the contestants spread all around the track, the spectators and frequently the officials, as well, have the utmost difficulty in determining which are the leading riders, a condition of affairs which is further complicated by the fact that riders who slip and fall invariably remount, though a lap or two behind, and have to be kept tally of separately from the others. At the coming games there will be no two-mile race, but instead a mile open handicap, which will prove a far greater attraction and make every man ride to win, with an equal chance of success.

Columbia's Basket Ball Games.

Arrangements are being made by Manager Rol C. Megrue of the Columbia University basket ball team for a series of three games with the University of Pennsylvania, one game to be played at New York, one at Philadelphia, and one at Atlantic City. The dates have not been decided upon as yet, but the games are practically assured. A similar series with Princeton is also under consideration. It is planned to play two of the games at Princeton, and hold the third in the Columbia gymnasium, special permission for the use of which will be obtained from President Low. It is expected to make something of a social affair of this last game in the way of a reception and dance held after the game in honor of the Princeton team. The management is also trying to secure a game with Harvard, to be played in New York about Feb. 20.

N. Y. A. C. Hand Tennis Tourney.

In the handicap tournament of the New York Athletic Club at hand tennis the first two games, played yesterday, resulted as follows:

C. Lyon, plus 8; 10 and 12. W. D. Lyon, minus 6; 31 and 31. R. H. Goffe, Jr., plus 12; 25 and 25. J. Lowerre, plus 20; 24 and 24.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOLOMON BERMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Solomon Berman, dealer in mirrors, of 47 Bowery, show liabilities of $7,322 and nominal assets of $1,647 in accounts.

EUSEBIO, ELIZABETTA AND MAX POZZO.—Judgment for $4,050 was entered yesterday against Eusebio, Elizabetta, and Max Pozzo of 16 Varick Place in favor of Louis V. Fugazy on three notes made by the Pozzos and for money loaned to them.

HENRY HAAKER.—Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed George M. Boynton receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Haaker, formerly a coal dealer, on the application of Henry E. Bowns, a judgment creditor.

PERRY TIFFANY AND J. HENRY CARSON.—Judgment for $5,080 was entered yesterday against Perry Tiffany and J. Henry Carson in favor of the First National Bank of Hoboken for the amount due on their joint note, dated Aug. 21, 1899, for $4,721, payable ninety days after date. Mr. Tiffany was served with the summons at 26 Cortlandt Street, and Mr. Carson was not served.

JOSEPH MASE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Joseph Mase, dealer in toys, formerly at 67 Ludlow Street, were filed yesterday by M. Gropper & Sons, creditors, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against him on July 12 last, because Mr. Mase failed to file any schedules. They give the liabilities at $1,140 and assets $110. It was stated that Mr. Mase was declared a bankrupt on Aug. 2, and ordered to appear before the referee for examination. Diligent efforts were made to serve him with the order, but he could not be found. He had moved from 67 Ludlow Street to parts unknown, and left no trace of his whereabouts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN A. O'CONNOR.—John A. O'Connor, who resides at 107 East Eighty-fifth Street, and whose place of business is at 151 Crosby Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,800 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1896 to 1898.

JAMES W. WEIANT.—James W. Weiant, merchant, of West Haverstraw, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,039 and nominal assets of $417, consisting of cash, $2; accounts, $265, and horses, wagons, and sleigh, $150, covered by a chattel mortgage of $200.

LOUIS MARATSKY.—Louis Maratsky, agent and clerk at Hudson, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,282 and assets of $20 in cash. He was formerly in the jewelry business, and in December, 1892, he gave a bill of sale of his stock, valued at $3,500 to $4,000, to H. M. Smith & Co. of 83 Nassau Street, New York, to secure their claim of $3,800.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARGYRO, Peter C., and Edwin H. Stratford—W. C. Adams and another	$803
BOYCE, Henry H.—G. B. Dowling	397
BUTLER, Jacob D.—L. Weil	4,597
BELLAY, Isaac J., and Klausner & Co.—Philip Lehrbach	61
CARLIN, John C.—Central Fire Proofing Company	67
CONNOR, Jane V.—M. Kierschner, costs	72
CONNOR, James I.—M. Hammerschlag	892
COOPER, Bernard—Eugene L. Yuelin	68
DREYER, Louis—G. W. Hammer, executor	6,113
DUFFY, Ann—E. C. McQuade and another, executors, &c.	735
EMIL, Mme., (known as Emily Foley)—F. N. Laurence and others	375
FRIEDMAN, Morris—John Bailey	82
FLOYD, James R.—New York County National Bank	2,660
FLOYD, James R.—New York County National Bank	1,106
GIACCHETTI, Giovanni—L. Califano	70
GOLDSMITH, Julian—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company	117
GLASS, John, Jr.—F. Pearce	152
HENDERSON, Ernest K.—A. G. Newman	1,973
HEANEY, Nathaniel—Syracuse Stove Works	30
KRIECHEL, William—Emma L. Kriechel, costs	62
KASPER, Harry, by guardian—E. P. Hatch, costs	87
LEVEY, Clarence D.—Rosie Gilman	239
LYON, Gerald—F. Wishnew	516
MOORE, Mary, administratrix—T. L. Moore	128
MacCOY, James S.—G. W. Neff	742
McAFEE, John K.—T. P. Sinnott, costs	26
NEUMANN, Ignac—B. Lewinson and others	171
NAHM, Ida C.—American Ice Company	52
PERRETTI, Giuseppe, by guardian—J. Pilkington, costs	79
POZZO, Eusebio, Elsiabetta, and Max—Louis V. Fugazy	4,058
REILLY, Michael—E. O'Brien and others	283
REILLY, Michael—John Murray and another	5,034
STRAUSS, Myron and Solon D.—The Market and Fulton National Bank, New York	2,470
SCOFIELD, George C.—Isaac Parsons	484
STURTA, Anna H.—American Ice Company	349
STEIGER, John—R. W. Dixon	102
SCANNELL, John J., as Commissioner, &c.—R. A. Breckenridge	4,368
TIFFANY, Perry—First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.	5,080
VOLLMERS, Harry P.—C. Bockelmann	454
VERMILYE, Elizabeth R.—E. M. Voorhies, trustee, &c.	111
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE Company of Philadelphia—Harry Marx and another	1,415
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—E. M. Sherman	941
HOTEL VENDOME, Limited—The City of New York	904

F. D. Matthews Sons

Paris Office—43 Rue de Paradis. Berlin Office—48 Ritter Strasse.

Women's 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, white, tan and black; special . 69c.

Business Throbbing Through Every Corner of This Store.

Renewed Activity Throughout, Which Means the Arrival of New Goods and a Marked Betterment in Each Individual Store.

Book News---From a Full-fledged Book Store.

These cold winter nights the studious person spends at home in reading, and what more comfortable picture can we paint than a bright fireside, plenty of light and a good book. How much is implied in that word good! Tastes differ, but we have books for you all. If any department may be said to receive especial attention it is bestowed here.

Books recently named as being especially good and instructive reading are Guizot's History of France, in eight vols., Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Macaulay's Essays and Poems, and the complete works of Victor Hugo.

Others equally good are the works of CHARLES DICKENS, 15 vols. bound in cloth, publisher's price $15.00; our price . . . $5.98

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS, complete in 20 vols., pub. price, $18.75, our price . . . $6.50

GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS, 6 vols., cloth bound, pub. price, $4.50; our price . . . $2.25

Special for Monday Only.

IN THE PALACE OF THE KING, by Marion Crawford, pub. price $1.50; our price . . . 87c

WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER, by Edwin Caskoden, pub. price, $1.50; our price . . . 87c

Stationery.

2,000 boxes of Hurds' Kid Finish Paper in octavo and royal size, special, a box . . . 19c

FRENCH ORGANDIE, royal size, in Yale, violet, azure and white paper, 10c. a quire; envelopes to match, a package . . . 10c

A new assortment of Tallies at, a doz. . . . 10c., 15c., 18c

Large, beautiful assortment of Valentines from 1c. up.

Silverware.

Quadruple-plated 4-piece Tea Set, consisting of teapot, sugar bowl, gold-lined cream pitcher and spoon-holder, burnished finish, fluted design, beaded edge, 2 styles to choose from, regular value $8.98, special, $6.75

Quadruple-plated Soup Tureen, burnished finish, fluted design, ebony handles, capacity 2 quarts, regular $5.75, special, $4.25

Quadruple-plated 3-light Candelabra, Colonial style, regular $3.98, special . . . $2.98

Quadruple-plated Chocolate Pots, burnished finish, regular value $3.25, special, $1.98

Quadruple-plated Crumb Tray and Scraper, satin finish, artistically engraved, special . . . $1.49

Quadruple-plated Nut Bowl, gold lined, burnished finish, fluted design, regular value $2.89, special . . . $1.98

Quadruple-plated Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher, gold lined, beaded edge, fluted design, special, each . . . $1.49

Quadruple-plated Candlesticks, Colonial style, beaded edge, regular value $1.69, special . . . 98c

Quadruple-plated Bon-Bon Basket, burnished finish, gold lined, beaded edge, regular value $1.48, special . . . 98c

Quadruple-plated Collar and Tobacco Boxes, special, each . . . 98c

Quadruple-plated Hair Receivers, beaded edge, special . . . 25c

Quadruple-plated Collar Button Boxes, special . . . 48c

Wm. A. Rogers' special sale of Spoons, Forks and Knives continued.

Jewelry.

"Misspent time means misspent money." Not so, if you will be on hand at our jewelry sale, which will take place on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Lot of Sterling Silver Brooch Pins, at . . 10c

Cut Sterling Silver Stick Pins, at . . . 10c

Gold-plated Hair Barnettes, set with stones, 25c

Jet and Steel Bead Chains, 40 in. long, at 25c

Crystal Chains, all colors, 50 in. long, at 98c

Opera glasses in plush bag, at . . . 98c

Enameled Chatelaine Watch Pins, at . . 39c

Fine Empire Combs, latest style, at . . 19c

College Stick Pins, hard enamel, at . . . 10c

Gold-plated Brooch Pins, value 48c., at 10c

Gold-plated Stick Pins, at . . . 10c

Gold-plated Link Cuff Buttons, some set with fine stones, at . . . 10c

Gold-plated Hat Pins, set with stones, at 10c

Sterling Silver Screw Earrings, at . . . 19c

Sterling Silver Hearts, at . . . 10c

Sterling Silver Baby's Chain Bracelets, at 39c

Special lot of Side Combs, value 48c., at 25c

Fine grade of Shell and Amber Hair Pins (6 on card,) at . . . 10c. a card

Lot of Loop Top Hair Pins, at . . . 10c

Lot of Shell Hair Barnettes, at . . 10c each

Also have a large assortment of solid gold, gold-filled, and silver watches, diamond rings, brooches, stick pins, cuff buttons, studs, etc., at prices that cannot be equaled.

Leather Goods. Tempting Values in Leather Goods.

Real Seal Chatelaine Bags, leather lined, at . . . 48c

Real Alligator Chatelaine Bags, leather lined, at . . . 48c

Genuine Leather Chatelaine Bags, at . . 25c

Genuine Leather Combination Pocketbooks, at . . . 25c

Special lot of Spike Belts, at 89c and 98c

Genuine Leather Belts, with black or nickel buckles . . . 25c

Real Seal Belts, with black or nickel buckles . . . 48c

Morocco and Real Grain Leather Purses, leather lined . . . 25c

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

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Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Most Remarkable Silk Event of the Season.

29 Cts. and 59 Cts. Per Yard.

Special Lots of Colored Silks, Black Taffeta Silks, Crepes de Chine and Swiss Taffeta Checks, to be sold to-morrow as follows:

5,000 yards of colored Paillet de Soie, evening and street shades (some white), colored Peau de Cygne, Louisine, Colored Satin Parisienne, Colored Crepe de Chine (some black), Colored Taffeta Plaids in bright hues, blue and white Taffeta Checks, etc.; goods measure from 21 to 27 inches wide, value from $1.00 to $1.50, all to go at

59 Cts. Per Yard To-morrow.

2,500 yards of Black Taffeta Silk, 21 inches wide, a beautiful bright quality, very strong and lustrous, the best value in Black Taffeta Silk yet offered,

Also 59 Cts. Per Yard To-morrow.

1,000 yards of Swiss Taffeta Silk, in a very attractive assortment of pretty colored Scotch checks—good strong silk, will wear well,

At 29 Cts. Per Yard, Value 65 Cts.

Main Aisle, Special Counter.

Fifty Golf Capes Less Than Half Price.

A special lot of Golf Capes, made of the finest imported double-faced goods, in Oxford, navy, and black, to sell at $18.00, reduced to $8.50.

Also a good assortment of Ladies' Suits, Cheviot, Venetian and Homespun, black, blue and gray, were $15.00 to $18.00, reduced to $8.95.

Special Sale of Waists.

75 Silk Waists, colors and black, hemstitched and tucked, at $4.95 each, instead of $7.50.

Another lot of French Flannel Waists, all colors and black, $1.85, instead of $3.00.

Ladies' Fine Hosiery Less Than Cost to Make.

A special lot of imported Stockings, fancy Lisle and plain tan, also embroidered black boots, regular 50 to 65 ct. qualities, at 29 cts. per pair.

Fast black Cotton Stockings, full regular made, double soles, high spliced heels, 19 cts. per pair, instead of 25 cts.

60 dozen fast black Cotton Stockings, with open lace fronts, 12½ cts. per pair, instead of 17 cts.

Regular $1.50 Kid Gloves for 75 Cts.

A special lot of Ladies' fine glace Kid Gloves, elastic skins, best finish, embroidered backs, large pearl buttons, a variety of desirable shades—in fact, one of the best fitting and best wearing Gloves we sell, and a favorite at $1.50—will be placed on sale to-morrow at 75 cts. per pair. The quantity is limited.

Ladies' Heavy Soled Shoes Greatly Reduced.

Just at a time when everyone should wear Shoes with good weight soles and uppers. We have the correct styles.

Dull Kid Shoes, cork sole, lace style, regular $3.50 quality, at $2.50 per pair.

Box Calf Shoes, heavy extension soles, lace style only, regular $3.50 Shoes, at $2.50.

250 pairs of regular $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes, nearly all small sizes, reduced to $2.00 per pair.

Important Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

Broken lots and goods soiled by handling, greatly reduced, some to about one-half of original prices—after stocktaking.

Table Cloths, 2 yards wide, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 yards long, $1.40 to $12.00 each, one-third and one-half less than former prices.

Extra wide Table Cloths, 2½ yards

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Activity with Increased Investment Buying.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WEEK

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Lists More Attractive — Complete Schedule of Offerings.

Investment buying has shown a substantial increase during the week, while the continued activity in many sections—much of it of a speculative character, to be sure—has kept the volume of business well up to the high standard recently established.

Fifth Avenue, both in its middle and upper sections, still commands the greater share of attention. The sale of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, the last of the old St. Luke's Hospital site, to Jeremiah C. Lyons was perhaps the foremost single transaction of the week, and, aside from its significance in other directions, the sale of this plot at the present time, after having been in the market for seven or eight years, is certainly a favorable commentary upon current market conditions. At Fifth Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, Charles Parsons sold two lots that cost him $121,000 two years ago, for nearly $200,000, while Isaac H. Clothier disposed of his plot of three lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street. The demand continues for property in the side streets, near the Carnegie blocks. A seventy-foot frontage on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, has changed hands, and the dwellings 45, 49, and 51 East Ninety-second Street were acquired by Daniel B. Freedman.

The purchase of 38 East Thirty-ninth Street by John T. and James A. Farley and the announcement that they will erect two modern dwellings on the fifty-five-foot frontage at that point is the first operation in that section undertaken by builders in recent years, and one the success of which seems assured. During the migrations to the newer residence neighborhoods of Riverside Drive and upper Fifth Avenue, Murray Hill has suffered but little, and, indeed, the conservative disposition of its residents to stay where they are will probably prevent any extensive rebuilding of that district.

The new building which William K. Aston will erect at the northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets is well beyond the region of tall structures as at present defined, but Mr. Aston seems to be thoroughly confident that the undertaking is a wise one. In speaking of the matter the other day he called attention to the fact that in the financial district there are few available sites, except on lots already surrounded by high buildings, making the light and air problem a difficult one. "I am convinced," continued Mr. Aston, "that with the increase in shipping and allied interests, and with the removal of the National City Bank to the Custom House property, there will be a plentiful demand for modern office space on lower Wall Street."

Latest Sales by Brokers.

A. J. Mordecai & Son have sold for J. Hull Browning the plot on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 50 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102.2, to Henry L. Felt, who will erect thereon a twelve-story apartment hotel.

Nathan E. Clark has sold to Peter Banner the seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninetieth Street, 50 by 100.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 53 West Fifty-third Street, 22 by 55 by 100.

Henry T. Gray has sold to Duff & Conger the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, a two-story building now in course of construction on a plot 102.2 by 36.8.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. and Hall J. How & Co. have sold for T. P. Austin to Louis Lese the plot on the west side of Park Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 90.

Thomas J. McGuire has sold the two five-story tenements 50 and 52 West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

Paul Mayer has sold for Justice Addison Brown the three-story dwelling 104 East Eightieth Street, 18.4 by 102.2, to Rothschild & Kallman, who own adjoining property.

Johanna Mott has sold to Louis Stern, for about $22,000, the five-story flat, with store, 1,768 Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr has sold the five-story double flat 18 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100, for $26,000.

Eugene Southack has leased for Jeremiah C. Lyons to a client the entire building 26 West Eighteenth Street, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. The structure will be entirely remodeled for business purposes.

A. L. Apelles has sold for the owners the following houses: No. 121 Division Street, three-story building, 25 by 61, to Morris Kosvan; 185 Orchard Street, five-story and basement building, 20.6 by 57.6, to Barnett Levy; 22 Rivington Street, six-story tenement and stores, 25 by 100, to M. Faust; 82 Chrystie Street, six-story building and basement stores, 25 by 100, to Charles Faust.

Charles E. Duross has sold the lot 135 Christopher Street, 26 by 91.11½, with old buildings, for Arthur R. Townsend to Henry Cohen.

The Auction Room.

The list of offerings for this week is altogether the most attractive that has been presented so far this year. Good variety is shown, while most of the properties are of a value sufficiently moderate to attract the attention of a large number of bidders. The sale of the Joel Wolf estate's holdings on Thursday by Auctioneer Sherman will have as its feature 305 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirty-first Street. Also included under the announcement are two parcels on West Houston Street, just east of Sullivan Street; several lots in the Wakefield section of the Twenty-fourth Ward, and a farm of eighty-one acres at Westfield, S. I.

Another estate offering of more than ordinary importance is that affecting the southwest corner of Broome and Greene Streets, a five-story building on a plot 60.4 by 100, owned by the heirs of William Henry Gunther. This property will also be sold on Thursday by Auctioneer Meyer. For the same estate there will also be put up a tract of twenty-five acres at Bergen Point, N. J., in the neighborhood of Ingham and East Avenues, and having a water frontage of 845 feet on the Kill Von Kull.

Among the less valuable parcels in Thursday's list will be noticed the five six-story apartment houses at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, and the five-story flats 115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, to be sold by Peter F. Meyer; 95 Greenwich Avenue, with an "L" fronting at 3 and 5 Bank Street, to be sold by Samuel Goldsticker; also, 113 and 115 and 205 and 207 East One Hundred and First Street, and vacant property on East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Rogers Place, which will be offered by William M. Ryan at voluntary sale.

What had promised to be the best feature of last week's business, the sale of several valuable factory properties on Mott, Elizabeth, and Baxter Streets, turned out to be a dismal failure. The offering was evidently ill-timed, and representatives of the estate of Joseph W. Harbarger bid in the four parcels for a total of $428,500.

There were recorded last week 373 mortgages, for $9,831,295, of which 107, for $3,560,522, were at 5 per cent.; 151, for $1,804,773, were at more, and 115, for $4,466,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 272 mortgages, for $6,218,725, of which 144, for $2,189,819, were at 5 per cent.; 154, for $1,890,406, were at more, and 74, for $2,138,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Otto A. Rosalsky, referee, 141 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 475 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $16,134.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 775 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 96.10 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling; 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.5 by 101.2 by 20 by 106.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 775, $26,528; on 773, $19,201.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, referee, 109 and 111 Broad Street and 24 Front Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 60.3 by 22.9 by 64.7 by 34.3, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $46,946.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 132.6 feet east of Broadway, 22.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, 188, 190, and 192 West End Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 24.8, 25, and 25, respectively, by 80, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to mortgages, on each, for $10,000.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 201 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 62.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 62.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $555; subject to another mortgage for $15,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.6, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,988.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E Duffy, referee, 738 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Brook Avenue, 25 by 90, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,859.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 88 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 17 by 60, four-story brownstone-front flat; 1,488 Park Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 15 by 24.5 and irregular, one-story brick store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gustave S. Drachman, referee, 191 Audubon Avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 16 by 73, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,287.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William M. Du Bois, referee, 217 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 22.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 430 Hudson Street, east side, 67 feet south of Morton Street, 22 by 80, four-story brick building.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.—By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, 305 Fifth Avenue, east side, 28.9 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 28 by 150, five-story brownstone-front building, with store, and a two-story brick stable at the rear, together with right of way through an alley to Thirty-first Street; also,

No. 124 West Houston Street, north side, 25 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick building; 121 West Houston Street, south side, 25 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 95, four-story brick building, with one-story extension; also,

Eleventh Street, Wakefield, north side, 600 feet east of Third Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 114; Twelfth Street, Wakefield, south side, 600 feet east of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, four lots, each 25 by 114; also,

Westfield, Borough of Richmond, farm of about eighty-one acres, running from the Perth Amboy Road through to the high water mark on Prince's Bay.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Union Avenue, east side, 97.2 feet north of Denman Place, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,058.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 113 and 115 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 94 feet east of Park Avenue, each 15.6 by 100.11, two three-story English basement dwellings; 205 and 207 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 110 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11, four-story brick stable and loft building; East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Sheridan Avenue, 24.5 by 69.2 by 59.3 by 77, vacant; Rogers Place, west side, 258 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 73.8, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 120 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,712.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James J. Neills, referee, 2,128 Valentine Avenue, east side, 491.7 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,426.

By Samuel Goldsticker, executors' sale, 95 Greenwich Avenue and 3 and 5 Bank Street, begins on Greenwich Avenue, west side, about 70 feet north of Bank Street, runs north on Greenwich Avenue, 28 by west 103 by south 87.10 to the north side of Bank Street by east 44 by north 60.4 by east 66, leasehold, five-story brick apartment house on either street.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lucas L. Van Allen, referee, 36 New Chambers Street, running through to Rose Street, southwest side, 75 feet west of Pearl Street, 28.10 by 17.11 by 25.1 by 3.3, three-story brick building; also, a gore formed by the junction of New Chambers and Rose Streets, adjoining the foregoing, 6.4 by 6.6 by 3.3. Due on judgment, $8,231.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee, 68 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $5,244.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $25,723.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 94 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, all title of Thomas H. Walter in a strip of land running through from Manhattan to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 176.7 feet west of their junction, and fronting 10½ inches on the former and three-quarters of an inch on the latter.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Villa Avenue, west side, 98 feet north of Two Hundred and Fourth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 20; T. Kleinberg of 2,750 Third Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

No. 14½ Charlton Street, to a three and five story brick stable; Austin Leake of 225 Spring Street, owner; H. T. Cooke of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 303 East Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick factory; Henry Kern of 29 Nelson Place, Newark, N. J., owner; Walter Fernbach Company of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,302 East Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick factory; Henry Kern, owner; Walter Fernbach Company, architect; cost, $300.

No. 70 Warren Street, to a five-story brick factory and stores; George W. Welsh of 233 Greenwich Street, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $200.

Morris Avenue, east side, 178.8 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; H. W. Holtgrewe, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

Mott Avenue, east side, 179 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Walter Wilkens, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 80 Fifth Avenue, to a three-and-a-half-story brick and iron office building; estate of S. S. Sand of 31 Nassau Street, owner; R. N. Anderson of 68 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,100.

TALK OF NEW BROADWAY HOTEL.

Twenty-Story Structure to Replace the St. Cloud Hotel, It is Said.

According to published reports, a scheme is on foot for the erection of a twenty-story hotel on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, a plot 102.6 by 185, owned by Col. John Jacob Astor, and now covered by the St. Cloud Hotel. It is said that J. E. Pennock of Philadelphia is at the head of the enterprise and that negotiations will shortly be concluded by which he will secure a long lease of the site from Col. Astor.

Col. Astor's representatives in real estate matters said yesterday that they had not yet heard of the project. Bruce Price, who was named in the reports as the architect of the proposed hotel, was asked whether he had been commissioned by Mr. Pennock or by anybody else to prepare such plans. He declined to answer this question directly and added that the scheme was as yet "very much in the air."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Feb. 9.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 310 ft s of 172d St, 25x120; Annie L. Guinane to Edward J. Dougherty, (mtg $862, R S $2)..... 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 38 ft n of Mitchell Place, 19x80; Hyman Adelstein and another to Sigfried Wittner, (mtg $11,000, R S 50c)..... 1

BOSTON AV, w s, Lot 105, map 126, estate of George Faile, 24th Ward, 25x154.1; Annie L. Guinane to Edward J. Dougherty, (mtg $900, R S $2)..... 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; Samuel Bass to Joseph Kashare, (all liens, R S $18)..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 24x100; Andrew J. Larkin to Catharine A. McEvily, (mtg $4,000, R S $2)..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 170, 25x100; Aaron Zwerdling to Annie Zwerdling, (all liens, R S $5)..... 1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Catharine A. McEvily to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $4,000, R S $2)..... Exchange

KELLY ST, e s, 169.11 ft s of 167th St, 17x100; Abraham Hershfield, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank..... 2,400

KELLY ST, e s, 152.11 ft s of 167th St, 17x100; Abraham Hershfield, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank..... 2,200

LOTS 117 and 118, map of Van Nest Park, Twenty-fourth Ward; David C. Bourquin to Gervaso Silvani, (mtg $600, R S $1)..... 1,170

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 341, 24x89x irregular; Perez M. Stewart and H. Ives Smith to Frank T. Fitzgerald, (mtg $42,000, R S $19)..... 100

1ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x n w 237x s 56.3x e 75.8x s 100 to street x e 25.2x n 100x e 50x s 100 to street x e 75, also, 2d St, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x59x10.9x61.9; also, 2d St, s s, 345.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x57.9x 16.9x59.11; Jacob Kasseirtz to Lena Buttenwieser, (all liens, R S $1)..... 1

5TH ST, s s, 143.2 ft e of 2d Av, 42.8x 96.2; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Louis Cohen, (mtg $24,000, R S $19)..... $100

27TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 53.4x 98.9; 42d St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 41.8x98.9; 4th Av, s w corner of 31st St, 63.2x80; 31st St, s s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 20x83.2; 30th St, n s, 48.6 ft w of 4th Av, runs n 74.1x w 31.6x n 24.8x w 6.8x s 98.9 to street x e 38.2; William Laimbeer to Josephine L. De Forest, ½ part, confirmation of deed, (R S $26)..... 1

8STH ST, 52 and 54, 51x100.8; Sidney Uhlfelder to Anthony M. Ernst, (R S $21)..... 70,000

115TH ST, 225 East, 16.4x100.10; Henry Grasse, referee, to Frederick B. Ascher..... 6,800

152D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100; Margaret J. Leslie to John H. Allen, (mtg $2,000, R S $2)..... 500

156TH ST, n s, 125.3 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 24.11x100; Daniel Brady to George W. Lyttle..... 5,500

167TH ST, s s, 139.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19.1x109.3x16x120.4; Mercy C. Smith to Ellen Myers, (mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents)..... 25

Recorded Leases.

6TH AV, 276, all; Gustave L. Morgenthau to the Royal Quick Lunch Company, 5½ years..... 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

COHEN, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 5th St, 306 and 308 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

COHEN, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 5th St, 306 and 308 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

DEVINE, Mary, and others to Annie M. Hunter, Westchester Turnpike, n w corner of road leading from said turnpike n to land of Leonard Mapes, with all title to old abandoned highway, except schoolhouse lot, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 11,000

FARLEY, Thomas, and another to Hobart J. Park and another, trustees; Prospect Av, w s, 64.6 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 3,000

FARLEY, Thomas, and another to Hobart J. Park and another, trustees, &c.; Prospect Av, w s, 22.1 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 3,000

FISHER, Peter, to Mary Fisher; Lewis St, 205, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Julius Wolff; Park Av, s w corner of 100th St, 2 years..... 18,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Julius Wolff; Park Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 100th St, 3 years..... 14,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Julius Wolff; Park Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 3 years..... 14,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Julius Wolff; Park Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 100th St, 3 years..... 14,000

KLINKER, Anna C., to John Frick; 41st St, 350 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,200

McEVILY, Catherine A., to per cent. Butterworth; Crotona Av, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 860

UHLFELDER, Simon, and Abraham Weinberg to Anthony M. Ernst; 12th St, s s, 188.4 e of 2d Av, also 12th St, s s, 210 ft s e of 2d Av, also 12th St, s s, 243 ft s e of 2d Av, also 12th St, s s, 276 ft s e of 2d Av, 31.9 ft to n s of Stuyvesant St, x e 2 ft, n 94 ft to st x n 17.9 ft to beginning, also interior lot, being rear of 310 to 316 East 12th St, 7 years..... 11,000

VAN VLEIT, George, to Warren H. Rose; Bethuna St, 25, 1 year..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FRICK, John, to Daniel Levy..... $5,200

POPE, Sylvester, and others, executors, &c., to Theodore Haas..... 5,250

THE NEW MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, assigns 2 mortgages..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Real Estate Trust Company of New York..... 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 124th St, 75x100; 124th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Barney Goldhan against the Teichman & Potter Company, owners and contractors..... $1,150

MADISON AV, 1,070, northeast corner 81st; Sutzler against James W. Wilsey and others, owners; Robert L. De Camp and others, contractors..... 823

62D ST, 158 West; Neuss, Erlich & Fennenbach against Ralph L. Read, owner; W. Ehrgott and Ralph L. Read, contractors..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, 772; Herrmann Horenburger against Gustav Bartels, owner; Pepplatt Brothers, contractors..... 5

157TH ST, 802 East; Herrmann Horenburger against Gustav Bartels, owner; Pepplatt Brothers, contractors..... 132

157TH ST, 802 East; Herrmann Horenburger against Gustav Bartels, owner; Pepplatt Brothers, contractors..... 25

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 123d St, 100.11x100; Germania Life Insurance Company with George L. Felt, 11 payments..... $145,000

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; Germania Life Insurance Company with George L. Felt, 11 payments..... 145,000

Lis Pendens.

CARMINE ST, 50; Sarah B. Anderson against Mary J. B. Canovotto and others, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Alexander & Green.

87TH ST, 45 West; Miles M. O'Brien, trustee, &c., against Lillian G. Cavanagh, or Armstrong, and another, (action to declare deed void, &c.); attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

149TH ST, widened, n s, 115.6 ft w of Brook Av, as widened, 61.3x71.4x29x63.5; Lydia Taylor against Emmeline Phelan and others, (partition;) attorney, J. De La Mare.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,465 to 1,469; Paul T. Kenny against Richard Senter, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. C. Nanz.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Gould Supply Company of Syracuse, to deal in paints; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. P. Fisher, H. R. Jaquay, and G. H. Matteson of Syracuse.

International Brass and Electric Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Gustave Huerstel, R. A. Scott, and Edwin Huerstel of New York City.

G. S. Rains Company of New York City, to deal in books; capital, $40,000. Directors—Samuel G. Raine, James G. Gregg, and N. B. Tillotson of New York City.

Stearns, Oliver & Jenkins Company of Rochester, to manufacture shoes; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. W. Jenkins, J. O. Oliver, and C. H. Stearns of Rochester.

Rochester Batting Mills of Rochester, to manufacture cotton batting; capital, $15,000. Directors—G. F. Hoffman, F. A. Rush, and M. C. Rutherford of Rochester.

Thomas J. Pope Sons of New York City, to deal in metals; capital, $10,000. Directors—Harry S. Pope of Bayonne, N. J.; Otto A. Samuels of Brooklyn, and J. D. Goodheart of New York City.

Number Four East Forty-ninth Street, to manage the property in New York City known as 4 East Forty-ninth Street; capital, $150,000. Directors—Richard N. Young, Isaac Townsend, John McL. Nash, James Speyer, Henry Morgenthau, Francis M. Patton, and Murray Young of New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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5th Ave. and 16th Street.

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$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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Rich, powerful tone, latest improvements; rents $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.

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THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments.

741, 743 8th Ave., near 46th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

EMERSON PIANOS.

Estab. 1849. One little used, bargain. Warerooms 1,102 Fulton St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av.

$100.00—Uprights; 5 years' guarantee; cheap Steinway, Weber, and Chickering. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Widow would sell very excellent upright piano; good make; no dealers. Gladding, 64 West 104th St.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

Janitors.—By widow and daughter as janitors in furnished-room house. R., 244 West 39th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.9¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	4 13-16
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.80
Butter, extra creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, dull; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; straights, $3.20@$3.55; clears, $2.70@$3.30; Spring specials, $4.20@$4.30; patents, $3.60@$3.80; straights, $3.10@$3.40; bakers', $2.20@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 73½@74½c; No. 2 corn, 37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37¾c; No. 2 oats, 25½@25¼c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26¾@27½c; No. 2 rye, 30½@31c; good feeding barley, 57c; fair to choice malting, 53@64c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.60; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.66; prime timothy seed, $4.50; mess pork, per bbl, $13.85@$13.90; lard, per 100 lb, $7.42½@$7.45; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.95@$7.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.15@$7.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.25@$11.50.

COTTON.—Conservative estimates placed yesterday's operations in cotton futures at 25,000 to 30,000 bales, unquestionably the smallest single day's transactions in many weeks, if not months. The sole aim of bulls and shorts seemed to be reduction of commitments, due in part to a natural desire to be on the safe side over the Sunday adjournment, and in part to a confliction of influences. Then, too, the fact that next Tuesday will be a holiday helped to check new business and to effect settlements. On the opening call the market was quiet, but steady, with prices 2 points higher to 1 point lower. The close was steady, with prices net 8 points higher to 7 points lower. The near months were relatively firmer than the rest of the list all the forenoon as a result of smaller port and interior town receipts than had been looked for by the most optimistic bull. The weekly statements of the commercial agencies called forth some comment. Bradstreet's stated: "The textiles are rather quiet as to first hands. Cotton has worked lower despite smaller receipts, because of slow trade reports from the goods markets and advices of shading of many goods. The better advices from the distribution trade may, however, help the situation." The report of Dun contained the following: "Cotton goods are uniformly dull, with some labor controversies added to the other troubles at the mills. Planters are still holding back part of their crop at some points, and active preparations for the new yield have been commenced by plowing in Texas."

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	9.40	9.40	9.36	9.37@9.38
March	9.31	9.33	9.30	9.32@9.33
April	9.27	9.29	9.27	9.28@9.30
May	9.28	9.29	9.26	9.26@9.30
June				9.21@9.23
July	9.22	9.22	9.20	9.22@9.23
August	8.84	8.85	8.80	8.84@8.85
September	8.37	8.37	8.33	8.35@8.37
October	8.15	8.15	8.09	8.06@8.10
November	7.99	7.99	7.96	7.95@7.97
December				7.93@7.96

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Spot cotton quiet; prices easier; American middling fair, 5 27-32d; good middling 5 9-16d; middling, 5 7-16d; low middling, 5 3-16d; good ordinary, 4 29-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,500 American. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 4,600 American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, February, 5 22-64@5 23-64d buyers; February and March, 5 19-64d sellers; March and April, 5 17-64d buyers; April and May, 5 15-64d buyers; May and June, 5 13-64d buyers; June and July, 5 11-64d sellers; July and August, 5 8-64d sellers; August and September, 4 59-64d sellers; September, 4 50-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 35-64d nominal; October and November, 4 28-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—GRAIN.—Although news affecting the wheat market was considered quite bearish yesterday, especially the decline of ½@¾d in Liverpool cables, the market, after a moderate decline at the opening, held fairly steady for the rest of the day and closed only ½c under the previous day's quotations. Demand was based principally on two factors, one of them being prospects for a liberal decrease in the visible supply on Monday against 457,000 bushels decrease last year, and the other fairly good support in the Chicago market for interests that have been credited with steady accumulations of wheat recently on every set-back. The export business amounted to about eight loads here and outports. On the curb May ranged from 79c to 79 9-16c bid, closing at 79¾c; No. 2 red closed at 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 89¾c, all free on board, afloat, basis; No. 2 red, 78¾c, elevator.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74½c; May, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¾c; May, 75¾c; July, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾@63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 64¾@66¾c. Corn, 36¾c. Oats, 26¼@26c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72c; May, 72½@73c; July, 72¾c; No. 2 hard, 70¼@70½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37¼c; May, 38c; July, 38c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 25c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@73½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley dull; No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 46@55c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 9.—Wheat—Cash, 74c; May, 74c; July, 73¾c; No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 69@71c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.60@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.75@$19; city bran, $17.50@$18; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oil meal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March				7[illegible]
May	79½	79 7-16	79½	79¾
July	78 15-16	79½	78 15-16	79[illegible]
Corn—

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR PARTITION.
Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Ave.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 25x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,
In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Aves., near 3d St.
SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.
Richmond County, Farm at Princes Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about
Eighty-one Acres.

All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of charge to purchaser.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 4 per cent., or seventy per cent. at 4½ per cent.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street,
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street,
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street,
Attorneys.

For maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or
HERBERT A. SHEARMAN, Auctioneer.
9 Pine Street.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,
NO. 155 BROADWAY,
Executors' Sale to Close the Estates of
EDWARD TRACY and JAMES RUSSELL, Deceased.

The Leasehold Property
Nos. 3 and 5 Bank St. and No. 95 Greenwich Ave.

Two 5-story brick and stone SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT APARTMENTS will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

For maps and further particulars as to terms of ground lease, etc., apply to Messrs. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, 111 Broadway, Attorneys for Executors, or Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at Public Auction,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way, at 12 o'clock noon,
Tuesday, February 19, 1901,
by order of the Executors of the Estate of Abraham Baer, deceased,
59 West 9th St.,
a very choice three-story and basement brick and stone Dwelling, in perfect condition; size of lot, 22.2x92.3; photographs and further particulars at offices of the auctioneers—24 Nassau St.—1,308 Broadway—111 West 125th St.—246 East Houston St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Taxpayers, less than ground value; fine location; avenue tenement; all rented; reasonable price; investment property over 7% net; guaranteed; one tenant. Full lots, with buildings; West 65th; $6,000. Three-family avenue house; always full; grand location. Broadway vacant lots at market prices. Choice corner, with stores, at a bargain. Owner, Room 203, 1,931 Broadway, 65th St.

$6 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., P. O. Box 2,678, N. Y. City.

Attention!—Tenements, 19th Ward, pay $3,800, for $32,000. Fine five-story, 25-foot single flat, west side, $16,500. 27-foot 5-story stone double flat, near Lex. Av., $24,500. Large assortment one, two, and three family houses, Bronx Borough. Call or address H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

$3,000 Cash, Assured Income,
Balance mortgage, will buy five-story double flat, paying over 20 per cent. on investment.
McCormick, Corner 129th St., Madison Av.

Pearl Street, through to Cliff.
Plot containing about 7,162 sq. feet, covered with substantial old buildings.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Private Dwelling, brick; 9 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; investigate. Owner, 15 West 119th St.

A.—$3,000.00 cash buys five-story double flat, 69 West 100th St., near Central Park; five-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays 25 per cent. net. Wm. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

Cozy, 3-story, high-stoop basement brownstone house; 9 rooms, &c.; 145 East 62d; fine neighborhood. Must be sold by Executor, 37 West 94th.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern four-story house, 30th St., near 4th Av., $32,500; offers wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Exceptionally fine corner plot, 5th Av., near 23d, 61x140; $500,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots and lots in choice location, with building loans; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Full lot, East 17th St., near 5th, $75,000, with building loan.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention.—Desirable plot, 48x103,3; 11th St., near 5th. $55,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale, to Let, or Exchange.—Large, four-story brownstone house, below 34th St., adjoining 5th Av. Astoria, Box 212 Times Office.

Three-story frame house, three families, 5 rooms and bath; actual rental $600; price $6,250; easy terms. Bargain, V 105, Times office.

Grand, with "L" on Lewis St.—Small, well rented. Houses for price of lots.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

3d Av., Northeast Corner of 163d St., 3 lots; 635 E. 157th St., 50x100, small house.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

For Sale—Furnished or unfurnished, 3-story and basement private house in perfect order. Owner, 348 West 28th St.

Broadway and vicinity; 20th to 65th St.; plots ripe for improvement. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$19,500—56th St., near 8th Av.—Elegant three-story private; 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

BUILDERS AND AGENTS.—For sale, 207, 209, 209½ Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

131st St., near 5th Av.—Double apartment, five story; cash offer wanted. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway.

$19,500—56th St., Near 8th Av.—Elegant three-story private; 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Two-family frame house near Westchester Av.; excellent condition. $4,000; easy terms. Opportunity, V 104, Times office.

Two lots on 5th Av., below Mount Morris Park, will be sold at a great sacrifice. H. B. Fanton, 189 Broadway, Room 1.

Two lots on 135th St., near 5th Av., 49.6x100 feet; no exchange. Wilcox & Shelton, 245 West 125th St.

Pelham Heights.—House, 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; cheap for cash. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway.

Two-family frame house, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; elegant condition, $4,500; worth $5,500. Owner, V 111, Times office.

Bargain to Quick Buyer.—3-story, basement; hardwood trimmed; butler's pantry extension. 259 West 71st St.

Private house in the Nineties, Madison Av.; Owner can be seen. Second flat, 54 West 105th St.

For Sale—133 East 18th St.; three-story high-stoop, good order. Owner, P. O. Box 2,092, N.Y.

$3,500 cash, one mortgage, $14,000, buy 808 East 148th St.; five-story double flat; large store.

677 East 135th St.—Three-story private brick house; lot 25x100; price, $8,500; easy terms.

Two lots, Bronx, $375.00 each; easy terms. Call or write, Marks, 3,970 3d Av., near 173d St.

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G. NICHOLAS,
537 FIFTH AVE.,
BETWEEN 44TH & 45TH STS.
FOR SALE.
PARK AVE UE,
west side, between 36th and 40th Streets, 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 24.5x55x80.
57TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, 9TH & 10TH AVENUES.
5-story brick, stone-front apartment house, 33.4x 86x100.5.

Three single apartment houses, central location, or will exchange for one large apartment house; equity, $65,000. Full commission paid to brokers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Property for sale or rent in the vicinity of this office.

For a purchaser, 3 or 4 story private dwelling, between **4TH AND 6TH AVES., 34TH TO 59TH ST.**

A three-story private house; rent, **$1,500 TO $1,800, 34TH TO 50TH STREETS, 5TH TO 7TH AVENUES.**

Small house for physician, (**34TH TO 59TH STREET,**) on or near 5th or Madison Ave.; rent, $1,800.

FOR SALE.
Below 65th St., bet. 5th & Madison Avs

A full-size four-story dwelling, in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Will sell to prompt purchaser at value of lot.
Further particulars of (8415)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar Street.

$5,000 CASH AND BALANCE
on mortgage will buy an elegant three-family flat. This flat will be sold at cost price. It is now rented for $3,600 a year. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 CASH AND BALANCE
on mortgage will buy an elegant new corner on 8th Avenue, all well rented. This is a bargain for some one who is looking for a fine new corner. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

Elegant New Private Houses
on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

MURRAY HILL.
Above 35th Street, near Park Ave.
For Sale. A full-size house, at a reasonable figure; suitable for modernizing. (8434)
Further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV. 60 CEDAR STREET.

55th St., near 5th Ave.
For sale, an attractive 20-ft. dwelling, in good order; price reasonable. (8445)
Permit and further particulars,
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St.

69th Street, Near Madison Ave.
For sale, full-width house; large rooms. Offering good opportunity for modernizing. (8437)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. or No. 60 Cedar St.

IN THE 70'S, NEAR 5TH AVE.
House 20 feet wide, with dining room extension, in good order; can be bought cheap. (8451)
For permits and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR ST.

COLUMBUS AV. CORNER,
100 feet front on avenue.
Mortgage at 4 per cent.
PAYS 9 PER CENT. ON EQUITY.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV.

$8,750. Little Cash Required.
20-foot brownstone dwelling near this office; many other bargains, equally astonishing. McCormick, Madison Av., corner 129th St.

$1,000 Cash, $9,000 Mortgage
will buy 18-foot brownstone residence near this office; many others. McCormick, Madison Av., corner 129th St.

Attention Builders!—100x100, 115th St., near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 149th St., 8th Av., 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 130th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th St., and Madison Av.

TAKEN UNDER FORECLOSURE.
Two down-town business properties; will sell at cost; small amount of cash; will take back mortgages at 4%.
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 69 Liberty St.

BRONX FACTORY SITE.
We offer plot between 8,000 and 9,000 square feet, excavated and foundation laid to first floor; street on three sides; plans and specifications for factory building free.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 795-38. 116 West 42d St.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,
4 and 5 story buildings, 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

A tenement, 5-story, 27x98.9, 4 apartments on floor, and store, West 26th St.; perfect order; actual rental $1,800; price, $16,000; bargain. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A MODERN NEW 7 STORY BUSINESS BUILDING,
13 EAST 30TH ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH AV.
WILL SACRIFICE TO DIVIDE INTEREST.
MORRIS E. BRONNER, Owner, on Premises.

A three-story and basement, modern brownstone dwelling in most desirable location in the West 80th Sts., near Central Park; mortgage, $18,000, at 4½ per cent.; can be bought cheap. H. B. Owner, Box 307 Times Office.

37th St., Between 8th & 9th Aves,
25-foot lot, with front and rear buildings; price reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

FIVE-STORY BROWNSTONE SINGLE FLAT; GOOD CONDITION; ALWAYS OCCUPIED; RENTAL, $1,128.00, BONA FIDE; PRICE, $10,500; CASH REQUIRED, $2,500. OWNER WOLFF, 249 WEST 135TH ST.

House and lots near 3d Av. elevated; trolley; modern school; Crotona Park and Bronx; city offices; letters answered. J. H. Gratacap, Designer, 1,801 Clinton Av.

Corner property and liquor store, Manhattan; also dwelling, Jersey City; two improved farms, 500 acres; unincumbered; no trade. Walter T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

Attention!—Price $25,000; rental, $3,100; actually $5,000 below market value; west side 22-family flat, all improvements, fully rented; easy terms. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

Madison Av. Corner, Near 100th St.—Store, five-story flat; possession April 1st; rare chance. CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent, Grand St. and Bowery.

2d Av., West Side, Near 110th St.—Over full lot, 4-story double house, 2 stores, fully rented; cheap. CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent, Grand St. and Bowery.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perefect condition; price, $6,500. Andrews, 514 East 117th St.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St. good order; 10 rooms; bath; unoccupied; positive bargain to quick buyer. Owner, 27 West 84th St.

Elegant five-story double apartment, near 116th St., west side, 35 feet front, price $46,000; also 3d Av. corner, near 34th St., bargain. Ward, 194 Broadway.

$100,000 will purchase 6 acres ground, large mansion, and stable; Inwood-on-the-Hudson, adjoining Dykman St. Inwood, Box 212 Times Office.

Corner 168th St. and Tinton Av.; plot containing 5 city lots, old buildings, rock, &c.; $18,000. For particulars, Eugene Goodwin, 154 West 23d St.

Small private house for sale at a bargain. Apply to R. Hailey & Co., 2 East 125th St.

Columbus Av., near 81st St.—5-story, 3 families on floor: $41,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Second mortgages for sale at reasonable discount. Uren & Lyon, real estate, 2,894 3d Av., Bronx.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Quogue and Southampton, L. I., vicinity: furnished cottages to rent; full list on application. Irving Lionel Terry, 503 5th Av.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

To Manhattanites Who Are Paying Over $1,000 Rent.

Ye dwellers in Manhattan, blinded to your own interests by a prejudice against Brooklyn as it used to be, do you know that a revelation, such as you have never dreamed of, awaits your first visit to PROSPECT PARK SOUTH? A few bold spirits from the Central Park section came over to investigate last season. To-day they are living here in houses provided with every luxury known to the best domestic architecture. Asphalt streets, electric lights, perfect drainage, schools, clubs, churches, and the choicest social coterie—all *twenty minutes* from Park Row.

My references are each and every resident of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH. They will tell you things which I would blush to say.

Lay aside your prejudices then (you wouldn't be governed by them in your business) and investigate.

N. B.—Don't bring your wife unless you are prepared to buy one of the beautiful houses—she will insist upon it. You will be the one to insist upon staying after you buy.

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DEAN ALVORD,
Owner,
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SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.
That is what we are all looking for. But here is a bargain,
Bronx Lots 25x100 Each,
On principal Av., near Cor. Market value, $2,500. Will accept $1,800. Terms easy.
FRED H. SMITH,
205 Montague St., Brooklyn.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

HOME SEEKERS, ATTENTION

Bargain; detached cottage plot, 30x100; 8 rooms; open plumbing; all improvements; near Park and Boulevard; 35 minutes to N. Y.; price $5,200; easy terms. Ohnewald & Kennedy, Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays and Lincoln's Birthday.

BROOKLYN PRIME INVESTMENT.
Four 4-story single apartment houses; new, faultless in construction and appointments; built by best builder; all rented under lease; first-class tenants; equity, $17,000 each; sell whole or part, possibly exchange part of equity. Principals may address Solid Investment, Box 185 Times Office.

11-room house, all modern improvements, with two lots, and beautifully decorated; Thirty-first Ward, Borough of Brooklyn; 30 minutes from City Hall, N. Y.; worth $5,500; will sell for $4,950; this is a bargain; terms to suit. Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association, 34-36 Wall St., New York City.

MONROE ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
BRICK DWELLING ONLY $4,100.
Two story and basement Philadelphia brick, brownstone trim; 8 rooms, bath; ample closets; substantially built; good order; must be sold; want quick offer. John R. Ryan, 166 Montague St.

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City houses of high class in restricted section; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St., near Fulton. Henry C. Vail.

For Sale—Stable, Madison St., near Sumner, 2-story brick, 25 stalls, elevator, plenty of wagon room; good spot for express or trucking business; price, $5,500. Frank H. Tyler, 1,183 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale.—Dwelling house, 1,399 Bedford Av.; 3-story brick and brownstone; modern plumbing and in first-class condition; easy terms. Inquire, 1,401 Bedford Av., or 110 Centre St., New York.

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St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

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GREETING.
Owners of property in Brooklyn in the SUMNER-TOMPKINS, BEDFORD-STUYVESANT, McDOUGH-ST. MARK'S, MADISON-JEFFERSON, HANCOCK-MARCY AV. districts will do well to place their renting property in our office.
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441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St.
Office not open evenings, but will be open Washington's Birthday.

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For Sale.—On the shore at Byram Point, 2½ acres, with a Colonial style house, all improvements, stable; an excellent dock, 60-foot boathouse, beach; grounds beautifully laid out; on New Haven Railroad; 30 minutes from Grand Central Depot, 7 minutes from station. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge, one of the finest elevations in town, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in the town as a site for a large first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich.—Shore Boarding House, unfurnished; 23 rooms; stable; shady grounds; shore road between depot and Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

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112-Acre fruit and stock farm; 12 acres in wood; good buildings; shade and water; 1¼ miles of Post Office, stores, school, and church; with stock, crops, and implements, price $3,000, $1,250 cash, balance 10 years. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Elegant corner residence; brick and stone; 3 stories and cellar; 11 rooms; 2 baths, electric lights, hardwood throughout, open nickel plumbing; ten minutes from Mount Vernon Station; principals only. Residence, S 167, Times office.

Best thirty-acre poultry and fruit farm, twenty-seven miles from New York; one minute from station. Fine new buildings. Imperative reasons for selling immediately. Address Arthur Stewart, owner, Matawan, N. J.

Four acres, beautiful house, stable, carriage house, etc., on Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., eight minutes from station; equity $10,000. Genuine, P 208, Times office.

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On Orange Mountain.—Mansion, carriage house, and coachman's house; large grounds; fruit and shade. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

Gentleman's furnished residence, stable, lawn, garden, on Sound; yachting, boating, golf. G. Penfield Jennings, Green's Farms, Conn.

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Farm, 135 acres; extensive buildings; one hour from city; productive soil; bargain, $6,000. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

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Livery or sales stables, fine location, main thoroughfare, Mount Vernon; large barns and plot; living rooms. John P. Kirwan, 1,505 Broadway.

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20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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Hackensack residence; 10 acres of land, barn, stable, orchard, and 10-room house; exchange for good corner property near city.
McCormick, Madison Av., Corner 129th St.

$5,000, Free and Clear & Some Cash

Two lots, Fleetwood Av., to exchange for flat or tenement property.
McCormick, Madison Av., Corner 129th St.

$12,000 Equity in Elegant

brownstone residence, 121st St., near Mount Morris Park West, to exchange for flat or tenement property.
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A Fine Double Flat,

All rented and in elegant condition, to exchange for dwelling, not over $12,000. Many others.
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Morristown residence, ground 400x312, house 14 rooms, stable; exchange, flat or tenement. McCormick, Madison Av., corner 129th St.

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Apartments and flats to exchange for vacant lots; exchanging is my specialty. McCormick, Madison Av., corner 129th St.

$25,000 Corner Residence, Harlem,

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$14,000 Equity Elegant Five-Story

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East 163d St.—Several new 4-story double flats, all improvements; want smaller property; exchange on cash basis; would add cash. L. L., Box 120 Times Office.

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$1,500 equity in two five-story and basement triple flats; well rented; manufacturing neighborhood, for farm equal value; one hour from New York. Merchant, V 109, Times office.

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Eight-story fire-proof business building down-town, $45,000 equity, to exchange for smaller property and cash. H. B. Fanton, 189 Broadway, Room 1.

Six-story stores and tenements, West 39th St.; equity $10,000, to exchange for five and clear country. H. B. Fanton, 189 Broadway, Room 1.

Paying flats and tenements; exchange for unincumbered country or dwelling; might add cash. Doty, 99 Nassau St.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Harlem brownstone, lightly mortgaged, for cottage in Mount Vernon or Bronxville. Owner, 3,608 3d Av.

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Ten-room house, large barn, 150 chickens and ducks, horse, cow, and carriage on premises; will sell cheap if sold at once; half cash or monthly payments. Wm. Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

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Complete 4-story, with power, shafting, belting, good order; 13,000 sq. ft. Rents, $2,500.

Choice 3-story, 35x100, no power, hand elevator, 8x15, all modern improvements, new and clean, concrete floor, model factory.

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On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
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On Erie R. R., gentleman's Country House, containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas, decorated, exposed sanitary plumbing, large open fireplaces, and every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high bluff overlooking the surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell for about one-half cost on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Hackensack, N. J.—House, barn, well, 2 lots; $700, $85 down. House, barn, garden, $980, $95 down. 6-room, new house, large lot, chicken house, $1,590, $590 cash, balance mortgage 5 years, 5 per cent. William E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

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I have an exceptionally good opportunity in a business that will stand investigation; can be increased to correspond to capital, and will pay large income. Lawson Improved Dumping Boat and Car Co., Wool Exchange, New York.

$80,000.—Lumber Yard, in Pennsylvania, for sale; business over $200,000; profits $48,000; about $45,000 cash necessary; buys ground and merchandise; owner retiring. J., Room 5, 501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Ready, reliable, regular income secured by the "Storey Method of Investments"; always succeeds; no risk; two beautifully illustrated books FREE. Storey Cotton Co., 137 Bourse, Philadelphia.

Energetic and honorable gentleman, possessing social and financial standing, having $10,000, can secure permanent position as treasurer of solid and successful corporation. Address Real Estate, Box 154 Times Office.

Capital offers to meet or communicate with investors for sure life income; needs are necessary; wants speculative; buy fixed pecuniary independence. "No Examination," Times Office.

Wanted—A live business man; can purchase half interest in best paying manufacturing business in this city; about $1,500 required. E., Box 144 Times Office.

L. & M. Hess, auctioneers, solicit trade sales; all sales conducted under our personal supervision. L. & M. Hess, 5 East 113th St. Tel. 317 Harlem.

About $1,000 and three hours' daily service will produce $40 per week for years to come; legitimate and established business. E. Frank Haven & Co., 428 Park Row Building.

Angora Goat Wool and Provision Company, Limited.—Allotment capital stock selling at 25c. per share. For full particulars address 1,308 Broadway Chambers, New York.

BUILDING, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Partner.—Well established Indian decorative art attractions; finest collections; strictest investigation. McDonald & Wiggins, 140 Nassau St.

$50 invested pays $5 to $20 profits monthly; paid 24½ per cent. in January; reliable, safe references. L. T. Willey, 35 Broad St., New York.

$2,000 buys bakery and restaurant; location, Grand St., New York. Restaurant or McDonald & Wiggins, 140 Nassau St.

For Sale—Bakery and confectionery; an A1 chance for somebody. For further information address G., Box 508 Milford, Conn.

Physician wants partner with $3,000, enter legitimate, very profitable professional business. Dr. Ziebarth, 94 Lexington Av.

A great bargain; 12-room, fully furnished; full of good-paying roomers; will sacrifice; $600 profit a year. 1,785 Lexington Av.

Advice Free.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Young man, executive ability, desires to associate with business man or promoter. Business D., Box 152 Times.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice; fees reasonable. Consultation free. A., Box 113 Times Office.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Lot, free and clear, on Grand Boulevard and Concourse, for diamonds and piano. M. A. C., V 102, Times office.

Single books and complete libraries bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 1,535 Broadway, near 46th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Old books bought and sold. O'Shea, 1,584 Broadway, above 47th St.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 40TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 312-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Feed water heaters; new and second hand. Benj. F. Kelly & Son, 91 Liberty St.

Detective Agencies.

Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded. 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewesson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Lawyers.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; estates settled; collections made. Post Office Box 860.

Patents.

Inventors.—Prosecute your own patent applications; cheapest, best plan. Consult Albert C. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Feb. 7, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., sable fur collar, in 23d St., near 5th Av.; finder will be suitably rewarded if it is left at 35 East 36th St.

Lost—Lady's gold watch, initials "L." F.; reward. Communicate Treno, 337 West 57th St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, **$1.25**; large, **$1.50**. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. **SALE OF WELSBACH GOODS,** only this week, 25 to 40% below the regular price. Reading lamp, regular price, $1.50, **now $1.15**; No. 2 lamp, complete, $1.00, **now 75c.**; Yusea mantle, 50c., now 40c.; No. 1 mantle 40c., now 30c.; No. 2 mantle 25c., now 20c. **Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO.,**
1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

ORIENTAL RUGS,
Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brassware, etc.,
ON CREDIT.
ANDALAFT BROS. & CO.,
13 E. 16th St., Bet. B'way & 5th Av.
Direct Importers. Complete Cozy Corners.

For Sale—Patent No. 656,168—A wood-sawing machine for producing timber any number equal sides; three squares and up to round; straight or any taper wished; masts for ships, trolley poles, pillars and posts; round or any number sides; will do the work of 30 men on masts; timber not removed from carriage until completed ready for planing; will sell outright, U. S. A., or by States; also Canada. There is big money in it for party that can handle it. T. S. Carroll, Box 18, Winsted, Conn.

Eye Classes Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, **"absolutely free."** It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. **KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York,** (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

WATCHES CLEANED MAINSPRING $1 Warranted 1 Year.
For Sale Cheap KEENE'S WATCH STORE 140 Fulton St., New York.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

CREDIT TO ALL
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SEWING MACHINES!!
Elegant Drop Cabinets, **leading makes,** $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments. DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES, $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $5.00 upwards. H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St. Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 158 Times.

An absolutely safe investment for sums of $100 and upward is offered by advertiser; investment will produce 10 to 12 per cent. Income per year, payable quarterly; value steadily and surely growing; money invested is secured by valuable, improved, productive New York City real estate; no gambling scheme; closest scrutiny invited. Address Safety, Box 218, Times.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,838 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 80 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

Permanent Incomes; $100 realizes $25 profit monthly; other amounts in proportion; 2 per cent. weekly guaranteed; established 1890. For particulars address A. Blake & Co., 927 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,559 BROADWAY.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

50-light Springfield gas machine complete; almost new; it is a complete plant for lighting a country house, and will be sold at a bargain. Lambert, 99 Nassau St., New York.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $25; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Credit—Diamonds, watches, small weekly payments; lowest prices; strictly confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 299 Cortlandt.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

New and second-hand sewing machines, $5 to $16; all kinds; warranted 5 years; automatic W. & GIBBS, $20. KELLY'S, 200 GRAND ST.

Mme. Julian's Hair Specific is the only remedy that will remove the worst growth of superfluous hair; cure guaranteed. 40 West 35th St.

New typewriter, latest pattern; stand and chair; price low for cash. 150 Nassau St., Room 2,019.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Sewing Machines.—$10.00 for Singer, Domestic, or New Home; must sell this week. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

Single half van, run about 3 months; also horse and harness; must be sold on account lady being sick. 1,216 2d Av.

Special—Phonographs' records, 29c. each; second-hand machines at your own price. Schnable Brothers, 153 West 125th St.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 41 West 125th St.

Music Boxes 84 teeth, $24; 15 tunes free; handmade old and new violins. Prof. Adolph Cohn, 157 West 23d St.

Chris Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-brac, old paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,666 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

D. Theodore, dealer in old metals, rubber, and paper stock; copying press for sale. 61 Ann St.

J. H. Mayhew, 340 West 42d St.—Curios in copper, brass, pewter, bric-a-brac, old arms, etc.

For Sale.—Small lodging house; rent, $15; call evenings. 357 Newark St., Hoboken.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

12th St., 38 West.—Large, well heated room; southern exposure; hot and cold water; table board.

15th St., 30 and 32 West.—Banta House; under new management; large and small rooms, with board; also table board, $4 per week.

15th St., 246 West.—Two large, newly furnished rooms; singly or connecting; French catering.

17th St., 116 East.—Exceptionally clean house; comfortably furnished large and single rooms; excellent table; reasonable prices.

23d St., 458 West, (The Albert.)—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; superior accommodations for gentlemen and families.

23d St., 489 West.—Two connecting rooms, second floor, with or without board; single room; board, $6; American family.

23d St., 334 West.—Comfortable warm rooms; good table and service; pleasant associations; piano; parlor; references.

34th St., 211 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; special inducements to permanent parties.

50th St., 63 West.—With board; first floor, large and small room; fourth story hall room.

52d St., 244 West.—Fourth floor front and hall rooms, together or separate; excellent table; gentlemen preferred.

53d St., 220 East.—Nice room and board; all conveniences; gas; bath; private house; reasonable terms.

54th St., 115 East.—Second floor, two rooms and bath; good table; private family.

55th St., 157 East.—Neatly furnished single room, with board; refined home surroundings; references exchanged.

84th St., 53 West.—Handsome newly furnished sunny rooms, single, en suite; parlor dining room; excellent table.

95th St., 66 West.—Large front room, hot and cold water; also hall room; excellent table; reasonable; reference.

112th St., 248 West.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; with or without board; reasonable. Milner.

116th St., 155 East.—Large alcove room, second floor, front; heated; also small room.

130th St., 214 West.—Second-story front room, with board; private family.

626 Lexington Av.—Very desirable double front room; heated; excellent table board; suitable two; $14; double room, heated, suitable two, $12; single room, $6.

SUNDAY DINNER.
Tilly Haynes, proprietor Broadway Central Hotel, is introducing a system of Sunday and Holiday Dinners, the same as has proved such a success at the United States Hotel in Boston for the past twenty years and has made this hotel famous. Dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Price 75 cents.

"The Park," 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; rooms; steam heat; excellent table board; references.

Brooklyn.

354 Henry St., Near Wall and South Ferry.—Desirable rooms, first-class board, well heated house; moderate price.

Board Wanted.

Exchange for clerical work, bookkeeping, or cashier evenings by reliable man; best references. Box 220 Times Office.

Country Board.

Gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, who would appreciate advantages of quiet, refined home in small private family; seven minutes from station. Address Post Office Box 127, East Orange, N. Y.

Morristown, South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations; private family; brief or extended stay; highest references. Box 218, Morristown, N. J.

The Cloud, 118 South Tennessee Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; near beach; heated; improvements; $8 weekly.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

10th Av., 412.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with gas; double; $3; single, $1.50 per week.

16th St., 140 East.—Two large, connecting, handsomely furnished rooms; steam heat; private bath; parlor floor. Smith.

18th St., 128 East.—Very pleasant large front room; hot and cold water; also hall room.

22d St., 147 West.—Large alcove sunny room, with private bath; also medium size rooms; very reasonable.

28th St., 10 East, Near 5th Av.—Pleasant room; hot; cold; running water; bath convenient; gentlemen; references.

46th St., 321 West.—Large well-furnished alcove room, with or without board; suitable for two persons; heated; southern exposure; dressing room attached, with hot and cold running water; terms moderate; private house; also small room.

46th St., 123 East.—Newly furnished rooms in doctor's house.

48th St., 244 West.—Beautiful large and small rooms; all conveniences; with or without French cuisine; references.

48th St., 800 West.—Furnished room or bedroom for one or two men; third floor. Weiss.

51st St., 330 West.—One or two connecting rooms; steam heated; hot water; bath; first floor; elegantly furnished; terms moderate to permanent party. Apfel.

52d St., 77 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

52d St., 121 East.—Furnished room, private family; references exchanged; gentlemen only.

55th St., 341 West.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; hot and cold water; all conveniences; moderate rates.

55th St., 124 East.—Large room; running water; hall room; all conveniences; moderate; references. Wallen.

57th St., 404 West.—Sunny, steam heated room; also parlor and back parlor; physician, couple, gentlemen. De Bress.

58th St., 121 East, near Park Av.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; references.

63d St., 161 West.—Hall rooms or large room; all light; steam heat; bath. Hamilton.

64th St., 169 East.—One large and one small, handsomely furnished room in private family; references.

64th St., 100 West.—Well furnished large and small rooms.

88d St., 248 East.—Neatly furnished hall room; parlor floor; private family; $1.50; ring Sundius bell.

93d St., 52 West.—Delightful furnished parlors; also connecting bedrooms; within two minutes' walk of elevated station and two trolley lines. Beecher.

93d St., 101 West.—One or two furnished rooms; steam heat; gas; hot water; reasonable rates. Hopkins.

96th St., 129 West.—Front and back parlor; also single room; modern conveniences; keep for reference. Pettingill.

103d St., 111 West.—Front and back parlor, first floor, for gentelemen; suitable for doctor.

103d St., 136 West.—Large furnished room in steam-heated apartment; references. Briggs.

107th St., 6 West.—Elevator, steam heat, furnished rooms, $3.50, $5. Freastone.

113th St. Near 7th Av.—In high-class apartment, lady has three newly furnished very desirable sunny outside rooms; en suite, with private bath, or singly; breakfast optional; references. S., 263 West 125th St.

114th St., 273 West.—Parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable. Lynch.

Irving Place, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy of Music; corner building.

Large, light apartment, well furnished, 3 rooms and bath; family going abroad. N. H., 42 West 57th St.

Lexington Av., 125, (near 28th St.)—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; modern conveniences; gentlemen; references.

Lexington Av., 605.—Large, warm, cheerfully furnished room; bath; convenient; breakfast optional; large closets; moderate; references.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; sunny room, porcelain bath; gentleman; telephone; references.

Manhattan Av., 512.—Large, light room in excellent neighborhood; small family; breakfast if desired; man and wife or two gentlemen. Hayes.

Unfurnished Rooms.

104th St., 118 West.—Three unfurnished rooms; second story, front; also one furnished room; private house.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St.; H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

For Sale.—Three black poodle puppies and one watch dog; private. 127 West 49th St.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Restaurant for Sale.—Neat and clean; good business. 56 8th Av.

Baby Carriages.

Baby Carriages and Patent Go-Carts. Crandall Carriage Co., Est. over 50 years, 569 3d Av., Makers and Retailers; latest and best models now on exhibition.

Furs.

MADAME LEA TROTTIER, FURRIER AND Milliner, 200, 202 West 125th St.—Garments remodeled; reasonable prices.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of Japanese and Oriental wares, will be sold at public auction by Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, at No. 530 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, February 15th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. on said day.
You will also take notice that said property may be inspected up to the hour of sale.
Bids for the entire stock at private sale will be received by the receiver, at his office, No. 41 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to and including February 14th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. Bids to be accompanied by certified check for 10 per cent.
Dated New York, February 7th, 1901.
GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DARWIN,
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold this day AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOMELIKE **HOTEL ROLAND,** EVERY COMFORT
59th ST. & MADISON AVE.
Family and Transient Rooms, $1 per day. Rooms with bath, $2. Single Rooms, $5 per week. New, Fireproof.
CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE AT THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY, 59TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Number of combination saddle Horses, thoroughly broken, all sizes, ready for immediate use. Inquire WM. DURLAND.

At Bargains—Handsome, stylish pair high acting, sound young cobs; stylish family trap, pneumatic runabout, handsome family surrey, elegant harness. 109 West 10th St.

Wanted—Wide-seat runabout; must be in first-class order and cheap. Address W. V. S., Box 146 Times Office.

Second-hand cutter sleigh, with shafts, for sale. 163 East 70th St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you.

M. Tannenbaum, fashionable ladies' tailor, 61 West 125th; best workmanship; fit guaranteed; lowest prices; newest styles.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED HANDS WANTED ON LADIES' FANCY HATS ON WIRE FRAMES. BLOOM & MAYER, 577 BROADWAY.

Learn telegraphy; situations; 94-page catalogue. Whiteman's Telegraph School, 111 East 125th St.

Wanted—Life insurance solicitor by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given to beginners. Apply mornings, Branch Office, 20 East 42d St., Jerome J. Wilson, Manager.

Wanted—Stenographer and Remington operator; must be quick and accurate; two years' experience required; state extent of experience in application; wages, $9 a week; permanent. J. N. N., Box 350, 1,269 Broadway.

Wanted—Chambermaids, cooks, $20 to $50; waitresses, 10 lady's maids, nurses, laundresses; 25 cooks who wash and iron. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Wanted—French or Swiss chambermaid and seamstress; personal references required. Call Monday and Tuesday, 246 6th Av.

Wanted—A thoroughly competent maid; willing to be useful; must have good personal character. A. B., Times Up-town, 1,269 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A M'CULLAGH DEPUTY STIRS UP POLITICIANS

Says that Senator Platt Held a Conference with Senator Grady.

The Former Denies It and the Latter Is Said to Have Gone West on a Short Trip.

A comedy of errors stirred the politicians and old inhabitants of the "Amen Corner" of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. One of McCullagh's deputies, wearing heavy goloshes, came noiselessly down the corridor, with a mysterious air which would have done credit to Old Sleuth himself.

"Hist! It's a secret. Now, don't tell a living soul," he said to a newspaper man, as if the duty of a scribe was to keep secrets and not tell all he knows.

"Grady and Platt held a long conference at 9.10 this morning." This was said in a tragic stage whisper.

"G'wan," said the reporter.

"True as gospel," said the McCullagh sleuth. Then, continuing the stage whisper, he said:

"Grady—'Tom' Grady—you know—Croker's man Grady, who does all the business with the Republican organization—came to the Fifth Avenue Hotel at exactly 9:10 this morning. Grady walked to the clerk's desk and sent up his card to Senator Platt's room. In a few minutes Mr. Platt came down. He grasped Grady's hand cordially, and said, with a laugh, 'Hello, Grady.' 'Hello, Senator,' said Tom. Then they talked for ten minutes, and walked along the corridor into the reading room and held a conference for twenty minutes. What were they talking about? Why, just fixing up a 'deal' on the Police bill. Sure as gospel."

Then the McCullagh deputy continued unwinding his little yarn. Putting his mouth close to the reporter's ear, he said:

"Now, don't give me away. Then after Grady goes out, in comes Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and Gelshenen of the Garfield Bank—the man who holds all the Tammany money and has blocks of Ice Trust stock to give away to a few friends. Did they see Platt? Now, I won't say that. They spent ten minutes in the hotel and left. Say, they might have all held a conference with Platt in Gelshenen's office in the bank right around the corner. Don't give me away, but I saw the whole thing. I was right here."

The reporter was taken to a certain block of marble pavement within ten feet of the clerk's desk.

"I stood right here and saw it all," said the McCullagh man, drawing his foot across the marble floor.

In about an hour the Republican politicians gathered from all over the State had the same story. Reporters went scurrying for Senator Grady, John F. Carroll, and an urgent message was sent to Senator Platt's room about the matter. The truth of the story was doubted by no one.

At about 7 o'clock Senator Platt consented to see several newspaper men. He said:

"The story that Senator Grady was to see me to-day is absurd. It is a lie, and I suppose it was made up by some one. I have not seen Senator Grady in some time."

Under cross-examination, the McCullagh man stood by his original story. He declared he knew Senator Grady, and his detective ability should be doubted by no one.

Senator Grady's private secretary, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, was found.

"Why, Senator Grady started on Friday from Albany to go West on a short trip. He could not have been in New York to-day," he said.

"That McCullagh deputy is an able detective," remarked one of the old inhabitants of the "Amen Corner" when the denial of the story was made known. "He must have been having a pipe dream."

At the Democratic Club it was said that Senator Grady had not been there yesterday, and was not expected.

CITIZENS' UNION IN BROOKLYN.

Secretary Baker Announces the Assembly District Committeemen.

The Citizens' Union is busy organizing in the various Assembly districts of the Borough of Brooklyn. It was announced yesterday by Secretary Baker that the following Assembly District Committeemen have been named for Brooklyn:

1—J. Warren Greene, D. J. Meserole, Fraser Moffatt.
2—W. T. Dunbar, Evert D. Newman, Michael Raphael.
3—A. J. Boulton, Fred. W. Hinrichs, Jackson Wallace.
4—Charles J. Edwards, Abner S. Haight, George W. Helme.
5—Horatio Camps, Ezekiel Moss, Adolph Wiebor.
6—Louis Beer, Henry Hamm, Francis J. Malloy.
7—S. McGready, John L. Parish, Henry M. Stratton.
8—George W. Blair, James W. Cassin.
9—James J. Cullen, A. H. Gutkes, Robert C. Tiess.
10—Frank H. Cothren, J. H. Dougherty, M. J. McClean.
11—Francis H. Collins, W. H. Quinn, John Peters.
12—John J. Gallagher, G. W. Thompson, Judson G. Wall.
13—John J. Lawlor, George H. McVey, William Storm.
14—Thomas E. Greeley, D. J. Quigley.
15—Max A. Newman.
16—Charles A. Gay, Joseph McGinness, John E. Smalley.
17—F. W. Barthman, James E. Bennett, F. J. Ganter.
18—R. W. Bainbridge, Gustav A. Jahn, Thomas Malone.
19—John J. Cassidy, John Drescher, Charles Kratzer.
20—Hon. Otto Kempner, James B. Connell, W. F. Williams.
21—John E. Dower, John McLean, Fred. Wonnberg.

A Brooklyn headquarters will be opened in the vicinity of the Borough Hall in a few days.

GARDEN ESTATE NOT SETTLED.

Executor Asks for a Decree, but a Daughter-in-Law Opposes It.

Application has been made to Surrogate Thomas on behalf of William M. Garden, the sole surviving executor of the will of the late Christopher Henry Garden, for a decree settling the accounts of the executor. Christopher H. Garden died in this city in 1898, leaving an estate in this county alone valued at $500,000.

The motion for the order settling the account was opposed vigorously by counsel for Lillian I. Garden, the wife of Alfred L. Garden, a son of the decedent, and Thomas Donnelly, who was some time ago appointed a receiver for Alfred L. Garden's personal property. The object of the opposition is to enforce the collection of back alimony due to Mrs. Garden. At the present time this alimony amounts to considerably over $10,000.

Alfred L. Garden, by the terms of his father's will, received a legacy of $30,000. Mrs. Garden was married to her husband in Boston in 1881. Two years later Garden sued his wife for an absolute divorce, both parties claiming New York as their place of residence. As a result of the proceedings, Mrs. Garden was awarded $12 a week alimony, $175 counsel fees, and $118.64 costs in the proceedings before a referee to determine the alimony question. Garden, after taking an appeal, left the jurisdiction of the court, going to Philadelphia, and refused to pay the alimony ordered.

After the death of the father an effort was made to collect from Alfred's portion of the estate. An execution was issued against Alfred's personal property in 1898, and it was returned unsatisfied. It was then that Mr. Donnelly was appointed receiver. A suit was also instituted in the Supreme Court restraining William M. Garden from paying Alfred the thirty-thousand-dollar bequest.

Mrs. Garden claims that there has been a fraudulent assignment made by her husband of his share of the estate, in Philadelphia. She also says that bankruptcy proceedings have been threatened by her husband to keep her from getting her alimony. Surrogate Thomas has given Mrs. Garden eight days in which to file further objections to the account.

MAN KILLED BY GAS.

His Wife, Who Was Found Unconscious, Expected to Recover.

Martin Kelly, fifty years old, of 158 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, was found dead in bed yesterday from the effects of illuminating gas. His wife was unconscious, but was revived, and will probably recover.

Mrs. Kelly says the gas was left burning. It was supposed that the light was extinguished by a draught from the window, which had been left open an inch or two at the top.

支那 Vantine's 日本

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for free Catalogue: "Objects of Art and Utility from Far Away East."

Main Floor.

Exceptional Values in Jardinieres From the Orient

Fine Bronze Jardinieres
Antiques and moderns, in greens and browns and cloisonne effects.
$15 to $150

Blue and White Owari Jardinieres
In the wonderfully Effective Owari patterns.
$10 to $30

Japanese Imari Jardinieres From Nagasaki
Fast becoming the vogue.
$15 to $175

Japanese Iron Jardinieres,
From Osaki. Specially priced at
$10.00

Chinese Water Kongs,
From Honkon and Changsha. Very large. Designs are bold and characteristic. Were $60 and $75.
$25 and $35

Chinese Medallion Jardinieres
$17.50 to $80

Damascus Brass Jardinieres, Three different shapes,
Hammered work decoration.
$3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 upward.

BURGLAR USED CHLOROFORM.

Ransacked Rooms in an Up-Town House, but Overlooked Several Hundred Dollars.

The residence of Morris Jacoby, at 243 East Sixtieth Street, was entered by a burglar and ransacked some time on Friday night. The intruder overlooked a number of valuable things, including several hundred dollars in cash, and the proceeds of his crime were comparatively insignificant.

When the cook rose at 6 o'clock yesterday morning she found the kitchen window open and that the iron bars on the outside had been bent to admit a person to enter. Tracks in the snow were visible, showing that the thief had climbed over the back yard fences. The kitchen had been ransacked.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby slept in their room, on the second floor. Their son Henry slept in an adjoining chamber. The doors connecting the rooms were open. The burglar had stolen Henry's clothes and carried them to the basement. There he had rifled the pockets, securing $15 in cash, a silver pocket knife, and some trifles. The young man had a severe pain in his head, and his physician said later it was doubtless due to chloroform, the odor of which was still perceptible in the room. In the elder Jacoby's clothing were several hundred dollars, which the thief did not get. More than $200 in a drawer in the sideboard was also left, but the burglar got $5 out of Mrs. Jacoby's pocketbook, which lay on the dining room table.

That the thief decamped in a hurry seemed evident, for he left a bundle of clothing on the dining room table after having packed it to carry it off. Near the table, on a chair, was found a keen-edged table knife, to which a piece of white ribbon was attached. The police think the thief carried this knife to defend himself.

TRADE WITH ARGENTINA.

Resident of Buenos Ayres Says the United States Is Making Rapid Headway There.

J. W. G. Juister of Buenos Ayres is making his first visit to New York. He is a guest at the Hoffman House.

"Buenos Ayres," he said, yesterday, "is one of the most delightful spots on earth. It has a population of 800,000, and the people are very kindly disposed toward the United States.

"Five years ago the first steamship from the United States reached Buenos Ayres. It was a curiosity. Now there are five or six American ships arriving monthly. Business between the Argentine Republic and the United States is growing very rapidly and will soon attain enormous proportions. Germany will be the principal sufferer from the growing commercial relations, and Great Britain will lose to some extent.

"The banks, railroads, street railways, telegraphs, and telephones in the Argentine Republic are controlled by Englishmen. The Germans control the bulk of the import and export trade. Italians comprise the bulk of the laboring classes. They are very well paid. The Argentine Republic is a very rich country, and last year exported 1,500,000 tons of wheat. Cereals are sold by weight, and not by measure. Great quantities of linseed are also exported.

"Business just now is not any too good, while the taxation is very heavy. The budget last year called for $181,000,000. Paper money is worth about 44 cents of the North American dollar. Everything is taxed, even to signs over stores or on lamps. This cigar I am smoking pays an import tax of 7 cents and an internal tax of 14 cents. The tax laws are changed about every year, so that importers are continually embarrassed. Still, it is very easy to make money in the Argentine Republic. The railroad system is very good, and, while passenger rates are very reasonable, freight charges are excessive."

Mr. Juister has a poor opinion of the cigars made in the United States. He bought samples at many different stores yesterday, most of them of the two-for-a-quarter grade, and these he declared the poor people of Buenos Ayres would not smoke.

LAY A WEEK WITH BROKEN LEG.

Sailor, After Days of Agony in Storm-Tossed Schooner, Will Lose His Limb.

The lumber-laden schooner Thomas A. Ward arrived in port from Charleston, S. C., yesterday, after having gone through a terrific gale at sea, during which one of the seamen, Carl Laurensen, a Swede, twenty-eight years old, had his left leg broken by being thrown to the ice-covered deck. When the schooner reached port she put into the dock of Bassett's lumber yard, on Newtown Creek, and a call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance. Laurensen was then removed to the institution, where his condition is considered critical.

Laurensen received his injury on Sunday last, and since that time had been lying in his bunk suffering the most intense agony, while the vessel rolled and tossed in the high seas. Owing to the time which elapsed before the man received medical aid, the condition of the leg is such that it will have to be amputated.

$150,000 Mortgage Filed.

William Keahofer yesterday filed with County Clerk Ingram of Queens County a mortgage for $150,000 of the Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Company. The bonds are payable in gold on Feb. 1, 1931, or at the option of the company any time after ten years from the date of the mortgage. The signatures of Edward W. Mealey, President, and Henry Steck, Secretary, are attached to the mortgage.

IN THE SHOPS.

The new ribbons are in, and they are something to dream of. There are wide sash ribbons that are wonderfully attractive, with great, soft splashing of flowers upon them, one purple fleur de lis upon a white ground, and others of different combinations of flowers and combinations of colors. There are Empire wreaths of flowers surrounding some big, soft hydrangeas, perhaps, and combined with wavy bow knots. There are other ribbons with delicate, indefinite flowers in delicate tones, some corded and striped with more decided colors or with narrow satin edges of color. There are flowered ribbons corded with gold and silver, and other ribbons with narrow bands of gold and silver running through the centre. There are flowered ribbons of all widths, from the broad sashes to the narrowest ribbons in almost baby width. The Persian ribbons are particularly beautiful. They have a finish of the satin foulard and come in all shades and Persian combinations of colors and a five-inch ribbon can be bought for 50 or 55 cents a yard. There are ribbons plaided with delicate colors and some with figures. Aside from the polka dots, popular as ever, there are the fleur de lis and the three plumes of the Prince of Wales.

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Now is the time to buy gold and silver belts. It is true that gold and silver have been overdone, but the little ribbon in a belt makes a pretty touch of color and will be generally used for some time to come. The belts can be found at such reasonable prices that any woman can feel warranted in buying one, wearing it as long as she pleases, and then throwing it away. In different styles the belts can be found for from 50 cents to $1.50. This is with buckles. In the more expensive belts there are imitation jewels, the turquois, and many other colored stones. But the simpler and least expensive belts are really the prettiest and in the best taste. A simple little plain gold belt with a simple gilt buckle no one need be ashamed of wearing.

***

To obtain with ribbon belts the proper broad effect in the back, tapering down in front, there are buckles sold with steel pieces to sew into the back of the ribbon to hold it out its full width while the clasp, which is narrow, crushes the ribbon down in front. These come in silver and gilt at from something under to something over $1.

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The old-fashioned shell cameos that our grandmothers used to wear, funny little cameos, with odd little houses and landscapes upon them, are reproduced in large sizes now for belt buckles. They are frequently surrounded with brilliants.

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Speaking of old things, the old mirrors with pictures in the upper part of the frame are being reproduced, and are pretty, and are sold at reasonable prices. That is more than can be said of the genuine old mirrors, for, however ugly or in bad taste they may be, people who own them or who wish to sell them ask enormous prices for them.

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Pretty little embroidered muslin turn-over collars can be bought in the shops for 10 cents apiece. Some of the prettiest are in the ecru or linen color, with the embroidery in white. They have rather a nicer look than those of white muslin.

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The prettiest things imaginable to be found now for waist materials are the Japanese corded silks. The cords in these have been growing heavier and heavier, and the silks now have considerable body, a great advantage, as it gives them a style when made up, and particularly after laundering, that they would not have otherwise. Silks in white with the cords in plaids are particularly attractive, for they are serviceable as well as pretty. Nothing is more satisfactory than a white silk waist, and nothing is more expensive for the average woman, for a white waist must be immaculate to be decent, and it is almost impossible to keep it so. The Japanese silks will wash. The silks in the colors are very beautiful. The prettiest are in stripes, in two shades usually of the same color, separated by cords of white. The colors are so combined and have such a sheen in the silk that they have the appearance of panier velvet. There is in most of the colors a decided contrast, a pink for instance being combined with a cerise, and a light blue with a decidedly dark stripe, and a pale green with a peculiar dark sage green. In some of the silks a few black cords are combined with the white with excellent effect, and dark as well as bright shades are combined. The silks are 45 cents a yard, and it will take four yards to make a waist.

***

There is nothing new in the imported flannels in Persian designs, but they remain so attractive that there is a pleasure in looking at them and more in wearing them. The red figures on a white ground, or the same on a blue ground, are stylish and becoming. Pretty warm flannels of this kind can be found at 75 cents a yard.

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All-wool challies are selling at 28 cents a yard. These are always pretty and serviceable, and for plump women they are more satisfactory for waists than anything in flannel. Pretty patterns are in the dull orange red, with small figures in white outlined with black.

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Handsome satin foulards in Persian designs can be found at $1 a yard.

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Mercerized cotton foulards come in foulard designs, in polka dots, some in stripes, and in all colors, and are 35 cents a yard.

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Some of the new Madras comes in wide-stripe effects. There are broad bands of blue, oxblood, or any other plain color, outlined with white stripes, while in the centre of the plain stripe are a few hair lines of white to relieve the plain solidness of the effect. In the centre of some of the wide stripes are narrow fancy stripes in fancy colors that are very pretty. Pretty little narrow stripes of flowers come in embroidered muslin.

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Women's handkerchiefs that are worth while, which are selling for reasonable prices, are in really fine linen, with moderately narrow hems. They are simple, plain white handkerchiefs, which have been reduced in price, $3 a dozen handkerchiefs selling for $2 a dozen, and $4 for $3. No fewer than half a dozen are sold at that price. They are large for a woman's handkerchief, and are sensible, practical handkerchiefs that are worth buying, and of a ladylike quality.

***

The woman who wishes something serviceable and good for a duster now buys flannel in place of cheesecloth, which, when used by a maid, is worn out almost before it is hemmed. These flannel dusters are a sort of flannelette, in fancy colors, come in squares for the purpose, cost 12½ cents, and will wash and wear. They are good for highly polished furniture.

***

The twentieth century valentine illustrates the practical tendencies of the age. A big square valentine which bears the words in one corner, "Twentieth century valentine for my bachelor friend," leaves nothing to the imagination. On a large square card is fastened a little glass stein, filled with something which has the appearance of beer; there is a very realistic half-smoked cigar, matches, poker chips, and genuine cards, all more or less artistically arranged, while in the centre of the card is the picture of a young woman—perhaps a real photograph is substituted when the valentine is sent—and at the top of the card are the words, with a few bars of music: "I'll leave my happy home for you."

Another valentine is in the form of a bank book numbered, with a realistic appearance and a number of checks showing their heads at one side. The rhyme on the inside explains that there are a few checks inclosed to the dear valentine for candy and flowers, while below are the words, "Another check for a new dress," and an actual sample of dress material in a black and white check. There are a few hearts to be seen here and there, and a number of pretty, fancy valentines, very much like the old style love missives, to show that hearts are still in the game, if they are not trump cards.

***

The new parasols are pretty, fluffy things—puffed, tucked, or ruffled their full length. A pretty one in white chiffon has rather wide hemstitched tucks and hemstitched ruffle. Some of the parasols have rows of cordings intersected with applications of rows of heavy lace, and some have the whole top of the parasol of the lace. A black parasol has heavy applications of jet, and another a mass of ruffles, each edged with a gold thread. A pretty pink parasol has a closely dotted white muslin cover. There is a touch of fluffiness in them all, and they are finished with a little fluffy knot at the top.

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New art goods are constantly arriving from Paris and Vienna. A handsome fan shows a Cleopatra-like woman emerging from a sea of lotus blossoms and leaves, and an interesting fan with very short stick and a deep body, ornamented entirely with paillettes arranged in the form of a peacock, is particularly attractive. The body is in gold, the feathers in different colors, ending in regular peacock feather tips all in the paillettes. A handsome black fan has deep cylinderlike arrangements of steel paillettes dotted over thickly, making a stylish and effective fan.

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The satin foulards in the Persian patterns make the prettiest of little workbaskets. They are easily made with a round piece of pasteboard making a foundation for the bottom of the basket, covered on the inside with a plain silk to match a prominent color in the Persian silk. The sides of the basket are formed of a series of seven little pockets made of the plain silk on the inside and the Persian on the outside. The divisions of the pockets are made by a row of machine stitching between, and at the top an edge is left, as for any bag, slashed down between the pockets and finished as if each were a separate little bag, which it is practically, for there are individual gathering strings of baby ribbon, and each is opened by itself.

PETRO'S STRONG TEA.

It Tasted Like Whisky, and Now the Hotel Man Must Stand Trial.

John Petro, who keeps the Leroy Bay Hotel, on City Island, was held in $1,000 bail for trial, in the Centre Street Court yesterday, on a charge of violating the excise law in selling a new kind of tea.

On Dec. 14 last Henry E. Adee and Ferdinand Dreyer, in the employ of the State Excise Department, visited Petro's place, which has no liquor license, and, seating themselves at the table, called for two glasses of whisky. Petro, the proprietor, drew back with an expression of horror. He said that they did not keep such a thing as whisky in the entire neighborhood, much less in the Leroy Bay Hotel. He intimated, however, that he could serve a couple of cups of very strong tea, which beverage had been known to keep the cold out efficaciously.

"All right. Bring us your tea," said the detectives.

Petro brought a teapot and two whisky glasses as substitutes for cups. The detectives drank a glass of tea each, and found that it looked, smelled, and tasted like rye whisky.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday
Exceptional Values
in the below mentioned departments

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

New and exclusive styles of Black, Brown and Oxford Camel's Hair and Cheviots, with Eton or Close-fitting Coats; also Black and Blue Cheviot Serges, with Eton Jacket and Cloth Vest, Skirt with flare flounce made on Taffeta Silk Drop Skirt, at $27.50
Real value $38.00

Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts

On the Second Floor

A Special Importation of **Dressing Sacques** of French Flannel, at $2.48 & 3.75
of Figured China, Taffeta and Broche Silks, $6.50, 8.45 & 10.50

Silk Departments

Another purchase of 4000 Yds. Extra quality Printed Surah Twills, in the most desirable colors and designs, at 57c
1500 Yards Imported Black Taffeta Silks, at 50c
1250 Yds. Extra quality Black Satin Duchesse, at 55c

Dress Goods Sections

5000 Yds. Crepe Albatros 45 in. wide, in the newest shades and Cream White, for evening, house and street wear, at 65c
2000 Yds. Black Cheviots 50 in. wide, sponged and shrunk, Value 85c yd. 55c

Opening of Paris Novelties in

Parasols

also exclusive styles, including their own creation

"The Ashley"

Annual Sale of

Boys' Washable Suits

Waists and Shirts

200 Doz. Celebrated "Star" **Negligee Blouses, Shirts and Waists** of English Oxfords, Percales and Madras Sizes 3 to 14 yrs.; Shirts 12 to 14 in. neck measure 59c
Regular Value 87c to $1.25

Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits of English Galateas, Chambrays, White Khaki and Irish Linens, Sizes 3 to 12 yrs. at $1.38 / $1.95
Value $2.25 to $3.75

Special Values in their

Upholstery Departments

500 Prs. Muslin Curtains Dotted and Figured, with deep Fluted Ruffle 85c, $1.45, 1.95
Bobbinet Curtains, with Deep Ruffle, lace insertions and edge $2.35, 3.00, 3.75
Nottingham Lace Curtains in Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Patterns at $1.50, 1.95, 3.00
Colored Cross Stripe Curtains $1.15, 1.65, 2.10

All Greatly Below Regular Prices,

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

SUITS AND WAISTS.

SUITS—About 500 Tailor made Suits for women have been divided into two lots at absolutely one half the original prices, sacrificed to make room for new Spring importations.
Lot 1 . . $9.95 Lot 2 . . $7.95

WAISTS—100 of our finest French flannel Tailor made Waists, all colors will be included in this sale at $3.75 each, originally 5.25

2 CLASP GLOVES FOR WOMEN.
Our $1.25 Dog Skin gloves, Tan, Red, and Brown at 85c pair
Our $1.00 Kid Gloves, Tan, Grey, Black and White at 69c pair

NEW WASH FABRICS.
1000 pieces in 30 styles, new designs in Scotch Madras—32 inches wide, absolutely fast colors, value 25c., - 15c. yd.
Mercerized Cotton Lace, the handsomest wash fabric ever produced, in 20 new designs and colorings, - - 39c. yd.
Mercerized Cotton Pongees, a new fabric this season, light weight and beautiful combinations of colorings, - 39c. yd
Silk Mixed Zephyrs in Checks and Stripes - 29c. yd.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

Brocades, Metal Effects, Moires, Damas,
Chené and Floral Louisines,
Printed Satins, Brocaded Crêpes,
Gazes and Grenadines,
for Evening Wear.

White Satins, Silks and Moires
for
Bridal Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Panne Satins.

Foulards, Pongees.

Broadway & 19th Street.

PATROL WAGON TEAM BOLTED.

Policemen and Prisoners Badly Scared, but Escaped Injury.

Four policemen and two prisoners had a narow escape from death or injury yesterday, when a team hitched to the patrol wagon of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, in which they were all seated, ran away and dashed through the streets for a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Many persons narrowly escaped being run down.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the wagon left the station house, on its way to the Harlem Police Court. One of the regular horses was injured several days ago by slipping on the ice, and a horse belonging to a mounted policeman was substituted. Policeman Newham was driving, and Policeman Doran, who acted as guard, stood on the rear step. In the wagon were Henry J. Brophy, charged with intoxication, and Thomas Gaynor, grand larceny. Officers Healy and Lockman were seated beside their prisoners.

All went well until the horses turned out of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street into St. Nicholas Avenue, when the old horse slipped. This startled the green horse. It bolted, and the old horse followed suit.

Policeman Newham endeavored to regain control of the horses, but failed, and they dashed down St. Nicholas Avenue at a furious pace, the officers and prisoners clinging to the sides of the vehicle. Near the corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street there was an ice wagon directly in the path of the team, and a crash seemed inevitable, but the patrol wagon struck the rear of the ice wagon, doing little or no damage. The team continued down St. Nicholas Avenue, but at One Hundred and Forty-first Street the driver regained control.

Healy and Lockman decided that they had had enough of patrol wagons for one day and completed their journey to Harlem Court in a trolley car, with their prisoners. All four were pretty badly scared, especially Brophy. Magistrate Flammer discharged him, saying that he had received punishment enough. Gaynor was held in $500 bail for examination this morning.

FOUR FIREMEN HURT.

Richard Roebrig's Misstep Causes Them to Fall Thirty Feet.

Several firemen were more or less injured last night at a fire in the electrical equipment plant of John B. Peck, 1,433 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. The fire started at the foot of a stairway leading to the cellar, and was discovered when the hands were leaving after having been paid off. The blaze spread rapidly through the three-story building, and when the first firemen arrived they turned in a second alarm.

One of the most advantageous places to fight it was from a shed in the rear. Among the firemen stationed there was Richard Roebrig. In moving about he stepped on a loose board, and, throwing out his arms to save himself, knocked three of his companions through the opening made. All four fell a distance of thirty feet. With the exception of Roebrig, the injuries received were mostly in the nature of severe bruises. In addition to severe bruises about the body and head Roebrig's hip was broken. He is in St. Catharine's Hospital.

The building was totally destroyed and the loss is $15,000; fully covered by insurance. The cause is unknown.

Catarrh is disagreeable and dangerous, but it can almost always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

Drawing-Room Luxuries Reduced.

These graceful designs in Louis XV. and XVI. Renaissance—meet modern needs, and reduced prices make them irresistible.

Gold, Enamel & Mahogany Frames,
upholstered in brocades, silk tapestries, damasks, etc., and some all-upholstered.

3 & 4 pc. Suites, $30 to $280,
(former prices $42 to $363.)

MUSIC CABINETS—
Mahogany—some inlaid,
$10 to $30,
(former prices $14 to $48.)

CURIO CABINETS,
Gold, Vernis Martin & Mahogany,
$38 to $200,
(former prices $58 to $327.)

Merely hints of the furnishing beauty you can now obtain far below even factory prices, if you promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

Geo. C. Flint Co.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

COURT FAVORS MRS. FLANNERY.

The $5,000 Bequeathed to "Mrs. Flannagan" by Mrs. Schley Was Confusing.

In a decision handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday; Justice Gildersleeve affirms the report made by ex-Judge Charles Donohue, as referee, to determine the claims made by two women to a legacy left in the will of Emma A. Schley.

By the terms of the will, Mrs. Schley bequeathed $5,000 to "Mrs. Flannagan." No Christian name was mentioned. The Mrs. Flannagan mentioned, however, was a saleswoman in a dry goods store.

When the will was offered for probate, claim was made to the bequest by Margaret E. Flannery and Mary Regan. Both were saleswomen, and asserted that they were known to Mrs. Schley as "Mrs. Flannagan," when they waited upon her in the store.

The referee found in favor of Mrs. Margaret E. Flannery.

Water Company Files a Demurrer.

The Woodside Water Company, through its counsel, Thomas T. Burke, filed a demurrer with County Judge Harrison S. Moore, at Long Island City, yesterday, to the indictment found against it by the Queens County Grand Jury for maintaining a nuisance, as alleged, in failing to put Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, in a proper condition after laying pipes in that thoroughfare. Argument on the demurrer will be heard in the County Court to-morrow.

Sunday
February 10, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

PREPARING FOR MARCH 4

Washington Getting Ready for the Inauguration.

THE BALLROOM DECORATIONS

Elaborate Scheme in Old Gold—The Worship of "Boss" Shepherd—Fifty Years of Clock Winding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The whole length of Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to just beyond the White House, has suddenly witnessed an irruption of carpenters, timber, booths for watchmen and storage, and a litter of incomprehensible material out which observation stands of artistic design and within the reach of the slenderest purse are to be constructed. Indeed, members of the Senate and the House are admonished, as they go by, that the day is approaching when these preparations must culminate in the inauguration of William McKinley and in the death of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Those statesmen who are to die with the Congress take small interest in the carpenter work, or the jokes about the little sawmill that is working right under the President's bedchamber window to hasten the construction of the Court of Honor. Other members, who are selected to return to the next Congress, are wondering what became of the flurry about an imminent extra session, and are concluding that it was not a report originating with anybody who can give an explanation of a present necessity for such a session, but was merely an echo of the old report, started loudly by some remote practical joker and now coming back to strike the Capitol and fly off to be again heard at the usual period of two years. It is as clear and true an echo as that in the old Hall of Representatives.

The preparations for March 4 are interesting Washington, not so much as they would have interested it if the report about an extra session had proved correct, for it is in the preparations that the city finds assurance of a few days of increased activity in business, a flood of visitors with money to spend, and a sort of necessity that they shall spend it so that it shall reach a large number of persons. There can be no longer any doubt that there will be a crowd of great size here on inauguration day, if the committees can get before the outside public the details of the arrangements they are making to justify curiosity. Governors in great number are to be here, and it is proposed to have a reception at which all the visiting Governors shall receive the people who may wish to call and pay their respects. The committee to supply the public with entertainment on the night of the inauguration has decided to have an exhibition of fireworks exclusively aerial, for the reason that set pieces are less satisfactory even at close sight, and also because the high-soaring fireworks may be comfortably witnessed by immense numbers without putting up with the annoyance of crowds.

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As a matter of course, the one inauguration scene of great beauty is to be the ballroom, in the Pension Bureau court. Some 10,000 persons, more or less, will see this on the night of the ball, and other thousands may look at it minus the dancers and promenaders, but to good music, for two or three nights after it has been in service as a dance hall. The scheme of decoration contemplates the complete conversion of the interior. It is to be an old gold ballroom, with the color effects secured by the use of something like 100,000 yards of bunting. Yards and yards of it will be disposed so as to make canopies high up toward the ceiling, and under the canopies, three in number, the walls are to be covered with flounces of golden bunting. The immense columns that support the roof of the building will be swathed in bunting of the prevailing hue, and against ceiling, walls, and pillars there will be elaborate and tasteful contrasts of foliage and flowers, with masses of tropical plants in pots massed about the fountains and the feet of the ponderous columns. The lesser columns, that run about the second story, are to be bronzed. Two music booths, one for Santelmann and his band, and the other for Haley and his orchestra, are to be treated in harmony with the general scheme of decoration, flags in groups being used to give desired contrasts of color.

Tickets for the ball are already in demand, long before the work of decoration has begun. C. H. Koster of New York, who secured the contract to decorate the hall with bunting, has already put his men at work cutting and sewing the cloth for the ballroom, preparatory to putting it up after the Pension Bureau clerks have vacated the building, on Feb. 22. To be ready to meet the demands for cut flowers for the scheme of decoration, J. H. Small is already making contracts for great quanties of roses and other flowers, which must all be of the best. The committee that decided to keep the control and sale of street stand seats out of the hands of speculators is bragging that it has received requests for reservations up to one-third of the whole number of seats to be provided before the tickets are ready to be delivered.

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Some wag in Europe has been putting the President and the Indian Bureau to annoyance as well as providing them with moments of amusement. Letters from various points in Europe began to reach the White House a month ago, bringing odd requests from the writers, who asked to be put in the way of marrying Indian girls with comfortable dowries. Secretary Cortelyou allowed a bunch of these missives, which seemed to have been sent to the wrong matrimonial office, to accumulate and then sent them to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Jones investigated. He found that a statement had been published in a Paris newspaper that the United State, desirous of advancing the civilization of the Indian tribes, had decided to place over 5,000 Indian girls in the matrimonial market and to give a dowry of $10,000 and hundreds of acres of land with each squaw.

This story, started in Paris and evidently believed there, had a great vogue with the Continental papers looking for freak stories from America. A Frenchman at Havre wrote the President asking for particulars by wire at his expense. Commissioner Jones has photographs of some of the applicants. A man who sent four pictures desired to have them distributed among the Indian girls and to have the best-looking girl, with the best property, picked out for him. A prudent Swiss, who desired money to enable him to embark in a business venture, insisted that the girl must be pretty and must come to Switzerland to meet him, sending the marriage bounty in advance. That all the gullible people do not live across the water or even out of the United States, is proved by the receipt of applications from Philadelphia and Cape Cod quite as serious as those from foreign countries. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has ceased to be amused since the inquiries persisted in coming in and to be referred to him, and has prevailed upon the Department of State to instruct Consuls abroad to give notice in their Consular districts that the story is only a joke.

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It ought to be safe to quote a Washington objector to the practice, somewhat frequent here, of worshipping "Boss" Shepherd. This adulation, which breaks out afresh every time the "boss" makes a visit to the city, sometimes finds expression in the desire that he shall be celebrated and perpetuated in bronze while still alive. The occasion for this laudation is that Shepherd "made" Washington. A well-known citizen, who survived the rule of Shepherd, writes to object, to protest that it is absurd for lady writers and gentlemen writers to assert that Shepherd provided the fine streets, the fine trees and parking system, and the filling of the Tiber Canal. Shepherd laid fifty-four miles of wooden block pavement, not one foot of which now remains. He also laid some miles of coal tar pavement, most of which blew away, and the rest was carted away. This same critic gives Shepherd credit for push and energy, but blames him for reckless and extravagant expenditure of public funds. Bad pavements were paid for at excessively high prices without competition. The idea of parking was older than Shepherd. The idea of filling the Tiber Creek Canal was suggested to "Boss" Shepherd by the late A. B. Mullett, the architect of the State, War, and Navy Department Building here and of the Post Office in New York. It is admitted by this discriminating critic that the Board of Public Works, Shepherd being "it," is entitled to the credit for beginning the shading of the streets. The work of planting and nursing the trees, however, was attended to by the late William Saunders of the Department of Agriculture, assisted by that other great arboriculturist, William R. Smith, who has charge of the Botanical Garden. The moderate admirers of Shepherd, who are disposed to insist that perspective should be insisted upon even in providing statuary, say that it would be scandalous to erect a brass image of Shepherd before an effort is made to erect one to L'Enfant, the man who made the plan of the City of Washington, but whose resting place is unknown and his portrait only to be found after a search of guidebooks.

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Every new set of officers of the Treasury for many years has been obliged, at one time or another, to make the acquaintance of a man who has seen administrations come and go and has marked time for them all. This is the clock-winder for the 500 clocks in the department service. He is called "Doctor" Fleming, having received the name from old employes who have found that doctoring was as much the business of the clock-winder as winding. No one in the Treasury knows of any other man in this place, as he has held it for half a century or thereabout. He is a Virginian, who lives in Alexandria, but every day he is in his little shop in the Treasury Building or on tour through the rooms in which his charges are found. He has all sorts of clocks to regulate, including some that are automatically regulated by the Naval Observatory instruments, and French clocks of delicate mechanism that have been long in use and are subject to frequent derangement.

Fleming is a man of some distinction of bearing, tall, broad shouldered, with gold-bowed spectacles, and an impressive manner. It was his striking resemblance to Lord Pauncefote that led the former Assistant Secretary Hamlin to greet him one morning very respectfully with the remark, "I am much honored," until he found the man whom he supposed to be the British Ambassador proceeding to wind the clock in the Secretary's office. The "doctor's" round takes him out of the Treasury Building to the rented offices in different sections of the city, but he has never been called upon to minister to ills of the White House clocks, which are watched by a local dealer in timepieces. There are some good clocks in the White House, although only one of the twenty-five or thirty in use there is of American make. An alabaster clock in the Blue Room is said to have been made for Napoleon, and was presented by Lafayette to Washington. It keeps good time, runs a month without winding, and seldom goes to the repair shop. Mrs. McKinley has a French clock in her room that has run for thirty-five years without repairs.

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Should the President determine it to be necessary to call an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, it would be the signal for a new campaign for Speaker of the House of Representatives. There has been very little talk about the successor of Speaker Henderson, and those members who are in this House and elected to membership in the next are inclined to the belief that Mr. Henderson will be re-elected. But there are other members on the Republican side who would like to be Speaker, and the present Speaker has been in office two years, and may not be so popular as he was before he had practiced putting on the screws to regulate legislation. Cannon, Sherman, Dalzell, Hopkins, all have the right to aspire to the office of Speaker, and each has his admirers among the men who have been trying to secure favors from Speaker Henderson, which that genial Scotsman has not always granted. Henderson has resisted, almost as stubbornly as Czar Reed, the raids of would-be looters of the Treasury, and he has opponents in the lobby as well as in the House. The chance is that he will be re-elected without opposition.

E. G. D.

MISSIONARY FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Bishop Graves Makes an Urgent Appeal to the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Graves of Shanghai, China, has written an urgent letter to the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he calls for a competent missionary to be sent at once to the Philippine Islands.

At present the Board of Managers is without a representative in the Philippines, the Rev. James Lawrence Smiley, who was appointed a year ago, having been obliged to return to the United States much broken in health. Upon Mr. Smiley's retirement from the islands, the work was taken in temporary charge by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Pierce, Chaplain in the United States Army. Bishop Graves now informs the board that Chaplain Pierce has succumbed to illness and has been forced to leave his post.

Bishop Graves says in his letter that he needs the services of four men, but begs that at least one be sent him. He writes: "The work is most important. We are losing the opportunity of the century. The Filipinos are turning not only against the friars, but against the Roman Church, and we are leaving them to go to the American Methodists, or to turn away from religion altogether. Beg the Church to do this work."

The Board of Managers has issued a call for volunteers.

JAPAN'S AGENTS IN AMERICA.

They Come for the Purpose of Studying the Tobacco Industry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—K. Oyeno, the newly appointed Japanese Consul at this port, has arrived here and will at once assume the duties of his office. S. Hotta and B. Uyeda, officials of the Financial Department of the Japanese Government, arrived here in company with Consul Oyeno. In speaking of their mission, the Consul said:

"They are identified with a bureau of the Department of Finance known as the Bureau of Tobacco Monopoly. Henceforth Japan will cut all the tobacco grown in the islands and sell it to the manufacturers. All tobacco manufacturers must buy their material from the Government.

"The bureau in charge of the Government's tobacco interests is anxious to learn all that is to be learned of American methods of handling tobacco, and Hotta and Uyeda have come here on a mission that has for its purpose the study and investigation of these matters."

Horner's Furniture.

ADVANTAGES IN BUYING IT.

By patronizing our establishment you will reap a double benefit—firstly in the merit of the articles, and secondly in paying the lowest possible price at which such high class goods can be made and sold.

Another important advantage is that our assortments in all lines are fully double to any shown elsewhere, and embrace the very latest styles and finishes in Parlor, Drawing Room, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture.

Throughout our warerooms will be found many articles marked down to make room for incoming goods.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 28d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

For the week commencing February 11th we announce a special sale of Lincoln and Washington Souvenir Jugs, Cut Glass and Dinner Sets.

LINCOLN JUGS. These are made of the celebrated English Cauldon ware, underglazed blue with likeness of Abraham Lincoln and the following inscription: "With malice toward none, with charity for all," and are sold at the following special prices for this week only:

1 pint.....$ .60
1½ " ..... .85
Quart..... 1.15
3 pints..... 1.75

WASHINGTON JUGS.

These are made of Belleek china, showing Washington in Continental blue uniform, offered at the following special prices:

½ pint.....$1.00
½ " 1.35
1 " 1.75
1 quart..... 2.25

CUT GLASS. We offer for a short time very handsomely cut five inch ice cream or berry saucers; ordinarily would sell at $18 per dozen. Special price, **$1.00** each.

Six inch also richly cut, ordinarily would sell at $20.00 a dozen, special price, **$1.25** each.

WATER BOTTLES. Entirely new shape and cutting in cut glass water bottles, full size, **$3.75** each.

DINNER SETS. Among our moderately priced dinner sets are several patterns in Austrian china, very delicate flower decoration, very fine thin china. Complete service for 12 persons, selling at **$19.00**

From 150 styles of very rich dinner ware we direct your attention to one very desirable set in Limoges china, modelled after the English shapes with delicate hair brown lace decoration, scoured gold edge and key border in black, handles solid burnished gold. This is an open stock pattern, from which any number of pieces can be selected. Complete service for 12 persons, **$95.00**

50=54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

HABITUAL DRINKERS' PARADISE.

Bellevue Physicians Taking Stringent Measures to Stop the "Repeating" Habit.

According to the authorities of Bellevue Hospital, there are not a few habitual drunkards, both men and women, who look upon the alcoholic ward as a kind of second home. Time after time they go on sprees, and with equal frequency are taken to the ward, to be cared for until they have recovered enough energy and strength to start out into the world anew.

Having come to the conclusion that it was not proper that the city's money be expended for these periodic lodgings of liquor fiends, the Superintendent of the hospital has ordered a strict watch to be kept for "repeaters." Tours of inspection are made every day by the most experienced physicians in the hospital—those who are apt at remembering faces—and whenever a patient is discovered who has been a regular patron of the ward, he or she is to be forthwith dragged into a police court, where the authorities of the hospital will ask the Magistrate to send their prisoner to jail for a period. In this way they hope to stop, at least in a measure, the repeating habit.

"Why, I do believe these constant attendants of ours drink all the more because they like the shower baths and beds we give them in the ward," said one of the doctors yesterday. "All of them are 'bums,' and about the only time they have a chance at a good mattress and a square meal is when they get on such a terrific drunk that they have to be brought here for treatment. So, all a man has to do when he gets good and hungry is to take on an extra big 'jag.' Then he gets al he can eat and plenty of sleep, and keeps sheltered from the rain for several days. But if we send every repeater we catch to jail, we sha'n't have so much trouble with them in future."

One woman has already been caught and sent to the island because she was a habitual visitor in the ward. The doctors detailed on the special watch recognized her, took her to court on Friday, and had her committed for six months.

N. K. Fairbank Sells Board Membership

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A morning paper states that N. K. Fairbank, who has been one of the most active and prominent members of the Board of Trade for over forty years, and who was among the best-known of its Presidents, sold his membership yesterday for $2,000. In 1878 Mr. Fairbank was its President. He is one of the oldest living ex-Presidents of the board, there being only one man—Wiley M. Egan—who is alive to-day who served as President of the board prior to 1880. Since 1898 Mr. Fairbank has confined his operations to stocks.

Tin Plate Company Buys Can Company.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—A deal has been practically consummated whereby the Empire State Can Company will pass into the control of the American Tin Plate Company. The Empire State Can Company is capitalized at $50,000. The American Tin Plate Company, it is said, will pay the stockholders of the Empire Can Company $125,000. The plans are to have all the cans produced by the American Tin Plate Company in this State made at the works here.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Survival of the Fittest.

The items making up this advertisement were weighed and tested by every possible standard before publication. All essentials are combined—guaranteed fashion—highest quality—smaller prices than were ever associated with goods of such perfect character.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF YARDS SACRIFICED IN SILKS. NEWEST AND BEST GOODS.

19-inch Colored Taffetas, our own regular 75c. qualities, always retailed at that figure and always worth it; include every new shade; now offered for the first (and probably last) time at **45c**

Balance of Corded Habutai Wash Silks, best that are made, to be sold Monday at the lowest prices such goods ever reached; until all are gone **25c**

More of the 50c. All-Wool Challies, That Sold So Remarkably, at . . . 25c

No imperfections, no drawbacks—colors, styles and quality are equally perfect; if anything these last 150 pieces surpass the first lot, and, try as we may, no more can be bought. 7,500 yards make up this second instalment and wind up the sale. Dark and light grounds, dot and figured designs; half saved on goods that any one would gladly hurry for at full price.

New Fresh Lot of Nottingham Lace All-Overs, Extra Special at 39c

Include Cluny, Point de Paris and Imitation Renaissance, goods that are bound to be important factors in the coming season. Here in white, ecru and butter—a score of splendid styles—fresh, unhandled 20-inch All-Overs, whose value runs far ahead of to-morrow's inordinately low price.

Our $10.50 Golf Capes, 7.50

Close competitors of the usual $13.50 garments, sold and resold time and again here at $10.50. A final close-out begins of the remaining hundred or so. Very long, very full capes, uncommonly well-tailored; stitched straps, fine finish. Made of handsome plain cloth, plaid back—altogether a surprising value at **7.50**

$135.00 Persian Coats, chinchilla trimmed, 87.50

You have read advertisements that priced these $117.50 and $120.00—with just claim to be "special." A Leipsic dye, choice Persian garment, collars and revers of finest chinchilla, heavy brocade satin lined. Wish we had three times the lot—they would prove too few, then.

25c. Lace Striped Lawns at 17c.

So far as we can see, this sort of cotton fabric will be chief favorite; later lots will all bring 25c. yard, if not higher. Because we took 15,000 yards at a drive, we over-rode the price market. The best designs and colorings came here at two-thirds of proper cost. We very much doubt if equal variety can be seen to-day on 25c. counters, for we give newest printings on white and colored grounds—pastel and solid shades—fabrics newest of the new, delightfully attractive and desirable.

BEST EXAMPLES OF PRESENT SILK WAIST FASHIONS, ABSURDLY UNDER USUAL PRICES.

In Taffeta—Neatest, newest tucked front and back designs; fine hemstitchings, strapped yokes, model sleeves and collars—black and all shades . . . **3.75**

In Taffeta and Peau de Soie—The elaboration and effects of most $8.50 garments; tucks in clusters and unique applications, pastel and deeper colors, modified Paquin sleeves **4.75**

Novelty Albatross Waists, $3.50.

Very Parisian-looking, almost covered with tiny pleats, daintily stitched in black. Clusters of small pearl buttons show on fronts and cuffs—the whole effect wonderfully smart. Black, nile, tan, rose, red and navy.

Women's Excellent Gloves, 75c.

Full pique, 2 clasp, beautifully embroidered on fine dogskin. To find such reliability without coarseness is unusual. Tans, modes, reds, grays and black. Not likely to last over Monday.

$1.00 and $1.50 Flower Montures, 78c.

Mostly the fashionable rose-clusters that grow in demand every day. Extremely desirable additions to new Hat Shapes.

Men's Imported Lisle ½ Hose, 25c.

Or 6 pairs for $1.38. Stripes on fast black, slate, navy, cadet, tan and cardinal grounds, the proper Spring style; sizes 9½ to 11. Commonly sell at 35c.

New Upholstery and Rug Depts.

(Entire 3d floor, new building.)

Magnificent floor space, lofty ceilings and abundance of light double the pleasure of shopping. To these we add the following very special inducements:

Finest Irish Point Lace Curtains, in dainty Duchesse lace effects, figured and plain centres, value $11.50, at . . **7.98**

French Renaissance Lace Curtains, pretty insertions and edgings, value $5.00 and $7.50, at **3.45** and **5.45**

The same in extra wide insertion, beautiful designs, at, pair, 8.95

Odd lots of 1 and 2 pairs, marked at very low prices to close.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains. 40 inches wide, including 4-inch ruffle, in a variety of new designs, at **98c**

Portieres.

Embroidered Velour Portieres, Antique Metallic Embroidery, in Crimson, Nile and Combinations . . . **13.25**

Mercerized Silk Portieres, cord edges, new colorings, at . . **10.95**

Furniture Tapestry.

French Gobelin Weave Tapestry, in verdure effects, formerly sold at $2.25; reduced to **95c**

All Silk Tapestry, suitable for fine furniture and drapery work, value $4.00; at **1.95**

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

February Clearances and The New for Spring

QUOTATIONS IN THIS COLUMN evidence DESIRE TO CLOSE SURPLUS STOCKS.

QUOTATIONS IN THIS COLUMN tell of ATTRACTIONS IN NEW GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES
Clearance Sale.
We never carry stock from year to year, therefore:—

Silk Waists ——were 16.98.... 9.98
Silk Waists ——were 7.98.... 4.98
Silk Waists ——were 4.98.... 2.98
Flannel Waists ——were 2.49.... 1.29
Storm Skirts ——were 3.49.... 1.98
Dress Skirts ——were 5.98.... 3.98
Jackets ——were 8.98.... 3.98
Jackets ——were 9.98.... 4.98
Jackets ——were 14.98.... 7.98
Plush Garments—plain and jetted—were 10.98 to 69.98 4.98 to 39.98

LADIES' FINE NIGHT DRESSES—
Nainsook and Cambric—elaborate trimmings of lace, tucks and ribbons—odd styles of various kinds, now reduced as follows:

from 2.98 to 1.98
from 4.89 to 2.98
from 5.89 to 3.98
from 6.89 to 4.98

some slightly soiled from handling.
Also, at Corresponding Reductions, All fine Drawers, Chemises and Skirts that are soiled or reduced to a few of a style.

BOYS' SUITS—Clearance Sale.
Low as quotations are, they represent all wool fabrics in every instance—

Double breast ——7 to 16 yrs.... 1.98
Norfolk ——3 to 10 yrs.... 2.98
Sailor ——3 to 10 yrs.... 1.98
Russian ——3 to 8 yrs.... 2.98
3 piece—with vest—10 to 16 yrs.... 3.98
Worth Double!

BOYS' LEGGINS—Clearance Sale.

Russet Leather——were 1.49 Now .69
Jersey ——were .69 Now .49
Not all sizes in each, But all sizes in the lot!

DRESS GOODS—Clearance Prices.

46 inch Finettas—Tan, Gray, Cadet, Garnet, Reseda and other good shades—were .98 ..... .59
Imported Henriettas—44 inch—very fine—light and dark—were .98..... .59
46 inch All Wool Storm Serges—full line colorings—value .79..... .59
Two-toned Cheviots—pure wool—45-inch—were .98..... .59
Mixtures and Homespuns—were .39 and .49..... .29
Plaid Back Skirtings—54 inch—were 1.59..... .98 | were 1.29..... .79

SILKS—Clearance Sale.

Colored Taffetas—27-inch—Value .59 .39
Fancy lace stripe Taffetas—Value .69 .49
Fancy stripe Wash Silks—Value .39 .25
Black Satin Duchesse——Value .75 .59

High Class TAPESTRIES—Clearance Sale.
The greatest values yet.
They will not want for customers!

French and Persian Stripes—worth .59..... .39
Tinsel Stripes—worth .98..... .59
Mercerized Brocades—worth 1.25..... .69
Reversible Empire—worth .98..... .67
Moorish Stripes and Art Noveau—worth 1.50..... .79
Rich Silk Warps and French Silk figured novelties, imported to sell at $3.00..... 1.19
Imported Velvet Brocade Velours—crimson, olive, old red, blue, green—five best colors—imported to sell at $3.00..... .98

SASH LACES—Clearance Sale.

Irish Point—27 to 30 inch—single and double borders—panel or medallion designs—all hand wrought on best bobinet—were 59 cents..... 39 cents
were 98 cents..... 59 cents
were 1.50 to 1.75..... 98 cents
It will pay to buy Summer furnishings now.

Rich Mantel DRAPERIES—Clearance Sale.

Satin and Silk, lined and unlined—emb'd with gold or silk floss, including magnificent specimens of Hand Emb'y.
Now Reduced as follows:

16.98.....value Thirty-five dollars
14.98.....value Thirty dollars
9.98.....value Fifteen dollars
7.98.....value Twelve dollars
4.98.....value Eight dollars
3.25.....value Four-fifty
1.98.....value Three dollars

VELOUR TABLE COVERS—Clearance Prices.
Plain Centres or figured all over—Best colors.

1½ yds. square .....were 6.98 4.98
2 yds. square .....were 9.98 6.98
2½x2 yds .....were 12.98 8.98
Bargains with a Big, Big B—

COUCH COVERS—Clearance Sale.

Persian Stripes, Frou Frou, Turkish and India Rug and Set patterns—also rich cashmere effects—54 and 60 inches wide, all with hand knot or deep tassel fringe—

3.98 were 5.98 | 1.98 were 2.98
2.98 were 4.98 | 1.49 were 2.49

PERSIAN WILTON RUGS—Clearance Price.

Good colors and styles—value 1.50. .79

SILVERWARE—Clearance Sale.
Reliable goods, far below value.

Napkin Rings——were .98..... .49
Knives, Forks and Spoons—were .29 each ..... .12½
Roger A1 Tablespoons and Forks—were 1.69; half dozen..... 1.25
Roger triple plate Teaspoons—were 1.69; half dozen..... 1.29

NEW SILKS
Specially Attractive Offerings.

Fig'd Foulards—24 inch—rich designs—in two and three color tones—on Green, Old Rose, Porcelain Blue, Lavender, Gray, and Hello—value .65..... .49
Black and White all Silk Taffetas—small and medium checks—value .50. .39
Black Taffetas—23 inch—Strong weave, full lustre, soft or heavy finish..... .59
All Silk Satin Liberty—new designs and colorings—large assortment..... .79
Black Silk Grenadines—45 inch—Satin Stripes, figures or fancy weaves—.79.. .98.. 1.25.. 1.50

NEW FANCY CHALLIES

Strictly perfect—this season's best styles and colors—with and without satin stripes—large assortment..... .25
No damaged goods.

NEW WASH DRESS FABRICS

Latest Novelties—Foreign and Domestic—at those attractive prices that have made department famous....Quick sales and many of them is our motto—hence these prices so far below those elsewhere asked for equal qualities:—

New French Organdies—finest—beautiful styles—worth 33 cents..... .15
New Scotch Ginghams—From Scotland's best known maker—loop, stripe, and chain effects—32 inch—Pink, Light Blue, and Heliotrope—Present Import price 23½ cents..... .15
Other Scotch Ginghams 22 to 45.
New Dimity Cordettes—lace inserting effects, Polka dots and a large variety of fancy figures—worth .19..... .14
New Flowered Muslins and Satin stripes—solid tints and fancy figures..... .14
New Mercerized Sateens—silk lustre—styles as handsome as in the richest silks—new colors—elsewhere .29..... .24
New Cordette Batistes—cadet, coral and other tints; also white with fancy figures—good value at 12½ cents..... 8¾
New Mercerized Taffeta Batistes—Black and Navy—foulard figures, worth .33..... .23
New Cinderella Rosebud Mousselines—daintiest colorings—worth .49..... .39
New Satin striped Batistes—silk finish—exquisitely fine—worth .49..... .39
New Irish Dimities—this season's prettiest—none finer at any price..... .23
New Titania Organdies—dainty French patterns—worth .45..... .33
New German Dress Linens—finest and best—wear like iron..... .27 and .32
New Black-and-white striped Pineapple Mohairs—wiry, silky, extremely strong—Paris novelty..... .39 to .59
New French Lace Ginghams.. .29 to .39
New Corded Ginghams and Zephyrs—best colorings—elsewhere .10..... 8¾

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Special Early Season Offering.

Broadcloth and Cheviot—Black and Oxford Gray—Eton and Reefer—Silk-faced revers or velvet collar and Bishop cuffs—handsomely lined and tailored—value 16.98..... 10.98

NEW MILLINERY

Chiffon and Taffeta Silk Hats—latest shapes and shades for day and evening value 2.25..... 1.59

NEW BLACK SATIN RIBBONS
All Silk—Note our prices:

No.	Piece Value.	Piece Price.	Yard Price.
2	.33	.19	—
4	.45	.33	4
5	.48	.39	5
7	.68	.48	6
9	.85	.65	7
16	1.25	.95	10

NEW SMYRNA RUGS
A recent purchase below regular enables us to offer THREE LARGE SIZES,
At the following special prices:—

2 x3 yards—usually 9.98..... 7.98
2½x3½ yards—usually 14.98..... 11.98
3 x4 yards—usually 19.98..... 14.98
The above are strictly all wool.

ANOTHER GRADE IN SMYRNAS.

2 x3 yards..... 4.98
2½x3½ yards..... 7.98
3 x4 yards..... 9.98
Best qualities in large Rugs the prices can buy!

READY MADE SHEETS
Made of that world wide reliable muslin, Dwight Anchor—

72x90—regularly 55 cents
81x90—regularly 59 cents
90x90—regularly 63 cents
Any size, special..... .49

WAMSUTTA PILLOW CASES
"Gold Medal" Wamsuttas.

54x36..... .15 | 45x36..... .13
50x36..... .14 | 42x36..... .12
Like buying gold at price of nickel.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS—

Extra Heavy unbleached..... 4¾
No need to extol the quality—Customers will know what to expect!

VISITING CARDS AND MONOGRAMS
At specially low prices during February:

50 visiting cards—from owner's plate..... .29
50 cards and plate..... .69
50 cards—Old English type, for which $4 to $7 is elsewhere charged..... 1.98
Best work guaranteed. Nothing too good can be said of quality and engraving.
Monogram or address dies—usually 1.00..... .69
Stamping, per quire..... 8

IDLE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE BRONX

Of 32,044 Pupils, 3,066 Receive Only Half-Day Instruction.

NO ROOM AT ALL FOR 318

Some Slight Relief Is at Hand, but the Borough Residents Are Indignant Over the Congestion.

Bronx Borough public schools are so overcrowded that thousands of children are obliged to attend only half-day classes, while there are many who are receiving no instruction at all. This condition of affairs has aroused the indignation of public-spirited citizens and officials, who are working hard to effect a remedy. The exact status of accommodations was shown at a recent meeting of the Local Board of the Borough of the Bronx, when the President of the borough, Louis F. Haffen, said that it was a disgrace to an American community.

At this meeting School Commissioners Timpson and Link appeared before the board and suggested means for remedying the difficulties, providing favorable action by the Central Board could be secured. They reported that in December there were 32,044 children on the registers of the different schools in the borough. Of this number 3,066 were receiving only half-day instruction and 318 children no instruction at all. The statistics presented were as follows:

No. of School.	Location.	Half Time.	No Instruction.
85	735 East 138th St.	..	29
55	Trinity Av. and 136th St.	..	45
61	Third Av., near 169th St.	762	64
62	157th St., near Courtlandt Av.	129	52
90	163d St. and Eagle Av.	724	26
63	173d St. and Fulton Av.	..	69
65	West Farms.	109	1
67	Westchester Village.	..	1
99	Throgg's Neck.	..	1
154	147th St. and St. Ann's Av.	828	0
133	Fox estate.	105	0
152	149th St. and Union Av.	109	0

Commissioner Link said that the contested section lies between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, east of Third Avenue, which is the most thickly populated section of the Bronx. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, has informed the local board that additions to the following-named schools could be built on ground already owned by the city:

No. 152, Union Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; No. 155, Tremont; No. 156, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Trinity Avenue; also that vacant land at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Tinton Avenue had been purchased as a school site.

He further stated that contracts for additional accommodations had been awarded as follows:

Addition to School No. 61, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, to be completed by Sept. 1, 1901; addition to No. 133, to be completed on the same date.

Public School No. 90, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, is badly crowded, especially in the primary department. When seen at the school yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Reins, who is the Principal, said:

"It is deplorable that so many of the children are receiving only half the instruction they are entitled to. They cannot accomplish much in two hours' work, and consequently they have just so much more time to race the streets, which takes their minds off their school work.

"It frequently happens that the truant officers catch some of the boys who only attend half-day classes and bring them to me, thinking they are playing truant. I send them away with a smile, telling the officer that they would be in schol were there room for them.

"At the present time we have 729 children who are only receiving half-day instruction. The law says that a class shall not be composed of more than fifty children, but we are obliged to form classes of sixty. Of course, I have permission to do so, but it is either that or turn the children out entirely. The exact condition of affairs is shown by the fact that I could not promote 150 of my children into the grammar department last week, for the reason that there was no room there for them. Mr. Childs's department being almost as badly crowded as mine.

"This is not only discouraging to me, but to the children, to whom promotion means considerable; for there is nothing worse than stunting a child's ambition, especially in educational work. There is one consolation, however, and that is we have an ideal school building here, and the classrooms, which are light and airy, can well accommodate sixty pupils."

In the grammar department an assistant of Principal Childs stated that they were badly crowded for room, and that in order to keep the classes down to sixty it was necessary to form an overflow class, composed of boys from all grades. The same condition of affairs prevails in the other schools located in the thickly populated portions of the borough.

Ex-Assemblyman G. J. Grossman is very bitter in his condemnation of the lack of school facilities.

Albert E. Davis, a prominent member of the North Side Board of Trade, which has taken up the subject, made this statement yesterday:

"The almost phenomenal increase in the population of this borough within the last few years, it having about doubled in five years, is given as the reason of the city's failure to provide sufficient school facilities. But this extraordinary increase warrants and demands extraordinary effort on the part of the authorities to meet it. Nothing is of greater importance to the city's welfare than the proper education of its children; and when it is that any considerable number of these children can have but half a day's instruction, and then left free to roam the streets the other half, the city is not doing its duty by the rising generation. More schools are urgently needed, and the taxpayers are too much alive to the value of the public schools to oppose any necessary appropriations for this purpose."

NEW STATION FOR KING'S BRIDGE.

Police of the Fortieth Precinct Will Have a House to Cost $70,000.

King's Bridge, in the Borough of the Bronx, is to have a new police station, and "the shanty," as the frame building which has sheltered the blue-coated guardians ever since the Fortieth Precinct was established, is soon to be abandoned for a modern structure to cost about $70,000.

The land upon which it is proposed to erect the building was acquired by the city on Oct. 2, 1900, for $8,500, and is situated on the southwest corner of Boston Avenue and Summit Place. The plans and specifications call for a two-story fireproof brick building, 119 feet 6 inches by 86 feet 8 inches. The front and sides will have a granite base, and above that a selected face brick with terra cotta trimmings. Only enough cellar space for the boiler room and coal storage will be excavated.

The first floor will be divided into a muster room, Captain's room, bedroom, and bath, sitting room for patrolmen, toilet room for matrons, a woman's prison, including four steel cells; a prison for men, including eight steel cells; a stable with accommodations for twenty-eight horses, feed, hay, and straw rooms, harness and carriage room. There will also be a large open courtyard on the ground floor, giving ample space for light and ventilation.

On the second floor are four large dormitories, giving room for sixty-eight patrolmen, two Roundsmen's rooms, accommodating four Roundsmen; two Sergeants' rooms, with toilets, baths, &c. The building will have steam heat and electric light.

The Austrian Peasant Ball.

The twenty-first annual Austrian peasant ball, which will take place at the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 21, bids fair to be the best of the series given by the Austrian Singing Society. The principal features which make the Austrian balls unique and entertaining will be the pageant of peasantry, beginning at 10 P. M., and including hunting scenes, gypsies' camps, a peasant wedding in the mountains, Austrian spinners, and numerous additional exhibitions showing the merrymaking habits of the peasantry in native surroundings. The national dances will be particularly attractive. The kissing games, marriage and divorce mart, &c., will be open to all guests who wish to take part.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"This case of a Christian Scientist curing typhoid fever with ice cream reminds me of a case of appendicitis that I cured with a beefsteak," said a physician yesterday.

"A young man of my acquaintance came to me and said he was sure he had appendicitis. Abdominal pains had localized themselves just where the appendix was. He was quite serious about the matter, and a little bit scared. I felt his pulse, took his temperature, and convinced myself there was nothing acutely wrong. But he seemed weak, looked haggard, and had every appearance of being in a state bordering on physical collapse. I learned he had been living on a diet of raw oysters and milk and vichy. Now, oysters and vichy, no matter how pleasant and digestible, do not form a very vigorous diet, so the explanation of the physical collapse was at hand. He was really on the verge of starvation. 'You'd better go and eat a good, big, beefsteak, with potatoes and bread and butter, a cup of tea, and anything else your appetite suggests,' I said.'

"'But, doctor, I have no appetite,' he replied. 'The very thought of beefsteak nauseates me. I am sure I can eat nothing.'

"'You just try,' I said, 'and come back and tell me how you feel to-morrow.'

"The next day he came around and wanted me to come out and have a drink. He said the joke was on him, and he wanted to buy. Then he told about the beefsteak. When he sat down to it he thought he couldn't eat a mouthful. But the more he ate the hungrier he got, and he was almost persuaded to order a second steak when the first was gone. He didn't feel the pains any more, and that was the last of his appendicitis.

"You see, he had probably caught a slight cold which affected the abdominal muscles, or perhaps it was a simple attack of indigestion. Then he imagined he had appendicitis, and for four or five days starved himself on oysters and light drinks. The beefsteak cured him. That was not Christian Science treatment, of course, because he ate his beefsteak clear. Whether its administration with prayer added would have further assisted the steak, I am not prepared to say."

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That everything depends on the point of view was shown the other day by a motorman whose car had just "run down" a man. "How did it happen?" asked a passenger, as an angry crowd gathered around the injured victim and hooted at the motorman. The latter looked as if he were debating whether or not he should run away. But he decided to stay at his post, and said woefully: "You don't know how it is. You think like the rest of 'em—that I just tried to murder the chap. They want me taken to jail, hanged, or put in the chair, perhaps, all because a drunken fellow jumped in front of me, I couldn't help it. He started to cross the street the other way. Then he turned sudden like and ran right square into the car. I put on the brakes as hard as I could, and my heart went clean out o' my mouth, but it was too late. He went under. Yes; I was going a little fast, but I have to get my car back up town on time, or I'll lose my job. I was careful. I was straining my eyes to see that nobody was in front all the time. I never let go my hold on the motor or the brakes. Now, he's dying there, and I'll have to go to prison, maybe for life or for the next twenty years, all because he was drunk. God knows, it was none of my fault!" The passenger knew that the motorman spoke the truth, and so gave his name as a witness. Three policemen grasped their man and carried him off to spend the night in a cell. All of which, though very necessary for the good of law and order and the protection of human life, did not alter the fact that there were two sides to the matter, and that the motorman had one of them.

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"It's queer how the uninitiated think the malady called stage fright is peculiar to novices," said an actor of long standing the other day. "As a matter of fact, the older players sometimes have it worse than do the new ones in the profession. One of the greatest actors of to-day has stage fright—has it bad. That is Mr. Richard Mansfield. I was in his company one season, and have seen him so terribly nervous just before the rise of the curtain that he would walk rapidly up and down behind the scenes, his muscles twitching and his mouth working jerkily. The fright he has, however, is not the kind that interferes with the playing of a part, for as soon as he gets on the stage he apparently loses every vestige of it until the next wait between acts. Then he grows shaky again. There is hardly a beginner who shows such intense excitement as he, and it is not only on occasions that he is thus affected, but before almost every performance. I don't know whether stage fright is the right name in this case or not. Probably it is misleading, for he is certainly not at all doubtful of his powers or of his ability to do whatever he has to do in the best style possible. Whether it is stage fright or something else that he has, it seems to do him no harm. It is probably only impatience due to his high-strung nerves."

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At the houses dealing in things of the kind, there has been a general furbishing up of tarpon tackle, for word was received last week that the first of the "silver king" for the year had been taken off the Fort Meyers Hotel in Florida, by Charles A. Dean of Boston, who fishes the Caloosahatchee River each year for the first strike of the tarpon. This news was welcomed at the Union Club, where there are F. Gray Griswold and John B. Hecksher among its members, with tarpon records of which fishermen still talk, and both of whom retain their fondness for the sport. Hugh O'Neill, the Sixth Avenue merchant, who is sometimes spoken of as "a tarpon fiend," so enthusiastic is he over the sport, has gone to the fishing grounds of the West Coast of Florida. Thither Pierre Lorillard is expected to go in a few days, and by the middle of the month scores of fishermen from this city will go there for a few days' sport with rod and reel. There's nothing like a few days on the water, with the fish biting well, to rest up a man and get the cobwebs swept away from his brain.

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According to the professional humorist, the ordinary collar button has given the average man about all the trouble he wishes for without a violation of about all the Ten Commandments. Yet somebody, possibly a woman with some vengeance to mete out, has invented, and the Patent Office has actually allowed her to patent it, a ball-bearing collar button. These have not yet reached the shops in this city. As they are actually in process of manufacture, according to one haberdasher, they will turn up here in a short time and form a subject for jokes at the Weberfields sort of entertainments at the theatres. If these collar buttons could only be kept on the stage it would be all right. Why in the world any sane person should want a ball-bearing collar button and where the ball bearings are located are mysteries to be solved.

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"Talk about this being a free country!" snapped the South Carolinian at the Hoffman House yesterday. "Seems to me like it is all rot. Why, down in our State some idiot has actually introduced a law prohibiting a gentleman from carrying his gun with him. What do you think of that, Sir, and in South Cah'lina, too, the greatest and grandest and noblest State in the Union? They told me in Columbia, just before I left, that they were going to pass the law. It's outrageous, Sah, simply outrageous! Done just because there was a little careless shooting out in Kentucky, too, they say. Just as if we should be deprived of our liberties because of the carelessness of a few Kentuckians. Outrageous is the word, Sah—the only word."

The Rev. W. Hamilton's New Pastorate.

The Rev. William Hamilton, pastor of the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where he will succeed the Rev. R. S. Pardington. It is said that the Rev. William J. White of Greenport, L. I., has received a call from the congregation of the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church to succeed Mr. Hamilton. Mr. White is about forty years old, and considered a strong preacher and pastor.

ABANDONED CITY CHURCHES

Novel Uses to Which Structures Are Put in This City.

They Are Sold Under the Hammer to the Highest Bidder, and Then May Become Anything.

The up-town movement of churches is responsible in a measure for the abandonment of church structures down town, and the uses to which such property is put are as varied as the industries which mark a great metropolitan city. The history of some of the old down-town churches is replete with sacred and National events which make their venerable structures of more than mere local interest, and the different historical societies have at various times preserved something of their unique story in stone slabs and marble tablets.

But the ruthless advance of a purely material and money-making generation has often swept historic buildings out of existence, or at least buried them beneath the accumulating products of modern progress. The church buildings caught in this maelstrom of advance have been no exception to the rule.

Recently there was a movement started in church organizations to rescue some of these down-town abandoned church buildings from the grasp of trade and commerce, and turn them over to mission and charitable societies to preserve some semblance of their ancient glory and purpose in life. But this movement failed for a number of reasons. The churches now turned over to business were in many cases situated too near other mission property to make them of value, and others were situated on land too valuable for anything except business houses. After investigation it was decided that it would be inexpedient and inadvisable to attempt to redeem the abandoned churches for sentimental or other reasons. So it may be concluded that the old sacred structures will continue to be used for various commercial purposes to the end, until at least it is considered wise to tear them down to make room for more expensive and modern buildings.

The best-known abandoned church building in New York is probably that occupied by the American Express Company, at Madison Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. This is in such a prominent part of the city that it attracts general attention, and the architecture of the building is so unmistakable that interest and curiosity are immediately excited.

This was the old site of worship of the Central Congregational Church, which moved up town on the west side many years ago. The old church structure was put up for sale, and the express company took possession of it and converted its spacious interior into commodious storage and office rooms for its employes. As much as possible the original structure is preserved and the grounds and exterior are kept in good order. No attempt has been made to change the characteristics of the church architecture by adding external disfigurements or improvements.

USED BY AN ICE COMPANY.

Another prominent church site which has been abandoned for business purposes is situated at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. This is now occupied by the American Ice Company, and it is a scene of great activity. But the distinctive church architecture is apparent to the casual visitor. The long narrow side windows, the peaked roof, and the wide entrance all indicate the original mission of the building. Nothing but the sign over the front entrance, or the collection of ice wagons in front, would tell the story of the change that had come over the property. At one time this was a centre of the most fashionable congregation in the city, and its brick exterior was considered as artistic as any similar building in the country. When abandoned by its original congregation it was turned over to a Chinese Sunday school, but this did not last long. The building and site were too expensive to be held for this purpose, and it was turned over to business uses after the pulpit and pews were all removed.

To many people it may not be known that the old Germania Theatre, on Eighth Street, near Astor Place, was at one time a church of considerable importance. Although the exterior has been changed a little, there is still a distinct church effect noticeable in the architecture. Considerably more than a quarter of a century ago this building was occupied by the St. Ann's Roman Catholic congregation. It was considered a handsome structure in its day, and it had been daily a scene of worship for upward of half a century. Then it was decided by the church people to move to their new site, in East Twelfth Street. The old building was then sold, and for a number of years it passed through the worst history possible for a church.

It became a concert hall of fair reputation, then a dance hall of the Bowery type, and finally a dive of the most notorious character. In these various rôles it failed to pay, and the property was finally sold to a company of Germans who tried to make it at least a respectable place for light theatricals. This they succeeded in doing, and the Germania Theatre has partly redeemed the building from its one-time unpleasant associations.

Another church structure which has been converted into a music hall and theatre is located on Fourteenth Street, opposite Tammany Hall. It was for years known as Grace Chapel, and divine services were held there through the changing periods which that portion of the city has witnessed. As the cheap amusement houses crowded around it, the artistic chapel building lent a certain air of refinement and rest which could not be mistaken. It reached a class of people that few other churches or missions in the city touched. But the environments were hard to combat, and evil flourished more than good in the neighborhood. Finally the congregation and Trustees moved away, and the chapel building was turned into a beer garden. More recently it has become the home of cheap burlesque shows. Its nightly scenes stand out in vivid contrast to its former rest and peacefulness.

A CHURCH'S CHECKERED CAREER.

A third church that has been transformed into a place of public amusement is that of the old People's Tabernacle, on West Twenty-third Street, not far from Broadway. This pretty Gothic structure was built over half a century ago, and was used as a non-sectarian Christian house of worship for several decades. Then, through one cause and another it passed into the hands of a Presbyterian congregation, who continued to worship there until the up-town movement of churches robbed it of some of its strongest supporters. Then the building was rented to the Salvation Army, and later it was turned over to a music-hall company, which has since continued to present such attractions as that neighborhood seems to demand for nightly diversions. One reason why so many of the abandoned churches are turned into music halls or theatres is that their interior is peculiarly well arranged for such purposes, and the alterations can be made without a great amount of expense. There is the possibility in every church structure of being converted into an amusement hall simply on this account. In the case of the old People's Tabernacle there was little actual expense incurred in making the place of worship suitable for stage playing.

Abandoned churches are in reality suited to very few trades and businesses. The interior consists, for the most part, of one large audience room, and this is not adapted to most commercial purposes. There is no second story, and the high vaulted roof all makes waste space. One business concern, however, has made the most of these conditions by converting a sacred edifice into a practical studio for displaying church furnishings and decorations. From the elevated railroad car windows one can see this old church building just as the train makes the curve out of Sixth Avenue on its way to Bleecker Street Station. Few alterations as possible have been made in the interior and exterior of the church, and as one enters he sees a rich display of stained glass windows, marble pulpits, baptismal fonts, and artistic decorations and furnishings of every character suitable to a church. There seems no desecration in this, and the visitor feels that it is, after all, the most proper business for a church building to be turned into. Here ministers, Church Wardens, Trustees, and other officers come on week days to make selections for furnishing their different new or remodeled edifices located in some more favorable part of the city or country.

NOW A PICKLE FACTORY.

One of the oldest church buildings in the city is now serving a rather humble mission in life as a pickle factory. This old structure is located on Franklin Street, just west of West Broadway. It was erected in 1822, and is, consequently, nearly eighty years old. It was one of the four first Presbyterian homes erected on Manhattan Island, but in its three-quarters of a century of life it has had some strange shifts and changes. It became later the place of worship for a Baptist congregation, and then it was brought under the Dutch Reformed faith, and remained so until it was turned into a pickle factory in 1858. Its humiliation in the last half century of its existence may have been due to its changeable faith. The structure is an old landmark that is worthy of preservation, and it represents the primitive style of church architecture that the early worshippers of Manhattan Island erected. It looks more like the typical Quaker meeting house than a Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed Church edifice. It is merely a square, wooden building, with a peaked roof, and with no attempts at ornamentation.

Several of the old abandoned churches have in the last few years been torn down to make room for more pretentious business or residential structures. Some of these met an inglorious end, however, before they were destroyed. Thus the little Methodist meeting house on Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, was used as a blacksmith shop for several years before it was torn down less than two years ago. The building was unusually small, and the congregation abandoned the structure a long time ago. It seemed to be of little value to any one, and it was turned into a blacksmith shop to help pay the interest on the money invested in it. Then it was sold and a house of brick and stone erected on its site.

If one cared to go over in Brooklyn the same sad tale of abandoned churches come to grief and humiliation could be told. There is, for instance, the old Congregational Church erected half a century ago by Lord Willoughby at the corner of Pearl and Willoughby Streets, doing service to-day as a storage and auction place. Weekly auction sales of household goods and furniture are held within its sacred portals, and the old structure is piled high with goods that have been accumulating there for years. At one time the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached in this lowly edifice.

The old Lee Avenue Academy in Brooklyn was at one time a church. It was built for a small congregation, which later scattered and moved away. The church structure was abandoned and remained idle for a time. Then it was turned into an academy, and more recently it has been remodeled as a playhouse.

On Waverly Avenue, in our former sister "City of Churches," stands in the middle of the block an old church structure that now is the home of a chair factory. Its interior is fitted up with machinery, and every nook and corner is piled high with timber and half-finished chairs. The original congregation abandoned the church on account of its size, and it was sold to yield visible assets for constructing a larger and more modern edifice. But meanwhile the ancient building stands as a solitary rebuke to the progressiveness of an age which respects neither the sentiment of hoary old age nor the traditions and associations which much cluster around a church where generations have worshipped in peace and quietness.

TOMMY STEVENS, RAT CATCHER

His Feat in a Brooklyn Household Evinces Much Animal Aptitude.

This is the tale of an unexcelled feat performed by a brave Brooklyn hunter. Tommy Stevens was not always a resident of the Borough of Churches, having been born in Jersey, where his many charms won the heart of his present proud mistress. Tommy Stevens is a cat. It was on the occasion of a visit of his present mistress to his then owners that Tommy with New Jersey vivaciousness jumped into her lap and endeavored to show her, as far as possible, the warmth of New Jersey hospitality. This was so attractive and the black of Tommy was so black and the white of him so white that the visitor exclaimed with delight:

"What a pretty kitten!"

"You may have him if you like," cried the hostess, with a warmth of manner characteristic not only of New Jersey, but of most owners of pretty kittens. So Tommy Stevens went to Brooklyn, was surnamed after his original owners, only just escaped being called Frank after the handsome young man of the family, and finally succeeded to the genric name of Tommy and began to make history for himself.

The first part of Tommy's life in Brooklyn was devoted—Brooklyn air proving an excellent tonic for him—to growing and he has since his arrival attained a size which makes him tip the scales at nearly sixteen pounds. If it were not for his great size it is probable that the story of his capture of a rat as large as a good-sized kitten, his recent feat, would remain unwritten. It was a savage looking rat, which ventured out of its hole on a foraging excursion when Tommy started in hot pursuit. The chase led under tables and chairs, around the refrigerator, Tommy gaining all the time, notwithstanding his size and the rat's greater ability to squeeze through smaller spaces. Tommy had just put out one paw to grab him when the rat whisked into a hole.

"He's got him for sho'," criek the cook, who was watching the chase from the top of the kitchen table.

"No he ain't, he's don' 'gone los' him," said the chambermaid from the highest chair in the room.

But Tommy had not done either. In that last reach one of his powerful paws had landed the claws in the rat's back, but did not prevent it from getting into the hole, carrying along the cat's paw. It seemed to be only a question of which would hold longest—Tommy's claws or the rat's back. That the claws were doing their duty agonized squeaks from the hole told plainly. Then Tommy executed a manoeuvre beside which, his mistress says, the entering of Manila Bay was nothing.

It was certain that that rat would never come out of the hole unaided, and Tommy could not go in; neither could he pull out his enemy with one paw. Tommy thought a moment, then gradually bringing up his hind feet, braced them on either side of the hole, put his other paw inside, and presto! Mr. Rat was out in a jiffy and his tale of life was ended.

Any one who is skeptical of the existence of Tommy and the truth of this story has only to ask at the Brooklyn Post Office for Tommy Stevens, to whom the postmen frequently deliver letters filled with catnip sent from his old home. Or he can be seen in person by calling next door to the house of King Edward VII., a little maltese kitten, warranted to be the first cat of its name in Brooklyn.

OLD-TIME WINTERS.

They Were Colder than the Winters of To-day—Theatres Always Airy.

The recent cold snap brought with it some discomforts, and complaint has been made of the imperfect heating of the surface cars, schools, and places of public amusement; but what would a metropolitan public think of such an announcement on the theatre programmes as this:

"N. B.—It is permitted to bring your stoves to the theatre."

Yet such an announcement was a common thing on the programmes and in the advertisements of the early theatres of New York; and it illustrates forcibly the difference in the climate, and the customs, and the theatres of Gotham then and now. An old-fashioned Winter, with the thermometer ranging about zero for weeks at a stretch, and deep snow in the streets for a month at a time, is as much out of fashion now as the old stage coaches; and as the degree of cold out of doors has lessened, our facilities for warmth indoors have increased.

But the early theatres of New York, up to the time when the old Park fell into the hands of John Jacob Astor and James Beekman, were mere barns—not even as well-constructed as are rich men's barns at the present day. They were, according to all accounts, airy enough at all seasons, but in the depth of Winter they were frightfully cold, even with their big stoves, which had to be kept constantly supplied with wood, as coal was not yet brought into use.

A lady and gentleman who then went to the theatre, if they were tightly wrapped up, and came in their roomy, old-fashioned sleighs, with heated bricks at their feet and bearskin rugs over them, shivered as they entered the barn-like places, and counted themselves lucky, not if their seats were near the stage, but near the stove.

The ultra-rich and aristocratic New Yorker was often followed in his sleigh by some attendants on foot, who carried on a board or in a box a little stove. With this apparatus he generally entered the theatre with his mistress, placed the stove on the floor at the lady's seat, arranged the lady's feet nicely on top of the little stove, and then departed. There was a good deal of style in that, perhaps, but what comfort compared with that now enjoyed by theatre-goers?

And yet there are some people who have growled the past week at our baby Winter, with the thermometer ranging only between 15 and 20 degrees.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

LAWYERS DISCUSS THE WEEKES BILL

Provides that Jurors Shall Be Examined Only by the Court.

Judges and Attorneys Are Emphatically Opposed to the Measure and Give Their Reasons for It.

The bill introduced by Mr. Weekes providing that the examination of jurors as to their qualifications shall be conducted exclusively by the Court was discussed much by lawyers and Judges of the city yesterday. Many members of the judiciary and some practicing attorneys were asked for their opinions on the bill. All who were willing to be quoted said that they were emphatically opposed to the measure. Some of the opinions given were as follows:

Supreme Court Justice DAVID LEVENTRITT—If I understand it, the bill gives to the Judge the exclusive right of questioning and selecting jurors. This is impossible. The Judge does not know who are the witnesses to be called in a case. He only knows the names of the plaintiff and defendant, and the counsel are the ones who know what witnesses they will call upon. Often the examination of jurors by the lawyers in a case serves to bring out connections between the jurors and the witnesses who will be used. An examination exclusively by the Judge could not do this, and, under such a law, jurors might be selected who would be unsuitable for the case by reason of their connection with witnesses. The thing is impossible.

Supreme Court Justice ALDEN CHESTER of Albany—I think that this bill is the outcome of a suggestion made in a speech before the Bar Association by Judge Robert Earl, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. His argument was that, if examinations could be conducted exclusively by the Court, much time would be saved. While I have great regard for Justice Earl's opinion, I myself think that the examination of the Court should be supplemented by that of the lawyers.

Supreme Court Justice CHARLES F. MacLEAN, (refusing to read a copy of the bill)—I have nothing to say.

City Court Judge LEWIS J. CONLAN—If the bill takes the examination out of the hands of the lawyers and gives it entirely to the Court, I am certainly opposed to it. The lawyers are the interested parties in a case, while the Judge is an impartial witness. So the lawyers should be allowed to have a jury that they think fair. I have only seen a printed statement of the provision of the bill, so of course I cannot pass on the whole of it, for there might be something meritorious in that part of it which I have not seen.

Supreme Court Justice FRANCIS M. SCOTT—No, I cannot give an opinion before I have seen the whole bill. This is only a synopsis.

Supreme Court Justice D. CADY HERRICK of Albany—I have not heard of the bill until now. I can give no opinion until I have had time to think about it.

Supreme Court Justice JAMES A. O'GORMAN—I do not care to say anything about it.

VERNON M. DAVIS, Lawyer—I am opposed to the bill. I think the defendant should have a chance.

FRED B. HOUSE, Lawyer—Most assuredly I am opposed to such a law. It would throw the responsibility of selecting a jury on the Judge, except for the few peremptory challenges that are allowed to the lawyers. The Judges themselves, I should think, would not like an arrangement like that. It would certainly be unfair to the lawyers. They are the interested parties, not the Judge. An examination by the Court would of necessity be far less exhaustive than examinations by the opposing counsel. It is often the case that questioning of the prospective jurors by the lawyers serves to bring to light some bias or alleged bias on the part of the man under examination, thus rendering him ineligible to the jury box for the case under trial. In such cases the prospective juror is barred and the lawyer does not have to resort to his peremptory challenges. If there should be a law requiring the Court to examine and select all the jurors, the lawyer would have little chance to get a jury that he thought fair, and after the completion of the case he might complain of injustice.

Supreme Court Justice EDGAR L. FURSMAN—My views in relation to the special jury system have been strongly confirmed by the rapidity with which a jury in the Kennedy case was secured. It puts beyond question the value of this law.

Judge WARREN W. FOSTER—I see no objection to the Weekes bill, although I have not familiarized myself with its provisions. It seems to me that the rights of defendants are fully protected by the challenges of jurors. Out of forty-eight talesmen examined in a few hours before me in a case of murder in the first degree to-day, a jury was secured after only twenty-one had been peremptorily challenged. The jurors were not drawn from a special panel either.

Recorder GOFF—Not having seen a copy of the Weekes bill, I would not care to comment on it at this time.

District Attorney PHILBIN—I cannot express any opinion as to the merits of the Weekes bill, as I have not seen it. However, the defendant in all actions has constitutional rights to question talesmen, and if a law to have the Judge do the questioning was passed lawyers would simply have to address their questions to the Court and have him propound them to the talesmen. I do not see at present that the defects of the jury system may be remedied by any such measure.

Assistant District Attorney OSBORNE—If the special jury law is kept in force, we don't need any Weeks law. If the special jury law is repealed, something is badly needed to do away with the interminable questioning of talesmen by opposing counsel. I am heartily in favor of the retention of the latter measure, as under its provisions one Commissioner at a nominal salary does the work in a short while that it formerly took the Judge and District Attorney and all the court officials weeks to do, at great cost to the county. The Special Commissioner weeds out those disqualified to serve as jurors and greatly facilitates the work of the courts. If the special jury law is repealed, and the Weekes bill provides a proper substitute for the former methods, I might favor it.

Assistant District Attorney WALSH—I do not know just what the Weekes bill provides for, but if it takes the right of examination of talesmen from defendants or District Attorney, I do not think it should pass. A Judge from the nature of his position cannot have at hand the necessary information upon which to base proper questions. The fact that the names of talesmen are filed as soon as drawn gives counsel the opportunity to examine the antecedents of jurors, which sometimes renders unnecessary the examination of talesmen in court. If the duty was imposed upon the Court the latter could not neglect it in one case and exercise it in another. Either prosecuting or defending a case, I want the right to test the man who will pass upon my case by examination. I would not like to see that power delegated even to men of the high standing of our Judges.

TIDE'S PRANKS AT OAK POINT.

New Haven Road's Freight Yards Here Temporarily Out of Use.

The new Oak Point freight yard of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has not been in use for several months, owing to the fact that at certain times the tide and currents are so strong that it has been found impossible to berth the large floats used in transferring freight cars to and from Jersey City. When the tide is running flood there is a current around the point of rocks known as Oak Point that is difficult for even the largest vessels to stem. It is not an even current, but turns and twists in every direction, and once a small boat is caught in it control is practically impossible.

There have been any number of accidents off this point, and several cases of drowning. Just what remedy the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company will apply has not yet been decided upon, as the lower yard is meeting all the present demands. One plan suggested is the building of bulkheads, such as are used on the ferry-boat slips on the East and North River water fronts. They would necessarily be much larger and heavier owing to the great weight and strain of a float loaded with twenty or more freight cars all carrying their capacity of grain and merchandise.

These bulkheads would have to be built at an angle some distance out into the river to be of any service, and it is said that the present structure is pretty close to the bulkhead line.

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THE LATE ADDISON CAMMACK.

Reminiscences of a Picturesque Wall Street Figure by an Old Acquaintance.

Death has a call and the sexton a put on even the wariest broker. Addison Cammack, always a picturesque figure, was to me an interesting one. In face and manner decidedly aggressive, he suggested an ironclad, with a long protruding ram and no end of torpedoes and high explosives up his sleeve, so to speak. Then, too, there were fictions afloat of his once having run a slaver bark, and later blockade runners, all of which lent an interest to his movements in the Street.

Living just around the corner from the Windsor when he made his headquarters there, I at one time saw a good deal of him. He was as picturesque in talk as in look, and some of his sayings I have never forgotten. When the Vanderbilt houses were built on Fifth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, he was asked what he thought of them, and he replied that they looked like a couple of dry goods boxes set down in front of a country store. Asked if one might print this, he said, "Not for the world, nor The Tribune, either; Billy'd never give me another point."

I once said to him that one secret of his success seemed to me to be his having the courage of his convictions. "When did I learn that by that?" "Why, if you sell a stock short and it goes against you, you're rather glad of it, for it gives you a chance to sell a lot more." "Not by a blanked sight; if I see it going against me I grab for it. I'd rather a blanked sight lose my convictions than my money."

He was never at a loss for an adjective, and had a way of occasionally calling a spade something worse than a spade, which was at times startling.

He once told me that he thought well of Rio Grande, and had bought some. I noticed that it slipped down, and asked what he thought of it then. "Oh," he said, "the man who buys Rio Grande has got to take a good deal from the snow bird. Have you ever seen a snow bird work in in Winter?" "No, tell me." "Well, you'll see him on top of a limb; it comes on to blow and the snow begins to fly, but he sits there and hangs on. It blows harder and harder and the snow flies thicker and faster, and he curls round under the branch but still hangs on, upside down, with his claws, breast up and feathers bristling. And when the storm is over and the sun's shining again, you see him sitting up there, top of the branch with something fat in his mouth." "But," I said, "that isn't letting go, as you were telling about the other day." "Oh," said he, "the trick of it is that the snow bird knows when to hold on!"

He once said to a man sitting near to me, "Why don't you sometimes take the short side of things? Why are you always a bull?" "Oh," answered the person addressed, "I guess I was born a bull calf, anyway." "Just the reason," Mr. Cammack replied, "why you should play the market on the bear side; you'd take your profits and cut your losses short."

He told me that William H. Vanderbilt came to him late one night—or early one morning, I forget which—and said: "See here, Cammack, I've got to go to Europe and I'm stuck with fifty or sixty—it may have been a hundred, I don't just remember—thousand shares of Lake Shore that the boys made me buy '—it was the time of the famous peg—' and I couldn't sell it within 10 per cent. of the market. You sell it for me.' I went down town and sold every blessed bit of it and didn't break the market a point. The boys all thought I was 'shorting' it and that Billy had me dead. But you bet it broke bad next day." "And how much of the stuff did you put out for yourself?" I asked. "I give you my word, not a share. But then, I was short enough before, and," he added, musingly, "at one time it looked pretty 'rocky' for me."

In connection with Mr. Vanderbilt he told me a story of how he and Jay Gould "broke" Mr. Keene. "You see," said Mr. Cammack, "the man was just buying everything. He had his legs spread wide open all the way from Chic

"WRITING A CHIT" IN CHINA

Features That Diversify Foreign Life in the Settlements.

TEMPTATION TO LIVE HIGH

Credit System Obtains Everywhere in the Empire—The Compradore and His Peculiar Function.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31.—If the pockets of the foreign residents of China could be turned inside out for the benefit of some one wishing to cross the Pacific, passage money could no doubt be scraped from the exhibits, but there would probably be little surplus, and it is quite safe to say that in the majority of cases no money whatever would be forthcoming. A visitor, accustomed at home to paying as he goes, feels like having cash about him, but one experience at the bank, where the presentation of a moderate draft necessitates the hiring of a coolie or jinricksha to cart the proceeds away, soon reconciles him to the local practice of "writing a chit." As almost any one's chit passes almost anywhere, one whose face is not wholly strange may go about with pockets flat and order in what suits his fancy.

A chit is a memorandum with a signature attached. About the middle of the month, chits for the preceding month are presented for payment. The recipient, if he has a business connection, indorses them, and refers them to that useful person, the compradore, who settles and charges to account. A detached visitor may give drafts on his bank, or, if there are so many small accounts to make that too much trouble, he may haul in a load of cash for pay day and distribute it among the various applicants. That ends his troubles for another month. There are business men who travel thousands of miles yearly among the treaty ports and into outlying districts without a dollar in their pockets.

They chit their passage on steamers, pay hotel bills, and supply their personal wants by chit, and let their servants carry enough silver for such trifling purchases as may be made in unexpected places. Most of the banks issue notes, but they are outlandishly bulky, and when once the chit habit becomes confirmed, the notes are only less objectionable to carry about than cart-wheel dollars.

The chit habit is one that comes so easy and saves so much bother that it is apt to lead to excesses. Nothing seems more pleasant than to go through the world signing one's name instead of giving up good money. When an ordinary person may move about with unquestioned credit, figuratively like a walking National bank, his vanity becomes prone to overindulgence. The comfort and danger of charging personal accounts at home has appealed probably to most households in which dollars must be counted, and the common experience that living is much more costly when purchases may be charged up than when cash must be paid for them finds general illustration here.

CHITS LURE TO DANGER.

As the average foreigner in China carries no pocketbook to consult as to what he can afford, he yields to temptations that would not appeal to him otherwise, and often finds the compradore his creditor for more than his allowance or salary. Human nature is frail enough in China to bear lightly troubles of this kind, but as the compradore has his own obligations and cannot always be as benignant as he looks, or perhaps as he would like to be, the brakes must sometimes be put down hard. The foreigner usually has sense and honesty enough to adjust his affairs with the compradore as soon as possible, but the chit habit is too sweet to be abandoned, and the spectacle is common, in the early part of every month, when there are several weeks of grace before settlement day, of men splurging around like princes, until they run their limit, and then scrimping and denying themselves for the remainder of the month through the thankless ordeal of trying to get along on next to nothing.

While the usual form of purchase is by chit, and for some lines in no other way, many residents carry both chit and book accounts, and as the family and servants may order on the book accounts, a man not given to close scrutiny of his bills or taking it for granted that they are correct, is apt to find the compradore's accounts with him running high.

A merchant here tells of an early experience of his, in which payment for the same bill came in twice from one of the customers he had gained. His impulse was to return the amount overpaid, but being a little doubtful through whom it should be sent and also reluctant to have his customer infer that he had been so stupid as to send him a bill twice, he thought he would take counsel of a fellow-merchant in another line of business. He stated the case in detail, emphasizing his wish not to appear careless in the eyes of his customer and his scruple about getting the money back as quickly as possible. The elder merchant heard him through, and then said with an air of wonder: "But why have you come to me? This is all your affair."

"Yes, but I want your advice; I want to know what you would do under such circumstances."

"Send him another bill," was the decisive answer.

There is a saddler here who finds trappings for many of the amateur stables which foreigners affect. It is reported of him that his Portuguese bookkeeper reported in great perplexity one day that in making up the month's accounts he had come upon an entry of the sale of a saddle, valued at $7, but the name of the buyer was not on the book, and the salesman could not remember it. "Don't worry yourself," said the merchant. "Charge it in all the bills." Eight customers sent checks to pay for the saddle, and the customers who protested against the charge received polite notes from the merchant apologizing for the stupidity of the clerk in putting the item in their bills.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMPRADORE.

The compradore is father-confessor in all financial affairs because of the relation that he bears to the conduct of all kinds of business. He is an indispensable adjunct to a foreign house trading in China. Without him trade would be perilously hampered, for the Chinese wish to deal with their own, and they and the foreigners could never understand each other when brought into direct contact. The compradore acts as intermediary, finds outlet for the goods of his house among the Chinese, and buys from them whatever the house may wish to send abroad. He is usually a man of means and character and is able to turn trade through the house to which he attaches himself. It is part of a compradore's business to enlist a following of native merchants, and he takes care that a customer once his never goes to any one else. Whatever the ties that bind compradores and their customers together, it is the universal observation that the followings are intensely loyal to this kind of leadership.

He expects the merchant to supply imports and to hold himself ready to furnish almost anything that can be sold, no matter what the special undertaking of the house may be. A compradore's customers do not go gadding around for discounts or underbidding on their purchases. When they attach themselves to a compradore the connection is permanent and for all purposes. A merchant here from Port Arthur tells of the sale to a native firm of a large quantity of flour last Spring. A little later the same customer sent in an order for an electric plant outfit. The foreign firms here divide trade according to their several home connections, but as none of them dealt in electrical machinery the recipient of the order used the cable freely, landed and installed an electrical plant, and charged enough for it to put a good profit in his pocket. The buyer might have had his wants supplied for much less money here, but if he knows it he does not care. The compradore who got the first order got the second, and, however diversified the customer's wants hereafter, there is no fear that he will place orders elsewhere.

A person so important as the compradore must give bonds for his responsibility. He usually gets rich friends to become his sureties, which run from 30,000 taels to very much larger amounts. The compradore of a shipping firm which has connections all over the East has a position of such responsibility that it calls for a bond of 5,000,000 taels. He is rich enough to have a financial interest in many of the firm's ventures, is a large stockholder in the principal bank in the East, and owns shares in various moneymaking companies. When Chinese customers fail to pay, a compradore's bond protects the firm from loss.

A man of such responsibility naturally watches the finances of his house closely. This has led practically to making him cashier and paymaster for all accounts. He takes care of salaries, allowances, and divisions. Nothing involving money happens unless he is conversant with it. As years count with him in prestige and influence, he is usually past middle age before his position becomes commanding among his own people. The compradore that a visitor encounters in one of the large business houses is likely to be portly, a little bald and gray, spectacled, and as deliberate and benignant as a grandfather in his utterance and demeanor.

Few of the compradore's office associates are intimate with him outside, owing quite as much to native as to foreign clannishness; but those who become his debtors get the impression that while he is indulgent and eminently fair, it will not do to abuse his good nature. In other words, he is a man to be respected.

STILL A CHINESE PUZZLE.

What the compradores think of foreigners is almost as much of an enigma as is the larger question of the opinion of the Chinese at large of other races. The relationship is purely a business one, no matter how long it may be maintained. It is hardly to be supposed that they are blind to foreign faults, which glare here no less than elsewhere. It seems to be enough for compradores to know that they can make a good thing out of foreign trade, and a good thing is what they are after. On the other hand, the foreigners find them careful, straightforward, and trustworthy in business, their standard being quite up to the Western one in all of these respects.

They must realize that foreigners accomplish results on a larger scale than do the Chinese, more quickly and by methods that have the superlative merit of directness. Yet one of the things by which the Chinese do not profit is example. Their own homes are as bare, cheerless, and uninviting as were the homes of their ancestors. It suits many of them to live in foreign settlements, but not in houses built on foreign models, although even the savage should see the superiority. For some reason they like two stories to their houses in the settlements, while in the native cities one story is usual. Money saving is not the object in living dingily, for those who can afford it spend large sums in bronzes, carvings, straight-backed furniture, decorative work, and in other costly harborings for dust and vermin, without getting any warmth or brightness or coziness to correspond to the modern notions of comfort. The native cities consist, as they ever did, of houses packed together, with filthy alleyways for streets, beckoning disease from all directions. They have seen enough example of decent living to profit by it if they would, but even those who have had most to do with foreigners seem to think the old way good enough and perhaps to be preferred over the new.

The trait of curiosity prominent in the common people reaches up to the compradore class. Whenever a house tries a new undertaking or brings in some special device, mechanical or otherwise, the compradore wishes to know all about it and examines it most minutely. He never fails to agree with the foreign estimate of it, but that is about as far as his interest usually goes. There are few saw mills in China, but at every village one may see men working laboriously for a day over a piece of timber that a steam saw would dispose of in a few minutes. Mining machinery has been introduced here, but when left to themselves the natives prefer to go back to hand drills and crude shovels.

There is a flour mill at Tungchou, near Peking, equipped with American appliances for turning out a superfine article. Near by is the old hand mill with stone grinders and bellows to be worked by hand. When the troops went through there in Summer it could be seen that the old mill had been lately in use and the new one discarded. The Chinese do not like their own flour, and this part of the empire and the section northward are fed from the Pacific Coast. Yet at Tungchou they bought a mill to make what they wanted and then threw it away.

The compradores of foreign houses are proud of their connection. It is a distinction for them among their fellows to have places of that kind. So desirous are they of maintaining this relation and of holding the good opinion of foreigners that when occasionally it becomes necessary for sureties to make good a bond they do so without question or hesitancy.

The same pride in foreign connection is found in the lower classes. A boy, showing his master through a native city, clears the way for him and lets the people understand that he is on a mission important enough to put him above them, and the people stand aside. The Chinese Captain of a houseboat lords the river or canal when he has a foreigner aboard, apparently feeling that there is authority behind him to enforce whatever he wishes to do. Boat without foreigners make way and submit to all sorts of departures from rules of the road, as if it were a matter of course when a foreigner wants something. If a foreign houseboat crew can dress in foreign castoff clothing they are as proud as Easter girls.

One resident here who has puzzled over some of these manifest incongruities thinks he has hit somewhat near an explanation of them. "They look on us," according his theory, "much as we look on clowns at a circus. We interest and amuse them; they think we are clever, entertaining, and all that; perhaps there may be some witchery about us; but, except as we divert or please them for the moment, they have no use for us"—an explanation manifestly deficient, but perhaps suggestive.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

CHICAGO NEWS NOTES.

Aldermen Have Widely Different Ideas as to Suitable Salaries—Boom in the Building Trades.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The question of the fit salary for Aldermen is being mooted just now, and the Aldermen have been asked to state what they think the position is worth, and also what sum they will vote for. Alderman McCormick is of the opinion that a good citizen should be willing to serve his city for $1,500; Alderman Wulff believes that $10,000 is none too much. Alderman Hunter agrees with him. Ten are agreed upon $5,000. Six are willing to take $3,000. Six believe it a point of patriotism to work for $1,500. A number who think it only just to increase the salary are opposed to doing so now, and will not vote for the increase. The citizens in general appear to think that salary will not insure honesty, and that the Aldermanic administration is more corrupt in these days than it was when an Alderman received $3 for attending a town meeting, and no other remuneration.

To establish municipal courts of record, to abolish the fee system in Justices' courts, and to limit their scope will be the purpose of a bill to be prepared by a special City Court Commission of Judges, attorneys, and Aldermen, appointed by the City Council's Judiciary Committee. The constitutional limitations restricting the plans for remedial action were explained to the committee by Judges, Justices, and members of the Bar Association. It is believed that relief can be afforded to the over-crowded dockets in the Circuit Court. The municipal courts, as they will be called, can, it is believed, be made self supporting, so that they will cause no extra expense to the city.

Orthodox Christians are somewhat amused at a serious division in Unity Church over the question: "How liberal ought a Unitarian to be?" The inquiry has arisen from the statement of the preacher, Dr. Lazenby, that the modern penologist with his remedial punishment and indeterminate sentence has shown himself a better philanthropist than the Christian theologian. By implication, Dr. Lazenby seems quite willing to do away with the fires of hell, though he has not stated any objection to purgatorial flames. What surprises the orthodox Christians is the discovery that a certain class of Unitarians are still ready to suffer in defense of the theory of eternal punishment.

The building trades have not enjoyed such opportunities for many years as are now offered to them. Building of every description is "brisk," and the young architects with ideas about beautifying Chicago are having an opportunity to express themselves. The bosses and the men have been in consultation on the subject of wages and holidays, arbitration committees being appointed from the various trades unions. It is likely that a satisfactory compromise will be reached, all parties involved having been sufficiently injured by their obstinacy of last Summer to be willing to co-operate and take advantage of the opportunities now offered.

R. B. P.

Sentenced for Subornation of Perjury.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Attorney David C. Fitzgerald, convicted of subornation of perjury in the Garlipp divorce case, was sentenced this morning to five years at hard labor in Auburn Prison. The motion for a new trial was dropped by the prisoner's counsel, and it is understood that no appeal will be taken.

Drowned Herself in a Well.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Mrs. John Merrill, aged thirty-five years, wife of a farmer, drowned herself in the well on their farm, at Babcock Hollow, near here, last night. Mrs Merrill was ill with the grip Monday, and it is thought her mind was deranged.

IN DEFENSE OF ISLAM

The Mulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad's Support of the Koran.

WAS MOHAMMED INSPIRED?

Islamism Not Derived from Either Jewish or Christian Sources.

Discarding all polemics, modern thought is inclined to believe in the theory of evolution as far as religions are concerned. It need not hurt our susceptibilities to think that man's first appreciation of his Maker was but a low one. Gradually and by degrees it has come about that we have at last obtained through divine mercy some glimpses of Him. We try in both a spiritual and material way to discover the transmission of religious beliefs. We study the written Word, we mass in museums the paraphernalia devoted to worship, and we draw our deductions. Long ago it was believed that the sources of Islam had been discovered, and it was insisted upon that the groundwork of that religion Mohammed taught was in part Jewish. In the nineteenth century the Mulvie Rafiüddin Ahmad disputes this and many other points. The reason for the paper is that Sir William Muir wishes that the Rev. St. Clair-Tisdall's work "The Sources of Islam," should be taken under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and distributed in all Mohammedan countries. One main feature in this work is a discussion on the origin of the Koran. Sir William says: "Now, if it can be shown that much of this grand book can be traced to human and unworthy sources existing around about the Prophet, then Islam falls to the ground. And this is what the author proves with marvellous power and erudition." As the book was published some five years ago, the Mulvie sarcastically remarks, "and Islam has not fallen yet," and referring to Sir William's own work, "The Life of Mohammed," the Mulvie adds that "Christian enthusiasts prophesied the speedy end of Islam, but all of them proved false prophets."

Taking the two works mentioned, the expounder of the faith of Islam states what are the principal points discussed by him. (1) That the Koran was partly derived from the traditions of the ancient Arabs; (2) that it has borrowed something from Judaism; (3) that it is indebted to the Gospels; (4) that it is influenced by Zoroastrianism; (5) that a few men called Hanifs existed at the time of the Prophet who desired the reform brought about by Mohammed, and who also preached the doctrines which he inculcated. I venture to state that every one of the above points had been stated at the time of the Prophet, and the Koran itself repeatedly answers them. There is not a single Christian writer of any distinction who has not dwelt upon these points. Over and over again Mohammed challenged his antagonists to be confronted with the man from whom he borrowed a single line of the Koran, and he invariably challenged them to produce a single line rivaling the Koran in eloquence and effect. There is no proof that Mohammed borrowed his ideas directly from any man or any book, excepting so far as some of the ideas that he preached were also to be found in some other religions. But Mohammed himself repeatedly asserts that he brings no new religion; that what he preached was also preached by Abraham, Moses, and many other prophets before him. The charge, therefore, that some of his sayings tally with the description in the Revealed Books is altogether out of question. The other charge, that some of his statements do not agree with the description in the so-called Scriptures, is also answered by himself. He said that the Scriptures had been forged and interpolated, and that the Koran was sent to reveal what had been altered or concealed. Neither the Jews nor the Christians can boast of a Revealed Book in the sense that Moslems do of the Koran, viz., that every word as it fell from the lips of the founder of the religion, when inspired, has been reported and preserved in the same. The very term "apocryphal gospel" suggests forgeries, and "revised version" suggest alterations. Of the Hebrew text of the Scriptures the English revisers say in their preface of 1884 that "The earliest manuscript of which the age is certainly known bears date A. D. 916." Dr. Wickes of Oxford, in his "Treatise on the Accentuation of the twenty-one so-called Prose Books of the Old Testament, remarks: "How many other epigraphs of Jewish text would, when carefully tested, have to be rejected, notably that of the Cambridge Codex 12, which makes a Spanish manuscript unquestionably younger than the one we have been considering, written in the year 1856." He adds that the codex in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, dated 1009, is also much younger than that date.

Well informed regarding the criticisms on the Koran, the Mulvie quotes Carlyle: "A greater number of God's creatures believe in Mohammed's word at this hour than in any word whatever. Our current hypotheses about Mohammed, that he was a scheming imposter, a falsehood incarnate, that his religion is a mere mass of quackery and fatuity, begin really now to be untenable to any one. The lies which well-meaning zeal has heaped round this man are disgraceful to ourselves only."

THE RISE OF CHRISTENDOM.

The Mulvie, taking up the subject of the derivation of the Moslem and the Koran from the Jewish or the Christian Scriptures, uses the arguments employed by Prof. Edwin Johnson in his work entitled "The Rise of Christendom." This may be found in the introduction of the volume. "* * * The serious problem to which I have devoted all my leisure hours has been the ascertainment of the origin of Christianity. * * * In further researches I found that the whole of the earliest Church literature proceeded from the cloisters of the two principal orders of St. Basil and St. Benedict. I studied the Koran and the great Arabian chronicle of Al Tabari. I found that the Scriptures of the Moslem had been perverted by the Benedictines with a view to make the Orientals heretics from the Church, and that the misrepresentations had never since been corrected. The great tradition of the Mosque owed not a syllable either to the Church or to the Synagogue. On the contrary, both the Church and the Synagogue were indebted in different ways to the great theological system which was in existence long before its Jewish or Catholic sisters. I examined the traditions of the Synagogue and found that the cause of our illusions in reference to Judaism was similar to the cause of our illusions in respect to the Catholic Church."

Rafiuddin Ahmad, in defense of Islam, declares that it was the mistranslation of the Koran which "turned Martin Luther against Mohammed." When, in 1529, Martin Luther delivered his famous "Army Sermon" against the Turk, the great advocate of the Reformation knew nothing about the Koran. In 1540 he read a poor translation and then wrote his epilogue to the "Confutatio Al Koran." What will interest the student of to-day is where the Mulvie insists that Mohammed never borrowed "much" from the Jewish or Christian Scriptures. It is conceded by the most learned of the Moslems that the Prophet was by no means a learned man nor given to the study of books.

"Coming back to the charge that Mohammed borrowed much from the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, it is now conceded by all the hostile critics that he had never read what they call the Testaments. They maintain that he only heard from the Jews certain things which were given in the Talmud. It is, therefore, important to know whether the Talmud, as a book, was in existence in Arabia—or, for that matter, anywhere else at all—at that time. The Koran undoubtedly speaks of the Torah (Old Testament,) but never of the Talmud or any other book. Prof. Edwin Johnson, referring to the date of the Talmud, says:

"The Rabbins who constructed the Talmud alone were in the secret of the date of the composition of the Hebrew Scriptures. Now the traditions which still linger in the synagogues with respect to the origin of the Talmud will hardly bear critical scrutiny. There is evidence in them of that same straining after an imaginary antiquity which is characteristic of all new peoples and departures."

After rejecting the belief that the Mishna was written by Rabbi Juda the Prince, in 141 A. D., he says:

"It is, in fact, about the middle of the eleventh century that the Ibrim or the Jehudim or Ben-Israel of the synagogues enter the field of historical observation. Between the years 1-1200 falls the first period of the most important literature [of Judaism]."

But, granting that some of the sacred oral traditions had been current among the Jews in Arabia at that time, it must be remembered that the ancient Arabs also shared with them the traditions concerning Abraham and the early patriarchs, for they claimed as much to be descended from those patriarchs as the Jews themselves. It does not follow, therefore, that the traditions were borrowed by Mohammed from any of the Jewish sources. Among ancient Arabs there were Sabeans. Their prophets were Seth and Enoch, and they had a book called the Book of Seth. Five prophets were sent to the Arabians, viz.: Hud, Saleh, Abraham, Ishmael, and Shoaib. All these existed before Moses, and all of them preached monotheism. The Arabian prophet inclined neither toward Judaism nor toward Christianity, although he honored the name of Moses and Jesus as prophets of God. "Follow ye the religion of Abraham, who was neither a Jew nor a Christian; but he was pious and righteous, and no idolator." This is the gist of Mohammed's religion. He preached monotheism, which was really his single aim and chief mission in life; secondly, he protested against all mediation, and so denounced the Trinity; thirdly, he protested against any privileged class in religion, and so he denounced Rabbinism.

"Former prophets [said he] were sent to their own sect; I was sent to all. I have been sent for one thing only, to make straight the crooked path, to unite the strayed tribes, and to teach that there is no other God but Allah, by whom the eyes of the blind and the ears of the deaf and the hearts of those who know nothing will be opened."

There is a verse in the Koran which reads, "that the meek shall inherit the earth." This Sir William Muir quotes as the only passage taken by Mohammed from the Scriptures. The Mulvie writes: "Christ uses the verse in his Sermon on the Mount without being held guilty of plagiarism, but when Mohammed gives utterance to the same noble idea he is accused of literary piracy. It will not be difficult to trace almost the whole Sermon on the Mount to the Hebrew Scripture or to the Talmud, if not also to some other religion."

POSSIBLE TROUBLE.

The learned doctor of the faith of Islam dreads no little the effort likely to be made by the wholesale distribution of Sir William Muir's anti-Moslem literature. There might be a counter-effect produced by the establishment of a Society for the Promotion of Islamic Knowledge, whose works would be scattered in the East. One cannot but smile at the Mulvie, who in his rating of Sir William Muir declares that the author of "The Sources of Islam," "goes one better" in another volume entitled, "The Religion of the Crescent."

The Rev. Mr. Tisdall does certainly advance certain ideas which imply something like a crusade. The Rev. Mr. Tisdall writes:

"In the days of our fathers once and again did the cry of Peter the Hermit—and others like him—resound throughout Europe, calling on all true Christians to go forth in their might and rescue the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem from the hands of the Infidels. * * *

"Nay, our duty now is," says Mr. Tisdall, "in God's might, to deliver from the thralldom of sin and Satan those whose bodies were created to be living temples of God's Holy Spirit, and to bring them to drink freely of the fountain of the water of life eternal. God is opening land after land to us, and we are endeavoring to enter in to bring the glad tidings of salvation through Christ to the Confucian of China and the Buddhist of Ceylon, to the negro and the Hindu, to the Eskimo and the red Indian. * * * But for the great Mohammedan world—for the land where Job and the earliest Patriarchs, where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob served God, where Moses talked with God face to face, where the Redeemer of the world gave His life a ransom for many—for Egypt and Arabia, for the Soudan and Morocco, for Palestine and Syria, for Mesopotamia and Afghanistan, for Turkistan and all Central Asia, for Persia, Asia Minor, and Turkey—how few are our efforts, how trifling our exertions, how limited the number of Christ's laborers! * * * Then wearing the Cross in our hearts, and not only on our breasts, we shall go forth, conquering and to conquer, and the crescent shall soon fade before the glory of our returning Lord." The Mulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, as the exponent of Islamism, shows at least great ingenuity. He proposes the founding in England of a weekly organ in the interests of Islamism.

What Lord Salisbury said in his speech before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in June last, the Mulvie introduces in his article. That portion of Lord Salisbury's address relative to the subject is as follows: "I have explained to you how difficult it is to persuade other nations that the missionary is not an instrument of secular government. It is infinitely more difficult in the case of the Mohammedan. He cannot believe that those who are preaching the Gospel against the religion of Mohammed are not incited thereto, and protected therein, and governed in other actions by the secular Government of England, with which they are contesting. * * * But, still, careless action on the part of the British missionaries in a Mohammedan country may, without any moral fault on their part, light a flame which it may be hard for them to suppress. But, dealing with the events of the moment, I think that your chances of conversion, as proved by our experience, are infinitely small, compared to the danger of creating great perils, and of producing serious convulsions and maybe of causing bloodshed, which will be a serious and permanent obstacle to that Christian religion which we desire above all things to preach. I urge them to abstain from all appearance of attempted violence in their religion; to abstain, if possible, from undue publicity wherever misconstruction is likely to be placed upon their action."

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The museum is plainly different from the run of museums. It aims to collect everything of zoological value, but it exhibits only those objects which are perfect in their kind—more important—only those new, comparatively speaking, which are necessary to illustrate the order of nature, as explained by modern science. There is but one large room necessary for the proper display of the vertebrates in a single intelligible group. The others are comparatively small—about 40 by 30 feet each.

The first room that the visitor enters is the so-called "Synoptic Room," which is, indeed, the whole museum in little, so far as its central idea is concerned. "We here see," Dr. Wallace says, "that a room of very moderate dimensions is capable of exhibiting all the chief types of form and structure that prevail in the animal kingdom, and of thus teaching some of the most important lessons to be derived from the study of nature. It constitutes of itself a typical museum of animal life, and it is more really instructive, as well as more interesting, than many museums which contain ten times the number of specimens and occupy far greater space."

The third floor is taken up wholly with exhibition rooms. A large gallery is devoted to the systematic display of reptiles. Four other rooms are devoted to similar representative collections of birds, fishes, mollusks, and polyps, with collections of batrachians, crustacea, insects, and worms, echinoderms, acalephs, and sponges in the galleries. These five rooms, therefore, are to be considered as the expansion of the Synoptic Room.

Perhaps more interesting are the rooms which contain the collections—each division in a separate room—intended to illustrate the geographical distribution of animals. The differences in the various groups are most interesting—between the large mammals of Africa, for example, and the comparatively inconspicuous ones from Australia, or between the bright colors of the South American fauna, with its gorgeous birds and insects, and the duller-colored fauna of Europe and Northern Asia.

Dr. Wallace says: "It is a remarkable thing that so interesting and instructive a mode of arranging a museum, and one so eminently calculated to impress and educate the general public, has never been adopted in any of the great collections of Europe, in all of which ample materials exist for the purpose. It is a striking proof of the want of any clear perception of the true uses and functions of museums that pervade the governing bodies of such institutions, and also, perhaps, of the deadening influence of routine and red-tapeism in rendering any such radical change as this almost impossible."

The "ANGELUS" PIANO PLAYER

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LIFE SAVERS MUST BE MODEST

If They Ask for a Gold Medal They Will Not Get It.

Their Friends Must Tell the Story of Their Heroism—Noted Rescues Around New York.

If you have saved somebody's life and you want the United States Government to give you a medal, do not go to the United States Life Saving Bureau and tell the story of your heroism in person to Capt. Charles A. Abbey, the Inspector of Life Saving Stations, for if you do you will not be awarded the medal you seek.

This is not a law, but it is the advice of Capt. Abbey. It would seem that such advice was not necessary, but all the persons who do heroic deeds have not a sense of modesty. A few days ago a life saver, who lives in Brooklyn, called on Capt. Abbey and told the story of his latest heroic deed. The man has saved nine lives, and he has been given several medals by societies. Now he wants the Secretary of the Treasury to give him a gold medal, the highest award for heroism that it is in the power of the Government to bestow. This medal is never awarded to a person unless he has saved a human life at the risk of his own. Capt. Abbey listened to the story of the man's heroism and told him to write to General Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service, stating the facts in the case and asking to be rewarded.

"This man will not be given the gold medal. It is not the custom of the department to award the gold medal to any one who blows his own horn," said Capt. Abbey to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "If a man has performed an act of heroism which he thinks entitles him to the gold life-saving medal, he should not apply himself for the award. He should get some friend to make the application for him. The board which bestows the awards likes the hero to show some modesty."

Capt. Abbey is a member of the board. He says that he is frequently visited by medal hunters and their friends. The proper way to secure a medal for a deserving hero is for his friends to call the attention of the Superintendent of the Life Saving Service to the act of heroism and to furnish the department with a detailed statement of the case.

In New York City there are living today twenty-four men who have been awarded medals by the Secretary of the Treasury for saving lives. Of this number on their part, light a flame which it may be hard for them to suppress. But, dealing with the events of the moment, I think that your chances of conversion, as proved by our experience, are infinitely small, compared to the danger of creating great perils, and of producing serious convulsions and maybe of causing bloodshed, which will be a serious and permanent obstacle to that Christian religion which we desire above all things to preach. I urge them to abstain from all appearance of attempted violence in their religion; to abstain, if possible, from undue publicity wherever misconstruction is likely to be placed upon their action."

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KANSAS AND CRANKS.

Resident of the State Says They Have Only the Imported Variety Out There.

A gentleman living in Topeka, Kan., in a letter to a friend in New York, writes about various things affecting his own State and some of the criticisms he has heard thereon. In part his letter is as follows:

"Mrs. Nation is another barbarian that has come in here, because Kansas is a stage upon which actors come to play. I offer a gold watch and a diamond pin to any crank that can be found who was born in Kansas. But adventurers come piling in here from all parts of the country to get a foothold, or, rather, to catch the public eye. They want to get on the boards and before the footlights and make their play, and then go down to New York, like Mrs. Lease, or go to San Francisco, like the Rev. Kalloch; or go everywhere else, as they are and have been going. We are engaged here in a continual effort wrestling with cranks. Other States raise them, give them a start, and here they come, and here we meet them and flail them out. Life in Kansas is a condition of war. We are always on guard; we are always in a scrap.

"Once in a while they ring in a 'cold deck' on us, if I may be allowed to use a mining expression, and they give us a variety of lunacy of which we have not theretofore been acquainted, and they get ahead of us for a few minutes; but we stay right with them, and it is a cat-and-dog fight, and the sawdust of the arena gets mixed up a good deal with the atmosphere, but we whale them out before we get through with them. I was getting a little bit tired, but as my effort last Summer brought me so many encomiums, both in Kansas and Nebraska, I do not feel so tired as I did.

"Now in regard to Mrs. Nation. Mrs. Nation looks like the Irish biddy—like a washerwoman—a short, pudgy creature, with a retroussé nose and a distinct bulldog expression of face given to it by her nose. She is from the South, of the poor white trash variety, with the African dialect hitched on her speech. She is not crazy. She belongs to the class called a common scold. She is of the Xantippe temperament. She can talk faster and harder than almost anybody. Her speech is a sort of self-adjusting thing. It goes right on. She talks lots of silly trash mixed in with her other stuff. She has none of the ladylike instincts which a person would want to find in one aspiring to do great things. She says her husband killed himself with rum. If I had been her husband I should have taken the far shorter route known as the prussic acid route. I do blame her former husband for drinking himself to death, but I do not think she ought to have founded a crusade on it. She says she is fifty-four years of age. Some say that she has two children, and others say she has not. A person from Medicine Lodge, where she has been living, says that he does not know that she ever had any children at all. If so, he never saw them at Medicine Lodge. Her present husband is a senile old wreck of, I should say, seventy-five years. He could not pull a setting hen off from her nest. She says he is a lawyer. I have been attorney for Barber County, where he has been living. I have been in the county forty times in the last few years. I have attended the courts and meetings of the citizens, and thought I knew every lawyer there was in the county, and I never heard of him until this thing came up a week or so ago.

"She has been preparing for the stage for quite a while. She comes up just like Mary Ellen Lease, by beginning at home and preparing herself to talk. She is crafty, and she has that look of insincere sagacity in her eye which to an experienced person tells her story. She said in my presence

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Practically speaking, this is the last week of the season. In ten days Lent will begin, and with it come the Lenten amusements. The sewing classes are all organized for the season, and the Badminton and Bowling Clubs have begun their sessions. New York, however, fashionably considered, is becoming less and less a place of permanent residence. Whether the new state of affairs in London, where the King will reside in or near his capital almost the entire year, will again induce people here, who follow every mode or fad which is born in England, to live more in town than formerly, is yet a question. At present the fashionable world is restless. Already there are plans made and departures are daily occurrences for the South, represented by Aiken for a small set, by Florida, by New Orleans, and by other resorts. Even California is having its vogue, and on the 16th Dr. W. Seward Webb and a large party, which will include Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, will leave for Santa Barbara.

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There have been but few departures for Europe. The English mails state that many of the regular visitors to the Riviera have gone back to London, although probably a little later there will be a general journeying to the Continent, as London, for a time, will be extremely dull. Mrs. Astor sails on Feb. 27, and William K. Vanderbilt is expected to go abroad with the Valiant this coming week. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will go to Palm Beach for the month of March, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will take her annual excursion to the South.

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The taste for original decoration seems to be growing rapidly in New York. Mrs. Clarence Mackay's wonderful Italian garden supper had a rival this last week in a dinner set in another formal garden, where there were real walks and shrubbery and bowers, and fountains and fish, and birds singing in the trees. Whether Mr. James Henry Smith, of whom so much is expected, will give society on Thursday evening another rural fête remains to be seen. This dance will be the grand finale of the season. It will be a carnival as well as a St. Valentine's cotillion. On the same evening will take place the fancy dress dance given by Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, the daughters of Senator Clark of Montana. The invitations to this affair are very unique and original, and the guests are requested to be decently attired in the costume of some foreign nation. It is very rare that New York society sees two very original entertainments on the same evening, each, however, typical of its own particular set, and New York now is hopelessly divided into sets.

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On Monday evening Mrs. Frederick Gallatin will give a dinner-dance for her daughter, Miss May Gallatin. There will be a number of hostesses giving dinners the same evening, whose guests will afterward go to the Gallatins to dance. This particular set is culled from the long list of débutantes of the season. It will be their last general meeting, although many of the same set will be at the dance to be given next Monday evening by Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and on the following evening at another at the residence of Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd.

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The dinner dance to be given on Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will be for Miss Nora Iselin. The guests are all expected to wear powder. A bal or diner poudre is always a very pretty sight, especially when the majority of the guests are young. This dinner dance will include many of the young married couples, as well as débutantes. The next evening there will be a small dance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. These and the two already mentioned will comprise the list of dances for the week. Mrs. George Crocker's vaudeville breakfast on Tuesday and the many dinners which will be given during the next ten days and the last "at homes" of the season all are part of another story.

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The country is ideal for Winter sports, and there are frequent little excursions to Tuxedo for the skating and the sleighing. Mr. James Henry Smith gave one of these last week, and he took up quite a party, chaperoned by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. They had a special train, dined at his Tuxedo cottage, and had a sleigh ride and some skating, and returned to New York the same evening. It is now the fashion to have special trains, and the special car means but little in these days of luxurious traveling.

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A large party will go to one of the new resorts over Washington's Birthday. This place has been kept very secret. It is the enterprise of a popular young bachelor in society, and he has built in the great pine forests south of Lakewood, or, rather, has reconstructed from an ancient manor a clubhouse, and already this Winter a number of parties have gone down there for over Sunday or for a stay of several days. The largest assemblage will be on the 22d, and there will be some delightful music from professionals. Winter and outdoor sports, and an informal dance. The guests will be partially among the younger element, with quite a number of married couples and a few matrons to chaperone.

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From letters from abroad, it is learned that the reports concerning Miss Astor's engagement to the Duke of Roxburghe are true. The marriage has been arranged, and will take place some time in the early Summer. Mr. Astor and his daughter will go to Italy for a short visit, and then will tour the Continent, before they return to Cliveden in April.

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Cannes has been dull since the death of the Queen, the Americans and British residents taking little or no part in any of the festivities. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton are still at Cannes, and Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie have arrived at the Hotel Montfleury. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baring have joined the Pau colony, and are at the Hotel Gassion.

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There will be quite a number of weddings this week. On Tuesday Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee, the daughter of the late James McNamee and granddaughter of the late Jacob Vanderbilt, will be married to Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., at St. James's Church. Miss McNamee is a musical composer and a cousin of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. Miss Lydia Gertrude Alexander, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander, and Mr. Leigh Harrison will be married on the same day at the Rutgers Presbyterian Church. On Saturday the wedding of Miss Esther Morris Hunt, daughter of the late Richard Morris Hunt, and George M. Woolsey will take place at the residence of Mrs. Richard Hunt, 178 Madison Avenue, and the marriage of Miss May Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Emery, to Mr. Percy Cornelius of England will occur at the residence of Mrs. Emery.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a musicale on Feb. 13 at their residence, 451 Madison Avenue. A number of artists of the opera will sing. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will also entertain at a series of dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will have a dinner on Tuesday, after which there will be a musicale.

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The Colonial Dames will give a series of tableaus and a concert at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday next. There will be a song recital, with Mme. Nordica, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and M. Bjorksten, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Feb. 19 at 3 o'clock for the benefit of St. John's Memorial Kindergarten.

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A number of dinners have been given during the past week, and there are many to take place within the next month. Many people are giving series, some of these being for once a week and others oftener. Mr. Peter Marié gave a dinner last Saturday and another last Wednesday. The latter was for Miss Knowlton and her fiancé, Mr. Arden Robbins. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd have cards out for Tuesday, on which evening also Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris will entertain in similar manner.

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Lincoln's Birthday will take a number of people out of town. Several of the fashionable country houses will be opened at Tuxedo and in the suburbs. The masked ball which will take place at Morristown on Monday evening will attract many New Yorkers, who will go out there for that occasion and remain over the holiday.

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A Colonial play, tableaus, dances, and songs will be the features of the entertainment that is to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum, on West Forty-fourth Street, on the afternoon of Thursday next, by the Committee on History and Tradition of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. The proceeds of this entertainment are to be used for the publication of a translation of old Dutch records, dating from 1654 to 1670. Alfred Cornell Howland and J. Wells Champney will assist in posing the participants, &c.

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The annual St. Valentine's kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan's Home for the Aged is to be given at Sherry's on Saturday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be amusements for children, music, dancing, the royal marionettes, and vitagraph war and other pictures, &c. Mrs. Richard Irvin is the Financial Secretary of the home, and there are a number of fashionable people on the list of patronesses of this kettledrum.

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Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson (Miss Edith Atherton Blight) were booked to sail yesterday on the Lucania. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson go over on quite a visit. They will be in England and then from there will go to the Riviera.

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The tableaus for the benefit of the Rest for Convalescents at White Plains will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria Feb. 28. Among the patronesses are Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry B. Snell, Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, and Mrs. F. Luis Mora. The tableaus will be specially designed by Louis Loeb, the artist, and will represent a number of picturesque and romantic incidents, designed especially for the occasion by Mr. Loeb.

***

The demand for boxes for the ball on Tuesday for the benefit of the St. John's Hospital Guild and Red Cross Society continues, and now but few available boxes at the Metropolitan are left. The occasion promises to be a very brilliant one. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and other fashionable women have kept their parterre boxes, and the occasion will certainly be one of the most notable events of the season. It is very seldom that any one has the opportunity to dance to Strauss music, led by a Strauss. The dreamy waltzes and the merry polkas will be all the more enjoyable under the baton of a master and danced for the sake of sweet charity. Among those who have reserved boxes are Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, and a number of others.

***

Numerous luncheons will be given this week. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster has cards out for one on Thursday, and Mrs. Lewis C. Jones (Miss Catherine Berryman) will give on the same day a luncheon for Miss Caroline B. de Saulles, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Charles B. de Saulles. Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton (Miss Catharine T. Lewis) has invitations out for a luncheon for her daughter, Miss May T. Moulton, on Wednesday next.

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Mrs. Louis Boudinot Atterbury of 141 West Eighty-sixth Street has sent out invitations for a "Progressive Hearts" party for young people on Friday evening, Feb. 15. Friday will also bring a meeting of Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman's bridge whist class, and there will also be other card parties on that day.

***

Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will chaperon a party of young people to the theatre on Tuesday night, the play being "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax of 17 East Forty-first Street will give a dinner on Monday evening at their residence. Mrs. James Speyer has invitations out for a dinner on Thursday next for Miss Wadsworth. The dinner she gave last evening was a small affair.

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A number of dinners will be given on Monday evening for young people, from which the guests will go to the Gallatin dance. The hostesses will include, besides Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt. Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Edwards will have the young people who, prior to the deaths that placed Mrs. Henry L. Morris and Mrs. John Hone in mourning, were to have been entertained by these two women. This second Gallatin dance will be larger than the first one, and the cotillion will probably be led by Phoenix Ingraham, who will dance with Miss Gallatin.

***

The last dance of the Winter season of Mrs. D. B. Pratt's Junior Dancing Class was held at Sherry's last night, and there will be one more, an Easter or Spring dance, on April 13. Edward Tinker led the cotillion last night, and the favors were original, and the books created a ripple of talk and laughter in the very young set. These were bound in white and green, with decorated covers; for the girls they were "Chap Books," and for the young men they were "Girls I Have Met." The pages were blank, but were headed, "The Wittiest Girl I Ever Met," "The Tallest Man I Know," &c., &c. Other favors were packs of handsome playing cards of different designs, some having pictures of the America, the Priscilla, and others with Indian heads, &c. For the girls there were charming miniature medallions attached to long gilt chains. There was a large attendance, and the youthful beaus and belles were out in force.

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Dinners were given last evening, among others, by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Spraker, and Mrs. Daniel Bacon.

***

In Philadelphia there have been a few dances and many dinners. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has been visiting the Quaker City, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson. She returned yesterday morning, and was at the pier to wish bon voyage to her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

***

This week, in Philadelphia, will take place the last of the musical lectures which have proved such an attraction this Winter. The subject will be English song, and Mrs. Grenville Snelling will interpret the themes. Mr. William J. Henderson will be the lecturer. The lecture will take place at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, West Rittenhouse Square.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., sailed yesterday for a three months' trip abroad. They did not take their little daughter with them. The child remains under the care of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The Baroness von Ketteler was a passenger on the same ship. She goes direct to Berlin.

***

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt returns next week from Florida. He is due at Palm Beach to-morrow, and he will sail for Europe about Feb. 20 with the Valiant. He will not take a large party with him, as has been stated.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are in Paris. They will remain abroad for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis are spending the Winter at La Turbie, and are frequently at Cannes, which, however, has been dull recently. Mrs. John Lawrence and the Misses Lawrence are at the Villa Monticello, Cannes. Mrs. Beach Grant, who has been quite ill with influenza, is now recovering.

***

There will be quite a number of dinners given this week by various hostesses. Mrs. Ogden Mills will give one on Saturday next, and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting on Wednesday. On Thursday Mrs. Richard Hunt gives a bridesmaids' dinner to the bridal party who will take part in the ceremony at the marriage of her daughter to George M. Woolsey on Saturday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris leave to-day for New Orleans. Mrs. Edward La Montagne left yesterday. She will proceed afterward to California. As already announced, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse leave early in the week for the same destination.

***

Not only is bridge whist popular, but euchre is having also a vogue. Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give a card party on the afternoon of Feb. 14. Mrs. José Aymar of 29 Washington Square gave a euchre party last Monday. On Tuesday Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street had a euchre party, and Mrs. Frank Sturgis gave another on Friday afternoon.

***

Among the cards recently sent out are those of Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, who will receive on Mondays at 223 Fifth Avenue until the end of March, and Mrs. John E. Cowdin of 13 Gramercy Park, who will receive on Thursdays.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony R. Drexel are still cruising in the Mediterranean. Miss Lelia Paget and Miss Ynaga are with them. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are in London. Mrs. Horwitz has returned to Rome, where she is occupying her villa.

***

The following is taken from a recent Montreal newspaper, and will be of interest to New Yorkers: "Mr. Richard Fay of New York is laid up in Montreal with a broken leg as the result of being too venturesome and reckless on a snow shoe party given by Miss Ella Nelson. Mr. Fay made light of his injury at the time, but the next morning it was discovered that his leg was fractured. He was able these last few days to be propped up with pillows in bed, and he held in his rooms an afternoon tea, at which were present, among others, Mrs. Walford Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Willet, the Misses Willet, Miss Muriel Taylor, Miss Helen Howard, Mme. Rose Masson, Mrs. James Chapman, Miss Kendrie, and Messrs. George McKaye, H. B. Cassils, and Summers Carmichael. Mr. Fay was quite the hero and received many flowers and other attentions."

***

At the wedding of Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., and Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee on Tuesday next, the attendants, as announced in these columns over a month ago, will be as follows: Miss McNamee's cousin, Miss Effie Vanderbilt Caesar, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Mary Harriman, Mary E. Simons, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Adelia McNamee, Barbara Ford, Mabel Park, Amy Willets, and Miss Duffield. The best man will be E. H. H. Harriman, and the ushers selected are Reginald E. Bonner, Frank H. Lord, Gustav Hemeken, Jr., William A. Evans, Charles M. Bleecker, T. Bache Bleecker, Walter Campbell, and Ralph Monell. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock in St. James's Church by the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's Church, Staten Island, assisted by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's.

***

The wedding of George Murison Woolsey of London and Miss Esther Morris Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt, is to be celebrated at Grace Church on Saturday at 12:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Morgan Dix of Trinity and the Rev. Dr. John Aspinwall of Washington, D. C., will perform the ceremony. Richard Howland Hunt, the bride's brother, will give her away. The Misses Mary S. Kernochan, Belle Gurnee, Belle Barney, Lila V. Sloane, and Elsa Bronson are to be the bridesmaids. John Woolsey of New York will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Phoenix Ingraham, Charles Bull, Bronson Winthrop, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., John Wadsworth, and the brother of the bride, Joseph H. Hunt. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 178 Madison Avenue.

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On the Lucania yesterday were booked Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood and her two daughters, Miss Vera and Miss Gladys Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Von Bruning, Mr. Herbert B. Ashmore, Sir Charles Ross, Capt. C. W. E. de Moleyns, Mr. W. F. Prime, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barling.

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A series of tableaus are to be presented on Feb. 28 at the Astoria for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, which is in urgent need of funds. These tableaus will be presented by fashionable women and under the patronage of Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Townsend, and others.

***

It is reported that the cotillion to be danced on Thursday evening next at the dinner dance to be given on that night at Sherry's by J. Henry Smith, will be led by Harry Lehr, who, it is also said, will have Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., as his partner. At the dinner dance to be given by Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd of 5 Gramercy Park on Tuesday, Feb. 19, the cotillion will be led by M. Beekman Hoppin, who will dance with the hostess.

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The meetings of the Monday Evening Bowling Club are to be held in the Tennis Building, West Forty-first Street, on Feb. 25, and March 4, 11, 18, and 25, and April 1, 8, 15, and 22, respectively.

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The Rubinstein Club, a chorus of seventy-five women, under the direction of William R. Chapman, will give its second concert for this season on Thursday evening, Feb. 14, in the large ballroom of the Astoria. Mr. Heathe Gregory, the baritone, will be one of the soloists, and an excellent programme will be rendered.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shamberg of 52 West Sixty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Flora Vera, to Mr. Joseph Fried of this city. They will receive their friends on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

On Tuesday Dwight L. Elmendorf will give the second of a series of three lectures in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria, at 3:30 o'clock. His subject will be "London, the Metropolis of the World." It will be illustrated by moving pictures.

The last Wednesday cotillion of the current season will be danced at Delmonico's on Feb. 13. The cotillion which will precede the supper is to be led by Thomas Coleston Kinney of Virginia, who will dance with Miss Castleman of Kentucky.

Mrs. Ida Eckert-Lawrence, who wrote "Day Dreams," has recently been giving a number of readings from her own poems in New York. She left New York for Washington, where Mrs. Daniel Manning gave a large reception in her honor at the Arlington.

Miss Katharine Chipman gave a musicale and exhibition of some portraits at her studio in the Chelsea on Thursday. Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Angus Cameron, and Mrs. C. M. Coleman received with Miss Chipman. The programme was under the direction of E. T. Martin, and Miss Genevieve Bisbee, Mr. Bushnell, and other artists took part.

Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Meyn gave recently a reception at their studio in the Sherwood. Miss Fielding Roselle, Mr. Meyn, and Mr. Miner sang duets by Dvorach and Saint-Saëns, and Miss Celia Schiller and Mr. Huhn played. Their guests included Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mme. de Navarro, Mrs. Gerritt Smith, Miss Marguerite Hall, and others.

The musicale for the benefit of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Trained Nurses, and which is to be given at the Waldorf next Friday evening, deserves liberal patronage. Hobart Smock, Heinrich Meyn, and Anna Slade will sing, Bruno Huhn will be at the piano, and Clarence de Vaux-Royer and Mme. Flavie van Hende will play the violin and violoncello respectively. The musicale has a long list of fashionable patronesses.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Levy of 212 East Sixtieth Street celebrated their golden wedding at their residence last evening in the presence of their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. Celler, Jr., Mrs. A. Walker, D. Mansfield Levy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Herzig, Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Levy, Dr. Celler, Dr. Basch, Mr. and Mrs. I. Gerson Levy of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson of New Haven, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harris of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Levy of Dunkirk, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stern.

The Arion Ball.

Brilliant with electric lights and lavish with decorations, Madison Square Garden will be crowded to-morrow night with patrons of the Arion Ball, which promises this year to be one of the greatest successes in the history of the organization. The feature of the occasion will be the reproduction of the Carnival of Venice on an elaborate scale. Five floats will appear in the grand procession. Those present will witness a ballet in which will appear some of the best women solo dancers on the stage.

Gray Hair For Elderly Ladies.

An enormous stock of the rarest shades of Natural Gray Hair made up into

Half Wigs, Waves, Bangs & Pompadour

WITH NEW SIDE PARTING.

Our assortment of pure, natural gray hair comprises **silver gray, white, cream white, ash gray,** or any other shade or color that may be required.

HAIR GOODS

constructed to conform becomingly and attractively with the contour and features of any Lady's face. Selections can be readily made from our extensive assortment.

LARGEST STOCK OF HAIR GOODS IN THE WORLD.

WIGS & TOUPEES *For Ladies and Gentlemen.*

Hair Dyes, Rouges and Hair Tonics. Specialists for the Scalp in attendance. Hair Dressing and Manicuring Parlors. New Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

L. SHAW

54 W. 14TH ST., NEXT TO MACY'S, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 39 YEARS.

FUN ON THE ICE AT LAKEWOOD.

Skating and Iceboating Replace Golf and Riding—Amusements on Lincoln's Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 9.—Lakewood has this week shown signs of awakening from the social quietude which immediately followed the holiday festivities, and with a few affairs of cottage interest during the week there have come announcements from all sides which promise varied pleasure for a resort presence which will soon attain full numbers. There are few among the cottagers who are not expecting friends to remain with them through the Lenten period, and the hotels are daily adding good numbers to their guest lists.

Blustering winds have barred golfing and riding diversions, but fine ice now covers the lake, and skating and iceboating have the call for the present. The clubs will each have the usual holiday programmes for the interest of golfers on Lincoln's Birthday, and at the Country Club wingshots will compete in a special twenty-five bird handicap rise for a trophy offered by Edwin Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who are spending the Winter at the Lakewood Hotel, are happy in being able to celebrate their birthdays on the same date, and that date fell on Wednesday. Their rooms at the Lakewood were decorated lavishly with flowers, and a large family party came down from New York to spend the day with them, bringing congratulations and best wishes.

The tenth birthday of Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, was celebrated at the Lake Drive home on Thursday afternoon, when a party of her young friends filled the house with gayety. Games and dancing occupied all until the early supper hour, when the following party gathered about the decorated table and its birthday cake; Kingdon, Jay, Marjorie, Vivian, and George Jay Gould, Jr., Dorothy Dennis, Hope Hamilton, Stephanie Field, Willie Leeds, Bowdoin Plumer, and Jamie Dennis.

The first event in a prospective programme of varied entertainment is "The Councillor's Wife," which the Students' Dramatic Club of New York will present at the Lakewood Hotel theatre on the night of Lincoln's Birthday. The following cast is identically the same which brought out the comedy Jan. 15 at the Carnegie Lyceum:

Ben Dixon	Woodruff Rogers
Adam Cherry	George A. Kelley
Ted Morris	William C. Ayres
Theodore Travers	Dr. G. B. Palmer
Jack Medbury	H. N. Loomis
Footman	H. W. Leding
Mrs. Ben Dixon	Miss Evangeline M. Lent
Nellie Morris	Miss Daisy C. Wood
Mrs. Wheedles	Miss Constance R. Tinsley
Primrose Dean	Miss C. Lotta Weeks

Lakewood society women who are patronesses of the evening represent the very general interest which is locally felt in the event, and attractive art posters announcing the above cast are displayed in all the hotels and prominent points of the village. A gay party of New York girls, with their chaperones, are expected, and the dance which is to follow the play will doubtless be largely attended.

The afternoon attraction on the same holiday is one which commands wide interest, being a "Holiday Fête" by the Girls' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. The spacious rooms of Mrs. W. B. Leeds's residence on Madison Avenue will be given up to the affair, and booths decorated to suggest the various holidays of the year will be served by girls in appropriate costume, the list including "Christmas," with fancy articles and toys for sale by a woman of Bethlehem; "St. Valentine's Day," with art valentines sold by the Queen of Hearts; Washington's Birthday," books and pictures sold by Martha Washington; "Thanksgiving," with home-made cake and candy sold by a Quakeress; "Fourth of July," with flowers sold by the Goddess of Liberty; "Labor Day," with useful articles sold by a peasant girl. Tea will be served by Japanese girls, coffee by Turkish girls, and music will add to the pleasure of the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, the former a favorite of the Empire Theatre company, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Converse on Forest Avenue.

Lakewood Hotel Arrivals.—Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCallum, Mrs. Henry De G. Hastings, Miss Eleanor Hastings, Mrs. Leffert Lefferts, J. J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Miss Fannie Hastings, Miss Fanny Smith, Mrs. E. B. Remington, Miss Rigby, Samuel Sinn, Percy Straus, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McKinley, Dr. A. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Minford, Miss A. L. Minford, Miss Edith Minford, Master L. W. Minford, Jr., Mrs. Brooks, Dr. Douglas Brown, Perry Tiffany, Mrs. George Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mrs. W. J. Bishop, Charles N. Vilas, Jr., all of New York. Also, Mr. and Mrs. E. Weiler, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clifford of Pittsburg; Harlan Page, S. M. Smith of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Flynn of Boston; J. B. Sinn of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pelfer, F. B. Walker, A. P. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nickel of Brooklyn; the Rev. Richard Hayward of Montclair.

Laurel-in-the-Pines Arrivals.—Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Commander Leonard Chenery, United States Navy; Mrs. George R. Sheldon, the Misses Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Bangs, Robert S. Holt, Miss I. F. Holt, M. B. Holt, G. A. Armstrong, A. R. Kling, Alfred R. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. William Belden, Mrs. M. A. Frothingham, the Rev. and Mrs. George F. Clover.

Laurel House Arrivals.—Col. and Mrs. C. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rolston, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Body, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sloan Auchincloss, W. E. D. Stokes, Frederic Gallatin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stimson.

COLONIAL DAMES' PERFORMANCE.

They Will Give a Play and Tableaus Representing Early Customs.

The Committee on History and Tradition of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York will give an entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street, on Feb. 14, at 3:30 P. M., consisting of a Colonial play, an incident of the battle of Yorktown, songs and tableaus representing early Colonial customs, and historic groups and a dance, Sir Roger de Coverley, which takes place at a garden party given by Gen. and Lady Washington. The following artists have consented to assist: Alfred Cornelius Howland and J. Wells Champney.

The funds will be devoted to a publication of a translation of Dutch records containing valuable historical and genealogical data from 1654 to 1670. Tickets, $2 each, may be had from members of the committee, Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, Chairman, 58 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Alfred Cornelius Howland, 218 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Robert Fanshawe Bloodgood, 56 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Charles Ludovie Hackstaff, 408 West Twentieth Street; Mrs. Charles Price Britton, 255 West Seventy-fifth Street; Mrs. Charles F. Ostrander, 50 West Fifty-third Street; Mrs. William Gray Park, 47 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Horace Clark Du Val, 3 Monroe Place, Brooklyn; Mrs. Edwin H. Wootton, 35 West Forty-fifth Street; Mrs. John W. McBurney, 2 West Thirty-sixth Street; Miss Margaret Stimson, 11 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, 6 East Tenth Street; Miss Florence R. Wright, Hotel St. Andrew, Seventy-second Street and Boulevard; Mrs. W. G. Lane, 157 West Fifty-eighth Street, and from 10 to 12 o'clock and 2 to 4 o'clock at the library rooms of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

"If some women are extravagant, there are others who balance the scale with their economies," says a New York business man. "I was taking my luncheon at a downtown restaurant the other day when a shabbily dressed woman came in.

"'Waiter, I want the best steak you can give me for 30 cents,' she said.

"'We have no thirty-cent steaks, madam,' the waiter answered.

"'No thirty-cent steaks!' cried the woman, in disgust, 'haven't you something you can warm up for me?'

"'No, madam,' replied the waiter.

"'Well, how much is your tea?'

"'Ten cents.'

"'Ten cents! Well, it isn't worth it. How much are your stews?'

"'Fifteen cents.'

"'Can't you let me have a stew for less than that?'

"'No, madam.'

"'Well, you can bring me some tea, some toast without butter, and a stew.'

"The woman finished her luncheon, paid 30 cents for it, and went out grumbling that she shouldn't have paid more than 25, while the waiter growled that if he waited on a woman like that again he would know it.

"'Who was that woman?' I asked the proprietor of the restaurant, when I left.

"'Hetty Green,' he answered.

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It is not only rich women who wear shabby clothes and dine in down-town restaurants who economize in ways that are peculiar to women. They tell a story of a woman who not long ago was a society leader and who for good reasons has now slipped out of sight. She was a beauty, and a spoiled beauty. She fed on admiration, and heightened her charms by exceedingly beautiful clothes. There are limits to the lengths of even a fat pocketbook, and a woman who has luxurious tastes has to economize to get everything in the way of pretty clothes she wishes. The story they tell of this particular woman is in regard to her hats. She had a clever maid, whose resources were inexhaustible. There was little she could not do, and she was a jewel of a milliner. So my lady would go to one of the best millinery shops in the city, a place where ideas are sold at high prices, find a hat that suited her, send it home on approval, and her maid would get the materials and copy it for a quarter of the cost. Then the hat went back to the milliner as not satisfactory. It always seemed to aggravate the offense that this pilferer of ideas in ordering hats she had no thought of buying, always wore the most expensive of gowns which seemed to say to the outraged hat maker: "I could pay for a hat if I wished, but I don't." This is not a unique phase of economy. It is one that has been practiced more or less generally, and some milliners now refuse to send hats home on approval.

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A clever college girl, who has been employed in New York for a number of years, now takes exception to free institutions of all kinds, and particularly to free libraries, for she has had some experience in one of these. She received her library education, and was for five years in this free library from which she has now graduated—that is the word she would use; for she feels that in several ways she has gone up higher—to the book department of a big department store.

"I had never realized the moralizing effect upon people of giving them something for nothing," she says, "until I came into this store. I am here to give people information and help them find the books they need. It is no courtesy on my part for it is the work for which I am paid, and they are paying for every bit of information they receive. But at the same time there is such a marked difference in the manner in which I am treated here that I cannot help drawing comparisons. People are exceedingly grateful for any help I can give them; they always thank me for it, and I am treated with a courtesy I never received in the library. People there seemed to think that it being a free library they were the proprietors and very domineering and dictatorial proprietors they were, too. I would never have a free institution in the city if I had my way."

***

"Don't I remember when I was vaccinated!" says a woman who believes that one experience in a lifetime, if it is as interesting as hers, is enough. "My mother vaccinated me, and it took with such a vengeance that the whole town in which we lived came to be vaccinated with the virus, and my mother did it. I really can feel now just how it hurt when that scab was lifted. I got so I would strart off on the run every time I saw a woman and child coming down the lane.

"I was only seven years old then, and I was not interested in ameliorating the condition of the human race when it was attended with such discomfort for myself. My mother was one of those capable women whom you only read of nowadays. We were a large family of children, and she became so expert in pulling teeth—our first ones—that she became the town dentist as well as vaccinator, and the tender-hearted mothers who did not dare do it themselves, but felt that their children's teeth should come out, brought them to mother. Mother used to examine our teeth carefully once in so often to see if there were any that were loose, and she could discover the first symptom. I have worked on my teeth for hours to get out a loose one before she should discover it."

***

Miss Emily Jones is one of the characters in the city in which she lives. A good many years ago, when the city was a town, she taught the select school of the place, and many of its best people attended, so Miss Emily has claims to the consideration she receives from the older people. She has also some peculiarities, among which can be counted a large and amiable family of cats, which have made the small boys of to-day regard her from a different point of view. The cats they consider their prey, and it is the greatest excitement of a day when a well-aimed stone will bring a howl from a cat and Miss Emily out to chase the wicked small boy. But there is one small boy who no longer chases Miss Emily's cats; never throws stones, and he always says very politely: "Good morning, Miss Emily," when he meets her.

The reason for this is that, though it may be great fun to be chased, it is not fun at all to be caught, and this small boy, who is familiarly called 'Billy," was caught one day when he had been chasing Miss Emily's gentle cats. He was caught, he was taken by the coat collar, carried down cellar, where Miss Emily's gentle tones only seemed to make more awful possible horrors that might happen to him. It was not a punishment of the body, which would have been bearable, but of the spirit, which Miss Emily had in view for the wicked "Billy." As soon as the cellar was reached she made him go down on his knees and pray. He was a very much frightened small boy, and there was never a petition put more earnestly than his. He prayed—at Miss Emily's suggestion—that he might be a better boy, that he might realize the cruelty of stoning cats, that he might all his life walk in the straight and narrow path of righteousness. And the prayer was so thoroughly sincere that it was answered, and there is no small boy in the neighborhood who has the reputation now of being such a really good boy as "Billy."

***

"Why, mamma," said the little girl, as she went to look in the glass at her little new frock, which was cut on the bias, "my new dress is cross-eyed."

***

Nowhere is the increasing interest in genealogy and genealogical societies more felt than in the parish of Old Trinity, in this city. The city is so old and the church dates back so far in its history, and so many people have lived in New York that every other woman who can trace her relatives' ancestors into New York State is pretty sure that they must have been registered for birth, marriage, or death in the Trinity records. They write to inquire without hesitation, and one clerk is kept busy most of the time looking up possible ancestors and lost links in ancestral chains. Where something like a clue is given an effort is made to obtain the information, but when there is only a supposition it is not possible to hunt through all the records. It would keep an office full of clerks constantly at the records to answer all the requests that are made.

***

"There are very nice people in Philadelphia," says a New York society woman, "but, of course, you do not expect to find the 'smartness' of New York at their social functions. Even the cotillion favors there are always a couple of years behind the times. It goes to show that there

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THREE VILONA SISTERS. LEW SIMMONS & FRANK WHITE, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.

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Seats now on sale for Lincoln & Washington's Birthday Mats. & Souvenir Performance Feb. 19.

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Special Mats. Tuesday and Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22d.

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JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in "A ROYAL ROGUE."

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Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Mon. Evg., Feb. 11, at 7:45.—**TRISTAN UND ISOLDE** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 13, at 8.—**LES HUGUENOTS** (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8.—**L'AFRICAINE** (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reské, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 16, at 2.—**FAUST** (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 7:45, at Popular Prices—**DIE WALKURE** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

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VICTOR HERBERT . Conductor

Programme:

Symphony in F.....Goetz
Concerto for Pianoforte.....Grieg
"Don Juan".....Richard Strauss
Int. to Act. III., Dance of Apprentices and Procession of Meistersingers....Wagner
Soloist..Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler....Piano

Seats: 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Hotels, and Box Office.

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EMIL PAUR.....Conductor

FRIDAY, February 15, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY, February 16, at 8:15 P. M.

PROGRAM:

Overture, "The Magic Flute".....Mozart
"A Northern Ballad," op. 46.....H. W. Parker
Concerto for Piano, E Flat major.....Beethoven
ERNST VON DOHNANYI.
Symphony, "From the New World".....Dvorak

Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1901.

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1884.....1901

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For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall on and after Feb. 18.

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MENDELSSOHN HALL.

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Piano Recital **Bloomfield-Zeisler**

Res. seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's.

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LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Celebration.

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THEIR NUMBER INCREASING

Success Achieved by a Few, But the Majority Only Increase the Profits of Bookmakers.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 9.—A prominent feature of racing in 1900 was the increase in turf gambling by women. The season developed several women who might be classed as plungers. Especially in the West last year they were great patrons of race course betting rings. In Chicago, St. Louis, and around Cincinnati as well so strong was the play from the fair patrons of racing in the grand stand that prominent bookmakers offered prizes to the messengers bringing them the most patronage. Some of these boys, who began the season at Memphis and came up the line of the circuit of the big meetings, plied their trade so successfully among the women that the daily average of their commissions was $20. Their rule was to charge 10 cents for every trip they made to the betting ring, and if the bookmaker's ticket they brought back was on winning horses they received an additional 15 cents. On occasions when the fair bettor was successful on a long chance, all rules were waived and the boy became the recipient of a $5 or $10 bill.

FEMALE GAMBLERS SUPERSTITIOUS.

Women follow superstitions to a great extent in their betting on horses, and they have a fondness for the mounts of a jockey who has been riding in luck. The largest combination, considering the amount invested, ever paid off at Washington Park, Chicago, was won by a woman. The ticket read $2,000 to $5, the odds being 400 to 1. She picked "Monk" Overton's mounts in the six races on the card, and the colored jockey won on all six, the winners being Gorman, Poet Scout, Guido, Philora, Balgowan, and Take Notice. The lucky speculator was Mrs. Henry Brown, wife of the well-known Nashville bookmaker.

The first authentic wager made by a woman was on the Oaks winner Queen Bertha. The mare's owner, Lord Falmouth, when on a visit to his training quarters, Whitehall, asked Mrs. Scott, wife of his famous trainer, what would win the Oaks? She replied "Queen Bertha, my Lord." Lord Falmouth wagered her sixpence that this would not be so. His Lordship had the best of the betting, but he lost the wager, as Queen Bertha won. On the day after the race he obtained from the mint a brand new sixpence, which he had set in rubies and diamonds, and with it settled his wager. It is related that during his long connection with the turf this is the only bet that Lord Falmouth ever made. The famous mare that won the lucky sixpence for Mrs. Scott afterward produced Spinaway, the Oaks winner in Galopin's year.

One of the most amusing defenses recorded in a breach of promise case was made in a court at Melbourne, Australia, the plaintiff's suit being based on the result of a race. The defendant pleaded that he had agreed to marry the plaintiff only on the condition that a certain horse won the Melbourne Cup. Each of them agreed to waive the contract in case the supposed "good thing" failed, and thus prevent them from beginning married life in comfort. The bridegroom-elect had taken £5,000 to £20 on a double event, and the first of his choices won. His contention was that he and the young lady were willing, but the marriage was not to take place unless he won the bet. On cross-examination the blushing plaintiff admitted that something of the sort had been mentioned, and she also confessed to having made use of the expression, "A man who can pick such a double as the Melbourne Derby and the Melbourne Cup is worthy of any woman."

Dennis O'Kelly, who lives in turf history as the owner of the immortal Eclipse, owes his prominence to the faith of a woman in chance taking. He was a noisy, good-natured, blustering young man, very popular with the ladies. He met with reverses and found himself in Fleet Prison for debt. Mr. O'Kelly would probably have remained there the better part of his life had not one of his fair friends sent him her last £100. With this he again wooed the Goddess of Fortune, who from that time until the day of his death never seemed tired of favoring him. Having accumulated a few thousand guineas some time in 1768, he heard that a Mr. Wildman was the owner of a very likely four-year-old colt, which had never been raced. He examined the animal, liked him, and bought a half interest in him for 750 guineas. The more he saw of the horse the more he liked him, and shortly afterward bought the remaining interest for 750 guineas. In this manner he became sole owner of the famous horse, on which he afterward bet a fortune that "he would be first and the rest nowhere," and won the wager.

WOMEN WHO BET HEAVILY.

Among the largest lady bettors on the race circuit are Mrs. George Wheelock, wife of the well-known bookmaker; Mrs. Chris. Smith, wife of the turfman of Yo Tamblen and Maid Marian fame, and Mrs. Frank Eckert, also a bookmaker's wife. Mrs. John Havlin, wife of the famous Cincinnati theatrical manager, is also a regular racegoer, and backs her own judgment, following the example of Mrs. Smith, who rarely bets on her husband's tips.

Some women have peculiar ideas in betting on horses, and follow them frequently with luck. They bet on Rainy Day and cash, because the elements augur that the name will be lucky. They play Carbuncle because a member of the family has been suffering from such an affliction. Having won money at whist the night before, they back Double Dummy, and he walks in. There is a woman in Cincinnati who won a small fortune a few seasons ago on several victories by Landlady, a mare then owned by W. R. Letcher, now the Secretary of the Hawthorne, Chicago, Jockey Club. She knew nothing of horses, and backed the mare simply because she was the proprietor of a boarding house. Women also play what they think are lucky numbers on the programme. They also follow colors and back the mount of the jockey whose colors correspond with their attire or their neighbor's dress, especially if she has won a bet on a previous race. But there are women bettors who are as good form students as the men, and make a business of betting on horses in a small way. Many of them are very successful. Such fair patrons are well informed on the breeding of horses, and know personally many of the owners and jockeys.

An amusing instance happened after the famous pacing race between Direct and Hal Pointer some years ago at Columbia, Tenn. As George Starr, the driver of the winner, was approaching the grand stand on his return to the judges he was surprised to observe a bevy of twenty girls on the clubhouse veranda industriously engaged in throwing kisses in his direction. Starr was both surprised and pleased until informed that the salutations were intended for the gallant horse he drove. When Riley won the Derby at Louisville a big Irishwoman became so jubilant that she rushed to Mr. Corrigan and was about to embrace the rugged turfman then and there. "What would your priest say at confession when you told him you had kissed a horseman," said the owner of Riley with a quizzical smile. "Well, if I told him you were far from the best-looking man in the world he would forgive me," was the tart rejoinder. The once master of Hawthorne is now across the sea, but it is safe to say that no victory his horses score in that distant land will swell his bosom with more pride than did Riley's win in the Kentucky Derby a decade ago, when the old Irishwoman backed the "all green" with such happy results.

BUTLER STABLE TO BE SOLD.

Gayton, Coney, and Baron March Among the Highest Class Animals in the Sale.

The disposal of the entire racing stable of James Butler of this city and the East View Stock Farm, East View, N. Y., which will be the feature of the first evening of "the 400" sale at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening will be a source of lasting regret to all supporters of clean racing, as the Butler string has been particularly prominent in this respect.

Mr. Butler's decision to retire from racing, for the present at least, is entirely due to the recent death of the late Thomas E. Keating, who for the past two years had been in entire charge of the string. As late as during the Lexington meeting Mr. Butler had intended to retain every animal in the lot, and, in fact, had shipped them to California to be wintered there, and to get them in readiness for this year's racing season. Keating's sudden death, however, made it necessary for Mr. Butler to alter his plans, and to reship the horses from California back to the farm, and finally decide to consign to the coming sale every animal that Keating had in training during the past season. The only exception is the mare Hattie G., which Mr. Butler retains for breeding purposes.

The Butler stable includes some of the principal winners on the Grand Circuit during the past season, and several of the best-known performers on the Speedway as well. Among them are Anaconda, 2:02½, who has won twenty-seven races and over $25,000 during the past four seasons, and has beaten some of the fastest and gamest harness race horses in the country. At four years he had a record of 2:08¼, and he has raced three seasons since then, lowering his record each year. His trainer, Tom Keating, always maintained that he can improve considerably on this.

Another leader of the string is Gayton, 2:08¼, one of the most valuable inbred trotting stallions that has ever been put up at auction. He is king of the Allertons, has steadily reduced his record each season since he was a four-year-old, won a brilliant race at Cleveland last July in straight heats, has been a mile in 2:07¼, and stands as much chance for achieving championship honors as any stallion in training. The triple Wilkes cross is responsible for many of the best horses of the past few years, and Gayton is the champion stallion bearing that highly-prized blood combination.

Coney is a well-known and speedy pacer with an excellent record. The first season out as a four-year-old he paced to a record of 2:07¾, which he reduced last year in his five-year-old form to 2:02¾. His road qualities were shown when Keating drove him an exhibition mile to a wagon in 2:02¾.

Miss Beatrice, 2:13¼, and Miss Kate, 2:15¼, while not the two fastest sisters by the records, come next in order, and have shown speed enough to warrant the belief that they can beat the records made by Muta Wilkes and Mary Best. They are two of the best mares ever owned, trot together like one horse, and make one of the finest matinée teams in the country. When their trotting days are over their breeding, size, and form are such that for stud purposes they are simply invaluable.

Baron March is the trotter that Keating considered a "sure thing" in his class for the Grand Circuit, and with which he hoped to equal The Abbott's campaign record, and Ed. B. Young is a stylish horse who has been a mile in 2:08.

The Butler Stable has been wintered at East View Farm in the same careful manner as if they were going to be campaigned next season by Mr. Butler, and every horse is ready to go into active training.

Injunction Against Beresford's Horses.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Justice Grantham has granted an injunction against Lady William Beresford (formerly Lilian, Duchess of Marlborough) entering or running in any races, or selling the Derby favorite, Volodyovski, or other horses leased by the late Lord William Beresford from Lady Meux. As executrix Lady Beresford claimed the right to fulfill the engagements of the horses. Lady Meux contended that the lease lapsed with the death of Lord Beresford. Notice of appeal was given.

CYCLING AUTHORITIES ACT.

Important Decision Rendered by N. C. A. Board of Control.

The Board of Control of the National Cycling Association decided yesterday a number of questions which were referred to it, with power to act, by the general meeting of the association in session during the week in this city.

It was decided to establish unpaced championships at twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred miles for both amateurs and professionals, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made, a grand championship meet conducted at the track offering the best inducements, with all of the increased point professional championships, will be contested, establishing champions at the various short distances.

In addition, a middle-distance professional paced championship of one hour's duration will take place on the track offering the best financial inducements to the riders and the governing body.

Special rules were adopted for the grand circuit line of meets, which will be announced later, and the registration fee for professional trainers was reduced to $1.

Limited options on franchise rights were granted in Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Pittsburg, Rochester, and Syracuse. Unless the applicants fulfill certain conditions by March 15, they will forfeit the options granted. The Salt Palace Exposition Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, was granted franchise rights for that city. There was only one reinstatement to the amateur class, Francis N. Conway, Haverhill, Mass., and the following applications were rejected: Wiese Hammer, Philadelphia; E. Thoma, Reading, Penn.; J. C. Henderson, Lewistown, Penn.; Everett E. Ryan, Waltham, Mass.; James Urquhart, Dorchester, Mass., and N. O. Porter, Newton, Mass.

Until certain claims passed upon by the Board of Control have been settled in full, W. L. Cummings and Nat Gerry of Fall River, Mass., have been suspended from all connection with cycle racing, and Frank McCollough of Trenton, N. J., for conduct detrimental to the sport, has been suspended from all connection with cycle racing until Jan. 1, 1902.

The board will have a Spring session at Pittsburg or Cleveland.

Palisade Canoe Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Palisade Canoe Club of Greenville, Jersey City, held on Thursday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—John E. Davis; Vice Commodore—Charles F. Speer; Captain—Harry Price; Lieutenant—Edward Polasek; Secretary—William Milbine; Treasurer—Louis Held; Assistant Treasurer—F. Mitchell.

The reports show the club to be in a thriving and prosperous condition. Six new members were elected, after which the members enjoyed a vaudeville entertainment.

COUGHED UP HAY.

Then a Supposed Consumptive at Once Regained His Health.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 9.—A man in Edmunston, N. B., who has suffered for months with what the doctors thought to be consumption, has suddenly got well. Last Summer the man became ill, and, in spite of all the doctors could do for him, he became a mere skeleton. He was just considering the advisability of going to California or Florida, when, one day last week, he was seized with a violent coughing fit, and soon coughed up a quantity of hay, in the form of a small and rather solid ball.

Since that day he has gained rapidly, and now is about to begin a lumbering operation, whereas a few weeks ago he was expected to die at any time.

PUPILS' PARENTS COMPLAIN.

Grievance Committee Makes Charges to Board of Education Against Mount Hope School's Principal.

Wallace F. Lyons, Principal of Public School No. 155, known as the Mount Hope School, is again under investigation. A grievance committee of a dozen persons who have, or had, children at the school, went to the headquarters of the Board of Education yesterday to complain of Mr. Lyons, whom they accuse of being unamiable, arrogant, and unjust in matters of promotion. There was a short private hearing in President Miles M. O'Brien's office, at which George Livingston and Abraham Stern were present. At its conclusion, it was announced that a request had been made to those who had grievances to submit them in writing, and that there would be an official inquiry into them and Mr. Lyons's methods.

Principal Lyons was investigated last Fall by two Commissioners and other officials of the department, and was practically exonerated. C. W. Roxbury of 1,817 Crane Place was the complainant. P. F. Gargan of the Police Headquarters squad, who l

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LEGISLATION FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

It looks as if definite action might even yet be taken by Congress at this session with reference to providing such measure of civil government for the Philippines as the Executive may feel it safe to establish. The amendment to the Army Appropriation bill proposed by Senator SPOONER is in accord with the request of the President submitted at the close of the last month. It is brief but comprehensive, and is as follows:

> That all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; provided that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend, or repeal the same.

There are two points of difference between this proposition and the one brought in by Senator SPOONER in the last session. The present one does not make the powers of the President conditional on the complete suppression of the insurrection, and it provides for the issue of franchises with a reservation of the right to alter, amend, and repeal. Both points are important.

It cannot be denied that the policy of our Government in the Philippines has been one of experiment, or, if its opponents choose, one of groping. None other was in reality practicable. There was no distinct precedent in our own history, and the Governments that afforded precedents for like operations were unlike our own. The most interesting and helpful were to be found in the experience of England. But in those cases colonial administration has begun with what are called crown colonies, that is, colonies in which all useful powers were exercised by agents of the Government, subject only to such revision as Parliament might deem it best to make. Practically the proposition now before the Senate is to give to the President the powers enjoyed by the Ministry in Great Britain as to the crown colonies. It is probable that some of our friends will be a little scared at the name "crown," but they must try to remember that it is a name only, that the wearer of the crown in Great Britain has nothing to do with the use of these powers, and that they are in the hands of a Government at least quite as representative of the wish of the people as our own.

The chief advantage of the Spooner amendment is that it enables the President to use civil or military agencies wherever in his judgment one or the other may be the better, and to replace the military by the civil at such times and in such measure as he may find expedient. Heretofore he has acted solely under his authority as Commander in Chief; under the original Spooner bill he would have had to await the suppression of the insurrection in all parts of the islands before he could establish full civil government in any; under the present bill he can move as fast and as far as conditions will permit. Among the benefits attainable under this grant of authority is that to be derived from the beginning of industrial and transportation enterprises through franchises. Properly conducted and regulated, these may be made to do much for the contentment and progress of the islands. They would provide employment for large numbers of the natives, and they could open up to profitable occupations large regions now in a backward and almost savage state. But the most substantial advantage offered by the Spooner amendment is that it would tend to convince all concerned that our Government is determined to proceed steadily with the establishment of order and prosperity in the Philippines, and that it is provided with all necessary authority to carry on its work in rational form to permanent results.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE TREATY.

It ill becomes Senator MORGAN to talk of "resentment in the Senate and among the people and distrust of the motives of the British Government" as probable consequences of British amendments of the already amended Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty. If there is any subject-matter of the controversy at all, if the entire proceeding is not mere politeness on our part, if England has any definable interest in the canal project, then beyond doubt she has a clear right to propose further changes in the treaty.

If the Senate had ratified the treaty without change, his Majesty's Government would now be expected to do the same. In such circumstances any change now suggested would require to be supported by the most weighty and compelling reasons. But the Senate of the United States, in the exercise of its power of ratification, changed the nature and purpose of the treaty by substantial amendments, which the President accepted by forwarding the instrument as amended to the British Ambassador. When one party to an agreement drawn up but not yet executed proposes and makes alterations in the covenants or adds new ones, a like privilege must be accorded to the other party. The contrary proposition would be a manifest absurdity.

But controversy on that point is forestalled by Article 4 of the treaty itself, which declares that "the present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty." Senator MORGAN knows very well that this is not an unconditional promise to ratify—it is merely the customary reservation of the power to give validity to the treaty by ratification. Even if it were an unconditional promise it could apply only to the treaty as originally negotiated.

Senator MORGAN'S talk about resentment and distrust is mischievous and uncalled for. The almost universal misconception of the American position exhibited in the British press is based chiefly on the reckless and provocative expressions of United States Senators. We are sorry to see Senator MORGAN fan the flames of ill-feeling between the two nations where there is not the slightest occasion for it.

The Alabama Senator further exposes himself to severe censure by his expression of the hope that amendments by Great Britain would result in some action on the pending bill at this session. The "pending bill" is the Hepburn measure providing for the beginning of the canal in violation of treaty agreements and in defiance of obligations and of decency. Mr. MORGAN practically advises that we shall take the British amendments as a National affront and retaliate by authorizing the canal in complete disregard of the prohibitions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Reckless fire-eaters may talk such stuff without our special wonder, for it is their nature. Senators of the United States ought to be ashamed of it.

LORD ROBERTS'S REPORT.

Our London correspondent's gloomy vaticinations seem to be more than commonly justified to-day. Lord ROBERTS'S report of the South African war has been published in London, with such excisions, it is there intimated, as caution dictated to the War Office. Excisions and all, it is a very discouraging document to be issued by the returning chief of a victorious army, which was the character given to Lord ROBERTS on his return. As we have often said, the British cannot honor him too highly. It is necessary only to compare the situation of which he took charge with that which he left to assure one's self of that.

But the situation he left cannot be called satisfactory. It is no great wonder that a nation which has not been at war for half a century should find itself, when the emergency came, frightfully deficient in many of the requirements of great wars. The sting, for the British public, must be that it was reserved for a population of some sixty thousand fighting males, all told, to elicit the weaknesses of the British military system, to humiliate Great Britain before the world, and to reduce her, in the mind of Continental Europe, to the level of a second-class power.

This must be a very bitter pill to the British. It might be expected that the nation would be particularly angry with the evil counselors who have forced them to swallow it. Those evil counselors practically reduce themselves to one. Whenever the British public becomes really excited with rage and shame at the showing that has been made of the British Empire, it will doubtless turn upon and rend the Right Honorable JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P. It was he whose masterfulness and "pushfulness" forced on a war which, as it was said beforehand, "could have no triumphs," until it became a series of disgraces. He poohpoohed the strength of the Boers while he was crowding them. It was only after he had learned, through British defeats, the extent of the disaster he had courted that he solemnly admonished his fellow-citizens that this was not a little war, but a great one. If he had done that before, even those Britons who were least careful about the righteousness of their cause would have had something to say about the diplomatic methods by which he had provoked the war and rendered peaceful settlement impossible.

We may expect this feeling to find some vigorous expression, even in the present Parliament. And Lord ROBERTS'S report will tend to intensify the feeling. Nobody doubts that he is simply an able, patriotic, and loyal soldier. Nobody doubts that, when he stopped the conciliatory efforts for peace of Sir REDVERS BULLER, and informed that officer that nothing short of "unconditional surrender" would be accepted as the terms of peace, he was taking his instructions from London, or from Birmingham. And his final conclusion cannot be satisfactory to a proud Englishman, any more than to an "imperialistic" Englishman. It is that "the permanent tranquillity of the republics depends upon the complete disarmament of their inhabitants." He adds that this is a task "difficult, I admit, but attainable with time and patience." There is not much comfort in Lord ROBERTS for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. RHODES. Consider that his weapon is as much the part of the "outfit" of every adult male of either republic as his shirt. Consider further that the disturbed area is "larger," still to quote Lord ROBERTS, "than France, Germany, and Austria combined." The promise he holds out is that, "with time and patience," this vast area may be converted into a South African Ireland. We greatly doubt whether even the eloquence of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can make that prospect alluring, even to the present House of Commons.

THREE ARMY PROMOTIONS.

We have already taken occasion to commend the spirit of the President's nominations to the Senate for promotion to the rank of general officer in the United States Army. They showed the desire of the President to apply the principle of promotion for merit at the very first stage at which it could be lawfully applied. It is not his fault that it cannot be applied earlier. Certainly it is not the fault of his Secretary of War, who has striven very earnestly to have the principle of promotion for merit introduced at an earlier stage than the existing law permits.

There are three of the President's nominations which have been "held up" in the Senate. We do not often have occasion to praise the United States Senate, but we must say that its committee has been at least plausibly advised in holding up these three nominations. They are the nominations to be Brigadier Generals of Capt. J. FRANKLIN BELL, Dr. LEONARD WOOD, Assistant Surgeon, and Gen. F. D. GRANT, U. S. V.

These are, from an army point of view, questionable appointments, all three. Nobody seems to have a word to say against the promotion of Gen. BELL, except that it is too sudden, too rapid, for even his distinguished services, the distinction of which is not denied. Gen. WOOD has done admirable service in Cuba, as a civil administrator, first at Santiago, since in charge of the whole island; but it remains true that he is not even, strictly speaking, a military officer, nor has he shown, as Capt. BELL has, unquestionably shown, his fitness for high military command. We ought to have provided some way of making suitable provision for such a man without intruding him into a profession to which he does not even belong and putting him over the heads of men who do belong to it and have done good service in it. As for Gen. F. D. GRANT, we know of no reason whatever, except an ancestral and irrelevant reason, why he should be jumped to the command of so many of his professional seniors and intellectual superiors.

So the hesitation of the Senate is in a manner justified. We are not prepared to say that any nomination of the three should be confirmed. That of Gen. GRANT should evidently be rejected. But whose fault is that? The President has practically no means of making substantial recognition of the merit of a junior officer. There is sometimes an occasion for giving such an officer substantial recognition by offering him some special appointment, such as the bestowal of the Superintendency of the Military Academy upon Capt. MILLS, an appointment which has vindicated itself to the whole army. But generally, as things now stand, the principle of selection cannot lawfully be applied until the grade of Brigadier is reached. This state of things is evidently absurd and injurious. The Secretary of War has done his best to ameliorate it by urging upon Congress a very guarded and moderate proposal for the application of the merit system through all grades. If that proposal had been adopted it would have been possible to give a particularly deserving Captain of cavalry suitable recognition without giving him too much. But Congress has rejected that reasonable proposal. It has done so at the instigation of the very officers who preferred to take their chances of promotion by seniority to taking their chances of promotion by selection. And it is these same officers who are raising the chief clamor against such a promotion as that of Capt. BELL, when it is they themselves who have made it impossible for the President to do anything less or different for a conspicuously meritorious officer.

On Monday evening next, at Carnegie Hall, an entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. The anniversary of LINCOLN'S birth is an appropriate time, and the address on LINCOLN by HENRY WATTERSON will be a most appropriate feature of the occasion. Mr. WATTERSON, whether as a speaker or in his personality, is one of the most interesting men the South has produced. His experience has been long, varied, and extensive. His mode of thought is original and vigorous, and his mode of expression is picturesque, engaging, and eloquent. The older among us who can remember the great man of whom he is to speak and the far larger number to whom LINCOLN'S career is a matter of history almost as completely as that of WASHINGTON, can alike profit by Mr. WATTERSON'S address. Indeed, it will be one of a rapidly lessening class of opportunities to hear an able, independent, patriotic Southern man speak of the momentous period in the history of the Republic in which the very existence of the Republic was decided.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Arkansas Legislature has decided upon the apple blossom as the State flower. The Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs wanted the passion flower chosen.

* * *

A bill before the Legislature of Nebraska declares sunflowers and cockleburrs a public nuisance, and makes it the duty of every owner of land to destroy them between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1 of each year.

* * *

Gov. Shaw and other executive officers of Iowa are persuading themselves that their State ought to receive $420,000 to reimburse it for interest it paid on money borrowed to equip its volunteers during the war for the Union.

* * *

The Mobile (Ala.) Register has just entered upon its eighty-first year. There are still extant a few old newspapers in the South that won and have retained a peculiar personal liking from very many people, and among them is The Register.

* * *

The Buffalo Courier is publishing a series of handsomely illustrated supplements to its Sunday issues devoted to "Buffalo—Old and New." They are of much interest, especially to former residents of the city and occasional visitors there.

* * *

The Washington Humane Association has adopted a resolution declaring against the clipping of horses in Winter as cruel. One member expressed the opinion that in some peculiar cases the effect was beneficial, but he said that as a general thing he was opposed to it.

* * *

The California orange crop is far exceeding the preliminary estimates. More carloads had been shipped from the southern portion of the State up to Jan. 19 than in any previous year to that date, and the central portion was relatively doing almost as well. The main trouble now is to get cars.

* * *

Daughters of the American Revolution have made a beginning in marking historic spots in St. Louis by setting up a tablet on the site where tradition says was the grave of Pontiac. Next their purpose is to mark the spot where the proclamation making formal transfer of the Louisiana Purchase was read.

* * *

A Philadelphia society known as the Morris Refuge Association for Homeless and Suffering Animals spent $3,858 in providing food and homes for such last year. During the year it cared for 24,810 cats, 4,740 dogs, and 45 other animals. The care bestowed upon forty-five of the animals was putting them to death in as painless a manner as possible.

* * *

A policeman in Altoona, Penn., dreamed the other night that he saw a man robbing a planing mill, and when he reported for duty in the morning he learned that during the night a burglar had actually robbed a planing mill. If this sort of dream is to become habitual, it may be made a plea in behalf of officers found sleeping on post. But they must awake in time to capture the burglar.

* * *

Philadelphia is to have another medical weekly publication. The title chosen for it is American Medicine, and its editor is to be Dr. George M. Gould, who promises that it shall be conducted absolutely in the interests of medical science, regardless of cliques or schools or commercial interests. It is the intention that the stock shall be distributed widely among the members of the medical profession.

* * *

A sister of Henry W. Longfellow deeded to the Maine Historical Society the old Longfellow house in Portland on condition that the society maintain the house just as it is for fifty years and erect in its rear a building for the use of the society to cost $20,000. The expense seems to prohibit the society from accepting the gift, and it is feared that the house must be surrendered to the sister's heirs, she having recently died.

EDITORS VERSUS AUTHORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 4 the power "to pay" for a thing as superior to that of the right to sell something desired, crops out sharply, not to say arrogantly. I refer to the last section of the closing sentence in a sub-editorial paragraph over the somewhat acrid yet still amusing controversy relating to an editor's "right" to "edit" what an author may have written and sold to him or his employers. The controversy goes far beyond the correction of errors, for it claims the "right" to change. In passing let me acknowledge that there is much in the paragraph that is correct as to criticism of obvious mistakes or carelessness, but there is more that is unfair in the tone, and something that is unjust in what lurks between the lines. Are editors infallible? "Authors" certainly are not. Yet your editorial writer practically assumes the affirmative for that side.

What I am aiming at specially is found in the following excerpt: "Let the authors do their own editing if they do not like that of other folks, and let them, too, remember that property they have sold no longer belongs to themselves."

When was an "author" ever permitted "to do the editing"? Forty years of writing work, as newspaper man, contributor, editor, author, have made it axiomatic to me, as it must have done to every person with authorial experiences, that all proof-readers consider themselves entitled to make "corrections." Still, all questions of grammar are not yet settled—even by the infallible editor or the omniscient proof-reader. Then, in my day every compositor has believed himself entitled to punctuate "copy" at his own sweet will. The less he knows about it the oftener does he try a 'prentice hand. Perhaps there may be editorial revisers of the same type.

But it is the last part of your blunt and pungent close that I demur to. It seems to be a palpable "non sequitur," for it does not follow from your premise. To say that purchase of an author's work gives a "property" right to do whatsoever the purchaser may please with it, is to assume most positively the right to make the author say something wholly different from what he designed to say and had actually written. Give me leave to assume then, as I do, that you never meant to take such a position. In effect, however, you have done so. Has not the writer of the words quoted, whether consciously or unconsciously I leave for decision—to that writer—expressed what is palpable in so much of our everyday thinking—that money and the power of purchase give an absolute right, when sale and need are in view, to the mastership of knowledge, brain, experience, and conscience? Under your dicta, then, an editor of the Hopkinson Smith variety would be fully justified if "purchase" was on his side, in having edited at his own will the manuscript of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," especially so if he knew that Mrs. Stowe, like Gen. Jackson, always wrote the solitary "I" in lower case fashion—that is, as "i."

I should like in closing to ask if the work of a painter, sculptor, or composer is alterable at the will of a purchaser, when payment is made and the "property"—oh, the arrogance of the expression when so applied!—has passed. Have not the courts of law as well as the soul of civilization revolted against such an assumption? And yet it is that and nothing short thereof that your words assume.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Brooklyn, Feb. 4, 1901.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your invariable courtesy in admitting to your columns the correspondence of those of your readers who disagree with your views on the various questions of the day encourages me to take issue with your editorial of Feb. 1 relating to the Sherman Statue. In the first place, it seems to me that even an editorial writer, before undertaking to write about a subject, might properly acquaint himself with the matter at issue, so that he should not need to start in with a profession of ignorance, like "We do not know what is the actual status of the work of art in question."

Without entering upon a discussion of the principle involved in the present case—whether the committee in whose hands the final decision and the responsibility have been placed should be bound to accept the judgment of the experts whom it has asked for advice—I shall only venture the suggestion that contracts are not, as a rule, interpreted according to the opinion of third parties as to what "can" or "can not" be in them, what they "must" or "must not" be. In the present case the contract expressly stipulated that in the event of the sculptor's death before the work was finished the responsibility and the right to see that his work was carried out in accordance with his designs and intentions should fall to his wife. It is this stipulation of the original contract that is being carried out by his widow now advertising for a competent artist to finish the work.

To the present writer, however crude his ideas about sculpture and art generally may be, it seems clear that, in spite of the fact that the models are all finished, that the stone foundation has been laid, that the bas reliefs and many of the side figures have been completed, it takes an artist, not an artisan, to carry the whole work to completion, while the facts stated are so many cogent reasons why the task of seeing that the work is properly completed should be left in the hands of one who will not allow any eleventh-hour deviation from the artist's designs.

Allow me to add that it does seem somewhat at variance with the urbanity of expression usually adopted by THE TIMES to suggest that the widow of the "sculptural testator" expects in the present Secretary of War to find "a pliant person." Neither Mrs. Rohl-Smith nor her late husband had any need of having to do with "pliant" people, because a more straightforward man and a nobler and more self-sacrificing woman could not be found. This you will allow me to testify to as a friend of many years' standing.

P. GROTH, Ph. D.

New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

MEN'S TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When will the men of New York learn to be men? It is an outrage and beyond all the laws of decency that a woman, as soon as she goes outside of her home, must be prepared to put up with the insults and abuses that men choose to approach her with.

Is there anything that looks so mean, contemptible, and vulgar as when you sit in the cars of New York City and see a man, like some ignoramus, sit next to a woman, using every effort he can think of to speak to her? They even go so far as trying to occupy the same seat as the woman, staring at her as though she were a new creation of the Almighty, and forcing their elbows or anything convenient into her face or side, and wondering why she does not speak; and then considering themselves persons of great pomp when the woman, unable to tolerate their base and ungentlemanly actions any longer, changes her seat or leaves the car. A woman, rich or poor, moral or immoral, should receive the respect and sympathy of men.

It matters little to this type of man whether a woman is married or single, whether she is alone on the street or with a gentleman, he considers his privileges beyond question.

Let those citizens and men of New York who consider and look upon a woman, as the Almighty intended that she should be, with honor and respect, scorn and ignore those men, who call themselves men and consider a woman and all women with anything but honor and respect; and, too, looking upon her as though she were upon this earth to be treated with as little consideration as beasts would be by them. The Almighty created man to be a man, and not a beast. Woman should be honored and respected by man. SYMPATHY.

New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

BUTCHERS' SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I respectfully beg to call to the attention of THE TIMES a bill now pending before the Legislature, compelling the closing of butchers' shops in this city on Sunday. This is a meritorious measure, interfering with the rights of no one, and it is in the interest of butchers generally, employers and employes alike, several thousand of whom have signed a petition advocating its passage. As the matter now stands, the butchers of New York City work 100 hours a week, or on an average of over 14 hours a day, year in and year out, Sundays and holidays included. They are the hardest-worked class of men in any business, are law-abiding, and good citizens, and are entitled to the consideration of the public.

Some slight objection has been raised to the bill on the ground that it will work a hardship to the poorer class during the Summer months. This, I submit, is not based on good reasoning, for a large majority of those who get their meats or have them delivered on Sunday do so from habit or as a matter of convenience, not from necessity or because they cannot afford to purchase ice. The poorer class, unless in absolute want—in which case they are not likely to buy meat on Sunday or any other day—use ice at least one day in the week, and that day is Sunday. However, should this objection prove a serious obstacle to the passage of the bill the butchers would, I am sure, agree to an amendment whereby the butchers' shops of this city be opened on Sunday morning for one or two hours in the forenoon, for the delivery of goods only, during the months of June, July, and August.

I would suggest that those interested should write to the members of the Legislature from their respective districts, urging the enactment of this proposed law.

I trust that THE TIMES will see its way clear to favor the passage of this bill.

DANIEL BROWNE.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN'S END.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deep interest the article by "Jay" on the "Coal Combination" which appeared in your issue of Feb. 4.

The statements therein are, I believe, correct, with one or two exceptions. These refer to the late Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, of whom the writer says, "He committed suicide after the failure of his schemes had dawned upon him." If this means that Mr. Gowen, as President of the Reading Railroad Company, committed suicide by reason of the "failure of his schemes," I beg to say that when Mr. Gowen came to his untimely end he had no connection whatever with the Reading Company. He had been practicing his profession for several years, and at the time of his death was concerned for Mr. George Rice, an independent oil refiner, who was fighting for his life against the Standard Oil Company. The case was pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Gowen had given his entire energies with enthusiasm to the preparation for his struggle with the monopoly when he discovered after reaching Washington that some of his important witnesses had been tampered with. At all events, they failed him, and it is thought by his friends that he killed himself in despair.

Being a friend of Mr. Gowen from boyhood, and having lived in Philadelphia the greater part of my life and throughout his tenure of office as President of the Reading Company, and fully acquainted with his views, I am in a position to affirm that Mr. Gowen never doubted the wisdom of his policy in buying the coal lands. He saw his competitors secretly absorbing the coal properties tributary to his own road, and upon which his road depended for its existence as a "coal road," which it was, and is now, primarily. He said, "If I let the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Lehigh Valley get these lands, I may as well go out of business as a coal carrier." His one great mistake—and it was only a matter of detail—was in giving bonds—instead of stock—in payment for the lands. These bonds bore 7 per cent. interest, which was not, in the sixties, or even in the early seventies, a high rate. But when the evil times of business depression and panic and the growing pressure of competition by the "soft coal" producers came upon the Reading Company—and he might have tided the road over the trouble by passing dividends had he paid for the coal lands only in stock—Mr. Gowen, confronted by the necessity to meet the interest on these bonds as it matured, realized, as his best friends did, his fatal mistake.

ALFRED E. LEWIS.

Milford, Penn., Feb. 5, 1901.

RELIGION IN STATE POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the various arguments that have been advanced against the ill-advised attempt of Gov. Odell to transfer the supervision of the charitable institutions from a board of twelve disinterested citizens to a commission of political appointees, I fail to notice reference to one point that should appeal to every lover of our Constitution. Many of us oppose this bill because it introduces politics into charity; is it not a more serious matter to introduce religion into politics?

No safeguard ought to be too elaborate, no apparatus too costly, which would serve to guard our Commonwealth from those dangers which beset a State where the first question of a voter concerns the religion of a candidate for office rather than his mental and moral qualifications.

But if a law should place it in the hands of each newly elected Governor to place in supreme control of our charities a religious bigot of one faith or another, does it not offer an inducement to sectaries to wrestle for the control of this office? Above all, does not the voter feel an anxiety with regard to the man under whose control he may come, should he be permanently or temporarily disabled, which he can never feel if the Charities Board is constituted, as now, of men who are necessarily of different faiths and even of different political opinions?

The pretense of economical motive should be brushed aside contemptuously by the judges of this measure, and it should be regarded as an attempt to increase the patronage of the politician. But, instead of regarding with amusement, as the New Yorker is apt to do, the antics of the spoilsman who happens to be of his own political complexion, he ought to regard with alarm this possibility of injecting religion into our complex State politics. MORRIS LOEB.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

THE ACADEMIC STORM CENTRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All who are interested in the future of higher education in this country are feeling no little concern on account of the recent troubles at Leland Stanford Junior University, preceded as they have been by similar disturbances elsewhere. Such occurrences cannot be frequently repeated without inflicting serious damage upon the cause of intellectual progress. The growing sense of uneasiness in academic circles is in itself an unhealthy symptom. It is natural that the rights and wrongs of each individual case should be hotly discussed. On the one side we hear protests against the domination of the millionaire, and on the other against the faddism of notoriety hunters. As a result we are threatened with the formation of two irreconcilable factions, while public opinion looks for no settlement except by the complete surrender of one party to the other.

It is well to consider whether the most desirable solution may not, after all, come on different lines. Is there no significance in the fact that we do not hear of anything of the kind at Oxford or Cambridge, or at the larger English provincial colleges? Their freedom from agitation cannot be due to exemption from the wealthy benefactor, for many ancient colleges have received modern endowments, while some of the younger institutions—notably Owens College, Manchester, and Firth College, Sheffield—bear in their very names evidences of their debt to wealth that has been accumulated in comparatively recent years.

A possible clue is suggested when we notice that a Professorship of Sociology is unusual in an English college. This is the very chair that, with us, has generally been the storm centre. May it not be that the science itself is as yet in too indeterminate a stage to be a fit subject for academic instruction? If the teacher in this department confines himself to the enunciation of such truths as are universally admitted, the range of his lectures will be narrow and their educational value small. The moment that he attempts to deal with problems that are still under discussion he treads on dangerous ground, for on all such questions feeling runs high. A professor may hold what view he pleases respecting the existence of ballad poetry among the early Romans, and no one will remonstrate, but he cannot espouse any theory about trusts without giving offense in some quarter or other.

It can scarcely be pleaded that the students themselves would suffer any disadvantage from the exclusion of sociology from the curriculum. They might, on the other hand, be the gainers by its postponement until a later period. It should be enough if while they are at the university they acquire that general culture and especially that basis of sound historical and philosophical knowledge which will enable them in adult years to grapple with these problems of practical life for themselves. In the long run economical science would be none the worse off. There would be fewer sciolists and cranks, but the supply of competent observers and sound thinkers would suffer no real diminution.

New York, Feb. 6, 1901. H. W. H.

SPEAKS FOR THE TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day's date you say:

> The teachers in the public schools are circulating through their pupils large numbers of copies of a circular addressed to the Senator and Assemblyman of the district in which the signers reside. It reads as follows: "You are respectfully requested to do all in your power, both by your vote and by your influence as a public official, to prevent radical changes in the laws governing the public schools of New York City, particularly those referring to teachers' salaries, and to the Teachers' Retirement Fund." There is added to the circular the significant hint, "To be signed by voters only."

And again, with added emphasis, you afterward affirm, as if with the object of casting odium upon the teachers, that said circulars are "circulated for signature through the children attending the classes." "Such tactics," you say, "are bound to be offensive to parents, and are likely to do and ought to do more harm than good to the public employes, and employes resorting to them."

You do not make it quite clear whether you most reprobate concerted action taken by the teachers to prevent the destruction of the Davis bill or the employment of the "little" school "children" in the distribution of circulars; but, in either case you denounce a "movement of any sort to influence the Legislature in the interest of their own [the teachers'] pockets."

In reply to all this, I desire to say that the charge as to the employment of the public school pupils is a general one and needs proof to substantiate it. My belief is that this proof is not obtainable and that the charge is incorrect. Some thoughtless teacher may have distributed these circulars among the pupils of his or her class, but that this course was adopted by the teachers as a body is not worthy of belief.

When it is proposed, as it has been, to abolish an existing law which to some extent recognizes the fact that the teachers in our public schools (the educators of our children) occupy an honorable position of trust, and which therefore provides that their salaries shall be "regulated by merit, grade of class taught, length of service, and experience in teaching," is it not prudent and wise that the teachers should take some action for the protection of their interests? You say no, except by petition; because the teachers' "own pockets" are concerned; also that "no sort of influence should be brought to bear upon the Legislature"—said teachers being public servants.

This doctrine is quite new to me. It must have been culled from an amendment to the Constitution which I have overlooked. Notwithstanding your dictum, however, it has always seemed and yet seems to me a privilege that may be properly exercised, without gainsaying, by any citizen of either gender, whether in the public service or not, to make known to the Representative or Senator, or to both, of the district in which the citizen resides his views or feelings upon any measure or bill it may be proposed to enact or repeal.

If public servants are to take no action in any legislative matter affecting their pecuniary interests except by petition, it will be well to bring this dictum under the notice not only of our municipal officers, but also of the members of Congress, both Representative and Senatorial.

What innuendo is intended by your saying "To be signed by voters only" is a "significant hint" it seems difficult to discover. The teachers intended certainly to send the circulars to the respective Representatives, and, to have weight, they sought to have these circulars signed only by the voters, (not by foreigners or non-voters.) The children of the world are generally wiser than the children of light, but sometimes the teachers of these children get a little light themselves, and act accordingly, as in this instance.

That in the opinion of THE TIMES this action of the teachers "ought to do harm" seems to me ill-considered, harsh, and unfeeling.

What you say at the close of your editorial must be taken cum grano salis after reading what precedes it. So thinks one who is not the holder of any

PUBLIC OFFICE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1901.

CINCINNATIANS "LEVEL-HEADED."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with what happened when the Grand Opera House in Cincinnati was burned the other day, you are seeking an explanation of the fact that everybody kept his or her head in a situation which so often proves too much for ordinary humanity. Now after some few years of association with the people of Cincinnati I am prepared to maintain that they are a peculiarly level-headed people, and this characteristic is due, it seems to me, to the influence of the large and substantial German element. The thrifty conservatism of the Teuton grafted upon the hypernervousness of a native American population is calculated to produce just that order of intelligence that stands its possessors in good stead when an emergency arises.

In the study of social control nothing is more interesting than the analysis of what is known as the mob mind, and just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link so the calibre of the mind aggregate is to be determined by its power of intelligent direction during a crisis.

From the substantial character of their homes to their coolness in times of imminent danger the same will be noted, I think, by any close observer—that is, that the continued and well-sustained prosperity of the Queen City is largely due to that characteristic that in vulgar parlance is called "level-headedness."

L. GRAHAM CROZIER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 7, 1901.

HIS BOX OFFICE EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the box office of the Criterion Theatre I had such a decided example of the policy of our theatre managers that it seems worth telling. Inquiring at the box office for seats for a performance some two weeks in advance, I was told, when the clerk could spare the time to cease conversation with two friends he was entertaining in the office, that the best seats for $2 were in the fourteenth row. By herculean efforts in the art of interruption I furthermore discovered that seats for the same performance could be secured in the first row of the $1.50 seats.

It certainly is food for thought that it should be impossible to secure seats two weeks in advance for the first thirteen rows except at increased prices at the hotel news stands, and at the same time be possible to obtain seats in the first row of the cheaper portions of the house, which are supposed to sell first. Undoubtedly the manager could explain this situation, but, inasmuch as he does not, the casual observer is forced to the conclusion that the management only desires to use the box office and box-office prices for the cheaper portion of the house.

One proof that the box office is not in this day and generation intended for the sale of seats to the general public is that no diagram showing the arrangement of the seats was on view.

FRANK T. CAMPBELL.

New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has the Street Cleaning Department gone out of business? The condition of the streets would indicate that it had. We know that as much money is being spent now as Col. Waring spent, but what are we getting for it? Certainly not clean streets. Let any one walk from the bridge down William Street and he will get a good idea of what the conditions were prior to Mayor Strong's administration, and note this—what we are coming to. What you can see in William Street to-day is what Tammany government will give us all over the city as soon and as fast as it dares to.

New York, Feb. 7, 1901. O. B.

Objects to Naval Arch Site.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me a small space in your excellent journal to protest against the placing of the Naval Arch in the Battery Park? Most New Yorkers are foolish enough to think that this exquisite work of art is to be a means to elevate their taste for the beautiful and quicken their flagging patriotism through the sense of sight.

Then, why hide it in the Battery? With equal propriety it could be located in the Bronx district.

As to passengers on incoming ships being "thrilled" by the sight of it, as an old ocean voyager I can assure you that the travelers will have scant time and less desire for "thrilling" after they have gone through the customs "declaration" and the tipping of the stewards.

NORTH ATLANTIC.

New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

Wants Country School Gardens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer desires, through your widely read columns, to call the attention of the distinguished men who, at Carnegie Hall, on the 11th inst., will aim to establish a great university in the romantic vicinity of Cumberland Gap, to the excellent opportunity thereby afforded of initiating in an American rural district the system of country school gardens, which the writer has attempted to call public attention to in your columns.

While the addresses on the occasion spoken of will, of course, centre on the noble and inspiring theme of Abraham Lincoln, the money contributions will have a specific educational object, and custom permits any contributor to define the specific application of his contribution. The writer cannot imagine a better place or time to initiate the country school garden.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT,
Formerly a Director of Country Schools in Ohio and Kentucky.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

Hysterical Women's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in THE TIMES of Wednesday on the Arlington tragedy discovers a familiarity in the writer with the literature dealing with hysteria, and yet I feel moved to call your particular attention to Pages 226-228 of Lombroso's "The Female Offender," (Appleton,) where cases are cited and described so similar to what a charitable view inclines one to assume this Arlington affair to be as to startle one. Speaking of hysterical offenders and their disposition to accuse falsely, the author says:

> "But the most common form of calumny is criminal assault, which accusation is often brought against a public Magistrate, or a father even, but more frequently still against a priest or a doctor."

JOHN BALTZLY.

Hudson, Mass., Feb. 7, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Preserved.

He—Were you caught in that jam at the theatre door?

She—Yes, and I thought I would be crushed into jelly.—Detroit Free Press.

A Sinecure.

Johnnie—Paw, what is a sinecure?

Parent—A sinecure, my son, is a job where a fellow gets a big salary for working overtime at nothing.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Class Against Class.

"You," remarked the Fire Fiend, "are not the consumer I am."

"No," said the Cyclone, "I am one of the greatest distributors in the business."—Indianapolis Press.

Family Pride.

"I suppose you take a great deal of pride in your business."

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I used to take pride in my business, but ma and the girls don't approve of it. The only thing we take pride in now is my daughter's husband's pedigree."—Washington Star.

Regular Anniversary.

Harry—Girls take things so literally, you know.

Fred—As for example?

Harry—Five years ago, when my sister was twenty-five, I wished her many happy returns. And if you'll believe it, her twenty-fifth birthday returns regularly every year.—Boston Transcript.

THE RAID.

J. Wiley Owen in Buffalo News.

They rode into that Western town
With pistols hid inside ther coats,
An' sunburnt faces, smilin' down
Like candidates a-wantin' votes.
They cantered slowly up the street,
Then, kind o' suddent, stopped an' turned
To one ol' man they chanced to meet,
All careless like an' onconcerned.

They ast him where the bank wus at;
The ol' man pointed out the way;
They cantered on straight up to that,
Es if they hed a debt to pay.
They hitched ther horses handy by,
Then tightened up ther girths, an' turned
An' santered to a buildin' nigh,
All careless like an' onconcerned.

They stopped before the bank house door
An' stood a minit lookin' round,
Then felt inside ther coats afore
They seemed jes' sartin' o'ther ground.
They looked into each other's eyes,
An' each the other's feelin's learned;
Then entered, flushed, but otherwise
All careless like an' onconcerned.

They faced

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE IRISH AND THE QUEEN.

THE IRISH AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To me one of the most interesting and incomprehensible incidents connected with the death and funeral of Queen Victoria has been the entire refrain of the Irish people both in Ireland and in the United States, as well as the Roman Catholic Church, from any participation whatsoever in the affair, either by word or deed. This has caused me to inquire into the cause of such undue coolness on the part of a people so enthusiastic and impulsive generally as are the Irish. After considering the question from many points of view I must confess that I cannot satisfy myself as to the true cause, and as I have something akin to curiosity to know the true cause I am compelled to turn to you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers, for your or their views on this subject, which, I hope, may be of some interest to others as well as myself.

Bearing well in mind the fact that a majority of the Irish people are opposed to the present system of government represented by the royal family of the United Kingdom, particularly so far as Ireland is concerned, and also bearing in mind that that Government is the upholder of an established Church, which is contrary to the wishes of the Irish people; yet I cannot convince myself that a race or people so generous and chivalrous as the Irish and one that holds to so high an ideal of the purity and sanctity of womanhood, with all that that term represents, could allow a mere question of political difference to come between themselves and the honest expression of their natural and enthusiastic admiration of the personal qualities of Queen Victoria, who, both as Queen and woman, was the embodiment of all their high ideals.

This same argument can be said to apply to the Roman Catholic Church, representing as she does in her teachings the highest ideal of woman's purity and chastity in the Virgin Mother.

Why, then, have both the Irish people and the Roman Church remained strictly silent, uttering no word, either of praise or condemnation, while the people of the greater part of the civilized world were eulogizing and praising these personal qualities of Queen Victoria?

That the Irish are a magnanimous and forgiving people is well known—in fact, it is one of their strongest characteristics, and is so, even to the extent of invariably forgiving and praying for their bitterest enemies at death. This, however, only tends to make the question more puzzling in this instance, for it be said that the Irish are losing their ancient chivalry?

D. F. K.

New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

NO DUTCH BLOOD IN EDWARD VII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is unusual for one of your editorial staff to make such a statement as that contained in your issue of this date on the royal marriage in Holland to the effect that "the reigning family of Great Britain draws one of its most illustrious strains" from the house of Nassau. As a fact, there is no drop of Dutch blood in Edward VII., save what may have filtered down from the Fleming, Catherine Swynford, and this is infinitesimal.

The present King of England has little of any but German blood, (one hundred and twenty-seven one hundred and twenty-eighths,) and if the remaining one hundred and twenty-eighth were divided into 228 parts, one part would be Flemish, two Spanish, four Welsh, seventeen English, twenty-eight Scotch, forty French, and one hundred and thirty-six Danish. The Flemish strain comes from Catherine Roelt, widow of Sir Otes Swynford and last wife of John of Gaunt and Spanish from Isabel of Castile, wife of Edmond, the fifth son of Edward III.; the Welsh from Owen Tudor; the English from various alliances, principally through the Beaufort family and Elizabeth Wydeville, the wife of Edward IV.; it is improbable that much of it is Anglo-Saxon; the last accession of French blood comes through Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley, in the person of James I., who married Anne of Denmark and brought the Scotch strain into the royal veins. Some of the Scotch blood could be transferred to the Scandinavian account and some of the Danish to the German, but the calculation is perhaps sufficiently accurate.

Since the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., to the Elector of Hanover nearly three centuries ago, alliances have been made strictly with Germans, which accounts for the great preponderance of that blood in the present King.

George I., who spoke no English, was actually thirty-two times more English than Edward VII., and only three-fourths German.

It is a common error to speak of royal predecessors as "ancestors," and you will recall that the King in his proclamation speech spoke of his six "ancestors" who had borne the name of Edward—the last two being unmarried children. Even the good Victoria has been known to allude to James II. as her ancestor.

This mistake may be pardonable in royalty, but should not be permitted in editorials.

H. W. WINFIELD.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S TITLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quite a number of your contemporaries recently have been publishing obituaries on the late lamented Queen Victoria, referring to her as Queen of England. Why not Queen of Ireland or Queen of Scotland as well? How would it sound to American ears to refer to Mr. McKinley as President of New York State? The one is as absurd as the other. Queen Victoria was never crowned Queen of England.

In the year 1603 James VI. of Scotland, by right of inheritance, succeeded to the English throne as James I. of England, thus uniting the two crowns.

During the reign of Queen Anne in the year 1707 a treaty of union was framed, the chief terms of which were "that the Electress Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, if Protestants, should succeed to the crowns of England and Scotland under the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and that the Parliament of England and the Parliament of Scotland should meet in London."

When George I. became King he was crowned King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Victoria was also crowned Queen of the United Kingdom. You will remember that when Edward VII. took the oath recently he also promised to govern the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Union Jack is frequently spoken of as the English flag, while correctly speaking it is the British flag, as it is the flag of the union composed of the Cross of St. Andrew for Scotland, the Cross of St. Patrick for Ireland, and the Cross of St. George for England. Then why English when it should be British, and why England when it should be Great Britain?

V. HAGEMANN.

New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

THE IRISH AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is money, money all the time—the common basis with reference to which almost every question, big and little, is discussed nowadays. "Money" and "business" furnish the main prop of what your correspondent, Archibald Barklie, has to say in THE TIMES of Sunday on the subject of "The Irish and Ireland." What "lovers" of fair play would call the "criminal aggression" of English rule in Ireland appears to him to quote again from the Hon. William McKinley—as really "benevolent assimilation," because his father, who paid "a shilling a day to laborers," in 1849, has a son now living in Ireland who actually gives them "from 2s. to 2s. 6d. for the same kind of work."

Once I was down with typhoid fever in a leading hospital in this city. There were a half dozen of us, and the temperature of each verged on 104. It was Sunday. Subdued moans from all of us were audible. A minister appeared in the doorway, and opening a great big Bible, began to tell us in a loud voice of the fine times that were in store for us in the next world if we bore uncomplainingly our sufferings in this! Have these English-Irishmen, Mr. Editor, like the good Mr. Barklie, no souls? Have they no imagination? Have they no sympathy for those who fight for an idea? Do they suppose that an age-long struggle for liberty such as the Irish have maintained may be brushed aside by quoting statistics to show that a country which supported 8,000,000 people fifty years ago supports only 4,500,000 now, and that this remnant has "fair rents," 103 poorhouses, and some laborers that receive "from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day"?

The annual speech at the Mansion House in Dublin St. Patrick's Day by the Lord Lieutenant, in response to the toast "The Prosperity of Ireland," is not more laughable than this. And that same toast was responded to during the terrible famine years of 1846-7-8 by the Lord Lieutenant of that day. Yet during those three years about a million and a half Irishmen died of starvation or were expatriated.

In the suburbs of Montreal your correspondent may see a big stone with this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of six thousand Irish immigrants, who died of ship fever in 1847." And during those years foodstuffs were exported from Ireland to the same extent as in the preceding years. Victoria was Queen during that time. She was Queen, too, during the more recent famines—Ireland, you know, is a land of famines—when starving peasants in Donegal were imprisoned for "stealing" seaweed which was washed ashore by the Spring tides. They ate it ravenously, but the landlord said it was his, and the rights of property, of course, had to be protected—hang these hungry Irish beggars! She was Queen when Lord Beaconsfield announced that to give Ireland home rule would be "more disastrous than pestilence or famine." And Lord Beaconsfield was the Queen's pet Premier.

The Irishmen who passed the resolution to which your correspondent takes exception had these things probably in mind.

A few years ago Lord Salisbury described the Irish as "Hottentots," and no later than last year he made an onslaught, wholly unprovoked, on the same hapless race, and at a time, too, when they happened to be bearing the brunt of the fighting in the present stock jobbers' war in South Africa.

"Go into the length and breadth of the world," exclaimed Gladstone, on the second reading of the Home Rule bill, "ransack the literature of all countries, and find a single voice, find a single book, find, I had almost said, a single newspaper article in which England's treatment of Ireland is received otherwise than in terms of profound and bitter condemnation."

And even Chamberlain had this to say in June, 1885, regarding British rule in Ireland:

"It is a system founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently as in a hostile country. It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which prevailed in Venice under the Austrian rule."

And during the Diamond Jubilee, when men like Mr. Barklie were again troubled because the Irish refused to "holler" for her Majesty, The Manchester Guardian, the most influential paper in England outside of London, said that "there is no sort of moral obligation laid on Irishmen to feel affection for a country that has annexed their country by force. Irish affection for England is intensely to be desired, but it is not a debt which England is entitled to receive. It is rather prosaic, it is a commodity for which some equivalent must be given in exchange."

Van Wyck says that Devery is the "best head of the Police Department that the city has ever had." Bishop Potter says that Devery is merely the Chief of a "gang of looters." Whom is one to believe?

Men of Irish birth or of Irish blood, the fibre of whose being is interwoven with love for Ireland, assert that that country is maltreated, oppressed, scourged by England, and that things can never be put to rights until she is permitted to manage her own affairs. On the other hand, men who are Irish only by having been born there, or because they say they are Irish; who oppose everything Irish because it is Irish, and whose concern for the "poor old Irish woman" and "servant girl dupes," who invested their "hard earnings" in those elusive "Fenian bonds," is touching, affirm that the Belfast shipbuilding, the Dublin distilleries, and "from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day for laborers" should be the be-all and end-all of her national existence! Four-fifths of the duly elected representatives of the Irish people in the English Parliament say that the English in Ireland are "a gang of looters," while the remaining one-fifth, for whom Mr. Barklie speaks, aver that they constitute a blessing in disguise.

I think if this question were submitted to any fair-minded American, he would have no more difficulty in deciding where lay the weight of evidence than he would if confronted with that municipal problem upon which our peculiar Mayor recorded his opinion recently with a frankness which was so unfamiliar when the cry was "Ice! Ice!"

J. M. WALL.

New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

MARK TWAIN'S VIEWS.

MARK TWAIN: HUMORIST, SEER, OR BOTH?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES you remark: "So when Mark Twain * * * starts in to lecture us about the things of State that have made all heads ache these two years, the result is neither fish nor flesh. It may be good red herring."

Your readers who know something of student life in Germany will remember that one of the best antidotes for that condition of body and soul that all too often follows a debauch is, in that country, a red herring! Will you permit me to say that I believe that the majority of Americans feel in their inmost hearts that the best antidote for the debauch of imperialism, of the "Chamberlain game," as our great Mark scathingly and justly calls it, is just exactly the kind of "red herring" he has dished up for his countrymen in the latest number of The North American Review?

All true lovers of our country must devoutly hope that your readers will take your excellent advice, namely, to make themselves familiar with the executive documents bearing on the war in the Philippines. I have talked on that subject with perhaps a hundred or more imperialistic backers of the present Administration, all men of education, and I can truthfully state that I have not yet found a single one who could state one-tenth of the facts and dates given in those documents even approximately correctly.

Only persuade the American people to learn the bald truth, and it will be good-bye to imperialism. The so-called anti-imperialists, though they love, honor, and respect our brave navy and army, who are but doing their duty, were, nevertheless, never more in earnest in their resolution to defend their country against the imperialistic Chamberlainism now in vogue than they are now. No healthy American doubts the future of his country, and while such men as Harrison, Cleveland, and Mark Twain range themselves on the side of justice, humanity, and the purity of the American flag, all must be well.

EDWARD BRECK.

New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

TWAIN'S PHILIPPINE VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of the 7th inst. on Mark Twain's scathing satire upon England's Chamberlain and our McKinley, I have the honor to differ with you, most radically. Though a constant reader of THE TIMES, I have no sympathy with your attempts to uphold—this Administration's course in the Philippines, nor find excuses for that which thousands regard as a stupendous moral crime. You say of Twain's North American article that he "draws a grotesque picture of the Philippine transaction, true at no point, and faithful in no detail." Here is where I proclaim you are wholly wrong, and that Mr. Clemens does tell the truth, and does faithfully show up too many shameful details.

But why should I expect THE TIMES to see truth underlying this satire when you and other newspapers that uphold McKinley's hands fail to see truth and right, except in line of his march? You attack an opponent with argument, bringing proofs and documents, figures, and precedents to overthrow your antagonist. Twain always discards heavy artillery—he has no use for a long siege; even the heavy cavalry formation and attack are too cumbersome for him; and single-handed, he swings the rapier of ridicule and thrusts right and left with the keen points of his satire, giving his opponent mortal wounds while smiling most blandly in his agonized face. Herein lies Twain's great strength.

Some men can be convinced by argument and made to change their course; to some only the knockdown of fist or club appeals with any success, and some can be bought off after listening to the powerful and alluring jingle of sheckels, but the wonderful influence of ridicule and satire is often equaled by nothing else. Judges and juries and legislation have been again and again controlled by it, and in a case like this Philippine blunder and crime Twain may prove a formidable factor. God grant it!

Mr. Clemens, it appears to me, is eminently well-fitted to see clearly and judge correctly as to the position of the United States in this Oriental affair. He is an American, first and above all else; he has been out of the country long enough to be free from political and partisan bias and influence; he is an educated, broadly intelligent, widely traveled man of mature years, of keen and quick insight and good judgment; he knows the "wide, wide world," and I think is better fitted to estimate justly such things as this China muddle, the Boer war, and our grab of the Philippines, than is the average intelligent Englishman or his American cousin. I think Mr. Clemens less prejudiced, and that he has ampler opportunities for correct vision and sound judgment on McKinley and his Philippine work, particularly as to how it is viewed outside, by the world at large, than any newspaper editor, in his sanctum, or any politician, breathing a partisan atmosphere.

I believe Mark Twain condemns and laments this Philippine performance; that his North American article was not written "for fun," but using his tools, with which he is easily master, he seriously hopes better ends may be shaped. When the truth of history shall be allowed to appear, I predict his "grotesque picture" will be admitted, here at home, as all too sadly and really true.

MOSES LYMAN.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

DISAGREES WITH MARK TWAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for the delightfully satirical editorial of even date—"Certainly False, But Probably Funny"—which reprimands Mark Twain for his recent censure in public speeches and magazine articles of the Administration and its policy.

One could be indifferent to the sudden pedestal elevation and adulation of this humorist—albeit foundation, for it is not granite—did he confine his utterances and writings to professional facetiousness or endeavored to be serious upon subjects with which he is even partially familiar, but his wholesale denunciations and references to "dishonored flag" and "disgraced muskets," &c., as of the Holland Society banquet, where his hosts were chagrined, if not shocked, surely prompts the public remonstrance you have made.

Mark Twain is neither public benefactor nor philanthropist. He paid his debts and he secured the punishment of a dishonest cabman, but these things recorded to his credit do not make one lenient or patient when he makes reckless and false statements concerning the Government.

Milford, Penn., Feb. 7, 1901. E. H. N.

THE WATER FAMINE.

THE BRONX WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the purpose of bringing to the attention of other readers of your paper as well as to the public officials responsible for the present condition of affairs as regards the Bronx water supply, I ask you to insert in your news columns the following letter:

I have resided in the Borough of the Bronx, in the district known as High Bridge, situated between the Central Bridge and High Bridge Viaduct, for two years. During that time, up to a period of less than a week ago, the supply of Croton in the house I occupy has invariably been ample and of excellent quality. Without any warning the supply has been almost entirely cut off, the water dripping from the faucets only feebly at night.

This action indicates that in some manner of which the Commisioners of Water Supply must be cognizant the supply which was formerly enjoyed by this district has been cut off and, as we believe, diverted to some other section. As loud complaints have been heard from the Bedford Park section and other parts thereabout we are inclined to believe that our water has been diverted in that direction. Any district which should fail to have its proper water supply should be primarily reinforced and not relieved at the expense of another section of the city.

The people of this neighborhood are thoroughly aroused and indignant at the action of the Commissioners in the premises, and if relief is not immediately forthcoming the authorities that are responsible for the above condition of affairs, as well as the present administration, will be likely to meet with an emphatic protest at the polls in the election this coming Fall.

J. F. SEELY.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

DEPOPULATION BY WATER FAMINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learned yesterday that water began to fall above the first story in the higher houses of Bedford Park at least four years ago. At about that time a ten-year contract was made to sell the "surplus" water to the Westchester Water Company.

If there had really been a large surplus and if the amount sold had left our level well above the highest floors in the Bronx the transaction might find some possible excuse. But, as the above fact shows, there never was a surplus. Water could be sold only by robbing persons here who paid water taxes, but were quiet people, not likely to search out the cause of their trouble.

One man told me yesterday that he had a good family in his second story, but lack of water drove them out. Morally, the city owes him that rent.

There is a remedy. Many thousands of dollars for the water sold have come, we may suppose, into the City Treasury. She has robbed her own and put the money in her pocket. Why not hire out part of her police force to Yonkers and make some more money?

Let the sum she has "made" be used to buy off the Westchester Water Company. They would charge a high figure, but the city might learn that to impose upon her own citizens, be they ever so humble, is bad policy as well as bad morals, and any price would be cheap for that lesson.

It occurs to me that the water people may have a different scheme in mind. Eighty thousand dollars has been appropriated for a pumping station. No relief can come from this source for several months. Meanwhile, because of the famine, some families have left, others say they will leave as soon as leases expire; prospective builders have drawn back. Sickness is already here, and many deaths may be expected. All this will partially depopulate the famine district, and then—the present water supply will suffice; that $80,000 can be divided up by the knowing ones on the "inside." It is a great scheme.

We are promised, not water, but a report. It were well that there should be a report with the men responsible for our trouble in front when it goes off. They burden us with inspectors to make our plumbing "sanitary" and then turn it into a source of peril. The firebug is encouraged, the fire engine is a hollow mockery. We must not supply ourselves with water, and the city will not. It is like the old-time "election to damnation."

Let the men in charge know that for every "dry" day in the Bronx they will receive "forty stripes save one," (and throw in the one;) the famine will come to an abrupt end.

VIATERRA.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

THE STREET CAR SERVICE.

A LOVER OF FRESH AIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if it ever occurred to "A Sufferer," "Chilled to the Marrow," and others of their ilk that their weak lungs, bloodless arteries, and delicate throats are to be traced directly to their Hibernian hatred of fresh air. I myself was delicate. Kind and well-meaning spinsters were speculating on how many months I would last and physicians were advising every place from the Adirondacks to Los Angeles.

For a while I gave up trolleys and walked to my office and slept, Winter and Summer, with a wide-open window, with a rug spread to catch the snowdrift. When I hadn't time to walk to my office I stood on the platform and would do so always now but that it is usually too crowded with healthy or health-loving men to allow me to turn the page of my TIMES.

A striking instance of the love of the quiet majority for fresh air was shown on one of the cold days of last week. A crowd of people was waiting for a Fourth Avenue car. Three came along in a bunch, the third being a combination, half open and closed style. Fully two-thirds of that crowd, which was composed of both men and women, (not reckless school children,) waited for the third car and sat in the open portion, which was already most filled.

Discussing this matter recently in a company which was composed, among others, of a ventilating engineer and a physician, the fact was stated that if fifty people rode half an hour in a car the doors of which were not opened once they would all be more or less permanently injured. It is the opening of the door that saves us. Even as it is, is it not very usual to see half a carload of people more or less asleep, and is not this the first stage of carbonic oxide poisoning?

The idea of people bundled up for outdoors sitting in a car even at a temperature of 65 degrees or 70 degrees for the purpose of pleasing one or two who are injuring themselves is really an evidence of the much-quoted "criminal good-nature of the American people."

BOROUGH.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

OPEN DOOR NUISANCE ON CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased to read letters of "Chilled to the Marrow," "S. N.," and "F. W. R.," regarding "Open Front Doors" in street cars. It is time something was done to prevent this outrage against the long-suffering public, and I hope the letters to your paper may bring relief. I know of many parties who have contracted most severe and dangerous colds from these front-door draughts. One lady friend is at present dangerously sick with pneumonia, which she and her family are certain was caused by this front-door outrage. The Broadway cable cars always have the front gates and doors closed, showing most conclusively there is positively no necessity for "open front doors."

I am amused at the letter of "F. C.," who does not seem to know the difference between fresh air—or a "ventilated" car—and a draught.

I have had many colds this Winter, caused by this front-door nuisance, and also beg your influence in its abatement.

MANHATTAN AVENUE.

New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

Temperature in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from "F. C." on "Fresh Air in Cars" in your issue of to-day is characteristic of the prigishness of robust health. It breathes of the same spirit of superiority and intolerance which the well passenger shows toward the seasick on an ocean steamer.

"F. C. S.'s" assumption that any one prefers bad air to fresh is of course absurd on the face of it. But there are many people whose circulation is not vigorous enough to enable them to sit for hours in a searching draught in cold weather without paying the penalty of a cold, or worse. It is not their fault, and they should be considered as well as the full-blooded in providing for the comfort of a large number of people. In that case the question arises, is the aggregate of inconvenience greater from breathing in pure air in a comfortable temperature or breathing purer air with the vitality lowered from continued cold, when, of course, the bacteria invariably present in a city are more to be feared?

The fresh-air cult, while it has done much good, is snobbish to a degree, and it is an interesting psychological phenomenon that those who have been much in England, where artificial heating in cars and houses is still in the state that found vogue in the Middle Ages, are the most insolent in their contempt of persons like poor "Chilled to the Marrow" and myself. EQUITY.

New Haven, Feb. 7, 1901.

Transoms for Fresh Air in Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You were kind enough to publish an article of mine recently complaining against the "open-front-door-in-cars" nuisance.

If not imposing upon your kindness, please print this article, which takes exception to "F. C.'s" ideas on this question.

His remarks were headed "Fresh Air in Cars," and argued that the opening of the front door admitted fresh air which was much needed in our stuffy cars.

Granted that the air is needed, it should not be obtained in such a way as would endanger one's health. If "F. C." were observant, he would have noticed that all cars are provided with transoms, which are meant for just such purposes—that is, the ventilation of the cars in cold weather; in fact, any time. And if a suitable number of these were kept open it is quite probable that "F. C.'s" object would be attained and none of us suffer thereby.

His ("F. C.'s") "monkey" idea is quite amusing, and I should not be surprised if, now that his anger has subsided, he were laughing, too.

F. W. R.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

Cold Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the persistent complaint of the wide-open doors of the street cars during the cold Winter months, we are forced to admit that public requirement makes it a necessary evil which, if we cannot suppress it altogether, we should at least reduce to a smaller compass of suffering by fitting the doors with such springs that they, after being opened, will immediately shut automatically without waiting for the pleasure of the half frozen conductor to withdraw from his pockets the warming hands and close the door. This, if not a radical remedy, would to some extent shorten the suffering of passengers and diminish the chances of serious after effect.

S. BLACK.

New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

The Bridge Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my thanks to your correspondent in Wednesday's TIMES, who so clearly stated the facts in regard to the treatment accorded local bridge passengers. He has undoubtedly voiced the feeling of every sufferer from this new arrangement. I have been traveling to and from New York a great many years, and the bridge service is now, due to the very recent innovation, the worst yet experienced by a long-suffering traveling public.

After innumerable changes (all for the worse, seemingly,) since the bridge passed under the control of a private corporation, this last is an outrage to which we should not silently submit.

LOCAL.

Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1901.

OVERCROWDED CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing your kindness in voicing complaints with good results, I write complaining of the shameful overcrowding of the Westchester Avenue cars of the Union Railroad Company in the Bronx between 4 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. The cars starting half full at the Harlem Bridge are filled (within decency) at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, but on reaching the "L" station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street the "packing process" begins, and on reaching Westchester Avenue more passengers are crowded on or allowed to hang on the rear platform.

The conditions are such that many "L" transfer passengers walk home in preference to being crushed or of crushing others (especially women and children) against the sides of the car. All this could be avoided by one or two cars running from switches on Westchester Avenue, which would relieve the cars from the bridge of all transfer passengers, which during the hours mentioned are very many. Hoping this letter will draw attention to this shameful condition,

A SUFFERER.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

CRITICISES BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your paper this morning a complaint from a gentleman about the coldness of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars.

Yesterday I had to go to the city to attend the funeral of a relative. I was two hours going in cars so cold that I could not feel that I had any feet when I got out of those refrigerators. I thought my morning experience was pretty bad, but the getting home was worse. I took a Greene and Gates car for Ridgewood. It was crowded, of course, and people were allowed to get on and off by both doors, thus sending an icy blast over us constantly.

After nearly an hour, we reached Ridgewood, and I waited forty minutes in a room so cold that it was just as bad as being out of doors.

There was a stove in one corner, so surrounded by men that no lady could get near it. The swing doors are so poor that the wind kept them swaying open and shut without cessation.

I remembered that a year ago there used to be a large stove up stairs where you took the "L" cars, but the stove was gone and the doors, fastened open, made it the coldest place this side of the north pole. Then I began asking when there would be a car for Richmond Hill.

The official sitting on a stool to sell tickets gruffly replied, "I don't know anything about it." Then I went out and asked the starter, who was polite, and said he could not tell, as there were four cars down there, and he feared they had no power. There might be one in a few minutes, there might not be any for an hour; so I asked how I could get to my home. The only way suggested was to go up stairs, take the "L" go to Broadway, and change for Cypress Hills, and then trolley down. I was so chilled through I dared not stay in that barn any longer. I reached my home after nearly three hours; and this is what the Brooklyn Rapid Transit can do for you. It seems to me that if Clinton L. Rossiter could be made to take this trip every morning and evening we should soon have different service.

E. D.

Richmond Hill, Feb. 6, 1901.

LAWS ON TAXATION.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am still under the impression that Mr. Leonard Tuttle is incapable of an impartial view on the subject of personal property taxation.

I am glad to learn that he holds no mortgages, but his statement that he has "never been called upon" to pay a personal property tax gives rise to the suspicion that what is troubling him is the fear that either that will be "attacked" soon or incomes may have to stand their legitimate share of the public expenses, and then he will get hit. He cites just one case where a man was ruined by a personal tax, but such a very exceptional case that it can scarcely be said to weigh in an argument. His principal is intact.

When one is talking of personal property taxation one is not supposed to refer to a few isolated cases like the man in an insane asylum who must have a guardian and trustee to look after his estate or any such special instance. A property owner in the full possession of his faculties and able to pursue some avocation by which his money, in conjunction with average business capacity, will enable him to much more than realize the 4 per cent. which the trustee of an insane man's estate can gain is a fairer example.

Permit me to say here that $50,000 can be so invested right in any large city, town, or village as to earn at least 6 per cent. in place of 4 per cent. I have had the care of an estate for some years where the money invested yielded in the clear 6 per cent. above taxes, insurance, repairs, &c., but the funds were loaned in small sums on small properties, with exceptional advantages, to workingmen or small tradesmen.

Take such a case, and loan $50,000 so as to yield $3,000 a year, and the tax would be but a trifle over one-third the income, leaving a net of about 4 per cent. This upon the money alone. Supplement this by the shrewd, active personal services and labor of an industrious man and your $3,000 can be more than doubled, besides a good wage for the man himself.

Regarding the cases alluded to by Mr. Tuttle:

First—The New York Assessors' report, 1870, pre-judiced view.

Second—Controller Roberts's report, 1898; opinion merely.

Third—Richard T. Ely's (Maryland) report, 1888; shows only capitalist view.

Fourth—West Virginia report, 1884; no argument.

Fifth—E. A. Angell, Ohio, more recent; no argument.

Sixth—Abram S. Hewitt's opinion, 1888; view of capitalist.

Seventh—Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, no date; favors my view.

Reply to these seven cases:

Assessors, as a class, are very liable to be open for a deal with men who have large interests, and they do not, as a rule, enjoy hard work or close, intelligent application. Their opinion is prejudiced. Controller Roberts reasons that farmers would be relieved if personal property tax were abolished. Not susceptible of proof, inasmuch as the enforced collection of personal property tax by selling owner up in case of default would bring out hidden hoards that would cut down realty tax.

The Maryland man simply states that a class of men who should be forced to pay taxes are relieved. Their well-established resistance to all attempts to get tax shows that only the power of the law would bring them to terms. Then they would pay.

In regard to the West Virginia report, 1884, the statement that voluntary action on the part of a man having personal property need not be expected any more than a similar action for church or Sunday school purposes, is not worth a reply, but I will state that in this city a man voluntarily rendered an account of about half a million of money that had escaped the Assessor. In Chicago a taxpayer voluntarily gave a detailed account of some $2,000,000 to the Tax Department, and was assessed thereon.

The Ohio man, whose name certainly indicates excellent qualities, dwells with much earnestness upon an estimated $200,000,000 being "driven away from Cleveland and as much from Cincinnati by the personal property tax there in vogue." No one instance cited; proof wanting. These "estimates" are scarcely worth being allowed a place in an argument of this kind. Does the gentleman know what utter folly it would be for the projectors of a legitimate and profitable industry to turn their back upon a location superior in every way for their business simply because one one-hundredth of investment would be charged them for their share of public benefits, rightfully assessed upon it?

A company with $1,000,000, employing 500 men, and turning out $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 worth of goods per annum, at a profit of $200,000, leaving a city because of a ten-thousand-dollar tax! It is absurd to argue the question.

Depreciation of inflated values on real estate centrally located in the cities mentioned is more than met by the steady increase on land in suburbs and locations where the wealthy few are not competing. Euclid Avenue millionaires can stand shrinkage on their immense holdings better than that the small lot owner who pays his full tax should be compelled to pay for what the rich man gets out of paying. Let the wealthy cut up their acres and sell, or stop growling.

Does New York need further concentration of capital, as Mr. Hewitt apparently desires in his remarks quoted by Mr. Tuttle—1888? Let all this timid capital that considers itself so precious that the public, through whom it has been amassed, must not invade its sacred precincts take itself off and let it be placed elsewhere. It will inevitably be drawn back if larger and more uniform results can be achieved in one place than another.

Finally, Prof. Seligman's assertion that a personal property tax "as administered" is the "worst known" leads one to infer that it is in the method used to collect it that the iniquity lies, and not in the tax itself. Let us conceive of one-half of the personal estate of all property holders being assessed at 50 cents on the $100 assessed value. Would not that yield an enormous increase?

"Flagrant inequality" would thereby be largely adjusted, the farmer and poor man be relieved, the injustice that has for so long been the rule would be modified, and soon the consciences of our moneyed men would respond and a majority of them would be on the side of honesty, and truth, morality, and virtue triumph.

A. W. LYMAN.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, 1901.

Tax on Life Insurance Surplus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The surplus strength of a life insurance company is the motive power of the machine. A company can increase its business according to its surplus. By reason of their "surplus strength" the New York companies are now enabled to issue policies about which there is no uncertainty; they are able to forecast their operations years ahead, so that the insuring public will receive what it may just expect as its part of "surplus strength." A tax on this surplus impairs these forecasts or contracts which have already been made, and will derange the delicate equities of systematized calculations and result in disappointment of thousands of policy holders.

Improved insurance contracts, with guaranteed cash, paid-up, extension, and annuity features issued in the last few years by the New York companies have been justified by the accumulation of "surplus strength," under the liberal insurance policy of this State, and this added strength gives greater security to the assured than that offered under the narrow, illiberal laws of the State of Massachusetts. The laws of Massachusetts seem "penny wise and pound foolish," inasmuch as no large (surplus) companies exist under Massachusetts laws, which laws have forced cash values and paid-ups the second year, and consequent annual distribution of surplus, so that these companies have made haste slowly, whereas the leading New York "surplus" companies have gone ahead by leaps and bounds. They are able to secure the best brains for their service in both office and field work, and as they have grown in "surplus strength" so they have grown in usefulness and financial credit.

Their operations are now world-wide, and a change of polity on the part of our State Government will be undoubtedly mischievous and far-reaching in its effect on their general prosperity and ability to cover their extended sphere of usefulness, resting, as it does, on "surplus strength" untrammeled.

Savings banks and life insurance companies do more practical good than many church organizations. One gives to the church what can be conveniently spared; but church property is not taxed, whereas the savings in life insurance, savings banks, and mortgages are now threatened by onerous taxation, thus bearing on the class that can least stand it.

Again, life insurance protects and guards the widow and orphan from penury, and prevents their being a charge upon the State as paupers, and should not be taxed.

Again, a tax on surplus will tend to dissipate it. It is doing good work for the people in the hands of practical men who know from long years of experience when, where, and how to use it for the upbuilding of the most beneficent business in the world. Don't kill it! If you tax it, it will vanish.

WALTER TRAVERS DANIEL.

(A life underwriter and policy holder.)

New York, Feb. 7, 1901.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

CHRISTIANITY AND CONFUCIANISM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the speech of Minister Wu in Carnegie Hall, some weeks ago, in which he ventured to compare, to some extent, the tenets of the Christian faith with those of Confucius, a very interesting discussion, not to say debate, has been going on in the public press respecting the comparative merits of these most widely known and advocated moral codes. All this has been instructive and profitable, as well as entertaining. Evidently the American people know more about Confucius and his teachings than they ever knew before, and, incidentally, whether consciously or not, liberty of thought has been extended and the grip of bigotry correspondingly loosened. Herein lies the profit. Honest and respectful debate is among the most effective factors in mental development, and, incidentally, of progressive enlightenment. It should not, therefore, be discouraged. There is goodness in all moral codes. While none is perfect, one may be better than another for given conditions. The philosopher seeks and adopts that which seems to him best, and for so doing he cannot be justly condemned.

The popular notion of Christian orthodoxy seems to be that prior to the teachings of Christ there was no enlightened conception of moral principles, and that, therefore, He was the founder of the first and best, if not the only, rational, system of moral ethics ever introduced to mankind. This, I think, is a false impression. All honor and praise to Him who taught, and exemplified in His daily walk, the principles and practice of correct living among men. But such homage does not imply, nor should it be inferred, that he was the inventor, or original discoverer, of these principles. Nor does it appear that he made any such claim. Others, however, have ignorantly, though perhaps innocently, accorded it. He simply applied these pre-existing principles in the practice of wholesome rules of life to the end that human existence might thus be made better, and, therefore, happier. Confucius and other great moral teachers did likewise centuries before, and so did wisely and well.

Peace and well-being can exist only when in harmony with natural laws—the divine, universal, and eternal constitution. Discord and discomfort are sure to follow ignorance or contempt of these laws. To the frailties of human nature must be ascribed the ceaseless repetition of such offenses, and hence the prevailing miseries of human life. Perhaps the same may be said of all living creatures. There are natural laws of mind and of morals, as certainly as of matter, and, to avoid trouble, they must be obeyed. Danger always, and disaster generally, will follow disobedience. No less so in morals than in physics. True enough, we know but little about these laws, but nature is as pitiless for our ignorance as for our willfulness. This is sad, but true. Why it is so is one of the great unsolved problems. There is, however, consolation in the belief that if the creature does his best his Creator will do the rest.

The Christian injunction, "If thine enemy smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also," can hardly be accepted as a generally safe rule to follow in prevailing conditions, except in a thoroughly figurative sense. It might work safely enough under an ideal civilization, but to such a one we have not yet attained. Certainly the present is too severely practical to induce any one to take such unpromising chances. By purity of logic and morals, "if a thief robs you, offer him chances to take more of your wares"—till he becomes surfeited of his greed and selfishness; and, stung by remorse, returns his spoils and asks your forgiveness for his indiscretion. Does the present level of social culture invite us to practice this rule? Hardly.

Let the debate go on, and let honest thought and reflection keep pace with it.

A. E. O.

Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1901.

MR. RICH AND HIS CATECHISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"An Anglican Catholic" has taken up the cudgels in defense of the "Catholic Church Catechism" as used by the Rev. J. M. Rich of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. In his letter to THE TIMES he insists that Mr. Rich is not "teaching [his people] anything Roman or new." Nor is he. It is not new, though it was Roman, to hold the doctrine of "extra ecclesiam nulla salus." But the Roman Church in reality no longer teaches it. Therefore it is not Roman to promulgate it. But the Roman Church did implicitly and explicitly hold and teach the doctrine at one time, and a belief in its truth is still firmly maintained by many of her more bigoted ecclesiastics, and a very large number of her less enlightened lay members. The teching of that communion, however, on the subject of non-Roman Catholics in good faith, is that, if rightly baptized, no matter by whom, with water in the name of the Trinity, they are "of the soul of

AT THE THEATRES

Some Acting Worth Seeing in Some of the New Plays of Last Week.

In any comment upon the actors who took up new rôles in the new plays of last week Blanche Bates must have the first place. Perhaps to those playgoers who had seen her in "The Great Ruby" and "The Musketeers," "Naughty Anthony" and "Mme. Butterfly," she revealed no new powers in her portrayal of the melodramatic heroine Paul Potter adapted so freely from Mlle. de la Rame's Cigarette. Potter's Cigarette is not the heroine of Ouida's novel exactly. She is altogether more theatrical. She is, though, an easily understandable personage. All her moods are clearly comprehensible. Her love and her hate, her conflicting impulses, her high spirits and her bursts of fury, her heroism, and her sacrifice are all so depicted in the play that the humblest spectator needs no guide to tell him what she means. In fact, I fancy the charge that Potter has deprived Ouida's book of all its poetry, real and implied, and of most of its subtlety in dramatizing it must hold. But very few will shed tears for Ouida in this year of grace.

Potter has treated his novelist no worse than a hundred adapters of Dickens and Scott to the footlights have treated those men of genius. He has made a straightforward, merchantable melodrama, employing all the tricks and conventions of the playwright's craft, but employing them well, and observing some sort of theatrical logic in the wildest passages. It is no masterpiece, but it is a good work of its common kind.

As for Miss Bates's impressive and moving acting, one does not remember it to be sure, so vividly as he might remember her acting in a less obviously theatrical piece. It interests and thrills one while it lasts. But who is going to dream at this late day of the most impassioned and heroic of Algerian vivandieres? Once in a great while there is some piece of acting associated with downright melodrama which is positively great. Such was Charlotte Cushman's Meg Merrilies. Such also was the Henry Dunbar of J. W. Wallack, Jr., but Miss Bates's Cigarette is hardly in that high class. Yet it is as artistic as the rôle and the play permit; it is essentially dramatic, and not merely pictorial, as so much of the so-called acting in melodrama is apt to be, and it introduces a most promising and interesting actress once more to the view of this public.

Among Miss Bates's associates in the performance of "Under Two Flags" at the Garden Theatre few really act. They talk and move and the limelight illumines their features now and then. They are, mostly, conventional figures. Miss Robinson is pretty as the fragile and morally colorless Venetia, while Carlyle, Gollan, and Bruning have absolutely conventional rôles. Perhaps Mr. Gollan is the most successful of the trio in lending a touch of individuality to his work. But the out-and-out villain generally has the best of it in melodrama.

For Maclyn Arbuckle, however, partly because he has emerged from a total wreck bearing with him an air of unconquerable cheerfulness, and a determination to win, and partly because he "composes" his old-fashioned rôle well and acts with unfailing humor, one feels impelled to say a good word. Edward Abeles, too, carries his small part with his accustomed zeal. He has few sentences to utter, but he contrives to make each of them seem the spontaneous expression of a thought.

Ethel Barrymore is still an unfinished actress, an uncommonly handsome novice, with a most enguging manner, and all that need be said of the way she carries her showy but dreadfully inconsequential rôle in "Captain Jinks" at the Garrick Theatre already has been said. The subject is not one to dwell on. In her support some competent comedians are all but buried.

As for Mr. Reeves Smith, who plays the "opposite part," he is so thoroughly and unalterably Londonese that it is hard to accept him as a typical youth of New York in the "early seventies." But then there is very little that relates to the "early seventies" in the farce. Reeves Smith had his best part in "A Brace of Partridges." In the two other parts he has acted, since that English farce went to pieces here, his manner has seemed rather heavy and lacking in variety.

It is a pity that Henry Miller's new rôle is so deficient in genuine dramatic motive. For he is decidedly a popular and likable actor, though far from a great one. Perhaps Mr. Miller does not take himself seriously enough. People who saw the first performance of "Richard Savage" last Monday night say that he made a speech after the penultimate climax of the play in which he jested about the death scene which was yet to come. This is not so much bad taste as bad policy. A death scene that lasts nearly a quarter of an hour—such a bad quarter of an hour—is hard enough to bear when it is approached without a joke.

Mr. Miller, however, plays Savage always with a fine perception of all the pictorial possibilities of the rôle, and with his accustomed reserve of force in the sentimental and emotional scenes. He is, at all points, very obviously better than the play. Yet one cannot help fancying that the poor play (poor chiefly because it lacks clearness of purpose) might be made to seem more nearly lifelike by an actor endowed with a richer fund of personal humor and melting pathos, and the power to rise superbly to a great emotional height.

In the other parts of "Richard Savage," not one of which was badly done, the good skill of the elder Wheelock greatly impressed me in the moment of old Griffin's sudden death, after his fit of murderous passion. Mr. Wheelock must always have a place in the hearts of those who were young playgoers in Mr. Fitch's "early seventies." He was, for quite a little while in those days, the Romeo and Orlando and Claude Melnotte one saw most frequently, and he used to put vigor and fervor into his acting which we rarely see on the contemporary stage. He could rise to a situation, Mr. Wheelock could, and so he can still. There have been more gifted actors, but there never has been a more zealous one.

Jennie Eustace, an actress of commanding presence, good taste, and varied skill, has a burdensome part in "Richard Savage." Not even our good old friend, Owen Fawcett, in the newest, yet terribly belated, caricature of Colley Cibber, is more to be commiserated. The unnatural mother is so terribly unnatural and so theatrically malignant that Miss Eustace's admirable assumption of the airs and graces of a great lady is not so interesting as it otherwise might be.

There have been other reasonably pleasing performances in the recent new plays, but the most careful record might fail to do equal justice to all, while it is doubtful if the constant bestowal of praise upon the players for work that is no better in comparison than the things countless artisans and professional people are doing every day is not harmful to the stage.

A word or two in conclusion, though, for Millie James, who denotes so illusively the juvenility and affectionate nature and general "cussedness" of the waif from the asylum in "Lovers' Lane," at the Manhattan Theatre. This may be largely a pictorial and personal rather than a dramatic triumph. But Miss James acted remarkably well last Spring as the comic and flirtatious young wife, who was daughter-in-law to Mr. M. A. Kennedy in "Woman and Wine" at the same theatre, while in this piece she looks and acts the child in every scene. E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

The only new plays announced for tomorrow night are a romantic extravaganza by R. A. Barnet entitled "My Lady," with which the Victoria will reopen after being closed a week, and a new Augustus Thomas farce called "On the Quiet," at the Madison Square Theatre, in which William Collier will be seen in the leading rôle.

The unchanged bills of the week include not only plays that have been before the public for a long period, but also several that have only recently been presented. An extra performance on Tuesday will increase the presentations of "Mrs. Dane's Defense" at the Empire on account of the holiday, and "The Girl from Up There" at the Herald Square Theatre will appear in the form of a second edition, new songs and jokes having been added, the special new feature, however, being the appearance of Dan Daly in the leading rôle. Paul M. Potter, the author of "Under Two Flags," having launched his new play at the Garden Theatre successfully, will soon take his departure for London, where he will arrange for its production in the English metropolis. Throughout the entire engagement of the play matinées will be given every Wednesday and Saturday. Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott continue to draw crowded houses at the Knickerbocker, where they are presenting Henry V. Esmond's comedy, "When We Were Twenty-One," in a charming and artistic manner. "Barbara Frietchie," with Effie Elisler in the title rôle, is doing a remarkable business at the Academy of Music. "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" continues at the Garrick Theatre.

To-morrow night will bring a revival of Richard Nordman's famous play, "Gefallene Engel," ("Fallen Angels,") at the Irving Place Theatre, which will be repeated on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday, acceding to numerous requests, Manager Conried will produce the farce presented at this theatre before entitled "Die Goldgrube," ("The Gold Mine,") with the comedian, Mr. Gustav von Seyffertitt, in the leading part. On Thursday night Sardou's comedy, "Der Letzte Brief," ("A Scrap of Paper,") the production of which was announced for last week, but on account of Miss Hedwig Lange's illness was postponed, will be performed and repeated Friday and Saturday evenings; at Saturday's matinée Lessing's play, "Minna von Barnheim."

The present week will afford souvenir hunters an opportunity to increase their collection by attending the performance on Friday evening at Wallack's, when Mary Mannering will offer "Janice Meredith" for the hundredth time, and in recognition of the event an edition of the book, handsomely bound in cloth, illustrated, will be distributed. "The Climbers" at the Bijou continues to grow in popular favor to such an extent that Amelia Bingham's venture as an actress-manager can be considered an unquestioned success. The unanimity and cordiality of the indorsement given to the new Clyde Fitch play at the Manhattan assures another long-lived and popular success for William A. Brady. At this early date in the career of the play the management announces that the fiftieth performance will take place on Monday, March 18, when souvenirs will be given away. The midweek matinées introduced at the Casino of "Florodora" have proved a decided success and will continue throughout the run of the piece. This is another play that will celebrate its hundredth performance a week from Tuesday, when souvenirs will also be given away. Miss Viola Allen, with her play at the Theatre Republic, "In the Palace of the King," will continue for the remainder of the season.

The recent changes in the caste of "Vienna Life" at the Broadway Theatre, where Miss Edith Mason and Harry Luckstone appeared last week, added considerable interest to the Strauss operetta. Large theatre parties are the rule at the nightly performances of Julia Marlowe, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," at the Criterion. Jefferson De Angelis will return to this city to-morrow night with "A Royal Rogue," when he will appear at the Harlem Opera House. Chauncey Olcott's second month in "Garrett O'Magh" promises to break the record for receipts at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. "All the Comforts of Home," a comedy by William Gillette, will be the revival at the American Thatre, and at the Grand Opera House Peter F. Daily will present "Hodge, Podge & Co.," "Old Kentucky" will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre. "Hearts of the Blue Ridge" will be presented at the Third Avenue Theatre.

Two new wax figures were placed on exhibition yesterday at the Eden Musée. One is of Queen Alexandra of England. The other is of President Diaz of Mexico. Both of these figures have been made with special care and are perfect in detail. President Diaz is in evening dress and wears a ribbon made up of the colors of Mexico. New moving pictures have been received from Paris and will be shown hourly during the week. The afternoon and evening concerts will be continued. At the Children's Theatre in the Carnegie Lyceum "The Clown and the Locket" continues on Saturday afternoons only. "The Forest Ring" will be revived on the afternoon of Lincoln's Birthday.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

The revival of living pictures at several of this city's continuous houses is probably due to the artistic excellence of Jean Marcel's art reproductions of bas-reliefs, statuary, and painting which are now in their tenth week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The Marcel collection is still creating considerable interest and a new series is offered for the present week. Tom Nawn, the Irish comedian, will show Broadway his quaint farce, "Pat and the Genii," and Ivan Tschernoff's wonderful dogs will make their first appearance here. Among the many more are Kittie Mitchell, a comedienne; Hill and Hull, European grotesques; Bison City Quartet, Cushman, Holcombe and Curtis, Martinetti and Sutherland, and Naomi Ethardo. Johnstone Bennett will portray six different characters at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre in her kaleidoscopic farce, "A Quiet Evening at Home," assisted by Tony Williams. George Felix and Lydia Barry will offer their farce, "The Vaudeville Craze," and the other novelties include Paulinetti and Piquo, novel gymnasts; Frank Cushman, the progressive minstrel; The Tobins, accomplished musicians, and Williams and Adams. The comedy bill at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Palace places George W. Monroe, the rollicking Irish comedian, first with his unctuous impersonation of "My Aunt Bridget." The farceurs, Ed M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, will present "The McGuires," and the balance of the bill calls for Janet Melville and Evie Stetson, singing and comedy; three Vilona Sisters, musical act; Dillon Brothers, parody singers; Sisters Laurence, acrobatic dancers; C. W. Littlefield, mimic, and Lew Simmons and Frank White, blackface comedy, and Arthur Barry. Harlem's continuous show at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week has a formidable list of headliners. They are Mlle. Delbosq, the Parisian wire performer, in her novel act; Hilda Thomas, in character changes; Joe Welch, quaint Hebrew impersonations; Florence Reed, daughter of Roland Reed, in a monologue; the Tossing Austins, sensational acrobats; Mr. and Mrs. Perkins D. Fisher, in the rural skit, "The Half-Way House," and Spenser Kelly, baritone.

At the Union Square Theatre the first production will take place of the new Art Studies, which have been prepared by B. F. Keith at a considerable cost, and which are said to be a beautiful stage reproduction of great pictures. Mr. Glendenning, the London artist, has directed their arrangement. Charles Grapewin and Anna Chance remain a second week, and will produce a new comedy sketch, which has never been seen in New York, and which is called "The Awakening of Pipp." Edmund Hayes and his company will play "A Wise Guy." Reno and Richards will reappear, Elseeta will show some toe dancing, and the Harmony Four, McPhee and Hill on the horizontal bars, and other good things are in the bill.

Manager George H. Huber of Huber's Museum offers a lengthy bill this week, composed for the greater part of novelties. Kate Dark, the Georgia magnetic lady is the headliner, in a new act, illustrating a phenomenal degree of personal magnetism; the Inter-State sprinting contest will continue for a second week; the Lutz brothers, armless wonders, who play musical instruments and handle carpenters' tools with facility, scored a big hit last week, and will continue an important factor for the week to come. Others will be Kansas Kid and Texas Jack, sharpshooters; Max Wechsler, bag puncher and classic poser; Balbroma, fire king; Prof. Croilus and his talking dog, Allen's Punch and Judy, and others. In the theatre there will be the usual double company of vaudeville people.

Many novelties will be presented at Hurtig & Seamon's, principal among these being Francesca Redding and company, who will be seen in the original one-act play, "Her Friend from Texas"; Fields and Ward, Ray and Brosche, in a comedy sketch; Imogene Comer, the contralto; Charles R. Sweet, the musical burglar; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Jones, Bingham, with a new style of ventriloquism, and Thorne and Carleton make up the remaining part of the programme.

In addition to the continuation of "The Giddy Throng," the spectacular ballet called "The Devil's Dream," and an extensive olio, Miss Nina Farrington and Henry Bergman will offer a new sketch, entitled "A Lesson in Fervor," at the New York. There has not been a night since the present attractions at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and the burlesques of "The Gay Lord Quex" and "A Royal Family," that there has been a vacant seat in the music hall.

Fifty stars in an all-day show, commencing at 10 A. M. and running uninterruptedly until midnight, is the Hashims' programme for Lincoln's Birthday, Tuesday, when they celebrate the first anniversary of their vaudeville management of Koster & Bial's. For the special performance there will be no advance from the regular prices of 25 cents during the day and 50 cents during the evening for the best orchestra seats. Among the big vaudeville stars announced for the celebration who will appear regularly during the week commencing to-morrow afternoon are Ugo Biondi, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Yorke and Adams, John W.World and Jessie Merrillees, O'Brien and Havel, the Whiting sisters, Lozelle, Halliday and Quinn, Elfie Fay, Drawee, the Eight Garcinettis, the Four Andalusians, and Madge Fox. For Lincoln's Birthday week the Dewey Burlesquers will play a return. The performance opens with a first-class olio and closes with a burlesque on "David Harum."

A SEAT OR A TWO-CENT FARE.

Women's Bill to Stop the Overcrowded Car Nuisance in Brooklyn.

A bill which aims to prohibit Brooklyn railroads from collecting full fare from passengers unless seats are provided has been prepared by the Women's Reform Club of Brooklyn for introduction in the Legislature at Albany. If the measure should become law, it is believed that it would revolutionize the methods of local traction companies.

The bill, which applies only to the Borough of Brooklyn, provides that the railroad companies shall charge a passenger compelled to stand in the cars no more than 2 cents fare, 3 cents more to be collected from him when he gets a seat. Assemblyman Harris Wilson and Senator Henry Marshall of Brooklyn have been requested to introduce the bill in the Legislature. One section of the bill reads in part as follows:

> In the event of a passenger not being provided with a seat upon entering the car and after paying the sum of two cents for his ride or passage, and a seat being offered to the said passenger at any time thereafter during his ride or passage, then the said passenger shall have the right to elect whether he shall accept the seat offered or provided, and if he shall accept the seat thus offered or provided he shall pay to the conductor in charge of said car the additional sum of 3 cents; but if the said passenger shall elect not to accept a seat after he has once paid a two-cent fare, no other fare shall be charged or collected for the remainder of his ride or passage.

Mrs. G. S. Perhacs, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Women's Reform Club of Brooklyn, has written a letter to Gov. Odell with regard to the bill, in which she says:

> At almost any hour of the day it is difficult to obtain even a single seat in any of the cars, and during the busy hours it is not an uncommon thing to see men and even women hanging to the rail of its overcrowded cars with only one foot at the step and that upon the lower step of the platform. Not only this, but it is a matter of common knowledge that men and children and women with babes in arms are frequently kept standing in the street for half an hour while car after car passes by so overladen that the old theory of "always room for one more" becomes a mockery. Not only do those suffer who are packed in the cars so closely that the natural breathing action of the chest is impeded, but even those who, by reason of their athletic training, were fortunate enough to procure seats at the start—even these suffer almost equal distress by the frequent contact of heels, elbows, umbrellas, &c., particularly when the car gives a sudden lurch, as it habitually does, and at close intervals, throwing every person standing to an angle of 45 degrees. Mothers in delicate health, children of tender years, tired business men—all have to submit to such tyranny, simply because a powerful and heartless corporation controls practically the entire system and considers only its own profits, knowing that the people are almost powerless to obtain relief.

Eugene V. Brewster, attorney for the club, said yesterday that if the bill met with popular favor the club intended to call a mass meeting in the Academy of Music to discuss the matter. The immediate effect of such a law, he said, would be an abundance of cars at all hours, as the company would not care to lose 3 cents on a passenger for lack of seats.

YALE DISCOURAGES 'CRAMMING.'

One Source of Revenue for Needy Students Cut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 9.—A lucrative field of enterprise for many leading undergraduate scholars at Yale has been cut off by the action taken by the Faculty this week and announced to-day, prohibiting henceforth the publication of all digests of lecture courses, or text books, or the delivery of lectures by undergraduates summing up the work of the term in the various studies. The Faculty has decided to refuse to recommend for a degree any man who makes up a digest or delivers lectures to his classmates designed to assist in "cramming" for the examinations.

The action of the Faculty is a great surprise to the undergraduates, and has caused much criticism. It has been the custom now for some years for the high stand men who were in need of money to secure substantial returns from their lower stand classmates by publishing in small pamphlets a summary of facts in the year's work in any subject, or by the delivery of lectures covering in a rapid way all the principal points in a given course.

Many men have made considerable money by this system. The Faculty, however, has discovered that the system has been productive of scanty preparation by certain classes of students, and has finally prohibited it altogether.

Yale Forestry School.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 9.—The plans of the Yale Forestry School, which will open in Milford, Pike County, Penn., next July, are made public to-day. The school is unique among American institutions, and aims to cover a field never yet attempted by any similar school. It will open July 8 next, and the term will continue for eight weeks. Not only undergraduates of the universities may join, but practical woodmen also, such as owners of lumber tracts who desire to learn the best methods of managing their tracts, farmers, forest rangers, and horticulturists.

Jeweled Shield for Capt. Reardon.

Police Captain John Reardon, who is in command of the Greenpoint Avenue Station of the Brooklyn Police Department, was presented with a diamond-studded gold shield yesterday by the business men of the precinct. The presentation was made by Senator McCarren at Eckford Hall in the presence of several hundred business men and friends. The shield is valued at $1,500 and is the third gift the Captain has received within two months. The first was a diamond pin, valued at $1,000, from friends, and the second a gold watch and chain and a diamond-studded charm.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Performance of Puccini's "Tosca" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The production of Puccini's "Tosca"—to which even the management persists in prefixing "La"—was the musical incident of the past week. Perhaps the first duty of to-day is to emphasize the fact that Mr. Grau deserves the greatest possible credit for the presentation of the two works of this interesting Italian composer, and for the admirable manner in which he has put them on the stage. The production of "La Bohème" was excellent, but that of "Tosca" gave the manager a wider opportunity, and he was not in the least niggardly in employing it. The scenery is all new and all generously constructed. The church interior of the first act is one of the handsomest and most effective ever put on the stage in this city. The chamber scene of the second act is naturally less striking, but it deserves praise for its perfect adaptation to the action and for its purely Italian color and style. The platform of the Fortress of St. Angelo, seen in the final act, is an admirably designed and painted exterior, and its effectiveness was spoiled on the first night only by the helpless stupidity of the electrician. The management of lights at the Metropolitan Opera House would be discreditable to a Bowery music hall. There seems to be absolutely no intelligence in this department of the theatre, and it is all the more pitiful that such should be the case when really beautiful and appropriate scenery has been prepared.

It might be worthy of note in passing that at La Scala, in Milan, Toscanini has arranged a plan for lighting by which all the light can be thrown from one side of the stage and yet sufficient brilliancy given to prevent too heavy shadows. When this plan was put into operation at the Christmastide production of "Tristan und Isolde" at La Scala, the German managers all sent representatives to observe its working. It must have been very successful. Siegfried Wagner, who was present at some of the performances, told Toscanini that the production excelled even those of Munich and Berlin. It would be well worth while for Mr. Grau to investigate the workings of Toscanini's plan, for if, as now seems possible, he may make a feature of new productions in the future, he cannot do better than to make them as complete in every way as he has made that of "Tosca" scenically.

It is a pity that we cannot have a little improvement in the scenic attire of the Wagnerian dramas, which form such a prominent part of the repertory of the house, but that is past expectation. We shall undoubtedly continue to see the same old woolly toy horses caracole down a sharp-edged cloud in "Die Walküre," the same old sawdust rocks loom up in the last act of the same drama, the same miserable imitation of the burning of Walhalla in the final scene of "Götterdämmerung," and the same old set tree shadowing the couch of the Valkyr. For the Wagner dramas draw good houses in their old clothes; and as long as they do that, they are not likely to get any new ones.

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The performance of Puccini's "Tosca" presented in a new light that notable artist, Milka Ternina. If this public is as hungry as it seems to be for interesting artistic personalities, there is one upon which it can feed itself to repletion. When this lady made her first appearance in New York, in the early Spring of 1896, she was warmly praised in this place for the beauty of her voice and the exquisite smoothness and grace of her cantilena. At that time she was an actress of dignity, but not of power. Since then she has developed dramatically at some sacrifice of her former perfection of singing. At that time this writer expressed a doubt that her voice would prove large enough for such rôles as Isolde. That doubt has been justified, for in that rôle she is compelled at times to force the voice to attain a sufficient sound. This same difficulty interferes with her work in the rôle of Tosca, but it is not unjust to other admirable artists to say that there is no one now known to this public, except possibly Emma Calvé, who could realize for us the operatic Tosca as Miss Ternina has done, and Mme. Calvé could not sing the music.

In the purely technical matters of make-up and dress, alone Miss Ternina has revealed unsuspected taste and skill. Her gowns in the first two scenes are marvels of characterization in costume. In both she looks the Roman singer, while the second is so cunningly designed as to preserve the character and add to it the dignity of tragedy. Her comedy acting in the first scene is delightful in its sincerity and its certainty of touch, while in the passionate emotions of the second act she rises to heights not excelled by her in any of her other parts. And she individualizes her Tosca. There is not a suggestion in it of her Brünnhilde or her Isolde. It stands on a separate and clearly drawn identity. This is a demonstration of high art. As for the singing, this is good, but it is not unique. Miss Ternina's acting is what makes her Tosca a splendid addition to our operatic acquaintances. The singing would count for more if Puccini had written more music of an effective sort. In the one cantabile of the second act Miss Ternina makes a fascinating point, and on the first night the unreasonable Italian contingent, which still persistently refuses to accept an opera as a drama, would fain have encored it. Miss Ternina, being a true artist, paid no attention to the cheers and shouts of "brava."

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Mr. Scotti's Scarpia is a brilliantly vigorous and aggressive impersonation. His voice is admirably suited to the music, and he sings his measures with a full appreciation of the brutality of the nature of the creature he represents. His acting is always good, and he makes the second act impressive. Mr. Cremonini is not an actor, but he is singularly well suited to the rôle of the slight and impulsive Cavaradossi. His voice, too, suits the character of the music excellently, and so without any especial effort on his own part he fills the picture fairly well. He might easily be more touching in the last act, but that would require some subtlety, of which he is quite innocent.

A word of praise is due to the inconspicuous Mr. Bars for his correct make-up and action as Spoletta, the police agent. It would be very easy to spoil the second act by a bad performance of this secondary rôle, and Mr. Bars must be thanked for not doing so. Mr. Gilibert contributes to the representation a capitally acted sketch of the Sacristan. It is a genuinely artistic bit of character work. To Mr. Mancinelli must be awarded the honors due to a maestro in the conductor's chair. This experienced routinier has never shown to better advantage than he did last Monday night when he carried the noisy finale of the first scene through successfully in spite of the erratic doings of the men with the big bells and the cannon. These at one time threatened disaster, but Mancinelli's generalship was equal to the emergency.

W. J. HENDERSON.

The Week at the Opera.

Monday—"Tristan und Isolde," Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Bertram.

Wednesday—"Les Huguenots," Miss Breval, Mme. Homer, and Miss Adams; Messrs. Saleza, Plançon, and E. de Reszke.

Friday—"L'Africaine," Miss Breval, Miss Adams; Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Campanari, and Plançon.

Saturday Afternoon—"Faust," Mme. Melba, Mme. Homer; Messrs. Saleza, Scotti, and E. de Reszke.

Saturday Night—"Die Walküre," Messrs. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Blass; Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink and Miss Ternina.

To-night the usual weekly concert will be given and the solo singers will be Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink and Messrs. Scotti and Plançon.

APPROACHING CONCERTS.

Hugo Becker, the 'cello virtuoso, who recently made a successful appearance here with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon with the assistance of Katherine Ruth Heyman and Sara Anderson. Mr. Becker will be heard in the sonata in F major of Richard Strauss with Miss Heyman, in a suite by Valentini, and in minor pieces by Cesar Cui and Fitzenhagen. Miss Anderson will sing songs by Liszt, Bizet, Lulli, and Tosti.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will play a sonata by Bach, and among other numbers his own transcription of Tschaikowsky's "Chants sans Paroles" and the Paganini variations as made more difficult by himself.

Mme. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday at 3 P. M. Her programme will consist of the following numbers: Etudes Symphoniques, Opus 13, Schumann; ballades, (No. 1, from Fantaisie, Opus 1430 Godard; ballade, Opus 24, (variations on a Norwegian melody,) Grieg; song without words, Opus 62, No. 6, Mendelssohn; song without words, Opus 67, No. 4, Mendelssohn; impromptu, Opus 36, Chopin; étude, Opus 10, No. 4, Chopin; étude, Opus 10, No. 7, Chopin; valse, Opus 70, No. 1, Chopin; Liebestraum, (nocturne, No. 3,) Liszt; Tarantelle, (No. 3 from Venezia e Napoli,) Liszt.

THE PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA.

A change has been made in the programme for the concert the Pittsburg Orchestra will give in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, and instead of the B minor symphony by Borodine, Mr. Herbert's orchestra will play the F major symphony by Hermann Goetz. The Goetz symphony is one of the most refined of any work in this form in the modern répertoire and rarely played. Its revival by Mr. Herbert is sure to awaken the interest of connoisseurs. The soloist at this concert will be Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, pianist, who has not been heard in New York for several seasons.

Symphony in F major.....Goetz
Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra.....Grieg
Tone poem, "Don Juan".....Richard Strauss
For piano soli:
"Hark, Hark the Lark".....Schubert-Liszt
"Marche Militaire".....Schubert-Tausig
Introduction to Act III., Dance of the Apprentices and Procession of the Meistersingers" Wagner

Mr. Franko's Symphony Concerts.

The first of the second series of orchestral concerts inaugurated this season by Mr. Sam Franko will take place at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoon of Feb. 26 at 3 P. M. That this second series is the outcome of the splendid success of the concerts already given must be particularly gratifying to all music lovers, inasmuch as it evidences the fact that Mr. Franko's plan has passed the experimental stage. Indeed, these charming concerts give healthy promise of becoming a permanent and prominent feature of our musical life, and thoroughly deserve all the eulogy which they have received, as well as the substantial support which is hoped for them in the future. The following interesting programme will be presented at the first concert of this second series:

J. Haydn, Symphony No. 2, D major; J. P. Rode, Concerto No. 8, for violin, (first time in America.) Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg; G. B. Pergolesi-Westerhout, preludio and a theme from "Stabat Mater," (first time in America;) A. E. M. Gretry, overture, "L'Epreuve Villageoise," (first time in America.)

The Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra.

The entire Philharmonic Orchestra of Leipsic, Germany, which comprises seventy-five musicians, under the direction of Hans Winderstein, will arrive in this country Feb. 26 for a sixty days' tournée of America, under the management of Mrs. Norma Knupfel of New York. The orchestra, together with its conductor, Winderstein, and the pianist Josef von Slivinski, (who will be heard in conjunction with the orchestra as soloist,) will sail from Bremen Feb. 19 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and will leave for home on or about May 1. The opening concert will take place on Friday evening, March 1, at Carnegie Hall, New York, after which all the leading cities throughout the United States and Canada will be visited.

The Philharmonic Society.

The Philharmonic Society will give its sixth concert on Saturday night at Carnegie Hall. The programme:

Overture, "Magic Flute".....Mozart
"A Northern Ballad," Opus 46.....Horatio W. Parker
Concerto in E flat, for piano.....Beethoven
Mr. Ernst Dohnanyi.
Symphony, "From the New World"....Dvorak

Notes of Music.

Mr. Harold Bauer will give two pianoforte recitals in Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 21 and 26, at 3 o'clock. The advance sale of seats will begin at Schuberth's on the 12th inst.

Miss Caroline Maben has sent out invitations for the fifth annual piano recital of her advanced pupils, assisted by Mr. Tom Karl, tenor; Miss Martina Johnstone, violiniste, and Mr. George Falkenstein, accompanist, to take place at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Saturday, Feb. 16, at 2:30. Complimentary tickets may be obtained at Schuberth's music store.

A cablegram has just been received from Berlin stating that Josef Hofmann, the famous pianist, will sail Feb. 19 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York. His first recital will be given in Carnegie Hall, New York City, the afternoon of March 5. After that Mr. Hofmann will make a tour of the Eastern cities, under the management of Mr. Ralph Emerson Burnham.

The last of Daniel Frohman's series of musical matinées takes place next Thursday afternoon at 2:30 at Daly's Theatre. W. J. Henderson will talk about the works of Tschaikowsky, and Walter Damrosch will assist at the exposition, with David Mannes, violinist; Lillian Carlsmith, contralto, and Herr Altschueler, 'cellist. Then Tschaikowsky songs will be sung, and the trio in A minor, Opus 50, for piano, violin, and 'cello, will be performed, the 'cellist on this occasion having assisted at the first performance of this work under the composer's direction in Moscow.

"Vienna Life," at the Broadway Theatre, continues to draw large and enthusiastic audiences, and it is evidently booked for the rest of the season. The great ballroom scene in the second act is nightly received with exclamations of delight and salvos of applause as a tribute to the beauty of the scene and the magnificence of the costumes. The new singers have considerably strengthened the cast. Miss Edith Mason displays a strong and beautiful soprano voice, which elevates the ensembles and finales to the standard of grand opera. Mr. Harry Luckstone has made a strong character part out of Prince Ginselbach, proving himself as a singer worthy of the great English opera organization from which he was engaged. It is not generally known that Miss Edith Mason is a niece of Henry Watterson and a great-great-grandniece of Benjamin Franklin. She comes of a family of singers and actors, and for many years was the prima donna of the Castle Square Opera Company.

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"UNLEAVENED BREAD" HEROINE

Selma White's Character, as Viewed by Miss Elizabeth Tyree, Who Personates Her.

They tell a funny story of the comments of a woman at the first performance of "Unleavened Bread" the other day. Selma White, Judge Grant's heroine, is a serious woman. She is a woman whom the other characters all through the book, until they become intimately acquainted with her, take as seriously as she takes herself. But an audience at a play is different, and it must be taken immediately into the secret. The great fear of Miss Tyree in attempting to personate Selma White was that the audience would take her as seriously as she is taken in her book life, and in making the play she is supposed to stand revealed in the first act. And it seems that there is no one in an audience who is so dull that they will not become acquainted with Selma if time is given them.

It was at the close of the second act of the play on the first night that a woman who had been taking it in with all her eyes and ears, settled back in her seat as the curtain went down, with the air of one who has made a great discovery. She drew a long breath and remarked, to the intense amusement of the people around her:

"Do you know, I think Selma must be a very selfish woman!"

Selma is a very fascinating and interesting woman to represent, Miss Elizabeth Tyree, who has created the part, says, whatever may be her real shortcomings.

"But my first feeling in reading the book," she said, talking about Selma and the play the other day, "was that I should be overweighted. That fear haunted me morning, noon, and night, and then, when I had made up my mind to do it, I was afraid that I could not make Selma interesting. But I have never in all my ten years of stage experience been in a play which the audience followed with such close attention. It is always very easy to tell when they are not following, by the movement in the seats and the rustling of the programmes. One thing interesting about the play is, that of all the people who have talked to me about it, the only ones who have objected to it have been—well, social climbers themselves. Doubtless every one knows a Selma or two.

"There has never been an instant when I have not found the part interesting. I always prefer to play a part that is interesting from an intellectual rather than a loveable standpoint. I like Selma because from the beginning to the end she is so entirely true to herself. There is never an instant that she does not believe that she is in the right, and she is never anything but a thoroughly moral woman according to her lights.

"I had at first a great deal of difficulty in getting into sympathy with the part. Selma's egotism was so stupendous that I would break down and laugh at her in the middle of the rehearsals. It has been said that I have had laughs in the play when I should not, but that is not so. Anyone who thinks that must be as devoid of humor as Selma. Selma herself was entirely lacking in a sense of humor. One fear that haunted me was that persons in the audience would take Selma as seriously as she took herself. Her hopeless ignorance of her own shortcomings and sincere faith that everything that she does is exactly right, makes her humorous in the most serious

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

Parenthood.

These are the years our God
Lays down, and nothing loth,
His sceptre and His rod
As He were tired of both.
Bids men and women take
His empire for a while,
To ban, to bless, to make
The children weep or smile.

All power be yours, He saith—
Over My little ones:
The power of life and death,
The power of clouds and suns.
The power of weal and harm
Be yours to have and hold;
In you they shall go warm,
In you be pinched with cold.

Just for these God-like years
Ye shall not know th' intense
Pang beyond prayers and tears
Of your love's impotence.
Be yours to make, to mar,
This lovely thing I wrought,
With love brought from afar,
And My eternal thought.

This fashioned I of joy,
Much hope, without a stain,
Pure gold without alloy
Redeemed in mine own pain.
For this the wine-press trod,
Red-sanguined to the knee.
Afterwards—saith our God—
Ye will account to Me.

For every needless tear,
For all the smiles unsmiled,
For lonely wrong and fear
Brought on any little child,
Myself will exact the fee,
A God of wrath and scorn;
Better that day that ye
Were dead ere ye were born.

Contrariwise—His wrath
Our Lord God put away—
Your watchful love till death
I will repay, repay.
* * * * *
Lord of the skies and lands
Take pity on Thy dust.
Strengthen our mortal hands
Lest we betray Thy trust!
—KATHARINE TYNAN in The Spectator.

Kitchener and De Wet.

From The World's Work.

No one a stranger to the Boer country can conceive how it lends itself to guerrilla warfare. It took a good part of our little American regular army and a fair number of Mexican troops two years, more or less, to finish off "the Kid's" band of Apaches, and during this time the chief crossed the Rio Grande a half-score of times. Part of the raiders' land in South Africa is like Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The length of time the irreconcilables can remain in the field depends upon their supplies of ammunition and food, multiplied by their capacity for not being cornered. In the meantime the colony is waiting treathless, and on it is settled one of Kitchener's cold gray eyes. English and Dutch are waiting to see what he will do.

His plans have hardly yet been fairly tried. Reconciliation enters into them, but personally he has no charm of manner that suggests overtures to him. He does not rely upon proclamations or propaganda, except that of force; at this he is a master. He is just, but inexorable, and before the settlement commences the effect of his strong hand will be visible in the running to earth of the roving commandoes and the isolated bands of guerrillas that now are startling the world and winning plaudits by their boldness.

Kitchener has great respect for the prowess of Gen. De Wet. I should like to be present at their meeting, for meet they must, before many months are over, if the brave and stubborn Boer leader is not killed in one of his forays. That he may live is the expressed wish of all the English officers and of Kitchener himself.

"K. of K." is reported to have said, "Give me one man like De Wet, and I will send home one-third of the army." And De Wet is quoted as having spoken as follows: "I will give Lord Roberts three years to catch me. I will give Kitchener three months, and Lord Methuen all his life."

The Fashionable Ideal.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Every one tries to become like the fashionable ideal, and this endeavor often meets with a good deal of success. The power of adaptability latent in the female form especially has always struck me with admiring wonder. For instance, if the ideal has a small waist, most women will, somehow or other, have a small waist, too, to the great detriment of their health and activity. On the other hand, a robust and athletic ideal can only be approached by healthy living and a good deal of outdoor exercise, to the immense gain of the idealists themselves and of their children after them.

There is also the marriage market to be considered. Matrimony has always been, in the rough, a matter of the choosing of favored young women by the privileged sex. I regret that it is so. It is a bad system, and tends to make women shy and men insufferable. But the fact remains, nor in our civilization, with its unfortunate preponderance of women, is it likely to get any better.

The power of choice on the part of the man being assumed, it is obviously a public misfortune if he admires an unhealthy and unsatisfactory type of young woman. For on the average he is sure to marry her to the detriment of the race.

Of course this applies also to the female ideal of man. It is as well that women should admire a good type of man, but owing to their inferior freedom of choice it is of less importance.

Links with the Past.

From The Spectator.

Many will remember the death of Miss Helen Faucit, the actress, who had trod the boards with Edmund Kean and learned her art from Macready and Farren. Others will recollect Mr. Francis William Newman, a brother of the Cardinal, who was born before Pitt and Fox died, and was admitted to a fellowship at Balliol College in 1826. The last years of the nineteenth century have broken many other such links with the past. The death of Sir Charles Murray, who was born in 1806, ended a varied career, mostly spent in the diplomatic service. He had also read law in the chambers of Mr. Nassau Senior, and been a groom-in-waiting to the Queen at her accession. He was the first to bring a living hippopotamus to England. His knowledge of foreign Courts and politics went back to the most distant ages. He could recall the facetious sallies of Sydney Smith and the more serious conversation of Goethe, for he had enjoyed the friendship of both. Somewhat later there passed away, in her ninety-sixth year, Baroness von Levitzow, who also had known Goethe well. It was to her that the poet dedicated his "Trilogy of Passion." She was born at Leipsic in 1804; she lived till 1899. There can be very few living now who have seen the Emperor Napoleon, and fewer still who have conversed with him. Last Spring there was announced the death of Thomas De Moleyns, Q. C., aged ninety-three. He was one of the few Englishmen who could boast in the last year of the nineteenth century that they had seen Napoleon the Great. As a boy he had been taken in a boat to row around the Bellerophon when the imperial captive was on board. He could describe the demeanor and attitude of Napoleon, in a military uniform, pacing the deck, with his head bent forward and his hands clasped behind his back.

When the Boer Talks.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

A noticeable feature about the Boers is their extreme modesty and reticence with regard to their fighting experiences. It is the hardest thing in the world to "draw" a Boer into a description of his share in an action, but once "drawn," no map could show more faithfully than his memory the disposition of his own and the enemy's forces on the day in question. Long years of unconscious working out of topographical problems in pursuit of buck and black men have made his mind as wax to retain impressions of the "lie" of valleys and spurs. As he talks in his jerky rumbie, fit clothing for the atrocious taal, with the toe of his boot or the end of his sjambok he will scratch you out on the dust a rough plan of the operations under discussion such as the most accomplished of staff college draughtsmen, with dainty sketching case and chalks of many colors, could not beat for clearness and accuracy. But, as I say, he will talk but rarely.

After his first official visit he comes daily up to our post—not for reminiscences and gossip, but for flour and sugar, and above all for a "pass"; a "pass" to go and visit his grandmother, to fetch a plow from a neighbor's farm, to drive his sheep in from the spruit across the railway, to look for a strayed horse. In fact, what with his "passes" and his persistent patronage of the little food depot, presided over by a non-commissioned officer for his benefit, he is almost more of a nuisance as a peaceful fellow-subject than he was when flitting about the kopje, mauser in hand.

To Escape Conscription. France.

From Notes and Queries.

The Magistrates of Moissac are engaged in investigating cases of voluntary mutilation practiced by a band of quacks and sharpers in the district of Quercy on young conscripts. By means of a bandage these quacks produced anchylosis of the toes, causing infirmities that necessitated the discharge of the young men, or at any rate their transfer to the auxiliary services. Each of these operations brought the operator a fee of from 1,000 to 1,500f.

Speeches that Fall Flat.

Hon. William D. Faulke in The Forum.

I remember making an address in my own State, illustrated—as I thought—by a few apposite quotations. The audience listened attentively for more than two hours. I made substantially the same speech a few days later in a little country town in Maine, but I noticed that my hearers were restless and that a number of them left the hall. Next morning, while sitting on the porch of the village inn, I overheard two countrymen who met in the dusty square in front:

"Was you to the meetin' last night, Neighbor Jenkins?" asked one of the other.

"Yaas," was the answer.

"Did ye hear the speaking?"

"Yaas."

"How was it?"

"Oh, 'twa'n't no account. 'Twas mostly quotashuns."

"Do tell!"

The point of a story is often the signal for an outburst, and no one can deny the power of apposite illustration. The parables of the Bible and the stories of Lincoln have in them a pith and a point which could not be as well made in any other way. Yet many speakers are tempted, not to make the story the illustration of the speech, but to make the speech a mere potpourri of stories. The man who does this may be amusing, but in the long run he will not be taken seriously; and if he be unfamiliar with his audience he is likely to tread on somebody's toes without intending it.

In the campaign when James D. Williams and Benjamin Harrison were opposing candidates for the Governorship of Indiana, we Republicans used to make great fun of "Blue Jeans," as we called him, ridiculing his rustic manners and his homespun ways. We didn't make much by it, for the people of Indiana were mostly farmers; and after he had been elected and had made an honest, respectable, and sensible Governor, our campaign jokes looked rather pitiful in retrospect. One night I spoke at a small neighborhood meeting, and repeated to my audience the following story which was going the rounds:

Mr. Williams, who was then a member of Congress, was one day washing his hands at one of the lavatories in the Capitol, when an attendant handed him three towels. He sighed at such wanton extravagance, and exclaimed: "Why, down at my farm I make a single towel last the whole family a week."

This was a pretty poor story, but for all that I was astonished to see that there was not a smile upon any of the faces before me; indeed, the countenances took on even a deeper gloom. On my way home, as we drove through the woods, my companion said to me:

"You didn't make a great hit with your story about 'Blue Jeans's' family towel."

"No, I didn't seem to."

"Do you know why?"

"No."

"Well, I'll tell you. There wasn't a farmer in that crowd that hadn't done the same thing himself!"

Work in the Caisson.

Cromwell Childs in Leslie's Popular Monthly.

It is the strain within the bowels of the working chamber, unnoticed, generally, while there; the change on coming into the outer air that the sand hog (the workman) dreads. Under an air pressure, the blood is forced away from the extremities; it is driven from the exterior into the central organs, especially toward the brain and the spinal cord. The man, exhausted by toil under these conditions, climbs a long ladder; he is in the air-lock again, with the upper door alone closed. The lock-tender jerks up the bottom door; with a twist of the valve he hustles the compressed air out. The ordinary atmosphere rushes in. The upper door is thrown up, and God's sun and air come to the prisoner. The reaction is too severe. The blood, released by the sudden vanishing of thirty, forty, fifty pounds of air pressure on each square inch of the body, refuses to act normally. Heart and lungs weaken, vitality ebbs. A sand hog is never sure that the next trip may not be his last.

The practical limit below ground is fifty pounds of air pressure. The men that can work in that atmosphere are masters of their trade. Yet now and then a man is met with who has the strength to go further. One of the keenest compressed air superintendents in the country has stood a sixty-pound pressure. But he never goes down now. He is prematurely aged. A workman is occasionally pointed out as a man who has a record of sixty, and he is looked up to as a wonder. And there is the story, said to be scientifically accurate, of a Frenchman who, for purposes of experiment, managed to stand a pressure of eighty-three pounds.

A Chime of Four.

The stir of myriad lives as yet unseen
Thrills through the bosom of the earth again,
That answers, smiling where the fields grow green,
The innumerable whisper of the rain.

Willow and hazel's red and silver stems,
Like lances, fling their leafy pennons wide;
The hedges wear their wild-rose diadems,
White daisies crest the wave of summer tide.

A sense of noonday broods above the lands,
Fast whitening fields the liberal sunbeams bathe;
While where the sickles flash in tawny hands
The flaming poppy dyes the fallen swathe.

Gone is the harvest's gracious burdening,
A keen-fanged frost the bare brown furrow grieves,
Th' undoing winds of Winter hoarsely sing
The requiem of a thousand thousand leaves.
—JOHN BERWICK in Longman's.

Dancing in the Tyrol.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

"Presently came Rosa, the chambermaid, and Hedwig, the waitress, and a dozen young men from the neighboring hamlet, and began to dance the 'schuplattle.' I have seen this wonderful dance performed on the stage and in other Tyrolese villages, but never have I seen it danced with the abandonment of those young peasants in that little kitchen on the Achensee. They were all beautiful dancers. The young 'shipmaster' seized our pretty Rosa around the waist and they began to waltz. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, they fell apart. With a yell from the boy which curdled the blood in the veins, Rosa continued waltzing alone, with her hands on her hips, while her partner did a series of cart-wheels around the room, bringing up just in front of her and waltzing with her again without either of them losing a step. Then he lifted her hands by the finger tips high above her head, and they writhed their bodies in and out under this arch, he occasionally stooping to snatch a kiss, and all the time their feet waltzing in perfect time to the music. Suddenly, with another yell, he leaped into the air, and, with Rosa waltzing demurely in front of him, began the fantastic part of the schuplattle, which consists, as Jimmie says, 'of making tambourines all over yourself, spanking yourself on your arms, thighs, legs, and soles of your feet and the crown of your head, and winding up by boxing your partner's ears or kissing her, just as you feel inclined.'"

Dirt, Dirt, and Dirt.

Henry Jephson in The Nineteenth Century.

There is in reality but a small proportion of houses in the United Kingdom—unless they be quite new ones—which have not their dark and dirty corners. Attics with dust and dirt undisturbed for years, cumbered with useless rubbish, lumber of all and every sort, old papers, old articles of apparel which have passed beyond even fitness for a jumble sale, or the old clothes auctions in poorer London; all the litter, the débris of household life left there indefinitely because no one had the energy to get rid of it or destroy it, all undergoing a process of decay or gradual transmutation into dirt. Rooms with walls and ceilings stained with dirt or damp, stuffy with the uncleanness of past generations, with forgotten memorials of disease and death. And underground cellars reeking with moisture and tenanted by obnoxious creatures.

Even in some of the best kept of old houses there are many corners which would be the better for clearing out and cleaning.

But these are trifles, mere specks on the face of the country, compared with the condition of large numbers of the houses in the great cities and towns, and even in the villages and farmsteadings.

And it is when we go down lower in the scale of human habitations and classes the greater become the evils of dirt, until we come to the overcrowded dwellings of the poor.

It is here we reach a filth which is a standing menace to the welfare of the community, a filth which degrades those who live in it, which begets, and fosters, and nourishes disease; which slays its annual hecatomb of victims; which saps the vital energies of masses of our people; and which makes harder and more miserable the lives of countless numbers of our working population.

Here we are face to face with what is a national disgrace, and what, if not boldly grappled with, may in process of time become a national danger. The stables of our horses, even the kennels of our dogs, often are cleaner and airier than some of the overcrowded dens in which the people live.

In many cases even the newly built houses are little of an improvement on the old ones; "jerry-built" houses, run up simply as more or less swindling financial speculations, and so built in the flimsiest, cheapest way, and constructed of the worst material—bad bricks, bad drains, bad workmanship, bad everything, rotten from the first."

Nor is it merely inside the houses and buildings that dirt exists. For outside them, in yard or garden, what heaps of accumulated filth, of rotting rags, of decaying wood, of rusting iron, of broken crockery, what pools of foul and stagnant water!

Analects of Confucius.

Flaws in thy trappings may be taken away,
But in thy words—indelible are they!

To go too far, even in a worthy aim,
Like falling short, is also cause for blame.

The tongue of falsehood all wise men deplore;
Its tales outrun a speedy coach and four.

The leopard's skin, stripped of its glossy hair,
Is no worse than a dog's, or sheep's, made bare.

No promise that you make, no words you say,
Should miss fulfillment on an early day.

Reform the evil that you daily do
If you would make your followers good and true.

To know of weaving, ask the maiden how;
And of the laborer all about the plow.

'Tis just as bad if none should give you blame
As if a crowd your virtue should proclaim.

Plain poverty is painful to abide,
Or even riches, without showing pride.
—JOEL BENTON in The Home Magazine.

S. Anne D'Auray.

From The Saturday Review.

In Brittany, ever pious, ever poetical, nothing has changed since the Middle Ages, very little since the days of the Druids. You may witness the cult of ancient Keltic saints, whose very traditions have passed away. S. Huec, S. Widebote, S. Jubel, S. Judoo—we implore their intercession, though their lives and their miracles were shrouded in oblivion centuries ago. Stones and springs, though they may no longer be openly worshipped, are accepted by the Church as meet to be revered. At the fountain of S. Anne, from the beginning to the end of the Pardon are never-succeeding throngs of halt and sick and lame, leprous and paisied, patiently pressing to drink and wash in full confidence that they shall be made whole. It is a vision of dramatic contrasts. As if to heighten the effect of the boundless faith and hope displayed here, behold the intrusion of clamorous appeals for charity to the clandestine poor. Valiant beggars, every sort of humbug, ragged roughs, light-fingered pilgrims are everywhere, groveling and whining or demanding alms with the sonorous diction of mummers. By the fountain a sturdy rascal is roaring his plaints in stentorian tones which almost dominate Monseigneur's sermon on the bridge. "Oh, ye charitable souls, I cannot work, pause and have pity," he pleads in anything but piteous tones.

Toys for English Children.

From Chambers's Journal.

The ingenuity displayed in the production of penny toys is marvelous, novelties coming out nearly every week. The foreign producers are quite alive to the fact that a child soon tires of a plaything, and wants another; so they keep up a supply of things bright, novel, and ingenious. Moreover, each toy has its season. As the Summer approaches, when children delight to be out of doors, the Germans send us musical rollers and jingling cars; and for the long Winter evenings they supply novel indoor games and intricate puzzles—amusement for many evenings—at the cost of one penny. Then the United States send leadpencils, wood blocks, and colored toybooks; the French, dolls and tin toys, as well as all the more expensive articles of this class.

However much or little the Germans may have sympathized with the Boers, the toy manufacturers did not fail to profit by the struggle. They dressed dolls in khaki and caricatured Mr. Krüger—his top-hat and pipe were exaggerated, and his teeth extracted. Were these playthings the outcome of British malice and English spite? The answer is on the toy itself: "Made in Bavaria."

"Gone to Jericho."

From Notes and Queries.

The phrase "Gone to Jericho" bears the meaning rather of consignment to perdition or penal exile than of deportation to a pleasure house, such as the Jericho of Henry VIII. was, albeit the phrase may have been suggested to that Monarch's courtiers by the original allusion to Jericho in II. Samuel, x., 5: "And the King said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return," whence it became a proverbial saying "to stay (or tarry) in Jericho (until one's beard is grown)," that is, to wait in retirement or obscurity until one grows wiser:

Who would, to curbe such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boyes to stay in Jericho
Until their beards were grown, their wits more staid.
—HEYWOOD, "Hierarchie," iv. 208.

Halliwell does not cite an instance of the phrase, but says "Jericho, a prison. Hence the phrase to wish a person in Jericho."

Let them all goe to Jericho,
And n'ere be seen againe.
MERCURIUS AULICUS, 1648.

Mounted Men. Africa.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Here are the horses tethered by their head-riems in double rows to ropes stretched taut between two posts. Shaggy, undersized, under-conditioned, coarse-jointed, and with heavy pendent heads though they be, they can carry eighteen stone over thirty miles of rough country, and be fit for work the following day. Near them, his rifle between his crossed legs, his arms resting limply on his knees, sits on a tussock of grass the sentry of the stable guard, and sleepily watches the wreaths of blue smoke as they curl upward from the pipe between his lips. He has not shaved for a month, and his ablutions have been, to say the least of it, perfunctory. On the back of his head rests a tattered and shapeless apology for the colonial flap-hat we have learned to know so well. He has no coat, and his gray army shirt—the sleeves rolled up above the elbows and the neck turned in to the breast bone—exposes his hairy and sun-tanned skin. From his belt hangs, besides his bayonet, the inevitable bag of Transvaal tobacco. A leather bandolier crosses his shoulder; while boots, innocent of brush or blacking, and breeches and putties that may once have been khaki, complete his apparel. The switch dangling from the listless right hand is for purposes of discipline, for the unpicketed heels of his charges are only too prone to take each and every opportunity of beating a tattoo on the ribs of their nearest neighbor.

Licorice.

From Chambers's Journal.

In the Southern Caucasus large tracts of land are covered by the licorice plant. A Scotch gentleman who visited this country from Constantinople had his attention drawn to this potential source of wealth, and erected a factory on the spot for the distillation of the licorice juice. The erection of similar factories quickly followed, so that now a large export trade is carried on in this product, and the peasantry of the district find a remunerative occupation in the gathering and sale of the root to these establishments.

A Boer Prisoner. St. Helena.

Mrs. John Richard Green in The Nineteenth Century.

"How could you face war?" I said to a trembling old man of sixty-five, who had volunteered to fight. "I prayed to the Lord," he said; "I gave myself and my family to His care. And it was wonderful to see how He strengthened us. There was not a tear. One daughter carried my rifle, the other my bandolier, and my wife, (she is sixty-three,) carried my bag. They were all quiet; you would never have thought I was going away. I did a soldier's duty; I did what I had to do. It is strange, in the heat of a fight you do not care what happens. You shoot, and you do not care. How it should come that a thing like that can happen I do not know, but it does happen to a man. But, oh, it is a bitter thing to think of afterwards! When I think of what I saw all round me I shiver with horror. Believe me, I can scarcely keep the tears out of my eyes at night when I think of the sufferings I have seen. I grieve as much for the widows in England as for those of our own people. I know I am a prisoner, and must be obedient," he added. "I have my parole, and can go a little way out of the camp, and sit down quietly to read. I am thankful they give me that liberty." I said a word of sympathy. "It is well," he answered gently, "that we have the Bible left."

Where Eloquence Is Wasted.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

It might have been supposed that Addison, the most polished writer of our Augustan age; that Burke, with his versatile intellect and exuberant eloquence; that Mackintosh, with his almost encyclopedic learning, or that Jekyll, who had set a hundred dinner tables in a roar, would one and all have achieved conspicuous success in the House of Commons. But, as Macaulay has pointed out, exactly the reverse was the case. Their speeches produced no effect; they wearied and bewildered their audience; and their rising to speak was too often the signal for a general exodus; in fact, (as was said of Burke,) they acted as a dinner bell. Even Macaulay himself, though on two occasions his speeches changed the fate of a division, was in no sense of the word an orator or even a great debater. His voice was too shrill and monotonous, and he poured out a torrent of words with such headlong fluency as to confuse his hearers as well as to baffle the quickest of parliamentary reporters. Bulwer Lytton, again, could recite an admirable essay; but his delivery was bad, and the see-saw gestures which accompanied his speech were as "grotesque as those of an old-fashioned post boy." In our own generation, no two men probably have had more highly cultivated minds than John Stuart Mill and Mr. John Morley, but, as far as their parliamentary utterances go, their names are "writ in water."

The Breton Peasant.

From The Contemporary Review.

If there is a country where the tradition of hatred of "the Englishman" as a hereditary enemy still holds, it is in Catholic Brittany. In the eyes of the Breton peasants and fishermen, the Englishman is the enemy with whom they have fought battles and will fight them again. That is to say, the Englishman stands for the typical sailor of a man-of-war or torpedo boat, whom they will fight when the time comes for the attack, but no one thinks of him as a man. The enemy is a unit of war, something outside ordinary life, a being in uniform whom it is glorious to kill. He is "the enemy"—something which will do great mischief to France if one does not take care, something which must be much more terrible and dangerous than they can imagine, since all the men of France lose the best years of their youth in learning to kill this eventual adversary. If ever the peasants come clearly to realize that the only use of war is to kill people like themselves, if ever each soldier becomes capable of imagining what the shock of two armies is, and by what complicated series of lies and intrigues peoples are brought to the point of killing each other, the work of peace congresses will be wonderfully simplified.

A Song of the Sea.

O for the roar of the sounding sea
And its bounding, pounding thunder,
As it rumbles and rolls, and fills all our souls
With feelings of awe and of wonder!
And O for the dash, and the flash, and the crash
Of its waters awhirl in the bluster,
When the billows are black in the thunder-storm's track
Or are lit with the thunder-light's lustre!

For I'm far from the sea, and I long, long to be
Once again on the back of the ocean,
And to feel all its power when the thunder-clouds lower
And to watch its tumultuous motion:
To see the light shine on the leaden sea-line,
And to list to the sea's hollow singing,
When the waters spit wrath in the thunder's black path,
And the winds in the canvas are ringing!

O better one hour of a life full of power,
O better an hour on the ocean,
Than a year in the calm and the shade of the palm
That the winds scarcely stir into motion.
For action is best, and this thing they call rest
O it wearies me, stifles, and kills me:
And I yearn for the sea, and the wild life and free,
For its music inspirits and thrills me!
—JULIAN E. JOHNSTONE in The Catholic World.

Judge Marshall.

From The World's Work.

One day Judge Marshall, engrossed in his reflections, was driving over the wretched roads of North Carolina on his way to Raleigh in a stick gig. His horse turned out of the road, and the sulky ran over a sapling and was tilted so as to arouse the Judge. When he found that he could move neither to right nor left, on old negro, who had come along, solved the difficulty.

"My old marster," he asked, "what fer you don't back your horse?"

"That's true," said the Judge, and he acted as advised. Thanking his deliverer heartily, he felt in his pocket for some change, but he did not have any.

"Never mind, old man," he said, "I shall stop at the tavern and leave some money for you with the landlord."

The old negro was not impressed with the stranger, but he called at the tavern, and asked the keeper if an old gentleman had left anything there for him.

"Oh, yes," said the landlord, "he left a silver dollar for you. What do you think of that old gentleman?"

The negro gazed at the dollar and said: "He was a gem'man, for sho'; but"—patting his forehead—"he didn't have much in here."

Meteorites.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

An interesting result of the century has been the establishment of a general similarity between shooting stars and meteorites. This idea was first suggested by Chladni in 1798, but it has remained for Newton, Adams, and Schiaparelli to give it shape and proof. The general verdict of science is now in accord with the belief of Newton, "that from the faintest shooting star to the largest stone meteor we pass by such small gradations that no clear dividing lines can separate them into classes." Moreover, the long existing belief in le vide planétaire, space filled only with a mysterious fluid called ether, has been shown to be untenable. Careful records and estimates have shown that 20,000,000 cosmic bodies large enough to produce the phenomena of shooting stars are encountered by the earth daily. The number of these bodies existing in space must be, therefore, beyond all calculation, and their existence implies that of smaller particles in sufficient number to form a widely pervasive cosmic dust.

Many remarkable meteorite falls have occurred during the century. Beginning with the stone shower of L'Aigle in 1808, when 2,000 to 3,000 stones fell, no less than eleven such showers have been recorded. In the shower of Pultusk, Poland, which occurred in 1868, 100,000 stones are estimated to have fallen, their total weight reaching over 400 pounds. In the shower at Mocs, Germany, in 1882, more than 3,000 stones fell. In our own country about 750 pounds of meteoric matter fell at Estherville, Iowa, in 1879, and several thousand stones fell over an area nine miles in length and one mile wide near Forest City, Iowa, in 1890. Many of these falls have been marked by extraordinary phenomena of light and sound, making them events never to be forgotten by those who witnessed them and worthy to be reckoned among the most remarkable natural occurrences of the century. About 285 actually observed meteoric falls is the total recorded during the century. It is a remarkable fact regarding the nature of the material fallen that only five of these have been of meteoric irons. One of these irons fell at Mazapil, Mexico, during the star shower of November, 1885, at the time when the return of Biela's comet was looked for, and was thus considered an occurrence corroborative of the already suspected relationship among comets, shooting stars, and meteorites.

A Valentine.

I'll build a house of lollypops
Just suited, Sweetheart, to your taste;
The windows shall be lemon-drops,
The doors shall be of jujube paste—
Heigh-o, if you'll be mine!

With peppermints I'll pave the walks;
A little garden, too, I'll sow
With seeds that send up sweetened stalks
On which bright candied violets grow—
Heigh-o, my Valentine!

Some seats of sassafras I'll make
Because I know you think it's nice;
The cushions shall be jelly cake
Laced all around with lemon-ice—
Heigh-o, if you'll be mine!

We'll have a party every day,
And feast on cream and honey-dew;
And though you're only six, we'll play
That I am just as young as you—
Heigh-o, sweet Valentine!
—ANNA M. PRATT in St. Nicholas.

The "Slouchy" American Soldier, But—

Capt. W. Crozier, U. S. A., in The North American Review.

Both in China and on the way there, at Nagasaki, the men (the American soldiers) in going about were utterly careless as to their dress and bearing. The Japanese and Sikhs, at the rendezvous, in the camps, and at Peking, whenever seen in public, wore their uniforms complete and properly put on, carried themselves with military bearing, and were careful in saluting officers, and the heavy and somewhat awkward Russians, while not presenting so trim an appearance, were particular in these respects. American soldiers off duty walked around or rode in rickshaws without blouses, belts, or leggings; with shirts open at the throat and breast, the sleeves unbottoned and rolled up to different heights, or perhaps one flapping, and with the military-looking campaign hat worn in every shape and at every angle. Such sights were common. The American soldiers were the slouchiest of all, except the French. At Nagasaki, in addition to disregard of the arrangement of such portion of the uniform as they might have on, many were to be seen wearing travelers' caps of various shapes and styles. Their carelessness as to saluting officers must have caused some wonder among the people of the military nation considered to have recently emerged from barbarism, and among the Indian soldiers of lower civilization. The horse equipments of the British officers and of the Bengal Lancers were always cared for and neat, the leather having good surface and the metal shining. Let an American officer try to imagine one of our soldiers polishing a steel bit on a campaign! The belts and shoulder pieces of the British officers were of uniform pattern, made to carry certain articles which they all had. American officers carried what they liked—usually a field glass and a pistol, the latter on such belt as suited their fancy.

It is not intended to convey the impression that the American troops constituted anything like a mob; their control was never in the least degree out of hand, and they showed themselves, as heretofore, perfectly subject to such discipline as was exacted. They were the most intelligent of all the troops forming the expedition, as was strikingly apparent from observation of their faces at the good opportunity afforded by the march past the staff at the entry of the Forbidden City, on which occasion also their neatness and fine appearance were most gratifying. For such slackness as is here noted the fault lies with the officers, the men being in this respect what the officers make them.

A Sullivan Rehearsal.

George Grossmith in The Pall Mall Magazine.

During my twelve years' association with Sir Arthur Sullivan on the stage in his comic operas in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert—the finest librettist of our time—I found him most courteous even to the humble members of the company. He had reason frequently to complain, but his complaints were kindly expressed. He was very strict, but always gentle. Naturally the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus were not always infallible. Arthur Sullivan detected a wrong note in a moment, but he seemed rather to delight in the fact that my old friend Rutland Barrington and I were the worst of the lot. Barrington invariably invented his own tune, while I sang no tune at all. I am speaking of the rehearsals when our music was first handed to us.

This generally ended in a private séance—as Sullivan termed it—at his own home, where we were privately corrected and coached by our composer; a courteous act, which saved correction before the rest of the company.

The first band rehearsal of a new opera was a trying ordeal. How we all dreaded it! We generally felt pretty well at home with the pianoforte, but when it came to the band, with Sullivan's marvelous orchestration—tunes, words, everything went out of our heads. Flutes suddenly seemed to be having a lark in the treble, clarinets spasmodically caroused in the middle, and the bassoon was enjoying himself now and then most humorously in the bass. We used to roar with laughter at the orchestration of some of these numbers, as much as we were silenced with respect and admiration for others of his beautiful work. He had a knack of cutting up the rhythm of the verses of Gilbert, which now and then almost perplexed the famous author. Gilbert had no knowledge of music whatever, and "he himself has said it" that he only knew two tunes. One was "God Save the Queen!" and the other wasn't! But he could write for a musician—to the envy of all lyrists of his time.

Canada and France.

Sir Charles W. Dilke in The Imperial and Colonial Magazine.

The French Canadians disliked the American colonists (with whom they had constantly throughout their history been fighting) a great deal more than they did that to them, at that time, harmless abstraction, "The King of England." The French Canadians had not been happy in their relations with their own mother country. They were steady even through the severe trials of the American war, when we were fighting both our revolted colonies and also France. The French Revolution profoundly shook their sentiments, which in those days were far more Catholic and monarchic than they were nationally French. This is a matter not easy for us to understand. We have lived through the full height of the nationality period. But, except in Poland, it was a movement which began after the Revolution. For the masses of the people there was little idea of French nationality before 1789, and as soon as the idea of a French nation, apart from the person of the King, sprung up in the minds of the French Canadians, it was found by them a hobgoblin, of which their fright was such as to drive them more toward ourselves. The French sentiment of Canada, not very deep in the sense of affecting political action, is based upon language and literature, and is a sentiment of our day. There was not a single printing press in Canada at the time of the British conquest. The first newspapers came with British rule, and a loyalty immediately after the conquest, which we can hardly now at first sight explain, is not inexplicable when circumstances are considered. The Americans counted on the French Canadians siding with them.

In those days Roman Catholics were excluded from our colonial assemblies, and we had declined to place the Government of French Canada in the hands of an Assembly which would have excluded the Roman Catholics, and had left it under a Governor in council, continued from the French days—a system which included the French Catholics within the Government. The clergy stood firm, through the American rebellion, for British rule, and, although most of the country people remained neutral, yet a large number of French Canadian volunteers joined the British arms to fight against their old enemies represented by the American Congress. Local patriotism, rather than a feeling of French versus British, entered mainly into the account, and the local determination was that Boston should not hold Quebec or Montreal.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

10:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

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Stocks, Bonds and Grain
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FINANCIAL.

WANTED—BY A PROMINENT BANKING HOUSE, AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT; NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE REQUIRED; SUBSTANTIAL REMUNERATION WILL BE PAID; STATE FULL DETAILS, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS INVESTMENT, BOX 141 TIMES.

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38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P.
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	$100.00
April 1	150.50
May 1	151.00
June 1	151.50
July 1	152.00
August 1	152.50
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	133.00
Total	$990.50

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

GOLD ORE FREE

To further increase the circulation of the leading Western mining paper, we will send a copy of the Official Mining Directory, which gives a disinterested description of the property and capitalization of over four hundred mining companies in Colorado, and our 16-page weekly paper, 15 weeks on trial, for 25 cents. Stamps taken.

We will give a cabinet box of gold, silver, lead, and copper ores and concentrates free, with paper, one year for $1.00.

We have saved our readers many thousands of dollars by preventing them from investing in fake companies, and it will be money in your pocket to subscribe. Address,
WESTERN MINER AND FINANCIER,
DENVER, COLORADO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A regular meeting of the Directors of The Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company, held the 29th day of January, 1901, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company be held at the office of said company, at No. 801, the Wyandotte, Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th day of March, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to seven million dollars, ($7,000,000.00,) and upon the retirement of the Preferred Stock of the company and the issue in the place thereof of ordinary common stock, and for such other purposes as may be properly brought before the meeting. ARTHUR P. DEVENNISH,
Secretary.

OIL INVEST IN OIL—Greatest opportunity amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,900 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000-barrel gusher in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields, in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5c on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for and non-assessable. For further particulars address SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO.,
Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Advertiser is open to receive a few more subscriptions for shares in a fine schooner well adapted for the foreign and coastwise trades. This vessel is offered at a very reasonable price and is bound to pay handsome dividends.

References as to advertiser's responsibility will be cheerfully furnished. Address for particulars, MERCHANT, D, Box 153 Times Office.

Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. Stock.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 16 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

61 WILLIAM STREET.
(Will remove about May 1st to Atlantic Building, cor. of Wall & William Sts.)

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
JOHN L. RIKER, 1st Vice-President. L. M. JONES, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM CARPENDER, 2d Vice-President. BENJ. STRONG, JR., Asst. Secretary
ALFRED H. SWAYNE, Treasurer.

Depository; Trustee; Executor; Guardian; Registrar; Agent.
Allows interest on deposits subject to draft.
Capital, $1,500,000.
Surplus, $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Carpender,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
D. Crawford Clark,	C. D. Leverich,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	Anton A. Raven,
Andrew H. Green,	L. V. F. Randolph,
John P. Halsted,	John L. Riker,
Clifford A. Hand,	Otto Sartorius,
Charles R. Henderson,	Wm. Schall, Jr.,
Wm. H. Hollister,	John W. Simpson,
Wm. B. Isham,	Francis S. Smithers,
Martin Joost.	Frederick Sturges,
W. R. T. Jones,	Alfred Wagstaff.

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MATURING 1920, 1941, AND 1950.
INTEREST 1ST MAY AND NOV.

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Government Bonds, Current Taxable and High Premium Securities taken in exchange at the market.

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.

Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before **FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901,** after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.

To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

National Salt Company
TRUST CERTIFICATES.
Preferred stock at 115, with equal amounts of common stock as a bonus with debt certificates of the National Salt Company attached, yielding 17 per cent. per annum.
FOR SALE BY
Stewart Barr & Co.,
96 BROADWAY.

Dividends.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, February 8, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½, payable March 1st, to the Stockholders of record February 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from February 18th to February 28th, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
45 Broadway.

Standard Chain Company,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 31st, 1901.

Coupons due February 15th, 1901, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., 59 Cedar St., New York.
ROBERT RIGNEY, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 132 Nassau St.,
New York, February 6th, 1901.

NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the Fourth Class and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901. The Polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 noon.
DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The annual meeting of the members of the corporation will be held on Monday, the 11th of February, 1901, at 4:30 P. M., in the board room of the Museum.

L. P. DI CESNOLA, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, Thursday, February 14th, 1901. Polls open 10 A. M.; close 3 P.M.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 9, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,322,601,199	$923,721,108	+43.2
Boston	105,648,437	105,518,191	+ 0.1
Philadelphia	78,798,759	74,809,434	+ 5.6
Baltimore	16,564,697	16,624,221	— 0.4
Chicago	109,817,418	110,925,279	— 1.0
St. Louis	33,421,466	27,385,741	+22.0
New Orleans	11,290,825	11,059,290	+ 2.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,679,140,801	$1,269,846,264	+32.2
Other cities, 5 days	215,969,874	196,242,098	+10.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,895,110,675	$1,466,088,357	+29.3
All cities, 1 day	401,091,062	284,954,054	+40.8
Total, all cities, for week	$2,296,201,737	$1,751,042,411	+30.6

Complete returns for the week ended Feb. 2 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1900, a gain of 31.0 per cent., with the same week in 1899 an excess of 9.8 per cent., and with 1898 an increase of 43.6 per cent. Outside of New York the increase, as compared with 1900, was 8.0 per cent., the excess over 1899 reaches 4.0 per cent., and, making comparison with 1898, the increase is seen to be 28.8 per cent.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

One fact made clear in the recent movement of the security market is that the strongest financial interests of the country are interested in the improvement that values are showing, and are co-operating to make such improvement still greater. Throughout the whole market this shows. It is reflected in demands for gilt-edged bonds and in bonds that are extra speculative; stocks of the highest class and stocks that can have only sentiment for their leverage reflect the favor of this new development.

During the past week contrary elements were in collision several times, but though effective raids were made almost every day, little was accomplished beyond the forcing of reactions that lasted but briefly. Some liquidation was induced toward the end of the week by the adroitness of the moves against the market, but while little and nervous holders sold, it seemed clear that purchases were made continually for the account of the most important financial interests that Wall Street knows.

General conditions are healthful and helpful. Trade reports are encouraging. Commercial exports continue large, present prospects promising that last year's phenomenal international trade balance in our favor will this year be surpassed largely. Money market conditions are satisfactory, bankers agreeing in optimism, time money rates running far into the year at 3 per cent. So far as outside factors contribute, the security market has seldom been so happily situated.

Much of Wall Street's attention during the week has been devoted to the exploitation of Mr. J. P. Morgan's quoted ambition to create a new corporation which shall control the iron and steel markets, acquiring the Carnegie properties as nucleus. Wall Street's guesswork on this account has been magnificent in its proportions. It has been more than comprehensive and in some particulars it has been immeasurably grotesque.

Mr. Morgan himself says: "All is going satisfactorily. We will work the problem out."

In that brief declaration is ample warrant for confidence that in due season the financial world will have disclosure of plans that will do away with the warfare and uncertainties that have in recent times disturbed the metal trade, destroying profits. But it is far from sure that there is to be a gigantic consolidation scheme carried into effect. J. P. Morgan is father of the idea which looks to the bringing about of satisfactory results through the co-operation of independent properties—the "community of interest" idea. And it is much more probable that along such lines rather than through actual merger he and his associates will proceed to protect and strengthen the iron and steel trade. Whatever may be the course pursued, however, the certainty is that betterment will be produced.

Wall Street reports have named only a few important properties as likely to participate in Mr. Morgan's undertaking. In the list are Federal Steel, American Steel and Wire, National Steel, and one or two others. Tennessee Coal is not included, nor, indeed, are any of the important outlying properties—only Pittsburg, Illinois, and the lake plants being scheduled for the combination. But there is sufficient foundation for the belief that Wall Street in this regard is astray in its calculations. If there is to be a "deal" approaching in businesslike scope what Wall Street anticipates, it will have to be comprehensive.

In some quarters there are theorizing anxieties as to ways and means available for the financing of a transaction so big as this iron and steel proposition seems. To consummate it, urge some nervous souls, will upset the money market and thus disturb security values. Yet here is what a participating banker says: "If our plans proceed there will be no trouble of any sort in any quarter. The undertaking can be carried to satisfactory conclusion with hardly any appreciable effect upon Wall Street money market conditions. Though the total of capital involved runs high in the hundred of millions, the actual funds required to finance the transaction will be relatively fractional."

Meanwhile in Wall Street a score of other deals—comparatively small—are under way, apparently close to conclusion. One of the most important of these had to do with Southwestern railroads. Another centres in the Northwest—the "St. Paul deal," with elaborations not hitherto discussed. In the Vanderbilt group of properties still another development impends; and in Southern territory there is about to be shown concentration beyond anything predicted, a concentration which will prove particularly profitable to the Southern Railway, to the Seaboard Air Line, and to the Louisville and Nashville. The littler feeding properties of the South are to be absorbed.

New York's local traction securities have been laggards in the week's market. They are not much down, but they have all been sluggish. Statements of semi-official character show that negotiations for the control of Manhattan are not confined to proposals from Metropolitan Street Railway interests; New York Central has uses for the elevated property; and it may be that before new control takes hold of Manhattan there will be sharp competition upon the part of bidders. Mr. Russell Sage is finally in favor of an increase in Manhattan's dividend rate.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's weakness is easily enough explained. Insiders have been fooling their friends. They have made promises only to break them. Purchases of stock were induced by statements that a change of management would be established at the annual meeting. Representatives of the Metropolitan Street Railway were to be elected to the Board of Directors. Two representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad were to be also admitted. What is, moreover, not too agreeable is the fact that one group of insiders have been acquiring outlying properties which can give excuse for a further increase in Brooklyn Rapid Transit securities. Small wonder is it that insiders have been sellers of the stock.

Manipulation has been aggressive in the Tobacco Trust stocks, and there is much announcement on the Stock Exchange of vast benefits to accrue from the Congressional reduction of war taxes. One of the pools operating in these stocks insists that over $6,000,000 will be gained by the Continental Tobacco Company in this way—"An outright gift from the Government of a handsome dividend."

Still, an American Tobacco insider says: "There will be no more dividends this year than there were last year, not a penny."

If the market as a whole continues strong and the upward movement is not interrupted, the anthracite coal stocks will be likely to obtain new prominence and even leadership. The Reading issues may become the favorites of the professional traders. The foremost banking interests of the Street are the open supporters of Erie. Erie second preferred stock is to be retired. A substantial dividend is to be declared upon the first preferred. A high inside authority declares that a dividend upon Erie common can be shown this year.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 9	581,018
To date this year	40,305,152
Corresponding date last year	14,870,146

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 9	$5,412,000
To date this year	$148,100,850
Corresponding date last year	$68,936,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	⅝	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅜
Am. Steel & W	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Peoria & East	½
At., T. & S. F	2¼	St. J. & G. I.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill	4½	St. Law. & Adir	½
Cleve., C. & W	1½	St. L. & S. West	½
C., L. & W. pf	¾	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Col. Southern	⅝	Standard R. & T.	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Gen. Electric	1	U. S. Express	1
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Int. Paper pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Int. Power	⅞	U. S. Rubber	1
Int. Silver	½	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F.	¾	Erie 2d pf	¾
Am. Linseed	½	Ft. W. & R. G.	1
Am. Linseed pf	1	Glucose Sugar	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅞	Great North. pf	½
Am. S. & R. pf	1	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Tin P. pf	1	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Woolen	1	M. W. S. El., Chi.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	M. & St. L. pf	⅝
Canada South	½	Nat. Lead	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Tube	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf	⅝	Third Avenue	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Union Pacific	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Union Pacific pf	½
Cont. Tobacco pf	⅝	Wabash	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Wabash pf	⅜
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
Dul. S. S. & A.	⅝	Wis. Central pf	⅞
Erie	⅜		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., Inc.	1	G., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. 5s	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Nash. C. & St. L. con. 5s	1½
Ccl. Mid. 1st 4s	1¾	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s	2¾	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2		

There were no declines.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Further strength showed in the stock market yesterday, and this in spite of heavy profit taking on the part of security holders who did not desire to carry their stocks over Sunday. Sentiment was much improved by a further consideration of the statement by President Gary of Federal Steel in respect to the steel trade negotiations, emphasis being laid on the explicit statement that no gigantic trust such as the Street feared was contemplated. London again bought stocks freely in this market, and it was said that the tone abroad was steadily improving.

The steel stocks and the standard railway shares were well bought, while there was further steady absorption of some of the lower-priced issues, notably, Peoria and Eastern, Southern Railway, Colorado Southern, Hocking Valley, and St. Joseph and Grand Island. It is generally believed that Colorado Southern will be absorbed by another system. In respect to Peoria and Eastern, there is much speculation for what interests the large purchases of the stock are being made, much of it being taken off the Street.

In the late trading, sudden strength developed in Atchison common on vague rumors of consolidation possibilities.

In the Industrial list the best buying was in Continental Tobacco common.

In respect to the Wabash securities, the following official statement is made: "The Wabash debenture mortgage provides that the Directors shall meet during December and June to determine whether earnings are sufficient to pay interest on the A and B debentures. A payment on the latter will, therefore, not be made immediately."

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The loan account in the bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made another extraordinary showing, an increase being reported in loans of no less than $23,481,200, making a total loan expansion in the last three weeks of practically $70,000,000. This, of course, is due to the financing of the large railroad and other deals completed or progressing. Specie increased $3,065,400, legal-tenders decreased $1,372,500, deposits increased $24,676,400, and reserves decreased $4,476,200.

***

Previous to the publication of the statement, the stock market had been strong, in spite of realizing sales by holders of stocks who did not desire to carry their commitments over the holiday. Following the statement, there was further profit-taking, but no special pressure to sell. Toward the close there was a marked disposition to rally.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$895,289,400	$720,735,000	$750,043,300
Deposits	994,598,900	814,786,900	880,059,100
Circulation	31,231,900	17,026,200	14,533,600
Specie	195,890,400	165,029,800	198,501,300
Legal tenders	73,120,700	66,564,700	89,025,300
Total res.	$269,011,100	$231,594,300	$257,526,600
Reserve req'd	248,648,475	203,696,725	222,014,775

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET.

Representative bankers and brokers continue to talk with confidence of the market and the market's future. Herewith are presented some opinions:

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H. H. HOLLISTER—Immediately following election I said that we would have this year tremendous speculation and very much higher prices—so high, indeed, as to make one dizzy. This opinion was based on the belief that the business of the country would be far beyond that of any other period in our history. Now that we have had such speculation and higher prices, I find many conservative people are getting alarmed. I see no reason for this, as these results are only what I anticipated, and why be frightened when what you believe would come has arrived? In addition to the great prosperity we have, there are now pending negotiations and some that have been completed which add very much to the stability of the situation. We will probably have in speculative lines violent fluctuations. But if one chooses his securities with judgment, I consider there is safety, and I certainly do not believe that the danger point has been reached.

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JULES S. BACHE—The fact that Mr. Morgan would at this moment head so important a financial operation as the purchase, at probably high values, of the Carnegie interests, shows that he and his associates are still fully convinced that the prosperity now evident throughout the United States is likely to continue, and particularly in that industry which is the leading one here, viz., the iron and steel trade. This should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the market is on a very sound basis, and has by no means reached its top. I admit that many of our securities look high, but more so by comparison with their values some time ago, than by a study of their real merits. It is very good, for instance, to suggest that Union Pacific, which has advanced from below 60 to over 90, has discounted the results of the last election; but was not 60 far too low at the time that it sold there, when it showed earnings considerably over the 4 per cent. which it was expected to pay; and is not 90 still too low, in view of the fact that it is earning over 10 per cent., and should receive considerable benefit from the purchase of the of the Southern Pacific Company? When have we witnessed a big bull market in the United States, with call money freely offered at 2 per cent.? When have we seen persistent advances in stocks, with the bond market almost bare of good investment securities at any prices that will net a fair return? Under these circumstances, I am still a bull on the situation. I believe reactions will be frequent and sudden. But the public is not overloaded; in fact, frightened by its own success, has of late been holding aloof, and the principal buying has been done by the rich men of the country, who are reinvesting their profits in the better class of securities. If nothing is done by legislation, or there are no untoward developments in the crops, I think we shall have higher prices during the coming Spring than have yet been made for good securities.

***

JOHN MUIR—It was natural to expect that the great Union-Southern Pacific "deal," announced after the close of business last week, would set the pace for the week closing. It takes time to realize the tremendous advantages of this consolidation. The Southern Pacific, excepting the Pennsylvania, is the largest earner in the United States, and, with the Union Pacific, is the main stem of transportation across the continent. The termini of this great system radiate the entire Pacific Coast. It was therefore logical that this backbone of transportation should first be established, and the many others will follow in their natural sequence. Two decades ago there was a mad rush to build into unoccupied territory. It took many years for traffic to grow up to the mileage, and many financial wrecks and beggared stockholders were the result. To-day, with comparatively no new railroad building, and prosperity in every section of the country, we have ample transportation facilities, and need only the perfection of the "community of interest" idea to insure stability of reasonable rates to the public and satisfactory returns to the stockholders. Upon this foundation is built the confidence in present and expected prices. It is true some prices are getting high enough, that is, the advance has been so great and so rapid that certain stocks are entitled to a breathing spell. I believe many of the lower-priced stocks have yet to see much higher prices, and many of the stocks now in the twenties and thirties are likely to double in price. Instances in point, I think, are notably Southern Railway, Wabash, the Southwestern stocks, Iowa Central, &c. In like manner to the railroads, the consolidation now pending in the steel stocks, with the incidental hitches, giving the stocks their torturing fluctuations, will no doubt be brought about.

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A. A. HOUSMAN—I look to see the market go higher. The big men have bought stocks and are still buying them. The underlying conditions were never so favorable.

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F. E. PURCHAS of Kerr & Co.—I am a bull on the market, because of the general condition of the country, the wonderful prosperity, and the plethora of money. I am rather inclined to advise the purchase of the low-priced issues, except for out-and-out investment purposes, when, of course, such stocks as St. Paul, Burlington-Quincy, New York Central, and Pennsylvania should be bought. Reactions are bound to come, but, as there is every evidence that the large financial interests are in the market, I do not believe any decline will be allowed to go far.

***

W. G. STREET of Street & Norton—I am a great believer in the market, and look for prices quite generally to show substantial advances. At one time a million-dollar combination was considered a big thing; now, in the light of present developments, it is comparatively insignificant—striking evidence of the substantial growth of the country. I don't know that these railroad consolidations are not the very best thing that could happen. Heretofore were bad crops to come to an independent system it would suffer heavily, and the stockholders also. Now while the one road may suffer, its losses will be made up by the prosperity of other roads in the combination. Of course we are bound to have wide fluctuations in prices, for the wider the market the wider the fluctuations. But in the end values will be materially higher.

***

DANIEL O'DELL—This is a discriminating market. I believe, however, that many stocks are still very cheap and should be bought. The business of the country is grand, and if only the Subsidy bill were passed to stimulate shipping and shipbuilding, there would be nothing to stay the marvelous progress of the country.

***

E. F. HUTTON of Harris, Hutton & Co.—I am bullish on the situation, for I believe that stocks are held by strong interests. The public is not in the market to any great extent, and hence there are fewer elements of danger, through weakly margined accounts, than usually appear in a rampant bull market. I hear very good things about Southern Railway, and some of the other so-called low-priced issues.

EASY MONEY TO CONTINUE.

The financing of recent railroad consolidations and the prospect that the steel trade negotiations, when completed, will temporarily tie up no inconsiderable sum of money, led last week to some discussion in Wall Street as to the probability of higher money rates in the immediate future. The statement on Friday of President Gary of Federal Steel that in the steel plan under consolidation little or no new cash will be required, and therefore that the present financial condition will not be disturbed, had a reassuring effect. It may be added that bankers talk along the same lines.

***

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, discussing the matter, says: "I do not look for any appreciable change in rates for some time. There is an abundance of money, and it seems to me that for some time to come relatively easy rates will be the rule. Of course money may work a little closer, but it will not be enough to signify, and this allowing for the successful financing of the steel plan."

***

An officer of the Fourth National Bank said: "I do not look to see any higher rates for some time—that is, any materially higher rates. Of course the vast projects being carried out call into use a very great deal of capital; but it is to be remembered that there is more money in the country now than ever there was and that New York has an abundance of it."

***

An officer of the Continental National Bank said: "I look to see call money hold between 2 and 3 per cent. for some time, and do not think there is any reason or sense in the talk that rates will work higher now. Gold exports seem now at an end, while the action of the Bank of England in reducing its minimum discount rate is assuring as to the foreign financial situation."

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Generally the opinion among foreign exchange authorities is that no gold shipments are likely for some time. On the situation C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"Foreign exchange during the last week has had a very severe decline, and most unexpected by our different bankers. Arbitrage houses commenced to sell exchange on account of London buying our stocks. This was one of the reasons exchange dropped. Another, and probably the principal one, was owing to the decline in the rate of discount in London. The private

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were considerably smaller than they had been for several days, yet the total trading was much in excess of that usual on Saturday. In some parts of the list it was evident that prices were under pressure, and some declines were brought about, but the market as a whole showed strength, and the upward movement of the previous days was continued in a number of issues. The steel stocks were by no means as active as they were recently, and at the same time they displayed somewhat less strength.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE common opened at 47, but was soon forced down to 46¼, and it was offered at that price at the close. The preferred stock was rather weak, and the best bid at the end of the day was a full point below the closing price of Friday. The unusually large transactions in these issues on Thursday and Friday were followed yesterday by a condition of relative quiet.

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CRUCIBLE STEEL sold up one point and closed with a fractional net gain at 27. The other steel stocks were quiet.

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CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE remained strong, but neither issue was traded in to any large amount. The common stock closed at 3¼ bid, and the preferred at 26 bid, with no stock offered. It is said that this strength is due to plans under consideration which will, it is expected, favorably affect the company's securities.

***

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE bonds were watched with interest because of a further advance in the price, notwithstanding the announcement a day or two ago that the property had been put in the hands of receivers. The bonds yesterday sold as high as 35½, an advance of nearly three points.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred, on the purchase of a few hundred shares, advanced from 15 to 19, and closed at 19 bid, a net gain of 3¾ points. The buying of the stock seemed to be for the same interests that have been accumulating it for some time past. Not much of the stock has been offered, and the price has advanced very easily.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were all strong and fairly active. The common stock sold up to 12, and closed at 11¾ bid, and the preferred stock, which sold up to 28, closed at 27½ bid. The bonds also showed a net gain of one point, closing at 70½ bid.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE, on the purchase of 600 shares, advanced to 33, and closed at 33 bid. The stock for some days past has shown well sustained strength.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN preferred advanced three full points to 58, and closed at that price. The common stock closed at 53 bid, a net gain of 1½ points.

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SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT preferred was 55 bid, with no stock offered.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	31⅜	33	31	33
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf..	83	84	83	84
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6¼	6	6½
American Bicycle pf....	25	25½	25	25½
American Bicycle bonds.	75	77	73½	..
American Bridge	46	46¼	46¾	47
American Bridge pf....	91½	92½	92¾	92¾
American Chicle	80	82	80	82
American Chicle pf....	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	30½	32½	32	35
American Thread pf.....	4	4¾	4	4¾
Am. Typefounders'	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal	..	8½	..	8½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
British Columbia Copper	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾
British Exch. 3s.....	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅝
California Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Cast Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	32	35	32	35
Central & So. Am. Tel..	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	26
Central Fireworks pf....	23	25	22	24
Compressed Air	25	32	25	32
Consolidated Equipment.	9	9½	9	9⅝
Con. Rubber Tire.....	3¾	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	26	..	27	28
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106⅛	104½	106½
Crucible Steel	27	27½	26½	27
Crucible Steel pf.....	79	81	79	81
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Denver & Southwestern..	53	54	51½	53½
Denver & S. W. pf.....	58	60	55	58
Denver & S. W. 5s.....	94	94½	93⅝	94¼
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
Electric Boat	27	29½	28	28¾
Electric Boat pf.....	52	54	52	54
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	17
Electric Vehicle pf.....	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
Empire Steel	..	6	..	6
Empire Steel pf.....	..	40	..	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	..	18	..	18
General Carriage	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
General Chemical	80	..	..	..
General Chemical pf....	101	..	100	..
German Treasury 4s.....	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
Havana Commercial	13	14	13½	14
Havana Commercial pf..	50	52½	52	54
Hudson River Tel.....	117	124	117	124
Illinois Transportation.	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf..	38	41	38	41
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1½	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds ..	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	..	105	..
Markeen Copper	1⅜	..	1⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	17	19½	15½	..
Nat. Enam. & Stamp....	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.....	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3¾
N. Y. Transportation....	4½	5	4¾	5¼
Otis Elevator	31	33	30¾	31½
Otis Elevator pf.....	91½	..	91½	..
Peo., Dec. & Evans.....	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie..	31	33⅜	32½	33
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	73	82	73	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95½	94½	98½
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	28	29	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf..	77	79	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123	125	123	125
St. Louis Transit	24	25	24	25½
Seaboard Air Line	70⅜	71½	69½	70½
Seaboard Air Line pf..	11⅜	12	11½	11⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf..	27½	28	27	27½
Sheet Steel pf.....	77	78	77½	79
Singer Mfg.....	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac..	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler.....	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J...	817	819	817	819
Sterling Copper	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
Storages Power.....	16½	17	16½	17
Tennessee Copper	17⅜	18½	16½	17¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	5½	4½	5½
Trenton Potteries.....	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf....	58	58	60	60
Union Copper	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Union Typewriter.....	43⅜	45	43⅜	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf..	115¾	116½	115	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	90½	91	90½	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78	79	78	79
Va. Coal, I. & C.....	3½	4½	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	35	36	33	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	183	186	181	185
Worthington Pump pf....	112	114	112	114

†Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
‡Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	..	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d..	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d....	102½	103⅛	102½	103⅛
Brooklyn City R. R.....	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn. B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E R...	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf....	93½	96¾	95½	96¾
Con. Traction of N. J....	55	58	55	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N Av. 1st.	113¼	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18¼	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s....	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.....	96½	..	96	..
New Orleans Traction....	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
5th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	82½	83¼	82½	83¼
North Jersey St. R. R....	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	110	119	110	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf..	55	..	45	..
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1996..	118¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Prov.....	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds....	114½	115	113¼	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac..	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf....	106	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.....	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock....	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.....	71	73	71	73
Central Union 5s, gtd....	108½	109½	108½	109¼
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.....	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey..	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J..	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas.....	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s.....	65	67	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s.....	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y....	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock....	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.....	108½	109½	109	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	13	14	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.....	65	69½	67	68½
N. Y. & N.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & N.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	108	109

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—After a strong opening this morning the market became wild. Sugar reached 141¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy went to 141½, a rise of ⅝; American Steel and Wire went up ⅛, Union Pacific ⅛, Amalagamated sold off ⅞, Baltic went up 1, Copper Range 2½, Old Dominion 1½, and Centennial 1. At the close of the first hour the market was active and irregular. Half an hour before the closing the market was easier, and the coppers still buoyant. New York closed strong in spots. Sugar sold off ⅜, Atchison closed with a gain of 2¼, American Steel and Wire ⅞, Union Pacific lost ⅜, while St. Joe went to 13⅜, a gain of 3¼.

On call, money rules from 2½ to 3½ per cent., mostly 2½@3 per cent. Time money ranges from 3 to 4 per cent., according to collateral. Commercial paper sells from 3¼ to 3¾ per cent., with factory paper quoted as low as 3 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in good supply at 2 per cent., and yet money loaned at that figure, whereas a few days ago it was unloanable. New York funds sold at par and 5c discount for cash.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	12¾	13½	Mohawk	28½	29
Allouez	3	3¼	Old Colony..	4½	..
Arcadian	..	20	Old Dominion	37⅜	37½
Arnold	¾	4	Osceola	88½	89
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Parrot	50	51
Atlantic	30	31	Quincy	177	180
Baltic	44	44½	Rhode Island	6½	6
Bos. & Mon..	..	22	Santa Fé....	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	83	85	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hec..	855	860	Tamarack...	388	..
Centennial...	20¼	..	Utah Cons...	.36	38½
Franklin	20½	21	Washington..	.90	.95
Humboldt ...	.25	..	Winona	8¾	9
Isle Royale...	41¼	41½	Wolverine ..	.50	.51

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb..	254½	255	Cent. Mass..	16½	..
Bos. & Low..	242	..	Cent.Mass.pf.	62	..
Bos. & Me....	195	..	Fitchburg pf.	141¾	142
Bos. & Prov.	302	..	N.Y.&N.E.8s.	109	..
Bos. Elev....	..	169½	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	113	..
Bos. Gas 5s. ..	..	82	West End...	93¾	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T..	..	163	N. Eng. Tel.	135	..
Dom. Coal..	35½	36	U. S. Oil ...	15¼	15½
Dom. Coal pf.	109½	110	West. Elec..	55	56
Erie Tel.....	..	63½	West.Elec.pf.	..	70
Mex. Tel....	2¾	3			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The Asphalt securities—stocks and bonds—made up the local market to-day, to a large extent. Over $225,000 worth of the National Asphalts changed hands at a spectacular rise from 37½ to 40. The American Asphalt 5s rose in sympathy from 62½ to 63¼. The common stock, on large transactions, advanced 1¼, to 6½, while the preferred shares gained 1⅝, to 10⅝. Philadelphia Electric was well purchased around 7⅝, and the steel stocks held firm. Philadelphia and Erie advanced 1½, to 34½, a dividend being expected next week. United Gas Improvement was strong, and Lehigh Navigation held well, on the possibility that the dividend may be increased from 6 to 7 or 8 per cent.

The close was strong, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., 1st	33	34	Lehigh Nav..	67	68
Cambria.....	18	18½	Lehigh Val..	33	33¼
C. Ry., Incl.	..	..	Marsden	6¼	6¾
5s	100	110	New'k P. 5s.	117	120
Choctaw	42½	43	North. Penn.	108	110
C. T., N. J.	61	61½	Penn. Steel..	70	74
C. T., N. J.,	..	..	Penn. S. pf..	85	95
5s	109¾	110	Peop. Tr. 4s.	108½	110
C. T., Pitts..	28½	29	Phila. & E..	34	35
E. & P. 4s..	101¾	102	Phila. Trac..	100	100¼
El. Stg. B..	75	80	Roch. Ry....	31	32
E. S. B. pf.	75	81	Union Trac..	34½	35¼
E. Co. of N.	9	8¼	U. Co's N. J.	277	280
H. & B. T.	16	18	U. Gas Imp.	124	125
H. & B. T. pf.	48	48¾	Welsbach Lt.	40	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Trade in elevated stocks continues active. Lake Street sold 3,845 shares from 11⅜ to 14, closing at 13⅞. Metropolitan common closed at 20½, a point advance, on the sale of 500 shares. Northwestern common was firm at 34. Other securities ruled at about yesterday's prices. The sales to-day were:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
130..American Linseed	7¼	7¼	7¼
215..Amer. Linseed pf.....	34½	34	34½
100..American Strawboard ..	34½	34½	34½
200..Canal & Dock.....	76	76	76
1..Chicago City Railway...	259	259	259
10..Chicago Telephone	280	280	280
160..Chicago Union Traction.	13	12½	12½
50..Chicago Union Trac. pf.	55	55	55
157..Diamond Match	139¼	139¼	139¼
3,845..Lake St. Elevated	14	11⅜	13⅞
500..Metropolitan Elevated .	29½	28½	29½
50..Milwaukee Brewing ...	21	21	21
110..National Biscuit	37	39½	39½
5..National Biscuit pf....	93⅝	93½	93⅝
228..Northwestern Elevated..	34	34	34
102..West Chicago	98¼	98¼	98¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.19	.18
Best & Belcher.....	.33	.29
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.50	.75
Challenge Con	.20	.18
Chollar	.12	.11
Confidence	.70	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.65	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.15
Gould & Curry.....	.47	.44
Hale & Norcross.....	.22	.22
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.08	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.....	.02	.02
Mexican	.33	.30
Occidental Con	.07	.07
Ophir	.93	.80
Overman	.16	.14
Potosi	.10	.09
Sierra Nevada	.19	.17
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.20	.19
Standard	4.20	4.20
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con	.29	.28
Utah Con	.08	.07
Yellow Jacket	.14	.12
Silver bars	61½	62½
Mexican dollars	50@50⅛	50@50½
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	22½	20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	21	21½	19½	20
Alamo	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½
Argentum	26	28	27	28
Anaconda	43¾	44½	43¾	44½
Butterfly-Terrible ..	29¾	31	29½	30½
Battle Mountain	24	25	24½	25
Blue Bell	21½	21¾	21¾	22
C. C. Cons.....	12⅞	13	12	13
C. C. & M.....	9½	9⅝	9½	9¾
Columbine Victor...	10¾	11	10¾	11
Coriolanus	16¼	17¼	16	17½
Damon	15¼	15¾	14¾	15
Dante	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞
Doctor Jackpot Con.	90½	92	91	91½
Elkton	187	187⅞	180⅝	190
El Paso	54½	55	54½	55
Findlay	12⅜	12¾	12	13
Golden Fleece	30	40	30	40
Gibson	22	24	22	24
Gold King	109½	110½	105	110
Gold Knob	9⅞	10¼	9¾	10
Gold Coin.....	350	600	325	600
Gold Dollar	25	25¼	24¼	24¾
Golden Cycle.....	78	79¾	78	79
Gold Sovereign	7	7⅞	7	8
Gould	30	32	28	33
Hart	13	14	13	13
Ingham	18	18	18½	18¾
Isabella	77	77½	77½	72
Independence	23	25	23	25
Jackpot	60	65	57	59½
Keystone	11	12¼	10¼	12½
*Last Dollar	85	70	67	70
Lexington	10¾	10¾	10	11
Mount Rosa	41	50	41	50
Mary Cashen	13	13½	13	13½
Moon Anchor	25	28	25	35
National	10	10½	10	10½
New Haven	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Nugget	19¾	21	19	22½
Ophir	30	40	31	40
Orphan	15	18	15	16
Pharmacist	11½	11¾	10½	11
Pinnacle	18	18¾	18	18¾
Pointer	19½	19½	19¼	19¾
Portland	310	315	305	325
Rose Nicol	10¾	11	10¾	11
Sedar	16	16¼	16	16½
Vindicator	125	135	125	130
Work	22¾	22¾	24½	25
Zoe	26	26¾	25¾	25½

*Last Dollar declares a dividend of 2 cents.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
91⅝	92	6,800	Amalgamated Copper.	91¾	92	91¼	91⅞	.....
22	22½	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅝
71½	71¾	410	Am. C. & F. Co. pf..	71¾	71¾	71⅝	71⅝	— ¼
187½	190	40	American Express ..	188	188	188	188	.....
35¾	36¼	1,200	American Ice Co....	36	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
68½	69	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.....	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	537	Am. Linseed Co.....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
33½	34	440	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	33⅞	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
4⅝	5	300	Am. Malting Co.....	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
60¾	61	7,039	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	62	62	60¼	61	— ⅛
98	98½	840	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	99	99	98½	98½	— ⅛
32	32⅝	3,070	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	32½	32½	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
77½	78	1,700	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75¾	78	75¾	78	+ 1⅛
52⅞	53	37,600	Am. Steel & Wire....	52¾	53⅜	52¼	52¾	+ ⅜
93½	94	1,300	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	93½	94	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛
140¼	140⅝	37,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	141¾	141¾	140	140⅝	— ⅝
96	98	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	97	97	97	97	.....
64	64½	4,320	American Tin Plate...	64¾	65	64½	64½	.....
91	92	1,250	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	92	92	91	91	— 1
117¼	118	5,600	American Tobacco	117¾	118¾	117⅝	118	+ ⅝
17½	19½	210	American Woolen	19¼	19¼	19	19	— 1
46	46¼	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	46	45⅞	46	.....
56	56¼	32,100	At., T. & S. F.....	54¼	56¼	54¼	56¼	+ 2¼
88⅞	89	7,250	At., T. & S. F. pf....	88⅜	89	88⅜	89	+ ⅜
91½	91⅞	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio....	91½	92¼	91½	91⅞	.....
87½	87⅝	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅝	2,030	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78⅜	— ⅛
57⅞	58	400	Canada Southern	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	— ⅛
41	41¼	5,500	Chesapeake & Ohio....	41½	41¾	40⅝	41⅜	— ⅝
38⅜	39½	1,600	Chicago & Alton.....	39¾	40	39½	39½	.....
74½	74⅞	800	Chicago & Alton pf...	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅛
140⅜	141	5,875	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	141½	141½	140½	140⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	1,010	Chi., B. & Q., rights..	4½	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
102½	103	5,900	Chicago & East. Ill...	98¾	104	98¾	102¼	+4½
128	131	120	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	128	128	128	128	+ ⅜
20¼	20½	570	Chicago Great West..	20⅜	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
81¼	82	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	81	81¾	81	81¼	—1⅜
98	100	1,100	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
33½	34	5,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	34⅜	34⅞	33½	33½	— 1
70½	71	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	71½	71¾	70½	70½	— ⅝
152½	153	3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	153	153	152⅝	152⅝	— ⅝
125	125¼	6,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	126	126	124¾	125⅝	— ⅞
14½	15	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans.....	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	38	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38	38	37½	38	.....
76¾	78	420	C., C., C. & St. L....	77⅞	77⅞	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
32½	33¼	325	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	33¼	33¾	33½	33½	+1⅛
72	72½	600	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	71¾	72¼	71¾	72¼	+ ⅝
48½	49¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49	49	49	49	.....
10	10⅜	19,450	Colorado Southern ..	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10	.....
46	46½	4,000	Col. Southern 1st pf..	46½	47	46	46½	+1
20⅝	20¾	3,500	Col. Southern 2d pf...	21¼	21¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
17	17½	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
192¼	192⅞	3,135	Consolidated Gas	193⅝	193⅝	192	192¼	— ⅝
47	47⅛	7,175	Con. Tobacco Co.....	46½	47	46¼	47	+ ⅜
96	96¾	250	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
153¼	154	400	Delaware & Hudson....	154	154	153½	153½	— ⅛
196¼	197½	400	Del., Lack. & West..	196	196⅝	196	196⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	42	7,850	Denver & R. G.....	42	42⅛	41¼	42	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	2,830	Denver & R. G. pf....	89	89⅝	87½	88	—1
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
101½	102	200	Diamond Match	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅝	3,000	Distillers' Sec. Cor..	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	600	Dom. Coal Co.....	57¼	57¼	56¾	56

COUNTRY FLOODED WITH COUNTERFEIT PENNIES

Gang Makes a Profit of Sixty Cents on Every Hundred.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl with a Roll of Spurious Coins Arrested—Important Captures Expected.

Counterfeiting copper cents would hardly seem to offer profit sufficiently commensurate with the risk to engage the activities of a gang of expert coiners, but the arrest of a thirteen-year-old girl discloses the fact that this work has long been in progress in this city, and that those who have carried it on have garnered, if not a fortune, much more than a handsome living from their clandestine toil.

Fanny Lenart, the little prisoner, was secretly arrested and secretly arraigned before a City Magistrate, and afterward before United States Commissioner Shields ten days ago at the instance of Dr. Jin Fuey Moy, a Government Chinese Inspector of this city, as she was offering to exchange a roll of 100 bogus pennies for other currency in the laundry of Hung Lee at 4 Rivington Street. After her trip to the Federal Building she was immediately released and permitted to return to her usual haunts and occupations, but was kept under surveillance day and night by Chief Hazen of the Secret Service until yesterday, when the girl was locked up, and the Chief announced that he expected to make important arrests in a few days.

Chief Hazen says that for two years he and his agents have been trying to run down a gang who have been fairly flooding the country with spurious pennies, which yield the makers a profit of about 60 cents on every hundred, or about half as much again as is made by counterfeiters who use the real metal in making silver coin.

Complaints of the false pennies have come from expert handlers of money in almost every part of the country, and the Washington authorities have been greatly exercised over the matter. During recent months as much as $40 in these counterfeits has reached the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street in a single week and been destroyed. All the coins bore the date of either 1884 or 1893. They are of excellent workmanship, and with the little attention given to pennies by the average citizen not one person in a thousand would notice anything wrong with them. They all have a peculiar hue, which experts say is as though they had been immersed in some acid in order to give them the appearance of age. A close inspection showed that the edges are slightly uneven.

Dr. Moy was in the laundry on Feb. 1 with Charley Kee, a Chinese Inspector from Washington, when the girl came in. She took the pennies, tightly rolled in paper and sealed, from under her little shawl and offered them to the proprietor, who, like all small city tradesmen, more often runs short of pennies than of any other small change. Though on another matter, Dr. Moy noticed that all the coins were of precisely the same tinge and reached for them. The girl at once became excited and protested over and over that the amount was correct. He replied as he fingered the edges that that might be, but the coins were not, and sent Charley Kee for a policeman. The Lenart girl then said she had received the roll from a man who was waiting for her in Allen Street, who gave her a few pennies for changing his coin. They let her go, and followed her at a little distance, but after walking up and down for a time she failed to point out the man and they took her to the Essex Market Police Court and summoned Agent Henry of the Secret Service to take charge of the case.

Lawyer Fred House appeared as the girl's counsel upon her public arraignment before Commissioner Shields yesterday. Lee Sing of 142 Chrystie Street testified that he had been buying the pennies in lots of fifty and a hundred from her since last May, and others testified similarly. There were a number of Chinese and other witnesses in the room who were not called upon at all. The proceedings lasted but a few minutes, when the Commissioner held the girl in $1,500 bail, and committed her to the care of the Gerry Society.

She is the youngest prisoner ever arrested by Chief Hazen for passing counterfeit money, and is also small for her age, but did not seem at all disconcerted by her position. Chief Hazen declined to say just what had been accomplished in the case, but said that his men had visited the girl's home, a squalid two-room apartment in the tenement 167 Suffolk Street, where they had found a few of the spurious pennies mixed in with a few real pennies. They had decided that there was no reason to arrest her parents.

THE DANVERS BANK SCANDAL.

Ex-Cashier Foster, Who Insists that He Is Innocent, Cannot Give Bail.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—George M. Foster, ex-cashier of the South Danvers National Bank of Peabody, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzling $3,600 of the funds of the bank, was still at the Charles Street jail to-day. Mr. Foster is still hopeful of securing bail, and he sternly denies that he is guilty of embezzlement.

Among other things that have come to light since Foster's arrest yesterday is the mention of the name of J. W. Dickinson of Boston as a debtor of the South Danvers Bank. Mr. Dickinson, when asked about the matter, said sharply: "Suppose I do owe the bank, what then? If I owe it, I intend to pay."

"Have you floated anything like $100,000 worth of paper through the bank?"

"I cannot say. I do not know. I have done business with the bank for several years and have no idea of the aggregate amount of the transactions. I have sold the bank a good deal of paper. Some of it which the bank people consider bad will undoubtedly be paid."

Mr. Dickinson added that he did not think there was any necessity for the bank to go into liquidation. "If some one had not been 'rattled,'" he said, "I think it would not have happened."

PEABODY, Mass., Feb. 9.—Interest in the South Danvers National Bank case today centred in the announcement that the alleged Boston borrower from the bank, who has been mentioned many times in connection with the case, is John W. Dickinson, a stockholder.

Receiver Irving B. Sayles, through his counsel, Benjamin G. Hall of Peabody, has brought suit against Mr. Dickinson to recover $40,000, which he alleges Dickinson owes the bank on account, by notes which he issued to the bank and for which, it is claimed, the bank never has received any consideration.

It is believed by those interested that other arrests are to follow that of ex-Cashier Foster. Former Cashier Foster was interested in many undertakings outside of his bank. He was Treasurer of several concerns, including the United Tanners' Glue Company, a dealer in hay and grain under the name of Ira Foster, Secretary and acting Treasurer of the South Danvers Fire Insurance Company of Peabody, Treasurer of the Wallis School Fund and of the Peabody Board of Trade, and Commissioner of the electric light sinking fund of the town of Peabody.

The Wallis School fund, of which he was Treasurer, was all invested in stock of the South Danvers National Bank, and the entire fund has been wiped out.

The insurance company had 111 shares of stock in the bank and will have to pay $11,000 assessment, besides losing the investment.

APPRAISERS SUSTAIN PROTEST.

Classification Board's Decision Bears on the French Reciprocity Treaty.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers announced a decision yesterday which bears upon an important phase of the reciprocity treaty with France. The merchandise in question consisted of liqueurs or cordials, imported prior to the time the treaty went into effect. It was assessed at the regular rate, $2.25 per gallon, but the duty was not paid at the time, the goods being put in bond.

Under the reciprocity treaty, which went into effect June 1, 1898, the duty would have been but $1.75. All the entries had been liquidated before June 1, 1898, however, and no protest had been made within ten days of the date of such liquidation, as required by the customs regulations. Subsequently the Collector refused to reliquidate the entry. The board sustains the protest filed within ten days from the date of withdrawal from warehouse, and the Collector is directed to make an appropriate reliquidation.

STRIKE OF DOCK BUILDERS.

It Has Taken Place on a Number of Piers in Greater New York.

The Dock Builders' Protective Association reported yesterday that a strike of dock builders, involving between 400 and 500 men, has taken place on a number of piers in New York and Brooklyn. The piers involved are Pier 31 East River, New York Central docks, at West Sixty-fifth Street; pier at the foot of Grand Street, Brooklyn, and a pier at Fort Lee, N. J.

The strike was ordered first a day or two ago at Pier 31, and spread later to the other piers. The demands of the men are for the abolition of the "padrone" system and the prevailing rate of wages, which the union says are $3 a day for eight hours' work.

Attempts have been made since the strike started to fill the places of the strikers at Pier 31 with non-union men, but the strikers gathered in force and drove off the non-union men. So far no one has been seriously hurt, but in order to protect the non-union men the police will be appealed to.

Walking Delegate Daly of the union said yesterday that the men are supposed to receive the prevailing rate of wages, but that the prevailing rate law is evaded. No amount is specified, he said, on the envelopes the men receive their pay in. Most of the dock builders are Swedes and Norwegians.

TO LESSEN BUILDING STRIKES.

The Council of Trades Has Been Organized for That Purpose.

The Council of Local and National Building Trades of Greater New York and vicinity, it was announced yesterday, has been organized for the purpose of lessening the number of strikes on buildings. The leaders in this new anti-strike movement say that there is not a public building in New York that has not been delayed in its erection by strikes, and that a large proportion of these strikes arise from competition between rival unions. The preamble to the constitution of the Council says:

Recognizing the fact that strikes and lockouts will never settle trade questions permanently, and should never take place except as a last resort, we have organized this Council of Building Trades. Strikes have at all times a tendency to unsettle business, thereby involving an irreparable loss to both the individual and the community at large. We desire to establish the principle of arbitration in fact and not merely in theory, and believe we can prove that this principle can be honestly carried out.

Delegate Farrell of the National Steam Fitters' Union said that so far about 9,000 union men in the building trades had joined the Council. Men belonging to different unions worked harmoniously together instead of engaging in a cut-throat warfare. He believed that eventually all the building trades unions would be forced to see the folly of fighting one another.

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS.

May Hold a Jubilee Celebration or a Big Excursion in the Spring.

The Amalgamated Association of Engineers, which is an international body, with headquarters both in England and America, reported yesterday that it is preparing for a jubilee celebration, as it will be fifty years old on Feb. 17. It is supposed to be the largest organization of one calling in the world, having a membership of 85,000. Its New York headquarters are in East Thirteenth Street, near Third Avenue, and it has branches in every large city in the United States, as well as in all the large cities in England.

William Hawkesworth, the business agent of the New York branch of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers, said yesterday that in all probability, while there would be a celebration this month, the main celebration would be deferred until May or June, and would take the form of a big excursion.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS TORTURED

The Filipino General Salis Has a Number of Murders to His Credit.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—A letter received today from a member of Company H of the Signal Corps, doing service at Jaro, Iloilo, contains several interesting statements concerning the situation. The letter is dated Dec. 23. The writer says that there are two big leaders whom the American soldiers are after. One, Gen. Delgado, is a gentleman, who treats all American captives as prisoners of war. The other, Quintin Salis, is known as a fiend, who has a number of murders of American soldiers to his credit, for which a big reward for his head has been offered. Reports indicate that Salis disposes of his prisoners either by burying them up to the neck and then cutting off their heads, or by leading them out into the public plaza and torturing them to death by cutting off strips of flesh with a bolo.

A week ago last Friday night, says the writer, a gang of Ladrones came into the town and assassinated a native who was friendly to the Filipinos, but who was suspected of having given information to the soldiers. The man's skull was split completely in two with a bolo. The soldiers were in time to catch one of the robbers, and he confessed. A few days later they caught the other three, and a public hanging is expected within a few days.

These bolos are terrible weapons, says the writer, and they are the only kind that the American soldier is afraid of. If one ever hits a man it will either kill him instantly or mark him for life. A week previous to the time the letter was written, the correspondent says, word was received at midnight that the insurrectos had burned Cabatuan, ten miles from here.

The Presidente of the town subsequently was arrested, as it had been found that he furnished the insurrectos with native police uniforms, in which disguises they came into the town and started the fire. Referring to the natives in general, the writer says: "Coming right down to it, these natives are no good. You cannot trust any of them, and whenever one goes out after dark he takes a revolver or a rifle, as any clump of bushes or bamboo is likely to secrete assassins."

ERIE ACCIDENT MYSTERY.

Company's Official Says Investigation Has Failed to Establish the Cause of the Disaster.

D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, yesterday made this statement:

"The cause of derailment of Erie Train No. 5 last Thursday morning is still a mystery. A most thorough investigation shows that the track was as nearly perfect as it was possible to have it. It had been but recently laid with new 100-pound rails, all new ties, splices, and bolts. Line surface, gauge, and curvature were standard. Nothing has been found wrong with the trucks or wheels. All the cars of the train had been thoroughly inspected at Meadville, the division terminal, less than one hour before the accident, and the engine, being attached to the train at that point, had just been taken from the roundhouse, where it had, as is usual, been thoroughly inspected by employes in charge.

"The speed of the train, as stated by the engineer, was not to exceed forty miles an hour. He had applied brakes for steadying the train around the curve, and had it well under control, being within a quarter of a mile of Greenville, Penn., station stop.

"The postal and combination cars were of the same construction, length, and practically the same weight—vestibuled and equipped with all the most modern improvements.

"It would appear as having been one of those accidents against which human foresight could not have guarded."

DELEGATES' EVENTFUL TRIP.

Hungarian Republican Club Members Tell of a Visit to Albany.

A meeting of the Hungarian Republican Club was held yesterday at 126 Second Avenue, at which a committee of five sent to attend Gov. Odell's reception in Albany on Jan. 30 made its report. The report, which created a sensation, was unanimously adopted, and is as follows:

Our trip was full of incidents. When we reached Albany we found the hotels so crowded that we had to spend a night in the billiard room of the Globe Hotel. Right on top of that one of the members of the committee, Andrew J. Tedesco, had an attack of vertigo, but sick as he was he would not stay away from the reception. On our way back to New York the next day, we had the honor of being on the same train with Gov. Odell, Reuben E. Fox, and other prominent statesmen. Suddenly a cry of "Fire!" was heard, and to our surprise we found William Blair, another member of our committee, with his clothing in flames. He had sat too near the radiator, and a box of matches in his overcoat had set fire to his clothing and also to the seat which he occupied. In trying to save Mr. Blair Marcus Brown, our President, severely burned his hands.

P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN'S "INSIDE THE MACHINE"

He Has Written a Book About the Board of Aldermen.

Tells of His Experiences and Gives History, Facts, and Anecdotes Regarding the Same.

Alderman P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, has written a book on his two years of service as a member of the New York Board of Aldermen. "Inside the Machine" is the title of the book. Alderman Sherman was never inside the Tammany machine, which controlled the business of the Board of Aldermen, but was a member of a small Republican minority who were given small chance to direct public affairs. Alderman Sherman served in 1898 and 1899. He was not re-elected.

Ex-Alderman Sherman's book is a new departure in office holding peculiarities. He has described New York's municipal government since the passage of the Greater New York Charter. There are facts, figures, stories, and anecdotes in the book. Many pages are given over to a description of the various departments of the municipal government and the duties of Commissioners. The chapters on the Board of Aldermen are interesting. Of his fellow-members, Alderman Sherman has written:

"The members of the board were rather a miscellaneous assortment of humanity, and represented all shades of intelligence, ability, and education. Eight of them had no other business but politics, eight were acknowledged liquor dealers, eight professed to be real estate dealers, but some of them did little active business, and devoted themselves principally to politics; four were manufacturers, three were lawyers, and one a law student; three were truckmen, two plumbers, two machinists, and there was a painter, horseshoer, grocer, undertaker, and carpenter, besides fourteen others of miscellaneous occupations."

Of Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn Mr. Sherman writes:

"The orator of the board was Alderman B—— of Brooklyn, a Democrat of considerable common sense, but absolutely without education. He had two failings—an inability to stop when he once got started and a consummate ability to murder the Queen's English. He generally spoke out of order and to a previous question—that is, to a question that had been disposed of. Once, in explaining a resolution to provide a courtroom for the Judges of a minor court in Brooklyn, he said: 'The law says that they must set on the 15th; they've no place to set now, and they've just got to set.' In answer to an inquiry as to whether or not they were then 'laying,' he vouchsafed no reply. On another occasion he thus retorted to a rather jeering interruption: 'I don't want to be stopped by no song-and-dance man. It has been broadcasted in the papers that this board has been holding up bond issues. If that company are getting water from the city, it is because there are not been no rains. There are members of this board that is a-skeered of the press. I, for one, cares little about what the press says about me. I ain't no coward. I ain't a-skeered of the press. I'll vote according to my conscience and my dictations.'"

In regard to the honesty of his fellow-members, Alderman Sherman writes:

"There were also some rumors of combinations to 'hold up' important ordinances, but of them I never had any personal knowledge. But, in my opinion, there was one group of from five to seven members who always acted the part of 'Black Horse Cavalry'; and the peculiar provisions of the charter aided their operations and gave them unusual powers and opportunities. Passes on railroads and free tickets to places of amusement caused rather general demoralization. In spite of the facts, the personal honesty of a large proportion of the Aldermen was, in my opinion, beyond question. This does not mean that the board was fair and honest; on the contrary, it was not; for the Tammany members openly disclaimed all responsibility for their party measures, and voted solidly for some of them for which even the lively imagination of their leader could not invent the semblance of a reason or apology."

A chapter of "Inside the Machine" is devoted to a detailed description of the various "bond hold-ups" and the appeal to the courts to force the Municipal Assembly to approve bond issues.

The onerous duties of an Alderman are thus described: "The applications for permits in my district were very numerous. The applicants were mostly Italians of the poorest class who could speak no English, while I could speak no Italian. They came to my residence at early morning and late at night, and besieged my office at all hours of the day; and their presence at both places was disagreeable in many ways. The great majority of the applications had to be refused, although the applicants were pressing in their demands, calling again and again, and offering all sorts of appeals to one's sympathies, bribes, threats, tears, and hysterics to secure the necessary approval. The reasons for refusing them so generally were that they wanted permits for purposes forbidden by law, or for locations where they would become nuisances and work injustice. Thus many applications were for fruit and peanut or similarly objectionable stands upon quiet residence streets, such as Madison Avenue, or crowded thoroughfares like Twenty-third Street. Architects were constantly demanding permits for iron and glass awnings and other building projections over the sidewalks. The neighbors always objected to such encroachments upon the highway, and on crowded streets they were public nuisances. Yet it often took from two to five interviews of about an hour each to convince an architect that his application should not be granted.

"The Alderman is, next to the Tammany Hall district leader, supposed to be the principal comforter of the afflicted and the aid of the undeserving fortunates within his district. To him come for relief those seeking bail, many about-to-be-evicted tenants, and hundreds of applicants for railroad passes. All doubtful charitable organizations, within his district, count on him as a certain subscriber. His free tickets to places of amusement are in great demand among a certain class of his constituents. In return for the special permits and privileges necessarily granted to them, racetracks, baseball grounds, circuses, public balls, and large entertainments generally send free tickets to all the Aldermen. Sometimes they were voluntarily sent; sometimes they were asked for. I know that I incurred some resentment because I refused to demand tickets for such affairs in my district. Particularly was this true in the case of the Horse Show, for which I 'put through' a permit to build a temporary shed over the sidewalk, without any free tickets resulting."

The closing chapters of the book are devoted to descriptions of the municipal departments and the effects of consolidation into one city of all the territory now in the Greater New York.

BOYS FORESTALLED FIREMEN.

Hurled Sofa Through a Window and Extinguished a Flat Fire Before the Engines Arrived.

Three boys from the street represented the Fire Department yesterday afternoon in a burning apartment, and when the regular firemen came along they found nothing left to do. The fire in question started shortly after 1 o'clock in the kitchen of the house at 322 East Twenty-fourth Street. Three sisters, Mrs. John Hess, Mrs. Shepard Kit, and Miss Holly, were taking luncheon in the dining room, when the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hess went into the kitchen in the rear. In doing so she stepped on a match in the latter room, and, although she heard it ignite, she thought nothing of it and returned to the table.

A little later the smell of smoke became noticeable, and the women, running into the kitchen, found a lounge had taken fire. Mrs. Hess tried to extinguish the blaze, singeing her hair badly in the effort.

Then one of the party ran out into the street and turned in an alarm. Before the fire engines had arrived Edward Hudson, fourteen years old; William McCarten, seventeen years old, and George Devlin, fifteen years old, ran in from the street, and, picking up the blazing lounge, carried it to a rear window and hurled it through the glass into the snow.

Then they put out the fire on the carpet with water, and were all ready to turn in their report when the engines arrived.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Best Restaurant in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

No Better Candy Made Than Ours.

A Community of Interests.

The advantages of this store (the common or joint possession of you all, a community of interests, in fact) are far more in evidence now than they have ever been. Achievements in merchandising that are really bringing you and still going to bring you the largest dividends on the smallest investments you can get anywhere. Mere assertion doesn't make it so, but there's not a yearly customer of this store who can't prove it true if you ask her.

Just now we lift the curtain on the allurements of spring and summer, the earliest showing of the new dress fabrics, a peep into the future. Dame Fashion's exacting mandates, an assortment surpassing anything shown any season by anybody.

10,000 Yards Black Silk and Satin Crepe de Chine.

Most Important Sale of Single and Double Widths.

Trade foresight has put us in possession of all these crepe de chines which two of the very best makers had. And for the reason that a "strike" in the mills at present interferes with the making of crepe de chines, this is the most important sale that can possibly occur this season and the prices are about one-third less than regular.

$1.25 for Reg. $2.00 Black Crepe de Chine
These are 24 and 25 inches wide.

$1.98 for Reg. $3.00 Black Crepe de Chine
These are double width.

98c. for Regular $1.50 Black Brocaded Crepe de Chine.
These are a lot of mill ends, five to twenty yard lengths.

79c. for Regular $1.00 and $1.25 Black and Colored Crepe de Chines.
There are forty of best shades and black.

Guaranteed Black Taffetas, 59c., 69c., 79c., 85c. and $1.00.
"Guaranteed to Wear" woven on the edge of each yard.

25c. for Reg. 50c. Cashmere Henrietta.

All-wool, 39 inches Wide. The Lowest Price Ever Named.

Second Floor, New Building. Not Sent C. O. D.

This quality of Henrietta is considered a standard throughout the country at 50c. a yard. The goods are perfect, and the assortment complete; every desirable shade for street and evening wear will be found in the collection. The price is a revelation in retailing. The following, too, are remarkably cheap:

AT 49c., REGULAR 75c.—54-inch all-wool homespun mixtures in the popular shades of Oxford, grays, browns and cadet.

AT 59c., REGULAR 85c.—46-inch all-wool "Volga Cheviot," a superb quality of two-toned mixtures in the newest colorings, for spring wea

Surpassing Sale of Collars and Cuffs.

Six of the 10c. and 12½c. Collars for 25c. Three Pairs of the 20c. and 25c. Cuffs for 25c.

Second Floor, Not Sent C. O. D.

You will find this really the very best lot of collars and cuffs ever sold at such a little price. There are 54,780 collars and 8,520 pairs of cuffs. Three-fourths of them consist of all the little lots and surplus stock of one of America's best makers, who cleans up his factory in this way every year. Some, it is true, have slight laundry defects, but no real hurt in appearance or wear. The balance are our regular 10c. collars, some styles of which we are discontinuing.

The collars come in every new and popular shape—high banders, lay down, turn-over points and the straight standing styles with lap or poke fronts. All men's and boys' sizes, 11½ to 19 inches—the smaller sizes suitable for women. We will not sell less than six of them, but you can buy as many sixes as you wish. Six for 25c. instead of 10c. and 12½c. each.

The cuffs are in link or plain button styles, all the best shapes, men's and boys' sizes 8½ to 11½ inches. Three pairs for 25c. instead of 20c. and 25c. per pair.

A Rare Sale of Curtains and Portieres.

An Opening-the-Season Offer Unequalled.

We've been preparing for this a long time. Have watched for opportunities that would fit as agreeable surprises to you in starting the new season in our upholstery store. Profit hasn't been considered, the idea being to give you some really great advantage as an early introduction to the unsurpassed achievements of this rapidly growing branch of our business. You must see the goods to appreciate these prices. The goods are the very latest of the season—best to be had and at less than they can be made for:

8 patterns Irish point curtains, white and ivory, $3.98 pair, regular $5.50 and $6.00 pair.

14 patterns Irish point curtains, white and ivory, $4.95 pair, regular $6.50 and $7.50 pair.

16 patterns Irish point curtains, white and ivory, $5.98 pair, regular $8.00 to $10.00 pair.

Two lots of ecru Irish point curtains, $1.75 pair, regular $3.00; $2.65 pair, regular $4.00.

Fine silk-finish mercerized portieres, choice, self-colored effects; 2 of the best patterns ever shown; rich shades of red, olive, rose, nile, blue and terra cotta, $7.90 pair, regular $9.00 and $10.00.

Self-colored, reversible tapestry portieres, in red, mahogany, rose, blue and green, $4.15 pair, regular $5.25.

WORK OF COMMITTEE OF FIVE TO GO ON

Investigators Continued in Office by Tammany Hall.

Chairman Nixon Says It Was Not Intended to Make Report to the Executive Committee.

The disappointment created by the failure of the Tammany Hall investigating committee to make a report to the Tammany Hall Executive Committee on Friday afternoon was tempered by information given out yesterday to the effect that the investigating committee had reported progress, and that its official existence had been continued.

Lewis Nixon, its Chairman, said last evening that it was not the intention of the committee to make a report to the Executive Committee. Health Commissioner Michael C. Murphy made a statement on Friday that established a conviction that a report which was ready for the Executive Committee was not made. Mr. Murphy went to Tammany Hall, and faith was placed on his utterances because he is not only a member of the Committee of Five, but of the Executive Committee. He said there would be a report by Mr. Nixon's committee. But he was kept sitting in the assembly room for an hour, while Mr. Nixon, "Tim" Sullivan, and others were with John F. Carroll in his private room evidently in earnest discussion.

When asked yesterday why no report of his committee was presented at the meeting of the Executive Committee, Mr. Nixon replied:

"Because it was not intended that a report should be presented. My committee reported progress, and received an indorsement in a vote of the Executive Committee continuing it in its work.

"Had any member of the Executive Committee asked for details as to our work I should have felt it my duty to give them, in as much detail as desired, and I had prepared memoranda covering the subject. This fact probably gave rise to the idea that a report had been prepared.

"I attended the meeting because the investigating committee terminated with the organization of the new Executive Committee, and hence authority for continuing our committee had to be voted by this new Executive Committee."

Mr. Nixon added that the meeting of Friday was called to order by George M. Van Hoesen, Chairman of the General Committee, and after the calling of the roll and the transaction of routine business incidental to the organization of the Executive Committee for the coming year the reports of committees were called for. When the investigating committee was reached Mr. Nixon reported as follows:

"The investigating committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee begs to report progress. The committee has accomplished results in certain directions, but has not yet completed the work outlined in the resolution under which it was appointed. Knowing the existence of the investigating committee ceases with the organization of the new Executive Committee, we request a decision as to whether we are to continue with our work."

John F. Carroll immediately moved that the committee be continued, and this being seconded, the motion was unanimously adopted.

"While it was assumed," Mr. Nixon said in conclusion, "that I was prepared for any criticism, none was made, and I consider that the vote of continuance was really a vote of indorsement."

GEN. RAMSAY'S CHARGES.

New Jersey Republican Committee to Investigate Them.

During the recent investigation at the Jersey City Post Office Gen. John Ramsay said, in a speech to the Seventh Ward Republican Association:

"I have been informed that $5,000 was sent to this county by Gov. Voorhees during his campaign, and that only $1,100 was spent in furthering his election. The sum of $10 was sent to each of the election precincts that year. I have also been informed that letter carriers in the local Post Office put $10 in envelopes twice a year and addressed them to Michael Schultz, Jr., the Treasurer of the County Committee, and Mr. Schultz said, I am informed, that he did not receive them."

At the Republican County Committee meeting, in Lincoln Hall, Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, Friday evening, a motion for the appointment of a committee of five was made, to investigate Gen. Ramsay's charges. The General has reiterated them since he made the speech. He is now sick with gastric fever.

Chairman Edward W. Woolley of the County Committee, who is Jersey City's Assistant Postmaster, said at the committee meeting that the only contributions to the County Committee during the last ten years had gone directly to the Treasurer. Treasurer Schultz said his books were ready for inspection.

The investigating committee will be appointed by Counselor Fidel McGee, who said he would carefully consider the make-up of the committee. Mr. McGee said yesterday that he would appoint the committee within a week.

Jersey City Post Office Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Inspectors who have been investigating the Jersey City Post Office have rendered their report to the department. The inspection has been in progress for several weeks, and absolute secrecy has been preserved as to its nature. It is stated at the department that no action has yet been taken in the matter, as the report is still under consideration.

Clerk of Plymouth Church Resigns.

Frederick C. Manyel, for many years the clerk of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation as clerk. As he intends to spend much of his time at Greenwich, Conn., he finds it impossible to continue his labors as clerk of the church.

CITY AS A HOME BUILDER

Plan to Make the Municipality the Poor Man's Landlord.

Legislature to be Asked to Authorize Public Ownership of Model Tenements.

The League for Social Service is taking a deep interest in a recently launched movement to have the city acquire property and erect upon it model tenements, to be rented by the municipality. A petition is being extensively circulated asking the Legislature to allow the city to go into the real estate business in this way, and it already has many signers, who believe that the plan is worth trying, at least as an experiment.

Proposed conditions under which these buildings are to be erected are that they shall be fire-proof and that each parcel of land on which they stand shall include one full city block, thus giving full scope for the best possible construction. All modern improvements that can advantageously be applied are to be introduced, and no intoxicants are ever to be sold upon the premises. Rents are to be such as will return to the city the legal rate of interest upon the investment and keep the premises in repair.

Advantages cited for the plan are that it will do away with the present unsanitary tenements, in which, according to official returns, more than 6,000 deaths occur every year from consumption alone, and that it would furnish homes for people who otherwise would never have them.

By prohibiting the sale of liquor in these nests of homes, supporters of the movement believe they would commit the municipality to a line of policy which must in time, they say, commend itself to all citizens, by checking the causes of demoralization and vice and showing in an object lesson that the municipality stands for ideals that must be striven for if the Nation is to survive and prosper. They hold that the ultimate fate of the Republic depends to a great extent upon the training of children in great cities and the environment which surrounds them.

The promoters also believe that their scheme will effect a great financial economy to the tenants. A circular just issued from the headquarters of the league, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, says:

It will gradually put in operation a system that will restore to the people the right to live on the earth without paying at least one-fourth of all they earn to landlords for what nature intended should be the common heritage of all the people.

Among those who have indorsed the plan are the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Rufus W. Weeks, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Dr. Josiah Strong, Miss Younger of the College Settlement, Ernest H. Crosby, Robert Winston, Mornay Williams, Thomas A. Fulton, W. E. Bentley, T. E. Sill, W. D. P. Bliss, and the Journeymen Marble Cutters.

SILBER UNDER PEACE BONDS.

Letter Threatening His Wife with Acid Read in Court.

Charles Silber of 108 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, was before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged by his wife, Adelaide, with having sent a threatening letter to her brother, Charles Hauptner, who has a furnishing store at Broadway and Thirty-third Street. The letter, which was read in court, is as follows:

I shall not be able to see you to-day, as I am to meet a party out of the city. I am going to remain in the city, and one of the first persons I want to meet is the ignorant female my brother married, as I have a nice dose of acid for her. I am also anxious to meet your sister Addie, my wife, who, on account of promising to get a divorce and never did so caused my downfall, and she shall have some acid too. There are other males and females who I want to meet, and am anxious to show a new way to pay on old debts.

P. S.—One iron in the fire and not burned is better than sixteen and one burned. One business properly attended to is enough for one person.

Although the letter had no signature, Mrs. Silber identified the handwriting as that of her husband. She said that her family had continually been receiving similar letters.

Silber said that he and his wife had been separated because of Hauptner's family's interference. Magistrate Flammer held Silber in $500 bonds for his good behavior for the space of six month. With the letter was a clipping from a Boston newspaper telling of a recent acid-throwing case there.

Charles Hauptner, when seen at his Broadway store yesterday, said:

"The action was taken by the family to do away with the nuisance of Silber's frequent letters and threats. He married my sister twelve years ago. Eight years ago they separated. During all of these eight years Silber has sent me letters from all parts of the world. For instance, from China he wrote inclosing some clipping of some native outrage, saying that this was what he was going to do to his wife. All of my brothers received similar letters. During the time that my sister was living with him they were obliged to move from one hotel and boarding house to another because of his eccentric conduct. He would order my sister to stand at a window for hours looking out. When my mother died Silber was in the country, and we had to have police protection at the funeral. As it was, Silber appeared and tried to find out from the undertaker where my sister was living.

"Silber is a son of Frederick N. Silber, who made a fortune as a butcher at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. The fortune was divided between two children, so Silber, who is now a man fifty years old, has never had to do anything to earn his living. He has spent most of his time traveling all over the world. No matter where he was he never forgot to send us the threatening letters. I believe my sister will now apply for a separation since the matter has been brought to a head."

Mr. Hackett to Inspect the Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday received word that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett would pay an official visit to the yard to-morrow morning. Mr. Hackett will be met by Commander Clifford West, senior aid to Rear Admiral Barker, at Jersey City, with a tug. He will make a thorough inspection of the Brooklyn yard.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable.

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KITCHENER REPORTS BRITISH VICTORIES

Two Boer Generals Killed in the Fight at Bothwell.

MAJOR CREWE MEETS DEFEAT

Forced to Retire After Severe Fighting —De Wet Crossing the Line South of Jagersfontein Road.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, the Commander in Chief in South Africa:

"Pretoria, Feb. 9.—The columns working eastward occupied Ermelo Feb. 6 with slight opposition. A large force of Boers, estimated at 7,000, under Louis Botha, retired eastward. About 800 wagons with families passed through Ermelo on the way to Amsterdam, and very large quantities of stock are being driven east.

"A peace delegate under sentence of death and other Boer prisoners were taken away by the Boers. All the reports show that the Boers are exceedingly bitter. Fifty Boers surrendered.

"Louis Botha, with 2,000 men, attacked Gen. Smith-Dorrien at Orange Camp, Bothwell, at 3 A. M., Feb. 6. He was repulsed after severe fighting. Gen. Spruit was killed. Gen. Randemeyer was severely wounded, two Field Cornets were killed, twenty of the Boer dead were left in our hands, and many severely wounded. Our casualties were twenty-four killed and fifty-three wounded.

"Our movement to the east is reported to have thoroughly upset all the enemy's calculations and created a regular panic in the district.

"Christian De Wet appears to be crossing the line south of Jagersfontein Road to the west this morning, having failed to effect a crossing by the drifts east of Bethulie.

"In Cape Colony Calvinia has been occupied by Col. De Lisle, who entered Feb. 6. the enemy retiring toward Kenhardt. Lt. Haig is driving the midland commando northward past Aberdeen."

EAST LONDON, Cape Colony, Feb. 9.—Details have been received here of severe fighting at Tabaksberg Mountain, forty miles east of the railway and about midway between Smallfeel and Bloemfontein.

Major Crewe, with a composite column traveling southwest, sighted the mountain on the morning of Jan. 31. He heard heavy firing, and, knowing that Col. Pilcher's column was on the other side of the mountain, he concluded that this officer was in action. Consequently he hurried forward, only to meet Boers streaming down and evidently retiring from Col. Pilcher's lyddite shells.

Immediately Major Crewe brought three fifteen-pounders and a "pompom" to bear on the Boers, who, however, were found to be so numerous that it was impossible to head them. Orders were given to return to camp, about two miles from the mountain. The column rested until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the march was resumed southwest.

Major Crewe was just touching the southern point of the mountain when a terrific rifle fire opened from a large force of Boers who were in ambuscade on the mountain. The fight soon became general. The Boers outnumbered the British and were attacking them on both flanks and the rear. The British "pompom" jammed and became useless. Major Crewe grasped the situation, and by a brilliant move got the convoy into a safe position.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening the Boers charged the position and turned both flanks. The British ammunition became exhausted, and Major Crewe was obliged to retire and abandon the "pompom," after the advance party had endeavored to save it and had sustained severe losses.

A rear-guard action was fought by Major Crewe into the camp, where the wagons had been laagered. He personally superintended the retirement, the Boers harassing him throughout. Entrenchments were thrown up during the night.

When morning came Major Crewe started to join Gen. Knox, twelve miles southwest. The Boers immediately reattacked him, compelling him to fight a second rear-guard action for a few miles. Gen. De Wet personally commanded the Boers, estimated at 2,500. Major Crewe's force was only 700. Eventually the British officer joined Gen. Knox and returned to Bloemfontein. Lord Kitchener has highly complimented Major Crewe upon the achievement.

DE WET'S LATEST MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday and giving a general outline of the British offensive operations, says:

"The British force directed against Christian De Wet's commando included six columns, under Knox, Hamilton, Maxwell, White, Pilcher, and Crewe. They hoped to force De Wet upon the British corps concentrated on Orange River. The Boers, under cover of a detached commando, swung westward, and captured a "pompom" from Major Crewe, and, by crossing the railway between Springfontein and Endenburg, evaded the British concentration.

"De Wet is now probably in the Philippolis district, and it probably accounts for the northwesterly movement of the Boers in Cape Colony.

"The latest proclamation issued by De Wet and Steyn closes thus: 'I shall now enter Cape Colony to give the farmers there a taste of what we have ourselves suffered through this war.'"

MILNER TALKS TO VOLUNTEERS

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 10.—Yesterday Sir Alfred Milner reviewed 7,000 men of the new volunteer force and made a spirited address to the officers. He expressed his gratification at the loyal response the colony had made to the call, emphasized the great value of mounted men and complimented the officers and all concerned upon the "excellent work already done in stemming the Boer invasion."

"It has been said that the enemy would never come to Cape Town, but any one who, in the face of the events of the last few months, will say a thing is impossible because it seems improbable, is too silly to be argued with. I am aware that I risk being called an alarmist, but it is better to be called an alarmist than to run any risk.

"There was a time when it was regarded as impossible for the Boers to penetrate the extreme west and south of Cape Colony, but they have reached one and are within a few miles of the other. Therefore it is necessary to take every precaution. Most men prefer to be called alarmists and to safeguard their property. That is better than to be called fine, plucky fellows, and to lose your property."

PEACE COMMISSION A MYTH.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lord Raglan, Under Secretary of State for War, stated to-day that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood is not going to South Africa and that no peace commission is contemplated.

"The report as to a peace commission is false from beginning to end," he said. "The policy of the Government is the very opposite of what would prompt such a step. Troops, not peace commissioners, are going to South Africa."

It is also understood that Sir Evelyn Wood is less likely than any other high officer to be chosen for important special duties, as he is now so deaf that his retirement is only a question of a short time.

PORTUGAL TO AID BRITISH.

Preparing to Send Troops to South Africa—Looking for a New Treaty of Alliance.

LISBON, Feb. 10.—Portugal, it is alleged, is preparing to send troops to aid the British in South Africa. King Charles will remain in London until to-morrow.

Great efforts are being made to secure a new treaty of alliance with England superseding the antiquated treaties.

The Monde, in the course of a violent attack upon the policy of the Portuguese Government for "violating neutrality by allowing the British to land troops on Portuguese territory in South Africa," says:

"Such a course invites certain disaster. It is easy to perceive symptoms of grave events in the near future. The press of the entire world has condemned the action of Portugal, which, in addition, will incur great expense, notwithstanding the lamentable condition of the country's finances. The Anglo-Portuguese alliance means the ruin of Portugal."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—"A solemn reaffirmation of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance is pending, I am informed," says the Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail, "and England will request Portugal to land Portuguese troops to guard certain points in South Africa in order to enable the British employed at those points to join the fighting columns."

FEARS AMERICAN TRADE.

Sir Charles Dilke Says Franco-British Quarrel Would Aid This Country.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Sir Charles Dilke, writing in the Figaro concerning Anglo-French relations, which, he says, were never better than at present, points out the necessity of avoiding future quarrels if the two countries do not wish their rivals in trade to get the benefit.

"We are too much disposed in Europe," he asserts, "to regard Germany as the great commercial rival of Great Britain, but, as a matter of fact, it is the United States before whom the United Kingdom, as well as Germany and France, must soon lower the flag.

"The value of the coal fields of the United States is well known, as are the energy of the people and their extraordinary resources. The Latinized republics of North, Central, and South America have been less recognized than they should be. The Argentine Republic is already a great rival of England's own colonies in the South Seas in the production of foodstuffs. The progress of South America, up to the present, has been retarded by revolutions, but in a short time the two Americas will be marching to conquer in the front rank. This progress would only be accelerated by quarrels between France and England."

SHOOTS AN ALABAMA JUDGE.

Jesse Beale of Montgomery Wounds Man Who Was Protecting His Intended Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 10.—Thomas N. McClellan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, was shot here to-day by Jesse Beale, a prominent citizen. Judge McClellan was struck in the right shoulder, the bullet shattering the shoulder blade. He is resting well, but is not out of danger.

The shooting was the sequel to a rather sensational affair. Judge McClellan was trying to prevent Beale from shooting John McQueen, a solicitor of Jefferson County, who was in the house. It had been reported to Beale that his daughter, Caroline, had been out all night in a cab with McQueen. Upon hearing this the enraged father, accompanied by his son, Phelan, armed with pistols and shotguns, went to McClellan's house after McQueen.

It later developed that Miss Beale and McQueen had taken tea at a restaurant, and while on the way home decided to get married. About midnight they drove to the residence of Judge of Probate Gaston and requested a marriage license. Judge Gaston refused, under the circumstances, and the couple spent the balance of the night searching for a Justice of the Peace to marry them. Failing in this, Miss Beale staid at a girl friend's house and McQueen went to McClellan's residence.

The affair created a big sensation, as Beale is one of the prominent citizens of Montgomery. At 1 o'clock Miss Beale and McQueen were married and left to-night on a bridal trip to New Orleans.

The Beales, father and son, are held to await the result of Judge McClellan's injuries.

TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

The Doerhoefers of Louisville Will Build a Large Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—The fact that John and Basil Doerhoefer, directors, until recently, of the American Tobacco and Continental Tobaco Companies mean now to fight the trust was shown yesterday by the filing of articles of incorporation of the Monarch Tobacco Company here. The capital fixed upon at the beginning is $150,000 divided into 1,500 shares of $100 each, of which John Doerhoefer takes 383, Basil Doerhoefer 384, Marcus Doerhoefer 383.

They have taken out a permit for a four story building and will engage in the manufacture of plug and smoking tobacco on an extensive scale, employing 2,000 hands. They have recently been buying large lots of old leaf tobacco which can be used at once for manufacturing purposes. It is thought their factory will become a very large concern as the Doerhoefers are still young men and all have made great success in the manufacturing business.

FERRYBOAT STUCK IN THE ICE.

Passengers Taken Off on Planks Extending from the Ferryhouse.

The Fort Lee ferryboat Washington got stuck in the ice about ten feet from the New York shore about 6 o'clock last evening. It was necessary to take the passengers off the boat on planks from the ferryhouse.

The boat could not be started again, and the trips had to be abandoned.

A Moliere Play at Vassar.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 10.—Interest in things theatrical at Vassar College is now centred in the French play which is to be given on March 23. Work on it is now well under way. All but members of the French Club are now anxiously inquiring for an English translation of Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," that they may gain beforehand an approximate idea of what is going to happen on the stage.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
for Highballs or Cocktails, or any whisky-drink. —Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
differs in flavour from any other whisky made.—Adv.

TO-DAY, TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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CROTON WATER SOLD IN HIGH BRIDGE

Men Peddle It to Residents for Ten Cents a Pail.

Housekeepers Unable to Wash and the Village in Serious Danger Should a Fire Break Out.

Croton water in selling for 10 cents a pail in High Bridge, where the water supply, which has been going from bad to worse for the past month, failed entirely yesterday. The whole population are depending upon two old wells and what little water can be drawn from a hydrant at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Jerome Avenue, which is half a dozen blocks from the centre of population in the village.

All day yesterday people were going about the streets carrying water, and several enterprising men reaped a rich harvest by peddling it at 10 cents a pail. Housekeepers have been unable to do any washing for the past two weeks, and on several occasions of late the male portion of the population have gone to work unwashed thankful that they obtained enough water for a cup of coffee. Should a fire break out it is a question whether enough water could be pumped from the fire hydrants to quench it, and residents are in a state of terror regarding their property. There is no pressure at the hydrants whatever, and it is said that the only water obtainable in the engine house at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street is what little runs from a tap in the cellar.

The village of High Bridge is situated on very high ground, and there is a pumping station almost in the village, but there is no water. The wells from which the water is being obtained are situated on the property occupied by Mrs. Reilly on Boscobel Avenue and Mrs. Connelly on Jessup Place. How long they will last before running dry is a question, and when this occurs it will be necessary to carry water a good half mile up a steep grade. The majority of property owners have had the boilers in their houses disconnected from the ranges in order to save them from being damaged, as they are likely to burst when there is a hot fire in the range and an erratic flow of water through the boiler.

Frank Tierney, a brother of Judge Tierney, who lives at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Ogden Avenue, has been without water in his house for two weeks, and for the past two days has employed a man to carry water from the Jerome Avenue hydrant, a distance of half a dozen blocks up hill.

Sergt. Marrow of the High Bridge Police Station, who lives in the village, said that the condition of affairs in the majority of the houses was very bad from a sanitary standpoint, owing to the water famine. When asked if any water was obtainable in the cellars he said: "If the water won't rise above the cellar in the station house, which is at the bottom of the hill, how can you expect it to rise to the houses on top of the hill, which is over a hundred feet above?"

There is talk of sending a delegation of property owners before the Mayor with a demand that some action be taken immediately to relieve the famine.

SAYS IT'S A RAMAPO PLOT.

Suburban Residents Charge that Is the Cause of the Water Famine.

Residents in the suburban districts of Greater New York freely charge that the alleged water famine is part of a carefully considered plot to force the city authorities to make terms with the Ramapo Water Company. No person is more active in seeking to defeat the plans of the Ramapo people than Dr. Frank Lecomte Dow of Bedford Park, and he has a valuable assistant in his wife, who has organized a committee of housewives, who are rendering efficient aid.

Dr. Dow says he voices the sentiments of the residents of Bedford Park, Fairmount, and Fordham Heights when he declares that the Ramapo question must be permanently settled before anything effective can be accomplished. A week ago the householders of Fairmount and Fordham Heights had an abundance of water, but since the residents of Bedford Park made such strenuous complaints the water that went to Fairmount and Fordham Heights now goes to Bedford Park.

Dr. Dow yesterday expressed his firm belief that agents of the Ramapo Company are back of the alleged water famine.

WATER SCARCE DOWN TOWN.

The Shortage Said to be Due to Rapid Transit Tunnel Work.

A letter from William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, in reply to complaints of scarcity of water, was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. In the complaints it was stated that the shortage down town was largely due to rapid transit tunnel work.

Commissioner Dalton in his letter stated that on account of the rapid transit work the water mains had sometimes to be temporarily shut off, especially where repairs were going on. The water was always released, however, as soon as possible.

With regard to the general scarcity of water, the Commissioner said that since 1898 the department had been trying to increase the supply of water to meet the demands of the increasing population in the Borough of the Bronx. The sum of $80,000 had been appropriated, for which special revenue bonds were to be issued, by which they could arrange to have from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 more gallons of water daily. Before they could start to work with this money erecting pumping stations some formalities would have to be gone through, and it would be five or six weeks before an additional supply would be available.

"In the meantime," he concluded, "I have caused other temporary measures to be taken by which from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 more gallons per day can be obtained in a few days. The present difficulties will thus in a measure be tided over."

The letter was referred to the union making the complaints.

Senator Reed Not a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 10.—Senator Charles A. Reed of North Plainfield is out with a statement in which he says that he will not be a candidate for the nomination of Governor of New Jersey at the hands of the Republicans this Fall. He also denies that he has aspirations at present of being nominated for Congressman from the Third New Jersey District or of securing an appointment to the Supreme Court bench. After his present term of office expires he says that he will devote his whole time to the practice of law.

Dr. Spooner Engaged to Miss Simmons.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 10.—Announcement has just been made of the engagement of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Spooner of Camden, President of the New Jersey Christian Endeavor Society, to Miss Effie D. Simmons, a teacher in the public schools at Somerville. The wedding day has not yet been set.

Big Rainfall for Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Weather Bureau reports that a remarkable rainfall of 2.42 inches fell at Yuma, Ariz., during Saturday. This is more rain than ordinarily falls at that place in a year.

Cafe Boulevard, 2nd Ave. & 10th St.
Additional seating capacity for 150. L'Art Nouveau Banquet Rooms for private parties.

DISCREDITS WOMAN WITNESSES

Chicago Judge Says They Are Not as Reliable as Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10. — Judge Waterman yesterday, in granting a new trial in a case which had been heard before him, took occasion to make a general characterization of the testimony of women, based upon his years of experience upon the bench. Judge Waterman said:

"I am averse to accepting the decision of the jury as final in this case, especially so as the decision was based largely upon the testimony of women. The evidence of one written document is of more weight than the oral testimony of a dozen witnesses, particularly when women are concerned.

"Though women are undoubtedly upon a higher moral plane than are men, they are not as reliable upon the witness stand. It seems that women are of a more imaginative nature, and though it is no doubt unintentional, they come to believe as true what they at first only imagined, and maintain their belief in spite of all evidence against it."

The case in which Judge Waterman allowed a new trial is one in which a jury, Feb. 1, brought in a verdict of $14,850 damages in favor of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith and against Karl Eitel, Secretary of the Bismarck Garden Company.

Judge Waterman's statement is resented by a number of women of prominence here, who hold that members of their sex are just as reliable in matters of testimony as men are.

TRANSPORT RAWLINS AGROUND

Strikes on Coral Reef Near Wreck of the Merrimac in Harbor at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 10.—The United States transport Rawlins went hard aground this morning on a coral reef near the wreck of the United States collier Merrimac. She arrived at daybreak, anchored in the bay, and then started to return to Nispero Cove, near the mouth of the harbor, where is situated the Morro Castle wharf, intending to embark the troops of the Tenth United States Infantry for New York to-day.

An incompetent pilot attempted to pass on the wrong side of the Merrimac and struck the hidden reef hard. Three powerful tugs pulled unsuccessfully all the afternoon in the attempt to float the big ship. At low tide her bow was two feet out of water. Another attempt will be made to float her at high tide to-night. Probably, however, it will be necessary to rig elaborate tackle before she can be floated. As she lies in a protected place, she is in no danger, and the likelihood is that she is not injured, but all the present indications point to considerable delay in getting her off.

When the Government first bought the Rawlins from the Old Dominion Steamship Company, in whose fleet she was known as the Yorktown, the name Resolute was given to her and she was turned over to the Navy Department for an auxiliary cruiser.

As an auxiliary cruiser she did good service in the Spanish-American war. An excellent refrigerating plant had been installed and accommodations for 1,200 troops made. Between Florida and Cuba she transported troops at the beginning of the war. Later she did service as a cruiser. On Dec. 15, 1898, she was placed out of commission at the League Island Navy Yard.

She was laid up there until March 3, 1900, when the army, in need of such vessels for the transporting of troops, negotiated with the navy for the vessel. The transfer was made and the vessel re-named the Rawlins. Since that time she has been in the regular army transport service between New York and Cuba and Porto Rico.

She was built in the Chester (Penn.) shipyards in 1894. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 298 feet 5 inches; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 34 feet, and gross tonnage, 2,898.

RIOT ENDS BRIDAL FEAST.

Knives and Clubs Used, the Police Called In, the Bride Not Hurt.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 10.—There was the liveliest kind of a time here to-night incidental to the celebration of a wedding. One man was stabbed, another had a couple of ribs broken, and a hundred or more had bruised eyes and faces when the police arrived and cleared the hall.

The bride was Annie Saltz of this city, and the bridegroom Isidore Cohen of New York. Cohen is said to have taken part in the fight, but so far as can be learned the bride was one of a few out of the three hundred present who failed to get into the mix up.

The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock, and McCann's Hall was rented to be the scene of the festivities. There were guests from Boston, Philadelphia, and other distant places, but two-thirds of them hailed from Brooklyn and Manhattan.

An elaborate supper was served and the festivities progressed smoothly until ten o'clock. Then, according to the best accounts obtainable; one of the women discovered that a diamond bracelet she had been wearing was missing from her wrist. She made the fact of her loss known very audibly, and declared that she saw a group of men standing near her jokingly accused another of having taken it, or of having it. The reply was a blow in the face which sent the joker flat on his back, but he was on his feet in an instant, and as a crowd closed in to see what the trouble was the joker rushed into it with both hands going like the arms of a windmill and hitting whoever happened to be in reach.

That started the fun and in another minute almost all of the three hundred men and women were struggling, screaming, and fighting all over the floor.

Abraham Lavine, who claims residence at 247 Broome Street, Manhattan, had his scalp laid open with a knife. Jacob Katz was knocked down early in the fight, and when he was finally dragged out by a friend he had been walked on all over and two of his ribs crushed in.

Roundsman Brady with a squad of police entered the hall and by freely using their clubs finally restored peace and drove the crowd out of the hall. The police picked up three knives and several clubs, and a dozen chairs bore evidence of having been used with sufficient force to break them. No arrests were made, as it was found impossible to ascertain who started the fight or who used the knife on Lavine.

One of the local men present at the affair asserts that when the fight was at its hottest the bridegroom was called for by a Western Union messenger, who handed him a telegram wishing him long life, happiness and prosperity. The bridegroom paused long enough to receipt for and read the message, and then jumped into the mêlée again.

REBEL GOVERNOR CAPTURED.

Insurgent Leader of Catanduanes—Filipino Officers Prisoners.

MANILA, Feb. 10.—A company of the Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, operating in the Island of Catanduanes, off the southwest coast of Luzon, captured Bustos, the insurgent Governor of the island.

The United States gunboat Don Juan de Austria, co-operating with a detachment of the Forty-seventh Infantry, captured thirty insurgents, including a Colonel and two Majors, in the Province of Albay, Luzon.

Evidence is accumulating against the incriminated Manila traders who were charged with aiding the insurgents.

Police developments show that Cosme, the Adjutant of Col. Caballos, is one of the most desperate insurgent commanders.

Patti's Estate at Auction.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Mme. Adelina Patti (Bargness Cederstrom) will sell her beautiful estate, Craig-y-Nos, at auction June 18 unless it is previously disposed of by private sale.

A Picturesque Route.
The Pennsylvania Railroad's line to the West traverses delightfully varied scenery of mountain, mead, and plain.—Adv.

THIS RACCOON TOOK A SUNDAY OFF

Lifted the Gate Bars of His Cage and Visited a Neighbor.

Women of Bronxdale Thrown Into a Panic and the Police Saw All Sorts of Animals.

Until last night the good folks of Bronxdale had no idea that one of their neighbors owned a pet that could set the whole district wild with excitement. But they found it out when the little raccoon of "Patsy" Moran slid between the bars of his cage just before dusk and started on the rampage. When he had completed his wanderings, everybody for a mile around knew all about him; the police of the community had perspired in their efforts to arrest him; the women had screamed themselves sick in trying to get out of his way—everybody, in fact, except "Patsy" himself and a very few of his bosom friends, had been thrown into a perfect turmoil.

"Billy" is the name of the raccoon. Once he was an inhabitant of a spacious cage in the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens, where he was treated with all the respect due him as the only representative of his tribe that had up to that time been presented to the institution. But he did not like the fine cage. He ran away so often that they had to get a special watchman for him, and at last, when he had repeated this trick for many times, it was decided that he was a nuisance. Then they might have killed him, but "Patsy," who is a park employe, came to the rescue, and said that he would like to own Billy.

So the little raccoon, who is hardly as big as a well-built cat, and has the prettiest of fur, was taken over to Bronxdale Road. In the home of "Pasty" he had a small wooden cage, fitted on one side with bars that could be lifted up and down whenever his new master wanted to take him out for an airing. He saw how these bars worked.

He thought the matter over—that is, "Patsy" says he did. After thinking he came to the conclusion yesterday afternoon that he would lift up the bars himself and take a little stroll about the neighborhood. His exit was made successfully. Where he went or what he did for the next half hour nobody knows.

When the raccoon left the cage it was about 5 o'clock. At 5:30, Mrs. Bradley, whose home is not far away from that of "Patsy," came home from a shopping tour. Leisurely she sauntered into her dining room, where there was spread a big dinner. She had set the table before going out, and the feast was an extraordinary one, because company was expected.

Hardly had Mrs. Bradley entered the room when she dropped a bundle she held in her arms and emitted a scream that resounded far up the road and wakened the echoes in the woods near by. Out of the house she rushed, sinking in a terrified heap in the little front yard.

Meanwhile Billy sat on her dinner table and hastily dispatched the good things around him. When she screamed, if her excited account of the affair may be trusted, he only blinked his right eye and munched a piece of pie.

As Mrs. Bradley collapsed in the yard her daughter, Ethel, in great alarm, appeared at a window on the second floor.

"What's the matter?" she cried.

"It's a wolf or a bear or a—. I don't know what it is," answered her mother. "It's on the table."

At that Miss Ethel howled lustily, and started to climb out of the window. She looked down and then apparently concluded that she would take the chances with the animal.

By this time neighbors were running from all directions. Twenty or thirty of them assembled, attracted by the screams of the two women. In answer to their questions Mrs. Bradley told of the wolf inside. Then they, too, screamed—as many of them as were women. A second later they ran away, a man who was bolder than the rest, stopping long enough to advise the young woman on the floor to lock her door and stay where she was.

This man then hurried to the Bronx Park Police Station, where he told the Sergeant that there was a fierce wild beast on the Bradley's dinner table. Two officers were sent to reconnoitre. They peered into the window of the Bradleys' dining room. "Billy" was still feasting upon pie and other delicacies. After debating the matter briefly, they decided the animal was a wolf, and, returning to the station, so reported to the Sergeant.

"Go back and shoot it," was the order.

They went, hesitatingly, one who was armed, fingering his pistol. They looked into the room again. Billy, who is a coon of a great deal of perception, dodged under the table and hid himself entirely out of range of the gun. The officers debated whether they should go inside.

"You go," said No. 1.

"No, you do it," said No. 2. "The Sergeant told you to do it."

Then they went back to the station and told the Sergeant that the animal had gone under the table and would not be shot.

"It's a wolf," said No. 1.

"I think it's a skunk," said No. 2.

"It may be a wildcat," remarked No. 1, hedging.

A consultation was held. All hands agreed that it was impsible to shoot a wolf, or whatever it might be, if he insisted on going under the table. At last it was decided that No. 1 should be sent to the authorities at the Zoological Park as it seemed likely the beast must be their property.

"They ought to be prosecuted for letting them man-eaters out on the streets," observed an officer.

"Sure," the rest of the group of a score or more assented.

Then No. 1 started for the park. In the meantime, while all this was happening, Miss Ethel had kept up a lively noise from her perch at the window. Her mother had withdrawn to a good distance from the house, and between lamentations was shouting words of counsel.

Finally a passer-by, although he was told of the horrible guest within, volunteered to rescue the girl. He borrowed a ladder from a neighbor and placed it beside the window. Miss Ethel climbed down and ran off as fast as she could. She and Mrs. Bradley took their stand on the front porch of a house within sight of their own and awaited developments.

The policeman who was sent to the Zoological Park was making as good time as he could, when he came face to face with "Patsy" Moran. To the latter he narrated the story of the wolf.

"What did it look like?" asked the owner of Billy.

The officer described it, adding a few touches as to size and ferocious appearance.

"I'll bet it's my Billy," cried Moran.

The officer was willing to go back and see if this were true. When they reached the beleaguered house Moran peered into the window. Then he rushed around through the door. The woman onlookers screamed again.

"He's going to be eaten up!" they cried.

But "Patsy" only whistled softly at the dining-room door. Billy poked his nose out from under the table, looking sheepish. With his tail between his legs, so to speak, he crept toward his master. "Patsy" took his pet in his arms, fondled him, and bore him out triumphantly into the view of the crowd.

For Employment Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 10.—Representative Dingley of Kalamazoo has introduced a bill in the Legislature which provides for the incorporation of mutual co-operative employment insurance companies, the object of which is the insurance of employment of members. It authorizes the accumulation of a fund by partial payment methods on the installment plan, or by the issue of fully paid stock. The bill provides that any number of persons, not less than fifteen, may form an incorporated and mutual co-operative employment insurance company.

Eighty-five Clubs
Are within from two to fifteen minutes of the New York Central's Grand Central Station, New York. No wonder clubmen travel on the New York Central.—Adv.

STATE REGENTS REPORT.

$47,000,000 a Year Expended for Education—Growth of the Secondary Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The State paid $523,118 for the support of secondary schools and the several departments of the University of the State of New York during the year ended Sept. 30, 1900, and $304,146 for the maintenance and $110,207 for repairs and improvements to Normal schools. These facts are given in the annual report of Secretary Parsons of the Regents of the university, which also states that in New York secondary schools are about 12 per cent. of all the secondary students in the United States, and to their use is devoted 17 per cent. of all secondary school property in the United States.

The attendance on these schools in this State has increased 87 per cent. in the last five years. During the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1900, the State apportioned $249,351 to the 705 secondary schools, instructing 79,365 students, making the amount apportioned for each student $3.14, as compared with $4.04 in 1896, the first year under the present law. There is paid from local sources about 94 per cent., though they are required to pay but 85 per cent. of the cost of their elementary schools.

The State of New York is now expending annually for education more than $47,000,000, as follows:

	Total.	State Aid. Amount.	P. C.
Common schools and allied interests	$33,421,491	$4,825,873	14.43
Secondary education	6,096,374	368,153	6.03
Higher education	7,663,037	89,428	1.16

The only duplication in these figures is in the amount expended by public high schools, which is included under common schools, and is also given in the expenditures for secondary education.

During the past decade the growth in enrollment in the common schools has been 16 per cent., while the expenditures for their maintenance have increased 83 per cent.; in secondary education the number of schools has increased 110 per cent.; the number of high school students has more than doubled, while the expenditures for maintenance of secondary schools have increased 160 per cent. In higher, professional, and technical education the students have more than doubled, while expenditures for maintenance have increased 180 per cent.

The total cost of secondary education has grown from $2,341,956 in 1890 to $6,096,371 in 1900. Of the amount expended in 1900, $4,077,420 was for high schools and $2,018,953 was for academies. The State bears about 6 per cent. of the cost of secondary education and about 15 per cent. of the cost of elementary education. Secondary schools reported in 1900 total net property of $28,412,184, as compared with $12,326,861 in 1890. For higher education, $7,663,037 was expended in 1900, as compared with $2,733,890 in 1890. In 1900 29,795 students were reported as attending New York colleges and professional, technical, and other special schools, as compared with 14,519 in 1890. Such institutions reported in 1900 total net property of $77,952,339, as compared with $37,113,801 in 1890.

The proposed items of expenditures for 1901-2 amount to $602,905, being $26,202 less than the total appropriation by the last Legislature.

Results of licensing examinations in 1900 show that as in other years New York professional schools lead those of other States and countries.

Between 1893 and 1900 the number of independently organized libraries under State supervision has grown from 29 to 175, the books from 69,356 to 606,332, and the books read have increased from 192,800 to 2,182,154, or more than ten-fold. The figures show that, while in 1893, on an average, through the State, 100 volumes were read 276 times during the year, yes, under State supervision each 100 books are now read 360 times, or about 50 per cent. oftener.

WALDORF GUEST ARRESTS A BEGGAR.

Latter Cursed Him, and He Walked Him to the Station House.

Charles E. Hopper, a wealthy businessman of 77 Bidwell Avenue, Jersey City, last night turned detective and landed in the West Thirtieth Street Station House a Bowery beggar who had used abusive language when his importunities for money were refused.

Mr. Hopper had been dining with some friends at the Waldorf-Astoria. He remained some time, and left the hotel by the Thirty-fourth Street entrance about 7 o'clock. Just as he stepped out on the sidewalk he was accosted by a stranger, who first asked and then demanded money. Mr. Hopper at first placed his hand in his pocket for some change, but not liking the tone in which the man made his request curtly refused. Then the stranger turned loose a torrent of profanity, using almost every epithet known.

"You have blackguarded the wrong man this time," said Mr. Hopper, "and I'll take you to the station house."

Then he grasped the man firmly by the back of the neck and marched him to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There he turned his charge over to the Sergeant. The prisoner said he was Thomas Hancock, and that he lived at the Columbus lodging house at 7 Bowery.

"Are you an officer?" asked the Sergeant of Mr. Hopper.

He replied in the negative, whereupon Hancock gave a gasp of surprise, and blurted out:

"I'm sorry I didn't know that. You'd never have got me over here."

Mr. Hopper explained then that not long ago he had a similar experience, and when he refused the money was cursed. He undertook to defend himself, and he said as a result got a badly blackened eye.

TO TREAT COTTONSEED.

New Machine Extracts Kernels Whole —Product to be Exported.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10.—The first and only plant in the world for the extracting of whole kernels of cottonseed from the hulls will begin operation here to-morrow. It was erected at a cost of $30,000, and has a daily capacity of 100 tons of cottonseed. The kernels are abstracted by a machine and a chemical process, which was invented by a member of the firm which owns and will operate the plant.

The kernels will be shipped to France, where oil will be extracted and the meal sold for much higher price than is to be obtained in this country. The separation of the hulls from the kernels not only makes a big saving in freight, but also means a big reduction in duty. The new invention may revolutionize the cottonseed manufacturing industry.

WOMAN OF 29 HAS 15 CHILDREN.

This Is Record of a Wife Whose Husband Is a Year Her Junior.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Providence says Mrs. Clara Chase of South Kingston, only twenty-nine, is the mother of fifteen children. When School Census Enumerator Joseph T. Northrup went around his district to-day he secured the extraordinary enrollment at the Chase homestead, and incidentally he expressed his surprise at the youthfulness of the mother of the fifteen babies. Then he was shown the children of the family, there being in the group a couple of sets of twins. Enumerator Northrup was also told that the husband and father of the interesting family was only twenty-eight, just a year the junior of his wife. About half the children are of school age.

The Chases are not wealthy, but they get along in peace and happiness, they assert.

BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE is on the lists of leading clubs.—Adv.

ROBBERS MAKE RICH HAUL

Steal Express Safe with $40,000 from Railway Platform.

Authorities of Iowa Town Where Crime Occurred Say They Have Two Men Who Committed It.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 10.—Prompt and active work by the authorities at Manila, Iowa, to-day resulted in the arrest of three men who are supposed to have been implicated in the theft of a United States Express Company safe which contained about $40,000.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train in which the safe was taken from Sioux City arrived at Manila at 8:05 o'clock Saturday night. The Omaha train was late, and James Sturtevant of Sioux City, the express messenger, did not hurry in unloading the goods and packages from his car. The express safe, with other articles, was unloaded and placed on a truck on the station platform, and then Sturtevant and the baggageman went to the other end of the platform to get another truckload. When Sturtevant returned he noticed that the articles on the truck were disarranged, and a glance showed that the iron box was gone.

There was great excitement and no time was lost in spreading the alarm. City Marshal Ferrill hastily assembled a posse and vigorous work was begun. Snow lay thick upon the ground and it did not take long to discover the tracks of two persons, who evidently had been carrying some heavy object, directly from the truck as it stood upon the depot platform. They carried the safe a distance of about two blocks and then loaded it into a wagon, which had been left there in waiting.

The wagon was driven a mile and a half into the country and there the safe was forced open and the contents were abstracted. The men there abandoned the safe and went their way on a new track. It was not difficult to trace them, however, and this morning three arrests were made. Their names are John Jackson, John Stovalt, and Charles Hayes. All are men who live at Manila and are well known. Their reputations heretofore have not been bad. They stoutly protest their innocence, but the authorities believe the evidence against at least two of them will prove conclusive.

The stolen safe contained in the neighborhood of $40,000. Twelve thousand dollars was in cash and the remainder in drafts, checks, and various valuables.

While the robbery undoubtedly was deliberately planned, as the horse and wagon were in waiting in

INSPECTOR THOMPSON AGAIN ON WARPATH

Tries to Club a Man Who Spoke to Him in Madison Square Garden.

His Victim Escapes by Running Through the Kitchen of Cafe While His Wife Locks the Door.

Police Inspector Walter L. Thompson, whose penchant for creating exciting diversions at public entertainments has brought him prominently before the public eye and also brought him considerable trouble, lived up to his new-found reputation at the fifth annual ball of the Siegel-Cooper Company Employes' Association at the Madison Square Garden Saturday night by charging the assembled throng with his baton drawn just before the party broke up. His former exploits have all taken place in the same hall, and a simple quarrel between a visitor and a waiter who had overcharged him was enough to set his club swinging among the heads of the crowd, who until they saw that instrument had no idea that they were dealing with a policeman.

The Japanese wedding was over, and Yassi Nomoura San and O Matsukata San, the new-made bride and bridegroom, had departed from the scene of the festivities when the trouble started in the improvised restaurant at the eastern end of the building. It was 3:30 o'clock when the waiter refused to give up the change demanded and was promptly knocked down by his alleged victim. An excited crowd gathered, when a little man in an old gray suit of clothes and a gray cap, more like the everyday dress of a farmer than the apparel of a city dweller, ran across the floor, shouting, "Let me get at him. Let me get at him. I'll fix him." He was a small man to assume such a warlike manner, and the people gazed at him in astonishment as he started to shoulder his way through to the prostrate waiter.

As he came near George Hofmeyer, chief electrician of the big department store, blocked his way, thinking he was but a casual spectator who had drank too deeply.

"It's all right," said Hofmeyer, "there's nothing the matter here."

"Who the —— are you?" yelled Thompson, and the club flashed through the air. Some one in the crowd grabbed it before it fell and policemen in plain clothes ran up and helped their chief to retain possession of it, while Hofmeyer fled.

The detectives promptly threw the man who had felled the waiter through the nearest door into Fourth Avenue, and chased another man who had been with him across the main floor to the Madison Avenue entrance, where he took to the street without assistance.

Then the Inspector started on a hunt for the man who had stopped him. At last he found him sitting in the main café with his wife and daughter.

"Get that man," he shouted to his subordinates. "He's the one who stopped me." The Inspector then made for Hofmeyer, who speedily put the table between himself and the policemen.

Friends came in and blocked Thompson's path, but he threw them to one side and the other, while his party dodged around the table. Mrs. Hofmeyer then jumped into the fracas, and dared Thompson to hit her. The young woman went into hysterics.

Thompson shoved her out of the way, and just as he was about to seize Hofmeyer the latter broke from the crowd and ran through the kitchen attached to the café to the street. Mrs. Hofmeyer and the daughter followed and got into the kitchen before the Inspector reached the door, and the wife, by a happy inspiration, covered her husband's retreat by locking the door.

Inspector Thompson was in a great rage when he found that his man had escaped, but took no revenge on the women. Shortly after his eye fell upon two young men who were trying to get their women companions out of the building. The girls were laughing hysterically, and Thompson ordered his policemen to open the side door of the café and eject them.

"Done, Sir," was the prompt rely of his nearest subordinate. The Inspector, however, went out on the sidewalk and insisted that his detectives should accompany the women in the carriage instead of their escorts. The young men protested at this, but he ordered his men to club them if they tried to enter the vehicle.

Nobody was arrested during all the excitement, and the only aftermath of the ball on the blotter of the West Thirtieth Street Station was an entry to the effect that Harry Miller of 8 St. Mark's Place had been brought there from the ball with his nose broken by a bottle at about the time of Mr. Hofmeyer's flight. He was sent to the New York Hospital, and Detective Lockwood was sent to find out how it happened, but up to midnight last night had made no report.

At the store of the Siegel-Cooper Company yesterday the watchmen said that Hofmeyer had not been there during the day. He was the electrician, they said, and before coming there had filled a similar place at the Madison Square Garden, where he installed the electric plant. He lives in New Jersey. Repeated rings on the door bell of Inspector Thompson's cosey residence, 423 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, yesterday brought no response.

Thompson had a fight with a waiter at the recent French ball, but his biggest row was at the close of the McGovern-Erne fight when he clubbed people right and left as they were coming out of the building, and then invaded the Putnam House barroom, where he chased the patrons away from their liquor, dealing heavy blows among them.

"See 'em run! See 'em run!" he shouted gleefully, as they left him master of the situation until some policemen came in and induced him to leave.

Inspector Thompson has an enviable record from the civil war, and though he is old and walks with a stooping gait he has more strength and agility than many a man of half his years.

ATTACKS OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL.

Bishop Scannell Says Text Book Has Anti-Catholic Bias.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10.—The Right Rev. Richard Scannell, Bishop of Omaha, published his Lenten pastoral in the churches of the diocese to-day, and he attacked non-sectarian schools in part as follows:

"In the Omaha high school there is in use a text book, a short history of mediaeval Europe. This work shows an anti-Catholic bias on almost every page. The compiler in treating of the churches has a habit of so presenting his facts as to lead the reader to conclusions unfavorable to the churches and sometimes misstates the facts themselves.

"He dwells with some emphasis on the shortcomings of the Pope and other ecclesiastics, and has little to say on their good deeds, disregarding the relative importance of the facts which he records. He gives a one-sided and distorted view of the Church.

"It may well be doubted if Catholic parents can in conscience submit the faith of their children to such a strain as this and if the teachers of Omaha are aware that they are maintaining in their High School a theological faculty for the purpose of passing judgment on the religious preferences of the pupils."

BOSTON PRINTERS MAY STRIKE.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Typographical Union No. 13, at a special meeting this afternoon, voted to call a strike in every book and job plant in the city in case the master printers refuse to sign the union scale at once.

The point at issue is whether or not women typesetters shall be treated as "journeymen compositors," and receive the same wages as men for doing the same work.

The union claims that there should be no discrimination between members of the union and that the scale applies to the women members as well as to the men, while the master printers refuse to accept this interpretation.

In all about 3,500 persons will be affected by the strike.

The delegates of the Allied Printing Trades Council to-night indorsed the action of Typographical Union and appointed a committee of six to co-operate with the union committee.

Mrs. Reeder Dies on the St. Mary's.

Mrs. William H. Reeder, wife of Commander William H. Reeder, United States Navy, commanding the schoolship St. Mary's, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died aboard that vessel yesterday. She was the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Clarke Wells. The funeral services will be held on the St. Mary's to-day, and the body will be buried at Annapolis to-morrow.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

FORECLOSURE SUIT BEGUN.

Long Island Trust Company Against Long Island City and Newtown Railway.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court will sit in Special Term, in Long Island City, on Feb. 18, to hear the foreclosure suit instituted by the Long Island Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn, as trustee, against the Long Island City and Newtown Railway Company and others. The suit is to foreclose a mortgage given by the defendant corporation to the trust company on Jan. 1, 1885. The mortgage was given in the sum of $100,000, and was effected for the purpose of guaranteeing an issue of first mortgage bonds to the same amount as the mortgage, the trust company doing the underwriting.

The bonds had a face value of $500 each and bore interest at 6 per cent. The line ran from the Long Island City end of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry through Borden Avenue to Calvary Cemetery, and thence through Newtown to the Lutheran Cemetery. The road was built by ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, and for many years operated by him. Mr. Gleason sold the road and other railroads and franchises to the Steinway Railway Company, of which the late William Steinway was the head. The Steinway Company some time later sold this road and the others it controlled to the New York and Queens County Railway Company, which was formed by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists.

It is claimed that since 1894 no interest has been paid upon the 200 bonds, which were written to run until 1905. Thus, $6,000 in interest has been piling up since 1894, it is alleged, and besides this compound interest will be asked for the varying periods of the alleged default. The New York and Queens County Company will be made a defendant to the suit, as it is claimed that with the purchase of the road its liabilities fell to that company, being transferred by Mr. Steinway to the Philadelphia company, as it had been transferred to him from its former owner.

The New York and Queens County operates practically all the lines of street railway in Queens, either directly or indirectly, except those owned and operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from Brooklyn to Flushing and North Beach. Besides local lines, the company operates the lines from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Flushing, Steinway, Ravenswood, Dutch Kills, and Calvary Cemetery.

The suit has been entered by William M. Ingraham of Brooklyn, acting for the trust company, which is acting as trustee for the holders of the bonds. George W. Stevens of 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, has been retained as special counsel by the trust company.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS TALK.

Say Consolidation Will Result in Good to the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Of the ten railroad Presidents who attended the Illinois Central banquet Saturday night, only three remained in the city to-day. They were E. H. Harriman, the executive head of the great roads west of Chicago, in the Morgan combination; C. E. Perkins of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and B. L. Winchell of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Road. When asked about railroad matters, they spoke guardedly. Mr. Harriman at first begged to be excused from discussing railroad consolidation.

"I might say, though," he said, "that I hardly think any proposition which makes for healthy and stable conditions can be regarded as a menace to the business interests of the country."

Mr. Perkins would neither affirm nor deny the report that the Burlington and the Northern Pacific are planning a combination.

B. L. Winchell said: "There's much misconception in the public mind regarding this so-called railroad consolidation. It is not the octopus many people seem to think it to be. It is simply an understanding by which stability of rates can be assured, and that is a matter in which the entire business interests of the country are deeply concerned. There is no more demoralizing factor which makes more for disturbed business conditions than unstable railroad rates.

"It is something which affects the consumer more than he understands, for the reason that merchants have to provide against the contingency of changes and cuts in rates, which have, unfortunately, been of too frequent occurrence in the past.

"The purpose of the so-called consolidation is simply to conduct the business of the railroads on business principles and it will not be to the detriment of the general public."

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD

Lauterbach Syndicate May Have to Bid Higher to Get It.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Several of the Baltimore City Directors in the Western Maryland Railroad are of the opinion that Edward Lauterbach of New York, representing a syndicate of New York and Philadelphia capitalists, will have to increase his bid for the city holdings in the stock of the road, as his offer of $5,500,000 is not enough. The City Directors now have this bid under consideration, and it is believed they will in a few days advise Mayor Hays and the Finance Commission to reject it. By selling at $5,500,000 the city would lose the difference between that sum and $8,000,000, which is the total indebtedness of the road to the city.

"I cannot say just now whether or not I am in favor of selling the road at $5,500,000," said the Mayor. "The matter is entirely in the hands of the city Directors of the road, and I will be guided by them. Mr. Lauterbach's syndicate, I understand, want to run the road in connection with Drum Point and will take advantage of the water terminals and privileges to have a coal station both in this city and on Chesapeake Bay at Drum Point." Business men and others object to the sale of the road at less than $8,000,000. The Lauterbach syndicate owns a controlling interest in the Drum Point Road. The Western Maryland Company owns a valuable franchise authorizing it to run tracks on an elevated structure over the bed of Jones Falls through this city to tidewater.

REDUCED SOUTHWEST RATES.

The Merchants' Association Has Completed Its Arrangements.

The Merchants' Association of New York has completed its arrangements for reduced rates from the Southwest. Circulars announcing the complete details have been prepared and mailed to all points in Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. The arrangements are the same as those which prevail in the other sections from which the reduced rates are granted. This is one fare and one-third for the round trip, with a return limit of thirty days in which the merchant may return to his home.

The application to the Southwestern roads was made last October. It was not acted upon until January, when it was declined. Then an effort was made to have the action reconsidered, but that failed. Then steps were taken to have the territory opened up by one of the roads, the Southwestern Passenger Bureau as a rule permitting this to be done under certain conditions. These conditions were complied with. Finally, all the roads in the Southwestern territory have received permission from the Southwestern Passenger Bureau to make rate through to New York on the same basis as those rates are made by the lines in the Central Passenger Association and the Trunk Line Association.

PASSENGER AGENTS HERE.

A meeting of railroad men to rearrange rates for the transportation of colonists to points west of the Missouri River will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day. Among the General Passenger Agents here to attend the gathering are E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific, John Sebastian of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, W. B. Kniskern of the Chicago and Northwestern, Samuel S. B. Morse of the Southern Pacific, H. C. Townsend of the Missouri Pacific, George S. Nicholson of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Samuel Hatch of the Illinois Central, and Charles Stone of the Louisville and Nashville.

Charles M. Pratt, Chairman of the South Western Passenger Association, and Eben E. McLeod, Chairman of the Western States Passenger Association, will also attend. Mr. McLeod will preside. The annual dinner will occur at the Hotel Victoria to-night, and the members will then go to the Arion Ball.

THE CITY CLUB'S LEGISLATIVE WORK

Secretary Pryor Calls Attention to the Important Bills.

Says that It Is Too Early Yet to Speak of the Results Accomplished in the Organization.

Referring to the plan and scope of the work being done by the Legislation Committee, the City Club, through Secretary J. W. Pryor, yesterday called attention to the promises of the present Legislature in the following statement:

The Legislature has been organized for work about five weeks, and has now before it about 1,200 bills, not counting reprinted forms of bills. Of these, 750 are in the Assembly and 450 in the Senate. The Legislation Committee of the City Club which consists of thirteen members, holds weekly meetings to receive and act upon reports of its sub-committees, to which bills are sent as fast as they are received from Albany. Every bill which seems to relate to this city is examined by one of these sub-committees, and upon their reports action is taken by the full committee. A record of all these bills is kept, and indexed in such a way that all the bills upon any one subject, and all the information that has been collected about them, may be readily found.

The committee is impressed with the importance to the city of the passage of the revised charter. The Legislature is besieged with bills seeking mandatory legislation covering matters within the control of the municipal authorities. The City Club has expressed its formal disapproval of a number of such measures now before the Legislature, although it is undoubtedly true that the City Government has failed to provide for certain local improvements of which there is pressing need. The City Club insists that the special bills to compel the city authorities to do certain public work should not be passed, but that the charter revision as a whole should be enacted into law, because in it is to be found a complete, carefully worked-out scheme for local improvements. There are indications that the persistency with which the club has remonstrated against this class of mandatory legislation has had effect at Albany, and that the danger of constant and unreasonable legislative interference with the discretionary powers of the City Government is less than in former years.

The committee has taken an affirmative as well as a negative stand in legislation. It has had prepared and introduced a bill to simplify the present election law, so as to place each candidate and each voter upon an absolute equality. It has under consideration the preparation of bills to prohibit the payment of political assessments by candidates for judicial office; to provide for the direct nomination of party candidates by voters, upon the general plan which is in successful operation in Minnesota; to prevent the payment of political contributions by corporations, and a constitutional amendment, recommended by both the original Charter Commission and the Revision Commission, to permit the election of members of the local legislative bodies by a system of proportional representation.

Several of the bills spoken of above, which do not deal with municipal affairs as such, are thought to be of great importance in the attempt "to secure permanent good government for the City of New York." This is particularly the case with the amendments to the election law, and those aimed at abuses which give substantial encouragement and aid to corrupt boss government.

Of the results accomplished this year it is, perhaps, too early to speak. The committee has been assured, however, that its protest against the great number of bills which seek to reinstate police officers who have been dismissed from the force in past years will probably result in the defeat of such measures, as it did last year in all but two or three exceptional cases.

The following gentlemen constitute the Legislation Committee: Horace E. Deming, Chairman; Joseph G. Deane, Lewis L. Delafield, Arthur H. Ely, Henry W. Goodrich, William Traverse Jerome, Charles C. Marshall, Carl L. Schurz, William A. Shortt, Nelson S. Spencer, Arthur C. Train, William G. Ver Planck, and Harold G. Villard.

FIRE ENGINE HOUSE BURNED.

Alarm System Crippled in New Rochelle —This and Other Fires Attributed to Incendiaries.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Three fires within a week, which are believed to have been incendiary, caused the Fire Commission to meet to-day and offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the guilty person or persons.

At 1 o'clock this morning the house of Huguenot Engine Company, on Lawton Street, was discovered to be on fire. The circumstances are said to indicate that the building was deliberately fired. The engine and tender were saved, but the engine company lost everything and the city lost a large amount of hose and other fire department furnishings. The building was practically wrecked. The most serious effect of this fire was the crippling of the fire alarm system. The batteries and other principal parts of the system were in this house, and their destruction crippled the entire circuits. Until it can be replaced the telephone will have to be depended upon.

The firemen had been called out at 7 o'clock Friday night for a fire in the residence of G. W. Lyman on Pelham Road. The house had not been tenanted for some time. It was to be sold to-morrow at White Plains under foreclosure proceedings. When the fire was discovered the whole lower floor seemed to be ablaze and the front door was not locked. The loss will be about $10,000. The fact that the fire was burning in so many rooms at once, and that the front door was open, leads to the belief that the fire was set.

Last Sunday a store on Main Street, at Central Avenue, was damaged by fire, and this blaze was attributed to incendiaries.

UNDER A CAR HALF AN HOUR.

Terribly Injured Man Spoke to Men Working to Release Him.

For half an hour William Driscoll, twenty-seven years of age, was held under a car which had run over him yesterday afternoon while men worked to jack the car up so that he might be released. He remained conscious all the entire time, and was still conscious when he reached St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, from Astoria, where the accident occurred. His left leg had to be amputated, the right leg was terribly mutilated, his head was cut, and so were his hands and arms. He may not recover.

The accident occurred at Flushing and Steinway Avenues. The street is torn up to permit the laying of a sewer, and the trolley car tracks have been temporarily shifted to the gutters and filled in with earth taken from the sewer excavation. Driscoll fell while hurrying to cross the tracks, and before the car could be stopped it passed over his legs, and he was caught beneath the motor case and gearing. All efforts to get him out by ordinary means failed, and jacks had to be sent for. While these were being procured and the car lifted, Driscoll, between his groans, spoke to those who tried to console and encourage him.

COLORADO STOCK FRAUDS.

Overissue of 3,000,000 Shares of the Goldstone Mining Company.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 10.—An official examination of the books of the Goldstone Mining Company has disclosed an over-issue of three million shares and as the stock sold for two cents a share the shortage amounts to $60,000. C. P. Hentley, who is now serving a sentence of six months' imprisonment for over-issuing 5,000 shares of Astor stock, was Secretary of the Goldstone Company when the over-issue was made.

Since the discovery of this and other stock frauds the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange has insisted on the registration of all stocks traded in upon the Board, thus making further over-issues impossible.

Railroad's Proposition Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 10.—The proposition of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, that the Borough Council of Bound Brook authorize the abolition of four grade crossings in the town, paying part of the expense, in consideration of which the company agreed to build a new depot, has been rejected by the borough, as it entailed too much cost. Now other inducements will be made to get the railroad company to build the new depot.

To Address the Woman's Guild.

Miss Miriam Lee of Weiser Academy, Idaho, and Mrs. J. Smith of London will speak to the Home Missionary Department of the Women's Guild at the Manhattan Congregational Church, corner Eighty-third Street and Broadway, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Colton May Recover.

At the New York Hospital last night it was said that the condition of George W. Colton of 188 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, who was stricken with apoplexy on Saturday night in a Broadway restaurant, was about the same. Mr. Colton will probably recover.

SAT BOLT UPRIGHT, DEAD.

Cause of Death of Guest in a Boarding House Not Determined.

In response to a sharp ring at his telephone bell yesterday afternoon, the Sergeant at the Tenderloin Police Station jumped up and heard a woman say over the wire:

"I am Mrs. Steinmetz of 22 West Twenty-seventh Street. A man is dying or very ill here. Send a policeman and a doctor, quick."

Two officers were dispatched and an ambulance call was sent to the New York Hospital. The officers, on reaching the house, found a dead man sitting in the front room on the third floor. He was bolt upright in a rocking chair and had on all his clothes, except coat and vest and one shoe. In the room there was a faint odor of gas, but not enough to be disagreeable. The officers found that two of the tubes in the gas radiator were leaking a little.

Dr. Yomans, ambulance surgeon, arrived, examined the man, and gave it as his opinion that death had not been caused by gas. He added that he thought the man had been a morphine fiend, "for he looked like it." Only decision from the Coroners' office will legally decide how he came his death, however. The surgeon's examination was a brief one.

In the dead man's clothes were found a card and some money, ($15.52.) On the card was this writing: "This entitles Mr. George T. Stann to admission at this office before 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M., and on holidays also, with the use of the telephone until further notice." To this was signed the name of the Register, Isaac Fromme. The latter was seen last night and asked if he knew of any Mr. Stann.

He answered that such privileges as those mentioned on the card were given to lawyers and law clerks, they being the only ones allowed in the Register's office at the hours named. He said that the dead man probably belonged to one or the other of those classes.

Mrs. Steinmetz, the landlady of the house, which is a boarding house, said that Stann had come there on Friday night and engaged a room, returning to take possession the next day. He was recommended to her, she said, by Mrs. McAvoy, who lives across the street from the Hoffman House. Mrs. McAvoy, asked about this, said that she had not recommended the man, and that she never heard of him before.

Mrs. Steinmetz also said that Stann had told her he worked at either 37 or 47 Liberty Street. She and others in the house said that Mrs. O'Loughlin, the housekeeper, while on her way down stairs, had detected the odor of gas, and had, with the help of some people in the house, broken down the door. They found Stann sitting in the chair.

DR. MACARTHUR ON CHINA.

He Says that Wu Ting-Fang Should Not Criticise American Officials.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night in the Calvary Baptist Church on the subject, "The New China," his sermon being the seventh of a series on the "Ethnic Masters and the Divine Master." The sermon was the last of his discourses on China. He said in part:

"China is becoming modern; anti-foot-binding societies are growing in number and influence China is vastly further advanced than was Japan fifty years ago. Who dare say that fifty years hence China will not be largely Occidental and dominantly Christian in religion? She is the prize for commercial ambition in America. She is in need of all forms of manufactured products that America knows how to supply. China is to be the paradise for American enterprise. Let no manufacturer and no statesman forget that China is to be one of the greatest among the great nations of the twentieth century.

"Our friend Wu Ting-Fang will find out that the missionaries are the best friends of his country; that he can best advance its interest by a sympathetic attitude toward Christianity and by refraining from unwise criticism of the officials of the American Republic. We shall soon welcome China into the great sisterhood of great progressive, civilized, and Christian nations of the earth."

TWO DERELICTS REPORTED.

One the Schooner Ida L. Ray and the Other a Fishing Vessel.

The Lamport & Holt Line steamship Belleden, which arrived from South American ports yesterday, reports that on Feb. 8 she passed a derelict two-masted schooner. The schooner, which was the Ida L. Ray of Stonington, Conn., was drifting in latitude 38.11 and longitude 73.28, off the Virginia coast, with her two masts standing and the head of the mainsail set. She was waterlogged, with decks awash, and abandoned. The Ray passed in Hell Gate on the 5th of January, laden with granite consigned to parties in this city and Chicago. None of the animals was lost in transit, and no trouble was experienced through any escaping from their prisons. The polar bears gnawed continually at the bars of their cages, it was said, but without making much impression on them. "Jim," the elephant, kept his mouth wide open most of the time, for the sailors and passengers found much amusement in throwing into it choice morsels saved from their meals.

STEAMSHIP DAMAGED BY ICE.

The Atlas Line freight steamship Andes, which left her dock at Pier 55 North River Saturday afternoon, bound for Jamaica, put back late yesterday afternoon with a hole stove in her forward hold, caused by coming in contact with a quantity of ice in the lower bay.

Little could be learned last night of the accident or how it occurred. At the pier all information was refused other than that given out by the watchman. He said the Andes had run into a big icefloe and had sprung a leak. He did not know the extent of the damage. The Captain of the vessel had told him to say to inquirers that he had deemed it best to put back into port for repairs and that the Andes would again start on her trip some time to-day.

All night workmen were busy on the vessel.

Letter Carriers' Entertainment.

The annual Winter entertainment of the New York Letter Carriers, the proceeds of which are to go to the sick and death fund, will be given to-morrow at the Grand Central Palace. In the afternoon a vaudeville performance will be given, and in the evening there will be a ball.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN STATES

White People Set the Standard for the Negroes.

Booker T. Washington, at Meeting Under the Armstrong Association's Auspices, Tells of the Progress of His Race.

A meeting held for the purpose of engaging interest in the popular education of both whites and negroes in the South, at which Booker T. Washington was the principal speaker, packed the Central Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway, to the doors last night. The meeting was under the auspices of the Armstrong Association of this city, and President Daniel C. Gilman presided.

He introduced as the first speaker Dr. Lyman Ward, who delivered an address on the present condition of the negroes and former slave owners in the South. He said that emancipation was not so much to be regarded as the freeing of the slaves from the whites as the freeing of the whites from the slaves.

Dr. Charles D. McIvor, the President of the North Carolina Normal and Industrial School for Women, spoke specially on the necessity for educating the girls of the South.

"At the present time," he said, "I think we Southerners understand the situation in the South a great deal better than the Northerners understand the situation in the South. We read the books and papers published here, and when we come to visit in the North in any of the large cities we see the civilization and life as it exists.

"Civilization in the North is the civilization of large cities, while in the South only 5 per cent. of the people live in cities of over 8,000 inhabitants. When you visit one of the cities in the South you do not really see Southern life as you see Northern life when you visit a Northern city. That is the reason why it is so important to educate the girls in the South. In every white Southern home the women are the standard and example for all the negroes in the vicinity. The best way to educate the negro is to educate the white women. Wherever you find a high standard of education among the whites in any part of the South you find a similarly high standard among the negroes. If the standard among the whites is low the standard among the negroes is low.

"The families in the South are isolated, and no girl has much of a chance to learn anything that her mother did not know. The only way to educate the girls is to establish normal and industrial schools and through the girls you help to uplift the condition of the negroes."

Dr. H. B. Grissell, President of the Hampton Industrial School, who was the next speaker, also said that the proper way to uplift the negroes was to educate the white people.

When he had concluded a quartet of negroes from the school sang several selections.

Mr. Washington, who arose after the singing, was received with a burst of applause. His speech was largely an answer to the statements made to the effect that the negroes in the South had not made much material progress since the civil war.

"Within the last few months," he said, "I have been through nearly all the Southern States for the purpose of getting accurate knowledge as to the general condition of my race, and to observe the attitude of white people toward educated negroes. I saw the actual life of my people on their farms, in their shops, and in their schools and churches, as well as the life of those confined in the prisons. With very few exceptions I found that the race had been touched by outside influence, and that great improvement had taken place. Where the race is as yet untouched their condition is almost stationary.

"In Virginia, where the race has received for almost thirty-five years the benefit of the Hampton Institute, the result is almost marvelous. There the colored people own already one-twenty-sixth of all the real estate. In two counties they own one-seventh, and in one county they own one-sixth. In Texas I found one negro who has bought and paid for 800 acres of fine land during the last five years. In Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee I found the same tendency where the race had been properly taught.

"The negro just now has his greatest opportunity in the direction of business development. There is less opposition to this than in almost any other direction. In Montgomery, Ala., there is a colored man who owns and operates one of the most successful dry goods establishments in the city, and in Birmingham we find a negro savings bank which has been in operation for twelve years. In the same vicinity colored persons own and operate a coal mine, and also a large brickyard. In all these enterprises the white people seem to take pride in the progress of the negro. The best and most helpful work is being done in our country districts by the graduates of our larger schools, who are teaching the people what they have learned.

"Taking the whole South into consideration, I do not think that there is any increase in the bad feeling between the two races. We must bear in mind that we always hear of the worst that has taken place and not of the best. The colored people are not devoting themselves to politics, but are striving to get education, property, and character, with the idea that when they come into possession of them there will be no opposition to their expressing their wishes at the ballot box."

Mr. Washington concluded by saying that he had not been deceived by any superficial show of progress in the South, and was sure that the negroes were making rapid progress.

"I have never been one to cover up the weak points of my race," he said, "and I never lose an opportunity to study its real condition. I have no hesitation in saying that materially, industrially, mentally, and morally the negro throughout this country is making steady progress. No man can live among our people and keep his eyes and ears open without agreeing with me in this statement. We have found the way to solve this great problem of education, but we need the means to do it. In proportion as our larger institutions in the South are generously supported will the negro question be worked out to the satisfaction of the whole country."

LEGAL NOTES.

SHERIFF'S EXCESSIVE CHARGES.—Augustus Acker, Sheriff of Richmond County, took possession of a grocery store owned by Marie Tiedeman under an attachment issued to him in favor of Joseph Seeman and others. The property sold for $645.52, and was in the Sheriff's possession from July 24 to Aug. 11. For the eighteen days' watching of this property he employed six persons, to whom he paid $180. He justified this charge upon the ground that the property was in a store which contained three entrances, and that another part of the property was kept in a stable to the rear and some distance from the store. No reason was suggested why these various entrances could not have been fastened so that one watchman could care for the property. The Appellate Division in this city has decided that such charge of $180 for watching property of the value of $650 for eighteen days is grossly excessive, and would certainly require a very exceptional condition to justify it.

CONTROLLER'S POWERS.—When Bernard Rolf, who is constructing a pier on the East River, at the foot of Broad Street, applied to the Controller for a warrant for $5,197.50, an installment due under the contract with the city, that officer refused it on the ground that Rolf had not performed his contract according to the plans and specifications, in that rotten and unsound timber had been used instead of new and sound timber, and that the cribs upon which the surface of the pier is to be constructed are canted instead of being placed straight. Rolf produced the certificate of the engineer of the Department of Docks that the amount claimed had been earned. The contract provided that this certificate was conclusive on the contractor, but not on the city. On Controller Coler's appeal from an order granting a mandamus compelling the issuance of a warrant, Justice Hatch, for the Appellate Division, has ordered a reversal. He says that notwithstanding that the Court has decided that when there is no dispute as to the performance of the work, and the drawing of the warrant by the Controller is merely a ministerial act, which can be enforced by mandamus, in this case it is shown that the city may have a perfectly good defense to the claim on its merits. "If it be established as a fact," says Justice Hatch, "that the work and materials used do not conform to that for which the plans and specifications call, the certificate of the engineer will not prevail."

TWO DEAD IN BOSTON FIRE.

Many Persons Jump from the Windows —Two Arrests for Incendiarism.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Two persons dead, five others badly injured, and a financial loss of $2,500 is the summary of damage caused by a fire that occurred in a four-story brick dwelling on Harrison Avenue early this morning.

There is a suspicion that the fire is of incendiary origin and two arrests have been made—Harris Levin, aged thirty-eight years, and his wife, Bertha, aged thirty-five years. They are held pending an investigation. Levin had a shoe store on the first floor of the burned building, and the suspicion that naphtha or something of that nature was used, together with the disappearance of Levin, his wife, and four children immediately on the discovery of the fire, was the basis of the arrest.

Men and women jumped from the burning building, and firemen and policemen rescued others from smoke-filled corridors and hallways. The building was occupied by seventeen persons. The fire started on the first floor, and was discovered by a watchman in a building opposite. When he reached the sidewalk the Levin family had just come from the building in their night-clothes.

The second story was occupied by Daniel Hart, his wife, her sister, and Hart's four children. Hart jumped from the second-story window, exit seeming impossible. Following him came his wife, her sister, and all of the children. One of the children was badly burned and suffered internal injuries by jumping, and died. Mrs. Hart, who is in a delicate condition, was badly hurt by the fall.

The third story was occupied by Daniel and Thomas Brennan. The latter worked his way out of a back window, and was hanging to a sill and about to fall when he was rescued by firemen. Daniel went to the top of the house, climbed through the attic, and went through the skylight. From there he jumped three stories to a shed, and suffered serious injuries to his lower limbs and may be injured internally.

The fourth story was occupied by Mrs. Francis Riley and Mrs. Barry. Mrs. Riley was overcome by the smoke and was suffocated. Her body was discovered after the flames had been subdued. Mrs. Barry jumped from the fourth floor and is in a precarious condition.

TEXAS OIL MEN WILL FIGHT.

Want Courts to Settle Dispute Between Them and the State.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10.—The official opinion rendered by Acting Attorney General Robert A. John, that the State owns all oils and minerals discovered on State lands that were sold between the years 1883 and 1889, has caused a big stir among the oil prospectors in the new Beaumont district. Much of the prospective oil land in that district formerly belonged to the State, and was sold during the period covered by the law cited by Mr. John. It will probably result in a large amount of litigation over titles to the land, as lessees of these oil lands object to a ruling under which their right to the product reverts to the State, and will test the law in the courts.

Hereby T. Raverp, a Pennsylvania oil man, arrived here to-day from Beaumont, where he spent three weeks thoroughly investigating the new field. He says that it is definitely known that J. A. Paulhamus struck a fine flow of oil in a well which he is drilling eighteen miles south of the great Lucas geyser. Mr. Paulhamus immediately capped the new well, and placed a guard around the place in order to keep the strike a secret that he might secure leases to other tracts of land in the same locality. He is said to represent the Standard Oil Company.

PHILADELPHIA GIRL ARRESTED.

Did Not Return to Aunt's Home, and Detective Found Her in a Flat.

A well-dressed girl describing herself as Ruth Mason of Philadelphia was arrested yesterday afternoon in a flat at 103 West Fortieth Street by a detective of the West Thirtieth Street Station and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. She told the detective she was nineteen years old, but looks much younger.

She declined to give her Philadelphia address, but said she came here about a month ago to visit her aunt, a Mrs. Karle, living at 1,568 Broadway. Miss Mason went to a theatre Saturday night and declares that there she met three young women whom she had known in Philadelphia. She accompanied them to the Fortieth Street apartment.

When she did not return her aunt became anxious. Yesterday she asked an acquaintance, Charles Le Carron of 175 West Seventy-ninth Street to make inquiry of the police and see if anything could be learned of the girl's whereabouts. Le Carron went to the West Thirtieth Street Station House, and a short time the girl was located. Detective Glennon had considerable difficulty in entering the flat. There were three women besides Miss Mason, and several young men, who made threats of all sorts of trouble for the detective. The girl was finally arrested and locked up.

MISS MAUDE GONNE HERE.

Miss Maude Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," is among the passengers who arrived at Quarantine on the French liner La Champagne from Havre last night. At the pier this morning Miss Gonne will be met by delegations from several Irish societies, who will escort her to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where she will stop while in New York.

With Major McBride, who commanded the Irish brigade in the Boer army, she will deliver lectures throughout the United States on the subject of the Boer war and the necessity of preventing the Irish enlisting in the English army. Miss Gonne said last night that she had been engaged in this work for the past two years, and with the aid of the McBride Club of Dublin the number of Irishmen in the English army has been diminished 18,000. Miss Gonne also said that the Irish people were becoming more and more interested in this work, teaching their children not to speak to any one wearing the English uniform, and deposing all office holders who are in sympathy with the King.

Before leaving Paris Miss Gonne selected on behalf of the McBride Club of Dublin a sword of honor, which will be presented to Major McBride by the club.

Two Fires in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Fire of unknown origin yesterday afternoon destroyed the wholesale grocery stock of McKinney, Everts & Co., and damaged the building considerably. The total loss is nearly $15,000, partially insured. A fire in the Day drug store this afternoon caused $9,000 damage to the stock, on which there is an insurance of $7,800. Preceding the discovery of the conflagration an explosion occurred which is supposed to have been the origin of the fire. The explosion is thought to have been due to the overheating of some chemicals which Mr. Day was mixing on a gas stove in the rear of the store.

Michigan University Alumni Dinner.

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, formerly Minister to Turkey, will be the principal speaker to-night at the annual banquet of the New York Alumni Association of the university, to be given in the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue. Other speakers will be Dr. Wade Rogers of the Yale University Law School, Miss Lucy Salmon of the Faculty of Vassar College, and Dr. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College. The local association of alumni of the University of Michigan has more than 300 members.

Policeman John Graham Dead.

Policeman John Graham of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station died yesterday at his home, 219 East Seventy-fourth Street, from pneumonia. He was appointed to the force eighteen years ago. He leaves a widow and several children.

Grippe Germs, it Unmoles ed,

live for two weeks. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar disturbs them so that they die within one week. If you can't head them off at the start you will yet be able to shorten their course.

25c., 50c., $1.00; largest size cheapest

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

BRIDE-ELECT IN TROUBLE.

Stone walls do not a prison make, perhaps, but as an obstacle to speedy marriage they are a little factor to be considered. There is no difficulty or difference between James H. Kerr, real estate agent, of 68 West Fwelrth

FINE SLEIGHING IN CENTRAL PARK

Crowds of People There in Turnouts of All Kinds.

Fashionable Folk with Fur-Wrapped Coachmen and Humbler Citizens Without—Scenes and Incidents of the Day.

If the prosperous dwellers on Central Park West had looked out of their windows early yesterday morning they would have seen a long line of private coachmen driving toward the Park, into whose western entrance they streamed. Coachmen may be seen there any day, but as a usual thing their rigs are far more conventional than those they drove yesterday. For, however it may be in happier lands, here below every day isn't Sunday, and it isn't every Sunday that there is sleighing in the Park. So early in the morning the long line of private sleighs made for the spot. For the most part people sent their coachmen on in advance, while the owners followed in cabs. Hence it was that several hours after the advent of the sleighs lines of well-filled cabs and carriages moved on the Park.

People who lived below Fifty-ninth Street had very hard sledding before their sleighs got into the Park. Below that zone the pavements were bare, and the early morning contingent was unpleasantly reminded of the Street Cleaning Department, though not in the usual way. But above it was different. If one wanted a taste of the country, pure and unadulterated, he had only to start from his residence above the line, and in gliding continuous performance enter the Park.

By 11 o'clock things in the Park were in full glide. Of course the majority of the turnouts were made or marred—depending upon your point of view—by the presence of fur-wrapped coachmen and footmen, who gave an unpleasant suggestion of city life to what, to be enjoyed at its utmost possibility, is necessarily bucolic in character. As the morning wore on, the fleet on gliding runners was increased. For the most part they were ultra-fashionable turnouts, but were taken in at a glance by the army of pedestrians, who had come to admire, sympathetically enjoy, or envy the riders, as human nature goes. But the turnout that excited the most comment, and recollection, too, was none of these. It was described by one woman who saw it as "an anachronism that had got in by mistake." It was nothing but the body of some fairly comfortable farm wagon from which the wheels had been so rudely amputated that the axles, like maimed limbs, stuck out hideously. It was a cripple on crutches, but a cripple that gave lots of joy. The people who saw it were delighted, while the expression on the faces of the occupants behind the gliding motion rendered composite into a sort of family grin, showed that they, too, weren't worrying over any solecism that their turnout might be guilty of. It was plainly a farmer's family, perhaps from the Bdrough of the Bronx, and how they got so far away from the homestead was difficult to answer, but that doesn't matter when one is enjoying himself.

Of course on the first Sunday's sleighing in the Park, and possibly the only Sunday in which every sleigh in Manhattan had business there, there would be the inevitable man with the novelty. And he was there yesterday. He called it a speeding sleigh. Its runners instead of touching the ground or snow through their entire length, as is usual, only had two points of contact. Their construction might be described as that of an ordinary pair of runners reversed with the two surfaces that are commonly attached to the sleigh's body touching and gliding upon the snow. The driver of this sleigh didn't make the rounds of the Park as regularly as' even the driver of the farm wagon. Most of his time was spent on the ground at the side of his turnout, explaining and dilating upon its special points of construction. He worked harder than any other man in the Park for his enjoyment.

As the day sped away too speedily on runners of its own, it seemed the riders saw a purple darkness fill the space between the bare limbs of trees. The last gleam of day passed from the Park, and settled on the tall buildings to the west, throwing on the horizon the sharp yet delicate outlines of church spires and towers. The gilding figures could be seen but dimly. Then with an abrupt leave-taking entire darkness, in which the Park lamps appeared so many protesting points of light, came round about, and the constant tinkle of bells with an occasional snatch of song or laughter was all that remained of the day's gliding picture.

SLEIGHS ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Many Well-Known Trotters and Pacers Turn Out and Have Brushes.

Muffled in furs from their heads to their heels, so that they resembled Laplanders more than New Yorkers, the Harlem River Speedway brigade turned out in full force yesterday, with their trotters and pacers hooked to sleighs of every description. It was the first Sunday morning's sleighing of the Winter, and it afforded many an opportunity to try their fast steppers on the snow, so that for a couple of hours before noon there was the liveliest kind of hustling between horses in widely different classes. The result was that some of the fastest animals on the dirt were badly beaten on the snow by horses that were never classed with them.

Edward W., the roan pacer, with a mark of 2:21¼, driven by George Coleman, divided the honors of the day with the handsome bay pacer Joe Nelson, driven by G. H. Kahler of Yonkers. Edward W. won about every brush in which he was started, but Joe Nelson was not quite so fortunate. Among the early arrivals was the brown mare Dundess, 2:23¾, driven by B. Zahn, who proved remarkably fast on the snow, and Mike, 2:27, driven by George W. Grote. These two were turned to a good start, but the enormous stride of Dundess soon carried her a length in front of her opponent, and she won easily. About this time Joe Nelson put in an appearance, and was started with Sprightly, driven by Thomas Russell. For a quarter it was a nip-and-tuck race, and then Joe Nelson made a spurt that surprised everybody, and landed him a winner by an open length. Mr. Thomas at once challenged the owner of Joe Nelson to a second heat, but the result proved beyond a doubt that Sprightly was no match for his opponent, as there were at least two lengths between the animals when they were taken in hand.

The well-known pacer Red Echo, 2:25¼, driven by E. C. Kirkland, did some fast work, but finally fell a victim to the speed of Mike, 2:27. Edward W., 2:21¼, after a warming brush with Sprightly, in which he crossed the line with a length to the good, was turned with David Lamar's pacing team, composed of Edward D., 2:17¼, and Nettie B., 2:16¾. The team had the best of the start, and held the lead for a quarter, when Edward W. closed the gap and began to draw ahead. A touch of the whip sent the team ahead again, but only for a moment, and then just as the brush was growing exciting, Nettie B. broke and spoiled the team's chances of winning. Mr. Lamar then turned the team over to the care of his trainer, and taking the reins over the pacer Red Lawn, 2:16¾, started in search of Edward W. A pretty race followed, but luck seemed to be against Red Lawn, for he broke close to the finish.

Much enthusiasm was excited by the appearance of the famous trotter Alice Barnes, 2:11¼, hooked to a featherweight cutter, and driven by her owner, E. E. Smathers. Everybody looked for some fast work, but the first brush proved beyond a doubt that Alice could not hold her title as "Queen of the Speedway" in the snow. She was turned to a fairly even start with the mare Dundess, 2:23¾, driven by B. Zahn. Both animals came down the stretch like whirlwinds nose and nose, but the stride of Dundess soon began to tell, and she won out by a narrow margin amid the cheers of the crowd. The world-famous pacer Robert J., 2:01¼, driven by his owner, Nathan Straus, met the same fate when he was started in a brush with Edward W. For three-quarters of the stretch Edward W. held him, and in making a spurt Robert J. broke, and before he could recover his footing again his opponent had the brush won by a length.

A. Frankenstein won several good races with the pacer Grant, 2:17¼, and paced a dead heat which was one of the prettiest races of the morning, with Joe Nelson. On the next trip down the stretch Grant was turned with Bobby J., 2:19½, driven by Clyde McBride. This also looked like a dead heat until within 100 yards of the finishing post, when Grant made a desperate spurt and won by a head.

One of the closest and most interesting brushes of the day was a heat between Alice Barnes, 2:11¼, and the gray pacer Highland Lassie, 2:13½, driven by Dr. Flagg. After a poor start they were both got away with Highland Lassie in the lead. A full quarter was covered before Alice Barnes made any attempt to close the gap. The road was cleared for them, and they came down the stretch under the whip in a perfect cloud of flying snow. Finally Alice Barnes showed in front, and she gradually increased the lead until she had a length to the good when the line was crossed.

SLEIGHING ON OCEAN PARKWAY.

It Was Fairly Good, but There Were Bad Spots.

While the sleighing on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday was not as good as had been hoped for, it attracted a large number of horsemen to the popular driveway. For the most part the going was fairly good from the Park entrance down to the Concourse at the ocean, but there were bad spots here and there which interfered somewhat with the brushing.

While the parkway was alive with speeding sleighs, it was believed that there would have been a much greater number out but for the difficulty experienced in getting to Ocean Parkway from different parts of the borough. There was so little snow on the streets leading to Prospect Park and the speedway to Coney Island that the driving became a heavy drag generally for the horses and many horsemen preferred not to put their light-limbed steppers to such drayhorse work.

The going on Bedford Avenue, the principal approach to the parkway from the central portion of the borough, was rough, and it was no better but sometimes worse on the other avenues.

CLEARING AWAY THE SNOW.

20,000 Truck and Cart Loads Removed from the Streets Yesterday.

All the city's horses and all the city's men were at work in the snow clean-up yesterday. Three-fourths of the snow that covered the streets and nooks and byways of old New York was removed between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Twenty thousand truck and cart loads of snow were dumped after long and short hauls that tasked the energies of the shovelers, pick wielders, horses, and their drivers. The whole regular force of the city plant performed a record job, according to Deputy Commissioner T. Harry Shanton, last night, and the snow contractor was not asked for emergency men. Mr. Shanton said:

"Broadway from the Battery to Sixtieth Street, Fifth Avenue from Washington Arch to Seventy-second Street, Second, Third, Fourth, Lexington, Madison, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues were cleared of snow and ice as far as Fifty-ninth Street; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street all the way across, and Eighth Avenue all the way to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, was the sum total of our war on the snow during the morning hours up to 9:30. Our 'hoodoo' district, where pedestrians who use the middle of the road as much as the sidewalks and push-cart vendors trample the snow into ice as hard as flint, was made the centre of attack in the afternoon. This district takes in everything from the Bowery east, and includes Division, Houston, Allen, Chrystie, Orchard, Forsyth, Eldridge, Ludlow, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Clinton, Attorney, Ridge, and Pitt Streets.

"Three hundred men were assigned to clear these streets. Commissioner Nagle personally, accompanied by Capt. Gibson, went over the work in this push-cart district. To-morrow," continued Mr. Shanton, "we will employ for the first time 500 emergency men in the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Districts, better known as the east side tenement district, as Commissioner Nagle is anxious to look after the poor people who may suffer if the snow is allowed to remain long in those narrow streets.

"Our system in fighting snowstorms this Winter has worked admirably. The city is split out into thirteen districts. Each division is subdivided into five sections. Each section has a foreman and two assistant foremen. The Superintendent of each of the thirteen districts is responsible for his district. Our maps of the 187 miles of streets keep the Commissioner's office posted on the entire snow campaign."

Down on the east side, where the dumping slips are, yesterday masses of caked ice four and five feet thick froze against the bulkheads to a length of fifty feet or more where there was open water. These masses looked like floats." They were solid enough to hold tons of weight.

The men of the snow brigade who dump the harvest from the city streets backed their carts in and tipped their loads of snow on the floats of ice without causing them to release their grim embrace of the piers. Thus, heaps of snow that the Commissioner meant to consign to scows found a resting place that will last until Old Sol dissolves it.

REFLECTING POWER OF SNOW.

Mr. Eddy Practically Completes His Tests at Bayonne.

William A. Eddy, at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday continued and in a measure completed his tests of the reflecting power of mirror sun flashes as compared with sunlit and cloud-shaded snow. As a result of the experiments Mr. Eddy found that mirror sun flashes were about fourteen times as bright as cloud-shaded snow and eight times as bright as sunlit snow. Previous experiments showed that sunlit snow was only about twice as bright as snow shadowed by clouds of ordinary density. Mr. Eddy considers these experiments important in that they bear upon the visibility of army signals from snow-capped mountain peaks.

The test for the relative lighting powers was made by taking a sixteen-candle-power oil lamp held close to a sheet of paper, the centre of which had been made semi-transparent by oil. The test was to see how near or far the lamp had to be held to the paper before its yellow glare was effaced by the white glare caused by the sunlit snow outside. While testing the mirror sun flash the light from the lamp was effaced at two inches from the paper, while with sunlit snow the lamp had to be held sixteen inches from the oiled centre. With cloud-shaded snow the lamp had to be held thirty-nine inches from the paper.

Ice Shut Out La Champagne.

Owing to the great quantity of ice wedged in her pier in the North River, the French liner La Champagne, which arrived from Havre late yesterday afternoon, anchored in Quarantine and will come up this morning. The rivers and the bay, as in the past week, continue to be clogged with the ice floes, making navigation very tedious.

SIX NURSES APPOINTED.

They Are to Take the Places of Those Dismissed from Bellevue.

Six nurses have been appointed to take the places of the five who were dismissed from, or left, the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital as a result of the disclosures that an attendant was hazed, and an insane patient allowed to burn himself by means of a radiator. Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, who has been reticent on the subject, made the following brief statement yesterday:

"A number of trained attendants were appointed yesterday for special service in the insane pavilion, and were ordered on duty to replace some of the attendants who had been on duty in the pavilion. Two nurses were suspended for skylarking. A patient was reported as having laid his face on a radiator some days ago, and as having been slightly burned by his action."

This is all the Commissioner would say.

The nurses who have been assigned to duty are Scott Dixon, John Ludwig, C. E. McGeon, Patrick Cary, William E. Dorsey, and Henry McNeill. The nurses who left the institution were Gordon, McKee, Berger, Blakely, and Krebar.

Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of the hospital, said yesterday that Gordon and Berger were suspended by Commissioner Keller one month ago, and that McKee, Blakely, and Krebar had resigned from the city service. McKee, he said, resigned because he was on duty when Alfred Jaeger of 342 East Fifty-second Street, an insane patient, burned his face by placing it against a radiator, and because he had a hand in the placing of a straitjacket on an attendant named Russell.

Krebar and Blakely, according to Dr. Stewart, had no part in either of the incidents, and resigned for reasons of their own. Dr. Stewart said further that it was Russell's own fault that a straitjacket was placed on him, for he wanted to experience the sensation, and asked that it be done. After he had been rendered helpless he requested that it be removed, but his associates laughed at him and left the straitjacket on for nearly an hour as a joke.

The new nurses are not graduates of the Mills Training School, but are men of middle age, especially trained in the care of the insane. They work under advantageous conditions, getting a salary of $30 per week each, and a day off each week. Commissioner Keller said afterward that the cases of the nurses who resigned would be taken up to-day. It was intimated the resignations would not be accepted, although the Commissioner would not say what action would be taken.

SECRETARY GAGE DISCUSSES CURRENCY

Favors the Lovering Bill to Increase the Volume.

Distribution of Currency Now Is Uneven and Provision Needed for Greater Elasticity, the Secretary Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Gage having referred in his annual report to the fact that "there is under our present system no assurance whatever that the volume of bank currency will be continuously responsive to the countrys needs, either by expanding as such needs require or by contracting when superfluous in amount," was asked to-day whether the bill recently introduced in the House by Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts remedied this defect. The Secretary replied:

"Yes, in a moderate degree, the bill of Mr. Lovering tends to meet the possible future needs of the country. It provides that a National bank may issue in guaranteed bank notes, secured by a gold guaranty fund in the Treasury, 20 per cent. of its capital. This keeps the currency related to bonds in some degree, which is not altogether sound in theory, but it provides a small margin of elasticity which might be availed of by the banks during the season of monetary pressure, when the food crops are being moved in the West or the cotton crop is being marketed in the South.

"I understand that Mr. Lovering has intentionally limited his bill to a moderate step in order to disarm the opposition which might be made to a more sweeping measure and to afford the opportunity to test the principle before it becomes necessary to make a great increase in the volume of the circulation. It is not desirable, in my opinion, to take any radical step, which will violently affect the bond market by inducing the banks to throw their bonds upon the market, with the effect of depressing their prices. This is avoided in Mr. Lovering's bill by requiring a certain percentage of bonds to be held in order to secure the new guaranteed notes.

"The proportion of notes which may be issued is somewhat increased after three years and again after six years, but within that time the available bonds are likely to be considerably reduced if we remain at peace, and the demand for them is likely to be increased by the expansion of bank capital."

"But is not the country at present very well supplied with currency?" was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Gage, "but its distribution is uneven, and the recent increase under the refunding law, as I said in my annual report, has very little relation to the needs of business. The repeal of the silver purchase law in 1893 practically arrested all means of increasing the currency except in gold. The refunding law relieved this situation by offering additional inducement to the National banks to take out circulation. They increased their circulation about $96,000,000 last year, as a result of this inducement, but now that the exchange of bonds has been suspended, little further increase can be looked for from this source.

"The demand for money is felt from several directions at the same time when business activity increases. The increase of bank loans calls for larger lawful money reserves at the very moment that increased prosperity, larger earnings, and higher prices call for more money in the pockets of the people. This the money in National banks, outside their own notes, rose from $289,254,850 on June 30, 1893, to $504,194,632 on June 29, 1900. This absorbed almost all the increase of the money in the country during this period, without leaving any considerable amount for the increase in the pockets of the people."

"Do you mean, then," the Secretary was asked, "that we have not at present a sufficient supply of currency?"

"That is not so much the question," was the reply, "as the lack of elasticity in the present system. If business activity should slacken, we might find that we had a great deal too much currency, and the surplus would tend to go abroad in the form of gold. The plan proposed by Mr. Lovering has the advantage of other similar plans where the currency is not related entirely to the bonds; that the volume of currency tends to contract when it is not needed, but affords a means of increase when it is needed. This is a vital requirement of a sound and safe currency, and there can be no objection to so moderate a step as that proposed, unless it be that it does not go far enough.

"Everything which tends to make easy the conversion of sound credit into a transferable form tends to lower the rate of interest to the borrower, and thereby to benefit American manufacturers in meeting the demands of the home market at reasonable prices to consumers, and especially in meeting upon equal terms in other markets their foreign competitors, who have the benefit of the great capital and liberal note issuing systems of the great banks of Continental Europe."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Opposition to Subsidy Bill Will Adopt New Tactics If Night Sessions Are Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—If consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill is completed during Monday, as is supposed it will be, the Ship Subsidy bill will be called up by Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) and will continue to receive the attention of the Senate during the remainder of the day. Senator Caffery (Dem., La.,) will take the floor when the bill is taken up, and is expected to occupy the remaining portion of the day, whatever time there may be left.

Senator Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) has given notice that as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, he will call up the Agricultural Appropriation bill on Tuesday. There will be no effort to prevent displacement of the Subsidy bill by the Appropriation bill. The Committee on Appropriations hopes to be able to report the Fortifications Appropriation bill by the time the Agricultural bill shall be disposed of, and the Army Appropriation bill is expected to be reported, later in the week.

The plan is to have all appropriation bills acted on as promptly as possible after they are reported, but when there are no bills of that character before the Senate, the Subsidy bill will continue to have right of way.

No decision has been reached yet as to whether there will be renewed effort to secure night sessions on the Subsidy bill, but the present indications are that there will be no further immediate attempt in that direction. The opponents of the bill declare that in case of a renewal of the night meetings the friends of the bill will be compelled to keep constantly in the Chamber a quorum of their own. While they made frequent demands for a call of the Senate during the evening sessions of last week, they always themselves replied to their names when called. It is now understood to be their purpose not to do this in case of further efforts to bring the bill to a vote by carrying the Senate meetings into the night.

Much interest is felt in the effort which is to be made to secure legislation in connection with the Army Appropriation bill in regard to the Philippines and Cuba. It has been always supposed that any attempt in either direction would open up the entire colonial policy of the Administration and lead to interminable debate, but there is now unquestionably a quite general acquiescence in the effort to be made for Philippine and Cuban legislation. Whether this is due to the fact that there has not been time to consider the bearing of these two proposed amendments sufficiently, or to the general desire to avoid an extra session of Congress, does not yet appear.

Be that as it may, a majority at least of the Democrats seem quite willing that a vote should be reached on both these provisions. Indeed, it is understood to be the position of Senator Jones (Dem., Ark.,) and of his immediate supporters in opposition to the Subsidy bill that there will be no obstacle to getting a vote upon any bill before the Senate, except the Ship bill, and possibly the Oleomargarine bill. In all probability, however, the Cuban and Philippine questions will be discussed at considerable length, and even though there may be no desire to defeat them, they may be used to hold off the Subsidy bill.

The Committee on the Philippines will hold a meeting Monday, and it is expected will agree promptly upon a favorable report upon the Philippine amendment, but the question will probably not be taken up in the Senate until the Army Appropriation bill shall have been reported. The Cuban Committee probably will meet later in the week.

The Revenue Reduction bill will come before the House to-morrow, with some prospect of an animated discussion. The Ways and Means Committee has already determined on a recommendation for a disagreement to the Senate amendments to the bill, and that a conference with the Senate be asked. But this determination has aroused considerable feeling among the majority members of the committee, and this may find expression when Chairman Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) presents the report and moves for a conference.

Following this matter the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill will claim attention, the general discussion of foreign questions, particularly the Philippines, being still open. The Army Appropriation bill and the Sundry Civil bill also will receive consideration during the week.

Among the measures of general legislation likely to come up is the important bill for Government aid and participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis. Chairman Tawney, (Dem., Mo.,) having the subject in charge, has received assurances from the Speaker of early recognition, and expects to take up the bill during the first part of the week.

The bills retiring officers of the revenue cutter service, and establishing a standardizing bureau, continue to be special orders when appropriation bills do not have the right of way. Legislation regarding West Point hazing may come up at any time, although it is likely to be dealt with in conference in connection with the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

HANNA AND THE SUBSIDY BILL.

The Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club Issues Another Statement.

The Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club has issued the following statement regarding the Ship Subsidy bill:

"It is comical to see how Senator Hanna is attempting to dodge the responsibility for the measure which he himself introduced. It would be hard more flatly to misstate the fact than does he in giving out that the present bill is materially different from that which bore his name. A comparison will show that they represent the same steal, for the same parties, on the same pretexts.

"Most gratuitous of all, however, has been the repeated explanation in his behalf that it must be pure patriotism by which Senator Hanna was actuated in ship subsidy matters; that, although he was naturally interested in the prosperity of the American Shipbuilding Company of Cleveland—otherwise known as the "Great Lakes Shipbuilding Trust"—it was a great lakes concern, and, therefore, not interested in this bill.

"The methods employed here were characteristic. First, in 1897, Mr. Hanna arranges for a Subsidy bill. Then the "American Shipbuilding Company," a New Jersey trust concern, with all that the name implies, proceeds to take in one after another of the shipbuilding concerns on the great lakes, until it has a practical monopoly of that business; and, meanwhile, develops its plans for building ships to be used in the foreign trade.

"Omitting the characteristic details of the organization of this company, and looking only at its events in the clearer mirror of The Marine Review of Cleveland, the home organ alike of Mr. Hanna and the "Great Lakes Shipbuilding Trust," we have quoted below from issues of the dates specified:

Nov. 1, 1900. Another Shipyard in the Consolidation.—The American Shipbuilding Company is now in control of the works of the Union Dry Dock Company at Buffalo. * * * This gives the American Shipbuilding Company control of all yards that build steel ships on the lakes, excepting the Craig Works at Toledo, and the works of the Jenks Shipbuilding Company at Port Huron.

Nov. 15, 1900. Plans for Foreign Shipbuilding Complete.—The American Shipbuilding Company (consolidated yards of the great lakes) is arranging to build in sections ships for salt water service. Plans have been prepared at the headquarters of the company in Cleveland for a type of freight steamer that is to be built in two parts at lake yards, and the parts joined together after passing through the Canadian canals of the St. Lawrence.

Dec. 6, 1900. The Subsidy Bill Interests Everybody, and Is Perfect as It Stands.—Now for the Shipping bill. Senators and Representatives must gird their loins and buckle on their armor, for the fight is on. It is idle to think that the Shipping bill interests a few. It interests every one. * * * Is it not time to awaken? Several patriotic Americans have undertaken to enter the foreign carrying trade against the handicap of Europe in the hope that the Government, through favorable legislation, will come to their rescue. Congress should not desert them. Let the Shipping bill be passed at the forthcoming session. It is in admirable form at present, so that no time need be lost in its preparation.

Jan. 17, 1901. Building Ships for Foreign Trade.—The American Shipbuilding Company has just concluded arrangements with Eastern capitalists represented by Charles E. & W. F. Peck of New York, for the construction of two steamers to engage in transatlantic service, and to carry 7,000 gross tons cargo with about 1,000 tons fuel capacity on 25½ feet draught at 10 knots speed. This is the first move on the part of the big lake shipbuilding organization to build in two parts ships of large capacity for salt-water service.

"One can imagine the agony of the truly good Senator should the bill go over this session and he be forced to discuss it as one in which he and his are openly begging for largess to themselves. Only less touching is that of Mr. Griscom and his friends, who see fast being launched the shipping that, capable of being offset against requirements for American shipbuilding in case their bill had passed two years ago, as they intended, is rapidly becoming unavailable for that purpose. Indeed, should their bill go over to the next Congress they might actually be compelled to build some ships in America, which, for other reasons, they had not already ordered."

Senator Scott on the Subsidy Bill.

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night expressed the opinion that the Ship Subsidy bill will not be passed at this session of Congress. The Senator is in the city to attend the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club to-morrow night.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

Completed with Exception of Clause Relating to the Presidency.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention completed its work at last night's session, with the exception of settling the deadlock which still exists on the question of accepting the clause that would make Gen. Maximo Gomez eligible to the Presidency of the republic. This matter will come up again to-morrow.

As both factions are anxious to get the constitution before the United States Congress, it is thought by some that a compromise will be reached, but the feeling is bitter, and there is a possibility that the controversy will be prolonged.

North Atlantic Squadron.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 10.—The North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the flagship Kearsarge, the battleships Alabama and Massachusetts, and the tug Potomac, entered this port this afternoon. The squadron had been on a cruise in the Gulf for three weeks.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds variable.

The storm of Saturday has passed off to sea east of Newfoundland. A fresh disturbance appears to be developing in the Southwest. An area of rain will probably overspread the Ohio Valley, lake region, and the South Atlantic States by to-morrow. Snow is indicated for the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Missouri Valley. The temperature will fall sharply in the Northwest, with a cold wave in Montana and North Dakota. The temperature changes east of the Mississippi will be unimportant. On the New England coast fresh northwesterly winds will continue. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	29	19	20
6 A. M.	28	17	19
9 A. M.	30	28	25
12 M.	36	23	29
4 P. M.	36	28	30
6 P. M.	34	23	28
9 P. M.	34	22	24
12 P. M.	36	22	23

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24½
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1900	34
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 27 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 17 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent., at 8 P. M. 44 per cent. The barometer registered 30.05 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.20 inches at 8 P. M.

TOPEKA MEN DECLARE SALOONS MUST CLOSE

Give Keepers Until Friday Noon to Quit Business.

Say They Will Then Use Force to Remove "Joints"—Bloodshed May Follow the Effort.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—Three thousand male citizens of Topeka, in mass meeting here to-day, decided that the numerous "joints" of the city must close their places. They issued an ultimatum, giving the "jointists" until Friday next at 12 o'clock noon to quit business. If this shall not be done, warning was given that a thousand armed men would immediate move on the "joints" and remove them by force.

To-day's action is the result of the crusade started in Topeka less than ten days ago by Mrs. Carrie Nation. The meeting this afternoon was a remarkable one in every respect. It was called by a committee of the Law Enforcement League, and was attended by nearly all the prominent business men of the city. Conservative men who have hitherto advocated moderation in the dealings with the lawless element, insisted in unmistakable terms that the time had come when patience had ceased to be a virtue, and that the people of Topeka should take the law in their own hands. The meeting was opened with prayer. After a few short, snappy addresses, which worked the audience to a high degree of enthusiasm, an ultimatum was proposed and passed amid the loudest cheering. The ultimatum is as follows:

To those immediately engaged in the illicit business, whether wholesale or retail:

We have to say that the long controversy of the public with you must now come to an end. You have openly and persistently defied our laws; you have made yourselves the agents of even greater criminals outside of the State who have supported you in your unlawful traffic; you have gathered about you a criminal element that is a perpetual menace to the safety of the community and have maintained places that engender and encourage all vices; you have introduced the most corrupting and demoralizing factors and influences into our local politics, and for years you have scorned all appeals and warnings that have been presented to you by the virtue-loving people of the community.

Now, we feel that the time has come when we must speak to you peremptorily. We cease now to endeavor to persuade—we command. You must stop this lawless and iniquitous business and stop it at once, and we hereby notify you that we must have unquestionable evidence, absolutely satisfactory to the Committee of Public Order, which we to-day constitute, that all your illicit goods, together with all the associated fixtures and furnishings of the places where your unlawful business has been carried on, shall have been removed and shipped from the city before 12 o'clock noon Friday, Feb. 15, 1901.

Upon the strict and literal observance of this demand we shall insist, and if it shall be disregarded we will take whatever measures are necessary for its rigid enforcement.

If a long-outraged public shall be compelled to resort to the fundamental right of self-vindication against criminals and their abettors, the grave consequences of evildoers which may result from such a return must rest with the defiers and nullifiers of our laws, and the obstructors of our governmental machinery.

Twelve hundred men signed their names to cards pledging themselves to be ready at a moment's notice to join the army which has been recruited to stamp out the "joints" by the time the limit set by the ultimatum expires.

There seems to be no question that the next few days in Topeka will see interesting developments, possibly bloodshed.

Chicago Lecture Declared Off.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—The lecture of Mrs. Carrie Nation, the joint-smasher from Kansas, advertised to be given at the Auditorium on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Chicago Press Club, has been declared off. Believing from the result of two days' seat sales which aggregated less than $12, that the lecture would be a financial failure, the directory of the club decided to abandon the project. Mrs. Nation says she will come to Chicago, nevertheless.

PLASTERERS' DELEGATE OUT.

Lively Time at a Meeting of the Central Federated Union.

The Plasterers' and Woodcarvers' Unions had a lively time at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, resulting in the expulsion of the delegate of the Plasterers' Union for refusing to obey the mandate of the central body, issued a fortnight previous. For some time there has been a fight between the Plasterers' and Woodcarvers' Unions as to which union the modelers should belong to, both unions claiming them. It was agreed that modelers who worked in clay should join the Plasterers' Union, and that those who worked in wood should join the Woodcarvers' Union. Two weeks ago the delegate of the woodcarvers complained to the central body that the Plasterers' Union had violated this agreement. The plasterers were then given till yesterday to recognize the cards of the modelers in the Woodcarvers' Union or get out.

The delegate of the plasterers refused at yesterday's meeting to recognize the cards of the modelers in the Woodcarvers' Union unless his union was furnished with their names. He made a long speech, and was accused by others of not sticking to the point.

"I won't be bulldozed. You ain't the whole meeting," said Delegate Helland of the Plasterers' Union.

"You're trying to bulldoze me," said the Chairman. The Chairman threatened to have Helland ejected unless he talked to the point. Finally the delegate of the plasterers being pressed for a yes or no answer refused to obey the orders of the central body and was expelled.

DEFECTIVE ELECTRIC INSULATION

Neglect in the Work Said to Have Caused Many Fires.

William J. O'Brien of the Law and Legislation Committee of the Central Federated Union read a long opinion from a lawyer at yesterday's meeting of that body relative to defective insulation of electric wires on buildings. The opinion was obtained at the request of the Electrical Workers' Union, which alleges that many fires in New York take place as the result of defective insulation of electric wires, and the central body was advised by the lawyer if such were the case to try and get a law passed meeting such contingencies.

O'Brien said that evidence had been given him to show that there was gross neglect in many cases in the insulating of wires. He gave several instances, and said that the matter was so important that a public investigation should be demanded. It was decided to make the matter a special order of business next Sunday.

PLUCKY RESCUE BY FIREMAN.

He Rushes to Third Floor of a Burning House and Saves a Boy.

There was a gallant rescue at a fire which occurred yesterday in the four-story tenement at 199 Richards Street, Brooklyn.

The blaze started from some unknown cause in the apartments of John Burden on the third floor. It spread rapidly, and the building was soon filled with smoke. The tenants fled to the street, and it was thought that all had gotten out in safety, but the discovery was made that the four-year-old son of Burden was still in the rooms on the third floor.

Fireman Michael Manning of Truck No. 51 dashed into the building to the rescue. He made his way with great difficulty through the suffocating smoke in the hallways to the third floor. He found the boy crying from fright. Wrapping the skirt of his coat about the little fellow's head to protect him from the smoke, he carried him down to the street unharmed.

The damage done by the fire amounted to about $1,200.

Veteran Fireman Dead.

Oscar A. Tesca, ex-Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, died at his home, 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Saturday morning, after a lingering illness. He was one of the old volunteer firemen, being for many years a member of Alert Hose Company No. 41.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE NOW EXHIBITING AN ADVANCE SHIPMENT OF

PARASOLS

ALSO AN IMPORTATION OF LACE PARASOL COVERS IN RESERVED DESIGNS. COMPRISING DUCHESSE, DUCHESSE AND POINT VENISE, AND POINT A L'AIGUILLE.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron W. A. F. Gevers, Netherland Minister, Washington; Senator N. B. Scott, West Virginia; M. Takahira, Japanese Minister, Washington; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington; Col. W. C. Lovering, Taunton, Mass.

HOLLAND—William F. Hitt, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. G. Michaholler, German Minister at Lima, Peru.

VICTORIA—Judge S. L. Selden, Denver; Judge W. L. Sutherland, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

HOFFMAN—Lieut. C. A. M. Harold, London; Lieut. B. S. Johnson, Devon, England.

NAVARRE—Senator J. H. Gallinger, New Hampshire.

NETHERLAND—G. H. Maxwell, Washington; the Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN.—Capt. J. N. Lewis, United States Army.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics; J. B. Motter, domestics; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Corson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, children's cloaks; Miss Stannoyer, buttons and dress trimmings; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; H. Block, cloaks; B. E. Farrell, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. B. Campbell, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Moody, A. S., Fargo, North Dakota, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; E. E. Nordhoff, dry goods, 83 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Pelitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; D. S. Campbell, dress goods, silks, notions, and laces; A. Anderson, furniture, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, millinery and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Schoenan, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Schoenan, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; N. Wertheimer, shoes, 9 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, linings and silks; J. L. Cole, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham-Hannamunger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Emery-Bird-

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Three Great Monday Subjects

Trade Sale of SHOES

People Would Come on Snow-Shoes To Share Such SHOES as These

The snow-storm of Saturday didn't prevent our two bargain shoe stores from being crowded all day long. Our public knows what such a shoe movement means at Wanamaker's. Here is no jumbled collection of bad stocks, odd lots, and mistakes; but large quantities, in most instances direct from the best shoe factories in the country.

This movement means either of two things:

You can pay a little price *and get thoroughly good Shoes*
Or, you can get the best Shoes *and pay unusually little for them*

But you can't find poor shoes in the sale at any price. *That* is the unmatched quality of a Wanamaker Sale of Bargain Shoes—every pair comes from a reputable maker, and is guaranteed by us as fully as our regular shoes. Yet prices are lower than ordinary stores charge for many unworthy shoes.

Same fullness of variety to-day as on Saturday; with probably a better opportunity to serve you comfortably than we had in the rush of Saturday.

These price-hints:

Men's Shoes—

$1—Men's satin oil leather shoes, full round and square toes, laced.

$1.30—Satin oil and calf; lace; Congress round toe tip and square plain toe; $2 quality.

$1.60—Black calf and enamel grain; laced; full toe with tip; heavy soles; $2.50.

$1.90—Double-sole lace shoes, in new style toes; velour calf, kid, enamel and patent leather; $3 lines.

$2.20—Black wax calf; lace, medium weight, fashionable spring shoes; $3.50 value.

$2.40—Calf, kid and patent leathers, in the new style lasts; suitable for early spring wear; regular $3.50 grades.

$2.85—All leathers in our own best, heavy shoes—mostly lace and heavy soles; many samples of very highest grades; average value would be $4. Annex.

Little Men's Shoes—

80c—Sturdy shoes of heavy leather; made like a man's shoe, with wide toes and spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1—Spring heel shoes of black and tan calf; with solid soles and stout tips; sizes 8 to 13½.

$1.25—Black calf spring heel shoes, with broad welted soles; made for best service as well as good looks; sizes 9½ to 13½. Basement.

Women's Shoes

$1—Women's black kid, laced and button shoes, good-looking and durable.

$1.30—Black kid; lace and button, with tips, welted soles, neat shapes; good $2 value.

$1.60—Black kid; lace and button; very fine dress shoes—light weight soles and soft uppers; made as a $2.50 grade.

$1.80—Black kid and patent leather of extra good quality; some with heavy welted soles, full round toe and square heels; cheap at $2.50.

$2—Black kidskin, in a dozen sorts—dependable, handsome shoes, the new shapes, shoes that are usual $3 values.

$2.30—Black kidskin; lace and button; of the finest quality. Many of them are equal to our regular $4 grades, and the styles and making are just right. Basement.

Rubber Shoes—Half Price

Warm water-proof rubber shoes from our own stock, at half their value.

At 85c, from $1.75—Women's High 8-button Arctics, wool-lined. Basement.

At 60c, from $1.25—Men's Self-acting Alaskas, of fine Jersey cloth, with black fleece lining. Annex.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.15—Heavy-weight satin calf lace shoes, with solid leather soles; sizes 12 to 2; with heels.

$1.25—Heavy-weight calf shoes; lace; with heels. Also some grain kangaroo shoes, with solid soles; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50—Fine calf; lace; some with oak-tanned welted soles; others with heavy machine soles; sizes up to 5½.

$1.70—The best grade of boys' shoes; widely known as standard $2.50 shoes; welted oak leather soles. Annex.

Misses' and Children's Shoes—

50c—Infants' kid shoes; turn soles; sizes 5 to 8. Value 75c.

75c—Infants' shoes of kid and box calf; lace; spring heels; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Kidskin, lace and button; spring heels and tips; sizes 6 to 10½.

95c—Kidskin and box calf; lace and button; spring heels; solid, heavy shoes in good styles; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Fine kidskin; spring heels; tip; button and lace, in the finest grades; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Misses' sizes of the finer lots of kidskin in several good styles: sizes 11 to 2. Basement

FURNITURE

Economics and Aesthetics
News that's Worth Reading

Semi-annual trade exhibitions of Furniture are made in this city every year. The pieces represent the manufacturers' best work. At the end of the exhibition the show goods are offered to the trade. Our stores distribute the largest amount of fine Furniture handled by any one concern in this country. We thus get the first choice, and sharp bargain prices at each exhibition. From the one recently closed we secured a rich assortment of Furniture that is merged into our February Furniture Trade Sale.

We quote the general statement as announced on the First of February:

In stores, in warehouses and in transit we own Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Fine Furniture.

The February Bargains include Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Furniture at par, retail value.

Prices on this latter quantity are reduced one-third. Therefore, all Furniture in the February offerings should cost fifty per cent. more than present prices.

To-day's variety fully equals the show made on the first of the month.

Furniture for every room in the home can be found in the under-price offerings. Selections for country houses will be held for delivery at convenience of the buyer.

From the Paris Exposition

A collection of superb pieces and parlor suites of French Furniture that commanded the deepest interest of visitors to the exhibition.

First. A Parlor Suite of 11 pieces; modern gold frames; upholstered in decorative figure panels of Aubusson tapestry. This suite is very rare and exquisitely beautiful, and is not matched by any suite known to us now on sale. Price, Ten Thousand Dollars.

Second. A Parlor Suite of 9 pieces; modern gold frames; upholstered in decorative flower panels of Aubusson tapestry. Also very rare and beautiful. Price, Five Thousand Dollars.

Third. Some Screens; gold frames—Aubusson tapestry.

All of the foregoing are now on view, and they are very specially commended to the interest of antiquarians and connoisseurs.

100,000 Yards of PIQUE at Half Price

The manufacturer had this vast surplus after all his regular trade was supplied. And he came to us with the remarkable offer that brings this stirring announcement to-day.

It is an excellent corded cloth imported in the white by the manufacturer and printed in probably a hundred different designs—dots, stripes and figures on white grounds, as well as a good assortment of figurings on grounds of cadet and navy blue, pink and red.

The cloth is the same quality and the printings quite as handsome as those printed abroad and sold at 37 1-2c. These same goods are sold regularly at 25c; and so far as we know have never been sold for less. To-day they are offered at just half—

Twelve-and-a-Half Cents a Yard

And piques are the natural summer heirs to the popularity of winter corduroys. No handsomer goods are being made for this season; and there will be no better variety in any regular stock. We count this one of the best offerings of Printed Cottons we have ever made. The selling occupies the entire Main aisle, part of the Rotunda and liberal space in the Under-price Store in the basement. We are prepared to serve comfortably the thousands who will want to share them to-day.

Women's SUITS

The new spring tailor-made suits, the handsome costumes of newest patterned lighter fabrics, and elegant evening gowns of richest materials—there's a noteworthy display ready this morning.

There are so many new features in this early showing. Just hints of them here. Even detailed description must be unsatisfying when the dresses themselves may be seen at close range. And Wanamaker's unmatched show-place is so convenient to everywhere.

Paris is still partial to the Princess gowns and skirts. But there's remarkable variation of the detail that surrounds that central fashion thought. The postillion-back gowns evoke much comment—and it's nought but favorable. The Incroyable cape is another feature likewise greatly admired. Many more that you'll want to see. Welcome to view it all. Your visit involves no obligation to buy.

Some of the new beautiful costumes are $25—up to $225. And here's the way the tailor-mades are priced:

$13.50—Of Oxford mixed cheviots; stylish Eton coat, with vest effect; trimmed with small buttons; gracefully hanging skirt; percaline lined.

$18—Of excellent broadcloth; double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton coat, lined with taffeta silk; correctly cut flare skirt.

$27.50—Of fine cheviot serge; fly-front coat; flare skirt; lined throughout with taffeta. Second floor, Broadway.

SHIRT WAISTS

This is not *the* event in the way of a first showing of warm weather waists. It is, however, an event of no little importance, as it concerns our readiness with no less than 182 separate and distinct styles in the various light materials. There'll be a much more comprehensive gathering here in a little while. In the meantime, come and look over these first pretty affairs—just to note the new ideas in cut and trimming and coloring, if not to buy.

The white lawn waists are 85c each, $1, $1.50 and up to $14.

Colored waists of percale, madras, chambray, batiste and lawn, much of which goods are imported, at 50c, 75c, 85c and up to $12. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Silk Waists

There are over a dozen attractive styles shown here at $8 and under. Excellent qualities, all of them, though some are priced so low. Some at $4.50 are of black taffeta silk with satin stripe. They are well made with full front and French back; bishop sleeves; neat small black buttons.

At $4.75, are black taffeta silk waists, with pretty plaiting and hemstitching effects. And at $5.50, three styles in black taffeta silk or peau de soie. These also show new ideas in the cut and plaiting that will be well liked. Other handsome styles at $6.50 and up to $8. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

HEARTS To Hold Valentine Candies

These are very dainty heart-shaped boxes to hold the "sweets for the sweet," that you are going to send for a Valentine remembrance. Some are of paper, others of satin. They are our own designs brought from abroad in unmatched variety—large and small.

Prices, 5c to 50c each.

Candies to fill them—but you know all about Wanamaker candies. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

DINNER SETS

During the past week large shipments of American and English Porcelain Dinner Sets were received here. In addition, there arrived 239 high-class French and Austrian Sets. These were all ordered in good time—that is, just before the recent advance in the cost of chinaware. They are marked now very moderately—marked with regard to our purchasing price and the present market price ignored.

$20—Chas. Field Haviland "G.D.A." dinner sets; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations and all handles gilt.

$25—Chas. Field Haviland "G.D.A." dinner sets; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters; 3 rich flower decorations and all handles gilt. Basement.

$27.50—Chas. Field Haviland "G.D.A." dinner sets; 101 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters; 6 handsome flower decorations.

$15—Austrian china dinner sets; 100 pieces; fine flower decorations and all handles gilt.

$16.50—Austrian china dinner sets; 101 pieces; rich flower decorations and all handles gilt.

$20—Austrian china dinner sets; 101 pieces; fine flower decoration in festoon wreath design.

$6.50—American and English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; complete for 12 persons.

$12.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 115 pieces; richly decorated in flowers and gold; reduced from $16.50.

A lot of separate pieces—both American and English porcelain—are being closed at half prices and less.

SATIN GLORIA
A New Silk-and-Cotton Fabric

This brilliant fabric is destined to high popularity this season. As lustrous and beautiful as a satin—for the face of it is all silk, with a sturdy and serviceable cotton back. Light in weight, yet it has the richness of a panne satin, with the clinging qualities of a crepe de chine.

All this of newness, beauty and merit; and yet offered to-day under-price with no detracting reason—all because of our good fortune, and ability to buy largely. Sold in other good stores at $1.10, its fair price—on sale to-day at

75 cents a yard

Printed in fifty-eight exquisite foulard patterns—latest, richest, most artistic designs, that would have won broadest popularity at a half more in price. Rotunda.

Linen Table Sets
Half Price

These are handsome hemstitched linen Dinner Sets from Germany. Just fifty in the lot, in four different sizes, which we bought at one price and will sell to you the same way. If the shortest one is the size you want you'll be as well pleased as the woman who wants a four-yard cloth and pays no more.

Cloths 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long—all 2½ yards wide; a dozen 24-inch napkins with each set. Also some with colored broche borders, with napkins 18 inches square.

Choose to-day for

$10.50 a set

Regular values are $21 to $30 a set Fourth avenue.

CUT GLASS

Day after day new lots of richest American cut glass are added to this splendid collection. And day after day the selling goes on at prices that range from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. below the market prices. Newest designs, perfect cut on purest blanks, all of it. Unexcelled variety, too, from which this merest hint:

Bowls, $5, up to $30 each.
Caraffes, $4, up to $9 each.
Celeries, $4.50, up to $10 each.
Flower Vases, $2.25, up to $30 each.
Salads, $5.50, up to $18 each.
Tumblers, $2.40 dozen, up to $24 dozen.

And this lot of pieces all at the one price—$3.50 each—and none less than a good $5 value.

8-inch Bowls, Celery Trays, 7-inch Plates, Flower Vases, 8-inch Nappies, 7-inch Nappies, Sugars and Creams, Olive Dishes, Caraffes. Basement.

--- The next ---

Wanamaker Musicale

will be given on

Wednesday, February 12th, in the Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

Women's COATS

This is the last radical round-up of women's winter coats—about a hundred in all—of cheviots and kerseys, in black and colors, originally $12 to $25; to-day we end the lot in a jiffy at

five dollars each

Then here is a group of Traveling Coats, in ¾-length, of double-faced tweeds, that were originally $25 and $27.50; now at **$10 each.** Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' DRESSES

The new are simply driving out the old. And they're not really very old—these reduced-price dresses. They are handsome styles—none more attractive shown this season. All for girls of 6 to 12 years of age.

$3 for the $7.50 to $10 Kinds

These are one-piece dresses; various fabrics and shades. Some very neat all-black dresses suitable for mourning.

$5 for the $10 to $15 Kinds

A lot of both one and two-piece dresses. Beautifully made and trimmed—some with velvet, others with taffeta silk and ribbon. Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

About 300 boys are invited to share in the offerings of to-day. There are that many suits, reefers and trousers there at prices that mean very comfortable saving to those with boys to clothe.

Vestee suits—just an even 100 of these excellent suits, values of which run up to $7.50. Price $2.50. Plain and fancy mixed goods. Sizes 3 years only.

Double-breasted suits for 15 and 16-year-old boys. $5 and $6 grades at $3.25.

Double-breasted reefers for 3 to 12-year boys. $7 to $9 kinds, $5.

Saturday's selling of the excellent corduroy trousers, in 3 to 16-year sizes, at 70c, was very large. Ample supply for to-day. Second floor, Ninth street.

Bureau SCARFS and *Pillow Shams*

About a hundred dozen quite dainty scarfs and squares of fine Brachtel work, have just come in—new and perfect; yet offered at a very unusual price, for such goods. The scarfs are 20x54 inches; the pillow shams are 32 inches square. Regular prices would be $1.25 to $2. To-day choose for

95c each Main aisle.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER

RARE AMATEUR BILLIARDS

Class A Championship Has Furnished Some Sensational Plays.

HOW CONTESTANTS STAND

Saturday's Game at the K. A. C. Produced the Highest Run and Average of the Tournament.

Lovers of fine billiards have enjoyed more than one night's treat in the games last week for the Class A championship at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Five games have been played, one-half the tournament number, with the exception of the final match in which Wilson P. Foss, the present Class A champion, will defend his title, and two of those games have had unusually close finishes. The billiard enthusiasts who saw Saturday night's contest will not soon forget it. In the memory of old-timers no one could recall a championship match at 4000 points, balkline, in which only one point separated the victor and his defeated competitor.

Dr. Mial played the best game he has shown in the tournament, and his nervy work in overhauling his opponent, Conklin, combined with his high run of 63, were rare features in themselves. When Mial missed that unlucky last shot, which shut him out from victory, his friends were filled with unmistakable anguish. High credit is due to the Chicago crack, Conklin, who won the last handicap tournament in this city without losing a game, and he was scratch man at that. Conklin found himself forty points behind toward the finish, but he made a grand run of 30, and never lost his nerve at the critical points. He is a steady, methodical player, not as easy in his style as some of the others, but no matter how far in the lead his opponent may be, the latter can never feel certain of victory until he has fairly scored the last point.

By a peculiar coincidence, Mial's average was a fraction better than Conklin's. The latter, being the first to play, began the forty-sixth inning, and ran out in five, while Mial just failed to get his necessary three in the forty-fifth. The latter's average was 8.866, while Conklin's was 8.695. It was all the more galling for the defeated man to show the highest average of the week and the highest single run in the same game. Mial now leads for the high-run prize, with a record of 63, but it is six less than the highest run made in the recent Amateur Billiard Players' tournament at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn.

McKee and Mial have carried off the high run honors, for the former has done 60 and 57. No other man has reached 50, Conklin having a 48 to his credit, and Threshie, the Boston Athletic Association champion, having a 43.

Conklin and Threshie head the procession at present, Conklin has won both of his games, while Threshie has only played one. The schedule, showing the individual standing with highest runs and best average of each, is:

	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Run.	Highest Average.
Conklin	2	2	0	48	8 32-46
Threshie	1	1	0	43	7 1-57
McKee	2	1	1	60	7 16-53
Hendrick	2	1	1	35	5 54-68
Mial	3	0	3	63	8 39-45

The management of the tournament has been admirable. The seats are arranged in the theatre of the club so that all have an unobstructed view of the table, and most of the leading amateur billiardists have been in attendance at one or more of the games. Some fine playing may be expected this week, and the game to-night will be between Charles Threshie of Boston and John A. Hendrick of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the former Connecticut champion.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Nearly 100 Men Are Trying for the Crews Under Hanlan's Coaching.

Now that the mid-year examinations are finished at Columbia, the work of the rowing candidates will be begun in earnest and training on the machines will be rushed until fair weather permits Coach Hanlan to put the men on the Harlem. Up to this time the material which has reported for practice has consisted chiefly of novices, the experienced men deciding to wait until the preliminary tutoring of the fresh material was over before beginning work. Now that Coach Hanlan has had the candidates in hand about a month and has taught them the rudiments of rowing, the old 'Varsity men will join the squad.

It is expected that Hanlan will begin work this week with fully 90 men under his charge, and this number will probably ultimately reach the 100 mark. Among the 'Varsity men who will report for practice this week are R. P. Jackson, H. Burt, R. Coffin, and S. P. Nash, Jr.

The stroke oar will probably be pulled this year by S. P. Nash. Although there are several other men apparently competent to fill the place, Nash, on account of his experience in the position during the early part of last year, is generally looked upon as the most able man. Nash was elected Captain of this year's crew, but was compelled to resign because his work in the Law School interfered with his training.

Among the most promising of the new material F. H. Duden, G. P. Carter, and R. W. Berliner are looked upon as likely candidates for places. Morley, Nieyer, Berlien, and Van Hoevenberg of the football team are also regarded as promising. The members of last year's freshman crew that are trying for a place in the 'Varsity are G. S. O'Laughlin, Victor Earle, R. B. Bartholomew, H. C. Townsend, Jr., and C. H. Smithers.

Coach Hanlan has expressed himself as not being at all satisfied with the shells used last year. He considers them faulty in several respects and claims that one can be constructed at least 20 seconds faster. He is putting his ideas in shell construction into shape and is having a new boat made under his own personal supervision by Ruddock.

Greenwich Wheelmen Plans.

The Greenwich Wheelmen are preparing for a closing indoor race meet to be held next month in conjunction with one of the companies of the National Guard. Besides bicycle races there will be athletic events of such merit as to attract the best metropolitan district athletes. This event will close the indoor racing season. The club also proposes to inaugurate one or two outdoor races this year, and will have on the track a team of fast amateurs.

New Hockey Referee.

So much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the incompetency of many of the referees who have officiated at the Amateur League and Intercollegiate hockey games that a new system may be instituted next season. According to the proposed scheme, an official who is familiar with every point of the game will be hired to act as referee at every contest in the local rink.

Doings of College Athletes.

The athletes of the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan will hold the first of two dual meets this Winter on Feb. 20 in the Chicago Gymnasium, and Stagg's young men are working hard to make a victorious showing.

The rowing candidates of the University of Pennsylvania have been divided into squads for training purposes. Five 'Varsity crews and one freshman crew have already been picked, and there are several other candidates who are waiting to be placed in the training squads.

The track and field team of the Johns Hopkins University began training last week in the Fifth Regiment Armory of Baltimore, and particular attention will be paid in selecting a strong delegation of athletes for the indoor games of the Baltimore Athletic Club, to be held on Thursday, Feb. 14. About twenty men are in training.

Twenty-one Yale students, all members of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club, have ordered boats for this season, built on the Swampscott Club dory pattern. The length over all is 21 feet, and the sail is a leg-of-mutton mainsail with a jib. The boats cost $70 each. Some of the men ordering them are Clarkson Potter, Henry Potter, C. T. McClurg, R. B. Tillinghast, R. L. Ogilvie, J. B. Thomas, T. H. Wickwire, Jr., Wheeler H. Peckham, Jr., and R. A. Grannis.

The University of Wisconsin's ambitious scheme to hold a series of boat races on the Chicago drainage canal has recently met with opposition from the Trustees of the canal, who may not grant racing privileges. If the races are held the request has also been made that permission be given to the Santa Fé Railroad to lay tracks on both sides of the stream for a distance of five miles. There is some opposition to this, and negotiations are still pending on both sides.

McGill University of Montreal has received an invitation from the University of Pennsylvania to send a team to compete in the big relay competition in Philadelphia early in May. The letter was presented at the recent annual meeting of the McGill Athletic Association and was referred to a special committee for decision. The reports for the past year showed that athletic interest is increasing among the Canadian students and an active year is looked for this season. Five new college records were established last year.

BIG GAME TO BE EXHIBITED.

Moose Will Be Present at the Coming Sportsmen's Show.

Specimens of American "big" game will be conspicuous among the exhibits at the coming Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden. The moose, which was missing in last year's show, this season will be represented by two splendid individuals, a bull and a cow, and their presence, with the addition of a few other inhabitants of the forest and plains that formerly were missing, will make the exhibit of game a most complete one. The moose in question will have to themselves a yard on the main floor, where visitors will have every opportunity to see and appreciate the majestic proportions of the great creatures.

All the arrangements for exhibiting the animals this year will be better than those of last year. Instead of one large park, there will be a number of smaller inclosures, in which the various species will be confined. Moose, elk, caribou, half a dozen varieties of deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and buffalo, together with mountain lion, lynx, wildcat, black and cinnamon bears, wolves, foxes, and other carnivorous species, all of them extraordinarily fine specimens, will be shown. A colony of beaver, as well as otters and muskrats, will have their home on the shore of the lake, while a dozen fat raccoons, half a hundred red and gray squirrels, and as many hares and rabbits will occupy cages. The game bird exhibit, in charge of the breeder of pheasants, Verner de Guise, will be an extensive one, embracing specimens of pheasant, partridge, quail, turkey, and all varieties of wild duck common to Atlantic Coast waters.

OARSMEN'S HANDBALL TOURNEY.

Opening of Competition by the Harlem River Navy.

The handball tournament of the Harlem River Rowing Clubs began yesterday, with teams representing four organizations playing in the clubhouses of the Harlem River Rowing Association and the Union Boat Club. The Union Boat Club representatives won six games from the Wyanoke Boat Club, while in the Harlem's court, the Metropolitan Rowing Club won four of six games from the Harlem players. The tournament will be continued next Sunday, when the play will be in the courts of the clubs that played away from their home quarters yesterday. The scores of yesterday's games follow:

HARLEM R. C.	VS.	METROPOLITAN R. C.
Fitzpatrick, Meise, 16—18.		J. Ryan, Murphy, 21—21.
O'Leary, G. Monenbocher, 21—15.		Martis, Clark, 16—21.
Scannel, H. Monenbocher, 14—21.		Chicaro, McGrath, 21—15.
UNION B. C.	**VS.**	**WYANOKE B. C.**
Rogers, Golding, 21—21.		Kiernan, Barry, 18—14.
Kemp, Farrelly, 21—21.		Harms, Gearrie, 14—15.
Effinger, Moran, 21—21.		Steenan, Steinman, 13—17.

UNIQUE HORSE SHOE EXHIBIT.

Every Variety of Foot Shield in This Collection.

A remarkable collection of horseshoes, embracing specimens of the iron foot shields in use in every part of the world, is on exhibition in the office of Dr. H. H. Kane. The shoes are only a small part of the collection made by F. C. Snow of St. Louis, Dr. Kane having borrowed them from the collector, who has spent many years and much money in getting together all the known varieties of the horseshoe.

Aside from the curious specimens representing the development of the horseshoe in the past 150 years, and the types representing far-away countries, a section of the exhibit that is particularly interesting to horsemen consists of shoes made to overcome infirmities or peculiarities of gait of individual horses. Several designs are for use when a horse becomes a sufferer from corns. One of these is what is known as a "quarter" shoe, the shoe proper extending only about two inches on either side of the front calk, with a strip of metal running to the back of the foot which protects the frog and leaves the corns free from pressure. Others, with an arrangement of rubber and felt pads, are designed for the same purpose. Among the new varieties of shoes are those with a rubber heel plate or cushion, designed to break the concussion of the heavy blows struck by horses when moving rapidly over granite pavements. Such shoes are worn by the horses in the city ambulance service.

HOLIDAY GOLF GAMES.

Baltusrol and St. Andrew's Announce Handicaps for Lincoln's Birthday.

In spite of the snow-clad links and the prospect of a white Lincoln's birthday, two clubs—St. Andrew's and Baltusrol—have announced members' handicaps for to-morrow. Snow rules, of course, will be in force, and there will undoubtedly be more fun in the games than real competitive excellence. It is something like playing in the dark, to play in a game under present conditions, for even the scratch man of the club cannot tell how many snow banks he may drop his ball in, and other peculiar situations are always sure to arise.

The St. Andrew's Club will hold an eighteen-hole handicap, and a similar one has been announced for Washington's Birthday. At Baltusrol a handicap will be held on the latter day, as well as to-morrow, and the two have been combined so that the scores made to-morrow will also count in the final victory. Twin holiday cups for the two tournaments have been offered by the Baltusrol Club, and the lowest aggregate scores in both events will count to win, one cup being given for the best gross score and one for the best net score.

Informal open handicaps will be played on the two Lakewood courses, and fair delegations may be out to-morrow on the Dyker Meadow and Nassau County links. The public links at Van Cortlandt will also be open, if any enthusiasts care to brave a tramp over the snow-covered meadows.

SCHOOLBOY LEAGUE IN TROUBLE.

Interscholastic Association's Large Debt May Force It to Disband.

According to the statements made by several schoolboys prominent in interscholastic athletics, the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association may disband at the next meeting of the league, scheduled for this week. If this action is taken, it will be because of the large amount of indebtedness outstanding against the league. For several years the association has ended the season with a deficit, due to the inexperienced management of the schoolboys. These deficits, combined with running expenses, field rents, and bills for athletic goods, have made an aggregate debt of about $900.

The league has very poor prospects of raising the money, as its yearly income from the dues of the schools amounts to about $250. This sum is always consumed by current expenses, so that many of the schoolboys appear to think that there is nothing to do but break up the league and form it into new dual and quadrangular associations, according to the rivalry existing among the different schools.

Indoor Baseball at K. A. C.

In the series of indoor baseball games for the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the teams representing the basket ball players and the swimmers met yesterday afternoon in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club gymnasium. The game drew the best attendance of the championship series up to date, and in addition produced the closest contest that has been witnessed for the honors of the club on the indoor diamond. For the first three innings the basket ball players had the lead, and seemed to have a winning advantage, but in the sixth inning the swimmers began to play together better, and by good team work tied the score. After that, putting forth their best efforts, the swimmers scored three to one more runs than did the basket ball team, and finished the seven-inning game winners by a safe margin, the score being 12 to 8 in favor of the team representing the club's aquatic sports. The players were, for the swimmers: H. A. King, catcher; H. H. Reeder, pitcher; W. C. Miller, first base; W. Reuss, second base; G. W. Van Cleaf, third base; J. Ruddy, shortstop, and A. G. Sivori, fielder, and for the basket ball side: H. Brocker, catcher; W. J. Linder, pitcher; D. Reuss, first base; A. J. Shoemaker, second base; J. Patterson, third base; F. J. Quigg, shortstop, and C. Greenhall, fielder. The score by innings:

Swimmers	0	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	—12
Basket Ball Team	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	—	8

Umpires—J. Fumeras and D. Reeder.

MACKAY LEASES SILVER BROOK.

Horses Bought at the Recent Sale to Train for the Coming Season.

A lease of the Silver Brook Stud Farm near Red Bank, N. J., famous as the home of Henry of Navarre and the nursery of many celebrated race horses, has been taken by Clarence H. Mackay, the wealthy young clubman and patron of amateur sports, for a term that may be extended indefinitely. Mr. Mackay was a prominent buyer at the dispersal sale of the Bitter Root Stud breeding stock and horses in training two weeks ago in Madison Square Garden, though his identity then was concealed under the name of the Earl of Clonmel, who acted as his agent in bidding and buying. The announcement was made later that Lord Clonmel was acting for Mr. Mackay, whose purchases at the sale, in addition to a number of brood mares of exceptionally fine breeding intended as the nucleus of the breeding establishment Mr. Mackay has planned to found, were about the pick of the young race horses, two and three years old, sold in training.

The horses in training will be added to the hitherto small stable that Mr. Mackay has maintained in this country, the best known animal of which is the Brooklyn Handicap winner of 1899, Banastar. In the lot bought at the Bitter Root sale the most noted horse is Frankfort, the three-year-old brother to the celebrated Hamburg. Others of note are Dartman, Choate, and Cathaire Mor, all two-year-olds. As these are all heavily engaged in the most valuable stakes of the Eastern turf, and Mr. Mackay has a capable jockey engaged in George Odom, the Mackay stable promises to figure prominently on the metropolitan race tracks in the future. It was supposed at first that the brood mares bought by Lord Clonmel would be sent to England, but the lease of Silver Brook evidently means that Mr. Mackay will devote some attention to the breeding of thoroughbred horses in America. That Mr. Mackay only leased Silver Brook is due to the fact that the place is not for sale. Several offers have been made to L. O. Appleby, the owner of the property, for the purchase, the most recent by Perry Belmont, but Mr. Appleby persistently has refused to sell. The place is admirably fitted with training quarters, and the horses of the Mackay stable will be wintered there and prepared for the coming racing season. C. F. Hill, who trained Banastar last season, still has charge of the string.

SARATOGA STAKE PROGRAMME.

Twenty-five Events, Worth $85,000, to be Opened.

The general plan of the stake programme for the coming Summer meeting at Saratoga has been decided upon by the racing officials of the Saratoga Racing Association, and Secretary H. D. McIntyre has announced that the club will open twenty-five stakes, worth in the aggregate about $85,000. A feature of the coming meeting which is not included in the stake programme will be known as the "Saratoga Special," designed to be a thoroughly sporting event.

For this a dozen of the most prominent and wealthy Eastern turfmen have already subscribed $1,000 each, on the plan for the race, which is to be a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, half forfeit, for a five-and-a-half furlong race for two-year-olds, the association to add a suitable piece of plate. The details of the stakes agreed upon will be announced this week, and it is probable that the closing time will be March 4. In the list of stakes many of the events long popular at Saratoga, such as the Travers, Kenner, and Alabama, are renewed. The stakes to be opened, aside from the Special, are as follows:

For Two-Year-Olds.—United States Hotel Stakes, $10,000, five and a half furlongs; Grand Union Hotel Stakes, $10,000, six furlongs; Flash Stakes, $5,000, five furlongs; Adirondack Handicap, $5,000, six furlongs; Spinaway Stakes, for fillies, $1,000, five and a half furlongs; Kentucky Stakes, for fillies, $1,000, five and a half furlongs; Albany Handicap, $1,000, six furlongs; Troy Stakes, $1,000, five and a half furlongs.

For Three-Year-Olds.—Travers Stakes, $10,000, mile and a half; Kenner Stakes, $5,000, mile and a furlong; Saranac Handicap, $5,000, mile and a furlong; Alabama Stakes, for fillies, $2,500, mile and a sixteenth; Huron Handicap, $1,000, mile and a furlong; Seneca Stakes, (selling,) $1,000, six furlongs; Mohawk Stakes, (selling,) $1,000, mile and a sixteenth.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—Saratoga Handicap, $10,000, mile and a furlong; Saratoga Cup, $5,000, mile and five furlongs; Champlain Handicap, $3,000, mile and a furlong; Delaware Handicap, $1,000, mile and a sixteenth; Amsterdam Stakes, (selling,) $1,000, mile and seventy yards; Catskill Stakes, (selling,) $1,000, six furlongs.

Steeplechases and Hurdle Races.—Beverwyck Steeplechase, $1,500, two miles and a half; Ballston Hunters', $1,200, two miles and a half; Summer Hurdle, $1,000, two miles.

Whitney's Horses at La Belle Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 10.—La Belle Farm, in this county, has been turned over to W. C. Whitney, for a breeding farm, the horses of Julius Fleischmann having been removed to Beaumont Stud. The stall given up by Halma is now occupied by Hamburg. There are some ninety head of mares and many young thoroughbreds on the place. The stallions now are Hamburg, Meddler, and Lissack; the brood mares Kildare and Aunt Betsy have foaled, one a colt and the other a filly, by Lissack.

Among the Local Cricketers.

The Secretary of the Metropolitan District Cricket League has issued a notice to the effect that clubs desiring to apply for membership must file their applications on or before Feb. 19. The annual meeting of the league will take place on March 5, when officers will be elected for the ensuing season, and all applications passed on.

The annual meeting of the New York Cricket Association will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 25. The Forest Hill Club has applied for admission to this organization, which would bring the membership to eight teams.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has adopted an important change in the laws of cricket, which will go into effect for the first time during the coming season. It is: In future the question respecting the fitness of the ground and light will be left to the discretion of the Captains. The opinions of the umpires will be asked only in case the Captains do not agree.

Yacht to Beat the Genesee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—A yacht to be faster than the Genesee, the Rochester, N. Y., boat, which won the international championship from Canada last year, is being designed in the East. The designer of the yacht is Charles G. Davis of Chicago, formerly of the Hanley Construction Company of Quincy, Mass.

The boat is to be owned by a syndicate of Chicago yachtsmen, E. C. Berriman, a member of the Chicago and Columbia Yacht Clubs, who recently returned from New York, where he acted as representative of the Chicago men, was in conference with Mr. Davis, and is elated over the prospects of the new defender.

Ice Yacht Races Scheduled.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Commodore Samuel W. Morford of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club has called his race for to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was thought last night that the snowstorm had spoiled ice yachting for several days, but to-day found a number of boats on the river, and the snow did not hinder their progress a particle. The contest will doubtless be doubly interesting on account of the prizes which the Commodore will present to the winners. One of the best races of the Winter will take place on Tuesday, when James B. Weaver's Scud and Capt. George Coley's Rocket, both yachts of the first class, will try conclusions.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Secretary Here.

W. A. Melville, one of Sir Thomas Lipton's secretaries, arrived in New York on the Cunard liner Umbria yesterday morning. Mr. Melville will remain until after the yacht race, and will assist David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, in his preparations for the berthing of the fleet that will accompany Shamrock II., securing of tenders, and other necessary preparations in connection with the race for the America's Cup.

To Stop Sunday Sport at Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

VAILSBURG, N. J., Feb. 10.—There is a movement on foot to prohibit bicycle racing and the playing of baseball at the Shooting Park here on Sundays during the coming Summer. It is said that the question will be decided at the election to be held in Vailsburg next month. One faction promises not to interfere with sports, while the other promises that in case it wins at the polls there will be no bicycle races or baseball in the borough on the Sabbath.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Harriers Struggle Over the Snow-Clad Trails in Their Weekly Events.

R. Pfortner won the weekly cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club over the six-mile Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon, with Peter McCarthy second, E. Rathgeber third, and E. Estoppey fourth. There were twenty starters, but half of them were so chilled by the cold wind that they quit at three miles. McCarthy, who was second, had two fingers badly frozen.

G. H. Martin won the cross-country run of the Montauk Harriers over the Bay Ridge trail yesterday in fast time, considering the heavy going. The course was cut from the usual eight-mile trip to four. Ernest H. Tompson was second, John L. Kane third, B. H. Gordon fourth, Frederick J. Reilley fifth, and D. F. Gregory sixth. Time—0:41.

The Williamsburg Athletic Association cross-country run, held yesterday from the clubhouse on Withers Street, near Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, turned out one of the biggest and most enthusiastic packs of the season. Joseph E. Solan and John J. Greaves allowed the pack 2 minutes and Joseph E. Reydell allowed the pack 4 minutes' handicap on account of former wins. It was a spirited contest from start to finish. George A. Berger finished first, the rest following in this order: John Reydell, August Strumpfler, William H. Tooker, W. H. Bearnes, John J. Greaves, Joseph E. Reydell, Joseph E. Solan. Time—0:50:23 1-5.

C. J. Bradey won the Hamilton Athletic Club cross-country run yesterday afternoon from the club's headquarters at Bay Ridge. John J. McGuire was next in, followed by John Francis, William H. Hooper, E. J. Clarke, Thomas M. McBreen, and the rest straggling.

In Long Island City twenty lightly clad athletes raced in an invitation cross country run. The course was four and a half miles. T. J. Kenedy, Star Athletic Club finished first. Daniel S. McMahon, Pastime Athletic Club, second; F. Zeigler, Pastime Athletic Club, third; T. J. Kelley, Star Athletic Club, fourth; E. Gill, St. Anthony's Athletic Association, fifth; E. Kelmann, St. Anthony's Athletic Association, sixth. Time 0:33:10.

At the meeting of the local athletic clubs interested in cross country running at the Star Athletic Club Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to hold the Metropolitan Cross Country Championship over the Long Island City eight mile course on Feb. 22.

Entries will be received from any registered athletes, and team individual, and novice prizes will be awarded.

Among the clubs represented at the meeting were the Star Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, New West Side Athletic Club, Brooklyn Athletic Club, St. Bartholomews' Athletic Club, Xavier Athletic Club, and New West Side Athletic Club.

FOREIGN DOGS IN THE SHOW.

Prize Winners Abroad Brought Here for Next Week's Exhibition.

The entry list for the Westminster Kennel Club's annual dog show, to be held in Madison Square Garden next week, will be made up to-day by Secretary James Mortimer, who has allowed a week for the straggling and belated nominations to come in. The entries this year exceed in number those for any former year of the show, though the foreign exhibitors are not as numerous as was expected. The exhibits, however, include a great many prize winners abroad, notably in England, representing all the more popular breeds, the representatives of each being regarded as the best in his class. The first prize winners in former New York shows are well represented again, but so many young dogs have come into prominence in the last year that the competitions straight through promise to be very open.

Of the classes that promise close contests those for fox terriers and Scotch terriers have big entry lists, the fox terriers especially, including many noted dogs. Among the fox terriers Hands Up, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's fine young dog, which won straight through the shows in England, has been brought back to New York, and in the coming exhibition will meet dogs that earned prominence during his absence. The English breeder, George Roper, is on his way with several noted bench show winners in England, chief among them Holly Bush, said to be the best of her class in Europe. Some of Roper's dogs, shipped earlier, have arrived already; Humberstone Bristles, Richmond Patchwork, Richmond Firefly, and Roby Matchbox being among the number.

The New York show has always been a good one for beagles, and this year the entries promise to keep up the reputation of the exhibition in that respect. In addition to the good ones of the famous kennels of Long Island and elsewhere, Mrs. Houghton Giles has brought with her from England her team consisting of Mad Girl, Lapwing, Morden, Bright Eyes, Gaylass of Radnage, and Cautious of Radnage, with which she has won many prizes in England, and she shows at all the big exhibitions every year. She will show the dogs for the first time at the Westminster Exhibition.

The exhibition of St. Bernards will be a notable one, for the owners of the breed have outdone themselves this year in number and quality of dogs. Frank J. Gould has a lot of fine ones down to try for the blue, and the collection of photographs which has been prepared of his dogs will be one of the finest ever seen. They will grace the big lobby, and with them will be photographs of other well-known animals. Mr. Oldham brought from abroad with him no less than forty dogs which have never been exhibited in this country, although they have won many prizes abroad.

On Local Bowling Alleys.

A bowling match for $30 a side will be rolled at the Monarch Palace alleys next Saturday night between A. Silberstein, M. Silberstein, and Albert Gautier of the Wang Bowling Club and Herman Cadieu, Otto Hahn, and William Cashau of the Monarch Palace team.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—Harlem Wheelmen and Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Knickerbocker Athletic Club alleys.

American National Bowling League—Rosedale, Metropolitan, and Germania Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Metropolitan, Ogden, and Yonkers Councils. Starr's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League Tournament—Home City, Klondike, and Chippewa Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Wyanoke, Nassau, and Union Boat Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

Interclub Bowling League, Brooklyn—Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Crescent Athletic Club and Carlton Club; Aurora Grata Club and Columbian Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Bushwick Wheelmen and Montauk and East New York Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Monarch, Empire, and Echo Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Associated Cycling Clubs' Meeting.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York will hold its annual meeting to-night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Applications from five new cycling organizations will be acted upon.

The most important measure before the association to-night will be the report of the Committee on Revision and work during the past season and the election of officers. The Revision Committee will suggest some important changes in the existing constitution and by-laws, the most notable of which will be the consolidation of the office of Secretary with that of the Treasurer, making the office Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. E. V. Brandon, the present Secretary, will be elected to the combined offices to-night, but for the other important offices the keenest rivalry exists between the candidates. There are two tickets in the field, and during the past month meetings, caucuses, and anti-election sessions have been held with such frequency as to suggest a Presidential year in National politics.

Not only will the chief officers be elected by the members' vote to-night, but if the revision report is adopted the Chairman of each standing committee will also be elected, and they will constitute the Executive Committee of the association for the ensuing year.

Mr. Pingree Going to Europe.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—Ex-Governor H. S. Pingree left this afternoon for New York on his way to England. He will sail from New York Tuesday on the steamer Cymric. Hazen S. Pingree, Jr. will accompany his father as far as Southampton, where he will board another steamer for South Africa. Ex-Governor Pingree, who is making the trip for business reasons, will spend several weeks in England.

MAYOR FLEISCHMANN CHEERED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Notwithstanding the proceedings in court here and the attitude of the Governor at the State Capital, this has been a busy day with the sporting men in Cincinnati. All outward signs look like the eve of a great coming event with them.

It will be known within a day or two whether Judge Hollister will grant a permanent injunction against the contest, on the ground of a public nuisance, but the promoters do not know what the Governor may do or when he will do it. Even after the fight shall begin they do not know at what moment the State forces may interfere, as three regiments of militia are said to be now under marching orders. While the Mayor, with his permit, promised a large force of police to maintain order, it is known that the police will not protect the event to the extent of offering any resistance to the militia.

The contests of next Friday night were to be preceded on Sunday by an athletic and musical entertainment in the remodeled Saengerfest Hall. This took place this afternoon, and it was a great success in attendance and otherwise.

The programme consisted of hoop drills, horizontal and parallel bar performances, dumbell exercises, music, and singing. The feature of the day was the speech delivered by George F. Dieterle, one of the leading men of the Saengerfest Athletic Association. After Mr. Dieterle concluded, the audience rose en masse and gave three cheers for Mayor Fleischmann, and the demonstration continued for some time.

Seventh Regiment's Rifle Shoot.

In the regular weekly shooting competition on the rifle range of the Seventh Regiment's Armory, the handicap match was the chief event Saturday night. With five competitors in it, Sergt. W. H. Evans of Company G won, leading with both the actual and the best score, and the best net score, including his handicap. In the non-sharpshooters' match, Private M. S. Da Costa of Company H had the good fortune to win by a single point, that one point beating three other men who were in a tie for second place. The scores follow:

HANDICAP MATCH.

	Co.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	To-tal.	H'd-cap.	Net S'e.
Sergt. W. H. Evans	G	33	35	68	3	65
Sergt. E. S. Coy	D	33	34	67	4	63
Lieut. T. C. Wilwall	F	34	32	66	4	62
Corp. A. E. Wells	E	32	34	66	4	62
Lieut. H. E. Crall	G	32	34	66	4	62

NON-SHARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.

	Co.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	To-tal.
Private M. S. Da Costa	H	32	34	66
Private W. Wuerz, Jr.	C	32	33	65
Private J. A. Smith, Jr.	G	31	34	65
Corp. F. H. Thomas	E	31	34	65
Private J. C. Madigan	G	32	32	64
Private J. B. Power	C	31	33	64

SHARPSHOOTER QUALIFICATIONS DURING EVENING.

	Co.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	To-tal.
Private M. S. Da Costa	H	32	34	66
Private W. Wuerz, Jr.	C	32	33	65
Private J. A. Smith, Jr.	G	31	34	65
W. Reid, Jr.	Vet.	31	34	65
S. K. Thomas	E	31	34	65

SUSPICIOUS FIRE UP TOWN.

Apartment House on Eighth Avenue Found to Be Burning in Two Places.

Fire was discovered in the basement of the five-story apartment house at 2,213 Eighth Avenue last night shortly before midnight by Policeman O'Neil of the West One-Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. An alarm was sent in by him, and when the firemen arrived a second alarm was sent in merely as a precautionary measure.

There were fourteen families living in the building. They all fled into the street, but had plenty of time to dress and get out in safety. The fire was confined to the basement, where it started in a lot of rubbish, and did but $300 damage.

After the fire had been extinguished it was discovered that two places in different sections of the building had been burning. Both of them had started in the cellar. The police began an investigation.

Louis Jerchower to Wed Miss Lebelson.

Louis Jerchower and Anna Lebelson, members of two of the wealthiest families on the lower east side, were betrothed with elaborate ceremonies last night at the home of Miss Lebelson's parents, 245 Henry Street. Among those present were Congressman Goldfogle, Justice Hoffman, Assemblyman Charles S. Adler, Julius Harburger, ex-Assemblyman Isidor Cohn, Senators Foley and Ahearn, ex-Police Commissioner Murray, Dr. Pierre Segelstein, ex-Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky, Alderman Porges, and a delegation of the East Side Business Men's Association. Altogether the guests numbered several hundred, and the floral gifts to the couple almost filled the house. The marriage will take place next June.

Two New Smallpox Cases Reported.

Two cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. The patients were Albert Sweeney, forty-two, of 412 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Charles W. Jewell, Jr., of 1,976 Lexington Avenue. They were removed to North Brother Island.

QUEEN VICTORIA ANECDOTES.

Her Wonderful Memory, Quickness of Wit, and Keen Sense of Humor.

From The London Globe.

Prof. Morris Moore of the University of Rome has written an account of an audience which he had with the late Queen only a few months ago. The Royal Raphael Academy of Urbino elected her an honorary member of the society, and Prof. Morris Moore, the President of the academy, was deputed to convey the artistic gifts unanimously voted by that assembly to her Majesty. The address presented to her Majesty made mention of the fact that the Ducal Palace of Urbino was erected four centuries ago by Duke Frederico, a Knight of the Order of the Garter. The professor, in his interview with the Queen on July 6, said he understood that there was a picture of the Duke in the castle. It was then that the Queen gave an instance of her unfailing powers and the marvelous strength of her memory. "Yes, certainly," she replied; "I know we have the picture here. You will find it on the wall to the left of the gallery. It hangs high up. It was purchased by the Prince Consort." The professor was taken to the gallery, and there at the spot indicated by her Majesty was the portrait of the Duke Frederico. It is a magnificent work by Melozzo da Forli. The Vicar of Hey, who has officiated in his present parish for sixty-three years, and has served under four crowned heads, once read prayers before "Princess Victoria" at Leeds. Though she was only sixteen years old at the time, she said, when the vicar had his jubilee, she "perfectly remembered" sitting under him on that occasion.

In Raikes's journal, as quoted by a contemporary, is an anecdote of the Queen's presence of mind at the marriage of the eldest daughter of the Duke of Cambridge. The tale is put into the mouth of the Duke of Wellington. "When we proceeded to the signatures," he wrote, "the King of Hanover was very anxious to sign before Prince Albert, and when the Queen approached the table he placed himself by her side, watching his opportunity. She knew very well what he was about, and just as the Archbishop was giving her the pen she suddenly dodged round the table, placed herself next to the Prince, then quickly took the pen from the Archbishop, signed, and gave it to Prince Albert, who signed next before it could be prevented."

An anecdote typical of the decision and kindness of the Queen is told concerning one of her first royal acts. She was much devoted to her riding master, Mr. Fozard, and asked if there was any office open which he could fill. The reply was in the negative. "Then I will make one," she said, and Mr. Fozard became "her Majesty's stirrup holder."

The Queen, for all her dignity, had a keen sense of humor, a quality to which two anecdotes just recalled give emphasis. She strongly disapproved of some little paper shades affixed to the candles in her room. She looked at them for a moment; then turned to the attendant and ordered her to "take off their petticoats."

She was also amused by the uncourtierlike comment of an old Scotchwoman who found her knitting stockings, a form of needlework unfamiliar to the Queen. "Eh!" said the old woman, "but I'm sorry for your poor man if he gets no better stockings than that."

Even the crabbed Carlyle lost his crabbedness in speaking of the Queen, and he gave at least one peculiarly happy description of her, when he wrote: "Her whole manner is melodiously perfect." He added later: "She makes you feel, too, (if you have any sense in you,) that she is Queen." The world has felt that she was Queen. If any have not, it is quite certain that they have no sense in them.

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John V. Shoemaker, M. D., LL. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in the New York Medical Journal of July

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THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CUBA.

A faulty sense of the meaning of terms imports much needless confusion into the Cuban discussion. Mistaken conceptions of the nature of independence and sovereignty have led, on the one hand, to extravagant notions of the future political status of Cuba, and on the other to weak and foolish arguments for a partial or complete repudiation of the pledge of the Teller resolution, by which we become obligated to leave the government and control of the island to its people as an independent and sovereign nation when its pacification had been accomplished. It seems to us that candid difference of opinion will be confined to the limited field of detail when it is once understood that our interests, our peace, and our safety, which in honor and in law constitute our primary obligation, are perfectly compatible with the independence and the sovereignty of Cuba.

It was said the other day that "obviously Cuba will be neither a sovereign nor an independent State if made a dependency of the United States or if its sovereignty is limited in any way by American control." That Cuba should become a "dependency of the United States" is a proposition foreign to all rational discussion. The pledge of the Teller resolution forbids, and that is quite enough. The only alternative to sovereignty is annexation, and that will not be sought by the United States until the people of Cuba seek it of their own free will. But that sovereignty is incompatible with any degree of American control is an error that can arise only from a misunderstanding of what the word sovereignty means.

Sovereignty for Cuba certainly means the right of the people of the island to choose their own form of government, to frame and adopt a Constitution, to make their own laws, and to regulate without interference their internal affairs. That is the exclusive sphere of every sovereign people. But in its external relations no sovereignty is unconditioned and no State independent of control. The liberty of the citizen does not mean that he is at liberty to do what he pleases. The exercise of his rights is subject to the general peace and interest of the community. Sovereignty is held subject to the general peace and public order of nations. Practical illustrations will perhaps here serve the purpose better than a statement of principles.

It will be admitted that Russia is an independent and sovereign State. Yet when Russia went to war with Turkey and her victorious armies had advanced to the gates of Constantinople she was not allowed to make a separate treaty of peace with Turkey, which she had attempted to do by the preliminary convention of San Stefano, March 3, 1878. At the instance of Great Britain the other Great Powers of Europe interfered and imposed upon her the very different settlement of the Treaty of Berlin. Russian sovereignty bowed to the control of the European concert, which is the public law of that Continent. The Crimean war was fought and the Treaty of Paris made to deny to Russia the right to make separate arrangements with Turkey and the Balkan States which might be prejudicial to the peace of Europe. Again, Turkey is an independent sovereign State, received into the family of nations, and Greece is sovereign, but in 1886 the Great Powers established a pacific blockade to restrain Greece from going to war with Turkey, and in 1897 they put constraint upon Turkey to compel her to withdraw her troops without accomplishing the complete conquest of Greece.

The peace of Europe is the law of Europe. The law is enforced by the concert—the Great Powers acting together. Any act that endangers peace contravenes the law of the public system, and the concert may take jurisdiction. In this hemisphere the United States, a Nation which holds the indisputable primacy of the New World, exercises functions identical within their field and limitations with those exercised in Europe by the concert. We have not assumed the supervision of purely American relations, or dictated the territorial arrangements of our sister republics among themselves. We do forbid as "dangerous to our peace and safety" attempts by European Powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere," or otherwise to control the destiny of neighboring nationalities, and that principle rests upon the same reasons as the peace of Europe is the law of that Continent.

Subject to this law Cuba will exercise the rights of her sovereignty. But, it is asked, in submitting to this superior canon, will she divest herself of no right which the European concert concedes to its sovereign members and which the United States concedes to, say, Brazil or Chile? On this point we foresee controversy, and it may as well come that the matter may be thrashed out until the grains of truth shall appear.

What does Cuba want? Have her aspirations bounds and limits? "We must not do to a small and weak people what we would not do to a great and powerful people or what we would not suffer to be done against ourselves," said CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate in 1871. But we may at least ask a small nation whether it would be wise to proceed in all things as if it were a great nation. Does Cuba wish to erect coast defenses, build ships of war, maintain armies, set up a diplomatic establishment, and contract a big national debt to pay for these luxuries of greatness? Is it her purpose to seek admission into the family of great nations, with the full privilege to sue and be sued, to make war and get whipped? Or will the good sense of her people make them see that without an armed ship save for revenue service, without an armed man save for internal police, Cuba would be one of the best defended among all the nations of the earth, unassailable save by Powers that were prepared to engage the army and navy of the United States, impregnable save by those who should first overcome us? Will she impoverish herself to forge a sword that the first "puny whipster" might take away? Or will she sensibly accept without cost to herself the infinitely more effective, the amply sufficient, guarantee of our National policy, long ago declared, that the United States will not consent to see Cuba pass into the control of any European power? But Mexico and the Central and South American republics—she might have her quarrels with them? Could not the United States guarantee also an impartial arbitration and just settlement of such disputes? Belgium has four times the population and many times the wealth of Cuba; she is independent and sovereign, but her neutrality, integrity, and protection are guaranteed by Great Britain under a treaty signed by that great power at the time Belgium was set free from Holland. Does Cuba aspire to the political status of Russia and ruin therewith, or will she leave to others the pomp of war, and, under our guarantee, devote her energies and her capital to the development of her resources and the rebuilding of her prostrate industries?

In her Constitution she may please herself. But in the treaty which shall define her relations with the United States the recognition of rights which we cannot waive and of common interests which she cannot ignore will necessarily find a place.

THE GREED OF SUBSIDIES.

The many peculiar and extraordinary abuses involved in the present unprecedented ship subsidy scheme have prevented the absurdity and futility of its general principle from being as obvious as they otherwise must have been to those that can understand the scheme. It is only too true, moreover, that the long indulgence by the country in special advantages granted by the General Government to favored interests at the expense of the public has blunted the perceptions of the people and demoralized their naturally healthy sentiment of independence. Subsidies are at their worst only protection more bald and impudent. There are such numbers of our citizens who have been profiting from legislative restriction of the right to buy of their competitors, that open payments from the Treasury to chosen beneficiaries no longer seem the utterly unjustifiable thing they really are.

Looked at in the light of general interest, it will be seen that the shipping subsidies must do more harm than good, even if they accomplish what it is contended that they will. If they reduce freight rates, and secure a monopoly of the carriage of American exports for American vessels, now carried by foreign ships, the latter will not be driven from the sea. They will seek business elsewhere, and their competition will lessen the cost to our rivals of getting their products to market and by so much tend to reduce the price which we can obtain for our own products. The farmers who produce the great part of our exports will thus lose in price what, by the hypothesis, they gain in freight, and will be forced in addition to pay their share of the taxes from which the subsidies are made up. We have had an example of this juggling with promised benefits and real burdens in our trade in woolens. Our manufacturers are not only taxed on their raw material, but they are deprived of a free choice in the markets of the world from the varieties of wool that may be mixed with advantage. Meanwhile the wool they do not and cannot buy goes to swell the supply and lessen the cost to their foreign rivals. If they had to find a sale for their products in foreign markets, as the farmers do, their handicap would be still more serious. As it is, they are largely limited to the home market, and are aided in keeping that by the tariff fine imposed by law on purchases from their foreign competitors. The farmers can their own way what trade is mutually profitable, but every arbitrary interference with their freedom in the hope of compelling one-sided bargains inevitably reduces the general advantage and injures those whom it intends or pretends to help. The Ship Subsidy act would prove no exception to this rule. In all probability it would not work at all as its authors and immediate beneficiaries claim that it would. The subsidies, instead of being used to reduce freights and extend business, would for the most part simply be pocketed. To the extent that this happened, the bill would result in a plain, every-day swindle, which in the main we think that it is intended to be. So far as it should prove not to be that, it would be an illusion.

TEACHERS AND POLITICS.

Our remarks as to the practice of some of the teachers in the public schools of sending petitions, through their pupils, for signature in order to bring pressure on the Legislature to maintain the present system of salaries, has brought us many comments.

We are happy to learn from the responsible officers of some of the teachers' associations that this practice was not sanctioned by them, and in their opinion was not general. It unquestionably did exist, and in such shape that we were justified in inferring that it was general. We trust that the attention that has been called to it will cause its abandonment altogether.

Some of our correspondents defend the practice. Others think, while this particular mode of action was not to be approved, that we went too far in condemning the efforts of the teachers as a class in promoting their interests at Albany. They claim that the teachers have precisely the same right to try to influence the Legislature to their own advantage that any other class in the community has. One advocate of this view politely insinuates that we are insincere in our support of the present salary plan because we criticise the way the teachers have taken to preserve it. We think that our friends do not quite see that the status of the teachers in this matter is different from that of other classes because they are in public employment, and draw their support from the public Treasury. The organized and persistent influence of a body of some ten thousand citizens having this direct interest in legislation is not calculated to promote fair and deliberate action.

One of the strongest reasons, in our opinion, why the present system should be maintained is that it places the question of salaries, within certain sound limits, in the hands of the Board of Education, which can best judge what are the right and just rates of compensation. It has, and must feel, a much greater responsibility for its action than would be felt by the Board of Estimate or the Municipal Assembly, to whom it is proposed to transfer authority to fix salaries. Neither mere pressure from the teachers nor other outside considerations would be likely to have undue influence on the board.

THE NEEDS OF "LITTLE ITALY."

For thirty years or more the Children's Aid Society has bestowed more than an ordinary share of its attention to the education and moral training of the children of Italian immigrants who, in increasing numbers, within the period named, have been landed here. When first undertaken it was upon a very limited scale. Then, when the tide of emigration from Italy began to flow more rapidly in our direction, the majority of the newly arrived Italians found a home in what was then known as the Five Points, and from that time forward it has always been a favorite quarter for these people and has now a dense population composed of that nationality.

Twenty years ago, with the assistance given by wealthy Italian merchants and the representatives of the Italian Government in this city, land was purchased and a building erected, which at the time afforded ample facilities for the work contemplated; but with the increase of population, the enlargement of the sphere of its activities and the change of its surroundings by reason of the erection of large business structures, interfering with light and ventilation and depriving the children of any opportunity for exercise and play, the present building is lacking in the accommodations such a useful and necessary work demands. Within the present structure there are maintained a day and an evening school, a boys' athletic club, cooking and sewing classes for girls, and manual training classes in wood and iron for boys. The average attendance at the day school at the present time is 580, at the evening school 360, and at the boys' club 45. The evening school is attended by boys from fourteen to men of forty and fifty years of age—all of them manifesting an intense desire to master the language of their adopted country. Surrounded on all sides by low dance halls and saloons, the school has for many years exerted a strong moral and deterrent influence, the effect of which upon the character and conduct of its beneficiaries it is impossible to estimate.

As we have before intimated, the time has arrived when a larger building better situated in reference to space, light, and ventilation, and with increased facilities for enlarging and adapting the work to present-day needs, is essential. The conditions which at present obtain, sanitary and otherwise, are defective, while the opportunities afforded by the crowded of our readers as "Little Italy," situated in the region bounded by One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and lying between Second Avenue and the East River. Within recent years, for reasons difficult to determine, a very large colony, composed of Italians who have but recently landed here, have been concentrating there. Their condition, as viewed from a sanitary and philanthropic standpoint, compels the belief that the same remedial measures which have effected such good results in other neighborhoods are as certainly demanded in their case as in that of any other.

The public, parochial, and other schools in that district are unable to accommodate the number of children asking for seats, and these Italian children, entirely ignorant of our language, and without any conception of the requirements for admittance into the society of children of better habits, are roaming the streets and will become, if not placed under restraint and influences of an uplifting character, unmanageable and proper candidates for a reform school.

The Children's Aid Society sees and feels the need of such work among the people of "Little Italy," as it is qualified to accomplish. The society wishes to purchase lots and erect a building adapted to carrying on a comprehensive work, which shall include the children and youth of both sexes, and also enable it to reach the adults of that already overcrowded portion of our city. All that is lacking is the means to enable the Trustees to set in motion the machinery, which has operated so beneficially in other sections of the city and which they believe is calculated to prove a blessing to the denizens of "Little Italy" as well as the old Italian colony in the Five Points.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As seen by the pious editor of The Chicago Interior, the condition of affairs in Cuba is neither promising nor pleasant. The independent Cubans, he says—meaning thereby, doubtless, the Cubans who desire immediate independence—"would be fighting among themselves already, and devastating the island, if our troops were not in possession. If our army is not withdrawn this year they will start a war anyway, and against us. What the leaders want is an immediate opportunity for plunder, for mortgaging the island, selling out its franchises, and indulging in a general financial debauch." There may be certain elements of accuracy in this description, but does it not display a curious lack of that charity in judging one's brother man, of that desire to think the best of him rather than the worst, and of that tendency to credit him with virtue and wisdom until his conviction of vice and folly is absolutely necessary, which we all expect to find in the religious press? And grieved surprise is aroused even more when one reads what The Interior thinks is the policy the United States should adopt toward its troublesome ward. It says on this point: "We see no way out of it but to give them full opportunity, with a declaration on the part of the United States that the indebtedness which the Cubans will contract will not be recognized by the United States under any circumstances, nor will foreign powers be allowed to coerce the Cubans by force and arms. Then let them go at each others' throats ad libitum. We shall have to send an army there before many years to abate the nuisance once more." In other words, instead of taking into consideration, and making allowances for, the demoralizing influences, the oppression and the suffering, of which the Cubans of today are the natural result, instead of using our strength and our knowledge patiently for the purpose of putting them in the right road and keeping them there until the disposition to stray from it disappears, we are to stand aside and let them cut each other's throats until the island, by the slaughter of all its present inhabitants, has been turned into a piece of real estate worth seizing. That may be good Presbyterianism—of the Chicago brand—but it does not commend itself to the man of ordinary kindliness of heart, even though he be one of the world's people.

—Thirty-seven years ago the Sixteenth United States Infantry, having certain rather important business to transact in the town of Jackson, Miss., performed the work with much thoroughness and dispatch, and then, as a sort of memento of the occasion, took, seized, or otherwise acquired a printing press that for some mysterious reason had struck the regimental fancy as a good thing to have. The ownership thus established, though perhaps slightly irregular in a few respects, has never been contested, in court or out of it, and the press is still in the possession of the Sixteenth United States Infantry. So, by a truly strange sequence of events, we are now in receipt of two copies of a small but well-appearing newspaper from Aparri, a town in Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, and these newspapers, as one of them informs us, were printed on the very press which the Sixteenth Infantry took unto itself so many years ago while it was transacting important business in Jackson, Miss. The old press is evidently in good working order, for every letter in The Aparri News addresses the eye with whatever are the typographical equivalents for courage and self-respect. The general aspect of the paper is in every way superior to that presented by the common run of colonial journalism, and, though the columns are few and short, they are filled with real news, most of it distinctly local, and therefore interesting, or with intelligent and not too serious comment on the same. Discussing his historic and far-traveling press, the editor says: "It is now enjoying the refreshing breeze that blows from the China Sea over Northern Luzon. It is a long story from Mississippi during the great civil war to the insurrection in the Philippines in 1900. How much service this press had seen before it became the useful trophy of the Sixteenth United States Infantry cannot be known. It takes only thirty years' service in the army of the United States before a soldier can retire, but this press is apparently serving a second retirement. Nevertheless, it is a faithful servant yet, despite the fact that it has had so many repairs that it would be unrecognisable by the maker." Perhaps there are people in Jackson who can make interesting additions to this story.

—Weather conditions in New York for the past week have been precisely those to reveal the worst qualities of asphalt pavement. When covered with a thin coating of observers suffered in the era of horse cars. Asphalt is cleanly and it is smooth, and in the happy time to come, when all horses will be banished from cities, it will form an almost ideal pavement, but it is the reverse of that now, since snow, or even rain, renders pavements made of it instruments of torture to all draught animals and a source of no little danger to human beings. It seems as though American ingenuity might solve the problems it presents, for the asphalt pavements undoubtedly are here to stay and their extent is bound to increase steadily with every year. Present horseshoes met the requirements of other but no less unnatural conditions, and their continued use with the conditions materially changed is not an evidence of the National wisdom.

—After Mrs. NATION'S lecture at Kansas City, it is impossible to entertain the hope expressed the other day that she is a woman with intelligence enough to understand the impunity she has hitherto enjoyed and to see the limits within which her peculiar operations are endurable. For in the lecture mentioned she asserted the right to "smash" saloons in States that have no prohibition law, as well as in those that have, and based her right not on the illegality of the liquor business in some localities, but on what she considers its wickedness in any. She is thus reduced to the ranks of those who manufacture artificial "sins," without human or divine authority, and who mistake their private opinions for the eternal principles of right and wrong. We notice that some of the women who have been supporting and aiding Mrs. NATION now suspect her of too eager a desire to turn the reputation or notoriety she has acquired into cash. Her disinclination to give any more time to crusading in Kansas, and her manifest preference for the joys and profits of a lecture tour through other States, certainly tend to warrant such a suspicion. Surely there is work enough for any one woman in Kansas, and confidence in Mrs. NATION'S disinterestedness will hardly survive if she abandons the field she knows best and in which it is conceivable that her efforts may have certain commendable results.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Hartford (Conn.) Times enumerates fifty-five kinds of wild birds that can be found during February within a radius of fifteen miles of Hartford.

* * *

The Delaware House of Representatives has passed, by a unanimous vote, a bill to make the punishment for kidnapping a child death or life imprisonment.

* * *

Some of the Oregonians are realizing the need of an Executive Mansion in Salem, the State capital, for the use of the Governor, and among the properties suggested as available and suitable is the site of the former residence of Col. E. D. Baker. He lived there when he was elected United States Senator.

* * *

Contrary to the generally accepted opinion it is asserted that more steam vessels are now used on the Mississippi River and its tributaries than ever before. John W. Bryant of New Orleans so testified before the Industrial Commission in Washington. More relief is sought against the impediments to navigation.

* * *

A recent Northern visitor to Western Florida reports that the negroes of that section of the State to a man are opposed to its proposed annexation to Alabama. They say they do not like the climate of Alabama, that it is sickly and unhealthful, and if Western Florida is annexed they will all move out, believing that annexation will bring in that objectionable climate.

* * *

The Nebraska Fish and Game Protective Association seized the other day in Lincoln ten boxes of quail, each containing three dozen birds, which were being shipped to Seattle, Washington. The penalties for having the birds out of season would amount to $1,800. The birds were distributed among poor residents of Lincoln, who would not object to having the seizures made often.

* * *

After careful and patient investigation, the Historical Committee of the Society of California Pioneers has learned that Jan. 24, 1848, was the exact date of the discovery of gold in California by James W. Marshall. The gold was first found in the rocky bed of the tailrace of the Sutter sawmill at Coloma, on the south fork of the American River. Marshall himself made three or four differing statements of the date. The committee was unanimous in its decision.

NUGGETS.

Her Preference.

He—What do you think a good name for a girl?
She—Any good man's.—Syracuse Herald.

Discouraging at the Start.

He—I think I shall write a book on "Society As I Have Found It."
She—How is that? "Not at home?"—Indianapolis Press.

Her Preference.

She—If ever I marry it will be to some struggling young fellow, whom I can help to make a fortune.
Her Friend—Give me some struggling millionaire whom I can help to spend one.—Brooklyn Life.

A Comic.

Murphy—Phwy were yes whippin' yer Moike so har-rud th' marnin'?
Hannigan—Ah, th' young fellow sez t' me, sez he, "Poppy," sez he, "git yer picter tuk, an' I'll sind wan o' thim to th' taycher f'r a vallytine."—Baltimore American.

His Rule, Too.

"See here, Sir," exclaimed the successful manufacturer to his dilatory bookkeeper, "you are not as attentive to business as you might be. It has been my rule through life to be at my desk early and late, and—"
"Me, too," replied he. "Sometimes I get there early and sometimes late."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

THE TWO BUILDERS.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Two men, a Chinese legend runs,
Once found that each must build
A house. And each, in building, was
An artisan most skilled.
But one thought of the days of work,
And weary was at heart.
The other thought not of the toil,
But how 'twere best to start.

The one knelt down before his Joss,
With countenance dismayed.
He asked the Joss to build the house,
And prayed, and prayed, and prayed.
The other gathered up his tools,
And straight the task assailed.
He hewed the joists, and hung the doors,
And nailed, and nailed, and nailed.

The one prayed on, before his Joss,
Through all the weary while,
The Joss peered from the altar smoke,
With something like a smile.
The other, when he built his house,
Took all the extra planks,
And burned them at the Joss's feet—
An offering of thanks.

The one looked up from where he knelt,
And cried:
"Joss, wretched man,
You did not wait for holy aid.

UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Have we not worn the Teller resolutions threadbare in our discussions of the future relations of Cuba with the United States? Have we not gone the limit in trying to attribute a meaning to those resolutions which was not intended? Is it not time to stop apologizing, and with this fundamental expression of the will of the people of the United States for a basis proceed in the work of establishing satisfactory political and commercial relations with the Island of Cuba? "The new Cuba," said President McKinley in his last annual message, "yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength, if its enduring welfare is to be assured." By the very nature of things there can be no forcible annexation to the Nation representing the absolute liberties of the people. The anti-imperialist fanatics know this perfectly well. If Cuba becomes part of the United States it will be because the Cubans, having won their liberty, their sovereignty, if you please, shall so decree. Intelligent Cubans understand this, and so should intelligent Americans.

The relations of Cuba with the United States were not embodied in the Teller resolutions, nor is it even necessary to define them in the Constitution. In my opinion, THE TIMES is one of the few of our public journals that have gone below the surface in discussing the Cuban situation. Surely you voice the sentiment of the American people when you say that we are not so short of memory and fickle of impulse as to have expended many thousands of valuable lives and four hundred millions of treasure in abolishing "a hell on earth" at our doors, merely for the sake of establishing another under a new management. Whatever the Constitution of Cuba may be, and however complete its autonomy or sovereignty, no Government of the United States will ever dare to withdraw United States protection from the Island of Cuba until all possibility of such a recurring peril has been removed. It is not my intention to discuss the political, but the economic and commercial, aspect of the question. The following from an editorial appearing in THE TIMES of Feb. 2, clearly defines our responsibilities in Cuba, and should be carefully considered by both Cuban and American officials who have in charge the shaping of the future relations of the two countries:

> No Government with a sense of responsibility to the people it represents could be so reckless of future perils and trouble, so indifferent to the counsels of common prudence, as to let the forts and the forces of Cuba, the independent power to make treaties and conclude agreements with foreign countries, and the responsibility of internal tranquillity pass wholly out of its control until its own interests had been recognized and adequately protected. The definition of our relation to the Republic of Cuba is very likely more fit matter for a treaty than for a constitution, but we sincerely hope the convention now in session in Havana will see and understand the necessity of considering with open minds the demands we shall be compelled to make.

As the demands the United States will make on Cuba are all for the good of Cuba, for its future peace and prosperity, as well as for the general welfare of the United States, I apprehend there will be no difficulty when once we sit side by side with the Cubans and calmly face the condition which confronts us. The Island of Cuba belongs to the Cubans to have and to hold, to manage and to direct, with only such reservations as its political and commercial conditions may impose upon it.

In the first place, its very existence as a nation depends upon its ties of intimacy with the United States. The strength of those ties will protect Cuba from outside aggression and hold the island intact during the period of industrial reconstruction so auspicuously begun since Uncle Sam has been at the helm. In the course of my official work in 1898 and in occasional subsequent visits to Cuba I have been my privilege to meet Cubans of all classes, and, as a rule, I have found them reasonable and just toward the United States. They understand perfectly well that Cuba, for many reasons, has an exceptional importance for the United States. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea are destined to become the centre of the commerce of the world, and the geographical position of Cuba makes it indispensable that the closest commercial and political relations should exist between this island and the United States. In my opinion, these relations are so interchangeable that an agreement between the two countries can be reached, which, while giving Cuba all the independence the proudest and most patriotic of her citizens could desire, will at the same time establish a partnership which would remain for ever unchanged unless the people of Cuba by and with the consent of the people of the United States should become part and parcel of the greater Republic.

In these days it should be borne in mind that the distinctive feature of civilization and power in commerce. Political favor and influence are subsidiary to it. Much of last year I spent in a kingdom having a population of 7,000,000, a Constitution as enlightened as that of the United States, a Chamber of Deputies and Upper Chamber, an intelligent King, all the pomp and ceremony of a Court, splendid army and as absolute sovereignty as the most enthusastic of my Cuban friends could wish for. Suddenly there arose a desire on the part of these people to make war on a neighboring State. War there would have been had not the commercial interests of the larger neighboring State intervened, and political power and influence were subordinated to the commercial aspect of the situation.

So it will be with our Cuban friends. Cuba has had enough of war and of its horrors. It wants no more. An enduring peace can only be assured by an alliance with the United States. So long as the guns of the United States bristle from the turrets of Morro Castle and the Cuban and American flags float over the harbors of Havana and Santiago, Cuba will be at peace with all the world. With peace assured prosperity will follow. The nearer akin the Cuban commercial relations to the United States are to free trade the better for Cuba. These ties must be of singular intimacy and strength. To give Cuba the most favored nation clause would destroy rather than vivify her sugar industry. The Cuban planter at this moment is knocking at the door of Congress for a reduction of 50 per cent. of the duty on Cuban sugar. He sees that Porto Rico and Hawaii have come in under the umbrella of the United States and he knows perfectly well that unless a similar concession is made to him the chief source of wealth of the island will never be revived.

It would have been well for the Constitutional Convention if some of the more intelligent and farseeing Cuban planters had been allotted a prominent place in its deliberations. Had this been done we should have heard more about the necessity of exceptional commercial relations with the United States. The Cuban planter has a peculiar financial individuality. He is the source which must supply the river of gold to all the other trades of the island. He apparently is robbed by all who approach him, but he, in turn, borrows from those he deals with, and, of late years, he has gotten even in the end by not being able to pay anybody.

To be able to appreciate to its full extent the unfortunate situation of the island from a sugar-producing standpoint, we have only to compare a few figures. Cuba, in 1895, produced a crop of 1,200,000 tons, which, at $60 per ton, yield $72,000,000. In 1899 it produced 250,000 tons, equal to $15,000,000. Cuba may again make these large crops, and even larger crops, but it will be under such severe competition with Germany and other Continental beet-producing countries that unless closely allied to the United States it will have to struggle for its very existence, and it will be a case of the survival of the fittest. The European producers having come to the conclusion that they need not fear any longer the Cuban competition, and with Cuba absolutely separated from the United States feel they will have equal advantage in our market, they have accordingly augmented their output to an exaggerated extent, as the following statistics show:

PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR IN EUROPE.

	Metric Tons.
In 1899	4,882,100
In 1900	5,535,000
Increase in 1900	652,900

That is, the European production was augmented last year in a quantity not far from twice the average Cuban crops during the last five years. This fact is an immediate and direct consequence of the belief that Cuban planters being utterly ruined, the European factories must take advantage of so favorable an opportunity. The well-being of almost the whole Cuban population and the successful operation of many auxiliary businesses are depending upon the fate of the sugar industry. The large Cuban central plantations, which are now (only excepting their splendid machinery) in a pitiful condition, could become places not only for producing wealth, but also for technical education, provided the present prostration could be overcome.

Cuba can only be placed in a prosperous economical condition by a treaty or contract with Russia or with Spain, we are governing the island, deciding the rates of customs duty, collecting the revenues, valuing the merchandise, classifying the imports, and running the machine. If, when we took possession, we had said 50 per cent. off for all merchandise imported from the United States to Cuba and 30 per cent. off for all Cuban products imported into the United States, the two countries would have been nearer together now. Radical as this looks, the McKinley reciprocity treaty with Cuba of 1890 established relations nearer to free trade.

The Cubans can not, and I am satisfied they will not, expect the United States to give up additional revenue and to establish closer commercial relations with them than with any other country without in turn adopting the self-protecting measure which THE TIMES says must be demanded by any Government awake to the serious possibilities of an unstable Government in Cuba. The remotest chance of Cuba again falling prey to a European power must be eradicated, and for this purpose Cuba must agree to borrow no money from European powers. After wiping out ten millions per annum of interest, and giving Cuba its entire revenue for internal uses, Cuba cannot expect the United States to demand less than such an agreement. This does not mean that Cuba shall not pay its lawful debt, nor does it mean that a reasonable compensation may not be paid its soldiers. The United States will, in my opinion, make no demand on Cuba that is not for its ultimate good, both politically and commercially, and surely such demands for mutually closer relations cannot hurt the pride of the most sensitive Cuban. Unless these relations do become "ties of singular intimacy," there will be no flow of American capital to the island, enterprise will cease, the sugar industry will remain in its present forlorn condition, and allied industry will languish.

I know it is claimed there is no sentiment in business, but what will the outer business world think of the common sense of the Cubans, to say nothing of their ingratitude, should they fail to make such a close alliance? A well-known Cuban business man writes me:

> The basis of Cuba's existence, the raison d'etre, so to speak, of the island, is its wonderful properties for sugar producing. The climate and the quality of the soil could not be better adapted to produce cane if they had been made for this exclusive purpose, as can be judged by the results obtained even now, considering the lack of attention it receives. Give Cuba good sugar crops and remunerative prices for the next three years and politics will become unknown and unpopular in the island, and the will be more beneficial than a dozen constitutional conventions.

With good crops Cuba wants a good market—that of the United States. The fact is, Cuba produces what the United States wants; and the United States can supply better than any other country nearly all that Cuba wants. Reciprocity would tie Cuba closely to the United States. As the President says: "Whether these ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own." The chains which link Cuba to the United States dispel no dream of free Cuba. Cuba may become an entity, a reality, yet its commercial interests and political future may be one with the United States.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

HOW TAMMANY CAN WIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should Tammany take proper advantage of the opportunities now being offered by the new Police bill to overcome recent popular prejudices through the appointment of a Commissioner and Superintendent acceptable to the public, nothing can prevent the organization from making a clean sweep in the coming Mayoralty election. This opinion is based on Gov. Odell's administration, which has already shown serious indiscretion and partisan prejudice to such a degree that the independent voters would much prefer to trust their interests with Tammany rather than jeopardize their liberties through the concentration of municipal governments into the State machine. At no time within my memory of more than fifty years has public sentiment been so completely reversed in so short a time as since Gov. Odell came into power. Even some of his stanchest supporters are now against him, and this feeling is not likely to be improved upon should the bill that he now appears to be forcing through the Legislature be enacted into law.

The Mayor, therefore, has an exceedingly important duty to perform in the selection of this Commissioner on which hangs the success or defeat of Tammany. This appointment should not be made from the old political hacks, whose names the public are tired of, and whose records are too well known to give confidence in their honesty of purpose. The police force is unquestionably in a demoralized condition, and never wanted reorganizing and discipline in the ranks more than at the present time. The public safety demands it. Moreover, it wants the weeding out of cheap gamblers and poolroom fiends, petty larceny thieves and corner ginmill bloats and loafers, who now disgrace their uniforms.

A Commissioner under the new bill must not expect to find roses growing around him, as, on the contrary, there will be thorns ready to lacerate his best intent at every move. Besides, there are doubts whether proper discipline and efficiency can be attained under the present precinct organization, and the Captains now in charge of them. However, I am in favor of trying the one-headed department, but the selection, I desire to impress upon our bombastic Mayor, means to Tammany a continuance in power or defeat.

The question therefore is, Has he the ability to stand up against the pressure now being brought by the old political hacks or rise to the importance of the occasion and his responsibility, by the appointment of a man who will be acceptable to the whole people? INDEPENDENT.

New York, Feb. 9, 1901.

THE D. A. R. CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a special to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Washington, dated Feb. 4, concerning "The Coming D. A. R. Congress," the statement is made that "the fundamental principles of the organization favor the election of a National woman for the position [of President General] and it will be advisable to have as President General a woman of as much National position as possible."

A thoughtful mind pauses to define some of these terms. What would make a woman a "National woman," or give a woman a "National position"? What would make a man a "National man" or give him a "National position"? We may presume that a "National man" is one who serves or represents his Nation as a statesman, soldier, salior, scholar, scientist, &c.—a man who by his own intrinsic power or service upholds or typifies his Nation, his "National position" being the result of his National fame for benefits to his Nation. Is every politician seeking office a "National man"? Can any man be a "National man" through the services or abilities of another man? Is a woman a "National woman" simply because her husband holds some official position under the National Government, or must a woman be a "National woman" because of her own intrinsic powers and services? The present social status of an American woman raises her above a position of dependence. She may be a "National woman" and hold a "National position" because of her own personal abilities and services.

It would be rather difficult to prove from the by-laws of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that the "fundamental principles of the organization favor the election of a National woman," and "a woman of as much National position as possible," or, in other words, plain and simple, the wife of a Government official, to the position of President General. The Board of Management at Washington favors this principle because it favors the centralization of power at Washington. The fundamental principles of the organization are not political, but they are principles of National patriotism.

The President General of this organization should be personally a capable, independent, strong, typical American woman, representing not the centralized, but the National, interests of the organization over which she presides; one whose principles, consistent with the by-laws and fundamental principles of that organization, should be patriotism and not politics. It is of vital importance that the woman elected to the office of President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution should at this time come from beyond centralization circles.

Of the three candidates best known Mrs. Donald McLean of New York especially represents the chapters throughout the country, represents the National interests of the society. She is a broad-minded, capable, typical American woman—a truly "National woman" in the best interpretation of that term.

DISSENSIONS AT PEKING

Von Waldersee Dissatisfied with Actions of French Troops.

French Commander Claims Entire Independence and Insists on Sending Out an Expedition.

PEKING, Feb. 10.—Coun von Waldersee is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the French troops near Pao-Ting-Foo, and also with their avowed intention, in spite of his protests against it, to organize an expedition to take possession of Shan-Si. He takes the ground that expeditions, except for police purposes, or against bands of robbers, should not be undertaken during peace negotiations.

Gen. Bailloud, the French commander at Pao-Ting-Foo, says that he is acting in entire independence of Count von Waldersee, and believes the wisest course to be to nip the incipient rebellion in the bud. He asserts that he was attacked on three sides by a number of Chinese while out with a few men near Pao-Ting-Foo, and his theory is that the power of the foreigners should be shown, if possible, whenever an occasion arises.

A staff officer of Count von Waldersee who investigated the Pao-Ting-Foo affair could find no evidences of such trouble as had been reported. On the contrary, he believes there are grounds for supposing quite the opposite, although probably there, as elsewhere, considerable numbers of dangerous robbers infest the country districts.

At next Tuesday's meeting the foreign envoys will consider the plans submitted by the Military Committee for the legation defenses. A reply from the Court is not expected until then at the earliest.

Li-Hung-Chang asserts that the Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang Su never had more harmonious relations than they have now, and that the former quite agrees to the necessity for modern reforms. He has telegraphed to the Court his refusal to agree to sentences of execution "fraught with extreme danger and threatening the dynasty itself."

KWANG-SU IN CONTROL?

Shanghai Report that He Has Resumed Reins of Government.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.—It is reported here that the Empress Dowager, yielding to foreign pressure, has allowed Emperor Kwang-Su to resume the reins of Government.

A dispatch from Peking asserts that all the forces passes beyond the territory held by the allies are being garrisoned by the Chinese, and that Boxers are re-entering Peking secretly.

CHINESE REFORMATION.

Imperial Decree Calls for Information from Outside Sources.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Minister Wu has received from Sheng, the Director of Railways and Telegraphs, a summary of the recent Chinese imperial edict contemplating recommendations for a general reformation of the seven branches of the Government of China. That decree said that, in order to obtain a true basis for reform, the Emperor commanded consultations between the Ministers of the Privy Council, the six boards, the nine officers, the Chinese Ministers at foreign Courts, and all the Viceroys and Governors.

Heretofore in all requests for recommendations for reform, recommendations were asked only from Chinese officials; but the latest edict is much more comprehensive and invites suggestions from the Ministers of the Government at foreign Courts. This is regarded as very significant by Minister Wu, as it gives an opportunity for the Ministers to lay before the Government recommendations which from their contact with the foreigners they believe will be for the best interests of the Government.

The Minister will await a full copy of the decree before making his reply, but he regards the step taken by the Emperor as a decidedly important one which will result in great benefit to the Imperial Government.

PROBABLE ITALIAN CABINET.

Signor Giolitti, It Is Said, Will Be the Actual Premier.

ROME, Feb. 10.—According to the newspapers of Rome Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli has been definitely charged by King Victor Emmanuel to form a Ministry to succeed the Saracco Cabinet. It is intimated that there will be the following assignment of portfolios:

Interior—Signor Giovanni Giolitti.
Foreign Affairs—Signor Giulio Prinetti.
Public Works—Signor Alessandro Fortis.
Finance—Count Francesco Guicciardini.
Agriculture—Marquis Raffaele Cappelli.

In such a government Signor Giolitti would be the actual Premier. It is believed he would appoint Signor Nicolo Fulci, author of the amendment that overthrew the Saracco Government, to be Under Secretary for the Interior.

INTERESTS OF FRENCH FARMERS.

Bounty on Wheat Exports and Lower Duty on Sugar May Aid Them.

LILLE, France, Feb. 10.—Jean Dupuy, Minister of Agriculture, was the principal speaker to-day at a meeting of the Northern Agricultural Society, where several speakers dwelt upon the injury resulting to the farming interests of France from the accumulation of stocks of foreign wheat, which, they asserted, was facilitated by the modifications of the customs tariff and had led to unfair competition, often compelling the farmer to sell wheat below the cost of production.

Replying to these statements, M. Dupuy said the situation was not peculiar to France, as all countries suffered from similar conditions. He believed the new bill, regulating the system of importation, and the project of a great premium on exportation, payable in money by the Treasury, would bring the desired remedy. This, he said, would shortly be discussed in the Senate.

Dealing with the sugar question, which he admitted was a very complicated matter, M. Dupuy said it would be necessary to examine whether the existing laws could be so modified as to aid French industry in this direction. He promised to propose to send two representatives of the sugar industry to the Brussels conference on sugar bounties when it reopened. Meanwhile, he pointed out, the Minister of Finance was seeking means to develop a sugar consumption by a material reduction of duties. It would be impossible, however, he declared, for the Chamber of Deputies to legislate upon the question before prorogation.

OPPOSE HIGHER GERMAN DUTY.

Socialists Say Increased Tariff on All Farm Products Is Planned.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—To-day the Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist organ, prints an appeal from the Socialist members of the Reichstag to the working classes in Germany against the proposal to increase the duties on cereals. Simultaneously a million copies of the appeal were distributed throughout the country, in the form of a handbill.

Its authors claim that an increase in the duties is contemplated not only in the case of cereals, but also in all agricultural products, including meats, eggs, cheese, fruits, and vegetables.

With the appeal the Vorwaerts publishes an editorial asserting that, even under the present duties, South and Southwest Germany have the highest grain prices in Europe.

Eduard Bernstein Returns to Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Eduard Bernstein, the well-known Socialist writer, the warrant for whose arrest, issued twenty years ago for political offenses, lapsed Jan. 31 and was not renewed, has returned to Berlin from a long residence in London.

4,000 PARIS TAILORS STRIKE.

Sixteen Dressmaking Firms, Including Worth, Redfern, and Paquin, Involved in the Movement.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The strike in the Paris dressmaking trade has assumed formidable proportions. The first to strike were the journeymen tailors employed by a few firms mainly engaged in putting out tailor-made costumes. These, chiefly foreigners, complained against the arbitrary distribution of piece work by the cutters, and demanded fixed wages. Thus far about sixteen firms are involved, including such well-known houses as Worth, Redfern, Paquin, Doucet, La Ferriere, D'Oeuillet, and Raudnitz.

This afternoon the strikers held a meeting at the Labor Exchange, where it appeared that some 4,000 tailors have joined the movement. Numerous seamstresses, whom the tailors are urging to strike en masse in order to prevent the employers from setting them to do the work of the men, were present.

The speakers, among them Louise Michel, urged the men to hold out, on the ground that the busy Spring season was about to begin, and the employers would be compelled to yield. One orator, in the course of a violent speech, suggested burning the workshops of recalcitrant firms with petroleum, but this proposal met with a cold reception.

The meeting finally decided to demand an eight-hour day and 6f. for women. The employers were given until to-morrow to reply. If they do not yield, a general strike will be declared.

To-day's action was evidently an attempt to enlist the support of the women.

PRESENTATIONS AT COURT.

Those Made to Queen Victoria Will Hold Good Now.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Court Circular announces King Edward's decision that Court presentations during the reign of Queen Victoria will hold good for the present reign. This will remove the great difficulty that would have been involved in thousands of renewed presentations.

At the opening of Parliament, which will be a great pageant, the King will wear a crimson velvet State robe, with rich trimmings of ermine. Ladies have permission to wear pearls and diamonds.

Jacobites Posted Seditious Notice.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Daily Mail makes the following statement: "A notice declaring Edward VII. a usurper and 'Mary IV.' the rightful Queen was posted on the gates of St. James's Palace and at the Guildhall on the night Queen Victoria died. It was not signed, and no one saw it posted at either place, but it is known to have been the handiwork of a member of the Jocobite League. Probably no action will be taken; but the incident explains why the Legitimists were not allowed to place a wreath on the statue of Charles I. Jan. 30."

PROF. PETTENKOFER A SUICIDE.

Distinguished German Chemist Kills Himself at Munich.

MUNICH, Feb. 10.—Prof. Max Von Pettenkofer, the distinguished German chemist, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in a fit of depression. He was born Dec. 3, 1818.

Prof. Pettenkofer was educated by his uncle, the Court pharmacist at Munich, and early devoted himself to that specialty and to the study of hygiene, upon which he became an authority. He was appointed to the chair of hygiene of the University of Munich in 1865 and was made President of the Cholera Commission in 1873. In 1882 he was made a hereditary noble of Bavaria.

As a chemist Prof. Pettenkofer made many special studies and published several works. As a hygienist he published important books on ventilation, and on the propagation and prevention of cholera.

REPORTED FIGHT IN COLOMBIA.

Rebels Said to be Advancing on Panama —Dead-lock in Trade.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 10.—Advices received to-day by the British steamer Trent, Capt. Farmer, from Colon, Colombia, show that there is a continuance of insurgent activity in many quarters. Last week there was severe fighting between the Government troops and the rebels near Panama, and the latter were then pressing toward Panama and Colon, in spite of the Government reinforcements.

According to the same authority, there is a serious deadlock in Colombian trade and business interests are sustaining considerable losses, while the people are "disgusted at the inability of the Government to end the rebellion." The Government, meanwhile, is "seizing property and doing everything to raise money in order to prevent a collapse."

The British second-class cruiser Phaeton and the British armed sloop Buzzard are at Panama protecting British interests.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S TOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain Points Out Its Purpose to Governor of Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 10.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of a cable dispatch to the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, regarding King Edward's decision as to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York, says:

"It was the late Queen's desire that the visit should mark both the greatness of the occasion and her appreciation of the loyalty, devotion, and generous aid of the colonists in South Africa, and of the splendid gallantry of the colonial troops.

"This appreciation is fully shared by the King, who desires also to signify his heartfelt gratitude to the colonies for their warm sympath; with himself and the royal family in their bereavement.

"His Majesty is confident that, in making arrangements for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the people of Australia will not fail to recognize the sad circumstances surrounding the visit."

Lord Pauncefote Expresses Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Associated Press is requested by the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote to express their heartfelt thanks for the many cards of condolence and marks of sympathy which they have received on the occasion of the death of her Majesty Queen Victoria, all of which it has not been possible, owing to the great number, to acknowledge individually.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 10.—Ten cases of what is supposed to be the bubonic plague have been isolated. One of the victims is a white person, the others being natives. A native child has died of the disease.

Sultan Receives Mr. Griscom.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, had a fare ell audience with the Sultan last Friday. His Majesty was very cordial and expressed satisfaction at seeing that friendly relations between Turkey and the United States were now assured. Mr. Griscom has obtained an exequatur for Mr. Harris, United States Consul at Tripoli, Syria.

King Edward Visits His Son.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited the Duke of Cornwall and York Saturday evening, and the Duke returned the visit yesterday at Marlborough House, where their Majesties will remain until the opening of Parliament. King Charles of Portugal dined with their Majesties last evening.

Ex-King Milan's Condition Critical.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—The condition of ex-King Milan of Servia, who has been seriously ill for some time, has a turn for the worse. Both his lungs are congested, the heart is very weak, and his malady has entered an extremely critical stage.

Elected to Prussian Royal Academy.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Gari Melchers and Emile Sehrwenka have been elected members of the Prussian Royal Academy of Arts.

Mrs. T. C. Platt's Critical Condition.

The condition of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, who has been ill for some time at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is such as to cause the gravest apprehensions to her many friends. Little news comes from the sick room.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ENGLISH BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.—One of the many changes brought about by the Queen's death in British customs that have been practically unaltered during the last sixty-three years is the necessary re-editing of the Book of Common Prayer of the Established Church. One of the first Orders of the King in Council, in accordance with the Act of Uniformity was to this effect. The order was issued in a special edition of The Gazette Extraordinary, and within a week the King's printers, Eyre & Spottiswoode, had promulgated the order to the head of every parish in the United Kingdom. It the meantime the new Book of Common Prayer was being turned off the press at the rate of 5,000 copies a day. The part of the Order in Council commanding the changes in the book reads as follows:

"His Majesty was pleased this Day in Council to declare his Royal Will and Pleasure, That in all the Prayers, Liturgies, and Collects for the Queen, instead of the Word 'Queen' the Word 'King,' instead of the Word 'Victoria' the Word 'Edward,' instead of the Words 'our Sovereign Lady' the Words 'our Sovereign Lord,' and in the prayer for the Royal Family instead of the Words 'Albert Edward Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales' the Words 'our Gracious Queen Alexandra, George Duke of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Cornwall and York' to be inserted: And that, in all the Prayer, Liturgies, and Collects, so altered, such Change of the pronouns 'She,' 'Her,' and 'Hers' be made as will be by those Alterations rendered necessary."

The order, moreover, commands "That no Edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed but with this Amendment."

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EFFECT OF THE DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA UPON INDUSTRIAL FRANCE.—According to the Paris press, the death of the Queen of England has given an immense impetus to certain branches of French industry. In the week following her demise orders estimated at 5,000,000f. were received at St. Etienne alone. It is said to have been the same in other towns in France where mourning fabrics are manufactured. Enormous quantities of black ribbon, lace, and crape are being constantly forwarded to England; at the same time, equally extensive orders for fabrics appropriate for the coronation of Edward VII. are arriving every day.

Le Petit Journal, in commenting on the subject, says that the loss which England has sustained has turned into quite a windfall for many ribbon manufacturers of France. They had large stocks of black ribbons on hand; these have been cleared out, and the manufacturers have, in addition, been able, by a process of rapid dry dyeing, to convert large quantities of colored ribbon into black ribbon, thus getting rid of stock which was looked upon as "dead" when, too, it is asserted in Industrial circles that as the period of mourning in England is to be a long one the French manufacturers look forward to a busy and profitable time. In Havre, where a long strike had reduced many of the owners of spindles to absolute want, activity prevails, the differences between the masters and the operators having been adjusted within a week after the death of the Queen. In other sections, however, strikes are threatened unless new concessions inspired by the revival of business be granted the operators.

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A CURIOUS POLITICAL SITUATION IN DENMARK.—Owing to recent secessions from the Conservative Party in both houses of the Danish Parliament, the coming session will reveal that the Government has a majority of one in the upper house, and hardly a single adherent in the lower. The cause of the split in the Government party is said to be the unpopularity of the Premier, M. Sehested. The secessionists, who include several well-known aristocrats, such as Count Frys, Count Ahlefeldt, and Baron de Reedtz-Thott, the late Premier, are the largest landed proprietors in Denmark. They have formed themselves into an independent Conservative group, and are prepared on the important question of taxation reform to vote with the Radicals. The conflict which is beginning is regarded as important in Copenhagen because the result will determine whether power will pass from the hands of the Conservatives, who have enjoyed it for many years, to a Radical or a coalition Cabinet, or whether the Conservatives will still retain office, it not being compulsory on the part of the Cabinet to retire after a defeat brought about by personal antagonism.

In the meantime the Cabinet is said to possess the full confidence of the King, while the action of the secessionists is strongly condemned in Court circles, the sentiment of which was recently made manifest in an unsigned leading article, attributed without contradiction to the Crown Prince, which appeared in the Berlingske Tidende. Though the article professed to treat only of a political question of no real importance, its whole import was against Count Frys and his colleagues. The Constitutional correctness of this step is discussed with much animation by the Copenhagen press, where it is asserted that everything points to a disintegration in the ranks of the old Conservative Party and the establishment of new rules of action.

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THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.—It now appears by the latest mail advices from Brussels that the scheme of Belgian intervention in the Transvaal was merely an incident in the Conservative agitation against the presumption that Belgium has the perpetual right to maintain her neutrality by force of arms—the latter being the contention of the Military Reform Commission, which has, just recommended a complete reorganization of the Belgian Army on a scale which shall make the country's neutrality more than a mere figure of speech. The main question at issue is whether Belgium can continue to rely upon England to maintain her (Belgium's) status as a buffer State when at any time Franco-German complications might arise in which Great Britain could not afford to intervene, in which case, as Liège is the key to the Meuse Valley, Belgium might become the battle ground of German and French armies. In 1870 Belgium received warnings from both Berlin and Paris to prepare a defense of her frontier. It is asserted that then the prestige of England alone prevented her territory from being invaded.

Now, everywhere in military and diplomatic circles on the Continent the inevitable action of Belgium in an elaborate augmentation of her defenses is taken to indicate that Belgium realizes that the prestige of Great Britain has recently diminished. Such is the view that the whole import of the recent address to the Reform Commission made by Col. Ducarne, Director General of Military Operations. He pointed out that recent history had proved that "treaties are simply a diplomatic figment; from a military point of view they are worthless." This view, he explained, does not imply any disrespect to the great powers, least of all to Great Britain, the good faith of which he would not for a moment impeach. "But history teems with instances where treaty rights have been obliged to yield to force majeure." Among such instances he cites are the Republics of Venice and Switzerland, whose independence had been repeatedly made subservient to the conflict of more important interests.

Apart from this, however, Col. Ducarne upheld that it is not only Belgium's right, but her duty, to assert her neutrality should circumstances arise which might call it into question. He cited the London Conference, when Lord Palmerston insisted on the necessity of Belgium as a buffer State, and the accompanying recognition of her right to uphold her title thereto, and in conclusion he discussed the contingency of internal disorders in Belgium which might threaten the peace of her neighbors and render an armed intervention expedient on other grounds than those of mere conquest.

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THE TIBETAN MISSION TO ST. PETERSBURG.—Since the mission from the Spiritual Head of Tibet has arrived in St. Petersburg, foreign correspondents in that city have had very little to say on the subject, while the local press, presupposing resentment in England over the Tibetan-Russian entente, is attempting to show that the desire for a rapprochement emanated from Tibet, and not from the Russian Government. The following passage, however, from an article in the Birschevija Viedomosti, is believed in diplomatic circles to indicate Russia's real position in the matter:

"With the exception of Ladakh, which forms its extreme western territory, Tibet borders on our neighbor and protégé, China, which, like other Asiatic countries, has always been protected by Russia against English manoeuvres. Russia's unshakable power in China, where we bring with civilization also contentment and

STUDENT RIOTS IN SPAIN

Stone the Police and Cry "Down with the Jesuits."

Monks Also Attacked—Authorities Take Extensive Measures to Repress Disorder.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—Late last evening, at the close of a meeting of the Students' Union on the occasion of a lecture dealing with the anti-clerical play "Electra," the students demonstrated and stoned the police. Four policemen, including two Lieutenants, and three students were badly injured. A number of others were slightly hurt, but were able to go to their homes. Twenty-six arrests were made, and several of the persons in custody will be court-martialed. It was 2 o'clock this morning before quiet was restored, and mounted gendarmes patrolled the streets all night.

Similar demonstrations occurred this evening on Alcala Street.

The authorities, evidently alarmed, took extensive measures last night to cope with a revival of disorder.

The Communal Club has presented a petition to the Minister of the Interior against religious congregations on the ground that several of these are engaged in business. The petition asks for the suppression of unauthorized bodies, notably the Society of Jesus.

El Imparcial protests vigorously against the stoning of the carriage of the Papal Nuncio yesterday, pointing out that he represents the person of the august Pontiff.

Speaking generally of the situation in Spain, it says: "Disasters and misfortunes have exhausted the patience of the country, for no attempt is made to remedy them. General indignation prevails."

Other liberal organs refer to the disquieting conditions. El Liberal publishes an article under the caption "The People in Ebullition."

At Valladolid yesterday, at the close of the lectures, the university students demonstrated against clerical establishments, stoning the convents and monasteries. It was necessary for the gendarmes to charge them, and a municipal guardsman was wounded.

Thereupon the students marched to the Jesuit College, shouting "Long live liberty!" and "Down with the Jesuits!" They shattered the windows with stones and did not disperse until the rector of the university personally appealed to them to be prudent and granted them holidays.

To-day in Valladolid the Franciscans who appeared in the streets were stoned and compelled to take refuge in the town hall. At the conclusion of the bull fight there the gendarmes charged the crowd, which had stoned the windows of tradesmen for refusing to close their shops.

At Barcelona yesterday a group of students demonstrated in front of the seminary, shouting "Long live liberty!" and "Down with Clericalism!" They were dispersed by the police.

It is said that a luncheon will soon be given by a Grandee of Spain in honor of Señor Galdos, author of "Electra," and that representatives of the Republican and Liberal groups, among them Señor Romero y Robledo, will be present, with a view of planning a campaign against all forms of reaction.

The Prefect of Valladolid has authorized an anti-Clerical meeting on condition that it is not held in the street.

Anti-clerical demonstrators in Valencia yesterday stoned the Prefect's carriage.

BANQUET TO PRINCE CHARLES.

Brilliant Function at Madrid—Holidays in Honor of the Wedding Refused by Students.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The banquet given at the Palace last evening by the Queen Regent in honor of Prince Charles of Bourbon, who will wed the Princess of the Austurias, and of his parents, the Count and Countess of Caserta, was an extremely brilliant affair. A band of halberdiers played during the function.

On the right of the Regent sat the Count of Caserta, the Infanta Maria Theresa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Aguilar de Campos; the Infanta Eulalia, and the Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Ramos Izquierdo. On her left sat Prince Charles of Bourbon, the Princess of the Austurias, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Princess Immaculata. The Regent's mother, Archduchess Elizabeth, sat opposite her, with distinguished guests on each side.

The Regent's brother, Archduke Eugene, arrived at noon to-day and will attend the Court ball to-morrow.

It is estimated that some forty former Cabinet Ministers will be present at the wedding, which will take place in the Palace chapel. The details of the ceremony have not yet been fully arranged, but it is now probable that the bride and bridegroom will not appear in the streets, but that the function will be carried out entirely within the Palace walls.

Six hundred students have sent an address to the Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Garcia Alix, declaring that, "considering the marriage of the Princess of the Austurias with the son of him who caused the nation so many sorrows to be a national misfortune and a reason for mourning instead of rejoicing," they deemed it their duty not to accept holidays in honor of the event.

Señor Ugarte, the Minister of the Interior, said in the course of an interview that yesterday's troubles were more serious than those of the preceding days, because political factions had joined with the students and, therefore, he had resolved to adopt vigorous measures of repression.

MANILA EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Few Catholics and No Methodists Present at Second Gathering.

MANILA, Feb. 10.—The attendance at the second Evangelical meeting in the Tondo Ward of Manila to-day was somewhat larger than the one held a week ago. There were not many Catholics present, and Señor Buencamino said the priests had directed them not to attend.

An affirmative expression was taken of the views of the meeting on the desirability of establishing an Evangelical Church, and Señor Buencamino has given the Rev. James B. Rodgers, missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, charge of the effort. He is disposed to leave the Federal Party in order to prove that he is not mixing political with religious reforms.

The Methodist missionaries were not present at the meeting, having gone to attend the Methodist Conference at Singapore.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT

Soloists Were Schumann-Heink, Plançon, Scottl, and Gadski.

A new rule for Sunday night went into effect at the Metropolitan yesterday. Mme. Schumann-Heink, after having been called to the front some six times, disclosed its substance with that archness peculiar to the favorite contralto. She stepped to the front of the stage, seeming about to grant the audience's demand for an encore, when, with a shrug of the shoulders, she made a comprehensive gesture toward the conductor, accompanied with a moue that said quite plainly to the front of the house, "That wretch won't allow another song." The house, understanding it, gave Schumann-Heink applause that very nearly wrecked the next number. And that was the rule printed on the programme.

The soloists in addition to Schumann-Heink were Plançon, Scottl, and Gadski. Mme. Schumann-Heink's numbers were Bruch's aria, "Odysseus" and the Brindisi from "Lucrezia Borgia." Scotti sang "Ho Sognato, (De Leva,) Tosti's "Invanno," and "Dio Possente," from Faust. Plançon was heard in the air Du Tambour Major from "Le Cid" and Schumann's "Les Deux Grenadiers." Mme. Gadski had Elizabeth's air from "Tannhäuser" and Agathe's aria from "Der Freischütz."

Rather more attention than usual was paid last night to the orchestra's share of the programme. There were in all six purely instrumental numbers, Saint-Saëns' whimsical "Wheel of Omphale" and Liszt's "Rhapsody No. 1," were the chief of these.

Says She Is Not Going to Die.

Mrs. Charles Pangay, better known as Ada Gray, the actress, who is in the Home for Incurables at One Hundred and Eighty-

COL. A. D. SHAW DEAD.

His Body Found in His Room in a Washington Hotel—Formerly Commander in Chief of Grand Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Representative Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., formerly Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was found dead this morning in his room at the Riggs House. A physician, summoned immediately after the discovery of the body, pronounced death due to apoplexy, probably about 2 o'clock in the morning. Col. Shaw had returned about 1:30 o'clock from a banquet at the Ebbitt House in honor of his successor, Gen. Leo Rassieur, and before he left the banquet hall had responded eloquently to a toast and appeared in excellent health and spirits. The body was discovered lying face downward on the floor. The features were slightly bruised, showing he had fallen suddenly and heavily. After his return to the hotel Col. Shaw asked for hot water, complaining of indigestion. The water was brought to him, and that was the last seen of him alive.

His private secretary, Charles E. Glynn of Oswego, N. Y., had an appointment with him for 10 o'clock this morning, and when Col. Shaw did not appear one of the bellboys climbed to the transom and saw the body in the position stated. The condition of the room showed that the end had come quickly and without pain. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, to await the arrival of an only son, Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, who is expected to-morrow, when arrangements for the funeral will be announced and a committee from the House named to attend the services, which probably will be held at Watertown. Two daughters, one living in Watertown and another in Brooklyn, were notified. Col. Shaw was a widower, his wife dying just one year ago yesterday. He was the picture of health, of commanding stature, strongly built, with square shoulders and erect figure, which, with white hair and mustache, made him a conspicuous figure in the House. An active worker during his incumbency of the Commander in Chief's office, he frequently came to Washington and took a hand in urging legislation for the old soldiers before the committees of Congress.

Col. Shaw was born in the town of Lyme, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Dec. 27, 1841. He was the son of a farmer. When the war broke out he gave up his studies in the Belleville Union Academy to enlist in Company A, Thirty-fifth New York Volunteers. He served out the full term of his enlistment, taking part in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and a number of smaller engagements. After serving two years as a private and non-commissioned officer, he was appointed a special agent of the War Department in the office of the Provost Marshal at Watertown, N. Y. He remained in this office until the close of the war.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Shaw entered St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated in 1867. During the year following his graduation he served as a member of the State Assembly. While serving in that capacity he was also appointed by Gov. Fenton as a Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He resigned to accept the position of United States Consul to Oporto, Canada, in 1868, and was promoted to Manchester, England, in 1878. In 1885 President Cleveland removed him from office for being "an offensive partisan."

The Grand Army of the Republic elected him unanimously Commander in Chief at the National Encampment in 1890. The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth District nominated him to fill the vacancy in the Fifty-sixth Congress caused by the death of C. A. Chickering, and he was elected by the largest Republican vote ever cast in the district.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jacob Schnitzer.

Jacob Schnitzer, a prominent merchant and well-known clubman, died at his residence, 112 East Seventy-third Street, yesterday, of malignant malarial fever. He had been ill about fifteen weeks. Mr. Schnitzer was born in Neustadt, Germany, on Feb. 17, 1838. He came to this country in 1854, settling in Boston. He engaged in business there as an exporter of woolen goods and importer of Mediterranean products, with his brother-in-law, Alexander Sidi. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston for four years. When Charles Dickens came to the United States Mr. Schitzer was one of the committee appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to receive him.

In 1874 Mr. Schnitzer came to New York. During that year he married Cordelia Menken, daughter of Solomon Menken, a prominent dry goods merchant of Cincinnati. In this city Mr. Schnitzer continued the business which he had carried on in Boston, adding the importation of Turkish rugs, a line in which he was one of the pioneers in this city. After he had been in New York for several years the Schnitzer-Poriato firm was incorporated, of which Mr. Schnitzer was elected President.

Mr. Schnitzer was until four years ago a member of the Democratic Club. He resigned then, and was at the time of his death a member of the Lotos Club and of several well-known societies. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Horace Clarke Hooker.

The Rev. Horace Clarke Hooker, assistant minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, died after three days' illness with pneumonia, on Saturday night, at Roosevelt Hospital. He was a brother of Dr. Ransom Hooker, who is connected with the hospital, and was born in Cooperstown. In 1893 he was graduated from Hobart College, whence he went to the General Theological Seminary, from which he was also graduated. After leaving the Theological Seminary he became the master of St. Mark's School, at Lanthbourn, Mass. He remained in that position a year, and was ordained a minister in 1898. Before his appointment as assistant minister of the Church of the Incarnation he was in charge of the chapel of the church in East Thirty-first Street. He was to have been married in April, to Miss Ruth Leeds of New Orleans.

Cassius Clay Powers.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Cassius Clay Powers, a well-known lawyer, died to-day at his residence in Brookline. He leaves a wife and daughter. Mr. Powers was born in Pittsfield, Me.; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1869, and was admitted to the Kennebec County Bar in Maine in 1871, and to the Suffolk Bar in Boston in 1872. He practiced in New England and New York. He represented Ward 21 in the Boston City Council in 1886, 1887, and 1888. Five of his brothers, who are lawyers, have held positions of public trust, including ex-Gov. Powers of Maine and Judge Fred Powers, recently Attorney General of Maine.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. LASHER, Sr., of Rome, N. Y., a dealer in musical instruments and jewelry, died yesterday at his home, aged sixty-three years.

SAMUEL BATCHELDER, proprietor of the Penobscomuck House at Hampton Beach, N. H., died Saturday night, aged sixty-nine. He was born in Newbury, Mass. He is survived by a widow.

WARREN CONVERSE FRENCH, a lawyer, well known in Vermont, died yesterday at his home in Woodstock, Vt., in his eighty-second year. He was a native of Randolph, Vt. A widow and four children survive him.

AUGUST D. SKINNER of Massillon, Ohio, died there yesterday, aged eighty years. He was the father of B. V. R. Skinner, one of the proprietors of The Massillon Independent, and of Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul at Marseilles. He was an extensive wool dealer.

CHARLES A. BARNEY of Deering, N. H., a Representative in the New Hampshire Legislature, died yesterday in Concord, N. H. He leaves a widow and two children. Mr. Barney's mother died yesterday in Deering, and the double funeral will be held in Deering Tuesday. Mr. Barney was thirty-eight years old.

Tombs of the Italian Kings Robbed.

ROME, Feb. 11.—A painful impression has been made by the report that the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert have been profaned by thieves who en-

MOODY MEMORIAL SERVICE

Testimony to the Far-Reaching Influence of the Evangelist.

Young Men's Christian Association Representative in India Tells of Religious Conditions There.

Services in memory of Dwight L. Moody were held yesterday afternoon in the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. Gen. O. O. Howard presided. J. Campbell White, representative of the association in Calcutta, talked about the influence the world had felt from the work done by the evangelist at his home, in Northfield, incidentally describing some interesting conditions now existing in India. James McConaughy, an instructor in the Moody School, at Mount Hermon, told of the work of that institution and the others established by Mr. Moody, and W. W. White, head of the school in Chicago, spoke about the evangelist's personality.

"I think that Northfield," said J. Campbell White, "has sent out more influences for good than any other place in the whole world. There are hundreds of thousands of people all over this country who have said that the most powerful influences of their lives came to them from the home and teachings of Mr. Moody. Nor are they only here, for of the missionary workers in other lands most have the same story to tell."

Speaking of India, Mr. White said that the Hindus had, altogether, 33,000 gods. These gods, once living men, are even more depraved than the man-formed deities of other pagan nations, some of them having led such horrible lives that the English Government will not allow accounts thereof to be translated into the English language. The speaker told of some of the religious tortures which Hindus are made to inflict upon themselves. One penance described is the custom of spending long years in what is called a pilgrimage. This pilgrimage consists of traveling hundreds, or even thousands, of miles, in obedience to orders from priests. The traveler cannot simply walk or run over the road he is to traverse, but he has to touch every foot of the road with his body. In other words, he lies down, gets up, lies down again—keeps up this operation till he has gone over the allotted distance.

Mr. Campbell said that there were more than 1,000,000 natives in India who could speak English. The City of Calcutta, in the centre of the Bengal Province, is the centre of learning thereabout, to which flock the young men desiring an education. Only those who know English can take the university training, and those who are allowed to complete the four years' course go back to their village homes to become the leaders among their people. It is among these students that the Young Men's Christian Association is at work.

Before the collection for the benefit of an endowment fund for the Moody schools was taken up, Mr. McConaughy told how the money would be used after being raised.

"When Mr. Moody died," he said, "he left a command that the tuition fees of the schools should never be made so high that boys without any one to help them would be prevented from getting the benefits to be derived as pupils there. That is the reason we need money. If we had raised the fees, we could have already filled the schools to the limit."

Gen. Howard here made a short talk about another institution with aims similar to those of the Moody schools—the Cumberland Gap (Tenn.) university, named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, and for the benefit of which an entertainment is to be given to-night in Carnegie Hall. The university at Cumberland Gap, he said, is designed to give educational advantages to the mountaineers of Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and Southern Virginia and Kentucky, "the forefathers of whom were so steadfast in supporting us when we were fighting for the Union."

Prof. W. W. White said that Mr. Moody did leave a will, although he left no written testament. Beside his deathbed his sons were told what they should do. His friends were bidden keep up the work in the schools, and "there was transferred to all Christendom," said the speaker, "a solemn obligation to see to the proper endowment of the schools and to the perpetuation of the work begun by the great evangelist."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH EXTENSION.

Meeting in St. Thomas's Church Addressed by Seth Low and Others.

The extension of the Episcopal Church in the suburban sections of New York, particularly in the Borough of the Bronx, was the object of a meeting held last evening at St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York, presided, and addresses were made by Eugene M. Camp of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church. The service was read by the Rev. John Huske of St. Thomas's.

Mr. Camp described the work of the laymen of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in establishing eleven Sunday schools and mission stations in the Bronx, and thus forming the nucleus of a parish in each case.

Seth Low urged that it was most important for the Church to take possession of the fields offered by the development of the suburbs as residence places for great throngs from the denser sections of the city. He also said that the building up of these great vacant places, which is now going on, will do more than anything else to break up the horrors of the tenement house district.

Dr. Parks said that the outlying sections were now being populated by the very best sort of people—the mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, who would not live in the slums, but were making homes for themselves and were bringing up children—"yes, many of them, thank God," said he. He said that these people wanted the Church, and that the Church ought to be there to receive them. Dr. Parks especially appealed for money to build a church for the colored congregation of St. David's, in East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY REUNION.

The Pro-Cathedral Crowded Last Night with Its Former Members.

The Pro-Cathedral was crowded last night at the reunion of the members of the old Church of the Epiphany which was held there. The old Church of the Epiphany occupied the plot where the Pro-Cathedral at present stands from 1833, when it was established, until a very few years ago, when it was consolidated with the church of the same name up town. Out of the former's work the work of the Pro-Cathedral has grown.

The Rev. Canon R. L. Paddock officiated at the liturgy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Kenneth McKenzie of Westport, Conn., who twenty-six years ago was one of the workers at the Epiphany Church, and who in his sermon related many of his experiences of those days. The Rev. Can

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $3,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DEFAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ALFRED S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kuhne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
City of Galveston, Texas.

The City of Galveston, through committees, being about to ask the Legislature of the State of Texas to pass certain laws repealing the charter of that city, and providing for its future government and the refunding of its indebtedness, the undersigned have been requested by a number of the principal bondholders to act as a Bondholders' Committee for the purpose of protecting their interests as holders of the City of Galveston securities.

Holders of City of Galveston bonds are requested to communicate with the committee through its Secretary, authorizing the committee to represent their interests.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD, President New York Security & Trust Co.
N. W. HALSEY, N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES E. BALLOU, Treas. Woonsocket (R. I.) Instn. for Savings.
JOHN D. HOWARD, J. H. Fisher & Son, Bankers, Baltimore.
J. L. GRANDIN, Grandin Bros., Boston.
JOHN W. HERBERT, Attorney, New York.
JOHN W. EDMINSON, N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

DILLON & HUBBARD, Counsel to Committee.

M. I. MIRICK, SECRETARY.
Room 319 National Bank Commerce Bldg., N. Y.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 1st Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

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Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRIMMER, Asst Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Dudley Olcott, Geo. A. Hearding, Edward D. Jadson, Robert Hoe, William C. Bull, Richard Mortimer, Samuel Thomas, John E. Parsons, John T. Terry, Brayton Ives, L. O. Mills, Fred'k D. Tappen, Bradley Martin, Heber R. Bishop, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren, Haley Fiske, J. Edward Simmons, George Coppell, Henry C. Perkins.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13th, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1900, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.
Notice is hereby given that $90,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1889, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated Jany. 15th, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

The Lyon Umbrella Company.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
New York, February 9th, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The Lyon Umbrella Company:
Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for The Lyon Umbrella Company not having been held on the day designated in the By-laws, and the Directors not having, within one month thereafter, called a special meeting for the purpose of electing Directors, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, to consider and adopt a new set of By-laws, changing and amending those heretofore adopted, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the said Company, Number 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President and Stockholder.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE POLICY-holders of the New York Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., on Monday, February 18th, 1901, to receive a report of the business of the past year, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, to consider the reincorporation of the Company as a Stock Corporation under its existing corporate, and to take such action toward such reincorporation as may be necessary, to amend the By-laws of the Company, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1901.
NEW YORK CASUALTY COMPANY,
FREDERICK G. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1901, and opened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901.
JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of February, 1901, and reopened on the 26th day of February, 1901.
Dated New York, February 11th, 1901.
RUDOLPH LUDWIG, Secretary.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 6th, 1901.
NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the Fourth Class and for Directors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901. The Polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 noon.
DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Croscup & Sterling Company will be held at the office of the company, 135 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
Feb. 1st, 1901. E. G. CARTER, Sec'y.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, Thursday, February 14th, 1901. Polls open 10 A. M.; close 3 P.M.

NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Reorganization Committee.
New York, February 1, 1901.
To all Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement dated August 1, 1899:
The holders of New Orleans & Western Railroad Company First and Second Mortgage Bonds who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are hereby notified that upon February 1, 1901, in accordance with the powers given in the Plan and Agreement for Reorganization dated the first day of August, 1899, the Reorganization Committee did adopt and have adopted certain amendments and changes in the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and have filed a statement of the same with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary.
Holders of bonds of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company who have deposited the same with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the said Plan and Agreement, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before Tuesday, March 5, 1901, as provided by the said Agreement, upon paying their respective shares of the expenses of the Reorganization Committee, which by them have been apportioned and fixed at $15.29 for each First Mortgage Bond, and $7.86 for each Second Mortgage Bond, as more fully set forth in said statement of February 1, 1901, filed as above mentioned with the Depositary.
STEPHEN PEABODY, Chairman.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY.

St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company
2d Mortgage 100-year 6 Per Cent. Bonds, Due October 1st, 1996.
Interest payable April 1 and October 1
Operated by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. as part of their Adirondack division.
At a Price to Net Over 5 Per Cent.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,859.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

I AM A MINING MAN OF 20 YEARS' EXperience; I have secured such a mine as I have sought for that length of time; I have had it developed by hundreds of feet of tunneling until over $350,000 worth of pay ore is in sight; I have formed my company; I will NOT sell a controlling interest, though I can do so at a profit of over $50,000; I will make any man independently wealthy who will aid me in putting up the necessary mill; we ship ore at a profit as it is; investigate thoroughly and then I will make a proposition. Address M., Box 150 Times.

A gentleman of 12 years' successful office, administrative, and financial experience wants position; compensation no object if opportunities are good; am anxious to locate in New York, and am confident of proving capacity and effectiveness. L., Box 213 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT
North American Trust Company
December 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 48
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 62
United States and City Bonds	3,361,834 48
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46
Real Estate	38,847 07
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,689,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHEEBROUGH, } Vice-Presidents.
STANLEY L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. Stock.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
New York, February 8, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1900, a dividend of TWO (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid March 1, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 21, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend, and also for the payment of the dividend of TWO per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, declared August 2, 1900, payable March 1, 1901, the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York, February 8, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.
On March 1, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of TWO per cent. upon the Preferred Stock and TWO per cent. upon the Common Stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Martin Erdmann, Voting Trustees.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the year ending December 31, 1900, will be paid February 11, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business February 2, 1901.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed February 3 to February 11, 1901, both dates inclusive.
Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 15th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM, upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable February 15th, 1901, at the New York office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Monday, February 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Treasurer's office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable February 28th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 18th, 1901.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3:00 o'clock P. M., February 18th, 1901, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., February 28th, 1901. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened March 2d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
New York Office, No. 27 William Street.
February 8th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT., payable on March 2d, to stockholders of record at close of business on February 20th.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

HUDSON, JAY AND STAPLE STREETS, NEW YORK FEB. 11TH, 1901.
MR. LEWIS WALLACE HAS BEEN ADMITTED AS A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM.
AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will resume business today with its confidence in the market not one whit diminished—firm in the belief that, whatever temporary fluctuations may be, market values will work materially higher. This is the testimony of representative bankers and brokers, as shown by the opinions published in these columns yesterday. The progress made in the matter of further railway consolidations; the growing policy of increased dividends, (illustrated last week in the cases of Reading and St. Louis and San Francisco;) the official declarations that the steel trade negotiations are progressing to a satisfactory conclusion; the continuing ease in money; and, lastly, the improved sentiment abroad—these are a few of the many reasons advanced why higher prices are to be expected—are only natural.

J. P. Morgan and his associates, as well as the Standard Oil following, were large buyers of stocks all last week. This accounts in great measure for the market's wonderful powers of resistance and absorption, and explains also why, in the face of concerted bear attacks, no material or permanent recessions were forced.

Bankers are agreed that money will continue easy, and this though the steel deal and other railroad transfers be arranged. The statement of the head of the Federal Steel Company that the financing of the steel plan will not involve any disturbance of the money market is not without significance. The statement may be considered as made by Mr. Morgan himself.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO PLANS.

A gentleman high in the affairs of the Continental Tobacco Company is quoted in Wall Street as declaring to his friends that in the event of expected favorable legislative action at Washington a dividend on Continental Tobacco common stock will forthwith be declared.

Banking houses identified with the controllers of the American and Continental Companies were last week heavy buyers of the stocks of both companies.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 10.—There was no marked activity in any section of the Manchester market last week, sellers having difficulty in keeping pace with producers. The close, however, showed rather more animation, and in some directions there was a fair turnover. The greater part of the Eastern inquiry was for lighter weight goods, but there was no appreciable increase in the business done. Important offers frequently were found to be unworkable owing to the limits.

There was a little more inquiry for China, but without special results. The manufacturers, being well engaged, took an exceedingly firm stand. There was more inquiry for Japan, small parcels were purchased for South America, and the demand for the Levant was more healthy.

Yarns were firm, although they showed little animation. The production is being well taken up, and the producers are not pressing for buyers except at full prices.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Not for months past had the Berlin Boerse experienced such excellent conditions as obtained last week. The upward movement in domestic Government funds gained considerable momentum, particularly Saxon 3s, which rose during the week 110 pfennigs; imperials, which rose 130; Prussians, which rose 120, and Treasury 4s, which rose 70 pfennigs. All other German funds were in strong demand.

Foreign buying was the feature of the week, the market showing a growing interest for foreign rentes, particularly Argentines. In foreign railroad shares the chief advance was in Transvaals, which rose 20½ pfennigs. The market for American railway shares was firm, but more quiet.

Even coal and iron shares, in spite of the unfavorable market report, were firm.

The general firmness of the market is variously explained. The Vossische Zeitung sees the chief cause in the two great financial operations involving the Union Pacific Railroad and the steel combination. "America," it says, "has gradually seized the leadership of the world's financial affairs, and Europe has grown accustomed to receiving its chief impulses from the business movement beyond the Atlantic." The Berliner Tageblatt sees in the steel combination "a sharpening of American competition with German industry which cannot be overestimated."

The reduction of the Bank of England rate had a tendency to stimulate speculation, but otherwise had only small effect. It did not influence the money market materially, foreign exchange remaining high. Paris exchange fell 5 pfennigs yesterday, but is still 7 above the gold point. London exchange shows a rising tendency, which causes the Reichsbank to postpone a reduction of the rate.

The empire's demands for current funds cause a heavy discounting of Treasury bills. The statement of the Reichsbank for to-morrow will show only a slight improvement, the metal stock having gained 4,000,000 marks, the note reserve having gained only about 20,000,000 marks, and loans and discounts having contracted about 40,000,000 marks. London exchange being so near the gold point, the market fears gold export. London exchange is, in fact, demanded upon American account.

The demand for money remains slight, the private rate of discount being 3 per cent. and on call 2½.

Prussia's coal production last year was 101,980,000 tons, or an increase of 7,200,000 tons over the production of 1899.

The Chambers of Commerce and the manufacturers' societies of the Rhine country have adopted a resolution in favor of higher protection against foreign hardware, especially American. The resolution emphasizes the fact that American pig iron is 50 per cent. cheaper than German.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Details of dividends declared by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and the Mexican Northern Railway Company will be found elsewhere.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio com.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual).	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine pf.	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 20
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg com.	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Ch., Pt. Huron & Quincy (quarter).	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 7	Mar. 4
C., St. P., Minn. & O. com. (annual).	5	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 9	Mar. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter).	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 9	Mar. 2
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Delaware Division Canal.	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 4
Delaware & Hudson (quarter).	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 27	Mar. 16
Hartford & Connecticut Western.	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual).	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
K., C., Ft. Scott & Gulf pf.	4	Feb. 15	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
K. C., Ft. Scott & Memphis com.	4	Feb. 15	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
K. C., Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	4	Feb. 15	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
Louisiana & Missouri River pf.	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
Louisville & Nash. (semi-annual).	2½	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Feb. 11
Mexican Northern (quarter).	1	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Mexican Northern (extra).	¼	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 20
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual).	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter).	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Feb. 23	Feb. 9	Feb. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).	1	Mar. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Pere Marquette pf.	4	Feb. 11	Feb. 2	Feb. 12
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2	Mar. 8	Feb. 19	Mar. 9
Rome, Water. & Ogden. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual).	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
Union Pacific com.	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25
Union Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Boston Elevated (quarter).	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 2	Feb. 16
Detroit United Rys. (quarter).	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
N. J. & Hud. River Ry. & Ferry pf.	5	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 15
Twin City Rapid Transit com.	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 9	Feb. 18
West Chicago Street (quarter).	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
BANK STOCK.				
Bank of Manhattan Co. (semi-annual).	5	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Feb. 11
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Am. Ice Co. com. (quarter).	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Am. Tin Plate Co. com. (quarter).	2	Feb. 15	Jan. 25	Feb. 16
Andover Iron Co. (Phila.).	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
American Radiator pf. (quarter).	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 4	Feb. 16
Bethlehem Steel Co.	50c	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co. (quarter).	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Boston & Montana Copper Co.	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 19	Feb. 4
Boston & Montana C. Co. (extra).	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 19	Feb. 4
Cambria Steel Co.	50c	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. pf. (semi-annual).	4	Feb. 15	Jan. 26	Feb. 16
Daly West. Mining Co. (month).	30c	Feb. 15	Feb. 9	Feb. 10
Diamond Match Co. (quarter).	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 2	Mar. 13
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. Co.	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 7
Federal Steel com.	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 28	Feb. 8
General Chemical Co. com. (quarter).	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter).	1½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Glucose S. Ref. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf.	2½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
National Carbon pf. (quarter).	1¾	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
National Tube Co. com. (quarter).	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 18
New England Tel. & Telegraph.	$1.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (monthly).	10c	Feb. 10	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (extra).	10c	Feb. 16	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond com.	1½	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter).	1½	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Ontario Lake Superior Co. pf.	3½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 28
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, (quarter).	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pressed Steel Car Co. com.	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 28
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	1¾	Feb. 25	Feb. 4	Feb. 25
Procter & Gamble Co. com. (quarter).	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
Pullman Car Co. (quarter).	$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining Co. (semi-annual).	$3	Feb. 25	Jan. 28	Feb. 5
St. Paul Gas Light Co.	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Standard Consol. Mining Co.	10c	Feb. 21	Feb. 1	Feb. 26
Standard Oil Co.	$20	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 15
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter).	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Wescott Chemical Co. pf. (annual).	7	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	.....
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. (assenting quarter).	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 21

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	Jan. 26	Feb. 18	Feb. 16	Special
American Snuff Co.	Feb. 11	Mar. 6	Mar. 5	Annual
American Steel & Wire Co.	Jan. 30	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Annual
Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad.	Feb. 9	Mar. 14	Mar. 13	Annual
Azure Mining Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 14	Annual
Bank of New York.	.....	.....	Feb. 27	Special
Barnston Tea Co., Limited.	.....	.....	Feb. 14	Annual
British Columbia Copper Co.	Feb. 2	Feb. 15	Feb. 13	Annual
Brunswick Dock & City Improvement Co.	Jan. 31	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Annual
Central Stamping Co.	Feb. 2	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	Annual
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards.	Jan. 24	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	Annual
Cincinnati Street Railway.	.....	.....	Feb. 21	Special
Commercial Cable Co.	Feb. 21	Mar. 5	Mar. 4	Annual
Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Consolidation Coal Co. (Maryland).	Feb. 9	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Annual
Contractors' Supply Co.	Feb. 13	Feb. 21	Feb. 19	Annual
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Cuban Plantations Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
Delaware, Lack. & Western.	Jan. 30	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Annual
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of New York.	Feb. 9	Feb. 13	Feb. 12	Annual
Erie Railroad.	Feb 13	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	Special
Eugene P. Peyser Corporation.	.....	.....	Mar. 5	Annual
Florida Cent. & Pen. R. R.	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Mar. 7	Annual
International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.	.....	.....	Mar. 12	General
James Freeman Brown Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 15	Adj. annual
Kansas City Southern Railway.	.....	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
Knickerbocker Tel. & Telegraph Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 19	Annual
Laflin & Rand Powder Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Missouri Pacific Railway.	Jan. 29	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Annual
Morse & Rogers.	.....	.....	Feb. 26	Special
National Biscuit Co.	Jan. 16	Feb. 18	Feb. 16	Annual
National Lead Co.	Jan. 31	Feb. 11	Feb. 21	Annual
National Steel Co.	Feb. 16	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	Annual
New Amsterdam Gas Co.	Feb. 9	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
New York Fire Insurance Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
New York Insulated Wire Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 18	Annual
N. Y. & N. Jersey Telephone Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 1	Special
Pennsylvania Railroad.	.....	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
People's Gas L. & Coke Co. of Chicago.	Jan. 19	Feb. 13	Feb. 11	Annual
Peoria & Eastern Railway.	Feb. 1	Feb. 14	Feb. 13	Annual
People's Co-operative Ice Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 15	Special
Port Henry Iron Ore Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 12	Annual
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Ry.	Jan. 29	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Annual
Sixth Ave. Railroad.	Feb. 2	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	Annual
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Co. of America.	Jan. 23	Feb. 13	Feb. 12	Annual
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad.	Feb. 19	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Annual
Texas & Pacific Railway.	Feb. 15	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	Annual
Tri-Mountain Mining Co.	Jan. 22	Feb. 14	Feb. 13	Annual
United States Casualty Co.	Feb. 2	Feb. 14	Feb. 13	Annual
United States Leather Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 27	Annual

11—David Marks. 13—Morris Chauls.
12—A. Harlan Seaver.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Henry E. Bowns vs. Henry Hasker—George M. Boynton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re John W. Tillard Manufacturing Company—Peter B. Olney, Brown vs. Sheehy—Eugene H. Pomeroy. East River Savings Institution vs. Brown—Vernon M. Davis, Knoche vs. Knoche—Alfred T. Ackert, Raynor vs. Kuntz—Randolph B. Martine, Gumprecht vs. Martin—Charles A. Jackson, Rogers vs. Salomon—Daniel P. Ingraham, Dillemuth vs. Rafferty—John W. Bouvier, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Grafton—Frederick G. Parker. Bertin vs. Rogers—John A. Walsh.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.

The Committee on Character for the year 1901 will meet in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, March 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.

All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present a certificate, duly acknowledged, of one or more members of the bar known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the member certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1901.

HENRY C. M. INGRAHAM,
EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
ISAAC N. MILLS,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V. Kenefick, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

3799—McClean vs. B. H. R. R.
4388, 4389—Roberts vs. same.
4332—Rogers vs. B. H. R. R.
4448—Emery vs. Naylor.
3729—Riordan vs. Met. St. R. R.
4387—Fletcher vs. B. H. R. R.
4237—Peck vs. same.
4407—Bower vs. same.
4471—Tuns vs. same.
3403—Campbell vs. Reynolds.
4519—Beine vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
4526—Thompson vs. B. H. R. R.
3820—Weinstein vs. Nelson.
3835—Bornman vs. Star Co.
3587—Devine vs. Peak.
3588, 3589—Spandau vs. B. H. R. R.
3501—Mendel vs. same.
3494—Mitchell vs. same.
3690—McDermott vs. same.
3567—Cohen vs. same.
3582—Yunkelch vs. same.
3534—Knudsen vs. same.
3553—Barnes vs. B. H. R. R. et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4472—White vs. Steiner.
3991—Van Horn vs. Kordes.
4414—Gardner vs. Continental Biscuit Co.
4489—Rickard vs. Fitzgerald.
4108—Collins vs. Morgan.
3976—Doyle vs. Hudson Building.
4189—Carey vs. B. H. R. R.
1741—Crook vs. Met. St. R. R.
3878—Fitzsimmons vs. Brand.
3367—People ex rel. Comes vs. Dalton.
2297—Phillipstein vs. Nassau R. R.
3743—Porter vs. McLinden.
1951—Green vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
3801—Mehr vs. B., Q. C. & S. R. R.
2523—Hanlon vs. Long Island R. R.
3600—Howe vs. Goodwin
656—Kassris vs. Rosenberg.
1701—Seintsch vs. Clark
4507—Brooklyn Alcatraz Co. vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4547.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

3307—Ditmas vs. McKane and others.
1312—McKane vs. McKane and others.
1234—Wardell vs. Willard.
1305—Allaire vs. Allaire.
158—Jager vs. City of New York.
160½—Westphal vs. City of New York.
160—Hiller, F., vs. same.
161—Hiller, Theo., vs. same.
163—Dickman vs. same
1311—Hayes, admr., vs. Johnson.
1302—Lovejoy vs. Baxter.
1132—Toombes vs. B'k'n Un. El. R. R. and another.
1278—Gilbert and another vs. Maben.
1135—Bridge vs. same.
1219—Weed vs. same.
561—Prestera vs. Boucher.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1335—Foster and another vs. Ferrer, impleaded, et al.
1336—Sutter vs. Fritz.
1337—Bohen vs. Bohen.
1338—Padershefsky vs. Walton, Sheriff, et al.
1339—Bass and another vs. Tilyou.
1340—Bethel, admr., vs. Hutcheson et al.
1341—Mrs. Trust Co. trustee, vs. Ives et al.
1342—Minor vs. Minor.
1343—Jones vs. Lehr.
1344—Nichols vs. Brush et al.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Harry Fisher. Harry Wall.
Domenico Toracino, Bernard Duffy.
John O'Neal, John Taylor.
Alice Carey.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

908—Pave vs. Isham.
450—Edison Elec. Il. Co. vs. Boyle.

SURROGATES' COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of John D. Magaw, Claus Wilkens, Herman Reder, Eliza J. Ham, John Quinn, Joseph Mayer, Eliza Ann Van Orden, Julia H. Gorham, Anna M. Rose, Mary Clark, Harriet Crehan, Mary Bullenkamp, Emeline Scrymser, Charles Leyffarth, Adam Kolner, Eliza Ray, Maria S. Meeker.

The accounting in the estates of Andrew O'Dwyer, Edward Smith, (motion,) William D. Atkins, Thomas R. Exerett, and John Konvalinka.

The estates of James Edwards, William Fogarty, and Albert Baluka.

The administration of Elizabeth W. Robinson.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—10—The will of Catharine Lane.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Pitken vs. Skelton—William E. Warland, to sell. Prospect Home Building and Loan Association vs. Wyngaard et al.—Michael Furst, to compute. Robinson et al. vs. Tehrmann and another—James Ridgway, to compute. Rogers vs. Rogers, as administrator, et al.—F. B. Van Vleck, to compute. Grenell vs. Hicks et al.—Gilbert W. Minor, to hear and determine. Indi trial Savings and Loan Association vs. Neely and another—Thomas H. Troy, to compute. In matter of estate of Steers, an incompetent—Michael Furst. Exner vs. the Colonial Hygeia Ice Company—George Brush, to sell.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN G. LUDOWEIG, plaintiff, against ALFRED E. PHILP, defendant.

In pursuance to a decree made by Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, in the above-entitled action, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. E. PHILP & CO., a co-partnership, composed of Alfred E. Philp and John G. Ludowelg, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed receiver of the said A. E. Philp & Co., at his place of transacting business, at the office of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, his attorneys, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 27th day of February, 1901.

And all creditors and persons having claims against A. E. Philp & Co. are notified that the accounts of said Benjamin Kahn, the subscriber, said receiver of said A. E. Philp & Co., have been duly filed with Edward Browne, Esq., the referee, appointed by said decree, aforesaid, to take and state the accounts of the subscriber, as such receiver, aforesaid, and that the accounts of the subscriber as such receiver shall be taken and stated before said Edward Browne, Esq., said referee, at his office, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of February, 1901, at 2 P. M.—Dated New York, February —, 1901.

BENJAMIN KAHN,
Receiver of A. E. Philp & Co.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMMA IDA TOPLITZ, Harry L. Toplitz, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Lippman Toplitz, deceased; Lillie Toplitz, wife of said Harry L. Toplitz; Solomon B. Toplitz, and Belle L. Toplitz, his wife; Samson L. Toplitz, and Millie G. Toplitz, his wife; Bertholed L. Toplitz, and Jennie Toplitz, his wife; Edgar M. Toplitz, Betty M. Hilborn, Martha Palmer, Florence Rose Docter, Charles A. Brodek, Mitchell C. Harrison, Claudia B. Stone, William Carroll, William Burtenshaw, Charles H. Watson, Joshua Seidin, Manhattan Straw Board Company, George W. Middleton, Edward B. Spaulding, Charles J. Quinn, Joseph Diaz, Celia Lobe, William W. Kimmey, "John Doe," and "Richard Roe," the names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 21st, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Belle L. Toplitz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on January 25th, 1901.—Dated January 25th, 1901. EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
ja28-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN CROSBY BROWN and JAMES CROSBY BROWN, Trustees, Plaintiffs, against HENRY H. CAHN and Mary Cahn, his wife, (whose true Christian name is unknown to plaintiffs and is therefore sued by the fictitious name of Mary,) and Henry H. Cahn, as trustee for Anna Louisa Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn, and said Anna Louisa Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn, Samuel H. Spingarn, Cora Ward, Joseph Louchheim, Tiffany & Company, James M. Cahn, Charles Cahn, and Moses Cahn, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.

HARRISON & BYRD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna L. Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

Dated New York, February 9, 1901.

HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f11-law6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—WILLIAM JAY and Egerton L. Winthrop, Junior, as Trustees for ANNA BENKARD HUNT, plaintiffs, against EDWIN S. UPDIKE, Senior, Fannie M. Updike, Samuel Aronson, Bernhard Rosenstock, and Mary Rosenstock, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her first name being unknown to plaintiffs, John Remer and Antoinette Remer, his wife, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 24th, 1901.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Edwin S. Updike, Senior:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 31 day of February, 1901.

Dated New York, February 2d, 1901.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f11-1aw6wM&mh25

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN, Meyer Greenberg, and Lillian Rose Greenberg, his wife, Mary J. Stafford, Henry Wallman, Frances Hein, John Marks, Louis Lipset, Joseph McCarthy, Max Peltz, Alexander Luckhoff, Adolph Schindler, and Frederick H. Feakins.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 8, 1901.

EDO E. MERCELIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants William J. Devlin and Henry Wallman: The foregoing summons is served upon you respectively by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1901, and that a copy of this complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 13th day of December, 1900.

Dated February 8, 1901.

EDO E. MERCELIS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f11-law6wM

Surrogate Notices.

BURNTON, GEORGE D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN W. BURNTON, Albert Burnton, Rachel Burnton, Alice Corey, Maria E. Kent, Harriot Uchtmann, Lillian Lippencott, Elmina Schoonhaag, Theodore Burnton, Edith Gray, Eben Albert Burnton, Laura B. Gillett, John Woodruff Burnton, Carroll R. Burnton, Harriot B. Wheelihan, Emma E. Tooker, Maurice E. Burnton, the only heirs and next of kin of GEORGE D. BURNTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank B. Corey of Passaic, New Jersey, and Gurdon S. Buck, the latter of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said George D. Burnton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GURDON S. BUCK, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d31-law6wM

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix.

BENJ. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City.
s17-1aw6mM

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 918 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 156 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. BROWN, Jr., Plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as Number 13 West 64th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 64th Street, distant two hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Central Park West, formerly known as Eighth Avenue, and West 64th Street, and from the point running northwardly, parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of West 64th Street, and thence eastwardly along West 64th Street, twenty-five feet to the point the place of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of such building being party walls. The said premises being located in Block 1,117, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York, together with the appurtenances.

Dated New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Wall St., New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 13 West 64th Street:

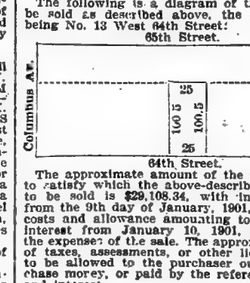

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,108.34, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $344.90, with interest from January 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,449.02 and interest.

Dated New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. RENWICK and others, as sole acting and surviving trustees under the last will and testament of William R. Renwick, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate and being in the City of New York and lying in block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,756, Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue distant 49 feet and 11 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of 132d Street; running thence westerly and parallel with 132d Street and part of the distance through a party wall 93 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly and again parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through another party wall 93 feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 2nd, 1901.

WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,094 Madison Avenue:

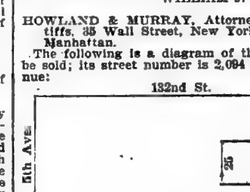

131st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $20,973.33, with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $345.83, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,206.

Dated New York, February 2d, 1901.

WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.
f4-aw3wM&F&f25&26.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. RENWICK and others, as sole acting and surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William R. Renwick, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, formerly in the Village of South Mount Vernon, in Westchester County, State of New York, known as plot number three hundred and seventy-four (374) and the westerly half of plot number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) on a certain map entitled "Map of Briggs Estate, situate in Fairfield in the Towns of East and West Chester, and Westchester County, New York, made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, said land being more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue, distant one hundred and five (105) feet, more or less, easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue with the easterly side of Fourth Street, running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Street one hundred and fourteen (114) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Sixteenth (16) Avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fourth Street, one hundred and fourteen (114) feet to the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

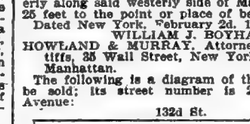

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,640.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1901, together with cost and allowance amounting to $229.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $75 and interest.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.
ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f19

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—KALMAN HAAS, plaintiff, against ADELINE R. ASH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the County of New York, described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of Clinton Street at a point distant one hundred and seventy-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Stanton and Clinton Streets, running thence easterly partly through two party walls and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Clinton Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly partly through a party wall and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Clinton Street, and thence southerly along Clinton Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Being the premises which were conveyed to the said Mary A. Secor by Christian Hammel and Elizabetha Hammel, his wife, by deed dated June 28th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,233 of Conveyances, page 236, on the first day of July, 1889.

Dated New York, January 23rd, 1901.

MILTON S. GUTTERMAN, Referee.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Guardian ad litem.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 48 Clinton Street:

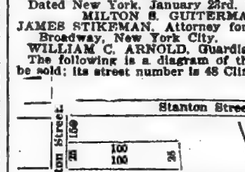

ja28-2aw3wM&W&f20

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,205 Fifth Avenue, in the said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches; and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall, seventy-five feet and parallel to said street; thence northerly, parallel to said Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall, seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

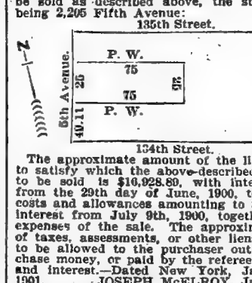

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,928.89, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,225.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
Ja28-2aw4wM&W

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against FERDINAND N. MONJO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Madison Avenue distant 49 feet and 11 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of 132d Street; running thence westerly and parallel with 132d Street and part of the distance through a party wall 93 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly and again parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through another party wall 93 feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 2nd, 1901.

WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,092 Madison Avenue:

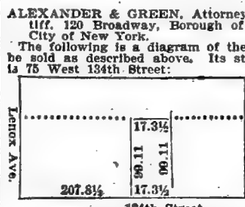

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $20,973.33, with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $345.83, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,206.

Dated New York, February 2d, 1901.

WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY E. SMITH against RIENZI A. SECOR and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, 1900, and an order dated January 22nd, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the County of New York, and lying in block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,756, Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue distant 49 feet and 11 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of 132d Street; running thence westerly and parallel with 132d Street and part of the distance through a party wall 93 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly and again parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through another party wall 93 feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 2d, 1901.

WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above. Its street number is 75 West 134th Street:

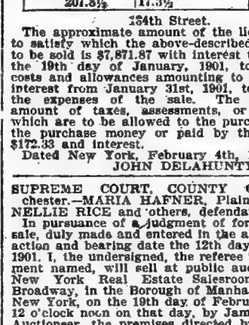

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,871.87 with interest thereon from the 19th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $459.01 with interest from January 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $172.33 and interest.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTchester.—MARIA HAFNER, Plaintiff, against NELLIE RICE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate and being in the City of New York and lying in block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,756, Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue distant 49 feet and 11 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of 132d Street; running thence westerly and parallel with 132d Street and part of the distance through a party wall 93 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly and again parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through another party wall 93 feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 2d, 1901.

WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.
f4-aw3wM&F&f25&26.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. RENWICK and others, as sole acting and surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William R. Renwick, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at

ROBBERS TORTURE VICTIMS.

Burn Feet of Ohio Farmer and His Family Until They Tell Where Money Is Hidden.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 10.—One of the most dastardly robberies ever perpetrated in this part of the country was committed near McKay, a hamlet in Ashland County, about midnight Saturday night.

Six masked robbers broke into the residence of John Duncan, a wealthy farmer, bound and gagged Mr. Duncan and the four other members of the family, and after ransacking the house demanded of the farmer that he disclose to them where his money and other valuables were secreted, and, on his refusing to do so, they applied matches to his feet, torturing him as well as the others until the location of the money was disclosed.

The thieves evidently knew that Mr. Duncan had considerable money at home, as he was suspicious of banks. They secured $450, four watches, and other valuables, after which four of the robbers, leaving their victims still helpless, stole a team of horses and bob-sled and made their escape. The other robbers went toward Loudonville.

The Mansfied police have been notified, and every effort is being put forth to find the guilty persons.

DIED ON HER HUSBAND'S GRAVE

Mrs. Krugman's Sudden End Came in the Way She Had Longed For.

While praying with her two daughters over the grave of her husband, in the Jewish cemetery, Mount Neiboh, at Cypress Hills, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Sarah Krugman, fifty-two years old, of 616 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly. Her daughters are Mrs. Jeanette Kenev of 157 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ida Grabgeld of Allenville, N. J.

It had always been the desire of Mrs. Krugman that her end should come as it did. Her husband died a year and a half ago, and since then, no matter what might be the state of the weather, it had been her custom to pray upon his grave every Sunday. One or the other of her married daughters always accompanied her. These visits to the cemetery were always very affecting, and frequently when her prayer was finished she would remark to her daughters, "If I could only drop dead on papa's grave, how happy I would be."

Yesterday as she rose from her knees she remarked:

"How strange I feel. I am so weak. I feel as though the end is near."

Then, as her daughters hastily rose to assist her, she sank forward on the grave—dead.

When they realized that their mother had expired they became hysterical, and their cries brought several of the cemetery employes to the scene. The body was removed to the office, and later taken to the home of the dead woman, by permission of Coroner Delap.

HEAD BROKEN, DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Man Dies in Hospital After Going About His Work for Days.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—John White of Mount Pleasant Avenue, who fell from a trolley car as it was rounding a curve on Front Street on the night of Jan. 26, died to-day in the City Hospital from a fractured skull.

After White fell he did not appear to be hurt, and, beyond a shaking up, experienced no ill effects. He got up and attended to his business, and for several days went about as usual without the slightest inconvenience. Some days after the accident his head began to trouble him, and he grew rapidly worse, and eventually was removed to the hospital. His skull was found to have been badly fractured. Everything possible was done to save his life, but without avail. White was about fifty years of age, and leaves a family.

POLICEMAN SHOT DOG AND BOY.

Bullet Passed Through Animal's Head and Lodged in Boy's Leg.

A little yellow dog was running across Eighth Avenue last night in front of 671, when an electric car hit him, breaking one of his legs and severely bruising his back. The dog staggered to the gutter, and lay there while a sympathetic crowd gathered. Policeman Glennon of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station telephoned to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as to what he should do, and he was told to kill the animal.

Glennon went out and fired a bullet into the dog's head, killing him. The bullet went through the animal's head and glanced off from the pavement, then lodging in the left leg above the knee of Henry Fromme, twelve years old, of 407 West Thirty-seventh Street, one of those watching. The boy was terribly frightened, and shouted in fear, while an ambulance was sent for. Dr. Brown of Roosevelt Hospital dressed the wound, which was slight, and the boy was taken home.

Farmers Swindled by a Watch Scheme.

PANA, Ill., Feb. 10.—It is claimed farmers in this and Montgomery Counties have been swindled during the past two weeks to the extent of $10,000 on the "gold watch scheme." The agents got blank orders which afterward prove to be notes of considerable value. Many of the leading farmers of this section have been victims of the scheme.

No Judgment Against J. Henry Carson.

The announcement that judgment for $5,080 had been entered against Perry Tiffany and J. Henry Carson in favor of the First National Bank of Hoboken for the amount due on their joint note, dated Aug. 21, 1899, is an error, Mr. Carson says, the judgment being against Mr. Tiffany only.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:59	Sun sets...5:29	Moon rises. 12:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:26	Gov. Isl'd..12:42	H. Gate...2:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:54	Gov. Isl'd..1:43	H. Gate...2:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Mae, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Fretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, St. Kitt's, Martinique, Barbados, &c...	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yankton, Gibara	.....	9:30 A. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 12.		
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	11:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Northern Brazil, St. Lucia, and Barbados	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.		
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 14.		
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ragusa, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
FRIDAY, FEB. 15.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples and Marseilles	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silverdale, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at §11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 19 and up to March 22, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Ventura, due at New York March 2, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 23; mail must be directed "per steamer Warrimoo.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NEWS NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Feb. 6 and 7. A portion of the mail is due in New York this morning, the remainder to-morrow morning.

The mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong Jan. 12; Shanghai, Jan. 16; Yokohama, Jan. 23, and Honolulu, Feb. 1, which arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Feb. 8, and are due here on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 11.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Feb. 6.
Congo, Hull, Jan. 25.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 13.
Dona Amelia, Lisbon, Jan. 28.
Kenbrook, Copenhagen, Jan. 18.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Feb. 4.
Martello, Hull, Jan. 28.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Menominee, Jacksonville, Feb. 11.
Milano, Hamburg, Jan. 24.
Ponce, San Juan, Feb. 5.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 8.
Sabara, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Straits of St. Lucia, Feb. 4.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 5.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 9.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 6.
Fontabelle, St. Kitt's, Feb. 8.
Hughenden, Havre, Jan. 30.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 11.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Feb. 5.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Feb. 2.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Jan. 29.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

Archimede, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 10.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 12.
Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Clement, Para, Feb. 2.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 9.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Jan. 13.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Bellona, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Island, Christiansand, Feb. 1.

Arrived.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, Jan. 31, and Boulogne, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 9:24 P. M.

SS El Cid, Quick, New Orleans, Feb. 6, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Anchored outside the Bar at 9:50 P. M.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg, Jan. 27, and Plymouth 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M., 9th, and anchored.

SS Pinnes Point, (Br.,) Gladstone, Leith, &c., Jan. 23, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M., 9th.

SS Mantinea, (Br.,) Kehoe, Hamburg, Jan. 18, with mdse. to H. Vogemann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Herminius, (Br.,) Morrison, Baltimore, Feb. 8, with mdse. in transit to Barber & Co. Will finish loading for River Plate.

SS L. P. Holmblad, (Danish,) Petersen, Stettin, &c., Jan. 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M., 9th.

SS Bellenden, (Br.,) Jared, Callao, &c., Nov. 27, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, Feb. 2, and Queenstown, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:26 A. M.

SS Castello, (Br.,) Gresham, Rotterdam, Jan. 19, in ballast to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Vera, (Br.,) Swanson, Dunkirk, &c., Jan. 15, with sugar to the Vogemann Line. Vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam and Boulogne.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Mercator, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS St. George, (Br.,) for Adelaide, Melbourne, &c.
SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston.

By Cable.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, for Cherbourg and New York, sld. from Southampton and passed Hurst Castle at 3:50 A. M., 11th.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—SS Rhein, (Ger.,) Capt. Danneman, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for this port, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:50 A. M. to-day.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE 400 AT Auction.

Great Sale of
TROTTERS
FOUR DAYS AND EVENINGS
FEB. 13 TO 16.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Everything in the line of light harness
HORSES OF THE HIGHEST TYPE.
MORE SPEED
THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
FAST ROAD TEAMS—COACH HORSES.
Opens Wednesday next at 10 A. M. Catalogues ready.
WM. B. FASIG, Auctioneer.
FASIG-TIPTON CO., Madison Square Garden

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 57 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 148 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 861—Columbus.

New Jersey Advertisements.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE.
HAHNE & CO.
NEWARK.

Between Seasons BARGAINS
We Are Serving Some of the Very Best of a Whole Year.

Art Picture Sale.
$20,000 WORTH OF
Etchings, Water Colors, Platinatypes, Colored Photographs, Sepiatypes, Photogravures and Oil Paintings.
They present the entire stock of a leading dealer in American and European pictures. The subjects are all new and comprise *Marine Views, Landscapes, Flowers, Faces, Figures*, etc., in great variety.
Prices Are Below Half Cost of Making.
SALE BEGINS AT 10 A. M. MONDAY.

Forceful Furniture Features For February.
Hahne & Co.,
Newark, - - New Jersey.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS
5th Ave., corner 16th St.
Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS
109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich, powerful tone, latest improvements; rents $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.
MATHUSHEK & SON., B'way, Cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments.
741, 743 8th Ave., near 46th St.
Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 8th Av., cor. 15th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.
Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.
EMERSON PIANOS.
Estab. 1849. One little used, bargain. Warerooms 1,102 Fulton St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av.
$100.00—Uprights; 5 years' guarantee; cheap Steinway, Weber, and Chickering. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St.
Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.
ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 510.
$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. WESER BROS., 924 W. 43d St.
Janitors.—By widow and daughter as janitors in furnished-room house. R., 244 West 39th St.
$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain or platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 464 Lexington Av., corner 46th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Lawyers.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; estates settled; collections made. Post Office Box 860.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—Current issue revenue stamps, cancelled, above the fifty-cent denomination; stamp collections and rare stamps bought. Call or address 106 East 111th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD IGLICK, Bankrupt.

Take notice that the personal property of the above estate, consisting of cloaks, woolens, piece goods, fixtures, &c., will be sold by the undersigned. The property may be inspected on February 8th, 9th, and 11th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at 28 Waverley Place, New York City.

Bids for the entire stock at private sale will be received by the undersigned, receiver's attorneys, up to and including February 13th, at 10 A. M.

If the receiver rejects bids, property will be sold at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., at 28 Waverley Place, on February 13th, at 1 P. M.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids if the same do not realize 75% of its appraised value.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attys. for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KORNREICH, Bankrupt.—No. 3,352.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Mr. Clarence B. Smith, the trustee, at public auction, by Joseph Shongood & Sons, Auctioneers, at No. 24 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Furniture, carpets, stoves, &c.; also 1 horse, 3 sets harness, 1 delivery wagon, 1 furniture van. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of appraised value.

Dated February 7th, 1901.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
TAUSKY & LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 2,606.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT L. SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barnett L. Shapiro of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1900, the said Barnett L. Shapiro was duly adjudicated bankrupt; that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 9th, 1901.

NO. 3,482.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frank M. Chapman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt, and of the firm of Chapman & Sellers:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Frank M. Chapman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,340.—DANIEL A. LINDLEY, individually and as partner of the firm known as Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel A. Lindley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 9th, 1901.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ELLEN L. REEHILL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of a stock of liquors, groceries, wines, and fruits, will be sold at Public Auction by Charles Jacobs & Company, Auctioneers, at No. 7 Vanderbilt Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 11th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. on said day.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1901.
GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Auctioneers' office, 22-24 Lispenard St., New York City.

Legal Notices.

AT SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1900.—Present: Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of a majority of the Directors of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY, and the schedule thereto annexed, whereby it appears that the stock, effects, and other property thereof are not sufficient to pay all the just demands for which it is liable, or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and service of notice of this application and the proposed form of this order on the Attorney General having been waived by him, and on motion of William F. Goldbeck, Esq., attorney for petitioners,

Ordered, 1. That all persons interested in THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why said corporation should not be dissolved. 2. That a copy of this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the 18th day of February, 1901, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times.

Enter: F. S., J. S. C.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, To GEORGE W. HELFRICH, as Assignee of Newton Reynolds and Theodore Fischer, lately doing business under the name of N. Reynolds & Co.

Lawyers' Surety Company, surety on the bond filed by said George W. Helfrich, as Assignee; Howard Thayer Kingsbury, attorney of the said George W. Helfrich, Assignee:

American Surety Company; and to all persons interested in the estate assigned by said Newton Reynolds and Theodore Fischer, lately doing business under the name of N. Reynolds & Company, assigned to George W. Helfrich, as assignee for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of said George W. Helfrich, as assignee of N. Reynolds & Co., and the account of proceedings of Herman S. Mendelson as substituted assignee of N. Reynolds & Co., should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account. Witness, The Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal [L. S.] of said court, the 28th day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER,
Clerk.
NATHAN, LEVENRITT & PERHAM, Attorneys for Herman S. Mendelson, Substituted Assignee, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f4-1aw6wM

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE NOTICE that HERMANN BARTSCH, owner and proprietor of the Hermann Bartsch Printing House, located at No. 87 Frankfort Street, and Nos. 339 and 341 Pearl Street, New York City, has this day sold the said business and appurtenances to his son, ROBERT H. BARTSCH, who will collect all accounts, pay all debts, and assume all liabilities of said concern, from and after February first, 1901. The said HERMANN BARTSCH reserves only from the terms of said sale the business and appurtenances of the American Book Company, which he will continue to conduct as heretofore.

HERMANN BARTSCH,
ROBERT H. BARTSCH.

Surrogate Notices.

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6wM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York. THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.
JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 533 and 535 West 24th Street:

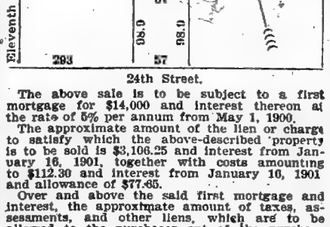

The above sale is to be subject to a first mortgage for $14,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.30 and interest from January 16, 1901 and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $333.44, besides interest.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.
JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
ja24-2aw3wTh&M&f14.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSEPH LIEBMANN and others, Plaintiffs, against ANDREW HACHTMANN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands of the said Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York and distinguished on a map of their property in the said ward made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the number 103, (one hundred and ninety-three,) and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet four (4) inches east of the westerly side of Broadway; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninth Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence northerly at right angles to Ninth Street ninety-two (92) feet three (3) inches and an half of an inch; thence easterly and parallel with Ninth Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence southerly at right angles to Ninth Street ninety-two (92) feet three (3) inches and an half of an inch to the place of beginning.

And which said Indenture of Lease was made for the term commencing May first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years thence ensuing. Together with all and singular the edifices, building, rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and every clause, article, and condition in the said indenture of lease expressed and contained and for and all the rest, residue, and remainder of the said term of years yet to come and unexpired in said Indenture of Lease and in the renewals therein provided for and for and during any further term or renewal of the said lease which shall be granted or made by the said "The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York" or their successors or assigns.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.
G. M. SPEIR, Referee.
HOFF & JACOBY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 63 East Ninth Street.

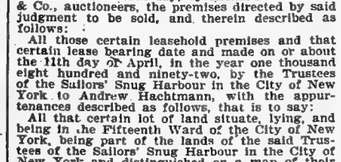

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,289.60, with interest thereon from the 26th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $390.13, with interest from January 31st, 1901, together with the expen

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Otto A. Rosalsky, referee, 141 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 475 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $16,134.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 775 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 96.10 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling; 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.5 by 101.2 by 20 by 105.6, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 775, $26,528; on 773, $19,201.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, referee, 100 and 111 Broad Street and 24 Front Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 68.3 by 23.9 by 64.7 by 24.2, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $46,946.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 132.6 feet east of Broadway, 32.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, 188, 190, and 192 West End Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 24.8, 25, and 25, respectively, by 80, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to mortgages, on each, for $10,000.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant three-family flat. This flat will be sold at cost price. It is now rented for $3,600 a year. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant new corner on 8th Avenue, all well rented. This is a bargain for some one who is looking for a fine new corner. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

S. E. Cor. Wooster and Houston Street; lot 23.9x75; 3-story brick extension; the most desirable corner in the mercantile district; price, $40,000.

No. 142 Bowery; 20.4x102.4; three-story brick. The new East River Bridge will soon tap this section, making this property exceedingly valuable. Price, $30,000.

No. 199 South Street, 20x80; 4-story brick; fronting East River; a fine spot to build a manufacturing plant. Possession May 1st next. Offers solicited.

Post Estate, 150 Canal Street, Manhattan.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 3-story store property, Madison Av., near 119th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

Builders, Attention!—Vacant lots, 100x100, on 115th St., near Lenox Av.; 75x100, on Lenox Av., near 138th St.; 100x100, on 138th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, on 137th St., near Lenox Av.; Amsterdam Av., bet. 183d St. and 184th Sts.; 50x100, s. w. cor. Eighth Av. and 149th St.; 99.11x125; $52,000. Bargebuhr, 119th St. and Mad. Av.

Attention Builders!—100x100, 115th St., near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s w corner 140th St., 8th Av., 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 140th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th St., and Madison Av.

BRONX FACTORY SITE.

We offer plot between 8,000 and 9,000 square feet, excavated and foundation laid to first floor; street on three sides; plans and specifications for factory building free.

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 795-38. 116 West 42d St.

Attention!—Tenements, 19th Ward, pay $3,800, for $32,000. Fine five-story, 25-foot single flat, west side, $16,500. 27-foot 3-story stone double flat, near Lex. Av., $24,500. Large assortment one, two, and three family houses, Bronx Borough. Call or address H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

A tenement, 5-story, 27x98.9, 4 apartments on floor, and store, West 20th St.; perfect order, actual rental $1,800; price, $10,000; bargain. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

House and lots near 3d Av. elevated; trolley; modern school; Crotona Park and Bronx; city offices; letters answered. J. H. Gratacap, Designer, 1,501 Clinton Av.

Corner property and liquor store, Manhattan; also dwelling, Jersey City; two improved farms, 500 acres; unincumbered; no trade. Walter T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. Andrews, 514 East 117th St.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St., good order; 10 rooms; bath; unoccupied; positive bargain to quick buyer. Owner, 27 West 84th St.

Elegant five-story double apartment, near 116th St., west side, 35 feet front, price $46,000; also 2d Av. corner, near 34th St., bargain. Ward, 194 Broadway.

$100,000 will purchase 6 acres ground, large mansion, and stable; Inwood-on-the-Hudson, adjoining Dykman St. Inwood, Box 212 Times Office.

Corner 168th St. and Tinton Av.; plot containing 5 city lots, old buildings, rock, &c.; $18,000. For particulars, Eugene Goodwin, 154 West 23d St.

Pearl Street, through to Cliff.
Plot containing about 7,162 sq. feet, covered with substantial old buildings.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Private Dwelling, brick; 9 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; investigate. Owner, 15 West 119th St.

For Sale, to Let, or Exchange.—Large, four-story brownstone house, below 34th St., adjoining 5th Av. Astoria, Box 212 Times Office.

Broadway and vicinity; 20th to 65th St.; plots ripe for improvement. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$19,500—56th St., near 8th Av.—Elegant three-story private; 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

121st St., near 5th Av.—Double apartment, five story; cash offer wanted. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway.

Pelham Heights.—House, 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; cheap for cash. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway

For Sale—Furnished or unfurnished, 3-story and basement private house in perfect order. Owner, 348 West 28th St.

Two lots on 135th St., near 5th Av., 49.6x100 feet; no exchange. Wilcox & Shelton, 245 West 125th St.

For Sale—133 East 18th St.; three-story high-stoop, good order. Owner, P. O. Box 2,002, N.Y.

Small private house for sale at a bargain. Apply to R. Hailey & Co., 2 East 126th St.

Columbus Av., near 81st St.—5-story, 3 families on floor; $41,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge, one of the finest elevations in town, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in the town as a site for a large first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich.—Shore Boarding House, unfurnished; 23 rooms; stable; shady grounds; shore road between depot and Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore property in town of Greenwich, Connecticut; 20 acres; elevated, wooded; a very choice site for a first-class residence; one mile from depot, Post Office, and telegraph; 50 minutes from 42d St.; express trains. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Best thirty-acre poultry and fruit farm, twenty-seven miles from New York; one minute from station. Fine new buildings. Imperative reasons for selling immediately. Address Arthur Stewart, owner, Matawan, N. J.

On Orange Mountain.—Mansion, carriage house, and coachman's house; large grounds; fruit and shade. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

Gentleman's furnished residence, stable, lawn, garden, on Sound; yachting, boating, golf. G. Penfield Jennings, Green's Farms, Conn.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Farm, 135 acres; extensive buildings; one hour from city; productive soil; bargain, $6,000. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Lady's gold watch, initials "L." F.; reward. Communicate Treno, 337 West 57th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, February 14, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
DAVID JONES ESTATE,
THE
Choice & Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
5 six-story brick apartments with lots
Nos. 855, 857, 859 & 861 9th Ave.
AND
404 West 56th Street,
Southwest Cor. 9th Ave. and 56th St.
AND
2 five-story brownstone apartments, with plot of land,
Nos. 115 and 117 East 82d Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, February 14th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE A. THAYER, DECEASED.
2 five-story brick apartments with lots,
Nos. 503 & 505 West 158th Street,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
4-story brick apartment with lot.
No. 645 East 155th Street,
Between Melrose and Courtlandt Aves.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR PARTITION.
Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.
No. 305 Fifth Ave.
28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.
No. 121 West Houston St.
Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.
No. 124 West Houston St.
Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,
In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Aves., near 3d St.
SIX LOTS.
Staten Island.
Richmond County, Farm at Princes Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about
Eighty-one Acres.
All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of charge to purchaser.
Six per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 4 per cent., or seventy per cent. at 4½ per cent.
SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street,
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street,
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street.
Attorneys.
For maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or
HERBERT A. SHEARMAN, Auctioneer,
9 Pine Street.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Noxon, N. Y., Law and Realty Co.
Incorporated $25,000 Capital.
13 to 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cort.
Every Branch of Law and Real Estate.
Offers a hotel property that is a gold mine; pays 20 per cent.; 35 rooms; grand location; one minute from station; $55,000; $30,000 can remain at 5 per cent. Another big-paying hotel, 11 rooms, 3 stories, 3 stores, gilt-edged location, $15,000; $8,000 can remain. Splendid home, 9 rooms, fine stable; lot 205x75; $7,500. 11 room cottage, near water, $7,500. Other fine country residences.

Ten-room house, large barn, 150 chickens and ducks, horse, cow, and carriage on premises; will sell cheap if sold at once; half cash or monthly payments. Wm. Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

Mount Vernon.—Cash offer wanted; six rooms and bath; all improvements; best location. Vanderroest, 44 Broadway.

Sherman Park.—50x100; corner store property for grocer, butcher; at station.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS. RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED. NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE. CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK. VALUES NOW MODERATE. ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE IS DESIRED. One piece, with 4,900 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

Good Ground, Long Island.—50-room hotel; latest improvements; fully furnished; 2½ acres; water front; $15,000, $6,000 can remain. Eugene Goodwin, 154 West 23d.

If you want to buy, sell, or rent Long Island property, write or call. E. R. Clark & Co., P. O. Bldg., Jamaica, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Madison country residence, 16 rooms, all city conveniences, with delightful country life; exceptionally fine location; stable, grounds; sell or rent. Dickinson Condict, 40 Wall St.

Three-family house, with large barn and 117 acres land; will divide to suit purchaser, or sell on monthly payments. Wm. Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

For Sale—$4,000; a new house and stable; house 8 rooms, all improvements; best location on heights. 229 Bowers St., Jersey City Heights.

Englewood, and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

$50 buys 7½ acres good soil; $10 down, balance $5 monthly. Room 212, 9 Pine St.

Staten Island Property.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.
Kunhardt residence, corner Clinton and Prospect Aves., to let on 3 to 5 years' lease for $2,500 annually; 14-room luxuriously finished private dwelling; electric light and all modern improvements; extensive finely shaded grounds; large stable and carriage house, greenhouses, &c.; 40 minutes from Battery. For full particulars, photographs, and inspection permit apply Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.
$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR
Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

For Sale or Exchange for Country Seat.—Five-story business building, near Astor House; leased $4,500 per year. Nassau, Box 212 Times Office.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates.
Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

HOME SEEKERS, ATTENTION
Bargain; detached cottage plot, 30x100; 8 rooms; open plumbing; all improvements; near Park and Boulevard; 35 minutes to N. Y.; price $3,200; easy terms. Ohnewald & Kennedy, Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays and Lincoln's Birthday.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

City houses of high class in restricted section; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St., near Fulton. Henry C. Vail.

For Sale—Stable, Madison St., near Sumner, 2-story brick, 25 stalls, elevator, plenty of wagon room; good spot for express or trucking business; price, $5,500. Frank H. Tyler, 1,183 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale.—Dwelling house, 1,399 Bedford Av.; 3-story brick and brownstone; modern plumbing and in first-class condition; easy terms. Inquire, 1,401 Bedford Av., or 110 Centre St., New York.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Bargain.—Yearly rent $876; price $7,500, for three-story double buff brick flat, near 5th Av., South Brooklyn. Duncan & Roberts, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story basement stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain at $6,000; mortgage $5,000; 3-story and basement brownstone. Seale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY BUILDINGS.
Complete 4-story, with power, shafting, belting, good order; 13,000 sq. ft. Rents, $2,500.

Choice 3-story, 35x100, no power, hand elevator, 6x15, all modern improvements, new and clean; concrete floor, model factory.

Four-story brick, 25x40, 10 H. P. B., 6 H. P. E. Rent, $750.

Other buildings and lots.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 795-38. 116 West 42d St.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR HIGH GRADE BUSINESS,
SPACIOUS HOUSE, 37 FT. FRONT,
NO. 100 MADISON AV.,
ADJOINING WHITE, HOWARD & CO.,
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,500 BROADWAY.

LOFT, NEAR CENTRE ST.; 7,000 SQUARE FEET; GOOD LIGHT; ALSO HEAT, POWER, AND ELEVATOR SERVICE. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT, 155 LEONARD ST.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

On west side of 8th Av., near 51st St.—Store, 40x100; will divide to suit.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

A large 4-story house, with extensions already constructed, for business purposes, near 5th Av. and 24th St., to lease at bargain rental. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

60 FACTORIES, 100 LOFTS.
JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d.
STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 401 B'WAY.—61 E. 125TH ST.

Building, 34th St., near Waldorf-Astoria; will alter to suit; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

BUILDING, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS.
RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Half store to rent, south side 125th St.; best block. Apply to Millington, 126 West 125th St.

Large Office, nicely furnished, first floor; rent cheap to May 1, 1901. 261 Broadway, Room 23.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

177 West 73d St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling, newly decorated; rent $1,000. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

Two choice west side houses to rent, 736 St. and Boulevard; possession now; West 81st St., May 1st; moderate prices. Lyman Rhoades, 120 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

GREETING.
Owners of property in Brooklyn in the
SUMNER-TOMPKINS,
BEDFORD-STUYVESANT,
McDONOUGH-ST. MARK'S,
MADISON-JEFFERSON,
HANCOCK-MARCY AV.
districts will do well to place their renting property in our office.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
Real Estate Broker and Manager,
441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St.
Office not open evenings, but will be open Washington's Birthday.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath, with additional communicating bedroom if required; family going South will sublet suite for period of absence or by the month to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at hotel office.

Family going South would sublet two or three months, from February 15th, desirable apartment, hotel, near Cathedral; windows facing 5th Av.; three large bedrooms, parlor, private hall, bath. A. O., 661 5th Av.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas, and electric lighting, &c.
1 apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 12 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cosey, comfortable house; large rooms, well lighted, $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,500 BROADWAY.

Beautiful apartment, 8 large outside rooms and bath, new building, elevator, 145th St., near St. Nicholas Av.; present tenant paying $65.00 per month, but must leave the city, and will sublet at a great sacrifice. Address J. W. A., Box 219 New York Times, Down Town.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

2,367 2d Av., near "L" Station.—4 rooms; improvements; rents, $9 to $12. Barnett, 19 East 125th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

132d St., 48 East.—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $15. See janitor.

Seven-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest; bath; improvements; hot water supply; corner flats, $27; rent free to March. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

133d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

132d St., 282 West.—$15 and $17; five large rooms; washtubs, range, &c.

9th St., 313 West.—Flat; all improvements; second floor; rent, $24.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 379 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Quogue and Southampton, L. I., vicinity; furnished cottages to rent; full list on application. Irving Lionel Terry, 503 5th Av.

Westchester Property to Let.

Livery or sales stables, fine location, main thoroughfare, Mount Vernon; large barns and plot; living rooms. John P. Kirwan, 1,505 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS
For CASH BUYERS,
BUILDERS & INVESTORS.
REASONABLY PRICED LOTS & BLDGS.
GRAND ST. TO 59TH ST.
H. J. SACHS, 113 WEST 23RD ST., N. Y.

WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Want cheap flats and small houses for cash buyers; also city and country property to exchange. Failmezger, Hart Building, Gates Av. and Broadway, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 per cent. loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Properties managed; rates low; collecting; property to sell or exchange; would buy good corner. Homan, 8 East 135th St.

I want one or two tenements on lease; Italian district preferred. F. Romanelli, 640 Hudson St.

Wanted—Tenements for Italian tenants; will buy or lease for long term. Faruolo, 26 Prince St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction: To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 99 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

A general description of said property is as follows: Shirts, manufactured and partly manufactured; piece goods, findings, trimmings, &c.; also cutting tables, office and store furniture. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.—New York, February 4th, 1901.
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York City.

DARWIN,
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold this day AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 1:30 o'clock, No. 1,570 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 10 o'clock, No. 618 Eighth Av., saloon fixtures. By order of George F. Budenhender, mortgagee's attorney.

R. E. Sherwood sells books at auction to-day at 6 P. M., No. 7 Astor House.

Louis J. Abrams, auctioneer, sells evenings, Japanese goods. 1,217 Broadway.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 43TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, wall-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STONE QUARRY.
Wanted—Active young man, thoroughly acquainted with operation and management of stone quarry, to purchase half interest and assume management of oldest established and best sandstone quarries in Northwest. An excellent opportunity for the right man with $25,000.00 cash and good credentials to establish himself in a good business to be operated from Seattle, the coming New York of the Pacific Coast. Address H., Times Office.

Treasurer Wanted.—Young man of good standing to invest $10,000 and act as treasurer, (money secured.) $40,000 already invested; Company Inc., (monopoly;) stock will double in value in the next year. Salary $2,500.00; strictest investigation; highest references. Principals only call or address The Water Condensing Co. of America, 258 Broadway, Room 906, N. Y. City.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually with good salary; bear investigation. AUTO. PIC. CO., 88 Wall St.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 156 Times.

For Sale—An established business that can be easily pushed to net $10,000 a year; it is a ready seller; patented; low price; household article; many thousands in use; gives universal satisfaction; owners have other interests; $8,000 for plant. Apply Room 1,204, No. 9 Maiden Lane, New York.

HAVE YOU CAPITAL TO INVEST?
I have an exceptionally good opportunity in a business that will stand investigation; can be increased to correspond to capital, and will pay large income. Lawson Improved Dumping Boat and Car Co., Wool Exchange, New York.

Wanted—A live business man; can purchase half interest in best paying manufacturing business in this city; about $1,500 required. E., Box 144 Times Office.

L. & M. Hess, auctioneers, solicit trade sales; all sales conducted under our personal supervision. L. & M. Hess, 5 East 113th St. Tel. 317 Harlem.

About $1,000 and three hours' daily service will produce $40 per week for years to come; legitimate and established business. E. Frank Haven & Co., 428 Park Row Building.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Physician wants partner with $3,000, enter legitimate, very profitable professional business. Dr. Ziebarth, 94 Lexington Av.

A great bargain; 12-room, fully furnished; full of good-paying roomers; will sacrifice; $600 profit a year. 1,785 Lexington Av.

Advice Free.—Patents promptly procured; inventors' Guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice; fees reasonable. Consultation free. A., Box 113 Times Office.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST
room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Make the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. **SALE OF WELSBACH GOODS,** only this week, 25 to 40% below the regular price. Reading lamp, regular price, $1.50, **now $1.15;** No. 2 lamp, complete, $1.00, **now 75c.;** Yusea mantle, 50c., now 40c.; No. 1 mantle 40c., now 30c.; No. 2 mantle 25c., now 19c. **Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO.,**
1,079 2d Av., Between 60d and 64th Sts.

For Sale.—Patent No. 656,168.—A wood-sawing machine for producing timber any number equal sides; three squares and up to round; straight or any taper wished; masts for ships, trolley poles, pillars and posts round or any number sides; will do the work of 30 men on masts; timber not removed from carriage until completed ready for planing; will sell outright, U. S. A., or by States; also Canada. There is big money in it for party that can handle it. T. S. Carroll, Box 18, Winsted, Conn.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

CREDIT TO ALL
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SEWING MACHINES!!
Elegant Drop Cabinets, **leading makes,** $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments. DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES, $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $5.00 upwards. H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St. Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 80 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

60-light Springfield gas machine complete; almost new; it is a complete plant for lighting a country house, and will be

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:
Borough of Manhattan,

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1670 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 115th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2666 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
160 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
851 Tenth Ave., cor. 50th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
26 Amsterdam Ave., near 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 140th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
250 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
9363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

ANOTHER SPECIAL SOUP SALE.

Beginning to-day and continuing throughout Tuesday and Wednesday we offer at special sale a second big consignment of the famous

ANDERSON'S CONCENTRATED SOUPS.

Thousands of cases ready for you at less than cost. But selling an article at less than cost never bothers us much if we have faith in it—sell and make friends is our rule. We have faith in Anderson's Soups, as we know by test that they are the best concentrated soups made.

ALL VARIETIES IN SOLDERLESS, SANITARY CANS.

ALL THREE FOR . . . $1.00
2 lbs. Best Mocha and Java Coffee.
1 lb. Very Best Tea (all kinds).
½ lb. Can Butler's Cocoa.

A CAN, 7c — Chicken, Tomato, Consomme, Ox Tail, Vegetable, Tomato Okra, Asparagus, Oyster, Mock Turtle, Chicken Gumbo, Clam Chowder, Celery, Beef, Lentil, Potato, Pea,

3 CANS FOR 20c

CAMPBELL'S SOUPS, ALL VARIETIES, AT THE SAME PRICE.

ALL THREE FOR . . . 50c
1 lb. Best Maracaibo Coffee.
½ lb. Very Best Tea (all kinds).
1 Can Butler's Cream.

WASHDAY SPECIAL. ½ lb. Box Blue. 3 Cakes Coney Island Soap. 3 lb. Washing Soda. 1 lb. Best Laundry Starch. 1 Bottle Ammonia. 1 lb. Package Clenewel Washing Powder. ALL FOR 25c.

SALMON, Sport Brand, very fine, 1-lb. tall can, 15c.; ½-lb. flat can 10c
PEACHES OR PEARS, Essie Brand, Finest California, a can 19c
APRICOTS, Essie Brand, Finest California, a can 17c
PEACHES, Patapsco Brand, a can 10c.; Royal Belle Pears, a can 9c
SARDINES, French Clement or Rolland Brand, ¼s, a can 9c
TOMATOES OR CORN, Essie Brand, finest packed, a can 10c
BEEF EXTRACT, Butler's Peerless Brand, a jar 19c
PICKLES, GHERKINS OR CHOW-CHOW, English spiced, a bottle 10c

EVAPORATED APPLES, choicest grade, 1-lb. carton 8c
EVAPORATED PEACHES, choicest quality, a pound 10c
EVAPORATED APRICOTS, extra quality, a pound 11c
SOUTHWELL'S JAM, best imported, all fruits, a jar 15c
LIBERTY JAM, very fine, all fruits, 3 jars, 23c.; a jar 8c
KETCHUP, Liberty brand, pure spices, and tomatoes, pint bottle 9c
LEMON OR VANILLA EXTRACT, our own brand and bottling 8c
SALAD OIL, very fine, pint bottle 7c

BLUE RIBBON TABLE SALT, finest packed, moisture proof can 5c
WALTER BAKER'S COCOA, ½ lb. can 21c
COD FISH BRICKS, very best pure cod, a pound 6c
MACKEREL, fancy fat fish, 10-lb. pail 95c
COLEMAN'S MUSTARD, best imported, ¼-lb. can 12c
MINCE MEAT, Mrs. Sharpless Brand, 1½-lb. glass jars 12c
YELLOW MEAL, finest granulated, 3½ lbs. for 8c
HONEY, very fine quality, 1-lb. bottle 13c
MOLASSES, fancy New Orleans, quart bottle 10c

NEW YORK:
Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
165 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., near Meserole St.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
132 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.
Freight Added.

389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

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O'Neill's,

A Very Unusual and Important Offering of Dress Goods.

If you want to secure material for a pretty Shirtwaist come here to-day and attend this special Dress Goods sale. We have just purchased from a large Importer an immense stock of

All Wool Polka Dot Cashmeres,

All of very fine twill and silk finish. They are 38 inches wide and come in twenty-five colors, most of them pastel shades. Among them are old Rose, with black Dots, Baby blue with white Dots, Cream with blue Dots, Reseda with black Dots, and others.

The regular retail prices of these goods elsewhere ranges from 75c to 85c yard.

Our Price for this Sale, 50c Yard.

These goods are also desirable for Tea Gowns, Children's Dresses and other garments.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

WATERS PIANOS

represent the highest ideals of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone, and are warranted to be durable.

Style A—Waters Upright Piano, only

$225

cash, or $250 on instalments; $10 down and $7 per month. Also

Style 90—Chester Piano, largest size,

$180

cash, or $200, payable $10 down and only $5 monthly.

Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

ART OF BEGGING TAUGHT TO BOYS

Man Accused of Keeping a "School" Is Under Arrest.

Story of "Pupil" Who Ran Away from Home and Was Patronizing to His Father When He Returned.

According to the charges made by Detective Dean of the Oak Street Police Station and Agent King of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Wells Marshall, a young man who was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of cruelty to children, has been running a school at 13 Oliver Street where during the past month boys have been scientifically taught the art of begging.

The career of Marshall as an instructor in the art of begging was brought to a stop, according to the detectives, through Theodore Nalence, a thirteen-year-old boy of 238 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, who, after receiving regular instructions as well as a complete outfit of clothes from Marshall, went home without returning to him the money he had succeeded in collecting from a number of charitably disposed people.

Marshall, who came to this city from Boston a few weeks ago, denies that he has been running a school for beggars and says that he fed and clothed Nalence because he had found him starving and took pity on him. Nalence, however, produced a letter which he said Marshall had given to him which purports to be written by the head of a charitable institution in Boston and asks the public in general to give any money it can afford to the bearer. Marshall, when confronted with this letter, was unable to explain how it had come in his possession or why he had given it to the boy. Magistrate Pool held him for further examination in $1,000 bail.

Theodore Nalence, who is so far the chief witness against Marshall, has, according to his parents, in Brooklyn, been a very bad boy for some time. Three weeks ago he disappeared from his home, and his parents, although they searched in every direction, were unable to find a trace of him. He had run away from home before and had usually reappeared after a little time in a very dishevelled condition as the result of his wandering. Last Saturday he walked into his house in Brooklyn so well dressed and apparently prosperous that his father, Cassimer Nalance, scarcely recognized him. When he left home he was dressed in an old suit of clothes, but when he returned he wore a new suit and overcoat, as well as a new derby hat.

His father, as a preliminary to getting down the switch to punish him for his escapade, asked him where he got the new clothes. Theodore was very mysterious.

"I kin get clothes or money or anything like that," he said, pulling a handful of small change out of his pocket. "I don't have to do what you tell me any more. I kin support myself now. It's none of your business how I gets the money. I just called in to see how you and the family was."

After Mr. Nalence, with the aid of the switch, had convinced his son that he was not entirely his own master, Theodore tearfully told the story of his wanderings during the three weeks he had been away from home. He said that he had gone to the Newsboys' Lodging House, in New Chambers Street, and slept there at night, while he sold papers in the daytime.

"One day I met a man named Marshall on Park Row who asked me if I wanted a job," he continued. "I told him yes, and he took me to his house at 13 Oliver Street and told me I could make money beggin'. He told me how I ought to beg and how I ought to say that I was a poor boy whose mother was dead and who hadn't the money to go to Boston, where my brother lived. The next day he said I ought to be better dressed if I wanted to throw a bluff that I was respectable, and took me to a store in Baxter Street, where he got me a lot of new clothes. Then he gave me a little bundle of books of court plaster and told me to go around in the big buildings and pretend that I wanted to sell them. He told me to tell my story to the people I offered the plaster to and then to show them the letter that he gave me."

The letter which Theodore turned over to his father, and which is now in the hands of the police, is written on paper of the Industrial Department of the Waifs' and Newsboys' Home of 506 Water Street, Philadelphia. It describes the bearer as John Meyer, a boy on his way from Philadelphia to join his brother at 16 Laconia Street, Boston, Mass., and asks the reader to help all he can to pay his railroad fare. It closes with a pathetic reference to the death of the boy's mother a short time ago, and is signed "S. H. Welling, Superintendent."

Theodore said that Marshall gave him instructions as to how to act when exhibiting the letter and started him on a tour of the big down-town office buildings. He said he met his instructor at noon on Saturday on Park Row, according to an appointment, and turned over to him $5 which he had collected by exhibiting the letter.

"He took me into a restaurant and give me a dinner," he said, "and then he told me to hustle around and get more money and bring it to him. I hustled around all right and got some more, but I didn't see any use in givin' it to him, so I come home with it."

Theodore's father, after listening to his story, took him to the headquarters of the Children's Society, where the recital was repeated.

Agent King and Detective Dean of the Oak Street Station immediately started to work on the case and arrested Marshall late Saturday night. Magistrate Pool decided to hold him for further examination.

Agent King said yesterday that he was making a further examination into the case, and expected to be able to prove that Marshall had taught several other boys to beg.

The Rev. Mr. Kellar Better.

The Rev. John A. Kellar, who was shot by Thomas G. Barker a week ago, was resting comfortably at his home in Arlington, N. J., last night. Dr. Exton, one of the attending physicians, said there were signs of improvement in his condition. Mr. Kellar's ante-mortem statement has not yet been taken and unless he grows worse none will be taken.

Every one seemed to eat so heartily of our recent shoe sale, we almost feared indigestion, certainly expected their hunger to be satisfied; but from all sides have come cries for a "second helping," so we have cooked up a fresh supply—not enough to go way round, but plenty to top off with.

Patent and enamel leather, and black calfskin shoes, not a single pair, as far as we know, that ever sold for a penny less than $5—a few even higher priced.

$2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
369 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Monday and Tuesday.

Preliminary Showing

of Advance Styles in

Ladies'

Spring Suits,

in Cheviot or Broadcloth, colors: tan, gray and black, trimmed with braid or stitched with taffeta silk, lined throughout,

$28.50, 34.50.

Also

Separate Skirts,

in Black Cheviot or Broadcloth, trimmed or stitched, silk lined,

13.50 to 28.50.

Black Cheviot Skirts,

percaline lined and trimmed with taffeta; value $12.50, at

$7.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Silk Dep't.

We will place on sale

Monday, Feb. 11th,

2,500 yards of

Black Taffeta Silks,

50 cts.

a yard,
regular 65c. quality.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DINING ROOM BARGAINS.

To clear our floors for the daily-arriving spring novelties.

Flemish, Golden & Antique Oak.

SIDEBOARDS, $16 TO $350. (former prices $20 to $450.)
EXTENSION TABLES, $20 TO $100. (former prices $32 to $130.)
CHINA CLOSETS, $32 TO $110. (former prices $42 to $135.)
MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, $32 TO $210. (former prices $42 to $262.)
CHINA CLOSETS, $65 TO $190. (former prices $105 to $235.)

For furniture like that of Middle Ages, upon which was lavished extraordinary artistic skill, at reduced factory prices, you must promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NEW FREIGHT BUREAU.

Its Object is to Promote the Relations Between Shippers and Carriers.

The New York Freight and Transportation Bureau is the name of a new organization just formed by prominent business and financial men of this city. The object of the bureau is to obtain for the Port of New York equitable rates for transportation, to promote harmonious relations between shippers and carriers, and to protect the interests of each.

For more than a year plans to establish such a bureau have been under way, so as to place New York on an equal footing in this respect with other large cities, where similar bureaus are already established and in successful operation. The New York Freight and Transportation Bureau was recently incorporated under the laws of this State, and offices were opened during the past week in the Graham Building, 127 Duane Street.

The officers of the bureau are W. L. McCarty, Commissioner; H. C. Orem, Assistant Commissioner, and W. W. Kughler, Secretary and Treasurer. The Freight Rate Committee consists of Thomas M. McCarthy, Chairman, of the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co.; William H. Barron of James S. Barron & Co., C. Tower of the Tower Manufacturing Company, D. S. Servoss of the National Enamelling and Stamping Company, and A. E. Pattison of Morse & Rogers.

Strauss Orchestra at Hospital Ball.

The entertainment and ball for the benefit of the St. John's Guild and the New York Red Cross Hospital at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night will be marked by the last appearance in this country of Eduard Strauss and his famous orchestra. The programme selected is especially for this occasion, and will contain many of the compositions which have made the Strauss family notable the world over. William F. King is the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the guild. Reserved seats in the family circle will be sold, so that those who do not care to dance may enjoy the music and view the brilliant scene which the ball will present. The ball tickets are $5, and family circle seats are $2. Box sheets are at the Opera House and St. John's Guild office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S DAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
....2D MONTH....
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
*Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14, 2:30.
MON., MAR. 4.....SAN TOY

BURTON HOLMES
5 Mondays and Tuesdays at 8, at Daly's.
5 Wednesdays and Thurs. at 8:30, at Mendelssohn.
BEGINNING WEEK OF FEB. 25,
CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course Tickets ready Monday, $5, $4 and $3. Singles, $1.50, $1. 75c., Feb. 18, at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2. Special Mat. Tues., (Lincoln's Birthday.)
HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY OPEN 10:30 A.M.
23d St. Johnstone Bennett, Felix & Barry, Paniietti & Piquo, Frank Ueshman.
5th Ave. Ma. ce's Bar-Kelets, Tom Dawn & Co., Techernoff's Dogs, Kittie Mitchell.
58th St. Geo. W. Moore, Favor & Sinclair, Melville & Stetson, Dillon Bros., 3 Vilenas.
125th St. Mlle. Delbosq, Joe Welch, Hilda Thomas, Florence Reed, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
NEXT FRIDAY, 100TH TIME. SOUVENIRS.
MARY MANNERING
Special Mats. To-Morrow & Washington's Birthday. —IN— JANICE MEREDITH.

Hammerstein's Victoria Evgs., 8:30. Mat. 42, B'way, 7th Av Sat., 2:15. Gen. Adm., 50c
Extra Mat. To-morrow. Prices 50, 75, 1.00.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Extravaganza, My Lady Co. of 100, Headed by Chas. J. Ross.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DEWEY BURLESQUERS. LA BELLE ZOUAVES LIVING PICTURES.

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av
Opening Week 34th Annual Exhibition.
American Water Color Society.
Week Day and Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
BARBARA FRIETCHIE, Effie Ellsler & 250 People.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

KEITH'S B. F. KEITH'S SUPERB ART STUDIES
EDMUND HAYES, RENO & RICHARDS, GRAPEWIN & CHANCE, HARMONY 4.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Eve. all Orc. 50c.
Ugo Biondi, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, 20 others. Noon to Midnight Show Tuesday, 50 Stars.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Holiday Mat. To-morrow. LOVERS' LANE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
IFDOLE DEE-DEE and Burlesque of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
JEFFERSON De Angelis in "A Royal Rogue."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:15.
To-night & Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday, Nordmann's best comedy "Gefallene Engel."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mt. daily except Mon. 25c. All the Comforts of Home

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Georgia Magnetic Lady; Lady Sprinters; others.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 13, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Fion.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Fion.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 16, at 2—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 7:45, at Popular Prices.—DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S THEATRE, Thursday, Feb. 14, 2:30 P.M.
.....TSCHAIKOWSKY.....
DANIEL FROHMAN'S LAST OF THE SERIES OF MUSICAL MATINEES. EXPLANATORY LECTURE by WM. J. HENDERSON, with the assistance of WALTER DAMROSCH, piano; DAVID MANNES, violinist; CARL ALTSCHULER, 'cellist; LILLIAN CARLLSMITH, contralto. Popular prices.

TO-MORROW NIGHT
Metropolitan Opera House.
THE HOSPITAL BALL
Benefit of ST. JOHN'S GUILD and New York RED CROSS HOSPITAL.
EDUARD STRAUSS and his GRAND VIENNA ORCHESTRA
GRAND CONCERT, 9:30 TO 10:30. THE ONLY BALL WHERE THEY PLAY for DANCING
Ball Tickets, $5.00.
Family Circle Seats, (Reserved,) $2.00.
Box Sheet and Tickets at Opera House and Guild Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.
Doors open at 8:30. Ball begins 10:30.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday Afternoon, Feb. 19, at 3.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
MR. THEODOR BJORKSTEN
In aid of the St. John's Memorial Kindergarten. Tickets, $3.00; Boxes, $25, $30, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Tyson's offices.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
Madison Square Garden
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1901.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and reserved seats for sale at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Av. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 19 Liberty St.; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane; Schirmer & Co., 170 5th Av., cor. 22d St.; Chas. Lurch, 353 4th Av. and 118 East 23d St.; Tyson & Co., 5th Av. Hotel; McBride, 71 Broadway, and at all principal hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFT., Feb. 14, at 3.
Piano Recital — Bloomfield-Zeisler
Res. seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's.
Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL
TUESDAY AFT., FEBRUARY 12, AT 3
HUGO BECKER
'CELLO RECITAL
SARA ANDERSON, Soprano,
KATHARINE HEYMAN, Pianiste.
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
WEDNESDAY AFT., FEBRUARY 13, AT 3
FRITZ KREISLER
VIOLIN RECITAL
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Celebration. MARK TWAIN, presiding. Famous Address, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by HON. HENRY WATTERSON
Boxes, $15. Seats, $1 $2. At Musical Art Society, 338 Fifth Ave., and Tyson's and at Box Office.
Miss Maud Talcey, Soprano. Mr. David Mannes, Violin. People's Choral Union, 1,000 Voices. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director. Fifth U. S. Artillery Regiment Band.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR .....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Feb. 15, at 2 P.M. Sat., Feb. 16, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist.... Ernst von Dohnanyi .....Piano
Program:—Overture, "The Magic Flute," Mozart; "A Northern Ballad," H. W. Parker; concerto for Piano, E flat major, Beethoven; Symphony, "From the New World," Dvorak.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruliman's

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
N. C. GOODWIN Evs. 8:25. Mats. at 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One.
MAXINE ELLIOTT
MATINEES TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Strauss's Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1t west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. xtra mat. T'm'w
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE
KING EDWARD VII. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—TOO MUCH JOHNSON.

GRAND Opera House PETER F. DAILEY Holiday Matinee HODGE PODGE & CO. To-morrow

The New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed. Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng." Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

Martha Washington Euchre Party
For crippled children, Savoy Hotel, to-night at 8:15. Four theatre boxes and 200 other prizes donated by leading business house. Admission $1.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK,
To-morrow, Wednesday, Saturday
"Decided success."—Herald.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
presenting Henry Arthur Jones's greatest play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
"A great play splendidly acted."—Evening Sun.
Xtra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evenings, 8:15 Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Note—Wednesday Matinée Omitted This Week.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
TO-NIGHT First appearance of the Famous Comedian DAN DALY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Greatest Novelty in Years.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
"Another Beau Brummel. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES,
With
Ethel Barrymore.
"Sweeping success."—Sun.
"Scored a Hit."—Herald.
"One of the most delightful comedies New York has ever known."—Evg. World.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings 8:15. Matinées 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
AN INSTANTANEOUS TRIUMPH.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
"Was a triumph."—Herald.
"An immense popular success."—Evg. Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH DAVID BELASCO,
Paul M. Potter's play,
UNDER TWO FLAGS
WITH
BLANCHE BATES as CIGARETTE.
"It will be worth your while to visit the Garden."—Alan Dale.
"Brilliant summit of success."—Tribune.
"Wonderful and almost beyond comparison."—World.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WED. & SAT.
Seats selling 4 weeks in advance.

—CHARLES FROHMAN'S—
CRITERION THEATRE, corner of Broadway, 44th St.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Seats selling for next four weeks.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting Paul Kester's Dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
C. V. DILLINGHAM, Manager.
Matinees Tuesday and Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St. nr. B'way
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WED. & SAT.
W. G. Smythe & F. L. Perlet Present
WILLIAM COLLIER
in a New Comedy, Entitled
ON THE QUIET,
BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
MATINEES THIS WEEK. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. Lincoln & Wash'gtns Birthds. FLORODORA Feb. 19, Souvenirs selling for all performances.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. (To-morrow) Lincoln's Birthday
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
To-night at 8:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play,
HOLIDAY MAT. To-morrow, 2:15. THE CLIMBERS

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 9....	8,532,034
Same week last year.....	3,614,382
To date this year.....	40,305,152
Corresponding date last year.	14,870,146

Bonds for the week.....	$45,889,400
Same week last year.....	$15,006,900
To date this year.....	$148,100,850
Corresponding date last year.	$68,936,500

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2½; at three months, 3¼; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1½	Int. Power	4½
Am. District Tel.	1	Kan. & Mich.	3
Am. Express	8	Kansas City So.	2½
Am. Malting pf.	2	Kan. City So. pf.	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Keokuk & D. M.	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	4½	Ladeide Gas	3½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	4	Lake E. & West	3
Am. Steel & Wire	7	Lake E. & W. pf.	2½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	5½	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Long Island	3
Am. Tin Plate	6½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	3	Mex. Central	3
Am. Tobacco	2½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1½
Anaconda Copper	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	6½	Mo., Kan. & T.	2
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	3½
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1½	Nat. Steel	6½
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	2½	Nat. Steel pf.	3½
Canada Southern	1	Nat. Tube	8½
Chesapeake & Ohio	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	5½
Chicago & East Ill.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	4½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chicago Gt. West.	1	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	4½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	3½	Northern Pacific	3
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Peoria & Eastern	8
C., Lor. & Wheel.	5	Pere Marquette	7
C., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5	Reading 1st pf.	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Col. F. & Iron pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2½
Col. Southern	2½	Rio Gr. West	4½
Col. South. 1st pf.	6½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	5½
Col. & Hock. Coal.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	11½
Cont. Tobacco	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	7½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. Law. & Adir.	2½
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	St. L. Southwestern	2½
Den. & Rio Grande	8½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	4½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	4	Sloss., S. S. & I.	2
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1½	S., S., S. & I. pf.	2
Erie	1½	Southern Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf.	3½	Southern Ry.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Standard R. & T.	1½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Texas Pac. land tr.	2½
Federal Steel	1½	Union Pacific	6½
Fed. Steel pf.	6½	Union Pacific pf.	3½
Ft. W. & R. G.	3	U. S. Express	4
G. & El., Bergen Co.	1½	U. S. Leather	1½
Gen. Electric	6½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	5½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	2½	Wabash	5
Ill. Central	2	Wabash pf.	5½
Int. Steam Pump.	4	Western Union Tel.	3½
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1	Wheeling & L. E.	2
Int. Paper	1½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	4
Int. Paper pf.	4½	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½
Iowa Central pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	2
American Ice	1½	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	1
Buff. R. & P.	1½	Pacific Mail	4½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Gt. Northern pf.	1½	Pullman Car	1
Met. Street Ry.	1	Union Bag & P.	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	2
Nat. Salt	1½		
Nat. Salt pf	1½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s	1½	Louis. & N. gen. 6s	1
Ala. Midland 1st	2½	Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1½	L. & N., coll. tr. 5s	1½
Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s	2	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2½
Brook. City R. R. 1st 5s	3	Mex. Cent. 1st. inc.	4½
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	2½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Mil. & North. con. 6s	4
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	5	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	3½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	3½
Cent. of N. J. 6s, reg.	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Mob. & O., Mont. Div. 5s	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1½	Morris & Essex 1st	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	2½	N., C. & St. L. con.	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s	1	N. Y., L. & W. 6s	1
C., St. P. & M. 1st	1	Norf. & West. con.	1½
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2½	Peo. & East. inc.	2½
Col. & So. 4s	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	1½
Col. & H. V. ext. 4s	1½	Roch. & Pitts., cons. 6s	2½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	2½	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	2½	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s	1
East Tenn. reor. lien.	3½	St. L. & S.F. gen. 5s	2½
Erie con. 7s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Erie gen. 4s	1½	St. L. & S. F., Cent. Div. 4s	5½
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	St. L. Southw. 2d	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	So. Pacific 4s	2½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	Southern Ry. 1st	1
Gal., H. & S. A.	3½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2½
Mex. & Pac. 6s	3½	Texas & North. con. 5s	1½
Green Bay deb., B.	1	T., P. & W. 1st	1
Georgia Pac. 6s	2½	Trenton Gas & E. 5s	2
Int. Paper 6s	1	Wabash 2d	1½
Kan. C. & Pac 1st	1	Wabash deb. A.	3
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B.	12½

Bonds Declined.

B., W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1	Mobile & Ohio gen.	1
C. R. R. & B. Co., Ga. 6s	1	Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s	1½
Long Island, unif. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

OUR LONDON CABLE.

LOWER RATE HARDENS MARKET

British Would Like Americans to Take Up the New £11,000,000 Loan—Much Interest in the Morgan-Carnegie Steel Combination — Prudent People Buy Bonds and Sell Shares.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The market has beaten the Bank, which a week ago was confident of being able to control rates and maintain them at 5 per cent. In the middle of the week, however, discount had been driven down to 3½ per cent., and there was talk of its sinking still further, so Thursday the Bank could do nothing but yield. Since the official rate became 4½ per cent., the open market has sensibly hardened, and money that could be had early in the week at 3 per cent. now commands 3¾ and 4, with borrowings from the Bank at 5 per cent.

Discount also has jumped back almost to 4 per cent., showing that the depression in the early part of the week was the product of a sort of market conspiracy to force the Bank down.

Those who insisted that before issuing the latest Government loan the Bank would lower the rate are now naturally saying "We told you so," but I cannot join in the censure which this remark implies, for the simple reason that, owing to the form the loan has taken, it would have sold no worse under the 5 per cent. bank rate than before.

Different schemes for raising money have been put around the market during the past ten days, indicating a great want of resolution at the Treasury. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon it to make the loan on a portion of the Khakis, and plausibly strong arguments were used to convince Sir Michael of the wisdom of this course.

The Treasury, however, found it would be difficult if not impossible to issue £11,000,000 of the new Khaki stock at 96. It might have had to take 95, and this would have been an uncanny slap at our public credit. Therefore the loan takes the form of exchequer bonds, running part passu with those issued last December, and in this way 97 or more may be obtained. But we are semi-officially assured that next time the Government borrows it will offer a stock of a more permanent form, the fact being that our floating debt is already excessive.

Including the advances obtained from the Bank, this issue makes it exceed £55,000,000.

We have not much spare money, in spite of the apparent comfortableness of the market, and we would doubtless be glad, although we may not like to say so, were your backers again to figure as substantial subscribers to this issue. It will not be the last loan we shall have to raise by any means, but our old land has strength enough to make the security good, and investors who are satisfied with 3½ per cent. or a little more might do much worse.

Your stock operators are credited with wonderful insatiability, and it has been dinned into every one's ears this week that they have come to the rescue of the sinking Kafir market. Orders, I am assured, were transmitted from New York to London to buy Rand Mines and several other prominent counters, but I am not at all sure that they did not originate in Amsterdam or Paris. We do not credit you with being a sufficiently simple people to join freely in such a risky speculation.

Whether you are buying these shares or not, our gamblers have been taking a larger interest in American rails, not a solid interest, but the interest of hazard lovers. It is just what might be expected in a market which has only to be kept active and in the main moving upward infallibly to attract the multitude. Yet the people who possess money, and therefore sometimes prudence, have not yet caught the infection, and buy only sparingly of good class bonds and are still selling their shares.

A doubt always haunts us regarding the stability of the present almost incomprehensible elasticity and prosperity shown by your market. We have been much interested in the authoritative accounts of the Morgan-Carnegie deal published here, but they make people shake their heads. An organization which is capitalized at £220,000,000 seems to us a monstrosity that must in the end prove self-devouring.

I give the current views, but do not venture to indorse them further than this. The combination, it seems to me, has been arranged at a time when the iron and steel industries of Europe are just entering upon a season of depression. Therefore the prices here must surely recede, and thus deprive your manufacturers of a market that lately for a brief season, at any rate, furnished them with many orders. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 11.

American Snuff Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Bank of the Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Père Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Brunswick Dock & City Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Annual meeting.
Port Henry Iron Ore Company—Annual meeting.
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

British Columbia Copper Company—Annual meeting.
Central Stamping Company—Annual meeting.
Commercial Mutual Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Contractors' Supply Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Erie Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
Laflin & Rand Powder Company—Annual meeting.
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
New York Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Peoria and Eastern Railway—Annual meeting.
Sixth Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Tri-Mountain Mining Company — Annual meeting.
United States Casualty Company—Annual meeting.
Woodhaven Water Supply Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

Azure Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Barnston Tea Company, Limited—Annual meeting.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Annual meeting.
Colorado and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.

Friday, Feb. 15.

American Ice Company—Dividend payable on common.

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Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 9, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 9. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 9, 8,532,034.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Feb. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 9, '01.
140	114	150½	Jan. 25.	147	Jan. 19.	160	175	...	Adams Express	$100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	162	162	156	156	115	65
90½	88¾	94¾	Jan. 2.	88¾	Jan. 21.	91⅝	92	+ ⅛	Amalgamated Copper Company	100	75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	12	Q	91½	92⅝	89⅝	91⅞	...	40,622
23½	12½	23½	Jan. 8.	19	Jan. 21.	22	22½	...	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	½	Q	22	23	22	22	16½	11,400
72	57⅝	72½	Jan. 7	67	Jan. 18.	71½	71¾	+ 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	70	72¼	70½	71⅝	64½	4,900
175	150	*163	Feb. 5.	*163	Feb. 5.	160	180	...	American Coal Company	25	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	4	SA	163	163	163	163	...	10
37⅝	30	31½	Jan. 8.	28½	Jan. 18.	30½	31	+ ½	American Cotton Oil	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	30⅜	31	30½	30¾	34½	2,000
100	88½	91½	Jan. 8.	88	Jan. 18.	88½	90	— 1	American Cotton Oil pf.	100	10,168,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	88	88	88	88	94	665
37	24½	36	Feb. 5.	34	Jan. 30.	34	36	+ 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	5,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	36	36	35	35	29	300
191	145	199	Jan. 2.	170	Jan. 12.	197½	199	+ 8	American Express	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	195	196	195	196	148	856
49¼	27½	41¼	Jan. 9.	35¼	Feb. 8.	35¾	36¼	— 1½	American Ice Company	100	22,830,100	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	37½	37½	35½	36	42⅝	2,500
78½	69½	70	Jan. 5.	68½	Feb. 1.	68½	69	...	American Ice Company pf.	100	13,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	68½	68¾	68⅛	68¾	77	260
10¾	6	8½	Feb. 7.	5½	Jan. 24.	7	7⅛	+ ⅝	American Linseed Company	100	15,750,000	...	...	...	6⅝	8¼	6¾	7½	15¼	5,857
60	34½	37⅛	Feb. 6.	31	Jan. 24.	32½	34	+ ⅝	American Linseed Company pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	...	33¾	37½	33	34	57⅝	5,648
7⅝	3	5½	Jan. 2.	4½	Feb. 4.	4½	5	— ⅛	American Malting Company	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	6½	1,100
31½	18½	27½	Jan. 2.	24	Feb. 1.	24	26	+ 2	American Malting Company pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	...	25	26	25	26	27¾	800
68½	34½	65½	Jan. 15.	58¼	Jan. 3.	60¾	61	+ 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000	...	...	...	59¼	63½	58⅝	61	42	38,144
99	85	100	Jan. 16.	96	Jan. 3.	98	98½	...	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 8, 1901.	1¾	Q	98½	99¾	97⅝	98½	92	3,815
50½	17	33¾	Jan. 2.	23	Jan. 18.	32	32⅝	+ 4⅝	American Steel Hoop Company	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	28¾	33½	25½	32⅝	46¾	18,240
88	64½	78¾	Feb. 7.	60	Jan. 18.	77½	78	+ 4	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	73½	79¾	73½	78	84¼	7,200
59⅝	28½	58¾	Feb. 6.	38	Jan. 14.	52¾	53	+ 7	American Steel & Wire Company	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	46½	53¾	46	52⅝	57⅜	465,002
85	60½	95	Feb. 6.	83¾	Jan. 17.	93¾	94	+ 5½	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	89	95	89	95¾	92	20,770
149	95¼	147¾	Jan. 2.	131½	Jan. 18.	140¼	140¾	+ 3¼	American Sugar Refining Company	100	36,064,400	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	137¾	141¾	136¾	140⅝	110¾	230,820
118	107	120	Feb. 6.	117¾	Jan. 8.	119	120	...	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,868,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	119⅞	120	119½	119¾	113	350
99½	89	96	Jan. 28.	96	Jan. 28.	96	96	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	96	96	96	96	97	400
56½	18	65½	Jan. 14.	55	Jan. 4.	64	64½	+ 6½	American Tin Plate	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	58¾	65¼	58½	64½	34½	83,285
92	70¾	93	Feb. 7.	87	Jan. 18.	91	92	+ 3	American Tin Plate pf.	100	13,325,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	88	93	88	91	82½	9,430
114⅝	84½	118⅝	Feb. 7.	110¼	Jan. 21.	117⅛	118	+ 2⅝	American Tobacco	50	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	115½	118⅝	114½	118	107½	112,640
140	128	143	Jan. 16.	137	Jan. 2.	140	145	...	American Tobacco pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	Q	139	139	139	139	138	60
22¾	21¼	21¾	Jan. 2.	16½	Jan. 17.	17½	19¼	+ ⅛	American Woolen Company	100	29,501,000	...	...	...	18⅝	20⅜	18⅝	19	...	2,500
77	76	78½	Jan. 2.	70	Jan. 17.	78	76	...	American Woolen Company pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	75	75	75	75	...	125
54⅞	37½	48⅜	Jan. 2.	40¾	Jan. 21.	46	46¼	+ 2⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	25	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	12	SA	42¼	46¾	42¼	46	44⅜	9,150
50	40½	58¼	Jan. 2.	50¾	Jan. 8.	58	58	...	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,600,000	...	...	...	58	58	58	58	47	130
46⅜	18⅝	56¾	Feb. 9.	45¼	Jan. 21.	56	56¾	+ 6¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	...	...	...	51	58¾	50¾	58¼	20¾	420,530
80¾	68½	90⅜	Jan. 2.	84¼	Jan. 21.	85¾	89	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,100,360	Feb. 1, 1901.	2½	SA	88¼	89⅞	88¼	89	62⅜	185,345
88¾	82½	91	Jan. 7.	81¾	Jan. 4.	91½	91⅞	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	91½	93¾	90¾	91½	81¾	43,620
90	85	96	Jan. 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	87¾	87¾	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	22,231,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	87	88¼	86½	87¾	77	10,457
83¾	47½	67¾	Jan. 21.	47½	Jan. 2.	73¾	73¾	+ 5¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	65,000,000	...	...	...	73¾	81½	77¼	78¾	73¾	125,280
183	140	178	Jan. 8.	165	Jan. 15.	178	180	+ 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1	SA	177½	178	177½	178	148	320
12¾	6¾	10¾	Feb. 7.	8¾	Jan. 19.	9¾	10	+ ⅜	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	6,000,000	...	...	...	9¾	10¾	9¾	10	13	4,330
85	62	85	Jan. 30.	81	Feb. 1.	76	81	— 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	...	...	...	81	81	81	81	...	250
129	104	125	Jan. 9.	123	Feb. 8.	120	122	+ 2½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	5	SA	122½	123¾	122	122	96½	20
61¼	47¾	58¾	Feb. 4.	54¾	Jan. 4.	57¾	58	+ 1	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	SA	57½	59¾	57¼	57⅞	49¾	10,670
99¾	94¾	91¾	Feb. 8.	86¾	Jan. 18.	91	92¼	— ⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	90	90	90	91	91	200
150¾	115	148	Jan. 5.	140¾	Jan. 4.	142	144	— 3¾	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,213,800	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	153½	153¾	152	153¾	117	780
48¾	24	48¾	Jan. 2.	39¾	Jan. 21.	44	44¼	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	25,000,000	Nov. 28, 1900.	1	...	39¾	42¾	39¾	41¾	24¾	47,213
83	61	81½	Jan. 2.	76¾	Jan. 21.	77¾	78	...	Chicago & Alton	100	19,543,300	...	...	...	40	40¾	38¾	39¾	...	20,300
174¾	139¾	168¾	Jan. 2.	157¾	Jan. 21.	158	158¾	...	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 30, 1901.	2	SA	156¾	159¾	154¾	154¾	...	10,220
146	129¾	142¾	Jan. 7.	137¾	Jan. 4.	140¾	141	...	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	70,000,000	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	139¾	140¾	139¾	139¾	122¼	22,223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	...	...	...	...	...	97	97	97	97	94	12,203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	...	...	...	...	...	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	12,203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	...	...	...	...	...	171	171	171	171	171	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	...	...	...	...	...	171	171	171	171	171	1,000

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 9, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 9. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ngs For Past Week	STOCKS	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 9, '01.
82	68½	80⅝	Feb. 5.	77	Jan. 19.	81½	82	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western pf A	100	11,371,800	Jan. 31, 1901.	2½	SA	80¾	85¾	80¾	81¼	77	2,310
45	30	54	Feb. 5.	42	Jan. 3.	50	50¼	+ 4½	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	7,489,100				45¾	54	45¾	50	41	5,700
94¼	81	93⅞	Feb. 6.	91¾	Jan. 17.	93	93½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,276,500	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	92¾	93⅞	92¾	93¼	88½	1,100
39	14	35	Feb. 8.	23	Jan. 21.	33½	34	+ 3½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,599,000				29½	35	28	33½	16½	105,441
94	45½	71½	Feb. 9.	58¾	Jan. 21.	70½	71	+ 4	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2		67	71½	66½	70½	49¾	23,700
148¾	106½	162	Jan. 5.	142¾	Jan. 21.	152⅞	153	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	47,148,600	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	132	154¾	151¼	152⅝	122⅛	146,177
188	139½	195½	Jan. 28.	187½	Jan. 4.	190½	192	− ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,003,900	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	172	415
172¾	150½	177	Jan. 5.	168¾	Jan. 21.	172½	174½	+ 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern	100	99,116,300	Jan. 7, 1901.	3	SA	173¾	175	173¾	175	162	2,914
220	195⅞	222¼	Jan. 5.	214½	Feb. 8.	....	....	− 3¼	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	Jan. 7, 1901.	1¾	Q	214½	214½	214¼	214½	196⅝	100
122¼	102	128⅝	Jan. 7.	116¼	Jan. 4.	125	125¼	− ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	126	128⅝	124⅞	125⅝	108	114,342
15	8½	15½	Jan. 31.	10½	Jan. 19.	14½	15	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000				14¾	15¼	14	14⅜	12½	8,810
39⅝	26½	39⅝	Jan. 31.	33	Jan. 18.	37⅝	38	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				37	38½	37	38	30	9,500
78	75	81	Jan. 14.	73⅝	Jan. 25.	76⅝	78	+ ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	77⅜	79	76	76⅝	60½	3,120
118	103¼	119	Jan. 14.	115¾	Jan. 12.	116½	118	− ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1¼	Q	117¼	117¼	117½	117¼	108	100
30	14½	33⅜	Feb. 8.	27⅝	Jan. 7.	33½	33⅝	+ 5¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000				28½	33⅜	28¼	33¼	21	5,525
72	46	72¼	Feb. 9.	68	Jan. 10.	72	72½	+ 3¾	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½		69	72¼	69	72¼	54	3,000
58½	20¼	56½	Jan. 2.	45¾	Jan. 21.	48½	49¼	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	17,000,000				49	51¾	46⅝	49	45¼	32,500
131½	117½	122	Jan. 14.	117	Feb. 1.	118	123	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Dec. 20, 1900.	3		119	119	118½	118½	....	200
8¾	5	10¾	Feb. 9.	6⅜	Jan. 21.	10	10¾	+ 2⅜	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000				7½	10¾	7½	10	5½	70,500
47¼	36	47⅝	Feb. 8.	40	Jan. 31.	46	46½	+ 6½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	A	40¼	47⅝	40¼	46½	43	27,980
20¼	14	21½	Feb. 9.	16¼	Jan. 25.	20⅜	20¾	+ 3½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				17¼	21¼	17¼	20¾	15½	20,495
21	11½	18⅜	Jan. 2.	14	Jan. 18.	17	17½	+ 2⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	4,700,000				16¾	17½	16⅝	17⅜	17⅛	1,700
201	164	199¾	Jan. 2.	187	Jan. 18.	192¼	192½	− 1¾	Consolidated Gas	100	71,028,500	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	194½	195	192	192½	193¾	24,333
40¾	21½	47¼	Feb. 7.	38¾	Jan. 4.	47	47½	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Company	100	43,845,000				45	47½	47	47	34½	93,024
85	70	96⅝	Feb. 8.	93¼	Jan. 2.	96	96¾	+ ⅛	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	100	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	95¾	96⅝	95¾	96⅛	85¾	3,948
134½	106½	162¾	Jan. 12.	126½	Jan. 3.	153½	154	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	153	156½	151	153½	115	16,100
194¾	171½	202	Jan. 8.	188¾	Jan. 3.	196½	197½	+ 1⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¾	Q	195½	198½	195½	196⅝	177	3,200
34⅛	16½	42¼	Feb. 9.	29½	Jan. 21.	41⅝	42	+ 8¾	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000				33½	42¼	33	42	19¾	75,400
87¼	64½	89⅝	Feb. 9.	80	Jan. 21.	87⅝	88	+ 4	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,050,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	84½	89⅝	84⅛	88	72½	26,340
21⅜	12	22¼	Feb. 4.	18	Jan. 30.	21	21½	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100				21	22¼	21	21	15¼	5,100
98½	89	89¼	Feb. 7.	88¾	Jan. 31.	....	....	− ½	Detroit City Gas	50	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	89	89¼	88¾	89¾	....	600
6½	4	6	Feb. 6.	4½	Feb. 5.	....	....	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				4½	6	4½	5⅝	5	3,772
17⅞	12	16½	Feb. 6.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	....	....	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,090,000				13¾	16½	13⅜	15½	13½	1,735
27⅛	10½	31	Jan. 7.	24⅝	Jan. 4.	29⅝	29⅞	+ 1⅜	**Erie**	100	112,347,400				28⅞	30⅝	28⅜	29⅜	18	227,070
63½	30⅜	69¼	Jan. 5.	59¾	Jan. 21.	66¾	67	+ 3½	Erie 1st pf	100	42,882,860				64	68¼	63⅝	67	38½	123,400
43¼	15	46½	Jan. 7.	39¾	Jan. 4.	44¾	45	+ 2⅝	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000				43	46	43	45	20	18,660
54⅜	38½	48	Feb. 7.	41	Jan. 31.	47	47¾	+ 7	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	41¼	48	41¼	46	47½	14,100
94½	74	82¾	Feb. 5.	81	Jan. 4.	82½	83	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	81	82¾	81	82½	....	730
58½	28¾	59	Jan. 2.	41	Jan. 29.	52¾	52¾	+ 7½	**Federal Steel**	100	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	46	55¼	45¾	52¾	55¼	351,655
79½	60¾	83	Feb. 7.	68	Jan. 21.	80¼	80¾	+ 6½	Federal Steel pf	100	58,261,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1½	Q	74¼	83	74⅜	80½	75	99,710
27¼	15	29	Feb. 8.	25	Jan. 29.	27	28	+ 3	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	100	3,108,100				25½	29	25½	28	....	1,100
81	64	82	Feb. 6.	72	Jan. 2.	....	....	+ 1½	**Gas & Electric** of Bergen County	100	2,000,000				80¾	82	80¾	82	....	1,130
200	120	198	Feb. 9.	183½	Jan. 10.	196	198	+ 6½	General Electric	100	21,415,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	‡3		191	198	191	197	127	3,150
60	44	53	Jan. 2.	47	Jan. 21.	47¼	48	− ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	100	24,027,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q.J.O.O.	49½	50¼	47	47¼	57	1,725
103	92	97⅜	Jan. 5.	95½	Jan. 8.	94½	96	+ ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf.	100	13,638,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q.J.O.O.	96⅜	96½	96⅛	96¼	103¾	495
191½	144¾	200	Jan. 9.	188	Jan. 4.	192	193	− 1¾	Great Northern pf.	100	98,422,250	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	192½	193¾	192	192¼	150½	4,382
115½	105	112	Jan. 11.	110	Jan. 10.	....	....	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	100	3,329,100	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	112¾	500
42⅞	30	42⅝	Feb. 6.	41	Jan. 3.	42¾	43	+ 5¼	Hocking Valley	100	10,383,300				44¼	49⅞	43¾	49	34½	19,355
74¾	58	76	Feb. 6.	69¾	Jan. 21.	74	74¾	+ 2⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,272,300	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	71¼	76	71¾	74½	62¾	19,624
79½	65	75	Jan. 8.	75	Jan. 8.	78	80	..	HomeStake Mining	100	21,000,000	Jan. 5, 1901.	50c	M	80	80	80	80	65	50
133	110	136	Jan. 9.	127⅝	Feb. 1.	129	130	+ 2	**Illinois Central**	100	60,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	3	SA	128	131¼	128	130	112½	11,700
....	....	3⅛	Feb. 6.	2⅝	Jan. 29.	....	....	+ ⅜	Illinois Central Rights	....	....			..	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	3	....	15,877
26½	14½	25⅜	Jan. 5.	20	Jan. 22.	22½	22¾	+ 1¾	International Paper	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	21	22¾	21	22½	24	5,260
75	58	74½	Jan. 5.	69	Jan. 21.	73⅞	74½	+ 4⅜	International Paper pf.	100	22,339,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	70	73⅜	69	73¾	69½	9,475
55¾	24	63¾	Feb. 9.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	63¾	64	+ 4⅜	International Power Company	100	6,400,000			..	58¾	63¾	58	63¾	....	12,375
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	7	7½	+ ¼	International Silver	100	10,000,000			..	5¼	8	5¼	7½	9¾	3,920
20¾	28	28¾	Feb. 8.	24⅛	Jan. 22.	29	29⅞	+ 4	International Steam Pump Company	100	12,262,500				25¾	29¾	25½	29	12⅝	10,083
77½	76	77	Jan. 2.	74	Jan. 25.	76	76½	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	75½	76¾	75½	76½	54	3,685
27⅞	17⅞	28	Jan. 2.	21	Jan. 21.	25⅞	26¼	− ½	Iowa Central	100	8,512,000			..	27	27¼	25½	26	....	7,875
58	39	55	Feb. 6.	48	Jan. 21.	54	54½	+ 1¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,071,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½		53½	55	53½	54¾	....	3,710
25	10	28	Jan. 15.	21	Jan. 8.	26½	27½	+ 3	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000				24	27½	24	27	13¾	1,450
17½	7	10	Feb. 4.	13½	Jan. 4.	18½	19	+ 2⅜	Kansas City Southern	100	20,983,500				17	19	17	18¾	....	8,310
43⅜	27¼	42	Feb. 8.	35	Jan. 4.	41¾	42	+ 2	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				40¾	42	40½	42	....	20,442
6	3½	8½	Feb. 4.	5¾	Jan. 3.	7¼	8	+ 2⅜	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400				6	8½	6	8⅜	....	2,100
80	65	73¼	Feb. 9.	70	Jan. 18.	73	74	+ 3½	**Laclede Gas**	100	8,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900.	2	SA	72½	73½	72½	73½	77	400
52	20½	46¼	Jan. 3.	39¾	Jan. 21.	44½	45	+ 3	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000				42	45	42	44	....	1,120
115	83½	112	Jan. 14.	108½	Jan. 21.	112	114	+ 2⅞	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	111	111	111	111	85	175
80	47½	70½	Feb. 8.	67	Jan. 3.	69	72	+ 3	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	68¾	70½	68¾	70	50½	1,082
89⅛	68¼	93⅞	Feb. 5.	84¼	Jan. 4.	93⅛	93½	+ 2½	Louisville & Nashville	100	52,800,000	Feb. 11, 1901.	2½	SA	91½	93¾	91⅛	93¼	80⅝	116,954
117	84	126½	Jan. 12.	111	Jan. 21.	118⅜	118¾	+ 1⅜	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	117¾	120¾	117⅜	118¾	97¼	119,700
182	133¾	174	Jan. 2.	158	Jan. 21.	162¼	162¾	− 1	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	163¾	166	162½	162¾	178	23,632
37½	24½	30	Jan. 3.	27	Jan. 9.	28	....	− ½	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	100	7,498,700				27½	27½	27½	27½	....	100
84⅛	76	83¼	Jan. 2.	79½	Jan. 15.	91	....	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	79¾	68
17⅜	10½	18⅝	Feb. 9.	12¾	Jan. 21.	17⅞	17⅝	+ 3	Mexican Central	100	36,000,000			..	15	18¾	14⅜	17⅜	12	77,110
5	2⅝	5¼	Feb. 9.	4⅝	Jan. 18.	5⅛	5¼	+ 1⅜	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000			..	4	5¼	4	5⅛	4	23,150
71½	45½	73	Feb. 6.	67¾	Jan. 19.	71½	72	+ 1¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	69½	73	69½	71½	64¼	7,625
104¼	87½	110	Jan. 12.	101¾	Jan. 7.	107	108	− ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	107½	108	107	107¼	....	680
27	14	21	Jan. 9.	18	Jan. 11.	19½	20½	+ ⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000			..	19⅜	20	19	19⅜	16½	900
69	47	53½	Jan. 2.	53	Jan. 21.	52	58	+ ⅛	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000			..	51⅛	54½	53⅞	53⅞	53	200
17¼	9	22⅞	Feb. 6.	15	Jan. 21.	21¼	21⅝	+ 2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,181,000			..	21	22⅜	19⅜	21⅝	10⅜	102,500
47½	25⅜	61	Feb. 5.	44¾	Jan. 18.	56½	56¾	− 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000			..	60	61	56½	56½	33¼	78,635
72½	38⅝	93⅛	Feb. 7.	69	Jan. 4.	91	91¼	+ 3¾	Missouri Pacific	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	88½	93⅛	87⅝	91¼	46⅞	95,650
49	35	73	Feb. 9.	44	Jan. 21.	72	72½	+ 2½	Mobile & Ohio	100	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	69¾	73	68¾	72½	44⅝	12,326
40¼	27¾	43	Jan. 5.	37	Jan. 21.	38¼	39	+ ⅞	**National Biscuit Company**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	38¼	40	38¼	38⅞	38¼	1,602
96	79½	94	Jan. 3.	92	Jan. 2.	91	94	+ ¼	National Biscuit Company pf.	100	23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	93	94	93	94	96	775
28¼	15⅞	20½	Jan. 2.	16⅝	Jan. 23.	17⅜	18¼	..	National Lead Company	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	18	19	17⅜	17⅜	27½	1,700
106½	83	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	88½	89½	+ 2	National Lead Company pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q.J.O.O.	88¾	89¾	88¾	89½	106½	480
46	32¼	46	Jan. 14.	40	Jan. 7.	41¾	42	− 1¼	National Salt Company	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q.J.O.O.	42⅛	43	41	41¾	....	7,152
76¼	69	79	Jan. 23.	72½	Jan. 3.	74	75	− 1¾	National Salt Company pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q.J.O.O.	73	75¾	74⅜	74⅜	....	825
53½	20	49½	Feb. 7.	37	Jan. 21.	47¾	47⅞	+ 6⅝	National Steel Company	100	32,000,000				42	49½	41¾	47¾	49	138,956
97	79¾	95¾	Feb. 9.	90	Jan. 18.	95	95½	+ 3½	National Steel Company pf.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q.J.O.O.	92	95¾	91⅝	95	96	12,200
69½	40¾	70½	Feb. 6.	53½	Jan. 14.	67	67½	+ 6¾	National Tube Company	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q.J.O.O.	62	70¾	62	67¾	....	64,905
105½	86¾	106	Jan. 2.	93	Jan. 9.	103½	104½	+ 5½	National Tube Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q.J.O.O.	100	104½	99¾	104½	....	8,250
175	112	164	Feb. 4.	150½	Jan. 25.	155	162	+ 6	New York Air Brake	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q.J.O.O.	155	164	155	161	134½	900
145¾	125⅜	148	Feb. 5.	138⅜	Jan. 21.	144½	145	+ 1½	New York Central	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	144½	148	144	145	134½	30,085
24½	11	24½	Jan. 2.	17⅜	Jan. 21.	20¾	21¼	+ 1⅜	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	18,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	19¼	22½	19	20⅞	13⅜	6,160
110	75	109	Jan. 10.	100	Feb. 6.	98	101	− 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	A	100	100	100	100	83	200
58¼	29	56½	Jan. 2.	49	Jan. 18.	50	51	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000				50¾	51½	49½	51	36	1,785
298	298	295	Jan. 12.	294	Feb. 4.	....	....	− 1	New York Mutual Gas	100	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901.	4	SA	294	294	294	294	....	100
32¼	18¼	35½	Jan. 12.	28½	Jan. 21.	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅞	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900			..	32½	34¼	32	33⅜	28⅝	97,515
45¾	22⅝	46¾	Jan. 12.	42	Jan. 10.	45⅝	45⅞	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000				46	46½	44⅝	45⅜	28½	30,540
83	67	85½	Feb. 7.	82½	Jan. 23.	81	86	+ 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	85½	85½	85½	85¾	72⅝	374
22¾	13⅝	21⅝	Feb. 8.	19⅛	Jan. 3.	20½	....	..	North American	100	39,776,300				21	21⅝	20	20¾	14¼	20,500
86½	45¾	90	Jan. 5.	77¼	Jan. 21.	85¾	85¾	+ 3	Northern Pacific	100	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1901.	1	Q	83¾	87½	82⅞	85⅝	53	249,335
91½	67	89	Jan. 5.	84¼	Jan. 21.	88	88¼	+ 1½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Dec. 5, 1900.	1	Q	86¾	88⅞	86⅝	88	74½	17,525
8	6	7½	Jan. 22.	6¼	Feb. 4.	6	7½	− ¾	**Ontario Mining**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30c	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	9	200
62	46	61¼	Jan. 12.	52	Feb. 1.	53	55	− ¼	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	Q	53	54¾	53	53¾	51	505
69½	57	68	Jan. 12.	63	Jan. 8.	63	67	− ¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	Q	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	65¼	200
57	25¾	47¼	Jan. 28.	40	Jan. 4.	43	45	− 4½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½		42½	46	41½	43½	41	6,300
149¼	124⅜	153	Jan. 5.	142¼	Jan. 21.	149	149½	+ 2¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	‖3½	Q	147¾	152	147	149⅝	132¾	157,286
111½	81⅜	109⅝	Jan. 2.	95¾	Jan. 21.	101⅝	101⅝	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	101¾	104	101	101½	107	47,975
18	5	28½	Feb. 9.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	28	28¼	+ 8	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				21	28½	21	28	6¼	29,001
55	20	47	Feb. 6.	33¾	Jan. 9.	45	47	+ 1	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500				41	47	41	47	....	1,600
80½	49¾	61	Jan. 31.	57	Jan. 30.	59	61	− 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,100				61	61	59	60	68½	500
94	78	95	Jan. 25.	88	Jan. 4.	92½	93	− 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	....	250
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	35	Jan. 22.	38¾	38½	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	12,300,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	39	39¾	37½	38½	35¾	9,000
80½	70¾	83½	Jan. 2.	73⅞	Feb. 6.	77	77½	..	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	77¼	77½	75⅞	77½	87½	1,700
204	176	203	Jan. 2.	195½	Jan. 21.	199½	200	− 1	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	Q	199⅞	200⅛	199	199	189½	1,217
50	15	36	Jan. 7.	24½	Jan. 4.	33⅜	33½	+ ⅜	**Reading**	50	69,000,000				33	35	33¾	33⅜	18¾	114,570
71⅞	49	77	Jan. 5.	68½	Jan. 4.	75⅞	75½	+ 3⅜	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	72	77	71¾	75⅛	56	198,615
39¾	23¾	47¾	Jan. 7.	38	Jan. 3.	44	44½	+ 1½	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000				42¾	46	42⅝	44	28¾	118,415
27½	8¾	18½	Jan. 2.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	16	16¼	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000				15	17¼	15	16⅛	24¾	24,174
70¾	49	65½	Jan. 2.	55¼	Jan. 21.	62	62½	+ 2¾	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	59⅜	64½	59⅞	62	68¼	8,110
65	43¼	70	Feb. 6.	65	Feb. 5.	65	....	+ 4¾	Rio Grande Western	100	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	5	..	65	70	65	70	45	709
95¼	80	94⅞	Feb. 7.	94⅞	Feb. 7.	93	95	+ 1⅜	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	85	100
8¾	5	14¼	Feb. 9.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	13½	13¾	+ ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,000,000			..	8	14½	8	13¾	6	12,860
64½	38¼	53	Feb. 8.	38	Jan. 29.	71	72	+11⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	..	59¾	73	64	71¾	....	8,985
21½	11⅜	28½	Feb. 9.	20	Jan. 4	28	28½	+ 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 9, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 9.$45,889,400

Week Ended Feb. 9.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Alabama Midland 1st	107½	108½	107½	108½	25
Albany & Susquehanna gtd. 7s	117	117	117	117	10
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99½	100	99½	100	101
American Hide & Leather Co. 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½	27
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	97	96½	97	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	103½	103¾	103⅛	103⅝	413
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91⅝	93½	91⅝	92⅝	4511½
Atlantic & Danville 4s	93½	93⅞	93½	93½	45
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97⅝	97½	96¾	96¾	283
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103⅝	171
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90⅜	90¾	90	90	320
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	90¼	90	90¼	93½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	121	122	121	122	5
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	110	108½	110	15
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	99½	100⅝	99¼	99½	156
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	68	68	68	68	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	27
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	19
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	119⅞	120	119¾	120	20
Burling., Cedar Rapids & Nor. colt. trust 5s					
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110½	110½	110½	110⅝	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	103¾	103¾	102¾	103	300
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	70	71½	70	71⅝	161
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	28	35	27	32	810
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	13	16½	13	16½	214
Central of New Jersey general 5s	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	127½	128	127½	128	7
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	94	94	94	94	10
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87	87¾	86¾	86¾	5351½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101	101	269
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106¾	107½	106¼	107¼	126
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121½	122	121½	122	13
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85	86	85	85	916
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	92¼	92⅞	92½	92⅞	298
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	140	146¼	146	146¼	24
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111⅛	111¼	111⅛	111¼	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109	109	109	109	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	106	106	106	106	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	119	119¾	119	119	32
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	119	119	119	119	20
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. 6s	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	2
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	118	118⅛	118	118⅛	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	7
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	124	124	124	124	6
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	110	110	109⅞	110	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	134	134	134	134	36
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	2½
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	136	136	136	136	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	96⅞	97	95¾	97	83
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	126	126	126	126	2
Clev., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	12
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st. St. L. Div. 4s	104	104	104	104	103
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98½	99	98½	98½	74
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	79½	83½	79	83	379
Colorado Midland 3-4s	78¼	82	78¼	81¾	62
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	84	87	83¾	86½	1,564
Colorado & Southern 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s					
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	103¼	102¼	103	181
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	107½	110	107½	110	225
Detroit City Gas 5s	96	97	96	96½	14
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	88½	89½	88½	89½	28
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	31	33½	30	33⅜	237
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	120	120½	119¼	119½	134
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	115½	116½	115½	116¾	10
Erie 1st consol. 7s	143	143	143	143	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97¼	97¾	97	97	416
Erie general 4s	83⅝	86⅝	83⅝	85¼	1,476
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	124¼	124¼	124½	124½	1
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	113	113½	113	113	48
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	127	127	127	127	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	82¼	85	81⅝	85	183
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	69⅝	70½	69½	70¼	126
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100½	103¼	100½	103¼	204
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	10
General Electric debenture 5s	160	160	160	160	9
Georgia Pacific 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	8
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	100½	100⅝	100½	100¾	24
Green Bay debenture, A	66	66	66	66	2
Green Bay debenture, B	8¼	9⅛	8¼	9	714
Hocking Valley 4½s	105⅛	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞	55
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	113	113	113	113	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90½	90⅞	89½	90⅜	22
International Paper Co. 6s	105¾	106	105¾	106	27
Iowa Central 5s	116	116	116	116	28
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	88	90½	88	90	77
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	70¼	69¾	69¾	637
Kings County Elevated 4s	89½	90½	89½	90	64
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	127	127	127	127	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118	116	117¼	117½	8
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	123	123	123	123	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103¾	104	103½	104	70
Long Island unified 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	47
Louisville & Nashville 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	120	119	120	15
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101½	101	101½	69
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	40
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	65
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	62
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117½	120¾	117½	120	11
Met. West Side Elevated (Chicago) 4s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98⅝	49
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81	83½	81	83	*831
Mexican Central 1st income	27	32½	27	31¼	2,355
Mexican Central 2d income	13¾	16½	13¾	15¼	1,318
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	103	103	103	103	10
Michigan Central consol. 7s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105¼	2
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. & imp. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	6
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	3
Minneapolis & St. L., Southwest. ext. 7s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	98¾	100	98¾	99⅞	368
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97⅛	98	97¼	97⅜	309
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99	99½	98¼	99⅝	183
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78¾	80	78½	78¾	245
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	99⅞	100⅝	99¾	100⅝	62
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121½	122⅜	121½	122⅜	138
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	103	104¾	103	104⅝	148
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104	107	104	107	492
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95½	95¼	93½	94	47
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	104½	104½	104⅝	104½	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	112½	114	112½	114	88
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 3½s, coupon	97	97⅝	96¾	97	119
New York Central 1st 7s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	107	107	107	107	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96	96	95¼	95¼	112
New York Central general 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108½	109	108½	108½	18
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼	59
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95¼	98	95¼	96	153
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	138	138	138	138	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s deb., certfs	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	15
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	103	103	102⅝	103	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	100¾	102⅝	1991
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	71	71⅝	70¾	71⅜	4547
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	75
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	¼
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	8
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	114½	115¾	114½	115¾	68
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126¾	127	126¾	127	19
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97½	98	97	98	45
Peoria & Eastern income	61	62	61	61¾	323
People's Gas of Chicago 1st consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	11
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	117¼	117¼	117⅛	117⅛	3
Reading general 4s	96¾	97¾	96¼	96	93
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Richmond & Danville 6s	120	120	120	120	5

Week Ended Feb. 9.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	89½	91½	89½	91	302
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116¼	115½	116¼	83
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	95½	97¼	95½	97¼	27
St. Louis & San Francisco, Cent. Div. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96	96	41
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	114	116	114	116	35
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	128½	129	129	129	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98	98⅜	615
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	78⅝	80⅞	76¼	79⅞	1,037
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	84½	84½	83½	83½	322
Savannah, Fla. & West., St. John's Div. 4s	94	94½	94	94½	40
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100	100	22
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	6
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108	108	108	3
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111½	112	111½	112	20
Southern Pacific 4s	90½	91½	89¼	90½	4,262¼
Southern Pacific 4½s	100	100¾	100	100	596
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	108½	108½	108½	108½	15
Southern Railway 5s	115	116½	115	116	149
Standard Rope & Twine income	8¼	11	8¼	10⅞	197
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	62	62½	61	62	27
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	100	100	100	100	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	100	100½	100	100½	15
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	106½	107¼	106½	107¼	121
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Third Avenue 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	40
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	15
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Trenton Gas & Electric 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106½	106½	106¼	106⅝	502
Utah & Northern 7s	119	119	119	119	7
Virginia Midland general 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Wabash 1st 5s	119⅝	119¾	119¼	119¼	30
Wabash 2d 5s	110	112	110	111½	52
Wabash debenture, Series B	47¼	50¾	47⅛	58¼	12,064
Wabash debenture, Series A	99⅝	102½	99⅝	102	135
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	9
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	113½	113½	113¼	113½	3
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	89½	90½	89¼	90¼	5
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	11
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111¾	112⅛	111¾	112⅛	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90	90¼	89½	90	77
Wisconsin Central general 4s	89½	89½	88½	88½	108

Total sales.....$45,767,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 9, 1901.

United States 2s, coupon	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	8
United States 4s, registered	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4
United States 3s, coupon	110⅝	110¾	110⅝	110¾	14

Total sales.....$27,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 9, 1901.

Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	96	96	96	96	*14
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96½	96⅝	96	96⅝	94

Total sales.....$95,400
Grand total.....$45,889,400
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	105½	Jan. 21	105½	Jan. 21	105¼	Jan. 21
United States 2s, coupon	106	Jan. 2	105¼	Jan. 17	105¼	Feb. 7
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 10	114	Jan. 2	114½	Feb. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 17	114	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137¾	Jan. 31
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12
United States 5s, 1904, registered					115	Dec. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Jan. 4	113½	Jan. 4	113½	Jan. 4
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111	Jan. 3	110	Jan. 21	110⅝	Feb. 8
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110	Jan. 9	110	Jan. 9	110	Jan. 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	110⅞	Feb. 1	109½	Jan. 10	110⅜	Feb. 6
District of Columbia 3-65s					121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98¾	Jan. 16	98½	Jan. 14	98¾	Jan. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14
Alabama, Class B					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C					102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s					106	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s					104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s					120	Mar. 15
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	Jan. 28	96	Jan. 17	96½	Jan. 28
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 5	7¾	Jan. 28	7¾	Jan. 28
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96¾	Jan. 17	96	Jan. 31	96⅜	Feb. 8

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$11,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,693,075
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,807,575	35,511,825

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Feb. 17	$24,015,675	$34,375,825	$25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	17,641,550	26,578,125	20,825,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,940	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,225	19,074,175	29,090,090
March 24	15,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	28,524,075	44,504,075
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,825	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,831,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	52,704,800
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	32,992,200	52,272,800
June 23	15,536,350	25,997,800	52,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	52,613,550
July 7	15,539,300	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	12,940,125	12,698,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,031,900	12,055,800	43,012,000
July 28	27,736,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,900	38,859,500
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,260,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,650	15,082,350	28,559,250
Aug. 25	25,586,225	12,518,025	21,843,300
Sept. 1	27,978,475	2,181,200	14,901,000
Sept. 8	26,058,200	2,458,925	7,976,775
Sept. 15	20,696,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	18,033,825	2,963,700	3,629,675
Sept. 29	12,943,650	1,734,650	13,337,150
Oct. 6	8,341,900	643,300	18,743,000
Oct. 13	4,425,225	1,177,250	19,681,550
Oct. 20	2,942,700	1,441,075	20,412,325
Oct. 27	3,031,225	3,088,225	20,091,550
Nov. 3	4,950,450	*333,250	19,088,050
Nov. 10	4,496,600	*2,786,250	18,611,300
Nov. 17	7,998,775	*812,625	18,057,575
Nov. 24	11,078,375	4,652,350	19,357,675
Dec. 1	10,995,875	4,858,750	17,697,900
Dec. 8	9,707,225	4,858,750	16,143,250

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 9	$1,639,997,960	$65,728,662
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	63,365,962
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,730,645,424	80,381,196
Jan. 12	1,899,927,717	87,608,209
Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,089	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,674,168,219	61,233,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	58,183,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,200	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,079,094,367	45,296,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,560	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,706,586
Oct. 13	926,820,531	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	838,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,776
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,700,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,987
Aug. 4	792,961,788	55,383,389
July 28	753,779,800	45,311,799
July 21	785,578,994	46,704,083
July 14	865,930,961	51,182,186
*July 7	933,188,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,027	60,314,484
June 23	942,082,268	49,580,284
June 16	875,270,696	49,458,700
June 9	898,061,986	54,633,089
*June 2	830,976,655	49,240,800
May 26	905,215,290	55,921,901
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,894,225
May 12	996,720,218	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,094,444,657	48,974,243
April 21	1,195,384,041	76,801,041
April 14	1,060,414,172	60,442,956
April 7	1,270,594,306	66,145,308
March 31	1,116,194,623	52,420,219
March 24	1,370,887,920	47,934,706
March 17	1,042,033,911	54,880,142
March 10	992,360,711	50,598,191
March 3	1,080,720,040	48,113,434
*Feb. 24	878,183,000	41,885,000

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 9, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is in is on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	97	Feb 8	95	Jan 7	97 Feb 5	96	96½
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995	A O	103¾	Jan 30	102½	Jan 10	103¾ Feb 9	103¼	103½
Do registered	A O	102¾	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 19	102¾ Jan 19	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	93½	Feb 6	86½	Jan 4	92¾ Feb 9	92¾	92¾
Do do registered	Nov.	..	..	..	..	79¾ De 11,99	..	..
Do stamped	..	90	Jan 29	90	Jan 29	90 Jan 29	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g.6s,1946	J D	..	..	..	..	105 De 4, 00	105½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¾	Feb 4	95	Jan 8	96¾ Feb 9	96¼	97¼
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	J J	103¾	Feb 5	101½	Jan 3	103¾ Feb 9	103	103½
Do do registered	..	102	Jan 10	102	Jan 19	102 Jan 19	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s	J J	90¾	Feb 1	88¾	Jan 21	90 Feb 8	89½	90½
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925	M N	10?¾	Feb 6	89	Jan 11	90¾ Feb 6	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct, 05	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1919	F A	..	..	..	..	111 My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio, reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	111 Jne 5,99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	117	Feb 1	115	Jan 3	116¾ Feb 4	117	..
Roch. & Pitts 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130 Jan 3	127	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130	Feb 7	130	Feb 7	130 Feb 7	129	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943	J J	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	..	..	..	..	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	107¼	Feb 7	106¾	Jan 4	107¼ Feb 7	107	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934	A O	120	Feb 4	119½	Jan 15	120 Feb 4	119½	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	117 No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g.5s,1921	A O	..	..	..	..	113½ De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¼	Jan 18	106¾	Jan 5	107 Feb 6	106½	107¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Jan 23	109¾	Jan 11	110¼ Feb 9	110	111
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	104 Ap 24,00	..	..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	94½	Jan 31	92	Jan 8	94 Feb 4	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	M N	99½	Jan 31	96	Jan 31	98¾ Feb 8	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945	F A	120	Feb 8	119	Feb 7	120 Feb 8	118¾	123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	103¾	Jan 31	97½	Jan 18	103 Feb 9	102¾	103¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	..	..	..	..	96 Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.	Oct. 1	72	Feb 1	60	Jan 9	71¾ Feb 9	71	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.	Oct. 1	33	Feb 9	20	Jan 2	32 Feb 9	30	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.	Oct. 1	16½	Feb 7	8	Jan 18	16½ Feb 8	15½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J	..	..	..	..	95 De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947	J	..	..	..	..	102 Jne 20,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1946	J	..	..	..	..	106 Oc 24,00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	..	..	..	..	106¾ De 4, 00	106½	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	M N	..	..	..	..	130 Jul 25,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J	128½	Feb 1	127	Jan 22	128¼ Feb 6	128	129
Do do registered	Q J	128	Feb 7	127	Jan 17	128 Feb 7	127	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912	Q M	..	..	..	..	105 Au 30,00	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	104	Feb 7	103	Jan 4	104 Feb 7	103	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	113¾	Jan 21	113	Jan 7	113¾ Jan 21	113¾	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908	A O	116¾	Jan 23	115½	Jan 17	116¼ Jan 31	116	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	118¾	Jan 31	118¾	Jan 31	118¼ Jan 31	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122	Feb 7	120½	Jan 19	122 Feb 7	121½	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	117 Jne 11,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	107½	Feb 6	104	Jan 4	107¼ Feb 9	106½	107¼
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	94½ Au 23,00	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	106	Jan 28	104¾	Jan 8	106 Feb 5	105	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	103 Jan 11	100	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	103 No 26,00	104	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s,1941	M S	..	..	..	..	101¼ Ap 29,99	103	..
Ells., Lex. & Big S. 1st 5s, 1902	M S	102½	Jan 14	102½	Jan 14	102½ Jan 14	102	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	105¾ Jan 9	100	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	94	Jan 12	93	Jan 3	94 Jan 25	..	..
Do certificates of interest	..	93	Jan 24	91¼	Jan 3	92¾ Feb 7	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J	86	Feb 5	83½	Jan 14	85 Feb 9	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	109	Feb 6	108¾	Jan 7	109 Feb 7	108¾	109½
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O	101½	Jan 19	101½	Jan 19	101¾ Jan 19	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	111¼	Feb 7	110	Jan 7	111¼ Feb 9	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S	146¾	Feb 5	142¾	Jan 22	146¼ Feb 5	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	..	..	..	..	113¾ No 30,00	115¼	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	106	Feb 4	106	Feb 4	106 Feb 4	105¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102¾	Jan 7	102½	Jan 7	102½ Jan 7	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	..	..	..	..	100½ Oc 15,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	..	..	..	..	104¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	104¼	Jan 28	103½	Jan 10	104¼ Jan 28	103¾	103⅞
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	112½	Feb 7	112	Jan 3	112½ Feb 7	112¾	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	111½ Jne 2,99	..	..
Ilan. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	122¼	Jan 14	122¼	Jan 12	122¼ Jan 14	122¾	123¼
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	..	..	..	..	114½ No 24,00	112½	..
Do 1st con g. 6s, 1934	A O	135¼	Jan 11	133¼	Jan 11	135¼ Jan 11	135	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	119½	Feb 8	115	Jan 2	119¾ Feb 8	117	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	115 My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	113¼	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 23	113½ Jan 28	109¼	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	114	Jan 24	113	Jan 21	114 Jan 30	..	117
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	108½	Jan 16	106¾	Jan 31	106¾ Jan 31	106	108
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	119	Feb 1	115	Jan 15	119 Feb 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902	J J	..	..	..	..	179 De 12,00	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J	..	..	..	..	172¾ Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	190	Jan 28	188½	Jan 28	190 Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	188	Jan 29	182½	Jan 2	188 Jan 29	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	187¾	Jan 28	185¼	Jan 14	187 Jan 31	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	117¾	Jan 14	117	Jan 4	117¾ Jan 29	117½	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	118¼	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 2	118¼ Jan 23	118¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	119	Jan 28	117½	Jan 3	118¾ Feb 6	118½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	125¾	Jan 24	125¼	Jan 23	125¾ Jan 25	125¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¾ Jan 15	110½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119	Feb 7	118	Jan 9	119 Feb 7	118½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¾	Feb 7	119½	Jan 3	120¾ Feb 7	120½	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	122¾	Jan 23	122½	Jan 23	122½ Jan 23	122¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	110¾	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 9	110¾ Jan 9	110¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	119¼ Jan 3	119¾	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	119¾	Jan 29	119¾	Jan 29	119¾ Jan 29	119¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	..	..	..	..	116¾ De 27,00	114¾	..
Do Fur. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	137½ Jul 18,99	136	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾	Jan 23	115¾	Jan 23	115¾ Jan 23	115¾	116¼
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114¼	Jan 30	112¼	Jan 11	114½ Feb 5	114	..
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	105½ Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	..	..	..	..	118½ De 3, 00	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	121½	Feb 7	121½	Feb 7	121½ Feb 7	120¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	138¾	Jan 15	138¾	Jan 15	139¾ Jan 15	..	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	107¼	Jan 12	107¼	Jan 9	107¼ Jan 16	107	..
Do do registered	J D	107¼	Jan 18	107¼	Jan 18	107½ Jan 18	107	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929	A O	..	..	..	..	116½ De 3, 00	116	119
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	A O	108¼	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 24	108¼ Jan 24	108½	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	107 De 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	M N	125¼	Jan 8	124	Jan 21	124 Feb 7	..	..
Do do registered	M N	122½	Jan 15	122	Jan 11	122½ Jan 15	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	110¼	Jan 25	108	Jan 7	110 Feb 8	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	105 De 28,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	116¼	Jan 11	116	Jan 18	116 Jan 26	115	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	109	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	109 Jan 3	..	..
Do do registered	F A	..	..	..	..	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	110	Jan 28	109½	Jan 15	110 Jan 29	110	..
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	..	103 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901	J J	..	..	..	..	103¼ Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907	M N	..	..	..	..	120½ No 10,00	120¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113 Jan 23	118¾	..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909	M S	..	..	..	..	111¼ Ap 24,00	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	..	..	..	..	112¾ Ap 24,00	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	136¾	Jan 15	136½	Jan 10	136¾ Jan 28	136¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	..	..	..	..	107½ No 16,00	107½	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127½	Jan 17	127½	Feb 4	127½ Feb 4	123¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	138¾	Jan 2	138¾	Jan 2	138¾ Jan 2	138¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	..	..	..	..	139½ Ap 17,00	141	..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	..	..	..	..	112 No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	130¼	Jan 19	130½	Jan 25	130½ Jan 25	130½	131
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	130 No 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	110	Jan 25	107½	Jan 5	110 Feb 8	109¾	110
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	107¾ No 8, 00	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	96 My 25,00	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	86¼ Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	97 De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	111½	Jan 17	111¼	Jan 7	111¼ Jan 29	..	112⅞
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	136	Feb 8	134¼	Jan 16	136 Feb 8	135½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	134	Feb 8	134	Feb 8	134 Feb 8	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	131	Jan 30	130	Jun 5	131 Jan 31	131	132½
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	..	..	..	..	140 My 31,00	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	97¾	Jan 30	92	Jan 8	97 Feb 9	96	97
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919	M N	..	..	..	..	106 Oc 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾	Jan 28	119¾	Jan 28	119¾ Jan 28	119	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off.	J D	..	..	..	..	100 Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1910	J J	..	..	..	..	103 Ja 17,00	..	..
C., H. & D. con sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O	..	..	..	..	115 De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	..	..	..	112½ Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s,1941	M N	113¼	Jan 29	113¼	Jan 29	113¾ Jan 29	113	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104½	Jan 30	101	Jan 4	104 Feb 8	103½	104½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99 Jan 10	100	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990	M N	105	Jan 30	104½	Jan 16	104½ Feb 8	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	99 My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	M S	..	..	..	..	94 Oc 12, 00	99¾	101½
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	J J	..	..	..	..	83 No 22,95	99¾	101½
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	99¼	Jan 21	98¼	Jan 15	99¼ Jan 21	99¾	101½
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936	Q F	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 1	104½ Feb 1	..	..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 04	104	..
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928	J J	113¾	Jan 18	113¾	Jan 18	113¾ Jan 18	114¼	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	99	Feb 8	95½	Jan 4	99 Feb 8	89½	99½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	65	Feb 6	45½	Jan 22	61¾ Feb 9	61	64
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	135½	Jan 9	133¼	Jan 9	135¾ Jan 9	135	137½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	136	Feb 6	134	Jan 28	136 Feb 6	..	136
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S	..	..	..	..	105¾ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901	A O	..	..	..	..	101¾ De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	A O	..	..	..	..	111 Sc 5, 00	110	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130 Jan 3	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	83½	Feb 9	78	Jan 24	83 Feb 9	82	84
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	82	Feb 9	77	Jan 25	81¾ Feb 9	80½	84
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	87	Feb 9	83	Jan 4	86½ Feb 9	86½	87
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 05	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	123¾	Jan 8	123¼	Jan 8	123½ Jan 8	123¼	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	..	..	..	..	118¼ No 15,00	116½	120½
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	133¾	Jan 29	133¼	Jan 29	133¾ Jan 29	133	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O	104¼	Feb 4	104¼	Feb 4	104¼ Feb 4	104¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	..	..	..	..	138½ De 28,00	138½	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	140 Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	136	Feb 5	136	Feb 5	138 Feb 5	135	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	135½ Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	..	..	..	..	121½ De 27,00	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	..	..	..	..	103¾ Oc 15,00	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	..	..	..	..	140½ My 2, 00	148	..
Do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	141 Oc 22,00	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	117	Feb 7	117	Feb 7	117 Feb 7	117¼	..
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	122 Jne 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	..	..	..	..	112 De 4, 00	112¼	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	113½ Au 27,00	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	147 De 4, 00	150	..
Do registered	M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151 Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J	103¼	Feb 6	100	Jan 23	103 Feb 8	102½	103½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108 Jan 10	107	100
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	110	Feb 6	107	Jan 10	110 Feb 7	109½	110½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	108¾	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 19	108¾ Jan 19	109	110
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	..	..	..	..	98½ No 20,00	95	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	85½	Feb 9	85	Jan 23	85½ Feb 9	88	80
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	112	Jan 31	110½	Jan 16	111¾ Feb 5	111	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	..	..	..	..	92¼ Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	112½	Jan 12	112	Jan 11	112½ Jan 12	113	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	..	..	..	..	109½ De 6, 00	110	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	119¾	Jan 7	118½	Jan 28	118½ Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121 Jan 7	122¼	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118	Jan 28	118	Jan 28	118 Jan 28	117½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	..	..	..	..	123½ Mr 30,00	123	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	..	..	..	..	106½ Ap 14,00	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	143	Feb 5	142	Jan 17	143 Feb 5	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	..	..	..	..	143 De 30,98	134¼	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	139	Jan 10	138	Jan 17	138 Jan 17	138	140
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 6, 99	..	139
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106	Jan 9	106	Jan 9	106 Jan 9	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	121 Jan 26	121	..
N.Y., L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913	J J	..	..	..	..	118 Fe 17,00	117½	..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946	M N	..	..	..	..	109 Oc 27, 98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. lns., 1996	J J	97¾	Feb 5	93½	Jan 21	97 Feb 9	96¾	97
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	93¼ My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	85¾	Jan 5	82¼	Jan 21	85½ Feb 8	84¾	85¼
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937	J J	116½	Feb 1	111	Jan 4	116¾ Feb 1	112	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	..	..	..	..	90½ Jne 12,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	105¾	Jan 9	102½	Feb 1	102¾ Feb 9	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	..	..	..	..	113 Ap 27,00	114	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	J D	107½	Jan 11	107½	Jan 11	107½ Jan 22	108	..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910	A O	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 5	117½ Jan 8	..	..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	..	..	..	..	65 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	124¼	Feb 9	124	Jan 29	124¼ Feb 9	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	..	..	..	..	108¾ De 26,00	..	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	110 May, 93	..	..
Do. Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930	A O	..	..	..	..	110 Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926	J J	..	..	..	..	105 Se 25, 00	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g.5s,1918	J J	..	..	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1043	J J	..	..	..	..	80½ May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941	J J	..	..	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921	J D	85	Feb 9	76½	Jan 4	85 Feb 9	82½	84½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	J J	71	Feb 7	67	Jan 21	71 Feb 7	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913	A O	103	Jan 2	102½	Jan 26	102¾ Jan 20	102½	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945	A O	..	..	..	..	106 De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct., 1945	J J	..	..	..	..	98½ No 27,00	..	99
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	..	..	..	..	99½ Ja 22,00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A	..	67	Jan 2	65	Jan 2	66 Feb 5	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	..	9¼	Feb 7	7⅝	Jan 7	9 Feb 9	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999	J J	105⅝	Feb 5	103½	Jan 7	105⅜ Feb 8	105¼	105¾
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948	A O	108¾	Feb 6	108¾	Feb 6	108¾ Feb 6	..	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	..	..	..	..	116 Jne 6, 00	115	..
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	115½ Mr 12,00	114½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	..	..	..	..	106½ De 14,00	106	..
Do do registered	J J	..

BOND LIST.

list of bonds which do proper alphabetical or- e Bond Quotation List," nged. Opposite each is he system under which e table referred to:

Bonds.

System.
Southern Ry.
Sav., Fla. & Western
Delaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie—
Erie
Illinois Central
Seaboard & Roanoke
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
Southern Pacific Co.
Erie
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé
Orleans— Illinois Cent.
burg— Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
ern— C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
e. Co.— Penn. R. R.
dge— C. R. I. & Pac.
olis— Chi. & N. W.
to— L. S. & M. S.
nn.— St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
thern— Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
erior— Chi. & N. W.
Chi., M. & St. P.
St. L. & F. R.
A.— South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
ern— South. Pac. Co.
1st gtd. g. 6s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C., B. & Quincy
N. Y., N. H. & H.
xas— Southern Pacific
tral— Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
R.— L. S. & M. S.
Toledo & Ohio Central
Missouri, Kan. & Texas
St. Louis & San Francisco
Louisville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
Southern— N. Y. C. & H.
r— Central of New Jersey
Central of New Jersey
Missouri Valley
Erie
Chicago & Alton
hicago—Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
L. S. M. Southern
non— N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
w York Central & Hudson
Erie
stern— Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Bur., C. R. & N.
St. P., M. & M.
Baltimore & Ohio
N. Y. C. & H.
St. P. & Man.
Texas— S. Pacific Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louisville & Nashville
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
ridge Co.— Penn. Co.
n— Long Island
ke— Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
— Del., L. & W.
stern— Erie
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
each— Long Island
Erie
co— Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Northwestern
Lake Erie & Western
Southern Pac.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Navigation— Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
P.— Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. Louis
L.— Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
ough.— N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
Southern Railway.
urg— Southern Railway
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
gdensburg— N. Y. C. & H.
Mobile & Ohio.
nt.— Missouri Pac.
Chas. Bge.— Wabash.
Term. R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
cific— Northern Pacific.
C., St. P., M. & O.
s Pass— South. Pac. Co.
Norfolk & Western.
& South— Mo., K. & T.
— Sav., Florida & W.
Sou'n Railway.
Louisville & Nashville.
Pennsylvania R. R.
& N. Y.— Del., L. & W.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Southern Pacific Co.
Co.— Penn. R. R.
Rio Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
W.— Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & Western.
rn— Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
a— Southern Railway.
N. Y. Central & Hudson.
burg— Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie R. R.
— St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & N. W.

Roads.

Texas' Central, Iron & R.
a.— People's R. & C. Co.
& N. Central & Hud.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Co.— Texas C. & I.
N. Y. C. & H. L. & P.
Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. High...		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929. J J*	91½ Feb 5	84¼ Jan 4	91 Feb 9	91½ 93
Mobile & Birm prior inc. 5s, 1945. J J*	....	....	110¼ Fe 20,00	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927. J J*	130½ Jan 31	127½ Jan 7	130½ Jan 31	122½ 130½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927. Q J	130 Jan 31	130 Jan 31	130 Jan 31	126 128
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938. M S*	96½ Jan 31	87½ Jan 5	94 Feb 8	93½ 94½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947. *F A	113 Jan 29	110 Jan 5	113 Feb 5	.. ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	96½ De 3, 00	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J*	128¼ Jan 23	128 Jan 2	128 Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 6s, 1901. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jul 11,00	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928. *A O	114 Feb 9	111 Jan 2	114 Feb 9	.. ..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	111 De 20,99	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 1, 99	.. ..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903. *J J	107½ Feb 4	106½ Jan 2	107½ Feb 4	107 ..
Do registered. *J J	107 Feb 4	107 Feb 4	107 Feb 5	107 ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904. M S*	106½ Jan 16	105¼ Jan 4	106½ Feb 1	106¾ ..
Do do registered. M S*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 21,00	106¾ ..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1883-1904. M S*	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Fe 21,98	106¾ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905. *J D	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 23	102¾ ..
Do do registered. *J D	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102¾ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g 4s, 1905. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 6, 00	102¾ ..
Do do registered. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Au 1, 99	102¾ ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1907. J J*	109¾ Jan 7	100 Jan 18	109½ Feb 4	100¾ 109¾
Do do registered. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Ap 14,99	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	97½ Jan 15	96 Feb 4	97¼ Feb 6	96½ 97½
Do do registered. *F A	97 Jan 11	97 Jan 11	97 Jan 11	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	99 Jan 25	96¾ Feb 8	97 Feb 8	97¼ 97¾
Do do registered. *F A	97½ Jan 10	95½ Jan 25	96¼ Jan 30	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361. *J J	115½ Jan 29	113½ Jan 4	114¼ Feb 8	.. ..
Do registered. *J J	114 Feb 1	112½ Jan 17	113½ Feb 5	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936. J J*	112¾ Jan 30	112½ Jan 30	112½ Jan 30	110½ ..
Do registered. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear. B.U.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A., 1940. J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do do registered.	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986. *F A	.. ....	.. ....	102 Fe 3, 00	104½ ..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, Ju. y, 1922. A O	127¾ Jan 18	126¾ Jan 7	127¾ Jan 18	128 129
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915. *F A	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ap 18,99	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oc 15,00	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991. M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jul 6, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927. A O*	122 Jan 30	121 Jan 18	122 Jan 30	122 124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—				
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906. *F A*	.. ....	.. ....	119 De 7, 00	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ De 28,00	.. ..
Do do registered, 1903. J D*	110¼ Jan 8	110¼ Jan 8	110½ Jan 17	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997. *J D	109¾ Jan 14	109¾ Jan 14	109½ Jan 18	109½ 110½
Do do registered. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S., 1901. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	130 De 17,00	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	140 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902. *M N	105¾ Feb 4	105¾ Jan 8	105¾ Feb 5	105¾ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902. *M N	103 Feb 5	102¾ Jan 30	103 Feb 5	102¾ ..
Do 6s, 1909. *M S	119 Jan 3	119 Jan 3	119 Jan 3	.. ..
Do 5s, 1931. *M S	127¾ Jan 9	127¾ Jan 9	127¾ Jan 9	124½ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931. Q M	.. ....	.. ....	126 Oc 30,00	125½ ..
Do 4s, 1940. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 4, 00	105 ..
Do registered.	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937. A O*	109 Feb 5	108 Jan 4	108½ Feb 8	108¼ ..
Do registered. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ De 10,00	.. 107½
N. Y. N. H. & H.* 1st reg. 4s, 1903. J D	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oc 7, 97	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000. A O*	198½ Feb 4	196½ Jan 4	198½ Feb 4	196¾ ..
Do do registered.	.. ....	.. ....	187 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100.	197 Jan 17	195½ Jan 2	197 Jan 17	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	155½ De 12,00	135 ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	113½ ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00	113 ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905. J J	.. ....	.. ....	113 Jul 29,99	100 ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	108 Jan 9	106½ Jan 21	107¼ Feb 9	107 107½
Do do registered, $5,000 only. M S	.. ....	.. ....	101½ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ De 14,00	110 ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	133 De 13,00	133 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932. *A O	133 Jan 20	132¾ Jan 11	133 Jan 20	133¾ 134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934. *F A	.. ....	.. ....	131¾ De 18,00	126½ ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 26,00	107 ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	103 Jan 30	102¼ Feb 5	102¾ Feb 5	102 102½
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1990. A O*	102½ Feb 8	99½ Jan 21	102¾ Feb 9	.. ..
Do registered.	.. ....	.. ....	97¾ Jul 18,00	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	105¾ Feb 4	104¼ Jan 8	105¾ Feb 9	105¼ 105½
Do registered. Q J	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Se 18, 00	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047. Q F	71¾ Jan 28	69½ Jan 21	71¾ Feb 9	71 71½
Do do registered. Q F	.. ....	.. ....	70¾ De 10,00	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923. *F A	.. ....	.. ....	131¾ No 23,00	.. ..
Do registered certificates. Q F	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jul 28,99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. Q M	.. ....	.. ....	88¾ My 31,00	90 ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931. *F A*	.. ....	.. ....	130 De 29,00	122½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917. A O*	117 Jan 9	116 Feb 1	116 Feb 1	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968. *J D	103 Jan 8	103 Jan 8	103 Jan 8	102 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933. J J*	116 Jan 21	116 Jan 21	116 Jan 21	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jul 24,00	108 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 12,00	97 ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	75 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *J D	110 Jan 31	108 Jan 9	110 Jan 31	109 110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 15,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917. *A O	105 Jan 31	104 Jan 5	105 Jan 31	105 106½
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921. J J*	115 Jan 12	114¾ Jan 16	115¾ Jan 31	114½ ..
Do registered, 1921. J J*	113¼ Jan 23	113¾ Jan 23	113¾ Jan 23	113¾ 114½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937. M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	124 De 5, 00	120 ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22, 00	121¾ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	101 ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	116¾ Jan 15	116¾ Jan 15	116¾ Jan 15	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942. *A O	117½ Feb 8	115½ Jan. 9	117½ Feb 8	.. ..
Do Series C., gtd., 1942. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	113 No 23,98	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ap 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949. *F A*	.. ....	.. ....	99 De 21,00	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ De 6, 00	135 ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ No 27,00	133 ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912. A O	136¾ Jan 28	136¾ Jan 28	138¾ Jan 28	131 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97	100 ..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00	116 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	112¼ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 6s, 1942. *M S	.. ....	.. ....	133½ Jan. 26	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	133¼ Jan 26	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan. 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921. M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31, 00	99 ..
Pere Marquette—				
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	124 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930. *M N	108 Jan 10	108 Jan 10	108 Jan 10	108 ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	113½ Feb 5	100 Jan 19	113 Feb 8	112 ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 20,98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 No 26,98	.. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	112 ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	90 Jne 24,99	90 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940. A O*	116¼ Jan 23	116¼ Jan 23	116¾ Jan 23	117 118½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100½ De 11,00	.. 101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	98 Jan 21	98 Jan 21	98 Jan 21	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1907. *J J	95¼ Feb 7	92¾ Jan 3	95 Feb 9	95 95¼
Do registered. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	88 No 15,00	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939. J J*	100¼ Feb 9	98½ Jan 4	100 Feb 9	.. ..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	.. ....	.. ....	88¾ Se 27, 00	00 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 10,99	.. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	78 De 8, 00	80 83
Do guaranteed. J J*	92¾ Jan 19	92¾ Jan 3	92¾ Jan 19	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 8-4s, 1947. *J J	92¼ Feb 8	89½ Jan 11	92¾ Feb 8	91 ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	110 No 15,99	111 ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906. M N*	112¼ Jan 31	111¾ Jan 22	112¾ Jan 31	111 ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906. M N*	112 Jan 24	111¾ Jan 8	112 Jan 28	111 ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919. F A*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931. J J*	129 Feb 6	127¾ Jan 8	129 Feb 6	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931. J J*	116 Feb 8	112¾ Jan 8	116 Feb 8	115¾ ..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Oc 17, 00	108 ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996. J J*	97¼ Feb 6	91¼ Jan 2	97¼ Feb 6	97½ ..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jne 18,00	.. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929. *A O	96¾ Feb 8	96 Feb 8	96 Feb 9	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	96¾ Feb 6	95¾ Jan 23	96¾ Feb 9	98¼ 98½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., 1989. J J	80¼ Feb 6	71 Jan 18	79½ Feb 9	78½ 79¼
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909. M N*	118¾ Jan 31	118¾ Jan 22	118¾ Jan 31	118¾ 121
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910. J J*	120 Jan 29	119¾ Jan 8	120 Feb 5	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933. J J*	141½ Jan 5	141¾ Jan 3	141½ Jan 18	141 ..
Do do registered. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Fe 22,99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s. J J*	115¾ Jan 29	114¾ Jan 3	115¾ Jan 29	115¾ ..
Do do do registered. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115½ No 20,00	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937. *J D	103¼ Jan 8	103¾ Jan 18	103¾ Jan 18	103¾ ..
Do do registered. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	104 Ja 24,99	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937. J J*	133 Jan 16	132 Jan 21	133 Jan 24	133¼ 134½
Do registered. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	118 De 7, 00	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	109¾ Jan 25	109 Jan 11	109¾ Jan 25	.. ..
W. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	120 Ap 11,98	.. ..
Do registered. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,03	.. ..
S. P. & P. R. 1st g. 6s, 1942. M S*	101 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	106 ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	113 Dec 9,00	.. ..
Sc., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1924. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	123½ Ja 13, 00	124¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924. J J*	94¼ Feb 8	94 Feb 8	94¼ Feb 8,	94 ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928. J J*	108½ Feb 8	107¾ Feb 7	108½ Feb 8	107 ..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938. *J J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & Western 1st 6s, 1934. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
Scioto Val. & N. E. Co.—				
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1935. J D*	100¾ Feb 4	98¼ Jan 24	100 Feb 8	.. ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	91½ Feb 5	88 Jan 9	90½ Feb 5	90¾ 90¾
Do do registered. J D	.. ....	.. ....	85 Oc 6, 98	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949. J D	102¾ Jan 31	100¾ Jan 18	102 Feb 5	101 101¾
Do registered. J D	.. ....	.. ....	97½ Oc 6, 98	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jne 24,99	.. ..
Do Equip. g. 4½s, 1944. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jne 24,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1949. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	97 Jne 24,99	.. ..
Do 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1955. J J*	92¾ Feb 8	92¾ Jan 31	92¾ Feb 8	.. ..
Do registered. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	97½ Oc 6, 98	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jne 24,99	.. ..
Do Equip. g. 4½s, 1944. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jne 24,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1949. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	97 Jne 24,99	.. ..
Do 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1955. J J*	92¾ Feb 8	92¾ Jan 31	92¾ Feb 8	.. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921. *A O	89½ Jan 4	88¼ Jan 22	89½ Jan 26	87½ ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933. *M N	106 Jan 2	106 Jan 2	106 Jan 2	.. ..
Mor. Le. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120½ Fe 28,00	.. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918. *A O	137½ Jan 29	137½ Jan 29	137½ Jan 29	.. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ De 27,00	.. 104
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943. *J J	84¼ Feb 5	77½ Jan 3	83¾ Feb 9	.. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905. F A*	110¾ Feb 8	110¾ Feb 8	110½ Feb 8	.. 114
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 17,97	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943. J J*	107½ Feb 7	103¾ Jan 2	107¼ Feb 9	107 107½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10. J J	112 Jan 29	111 Jan 17	112 Feb 6	.. ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905. *A O	111½ Jan 30	108½ Jan 21	111½ Jan 30	.. ..
Do do Series B.	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Au 24,00	.. ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ No 24,00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912. A O	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	119 Jan 19	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37. M N	108¼ Feb 5	106¾ Jan 4	108¾ Feb 8	108½ ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	99½ Jan 16	96 Jan 8	99½ Jan 18	96 ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 Au 3, 00	.. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	106¾ Feb 8	105 Jan. 9	106¾ Feb 8	106½ 107½
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938. A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	115 Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994. J J*	116½ Feb 6	111¾ Jan 4	116 Feb 9	116 116½
Do registered. J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Au 3, 00	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	109 Jan 21	109 Jan 21	109 Jan 21	111 ..
E. Term. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938. *M S	116½ Feb 5	113¼ Jan 15	116½ Feb 5	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Au 17,97	.. ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948. J J*	93¾ Feb 8	93¼ Jan 25	93¾ Feb 8	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ja 31, 00	118¾ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930. J J*	117½ Jan 29	117½ Jan 29	117½ Jan 29	.. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956. M N*	120½ Feb 5	118 Jan 10	119½ Feb 8	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922. *J J	124½ Feb 7	124½ Feb 7	124½ Feb 7	.. ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925. J J*	127 Feb 7	124½ Jan 24	127 Feb 7	126 127½
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915. *J J	123 Jan 8	122 Jan 7	123½ Feb 8	.. 124
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909. M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Jul 20,00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ De 7, 00	.. 110
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	83 De 10,00	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936. *M N	114 Jan 25	114 Jan 25	114 Feb 7	.. ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ De 14,00	.. ..
Do serial, Series D. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 33,99	.. ..
Do serial, Series E. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ja 12,99	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924. *F A	.. ....	.. ....	91½ Se 14, 00	.. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	119 No 17,00	.. ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1910. *M N	106 Jan 28	106 Jan 4	108 Feb 9	.. ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939. J J	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jul 25,00	.. ..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Oc 2, 99	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944. F A*	115½ Jan 2	115½ Jan 2	115½ Jan 7	116 ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930. A O	.. ....	.. ....	111 Ja 19, 00	112 ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905. *M S	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Oc 4, 00	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000. *J D	117 Jan 29	115¾ Jan 4	116¾ Feb 5	.. ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000. Mar.	100 Jan 22	90 Jan 7	100 Feb 1	.. 101
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935. J J*	116½ Jan 26	115 Jan 16	116½ Feb 6	116½ 117
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935. *J D	106¾ Feb 6	105½ Jan 24	106¾ Feb 6	.. ..
Do West. Div. 1st g

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	475	485
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1900	245	250
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Butch. & D. ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	95	..
Central	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	175	..
Chase	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	300	310
Chemical	300,000	25	B	Jan., 1901	3950	4050
Citizens' ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	148	..
City	10,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	520	530
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Commerce	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	320
Continental	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	380	..
Domestic Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Jan., 1901	3000	..
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
Gallatin ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	90	110
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	260	..
Garfield	200,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	1725	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	120	..
Germania	200,000	8	S	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hanover	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	500	520
Hide & Leather	500,000	..	..	.....	135	..
Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	535	550
Irving ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	180	185
Leather M'f'r's'	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Lincoln	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	280	..
Market & Fulton	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Mechanics' ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	210	220
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	105	..
Mercantile	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merchants' ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	176	183
Merch. Ex. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	300,000	5	S	Dec., 1900	620	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov., 1900	180	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	725	..
New York	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	335	..
N. Y. County	200,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	130	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	92	98
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	100	..
North America	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb., 1901	165	180
Park	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	480	490
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	230	..
Phenix ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	475	..
Republic	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	240	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	210	..
Seaboard	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	107	..
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	140	145
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	440	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	375	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	..	Jan., 1898	225	235
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan., 1901	1900	2100
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	..
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	340	360
Colonial	1,000,000	5	..	Jan., 1901	350	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	385	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1450	..
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	270	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	625	675
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb., 1901	260	270
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	400	420
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	535	600
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	425	475
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	185	200
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1300	1375
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	770	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	228	235
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Feb., 1901	340	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Title Guar & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan., 1901	470	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	205	215
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	107
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1400	1415
U. S. Mtge & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	420	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1620	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	17	18
East River Ferry	750,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	69½	70½
E. R. F'y 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95½	97½
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112½*	113½
N.Y.& Hob'n Fy.	3,800,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	80	82½
N. Y. & Hoboken F'y con 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94⅞	95
10th & 23d Street	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	85	75
10th & 23d St. 1st 5s, 1919	850,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union Ferry	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1901	32½	33
Un. F'y 1st 5s, 1920	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96½	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	9
Buff. City 5s, 1947	5,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	71	73
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	700,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	105¼	106
Denver Gas	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	21	23
Denver Gas bonds	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	65	68
Ft. Wayne Gas bds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	50
Gr'd Rapids ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	102	105
Gr'd R. 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	Jun., 1900	45	55
Ind'olis 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	93	95
Ind. Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
Lafayette Gas bds	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1928	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	100	..
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	205	208
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	66	67
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	111	113
Ohio&Ind.Gas bds	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	41
St. Jo. (Mo.) 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	183½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	Feb., 1901	47	50
St. P. gn. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	79	81
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Standard pf	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	148	151
Stand. 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,075,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Syra. 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	88	93
Western (Mil'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	95	96
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	105	107

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ag. Chemical	16,500,000	..	..	.....	31¾	33
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	17,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	83	84
Am. F'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	*50	53
American Bicycle	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Amer. Bicycle pf	10,000,000	..	..	.....	25	25½
Am. Bicy. 5s, 1919	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	75	77
American Bridge	35,000,000	..	..	.....	46	46½
Amer. Bridge pf	35,000,000	2½	..	Jan., 1901	91½	92½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	80	82
Amer. Chicle pf	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Am. H. & L. pf	13,000,000	..	..	.....	30½	32½
Am. Sheet St. pf	26,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	77	78
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,880,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	58	62½
Bar'y & Smith Car	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Barney & S. C. pf	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	115	118
B. & S. Car bds	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*19½	19¾
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98⅞	98⅝
Calif. Cop. ($10)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Cast Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Cast Iron Pipe pf	12,500,000	1¾	..	Jun., 1900	32	35
Cen.& So.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	103	105
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	25
Cent. F'works pf	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	72	74
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Jan., 1901	380	400
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	25	32
Cons. Equipment	16,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Con. Fireworks pf	549,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Cons. Rub. T. pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	26	..
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	80	82
Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	.....	27	27½
Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	79	81
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	53	54
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	58	60
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,750,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,665	..	..	.....	5¾	6
Dist. Co. of A. pf	29,283,831	..	..	.....	29⅝	29⅞
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	27	29½
Electric Boat pf	1,680,300	..	..	.....	52	54
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	15	16
Elec. Vehicle pf	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	30	40
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	18
General Carriage	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
General Chemical	6,700,200	1	Q	Dec., 1900	80	..
General Chem. pf	8,088,700	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	101	..
Havana Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Havana Com. pf	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	50	53½
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	12½	Q	Feb., 1901	117	124
Ill. Transp's ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Internat. Silver pf	5,111,500	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	38	41
Int.-State Oil ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	5
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*2	5
Iron St'boat bds	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	58	65
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	105	..
Markeen Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	3
Mex. Nat. con. pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19¾
Nat. Enam. & St'g	14,088,100	..	..	.....	17	20
Nat. En. & St. pf	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	78	82
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	3½
N. Y. Trans.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	12½	Q	Jan., 1901	175	180
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	91½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	½	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	33¾
Proct. & G., new	4,500,000	16	..	Aug., 1900	325	..
Pr. & Gamble pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	200	210
Royal B'g Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	95	96
Rubber Goods	15,140,800	1	Q	Jan., 1901	28	29
Rubber Goods pf	7,624,400	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	123	125
Seaboard A. L. 4s	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1900	70¾	71½
Seab'd A. L. com.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	11¼	12
Seaboard A. L. pf	16,695,100	..	..	.....	27½	28
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1900	270	300
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	34	37½
Stand. Coupler pf.	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec., 1900	817	819
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*16½	17
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	101	104
Sw. & Co. 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $15 paid ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	5½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17½	18½
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	98	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	103	106
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	5	7
Trenton Pot. pf	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	65	60
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	4½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	44	44¾
Union T. 1st pf	4,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111½	113
Union T. 2d pf	4,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	115½	116½
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Va. I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	35	36
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	10	Q	Jan., 1901	*183	185
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	114	..
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	90	100
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	570	600
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	310	320
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	300
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	140
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	230	255
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	80	90
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	118	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	..
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	117	125
Westchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	450	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	113	115
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	108
Do imp 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	230	240
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	241	243
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	113
B. C. & New. 1st	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	113	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	202	206
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104½	105½
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	183	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	36	40
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	91½	93½
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	340	360
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	59	60
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	118
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	101	103
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111	..
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	..
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	92	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	94	98
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	198	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	24½
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	82½	83½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	31
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	25	25¼
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	209	213
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,570,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	106½	107½
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	207½	212
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	106	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	117	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	13	..
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	97	99
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	395	410
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	113½	115½
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,585,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	78	79
Do 1st 4s, 1934	23,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	90⅝	91
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	105	108
Worcester Trac.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1½@2 per cent.

Time money, 3¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £35,793 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.55, became 45.56 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 25,975,000f gold and 2,825,000f silver. Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.84½ for sixty days, $4.87⅝@$4.87⅞ for demand, $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

American Radiator Company — Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable on common.
Andover Iron Company—Dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Daly West Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railways—Books close.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
James Freeman Brown Company—Adjourned annual meeting.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Tube Company—Dividend payable on common.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
New Jersey and Hudson River Railway and Ferry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ontario Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
People's Co-operative Ice Company—Special meeting.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on common.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable March 15 to holders of record of this date.
Texas and Pacific Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
Wescott Express Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on assenting stock.

Saturday, Feb. 16.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Special meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Annual meeting.
National Steel Company—Books close for annual meeting.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 9, total transactions included 8,532,034 shares of stock, $45,889,400 bonds, including $27,000 Government and $95,400 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 10, 1900.	Feb. 9, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	3,614,383	8,532,034	4,917,651
Banks	38	50	12
Mining	2,440	1,500	*940

BONDS.

	Feb. 10, 1900.	Feb. 9, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$14,796,500	$45,767,000	$30,970,500
State	93,000	95,400	2,400
Government	117,400	27,000	*90,400

*Decrease.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 9. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.		Range in 1901 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..		..		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Sheet Sugar	15,000,000		..		..		*23	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300		2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800		..		..		*14	Sept. 26, 1900
20	23	Ann Arbor	3,250,000		*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1900 3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	Jan., 1901 1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
100	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..		..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000		..		..		21	Feb. 15, 1899
120	128	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	132	Jan. 8	128	Jan. 8	132	Jan. 8, 1901
104¼	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000		..		..		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000		..		..		39	Apr. 28, 1900
125	130	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 5	137	Jan. 11	126	Jan. 2	122	Jan. 17, 1901
180	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	22,306,600	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	185	Jan. 11	184¾	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
12½	..	Chi. Union Traction	20,000,000		12½	Jan. 17	12	Jan. 17	12½	Jan. 17, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000		..		..		1¾	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000		..		..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200		..		..		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800		..		..		29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	386,700		..		..		30	June 9, 1899
100	110	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1901 2¾	..		..		*175	Sept. 20, 1900
60	65	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	56½	Jan. 30	56½	Jan. 30	56½	Jan. 30, 1901
115	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..		..		110	June 20, 1899
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3¾	..		..		*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¾	..		..		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	..	17½	Jan. 24	17	Jan. 18	17½	Jan. 24, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	..		..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
49	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	*53	Jan. 17	*52	Jan. 2	*53	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1901 1¾	..		..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1901 1½	..		..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1901 50c	..		..		*105	May 20, 1899
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11, 1901
28	30	**Keokuk & Des M. pf.**	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	26	Jan. 9	24	Jan. 2	24⅞	Feb. 1, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..		..		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	8¼	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000		..		..		8¼	Dec. 31, 1900
14	20	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	18	Jan. 16	12	Jan. 8	17	Jan. 18, 1901
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..		..		50	Nov. 26, 1900
95	99	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	97	Jan. 14	95	Jan. 21	95	Jan. 21, 1901
220	250	Lake Shore	49,406,500	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	..		..		*225	Dec. 29, 1900
65	75	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	Dec. 29, 1900 3	..		..		70	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	..		..		*152	May 31, 1898
100	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	..		..		*105	Dec. 10, 1900
193½	195	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 3½	192	Jan. 12	192	Jan. 12	192	Jan. 12, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..		..		*50	Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	5,000,000		..		..		3½	June 9, 1899
35	37	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	35	Jan. 10	35	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	..		..		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		413	July 12, 1900
137	139	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 1¼	*134½	Jan. 15	*134½	Jan. 15	*134½	Jan. 15, 1901
211	214	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	53,684,600	Dec. 31, 1900 2	213⅛	Jan. 25	213⅛	Jan. 25	213⅛	Jan. 25, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..		..		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	..		..		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900		..		..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,356,500	July 2, 1898 1	..		..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,146,100	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
87	91	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	94¾	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 18	91	Jan. 18, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*110	June 26, 1899
72	75	Père Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 1901 4	70	Jan. 28	72	Jan. 2	77	Jan. 31, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	..		..		74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		*117	May 16, 1899
192	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..		..		*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..		..		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700		..		..		*1½	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	0½	Jan. 29	0½	Jan. 29	0½	Jan. 29, 1901
..	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..		..		200	Dec. 10, 1900
136	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5, 1901
61	63	**Silver Bullion Certs.**	..	..	63½	Jan. 3	64½	Jan. 14	64½	Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..		..		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400		..		..		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..		..		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900		10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	147½	Jan. 30	147⅛	Jan. 30	147⅛	Jan. 30, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ½	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	..		..		*268¾	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000		..		..		¼	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000		..		..		*1½	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..		..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..		..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	18,189,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1½	..		..		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 3	..		..		*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Kingston and Pembroke, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph is $25 par, and New Central Coal $20 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 9th day of February, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$276,853,279	Gold certificates outstanding	$276,853,279
Silver dollars	427,484,000	Silver certificates outstanding	427,484,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,054,416	Treasury notes outstanding	57,508,000
Silver bullion of 1890	54,553,584		
United States notes	996,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	996,000
Total	$762,840,279	Total	$762,840,279

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$34,777,429.86	
Gold certificates	17,298,220.00	
Standard silver dollars	9,461,703.00	
Silver certificates	6,540,899.00	
Silver bullion	3,442,034.85	
United States notes	13,275,257.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	142,564.00	
Currency certificates	155,000.00	
National banknotes	13,348,691.58	
Subsidiary silver coin	6,874,639.72	
Fractional currency	1,074.53	
Minor coin	613,944.42	
		$126,224,897.94
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$91,488,243.36	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,710,020.60	
Total	$98,198,265.96	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,984,892.17	
		100,187,158.13
Total		$226,212,056.07
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent fund	$12,027,894.46	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,205,067.95	
Disbursing officers' balances	53,741,317.12	
Post Office Department account	5,161,677.56	
Miscellaneous items	2,487,050.82	
		82,353,966.91
Available cash balance		$143,858,089.16

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

EXPENDITURES.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Civil and miscellaneous	325,000.00	3,325,000.00	77,596,135.05
War	170,000.00	3,680,000.00	97,528,501.21
Navy	160,800.00	1,250,000.00	36,024,089.62
Indians	40,000.00	290,000.00	6,990,885.84
Pensions	500,000.00	4,050,000.00	86,224,962.83
Interest	250,000.00	750,000.00	22,157,036.93
Total expenditures	$1,435,000.00	$13,345,000.00	$326,521,642.39
Excess of receipts over expenditures	87,210.29	1,665,862.07	27,871,061.36
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	714,050.07	7,196,902.20	143,181,652.28
Internal revenue	810,234.99	6,910,487.85	181,991,589.84
Receipts from all sources last year	1,548,019.71	14,992,981.90	347,788,641.74
Expenditures last year	1,270,000.00	11,330,000.00	314,765,139.70

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	25,000.00	6,962,388.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	50,942.50	645,807.50	12,258,947.50
Notes received for current redemption	1,157,725.00	5,725,184.00	83,494,265.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,406,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,601,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$37,880,043.00	$3,715,645.00	$41,605,688.00
This fiscal year	20,560,943.00	477,908.00	21,038,851.00
This month	768,866.00	9,395.00	778,261.00
This day	80,000.00	.....	80,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	37,880,043.00	3,715,645.00	41,605,688.00
This fiscal year	20,560,943.00	477,908.00	21,038,851.00
This month	768,866.00	9,395.00	778,261.00
This day	80,000.00	.....	80,000.00

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 7, 1901	£22,657,435	.....
Feb. 8, 1900	26,516,240	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Feb. 7, 1901	96,196,425	£43,928,161
Feb. 8, 1900	78,902,117	45,760,211

BANK OF GERMANY.

Feb. 7, 1901	32,937,000	14,530,000
Feb. 3, 1900	30,637,000	13,964,000

RUSSIA.

Feb. 7, 1901	37,770,000	£3,780,000
Feb. 8, 1900	36,120,000	4,020,000

SPAIN.

Feb. 7, 1901	14,661,000	14,332,000
Feb. 8, 1900	15,230,000	14,230,000

ITALY.

Feb. 7, 1901	12,564,000	1,904,000
Feb. 8, 1900	13,412,000	1,566,000

NETHERLANDS.

Feb. 7, 1901	5,020,000	5,070,000
Feb. 8, 1900	4,627,000	4,021,000

BELGIUM.

Feb. 7, 1901	3,214,000	1,457,000
Feb. 8, 1900	3,017,000	1,209,000

Total for week	£205,851,000	£104,046,161
Total preceding week	205,474,000	103,932,241
Corresp. date last year	207,000,000	93,000,311

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended [illegible] shows the following: Gold in hand [illegible]

United States Trust Company of New York

43 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *President.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Hansen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Victor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John E. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1839

THE CALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,850,000

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,	ALEXANDER H. STEVENS,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,	HENRY I. BARBEY,
THOMAS DENNY,	W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,	CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank R. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelsbenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1901	$9,800,815
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	11,506,125
From Jan. 1, 1901	61,364,411
From Jan. 1, 1900	63,736,947

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1901	$10,872,962
Week ended Feb. 6, 1900	10,981,978
From Jan. 1, 1901	50,987,782
From Jan. 1, 1900	57,438,939

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1901	$77,151
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	49,201
From Jan. 1, 1901	824,971
From Jan. 1, 1900	669,901

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1901	$10,000
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	548,035
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,164,089
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,721,281

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1901	$67,151

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$500,674
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,879,098
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,051,620

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1901	$129,702
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	124,994
From Jan. 1, 1901	422,654
From Jan. 1, 1900	441,661

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1901	$1,018,794
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	1,152,020
From Jan. 1, 1901	5,770,927
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,538,757

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1901	$889,092
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	1,027,026
From Jan. 1, 1901	5,354,273
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,097,096

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1901	$206,853
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	173,255
From Jan. 1, 1901	747,025
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,111,322

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1901	$1,028,794
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	1,700,955
From Jan. 1, 1901	13,940,996
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,260,038

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1901	$821,941
Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	1,527,700
From Jan. 1, 1901	13,193,371
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,148,716

BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Position desired by young man, 18 years old, living with parents; willing, obliging; best references for honesty. Address Frank S. N., Box 219 Times.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,387,445.75

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

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JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....
2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....
Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Uzal H. McCarter,
James W. Alexander,	Charles A. Felch,
James H. Hyde,	Jerome Taylor,
Leslie D. Ward,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Thomas N. McCarter,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Steaks,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Henry S. Redmond,
Bernard Strauss.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

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H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

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Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Landsdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee,

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

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List of current offerings sent on application.
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(TAX EXEMPT.)
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MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE.
ENQUIRY SOLICITED.
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Municipal, Gas & Railroad Securities.
31 NASSAU ST.

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Issue Travelers' Letters of Credit Available in all Parts of the World.

Deal in Bonds of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas and Electric Light Companies.
Government and Municipal bonds Bought and Sold.

Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

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Available in all parts of the world

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

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OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,950,000
Deposits . 29,000,000

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Branch Office, No. 2 Astor Court.
NEW YORK.

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BANKERS,
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BUY AND SELL
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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High-Class Investment Netting 4½ and 5%.
Loans made on approved collateral.
Stocks and bonds bought for cash or on margin.
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100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

A. M. Kidder & Co.,

BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.
Moffat & White,

BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
No. 1 NASSAU STREET.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow; fresh southwest winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,943. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PEKING ENVOYS TO BAR NATIVE NEGOTIATORS

Said to Have Decided to Communicate with Them in Writing.

And to Designate Their Decisions as "Irrevocable"—Debate in the French Senate.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—"To-morrow will be held another meeting of the foreign envoys," says a dispatch from Peking, "but without the Chinese plenipotentiaries, who constantly interrupt and render any action almost impossible.

"Hereafter the foreign envoys intend to communicate only in writing, and to designate their decisions as irrevocable."

PARIS, Feb. 11.—In the discussion of the Foreign Office budget in the Senate to-day M. d'Aunay called attention to the situation in China. He said it was pregnant with difficulties, and he feared the powers would impair the integrity of China.

M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said his aim had always been directed toward the restoration of the normal situation by the powers. Some impatience at the slowness of the negotiations was displayed, but events proved that the powers held the maintenance of the concert to be superior to everything else. The powers' conditions had been accepted, and it was now necessary to have them carried out. The Government desired the speedy recall of the French troops, but only when the normal situation was restored.

M. Delcassé added:

"If we are ready to defend tenaciously our interests and our rights, we profess the same respect for the rights of others. Chinese affairs have afforded the opportunity to prove the community of interests of France and the United States, and the common action of France and Russia in China, as elsewhere, showed that the alliance was being daily strengthened by the equal advantage which each of the powers drew therefrom."

Hearty applause followed this statement.

M. Peytral asked if the Anglo-German agreement as to the Far East affected the concert of the powers.

M. Delcassé replied that the Senate was cognizant of the text of the Anglo-German agreement. There was nothing in it disquieting to French interests.

PEKING, Feb. 11.—Recent edicts from the Court show a desire to institute immediate reforms. The Emperor calls for the return of those reformers who were active two years ago. Unfortunately, most of them have been beheaded.

MRS. NATION'S BUSINESS BAD.

Financial Manager Leaves Her—She Says She Will Smash All the Saloons in the World.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Nation arrived here at noon to-day, and was met at the train by 4,000 people. A squad of police was on hand, as she requested to be escorted to her hotel. The crowd, however, was peaceable and quiet, and evidently turned out through curiosity, for less than 600 persons attended her meeting at the Grand Opera House to-night. After the meeting closed and the receipts of the evening were counted Mrs. Nation's financial manager dissolved partnership with her and, with four of the six women who accompany her, will return to-night to Kansas. He said:

"My management of Mrs. Nation ends here. I return to Topeka, Kan., to-night, and four of the six women go with me. I have now closed up and am absolutely free. The women will return to their homes, and Mrs. Nation, I understand, will proceed to Chicago."

Mrs. Nation says: "I am in the hands of the Lord and will leave for Chicago to-morrow morning. I will do no smashing in Iowa or any other State until all the hell holes in my own State, Kansas, are wiped out of existence. Then I will organize a band of women who will smash all the saloons in the world. The United States first; Europe next."

TOPEKA "JOINTS" ARE CLOSED.

Drug Stores, However, Are Doing a Thriving Business.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—As a result of the meeting of the citizens of Topeka, all the "joints" of the city are closed to-night. Some of the drug stores are said to be doing a thriving business, but the condition is much different from a week ago, or even a day ago, when there were about eighty "joints" running openly, most of them equipped with the finest of fixtures.

The Citizens' Committee has made all the necessary arrangements for the enforcement of the order regarding the joints and will insist that the order be carried out to the letter, and that every drinking place be closed and the stock and fixtures removed from the city by next Friday noon.

The condition of public sentiment in Topeka to-night is something remarkable. There has never been anything here approaching it. The Vigilance Committee is ready to move on very short notice.

Will Punish Boys for Hazing.

Special to The New York Times.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 11.—Severe punishment for hazing is likely to be administered to a number of pupils in the senior class at the West Aurora High School as the result of an escapade in which they took part last night. The case of the students, among whom is a son of Congressman Hopkins, is likely to be treated with more harshness because of the fact that a few weeks ago, after a similar incident, the School Board adopted stringent regulations to put a stop to hazing.

Politicians Call on Gov. Voorhees.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—A number of South Jersey Republican Senators and a delegation of Camden Republicans called on Gov. Voorhees this evening and asked for the appointment of ex-Sheriff David Baird of Camden as a member of the State Board of Assessors, in place of Gen. Bird W. Spencer. Gen. Spencer is also a Republican and is a candidate for reappointment. He lives in Passaic.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western, creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Haas's Restaurant, 75th St. & Col. Ave. Dinner recherche, $1.50, every eve., also alc. Music.—Adv.

A SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEAL?

Heavy Buying of Seaboard Stock in Baltimore Leads to Reports of Alliance of Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Seaboard Air Line stocks and bonds were excited here to-day. In explanation of the heavy dealings leading members of the Stock Exchange say they had received positive information from New York that interests identified with the First National Bank of that city had acquired enormous blocks of the issues, and that they are still buying.

As the First National Bank stands close to the Southern Railway and the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., the inference is drawn here that if that institution is accumulating the stocks and bonds of the Seaboard, it is with a view to bringing about closer relations between the Seaboard, the Southern Railway, and the Atlantic Coast Line.

It is even suggested that these relations will be similar to those now in existence between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania, and that eventually the three roads will be represented in the Directorates of each other. This will be followed, it is said, by close traffic agreements between the companies and the stability of rates in the South Atlantic States.

In Baltimore financial circles it is regarded as significant that interests here that are close to the Atlantic Coast Line have been large buyers of Seaboard stocks, and that banking institutions other than the First National Bank of New York have been among the most active buyers of the bonds during the past few days.

J. William Middendorf, one of the managers of the syndicate controlling the Seaboard, returned to-day from New York. He said that the company's plans were coming to a head, but he would not tell the character of the plans that were being considered.

RAILROAD BURGLAR ALARMS.

Chicago Elevated Line Expects to Stop Station Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Southside Alley Elevated Road has put in a system of electric gongs to head off the men who have been robbing its stations. The ticket seller can, by a slight movement of foot or hand, spring the alarm by means of a projecting button of comfortable size which is placed on a level with the seat of his high chair.

Instantly a huge gong on the station platform outside the ticket office is set to thundering and the sound, it is said, will penetrate the air for a distance of nearly a mile. At the same time, and by the same motion of foot or hand, similar gongs in every station will be set off, the nearest police station notified, private detectives summoned, and any persons who may be on the streets will be told to look out for fleeing burglars.

"Our system," the company officials explain, "is not protected by patents, but it will not be duplicated readily. From the tests we have made it seems absolutely certain that any further attempts to burglarize our stations or to 'hold-up' the ticket sellers will fall short of successful execution."

ONE SHOT WILL COST $115,000.

Senate Committee Favors Appropriation to Test a Gathman Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day decided in favor of appropriating $115,000 for making a single test of a gun that is to fire one shot at a target. This is believed to be the largest appropriation ever made for such a test. The money is to be used in the construction of a floating target, sheathed with the heaviest armor plate.

The single shot to be fired will be from a monster Gathman gun, and Capt. Gathman says that one shell containing 600 pounds of guncotton will demolish the target and prove that it would sink and destroy any ship in its path.

LEFT WIFE AFTER TWO WEEKS.

Man Also Left Board Bill Which Woman Is Working to Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Edwin D. Kelly of Central City, a bride of two weeks, began work this morning in the laundry of the Windsor-Clifton Hotel to pay a board bill that her husband left behind when he deserted her last Friday. The couple came to the Windsor Hotel Feb. 1.

Last Friday Kelly left his bride, saying he was going to Shelbyville, Ill., to see his parents. She learned later that he deserted her, and last night the police were notified to arrest Kelly, who is a printer.

ARMOUR BULLING WHEAT?

Said to Have Bought Immense Quantities—May Advances One Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Wheat traders used the name of J. Ogden Armour freely this morning on Exchange for the first time since the young man became the head of the great Armour House. Wheat was up nearly 1 cent a bushel for the morning in the face of the most bearish trade news. There had to be some explanation for the phenomena which the brokers figured out to be the beginning of a bull campaign by Armour.

There were several things to indicate such a thing. Armour hedges against an extensive line of cash wheat were removed weeks ago. Armour brokers bought freely on the "soft" spots and breaks last week. There was buying of perhaps 500,000 bushels on Armour orders this morning. For two weeks it has been common talk that some interest has been absorbing a large lot of May wheat. This morning certain people could see Armour as the man under the market.

Armour brokers took a half-million bushels, openly say the pit brokers, and perhaps double as much through commission houses which have been buying persistently for a week.

From 74½ last week and 74⅝ at close Saturday, the May wheat price jumped to-day to 75⅝.

Two Chicago Men Drop Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Two men dropped dead in Chicago to-day while standing on the street waiting for cars. The victims were Emmet M. Stage, a letter carrier, living at 916 West Van Buren Street, who died at Van Buren Street and Western Avenue, and John Mastalis, 550 West Twentieth Street, who died at Twenty-second Street and Ashland Avenue. Both deaths are supposed to have been due to heart disease.

Dr. Kent Gets Yale Professorship.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Announcement was to-day made by Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of the Yale Corporation of the election of Charles Foster Kent to the Woolsey Professorship of Biblical Literature at Yale. He is at present Professor of Biblical Literature and History in Brown University. Prof. Kent was graduated from Yale in the class of 1889. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1891, and later studied at the University of Berlin. Dr. Kent is the author of several works on Old Testament history and criticism.

"Canadian Club" Whisky is the most palatable and fragrant whisky made. —Adv.

ANNEXATION TALK IN CUBA

Conservative Element Thinks Constitution Will Be Rejected.

Believes It Is Useless to Expect a Safe Government at the Hands of Political Cubans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Just how much confidence is to be inspired in the capacity of the Cubans to assume all the privileges and responsibilities of free government evidently remains to be ascertained by something more than an inspection of the Constitution, about which so much has been said here, and which, according to well-informed Americans in Havana, seems to be taken more seriously here than it does in Cuba. The Administration, however, having invited the Cubans to express their ideas of the sort of government they should have, and having provided a way by which to secure that expression, is bound to go on to the extremity of receiving the Constitution, after it has been adopted by the Constituent Assembly at Havana.

Careful and impartial observers in Havana, Cuban and American, say that there is very little expectation there that the United States will accept the Constitution that has been framed with so little regard, as the conservative Cubans think, for the permanent interests of the island and of the United States. This conservative population, made up in part of Spaniards, has held aloof in the making of the convention and the Constitution, under the impression that one of these days the Cubans would see that it was futile to expect to obtain a safe government at the hands of the exclusively political Cubans, those who had been most conspicuous in agitation and as officers in the revolutionary army.

There is no doubt that the Administration has been informed of the prevailing sentiment among the conservatives, who have hesitated to assert their leaning toward annexation because they did not wish to provoke turmoil or disorders, and information has been obtained to justify the belief that among a large and influential class of Cubans it is expected that the Constitution will be denounced by the United States and another proposition made to frame a Constitution, possibly with the aid of a greater number of the responsible, careful, and anxious men of the island. They look for developments toward annexation by a postponement of the self-governing experiment for a few years, and in the meantime a continuance of peace and security for the people and for business under military rule by the United States.

While the conservatives have done nothing in Cuba to openly contribute to conservative action in the convention, with intimations of a desire to co-operate intimately with the United States under any form of government, the people may be permitted to try, credit is given to Giberga, one of the most influential of the conservative delegates, for having adroitly undertaken to bring the delegates to consideration of the views that he considers important to his own people.

It is spoken of as remarkable that while there has yet been very little anxiety expressed by Cubans to have the forthcoming Constitution adopted that it is sent to the President for his consideration, there is a very decided Cuban desire that it shall be rejected as expressing only the views of a part of the Cuban population, and that not the part that must be relied upon to give to any government the character and stability that are demanded by the United States and that are indispensable to the serenity and prosperity of the island and its people.

WORK ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Committee Will Draft Clause Defining Relations with America.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The question of the relations to be sustained between Cuba and the United States is to be referred to a special commission of the Constitutional Convention, which will draw up a proposal to be submitted to the convention.

The followers of Gen. Maximo Gomez triumphed to-day in the convention. The clause making him eligible to the Presidency of the republic was adopted by a vote of 15 to 14. There was no discussion. The anti-Gomez faction took the defeat quietly and almost good-naturedly.

The Editing Committee is getting the Constitution in shape with as little delay as possible, and it is expected that the final adoption will not be much postponed.

It is generally believed that the convention will leave out the clause referring to the expulsion of "pernicious foreigns." There is also a growing disposition to eradicate all radical clauses before submitting the completed work to the United States Congress.

TO END NEBRASKA DEAD-LOCK.

Republicans Agree to Caucus for Senators and Abide by Result—Meiklejohn's Friends Pleased.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Feb. 11.—To-morrow night, it is believed, will mark the beginning of the end of the Nebraska Senatorial dead-lock. Seventy legislators, three more than necessary to elect, and lacking but two of the entire Republican membership, have signed a call to go into caucus to-morrow night and abide the result. These two are out of the city, but will sign if they arrive.

The essential features of the call are that fifty be required to nominate; that the nominations for both the long and short terms be simultaneous, and that the vote be viva voce. No nomination under this agreement can be binding until two men receive the necessary fifty votes.

A significant clause is that "none but Republicans of undoubted loyalty shall be considered as eligible candidates before the caucus." Representative Whitmore, who framed the call, insists that this clause is of much importance, and will have an important bearing on the result, but none of the present leading candidates will admit that it has any bearing on his individual case.

The agreement is in the nature of a compromise, but is in line with that insisted upon for some time by E. Rosewater and opposed by D. E. Thompson. Mr. Thompson's followers to-night, however, signed the call without a protest. The agreement came as a great surprise and caused much excitement around the hotel lobbies.

It could not be said it favored any particular candidate, but the friends of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn are especially pleased, as they have been most insistent in urging a caucus from the outset, and the fact that the members themselves are to control rather than be dictated to by the candidates, is gratifying.

Remains of Meteor Located.

Special to The New York Times.

WALDEN, Col., Feb. 11.—The final resting place of the brilliant meteor which passed over Colorado on Dec. 7 has been located. When the meteor reached Colorado it was evidently not very high up in the heavens, as a rumbling noise was plainly heard, while the illumination from it was blinding. J. T. Shipley is the discoverer of the meteor's remains on a small peak near here, after watching their descent amid dense smoke and dust clouds. He has ascertained the genuineness of the find, and will remove the specimens in the Spring, their position being now practically inaccessible in the deep snow above timber line.

California Excursions
In through tourist cars every day in the year. Two fast trains from Chicago via Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways. Best of everything. Tickets and full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 B'way. —Adv.

ROYAL BETROTHAL BALL.

Brilliant Scene in the Palace at Madrid —Disturbances Continue.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—Yesterday, a day awaited with some anxiety in official circles, passed off more quietly than several days of late. Just after nightfall an idle crowd, chiefly composed of street gamins, gathered on the Puerta del Sol, but when shouts arose the Civil Guards charged and cleared the space, after which there was no disturbance. The rain began to fall and dampened the ardor of the crowd.

Meanwhile the aristocracy of Spain gathered at the palace to attend a Court ball in honor of the wedding of the Princess of the Asturias and Prince Charles of Bourbon. The magnificent structure, which was ablaze with electric lights, could scarcely accommodate the invited guests, whose carriages were wending their way thither as early as 9 o'clock.

All entered by the royal staircase of white marble, at the top of which Napoleon stopped at the time of his entry into Madrid and uttered the famous expression, as he rested his hands on the marble lions, "At last, Spain, I hold thee whom I have so long desired," and, turning to his brother, "You are better installed than I."

The long line of guests traversed the former ballroom called the Hall of Columns, and passed through apartment after apartment hung with splendid Gobelin tapestry. The members of the Diplomatic Corps awaited the royal party, which entered promptly at 10 o'clock. The Queen Regent was escorted by the Count Caserta. Then followed the Countess of Caserta with Archduke Eugen of Austria, the Princess of the Asturias with Prince Charles, the Infanta Isabella with the Duke of Calabria, the Infanta Eulalia with Prince Gennaro, younger brother of Prince Charles, and then three of the daughters of the Count of Caserta.

The Regent welcomed the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister, was accompanied by Mrs. Storer. Her Majesty advanced and gave Mr. Storer a cordial personal greeting.

The royal party then entered the state dining room, which is one of the most splendid salons in Europe. The Queen and her partner opened the dancing within a reserved space. The guests followed so closely that the room became densely packed, and circulation, as well as dancing, was virtually impossible for two hours. The people were literally jammed in, and it was not until the Queen Regent, on the arm of her brother, and followed by her mother and the royal party, left the ballroom that any one could move about in the dense throng. After midnight the younger Princes and Princesses, with the members of the Diplomatic Corps, found room for dancing.

The whole scene was a bewildering spectacle of Court grandeur, in which brilliant uniforms were really less noticeable than evening dress. Count Dubsky, the Austrian Ambassador, who is the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Madrid, on whose arm Mrs. Storer entered the palace, was especially distinguished by his resplendent uniform.

Particularly noticeable, on account of the recent war between the United States and Spain, was the cordiality everywhere extended to Mr. and Mrs. Storer, the officials and diplomats crossing the room to welcome them.

It is estimated that there was 5,000 people at the ball.

In an interview yesterday Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, said he disapproved of the noisy demonstrations against the royal marriage, but recognized that they were the outcome of the existing situation, which was aggravated by the Ubao affair. He thought that the presence of the Court of Caserta in Madrid was unnecessary, and that he ought not to have come to the wedding, as he might have foreseen that his presence would create trouble. The statesman severely criticised the brutality of the police, declaring that no law authorized the Government to order the police to club the crowds.

"The Government hopes the agitation will cease the day of the wedding, but I doubt it," said Señor Sagasta. "A carnival is often the occasion for disorders. I am astonished that many people do not attach importance to these events. It is impossible to foresee what the future has in store. We know how events begin, but we never know how they will end."

Martial law has been declared in Valencia.

SARAGOSSA, Feb. 11.—During an anticlerical demonstration here to-day the students stoned several monks. They were dispersed by police and gendarmes.

Demonstrators carrying a republican flag fired on the gendarmes, and a Sergeant and several people in the crowd were wounded.

The troops are now confined to barracks. Capt. Gen. Borrearo was greeted with cries of "Long live the republic," having reference to his republican antecedents.

GRANADA, Feb. 11.—A large mob paraded the streets here to-day, shouting "Long live liberty!" "Down with the Jesuits!" The Jesuit convent was stoned and shots were fired from within. The crowd increased in size, and the Prefect, with a detachment of gendarmes, arrived on the scene. The mob hooted them. The Prefect entered the convent, and when he emerged he explained that the shots were fired by a couple of gendarmes within the convent as a signal for assistance. They had not fired on the mob. The latter renewed its anti-Jesuit cries and attempted to break into the building, but gendarmes dispersed the rioters.

The excitement still prevails.

VALENCIA, Feb. 11.—Deputy Ibanez headed the demonstration here yesterday, when the Prefect's carriage was stoned. A mob threw petroleum on the Monastery of Camillez, but the gendarmes succeeded in preventing a conflagration.

The disorders continued all day to-day. The seminary and several convents were stoned. A procession of the rosary did not leave the church, owing to the threatening attitude of the crowd.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN POLICE.

Montclair's Force Joins the Y. M. C. A. and Form an Athletic Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 11.—The entire police force has formed an athletic club and joined the Young Men's Christian Association. The club was formed under direction of Physicial Instructor Howard. Chief Gallagher, when seen to-day, said:

"My men have formed this club purely for the benefit and pleasure they will derive from it, and not because of any rules."

It is also announced that a basketball team of policemen has been formed, and after a little more practice will issue challenges.

It is hinted that the policemen of Montclair, having had the New York squad held up to them as an awful example, have banded together to repel the insidious encroachments of embonpoint.

The letter carriers are also talking of forming an athletic club.

Gift to Chicago Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Grace Episcopal Church is to have a set of chimes and a new pipe organ which will represent the highest skill of the builder. In addition, the tower of the church is to be built higher to afford room for the chimes. The entire expenditure will approximate $25,000. The improvements will represent the donations of two members of the parish whose names the rector of the church is not at liberty to reveal at present.

Family Poisoned by Corned Beef.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 11.—H. W. Schmidt, Superintendent of the Illinois Southern Railroad, died at Sparta to-day. His son Harry died Saturday night, and Mrs. Schmidt is not expected to live. It is supposed they were poisoned by eating corned beef.

Antediluvian Rye Whiskey.
Revival of the finest. Survival of the fittest.—Adv.

ROUSED BY INDICTMENT, KEATING TAKES ACTION

Begins Tearing Up Woodside Water Company's Pipes.

Says He Will Finish Work at All Costs and Employ All His Men in Queens Borough.

Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating yesterday commenced the work of removing the pipes of the Woodside Water Company under Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. His men worked hard for several hours, but failed to get even one length out, as when the first length, at the corner of Davis Street, was broken open it was found filled with water at a great pressure. The resulting flood drove the men away and caused a cessation of work until this morning.

The Commissioner says he will rip up the two and a half miles of sixteen-inch main in the street. He was exceedingly worked up, and declared that no city official, no influence, would stop him, and that work would cease only under two conditions, one being an order from the courts and the other the completion of the work by him.

Commissioner Keating was indicted some days ago for maintaining Jackson Avenue in a dangerous condition. Jackson Avenue was torn up by the Woodside Water Company three years ago to lay the pipes. When the pipes reached Davis Street Judge Gaynor issued an injunction forbidding more work. The Woodside Company obtained its contract from the Water Commissioners of Long Island City. It was claimed the contract was void because the Board of Aldermen never formally approved it. The company contended that the approval of the Aldermen was not needed. The matter was fought in the courts, and eventually an order issued declaring the contract void and directing the company to remove the pipes. The order was not obeyed by the company, and the Highways Department refused to fix the street, fearing such action might jeopardize the city's position.

When Mr. Keating was indicted he referred the matter to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who gave him an opinion that he should "take up the pipes and restore the street and pavement, and charge the cost to the Woodside Water Company."

Armed with the Corporation Counsel's opinion, Commissioner Keating visited Long Island City yesterday morning, and, accompanied by his personal counsel, Stephen O'Hare, went to the office of District Attorney Merrill. There he found Lucien Knapp, who was foreman of the Grand Jury which found the indictment. The opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen was shown to the District Attorney and Mr. Knapp, and then Commissioner Keating told them the entire two and a half miles would be taken up and the street restored to its former condition by him.

The Commissioner said afterward that it was suggested to him that he only take up a few sections and punch holes in others, and await the outcome after fixing the roadway. The Commissioner refused to do this, and said:

"For over two years I have been made the butt of two water companies in this borough. I have been indicted for something for which I am not to blame. I do not propose to go into this thing and stop half way. The action I am about to take has been forced on me, and I shall carry it through to the end, if it takes me six years, but I shall take out every piece of pipe under Jackson Avenue that belongs to the Woodside Water Company."

Meanwhile Deputy Commissioner Shannon had mustered twenty-one men. The end of the pipe was located at Davis Street and the work was begun. The ground was frozen for over a foot, and big fires of logs had to be used to thaw out the earth. While this work was in progress Commissioner Keating freely discussed his stand in the affair. He said:

"The trouble started with the city having anthing to do with private water companies. As long as I am a member of the Board of Public Improvements I shall hereafter oppose all contracts with private water companies. I believe the city should own all its own plants. The taking up of these pipes is a serious matter to me, but it will be done if not another stroke of work is done this year on the highways in this borough. The entire force of my department in this borough will be concentrated here. It may take all the money appropriated for highways for the borough, but I shall keep an itemized account and ask the Woodside Water Company to pay it. If they fail to do so I shall turn the matter over to the Corporation Counsel for him to collect it."

Edward M. Terrill, the President of the Woodside Water Company, is dangerously ill at his home in Brooklyn, and Thomas P. Burke, the company's counsel, could not be found last night.

GREAT INDIANA OIL STRIKE.

Well in the Blackford County Field Surpasses the Famous Texas Gusher.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Feb. 11.—An oil well that surpasses the famous gusher drilled recently at Beaumont, Texas, was struck in the Blackford County oil field this forenoon. The unexpected and tremendous output is not yet under control, and five acres of land surrounding the marvelous producer are inundated with the crude oil. It is regarded as the most phenomenal well ever drilled in America and the record breaker of the world.

The well is situated on the Joseph Bird farm, in Washington Township, this county, and in the centre of a nine-acre tract. It is exactly six miles northwest from the Court House in Hartford City, and eight miles west of Montpelier. The well, after being shot, commenced to flow in a solid stream from a six-and-a-half-inch casing, and has kept up its flow ever since. It is surrounded by muck land, into which the oil sinks rapidly. The well was started by the Manhattan Oil Company, but after the sale of the company's product and territory to the Standard Oil Company it was transferred to the trust, which now owns the well.

James Curtin, the contractor of the well, and Earl Ross, the man who drilled the monster, were seen here to-night in regard to the rich strike. Both state that the well is by far the largest they have ever encountered. Two donkey pumps, which have a capacity for handling 7,000 barrels a day, could not take care of the output. At the present output the well is earning $6,020 a day, and is many times more valuable than the Texas well, for the reason that the oil can be refined and is free from sediment or matter.

Express Companies Refuse Gold Coin.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 11.—Agents of the express companies in this and other cities in this part of Indiana have been notified from the general offices not to accept gold coin from money senders. Agents here recently sent in gold pieces taken for money orders, and the same were promptly returned. The reason given by the officials of the companies is that the coins lose in weight from abrasion, and in the aggregate the loss to the companies is considerable.

Clevelands Will Stay in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Cleveland was asked to-day as to the truth of a report published in a New York newspaper yesterday to the effect that she and Mr. Cleveland intend to go to Greenwich, Conn. "Such a report is perfectly ridiculous," she replied. "We have never had any intention of moving away from Princeton."

There is nothing like a fine brandy, and OTARD leads them all.—Adv

THE HOBOKEN DOCK FIRE.

German Naval Board Finds that the New York Tugs Refused Various Requests for Assistance.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—An investigation was conducted to-day by a naval board of Bremerhaven into the causes, circumstances, and incidents of the great Hoboken fire of June 30, 1900. Most of the witnesses deposed unfavorably with reference to the conduct of the New York tugboats.

As the result of its inquiry, the naval board found that the fire originated in the cotton sheds, and developed rapidly into a great conflagration. It found also that the cause of the outbreak could not be precisely ascertained, but was probably carelessness.

"If the Saale, the Bremen, and the Main could have been more promptly hauled from the piers," says the board, "the damage to the vessels and the loss of life would not have been nearly so serious. The New York tugs refused various requests for assistance, and paid no heed to those drifting on the water."

ASPHALT TRUST WANTS AID.

Asks Government's Active Support in Venezuelan Dispute—Action of Courts of That Country Will Be Reviewed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Hay to-day received Messrs. Nicoll and Lindsay of New York, counsel for the New York and Bermudez Company, and they argued for Governmental action in behalf of the company in Venezuela. These gentlemen have been in Washington for three days, and were expected to obtain an elaborate hearing before the State Department, at which they were to make an exhaustive exposition of the Asphalt Trust's cause. The hearing was not over half an hour long, however, and was rather informal. It is understood that Secretary Hay intimated his wish that the arguments be submitted in briefs instead of orally.

The lawyers spent the time in arguing in favor of active support by the United States Government of that company's contentions in the controversy over the asphalt concessions. Their client objects seriously to allowing the Venezuelan courts to adjudicate on the subject matter of the disputes between it and the Warner-Quinlan people, but from present appearances the trust will fail to move the State Department to any further action than it has already taken, and if Venezuela acts conservatively and avoids a conflict, the trust will have to permit a resort to the courts.

In this connection it was learned to-day that the State Department has not only warned Venezuela not to use force, but has taken action which covers the contingency of a failure of justice in the courts. It has informed Venezuela that if the matter is taken into the courts, their findings will be reviewed by the United States, and if the action of the courts does any injustice to American citizens, an indemnity will be demanded. This seems to cover every possible phase of the case, but the Asphalt Trust is still dissatisfied and wants the Government to take still stronger action.

The Department of State knows nothing officially of the reported organization by the New York company of a military force in this country to protect its own interests in Venezuela. With the latter country the United States is on friendly terms, and it could not allow its territory to be made the base of operations against Venezuela, but if the Venezuelan Government does not make complaint against the departure of the reported expedition, it is improbable that any action will be taken here.

ELECTION RIOT IN ST. LOUIS.

Over 150 Shots Fired—Two Negroes and a Policeman Wounded—Ballot Box Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—More than 150 shots were fired, a Sergeant of police and two negroes were wounded, and a ballot box was stolen in the course of a riot about the Second District polling place of the Fourth Ward, at Twelfth and Linden Streets, early this evening. It was only after a riot call had brought Capt. Klei with forty policemen and riot guns to the scene that a semblance of order was restored. Even then the streets were filled with negroes and some white men, all of whom were armed, many of them intoxicated and looking for trouble.

The first shot was fired on Twelfth Street just south of Linden. Rumor has it that the first man to draw a revolver was a negro named Arthur Gardiner. As soon as the shot rang out the street about the polling place became the scene of a fusillade. Every man drew one or two revolvers.

Judge John D. J. Ryan ran out from his desk to the street and shot squarely at a negro advancing upon the booth, gun in hand. There was no time to make arrests, but the police under Sergt. Quinlivan rushed upon the bolder rioters, attempting to disarm them.

While he was arresting George Munroe, who had resisted the attempt to disarm him, Sergt. Quinlivan was shot. Detective McGrath ran to his assistance, disarmed the negro, and in the midst of a scattering fire wrapped a handkerchief about the Sergeant's wounded leg to stop the flow of blood from a severed artery.

The policemen were on the spot within a few moments and succeeded in quelling the riot and dispersing the 200 negroes who had figured most prominently in the affray.

After order had been restored it was found that the ballot box had been stolen. Every judge and clerk had been at the windows or front door holding the fort. Some one slipped in the back way and took the box from behind them. The upshot was that no votes were polled to-day in the Second District of the Fourth Ward.

POKER GAME 150 HOURS LONG.

The Police Broke It Up—Players Looked Like Ghosts.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—The appearance in police court this morning of twenty-one poker players, arrested in the Thompson-Owsley gambling house, at Kentucky Avenue and Washington Street, one of the principal down-town corners, developed the fact that the police had broken up the longest continuous poker game ever held in Indianapolis. The game began last Monday at noon, and continued night and day without a break until last night. Play continued for 150 hours, and the widespread talk about the unusual affair led to the police raiding the game.

"Tee" Thompson broke the record for the longest continuous play. He played solidly for three days, with the exception of a couple of hours' sleep. The "kitty" was fed at the rate of $10 an hour, and from this one table the rake-off was $1,500 for the week. The case in the police court was continued.

Many of the players looked like ghosts when brought into court this morning. The limit of the game was $5 and one of the largest sums won was $400.

Hiccoughs Kill a Maryland Man.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—D. H. Hammet, a resident of Thurmont, a small town on the Western Maryland Railroad, died to-day at the Johns Hopkins Hospital from hiccoughs. Mr. Hammet's hiccoughing spell began seven days ago, but he did not become annoyed until simple remedies failed to do any good. The family physician was called in, but Mr. Hammet's hiccoughing continued. Other physicians were summoned, but the disease defied all their remedies. On Friday Mr. Hammet came to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. There the sufferer was relieved to some extent, and on Saturday the physicians thought he was getting better, but he had a relapse.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
Water cannot wash out the delicious flavour.—Adv.

BLUE AND GRAY PAY TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

Celebration at Carnegie Hall in Aid of Memorial University.

HOW TWAIN SAVED THE UNION

Humorist Moves His Audience to Laughter, Then to Seriousness—Col. Watterson's Eulogy of the Great War President.

Two self-confessed Confederates—Samuel L. Clemens and Henry Watterson—paid a high tribute to Abraham Lincoln last evening. Incidentally the humorist told how both of them saved the Union, when Col. Watterson failed to follow the advice of Second Lieut. Twain and drive Gen. Grant across the country into the Pacific Ocean.

It was the celebration of the ninety-second anniversary of the birthday of Lincoln, and was for the benefit of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. The boxes were crowded. High in the family circle were grouped over 500 singers, under the command of Frank Damrosch, and they sang the great war songs so that the audience at each burst of a new melody rose and faced the singers.

The tribute paid to the memory of Lincoln was more than eulogistic. Gathered on the stage were veterans—some wearers of the blue and other wearers of the gray—of the civil war. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Gen. Joseph Wheeler sat in the same row.

The first part of the programme was devoted to music. The grand march from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" was played by the Fifth United States Artillery Regiment Band. The next was the old Netherland "Hymn of Thanks," rendered by the People's Choral Union, conducted by Frank Damrosch. The Rev. Dwight Newell Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, delivered the prayer. One of the favorite hymns of Abraham Lincoln was then sung, the first line of which is "Father, whate'er of earthly bliss." Then Mark Twain, who acted as Chairman, said:

"We will now listen to what I conceive to be the most beautiful and the most sublime battle hymn the world has ever known, 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic.'"

Following this came the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah."

Mark Twain then walked, with mincing steps and bent head, to the left wing of the stage, and brought forward Miss Tracey, a sporano, who smiled at the humorist and smiled at her audience. She sang several songs.

Chairman Twain read the following letter from President McKinley, addressed to Gen. O. O. Howard, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Memorial University:

Dear Gen. Howard: I had hoped to be able to accept the kind invitation extended to me to attend the Lincoln's Birthday celebration at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on Monday evening next, the 11th inst., but find, very much to my regret, that public duties will prevent my doing so. It would have afforded me much pleasure to be present on such an occasion and participate in honoring the memory of the great American who did so much to perpetuate the Union and insure the blessings of liberty to all his countrymen. Please extend my cordial greetings to those present at the celebration, and accept best wishes for its complete success. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MARK TWAIN GAY AND GRAVE.

The speaking part of the programme was begun by Mark Twain making a speech introducing Henry Watterson as the orator of the evening. Mark Twain said:

"There remains of

gating the globe four or five times in the olden days. They suffered untold hardships and fought battles night and day.

"The old wounds are healed, and you of the North and we of the South are brothers yet. We consider it to be an honor to be of the soldiers who fought in the Lost Cause, and now we consider it a high privilege to be here to-night and assist in laying our humble homage at the feet of Abraham Lincoln. And we do not forget that you of the North and we of the South, one-time enemies, can now unite in singing that great hymn, 'America.'" (Applause.)

COL. WATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

Col. Watterson was cordially received by the audience. He began his speech in a low tone of voice. In a few minutes the audience was being swayed by the speaker. Before beginning his eulogy of Lincoln's personal character he reviewed the history of the years that preceded the civil war as far as it related to the disputes over the slavery question in debates, political campaigns, and periodical literature issued by extremists of the North and South against each other.

After quoting the famous speech of Lincoln wherein he said that this Government could not endure half slave and half free, the speaker mentioned the great war President's name. This was the signal for prolonged applause from all parts of the crowded hall, and quiet was resumed only after several minutes. Then Mr. Watterson read Col. A. K. McClure's account of his first meeting with Lincoln, the latter being described as lanky, fantastic, cadaverous, poorly dressed, and generally unprepossessing at first sight. Mr. Watterson, after commenting on the accuracy of the account and the description, said:

"I saw him myself two months later. I recall him dressed a little better than Col. McClure described him, and a little less slovenly. But in singularity and angularity he was the same."

Lincoln's description of himself was read, the audience applauding appreciatively at the points of humor in it. Of the debates between Judge Stephen A. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, the speaker talked at length, paying glowing tributes to both the great rivals, and comparing their characters. Both of them, he said, he had known well. When the debates began Douglas was renowned throughout the land, while his opponent had hardly achieved more than a local reputation. Mr. Watterson told of the state of politics in the country at that time. One thing he said was:

"Then, as now, the Democratic Party seemed hopelessly divided."

Following a description of Judge Douglas's genius and personal habits came some talk about modern journalism, which, in view of the fact that most of the audience knew of Mr. Watterson chiefly as the great Kentucky journalist, were received with much interest, some laughter, and some hand-clapping. The speaker referred to the newspaper work of to-day as "scandal mongering," and said that it was this factor, a new one in the prime days of Douglas, that caused the premature breaking down of that statesman's health and his ultimate collapse. Webster, Clay, and the other great men of the Nation who had preceded him had not known the "prying into their personal affairs" of this new journalism. The speaker said; they had not had to contend against the wearing on health and spirits that the new sort of press criticism entailed.

"When the truth of history is written," he continued, "men will know that he (Douglas) was no less a patriotic man than they, that he tried no less than they to save the Union, that he tried to do it by compromise—a means that could not prevail."

It was on the day that Mr. Lincoln first arrived in Washington to take the reins of the Government in his hands that Mr. Watterson met him. The impression he got was not exactly that of Col. McClure. Lincoln did not seem to him quite as fantastic a figure as he had been previously described, for Mr. Watterson knew something of Western men and could take them for what they were worth, despite their exteriors.

AN INAUGURATION EPISODE.

He met the new President again on the morning of his inauguration. Lincoln was not the least bit excited, did not seem to be in any flurry on account of the ceremony that was about to take place.

"When he started for the balcony from which he was to make his address," said the speaker, "I followed and stood at his elbow during his speech. Before he began, just as he was taking his hat from his head, I reached out my hand to get the hat and hold it for him. As I did so, Judge Douglas stretched his long arm over my shoulder and took the hat ahead of me. He held it until the address was over."

Many stories were told by Mr. Watterson. He reviewed the different disputes that the President had with members of his Cabinet, always with the result of getting the best of the argument and convincing his refractory subordinates that he was master, not they. One by one these Cabinet officers, some of whom had had the erroneous idea that they were really the manipulators of the Government, came to the realization that they were not so at all.

"From the hour Abraham Lincoln crossed the threshold of the White House to the hour he went thence to his death," he said, "there was not a moment when he did not dominate the political and military situation and all his official subordinates.

"When the situation at the beginning of the war was at its worst, the President was always ready to do what he ought to have done. After his difference of opinion with Mr. Seward had resulted in the latter coming to know that he was not the thief, they worked in perfect harmony. As shown by the fact that the President entirely changed a letter of his Secretary, and in so doing averted a war with England that would have been inevitable had the original letter of the Secretary been sent to its destination. At that time the United States had but to make a grimace at France, but to bat their eyes at England, to raise in Europe a quadruple alliance for the crushing of the American Republic—monarchy against democracy. Lincoln knew that. His treatment of Seward's letter shows the difference between a political seer and a political scholar."

An anecdote of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton was narrated as follows:

"On a certain occasion it is related that the President was informed by an irate friend that the Secretary of War had not only refused to execute an order of his, but had called him a fool into the bargain. 'Did Stanton say I was a fool?' said Lincoln. 'Yes,' replied his friend, 'he said you were a blank, blank fool!' Lincoln looked first good humoredly at his friend and then furtively out of the window in the direction of the War Department, and carelessly observed: 'If Stanton said that I was a blank fool it must be true, for he is nearly always right and generally says what he means. I will just step over and see Stanton.'

"On another occasion Mr. Lincoln is quoted as saying: 'I have very little influence with this Administration, but I hope to have more with the next.'"

On the subject of Lincoln's Administration in general, the speaker said:

"I gather that he was not a civil service reformer of the school of Grover Cleveland. Look over his papers and notice his appointments, and you will understand that.

"What was the mysterious power of this mysterious man? It was the genius of common sense. He was a common man, expanded to giant proportions.

A MAN INSPIRED OF GOD.

"Truly, he was inspired of God, as Shakespeare and Mozart were. There is no explanation to such men's lives. We see them, feel them, but we know them not. Born as lowly as the Son of God, it was reserved for him to rise to supreme command at a supreme moment. The experienced statesmen were put aside, and this fantastic figure was led to the front by unseen hands. A thousand years hence no tragedy will be followed by many kind with deeper reverence than that which tells the story of his life and death."

No part of the Kentuckian's address was heard, apparently, with more interest than that in which he referred to Lincoln's relations to the people of the South. He said that the President was himself a Southern man.

"He was the only man in public life who could have come into power in 1861 with no bitter feeling against the South, because he had been engaged in the anti-slavery movement. He had not been. He had not personally argued the question with any of the leaders from the South, and there was therefore no personal enmity between him and them. But the South does not know, except by hearsay, that he was its friend, the one friend that could save it.

"For my part, I—a Southerner—thank God that the war did not end at Fortress Monroe or at any other conference, but that it was fought out to its right and logical conclusion at Appomattox. I, a man of the South, say: He was the South's friend, was Abraham Lincoln. He was the friend we had at court when friends were most in need."

Of Lincoln's great conversational ability, of his kindliness, of his sense of humor—all these and the other distinguishing traits of the President were dwelt upon at length. The speaker told how Mr. Lincoln wrote a personal letter to an old woman whose five sons had been killed on the field of battle, and how he pardoned the son of an old man despite the protests of all his Generals, after that son had been condemned to death. He first told the old man that he would delay the execution till he himself could look into the matter, but the father wept at this, and said that the President was only postponing the death of his son until he could have him killed personally. Then Lincoln replied: "Old man, if your son never dies till I order him to be shot, he will live to be as old as Methusalah." And the son was pardoned once for all.

Of the death of Lincoln he said:

"No direr tragedy could be found in any page of the world's history. What man could withhold his homage from this man's memory? Truly he was inspired by God. His career might well be chanted by a great chorus as that of the most imperial being of modern times."

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among the invited guests, many of whom occupied seats on the stage and in the boxes, were:

Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff,
Gen. Nelson A. Miles,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett,
Charles Roberts,
Gen. O'Beirne,
Sen. Burton of Kansas,
Dr. Lyman Abbott,
A. G. Agnew,
Avery D. Andrews,
William Barbour,
Admiral A. S. Barker,
Col. James D. Bell,
A. N. Brady,
Gen. John R. Brooke,
Gen. T. H. Hubbard,
Col. David G. Brown,
Rev. Dr. E. Judson,
Col. A. P. Ketchum,
Gen. Horatio C. King,
Daniel S. Lamont,
John A. McCall,
Anson G. McCook,
Col. John J. McCook,
Emerson McMillin,
D. O. Mills,
Robert C. Ogden,
W. H. Parsons,
Gen. J. Fred. Pierson,
Gen. N. P. Pond,
Gen. O. O. Howard,
Levi P. Morton,
Andrew Carnegie,
Darwin R. James,
Gen. Samuel Thomas,
Gen. Wager Swayne,
William E. Dodge,
D. Willis James,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Col. H. H. Adams,
Killaen Van Rennselaer,
James Grant Wilson,
S. R. Callaway,
Arthur von Briesen,
Robert A. Chesebrough,
Gen. C. H. Collis,
Edward F. Cragin,
Paul D. Cravath,
Gen. N. M. Curtis,
John D. Crimmins,
Paul Dana,
Gen. G. M. Dodge,
Admiral Henry Erben,
John H. Flagler,
Gen. Francis V. Greene,
Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer,
Gen. J. H. Goulden,
W. F. Havemeyer,
W. R. Hearst,
Major J. B. Pond,
Col. A. A. Pope,
Whitelaw Reid,
Gen. Charles F. Roe,
William Sherer,
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,
Albert Shaw,
Thomas E. Stillman,
Oscar A. Straus,
Frederick A. Stokes,
F. W. Vanderbilt,
Cornelius Van Cott,
William Hayes Ward,
Lucien C. Warner,
Gen. Joseph Wheeler,
William A. Ogden,
E. P. Fairchild,
Senator Burton,
Col. Anderson,
Col. Boyle,
J. H. Barker,
Nathaniel Myers,
Gen. Alexander McD. McCook,
J. G. Carlisle,
Gen. T. S. Peck,
Flaval McGee,
W. C. Howland.

The proceeds of the celebration will be used to build a girls' dormitory at the Lincoln Memorial University. The university is for the common and academic education of the white boys and girls living in the heart of the Tennessee mountains. The institution accommodates about 300 students, and is obliged to decline admission to many others for lack of facilities. It now has seven buildings on a farm of 600 acres valued at $200,000.

South Brooklyn Board of Trade Dinner.

About a hundred members of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, and their guests, sat down to the third annual dinner of the organization at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, last night. Among those attending were Controller Bird S. Coler, Police Commissioners Bernard J. York and Henry E. Abell, Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, Park Commissioner George V. Brower, Charter Commissioners Charles A. Schieren, and J. M. Kapper, Congressman Henry Bristow, Silas B. Dutcher, James Shevlin, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, and John Greene.

Private Dinner to Gov. Odell.

Gov. Odell has accepted an invitation to a private dinner to be given on Saturday night by Louis Stern of the Republican Club. The Governor is coming to town to-day to attend the Lincoln dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ARIONS IN HIGH CARNIVAL.

The Arion Society, famous for splendid pageants, outdid itself last night at its annual ball in Madison Square Garden, and the 10,000 persons who thronged the great hall bore witness to the fact that never in its history did the Madison Square Garden present such a spectacle of grandeur. The Arion Society spends much earnest thought and endeavor on its annual carnival, and yet its managers always manage to give its patrons a novelty. Last night the great Garden was decorated to reproduce in all its splendor the Carnival of Venice.

The immense dancing hall was surrounded by rows of graceful columns in staff alternately surmounted by the Venetian lion and great baskets filled with natural flowers. Garlands of green were strung between these columns, and amid the green foliage thousands of lights gleamed forth, shedding a radiant glow over the thousands of merry promenaders. In the centre of the dancing floor was a graceful representation of a Venetian temple raised upon an octagonal platform. The slender columns were covered with garlands of greens and electric lights were suspended aloft, forming a large cluster of lights in midair. F. Hildebrandt devised the decorations.

The Carnival of Venice idea was further carried out in the elaborate procession that marched through the hall at midnight, thus marking the opening of the festivities and reproducing the scenes attendant upon the ancient procession of the Doge and other dignitaries when, every year, Venetia was newly wedded to Adria, the Doge tossing a golden ring into the waves of the Adriatic Sea to mark the nuptials.

The floats represented barges supposed to be an accurate imitation of the Venetian style at the close of the fifteenth century. Preceded by soldiers, heralds, and pages came the first float showing "Venetia" on a high throne and surrounded by representatives of conquered nations as vassals.

The second float represented the "Golden Age of Venice," with the Goddess of Art in the centre and about her Titian, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and pupils of art and painting. In the retinue following were gorgeously attired gondoliers, tambourine girls, and ladies of the Venetian nobility. The next float was drawn by Tritons and represented the historical wedding, the Doge standing in the centre of the barge, holding the wedding ring.

The next float, representing "The Floral Queen," was a gorgeous creation of femininity and bloom drawn by enormous golden beetles, the goddess showering flowers in her train. Arion and Prince Carnival occupied a beautiful float all aglow with light and color, and grouped about them were figures representing the various comic papers.

The final scene, before the public let itself out to enjoy the festivities, was a brilliant ballet, executed by a prima ballerina, light solo dancers, and sixty-four coryphees and a host of gondoliers, massanielloes, and typical Venetian characters, the whole forming a scene of surpassing beauty and grace.

Late in the night, when carnival held high sway, the Arion was congratulating its untiring managers for their efforts, and at 1 o'clock the managers were congratulating themselves on the fact that Inspector Thompson, who was present, had up to that time not seen fit to use his club.

NOME CLAIM GRABBER IN JAIL.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—In the United States Court of Appeals to-day Alexander McKenzie, who tried to grab $10,000,000 of mining claims in Nome, was sentenced to one year in the County Jail for contempt of court. Judge Ross, in his sentence, denounced the actions of McKenzie and Judge Noyes as high-handed and illegal, and said it "spoke well for the good sober sense of the people gathered on that remote shore that they depended upon the courts for the correction of the wrongs perpetrated."

McKenzie and Judge Noyes landed at Nome July 21 last year. McKenzie already owned three or four jumpers' claims. The day after they landed Noyes appointed him receiver of these claims, and fixed McKenzie's bond at $50,000 though he was to handle millions. Even when McKenzie had $300,000 of gold dust in hand, Noyes refused to increase this bond. Then McKenzie bought other claims, and the Judge promptly appointed him receiver.

Finally McKenzie was seized, sent here, and tried under charges of embezzlement, but, after a bitter fight, a compromise was made Jan. 31 last by which title was cleared to ten millions of Nome claims and all McKenzie's accounts were allowed and suits against him dropped.

FIRE INSURANCE FOR 1901.

The Spectator of New York prints in its issue of Feb. 14 an advance report showing the aggregate of the fire insurance business transacted in the United States in 1900 and the financial condition of the companies as of Jan. 1, 1901. The list comprises all American and foreign stock companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department.

The total cash capital of the companies which number 159, is given as $64,602,875 in 1900 as against $65,402,875 in 1899; Jan. 1, 1901, the total assets were $395,194,758, an increase of $16,146,499 during the year; net surplus, Jan. 1, 1901, $107,091,929, as against $105,474,114 on Jan. 1, 1900; premium income, 1900, $145,819,244, as against $134,836,591 in 1899; total income, 1900, $158,846,954, as against $148,195,595 for the year previous. The losses paid in 1900 were $91,869,610, as against $91,029,872 in 1899. In 1900 the dividends to stockholders were $6,336,827, as against $6,840,245 in 1899. In 1900 the total disbursements were $154,791,085, and in 1899 $90,567,218.

SILK ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL BANQUET

Many Distinguished Persons Present as Guests of Honor.

WU TING FANG'S DISCLAIMER

A Cheerful Company at the Board, Although Trade for 1900 Was Very Bad.

The annual banquet of the Silk Association of America was held at Delmonico's last evening. The guests cheered and cheered again every name which was mentioned in the speeches, and broke out into song upon the slightest provocation. All this, too, as was admitted by Mr. Catholina Lambert, Vice President of the association, after a year's bad business.

There were about 375 silk men present. They had with them as guests of honor the following well-known persons:

Chow Tszchi, Consul of China at New York City; George Wurts, Secretary of State of New Jersey; O. F. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; Alfred Ray, President of Customs Textile Association; Wilbur F. Wake-Senator J. M. Thurston, Wu Ting Fang, Catholina Lambert, J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister to this country; Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister; Senator J. H. Gallinger; the Rev. Charles D. Shaw of Paterson, Ira Dimock, Henry E. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce of New York, and D. J. Sheehan.

Among these distinguished gentlemen, none came in for more applause than his Excellency Wu-Ting-Fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States. He was cheered when he entered the dining room, and whenever thereafter the occasion permitted it, the diners assured him that he was "all right." The diplomat seemed to enjoy the attention bestowed upon him, and when his health was drunk he rose and flourished his glass with obvious gratefulness.

He seemed to have fears that he was very much misunderstood, however, because of recent interpolations of some of his utterances, and when the first opportunity presented itself he left the table to seek out the reporters.

"I find that I have recently been the subject of some criticism," he began. "I have discovered that what I thought the American people would take as a joke has been construed as a serious utterance of mine, and I now feel that I ought to contradict it. I mean my alleged statements about my views regarding the intermarrying of races.

"The circumstances under which I gave out that interview were substantially like this: I was stopping over night in Cleveland. A reporter who had followed me about on the previous day came to me one morning almost as soon as I had arisen. A negro had been lynched in the West by some white men. The reporter asked me my views upon the subject, and he expressed some opinion of what good results might follow if the whites and the blacks were to unite in marriage.

"I told the reporters that that was a subject which the people of the United States would have to settle for themselves; but, added I, regarding the effect of the intermarrying of the Continental races with those of China, I can speak. In the schools of my country, where not only the children of China, but also those of European races, attend, it is a well-known fact that the Chinese youngsters carry off the prizes. But it is further noticed, not only by me, but by others as well, that the children who are the issue of the Chinese and the white races are the smartest. This is all I said upon that subject."

When Wu-Ting-Fang returned to his seat again, Vice President Lambert opened the speech-making portion of the programme. He was so hoarse that he could hardly speak, and apologized for it.

"Gentlemen, invited guests, and members of the Silk Association," he said, "I welcome you to-night to the twenty-ninth annual banquet of the association. I shall ask your kind attention to the honored guests who will speak to you, and I ask you to be quiet in order to give them a chance to speak and you an opportunity to hear what they will say. In the past year we have made more goods than the country wanted, and have been forced to sell them at prices that showed a loss instead of a profit. I sincerely hope the coming year will show a different result, for if it does not, God help the silk trade! You will have no dinner next year.

"I will now call on Gen. Congdon, who will be the toastmaster of the evening. And I can assure you that he will be the right man in the right place."

Gen. Congdon sailed right in with a story regarding a soldier by the name of Hopkins, which was as follows:

"A Chaplain in a hospital was going his rounds one morning, and he asked an Orderly how about Hopkins, who was a very sick patient. The Orderly replied: 'Hopkins is dead.'

"'Dead! I wish I had been here,' said the Chaplain.

"'He were wishing for you, Sir.'

"'How did it happen?'

"'Well, I tried to sooth him, Sir, and I said the best as I could. I saw he were going, and I says, "Hopkins, you're mortal bad."'

"'He says, "Yes."

"'I says, "Hopkins, you're getting no better very fast; you've got to die; you have'nt been very good, and I don't suppose as you expect to go to Heaven."'

"'He says, "No."'

"'"Well," I says, "Then, Hopkins, I suppose you'll have to go to hell," and he says, "I suppose so."'

"'And I says, "Well, Hopkins, you ought to be glad that there is some place you can go to," I says; "you ought to be thankful there is some place provided for you," and I think he heard me, Sir, for with that he died.'"

The toastmaster intimated that the sick men ought to be glad it was no worse.

The speaker told another story, and then asked the company to rise while the toast "Our Country" was drunk. After the toast "America" was sung.

The toast "The Great Republic of the New Century" was then proposed, and was responded to by Senator Thurston of Nebraska.

"It was a long time before Senator Thurston could speak because of the applause which greeted him. "It is a remarkable pleasure for a Senator to arise and speak to an assemblage which cannot start for the cloakroom the minute he commences," he began. "We have hard times in Washington. We may think we are speaking to the country, but we are never able to speak to our fellow-Senators—they all get out.

"I am assured of one thing, that whether you make or lose this year, that the intelligence and push, and brass, if you please, of this assemblage is bound to win some time or other.

"I am delighted to meet the Silk Association, for our country has made silk the common heritage of every American mother and every young American woman. It is the only land in all the world where silk has ceased to be the badge of aristocracy. It was first the royal purple, worn only by Kings and Queens. Next the badge of aristocracy, worn by nobles and their ladies, but in the United States of America, where we are all kings and our women all queens, silk is the common heritage of us all.

"I am somewhat embarrassed to-night, for I am an impecunious representative of the great West, and I have been told here to-night that I face about fifty millions of silk importations; about $250,000,000 of American silk manufacture, and the representative of about 400,000,000 of our Oriental consumers.

"But, gentlemen, we are met here to-night on the eve of the birthday of one of the greatest Americans; one of the greatest patriots who ever lived—Abraham Lincoln—the sweetst, the simplest, sublimest character in all our history. Abraham Lincoln—he lives in all the world, honored by men as the best exponent of the true progressing character of American institutions. Abraham Lincoln did much for the world, when with one stroke of his mighty pen he emancipated a race, but he did more when he prevented the division of the great American Republic, and thereby preserved for all time to come the mightiest factor in the civilization and the development of the world, for, gentlemen, facing the twentieth century, we have become not a people of the sword, but a people of commerce. It is no longer battle, that is to dominate in the future; it is business. I stand here to-night in the city which is to-day confessedly the foremost commercial city in the world. To-day we are facing new conditions and new combinations; to-day the whole world is looking to the development of these American combinations.

"Gentlemen, at the dawn of the twentieth century, as we face the mighty problems of the future, there are those in the country, who, instead of looking forward are turning their backs to the light of destiny and looking to the past. And in our Government there are those who are insistently warning us that we must hold to the traditions and the wisdom, and even to the legislation of the fathers. My countrymen, we are either progressing or we are retrograding. Either we know more than our fathers or we know less. We have the greatest respect for their wisdom; the greatest respect for their teachings, and yet we live in a different age from them.

"There are those who say we have reached a time when the poor man no longer has a chance. They say their danger is from the millionaires. They say the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. Yet in my judgment we have never met a time when there are the same advantages for the same amount of brain and energy and perseverance and enterprise that there are to-day in the United States.

Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire went deeply into the subject of silk culture. His speech proved very interesting to the silk men, who listened to it with marked and respectful attention.

After Senator Gallinger had concluded, Toastmaster Congdon announced that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who was to have responded to the next toast on the programme, "France and the United States at the Exposition," was unable to be present. He called on Charles F. Homer to say a few words in regard to the exposition, and Mr. Homer responded with a short speech, in which he said that in spite of unfavorable conditions the United States had made an exhibition of its silk industry at the exposition which was far and away beyond the expectations of every one connected with it.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, was introduced next to respond to the toast, "The Youngest Great Nation of the Earth in the Eyes of the Oldest Great Nation of the Earth." He was received with a burst of cheering that lasted for several minutes, and when it had concluded the band in the gallery started to play the "Viceroy March," by Leo Kaltenstein. The members of the association accompanied this by pounding on their plates with their forks, and produced a din that evidently made a deep impression on the Chinese Minister, for he opened his speech with a reference to it.

"It is an unfeigned pleasure to me," he said, "to hear just now the music of my country. It reminds me of my fatherland, and, indeed, it cures me of homesickness."

Minister Wu continued by saying that he had heard with regret from some of the previous speakers that the silk trade was not in a prosperous condition. He besought his hearers, however, to be hopeful and to remember that things must soon take a turn for the better.

"I am not flattering you, gentlemen," he said, "when I tell you that I have a sincere admiration for your country, not for the courtesy with which I have met, but for the many things which I see worthy of admiration. From this country, the youngest great Nation in the world, the oldest country can learn many lessons. You do not exercise your power for unfair purposes. It is well known that the traditional policy of this country is for fair commercial competition. This association is doing much good, although it is not making much profit. There is a great market in the Orient. There is a great market for you, and my earnest hope is that you will get a lion's share."

After the applause which greeted the conclusion of Minister Wu's speech had subsided his Excellency Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, was introduced to respond to the toast "Japan—Her Estimation of America and American Ideas." During his speech, which he read in a low tone, he was interrupted frequently by the popping of corks, by cries of "Louder!" by parties of diners who were making their way to the door, and on one occasion by the toastmaster himself, who arose to call for order. He said in part:

"We know a good deal about America in Japan, and we want the Americans to know more about Japan. We are as mysterious as some would have you believe. Not self-aggrandizement, but national safety, linked to national prosperity, has been the keynote of our progress."

The Japanese Minister was interrupted during his speech fully half a dozen times by talking and laughing, which moved him to throw his papers on the table and remain silent until it had subsided. Occasionally, as he was called upon from all parts of the room to speak louder, he would raise his voice for a few moments, but it always dropped again to a low tone.

Once, when the talking among the diners was unusually loud, he laid his papers down and stood waiting with his eyes closed until it had subsided. Just before he had concluded he was interrupted again, and this time he showed unmistakable signs of anger. He was finally induced, however, to pick up his papers and read the last paragraph. After he had concluded many of the diners came up to him and thanked him for his speech, but he appeared to be in decidedly bad humor when he left.

With the close of the Japanese Minister's speech there was a general exodus of diners from the hall and an uproar which did not subside for some time. When the toastmaster could finally make himself audible he introduced the Rev. Dr. Charles D. Shaw of Paterson, N. J., who started in to respond to the toast "The Twentieth Century."

He was interrupted frequently by noises in all parts of the room, and finally stopped his speech for a few moments.

"If you fellows back there," he shouted, "think that you can speak better than I can, why don't you come up here?"

This brought comparative silence, and he was continuing in his speech, when he was again interrupted by a dull thud as a stout member of the association, trying to arise from his chair, collapsed to the floor. After this interruption he concluded his speech, which was principally a description of the great progress that had been made in civilization in the past century. He was the last speaker of the evening, as George T. Wilson, who was scheduled as the last speaker, was not present.

JEALOUSY LEADS TO MURDER.

Winsted (Conn.) Man Shoots a Woman and Then Attempts to End His Own Life.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 11.—Miss Winifred Cook, aged twenty-one, a teacher in the W. L. Gilbert Home for Children, was shot and instantly killed in the Home this morning by her former accepted suitor, John T. Hayes, formerly Lieutenant of Company I, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. Hayes afterwards turned his revolver upon himself, inflicting three bullet wounds in his forehead. His condition is serious, but there is a chance of his recovery. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the act.

Miss Cook and Hayes were formerly engaged to be married, but the engagement was broken off by the young woman some time ago. Since then, however, it is said that Hayes has persisted in his attention. This morning the two were standing on Williams Avenue, when a carpenter, Samuel Parsons, who was driving past in a sleigh, was hailed by the young woman, who cried, "Take me up to the Home, will you? I want to get away from this fellow."

When she stepped into the sleigh Hayes followed and seated himself beside her. She told Mr. Parsons that Hayes had a pistol, but the carpenter paid little attention to that or to the conversation between the man and woman. Arrived at the Home, Miss Cook jumped out, sobbing, and ran into the building, followed by Hayes. They passed along a corridor and into a sewing room where Miss Eunice Hyde was seated. Miss Hyde says Hayes had hold of Miss Cook's golf cape, and as she turned half around he placed a revolver to her temple and fired. Miss Cook fell, probably dying instantly, Hayes then shot himself three times in the head. When Frank Case, an employe of the Home, who had been summoned by the alarm, entered the room he found Hayes kneeling by the side of the dead woman with blood streaming from his wounds.

"This was according to an agreement we made when we were engaged," said Hayes as he saw Case. He was afterward removed to a hospital.

Miss Cook was the daughter of George L. Cook, a prominent citizen. She was a graduate of the Gilbert High School, and for six months had been a teacher in the Gilbert Home.

IT WAS THE GRIPPE.

You felt so weak and exhausted—dragged yourself around the house; maybe went to business—came home utterly worn out; finally called the doctor; he said you were just getting over the grippe—prescribed something, and said: "stay in the house." He may have advised Scott's Emulsion, at any rate most physicans do.

Nothing will restore your strength and vitality like Scott's Emulsion; it is exactly the thing needed.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON GATEWAY RATES.

They Will Not Be Changed to the Pacific Passenger Associations' Decree.

Rates through the Washington Gateway to the Pacific Coast from New England and Eastern points will not be changed so as to conform with those charged through Albany and other Northern gateways. This decision was reached yesterday at a meeting of representatives of all the passenger associations in the country, which was held in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, at 143 Liberty Street. This action is the culmination of various conferences extending back for a period of eight or nine months, at which the advisability of such a change was discussed.

The question was agitated by the Southern Pacific Company, which desired to get a share of the west-bound business from New England territory. This business was moving principally through Albany, and thence through Chicago and St. Louis. The Southern Pacific Company wanted to have the rates to the coast through Washington and New Orleans equalized with those through Northern gateways. The New England Railroads, however, objected to such a proposition, as they preferred to keep the, to them, more valuable gateway at Albany. They pointed out that there was already a short route to New Orleans via Albany and Cincinnati, and they did not feel inclined to have their valuable Northern openings interfered with.

At one time the Southern Pacific Company attempted to settle the matter by itself, and made rates which would attract business to it, but this action caused so much protest, as it would have demoralized rates all over the country, that the rates were withdrawn.

At the meeting yesterday the general consensus of opinion was that no change in these rates was necessary on the ground of fairness, or for any other reason, and it was decided, after a long and exhaustive discussion, to let them remain in statu quo.

The impression has prevailed as if this meeting had been called on account of the reduced rates recently announced by President Hays of the Southern Pacific. This is not the case. These rates from New Orleans to Pacific Coast points are in line with the $30 tourist rate from Chicago, St. Louis, and similar points to the Pacific Coast, which were sold on certain dates last Fall, and which will be sold again this Spring on certain specified dates, commencing to-day. These reduced rates were inaugurated by the Great Northern under the name of homeseekers' excursions.

The meeting yesterday was well attended. The New England, the Trunk Line, the Central, the Southeastern, the Southwestern, and the Western Passenger Associations were represented, and the General Passenger Agents of all the important railroads were present.

The ninth annual dinner of the Freight and Passenger Agents of this city was given last evening at the Victoria Hotel. There were about 100 present. Walter B. Pollock presided.

THE SANTA FE NOT ABSORBED.

President Ripley Says No Such Action Is Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, said to-day: "I have heard that there have been many reports of late in Wall Street to the effect that there will be another move toward the consolidation of Western roads which will include the absorption of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé by another road. You may state that no step of this nature has been or is being considered. Every one has the subject of consolidation on his mind just now. The imagination of the public has been so worked up of late that rumors of the most shadowy kind are believed in some quarters.

"I do not believe the Rock Island's extension to El Paso to connect with the Southern Pacific will hurt the business of our road in any way. The Rock Island takes a few cattle to the packing cities, but its competition is not dangerous. I do not consider it likely that we shall build a branch road in New Mexico to connect with the Rock Island when its proposed Southeastern extension has been completed. We have our own business in regions which are dependent upon us. We are so strong and prosperous that there is no danger of our being forced into any amalgamation or community of interests scheme."

ATTRACTIVE RAILROAD OFFICES.

Spring Moving of Ticket and Freight Quarters Begins in Broadway.

Spring moving has commenced early among the ticket and freight offices along Broadway. The Great Northern has just moved into new quarters at Broadway and Lispenard Street. The New York, Ontario and Western has secured new quarters at 425 Broadway, just above Canal Street, and the Erie is going to move from its present offices, at 401 Broadway, across the street to the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street, on March 15.

All the new offices will be distinguished from the old ones by their cheerful and rich furnishings. While most of the old offices were rather dingy and unattractive, the new ones will be bright in marble floors, gold decorations, and mahogany desks.

The St. Louis and Southern Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of State at Springfield to-day licensed the incorporation of the St. Louis and Southern Illinois Railroad Company with a capital stock of $50,000. The object of the new corporation is to construct a line from East St. Louis through St. Clair and Monroe Counties to Moro Landing on the Mississippi River and thence to Missouri Junction, in Randolph County. The incorporators and first Directors are Blueford Wilson, James L. Cook, T. B. Gillen, G. H. Withrow, and F. E. Warren, Springfield, Ill., and C. H. Bosworth, John W. Walsh, and Charles Weinland, Chicago. The principal office is to be in Chicago.

New Surface Line Incorporated.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Yonkers and White Plains Railroad Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $50,000, to construct and operate a street surface railroad line from Yonkers to White Plains. The Directors are Freeman H. Merrett and W. Jay Wilson of White Plains, E. J. Bellew, B. B. Riley, H. D. Lent, W. J. Fisher, H. C. Merrett, and J. E. Lattimer of Tuckahoe, and Charles Husenberry of Yonkers.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé said yesterday that there was no truth in the reports of consolidations of the Atchison with various systems, such as Union Pacific, Rock Island, and other railroads.

The rise in the common and preferred stocks of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois yesterday served to revive the rumors of its acquisition by two or three other railroads, but no confirmation of the rumors could be obtained.

A committee of Western railroad Presidents is considering the framing of amendments to the Inter-State commerce law, which are to do away with the dangers of unregulated competition. The committee is composed of Marvin Hughitt, Chicago and Northwestern; E. P. Ripley, Santa Fé; S. N. Felton, Chicago and Alton; E. T. Jeffery, Denver and Rio Grande; H. G. Burt, Union Pacific, and A. J. Earling, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

LOOTED UNOCCUPIED HOUSE.

Thieves Clean Out the Summer Home of Howard Slade at Crow Point.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The Summer residence of Howard Slade of New York, at Crow Point, Hingham, was broken into some time during the Winter and nearly everything of value stolen. The house, which has not been occupied for several seasons, was sadly out of repair, and most of the windows were broken out and boarded up. The doors were also in a rather shaky condition, so it was easy for the thieves to effect an entrance.

The neighbors, when they learned of the robbery, recalled the circumstances that a short time ago they saw a team, in charge of several men, backed up to the front door, and, after being loaded with furniture, drive away. They thought nothing of the matter at the time, as they supposed that the men were doing this work for the owner of the house. Probably it would require several trips to carry off all of the furniture in the house.

KNOX HATS

The new Spring shapes will be ready for your inspection

THURSDAY, February 14th.

The usual distinctive styles, superior workmanship and materials maintain the supremacy of the Knox Hat.

Sold by the representative hatters in every city in the United States and Canada. Also London, Paris, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Auckland, Buenos Ayres, Havana and Honolulu.

"MR. KELLER IS INNOCENT."

Bishop Starkey Says Also "There Is No Truth in the Wretched Story"—Van Winkle in Court.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Bishop Starkey, who made his annual visitation to St. Paul's Church yesterday, was deeply moved when he learned that the life of the Rev. John Keller of Arlington was in danger. He had not seen the morning papers, and when he was told that the condition of the wounded man was very serious he expressed profound regret. Mr. Keller is not only Secretary of the diocese, but Chaplain to the Bishop. The Bishop said: "It is a sad blow to me. I do hope he will recover." Then he added: "You know, there is not a word of truth in this wretched story. Mr. Keller is an innocent man."

During the service at St. Paul's a prayer was offered for Mr. Keller.

Marshall Van Winkle of counsel for Thomas G. Baker, who shot the Rev. John Keller in Arlington a week ago, applied to Judge John A. Blair, in the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, yesterday for an order directing County Physician Converse to visit the wounded man from time to time and report to the Court on his condition. Prosecutor James Erwin opposed the motion, and presented a doctor's certificate showing that Mr. Keller was in a dangerous condition.

In making the application Mr. Van Winkle said:

"In the matter of the charge of atrocious assault against Thomas G. Baker, the exact condition of the Rev. Mr. Keller is unknown to the Prosecutor and the attorneys for the defense. It seems to me that as Mr. Keller is not in a hospital the County Physician should visit him from time to time and report to the Court in writing as to his exact condition, in order that the Constitutional right of the defendant Barker to give bail may be had at the proper time. It is our desire to give bail as soon as it can be taken, and we have no desire for unusual delay. The reports of the public press as to the condition of the wounded man vary. One day he is sinking and the next day he is recovering. The Court, until it has information as to Mr. Keller's condition, cannot entertain bail. Therefore I make this motion."

Prosecutor Erwin, in opposing the motion, submitted the certificates of the three physicians in attendance upon the wounded man,

CONFERENCE ON TAX BILLS

Gov. Odell Expected to Make Material Changes.

Tax on Insurance Companies on Business in This State Only; on Savings Banks' Surplus at Par.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—There was an important conference this afternoon in the Governor's office on the tax bills. Those called in for consultation by the Governor were Speaker Nixon, Senator Krum, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and Assemblyman Lewis, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. The Governor is determined to have the tax bills passed. At the same time he is willing to concede whatever amendments appear reasonable in the light of the hearings. The present prospect with regard to the bills may be summed up as follows:

The Insurance bill will be changed so as to impose a tax of 1 per cent. upon the gross premiums on business done in this State received by the companies. This will yield, it is estimated, $800,000 a year. The Governor has scanned a number of proposed amendments, and has intimated that he favors that principle of all the proposed changes in this line. A bill has been drawn for him. He has it now in his possession, and is giving it careful attention.

The Savings Bank bill will be amended so as to impose the tax upon the par value instead of the market value of the surplus. According to a report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department completed today the present market value of the surplus of savings banks in New York is $118,000,000 and the par value $70,000,000. The bill, as it will be amended, will yield about $700,000 a year.

Senators Krum and Higgins have made a very close study of the subject, and have figured that in taxing the market value of the surplus of savings banks it would cost the banks or the depositors exactly 11 cents on every $100 deposited. Taxing the surplus at par value it would cost 7 cents on $100. Senator Higgins says there is no reason why the banks should reduce the rate of interest from 3½ to 3 per cent., as several of the savings banks men intimated at the recent hearing.

The hearings upon the Trust Company bill has not yet been given, but it is not believed by the committee that anything will be brought out which will necessitate a change in it. As now drawn it will yield $1,400,000 a year.

Both the Corporation Tax bill and the bill touching banks of deposit will be changed, but the exact form of the amendments will depend upon the information to be brought out at the hearings.

The Governor is said to have given up the idea of realizing enough from the five bills to do away entirely with the direct tax for State purposes. The expectation now is that the five bills will yield between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, which would be sufficient to lessen the direct tax by half.

MORE FRANCHISE TAX BILLS.

Designed to Reach Concerns Not Using Public Streets.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Assemblyman Rodenbeck, Republican, introduced a bill to-night designed to reach further than any of the tax bills so far introduced. Mr. Rodenbeck, in describing his bill, attacks Gov. Odell's proposed tax bills. He says:

"By the Special Franchise act all franchises in public thoroughfares were made taxable as real estate. The statute does not cover franchises which do not lie in public streets or places. The bill which I have introduced reaches such franchises. It treats them as one of the elements going to make up the value of real estate. Should the bill become a law it could then be said that all franchises were taxable in some form or other.

"The bill provides that in fixing the value of railroads, pipe lines, telegraph lines, telephone lines, and other real estate the Assessors may take into consideration any franchises, rights, authority, permission, or easement to construct, operate, or maintain the same so far as the property is not subject to a special franchise tax. The property taxable under that law lies mainly in the cities of the State. The proposed law would reach property located in tax districts lying outside the municipalities as well as in the cities.

"If the policy of the State with reference to the exemption of savings banks deposits and life insurance is to be reversed why should not other exemptions found in the tax law be wiped out? Why should these particular classes of exemptions be selected when there are others that are serving a far less useful purpose?

A bill was introduced by Senator Brackett to-night amending the tax law relating to the franchise tax paid by elevated roads or surface railroads not operated by steam, by providing that an annual tax shall be paid by such roads for carrying on business of 1 per cent. upon gross earnings from the operation of cars in the streets, avenues, and public places within this State, and five-tenths of 1 per cent. of gross earnings from all other sources within the State. Senator Brackett says the purpose of his bill is to tax electric railroads operating outside of cities the same as steam surface roads.

Decrease in Savings Banks' Surplus.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Computations have been made at the State Banking Department relative to the surplus of savings banks of the State in view of the discussion which the bill for a tax of 1 per cent. has developed. It has been found that, while the surplus of the banks has increased $28,000,000 during the past six years, in reality it has decreased three-quarters of 1 per cent. when compared with the increase in the amount of money due depositors. This conclusion is based upon the market value of the securities included in the surplus. Taking the par value of the securities, it is found that the decrease has been 14-10 per cent.

NEW SCHOOL BILL INTRODUCED

Senator Elsberg Proposes a Revision of the Charter Revision—Is Against Repeal of Davis Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Elsberg to-night introduced a new school bill for New York City. Describing it, he says:

"The bill introduced by me in the Senate to amend the charter of the City of New York relative to the Department of Education is not the same measure introduced by me in the sessions of 1899 and 1900, but is a much more comprehensive measure, being substantially a revision of the educational chapter contained in the report of the Charter Revision Commission.

"In view of the introduction by a Brooklyn Senator of a bill to increase the powers of the School Boards and decrease those of the Central Board of Education, I have deemed it wise to introduce this bill.

"The principal points in which my bill differs from the suggestions of the Charter Revision Commission on the subject of schools are these:

"The commission recommended the absolute repeal of the Davis bill. To this I am thoroughly opposed. I have redrafted the salary clause of that bill so as to simplify and clarify the same. My proposed bill gives to the Board of Education power to make salary schedules, which shall provide for annual increments of salary between certain minima and maxima fixed by the Legislature. Special classes of teachers are to a large extent omitted, provision for them being left to the Board of Education, which alone is qualified to deal with that matter.

"The commission recommended the repeal of the four mills provision of the Davis law. I have retained the four mills provision, but have amended it so that the general school fund shall include, besides teachers, other classes of employes of the Department of Education, and I have provided further that in case the four mills tax shall exceed the expenditures and ascertained liabilities chargeable to the fund during any one year, the excess shall be credited on the amount to be raised by tax for the next year.

"The situation at present is due to the extraordinary and wholly uncalled for increase in the assessed valuation of property in New York City. It seems to me that we have not yet sufficiently tried this four mills provision. It would be a serious evil to create a fund larger by one dollar than the needs of the teachers, but the change which I have recommended providing that a surplus in one year should be credited on the fund to be raised for the next year, will prevent any extravagance, and I think the law should be tried for another year before being repealed.

"The commission also recommended the repeal of the provision appropriating 5 per cent. of the excise monies to the teachers' retirement fund. This recommendation I cannot approve. So long as 10 per cent. of the excise monies are given to the police and 10 per cent. to the firemen, I see no reason why the teachers should not be entitled to share in these funds.

"I have not included in my bill the section proposed by the commission, prohibiting public servants from joining associations designed to improve their condition.

"Another matter which I have corrected in my bill is the provision contained in the report of the commission recommending that the Board of Education be given power to establish separate schools for colored children. By an amendment to the general school law which was adopted at the last session of the Legislature, this power to establish separate colored schools was taken away from school authorities throughout the State. I am absolutely opposed to the giving or returning of this power to any School Board."

The Cities Committee of the Senate and Assembly have received an immense petition from colored people of the State, and particularly New York City, protesting against the Charter Commissioner's report, where it recommends separate schools for colored children. The appeal says that the colored people are opposed to that section of the report. It adds:

> We are opposed to it upon principle. We do not want any legislation for us that we do not ask for openly and man-fashion. We are against the proposition. It is unfriendly. If adopted it would smirch the State with the stamp of disgrace. It would be in keeping with the efforts practiced in the South to disfranchise the negro. It would benefit the promoters of this antebellum, infamous proposition if, instead of being the constituents of the honorable Senators of this State, Messrs. Platt and Depew, that they migrate and take up their abode and affiliate with the constituents of the fire-eater, Benjamin Tillman, and his kind in South Carolina.

ALDERMEN WANT SALARIES.

They Recommend Changes in the Charter for Minor Cities.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the Boards of Aldermen of Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, and Albany met in this city to-day and recommended to the State Legislature several amendments to the uniform charter for cities of the second class. The principal amendment provides that the members of the Board of Aldermen in each city of the second class shall be salaried. In cities of 150,000 or more inhabitants the salaries shall not be less than $750 or more than $1,000 per year, and in cities of less than 150,000 inhabitants not less than $800 or more than $750 per year, the exact amount to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in each city.

Another important amendment provides that a two-thirds instead of a three-fourths vote shall be necessary in the adoption by the Council of the annual tax budget or resolutions appropriating public money. Several minor amendments are proposed, including one raising from $50 to $250, the maximum amount the head of a city department may expend for supplies without a contract.

The Aldermen held a banquet to-night, and will meet again to-morrow morning.

BILLS TO AID WORKINGMEN.

One Provides for Union Labels in School Books.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Audett to-night introduced several bills of particular interest to labor organizations. One amends the charter of Greater New York by providing that all books purchased by the Board of Education shall bear upon their title pages an imprint of the union label adopted by the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Another bill provides for the examination of applicants for the position of foremen, Inspectors, and Supervisors of Public Works by the State or any State officer or State department, or by any city officer or city department. The examination must be practical and arranged under the direction of civil service authority.

Senator Audett's third bill provides that all paving, flagging, and repairing of streets, avenues, and public places shall be performed by day's work in all cities of the State, and none but citizens and residents of the cities where the work is being done shall be employed.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

Harburger Scored in the Assembly—Sharp Debate in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Kelsey called up his New York City Bureau of Election bill, for the purpose, he said, of substituting the Elsberg bill for his. To this Mr. McKeown of Kings objected, saying that it would give the introducer quite an advantage. Thereupon Mr. Kelsey gave notice that he would call up his bill for amendment and substitution to-morrow morning.

Mr. Harburger of New York introduced a resolution that the Attorney General be requested to furnish a detailed statement of the expenditures incurred by the investigation of the office of the former District Attorney of New York County, Asa Bird Gardiner. The resolution calling for a debate, it went over under the rules until next Monday night.

Mr. Harburger was recognized by the Chair for debate on his resolution calling upon the Gas and Electricity Committee to take immediate action on his several gas bills, including the ones for municipal ownership and for seventy-five-cent gas in the City of New York. Mr. Harburger in the course of his remarks said that the members of the committee were owned body and soul by the corporations and trusts.

For this he was sharply called to order by the Speaker, who told him in plain terms that such remarks would not be tolerated.

Mr. Harburger jokingly retorted that he had seen the speaker with a pair of boxing gloves on a few days ago, and invited him to meet him on the floor of the House.

Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the committee, replied in his usual witty style to Mr. Harburger's attack, quoting Scripture as to the danger of a reckless use of the mouth. The people from the Tenth District, he said, in sending up Mr. Harburger had sent up to Albany the poorest and most noisome gas ever sent there. For half an hour the audience was kept in roars of laughter.

Mr. Kelsey finally put a stop to further debate by moving that action on the resolution be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered.

The Senate was late in convening this evening, because of the Democratic caucus held just prior to the session.

Senator Krum moved to recommit the bill incorporating the Steinam Memorial Fund. He claimed that it should go to the Taxation Committee, because it exempted property from taxation. Senator Elsberg sarcastically referred to Senator Krum's hurried action on the big tax bills and hoped that his motion in this case would not prevail. Senator Krum replied that the manner of Senator Elsberg's getting under cover on the tax bills was well understood.

The motion to recommit was then put and was lost by a vote of 33 to 9. The bill was then passed by a vote of 40 to 2.

Senator Ramsperger vigorously opposed the passage of the Davis bill, creating a single-headed commission of public works for Buffalo. He claimed that the Erie County boss had directed the passage of the bill, and it was useless for him to protest. It was in violation of the principle of home rule, and was the essence of partisan legislation. Senator Davis replied that there was no politics in it, and the bill provides for the election of a Commissioner of Public Works. Senator Grady also denounced the bill as one designed to give the Republican machine of Buffalo control of the Department of Public Works.

Senator Hill said that no elective officer was affected and the proposed law would not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1902. The bill was passed by a vote of 29 to 16.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEARING.

Last One To-morrow—Committee Likely to Report the Bell Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health has decided to shut out the rank and file of Christian Scientists at the next hearing upon the bill to prohibit them from treating disease. The hearing will take place Wednesday, and will be the last given on the bill. It will be held in the committee's room instead of the Assembly Hall, which was used for the two former hearings. Only the speakers selected by the "scientists", to address the committee, and a limited number of those interested in the bill will be admitted to the room.

From talks with members of the committee it can be stated as probable that a bill against the practices of Christian Scientists will be reported. It is not unlikely that the practice of osteopathy also will be prohibited. The committee was inclined not to interfere with the osteopaths if they would agree to take the State examination for medical practitioners, but this they declared themselves unwilling to do. In their claims to cure disease, of whatever nature, without administering drugs, the osteopaths went quite as far as the Christian Scientists, and the committee is therefore inclined to believe their practice prejudicial to the public health.

The Christian Scientists fully realize that the sentiment of the committee is against them and are leaving nothing undone to change it, if possible. They have hired a half dozen or more lawyers to work for them, and they also have a number of women Scientists here, who are using all their power of persuasion on the individual members of the committee. Members of the Assembly are receiving more mail matter from the Scientists than they can find time to read.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

More Time for Railroads.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Assemblyman Bedell to-night introduced a bill amending the railroad law with respect to the time within which roads must be built. It provides that if the building of railroads is prevented by public improvement or other causes not within the control of the corporation upon which such requirement is imposed, the time limit shall be extended for the period covered by such hindrance. The time in which street surface railroad companies are now required to construct roads under the present law in cities of the State is extended by the bill until Dec. 31, 1904.

Sheriff Williams Exonerated.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Gov. Odell has dismissed the charges preferred against Nathan Williams, Sheriff of Cattaraugus County. The charges were made by J. A. Bishop and others of that county, and alleged misconduct in office. They were referred by Gov. Odell to Attorney General Davies, who reported that he did not believe that they warranted the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony. The Governor, in dismissing them, says: "They are dismissed, it appearing to my satisfaction that further proceedings are inadvisable and unnecessary."

Gov. Odell Denies Reports.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Gov. Odell said to-day that he had no intention of appointing James M. Gilbert of Syracuse to be Labor Commissioner. He had not yet selected a man for the new commission. The Governor said in relation to a statement that he was against a Pan-American appropriation. "I have never said anything that could be so misconstrued. I am working tooth and nail for the National appropriation, and I have never said that I was against a State appropriation."

Democratic Caucus Nominees.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen to-night held a joint caucus and decided to nominate to-morrow at the joint session of the Legislature Theophiles C. Callicot, editor in chief of The Argus, Albany, for Regent, and Prof. W. J. Milne of the State Normal College for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hearing on Local Option Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—On next Thursday afternoon the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will give a hearing on Senator Elsberg's bill to amend the tax law by providing for the apportionment of State taxes and for local option in taxes.

Brooklyn Bank Changes Its Name.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Brooklyn Bank, in the Borough of Brooklyn, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of change of corporate name to "The Brooklyn Bank in the City of New York."

For More Supreme Court Justices.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator McCarren introduced in the Senate to-night a concurrent resolution, amending the Constitution, providing that at the next general election after the adoption of the amendment there shall be elected four Supreme Court Justices, in addition to those now serving in the First Judicial District, and three additional in the Second Judicial District.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. S. W. SMITH—Providing that damages recovered in an action growing out of the death of the decedent must be accounted for by the plaintiff upon the judicial settlement of his accounts as executor or administrator.

Mr. O'BRIEN—Amending the tax law relating to assessment rolls, providing that the collector upon payment of the taxes shall state in the column of the tax roll the date of payment and write his name after such date.

Mr. O'BRIEN—Generally amending the highway law relative to the county supervision of highways.

Mr. McINERNEY—Decreasing the pilotage fees for inward bound vessels drawing less than fourteen feet, from $2.78 to $2.08 per foot; for vessels drawing fourteen feet of water and less than eighteen feet, $2.53; eighteen feet and less than twenty-one, $3.10; twenty-one feet and upward, $3.66.

Mr. BRUCKNER—Exempting real estate of religious corporations in the Bronx from assessments for public improvements.

Mr. LYNN—Providing for the purchase of books for the library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York.

Mr. O'MALLEY—Exempting editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily newspapers from jury duty.

Mr. COUGHTRY—Providing that in all counties having a Commissioner of Jurors none but persons owning personal property amounting to $250, or real estate valued at $150, shall be placed on the jury list.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—In the Assembly to-night the following bills were passed:

Mr. EGAN—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York City to examine into the facts concerning the services claimed to have been rendered by Charles J. Weiss, William A. Sheldon, Joseph Quinn, Patrick J. McEvily, and Stephen J. Hanley in the Department of Taxes and Assessments in New York City in 1899.

Mr. BENNETT—Permitting the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men to locate outside the City of New York.

Mr. DAVIS—Amending the civil code relative to proceedings for the sale of real property by providing that when the whole number of Directors of a corporation or association is not less than twenty-one the vote of a majority of the whole number shall be sufficient.

Mr. REMSEN—Apportioning the cost for laying out and improving Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn, so that one-third of the total cost shall be borne by the property owners and two-thirds by the city at large.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Providing for extra precautions against fires in places of amusement in New York City by forbidding the placing of chairs or camp stools in the aisles.

Mr. PHIPPS—Amending the agricultural law relative to small fruit packages by providing that the standard of measures for buying and selling fruits shall be the quart which shall contain when even full 67 cubic inches; the pint, 33½ cubic inches, and the half-pint, 16¾ cubic inches.

Senator DONNELLY—Amending the civil code relative to the appointment and power of a temporary administrator in the Surrogate's Court.

These bills were passed in the Senate to-night:

SENATOR AHEARN—Giving the clerks of New York municipal courts power to sign warrants.

Senator WAGNER—Amending the law relative to the improvement of Atlantic Avenue and providing for changing of the grade of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Assemblyman ALLDS—Providing for payment of balance due newspapers for the publication of the general laws.

Senator RUSSELL—Amending the game law relative to Mongolian and English pheasants.

Senator MALBY—Amending the fish and game law relative to fishing in Black Lake, St. Lawrence County.

Senator BRACKETT—Authorizing the City of Schenectady to issue bonds to pay certain indebtedness.

Senator MILLS—Relieving from taxation the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Senator AHEARN—Changing the name of the Troy Y. M. A. to the Troy Public Library.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator HENNESSY—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the claims of persons who own or have owned real property abutting on Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth Street and the Harlem River, for damages said to have been caused by changes and improvements in pursuance of the law of 1892.

Senator COCKS—Authorizing towns to acquire by condemnation, docks, bulkheads, and lands under water necessary for the convenience of such docks.

Senator WILEY—Directing the County Clerk of Queens and Richmond Counties to keep a record of names deposited with the City Chamberlain in accordance with the judgment of a court.

Also a bill providing for the annual publication of lists of property exempt from taxation.

INHERITANCE TAX FEES.

Controller Coler gave out, by request, yesterday figures to show that Republican lawyers under appointment by the State Controller received large fees in 1900 under the inheritance tax law. The work for which the money was paid was the appraisement of estates. The sum of $115,854.59 was paid in 1900 for the collection of $3,055,000. Controller Coler explained yesterday that the high charges made by some of the lawyers were because the estates were situated out of town, and therefore they had trouble in appraising. The sum of $10,239 was paid to Everett R. Olcott for collecting $100,000. Edward H. Fallows received about $47,500 in 1900 for collecting inheritance taxes amounting to $2,250,000. Several Republican lawyers have of late been charging large sums of money for the collection of inheritance taxes of estates situated in the City of New York. One of Controller Coler's experts said yesterday:

"These estates practically collect their own inheritance taxes, and there is little trouble. The amount paid to the lawyers is for little service."

Julius Offenbach has of late been favored by the State Controller. He received $12,955 for collecting inheritance taxes amounting to $275,000 in 1900.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. Winslow Williams, Baltimore, W. M. McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island, Providence.

BUCKINGHAM—The Rev. J. N. Perry, Jr., Pittsburg; Prof. A. H. Morton, Williamstown, Mass.; Col. Charles McNamee, manager of the Vanderbilt estates, Biltmore, N. C.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Robert Earl, Herkimer; S. B. Colvin, ex-State Treasurer, Glens Falls; U. Borda and V. Balbas, Commissioners of Porto Rico; Miss Maud Gonne, Ireland.

GILSEY—Parker Corning, Albany; Capt. P. J. Raymond, United States Navy; Marshall W. Roff, Leicester, England.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Lyon, State Printer, Albany; James Potter, Philadelphia; W. T. Woodward, Lexington, Ky.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; Frank P. Blair, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—R. B. Sherburne, Rochester; Henry Butterfield, Pittsburg; H. B. Cutting, Toledo; J. L. Kendrick, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Jesse Hall, Chicago; Mark Hollingsworth, Boston; Reginald W. Gray, London.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Gov. H. S. Pingree, Michigan; D. J. Brewer, Washington; J. C. W. Stanley, London.

SAVOY—H. Dernham, San Francisco; Joseph Basch, Chicago; L. Kaufmann, Pittsburg.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—United States Senator Burton, Kansas; ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Albany; Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, London.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books, 488 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, laces, embroideries, and notions; W. H. Ellis, upholstery goods; A. P. Sanborn, cloaks, suits, and waists, 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Baillargeon, J. A., & Co., Seattle, Washington; W. J. Reynolds, dress goods and silks, 531 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Siegrist, dress goods and silks; J. J. Glaser, notions and underwear; I. Welzelski, linens and domestics; Miss R. Klump, millinery; Miss A. Marks, millinery; Miss L. Woolrick, millinery, 337 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio, dress goods and silks, 90 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Pearce, J. B., Niles, Ohio, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; E. D. Wayman, dress goods, 57 White Street; W. A. Brast, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Schwenbold, linens and white goods; W. McDonald, ribbons, fans, and umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Kahn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Kahn, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. Silberberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. F. Pfeifer, laces, embroideries, and trimmings; D. Scholl, furnishing goods; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; C. W. Maneer, muslin underwear; H. G. Miller, notions and linings; Miss I. Schall, hosiery; Miss Mylon, fancy goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Danziger Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. B. Danziger, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Danziger, S., & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, dry goods and notions; Rossmore Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, dry goods; W. Costello, notions, fancy goods, and linings; Grand Hotel.

Bing, I. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Bing, clothing; Sol Bing, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Purcell & Thompson, Paducah, Ky.; C. W. Thompson, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Purcell & Thompson, Lexington, Ky.; J. D. Purcell, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Holtz, L., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Holtz, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Wasserman & Bacher & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. S. Wasserman, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Weiler, S. L., Cincinnati, Ohio, jean pants; Hoffman House.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery and ribbons, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Sachs, millinery, 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, velvets, 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Sichel, leather goods, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Kerrison Dry Goods Company, Charleston, S. C.; E. J. Comar, notions and furnishing goods, 340 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; A. C. Mustard, cloaks and suits, 340 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits, 487 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; C. H. Seely, notions and furnishing goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Indianapolis Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Essex, millinery; Bay State Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Williard, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, notions, furnishing goods, laces, and ribbons; Belvedere House.

Foster Brothers & Bancus, Auburn, N. Y.; W. J. Bancus, cloaks and suits, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons, 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. H. Probst, domestics and linings; W. S. Paton, furnishing goods, 450 Broome Street.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; R. Cleary, cloaks and suits; A. Immekus, furnishing goods, 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Walker, harness; A. Thompson, sporting goods, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cozad, ladies' and infants' wear, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Riegalman Millinery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; M. J. Kahn, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Rines Brothers Company, Portland, Me.; F. W. Coolidge, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. S. McIntyre, infants' wear; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits, 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Pain and good dentistry do not belong together.

The only use of pain is to show the need of avoiding it; only enough for that is the rule of my offices.

I have been eight years in Brooklyn; so many patients have come to me from Manhattan—drawn by my special methods—that I now have an office here to accommodate them; and others.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

857 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan.
246 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Place,) Brooklyn.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

75c Imported Printed Henrietta at 39c

All-wool Imported Printed Henriettas—black dots and diamonds in six sizes and styles, printed on light blue, pink, sage, old rose, cardinal, cerise, heliotrope and salmon grounds—38 and 44 in. wide, we've never known them to sell for less than 75c.; our price 39c. Remember that they are imported, all wool, fine, firm twills—better, wider and prettier than the domestic products. Nothing daintier for sacques, waists, wrappers, kimonos and the like.

55c. Flannel at 39c.

The last lot we advertised contained five hundred pieces. They flew. The price—39c.—gave 'em wings.

Well, here's a new lot—three hundred pieces—All-wool French Twilled Flannel—made by the celebrated Atlantic Mills—twenty colors to select from. Considered staple value at 55c.—that's what others charge—our price, 39c.

We'll Sell You Complete China and Glass Services for the Same or Less than Credit Houses Charge for China Services Alone.

Here's something new—another Macy idea that means money-saving. It's a combination attraction.

China and Glass Services for the same or less than other houses that have charge accounts ask for China Sets alone.

Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, and a Glass Service of 30 pieces—total 130 pieces, for $6.68.

Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, and a Bohemian Glass Service of 60 pieces—total 162 pieces, for $12.67.

Decorated Austrian China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, and a Bohemian Glass Service of 60 pieces—total 161 pieces, for $19.13.

Decorated Limoges China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, and a Bohemian Glass Service of 60 pieces—total 161 pieces, for $22.67.

Haviland China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, floral decorations, gilt handles, and Bohemian Glass Service of 60 pieces—total 161 pieces, for $23.77.

Haviland China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, pretty decorations, stippled gold handles, and engraved Bohemian Glass Service of 60 pieces—total 161 pieces, for $26.96.

Haviland China Dinner Set, 112 pieces, bouquet decorations, gilt handles, and Baccarat Glass Service of 60 pieces—total 172 pieces, for $34.04.

Austrian China Dinner Set, rich gold lace border, 112 pieces, and Gold Glass Service of 60 pieces—total 172 pieces, for $44.29.

Limoges China Dinner Set, 113 pieces, gold band and line and initial, and Gold Glass Service of 60 pieces, with initial to match—total 173 pieces, for $75.92.

Cut Glass Bowls.

Here's a lot of Cut Glass Bowls that we've reduced for no other reason than because there are too many of them. Elegant artistic patterns, richly executed.

Bowls that were from $3.49 to $5.47 are now $2.97—7 inches in diameter.

Bowls that were from $3.69 to $5.87 are now $3.49—8 inches in diameter.

Bowls that were from $5.47 to $7.47 are now $4.49—9 inches in diameter.

Bowls that were from $5.97 to $7.97 are now $4.97—10 inches in diameter.

$1.50 Plates at 97c.

One hundred dozen handsome French, English and German China Plates marked down from $1.50 and $2.00 to 97c.

Tea Sets Reduced.

Porcelain Tea Sets, full size, pretty decorations, reduced from $3.47 to $2.97.

German China Tea Sets, full size, brightly decorated, gold lined, reduced from $4.97 to $3.97.

Etched Tumblers.

Two thousand dozen Thin-blown Tumblers, etched in three neat designs, reduced from 72c. per dozen to 36c.

Lamps at Half.

Continuation of the Lamp Sale started last week. We secured them at half their real worth and that's the way they are being sold:—

Hall Banquet Lamps, 30 inches high, with 10-inch globe, variety of tints and decoration, $3.49.

Hall Banquet Lamps, handsomely decorated, 25 to 30 inches high, with 10-inch globe, $4.87.

The richer qualities are relatively cheap.

Good Groceries.

Vienna Coffee, blend of Maracaibo and other high grade coffee, usually sold as Java and Mocha at 25c., granulated and roasted in the bean; our regular price 22c. per pound; for this sale, 18c.

Teas—Mayflower Chop, celebrated for its strength and flavor; Oolong, Mixed (Green and Black); equal to Teas sold elsewhere at 50c. per pound; sold in two pound packages only; our price per pound for this sale, 27c.

Fine Teas—Lily White Chop, unsurpassed for strength, delicious flavor and aroma, choicest picking; Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, Mixed (Formosa Oolong and Young Hyson); value $1.00 per pound; our regular price 68c.; for this sale, 54c.

Formosa Oolong Tea, extra fancy quality, packed in China in one-pound lead-enclosed packages, imported to sell at $1.25 per pound; our price 72c.

Fancy Corn, "Pearl Top" Brand, finest quality N. Y. State packing, usually sold at 10c. per can; our price per case of two dozen, $1.34; can, 6c.

Sifted Marrowfat Peas, "Choice of the Kitchen" brand, case of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Early June Peas, "Faultless" brand, case of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Sifted Early June Peas, small, sweet and tender, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Stringless Beans, "Prize Winnie" brand, case of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Succotash, "American Beauty" brand, especially packed with small French Lima Beans and Finest selected baby Corn, case of two dozen, $2.94; can, 13c.

Tomatoes, "Jessamine" brand, extra fancy selected, solid whole, hand-packed, red ripe, case of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Fresh Shrimp, ready for use, makes fine salad, large cans, 21c.

French Sardines, packed in olive oil, quarter-boxes, 10c.

Boneless Sardines, extra fine quality, large fish, half-boxes, 24c.; quarter-boxes, 13c.

A Sale of Housefurnishings.

Macy's Housefurnishing Goods Department has a country-wide reputation. It came through the natural power of largest and completest assortments, best qualities and lowest prices. Test the stock at any point—Ironmongery, Turnery, Earthenware and Glass—everything in steel, copper, tin, wood, wicker, bamboo, paint, polish and the like.

Macy's basement—it's the housekeeper's Mecca, the thrifty woman's destination—a centre of practical economy.

And we do not sell "seconds"—nothing but reliable products come here.

Damaged Enameled Utensils are a favorite theme with some dealers. We reject them because they are dangerous to health—and oftener than not sell the flawless quality for the same or less than others ask for the imperfect.

Gray Steel Enamelled Lipped Saucepans, 2 qt., 10c.; 3 qt., 13c.; 4 qt., 16c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qt., 19c.; 3 qt., 22c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Dish Pans, 10 qt., 24c.; 14 qt., 29c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Straight Saucepans, 3 qt., 21c.; 4 qt., 27c.; 5 qt., 29c., 6 qt., 31c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Rice or Milk Boilers, 1½ qt., 29c.; 2 qt., 34c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Tea Kettles, 3 qt., 26c.; 4 qt., 32c.; 5 qt., 37c.

Japanned Tin Dust Pans, 13c.

Japanned Tin Sugar Boxes, 3½ lb., 9c.; 7 lb., 11c.; 10 lb., 13c.

Japanned Tin Sugar or Flour Boxes, 25 lbs., 27c.

Japanned Tin Bread Boxes, 31c.

Galvanized Iron Water Pails, 10 qt., 12c.; 12 qt., 18c.

Galvanized Iron Garbage Pails, with hinged cover, 39c.

Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, barrel size, 97c.

Rattan Carpet Beaters, 5c.

Three-arm Towel Racks, nickelled

The Wanamaker Store

The SHOE SALE

The Best Told of Before and Some New Lots

Saturday in the blizzard we did the biggest shoe business yet done in this store in one day. *Confidence did it.*

The New York public knows what a Wanamaker Trade Sale of Shoes means. People had the confidence to come; and they found the shoes up to, and above their expectations, and the selling was rapid all day long. New lots are added to-day—some go to fill up assortments in lines already mentioned; others are entirely new items.

Men's Shoes—

$1—Men's satin oil leather shoes, laced.
$1.30—Satin oil and calf; lace; Congress; $2 kind.
$1.60—Black calf and enamel grain; lace; $2.50.
$1.90—Double-sole lace shoes, in new style toes; velour calf, kid, enamel and patent leather; 3 lines.
$2.20—Black wax calf; lace; $3.50 value.
$2.40—Calf, kid and patent leathers; regularly $3.50.
$2.85—All leathers in our own best, heavy shoes—mostly lace and heavy soles; value, $4. Annex.

Little Men's Shoes—

80c—Sturdy shoes of heavy leather; made like a man's shoe, sizes 9 to 13½.
$1—Spring heel shoes of black and tan calf; with solid soles and stout tips; sizes 8 to 13½.
$1.25—Black calf spring heel shoes, with broad welted soles; sizes 9½ to 13½. Basement.

Women's Shoes—

$1—Women's black kid, laced and button shoes.
$1.30—Birck kid; lace and button, with tips, welted soles, neat shapes; good $2 value.
$1.60—Black kid; lace and button; very fine dress shoes—light weight soles, soft uppers; $2.50 grade.
$2—Black kidskin, in a dozen sorts—dependable, handsome shoes, the new shapes; $3 values.
$2.30—Black kidskin; lace and button; of the finest quality. Many are equal to regular $4 grades.
At 60c, from $1.25—Women's red felt low slippers with leather soles and neat opera heels.
At $1, from $3—Women's felt button shoes with kidskin foxing; leather soles; can be worn in the street.
At 75c—Women's fine wool felt slippers in Romeo and low cut; brown, black, red and drab and dark green. $1.25 grade. Basement.

Rubber Shoes—Half Price—

At 50c, instead of $1—Women's Romeo Alaskas of black Jersey cloth with black fleece lining.
At 85c, from $1.75—Women's High 8-button Arctics, wool-lined. Basement.
At 60c, from $1.25—Men's Self-acting Alaskas, of fine Jersey cloth, with black fleece lining Annex.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.15—Heavy-weight satin calf lace shoes, with solid leather soles; sizes 12 to 2; with heels.
$1.25—Heavy-weight calf shoes; lace; with heels. Also some grain kangaroo shoes; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.50—Fine calf; lace; some with oak-tanned welted soles; others with heavy machine soles; sizes up to 5½.
$1.70—The best grade of boys' shoes: widely known as standard $2.50 shoes; welted oak leather soles. Arnex.

Misses' and Children's Shoes—

50c—Infants' kid shoes; turn soles; sizes 5 to 8. Value 75c.
75c—Infants' shoes of kid and box calf; lace; spring heels; sizes 5 to 8.
85c—Kidskin, lace and button; spring heels and tips; sizes 6 to 10½.
95c—Kidskin and box calf; lace and button; spring heels; solid, heavy shoes in good styles; sizes 11 to 2.
$1—Fine kidskin; spring heels; tip; button and lace, in the finest grades; sizes 8½ to 10½.
$1.20—Misses' sizes of the finer lots of kidskin in several good styles; sizes 11 to 2. Basement.

The Wanamaker Store

The FURNITURE SALE.

Particularly COUCHES and EXTENSION TABLES

Here are two remarkable offerings of Couches that should vitally interest every housekeeper who has a corner to make cozy. Several hundred are ready this morning, at prices that are most extraordinary:

At $6, from $9—Raised-head couches; 6 ft. long, 26 in. wide; plain seat; full spring construction; upholstered with tow and cotton, and covered in velour of self colors, either plain or striped.
$12.50, from $18—Raised-head couches; 5 rows of tufting; 6 ft. long, 29 in. wide; full spring construction; all hair upholstered; covered in figured velours of various colors, and fringed.

Extension Tables—

These two special offerings:
At $14, from $20—Golden oak tables with quartered oak 48-inch round tops; moulded edge; deep rim; straight tapered legs; fine construction and highly polished; 6 ft. long when extended.
At $18, from $25—Same design tables as above, in mahogany; top is solid mahogany; legs are veneered; highly finished.

We don't know of either of these being matched at their regular prices.

China Closets—

At $17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
At $18, from $22—Golden oak.
At $20, from $30—Golden oak.
At $25, from $35—Golden oak.
At $32, from $45—Golden oak.
At $35, from $55—Mahogany.
At $43, from $68—Mahogany.
At $50, from $70—Mahogany.
Fourth floor.

Sideboards—

At $16, from $25—Golden oak.
At $20, from $30—Golden oak.
At $25, from $36—Golden oak.
At $28, from $38—Golden oak.
At $32, from $48—Golden oak.
At $35, from $50—Mahogany.
At $36, from $56—Mahogany.
At $40, from $65—Mahogany.
At $45, from $65—Mahogany.
At $50, from $80—Golden oak.

25c PIQUES at 12½c

Yesterday's selling was tremendous. No wonder. This is the most remarkable offering of bright, new, perfect cotton goods made this year, and probably any other.

A fabric bound to be popular this summer; in wide variety of beautiful printings. Identical goods bought in other good stores to sell at 25 cents this coming season; now at

12½c a yard

No wonder it made a sensation. But there is plenty for to-day

Main aisle counters, Rotunda and Basement.

SILK DRESSES

New silk foulard dresses, in spring styles, for evening or theatre wear. Exquisite silks, beautifully made; and many are quite moderately priced. Two suggestions:

At $25—Foulard dresses, in a variety of good colorings; yoke belt and Paquin sleeves, trimmed with bands of narrow ribbon velvet; flounced skirt, trimmed with ribbon velvet, lined throughout with white taffeta silk, with drop skirt of same.
At $30—Dresses of satin foulard, in good colorings; yoke and puff sleeves of plaited taffeta and tastefully trimmed with bands of insertion. Skirt has flounce, trimmed with bands of insertion; lined with white taffeta, and drop skirt.
Others up to $95. Second floor, Broadway.

BLACK PEROLA

This is a handsome dress fabric, with lustrous mohair figurings, on grounds of finely corded poplin—a serviceable, practical fabric, that is always refined in appearance and not affected by style changes.

40 inches wide; regularly 75c; now

50c a yard Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Ordinarily a dollar expended here procures unusually good value. On some occasions that dollar is equal to half as much again. It is to-day. Witness:

$7.50 sailor suits at $5. They're of blue serge and cheviot. For boys of 3 to 12 years. Not all, but nearly all, sizes.
$8 three-piece suits at $5. These are of fancy mixed and plain blue cheviots. For boys of 9 to 16 years.
Frieze reefers for $5. Boys of 4 to 16 years.
All-wool trousers, silk sewed, sizes 3 to 16 years; 75c.
Second floor, Ninth street.

VALENTINES

To-day, to-morrow, then St. Valentine. This friendly hint that time is fleeting. And the best selection is offered to-day. Be among the early choosers if you can. Don't despair if other engagements prevent. Enough for all day to-morrow. Cards, folders, drops, novelties, hand-painted celluloid effects—everything in the Valentine line. 1c to $2. Book Store, Ninth street

Wanamaker Musicale

To-morrow Afternoon, in the Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available,

More RAGLANS

We had announced for Saturday the sale of all our $30 Raglan overcoats at *half price*. They were sold long before night came. Now we have a brand-new lot. The popularity of fine Raglans was fully proved by Saturday's selling. These are of the same high grade as characterized the previous offering—the same correct style, the same excellent quality. They are of the very popular Oxford-mixed rough-faced cheviots, in 48 to 50 in. lengths. Good *thirty-dollar* coats,

and the price is but $15

The Raglan is sure to be the swell coat next winter. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

GIRLS' SUITS

At $7.50, worth $12 to $20.

Handsome winter dresses that we are determined to sell quickly, while the wearing time is still here.

They are tailor-made suits for girls of 12 to 16 years, with tight-fitting, or blouse jackets; in navy blue, Oxford and fancy materials. $7.50 Second floor, Ninth street.

Under-price Store

Several of yesterday's offerings do not appear to-day. Exhausted or reduced to insignificant lots. New merchandise, however, comes quickly to take up the place they occupied. Here are some of this morning's arrivals:

Rogers' Plate Ware—
Principally knives, forks and spoons, all in neat patterns. The prices here quoted are a third to a half below regular: Triple-plated medium and dessert knives, $2.25 a dozen; dessert forks, $2 doz.; oyster forks, $1 and $1.35 doz.; tea spoons, $1.10 doz.; dessert spoons, $2 doz.; table spoons, $2.20 doz.; coffee spoons, $1.10 doz.; orange spoons, $1.50 doz.

Boys' Blouses and Waists—
Of opera and twilled flannel. Sizes 2½ to 15 years. Values $1 and $2.25. Prices, 50c and $1.25.

$1.75 Umbrellas at $1.25—
All women's umorellas, of union taffeta; fancy handles—horn, pearl, Dresden, and natural woods. Good value at $1.75. Price, $1.25.

Valentine Candy Boxes—
All in heart shape, in numerous pretty colored designs. Filled with chocolate drops. Were 40c each. Now 25c.

Remnants of Flannels—
Plain and printed all-wool flannels, all-wool Saxony flannels, cotton-and-wool flannels, and woven and printed flannelettes. Lengths of 2 to 7 yards. Prices were 12½c to 75c a yard. Now 8c to 50c.

Linen Remnants and Napkins—
Table linen in assorted various lengths—mostly 2 to 3½ yards; regularly 35c to $1.75. Prices, 28c to $1.25.
Napkins in half-dozen lots; desirable patterns; a quarter to a third under value.

15c Ribbons at 10c—
Of striped taffeta in the prettiest shades; 2½ and 3 inches wide. Pure white and these colorings in combination with white: Pink, mais, turquoise, violet, and light blue.

Embroideries, Edgings, Insertions—
15c to 30c qualities reduced to 10c and 15c a yard. Not wholly fresh; neither are they seriously soiled or mussed. All good patterns.

MEN'S SUITS

For a little while—until this lot of fabrics is gone—we'll make you a first-class sack suit for $5 to $10 lower than the regular moderate price. This is a collection of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, not much of any kind, but a great many kinds, and all good kinds. They are the goods from which we were making suits at $25 and $30—they were lower prices than many other tailors asked for same quality. Now the price is

Twenty Dollars a Suit

Tasteful patterns—wide choosing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's NECKWEAR

This particular word of the new scarfs we're showing at 50c. The collection of spring and summer styles is far from complete, though it is already remarkably varied. And when all the 50c kinds that we've ordered are here, there'll be among them all, hardly any handsomer ones than those now here.

The new four-in-hands are mostly narrow, and are reversible. The batwings are also still in good favor. Both are correct for present and for early spring wear—look well, in the new patterns, with either high band or straight standing collars. Fifty cents.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

SUIT CASES and *Traveling Bags*

Five dollars for one of these fine suit cases, though $7.50 would be generally considered fair. They are strong, honest leather, with steel frames; hand sewed; lapped sewed edges; English brass locks. $5.

Two kinds of traveling bags, both very cheap. Some of cowhide, in various shades, bright and dull finish; hand-sewed English frames; 12x18 in., $2.75 to $5, Worth about double.

Alligator bags, hand-sewed frames; brass trimmed; 12 to 15 in., at $4.50 to $5. Values $6.25 to $10.50.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave. Ninth & Tenth Sts.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS TWO NEW BRIGADIERS

Nominates Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson.

Senate Committee Reports Favorably on Them, Also on the Nominations of Grant, Wood, and Bell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of James H. Wilson of Delaware and Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, now Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, to be Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

The Senate held two brief executive sessions to-day, in each of which the nominations for the office of Brigadier General were considered. At the first session the nominations to that position which had been favorably reported upon were recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. During the afternoon there was a hurried meeting of the committee, at which a favorable report upon all the Brigadier nominations before the committee was ordered, and at the second closed session of the Senate they were all reported.

These favorable recommendations included not only the nominations heretofore reported, but also the nominations of Gens. Wood, Grant, and Bell, which had been previously passed over, and also those of Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson, whose names were sent to the Senate to-day.

When the nominations were reported Senator Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) objected to favorable consideration, and they went over until to-morrow under the Senate rule.

Two very different explanations of the failure of confirmation of Wood, Grant, and Bell at the time the committee reported on other nominations are heard at the War Department and at the Capitol. At the War Department, among disappointed line officers, the delayed promotion of Capt. Wood from the Medical Corps to be a Brigadier General was spoken of as indicating that the Senate is of the opinion that it is quite out of proportion to his deserts. Then some of the line officers, who sneer at the promotion of a doctor-Captain, said that Capt. Bell has been too much promoted. The action as to Gen. Grant was attributed to a doubt as to his fitness to be promoted back into the regular army.

At the Capitol none of these explanations was made by members of the committee that considered the nominations. It seems that there was no objection in the Committee on Military Affairs to the confirmation of either nomination. The failure to report the entire list of Brigadiers together was due to a misunderstanding in the committee, and those that had been reported were recommitted to the committee in order that all might be reported together, in the order in which they were sent to the Senate by the President.

THE TEN NEW REGIMENTS.

Orders Designating Them and Assigning Their Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Orders were prepared at the War Department to-day for the organization, assembling, and equipment of the ten additional regiments authorized by the army reorganization law. According to these orders, the new cavalry and infantry regiments will be designated and located as follows:

Eleventh Cavalry—Headquarters, Fort Myer, Va.
Twelfth Cavalry—Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Thirteenth Cavalry—Headquarters, Fort Meade, S. D.
Fourteenth Cavalry—Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Fifteenth Cavalry—Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco.
Twenty-sixth Infantry—Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.
Twenty-seventh Infantry—Headquarters, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
Twenty-eighth Infantry—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.
Twenty-ninth Infantry—Headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Thirtieth Infantry—Headquarters, Fort Logan, Col.

The First Battalions of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Infantry have been organized already at San Francisco, and will be sent to Manila on the Sheridan, which sails on the 16th inst. As the other regiments are organized, equipped, and drilled they will be forwarded by battalions to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines.

The designation of the new regiments is in continuation of the numerical system of the existing army. The field and regimental officers for each of the new regiments have been chosen, and will be announced officially in a few days. There may be a slight delay in the assignment of the commanding officers in view of the failure of the Senate to act upon the nominations sent in early last week.

Similar arrangements are being made for the immediate organization of the batteries of light artillery provided for under the new law.

MILES, LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Senate Confirms Also Promotion of Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur—Rush for Commissions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

To be Lieutenant General—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

To be Major Generals—Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Adna R. Chaffee, Eighth Cavalry, (Major General United States Volunteers;) Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, (Major General United States Volunteers.)

The nominations of the many junior officers of the army under the Reorganization act, it is said at the War Department, will probably be submitted to the Senate at the end of the present week. Although the vacancies to be filled number many hundreds, yet it is declared that the applications are in the ratio of at least 10 to 1, compared with the positions.

In view of this, to avoid passing over meritorious cases without due consideration, it was determined by the department officials to allow about two weeks' time for the receipt of applications and for their comparison. That time will elapse with the close of the present week, and the completed lists will be ready then.

The department has found it necessary to ask for some corrective legislation in connection with the Army Reorganization act. This can be secured by the attachment of a few paragraphs as a "rider" to one of the appropriation bills, and arrangements have already been made with the House Appropriation Committee to that end. The corrections desired concern particularly the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, and the purpose is to open these departments to volunteer officers of all branches of the service. It has been contended that this can be done under the existing law, but there is a reasonable doubt as to whether the act does not in terms limit appointments to the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments to volunteer officers who have already held commissions in those particular branches of the service, so this additional legislation is sought.

"PULL" IN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondent is in error in stating that Gen. Chaffee is the only officer promoted to general rank who entered the regular army as a private. I have not the data at hand to speak as to prior cases, but the present list contains one other such case. Gen. Schwan entered the army nearly six years before Chaffee. He enlisted as a private in the Tenth Infantry on June 12, 1857, and served as private, Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, and Quartermaster Sergeant in Company K of that regiment, securing his promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant Oct. 31, 1863.

A study of the list of promotions shows some curious features. To begin with, it would seem to indicate, since the selections are by your own showing excellent, in which in the main I agree with you, that the despised staff seems to have secured not only a respectable share of the prizes, but to have deserved them. Of the three Major Generals, one, MacArthur, is from the staff. Of the twelve Brigadier Generals, three are from the staff. Now, if to these, of whose merit there is no question, there be added the names of Lawton, Davis, and Ludlow, it will be seen that, considering the reputation you give the staff for merely being fossilized barnacles, out of touch and sympathy with the line, it has managed to obtain, and also to fully deserve, a very respectable share of the credit gained by general officers since the beginning of the Spanish war; and this, too, in the kind of line service that shows that they have kept themselves in touch with the line. The writer believes in a detail staff, if it can be safeguarded from politics, but I feel sure that if you really knew more about the records and services of the majority of the staff you would be a little less prodigal of your epithets. The fact of the matter being that, although personal favoritism, politics, and "pull" have undoubtedly cut a considerable figure in securing a certain percentage of staff details, still the great majority of appointments have gone as rewards of merit to the exceptionally competent, as far as they would go round, of course, for many of the best men could not possibly be supplied.

With all respect to the opinion of THE TIMES, the appointment of Gen. Wood seems to be a gross piece of political favoritism, or, rather, combined political and social "pull." He has done exceedingly well the things he has had to do, but, on the other hand, he has done no more than plenty of men did when he was a baby, and who are now overslaughed by him. He is sixty-fifth on the list of Captains, did not enter the service until 1886, and up he goes over the heads of literally scores of officers who served with distinction all through the civil war and ever since, on the plains, in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in China. He was a good man who happened to be on duty in Washington, where his friendship for Gov. Roosevelt got him a place as a volunteer Colonel over the heads of dozens of experienced cavalry officers of thirty years' service. The persistency with which the regular Brigadiers and Colonels got themselves either killed or wounded at Santiago made him a Brigadier. His medical education made him naturally the man for the command of Santiago, especially as practically all the officers who would be otherwise available had been disabled by wounds or sickness. His success in Santiago was brilliant, and, from all accounts, he has made a good Governor General, but the duty at neither place was, or is, really military duty.

It might be said, What was to be done with him? How could he go back to his former minor rank? If you will study the Army Register you will see that at the close of the civil war it was no unusual thing for men who had commanded brigades and divisions to go back to very subordinate duty. Miles was a Major General, and was lucky enough to get a Colonelcy at the reorganization; Merritt was also a Major General, and went back to Lieutenant Colonel; Corbin was a Colonel and Brevet Brigadier; he went back to Second Lieutenant; Hughes, in the present list of appointments, was a Colonel, and went back to Captain; Lawton went back from Colonel to Second Lieutenant; Young was a Brevet Brigadier, and went back to Second Lieutenant; E. V. Sumner, retired, did the same; Sickels was a Major General, and went back to Colonel; Forsyth was a Brigadier, and went back to Major; and so with dozens of others. If you will look in the old registers for the seventies you will find no lack of even more conspicuous instances than I have cited, for, of course, the great majority of the men—as Custer, for instance—affected by such reductions have died. If the Administration felt compelled to promote Gen. Wood, it would seem that it might at least have had the decency to have put him at the foot of the list, and not over the heads of his elders and, as far as distinguished services go, betters. Let us see who goes in behind him.

Col. Robert H. Hall, entered the academy in 1855, and has served with faithfulness and credit since his graduation, in 1860. A steady "duty" officer, who stuck to his line duty in his own regiment, was twice brevetted during the civil war for specific gallantry in action, and has served creditably as Brigadier since the Spanish war, after years of good service on the plains. He now touches his cap and can be turned out of his quarters with his family if Wood happens along. Yet he had some years of service to his credit when the latter was born!

Col. Robert P. Hughes, entered the volunteer army as a Lieutenant in 1861, and was advanced from grade to grade to Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel; twice brevetted for gallantry in action, and went back to Captain at the reorganization. The quality of his service since is unquestioned. He became a Brigadier of volunteers in April, 1898, and has rendered good service since. He also falls in behind Capt. Wood, who was in swaddling clothes while Hughes was winning his way up from private to Colonel by his gallantry.

Col. George M. Randall, entered as a private of volunteers in 1861, and rose to Lieutenant Colonel, went back to Captain, and has rendered most excellent service ever since. His administration in Alaska for the past two years has been quite as distinguished by success as was Wood's in Santiago, and that, too, under conditions really more difficult. He has been seven times brevetted for gallantry in action—five times during the civil war and twice for Indian service, each time for two actions, so that it really is equivalent to nine brevets; but, although he had five of these brevets and many years of service before Wood was out of dresses, he trails along behind.

Col. William A. Kobbe, entered the service as a private of volunteers in 1862 and served creditably through the war; he only rose to Captain, but he was brevetted up to Lieutenant Colonel, two of his brevets being for specific gallantry in action and two for "meritorious services during the war." He entered the regular service as a Second Lieutenant in 1866. It is a good illustration of the lamentable state of promotion in the army for many years, under the regimental system of promotion, that the breaking out of the Spanish war found him still a Captain, after thirty-five years of good service. Yet his long wait does not seem to have impaired his merit, for he has distinguished himself as a Brigadier in the Philippines, where he has had the especially difficult task of controlling the Sulu Islands. He, too, falls in behind Gen. Wood.

About Gen. Grant there is not much to say. Of fairly mediocre ability, he has been a sort of public pensioner all his life and the Nation's debt to his father is great enough to warrant going a little out of the road to give him a lift.

When we come to Gen. J. Franklin Bell we are lost in amazement. A Lieutenant of ten years' service when the Spanish war came, he was no more notable than hundreds of others of his kind. He secured a volunteer commission and rendered creditable service, and finally became, in December, 1899, a Brigadier of volunteers. His services in the Philippines are said to have been excellent, but how about the grandfathers who did as well in the Spanish war, after a lifetime of doing as well on the plains and elsewhere? His promotion jumps him over the head of 935 other officers! Just to take one at random, for instance, there is Col. Dagget, who is mentioned as apt to get the next vacancy. Entering the army as a Lieutenant of volunteers, he rose steadily to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was four times brevetted, twice for specific gallantry in action and twice for meritorious services, his brevets going up to Brigadier. After the war he became a Captain of infantry, and has always served with credit. He has seen plenty of service since the war, culminating in his brilliant performance in China. Now an old man, he has to wait while Capts. Wood and Bell are provided for, and he is only one of many.

Perhaps the Secretary couldn't help himself. Such things are, but it is lamentable, nevertheless, and I would greatly like to know if THE TIMES is of the opinion that that sort of thing conduces to the efficiency of the army. Taking the list altogether, I expect the army will be very thankful the work has been so fairly done, but the advancement of Capts. Wood and Bell will probably remain for a long time the high-water mark of injustice. In conclusion, it may not be amiss to point out that the placing of Young and Chaffee ahead of MacArthur only restores the original order of entrance into the service. Young came in as a private in April, 1861; Chaffee as a private in July, 1861; MacArthur as a Lieutenant in August, 1862, at which time Young had been a Captain about a year. Young and Chaffee were Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel in the same regiment when the Spanish war came on and MacArthur a staff Lieutenant Colonel.

Young was four times brevetted during the civil war; Chaffee twice, and twice for services in Indian wars; MacArthur was twice brevetted, and in addition received a medal of honor. REG.

Lewes, Del., Feb. 7, 1901.

MRS. MAYBRICK NOT PARDONED.

British Home Office Officials Say the Report Was False.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The officials of the Home Office say there is no foundation whatever for the report printed in the United States that Mrs. Florence Maybrick has been pardoned.

An official of the United States Embassy said to-day:

"It did not need the Home Office denial to prove the absolute baselessness of the Maybrick story. We would be the first to be notified of any such action or proposed action on the part of the British Government. Not a single fact has arisen to give the slightest justification for the story or to make the release of Mrs. Maybrick more probable than heretofore."

BRITISH POLICY UNCHANGED.

Mr. Chamberlain Says It Has Been "Approved Overwhelmingly by the Empire."

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has addressed a communication to Sir Alfred Milner approving the remarks made by Sir Alfred in his reply to the Afrikander deputation sent to him by the Afrikander Congress at Worcester with resolutions addressed to Queen Victoria. "The Government has no intention," says the Colonial Secretary, "of changing the policy which it has repeatedly declared, and which has been approved overwhelmingly by the empire."

BOERS TIRED OF THE WAR.

May Treat with a View to Surrender if De Wet Is Unsuccessful in Cape Colony.

WILLISTON, Cape Colony, Feb. 11.—Col. De Lisle's column has arrived here. The Boers moved in three columns toward Vanwyksvlei. They looted no stores in Williston.

The Dutch here say the Boers have decided that, if Gen. De Wet's incursion into Cape Colony is not successful, they will treat with a view to surrender, being tired of the war.

NATAL OFFICIAL SCANDAL.

Wholesale Thefts of Military Stores Alleged—Several Arrests Already.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—"Sensational developments are impending here," says the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail. "There have been wholesale thefts of military stores, and prominent officials and merchants are implicated.

"Several arrests have already been made along the railroad line."

THE LOST PEACE OPPORTUNITY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Edward Clarke, the former Solicitor General, following up his speech of Feb. 7, before the Holborn Conservative Association, has written a letter to a friend, citing Lord Roberts's rejection of the opportunity to propose peace terms in June, 1900, when Gen. Buller had prepared the way by conferences with Christian Botha, who asked what was offered. Lord Roberts replied: "Unconditional surrender," the privates to be allowed to go to their farms, and no promises to the commanders or to any who had taken an active part in bringing on the war.

"This," says Sir Edward, "put an end to all negotiations, so the war has gone on. The losses since have been 124 officers and 1,454 men killed in action and died of wounds; 63 officers and 3,620 men died of disease, and 959 officers and 22,637 men invalided home. We have spent from sixty to seventy millions devastating a country over which we desire to rule. We do not seem a day nearer 'unconditional surrender' than seven months ago."

Sir Edward then says he earnestly hopes that terms acceptable without dishonor will be offered to the Boers.

Plague Preventive Plans in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—The military authorities here have been authorized by Mr. Chamberlain to destroy, as a plague preventive measure, great quantities of hay, lying near the docks, which has become infested with rats. The Mayors of the peninsula, at a meeting called to devise joint prevention schemes, adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to provide camps for the Kafirs, so as to prevent overcrowding in the towns and the consequent danger.

NATIVES FIGHTING THE BOERS?

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Standard says reports have been received there from Delagoa Bay asserting that the natives of the Northern Transvaal have risen against the Boers.

BOER POSTAL OFFICIAL HERE.

Says His People Can Continue the Fight Until England Becomes Weary.

J. J. Van Den Berg, Secretary of the Postal Department of the South African Republic, arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam, whither he made his way after escaping through the British lines in the Transvaal. When asked about how the war was progressing, he replied:

"I myself have lost everything. I have come here to start life anew. The war in the Transvaal is not over, for the Boers can keep up this guerrilla warfare a long time—until England becomes weary of it. When I left there was danger of a lack of food and ammunition. This may continue. Kitchener may burn the homes of my people and destroy the women and children, but the men will still remain to fight."

Mr. Van Den Berg's attention was called to the title of "Lord of and over the Transvaal" assumed by the new King of England.

"What nonsense!" cried the Boer. "Our people is a religious one and acknowledges but one Lord."

Mr. Van Den Berg said, further, that President Krüger was still hopeful, when he saw him in Holland the other day, and that the President's representatives were still on the field of battle with Gen. De Wet.

Wireless Messages to Ship at Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Lloyds' agent at Brow Head exchanged wireless messages on Saturday with the White Star freighter Georgic, which left Liverpool for New York the previous day, and was twelve miles out at sea when the messages were exchanged. Calls from the shore to the ship and from the ship to the shore were made as quickly and easily as by telephone. Other experiments are being conducted over longer distances.

THE KING THANKS NEW YORK.

Grateful for the Closing of the Exchanges on the Day of Queen Victoria's Funeral.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—King Edward has taken official recognition of the action of the financial and commercial Exchanges of New York in suspending business on the day of the funeral of Queen Victoria. Gov. Odell to-day received the following letter:

Department of State, Washington.
His Excellency the Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that his Majesty King Edward VII. has instructed his Ambassador here to express the grateful sense entertained by his Majesty of the sympathy and respect shown to the memory of the late Queen by the closing of the financial and commercial Exchanges of New York on the day of her Majesty's funeral.

Lord Pauncefote writes, under date of the 5th inst., requesting that you will have the kindness to bring the King's expression of appreciation to the notice of the proper public bodies. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, DAVID J. HILL, Acting Secretary.

KING CHARLES ON HIS WAY HOME.

King Edward Sees Him Off—Czarowitch Also Leaves England.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—King Charles of Portugal and his suite started for Lisbon last evening at 10 o'clock. King Edward accompanied the Portuguese monarch to the railway station.

Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Czarowitch, left here two hours earlier for St. Petersburg. Prince Charles of Denmark seeing him off. Extraordinary police precautions were taken at the station to protect him. He presented to Inspector Thorpe of Scotland Yard, who was attached to his suite while in England, a magnificent diamond. The route of the Czarowitch beyond Flushing is kept secret.

The King of Greece will leave here to-day.

M. CAMBON SNUBBED THE KAISER.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Le Gaulois to-day says that at the obsequies of Queen Victoria, in the course of the reception at Windsor, Emperor William perceived near him a group consisting of Pierre Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Great Britain; Vice Admiral Blemaimé, the head of the French delegation attending the funeral, and Gen. Dubois. Addressing M. Cambon cordially, his Majesty said:

"Well, M. Cambon, are you not coming to greet me?" and as the latter approached the Emperor added:

"I wish it to be well known that I love France very much, and shall never allow her to be touched."

"Sire," replied M. Cambon, "I thank your Majesty for what you have been good enough to say. France is a peaceful country, but if ever she is attacked she is capable of defending herself quite alone."

Grand Farewell for Duke of Cornwall.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York for Australia will be the occasion of a great naval display, at which the King and Queen will be present. The British Channel Squadron will escort the heir apparent as far as Gibraltar. The Ophir will be handed on from squadron to squadron until Australia is reached.

King Edward May Not Visit Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The continued speculation as to the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Germany has brought out an official utterance to the effect that it is not even certain that any visit will be made.

National Memorial to Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—King Edward, responding to the inquiries of the Lord Mayor, Frank Green, respecting a National memorial to Queen Victoria, suggests that a small committee should be formed of members of the present and former Governments, to consider the matter.

CONVICT VALENTINE IN COURT.

Middlesex County Bank Wrecker to Testify in Lawsuit at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—George M. Valentine, who is serving a term in State prison for having defrauded the Middlesex County Bank, was brought from prison, at Trenton, to-day, to appear as a witness in the suit of Edward S. Campbell, receiver for the bank, against the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, tried in the Circuit Court, before Judge Swayze and a jury.

The receiver seeks to recover $7,500 on a draft and $200 interest. Sherrerd Depue, who represented the plaintiff, in opening said that in March, 1899, George M. Valentine was cashier of the Middlesex County Bank. Previous to that date he had a note discounted for $7,500 by the Manufacturers' National Bank.

The Manufacturers' Bank collected the money from Valentine by obtaining from him on March 13, 1899, a draft on the National Park Bank of New York, the correspondent of the Middlesex County Bank.

The issue before the Court was whether the Manufacturers' Bank or Valentine personally was responsible to the receiver for the amount. If Valentine was responsible, then the Manufacturers' National Bank, it was claimed, had no right to retain the money paid it by the National Park Bank.

Valentine, who had been brought from Trenton under a writ of habeas corpus, sat in court while the testimony was being taken. His hair was cropped, and his mustache had been removed from his lip. He was attired in a black suit. The only nervousness displayed by him during the day was the continual rubbing of his hands together, as if washing them. He did not testify to-day, and was taken back to Trenton. He will return to Newark Wednesday.

THE UGANDA BRIDGES.

American Bid More Advantageous than the British Bids Both as to Time and Price.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Parliamentary paper issued to-night complies with the House of Commons' request of Dec. 14 for the American and British bids for thirty bridges on the Uganda Railroad.

An American company agreed to erect the bridges in forty-six weeks. The shortest time asked by an English company for the delivery of the material on board ship at London was sixty weeks. The American company offered to lay down the material at any British port for 5 guineas less than the average price of the British companies' delivery in London.

The American company agreed to erect the bridges for £18 per ton, only £2 10s. more than the average British price for delivery in London.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

Widespread Suffering, Owing to the Failure of the Crops, Officially Reported.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Ministry of the Interior at last officially admits that widespread distress exists in large sections of the country owing to the failure of the crops.

An official announcement, issued to-day, says there has been a complete failure of the crops in the Governments of Kherson and Tomsk and the Territory of Smolensk, while similar conditions exist in numbers of districts of Bessarabia, Kieff, Tobolsk, Taurida, Podolia, and the Trans-Baikal territories.

The Government has already sent 1,500,000 rubles for the relief of the sufferers, and consider that 5,500,000 rubles will be necessary to meet the requirements, of which amount 5,000,00 rubles will be contributed by the Government. The Minister of the Interior appeals to private charity to aid the Government in the relief of the sufferers.

Grant for Excavations in Aegina.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Bavarian Government has granted a large sum to Prof. Furtwangler, Director of the Glyptothek, for excavations in the Island of Aegina, the Greek Government having given permission for the work.

Wreckage on the Newfoundland Shore.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 11.—The Government has received advices that wreckage, apparently part of a steamer, including a well-finished bridge, a lot of planks, and an empty brandy case, has drifted ashore near Bacalieu, a small island northeast of the Avalon Peninsula. Other wreckage is reported at different points along the shore. It is believed that some serious marine disaster has occurred, resulting in the loss of a ship and her entire crew, although nothing is known respecting the name of the vessel or her destination.

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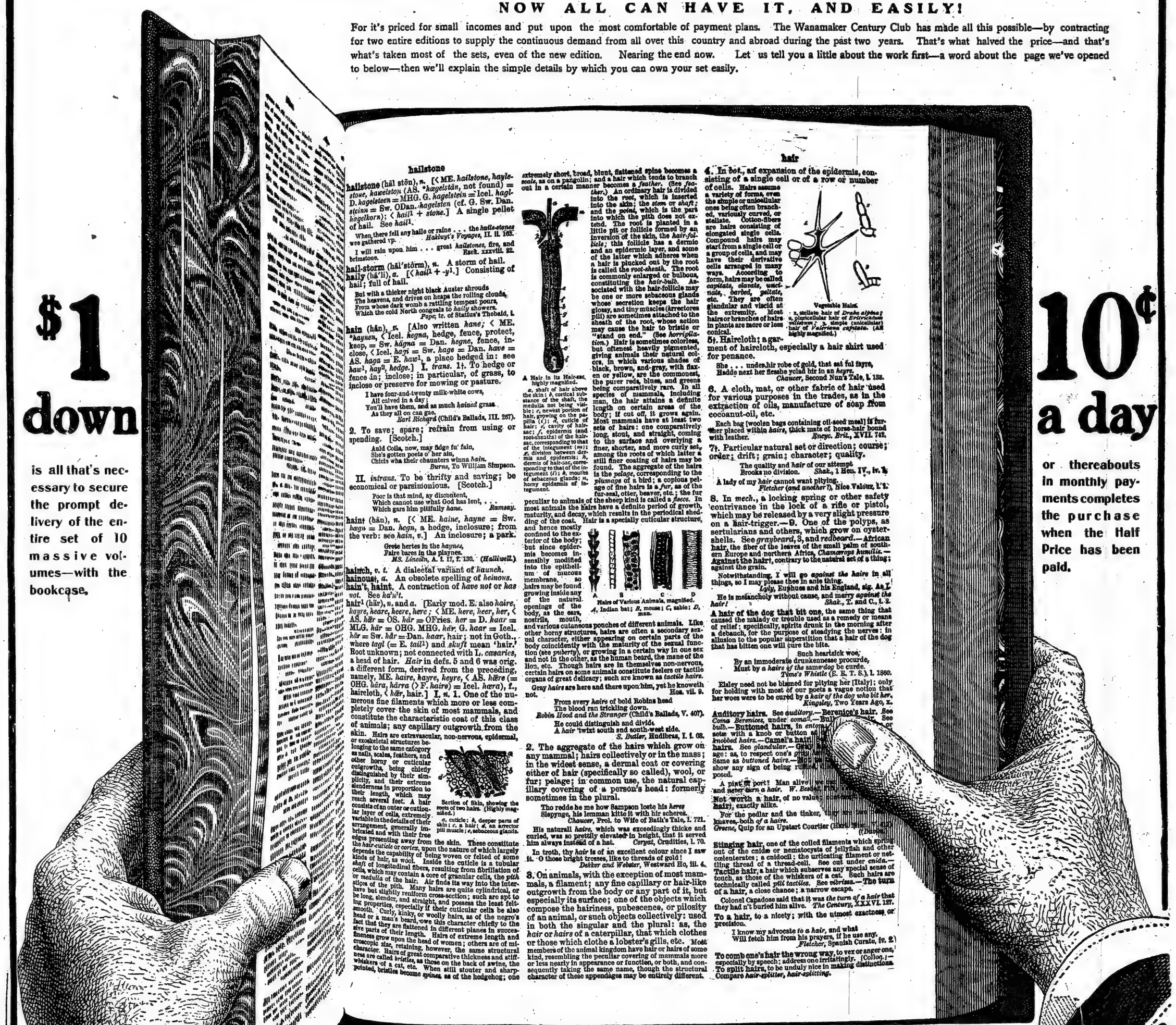

hailstone

hailstone (hāl stōn), *n.* [< ME. *hailstone, haylestone, hawelston* (AS. **hagelstān*, not found) = D. *hagelsteen* = MHG. G. *hagelstein* = Icel. *hagalsteinn* = Sw. ODan. *hagelsten* (cf. G. Sw. Dan. *hagelkorn*); < *hail*1 + *stone*.] A single pellet of hail. See *hail*1.

When there fell any halle or raine . . . the *haile-stones* wee gathered vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 163.

I will rain upon him . . . great *hailstones*, fire, and brimstone. Ezek. xxxviii. 22.

hail-storm (hāl'stôrm), *n.* A storm of hail.

haily (hā'li), *a.* [< *hail*1 + *-y*1.] Consisting of hail; full of hail.

But with a thicker night black Auster shrouds
The heavens, and drives on heaps the rolling clouds,
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

hain (hān), *v.* [Also written *hane*; < ME. **haynen*, < Icel. *hegna*, hedge, fence, protect, keep, = Sw. *hägna* = Dan. *hegne*, fence, inclose, < Icel. *hagi* = Sw. *hage* = Dan. *have* = AS. *haga* = E. *haw*1, a place hedged in: see *haw*1, *hay*2, *hedge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To hedge or fence in; inclose; in particular, of grass, to inclose or preserve for mowing or pasture.

I have four-and-twenty milk-white cows,
All calved in a day;
You'll have them, and as much *hained* grass
As they all on can gae.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 267).

2. To save; spare; refrain from using or spending. [Scotch.]

Auld Colla, now, may fidge fu' fain,
She's gotten poets o' her ain,
Chiels wha their chaunters winna *hain*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

II. *intrans.* To be thrifty and saving; be economical or parsimonious. [Scotch.]

Poor is that mind, ay discontent,
Which cannot use what God has lent, . . .
Which gars him pitifully *hane*. *Ramsay.*

haint (hān), *n.* [< ME. *haine, hayne* = Sw. *hägn* = Dan. *hegn*, a hedge, inclosure; from the verb: see *hain*, *v.*] An inclosure; a park.

Grete hertes in the *haynes*,
Faire bares in the playnes.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

hainch, *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *haunch*.

hainous, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *heinous*.

hain't, haint. A contraction of *have not* or *has not*. See *ha'n't*.

hair1 (hār), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *haire, hayre, heare, heere, here*; < ME. *here, heer, her*, < AS. *hǣr* = OS. *hār* = OFries. *her* = D. *haar* = MLG. *hār* = OHG. MHG. *hār*, G. *haar* = Icel. *hār* = Sw. *hår* = Dan. *haar*, hair; not in Goth., where *tagl* (= E. *tail*2) and *skuft* mean 'hair.' Root unknown; not connected with L. *cæsaries*, a head of hair. *Hair* in defs. 5 and 6 was orig. a different form, derived from the preceding, namely, ME. *haire, hayre, heyre*, < AS. *hǣre* (= OHG. *hāra, hārra* (> F. *haire*) = Icel. *hæra*), f., haircloth, < *hǣr*, hair.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the numerous fine filaments which more or less completely cover the skin of most mammals, and constitute the characteristic coat of this class of animals; any capillary outgrowth from the skin. Hairs are extravascular, non-nervous, epidermal, or exoskeletal structures belonging to the same category as nails, scales, feathers, and other horny or cuticular outgrowths, being chiefly distinguished by their simplicity, and their extreme slenderness in proportion to their length, which may reach several feet. A hair consists of an outer or cuticular layer of cells, extremely variable in the details of their arrangement, generally imbricated and with their free edges presenting away from the skin. These constitute the *hair-cuticle* or *cortex*, upon the nature of which largely depends the capability of being woven or felted of some kinds of hair, as wool. Inside the cuticle is a tubular *shaft* of longitudinal fibers, resulting from fibrillation of cells, which may contain a core of granular cells, the *pith* or *medulla* of the hair. Air finds its way into the interstices of the pith. Many hairs are quite cylindrical, or have but slightly reniform cross-section; such are apt to be long, slender, and straight, and possess the least felting properties, especially if their cuticular cells be also smooth. Curly, kinky, or woolly hairs, as of the negro's head or a man's beard, owe this character chiefly to the fact that they are flattened in different planes in successive parts of their length. Hairs of extreme length and fineness grow upon the head of women; others are of microscopic size, retaining, however, the same structural character. Hairs of great comparative thickness and stiffness are called *bristles*, as those on the back of swine, the whiskers of a cat, etc. When still stouter and sharp-pointed, bristles become *spines*, as of the hedgehog; one extremely short, broad, blunt, flattened spine becomes a *scale*, as on a pangolin; and a hair which tends to branch out in a certain manner becomes a *feather*. (See *feather*.) An ordinary hair is divided into the *root*, which is inserted into the skin; the *stem* or *shaft*; and the *point*, which is the part into which the pith does not extend. The root is planted in a little pit or follicle formed by an inversion of the skin, the *hair-follicle*; this follicle has a dermic and an epidermic layer, and some of the latter which adheres when a hair is plucked out by the root is called the *root-sheath*. The root is commonly enlarged or bulbous, constituting the *hair-bulb*. Associated with the hair-follicle may be one or more sebaceous glands whose secretion keeps the hair glossy, and tiny muscles (arrectores pili) are sometimes attached to the sheath of the root, whose action may cause the hair to bristle or "stand on end." (See *horripilation*.) Hair is sometimes colorless, but oftenest heavily pigmented, giving animals their natural colors, in which various shades of black, brown, and gray, with flaxen or yellow, are the commonest, the purer reds, blues, and greens being comparatively rare. In all species of mammals, including man, the hair attains a definite length on certain areas of the body; if cut off, it grows again. Most mammals have at least two sorts of hairs: one comparatively long, stout, and straight, coming to the surface and overlying a finer, shorter, and more curly set, among the roots of which latter a still finer coating of hairs may be found. The aggregate of the hairs is the *pelage*, corresponding to the *plumage* of a bird; a copious pelage of fine hairs is a *fur*, as of the fur-seal, otter, beaver, etc.; the fur peculiar to animals of the sheep kind is called a *fleece*. In most animals the hairs have a definite period of growth, maturity, and decay, which results in the periodical shedding of the coat. Hair is a specially cuticular structure, and hence mostly confined to the exterior of the body; but since epidermis becomes insensibly modified into the epithelium of mucous membrane, so hairs may be found growing inside any of the natural openings of the body, as the ears, nostrils, mouth, and various cutaneous pouches of different animals. Like other horny structures, hairs are often a secondary sexual character, either appearing on certain parts of the body coincidently with the maturity of the sexual function (see *puberty*), or growing in a certain way in one sex and not in the other, as the human beard, the mane of the lion, etc. Though hairs are in themselves non-nervous, certain hairs on some animals constitute feelers or tactile organs of great delicacy; such are known as *tactile hairs*.

A Hair in its Hair-sac, highly magnified.

a, shaft of hair above the skin; *b*, cortical substance of the shaft, the medulla not being visible; *c*, newest portion of hair, growing on the papilla (*i*); *d*, cuticle of hair; *e*, cavity of hair-sac; *f*, epidermis (and root-sheaths) of the hair-sac, corresponding to that of the integument (*m*); *g*, division between dermis and epidermis; *h*, dermis of hair-sac, corresponding to that of the integument (*l*); *k*, mouths of sebaceous glands; *n*, horny epidermis of integument.

Hairs of Various Animals, magnified.

A, Indian bat; *B*, mouse; *C*, sable; *D*, man.

Gray *hairs* are here and there upon him, yet he knoweth not. Hos. vii. 9.

From every *haire* of bold Robins head
The blood ran trickling down.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

He could distinguish and divide
A *hair* 'twixt south and south-west side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

2. The aggregate of the hairs which grow on any mammal; hairs collectively or in the mass; in the widest sense, a dermal coat or covering either of hair (specifically so called), wool, or fur; pelage; in common use, the natural capillary covering of a person's head: formerly sometimes in the plural.

Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his *heres*
Slepynge, his lemman kitte it with hir sheres.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.

His naturall *haires*, which was exceedingly thicke and curled, was so prettily elevated in height, that it served him always instead of a hat. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 70.

In troth, thy *hair* is of an excellent colour since I saw it. O those bright tresses, like to threads of gold!
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 4.

3. On animals, with the exception of most mammals, a filament; any fine capillary or hair-like outgrowth from the body or any part of it, but especially its surface; one of the objects which compose the hairiness, pubescence, or pilosity of an animal, or such objects collectively: used in both the singular and the plural: as, the *hair* or *hairs* of a caterpillar, that which clothes or those which clothe a lobster's gills, etc. Most members of the animal kingdom have hair or hairs of some kind, resembling the peculiar covering of mammals more or less nearly in appearance or function, or both, and consequently taking the same name, though the structural character of these appendages may be entirely different.

hair

4. In *bot.*, an expansion of the epidermis, consisting of a single cell or of a row or number of cells. Hairs assume a variety of forms, even the simple or unicellular ones being often branched, variously curved, or stellate. Cotton-fibers are hairs consisting of elongated single cells. Compound hairs may start from a single cell or a group of cells, and may have their derivative cells arranged in many ways. According to form, hairs may be called *capitate, clavate, uncinate, barbed, pellate*, etc. They are often glandular and viscid at the extremity. Most hairs or branches of hairs in plants are more or less conical.

Vegetable Hairs.

a, stellate hair of *Drabe alpina*; *b*, pluricellular hair of *Eritrichium villosum*; *c*, simple (unicellular) hair of *Veltheimia capitata*. (All highly magnified.)

5†. Haircloth; a garment of haircloth, especially a hair shirt used for penance.

She . . . under hir robe of gold, that sat ful fayre,
Hadde next her flesshe yclad hir in an *heyre*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 138.

6. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in the trades, as in the extraction of oils, manufacture of soap from cocoanut-oil, etc.

Each bag [woolen bags containing oil-seed meal] is further placed within *hairs*, thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 742.

7†. Particular natural set or direction; course; order; drift; grain; character; quality.

The quality and *hair* of our attempt
Brooks no division. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, i. 1.

8. In *mech.*, a locking spring or other safety contrivance in the lock of a rifle or pistol, which may be released by a very slight pressure on a hair-trigger.—9. One of the polyps, as sertularians and others, which grow on oyster-shells. See *graybeard*, 3, and *redbeard*.—**African hair**, the fiber of the leaves of the small palm of southern Europe and northern Africa, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Against the hair**, contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain.

Notwithstanding, I will go *against the haire* in all things, so I may please thee in ante thing.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, sig. Aa I.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against the hair!* *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

A hair of the dog that bit one, the same thing that caused the malady or trouble used as a remedy or means of relief; specifically, spirits drunk in the morning after a debauch, for the purpose of steadying the nerves: in allusion to the popular superstition that a hair of the dog that has bitten one will cure the bite.

Such heartsick woe,
By an immoderate drunkennesse procurde,
Must by a *haire of the same dog* be curde.
Time's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), l. 1360.

Elsley need not be blamed for pitying her [Italy]; only for holding with most of our poets a vague notion that her woes were to be cured by a *hair of the dog who bit her*.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

Auditory hairs. See *auditory*.—**Berenice's hair.** See *Coma Berenices*, under *coma*2.—**Bulb[ous] hair.** See *bulb*.—**Buttoned hairs**, in *entom.*, [illegible] or setæ with a knob or button at [illegible]. See *knobbed hairs*.—**Camel's hair**, [illegible] *hairs*. See *glandular*.—**Gray hair**, [illegible] age: as, to respect one's [illegible]. Same as *buttoned hairs*.—**Hair** [illegible] show any sign of being [illegible] posed.

A pint o' port? Man alive [illegible] and never turn a *hair*. *W. Besant*, [illegible]

Not worth a hair, of no value; [illegible] *hairs*), exactly alike.

For the pedlar and the tinker, [illegible] knaves, both *of a haire*.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc. VI. 402) (Davies).

Stinging hair, one of the coiled filaments which spring out of the cnidæ or nematocysts of jellyfish and other coelenterates; a cnidocil: the urticating filament or nettling thread of a thread-cell. See cut under *cnida*.—**Tactile hair**, a hair which subserves any special sense of touch, as those of the whiskers of a cat. Such hairs are technically called *ptili tactiles*. See *vibrissæ*.—**The turn of a hair**, a close chance; a narrow escape.

Colonel Capadose said that it was *the turn of a hair* that they had n't buried him alive. *The Century*, XXXVI. 127.

To a hair, to a nicety; with the utmost exactness or precision.

I know my advocate *to a hair*, and what
Will fetch him from his prayers, if he use any.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

To comb one's hair the wrong way, to vex or anger one, especially by speech; address one irritatingly. [Colloq.]—**To split hairs**, to be unduly nice in making distinctions. Compare *hair-splitter, hair-splitting*.

First, See How It Traces the varying forms of a word (as in "hair") from its origin (which in this case is the early Modern English), through every language in which it occurs (the initials AS, OS, O Fries, D, signifying Anglo-Saxon, Old Saxon, Old Friesic, Dutch, etc.) down to the present time. Then follows the encyclopedic article and differing shades of meaning, illustrated by quotations from great word users such as Chaucer, Shakespeare and Kingsley, which explain the difference better than any mere definitions could.

Notwithstanding, in the encyclopedic article the treatment is not confined to human hair (fact information being included of the hair of animals, birds and plants), yet the article is terse, authoritative and easily accessible. Following the modern cross-reference plan (original with The Century) references are given to the different parts of hair, opening the way to complete details of the subject.

It's common knowledge that The Century has columns on familiar subjects, but here's a hint of the thousands of articles on unfamiliar subjects: "Vegetable hair" (section 4) with a drawing that, like every other in the work, has been passed upon by the highest authorities as to its strictest accuracy.

The engravings of the "hair-sac," "hairs of various animals," cannot be well shown in a newspaper—the printing is too rapid and the paper too cheap—but you can guess from what is shown of the wonderful excellence of the 8,000 illustrations the work contains, drawn and cut by the same great artists who have made the world-wide art-fame of The Century Magazine.

A word as to slang—there is good and bad slang—The Century contains the good only. See some of the combinations under section 9.

Contractions are given as fully as honester words ("haint") whether obsolete or modern—for every word is here.

And this is only the "heavy" part—there's no example on this page of encyclopedic articles of another sort—full stories of people past and present, of events, of books, of characters in plays and fiction, of famous objects the world over—everything, in short, that's to be found in the sum of other, older reference works, and thousands of things not heretofore included in any—but that's enough for to-day.

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SULZER OF NEW YORK TALKS FOR THE BOERS

Incidentally Attacks Perry S. Heath in the House.

USES AN ANONYMOUS LETTER

Effort to Have This Epistle Expunged from the Record Leads to a Lively and Exciting Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Personalities, threats, and loud talk were frequent in the House to-day after it had resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sulzer of New York drew from Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania a recital of the raising of a fund of about $1,200 for the benefit of the widows of Boer soldiers at a meeting held in this city, at which Mr. Sulzer presided. Mr. Mahon declared that after the "terrapin and cold bottles got in their work" only $18 was left for the Boer widows. This stung Mr. Sulzer to reply at length. He said he had no connection with the expenditure of the fund, to which he had contributed $175, and a very lively row followed, the climax of which was reached when Mr. Sulzer had read an anonymous letter which made a sensational personal attack upon Perry S. Heath, late Assistant Postmaster General, who was Secretary of the Republican National Committee during the recent campaign.

Mr. Knox of Massachusetts declared that it was "contemptible" to attack a gentleman who could not reply through the medium of an anonymous letter, and moved that the infraction of the rules be reported to the House and stricken from The Record. In the course of the debate upon this motion, Mr. Sulzer declared that, although the communication was anonymous, he fathered every word of it, and would be responsible for it as a member of the House and an individual.

The Democrats filibustered against the motion to expunge the letter from The Congressional Record, and finally forced an adjournment, the effect being to permit publication of the letter in The Record.

EXCITEMENT BEGINS.

Shortly after the general debate on the bill opened, Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) apropos of a London dispatch in the morning papers about an alliance between England and Portugal against the Boer republics recalled the fact that in the long struggle in South Africa the United States had given no indication of its sympathy with the Governments England was trying to crush out. He thought it would be proper for the House to declare its sentiments. If the question were left to a vote of the people of the United States, he said, they would decide overwhelmingly in favor of the Boers.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) also spoke in sympathy with the Boer cause. He declared that the United States was violating the neutrality laws of nations by permitting the English to buy munitions of war here for use in South Africa against the Boers. He believed it was the duty of the President and of Congress to stop the purchase of supplies here. The great conscience of England was opposed to the war.

"I know," said he, "that what Kitchener is doing in South Africa is worse than what Weyler did in Cuba. We went to war to free Cuba from Weylerism. We are in partnership with England and Kitchnerism in South Africa. Kitchener's orders are: 'Burn the houses, kill the men, drive the women and children out into the veldt to die so that they may understand the power of the British monarchy.' Queen Victoria with her last breath, according to the reports, prayed for peace. She left that heritage to her son. If he makes peace he will rank as one of England's greatest Kings. If he pursues the present relentless war he will go down to history beside the infamous George III."

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) replied to Mr. Sulzer. He said he did not know what warrant Mr. Sulzer had for stating that munitions of war were being sent from the United States by England for use against the Boers. But he said, he did know of a public meeting held in this city to welcome the Boer envoys, a meeting presided over by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Sulzer.) "About $1,200 was raised at that meeting," said he, "but after a banquet, after the terrapin and cold bottles had got in their work, exactly $18 was transmitted to Boerland." [Laughter.]

"Did you contribute to the fund?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"I did not; I knew the gang who were running it." [Renewed laughter.]

"In all this benevolence for the Boers," continued Mr. Mahon, "there is much hypocrisy and cant. If no greater proportion of the proceeds of these benevolent collections reaches its destination, God help the widows of the Boer soldiers."

MR. SULZER'S IRE RISES.

The remarks of Mr. Mahon, delivered in a semi-humorous vein, aroused the ire of Mr. Sulzer, who declared that if by any construction or implication Mr. Mahon meant to reflect upon his connection with receptions of the Boer envoys he hurled the accusation back in his teeth, and declared that it was an absolute falsehood. Mr. Sulzer proceeded to say that he had no connection with the Finance Committee which expended the money for the reception of the Boer envoys. He, himself had contributed $175 to that fund, besides defraying the expenses of the committee which went to New York to meet the envoys.

Mr. Sulzer warmly defended himself against what he called Mr. Mahon's "contemptible attack," and explained in detail the circumstances in connection with the raising and expenditure of the fund for the reception of the Boer envoys. He said that during the last campaign Perry S. Heath, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, had had the charges circulated by Republican papers. He (Sulzer) had threatened every paper which printed the charges with libel suits, and they had retracted. "As there is a disposition to throw mud," said he, "I'll throw a little myself."

Mr. Sulzer then sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter he said he had received. It was a sensational personal attack upon Mr. Heath in connection with the appointment of C. F. W. Neely and other matters, charging him with being Neely's sponsor and then denying it after the arrest of Neely, and also making allegations against Mr. Heath in connection with Government deposits in a New York bank.

The reading of the letter created a sensation. Mr. Knox (Rep., Mass.,) indignantly declared that it was a contemptible trick to attack a gentleman through an anonymous letter, without giving him an opportunity to reply. He said it was an infringement of the rights of the House, and he moved to strike it from the record.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) made the point of order that the Committee of the Whole had no control over the record, and the point was sustained by the Chair.

"I give notice that I will move to strike it out in the House," said Mr. Knox.

"We will ask for the yeas and nays," replied Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Mahon then reiterated his disclaimer of intention to reflect upon Mr. Sulzer; but he insisted upon the facts as he had stated them.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) moved an amendment to appropriate $5,000 for an envoy to the Boer Republics, but it went out on a point of order.

To add to the confusion Mr. Shattuc (Rep., Ohio,) secured leave to read a paper and asked for instructions." He went on to allege that American interests in South Africa were not being looked after, and that England should pay this Consular salary.

Mr. Hitt responded briefly, stating that Mr. Hay's service as Consul had been marked by an intelligent and efficient care for all the interests intrusted to him and that he had maintained the strictest impartiality between the contending parties.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the bill, Mr. Knox moved that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole report to the House the alleged infraction of the rules relative to the introduction of a letter reflecting on a former officer of the Government with a view to the omission of the letter from the record.

Mr. Richardson urged that this was an irregular practice, and another lively parliamentary wrangle ensued.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) declared that a scurrilous and anonymous letter had been injected into the proceedings, and there should be a means of rectifying any such disorderly proceedings and of sustaining the dignity of the House by obliterating such matter from the record.

DEMOCRATS WIN THE FIGHT.

Mr. Sulzer protested against taking the letter out of the record, saying that if it was proposed to shield an official of the Republican National Committee the House should understand it.

Feeling ran high as the debate proceeded. At one point Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) suggested that Mr. Sulzer had not fathered the anonymous letter.

"I father every word of it," shouted Mr. Sulzer, springing to his feet, "and I am responsible for what I say, here or outside."

"Oh, you have said that before. Don't say it any more," answered Mr. Steele, hotly, across the aisle.

"You can't bluff me," Mr. Sulzer threw back.

Mr. Steele had paced up and down the aisle during the colloquy, manifesting some disposition to cross the chamber, while Mr. Sulzer shook his index finger defiantly.

At another point Mr. Sulzer again exclaimed that he was ready to answer for his action in the House or individually outside.

The Chairman overruled points of order against the proposed action relative to the letter, and the House voted—77 to 50—that the circumstances of the introduction of the letter be reported to the House, with a view to expunging it from the record.

The House then rose from committee, and the Chairman reported to the Speaker that an infringement of the rules had occurred and that a scandalous letter had been introduced into the House proceedings. The Speaker first put the question of passing the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and this was passed without opposition.

The minority promptly sought to adjourn, in order to prevent further action in expunging the letter from the record. But Mr. Richardson's motion to adjourn was voted down, 67 to 79. Filibustering then began to prevent any further action. There were motions to adjourn and other dilatory tactics, but the struggle came to a sudden end by the Republicans deciding to adjourn, on finding that it was hopeless to attempt to get a quorum after 6:30 o'clock. Accordingly, the House at 7 o'clock adjourned. The effect of this was to leave the letter in the record.

CONFERENCE ON WAR TAX BILL.

House Asks for One After Debate on the Senate's Right to Substitute Its Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—After a stormy debate over the question of the right of the Senate to substitute for the bill sent to it a new War Revenue Reduction act, the House decided to-day, by a vote of 233 to 38, to ask for a conference on the measure. The Speaker named Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, and Richardson. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, the request was agreed to, and Senators Aldrich, Allison, and Jones (Ark.) were appointed conferees.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal in the House, Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, by the direction of the committee, reported back the War Revenue act, as amended by the Senate, and moved the adoption of a resolution "to disagree to the substitute proposed by the Senate as an amendment thereto and ask for a conference."

Mr. Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, asked for a division of the proposition, so as to vote separately upon disagreement and the request for a conference. This was agreed to, and the House without division voted to disagree to the substitute. The main question was then precipitated by Mr. Tawney. Under the Constitution, he insisted, the Senate had no power to originate revenue legislation, and he made the point of order that the House could not ask for a conference upon a measure originating in the upper house of Congress contrary to the Constitution without becoming a party to the violation made by the Senate and without waiving its Constitutional provilege to originate revenue legislation. He declared that the Speaker had no right to entertain a motion to ask for a conference on the substitute passed by the Senate. He spoke in impassioned tones, and his words brought several Republicans to their feet.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) made the point that Mr. Tawney's point of order came too late, the House already having considered the Senate substitute by deciding to non-concur in it.

Mr. Tawney said the bill which the Senate sent back did not contain a single line of the original bill which passed the House.

Mr. Payne pointed out that every item in the Senate substitute would have been germane as an individual amendment to the original House bill, but he said the point of Mr. Tawney could not be made in parliamentary practice. That question was one for the consciences of members, not for the Speaker, to decide.

Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, took the same view, as did Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.) The latter said the question of whether the prerogatives of the House had been infringed was to be determined by the House itself. When Mr. Dalzell, however, declared that, in his opinion, the Senate substitute was a violation of the Constitution his statement was received with an outburst of applause on the Republican side.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) contended that the proper method of procedure, if the House desired to protest against the Senate's action, would have been to return the bill to the Senate with the declaration that it had transcended its power.

Speaker Henderson at this point declared he was ready to rule. Two points of order, he said, were before the House. The first, the constitutionality of the Senate's action; second, the point that the point of order came too late. As to the latter, he decided that if the point could be made at all it could be made at any time. As to the former, he said, it had been decided again and again that the question was one for the House, not the Speaker, to decide. He therefore ruled out the point of order. This left the question as to whether the House should ask for a conference before the House. The Speaker decided it was debatable.

Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, attacked the action of the Senate. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) spoke of the need of getting away from technicalities and of considering the broad merits of the situation. Mr. Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) and Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) also spoke. Mr. Payne then demanded the previous question, which was ordered without division. Mr. Richardson demanded the yeas and nays. The motion to request a conference was carried, 233 to 38.

TAX ON BANK CAPITAL.

Senator Aldrich Explains the Status of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Aldrich to-day sent the following dispatch to A. B. Hepburn, Chairman American Association of Bankers, New York City:

Am receiving a large number of letters from banks and bankers throughout the country, sent in response to a request issued by your Secre-

and fight the measure.

Practically the same action has been taken by the officers of the National banks of the State who are equally hostile to the proposed legislation.

ANTI-TRUST BILL DELAYED.

Senate Committeemen Say It Will Not Be Reported This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Anti-Trust bill was again under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, but no progress was made toward securing a report. Some of the members of the committee expressed the opinion, after the close of the meeting, that no report would be made during the present session of Congress. The bill, as it passed the House, is satisfactory neither to the Republican Senators nor to the opposition. The latter element has, however, urged that the bill be reported as it passed the House, with the view of getting it before the Senate and there attempting to amend it, but the Republican Senators have taken the position that the bill should be perfected in committee.

The committee has practically agreed upon Senator Hoar's amendment exempting labor organizations from the operations of the present law, but has made no other definite progress.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL IN PERIL.

President, It Is Said, May Object to Increases Made in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—"The River and Harbor bill is undoubtedly in danger," said a Republican Senator to-night. "When it reached the Senate it called for about $60,000,000. Our committee has worked upon it until it now calls for nearly $79,000,000. Before they have finished it will carry $80,000,000 or more. We do not shy at big appropriations, but it seems to me that the President will have more difficulty in accepting such a bill than we shall have in passing it."

Some of the opponents of subsidies fancy that they see in the overloading of the River and Harbor bill a threat intended to bring the Democrats to agree to let the Subsidy bill come to a vote or the determination to let the River and Harbor bill die very fat if it is to die with the Subsidy bill.

SAYS $3,000,000 SHOULD BE PAID.

Senate Committee Adds the Amount to List of Claims Acted On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Committee on Claims of the Senate is not working overtime, but it is making a large record in its reports. A short time ago THE NEW YORK TIMES published a list of the claim bills the committee then had reported, the amount proposed to be taken out of the Treasury to satisfy its reports being about $14,000,000. The committee to-day added to this aggregate about $3,000,000 in an "omnibus" bill, making two bills of the log-rolling kind on the record and bringing the output of the committee up to about $17,000,000 for the session, which is not yet ended.

This last "omnibus" bill carries some of the claims accounted for in the other lists, in part including a "bunch" of the Selfridge board claims reaching up to $809,133. These claims are for ships furnished during the rebellion and already paid for to the full amount of the contracts for their construction.

It is understood that Senators interested in this bill will make every effort to have it passed at this session.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Morgan has given notice of an amendment he will offer to the Sundry Civil bill or the River and Harbor bill, authorizing the acquirement of sufficent territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Senator Depew yesterday reported from the Committee on Expositions a bill appropriating $500,000 for the Buffalo-Pan-American Exposition.

Senator Turley has introduced a joint resolution ratifying the agreement between Tennessee and Virginia with reference to the boundary line between the two States.

House Committee Indorses J. E. Hall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day took the unusual course of indorsing the candidacy of Joseph E. Hall for the nomination to Congress to succeed Representative Boutelle of Maine, resigned. Since Mr. Boutelle's illness Mr. Hall has discharged many of the duties of the Representative and has acted as clerk of the Naval Committee. On his leaving to-day to enter the canvass in the special election which has been called to fill Mr. Boutelle's place the committee presented him with a resolution of indorsement.

HANNA AND THE INAUGURATION.

He Will Have a Special Stand In Which to Entertain Guests During the Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Heretofore, at inauguration of Presidents, members of the National committees who have desired to witness the parades have been provided with seats on the reviewing stand in front of the White House, or have selected such windows as they were able to rent at desirable points of observation along the line of march. It has sometimes been very uncomfortable to sit on the White House reviewing stand and face the bleak northwest or northeast wind, stimulated by nothing but the enthusiasm of the paraders and the consciousness of accomplished victory.

Senator Hanna is to entertain the members of the Republican National Committee and their families in a stand being erected for that purpose on the site of the old Department of Justice, or Freedmen's Bank, Building, which will accommodate 300 persons. This stand will be inclosed in glass, and heating arrangements are also being made for it. Senator Hanna, it is understood, will have luncheon served to his guests, so that their enjoyment of the parade may be complete. Senator Hanna's stand will immediately adjoin the northeast stand of the Court of Honor, which will extend across Madison Place.

The clerks of the Department of Justice will have a place reserved for them in the northeast stand, and the clerks of the Treasury Department will be accommodated in the southeast stand, which will extend in front of the Treasury Building.

HANNA IN DELAWARE FIGHT.

Reported that National Committee Will Request Legislature to Elect Two Republican Senators.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Dover, Del., says:

"This will be a critical week in the Senatorial fight. It is expected that the National Administration will formally urge the Republican legislators, probably by request from the National Committee, to elect two Republican Senators without specifying who they shall be. While there are no developments on the surface to-day, there is a steady undercurrent of events, and something is liable to happen at any time.

"The Union Republicans are using every means within their power to interest the National Republican Committee in their behalf, the strongest evidence to this effect being the visits of State Senator Allee, the Addicks leader in the Legislature, to Washington on Saturday. He met Chairman Hanna and members of the committee on Saturday night and Sunday and returned to Dover early this morning.

"Before the General Assembly convened, the Union Republicans held a conference and heard the result of the interview with Chairman Hanna and the National Committeemen. After the meeting Mr. Allee declared that there would be no material change in the vote for a day or so, but that the trick could be turned, evidently meaning the accession to the Addicks ranks of five or six men who are now voting as regular Republicans.

"The twenty-two Democrats also held a conference to-day and decided to continue voting for Democratic State Chairman

AGAINST SHIP SUBSIDIES

Senator Caffery Denounces the Bill in the Senate.

Says Its Purpose Is to Benefit Certain Steamship Lines Now Existing or to be Established.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—After the Senate to-day had passed the Naval Appropriation bill, Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio) moved to take up the Ship Subsidy bill. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) demanded the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed by a vote of 33 to 14. Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure. Its title, he said, furnished the hope that some great public purpose was to be subserved by the enactment of the bill. No one could doubt that, "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use," was a great public purpose, but a careful inspection of the bill indicated that the purpose of the measure was other than that set out.

It was, he said, for the purpose of "furnishing a gratuity, a donation, a subsidy, to certain steamship lines now in existence, and to others which may come into existence if the bill should become a law." He believed, however, that no new lines would spring into existence, as the entire subsidy would be absorbed by the present lines.

Mr. Caffery maintained that the contract arrangement proposed by the bill was unconstitutional. He analyzed the measure carefully and exhaustively, dwelling particularly upon the large amount of subsidy which, under its provisions, would be received by the high-speed ships.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) interrupting Mr. Caffery, directed his attention to a proposed amendment as to new ships, giving subsidies to vessels already contracted for.

Mr. Caffery retorted that the bill could not be patched up by amendments. He believed the only remedy for it was to destroy it, "to cut off its tail right back of its ears." He asked Mr. Aldrich if the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Hanna) had been consulted as to the proposed amendments.

Mr. Aldrich replied that he had not, and Mr. Caffery then remarked, sarcastically, that he had supposed Mr. Hanna was the consulting engineer of the pending bill.

Mr. Jones thought there must be some good reason for "the manifest indifference" of so large a part of the Republican Senators to this bill. In his opinion, the reason was that no idea prevailed that in seventeen days of the session remaining the bill—a Senate measure which would have to be passed by the House to become a law—could be disposed of. He regarded as absurd that any thought of passing the measure at this session should be entertained. He then moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from consideration of the Anti-Trust bill passed by the House, and that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

Pending that motion, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) said he felt it his duty to say in reply to Mr. Jones's statement that at this time in the session many Senators were obliged to absent themselves from the Senate Chamber in order to attend to important committee work. Their absence did not at all indicate an indifference as to the Shipping bill.

Upon objection by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) the motion of Mr. Jones, under the rules, went over until to-morrow, the Arkansas Senator giving notice that he would press it at that time if he could do so without antagonizing the appropriation bills.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) explained that the Judiciary Committee for several days had had the Anti-Trust bill under consideration, and he protested that the committee should not be discharged summarily from its work upon it.

Mr. Caffery then continued, asserting that there was nothing in the pending bill that would be of advantage to American seamen.

Mr. Hanna interposed to say that one of the objects subserved by the bill would be the increased number of places afforded to seamen upon American vessels. He pointed out that the wages paid by vessels under the American flag were just about twice as large as those paid under any other flag, and under the provisions of this bill American ship owners would be able to pay such wages, and at the same time meet foreign competition in the carrying trade.

"By actual count," interjected Mr. Jones, "there are just ten Republican Senators in the Chamber. I suggest the absence of a quorum."

Mr. Hanna—How many Democrats are here?

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.)—We don't need instructions.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.)—We've got thirteen Senators present.

Mr. Hanna—That's an unlucky number.

The roll call disclosed the presence of fifty-six Senators.

During Mr. Caffery's speech the Senate was called several times to produce a quorum. Finally, at the conclusion of one of the calls, Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Commerce Committee, said: "The Commerce Committee has permission of the Senate to sit during sessions of the Senate. If Senators desire to have a river and harbor bill at this session it may be possible for the committee to report it, but continually interrupted by calls of the Senate."

"In order to aid the committee," suggested Mr. Jones, facetiously, "it might be well for the Senate to take a recess while the committee is in session."

An executive session was held at 3 o'clock, after which Mr. Caffery resumed his argument. Later he yielded the floor temporarily to permit Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) to offer a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, the number now engaged in the coastwise trade that could enter the foreign trade under the pending bill, and also the amount of subsidy each vessel would receive under the bill.

The resolution also calls for the number of foreign-built vessels authorized to come under American registry by the bill, and the amount of subsidy each would receive, and the number of foreign ships registered as contracted to be built under the provisions of the bill.

At 4:30 o'clock P. M. Mr. Bacon again demanded a call of the Senate, saying that there were only six Republican Senators present, and one of them was leaving the Chamber. The roll call disclosed the presence of forty-seven Senators.

"This bill," declared Mr. Caffery, resuming his speech, "is a bald, bold grant of the people's money to fill the pockets of ship builders and ship owners. As such it is absolutely unconstitutional and void. It is robbery under the form of law. You can tax the people for a public purpose, but you cannot give away the people's money for a private purpose."

Without concluding, Mr. Caffery yielded the floor, and at 5:35 P. M., on motion of Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) the Senate went into executive session, and at 6 P. M. adjourned.

WRECK OF THE McPHERSON.

Passengers Aboard Were Sent Ashore in a Breeches Buoy Through the Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEMADOS, Cuba, Feb. 7.—The grounding of the army transport McPherson near Matanzas early last Monday morning (Feb. 4) furnished an exciting experience to some of the military folk aboard of her. About 6 o'clock, in a dense fog, she struck on some jagged lava rocks known thereabout as the Diente-perro, or Dog's Tooth. The passengers were routed out and preparations were made at once to discharge part of her cargo.

Soon after, lighters and steam tugs arrived from Matanzas, thirteen miles away, and Havana, and the unloading of the

the wife of Col. Powell, was lashed into the contrivance for the initial trip.

At a word Mrs. Powell was swung high into the air over the side of the ship and began her exciting trip or slide to the shore, while her husband watched the proceeding from the deck. One moment she was up in mid air, the next she was almost in the dashing surf. She was landed without mishap, and was followed by Col. Powell, Col. Dunwoody, Capt. McCormick, Capt. Whipple, Quartermaster Hutchinson, the detachments on board of the Second and Seventh Cavalry and Second Artillery, and finally the ship's crew. The nautical instruments and immediate personal baggage of the passengers were taken ashore also.

The shore thereabout is a desolate waste, and the women had to tramp four miles over the rocks before they were met by ambulances from the army post at Matanzas. At noon of that day the surf was increasing, and the ship showed an increased list seaward. The sailors had a strong feeling that the vessel was doomed to destruction because she was a "dead man's ship." She was used to convey to the United States the bodies of those who lost their lives in the fighting at Santiago.

HOPES TO SAVE THE TRANSPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Quartermaster General Ludington has received a telegram from Quartermaster Baker, in charge of the transport McPherson, aground near Matanzas, saying that the water in the vessel has been reduced eight feet and that the cargo is being jettisoned as fast as it can be uncovered. Major Baker says that if the present favorable weather conditions continue he has fair hopes of saving the vessel.

The Rawlins Floated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Quartermaster Gen. Ludington received a telegram this afternoon from the transport Rawlins, which ran aground in the harbor of Santiago Sunday, saying that the vessel was floated this afternoon. The telegram said the vessel had sustained no damage and would sail to-night. The Rawlins is to bring a battalion of the Tenth Infantry to Newport News.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPINES.

Spooner Measure to be Attached to the Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day authorized Senator Lodge to report the Spooner amendment introduced Friday concerning the government of the Philippine Islands, as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill.

One slight verbal amendment was made. As the amendment was introduced, it provided that all military, civil, and judicial powers as shall be named by the President, &c. The word "judicial" was stricken out because it was the opinion of the committee that all judicial functions are embraced in the civil administration.

The Democrats on the committee made no opposition to the reporting of the amendment. The provision will next be considered by the Committee on Military Affairs.

MANILA HARBOR WORKS.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—Bids will be advertised for in a few days for harbor improvements at Manila, for which $1,000,000 of insular funds has been appropriated. The improvements will consist, chiefly, in an extension of the breakwater, which the Spaniards had nearly completed, and dredging inside to a depth of thirty feet. Major Craighill is in charge of the work planned. Ultimately Government wharves will obviate the need of cascoes between the shore and the distant anchorages of ships.

The American forces have captured, since September, 18 cannon, 1,800 rifles, thousands of bolos, and 90,000 cartridges. Besides this, 700 rifles have been surrendered.

The orders of insurgent officers will no longer be considered to mitigate crimes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Philip H. Ellis, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Eighth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to date from Jan. 17, vice Freeman, appointed Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. David J. Craigie, (promoted from Major, Twenty-fifth Infantry,) to the Eighth Infantry, to date from Jan. 17, vice Ellis, promoted.

Major Daniel H. Brush, (promoted from Captain, Seventeenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, to date from Jan. 17, vice Craigie, promoted. He will join the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. Douglas Settle, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry,) to the Seventeenth Infantry, Company D, to date from Jan. 17, vice Brush, promoted. He will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for assignment to the duty of conducting recruits to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Promotions in the artillery arm of the service:

Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss, promoted from Major, Fourth Artillery, to date from Jan. 25, vice Ingalls, retired.

Major Frank Thorp, promoted from Captain, Fifth Artillery, to date from Jan. 25, vice Andruss, promoted.

Capt. John E. McMahon, promoted from First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, to date from Jan. 25, vice Thorp, promoted.

First Lieut. Fox Conner, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, to date from Jan. 25, vice McMahon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Bowdle, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Feb. 20.

Major Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making a survey, plan, and estimates for the improvement of a harbor at the Island of Guam, vice Capt. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, who is relieved as a member of said board. Major Sears will proceed direct to Guam, and upon the completion of his duties as a member of the board will proceed to Manila as directed Jan. 29.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Hershler, Second Cavalry, now serving with the Fourth Cavalry in the Philippine Islands, is transferred to the latter regiment and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Jamieson, Ordnance Department, will report to Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, President of the examining board appointed Jan. 24, to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Surgeon C. Biddle is detached from the Norfolk Hospital and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander A. B. Willits is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Feb. 20, and ordered to the Iowa as fleet engineer.

Lieutenant Commander W. M. Parks is detached from the Iowa and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander A. V. Zane is detached from the Alabama and ordered to the Kearsarge as fleet engineer of the Pacific Station.

Lieut. E. Theiss is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Alabama.

Naval Constructor F. W. Hibbs is ordered to additional duty as superintending constructor at the works of Moran Brothers' Company, Seattle.

Lieutenant Commander R. Henderson is detached from the Board of Inspection and Survey, Feb. 16, and ordered to duty with the Illinois at Newport News, Va., Feb. 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The South Atlantic Squadron has left Puerto Belgrano for Montevideo. The Philadelphia has arrived at Valparaiso.

The Bancroft has arrived at Colon.

The Yankton has left Gibara for Levisa Bay.

The Leonidas and the Cushing have arrived at Norfolk.

The Hartford has arrived at Santa Lucia, the Monongahela at St. Kitts, and the Dixie at Santa Lucia.

The Mohican left the Mare Island Yard to-day for San Francisco.

The collier Pompey arrived at Hongkong to-day.

The Mayflower has arrived at Barbados.

The Foote has left the Delaware Breakwater for the torpedo boat rendezvous at Norfolk.

The Vixen left Gibara yesterday for Nipe.

Bill to Change Tariff of 1897.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin to-day introduced a bill repealing a considerable part of "Schedule C" of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897. The proposed repeal applies to bar iron, round iron, beams, boiler iron, anchors, hoop iron, railway bars, steel ingots, wire of various kinds, nails, wheels for railway purposes, &c.

A STENOGRAPHERS' UNION.

The first union of typewriters and stenographers in the down-town offices and business houses of this city is now being organized. Meetings of an informal kind are being held in different parts of the city, and a public meeting to enroll members and give the union a name is to be

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THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Says Negotiations Will Be Resumed as Soon as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in the House of Commons to-day in reply to R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, said:

"With regard to the Joint High Commission the condition is just the same to-day as when we last separated. That commission has not been dissolved, it is still in existence, and we intend at the earliest possible moment to resume negotiations, but my honorable friend is aware that the conditions were not favorable to the resumption of negotiations when we separated. First of all, we had the general election on hand ourselves, and there was also one on the other side of the line, and pending the result it was impossible to resume negotiations. When, however, this session has closed and the American Congress has terminated its sittings, I have no reason to doubt that we shall be able to resume negotiations and bring them, I hope, to a satisfactory conclusion.

"I shall not touch upon all the subjects which have been discussed, for instance, the Alaskan boundary, concerning which, I am sorry to say, I have no hope of arriving at a settlement further than I had on a former occasion. The Americans have taken such an attitude and such a course, and we have also taken such an attitude that it seems almost impossible to reconcile the two opposite views.

"If I were not a member of the commission myself, I would feel more inclined to speak fully, but while severely criticising the position taken by the American Commissioners, I may say that we can hope that if we cannot reach an honorable settlement of the question between ourselves, we may at least effect an honorable compromise. If we cannot ourselves arrive at an agreement, certainly we can agree to call in a third party, a friendly power, to arbitrate."

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Previous to the publication of The Associated Press dispatch regarding the reply to be sent by Great Britain to the United States relative to the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the United States Embassy in London was as uninformed as the public concerning the nature of that reply.

Ambassador Choate has had no intimation of any kind as to what its terms will be. He believes, however, that the counter proposals are most likely to bear upon those subjects which were left unsettled by the Canadian Commission.

In the opinion of those best informed as to the relations between the United States and Great Britain, these boundary matters form the only basis on which Great Britain could possibly formulate a counter-proposal. It is quite possible, however, that her answer will contain certain requests for commercial and other privileges.

The canal itself has hitherto not been mentioned in the negotiations.

MAUDE GONNE IN NEW YORK.

Her Mission Is to Prevent Enlistments in the British Army.

Miss Maude Gonne, sometimes called the "Irish Joan of Arc," landed from the steamship La Champagne yesterday morning. She was met at the French Line pier by delegations of local Irish societies. Before going to the Fifth Avenue Hotel Miss Gonne said:

"I shall lecture in this country, and my object is to prevent the enlistment of Irishmen in the British Army. Since my efforts in that direction began three years ago the number of Irish in the army has decreased from 35,000 to about 20,000. The women of Ireland are doing all they can to teach the youth of the land how they should feel about this. A national feeling is being engendered."

Miss Gonne denied that she was in any way implicated in the attempt to blow up the Welland Canal. She said that she thought the present state of affairs in South Africa "promising," and that the Boers would be able to hold out for two more years.

"I have talked with French officers who are familiar with the situation and with war correspondents, and they are of the

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Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

BELIEVES IN MR. KELLAR'S INNOCENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for your very fair and impartial editorial on the shocking accusation and cowardly assault on a priest of the Episcopal Church in Arlington. As an Episcopalian and a member of a family of Churchmen, I am grateful that the Rev. Mr. Kellar is given the benefit of the doubt. Outside of Arlington (I know no one in the place) there is no man or woman who believes in his guilt. Think how peculiarly open to such accusations clergymen of all denominations are. The very nature of their ministration to emotional and soul-sick woman renders them at any time open to such charges, for the medical profession recognizes such hallucination as a form of hysteria.

There is another side which the papers do not seem to touch upon. The provocation must be a very strong one, and the temptation a very fiery one to make a man forget his God and his manhood so utterly, and it does not appear that Mrs. Barker is attractive enough to offer that provocation.

One who is old enough to remember the Beecher trial, told me of a gay young naval officer, who visited court during the trial, and pronounced, on his return, his belief in Beecher's innocence. Not upon any eloquence of learned lawyers, but from the fact that he had seen Elizabeth Tilton. Now that reason might not satisfy a jury, but it should. A man does not sell his birthright for a mess of pottage unless the pottage is worth it.

Mr. Barker has seen fit to pose as a dime-novel hero, and obtain a considerable amount of infamous notoriety for himself and wife, quite uselessly.

New Jersey has taught us in the past few months that she is quite able to punish her justly accused enemies of women, and no man need take the law in his own hands.

Again, take a woman's word for it, no woman broods over a wrong in silence for a year and a half when she is wholly innocent, then suddenly and shamelessly proclaims it broadcast to the world.

A CHURCHWOMAN.

New York, Feb. 8, 1901.

NO CHECK ON FREE SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The close of the late century has been so industriously utilized as a point of self-gratulation by the "patriotic" and the "progressive," it may not be amiss to inquire what in the way of timely monition has failed of emphasis by the far-sighted and the conservative.

Our peculiarly democratic franchises, which have come down to us, not perfectly intact, after 125 years of hard usage, are in special need of safeguarding against further encroachments. For example, free expression of honest opinion is not easily tolerated by isolated members of that political party which is now enjoying a surfeit of success. Criticism of the powers that are to be for another four years is resented with offensive acrimony. Indeed, a tendency is developing to score all opinions counter to proclaimed administrative bias as "anarchistic."

Added to this, strangers in the capital city are rather surprised to hear such frequent strictures on the "ingratitude" of civil servants, doing clerical, stenographic, and other work under department chiefs.

It should be borne in mind that the "Executive" is by no means "the country." Our Republic is a permanent institution, whereas administrations have their little day and cease to be. A man may possess fealty to his "party" and be actuated by very little if any true patriotism. But if he love his country he must embrace both her institutions and her Constitution. Freedom of speech is his inalienable right under that "famous instrument." He has, therefore, a franchise to criticise that Executive which in his judgment fails rightly to interpret the Federal Constitution. He has a right to object strenuously to the policy and course of Mr. McKinley as had other citizens to take exception to the policy and acts of Mr. Cleveland when that gentleman was in office.

As regards the too frequent use of such terms as unpatriotic, anarchistic, &c., let it be remembered that anarchy is lawlessness—destructive energy. Hence he who protests against the destruction of or encroachments upon our Constitution and code is the exact antithesis of the Anarchist. He is the patriot in the truest and widest sense of the term. Again, if there be any debt incurred by the acceptance of civil service offices, it is in every instance a debt to the Nation—to the common people who are paying our enormous salary roll—not to the Administration, which, hedging against civil service reform, persists in liquidating its campaign obligations by a reckless disbursement of Government positions.

A check on the free speech of our civil service army, or any restraint on personal support of party or legislation, constitutes a danger to our institutions and our existence far greater than the hostility of Great Britain and Europe combined would constitute.

Criticism is a healthful function of the body politic. Its members should criticise conscientiously, unsparingly, fearlessly. Legislatures and Executives, that both may be restrained and stimulated.

No greater service can be rendered that party, in the love and reverence of which so many of us have been reared, than so to criticise and censure its too obvious departures from first principles as to persuade or coerce our Republican statesmen to turn back to the ideals of the fathers, and from that point to make progress toward universal race-freedom and National integrity.

A. M. BOYNTON.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1901.

THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Teller resolution, or tailpiece to the resolutions adopted by Congress April 18, 1898, directing the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States for the expulsion of Spain from Cuba, reads as follows:

That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Is this eternally binding on the United States, and does it commit this country forever and irrevocably to the policy indicated? Let us consider a few facts:

1. The Teller resolution is not a pledge to Spain or to any other country—not even to Cuba, which has never been in a position to receive pledges or make demands or enter into negotiations with a foreign Government.

2. It does not partake in the least of the nature of a treaty, consequently there is nothing in it involving the good faith of the United States with any other nation. (It may be added that, as far as the world powers are concerned, there is much more danger of our getting into trouble with them by abandoning Cuba to her own devices than by continuing in control of the island.)

What, then, is the nature of the resolution?

Is it a law of the United States, constructed by the United States, for the government and guidance of the United States? If so, it has no more sacredness and no more immunity from modification or repeal than a tariff or a financial law or any other act of Congress.

Is it a mere expression of sentiment, or expediency, or purpose, constructed according to the light which Congress had at the time of its passage? If so, it is not immutable, and there can be no dishonor or breach of faith in a change of policy based on changed circumstances.

To say that the Teller resolution, whether consided as a law of the land or as an expression of intention, is a shackle upon the Nation, depriving it of such liberty of action as is essential to its welfare and safety, seems preposterous. There is not another detail of domestic policy that is regarded by anybody as unchangeable. There never was an enactment of Congress, much less a mere declaration of intention, concerning which such a claim was made.

Even the Monroe doctrine derives its life from no other source than the will and power of the United States to maintain and enforce it. And not only is it within the functions of the United States to repudiate or modify it, but the following portion of it actually has been repudiated:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere."

Yet in the face of this declaration, made in 1823, we did in 1898 interfere with "an existing colony or dependency" of Spain by wresting Cuba from the possession of that "European power." In doing this did we violate a "solemn pledge" or commit an act of "perfidy"? There are many persons who would repel the suggestion indignantly, yet who seem to think that the Teller resolution marks out a course which the United States must follow absolutely and always, or, failing to do so, must stand convicted as a liar and a cheat among nations.

This brief discussion is not intended as an argument in favor of any particular course; it is designed only to point out that the sanctity and force of the Teller resolution have been greatly overestimated, and that our Nation has not, by the presence of that resolution on the records of Congress, been brought to a condition of paralysis and impotency. A.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1901.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most delicate question now of vital interest in this hemisphere is, What relation should exist between the United States and Cuba? Let me proffer some observations on the subject, first expressing the opinion that the initiative should come from Cuba, and that the United States should be reluctant to use any pressure upon Cuban action until the fullest opportunity for deliberate consideration has been enjoyed.

Only when it becomes manifest that there exists an intent to refuse any sufficient guarantees for peace, good Government, and repayment of their expenses in behalf of Cuba, should the United States become insistent, or demand that which ought to be gladly proffered.

The people of Cuba should, of their own motion, see the real nature of the situation. Unless they do so, our people, with not only true delicacy, but with equal firmness, will express their views—and expectation.

Whatever may be done in the matter should be initiated by the Cubans. Ignoring, if you choose, the notion of gratitude, their enlightened self-interest points to a sort of mother-and-child relation.

Our State of New York has fourfold the population of Cuba, and forty times her wealth, yet New York neither has nor wishes any international power—no status whatever in "foreign affairs." Her honor and prosperity under the international control of the United States as sovereign are entirely satisfactory. Is Cuba so much better, wiser, and greater than New York as to be above acknowledging such a benign and united sovereignty in international relations? To me it seems that only extravagant sentimentalism over the idea of complete independence can see any just objection to the relation suggested.

How can this relation be established? Either by an article in the Cuban Constitution or by a treaty. The treaty, of course, cannot be made until after the adoption of the Constitution.

As we expect the initiative from the Cubans, let us credit them with the wish to take the best course. Let me presume to suggest as a wise course, the insertion in the Cuban Constitution of an article substantially as follows:

Article —. The people of Cuba, by this article, in recognition of their grave obligations to the people of the United States of America hereby direct the government of Cuba to ascertain and adjust their debt to the United States for expenses by them incurred in the late war for the freedom of Cuba, and acknowledge that until said debt is satisfied, the United States shall control the international relations of Cuba in the same way that the United States by their Constitution controls the international affairs of the American Union. As soon as practicable, a treaty shall be made between Cuba and the United States to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Clearly, the question should be settled by some such article before the United States withdraw from Cuba.

At least one-half of the cost of the war with Spain up to the ratification of the treaty should be debited to Cuba. Long before the extinction of that debt both Cuba and the United States would clearly agree whether or not the relations prescribed in the above article had been wise. If wise, they would be extended by a new treaty.

Gratitude and moral obligations cannot be measured, and so the raison d'être of the suggested article is based upon the tangible need of securing an ascertainable debt, wise and stable Government, and preventing foreign complications.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.

New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some one has said that progress is built on mistakes. Permit an old reader of THE TIMES to prophesy that you will see a confirmation of this, as also a repetition of history, in the operation and possible extension of the pneumatic tube distribution of mails in New York and elsewhere, which the newspapers appear to be encouraging and Congress considering.

An act passed by the Albany Legislature June 1, 1868, authorized A. E. Beach and others to construct one or more pneumatic tubes beneath the streets for the transmission of merchandise. The act also gave the interested parties the power to organize themselves into a corporation. In August, 1868, a corporation was organized, with A. E. Beach, Horace B. Caswell, Joseph Dixon, and Moses Y. Beach as trustees—all of them able men, you will observe, Mr. Editor. April 9, 1873, the original act was amended so as to allow the company to construct an underground road for passengers from Bowling Green to Madison Square, thence a branch to Central Park and Eighth Avenue to the west, and another to the Harlem River on the east.

Another act was passed June 4, 1881, extending the time during which the road might be built. A section of this sub-surface road was constructed and is still in existence as a hole in the ground on Broadway, abreast of the City Hall. Why was this project not completed? Because in the state of the art and engineering practice then, as now, it was an impossible undertaking from both the commercial and engineering points of view. A large sum of money was subsequently paid for this charter by the New York Arcade Railway Company, and after a good deal of backing and filling an effort was again made to have it amended, preserving its plenary powers but unrestricting the form of motive power for operating the road, but after a bitter and killing fight on the part of its projectors this failed, and as with its predecessors so also it is with the numerous successors of the New York Arcade Railway; they have never since "peeped" on the subject of pneumatic transportation.

Are the present rapid transit lines to be operated pneumatically? How long did it take to introduce electric railroads? Does any one suppose that if the pneumatic tube was a good thing and possible of practical attainment for the Government's postal needs it would not have been in use fifty years ago? That ingenious Frenchman Papin was the first to suggest the parcels express by compressed air about the end of the seventeenth century. The idea slept for 100 years. In 1810 Medhurst took an English patent for "means of carrying goods, letters, parcels, and passengers by means of a tube and a blast of compressed air." In 1824 Vallence received an English patent for substantially the same thing, except it was to be worked by a vacuum in front instead of a blast of air in the rear of the carrier. The first dispatch tube was installed in London in 1859 between Euston Square Station and the Post Office. This was extended to Holborn in 1865. From the official reports of the working of the London tubes the average speed is less than twenty miles per hour; the maximum is forty miles per hour for one mile run. Now it does not require a transportation expert to understand why this speed limit cannot be exceeded, for, if the pouches were forced through the tube at the rate of forty miles per hour for 15 minutes, they and the contents thereof, as has been frequently observed in the New York tubes, would come out charred and burned, if not blazing, because of that bête noire of mechanism, scraping friction.

There are other inherent obstacles besides the one mentioned which scores of engineers have labored to overcome, but this one relegates the pneumatic system to nowhere for safety, speed, distance, and capacity; while the difficulties multiply amazingly as the capacity increases, and likewise the cost mounts up in corresponding, yes greater, proportion. But you may say, Mr. Editor, that speed is not important for short distances. Quite right. Keep the mails moving! All the mails! Facilitate the distribution! It is unimportant if letters, once moving, get to Harlem in one minute or ten minutes, so long as they are not accumulated, and, therefore, delayed. But how shall it be done?

The science of pneumatics has not appreciably advanced in the last century, but how about electrics? I believe the late President of the Western Union, Dr. Norvin Green, hit the nail on the head when this scheme was first talked of in New York some years ago. He said to a reporter: "What New York needs is an electric sub-railway that will carry the pouches for any desired rate of speed for any distance. The pneumatic tube is undoubtedly good for short distances and light weights; with heavy weights and long distances the scraping friction through the tubes would injure the contents by overheating. You can judge for yourself how much mail matter can be carried in a tube 2½ inches in diameter, such as we use. With a six-inch tube it would require greater power and slower work. Of course if you have the power to drive, then you can follow pouch after pouch in a continuous stream, but electricity should be the motive power for a city delivery which is increasing as fast as it is in New York."

And why not an electric postal system? The material difficulties are not great; the political may be, but they are by no means insurmountable.

I remember having heard somewhere of such a system which was devised to transport over long distance lines mails, newspapers, and general merchandise at a speed of three to five miles per minute. The cars were of considerable length and twenty-four inches in diameter. It had, if I remember rightly, the indorsement of good engineers as to the cost, feasibility, and the tonnage necessary to make it a profit earner in the carriage of the mails solely between populous centres. Now, plainly there is nothing remarkable or chimerical about this proposition to-day; nothing like the wonder that a ponderous locomotive weighing seventy tons will run sixty miles per hour on rails.

There are thousands of motors and dynamos running day and night all around you, Mr. Editor, at speeds from 1,000 revolutions per minute—which, if applied to, say, a wheel three feet in diameter, would propel it five miles per minute and over on a properly conditioned way. Hence the limitation as to speed would not be found in the motive power, but in the runway—rail or otherwise—for its travel. We all recognize that the increased speed due to railroad betterments is almost wholly attributable to perfection of roadbed and the adoption of steel rails. What seemed fifteen years ago like an impossibility may easily appear today as a clean-cut engineering proposition.

I have known also of an analogous electric system for intramural distribution of mails and parcels in a sub-surface conduit, but of slower speed. It was claimed that this system would carry something like one hundred million letters in twenty-four hours on back-and-forth ways, for instance, over the bridge, between the New York and Brooklyn Post Offices. The further striking claim was made that the cost would be very little, if any, greater than the cost of equipment and operation of the present inadequate tubes. Figures, Mr. Editor, may be out of place here, but if you or your readers care to imagine a letter receptacle 18 inches in diameter by, say, 2 feet 8 inches long, it will hold, in round numbers, 10,000 letters. Assume, then, if you please, that these mail receptacles are placed in trains of three units each and run on one-minute time schedule, it will then be plainly seen that this is not such a remarkable proposition, either.

In the opinion of unbiased technical students the pneumatic tube is all right as a convenience in a small way, but impracticable as it is proposed to use it. In other words, it is possible, within certain defined limits, but uncommercial for the postal needs of New York or other large cities, while, on the other hand, there is not the slightest doubt that this great desideratum is easily attainable electrically.

S. D. MOTT,
Mechanical Engineer.

Passaic, N. J., Feb. 3, 1901.

SOUTH AFRICAN INTERVENTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By all means, as two of your correspondents suggest, urge this country to intervene in the South African struggle. Commercialism would derive still further credit by adding, in the furtherance of our commercial interests, to the already existing difficulties and the great bloodshed thereof.

Then, as the "leader of liberty and humanity," of course, it is our duty to champion the cause of every small though insolent power which gets itself into a mess by its own folly. We could play the game of national champion of the world without question or challenge, and we could add still more to our prestige by depriving a friendly power of the just fruits of a long and costly struggle, on the merits of which public opinion itself is greatly divided.

The fact of our still having a considerable job of our own in the Philippines and Cuba, involving difficult problems of right and justice, as yet unsettled, should not be allowed to interfere with the humane aspirations of these, your correspondents, whose sympathies go out so comprehensively to the "downtrodden Boer" and all such oppressed peoples, outside of our own territories.

It recalls the one-time well-meant, but misplaced, sentiment involved in the cry of "Lo! the poor Indian!" when that worthy exponent of liberty and independence roamed through the land in war paint and feathers, seeking whom he might devour. During the late unpleasantness with Spain, when the dogs of war were grappling and the result, mayhap, still hung in doubt, it was not the wont of Britishers to clamor for interference in the interest of our adversary, but, rather, to warn others off who had that design in view with the hope of seeing us humiliated. But then it is absurd to expect Boer sympathizers to listen to this latter plea, or to want them to prejudice their case by accepting it as true.

When the Boer oligarchy, in the insolence of its newly acquired military strength, delivered its defiant ultimatum, and launched the thunderbolt of its columns into British territory, with the avowed object of "driving the British into the sea" and cleaning up South Africa for the sole benefit of the "chosen people," the Dutch-on that day they cast their destiny in the balance, from that time forth they put their fate to the touch "to win or lose it all." E. BEAL.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 8, 1901.

Prophesies De Wet's Early Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with pleasure I read this day that England is about to send out thirty thousand more mounted troops to South Africa. This will, it is to be hoped, once and for all, silence the nonsense about the King stopping the war, for, in the first place, he would not if he could, and, in the second, he dare not if he would.

To such of your correspondents who airily advocate their country's interference in a matter that is no business of theirs, I would ask soberly and dispassionately if they have stopped to consider what "interference" spells. It either means that England would have to call a halt, or that this country would forcibly intervene on behalf of the Boers. Now, the man who thinks the first contingency for a moment possible is a fool, and he who thinks the other within the range of probability or wishes it were so, is both a fool and a criminal. After the receipt of the insolent ultimatum that was dispatched by the then President of the late republic, its doom was sealed, and your pro-Boers need be under no misapprehension that Lord Salisbury's famous sentence, "Not a shred of independence shall be left them," will not be carried out to the letter, for the Prime Minister spoke with a united and determined empire behind him.

The Afrikander Bond has long since recognized that the game is up, and the idea of a Dutch flag to the Cape, a dream of the past, and so, no doubt, would the burghers in the field, were it not for the infamous lies to which they are fed. I quote verbatim from The London Times of Jan. 15 before me, which says:

"The Boer prisoners that are brought in say that they thought De Wet was attacking Cape Town. Gen. Buller had been driven back into Natal, and that Krüger was still in the country." Who can doubt that they would surrender if they but knew the true situation? We can rest easy that a man of Lord Kitchener's temperament is not idle these days, and that in the near future will come to South Africa an era of prosperity and good government such as it has never yet enjoyed.

H. WILLOUGHBY.

New York, Feb. 9, 1901.

TO ENFORCE POLITICAL MORALITY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuming that the evils of Crokerism have a substantial basis in fact, but two alternatives present themselves. Either the majority of New Yorkers are unintelligent, or else they are blindly and willfully neglectful of their duty. We know that the people of this city are intelligent, because they themselves say that they are, and the whole press of New York has time and again proclaimed the fact. There is nothing for it, then, but to assume that they neglect their duties as men and citizens.

Doubtless the universal passion for moneymaking has something to do with it because moneymaking is an absorbing and fascinating pursuit that monopolizes the faculties to the exclusion of other matters. In this country especially, the acquisition of wealth is pursued with a passionate ardor, and the moneymaking faculty, by a large percentage of our countrymen, is placed above every other.

It is true that many of the rich do what is called good with their money. They give to east side missions, they build churches and hospitals and asylums. All this is meritorious in its way, but the effect of such benefactions upon social evils is palliative only. It is the running sore that is treated, while the disease of which the sore is the superficial outcome is left unprescribed for. A philanthropist of a higher order of intelligence would seek to devise some means of instilling into the minds of intelligent men some sense of responsibility for their kind, and of impressing upon them the fact that the physical and moral welfare of what we call the masses is of vital interest to themselves, and that they own physical and moral welfare is intimately bound up with it.

Those who instruct us in political or social morality should concern themselves more with arousing this sense of responsibility among the respectable classes than in fulminating tirades against the vicious upon whose besotted intelligence they can have but very little effect. The broadening of human intelligence is a work of growth, and will take a long time—perhaps a generation. In the meanwhile if we are to govern ourselves decently some sort of modus vivendi will have to be adopted, and we may even be obliged to resort to lynch law. If lynch law for crimes against the individual has had and still has its apologists, with how much more reason are we able to defend it for crimes which, patriotic Americans have told us, strike at the foundation of society and of free institutions?

When a public official, then, or a man of great political influence, is absolutely known to be corrupt, and no relief is to be had through process of law, let the men of public spirit—there are public-spirited men even in the most besotted communities—forcibly abduct such person from his position and have him deported to some distant island. We have so many islands now that the Government might easily spare one for that purpose. There let him be treated kindly, but subjected to daily instruction upon the duties of men and citizens. Perhaps he might live to come back to New York to be a shining example to the intelligence of this city and a teacher of public morals.

This suggestion will doubtless be considered extreme, and lynch law certainly has its disadvantages. It is a confession of the inability of a community to make and enforce good laws, and the guilty are not always punished by it. But it would be inadvisable to deport a large section of the community, and this seems to be a case where the wicked must suffer for the sins of the elect. If society will create monsters, those monsters, even though they be the victims of social blunders and misdoings, must be made harmless in the interests of society. From monsters no good can come, but from society good may be made to come if one goes the right way about it. W. U. L.

New York, Feb. 5, 1901.

TAXATION AND LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your editorial article to-day, in which you state that it is unlikely Gov. Odell will be influenced by arguments against the tax bills now under consideration at Albany. Surely, the eloquent presentations of the case of the life insurance companies, made the other day by a body of able representatives, will have some effect, but their efforts should be vigorously supported by every insurance man and policy holder throughout the State—I do not say the country, because the protection of the rights of policy holders in other States must be left to their own legislators, who will no doubt find methods of retaliation, such as local taxation of mortgages in Western States, and of ledger balances in the South on account of New York trading.

If it is fair for New York to tax funds arising from the payment of life insurance premiums to New York companies by citizens of other States and countries and held for their account, it cannot be unfair for Iowa to place a tax upon money coming from New York for investment in farm mortgages, or for Georgia to tax its wholesale merchants and shippers upon money coming from New York in payment for cotton. How mischievous the result would be is easily seen. The people of other States would go elsewhere for their life insurance, and the people of New York would have to go elsewhere for their goods. It would be the Nation against New York, and New York would suffer most. Whether a law which could bring about this result can be entirely constitutional may be safely left to others to determine, but I desire especially to show the evanescent character of the fund which our legislators propose to tax.

Every one knows that life insurance is primarily based upon the science of mortality. That a certain number of insurants will die each year is a fact which even the legislators cannot gainsay, and to tax the average premium necessary according to the mortality tables on selected lives to cover these deaths would be at once to prohibit the business of life insurance.

"Surplus," however, so called, is in part derived from this very fund, for great care in the selection of lives, aided by accidental freedom from losses by war and epidemics, has resulted so far in a saving to the companies in the item of mortality. Is this intelligent management and accidental immunity, however, a taxable commodity? Remember, it is by no means certain of continuance, and varies with every company, according to the talent employed and the degree of freedom from such losses as those referred to, and is removed entirely when the mortality of the company reaches the expected loss under the table upon which its premiums are based. The excess of assets over liabilities, which is called "surplus," is largely composed of savings from this source, but no one can say that in the fullness of time the table average will not be sustained and what has been gained in the past be lost hereafter. The mortality in many of our own States already exceeds the table, and no one can foretell the effect upon New York life insurance companies of an American war.

So much for that part of the so-called "surplus," which, under the scientific tables, is required to meet the final average of mortality; and as for the rest, it is largely of the same general character, because arising from the loading of premiums as a security against unforeseen excesses of mortality. A smallpox epidemic in New York is perhaps out of the question, but a convulsion of nature or a social cataclysm might easily dispel this extra security fund with many companies. Again, suppose all so-called "surplus," held for final distribution, should, in order to avoid the tax, be at once conditionally distributed, which could no doubt be done with an equal degree of safety to the companies by properly worded agreements. The Tax Assessor would find, in that event, nothing upon which to levy, except that indefinable portion of the assets of a life company over the liabilities, held for the better security of all and the final solvency of the company. It should not be taxed, of course, and to impose a tax upon it may well lead to retaliation on the part of other States and countries, in which by far the greater number of persons interested in its maintenance reside.

But should our legislators even seriously consider basing the revenues of the State upon the temporary residue of a scientific premium and a contingent fund, which, at the pleasure of the companies, may be shifted, together with the contingency upon which it depends, to those to whom it must ultimately belong, and who reside beyond the tax assessor's reach? They might tax dividends actually paid, though to do so would greatly discourage the business. But would it not be better for them to turn their attention to something having a solid and permanent value for revenue purposes, and which is dependent for its privileges and prosperity upon its position in the State and its dealings with the people thereof? Any tax law which can be rendered abortive by a removal of domicile to New Jersey is a crime against the State of New York and a standing menace to all vested interests, because of the ephemeral character of the security it gives for the necessary revenues of the State. SECURITY.

Richmond Hill, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1901.

MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Our Missionaries in China." If it you give the opinion of Lord Salisbury to the effect that missionaries in the foreign field were "an international nuisance"; also that the cause of the recent trouble in China was largely due to missionaries interfering in matters with which they had legitimately nothing to do. I believe, Mr. Editor, that there can be but little doubt as to the truthfulness of your contention and the statement of England's Prime Minister.

The writer has a number of friends in China who have gone there to preach the Gospel of Christ—one of them an English gentleman by birth, but a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He has been in China for ten years, devoting his time during the day to the gratuitous practice of medicine and, at night to the preaching of the Gospel. He has stood entirely aloof from political matters of every kind, keeping before him the one grand object that led him to China. This friend is one who, as outsiders in this country would say, belongs to the brethren, or "open brethren"; that is, he belongs to no sect or denomination, believing such to be wrong.

Now, there are a great many "brethren" laboring in the Gospel in China. They do not experience the trouble in the foreign field that many missionaries encounter. Why? Because the foreigners see their object is first and foremost to preach the glorious Gospel of Christ, and to do all the good they can among the people, and, at the same time, in no way interfere with their governmental matters. I know the trouble in one of the large provinces of China was mainly due to the tactics of the Roman Catholic missionaries, who with one hand tried to force the Chinese into their Church and with the other to rule the community with a rod of iron.

One of the first principles of the brethren at home and abroad is that they should have nothing to do with politics. They are to obey the laws of the land in which they live. (Romans xiii., 1,) and pray for all those in authority (I. Tim. i., 1-2,) but not to "go into politics" themselves. They believe Christians on this earth are "strangers and pilgrims," (I. Pet. ii., 11.;) that already they are "citizens" (not of this world, but) of heaven, (Phil. iii., 20; Eph. ii., 19, &c.,) and as such, their attitude should be "to wait for the Son of God from Heaven," (I. Cor. i., 7; I. Thes. i., 10,) and meanwhile preach the Gospel to the perishing. If all the missionaries in China had recognized these truths and acted upon them, how much better it would have been!

We, as brethren, or believers, have no organization, no committees, keep no statistics. In this, at least, we are like the early Christians. There are about 700 "brethren" (male and female) laboring in the foreign field. They have no money at their back, but depend solely upon God for support. Is this not the Scriptural way? I know there are many who think that with their twentieth century machinery and governmental influence, they can improve on apostolic methods. But can they? I trow not.

I have recently received letters from brethren in South America, in Mexico, and also in China. God is wonderfully blessing their labors in these fields. In South America (Argentina, Bolivia, &c.) the opposition of the priests is very annoying, as they follow up the missionaries, burning Bibles, books, &c.; but surely it is not the will of God that this opposition should be met by similar methods, or by the demanding of indemnity. Did the early Christians look for indemnity when wrong was done them? Let Scripture suffice as an answer:

"But call to remembrance, brethren, the former days in which after ye were illuminated (or enlightened) yet endured a great fight of affliction, partly while ye were made a gazing stock, both by reproaches and afflictions, and partly while ye became companions of them that were so used. For ye had compassion upon me in my bonds, (chains,) and took joyfully the spoiling of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven a better and an enduring substance." (Hebrews x., 32-34.)

One thing more. The question will be asked: Did not Paul stand up for his "rights"? Did he not say: "I appeal unto Caesar"? Yes, but was he justified in doing so? I believe not. Would it not have been better had he "appealed" unto God alone? He appealed to Caesar, and what was the result? He was a prisoner unto the day of his death. Jesus said unto His apostles when He sent them forth: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, but I say unto you, resist not evil: whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also, and if any man will sue thee at the law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also, and whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him two. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." (Matthew v.)

Now, Mr. Editor, are not the principles that govern many of the missionaries in the foreign field, and at home, too, for that matter, as far apart from these words of Christ as they possibly can be?

Let the servants of Christ look to God for protection, and not to "the powers that be," especially for indemnity when they "suffer wrong"; let them attend to their own legitimate business of preaching "the glorious Gospel of the Blessed God," (I. Tim., i., 11,) and serving and teaching the people out of love to Christ. When this is done, much of the opposition that now exists will vanish, and greater results for good will be seen. Of course, opposition and more or less persecution are to be expected, but what of that? God never sends a child of His into the foreign field who does not expect these things, and who is willing to endure them gladly for Christ's sake when they come. The one who has gone into "the regions beyond" and met with these trials, and then complained, is not one who was "called for God" to the work.

BELIEVER.

New York, February 7th, 1901.

RUSSIAN "CIVILIZATION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That is a very interesting and unique paragraph in to-day's TIMES anent the Thibetan mission to St. Petersburg. The Birschevija Viedomosti is, I believe, a semi-official organ, and, as you say, it may voice Russia's real position as to the Thibetan-Russian entente, which means the swallowing up of Thibet. When the "B. V." talks about bringing civilization to Thibet and other benighted countries, it means "absorption," and I have observed among my fellow-editors of the American press a tendency to believe in Muscovite protestations of benevolence.

Now, are you all such sublime idiots as to believe anything that Russia says, through her press or diplomats? I hope not. The beauties of Russian civilization have been evidenced all the time by her rigorous and disgraceful persecution of the Jewish people, by the oppression of her Christian subjects, by the obliteration of the Polish and Finnish nationalities, by the absence of representative government, by the fostering of chicanery by its local governors, by wholesale robbery, by the grinding of the faces of the poor, by secret trials and secret punishment, by the suppression of truth, justice, and charity. Civilization, as understood in Russia today, means nothing more than the reign of brute force. The Czar is a helpless puppet in the hands of a clique which may poison him if he escapes the dagger or the bomb of the Nihilist. Nihilism, indeed, is the outward and visible sign of the national decrepitude. The secret societies with which the Russian Empire is honeycombed are the results of that very absence of civilization which Russia pretends to introduce among people more benighted and more ignorant than her own wretched and besotted minions.

We sometimes hear much of the Czar's intentions in the direction of liberty and reform. The Czar can do nothing. He is at the mercy of the small circle that rules Russia and him at the same time. Few of the Russian monarchs have died natural deaths. Those who have escaped the machinations of Nihilist conspirators have fallen by the hands of Court assassins. Russia seethes with crime. Her statesmen are thieves and liars, and Europe knows this well. Scratch a Russian and you find the old savage Tartar—cunning, malignant, dishonest, inconstant, and savage. To cite Russia as the harbinger or exploiter of civilization is as picturesque as his Satanic Majesty quoting Scripture.

ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG.

New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

America's Duty in the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I still read THE NEW YORK TIMES as regularly as ever, but I do not and can not agree with your attitude on the Philippine question. I have read your answers to "Mr. Christian Patriot," where you say "the military operations before Manila make it clear that the chief anxiety of the American commanders as to the 'insurgents' was first to get them out of the way." No doubt! But you seem to forget that they were not then "insurgents," but Americans' helpers and friends.

From time to time, too, I have seen it thrown up to Aguinaldo that he was bought off by the Spaniards. If I am correctly informed, the Spaniards paid him but a part of the money, and failed completely to carry out the reforms he demanded for his people; but whether or no, if he was good enough to be trusted and accepted as a helper and friend of Dewey, he was good enough to be properly recognized by the United States Government.

He was the idol of his people, and none but dunces would have failed to utilize him.

The very Dakoits of India could always be trusted by those travelers among them who had sense enough to make friends of their chieftains.

JAMES MacPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 11, 1901.

SPRING MODELS

show skirts closed at a side seam, and waists fastened on the shoulders. For these a flat fastener is necessary. The

SNAP HOOK & EYE

The 20th Century Hook

is the flattest made, and the only one that never lets go until you are ready. It is closed by a touch, and never catches in the hair or trimming.

At the Best Clubs and Hotels is Served

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

Epicures
likewise Drink it at their Own Home Tables.

The Sparkling, in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

The Still, in Half-Gallon Bottles.

PRINCETON'S NEEDS.

Several of Them Impressively Set Forth by Mr. James W. Alexander of the Class of '60.

Letter in Princeton Alumni Weekly.

I saw in a recent issue of a newspaper an article headed "J. D. Archbold gives $400,000 to Syracuse University," and a train of thought was thus started which impels me to appeal through your columns to the alumni of Princeton on the subject of endowment. Frequently during the last few years the public has read the news of this or that wealthy man giving enormous sums to colleges and universities. Where are the friends of Princeton, while all these miscellaneous benefactions are going on? Isn't it about time to arouse the interest of large-minded men of means in the tremendous opportunities presented at Princeton for the wise use of their fortunes!

We owe much to such generous friends as John C. Green and the un-named donor of the library, to John I. Blair, and Stafford Little, and Mrs. Brown, and Henry G. Marquand, and William E. Dodge, and many others, but we seem to have fallen lately upon a dry season in the way of large gifts. Princeton with a history, an esprit de corps, an organization, and a capacity for usefulness beyond comparison, is balked in every direction by the need of liberal endowments. It is a pity, but it is true that every lofty academic enterprise depends at last on dollars and cents.

I confidently claim that Princeton offers—not one of the best but the very best opportunity to use funds for the greatest good of the community, and for the greatest glory of the donors. This may seem a bold declaration, but one has only to familiarize himself with the advantages in combination which Princeton possesses to be convinced.

Princeton is beautifully and salubriously situated; thus you have the most charming surroundings and the minimum danger to health. It has a matchless history, inseparably connected with the American Revolution; thus you have traditions which are invaluable in forming character. It is thoroughly progressive, but has always stood and still stands for the ideal liberal education; thus while keeping in the advance, you avoid the "isms" of this recklessly experimental age. It is absolutely democratic; thus the student attains the highest position among his fellows only because he deserves it; and neither wealth nor social rank can aid another in plucking away his advantage.

The university life is all there is at Princeton, the little village being only tributary to it; thus you have an academic atmosphere unadulterated. While absolutely unsectarian, religion at Princeton goes hand in hand with learning; thus you train the conscience at the same time that you are training the intellect. Athletic sports there attain their highest perfection; thus you drive away vicious habits, and make strong men while you are making scholars. And, as some one has put it, Princeton during the last quarter of a century has done a larger business in proportion to her capital than any other university. What could be a more noble or more useful consecration of wealth than that which enables such an institution to carry to perfection its wise and far-reaching projects, which lack of money necessarily retards?

The Graduate School, of which Prof. Andrew F. West has just been made Dean, ought to be endowed with $2,000,000. This would provide the proposed quadrangle of buildings and the annual outlay to support the scheme already planned, which is unique and splendid, and will, when established, place Princeton in a position of magnificent leadership in this important department. Thus our progressive graduates would all be kept in residence at Princeton, and our undergraduate departments would be electrified into even more spirited life than at present. The founder of such an endowment would embalm his name in more glory than it is possible to conceive in other ways. We need a large endowment for the increase of salaries to our splendid corps of rising professors, and to provide means for securing the talented men who are coming to the front throughout the land.

We need a large students' loan fund so that able men of limited means need not have to abandon a college course for want of a temporary loan, to be repaid later in life without interest. Every student and every professor knows how sorely we need a new building for lectures, recitations, and examinations. Our magnificent library ought to be endowed with at least $1,000,000, so that the great work there inaugurated may be pushed on with adequate vigor, and kept abreast of the other leading universities. We need several new dormitory buildings. These, while permanently honoring the names of the donors, and providing required accommodation for students, serve the good purpose of producing income. We need a new gymnasium, and a fund to maintain it. The infirmary ought to have a fund. Our Museum of Art ought to be completed by the addition of the contemplated wings, and should be adequately endowed. There are chairs and departments which are barely and almost meanly maintained by annual subscription, and the neglect of which is nothing short of a disgrace. As a simple illustration, I refer to the unmatched original

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

WILL ENGLAND ABANDON FREE TRADE?

Apparently England is threatened with another form of "Americanizing." Her conservative papers charge to our example the political tactics and the rude diplomacy of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Most of the changes in her journals are sadly traced to the influence of ours. Her aristocracy is being enriched and diluted at once by American marriages. And now the President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce invites his fellow-merchants to consider the ways of the American tariff maker and be wise in time.

It is some dozen years since the audacious and erratic Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, casting about for an issue on which he could maintain a contest with the old parties, invented the policy which he called "fair trade." This was substantially a policy of retaliation. He did not undertake to deny that entire freedom of commerce was the ideal condition, or hold that there were infant industries in England that needed nursing. But he wished to use countervailing duties as a lever with which to force open the markets closed to British trade by hostile tariffs. That seems also to be the idea of the new school of which the President of the Glasgow Chamber is the representative.

Americans can look on this proposed experiment with indifference, if not with favor. If it should so far succeed as to induce this country to reduce its tariff to a revenue basis, the result might be of some advantage to British traders: it would be of far greater advantage to our own. It would clear artificial obstacles from the broad field of competition in which our natural resources and the energies of our people fit us for constantly wider success. But there is very little prospect that Great Britain could seriously affect our policy by the retaliation suggested. As a lever to force open our markets it lacks the very essential aid of a stable fulcrum. Practically all that Great Britain could do would be to put a duty on our food products in order to induce us to lower our tariff. But a duty on food is the one thing that British industry cannot stand without the gravest injury. It would have much the same effect as a tax on her manufactures or an arbitrary advance in wages. It is true that the modern notion is that by taxing our food and leaving the food from the colonies free, England would not affect the supply but only change the source. But her colonies do not afford enough food imports for the English demand, and if they did, it will hardly be denied that to relieve them of our competition would tend to raise the price of their products. That is what the British Isles, with only a few weeks' supply of food ever in sight, and with the bulk of her industries competing in the markets of the whole world, cannot possibly afford.

Sir CHARLES DILKE, in his article in the Paris Figaro, strikes the key to the situation for England. It is in the relative failure of her supply of fuel. It was this, combined with her supply of iron ore, and the vigor and industry of her people, that gave her her chief advantage in the trade of the world. She has now to face the increased cost of fuel at a time when the supplies in the United States, to say nothing of other parts of the world, are being developed almost indefinitely, and when her ores are subjected to even greater competition, at the hands of a race as vigorous as her own and more ingenious and resourceful. To meet such a situation as this, retaliatory or threatening tariffs would be Mrs. Partington's broom against the Atlantic.

SECRETARY GAGE ON BANK CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury loses no proper opportunity to try to educate public opinion as to the defects of our system of bank currency and the disadvantage they impose on our commerce at home and abroad.

We published yesterday morning an interview with Mr. GAGE in which he discussed the bill of Mr. LOVERING of Massachusetts, the object of which is to increase the elasticity of the bank issues and to enable the banks to increase these issues to some extent when the needs of actual business require, with security that the increase would be withdrawn so soon as the needs of business permitted. This Mr. LOVERING proposes to accomplish by allowing an increased issue of notes, in certain proportion to the capital of the banks, subject to a tax while in circulation, provision being made also for a redemption note issues, namely, that they are dependent not on the needs of commerce but on the price of bonds required as security. Mr. LOVERING'S plan has the merit that it is in the right direction and may open the way for more complete and satisfactory legislation. One feature of great merit in this plan is that it does not in any way affect either the real security of the notes or the probable popular estimate of their absolute safety. That is a condition that can in no wise be disregarded. Whatever reform and development of the note system may be undertaken, it must be such as will preserve intact the present unquestioning faith of the people at all times and in all parts of the country in the perfect soundness of the notes. But with the passage of time and the progress of public opinion, it will ultimately be possible to establish a much more serviceable system than we now have without in the least impairing public confidence.

WATER IN THE BRONX.

No doubt that was a shameful state of things, for the whole City of New York, that we reported yesterday. When the New Yorker, of any borough, considers the amount which his city has spent upon its water supply and then finds that people are paying for water, within the city limits, at the rate of 10 cents a pail, or, for that matter, at any other rate, he has undoubtedly a right to be indignant.

But this superficial aspect of the matter is not conclusive. The question of water supply is much more urgent, upon the whole, in the Borough of Brooklyn than in the Borough of the Bronx. Doubtless the situation has been greatly aggravated, in the Borough of Brooklyn, by the accession since consolidation of a number of consumers who had been accustomed to rely upon private effort for their water supply, but who had transferred their consumption to the public supply. And something of the same sort, though on a smaller scale, has doubtless aggravated the situation in the Bronx.

We have repeatedly set forth, upon the authority of experts, the reasons for believing that the chief trouble with the water supply is not the excess of the demand, but the profusion of waste. The experts tell us that the house waste is an important part of this loss. That part might be saved by the introduction of meters. But they also tell us that the main waste comes from leakage in the mains. Until we are sure that this leak has been stopped, to add to the supply is simply to pour more water into a sieve.

The responsibility of Tammany for this state of things is not a fact to be forgotten or belittled. And this without reference to the Ramapo job. Commissioner DALTON has been so ardent and shameless an advocate of that job that it is to be feared that he will not get the benefit, in the public opinion, of the immunity which really belongs to his profound lack of intelligence, to his complete and abysmal incompetency. The blame for the incompetency ought by rights to go to the organization, and only that blame shouldered upon him which belongs to him, for doing or misdoing when he knows better. And when one considers how little he knows it will be seen how small this share is. He has not the blame of sinning against light, because it has for a long time been evident that his "expert advisers" are so much more solicitous about their salaries than they are about anything else that they tell him not what they believe, but what they think he and his fellow and superior conspirators in the Ramapo job desire to hear. The sufferers by this or any future water famine will make no mistake if they simply charge their sufferings over to "the organization," without attempting to fix it more definitely.

THE ERIE ACCIDENT.

We publish in another column a statement from a railroad official as to the recent distressing accident on the Erie Railroad. The facts are undoubtedly as he presents them, and further investigation convinces us that the Erie management used every safeguard and took every precaution to avoid accident that railway construction, according to its highest present standard, provides. The management, therefore, is entirely to be acquitted of any degree of negligence or carelessness.

At the same time it remains true that there is a defect in the present mode of car building which is shown to involve grave danger to passengers, and which it is the plain duty of those responsible for it to remedy if possible. So long as it is possible that the flooring and framework of one car may be lifted above that of the next car in case of derailment or other accident, the "telescoping" which took place on the Erie train may recur. When it does take place it is, as in this case, tremendously destructive. It might be less so in the case of a heavy parlor car than with an ordinary car, but even then authorities agree that it would be still disastrous. That is a danger for which every effort should be made to provide a safeguard.

ONE OF THE "FATHERS."

The Democrats in the Senate cannot readily give up the notion that there is a Constitutional difficulty in the way of administering the new territory acquired by the United States through the treaty with Spain. We venture to commend to their careful attention the views of ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. JEFFERSON, whose arguments finally prevailed with the President as outlined in the Chamber last December. It might have contained the elements of relief. It certainly did not those of cure. Further agitation culminating in the labor troubles in Genoa brought about the curious but transitory coalition of the Right and the Socialists.

The King is said to have very liberal proclivities, so liberal, in fact, as to be regarded with suspicion by the extreme Right. But the extreme Right is still wedded to the policy of national financial ruin, just as the extreme Left is pledged to the destruction of the very principles upon which Italian unity rests. The Moderates see at length that the burden must be lifted from the lower classes. The Liberals demand that the relief shall be made permanent by a reduction of the national expenditure. What Italy needs is a complete reorganization of her economic system. VICTOR EMMANUEL, it is to be hoped, will be able to select a Premier who can command a majority of Moderates and Liberals, who are ready to place the crying needs of their country above personal antagonism and strife. A Cavour, not a Crispi, is necessary, but a Cavour able to appreciate that the future of Italy rests not in expensive foreign alliances, but in foreign friendships and in the unhampered development of natural resources. The question is, Will VICTOR EMMANUEL discover such a man? Is there at present in Italy such a man awaiting discovery?

The Philippine Information Society is doing good work. It has issued four pamphlets which are as full, intelligently arranged, and impartial as could reasonably be expected. The selection and editing of material show sincere candor and remarkable care. The fifth pamphlet, "Aguinaldo and the American Generals, from the Fall of Manila, August, 1898, to the Iloilo Expedition, January, 1899—The Parting of the Ways," is now ready. It may be had from L. K. FULLER, 12 Otis Place, Boston, at a cost of 10 cents; the preceding pamphlets at 5 cents each.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

A correspondent the other day took us to task for suggesting that the death of the sculptor of the Sherman Monument in Washington gave the Government an opportunity to retrieve a grievous mistake. The mistake was the award of the commission to this particular sculptor in spite of the consensus of the highest expert opinion that his design for the monument was not the best nor the second best nor the third best nor the fourth best that the public might have had for its money.

We assumed that a contract for the production of a work of art could not possibly be a contract which, in case of the death of the artist, descended to his heirs, administrators, and assigns. Our correspondent assured us that, however absurd the notion of such a contract might appear to us, yet it was this contract into which the Government had allowed itself to be betrayed in the case of the Sherman Monument.

THE TIMES seemed to be dispensed from rejoining to this reply by a Washington dispatch which appeared in the same issue with the communication of our esteemed correspondent, from which it appeared that the authorities at Washington take the view of THE TIMES and not that of its correspondent. The Controller of the Currency, according to this dispatch, has rendered a decision that the contract terminated with the sculptor's death.

The principle involved is so familiar, as a matter of law, that it would have been very wonderful if the United States had made a contract so improvident as to lay down that, in case of the death of an artist before completing his contracted work, his widow might get somebody else to complete it at the public expense. The case was particularly flagrant. It was one in which a committee, representing private subscriptions of $11,000, undertook to control, and did control, the expenditure of $79,000 of public money upon a public monument not merely without expert advice, but in defiance of such advice. It was really a most barbarous procedure. We do not believe that a repetition of it would be possible under the present Secretary of War. That is why it may be a matter of public congratulation if it should turn out that the death of the sculptor prevented the consummation of the procedure and reopened the question. It is not to be supposed that so daring an experiment upon the public apathy in such matters could succeed again. If the contract has been, as the Controller of the Currency holds, terminated by the death of the author of the design selected in defiance of all expert advice, the whole question seems to be reopened, and there is again a hope of securing the best monument to Gen. SHERMAN that American art is capable of producing.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S OPPORTUNITY.

For the first time since the death of his father, the young King of Italy has now the opportunity to give official expression to his ideas as to how he intends to govern his country under the Constitution. The selection of the successor to Signor SARACCO cannot fail to indicate to a very large degree the attitude of the Throne on a number of important questions.

Like most coalition Cabinets, that formed by Signor SARACCO was composed of able men. They were not blind to the warnings given in the last session nor to the significance of the election. They were not strong enough, however, to suggest a radical cure to the condition which would ultimately mean a repudiation of Italy's obligations to the Dreibund. They could, they thought, relieve the burdens of the masses by increasing those of the rich. This was to be done by reducing the direct imposts on small incomes to the extent of 10,500,000 lire, and by making this sum good by increasing the imposts on gunpowder, Stock Exchange transactions, and bearer securities, while greater elasticity to the Treasury was to be gained by the substitution of short bills for the 50,000,000 lire worth of long-sight Treasury bills, and by the creation of a new 4 per cent. loan.

The Opposition, however, was not to be appeased by these concessions. It demanded the abolition of the tax on flour, which would have deprived the Treasury of 70,000,000 lire, and the reduction of the land tax by 30,000,000 lire. The Ministry could not accept these demands, and resigned. The King, in calling on Signor ZANARDELLI to form a Ministry, has given the Opposition the opportunity to show whether it is capable of governing. Signor ZANARDELLI is a Liberal, but he has been supported by the Socialists. He will have to choose between the Socialists and the Moderates. If he chooses the former, he will be overthrown at the first opportunity. If he chooses the latter, he will be overthrown by the Socialists. The King will then have the opportunity to call on the Moderates to form a Ministry. Will they accept the responsibility? Will they be able to form a Ministry? Will they be able to govern? Will they be able to keep their followers from voting with the Socialists? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from voting with them? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from voting against them? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from voting for them? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from voting at all? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from existing? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being born? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being conceived? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being thought of? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being dreamed of? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being imagined? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from? Will they be able to keep the? Will they be able to? Will they be? Will they? Will?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Almost all of the recently arrived London papers devote large amounts of their more or less valuable space to comments upon the acts of one R. K. TURNBULL, whom they all call an "American journalist," and over whose shoulder they all aim many a hard blow at "American journalism." For TURNBULL, as readers of the cable dispatches already know, used darksome methods in getting for publication copies of certain private letters relating to the Jameson raid, and then was injudicious enough to sue for libel the complaining victim of his too enterprising zeal in the collection of news. This man's violation of confidence, the London moralists agree, is exactly what might be expected from one who had learned and practiced the journalistic art on this side of the Atlantic, and they more than intimate that over here conduct like this is universally considered "smart," and, therefore, to be admired and encouraged. What makes the case extremely funny is the fact that TURNBULL is not an American at all, but an Englishman, bred and born near London, and there such morals as he possesses were acquired. He did not come to this country until after he had made some reputation as a pugilist, and for a time after his arrival here he lived by exhibiting and teaching the science of fists. Partly because his success in this line was small, and partly because he really aspired to better things, TURNBULL endeavored later to become a writer on sporting topics for the New York newspapers. Thanks to his knowledge of such subjects and to his ability to assume the appearance and manners of respectability when he chose, he was allowed to do—or rather to attempt—work for several papers, but his career as a newspaper man in New York was short, for he was even less brilliant as a writer than as a fighter, and after he had made a display or two of a dangerously bad temper, his newspaper connections came to an end and he went back to England. There he seems to have been luckier than here in obtaining recognition as a "journalist," for work of considerable importance was intrusted to him. And with a history like this, his sins are ascribed to "American training"!

—Three thousand male citizens of Topeka having devoted themselves with what bears all the appearance of sincerity to the suppression of the illegal saloons in that city, the chances are that the illegal saloons will be suppressed, for a while at least. But why did not the noble 3,000, instead of addressing their vehement and impressive ultimatum to the keepers of the "joints," go at once to those immediately responsible for the objectionable conditions—to those who, having sworn and being paid to enforce the laws of Kansas, have, without any authority at all, decided that the prohibition law is not to be taken seriously? If the Topeka mass meeting had threatened the police and the city and county officials, and made plain the intention to carry the threats into execution, the "joints" would have been closed just as quickly, and they would have been likely to stay closed longer. The liquor sellers are small and unimportant criminals, and it is distinctly absurd to employ against them the desperate measures which, though entirely justifiable as a last resort when a community or a people can overthrow the wrong or establish the right in no other way, are quite without excuse when the powers of Government are exercised, if not in exact accord with the popular will, at least no further out of accord with it than is safe for the easily punished depositaries of those powers. The Topekans are not the victims of tyranny or oppression. They chose the officials they have, and if they do not like them they can get better without any bloodshed or violence. To public opinion, properly and firmly expressed, the local officers would yield instant and humble obedience. The very men who attended the mass meeting, and who vowed that on Friday next they will smash all the "joints" then open, simply made themselves ridiculous to anybody able to appreciate the logic of the situation. They themselves, really, are responsible for it, and not the rum dealers or even the municipal authorities.

—A Chicago Judge, WATERMAN by name, has just granted a new trial in a damage suit on the ground that the verdict rendered rested on the testimony of women witnesses, for all such evidence, in his opinion, is to be viewed with suspicion. Judge WATERMAN admits that women, as a rule, are on a higher moral plane than men, and that they intend to tell the truth when on the witness stand, but he thinks that they are imaginative to such a degree that they cannot distinguish between beliefs and facts. Here is certainly a subject for investigation. Is it not a more natural construction to say that the power of acquiring territory is delegated to the United States by the several provisions which authorize the several branches of Government to make war, to make treaties, and to govern the territory of the Union?"

To this reasoning JEFFERSON, not unaided by his sense of the tremendous political convenience of the doctrine, yielded.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

A correspondent the other day took us to task for suggesting that the death of the sculptor of the Sherman Monument in Washington gave the Government an opportunity to retrieve a grievous mistake. The mistake was the award of the commission to this particular sculptor in spite of the consensus of the highest expert opinion that his design for the monument was not the best nor the second best nor the third best nor the fourth best that the public might have had for its money.

We assumed that a contract for the production of a work of art could not possibly be a contract which, in case of the death of the artist, descended to his heirs, administrators, and assigns. Our correspondent assured us that, however absurd the notion of such a contract might appear to us, yet it was this contract into which the Government had allowed itself to be betrayed in the case of the Sherman Monument.

THE TIMES seemed to be dispensed from rejoining to this reply by a Washington dispatch which appeared in the same issue with the communication of our esteemed correspondent, from which it appeared that the authorities at Washington take the view of THE TIMES and not that of its correspondent. The Controller of the Currency, according to this dispatch, has rendered a decision that the contract terminated with the sculptor's death.

The principle involved is so familiar, as a matter of law, that it would have been very wonderful if the United States had made a contract so improvident as to lay down that, in case of the death of an artist before completing his contracted work, his widow might get somebody else to complete it at the public expense. The case was particularly flagrant. It was one in which a committee, representing private subscriptions of $11,000, undertook to control, and did control, the expenditure of $79,000 of public money upon a public monument not merely without expert advice, but in defiance of such advice. It was really a most barbarous procedure. We do not believe that a repetition of it would be possible under the present Secretary of War. That is why it may be a matter of public congratulation if it should turn out that the death of the sculptor prevented the consummation of the procedure and reopened the question. It is not to be supposed that so daring an experiment upon the public apathy in such matters could succeed again. If the contract has been, as the Controller of the Currency holds, terminated by the death of the author of the design selected in defiance of all expert advice, the whole question seems to be reopened, and there is again a hope of securing the best monument to Gen. SHERMAN that American art is capable of producing.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S OPPORTUNITY.

For the first time since the death of his father, the young King of Italy has now the opportunity to give official expression to his ideas as to how he intends to govern his country under the Constitution. The selection of the successor to Signor SARACCO cannot fail to indicate to a very large degree the attitude of the Throne on a number of important questions.

Like most coalition Cabinets, that formed by Signor SARACCO was composed of able men. They were not blind to the warnings given in the last session nor to the significance of the election. They were not strong enough, however, to suggest a radical cure to the condition which would ultimately mean a repudiation of Italy's obligations to the Dreibund. They could, they thought, relieve the burdens of the masses by increasing those of the rich. This was to be done by reducing the direct imposts on small incomes to the extent of 10,500,000 lire, and by making this sum good by increasing the imposts on gunpowder, Stock Exchange transactions, and bearer securities, while greater elasticity to the Treasury was to be gained by the substitution of short bills for the 50,000,000 lire worth of long-sight Treasury bills, and by the creation of a new 4 per cent. loan.

The Opposition, however, was not to be appeased by these concessions. It demanded the abolition of the tax on flour, which would have deprived the Treasury of 70,000,000 lire, and the reduction of the land tax by 30,000,000 lire. The Ministry could not accept these demands, and resigned. The King, in calling on Signor ZANARDELLI to form a Ministry, has given the Opposition the opportunity to show whether it is capable of governing. Signor ZANARDELLI is a Liberal, but he has been supported by the Socialists. He will have to choose between the Socialists and the Moderates. If he chooses the former, he will be overthrown at the first opportunity. If he chooses the latter, he will be overthrown by the Socialists. The King will then have the opportunity to call on the Moderates to form a Ministry. Will they accept the responsibility? Will they be able to form a Ministry? Will they be able to govern? Will they be able to keep their followers from voting with the Socialists? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from voting with them? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from voting against them? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from voting for them? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from voting at all? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from existing? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being born? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being conceived? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being thought of? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being dreamed of? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being imagined? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from being? Will they be able to keep the Socialists from? Will they be able to keep the? Will they be able to? Will they be? Will they? Will?

—Count VON WALDERSEE is now charging the French officers in China with doing precisely what dozens of observers assert he and his subordinates have done ever since the German forces arrived in the East. He says that the Frenchmen invent excuses for "punitive expeditions," and justify severe treatment of the Chinese by recounting stories of attacks by non-existent Boxers. The controversy that is sure to result from these accusations will be lively, and we, proudly conscious that nobody even hints that our men have engaged in the wicked work that somebody or other has performed, can await the outcome with serenity. Meanwhile, a large amount of valuable loot sent home to France from China has just been put on board ship at Marseilles and is, at least, to go back to the country of its original owners. We haven't heard of any reshipments of German loot.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is confidently believed in Illinois that Gov. Yates will appoint the Rev. Frank Crane, D. D., pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, President of the State Board of Pardons.

* * *

The Colorado Springs (Col.) Gazette pleads that when the time for Capt. J. B. Coghlan's retirement comes the Navy Department ought to continue him on the rolls as lecturer on naval subjects to the American people. It says he talks too well to be shelved.

* * *

Gov. L. M. Shaw of Iowa, who is now in his second term, has assured his party friends that he will not again be a candidate for his office. Political precedent, the wishes of his family, and his own deliberate judgment, he says, all lead to this decision.

* * *

Mrs. H. A. W. Tabor has protested against the suggestion that the Legislature of Colorado make an appropriation to pay the expenses of the funeral of her late husband, the United States Senator. She says she will have $50,000 as soon as his estate is settled and can easily pay the bills herself.

* * *

United States Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia is looked upon as certain to be elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. "While it may be true that the convention may be a political graveyard," he lately wrote to a member of the Virginia Legislature, "a man can never die but once, and I can do no better than die doing my duty."

THE ERIE ACCIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read this morning the editorial in THE TIMES about the accident on the Erie Road, commenting on the supposed fact that the mail car in advance of the combination car was a steel car, which telescoped the combination car behind it on account of the weight and superior resisting power of the steel mail car next the locomotive. The dispatch on which the editorial was based is absolutely untrue. The mail car and the combination car were both sixty-five-feet wooden cars, of identically the same construction, of the same strength, and about the same weight with their loads. The reason for the crushing of the combination car back of the mail car you will see at once when you realize that the resisting power of a car to longitudinal thrust is in the solid framing of the floor, not in the upper works of the car. In this accident, as the leading mail car was the first one to be thrown from the track, the platform of the mail car was lifted so that it slid directly over the platform or floor of the combination car. To the solid thrusting power of the floor of the mail car the lighter upper works of the combination car could offer but little resistance, and that car was consequently crushed. If the combination car platform had been thrown up so as to pass over the platform of the mail car, it would have been the mail car that would have been crushed, since the upper works of the car could not have resisted the thrust of the solid floor or framing of the combination car.

As to the original cause of the accident, there is no knowledge, in spite of all the investigations that have been made. The track was a new one, laid with ninety-pound rail, with new ties and good ballast. The speed was not high for an express train, being between thirty-five and forty miles an hour; the train was going up grade and approaching the station, but it was on a curve. When in that position a locomotive could be derailed by a nut lying on the track or by other small rigid bodies. The derailment might have been caused by a breakage of something under the locomotive, but the wreck is so complete that it has not yet been possible to determine the cause, although careful investigation has been made. Of course, every effort will be made to find the original cause, but the crushing of the combination car, as I have above explained, was the mere accident of the lifting of the mail car platform above that of the combination car, and this there is no way of avoiding, as the present method of coupling cars allows the couplings to move vertically in case of accidents. R. R.

New York, Feb. 9, 1901.

ENGLAND AS A POWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your editorial entitled "Lord Roberts's Report," and also, not unmixed with amusement, your London correspondent's remarks anent South African affairs in general. Your correspondent seems to revel in pessimism. With your knowledge of public opinion in England today, I cannot understand such an editorial being written in sincerity. For, to paraphrase Max Nordau in a recent interview, "Never before were all classes in England so united on any question as on the justice of this war and the necessity of it." England is a country blessed with a free press and with freedom of speech, and yet with a solitary exception or so every newspaper in Great Britain favors the war. Against John Morley and Sir Edwin Clarke you have arrayed the leaders of every profession and every trade. The two national parties are one as to the necessity of it, merely differing as to the conduct of the military operations. I say this after carefully reading English and Scotch journals of different political views and conversing with Englishmen on the subject.

You state that in the eyes of Europe England is a second-rate power. Well, if so, I must exclaim with the French, "Il est pour rire!" These same Continental eyes will be sadly stretched wide open if they act in future on this theory. A power that transports 250,000 men across 6,000 miles of ocean and then disembarks and hurries them 1,000 miles to execute her will in a country almost a desert and as large as France, Germany, and Austria combined and destitute of supplies, a second rate power! When Englishmen cast their eyes on what facilities other nations would have for attempting the same enterprise, well might they inquire who the first-rate powers are.

Again,

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New Farce that Is Positively Funny and Worth Seeing.

"On the Quiet" at the Madison Square Theatre—Daniel Daly's Return—Travesty at the Victoria.

The best of all the season's farces is "On the Quiet," which was acted for the first time in New York last evening at the Madison Square Theatre by William Collier and his company. Augustus Thomas wrote this with the deliberate purpose to fit Mr. Collier with a new comic rôle, and, although there is evidence in some of the dialogue of the second and third acts that Mr. Collier has edited the text in his own droll but conventional way, yet "On the Quiet" is generally characteristic of Mr. Thomas's lighter vein; and to say that is to say a great deal in favor of the play at the start.

The plot relates to the rough course of the true love of a reckless young New Yorker and a girl whose ambitious and burly brother wants her to marry a Russian, for no other good reason, in the view of her favored lover, than that she looks well in furs. The action begins promisingly in the conservatory of a billionaire's mansion, proceeds with merry antic in a private parlor of a New Haven hotel, and is finished on board a yacht stuck in the mud in Long Island Sound not far from Port Jefferson.

The yacht scene is, in some way, a reminder of "Miss Hobbs," for there is a fog and the croaking note of the foghorn interrupts the hero's love making. But there is this difference, that, extravagant as the farce is, nautical terms are not misused in the talk, and the fact that Thomas knows something about a boat will impress every one that sees the play who also knows about boats.

The basic idea of this farce, the hypothesis which brings about the bewildering penultimate climax, and leads to the dénouement is absurd enough. An ass of a British nobleman who fears his young American wife does not love him arranges a silly scheme to awaken her jealousy, which is not to be accepted as possible for a moment. Nor are the mistakes of identity and other casual misconceptions which help to keep the fun going particularly original. But that does not matter.

The piece is full of genuine humor and contains also the stimulating salt of wit; while it touches lightly upon traits of character, it does not unpleasantly distort humanity; it moves swiftly and it is diverting all the time.

It contains an appreciable measure of the sentiment and its fun is, once in a way, slightly satirical, but it does not deserve the title of comedy; it is farce, but of so good a quality that it is sure to be cordially welcomed in a season in which the farces have generally been so dull.

The performance well fits the play. Mr. Collier, with his unchanging personality and his stock of acquired mannerisms, will yet be found as amusing as ever. He is a comedian who surely has not yet developed his best powers. But there is more reserve and more finish in his work now than there used to be, and his new rôle of Bob Ridgway ought to prove a stepping stone for him. It is pleasant to note that he now signs his name "William" instead of "Willie."

Helena Collier plays well "up to" him in the "opposite" part, while John Saville has not treated any rôle in a long while so easily and effectively as he does that of the genial parent of the hero in this new farce. Cranley Douglas makes the silly Duke amusing without broadening the author's intentional caricature. George Parsons and Brigham Royce do their small parts well.

In fact, "On the Quiet" is well worth seeing, if one is looking for an evening of harmless and not too wild diversion. Its success will prove, too, that farce to be popular need not be written down to the lowest level of human intelligence, but may contain humor of a quality to appeal to reasonably refined taste, and may even dally a little with wit. That it would be successful there seemed to be no doubt as the last curtain was falling last night.

Phoebe Ridgway	Helena Collier
Duke of Carbondale	Cranley Douglas
Hyde Ogden	George W. Parsons
Judge Ridgway	John Saville
Agnes Colt	Louise Allen
Robert Ridgway	William Collier
Dr. Wolcott	Charles B. Poor
Ethel, Duchess of Carbondale	Katherine Mulkins
Horace Colt	Brigham Royce
Satsuma	Sachiro Oida
Waiter	E. F. Krauser
Lucille	Laura Palmer
Lottie	Minette Mullen
Pearl	Mary Fletcher
McGeachey	Thomas Doyle
Hix	George H. Robinson
Gibson	Thomas Garrick
Peterson	Eugene Jelis

"THE GIRL FROM UP THERE."

Daniel Daly Appears in a New Version of the "Musical Comedy."

Daniel Daly took a hand in trying to infuse more life into the musical comedy, "The Girl from Up There," which, at the Herald Square Theatre has been used for some weeks as a means of exploiting Edna May. Miss May is not a funmaker, whatever else may be said of her. Mr. Daly used to make fun in his solemn sort of fashion at the Casino. Mr. Frohman decided that Miss May's solemn sort of beauty and Mr. Daly's solemn sort of fun might because of their contrast go well together. So he doubled them up and presented the new combination to the public last evening.

Every horseman knows that when a new team is first hitched in double harness they rarely work in unison. That was the case last evening. The members of the new double team were nervous, skittish, and the harness didn't fit snugly. It was especially noticeable in the dance in the first act, in which Miss May did not like to unbend her dignity sufficiently to get into the spirit of a burlesque waltz that Daly wanted to make rollicking. Daughter of an iceberg, as she is supposed to be, she hadn't thawed out sufficiently to become much more than a moderately animate icicle, though Daly needed a feminine bounder to make his dance a go.

Time was when Daly's recitation of the words of his doggerel songs in a sepulchral voice to the strains of soft music was novel. It still seems to please. But when there are four songs, each with several verses, one is apt to think he gets a little too much of one sort of fun. Daly plainly saw this, and is shrewd enough to mend matters before the week is much older.

He had a rousing reception, and in the first two acts made much of his opportunities. He will make more of them later. His song, "We'll Merely Love," in the first act, and a nonsense rhyme set to music, in the second, were good fun of their kind.

Virginia Earle has hardly ever appeared to better advantage than she did last night. The character of a jolly soubrette now fits her like a glove. What with her sprightliness, Davenport's and Conor's personal humor, Aldrich's juggleries and fun-making as a gentlemanly burglar, Miss May's beauty, gorgeous costumes, and liberal use of the calciums to make her dazzling, "The Girl from Up There" suited far better last night than it has heretofore.

It now seems to have worked into an entertainment that will please those who like this sort of stage fun. It was nearly midnight before the new version of the burlesque was brought to a close, but needed cutting in the few dull spots will bring it into reasonable length and so further improve it that success may yet crown the venture on which Mr. Frohman has expended a very considerable amount of money.

WEST POINTERS TO SEE THE PLAY

Graduating Class Makes Arrangements to See "The Girl from Up There."

The graduating class at the West Point Military Academy has secured all the boxes and a sufficient number of seats at the Herald Square Theatre for next Monday night, when they will witness a performance of "The Girl from Up There." In honor of the event the management of the theatre has arranged to decorate elaborately all the boxes, and in various parts who are about to begin their career in the army.

The cadets will also lend their assistance to the entertainment by sending down from the academy some day during the week two complete uniforms for the temporary use of Harry Davenport and Dan Daly.

After the performance a class dinner will be given, at which some of the officers at present stationed at West Point and other prominent army officers will be invited as the guests of honor.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.

A New Extravaganza, Travestying "The Three Musketeers."

"My Lady," according to the programme a "romantic extravaganza," but really a burlesque on "The Three Musketeers," done in three acts, by R. A. Barnet, with music by H. L. Heartz, was produced at the Victoria Theatre last night. The cast contained some clever performers and lots of pretty girls, and it is largely due to their efforts that the burlesque was as well received as it was. The audience was not stingy with laughter and applause, yet it was evident that it felt frequently inclined to yawn, if not actually, at least mentally.

As a burlesque on "The Three Musketeers," the piece is too long. Its three acts follow quite closely the scenes of the original, and many of these failed to take with the audience last night. But the clever specialties and choruses with which the entertainment is interspersed were all received with appreciation, except one, a quartet and dance, entitled "After the Fancy Ball." The scenery was very good, but not of much variety. It represented a street in Paris in the first act, a street and view of the harbor in Calais in the second, and a room in the palace in the third act. The costumes were brilliant, and they were worn by a fine collection of femininity and some bright comedians.

First among the latter was Charles J. Ross, who played Richelieu with the traditional make-up, with the exception of the beak nose. Mr. Ross evidently preferring his own, which, however, is not quite large enough for the requirement of a foxy Cardinal. Arthur Nelstone as Henri de Rochefort did some fine dancing in a duo with Mlle. Proto and with Pauline Chase and Tessie Mooney. These and whistling solos by Tom Browne received many encores. Of the choruses and song, "Rat-tata-ta-ci-bum," in the first act, the automobile song and chorus in the second act, and the song and dance of the Queen's scrubwomen in the last were the best.

Lillian Green was vivacious as d'Artagnan, but it was hard to understand what she was singing about. Violet Holls, as Anne of Austria, was excellent. Merri Osborne, as Miladi, Countess de Winter, was accompanied at every entrance by a miniature snowstorm.

Raoul d'Artagnan	Lillian Green
Richelieu	Charles J. Ross
Henri de Rochefort	Arthur Nelstone
Ah-Those	Gilbert Clayton
Pork-House	Gilbert Gregory
Arran, Miss	Clifton Crawford
Bundum	Lotta Faust
Louis XIII	Carl Stowe
Miladi	Merri Osborne
Gabrielle du Chalus	Eva Tanguay
Anne of Austria	Violet Holls
Mignonette	Mlle. Proto

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AGAIN.

In Germany "Tristan und Isolde" is not yet the most popular of Wagner's dramas, but there is no question of its leadership here when Mr. Jean de Reszke is the Tristan. The work was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the third time this season, and the auditorium was crowded. The attitude of the audience was that which is now familiar at performances of this drama. It was one of absorbed interest all the time that the curtain was up and of warmest enthusiasm at the close of each act. Yet it is the imperative duty of criticism to note the absence from this season's performance of a vital element. Earnestness there is in the work of every artist concerned in the interpretation. A high reverence for the meaning of Wagner's marvelous love song is manifested. But there is a certain strenuous rigidity in the accentuation of the melos. The spirit of the performance seems to be anxious, rather than fired with that spontaneity which tends toward the perfect simulation of unconscious eloquence. This inflexibility seems to originate in the orchestra, and we are inclined to think it is a symptom of overwork. That this orchestra has too great a burden of labor with its trips to Philadelphia, its rehearsals, and its six performances a week here cannot be disputed. This constant labor is not conducive to elasticity of bowing, to firmness of embouchure, to delicate meaning in the breathing of wind instrument players. It is possible that, if Mr. Damrosch had more opportunities for rehearsal, he could overcome this rigidity of weariness, but there is no question whatever that only at the first performance did the greatest of all the music of love and despair sing itself in perfect waves of poetic rhythm.

Last night Mme. Nordica made her first appearance this season as Isolde, a part in which she has won high praise. Her interpretation of Wagner's heroine continues to be distinguished by deep insight, unfailing earnestness, and vigor of vocal style. All of its best qualities were exhibited last night, and the audience was quick to recognize them. The distinguished soprano was in good voice and the excellences of her vocal method gave fine power and resonance to her tones. It must be clear to all students of singing that Mme. Nordica has made long strides in the art of dramatic song since she first made herself known to her countrymen in this city. She studies ceaselessly, and in this she is an inspiring example to those whose careers are yet before them. By study and effort she has placed herself where she is.

Mr. Jean de Reszke's Tristan is no longer a subject for comment except notice of the fact that in subtlety of expressive detail it continues to grow. It is a surpassingly beautiful interpretation, and the end is not yet. Mr. Edouard de Reszke's King Mark continues to be a figure of majestic proportions, the only King Mark that has commanded complete sympathy. Mme. Schumann-Heink's Brangäne is well conceived and sincere, but the music—except the "Einsam wachend"—does not lie well in her voice, and her first act is ineffective for this reason. Mr. Bertram is a hard Kurvenal. His intentions are good, but his voice and vocal style do not fit. Yet all of the artists work together with so much sympathy that the general result is moving, and after all there is the fathomless emotional power of that stupendous score. For more than a quarter of a century now it has touched the deeper chords of the hearts of all hearers, and those who are most familiar with it find in it the most inexhaustible freshness. As Berlioz exclaimed of Weber, "What a poet!"

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The usual weekly change of bill occurred yesterday.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Dewey Burlesquers were seen in an olio, followed by a burlesque on "David Harum."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At this house last evening an appreciative audience saw and heard Peter F. Dalley and his company in "Hodge, Podge & Co."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The presentation of "Too Much Johnson" by the Donnelly Stock Company yesterday delighted the large audiences present at both performances.

EDEN MUSEE.—The afternoon and evening concerts are attracting considerable attention. The wax works are at their best and hourly exhibitions are given of moving pictures.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The theatre was largely attended last evening by an enthusiastic gathering of friends of Jefferson De Angelis, who appeared in his musical comedy, "A Royal Rogue."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"All the Comforts of Home," was presented at this theatre yesterday. There was a large audience and much laughter and applause for the amusing scenes and incidents.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The Sire Brothers present a brilliant array of strong features this week, with very nearly every number on the programme a strong and entertaining one. Nina Farrington and Henry Bergman offered their new sketch entitled "A Lesson in Fervor."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—"Her Friend from Texas," a one-act sketch presented by Francesca Redding and a company, is easily the leading feature of the entertainment at this house. Imogene Comer, a contralto, sang a number of pretty songs, and Ward, Ray and Brosche caused considerable laughter with their clever comedy. Others in the bill were Charles R. Sweet, the musical burglar; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Jones, Bingham with a new act of ventriloquism, and Thorne and Carleton.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—If one is desirous of being entertained for many hours with a programme which reveals itself in a comic sketch, in a rapid-change artist, in an acrobatic act, this is the amusement house to visit. The bill is excellently made up and the names of the artists printed thereon are names which are well known in the vaudeville world.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Another fine bill of variety is presented this week, a leading feature being the presexecuted. This is but one of a dozen fine vaudeville acts in the bill, which includes Charles Grapewin and Anna Chance in a new comedy sketch, Edmund Hayes and his company, Reno and Richards, Elseeta, and the Harmony Four.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Large audiences were the rule yesterday, and an excellent programme was offered. Jean Marcel's living bas-reliefs and human statuary had several new subjects, and Tom Nawn and his company kept the audience in good humor with the skit "Pat and the Genii." Ivan Tschernoff's trained dogs were a feature, and others were Kittie Mitchell, Bison City Quartet, Cushman, Holcombe, and Curtis, Hill and Hull, Martinetti and Sutherland, Naomi Ethardo, Carmen Sisters, and Clifford and Dixon.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Johnstone Bennett's impersonations furnished the dramatic numbers of the entertainment. George Felix and Lydia Barry had an amusing sketch called "The Vaudeville Craze," and the other comedy acts were Paulinetti and Piquo, novel gymnasts; Frank Cushman, up-to-date minstrel; Mlle. Christina's monkeys, dogs, and cats; Alf Grant in monologue, Williams and Adams, comedians; the Tobins, musicians; the Jeffersons, and others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—George W. Monroe's "My Aunt Bridget" was the headliner yesterday, and he received a hearty welcome from the patrons. Ed M. Favor and Edith Sinclair were entertaining in the comical skit, "The McGuires." Among others were Janet Melville and Evie Stetson, Three Vilona Sisters, musical act; C. W. Littlefield, clever mimic; Dillon Brothers, parodists; Sisters Laurence, novel acrobatic dancers; Lew Simmons and Frank White, old-time minstrel act; three Juggling Barretts, Arthur Barry, vocalist, and others.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Harlem patrons were treated yesterday to one of the best-balanced programmes of the season. Mlle. Delbosq, a Parisian wire artist, offered a novelty in which she was materially assisted by two Arabian horses; Joe Welch, in quaint Hebrew impersonations, was a success, and Hilda Thomas, a character singing comedienne, was well liked. Listed among the others were Florence Reed, in a monologue by George Cohan; Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, in Ezra Kendall's rural skit, "The Half-Way House"; Spenser Kelly, baritone; Lora and Lore, comical acrobats; the Tossing Austins, Gilbert Sarony, and Ethel Robinson.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The performance of "All the Comforts of Home" at the American Theatre last night was attended by a large representation from the Daniel E. Flynn Association, after which the entire theatre party participated in a supper served at the Marlborough Hotel.

The Executive Committee of the Benevolent Order of White Mice met at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon, and through the courtesy of Montgomery Maze accepted the library of the palace for a permanent home. There will be a reception at the palace from 3 until 5 o'clock on Sunday next, when any actress not a star, and who is in good standing in the profession can become a member.

Charles Frohman on Saturday secured the complete manuscript of Augustus Thomas's new play, which is entitled "Colorado," and upon which the author has been engaged since his visit to that State last Spring. A contract has been made with the author for its production in this city early next season, and a special cast will be engaged with a view to the proper impersonation of the Colorado characters in the play.

MARY CONDIT-SMITH A BRIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The marriage of Miss Mary Condit-Smith and Richard Stewart Hooker, United States Marine Corps, took place to-day at noon at the Church of the Epiphany, in the presence of a congregation which filled that spacious edifice to the doors. The bride's gown was of white liberty satin with yoke and sleeves of Renaissance lace. The tulle veil was fastened by orange blossoms and a diamond pin and was not thrown back even at the close of the ceremony, which was performed by the Bishop of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Randolph McKim, the rector of Epiphany.

There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor. The bride was escorted by her brother, J. Condit-Smith of Chicago. The ushers, four of whom were brother officers of the bridegroom, and like him in the full uniform of their rank and corps, were Major Charles McCawley, Capt. Delano, Capt. Cleland Davis, Lieut. Coyle, George Howard, Mr. Zelenoy, Joseph Patterson, and Algernon Sartoris.

No cards of admission were issued for the church. Among those present were hundreds of spectators anxious to see this much-talked-of bride who seven months ago was reported among the slain at Peking. In the pews reserved for the relatives and intimate friends of the two families were in addition to the bride's mother her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson of New York, Mrs. Bessie Stewart, the mother of the bridegroom; Senator and Mrs. Stewart, his grandparents; Mrs. Foote of San Francisco, Miss Sherrod, Mrs. Field, widow of Justice Field; the German Ambassador, the Japanese Minister, Mrs. Satterlee and Miss Satterlee, Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. John Biddle, Mrs. Perin, Mrs. Alaxendar Legare, Gen. Corbin, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mrs. Janin, Jessup Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Bromwell, and the Misses Stevenson, Wallach, Hagner, Keats, Rogers, Hunt, Tyler, and Claggett.

The reception and breakfast at the bride's home on Capitol Hill were limited to the immediate relatives and some few girl friends of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker left during the afternoon for an out-of-town trip to end at their future home at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mrs. Hooker is the youngest daughter of the late John Condit-Smith of this city, where she made her début six years ago. In the last two years she has lived in Cuba with her sister, Mrs. Leonard Wood, and in Japan with another sister, Mrs. Key. It was during her latter residence she became a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Squiers of the American Legation at Peking, from which city she only returned two months ago.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Speaker and Mrs. Henderson were the guests of honor at a dinner party this evening, their hosts being Representative and Mrs. Thropp of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven gave a dinner party this evening, at which the guest of honor was the French Ambassador, M. Cambon. To meet him were the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. Kernochan, Miss Rose Wallach, Miss Nott, Robert Winthrop, and Horace Wylie.

Mrs. Hearst gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage.

NEGRO AND INDIAN PLAYS.

Performances by Hampton Institute Students at Carnegie Lyceum.

The annual entertainment given in New York in aid of the Hampton Institute by the graduates and undergraduates of the institution took a dramatic form at Carnegie Lyceum yesterday afternoon. Two plays were presented by the negro and Indian contingents of the school.

The first was a dramatization of Ruth McEnery Stuart's story, "Christmas Gifts," the actors in which were negroes. The story takes as its theme the frequent separation of negro wife from negro husband in ante-bellum days. In the case of "Christmas on the Old Plantation" the separation was a mistake that ended happily for the principals involved. The acting was simple and unaffected, and as such pleased the audience.

Hiawatha's wooing was made the theme of the Indian half of the programme. The first scene or tableau introduced the lovesick Hiawatha and Nokomis. At its close Hiawatha departed for the maid of his dreams. The second division was made what may be called the betrothal of Minnehaha and Hiawatha. The conclusion was the wedding feast. For the most part speech was dispensed with, a reader supplying the necessary coherency to the action. But in the feast scene the celebration proceeded on entirely Indian lines. The mighty hunter told his story with the gutteral inflections and free gesture that belong by every right of tradition to the red man. The dance was thoroughly characteristic, so characteristic that it came in for some criticism from the negroes in the house.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The principal event of last evening was the dinner dance given by Mrs. Frederick Gallatin for her daughter, Miss May Gallatin. As this had a number of dinners before it, the debutantes, who form a great part of the social world just now, were nearly all guests at one or another of the entertainments, and met later at Mrs. Gallatin's. There were a great number of informal at homes, and among them those of Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, 76 East Fifty-fifth Street; Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, 611 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. George F. Baker, 258 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. William Brookfield, 316 Madison Avenue.

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Lincoln's Birthday festivities will commence early in the afternoon, and indeed it may be said that socially it will be one of the busiest days of the year. There are a number of house parties out of town, but that does not seem to interfere in the least with the gayeties in town. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will give a small dance at Sherry's for Miss Nora Iselin, one of the debutantes of this season, which will be one of the notable affairs of the week. The day properly begins with the vaudeville breakfast which Mrs. George Crocker will give, and which will be the last entertainment at her home this season, as she and the Misses Rutherford intend to start for California on Ash Wednesday. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will entertain, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a dinner, with a varied entertainment afterward. It is said that Nordica will sing.

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Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will chaperon a party of young people to the play, and a supper will follow at her residence. Dinners are to be given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lord, Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Morris, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax. Then there is the hospital ball, with Strauss's Orchestra, at the Metropolitan, and receptions in the afternoon by Mrs. W. Lanman Bull and Mrs. George Lawrence Meyers. A musicale in which many people are interested will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria by Miss Marie Potvin, the pianiste, and Miss Clara Poole King, the contralto.

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It is now rumored that William K. Vanderbilt, who is in Florida with his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, will sail in the Valiant with them from Charleston. The Valiant is now coaling at that port. It has been announced, however, that the Valiant will not sail until the 20th, and from this port.

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It is now stated that Mrs. Bradley Martin will not come to America this Spring. Mr. Bradley Martin will be here for a few weeks. Mr. Frederick T. Martin is now in Washington, where recently there have been several New York arrivals, including Miss Kathleen Emmet, Miss Edith Smith Clift, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

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The wedding of Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee and Mr. Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., is also arranged for to-day. It will be an afternoon affair, with a church ceremony followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother 85 East Fifty-sixth Street. Miss McNamee's cousin, Miss Effie Vanderbilt Caesar, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Mary Harriman, Mary E. Simons, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Adelia McNamee, Barbara Ford, Mabel Park, Amy Willets, and Miss Duffield. The best man will be E. H. H. Harriman, and the ushers selected are Reginald E. Bonner, Frank H. Lord, Gustav Hemeken, Jr., William A. Evans, Charles M. Bleecker, T. Bache Bleecker, Walter Campbell, and Ralph Mundel. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock in St. James's Church by the Rev. Dr. John Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's Church, Staten Island, assisted by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's.

The honeymoon will be spent on the Biltmore estate, and on their return the young couple will reside on Park Avenue.

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The Baroness Von Ketteler did not sail on Saturday, as announced. She intends to sail on the Fuerst Bismarck this week, and will go directly to Germany. While in the city she will be with her brother, Lewis Cass Ledyard.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Susie Varnum, the sister of James M. Varnum, to Edward de Rose. Mr. de Rose is a widower. His first wife was a cousin of Miss Varnum, who is a prominent member of the Colonial Dames.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig are on a short visit to the Orient. They were in Egypt recently, but will return to England, as Mrs. Astor will be in London for a short time, before going to Paris. Mrs. Astor sails, as announced in this column early in January, on Feb. 27.

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A very pretty entertainment was given last evening at Sherry's. It was the Kermess and reception under the auspices of the Alumnae Auxiliary Association of the Champlain Assembly. This is the Roman Catholic Summer school at Lake Champlain. Nearly two hundred young people took part in the dance. They were mostly members of Mrs. O'Conor's and other dancing classes. Among the numbers were a minuet of 1810, a series of Spanish dances, a German sabot dance, and a hussar or sword dance. Supper followed, and then general dancing. Among the patronesses who had boxes were Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. D. M. Hildreth, Jr., Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet, Miss Bouvier, Miss Crimmins, and Mrs. Paul Fuller.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Adèle Ireland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Clarkson Ireland of Goshen, N. Y., and Paul Canfield of Middletown, N. Y.

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Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., will be "at home" Tuesday, Feb. 12, from 4 until 6, at her residence, 111 Lexington Avenue.

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The dinner dance given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin at their residence for their débutante daughter, Miss May Gallatin, was somewhat larger than the one of Dec. 6, and a very pretty one. The dance was preceded by dinners given by Mrs. Gallatin, at which covers were laid for forty-two; Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, and Mrs. Charles B. Henderson. Mrs. Gallatin and Miss May Gallatin received the guests. Lander's Orchestra played during the evening. Phoenix Ingraham led the cotillion with Miss Gallatin as his partner, in which from thirty-five to forty couples took part. There were four figures, one being a lottery figure. Fans, fan bags, sachets, and vinaigrettes were given to the women, and their partners received leather fobs, tobacco pouches, cigar cases, &c. A supper was served after the cotillion. Among the guests were the Misses Lelia Bryce, Mary Gurnee, Helen White Stevens, Julia Olin, Lena Fanshawe, Katharine G. Pratt, Helen Kountze, Amy Olyphant, Nathalie Henderson, Anna Dodge, Julia Edwards, Helen Parrish, Charlotte Prime, Miss Henderson, Florence Twombly, Frederica Webb, Helen Olyphant, Sophie E. Langdon, Suzanne Butler, Caroline Wilmerding, Gladys Brooks, Sibyl Douglas, Mary Robson, Marion Fish, Mary Harriman, Rosalie Moran, Dorothy Edwards, Nathalie Schenck, Marie de Neufville, Sibyl Kane, Nora Iselin, Rosamond Street, Miss Cryder, Pauline Robinson, Ella de Peyster, Caroline de Saulles, and the Messrs. Grosvenor Nicholas, Alexander Hadden, Philip Birckhead, Sumner Gerard, Hamilton Benjamin, Grosvenor Atterbury, De Lancey Kane, Beverly Robinson, Schuyler Schieffelin, Coster Wilmerding, Graham Stokes, William M. Low, William Wheelock, Hamilton Benjamin, Reginald Willis, Walton Oakley, Arthur Street, Ernest Iselin, Munson Morris, Walton Pell, Barclay Kountze, Philip Benkard, Howland Robbins, Patterson, de Peyster, Montgomery, Livingston, and Elliman.

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Mrs. Talbot Olyphant of 30 West Seventieth Street has issued invitations for a "valentine party" for her débutante daughter, Helen T. Olyphant, on Thursday evening. Those of the younger set are of course invited.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are now in England, are going for a three months' cruise in the Mediterranean. Mr. Whitney has just chartered at Greenock the steel steam yacht Sheelah for three months. The Sheelah is owned by W. A. Whitney was was going on the cruise, but this was a mistake.

Reception to ex-Gov. Tanner.

Miss Lillie d'Angela Bergh gives a large reception to ex-Gov. and Mrs. John R. Tanner this afternoon from 4 to 7, at the Albany, Broadway and Fifty-second Street.

EX-KING MILAN DEAD.

The Most Profligate of Recent European Monarchs Expires in His 47th Year.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—Ex-King Milan of Servia died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Last evening he received Adjt. Popovias, who had been sent by King Alexander. The interview excited him somewhat, but he recognized and talked with the Adjutant.

From that time his strength failed rapidly. At noon to-day he again received the Adjutant. He was then in full possession of his faculties, and seemed to have no idea that his life was in danger.

Consciousness was retained until within a quarter of an hour before his death, which came quickly, in the presence of his uncle, Col. Constantinovics, and his friend, Count Zichy.

The illness began with influenza. Milan left his bed too quickly, and the result was pneumonia. The doctors also found fatty degeneration of the heart, which was the actual cause of death, as the danger immediately arising from the lung trouble had been overcome.

Fearing a fatal issue, the doctors caused messages to be sent to King Alexander and ex-Queen Natalie, but, although Milan desired to see them, and himself sent messages requesting their presence, neither came. Natalie's reply, which was to the effect that she would come if her presence were really desired, reached her husband just before his death.

Emperor Francis Joseph, who sent an aide de camp to the death bed, has ordered a military funeral, as Milan was formerly the Colonel of an Austrian regiment.

It was Milan's written wish that he should be buried at Syrmia. He said he had been greatly disappointed at the absence of his son, whose ingratitude has provoked much comment in Vienna. According to the Neue Freie Presse, Milan said to his physician:

"I feel that I must die, but it is very sad to be compelled to die at forty-seven."

BELGRADE, Servia, Feb. 11.—King Alexander, who was at Nish when he received the news of the death of his father, immediately summoned the members of the Cabinet to meet at Konak, where he communicated the information to them officially.

The King and Queen left Nish this evening for Belgrade, not going to Vienna. The body will be brought here.

In the Narodna-Skupshtina, or National Assembly, the Premier, M. Yovanovitch, in announcing the death of the ex-King, eulogized his services in obtaining more complete independence and territorial extension for Servia. "Although political circumstances of late caused his absence from the country," said the Premier, "those services will not be forgotten."

During the speech all the members of the Chamber remained standing. A resolution was adopted that the members of the House should attend the obsequies in a body at Belgrade.

The sitting was then closed by royal decree.

Besides earning a reputation as the most dissolute and profligate of the European monarchs of the latter half of the nineteenth century, ex-King Milan Obrenovitch had less noble blood than any other King of his age. The Bonapartes are of aristocratic lineage compared with the Obrenovitchs. The hog dealer, Milosh Obrenovitch, who became a popular leader and later "Prince of the Servians," was the grand-uncle of Milan. On his mother's side Milan was of equally obscure descent.

Milan Obrenovitch was born at Jassy, on Aug. 22, (new style,) 1854. He was sent to Paris to be educated, and was a student at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand when, in 1868, his uncle Michael Obrenovitch, the ruling Prince of Servia, was assassinated. The temptations of Paris had found rich ground to work upon in the natural depravity of the young Servian Prince, and when he hurried back to his own country to be proclaimed, the evil in his character had already been developed. Though only a fourteen-year-old boy, he had also managed to run heavily into debt.

The country was governed by a regency until 1872, early in August of that year Milan was crowned in Belgrade Cathedral. In alliance with Montenegro, and supported by Russia, he soon afterward began a war with the object of gaining independence from Turkey, but the Servian Army was disastrously beaten, and only the intervention of the powers saved the country from Turkish vengeance. In 1876 Milan caused himself to be proclaimed King of Servia. War broke out again, and again Servia was defeated.

However, Milan saw his opportunity in the Russo-Turkish conflict. He took the field with Russia, and at the close of the war Servia's independence was recognized and Milan was nominally and actually a King.

This title he proceeded to drag in the mire. He ran up enormous debts; he ill-treated his wife, Natalie, daughter of a Russian officer who had married a Balkan Princess; he even brought companies of chorus girls to his palace at Belgrade and entertained them there.

In 1888, at the request of Milan, a decree of divorce against Natalie was pronounced without trial. She protested, and was banished from the kingdom. Public opinion was all in her favor, and the King's treatment of his wife was the principal cause which led to his abdication, on March 6, 1889 in favor of his son Alexander, the present King. Milan went to Paris, where, under the name of Count of Takovo, and with the $1,000,000 granted to him by Servia on his abdication, he lived the life of a boulevardier of the most disreputable sort. He was expelled from the Jockey Club for cheating at cards.

In 1894 a reconciliation was patched up between Milan and Natalie, and the former returned to Belgrade as virtual Regent. Later he was made Commander in Chief of the army. The divorce between Milan and Natalie was annulled.

Since then Milan's relations to his former kingdom had been anomalous. He went away soon after his reconciliation with his wife, but visited Servia again in 1897. On July 6, 1899, an attempt was made to assassinate him while he was driving in Belgrade. It was alleged that the attempt was in the interest of the Karageorgevitch claimant to the throne. The first Obrenovitch Prince gained his princedom by causing the assassination of Prince Karageorgevitch.

In May, 1896, it was reported that Milan was coming to America to find a wealthy bride for King Alexander, and the sum of money which he expected as the price for setting the daughter of some American millionaire on a throne was published, but the visit was never made.

GEN. JOHN RAMSAY DEAD.

Served Through the Civil War and Was Wounded Seventeen Times.

Gen. John Ramsay, a prominent Republican of Jersey City, died at his home at 146 Bayview Avenue, yesterday from heart disease, superinduced by acute gastro-enteritis. He had been ill four days.

Gen. Ramsay was born in New York City on Oct. 7, 1838. His parents removed to Jersey City while he was an infant. When the civil war broke out he volunteered in the first three months' regiment sent to the field by New Jersey. He re-enlisted at the expiration of his term and was appointed a Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers. He was promoted to be Major for bravery in the field, and in October, 1862, he was made Lieutenant Colonel. In October, 1863, he was made Colonel of the Eighth New Jersey. In December, 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier General, and on March 13, 1865, he was brevetted a Major General and placed in command of the First Division of the Second Army Corps.

He took part in the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Chantilly, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, Hatches Run, Petersburg, the Wilderness, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. He was wounded seventeen times.

At the battle of Fredericksburg he attracted the attention of Gen. Nelson A. Miles by a charge he made at the head of his regiment, and was recommended by him for promotion. At a dinner given in Jersey City a few years ago at which Gen. Miles spoke, he said that Gen. Ramsay was one of the coolest and bravest fighters he ever knew. Gen. Ramsay was also recommended for promotion by Gen. Meade.

Gen. Ramsay had been an active politician for many years, but the only office he ever held was that of Collector of the Port of Jersey City. He was Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster General of the Grand Army of New Jersey.

REPRESENTATIVE SHAW'S BODY.

Is Met at Jersey City by Guard of Honor from Lafayette Post.

The body of Representative Albert D. Shaw, ex-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who died suddenly in his apartments in the Riggs Hotel, Washington, Sunday, reached this city yesterday, en route to Watertown, his home. Accompanying the body were Dr. H. L. K Shaw, a son, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, the latter a daughter of ex-Commander Shaw, Col. Pierce, Assistant Sergeant of the House of Representatives, and Col. Kasson, Inspector General of the Department of Ohio. At the Jersey City station about one hundred members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., together with a number of the Memorial

HARVARD WON AT HOCKEY

Wearers of the Crimson Defeated Yale's Skaters by 4 to 0.

GREAT CROWD AT THE GAME

Partisans Filled St. Nicholas Rink to Witness a Fine Intercollegiate Contest.

Harvard's splendid hockey team broke up Yale's team work, smashed her defense, smothered her attack, and finally won from Eli's intercollegiate champion seven by a score of 4 to 0, in the most noteworthy collegiate hockey match of the season, played in the St. Nicholas Rink last evening.

The match was contested before the largest gathering that has ever assembled in the local rink, numbering perhaps 2,700 persons. The usual crowd that comes primarily to skate or to watch hockey for hockey's sake was not there last night. In its place was a concourse of enthusiastic spectators, almost all of whom owed allegiance to one university or the other. Consequently each move of the deft skaters was keenly watched and applauded. In the game itself Harvard was too fast, too heavy, and too skillful for Yale. The Crimson had passing down to a fine point, and time and again puzzled Eli's forwards and safely eluded them in their scurry down the ice. Harvard's men had a clever knack at stick work, and often managed to deceive the New Haven forwards in their efforts to capture the puck. The Cambridge players, too, had a splendid defense.

Harvard went to work from the start, and succeeded admirably in breaking up Eli's combination play. Yale no sooner started to go down the ice than some Crimson player came nimbly up from behind and captured the puck. The Blues' attempts to pass the rubber were poor, for nearly every slide of the disk started by one Yale man to his partner across the ice resulted in some Massachusetts player gaining possession of the puck on the pass. Then the Crimson forwards would spin down and begin a fierce and rapid onslaught on the Yale goal. Harvard's men played a square game, without rough play, or even legitimate body checking. They depended for victory on skill, and not on their heavier weight, although this, of course, aided them. Man for man, they were superior to their Yale opponents.

The skaters from the Connecticut college played a decidedly worse game than they have at any time this year. Their defense was weak, their combination work lacking, their shooting inaccurate, and their general play slow and lethargic. In the first half particularly Yale's players, by their slowness and apparent carelessness, gave an impression of extreme indifference.

Yale was almost entirely on the defensive in the first half, but in the second period the Crimson, satisfied with her lead, confined her work chiefly to trying to keep the score as it was and not allow Yale to tally. Toward the close of play Yale was decidedly the aggressor, but she could find no weak spot in Harvard's defense through which to slam the puck. Inaccurate shooting, combined with the splendid goal keeping of Manning, combined to render fruitless Yale's efforts to score.

Yale could accomplish nothing by her usually effective team play. Near the game's end she contrived to get three efforts at the Crimson goal, but in vain. Inman, after a rapid scurry down the ice, narrowly missed scoring. The last rally of the closing period came on a long shot by Rumsey, after the puck had been knocked to him from a scrimmage. Neither team could net a point in the final period. Yale had dozens of shots, one right after the other, but not one slipped by the alert Manning. Eli improved greatly, but her combination plays still failed to work. Although neither team scored, the last period was far more exciting than the first. Yale defeated Harvard in this match last year by a score of 5 to 4. Line-up:

Harvard. (4.)	Positions.	Yale. (0.)
Manning	Goal.	Talntor
Hardy, Pruyn	Point.	Ward
Penhallon, Hardy	Cover point.	Coxe
Laverack	Forward.	Inman
Goodridge	Forward.	Bronson
Windsor	Forward.	Snow
Rumsey	Forward.	Stoddard

The detailed score of goals:

Score.	Player.	Team.
1—0	Rumsey	Harvard
2—0	Goodridge	Harvard
3—0	Rumsey	Harvard
4—0	Rumsey	Harvard

Summary of goals scored—By Rumsey, 3; by Goodridge, 1. Referee—Mr. Hayward, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—Mr. Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and Mr. Mortimer, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—20-minute halves.

Interscholastic Skating Races.

Russell Marston of the Brooklyn Latin School, as Chairman of the Tournament Committee of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League, last night held a conference with Manager Mosher of the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink. It was decided to hold the third annual skating tournament and the amateur skating championships of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink on Thursday and Friday, March 7 and 8. The trial heat will be on Thursday afternoon, March 7, beginning at 4 P. M., and the finals on Friday, beginning at 8:30 P. M. There will be five events, open only to the seven schools of the league. The three die medals of the league—gold to first, silver to second, and bronze to third—will be presented in each competition. Entries will close Feb. 28.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE OF SPORTS.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS.

Pastime Athletic Club, at Jerome Heights.
Star Athletic Club invitation run from clubhouse, in Long Island City.
National Athletic Club, run from Maspeth, L. I.
Marquette Athletic Club, run over Bay Ridge trail.
Hamilton Athletic Club, run from Bay Ridge.
Brooklyn Athletic Club, trail run from club grounds at Maspeth, L. I.
Montauk Harriers, run from clubhouse, in South Brooklyn.
Glendale Athletic Association, paper chase from Glendale, L. I.
Atlantic Athletic Association, paper chase from Ridgewood, L. I.

FOX AND DRAG HUNTING.

Flushing Hunt Club, drag hunt from old Bowne farm at Flushing, L. I.
Meadow Brook Hunt Club, fox hunt, at Meadow Brook Club house, Meadow Brook, L. I., meet at 10 A. M.

BASKET BALL GAMES.

Yale freshmen vs. Pratt Institute, in Pratt Institute Gymnasium, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.
Polytechnic Preparatory School vs. Adelphi Academy, in the Pratt Institute Gymnasium, Brooklyn.
Championship match, Erasmus Hall High School vs. Manual Training High School, in Manual Courts, Brooklyn.

ICE SPORTS.

Hockey, ice games, and skating competitions, three sessions, Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 8 P. M. Hockey, skating, and ice sports, morning, afternoon, and evening, St. Nicholas Rink, Manhattan.
Amateur skating races and games at Verona Lake, near Caldwell, N. J.
Amateur skating races at Tarrytown, N. Y.

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS.

Music ride and equestrian sports on the tanbark, Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, Park Circle, Brooklyn.

GOLFING.

Sunset Park Golf Club, members' handicap, for the Holiday Cup, at South Side, all day.
Van Cortlandt Park, open play all day.
Jamaica Golf Club, handicap for Holiday Cup over club's links.
Dyker Meadow Golf Club, "Snow Handicap," over club links at Dyker Heights, L. I.
Baltusrol Golf Club, members' handicaps, club's links.
St. Andrew's Golf Club, members' informal handicap, club course.
Crescent Athletic Club, Holiday Handicap, over club Winter course, at Owl's Head, L. I.
Lakewood Golf Clubs, competitions on both courses, at Lakewood, N. J.
Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., club handicap over full course.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Carteret Gun Club, Holiday Cup shoot and open sweepstakes, five birds, at Garden City, L. I.
Brooklyn Gun Club, all-day shoot, under management of John S. Wright, at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I.
Flushing Gun Club, all-day shoot at club grounds midway between Jamaica and Flushing, L. I., beginning at 10 A. M.
Crescent Athletic Club, handicap and trophy competitions at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, L. I.
South Side Gun Club, shoot at Newark, N. J., on club grounds.
East Side Gun Club, Newark, N. J., special sweepstakes, at five birds, on club grounds, Foundry and Ferry Streets.
Foresters' Gun Club, all-day shoot at targets, at Newark, N. J.
Rolling Springs Rod and Gun Club, all-day shoot at East Rutherford, N. J.
Yonkers Gun Club, cup races and sweepstakes, at club grounds, near Dunwoodie, N. Y.
Mount Vernon Gun Club, open invitation sweepstakes and club competitions, on club grounds, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Passaic City Rod and Gun Club, handicap and special contests at clay and live birds, on club grounds, Passaic, N. J.

LIPTON LETTER WITHHELD.

Communication Kept Secret Until Answer Reaches England.

The Racing Committee of the New York Yacht Club met last night to consider the contents of a letter received Saturday from Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, in connection with the challenge for the international yacht races. At the conclusion of a long meeting Secretary J. V. S. Oddie announced that the letter would not be made public at present and that the decision would not be made public until it had reached the officers of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Those present at last evening's meeting were Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, E. M. Brown, E. D. Morgan, C. O. Iselin, and Secretary Oddie.

HURRY IN WORK ON SHAMROCK II.

Day and Night Forces Rushing Yacht to Completion.

GLASGOW, Feb. 11.—Owing to a strong protest by George L. Watson at the delay in the construction of Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenge yacht Shamrock II., the Dennys, builders, have put all their available workmen on the task, and the construction of the vessel from now on will be pushed night and day, without pause. Mr. Watson insists that the boat must be launched in the last week of March, that his elaborate plans for trial races may be carried out. There is doubt, however, in some quarters as to whether the hull can be ready for launching at the time mentioned. A dredger is working in the River Leven preparing a launching berth and a channel to Fairway, on the Clyde.

David Barrie, who represents Sir Thomas Lipton in New York, and who, assisted by W. A. Melville, will complete necessary arrangements for the coming and care of Shamrock II. while here for her races, yesterday stated that he had received notice that the extra force of ship builders already had been set to work. He was confident that the yacht's hull will be completed in time to permit of the plans for trials formed by Sir Thomas and the designer, Mr. Watson, being carried out.

TRIAL BOAT FOR LAWSON YACHT.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A meeting of the Advisory Board of the Lawson yacht was held in Designer Crowninshield's office to-day, the object being to discuss the prospects for a "trial horse" for the new yacht. A yacht is understood to have been selected, and she will be launched, rigged, and manned as soon as possible in the Spring.

At the Atlantic Works to-day two gangs of men were at work on the keel casting and the stem casting. Rigger Billman will visit Bristol to-morrow to talk with the Herreshoffs and try to induce them to allow him to rig both the Lawson and Belmont boats. Lawley is awaiting the arrival of some special nickel steel plates to be used in building the steel spars. The specifications for the standing rigging have been completed.

Atlantic Y. C. Election.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, the following officers were unanimously elected for the coming year:

Commodore—David Banks; Vice Commodore—Robert P. Doremus; Rear Commodore—Henry J. Robert; Secretary—Louis F. Jackson; Treasurer—Charles T. Pierce; Measurer—George Hill; Board of Trustees, J. Rogers Maxwell, J. Fred. Ackerman, Philip G. Sanford, Harrison B. Moore, Spencer Swain, Edwin B. Havens.

The reports of officers and committees showed the club to be in a highly satisfactory condition in every respect. The present membership was reported as 566, a loss of 43 from last year. It was voted to hold the next annual regatta of the club on Saturday, June 15.

An amendment uniting the offices of Secretary and Treasurer was approved, but will have to be favorably acted upon at a second meeting before it can be put in force.

Changes in Yale's Boat Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—Capt. Blagden has announced a new change of men in the 'Varsity boat for the coming week. The first boat will row as follows: Stroke, Cameron; No. 7, Blagden; No. 6, Kunzig; No. 5, Johnson; No. 4, Bogue; No. 3, Hewitt; No. 2, Scott; Bow, Mitchell. Laws and Sargent, who rowed in the first boat last week, have been dropped to the third eight, Scott and Johnson taking their places and Mitchell taking his old place at bow oar.

Harvard Oarsmen in Training.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 11.—Ninety-five men began work for the 'Varsity crew at Harvard to-day. They are working on the rowing machines at the Newell Boat Club, and will continue to do so until the new tank is ready. No 'Varsity crew will be chosen until after May 1. There will be two crews from each class, and these will race early in April, to determine which crew shall row in the class races. As yet no head coach has been appointed. The coaching is being done by E. C. Storrow, J. J. Storrow, G. S. Mumford, and D. M. Goodrich.

Reprimand for Yale Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—Lack of interest by undergraduates in the Yale track team this season has caused a sharp protest from Capt. Fincke. In The Yale News this morning he says in part:

"Scarcely seventy-five men are at work. Unless a far larger number of men report for steady work our coming season will be a failure."

Canarsie Yacht Club's Election.

The election of officers of the Canarsie Yacht Club for 1901 was held last night at the clubhouse, Sands Point, Carnarsie, L. I. Commodore Charles J. Neilsen of the flagship Arrow was re-elected for the third successive term. The other officers chosen were: Vice Commodore—Daniel J. Brinsley, Jr.; Recording Secretary—John C. Heinmann; Financial Secretary—George E. Winters; Treasurer—J. K. Alexander; Fleet Captain—Frank Mapes; members Board of Trustees, 1902—Daniel J. Brinsley, Sr., C. A. Martin, W. Herx, G. S. Calkhoff, and Thomas W. Manning.

Results at Winter Race Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—A local turf war began to-day, when racing was held at both the Tanforan and Oakland tracks. The attendance at both tracks was good. Jockey Tommy Burns received instructions from W. C. Whitney to ride at Tanforan. Jacob Holtman will arrive here in time to start the horses at Oakland on Tuesday, in place of James E. Caldwell.

Results at Tanforan: Six and a half furlongs—Toah, 92, (J. Walsh,) 1; Donator, 107, 2; Impromptu, 98, 3. Time—1:21½. Three furlongs—Rory Ough, 118, (Buchanan,) 1; Minerva, 103, 2; Maraschino, 106, 3. Time—0:36. Five and a half furlongs—Alary's Garter, 93, (J. Walsh,) and Genua, 98, (Enos,) ran a dead heat; Katie Walcott, 105, 3. Time—1:07½. Mile—Joe Frey, 105, (Shoun,) 1; Advance Guard, 122, 2; Pupil, 99, 3. Time—1:41. Mile and an eighth—Free Lance, 105, (Henry,) 1; Rey Del Banditos, 105, 2; Loccoonchie, 106, 3. Time—1:55½. Mile—La Borgia, 98, (Buchanan,) 1; Parmenion, 94, 2; William Ack, 91, 3. Time—1:52.

Results at Oakland: Six furlongs—Dunfree, 119, (Jenkins,) 1; St. Rica, 119, 2; Cambaceres, 114, 3. Time—1:17. Six furlongs—Flamero, 104, (Mounce,) 1; Gusto, 104, 2; Charandc, 102, 3. Time—1:16. Four furlongs—Corrigan, 105, (Bullman,) 1; Dr. Scharff, 118, 2; Vassalio, 110, 3. Time—0:49½. Six furlongs—Frank Bell, 109, (Mounce,) 1; Rollick, 97, 2; Yellow Tail, 104, 3. Time—1:16. Seven furlongs—Sea Lion, 105, (Bullman,) 1; Rio Shannon, 102, 2; Coming Event, 97, 3. Time—1:29. Six furlongs—Jerid, 110, (Bullman,) 1; Maggie Davis, 105, 2; Tiburon, 104, 3. Time—1:14¾.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.—Weather showery; track heavy. Summaries: Six and one-half furlongs—Little Duchess, 95, (Wonderly,) 1; Elmoran, 110, 2; Novelty, 95, 3. Time—1:26. Mile and three-sixteenths—Rushfields, 111, (Walsh,) 1; False Lead, 111, 2; Trebor, 115, 3. Time—2:08. Six furlongs—Joe Martin, 106, (Dale,) 1; Empress of Beauty, 90, 2; Velma Clark, 95, 3. Time—1:17½. One mile—Glen Lake, 113, (Dale,) 1; Tea Gown, 108, 2; Egyptian Prince, 101, 3. Time—1:47½. Seven furlongs—Lackman, 109, (Cochran,) 1; Woodrice, 111, 2; Swordsman, 110, 3. Time—1:34. One mile—Silver Coin, 114, (Cochran,) 1; Bean, 98, 2; Scorpolette, 101, 3. Time—1:48¾.

Royal Racing Stable Leased.

The expected retirement of England's King from the active part he has taken on the turf for twenty years has been announced in a semi-official manner, through the registering with the English Jockey Club of a lease of the royal racing stable to the Duke of Devonshire for the season of 1901. The lease, as understood, includes only the horses in training, among them the Derby winner of last season, Diamond Jubilee. The terms of the contract are not made public. The royal breeding establishment at Sandringham still is under the management of Lord Sheffield, who has directed the affairs of the stud and of the racing stable for several years. This is one of the choicest establishments in England for the breeding of race horses, the famous horse Persimmon being head of the

THRESHIE'S FINE PLAY

Boston Billiard Amateur Beat Hendrick by 123 Points.

NOW EVEN WITH CONKLIN

Finish of the Class A Championship in K. A. C. Theatre Apparently Between the Two.

Charles Threshie, the Boston Athletic Association billiard champion and winner of the Class B championship in 1899, beat John A. Hendrick of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night in the sixth game of the Class A championship series. He made the required 400 points, at fourteen-inch balk line, in fifty-nine innings, to 277 for Hendrick, in fifty-eight innings.

With billiard interest stimulated by the sensational game of Saturday night, when Conklin beat Dr. Mial by one point, the lovers of good billiards turned out in excellent array, and very few left their seats in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club until the final point had been made. In point of time it was the quickest game of the series, although the shortest one in innings was forty-eight, last Saturday night.

Threshie led off and made 2 points, while Hendrick failed to score on his turn, but in the next inning he made a neat string of 10. The latter, however, failed to maintain this good beginning, and made but 1 apiece in the three following innings, and only by the help of 14 in the tenth inning was his total at that point raised to 30. Threshie, on his part, had been running slowly, for his total was but 52, and his ten innings included one run of 20 and another of 12.

Hendrick began to overhaul his rival in the next inning, making a well-played run of 20, and in the fifteenth inning honors were tied, with 66 each. They remained so during the next inning, for neither man scored, but the Bostonian got the balls running nicely in the seventeenth inning, rolling up a string of 15 before giving way to Hendrick. From that time to the end Threshie held his lead and constantly widened the gap between himself and his opponent. In the twenty-ninth inning, by a run of 23, Hendrick made a grand effort to recover his lost ground, and for the next few innings there was keen excitement. Threshie showed some of the skill which has made him famous as an amateur billiardist in the thirty-fifth inning, when he made the highest run of the evening, 47 points.

A dreary stretch of ordinary billiards by Hendrick then set in, and for twenty innings, after his run of 23, he failed to count in double figures. In the forty-ninth inning he duplicated his former 23. He was then lamentably in the rear, being 102 points behind. Threshie in the fifty-fifth inning made a run of 44 points, evenly divided between nursed balls and open shots, and ran out four innings later with 22, finishing 123 points ahead of Hendrick.

Threshie and Conklin are now tied for first honors, with two victories each and no defeats. The deciding game of the series now is supposed to lie between the meeting of those two competitors later in the week.

The scores are:

Charles Threshie—2 0 0 20 12 2 1 4 3 8 0 7 6 1 0 0 15 0 1 12 0 17 3 0 2 0 10 1 2 2 3 5 0 1 47 20 1 15 3 25 6 0 15 1 2 16 0 2 6 1 0 4 4 44 8 5 8 22. Total, 400. Average, 6 46-59. High runs, 47 44 25 22 20 20 17 16 15 15 15 12 12 10.

John A. Hendrick—0 10 1 1 1 6 2 1 0 14 20 4 5 0 1 0 0 1 2 6 16 2 0 3 8 1 0 0 23 1 0 4 0 0 1 9 5 1 3 1 2 6 0 0 3 0 9 0 23 0 2 15 34 21 0 1 5 2. Total, 277. Average, 4 45-58. High runs, 34 23 23 21 20 16 15 14 10.

Referee—Alfred Akin.

The game to-night will be between J. B. C. McKee and Dr. L. L. Mial.

Schortemeier Led Trap Shooters.

Louis H. Schortemeier led in the Hudson Gun Club trap shooting tournament, held at Harrison, N. J., yesterday. Competing in the eleven events, he won four with straight scores, and was in ties in three others. The summaries:

Sweepstakes, at ten birds.—Louis H. Schortemeier, 9; Charles F. Dudley, 9; S. Brown, 8; Dr. John P. Kay, 8; Johnny Jones, 6; James Hughes, 5; George W. Lembeck, 4; J. Dodds, 3; F. Hansmann, 3; F. Altz, 3; Albert A. Schoverling, 4; Henry Fee, 4.

Renewal, same conditions.—Dudley, 10; Schortemeier, 9; Brown, 9; Hughes, 8; Hansmann, 8; Dr. Kay, 6; Schoverling, 4; Jones, 5; Lembeck, 5; Dodds, 5; Altz, 3; Fee, 2.

Match, ten birds—Louis H. Schortemeier, 9; Charles F. Dudley, 9.

Sweepstakes, ten birds.—Schortemeier, 10; Dudley, 9; Shoverling, 6; Brown, 8; Dr. Kay, 6; Jones, 6; Fee, 5; Altz, 5; Hughes, 6; Lembeck, 6; Dodds, 5; Hansmann, 4.

Renewal, same conditions.—Dudley, 10; Schortemeier, 9; Dr. Kay, 9; Jones, 9; Schoverling, 7; Brown, 7; Altz, 6; Lembeck, 6; Dodds, 5; Hansmann, 5; Hughes, 5; Fee, 3.

Renewal, same conditions.—Dr. Kay, 9; Dudley, 9; Jones, 8; Lembeck, 8; Hansmann, 7; Fee, 7; Schoverling, 7; Altz, 9; Lembeck, 8; Jones, 8; Hughes, 5; Brown, 5.

Sweepstakes, ten birds.—Dudley, 10; Schortemeier, 9; Hansmann, 7; Altz, 7; Brown, 7; Schoverling, 6; Dr. Kay, 5; Fee, 4; Hughes, 5.

Renewal, same conditions.—Schortemeier, 10; Dudley, 9; Schoverling, 9; Dr. Kay, 7; Brown, 6; Fee, 7; Altz, 8; Hughes, 5; Hansmann, 5; Jones, 4.

Renewal, same conditions.—Schortemeier, 10; Fee, 7; Jones, 7; Dr. Kay, 7; Dudley, 7; Schoverling, 5; Brown, 4.

Renewal, same conditions.—Schortemeier, 8; Dudley, 8; Brown, 8; Schoverling, 5; Dr. Kay, 4; Fee, 4; Jones, 4.

Final sweepstakes, ten birds.—Schortemeier, 9; Dr. Kay, 8; Jones, 8; Dudley, 7; Schoverling, 6; Brown, 4.

Parkway Gunners in a Tie.

In the Parkway Gun Club's trap shooting tournament yesterday at Dexter Park, Brooklyn, twenty-one contestants lined up for the main event, the club shoot. Dr. A. A. Casey, Frederick Lebohner, and Dr. L. H. O'Connell tied for first place, missing one bird each. The scores:

Club Shoot, 10 Live Birds, Handicap Rise.—Frederick Lebohner, (28 yards,) 9; Dr. A. A. Casey, (30 yards,) 9; Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, (30 yards,) 9; George Rieger, (28 yards,) 8; Anthony Boty, (28 yards,) 8; George Long, (28 yards,) 8; Elias Kelgans, (28 yards,) 8; L. L. Wair, (26 yards,) 7; Frederick Pfaender, (28 yards,) 7; Thomas Short, (28 yards,) 7; Archibald Andrews, (28 yards,) 7; George Seitz, (28 yards,) 6; Henry Knebel, (28 yards,) 6; Charles H. Voehringer, (26 yards,) 6; Dr. G. H. Wells, (28 yards,) 6; J. H. Lauber, (26 yards,) 5; E. Kranson, (26 yards,) 4; John P. Smith, (28 yards,) 3; P. H. Kohl, (28 yards,) 3; Henry Bookman, (30 yards,) 3; Joseph Brettkopff, (26 yards,) 2.

Sweepstakes, 5 Live Birds, Handicap.—Dr. Casey, (28 yards,) 4; Dr. O'Connell, (30 yards,) 5; Thomas Short, (28 yards,) 3; A. Boty, (28 yards,) 3; Faender, (28 yards,) 4; Dr. Wells, (26 yards,) 1.

Inter-State Shoot for Riflemen.

At a meeting of riflemen held last night in Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, N. J., to arrange for an inter-State team shoot, a dozen prominent rifle shooting organizations were represented by delegates. It was decided to hold the proposed inter-State competition at the new Union Hill Schuetzen Park Range, Union Hill, N. J., on Thursday, April 18. Individual matches, open to all, will be held at the same time. The teams will consist of fifteen men on each side. Each man will be entitled to ten shots, off hand. A trophy will be offered for the winning team, while the individual shooter with the highest score will receive a gold medal. The competition will be started at 1 o'clock.

Alderman Oatman President of A. C. C.

Fourteen of the twenty-three clubs in the Associated Cycling Club of New York were represented at the annual meeting held last night in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. James O'Neill, the retiring President, presided. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows:

President—Alderman Joseph Oatman, Metropolitan Bicycle Club; Vice President—W. F. McConnell, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. E. V. Brandon, Good Roads Club. The old offices of Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated.

The subject of continuing the honorary membership list caused a long discussion, but it was voted to abolish honorary members in the future, as the number has been growing so large as to be detrimental to the best interests of the association. Much time was consumed in the discussion of several changes in the constitution and by-laws and slight revisions were made in some cases.

Bicycle Race Profits Tied Up.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an injunction restraining James C. Kennedy and Patrick T. Powers from disposing of any of the profits of the six-day bicycle

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Bowlers Won Three Games in New York Inter-Club Bowling League Series.

In the New York Inter Club Bowling League tournament, on the Knickerbocker Athletic Club alleys, last night, the home team won three games from the Harlem Wheelmen five. The scores:

HARLEM WH'LMEN.	1st.	2d.	3d.	KNICK'BOCKER A. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Shaw	133	147	142	Headley	146	152	155
Haich	144	151	138	Wilson	184	166	207
Dumahaut	137	151	168	Fletcher	180	159	146
Dykeman	151	120	186	Townley	157	141	172
Vigus	157	199	192	Ross	185	162	224
Total	772	768	826	Total	852	771	904

Yonkers Council won two more games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, Ogden Council won one and lost one, and Metropolitan Council lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Council—Stewart, 166; Helwick, 176; Lahr, 125; Winter, 136; Murphy, 149. Total, 752.

Ogden Council—Hebard, 186; Murray, 146; Sreck, 114; H. Weir, 193; Massy, 127. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.—Yonkers Council—Barnes, 174; Brewer, 151; C. Laurence, 149; A. O. Laurence, 159; Kellock, 171. Total, 804.

Metropolitan Council—Stewart, 169; Helwick, 105; Lahr, 127; Winter, 99; Murphy, 123. Total, 623.

THIRD GAME.—Ogden Council—Hebard, 102; Murray, 167; Sreck, 129; H. Weir, 185; Massy, 158. Total, 741.

Yonkers Council—Barnes, 148; Brewer, 134; C. Laurence, 155; A. O. Laurence, 167; Kellock, 145. Total, 749.

A postponed game between the Empire and I. D. K. Bowling Clubs was rolled in the carmuchers national tournament, on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, making four in all. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schoeffel, 178; Griffin, 171; Williamson, 170; Linden, 184; Shiman, 185. Total, 888.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 192; Walters, 201; Boemerman, 164; Arps, 202; Maas, 164. Total, 923.

SECOND GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—McNeil, 200; Bierman, 169; Moller, 202; Bannister, 193; Miller, 180. Total, 944.

Empire Bowling Club—Schoeffel, 166; Griffin, 167; Williamson, 191; Linden, 179; Shiman, 205. Total, 908.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 168; Walters, 194; Boemerman, 180; Arps, 190; Maas, 178. Total, 910.

Echo Bowling Club—McNeill, 180; Bierman, 204; Moller, 208; Bannister, 157; Miller, 192. Total, 941.

FOURTH GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schoeffel, 167; Griffin, 187; Williamson, 197; Linden, 179; Shiman, 174. Total, 904.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Norwich, 137; Koster, 188; Borman, 181; Hartmann, 144; Spink, 155. Total, 805.

The games which were to have been bowled on the Harlem Palace alleys in the Harlem Navy Bowling League series were postponed last night. In their stead the Standard and Corinthian teams bowled off their tie for fifth and sixth places in the Harlem League, the Corinthians winning. The scores:

Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 166; Tobin, 170; Allison, 166; Wyman, 167; Kahlsdorf, 169. Total, 838.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 232; S. Walter, 182; Bellinger, 160; Holden, 106; Schaffer, 223. Total, 972.

But one game was played in the American National Bowling League last night at Thum's Germania alleys, the Metropolitans defeating the Rosedales, while the Germania team forfeited to the Rosedales. The scores:

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Voorhif, 223; Starr, 190; Klingelhoffer, 164; Lulu, 177; Arnold, 152. Total, 906.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 186; Ellmer, 181; Mesloh, 155; Kessler, 178; A. Sievers, 197. Total, 897.

The Bulletin team won two games from The World eight in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 170; Haltigan, 157; White, 171; Hall, 147; Sweeney, 155; Sanders, 130; Flanagan, 161; Melville, 146. Total, 1,243.

New York World—Sidall, 178; Kerwin, 155; Kenny, 143; Harwood, 150; McLaughlin, 173; Yates, 147; Perkins, 137; Farlow, 152. Total, 1,235.

SECOND GAME.—New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 214; Haltigan, 142; White, 168; Hall, 119; Sweeney, 178; Sanders, 133; Flanagan, 171; Melville, 171. Total, 1,296.

New York World—Sidall, 143; Kerwin, 125; Kenny, 134; Harwood, 124; Yates, 130; Farlow, 144; McLaughlin, 147; Perkins, 162. Total, 1,109.

The games in the North Side National League series on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.—Home City Bowling Club—Slawter, 146; Dennison, 160; Wilson, 112; Conlon, 166; Winters, 178. Total, 762.

Klondike Bowling Club—Walters, 182; W. Schafenky, 192; Boster, 89; Ohback, 152; Ronkenky, 168. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.—Chippewa Bowling Club—Morris, 136; Thomas, 159; Roeder, 156; Eisenberg, 183; Hoening, 182. Total, 816.

Klondike Bowling Club—Walters, 151; W. Schafenky, 143; Boster, 123; Ohback, 139; Ronkenky, 163. Total, 719.

THIRD GAME.—Chippewa Bowling Club—Morris, 133; Thomas, 140; Roeder, 123; Eisenberg, 182; Hoening, 169. Total, 747.

Home City Bowling Club—Slawter, 131; Dennison, 149; Wilson, 179; Conlon, 150; Winters, 158. Total, 767.

The Crescent Athletic Club bowlers met their second defeat at the hands of the Carleton Club ten in the Brooklyn Interclub League series last night; the Brooklyn Bicycle Club defeated the Knickerbocker Field Club, and the Aurora Grata Club won from the Columbian Club. The scores:

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club—765; Carleton Club, 797.

SECOND GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 894; Carleton Club, 830.

THIRD GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 849; Carleton Club, 743.

Total—Crescent Athletic Club, 2,508; Carleton Club, 2,370.

AT CARLETON CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 858; Carleton Club, 868.

SECOND GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 814; Carleton Club, 961.

THIRD GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 821; Carleton Club, 941.

Total—Crescent Athletic Club, 2,493; Carleton Club, 2,770.

Grand total—Crescent Athletic Club, 5,001; Carleton Club, 5,140.

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 792; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 917.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 847; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 817.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 867; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 910.

Total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,506; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,634.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 835; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 809.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 765; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 886.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 817; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 775.

Total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,417; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,479.

Grand Total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,923; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 5,104.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 795; Columbian Club, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 753; Columbian Club, 745.

THIRD GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 821; Columbian Club, 749.

Total—Aurora Grata Club, 2,369; Columbian Club, 2,284.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 752; Columbian Club, 747.

SECOND GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 829; Columbian Club, 823.

THIRD GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 752; Columbian Club, 753.

Total—Aurora Grata Club, 2,333; Columbian Club, 2,323.

Grand total—Aurora Grata Club, 4,702; Columbian Club, 4,607.

To-night's Bowling Games.

As is the custom on holidays, the regular games will be omitted in most of the local bowling tournaments to-night, only the following matches being scheduled:

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—West Side Republican Club and Catholic Club at Catholic Club alleys; Harlem Republican Club and New York Athletic Club, at New York Athletic Club alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Morningside, Stanley, and Samaritan Councils, at Starr's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Field and Staff and Company H, armory alleys.

Prizefight Decision Reserved.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Judge Hollister to-day concluded the hearing on the application for a permanent injunction against the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest, arranged to be held here next Friday night, and announced that he would reserve his decision until 11 A. M. next Thursday, as there are so many exhibits and citations of authority that he wished two days in which to prepare his finding. This means that the decision will not be rendered until the day before the date fixed for the contest. All the arrangements at the big hall and elsewhere are completed and the sale of tickets continues brisk.

Manager Brady was in court a short time

MOUNT VERNON SENDS SMALLPOX CASE HERE

One of Malignant Type Brought to the City Without Permission.

Cab Driver Tells Dr. Cosby that Mayor Fiske and the Aldermen Promised $50 for the Work.

The local health authorities were considerably wrought up yesterday morning when it came to their knowledge that the authorities of Mount Vernon had during the night deliberately dumped a malignant case of smallpox into the city hospital for contagious diseases on North Brother Island without asking the authority of the local Board of Health. At midnight Sunday a cab drove up to the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, whence patients are shipped by boat to the hospital.

"I got a case for you here," said the driver, addressing the men in charge of the Health Department transfer boat.

"Case o' what?" asked one of the men.

"Smallpox, I guess," replied the other. "She's pretty dopey. Brought her all the way down from Mount Vernon. Better get her over there pretty quick, hadn't you?"

The Health Department employes investigated and found a colored woman in the cab. She was almost in a state of collapse. They saw at once that she had smallpox of the most malignant type. Under the law they had no right to accept her, but out of common humanity they took charge of the woman, as she stood in need of immediate treatment. Then they told the driver he would have to leave his cab, and he wanted to fight when he heard that it might have to be destroyed.

The woman is Henrietta Bridges, twenty-five years old. She was brought from 161 Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon. She had been transferred to that number a few days ago from the home of Mrs. M. Marks, 245 Summit Avenue, in whose family she was a servant.

"It is an outrageous case of imposition," said President Murphy yesterday mor

THE POLICE BILL HEARING

Nobody Appears Before the Mayor For or Against Measure.

City Club Files a Letter of Protest and a Printed Memorandum—Mr. Van Wyck Makes No Comment.

The "hearing" on the single-headed Police Department bill was held in Mayor Van Wyck's office yesterday at 11 o'clock. The public took no interest in the hearing, and there was not a person present who was willing to speak for or against the bill.

The City Club filed with Mayor Van Wyck a letter and a pamphlet, in which it opposed the bill.

Mayor Van Wyck came out of his private office at the time set for the hearing. He went to his desk in the public office, and, picking up the police bill, he said, briskly: "This is a hearing on Senate-bill 63 and 140, an act relating to the Police Department of the City of New York." He raised his head and scanned the faces of all the newspaper men gathered at his desk. He looked over their heads, and, spying two well-dressed strangers in the rear of the room, said:

"Any one present like to be heard on this bill, for or against?"

There was no answer. Mayor Van Wyck glanced about the office again, and then said:

"Here is a communication from the City Club."

The document was handed to the reporters, who, after scanning it, offered to return it to Mayor Van Wyck.

"You may make copies of the document if you desire."

The "hearing" lasted less than five minutes. Mayor Van Wyck made no comment as to whether he would approve or disapprove of the bill. The letter from the City Club was, in part, as follows:

The City Club of New York takes advantage of the public hearing before you to emphasize its belief that the bill should not become a law. The duplication of authority involved in the independent power to remove the Commissioner which it would place in the hands of the Mayor and the Governor, and the disregard of the principle of municipal home rule involved in giving to the Governor this large measure of control over the city's Police Department, are sufficient to warrant your disapproval of the bill. Other objections are presented in the printed memorandum which accompanies this letter.

The following are extracts from the pamphlet submitted by the City Club:

The bill makes the term of the Commissioner five years. If he is removable at pleasure, why should his term be fixed? And, if fixed at all, why for five years, a period that has no reference to the official terms of other officers, which may arbitrarily remove him at any time?

Under the bill, all the powers and duties of the present Board of Police and the present Chief of Police would devolve upon the new Commissioner. He would have two deputies, whom he could delegate any of his powers except the power to make appointments and transfers. It is a matter of grave doubt whether he could discharge all the duties thus imposed upon him with such help as his deputies could give.

The charter contains a hundred and twelve sections in the chapter upon the Police Department. Nearly all of these sections would be directly affected in substance by the proposed bill. They would be in effect amended; but as the bill merely provides that statutes and ordinances not inconsistent with the provisions of the proposed act shall remain in force, we should have nearly a hundred sections of the charter not changed in form, and yet in the existing form not expressing the law as declared by the Legislature.

What New York needs is a Police Department with one man at the head, for whose appointment and removal the Mayor is responsible. So far the principle of the bill is sound; and if the Mayor does not remove him when there is occasion, then the Mayor should be removed.

The proposed bill encourages, if it does not compel, a bargain between the Mayor and Governor.

POET MARKHAM WAS DELAYED.

New England Women Were Getting Ready to Go, but Tarried After He Arrived.

The National Society of New England Women had a unique experience yesterday. It turned out 280 strong to honor Lincoln in a luncheon and celebration, the chief feature of which was to be the reading of the poem upon Lincoln by Edwin Markham, the poet. Everything went off according to schedule except the guest of honor, and neither he nor the poem arrived. The New England Women were "saying things" very quietly as they prepared to depart, when a telegram arrived.

"Delayed on Rochester train. Be with you at 4:30."

It was then 4, and everybody waited.

At 4:30 Mr. Markham arrived, but the Lincoln poem was still missing. It had been forgotten in the hurry. But there were others. The New England Women gathered enthusiastically for a meeting in the hall. The big meeting room was closed, and Mr. Markham addressed his audience from the staircase.

"The Hoe, the Hoe; The Man with the Hoe," cried the women below.

"So you really wish it?" asked Mr. Markham. "Very well, if you will allow me to read something else after to take away the taste. He first explained that "The Man with the Hoe" was not a man with a hoe, and read the poem. The crowd of women below him listened as enthusiastically as if they were not uncomfortably crowded into a small space.

The second poem, "Joy of the Hills," told of Mr. Markham's boyhood, riding a bronco and hunting sheep. There was a bouquet after that of red and white carnations, which one of the New England Women took up to Mr. Markham on the stairs.

"This is like being on the stage," he said, "and I remember that people on the stage always say something after flowers are given them, and I am going to read you a prayer." That was another poem. Every woman stopped to shake hands with the poet as she went up stairs for her wraps. One enthusiastic woman bought the book from which Mr. Markham read.

"There are two classes of people I like to meet," he was heard saying as the last guest departed, "women first, and then young men, for they seem to understand me."

ADVOCATES THE SLIPPER CURE.

Mrs. Trow Tells the Mothers' Club How to Manage Small Children.

"There is nothing like the rod for small children," said Mrs. John F. Trow to the matrons of the New York City Mothers' Club yesterday afternoon. "I firmly believe in either rod or its substitute, the efficacious slipper. The slipper is the most satisfactory, and I brought up my boys on the slipper. Before a child is four years old its reasoning powers are not developed and it cannot understand anything it cannot feel. After four it begins to understand, and you can reason with it."

The doctrine of the rod or even the discipline of the slipper is antagonistic to the accepted doctrines of the Mothers' Club, but Mrs. Trow was a guest, and not a woman rose to object to her heretical teachings.

"I should like to get a little practical information," said one mother. "What would you do with a child which cries constantly at home and never cries when it goes to visit its grandmother or aunt?"

"You might do as a man of whom I have heard did," said Mrs. Harry Hastings "He bought a phonograph and sang a lullaby into it, and then when his child was fractious he was not obliged, if it was night, for instance, to get up and walk with it. He would simply place the phonograph beside the cradle, set it going, and it would sing the child to sleep. A phonograph might prove practical under other circumstances."

NEW RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

Trustees Pay $100,000 for a Plot in Central Park West.

The Red Cross Hospital and Training School for Nurses has purchased a site in Central Park West, and the erection of a new building will be begun shortly. The site is a plot 99 by 100 feet in size, 23 feet south of One Hundredth Street, and contracts for the sale of it by Gutwillig Brothers to the trustees of the hospital were signed yesterday. The consideration is $100,000.

The hospital was founded in 1896 and was first situated at 233 West One Hundredth Street. Its present quarters are at 110 West Eighty-second Street. Direct supervision of the hospital falls upon Dr. A. Monae Lesser, as Surgeon in Chief, while Mrs. Lesser is Sister in Chief. Ex-Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure is Secretary of the institution.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.80
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@72½c; No. 2 red, 74@75½c; No. 2 corn, 38c; No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 2 oats, 25½@25¾c; No. 2 white, 27¾@28¼c; No. 3 white, 26¾@28c; No. 2 rye, 51@51½c; good feeding barley, 40@47c; fair to choice malting, 48@54c; No. 1 Northwestern flaxseed, $1.62½; prime timothy seed, $4.50@$4.85; mess pork, per bbl, $13.75@$14; lard, per 100 lbs, $7.36@$7.37½; short-rib sides, (loose), $7@$7.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $11.25@$11.50.

COTTON.—Operations in cotton futures were restricted to unusually small proportions yesterday and the market was kept within very narrow bounds. On the first call a steady undertone prevailed, with prices 3 points higher to 2 points lower. A brief period of nominal steadiness was followed by a gradual decline under selling for both account by the operators and absence of support from any quarter. Speculation was particularly slow during the afternoon, with a virtual truce in observance between room longs and shorts. The market closed barely steady and net 3 to 12 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ¼c lower, on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling gulf. Sales, 2,500 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and easier, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 9 3-16c; Savannah, steady, unchanged, at 9⅜c; Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 9¼c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Norfolk, steady, unchanged, at 9 7-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 9¾c; Augusta, steady, ¼c higher, at 9⅜c; St. Louis, unchanged, at 9⅜c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saty.
February	9.40	9.40	9.30	9.30@9.31	9.37
March	9.35	9.35	9.25	9.25@9.26	9.32
April	9.26	9.26	9.20	9.19@9.20	9.28
May	9.30	9.30	9.21	9.21@9.22	9.29
June	9.18	9.18	9.17	9.16@9.17	9.21
July	9.21	9.21	9.17	9.16@9.17	9.22
August	8.83	8.83	8.78	8.78@8.79	8.84
September	8.33	8.33	8.27	8.23@8.25	8.35
October	8.09	8.09	8.03	8.02@8.03	8.09
November	7.97	7.97	7.91	7.91@7.93	7.95
December	..	..	..	7.88@7.90	7.93

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Spot Cotton—Fair demand; prices barely steady; American middling, 5 7-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and expor, and included 9,500 American. Receipts, none. Futures opened quiet and closed easy. American middling, low middling clause, February, 5 22-64d@5 23-64d value; February and March, 5 19-64d sellers; March and April, 5 17-64d sellers; April and May, 5 14-64d@5 15-64d buyers; May and June, 5 12-64d@5 13-64d value; June and July, 5 10-64d buyers; July and August 5 7-64d buyers; August and September, 4 58-64d sellers; September, 4 58-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 33-64d nominal; October and November, 4 26-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat yesterday, except for a brief period just before the close, was a good deal stronger than at any time of the week. The decrease in the World's shipments and the English cables came bearish before the opening, apparently justifying the operations of short sellers on Saturday, while in the quantity on passage these was an increase estimated at from 2,000,000 bushels by official figures to 3,014,000 bushels according to Bradstreet. Always a sensitive point with the bear element, the slight crop scare did its work well, although it is doubtful if the effect would have been so pronounced without the aid of other bullish considerations. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90¼c; old, No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 83¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 80½c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80¼c, spot; No. 2 hard, New York, 80¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11.—Wheat—Cash, 73¾c; May, 74⅜@74½c; July, 75¾@75¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c. Flour—First patents, $4.05@$4.15; second patents, $3.85@$4; first clears, $2.90@$3.50; seconds, $1.90@$2.50. Bran, in bulk, $11.50@$11.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; May, 73½@73¾c; July, 72¾c; No. 2 hard, 70@70¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37¼c; May, 33½@38¾c; July, 38¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26c; May, 26½c; July, 25c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 11.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾@69c; May, 70½c; July, 74¾c. Corn, 37½c. Oats, 26¾@26c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 11.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 75½@76c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅝@75c. Rye—Firmer; No. 1, 53c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 45@56½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; rye flour, $3.00@$3.50, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.75@$19; city bran, $17.50@$18; corn meal, $25; linseed oilcake, $27.75; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oil meal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	78⅞	79⅛	78⅛	79¼
May	79⅜	80 3-16	79 5-16	79⅝
July	79 1-16	79⅝	79 1-16	79⅜
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	46¾
May	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼
July	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44⅝
Lard—				
February	..	..	..	$7.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	72 9-16	73⅝	72 9-16	73
March	73 1-16	74⅛	73 1-16	73¾
May	74⅛	75¾	74⅛	75¼
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	38
March	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38½
May	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝
Oats—				
February	24 3-16	24⅝	24 3-16	24⅝
May	25 5-16	25⅞	25¼	25⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.55	$7.55	$7.52½	$7.52½
Ribs—				
May	7.07½	7.10	7.07½	7.10
Pork—				
May	14.10	14.12½	14.10	14.12½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $13.75@$14.50; family, $15@$15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7⅝@8c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 9c; 10 lb, 8¾@8¾c; 12 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7⅝@7¾c; pickled shoulders, steady, 5½@6c; pickled hams, dull, 9@9½c. TALLOW—Weak; city, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4½@5¼c. LARD—Steady, $7.80; city lard, quiet, $7.50; refined lard, quiet; South America, $8.60; Continent, $7.95; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound, quiet, 5½@5⅝c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; city, 7¾c; lard stearine, 8c.

COFFEE.—Sales of 6,000 bags and a range of 5 points in price changes tell the story pretty thoroughly of yesterday's coffee market. Spot coffee was neglected and nominal, with prices at the close about on the basis of 7c for invoice lots of Rio 7s, and 7⅜c for invoice lots of Rio 4s.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
March	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
April	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
May	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
September	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
October	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.85
December	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
January	..	..	..	5.95@6.00

COFFEE CABLES.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 5$600. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Coffee market opened unchanged; far months, ¼f higher; at 2 P. M. near months advanced ¼f; other months unchanged; January, 39.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 37.75; June, 37.75; July, 38.00; August, 38.75; September, 38.75; October, 38.75; November, 39.00; December, 39.25. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 8$200.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper ingot, $17; tin, $26.35; Exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $3.92½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4; spirits turpentine, 40@40½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.60; W W, $3.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Cotton futures closed steady and quiet. February, 9.16 asked; March, 9.17@9.19; April, 9.13@9.15; May, 9.12@9.13; June, 9.11@9.12; July, 9.11@9.12; August, 8.80@8.81; September, 8.30@8.31; October, 8.06@8.07; November, 7.94@7.95; December, 7.90@7.91; January, 7.90@7.91. Spot cotton, quiet; middling, 9⅝c; net receipts, 7 casks. Tar—Steady; $1.15; receipts, 160 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; 37c; receipts, 318 casks; sales, 278 casks; exports, 752 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,247 barrels; sales, 596 barrels; exports, 1,918 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—Turpentine—Steady; 36½c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.80, and in bulk $5.25; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.75, and in bulk $5.20; refined, cases, New York, $8.55; cottonseed oil, prime crude, bbls, 27½c; prime Summer yellow, 30@30½c; off Summer yellow, 30@30½c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 35½@36c; linseed, American raw, 67c; linseed, American boiled, 69c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed, quotad 2c under city brands; lard oil, 64@66c.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

115—The City of Lampasas, plaintiff in error, vs. James M. Bell.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice McKenna.

43—Elitimo Montoya, surviving partner, &c., appellant, vs. the United States and the Mescalero Apache Indians.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

44—Milton C. Connors, Jr., administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the United States and the Northern Cheyenne Indians et al.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

136—W. H. Ansley et al., appellants, vs. N. B. Ainsworth.—Appeal from the United States court in the Indian Territory.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

13 and 14, (Original,) ex parte—In the matter of the District of Columbia.—Rules discharged and petitions dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

520—W. R. H. McFaddin, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.—Submission set aside and case restored to the docket for oral argument.

443—Phillips & Butterolf Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. James G. Whitney, as assignee.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Denied.

503—Frederick Williams, petitioner, vs. George C. Gaylord et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted.

121—Sigua Iron Company, petitioner, vs. Benjamin S. Greene.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

539—Christian Schwartz et al., petitioners, vs. John S. Duss et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted. Mr. Justice Shiras took no part in the consideration and disposition of this application.

557—The United States, petitioner, vs. A. D. Morgan, master, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

342—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Frank E. Dingley, administrator.—Motion to advance denied.

456—Elias A. De Lima et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George R. Bidwell; 501—Samuel B. Downes et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George R. Bidwell; 501 and 502—Henry W. Dooley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States, and 504—Carl Schurz Armstrong, appellant, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file supplemental briefs on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the defendants in error and appellee.

553—J. McGregor Adams, petitioner, vs. Milton Shirk et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKinney in behalf of John S. Runnells, William Burry, and Edward S. Isham for the petitioners and by Frederic Dan Thoman for the respondents.

555—The County of Otoe, petitioner, vs. John Martin Clapp.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by J. M. Woolworth and William D. McHugh for the petitioner.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of James M. Sigafus, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Charles Fairfax Bailey in behalf of H. B. Johnson for the petitioner.

504—J. D. Wall et al., appellants, vs. Walter O. Cox, trustee.—Advanced to be submitted as under the thirty-second rule on motion of Clement Manly for the appellants.

336—Edward F. Gallup, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Schmidt, Treasurer, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by William A. Ketcham for the defendant in error.

The Mayor, City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John Fisher, tutor &c., et al.—Mandate granted on motion of Thomas H. Clark in behalf of counsel.

504—The Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. the New York and Texas Land Company, Limited.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by L. E. Payson and Maxwell Evarts for the petitioner.

Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock. Day calendar for Monday, Feb. 25: Nos. 390, 498 and 411, 214, 378, 550 and 508, 253 and 254, 449 and 450, 106, 159, 82, 133, 37, 162, and 163.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will not meet to-day, it being Lincoln's Birthday. Calendar for Wednesday: 1, 26, 12, 552, 621, 133, 63, 100.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, J.J.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

20—Benedict vs. Guardian Trust Co.
31—Mittendorf vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
16—Hammerschlag vs. Duryea.
26—Hagen vs. Ward.
32—Baxter vs. Lancaster.
38—Hayes vs. Union Ry. Co.
52—McGovern vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
53—Brunner vs. Bournonville.
30—Ketcham vs. Belding, Jr.
60—Malone vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
69—City Trust Safe Dep. & Surety Co. vs. Wilson Mfg. Co.
71—Deering vs. Schreyer
72—Raegener vs. Bartow
74—Fitzgerald vs. Rodgers.
83—Schoenblum vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy. 12—Graham Polley.

The other branches of the Supreme Court, also of the City Court and General Sessions, stand adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Knickerbocker Trust Company, executor, &c., vs. Belle H. Lawson et al.—Knickerbocker Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Georgio Smilari vs. Erminino Magnocavallo—Rocco Lapetino.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—William A. Brady vs. James C. Kennedy et al.—Wilber McBride.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Sarah Stern vs. Sam Josephowitz—Emanuel S. Cahn.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Flaherty vs. McWilliams—Hiram R. Steele, New York Savings Bank vs. Corn—Randolph Hurry. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Gorsch—William L. Turner, Matter of Walker—Robert J. Redfield.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company vs. Guidera—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CHARLES E. CUSTING, as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of Heyward Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against ERASMUS D. GARNSEY and Emma F. Garnsey, his wife; William C. Studdiford, George C. Curtis, Maurice C. Smith and James W. Appleton, Annie Donnelly, Alexander Spiro, Rosie Schwartz, Jacob Schnur, and Philip Specht, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 12th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

82 Times Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Rosie Schwartz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

82 Times Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja29-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. EARLE, plaintiff, against SARAH S. DRYER and Charles H. Duryea, her husband, and Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named denfendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 6th, 1900.

HAMILTON ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 24th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901.

HAMILTON ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

ja29-1aw6wTu

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—L. BAYARD SMITH, as trustee under the last will and testament of CHARLOTTE Y. SMITH, deceased, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN GAINSBORG and BESSIE GAINSBORG, his wife; Samuel H. Gainsborg and Casta Gainsborg, his wife; Eleanor T. Smith, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of William Thurman, deceased; Grace Thurman and David B. Ingersoll, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Imogene T. Ingersoll, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 23d, 1901.

APPLETON L. CLARK,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

To Frances S. N. Henck: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1901.

APPLETON L. CLARK,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MAUDE H. KIRTLAND, plaintiff, against ADOLPHE MONELL-SAYRE, also known as ADOLPHE MONELL SAYRE, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 12, 1900.

HENRY WOLLMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office No. 27 William St., Borough of Mannattan, New York City.

To Adolphe Monell-Sayre, also known as Adolphe Monell Sayre, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 26, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HENRY WOLLMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
New Post Office Address and Office No. 20 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja8-1aw6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William A. Coe, Susan M. Miller, Martha Elizabeth Chipman, Cora Kelly Thomas, Dora Kelly, John J. Isaacs, and to the descendants of Charles M. Coe, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, heirs and next of kin of ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas George E. Farland of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander L. McDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Arthur T. Vanderpoel, Esq., Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja15-1aw8wTu&f26

GANNON, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Gannon, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of JOHN GANNON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle an account of your proceedings as such administratrix, and why you should not pay the two judgments in favor of the petitioners.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MOWER, CARO B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARO B. MOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Pier 25 North River, New York City, on or before the 25th day of April, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of October, 1900.

Est. CARO B. MOWER. E. W. BUCK, Ex.
o23-1aw6mTu.

SMITH, CATHERINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE A. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 639 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 15, 1901.

BELLA METZGER,
Executrix.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CHARLES E. CUSTING, as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of Heyward Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against ERASMUS D. GARNSEY and Emma F. Garnsey, his wife; William C. Studdiford, George C. Curtis, Maurice C. Smith and James W. Appleton, Annie Donnelly, Alexander Spiro, Rosie Schwartz, Jacob Schnur, and Philip Specht, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 12th, 1900.

FRANKL

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

WANTED.
Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
STOCK
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

WARDWELL & ADAMS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
16 BEAVER STREET.
Telephone 3134 3135 Broad.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
Send for our new Book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Mailed free.

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33 Wall Street, New York.
DEALS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND NEGOTIATES LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of New York
60 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
Invested in City of New York Bonds.
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.

Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York.
Designated as a Depository of the Coffee, Cotton, and Produce Exchanges of New York Appointed by the Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks and Individual Bankers of the State of New York.
Designated Depository by the State of New York for State Funds.

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Jonathan B. Curry,	Smith M. Weed,
James Talcott,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charles E. Sprague,	Edward V. Loew,
Clarence Whitman,	Henry C. Brewster,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Ernst Thalmann,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Felix Campbell,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Isaac E. Gates,
Richard L. Edwards,	Colgate Hoyt,
Daniel A. Heald,	Samuel F. Haserot,
Warner Van Norden,	Amzi L. Barber.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
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A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
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ATLANTIC TRUST CO,
ESTABLISHED 1887.
61 WILLIAM ST., S. W. COR. CEDAR ST., N. Y.
Capital & Surplus $2,500,000
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Prest. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Sec'y.

20 POINTS
In a low-priced dividend paying industrial. This information was given to me from one of the insiders, permitting me to make use of it to a small extent. I will impart this to party who will carry 50 shares for me. Particulars at interview. Certain, Box 180 Times.

Eureka Springs Railway Co.
Owners of First Mortgage Bonds Nos. 387 to 391 are requested to communicate with U. HERRMANN, A 16 Produce Exchange, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. Stock.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	**$100.00**
April 1	**150.50**
May 1	**151.00**
June 1	**151.50**
July 1	**152.00**
August 1	**152.50**
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	**133.00**
Total	**$990.50**

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$5,000 N. Y. & New England R. R. 1st 6s, 1905.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (S. W. Div.) 1st 6s, 1909.
$4,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Con. 7s, 1907.
$3,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1906.
$3,000 Allegheny Valley R. R. 1st 7s, 1910.
$2,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st 6s, 1911.
$1,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st 7s, 1902.
$2,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1903.
$2,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s, 1910.
$2,000 Chic., St. P. & Minneapolis R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
(By order of Chas. N. Talbot, Assignee, &c., of Andrew J. Robinson.)
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
1 sh. Goodwin Car Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. American Tobacco Co. Pfd.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
1,000 shs. Virginia Belle Gold Mining Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. National City Bank.
55 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Investment & Improvement Co.
$500 Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
20 shs. Bergen Gas & Electric Light Co.
9 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
30 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
30 shs. National City Bank.
12 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Ensley Land Co.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. Pfd.
61 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
Trust Co. of New York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT
Registered Gold Bonds
MATURING 1920, 1941, AND 1950.
INTEREST 1ST MAY AND NOV.

A legal investment for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding Trust Funds.

Government Bonds, Current Taxable and High Premium Securities taken in exchange at the market.

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Morse & Rogers will be held on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of such company, No. 138 Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, consisting of twenty-five hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, of which one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is preferred stock, and the balance common stock, to five hundred thousand dollars, to consist of five thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, of which two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be preferred stock, entitled to the following preferences and dividends, to wit: In case of a dissolution of the corporation, the preferred stockholders shall be paid par in full for their stock before any dividend is paid upon the common stock; the preferred stockholders shall also be entitled to a dividend of ten per cent. per annum, each year, before any dividend is declared upon the common stock, the preferences to be determined by the earnings of each year, and if in any year the earnings are not sufficient to pay such dividend upon the preferred stock, then the same shall be made up out of the earnings of the subsequent years before any dividend shall be declared upon the common stock. The remainder of such capital, to wit, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be known and designated as common stock, and shall be entitled to all dividends and earnings after the dividends on the preferred stock are paid.

DANIEL P. MORSE,
ARTHUR E. PATTISON,
WILLIAM S. LAWRENCE,
Majority of Board of Directors.
New York, February 4, 1901.

New York Free Circulating Library.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, held at the Bruce Branch of said Corporation, No. 226 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New York, on January 8th, 1901.

We, the undersigned, President and Secretary of the said New York Free Circulating Library, do hereby give notice of a meeting of the members of the New York Free Circulating Library, to be held at the Bruce Branch of said Corporation, No. 226 West Forty-second Street, on Tuesday, February 19th, 1901, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The object of this meeting is to vote upon the question of the ratification by the members of the New York Free Circulating Library of a certain agreement of consolidation made and executed by and between the New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations) and the New York Free Circulating Library, dated January 11th, 1901.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.
J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN,
President.
FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON,
Secretary.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 198th Street and Webster Avenue, New York City, Borough of the Bronx, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Polls will remain open between the hours of ten and four. Transfer books will be closed from the 13th of February to the 21st of February, 1901.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

J. C. L. ROGGE,
CHARLES E. F. McCANN,
Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A regular meeting of the Directors of The Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company, held the 29th day of January, 1901, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company be held at the office of said company, at No. 801, the Wyandotte, Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th day of March, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to seven million dollars, ($7,000,000.00,) and upon the amendment of the Preferred Stock of the company and the issue in the place thereof of ordinary common stock, and for such other purposes as may be properly brought before the meeting.

ARTHUR P. DEVENNISH,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE POLICY-holders of the New York Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., on Monday, February 18th, 1901, to receive a report of the business of the past year, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, to consider the reincorporation of the Company as a Stock Corporation under its existing corporate name, and to take such action toward such reincorporation as may be necessary, to amend the By-laws of the Company, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, Feb. 11th, 1901.
NEW YORK CASUALTY COMPANY,
FREDERICK G. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

The Consolidation Coal Company.

44 South St., Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 9th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 21st instant, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 6th, 1901.

NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the Fourth Class and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901. The Polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 noon.

DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PORT Henry Iron Ore Co., for the election of trustees and for any other business that will come before

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the American Lithographic Company will be held at the office of the Company, Litho Building, southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, February 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of February, 1901, to the 27th day of February, 1901.

New York, February 11th, 1901.
G. H. BUEK, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Preferred Stock for the quarter ending March 1, 1901, payable March 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on February 15, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on February 15, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 26, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 9, 1901.

On and after March 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto upon presentation of their Stock Trust Certificates at our offices for stamping.

After February 15, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until March 5, when it pays the dividend, a due bill will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed on February 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1901.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Treasurer's office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable February 28th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 18th, 1901.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3:00 o'clock P. M., February 18th, 1901, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., February 28th, 1901.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

Niles Bement Pond Company,
February 11, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of NILES BEMENT POND COMPANY, held February 5, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable February 20th.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., February 15th, and will reopen at 10 A. M., February 21st.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treas.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1901.

THOMAS & POST, Transfer Agents,
71 Broadway, New York.

BOSTON'S GAS INVESTIGATION.

Thomas W. Lawson Says $1,000,000 Was Set Aside by New England Co. to Influence Legislation.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Three or four hundred people crowded into the largest committee room of the State House to-day to hear Representative McPherson of Framingham bring forth the evidence to substantiate the charge made by him at a hearing last week that $1,000,000 had been set aside on the books of the New England Gas and Coke Company for legislative purposes, and also that many securities of doubtful nature had been sold to banks in this State. The hearing was in charge of the Committee on Rules.

The room was the same in which the investigation of the Boston gas companies was held last year. That investigation was without result, and practically the same actors and the same audience which was seen during the proceedings of a year ago were present. The crowd waited nearly an hour to gain entrance into the room, and five minutes after the doors were opened the apartment was jammed.

Mr. McPherson was the first witness. He went over the statements made at last week's hearing, and repeated his charges that the gas companies of Boston had borrowed large sums from banks of this State, money which they did not want to use. As to the other charge, Mr. McPherson somewhat modified his charge that $1,000,000 had been set aside for legislative purposes, saying to-day that that sum was paid to an individual.

In response to a question from the Chairman, Mr. McPherson said he could not state what year the money was set aside, but Thomas W. Lawson, who was present and would testify, could give light on the matter.

Mr. Lawson was then called. He read his statement, saying in explanation that he had been misquoted last year. At some length Mr. Lawson first paid his respects to Henry M. Whitney, President of the New England Gas and Coke Company, repeating the words used by Mr. Whitney when Mr. McPherson first made his charges. For this Mr. Lawson was sternly called to order by the Chairman.

Mr. Lawson continued by saying that he had been offered enormous sums to stop pursuing the Whitney enterprises, and that last year he had been offered the management of all the Whitney companies.

"I know that the charges of Mr. McPherson are true," he said. "I know that if the books of the New England Gas and Coke Company were opened it would be found that $1,000,000 has been voted for legislation, and that this sum has been given to Mr. Whitney for that purpose.

"The Legislature has the only power by which the books of the Coke Company can be opened. But when the demand for the books is made it will be found that they are beyond the jurisdiction of the Legislature, because the Coke Company has corrupted the Legislature."

Mr. Lawson then said that he had heard that Mr. Whitney had paid him a million dollars to stop persecuting the Coke Company. "One of the Directors," Mr. Lawson said, "told me that the money had been so voted, and that he had been made one of a committee to see that I got it." This concluded Mr. Lawson's statement.

Mr. Lawson refused to give the name of the Director who had given him his information about the million dollars. "I cannot," he said, "in the position I stand in. I say the statement is true, and I ask you to order an investigation."

In answer to further questions Mr. Lawson said that the amount involved in the charges before the committee had been set aside since the investigation of last year.

"Would the name of the Director who gave you the information be given if an investigation was held?" asked a member of the committee.

Mr. Lawson said that he would give the name if an investigation were held. Mr. Lawson said that his firm had handled notes of the Gas Company which had been declared worthless, and that many banks held a large amount of such paper.

Members of the committee and counsel for Mr. Whitney endeavored to have Mr. Lawson name any institution holding the securities or give a description of any note he knew was bogus, but the witness said he was unable to give specific information.

Mr. Whitney made a brief rejoinder, in which he denied all Mr. Lawson's statements, after which the hearing closed.

The committee will meet soon to act on the investigation ordered, but in any event can only report to the House, recommending or opposing a gas investigation.

Chicago People's Gas Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—According to the annual report of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago for the year 1900 equal to 7.68 per cent. on its outstanding capital stock.

Increase of 100,701 barrels of flour, 409,000 bushels of grain, and 4,124 tons of provisions in east-bound shipments from Chicago last week, as compared with the previous week.

Surplus of $1,783,525 above the legal requirement shown by last week's statement outside banks, an increase of $289,575, as compared with the previous week.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 11	1,014,123
To date this year	41,319,275
Corresponding date last year	14,870,146

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 11	$1,815,000
To date this year	$153,915,850
Corresponding date last year	$68,936,500

Money rate; Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Mexican Central	1⅜
Am. Malting	⅝	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅜	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	National Biscuit	1½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	National Tube	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	6⅜	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. & E. I. pf.	4	People's Gas	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2¼	Pere Marquette	½
Chi. Union Traction	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Col. Southern	½	St. L. & Ad.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	3	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Third Avenue	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	Union Bag & P.	½
Federal Steel	½	Union Pacific	1⅜
Federal Steel pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
General Electric	1	West. Union Tel.	1⅜
Glucose Sugar	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Int. Paper	2⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Power	½	Wis. Central	1⅛
Int. Pump	¾	Wis. Central pf.	3
Laclede Gas	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Nat. Salt	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	4¼	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	8½	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Pa., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	Pressed Steel C. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	St. L. & G. Isl.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf.	⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. J. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Int. Silver	1		
Kan. City. South.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., Q. Co.'s & S. 5s.	1	Feo. & East. Inc.	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	P. & W. 4s, tr. r.	2¼
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s.	1¼	Va. Mid. gen.	1¼
		Wheel. & L. E. con.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R. & A. 2d.	3	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	5	Feo. & East. 1st.	1
East. Tenn. reor. 1.	1½	Wabash deb., A.	1
		Wabash deb., B.	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday suffered from pressure from various sources. In the first place London was a seller of stocks on fairly liberal scale, while there was a disposition on the part of many speculators and room traders to "even up" over the holiday—a disposition that induced to not a little selling. Yet in spite of this the general tone of the market was substantially strong.

There was, in addition, short selling by a number of aggressive bears who insist that the continued large increases in the loan account are bound to be followed in the near future by a sharp upward movement in money. In opposition to this may be set out the views of practically every bank President in the Wall Street district, who insist—nor are they unwilling to be quoted—that there is money and to spare and that rates will hold easy for some time.

All the evidences yesterday were again to the effect that the financial leaders are in the market as buyers of stocks in no considerable volume. The strength, for instance, of Southern Railway, of the Atchisons, of Chicago and Eastern Illinois, of Union Pacific, and of the steel stocks—strength in some cases in the face of persistent bear attacks—was due in no small measure to buying by brokers active for Mr. Morgan and the Standard Oil following. It is a fact also that the West is still a large buyer of stocks and that several prominent operators who had gone short of the market have changed their positions because of the many indications of the underlying strength.

An announcement in respect to the steel deal may be made the later part of the week. Mr. Morgan says the matter is progressing satisfactorily.

The selling of about 10,000 shares of Atchison common stock by Wasserman Brothers was in some parts of the Street credited to the account of John W. Gates, who is understood to be short of the stock and seeking to force it lower. All the offerings, however, were taken between 55¾ and 56, the support coming from the pool in the stock. It is said that a short account put out by young Mr. Wormser was covered during the day. Chicago was a buyer of the stock all day, and there is said to be warrant for the expectation that in June the stock will be put on a dividend basis, probably 4 per cent.

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The upward movement in People's Gas was attributed in part to a drive against the shorts and in part to investment buying following the publication of the annual report of the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, showing a surplus of $2,201,000, as compared with $1,961,570 in the preceding year, and this though during the year $584,170 was charged off for depreciation. It is pointed out that the earnings equal nearly 7% per cent. on the outstanding capital stock.

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According to Wall Street's latest gossip the reason Baltimore and Ohio common stock has not moved with the rest of the market is because it is first desired to see how the bond issue will be received by the public. This in well-informed quarters is regarded as ridiculous. What it is believed prevents active trading in the stock is the pending suit to define the dividend positions of the respective securities. In the meantime, the road continues to make money; the January net earnings being reported at $1,400,380, a gain of $180,740.

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The rumor mongers still have it that the proposed combination of the Rocky Mountain roads cannot be complete or completed without the Colorado Southern, whose shares in the stock market lately have shown unusual strength and activity. No official confirmation, however, can be had of the report that negotiations are in progress looking to a change in control of the road.

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The opinion was freely expressed that in any other market than the present the sharp break in Smelters' stock would have unfavorably influenced the rest of the market, and perhaps forced a general decline. Yesterday, however, the market actually went up in the face of the decline in Smelters—this, shrewd market observers declaring, being a very good evidence of the market's inherent strength.

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Thomas W. Lawson of Boston got the principal credit for the advance in Sugar Trust stock, traders joining to help the upward movement. The abolishment of the guarantee plan was used as a bull argument, while there is a very general

Seaboard Air Line were among the purchasers. At the same time, Morgan brokers were steady buyers. Generally the expectation is that an important announcement will shortly be made, in which Southern Railway and Seaboard will especially appear.

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In connection with the 15 per cent. increase in the gross earnings of Peoria and Eastern for the month of December it is pointed out that the net figures showed even a greater increase, namely, 25 per cent. This, it is explained, is due to the fact that charges are being steadily reduced through the liquidation of the company's debt to the big Four. The company's annual meeting will be held tomorrow, but no important developments are expected at the meeting.

***

Union Pacific held strong all day, shooting up suddenly in the afternoon from 95 to 96 on very limited transactions. It is told of one Stock Exchange house that a customer who in the morning had bought

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in curb securities yesterday was of fairly large proportions, with considerable breadth, although the dealings were not evenly distributed. The movements of prices showed general moderate advances, which in the main were well held.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were the feature of the market, 12½ being bid for a substantial volume of the stock, while the preferred sold above 29. Reports from Baltimore were to the effect that an important official announcement was expected. One theory is that an agreement has been reached with the Southern Railway by which mutual concessions are made and harmony established between these two Southern systems.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE common displayed a fair degree of activity, with a general undertone of strength. Early sales were made at 46 to 46⅝. Later the stock reacted to 46⅜, but recovered, and closed strong at 46½ bid. The preferred stock was quiet, the only transaction heard of, except for odd lots, being at 92¼.

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AMERICAN SHEET STEEL preferred was traded in to the extent of 200 shares at 78. At the close 77 was bid.

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OTIS ELEVATOR was very strong, under a good demand, which carried the price up from 33¼ to 34. At the close 34 was bid. The preferred stock sold at 92⅝ and 93, closing heavy.

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RUBBER GOODS responded favorably to the annual report, given out yesterday. Sales of the common were made at 29⅜ and 29½. The preferred sold at 78¼.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA sold at 6. The preferred, after remaining quiet nearly all day at 30, advanced sharply at the close to 30¾.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities were less active than was the case last week. The preferred stock sold at 78 and the common—St. Louis Transit—at 25¼ and 26. The bonds were steady with sales at 91.

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CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred advanced sharply on reports that an issue of debentures was being arranged to retire this stock. After an early sale at 29 the price advanced to 33.

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THE COPPER STOCKS were quiet. Union Copper sold at 4¼ and British Columbia Copper at 20.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE showed strength early in the day with sales at 2⅞, but closed weak at 2¼ bid.

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STANDARD OIL.—Except for scattered shares at 820 and 819½, there was nothing done in this stock. At the close 818 was bid for ten-share lots.

***

Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of Saturday were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	31¾	33	31	33
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	83	84	83	84
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6¾	6	6¾
American Bicycle pf.	25	25½	25	25½
American Bicycle bonds.	75	77	73½	...
American Bridge	46½	46¾	46	46¼
American Bridge pf.	91	92½	91	92¼
American Chicle	80	82	80	82
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9½	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	30½	32½	32	35
*American Thread pf.	4½	5	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders'	58	62¼	58	62½
Anthracite Coal	...	...	8½	...
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
†British Columbia Copper	19¾	19¾	19¼	20
British Exch. 3s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32½	35	32	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	26
Central Fireworks pf.	72	74	72	74
Compressed Air	25	32	25	32
Consolidated Equipment	9	9½	9	9⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4½	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Crucible Steel	27	28	26½	27
Crucible Steel pf.	79½	82	79	81
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Denver & Southwestern.	53	54	51½	53½
Denver & S. W. pf.	58	60	55	58
Denver & S. W. 5s.	94	94½	93¾	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	30½	30¾	29⅝	29⅞
Electric Boat	27	29	27	29½
Electric Boat pf.	52	54	52	54
Electric Vehicle	16	17½	15	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	39	40	39	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2¾	2	2
Empire Steel	...	6	...	6
Empire Steel pf.	...	40	...	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	...	18	...	18
General Carriage	2¼	2½	2⅛	2¾
General Chemical	80	...	80	...
General Chemical pf.	101	...	100	...
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	...	100⅞	...
Havana Commercial	14	14½	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	50	53½	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	117	124	117	124
Illinois Transportation	...	½	...	¾
International Silver pf.	37	42	38	41
Inter-State Oil	...	1½	5	1½
Iron Steamboat	...	2	...	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	...	105	...
†Markeen Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	15	18½	15⅞	...
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5	4½	5
Otis Elevator	33	34	31	33
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93	91¼	...
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	33¾	32½	33
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	94½	95½	...
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¼	29½	28	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78¼	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123	125	123	125
St. Louis Transit	25¼	26	25	25½
Seaboard Air Line 4s.	71½	72	70¾	71½
Seaboard Air Line.	12½	12¾	12	12⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	29	29⅝	27½	28
Sheet Steel pf.	77	78	77	78
Singer Mfg.	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler.	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125¼
Standard Oil of N. J.	818	821	817	819
Sterling Copper	8½	8¾	8½	8½
Storage Power	15½	18	16½	17
Tennessee Copper	18½	18¾	17½	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	5½	4½	5½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	56	58	55	60
Union Copper	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Union Typewriter	43⅝	45	43⅝	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115½	116½	115	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90⅞	91	90⅞	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78	79	78	79
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	5	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	37½	38½	35	36
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	...	102¼	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102⅜	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R.	240	241	240	245
Brooklyn. B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	35	40	26	40
Columbus Railway pf.	95½	96¾	95½	96¾
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N Av.	112½	115	113½	115
42d St. Man. & St. N. Av. 2d.	100	110	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17⅛	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric pf.	96⅞	...	96	...
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
4th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s.	82½	83½	82¼	83½
North Jersey St. R.	22	25	22	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Rap. Trans.	55	...	45	...
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	113¾	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	38	34	38
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	6	8	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.	71	73	71	73
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108¼	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	...	55	...
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas.	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s.	65	67	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas.	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s.	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock.	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	108¾	109½	108½	109½
N. Y. Gas & Coke.	13	14	13	14

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Boston's market opened with a rush in the copper stocks, and there were heavy dealings and great spurts in prices. Winona opened up 1¼, to 10, later 7½; Santa Fé, up ⅞, at 8½, later 8; United States, up ½, at 13⅜; Rhode Island, up 4¼, to 10, later 9½; Victoria, up 1, at 5; Adventure, up 3, at 16, later 14; Michigan, up 2½, at 9; Mayflower, up 1½, at 4, later 3. Baltic reacted from 44⅞ to 42½, and Copper Range from 48⅝ to 46. Old Dominion rose ⅝, to 38, later 36; Franklin, 2¾, to 23, later 21½; Centennial, 1½, to 28, later 26½; Isle Royale, 1¼, to 42½, later 40½.

In the general list a rise of 3, to 50, in Père Marquette common was a notable feature, while Mergenthaler fell 4, to 156. Wolverine was exceptionally strong, rising 1, to 51¼.

Later in the day Utah fell 1½, to 35½; Tri-mountain, 1⅛, to 27; Parrot, ½, to 50½; Osceola, 1½, to 88½; Old Dominion, 1⅞, to 36¼; Mohawk, 1½, to 27½; Isle Royale, 1¼, to 40⅝; Franklin, 2, to 21; Copper Range, 3, to 45¾; Eureka, 1, to 26½; Centennial, 2, to 26; Butte, 2, to 83; Bingham, ¾, to 20⅝; Baltic, 3, to 42. These were not net losses, but from the day's highest. The low-priced stocks held most of their gains. Mexican Central rushed up 1¾, to 19, with fours strong at 83, first incomes at 31, and second incomes at 16.

On call, money rules from 2½@3¼ per cent. Time money ranges principally from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. for four to six months. On choice collateral money could be obtained at 3@3¼ per cent. Business paper is not in large supply. The best names sell at 3½ per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks seemed to be in a little better demand at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents discount for cash.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	13¼	13⅜	Mohawk	27½	...
Allouez	2¾	3¼	Old Colony	4⅜	5
Arcadian	20	21	Old Dominion	36	36¼
Arnold	3¾	4½	Osceola	88	89
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Parrot	50¾	51
Atlantic	.30	...	Quincy	173	177
Baltic	42	43	Rhode Island	6¾	7½
Bost. & Mon.	22	32⅜	Santa Fe	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	82	83	Shoe	31½	31¼
Cal. & Hec.	853	860	Tamarack	388	...
Centennial	26½	26½	Utah Cons.	35½	36
Franklin	21	21½	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	...	Winona	7½	8
Isle Royale	40½	41	Wolverine	50½	51
					6¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254½	Cent. M. pf.	62
Bost. & Law.	242	Fitchburg pf.	141½
Bost. & Me.	195	N. Y. & N.	...
Bost. & Pr.	302	E. 6s	109
Bost. Elev.	168½	N. Y. & N.	...
Bost. G. 5s.	81	E. 7s	113
Cent. Mass.	16	West End	93¾

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	161	New Eng. T.	135½
Chi. Stk. Y.	...	U. S. Oil	15¼
Dom. Coal	36	Westinghouse	...
Dom. C. pf.	109	Electric	155¼
Erie Tel.	63	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	70
Mex. Tel.	2⅜		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—For the first time in many months there was a genuine bullish movement in the Philadelphia market. On Saturday the asphalt group started upward. To-day the issues went up with bounds, and their course was nothing less than remarkable. The first 5s went from 63½ to 66¼; National Asphalt 5s from 39¾ to 44⅜, National Asphalt common from 6½ to 8, and the preferred from 10½ to 14½. The advent into the management of William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener has greatly strengthened public confidence in the enterprise. The Venezuelan trouble, too, is said to be in much better shape.

Philadelphia and Erie was carried to 35—the highest in years—on the belief that the week will see the first dividend since 1894. The annual report made to-day shows 9 per cent. earned on the common stock, but a good portion of the $743,000 will be used for betterments, so that a dividend is as yet uncertain. Bethlehem Iron stock was fairly active around 61. United Gas Improvement neared 127, Lehigh Valley sold at 53¼, and Union Traction at 35¼. Philadelphia Electric is gradually hardening, and to-day reached 7⅜. Diamond State Steel was in demand around 4, but there was little offering.

The market closed firm at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	34	35	pf.	48	49
Cambria	17⅜	18	Lehigh Nav.	67½	68
Citizens' Ry., Ind.	27	29	Lehigh Val.	84	83½
Citizens' Ry., Ind., 5s.	108¾	110	Marsden	6½	6⅝
Choctaw	42½	43	New'k P. 5s.	117	118
C. T., N. J., 6l	61½		North. Penn.	108	110
C. T., N. J., pf.	5s	109¾	Penn. Steel	72	75
C. C. & I.	110		Penn. S. pf.	80	97
St. L. pf.	116	118	Peo. Tr. 4s.	108	...
Cleve. & P.	190	...	Phila. & E.	34½	35¼
C. F. & I. pf.	118	122	Phila. Trac.	100	100¼
Com. Cable	160	167½	Roch. Ry.	31½	32½
Consol. Gas	95	96	Union Trac.	35¼	35⅞
D., L. & W.	195	196	U. Cos. N. J.	279	280
D. S. S. & A.	6¾	6⅝	U. Gas Imp.	126½	127
Eighth Av.	375	385	Welsbach Lt.	40	44
Gluc. S. pf.	94¼	96½			
G. B. & W.	50	...			
H. B. Claflin.	110	...			
Homestake.	78	80			
Ill. C., l. l.	102	...			
Jolet Ch.	175	...			
Kan. & M.	25½	26½			
K. & D. M. pf.	30	...			
King. & P.	...	8¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Lake Street Elevated advanced another notch to-day, the stock ranging from 13⅜ to 15½ and closing at 15¼. The debenture bonds moved up to 100¼, and the incomes to 53. Trading in the stock was on a large scale and overshadowed everything else on the list. Metropolitan Elevated was held well considering the reduction in the dividend on the preferred. The common sold at 28 and the preferred at 79⅝@80. Northwestern Elevated common opened up a point, to 35, but went off to 32 at the close. Union Traction common advanced from 12¼ to 15, closing at 14½, and the preferred from 55 to 61, closing there. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 28 and the preferred 79¾ @80.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
720	American Linseed	7½	6⅝	6⅝
315	American Linseed pf.	33⅜	33	33
200	American Strawboard	35	34½	34½
200	Canal & Dock	76	76	76
2,530	Chicago Union Traction	15	12¼	14½
1,350	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	61	55	61
189	Diamond Match	139¼	139	139¼
6,008	Lake Street Elevated	15½	13⅜	15¼
305	Metropolitan Elevated	28	28	28
475	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	80¼	79⅝	80
1,087	National Biscuit	40	39¼	39⅞
24	National Biscuit pf.	94¼	94½	94½
200	National Carbon	17	16½	16½
20	National Carbon pf.	84	84	84
380	Northwestern Elevated	35	32	32
290	Northwestern Elev. pf.	80	80	80
88	South Side Elevated	101	101	101

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in February showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Ann Arbor	$1,2[illegible]
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	415
Chi. & Eastern Illinois	1,900
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	4,153
Hocking Valley	2,452
International & Gt. Northern	1,030
Iowa Central	1,164
Mo., Kan. & Texas	47,707
Ohio River	1,110
Pitts., Bessemer & Lake Erie	7,949
Rio Grande Southern	552
Sherman, Shreve. & Southern	4,858
Toledo & Ohio Central	675
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	17,273
Wabash	2,150
Wheeling & Lake Erie	278
Wisconsin Central	5,256
Total increase, 17 roads	$100,158

***

The following showed decreases:

Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	$2,426
Evansville & Indianapolis	621
Evansville & Terre Haute	2,865

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 11, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
91¼	91⅜	6,210	Amalgamated Copper	91¼	92¼	91¼	91⅝	− ¼
22⅞	22⅞	700	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22¾	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	903	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71	71¼	− ⅜
30¼	31	200	American Cotton Oil	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ½
87¾	89	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	...
35	36	100	American Dist. Tel.	36	36	36	36	+1
187	190	60	American Express	185	186	185	186	...
36¼	36⅝	200	American Ice Co.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅝
6¾	7	908	Am. Linseed Co.	7¼	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
32½	33½	500	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	32½	33	32¼	33	−1
4⅝	5	100	American Malting Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25	26	100	Am. Malt. Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	−1
56½	56⅝	105,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	60½	60½	55¼	56⅞	−4⅛
95½	95⅝	19,041	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97⅝	98	94½	95¼	−3¼
32¼	32⅜	2,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	32	32⅞	31¾	32½	+ ⅞
77	77½	250	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	77	77	76½	76½	−1½
53⅛	53¼	32,440	Am. Steel & Wire	53¼	53½	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅜
94	94⅜	6,700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	95⅜	94	94	+ ⅞
141¼	141½	54,055	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140½	142⅝	140¼	141¼	+ ¼
96	98	110	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97	97	97	97	+1
65	65¼	11,715	American Tin Plate	64½	65⅞	64	65⅝	+ ⅞
92¼	92½	900	Am. Tin Plate pf.	92½	93	92½	93	+2
117½	118	4,200	American Tobacco	118	118	117½	117⅞	− ⅛
18½	19	100	American Woolen	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	− ⅛
73	74¼	100	Am. Woolen pf.	74	74	74	74	−1
40¾	46⅜	1,900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅞
56	56¼	106,025	At., T. & S. F.	56	57	55¾	56	+ ¼
89	89½	17,900	At., T. & S. F. pf.	89¼	89½	88⅞	89½	+ ⅝
91¼	91⅞	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	91	92	90¾	91½	...
87⅛	87⅝	855	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87	87⅝	87	87⅜	− ⅛
78¼	78⅝	3,660	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78½	78⅝	78	78	− ⅜
10	10⅜	550	Brunswick City	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
112	122	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	120	120	120	120	−2
57¾	58	200	Canada Southern	57¼	58	57¼	58	+ ⅛
41⅝	41½	1,420	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
40	40¼	3,190	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	...
75	75¼	2,115	Chicago & Alton pf.	75	75¼	74¾	74¾	+ ⅝
140½	140⅝	6,980	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	140⅜	141¼	140⅜	140½	− ⅜
...	...	4,958	Chi., B. & Q., rights	4	4	4	4	...
108¾	109	6,200	Chi. & East. Ill.	103½	109	103	109	+6¾
128	133	315	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	127	132	127	132	+4
20¼	20½	485	Chicago Great West.	20	20¼	20	20¼	− ¼
80½	81	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
49½	50½	100	Chi., Gr. West. pf., B.	50	50	50	50	...
93	93½	110	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	93	93	93	93	− ¼
32⅜	32⅝	6,430	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33⅝	33⅞	32¾	32⅞	− ⅛
69⅝	70	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	69	69⅝	− ⅜
153	153	5,932	Chi., Mil & St. Paul.	153	153	151⅝	152	− ⅜
191	192	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	192	192	192	192	...
217	217	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	217	217	217	217	+2½
125⅞	126	4,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	125⅞	126	125	125¼	− ⅛
14½	14⅝	580	Chi. Term. Trans.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	1,220	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	300	Chi. Union Traction	14¼	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	...
54¾	55¼	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	54¾	55¼	54⅜	54⅝	...
78	77½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	77⅝	77⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	33⅝	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
72⅜	73	800	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	72½	73	72½	73	+ ⅜
48½	48¾	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48½	48½	48¼	48½	+ ½
10⅝	10⅝	17,892	Colorado Southern	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	...
46	48	6,030	Col. Southern 1st pf.	46	48	46	46½	...
20¾	20½	5,030	Col. Southern 2d pf.	20¾	21¼	20½	20½	...
17	17	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
193	193⅝	1,825	Consolidated Gas	193	193⅝	192½	192¼	− ⅜
47½	47½	3,170	Con. Tobacco Co.	47½	47½	46⅝	46⅝	− ⅜
95⅞	96	600	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95¾	95¾	− ⅛
154⅝	154½	100	Delaware & Hudson.	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	+1¼
42	42	3,300	Denver & R. G.	42	42	41¼	42	...
87⅞	88½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	87⅞	88¼	87⅝	88¼	+ ⅛
21½	23⅞	8,675	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21½	24½	21½	24	+2
15	15½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
29¼	29⅝	7,300	Erie	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29½	− ⅛
66¾	66⅞	8,800	Erie 1st pf.	66¾	67¼	66½	66⅞	+ ⅛
45	45½	1,700	Erie 2d pf.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
49	49¼	4,400	Evans. & T. H.	48	49¼	47	49¼	+1¼
82	83	300	Evans. & T. H. pf.	82	83	82	83	+ ½
53¼	53⅜	17,845	Federal Steel	53½	53⅝	52⅞	53¼	+ ⅛
81	81½	9,463	Federal Steel pf.	81	82	81	81½	+ ½
27¾	27⅞	100	Ft. Worth & R. G.	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27¾	...
82	82½	400	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	82	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
197½	198	1,100	General Electric	197½	198	197	198	+1
48	48	185	Glucose Sugar Ref.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
192½	192½	132	Great Northern pf.	192½	192½	192½	192¾	+ ⅛
48¼	48¼	600	Hocking Valley	48¼	48¼	48	48	−1
74¾	74¾	325	Hocking Valley pf.	74¾	74½	74½	74⅝	+ ⅝
129	129¼	1,600	Illinois Central	129	129¼	129	129¼	+ ⅝
2⅞	2⅞	750	Ill. Central, rights.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
22½	23¼	4,200	International Paper	22½	23¼	22½	23¼	+2⅝
73¼	74	3,350	Internat. Paper pf.	73¼	74	73⅜	73⅝	...
63⅝	64	3,000	Internat. Power Co.	63⅝	64¼	63½	64¼	+ ½
6	7	520	International Silver	7	7	6½	6½	−1
29¼	29⅝	800	Int. Steam Pump.	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
76½	76½	120	Int. Steam Pump pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
26¼	26⅝

BETRAYED BY CHRISTMAS TREE

Excited an ex-Neighbor's Curiosity and Led to Man's Arrest on Charge of Bigamy.

The purchase of a Christmas tree on Dec. 24 last led to the arraignment of the purchaser before Police Justice Hoos, in Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy.

William Jackson, who lives in Brooklyn, visited Jersey City on the day before Christmas. He saw Herman Ihne, whom he had known in Brooklyn, buying a Christmas tree. He thought this a curious circumstance, because he knew that Ihne had a wife and three children at 21 Prospect Street, Brooklyn. He also knew that Mrs. Ihne had not heard from her husband for seven years, at least, and he did not think it likely that Ihne was buying a Christmas tree in Jersey City to carry to his Brooklyn home as a peace offering. When Jackson went home he told his wife. Mrs. Jackson at once repaired to 21 Prospect Street and imparted her news to Mrs. Ihne.

The latter visited Jersey City a few days later and instituted inquiries, which finally led to the discovery that Ihne was living at 92 Wayne Street with his wife and child. Mrs. Ihne found that her husband was married to Miss Annie Chadburn, a Jersey City school teacher, at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church on Sept. 14, 1898. She then caused his arrest.

The second wife was not able to appear in court, having been prostrated by the shock, and at Ihne's request the case was continued in order to enable him to secure counsel.

WIFE CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

Mrs. Redfern's Answer to Her Husband's Suit for Divorce.

Mrs. Alphonsine H. S. Redfern of New York, who was recently sued in the New Jersey Court of Chancery by Albert Redfern, a New York lace manufacturer, yesterday filed her answer. The suit was based on statutory grounds. Ralph Delmour being named as co-respondent.

Mrs. Redfern, in her affidavit, alleges that the suit is the result of a conspiracy between her husband and Delmour. She alleges that after she and her husband had separated, she advertised for employment. Delmour called to see her, and promised her employment. He asked her to meet him on the following day at the Hotel Metropole. She says she did so, and shortly after she reached the hotel her husband appeared.

She also charged that her husband's love for her cooled after he had spent $3,000 she had at the time of their marriage. She spent several months in Brussels, where she was born, and while there her husband sent her $10 a week. When she came back he refused to establish a home for her, but agreed to pay her board. This he did not do, and she caused his arrest.

The hearing was set down for Monday next.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of Another Part of the Stewart Mansion Site.

MAY BE SITE FOR NEW HOTEL

Fulton Street Corner Changes Hands—Dealing in Apartment Houses and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

Le Grand K. Pettit and others have bought from the Barney-Sheldon syndicate the plot on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 111.9, together with an abutting lot on the south side of Thirty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue. This property is part of the Stewart mansion site and will probably be improved by the erection of a thirteen-story hotel.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Reginald Gordon and others the seven-story building 54 and 56 Fulton Street, southwest corner of Cliff Street, 58.6 by 60.11, and the five-story building 27 Cliff Street, 26 by 160, adjoining the foregoing and running through to Ryder's Alley. The price is reported at $150,000.

Klein & Jackson have bought, for a client, from Felt & Livingston, for about $275,000, the apartment house known as the Leroy, at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The estate of C. K. Maguire has sold the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, an old two-story brick building on lot 25.11 by 100.

Brandt & Kirby have sold for Adam N. Brown, for about $150,000, the new seven-story apartment house 311 West Ninety-seventh Street, 50 by 100. The same brokers also report the sale of the four-story dwelling 33 West Ninety-first Street, 18 by 100.8, for $35,000.

Brandt & Kirby, in conjunction with Charles S. Brown, have sold for Charles F. Ruh the eight-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street, 100.11 by 77. Mr. Ruh bought this property under foreclosure sale at auction on Feb. 1 for $227,328.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Howard R. Martens to Louis Lese the three three-story frame dwellings 65 to 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 50 by 99.11.

Pease & Ellman have sold for Park E. Bell, to an investor, for $32,500, the dwelling 125 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 98.5.

George Ranger has sold for William Murray, to a client for occupancy, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 257 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 16 by 100.

Plummer & Shurman have sold, for Charles Paterno and others, to a client, the six-story apartment house, known as the San Marino, 509 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 34 by 100; also, for Robert E. Beattie, to a client, the three-story building at the northeast corner of Waverley Place and Eleventh Street, 20 by 60; also, for Mr. Beattie, the plot at the north corner of Schenectady and Crown Avenues, Brooklyn, 125 by 100.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 80 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 45 by 100.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has sold for James E. North to W. W. Niles the brownstone front dwelling 172 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has also sold for Francis Rogers to Louis Lese the dwellings 117 and 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, on a plot 40 by 100.11. Mr. Lese has also bought the old building 323 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Rosina Vollhart has sold to an adjoining owner the plot on the east side of King's Bridge Road, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 77 by 187.

Alexander & De Vinne have sold for the Hathaway estate to Mitchell A. C. Levy, for about $100,000, a mansion and stable, with about six acres of ground in the Inwood section, (Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street.)

Eugene Southack has leased for Owen Costello to a client for a long term of years the entire building 351 East Tenth Street. Extensive alterations to the structure will be made.

Pease & Ellman have leased for the Chadwick estate to Mrs. Robert E. Osborne for a term of years the property 361 Fifth Avenue, a dwelling remodeled for business purposes.

The plot, 100 by 100.8, on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 130 feet east of Fifth Avenue, recently purchased from Andrew Carnegie by W. D. Sloane, was transferred yesterday. Revenue stamps on the deed indicated a consideration of $200,000.

John S. Phipps took title yesterday from Perry Belmont to the plot 50.8 by 165 at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, and from E. H. Van Ingen to two lots adjoining on Fifth Avenue. The combined plots were recently bought by Henry Phipps, the Pittsburg steel magnate, as a residence site.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold to a client a plot over 100 feet frontage on Ninety-fifth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, for about $125,000.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for the estate of Frederick Krutina, the four-story brownstone dwelling 858 Lexington Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Street, to a client on private terms.

Bullowa & Bullowa have purchased for a client 330 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, a five-story apartment house, for about $20,000, through R. V. Harnett & Co.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

141 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 475 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine A. F. Casanova.....$17,000

775 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 96.10 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry B. Pogson..... 25,000

775 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.5 by 101.2 by 20 by 105.6, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry B. Pogson..... 18,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

109 and 111 Broad Street and 24 Front Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 66.3 by 23.0 by 64.7 by 24.2, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Nussbaum..... 47,935

168, 170, and 172 West End Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 24.8, 25, and 25, respectively, by 80, three five-story brick flats, with stores; partition sale, No. 168, to M. K. Lustig..... 17,400
No. 170, to Alice M. Bodine..... 18,500
No. 172, to Alice M. Bodine..... 18,550

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 49 Delancey Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.4; Ernst Plath of 57 East Third Stret, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $22,000.

Main Street, southeast corner of Second Street, Westchester, for a two-story brick office, 25.11 by 87.4; Bronx Gas and Electric Company, Westchester, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,175 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Wendoline J. Nauss of 87 Second Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 225 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Hugo Maier of 512 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

No. 63 to 67 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a brick theatre; Hoyt & McKee, premises, lessees; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $150.

Nos. 390 and 392 Hudson Street, to a five-story brick store and loft building; Patrick Skelly of 51 West Sixteenth Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Feb. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 160th St, 49.11x107.10x50.9x98.6; Jacob Kassewitz to Bernhard Klingenstein and another, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1
AVENUE C, e s, 80 ft n of 2d St, 20x80; Ike or Isaac Bodenstein to Joseph Burger, all liens, (R S $15.50)..... 15,150
BOSTON ROAD, n s, 85 ft w of 170th St, runs n 102.2 to 102.7, w 25, s 103.2, e 25.3x to 12.9, s 83.9 to road x e 25; Emma W. Turner to Lillie Whitton, (R S $5)..... 1
BROADWAY, e s, 19.6 ft s of 57th St, runs e 60.6 to s s of 57th St x e 61.6x s 23.3x w 102 to Broadway x n 22.2; Broadway, e s, 41.8 ft s of 57th St, 24x93x23.8x102; Thomas C. Thacher and another, executors and trustees, to Ernest Ehrmann, (R S $150)..... 150,000
BROADWAY, e s, 240.3 ft n of 10th St, 25.1x116x25x115.9; Ella V. A. Dayton to Simon R. Weil and another, executors, (R S 50 cents)..... 1
FAIRMOUNT AV, n e s, Lot 35, map of Fairmount, 100x20; also Prospect Av, n e corner of Elsmere Place, 25.5x100; Arthur Bloch to Jeremiah C. Lyons, (R S $18.50, mtg $2,500)..... 60
GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Vandam St, 23x51; James Gibson to Isabella E. K. Burnham, (R S $10)..... 1
INTERIOR LOT, 350 ft e of 2d Av and 75 ft n of 107th St, runs n to Harlem Creek and n e 26x89x w 25; Edward Ingenbrand to George R. Finck, (R S $1, all liens)..... 1
JACKSON AV, e s, 481.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x63.1; Mary Lyons to Edwin L. Clark, (R S $1.50)..... 1
LIVINGSTON PLACE, 17x84; W. Benton Crisp, referee, to Katherine T. Popham..... 11,500
LOT 22, map of property of Samuel Thomson, plot adjoining lands of Yetta Childs, 75 ft w of 14th Av, runs s 259.10 x n w 289.5x e 252.1x s 382.11; w part of Lot 23, same map; Nathaniel Hathaway and others to Mitchell A. C. Levy, (R S $50)..... 100
LOT 163, map of Laconia Park; Emma L. Jones, Shirrere and others to Rosanna Hauptman, (R S 50 cents)..... 1
MADISON AV, s e corner of 94th St, 100.8x95; James H. Havens to W. Edgar Pruden, (R S $11.50, mtg $185,000)..... 1
MADISON AV, n e corner of 117th St, 34.11x108; James D. Cutman to A. M. Jampole and another, (R S $15, mtg $45,000)..... 100
MADISON AV, s e corner of 86th St, 102.2x36.8; Henry T. Gray to Alexander D. Duff and another, (R S $15, mtg $45,000)..... 1
PARK AV, w s, 52.2 ft n of 81st St, 52.2x100; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Arthur Bloch, (R S $40, mtg $85,000)..... 50
PITT ST, 13, 20x100; David Elsen to Joseph Sperber, one-half part, (all liens, R S $1.50)..... 1
RAILROAD AV, s e corner of 160th St, 28.3x112.2x22x98; Ellen McGreal to James C. Corbett and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $3,350)..... 100
STRONG AV, part of Lot 20, map of Woodstock, 35x120.3x35x120.3; Ann Holloway to James J. Holloway, (R S $25)..... 1
TREMONT AV, s e corner of Marmion Av, 80.10x100x31x100; Elsmere Place, n e corner of Marmion Av, 31.3x100x81x100; Elsmere Place, n w corner of Marmion Av, 25x100; Elsmere Place, s w corner of Marflion Av, 25x200; Arthur Bloch to Jeremiah C. Lyons, (R S $19)..... 50
VALENTINE AV, e s, 110.5 ft s of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x250 to Tiebout Av x100x250; Addison M. Nathans, executor, &c., to Mabel N. Moore, one-half part, (R S $5)..... 1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 110.5 ft s of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x250 to Tiebout Av; A. M. Mathews, executor and trustee, to John A. Nathans, (R S $5)..... 1
1ST AV, e s, 56.8 ft s of 118th St, 18.10x75; Jacob Berman to Annie Falevitch, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,500)..... 9,750
3D AV, e s, 150 ft n of Rose St, old line, and 140.4 ft n of Rose St, present line, 25x100; John A. Ehrul to John Ott, (R S $5, mtg $22,000)..... 1
3D AV, e s, at centre line of block 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Jacob Levy, (mtg $33,425, R S $4)..... 100
3D AV, 2,451, w s, 58 ft s of 135th St, 30.6 x100x irregular; Louisa Wetzel to Louis Kurr, 1-3 part, (mtg $6,000, R S $5)..... 1
5TH AV, n e corner of 87th St, 50.8x140 with 10 foot strip; Crocker Gifford to Perry Belmont, (R S $22, mtg $150,000)..... 1
5TH AV, n e corner of 87th St, 50.8x140 with 10 foot strip; Perry Belmont to John S. Phipp, (R S $100, mtg $150,000)..... 100
5TH AV, e s, at centre line between 87th and 88th Sts, 50x100; Edward H. Van Ingen to John S. Phipps, (R S $175, mtg $100,000)..... 100
5TH AV, 2,221 and 2,225, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x100; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Nathaniel A. Hathaway, (R S $50)..... 100
5TH AV, 2,221 to 2,225, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x100; Amelia Mayhoff to Mitchell A. C. Levy, (R S $1)..... 1
10TH ST, 359 to 363 East 125x94.9; Harris Friedman and another to Augustus Prentice, (R S $30, mtg $159,500)..... 1
15TH ST, 119 West, 25x100.4; Jacob Kassewitz to Clara Klingenstein, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1
20TH ST, 434 West, 25.1x92x irregular; Mary L. Schultz to John L. Jordan, (R S 50, mtg $27,941)..... 1
20TH ST, s s, 456 ft w of 2d Av, 22x92; Mark J. Katz to Adolph Mandel, (R S $5, mtg $13,500)..... 1
24TH ST, n s, 170.9 ft w of 2d Av, 68.9x 98.9; Jacob Kassewitz to Joseph Buttenwieser, rerecorded, (mtg $68,000, R S $33)..... 1
25TH ST, 230 and 232 East, 40x98.9; Jacob Kassewitz to Lena Buttenwieser, all liens..... 1
25TH ST, 55 West, 25x98.9; Henry Maillard, individually and as executor, to John J. Astor, (R S $52.50)..... 52,500
43D ST, 240 West, 16.8x100.4; Jeanie M. Fitch, also known as Mary J. Fitch, to William Rau, (mtg $11,500, R S $8.50)..... 1
44TH ST, s s, 83.8 ft e of Lexington Place, 16.4x83; Frederic R. Coudert to Andrew H. Green..... 11,500
45TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 21x x21.6x84.1; Lizzie Moneypenny and another to Robert B. Moneypenny, quitclaim, (R S 25 cents)..... 2,500
51ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 94.8; Frances A. Adams to Charles Brendon, (mtg $20,000, R S $24)..... 1
53D ST, 237 to 241 East, 54.4x100.4; Jacob Kassewitz to Clara Klingenstein, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1
53D ST, 405 West, 25x100.5; Charles Anthony to Hart E. Berg, (R S $1.50, mtg $20,000)..... 100
53D ST, 413 West, 25x100.5; Gustave Peetz to Hart E. Berg, (R S $4, mtg $17,500)..... 100
61ST ST, 209 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.5; George L. Prentiss to George L. Prentiss, (R S $17, mtg $18,000)..... 35,000
62D ST, s s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Chgrles Chapman to John P. Cavanagh, (R S $14.) exchange..... 10,000
75TH ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; Nathan Hirshfield to Jacob Goldfiamm, (mtg $12,000)..... 1
75TH ST, s s, 68 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25.11x80; James M. Townsend, Jr., to Harriet C. Townsend, (R S 50 cents)..... 1
77TH ST, 231 East, 25x102.2; Clarence Woodcock and others, individually and as executors, &c., to Louis Lese, (R S $10.50)..... 10,325
88TH ST, 315 West, 20x100.8; Hattie Mendelson to Delancy H. Loudenback, (R S $7.50, mtg $41,000)..... 1
91ST ST, n s, 130 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.8; Andrew Carnegie to William D. Sloane, (R S $200)..... 1
95TH ST, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 17x100.8; A. H. Larkin, referee, to George W. Arthur, (R S $20)..... 20,000
98TH ST, 73 West, 20x100.11; Banned Friend and another to Edward Nicholson, (R S $12.50, mtg $14,000)..... 1
100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 200x 100.11; James Gault to John H. Gault, (R S $1, mtg $52,000)..... 1
101ST ST, 56, 25x100.11; Henry D. Hutchkiss, referee, to Emma W. Vaughan..... 22,600
107TH ST, 323 East, 25x75; Edward Regenhard to George H. Finck, all liens, (R S $4)..... 1
108TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Park Av, 26x 73.11; John Ott to John A. Ehrni, (mtg $8,000, R S $7)..... 1
111TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 17.9x 100.11x irregular; Thomas F. Wentworth, referee, to Mary E. Maurer, (R S $10.50). 10,200
118TH ST, 153 and 155 East, 50x100.11; Jacob Kassewitz to Bernhard Klingenstein, (R S $3, mtg $15,000)..... 1
139TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Philip Smith to Mary Smith..... 1
144TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Convent Av, 20x99.11; Thomas J. Rush, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $14)..... 14,000
144TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of Convent Av, 19 x99.11; Thomas J. Rush, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $14)..... 14,000
144TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Convent Av, 18 x99.11; Thomas J. Rush, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $14)..... 14,000
144TH ST, n s, 214 ft e of Convent Av, 18 x99.11; William E. Wyatt, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $14)..... 14,000
144TH ST, s w corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20x80; William E. Wyatt, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $10)..... 15,000
149TH ST, s s, 341.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, to the American Missionary Association, (R S $12.50)..... 12,500
167TH ST, s s, 58.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Julius H. Cohn, referee, to Violetta A. Jackson, (R S $6)..... 6,000
169TH ST, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 14x 100.10x14.8x100.10; Louisa Lamonte to Teresa Avitabile, all liens over $4,000, rerecorded, (R S $1.50)..... 6,000
186TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 20x100; Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, to John C. Barr, (R S $10)..... 9,900
186TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 20x100; Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, to John C. Barr, (R S $10)..... 9,900

Recorded Leases.

ALEXANDER AV, 127; Charles Schwenker to Richard Kine and another, 10 5-12 years..... $1,200
CORNELIA ST, 24 and 26; Caroline Blattmacher to Donato Sposto, 5 years..... 3,600
DELANCEY ST, 93, and 118 Orchard St; Elizabeth L. Petrie to Morris J. Wanderer, 3 years..... 1,380
DIVISION ST, 38; Samuel Rouse to Max Dorf, 8 years..... 2,000
HENRY ST, 291; Louis Hyman to Max Schaefert and another, 5 years..... 3,250
ORCHARD ST, s e corner of Stanton St; Morris Sikowitz to Harry Miller, 3 years 480
3D AV, 951, s e corner of 57th St; Augustine Keogh to John J. Flanagan, 3 years..... $1,900, 2,000
4TH AV, 424, n w corner of 29th St; Aaron Josephie to Adolph Kuhlmann, 10 years..... $3,500, 3,600
6TH AV, 390; Frances H. Hanford, executrix, to the Herrmann-Tucker Furniture Company, 5 years..... 3,000
11TH AV, 380 to 386, n e corner of 33d St; the estate of J. C. Kamp, by executrix, to Charles W. Lang and another, 5 years..... 2,750
2D ST, n s, 51 ft w of Avenue D, 20x 46.10; Henrietta; Wynkoof to Wilhelmina Kirchhof, 10 years..... 300
73D ST, 406 East; Joseph Larchan to Frank Fiala, 2 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARTHUR, George W., to Marcus M. and Frederick W. Marks, executors, &c.; 95th St, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 23,000
BAKER, Mary A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Fairmount Av, s s, 222.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 1 year..... 3,500
BRANDT, Frederick, to Bradley & Currier Company; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 159th St, due May 7, 1901, 6 per cent..... 5,925
BRASCH, Samuel, to Otto E. Reimer; Goerck St, 7, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,300
BRASCH, Samuel, to Thomas H. Bauchle; Goerck St, 7, 5 years..... 30,000
BRASCH, Samuel, to Thomas H. Bauchle; Goerck St, 5, 5 years..... 15,000
BRASCH, Samuel, to Thomas H. Bauchle, as trustee; Goerck St, 5, 5 years..... 15,000
BRENDON, Charles, to Frances A. Adams; 81st St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000
BRUGMAN, Albert F., to Alice Brugman; Westchester Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of Union Av, 3 years..... 9,000
BRYANT, Mary J., to Minnie Fullerton; St. Nicholas Av, 202 and 204, due May 1, 1901..... 1,000
BURGER, Joseph, to Ike or Isaac Bodenstein; Avenue C, e s, 80 ft n of 2d St, 5 years..... 10,000
CLARK, Edwin L., to William Ritstek; Jackson Av, e s, 481.5 ft s of 165th St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500
COHEN, Jacob, to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; 3d Av, e s, nt centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts, 3 years..... 32,000
COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 3d Av, e s, to centre line between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,425
CONKLING, Ella E., to Mary E. Hopper; West End Avenue, 706, 3 years..... 25,000
CUSACK, Michael F., and another to Charles Griffen and others, trustees, &c.; 101st St, 192 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000
CUSACK, Michael F., and another to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 101st St, 190 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000
DIETRICH, Philip, to George Ehret; 7th Av, n w corner of 110th St, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,750
DOELLING, Henry, to George Wernerburg; 108th St, s s, 139.6 ft e of 3d Av, due July 1, 1901..... 600
DUFF, Alexander D., and George H. Conger to Percy J. Fuller; 86th St, s e corner of Madison Av, due July 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 15,000
DWYER, Ellen T., to Christina Arbuckle, trustee; 137th St, 789 East, 5 years..... 6,000
FINCK, George H., to John Kudlich; 107th St, 323 East, 5 years..... 15,000
FITZPATRICK, Thomas T., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; New Bowery, 1 west, 22.1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000
FLANAGAN, John J. to Peter Doelger; 3d Av, 851, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000
GILLIES, George M., to Francis P. Burke; Greenwich St, n e corner of Perry St; also, Perry St, 108, 1 year..... 10,000
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Dora Haaren; 8th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500
JACKSON, Violetta A. and Walter M., to Mabel Burke; 167th St, s s, 58.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, due May 1, 1903... 5,000
JACKSON, Violetta A. and Walter M., to Charles Brogan; 167th St, s s, 58.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 756
KELLY, Charles P. to John F. Keegan; Kelly St, 1,542, due July 1, 1901..... 300
KRAKOWER, Gerson, to David Krakower; 74th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,250
KRISCHT, Bertha E., to Daniel E. Seybel; 113th St, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, due Aug. 8, 1901, 6 per cent..... 525
KUHLMANN, Adolph, to Bernhelmer & Schmidt; 4th Av, 424, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000
LESE, Louis, to William T. Woodcock and others, executors, &c.; 77th St, n s, 305 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 8,000
MALANITZSKI, Maly, to Frederick V. Haas; Jackson Av, 983, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 1,500
MANDEL, Adolf, to Mark J. Katz; 20th St, s s, 456 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500
MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Morris Cohen; Grand St, 451 and 463, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000
MARSHALL, Stephen D., to Ella W. Mills; Lot 29, map of Country Club Land Association; also Lots 30, 31, and part of Lot 28, map of Country Club Land Association, containing 2 935-1000 acres, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500
MAURER, Mary E., to Jacob Schmitt and wife; 4th Av, n w corner of 111th St, 1 year..... 7,000
McKERICK, Lucy A., to John J. Glover, executors, &c.; 119th St, 7 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000
MONEYPENNY, Robert B., to Amelia Saumenicht; 48th St, s s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000
MORRIS, Belle S., to Kate B. Galligan; 36th St, 410 West, 1 year..... 1,500
MURRAY, James H. and Alexander, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th Av, w s, 48.9 ft n of 324 St, 1 year 6 per cent..... 8,000
O'LEARY, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 380 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6½ per cent..... 4,500
O'LEARY, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 352.7 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6½ per cent..... 4,500
O'LEARY, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 375.2 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6½ per cent..... 4,500
O'LEARY, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; ProspectAv, e s, 397.7 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6½ per cent..... 4,500
O'LEARY, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Stebbins Av, w s, 370.4 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6½ per cent..... 4,000
O'LEARY, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Stebbins Av, w s, 392.10 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6½ per cent..... 4,000
PEYSER, Isaac, to Amanda Siesel; 8th St, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue B, 2 years..... 10,000
PRENTISS, George L., to Louisa Bing; 61st St, 41 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000
PURDY, William J., to Joseph Ackerman and William Stevens; Lot 21, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,300
RICHLAND, Henry S., to the City Mortgage Company; 112th St, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,250
RICHLAND, Henry S., to the City Mortgage Company; 112th St, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,250
ROTHSCHILD, Leopold, and wife to American Surety Company; 29th St, n s, 157.6 ft w of 8th Av, secures administrator's bond for..... 200,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Alwine and Sophie Spangenberg; Park Av, 1,342, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
SCHMIDT, Otto, to George Ehret; Bowery, 359, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,400
SPERBER, Joseph, to Davis Elsen; Pitt St, 15, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 700
STEIN, Henry, and wife to Herbert G. Smith; Mt. Morris Av, n w corner of 120th St, due May 7, 1901..... 4,000
TWOMEY, James, to Cyrus Hitchcock; Morris Park Av, s s, 65 ft e of Rose St, 5 years..... 3,000
WHITE, William W., to Alexander Stein; 126th St, 310 West, 3 years..... 3,000
WHITTON, Lillie and Frederick P., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Boston Road, n s, 98 ft w of n s of said road and s s of 170th St, runs n 102.2 ft to s s of 170th St, x 1.1x s 28.6x irregular to road x e 25, 3 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANTONY, John A., to M. Grohs's Sons.. 3,000
BOPP, Thomas H., to Lucien R. Hallock..... Nom.
CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company; assigns 2 mortgages..... Nom.
FRIEND, David H., to Solomon Friend and others, executors, &c..... 14,000
GATCOMB, Anna F., to George Eckhard. Nom.
GUNTHER, Henry, administrator, &c., to Barbara Mechler..... 7,000
HAAREN, John W., to Theodore Greentree..... 20,000
HAAREN, John W., to Theodore Greentree..... 9,600
HEISER, Christopher, to Mabel R. Cushing..... 1,750
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to William Gihon and others, executors, &c..... 40,000
SEILER, Meta, to the American Surety Company..... Nom.
STADLER, Charles A., to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 50,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to E. Walter Snyder and others, trustees..... 500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Josephine Zeman..... 7,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Josephine Zeman..... 17,500
WARD, Frances A. B., to Meta Seiler.... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 124; Purdy & Loughran against Richard P. Ritterbush, owner and contractor..... $4,610
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 168x100; William D. Grant against William Gall, owner; E. F. Dodson & Co., contractors..... 358
EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x 100; August Kirchner against Ernst Heidtmann, owner; Nylin & Johnson, contractors..... 243
ELIZABETH ST, 303; Steinebach & Co. against Father Russo, (Madonna di Loreto,) owner; Mart & Lawton, contractors..... 100
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 50th St, 25x80; Martin Cody & Son against Charles E. Smith, contractor..... 175
MERCER ST, 71; L. E. Preatin & Co. against Robert Smith, owner and contractor..... 135
MERCER ST, 71; Simons & Moersfeider against Robert and Frank Smith, contractors and owners..... 954
WEST END AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 25.6x56; Wood-Mosaic Company against Seba Bogert, owner; Edward F. Goslin, contractor and lessee..... 519
5TH AV, 432, 2 and 4 West 39th St, and 1 West 38th St; Gillis & Geohegan against Frank V. and John H. Burton, owners and contractors..... 320
7TH AV, s w corner of 50th St, 25.2x96; Andrews, Bunn & Co. against Louise Livingston, owner; Charles Andruss Building Company, contractor..... 360
7TH AV, s w corner of 50th St, 41.6x80; Louis G. Meyer against Louise Livingston, owner; the Charles Andruss Building Company, contractor..... 150
7TH AV, 758 and 760, s w corner of 50th St; John J. Roberts against Louise Livingston, owner; the Charles Andruss Building Company, contractor..... 600
7TH AV, 758 and 760, s w corner of 50th St; Moens Asphaltic Cement Company against the Charles Andruss Building Company, contractor..... 172
27TH ST, 527 and 529 West, and 28th St, 526 to 532 West; James Milligan against the E. R. Merrill Spring Company, lessee; the Charles Andruss Building Company, contractor..... 459
108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100; Sargent & Co. against Walter Crosbie, owner and contractor..... 111
136TH ST, 667 East; Frederick A. Pfister against Elizabeth Cassidy, owner and contractor..... 37
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
112TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; the City Mortgage Company with Henry S. Richland, 11 payments.....$38,500
ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 28x80; Edward McCann, on Mordecai I. Kaufman and another, to the J. L. Mott Iron Works..... 300

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100.11 x100; Morningside Av, n e corner of 116th St, 118.9x193.3x100.11x130.8; Theodore Greentree against Hugo F. Hoefler and others, (two actions to foreclose two mortgages;) attorney, H. H. Glass.
AVENUE A, 1,337; Jacob Goldflam against Peter Stastny, (specific performance;) attorneys, Levy & Bachrach.
COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 89th St, 50.8x 99.10 to Croton Aqueduct x 50.8x96.8; Trustees estate of property of the Diocesan Convention against John Schubacks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris Sentell & Main.
MADISON AV, 278; the Franklin Trust Company against Caroline T. Locke, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, J. McKeen.
MONROE ST, n s, 80.2 ins e of Catharine St, 45.11x55.5x irregular; Morthe Oltarsh against Emma Moss and another, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, N. H. W. Schutt.
ROBBINS AV, n e s, 100 ft s w of Pontiac St, 50x105x irregular; John J. Barrett against Eva K. Bopp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.
WASHINGTON ST, e s, Lot 12, map of property of Robert Halliday, Ninth Ward, 20x67.3x20.3x 72.2 ½ part; Emanuel Coleman against Ada B. Warner and another, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Wilber & Hart.
WILLIAM ST, 169; Beekman St, 136 and 138; Centre St, 212, 220, and

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Fogs, ferries, ice and mosquitoes furnish to the dweller in Jersey that delightful variety which gives to his life much of its spice—(all spice). It is fog any time, ferries all the time, ice sometimes, mosquitoes most of the time. By the way, Why don't the Jersey suburbanites ask the ferries to tie up for 24 hours, when the North River will freeze solid and enable them to walk over dry-shod and *on time?* PROSPECT PARK SOUTH, 20 minutes from Park Row, in fair weather or foul, via Kings County L, without change—no ferries—is the home of many a former Jerseyite.

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City houses of high class in restricted section; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St., near Fulton. Henry C. Vail.

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WITH BATH, UNFURNISHED.
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Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing.
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Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
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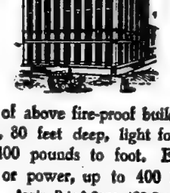

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Modern Elevator Apartment House.
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MODERATE RENTS.
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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich, powerful tone; latest improvements; rents, $4 up; several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright.
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Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 923 3d Av., cor. 58th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

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Estab. 1849. One little used, bargain. Warerooms 1,192 Fulton St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av.

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Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 616.

$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. WEBER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weber Bros., 523 West 43d St.

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AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction,
To-morrow, Wednesday, Feb. 13,
at 11 o'clock A. M., at
The Casino Auction Rooms Annex,
136 W. 38th St., 3 doors W. of Broadway, contents of fine apartment REMOVED FROM 59TH ST. AND 5TH AVE., by order of owner, consisting of fine up-to-date house furnishings complete, including:
Draperies, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Oriental Rugs, Kitchen, Dining Room, Parlor, Library, and Bedroom Outfits, Carpets, Oil Paintings, China, Glass, and Silverware.
ALSO
50 PIECES TEAKWOOD AND TURKISH CARVED FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF RECEIVER.
DEALERS AND BUYERS ATTEND.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction: To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 99 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
A general description of said property is as follows: Shirts, manufactured and partly manufactured; piece goods, findings, trimmings, &c.; also cutting tables, office and store furniture. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.—New York, February 4th, 1901.
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York City.

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LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
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Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

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GREETING.
Owners of property in Brooklyn in the SUMNER-TOMPKINS, BEDFORD-STUYVESANT, McDONOUGH-ST. MARK'S, MADISON-JEFFERSON, HANCOCK-MARCY AV. districts will do well to place their renting property in our office.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
Real Estate Broker and Manager,
441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St.
Office not open evenings, but will be open Washington's Birthday.

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SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Quogue and Southampton, L. I., vicinity; furnished cottages to rent; full list on application. Irving Lionel Terry, 503 5th Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

Far Rockaway.—Newly furnished cottage, electric lighted, eight large bedrooms, large stable, Ocean Av., Edgemere; rent, $800. Owner, 254 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

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Livery or sales stables, fine location, main thoroughfare, Mount Vernon; large barns and plot; living rooms. John P. Kirwan, 1,505 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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STONE QUARRY.
Wanted—Active young man, thoroughly acquainted with operation and management of stone quarry, to purchase half interest and assume management of oldest established and best sandstone quarries in Northwest. An excellent opportunity for the right man with $25,000.00 cash and good credentials to establish himself in a good business to be operated from Seattle, the coming New York of the Pacific Coast. Address H., Times Office.

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in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 156 Times.

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I have an exceptionally good opportunity in a business that will stand investigation; can be increased to correspond to capital, and will pay large income. Lawson Improved Dumping Boat and Car Co., Wool Exchange, New York.

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Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Physician wants partner with $3,000, enter legitimate, very profitable professional business. Dr. Ziebarth, 94 Lexington Av.

A great bargain; 12-room, fully furnished; full of wood-paying roomers; will sacrifice; $600 profit a year. 1,785 Lexington Av.

Advice Free.—Patents promptly procured; inventors' Guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Energetic cottage builder, clients waiting, wants loans of $2,000 each. Builder, 3 Vernon Place, Orange, N. J.

Cash advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts. Martin J. Well, 453 Broome St.

Good lawyer desires to increase practice; fees reasonable. Consultation free. A., Box 113 Times Office.

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Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels.
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In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
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Studies to begin in February leading to B. S. in Naval Architecture. Growing demand for this course. Regents of the University and Bureau of Construction U. S. approve the course.
For Syllabus apply to the Secretary.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 5TH AV. & PARK AV., ON 125TH ST., Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano instruction given by a competent and experienced teacher at pupil's residence; terms moderate. Address Amphion, 137 West 127th St.

Mandolin instruction, thorough and rapid, at pupil's or my own residence; 50c. a lesson. Frederick K. Wineburgh, 1,129 Park Av.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

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Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

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Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., **WALTZ**
135-137 West 125th St.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

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Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewesson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

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ORIENTAL RUGS,
Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brassware, etc.,
ON CREDIT.
ANDALAFT BROS. & CO.,
13 E. 16th St., Bet. B'way & 5th Av.
Direct Importers. Complete Cozy Corners.

For Sale—Patent No. 656,168—A wood-sawing machine for producing timber any number equal sides; three squares and up to round; straight or any taper wished; masts for ships, trolley poles, pillars and posts round or any number sides; will do the work of 30 men on masts; timber not removed from carriage until completed ready for planing; will sell outright, U. S. A., or by States; also Canada. There is big money in it for party that can handle it. T. S. Carroll, Box 18, Winsted, Conn.

Eye Classes Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

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Elegant Drop Cabinets, leading makes, $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments.
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J. M. MOSSMAN,
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Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

JEWELERS' CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamsees, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

50-light Springfield gas machine complete; almost new; it is a complete plant for lighting a country house, and will be sold at a bargain. Lambert, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Excellently located newspaper stand, under elevated station, $1,500 cash; business $45 clear weekly profits; two must tend stand. Call Halprin, 163 East 87th St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 295 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Oceanic, N. J.—North Shrewsbury Shore and Road House; open all year round; illness cause for selling. Particulars, Eugene Goodwin, 154 West 23d Street.

Credit—Diamonds, watches, small weekly payments; lowest prices; strictly confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

At 244 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R. & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

New and second-hand sewing machines, $5 to $16; all kinds; warranted 5 years; automatic W. & GIBBS, $20. KELLY'S, 200 GRAND ST.

Mme. Julian's Hair Specific is the only remedy that will remove the worst growth of superfluous hair; sure guaranteed. 40 West 35th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Sewing Machines.—$10.00 for Singer, Domestic, or New Home; must sell this week. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

Special—Phonographs' records, 29c. each; second-hand machines at your own price; Schnable Brothers, 153 West 125th St.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Music Boxes 84 teeth, $24; 15 tunes free; handmade old and new violins. Prof. Adolph Cohn, 157 West 23d St.

Chris Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-brac, old paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,666 Broadway.

Aluminum Pocket Comb with your name engraved, 20c., post free. Tausig, 9 East 108th St.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—Current issue revenue stamps, cancelled, above the fifty-cent denomination; stamp collections and rare stamps bought. Call or address 106 East 111th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

*10c

SOME RELIEF FOR BRONX RESIDENTS

Water Now Drawn from Hydrants Near Harlem River.

SITUATION ELSEWHERE GRAVE

Three Additional Pumps Put In at Jerome Park Reservoir — Property Owners Indignant.

The water famine in the Bronx was partly relieved Sunday night, and it is promised by Commissioner Dalton that by to-morrow night the entire borough will once more be habitable. The section which was relieved Sunday night was that on the heights on Jerome and Ogden Avenues. The relief came without warning when, about 8 o'clock Sunday night, all the water pipes in the houses in that locality began to sing. Wherever the pipes were clear no trouble was experienced, but in many cases the water in the pipes had become frozen, and the sudden onrush of water caused the bursting of pipes and floods throughout houses. All day yesterday plumbers were busy repairing damages, still the residents were happy.

The relief, however, was only partial and was confined to the district adjoining the Harlem River. On the east side of the Bronx, conditions were, if possible, worse than ever. Throughout the heights on the Old Boston Road and Franklin and Tremont and Brook and Webster Avenues, houses that up to yesterday could boast of a single faithful faucet that insisted on dribbling water in the cellar or on the lowest floor, were cut off even from this slight comfort.

Houses that were steam-heated were cut off from heat, as the fires had to be drawn from boilers to prevent accidents. Tenants were left shivering in their rooms to wear overcoats and mufflers, and to say bad words about the charter that made the city of their happy homes part of the metropolis.

Commissioner Dalton was driven to his wits' end yesterday by the complaints that deluged his office, and he grasped eagerly at the offer of Contractor John McDonald, the rapid transit contractor, who said he had three large pumps stored in the lower part of the city, and that, if desired, they were at the disposal of the Water Department. The pumps were hauled to Jerome Park reservoir, and all day yesterday an army of men was busy setting them up to get them into working order. The Commissioner said that the machinists were working night and day, and that pending the erection of the pumps the entire department in the Borough of the Bronx was at work making connections that will enable the pumps to take water from the Croton system and pour it into the system of mains which supplies the borough.

Besides this, Commissioner Dalton ordered connections to be made with the High Bridge pipes in order that the Mount Hope section should be relieved. The connection, it was hoped, would be finished early this morning. This High Bridge connection will give the people of Mount Hope all the water they need, and it was thought would also benefit the people living east of the Harlem.

"I expect that with the connection at High Bridge and the pumps at Jerome Park we will add 1,500,000 gallons a day to the supply," said the Commissioner. "That, for a time, ought to put an end to the famine. These temporary measure are distinct from the eighty-thousand-dollar appropriation which was lately made by the Municipal Assembly. I had specifications ready for that contract immediately after the Municipal Assembly took favorable action. They were sent to the printer, and as soon as they are returned to me I will forward them to the Corporation Counsel, whose approval must be obtained before I can advertise the contract."

Commissioner Dalton added that the main reason why the people of the Bronx did not have water was the lowness of the William's Bridge Reservoir. He said that the water depth should be 36 feet, but it was only 6½ feet. A heavy rain would relieve the exigencies of the case exceedingly.

Continuing, the Commissioner said: "Conditions up there (in the Bronx) are not so bad as represented; they could be much worse. The present supply is 12,000,000 gallons a day, and the Westchester Water Company gets 150,000 gallons to supply houses which are on such high ground that our mains could not possibly reach them. That does not look like robbing the city out of water, does it? The Ramapo hue and cry has been raised again, and I would like to say right here that there is nothing in such insinuations."

"How about the Brooklyn situation?" was asked.

"South Brooklyn will find relief to-morrow when the connections with the Blythebourne Company have been completed and the meters inserted at Blythebourne. We have already contracted with the Blythebourne Company for 500,000 gallons a day. I intend to-morrow to go over to Brooklyn and examine into matters there."

Commissioner Dalton said yesterday that the people of Bedford Park, Mount Hope, and in nearly all of the Bronx district would have sufficient water supply in a few days.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday authorized the bond issue of $135,000 which will give Commissioner Dalton the opportunity to rush the work on the extension of the pumping plant at the Jerome Park Reservoir.

John G. Borgstede, a real estate dealer at 3,273 Third Avenue, said yesterday that many residents were moving out of the Bronx because of the shortage of water there. "This thing has been coming upon us slowly and steadily ever since last Summer," Mr. Borgstede said. "People are beginning to lose faith in the Bronx as a desirable place for living. Last Summer, when there was a shortage of water, they told us it was because people used more water during Summer than in Winter, and that, if we would only have patience, we would find we would come out all right. Now, we are again short, and they tell us that, in order to prevent water from freezing, the people leave the faucets open and waste the water.

"I have on my list no less than fifteen tenants who will move from their apartments if this water famine does not abate soon. Some of the houses, those in the lowest section of the ward, still have water running in the cellars or on the lowest floors, but even here water can be gotten only at a certain hour of the night—from 12 midnight to about 2 o'clock in the morning. What the trouble is we cannot tell. It seems the authorities jolly us along on that eighty-thousand-dollar appropriation, and meantime if a fire should break out up this way there would not even be water to save adjoining property."

Richard Dickson, another real estate agent, at 3,369 Third Avenue, said: "Tenants are besieging our offices from morning to night scolding for water just as if we, who have no water in our own houses, could help them. In some of the houses people have become so desperate that they went out and dug up snow and brought it in the house and melted it against a kitchen fire and then used the water to wash and to cook and drink, and even to put into the boilers to raise steam for a while until, the water being exhausted, the fire had to be drawn and more water put into the boiler through the safety valve. In some of the houses the people have given up hope that the water supply will ever be of any use, and they are putting in gas pumping engines to pump the water from wells to the roofs of their houses into tanks from where it can be led through the regular water pipes.

"All this trouble should have been foreseen last Summer, when there was a shortage up here. No wonder the people object. Owners of buildings are subjected to a water tax. They pay for something they do not get. In the old days the water supply of the Bronx was sufficient because the place was not so built up as it is now."

At the engine house on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street a foreman said: "One cannot tell how much water there is in the mains up on the heights. Down here the water is far below its usual pressure. There is no criterion. Ordinarily we have a pressure of fifty-five pounds on a nozzle connected direct with the fire hydrant. On the heights the pressure is never more than half that. Where down in this district water under hydrant pressure can be thrown over a three-story house, up on the heights the pressure will not throw more than over a two-story house. I do not expect any trouble in case of fire. The water mains are largely full, though without any added pressure, and in case of fire the engine will find water enough to pump and to throw to any desired height."

The residents of the entire section are thoroughly aroused. Sickness and disease are feared, owing to the imperfect sanitary conditions forced upon the people by the famine. There are many hints that the entire famine is the outcome of a deep-laid Ramapo plot or some other scheme. Exactly what the scheme is none is willing to suggest. Augustus H. Allen, a lawyer of 220 Broadway, who lives on the corner of Southern Boulevard and the Grand Concourse, said:

"We do not mean to stand this state of affairs any longer than is absolutely necessary. I live on the crest of the hill, and for the last two days have been able to get water in slight quantity only at irregular intervals. If this thing is an outcome of that rascally Ramapo scheme the responsible parties ought to be strung up to lamp-posts."

Retailers of water continued doing a thriving business yesterday in the famine sections of the Bronx. Water was sold by the pailful at 10 cents, and barrel wagons and sprinkling carts appeared in the field as competitors to sell water for washing purposes.

THE LEGISLATURE A MENACE.

Controller Coler Warns the People Against the Lawmakers.

Controller Coler will go to Albany some day this week on the Ramapo matter. He said yesterday: "The people of this city should wake up. They should return to the first principles laid down by Samuel J. Tilden, and watch the Legislature. The safety of this city and the safety of its citizens and the rights of the citizens and taxpayers depends on this. Tilden laid down this rule as fundamental. If the Legislature is not watched, burdens may be fastened on the city which it cannot get rid of for years. No man can do everything. He must be backed by a strong and awakened public opinion. Some people nod approval, but do nothing.

"The people are being blinded by the dust of many issues, some good and others fictitious. Now, take the question of vice. The question of vice we have always with us. We can always take up that matter. But the Legislature is not always in session. When it is in session it is the source of the greatest danger to the city. We all know what happened to this city because the Constitutional Convention was not watched. Implicit and blind faith may lead to the imposition of many burdens on the city. The way to prevent them is to watch the lawmaking bodies.

"There never was a time when there were so many reformers and reform bodies in this city. Some of them are sincere and others are not.

"Now, I am not opposed to reformers; I am simply stating facts. Whenever there is an important matter affecting the interests of the people before the Legislature it is then you will witness attempts to divert popular attention from it by the bringing of other questions. The thing to do now is for all citizens to watch the Legislature and to back up any one who is endeavoring to frustrate any job that is concealed in an apparently simple bill. Reformers are now on the wrong trail. They are shooting in the air."

RICHMOND RESIDENTS SUFFER.

Water Is Being Sold from Sprinkling Carts in Elevated Sections.

Residents of Brighton Heights, Hamilton Park, and other elevated sections in the First Ward of Richmond Borough were surprised when yesterday's mails brought them notice from the company not to waste the water by leaving faucets open.

As a matter of fact, many faucets have stood open since Friday last, and no water has been wasted, for the reason that there is no water to waste. Water is being sold by street-sprinkling wagons at the rate of two pails for a cent.

On Friday last the pump at the West Brighton pumping station broke, and is still disabled. The company has no duplicate pump, and the second pumping station, at New Springville, cannot force the water to the hilltops. Public School No. 17, at New Brighton, is without water.

The S. R. Smith Infirmary, which is crowded with patients, has had no water in its supply pipes since Friday.

Yesterday the firemen sought to use a hydrant at the corner of Cebra Avenue and Richmond Turnpike, directly opposite the hospital. They were stopped by the Crystal Water Company. The two companies supply the different sides of the turnpike, and the hospital is situated on the Staten Island Company's side, so the Crystal Company declined to allow the firemen to pump the water across to the hospital.

Many complaints were filed with the Department of Health yesterday of lack of water, but the department saw no way to act. The Fire Department will be helpless in case of a fire on the heights, and one man who sought to renew his insurance yesterday was refused a renewal by an agent.

The Ramapo Repeal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Assembly Committee on Cities will meet to-morrow, and according to information received to-night from credible sources the Ramapo repeal bill is to be favorably reported. Chairman Kelsey of the Assembly Cities Committee, when his attention was called to-night to the water famine existing in New York, and the consequent clamor for action by the Legislature on the Ramapo repeal bill, said there was no occasion for excitement over the matter.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT ABROGATED BY DEATH.—A claim was presented to Joseph F. Daly and others, executors of the estate of Augustin Daly, for damages for alleged violation of a contract by which Mr. Daly agreed, for $1,500 paid him, to give William J. Moffatt the exclusive right of the publication of the official programme of the New York Theatre, for three years beginning with the theatrical season of 1899-1900, on the further payment of an aggregate of $3,500. Mr. Moffatt assigned the contract, for $2,500, to Frank V. Strauss & Co. After Mr. Daly's death, which occurred in June, 1899, his theatre was disposed of to others. The counsel for the executors offered at the trial, before the referee, that if the claim was withdrawn and a claim for $1,500 presented, it would be received without objection. The offer was not accepted, and the referee dismissed the claim. The Appellate Division in the city has now directed a reversal of the judgment, and ordered a new trial, before another referee, without costs. Justice Ingraham, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, held that the referee was right in his conclusion that the contract was of such a character that it was abrogated by the death of either party to it before the time of its performance; that it came within the class which, though absolute upon its face, was made upon the implied condition of the continued existence of the parties to it. The court holds, however, that the instrument by which Mr. Moffatt attempted to assign the contract to Strauss & Co. was sufficient to transfer to them the right to recover the $1,500 in the event that Moffatt should for any reason be entitled to its repayment; and this, irrespective of the right of Moffatt to assign the contract without Mr. Daly's consent.

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TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES.—James Baker, Jr., as trustee under the will of James Baker, his father, invested $91,525 in United States bonds of the par value of $81,000, being $31,000 of 4½ per cents, worth $35,533, and $50,000 of 4 per cents., worth $59,814. Afterward the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which had, five years before, been substituted as trustee, sold the 4 per cents for $54,750, while the $31,000 of 4½ per cents were held until their maturity, when they were paid. The trustee paid the whole amount to the beneficiary of the trust, instead of retaining a part of the interest receipts as a sinking fund with which to keep good the capital of the trust estate and paying only the remainder to the beneficiary. The testator had directed the income of one share of his estate to be applied for the benefit of his son William, the principal sum, upon his death, to go to his children. Power was given to sell the trust property and invest the proceeds, and to change the investments from time to time. The Court of Appeals, affirming the decision of the Appellate Division in this city, recently decided, on appeal by the trustee, that, where there was nothing in the surrounding facts or circumstances indicating a different intention on the part of the testator than the one expressed, it was the duty of the trustee not to turn over to the beneficiary the entire income, if premiums had been paid, to secure proper investment of the estate, but to keep the capital intact by applying an adequate proportion each year of the income toward making good the amount paid for premiums. Judge O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion.

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IMPLIED AGENCY OF WIFE.—The wife of John Leonard, with whom she had not lived at the time for over eight years, and he during that period had been making her a monthly pecuniary allowance, purchased from October 1 to December, 1896, from Edward P. Hatch dry goods worth $336. A suit brought by Mr. Hatch to recover this sum from Leonard, on the allegation that the goods had been sold to him through his wife as his agent, was dismissed on the trial in this city, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals recently, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, ordered a reversal, holding that after it was established as matter of defense upon the trial that Mr. Leonard and his wife were not living together at the time, and that he had not authorized the purchase, it might then be shown, without any express allegation in the complaint to that effect, that the goods sold were necessaries. This, the Court held, was not proving a different cause of action than the one alleged, but simply showing facts from which the law would imply an agency on the part of the wife to pledge the husband's credit.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE'S EVIDENCE ALL IN

To be Subjected to Final Examination by Mr. Philbin.

District Attorney Will Decide Whether to Submit It to the Grand Jury or "Close the Incident."

District Attorney Philbin will to-day and to-morrow make a final examination, with Assistant District Attorney Schurman, of the evidence submitted to the former by the Tammany Committee of Five, after which he will definitely decide whether the mass of matter sent him will go before the Grand Jury or into the waste basket. No more evidence will be received by the public prosecutor from the committee.

The District Attorney has by no means yet decided that the affidavits submitted would result in indictments, and, unless he is firmly convinced that indictments will result, the February Grand Jury, including Mr. Slattery and the three other members of the Tammany General Committee, will have no chance to pass upon the matters tending to show police negligence and indifference in vice-ridden districts collected by the committee to which Mr. Croker's parting injunction was to "effect results."

Mr. Philbin is convinced that Mr. Nixon, Chairman of the Committee of Five, has been sincere in his investigations, and that he really desires "results." The evidence which the committee has submitted from time to time, however, has, from a legal standpoint, not been up to the mark, and has been several times supplemented upon intimations from the District Attorney that it was insufficient and valueless. Mr. Philbin is now satisfied that he has all the evidence the Committee of Five has been able to collect, and, after one last examination, if it is still below the legal requirements, all official relations between his office and the Committee of Five will be severed. To quote his own words, "The incident of the Committee of Five will be closed."

In pursuance of a request from Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime to resubmit to the Grand Jury several indictments against poolroom keepers which were dismissed without opposition from ex-District Attorney Gardiner, the nine cases referred to by the society will again be laid before the official inquisition.

Among these complaints are those preferred by Parkhurst Agent Thompson against William Murray, indicted for bookmaking at 152 West Forty-second Street; William McIntyre, Frederick Jackson, Louis Gallagher, and Charles Wilson, indicted for the same offense at 612 Sixth Avenue. All of these cases were transferred, upon ex-District Attorney Gardiner's motion, to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and there dismissed by Justice Fursman upon motion of ex-Judge Waushope Lynn and P. J. Britt, on the ground that the Parkhurst agent did not specify in his testimony before the Grand Jury that the addresses given were in the City and County of New York. New indictments are expected to result from the Grand Jury's consideration of the complaints.

HERLIHY TESTIMONY ALL IN.

Summing Up of Evidence in Case Against Police Captain Begins Thursday.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Police Captain Herlihy was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, when the examination of Mary Weiner, a witness called by the prosecution, who, according to her own story, had kept a disorderly house at 102 Allen Street during the time Capt. Herlihy was in charge of the "Red Light" district, was completed. The summing up in the case will begin on Thursday afternoon.

The hearing yesterday opened with Capt. Herlihy on the witness stand, under re-direct examination. After he had testified as to a number of answers he had made to communications in regard to alleged disorderly houses in his precinct from Inspector Cross, he was permitted to leave the stand, and a number of witnesses were called who testified as to the Captain's efforts to keep the precinct free from vice. They were all owners of houses, and they testified that Capt. Herlihy had ordered them to eject tenants who were said to be disorderly.

When Mrs. Mary Weiner, the last witness, was called, she was asked if she had lived in Capt. Herlihy's precinct and answered in the affirmative.

"What was your occupation while there?" Mr. Bonynge asked.

"Keeping a disorderly house," she answered in a low voice. "I kept a disorderly house at 102 Allen Street until June 14, 1900. I knew Officer Lang."

"Was he ever at the house?" Mr. Bonynge asked.

Mr. Grant objected to this question, and, after a long squabble, in which he was backed up by Commissioner Abell and opposed by President York, the point was decided in his favor.

"Did you know Detectives Petersen and Grimshaw?" asked Mr. Bonynge.

"Yes," said the witness.

"Did they ever receive any money from you?"

"I object!" shouted Mr. Grant, rising from his seat.

President York said that he saw no reason why the question should not be answered, but Commissioner Abell differed from him, and said so in a speech which lasted for several minutes. Finally President York asked the opinion of the other Commissioners.

"The objection is sustained," he said after a whispered conference, "but the President is of the opinion that it was a proper one."

After the witness had testified that she knew Capt. Herlihy she was permitted to leave the stand.

MR. COOPER MAY PROSECUTE.

Is Getting Evidence Against Inspector Thompson for the Alleged Clubbing of Employes.

It was said yesterday at the Siegel-Cooper Company's store, at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, that Mr. Cooper had begun an investigation preparatory to making charges against Police Inspector Walter L. Thompson for his alleged attempted clubbing of employes of the company on Saturday night. Mr. Cooper declined to talk about the matter and refused to say whether or not he intended to bring charges against the Inspector, but it was said that witnesses of the disturbance during the ball in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night had been requested to make full statements to Mr. Cooper of what they had seen of the affair.

Mr. Hofmeyer said yesterday that the Inspector had assaulted him without provocation.

"The good name of our association is involved, and I am perfectly willing to make a complaint against Inspector Thompson," he said; "but I have decided to leave the whole thing in the hands of Mr. Cooper. He is collecting evidence in regard to the assault on me, and he will act as he thinks best in the matter. The Inspector acted as if he were insane."

Mr. Cooper, when questioned in regard to the investigation, said:

"At the present stage of the game I am not willing to talk about the matter at all. I may have something to say in regard to it in a few days."

Inspector Thompson reached Police Headquarters at noon yesterday apparently in a bad humor. When questioned in regard to his behavior at the ball, he refused to say anything.

"I don't care a snap for those things," he said, waving away a newspaper clipping describing his alleged assault, which was handed to him. "I don't care a snap for them. I have nothing to say in regard to the matter at all."

When asked whether he had ordered his detectives to escort a young woman home in a cab, he was more communicative.

"I saw one young woman who appeared to be very innocent and inexperienced, surrounded by four young men," he said. "The men appeared to be drunk and were arguing as to which of them should see her home.

"I immediately thought of the Jennie Bosscheiter case, and sent the young men away, sending one of my own men home with the young woman."

DREW DAGGER ON POLICEMAN.

Officer Knocked Down Italian and Companion Who Tried to Rescue Him.

Policeman Kumpf of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrested Tony Parrye, thirty years old, of 324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, near the home of Mary Lamartato, eighteen years old, of 331 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, on the complaint of the girl that Perrye, who is her sweetheart, had beaten her. Kumpf saved himself from being cut with a stiletto by Perrye by knocking him down, and he also had to knock down Nicholas Benzneni, thirty-five years old, of 324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who tried to rescue Perrye.

Perrye and the girl quarreled during the afternoon, and she said he struck her and ran away. She started up the street shrieking, and Kumpf asked her what the matter was. She told him, and he pursued the Italian to First Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, where Perrye tried to stab him. The policeman managed to dodge the weapon, and then sent Perrye to the sidewalk with a blow in the face. Benzneni interfered, and Kumpf floored him with a blow on the head.

A big crowd followed the policeman and his prisoners and urged one another to attack the policeman. They did not molest him, however, and he reached the station house safely, with the girl following. She refused to make a complaint against Perrye, but he and Benzneni were locked up, the former on a charge of attempted felonious assault and the latter of interference with an officer.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Brave Patrolman Promoted—Relatives of Three Dead Policemen Remembered.

The Police Board held a meeting yesterday and retired Police Surgeon Benjamin F. Dexter on a pension of $1,500 per annum and Capt. Adolph G. Hasslacher of the East Twenty-second Street command on one of $1,375.

In compliance with a communication from the Municipal Civil Service Board the Commissioners directed that competitions for ratings for appointment to the grade of Roundsman be limited to patrolmen of the first grade.

John Tomany, a patrolman of the Forty-ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, who on Jan. 20 was stabbed by a negro, Robert Beverley, whom he had placed under arrest for an assault on May Finnerty, was made a Roundsman and was awarded a medal and honorable mention for conspicuous bravery.

Edward Bell, President of the Riot Relief Fund, for the Trustees of the fund, sent checks for $3,600 in recognition of the valor of three policemen who lost their lives in the performance of duty. The mother of William Baumeister of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who, Nov. 20, was fatally injured while making an arrest, will receive $1,000. This sum will go to the mother of Policeman E. J. Mullen of the East Fifty-first Street command, and a like amount to the widow of Policeman T. J. Fitzgerald of the East Thirty-fifth Street command. These officers perished Jan. 31 while on duty at the fire in the factories of the William Wicke Company at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue.

BELLEVUE NURSE ON TRIAL.

Six Jurors for Davis—Negro Objects to Being Excused by Mutual Consent.

Jesse B. Davis, Edward O. Dean, and Clinton L. Marshall, the Bellevue insane pavilion nurses indicted for manslaughter for causing the death of Louis Hilliard, a patient in their care, were called to the bar of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Cowing, to answer to the charges that they beat, kicked, strangled, and cuffed Hilliard brutally until he died.

Davis, who was in charge of the ward, was placed on trial first. The other two will be tried separately. D. Ogden Mills, Jr., who bailed the three in $5,000 each, was in court, and sat directly behind them. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman appeared for the young men and Assistant District Attorney Pierce represented the State.

The jury will be chosen from a special panel of 150, selected by Special Jury Commissioner Gray. Six jurors out of twenty-one talesmen examined were obtained in three hours. The examination of these talesmen brought out many tilts between counsel, and Mr. Wellman came in for several rebukes from Judge Cowing. The trial bids fair to be one of the most stubbornly contested cases heard in General Sessions in some time.

James E. Semple, a salesman, of 600 Broadway, was the first talesman called.

"What is your politics?" was Mr. Pierce's first question.

"I object!" shouted Mr. Wellman, instantly. "Are you trying to bring politics into this case?"

"No, Sir!" said Mr. Pierce, emphatically. "There has been too much politics in this case already."

Mr. Semple was not satisfactory as a juror. Kenyon Cox, the artist, was excused on account of illness. Martin E. Dotson, a negro, of 344 West Sixteenth Street, who had proved satisfactory to Special Commissioner Gray, was excused by counsel for both sides, whereupon he immediately waited upon District Attorney Philbin to find out if his race was being discriminated against in the selection of jurors. Dotson thought that he should have been examined by counsel, instead of being excused by mutual consent. He said that he had satisfactorily answered the questions of the Special Commissioner, and he felt that for no reason other than his color had he been rejected as a juror.

The District Attorney assured him that, in his opinion, such was not the case, and that jurors, whatever their nationality or race, would not be unjustly discriminated against in any of the criminal courts.

In his civil practice, Mr. Philbin said, he had had experience with negro jurymen which had been perfectly satisfactory.

The jurymen selected were Ed. De Brackeller, President, 26 South William Street, foreman; Caspar W. Dean, contractor, 136 Liberty Street; W. H. Cleary, manager, 1,406 Third Avenue; Charles P. Whedon, paper, 260 West Broadway; Charles E. Edwards, manufacturer, 47 Fulton Street, and Emil Kohler, manager, 1,123 Broadway.

MR. RICKARD SEES MR. PHILBIN.

But the Bellevue Official Denies He Made Charges Against Mr. Keller.

It was rumored about Bellevue Hospital last night that Night Superintendent Michael J. Rickard visited the office of District Attorney Philbin yesterday and made charges against Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller. When Superintendent Rickard was asked regarding the report he said:

"I have been connected with Bellevue Hospital for nearly thirty years. I have had a good record, and feel hurt by the way I have been treated. I am sorry that the January Grand Jury did not indict me; then I would have had a chance to defend myself. As it is now, I can do nothing but submit. I would, however, like to ask the foreman of the January Grand Jury just one question: 'If he were in Europe and something happened in New York, would he like to be held accountable for it?' Now, this is my case exactly. As I was employed on the books of dependencies of Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals at the time Hilliard met his death, I can't for the life of me see how the Grand Jury could bring charges against me.

"I have been to see the District Attorney, it is true. It is a case of everybody looking out for himself and I purpose to fight for my rights. I will not be made a scapegoat."

Superintendent Rickard ended by saying that the rumors of his bringing charges against Commissioner Keller were maliciously false.

Mr. Cannon's Lecture on Banking.

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, gave his illustrated lecture on "Banking" before the Fraternal Association of the First Union Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, last evening. The lecture was in the form of a narrative of the experiences of a man named "Wilson." It began with Mr. Wilson's first introduction to banking methods, and carried his transactions all through from making deposits to borrowing money. Each point was illustrated by the appropriate slip, note, or check. Mr. Cannon explained and carefully illustrated every phase of the banking business. After the lecture the Rev. Mr. Littlefield, pastor of the church, and Joseph D. Adams, President of the Fraternal Association, thanked Mr. Cannon.

WITNESS FOR KENNEDY SUDDENLY DISAPPEARS

Plumber Melville Supposed to be in Florida.

Steamship Ticket Said to Have Been Obtained by Police Officer — Police Testimony in the Murder Trial.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy's chances of ultimate acquittal of the charge of murdering Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel two years ago were, in the opinion of the ex-Assistant District Attorneys prosecuting him, materially diminished yesterday when the announcement was made to Justice Fursman by Lawyer Moore, Kennedy's counsel, that one of the defense's most important witnesses had disappeared and was out of the jurisdiction of the court.

This witness is Daniel Melville, the Staten Island plumber who made affidavit to the fact that Detective Smith of Staten Island and a New York detective visited his shop and examined pieces of lead pipe similar to that both subsequently swore was found in the cellar of Dr. Kennedy's house, and of which the lead pipe bludgeon was made which caused Dolly Reynolds's death. Melville swore that after the detectives had asked him the difference between the appearance of lead pipe cut with a knife and a saw, he illustrated the difference with two pieces of pipe, one of which he missed after the officers' departure. Melville's affidavit was presented to the Court of Appeals, and was said to have largely influenced the court in writing the reversing order.

"Melville was in the courtroom last week," said Mr. Moore, "but now we have good reason to believe that he took passage on a Clyde Line steamer for Florida on Friday. We desire an attachment to issue for him, although satisfied it cannot be enforced. However, in the meantime we ask for a continuance of the case until the witness returns."

Mr. Moore also intimated that he might ask for the jury's dismissal, pending Melville's apprehension, and a new trial ordered after he was brought back.

"We don't believe justice can be done our client in this witness's absence," concluded Mr. Moore.

"This is quite a serious matter," said Justice Fursman, "and the situation is rather embarrassing. If this trial should be suspended no cases could be tried in the interim. What I can do for you to further the ends of justice I will do, but I cannot now suspend the case."

Mr. Moore then said that with the prosecution's consent the deposition of Melville, presented to the Court of Appeals, might be put in evidence.

"The prosecution may examine the affidavit," said the Justice, "and its admission may be decided later. The State, I am given to understand, will rest its case by Tuesday night, and by that time you may have located your witness."

Speaking of Plumber Melville's unexpected and peculiar disappearance, Mr. Moore said:

"I heard yesterday that Melville had gone away, and I went over to New Dorp to look into the matter. It seems that his ticket was obtained Thursday by a police officer, or upon Melville's representation that he was an officer. In this way a reduction in the price of the ticket was secured. Melville is not a man of means, and could not afford to take pleasure trips to Florida. He freely said to his acquaintances that he was going on account of his wife's health. His wife, I understand, is a robust woman who has always enjoyed the best of health. His disappearance is most opportune for the two police officers he implicated in his affidavit."

Detective Carey, when asked if he knew anything of Melville's flight or disappearance, said:

"I don't know anything about him. He was a hot one, though; to make the crack he did."

The last remark of the detective was regarding the affidavit accusing Smith and the other detective, whose name Melville didn't know, of securing the lead pipe in his shop.

Mr. Moore secured an attachment for Melville, but it cannot be served outside the jurisdiction of the court, and it will not be possible to secure his attendance at the trial if he is located, unless he chooses to return of his own free will.

After Justice Fursman directed the trial to proceed, ex-Assistant District Attorneys Hennessy and McIntyre continued to weave the entangling net of proof that Kennedy was the man last seen with the murdered girl and that he could not account for his actions satisfactorily on the night of the murder. The accused dentist's statements made to the police at the time of his arrest, as detailed by Capt. Price, Capt. McClusky, and Detective Vallely, were the most damaging testimony adduced yesterday.

Capt. Price, who at that time had charge of the Tenderloin Precinct, and ex-Chief of Detectives McClusky swore that Kennedy told them that on the night of the murder he left his office, at 60 West Twenty-second Street, late in the afternoon, visited a Sixth Avenue clothing store and a cigar store, and later went to Proctor's Theatre. After the performance he said he went to Staten Island by way of the Broadway cars, the Staten Island ferry, and the midland train. He never was in the Grand Hotel, he said. Later he contradicted himself and told the detectives that he had gone home by way of Clifton, arriving just as day was breaking.

Detective Vallely testified that Kennedy told him he sometimes took chloral, and that he had taken some the day of the murder and did not remember clearly what occurred subsequently.

"He said," declared the detective, "that he did not remember what was said or done in Proctor's Theatre, as he dozed through the performance. He stated that his recollection as to the events of the day were very hazy, and that when he went home he walked from Clifton, and further that while he might have had the bludgeon and that he might also have been in the hotel, but that he did not remember anything about it and that he had last seen Dolly Reynolds on the Friday before the murder."

The trial will continue to-day, although all the Courts of General Sessions will close. Justice Fursman said he never observed particularly some legal holidays which seemed to have been established principally for the accommodation of public officials and commercial houses, but that in deference to public sentiment he would hold only a half-day's session to-day.

SHIPWRECKED MEN SAVED.

Exhausted Crew Picked Up in an Open Boat in Midocean by the Alleghany.

The Atlas Line steamer Alleghany, Capt. Lowe, which arrived at Quarantine last night from West India ports, reports that on Feb. 10, at 7:30 A. M., she fell in with an open boat containing the Captain and crew of three men of the lumber-laden schooner Ida L. Ray, from Norfolk for New York, which they were obliged to abandon in a waterlogged condition, on the 8th, off Five Fathom Bank lightship.

The Captain of the Ida L. Ray reported that he ran into a heavy northwest gale on Feb. 5 off the Five Fathom Bank lightship. The wind blew with great fury, raising a very heavy sea, in which the vessel labored and strained badly, causing her to spring a leak. The crew worked steadily at the pumps, but, owing to the continuance of the storm, the leak gained, and on the 7th the vessel was full of water.

The crew, however, made every effort to keep afloat, but on Friday, the 8th, the schooner was settling fast. Preparations were then made to abandon her. The schooner's only boat, which had been smashed by the storm, was hastily patched, and at 6 P. M. the crew abandoned their vessel, which was then fast breaking up. The boat was scantily provisioned, and oars were made from lumber taken from the cargo, the oars belonging to the boat having been lost during the storm.

Fortunately, the weather moderated on Saturday morning. The crew managed to keep their boat's head to sea. A sharp look-out was kept for passing vessels. A number of vessels were sighted, but were too far off to attract attention. Finally, on Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., the boat was sighted by Chief Officer Coonan of the Alleghany, who was on the look-out.

Capt. Lowe immediately headed the steamer toward the boat, and the men were quickly hauled aboard and the Alleghany resumed her voyage. The rescued men were in a pitiable condition, their feet and hands frozen and all nearly exhausted from exposure and hunger.

Was it Lincoln who said "save by spending"?

Nothing contradictious about that.

First proof: Good $5 patent, enamel and black calfskin shoes are now selling here at $2.50—you have to wear shoes.

Second proof: Good $20 and $40 overcoats are now selling here at $12.50 and $25—you ought to wear overcoats.

The first Spring buds in our Derby garden have appeared.

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We fill orders by mail.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES With Ethel Barrymore and Great Cast.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday. UNDER TWO FLAGS With BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. Matinées To-day and Saturday. Evgs., 8:15. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON Square Theatre. 24th St., nr B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday. WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET New Comedy by Augustus Thomas.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, TUES. 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. ....2D MONTH....

Lady Huntworth's Experiment.

***Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14, 2:30.

BURTON HOLMES 5 Mondays and Tuesdays at 3, at Daly's. 5 Wednesdays and Thurs. at 8:30, at Mendelssohn. BEGINNING WEEK OF FEB. 25. CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU. Course Tickets Now on Sale, $5, $4, and $3. Singles, $1.50, $1. 75c., Feb. 18, at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2. Special Mat. TO-DAY, Tues., and Feb. 22. HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Ev'g., at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Flon. Fri. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon. Sat. Aft., Feb. 16, at 2—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli. Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 7:45, at Popular Prices—DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch. Sun. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8.15.—Grand Popular Concert. In commemoration of VERDI'S death, his REQUIEM MASS will be performed under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S THEATRE, next Thursday, 2:30 P. M.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and much colder; high winds and gales.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,944. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GRAVE RUMORS IN MADRID

Attitude of the Army the Most Serious Question.

ROYAL MARRIAGE CONTRACT

Signed Last Night—All the Parties to the Wedding Domiciled in the Palace.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—Whispered rumors, which are not supported by tangible facts, say that Madrid is on the verge of a tumult. The Government is calmly proceeding to carry out the details for the wedding of the Princess of the Asturias to Prince Charles of Bourbon, but the street corners, the clubs, and the hotel corridors teem with menacing stories.

The new shout, "Long live the army!" is the most serious sign. Should it take a real hold on the people and should the fever reach the army itself, the outcome would be threatening. The current talk credits the army as being dissatisfied, and with announcing that it does not intend to take up arms against the people so long as their opposition is directed against the Jesuits and the Count of Caserta. The feeling against the former is largely political, but a real and deep seated antagonism exists against the ex-Carlist leader.

This afternoon about 800 students, led by a woman and bearing French and Spanish flags, assembled in the Puerta del Sol and started cries for the army and against the Jesuits and the Count of Caserta. They were quickly dispersed, but continued reassembling in various parts of the city.

The afternoon was one of continual manifestations, though without serious incident, owing to the vigilance of the police. To-night 200 mounted civil guards are parading the Puerta del Sol with drawn swords, preventing any collection of people. All the avenues centring on the square are closely guarded.

There can be no doubt that the feeling of the populace is deep-rooted, needing only a successful leader to encourage the people to menacing deeds.

The torchlight procession scheduled for this evening was abandoned, the authorities fearing that the slightest opportunity for a clash might lead to serious results. The populace have a looser rein than in ordinary circumstances, because of the desire of the Queen Regent to avoid any meeting between the people and the authorities which could lead to bloodshed on the day of the wedding. Hitherto there has been no serious attempt on the part of the crowds to resist the police. On the contrary, the people scatter the moment the police start in their direction.

The Government has suppressed the Republican organ, El Pais. This is due to its virulent attacks upon the Count of Caserta, which had the effect of arousing anti-Caserta sentiment. The course taken by El Imparcial in declining to print a description of the Court ball, on the ground that "it is no time for such festivities, when all Spain is so sad," has caused a great impression, and has increased the feeling against the forthcoming marriage.

The decision of the High Court to-day in favor of the mother in the Ubao case, giving the daughter into her charge and releasing her from the convent, is likely to have a soothing effect.

Republican banquets were held yesterday at Saragossa, Pampeluna, Cadiz, Valencia, and Malaga. Senor Pi y Margall, leader of the Federal Republicans, speaking at a meeting yesterday, said he believed that the present movement was the prelude of a grave revolution.

The Government has suppressed the Republican organ El Pais.

All the parties to the royal wedding are domiciled in the palace. They are therefore not obliged to be seen in public. The wedding will be in the chapel of the palace at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The signing of the civil contract in connection with the wedding at the palace to-night was a simple ceremony, and was witnessed by only the members of the royal family, the Court officials, the members of the Ministry, the Count of Caserta and his family, and the chosen legal witnesses of each party. There were no invited guests.

At 9 o'clock the assemblage gathered in the Queen Regent's reception room, in which had been placed a table containing writing materials. The Regent entered, escorted by Court attendants and followed by the Infantas Isabella, Eulalia, and Maria Teresa, the Princess of the Asturias, Prince Charles of Bourbon, the Count and Countess of Caserta, and their three daughters, the Duke and Duchess of Calabria, Prince Gennaro, younger brother of the Count of Caserta; the suite of the Count of Caserta, consisting of Prince Bella Rocca and Marquis Imperiale, all the members of the Cabinet, and Generals Weyler, Echague, Bernal, and Azuar, chosen as witnesses for the bridegroom.

When all had arrived, Marquis del Vadillo, Minister of Justice, acting as a notary for the Government, read the document, and announced the only formality to be that of signing it. The Princess of the Asturias first signed, using her full legal name. Prince Charles of Bourbon followed, and then the Queen Regent, the members of the Cabinet and the Generals who witnessed the instrument on behalf of the Prince. When all the signatures had been appended, the Minister of Justice placed his seal upon the document, and the ceremony was ended. The contract will be published to-morrow in the Official Gazette.

SARAGOSSA, Feb. 12.—A man injured in yesterday's demonstration died this morning.

The theatres and all the cafés are closed, and over thirty arrests have been made.

The Prefect has taken the most severe measures to maintain order.

VICTORY FOR SENORA UBAO.

High Court Orders Restitution of Her Daughter, Who Was Persuaded by a Jesuit to Take the Veil.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The High Court has reversed the judgment of the two lower courts, and has ordered the restitution of Señora Ubao's daughter.

The Ubao case has attracted a great deal of attention in Spain and elsewhere. Señora Ubao appealed to the High Court for the restoration of her daughter, who, she claims, was induced under pressure from her Jesuit confessor, to abandon her home during the mother's illness, and to enter a convent.

The woman asserted that the Jesuit sent the girl letters, clandestinely, exhorting her to take the veil. The mother also contended that she had proof that her daughter was under the veritable domination of the priest. In a letter to her betrothed, a young and fervent Catholic, the daughter wrote:

"My confessor assures me that he cannot save my soul with you, notwithstanding our mutual love, and I must go to him, who calls me to God."

The action of the Jesuit in question, together with similar alleged successes in inducing girls to take the veil, has secured for him the popular nickname of "Father Fishhook."

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Right at Your Hand
is Grand Central Station of the New York Central, with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours. See time table.—Adv.

W. J. BRYAN TALKS IN OHIO.

Enthusiastically Received at a Dinner of the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln League at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated here to-night by the Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln League with a "dollar dinner" at the Columbus Auditorium. There were fully 1,500 people seated at tables, which occupied the floor of the immense hall, and 1,000 were seated in the galleries, which had been thrown open to spectators.

The feature of the evening was the demonstration in honor of William J. Bryan. He was received with loud applause when he entered the hall, but the crowd fairly went wild when he was introduced to speak. Men climbed upon chairs and cheered again and again, and it was some minutes before the demonstration subsided. Mr. Bryan's subject was "Jeffersonian Principles." In the course of his remarks he said:

"At this time, when the money changers are in absolute control of the Government and are shaping the Nation's financial policy in their own interests, without regard for the welfare of the people at large, we need to recall Jefferson's scathing arraignment of those who demand the surrender into their hands of the sovereign functions of government.

"At this time, when commercialism is searing the conscience of the Nation; when the worship of mammon is leading the people to ignore inalienable rights; when the ideals bought with blood and sacrifice are to be bartered away for the specious and delusive promises of empire, we need to have our faith in man as man and our love for man as brother rekindled by the memory of this mighty patriot, philosopher, and democrat."

The other speakers were Congressman De Armond of Missouri, ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, and ex-Senator Towne of Minnesota. Senators Pettigrew of South Dakota and Carmack of Tennessee were announced to speak, but did not respond.

Before the dinner a conference was held to consider measures to enlarge the scope of the league. Steps were taken to reorganize it along State and National lines.

ASPHALT TRUST'S CONTENTION.

Refuses to Submit Dispute to Venezuelan Courts Because Castro Will Overrule Their Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Castro has claimed the right to override the decisions of the Venezuelan courts. This is the explanation now given of the Asphalt Trust's refusal to submit the matters in dispute with the Warner-Quinlan people to litigation, and this is why they are still making desperate efforts to get the Administration to take more stringent measures than mere diplomatic warnings against Venezuela. In this they will not succeed. The Administration, in informing Venezuela that it will sit in judgment on the decisions of the Venezuelan courts and review their proceedings, has already taken a step far beyond the usual bounds of diplomacy, and it will do nothing more as long as the Venezuelans do not use force.

There is no doubt that Castro has claimed the right which the Asphalt Trust claims will prevent it from obtaining justice. The President's contention is that under the Venezuelan political system he is "the supreme head of the Government," that is, of the judicial as well as the executive and legislative branches of it. Therefore he is himself the Venezuelan Court of Appeals, to the extent that he can overrule decisions made by the nominal Supreme Court of that country. In short, he is a dictator, according to law as well as in fact.

The State Department has not been much influenced by the arguments against the character of the Venezuelan courts, but it has been considerably impressed by President Castro's claim to exercise a censorship over the courts' decisions, for that implies that, however pure the courts may be, the decision of the "supreme head" is a foregone conclusion.

This is why the State Department went so far out of the beaten track as to warn Venezuela that this Government would watch the proceedings of the courts, would review their decisions, and if the decision was found to deny justice to any American citizens would claim indemnity. It is, of course, customary, where claims for damages are made in consequence of failures of justice, to review the decisions of the courts, but it is very unusual to threaten a Government with such action beforehand.

The general rule is that an American citizen abroad must exhaust justice in the local tribunals before his Government will interfere at all. Secretary Fish thus laid down the rule in 1871: "A claimant must exhaust his remedy before the local tribunals, when there are such and when he is admitted to equal privileges in them, before he can claim diplomatic intervention. But this rule does not apply to countries run by dictators, and Mr. Fish in 1873 made this modification of it for such countries: "A claimant in a foreign State is not required to exhaust justice in such State when there is no justice to exhaust." In laying down this principle Mr. Fish meant it to apply especially to Venezuela, and the quotation is from his instructions to our then Minister at Caracas.

WOMEN AS ELECTION OFFICERS.

They Take an Active Part in the Primaries at Kansas City, Kan.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—The members of the Legislature of Kansas would have found an object lesson on women at the polls in Kansas City, Kan., this afternoon at the municipal Republican primary. The women not only voted in great numbers, but the Election Boards of a large majority of the precincts had women representatives on them as judges or clerks for the first time in the history of the woman's rights movement. Early in the campaign the women of the Sixth Ward organized several clubs to fight Mr. Short, one of the three candidates for Mayor. It was followed by the organization of women clubs to support him. The Prohibition candidate, Hughes, got few women votes. About 1,800 women registered this year to vote at the primaries.

The polls were opened in due form, and the women were quickly instructed as to their duties. They picked it up readily. An enterprising photographer visited several polling places this afternoon and made pictures of the judges and clerks. The women were rather late in starting to vote. This was said to be caused by the sloppy streets and thawing snow.

HOW FARMERS FARED IN 1900.

They Received $185,296,172 More for Their Products than in 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The statistical division of the Department of Agriculture, in announcing the average farm prices for the leading agricultural products of 1899 and 1900, says they make an encouraging showing, but not so large an aggregate gain as was estimated late in December, before the average farm prices could be made out with reasonable accuracy.

It now appears that the prices to farmers for corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay in 1899 were $1,674,170,410, and in 1900 were $1,861,466,582, or a gain over the former year of $185,296,172. The average prices for each of the products enumerated were higher in 1900 than in 1899, the advance in some cases, however, being but the fraction of a cent. The greatest advances were observed in corn and hay, the advance in the price of the latter giving the farmers over $83,000,000 more in 1900 for a crop of 50,000,000 tons than was received in 1899 for a crop of 56,655,756 tons.

The only crops in the list for which the farmers received less in 1900 than in 1899 were barley and buckwheat, but the loss in these crops was slightly restricted by the advance in the average price of barley of ⅝ of a cent, and in buckwheat an advance of ⅛ of a cent.

Cafe Boulevard, 2nd Ave. & 10th St.
Additional seating capacity for 150. L'Art Nouveau Banquet Rooms for private parties.

UNIONPORT CITIZENS MUCH STIRRED UP

Say that Contractor McDonald Is Trying to Control a Street.

Claim He Wishes to Build a Railroad by Which He Can Run Tunnel Dirt to East River.

Property holders in Unionport, Westchester County, are much stirred up over what they claim to be a deliberate scheme to usurp their rights. They say that a plan to widen and lengthen a certain narrow street, now known as Avenue C, is really designed to give that thoroughfare into the hands of Contractor John B. McDonald, who is building the rapid transit tunnel, and that his friends are pushing the proposed change in the street so that he may get control of it and construct along it a dirt railroad, by means of which he may transport to the East River front the soil and rock excavated from the new Jerome Park Reservoir and from the tunnel.

It is also claimed that Mr. McDonald will be personally benefited by the widening and extension of the street, in that the proposed continuation will cut through the middle of some property he owns on the water front, thus greatly increasing the value of the land and enabling him to sell it off in parcels measured for city lots. This property, known as the Scriven tract, was bought by the contractor several years ago. The discontented people of the neighborhood say that the hundreds of acres therein are now of little value, but that such a change in the avenue as has been broached would make the land the most valuable in the whole community.

But these two advantages are not all that, according to the complainants, will accrue to Mr. McDonald if the change is accomplished. They say that he wants the contract for the long-talked-of Edgewater Road, running from the Southern Boulevard to Pelham Bay, over a distance of from eight to fifteen miles, and that he is trying to get a direct line for a steam road that will serve him simultaneously in the economical building of the tunnel, the reservoir, and the road.

The property owners say that the widening of the street will ruin such of them as have land thereon, that there is no reason, so far as they can see, for the widening or extension, and that, if there are to be any changes in the highways of the locality, they should be made in the main courses of traffic leading down to the city, such as Westchester Avenue, West Farms Road, and several other much-frequented ways. It is further claimed that those who are at the back of the plan to alter the line of Avenue C intend, after they succeed in pushing through that measure, to build along the street a sewer that will benefit only a few people and that will be, generally speaking, a vital mistake, inasmuch as the street is thirty or more feet above the level of others near it.

Michael E. Devlin, a teacher in the public schools of Westchester, is credited with starting the petition that was handed to the Bronx Borough Board of Local Improvements, asking for the change in the street. To this petition were signed the names of many holders of property along Avenue C. The board considered it, hearing a speech in its favor by Mr. Devlin. Then they laid it on the table for later consideration. The reason it was tabled was, that many of those who signed it changed their minds and got up what they termed a "rebuttal petition," in which it was set forth that they did not want the street changed, and that their names had been affixed to the first petition because the man who asked them to sign it had deceived them as to what the petition really meant. Some of them went so far as to say that he added a clause to the petition after they had signed it.

Much feeling was engendered in the controversy that followed. On night before last a meeting of the Unionport Taxpayers' Association was entirely devoted to a discussion of the matter. References to Mr. McDonald's alleged scheme were made freely. Mr. Devlin talked in favor of the change in the street, saying that he wanted it to run down to the water front so that Unionport might in time have dock facilities, without which the place would not grow as it should. Councilman Hyland, a Tammany man, spoke against the changes, although some of the others at the meeting said that the whole thing was a Tammany scheme. One man arose and declared that the contractor, a brother-in-law of Corporation Counsel Whalen, wanted to run a dirt railroad along the new street, and that the unhealthiness of such a road would result in killing a child a day in the public school in Avenue C.

PEOPLE OPPOSED TO IT.

Inquiries made yesterday showed that the people of the town, now a part of this city, were almost unanimously against any change in Avenue C. Most of them labored under the misapprehension that the Board of Public Improvements, of which Maurice F. Holahan is the President, had already ordered the street to be widened and lengthened, and that this action had, contrary to general usage and precedent, been taken without a recommendation from the Bronx Borough Board of Local Improvements. When President Holahan was asked about this last night he said:

"In the case of opening a street we never take action except after the local board of the territory in which the street is situated makes a recommendation of the desired change. In this case of Avenue C, Unionport, no such recommendation has come to us. Therefore we could not have ordered the street to be opened. Our survey of it on the subject has been the adoption of a map of that part of the city, prepared by our engineers. They make maps, and we adopt them, in order to have some means of knowing the city. The adoption of a map does not imply that new streets indicated thereon are to be made without the consent of property owners. Proposed streets on the maps are simply outlined according to the opinions of our engineers as to what changes in the topography of the section they think advisable."

Such a map as Mr. Holahan mentioned has been drawn of the locality around Unionport. It has been therein suggested that Avenue C, now stretching from Westchester Avenue south to the edge of the Scriven tract, be made 100 feet wide; that it be extended on the one end through the Scriven lands to the river and on the other end across to the north as far as West Farms Road, the whole new street to be called Castle Hill Avenue, and the name of Avenue C to be absorbed. But the Board of Public Improvements has not taken any action as to the opening of the street, nor will it, according to Mr. Holahan, until it receives a recommendation to that effect from the local board of the Borough of the Bronx.

One of the property owners who talked about the affair to a reporter yesterday was a prominent real estate man of Unionport. He said:

"The only way a man can get possession of a street to put in it a steam railroad is to get the contract for opening and remaking it. We believe that the contractor of the rapid transit road wants to do this in the case of Avenue C. He is building the Jerome Park Reservoir and the Pelham Parkway. From the reservoir to the parkway he has already built a steam dirt road. If he could continue it across the country to the river it would be of immense advantage to him. But why should he not choose the lowland roads, rather than this street, which is on a hill, and by no means as easy of access as would be some of the lower streets? We think it is because he wants the street lengthened so as to run through his own property, the Scriven tract, and because the cutting of a street through that land would make it valuable. The part of the tract cut by the new street would have to be condemned to be bought in by the city at a fair price. The part adjoining the new street would be capable of division into city lots. The lowland park, right at the river front, could be filled in so that it would be as valuable as the part which is now highland.

"Then, there is the proposed Edgewater Road. To build that would take 200 years. The contract for it would be a perpetual one. If the same contractor had the work on this and the reservoir and the tunnel at the same time, you can see how he would like to have a steam road connecting the centres of all three undertakings. He would, if he got the contracts for the opening of enough streets throughout the city, have entire control of those streets as long as he should see fit to prolong the work on them, and so he could manage, by obtaining such contracts for street changes, to get power for an indefinite period over enough of the city's thoroughfares to enable him to have a series of railroads of his own from Fifty-ninth Street up to the reservoir; then across town, by way of the Morris Park track, to White Plains Road, and thence to the East River, through his own property, by way of the new street of which Avenue C would be a part.

"Already he has practical control of a roadbed from Fifty-ninth Street to the vicinity of the reservoir, for he can use the tunnel. Arrangements have already been made to open up White Plains Road from the reservoir to Bear Swamp Road, as far as the southerly border of the racetrack, and it looks as though the tunnel contractor might get the contract for this opening if he wants it. Now, in order to complete the chain of streets to be opened, there comes this proposal to make a new avenue from West Farms Road to the river, practically making the stretch of planned new streets continuous from the parkway to the water front adjoining the contractor's property, the Scriven tract.

"Now there is no apparent reason why Avenue C should be changed. It is a narrow street, hardly a mile long, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere. This being the case, there must be some ulterior motive in the work of those who are trying to push through the opening."

ONLY ONE MAN FAVORS IT.

Another property owner, Martin Lipps, said yesterday that all of his townsmen in Unionport, with the exception of Mr. Devlin, were heartily against the proposed opening of Avenue C, and that he, with the rest, believed the plan a scheme to make a connection with the river front for the contractor. Both Mr. Lipps and others said that they thought Mr. Devlin either a friend of Mr. McDonald or a friend of some one interested with the contractor in the project. The Rev. Frank M. Clendenin of Westchester Parish made this statement:

"I do not see why Mr. McDonald should not go through the lowland streets, or one of them. He could get to the river front just as well that way. I know that there is no apparent reason why Avenue C should be widened or made longer, except it be for the benefit of somebody. I do not blame the contractor for wanting a way to the river, but it seems that he might choose one that is more direct and that would not interfere so much with the people hereabout. Avenue C is lined with small properties. The holders would be ruined if the street were widened. They would be given damages for the land that was condemned, but what they would have to pay as assessments for improvements would take all that away again in cases where there were mortgages.

"Should Mr. McDonald seek to get through to the river by other streets he might still go through his Scriven tract, but not through the middle of it, as according to this plan. Then, too, I understand that people who heard that he intended to connect with the river have been buying up the lowland properties in order to make him pay for them at exorbitant rates. Of course, this last may be his reason for wanting the higher course."

Among the opponents of any change in Avenue C is Alderman Gass, who, like Councilman Hyland, is a Tammany man.

THE RHYNLAND OVERDUE.

American Liner Should Have Reached Queenstown from Philadelphia Five Days Ago.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 12.—The Belgian steamer Rhynland, Capt. Kinne, in the Philadelphia-Liverpool service of the American Line, is now five days overdue from Philadelphia, whence she sailed on Jan. 26 for Liverpool via this port.

The vessel has not been heard from since her departure from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—At the Philadelphia offices of the American Line today it was stated that no anxiety was felt for the safety of the steamer Rhynland, which left this port on Jan. 26, and which should have arrived at Queenstown on Feb. 7. The boat, it was said, is not very powerfully engined, and in a storm might slow down for several days.

The Rhynland carries about twenty-five passengers. They are all in the second cabin and steerage.

The ship is built in excess of underwriters' requirements, and is 408 feet long, has 40¾ feet beam, and 30½ feet depth of hold. She was built by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of Barrow, England.

A WOMAN DEPUTY SHERIFF.

West Virginia Official Is Said to be a Dead Shot with the Winchester.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 12.—Grant County, West Va., enjoys the unusual distinction of having a woman as its chief Deputy Sheriff and head jailer. She is Mrs. Anna McDonald, handsome and remarkably cool, as has been evidenced in many trying circumstances through which she has passed. She will, for the next four years, handle the prisoners and see that no jailbreaking occurs in Maysville, the historic little town among the Alleghanies in which the Grant County jail is situated.

She took charge of the bastile this week, the appointment having been made by Sheriff Isaac Lewis. Deputy Sheriff McDonald is a dead shot with a Winchester, and at least one bear scalp dangles from her belt, figuratively speaking, likewise a pair of magnificent antlers, as trophies of her prowess. She is large and well built, but rather good looking.

DYED A WOMAN RED.

Chicago Man Bound His Victim and Poured Liquid Over Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Mary Stafford, who keeps a rooming house, told the police to-day that a young man entered her apartments, bound her hand and foot, stuffed a handkerchief into her mouth, and then poured red dye over her.

When the intruder entered her rooms, Mrs. Stafford says, she was so badly scared that she could not cry out, and the man quickly proceeded to bind and gag her. He then drew from his pocket a bottle containing a red fluid and poured it on her head, face, and neck. It was not acid, as it did not burn her, but she had great difficulty in washing it off.

Detectives were given a description of the man, and found the drug store where he had bought the dye.

Rich Gold Strike in Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 12.—A phenomenally rich gold strike was made in the Fourth of July Mine, near Pony, Madison County, where gold was first discovered in Montana in 1863. H. T. Brigdon, who is operating the property, has assays running from $41 to $77.40 in gold from a streak of ore varying from six to thirty inches in width. The remaining eight feet of quartz exposed in the crosscut, apart from the rich streak, averages $25 per ton. The pay streak has been developed for seventy-five feet, and will doubtless exceed that.

New Dean at Wellesley.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—It was announced at Wellesley to-day that Miss Ellen F. Pendleton had been appointed Dean of the college, with the additional title of Associate Professor of Mathematics. She is at present the Secretary of the institution. Her new appointment is to take effect in June. Miss Pendleton was graduated from Wellesley in 1886, became an instructor in mathematics in 1888, received her degree as Master of Arts in 1891, and was appointed Secretary of college in 1897.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

BLIZZARD UP THE STATE

Snow Is Drifting Rapidly and Many Villages Are Isolated.

Four Trains in Collision at Jordan on the New York Central Railroad.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Northern and Central New York are experiencing the worst blizzard of the Winter, and in some respects in recent years. Over a territory extending from Rochester to Utica, and from Watertown to Ithaca, the wind is blowing a gale, and while it is not exceedingly cold, the fine snow driven by the wind makes travel dangerous. In the cities snow plows and shovel gangs are keeping the street car tracks in semi-passable condition, but in the country districts the roads are drifted to such depths that travel is practically impossible. Specials from outlying towns say that worse conditions have never been known. In some cases communication with other villages except by wire is entirely cut off.

In Cortland County drifts ten feet high are reported in the main roads, and travel is impossible. In the northern counties the same story is told.

Two freight trains on the New York Central were in collision at Jordan this morning while the storm was at its height. The work of clearing the tracks was delayed by the snow, and before they could be stopped the limited fast mail from the east and a passenger train from the west crashed into the obstructions. Neither was seriously damaged. Trains on all of the roads are hours late to-night.

THE PLAGUE IN SIBERIA.

Many Thousands of Deaths Said to Have Occurred in the Khirghiz Steppes.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

"Serious reports are in circulation here regarding the outbreak of what was first called 'hunger typhus,' but is now officially admitted to be bubonic plague in the Khirghiz Steppes of Western Siberia.

"Many thousands have died in the districts between Semipalatinsk and Orenburg. The Government is sending large quantities of wheat to be distributed to the starving population, and is organizing traveling medical services to localize the outbreak."

GREAT VELASQUEZ IN BOSTON.

The Museum Has the Portrait of Prince Carlos, Formerly in Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Boston Museum of Fine Arts now possesses one of the finest examples of the old masters in this country. It is a Velasquez, a portrait of little Prince Carlos and his dwarf playmate, painted about 1632, when the son of Philip IV. was two and a half years old. The picture is hung in the Lawrence room of the museum, carefully railed off.

The reported price paid by the Board of Directors of the museum is $80,000. The selling price was advertised as $90,000, but though the Directors will not say what was paid, it is understood that they secured a slight reduction.

Gen. Charles G. Loring Director of the museum, is enthusiastic over the picture. He said to a reporter: "I have no hesitation in declaring that it is the finest picture in this country. We secured it from Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, in the North of England, where it has hung for 150 years."

A well-known Boston artist, after sitting in front of the picture for a long time, remarked: "Well, the Directors of the museum have atoned for all their past blunders."

The portrait is life size and in a splendid state of preservation.

SUED BY BANK RECEIVER.

D. F. Coon of Fort Scott, Kan., Defendant in a $100,000 Action.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 12.—D. F. Coon, a wealthy member of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and formerly President of the State Bank of this city, was this evening sued by the receiver of that bank for $100,000, for the benefit of the creditors and the stockholders of the bank, among whom are Judge Thornton Ware of Chicago, Judge G. W. Herdman of Jacksonville, Ill., and a number of other prominent Illinoisians.

It is charged that the bank was wrecked by one of its officials, who lost its money speculating under the firm name of Colean & Co., and it is further asserted that Coon was the "company."

WORKED A SCHEME TO STEAL.

Chicago Men Confess They Realized $13,000 by Defrauding Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—John F. Kerr and Alfred L. Foley are in jail as a result of the exposure of their scheme of stealing $13,000 from the Fleming H. Revell Publishing Company.

Kerr was cashier of the company and Foley was assistant manager of the manufacturing department. The men confessed to manipulating a fictitious printing firm through which one presented bills and the other "O. K.'d" them.

When Kerr made out a bogus check in payment for bills he indorsed the check with the rubber stamp of the Revell firm and directed that it be paid to the Standard Printing Company. Then the check, being indorsed with the fictitious printing firm's stamp, was deposited to the credit of the imaginary concern in the Northern Trust Company Bank.

A clerk employed by the Illinois Steel Company said he was paid $5 a month for the use of his name as cashier of the company.

DEATH MASK OF NAPOLEON.

Col. Julian Scott Finds a Valuable One in an Ash Barrel.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 12.—From an ash barrel that had been consigned to a dump Col. Julian Scott, the well-known artist, has rescued a death mask of Napoleon which was taken at St. Helena after the death of the great General. The mask is a mate to the one highly prized in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which was presented by Mrs. Astor.

The mask found by Col. Scott belonged to the Spooner collection of valuable works of art when the owner lived in North Plainfield. After his death it fell into hands who did not know its value, and gradually drifted to one side until it fell into the ash barrel, and was found just in the nick of time by Col. Scott. Although somewhat damaged now, Col. Scott believes that he will be able to restore it to its original value.

Track Elevation Ordinance in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—With scarcely any opposition the once bitterly fought lake shore track elevation ordinance was passed by the City Council last night. Two of the most dangerous grade crossings will be eliminated under its provisions, at Polk and Harrison Streets, and the conditions on which the building of the new Lake Shore and Rock Island Station, to cost $2,000,000, depend, are met.

SALE OF DANISH ISLANDS.

Financial Committee of the Landsthing Approves It Almost Unanimously.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—"With only one dissenting voice," says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail, "the Financial Committee of the Landsthing has approved the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States."

BRADLEY MARTIN, JR., A HERO.

He Saves a Young Woman from Being Swept Overboard by a Great Wave.

In speaking of the incidents that attended the passage across the Atlantic of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which arrived from Mediterranean ports yesterday morning, the passengers said that Bradley Martin, Jr., was the hero of the trip. The particular incident in which he figured occurred on Monday afternoon. Together with several of the more adventurous of the passengers he was on the promenade deck forward, although terrific seas prevailed at the time and the weather was otherwise extremely rough.

On the deck at the same time was Miss Josephine Curtillin, the French maid of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the authoress, who was also one of the liner's passengers. The seas were of great height, and though up to this time they had not been high enough to board the great ship, one of unusual strength and higher than any of its predecessors suddenly swept across the liner. Miss Curtillin was standing near the rail, and before she could retreat the wave had boarded the Kaiserin and struck the young woman a terrific blow.

For a moment it looked as if she would go overboard, and the others on the deck who had also been caught by the wave, but not to the extent that Miss Curtillin had, stood by horror-stricken, when Mr. Martin rushed into the blinding water, reaching Miss Curtillin just as she was thrown against the railing with great force.

The young man managed to get a firm hold on Miss Curtillin, and as the water receded he lifted her to her feet and assisted her into the saloon, where she was taken in charge by a number of ladies and removed to her cabin, where her injuries were attended to by the ship's surgeon. The passengers gathered around Mr. Martin and would have overwhelmed him with congratulations for his presence of mind and heroism had he not managed to elude them and escape to his cabin.

When Mrs. Cruger landed yesterday she told the incidents to several of her friends who met her at the pier.

WEALTHY MEN FIREFIGHTERS.

Lord Beresford's Cousin Organizing a New Rochelle Company.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—John G. Beresford, a cousin of Lord Charles Beresford of England and son-in-law of Adrian Iselin, was asked to-day relative to the proposed fire company of which he is the head. Mr. Beresford said the new company will be located in Upper New Rochelle, known as Quaker Ridge. He has received the signatures of nearly all the wealthy residents of Westchester County.

The house of the new company will be situated on a plot of ground given to the city by Adrian Iselin. The company will have a combination hose and chemical apparatus, which will cost $10,000. Mr. Iselin will contribute the uniforms, and when the organization is complete it will be the finest-equipped volunteer company in the State.

Mr. Beresford says he has received over sixty applications, and they are coming in every day.

MUTUAL INSURANCE MEN MEET.

More than a Thousand Delegates in Session at Springfield, Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The Illinois Association of Mutual Fire and Cyclone Insurance Companies opened its twelfth biennial session here to-day. Over 1,000 delegates are in attendance, representing 210 companies, carrying $175,000,000 worth of insurance. Proposed changes in the insurance law were referred to the legislative committee. Among the important changes desired by the association are the following:

So that the year of cyclone companies will end Dec. 31 instead of on Oct. 31, the change making a uniformity with the year of the mutual fire companies. The most important change desired in the law is that the President and Secretary of township companies be allowed to adjust losses up to $500.

DRUG STORE TRUST IN CHICAGO.

Syndicate Said to Own Fifty of the Down-Town Establishments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The newest recruit in the army of trusts is the drug store combination, organized under the name of the Dearborn Chemical Company, with George S. Lord of Lord, Owen & Co. as its President. This new syndicate intends, it is asserted, ultimately to control all of the best-paying drug stores in the city, and already owns fifty of the down-town stores.

Romaine Pierson of The American Druggist says the trust sprang from opposition to the Retail Druggists' Association on account of that body's rule prohibiting wholesales from selling to "cut-rate" drug stores. Lord, Owen & Co. objected to this rule, and to defeat its purpose organized the syndicate. Mr. Pierson said that among the stores which the syndicate already controlled were the Auditorium Pharmacy, the two Buck & Raynor stores, George R. Baker's, at Clark and Randolph Streets; Dyche & Co., at State and Randolph Streets; the Lexington Pharmacy, the Twentieth Century Store, the People's Stores, the Colbert Chemical Company, and the Von Herman's store, at Indiana Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

BURLESQUE FOR A DYING MAN.

The Man Died and Friends Buried Him with the Proceeds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—In Lake Bluff Oscar Olson, a carpenter, was recently stricken with an attack of pneumonia, which developed into quick consumption. He was unmarried, thirty-two years old, and was generally liked, but he had no means, and some friends sought a plan to provide in time for a respectable burial.

After considerable discussion a public entertainment was given under the auspices of a Lake Bluff lodge. The ancient burlesque entitled "The District School" was chosen as the attraction, and for a week or more the promoters held rehearsals of the comedy.

Olson died Sunday morning, and was buried yesterday with the money raised for that purpose by the amateur burlesquers while he was yet alive.

A LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY DEBATE.

Adjournment Resolutions Evoke Bitter Feeling in Indiana Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—The Indiana Senate to-day revived the acrimonious political discussion of civil war times. An innocent little motion to adjourn out of respect to Abraham Lincoln caused it, and before the broil was over one Republican Senator even charged the Democrats with killing the martyred President. Matson, Republican, was the author of the adjournment resolution, but his own confreres opposed it because of the press of public business. The Democrats immediately took the cue, and a dozen were on their feet charging that the Republicans refused to adjourn because they had repudiated Lincoln.

Senator Wood said that when Lincoln was placed between the pictures of Bryan and Stevenson in the last campaign it was emblematic of the crucifixion.

BOXER LEADERS TOLD TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Emperor Said to Have Sent Orders to Those Indicted.

Gen. Tung Likely to Refuse to Take His Own Life—Great Britain Declines to Accept a Special Envoy.

PEKING, Feb. 12.—Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have received a long dispatch from the Court, which they have not disclosed to the foreign envoys. It is understood to contain, in addition to the recent celebrated reform decree, an account of how Emperor Kwang-Su has sent a choice of methods of suicide to all those named for punishment by the envoys, closing with the inquiry whether Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang think the envoys will be satisfied.

It is understood that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in their reply to the Court said the foreign envoys could not object strongly to an accomplished fact, but that they would probably insist upon the sentences of execution being published throughout the empire, and possibly upon the heads of those condemned being exhibited at various points.

It is very seriously doubted in Chinese circles here whether Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang will agree to commit suicide. The army worships him. He has absolute control of the Mahommedans, and is believed to be one himself. He refused to allow the disbandment of 5,000 men, and the Emperor ordered him far from the Court. To attempt his execution might, it is thought in Chinese circles, mean civil war.

This morning the foreign envoys met and considered the question of quarters for the Legation Guards. The matter of indemnities was also mentioned, especially as bearing upon the damage done to the personal proper of farmers.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Dr. Morrison

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S LINCOLN CELEBRATION

Senator Mark Hanna a Guest at the Annual Banquet.

Talks of the Business Man in Politics—Judge J. N. Baldwin's Tribute to Lincoln—Whitelaw Reid Discusses Our New Possessions.

The ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated last night by the Republican Club of the City of New York by a banquet which was attended by over 450 guests, who assembled in the great ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Among the speakers were Marcus A. Hanna, Judge John N. Baldwin of Nebraska, known as the "Roscoe Conklin of the West"; Senator Depew, Whitelaw Reid, and Hugh Gordon Miller of Norfolk, Va.

Gen. Henry E. Tremain, the newly-elected President of the club, presided. With him, besides the speakers of the evening, were seated at the guests' table Robert C. Morris, the Rev. George T. Purves, George B. Sloan, Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator John M. Thurston, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Senator N. B. Scott, Justice Edward T Partlett, Frederick S. Gibbs, and Charles A. Case.

Gov. Odell was invited, but he telephoned that he was ill, and could not attend.

For the first time in the history of the club women were invited to participate in the Lincoln celebration. They did not dine with the members of the club, but were served in the Astor Gallery, and following the banquet sat in the galleries surrounding the ballroom and listened to the speech-making and applauded and joined in the National anthem when all arose to sing it in chorus.

The fawn and blue and gold ballroom was profusely decorated with palms and smilax and roses and American bunting and stands of silken red, white, and blue banners. On the centre of the guests' table, raised within view of all, was a bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln, half hidden in a cluster of red roses and smilax. The souvenir of the evening was a negro slave, stripped to the waist, looking to the ground at his feet, where lay the shackles which had bound him.

Following the dinner the presiding officer, Henry E. Tremain, made a brief address preliminary to introducing the speakers of the evening. He said, in part:

"Words cannot emphasize our appreciation of the fact that on these Lincoln anniversaries, whose National observance this club was foremost in establishing, the Presidents, the Chief Representatives, Governors, Senators, legislators of State and Nation, jurists, editors, men of commerce, and of all professions have come, as you our guests have come to-night, from New England and the Pacific slope to join with us in sounding the Lincoln strains of patriotic harmony."

JUDGE BALDWIN'S EULOGY.

The speaker then introduced Judge John N. Baldwin, who responded to the toast of the evening, "Abraham Lincoln." Mr. Baldwin said:

"Abraham Lincoln stands in no need of a vindicator or a eulogist. 'His life speaks its own best eulogy.' There need be no fear that if these commemorations should cease Lincoln would sink in public estimation or his deeds be lost in history. He had received the heart homage of the world before the beauties of his character were pointed out by the critical wand of the orator, or the subtler insight of the poet. Not, however, until poets cease to sing of love, duty, justice, simplicity, sincerity, and truth will man cease to talk about Lincoln.

"I believe the cardinal virtues of this life that has challenged the world's attention, were simplicity, sincerity, and truth. Not by birth or opportunity was this man made. In the strange twilight of the prairies, unheraided and unknown, this grandly simple life began, yet the whole world has heard the story from his studies by the log-light to the speech at Gettysburg. In the solitude of the forest, in close communion with nature and nature's God, in the rude humble toil of the frontiersman, was developed the innate selfhood of the man, the power that touched with the glory of transfiguration that simple, earnest, sincere man, as he uttered the closing appeal of his first inaugural.

"We catch a glimpse of the effect of his communion with nature in giving tint or shape to his thoughts, and how vividly he stated a simple truth, in a speech before the Republican State Convention of Illinois in 1856. He said:

"'In 1854 the free men of our State, led by Gov. Coles, determined that these beautiful groves should never re-echo the dirge of one that has no title to himself. By their resolute determination, the winds that sweep across our broad prairies shall never cool the parched brow, nor shall the unfettered streams that bring joy and gladness to our free soil water the tired feet of a slave; but so long as these heavenly breezes and sparkling streams bless the land or the groves, and the free men, or their memory remain, the humanity to which they minister shall be forever free.'

"Simplicity, sincerity, and truth—each element necessary to the existence of the other—so early and deeply imbedded in his strong and simple nature, always continued to be Lincoln's noblest characteristics. This great triumvirate of power and virtue kept step with his advance, ruled him well, made him the founder of a great party, the deliverer of a Nation, and the preserver of a Constitution.

"The same spirit of civil liberty that animated Washington in his struggle to make this land free, and Lincoln to make every man free, is to-day moving over the waters of our governmental life. It recognizes no limitations and has no frontiers. It will move as easily and as surely over an ocean as it has over State, treaty, and boundary lines.

"Along with the utterances of Abraham Lincoln I place that of our President, fighting for peace—aye, a peace-loving ruler in a warring world:

"'Peace first. Then, with charity for all, establish a Government of law, protecting life and property, and occupation. Then the well-being of all the people who will participate in it, under the Stars and Stripes.'"

SENATOR HANNA'S REMARKS.

Senator Hanna, who had arrived with Senator Depew from Washington just in time to attend the early part of the dinner, was the next speaker introduced. Mr. Tremain said that Mr. Hanna had hastened from Washington to participate in the dinner, and that as his presence was required in the Senate this morning he would be obliged to return to Washington shortly after the conclusion of his speech. The Senator was wildly applauded, and even the women in the galleries arose to wave handkerchiefs and to join in the cry of "Hanna! Hanna!" When the applause had subsided he began:

"I find that my subject is 'The Business Man in Politics.' I will try to tell you in a modest way my own experiences. The American always answer to the bugle call in times of danger. Family ties are severed. Material interests are sacrificed. If so in times of stress, why should it not be so in the common affairs affecting the welfare of his country? And what could there be more noble than to take part in the public affairs of his country?

"Politics is business, and very serious business at that. We have experienced that in late years. As for me—in the discharge of the duties to which of late I have been called, I have noted with pride and pleasure the ready response of the business man to any appeal to him on behalf of the needs of his country.

"The influence of the business man in politics is more far-reaching than one would at first imagine. We don't wish to arraign class against class. The great mass of workingmen, who are the employes of capital, and therefore the partners of capital, wield a great influence either for good or evil, as they are made to see things. It is the duty of the business man of America to show to that great class—the most powerful because of its numbers—that we do not discriminate between all classes, but that we have their welfare at heart. Then we need have no fear, when it comes to an issue between republicanism and Socialism.

"I wish the Republican Club success. I hope you will see to it that a business man is put at the head of the city's affairs, and let the affairs of this great metropolis be conducted on business principles. Then there will be no further need of raising money by increased taxations. Good night."

MR. DEPEW LAUDS MR. McKINLEY.

Senator Depew was then introduced to speak informally. He said, in part:

"We, the disciples and followers of Lincoln; we, who have his faith and his principles, meeting to-night all over the country at the beginning of this new century, can rejoice in the triumph of the principles of nationality and Federal power; but we can also thank God and take courage for the solutions of the problems that are before us and the graver responsibilities which have devolved upon us in dealing with Cuba, with Porto Rico, with Hawaii, and the Philippines.

"That in extending the advantages of our institutions and increasing our national power and opportunities for our people, we have had for four years and during a critical period and have now in the Presidential chair a disciple of the principles of John Marshall and of the party of Lincoln, an equally great statesman who is thoroughly imbued with the ideas which have made our country great and strong and prosperous. The American people have given their best tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln by granting a second term with unprecedented unanimity to William McKinley."

Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, who was the next speaker, spoke briefly on "The Republican Party."

WHITELAW REID'S SPEECH.

Then followed Whitelaw Reid, his toast being "Our New Possessions." He said:

"We have heard much of late about our solemn obligations to Aguinaldo, expressed or implied in some unauthorized talks with him by Consuls, ambitious to undertake diplomatic tasks that are never intrusted to them, and have been assured that Aguinaldo's subsequent treacherous efforts to destroy our army and cause a general massacre in Manila could not impair in the least the sacred and binding nature of that alleged consular encouragement.

"Now, as at least an interesting study in comparative ethics, showing the divergent opinions held by great men—Edward Atkinson, for example, and Abraham Lincoln—please note what the martyr President said, not about making good the unauthorized hints of a remote Consul, but about keeping his own word: 'As to sustaining the Louisiana Government my promise is out. But as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest.' That was in his last public utterance before his martyrdom, on the evening of April 11, 1865.

"Is the flag to be withdrawn from Cuba? It is not one of 'our new possessions,' but our responsibility for it is imbedded in successive and solemn declarations by almost every Administration since Madison. During all this time we have asserted, avowedly as a matter of National security and necessity, a species of protectorate over Cuba and its destinies. Does anybody suppose that when this led to war, Congress, while superfluously protesting the purity of its motives, deliberately meant to abandon this care of the National security, or reverse the necessary attitude of protection the Government had proclaimed for seventy-five years?

"Does anybody suppose we could abandon or reverse it now, with either decency or safety? When the proceedings of two co-ordinate branches of the Government seem to diverge, which has the greater weight, the deliberate, reasoned, and continuous policy of three-quarters of a century or the impulsive act of a night of high excitement? Who says the hasty resolution of Congress, rushed through in the moment of declaring war, is not, at least, to be construed, like every other act, in the light of the previous policy of the Government on the same subject?

"There is no eagerness to annex the island. Rather there is a dread of such a connection, lest it lead to Statehood, and so prove the entering wedge for a transformation of our Continental Republic which would inevitably work its ruin. But the duty of protection remains. Under that protectorate the island could have as much freedom as any State in the Union, but it would not be likely to have more. It could not treat with Spain about the Cuban debt, or with France about the Panama Canal. Its foreign relations would, and its Custom Houses might, remain under the guidance of the protecting power.

"Does that break the Congressional promise to leave the government and control of the island to its people? Have not the government and control of Vermont been left to its people? Must Cuba, though thoroughly dependent upon us for protection and defense, and absolutely essential to our safety, nevertheless have more freedom thrust upon it than Vermont or Massachusetts, or New York? Our Congress is capable sometimes of extraordinary things, but it is hardly capable of that!

THE OTHER ISLANDS.

"As to the other islands, people will disagree, but it makes no difference. Some think them a future Golconda, others a hopeless sink for treasure and life and a fruitful source of international trouble. Grant either opinion. Neither has the slightest effect upon the present situation. The one thing on which intelligent and conscientious disagreement is impossible is the duty of the United States to bear the responsibility of its own acts. It broke down the only existing rule in the Philippines as a necessary step in war, and the Nation is plainly bound to hold them in the spirit of the Constitution, to pacify them, and then to give them whatever self-government they are capable of conducting.

"There was one supreme thing about Abraham Lincoln, and we shall do well, on this day of days, to remember it. He knew when a just Government did not rest upon the consent of the governed. What South Carolina did to him and what he did to South Carolina may stand forever as the sufficient answer to those who would distort Mr. Jefferson's phrase into a censure of Mr. Jefferson's own acts, and the acts of all his successors in like circumstances.

"Another thing about Mr. Lincoln we may profitably recall to-night. He indulged in no platitudes, and he talked no solemn humbug about the principles which, from the nature of things, had to control National policy. Thus, he said to Horace Greeley:

"'What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.'

"And yet there are men of the present generation, old enough to have known Lincoln, and sensible enough of his moral grandeur, to be now smooth spoken and deferential eulogists on his birthday, who have been calling all the sages and martyrs of liberty to witness that if you cannot now regenerate a distant possession of the Union offhand, instantly, without giving time for the abolition of slavery therein, or without delay in conferring upon semi-civilized pagan tribes all the freedom and self-government enjoyed by Massachusetts or Vermont, you must throw the territory away!"

The other speakers of the evening were Hugh Gordon Miller of Norfolk, Va., who responded to the toast, "The New South," and Senator Thurston, who spoke informally.

Cooper Union Alumni Banquet.

The members of Cooper Union Alumni Association celebrated Founder's Day and Lincoln's Birthday last night with their usual annual banquet at the Hotel Manhattan. Capt. William R. Hill, President, acted as toastmaster. The toasts and those who responded to them were "The Trustees," Edward R. Hewitt; "Peter Cooper," William F. Beller; "The Faculty," Prof. G. W. Plympton; "Our Country," Col. Alexander S. Bacon; "The Present Century," Prof. Robert Spice, and "The Class of 1900," Joseph P. McLean.

TALKED ABOUT WEALTH.

Subject of Individual Riches Discussed by Nineteenth Century Club.

"The Limitation of Individual Wealth" was the subject under consideration at the regular monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night. The first speaker was the Rev. Dr. W. D. P. Bliss, a Christian Socialist. Dr. Bliss discussed the subject from the standpoint of a Socialist. He said that every man who became a millionaire was the victim of a disease. This disease was private wealth. As a remedy for this malady, which unfortunately attacks but a few, the speaker advocated the establishment of a Socialistic State my evolution, not by revolution.

Prof. John B. Clarke of Columbia University and John A. Taylor, the other speakers, did not agree with Dr. Bliss, but maintained that millionarism and billionairism were good things so long as the millionaires and billionaires were good men.

The next meeting of the club will be held on March 15 and "The Trend of World Politics" will be discussed.

HOSPITAL BALL A SUCCESS.

The hospital ball for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Red Cross Hospital in New York, which was held at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, was a success. The spectacle was a brilliant one. The music was furnished by the Strauss Orchestra and the military band from Governors Island. Herr Edouard Strauss, though still suffering from the result of an accident in which his right arm was injured, conducted his orchestra in person, using his left arm until he was forced through weakness to retire.

Among those present was Lieut. Hobson, who occupied a box with some friends.

LINCOLN DAY SPEECH BY SENATOR HOAR

Address to a Joint Assembly of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Subject the Questions Which Affect the Moral Condition and Character of the People.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The celebration of Lincoln Day at the State House was made notable by the joint assembling of both houses and an eloquent address by Senator Hoar, who was recently re-elected from the Massachusetts Legislature for the fifth time. In the course of his address Senator Hoar said:

"Your invitation comes to me alike as a high honor and a command not to be disobeyed. I seem, as I speak to this assembly, to be speaking to the Commonwealth herself, here in her stately palace, in gracious bodily presence. To a son of Massachusetts there can be no earthly honor greater than that she can confer, and no mandate save that of the country alone which can speak with so great authority. It may seem, at the first thought, to have something of disrespect in it, what, after all, is the highest token of respect, that I have not for a moment stopped to consider whether what I have to say shall please or displease. The faithful servant does his master most honor when he gives fearless, even if unwelcome, counsel. The gracious master honors that servant above all others to whose good will and affection he permits the freest and the plainest speech.

"This day has a double significance. It is the birthday of our great martyr President. It is near the beginning of your first session in the new century. This House, I suppose, is the oldest legislative body on earth representing a free people, save only the House of Commons, and perhaps the Virginia House of Burgesses. Whether we are to dwell wholly on the life and teachings of Abraham Lincoln and to see how near we have followed or how far we have drifted away from the path he marked out for us, or whether we are to take the census of what has been gained for humanity in one of the periods by which history is reckoned, our thoughts are not unlikely to turn into the same channels. Freedom, self-government, justice, the welfare of humanity, were the great things for which Lincoln lived and for which Lincoln died. Freedom, self-government, justice, the welfare of humanity, are still the tests by which we mark the progress of the nation and the race.

"I have sometimes thought that we might improve somewhat our method of celebrating the birthdays of our heroes and statesmen who have departed. Instead of inviting some living orator, let us, as near as may be, invite the man himself to the celebration. If the people are considering some question involving the public welfare or the fate of the Republic, or what, if not the same thing, are higher and dearer yet, the honor and conscience of the Republic, let some faithful searcher gather everything the man we would honor has left us on that subject, let us in the way of example or of precept. If the question be whether we shall enter on a career of foreign dominion, let us celebrate Washington's birthday by recalling what he said on that subject.

"If the question be what constitutes lawful reason for war, or what is the duty of good citizenship when the country is in a war in which it is wrong, or what are the rights which belong everywhere to that being which we call a people, or what is the line of distinction between power and right when a strong nation has to deal with a weak one, or whether it be lawful for one people to subdue another to its will, or what consent of the governed, if any, be necessary to the exercise of just powers of government, whether there can be taxation rightfully without representation, whether it be lawful to hold men in a State who are subjects and not citizens; would it not be well, on Abraham Lincoln's birthday, to gather everything he said on those subjects, and what he did when charged with public responsibilities?

WHAT THINGS ARE VITAL.

"Civil and religious freedom, the comfort and dignity of the common life of the people, fair distribution of wealth, opportunity to get the necessaries and comforts of life and to achieve success in honorable employment, purity of legislation, the power of conscience and justice over the action of the people, security of life and property against crime, the prevalence of public spirit over party spirit, the dignity of manhood and womanhood, not only as respected in ourselves, but as respected and guarded in our treatment of other races than our own—these are the chief things, or certainly among the chief things, which are to decide whether Massachusetts shall abide and keep her honorable place in the estimation of mankind. I wish to say a few words only about each of these things, hastily and without much attempt at order.

"The keynote of the Constitutional history of Massachusetts, from the landing of the Puritans to this hour, has been a people's government by its sober second thought. Her people have always insisted that the thoughts of a great nation ought to come slowly and its action ought to be deliberate.

"To every people into whose Government anything of freedom enters, government by party is a necessity. In proportion as Governments are free, the necessity of party government becomes greater. In proportion as party government has prevailed in any nation or generation, in that proportion the nation or generation has achieved most for righteousness, justice, and liberty, has made most rapid progress and has been most prosperously and wisely administered. Responsible party government is a highly conservative force in a republic. It demands leadership. But it demands also consultation, deliberation, and following leadership. So the diminution of the strength of party obligation is by no means an unmixed good.

"But the sense of party obligation which puts party spirit above public spirit and gives bitterness not only to the discussion of public affairs, but to private and social intercourse, which assails personal motive and would destroy personal character, is doubtless one of the greatest of public evils. I rejoice to believe that within the last century it has largely diminished and seems almost wholly disappearing from Massachusetts. This has perhaps brought with it some loss of steadfastness and constancy. But, on the whole, it is a great gain.

"I think we have much improved in these matters. I do not wish to discourage the efforts of some of my independent friends. They will doubtless improve by practice if they continue in the same way of thinking long enough. But as yet their descriptions of President McKinley are far behind in ability and somewhat behind in bitterness the Democratic descriptions of Washington or the Federalist descriptions of Jefferson.

"Our ancestors two centuries ago encountered and sometimes yielded to the temptations which belonged to a time which had not yet thrown off the superstitions of the Dark Ages. They had been themselves the victims of religious intolerance and political oppression, and men who have been the victims of political and religious oppression are apt, when they get the power, to exercise such oppression in their turn. We have gained much in the matter of religious freedom since the time of the witchcraft persecution, little more than two centuries ago. We have gained much during the century just closed.

"I reverence also the great generation that followed the War of the Revolution and sent your predecessors to this spot to gain for Massachusetts the title of the 'model Commonwealth.' Their blood runs in my veins. I am their offspring in every line of descent. Whatever the State has been, has become, or shall be is their work. But I believe that the spirit of religious freedom is purer in our time than it was in theirs. I am not quite ready to maintain that the Mathers were better religious teachers than Edward Everett Hale or Phillips Brooks—aye, or than Thomas Conaty.

THE ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.

"Perhaps the most distinctive single characteristic of our time is the great, rapid, and easy accumulation of wealth in individual hands. It is in some respects a public benefit. It is in some respects a public danger. In general, these vast estates go, in one or two generations at the furthest, back into the general mass of property, or are set apart for public purposes. As a rule, the rich men of this country have been stirred by a generous ambition to use a large part of their wealth for public objects. The voluntary gifts for education alone, large enough to be separately noted in the press for the last quarter of a century, amount to nearly $300,000,000, besides gifts to libraries. If they leave no children it all goes that way. If they leave children our laws, which forbid tying up property by will or deed for a longer period than a life in being at the death of the testator or grantor and twenty-one years thereafter, insure the rapid division of the great fortune, and the heirs in many cases have a genius for scattering property equal to that of the genius that acquired it. So the people who get, in the way of employment, the benefit of the genius that builds up great business enterprises get, sooner or later, also the fortune acquired by the man who originated them.

"But I agree that the effect of these vast fortunes is bad in the substitution of luxury and extravagance in place of the plain living that characterized our frugal republican fathers. A greater danger still, which I think we shall find means to deal with, is the corrupt use of money to carry elections or to get high office or to influence legislation. Of this we have had some most disgraceful recent examples. These things cannot always be proved, so that their object is defeated, even if the men who have done them not only do not deny them, but boast of them.

"One remedy must be found in an aroused and indignant public opinion. The millionaire who would corrupt a great State to get a great office must be made to feel that his success will bring with it neither joy nor honor. Let public contempt and scorn blast him. Let him be avoided as one with leprosy. We shall not, probably, revive the ignominious punishments of the past. But if they are ever revived let him be their first victim. The whipping post, the branding on the forehead, the cropping of ears, the scourging at the cart's tail, are light punishments for the rich man who would debauch a State, whether it be an old State, with an honorable history, or a young and pure State, in the beginning of its history.

"If we cannot apply them literally and physically, let the aroused public sentiment of his countrymen pillory and brand and scourge the infamous offender. Leave him to his infamy. Let him be an outcast from the companionship of freemen.

"'Give him a cloak to hide him in,
And leave him alone with his shame and sin.'

"We will not be cast down. This thing is partial, local, temporary. The great mass of the American people is honest, patriotic, and incorruptible. Every generation has had its own faults and temptations and wrongdoings. Every generation will have its own and temptations and wrongdoing until the end of time. We have to encounter an evil which comes from a great wealth and a great prosperity. England went through the same trial long ago. I am not speaking of the time of Sir Robert Walpole, the great Prime Minister, who said that every man had his price, but of a later time. Disraeli said in the House of Commons that long after the time of Walpole, after the close of the American war, a member of the Government used to stand at the entrance of the House of Commons at the end of the session and give every member who had faithfully supported the Government a five-hundred-pound note. England has put an end to corruption and bribery. We can do everything that England can, and we can do a great many thing that England cannot do.

"Let us not discourage the healthy discontent of labor, still less the impatience of poverty with its lot. It is from these that great improvements in social conditions are born. This discontent, when it flows in healthy channels, begets invention, begets energy, begets improvement in material well-being, and keeps the State from stagnation and corruption. But still the plain man who lives in his simple dwelling, who looks with envy upon the luxury in which his neighbor dwells, may well reflect what wealth belongs to him by virtue of his citizenship, which no Prince or nobleman or nabob ever enjoyed in former generations.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

"There are doubtless some dark colors in our picture. We cannot look without deepest concern upon the terrible increase of crime, an increase which seems to be more rapid as the years go by. We attributed this until lately to the coming into our community of men of foreign birth, who had not been educated like us or bred to the self-restraint of freedom, and to the growth of great cities. But we can avail ourselves of no such refuge now.

"In 1820, Mr. Webster, at Plymouth, dwelt with pride upon the fact that all New England slept at night in safety with unlocked doors. Fifty years ago it was a maxim accepted everywhere that the crime of murder was impossible of concealment; that if other means failed, the murderer himself could not bear the weight of his guilty secret; that, as the same great authority said, 'There is no escape from confession but suicide, and suicide is confession.' But to-day crimes against human life and against female chastity are committed with impunity by men of the purest Puritan blood in rural communities, and they go undetected and unpunished. When a murder was committed in Dedham nearly a hundred years ago, the great orator and statesman, Fisher Ames, said: 'Let no man sleep in Dedham this night.' If a murder should be committed, I will not say in Dedham, but in Worcester, to-morrow, the neighbors on the next street would scarcely hear or scarcely heed the news.

"The spirit of gambling which prevails everywhere, not only among the practiced gamblers on the Stock Exchange, but through brokers, is carried on by widows with their little fortunes, tempts the Trustees and the Treasurer and the bank officer with his humble salary, so that embezzlement, in many cases followed by no disgrace or public censure, is growing and increasing fearfully throughout Massachusetts.

"There is a great unsolved problem which still lowers over us like a dark cloud. It has till lately been a domestic question only. But it is now threatening us with new dangers in the Far East. We have, on the whole, met with admirable success in dealing with men of the white race of foreign birth and of other religious faith than that of the Puritans. Fifty-two per cent. of the people of Massachusetts are of foreign birth or the children of men of foreign birth. They have had and have, as the rest of us have had, their grave faults. But they have borne a noble and useful part in the history of Massachusetts in peace and war. They have advanced since they came here in every quality of good citizenship, and with marvelous rapidity. They rank as one among our best and bravest soldiers; they have built our railroads; their men have taken on their share in our public affairs, and their women have been valued and useful inmates of our households. They have set us an example of patriotism and of conjugal affection.

TREATMENT OF OTHER RACES.

"But we can tell no such story of our dealing with the Indian or the negro or the Oriental. Undoubtedly much has been gained. The negro has come out of slavery. So far as constitutional enactments go, he has all the rights of citizenship. In Massachusetts, I am proud to say, he takes his place as an equal, and sometimes as a superior in our universities and colleges and public schools. But still, if you look the country over, the condition of the American negro is still a shame to the American white man. Most of the Indian wars of the last century, bloody and cruel as they have been, have been the fault of the whites. We are at this moment dealing with the people of an alien race in the Far East as we would never for a moment, under precisely the same conditions, deal with men of Anglo-Saxon blood. If reconstruction has been in any degree a failure, if our Indian administration has been brutal or corrupt, if thousands upon thousands of human lives have been needlessly sacrificed in the Philippine Islands, the fault has been almost wholly with the American white man.

"I believe the solution of this difficulty is to be found in the Golden Rule, and in the great declaration, which is but the application of the Golden Rule to the conduct of States. If the white man will take these for his guides when he deals with the negro and the Indian, if America will take these for her rule of action in dealing with weak foreign nations, the difficulties that beset us will disappear. If we do not, as sure as God liveth, however the weaker races may suffer, the penalty will fall upon us. I have an abiding confidence that these clouds which hover over us will disappear. I am no prophet, except as all our fathers were prophets. But I think I know the temper of the American people, and I know that I know the temper of the people of Massachusetts.

"I have an abiding and absolute conviction that with knowledge of the truth, and the letting in the light, persistence in a wrong to any people or race is wholly impossible to our just and generous countrymen. I look upon the future of Massachusetts and of the country without fear. The new days and the new century are better than the old. This headland that our ship of State is passing on its stormy voyage freighted with the hope of liberty and humanity is a Cape of Good Hope. Our fathers did not penetrate a position their sons cannot hold. The people that gained the great heights of the Declaration will not abandon them. Humanity that has risen out from the beast shall not

"'go back into the beast again.'"

MINISTER WU IN PRAISE OF LINCOLN

Also Speaks in Brooklyn of Burlingame and His Work in China.

Words of Mr. Wu in Part Are Interpreted as a Defense of His Attitude Toward Gen. Otis.

Wu Ting-Fan was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the twelfth annual Lincoln dinner of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, at the clubhouse in Bedford Avenue, last night, and in the course of his remarks, after an eloquent eulogy of the martyr President, quoted freely from the Burlingame treaty, words that led his hearers to believe that he was defending his position in recently refusing to sit at table with Gen. Otis, although he made no direct reference to the controversy. This part of his address was received with deep silence, his great audience all seeming to feel the bitter irony of his remarks.

It was the largest dinner ever held in the spacious clubhouse, there being about 360 present. Among those at the guest table were Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. Paul Van der Voort, Chow Tsz-Chi, Chinese Consul at New York, and the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Pters. Many women occupied the galleries, but dimly seen through the Havana haze after the speaking began. The repast was a sumptuous one, and ice cream boxes in the form of miniature busts of Lincoln mounted on flag-draped pedestals were the appropriate souvenirs of the occasion.

Wu Ting-Fang was the central figure of a reception held in the club parlors for an hour before the banquet was served.

When at last the dinner was over and regrets from President McKinley and others had been read, President Hibbert B. Masters referred briefly to the occasion of the celebration and then introduced Minister Wu as "the ablest statesman of China, with the possible exception of that good statesman Li-Hung-Chang." The old Viceroy's name, however, provoked no enthusiasm. There was one shout of "No!" and a long-drawn, derisive "Ah-h-h!" and that was all.

Wu Ting Fang spoke in part as follows:

"America has won two great victories—one resulting in the independence of the United States, the other in the emancipation of the negro race. The central figure of the first was Washington; the moving spirit of the other was Lincoln. The names of Washington and Lincoln seem thus to have been linked together in America's noble achievements.

"It is a strange coincidence that both these men were born in the month of February, and, if my calculation is correct, your own statesman, Li Hung Chang, was born in the same month." [A voice: "Were you born in February?"].

"I am coming to that point now—the gentleman is a little impatient. It doesn't follow that because a man is born in one of the other months he is necessarily bad. I was born in one of the other months.

"We are assembled here to-night to commemorate the day of Lincoln's birth. The occasion recalls many stirring events of the past, arouses a feeling of gratitude for the present, and inspires hope for the future. It may be doubted by some whether on an occasion like this it is proper for a representative of a foreign nation to join in the celebration. But I have no misgivings in this respect. I do not look on Lincoln as belonging to America alone. America has good reason, indeed, to be proud of giving birth to such a son.

"But the world claims him as a benefactor of mankind and his noble deeds as the achievements of the human race. His greatness cannot be confined within the narrow limits of the United States. Therefore, I took pleasure in accepting the courteous invitation of this club, and I am here now, like the King of the East, laying gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh at the feet of the infant Christ, to pay a tribute of veneration and gratitude to the name and memory of Lincoln.

"To the world at large he will ever be known and honored as the vindicator of human rights, who, by a stroke of the pen, carried into effect the fundamental principle of government—that all men are created equal.

"But the one event of that stirring period which transcends all others in importance and in human interest is doubtless the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's life, one for which the peoples of the earth, irrespective of race, nationality, and religion, will honor him and revere his name to the end of time. It may now seem strange that in his day and generation many good and honest men questioned the wisdom of his policy.

"Nothing shows more conclusively the greatness of Lincoln than his selection of men for the important posts of the Government.

"The appointment of Anson Burlingame to be United States Minister to China was a signal instance of this. For seven years this eminent man resided in the Chinese capital as the American representative, discharging the duties of his important post with consummate ability and tact.

"He not only looked after the interests of his country during that long period to the entire satisfaction of the Government and people he represented, but he did more than this—he succeeded in winning at the same time the respect and confidence of the Chinese officials with whom he came in contact, by his invariable fairness and courtesy. Consequently, when he was about to return to the United States the Chinese Government intrusted him with a diplomatic mission to the powers of Europe and America.

"Thus he went to China as America's representative and came back to America as China's spokesman. One of the most important results of his mission was the signing of a treaty between China and America, which has since borne his name. This treaty has done more than anything else to leave in the Chinese mind an ineffaceable impression of the just and fair attitude of the United States toward China. Let me quote one or two clauses from this important and interesting document:

"'The Emperor of China and the United States of America officially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free immigration and emigration of their subjects and citizens, respectively from the one country to the other for the purpose of curiosity or trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties therefore join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes.

"'They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a Chinese subject or a citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States either to China or any other foreign country, or for a citizen of the United States or a Chinese subject to take Chinese subjects to the United States or any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

"'Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exceptions in regard to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exceptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the most favored nation.'

"Such was the friendly spirit which animated the two nations at that time. The signing of the Burlingame treaty was the first attempt on the part of a Western power to apply the principles of reciprocity in dealing with the Government and people of China.

"Missionaries are reported to have said that the name American has often proved to be a veritable aegis to them in time of popular excitement. Though the Burlingame treaty was enacted three years after Lincoln's death, every line of it is in perfect accord with his enlightened and humane policy.

"To Lincoln may be applied the words the Chinese historian applies to the incomparable Yao, greatest of the early rulers of China. Thus it is written: 'His benevolence was boundless, his wisdom was profound. To any one approaching him he had the genial warmth of the sun—when viewed at a distance he seemed to have the mysterious ways of the clouds.

"Though occupying the highest station he was not haughty, though controlling the whole resources of the Nation he was not lavish. Justice was the guiding principle of his action. Nobleness was written on every lineament of his face. Of Lincoln as well as of Yao, it may truly be said the world has seldom produced his equal."

Other speakers announced to follow him were Dr. Peters, on "Lincoln's Wit and Wisdom"; Gen. Van der Voort, "Lincoln from the Soldier's Point of View," and Assistant Secretary Cridler on "Lincoln, the Typical American."

MR. WU REVIEWS THE 23D.

At least 4,000 persons joined in the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday by the Twenty-third Regiment yesterday afternoon, and for an hour before the doors were opened an enormous crowd besieged the gates of the great armory in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The event of the afternoon was a review of the command by Wu Ting-Fang.

Minister Wu was escorted to the stand by Lieut. Col. Jasper Ewing Brady, the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. Alfred S. Barnes being at present in Europe on a leave of absence. Behind them marched Chow Tsz-Chi, Chinese Consul at New York, and Gen. Theodore L. Frothingham and the staff officers. As the guests appeared the whole audience burst into frantic applause, which the Minister acknowledged with nervous little bows. A huge Chinese flag was stretched over the heads of the reviewing party.

When the regiment was in formation the Chinese statesman marched around the room, returning the salutes of the company commanders with a quick motion of his small right hand toward his gem-embroidered cap. He was clad in a gorgeous costume of yellow figured silk, with a small pink jacket, and his features fairly beamed as he walked by the soldiers.

Minister Wu and Col. Brady sat a little apart from the other occupants of the stand, and it was seen, though none could hear what passed, that the guest of the day was keeping up a constant fire of questions, though missing nothing of what was going on. Dress parade followed immediately after the review, and the guests remained in their places until this ceremony was over, rising with all others when the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The twilight was fast waning as the companies were dismissed to prepare for the evening festivities, which included a baseball game and dancing.

Before leaving Minister Wu went up to the Colonel's rooms on the second floor and a brief reception was held in his honor.

"This is a great honor done me by the Colonel," he said, "and I highly appreciate it. It was done in such a systematic and uniform way. I was agreeably surprised. It was something that I had never seen before.

"The marching was admirable and the drill, if I am not mistaken in this, my opinion, was perfect. I am told this is the crack regiment of Brooklyn. It is a great credit to the Colonel and the officers and men. If this is one regiment, I have no doubt that the others are similar. Therefore I can see that if the Nation possesses regiments like this it must be a strong Nation and it must be a world power."

THE SPARTAN PRINCE ASHORE.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 12.—The Prince Line steamer Spartan Prince, (Capt. Miller, from New York bound for Naples, Genoa, &c.,) is ashore off Alcazar Point. She is in a dangerous position. All her holds are full of water, and her cargo is greatly damaged.

The passengers, including ten Americans in the first cabin, were saved with considerable difficulty and landed at Gibraltar.

The Spartan Prince, a vessel of 2,170 tons net, left New York Jan. 20, and touched at St. Michael's about Feb. 7 on her way to Mediterranean ports.

Milwaukee Divorces Invalid.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—Over 200 people in this city who supposed themselves divorced are married. This discovery was made to-day, when it was found in over 100 cases where divorces have been granted they have not been docketed. The four Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts met immediately and adopted a rule that no decree of divorce will be made until one of the parties deposits the fee for entering the judgment. The Judges blame the lawyers and the lawyers blame their clients for not paying. No decree of divorce is valid until it is entered, and there have been over 100 cases in the pats two years where the parties failed to have the judgments entered.

Chicago Coldly Receives Mrs. Nation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived in Chicago at 8:40 o'clock to-night, coming over the Rock Island Road, and within fifteen minutes after reaching the city she was facing a somewhat diminutive audience gathered under the auspices of local members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Willard Hall. Only a very small crowd was at the station, and it was for the most part composed of members of the Reception Committee. The arrival of Mrs. Nation produced no excitement whatever, and provoked but little curiosity among the people in the station. Before entering Willard Hall Mrs. Nation declared that it was her intention to get the saloonkeepers of Chicago together and talk to them.

To Ask Mr. Carnegie for a Library.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 12.—W. E. Barnhardt of the Board of Education, Chancellor D. S. Stephens of the Kansas City University, and William A. Simpson were appointed a committee by the Mercantile Club of Kansas City this evening to go to New York City and personally petition Andrew Carnegie to give Kansas City, Kan., a public library building. The committee will go as soon as an appointment can be made with Mr. Carnegie. All three members of the committee have been in correspondence with Mr. Carnegie on the subject of a library for this city.

Senatorial Caucus at Lincoln.

LINCOLN,

ARGUE AGAINST TAX ON TRUST COMPANIES

Julien T. Davies and Others Say Proposed Law Is Unjust.

Governor Declares He Knows What He Is About and Would Veto Bill Embodying Their Suggestions.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—"I did not suggest these tax measures after a couple of weeks' consideration, or even a month. I have been studying the matter for four years, and I know what I am talking about."

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Julien T. Davies of New York, and the Presidents of a number of trust companies in the State were rather phased when Gov. Odell this morning very sharply and decidedly enunciated this proposition.

Mr. Davies and Mr. Fairchild had suggested to the Governor some changes in the bill relating to taxation of trust companies, and the Governor, after replying as above, said further:

"You can talk all day about what you people resolve, but I tell you it is not a question of what you resolve or what you think. The people do not believe and you do not believe that you pay anything like your proper proportion of taxation. Why, a trust company in Newburg does not pay as much on a large capitalization as I pay on my house. It is a question not between you gentlemen, but between your companies and the people who are paying real estate taxation. You can't convince the people that the present system is equitable."

Mr. Davies replied to the Governor: "On the train coming up we discussed this matter, and while we agreed that trust companies ought to be taxed, the standard set in this bill is not equitable. What we propose, Governor, is that you amend the bill so as to better equalize the tax. Under its present provisions the bill will impose a tax of 2½ per cent. on some companies and 30 per cent. on others. We believe the proper method would be to tax us 1½ per cent. either on our gross receipts or on our earnings, instead of income. In that way you would raise about $530,000, or three times as much as you do from us at present."

Gov. Odell's answer was sharp, quick, and decisive: "If the Legislature sends me any such proposition I shall veto it in two minutes. It would not be equitable with present real estate taxation, and you take too narrow a view of the situation."

These statements of the Governor and the later attitude of the joint committee of the Assembly and Senate toward the speakers who appeared to argue against the trust bill rather took interest out of the hearing. It is perfectly evident that the Governor and the committee are of one mind that the bill taxing trust companies 1 per cent. on their capital, surplus, and undivided profits should be made a law without amendment.

There was a four-hour hearing before the committee.

Theodore F. Miller, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who introduced Mr. Davies, and William N. Dykeman of Brooklyn stated that the trust companies were generally not opposed to any fair and reasonable tax, but they did object to an unfair and unreasonable tax, as the one proposed under the provisions of the Krum bill. The inequality of it, he said, was plainly apparent.

Mr. Davies said that the trust companies in New York City during the year 1900 paid out in taxes $700,000, divided as follows: State, $128,000; to the Government, $246,000, and local taxes, $316,000.

Chairman Krum: "How much of the $316,000 was taxes upon real estate and how much upon personal property?"

Mr Davies: "I cannot say without first examining the assessment rolls."

Resuming his argument, Mr. Davies said it was a mistake to say that trust companies do a general banking business. The only banking business they do was to receive deposits and pay them out by checks.

"If you look at the different earnings of the different trust companies as reported by the State Banking Committee," continued Mr. Davies, "you will see that this bill is unjust as to the inequality of the trust companies."

"How does the inequality arise?" asked Assemblyman Davis of the committee.

"Because of the different earning capacity of these corporations," was the reply.

The speaker maintained that he was not opposed to taxing trust companies, but to the method of procedure as provided for in the bill. In closing Mr. Davies suggested that a bill be introduced taxing the gross income of trust companies at the rate of 1½ per cent. He said:

"Now, the amount of the funds of the trust companies in the State is $33,000,000. You impose a tax of 1½ per cent. on that amount. That would produce to the State $495,000, as against $138,000 that is now forthcoming, leaving everything exeept the State tax just as it is to-day."

Ex-Secretary Fairchild dwelt at length upon the inequality of the tax, which, he said, would fall harshly upon the smaller and rising companies. His talk to the committee was more upon the subject of general taxation than the taxation of trust companies, and the members and others present listened attentively to the lecture on this topic.

C. T. Lewis of the North American Trust Company touched upon the tremendous inequality of the proposed tax as bearing upon trust companies. He denounced such a tax as monopolistic and centralizing, which would rob the companies of 2% per cent. of their entire revenues, should the bill become a law.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, in opposition to the bill, said that there was no disposition on the part of trust companies to evade taxation or the payment of their full share toward the support of the State, but that they did desire a just and equitable tax. This bill, he said, was calculated to establish a monstrous inequality, as some companies would only pay a tax of 2-4-10 per cent. on earnings, while others would have to pay something like 33 per cent.

The other speakers against the bill took the ground that the proposed tax would be oppressive and amount to a most unequal and unjust income tax. Figures were presented tending to show that the bill amounted to a proposal on the part of the State to take for its own use under the name of a franchise tax from 16 to 41 per cent. of all dividends paid by trust companies or from 4 to 16 per cent. of their net income. Taking all the companies together, the average would be 9 1-7 per cent. of their net income or 24½ per cent. of their dividends, as against the rate of franchise tax on other corporations of about two-tenths of 1 per cent. of their dividends.

"In other words," said one of the speakers, "the present proposition is to single out the trust companies from all other corporations and increase their franchise tax from twenty to thirty times the amount paid by any other class of institutions with the same capital, surplus, and individual profits invested in their business."

No action was taken by the committee.

SURPLUS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The market value of the securities making up the surplus of all the savings banks of the State is $118,339,674, according to a statement issued today by State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn. The par value of the securities is $70,018,318. The statement of the Superintendent is compiled from the report of the individual banks made to the State Department, and shows the condition of the banks on Jan. 1. The statement follows:

Total resources	$1,066,064,216
Amount due depositors	947,129,638
Other liabilities	594,903
Surplus on market values	118,339,674
Surplus on par values	70,018,318
Number of open accounts	2,072,190
Number of accounts opened during year	415,879
Number of accounts closed during year	324,887
Amount deposited during year	268,322,513
Amount withdrawn during year	240,013,371
Interest credited during year	31,339,820
Salaries paid during year	1,819,810
Other expenses during year	823,013

BILL ON ACTIONS FOR WAGES.

Senator Wagner Would Expedite Adjudication in New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Wagner this morning introduced a bill to provide for the speedy adjudication of actions for wages in the municipal courts of the City of New York. It provides that after Sept. 1, 1901, all actions instituted in the municipal court of the City of New York to recover for work, labor, and services, or work, labor, services, and materials supplied, if the amount sued for does not exceed the sum of $50, shall be preferred causes for Friday of each week, and shall be set down for trial on the first Friday succeeding the day when issue was joined. No such action shall be adjourned more than once, and then only for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

This shall not prohibit the trial of such actions on other days of the week or on a day previous to the Friday following the joinder of issue, or the trial on Fridays of other actions. The summons in an action for work, labor, and services, or work, labor, services, and material supplied may be made returnable in four days after its issuance. The Board of Justices of the municipal court of the City of New York shall make all necessary regulations for the enforcement of the proposed act.

HEARING ON CHARITIES BILL.

Workers Object to a Triple-Headed Commission, but Measure Will Be Passed as It Stands.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The hearing upon the bill to abolish the State Board of Charities was held to-day in the Senate Chamber before the joint committee composed of the Senate Committee on Judiciary and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. There was a large delegation of charitable workers from all over the State, and a number of addresses were made in opposition to the proposed change. Some of the speakers betrayed strong feeling in their addresses to the committee. The principal points made against the bill were these:

"1. That it would be an abandonment of a system which had been in operation in the State for thirty-four years; which had given complete satisfaction, and which was being imitated by other States because of the good results which had been achieved in New York.

2. That it would be a return to a system which had brought scandal and disgrace upon the State.

3. That it would be unfair to the many denominational interests involved in the administration of State charities who could not have representation under the proposed commission.

4. That it would be no economy, because if the 647 charitable institutions now under the supervision of the State Board were to receive the same supervision which th now have, a much larger number of inspectors than are now in service would have to be employed, and the expense would be quite as great, if not greater, under the new system.

Under the bill as originally introduced provision was made for the appointment of a salaried Commissioner and two associate Commissioners, who were to be State officers. The bill has since been amended so as to provide for a triple-headed commission, to be appointed at large, the President of which shall be the only salaried officer. It is left within the discretion of the Governor to appoint two State officers as the associate members if he chooses to do so, but his power to select the associate members is not limited to State officers as in the original bill.

Referring to this change Edward Devine of the Charity Organization Society of New York City said that it was made merely to remove the constitutional objection to the original plan. Practically it meant no change from that plan.

Leader Allds took up Mr. Devine upon this statement. Mr. Allds said he had drawn the amendment. He drew it at the suggestion of the Governor. The Governor, Mr. Allds said, had suggested the amendment because on reflection, subsequent to his message, he had considered it wiser to have three Commissioners, for two reasons. One was because of the legislative function exercised by the board, and the other was to give the three principal religious representation. The amendment, Mr. Allds insisted, was in good faith.

Upon inquiry made after the hearing it was learned that the Governor is indisposed to make any further concession than that made in the amendment, the purpose of which was explained by Mr. Allds, and that with this amendment the bill will be passed.

TO ABOLISH SPECIAL JURIES.

Senate Passes the Elsberg Bill—Justice Gaynor's Change of Attitude Embarrasses Mr. McCarren.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Justice Gaynor's change of mind on the bill to repeal the special jury law was the cause of much embarrassment to Senator McCarren to-day when the bill was under consideration in the Senate. On Feb. 4 Justice Gaynor wrote a letter to Chairman Stranahan of the Senate Cities Committee, in which he urged the defeat of the bill. In this letter Justice Gaynor said that, while he had opposed the passage of the special jury law, and after its passage had urged its repeal, he had become convinced that it would be wise to keep the law on the statute books. A copy of Justice Gaynor's letter was sent to Senator McCarren by those specially interested in the defeat of the bill. When the bill came up to-day Senator McCarren was the only Senator to defend the special jury system. After telling of the desire of the District Attorney's office of New York to have the law continued, Senator McCarren read the copy of Justice Gaynor's letter in opposition to the bill. He said advice coming from a man of Justice Gaynor's standing and special knowledge upon the subject ought to be given serious consideration by the Legislature.

While Senator McCarren was reading the letter, Senator Stranahan called a page and sent him up stairs to the room of the Committee on Cities. Before Senator Stranahan's name had been reached upon the roll call on the bill the boy returned with a letter. When his name was called Senator Stranahan arose and said he had a letter concerning the bill from a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn, which he would like to read. The letter which he read urged the passage of the repeal bill.

"Who is the Justice who wrote that letter?" asked Senator McCarren.

"Justice Gaynor," responded Senator Stranahan.

"What is its date?"

"Feb. 8," replied Mr. Stranahan.

Senator McCarren made no further comment, but the corners of his mouth dropped down, giving to his countenance an air of utter disgust. Senator Stranahan and other Republicans seemed to greatly enjoy the Brooklyn Senator's discomfiture.

The bill was passed by a vote of 33 to 9. Senator Elsberg, the author of the bill, stated that a new bill would be introduced imposing upon the regular Jury Commissioner the duties now exercised by the Special Jury Commissioner. This bill, he said, would obviate the objections of the Committee of Fifteen to the repeal of the special jury act.

TAX ON SAVINGS BANK SURPLUS.

Believed It Will Be Based on Par Value of Securities.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—There is much interest here over the savings bank tax proposition. It is now believed that there will be passed without further hearing or consultation a bill imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the surplus of all savings banks, basing the value of the stocks and bonds composing the surplus at par, instead of actual market value.

Leader Allds of the majority said to-day: "Any contention that the tax is to come out of the money of the depositors or that it will cause the rate of interest to be reduced, has been proven ridiculous and untrue."

Bank Tax Bill Not to be Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Krum will not admit that the bill to tax National and State banks 1 per cent. on their surplus is to be allowed to die in committee, but it is the general idea in circles wners knowledge of that sort lies that it is not to be passed, the belief prevailing that banks of that character are now taxed enough.

Want Longer Term for Assemblymen.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report for the consideration of the House Mr. Bryan's concurrent resolution providing that the term of office of an Assemblyman shall be two years instead of one.

The 135th Street Improvement.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Assembly Committee on Cities to-day decided to report favorably the bill authorizing the widening and improvement of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street west of St. Nicholas Avenue, in New York City.

Action on Ramapo Bill Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—In the Assembly Committee on Cities to-day two members delayed action upon the Ramapo repeal bill by the statement that they desired to read the briefs in the case before taking action and had not yet had time to do so.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—These bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator AUDETT—Providing for the paving of De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, with Belgian block, asphalt, or vitrified brick.

Senator MILLS—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon by providing that the Clerk of Arrears of Taxes shall hold office during the pleasure of the Mayor and Common Council, and prescribing the duties of his office.

Senator HENNESSEY—Compelling surface cars in the Borough of the Bronx to carry certain lights at night.

Senator STEWART—Amending the domestic commerce law, making the dimensions of apple, pear, quince, and potato barrels as follows: Inside diameter, 17⅝ inches; length of stave, 29 inches; distance between heads, 26 13-16 inches; shall hold not less than 100 quarts of grain or dry measure.

These bills were among those introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. RUEHL—Compelling Boards of Assessors and City Clerks to furnish each year to the State Controller a full and complete list of all property situated within their respective districts exempt from taxation under the laws of the State.

By Mr. W. H. SMITH—Fixing punishment for affixing advertisements to another's lands, without the consent of the owner, at imprisonment for six months, a fine of $250, or both.

By Mr. BENNETT—Providing that the service of a summons for the appearance of defendants in the Municipal Court of New York City shall be returnable in not less than three or more than six days from its date.

By Mr. DICKEY—Fixing the close season for striped bass in the Hudson River between April 30 and Aug. 1, both inclusive.

By Mr. S. W. SMITH—Providing that a person who has had three years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist shall be entitled to a license as a "licensed druggist."

By Mr. BENNETT—Including Spanish-American and Philippine-American war veterans in the provisions of the Civil Service act, which gives to veterans the preference in appointment and promotion upon all public works.

By Mr. RODENBECK—Extending the period of stays of proceedings on appeal to ninety days, unless terminated sooner by the decision of the appeal.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Assembly started in the day with the passage of bills. These were passed:

By Mr. Weber—Abridging the terms of office of clerks and assistant clerks in the municipal courts of New York City, except those appointed for six years.

By Mr. Apgar—Providing that trust companies may be appointed as guardians, trustees, or administrators of estates, with or without the will annexed.

By Mr. Fowler—Apropriating $170,000 for rebuilding and equipping the State Normal School at Fredonia, recently destroyed by fire.

Senator Cocks—Repealing the special law relative to the sale of lands for taxes in the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay.

The McKeown bill to restrain and regulate the practice of midwifery in New York City, on the order of third reading, was laid aside for amendment. The amendment will provide that the State Regents pass upon the qualifications of those applying for licenses.

Mr. Kelsey renewed his motion, made last night, relative to substituting the Elsberg bill for his bill, divorcing the Bureau of Elections in New York City from the Police Department. Mr. McKeown of Kings at first objected to the mode of procedure, but subsequently withdrew his objection.

Mr. Frisbie, the minority leader, asked if the new bill provided for doing away with the bureau presided over by Mr. McCullagh, which would mean a saving of $200,000 per year. Mr. Kelsey replied that it did not. The bill was ordered reprinted and placed on the calendar.

Among the bills advanced to a third reading was Mr. Patton's placing associations lending money on personal property under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department and regulating the rates. A further hearing will be given on the bill.

The House then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of State Regent, made vacant by the death of Hamilton Harris. The choice of the majority was Robert C. Pruyn of Albany, who received 93 votes, and that of the minority, T. C. Callicott, also of Albany, who received 38 votes. Mr. Pruyn was duly declared the choice of the Assembly.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Roberts of Jefferson deploring the death of Col. Albert C. Shaw of Watertown, and by Mr. Harburger of New York eulogizing the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President, and calling for an adjournment of the House out of respect to his memory. Both resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was late in convening, but rapidly got down to business. After disposing of the bill abolishing Special Jury Commissioners the Senate proceeded to vote for candidates for the office of Regent of the University in place of the late Hamilton Harris. The Republicans voted for Robert C. Pruyn of Albany, and the Democrats for Theophilus C. Callicott, editor of The Albany Argus. Mr. Pruyn received 30 votes and Mr. Callcott 14.

A message from the Assembly contained a memorial on the death of Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown. On motion of Senator Ellsworth the Senate concurred in the action of the Assembly.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

One Man Torn Almost to Pieces and Buildings Damaged.

KINGSLAND, N. J., Feb. 12.—James Gorman was killed and many hundred dollars' damage to buildings done to-day by the explosion of a quantity of dynamite. The explosion was the result of Gorman's attempt to thaw out several sticks of the explosive. Gorman's body was torn in half by the explosion, and so badly mangled that it would have been unrecognizable had it not been known who he was.

Gillespie & Co. of New York are engaged in grading and improving some of the property of the Lackawanna Railroad back of the repair shops of that road. About ten minutes before noon to-day Gorman, who is said to have lived in New York, took several sticks of the frozen stuff to a fire, which he had built on the hillside some distance from where the gang of men was at work. It is supposed he carried one stick close to the fire, and left the other three or four lying on the ground at a little distance.

Suddenly there was an explosion that knocked men down at a distance of 300 feet. Those at a distance say that Gorman's body could be seen flying through the air. A big hole was torn in the earth.

Every pane of glass in the repair shops was shattered, and the men at work in them fled. The windows of every house and store within 1,000 feet of the explosion were broken, and the inmates frightened. Several men were knocked down, but not hurt severely.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Fire to-day destroyed the Gray office building, the Hay building, the Ransom & Grygoods house, and Eckert's livery. Estimated loss, $50,000.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The saloon building of Anderson & Crandall, in Herkimer, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss on stock and building is about $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 12.—Fire early to-day destroyed the wholesale grocery of the Mueller, Platt & Whelan Company. It is thought the loss will amount to nearly $100,000; insurance unknown.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Fire to-day destroyed the Everett apartment-house building, a four-story brick structure at 272 and 274 Forty-second Street. Loss on building and contents is estimated at $50,000, partly insured. Few of the tenants saved any of their household goods.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—The opera house at McDonald, Penn., was partly destroyed by fire last night. A church fair was in progress in the building, and in the panic which followed the alarm a number of persons were hurt, but no one seriously. The loss was about $20,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—1,476 First Avenue; Charles Longbash; damage, $200.

4:45 A. M.—550 Hudson Street; William Paddock; damage, $50.

4:50 A. M.—108 Seventh Avenue; Cohen & Stein; damage, $50,000.

10:30 A. M.—77 Monroe Street; Louis Cohen; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—417 East Eighty-fourth Street; I. Earger; damage, $100.

1:15 P. M.—137 East Third Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:45 P. M.—311 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Pickler estate; no damage.

3:20 P. M.—7 Pelham Street; Louis Stronger; damage, $100.

3:35 P. M.—191 Rivington Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—318 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Wood & Co.; no damage.

5:45 P. M.—2,033 Third Avenue; James Fay; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—318 East Eighty-fourth Street; Abraham Silverstein; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—127 East Fifty-fifth Street; Thomas Dockerty; damage, $50.

11 P. M.—446 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; A. Jacobs; damage, $150.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now introducing a new

IMPORTED COMBINATION UNDERGARMENT,

"THE IDEAL,"

comprising in one garment, Silk Corset and Petticoat, Nainsook Drawers and Underskirt, which they will make especially to order in their own workrooms from the original Paris model, just received.

French Underwear Department. (Second Floor.)

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. M. Culp, Washington; Gen. Clinton P. Payne, Baltimore; C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass.

GRAND—Major Thomas N. Ward, United States Marine Corps; Major Charles Morris, Seventh Artillery, United States Army.

UNION SQUARE—Eugene H. Plumacher, United States Consul General to Maracaibo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; Carlos Martinez Silva, Minister from Colombia to the United States; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Senator George W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

NETHERLAND—Gen. J. B. Castleman, Lexington, Ky.

MANHATTAN—John Stephen Sewell, Surgeon, United States Army.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Victoria.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bontles, dress goods; Hotel Victoria.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Adair, laces, embroideries, and umbrellas; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. A. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; R. J. Ossune, dry goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; N. C. Johnson, cloaks and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginghams; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Aimy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, cloaks and suits; Miss Blanchard, ladies' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Fein, S., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lafonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; millinery and cloaks; C. E. Hays, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Webber, W. G. & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss McDougall, infants' wear; Miss Gorman, corsets and muslin underwear, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steele, dress goods and cloths; S. E. French, silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Callsher, J., El Paso, Texas; dry goods; Gerard House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Kann, domestics, 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Heldman & Heldman, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Heldman, clothing; F. Heldman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kilpatrick Thomas Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Baxter, cloaks, suits, furniture, and manufacturing department, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; Miss Ryan, cloaks; Criterion Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery; 488 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. Hubbard, millinery; 55 White Street.

Lebouffer & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Saling, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; Miss A. Clarity, corsets; Herald Square Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits; 415 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; 821 Broadway; Holland House.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, millinery; 760 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; H. L. Ware, notions; 55 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, house furnishing goods; T. W. Collins, carpets; Miss Elkin, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Lewis, A. T., & Co., Denver, Col.; B. Petherick, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; K. Von Alt, ladies' and infants' wear; A. J. Gockey, dress goods and silks; J. Woodley, domestics and linens; The Gardner Hotel.

Galland Bros., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; G. Galland, piece goods; 101 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss Spangenberg, fancy goods; J. Goldenberg, toys; 402 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Taylor, boys' clothing; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. B. M. Hoag, millinery; A. E. Long, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, white goods; 258 Church Street.

Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, domestics and dress goods; 760 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. V. Hutchison, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Frese, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; Hotel Rossmore.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. M. Taylor, house furnishing goods; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Carey, laces; J. Martin, linens and white goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Metz, ladies' and infants' wear, 702 Broadway; Grand Union Hotel.

Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; F. M. Drennen, notions and cloaks; A. A. Druckey, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, hosiery; J. B. Ertle, silks, 460 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; T. H. Allerton, cloaks and suits; St. George Hotel.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, millinery, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Kelly, Steiger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. W. Kelly, cloaks and suits; Hotel Victoria.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Jeffcoat, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; W. McDonald, ribbons; Hotel Navarre; Miss McGrath, optical goods; Hotel Normandie.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and suits; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Meinhard, gloves; Miss Anderson, millinery, 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Lagran, furnishing goods, 837 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. F. Meagher, hosiery; Sinclair House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Pace, cloaks; Mrs. Richardson, muslin underwear and waists; 2 Walker Street.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, furnishing goods; F. M. Hoffman, domestics and linens, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, laces; Hotel Navarre.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, carpets; D. H. Steele, cloaks, suits, and millinery; W. G. Jamieson, dress goods, linens, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Mrs. Crulins, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss Riedwein, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Finck, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. L. Rolfe, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Bros., Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Oakley, wrappers; 480 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington D. C.; H. E. Mackbee, shoes; 458 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Block, dress and wash goods, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, embroideries; Miss Austen, toilet articles, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; I. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Vendome; 335 Broadway.

Richardson, Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. S. Kemper, manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Watters, cloaks and suits, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Wilson, fancy goods and bric-a-brac; J. C. Updike, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Duncker, Troelecht Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, hats; Grand Hotel.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; J. L. Fox, underwear and hosiery; Miss Topley, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces, vellings, muslin underwear, and corsets; Miss R. Sperzel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, laces, notions, ribbons, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. J. Mitchell, dry goods; Miss I. Spaulding, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; Miss Brachter, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and much colder; high winds and gales.

The weather will be fair in the majority of districts to-day. Rains are probable in Texas and the Lower Mississippi Valley to-morrow. The temperature will fall to-day along the Atlantic seaboard, and rise in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. High northwesterly winds and gales will prevail along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and brisk to high northwesterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	39	28	31
6 A. M.	38	27	32
9 A. M.	38	27	32
12 M.	40	30	39
4 P. M.	41	27	33
6 P. M.	39	25	28
9 P. M.	48	22	25
12 P. M.	49	22	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date, 1900	43
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The maximum temperature was 30 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 22 degrees at 9:30 P. M. At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 29.96. At 8 P. M. it registered 29.85. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 46 per cent.

Francis D. Carley in Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Francis D. Carley, formerly of Louisville, whose career in Wall Street and subsequent financial embarrassment have been aired for some time, has been in Louisville for the past few days, accompanied by a stenographer. He has not been seen in public much. It is believed that he is looking up matters in connection with the extensive litigation in which he is involved.

I have ten ways and means of avoiding pain in dentistry. Some I use always; others occasionally. Part of these means are in use only in my offices; some of them are used by every good dentist.

What does "good" mean? I take it to mean a dentist who does good work with no more pain than enough to show the need of avoiding pain.

During the eight years I've been in Brooklyn my methods have built up such a clientele in Manhattan that I now have an office here.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

357 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.) Manhattan.
348 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Place,) Brooklyn.

As a valentine you will never be rejected in a Dress Suit of our make.

The knowledge of the correct lines, the curves, the collar, the lapel, the small details that go to make up a perfect Dress Suit is at our finger tips. To order, $30, silk lined throughout. Made of English or German finished or unfinished Drape. No better can be had anywhere at any price. We make one hundred to any other tailor's one. This is the cause of our perfection and our low quotation. Our Remnant Sale is the money-saver's chance. Suits to order, $14; trousers, $4, worth double. If you

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

24,000 Fine HANDKERCHIEFS At 12½c Each

Selected "seconds" of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, that are sold, when perfect, at 25c to $1 each.

But we have accepted only such lots as have no real hurts—those having holes or tears are not accepted by us at any price. In these you will find, if your eyes are sharp, thick threads, or dropped stitches in the embroidery, or spots pulled thin by imperfect weaving.

All are pure linen, of course.

There are Men's Handkerchiefs with various widths of hemstitching, worth regularly 25c to $1 each.

Women's Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, hemstitched and embroidered, and embroidered and lace-trimmed, worth 25c to $1 each.

A large, splendid collection of these universal needfuls of interest to every man and woman.

Main Aisle counters and in Under-price Store in basement.

The New Printed SILKS

The newest, and only the best and prettiest of them are concerned in this announcement. Carefully chosen from everywhere that silk-making of one kind or another excels—France, Germany, England, Japan. The leading American factories, of course. Of foulards, Liberty satins, Japanese twills and satin broche, the collection here now numbers over seven hundred kinds—that comprise about every tasteful design, of whatever nature, that diligent search could discover. Likewise all the desirable new shades and color combinations.

And the prices here this season are even more moderate than before, and this has always been a very reasonable silk store. 40c to $1.50 yd. Rotunda.

Printed PIQUE

The 100,000 yards are fast disappearing. The dark-ground patterns are nearly exhausted. Of the colored stripes and figures in grounds of white still excellent variety. You thought these very beautiful, when they were priced *twenty-five cents a yard*. They've certainly grown no less attractive at half the price.

12½c a Yard, Though Worth Double.

These piques are in the Rotunda now.

All-Wool Challis

Going, going—in a little while you'll hear the "gone." Then the price of goods no better, no prettier than this lot will be 50c. These are fully worth that. The price, however, shall remain 28c a yard until this entire special purchase is sold. The end's in plain sight. Variety is surprisingly good still, considering the extensive selling. Do you think that among the sixty remaining designs you'll be able to find one to your fancy? *All* good colorings. Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

MACKINTOSHES

The making of women's wet weather wear has become a greatly developed business in recent years. The cumbersome water-proof garment,—awkward, too, in appearance,—of a little while ago, has given way to the lightest and daintiest of mackintoshes, to elegant cravenettes and the jaunty, stylish rain-coats. Among the latter some particularly swell coats with Raglan sleeves.

The cravenettes are $10 to $16.50. The rain-coats $16.50 to $30.

Reduced—Some $10 mackintoshes at $5. A lot of cravenettes in which values run up to $16.50, at $7.50 each. Another lot at $8.50 each, though values range up to $16.50.

Mackintosh coats at $10, instead of $20. Second floor, Broadway.

Lillian CORSETS

A special word of the Lillian straight-front corsets. There are no corsets, in any model, that we know of that equal the splendid imported Lillian. And though imported they are not high priced. On the contrary, they are very reasonable, in comparison with some you know.

Here are fine Lillian straight-front corsets at $10. They are of silk, in stripes and figures; lace trimmed; long and short hips; low bust. Other excellent models of coutil, up to $14.

Lillian girdles also lead. $2.50 for a dainty affair of white coutil and whalebone, lace trimmed. $3 for the Petite Lillian—various colors. $5.50 for satin ribbon Lillian girdles, in white, pink, blue, lilac and black. Second floor, Tenth street.

Dressing Sacques

The new white lawn sacques are here. They *are* new, not merely as to their being fresh from the factory, but the styles are new. Different in cut and different in trimming effects. Prettier than formerly? Well, you'll be judge of that when you see them. Just as good values as any you've known, perhaps a bit better.

Prices begin at a dollar. That's really a handsome sacque for that price. And some are $1.25. Then the lace, and embroidery and washable-ribbon-trimmed kinds begin, and run up to $6. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Babies' WEAR

The Infants' Store appears to-day in new spring dress. Such a wealth of new fancies in baby things is shown in this gathering! The dresses and bonnets and jackets and so on,—all selected with rare good judgment, by one who's made baby clothes a life study. Good taste everywhere in these wholly new stocks. And that lets in as much that is really pretty as you'll care to view.

Reefers and three-quarter coats for children of 2 to 4 years. Many styles of cut and trimming. $5.25 to $20.

Caps and bonnets and hats of Point d'Esprit organdie, silk and straw and liberty silk, with trimming of lace and ribbon, $2.25 to $11.

Dresses of lawn, nainsook organdie; very long waists; some made with double ruffle; high and low necks; trimming of lace and embroidery. $4.75 to $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Burnt WOOD

Pyrography—literally "fire writing." Here's a collection of new specimens of this art, for such it has grown to be. Skilled hands directed the red-hot needle points that traced and burned out these handsome designs. Many wholly new ideas in wood etching have been recently wrought out. Some novelties, many useful articles. Priced:

Stamp Boxes, 35c and 60c.
Pin Trays, 50c. Ash Receivers, 65c.
Pen Trays, 85c. Jewel Boxes, 55c, $1.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1.
Photograph Frames, 50c to $2.
Hair Receivers, $1. Placques, $1, $3.75.
Handkerchief Boxes, $1.75.
Book Racks, $2, $2.50.
Paper and Envelope Boxes, $2.50.
Steins, $4.75. Tea Trays, $4.
Collar and Cuff Boxes, $4.50.
Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Orient AUTOMOBILE Club

The most rapid, economical and trustworthy Automobiles are now offered on the Easy Payment Plan

Doctors and business men generally are ready to adopt twentieth century vehicles; but thousands hesitate at the cash outlay necessary for ownership in the usual way.

Now the Orient people have gotten past the experimental stage—have proved and improved their motor-cycles in the most satisfying manner during the past year. Equipped their factory for large production, and have prepared a large supply to co-operate with us in this great popularizing movement, that will make ownership easy for all business men.

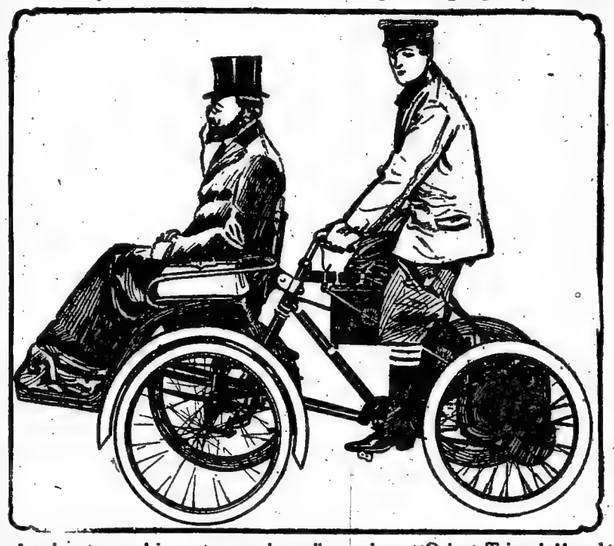

Here is the proposition:

No increase in price—just interest on the unpaid part at 4 per cent. per annum.

Orient Motor Tricycle—$450. $50 cash, with business references, and $50 a month for eight months.

Orient Motor Quadricycle—$600. $80 cash, and $65 a month for eight months.

Machines are delivered as soon as first payment is made, if references are satisfactory.

Club will be open until April 1st.

Now a word as to the Orient Motor-Cycles:

They hold the often contested automobile road record from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and in winning it maintained an average speed of 28 miles an hour for almost two and a half hours.

Of that notable club-run from New York to Philadelphia last year, in which almost every manufacturer of automobiles was represented, one of the daily papers said of the Orient Tricycle:

"The other machines were completely at its mercy; and it came in an hour ahead of any other."

As to their ability to run on bad roads, or through snow, in cold weather, this is best expressed by an extract from a letter written by a well-known man, who had just bought an "Orient."

"I am so delighted with the Motor Cycle that I want to tell you about it. Yesterday was a typical winter's day, about a foot and a half of snow, and the thermometer standing right at zero all day. I resolved to try it, although I had my doubts that it would run, as the conditions could not be worse. To say that I was surprised, does not half express it. It not only ran, but was perfectly willing to go faster than I wanted to ride on such a day. It is a *wonder* and no mistake, and when the *people find out* what it will *do*, they will not be happy until they possess one."

As to the expense, under ordinary conditions one of these machines can be operated on a quarter-cent a mile. We have several times run a Quadricycle with two people from Philadelphia to Atlantic City on less than a gallon of gasoline—less than 10 cents for 60 miles. Last Summer a commercial traveler in New England, instead of going to see his customers by rail, used an "Orient Tricycle" and covered 2000 miles of rough road for less than $15.

The best, most practical, cheapest—now easy to buy.

Automobile Store, Ninth street, opposite Main store.

Parlor FURNITURE in the February Sale

Broad in variety, refined in character, of best construction; yet about a third under price. This is the combination of virtues that makes this February movement so important and attractive to home-makers.

To-day we tell particularly of parlor suites and cabinets, but you will find odd fancy chairs and rockers, both upholstered and with wood seats; odd sofas and divans; davenports and easy chairs; and then throughout this vast stock every sort of furniture at the special February prices.

Parlor Suites—

At $18, from $25—Three pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $40, from $60—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $45, from $65—Five pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $50, from $75—Five pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $53, from $70—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $55, from $80—Five pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $55, from $85—Three pieces; inlaid frames; damask cover.
At $60, from $90—Two pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $65, from $100—Three pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $70, from $110—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $75, from $110—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $80, from $110—Five pieces; imitation mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $85, from $125—Five pieces; carved frames; tapestry cover.
At $90, from $125—Three pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $90, from $130—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $95, from $135—Four pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $110, from $160—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.

Parlor Suites—

At $115, from $175—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $135, from $180—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $140, from $210—Five pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover
At $150, from $200—Three pieces; Colonial mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $165, from $215—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover

Parlor Cabinets—

At $28, from $40—Mahogany music cabinet.
At $30, from $46—Mahogany inlaid parlor cabinet.
At $35, from $48—Mahogany parlor cabinet.
At $35, from $55—Vernis-Martin parlor cabinet.
At $42, from $56—Vernis-Martin parlor cabinet.
At $45, from $67.50—Vernis-Martin music cabinet.
At $57.50, from $85—Mahogany parlor cabinet.
At $60, from $92—Mahogany parlor cabinet.
At $70, from $125—Gold parlor cabinet.
At $90, from $115—Mahogany inlaid parlor cabinet.
At $95, from $140—Gold parlor cabinet.
At $175, from $225—Gold parlor cabinet.
At $175, from $275—Gold parlor cabinet.

Fourth floor.

Good SHOES for All Little to Pay

It's a shoe-buying time, sure enough. Thousands of people had run down their winter shoes, and were ready for new ones, if they could buy them for a little price.

The Wanamaker Sale brought good shoes with little to pay, and thousands have been thronging our bargain shoe stores ever since. Reason enough.

Two illustrations:

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40 a Pair—

Fine new shoes, fresh from the factory—all sizes and wide widths. Of fine boarded calfskin, with new British toe, broad extension soles, and flush heels. Not shown until to-day.

Other shoes for men at $1.30, $1.60, $1.90, $2.20 and $2.85.

Men's Bargain Shoe Store, 4th ave. and 9th st.

Women's $3 Shoes at $1.80 a Pair—

2200 pairs of fine black kidskin shoes, button or lace, with patent leather or kid tips; made over the best last, by one of the best factories. Complete in all sizes and widths.

Other shoes for women at $1, $1.30, $1.60, $2 and $2.30.

Basement, Main store.

Still plenty of the Women's Felt Slippers at 60c and 75c. They are remarkable values.

Basement.

New BROADCLOTHS

The tailor-made gown turns mostly favorably to broadcloths this spring, and the new goods are ready. To-day's particular word is of the grade just opened, and which we shall sell at

$2 a Yard

Last year this same quality sold at $2.50. We did better this time. Had to buy a larger quantity, and accept a smaller profit, to accomplish the saving. Ready to-day in beautiful shades of these colorings:

Baby Blue
Chamois
3 Light Grays
3 Castors
Fawn
4 Modes
Dark Grays
4 Old Roses
2 Resedas
3 Cardinals
3 Navy Blues
Light Heliotrope
Royal Blue
Black

Rotunda.

Early Spring Display of Garments for Girls

The new Dresses and Wraps for girls are ready in bright profusion to-day. There is broad variety of tailor-made suits, box coats and Raglans for the older girls; and sailor suits, reefers and three-quarter coats for the younger girls.

Many are quite elaborate; yet the very practical sorts are here, as well—all are moderately priced.

An interesting array for girls and their mothers. Second floor, Ninth street.

Silk Petticoats

Half Price for any one of these thirty-seven handsome imported silk petticoats. Brought them from Paris and not so long ago, either. Not long enough for those always busy French to have evolved anything handsomer since.

All solid colors—light shades and dark, and a few in rich black. Some have ruffles of same. Others are elegantly trimmed with lace or chiffon.

$12.50 to $35—were $25 to $70

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Petticoats

Black sateen and black mohair. New styles in each. Some of sateen at $1—good quality for that price; made with umbrella ruffle, corded. Some at $1.50 have ruffle trimmed with 2 small ruffles, and cording above. The $1.75 kind have deep plaited ruffles, trimmed with small gathered ruffles. And at $2.75 really handsome petticoats, with knife-plaited ruffle and cording; also bias folds above in cluster.

The black mohair are made in about same styles—some have taffeta silk ruffles. Prices $1.75, $2.25 and $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--SOLOISTS--

Mr. J. H. McKINLEY, Tenor
Mr. JOHN CHESHIRE,
Harpist to H. R. H. the late Duke of Edinburgh.

PROGRAM

(*a*) Bridal Song - - - - - - - - *Cheshire*
(*b*) Prize Song—"Die Meistersinger" - - - - - *Wagner*
Hymnolia Pipe Organ and Harp.
(*a*) Selected - - - - - - - - - ——
(*b*) Selected - - - - - - - - - ——
The Angelus.
(*a*) "To a Rose" - - - - - - - - *Clayton Johns*
(*b*) "An Open Secret" - - - - - - - *Woodman*
Mr. McKINLEY.
(*a*) Selected - - - - - - - - - ——
(*b*) Selected - - - - - - - - - ——
The Symphony.
"Valse Caprice" - - - - - - - - *Cheshire*
Mr. CHESHIRE.
(*a*) Remembrance of Arcadia - - - - - - ——
(*b*) Tendresse - - - - - - - - ——
(*c*) Love's Greeting - - - - - - - ——
Orchestral Angelus and Crown Piano.
"Hozanna" - - - - - - - - *Granier*
Mr. McKINLEY.

Painted Tapestries

Decorative panels at reduced prices. Still new and absolutely perfect, but newer ones are coming. Not handsomer, nor will the new lot show better subjects, but they're entitled to prominent showing. So these lingerers receive this little nudge to tarry no longer than they need:

Now $12, $12, $15, $15, $25, $30, $45, $50
Were $45, $15, $45, $18, $25, $35, $45, $75, $125

They are all the work of an excellent French artist, both these and the new comers. In the reduced lots are some that will make very suitable drawing-room decorations. Others appropriate for dining-room, for halls and for cozy corners. They are sometimes framed beautifully, but are quite effective when framed only with moulding, or even when used as a hanging surrounded with other draperies. Third floor.

Smoking Jackets

Just half price for your choice among 131 men's smoking jackets. They are all in good, tasteful styles. All of excellent reversible cloths showing plaid at collar, cuffs and pocket flaps.

Of those that sold yesterday at $5 there are now 66—choice at $2.50. A few $6.50 kinds at $3.25. Some $7.50 jackets at $3.75. $8 kinds at $4, and $9 kinds at $4.50. Sixteen handsome $10 coats are now just $5. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

NEW BELTS

The broad steel-studded elastic belts are fashion's latest fancy. They give a trim curve to the waist, and make waist bands forgotten. They are shown in quite a variety of styles, with imported buckles, some of which are quite elaborately decorated with cut steel. Prices $12 to $29.

Among the lower-priced belts is quite a variety of patent leather belts, with gilt tinsel braid and gilt harness buckles; some with nickel buckles, some plain patent leather; other shapes; also many other popular leathers—all at 25c each.

Then there is quite a collection of patent leather belts at 10c each. Broadway.

Japanese Screens

These at reduced prices, though the Japs themselves have advanced prices for this same quality. They are four-fold screens, 5 ft. 6 in. high; gold embroidery in black. The usual price for screens of this kind has been $4.25. We sold them at $3.50. The fifty now remaining are offered at $2.90 each. Basement, Tenth street.

PICTURES

Platino prints in passe-partout frames, at prices much under their value. Various sporting scenes in this lot, with red mats and binding; 35c for the 11x14 in. size; 50c for the 13x16 in. The celebrated frieze of "The Prophets," 4x22 in., is 35c. Various other good subjects, in 8x10 in. to 10x12 in. sizes, at 15c to 25c. Not a picture in the entire collection that's not a good value at a third to a half more than at present priced. Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Vnder-price Store

Silk remnants again. They never fail to draw large audiences. Because they're always worth while coming for. Some fur rugs will be found very attractively priced. Some of yesterday's offerings are repeated to-day.

Women's Gloves at 50c—

Numerous kinds, all soiled or mussed a little. The values run up to $1. All sizes in the lot.

Fur Rugs at Half Price and Less

More than 200 at less than half price. A majority of them are in these very popular combinations of colors: Brown-and-black, gray-and-black, white-and-black, gray-and-white, and cinnamon-and-gray. They are 64x28 in., and at $4.50 each were very reasonably priced. Now $2 each.

Some plain brown rugs—imitation bearskins—64x28 in., at $2, instead of $4.50. And another grade, in size 72x36 in., at $3.50, though formerly $7.50.

All of these rugs are well made and lined—perfect. None will be sent on approval—these low prices are made to make the closing a *quick* transaction.

Boys' Trousers at 70c—

They're of excellent corduroy, for boys of 3 to 16 years. We've been selling large quantities of them. At 70c they're unusually good value. 400 new trousers, in all sizes, are ready for to-day's selling.

Braids at 5c a yard—

Over 5,000 yards—imported plain and fancy mohair and silk braids. Mostly in black, though some are white and a few are black-and-gold and black-and-white. All desirable styles. Values up to 15c. Price 5c a yard.

Silk Remnants for Little—

Hundreds of ends of the new, pretty silks—the remainder of the recent notable sale. Taffetas, satins, foulards, in many lengths for waists and for skirts. Prices, though low enough in the sale, are now still lower.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TWO WOMEN RESCUED AT A BROOKLYN FIRE

One Lets a Baby Drop and a Fireman Catches It.

They Were Shrieking at Third-Story Windows While Sheets of Flame Threatened Them from Below.

Clasping her baby in her arms, and shrieking for help, a woman stood at the third-story window of a frame tenement at 159 Myrtle Avenue, between Gold and Prince Streets, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, while a sheet of flame from the lower stories was threatening her every moment. A volume of black smoke poured through the window, and at intervals shrouded the figure of the mother and her child, and also that of another woman in an adjoining room, who was at the window, begging for help.

In the street a crowd had gathered, and from many voices came the cry, "Don't jump!"

Then in the smoke and the spray from a powerful stream of water a scaling ladder was raised, and James W. Trihey, the driver of Engine 106, went quickly up the rungs. As he reached the window where the mother stood, a cheer broke the stillness that had fallen upon the crowd.

Just as the fireman reached over to take the child it slipped from its mother's grasp. It turned over in its fall, struck a tin roof lightly, and rolled off, only to fall into the arms of Capt. Dooley of Engine Company No. 126, who happened to be standing below. The child was found to be uninjured.

In the meantime the mother had been carried down the ladder by Trihey, but it was impossible to reach the woman in the adjoining window. A safety net had been unrolled, and the firemen called to her to jump. For a moment she hesitated, then, as the flames, fanned by the wind, seemed to creep up the building, she let forth a shriek and threw herself out. The net received her safely, but she was hysterical from fright.

The woman with the child was Mrs. Elin Frank, the wife of a cigar dealer who occupied a store at 159 Myrtle Avenue and lived with his family on the top floor. The other woman was Clara Bomberg, a servant of the family.

The fire was discovered by Martin Ryan, a policeman of the Adams Street Station, shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He was passing the three-story frame house when he saw smoke coming from the second-story windows. On the ground floor there were two stores, one occupied by Frank and the other by John Schmidt, a jeweler. Three minutes after the alarm was turned in the first engine was on the spot.

The Schmidt family lived on the second floor. They were quickly got out. But the people on the top floor were in serious danger. A broad sheet of flame was pouring out of the store windows, blown outward by the draught, and then curling backward as it struck the air, flapping against the front of the building like a sheet in a gale. The blanket of fire made it evident that the first thing necessary was plenty of water, as it was impossible to get at the people on the top floor until the flames were checked.

A call was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital for an ambulance, but after a restorative had been given to the servant girl, she was taken in hand by the neighbors. All of the other occupants of the house escaped.

The loss to property is estimated at $10,000. On the occasion of a similar fire in the jeweler's shop, two years ago, Martin White, a policeman, rescued the family, and he now wears a gold watch and chain which they presented to him.

TUMBLER WORKS BURNED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—Nearly the entire plant of the Rochester Tumbler Works of the National Glass Company, the largest and finest in the world, located at Rochester, Penn., was destroyed by fire that started about midnight. The loss will amount to about $300,000, and is believed to be covered by insurance. In all, eight buildings were burned, and the only portions of the plant left standing are the punch department and a warehouse.

The Rochester Tumbler Works had a capacity of 85,000 dozen tumblers a week. The plant covered an area of fifteen acres.

Inadequate water pressure retarded the work of the firemen, and it was impossible to make any great headway. The burned factory contained five furnaces, and the upper factory, which was saved, contained two. Out of a total of 1,200, 600 men will be rendered idle temporarily.

The insurance was all placed in Pittsburg, and covers the entire loss.

Myron L. Case said immediate arrangements would be made to fill all orders by placing them in other plants of the National Glass Company.

The company, he said, would take care of the employes who were thrown out of work by the fire. The plant probably will be rebuilt. There is an unconfirmed rumor that three men lost their lives in the flames.

TENANTS IN A PANIC.

A fire which broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and caused considerable commotion while it lasted, almost totally destroyed the four-story brick factory building at 106 and 108 Seventh Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets. Cohen & Stein, proprietors of the Champion Laundry, occupied the first and second floors, while Andrew Hofner, a gilt chair manufacturer, occupied the remainder of the building.

A watchman discovered the fire in the rear of the first floor, and after making an ineffectual attempt to put it out, hurried out of the building and sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived the flames were pouring out of the windows on the top floor and lighting up the neighborhood for miles around.

Adjoining the factory are two tenements, a front and rear building, at 104 Seventh Avenue, and the tenants, the majority of whom are negroes, were thrown into a panic, and fled from their rooms in crowds to the streets. A second alarm was sent in, and a water tower commenced to play on the fire, and prevented it from spreading. The walls of the building are intact, but the fire has burned out all the floors. The damage is estimated at $30,000.

SHORTER HOURS FOR FIREMEN.

At a regular weekly meeting of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, held last night, the subject discussed was "The Fire Department." The speakers were ex-Senator John Ford, ex-Fire Captain James D. Clifford, President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, and Simon Brentano. The meeting was presided over by Vice President Brush.

Ex-Senator Ford told of having introduced the Firemen's bill last Winter. When he looked into the matter he was surprised, he said, at the condition of the firemen. The newspapers and others had hoarded up against the bill that it could not be passed.

Capt. Clifford was the next speaker. He declared that he was not a practical politician, but a fireman who had lost his official position trying to better the condition of the members of the department. He said:

"In the interest of firemen, we have asked for a law regulating the hours of labor. We want you to say how many hours shall constitute a day's labor in this important department. We want shorter hours, in the interest of your lives and property and our lives and property. We are trying to get away from persecution."

Capt. Clifford then declared that the time a fireman had for his meals was regulated by his influence, and in a sarcastic way told of transfers "for the good of the service." He said that since the first of the year two firemen had been killed and seven had died, the causes being set down as heart disease and consumption. He charged that the seven deaths were due to the twenty-one hours' work a day, and that in the discharge of their duty firemen exceeded the bounds of human endurance.

Capt. Clifford said that under the present conditions firemen are not public servants, but servants of the dominating political machine, and he would take politics out of the Fire Department.

Simon Brentano declared that the Firemen's bill, as proposed, was unwise. As to the statement of the increase of cost under the two-platoon system, he declared that it would be $10,000,000 a year, instead of $3,000,000, as stated. He said that firemen were not underpaid, and now averaged seventeen hours' duty a day, instead of twenty-one, as asserted by the previous speakers.

LIVES SAVED AT NEWARK FIRE.

Two Policemen Rescue Many Persons by Their Prompt Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Prompt work by policemen saved lives at a small fire last night. Policeman Stucky saw smoke coming through the transom of Adam Wocisgky's grocery store at 497 Market Street and found a blaze in the rear of the store. Stucky rapped for assistance, and sent in an alarm. Policeman Townsend responded to the calls for aid.

Stucky broke in the front door, and Townsend kicked in the door in the rear. They met in a back room, where Wocisgky and his wife and child were asleep. These three the bluecoats hustled out the back door. Stucky then pushed open the door of what appeared to be a bedroom. Townsend was behind him, and, as the door opened, a succession of reports like pistol shots was heard. Stucky thought someone was shooting at him, and the door was pulled to in a hurry. It turned out that a box of torpedoes had been set off by the flames.

Up stairs the policemen found Julius Stebner and his wife asleep. Stebner and his wife were so overcome they had to be helped down the stairs. Stucky went back, and found Townsend trying to break in the door of a room where two employes of the gas works were asleep. They were Frank Wochinsky and Henry Martinsky, and both were nearly suffocated when the officers got the door open and dragged them out to the yard.

The fire was soon under control. The origin of the flames is not known. The loss is placed at $500.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

GEORGE GOULD A DIRECTOR.

He Will Enter the Management of the Denver and Rio Grande.

E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, announced yesterday that George J. Gould would soon enter the Directory of that road, in which he had bought an interest.

"To set at rest," said Mr. Jeffery, "the many rumors relating to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company that have been current of late, I wish to state that controlling interest in the property has not been bought by any other railway company, nor has its independence as a Colorado railway been in the slightest degree impaired by any recent changes that have taken place in the holdings of its securities. The great prosperity of the State of Colorado and its large increase in the output of the precious metals has attracted the attention of investors and capitalists, among them George J. Gould, who has purchased an important interest in Denver and Rio Grande, and who will, on Thursday, enter its Directory for the purpose of participating in the management of the property and in the further development of Colorado, with which he has long been personally identified.

"The policy of the management will be to strengthen and improve the railroad, furnish the latest and best facilities for its patrons, and to enlarge the system from time to time by branches and laterals, as the business interests of the State may require. The policy that has heretofore governed Denver and Rio Grande management will continue, not only in relation to the public and the State at large, but with all connecting lines with which it has heretofore had commercial relations."

RAILROAD PLANS EXTENSION.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton May Build Line to Springfield, Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, which controls the Indiana, Decatur, and Western Railway, has projected an extension of the latter line to a connection with the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad. It has completed a survey from Decatur to Springfield, Ill., following measurably the old survey made in 1899 by the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern between Springfield, Ill., and Quincy.

The Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Illinois, officered by representatives of the John W. Gates interests, was incorporated for the purpose of building an extension from Quincy to Springfield, a distance of 102 miles, but the project was dropped after the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, formerly the eastern extension of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, went into bankruptcy. Gates and his friends are said to be still in control of the securities of the road.

AGREE ON IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Western roads have reached an agreement with the Canadian Pacific on all questions relating to immigrant traffic upon which they differed, barring, of course, those that have been submitted to arbitration. Entire harmony between the Canadian road and its American competitors is expected to prevail.

The agreement is on the basis of an all-round division of the traffic, the Canadian Pacific participating in all arriving at the American ports, and the American roads participating in that arriving at the Canadian ports.

The Advisory Committee has been unable to get at the bottom of the arrangement by which Peter McDonnell is able to handle a large number of immigrants and route them over such rails as he may select. The steamship companies are under agreement not to pay him any commissions on the business he gives them, and the railroad companies are prohibited from paying commissions of any kind or description. It has been estimated that his expenses in the conduct of his business are not less than $25,000 per annum, and that he goes to that expense and devotes his whole time and attention to it simply for the diversion there is in it, is not generally believed.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The Senate today passed the Joss Railroad Consolidation bill, which, it is charged, was prepared in New York in the offices of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Roads. Under the Indiana law, parallel railroads cannot consolidate. This new measure permits "parallel or competing railroads" to consolidate. Senator Binkley secured an amendment by changing a word which prevents either "parallel and competing" roads from consolidating, but not from leasing, and the amended bill is left in a weakened condition.

Senator Winfield, in discussing the bill, said it permitted a gigantic railroad combination by the side of which the Standard Oil combination would appear as a pigmy, and claimed that the bill was not for the benefit of the Baltimore and Ohio or the Indiana Southern, in whose interests it purported to be drawn. He insisted that the big railroad systems of the East were back of the bill. It is claimed that the real purpose of the bill is to make all railroads foreign corporations, in order to take litigation out of the State courts and put it in the Federal court.

TWO ROADS TO CONSOLIDATE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—The agreement for the consolidation of the Baltimore and Lehigh and the York Southern Railroads was ratified at a meeting here to-day. Alexander Brown & Sons, said to represent J. P. Morgan in this deal, hold control of the stock of the Baltimore and Lehigh.

The agreement provides for the organization of a new company, to be known as the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, which will acquire the properties and franchises of the Baltimore and Lehigh and the York Southern. A branch will be constructed between York and Chickies, where connection will be made with the Reading system, thus assuring the latter an independent outlet at Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio is also interested in the deal.

The Maryland and Pennsylvania will have a capital of $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of a par value of $100 each, and will issue bonds to the amount of $3,000,000. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and will be used to retire $400,000 of York Southern bonds and $2,200,000 of Baltimore and Lehigh bonds. John Wilson Brown will be President of the road and President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio a Director.

Want Receiver for Western Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 12.—This evening a suit was brought in the Circuit Court by fifteen creditors of the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad Company to have a receiver appointed for the railroad. It is alleged that the company is insolvent. Some of the claims are on judgments; the others are for right of way. The case will be heard in chambers Saturday.

SULZER REPEATS CHARGES

Says He Will Renew His Attack on Perry S. Heath.

Letter Which Was the Subject of Exciting Debate in the House Expunged from the Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House today voted to expunge from The Record the anonymous letter reflecting upon Perry S. Heath, which was read at the instigation of Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) during the exciting session of yesterday. The letter appeared in The Record this morning. Mr. Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) called up the alleged infringement of the privileges of the House. He claimed that the matter was before the House in two ways: First, as unfinished business; second, as a matter appearing in The Record, over which the House had control.

Mr. Knox said he admitted that a member might upon his own responsibility charge any sort of offense against a man not a member of the House, and not be liable to be called to account, yet he contended that when a member introduced a paper the House obtained jurisdiction. He argued that if, for instance, a scandalous document, an indecent or obscene document, were introduced into the proceedings, no one would contend that the House would not have the power to strike it from The Record. He even thought it would be within the power of the Speaker, without a motion, to order the document stricken from The Record. But he would not ask that. He would ask the House to adopt a resolution which he sent to the clerk's desk. The resolution recited the occurrence of yesterday, and directed that the document be stricken from The Record.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) asked to withdraw the preamble of the resolution. "I myself," said he, "intend to vote to strike this anonymous communication from The Record." [Republican applause.]

Mr. Knox consented to strike out the preamble, and was about to demand the previous question, but at the request of Mr. Sulzer, yielded five minutes to the New York member. Mr. Sulzer said he was at a loss to understand the anxiety to protect the character of Perry S. Heath, who was not a member of the House, while his party associates were exulting delightedly in the attack upon his personal character and reputation.

"I stand here," he continued, "and say that no man in this House can charge me with any offense whatever or with any misconduct. My life is an open book, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania yesterday attacked me I felt justified in smoking out the culprit who was responsible for the charges. And I did smoke him out," Mr. Sulzer shouted, with arm upraised. "I had the courage to stand here yesterday and say that I was responsible for every word in that letter.

"If Mr. Heath thinks there is anything libelous or scandalous in that letter, I will not plead my constitutional privilege, I will plead the truth of the statements. This morning a gentleman, a former member of this House, said to me: 'The man who wrote that letter knew Heath like a book; every word in it is true.' I have no objection to striking the letter from The Record.

"But I serve notice that I am going to say everything in that letter, and I want Perry S. Heath to answer. If he does he will be fit for the penitentiary. I want him to understand that I am responsible in damages for what I say. The House has no compunctions of conscience when he attacks me, but when I attack him he squeals like a pig under a gate. I got that letter in The Record. That was what I was after. I am now content to have it stricken out."

Mr. Knox's motion to expunge the letter from the permanent Record was then adopted without division.

HAZING BILL AGREED UPON.

Makes It Mandatory on Superintendent of West Point to Suppress the Practice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The bill of Representative Dick (Rep., Ohio,) concerning hazing at West Point Military Academy was to-day adopted by the conferrees of the two houses of Congress on the Military Academy bill in lieu of the Senate provision on the question of hazing. The amendment renders it mandatory that the Superintendent of the Academy shall suppress "challenge fighting and every form of hazing at the academy."

It also provides for the dismissal of all cadets in any way connected with fights or challenges to fight and also of "any cadet who shall direct, invite, or request any candidate or cadet to eat or drink anything for the purpose of punishing, annoying, or harassing him, or who shall without lawful authority direct or require any candidate or cadet to 'brace' or engage in any form of physical exercise."

It also is specified that no cadet dismissed for either of these causes shall be reinstated or reappointed in the academy, and also that no such cadet shall ever be appointed to any office in the army, navy, or Marine Corps. The provision requiring cadets to reply to all questions pertaining to the infraction of the laws under penalty of dismissal also is retained, as are the provisions for the convening of courts-martial by the Superintendent for conducting trials under this act.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Passes the Lower House of Congress, Carrying $117,994,649.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House today passed the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, made a brief explanation.

The bill carries $117,994,649, or $12,355,133 less than the estimates. Mr. Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) a member of the committee, devoted thirty minutes to discussing the enormous growth in recent years of bills to remove the charge of desertion against soldiers of the rebellion. During the present Congress, of the 2,300 private bills referred to the Military Committee, 2,000 were to remove the charge of desertion.

Mr. William Alden Smith (Rep., Mich.,) defended the old soldiers against the sweeping charges made by Mr. Slayden. Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.,) also contended that there were many meritorious cases among the claimants for the removal of the charge of desertion.

Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio,) challenged some of Mr. Slayden's statements.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) made a statement as to the total cost of the military establishment, which, he said, was $128,706,760. To this must be added, he said, $154,052,094 for the cost of past wars, pensions, &c., bringing the total up to $282,853,854. The cost of each soldier, not counting pensions, &c., would therefore be $1,288; including pensions, $2,828. He contrasted these figures with the cost of military establishments in European armies. Before the end of the year, he said, the military establishment would cost over $300,000,000. This grand total did not include any of the expense of maintaining the navy.

At the conclusion of the general debate the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) to give the equivalent of two months' extra pay to all soldiers of the volunteer and regular establishment who served beyond the limits of the United States.

Mr. Fitzgerald also offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that $35 shall be paid to the nearest of kin of any enlisted man and $75 to the nearest of kin of any officer who may be killed or die in service in the Philippines upon the delivery of the body to the family of deceased.

The bill then was passed.

SENATE DISCUSSES HORSE MEAT.

Mr. Pettigrew Wishes to Know If It Is Exported Bearing the Proper Label.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—During practically the entire session of the Senate to-day the Agricultural Appropriation bill was under consideration. After six hours of consideration, the bill was little more than half completed.

Some discussion was precipitated over the section of the bill relating to meat inspection. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) contended that all the meat products exported ought to be carefully inspected and branded.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) called attention to the paragraph providing that "live horses and the products and carcasses thereof be entitled to the same inspection as other animals, carcasses and products thereof," and inquired if the United States was packing and shipping horse meat.

Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.,) a member of the Committee on Agriculture, replied that horse meat was being shipped abroad to the Scandinavian countries. Epicureans of these countries regarded horse meat as a delicacy—quite as much of a delicacy as smoked reindeer meat, which it closely resembled in appearance and taste.

Mr. Pettigrew insisted upon knowing whether the horse meat was exported under a brand showing that it was horse meat, and not smoked reindeer meat, for instance.

Mr. Proctor replied that those who received it understood perfectly what they were getting.

The last two hours of the session were devoted to a discussion of an amendment of the committee conferring upon the Secretary of Agriculture authority to inspect and analyze foods, drugs, or liquors imported from other countries.

THE WAR TAX REDUCTION BILL.

Believed Conferrees Will Report Substantially the Senate Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The vote in the House on the request for a conference with the Senate on the Tax Reduction bill is assumed to have removed all doubt about the passage of the measure before the adjournment of Congress. The victory of the Senate over the House in the dispute about the usurpation by the Senate of a House prerogative has taken all the fight out of the Ways and Means Committee, and it is now expected that the conferrees will report substantially the bill which the Senate substituted for the House bill.

Although the measure has been before Congress for some weeks, inquiries made at both sides of the Capitol indicate that there is some doubt in the public mind as to when the changes in taxation will become effective. It is provided that they shall take effect on July 1, 1901, except where otherwise provided, and the exceptions apply only to details of administration, and not to the repeal or modification of rates. The selection of the date, as may be imagined, was to afford an opportunity for convenient observation of the reductions within a fiscal year, that year beginning on July 1.

To Select Site for Grant Statue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate today passed a bill appointing a commission, consisting of the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Library, and the Secretary of War, to select a site in the City of Washington and have designs prepared for a memorial or statue of Gen. U. S. Grant, the cost of which shall not exceed $250,000.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday entered upon consideration of the Sundry Civil bill, the last but one of the big money bills to be considered by this Congress. The bill carries $59,703,264, being $10,889,017 less than the estimates and $5,748,041 less than the current law.

The House voted yesterday to disagree to the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill and asked for a conference. Mr. Foss, Chairman of the Naval Committee, agreed that the House should have an opportunity to vote upon the Senate's increase in the number of ships to be built before concurring in the Senate amendments. Messrs. Foss, (Ill.,) Dayton, (West Va.,) and Cummings, (N. Y.,) were appointed conferrees.

At the close of yesterday's session the House adopted the usual resolutions of regret on the death of Representative Shaw of New York, and adjourned out of respect to his memory. Owing to the tangle in which the House found itself just before adjournment Monday, (being without a quorum,) the announcement of Mr. Shaw's death could not be made on that day.

The Senate yesterday adopted an order providing that the Senate, at 12:50 P. M. to-day, shall proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the count of the vote cast for President and Vice President of the United States at the last general election.

FAVORS THE PNEUMATIC TUBE.

Senate Committee on Post Offices Recommends an Appropriation for the Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices to-day decided to recommend the adoption of an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill providing for an appropriation of $500,000 for pneumatic tube service, the amendment for that purpose being as follows:

"For transportation of mail by pneumatic tube or other devices by purchase or otherwise, $500,000, and all existing provisions of law prohibiting additional contracts for pneumatic tube service are hereby repealed."

The total increase of appropriations recommended by the committee amount to $525,000, making the grand total of the bill $124,308,088, or $7,675,046 in excess of the estimated postal revenues for the year. In addition to the appropriation for the pneumatic tube system, there is a small appropriation for free delivery of mail in towns and small cities, and another small appropriation for experimenting with return postage, envelopes, and postal cards.

SHAFTER TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Will Be Appointed as Soon as Gen. Young Gets to San Francisco—To be Retired Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. S. M. B. Young, who yesterday was confirmed a Major General, has been chosen to succeed Gen. Shafter in command of the Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco. Gen. Young, who has been in the Philippines more than two years, will sail from Manila in a few days, arriving in San Francisco about the middle of March.

He then will relieve Gen. Shafter, and the latter will be appointed a Major General in the army and retired immediately.

Lee and Wilson to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The retirement of Gens. James H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee will take effect immediately after the confirmation of their nominations as Brigadier Generals by the Senate. Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of Colorado, will take charge of the Department of the Missouri in conjunction with his present duty for the present.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The committee of prominent members of the Presbyterian Church appointed to consider the question of a revision of the creed, for report to the next General Assembly, to be held in May, resumed its sessions here to-night after an adjournment of some weeks. All the members were in attendance except ex-President Harrison and Judge Daniel R. Noyes.

At the close of the last meeting of the committee a statement was issued to the effect that the returns from the Presbyteries plainly indicated that the church desired some changes in its credal statement, but the matter was left in abeyance for further consideration and discussion. It is expected that some definite action in the direction of a revision of the confession or a supplemental statement will be agreed upon at this meeting. At to-night's meeting only preliminary business was transacted.

SAVED BY HER ST. BERNARD.

Woman's Dog Prevented Her Husband from Shooting Her and Tore His Picture.

A story, which, according to Magistrate Flammer, throws all the previous dog stories of history completely in the shade, was related in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning by Mrs. Pauline Munch of 1,968 Third Avenue. According to her story, which was listened to with respectful wonder by everyone in the courtroom, her big St. Bernard dog, Bismarck, saved her from being shot by her husband, with whom she had quarreled, and afterward showed his hatred of him by tearing his picture to pieces. Mrs. Munch says that four months ago she quarreled with her husband David, and that he went to California, whence he returned a month ago.

"He came into my house and thought he could boss the ranch," she said. "When I told him he couldn't he pulled out a pistol and pointed it at me. Then I would have been killed if Bismarck had not saved me. As soon as he saw the revolver he jumped at my husband and struck him just as he fired. His arm was knocked to one side and the bullet went into the table. He fired twice more, but the dog kept fighting with him, and all the bullets went wild. After that my husband ran out, and the dog lay across the doorway to keep him from coming back."

Mrs. Munch also said that when she was showing her husband's picture to a detective, who had been sent to arrest him, the dog, catching sight of it, rushed at it and worried it to pieces. Munch, who appeared in court with his garments very much torn as a result of his fight with the dog, listened to his wife's story in contemptuous silence. He was held without bail.

FILIPINOS TALK OF PEACE

Greet the Taft Commission on Its Trip to the North.

The Natives Say They Are Beginning to Understand the Purposes of the Americans.

SAN FERNANDO, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Feb. 12.—Bacolor and all the towns adjacent to the railroad, whose names are historic on account of the fierce battles of the earlier periods of the American occupation, turned out to welcome the United States Philippine Commission as it proceeded northward on its first trip to organize provincial Governments. At every station, including the hamlets where the train did not stop, there were bursts of music from the native bands and cheers for the "Americanos Filipinos" Commission and the "Partido Federale."

The crowd at Malolos, the former seat of the insurgent Government, was smaller in proportion to the population than in the case of the villages. At all the stops addresses were delivered by natives and responses were made by Judge Taft, Prof. Worcester, Gen. Flores, Chief Justice Areilano, and Dr. Tavera, President of the Federal Party. The natives repeatedly declared that the people were beginning to understand the purposes of the Americans, adding that the commission's acts showed their promises will be kept.

Judge Taft told the people of the towns in Bulacan Province that a provincial Government will shortly be established there. The American party alighted at San Fernando, passed under an arch of welcome, and was greeted by the military and hundreds of children waving American flags and singing "Hail Columbia."

The entire American party was then driven to Bacolor, capital of the Province of Pampanga, where they will be cordially entertained to-morrow and until applying the provincial Government to Pampanga. There will be a public discussion of the laws enacted.

A banquet this evening in the college hall at Bacolor was an elaborate affair, and marked by a high degree of enthusiasm. Judge Taft, who presided, said the commission was happy to begin provincial civil government in a province which was so deserving of it. He praised the work of the army, but contrasted the severity of military government with the liberty of civil government. He concluded by calling upon the Presidente of Bacolor, who, he said, had been described by Gen. Grant as his colleague in pacifying the province.

The Presidente of Bacolor said that the people of the province would endeavor to follow the enactments of the commission, and he asked Gen. Grant to celebrate Lincoln's birthday by pardoning those guilty of minor political offenses.

Gen. Grant replied that he intended to recommend that Gen. MacArthur should pardon such persons on the condition that those now in the mountains should return to their homes.

Chief Justice Arellano said the present was an era of deeds, and he was astonished at the work already accomplished by the commission for the benefit of the Filipinos. He declared that he felt the utmost confidence as to the outcome. Dr. Tavera outlined the work and purposes of the Federal Party.

Judge Taft, referring to the organization of the party, said it was one of the greatest events in the history of the progress of the islands, because it provided an opportunity for political expression.

Gen. Grant has received information that a band of Tarlac insurgents is approaching for the purpose of harassing the people of Bacolor. He has sent scouts out after them.

FILIPINO GENERAL KILLED.

Malbas Falls in a Fight at Sibuyan—Eight Rebels and Seventy Men Surrender to Capt. Cooles.

MANILA, Feb. 12.—In a fight at Sibuyan, Batangas, the rebel General Malbas is reported to have been killed. Six insurgent officers and twenty men were captured.

An insurgent Colonel, Simon Tecson, seven insurgent officers, and seventy men, with sixty guns, have surrendered unconditionally to Capt. Cooles of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, at San Miguel de Mayumo.

Women's Peace League Meets.

MANILA, Feb. 12.—The Women's Peace League met at Judge Taft's house to-day. Senorita Poblete attempted to introduce a resolution requesting the release of the imprisoned insurgents. Mrs. Taft and other ladies spoke on a resolution urging the insurgents to surrender. This was adopted instead of Senorita Poblete's motion.

Bates Made a Philippine Judge.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 12.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Henry C. Bates of this city to-day was offered by the United States Government the position of Judge in the Philippine Islands, and he will accept the appointment. The salary will be $5,500 per year.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Boards of officers, constituted as hereinafter set forth, are appointed to meet March 1 at the stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be authorized to appear before them:

At West Point, New York.—Major John M. Banister, Surgeon; Capt. George H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Wirt Robinson, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort McHenry, Maryland.—Capt. Fred Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, Artillery Corps; Acting Assistant Surgeon John S. Fogg.

At Fort Thomas, Kentucky.—Major Alpheus H. Bowman, Second Infantry; Major William O. Owen, Surgeon; Capt. George C. Saffarrans, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, Second Infantry.

At Fort McPherson, Georgia.—Major James E. Macklin, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Henry E. Eames, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, Eleventh Infantry.

At Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.—Major Aaron H. Appel, Surgeon; First Lieut. John T. Martin, Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery Corps.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Major Charles B. Byrne, Surgeon; Capt. Clermont L. Best, Artillery Corps; Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, Artillery Corps.

At Fort Sheridan, Illinois.—Major Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry; Capt. Henry I. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Walter H. Chatfield, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, Fifth Infantry.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.—Major Marshall Wood, Surgeon; Capt. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Charles H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. Alonzo Gray, Fifth Cavalry.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.—Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; Major John J. O'Connell, First Infantry; Capt. Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry; First Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, First Infantry.

At Fort Snelling, Minnesota.—Major P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Frederick Perkins, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, Eighth Infantry.

At Fort Logan, Colorado.—Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry; Capt. William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. George H. Knox, Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas.—Capt. Elias Chandler, First Infantry; Capt. James R. Lindsay, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieut. William K. McCue, First Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Carle E. Bentley.

At the Presidio of San Francisco.—Major John D. Hall, Surgeon; Capt. Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps; Capt. Frederic D. Evans, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. James A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry.

At Vancouver Barracks, Washington.—Major Louis S. Tesson, Surgeon; Major Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry; Capt. George S. Young, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. William Wallace, Seventh Infantry.

Major Joseph S. Wilkins, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, will proceed by the transport to leave San Francisco, Feb. 16, to Manila, in charge of funds which will be turned over to him by the Chief Paymaster, Department of California, and upon his arrival at Manila, after turning over the funds in his charge to the Chief Paymaster, Division of the Philippines, will report to the commanding General of that division for assignment to duty.

The following-named Dental Surgeons will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for instruction: John S. Marshall, from Chicago; Robert T. Oliver, from Indianapolis.

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Navy.

Capt. H. R. S. Mackenzie is detached from duty with the New York and ordered to command of her, Feb. 16.

Lieut. Commander J. E. Roller is detached from duty with the New York and ordered to duty on board her as executive, Feb. 16.

Lieut. Commander G. W. Denfield is detached from duty with the New York and ordered to duty on board her as navigator, Feb. 16.

Lieut. Commander I. S. K. Reeves is detached from duty with the New York and ordered to duty on board her in charge of the engineering department, Feb. 16.

Lieuts. F. Marble, S. E. Capehart, S. P. Fullinwider, and P. Symington are detached from duty with the New York and ordered to duty on board her, Feb. 16.

Lieut. C. D. Stearns is detached from the Prairie, Feb. 15, and ordered to the New York, Feb. 16.

Lieut. E. H. Watson is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Feb. 13.

Naval Cadets W. K. Riddle, J. D. Wainwright, J. J. Hyland, and A. W. Johnson are detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New York, Feb. 16.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou's order to the New York is revoked; he is detached from the Boston Yard and ordered to the Vermont.

Chaplain J. P. S. Chidwick is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New York, Feb. 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Kentucky has arrived at Hongkong.

The Mayflower arrived at Santa Lucia to-day.

The Bancroft has sailed from Colon for Key West.

The collier Caesar sailed to-day from Bermuda for Hampton Roads.

The torpedo boat Foote arrived at Norfolk yesterday.

The training ship Topeka arrived at Barbados to-day.

Army Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President to-day sent the following army nominations to the Senate:

REGULAR ARMY.

Medical Department.—Lieut. Col. Peter J. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, to be Assistant Surgeon General, with rank of Colonel; Major Charles B. Byrne, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Cavalry.—Second Lieuts. Charles T. Boyd, Fourth Cavalry, and Henry C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenants.

VOLUNTEERS.

To be Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Captain—Justice M. Wheate of Indiana, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Francis M., McCallum of Kansas, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Harry A. Littlefield of Oregon, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Frederick W. Cox of South Dakota, late Captain and Assistant Surgeon, First South Dakota Volunteers; Gerry S. Driver of the District of Columbia, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

New Light Batteries of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Orders were issued at the War Department to-day for the location of the new light batteries of artillery provided for in the reorganization law, at the following points:

One each at Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Meade, S. D.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Fort Logan, Col., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Two each at Fort Riley, Kansas, and the Presidio at San Francisco.

THE SENATORIA

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THE POWERS IN CHINA.

That respect which the Western Powers have been engaged so earnestly in wooing from China by means of "punitive expeditions," pending negotiations and even after negotiations have begun, they are still engaged in conciliating by like methods.

First, the Powers demanded a series of reparations from the Chinese Government, which seemed to go to the verge of the powers of that Government, to the verge, that is to say, of what it could do without committing suicide. The suicide of the Chinese Government would mean anarchy in China, and the necessity for the allied Powers of providing a government for a vast country of which they knew practically nothing.

This is a consideration which we have urged already a hundred times and which accounts for and justifies the action of our Government in China. We must mention it for the hundred and first time, for it seems that there are persons who set up to inform public opinion who do not yet understand it. What we wanted in China was the severest punishment that the Chinese Government could inflict upon persons largely its own members and leading spirits, who were responsible for the outrages upon foreigners, without ceasing to be a Government.

Well, the allies laid down their terms, which seemed, as we say, to go to the verge of the powers of the Chinese Government. Against what we meant to be our protest it marked these terms "irrevocable." Being hard pressed and thus desirous to go to the very limit of what it could do and live, the Chinese Government accepted these terms. It specified the punishment it meant to inflict upon its own Ministers and agents. The punishment was in every case severe. Nobody could decently pretend that it was not. It was so severe that the Chinese Government could scarcely thereafter return to Peking without a serious "loss of face." And then the allies proceed to enlarge their terms, to demand capital punishment for persons whom there is reason to believe that the Chinese Government has not the power to punish capitally, and to consider the addition of other names to the list of proscripts. And it announces that its additional terms are also "irrevocable."

It is the silliness and futility of this sort of negotiation which seem chiefly to have been felt at Washington. It is the iniquity of them which seems chiefly to have impressed itself upon China. It is, at any rate, at this point that the Chinese worm has turned, and that it resents the violent contradiction, by the Western World, of the universal principles of fair dealing, committed in the enlargement of its ultimatum after negotiations have been begun on the basis of that ultimatum. The Empress Dowager, it seems, "directs the Chinese Commissioners to call the attention of the foreign Ministers to their original agreement." The Peking correspondent of The Sun, to whom we owe this announcement, adds, on his own account: "This quibble is characteristic of Chinese diplomacy."

That comment quite transcends our own powers in the way of commentation. If the Chinese Commissioners have the hardihood to carry out their instructions and to protest against the enlargement of the original ultimatum, the "punitive expeditions," so honorable to Christian civilization, may be expected to be resumed. It does not appear that they have at any time been in fact abandoned, but it is gratifying to know that Count VON WALDERSEE holds that they ought to be suspended while negotiations are in progress. But Christendom will resume them by authority if the Chinese Government does not quite see its way to beheading the most important of its own members. Christendom will then, more than ever, remind the disinterested observer of the old hymn:

And, as her heavenly labors rise,
So her "demands" increase;
Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths are Peace.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

It is the testimony of a number of observers at Washington from all parts of the country and of both parties that the personal views of many of the Republican Senators are opposed to the Ship Subsidy bill, though most of these will vote for the bill if a vote is reached.

Their reasons for voting for the bill are not creditable to them. They will not do so because it is a party measure. Mr. ALLISON has distinctly declared that it is not a party measure. They will support it, if it comes to a vote, mainly because of their sense of obligation to Mr. HANNA as general manager of the last two Presidential campaigns. In the discharge of that office Mr. HANNA, on the one hand, seems to have accepted aid which is now to be compensated at the public expense, and on the other hand was able to extend courtesies to the gentlemen associated with him in the Senate, which they do not feel at liberty to disregard. So far as these relations influence the course of the Republican Senators who in their hearts do not approve the scheme of subsidies, the fact is not creditable to them.

While such considerations may induce these gentlemen to vote for the bill if a vote is reached, they are by no means anxious that a vote shall be reached. For the most part they are from agricultural States. They know that the feeling of the farmers is against the scheme. Why should it not be? There is no advantage in it for them. There cannot be. The farmer must sell his surplus abroad, and the price he gets for the surplus practically fixes the price for the entire product. It is his interest not only that his crop shall reach the foreign market at the lowest charge for carriage, but that the buyers in that market shall be in a situation to pay for it as easily as may be. If England, for instance, can carry his grain at the lowest rates, England is by so much better placed to take his grain. If the whole business is left free and open, without legislative interference, England will not get the carrying unless at lower rates than others can afford. If she can take it on those terms, so much the better for the grain raiser. He obtains at once lower freight, better prices, and a more willing customer.

"Live and let live" is a good rule in large commerce as well as in small trade. It includes some of the most important conditions on which exchanges proceed all over the world. Its application to this matter is plain to the homely sense of those most interested. The farmers have not been misled by the plea that it is better to have their grain carried by the wealthy favorites of the Subsidy bill. They know that they will have to pay a large part of the taxes these gentlemen are to receive under the bill, that freights are not at all likely to be lessened, and that if they were it would only drive their best customers to get grain elsewhere from peoples not so overreaching. With an open field and no favor, every class of Americans can hold their own. That is all the farmers ask and it is all they are disposed to grant to any other class.

MR. CROKER SPEAKS.

The statement in The Journal of Monday from Mr. CROKER at Wantage is accepted by the leaders of Tammany Hall not only as genuine, but as evidence of supreme sagacity. Here is what he had to say on the subject of his "Vice Committee": "I was sincere in wanting my committee to go to the bottom of the whole business and clean out the Red Light district, but I am sure that it would be to no advantage in the end. There are bound to be some unusually vile places in all cities. These I am satisfied were never tolerated for any length of time, but so far as the ordinary disorderly house is concerned you can't stamp it out. Gambling as well can't be prevented. It is better far to tolerate fair places than to have crooked schemes at work. However, these are my views and are waived in place of reformers' views."

This is wide of the mark and calculated to deceive. What Mr. CROKER has to deal with, because he is directly responsible for it, is not the existence of unavoidable vice in this great city: it is the corrupt licensing of such vice and of much worse by the police under the control of Tammany Hall and for its enrichment. Of such corruption Mr. CROKER can have no more doubt than he has of the existence of Tammany and of his own relation to the organization. If he wishes for details he can get them from the testimony in the trial of Capt. HERLIHY. He can get them also from Mr. NIXON'S committee. But he does not need details to convince him. The general and indisputable fact is perfectly well known to him.

He cannot get rid of his accountability by pleading that nothing can be done about it. Everything can be done, and it can be done by him if he is honest enough to do it. He is not. If he were, the thing would not have existed. How he really feels on the subject is shown with brutal candor in the following words: "You know how poor MATT QUAY—although opposed to me in politics—fell from grace, and of his subsequent rise again. Well, watch Tammany. This combination of papers, preachers, Republicans, and blackleg Democrats can't break Tammany, try as they will." QUAY and CROKER! Equally invincible and equally vicious! No more defiant faith in the power of the Evil One was ever avowed.

SENATOR CHANDLER AS A "PURIFIER."

Senator CHANDLER has seen fit to use a part of the small time remaining to him in the United States Senate in formulating a bill to "prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections." It makes such contributions "unlawful" for any National bank or any corporation engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce, and for any other corporation if the election is one at which a Representative in Congress is to be voted for, or an "election or attempted election of a United States Senator." Every guilty corporation is to be fined, and every officer, employé, or stockholder who shall consent to a contribution by the corporation is also subject to fine.

The bill has been reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It must have been the occasion of some merriment when it was under consideration in the committee room. With the testimony in the case of CLARK of Montana fresh in the minds of the members, and with the varied and authentic information which Mr. CHANDLER must retain from his service on the National Committee of the Republican Party, the notion of shutting off contributions from corporations in this manner must have appeared to the members of the committee in all its naked absurdity.

The bill is nominally aimed at an undoubted evil and abuse, but there will be no correction of it until the public sentiment of the country demands the correction of it far more earnestly than at present. When the great body of our citizens are sufficiently interested in politics to attend to them themselves, make their own organizations, and pay their own expenses, and when they send representatives to Legislatures and to Congress or to the Senate who are too honest to accept aid from corporations or from any other source, there will be no need of repressive bills of this sort. Until that state of affairs comes about such bills will be of no avail.

"AMERICAN ENGINEERING COMPETITION."

A good many of our readers know that the uneasiness of the British manufacturing interests in respect to American competition has attracted the notice of The London Times, and that it has endeavored to enlighten the British public by a series of able and elaborate articles upon "American Engineering Competition." It has been evident that these articles were in the nature of highly expert testimony. The mere appearance of them in The London Times was a guarantee, not only of that fact, but of the further fact that the competition in question was a matter of British national importance. The Times does not give space on such a scale to anything that is of less.

The national importance of the question is, indeed, obvious enough. As a Briton wrote the other day about his nation, "If we cannot make and sell, we must starve." Statistics show not the absolute but the comparative falling off of British exports in what once, and not so long ago, were British specialties. In respect to her ability to support her population without foreign commerce, Great Britain is the worst off of any country in the world. She is distinctly worse off than Germany, which is one of her commercial rivals, and of course worse off than the United States, the inhabitants of which can live without any commerce whatever.

How large the margin is of the superiority of Great Britain's commercial rivals it would be impossible to calculate for all or for many products. The tables of commercial statistics simply tell where and to what extent there is an increasing foreign ability to compete. But there is one particular instance which has already made much talk in Great Britain and caused much searching of hearts among British manufacturers, in respect to which we now know precisely what the foreign advantage is.

The award to an American corporation many months ago of a contract for bridges on the Uganda Railway has been so bitterly and persistently assailed by British manufacturers as an instance of undue preference for the foreigner that the authorities have now made public, we believe for the first time, the facts in the case. There were nine British bidders. Their best bid was to deliver the material of the bridges on board ship in sixty weeks, at the rate of £15 5s. per ton. There was one American bidder, who offered to "erect" the bridges within forty-six weeks, and to deliver them at any British port at the rate of £10 6s. per ton. That is to say, that in order to employ British industry, the owners of the railroad would have had to pay half as much again in money, and apparently, if the dispatch is correctly worded, half as much again in time. That is very much too much for a business man to pay for patriotism. Ten per cent. in money and 10 per cent. in time would have constituted an insuperable commercial advantage. We may add, judging from some observation of the respective ways of British and American engineers, that there was probably another very considerable saving, in the American estimate, in the total weight of material. Whether there was or not, if this be anything like a fair and general showing, the British bridgemakers are simply not in the competition with their American rivals. No wonder that Great Britain is alarmed about "American Engineering Competition."

A BAD GUESS.

What THE TIMES and papers like it really represent in their contentions about Cuba is the desire of capitalists anxious for fresh fields to exploit in Cuba; but against the moral sentiment of the Nation, aroused on a clear issue, the forces of capitalism will beat hopelessly when the time of battle arrives.—Baltimore News.

We have no information in our possession that leads us to suppose that this statement in regard to THE TIMES is even a good guess as to its motives. We should have a very poor opinion of capitalists who, against the moral sense of the Nation, should seek fresh fields to exploit in Cuba or elsewhere. We should think that they did not understand their business and that they were taking great risks with no prospect of profit. We should have a still poorer opinion of them if they undertook to secure the aid of newspapers in committing the National Government to their foolish schemes. And we should be inclined to despise the intelligence of a newspaper that entered into such an enterprise. We ignore for the moment the extreme turpitude which our esteemed contemporary attributes to the papers with which it classes THE TIMES. There may be papers sufficiently base for such an alliance, though we are happy to say that we do not know of any—but we are confident that there are none sufficiently asinine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A long and careful investigation made by a committee appointed by the San Francisco alumni of Leland Stanford Junior University into the circumstances attending the departure of Dr. Ross from that institution has convinced its members, according to a report they have just made, that, though it was a case of practical dismissal, and not of voluntary resignation, no infringement on the right of free speech was involved. Dr. Ross, it seems, first excited the criticism of Mrs. STANFORD and the university authorities as long ago as 1896, when he prepared for publication and circulation by one of the political parties a pamphlet on the silver question, signed, not only with his name, but also with his university title as Professor of Economics. The doctor admitted to the committee that in this and other respects his conduct during that campaign was such as he would not now commend or repeat, thereby practically admitting that the criticism he then received was just. From December, 1896, when the chair held by Dr. Ross was changed from that of economics to that of social science, his position was probational, and Mrs. STANFORD'S confidence in him was further shaken by his use of slang in his public and classroom lectures, and by reports that the latter had contained references derogatory to her deceased husband. The committee found no reason for believing that her final demand for the doctor's dismissal was due to disagreement with his economic teachings, the moving cause being, rather, a conviction that her estimate of him, formed in 1896, was correct, and that he was again displaying, after three years of trial, the objectionable qualities upon which her original disapproval was based. The committee lays special emphasis, as proving the inconsistency of Dr. Ross's claim that Mrs. STANFORD tried to restrict the expression of his opinions, the fact that, despite her criticisms, he wanted to remain in the university, and only left it when he was forced to choose between resignation and dismissal. The committee presents no views as to the effect on the university of the exercise of such power and influence as it found Mrs. STANFORD to possess.

—Major BATSON, who organized and still commands the Macabebe scouts, the only body of native Filipinos as yet utilized as a part of the American Army in the islands, expresses entire satisfaction both with their fighting qualities and with their amenability to discipline when commanded by white officers who are firm, kind, and tactful. When interviewed on the subject recently by a representative of The Manila Times, the Major not only advised the enrollment of more natives in the American service, but went so far as to say that in the Philippines one native regiment, properly officered, could do more work and give less trouble than two composed of white men. This superiority he ascribed to the native's tolerance of the climate, to his knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, and to his long-established habit of living on small quantities of simple and inexpensive food. That they are willing to serve under white officers is shown by the frequency with which commissions in the insurgent army have been given to American deserters. The Major professed perfect confidence in the loyalty of his own men, but we notice that when he gave his ideas as to the composition of a model native regiment, he said that it should consist of men from several tribes. "It should be cavalry," he explained, "with one squadron of Macabebes, one from the Province of Pampanga, but not Macabebes, and one from outside of Pampanga, made up of one troop each of Ilocanos, Visayans, Tagalos, and Camarinians. In this manner there would be no possibility of a revolt in the regiment, for the rivalries of the different tribes would render concerted action out of the question. Any plot or plan for outbreak would at once become known. Each tribe would strive to outdo the others, and, though esprit de corps might be lacking, in its strict sense, they would be solid as a regiment." This hints an appreciable amount of distrust, but perhaps it is only wise precaution. Of the Macabebes, the Major said: "They have responded to all my hopes and expectations."

—So long has it been customary everywhere to speak of trivial ills and injuries as "mere mosquito bites" that not a few people find it difficult to rearrange their ideas in accordance with the latest discoveries and treat both the mosquito and its bite with the gravity which demonstrated close connection of each with several very terrible diseases demands. The tendency toward levity in the discussion of the theory of mosquito infection is in inverse ratio to the amount of knowledge possessed as to the facts on which that theory rests. Nothing could be further from the truth than the apparently general impression that acceptance of the new view involves the admission that all the old precautions against yellow fever, say, or malaria, were useless. The Savannah News, for instance, declares that "if the public could be induced to accept these conclusions, there would be no quarantine against places known to be infected with yellow fever." That is true only in the sense that places free from the dangerous kinds of mosquitoes would have nothing to fear from the disease, but there are few such places as yet, and it is still to be proved that the insects can be completely banished from the localities where they now propagate. Until that is done quarantines will be necessary, and will produce effects as good as ever—which isn't saying much. The mosquito theory fits in marvelously well with all previous observation, and therein lies the explanation of its prompt acceptance by many of the very highest medical authorities and respectful consideration by almost all the others. Stagnant waters and marshes have always been regarded as the source of fever-producing "miasms," and it is from just such places that mosquitoes are known to come. Night air has been feared, and it is the night-flying mosquitoes that carry infection. That elevation gives safety has always been recognized, and mosquitoes haunt the lowlands. So, point by point, the old and the new theories harmonize, and the only change is that where all was vague before we now have something clear, definite, and understandable. When people come to realize that mosquitoes are more dangerous than lions the jokes about them will cease.

—For a good, vigorous characterization of "Christian Science" and "Christian Scientists," we can heartily recommend one which Dr. W. J. ROBINSON of this city contributes to The Medical Journal. He did not, it seems, reject Eddyism offhand, for he declares that, "though Christian Science came with the earmarks of fraud on the very face of it, I decided not to condemn it until I had heard all its advocates had to say in its behalf. For the past three years I have taken special pains to hear both sides of the question." Here is the conclusion to which careful and impartial study has led him: "This so-called science is an amalgamation of fraud and imbecility—fraud so contemptible and imbecility so shallow that it is questionable whether the world has ever before seen anything like it offered up as a 'system.' As to the followers of this system, while I do not like to classify them all as either fools or knaves, or a mixture of both, I can honestly say this: I have not met one Christian Scientist capable of fair, rational, and consistent reasoning. The word logic seems to have become completely eliminated from the vocabulary of the followers of that creed." Yet Dr. ROBINSON unites with the "Christian Scientists" in opposing the Bell Medical Practice bill, now under consideration at Albany. So far as it would put an end to the operations of the fanatics and frauds of all varieties who pose as "healers," he commends the bill highly, but he finds its provisions altogether too broad. "You cannot," he writes, "compel a man to pay $1 or $2 for every little ache and pain, and it would be rather funny if people had to consult a doctor before they could get a corn cure, or toothache drops, or a hair tonic. So the only effect this feature would have would be to drive people still further to self-medication, to newspaper medicine, and to the use of patent nostrums."

INSURANCE "SURPLUS" TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The solid objections are: The proposed "surplus" tax law would most probably be declared unconstitutional and void as impairing the obligations of existing contracts. It is "double taxation," and contravenes legislative precedents. The companies now pay taxes on premiums collected in almost every State and country in which they operate. Surplus is the deferred dividend fund, and arises primarily from the premium receipts, and is really taxed when premium receipts are taxed.

The United States war revenue tax of 8 cents on each $100 of new insurance is sufficiently burdensome, and has been, and is being, practically charged against "surplus," although it goes into expense account. A company writing $232,000,000 last year paid $185,600 United States revenue tax. This tremendous National tax has been cheerfully and patriotically met, but it impinges and impairs the surplus of the policy holders. And each additional tax most certainly increases the cost of insurance and diminishes the ability of the average citizen to adequately protect his family from the loss entailed by his death.

"Surplus" of life insurance companies is invested in real estate, securities of railroads and other corporations, which pay taxes; in real estate mortgages which are subject to taxation.

The up-building of the country rests largely in cheap money; the enforcement of the mortgage tax will make money dear, and will cause ruin to many builders and business men generally in this age of close competition. Such a tax would most certainly be borne by the borrower, who has already paid a tax on his property, and if he be a policy holder in a "surplus" company, he will indirectly pay a third tax. This is abhorrent to the Anglo-American principle of taxation.

First: His real estate is taxed!
Second: His mortgage is taxed!
Third: His insurance surplus in mortgages is taxed!

Yet he is supposed to be exempt from personal taxation on his life insurance and its surplus, under the personal tax laws.

Rates for life insurance have been increased in the last few years largely on account of increased taxation; also through the increase in the volume of money and the cheapening of its value. Insurance companies find it difficult to get safely the interest returns needed to maintain even these increased rates, and that percentage annually set aside as surplus, derived, as it is largely, from interest earnings in excess of the legal reserve requirements, must soon disappear if confronted with such adverse taxation.

Surplus is the dividend fund, surplus is the safety fund. Tax it and you attack the policy holder's interest vitally because it is the up-building power of his company.

Mr. Lyman has his fling at our insurance philanthropy and anxiety for the "widow and orphan." I may say for the information of himself and many others like him that the "poor policy holder by dropping his policy does not leave all his payments to swell the surplus." He gets paid-up insurance or his cash back, less actual cost of the risk for the "term."

The surplus or interest left behind by the withdrawing policy holder or savings bank depositor is a necessary penalty and charge for the handling of his account, and affording him the convenience and security of such institutions, and is one of the essentials on which such establishments exist. He may fail, but his company must never fail, or its mission fails. His growl is that "the expense account" might be reduced and taxation increased by cheaper Presidents, officers, and agents! True, and the business might be curtailed to such an extent that Mr. Lyman and others would hardly care to intrust their funds to a company with "no surplus."

These "overgrown" institutions (?) could without doubt run their business without any "surplus," but hardly with that degree of efficiency which now justly entitles them to the unqualified respect and confidence of the civilized world and the nations therein. After you have expanded, it is too late to cry anti-expansion.

WALTER TRAVERS DANIEL,
A Life Underwriter and Policy Holder.
New York, Feb. 12, 1901.

The Spitting Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to congratulate THE TIMES upon another of its victories for health and decency! As a result of your agitation in denouncing the "spitting nuisance" I noticed yesterday that the railway company has acted upon your suggestion and placed notices in its cars setting forth the penalty for violation of the ordinance of the Board of Health. The spitter and disease disseminator will now "continue in scarceness." I doubt not. R. J. WALKER.
New York, Feb. 12, 1901.

An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that my letter on Edward VII. makes me say that Elizabeth, daughter of James I., married the Elector of Hanover; it should read the Elector of Bohemia.

The manuscript sent you contains the word Hanover by error. I must apologize to you for what is apparently a worse mistake than the one I endeavored to correct.

H. W. WINFIELD.
Jersey City, Feb. 11, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Only Conjecture.

Jimson—What do you imagine Lot's wife said when she looked behind her?

Jester—I fancy she said, "O, very well; you need not bring me the smelling salts now."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

He Knew Better.

"Oh, John," she cried, "baby's cut a tooth."

"Aw, go 'way!" broke in little Willie, who was playing on the floor. "You can't cut a tooth! You may break it, but you can't cut it."—Chicago Post.

His Customary State.

"Your friend Tackey is 'way off in Honolulu now. Doesn't that surprise you?"

"It does and it doesn't."

"Heard he was going there, eh?"

"No, I didn't know he was in Honolulu, but I knew he was 'way off even when he was here."—Philadelphia Record.

Information.

The citizen looked helplessly at the piles of drifted snow that lay on the sidewalk in front of his house.

"What would you take to clean this walk?" he said, addressing the first man who came along.

"A shovel, Sir," responded Mr. Ruffon Wratts, Walking Delegate of Jewelers' Union No. 247, passing on.—Chicago Tribune.

REVENGES OF TIME.

From The Chicago Record.

A fool there was, who toiled for years
A certain wondrous thing to build,
No doubts he entertained, no fears,
And only faith his bosom filled.

There as he labored, people came
And watched him ply his busy tool.
They made of him their sport and game
And said it was just like a fool.

His plan they called a vision wild,
A thing of naught, a rotten reed,
The idle day dreams of a child.
He labored on and took no heed.

Time passed; the fool grew old and gray,
His form was bent, his eyesight dim;
But still he wrought the livelong day
Until at last death called for him.

The years rolled onward, one by one.
Forgot that work of simple wit,
Until, discerning what was done,
A wise man came and finished it.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Some of the Lighter Entertainment Offered in the Theatres.

Clergymen in the Current Plays—The Stage Reporter—Gossip of the Stage.

Charles J. Ross, an actor in burlesque, who has a large personal following in "first night" music hall auidences, appears as Cardinal Richelieu in the travesty of "The Three Musketeers" at the Victoria. Of the quality of the verbal humor in that piece, by the way, a fair example is found in the interchange of badinage between two of the musketeers. One of them is weeping and shakes bits of lead from his handkerchief.

"Look," cries the other, "he weeps bullets!"

"No," exclaims the weeper, "they are musket-tears!"

And this is 1901. But to return to Ross. His manner is invariably the same. He seems to have a fair share of theatrical skill, but to hold himself greatly superior to his work. As Richelieu there is no joke in his make-up or costume. He introduces reminiscences of tragedy in the manner of Rover in "Wild Oats" and a hundred other later stage personages. His best moment is in an incidental caricature of the great scene of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," in which Violet Holls capably assists him.

There is some very good stuff in "My Lady," but it is acrobatic, generally, and the best of the music, which is very good, is not made the most of. Perhaps the piece can be whipped and "stage managed" into shape. As it is, there have been duller shows of its sort in town this season.

It is doubtful if Mr. Ross is wise in forcing his personal affairs on the public every time he appears in burlesque. There were not many persons in yesterday afternoon's audience at the Victoria who knew that the helpmate of the Cardinal, off the stage, is named Mabel, and that she might be jealous if she saw him kissing a typewriter. His Eminence's explanation to Merri Osborne in the rôle of Milady that Mabel and he had the "same matinée day" was not generally amusing. Why should not Mr. Ross settle down to work and leave these pleasing little personalities for his private life?

Mr. Ross's burlesqued Cardinal is the third representative of the sacred college to appear on our stage this season. There is the dignified and sweet-tempered Cardinal so discreetly played by Mr. Davenport in "The Palace of the King," and there was, until lately, Mr. Thompson's delightful portrayal of the diplomatic Cardinal in "A Royal Family." It used to be thought irreverent to put clergymen on the stage. But nowadays the dramatists have forgotten that prejudice.

Look at the clergymen, who are not Cardinals, in the current plays. There is an amiable and rather worldy Canon in "Mrs. Dane's Defence," and there is a well meaning but comic minister in "On the Quiet." The hero of "Lovers' Lane" is a liberal-minded clergyman, while the Vicar in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," a character in which Grant Stewart has gained new histrionic honors, is a theatrical acquaintance one is pleased to remember. Here is quite a formidable representation of the "cloth" for one batch of plays, with no account taken, either, of Wolsey, as Bishop of Lincoln, in "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

The reporters who meet the opera singer at the pier in "Captain Jinks" are an impossible lot of fellows who belong clearly to the realm of extravaganza. The playwrights seem rarely to be able to catch the true spirit of the reporter or the real humors of his craft. If he is not depicted as a sneaking, good for nothing fellow, bound to pry into secrets and make trouble, he is exhibited as a mere "feeder," using that word in its technical theatrical sense.

In "On the Quiet," the new farce by Augustus Thomas, however, there is a reporter who seems lifelike enough and certainly unobjectionable, considering the extraordinary set of circumstances invented by the playwright. This fellow looks like a human being, and bears himself briskly but respectfully. The part is very well acted, too, by George H. Robinson.

The need of light musical and farcial entertainment for the multitude in this big metropolis is so well understood by the theatre and music hall managers that one marvels that they do not take steps more vigorously to increase the available supply of such entertainments. It is not possible that there is not better farcical study rejected than much which has been put forward for entertainment in New York this season.

To be sure, it is an exceedingly hard field to work in, both for managers and playwrights. Nobody can tell beforehand how the public will take a musical and acrobatic show. Rules that apply to musical and dramatic art seem to go for nothing in this field.

Even in spoken farce, acted with the discretion and art required in comedy, the manager constantly encounters unpleasant surprises. "The Husbands of Leontine," which failed at the Madison Square Theatre early in the season, was one of the smartest, wittiest, and most original of recent comic plays. It was suggestive, and open to harsh severe criticism on the score of immorality. If it had missed popular approval on that account the public might be congratulated. But it failed simply because its wit and humor missed the fancy of a sufficiently large number of persons within a certain specified time.

Nevertheless, one who argues from this that a farce which contains glimpses of real human nature and a fair share of wit will surely fail is mistaken. A farce, to gain the approval of the multitude, must have something better than a mere whim or odd fancy as its foundation. Pieces like W. S. Gilbert's "Tom Cobb" and "Fogarty Fairy," and "A Possible Case," by Sydney Rosenfeld, are always caviare to the general.

Yet there is something of the quality of all these whimsical and fanciful pieces in "On the Quiet," which has started upon a seemingly prosperous career at the Madison Square Theatre. The texture of the thing is far superior to that of the typical successful knockabout farce, yet it has enough of the conventional and juvenile fun to keep it going briskly.

An unfair article on the drama of the nineteenth century in the ancient Quarterly Review speaks of the foremost actor of the English stage, Henry Irving, as a comedian "not more excellent" than the late Arthur Cecil and the present Mr. Kendal. Such "criticism" as this from such a source does more harm than good. Of course the preposterous ranking of Irving, with all his remarkable histrionism, alongside of the admirable but not eminent Kendal, and an actor of certain "character parts," who may have had the honor of giving great pleasure to The Quarterly's writer in some one of his impersonations, will not hurt Irving in the least. He has lived down such abuse. His fame is secure.

But it makes The Quarterly's writer seem the veriest ass to people who know the stage, deprives the grave truths he occasionally utters of all their force, and indirectly reflects discredit on the body of serious dramatic criticism which aims not to follow the crowd but to observe certain intelligible artistic standards.

Mr. Becker's Recital.

Hugo Becker, the violoncellist, who recently made a very successful appearance here with orchestra, gave a concert yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall in the presence of an appreciative audience. He was heard in a sonata for 'cello and piano by Richard Strauss, and in several solo numbers. Mr. Becker's admirable art was displayed to great advantage in the small and sonorous audience chamber. Especially did the beautiful tone of his instrument, which he knows so well how to evoke, win the attention of his hearers. This pure and noble tone affords a foundation to a solid and artistic technic, free from affectation or trickery. Mr. Becker's style is lofty, yet he can play with grace and delicate finish such elegant trifles as two salon pieces of his own heard yesterday.

He was assisted by Katherine Ruth Heyman, who played the piano part in the sonata not wholly in sympathy with the 'cellist, and Miss Sara Anderson, who sang some songs with vocal vices hitherto the cause of disappointment to her friends. But Miss Anderson is going to sing next Summer at Baireuth, the nursery of many vocal errors which she has not yet acquired. When she returns to us no doubt we shall find even less to praise in her singing than we do now. Let us hope, at least, that her fine voice will remain unimpaired.

THE PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA.

Its Second Concert Given at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The Pittsburg Orchestra gave its second concert of the current season, its third in New York, at Carnegie Hall last night. There was a large and sympathetic audience, and the applause was hearty. The orchestral numbers were Goetz's symphony in F, Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan," and the introduction to Act III., dance of the apprentices and processions of the masters from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." The soloist was Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler of Chicago, the most distinguished American player of her sex. Her numbers were the Grieg concerto, with orchestra, and the solo pieces, "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and "Marche Militaire," both by Schubert, the former arranged by Liszt and the latter by Carl Tausig.

All that has been written heretofore of the Pittsburg Orchestra might now be repeated. It is a substantial body of players, not especially distinguished in any one department, nor indeed as a whole, yet admirable in its ensemble work. In all its playing it shows what can be accomplished by a body of respectable performers under a careful, competent, and ambitious drill master. This was shown most clearly last night in the performance of the "Don Juan." Anything which bears the sign manual of Richard Strauss calls for good technical work on the part of every player in an orchestra, vigor, certainly, elan, and courage. The conductor must be master of the content of the work, and he and his men must have the clearest understanding of each other.

Mr. Herbert has already been warmly praised in this place for his work as a drillmaster and a conductor. He is a well-schooled musician, a man of catholic taste, of warm temperament, and of unflagging zeal. He gave a most excellent reading of the Strauss composition last night, and his men played admirably. The solo violin was weak, and at no time did the first strings quite satisfy the demands of the work in brilliancy of tone. But, on the other hand, the horns covered themselves with glory, and the orchestra as a whole played with splendid verve, with fine precision and unanimity, and with a perfection in the matter of phrasing that spoke worlds for the labor of the conductor at rehearsal.

Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler's piano playing exhibited traits long ago made familiar to concertgoers. She is a performer of intense temperament and nervous power. Her nerves, however, often obtain the mastery, and her work suffers from irregularities as a consequence. But she is always interesting and sometimes moving. She played the slow movement of the Grieg concerto last night with a great deal of poetry, and with some passages of uncommonly beautiful singing tone. In the third movement she was happiest in her treatment of the cantabile theme, which was sung in a lovely manner. In her two solo pieces she displayed rare crispness of touch and a certain airy delicacy not always to be found in her playing here. She seldom is at her best before a New York audience; cause, nerves. But Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler is an artist of exceptional gifts and acquirements, and must always be heard with pleasure. She is to give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall to-morrow afternoon.

NEW TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

The Estrangement Between the Rev. Meredith Brothers Assumes a Fresh Complication.

The estrangement between the Rev. Richard Meredith and his brother, the Rev. Dr. Robert Meredith, has led to unpleasant complications in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Richard Meredith, formerly pastor of the Park Avenue branch of the church, was invited to speak on March 14 at the annual dinner of the Men's Association of the Tompkins Avenue congregation. According to accounts the Rev. Dr. Robert Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church, informed the Men's Association that they must not allow his brother to speak at the dinner.

The Executive Committee replied that it would not be proper for them to recall the invitation. Then the Trustees of the church, backing up Dr. Meredith, informed the committee that if it insisted in having the brother come to speak the church would be closed and another place would have to be secured for the dinner.

The Rev. Richard Meredith visited his brother on New Year's Eve, and it was announced that the breach between the two men had been healed. When the Rev. Richard Meredith resigned from the Park Avenue branch he went to Europe. Under the impression that a reconciliation had been effected the committee in charge of the dinner decided to invite Mr. Meredith to give a short talk on his travels.

As soon as Dr. Meredith heard of it he wrote to the President and Secretary of the association that on no account must his brother be allowed to attend or speak at the dinner. He also denied that there had been any reconciliation.

The Executive Committee of the association sent a reply, stating that the invitation could not honorably be withdrawn. The Men's Association says that if Mr. Meredith cannot enter the Tompkins Avenue Church the dinner will be held at the Union League Club or elsewhere. A split in the church may be the result.

HOLY INNOCENTS BLESSED.

Congregation Had Been Trying to Pay Off Debt for Thirty-four Years.

After thirty-four years, during which the congregation was striving to pay off a debt which has at last been cleared, the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway, was consecrated yesterday. Ever since 1867, when the edifice was completed, the congregation has been worshipping in the church, but so long as there was any indebtedness on the building, according to the usages of the Church, it could not be formally consecrated. Yesterday Archbishop Corrigan presided at the consecration, which was celebrated with due pomp and ceremony. All night watchers had been in the church guarding the sacred relics, and the doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

As the Archbishop, wearing the purple cappa magna, the long train of which was borne by four pages, entered the church, twelve candles placed at intervals along the four walls were lighted. Water was sprinkled on each of the walls, and the doors were anointed with holy oils. Ashes were then strewn in the form of a cross on the aisle, while the Archbishop and his attending priests passed within the sanctuary to consecrate the sacred vessels there.

After this, he sprinkled the church seven times with a mixture of oil, water, and ashes, and three-quarters of an hour later the church was lighted up with a blaze of electric lights. Then a procession of priests, followed by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Prendergast, Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia, the celebrating Bishop, and Archbishop Corrigan himself, filed around the church. The mass which followed was celebrated by Dr. Prendergast.

NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE MEET

The Associated Alumnae of the Normal College held their third annual breakfast at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon. There were 170 members and guests present. Dr. Elizabeth Jarrett, President of the association, presided.

The following toasts were responded to: "Ye Olde Time Friende," Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College; "Ye Twentieth Century Woman," Dr. Jenny De La M. Kozier; "Greetynge," Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League; "Ye Woman of Science," Mrs. Alice R. Northrop; "Ye Female Educator," Miss A. May Palmer, and "Ye Ladye Physician," Dr. Emily G. Charles.

Other guests were Miles M. O'Brien, Dr. Jane Robbins, headworker in the Normal College Settlement; Mrs. Merle St. Croix Wright, and the following members of the Normal College faculty: Profs. Whicher, Cone, and Gillet, and Misses Holma, Leal, and Morgan, and Mrs. Hall.

DE WET IN CAPE COLONY

Crosses the Orange River Into the Philipstown District.

FRENCH CAPTURES A CONVOY

Takes Forty-five Prisoners—The Boers Raiding the Prince Albert District.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Pretoria says Gen. De Wet crossed the Orange River north of Norval's Pont on Sunday night, going in the direction of Philipstown. The British are following.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 12, says:

"French has captured a convoy of fifty wagons and fifteen carts and has made forty-five prisoners. We had one man wounded."

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 12.—Large bodies of Republicans have been seen near Donkerpoort Station, north of Norval's Port. Shots were exchanged.

The British have occupied Ficksburg, with little opposition, and have released the prisoners who were in the jail.

Twenty-seven Australians, Cape police, and Dragoons, were captured by Krutzinger's commando, eight miles from Ballaspruit, on Feb. 6, after a fight in which three British and five Boers were killed. The British were afterward released.

Two hundred Boers are raiding the Prince Albert district, looting stores and destroying orchards and gardens. Several were killed and wounded.

Seven British Yeomanry, while skirmishing, were captured by a commando near Vryburg, which was forced to retire.

Piet De Wet has arrived in Cape Town to engage the Afrikanders in the peace movement.

ROBERTS IS "EARL OF KANDAHAR."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Lord Roberts's title is gazetted as "Earl of Kandahar and Pretoria and Viscount St. Pierre."

Fever Raging at Lorenzo Marques.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 12.—The fever season here is exceptionally disastrous. Many deaths of prominent British subjects have occurred. The majority of those stricken belonged to the Imperial Railroad Administrative Staff, and had to be removed to a hospital ship in batches. Patients from Komati Poort are arriving daily. The hospital ship is now filled to its capacity. The mortality among the Boer refugees is heavy.

MAY BE THE STEAMER LUCERNE.

Wrecked Vessel Off the Coast of Newfoundland Has Not Been Absolutely Identified.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 12.—It is now feared that the steamer reported wrecked near Bacalieu, a small island northeast of the Avalon Peninsula, on the southeast coast of Newfoundland, is the British steamer Lucerne, Capt. Reid, which sailed from Androssan Jan. 24, for St. John's, N. F., coal laden. The wreck has not been absolutely identified.

Besides her own crew of twenty-five men, the Lucerne had on board seven members of the crew of the British brig Emulator of St. John's, recently abandoned in mid-ocean, and two passengers. If it is the Lucerne that has been lost, the blow will be severely felt here, as most of her crew belong to this place.

The brig Emulator, Capt. Golder, sailed from Ceara Nov. 22, for St. John's, N. F. She was abandoned Dec. 20 in latitude 36 north, and longitude 62 west, and the crew were saved and landed Jan. 3 at Kilrush by the British steamer Romola, from Baltimore. The Emulator was of 171 tons. She was 96 feet 8 inches long, had 23 feet 3 inches beam, and was 11 feet 7 inches deep. She was built in 1878 at Kingston, Jamaica.

Avalon is a large peninsula, forming the southeasterly part of Newfoundland, having Trinity Bay on the north and Placentia Bay on the south.

The steamer Lucerne is of 1,227 tons net register, is 291 feet long, has 34 feet 3 inches beam, and is 24 feet 4 inches deep. She was built at Birkenhead, England, in 1878, and is owned by the Lucerne Steamship Company at St. John's, N. F.

THE PARIS TAILORS' STRIKE.

Work Girls Roughly Handled by Police, Who Are Reprimanded.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The striking tailors and dressmakers had another meeting this afternoon. About 600 were present. It was announced that many of the big houses refused to release the girls at luncheon hour, to prevent their taking part in the meeting. The strikers thereupon decided to march in procession through the Rue de la Paix and call on the work people to leave the workshops in spite of their employers.

The strikers, on emerging into the street, singing the "Marseillaise," were met by the police, who dispersed them, after several conflicts, in which a number of work girls were roughly handled. Several tailors who interposed were bruised and arrested. The Police Superintendent had to severely reprimand his men.

Earthquake Near Cadiz.

MALAGA, Feb. 12.—There was an earthquake shock to-day at Grazalema, forty-eight miles from Cadiz. It was accompanied by loud rumblings. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, and many buildings were damaged.

Grazalema is in the Province of Cadiz, about half way between Malaga and Cadiz. It stands on a steep rock in the Sierra of Grazalema. The population of the place is about 6,400.

Marconi Sends Messages 200 Miles.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Prof. John A. Fleming, lecturing at Liverpool to-day, said he had Signor Marconi's permission to make the first mention of the fact that on the first day of the reign of King Edward VII. he, Marconi, accomplished the feat of sending wireless messages between St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight, and The Lizard, two hundred miles distant. Perfect communication between the two points has since been established.

W. Bayard Cutting Denies Engagement.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Announcement of the engagement of W. Bayard Cutting, private secretary of United States Ambassador Choate, and the Hon. Sybyl Marjorie Cuffe, youngest daughter of the Earl of Desart, appeared to-day. The report appeared in The Manchester Guardian, The St. James's Gazette, and other papers, which evidently had reason to believe that their information was accurate. Mr. Cutting, however, authorizes a denial of the report.

American Lawyer a Suicide in Belfast.

BELFAST, Feb. 12.—A lawyer who registered under the name of Brady, from the United States, committed suicide yesterday evening in the bedroom of the hotel at which he was stopping. He was discovered with a revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in the back of his head. A New York newspaper, dated Jan. 22, was in his other hand. Brady arrived here a week ago. It is understood that his visit was in connection with a legacy which had fallen to an Irish woman.

Funeral of ex-King Milan Friday.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—It has been definitely decided that the funeral of ex-King Milan of Servia will take place on Friday. The body, accompanied by the principal Court officials, will be taken to Kruschedol Monastery.

Russian Sailors Stab Germans.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Members of the crews of the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II. and the Russian cruiser Askold got into an altercation at Kiel, and the Russians fatally stabbed three Germans. An investigation has been instituted.

Six Killed by Explosion Near London.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—An explosion occurred to-day at the Chilworth Gunpowder works near Guildford, seventeen miles from London. Six men were blown to pieces.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Order of the Procession in the House of Lords To-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—King Edward has sanctioned the official programme of the ceremonial to be observed in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament to-morrow. The great officers of State and others will assemble at the entrance of the House of Lords. The King will alight from the State carriage, and the procession will move to the Robing Room in the following order:

Pursuivants, Heralds, the King's Equerries, Gentlemen Ushers, Grooms-in-Waiting, and Officers of the Household, flanked by the Sergeants-at-Arms.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord High Chancellor.
Black Rod.
Garter King of Arms.
The Earl Marshal.
The Lord Chamberlain.
The Sword of State, carried by the Marquis of Londonderry.
The King and Queen, respectively attended by the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward, and the Lords and Ladies-in-Waiting.
The Pages of Honor.
The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Gold Stick.
The Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Silver Stick-in-Waiting.
The Field Officer-in-Waiting.
Officers and Gentlemen-at-Arms.
The Yeomen of the Guard.

After the King is robed, with the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, carrying the crown, the procession will advance into the House of Peers, the cap of maintenance being borne before the King, on the right hand of the sword of State.

When the King is seated on the throne the Duke of Devonshire, bearing the cap of maintenance, will stand on the steps of the throne. On the right of the King will be the Marquis of Londonderry, with the sword of State; on the left will be the Lord Steward. The other officers of the household will arrange themselves on each side of the throne, in the rear of the great officers of State.

When the King retires the procession will return to the robing room and thence to the State carriage, in the same order.

Londoners are preparing for an elaborate show, and the windows along the route of the gorgeous procession from the palace to the Parliament Houses are bringing the usual astonishing prices, ranging from 20 to 50 guineas. The regilding of the State Coach will be finished to-morrow.

Not half of the Peers will be able to get seats inside their own chamber, because the Peeresses. Court officials, and Ambassadors will take up most of the room.

The entire route from the palace along the Mall, through the Horse Guards Arch and along Whitehall, will be lined with troops, a space being reserved on the Mall for a party of Colonials.

EMPRESS FREDERICK WORSE?

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Rumors are current here to-day that the condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick is growing worse, and that her heart is not performing its functions normally.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, according to Truth, will leave England in March to visit Dowager Empress Frederick. As already cabled, they will also visit the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, and they will spend the Easter holiday at Copenhagen. Truth asserts that a member of the Cabinet, probably Lord James of Hereford, will accompany the King.

MORE CRITICISM OF THE KAISER.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Agrarian Association of Tax and Economic Reformers, held in Berlin to-day, Herr Liebermann von Sonenberg said:

"It is to be hoped that the advisers of the Emperor will inform him that his pro-British attitude is in no wise popular in this country. Of what avail is it for the Emperor to be feted by the English, if he thereby loses popularity with his own people?"

Prolonged applause greeted this remark. Der Reichsbote advises the Reichstag to inaugurate a "respectful but unmistakable demonstration" to show Emperor William that his Anglophile tendencies are "disapproved by the nation."

King of Greece Starts for Home.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—King George of the Hellenes started homeward at 11 o'clock this morning. King Edward, the Duke of Cornwall and York, Prince Charles of Denmark, and the members of the Greek Legation in London, accompanied him to Victoria Station, where a guard of honor was in attendance. The route from Buckingham Palace to the station was lined with cheering crowds. After the King of Greece had bidden farewell to the others he and King Edward entered a saloon carriage and embraced, each kissing the other on both cheeks.

Edward VII. Thanks Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., of the Federation of Women's Clubs of America has received from King Edward VII. an answer to the cablegram of condolence sent by her at the death of the Queen in the name of the federation. The answer is dated from Buckingham Palace on Jan. 30, and is as follows: "The private secretary is commanded to convey the thanks of the King for the kind expressions of loyalty and sympathy contained in the message which you have forwarded."

Urges Larger Allowance for the King.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Times editorially to-day advocates a more liberal civil list allowance for King Edward than Queen Victoria had, on the ground that the surrendered Crown properties have improved in value, that the country is richer, and that the King will have heavier calls upon his purse than had Queen Victoria.

Arsenic in English Beer.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Dr. Campbell Brown, the city analyst, testifying at the beer poisoning inquest at Liverpool to-day, estimated, from samples examined, that the average weekly consumption of beer in Liverpool in Summer time would contain 300 pounds of arsenic, enough to kill a million people if administered in equal doses and at one time.

Tenders for British Exchequer Bonds.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Tenders for £11,000,000 exchequer bonds were closed yesterday. Twenty-five millions were applied for. Applicants at £97 2s receive a pro rata allotment, and applicants above that price a full allotment. The average price was £97 5s 4d.

MRS. CRUGER NOT ENGAGED.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who arrived on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia from Italy yesterday, said that she would remain in New York a month with her sister, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon of 20 West Tenth Street, after which she would go to Washington. She has written a novelette on American life, she said, which was soon to be published, besides a number of short stories dealing with Italian life, which will appear in the magazines, and later be published in book form. In answer to the question if there was any truth in the report that she was engaged to Robert Garrison of Boston she said:

"I wish that you would deny for me that I am engaged to anybody. So many absurd stories have been circulated about me. Two years ago they had me engaged to a Count in Florence. When I got to Rome it was a Prince, and now when I get back to New York, it's Mr. Robert Garrison of Boston. No, I am not engaged to any man living."

Mrs. Cruger said that she might make her home in the future in Washington. She might return to Italy though, she said, as her plans as yet are very unsettled.

FUNERAL OF DAVID H. McALPIN.

The Services at the Brick Church Were Largely Attended.

The funeral services for David H. McAlpin, the well-known tobacco manufacturer and philanthropist, were held yesterday in the Brick Presbyterian Church. The church was filled to the doors, and delegations from business houses and other concerns with which he had been connected were present. A large portion of the church was set apart for the Boys' Club from the Christ Church House, in West Thirty-fifth Street, which Mr. McAlpin erected in memory of a son who died some years ago.

The Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, conducted the services. The prayer at the close was offered by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, who for many years was pastor of the Brick Church. The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery.

FIFTY YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE.

Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales Receive Remembrances from Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and Many Friends.

Half a century ago yesterday Salem Howe Wales married in Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Frances E. Johnson, daughter of James D. Johnson, and the golden anniversary was celebrated by them at their home, 25 East Fifty-fifth Street. Recognitions of the day and the span between the nuptials and their fiftieth anniversary came from all parts of the United States and abroad by telegrams, letters, floral gifts of the choicest character, and the sumptuous presents that pertain to such an event. The gifts in flowers, standards in pots and cut blossoms, filled the drawing room so as to crowd out part of its furniture and cover tables and mantel piece.

The most remarkable of them were growing American Beauty roses, which were full of blossoms, many of them more than four inches in diameter. There was a profusion of orchids, tulips, jonquils, and other bulb flowers, many flower pieces and cut blossoms of all the exotics and conservatory varieties.

"It's wonderful, look at them," said Mr. Wales last evening as he pointed at the flowers. "We have been well remembered. In all my life I never saw such a display. I am much gratified at these evidences of affection and friendship. More than sixty of our friends remembered us in this way. And about seventy golden wedding gifts were sent to us. No, I don't care to say who sent flowers or from whom the presents came. In the first place, my idea is that if I named one donor I should ask that all be named, and I do not think it good taste to tell what the presents are or from whom they came. Our anniversary has been a pleasant one, very quietly observed. There has been no set function today, but many friends have called. The flowers came from New York and its neighborhood, Boston, Worcester, Baltimore, and Washington."

One of the handsomest gifts of flowers came from the conservatories of the White House. It was sent by President and Mrs. William McKinley, from whom a congratulatory telegram was received. A visitor was O. D. Munn, who attended Mr. and Mrs. Wales' wedding in 1851.

There was a family dinner last night. At the table were Mr. and Mrs. Wales, their daughter, Clara, and her husband, Elihu Root, Secretary of War, and their daughter, Miss Edith Root; Mrs. Root's brother, Edward Howe Wales, and Oren Root.

Salem H. Wales, in his public and business career, has been a newspaper man, and was identified with The Scientific American. He has been conspicuous in Republican politics as a Grant presidential Elector, founder of the Union League Club, and nominee of the party for Mayor of this city. He served terms as a Park Commissioner, and as a Dock Commissioner. He is a member of the boards of important financial and other corporations, and of the Century, City, and other clubs.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The third and last Bachelors' cotillion of the present season took place last evening, when Washington society was seen at its best at the National Rifles Armory. The stage was banked in palms and a profusion of giant pink carnations and La France roses. The roses were later used as favors. Other favors were satin workbags, in dainty colorings; slipper-shaped wall pockets of Swedish baskets, and fans with brownie sticks, and other odd souvenirs for the men. Mrs. Wetmore, wife of Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, acted as hostess of the evening. One hundred couples took part in the cotillion.

In addition to the subscribers and regular guests, the company included Edward Gray, Francis Philip Sears of Boston, Mrs. Kernochan, Cambridge Livingston, George Eustis, and Courtland Van Rensselaer, all of New York.

The Belgian Minister and Countess de Lichtervelde entertained at dinner this evening Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the Minister from Brazil and Mme. Brasil, the Count and Countess de Quadt, the Swiss Minister, Mme. Pererc, Miss Wetmore, and Baron Ambro of the Austrian Legation.

Mrs. Audenried gave one of the small but very handsomely appointed dinners for which she is noted this evening, when her guests were Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss McGowan, Mr. Kasson, and Admiral Kenney.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, who have recently leased a beautiful home on Massachusetts Avenue, entertained this evening at a large dinner company. Their guests were M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford, Major and Mrs. Michler, Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted, the Countess Marguerite de Cassini, Miss Hay, Miss Merriam, Miss Wallach, Miss Sheridan, Miss Lawson, Count Montgelas of the German Embassy, Philip Sears of Boston, Woodbury Blair, Robert Adams, Jr., and Mr. Seckendorf.

Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Frost entertained this evening at a small dinner, followed by a box party at the National. Their guests were Miss Day, Miss Archibald, Miss Sherred, the Minister from Nicaragua, Señor Don Belmacada of the Chilean Legation, and Mr. McNair of New York.

One of the largest and most interesting receptions of this afternoon was that of Mrs. Hill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, 1313 K Street. Receiving with Mrs. Hill were Mrs. Joal Dormer Steele and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, with Miss Archbald doing the honors of the tea table. In addition to nearly the entire Diplomatic Corps, the afternoon's visitors included William H. Crane, who came directly from his matinée performance at the National Theatre and remained until 6 o'clock. Mr. Crane was entertained this evening after the play by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, who gave a very attractive supper party in his honor at their home on Eighteenth Street.

AID FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional returns from the collection still in progress:

FROM THE TOBACCO AND CIGAR TRADE.

(By Mr. Henry Rosenwald.)

Goldman, Sachs & Co.	$100	L. Gershel & Co.	10
E. Rosenwald & Bro.	100	J. H. Goetze & Co..	10
A. Cohn & Co.	100	M. Levy & Brother.	10
Statorius & Co.	50	S. Ashkenasi	10
C. H. Spitzner & Son	50	Fred Frese	10
Fred. Schultz	50	H. Koenig, Pepper & Co.	10
Schroeder & Acquin Co.	50	Wm. Staats & Co.	10
F. & E. Frank	40	Rauher & Meller	10
S. Rossin & Son	25	L. J. Schoener & Co.	10
G. Falk & Brother	25	C. R. Goldsmith & Co.	10
Meyer & Mendelsohn	25	Julius Marquisee	10
Fretzfeld & Co.	25	Lichtenstein & Greenhut	10
B. Hoffman & Son	25	W. H. Stiner & Son	10
Rosenbaum & Seligberg	25	G. V. Watson & Co.	10
Rothschild & Bro.	25	Baker & Dubois	10
L. Schmid & Co.	25	Charles L. Holt	10
J. Bunzl & Son	25	Levi, Blumenstiel & Co.	10
Gans Bros. & Rosenthal	25	P. Dennerlein & Son.	5
E. Arendt & Son	25	A. H. Scoville & Son.	5
E. Bach & Son	25	Alexander Brothers	5
L. Friedman & Co.	25	Henry F. Elfert	5
J. Mayers's Sons	25	Lozano, Selgas & Co.	5
J. Bernheim & Sons	25	Schoverling, Kinney Co.	5
Lichenstein Bros.	25	M. Oppenheimer	5
F. Miranda & Co.	25	S. Dresdner	5
S. Auerbach & Co.	25	J. J. Steindler	5
G. Salomon & Bro.	25	Starlight Brothers	5
Havemeyer & Elder	25	Otto Maichow & Co.	5
Calvino, Lopez & Co.	25	V. Jennevein	5
Henry Duys, Jr.	25	Louis Barth	5
F. Garcia, Bro., & Co.	25	A. Schierenbeck & Co.	5
F. Hirsch Co.	25	A. Blumlein & Co.	5
Cullman Brothers	20	B. Grotto & Son	5
Laverge & Schneider	20	W. J. McDonald	5
Reismann & Wolf	20	T. S. & J. D. Negus	5
Y. Pendas & Alvares	15	Fred. Oppenheimer	5
J. Hirsch & Son	15	F. Jacoby	5
F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co.	15	A. Gonzalez & Co.	5
Isaac Meyer & Co.	15	L. Myers	5
L. Goldschmidt & Co.	10	A. J. Lachman	5
Carl Vogt's Sons	10	Richard Kolb	5
E. Spinegarn & Co.	10	J. Leopold & Son	5
M. Newburger & Co.	10	Mers Brothers	5
J. Cohn & Co.	10	B. Rosenbluth	5
M. E. Flaherty	10	M. Paulitsch	5
U. S. Tobac Journal	10	M. F. Kohlberg & Co.	2
Tobacco Leaf P. Co.	10	Total	$1,862

(By Mr. H. J. Luce.)

M.W. Mendel & Bro.	$100	Bondy & Lederer	15
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer	100	Heyman Brothers & Lowenstein	10
Powell, Smith & Co.	100	W. Steiner, Sons & Co.	10
Hirschhorn, Mack & Co.	100	L. Wagener & Co.	10
Havana-Amer. Co.	100	Ohlo & Rovira	10
Amer. Litho. Co.	100	H. W. Erichs	10
Harburger, Homan & Co.	100	Miller, Dubruil, Peters Mfg. Co.	10
George Schlegerl	25	I. Lewis & Co.	10
L. E. Neuman & Co.	25	S. Ottenberg & Bros.	10
M. Stachelberg & Co.	25	Rosenthal Bros.	10
Wm. Wicke Co.	25	Henry Henkell	10
A. L. & A. G. Kaufmann	25	Henry Drucker	10
McCoy & Co.	25	M. Silverthau & Co.	10
Metropol. Tobac. Co.	25	B. Stahl & Co.	10
Schier & Walter	20	Total	$1,075
Carl Upmann	20		

(By Mr. William H. Cummings.)

N. Abenheim & Co.	$25	E. Miller & Co.	15
E. G. Toel & Co.	25	Wm. H. Cummings	15
Kremelberg & Co.	25	Total	$140
H. Siebert & Co.	20		
Jarvis & Co.	15		

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was a field day in society yesterday. There have been days this Winter, however, when there were more important entertainments and ones of more magnitude and greater scope on the social programme, and perhaps to-morrow, with its dinner dance at Sherry's, at which James Henry Smith is host, and the fancy dress ball at the residence of Mrs. Culver, will be of more general importance, but it would be difficult to find in all this busy Winter one day in which so much was crowded. Fortunately for many hostesses, it was a legal holiday, and this insured the presence of men, who, having nothing to do, actually invaded "at homes" and teas and other entertainments of that nature. But there were a great many who went to the country.

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The day properly began with the vaudeville breakfast given by Mrs. George Crocker. During the afternoon there were many "at homes," and among these that of Mrs. Chester B. Duryea of 34 Gramercy Park, where there was a large attendance. The second lecture of Prof. Elmendorf, at the Astoria, under fashionable patronage, brought forth quite a large audience. The absolute fad for theatricals, which has taken the shape of very large parties to the play, crowded all the popular theatres. Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee, the daughter of Mrs. James McNamee, and Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., were married at St. James's Church, in the presence of a fashionable congregation which filled the sacred edifice to the doors.

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In the evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a large dinner at her residence, Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. John E. Cowdin of Gramercy Park had a musicale and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin a dinner dance at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt took a large party to see "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," and dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd of 5 Gramercy Park, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and by Mrs. Ernest La Montagne in honor of Mrs. Edmund Randolph.

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There will be something of a lull to-day in social matters. There is no large dance on for this evening. There are a few receptions, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a musicale, at which Melba and other artists of the Metropolitan Opera House will sing. There will be a meeting in the forenoon of the Post-Graduate Hospital Sewing Class, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock. The Knickerbocker Sewing Class will hold its weekly meeting, and the Knickerbocker Bowling Club will assemble in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull and Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb will give dinners, and the Wednesday Cotillion will meet and have its last dance at Delmonico's.

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Among the arrivals yesterday on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, from Genoa, were Bradley Martin, Jr., and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger. Mrs. Cruger will be in town for a short time, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon. Bradley Martin, Jr., is here only for a short while.

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One of the functions of to-morrow will be the dinner for the bridal party who are to be the chief participants at the wedding of George M. Woolsey and Miss Esther Hunt. The dinner will be given at the residence of Mrs. Richard Hunt. George M. Woolsey arrived this week on the Umbria.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget is to have a luncheon given in her honor on Saturday next by Miss Leary. Another tea is to be given her at the Waldorf on Tuesday. Mrs. J. J. Emery of 5 East Sixty-eighth Street has cards out for a valentine luncheon to-morrow.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are to leave New York for the Pacific Coast on March 2, and the musicale of this evening will be their last large entertainment of the season. They gave a large and handsome dinner on Saturday evening last, after which Suzanne Adams and Julian Walker sang and Leo Stern played.

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The latest report as to who is to lead the cotillon at the valentine dance to be given by James Henry Smith has substituted the name of Craig Wadsworth for that of Harry Lehr and Mrs. Ogden Mills for that of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

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The tableaus to be given for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged are to take place at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Stickney, 872 Fifth Avenue, at 9 P. M. on Saturday, Feb. 23. These are to be most artistic, and the groups, in which many of the young girls of the smart set will be posed, are to be arranged by William M. Chase, Carroll Beckwith, Walter Satterlee, Mueller-Ury, Madrazo, and others. There is to be music between the tableaux and M. Le Compte will sing. The list of patronesses includes the names of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Miss Amy Townsend. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Perkins, 3 West Sixteenth Street, and at Sherry's.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt took a party of young people to see the play of "Captain Jinks" last night, and then entertained them at supper at their residence later. After the supper some of the guests went to the Iselin dance at Sherry's. The party included Misses Julia Fanshawe, Mathilde Leverich, Edith Carpenter, Bertha Wurts, Gertrude Meredith, Mary Fowler, Edith Martin, Helen Ely, Katharine Pratt, and the Messrs. Seymour Perkins, Conrad Wurts, Lewis Gillet, William Fearing, W. Forbes Morgan, Grosbeck Fowler, A. D. Weeks, Artemus Ward, and Meredith. "Captain Jinks" seems to be a fad among the young set just now. Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn gave a theatre party for her daughter Miss Helen W. Stevens on Saturday last, and they, too, saw "Captain Jinks." After the play they had supper at Sherry's. The guests included the Misses Nellie Hard, Dorothy Hinckley, Charlotte Prime, Dorothy Edwards, Harry Peters, W. de R. Anderson, H. H. Boyesen, Louis Weeks, F. Coerr, and F. Ashton de Peyster.

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Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and their family have postponed the date of their California trip from Feb. 20 until the last of that week, but will probably leave on Saturday, Feb. 23.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a large dinner at their town house last night. Covers were laid for sixty at five tables, which were decorated with centrepieces of yellow daffodils and jonquils. The ceiling of the dining room was canopied with smilax and asparagus vine, relieved by touches of yellow ribbon, and over each table Hodgeson suspended an individual canopy of asparagus vine, with touches of yellow. The effect was novel and charming. The guests included most of Mrs. Fish's married friends, and about 175 were asked in for the music that followed the dinner. The musicale was in the drawing room, and Mme. Nordica and M. Le Compte rendered various selections, and after the music Karl Kaposy's Hungarian Band, which played during the dinner, performed again for those who wished to dance.

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A dinner dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin for Miss Nora Iselin at Sherry's last night. Dinner for 100 guests was served at eight tables decorated with pink roses and ferns, in the banqueting hall. During the dinner an orchestra played. After the dinner there was a cotillion led by Craig Wadsworth, who danced with Miss Iselin. The favors included rose triangles for the women and hunting horns for the men; flags of all nations, large ones for the women and small ones for their partners. Mrs. Collins also furnished fancy tape measures for the girls, and silver pencils for the men. Mrs. Iselin and Miss Iselin received the guests, Miss Iselin wearing a charming gown of pompadour silk. The guests were all of the younger set, and included the principal debutantes of the Winter, all of whom wore their hair powdered. Among those who were present were Misses Sara Van Alen, Florence Twombly, Frederica Webb, Theresa Iselin Oelrichs, Caroline Wilmerding, Kathleen Neilson, Eleanor Jay, Katherine Pratt, Nathalie Schenck, Rosamond Street, Sybil Douglas, Sybil Kane, Pauline Robinson, May Gallatin, Gwendolyn Burden, Rosalind Moran, Sophie Langdon, Justine Cutting, and Messrs. Munson Morris, Barclay Kountze, Ernest Iselin, Walton Oakley, Hamilton Benjamin, Joseph Jenkins Lee, Arthur Street, Phoenix Ingraham, Schuyler Schieffelin, Goelet Gallatin, Robert L. Gerry, Peter Gerry, Ashbel Barney, Henri Barbey, Bradish Johnson, Lawrence Gillespie, Moncure Robinson, William Burden, and John Sloane

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Miss Leary gave a reception at her residence on Fifth Avenue yesterday for Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, but Mrs. Bristed was unable to be present. Among Miss Leary's guests was Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson of Merrimac fame.

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The breakfast and vaudeville entertainment given by Mrs. George Crocker at her residence yesterday was a large and handsome affair. There were about ninety guests, and the breakfast was served at small tables, seating eight each, in the dining room and reception room. Maidenhair ferns and delicate white flowers were the decorations used. The vaudeville entertainment was given at 3 o'clock in the drawing room on the second floor. Henry E. Dixey gave imitations of Irving and others, and Atchison Ely, in costume, sang comic songs. Cissie Loftus gave some clever imitations of Bernhardt, Guilbert, and others, and Pat Rooney and Marie Grhue danced. Among the guests were Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Pollack, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Sir Bache Cunard and Lady Cunard, Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Miss Thomas, Miss Douglas, Miss Guthrie, Miss Nathalie Schenck, Miss Fanshawe, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Otis, Col. Cuthbert Larkin, Harry Lehr, Mr. Thaw of Pittsburg, the Earl of Clonmell, R. McR. Livingston, Mr. Hurry, Don Eurico Ruspoli, and Prince Troubetskoy.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd gave a dinner last night at their residence. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. William Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fox Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Walton C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Eugenes D. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Allison Wright Post, and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Remsen Coles.

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Mrs. Frederick Sheldon chaperoned a theatre party last evening, of which Norman Johnson was the host. Mrs. W. S. Chambers of Philadelphia is to give a dinner on Friday evening in honor of Miss Angelica Schuyler Church at her Philadelphia house, and several New Yorkers are going over to attend it. These include Miss Marjorie Lee, and, among others, several young men.

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The first of a series of Saturday evening musicales was given on Feb. 9 at the clubhouse, Chatsworth, New Jersey, the Winter club among the pines recently organized by prominent New Yorkers and Philadelphians. Miss Martina Johnstone, the Swedish violinist, played, and Miss Maria Tiziano sang.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Simons—McNamee.

The wedding of Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., and Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee, daughter of Mrs. James McNamee, and granddaughter of the late Jacob Vanderbilt, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's Church, Staten Island, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's. The church decorations were green and white.

The bride walked up the aisle on the arm of her uncle, Theodore McNamee, but was given away by her mother. Her white satin gown was trimmed with point lace and her tulle veil was fastened to her coiffure with a diamond crescent, the bridegroom's gift; her shower bouquet was made up of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Effie Vanderbilt Caesar, the maid of honor, wore a pink liberty silk frock and a hat of pink maline trimmed with pink roses and a bow of black velvet. Both the maid of honor and the bridesmaids, instead of the traditional bouquets, carried canes wound with white satin and trimmed with bunches of Bride roses and large bows of pink ribbon.

The Misses Eleanor Duffield, Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Adelia McNamee, Barbara Ford, Mary Harriman, Mary E. Simmons, Amy Willets, and Mabel Clark, who were the bridesmaids, were gowned in white liberty silk over pink taffeta, with yokes and elbow sleeves of lace, and their hats were similar to that of the maid of honor. Mr. Simon's best man was E. H. Harriman Simons, and his ushers were T. Bache Bleecker, Charles M. Bleecker, Walter Campbell, Ralph Monell, Frank H. Lord, Gustav Remeken, Jr., William A. Evans, and Meg. Inald E. Bonner. The bride's mother, Mrs. James McNamee, wore pale blue crêpe de chine, trimmed with silver lace and chiffon, and her toque was of the same shade of chiffon with pink roses. The bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Charles D. Simons, wore black lace over white satin, with trimmings of steel and point lace, and a bonnet of white tulle trimmed with black spangled lace, and trimmed with a black aigrette. Mrs. Bernard Eckout, a sister of the bride, was in white crêpe de

SMITH'S TWO WIVES TURN UPON HIM

They Pool Their Issues and Have Him Held for Bigamy.

The Jaunty Youth Who Was Arrested for Passing Worthless Checks Comes to Grief.

The unexpected happened to Charles T. Smith, who has been living by his wits, when he entered the West Side Police Court yesterday. The two women whom he had married, and whom he hoped by his cleverness to keep apart, had come together and had him held for bigamy. This, too, when he was in the clutches of the law and not able to wriggle out of the scrape conveniently.

Smith, who has employed pretty much the same methods which Miller adopted in his efforts to get rich in a hurry, had been under arrest since Saturday last on the charge of passing worthless checks. The love of a new wife, formerly Emma Seaman of 96 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, promised to help him out of his dilemma, and when he entered the courtroom with his topcoat thrown over his arm there was a smile on his face.

A young woman whom Smith married in September, 1896, and whose maiden name was Marion Brown, had decided to check his further perfidy, if she could. She did so with no thought of revenge, but simply for the purpose of helping the newer wife of the accused man to understand what kind of a person she had to deal with. Accordingly she left her home in New Rochelle early yesterday morning and started for the West Side Police Court. She took her lawyer, William G. Dunlop of New Rochelle, with her.

Smith's New Rochelle wife reached the courtroom first. Detectives Donohue and Armstrong of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, who arrested Smith on Saturday night last, had learned a few things about their prisoner during the course of their investigations. They heard that Smith had made his good looks count and had resorted to marrying when his numerous financial schemes did not bring him in enough to keep his yacht afloat and in good repair.

They soon discovered that a well-dressed and refined-looking young woman who occupied a front seat on the court benches was Smith's New Rochelle wife. They knew that the young woman whom Smith married about a month ago, would be in court, because her presence was necessary to withdraw the charge against the accused man, which they knew was contemplated. The scene that was likely to ensue when the two women would meet they contemplated with considerable consternation.

Donahue decided to start at the door of the police court and head off the new wife of Smith. When she arrived he began imparting the information to her much as a man would go about it who wished to inform a person of the death of a near relative. In the shrewdest manner that he could command he told her that her husband had another wife living.

"Oh, but he is divorced from her," said Wife No. 2, impatiently.

"No, you are thinking of his first wife," said Donahue cautiously. "He has been married three times. He was divorced from the first wife, the second is here in court, and you are the third.

When the information had finally been brought home to wife No. 2, she almost collapsed. Detective Donahue decided to rely upon the nobility of the Mrs. Smith of New Rochelle, and at the same time permit the two women to talk over their mutual trouble, so he called wife No. 1 to his assistance, and strange to say, the plan worked like a charm. In a minute the two women were in one anothers arms, and were relieving the pangs of their grief with profuse tears.

Anger asserted itself in the breast of Wife No. 2 before long, however, and, drawing the wedding ring which Smith had given her from her finger, she threw it upon the floor so violently that it bounced from the boards. Then she stamped her heel upon it.

"Oh, God! It's awful!" she cried. "How can I stand it? I am ruined! I am ruined!"

When Mrs. Smith No. 2 had calmed down a bit explanations between the two women followed. The newly disillusioned woman said that she had met Smith at Seabright last Summer, and that they had become friends there. Subsequently, she said, they had frequently met on yachting parties with Smith and some friends. They became engaged, and while she was at Utica, N. Y., visiting last Christmas Smith had joined her there, and they were married.

Wife No. 1 was much more self-possessed than her troubled sister, because she has become more or less accustomed to the sorrow which Smith has caused her. She said that she had married Smith in 1896, had lived with him for four years, and that they had one child—a little boy.

She produced the photograph of the child, and while both women for a few moments forgot their grief because of their admiration for the little one, the fact was brought out that upon the same day when the child was two years old, its father took to himself another wife. That was on Jan. 11 last.

Since that date Smith, with his new wife, has been soaring rather high in the air. He took his new wife, who is eighteen years old, to the Hotel Empire. There he rented a suite of rooms, with a piano, and spent money lavishly. He paid for all this by worthless checks, and this was the charge upon which he was arrested on Saturday.

In order to get her husband out of the scrape Wife No. 2 pawned her jewelry and fixed up matters with the hotel managers. This suit against Smith was therefore dropped, but no sooner had it been withdrawn, when Wife No. 1, the one living at New Rochelle, preferred the charge of bigamy against the accused man, wife No. 2 agreeing to this, and he was held on this charge in $2,000 bail for trial.

In Smith's possession were found when he was arrested a number of pamphlets and prospectuses of get-rich-quick schemes. A schedule at the bottom of one of them preceded by a lot of typewritten matter shows that whether the investor pays out $1,000 or $100 his returns for six months would be $90. Another suggests great possibilities for making money by investing in copper mine stock.

Smith got into trouble because of one of his schemes in April last. At that time he was arrested at the instance of Robert Barrington of Stamford, Conn., who accused him of swindling him out of $2,000. That case against Smith is pending yet.

Smith is the son of Charles W. Smith, editor of The Flushing Times, Flushing, L. I. Early in his career—he is not yet much beyond thirty years old—he was a newspaper reporter and worked on one of the New York evening papers. He found that method for making money too slow, however.

Harry Smith, a son of C. W. Smith, editor of The Flushing Times, and brother of Charles T. Smith, who was charged with bigamy in the West Side Court yesterday, was arrested on Sunday at Flushing. He is charged with passing a worthless check upon Charles Buchelor of Twenty-second Street, College Point. He was arraigned before Magistrate Smith, and paroled in the custody of his counsel until Feb. 16 for examination.

MORE WATER IN THE BRONX.

A Noticeable Improvement in the Supply in That District.

There was a noticeable improvement in the water supply in the Bronx yesterday. Frank L. Tierney of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Ogden Avenue said that for the first time in two or three weeks he had running water in his home.

Similar comments on the improved conditions came from other residents, in various portions of the affected district.

"400" Horse Sale Begins To-day.

The "400" horse sale, by the Fasig-Tipton Company, which will begin in Madison Square Garden to-day, has caused a gathering in New York of trotting turfmen that in its way is fully equal to the assembly of breeders and trainers of thoroughbreds at the Bitter Root Stud dispersal sale three weeks ago. At the offering which will begin to-day the most notable consignment of horses is that of the racing stable owned by James Butler. There are many other conspicuous consignments, however. In the matter of famous individual horses, the "400" sale is the equal of the "Old Glory" auction, early in the Winter. Some of the most famous horses to be sold are Anaconda, (2:02¼,) pacing; Coney, (2:02¾,) pacing; the splendid young trotting stallion Gayton, (2:08¾,) known as the King of the Allertons; Dariel, (2:07¼,) pacing, and the ex-champion pacer, Mascot, (2:04.) The catalogue includes ten horses with records touching 2:10 or better, and forty-four others that have records of 2:20 or better. The sale will continue four days.

DR. MIAL BEAT McKEE.

Seventh Game in the Class A Billiard Tournament at Knickerbocker A. C.

Dr. L. L. Mial, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club billiardist, who was beaten in Saturday night's sensational game in the Class A billiard championship by one point, won his match last night over J. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia by 400 points to 327. The game, as are all in the series, was at fourteen-inch balk line, and the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was comfortably filled with enthusiasts.

The game was the last of Dr. Mial's string, and it was the only one of the four that he has won. After he caught up to McKee in the thirty-second inning with his star run of 48, the local man had decidedly the better of the game to the finish, giving an excellent exhibition in both close and open plays.

Dr. Mial did not reach 100, until a good run of 22 in the twenty-fifth inning, following one of 18, advanced him to 113 points, but still 20 behind the Quaker City player. From this point Dr. Mial's game developed more strength. He placed the balls better and showed more confidence in his entire play. A run of 23 in the twenty-eighth inning confirmed his return to abler billiards, and when it was followed four innings later, by the high run of 48, the best of the evening, he succeeded in distancing his rival, being 19 points ahead at the close of the thirty-second inning.

With the score standing 257 to 211, a slower period set in for Mial, and for nine innings he did not reach double figures. McKee, after making a disappointing exhibition by failing to score in three innings, proceeded to recover some of his lost ground, and in six innings made runs of 17, 11, 15, and 13, bringing him at the end of the forty-seventh inning to within six points of his opponent.

The home player evidently got a bit nervous, for he removed his coat, the first time he has done so in the entire tournament. All the other competitors have played every game in the freedom of their shirt sleeves. Whether the absence of the coat was beneficial or not, it is certain that Dr. Mial's game took a turn for the better at once, and by delicately nursed balls, combined with admirable placing, he made his second best run of the evening, 30 points, following immediately with one of 16. The close of the fiftieth inning saw Dr. Mial well beyond the 300 line, with 328, while McKee had 289.

Eight unusually poor innings for the latter followed, only 6 points being added to his score, while Mial, on the other hand, continued to advance by steady if not brilliant strides. In the fifty-sixth inning he was rolling up a long string when, in trying to come back on both balls, he missed both for the twentieth count. McKee made one more effort before the finish to pull up and made one good run of 24, which carried beyond 300, but two innings later Mial ran out, a victor by 74 points. The scores:

Dr. L. L. Mial—4 10 1 5 1 7 10 0 16 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 7 0 2 0 18 22 1 1 21 2 8 0 18 0 0 15 23 1 22 6 3 1 0 1 4 1 9 0 3 0 16 0 0 11 0 3 4 19 0 9 14 5 7. Total, 400; average, 6'34-61; high runs, 48, 30, 23, 23, 22, 22, 19, 18, 16, 16, 16, 15, 14, 11, 10.

J. B. C. McKee—0 4 8 7 7 16 0 1 11, 1 0 0 37, 0 3 1 0 1 0 2 17 2 3 14 4 8 0 17, 0 2 2 15 2 0 12 5 2 13 0 0 0 17 11 6 3 15 13 0 13 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 2 4 6 1. Total, 327. Average, 5 27-60. High runs, 37 24 17 17 16 15 15 14 13 13 13 12 11 11.

Referee—C. W. Minor.

The game this evening will be between C. F. Conklin and John A. Hendrick.

Officials for Skating Championships.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 12.—Henry Buermeyer, President of the National Amateur Skating Association of America; "Sam" J. Montgomery, Secretary of the same organization, and George D. Phillips, the well-known figure skater, have been appointed officials for the combined championships of Canada and the United States, which take place on Saturday on the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's track. All of the events will be run off in heats, and for the one-mile event there are no less than nineteen entries.

Collegians to Produce "Macbeth."

The Dramatic Society of Manhattan College will produce "Macbeth" at the Harlem Opera House this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The proceeds will go to the Athletic Association.

Morristown School Won Hockey Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 12.—Morristown School beat the Montclair High School in the hockey match here to-day by the score of two goals to one. Neither side scored in the second half, and the play on both sides was fast and clean throughout.

Rigger Confers with Herreshoff.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 12.—Billman, the Boston rigger, came here this morning, and had a long conference with the President of the Herreshoff firm regarding the rigging of the new cup defender.

The conference lasted until noon, when Mr. Billman started for Boston. He was asked if it had been decided that he would rig both the Bristol and the Boston boats. He would not affirm or deny that he would do so. Mr. Billman said: "Everything is going on so well, and the Bristol boat is in such an advanced stage, that she could be completely rigged before the Boston boat was ready for her rigging."

Amateurs' Demand for Money Refused.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—A championship boxing tournament which had been planned for the gymnasium of the Olympic Club next month between the winners of the Eastern championship tournament of Pittsburg, Penn., and the winners of the tournament recently held here, has been indefinitely postponed. Several of the Eastern men demand reimbursement for the time lost from their business while on the trip to the coast. This demand the Directors of the Olympic refused.

Weights for Burns Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The weights for the $10,000 Burns handicap, to be run on Saturday at Oakland, have been announced as follows:

Eddie Jones, 126; Favonius, 124; Advance Guard and Tilla, 121; Zoroaster, 120; Vesuvian, Wurling, 118; Alcazin, 119; Gonfalon, Andrisse, and F. W. Brode, 115; The Lady, Arbacea, and Vinctor, 114; Whaterlou and Babbler, 112; Scales and Frecminer, 110; The Fretter, Wooster Boy, Specific, Precursor, Greenock, St. Simonian, Malay, and Macy, 109; Joe Frey, Plaunt, Toplofty, and Autumn, 107; Canmore, El Emperador, Star of Bethlehem, Gauntlet, and Don Orsino, 106; Handicapper, Owensboro, Pirate Belle, Bangor, Rosormonde, Rosinante, Imperious, Torsina, Bell Punch, and First Tenor, 105; Rolling Boer, Star Chamber, Vain, Go to Bed, Mortnel, Sir Rolla, and Lothian, 104; Montanic, Florizar, and Salvation, 102; Brutal, Great Bend, and Uarda, 101; Beau Ormonde, Wax, The Monk, Herculean, Rathos, John Baker, Scharis, and Scotch Child, 100; Sea Lion and Pat Morrissey, 99; Sam Fullon, MacGyle, Rio Shannon, Fonsavannah, and Lavator, 98; Silver Bullion, Plohn, Joe Ripley, and Jerid, 95; Tempo, 94; Gold Ore and Mortgage, 93; Azim, Silver Garter, Lamachus, and Imp. Mistral II., 90; My Gipsy, 88; Tony Lepping, Poyntz, Gold Badge, Homage, Elfonso, Earl Islington, The Benedict, Kalos, Young Morello, Alice Dougherty, Onyx, Gartaline, and Alleviate, 85.

Yale Freshmen Basket Ball Team Lost.

Pratt's Institute basket ball team overwhelmed the Yale freshman team in the former's gymnasium, in Brooklyn, last night. The score was 31 to 8.

In the first half Pratt rolled up the big score of 23 points, on field goals by Preston, Varian, and Nash and a foul goal by Nash, while the best the New Haven players could do was 2 field goals. In the second half, for Pratt Varian threw 3 from the field, Merwin made 1 with his back to the goal basket, Nash 1, Preston 1, and Ritter 1. Line-up:

Yale Freshmen, 8.	Position.	Pratt Institute, 31.
Tweedy	Right forward	Merwin
Luce	Left forward	Nash
Smith	Centre	Varian
Church	Right guard	Preston
Pinkerd	Left guard	Ritter

Referee—W. O. Moebu, Pratt Institute High School. Umpires—H. J. Barbour, Yale University, and Dr. J. Martin Voorhes, Pratt Institute. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Brooklyn Society on the Tan Bark.

Lincoln's Day was celebrated by the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club with an informal music ride at the arena in the clubhouse on the Prospect Park Circle. Owing to the illness of Riding Master Harry Taylor he was unable to take charge of the big squad that filled the tan bark arena, so Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Potter led the riders through the usual maneuvres.

The following participated: Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Potter, E. A. Ames, Mrs. C. L. Middleton, Mrs. J. Ellis, John D. Lund, S. E. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, Howard Maxwell, Miss Ethel Moore, Alfred Litchenstein, W. I. Stell, Mrs. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hubbs, Joseph F. Stillman, Miss Stillman, Miss Ackerman, Miss Walton, Miss Lattin, Mr. E. T. Bedford, Miss Emily Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bedford, Mrs. W. H. Nicholls, Miss Pfizer, Miss Louise Kenyon, Mrs. Pfizer, Mrs. Benson, Frank Dinghee, Allan Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton H. Salmon, E. H. Frank, George S. Frank, Ludwig Nissen.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

Local Harriers Follow the Trails in Holiday Events.

THAW MADE HEAVY GOING

Star Athletic Club Was the Only Absentee from the List of Regular Sponsors.

With the exception of the Star Athletic Club there were cross country runs held in all sections of the metropolitan district yesterday, and some smartly contested events marked the day's pastime over the heavy trails. The thaw which set in on Monday continued, and where the ground was not covered with snow, the trails, especially those in the open, were heavy, with deep, thick mud.

The Williamsburg Athletic Association started the fun with a well attended run from the clubhouse in Brooklyn. There was a big field of starters over a six-mile couse. It was a handicap competition, and the "mud horses," or those who liked heavy going, were in their element. Eighteen starters were sent away, and all finished.

Joseph E. Reydell, the scratch man, won, with John J. Grieves, (2 minutes,) second; Joseph E. Solan, (2 minutes,) third; George A. Berger, (4 minutes,) fourth; William Barnes, (4 minutes,) fifth; William H. Kelley, (4 minutes,) sixth. Time—53:28.

Peter Wend, sprinting easily, and with a comfortable lead, was the first of the pack of harriers of the National Athletic Club to show over the brow of Maspeth Heights, L. I., yesterday in the run of the Liberty Cap organization. Time—52:00.

Capt. John L. Doyle of the Brooklyn Athletic Club won the cross country run of that club yesterday, which was held from the club's grounds at Maspeth. Frank Veres was second, Christopher J. Kenny third, William H. Classen fourth, Bernard W. Dudley fifth. Time—51:48½.

The run of the Hamilton Athletic Club was cut down to about four miles in extent yesterday. The order of finish was as follows: H. J. O'Brien, Ernest Williams, James H. Bennett, William G. Richards, Thomas J. Brady, James Mallorey, Daniel J. McSpeddon, Henry J. Gleason, William H. Short. Time—38:23.

A lot of new-comers participated in the holiday cross-country run of the Montauk Harriers over the Bay Ridge trail, Long Island, yesterday, and whether it was the enthusiasm incidental to a first appearance or better staying qualities, they beat the old men out and took all the glory of the run. John W. Mason finished first, Thomas McSorley second, Henry L. Batterman third, George L. Gregory fourth, Arthur Kane fifth. Time—49:18½.

Over thirty runners, representing the Wahnetah Boat Club, Mohawk Athletic Club, Flushing Athletic Association, and Seawanhaka Boat Club, took part in the holiday cross-country run of the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing yesterday afternoon. The course was over Jones's Causeway to Corona, then across country to Jackson Avenue, and along that street to a finish at the boathouse, a distance of about five miles. The winner was "Jack" Valentine of the Wahnetahs. Leo Lawler of the Mohawk Athletic Club, who won the preceding Wahnetah run on Christmas Day, was second, and "Will" Allen of the Mohawk Athletic Club was third.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

West Side Republican Club Defeats Catholic Club in New York Inter-Club Series.

The match between the West Side Republican Club and the Catholic Club, on the Catholic Club alleys, was the only one decided in the New York Inter-club Bowling League tournament last night, and resulted in the visitors winning 2 out of 3 games. The match between the New York Athletic Club and the Harlem Republican Club was postponed until March 1. The scores of last night's games follow:

CATHOLIC CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	WEST SIDE R. CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Fagin	159	140	145	Brown	170	156	171
Brady	151	142	163	Wilson	154	175	144
O'Brien	166	152	168	Olt	166	170	175
Cunning'm	177	179	165	Stanton	151	176	150
Donovan	163	134	177	Belderh'e	147	117	119
Total	815	747	756	Total	788	794	759

Samaritan Council defeated Stanley and Morningside Councils, and Morningside beat Stanley in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Stanley Council—Finke, 122; Westphal, 122; Surgeon, 122; Rummel, 158; Schoenlein, 166. Total, 690.

Morningside Council—Dohn, 161; Cooke, 133; Lawson, 115; H. Doncourt, 158; L. Doncourt, 174. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.—Samaritan Council—Augenthaler, 117; Nutt, 167; McLoughlin, 144; Keegan, 187; Strehmel, 157. Total, 772.

Stanley Council—Finke, 150; Westphal, 101; Spurgeon, 174; Rummel, 119; Schoenlein, 159. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.—Morningside Council—Dohn, 152; Cooke, 144; Lawson, 94; H. Doncourt, 140; L. Doncourt, 143. Total, 673.

Samaritan Council—Augenthaler, 107; Nutt, 162; McLoughlin, 125; Keegan, 187; Strehmel, 132. Total, 713.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling leagues is as follows:

Commercial Bowling League—Edison Electric Company, Passavant & Co., and Calhoun, Robbins & Co.; Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Germania, Equitable, Metropolitan, and Prudential Life Insurance Companys; Ehler's alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—The New York Times and The New York Tribune; Thum's Germania alleys, (2:30 P. M.)

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Holy Cross Catholic Club Team No. 1, Holy Cross Catholic Club Team No. 2, and Loyola Catholic Club; Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Nonpareil Rowing Club and Atalanta and Seawanhaka Boat Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Our Council team No. 2 and Benevolent and Legislator Councils. Starr's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Columbia, Knickerbocker, and Claremont Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Caruthers National Bowling Tournament—Imperial, Pin Knight, and South Paw Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

SEE WINS AT VERONA LAKE.

He Leads Sinniurd for Skating Honors in Two Races.

Four skating races on Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J., yesterday, drew a large number of skaters who enjoy witnessing a good speed test on ice, but the excellent weather also brought out a still larger number who went for the enjoyment of skating itself. Harry McDonald, who has been the star competitor in the two previous Verona Lake contests, was not among the racers yesterday. Le Roy See, the New York Athletic Club skating crack, won two of the four events—the half-mile scratch and the two-mile handicap. Peter Sinniurd was his closest opponent in each event. In the half mile See fell within a few yards of the finish, and Sinniurd jumped in the lead. See quickly recovered himself, and fairly flew after his rival, and crossed the line two feet in the lead.

Both See and Sinniurd were scratch men in the two-mile handicap. See led for the greater part of the race. By a mistake, the gong was sounded one lap too soon, and Sinniurd, by a grand spurt, led See at what he thought was the finish by a few yards. The men were told to go on for one more lap, but the supposed victor had evidently expended all his reserve force, for See overtook him and won handily by twenty yards.

The results were:

Half Mile, Scratch.—Won by Le Roy See, New York A. C.; Peter Sinniurd, Heffley School, second; James Wray, West Farms, third. Time—1:02 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. W. Swan, New York A. C., (160 yards;) Barrett Smith, Verona, (140 yards,) second; Peter Sinniurd, Heffley School, (scratch,) third. Time—3:04 2-5.

One-Mile Novice.—Won by E. F. Mangles, Tremont A. C.; M. Birmingham, Yonkers, second; M. H. Douglas, Verona, third. Time—3:29.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Le Roy See, New York A. C., (scratch;) Peter Sinniurd, Heffley School, (scratch,) second; James Wray, West Farms, (scratch,) third. Time—6:55 2-5.

Race Assured for Canada Cup.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 12.—The Royal Canadian Yacht Club yesterday signed articles governing the races for the Canada Cup, and the race is now assured, as the Chicago Club has already signed them.

MISSIONARIES' DISPUTE ENDS.

Arbitration Committee Upholds the Rev. Mr. Tyndall—Mr. Tjader May Become an Evangelist.

The dispute between the Rev. Henry M. Tyndall and Richard Tjader, both engaged in missionary work on the east side in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street, has at last been settled by a committee of arbitration. Mr. Tyndall, who started his work eight years ago, and has labored ever since, objected to the enormous institution that Mr. Tjader began to build, on the ground that his own efforts would be overshadowed and that it was not fair for a new-comer with money to come in and take away his prestige in the neighborhood.

The committee decided in favor of the older man, and Mr. Tjader's plans, involving an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, will have to give way to those of Mr. Tyndall, who has, after many years of toil, only just succeeded in starting the construction of a permanent church in East One Hundred and Second Street, at the cost of $35,000.

Mr. Tjader, a Swede, is the husband of the daughter of Samuel Thorne, the banker, and it has been stated that the money for the proposed work of the young missionary came from Mr. Thorne. While plans for that work were progressing Mr. Tjader conducted services in a temporary place in One Hundredth Street, east of Third Avenue. To a congregation assembled there on Sunday afternoon he read a statement to the effect that the committee had decided to let Mr. Tyndall have entire control of the missionary work in the district, "since Mr. Tyndall could not be persuaded to take a broader view of things." He later referred to Mr. Tyndall as "this Mr. Tyndall."

The older missionary will give his side of the controversy in the next issue of his local paper. He will say that the committee, composed of eminent clergymen, decided in his favor because they thought his side of the dispute the right one.

Mr. Tjader announces that he will probably go into foreign mission work or become an evangelist. The hall that he has been using will be taken by Mr. Tyndall, who already has several meeting places rented. The latter's new church will be finished soon, but all the money has not yet been raised to pay for it.

AMATEUR FENCERS CONTEST.

Fencers' Club Expert Won the Challenge Cup Offered for Teams.

The sword competitions for a challenge cup, offered for teams of three men, each to engage in a different style of sword play, last night drew an attendance to the Fencers' Club that overflowed the limited space available for spectators, and even crowded close on the arena reserved for the swordsmen. Four teams originally were entered to compete for the cup, held until last night's contest by the New York Athletic Club's trio, composed of Dr. Hammond, Lyons, and Slazinger. Of the four, the Turn-Verein three failed to appear, leaving the tournament to the New York Athletic Club team, A. G. Bothner, H. D. Lyons, and A. R. Pope; the Boston Athletic Association three, Monnel, Dedeaz, and W. H. Brownell, and the Fencers' Club three, Fitzhugh Townsend, Langdon Irving, and Van Zo Post. The weapons used for the three trials necessary to decide the ownership of the cup for the year were fails, sabres, and dueling swords. All the competitors are expert swordsmen and the bouts were evenly contested in general and were full of interest. So close were the teams that a tie was the result of the trial bouts, and Townsend of the Fencers' Club and Bothner of New York Athletic Club competed in an extra match to decide it, the Fencers' Club representative winning. The summary follows:

COMPETITION WITH FOILS.

First Bout—C. G. Bathner, N. Y. A. C., beat Manuel Dediaz, Boston A. A.
Second Bout—Fitzhugh Townsend, Fencers' Club, beat Manuel Dediaz.
Third Bout—Bathner beat Townsend.

DUELLING SWORDS.

First Bout—H. D. Lyons, N. Y. A. C., beat W. H. Brownell, Boston A. A., two points to one.
Second Bout—Langdon Irving, Fencers' Club, beat Brownell, two points to nothing.
Third Bout—H. D. Lyon beat Langdon Irving, two points to nothing.

SABRE COMPETITIONS.

First bout—M. Vitelli, Boston Athletic Association, beat Van Zo Post, Fencers' Club, 4 points to 1.
Second bout—A. R. Pope, New York Athletic Club, beat M. Vitelli, 4 points to 3.
Third bout—Van Zo Post beat A. R. Pope, 4 points to 1.

DECIDING BOUT—FOILS CHOSEN.

Fitzhugh Townsend, Fencers' Club, beat C. G. Bathner, New York Athletic Club.

Judges—Dr. Hammond, New York Athletic Club; D. Echeverria, New York Athletic Club; Dr. Lawrence, Columbia University Fencers' Club; Dr. Woodward, Fencers' Club, and W. Scott O'Connor, Fencers' Club.

ARMORY ATHLETIC GAMES.

The indoor athletic games of Company G, Ninth Regiment, held last night in the Ninth Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, were announced to precede a reception, but the latter event was so far sidetracked by the delays and mismanagement of the athletic events that the people who had visions of a reception gave them up at midnight, and found a sudden compensating amusement in trying to guess what had been going on in the earlier part of the evening. The guests were not the only people who wondered. Some of the athletes were even more puzzled than the visitors. William F. McLaughlin of the Twenty-second Regiment being the most puzzled of all. McLaughlin had been specially invited to run in the games and appeared, prepared to race against the armory and indoor record for a half mile.

In ignorance of a rule made by the amateurs managing the games, barring the use of spiked shoes, McLaughlin wore spikes. Alert officials of the armory course promptly discovered the tabooed footgear, and ordered him off the track, and began to hustle him. McLaughlin has the reputation of possessing a temper which is described as "brittle," and there was trouble instantly. The officials succeeded in ejecting the invited guest, spiked shoes and all, but there was a mild mix-up before this was done. The offended runner took himself and his spikes home, and there was no special run against the record. Spiked shoes made trouble for several other runners, one of whom was threatened with charges before the company's Athletic Committee for wearing the prohibited spikes in trial heats which he won.

So far as the games went they were interesting and well contested, large fields starting in all, but the management was so dilatory that midnight arrived while trial heats in some of the events were still to be decided. One of the best events of the night was the mile handicap, which Charles A. Baker of Columbia University won in clever style from a large field. The five-mile relay race made a pretty spectacle, while the three teams entered were all in, but the Star team withdrew after three miles and the Pastime runners had a comparatively easy victory after that. By invitation R. Sheldon gave an exhibition of shot putting, and with his best put sent the sixteen-pound missile 45 feet 9 inches. Summaries:

One mile bicycle race, handicap, won by G. H. King, Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association, handicap, 45 yards; second, G. F. Barry, Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, 90 yards; third, T. A. McCahill, Seventy-first Regiment, 30 yards. Time—2:39 4-5.

Two-mile bicycle race, handicap, won by G. H. King, Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association, handicap 80 yards; second, J. J. Ryan, 40 yards; third, J. E. Purcell, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, 60 yards. Time—5:42.

Quarter-mile run, novice, won by W. P. Bercher; second, William F. Daly; third, W. H. Harris. Time—0:58 3-5.

Five-Mile Relay Race for Teams of Five Runners.—Won by Pastime A. C. team—M. T. McGarry, P. T. Soutor, J. C. Lynch, A. McKenzie, and W. E. Grady; second, Xavier A. C.—A. T. Walsh, T. I. Vogelius, C. Brady, D. T. Donavan, C. T. Foran. Time—24:05 4-5. The Star A. C. team—C. F. Fitzgerald, H. W. Shell, R. W. Kennedy, J. J. Shevlin, and P. P. McCabe, started, but withdrew after the third relay.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. B. Marshall, Columbia A. A., (handicap 30 yards;) second, A. Breslan, St. Bartholomew A. C., (52 yards;) third, James J. Farrell, Battery E A. A., (46 yards.) Time—2:02.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, Running.—Won by W. H. Rowan, Battery E A. A., (handicap 7 feet;) second, P. B. McCahill, Seventy-first Regiment A. A., (18 feet;) third, A. C. Burlingame. Time—0:06 3-5.

One-mile run, handicap, won by Charles A. Baker, Columbia University, handicap, 90 yards; second, J. K. Krause, Pastime Athletic Club, 110 yards; third, James Malloy, Xavier Athletic Club, 100 yards. Time—4:33 3-5.

Quarter-mile run, handicap, won by H. L. Hillman, Jr., Battery E, Athletic Club, handicap 25 yards; second, A. Burlingame, Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Time—0:51 3-5.

CLEANED HOUSE, THEN DIED.

After washing all the dishes in her pantry and taking pains in cleaning all the furnishings in her apartments last night, Mrs. Josephine Schmidt, forty-two years old, of 319 East Fifty-sixth Street, lay on the floor in her bedroom and inhaled gas through a tube till she died.

The Schmidts had no children. The wife had complained of feeling sick for some days, and she told her husband when he reached home for supper last night that she was tired of being sick all the time and that she would "end it all." He thought she would get over that and went out after supper. He returned at half-past 10 and found her lifeless body.

Kennedy's

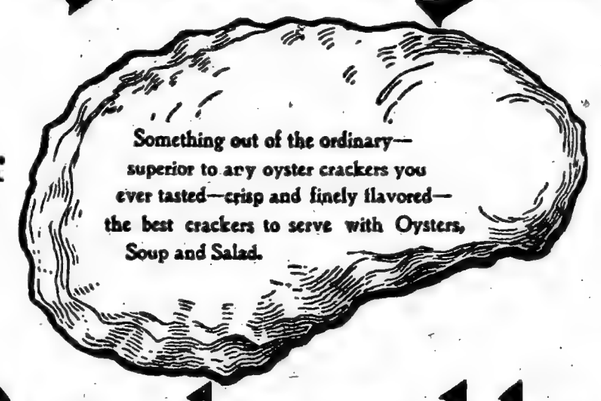

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SMALLPOX PATIENT CLEARED THE STATION

Colored Man at the West Thirtieth Frightened Policemen.

Brought There Through the Streets by Companions from a Barber's Shop—Other Cases Reported.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night, two men supporting a third walked into the West Thirtieth Street Station House. Sergt. Townsend was in charge, and in the room were several policemen, detectives, and reporters. The men who had entered were colored. The latter described themselves as Charles Hawell, twenty-one years old, and James Miller, twenty-three years old, both of 495 Seventh Avenue, and Charles Lawrence, twenty-one years old, of 152 West Twenty-seventh Street. Lawrence was the man who was being supported.

Hawell and Miller walked the man up to the desk, and Miller exclaimed: "Sergeant, this man is sick," at the same time pointing to Lawrence. "I believe he has the smallpox."

"For God's sake," shouted the Sergeant, "don't bring him near me. Stand him up against the wall."

By this time there was no one in the room except the Sergeant and the three men. The policemen, detectives, and reporters had made a hurried exit.

Lawrence was propped up against the wall, and the Sergeant telephoned to New York Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Youmans soon arrived, and said he believed the man was suffering from smallpox. The Board of Health was then notified, and soon Dr. John Benedict arrived at the station. In the meantime Lawrence had been taken into the officers' room. He was examined by Dr. Benedict, who said the man had smallpox, and later Lawrence was taken to the Reception Hospital in a Board of Health ambulance. A corps of Board of Health Department disinfectors was soon at the station house and thoroughly disinfected the place.

Hawell said he had taken Lawrence from a barber's shop at 152 West Twenty-seventh Street, and that place was later disinfected. Lawrence is said to be a waiter.

Other cases reported to the Board of Health last night were:

Charles Smith, thirty-six years old, of 2,286 Second Avenue; Julia Pece, two years old, of 446 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, and Morris Popkin, eighteen years old, of 225 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

Peekskill's First Case in Nine Years.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A case of smallpox was discovered in Lincoln Terrace to-day. The patient is a woman. She was removed to the isolation ward of the Peekskill Hospital. Health Officer O'Brien took charge of the house and is disinfecting it and vaccinating the neighbors. The sick woman visited Brooklyn recently, and is supposed to have brought the disease from there. This is the first case in the village in nine years.

Smallpox Case in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Smallpox has at last reached this city. The first case was reported last night, and the victim, Mrs. Annie Gordon, twenty-three years old, of 267 Warren Street, was quickly removed to the Isolation Hospital. Mrs. Gordon and her husband recently came from New York.

CABMAN BESTS FITZSIMMONS.

Struck Pugilist in the Face When Latter Took Hold of Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 12.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist and actor, rode to the Nickel Plate station in a cab to-day to take the train for Logansport, Ind., where his company plays to-night. It is said that when the station was reached some objection was made about the price of transportation. Finally the price asked was paid, but words followed.

The driver, Clarence Sweet, says that as he started to get up on to the cab seat to drive away Fitzsimmons grabbed him by the leg and tried to pull him down. Sweet swung his arm around and struck Fitzsimmons a blow in the face. Just then the horses started up, and Fitzsimmons was thrown down by the cab wheel. When he got up the cab was some distance away.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

LITTLE FALLS, Feb. 12.—The Democrats made a big gain in Herkimer County at to-day's town meetings. With four towns yet to be heard from, they have elected ten Supervisors and the Republicans eight. It is estimated that the Democrats will win in four towns not yet heard from. Last year's board was Republican by a large majority.

OWEGO, Feb. 12.—The town elections in Tioga County resulted in the election of five Republican and two Democratic Supervisors, while from two towns no definite returns are obtainable. The Democrats will have a gain of one and possibly two, in the Board of Supervisors, but the Republicans will have a majority of seven or eight.

CANTON, Feb. 12.—The best returns obtainable show that three Democrats were elected members of the Board of Supervisors out of thirty-one in the county. The board will stand practically the same as last year.

ITHACA, Feb. 12.—Full election reports from the towns of Tompkins County could not be secured to-night. The Democrats gained one member in the Board of Supervisors, but the Republicans will have a majority of three, the board standing eight Republicans to five Democrats.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12.—At the Montgomery County town meetings to-day the Democrats elected seven Supervisors and the Republicans el

N.Y.A.C. WON HOCKEY GAME

Howard's Accurately Aimed Shoots the Feature of the Match.

THE FINAL SCORE WAS 4 TO 2

Team Work of Fine Order Displayed by the Contending Sevens in St. Nicholas Rink.

The New York Athletic Club's hockey seven, mainly through the splendid shooting of Howard, won a close-fought game from the seven of the St. Nicholas Skating Club by a score of 4 to 2 in a league champion match at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The game began slowly, with a promise of little interest, but St. Nicholas was so strong an opponent that the New Yorks were compelled to exert themselves in the second half. During that period fast and most exciting hockey was played by both teams. New York gained three goals in this half, two of which were netted through the accurate shooting of Howard, and the third partly through his dash down the ice.

When the St. Nicholas players lined up for the start they showed the strongest team they have put on the ice this year. They carried the rubber toward the New York goal, but aggressive work by Hunt and Fenwick sent the puck on a return. Howard started his dashing play by suddenly darting out from a bunch of players, and spun down the ice. Eluding Livingston, he was checked by Mortimer, but in the nick of time passed the disk to Belden. The latter failed to stop it, but Hornfeck was close behind, and forced the rubber into the net for his team's first score. St. Nicholas followed their opponents' tally by a spurt that brought the rubber into the Winged Foots' territory. An effective defense checked a few shoots. St. Nicholas then with a fair exhibition of team work brought the instrument down the ice, and D. Gordon, on a high long lift, sent the puck clean past O'Donnell in between the posts, tieing the score.

New York began the second half with an excellent exhibition of fast team work. The Winged Foot seven for the first time exhibited splendid combination play. The disk was at all times near the St. Nicholas goal. Howard and Hornfeck constantly smashed the rubber at the opposing net in fine style, but the St. Nicholas players were all bunched about their own goal, and the athletic club could not find any weak spot through which to poke the rubber. For a moment the St. Nicholas players took the disk away, but New York soon brought it back and smashed shot after shot. The New Yorks were trying their best to tally, and for the first time in the game play was thrilling and exciting. Then came the best play of the contest. Howard, in one of his lightning in-and-out dashes, brought the puck down to the St. Nicholas goal. There was a fierce scrimmage in the corner, and Wallace knocked the puck in front of the net, where Hornfeck sent it to Hayward, who checked it so fiercely that it bounded back. Fenwick was present, and smashed the implement again to Hayward, but in the next rebound, after a hot scrimmage, Fenwick pushed the rubber fair into the net for the score that put New York in the lead. Hayward tallied soon after for his team's third goal. Then St. Nicholas, by clever combination play, went down the ice, and Barron, on a speedy shot, sent the puck hurtling into the New York goal net. A moment later, however, Howard repeated his spectacular shoot with a goal just before time was called. Line-up:

New York A.C., 4.	Position.	St. Nicholas A.C., 2.
O'Donnell	Goal	Hayward
Hunt	Point	Mortimer
Fenwick	Cover Point	Livingston
Belden	Forward	K. Gordon
Howard	Forward	D. Gordon
Hornfeck	Forward	Barron
Wallace	Forward	Walton

Goals scored—By Hornfeck, D. Gordon, Fenwick, Howard, (2,) Barron. Referee—Mr. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

ICE YACHTS WRECKED.

High Wind Enlivens the Sport on the North Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Between the wrecking of yachts and upsets, the North Shrewsbury River ice yachtsmen had a lively time of it to-day. The wind blew with great force from the northwest, threatening to tear the boats to pieces, and it succeeded in breaking three of them. The yachts that succumbed to the onslaughts of the strong gale were Capt. George Coley's Rocket, Daniel Asay's Zero, and Edward Asay's Daisy. Had the yachts been reefed it is doubtful if they would have been damaged, but they carried all sail, which was too much strain for the skeleton-like craft. The masts were carried out of the Rocket and Zero, and the Daisy's sheerpoles, which support the lateen sail, were broken off near the top. Charles Burd's Zip upset in the race and was forced to quit.

The race sailed is known as the Commodore's, and is for prizes given by Commodore Samuel W. Morford. The distance was twelve and a half miles, sailed over the triangular course. The boats that finished were Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, and Garrett Morford's Flaw. The Georgie won easily, Flaw being second. The Zero was in the race also, and would have finished second had she not met with an accident when within a few feet of the home stake. The time of the Georgie was 0:28:30.

This afternoon two horse trots were held on the ice over a mile track. The races were mile heats, best in five. The winners were horses owned by John Sheehan of Red Bank and William H. Heyer of Belford.

TYNG WINS AT BALTUSROL.

He Makes an Excellent Score Over Snow-Clad Links for Holiday Cups.

Twenty golfers turned out blithely on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, near Short Hills, N. J., yesterday and, undeterred by snow-clad greens, played their first competition for the February Twin Holiday Cups. James A. Tyng distinguished himself nobly, for, notwithstanding the rough conditions, he made the excellent score of 86 strokes, which would not be despised in the palmy days of golf. He was the only scratch man, but he easily held first honors, for none of the handicaps of his competitors brought them dangerously near him. The second man was R. W. Conrow, who, from a handicap of 6, got the net score of 99. Hugh K. Toler came third. The results were:

James A. Tyng—	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out 5 4 6 5 5 4 5 5 6—45			
In 4 4 3 5 4 7 6 5 5—41—	86	0	86
R. W. Conrow—			
Out 6 6 7 5 6 5 6 6 5—52			
In 4 7 5 4 6 7 8 7 5—53—	105	6	99
Hugh K. Toler—			
Out 7 5 7 5 6 6 6 5 4—51			
In 5 5 5 10 6 7 7 4 5—54—	105	2	103
B. Hardwick—			
Out 7 7 6 6 9 6 6 4 6—57			
In 5 5 8 5 7 9 8 7 7—56—	113	8	105
Heywood G. Leavitt	116	10	106
H. H. Henry	114	6	108
R. W. Candler	114	5	109
J. Wray Cleveland	119	9	110
Robert Francklyn	125	11	114
W. C. Cushman	127	8	119

The second competition for the cup will be played on Washington's Birthday.

Golf at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—The golf scores to-day were made in match play in the morning for first prize, in which C. F. Watson, Sr., defeated Tappin four and three. Cory defeated Travelli three and two. McCawley defeated Maddock two and one. Schurmeir defeated Forrest two and one.

Second division—Freeman defeated Disston six and four. McKee defeated Wheeler one up. Carpenter defeated Revell three and two. Phelps defeated Black six and five.

Semi-finals—Cory defeated Watson, Sr., one up, and McCawley defeated Schurmeir two up.

Consolation—Freeman defeated McKee six and four, and Carpenter defeated Phelps five and three.

There will be a handicap to-morrow, for which there are already twenty-four entries.

MORE LONG ISLAND SIGNBOARDS.

Principal Highways of Entire Island to be Marked by Railroad and Telephone Companies.

The movement which was started by the Automobile Club of America a short time ago with the object of erecting signboards along the principal highways of the entire country has produced more immediate results than the most sanguine advocate of the plan suggested. The members of the Long Island Automobile Club, whose delegate at the general meeting pledged the Long Island Club to furnish forty signs for Long Island highways at an estimated cost of $100, have now arranged to have signboards for the entire island erected. The co-operation of the Long Island Railroad and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies has been secured, and about 250 signs will be erected by the two companies acting together, in addition to the forty which will be placed by the Automobile Club of America and paid for by the Long Island Automobile Club.

The signs will be made of heavy cast iron with letters four inches in length painted in contrasting colors and will be bolted to the telephone and railway telegraph poles. They will be placed at all the principal cross roads and junction points, and are expected to prove practically indestructible. They will only tell the distance between the adjacent towns, and will not indicate the grade of the road, as the signs formerly erected by the League of American Wheelmen did.

The principal routes which will be marked out by these signboards are the popular South County Road, which follows the south shore of the island from Brooklyn to Montauk Point; the Central Road, from Jamaica eastward; the North Shore Road, from Flushing east to Port Jefferson, and the routes from Port Jefferson to Patchogue, from Port Jefferson to Riverhead, Riverhead to Greenport, and Riverhead to Quegue and Westhampton.

Adirondack Guides' Exhibit.

In preparation for the Adirondack guides' exhibit at the Sportsmen's Show, to be held in Madison Square Garden in March, the Adirondack Guides' Association has selected E. E. Sumner, President of the association, as manager of the display that will be made, and he and a committee appointed to assist him now are making a tour of the mountain region to be represented, collecting trophies of the hunt, with skins, mounted specimens of fish and game, and rustic work, for the coming exhibit. It is the intention of the guides to make their display this year the largest and most complete that has ever been exhibited at the Sportsmen's Show, and in addition about half of the two hundred members of the association have planned to visit New York some time while the show is in progress. The guides also have appointed a committee, consisting of Guides P. A. Soloman, W. J. Slator, Frank Vosburg, and H. Kingman of Saranac Lake; E. J. Chase and Washington Chase of Newcomb, and Albert Billings of Lake Placid, to prepare for the show of 1902.

MONTE CARLO CHESS RESULTS.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 12.—When play ceased for the sixth round of the masters' chess tournament this evening, five additional games had been concluded, while one had to be adjourned for a second time. Following are the results: Marco and Marshall drew their game, Blackburne and Reggio adjourned their game a second time, but the position favored Reggio; Mieses went down before Janowski, Sheve was beaten by Gunsberg, Tschigorin and Alapin drew, and Winawer lost to Schlechter. The record of the contestants to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	3½	1½	Mason	1¼	4¼
Blackburne	3	2	Mieses	2¾	2¾
Didier	¼	5¼	Reggio	2	2
Gunsberg	3½	1½	Sheve	3¼	2¼
Janowski	5	1	Schlechter	3	2
Marco	2½	2½	Tschigorin	3¼	1¾
Marshall	1½	2½	Winawer	¼	4¼

There will be no regular round scheduled for to-morrow, but all the adjourned games and those games which ended in draws before will have to be replayed. There are twelve such games in all. The seventh round is scheduled for Thursday.

Pool for the Championship.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—A tournament for the pool championship of the world will begin in Boston next Monday, Feb. 18. The players will be Alfredo de Oro, the Cuban, the present champion; Grant H. Eby of Springfield, Ohio, ex-champion; William Clearwater of Pittsburg, ex-champion; H. P. Stofft of Cleveland, acknowledged to be the best in the West; Frank Sherman of Washington, easily the best in the South; Irving Long of Boston, and William Stubbs, the Canadian champion. The tournament will be of twenty-one games, covering four weeks. There will be $500 given in prize money.

Hand Tennis at N. Y. A. C.

In the New York Athletic Club's members' hand tennis tournament, games between five pairs of players were decided yesterday. The scores follow:

D. M. SWALLWOOD VS. SAMUEL SHAW.

First Games.—Smallwood, (5,) 1 0 2 0 0 1 4 1 1 1 6 ; —25.
Shaw, (5,) 1 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 4 0 x—15.
Second Game.—Smallwood, 1 0 0 0 x—6.
Shaw, 1 8 7 2 2—25.
Third Game.—Shaw, 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 2—18.
Smallwood, 1 2 1 0 0 4 2 1 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 2—25.

E. E. PRICE VS. C. D. FINDLEY.

First Game.—Price, (scratch.) 0 3 0 4 1 9 3 0 0 —20.
Findley, (8.) 4 1 1 6 0 0 0 4 4—25.
Second Game.—Findley, 0 1 1 6 3 0 1 0 2 0—16.
Price, 0 1 1 3 0 1 3 0 3 1 2—25.
Third Game.—Price, 1 5 6 2 2 1 3 0 4 1—25.
Findley, 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 x—15.

J. H. HASLIN VS. L. R. SHARPE.

Haslin, (5,) 1 0 2 8—25. Sharpe, (15,) 2 1 0—18.
Haslin, 0 3 6 7 1 3—25. Sharpe, 2 1 0 1 0—19.

DR. TENNEY VS. H. BROWN.

Tenney, (12,) 7 3 1 2—25. Brown, (15,) 0 3 0 0 —18.
Tenney, 1 0 2 0 5 2 0 2—24. Brown, 0 0 1 2 4 1 1 1—25.
Brown, 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 4—25. Tenney, 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—15.

Rowing at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Cornell's 'Varsity crew squad of candidates was larger than usual to-day, and Coach Courtney has begun to get the "Varsity eight into definite form. In addition to Robbins, stroke of the 'Varsity crews of the past two years, he has selected Merrill, '03, as stroke of the sophomore combination, and Powley, '02, has been shifted to stroke in a third squad. Training on machines this Winter will not consist of as hard work as last season, but every attention is now being given to the details of the stroke. The likely candidates for the shell are Capt. Vanderhoef, Robbins, and Petty of last year's shell, and Kuschke, Hutton, Vanalstyne, and Edmonston of last year's freshman eight.

Among the Billiard Players.

The New York Athletic Club will hold its annual pool and billiard championship tournament, beginning Feb. 25. The pool competition, at 125 balls, will be played first, and the billiard event will follow, 200 points, fourteen-inch balk line.

The first game of the home-and-home series of matches between Wilson P. Foss, the Class A champion, and Frank A. Keeney of Brooklyn, who lost the Amateur Billiard Players' championship after a tie with Arthur Townsend, has been fixed for Tuesday night, Feb. 26, at the Crescent Athletic Club. It will be 300 points, fourteen-inch balk line. The return match will be played in Haverstraw, Foss's home, early in March.

Chicago will hold an amateur championship billiard tournament in March, and the most prominent competitor will be C. F. Conklin, who is one of the Class A contestants at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Conklin won the last amateur handicap tournament held in Chicago, playing from scratch, and did not lose a game. He has a record of 79 points in one run at tournament play, fourteen-inch balk line, and he made one run of 82 in practice. High individual runs, however, are not so much his specialty as continued steady work.

Charles Threshie, the Boston representative in the present Class A championship, and who is regarded by many of the experts as the man likely to meet Wilson P. Foss in the grand final round, has been playing billiards for about ten years. He holds the championship of the Boston Athletic Association, and won the Class B championship in 1899. An unfortunate miscue on a draw shot in the twenty-fifth inning of his game in the Class A series last year with Dr. L. L. Mial, prevented him from making a new world's average record for an amateur billiard contest. In that game, 400 points, however, he made an average of 12.90. His highest single run was 79, and his average for the entire tournament was 8.10. His work in the present tournament has not been of so high a standard, and those who know his ability do not think he is playing as well this season as he did last year. If he can break his old records this week, the critics believe he will do it when he meets Conklin.

Albert G. Cutler, the new Class B champion of Boston, played an exhibition game last week as one of the ladies' night features in the Class B championship of Massachusetts now being held in Charlestown, Mass. Charles Schmitt, one of New England's good amateurs, was defeated in a close game by Charles Eaton, the latter securing the required 300 points at fourteen-inch balk line, to 286 for Schmitt. It was a long game, seventy-three innings being necessary to finish.

LIVELY DAY AT THE TRAPS

Dr. Kay Won the Honors at Inter-State Park.

TARGETS FLY AT BAY RIDGE

Frank B. Stephenson Captured Five Out of Seven Trophies in the Crescent Athletic Club Shoot.

With forty-five pigeon shooters in a single event, the holiday special programme at the traps of the Inter-State Park Association, at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday, drew the greatest crowd that has ever attended a shooting competition on the new grounds. In the big special, the John A. Wright handicap, forty-five guns contested for the honors, while a crowd of spectators, numbering nearly a thousand, including about fifty women devotees of the sport, watched the shooting from the clubhouse gallery and the lawn.

Under the conditions, the shooting was the hardest that patrons of the traps have had to try their eyes and nerves for many months.

With forty-five shooters in the Wright special, John P. Kay of Brooklyn proved the winner in the end, though only after a hard-fought contest, and a tie with four men in it, for the sweep, a miss and out being required to finish the race and decide the ownership of the trophy, a fine hammerless gun, presented by G. A. Barker of Baldwins, L. I. In the main shoot the snow flurries blurred the landscape, so often, and the pigeons fitted into the color of the snow and background so well that the gunners had much guessing to do, and with it all had to be quick on the trigger, for a second or two were sufficient to let a bird seemingly evaporate in the atmosphere. The wind, always strong, picked the pigeons up the moment they were released and took them whirling like rockets away from the men with the guns, the one advantage that the shooters had being that they knew beforehand that the birds would be outgoers, the angles to right and left varying but little. By an odd coincidence, all the birds lost by the four men in the tie, who each killed fourteen out of the fifteen of the sweepstakes conditions, were right-quartering outgoers. The class of the men in the tie showed better than anything else the form it took to win, for, with Kay, the killers of fourteen each were J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, Stephen M. Van Allen, the Jamaica, L. I., expert, and F. G. Gildersleeve. Gildersleeve lost his third, Elliott and Kay each his eleventh, and Van Allen his twelfth, but in every instance feathers flew, and there is no question but that the lost birds carried a good weight of shot over the boundary line. In this event, the famous woman expert, Annie Oakley, was in the contest to the twelfth round, when she decided that she had no chance to win and withdrew.

In the miss-and-out for the Wright trophy, Elliott lost his place in the contest by failing to kill his second bird, and Van Allen and Gildersleeve fell out on the next round, leaving Kay, who killed, victor, the weather then being at its worst.

In a five-bird sweep that followed, there were thirty-five entries, and of these, six divided, each of the six killing straight. One of these was Annie Oakley. The score for the chief event follows:

John A. Wright Special Sweepstakes, 15 live birds; handicap rise from 25 to 33 yards; money in excess of cost of prize divided 50 per cent. to second, 30 per cent to third, and 20 per cent. to fourth high gun:

B. H. Norton, 27 yards, 13; G. H. Piercy, 29 yards, 12; B. W. Leroy, 29 yards, 12; S. M. Van Allen, 30 yards, 14; J. Von Langeoke, 28 yards, 13; H. C. Scogel, 28 yards, 11; W. Hoffman, 28 yards, 13; W. W. Hassinger, 29 yards, 10; J. H. Martin, 27 yards, 13; Capt. Jack, 28 yards, 13; C. W. Goldstar, 25 yards, 11; E. C. Griffith, 28 yards, 13; C. H. Crise, 25 yards, 7; M. S. Folsom, 25 yards, 9; J. R. Hull, 29 yards, 13; L. Howard, 28 yards, 12; Ira McKane, 28 yards, 13; G. Grieff, 29 yards, 13; M. Mackay, 26 yards, 11; Dr. Miller, 28 yards, 9; Dr. Casey, 30 yards, 11; Dr. Carman, 29 yards, 13; J. W. Thompson, 29 yards, 12; C. W. Schanck, 26 yards, 12; A. Oakley, 29 yards, withdrew; A. W. Hawes, 26 yards, 9; H. R. James, 27 yards, 11; F. S. Francotte, 29 yards, 9; L. C. Cornell, 26 yards, 7; Dr. McManus, 27 yards, 11; P. D. Froelgh, 27 yards, 8; L. W. Colquitt, 28 yards, 13; J. A. R. Elliott, 32 yards, 14; H. Schimmell, 29 yards, 11; N. H. Sanders, 29 yards, 11; J. F. Kay, 28 yards, 14; Dr. Sullman, 28 yards, 11; E. Banks, 28 yards, withdrew; C. Steffins, 29 yards, 13; H. Hyde, 26 yards, 6; F. G. Gildersleeve, 26 yards, 14; O. Demorest, 26 yards, 11; G. L. Shoemaker, 28 yards, 10; A. Cristy, 25 yards, 5; C. E. Langdon, 28 yards, 12.

CRESCENT A. C. SHOOT.

Clay Target Contests for Kenyon and Other Trophies.

The strong and bitterly cold wind which swept across the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday did not chill the ardor of the club's trap shooters, and the regular holiday shooting schedule was carried through to the end. The chief event was the match for the Kenyon Cup, a handsome trophy given by the Kenyon brothers, which was won by F. B. Stephenson, who also won the Holiday Trophy offered by the club, and three other prizes. In all Stephenson won five of the seven prizes offered during the day, the only other winners being Dr. H. L. O'Brien and C. A. Sykes, each of whom secured a similar trophy. The scores:

Kenyon Cup—15 targets, expert traps; 15 targets, Magau traps, and 10 pairs. Handicaps:

	Expert Trap. Hp.	Hit.	Magau Trap. Hp.	Hit.	Pairs. Hp.	Hit.	Total.
F. B. Stephenson	1	11	1	13	1	10	36
H. M. Brigham	1	12	1	14	1	6	35
Grant Notman	2	12	2	11	1	6	34
G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	13	1	9	1	8	34
J. O. Graham	6	5	5	9	4	3	32
J. N. Borland	3	8	3	11	3	3	31
L. C. Hopkins	4	9	3	8	3	2	29
H. C. Werleman	5	6	4	5	3	4	27
W. K. Fowler	4	6	4	5	3	4	26

Club trophy, panel, 25 targets, expert traps, handicap—F. B. Stephenson, 23—2, 25; J. O. Graham, 17—9, 25; G. Stephenson, Jr., 21—3, 24; L. C. Hopkins, 17—6, 23; H. M. Brigham, 19—3, 21; J. N. Borland, 16—5, 21; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 15—5, 20; W. W. Marshall, 14—6, 20; Grant Notman, 15—3, 18; W. K. Fowler, 11—6, 17; C. Kenyon, Jr., 13—3, 16; C. J. McDermott, 7—3, 10.

Shoot-off, same condition—F. B. Stephenson, 22—2, 25; J. O. Graham, 19—2, 22.

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets, Expert Traps, Handicap—H. M. Brigham, 20, 2—22; F. B. Stephenson, 18, 2—20; C. A. Sykes, 17, 3—20; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 15, 5—20; W. W. Marshall, 13, 6—19; Grant Notman, 15, 3—18; G. Stephenson, Jr., 15, 3—18; C. Kenyon, Jr., 14, 3—17; H. C. Werleman, 10, 7—17; J. O. Graham, 7, 9—16; L. C. Hopkins, 8, 6—14.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets, Magau Traps, Handicap—G. Stephenson, Jr., 13, 1—14; F. B. Stephenson, 13, 1—14; H. M. Brigham, 12, 1—13; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 11, 2—13; Grant Notman, 10, 2—12; L. C. Hopkins, 9, 3—12; J. N. Borland, 8, 3—11; W. W. Marshall, 7, 3—10; C. J. McDermott, 7, 1—8.

Shoot Off, Same Conditions—F. B. Stephenson, 13, 1—14; G. Stephenson, Jr., 12, 1—13.

Trophy Match, 15 Targets, Expert Traps, Handicap—Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 12, 3—15; G. Stephenson, Jr., 14, 2—15; J. N. Borland, 12, 3—15; Brigham, 13, 1—14; W. W. Marshall, 8, 4—12; F. B. Stephenson, 9, 1—10.

Shoot Off, Same Conditions—Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 12, 3—15; G. Stephenson, Jr., 11, 2—13; H. M. Borland, 8, 3—11.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets, Magau Traps, Handicap—F. B. Stephenson, 14, 1—15; H. M. Brigham, 13, 1—14; J. N. Borland, 11, 3—14; W. W. Marshall, 9, 3—12; G. Stephenson, Jr., 10, 1—11.

Sweepstakes, 15 Targets, Expert Traps—F. B. Stephenson, 12; G. Stephenson, Jr., 11; H. M. Brigham, 9; H. L. O'Brien, 9; J. N. Borland, 8; W. W. Marshall, 6; Post, 5.

Match, 20 Targets, Magau Traps—G. Stephenson, Jr., 17; F. B. Stephenson, 15.

Match, 10 Targets, Expert Traps—H. M. Brigham, 8; F. B. Stephenson, 7.

Match, 15 Targets, Expert Traps—C. A. Sykes, 13, 2—15; W. W. Marshall, 11, 4—15; H. M. Brigham, 12, 1—13; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 7, 3—10.

Shoot Off, Same Conditions—C. A. Sykes, 8, 2—10; W. W. Marshall, 6, 4—10. Second shoot off—C. A. Sykes, 10, 2—12; W. W. Marshall, 3, 4—7.

McALPIN ASKED TO RESIGN.

Assailant of Capt. Money to Sever Connection with Carteret Gun Club.

Action by the Carteret Gun Club's Board of Governors in the case of G. A. McAlpin, charged with an assault on Capt. A. W. Money last December after an altercation over matters concerning the handicapping for the club's shoots, which is in the hands of Mr. McAlpin, was taken on Monday, when the Governors by vote decided to call upon Mr. McAlpin for his resignation.

This decision met with action quite as prompt by Mr. McAlpin, whose resignation, it is said, is now in the hands of the proper committee of the Carteret Gun Club. The action of the Governors was something of a surprise to members of the club, for on Saturday last, in the shoot for the Oakleigh Thorne Cup, both Capt. A. W. Money and his son, Harold Money, were among the shooters, when the trophy was won by Mr. McAlpin. That the Moneys shot with McAlpin was regarded generally as meaning that a compromise had been made, and that the old quarrel had been dropped. No explanation of how they came to compete together has been offered.

The Board of Governors, however, having been roused to action, refused to permit of any compromise, and, though the club members are divided into two factions and much feeling has been aroused, took the course which officers of the club deem was justified by McAlpin's action in the attack on Capt. Money. McAlpin has long been a member of the Carteret Gun Club, and was well known as one of the most expert gunners in that famous organization. He was also a member of a number of other leading sporting clubs, but since the encounter with Capt. Money has withdrawn from all of these except the Westminster Kennel Club.

AT LAKEWOOD'S TRAPS.

New York Shooters Kill Live Birds at the Country Club.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 12.—Fifteen well-known trap shooters representing New Utrecht, Carteret, and Chatham Gun Clubs, took part in the sport at the Country Club traps to-day. There was a strong gale from the west, and a lively lot of birds formed the habit of sailing down the wind with an erratic speed, which bothered the shooters at times.

First money was won by Col. Martin in the first event. W. E. Fergenspan and K. P. Thomas divided second money, also dividing the miss-and-out sweepstake, which was made the second event. A third and similar event was divided between Capt. Money and Col. Martin. In the first event, Col. Martin shot a beautiful straight string up to his fifteenth bird, which kept straight on, and could hardly be seen in the light flurry of snow which blew at the time. The best string of the afternoon was eighteen straight, by Thomas S. S. Remsen of Carteret. The scores:

Col. Martin, New Utrecht, 30 yards, 14; K. P. Thomas, Country Club, 27 yards, 13; Capt. A. W. Money, New Utrecht, 30 yards, 13; S. S. Remsen, Carteret, 30 yards, 13; W. E. Fergenspan, New Utrecht, 30 yards, 13; Mr. Lockwood, New Utrecht, 27 yards, 12; A. Hegeman, New Utrecht, 28 yards, 9; Mr. Lozee, New Utrecht, 28 yards, 9; J. H. Halleck, New Utrecht, 29 yards, 9; Mr. George, New Utrecht, 28 yards, 6; C. Lincoln, New Utrecht, 28 yards, 5; C. W. Rodman, New Utrecht, 28 yards, 5; W. S. Cannon, Chatham, 27 yards, 3; Walter Sykes, New Utrecht, 28 yards, 1; Frederick A. Potts, Country Club, 26 yards, 1.

The tie for second money was carried over into a miss-and-out event, in which there were ten entries, with a five-dollar fee, and after the fourth bird the contest was between Martin, Thomas, and Fergenspan. The Southerner was a little tardy with his eighth bird, and the remaining pair divided the sweepstakes and second money of the first event. Score:

Thomas, 8; Fergenspan, 8; Martin, 7; Lincoln, 3; Lozee, 3; Cannon, 3; Money, 2; Potts, 1; Remsen, 1.

Another miss-and-out was promptly started, and on the fifth round the two veterans, Money and Martin, were accompanied only by Thomas and Remsen. The former missed his sixth bird, but Remsen kept in until his eighth, a fast left quarterer, which he lost, and Martin and Money divided the sweepstakes.

WAR OF THE RACE TRACKS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—War was declared here to-day by the owners of six tracks against the new Western Jockey Club. The six racing associations which were not allotted dates when the new jockey club was recently organized, held a meeting here to-day and reorganized the old American Turf Congress, perfecting their plans for the circuit during the coming season and allotting the dates. The contest now will be for recognition by the Eastern Jockey Club.

The reorganized American Turf Congress feels confident that Belmont and others in New York will recognize them as against the Western Jockey Club. As there are eight members in the latter, as compared with six members in the former, there was some question as to the power of the minority, but legal advisers held the action of the eight members in Chicago to be illegal, and the proceedings here to-day to be in accordance with law. All of the six jockey clubs participating to-day in the reorganization of the American Turf Congress were represented in person by officers, who signed the resolutions that had been prepared by counsel.

The dates for the meeting at Fort Erie, Buffalo, were fixed for July 1 to Aug. 31, inclusive, and for Delmar, St. Louis, for May 1 to run ninety days. The dates for the tracks at Newport, Nashville, Little Rock, and Detroit remained the same as announced months ago. These tracks refuse to change the dates, although the Newport and Latonia tracks, across the river from this city, will both be holding meetings at the same time during part of their dates. Nashville and Little Rock, in like manner, will be holding meetings part of the time when they are running at Louisville and Memphis. Heretofore all of these dates south of the Ohio River have been adjusted so as not to conflict with each other. The meeting was unanimous in its decision not to change the dates at Detroit, Newport, Nashville, or Little Rock, as they had heretofore been announced, and the dates of Fort Erie and Delmar were made regardless of the dates of any other meeting outside of the reorganized American Turf Congress.

Results at Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Six and a half furlongs—Braw Lad, 110 pounds, (Walsh,) 1; Henry of Franstmar, 107, 2; George B. Cox, 110, 3. Time—1:27⅘. Mile, selling—Scorpolette, 106, (Coburn,) 1; Dr. Carrick, 106, 2; Georgie Gardner, 106, 3. Time—1:52. Mile and an eighth—Gray Forge, 103, (Wonderly,) 1; Chorus Boy, 112, 2; King Silkwood, 101, 3. Time—2:05. One mile, handicap—Strangest, 105, (Coburn,) 1; Choice, 96, 2; Eva Rice, 98, 3. Time—1:49. One mile and five furlongs—Frangible, 105, (Dale,) 1; Lancewood, 108, 2; Albert Vale, 113, 3. Time—3:04. Six furlongs—Ecome, 115, (Winkfield,) 1; Prestar, 114, 2; Al Lone, 98, 3. Time—1:19⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Favorites and second choices were in evidence at Tanforan to-day. There was a good attendance and the public got the money. Tommy Burns rode three winners. Summary: Seven Furlongs—Barrack, 109 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Racetto, 106, 2; Greatland, 112, 3. Time—1:28⅘. Six Furlongs—Antagone, 102 pounds, (Burns,) 1; MacLaren, 112, 2; Formatus, 109, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Five Furlongs—Waring, 117 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Kenilworth, 106, 2; Specific, 117, 3. Time—1:00⅘. Five and a Half Furlongs—Raveling, 117 pounds, (Burns,) 1; Berendos, 112, 2; Tola, 114, 3. Time—1:07⅘. Mile and a Sixteenth—Edgardo, 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1; Handicapper, 107, 2; Owensboro, 104, 3. Time—1:48. Mile—Artilla, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 1; Brownie Anderson, 108, 2; The Singer, 106, 3. Time—1:41⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Two favorites landed in front at Oakland to-day. Summary: Five furlongs—El Sonoro, 101 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Danta Lucia, 116, 2; Hilary, 114, 3. Time—1:02⅘. Six furlongs—Marcato, 104, (Ransch,) 1; Alleviate, 108, 2; Ostler Joe, 108, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Three furlongs—Kildee, 115, (Jenkins,) 1; Flora Pomona, 115, 2; Graham, 118, 3. Time—0:36⅘. Mile and a quarter—The Bobby, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Morinel, 104, 2; Essence, 101, 3. Time—2:08⅗. Mile—Dandy Jim, 110, (Mounce,) 1; St. Rica, 110, 2; Homage, 99, 3. Time—1:42⅘. Seven furlongs—Horton, 113, (Bullman,) 1; Tosica, 105, 2; Pat Morrissey, 107, 3. Time—1:28.

STILL BUYING FIGHT TICKETS.

Appeal Will Be Made If Judge's Decision Is Against the Pugilists.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The preparation for the contest between Jeffries and Ruhlin and between Martin and Childs have proceeded here to-day the same as usual, and the promoters expect the events to take place on time next Friday night. Over $1,000 was taken in for tickets to-day, making an aggregate of over $45,000 to date. If the application for an injunction is refused on Thursday morning the promoters expect orders to be numerous that day and on Friday. While there has been much talk about postponing the contest, no action has been taken in that direction, and none will be taken before Thursday afternoon.

If Judge Hollister issues the injunction against the contest, the attorneys for the promoters say that they will appeal to the higher court and thence to the Supreme Court. In that event there is no doubt about the directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association meeting on Thursday afternoon with Managers Brady, Madden, and others, and postponing the date for the contest for two or three weeks. Meantime there is much comment over the active preparations of Gov. Nash in having two or three regiments of militia awaiting orders to proceed to Cincinnati.

Amateur Skating Championship.

Amateur skaters from the United States will compete in the indoor speed-skating championship of America, under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association and Amateur Skating Association of Canada, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, this evening. There will be four races—220-yard dash, 880-yard, one-mile, and five-mile—in which these well-known skaters will compete:

F. R. Sager, N. Y. A. C.; W. W. Swan, N. Y. A. C.; W. A. Belden, N. Y. A. C.; A. G. Sarony, N. Y. A. C.; Gus Hahn, Albany; James Wray, of West Farms A. C.; Harry P. McDonald, Heffley School and N. Y. A. C.; E. L. Jones, Heffley School; P. Sinnirud, Heffley School; H. Palliser, Heffley School.

ON VAN CORTLANDT LAKE

Skaters and Curlers Throng the Ice All Day Long.

CURLING FOR CLUB HONORS

President Conley Won One Championship and Afterward Was Injured by the Antics of a Rope Gang.

Skaters and curlers held possession of Van Cortlandt Lake all day yesterday, and notwithstanding a biting northwest wind that blew wildly over the lake in the afternoon, neither the crowd nor the fun diminished materially until darkness sent the army of young men and women homeward bound. Over a thousand skaters glided over the ice during the day, and they were confined to a section less than half the size of the lake, for the remainder is still covered with two or three inches of crusty snow. The crowd was the largest of the season, and the little barnlike structure that serves the double purpose of skate and golf house was taxed beyond comfortable endurance.

The curlers also were out in force, and the largest number of rinks was in play that has been seen this year. Five regular club matches were played, and in addition there were several practice games.

The sight of young and old in quest of healthful exercise and enjoyment on the ice was a cheerful and animated one, but it was marred late in the day by an act of rowdyism that no one apparently took any pains to stop. The curlers had a small section at one end of the lake roped off for their use, a long rope forming the boundary, and one policeman was on guard. There was one more policeman on the spot, but he was in the skate house. When one of the curling clubs finished its game, shortly after 5 o'clock, a band of young men suddenly took possession of the rope and swooped over the curling preserves, breaking up all the other games, instantly making chaos where formerly all was order and delight. With the hope held in their hands they proceeded to scour the lake. They were no respecters of persons in their mad rush, and women were ruthlessly caught by the rope and knocked down, sometimes being dragged several yards before being able to extricate themselves.

In their career around the lake the rope gang overtook James F. Conley, President of the National Curling Club of America, who was walking off with some of his clubmates. In a twinkling he was tripped, and in falling struck his face heavily on the edge of one of the curling stones he was carrying with him, cutting two big gashes in his cheek and one under the eyelid. When he arose half of his face was covered

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $3,000,000
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Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000
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THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Pres't
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

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George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

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LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
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James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
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Full particulars upon application.
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LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$5,000 N. Y. & New England R. R. 1st 6s, 1905.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (S. W. Div.) 1st 6s, 1909.
$4,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Con. 7s, 1907.
$3,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1906.
$3,000 Alleghany Valley R. R. 1st 7s, 1910.
$2,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st 6s, 1911.
$1,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st 7s, 1902.
$2,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1903.
$2,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s, 1910.
$5,000 Chic., St. P. & Minneapolis R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
(By order of Chas. N. Talbot, Assignee, &c., of Andrew J. Robinson.)
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
1 sh. Goodwin Car Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. American Tobacco Co. Pfd.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
1,000 shs. Village Belle Gold Mining Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
9 shs. National City Bank.
57 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Investment & Improvement Co.
$500 Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp
20 shs. Bergen Gas & Electric Light Co.
9 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
30 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
16 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
12 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Ensley Land Co.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
23 shs. Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. Pfd.
51 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
23 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
9 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
6 2-3 shs. North American Trust Co.
45 shs. Trenton Potteries Pfd.
200 shs. Mahoning Coal Pfd. Guar. 5 p. c. by Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.
46 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$200 The Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
1 sh. Adirondack Leagues Club.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
8 shs. Shelter Island Heights Association.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13th, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1886, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

BOND OFFERINGS
Brooklyn Edison 1st Mtg. 4s,
Chic., Burl. & Quincy 3½s,
Cleve. & Marietta 1st 4½s,
Evans. & Terre Haute Con. 6s,
Minn. Gen'l Elect. 1st Con. 5s,
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s,
Norf. & West. Imp. & Ext. 6s,
Rio Grande West. 1st 4s,
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City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Lombard Investment Company
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared payable at this office on and after February 18th, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

On Series U. S. No. 1..	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. A.....	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. B.....	5 per cent.
On Series U. S. C.....	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. D.....	12½ per cent.
On Series U. S. E.....	15 per cent.
On Series U. S. G.....	25 per cent.
On Series U. S. I.....	25 per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be endorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 61 William St., N. Y.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 23d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on February 23d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on March 25th, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Treasurer's office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable February 28th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 18th, 1901.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3:00 o'clock P. M., February 18th, 1901, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., February 28th, 1901. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, February 8, 1901.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1%, payable March 1st, to the Stockholders of record February 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from February 16th to February 28th, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
43 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, January 15, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, January 15, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., February 11th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter (1¼) Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close February 20th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen March 2d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., February 9th, 1901.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of Two and One-Half (2½%) Per Cent., payable March 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record February 26th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Vanderbilt Taxes Refunded.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Treasury Department to-day drew a warrant for $102,722 in favor of Alice C. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and E. V. W. Rossiter, executors of the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, being the amount of legacy taxes illegally collected from the estate.

Cigarette Trade Dull in Porto Rico.
SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Feb. 12.—The effect of the revenue law is that cigarette orders have decreased. The Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company is closing up, discharging 150 employes. It is reported that others will shut down temporarily until the dealers' stocks are consumed.

Meetings and Elections.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 12th March, 1901.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 56 of the Articles of the Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the Manager of the Bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1900.
II. Report and proposition of the Local Board of Directors referring to the application of profits and reformations for the future march of the Bank.
III. Nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to provisions of Article 27 of the Statutes of the Bank.
IV. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid article.
V. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided by in Section No. 3 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, according to Section 4 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 11th March instant; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad St., up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico, January 29th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

Erie Railroad Company.
23 Wall Street, New York, February 5th, 1901.
A meeting of stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company has been called for FEBRUARY 28TH, 1901, for the purpose of voting upon the proposed purchase of stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In view thereof the transfer books of the voting Trustees for the First Preferred, Second Preferred, and Common Stocks of the Erie Railroad Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, February 13th, and will reopen on Friday March 1st.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 13, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 5 to February 13, 1901, inclusive.
EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 14, 1901.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE OF MEETING.
Feb. 12th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Garvin Machine Company will be held at the company's office, Spring and Varick Sts., New York, on Wednesday, February 27th, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be regularly brought before the meeting.
Transfer books closed Feb. 20th, 3 P. M., and open Feb. 28th. FRANK W. GARVIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company.
New York, Jan. 29, 1901.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1901. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 6th, 1901.
NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the Fourth Class and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901. The Polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 noon. DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 11, 1901.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, for the election of Trustees, for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 11, 1901, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, Tryon Row, New York City EDWARD UHL, President.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, Thursday, February 14th, 1901. Polls open 10 A. M.; close 3 P.M.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Americans in the London market yesterday were generally firm, with exceptional strength showing in Atchison, which, London hears, is to be materially benefited by some pending developments. New York brokers themselves did little buying on the London Exchange, and the strength of the international stocks was for that reason considered all the more gratifying. Advices received during the day at some of the up-town Stock Exchange offices were to the effect that the tone of the foreign markets was generally improved, with American shares perhaps chief in point of favor. The articles of recent London financial publications indeed have prepared for this, The Statist and other important journals having come out pronouncedly in favor of many of the American stocks.

Though Wall Street in these days generally acts independently of the foreign markets, there is always a sentimentally favorable influence when prices sent over from London show firmness, for generally such firmness is followed by foreign purchases on balance. Of course what London may do to-day is merely a matter of conjecture, just as what New York itself may do. But if sentiment as disclosed at the up-town meeting places yesterday is any guide, the market to-day and for some days to come should be better.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is told by an officer of a banking institution whose officers generally are credited with knowing whereof they speak that money rates will remain easy for some time to come.

CONSOLIDATION POSSIBILITIES.

The announcement yesterday from Baltimore, as set forth in a special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Southern Railway interests were buying Seaboard Air Line stocks, was no surprise to Wall Street men who have known for some time that these two systems were coming closer together. In some quarters, indeed, it has been declared that Southern Railway would actually take over the Seaboard property—that Mr. Morgan had set his mind on such a scheme. Elsewhere the view held is that there is to be not an actual consolidation or lease, but a "community of interest," in much the same manner as Pennsylvania's interest in, for instance, Norfolk and Western—that is, with Southern representation in the Seaboard Directorate sufficient to give to the Southern an influence, if not a determining, voice in Seaboard's affairs. The recent buying of Southern and Seaboard stocks has, it is declared, not been without definite purpose.

There are also other coming railway developments promised by leading financial interests which will show that this community of interest idea is surely extending, while in some cases it is declared there will be actual consolidation. Atchison—whose strength in London yesterday was exceptional—is to benefit; so is Rock Island. In the Rocky Mountain district a change of control of Colorado Southern is probable, while at the Waldorf last night it was said that St. Louis Southwestern has secured control of Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

If all reports be true, there are other roads in respect to which important changes are pending, Hocking Valley, Pere Marquette, and Peoria and Eastern are among the number.

STEEL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

Bankers and brokers assembled in the corridors of the up-town hotels were busy yesterday and last night discussing the steel trade negotiations and the probability of an announcement this week telling of their conclusion. Generally it was declared that there would be no disappointment should no announcement be forthcoming for some days, this view being especially insisted upon by the more conservative, who point to the magnitude of the undertaking and who insist that the details necessarily take much time in final settlement. That matters are progressing satisfactorily is, however, admitted by J. P. Morgan himself.

The gossips continued to busy themselves during the day about Mr. Frick and the purpose of his visit to the city at the present time, crediting him with holding conferences with several of the leading steel men during the day. No definite statement could be had from any of the parties in interest.

LOCAL STREET RAILWAY PLANS.

Certain interests connected with the local street railways took advantage of the holiday yesterday to meet in a down-town office and discuss matters of moment to the several companies.

Denials to the contrary notwithstanding, some important official announcements may shortly be expected. That concerning Manhattan will be of greatest interest and significance.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The settlement requirements increased the demand for money, and there was a restricted supply. Discounts were firm. There was little business doing. The joint stock banks were not working freely, beyond the general carry-over.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange were small. There was little business in any department except Americans, in which there were many substantial rises, notably in Union Pacifics, which were up 11¼, and Atchisons and Wabash B debentures, which were 1¼ points above the last settlement.

Kafirs retained their advance at first, though the public was holding aloof and there was some profit taking. Consequently, there was a sharp reaction. Spanish securities were depressed. Coppers were dull. The accounts were characterized by a cheerful tone, except some railroads, which declined all around, in consequence of disappointing dividends. The poor outlook, reflected in bad trade reports and small traffic returns, helped the decline.

Consols were steady. The market quotation of the new Exchequer bonds is 97¼.

Consols, for money, 96⅞; consols, for the account, 97; Atchison, 58; Canadian Pacific, 94; St. Paul, 156; Illinois Central, 132½; Louisville, 95⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 103¾; New York Central, 148; Erie, 30¼; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 17⅜; Erie first preferred, 68⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 90½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 9½; Rand Mines, 39½.

Bar silver uncertain at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅝@4 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £96,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.10; Madrid, 36.67; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 3.82½.

Spanish 4s, 70½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened dull, the approaching settlement causing realizations, and there being indications that the foreign markets were less encouraging. Spanish fours relapsed on the continuation of the riots in Spain. Rentes were firm. Rio Tintos declined and closed dull. Kafirs were easier.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 35c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 71.27½.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—On the Boerse to-day, home railroads and Internationals were dull. Spanish fours were depressed owing to the increasing agitation in Spain. Americans were quiet. Canadian Pacifics were strengthened on the dividend and traffic surplus. Mines fluctuated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Zimmermann & Forshay offer for subscription at 101 and interest 12,000,000 reichsmark (about $3,000,000) 4 per cent. City of Munich (Bavaria) bonds.

Details of dividends declared by the New York and Hoboken Ferry Company and the Philadelphia Company will be found elsewhere.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$144,515,959
Gold	75,881,947
Silver	20,994,066
United States notes	13,392,796
Treasury notes of 1890	191,636
National bank notes	13,200,652
Total receipts this day	1,574,420
Total receipts this month	22,096,316
Total receipts this year	301,388,178
Total expenditures this day	1,510,000
Total expenditures this month	17,205,000
Total expenditures this year	330,381,642
Deposits in National banks	98,312,101
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	471,922
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	512,066
Customs	899,928
Miscellaneous	251,534

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,813,279
Silver dollars	427,386,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,730,416
Silver bullion of 1890	54,505,584
United States notes	780,000
Total	$761,215,279

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,813,279
Silver certificates outstanding	427,386,000
Treasury notes outstanding	57,236,000
Currency certificates outstanding	780,000
Total	$761,215,279

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$50,609,437
Gold certificates	19,272,510
Silver coin and bullion	13,497,261
Silver certificates	6,596,835
United States notes	13,392,796
Other assets	21,218,921
Total in Treasury	$130,587,753
Deposits in National banks	98,312,101
Total	$228,899,854
Current liabilities	84,383,895
Available cash balance	$144,515,959

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.19	.18
Best & Belcher	.30	.27
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.77	.79
Challenge Con	.21	.20
Chollar	.10	.10
Confidence	.80	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.16
Gould & Curry	.46	.42
Hale & Norcross	.21	.22
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.29
Occidental Con	.06	.06
Ophir	.83	.83
Overman	.17	.16
Potosi	.07	.09
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Savage	.18	.18
Sierra Nevada	.20	.18
Standard	4.25	4.20
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con	.29	.27
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.30	.30
Silver bars	60½	60½
Mexican dollars	50@50⅝	50@50⅝
Drafts, sight	.17½	.17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	22½	23⅜	22	22½
Alamo	15	15⅝	14⅞	15¼
Argentum	26	28	26	28½
Anaconda	43⅝	45⅝	44	44½
Butterfly-Terrible	29	29½	29½	30
Battle Mountain	25¾	25⅞	24⅝	25
Blue Bell	19¾	20⅛	20	21
C. C. Cons.	11¾	12	12	12⅜
C., C. & M.	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝
Coriolanus	16	17	16	17½
Columbine Victor	11	11½	11	11½
Dante	90	90½	81	85
Damon	15¾	16⅜	15¼	15¾
Doctor Jackpot con.	90	90½	90	90½
Elkton	186¾	187	185¼	186
El Paso	54½	56	55	55½
Findlay	12⅝	12¼	12	12½
Golden Fleece	37	39	36	40
Gibson	21	25	22	24
Gold King	108	114	105	112
Gold Knob	10	10½	10	10½
Gold Coin	325	600	325	600
Gold Dollar	24¼	24¾	23	23
Gold Sovereign	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜
Golden Cycle	79⅜	80	79⅜	80
Gould	29	31	30	32
Hart	14	15	14½	16
Ingham	19½	19¾	19¾	20
Isabella	81⅜	82	78⅜	78⅞
Independence	23	23½	23	23
Jackpot	58	61	57	59½
Keystone	10½	12	11	12½
Last Dollar	68	72	69	72
Lexington	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅞
Mount Rosa	43	50	44	50
Mary Cashen	12	13	13	13½
Moon Anchor	25	26	26	30
National	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
Nugget	19¾	21	19⅜	21
Ophir	31	40	30	40
Orphan	15	18	15½	17½
Pharmacist	12½	12⅝	11⅜	12
Pinnacle	17	17½	16⅜	18½
Portland	305	315	308	315
Pointer	18⅝	19	17⅞	18¼
Rose Nicol	10⅞	11¼	11	11⅜
Sedar	16⅜	17	17	17⅜
New Haven	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
Vindicator	120	128	125	135
Work	21¼	21⅝	22	22½
Zoe	27	27½	28	28½

RARE STUFFS AT AUCTION.

Moderate Prices at First Day's Sale of Ancient European Textiles.

The large room of the galleries of the American Art Association has seldom been more crowded than was the case yesterday afternoon, when the dispersal by auction of the ancient textiles belonging to Vitall Benguiat was begun. So great was the interest in the sale that at one time there was not even standing room for all those desiring to be present. The proportion of women was unusually large.

The interest in the sale is not surprising, considering the fact that a five days' sale exclusively devoted to old European textiles is a rare happening, either here or in any other capital, as the records of the great salesrooms show. A London firm is in the habit of holding annual sales of embroideries, &c., but the majority of the specimens are modern, and the prices are all marked.

However, in spite of the large attendance, the prices realized were regarded as only moderate. Some of the smaller pieces —Arras squares, altar cloths, and the like—sold well, but many of the larger specimens went for only a small percentage of the sums at which the owner valued them. For instance, a purple Gothic velvet cover, a splendid Genoese piece, brought only $175, while an immense satin coverlet, with embroidery of Chinese design, dating from the reign of Francis I., went for $110. On the other hand, a narrow gold embroidered sixteenth century satin strip brought $80, and an apple green embroidered square of the Louis XV. period, $40. A large piece of Arras embroidery, solid needlework throughout, of Sicilian workmanship, sold for $410, and a Genoese wall hanging of red velvet was knocked down for $225.

Some of the more important pieces, which make the Benguiat collection so remarkable a one, will be reached at to-day's sale.

Thousand-Dollar Bills Stolen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—Five one-thousand-dollar bills have been stolen mysteriously from a Kansas City bank. It is said that detectives have traced the bills to a former Kansas City woman who is said to have passed one at a Chicago department store. After the bill had been examined and found genuine, she is said to have substituted for it a counterfeit thousand-dollar bill in payment for a bill of goods, and to have received $700 in change.

Bay State Gas Company Wins Suit.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 12.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day under instructions from Judge Dallas, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant in the case of Samuel L. Kent of Philadelphia vs. the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. Kent claimed $1,800,000 for alleged violation of contract. Counsel for Kent noted an exception to Judge Dallas's charge.

National Bank of Cuba Incorporated.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The National Bank of Cuba has been incorporated, with a capital of $1,000,000. The officers are residents of Havana, and all the Directors are connected with the North American Trust Company. It is probable that the new institution will deal extensively with the sugar and tobacco interests.

MR. PINE-COFFIN'S SUIT AGAINST ERIE RAILROAD

Endeavors to Restrain the Directors from Making a Deal.

Says that J. Pierpont Morgan Will Make a Clear Profit of $2,000,000 Without Any Risk.

According to additional affidavits, submitted yesterday, to Justice Fitzgerald in the action brought by Richard Pine-Coffin against the Erie Railroad Company, to restrain the Directors of the road and its voting Trustees from carrying out an arrangement for the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad Company for $37,000

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MAYER KATZENBERG, plaintiff, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Esther A. Wheaton, Francis J. Schnugg, Randolph Guggenheimer, Raffaelo Canonico, Teresa Masucci, Charles Burkelman, Antonio Puce, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 13, 1900.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Esther A. Wheaton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated February 8th, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1901, the original complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 14th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York City, February 11th, 1901.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f13-law7w

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MAYER KATZENBERG, Plaintiff, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Esther A. Wheaton, Francis J. Schnugg, Randolph Guggenheimer, Raffaelo Canonico, Teresa Masucci, Charles Burkelman, Antonio Puce, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 13, 1900.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Esther A. Wheaton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated February 11th, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1901, the original complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 14th day of November, 1900.

Dated New York City, February 11th, 1901.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f13-law7w

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT STUART and SUSAN W. DUNCAN, plaintiffs, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, Whitewright Stuart, Ruthven Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Duncombe, Duncan Duncombe, Jeannie B. Duncan, and Amy L. Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds and Whitewright Stuart: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of January, 1901, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja9-law6wW&f20.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—L. BAYARD SMITH, as trustee under the last will and testament of CHARLOTTE Y. SMITH, deceased, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN GAINSBORG and BESSIE GAINSBORG, his wife; Samuel H. Gainsborg and Casta Gainsborg, his wife; Eleanor T. Smith, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Wm. Thurman, deceased; Grace Thurman and David B. Ingersoll, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Imogene T. Ingersoll, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 7th, 1901.

BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Benjamin Gainsborg and Bessie Gainsborg, his wife:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of February, 1901, and on that day filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated February 6, 1901.

BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f6-law6wW

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—THE WEEHAWKEN WHARF COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ALLERTON MERRITT, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1900.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Allerton Merritt, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of January, 1901, and on that date filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 10-law7wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE H. CHURCH, Plaintiff, against NEINA MAY WOLFE VAN DER SANDT, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 4, 1900.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City.

To Neina May Wolfe van der Sandt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated December 29, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Court House in said county on December 29, 1900.—Dated New York, December 29, 1900. Yours, &c.,

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City. Ja2-law6wW&f13

Surrogate Notices.

ANSBACHER, LEOPOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEOPOLD ANSBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sol. & Benj. Oppenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1900. HENRY C. ANSBACHER, SAMUEL KRAUS, Executors. SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o3-law6mW

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 20th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 86 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. j2-law6mW

Surrogate Notices.

BECK, LUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUISE BECK, otherwise known as Louisa Beck and Louisa C. Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1900. THOMAS E. BROWN, Jr., Ex'r. Augusty-10

GANNON, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Gannon, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of JOHN GANNON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle an account of your proceedings as such administratrix, and why you should not pay the two judgments in favor of the petitioners.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 34 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-law6mW

MUIR, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. Raynor, Herrick Jagger Raynor, Harriet H. Benjamin, Charles L. Raynor, Mary C. Rogers, John E. Raynor, Addison Raynor, Harriet H. Raynor, Eliza Hubbard, George A. Smith, Annie R. Rose, William C. Raynor, John G. Raynor, George C. Raynor, Nathan S. Raynor, Walter S. Raynor, Sarah R. Ketcham, Alice Hawkins, Charles W. Raynor, Hetty Nicholas, John M. Stevens, Nancy Pelletreau, Herbert F. Stevens, William Taylor Raynor, Mary F. Hildreth, Laura G. Woodruff, John F. Raynor, William A. Raynor, Sarah T. Overton, Theodore Terry, Ellen Grace Raynor, Theodore Raynor, Ellsu John Raynor, Daniel Russell, Stephen Russell, Henry Russell, Sarah Russell, Anna Cornelius, Mrs. Frank Harris, Phoebe Safford, Florence Billinger, Martha Elizabeth Wittich, Leonora Dumont, Frederick Henry Robinson, James Russell Raynor, Charles Benjamin Raynor, Frank J. Kimball, Kate R. Gilbert, Charles Raynor, George W. Raynor, Hetty D. Raynor, Herrick A. Raynor, heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM MUIR, deceased; also the brothers and sisters of the deceased father of William Muir, the decedent, if any there be living; if not living, their heirs and next of kin, if any, and generally the heirs and next of kin of William Muir, deceased, the names and residences of all of whom, after due diligence, are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by the petitioner herein, send greeting:

Whereas, Dora N. Muir of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Muir, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, at the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS M. JENCKES, plaintiff, against TESSIE ADAMO and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the, 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; and running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet; thence westerly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

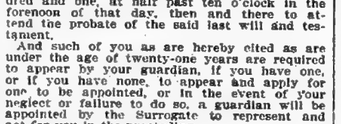

98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,415.72, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328.70, and expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $222.25 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $42,000, and interest thereon from February 16, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

f13-2aw3wW&F&m6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against TESSIE ADAMO and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the, 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; and running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet; thence westerly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,415.72, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328.70, and expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $222.25 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $42,000, and interest thereon from February 16, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

f13-2aw3wW&F&m6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against TESSIE ADAMO and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,205 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall and distant northerly from the Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches; and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall, seventy-five feet and parallel to said street; thence northerly, parallel to said Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall, seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,028.89, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,225.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

Ja28-2aw4wM&W

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY E. SMITH against RIENZI A. SECOR and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, 1900, and an order dated January 22nd, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All the certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the County of New York, described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of Clinton Street at a point distant one hundred and seventy-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Stanton and Clinton Streets, running thence easterly partly through two party walls and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Clinton Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly partly through a party wall and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Clinton Street, and thence southerly along Clinton Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Being the premises which were conveyed to the said Mary A. Secor by Christian Hammel and Elizabetha Hammel, his wife, by deed dated June 28th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,233 of Conveyances, page 236, on the first day of July, 1889.

Dated New York, January 23rd, 1901.

MILTON S. GUTTERMAN, Referee.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Guardian ad litem.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 48 Clinton Street:

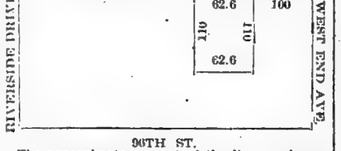

Ja28-2aw3wM&W&f20

N. E. COR. 115TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE Drive, Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive or Avenue, one hundred and three feet seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

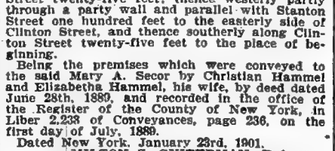

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $25,616.78, and of taxes, assessments and water rates is $988.09.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

ROWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

f13-2aw3wW&F&mh6

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN ENTWISTLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Forty-eight feet distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line or side of St. Ann's Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $3,778.06, with interest thereon from January 17th, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $358.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $208.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

j30-2aw3wW&S&f20&21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOHN CISCO, as trustee for JOHN INGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN ENTWISTLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line or side of St. Ann's Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $3,778.06, with interest thereon from January 17th, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $358.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $208.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

j30-2aw3wW&S&f20&21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JOHN CISCO, as trustee for JOHN A. Cisco, under the will of John J. Cisco, deceased, plaintiff, against PERCY A. LARTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 1st day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City:

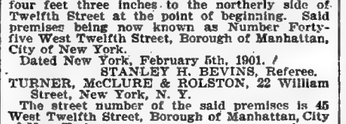

West 116th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,303.27, with interest thereon from the 29th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $361.70, with interest from February 2nd, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $616.98 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 4th, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

f6-2aw3wW&F&f28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES L. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS ROBBINS, as administrator, and so on, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant northerly from the Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Twelfth Street and the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Twelfth Street nineteen feet seven inches; thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly along said land now or late of J. Lynch; thence northerly along said land now or late of J. Lynch forty-eight feet eight inches to a point distant forty-four feet three inches northerly from the northerly side of Twelfth Street, and thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue and along land now or late of H. Kinsley, forty-four feet three inches to the northerly side of Twelfth Street at the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Forty-five West Twelfth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1901.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The street number of the said premises is 45 West Twelfth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

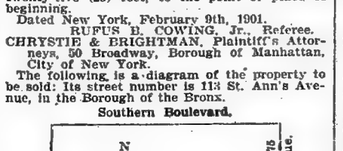

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,972.21, with interest from the 11th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $227.30, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money amount to ten dollars.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of four thousand dollars, with interest thereon. STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LUCY BACH, plaintiff, against GEORGE WALTON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment and foreclosure of sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of St. Ann's Avenue and Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with Southern Boulevard seventy-five (75) feet, thence southerly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, thence easterly and parallel with Southern Boulevard seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

CHRYSTIE & BRIGHEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 50 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 113 St. Ann's Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx.

Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,580.80 with interest thereon from the 21st day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $415.38 with interest thereon from the 5th day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by

EX-PASTOR'S SON ARRESTED.

Dentist Missed Various Articles After Ever Simonson's Visit.

Ever Simonson, fifteen years old, blue eyed and innocent looking, was a prisoner in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn yesterday morning, charged with being a suspicious person.

Ever is the son of the Rev. S. E. Simonson, who recently gave the pastorate of the Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church to affiliate with Christian Science followers. The family lives at 651 Carroll Street. On Sunday the boy called at the office of C. C. Allen, a dentist, of 138 Clinton Street. After he had gone the dentist discovered that he was minus a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, two of his best pairs of forceps, and other easily portable property.

Dr. Allen on Monday afternoon met Dr. Molin of 139 State Street, to whom he told the story. About an hour later, as Dr. Molin walked into his own hallway, he almost bumped into a blue-eyed boy who was about to take his departure.

"Why, doctor," he said, "I've been waiting for you so long I'm tired. I was just about to go."

Dr. Molin telephoned for a policeman, likewise for his friend Dr. Allen, who identified the lad as the one who had called to see him. Dr. Molin found that Simonson had rambled through the house. A fine shotgun, taken from an upper floor room, had been tucked away in a convenient corner in the dentist's office.

Magistrate Brenner committed the boy to the Children's Society pending investigations by the police into his case.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:57	Sun sets 5:31	Moon rises 2:25

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	2:08	Gov. Isl'd 2:27	H. Gate 4:23
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:34	Gov. Isl'd 2:50	H. Gate 4:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY.) FEB. 13.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	8:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ragusa, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples and Marseilles		
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.
Silverdale, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

▲Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellvia, Genoa		
British Prince, Antwerp		
Canadian, Liverpool		
Castano, Melbourne		
Congo, Odessa		
Herminius, Buenos Ayres		
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		
Kentucky, Copenhagen		
Lockwood, Newcastle		
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull		
Menominee, London	8:30 A. M.	
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olberg, Manchester		
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Shardhind, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.
Siberian, Glasgow		
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 18, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 19 and up to March 12, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York March 2, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe,) and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 13;) mail must be directed "per steamer Warrimoo.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NEWS NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Jan. 12; Shanghai, Jan. 16; Yokohama, Jan. 23, and Honolulu, Feb. 1, which arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Feb. 8, and are due here to-morrow morning.

The mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates, Melbourne, Jan. 16; Sydney, Jan. 17; Auckland, Jan. 22; Honolulu, Feb. 2, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra, were dispatched east at 6 P. M. Sunday, and are due here Friday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY.) FEB. 13.

Archimede, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Congo, Hull, Jan. 25.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 13.
Dona Amelia, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
Fontabelle, St. Kitt's, Feb. 3.
Hughenden, Havre, Jan. 30.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 10.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 12.
Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Menominee, London, Feb. 11.
Milano, Hamburg, Jan. 24.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Feb. 5.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Feb. 5.
Peninsular, Jacksonville, Jan. 29.
Sabara, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Feb. 4.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Clement, Para, Feb. 2.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 9.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Jan. 13.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Bellena, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Inland, Christiansand, Feb. 1.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 14.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

Fridtjof Nansen, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 14.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Pretoria, Plymouth, Feb. 5.

Arrived.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, &c., Jan. 29, with sugar and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Havana, Robertson, Havana, Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:47 A. M.

SS Maracaibo, Ferrill, Maracaibo, Feb. 3, and Curacao, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull, Jan. 28, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Dyer, Shields, Jan. 20, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Mount Vernon, (Norw.,) Falsen, Cape Haiti, Jan. 31, Port de Paix, 31st, Port au Prince, Feb. 3, Aux Cayes, 4th, Port Antonio, 5th, and Inagua, 7th, with mdse. to the United Fruit Company—vessel to Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon, Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston, Feb. 6, and Key West, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 9, and Wilmington, N. C., 9th, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 12, 9:30 P. M., west, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) for Para.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Egremont, (Norw.,) for Banes.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Goldsborough, for Philadelphia.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Manna Hatz, for Baltimore.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Drumelzier, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Sanna, (Norw.,) for Baltimore.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the iron buoys in New York Lower Bay, Gedney Entrance, GE1; Gedney Entrance, GE2, and Southwest Spit No. 12, in the Main Channel, and the Old West End Pier bell buoy, in Coney Island Channel, have been taken up for the Winter, and spar buoys of the same color and number, in each case, have been put in place of them. The only iron buoys now in position in New York bays and harbors are: Bayside Range Cut buoy, B2, and the Junction Buoy.

The steel Winter buoys marking the port side of the channel, as previously announced, remain in place.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Fermes, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Cuffe, (Br.,) Capt. Carter, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Diamant, (Br.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New York, via Pernambuco, arrived at Rio Janeiro Feb. 8.

SS Ellenus, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New York, via St. John's, N. F., arrived at Manchester Feb. 10.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York, via Marseilles, &c., arrived at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Madison, (Br.,) Capt. Tangy, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arrived at Suez to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York, via Madeira, &c., (on Orient cruise,) arrived at Algiers to-day.

SS Westburn, (Br.,) Capt. Bell, from Calcutta, via St. Michaels, for New York, arrived at Bermuda to-day, (for coal.)

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, from Santos, sailed from St. Lucia for New York Feb. 8.

SS Dunmore, (Br.,) Capt. Rennie, sailed from Maceio for New York Feb. 8.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sailed from Santos for New York Feb. 8.

SS Cyrene, (Br.,) Capt. Avery, sailed from Rio Janeiro for New York Feb. 9.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from Rio Janeiro, sailed from Pernambuco for New York Feb. 10.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Capt. Coxon, sailed from Para for New York Feb. 10.

SS Caledonian, (Br.,) Capt. Butz, sailed from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Asturia, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, via Malta, for Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, and Japan, arrived at Port Said today.

SS Ciudad de Cadiz, (Span.,) Capt. Oyarbide, from New York for Barcelona and Genoa, arrived at Cadiz to-day.

Ship Fritz, (Ger.,) Capt. Goldgrabe, from Liverpool for New York, arrived at Bermuda to-day.

SS Fernfield, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, (from Lisbon,) sld. from Bermuda for New York to-day.

SS Lochwood, (Br.,) Capt. Partridge, (from Smyrna,) sld. from Bermuda for New York to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 261 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 62.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 62.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $555; subject to another mortgage for $15,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,988.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 238 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Brook Avenue, 25 by 90, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,859.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 98 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 17 by 60, four-story brownstone-front flat; 1,488 Park Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 15 by 24.5 and irregular, one-story brick store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gustave S. Drachman, referee, 191 Audubon Avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 16 by 73, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,287.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William M. Du Bois, referee, 217 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 22.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 430 Hudson Street, east side, 67 feet south of Morton Street, 22 by 80, four-story brick building.

FEDERAL COURTS

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
132—Reilly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
133—Davis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
143—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
145—Blundell vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
1½—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
181—Hess vs. Blen & Co.
151—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.
Edward M. Scheider, Ucken & Smith.
Jacob Kornwelch, Bowlby, Klein & Becker.
Samuel Weintraub, David Brecher.
Louis Hornthal, Samuel Deutch, Harris Levy.
J. F. Welch, Julius A. Robinson, Ann A. Lum & Co.
Rachel Juster Israel L. Currier, Ed Davidson.
Samuel H. Gardner, H. Libedinsky.
Floyd Grant, Stoever & Dederichs, Cornstein & Co.
Fred C. Cannon, Am. Alum & S. Co., Fogelson & Rosenbloom.
3234—Grant Bros.
2477—J. F. Smith & Co.
3145—B. Edelman.
3401—A. Prackman.
3407—J. A. Robinson.
3418—David Linder. Discharges
3226—George L. Wilson.
3259—Henry A. Wilson.
3262—Edward H. Wagner.
2462—Walter R. Hawley.
2613—William H. Budd.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
30—Ketcham vs. Belding
69—City Trust Safe Dep. & Surety Co. vs. Wilson Mfg. Co.
71—Deering vs. Schreyer
72—Raegener vs. Bartow
74—Fitzgerald vs. Rodgers.
83—Schoenblum vs. City of New York.
50—Connelly vs. A. M. Crofts Co.
90—Clary-Squire vs. Pr. Pub. Co.
84—Pearson vs. Cuthbert
44—Rothschild vs. Moeller.
41—Whitney vs. Pugh.
24—Talcott vs. City of New York.
85—McGuire vs. Board.
87—Warren vs. Union Railway Co.
90—Burnham vs. Pidcock.
59—Century History Co. vs. Williams.
60—In re Bronner.
61—Melody vs. Horwitz.
62—Martin vs. Gowdey.
63—Demetrio vs. Yanacconlo.
64—Gonorvsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
65—In re Harper & Bros.
66—Lenmer vs. Taggart.
67—Schwartz vs. Engstrom.
68—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Lawrence.
69—Rodelli vs. Rodelli.
70—Colonial Assur. Co. vs. Syracuse Arms Co.
71—Ames vs. Harley.
72—In re Campbell.
73—Calen vs. Fritz.
74—Cook vs. Western Malting & El. Co.
75—In re Robinson.
76—Seubert vs. Federal Automobile Co.
77—Vickerman vs. Henschel.
78—In re Walton Av.
79—In re E. 173d St.
80—In re Kind.
81—Brill vs. Brill.
82—Nat. Bank of the Republic vs. Cox.
83—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
84—Davies vs. Clark.
85—In re Farr.
86—Nagel vs. Nagel.
87—Carruthers vs. Gotham Café Co.
88—In re Goldberg.
89—Kassel vs. Jenda.
90—Townshend vs. Heine.
91—Glaser vs. Glaser.
92—Morris vs. Townsend
93—Chaves vs. Monjo.
94—Eagleson vs. same.
95—Sutton vs. Cotter.
96—Sicane vs. Karban.
97—Kind vs. Gottlieb.
98—In re Newcomb.
99—In re Bradley.
100—Grinnan vs. Emanuel Knauth & Co.
101—Crinnian vs. Knauth.
102—Fox vs. Engel.
103—Lord vs. Fogarty.
104—Lyman vs. Rakapoulos.
105—Logan vs. Arizona Eastern & Montana Ore Purchasing and Developing Co.
106—Isaac vs. Isaac.
107—Sing Sing Sav. B'k vs. Ogilby.
108—Beekman vs. Carter.
109—Bennet vs. Fox.
110—General Elec. Co. vs. Sands.
111—Elias vs. Bitard.
112—In re Riggs.
113—Briner vs. Halbustadt.
114—Finkelstein vs. Rosenberg.
115—In re Central Trust Co.
116—Melody vs. Horwitz
2348—Bockstrom vs. Cooper.
2368—Magnolia Metal Works vs. Price.
676—Stiglitz vs. Moses.
1683—La Ware vs. La Ware.
2387—Livoe vs. Union Trust Co.
2374—Kane vs. Melvin.
2390—Peet vs. Kimball.
2398—Volz vs. Steiner.
1695—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
1729—Schuss vs. Weisberger.
2148—Kyritz vs. City of New York.
1633—Carroll vs. Carroll
2307—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith.
2286—Kelly vs. Duggan.
2288—Moran vs. Helf.
2338—Balbach vs. Wallach.
2360—Stern vs. Witmark
2425—Hessian vs. Butler.
1508—McCormack vs. Chambers.
1821—Olwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2077—Dorr vs. same.
1700—Rohde vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.
1—Samuel J. Kennedy. 2—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
8796—Sinnott vs. Oppenheimer.
8176—Hayburn vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
9120—Field vs. Taylor.
6574—Minor vs. Parker.
8953—Verner Co. vs. H. Bonnell Co.
9035—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Ottenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
5153—Schaefer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2029—Hicks vs. Monarch Cycle Co.
9030—McClosky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1190—Farrell vs. same.
7902—Handy vs. same.
7182—Kyle vs. same.
7872—Hubner vs. same.
8785—Morrell vs. Frieberg.
1744—Hixon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1745—Smith vs. same.
8597—Olt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8791—O'Donnell vs. same.
8865—Adametz vs. same
8763—Ness vs. same.
8487—Levy vs. same.
8489—Reifer vs. Bohemian Slavonian Hen. Scey.
8722—Koch vs. Fox.
2252—Farmer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8624—Fawcett vs. Henman.
8804—Perez vs. Sandrowitz.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Mc-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.
1419—Palmieri vs. L'Araldo Italiano Pub. Co.
5489—McGibbon vs. City of N. Y.
8221—Russell vs. Quincey.
6426—Burgoyne vs. Mayer, &c.
8057—Goldstein vs. Yudelman.
5090—Daly vs. York.
1718—Jacobson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1385—Davis vs. Waterman.
5901—Weinshenk vs. City of New York.
5504—Rochfort vs. Richardson.
5533—Hewson vs. same.
8119—Brown vs. Steam Heating Co.
1327—Hayes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
597—Hayes vs. same.
1539—Hayes vs. same.
8428—Brennan vs. same.
8644—Silverman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8600—Burns vs. Stolz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Feb. 18.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
2348—John Nolan.
4—George Parker, alias George Potts.
5—George Douglass.
6—Adam Mickelwitz.
7—William Fitzpatrick.
8—Homer Townsend, John Pfitzinger.
9—Harry M. Wheeler.
10—Henry MacDonald.
11—Paul Logen.
12—Adolph Weigell.
13—William McConnell, Thomas Ward, Thomas Bennett.
15—Nehemiah Slater.
16—Michael J. Nolan.
17—Percy W. H. Robinson.
18—Daniel Scannell.
19—Horace C. Kelly.
20—Frank Healey, Thomas Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Pierce for the People.
1—Jesse B. Davis, Edward O. Dean, Clinton Marshall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.
1—Waldorf H. Phillips.
2—Oliver Adams.
3—Edward Lewis, Charles Tervern.
4—Edward Lewis.
5—Michael Connor.
6—George Koch.
7—Frank R. Sherwin, Charles Hilson.
8—Jacob Alpenia.
9—Mamie McNally.
10—John Ryan, William Mulligan.
11—David Simowitz.
12—Nence Rosenberg, Reynolds Frosberg.
13—Ernest Pfeifer, John Welheater.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.
1—Joseph F. Graeber.
2—Thomas Ferris.
3—Herman Nerlich.
4—Benjamin Frohman.
5—Saide Weinstein.
6—Judel Lubia.
7—Gussie Platner.
8—Barnet Meyerowitz, Vincenzo Blenzi, Mendel Meyerowitz.
9—Kate Clare.
10—Tiliam Gabriel, Frances Joyse, James Ayers.
11—Joseph Eagan.
12—Isador Nash.
13—Louis Schwarz.
14—Henry Graham, Charles Williams.
15—Nathaniel Feldman.
16—Benrard J. Curran.
17—Edwin J. Vollins.
18—William Anderson.
19—Vincenzo Rimei.
20—Michael Steadman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Kenefick, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
9245—Schutte vs. Schutte.
4392—Rogers vs. B. H. R. R.
8635—Bornman vs. Star Co.
8587—Devine vs. Peak.
8591—Mendel vs. B. H. R. R.
8567—Cohen vs. same.
8582—Yunkeich vs. same.
8534—Knudsen vs. same.
8533—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
8663—Fosburgh vs. B. H. R. R.
8704—Abrahams vs. same.
4164—Burke vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
3751—Lodewyk vs. Con. Island & B. R. R.
4236—Theis vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
656—Kassris vs. Society Rosenberg.
1701—Seintsch vs. Clark
1507—Brooklyn Alcatraz Co. vs. City of New York.
2078—Hoadley vs. Nassau R. R.
4158—Carey vs. B. H. R. R.
8360—Lewis vs. Horsfield.
7851—Auslander vs. B. H. R. R.
7338—Vanderbilt vs. Cusick.
710—Keller vs. Ketchum.
1494—Weiller vs. Kraus.
1743—Donovan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1744—McAvoy vs. same.
1745—Bluestone vs. Ratten.
1670—Lenihan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1625—Willard vs. Dunn.
1040—Butler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
472—Johnston vs. Weir.
3966—Jones vs. Wustrow
4029—Sexauer vs. Glassner.
3675—Fornes vs. Heine.
4092—Harrison vs. Hart.
4010—Epstein vs. Brooks
4040—Arlington Co. vs. Am. Micograph Co.
3822—Geffen vs. Friezer.

Equity and non-jury case.
369—Ventieglia vs. Polk.
5800—Weinberg vs. Lehman.
4534—Jacoby vs. B. H. R. R.
4540—Hinchcliffe vs. Jacobs.
4541, 4542—Lethbridge vs. Batterman.
4543—Blasig vs. B. H. R. R.
4545—Fleming vs. Burdewick.
3695—Richter vs. B. H. R. R.
7851—Aaronson vs. same
4255—McKeon vs. B. H. R. R.
4137—Rooney vs. Berg.
3243, 3244—Loomis vs. Lewis.
3473—Dilla vs. Rapid Transit Ferry.
3991—Van Horn vs. Kordes.
4480—Rickard vs. Fitzgerald.
4196—Collins vs. Morgan
3970—Doyle vs. Hudson Building.
4160—Carey vs. B. H. R. R.
1741—Crook vs. Met. St. R. R.
3578—Fitzsimmons vs. Brand.
2237—Philippstein vs. Nassau R. R.
3743—Porter vs. McLinden.
1951—Green vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
6801—Mehr vs. B., Q. Co. & S. R. R.
2523—Hanlon vs. Long Island R. R.
3600—Howe vs. Goodwin

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
656—Kassris vs. Society Rosenberg.
1701—Seintsch vs. Clark
1507—Brooklyn Alcatraz Co. vs. City of New York.
2078—Hoadley vs. Nassau R. R.
4158—Carey vs. B. H. R. R.
8360—Lewis vs. Horsfield.
7851—Auslander vs. B. H. R. R.
7338—Vanderbilt vs. Cusick.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1625—Contested will of Helen C. Brush.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
826—Smith vs. Consol. Gas Co.
2751—Schrednecky vs. Howard.
3321—Lubin vs. Bercowitz.
1157—Israel vs. Stahl.
565—Main vs. Overbaugh.
1349—Norton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1821—Blanchard vs. Radan.
812—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1816—Frankenstein vs. Gross
910—Malfit vs. Oppenheimer.
635—Weinberg vs. Wolff.
265—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
940—Bell vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
881—Rand vs. Abramson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2291—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2434—Larson vs. Peterson.
2054—Kopf vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2335—Hyman vs. Weil.
2540—Egan vs. Atwater.
2568—Stern vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2838—Waldron vs. Hotchkiss.
2369—Hutchinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2346—Lally vs. North German Lloyd SS. Co.
2351—Drummond vs. Miller.
1971—Cummings vs. Riley.
2228—Kaplan vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2570—Robinson vs. Doyle
2582—Radt vs. Louis.
2583—Kruse vs. Seagrist
2585—Goodspeed vs. Conkrite.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2017—Stegman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2018—Hernandez vs. same.
2041—Herskowitz vs. Goldstein.
3139—Craig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1124—Berenan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1123—Huss vs. same.
287—Meyers vs. Markowitz.
194—Benham vs. Union Ry. Co.
1816—Jacobson vs. Bercowitz.
1157—Israel vs. Stahl.
565—Main vs. Overbaugh.

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Bargain at $6,000; mortgage $5,000; 3-story and basement brownstone. Seale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Madison country residence, 16 rooms, all city conveniences, with delightful country life; exceptionally fine location; stable, grounds; sell or rent. Dickinson Condict, 40 Wall St.

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Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing.
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Cheap Power.—First loft, 50x80, $1,200; store, 25x80, very low rental; lofts of 2,500, 3,600, or 10,800 sq. feet on floor; concessions to May 1; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St., two elevators, steam heat. Voorhees & Floyd, 59 Liberty St.

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50 PIECES TEAKWOOD AND TURKISH CARVED FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF RECEIVER.
DEALERS AND BUYERS ATTEND.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction: To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 99 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
A general description of said property is as follows: Shirts, manufactured and partly manufactured; piece goods, findings, trimmings, &c.; also cutting tables, office and store furniture. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.—New York, February 4th, 1901.
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 140 Broadway, New York City.

DARWIN,
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an execution, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, sells to-day at 9:30 A. M., 61 yards black silk, (in one piece,) at 63-65 Bayard St. By order of Charles Comisky, Marshal. Auctioneer's office 158 Canal St.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day at 8:30 o'clock Nos. 1,715 and 1,717 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

By virtue of an execution, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, sells to-day at 9 A. M., lot of upholstery covering cloth, at 63-65 Bayard St. By order of Charles Comisky, City Marshal.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells today at 9:30 o'clock No. 166 West Broadway, Borough Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

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30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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HOTEL MORTON—Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; hot, cold baths; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

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Lost.—A sunburst of pearls. Reward on return to 75 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
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Wanted—Active young man, thoroughly acquainted with operation and management of stone quarry, to purchase half interest and assume management of oldest established and best sandstone quarries in Northwest. An excellent opportunity for the right man with $25,000.00 cash and good credentials to establish himself in a good business to be operated from Seattle, the coming New York of the Pacific Coast. Address H., Times Office.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 156 Times.

For Sale—An established business that can be easily pushed to net $10,000 a year; it is a ready seller; patented; low price; household article; many thousands in use; gives universal satisfaction; owners have other interests; $5,000 for plant. Apply Room 1,204, No. 9 Maiden Lane, New York.

HAVE YOU CAPITAL TO INVEST?
I have an exceptionally good opportunity in a business that will stand investigation; can be increased to correspond to capital, and will pay large income. Lawson Improved Dimpling Boat and Car Co., Wool Exchange, New York.

Manufacturer's Agency Wanted.—Two brothers; hustlers; sell anything; large acquaintance; highest reference; ability, security. Push, Box 135 Times Office.

L. & M. Hess, auctioneers, solicit trade sales; all sales conducted under our personal supervision. L. & M. Hess, 5 East 113th St. Tel. 317 Harlem.

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Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

I have $300 to $500 and personal services to invest in honest, profitable business; no schemes. Manager, Box 145, Times office.

Physician wants partner with $3,000, enter legitimate, very profitable professional business. Dr. Ziebarth, 94

KEATING'S ACTIVITY WILL NOT SAVE HIM

District Attorney Merrill Says He Will Prosecute Him All the Same.

Commissioner Meanwhile Busily Tears Up Water Pipes and Says, "Just Let Me Get at that Pabst Portico!"

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, in pursuance of his vow to tear up the two and a half miles of the Woodside Water Company's main under Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, at all cost, was on the ground early yesterday morning, with Deputy Commissioner W. N. Shannon, and remained until dusk. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES found Mr. Keating chilled but determined, and he pointed with pride and a numb forefinger at the gang of men which at Davis Street was excavating to get at and take out the pipes.

"You see," said the Commissioner, "that nothing can drive me, but I'm willing to do right all the time, here and anywhere else. If people will only indicate what they want and show me the way, I'll go to work and rip things, and nothing can stop me.

"They certainly did over here what they have talked about doing in New York in regard to the portico of that Pabst Hotel. Now, I want to say that, remove the injunction suit now pending, and I'll get to work and smash it. I'd do it if Senators Grady and Ellsworth and the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES were on the top of the portico standing in my way. I'd go in and tear it down and cart it away. I wouldn't care for the bill in Albany and the resolution in the Municipal Assembly to legalize it. They wouldn't influence me. And I want it understood that all through in the portico matter, as in this avenue business, I have acted in good faith, and there's nothing under my vest now to change my policy in regard to that portico. Give me a chance, and down she goes.

"I'm going here to rip up things, and nothing can stop me—except an injunction. I hear, by the way, some talk of one, but I've not been served yet."

Mr. Keating looked eager enough to be capable of "ripping things" and cold enough to accept the service of an injunction with at least resignation. He had forty men at work, and during the day they had advanced about 200 feet with the trench toward the pumping station of the Woodside Water Company, two and a half miles east. The trench had been cleared of the water which had come from a ruptured city main, not, as was supposed, from the Woodside main. A derrick was put up last evening to lift out the uncovered pipes. Mr. Keating said that he had $175,000 to the credit of the appropriation for labor, maintenance, and supplies, and would spend every cent of it if necessary in putting Jackson Avenue into proper condition. Another gang will go to work to-day at Painter Street, three-quarters of a mile east of Davis Street.

District Attorney Merrill talked about the indictments against Mr. Keating and his activity when convinced that the Queens County authorities "really meant it" in his customary epigrammatical fashion.

"I am not," he said, "in a position to regard Commissioner Keating's acquiescence—in the inevitable—as mitigating his responsibility under the law—the criminal law in this instance. Perhaps what he may do, not what he is doing, may operate in his favor should, as will in my judgment be the case, he be convicted on the two indictments. Just now he is simply catching up. He had been not a little bit slow. His position is simply this: He is now dealing with the long-suffering citizens of the district of which I am District Attorney. I have every reason to believe that they are as intent on having what they have a right to expect done as I am, and that, as I propose, they propose to have done, and that any past delinquencies on the part of not only Mr. Keating, but of every head of department, shall be passed upon by a court of competent jurisdiction.

"We will not, I am convinced, entertain any plea in mitigation except, perhaps, one having the character of an appeal for mercy. In such circumstances the appeal is traversed by the facts appertaining to the conduct of the delinquent when the stern leverage of an indictment was not prompting him to do his duty. And while such considerations are being entertained we shall not be able to ignore the fact that Mr. Keating did not come to the rescue of the community before the Grand Jury acted.

"Mr. Keating's present activity will not quash the indictment. He will be tried. I shall prosecute him just as if he had been as contemptuous of the two indictments as of public opinion, and the pleas and urgings made in his duty that preceded drastic action by my office. As to moving the indictments I do not want to do anything that will jeopardize what is now being done to abate the nuisances of Jackson Avenue. Mr. Keating is doing very well—just now. The Court, however, is still in session, and will be for some time, perhaps a couple of months."

Mr. Merrill said that it would have been better if the taking up of the water pipes had been begun both at Davis Street and at the city line so as to thwart any scheme to flood the trenches or to help along a deal which he is informed is in progress with the New York City Water Department. This deal is under the surveillance of Mr. Merrill's office, and should it be consummated it will be treated as trifling with the processes of the public and contempt of authority.

The Woodside mains were laid in violation of Section 13, Chapter 431, of the Laws of 1880, which provide that such conduits shall be laid under the sidewalk and not under the carriage way.

MAY HELP WOUNDED PASTOR.

Clergy Likely to Raise Fund to Defend the Rev. Mr. Keller Should Action Against Him Be Taken.

The condition of the Rev. John Keller, who was shot at Arlington, N. J., by Thomas G. Barker, was said by his physicians yesterday to be "about the same."

The Rev. James M. Miller of the House of Prayer, Newark, called on the wounded clergyman yesterday morning. After leaving the house the Rev. Mr. Miller said:

"We had a long, and, to me, exceedingly satisfactory talk of the sad affair. Mr Keller spoke freely of the shooting. He declared positively that he did not see any one before the shot was fired, and that he only knew by what he had been told that Mr. Barker was his assailant. 'Why Mr. Barker should try to kill me I cannot understand,' said Mr. Keller to me. 'I have never had any words with him, and our relations have always been friendly.'

"I spoke to him of the charges made against him by Mrs. Barker, and Mr. Keller assured me they were baseless. My mind is absolutely at rest regarding the matter. I know now that these charges made by this woman are the creation of a disordered mind. Mr. Keller said:

"'I have not visited the Barkers within eighteen months, and it may be two years. I have never been in the house alone with Mrs. Barker.'"

County Prosecutor James S. Erwin also called on the Rev. Mr. Keller.

The fact that the clergy of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark have expressed confidence in the innocence of the Rev. Mr. Keller has given rise to a report that the clergy were raising a fund for Mr. Keller's defense, should the attorneys of Barker carry out their announced intention of bringing an action against the clergyman. Archdeacon Alexander Mann of Orange says the project has not been brought to the attention of the clergy yet, but that there is a probability of such a fund being raised.

$2,000 IN JEWELRY RECOVERED.

Two Men Arrested While Trying to Pawn It on Park Row.

Jewelry valued at $2,000, the property of Mrs. J. Edward Ogden, which was stolen from her residence about two weeks ago, was recovered Monday by Detective Dean [illegible] Street Station, as Thomas Kay

KENNEDY WITNESS MELVILLE IN FLORIDA

Denies He Was Sent Out of the Way by the Police.

Expresses Willingness to Return to Testify, but Wife Objects—Expects to be Away Three Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 12.—Daniel E. Melville, the Staten Island plumber, who is wanted to testify in the Kennedy murder trial, arrived in Jacksonville to-day on the Clyde Line steamship. He positively denies that he left New York with tickets purchased by the police to prevent his testimony. When seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent at his hotel to-night Melville said:

"I am willing to go back to New York and testify if they want me."

"No, you will not," broke in Mrs. Melville. "You must stay here with me."

Melville then explained that his wife was ill, and that the trip to Florida was for her health.

Later Melville made the following statement:

"The affidavit which I made, and which it is said was the cause of the new trial, was to the effect that after the detectives visited my place several pieces of lead pipe were missing.

"I know the Kennedys and I saw the father of Dr. Kennedy the day I left. I told Lawyers Cantwell and Moore that I was forced to come South on account of my wife's health and that my foreman, Lindquest, knew as much about the case as I did and to see him if they wanted the testimony.

"I bought tickets to Florida two weeks before I left. The police had nothing to do with my leaving. I shall probably stay in Florida three weeks."

EVIDENCE AGAINST KENNEDY.

Circumstantial Testimony, Tending to Fix "Dolly" Reynolds's Murder Upon Him, Given by Detectives.

More police testimony tending to fix the murder of Dolly Reynolds upon Samuel J. Kennedy, dentist, of Staten Island, once convicted of the crime, was given by Detectives Carey and Price in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Despite the fact that all Courts of General Sessions were closed in observance of Lincoln's Birthday, Justice Fursman, with the consent of the jury, held a half day's session in his court, adjourning at noon.

Detective Price told of finding in Kennedy's Twenty-second Street office prescription blanks similar to that found in the room with the murdered girl, on which was written "E. Maxwell and Wife." In the office, he said, was also a book of blank Garfield National Bank checks like the $13,000 check bearing Kennedy's indorsement, found in Dolly Reynolds's corsage after death.

Detective Arthur Carey followed his fellow-officer on the stand and told of finding in Kennedy's Staten Island house an iron rod and a piece of lead pipe similar to the rod and pipe of which the gruesome bludgeon found beside the girl's body was made. Daniel S. Melville was expected to swear on the stand as he had done in an affidavit presented to the Court of Appeals, that Detective Smith of Staten Island and Detective Carey examined in his shop lead pipe of the size of the bludgeon, and that, after their departure, a piece of this pipe was missing.

Carey, under Lawyer Cantwell's cross-examination, grew exceedingly nervous. He twisted in his chair, repeated the questions put to him before answering, and when he did make reply, answered in a defiant and angry manner.

He had visited Melville's shop, he swore, and the plumber had illustrated the difference in appearance of lead pipe cut with a knife and a saw. In the cellar of Kennedy's house he and Smith had found on a work bench, he said, an iron bar and a piece of lead pipe which, when shown to him, he identified. He had visited the house on the 16th, the 21st, and the 23d of August, 1898. On the first two trips, after a thorough search of the house, he testified that he had told Kennedy's mother on leaving that he had found nothing. The articles were found on the last visit.

"Melville cut some pieces of the lead pipe off, didn't he?" asked Mr. Cantwell, suavely.

"No, he didn't do any such thing," snapped Carey.

"Have you seen Melville since then?"

"I seen him once since; here, when a motion was made for a new trial."

After Carey's testimony court was adjourned until to-day.

SAYS STEAMER IGNORED THEM.

Capt. Anderson of the Wrecked Schooner Ray Claims It Passed By.

Capt. Andrew Anderson, the skipper of the American schooner Ida L. Ray, which was lost off the Virginia coast last week and her crew rescued from a dory Monday morning by the Atlas Line steamship Alleghany, says that on Friday the Ray, which was waterlogged and in a sinking condition at the time, was passed by a coastwise steamship and her signal of distress unheeded. Speaking of the failure of the vessel which had passed in such close proximity, the skipper said:

"It was on Friday morning that the vessel was signted approaching us. She passed within three miles of us. As she neared us I went alott and held out my hat and had the crew follow example. Although we remained in the rigging for probably two hours, no attention was paid to our signals of distress or to the colors of the Ray, which were set union down. The vessel had one funnel painted blue and white and two masts, a Lamport & Holt steamship."

Capt. Jared of the Lamport & Holt steamship Bellenden, which arrived in port Sunday, reported that she had passed the derelict of the Ray on the morning of the 9th with her deck awash and deserted. When shown Capt. Anderson's statement yesterday he emphatically denied that there was any one on board the schooner when he passed her, saying: "I was within half a ship's length of the Ray. It was on Saturday morning, the 9th, and not the 8th, and in this statement the Captain of the schooner Susie P. Oliver will bear me out. I first sighted the Oliver ahead, and after she had turned her head in shore was wondering what it was for, when the Ray hove in sight. Her spars and rigging appeared intact and a small bit of her mainsail was set.

"At first I thought she was anchored and fishing, as schooners often do in that region. But when I saw the Oliver making for her, I concluded that she was a derelict, and that the Oliver intended making her a prize. I then decided that I would try and reach her first and ordered the engineer to put on more steam. My intention was to tow her into port. We got to her ahead of the Oliver and were as close to her as the cabin here is to the bridge. She looked so old and dilapidated and was so heavily waterlogged that it seemed likely that she would pull to pieces towing, and I then decided to leave her to her fate. Had there been anybody on board I am sure that I would have seen them. She was laden with lumber and I fail to see why the crew was afraid of her sinking. As for passing a shipwrecked crew without giving assistance, I would go a hundred miles out of my course to make a rescue, and my men have special orders to keep a sharp lookout for derelicts."

Capt. Kendall of the schooner Oliver made a statement as to the condition of the wreck similar to that of Capt. Jared, saying that the deck was awash and the vessel deserted at the time. The rescued men of the Ray who numbered four all told—Andrew Anderson, the skipper; Allen Barter, the mate; William Groos and Belcher Howard—though not suffering for food, had a frightful experience for nearly three days, the time they were adrift in the dory.

HAD A TRUCK LOAD OF GOODS.

Barney Ponimensky of 24 Ludlow Street, having on a double truck drawn up in front of 5 Walker Street early yesterday morning about $2,000 worth of goods belonging to various firms in the building, was arrested by Policeman Reilly and Lawson, after he had failed to give a satisfactory

Any man with $2.50 in his pocket can get a good pair of $5 shoes on his feet—if his feet are inclined to be narrow.

Hope not many more are going to want winter overcoats, for our stock looks as though suffering from drought—nearly dried up.

Yesterday's count shows:

99 at $10. 82 at $15.
158 at 12.50. 375 at 25.

Only a few sizes over 39, at any price.

All were considerably higher priced of course.

New Spring Derby styles—weeks and weeks ahead of the hand-organs.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
859 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 34d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ANDREW CARNEGIE MAY HAVE HIS ORCHESTRA

Invites the Pittsburg Musicians to Go to Skibo Castle.

It Was at a Luncheon Given to Victor A. Herbert at the Transportation Club by William S. Hawk.

"He is a jolly good fellow" was the sentiment of the guests at a luncheon which was given yesterday afternoon by William S. Hawk, one of the proprietors of the Manhattan Hotel and Vice President of the Carnegie Music Hall Company, at the Transportation Club. The luncheon was ostensibly in honor of Victor A. Herbert and the Pittsburg Orchestra, but it soon developed into a demonstration in honor of Andrew Carnegie, who was one of the guests. The others at the guest's table were William N. Frew, Dr. Russell W. Lowe, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, William H. Davis, Victor A. Herbert, George H. Wilson, Gardner Wetherbee, Henry Loewenthal, and William S. Hawk.

The remainder of the large dining room was filled with the members of the orchestra, over seventy strong, who joined in the songs, which were sung by the Neapolitan Quartet, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Hawk, in welcoming his guests, said that it was the pleasure given to him by the Pittsburg Orchestra at its last appearance in this city that led him to ask the members to take luncheon with him on their next visit. He said that he had been interested in Victor Herbert's career from the time when he had attracted attention by his delightful 'cello playing and his occasional wielding of the baton, and he realized that what had been Pittsburg's gain had been New York's loss.

Mr. Herbert, in reply, said the achievements of the orchestra were primarily due to the existence of the "Institute" in Pittsburg, without which these results would have been impossible, and that while he was grateful for the sympathy of the public, he thought that some of the applause was due to the founder of that institute, William N. Frew, who is connected with the management of the orchestra, was next called upon by the host. Mr. Frew said that the orchestra also owed a debt of gratitude to the newspapers, whose friendly reception and criticisms had been of great value. As to Mr. Carnegie, every resident of Pittsburg thoroughly appreciated that he is the best citizen Pittsburg has ever had.

Mr. Hawk, introducing Mr. Carnegie, told of one of his first meetings with him. "I expected to find him steeped in business," said Mr. Hawk, "for it was a time of keen business tension. Instead, I found him at his home discussing paleontology with one man and with another the selection of a good tune for an orchestra."

Mr. Carnegie said in part: "I wish to say that no matter what you may read about my plans in the papers, my heart is still in Pittsburg. There stands what you call the 'Institute,' and it is the realization of my dreams. I have always dreamed and built air castles, but never a dream or an air castle has approached its realization. Even the highest flights of my imagination have paled before that castle. It seems hardly possible that anything so beautiful could have been made there, but the soil had been prepared for it. And I have never been so gratified as when I entered my box and heard this orchestra play 'The New World Symphony.' I suppose some day I shall be as mad as the mad King of Bavaria, and have my own orchestra."

Mr. Carnegie then said he was glad there were so many young men in the orchestra, which was a good omen for the future. In conclusion, he said:

"Some day let's take a ship and go to London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and when you come home you shall go by Scotland and stop at Skibo Castle, and we will have our own orchestra in our own castle."

GIRL'S STRUGGLE WITH THIEF.

She Grapples with Him in the Dark, But He Escapes.

Mary Theobold, a servant employed in the family of Gregor Gernert, who keeps a market at 520 Union Street, Union Hill, and lives up stairs, had a desperate encounter with a burglar on Monday night. Gernert and his family were absent at the time. Shortly after 10 o'clock the girl heard a noise in the store. Going down stairs, she found a man breaking open the money drawer.

She at once grappled with the robber. They struggled about the store for several minutes. The girl screamed at the top of her voice, until the robber dealt her a blow on the head that silenced her. Police Sergeant O'Brien, who was attracted by the girl's screams, found her unconscious on the floor. The thief had escaped. He secured no money. The girl can give no description of him, as their struggle took place in the dark.

WIDOW'S SUICIDE FROM WINDOW.

Her Little Son Tells of a Dream in Which His Mother Kissed Him.

Mrs. Alvina Miller of West Hoboken, N. J., who lived on the top floor of a three-story apartment house, jumped from a window of her rooms yesterday morning and was killed. She was a widow and supported five children by washing. Recently her health commenced to fail, and she suffered

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Remnants.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FEBRUARY STOCK OF WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

500 Waist Lengths,—fine imported materials,

$1.00 and $1.25 per length;
Value $2.00 and $2.50.

French Velour Rep and high novelty Mohair Braided Fabric,

$1.00 per yard;
Formerly $2.50.

2000 yards checked and mixed Homespuns,

25 and 35 cents per yard.

Imported Plaids,—including Camels Hair and Silk-and-wool Plaids,

35 and 50 cents per yard.

Waist Cloths,— handsomely embroidered in sunburst or crescent designs,

50 cents per yard;
Value $1.25.

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JAMES McCREERY & CO.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

Until March 1st Orders will be accepted on Early Spring Models, suitable for all occasions, at

Substantial Reductions from Regular Prices

West Twenty-third Street

He needs a new School Suit! Two-garment Suits for Little Gentlemen of 7 to 16 years, $4.50.

Not one was less than $6, many were $10. Some Winter, others Spring weight. In all our stores.

$15 for Men's Raglans and Long Overcoats and $3.75 for Trousers means a goodly saving to the fashionably inclined.

So does $10 for broken lines of Young Men's Suits—32 to 35 chests.

$1.50 & $2 Madras Shirts, $1.
Perrin Freres & Cie $1.50 Street Gloves, 95c.
50c. Figured Half-hose, 21c.
$1 & $1.50 Scarfs—new patterns—50c.

The new Grand Duke Derby, $4.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, B'way & Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Amusements.

GRAND Opera House — PETER F. DAILEY; MAT. TO-DAY — HODGE PODGE & CO. 25c, 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily; 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c. Ugo Biondi, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, 20 others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15 JEFFERSON De Angelis in "A Royal Rogue."

WOMAN WITNESS MISSING.

Ex-Cook of Bellevue Wanted to Testify in Hilliard Murder Case.

Ann McDermott, the Bellevue Hospital cook who corroborated the testimony of Thomas J. Minnock before the Grend Jury when Minnock swore that Nurses Dean, Davis, and Marshall beat, kicked, and strangled Louis R. Hilliard to death in the Insane Pavilion, has not been found by subpoena servers, with summonses for her appearance at the trial of the three nurses. The woman was discharged from the hospital service by Commissioner Keller along with a number of others, and her present whereabouts is unknown.

Assistant District Attorney Pierce, who is prosecuting the case against Davis, admitted that the District Attorney's office had not yet been able to reach the McDermott woman, but he hopes that within a few days he will be able to do so, and that she will voluntarily come forward, when she learns that the trial has begun and that she is needed as a witness.

Ann McDermott testified before the Grand Jury not only to the ill-treatment of Hilliard, but also to that of Minnock himself.

Hotel Navarre Employe Stabbed.

During a fight in the basement of the Hotel Navarre, Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night James McCabe was stabbed in the abdomen by Timothy Mulcahey. Both men are employes of the

O'Neill's.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

Women's Fur Collarettes and Neck Scarfs.

ALASKA SABLE COLLARETTES, formerly 20.00 ..... 10.00
PERSIAN LAMB COLLARETTES, formerly 30.00 ..... 15.00
OPOSSUM NECK SCARFS 2.98
MOIRE ASTRACHAN MUFFS, formerly 4.98 ..... 2.98

The New Tailor-Made Suits and Separate Dress Skirts

for the coming season are shown here in great variety, also many exclusive styles in Silk and Cotton Shirt Waists.

Sale of Beds and Bedding.

THREE COMPLETE OUTFITS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUTFIT NO. 1—Consists of one White Enamelled Bed, with one-inch pillars and brass vases, one double-woven wire spring with iron frame and one fibre combination mattress with 4½-inch border, all sizes; regular value of outfit 12.75.
SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 8.75

OUTFIT NO. 2—Comprises one White Enamelled Bed, with brass rail mounts and spindles, straight or bow foot; one double-woven wire spring on steel frame and one "O'Neill" combination mattress in one or two parts; actual value 20.00.
SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 15.50

OUTFIT NO. 3—Consists of one Handsome White Enamelled Bed, with heavy brass trimmings, straight or bow foot; one fine gray curled hair mattress in one or two parts, and one double-woven wire spring on steel frame; actual value of outfit 30.00.
SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 21.50

An Unusual Offer in White Enamelled Beds and Fine Mattresses.

A Special Lot of fine White Enamelled Beds, straight or bow foot, sizes 3 feet and 3½ feet; would make good twin beds; worth 10.00 to 12.00.
SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 5.98

FINE GRAY CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, French stitched edge, 45 pounds, 4½x6 feet 4 inches, one or two parts, best ticking; regular price 22.50.
SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 15.50

A Great Bargain in Wood Divans.

We will offer in connection with this Sale a limited number of Wood Divans. They can be used as couches, beds or for cosy corners. They are made of double-woven wire stretched on strong hardwood frame with iron legs and casters. We will offer them at this Sale for the remarkable price of ..... 1.48 Each.

Sale of Trunks.

A Special Lot of Basswood Trunks, extra heavy duck, bound with East India rawhide. Excelsior lock, iron bottom, two trays; worth 10.00 to 13.50, according to size. For this Sale we offer them at these prices:

28 inch,	30 inch,	32 inch,	34 inch,	36 inch,	38 inch,	40 inch,
7.19	7.50	7.89	8.25	8.59	9.00	9.39

Sewing Machines.

THE "PACIFIC" Machine, light-running, handsomely finished, oak or walnut, bent-wood cover, self-threading shuttle and automatic bobbin winder, together with a complete set of attachments and a five-year guarantee,

13.50 Each.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BARGAINS.

WHAT D'YE LACK?

We, as modern furniture purveyors to a discriminating public, cry, like the mediæval itinerant vendor, "What d'ye lack?"

Any odd bit of beauty for any home? Carpets, Rugs—(from the finest Orientals to the inexpensive Domestic weaves)—Draperies, Wall Papers, etc., are all reduced—as well as artistic furniture—now below even factory prices, if you promptly

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | Johnstone Bennett, Alf. Grant, Pantinetti & Pique, Frank Cushman, &c.
5th Ave. | Mlle. Rasmussen's Dogs, Tschernoff's Dogs, Kittie Mitchell.
58th St. | Geo. W. Monroe, Favor & Sinclair, Melville & Stetson, Dillon Bros., 3 Vilonas,
125th St. | Mlle. Delbosq, Joe Welch, Hilda Thomas, Florence Reed, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher
Next Week. 5th AVE. Production of David Belasco's DAINTY CHINESE FANTASY, MADAME BUTTERFLY. Under personal supervision of Mr. Belasco, with original cast, scenic and beautiful light effects.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR
Fri., Feb. 15, at 2 P.M. Sat., Feb. 16, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist.... Ernst von Dohnanyi ..... Piano
Program:—Overture, "The Magic Flute," Mozart; "A Northern Ballad," H. W. Parker; concerto for Piano, E flat major, Beethoven; Symphony, "From the New World," Dvorak.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ullman's.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
CHAMPIONSHIP SKATING RACES To-night at 8:30 o'Clock.
Admission 50 cts. Music. Skates Free.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. NEXT MAT. SAT.
NOTE.—Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. 25TH NIGHT EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
Seats Selling Special Mat. Washn's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.
Strauss's Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)
ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST, at 1:30. Orders Received.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Xtra Matinée Wash'gton's Birthd. FLORODORA. Feb. 19, Souvenirs. Seats selling for all performances.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30 MAT. TO-DAY AT 2:15.
Last 10 Nights. Friday Evening, Souvenirs.
MARY MANNERING IN Janice Meredith

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av
Opening Week 34th Annual Exhibition.
American Water Color Society.
Week Day and Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
Mat. To-day 2:15. To-night at 8:15. Mat. Wash'n Bthd. in Clyde Fitch's Best Play, THE CLIMBERS

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DEWEY BURLESQUERS. LA BELLE ZOUAVES LIVING PICTURES.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 16, at 2.—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 7:45, at Popular Prices—DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 17, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In commemoration of VERDI'S death, his REQUIEM MASS will be performed under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus.
Mon. ev'g., Feb. 18, at 8.—DOUBLE BILL. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Saléza and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 20, at 7:45.—DIE MEISTERSINGER, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean de Reszké, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 22, at 8.—TOSCA, (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MET. OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN,
By RICHARD WAGNER.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 25, at 8:30. DAS RHEINGOLD
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 27, at 7:45. DIE WALKURE
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 1, at 7:45.....SIEGFRIED
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 6, at 7:45.....GOETTERDAMMERUNG
Sale of seats for the entire cycle only begins Mon., Feb. 18, and will continue until Wed., Feb. 20. Sale for any single performance of the Cycle begins Thurs., Feb. 21. Prices as usual.

DALY'S THEATRE. TO-MORROW, 2:30 P. M. .....TSCHAIKOWSKY.....
EXPLANATORY LECTURE by WM. J. HENDERSON, with the assistance of WALTER DAMROSCH, piano; DAVID MANNES, violinist; CARL ALTSCHUELER, 'cellist; LILLIAN CARLLSMITH, contralto. Popular prices.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
Tuesday, February 19, at 3 P. M.
CONCERT
for the benefit of
St. John's Memorial Kindergarten.
ARTISTS
Mme. Nordica
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Mr. Bjorksten
Tickets, $3. Boxes, $25, $30, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Tyson's offices.

THE PURIM ASSOCIATION
Charity Ball,
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
Thursday Evening, Feb. 14th
Tickets and Boxes can be procured of SOL. B. SOLOMON, 97 Fifth Ave.; M. H. Moses, 81 Vesey St.; J. S. Isaacs, 111 Broadway, or Simon Schafer, 35 Wall St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFT., Feb. 14, at 3.
Piano Recital Bloomfield-Zeisler

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. To-day, Sat., and Washington's Birthday. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evs at 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Mats. To-day, Sat., and Washington's Birthday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES With Ethel Barrymore and Great Cast.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Mats. To-day, Sat., and Washington's Birthday. UNDER TWO FLAGS. With BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S Mats. Sat. & Washington's Birthday. JULIA MARLOWE CRITERION THEATRE 44th St. Evs., 8:15. WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Mat. To-day, Sat., & Wash. Birthday. Evgs. 8:30 "Went With a Rush."—Herald. WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. Sat. & Feb. 22. 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. .....3D MONTH.....
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
*,*Tschaikowsky matinée, Thurs., Feb. 14, 2:30.

BURTON HOLMES
5 Mondays and Tuesdays at 3, at Daly's.
5 Wednesdays and Thurs. at 8:30, at Mendelssohn.
BEGINNING WEEK OF FEB. 25,
CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course Tickets Now on Sale, $5, $4, and $3. Singles, $1.50, $1. 75c., Feb. 18, at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2. HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'way & 7th Av. A. H. CHAMBERLYN'S EXTRAVAGANZA Victoria Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c MY LADY Co. of 100. Headed by Chas. J. Ross.

KNICKERBOCKER. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One.

KEITH'S B. F. KEITH'S SUPERB ART STUDIES EDMUND HAYES. RENO & RICHARDS. GRAPEWIN & CHANCE. HARMONY 4.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN Xtra Mat. Feb. 22 "In the Palace of the King."

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. The New Clyde Fitch Play, LOVERS' LANE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Ev., 8:15. To-night, the roaring farce, THE GOLD MINE. Thur., Fri. & Sat. Evgs., Sardou's DER LETZTE BRIEF.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH EDEN MUSEE KING EDWARD VII. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The New York B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mt. To-day. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng." EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, diminishing northwest winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,945. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS CHARGED WITH EXTRAVAGANCE

Democrats in the House Sharply Criticise Appropriations.

The Minority Leader Comments on Sale of the Custom House Site to the National City Bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House devoted itself to-day to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. General debate upon the measure was completed, and the bill was read for amendment. Little actual progress was made, however. During the debate the opposition opened a general assault upon the extravagance of the present Congress.

Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) a member of the Appropriations Committee, who opened the debate, said it was time the people became alarmed at the rapid growth of expenditures. So callous had Congress become to vast increases in the appropriations, he said, that it was considered almost disreputable to call attention to the extravagance of the Government. He produced figures to show that in a single decade the per capita cost of carrying on the Government machinery had increased from $4.75 to over $10.

Upon the completion of Mr. Bell's remarks, Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) continued the attack upon the recklessness of the appropriations in this Congress. He declared that the total appropriations for the next year, if reckoned in gold, would exceed the appropriations in 1864, when the Federal Government had 1,200 ships on the sea, maintaining a blockade from Galveston to the Chesapeake, and 1,000,000 men on land engaged in the most tremendous military enterprise in the history of the age.

Later, speaking of our policy in the Philippines and China, Mr. Cochran said: "Talk about progress and Christianity! If progress and Christianity mean marching under many flags of plunderers and the swords of Christian soldiers dripping in the blood of plundered people, it is time to quit or fling away the masquerade, and say, 'Progress has turned freebooter, Christianity slumbers, and God is dead.'"

Beyond moral and ethical considerations, Mr. Cochran argued that from an economic standpoint the "game" in the Philippines was not worth the cost. "We have already," said he, "spent money enough there to build the Nicaragua Canal, to fortify every foot of its course, to construct fifty new warships, and we are to-day no nearer peace than when the first gun was fired."

Mr Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) also commented upon the vast total of the appropriations at this session of Congress, which, he said, would reach $800,000,000. "Four years ago, when President McKinley's Administration began, the annual appropriations were about $470,000,000. He conceded that the appropriation would naturally increase every year, but why, he asked, this prodigious increase of over $300,000,000? The war had been over two years, and could not be charged with these increases, for the increases were not confined to the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. There was an increase in every one of the appropriation bills.

"Did you not vote for the River and Harbor and the Post Office Appropriation bills?" asked Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa.)

"What if I did?" replied Mr. Richardson. "I could not stand here and hold back appropriations for which liabilities have been created."

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) thereupon challenged Mr. Richardson to point out a single appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill which could be omitted.

Mr. Richardson said he would do so.

"While the gentleman is talking about cutting down expenditures," observe Mr. Moody, "I will ask him whether he did not vote for a soldier's home in Tennessee."

Mr. Richardson—I did. It passed unanimously, I believe.

Mr Moody—It did not. I voted against it. Did not the gentleman also vote for the Bowman act claims?

Mr. Richardson—I did.

Mr. Moody—The gentleman and I agree on the necessity for holding down appropriations. The trouble is that he always votes for them while I vote against them.

Proceeding, Mr. Richardson pointed out as one of the appropriations in the bill which should be omitted, the item of $136,000 for the rent of temporary quarters for the New York Customs House. He reviewed the history of the sale of the old New York Custom House site to the National City Bank, criticising what had been done. He went over the facts in connection with the sale of the site, recalling among other things the letter written by President Hepburn of the National City Bank to Secretary Gage.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) in reply, said the whole subject in connection with the sale of the Custom House site had been thrashed out in the last campaign. When the white light of facts was turned on, he said, even the gentleman from Tennessee would be satisfied that he had "rediscovered a mare's nest."

"Do you indorse the transaction?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"The transaction was thoroughly legal and honest," said Mr. Cannon.

"How about the letter of Mr. Hepburn?"

"The very fact that that letter went into the files of the Treasury Department the day it was received," replied Mr. Cannon, "is the best proof of the complete honesty of the transaction."

At the close of the general debate the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Upon points of order made by Mr. Olmsted (Rep., Penn.,) the appropriation of $115,000 for a tender for the Inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse District, $115,000 for a tender for the engineer of the Ninth Lighthouse District, and $120,000 for a tender for the Tenth District, $20,000 for a tender for the Thirteenth District, and $30,000 for a tender for the Sixteenth District were stricken from the bill. Mr. Olmsted disclaimed any hostility toward these particular appropriations; but he said they were not authorized by law and he was simply following the teaching of the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in standing by the letter of the rules.

Two New Sub-Stations Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Postmaster General has ordered that two additional postal sub-stations shall be established in New York on March 1, one at 211 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to be known as Sub-Station No. 153, and the other at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to be known as Sub-Station No. 154.

$300,000 Fire in Wisconsin.

APPLETON, Wis., Feb. 13.—Fire to-night in the Kimberly Mills of the Kimberly & Clark Paper Company, four miles from this city, caused a loss of $300,000. The Kimberly Paper Mills were built in 1893 at an expense of $1,200,000.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weaker.—Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 9 9-16c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c.—Commercial World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 9.
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THE ASPHALT TRUST YIELDS.

Promises State Department to Give Up Property if Venezuelan Authorities So Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The best guarantee of peace between the United States and Venezuela is that the State Department has secured from the representatives of the Asphalt Trust, who have been here this week, a promise that they will not resist the long threatened attack on their property, if it should be made. The trust long ago armed its employes and prepared to fight. It has since been reported that the trust has been getting a fleet of lighters and tugs to be sent to Guanoco.

The trust has now been made to clearly understand that it must not engage in any war with Venezuela, and that if it does it can expect no help from the Government. The trust maintains that it has never intended to act on the aggressive, but that it has been prepared to resist an attempt of Venezuelan soldiers to take its property. It has now yielded this point, however, and has promised that if the militia of the State of Bermudez appear at Guanoco and demand the surrender of the disputed property, it will yield to any orders of the government of that State. It has, however, reserved the right to defend its property if the demand should be made by unauthorized civilians, whom it will consider a mob.

The State Department has laid the foundation for a claim of indemnity in case the trust should be wrongfully dispossessed, but the trust has not been inclined to accept this as a satisfactory disposition of the case, as an indemnity is not what it wants. It has yielded to necessity, however, being convinced that the State Department will do nothing further.

If the Asphalt Trust keeps its word and there is a conflict, the responsibility will, of course, rest on Venezuela, and in that case the trust will get what it wants. There is little likelihood of anything of that kind, however, as the disposition of the Bermudez State authorities to use force resulted from the knowledge that the trust employes would resist a peaceful effort to dispossess them.

The Scorpion has been supposed to be at Trinidad since she left La Guayra. It is reported to-day that she has in reality been on a trip up the Orinoco River. Nothing concerning this voyage has leaked out, and speculation is rife concerning its object. The work, however, whatever it is, has been done, and the Scorpion is now ordered to return to La Guayra.

Within the past few days the Venezuelan situation has cleared up a great deal. Hitherto the situation has been confused by contradictory reports, and Minister Loomis's dispatches have not materially cleared the situation. This leads to the belief that the State Department's attitude is the result of more complete reports from the scene of trouble, and that these reports have been furnished by the Scorpion. In other words, it is believed that the Scorpion, on her nominal sojourn at Trinidad, was really sent up the Orinoco River, in order to find out the facts, since they could not be ascertained in any other way.

If such reports have been made from Trinidad by the Scorpion they have evidently been to the effect that the asphalt lakes are in no danger of attack by Venezuelands, and that the only real danger of trouble lies in the attitude of the employes of the trust.

ACCUSES A "COUNT."

Woman Causes His Arrest for Alleged Theft of Diamond—Says He Tried Blackmail.

A well-dressed young man, describing himself as Angelo Valeria, thirty-one years old, an Italian artist, living at Riverdale, N. Y., was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station late last night, charged with grand larceny and attempted blackmail.

The complainant against the prisoner is Mrs. Martha H. Brown, a widow, living on the third floor of 206 West Fifty-second Street. She charges Valeria with stealing a diamond ring valued at $135 on Jan. 30, and with sending her threatening letters, in one of which he demanded $1,000 or he would attack her character.

Mrs. Brown says she is an artist, novelist, playwright, and poetess. She claims to have written several hymns. She says she is now putting the finishing touches to a sketch to be played for the benefit of the United Hebrew Charities.

The woman says the prisoner is a Count, that his real name is Michael Angelo Salvatore Mario Valeno, Count di Veschitte, and that his family is one of the oldest in Italy, having large estates in the northern part of that country. She says that the Count spends his Winters in New York and his Summers in Italy, that he is well known in New York society, that he is a novelist and playwright and was formerly a friend of Count Boni de Castellane.

The complainant says she met the prisoner at a musical entertainment given in the Waldorf-Astoria last October, where both were guests and was introduced to him. He asked permission to call and did so. Then he suggested that he teach her languages, she to teach him music. The woman says she was born in New Jersey. She says that last December her father and mother, prominent people, visited her in this city, and were at the time introduced to the Count. The latter asked permission to propose to the woman, but her father objected. He did propose, however, and was refused.

He left her home at that time and said he would never return. A few days later he did return, and, according to the woman, made "violent love." She claims to have reproved him. He left again in anger and returned some days later, this time bringing with a stiletto with which he said he would kill Count de Castellane, claiming he had had a quarrel with him.

The two were together in Mrs. Brown's home on Jan. 30, when her diamond ring dropped to the floor. Valeria picked it up, but instead of returning it, according to Mrs. Brown, put it on his finger, and then left the house. He did not return the next day, and a note was sent to him asking for the ring. He responded by sending a letter in which, it is alleged, he threatened to attack the woman's character unless she kept quiet. Another letter was sent to the woman. In this one the Count is said to have demanded $1,000.

The woman informed her father, and he notified Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who detailed Detective George Dale on the case. On Feb. 10 a decoy letter was sent to the Count by the woman telling him that she had $500 of the $1,000 requested. No answer was received until yesterday, when a special delivery letter was received apologizing for his delay in replying to her letter of the 10th inst., and asking that a meeting be arranged for. At the request of the detective, the woman wrote a note saying she wished to see him at once. The note was given to a messenger, and he started to deliver it, followed by Dale. The boy entered a saloon at Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, and was about to deliver the note to the Count, when Detective Dale stepped up and arrested him.

Mrs. Brown soon followed Dale and the man to the station and told her story to Sergt. Brennan. When searched Valeria had in his possession the decoy letter and a number of other letters, one of which the police intimate was a proposal to a well-known society woman. Mrs. Brown promised to be in the West Side Court this morning to appear against the Count.

Wisconsin Insurance Tax Project.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Feb. 13.—A bill drafted by the State Tax Commission was introduced in the Assembly to-day which proposes to tax mutual life insurance companies 3 per cent. on all business they transact in this State instead, as at present, 1 per cent. on all their business, wherever done. The object is to relieve the Northwestern Mutual Company of Milwaukee of the burden of the retaliatory legislation from which it now suffers, the outside companies being reached

MR. HUMPHREYS'S SONS DROWNED NEAR CAIRO

The Chemist's Friends Here Receive the News by Cable.

PARENTS WITNESS ACCIDENT

Elder Brother, on His Bridal Tour, Lost Trying to Save the Other, a Child.

News of the drowning of the two sons of Alexander C. Humphreys was received here yesterday. They were on the Nile, near Cairo, with their father, who is the well-known chemist and head of the firm of Humphreys & Glasgow, which has offices here and in London and Liverpool. Cromby, the younger son, who was only six years old, fell into the river, and his brother Harold, aged twenty-four, plunged to the rescue.

This was what was told in a cablegram received by a friend of Mr. Humphreys. No further details were given.

Mr. Humphreys formerly lived at 302 West Seventy-eighth Street, but more than a year ago he built at Glen Cove, L. I., one of the largest and most elaborate country homes on the Sound. He is a member of the Lotos, Colonial, and other clubs, but has frequented them little since he moved out of town. Harold, the elder son, after graduating from the Stevens Institute of Technology, went into business with his father last year, and in the Summer he was married to a young woman of Philadelphia.

Soon after the wedding all the family started for Europe on a pleasure trip. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, Jr., and Master Alexander Cromby Humphreys, Jr., known as Cromby. For Harold and his young wife it was to be a bridal tour. Since leaving here all of them have traveled together, going to various places of interest in England and on the Continent, and finally crossing to Africa.

The cablegram from Mr. Humphreys intimated that he and his wife and their daughter-in-law were and through the residence portion of the town like lightning, and finally jumped the track and plied up on a mining dump.

BIG JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Valuables Stolen from a House in West Seventy-second Street.

The police are diligently hunting for burglars who entered the handsome residence of Henry J. Braker, at 146 West Seventy-second Street, a week ago to-night and left with a great deal of jewelry and diamonds. Mr. Braker and his family were at the theatre last Thursday night, leaving at home several of the servants. The domestics had a caller, whom they entertained in the basement that evening, and about 9 o'clock, while they were in that part of the house some one got into the upper part of the building.

The man cut out one of the panes of glass on the side of the inner front door big enough for him to put his arm through and unlock the door. Then, while the servants and their guests were below, the men robbed the rooms of Mr. Braker and his family. They took everything they could find, and they were able to get nearly all the jewelry the Braker family possessed.

It was not for an hour after the man or men left that the servants discovered that the house had been burglarized. The Brakers were informed as soon as they reached home, and the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station were asked to look out for the burglars and the jewels and diamonds.

Mr. Braker is President of the Knoxville and Bristol Railroad, is an importer, at 100 William Street, President at 20 Broad Street, and Treasurer at 135 Broadway.

DR. ALFRED E. MEYER STABBED?

New York Physician Said to Have Been Robbed at El Paso, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Word was received here to-day from El Paso that Dr. Alfred E. Meyer of New York was stabbed and robbed of $1,000 at that place.

Dr. Alfred E. Meyer's home in this city is at 102 West Ninety-third Street. In response to an inquiry as to the correctness of the above dispatch, Mrs. Meyer said last night that she had received no news in regard to it. Dr. Meyer, she said, is in Texas and she had a postal from him yesterday. Dr. Meyer was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883. He is a member of the County Medical Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

CHICAGO STREET ROAD RUMORS.

Caused by the Movement in Union Traction Company Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Many rumors are current regarding the Union Traction Company, in connection with the movement in its stock on the Chicago Exchange. One story to-day was of a plan to combine all the surface and elevated lines in the city.

It was also stated positively that the suit of Sutro Brothers & Co. to defeat the arrangement between the Consolidated and Union Traction Companies, has been settled by Charles T. Yerkes.

No official information is obtainable in confirmation of any of the reports current. Local officials say they know nothing of any change in the company's relations, and doubt whether the movement in the stock has any special significance. Charles T. Yerkes is in Chicago, but when questioned declined to express himself.

The report is that he took up the negotiation with Sutro Brothers in New York last week, but it is difficult to see how a settlement of that matter could affect the stock materially.

Bibles for Graduating Cadets.

WEST POINT, Feb. 13.—In accordance with the usual custom, members of the Ladies' Union Mission School Association presented the first class of cadets to-day with Bibles. The presentation speeches were made by the Rev. John Fox of New York and the Rev. George Shearer, Secretary of the American Tract and Bible Society, under whose auspices the presentation took place. The first class will be graduated Monday next. There are seventy-four members.

Girl Walked 30 Miles to be Married.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 13.—Because her parents objected to her marrying Benjamin Surdam, aged nineteen years, of Barbersville, Miss Nellie Funk, aged sixteen years, of Norfolk, on Monday walked with her lover from Norfolk to Millerton, N. Y., a distance of nearly thirty miles, where they were wedded. The newly married couple returned to Norfolk yesterday. The [illegible] refused to notice her.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Report that Landsthing Committee Will Oppose the Sale if It Has Not Been Concluded by March 4.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Crown Prince of Denmark opposes the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. He favors the plan of the syndicate which desires to invest capital in the islands and to develop them.

At a meeting of representatives of the Budget Committee and the syndicate a compromise was agreed upon, to the effect that, if the matter has not been settled with the United States before March 4, the Budget Committee is to reject the sale and to support the schemes of the syndicate."

FREIGHT TRAIN RUNS AWAY.

Slips at Top of Hill and Is Wrecked Three Miles Below—Engineer Remains on Board.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 13.—A thrilling and disastrous runaway of a freight train on the Northern Pacific occurred this morning on what is known as the "Hill Line" of that track, a branch running from the main line to the mines on the hill above Butte. An engine with a train crew, consisting of Engineer John M. Hardin, Fireman Joseph Smith, and Brakemen William Fiedler and Patrick Cahill, was pulling four cars loaded with lumber and mining timbers to the Alice Mine, at Walkerville, about a mile above the city. To reach the mine the road climbs and winds along the hill for a distance of about three miles.

When near the top of the elevation the engine began to slip. The air brakes were applied, but failed to work, and before the hand brakes could be reached the train had acquired such momentum in its backward slight down the mountain that nothing could check it. The train crew remained at their posts. The engine was reversed, but all to no purpose. The train went so fast that all the lumber and timbers were scattered as by a cyclone all along the track. Brakeman Fiedler was knocked off by a flying timber, and his head crushed to a mass. Cahill also was thrown off but escaped with slight injury.

The engineer remained at the throttle until the engine jumped the track and broke loose from the flying cars. The engine turned over and Hardin was caught under it and seriously if not fatally injured. The freight cars remained on the track for a distance of three miles, over which they flashed across streets and through the residence portion of the town like lightning, and finally jumped the track and plied up on a mining dump.

STUDENTS' RUSE CHECKMATED.

Same Rule for Specials at University of Chicago as Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Unclassified students at the University of Chicago, who have been purposely missing the daily prayers at chapel hours, will hereafter be required to attend religious services and to comply with all the other requirements which are in the regulations for regular students. The University Council has passed a rule which revokes all the special privileges of special or unclassified students.

Chapel prayers, physical culture, division lectures, and other minor college requirements become so irksome to many students that in order to escape what they termed "useless red tape" they gradually changed their registration cards from regular students to special students.

The result was that the university found itself with several hundred students and with only a Corporal's guard of regulars. Consequently the University Council took the matter up and passed the rule so that there is now no advantage in being an unclassified student.

CHICAGO ROAD BARS ONIONS.

Their Odor in a Conductor's Breath Means His Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The onion is eliminated from the diet of conductors on the Chicago City Railway. So says the order which has just been issued by General Manager McCulloch, which reads:

"Any conductor in whose breath is detected the odor of onions while on duty will be taken from his car and suspended or discharged. Employes of the Chicago City Railway Company must not offend the public in such manner."

The order was not issued solely because the General Manager is trying to give the public better service and cannot find anything else objectionable on the railway.

Several days ago a passenger on a State Street car offered a conductor some "breath perfumers." The conductor scornfully rejected the offer, and blows were narrowly averted. Monday a complaint was received at the railway headquarters and the order is said to be the result.

SAYS HE FOUND ASPHALT LAKE.

Prospector Tells of His Experience in the Wilds of Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Feb. 13.—Thomas F. Drew, a well-known Western mining man, who has been prospecting in the wilds of Canada, in what is known as the Upper country, told to-day of an asphalt lake which lies over the divide toward James Bay. This lake is said to be an exceedingly rich deposit. Mr. Drew said:

"One day a party of prospectors and an Indian guide were in a section of country beyond the Great Divide. The party had camped for a rest, and the Indian went in quest of game. He started up a fox at the same moment he was on the rocky rim of a good-sized lake. The fox ran across the top of the lake, splashing the water as he went. The Indian rubbed his eyes and sat down to ponder on things in general.

"He then went down to the lake himself, and what Reynard could do he could do. It was an asphalt lake, and, being in the Spring, had about an inch of water on it. Efforts are now being made to locate the lake."

Effort to Stop Yale's Fence Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—The Yale Faculty to-day abolished the time-honored custom of granting a holiday to the undergraduates on Washington's Birthday. The action of the Faculty has excited much discussion among the undergraduates, and an attempt will be made to have the day restored. Feb. 22 is annually the date when the Yale sophomores wear high hats and carry canes for the first time, and when the freshmen "rush" the sophomores and "take" the fence. The fierce fights at the fence and in and about the campus has made the custom unpopular with the Professors.

May Have Bearing on Ramapo Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—A bill presented in the House to-day may have an important bearing on the Ramapo Company's scheme in New York, to use Connecticut waterways. The bill provides that the Sheldon Street Railway Company be given power to dam Far Mill River where it empties into the Housatonic River. The Far Mill River runs conveniently near the State line, and could be used to supply water to New York. The backers of the bill, however, state that the plan is primarily to furnish an electric generating plant for the electric lighting and trolley of Naugatuck River.

Luxurious Every Day Train to California.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN

Many Persons Injured in a Charge on a Mob in Madrid.

OUTBREAK IN SANTANDER

One Report Says a Monastery Was Looted—No Public Appearance of Royalties To-day.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—As was anticipated, the funeral to-day of Don Ramon de Campoamor, the poet and statesman, was attended with serious disturbances. The weather was beautiful, and enormous crowds gathered along the route taken by the funeral cortège. Those who followed the body included the members of the Academy and the Ministers of Justice and Public Instruction. Gendarmes and mounted guards were stationed at strategic points. Considerable disorder marked the progress of the procession, but the troops, who were in readiness, prevented any very formidable outbreak until the end of the city was reached. At that point, however, the demonstrators, who included many students, raised the cry of "Long live Liberty!" and, having broken up into small parties, proceeded to various parts of Madrid to renew the demonstration. One band of students began to stone a convent in Torija Street, and the police were compelled to charge them.

In the evening fresh riots took place at several points. The gendarmes charged with drawn swords and many persons were wounded or bruised. These were carried into the pharmacies and cafés. The demonstrators replied to the charges of the gendarmes with showers of stones.

Altogether some thirty arrests were made in the course of the day, including that of a military officer whose arrest resulted in a protest by his brother officers, the matter being referred to the Captain General.

The authorities have warned the newspapers that they must abstain from criticisms of acts of the Royal family or the publication of news or comments calculated to fan the present agitation. However, other papers besides the Imparcial declare that they will not publish anything about the wedding.

In the afternoon the Ministers held an important council. The evident intention to deal severely with offenders against public order seems to be having a most salutary effect. The aggressive methods of the civil guards early in the evening resulted in quiet during the latter part of it, and Madrid, just before midnight, when this dispatch is filed, is calm, the guards having been almost entirely withdrawn.

Music in the public squares and a general holiday are arranged as to-day's programme of the Asturias-Bourbon marriage festivities, but all this was abandoned on account of the attitude of the populace.

Arrangements are rapidly proceeding at the palace for the wedding to-morrow. Tribunes have been erected in the royal chapel, in which the ceremony will take place. The seating capacity, about 500, will be sorely taxed. A great many ticket-holders will be unable to obtain admittance on account of the limited space in the chapel. Some of the guests who have arrived here to attend the ceremonies will not leave their rooms in the palace.

No members of the royal family or of the Caserta family will appear in public, and there will be no military parade in connection with the ceremony. The wedding will be as nearly private as its royal character will permit. It has practically been decided to abandon the remainder of the programme of festivities, or any event which would permit the assembling of the public and which might lead to trouble.

Effervescence continues at Barcelona and Granada, where the gendarmes have been reinforced. At Malaga anti-clerical demonstrators stoned a newspaper office, and a policeman was wounded by a revolver shot in Torjos Street.

SANTANDER, Feb. 13.—A mob stoned the offices of the Catholic journal Atalaya (Watch Tower) last evening, shouting, "Down with the Jesuits!"

The gendarmes had to fire a volley into the air and charge the mob in order to save the Carmelite Monastery, from which the monks had fled in terror. The rioters fired several shots in reply, and then marched through the streets.

When the rioters were passing Carlists' houses the occupants poured water on their heads, and the mob retorted by stoning the houses.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to Le Temps says there were very serious disorders yesterday in the Province of Santander. Thousands of rioters attacked several convents, the Bishop's palace, and the Jesuits' establishments, and forced an entry into the Carmelite Monastery, where they looted everything and set fire to the building.

The gendarmes arrived in time to extinguish the flames before much damage was done. A number of persons were injured on both sides.

BRYAN ATTACKS B. T. CLAYTON.

Asks Whether the New York Congressman Voted for Army Bill in Order to Secure an Army Position.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—W. J. Bryan's Commoner to-day prints the following:

"Bertram T. Clayton was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress as a Democrat from the Fourth New York District. Clayton was one of four Democrats in the House who voted for the Hull Army bill. It is strange enough that a man elected to Congress as a Democrat should give his support to a bill so undemocratic and so directly opposed to the platform unanimously adopted at Kansas City, but the strangest part of the statement is yet to be made.

"The Washington Star reports that a number of Congressmen from New York, mostly Republicans, recently called upon the President and urged the appointment of Congressman Clayton to a position in the army, with the rank of Major. Now, this striking coincidence, his vote on the Army bill and his application for a position in the army suggests several inquiries. Did he vote for the Army bill because he intended to apply for an appointment, or did he apply for the appointment because he voted for the Army bill, or were the two acts entirely disconnected?

"Did the Republican members recommend him because of his personal qualities or because of political peculiarities? Did the President speak highly of him because he calls himself a Democrat or because he voted like a Republican?"

PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

Sub-Committee Prepares a Statement of the Full Committee's Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Presbyterian Committee, appointed to consider the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, appointed this afternoon a sub-committee of five, consisting of Drs. Samuel J. Niccolls of St. Louis, Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia, Stephen W. Dana of Philadelphia, with John M. Parsons of New York City, and E. W. C. Humphrey of Louisville, to prepare a statement embodying the views of the full committee.

This sub-committee was at work during the evening, and agreed on the principle of the report to be made to-morrow morning. To the Rev. Dr. Roberts, the Secretary, was assigned the work of putting it in proper shape. He declined to state whether the report would recommend a revision of the Creed or a supplemental statement of faith. It will be of a definite character, however, and not of a non-committal kind, as was the statement made public when the committee last met.

12:40 Noon, the Florida Limited. The Standard Train of the Present Date.

First to leave New York (daily except Sunday) via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. First arriving St. Augustine. First in every respect. Two oth-

BARON MASSOW'S BEQUEST.

Two Edgewater, Ill., Men Expect to Get Part of the $2,000,000 Left to Mosby's Guerrillas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—John White and Robert Lee France of Edgewater expect to get a share of the $2,000,000 left to members of Mosby's guerrillas by Baron Robert von Massow of the German Army.

Mr. White is a salesman in Jevne's Madison Street store, and lives near his old comrade in arms in Edgewater. Baron von Massow served through the war with Col. Mosby's men, and afterward fought in the Austrian and Franco-Prussian wars. He was a man of wealth, and always had an affection for the Confederate raiders with whom he fought in the sixties.

Col. Mosby estimates the number of men in his old command now living at 100. Mr. White thinks 400 is closer to the truth. This would mean that each of the 400 would get $5,000 apiece.

TALK OF TARIFF REPEAL.

Ex-Attorney Generals Miller and Harmon Say Free Trade Would Solve Trust Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Ex-Attorney Generals Miller and Harmon were both in Chicago to-day. They appeared to be in accord on the settlement of the trust problem. Said Mr. Miller:

"There was a time when the protective tariff was absolutely necessary to the growth of the struggling industries of this country, but it would require a little stretch of the imagination to class the great trusts or combinations of capital in manufacturing lines of to-day with the 'infant industries' of twenty years ago.

"The bad feature in the protection of such trusts is their treatment of the home market. They are so strong and vigorous in their battle for a share of the world's trade that they can go abroad into the markets of Europe and the Orient and underbid foreign manufacturers. This is where the injustice comes in, and it is due entirely to the tariff that prohibits foreign manufacturers from entering our market. This state of affairs is very favorable for the home manufacturer, but decidedly unfavorable to the home consumer.

"All of the trusts probably could not be reached through the repeal of the protective tariff, but the majority could, and it is the belief of many that the repeal of the Dingley tariff law on at least a number of articles would go a long way to solve the trust question."

Judge Harmon said he was heartily in accord with what Mr. Miller said, and went even further, saying he favored repealing not a few sections of the Dingley Tariff bill, but the whole act.

"The United States is too strong," he said, "and too powerful commercially to erect a barrier against the world. For the good of its own people it should throw open its market to the world. Paternalism has not proved a very excellent thing, if the present flourishing condition of the trusts is taken into consideration, for in the formation of trusts hundreds of infant industries have met an early death."

Both Judge Harmon and Mr. Miller saw in the action of Congressman Babcock, who introduced his bill on Monday, the first blow at the trusts through the medium of the tariff.

DWARF VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Senora Da Cenda ("Chiquita") Is a Great Admirer of Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Señora Espirito Da Cenda, better known as "Chiquita," which means "little," visited the President to-day in company with Mr. Mackenzie. She is one of the smallest human beings in the world, and is said to be the smallest perfectly developed person living. She is visiting in this country, and will leave here in a few days for Cuba. She is a great admirer of the President, and Secretary Cortelyou arranged for her to visit him. She is thirty-one years old, but is just two feet in height, and weighs only twenty-seven pounds.

For her visit to Mr. McKinley Chiquita had a special dress made, and wore all the diamonds she owns. Her dress was of panné silk and satin, and she had an opera cloak of the richest embroidered satin. Mr. Mackenzie carried her in his arms up the steps and down again.

When Chiquita saw the President she bowed gracefully and said:

"I want to thank you, Mr. President, for what you have done for my people. You know I am a thorough Cuban, and can appreciate all that has been done for us."

The President grasped her hand and answered:

"That is a nice little speech, one of the most welcome I ever received."

The President then took from the lapel of his coat the pink carnation that he had been wearing, and pinned it upon the dress of the little Cuban. She expressed the greatest appreciation of this courtesy.

NAMES FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Tennessee, Washington, Louisiana, and Connecticut Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—This morning a large delegation of Tennesseans, including Senators Bate and Turley, about all of the House members, and Judge Judd and A. M. Tillman of Nashville secured from Secretary Long, and later from the President, a promise that one of the four battleships authorized by the House Naval bill would be named Tennessee. The others will be named Connecticut, Washington, and Louisiana.

The selection of Connecticut shows the advantage gained by that State in declining to allow it to be assigned to a monitor of the improved class, but not fit to be rated among battleships.

BURGLARS CARRIED OFF SAFE.

It Was Empty, but They Did Not Know It—Weighed 300 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Somewhere in the city there are two badly disappointed burglars, who, after stealing a 300-pound safe and making a daring escape, will discover that it is empty. Had Mrs. C. J. Blair, wife of the millionaire, remembered the combination of the new safe, she would doubtless have lost several thousand dollars' worth of jewels.

Two men drove up to the Blair mansion yesterday afternoon and one climbed the porch, forced an entrance into Mrs. Blair's dressing room and threw the safe into the yard. Then he assisted his companion in getting the safe into the wagon and the men drove rapidly away.

The Blair family were at dinner at the time, but a servant, hearing the noise of the safe rolling over the floor, discovered the theft just in time to see the safe hurled from the second-story window.

From the knowledge which the robbers displayed of the premises, the existence of the safe, and the habits of the family, the police believe that they either had an informant in the person of some one of Mr. Blair's servants or that one of them was a former employé about the house.

American Cereal Company Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio., Feb. 13.—Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, James Parmelee of New York, Henry Crowell, Robert Stuart, and T. E. Wells of Chicago, C. L. Newell of Cleveland, James H. Andrews, Miner J. Allen, and J. R. Nutt of Akron, were elected Directors at the annual meeting of the American Cereal Company, held here to-day. M. Orshower was retired from the Board because of his association with O. C. Barber, the promoter of a proposed big independent cereal company. The officers

THIEF ATTACKS WOMAN IN PARK AVENUE TUNNEL

She Fights Him Off, Follows Him, and Has Him Arrested.

STRUCK HER ON THE HEAD

She Is the Wife of Dr. William R. Pryor, the Son of Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor.

In the tunnel used by the Madison Avenue surface car line, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, at the point where a stairway leads up to Thirty-eighth Street, a tall and sturdy young man yesterday attacked Mrs. Louise A. Pryor, the wife of Dr. William R. Pryor, the well-known specialist and professor in the New York Polyclinic Institute, who is a son of Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Roger A. Pryor.

Although it was the middle of the day, and the neighborhood was teeming with life, the assailant half stunned Mrs. Pryor with a bludgeon, she thinks, though no trace of one could be found, and would have gotten away with her purse in all probability without a hue and cry except for the instant action of the young woman.

It was only after Mrs. Pryor had herself in turn knocked down the young man and clung to him that he managed to throw her off and gain the street through the opposite stairway. Her quick pursuit led to his capture within a few minutes after the end of the fight in the tunnel.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock Mrs. Pryor, who had been up-town, got off a south-bound car in the Park Avenue tunnel at Thirty-eighth Street, intending to go at once to her home, 121 East Thirty-eighth Street. She had gone up but four of the stairs leading to Thirty-eighth Street, when she was struck a blow on the head by a man who suddenly came behind her, from where Mrs. Pryor does not know. Stunned for a moment she fell on the stone steps. Instantly the young man seized her purse, thrusting it into his pocket.

With a single quick motion he then tore open her fur jacket, searching on the dress beneath for jewels. But Mrs. Pryor's diamonds were on her fingers and in her ears. Her assailant evidently thought Mrs. Pryor thoroughly stunned and unable to do him harm. He struck no more blows after the first and took no precautions to prevent any attempt she might make.

She lay perfectly quiet during the short time that her assailant took for his search. A moment or two later Mrs. Pryor regained consciousness. Instantly she jumped to her feet and attacked the man half bending over her.

"You thief!" she exclaimed, kicking violently at his knees.

The thief startled, made no movement. Mrs. Pryor followed up her kick by pitching at the man with her hands. Over he went, falling down the few steps into the tunnel. Mrs Pryor followed. She seized the prostrate man and held on. There was another short struggle. The man got his arm around the woman's neck and threw her off. Without waiting for any further developments the man, deeming the passage on the east side of the tunnel too well guarded by the woman, started to cross the tracks to the opposite side.

There is a wire barrier between the two tracks to prevent passengers from crossing at least four feet high. Over this the man vaulted. Mrs.

should be out of work, none of them need have no roof over their heads while I have a job."

After the same question had been repeated in several forms, Mrs. Hynes, apparently innocently, told of a conversation that she had had with her husband the previous night.

"The only thing I said to him about our condition," she said, "was that I thought that the world was queerly ordained when I, who am to become a mother shortly, should have to go hungry to bed. I had not eaten much of anything yesterday. We didn't have it. He didn't reply to that, and he didn't say anything about our condition to-day. He went out this morning, but he seemed all right."

WOMAN AGENT ATTACKED.

Brooklyn Elevated Brakeman Wounds Mrs. Patterson, a Ticket Seller—Police Say He Confesses.

Mrs. Kate Patterson, twenty-three years old, who lives at 65 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, a ticket agent in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was the victim of an assault and alleged attempt at robbery committed early yesterday morning in the elevated railroad station at Fifth Avenue and Third Street, Brooklyn. Charles F. Lehman of 332 Fifth Street, employed as a brakeman on the elevated railroad, who is accused of being Mrs. Patterson's assailant, was arrested and held for examination in the Butler Street Police Court.

Mrs. Patterson shortly after midnight was preparing to go home, when Lehman entered the station and began talking to her. While speaking, she says, he drew a soda water bottle from his pocket and asked her to smell of its contents. She pushed the bottle away and he struck her on the forehead with it, inflicting a painful wound. Lehman then fled downstairs.

Mrs. Patterson telegraphed for help to the trainmaster's office at Thirty-sixth Street, and when a train appeared she informed the conductor of the occurrence. The matter was reported to the police, and Dr. Barney of 401 Third Street dressed Mrs. Patterson's wound. Mrs. Patterson did not know Lehman, but she had taken his name and the number of his pass when he entered the station, and the police had little difficulty in locating him. They say that Lehman admitted committing the assault. They believe that robbery was his purpose.

Lehman is said to be an excessive smoker of cigarettes, and it is thought that he may have been temporarily out of his mind when he made the attack on the station agent

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW FORMS OF TICKETS.

Western Passenger Officials Keep Up Their Efforts to Baffle the Scalper.

Western passenger officials spend a good deal of their time in inventing new tickets with which to baffle the efforts of the scalper. The latest plan of this kind is intended to provide a method to protect certificate tickets which are issued to conventions and meetings. Under the present plan the ticket holder deposits his ticket with a joint agency until his return. Under the new plan the conductor is to collect the tickets and give in return a receipt which contains no information as to selling station or name of the issuing company, and which is identified merely by a number.

The conductors are to deposit all tickets at an agency where the passenger is to reclaim it by presenting his receipt. As there will be nothing but his receipt to show, it is believed that the brokers will not attempt to deal in these.

Another new ticket is one which is to be tried by General Passenger Agent Goodman of the Southern Pacific Company. By this ticket it is expected to reduce the number of forms of coupon tickets now in use, especially to avoid the use of paster and extension tickets. It is thought that the loss of revenue by the changing of destinations will be minimized, besides providing complete information to the auditing department of a railroad by means of its own coupon.

MUST NOT TES." THE MARKET.

Roads Represented in the Omaha Committee Warned by the Chairman.

Word has been sent by Chairman A. C. Bird of the Omaha committee to the representatives of all railroads in that committee that the so-called practice of "testing the market" must be stopped. It has been the practice among traffic officials to quote to shippers a rate lower than the tariff for the purpose of getting a basis from which to judge what rates were being made by other lines.

This practice, it is said, has been responsible for many cut rates, and instead of being considered merely an inquiry to find out what rate will get the business, it has come to be regarded as a definite proposition. In order to enforce the new rule against these methods the railroads which are members of the committee have been requested to give written assurances that prohibit their agents and representatives from continuing the usage.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE DEAL.

Reported that George Gould and Harriman Interests Are in Control—No Consolidation Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Although President Jeffery does not confirm the report, it is said, upon the best of authority, that George Gould and others connected with the Harriman syndicate are to-day in full control of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Mr. Gould and his associates will be made directors at the next annual meeting. It is also said that the same interests will undoubtedly before long also secure control of the Rio Grande Western and Colorado and Southern. It is also known they are buying stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road with a view of controlling that property.

With these acquisitions the Gould-Harriman-Rockefeller combination will control all the principal roads in the Southwest, as predicted a few days ago. The lines in this combination are the Missouri Pacific system, which Gould absolutely controls; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, in which the Rockefellers hold a controlling interest, and the lines named.

Consolidation of these roads, however, is not contemplated. It simply means a consolidation of their financial interests in conformity with the community ownership plan. The talk about consolidating big railway systems is countenanced by the men in control for the purpose, it is alleged, of creating a sentiment among the people that will result in the adoption of a law by Congress legalizing railroad pools.

A. F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Santa Fé, let the cat out of the bag when he stated a day or two ago that railroad combinations are the result of laws against pooling. Legislative conditions, he said, have become such that railroad values cannot be preserved under the Federal laws applicable to the business of railroad transportation, hence railroad combinations have become the only recourse.

Brief Railroad Items.

It was learned yesterday that George Gould occupies the office of Vice President of the Kansas City Southern Railway, and that he was elected some months ago at the same time that Stuart R. Knott was elected President. No official announcement of his election was ever made by the Board of Directors.

Heavy traffic continues to cause a shortage of freight cars among Eastern and Western lines. The latter especially are complaining because many of their cars are detained on Eastern lines on account of snow blockades.

The Union Pacific Railroad has issued a wall map of the world, showing all the ocean steamship routes in existence, with figures giving the exact mileage from one point to another.

SCHOOL BOARD'S ELECTION.

Mr. O'Brien Chosen President—Board's Work for a Year.

The School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx met last night and elected Miles M. O'Brien President and William J. Ellis Secretary for a term of three years at a salary of $4,500. The following members were elected delegates to the Board of Education: Richard H. Adams, Vernon M. Davis, Edward F. Farrell, Joseph J. Kittel, Thaddeus Moriarty, Alfred H. Morris, John G. O'Keefe, Waldo H. Richardson, Abraham Stern, and Morris E. Sterne.

President O'Brien said that since January, 1900, the board had opened fourteen new buildings and additions, seating 16,010 children; in rented schools the capacity had been increased 3,189 seats. Eight new buildings were now being prepared, with a capacity of 14,805. He advocated the opening of truant schools, and suggested that one of the committees ask the proper authority for $100,000 for the first school.

MRS. NATION PUTS IN BUSY DAY IN CHICAGO

Crowds Follow Kansas Woman Through the Streets.

MAYOR REFUSES TO SEE HER

She Enjoys Her First Turkish Bath—Gives Orders to Drape a Figure in a Saloon Window.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Late to-night, after a busy and eventful day, Mrs. Carrie Nation left Chicago for Topeka to stand trial there. Physical exhaustion, partial loss of her voice, and the disinclination of officials to listen to her, to some extent interfered with the programme she had mapped out for the day.

When Mrs. Nation reached Willard Hall at noon about 1,500 people, a large majority of them women, were crowded into the little auditorium. Escorted by several local Woman's Christian Temperance Union leaders she pushed her way down the aisle to the platform. So great was the crush, in fact, that the meeting was hastily adjourned after Mrs. Nation and one or two others had spoken. Many women, crushed in the struggling mob around the door, fainted and were taken out with great difficulty. Mrs. Nation bitterly upbraided the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and church members in general for their neglect of the people of the slums.

Leaving Willard Hall, Mrs. Nation was carried off her feet by the crush around the entrance. There were no policemen to keep back the crowds, and Mrs. Nation, surrounded by a cheering, struggling mob of men and boys, was practically shoved down La Salle Street for over a block, where a cab was secured.

"Drive to Mayor Harrison's office," said Mrs. Nation, and the cab, followed by a crowd of several hundred, drove to the City Hall. The corridors of the building were jammed, and Mrs. Nation literally had to fight her way to Mayor Harrison's office, only to meet with disappointment, for the Mayor was at luncheon, and, according to his secretary, was not expected back during the day.

Mayor Harrison had heard of Mrs. Nation's intention to visit him, and speaking of it said:

"I will not see Mrs. Nation. I do not understand what the Kansas joint smasher has anything of interest to the City of Chicago to impart, and, inasmuch as I am a very busy man, I don't see my way clear to listen to her. Chicago had a taste of anarchy in Haymarket Square some years ago, and I believe the city cares for no more of it in the shape of Carrie Nation and her hatchet. Meanwhile the police, if they are obeying instructions, are enforcing the midnight closing ordinance, and the best thing Mrs. Nation can do is to hurry back to Kansas."

From the Mayor's office Mrs. Nation fought her way through the corridors to the office of Chief of Police Kipley, with whom, she said, she was going to have a heart-to-heart talk, but the Chief also was absent, and Mrs. Nation, almost exhausted, but determined, fought her way this time, with the aid of a half dozen policemen, to her cab, which was turned toward the County Jail. Here the officials apparently had not expected her visit, for when she, followed by a small crowd, entered the building, the jail door was closed, and when, after a moment's parleying, she was allowed to enter, a dozen policemen stood inside the door.

"I want to see these poor people," said Mrs. Nation to Jailer Whitman.

"What do you mean by coming in here this way?" asked the latter. "Are you planning a raid on the jail? You can't see the prisoners. I won't take any chances with any one with the reputation you have."

"But I mean no harm. I simply want to talk to them, to cheer them up, to give them a message."

"Well, you can't do it here to-day," and Mrs. Nation, again disappointed, turned away to go next to a Turkish bath parlor, where she remained two hours.

Mrs. Nation declared her unequivocal approval of the Turkish bath as an institution.

"It's the first one of the things I ever had," she said, "and I like it. I feel like new, and am ready to start over again for a day's hard work."

"You know, Mrs. Nation," it was suggested, "that the Turkish bath is a favorite thing with men who are getting over a drunk."

"I've heard that," she said, "and if a drunken man takes a Turkish bath it's the only sensible thing I ever knew of his doing. Those baths are all right. I like 'em."

Then Mrs. Nation departed for a hairdresser's, to have her hair "done up." She selected an institution with windows fronting on State Street, and went through the "doing up" process in full sight of hundreds of people who blockaded the sidewalks to get a glimpse of the Kansas woman. Seated conspicuously in a bay window, she was observed by the crowds in the street and from windows in the buildings opposite.

Leaving the hairdresser's, still attended by a crowd numbering fully 1,000 people, she started for the hotel. Before going there, however, she made a plunge into the saloon of Harry McCall, opposite the Windsor Hotel, to see how he had respected her orders regarding the draping of a partially nude figure which stands in the window. Earlier in the day she had sent word to McCall that she wanted the figure properly clothed. McCall wound a lot of pink netting around it and hung around the neck a card bearing the inscription: "Draped by request of Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas."

Mrs. Nation glared at the pink-swaddled figure, gave an indignant ejaculation, and then burst into the saloon.

"Where's the man I told about fixing up that image?" she demanded.

"Here I am," said McCall, coming forward.

"Well, that pink stuff won't do," declared Mrs. Nation vigorously. "Anybody can see right through it."

"How do you want it dressed?" asked McCall.

"I want it dressed the way you would have your sister dressed," was the reply.

"I'll put a mother hubbard and a sunbonnet on it," said the saloon keeper. "Will that do?"

"Well, I guess so," said Mrs. Nation in dubious tones. "Yes, that'll do, but put 'em on quick."

"I will, said McCall, and he did.

After issuing her orders to McCall, Mrs. Nation went back to her hotel.

Her meeting with the saloon keepers to-night, which she announced that she would carry out, did not materialize, and in default of having them for an audience she went once more to the saloon at 209 State Street which she visited last night and in which her grandson is manager, and delivered a talk to the people she found there. It was a motley throng, embracing all classes. As she left the place she went up to a woman who had a blackened eye and remarked: "My, my, what a pity. Who gave that to you?"

"You better ask your grandson who gave it to me," was the quick retort. "He knows as much about the giving of it as I do."

WINFIELD SALOON WRECKED.

Pistols Used by Both Sides—Proprietor Cut with a Hatchet.

WINFIELD, Kan., Feb. 13.—A crowd of men, women, and boys smashed a "joint" here at 7 A. M. to-day. The boys were mostly students from the Methodist College at Winfield. The saloon was completely wrecked. Last evening Ernst Hahn, a temperance advocate, was attacked by a "joint" keeper. The Prohibition element was greatly angered and the incident culminated in to-day's raid.

Several shots were fired by both sides. Miss Emma Denny was hit in the mouth either by a bullet or a piece of glass. Charles and Henry Schmidt were in the "joint" at the time and made a show of resistance. Charles drew a revolver and was cut in the face with a hatchet wielded, he declares, by a minister. Several street fights followed the raid.

PARK IN MEMORY OF INGERSOLL

Movement on Foot to Acquire a Tract of Land in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A movement is on foot to establish in this city a public park in memory of Robert G. Ingersoll. Dr. E. B. Foote of Larchmont, Wilson McDonald of Yonkers, Capt. George W. Lloyd of this city, and the members of the Brooklyn Philosophical Society are behind the movement.

The property it is proposed to purchase belongs to Wesley See, and adjoins the land on which the Paine monument now stands. It overlooks the Sound and is high and dry, and can easily be made into a park. The land is said to be held at $10,000.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN VOTE WITH REPUBLICANS

Attempt to Approve New Map of Queens County a Failure.

Charges Made that It Would Present Public Streets to the Standard Oil Company and Others.

The attempt of the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen to approve the new map of Queens County was a signal failure yesterday. During a debate of an hour charges were made that the map would present to the Standard Oil Company, the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Calvary Cemetery corporation property rights of great value. Many of the members outside of the Tammany clique of leaders denounced the new map in unmeasured terms. At last, under bitter assaults, over fifteen of the Tammany members deserted the cause and voted with the Republicans. Only nine members on the final roll-call voted in favor of the approval of the map. Twenty-eight voted against it.

Another attempt will be made to push the map through at the meeting of the board to be held next Tuesday.

The map, over which there has been such a bitter contest, was prepared by the Board of Public Improvements. The principal points of contention were as to the water-front property and the lands acquired by Calvary Cemetery for an extension of the burying ground six years ago. The claim was made yesterday that the streets laid out and the grades fixed by the engineers of the Board of Public Improvements would greatly enrich the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, and make very valuable a large water-front section, now swampy land and practically valueless. The other is that the map will close Bradley Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, which avenue, according to the old inhabitants, has been an open thoroughfare for over 100 years. The claim by President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who is a Trustee of the Calvary Cemetery, is that streets have been laid out, and that as the cemetery authorities purchased the land they are entitled to the ground. No taxes have been laid on the tract since 1898.

Alderman Wolf was one of the first to begin the fight against the resolution to approve the map. He said: "I voted for this resolution under a misapprehension at the last meeting of this board. The matter was not made clear to me at that time. Now I want to say that this is the greatest steal ever attempted before this board, and I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways. I understand that at least 2,000 property owners of Astoria are against this plan."

Alderman Marshall, the Tammany leader of the Board of Aldermen, said: "The approval of this map is an absolute necessity. Before any public improvements can be made in this borough the map will have to be approved. The plan is an absolute necessity, even if it is a bad thing."

Alderman Worth, the Brooklyn man, said: "I have made the assertion, and I am willing to prove it, that for the last 100 years Bradley Avenue has been an open thoroughfare through the Borough of Queens. If this map is approved that avenue will be closed and the cemetery people can put fences across the avenue, stopping traffic. The cemetery authorities have not paid taxes on this large tract of land since 1898, and as this is a money-making corporation, I think they should be forced to pay taxes."

Alderman Downing said: "The city should not make a present to the Standard Oil Company of fourteen streets in the Borough of Queens. What right has this board to give away property? We have no right to make presents to these wealthy corporations. I am opposed to this plan and will fight it to the finish."

The Tammany members throughout the debate held many quiet talks. Leader McCall continued to work for approval. The motion to recommit the map to the Committee on Streets and Highways was lost.

On the roll-call for the approval of the map the Tammany members deserted their leaders. The final vote was 9 in the affirmative and 28 in the negative. The map question was then made a special order for the next meeting.

A resolution providing for $300,000 for sites for engine houses in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx was passed. An ordinance providing a bond issue of $500,000 to repair the Millburn Reservoir in Brooklyn was lost.

The sum of $20,000 was appropriated for the erection of a laboratory on the grounds of the Reception Hospital of the Board of Health.

JERSEY DENIZENS PROHIBITED.

The Board of Aldermen Wrought Up Over a Novel Resolution.

There was a lull in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen yesterday shortly before 3 o'clock. Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn had finished one of his characteristic speeches. The reading clerk grabbed a paper from the box of resolutions in front of Clerk Blake and commenced to read in solemn tones:

"Whereas, Certain inhabitants and denizens of the State of New Jersey have made it a practice for many years to do business in the City of New York without permission of the municipal authorities or going through the formality of a license;

"Whereas, The aforesaid inhabitants and denizens of New Jersey have drained the life blood of thousands of our people, particularly during the Summer months of the year, and have in return given no recompense—"

The reading clerk was interrupted by a dozen shouts.

"Mr. Chairman!" yelled Alderman Bridges. The members of the board were roused. They craned their necks and asked each other questions in loud tones.

The voice of the reading clerk could be heard above the din:

"Resolved, That on and after May 1, 1901, each and every inhabitant and denizen of the State of New Jersey known to natural history as the 'Mosquitibus Jerseyanicus,' or otherwise known as the mosquito, of whatever sex, size, or previous condition of servitude, shall, before being permitted to do business in any of the streets, avenues, thoroughfares, houses, vacant lots, stables, rooms, theatres, hotels, or slaughter houses in the City of New York—"

Again the reading clerk was stopped by the storm of members shouting "Mr. Chairman!"

The reading of the resolution was suspended temporarily to find out which Alderman had put the paper in the clerk's box. It was neatly typewritten on official paper. All efforts to trace the originator failed. During this time the members were somewhat excited over the joke which had been played on the board. A motion was put and carried that the resolution be laid on the table. Alderman, anxious to find out all the provisions of the resolution had the copy circulated. According to its provisions, Jersey mosquitoes were prohibited from doing business in New York without first paying a license fee of $10, to be paid to the Chief of the License Bureau.

The final provision follows:

Resolved, That each and every one of the so-called and described inhabitants and denizens of the State of New Jersey who violate the provisions of this resolution shall, upon arrest and conviction, be fined no less than $10 or, in default thereof, shall be imprisoned alone in a room with the Alderman representing the Second Assembly District of Kings County.

Alderman Bridges, called by his fellow-members the "Demosthenes" of the board, is the member referred to.

The first thing to think of in dentistry; perfect service.

The next; how much does it hurt?

I have a half dozen experts to do the half dozen sorts of work; and our average work is better than that of any one-man or two-man office.

We hurt nobody much.

It's merely a question of money in extreme cases.

I refer to all Brooklyn. In eight years attracted so many from Manhattan that now have an office on this side the river.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

357 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan.
346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Place,) Brooklyn.

BOXER LEADERS OBSTINATE.

Three of Them Refuse to Obey the Emperor's Command to Commit Suicide.

PEKING, Feb. 13.—At least three of the anti-foreign leaders to whom Emperor Kwang-Su sent a choice of methods of suicide, in pursuance of the demand of the Powers for their punishment by death, have declined to comply, and the Emperor has withdrawn his demand that they destroy themselves.

His Majesty now telegraphs to Prince Ching that when he agreed to the terms of the joint note the note only required that the punishment should fit the crime, and he argues that if the worst of the guilty deserve death the others should be punished in other ways.

The foreign envoys, on the contrary, say that even those who are least guilty deserve death, and as there is no worse punishment, all must suffer the same penalty, although if China should desire to make distinctions regarding the crimes she can sentence the worst either to quartering or to some other form of Chinese execution.

Unless the Court changes its views no immediate settlement is possible.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—It is hoped that the arrival at Peking of Sir Walter Hillier (Adviser to the British Military authorities in China) will expedite the negotiations with the Chinese Court.

FORTY-TWO RUSSIANS KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Shan-hai-Kwan, dated Feb. 11, says the Russians lost forty-two men killed in an engagement at Kao-Chiao, and that they refused the assistance of the allies.

KAISER'S CONDUCT EXPLAINED.

German Papers Say He Is Grateful Because Only the British Troops Obeyed Waldersee in China.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The German press continues to comment upon Emperor William's visit to England, and the relations between Germany and Great Britain. The Rheinisch-Westphaelische Zeitung undertakes to explain the Emperor's conduct in this way:

"The Emperor was very indignant over the attitude of Russia, France, and the United States regarding the chief command in China. After accepting Count von Waldersee, those powers placed limitations upon him which made his position illusory. The British troops alone, acting upon Lord Salisbury's express orders, accepted Count von Waldersee unreservedly, thus saving Germany from the humiliation of complete isolation. The Emperor's gratitude for this prompted his acts and words while in England."

The Muenchener Allgemeine Zeitung, (National Liberal,) which is often inspired by the Foreign Office, says:

"The Emperor's words and acts while in England must be judged according to the English standard, which is quite different from the German. English life is so crowded with interest that English statesmen must talk in superlatives in order to be heard. The Emperor only accommodated himself to his English surroundings."

The Boersen Zeitung, (National Liberal,) referring to King Edward's projected visit to Germany, says:

"He will captivate Berlin with an unexcelled jacket and an irresistible cravat."

Asks Aid for Shen-Si Famine Victims.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 13.—The Governor of the Province of Shen-Si is appealing for aid in behalf of 4,000,000 inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts.

EXTENSION OF WHIPPING LAW.

Delaware Legislature Provides Punishment for Men Who Ill-Treat Their Wives.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13.—Shortly before the Delaware Legislature convened the Society of Friends of this city started an agitation for the abolition of the whipping post and pillory as means of punishment in this State. The agitation has resulted in extending this punishment instead of abolishing it. To-day the House passed a bill providing that a man who ill-treats his wife shall be whipped with not less than five nor more than thirty lashes. The Senate has already passed the bill, and Gov. John Hunn says he will sign it "a-flyin," as he heartily approves the measure.

There was some debate over the bill. Mr. Ewing wanted provision made for punishing women who ill-treated their husbands. Mr. Clark opposed the bill, because he thought it would prevent wives from appealing to the law, as the lash would disgrace the wife and children. Mr. Ralph said he opposed the bill because the punishment was not severe enough. The injured wife ought to lay on the lash, he said.

The bill went through by a vote of 20 to 12. An effort to have whippings conducted in private has been defeated, and the bill to abolish the pillory for purgiary has been reported unfavorably. The Wilmington Police Department strongly favors the pillory and lash. The Legislature has also added to the list of capital crimes by making kidnapping punishable with hanging.

WOMAN ACCUSES GUARDIAN.

Julia Goodwin, Brought Up by Shakers, Wants $10,000 for Breach of Promise.

Papers were filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County in the suit of Julia Goodwin of Brooklyn against George Williams, whose address is given as Canal Street, Manhattan, to recover $10,000 damages. A. E. Sander, attorney for the plaintiff, procured a few days ago an order directing the Sheriff of New York County to arrest the defendant.

The plaintiff is thirty-one years old and the defendant sixty years old. The plaintiff deposes that she brings the suit against Williams for fraudulently inducing her to live with him as his wife and also for a breach of promise to marry made by him "when he well knew that he could not keep his promise because of the fact that he was a married man."

The plaintiff says that she became an orphan when seven years old, and the defendant became her guardian. She was placed in the Shaker Settlement at Watervliet, N. Y., where she remained until she was twenty years old. Then Williams brought her to New York. She became a helper in a store run by the defendant on Eighth Avenue. The defendant, the plaintiff alleges, for a time behaved toward her as a father. Finally one evening he asked her to be his wife.

"He then took me by the hand," continued the plaintiff, "and said: 'Julia Goodwin, I hereby promise to love and keep you as my lawfully wedded wife. Will you love me as your husband?' I replied, 'Yes, I will.' Then he continued: 'Then, in the name of man and God, we are henceforth husband and wife.'"

The plaintiff alleges that she lived with the defendant as his wife up to two weeks ago. She did not learn that she was not legally his wife, she says, until two or three years ago. Two weeks ago, she alleges, she learned that the defendant had a wife and daughter living, and that he had been separated from his wife for twelve years.

PAPER MAKERS EXPANSIONISTS.

The twenty-fourth annual dinner of the American Paper and Pulp Association was held in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom last night. During the day the new officers of the association were chosen. Mayor Arthur G. Hastings of Niagara Falls was made President and J. C. Barnes Secretary.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller presided at the dinner. Mr. Miller said that the paper makers are satisfied with conditions, but are reaching out for the markets of the world and are expansionists. In telling some statistics, Mr. Miller said that if they are correct, wood, the product from which paper pulp is made, would soon be exhausted.

George H. Daniels of the New York Central said he believed this was an age of paper rather than of transportation, inasmuch as 15 per cent. of all the business of the country was done on paper. He said there was one line of railroad in the Philippine Islands which the New York Central contemplated purchasing soon, the rails of which were laid on mahogany ties. He closed his speech by advocating the retention of the islands.

Dr. William Rice Dead.

Dr. WILLIAM RICE, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Trenton, N. J., died suddenly at his home last night from heart trouble. He was sixty-three years old. Dr. Rice was Mayor of Trenton in 1879 and 1880.

COMMONS ANGRY AT KING EDWARD'S ACTION

Peeresses Will Monopolize Room in House of Lords To-day.

The King Breaks Another Precedent by Refusing to Allow the Issue of a Forecast of His Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The hour fixed for the opening in state to-day of the first Parliament of King Edward VII. is 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The King, in pursuance of his general purpose to inaugurate various changes in the systems hitherto prevailing, has ordered a departure from the ordinary practice of giving out a forecast of the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament. Heretofore the text of the speech was practically known the night prior to its delivery. This time, however, the King intends to inject a personal element into what is said, and will not divulge the terms of his speech from the throne until to-day, when he personally reads it.

The withholding of the forecast of the speech and the action of the Lord Chamberlain in allowing peeresses to monopolize almost all the space in the House of Lords, to the exclusion of members of the House of Commons, have caused much irritation. The former makes legislators unusually interested in the function, and just so much the more do they resent their exclusion in favor of the women.

This is regarded as a matter affecting Parliamentary privileges, and an early opportunity will be taken to draw attention to the grievance in both houses. There will almost certainly be an unseemly scramble on the part of the 500 Commoners, who will follow Black Rod's summons to the Upper House, to get into the front row, and thus to secure a chance to enter the gilded chamber. In anticipation of this rush a double cordon of police has been ordered to attend and keep order. No more than 200 can possibly gain admission.

Women will form four-fifths of the brilliant gathering. King Edward has himself taken an active interest in directing the arrangements, to the dismay of the officials, and he is said to have acted on the principle that courtesy to the ladies is the mark of a "perfect, gentle knight."

SPEECHES BY KING EDWARD.

He Thanks Civic Officials for Loyal Addresses—Refers to Housing of Working Classes Problem.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen, robed in mazarine blue gowns, accompanied by civic officers, sword bearers, mace bearers, and other attendants, with a deputation from the London County Council, proceeded in state carriages to St. James's Palace yesterday to present to the King loyal addresses on behalf of the City of London.

The King and the Duke of Cornwall and York, attended by their suites, reached the palace shortly after noon. The King wore the uniform of a Field Marshal and the Duke of Cornwall and York a Rear Admiral's uniform.

His Majesty was received at the entrance by the great officers of state, was conducted to the Throne Room, and received the addresses.

King Edward varied the customary procedure. Instead of merely handing his replies he read them in a clear, firm voice. That to the address of the Corporation was as follows:

"I am much gratified at your loyal and dutiful address and the zeal and affection it testifies for my throne and person.

"It is a great consolation to me in my grief to know of the wide and heartfelt sympathy to which you give expression, and, with you, I will ever cherish the recollection of the memorable reign of my beloved mother, renowned in our annals alike for the progress of the people in prosperity and refinement and for their ever-widening and deepening attachment to our Government and institutions.

"The ancient City of London, alike illustrious by its history and by the efforts of its enterprising citizens, has ever been foremost in responding to the call of duty and in devotion to the interest of the empire, and I feel certain its future will not belie its glorious past.

"I humbly join in your prayer that the blessing of Almighty God may be continued to myself and my consort, and I confidently hope the efforts I will make to fulfill the expectations of my happy and loyal people will, under Divine guidance, promote the welfare of my empire and the prosperity of all classes of my subjects."

The King's reply to the address of the London County Council was of similar tenor, and included references to the improvements in London. His Majesty said he was confident that the London County Council would not slacken its efforts to deal with the many difficult questions before it, especially the proper housing of the working classes, which, the King said, "is one in which I have always taken the deepest personal interest."

ENGLISH IMPORTERS BUSY.

Clearing Big Quantities of Goods to Escape Possible Higher Duties.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Importers of dutiable merchandise apparently anticipate an early introduction of the budget, and are clearing enormous quantities of tea, spirits, and tobacco.

The daily receipts from the customs duties on tea for the past few days are said to have reached £72,000.

PARIS SEAMSTRESSES STRIKE.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—To-day was fixed as the opening day for the strike of the seamstresses in support of the tailors. However, only a thousand girls left work. All the work people of two big houses and a portion of those of four others struck. In several cases the employers took the precaution of refusing to allow their employes to take luncheon outside. Free meals were provided within.

Bands of tailors and seamstresses paraded the Rue de la Paix all day long, but a strong force of police kept the strikers moving. There was much good-natured chaff, and no disorder until bands of students began to arrive as the evening advanced. These lustily cheered the girls, and the police then cordoned the street.

Labor Riot in Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 13.—There was serious street fighting here to-day between men out of work and the police. About 1,200 of the former attacked the Labor Bureau, smashed the windows, and attacked the police who attempted to disperse them. The police charged with drawn swords, and arrested thirty persons. The rioters attempted to rescue them, and were only scattered by the arrival of a force of cavalry.

The Portland, Me., Bishopric.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The brief appointing the Rev. M. C. O'Brien Bishop of Portland, Me., has been suspended, but he has the best chances out of three candidates.

CHILDREN.

Nearly all children like Scott's Emulsion. They like it because it is good for them. Most children need it.

Whooping-cough, Croupe, Diphtheria, and the many disorders incident to childhood, are apt to leave them in a weak, delicate condition: their ordinary food does not properly nourish them.

SCOTT'S EMULSION supplies the elements, lacking in the food, to give them strength and flesh. It is remarkable how children thrive on this food-medicine.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

BOER PEACE MOVEMENT.

Piet De Wet to Confer with the Afrikander Bund President—Wolmarans Urges Surrender.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13.—Piet De Wet, who arrived in Cape Town yesterday to engage the Afrikanders in the peace movement, has an appointment for Friday or Saturday with Mr. Theron, President of the Afrikander Bund, who is coming here for the special purpose of discussing peace possibilities.

Mr. De Wet, on behalf of the Boer Peace Committee, desires the Afrikander Bund to announce clearly that the invaders can expect no aid from the Cape Dutch, and then to send a deputation to Mr. Steyn and Gen. De Wet to endeavor to prevail upon them to surrender. He says he is confident Commandant Gen. Louis Botha will surrender if Steyn and De Wet do so, and the surrender will practically be without conditions.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that A. D. W. Wolmarens, Boer delegate to the United States and Europe, writes from Paris strenuously urging the Boers to surrender.

KING TO REVIEW CANADIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—King Edward will review Strathcona's Horse to-morrow (Friday) morning for the purpose of conferring the medals earned in South Africa. The Canadians will arrive in London to-day, and will be allowed to view the King's procession to Parliament. They will then return to barracks and wait for the review.

To-morrow morning the regiment will be driven to Apsley Gate, Hyde Park, from which point they will march to Buckingham Palace, accompanied by a band from the Foot Guards. On their arrival at the gardens of the palace the King will review them and present the medals.

With the exception of six who are suffering from typhoid, and were landed at Gravesend, the troopers are all in good health. Elaborate arrangements have been made to entertain them in London. They will sail for Canada on the Numidian on Feb. 25.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

DURBAN, Natal, Feb. 13.—The Boers' losses, when they were attacked by Gen. French at Ermelo last week, are said to have been 40 men killed and 200 made prisoners.

Gen. French has recaptured a fifteen-pounder captured from the British at Colenso.

Chamberlain Denies Another Report.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In a recent speech William Randal Cremer, (Member of Parliament from the Haggerstone Division of Shoreditch and Secretary of the Workmen's Peace Association and the International Arbitration League,) asserted that shortly before Queen Victoria's death the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was summoned to Osborne House to explain certain stories about the South African war, which had been transmitted to Queen Victoria by the Queen of Holland. Yesterday Mr. Chamberlain's denial of the assertions was issued. "Of course," he says, "there is not a word of truth in Mr. Cremer's statement."

Big Decrease in Cape Colony Exports.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13.—The trade returns of Cape Colony for 1900 show that the imports increased about £500,000. The exports were only £8,147,670, against £23,247,258 the previous year. The principal decreases were: Gold, £13,478,888; produce, £1,608,889, and diamonds, £701,751.

CUTTING-CUFFE ENGAGEMENT.

The Morning Post Says W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Will Marry Lady Sybyl Cuffe After Easter.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Morning Post announces that the marriage of William Bayard Cutting, Jr., private secretary of United States Ambassador Choate, to Lady Sybyl Marjorie Cuffe, youngest daughter of the Earl of Desart, will take place after Easter.

The engagement of Mr. Cutting and Lady Sybyl was announced in a dispatch from London on Tuesday. A later dispatch said that Mr. Cutting "authorizes a denial of the report." The Morning Post is the medium for all London society announcements.

The Lady Sybyl Marjorie Cuffe is the youngest daughter of the fifth (present) Earl of Desart. She was born Oct. 3, 1879. Her father succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother, the fourth Earl, in 1898. Her mother is a daughter of the fourth Earl of Harewood.

The Cuffes are one of the most ancient families in the United Kingdom. A Cuffe of Creech St. Michael, Somerset, obtained the right to use a coat of arms from Henry III.

The Irish barony of Desart was created in 1733, the viscountcy in 1781, and the earldom in 1793.

Lady Sybyl's full title is "the Honourable Lady Sybyl Marjorie Cuffe." As an Earl's daughter she ranks in the order of precedence as a Viscountess. It is one of the anomalies of the British peerage that, while the younger sons of Earls are only "Honourables," all the daughters have the courtesy title of "Lady."

RUSSIAN STUDENT TROUBLES.

Government Severely Punishing Those Who Obstruct Work at the Universities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Government is enforcing drastic measures against a continuation of the student troubles.

Eighteen students of the St. Petersburg University were summoned on Sunday to a police station and were there arrested and tried summarily by a court under the Presidency of Curator Sonin of the St. Petersburg Educational District. They denied having been engaged in the forcible obstruction of university work, and demanded the annulment of the penalties against the St. Petersburg and Kieff students. They admitted they were leaders of a peaceful strike, which would last until their demands were fulfilled. They will probably receive the martyr's crown, in the form of military service.

Seven other students were summoned before the political police and were warned that they would be arrested if they again approached the university buildings.

Kieff University is practically idle and almost unattended. Of the students condemned to military service, 183 have departed for various cantonments, the furthest being Transcaucasia.

There is similar fermentation in all the higher institutions. The Rossiya prints a telephonic dispatch announcing that 308 students of Moscow University met in a hall, declared themselves in favor of obstruction, and succeeded in stopping all lectures, as a protest against the sentences on Kieff students. The authorities have appealed in a local paper to the students, asking them to resume their studies.

Students to the number of 332 met, on Monday, at the St. Petersburg Mining Academy, and 190 voted to abandon their studies, while 140 favored a continuance of work. There were 22 blank ballots. No definite decision was taken.

Big St. Petersburg Railroad Scheme.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—A commission will meet shortly to examine a scheme for a great Union Depot of the Circular Railroad, and an elevated railroad for St. Petersburg, submitted by M. Balinsky, the engineer. The scheme embraces eleven iron bridges across the Neva, costing 45,000,000 rubles. The entire enterprise will call for 190,000,000 rubles. M. Balinsky hopes to interest American capital in the undertaking.

Poles Protest

AN ICE BLOCKADE IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Navigation Practically Suspended During Several Hours.

BAD FOR THE FERRYBOATS

Scow with a Single Passenger Drifts to Sea—Picturesque Scenes on the Water Front.

Not in years has the harbor of New York presented such a bleak and inactive appearance as it does now. At various times in past years ice floes have drifted down the rivers or formed in the slips and docks, or fierce gales have blown, temporarily putting an end to navigation in the harbor, but not in a long time, according to men who for the greater portion of their lives have been identified with watercraft, has the water front of the metropolis been so ice clogged as it was yesterday.

From shore to shore a mass of ice drifted down the Hudson all day. When it rounded the Battery it met the efflux from the East River, and then it caught and held in its firm grip great ocean steamships, ferryboats, the strongest as well as the weakest, scores of tugs, ocean-going and harbor towing, scows, barges, and floats without number.

Cold as it was—it was the coldest day of the Winter—hundreds of people gathered on the Battery wall to get a view of the unusual panorama. One man said he had counted sixty-two vessels and other craft in the jam, while another keen observer said that he was able to make out only fifty-five, and a third declared that he had been able to count twice as many.

While all vessels and other craft that were caught in the jam off the Battery or of necessity were compelled to face the drifting chunks and terrific winds prevailing, had a hard time making any kind of headway, it was the ferryboats, especially the side-wheelers, that experienced the greatest trouble. On Ellis Island business at the Immigration Station was suspended all day, the regular ferryboat John G. Carlisle not being able to make any trips.

The time of transit of the passenger-carrying ferries when they did make trips was measured as a general rule in hours instead of minutes. At Forty-second Street the Oswego, one of the West Shore Railroad boats, was an hour and a half making her slip, while another boat at the foot of Jay Street was held athwart of her slip loaded with passengers for a time equally long, being unable to either get into or away from the slip, much to the irritation of the chagrined and imprisoned passengers. Two of the Staten Island boats—the Northfield and the Southfield—after trying for several hours to make their berths at the foot of Whitehall Street, finally gave the job up as a bad one, and after a long and tedious struggle finally managed to get around to Barclay Street, where, after much pushing, aided by several tugs, they managed to land their passengers.

The other ferries on the North River experienced the greatest trouble in forging their way between the shores, in many cases being blown or carried up or down the stream, according to wind or tide, before they finally reached their slips. One boat, the Fanwood of the Jersey Central Line, was caught in the ice off Communipaw Slip about 9 o'clock and did not succeed in getting out until well past noon. The company finally, in order to be certain of making their Liberty Street Station, brought the powerful ferryboat Mauchunk and the Easton around, off the Whitehall route, and transferred them to the Liberty line, where, though they had much difficulty in cutting their way through, yet they managed to run on good time, when the extraordinary conditions were considered. The Whitehall, when she reached her slip early in the day, had to requisition the assistance of four tugs before she was able to buck her way in. The Liberty Island boat Bay Ridge was tied up all day.

In East River traffic suffered even worse than in the Hudson. Between 7 A. M. and 3 o'clock in the afternoon it was almost impossible for even the strongest ocean-going tug to plow its way through the ice-clogged water.

ICE-LOCKED VESSELS.

From above the bridge, along the Brooklyn front especially, down Buttermilk Channel as far as the Erie Basin, headway was impossible. At 1 o'clock it was estimated that as many as fifty vessels were locked in the ice on the Brooklyn side, while on the New York shore a number not so large were in a similar predicament. When the jam off the Battery came, catching scores of craft in its grip, the great drifting blocks of ice, to a depth of, according to several experienced tugboat Captains, ten to fifteen feet, the quickness with which it solidified, and gathered from both rivers was nothing less than marvelous. The Mallory Line steamship Concho, bound in from Galveston, was among the vessels that were caught. It was within fifteen minutes of noon when this ship, which was the first of the ice-bound fleet to escape, got under headway, when the tide changed and the ice began to break up. Immediately afterward the rest of the fleet began to move, and such a number of ocean vessels and harbor craft, all under way and going at the slowest possible speed, has seldom been seen in the harbor.

While the dead-lock lasted a great number of people, men, women, and children, crowded the Battery walls to view the unusual sight. "It looks like a great floating city," one of them said, in describing the scene. A great many of them brought cameras, one enthusiast using up three dozen films in getting pictures. The jam was due to the great quantity of ice dislodged up the Hudson during the warm weather of the earlier part of the week. Yesterday morning the broken and drifting chunks, which were of every conceivable size, were taken in charge by the ebbing tide and sucked around the Battery toward the East River. When it reached the Battery the tide and wind brought the floes from the two rivers into conjunction, the two masses wedging into each other opposite the Battery, making the harbor from the Battery to Governors, Liberty, and Ellis Islands, and to the Staten Island shore, absolutely impassable.

It seemed that every craft in the harbor of New York that had been compelled to face the fierce gale and drifting ice was in the affected vicinity. Alongside the Mallory liner Concho was the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad ferryboat Express, with ten Pullmans, all filled with passengers from Boston for Washington. Not far away were three of the Standard Oil Company's great oceangoing tugs, and wedged some way off was the turtleback steamer Turret Bell and the Wilson liner Castello, while a score of small tugs, most of which had in tow one or more barges or scows, filled the remaining space.

INCOMING VESSELS.

The Old Dominion Line steamship Jamestown, when she arrived off her pier in the North River, was coated a foot thick with ice, her ice-clad rails, bridge, and other deck fittings and fixtures making her a beautiful sight. Other incoming vessels, among them the Caribbee, from Bermuda, and the El Rio from New Orleans, were docked only after the hardest kind of work on the part of the pushing and pulling tugs.

Only two accidents were reported during the day. The first occurred shortly after midnight yesterday morning. The tug O. J. Hallenbeck had the mudscow No. M 38 in tow. When off the Scotland Lightship it was noticed that the hawsers had parted and the scow, with one man, Thomas Olsen, on board, was drifting away. Before assistance could reach her the scow was blown out to sea. So far no report of her being sighted, or of the rescue of her lonely occupant, has been received.

The other accident, the nature of which has not been ascertained, is supposed to have happened to the Anchor liner Astoria, which was bound out for Glasgow. At 10:15 A. M. the vessel was reported by the Marine Observer at Fire Island, as stopped about one mile southeast of the lightship. Four and a half hours later she was reported as still stationary, and it was said that she was probably either adjusting her compasses, or making some slight repairs to some portion of her machinery. An hour later the Observer reported that she had disappeared southeast of the island.

Considering the terrific gale that was raging all day, at 4 o'clock reaching a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour, the fact that so few accidents were reported was a subject of general comment in marine circles.

Revenue Cutter Rescues Five Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 13.—The revenue cutter Dexter rescued five vessels in Dutch Island Harbor to-day from being crushed by heavy ice. The vessels were jammed in the ice or were being dragged on a lee shore by the heavy pack ice. The Dexter's lookout saw as she entered the harbor several signals of distress. After a hard day's work the five loaded vessels were towed one after the other to Saunderstown. They had sought a place of anchorage from a strong northwest gale. The vessels rescued were the American schooners E. M. Sawyer of Calais, Mary Farrow of St. George, and Fred Snow of New York, Maggie Hurley of Rockland, and the British schooner Jennie C. of St. John, N. B.

UNIONPORT CITIZENS MISTAKEN

Contractor McDonald Says that He Will Not Build a Railroad There.

Inquiries made yesterday showed that the citizens of Unionport, in the Borough of the Bronx, had been misinformed when they complained that an effort to open one of their streets, Avenue C, was the result of recent and before unknown plans for changing the map of that part of the city. The general idea of the people of the community was that the Board of Public Improvements had ordered the change in the street without the consent of property holders thereon

Mr. Holahan, President of the board, showed from the records of his department yesterday that he had had a map drawn in 1898, on which it was assumed that the opening of Avenue C down to the river woud be the logical improvement that should be made in time to come. This map, drawn by the engineers of the board, was duly filed, but for its provisions to be carried out it was and is still necessary that a petition of the property holders be forwarded to the local board and by them transferred, approved, to the Board of Public Improvements. This has not been done, and if it never is done the change in the street can never be made.

Rapid Transit Contractor McDonald made the following statement yesterday:

The property at Unionport, referred to in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 13, is on the line of a public improvement known as Avenue C, and it was shown to me as a property owner as a public improvement for that locality, and received my approval. I have not the slightest notion of constructing a railroad through Avenue C or any avenue adjacent for the transportation of excavation from Jerome Park Reservoir or from the Rapid Transit Railroad. That proposition is absurd on the face of it.

I am interested in the extension of any street through this section that will benefit the property, as it cannot always be held as farm land. It is a growing section that is entitled to improvements.

To-day is the first time I have ever heard this matter discussed either pro or con. I have no more interest in it than any other property holder in the locality.

I never heard of Edgewater Road, running from the Southern Boulevard to Pelham Bay, and consequently I have never had any idea of getting a direct line for a steam railroad that will help the building of the tunnel or the reservoir.

If the widening of Avenue C will affect any property holders to their disadvantage they can, of course, appear before the proper authorities and make known their complaint.

This, like every other public improvement, seems to have found its enemies and friends. Thinking it is entirely proper I will give it my support, but I will make no undue effort to advance it.

MR. DEVLIN EXPLAINS HIS IDEAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to say a few words in reference to your article upon the opening of Avenue C, Unionport, in yesterday's edition of your valuable paper.

I wish to state that I am in favor of the opening of Avenue C, just as stated in THE TIMES, and, furthermore, that I am aware that my position with respect to this improvement is not accorded the general indorsement of my friends and neighbors in this portion of the city. Nevertheless, I hope to win eventually the thoughtful people to my side in this instance, as I have, on other occasions, won their support after a patient and intelligent hearing had been accorded me. For the past seventeen years I have been in charge of the school in Westchester, and during that period have advocated various improvements, including a new school, electric lights, a system of water works, and a system of sewerage. Many of those now opposed to the opening of Avenue C will recall that they just as bitterly opposed, fourteen years ago, the erection of a new school for Westchester

Unionport is a farm. We live on one another. My property would bring less to-day than it would eight years ago. Our Councilman and Alderman, both real estate men, know that. As Mr. Hyland recently remarked, "You can't give away property in Unionport." This gentleman stated at the meeting the other evening that every statement made by Mr. Devlin in regard to the opening of Avenue C was true, but that he (Mr. Devlin) was ten years ahead of the times. I believe, Mr. Editor, that this improvement should have been made twenty-five years ago.

Regarding the statement that John B. McDonald owns the Scriven estate, and will make money by reason of this improvement, I will say that I am glad that a progressive man like John B. McDonald owns Castle Hill. I have never met Mr. McDonald, would not know him if I saw him, do not know that he favors cutting through his estate for the extension of Avenue C. I do know, however, that if he is opposed to it, in conjunction with many of my neighbors, and would use a part of his alleged great wealth in opposing it, it will not cause me to change my attitude toward this improvement in the least, because I am confident that my position is right! I would infer from what I have read of Mr. McDonald that he would favor just such an improvement.

Mr. McDonald can make no money out of the property taken by the city for this improvement. Avenue C, as determined by the Board of Public Improvements, Jan. 9, 1901, is to be 100 feet in width. The property on each side of the avenue, for a distance of 400 feet, will be assessed to pay for this improvement. Mr. McDonald's property must pay its pro rata share. Computing the cost of this improvement on a valuation of $1,000 for each lot, (the sixteen city lots bought by the city for the new school on Avenue C cost but $8,000,) a high valuation, the amount of each assessment per lot will be $150. This estimate includes $50,000 for Commissioner's fees, and $100,000 for damage to buildings.

That Mr. McDonald's property will benefit largely by reason of the increased valuation in consequence of this improvement is certain. But so will Unionport and Westchester and every portion of the newly annexed district. It means a city where there is now a swamp, within ten years.

MICHAEL E. DEVLIN.

Westchester, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1901.

FOUND DEAD ON ERIE TRACKS.

Otis Avery of West Hoboken Supposed to Have Fallen from Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Early this morning the crew of Conductor William Gilligan's freight train discovered the body of a man lying on the Erie tracks a few miles west of here. Beside him lay a shotgun. The man was well dressed and had evidently been dead only a short time, as his body was still warm when found.

From papers found in his pockets it was learned that he was Otis Avery, of 449 West Street, West Hoboken, N. J. It is supposed that he fell from a train and was run over.

WITNESS CHARGED WITH PERJURY

He Testified in a Damage Suit Against the Metropolitan Railway.

Henry Melville, one of the lawyers for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to prefer charges of perjury against Peter Remsing, who was one of the chief witnesses against the company in the suit by which the widow of Capt. George M. Rhodes of the Seventh Regiment obtained $17,000 from it.

Melville said that Remsing had confessed that he had committed perjury and had afterward signed a typewritten statement to that effect. He charged a lawyer named Eckerman with bribing him to testify falsely.

ASPHALT FOR BROADWAY.

Improvements Will Be Extended from Fourteenth to Canal Street.

The Board of Public Improvements at yesterday's meeting adopted a resolution providing for the paving with asphalt of the carriageways on Broadway, from Canal Street to Fourteenth Street, at a cost of $189,500. Eight-ninths of the property owners have signed in favor of this improvement.

President Coogan said yesterday that New York's great thoroughfare would now be paved with asphalt for two-thirds of its length, as the section from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street has been completed.

BIG STEEL DEAL TO BE CLOSED TO-MORROW

C. M. Schwab to be Head of the Company, Pittsburg Says.

Also that Andrew Carnegie Will Receive a Larger Sum than Any Estimate Heretofore Published.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The new features to-day in the Carnegie-Morgan negotiations, according to the Pittsburg Leader, are that the deal will be closed Friday; that President C. M. Schwab will be the head of the new company to be formed, and that Andrew Carnegie is to receive a sum larger than has been given in any of the many estimates sent out from New York. The intelligence was brought to Pittsburg by a well-known banker who has been in New York for several days, and late this afternoon the statement that Mr. Schwab had been chosen President was confirmed in a telegram from a gentleman participating in the conference at New York.

The banker further said: "From sources which are in possession of first information, I learned that an effort will be made to round up the negotiations, sign all the papers, and close the deal on Friday afternoon. If that can be done, details will be attended to on Saturday.

"On Saturday night President Schwab will return to Pittsburg, and next week J. P. Morgan will start on a vacation to the Mediterranean Sea countries of Europe. The matter will then be allowed to rest for several weeks."

STEEL MEN WILL NOT TALK.

Frick, Schwab, and Moreland Are All Here, but Will Say Nothing.

The consummation of what is known as the steel deal, which would involve interests amounting to from $700,000,000 to $800,000,000, was not announced yesterday, in this city.

Those who have recently figured on the negotiations to bring about a trust, "control," or "a gentlemen's agreement," would not talk on the subject. "Nothing to say," came from J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. "Don't ask us," said ex-Judge Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, and Max Pam of counsel for it and other steel interests. John W. Gates declined to talk, but denied that any hitch had been encountered. Equally reticent were Henry C. Frick, C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, and A. M. Moreland, once its Secretary. All were, however, more or less active in discussions yesterday. There was a long session in the offices of the American Steel and Wire Company, meetings in several up-town hotels, and Judge Gary was with Mr. Morgan.

Much light was thrown on the situation yesterday by a statement made in an up-town hotel by a minority stockholder of the Carnegie Steel Company. He has more than $1,000,000 at stake.

"The situation," he said, "now appears to be pivotal on H. C. Frick and the minority stockholders of the Carnegie Steel Company. Is it too much to say that Frick holds the key to the situation, just as Carnegie did when the 'gentlemen's agreement' fell through, a couple of years ago? There is no doubt that Carnegie and President Schwab are saying just as nice things as they can to get those who were offended out of their revengeful feeling. But all who were 'hot under the collar' have not cooled off yet, and the situation is ticklish.

"The presence in New York to-day of Frick, Schwab, and Moreland, the last two the intermediaries between Carnegie and Frick, is significant, but only up to a certain point. The deal may be consummated and a trust may be created, just as a community of interests may result. But the attitude of the minority stockholders of the Carnegie Company may be an important factor in the deal. This interest rebels at Carnegie getting the best terms. The capitalization of the blanket organization is spoken of at $800,000,000. Carnegie shares are rated at $1,500 each. Now it has been proposed that Carnegie shall receive for his stock not only bonds but a large amount in cash. The minority stockholders have been offered $1,500 in common stock and $1,500 in preferred stock for each share of Carnegie. They do not consider this fair, but have not decided on any action.

"Two courses are open to the Morgan-Rockefeller-Stillman syndicate. They can take over a majority of the stock of the subsidiary companies and turn it over to the new concern and let the minority beat their heads against the rocks, in spite of Judge Gary's statement, prepared at 32 Wall Street, on Monday. Or the syndicate may take over all the stocks and enter into full possession of the properties. Such a transaction would involve a 'market' financial coup of from $125,000,000 to $200,000,000—probably the highest figure—to create the necessary capital.

"If the deal is not closed within a few days it may date the sudden deaths of the former schemes to bring the Carnegie interests into a 'harmony of control.' Or it may hold over, for instance, until giants of finance and capital go to Palm Beach, Fla., and are followed by equally important persons who are identified with the steel deal. That gathering, should there not have been an agreement reached, will be well worth watching."

On the Stock Exchange the steel stocks were under pressure practically all day, and at the close declines, some of them material, appeared in all the active issues. Chief of these were Steel and Wire, which lost 2¾ points on dealings in 36,000 shares; Federal Steel, whose loss was 2¾ on transactions involving 37,000 shares, and Colorado Fuel, with a decline of 3 points. Other losses were: Steel Hoop, 2½; Tin Plate, 1½; National Steel, 1½; National Tube, 1⅝, and Pressed Steel Car, ¾.

To explain the declines, several reasons were offered. One of these was the introduction in Congress by Representative Babcock of the bill seeking to take the duty off steel importations. While in trade circles this was not looked upon very seriously, it undoubtedly led to some selling of stocks by timid holders. The non-appearance of any positive statement in respect to the steel trade negotiations and various rumors, not one of which was confirmed, that the deal might altogether fall of completion, were also responsible for some selling. On the decline there was what the Street regarded as good support.

The Iron Age, in its current issue, says of the steel deal:

The trade is almost at a standstill pending the developments in the project for a huge consolidation which is now approaching a close. The critical period of accepting or rejecting the terms offered is at hand, but the opinion seems to prevail that the scheme, possibly not at first in all its extent and all its ramifications, will be carried through. As outlined now, it is to embrace the Carnegie, Federal, American Steel and Wire, the National and their affiliated companies, the National Tube, the Rockefeller Mesaba ore and transportation interests, and the American Bridge Company.

STEEL WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

Organizing for Nine-Hour Day Against Proposed Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Between union labor and the proposed new steel trust, which may arise through the sale of the Carnegie interests to J. Pierpont Morgan's syndicate, a gigantic struggle may follow over the question of the nine-hour work day, which union machinists throughout the country plan to inaugurate this Spring.

In every plant which may be controlled by the trust a large number of machinists are employed. These skilled workmen have been organized in the South Chicago Steel Mills and in the steel and wire plants at Joliet, Dekalb, and elsewhere throughout the country, according to an announcement made to-day at the Chicago offices of the International Association of machinists.

"We know that the machinists employed at the South Chicago Steel Mills, until recently known as the Illinois Steel Company's plant, are thoughly organized," said Business Agent Carmody of the Chicago Machinists' Union this afternoon. "In fact, at all the big steel and wire and nail mills throughout the country the machinists are enthusiastic union men, so thorough and far-reaching has been the organization carried on of late by the organizer of the International Association of Machinists under the direction of President James O'Connell.

"If it comes to a strike of the Machinists' Union, the workmen in the machine shop adjuncts of the big steel mills like the South Chicago concern will be the first to quit, as the long workday of from ten to twelve hours now in vogue in the trade has told most severely upon the machinists, who have to work in an atmosphere made unwholesome and almost deadly by the dirt and heat from powerful blast furnaces."

NURSE DAVIS'S TRIAL.

Louis H. Hilliard's Widow and Two Policemen Testify for the State.

The trial of Jesse R. Davis, one of the three Bellevue nurses indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of Louis H. Hilliard, patient in the pavilion for the insane, began in earnest yesterday with the introduction of the testimony of Mrs. Marie Hilliard, widow of the dead man. The six remaining members of the jury were selected, and Assistant District Attorney Pierce opened the State's case in the three hours of the morning session.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman, who is looking after the interests of Dean, Davis, and Marshall, gave notice of the defense's intention of hotly contesting every inch of ground by frequently interrupting Mr. Pierce's opening. He received several sharp rebukes from Judge Cowing in consequence. During Mr. Pierce's remarks to the jury, after several interruptions, Mr. Wellman asked that the Assistant District Attorney read to the jury that section of the code which provides that it is not unlawful to use force or necessary restraint in preventing a lunatic from injuring himself or others.

"It is highly improper for you to try to make an opening for the District Attorney," said Judge Cowing, "and no one knows better than you that you are out of order."

"That, with all respect to the Court, I am obliged to deny," replied Mr. Wellman.

"Then your ability does not come up to the standard I thought it did," retorted the Judge.

Mrs. Marie Hilliard testified that when her husband left her home on the last occasion she saw him before he was taken to Bellevue he had no bruises on his person. When she saw him, on Dec. 11, in the hospital, his face was black and blue and his eyes were blackened. This was two hours and a half before his death.

Patrolman Hauser of the Old Slip Station told of taking Hilliard to the pavilion for the insane. Mr. Wellman wished to have him recalled after he had testified and to ask him the names of the other patrolman who went with Hilliard to Bellevue. Mr. Pierce said that this was unnecessary, as he had the names already, and that he would prove that Hilliard was entirely uninjured when he reached the hospital. "I protest against the tactics of the defense," said Mr. Pierce. "Mr. Wellman is simply trying to prejudice the State's case."

Patrolman Eaton of the same station as Hauser was called to the stand. He said that because Hilliard would not get into the ambulance with a sick woman a restraining belt was put on him.

"He was pretty violent, wasn't he?" asked Mr. Wellman on cross-examination.

"He wouldn't keep still. It took about five to put the belt on him."

"It was all you and the other big policeman and the driver could do to handle him, wasn't it?"

"Oh, no, it was very simple. We just lifted him up into the ambulance."

Ann McDermott, the discharged Bellevue cook, for whom the District Attorney's detectives have been looking, was found in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday. She is expected to corroborate Thomas J. Minnock's sworn accusations of brutality against Dean, Davis, and Marshall. After Eaton's testimony court adjourned until to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—George P. Putnam, Boston; M. H. Tichenor, Chicago.

MANHATTAN.—Judge S. A. Kellogg, Plattsburg; Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, United States Army.

NETHERLAND.—J. M. Hill, St. Paul.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—James McCrea, Pittsburg; John Skelton Williams, Richmond, Va.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in This City.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Jennie Stern, laces and embroideries; 28 Howard Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Stix, dry goods; 337 Broadway.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. W. Devereaux, silks, 79 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Jones, furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Shanahan, toilet articles; Hotel Albert.

Block & Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Meyer, woolens; L. Block, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schlianer, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. R. Myers, notions, fancy and leather goods, 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. H. Jones, linens and white goods, 55 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Boyd, T. B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Boyd, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods, 288 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Finley, cloaks and suits, 356 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions and trimmings, 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery; S. E. Brooks, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Meyer, Julius, Sons, Richmond, Va.; M. Falk, boys' clothing, 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; W. J. McGinnis, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, millinery; 760 Broadway.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bernheimer, millinery and ribbons; 700 Broadway.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, cloaks and suits; 760 Broadway.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Hunter, W. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. N. Fuhrman, notions; 57 White Street.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McCallum, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, handkerchiefs, and ribbons; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. J. McCornac, notions, fancy goods, hosiery, and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; M. Schenberger, notions and hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Alshuler, D. D., & Co., Racine, Wis.; D. D. Alshuler, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel.

Liepold Brothers, Selma, Ala.; J. Liepold, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Rosenshine, cotton underwear, kid gloves, and leather goods; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. B. Pitman, dress goods and silks; E. L. Lasell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; I. Muhlfelder, furnishing goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, notions, corsets, linings, leather goods, and jewelry; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Mann, J., Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Gillen, domestics, dress goods, and linings; Hotel Imperial.

Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; A. Rubel, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, carpets and upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. M. Munro, furnishing goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonegal, silks; Sinclair House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahoney, silks; Hotel Navarre.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Strouse, china; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Navarre.

Shurtenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin St.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. Millington, carpets; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks and suits; Continental Hotel.

Porter, J. J. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; C. F. Waddell, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

NEW TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Organized to Operate a Line of Ferry Steamers.

FREEPORT, L. I., Feb. 13.—The Long Beach Transportation Company has just been organized by the election of the following officers and Directors: Poulk Ames, Rockville Centre, L. I., President; George A. Green, Brooklyn, Secretary and Treasurer; Ernest Wallace, Counsel; Austin Cornwell, Rockville Centre; Henry D. Bristol, New York City; A. B. De Young, New York City, and A. H. Wright of New Jersey.

The company proposes to operate a line of ferry steamers for passengers, freight, express, and mail, on the south side of Long Island, from Whitley's Dock, Freeport. The Freeport terminus of the line will be near Scott's Hotel, at the end of the Hempstead Macadam Road. The line will run to Port Lookout, Wreck Lead, and the Long Beach Hotel, extending its trip to Woodbury, Lawrence, and the West as soon as the proper dredging can be done. The principal office of the company will be at Freeport.

DR. KENNEDY'S COUNSEL SECURES ADMISSIONS

Testimony of Dr. Lederle Weakens the Police Theory.

Bludgeon May Not Have Been Made of Pipe Found, According to Evidence, in Kennedy's Cellar.

Cross-examination by Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy's counsel yesterday during the latter's second trial for the murder of Dolly Reynolds elicited from Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, one of the prosecution's chief witnesses, testimony regarded as highly favorable to the accused dentist, which was not adduced at the former trial.

To Dr. Lederle was handed the bludgeon found beside the murdered girl's body and also the iron rod and lead pipe alleged to have been found in Dr. Kennedy's cellar, on Staten Island, by two detectives. Melville, the plumber, now in Florida, was expected to testify that this pipe was the same or similar to some removed from his shop after the visit of the detectives. The bludgeon is formed of an iron rod fourteen inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, thrust into a short piece of lead pipe and bound around the lover end with bicycle tape. Dr. Lederle identified the bludgeon as the one he had previously examined, as also the rod and pipe the police claim to have found. The bludgeon was then passed to each of the jurymen.

Dr. Lederle said the piece was lead pipe found in Dr. Kennedy's cellar, according to the police, was irregular in shape and varied in diameter. Lawyer Moore's cross examination brought out several admissions from the chemist unfavorable to the police theory that the pipe found is the same as that of which the bludgeon is made.

"Are the diameters of the lead pipe in the bludgeon and that of the piece claimed to have been found by the police the same?" began Mr. Moore.

"They do not seem to be the same," admitted the chemist.

"If a piece of iron bar is severed, the ends should preserve some degree of lustre, should they not?"

"Yes, if kept under the same conditions."

"The end of the bar at the hook end of the bludgeon has some lustre, hasn't it?"

"Yes."

"And there is no lustre at either end of the separate rod, is there?"

"No."

This admission, never before made, created somewhat of a sensation in court among the friends of the accused man, and his wife, sitting beside him as usual, smiled as if much pleased. Mr. Moore continued:

"Doesn't the separate rod appear to have been drawn under a hammer and the rod in the pipe through a mold?"

"The rod and the pipe seems quite uniform. The other seems irregular.

Dr. Lederle admitted that there was more rust on the separate rod than on the piece in the bludgeon.

"Are the walls of the exposed end of the rod at the crook in the bludgeon of the same thickness as the piece of lead pipe?" asked Mr. Moore.

"The walls of the bludgeon pipe are in places of different thickness from the walls of the separate piece of pipe."

The inside diameter of the pipe alleged to have been discovered in the Kennedy cellar Dr. Lederle also admitted was considerably less than the middle diameter of the bludgeon pipe or at the exposed ends. The walls of the detached pipe, he testified, were also thicker than the walls of the bludgeon pipe.

Paying Teller George D. Weeks of the Garfield National Bank swore that, in his opinion, the handwriting of "E. Maxwell and wife" on the slip of paper found in the hotel room with Dolly Reynolds's body was similar to Dr. Kennedy's handwriting. He did not think the indorsement, "S. J. Kennedy," on the back of the $3,000 check was in Kennedy's handwriting.

Frederick Mulcos, a stenographer, read the notes of the testimony of Robert Clark, deceased, formerly a hat salesman in a Broadway store, detailing the sale of a straw hat and bicycle cap to Dr. Kennedy on the day of the murder. Mr. Moore's objection to the admission of this evidence was overruled.

Mr. Moore received a telegram from Plumber Melville late last evening, in which Melville stated that he would return to New York if his expenses were paid.

PROF. BLACKMAN TO LEAVE YALE.

Endowment of Chair of Christian Ethics Has Expired.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—It is announced to-day that Prof. William Freeman Blackman, who has held the chair of Christian Ethics at the Yale Divinity School, will retire at the end of the current academic year. The cause assigned is that the endowment of the chair has expired.

It is understood that instruction in this branch will be given in future through combination with the graduate and law departments, although no formal announcement of this kind has been made.

NOVEL APPEAL OF FIREMEN.

They Want Time to Attend Divine Service and See Their Families.

The members of the Fire Department who are agitating for the passage of a bill in the Legislature for a shorter work day for the New York firemen have issued an appeal to the public to support the agitation. The appeal, after giving the reasons for the bill, concludes as follows:

We pray—For our spiritual welfare, that each and every member may have a chance of attending Divine service, according to his belief, Sunday or other holidays;

For our loved ones; that we may have an opportunity and a portion of each twenty-four hours to devote to their comfort and protection and the education of the future citizens of our State;

For our home, with its elevating influences, the regulation of the family meals, and other home comforts that make home the grandest place in the whole world.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy, diminishing northwest winds.

Snow is indicated for the Ohio Valley and the lake region, and rain in Southern Florida. The temperature will rise slowly in the majority of districts. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will continue high northwesterly, moderating somewhat to-day. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be brisk northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	48	16	20
6 A. M.	50	13	18
9 A. M.	53	14	19
12 M.	56	17	23
3 P. M.	57	20	24
6 P. M.	54	16	18
9 P. M.	42	12	16
12 P. M.	37	12	17

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....19¾
Weather Bureau.....16
Corresponding date 1900.....50
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 21 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 12 degrees at 9:30 A. M. At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 29.82. At 8 P. M. it registered 29.65. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 63 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 57 per cent.

BALLANTINE BREW.

QUALITY PURITY

For nearly 70 years this trade mark has stood for the highest development and art of brewing.

India Pale Ale.
XXX Canada Malt Ale,
Old Burton Ale,
Porter, Brown Stout, Half and Half.

On Draught or in Bottles.

P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.
134 Cedar St., cor. Washington, New York.

KNOX HATS

The new Spring shapes are ready for your inspection

TO-DAY.

The usual distinctive styles, superior workmanship and materials maintain the supremacy of the Knox Hat.

Sold by the representative hatters in every city in the United States and Canada. Also London, Paris, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Auckland, Buenos Ayres, Havana and Honolulu.

SHOES

MIDWINTER SALE

A few specially narrow sizes of Women's Shoes, former price $3.50 to 6.00, previous special sale price 2.45, now 1.45

Still a good assortment of Men's and Women's Shoes, former price 3.50 2.45

4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 2.75

ALEXANDER,

SIXTH AVE. AND NINETEENTH ST.

REV. MR. KELLER WILL PROBABLY BE BLIND

Doctors Say Nothing but a Miracle Can Save the Other Eye.

Rum

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The FURNITURE You Want

Nothing fanciful, no curios, no mistakes or old patterns.

Bright, fresh, new, perfect goods, such as you would pick out at full prices in a regular way.

That is what is offered in this

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

THE showing of special priced goods is as broad and complete as it was on the First of February. Carload after carload has been coming, and the furniture has been brought forward as fast as earlier lots made way for it.

This morning the floors are covered with stocks as ample and tempting as when the sale started.

One purchase in particular helps to this fullness. One big factory's entire stock of $60,000 worth of goods was bought at a handsome reduction because the firm was retiring from business. We gave quick outlet, and got concessions accordingly.

The larger part of these goods has just arrived, and is mainly bedroom furniture. There are beautiful styles of Chiffonniers, Toilet Tables and Bureaus. Also from this same firm came Sideboards, China Closets and Bookcases. All are new goods, manufactured for this season.

All worth a half more than to-day's prices.

Here are price-suggestions from all over the floor:

Parlor Suites—
At $40, from $60—Three pieces; mahogany finish
At $45, from $70—Five pieces; mahogany finish, inlaid
At $50, from $75—Five pieces; mahogany finish, inlaid
At $55, from $80—Five pieces; mahogany finish
At $60, from $90—Two pieces; mahogany
At $65, from $100—Three pieces; mahogany
At $70, from $110—Three pieces; mahogany
At $75, from $125—Five pieces; mahogany finish
At $80, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany finish
At $90 from $125—Three pieces; mahogany
At $95, from $135—Four pieces; mahogany
At $100, from $155—Three pieces; mahogany

Bureaus—
At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany
At $20, from $30—Mahogany
At $22, from $36—Golden oak
At $25, from $35—Golden oak
At $28, from $41—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $30, from $45—Golden oak
At $35, from $45—Curly birch
At $40, from $53—Mahogany
At $40, from $60—Mahogany
At $42, from $66—Mahogany
At $60, from $100—Mahogany

Chiffonnieres—
At $15, from $23—Golden oak
At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany
At $20, from $30—Mahogany
At $22, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple
At $25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple
At $26, from $40—Curly birch
At $30, from $40—Curly birch
At $30, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
At $35, from $42—Golden oak
At $35, from $48—Mahogany
At $42, from $55—Mahogany
At $45, from $65—Mahogany

Toilet Tables—
At $12, from $18 50—Golden oak
At $13.50 from $20—Mahogany finish
At $15, from $22—Curly birch
At $18, from $28—Mahogany finish
At $19, from $27—Mahogany
At $21, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
At $23, from $34—Golden oak
At $24, from $36—Golden oak
At $25, from $36—Mahogany
At $26, from $40—Mahogany
At $28, from $42—Golden oak
At $30, from $40—Mahogany
At $30, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
At $35, from $47—Mahogany
At $40, from $56—Mahogany
At $45, from $58—Mahogany

Fourth floor.

Sideboards—
At $10, from $15—Golden oak
At $16, from $25—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Golden oak
At $22, from $32—Golden oak
At $25, from $34—Golden oak
At $28, from $38—Flemish oak
At $30, from $45—Flemish oak
At $35, from $50—Mahogany
At $40, from $65—Mahogany
At $45, from $60—Golden oak
At $48, from $70—Mahogany
At $50, from $80—Flemish oak
At $60, from $90—Mahogany
At $80, from $125—Golden oak
Out of 125 patterns to choose from.

Extension Tables—
At $12, from $16—Golden oak
At $14, from $20—Golden oak
At $18, from $25—Mahogany
At $18, from $25—Golden oak
At $35, from $50—Mahogany
At $40, from $60—Golden oak
At $60, from $80—Golden oak

China Closets—
At $15, from $23—Golden oak
At $17.50, from $27—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Golden oak
At $22, from $33—Imitation mahogany
At $25, from $35 Golden oak
At $35, from $55—Mahogany

Women's SUITS

A lot of new and stylish tailor-made dresses is here at a special price to-day. Just made up in handsome manner, and the newest cut. Smart, refined, practical; yet offered

At $20 a Suit, instead of $30

Made of best cheviot serge in black or navy blue; double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jackets, with trimmed revers; well cut flared skirt; entire suit lined with taffeta silk.

Very remarkable suits to buy fresh and new at $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black CREPONS
Silk-and-wool

No other fabric has come to displace crepons from their place of favor. Refined, elegant, effective—no wardrobe seems complete without a black crepon. This season promises continued popularity.

We have to-day a beautiful collection, in eleven handsome patterns—mostly stripes—that we were fortunate enough to secure at such advantage that we can mark them at

$1.50 a yard, instead of $2.50

This is one of the finest offerings we have lately seen in black dress goods. The entire lot should be sold in a day or two.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Warm Wrappers

Twelve styles of women's flannelette wrappers—all that remain, and there are not many—are reduced in price this morning. Some are little more than half price. All dark grounds with light figure or stripes. Some severely plain, others attractively, a few elaborately trimmed.

All the $1 and $1.25 qualities are now 75c. The $1.50 and $1.75 kinds are $1. The $2 to $2.75 wrappers are $1.50. Only a few of each style.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Sale of Handkerchiefs

There was enormous selling yesterday among the handkerchief "seconds"; but we had twenty-four thousand, and naturally a good supply is still here to-day. A new movement requires the Main Aisle, so the handkerchiefs are selling to-day in the Under-price Store in the basement.

12½c each

Worth double and more.
Plenty of both Men's and Women's.

Flannel WAISTS

About one hundred and fifty women's fine flannel waists are offered at a very low price to-day. Mostly in solid colors—a few in fancy stripes. In various pretty styles of making and trimming. Prices were $3.75 to $4.75. Choice now at $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Quadruple Plate TOILET WARE

All of these pieces mentioned below are shop-worn or a bit scuffed or scarred. Hence the price, *one dollar*, though formerly $1.50 to $2.50.

Syrup Pitchers	Sardine Boxes	Butter Dishes	Fruit Dishes
Cake Baskets	Spoon Holders	Pickle Casters	Trays

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

VALENTINES

Last day; but time enough yet. We're well prepared. Every kind of valentine you could imagine, at 1c and upward. All conveniently arranged for quick choosing. A stamp station close by and an obliging young woman there to address your envelopes, if you wish.

Books for valentines, too. Why shouldn't they be the vogue? That is, such as tell tender tales of the heart.

Lessons in Love, by Katrina Trask, 90c.
For Thee Alone, poems by Grace Hartshorne, $1.
In the Sweetness of Childhood, Poems, $1.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Clean-up of Men's ULSTERS

It's Ulster weather right now; and there will be more. But it's time for the selling to be over. 'Tis almost—for us. We have only about a hundred altogether, in stock; and we'll send most of them away in a jiffy at to-day's price. $12, $15 and $18 Ulsters at

$10 Each

Of Oxford-mixed and black frieze; and a few of blue chinchilla. All sizes in the lot.
Still plenty of those $30 Raglan Overcoats at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The SHOE SALE

This is a sale of magnificent quantities. Not a mere huddling together of odd lots, of which the best could be picked out in a day or two; but a broad gathering of more than a hundred thousand pairs of thoroughly good shoes, of every sort and size; from the lowest price that you would wish to pay, up to the best shoes man or woman wants, and at a saving of at least a third of the value. That's why these bargain shoe stores are thronged day after day. To-day a special offering of

Leggings for Women, Girls and Children

These are their days for service, and we shall clean up our stocks while you have use for them. Women's Leggings of black Jersey; others of velvet, at these prices:

$2.25 Leggings at $1 **$1.25 Leggings at 75c**

90c Leggings at 50c

Velvet and Jersey Leggings for Girls and Children—the velvet in various colors—

at 90c, from $1.75 and $1.85

Men's Shoes at $1, $1.30, $1.60, $1.90, $2.20, $2.40 and $2.85. Little Men's Shoes at 80c, $1 and $1.25. Girls' and Children's Shoes at 50c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1 and $1.20. Women's Shoes at $1, $1.30, $1.60, $2 and $2.30. Women's Felt Slippers at 60c and 75c. Boys' Shoes at $1.15, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.70. Rubber Shoes at 50c, 60c and 85c. All of these are worth a third to a half more.

Handsome New LAMPS for LITTLE

The prices on all of this splendid collection will average less than one-half. Some of the elegant lamps are marked at but little more than one-third of their value, as measured by dealers generally. The offering of such remarkable values just at this time is due to a particularly fortunate trade incident. It comprises all the little remaining lots of a maker, whose season was ended, and some from regular stock. They're here—the greater part—at an almost trifling price.

$15 for Lamps Worth $30 to $40—
Large handsome pieces of Louwelsa ware vases mounted for lamps; in beautiful dark blended colorings and rich decorations.

$7.50 for Lamps Worth $12 to $15—
Japanese pottery vases mounted for lamps, in squat and half high shapes; large roll top founts finished in old brass or bronze; in rich light and dark colorings.

$5 for Lamps Worth $10 to $12—
Large half high shape lamps, handsomely decorated; complete with 12-inch globes.

$3.50 for Lamps Worth $5 to $6—
Squat shape lamps, decorated on light and dark tinted grounds; with pretty floral decorations; complete with 11-inch globes.

The center aisle of the main floor is given up to this sale to-day.

Lace CURTAINS

Large quantities but very small prices. A great many grades, but of most of them there's but a single pattern. They're all fresh goods, all desirable designs. It's because the new goods are soon expected that prices have been changed, like this:

Renaissance—1 pattern each—
Were $4, $4.25, $6.75, $12, $14.75, $16, $18, $20, $21
Now $3.15, $3.50, $5, $9.75, $11.50, $12.50, $14, $15.75, $16.50

White Irish Point—1 pattern each—
Were $4.50, $5.25, $5.50, $5.75, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8
Now $3.40, $4, $4.15, $4.35, $4.50, $5, $5.25, $5.50, $6

Were $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10.50, $11.50, $12.50
Now $6.25, $6.75, $7, $8, $8.50, $9

Ivory Irish Point—1 pattern each—
Were $4.25, $5.75, $6, $6.25, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $9.50, $11, $12.50, $13.50
Now $3, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.25, $5.50, $6, $7, $7.75, $9, $9.75

Ruffled Net Curtains—1 pattern each—
Were $1.75, $1.85, $2, $2.15, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75
Now $1.30, $1.40, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.85, $2

Ruffled Muslin Curtains—
6 Patterns, were $1.10; now 80c 8 Patterns, were $1.25; now 95c

White Nottingham—In ample quantity—
Were $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.65, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $3.75
Now 75c, 90c, $1.15, $1.20, $1.50, $1.75, $1.85, $1.90, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75
Were $4, $4.50, $5.25, $5.75
Now $3, $3.25, $3.75, $4

Third floor.

Ingrain Carpets

We offer to-day more than three thousand yards of standard all-wool Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, full standard quality, worsted warp and wool filling—the kind that is regularly sold at 70c to 75c a yard—

'at 50c a yard

These are not remnants, but full rolls and parts of rolls—enough for all ordinary wants.

This should interest every housekeeper that has Spring plans in mind; and is a rare opportunity for furnishers of Summer cottages.

Third floor.

Men's SCARFS

Just 140 dozen fine $1 and $1.50 scarfs, in various desirable styles, at *fifty cents* each. It's the wind-up of a prominent maker's very successful season, and he was satisfied to let this lot go at aloss. English squares, tecks and four-in-hands; light and dark silk and satins; all tasteful patterns.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Boys' CLOTHING

Sailor suits in various handsome new styles make their first appearance here to-day. They're for present wear—sort of between-season weight. They are all for boys of 3 to 12 years. Some of blue cheviot, with trimming of black and white braid, are $3.50 a suit.

New striped gray sailor suits, various shades, are $4 each.

And the new regulation suits, and lanyard and whistle, and chevron, are $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Celluloid COMBS

We have quite a collection of these good-looking, serviceable combs that we bought at a favorable price. They are in imitation shell, in various styles of dressing combs, of values up to 75c. Now at

40c Each

Tenth street.

Sale of SHEARS

This is a lot that the maker has stamped as "seconds." The head of the Cutlery Store says they really are seconds. The writer, however, failed to discover anything about them that he thought detracted from their value. Yet they are marked 25c each. Regularly 50c. Sizes from 6 to 9 inches.

Some very neat and very strong steel scissors, in leatherette cases, sizes 2½ to 6 inches, are 50c each.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CONGRESS CANVASSES THE ELECTORAL VOTE

Result of November Election Announced in Joint Session.

Then Entered Upon the Record of Each House—Crowds in the Galleries Witness the Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The ceremony of counting the Electoral vote for President and Vice President cast at the election last Fall took place in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock today, at a joint session of the Senate and House. The method of counting the vote is prescribed with great detail by the statute and was followed literally to-day. Great crowds thronged the galleries to witness the interesting spectacle. Many persons distinguished in political, social, and private life were present. The spectators waited patiently through the session of the House which preceded the great event of the day.

At 12:45 o'clock proceedings in the House were suspended and five rows of seats upon the right of the hall were vacated for the members of the Senate. At 1 minute of 1 o'clock Col. Ransdell, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, appeared at the main door opposite the Speaker's desk and announced the President pro tem. and members of the Senate. The members of the House rose to receive them while the pages carrying the caskets in which the Electoral returns were deposited took them to the Clerk's desk.

Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, ascended the rostrum and took his place at the right of Speaker Henderson to preside over the joint session. Immediately below Speaker Henderson and Senator Frye, at the Clerk's desk, were the tellers of the two houses, Senators Chandler of New Hampshire and Caffery of Louisiana and Representatives Grosvenor of Ohio and Richardson of Tennessee, flanked on either hand by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Bennett, and the Clerk of the House, Mr. McDowell. Further below them on the floor the other officers of the House and Senate ranged themselves before the marble rostrum.

Senator Frye rapped loudly for order when all were seated. "The Senate and the House of Representatives of the United State," he announced, "are in joint session pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States for opening the certificates and counting the votes of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. If there is no objection the formal portions of the certificates will be omitted." The certificate of the State of Alabama will be read by the tellers, who will make a list of votes therefrom."

Thereupon Senator Chandler read in extenso the certificate of the vote of Alabama giving 11 votes for William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for President and 11 votes for Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice President. When Senator Caffery was about to read the certificate of the State of Arkansas Senator Cockrell of Missouri addressed the Chair.

"Can we not dispense with the reading of these certificates?" he asked, "and have simply the result announced? I think we can trust the tellers." This remark created a general laugh.

Senator Frye said consent already had been given to dispense with the formal reading of the certificates, but that he thought it might be necessary to read the certificate of Arkansas, owing to a slight irregularity. This showed that one of the Electors had been absent, and that the Governor had appointed a substitute. The certificate was not challenged, however, and the tellers proceeded to announce the result in each State.

An error by Gen. Grosvenor, when he announced the vote of Colorado, created a general outburst of merriment. He announced that Colorado had cast four votes for William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for President and four for Theodore Roosevelt of New York for Vice President.

"Oh, no!" shouted Mr. Richardson, one of the Democratic tellers, while the members of the Senate and House on the floor and the spectators in the galleries joined in the laughter which followed.

Mr. Grosvenor corrected the error, and the announcement of the vote of the several States then proceeded in alphabetical order. The certificates were uniform, and the operation of opening the bulky packages and seeking out the result in each case was attended with much delay. When Maryland's eight votes were announced for McKinley and Roosevelt there was a slight ripple of applause.

Another ripple of applause followed the announcement of Gen. Grosvenor of Nebraska's vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. It fell to the lot of Mr. Grosvenor to announce the vote of the President's own State of Ohio, but its announcement created no demonstration.

Upon the conclusion of the announcement of the vote of Wyoming, by the direction of the presiding officer, the tellers formally ascertained the totals. Senator Chandler announced the total number of votes cast as 447, of which McKinley of Ohio received for President of the United States, 292; William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, 155, and of which Theodore Roosevelt of New York received for Vice President 292, and Adlai E. Stevenson, 155.

Thereupon, in accordance with the statute, Senator Frye proclaimed the state of the vote as delivered to him.

"This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate," said he, "is by law a sufficient declaration that William McKinley of the State of Ohio is elected President of the United States, and that Theodore Roosevelt of the State of New York is elected Vice President each for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and will be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives. The count of the Electoral votes having been completed and the result declared, the joint meeting of the two houses is dissolved and the Senate will now return to its chamber."

A tremendous outburst of applause which swept over the galleries followed. The Senate then filed out of the hall and the ceremony was ended.

When the Senate reassembled in its chamber Mr. Chandler, one of the tellers on the Electoral count on the part of the Senate, reported the state of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States, as discovered by an examination of the returns of the several Ejectoral colleges in the joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives. Mr. Frye announced formally the state of the vote in order that it might be entered upon the journal of the Senate. The announcement was identical with that made before the joint session in the House. A similar programme was followed in the House after the Senate had retired.

NEW BRIGADIERS CONFIRMED.

Senate Acts Favorably on Entire List—Mr. Lodge Explains Appointment of Gen. Wood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate held two executive sessions to-day with the result that all the Presidential nominations to the office of Brigadier General were confirmed. The nominations which caused discussion were those of Gens. Bates, Wood, Grant, and Bell. Senator Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) criticised Gen. Bates's nomination because that officer had negotiated the Sulu treaty, which treaty he attacked sharply.

Senators Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) and Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) also joined in the criticism of the Sulu treaty. They referred especially to its recognition of the institutions of slavery and polygamy, which they claimed were repugnant to the tastes of the people of this country, as well as to the Constitution. No one, however, made objection to Gen. Bates's confirmation when the time for a vote was reached.

The criticism of Gen. Wood was confined to the fact that his military record is not extended. Senators Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) and Jones (Dem., Ark.,) objected to the nominations of Gens. Wood, Grant, and Bell on the ground that their nominations constitute a breach of the rule of seniority in the army, and exceptional emphasis was laid upon Gen. Wood's nomination on that account. It was held to be unfair to other officers who had seen long service in the field.

Senator Pettigrew contended that Gen. Wood was without practical experience in the art of war and as a leader of men. He said the General had gone into the army as a contract surgeon, and had done very little fighting. If, he said, that sort of favoritism was to be continued the West Point Academy might as well be abolished.

Among those who spoke in support of the President's right to appoint as he had done were Senators Cockrell (Mo.) and Pettus, (Ala.,) both Democrats, who said as the law conferred the discretion of selecting officers, regardless of the rule of seniority, and as the selections in this case appeared to have been wisely made, they could not see their way clear to cast their votes against his nominations in this particular instance.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) upheld the nominations. He said that criticism of a man who had done so much for the country as Gen. Wood had done at a critical time is preposterous. He called attention not only to the General's achievements, as Governor of Santiago and as Governor General of Cuba, but to his military career in Cuba and elsewhere, mentioning the fact that he had received a medal for bravery in Indian warfare. Mr. Lodge having stated that Gen. Wood was in the battle of Santiago, Mr. Pettigrew called attention to the fact that Mr. Lodge in his history of the Cuban war had not mentioned Gen. Wood in connection with that battle.

The explanation was made on behalf of the President that he especially desired to reward Gen. Wood for his service in Cuba, and that he thought his rank should be high in case he should be called to discharge other high offices in the future. No roll call was demanded on the confirmation of the nominations.

ENLISTING PROGRESSING WELL.

Over 400 Recruits Last Week—Army to be Brought Up to 100,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—According to the present plans of the War Department the army is to be recruited to its full authorized strength of 100,000 men. The regular army now consists of about 67,000 men, including the troops in the Philippines, so that the new enlistments are limited to about 33,000 men. The full machinery of the army is being exerted with gratifying results. Over 400 recruits were obtained last week, and it is expected that much better progress will be made when all the recruiting agencies are in full operation.

Congressional Notes.

In reporting favorably a batch of private pension bills to the Senate yesterday Mr. Gallinger, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, gave notice to Senators that it would be useless for them to introduce any more pension bills at this session, as the Committee on Pensions could handle no more.

Senator Money (Dem., Miss.,) reported yesterday from the Foreign Relations Committee the bill to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific, and asked for its immediate consideration. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) remarked that he dissented from the report, and therefore objected to consideration of the bill.

The Senate has agreed to a conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, Senators Hale, Chandler, and Tillman being named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Senate has passed the bill relating to the retirement of the Hawaiian coinage and currency.

The Senate for a time yesterday considered the Agricultural Appropriation bill without disposing of it. At a night session a portion of the District of Columbia Code bill was read.

HORSES PLUNGE INTO TUNNEL.

Brewer's Wagon, Filled with Barrels, Falls on Top of Them.

For two hours last night a handsome team of horses, owned by the Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company, in West Fifty-seventh Street, lay on their backs at the bottom of the rapid transit tunnel excavation in Broadway, just at the intersection of that thoroughfare and Central Park West, kicking and beating their lives out under the weight of a heavy wagon and about fifty empty beer barrels.

The driver of the wagon, Louis Eisler, of 564 West Fifty-third Street, was also hurled to the bottom of the trench as the wagon slipped over the icy edges. He was soon extricated by policemen. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital unconscious, and will probably die. His injuries consist of fractures of the ribs, a possible fracture of the skull, and serious internal injuries.

The accident happened at 9:30 o'clock. Eisler had been driving south in Central Park West, keeping his wagon in the right-hand track of the street railway. As he neared the intersection of Broadway, and just below Durland's Riding Academy, he started to pull over to the right and cross the Circle.

The tunnel excavation at the point mentioned is about fifteen feet deep. Across it is a narrow plank bridgeway, and not intended to be used by other than pedestrians. The contractors employ a watchman to guard this narrow bridgeway. The watchman, who refused to give his name, declares that he shouted a warning to the driver, who paid no attention to it. The horses were across the bridge, only a dozen feet in length.

The rear wheels of the wagon, however, did not strike the planks fairly, and one of them slipped off the upper edges of the boards. They were covered with ice, and the weight of the vehicle threw it over the bridge, jerking the horses back on to their haunches.

They plunged forward as Eisler shouted to them and lashed out with his whip. But the pavement was too slippery for them. Their feet slipped, they went down on their knees, and there they hung. Eisler realizing the danger, shouted and urged them forward, but they could not prevent the heavy vehicle, with its great load of barrels, from gradually slipping over the edge of the improvised bridge.

The horses made a final plunge, but the wagon lurched further over and backward, dragging the frightened animals down over the edge of the trench. They fell plunging and kicking to the bottom, fifteen feet below, the wagon and its load rolling over the bridge on top of them, and almost burying them.

Policeman Booth was the first on the scene, and the usual crowd around the Circle rushed to the spot. Men quickly volunteered to help get the wagon off the horses, and jumped down into the trench and lifted the unconscious driver to the top. Then efforts were made to get the horses out.

All around the scene were tool boxes belonging to the contracting company, but when requests were made of the numerous watchmen about for tools they were refused, under the pretext that no one had authority to unlock the tool chests.

In the meantime a telephone message had been sent to the office of the Bergh Society, and Agent Regan appeared. An hour had passed, however. Under Agent Regan's instruction a small derrick was brought and rigged up. Ropes were attached to the sides of the wagon, and it was pulled over into the bottom of the trench and off the horses. Then the barrels were rolled off. This took almost another hour.

A telephone message had been sent to the brewing company's office, at 540 West Fifty-seventh Street, and an employe of the firm had reached the scene. Agent Regan asked permission of him to shoot the horses. He had examined them, and found that both had broken legs and other injuries.

This employe went to the stables and brought Joseph Huber, the Superintendent, to the scene. He examined the animals and gave permission that the horses should be killed.

RUNAWAY IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Dashes from 58th to 34th Street and Smashes a Cab.

A large bay horse unattached to harness or wagon became frightened at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and ran the whole distance of Sixth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street before he was brought to a halt.

Though it was the busiest hour of the day for traffic, and thousands of pedestrians were hurrying in all directions from their day's labor, the horse ran the entire distance without harming anything, anybody, or itself, until it reached Thirty-fourth Street, over a mile from the start, where it crashed into and overturned a cab.

At least a dozen policemen attempted to stop him, but as he was without harness or even bridle for them to cling to, they found it impossible to stop him. The horse dashed by Forty-second Street at a mad gallop. Policeman Hassmiller had heard the shouting further up on Sixth Avenue, and he cleared the cross-walks at Forty-second Street and stopped the cross-town cars of that line.

Every block some one would add more terror to the animal by rushing at him with arms outstretched and shouting "Whoa, there!" But the horse ignored their commands and continued on down Sixth Avenue.

By the force of the collision with the cab it was knocked in front of a cable car, which damaged the cab considerably. The owner of the cab was George William of Long Island City. He followed Policeman Dietrich to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and with tears in his eyes he told the Sergeant that he had but a few days before paid $113 for the horse and cab. The horse was owned by a large Broadway grocery firm.

DUTY ON RUSSIAN SUGAR

Large Business Interests Protest Against Higher Rate.

Will Ruin Export Trade to Russia, They Say—A Friendly Action, Mr. Kasson Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The State Department and the Treasury Department are being deluged with telegrams from large business interests protesting against the imposition of the countervailing duty on sugar imported from Russia. Nearly all of the correspondents urge that such action on the part of the United States will prove ruinous to American export trade with Russia, which already has attained to large proportions, with promise of an increase in the future, as the Siberian Railroad and the transpacific steamship lines are opened up.

Inquiry at the departments named shows that the Secretary of the Treasury took this step, as set out in his letter yesterday, with great reluctance, and only after the most patient investigation into the merits of the case. It was fully realized that the result of the decision to impose the differential duty would injuriously affect the American trade in agricultural implements, machinery, railway material, and rolling stock, and other great staples of export to Russia. But it appeared that there was no way out of it if the law was to be enforced and the Secretary was obliged to negative the Russian contention that the Russian Government actually paid no bounty on export sugar, such as would subject it to the United States countervailing duty.

Secretary Gage, realizing the importance of the issue, refrained from acting upon it himself without advice, and submitted it to the Attorney General. Mr. Griggs decided that the Russian Government practically paid a bounty on export sugar. That decision obliged Secretary Gage to instruct the Treasury officers to collect an additional duty on Russian sugar amounting to the bounty, which is calculated at a little less than 1 per cent. per pound. The Russian Government has given notice that if the attempt is made by the United States to lay this countervailing duty, it must respond by imposing the maximum tariff rates upon American exports to Russia. We are now enjoying the minimum rate, and in very many cases the maximum would be absolutely prohibitive on American exports to Russia.

It is said at the State Department that that is the situation to-day, and all that can be done is to wait for the next move on the part of Russia. The one event that might change the situation in a manner to wipe out the issue is a decision by the United States courts to the effect that the Russian sugar is not bounty aided, and it is stated that every opportunity will be afforded by the Treasury officers for the speediest possible determination of that question through a test case upon the first importation of Russian sugar.

Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson was asked to-day as to the current reports that a commercial war between Russia and the United States might be precipitated by the determination of this Government to collect the additional duty. As the President's plenipotentiary Mr. Kasson has had charge of the negotiations with foreign Governments relative to reciprocity treaties, and the payment of the sugar bounty by Russia has been one of the questions arising in the course of the negotiations of that country. Mr. Kasson said the action of Secretary Gage was designed to get a final ruling on the subject by the courts, and it should not be misunderstood as a ruling which in itself determined the question against Russia. When the duty is levied, an appeal will lie, and the courts will settle this much-disputed point.

Mr. Kasson regards the Secretary's action as most conciliatory and as the only course leading to a final settlement, and he hopes that Russia will see it in that light and will await the determination of the courts. He pointed out that it is quite as much to the interest of Russia to secure a final determination as it is to the interest of this country; also that the chances are equal that the decision will be in favor of Russia. In the meantime he said it would be most unfortunate if Russia should not consider this action in a friendly spirit, for it is so intended on the part of the United States.

Russia has a regular tariff schedule, but by commercial treaties she was granted reduced rates. Although this country has no reciprocity treaty with Russia, she has given the United States the benefit of those reduced rates, and a healthy growth of exports to Russia has been going on, particularly in Siberia. Under such circumstances it would be unfortunate, in Mr. Kasson's opinion, if at this time Russia suspended the lower rates and placed the higher rates against American goods. It would, he said, operate especially against American machinery and manufactured articles, for which a large market in Russia has been built up.

MADE A ROW ON MURRAY HILL.

Man Pounded on Front Door and Begged to be Let In.

Julius Stenstrom, a tall, well-built man, who says he is a waiter, created a disturbance in the usually quiet Murray Hill district in the small hours of yesterday morning that will be remembered by many of the residents there for a long time. At 4 o'clock, Benjamin Welles, a broker, with offices at 102 William Street, who lives at 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, was awakened from sleep by a violent pounding on his front door. Hurrying on a bath robe, he opened the hall door, to find Stenstrom standing outside the vestibule, pounding vigorously on the outer door.

"Save me, save me!" he shouted. "They are after me with knives. They want to kill me!"

Welles, hurrying out, pushed the man away from the stoop and closed the door, but Stenstrom came back again and set up a louder uproar than ever. The entire household was aroused, and windows began to go up all along the block, as anxious householders braved the cold to find out what was the matter. Stenstrom's pounding on the door was so heavy that all the servants gathered in front of it to repulse him in case he should force his way in, while Welles called for assistance on the messenger alarm in the house.

The manager of the telegraph office at Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, hearing the alarm, ran around to the Welles house himself. Welles, with his head out of the window, was calling lustily for a policeman, while Stenstrom was thundering away at the front door, and the manager disappeared to look for an officer. Finally, when the whole neighborhood was aroused, a private watchman appeared on the scene. He tried to induce Stenstrom to go away. As they were arguing a policeman arrived and succeeded in dragging Stenstrom to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was examined, and after being pronounced temporarily insane by an ambulance surgeon, was taken to the New York Hospital.

He fought all the way there in an ambulance, and raised such a disturbance inside that the authorities there shipped him off to Bellevue Hospital, where he was quieted.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ENRICHED.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, held their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor Building, in Lafayette Place. John Bigelow presided.

The gift was announced of a large and valuable collection of Japanese engravings to the library by Charles Stewart Smith. In a letter to the Trustees, Mr. Smith says that he obtained the collection from Capt. Brinkly, an authority, he adds, on Japanese art. Mr. Smith asks that his name may be permanently connected with the gift.

The collection will be exhibited in the Lenox Building after the present exhibit of charters, maps, and views relating to the history of New York City. The present exhibit will occupy the print gallery until about March 20. Mr. Smith also offered to loan for exhibition a collection of original Japanese pen-and-ink drawings and water colors.

Another gift announced came from William F. Allen, manager of a publication company. This is a collection of letters, circulars, bulletins, and other documents showing the history of the agitation for the adoption of the standard time system, which occurred in November, 1883.

Mrs. William Butler Duncan presented four valuable books. One is of very early date, having been published in London in 1510 by Wynkyn de Worde. It is in Latin, and is entitled, "Synonima Magistri Johannis de Garlandia."

The formal agreement providing for a merger of the New York Free Circulating Library with the Public Library will be submitted to the members of the former corporation at a special meeting on the 19th inst.

GROWTH OF EXPORT TRADE

Figures for 1900 Show Increase of $202,480,000 Over 1899.

Balance for the Year in Favor of the United States Is Over Six Hundred Millions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The general survey of foreign trade introductory to the volume on "Commercial Relations with the United States," which formed the subject of special letters from the President and the Secretary of State to Congress, has just been published by Frederick Emory, the head of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and compiler of this matter, in the shape of a special number of the "Advance Sheets of Consular Reports." The survey is a compact presentation of the most important and instructive features of the enormous mass of trade information which has been collected by the United States Consuls throughout the world during the past year.

The publication says that along with a natural note of satisfaction in the annual reports of our Consular officers for last year there is a strong hint of a most strenuous competition and opposition to American trade advancement abroad which finally may counterbalance to a considerable extent our superior advantages and check our progress in the world's markets unless we in the meantime equip ourselves for the ultimate phases of the struggle.

Our foreign trade to-day as compared with that of recent years shows a gain, remarkable because it has been achieved with but little effort, for it is set forth that the appearance of the United States as perhaps the most formidable of all competitors in the fight for trade supremacy is as astonishing to ourselves as to our foreign opponents.

"The question for the future," says the publication, "is whether we can hold the position we seem about to gain by means of our economy of production, greater labor efficiency, and cheap raw materials, or whether we shall have to arm ourselves with weapons especially fashioned for controlling foreign trade, such as more scientific export methods, better facilities of banking and transportation, more liberal credits, and manufacturing for particular markets with intelligent regard to climatic and race requirements."

REASONS FOR SUCCESS.

According to United States Treasury returns the imports of this country for last year in round numbers amounted to $830,000,000 and the exports $1,478,000,000, an increase of over $30,000,000 in the import trade as compared with the preceding year and of $202,480,000 in exports. Of the exports, the percentage of manufactured goods rose to a very considerable extent, and our industrial growth continued last year at a rapid pace, enabling us to take less finished goods from other countries and to furnish more. The relative cheapness of American products has given them pre-eminence, it is shown, and the remarkable growth of the foreign demand for our iron and steel is cited as a striking instance of what undercutting in prices will do.

Foreign observers, particularly the British and the Germans, are shown to be keenly alive to what is being accomplished by the greater efficiency of our industrial methods and exhibit a purpose to profit by them and then to fight us with our own weapons.

The concentration of capital, our suddenly acquired financial independence, the excellence of our foreign consular service, and as most important, the valuable practical business education which our sons receive, are reasons advanced by foreign commentators for our remarkable advancement in trade. As particularly significant, a writer in The London Times tells of a few evenings spent with some students of a large American college, where, to his great amazement, the youths, instead of discussing the lighter sides of life, discoursed cleverly on questions that arose out of the business in which their sires were engaged. This would be looked on as the worst of bad form at an English university, but to it is attributed American success in business.

The importance of building up a merchant marine to further our trade with foreign nations is touched upon at some length, and the benefits of direct steamship transportation emphasized, the good effects of the latter being stated to be particularly apparent in the cases of Peru and Turkey, in each of which the establishment of better steamship transportation facilities immediately led to a marked increase in trade. To a lack in this respect is attributed the slow growth of our trade with South America.

HOW TRADE IS DISTRIBUTED.

The entrance of the South into the trade of the Orient is spoken of as a novel feature of our expansion. In the production and exportation of cotton the Southern States have made gigantic strides of late. The acquisition of the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, it is declared, has converted our Pacific slope from a mere outpost of trade into a hive of commerce, while Cuba and Porto Rico offer the Southern States convenient stepping stones to Latin American trade.

Taking up the great geographical divisions, it is stated that Africa is rapidly becoming a promising field for American enterprise, wherever artificial restrictions are not imposed. In the West there is an increasing demand for American goods. In East Africa it is noticeable that in Madagascar, where France imposes a tariff discrimination in favor of her own products, our cotton goods trade, once considerable, has been practically destroyed, whereas in Zanzibar, the Somali country, and Abyssinia, where such restrictions do not exist, it continues to grow. The war in South Africa has deranged the trade, but a great increase in American trade is looked for when peace shall have been restored.

On our own continent we still control more than one-half of Canada's trade; with Mexico our trade relations are most satisfactory, and our goods appear to be making steady progress in Central America. In this connection attention is called to the increasing investment of German capital in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, which is estimated at $67,000,000. In the West Indies, and especially the British possessions, our trade is constantly growing, and these islands draw the bulk of imported food supplies from us, as well as an increasing proportion of manufactured goods.

In Cuba and Porto Rico sufficient time has not yet elapsed, it is stated, for recuperation from the war and the readjustment of industrial and commercial conditions, but in both islands trade is beginning to revive, with the promise of gradual development on the lines of closer intimacy with the United States.

In South America the trade has developed slowly, except in Argentina and Peru, where it has increased rapidly of late.

BUSINESS WITH THE EAST.

As a matter of keen interest to the whole commercial world the progress of events in China and its bearing upon trade is discussed at length. The United States is shown to have suffered as seriously, if not more so, than any other nation, from the fact that the bulk of our exports had been disposed of in North China—the scene of most active disturbance.

A decided increase of our exportation to Asiatic Russia has taken place, and the Winter of 1899-1900 witnessed an enormous import of American products into the Amur Province. Japan is an important gateway for our Chinese trade. Our trade with that country itself is steadily growing. The fears of Japanese competition which a few years ago caused some concern in the United States have not been borne out, and it is stated that Japan may be able to compete with us at some points in the future, but her general development seems to mean increasing purchasing power and a larger consumption of our goods. Of the other Asiatic markets it may be noted that we are increasing our sales of iron and steel in British India; that Americans are doing much toward the development of Korea, especially as to the gold mines, and in Persia and Asiatic Turkey American goods are finding their way in spite of adverse conditions.

During the last decade our export trade with Australia has increased in value more than 100 per cent., and we now export to Australia six times as much as Germany does, and stand next to Great Britain in the supply of that Commonwealth.

COMMERCE WITH EUROPE.

Of the European countries, in Great Britain our Consular officers report the steady progress of American goods in popular favor. The extensive introduction of American machinery and tools into England and upon the Continent is cited to show that improved machinery, once regarded as the foe of labor, has proved itself the most trenchant weapon of American workingmen in the competition for foreign trade.

In Austria-Hungary conditions are improving and the empire is recovering from a great depression in trade that prevailed early in 1900, caused largely by the big coal strikes. From Belgium our Consuls report that depression is beginning to be felt, and American exports to that country generally have not increased. In France, American goods are very popular. Consul Skinner, at Marseilles, notes improvements in French factories and a tendency on the part of large corporations to absorb smaller ones.

Germany, after Great Britain, is our best customer abroad, and has the advantage of us, according to Consul General Mason, in higher technical education, cheaper and more tractable labor, and an efficient merchant marine. In the Netherlands, American tools, office furniture, bicycles, and typewriters continue to meet with favor. Russia is reported to be making rapid progress in the development of her natural resources, and seems especially inclined to take American goods and welcome American capital and enterprise. Her finances are in the best condition, and her progress in building railroads, harbors, and other public works is especially notable.

As to Spain, it would appear that the loss of her colonial possessions has been economically beneficial instead of injurious, as the transfer of capital and industry from Colonial to home enterprises has brought a healthful development of her resources, especially as to mineral wealth and the production of beet sugar. In Sweden and Norway and in Switzerland there is growth in the importation of American manufactures and the prospect of steady development. There has been a gratifying increase in the amount and variety of American goods at Turkish ports, owing to the establishment of a direct line of steamships from New York, and Turkey promises to be a fertile field for American goods.

On the whole it would seem that nowhere does the United States appear to disadvantage in foreign trade. The bureau's statement closes with warm commendation of the zeal of our Consular officers abroad in preparing and transmitting their reports.

FOREIGN TRADE IN JANUARY.

Merchandise Imports Decrease While Exports Increase $15,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for January, 1901, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Merchandise, imports, $69,100,194, of which $27,973,454 was free of duty; decrease from January, 1900, $5,700,000.
Merchandise, exports, $133,390,032; increase, $15,000,000.
Gold imports, $4,161,012; increase, $2,100,000.
Gold exports, $8,221,159; increase, $2,600,000.
Silver, imports, $3,189,034; increase, $1,000,000.
Silver, exports, $4,790,239; increase, $200,000.

CUBA AND HER CONSTITUTION.

If Convention Fails to Accept Suggestions Made, Islanders' Probation Will Be Long.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Administration is undoubtedly hoping that the advice it gave to the Cubans, a week or more ago, when authorized announcement was made of the dissatisfaction of the President with the Cuban Constitution so far as completed, will accomplish good results and assist the Administration in helping the Cubans toward that free government promised to them.

The President continues to regard it as his duty to call the Congress together in extra session, and perhaps to make that session an early one, in case the Cubans fail to meet the expectations suggested to them directly and clearly, so that the convention at Havana cannot plead ignorance in extenuation of omission from the Constitution of passages that the United States will insist must be there for the comfort of all concerned.

By admonishing the Cuban leaders that we shall not approve a Constitution omitting certain important guarantees, it is hoped that the better judgment of the influential men in the convention will lead to the adoption of sections relating to the Monroe doctrine, the right of the United States to exercise surveillance over the efforts of Cuba to conduct diplomatic intercourse and to make commercial treaties, to incur debts, and to enter into various compacts that might expose the United States to embarrassing consequences and to create internal disorder that would subject the United States to new anxiety and further expense to assure Cuban peace and stability of government.

Not until the Administration is fully satisfied that the Cubans are pacified and to be trusted to stand alone are they to be dropped to work out their own salvation. The task of pacification of Cuba is to be done well when it is done, and there is to be no mistake in reaching the conclusion that the time has come for the withdrawal of troops and the submission of the Island and the business and political fortunes to the people.

CONSTITUTION ABOUT READY.

Committee Appointed on Relations with This Country.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—The finishing touches were to-day given to the Constitution by the Editing Committee, which will report the corrected project to the Constitutional Convention to-morrow, when it will undoubtedly be adopted.

At the last moment the reference to "pernicious foreigners" was struck out, and a clause was inserted providing for two sessions of Congress, beginning in April and November, instead of one.

Señores de Quesada, Tamayo, Gomez, Villuendas, and Silva were appointed a committee to draw up a proposition defining the relations to exist between Cuba and the United States.

Gen. Rivera, in a letter to the press, objects to the convention making any attempt to settle the question of future relations. He says the matter should be decided by the republic after the Constitution has been adopted. If the United States is allowed to have coaling stations in Cuba and to draw up the programme of our foreign relations," he declares, "there will be no feature of independence left. Such an arrangement would not be living up to the resolution of Congress."

On the other hand a majority of the delegates are in favor of considering the question now, and probably a meeting will be arranged between Gov. Gen. Wood and the committee to consider some proposal that would be acceptable to the United States Government. The committee is expected to report to the Convention next Monday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground for temporary duty, under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

Col. James M. J. Sanno, Eighteenth Infantry, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and enter upon duty pertaining to the organization of the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Chaplain Thomas W. Berry is relieved from duty in the Department of Cuba and will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, will report to the Quartermaster General for duty pertaining to the purchase of horses for the army.

First Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, now on duty at the United States Military Academy, will proceed, Feb. 19, to Richmond, Va., and report to Capt. Fred W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Dental Surgeon Robert W. Morgan will report in person to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions.

First Lieut. Charles C. Todd, Twentieth Infantry, will proceed to New Orleans and report on or about March 1 to Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Capt. William K. Jones, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Acting Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Indiana, to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco, and will then proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to the regiment to be organized at that point.

Navy.

Assistant Paymaster T. J. Agms is detached from the naval station at San Juan and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George Brown, Jr., is ordered to additional duty at the naval station at San Juan.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan is detached from all duty with the New York; he will continue on duty on the Vermont.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The South Atlantic Squadron arrived at Montevideo yesterday.

The Mayflower left Santa Lucia yesterday for San Juan.

The Hartford sailed this morning from Santa Lucia for Guadeloupe.

The Buffalo reached Colombo to-day.

The training ship Prairie has been ordered out of commission at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Peoria was put in commission yesterday at the Boston Yard.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, to be a Captain on the retired list of the navy.

Postmasters: New York—George A. Cotton, Depew.

New Jersey—Edward M. Sutton, Ocean City; Noah Freeman, Rockaway; John E. Brundage, West Orange.

MACARTHUR THINKS PEACE IS IN SIGHT

Says Action of the Filipinos Encourages Such a Hope.

Insurgent Officers Continue to Surrender—Sixteen Rebels Killed in Recent Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following cablegram to-day was received at the War Department from Gen. MacArthur at Manila:

"Col. Simon Tecson, 7 officers, 71 soldiers, 59 guns, 2,000 rounds ammunition, surrendered unconditionally Feb. 11, San Miguel, Luzon. This breaks up group insurrectos heretofore operating in mountains east of Bulacan; removes from Northern Luzon last formidable organized force excepting in first district. Rigid enforcement of proclamation Dec. 20. Spontaneous action of people through Federal Party in behalf of peace and self-protection are producing most satisfactory results and encourages hope of entire suspension of hostilities at an early date."

MANILA, Feb. 13.—During some fighting recently in the mountains of Tayabas, a town sixty-two miles southeast of Manila, sixteen insurgents were killed and important captures were made.

A number of insurgent officers have surrendered to Capt. Long of the Marine Corps, at Subig.

Major Maximo Angeles to-day surrendered a hundred and twelve rifles at Hagaonoy, Province of Bulacan.

A quantity of ammunition has been discovered in the house of a merchant at Manila.

Gen. Davis has been designated to conduct the investigation into the charges against D. M. Carman, the American contractor, who, with his partner, Theodorio Carranza, a Spanish merchant, was arrested Feb. 6, charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents. The evidence against Carman is accumulating.

CIVIL RULE IN PAMPANGA.

Commission Installs Officers of the Province and Natives Fix Their Salaries.

SAN FERNANDO, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Feb. 13.—At Bacolor a bill applying the Provincial Government act to the Province of Pampanga was passed in the presence of a crowd, which included representatives of all the twenty towns in the province. The appointments of the officers of the province were immediately announced, as follows:

Sekrina Joven, President of Bacolor, was appointed Governor until elected, a year hence.

Secretary—Mariano Cunanan.

Treasurer—Lieut. William A. Goodale of the Forty-first Regiment.

Supervisor—Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler of the Forty-first Regiment.

The army service of both these officers expires in July.

Fiscal—Juan Garcia.

The salaries were fixed as follows: Governor, $1,600; Secretary, $1,000; Treasurer, $2,400; Supervisor, $1,800; Fiscal, $1,350. The natives suggested the amounts of the salaries.

Prior to the passage of the bill, Judge Taft explained the framework of the Philippine Government, which the commission was erecting. Some amendments, which had been adopted in connection with the system of taxing real estate, were approved.

At the close of the session, Gen. Grant, who is called the "Father of the Pampangans," said he rejoiced that his children were large enough to take care of themselves. He added: "We Pampangans are as patriotic as any Americans." The remark was greeted with applause.

The first general Provincial Government under American rule has thus been hopefully established.

The commission will proceed next to the Province of Pangasinan, in which Dagupan, the terminus, on the Gulf of Lingayen, of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad, is situated.

NEWS PLEASES THE PRESIDENT

Recent Reports from the Philippines Are Gratifying—Judge Taft May Be Civil Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President is very greatly pleased with the recent news from the Philippines. He had been very confident that the work done by Commissioner Taft would tell as soon as it became known that he was a man determined to administer affairs justly and generously for the Filipinos, and he did not, therefore, pay much attention to the rather gloomy and discouraging reports made by Gen. MacArthur, who had been quoted as referring to the situation as chronically bad.

The report that the President intends to make Judge Taft Civil Governor of the Philippines in case Congress shall pass a resolution giving him authority to regulate affairs there entirely in his discretion until Congress can make specific laws for the islands, is probably the expression of a wish entertained by the President, when Judge Taft went to Manila. The gratification of the wish depends, first, upon the action of Congress, and next upon the consent of Commissioner Taft. When Mr. Taft accepted the appointment to the commission he declared that he could not think of going to the Philippines for a longer period than eighteen months. His plan was to accomplish so much as was possible in a year and a half and return to practice law in Ohio.

Some assurances have been given to the President, it is understood, that Mr. Taft, having become deeply interested in the task he has accepted, will reconsider his desire to return home and consent to stay long enough to make good his own suggestion that the difficulties presented in the Philippines were so great that no man could fail to win credit for overcoming them, and that it would not be worth while to

RAMAPO REPEAL HEARING

Delegation from This City Argues for the Measure.

Sharp Retorts and Charges Against the Company—Senator Grady Defends It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—From the beginning to the end of the hearing before the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day upon the Ramapo Repeal bill, a very tense feeling prevailed. There were statements made which were sensational, and there were word passages which were sharp and angry.

The delegation which appeared before the committee on behalf of the Merchants' Association of New York to urge the repeal was composed of the following gentlemen: H. W. Goodrich, W. A. Marble, F. W. Hinrichs, M. E. Bannin, F. B. De Berard, W. R. Corwine, E. R. Baldwin, A. J. Baldwin, and S. C. Mead. Herbert R. Limburger appeared as counsel for the Ramapo Company.

Mr. Goodrich gave the committee a history of what he termed the conspiracy of the Ramapo Company to control the water supply of New York City. In tracing out this alleged conspiracy he referred to what is known as the Suffolk County act as a part of the plan to cripple the water supply of Brooklyn. Senator McKinney took serious objection to this assertion.

"The Suffolk County act," he said, with asperity, "had no more to do with this so-called conspiracy than you had to do with the recent outrages in China."

Then Senator Elsberg took a hand in the discussion and provoked a hot retort from Senator Grady.

"We will admit, for the sake of the argument," he said, "that the Ramapo contract was in the nature of an outrage. The question now is, How will the repeal of the Ramapo charter afford the citizens of New York the protection which you desire?"

"We will admit nothing of the kind," said Senator Grady. "The Ramapo contract was not an outrage, and the outcry which was raised against it was senseless and sensational."

"Did not the whole trouble arise from the fact that you could not trust your own officials to make a proper contract?" asked Senator Krum.

Mr. Goodrich admitted that the faith of the community in the integrity of its officials was not what it should be.

Mr. Limburger addressed the committee at some length on behalf of the Ramapo Company. He followed closely the line of argument made by Edward Lauterbach before the Assembly Cities Committee some weeks ago. The Ramapo Company, he said did not object to the city being given powers of condemnation equal to those which the Ramapo Company possessed, but it did object to being deprived of its charter rights after it had invested so large an amount of money in securing watersheds to carry out the purpose of its incorporation.

A. J. Baldwin presented to the committee the legal aspect of the case from the Merchants' Association point of view. He said the repeal bill ought to be passed, because under existing law the Ramapo Company enjoyed powers which no other water company had, and which practically put the City of New York at its mercy.

"Will you state to the committee just what those unusual rights are?" asked Chairman Brackett.

"Yes, Sir," responded Mr. Baldwin, "they are these: First—That the Ramapo Company can make a contract with the City of New York for forty years for a supply of water while no other company can make a contract for a longer period than ten years unless the contract is first approved by the people at a regular election; and, second, that no other company can condemn watersheds in the State unless it first has a contract with a municipality to supply water to the municipality.

"The Ramapo Company, under the rights which it now enjoys through the favor of the Legislature, can obtain options on watersheds anywhere in the State without having any contract with a municipality to supply the water thus obtained to a city or town. And that is just what it has been doing. It has bought up all the watersheds available to New York, and now that it has them, it is seeking to force the City of New York to make a contract with it for a supply of water at extortionate prices."

"Now, as I understand your desire," said Senator Ellsworth, "it is this: You want the City of New York to have the right of eminent domain, and you also want it to own its own waterworks?"

"Yes, and have the privilege of making a contract with any private company for a period not to exceed ten years," said Mr. Baldwin.

"Why do you wish that right if you want the city to own its own waterworks?"

"Because there are some parts of Greater New York which it would be necessary to supply through private contract."

"Well, I agree with you that New York City ought to own its own water plant," said Senator Ellsworth.

"Mr. Baldwin," said Chairman Brackett, "don't you think it is an invasion of the principle of home rule to come here and ask us to legislate to protect you against your own officials? That is what all this really amounts to."

"I think, Mr. Baldwin, that there is another view of the case which I would like to suggest to the Saratoga statesman," said Senator Grady, "and that is that you are here asking for relief from an act passed by a Republican Legislature."

When Mr. Baldwin had finished, the committee was disposed to conclude the hearing, but F. W. Hinrichs asked the privilege of addressing the committee for ten minutes to touch upon a point to which the other speakers had not referred. His request was granted.

"The matter to which I wish to particularly call the attention of this committee," said Mr. Hinrichs, "is the widespread and deeply rooted conviction now existing in the minds of New Yorkers that it has been the spectre of Ramapo stalking behind our Board of Aldermen which has brought about the serious conditions respecting the water supply which now exists in the greater city. Gentlemen, the clamor against this company now going on in Brooklyn and the Bronx will not be downed."

"Do you think we ought to pay any attention to mere clamor?" asked Senator Brackett.

"Well, where there is so much smoke there is generally some fire," retorted Mr. Hinrichs.

"Not always in Saratoga," said Senator Brackett.

"Well, gentlemen, let me tell you," continued Mr. Hinrichs, in impassioned manner; "the citizens of Brooklyn and the citizens of the Bronx believe firmly, and they think they have good reason for believing, that there are men in our community wicked enough to imperil not only the health, but the lives of our people for their own gain. Through what we are convinced has been the baneful influence of this Ramapo Company the water conditions in some parts of Brooklyn and in the Bronx are such to-day that if a big conflagration were to break out we would be threatened with a catastrophe the horrors of which would exceed those of Galveston. I myself was asked to appear for this company for a retainer, and so I know whereof I speak when I talk about the influences which it has exerted to bring about the present deplorable condition from which the citizens of New York are suffering."

Mr. Limburger asked until Friday to file a further brief with the committee, and his request was granted.

TO BLOCK POSSIBLE TRANSFER.

Assemblyman Fish Says He Is Not Working for the Ramapo Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman Fish is sorry that he introduced Assembly Bill No. 395, which amends the stock corporation law relative to the sale of corporate franchises and property because it is being generally charged that the bill is for the purpose of continuing the Ramapo Water Company in power, even though its charter should be repealed. Mr. Fish's bill was reported favorably by the Assembly Judiciary Committee this morning. It provides that a domestic corporation, with the consent of the holders of 95 per cent. of its stock, may sell its property rights, privileges, and franchises, or any interest therein or any part thereof, to a foreign corporation engaged in a business of the same general character and organized in the State where the principal tangible property of such domestic corporation is situated and its principal business is carried on.

It is pointed out that if such a bill became a law it would permit the Ramapo Water Company to transfer its rights, privileges, and franchises to some New Jersey corporation and be practically unharmed by a repeal of its charter.

Assemblyman Fish made the following statement this morning: "The bill is broader than I supposed or intended. I shall not give it my sanction in its present form. It is not intended to affect the Ramapo Water Company in any way. There is no need of being alarmed over any bill I introduce."

The four words "rights, privileges, and franchises," may be eliminated from the bill, thus permitting only the conveyance of actual property. This it is likely is what will be done by Assemblyman Fish to rid himself of the imputation that the bill is in the interest of the Ramapo Water Company.

FRANCHISE TAX ASSESSMENTS.

State Board Issues Detailed Instructions to Local Assessors.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners experienced a great deal of difficulty one year ago in getting local boards of assessors to perform properly the duties imposed on them under the Franchise Tax act. A great deal of time was lost in correcting errors made by the local boards. In order to avoid a repetition of these conditions, the State Board of Tax Commissioners is sending to the local Assessors a letter of instruction, in which it says:

The assessment of substantially all property occupying streets, highways, and public places is made by this board, and certified to the local Boards of Assessors, to be by them placed upon the tax rolls in their tax districts, excepting in cases where municipalities own the property.

The property to be assessed by the State Board in the first instance includes: First, all telegraph and telephone poles, wires, and cables on, under, or across streets, highways, or public places; second, all mains, pipes, tanks, conduits, or wires, with their appurtenances, on, under, or across streets, highways, or public places for conducting either water, steam, heat, gas, light, power, oil, electricity, or any other substance; third, all railroad property located upon, under, above, or across streets, highways, or public places, including the value of the tracks, ties, wires, poles, bridges, &c. Where a corporation occupied private property and the special franchise consists of crossings, please designate the number of crossings in the township or city, and if over grade or under grade, the character and value of the bridge or structure in said streets. In cities please give the name of each street or park.

It must be borne in mind, however, that all property not enumerated in the above list is to be assessed as before, even though used in connection with and as a part of the property of the person or corporation occupying the streets or highways. As in the case of a street railway, the tracks and property upon the streets are included in the special franchise, but lands in fee, power house, cars, engines, stables, and the like, including all property not situated on the street, are still to be assessed as before the passage of the act. So also as to gas pipes and other fixtures on, under, or across streets and public places. These belong to the special franchise, but gashouses and other property not located in the street are still assessed by local Assessors as before the law of 1899.

It may be possible, and in a few cases is the fact, that a street railroad or other corporation actually owns the right of way through a street or over a highway. In such case the local Assessors are to assess it, as it is not a special franchise. Whenever any doubt exists on this question, application should be made to this board for instruction. This board requests that this duty be punctually and carefully performed, as it may rely to a very great degree upon the intelligence and accuracy of local Assessors in furnishing aid in its assessment of property in the different localities, and it is important that this information be promptly given, and that it be as correct as the nature of the property will admit. Assessors are requested to give the same degree of care to their examination of the property and estimate of its value for their return to this board as if engaged in making the assessment in the first instance.

ANTI-POLICY BILL HEARING.

Anthony Comstock Proposes a Substitute Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Weekes Anti-Policy bill was given a hearing this afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Codes. Anthony Comstock, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, while appearing in favor of the bill, thought there were a great many defects in it, and submitted to the committee a substitute bill which, he claimed, would meet all emergencies.

The Weekes bill provides that the possession of policy slips or other paraphernalia shall be prima facie evidence of guilt, thus laying the burden of proof on the premises.

Mr. Comstock told the committee that pool gambling and policy were rampant in the City of New York and the State at large owing to the fact that the law passed in 1895 was almost inoperative, and really legalized it. There was no law, he said, that the people can enforce against the race-track gambling evil, as it is a "dead letter." There were to-day, he asserted, in the City of New York pool-gambling establishments carrying on business and tempting young men to ruin, and the reports of the police showed that only seven arrests had been made.

Ex-Assemblyman James Oliver of New York City, who opposed the bill, said that it was a legal monstrosity, and evidently drawn by a blacksmith. The bill in its present form, he said, would encourage blackmailing. Asked by Chairman Weekes whom he appeared for, Mr. Oliver was rather reluctant in answering. "If I said I appeared for 'Billy' McGlory, the committee might be prejudiced," said Mr. Oliver, which sally raised a general laugh.

The speaker cited a case of a young man who was arrested on the streets of New York City for having in his possession a slip of paper with a list of numbers on it. He was locked up until morning, when he was bailed out by a clergyman, and it turned out that he was the organist of the church presided over by the bondsman, and the numbers on the slip were the numbers of the hymns to be sung on the following Sunday.

Mr. Comstock's amended bill reads as follows:

A person who is the owner, agent, or Superintendent of a place, or of a device or apparatus for gambling, or who hires, keeps, rents to be used, or occupied, uses, or allows to be rented or used, room, house, establishment, apparatus, shed, tenement, tent, booth, building, float, or vessel, or any part thereof, or any place, or stand of any kind on any public or private ground within this State, with any book, paper, table, apparatus, machine, device, or paraphernalia of any kind for gambling purposes, or who has in his possession any book, paper, table, apparatus, machine, device, or paraphernalia for the purpose of gambling, or for promoting or carrying on any gambling or banking game, or game where money or property is dependent upon the result, or where money or property is bet, wagered, or paid, or to be bet, wagered, or paid upon any event in the future uncertain; or who engages as a dealer, gamekeeper, or player in any gambling or banking game, where money or property is dependent upon the result; or who receives money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, in payment for what are commonly called "lottery policies," or for or in exchange for any writing, number, paper, sign, or token; or upon any event in the future uncertain; or who indorses or uses a paper sign or token; or who has in his possession for the purpose of using the same, or allowing the same to be used for "lottery policies," is a common gambler, and punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

Another hearing will probably be given.

PAY OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Senator Ellsworth, Republican leader on the floor of the Senate, this morning voiced the opposition of Gov. Odell to the Marshall bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the compensation of Judges and providing that Supreme Court Justices in the Second Judicial District shall receive the same salary as the Supreme Court Justices of the First Judicial District, which embraces New York City.

As a result of the discussion which was aroused by this bill it is probable that an attempt will be made to equalize the salaries of the Justices of the two departments, not by increasing those of the second but by cutting down those of the first. Senator Ellsworth frankly expressed his willingness to make such an amendment when Senator Marshall sarcastically asked him if he would introduce a measure providing for the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court Justices in New York City.

Under the Marshall bill it is proposed to raise the salaries of Justices in the Second District from $13,200 to $17,500. The bill was a general order in the Senate, and was considered in the Committee of the Whole.

CHANGES IN CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Unconstitutional Provisions to be Removed from It.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will report to that body within a few days a bill perfecting the provisions of the State civil service law. The bill has been introduced by Senator White of Syracuse, father of the civil service statute, and removes from that act several provisions which are unconstitutional.

The Court of Appeals some months ago decided that the Legislature did not possess power under the Constitution to limit the appointing officers in making a selection from a civil service list to the candidate having the highest standing, and declared those provisions of the White law which provided for that manner of selection to be unconstitutional. The bill eliminates the Constitutional provisions and substitutes those which will permit the appointing officer to make a selection from the three candidates standing highest on the list.

Another provision of the bill strikes out the section of the law which gives to the State Civil Service Commission the power to appoint a city Civil Service Commission where the members thereof have been removed from office and the Mayor of the city either refuses to make appointments or appoints undesirable appointees.

The courts have never passed upon this provision of the law, but the Civil Service Commission has been advised that it is clearly unconstitutional, as it gives it power to appoint municipal officers.

HEARING ON PURE BEER BILLS.

More Stringent Measure Against Outside Beers May Be Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Advocates and opponents of the pure beer bills introduced by Assemblymen Burnett and Stevens to the number of 100 and over appeared before the Assembly Committee on Excise to-day. It is likely that the bills will be amended so as to make the provisions regarding the importation of foreign beer more stringent so as to protect domestic manufacturers better.

Gen. Duryea of the National Starch Company opposed the bill. He declared that there was no sense in barring glucose as one of the ingredients of beer. He asked for more time that he might bring expert testimony to show that glucose was not deleterious to health.

N. H. Hamm of the Indianapolis Hominy Company of Buffalo stated that the chemist did not live who could tell upon analysis whether beer contained a particular cereal or a particular ingredient that was impure.

William Zeltner of the Zeltner Brewing Company read figures to show that unless a beer is made of pure barley malt it is not entirely healthy.

H. Dunn of the Dunn Ale Brewing Company of Schenectady favored the bill.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Speaker Nixon in the Assembly this morning handed down the Elsberg bill to abolish the office of Special Jury Commissioner in New York City, passed in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Kelsey moved the bill to a second reading, but Mr. McKeown of Kings objected, and the bill was committed to the Cities Committee.

Mr. Vacheron of Queens moved to recommit the bill of Senator Foley on order of second reading, which is for the relief of John N. Williamson, assignee of the claim of the Jamaica Electric Light Company against the City of New York, for $22,000 for services and electric light furnished. The bill was subsequently advanced, with the understanding that it will be re-committed for further hearing.

In the Senate Senator Raines of the Insurance Committee reported favorably the bill changing the name of the Niagara Insurance Company of Buffalo to the Prudential Fire Insurance Company.

Senator Griggs of the Finance Committee reported favorably the nomination of Samuel E. Shipp to be Trustee of the Middletown State Hospital, and he was confirmed.

To Aid Library Consolidation.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Senator Elsberg today introduced a bill permitting the library corporations in the City of New York to convey their property to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations. Two-thirds of the members of other library corporations must consent to such amalgamation. The Regents of the State are authorized to accept surrender of such library corporation charters and discharge the Directors thereof from their trusts.

BILLS PASSED IN BOTH HOUSES.

ALBANY, Feb. 13. — Among the bills passed in the Assembly to-day were the following:

Mr. SANDERS—To prevent the committing of a person to the Ludlow Street Jail in New York City for defaulting payment to an installment house where only $25 remains unpaid.

Mr. BENNET—Providing that owners of buildings shall not be required to make advance payments to the contractors unless they are perfectly satisfied that there are no liens, mortgages, or incumbrances on them.

In the Senate these bills were passed today:

Senator WILLARD—For the holding of town meetings and elections in Oneida County in the Fall.

Senator MARSHALL—Authorizing the exchange of a block of land for another block in Brooklyn.

Assemblyman BENNET—Relative to the location of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.

Senator BRACKETT—Conferring on the Hudson River Water Power Company power to acquire rights of way in Saratoga, Schenectady, and Warren Counties in certain instances.

Assemblyman MAINES—Relative to the salaries of the police force of Yonkers.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. SCANLON—Regulating telephone rates in cities of the first class to 10 cents for the use of any telephone for five minutes.

Mr. AHERN—Prohibiting the use of machines operated by steam, electricity, hydraulic force, compressed air, or other power in State prisons or penitentiaries. Only machines operated by hand or foot power may be used in the manufacture of goods for use in the penal and charitable institutions of the State.

Mr. ELLIS—Providing that where fires are caused by sparks from locomotives it shall be presumptive evidence that such locomotives were not provided with netting or other devices to prevent the escape of sparks from the stacks, ashpans, and furnaces, and such, company shall be liable to the owners of the lands damaged by such fire for the amount of such damages.

Mr. SEYMOUR—Declaring relinquished and abandoned the tracks of any railroad in any street of a village or city of the State over which the company has not operated cars continuously day by day for two years. The Attorney General is authorized to take legal proceedings to cause the forfeiture of said tracks.

Mr. DE GRAW—Providing that where cities and villages institute legal proceedings to open up a street, the rights of water companies operating on such streets shall not be affected thereby.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator AUDETT—Requiring that all repairing of flagging and repairing of streets, aventies, and public highways in cities of the State be done by day's work and that none but citizens and residents be employed.

Senator FULLER—Providing that the Superintendent of Steam Boilers and Boiler Inspectors employed in the Department of Police and Excise of the former City of Brooklyn and who were transferred to and are now employed in the Police Department of New York shall possess the same privileges as members of the police force of New York as they had and possessed in relation to the police force of the former City of Brooklyn at the time that Brooklyn became a part of New York.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Making the State Board of Charities and the State Engineer and Surveyor and the President of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial School a commission to acquire a new site for the State Industrial School now located in Rochester. The land for the site is to be farm land.

Senator FULLER—Authorizing the State Controller to employ two attorneys and counselors at law of ten years' practice to represent the Controller in proceedings arising in Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties in relation to the taxable transfers of property. One attorney must reside in Kings County and the other in either of the other three counties affected.

Senator KRUM—Generally amending the law enabling bank depositors to draw money when certificates of deposit have been lost, in so far as the law relates to the satisfaction and discharge of bonds or undertakings given to secure the payment of such certificates.

NEW FORESTRY COMMISSIONER.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Senator Brown of Watertown has won his fight on the forestry matter. The present Fish, Game, and Forest Commissioner from Brown's district, De Witt C. Middleton of Watertown, will be the head of the new Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission when the bill consolidating all the interests is passed. The position is worth $5,000 a year, and the appointment is for four years. For the first two years he will have two consulting Commissioners, Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff and State Engineer Edward A. Bond, but after two years he will be the sole Commissioner to purchase land and supervise the care of the forests, the propagation of fish, and the protection of game in the State, with expenditures running into the millions.

The announcement is the culmination of a bitter fight for the position in which Charles A. Babcock of Rochester, one of the members of the present Forest Preserve Board, was pitted against Mr. Middleton. George W. Aldridge was in favor of the retention of C. A. Babcock, and up to a few days ago it was supposed he would be appointed. The Governor has agreed to appoint Mr. Middleton.

Says Assemblyman Stole His Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman Prince of New York created something of a sensation before the Assembly Committee on Codes this afternoon when he accused Assemblyman Sanders, also of New York, of stealing his bill relative to the issuing of body executions in the New York City courts. Mr. Sanders indignantly denied the charge. Both members have introduced bills on the same lines, except that they differ as regards the amount of the judgment to be recovered.

C. R. Skinner and R. C. Pruyn Elected.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Senate and Assembly, in joint session this afternoon, elected Charles R. Skinner State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to succeed himself. The whole number of votes cast was 180, of which Superintendent Skinner received 128, and Dr. James L. Milne of Cortland, 52. Robert C. Pruyn of Albany was elected a Regent of the University of the State to succeed the late Hamilton Harris. Theophilus C. Callicott of Albany was the choice of the Democratic members.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS DEFEND THEIR FAITH

Embarrassing Questions Put at Hearing in Albany.

"Healer" Says He Can Diagnose Disease—Same Treatment for Fracture and Smallpox.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Chairman Henry of the Assembly Committee on Public Health was induced by the Christian Scientists today not to carry out his announced intention of having the final hearing in the committee's room, instead of the Assembly chamber, as heretofore, and excluding the rank and file of the Scientists. For this concession, Dr. Henry was publicly thanked by the leading speakers for the "Scientists," who were evidently delighted at not being deprived of their appreciative audience. New interest was given to the discussion on the bill to-day by the introduction of a Spiritualist. The Spiritualist was H. M. Richardson of Buffalo, who said he spoke for the State Association of Spiritualists. Mr. Richardson began his address with the astonishing statement that clairvoyance was now generally recognized as a well established principle.

"There are clairvoyants," said Mr. Richardson, "who can see and describe persons at a great distance, and if they can do this, is it not reasonable to suppose that they can see the internal workings of the human system?"

Mr. Richardson answered his own question by saying that it was not only reasonable, but it was certain, that clairvoyants could do this. Hundreds of people, he said, had been cured by clairvoyants in Buffalo of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by doctors. He described the marvelous cures effected in some of his friends.

"How do people come by this wonderful faculty?" asked Dr. Henry.

"It is a gift," said Mr. Richardson.

Edward R. Olin of Brooklyn, who was introduced as the principal speaker for the "Scientists," described the cure of his wife by Christian Science after she had been operated upon by Dr. Abraham Jacobi, had subsequently become bedridden and given up to die by some of the best physicians in New York and Brooklyn.

"You were here at the meeting two weeks ago, were you not, Mr. Olin?" asked Assemblyman Sanders.

"Yes, Sir."

"When Dr. Jacobi was addressing the committee, why did you not bring up your wife's case?"

"I did not have an opportunity," said Mr. Olin.

"You made no request to be heard at that time."

"No, Sir."

When Dr. Henry started to ask Mr. Olin something about the beliefs of Christian Science, Carol F. Norton objected, asking the doctor to put his questions to George H. Kinter, a "Scientist healer," who was present to answer inquiries. Chairman Henry asked Mr. Kinter what preparatory course the healers in Christian Science took, if any. Mr. Kinter said they took a course before the Massachusetts college of the society. Dr. Henry asked him if this course gave them the ability to diagnose disease.

"Yes, Sir, it does," said Mr. Kinter. "I myself have treated thousands of cases. I have not killed anybody, and I am still a respected member of my community. Isn't it fair to suppose, then, that I know something about diagnosing disease?"

"Let me ask you a question which you can answer simply yes or no," said Dr. Frank Van Fleet. "Would your treatment in the case of a cerebral abscess, a fracture of a bone, a hemorrhage of an artery, or a case of smallpox differ?"

"No, Sir, it would not."

"If your treatment never differs," said Assemblyman Reilly, "what is the necessity of your making a diagnosis?"

Evidently forgetting about his explanation to Dr. Henry of the training the "healers" took in order that they might be able to diagnose disease correctly, Mr. Kinter answered: "Really, there is none, Sir."

Dr. John B. Huber was allowed to put questions to Carol F. Norton. The following are some of the questions and answers:

"Do you treat animals and plants?"

"To the extent that there is mind back of animal life, we can."

"Suppose a cow were sick, could you treat it by your method?"

"Yes."

"Suppose a child swallowed a fishbone, what would you do in such a case?"

"I have treated similar cases to that in which I have caused, merely by prayer, a relaxation of the muscles, which allowed the child to cough up the bone."

Assemblyman Bennett on behalf of the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, opposed the bill, as it would apply to physical directors of Young Men's Christian Associations. Dr. Van Fleet said a clear interpretation of the bill would show that it did not apply to such Directors.

Henry Bergland of New York offered an amendment that any one who gave or prescribed remedies without compensation should not come under the head of a professional healer.

Charles Z. Lincoln offered an amendment permitting Christian Scientists to continue the practice of their faith. Dr. E. Eliot Harris of New York, Chairman of the New York State Medical Association Committee on Legislation, spoke against Christian Science, and also submitted an amendment which was to the effect that any person who advertises to effect cures and is not registered or licensed for that purpose is liable to arest and conviction of a misdemeanor.

DINNER WINDS UP IN A ROW.

Yonkers Politicians Give Each Other the Lie and Are Dragged Apart.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 13.—There was an unexpected ending to the annual dinner of the Lincoln Legion of this city last night. The affair broke up in a row, and there was a narrow escape from fisticuffs. The trouble was started by former Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith of Mount Vernon, one of the Platt-Burns faction of the Republican Party in this county.

The gathering was not a political one, as many Democrats sat down to honor Lincoln's memory. The Rev. Dr. Strobridge of Stamford, Conn., was the speaker of the evening, and about 12:30 he finished a eulogy of Lincoln. Mr. Smith was then asked to talk. He started out with praise of Lincoln, and then, without warning, exclaimed:

"Do you think Lincoln would condescend to recognize the corrupt Republicans who control the party in this county? There is no place in this county where there are honest primaries. It's all money. A few men get together in White Plains and fix things up by the use of money. These men are all powerful."

The dinner ceased right then and there, and Mr. Smith was not allowed to finish his remarks. President John Schott of the Yonkers Water Board and Mayor Leslie Sutherland championed the county leaders, and soon Mr. Smith and Mr. Schott were engaging in personalities. Mr. Schott shook his fist under Mr. Smith's nose and called him a liar. Mr. Smith offered to forfeit $100 if he could not prove his statements, and friends had to drag the men apart or they would have fought.

COMMISSIONER DALTON'S PERIL.

Runaway Endangers His Life—Saved by Electric Light Trimmer.

A horse driven by Water Commissioner Dalton of New York became unmanageable on the Hudson Boulevard near a steep incline on Hamilton Avenue, North Bergen, Tuesday afternoon. John Schedel of Twenty-third Street, West New York, an electric light trimmer, was walking up Hamilton Avenue, when he saw the horse coming toward him at great speed. The driver could do nothing, as one of the reins had broken near the bit.

Schedel ran across the Boulevard, and as the horse passed him grasped the piece of rein that was hanging down from the bit and pulled with all his strength. The shock threw the horse on his knees, veered him completely around, and horse and man fell in a heap in the ditch.

Some men who were passing ran to Schedel's assistance and held the horse down. Mr. Dalton, when he saw the peril that he had escaped, was at first unable to speak. He then heartily thanked Schedel and took his address, promising that he would take steps at once to reward him.

TO ESCAPE THE GRIP

build up your strength by easily digested and stimulative diet. Don't allow yourself to become cold or exhausted but take a cup of hot beef tea with meals or between meals, made from the well-known

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

FAITH CURE FOR PLANTS

New Christian Science Efforts Disclosed in Brush Will Contest.

Testimony About a Rubber Tree Treated by a Healer—Scientist Corrects Her Testimony.

The followers of Christian Science thought they had scored a point yesterday at the Brush will contest before Surrogate Fitzgerald when they succeeded in getting a witness for the contestants to admit that a rubber plant which had been in a state of decline suddenly began to take on new life. The plant had been treated by a "healer," but at the same time a non-believer had been giving it considerable care and a large quantity of water. Even Mrs. Stetson, the First Reader of the Church, showed her gratification that the plant had begun to regain its health.

The cures so far testified to include making a disabled clock run about as regular as a trolley car after midnight, the growing of new feathers on a molting canary bird, and the reviving of the rubber plant—with the assistance of water.

Mrs. Stetson, who is directly charged with influencing Miss Brush and causing her to will nearly all of her property to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was not called to the stand yesterday as expected, as the contestants did not complete their case before adjournment. This morning the defense of Christian Science and its methods will be taken up. It was not determined last night whether Mrs. Stetson would be the first witness or not, but it was decided that she would be the "star witness," and that when she went on the stand she would go into an elaborate defense of the methods adopted by the Scientists.

Mrs. Frances Augusta Findlay, a sister of the testatrix, had to undergo further cross-examination yesterday. In answer to questions she said that Miss Stephens, a "healer," who had abandoned Miss Brush under instructions of Mrs. Stetson, had told her (Mrs. Findlay) "that it was no use to pray to God to cure sickness, as He knew nothing about such things."

"What did Miss Duncan, the other 'healer' who attended your sister, say about a rubber plant?" the witness was asked.

"Some one noticed one day," answered the witness, "that the rubber plant in our house was drooping. In a day or two, while we were at breakfast, it was remarked that the plant had revived. Miss Duncan was at the breakfast table, and she immediately said, 'Yes, I have been treating it by Christian Science.'" The witness added, "During this time I had been giving the plant plenty of water, as it had been neglected before."

This comment caused a smile on the anti-Christian Science side of the courtroom, while Mrs. Stetson and a number of "healers" on the other side looked indignant.

"Is there anything else, contemptuous, spiteful, or ridiculous, you can say about these ladies?" asked counsel for the Christian Scientists. This question was ruled out by the Surrogate.

Several other witnesses were called, including James C. Brush, a brother of the testatrix, and Mrs. W. J. Coit of Washington, D. C. These witnesses told of the peculiar actions of Miss Brush after she became interested in Christian Science.

Mrs. Anna A. Holden, a witness to the will and a Scientist, was then allowed to go on the stand and correct some of her previous testimony.

"When I testified before," said the witness, "I said that Miss Brush told us that the physicians had given her up and that she was suffering from double pneumonia and consumption. I wish to correct that testimony. Miss Brush, so far as I know, did not say anything about being given up by her physicians."

On cross-examination the witness was asked:

"You did not say anything about consumption in your previous examination, did you?"

"I don't remember whether I did or not, but I knew at the time that she had consumption."

"Do you know what you swore to tell?"

"Yes; the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

"Then you deliberately omitted to say that Miss Brush had consumption? In other words, you now make two corrections in your testimony. First you take out the doctors, and then you add the consumption. Why did you not do this sooner?"

"My attention was called to my mistake after I left the stand. I wanted to go back then, but I was told that I would have the opportunity to make the correction later."

After the testimony of Mrs. Holden was completed an adjournment was taken until this morning.

TRIAL OF DR. PEASE.

Health Officers Admit that They Do Not Know Miss Brush Died of Consumption.

Dr. Charles D. Pease, dentist, surgeon, physician, and dispenser of Christian Science, appeared yesterday in the West Side Court before Magistrate Olmsted charged by the Health Department with having violated Section 153 of the Sanitary Code, which requires physicians to report to the Health Department within one week from the day of first treatment any case of contagious disease. The specific case cited against the doctor was that of Helen Camilla Brush, who died of consumption on July 7, and the nature of whose illness, the health authorities contend, Dr. Pease failed to report.

Drs. H. W. Wootton and Alonzo Blauvelt were on hand to press the charge against the defendant, Assistant Corporation Counsel E. R. Thompson appearing for the prosecution. Dr. Pease was represented by former Assistant District Attorney Unger.

After qualifying, Dr. Blauvelt, who was the first witness called, admitted upon cross-examination that he himself did not know the woman who had died of consumption, nor the nature of her disease, and the nature of whose illness the doctor is alleged to have concealed. He said that he did not know except from hearsay that the woman had really died from a contagious disease. Dr. Wootton, who succeeded this witness, also said that he knew of the case only from hearsay. Lawyer Thompson asked that the case be adjourned in order to give the prosecution time to submit briefs, and if possible to furnish the court with the original certificate of death issued by Dr. Pease, the Magistrate having ruled that any admissions of the defendant could not be accepted as evidence unless corroborated by further evidence. The case was adjourned to Feb. 28, when it will come up in the Centre Street Court.

Nominations by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Senate to-day received several messages from Gov. Odell, one nominating Abram S. Stothoff of Schuyler County as Manager of the Willard State Hospital to succeed himself, and the other nominating Erwin C. Fisher of Cattaraugus County to succeed Edwin H. Wolcott as Manager of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane. The nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

Receiver for Nebraska Loan Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—Judge Munger of the Federal Court acted on an application made by Mr. Coffin and other stockholders of the Nebraska Loan and Trust Company of Hastings for a receivership. James M. Clark of Hastings, once President of the company, was named receiver. The company has a capital stock of $500,000 and a surplus of $135,000. Its liabilities are unknown. The cause of the application for a receivership is said to have been a general decline in the value of assets. It is said that nearly all the stockholders are Eastern capitalists.

The Light Garments

of Spring are being planned now. Whether they are tailor or dressmaker made, all the gowns should have the best of small finishings. The best hook for cloth, cotton or silk is the

SNAP HOOK & EYE

The 20th Century Hook.

It is strong, light and flat, easily sewed on and used. Holds loose bodices firmly and closes tight ones easily. Made in sizes 3 and 4. If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cents for a sample card.

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We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old aged by time not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

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Enough for a breakfast on receipt of this coupon with 4 cents in stamps to help pay postage.

Wheatena is sold by leading grocers. Wheatena recipes free on postal request.

THE HEALTH FOOD CO., Dept. T 61 Fifth Ave., New York.

CONVICT CASHIER A WITNESS.

Valentine, Who Wrecked the Middlesex County Bank, Testifies About Disputed Draft.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—George M. Valentine, the ex-cashier of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, was brought from the State prison to-day on a writ of habeas corpus, and appeared as a witness for the defense in the suit brought in the Circuit Court by Edward S. Campbell, as receiver for the wrecked bank, against the Manufacturers' Bank of this city.

The suit was brought to recover $7,500 and $200 interest on a draft which Valentine drew on the Fifth National Bank of New York, as cashier of the Middlesex Bank, to satisfy a judgment obtained against him, personally, by the Manufacturers' Bank. The plaintiff claims that the draft was illegally drawn. The defense is that the Middlesex Bank was bound by Valentine's acts.

Joseph Coult, counsel for the defense, told the jury that Valentine was practically the bank; that he did business without supervision of the officers, and could overdraw his personal account with the full knowledge of the Directors.

Valentine testified that he was not a Director, and that the bank's President every day investigated its business. He said that he had a personal account in the bank, from the beginning to the end.

Pointing to an entry in the ledger, Mr. Coult asked Valentine how many drafts of the kind he had drawn.

"I don't believe I could ever find out," was the answer.

"Was it known to the Directors that you drew drafts on the Middlesex Bank to pay your individual accounts?"

"I think so."

"Who knew it."

"The President."

The case was adjourned.

COLUMBIA'S INDOOR GAMES.

The second indoor competition of Columbia's track athletes was held yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium and resulted in the establishment of one new record at the university. Five events were run off—the 180-yard dash, two-mile run, running high jump, pole vault, and shot put. The record was made in the pole vault. An unusually large number of competitors took part in the different events, with the result that in the runs the track was somewhat crowded.

The 180-yard dash, which is one lap of the gymnasium running track, was won in hollow style by W. H. Powers in

GAME PROTECTORS MEET

League of American Sportsmen Convene in Annual Session.

BOARD OF OFFICERS ELECTED

Reports Received from All State Game Wardens Outlining Work Accomplished During the Year.

Sportsmen, naturalists, and others interested in the preservation of game gathered at the Hotel Marlborough yesterday in attendance upon the third annual meeting of the League of American Sportsmen. Delegates were present from almost every State in the Union, and from Alaska and the District of Columbia as well.

Among the more prominent sportsmen and naturalists present were President G. O. Shields, Ernest Seton-Thompson, W. T. Hornaday, F. S. Hyatt, and A. E. Pond of New York, Representatives John F. Lacey of Iowa and John H. Small of North Carolina, Dr. T. S. Palmer, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Arthur F. Rice, Passaic, N. J.; M. J. Foley, Jerome, Ariz.; F. P. Sherwood, Southport, Conn.; C. F. Davis, Austin, Texas; Frank E. Littleton, Indianapolis; Frank Merril, Spokane Wash.; Dr. E. M. Rininger of Alaska; J. Elmer Pratt, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. Lange, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Van Saun, Pompton Plains, N. J.; C. F. Emerson, Philadelphia; A. Gropper, Milwaukee; Dr. Frank Dunham, Landau, Wyo.; P. C. Mahoney, Lincoln, Neb., and W. H. Rogers, Dayton, Ohio.

President Shields, in his opening address, reported a very gratifying growth in membership and influence during the preceding year. At the convention last year there was a membership represented of 2,327, while the delegates this year represent a membership of 5,160, or a gain of more than 100 per cent., in addition to a gain in life membership of over 200 per cent. From nineteen State divisions of a year ago there are now thirty-five State divisions, and ten in the Territories and Canadian provinces. The following States have either divisions or chapters: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, and Ontario, Canada.

The league has on its membership roll seven members of Congress, five Governors, numerous former Governors, and members of the Legislatures of nearly every State in the Union. Capt. "Bob" Evans and Capt. Perry of the United States Navy also are members.

The 82 game wardens of last year have been increased to 122, and while the league had secured but 62 convictions up to its convention of last year, it had since then convicted 29 persons of game law violations. The most important prosecution was one against a leading transatlantic steamship line, in whose possession was found a large number of quail. In consideration of their telling from whom the quail were purchased they were allowed to get off on the payment of a nominal fine of $100, and then an action was begun against the Fulton market game dealer for selling the quail, and a fine of $1,000 was imposed upon him.

President Shields stated that bills have been drafted providing for the prohibition of the sale of game of all kinds at all times, and that copies of the same have been sent to the Chief Wardens in thirty-five States requesting them to have the bill introduced in their Legislatures at once and to urge their passage. Favorable responses have been received in many instances, and there is a good prospect that this important principle of game protection will become law in at least a dozen States during the present Winter.

The Trustees announced that previous to the meeting they had elected the following officers to serve for one year: President—G. O. Shields of New York; Vice Presidents—Ernest Seton-Thompson of New York, William T. Hornaday of New York, J. Hall Merriam of Washington, A. A. Anderson of Boston, and ex-Gov. W. A. Richards of Wyoming; Treasurer—F. S. Hyatt of New York; Secretary—Arthur F. Rice of Passaic, N. J.

Dr. T. S. Palmer of the Department of Agriculture at Washington made a brief address on the game and fish laws of the various States and said that the great need was for more uniform laws.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the reception of the reports of the Game Wardens of the various States showing the work done in their respective districts and the amounts collected in fines from violators of the laws.

In the report of the work done in Nebraska, P. C. Mahoney, the delegate from that State, reported that he had caught a provision company of National reputation with nearly a hundred cases of prairie chickens in its possession. The firm compromised the case by paying a fine of $500 and signing an agreement not to handle game in Nebraska during the next ten years. Mr. Mahoney reported that every State officer in Nebraska was a member of the league.

A. E. Pond, the delegate from New York, reported that the State Division was doing much good work and now had several bills before the Legislature and had good hopes of having some of them if not all passed and made law. Mr. Pond criticises the New York State Game Wardens, saying that the chief drew $2,500, and the sub-Wardens drew $500 each per year, and nothing of interest to the protection of game was accomplished by them.

G. W. Phillips, the delegate from Michigan, reported that 15,000 deer had been killed in his State during the past year and that public feeling had been so much aroused that a law had been drafted and would positively be passed prohibiting any person from killing more than two deer and prohibiting their exportation from the State. The law will also make an open season for all game of only sixty days.

Following the meeting a banquet was held at the Aldine Association, where speeches were made by Representative Lacey of Iowa, father of the Lacey law, prohibiting the sale in any State of game killed out of season in another State; Representative Small of North Carolina, and others.

FIGHT TO BE POSTPONED.

If Judge's Decision Is Favorable the Pugilists Will Meet Next Week.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Present indications are that the Jeffries-Ruhlin boxing contest will not take place at Saengerfest Hall next Friday night. There is now as much doubt about the time and place as about the decision of Judge Hollister. Newspaper men from all over the country arrived to-day and besieged the offices and quarters of Managers Brady, Madden, Cooke, and others, who told them that they could not advise them as to anything until to-morrow afternoon.

It is conceded that if Judge Hollister grants the application for a permanent injunction the contests will be postponed for some weeks, so as to give time to carry the case through the Circuit Court, and thence to the Supreme Court for final settlement. If Judge Hollister refuses an injunction, the postponement is not likely to be more than for one week, and it may be only to the first of next week.

Golf on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13.—C. B. Cory of the Oakley Golf Club won the Visitors' Cup in the tournament here to-day. His opponent was W. M. McCawley of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, whom he defeated by 6 up and 5 to play. Mr. Cory played a faultless game, the first eight holes he had in 27, getting into trouble at the ninth, where he was obliged to lift, but even then got the half round in 36. Starting off in the afternoon, he lost the first hole, but got the second in 2, thus regaining his lead of 4, which he held to the end. Their cards:

C. B. Cory, out	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	7—36
Wm. M. McCawley, out	4	4	4	5	5	6	3	5	—40
C. B. Cory, in	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	3	—36—72
Wm. M. McCawley, in	4	5	4	2	4	4	6	5	4—38—78
C. B. Cory, out	4	2	5	0	4	5	4	3	—38
Wm. M. McCawley, out	3	4	5	4	6	4	4	4	6—40
C. B. Cory, in	0	4	4	4					—18
Wm. M. McCawley, in	6	4	5	4					—19

In the handicap Devereaux Emmet of Garden City won the medal for the best gross score, and Samuel C. Davis of St. Louis won the cup for the lowest net score.

Paris (Ont.) Curling Team Won.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 13.—The Curling Club representing Paris (Ont.) defeated the Hamilton Thistles to-day in the final for the Ontario Tankard. Teams from every city and town in the Province have taken part in the contest for the trophy. This is the second time Paris has captured the prize, the first time being in 1887.

NOVELTY IN SARATOGA RACES.

"Special" to be a Champions' Contest —Rich Stakes Opened.

The full list of stakes for this Summer's meeting at Saratoga has been completed by H. G. McIntyre, Racing Secretary of the Saratoga Association, and the programme, consisting of nine events for two-year-olds, seven for three-year-olds, six for three-year-olds and upward, and three fixtures for hurdle and steeplechase horses, was announced yesterday.

Chief among the stakes is one of novel conditions, to be known as the Saratoga Special, a generously framed race which will appeal strongly to sportsmen as a departure from the general order of sweepstakes. Twelve prominent and wealthy turfmen have combined to launch this race with success assured from the first. These are William C. Whitney, James R. Keene, Perry Belmont, H. K. Knapp, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Philip J. Dwyer, F. R. Hitchcock, P. H. McCarren, Julius Fleischmann, David Gideon, John E. Madden, and J. G. Follansbee, who have agreed to subscribe $1,000 each, half forfeit, for the race, thus giving the event a guaranteed value of $6,000 even should none start a horse, while the event will be open to other subscribers until March 11, when all the Saratoga stakes close. The other provisions for the Special are that it shall be at five and a half furlongs for two-year-olds, each subscriber to have the privilege of nominating three horses for the race, the nominations to be made by May 1, but only one of the three to be named to start, on the past entry plan. The race will be in the nature of a private sweepstakes, as far as the money value is concerned, though the association will add a piece of plate of the value of $500.

Of the other stakes opened, all are of values that are so much greater than in former years at Saratoga that the famous old track jumps at one bound to a place abreast of the greatest of the metropolitan race courses. In the list of two-year-old events there are two of $10,000 each. For three-year-olds the famous Travers is renewed as a ten-thousand-dollar event, at a mile and a furlong, the Kenner is renewed as a five-thousand-dollar race, one mile and three furlongs, while the Saranac Handicap, one mile and a furlong, also is of $5,000. The Huron, Seneca, and Mohawk are the other events for three-year-olds. For the older division, the Saratoga Handicap, one mile and a furlong, is worth $10,000, and the Saratoga Cup, one mile and five furlongs, is worth $5,000. The other races in this class are the Champlain, Delaware, Amsterdam, and Catskill, of proportionate value.

The Ballston Hunters' Steeplechase, over the full course, is a leading feature in the programme for jumpers, the conditions being made especially with a view to inducing gentlemen riders to compete. The other jumping fixtures are the Beaverwyck Steeplechase and the Summer Hurdle Handicap.

San Francisco Jockey Club Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The following are the weights in the San Francisco Jockey Club Handicap, $10,000 added money, to be run Saturday at Tanforan, one and a quarter miles: Advance Guard, 121; Waring, 117; Vesuvian, 116; The Lady, 113; Vulcain, 113; Andrissa, 110; St. Simonian, 108; Gonfalon, 106; Specific, 105; Joe Frey, 103; Canmore, 104; Greenock, 103; Avon, 102; Handicapper, 102; Star Chamber, 102; Imperious, 101; Owensborough, 100; Brutal, 100; Florizar, 100; Vain, 98; Lavatar, 98; Macgyle, 95, and Beau Ormonde, 92.

Dwyer Buys Two Colts.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—Phil J. Dwyer of New York has purchased of Capt. James B. Clay the two Handspring colts out of Mon Droit and War Mantle for $2,500 and $1,500, respectively. The Mon Droit colt is a brother to Major Dangerfield, and the War Mantle filly is a half-sister to Lady Schorr.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—Six and a half furlongs—The Bronze Demon, 99, (Gormley,) 1; Miss Golightly, 104, 2; Pirates' Queen, 97, 3. Time—1:29. One mile—Lady Curzon, 105, (Kane,) 1; Trebor, 111, 2; Henry of Franstamar, 107, 3. Time—1:50½. Steeplechase handicap, short course—Divertissement, 135, (Porter,) 1; Harve B., 151, 2; Bristol, 132½, 3. Time—3:28¾. The Bayonne Stakes, half mile—Ardita, 113, (Dale,) 1; Lena A., 112, 2; Lou Woods, 108, 3. Time—0:53. Seven furlongs, handicap—Bright Night, 93, (Shaw,) 1; Moroni, 104, 2; Miss Hanover, 101, 3. Time—1:35½. Mile and a sixteenth—Sadie Burnam, 109, (Mickels,) 1; Zolo, 116, 2; King Elkwood, 116, 3. Time—2:00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Bullman carried off the honors at Oakland to-day by riding four winners. All but two of the favorites were successful. Results: Six furlongs—Dunfree, 114, (Jenkins,) 1; Scallywag, 114, 2; Rathgar, 111, 3. Time—1:16. One mile—Sea Lion, 114, (Bullman,) 1; Joe Ripley, 114, 2; Carda, 109, 3. Time—1:43¾. Three furlongs—Victoria S., 109, (Bullman,) 1; Prophet Sauce, 100, 2; Monastic, 116, 3. Time—0:36¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Flamero, 109, (Mounce,) 1; Grand Sachem, 109, 2; Loneliness, 88, 3. Time—1:51. Six furlongs—Frank Bell, 110, (Bullman,) 1; Loving Cup, 97, (J. Lenne), 92, 3. Time—1:14¾. Five and a half furlongs—Sir Hampton, 117, (Bullman,) 1; Goal Runner, 118, 2; Miss Rowena, 110, 3. Time—1:09½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Owing to the rain which fell at Tanforan to-day Canmore did not start in the special match race, and Joe Frey, who was substituted, won in a drive by three-quarters of a length from Articulate, after one of the best contests seen here this season. Articulate, with Sloan up, was the pronounced favorite, but Joe Frey had considerable support. Results: Six and a half furlongs—Vassal, 112, (O'Connor,) 1; Billy Moore, 102, 2; Salvado, 115, 3. Time—1:23. Three and a half furlongs—Sister Jeanie, 112, (Burns,) 1; Maraschino, 106, 2; Legal Maxim, 108, 3. Time—0:42½. Handicap, steeplechase, about two miles—Lothian, 139, (Southerland,) 1; Lord Chesterfield, 150, 2; Eva Moe, 128, 3. Time—1:06½. Match race, one mile—Joe Frey, 115, (T. Burns,) 1; Articulate, 115, 2. Time—1:42. Five and a half furlongs—Selde, 103, (Henry,) 1; Courtier, 102, 2; Dangerfield, 115, 3. Time—1:08. One mile—Wyoming, 115, (O'Connor,) 1; Fondo, 82, 2; Osmond, 109, 3. Time—1:43½.

CHAMPIONSHIP SKATING RACES.

McDonald Fouled in the 220 Yards, Which Was Won by Belden.

The indoor speed skating championships of America, under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association and the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, were held at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The feature of the contests was the final heat of the 220-yard dash. Belden of the New York Athletic Club, Wray of the West Farms Athletic Club, and McDonald of Hiffley School had qualified. At the crack of the pistol Wray went to the front with the other two on even terms. After the first turn McDonald knocked Belden into the side of the rink, and held him to the ice, deliberately fouling. Both men jumped to their feet, and McDonald skated to the finish. Belden was angry at the foul and left the ice. Referee Buermeyer, after considerable discussion, disqualified McDonald and ordered Wray and Belden to race again. The decision caused a storm of mingled cheers and hisses, and it seemed as if a row was imminent. The referee's decision held, however, and on the next trial Belden forged to the front from the start, winning easily.

The 880-yard dash was a struggle from the start between Jones and McDonald. They went nearly even terms to the finish when McDonald spurted and Jones missed his stride. McDonald breasted the tape two feet ahead of his schoolmate. Jones turned the tables on McDonald in the mile and gained first place in easy style. The five-mile competition was tame, and was won by Jones. Summary:

220-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by Harry McDonald, Heffley School. Time—0:25. Second Heat—Won by W. A. Belden, New York Athletic Club. Time—0:25 3-5. Third Heat—Won by James Wray, West Farms Athletic Club. Time—0:25 4-5. Final Heat—Won by W. A. Belden, New York Athletic Club; James Wray, West Farms Athletic Club, second. McDonald was disqualified. Time—0:24 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by E. L. Jones, Heffley School; A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—1:41 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Harry McDonald, Heffley School; James Wray, West Farms Athletic Club, second. Time—1:41 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Harry McDonald, Heffley School; E. L. Jones, Heffley School, second; James Wray, West Farms Athletic Club, third. Time—1:38.

One Mile—Won by E. L. Jones, Heffley School; Harry McDonald, Heffley School, second; P. Sinnirud, Heffley School, third. Time—3:23.

Five Miles.—Won by E. L. Jones, Heffley School; P. Sinnirud, Heffley School, second; James Wray, West Farms Athletic Club, third. Time—13.28 2-5.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held last night at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. President Cornelius Ferguson presided. The following officers were elected:

Commodore, Cornelius Ferguson; Vice Commodore, C. H. Humphries; Rear Commodore, J. E. Haviland; Measurer, Robert C. Hopkins; Treasurer, Willard Graham; Secretary, C. H. Parsons.

Members of Board of Trustees, Class of 1904—F. H. Avery, H. R. M. Cook, Sidney Grant. Class of 1903—Charles A. Kelley. Class of 1902—Edward Salt. Regatta Committee—P. H. Jeannott, Chairman; W. A. Sandsbury, and R. C. Hopkins. Membership Committee—Nathaniel T. Corey, Chairman; A. S. Rischoffer, and Joseph M. Gans. Nominating Committee—E. H. Converse, Chairman; James Mathias, and J. E. Haviland.

CONKLIN WINS AT BILLIARDS.

Hendrick Cuts Down a Big Lead by Fine Play Toward the Finish, but Loses by 37 Points.

C. Fred Conklin, the Chicago amateur billiard champion, won his third game last night in the Class A championship series, played in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. He beat, at fourteen-inch balk line, John A. Hendrick of the home club, by 400 points to 363. The game required 65 innings, and was witnessed by a fair assemblage of enthusiasts.

The game was the eighth of the series, and Conklin's record is thus far untarnished by defeats.

Conklin opened the game by making six points, but Hendrick immediately followed with one better. Conklin improved his run with eleven in the next inning, and thereafter held an uninterrupted lead to the end. Two blanks followed by the Chicagoan, but he retrieved those poor plays in the fifth and sixth innings by runs of 19 and 33, respectively. This gave him the highly creditable score of 69 for six innings, and a grand run of 46 in the thirteenth inning still held his average at ten, with a total of 134. Hendrick only had 43, having apparently struck a night off at billiards, the effects of which he failed to shake off until near the close of the game. He missed from time to time many surprisingly easy shots such as he has seldom, if ever, been known to do in tournament play.

Conklin's big run of 46 was made chiefly on nursed balls, although there were some clever draws in the bunch. A good run of 18 in the seventeenth inning by Hendrick was his best achievement up to that point, and he did not make a better run until he reached 26 in the forty-sixth inning. A run of 16 in the twenty-third inning passed him beyond the hundred mark, with a total of 109, 51 points behind his opponent.

Conklin kept increasing the gap. A run of 27 in the twenty-sixth inning, followed soon after by strings of 11, 26, and 14, brought his total up to 245 at the end of the thirty-first inning, 99 points in advance of the Knickerbocker player.

A magnificent run of 33 in the fifty-second inning by Hendrick enabled him to reduce Conklin's big lead. He continued to gain thereafter to the end, but Conklin's nerve showed itself in a few good plays, although nothing startling occurred after Hendrick's run of 40, and by slow stages Conklin ran out in the sixty-fifth inning, the victor by 37 points. The scores:

C. F. Conklin—6 11 0 0 19 33 0 10 7 1 0 1 46 4
0 14 1 0 0 6 4 0 0 0 0 27 0 0 11 26 14 0 0 7 4 5
5 3 0 0 0 5 0 4 27 5 1 26 2 0 0 9 4 0 0 13 4 0 4 0 1
7 7 3. Total, 400. Average, 6 10-65. High runs—46 33 27 27 26 26 19 14 14 13 11 11 10.

John A. Hendrick—7 0 0 6 9 1 4 11 0 1 1 2 1 4 1
0 18 7 0 4 11 5 16 0 2 0 4 0 7 10 14 3 0 10 1 1 0 1 5
1 5 0 5 0 13 26 40 0 8 12 0 3 5 12 7 0 10 2 0 0 9 0 4
2. Total, 383. Average, 5 43-64. High runs—40, 33 29 18 16 15 14 12 12 11 10 10 10.

J. V. B. Rapp was referee.

The game to-night will be between Charles Threshie and J. B. C. McKee.

GRAND SHOWING OF DOGS.

Fifteen Hundred Will Be Seen in the Madison Square Garden Exhibition.

Over 1,500 dogs will be shown to the canine-loving public next week in the Madison Square Garden when the annual exhibit of the Westminster Kennel Club opens, on Tuesday. To be literally exact, there are 1,543 dogs, and they are divided into 2,125 entries, some dogs being in two or more classes. Like the Horse Show, the entries are larger than ever before in the history of New York dog shows, and in most of the classes the quality is unusually high in standard.

The Boston terriers outnumber all other varieties in the show. Of these there are 129—8 more than the next largest class, the cocker spaniels. Among the Boston terriers are A. L. Goode's champion Monte, and others of the strings of the Bayside Kennels, the Dorchester Kennels, and individual entries by Mrs. J. P. Knapp, Dr. J. Varnum Mott, W. G. Kendall, and W. S. Killemar.

Just one short of a hundred bull terriers will be shown, and among them are some famous dogs. Frank H. Croker has a grand string of six, including Fire Chief, Fire Alarm, Fire Bug, Fire Bell, Monarch Girl, and the celebrated bitch Yorkville Belle. H. J. Hoover has his champion Little Flier, with a five-thousand-dollar mark on his head. W. S. Gartner shows another champion, Princeton Monarch, and Frank L. Dole has his former prize winner, Woodcote Wonder, while E. T. Luck enters again his gra ed terrier, Starlight.

Never has such a royal lot of St. Bernards been brought together as will be seen in the Garden next week. Frank J. Gould and Jacob Ruppert, Jr., show all of their famous prize winners. In Frank Gould's entries are the champion Marvelcraft, Alta Ruth, and Baron Sundridge, while Jacob Ruppert has Le Royal, Rolla B., and Remnant. George C. Boldt, Henry S. Kip, and Joseph Meisenheimer are represented among these noble and always interesting dogs, with several magnificent ones that will give the former victors a hard tussle to hold their honors. The Great Danes show up well with sixty-nine entries, the cracks being the Montebello Kennels' champion, Sandor Vom Inn, and from the same kennels Montebello, Montebello Irene, Montebello Venus, and Meteor Vom Inn; Caroline Livingstone Earl's Ada, H. K. Browning's Golf, and Mrs. H. Seller's Earl's Odin of Melbourne.

The pointers number seventy-five, at the head of which, but not for competition, is the champion, Lad of Kent, owned by George Jarvis, and which has won the American Field Challenge Cup and numerous other trophies. Among the stars that are in competition are Mott's Old Sport, Mott's Banner Boy, Mott's Fashion, owned by G. S Mott; the Westlake Pointer Kennels' champion, Westlake Startle; Howard A. Colby's Trixie II., B. F. Lewis's Daisy Bell, and Fred J. Lenoir's former winner, Kent's Kate.

Four Griffons, something new in dogs for this country, are shown. They are all owned by Rud. Schneider, and were bred in Germany, where the Griffon is a popular sporting dog, well broken to all sorts of game, and able to point and retrieve. The Griffon possesses some of the peculiarities of the pointer and setter, and has a hard, rough coat, enabling it to work in a close country.

L. A. W. MEETING ASSEMBLED.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—There was none of the old-time enthusiasm at the annual assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which was held at the Lafayette Hotel here to-day. There was but a handful of delegates present, and even the President, Conway W. Sams of Baltimore, was among the absentees. What the general meeting lacked in enthusiasm was amply made up for, however, by the earnestness and zeal manifested by the delegation from Buffalo, which came here for the express purpose of securing the next League of American Wheelmen meet for the Pan-American Exhibition next August. That the Buffalo men will succeed seems certain, as there does not appear to be any opposition to the meet going to the Lake City.

State Senator H. S. Earle of Detroit, in all likelihood, will be unanimously elected President, while Abbott Bassett of Boston has no opposition for the office of Secretary. George Pennell of New York is slated for the first Vice Presidency; W. H. Howell of Rockville, Conn., for the Second Vice Presidency, and J. C. Tattersall of Trenton, N. J., for Treasurer. It is likely the session to-morrow will be occupied all day in the discussion of good roads, as it is now the aim of the organization to concentrate all its effort in that direction.

Tigers Lose at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Princeton University basket ball team made its first appearance in this city to-night, and was defeated by the Central High School players by the score of 24 to 21. The Tigers played a fine up-hill game in the last half, but their slow work in the first twenty minutes of play enabled Central to secure a lead which they could not overcome. The line-up:

C. H. S.	Position.	Princeton.
Cross	Forward	M. Forney
F. Klefaber	Forward	Carter
Doak	Centre	Wrightson
A. Klefaber	Guard	F. Forney
Bower	Guard	Whitehouse

Goals from field—F. Klefaber, 7; Doak, 3; Carter, 6; M. Forney, 2; J. Forney. Goals from offense—Cross, 4; M. Forney, 3. Offenses—Cross, Doak, (4,) A. Klefaber, Bowers, (2,) Wrightson, (2,) Pell, (2,) Whitehouse, (2,) Carter. Referee—Marion A. Riley of Trenton. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Skating Records Go at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Le Roy See broke the intercollegiate indoor skating record to-night at Duquesne Garden by skating a half mile in 1:25 1-5. Nilsson beat John S. Johnson in the one-mile race by two yards, and lowered the one-mile indoor record of this track from 2:54½ to 2:52 3-5.

HARNESS HORSES SOLD

Trotters and Pacers Under the Hammer in "the 400" Sale.

GAYTON BROUGHT $9,000

Karl Piatnak of Vienna Secured the Stallion—Anaconda, Another of the Butler String, for Boston.

The harness horses of the Fasig-Tipton Company's "400" auction sale crowded hard on the straggling revelers of the cake walk in Madison Square Garden yesterday morning, the bustle of converting the great hall into a speed and show ring for trotters and pacers beginning while there still was a crowd left over from the fantastic entertainment of the night before. With all the speed that the crew of workmen could put into the change, it was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that Auctioneer George Bain announced the sale open and called for the first bid.

The attendance was made up very largely of horsemen, breeders, owners of racing stables, and trainers, the sale, though an extraordinary one, as regards the number of high-class and high-bred stock catalogued, offering but little attraction to the general public. The horsemen, however, represented about every horse-breeding section of North America and included about a dozen European harness racing men and breeders as their agents. The foreigners' interest was chiefly in the dispersal of the strong racing stable collected by James Butler, who, intending to retire from racing for the present, sent his entire string to the sale. Of this lot, the stout young stallion Gayton, 2:08¾, styled "King of the Allertons," and the two great campaigning pacers, Coney, 2:02¾, holder of race and wagon records, and Anaconda, 2:02½, were the stars.

Coney, the first of the Butler consignment to be offered, caused sharp competition with James Carroll, B. O. Shank, and Vance Nuckal, the leading bidders. Nuckal went to $3,100, and then gave it up, the others carrying the price up to $4,100, at which figure Shank secured the famous wagon horse, presumably for Dr. J. C. McCoy of Delaware, for whom he trains. Albert C. Bostwick, the millionaire amateur horseman, was a bidder on the great bay pacer Anaconda, but his desire to own the horse evidently was not very great, for after a sharp tilt, in which four or five bidders engaged, Mr. Bostwick turned away from the ring and Anaconda went to E. B. Rice of Boston for $6,500.

The foreign buyers practically had the contention for Gayton to themselves, though until the bids went above $5,000 American horsemen were among those in the strife for possession of the handsome and sturdy animal. Karl Piatnak, one of the leading patrons of harness racing in Austria, was the most aggressive of all, and left no doubt that he meant to take Gayton to Europe. To the bid of $9,000 the hammer fell at last, in favor of Mr. Piatnak. Gayton, the Austrian turfman said, would be shipped abroad as early as the voyage can be made in safety and without the chance of throwing the horse too far out of condition to permit of his being handled early. He will be campaigned on the Vienna tracks, under the care of the American trainer George Nelson, who has charge of the Piatnak horses. He is intended ultimately for the stud, though Mr. Piatnak now is engaged exclusively as a racing man and has no important interests as a breeder. The fifteen head of the Butler consignment brought a total of $26,675, an average of $1,778.33.

From the Bonner farm came an even and high-class lot of well-bred horses, the choicest of which caused spirited bidding. The best prices paid for any of these were $1,600, for the six-year-old Highland Baron, 2:30, and $1,800 for Baron Review. Twenty-eight head from the Bonner farm brought $9,185, an average of $328.03. For the others of the eighty-three horses sold, the prices were fair, in general, though there were some bargains, good-looking and promising young horses occasionally going for astonishing prices. The selling will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The best prices at yesterday's offering were as follows:

PROPERTY OF W. STEDMAN, OSWEGO.

Piccolo, 2:24½, (pacer,) b. m., 6 years, by Colbert-Jara, by Hamdallah; C. H. Hanford, Newburg, N. Y. $350
May Colbert, 2:24¼, (pacer,) b. m., 7, by Colbert-Lady May, by Hamdallah; J. A. Ganger, Waverly, N. Y. 300

PROPERTY OF S. THORMAN, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Prince Maxon, b. g., 8, by Maxon-Flora, by Black Belmont Bill; J. A. Baker, Sheepshead Bay, L. I. $400

PROPERTY OF W. CAMPBELL & SON.

Cammachie Boy, br. g., 5, by Symboleer-Electric G., by Electioneer; James Conley, Lowell Mass. $400
Allie Tinker, b. m., 6, by Acolyte-Lady Onward, by Onward; J. B. Rhodes, New Bedford, Mass. 525

PROPERTY OF H. BROWN, YONKERS.

Raven, blk. g., 7, by Fred M.-Senaca-Patchen mare; J. B. Rhodes $485
Shellac, ch. g., 5, by Advertiser-Bailey Nutwood; Thomas O'Brien, Yonkers 400

PROPERTY OF BONNER FARM.

Highland Baron, 2:30, b. h., 6, by Baron Wilkes-Irma, by Nutwood; H. Gray, Boston 1,600
Keene Baron, roan g., 3, by Baron Review-Lady McKinney, by Sweepstakes; J. H. Goodden 950
Baron Review, roan g., 6, by Baron Wilkes-Spanish Maiden, by Happy Medium; John McCarthy, Brooklyn 1,800
Ethel A., b. f., 4, by Alfred G.-Trivia, by Lord Russell; Charles Thompson, New York 445
Mat A., br. g., 4, by Alfred G.-Taretta, by Alcantara; Charles Thompson 425
Alissa, b. f., 2, by Palatka-Impression, by Mambrino Rattler; M. Palanack, New York 555
Silver Maker, 2:11¼, (pacer,) gr. g., by Silver Cloud-Sally Fish, by Peacemaker; C. D. Emerson, New Egypt, N. J. 525

PROPERTY OF JAMES BUTLER.

Coney, 2:02¾, (pacer,) blk. g., 6, by McKinney-Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser; B. O. Shank, Cleveland, Ohio 4,100
Anaconda, 2:02½, (pacer,) b. g., 8, by Knight-Algona Mare; E. B. Rice, Boston. 6,500
Gayton, 2:08¼, b. h., by Allerton-Lucy Wilton, by Wilton; Karl Piatnak, Vienna, Austria 9,000
Miss Beatrice, 2:13¾, b. m., by Direct-Fanny K., by Redwood; J. B. Doerr, New York 1,000
Miss Kate, 2:15¼, b. m., 9, by Direct-Fanny K., by Redwood; J. B. Doerr 900
Juata Jay, b. m., 7, by Jay Bird-Lena, by Jay Gould; A. Picker, Yonkers 300
Ed B. Young, 2:11¼, (pacer,) blk. g., 7 years, by Direct-Lilly Langtry, by Nephew; John McGuire, New York 600
Baron March, 2:15, b. g., 6, by Delmarch-Inez Wilkes, by Baron Wilkes; J. B. Rhodes, New Bedford, Mass. 2,000
Nettie Cantara, b. m., 7, by Alcantara-Nettie Bell, by William Tell; R. E. Boland, New York 205
Georgia H., 2:16½, b. m., 13, by Alcantara-Rose R., untraced; Schuyler & Mall, Holland 200
Cara Wilkes, b. m., 9, by Jerome Eddy-Evemony, by Piedmont; H. Fancher, agent 200
Neil Direct, (pacer,) b. f., 4, by Direct-Kate Hall, by Blue Bull; J. T. Washburn, New York 485
Direct Kirke, b. g., 6, by Direct-Hazel Kirke, by Brigadier; J. T. Washburn 300
Soon Enough, b. g., 7, by Direct-Midget, by Inca; E. R. Shipman, New York 285

PROPERTY OF E. A. McFARLAND.

The Charmer, b. h., 5, by Epaulet-Charm, by Santa Claus; F. M. Martin, Atlantic City, N. J. 950
Jack Pierson, gr. c., 4, by Ansel-Daybreak, by Harold; H. Fansher, agent 500

PROPERTY OF N. MONTGOMERY.

Irene, 2:17¼, b. m., 10, by Ira Nutwood-Daisy, by Marshall Chief; P. A. Hanuin, Poughkeepsie 375

Eighty-three head sold for a total of $44,375, an average of $534.63.

Crescent A. C. Hockey Team Won.

The Crescent Athletic Club hockey team defeated the Skating Club of Brooklyn in a league championship match last night in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The score was 6 to 1. Line-up:

Skating C. of B., 1. Positions.		Crescent A. C., 6.
McKenzie, Capt.	Goal	Hallock
Smith	Point	Randall
Holton	Cover Point	Drakeley
Williams	Forwards	Shiebler
Bullen	Forwards	Dobby
Kennedy	Forwards	Wall, Capt.
Lifflton	Forwards	Goodwin

Referee—Bert McKenzie. Skating Club of Brooklyn. Goal Umpires—Trueman Wilson Post. Skating Club of Brooklyn, and William H. Saunders, Crescent Athletic Club. Timekeepers—J. Allen Smith, Clermont Hockey Club. Goals—Wall, (2,) Dobby, (3,) Shiebler, (1,) Bullen, (1.) Time—20 minute halves.

Cutler School Lost to Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 13.—Morristown School beat the Cutler School of New York at hockey here to-day by the score of five goals to nothing. The game was interesting, though Cutler was generally outplayed.

CURLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Twelve Rinks Brave the Cold Blasts at Van Cortlandt for the Dewar Cup.

With the wind blowing across the ice of Van Cortlandt Lake with the force of a lusty tornado all day yesterday, over fifty Scotch enthusiasts of the ancient game of curling turned out, undeterred by the weather, to play their annual competition for the John Dewar Silver Cup. The sport was kept going until after 6 o'clock, for two rounds of the contest were played, and the semi-final and final rounds will be finished to-day.

Seven clubs were represented with twelve rinks, and the six victors in the first round played the second round later in the day. Most of the games were well contested, but the excitement, nevertheless, failed to keep the competitors physically warm, and a desperate effort was made to start a little fire near the curling headquarters, but the strong wind prevented it getting beyond a puffy mass of smoke. The veteran Secretary of the Grand National Curling Club, David Foulis, who played with his Caledonian Club, said:

"It is the coldest day I ever played, and I did not find my overcoat a bid unwieldy."

President Conley, who was injured by the rope gang on the previous day, was present, but did not play.

As a result of the two rounds, the three victors to meet to-day are Caledonian No. 1, Thistle No. 1, and Van Cortlandt No. 2, the numbers denoting that these clubs entered two rinks, but not designating superiority.

The twelve competing rinks, showing the draw in the first round, the victorious rink coming first in the column, are:

1.—Empire City.	Manhattan No. 2.
George Manwelle,	Walter Low,
George Manwelle,	William Stalker,
Adam Manvelle,	D. Ballantyne,
William Manwelle,	T. Wallace. Skip 7.
Skip, 18.	
2.—Manhattan No. 1.	Yonkers.
William McKay,	R. L. Stewart.
John McGregor,	Thomas McVicar,
William Stewart.	James Stewart,
D. G. Morrison. Skip 13.	Robert Kellock. Skip 11.
3.—Thistle No. 1.	Thistle No. 2.
A. McKay.	Frank McKay,
Robert Loudon,	Charles Mackenzie,
Thomas Watt.	Alexander Dickson,
Robert Lauder. Skip 17.	James Thaw. Skip 12.
4.—Caledonian No. 2.	St. Andrew's No. 1.
J. Johnston,

The New York Times.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

CUBA AND THE STATES.

Must Cuba, though thoroughly dependent upon us for protection and defense, and absolutely essential to our safety, nevertheless have more freedom thrust upon it than Vermont or Massachusetts or New York? Our Congress is capable sometimes of extraordinary things, but it is hardly capable of that.

We make this extract from the report of Mr. WHITELAW REID'S address at the Republican Club's Lincoln banquet, and "mark it for animadversion," precisely because it seems to us one of the few disputable passages in a thoughtful and generally admirable speech.

The suggested analogy is false. Each one of the United States, at the formation of the Union, gave up something of its sovereignty in return for its share in the benefits of "a more perfect Union." Such a sacrifice is made by every individual who enters a partnership. Such a sacrifice we should of course exact from Cuba if she should apply for admission as a State. But she will not have the privileges and immunities of a State. We cannot, therefore, exact of her, upon that ground, the sacrifice of sovereignty, of nationality, which we exact of a State.

Our real protection against the possible vagaries of Cuban self-government would be quite different from our protection against the vagaries of an individual State. As Mr. REID himself shows, we have for three-quarters of a century maintained that Cuba was so near to us that we could not be indifferent to her fate, nor to the control under which she fell. That relation is now, in fact, a protectorate. It would be very well that it should be expressed and acknowledged by the Cubans in formal language, and in their very organic law. But the real sanction of it will be something quite different. It will be the same by which we should have interfered to prevent the sale of the title of the island by Spain to some other Power, if such a sale had been attempted. It is, in fact, the power of the United States. If we were a weak Nation no amount nor number of paper contracts would prevent a stronger from taking Cuba from us and from herself, if it wanted Cuba. While we are strong enough to control the destiny of Cuba we shall continue to do so, to the extent to which her fate seems to involve our National interests. And we shall do that without reference to whatever formal agreements there may be between the island and ourselves, or even in the absence of such agreements.

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

That seems to be an inspired, if not an official, declaration which has been made from Washington, on the part of Senator JONES of Arkansas, concerning the future policy and programme of the still so-called Democratic Party. It is enough to say that the programme of the unhappy persons who find themselves in control of the Democratic organization is for a third nomination of BRYAN, twice defeated, to show how hopeless is the outlook. Indeed, the very fact that Senator JONES is the Sir Oracle of the Democratic Party ought to excite some misgivings, even in his own mind. We believe him to be a perfectly respectable and honest man and a very loyal supporter of "the organization," to whatever vagaries it may be subjected. He would have supported it, we have no doubt, as loyally on a rational platform in 1896 and again in 1900, and with even more enthusiasm than that with which on those two occasions he conducted it to defeat under the auspices of BRYAN and the two lunatical platforms that must have filled even him with consternation. But the very fact that, in the general dislocation of the party, he has turned up as a leader and oracle ought to inspire him with a suspicion that the party is not in a normal condition.

The announcement that the next campaign is to be made upon the "trusts" and that a very "drastic measure" against them is to be introduced into Congress to form the platform of the party, is no more reassuring than the announcement that Mr. BRYAN is to be renominated. There is a great deal to be said, and doubtless something to be profitably done, in relation to the trusts. But if he will again excuse us for saying so, Senator JONES or any other statesman of his calibre is not the man either to say it or to do it. Senator HOAR said some of it in his admirable Lincoln Day address in Massachusetts, which again indicated that, no matter how wrong he may go upon any specific question of politics, he is intellectually a man of distinctly Senatorial calibre, whose departure would be a great loss to our public life. It would be quite absurd to say as much of Senator JONES of Arkansas.

Nor is the case essentially altered when we are advised that, in the preparation of the "drastic measure" against trusts, Senator JONES will have the co-operation and support of Senator TILLMAN, Senator BAILEY, and Senator DANIEL. These names do not add weight to the name of JONES. Contrariwise, they detract from it. He is quite as intelligent as they are and much more intellectually honest. Two at least out of the three of them might, without injustice, be described as blatherskites. That the whole four are able to draw a measure, "drastic" or otherwise, against the trusts the enactment of which would ameliorate the condition of the general mass of the population of these United States is a proposition which no circumspect citizen thereof will easily accept. That these four should be named as the framers of a policy for the Democratic Party is a proof how low that party has sunk.

It is a great pity, from a patriotic point of view. Because there was never a time, in the history of this country, when an able, alert, and vigilant opposition was more needed than it is now. That need is not going to be supplied by the efforts of half a dozen or half a thousand half-educated demagogues. The task of ascertaining accurately what are the actual public grievances that have resulted from the combinations of capital called trusts, and then of devising measures for the relief of those grievances, is one for statesmen of the first rank. To depute it to these four Senators would be an absurdity. And the absurdity would not be lessened or relieved by the addition to their councils of their candidate. All that Mr. BRYAN had to say upon this question was, in effect, to make an appeal to the envy of the poor for the rich. That is not only about the meanest appeal that could be made, in this country. It is also about the most ineffectual. To say that JONES, DANIEL, TILLMAN, and BAILEY are to draw the platform upon which the next Democratic candidate is to stand, and to say that BRYAN is to be that candidate, is the same as saying that the other candidate, whoever he may be, and upon whatever platform he is to stand, is to be elected. That is to say that the Democratic Party, as at present organized and managed, does not amount to enough of an opposition to put the party in power under bonds for its good behavior. And that is a National calamity.

THE NEW COMPETITION IN IRON AND STEEL.

The usual result of premature governmental interference with private enterprise is to surround monopolies with safeguards they could never have erected for themselves and to make them more formidable than they could have become if left to work out their own problems in their own way, under the conditions of unrestricted competition. It may at some time become necessary to regulate industrial consolidations. That time has not yet come, however, for the reason that they are regulating one another much better than would be possible by any other means.

Recent events in the iron and steel trades illustrate this very clearly and are extremely interesting to the student of economic problems. The course of prices in these trades in 1900 showed that the consolidations could neither force consumption nor hold the market steady against the tendency of external influences to depress values. Gradually they are developing a competition among themselves which all in interest find extremely disquieting. Originally their respective fields of business enterprise were well defined. Those making raw materials were the sources of supply for the mills and factories of the consolidations formed to control the output of finished products. But in dealing with combinations as strong as themselves the consuming industries did not have the advantage they expected. The companies making raw materials wanted all the profit they could get, and sometimes more than their customers thought them entitled to. Naturally, the desire for independence led them to move quietly but steadily in the direction of producing their own supplies of raw materials, and as the natural result of this movement the combinations which originally expected to restrict their output to the crude products of the blast furnace, converter, and open hearth, are taking steps to provide facilities for converting such products into forms adapted to the requirements of general consumption. The transition from ingots to plates and sheets, from billets to wire rods and wire, and from skelp to pipe, is easy and natural—as much so, indeed, as the acquisition of ore properties and the building of furnaces by the large consumers of pig iron, ingots, and billets. There is nothing sensational about such a development, unless, perhaps, in its effect upon the fluctuations of industrials in the speculative stock market. It means, however, that if the capital needed can be had, each of the great iron and steel consolidations, if not previously absorbed, will gradually expand into industries armed at all points for competition with every other industry in parallel lines.

Just what deals are on hand or are seriously contemplated is immaterial, except as a matter of news interest. The conditions which suggest them are instructive as showing that the great consolidations fear each other more than the public has reason to fear them. The buying up of competing works is, at best, a temporary expedient, briefly delaying the operation of the natural laws of trade. It cannot go on forever; indeed, it is doubtful if the showing thus far made by the iron and steel consolidations would make it an easy matter to raise the many millions needed for a serious beginning in that direction. It would have to be done again and again, with the certainty that most of the money paid for old works would be promptly reinvested in new ones, better located and better equipped, and consequently more dangerous as competitors. Should the other course be taken and a policy of "freeze out" be adopted, precipitating such a fight as we have so long watched in sugar, the consequences would be such as to render further consolidations impossible for many years to come.

The timid citizen who sees in the so-called trusts a menace to public welfare, through the erection of an oligarchy of combined capital, may possess his soul in peace for the present. Between what the manipulators of such consolidations would like to do and what they are able to do, there is a great gulf fixed. The only chance to bridge it lies in legislation ostensibly for the public protection against monopoly, but so framed as to make the monopolies invulnerable.

TO REPEAL THE RAMAPO CHARTER.

There is some danger lest the measure pending at Albany which is of the nearest interest to the people of the city may fail, simply through want of popular interest enough to secure its success.

The measure is the repeal of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company. To be sure, recent events on both sides of the East River tend to point more sharply the moral of the necessity for the repeal. The performances of KEATING and the non-performances of DALTON alike show us that the Ramapo job "is not dead, but sleepeth." It is as near as ever to "the great heart of the organization," and to the little hearts of the officials who would profit by it.

If public attention were urgently directed to it, there are very few members of the Legislature who would have the courage to stand up and be counted in favor of Ramapo. The repeal of its charter is the only assurance that can be given of permanent immunity from the job. But if the public happened to be looking in some other direction, there is reason to believe that a good many legislators have received arguments that would induce them to sustain the cause of Ramapo.

A water famine, or the plausible pretense of such, would be just now a godsend to the jobbers. They would say that the limit of the indebtedness of the city is nearly reached. The margin remaining is but sixteen millions, according to one computation. According to the largest, it is only twenty-six. The Tammany officials have been for a long time trying to persuade the public that a water famine was imminent. If they succeeded, they would pretend that the only choice was between a new aqueduct and the resumption of the contract with the Ramapo people, which was frustrated by the vigilance of Mr. COLER. The pretense would be false, because we have adduced strong evidence to show that the shortage is due not to deficient supply but to frightful waste. That Tammany has ignored this evidence is one of the strongest counts in the indictment against it. But, upon the whole, it is evident that the public safety lies in the direction of a repeal of the Ramapo charter, and that public duty requires that such a public pressure shall be put upon the Legislature as shall insure that repeal.

THE CRUSADE EPIDEMIC.

The extraordinary performances of Mrs. NATION in Kansas, with her facile hatchet, and the still more remarkable immunity from legal accountability she has thus far enjoyed, are vastly disquieting. They are so characteristic of the unreasoning intensity of conviction which takes possession of the elderly female, and manifest such entire irresponsibility of action in giving this conviction expression, that no student of human nature can fail to recognize it as the ultimate development of a well-defined tendency of feminine thought when fostered by organizations having purposes so sharply focalized that nothing outside of what they seek to illuminate is visible to their members. Mrs. NATION is not in any sense a freak. She is simply a highly developed type of a large and growing class of women, mostly of mature years, who have worked themselves up to a pitch of enthusiasm in the advocacy of some particular reform which makes them monomaniacs on that one subject. She differs from several millions of her congeners chiefly in the possession of physical courage. If she was unique she would be less interesting than she is.

But physical courage is not so rare an endowment among women that Mrs. NATION'S work began or will end with her. Courage is in a sense contagious, and breaks out in epidemic form from time to time. History has furnished more than one example of this, and its tendency to repeat itself is proverbial. In point of fact, the shrinking timidity of the sex was always more or less artificial. In these matters the women of the present generation are wiser than their ancestresses. They may affect great nervousness in the presence of mice, spiders, caterpillars, and such small deer; but they continually do things which would tax the courage of the bravest of men, and seem to be quite unconscious that they are doing anything remarkable. Mrs. NATION perhaps has the courage of her convictions a little better developed than most women, but this is doubtless because her convictions are stronger. But since she has shown how easy it is for a determined woman to have her way vi et armis in the discouragement of anything she disapproves, there is reason to fear that the suppressed energy of the alleged gentle sex, held in abeyance for centuries by social conventionalities, will break loose and make itself felt in many surprising ways. The question of most serious moment is, Where will this movement end?

In Chicago a few days ago certain zealous followers of the faith cure movement, armed with such weapons as they could draw from their domestic armories, terrorized a part of the West Side. Impressed with the fact that the harmless, necessary drug store is the devil's storehouse, and that the pharmacist is his agent and steward, and convinced that so long as their existence was tolerated misguided invalids would feel more confidence in prescriptions than in prayers and the laying on of hands, they started out singing militant hymns, and before they were dispersed they had wrecked five drug stores. Again, in Milwaukee lives a woman no less zealous, but apparently less gregarious, than her sisters of Kansas and Illinois. She is profoundly impressed with the idea that the billiard table is a toboggan slide to perdition, and that whoever plays thereon is destined to an eternity of exceeding discomfort. To do what she could in her feeble way toward the suppression of this evil she entered a billiard saloon alone, gathered a pyramid of pool balls in her overskirt, and proceeded to make some fancy shots. Her proficiency was so great that she smashed everything breakable in the place, and then went her way sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust in the wisdom and propriety of her action.

These incidents, symptoms of a crusade epidemic, suggest very disquieting possibilities. Will it occur to our long-suffering housekeepers, young and old, that they will be doing a good service to society by wrecking the exchanges, miscalled "intelligence offices," as a protest against the American system of domestic service? Will the Salvation Army lasses reach the conclusion that they will be doing GOD'S will by demolishing the barracks of the Volunteers of America? Will the wives of our best citizens deem it a duty to themselves and their families to break the windows of the clubhouses in which they are perfectly sure their husbands and sons participate in unholy orgies? But even to hint at such alarming possibilities is dangerous. The potency of hypnotic suggestion has many times been demonstrated.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Utah, like New York, has recently been compelled to deal with a rather serious outbreak of smallpox, but the health authorities there, less fortunate than our own, have been hampered in their efforts to control the disease by the opposition of a small but noisy and energetic group of anti-vaccinationists, who, for reasons easily imagined, have been much more successful in deluding public opinion than our own group of the same sort. They actually managed to bring to bear upon the State Legislature such pressure that it passed a bill making illegal the exclusion of unvaccinated children from the public schools. The Governor of Utah, however, is a man of sense and education, and he has promptly vetoed the bill, explaining his action in a long and particularly able message—a message that would end forever all anti-vaccination gabble in Utah if anti-vaccinationists were not beyond the reach of facts, arguments, or logic. In it Gov. WELLS has assumed, very properly, that a large majority of those supporting the bill are honestly ignorant of the harm it would do, and to enlighten them he has gone thoroughly over the whole ground, patiently explaining the advantages of vaccination as demonstrated by experience and guaranteed by all medical authority worthy of consideration. Then he has attacked the "infringement of liberty" objection, and shows the absurdity of permitting the State to compel children to go to school and then forbidding it to use a precaution at once safe, simple, and effective against their infection while there by one of the most loathsome of all maladies. The Governor mentions thirty-one States in which unvaccinated children are excluded from the schools as a sufficient reply to the particularly mendacious anti-vaccinationists who have been telling the people of Utah that they are the lonely victims of a cruel oppression. It is believed that the lower branch of the Legislature will pass the vetoed bill again, but that the Governor's action will be sustained in the Senate.

—Some very young person who writes pieces for The Philadelphia Times expresses grieved surprise that attention should have been given in this column to a matter so simple and so trivial as the refusal of a Cincinnati theatre audience to become panic-stricken when menaced by death from fire. The young person causes amusement rather than annoyance because he has introduced his criticism by an involuntary but convincing demonstration of the fact that though he can write the English language—after a fashion—he cannot read it with understanding enough to reproduce what he sees in print. For he says: "A correspondent of the journal referred to"—meaning THE TIMES—"puts forward the explanation that a memorably fatal fire in a Cincinnati theatre was marked by great presence of mind on the part of a little girl, who remained seated until the excitement had subsided, and then calmly walked from the theatre over the bodies of those who had perished in the first rush of wild fear. The provider of this explanation declares that the incident ever since has remained fresh in the minds of Cincinnati theatregoers, and that, in consequence, memory of it operated to preserve order and good conduct in the more recent disaster. The newspaper to which this explanation is submitted pooh-poohs it, and insists that its own theory is correct—that an audience of superior intelligence gathered to witness the masterpiece of The Master, and that brains told in a moment of danger." Then we read: "This is delicious rot. We have our doubts about the "delicious," but the other word, while not in very good taste, has the merit of absolute accuracy. Our correspondent did not ascribe the recent display of coolness to memory of a child's presence of mind, and we did not ascribe it to the superior intelligence of those whom SHAKESPEARE attracts. There was not the slightest hint of a desire or an intention to do either of those absurd things in the paragraph which attracted the young person's attention, and the origin of his curious and interesting delusion must be left for the determination of alienists.

—Examination of the figures just compiled by the Superintendent of Banks for the purpose of aiding the settlement of one of the taxation problems now under consideration shows, among other things, that the enormous aggregate business of the New York savings banks is conducted at an expense to the depositors that is marvelously small. The total resources of these banks on Jan. 1 amounted to $1,066,064,216, while the salaries paid and the other expenditures incurred were only $2,633,823, which is almost precisely one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the other sum. The part of this percentage that fell upon each of the 2,072,190 depositors is minute—indeed, too minute for hurried computation. No other business, so far as we know, is transacted with an expense account anything like so small, and savings bank depositors have good reason for contentment with the thought of how miscroscopic is the diminution of the interest they receive through the cost of investing and protecting their money. The bill, is probably more than paid by the interest which for one reason or another they find it convenient to abandon. The great industrial combinations now forming doubtless have as the object of their ambition the attainment of an economy in operation approaching that of the savings banks, but they have a long road to travel before reaching it.

—An Englishman who has lived for many years in the United States has sent to The London Standard a long letter in which he tells the business men of England that if they do not want to see themselves taking second or third place in the commercial world they must instantly distract their attention from their past, and even from their present, greatness, and devote all their energies to learning and utilizing the improved methods of manufacture and commerce from which their American and German rivals are now deriving advantages so dangerous to British supremacy. He says that on a recent visit to England he was amazed to find that few of the great business houses there have yet abandoned the habit of writing their correspondence with pens in the old-fashioned way, and he ...be absurd regard for an imagined dignity that prevents resort to stenographers and the typewriter. This he regards as characteristic of British trade in all its phases. Letters in long-hand he calls a double waste of time—the time of those who write them and of those who read them—making competition with foreigners almost hopeless, since their adoption of better methods has quadrupled the capacity for work of each employé dealing with matters of business correspondence. Then the exiled Britisher mourns the inadequacy of London's transportation facilities, and describes the street cars of Minneapolis in a way to make even New Yorkers envious. "Our latest cars," he says, "seat fifty people, and during the rush at 6 P. M. can accommodate, at a pinch, seventy more standing. As there are no horses to be considered, most of us would sooner stand for a few minutes (they run fast) than wait for the next car, though they run every few minutes on all lines. These street cars are lighted by eighteen electric lights, so you can read your paper in comfort, as they glide along with perfect smoothness. At each seat is a button of the electric bell that warns the conductor to stop the car at the next crossing. In Winter the car is heated by water pipes from the heater near the front end, and double windows are added. The motorman is in an inclosure in front, and the rear platform is also inclosed." Much as this man appreciates American enterprise, however, we note that he says, as if it were something creditable to him, instead of disgraceful, as it undoubtedly is: "Though I have been many years a resident of the United States, with my home and all my business interests here, my love of country keeps me still a British subject." Why is he with us and not of us? Why does he profit by all American privileges and assume no American responsibilities?

THE V. C. AND THE BUTTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Countess Roberts, the wife of "dear little 'Bobs,'" wears one ornament on her gown of black crape. It is the bronze Maltese cross—the V. C. bestowed upon her young son, "distinguished for valor" and killed early in the Boer war. Special permission was given "Bobs" to wear his son's as well as his own V. C., but the great little General preferred that the young hero's mother should wear the precious reward over her heart. Could any woman have a more beautiful jewel?—Commercial Advertiser.

No, none more beautiful, but others the same. Such jewels are all made of the same fabric, gallant heroism, "distinguished for valor."

We have no V. C. to reward our heroes. We have, however, heroic mothers, who have lost their sons, some of whom have been able to obtain some slight token of the sacrifice they have made for the country. Who will place the V. C. which so nobly adorns Lady Roberts above the simple button cut from the army shirt of Sergt. Hamilton Fish, killed in the front of the first action in our own war with Spain, that is the V. C. which his loving mother wears, and doubtless other mothers wear some token of their gallant sons who went to fight for the Flag, and proudly died for it.

No woman can have a more beautiful jewel than that which Lady Roberts wears in memory of her gallant boy, but there are many a weeping mother without either the much coveted Victoria Cross, or even the simple shirt button, who wears and will wear an equally beautiful jewel, the memory of her boy. Should we not be thankful that we have such Spartan mothers rather than question the beauty of their jewels? AN AMERICAN.

New York, Feb. 12, 1901.

DEFENDS MINISTER WU.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your special from Washington published in the issue of the 19th, bearing upon the effect made upon Government officials by the utterances of Minister Wu Ting Fang was read with considerable amusement.

The officers of the Administration whom those utterances have irritated are objects of pity. Childishness is disgusting in men, whether it show itself in the President, Secretary of War, or any other man. The taking of offense at Minister Wu's sayings is pure childishness. Why cannot the President, or the whole Nation for that matter, stand a little of the expression of Mr. Wu's estimates? It is good to see ourselves at times through the eyes of others. Why should the Administration take on like a peevish old woman at every little thing that is said?

As far as the letter to the Society of the Genesee is concerned, the Minister was right in sending it, and in expressing himself as he did, if he felt as he said. His letter was to a private body, and the ill, if there be any, attaches to the society for making the letter public. The writer of your "Topics of the Times" column says that the Minister should have given some explanation of his declination of the invitation, other than the true one, saying: "Custom sanctions mental reservations approaching close to untruthfulness in the wording of such declinations, and it certainly behooved Minister Wu to use the established formulae on this occasion."

Now, that is ethics with a vengeance! This brings to mind a case in a Southern court. The defendant was asked if it were true that he called the plaintiff a liar; he denied the charge, despite the fact of several witnesses to the contrary. Finally the Justice asked: "What did you say?" To this the defendant replied: "I told him that he walked around the truth most damnably!" This is the course your "Topics of the Times" writer would map out for Minister Wu; not that he lie about the matter, but that he "walk around the truth most damnably." If this writer ever compiles a code of ethics I should buy a copy, for sure.

If custom sanctions any such course as this recommendation to Mr. Wu Ting Fang the body-politic must be rotten to the core.

As far as the Christian religion is concerned, I need only say, it can stand the disparaging comparison without fear of losing ground.

But remember this: Mr. Wu was asked to speak. Do the American people condemn a man for expressing his views when he has been asked to express them? This taking of offense discloses a narrowness of soul too mean for anything—it is having "much ado about nothing."

Let Minister Wu talk; we want to know what the other side thinks of us.

GEORGE FRAZIER MILLER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 11, 1901.

SITE OF THE NAVY ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York City is to be congratulated that the fate of the navy arch is now in such hands that its future is assured. None the less, also, for the happy solution of the problem of site. The main objection arising in the mind at first consideration of the site chosen proves, with more attention to be in truth a strong argument in its favor; that is, the fact that the site is in a neglected and seldom visited locality.

New York is favored with several viewpoints overlooking scenic beauty of greatest charm. The Battery is one of these. Not so much the geographical situation in relation to the centre of population has caused this spot to become misprized as the fact that the park has been subjected to the conditions arising from the crowded immigrant and tenement life centred at that point. There can be little doubt that these latter conditions will soon end. The course of ordinary progress, hastened, indeed, by the erection of the new Custom House, will require the available land at and near the Battery for business purposes and remove from that locality the last remnant of domestic life.

The erection of the navy arch at the Battery will lead, I believe, to the regeneration of Battery Park, which will make of this the place of beauty its merits deserve. The Piazza of St. Mark in Venice shows how effective can be made the water approach of a city. Indeed, the Chicago World's Fair was a nearer example, bringing to mind also the value (which is to be considered at a later period) of the use of the Victory Columns. On original lines success surely can be attained at the Battery with a definite plan requiring, though this may, the course of many years. Then must, of course, the hideous bathing houses become a matter of the past. Water equally clean is not scarce on the river front. Perhaps conscience and faith will remove the mass of the Barge Office, alas, so solid! With a jewel in the rough such as is Battery Park surely New York must and will afford the slight sacrifice necessary to bring forth its facets and fire of beauty. The navy arch will lead the way.

The press of New York should regard itself as the constituted champion of nature for the city's humanity. Art, in time, will conquer of its own force within humanity. Every encroachment at the Battery Park, at Central Park, at the river edge of Riverside Park, at, indeed, any and every park, should be fought to a finish. The east bank of the Harlem River at the Speedway should be dedicated to nature in some form. The offer of the Navy Department to convert beautiful, dishonered Blackwell's Island into a public park, with less expense and under better conditions than will inevitably be done later, should be accepted.

Among the few words of commendation of America that Charles Dickens could find to utter in "American Notes" are the following: "The country round New York is surpassingly and exquisitely picturesque." New York has inherited a birthright of beauty. It should not sell it for a mess of ugliness.

GEORGE T. TYLER.

New York, Feb. 12, 1901.

WATER FROM TEN-MILE RIVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A corps of engineers has for some months been surveying the Valley of the Ten-Mile River, with the view of acquiring its waters for the City of New York. This great city will in the future need more water, and, in view of its probable growth, it is imperative that the supply should be permanent. That the Ten-Mile River would afford such a supply is not a certainty, and after a fabulous expense in a few years another great outlay would be needed to procure an unfailing one. It is admitted that there is a great waste of water in the city, and this will probably increase with its growth. It would seem that this waste could and ought to be lessened in some degree. I am told that there are other sources from which water could be obtained, but that this project offers greater inducement to capitalists to increase their fortunes.

One of the most aggravating, and I might say one of the most immoral, reasons given is that "they can get considerable water and it is handy." Neither statute nor moral laws permit the taking of things because they are "handy." That argument does not reflect much honor on the project. The supply of water in this valley has visibly decreased within my recollection, of which I could give several instances; also the testimony of the old inhabitants who are still remaining. The groves were first cleared off the land and the forests denuded for the iron manufactories, and again for the railroad. The hunters have also contributed to their destruction, and there have been frequent forest fires in this vicinity. The consequence is that the rainfall has decreased and the snowfall has diminished in proportion. Within six years we have had four seasons of drought. Last Summer the Ten-Mile River could be forded in most places—was never known to be so low.

We have hoped that the survey was a mere experiment that would end in the abandonment of the scheme, but we are told that it will be carried into effect. The World has published an article saying with absolute certainty that the work is to be done and our villages "wiped out." It would seem that, instead of peaceful inhabitants, a horde of pestilent savages were to be disposed of in this summary manner. It is proposed to convert a tract of land eighteen miles in length and the width of the valley into a great lake. This would submerge three villages, several old cemeteries, and one of the fairest and most fertile regions in this, or perhaps any other, land; would also drive the landed proprietors and owners of small holdings into exile. This valley has been inhabited for many years by Indians, and for nearly two centuries by settlers from the older colonies and European countries. There have been more oxen stabled here than in the Augean stalls, and it would require another Hercules to make it fit for the purpose required. Lakes and rivers have their channels formed by nature, and flow over gravel, rocks, and primitive earth. The bottom of the projected reservoir would be an indescribable compound. In seasons of drought, now of frequent occurrence, the borders of the lake would be converted into a pestilential marsh.

This is an agricultural region. I think that the city would miss its products, not inconsiderable, and also the frequent visits of the people, which, of course, would cease with the destruction of their homes.

As there are other sources of water supply, any one of which would be really less expensive than this, it seems like desecration to destroy the cemeteries and a cruelty to drive those who are attached by many ties to their homes to exile, and perhaps ruin. The average citizen who may, as convenience requires, move from one part of the city to another, who has varied pleasures and interests within his reach and no associations with fields and trees and ancient landmarks, cannot well understand why people who are paid for these things, and they are not always paid, should take it to heart if required to leave them. The farmer is supposed to be of a stolid temperament, with no very high ambitions and indifferent to changes. There may be some such, but there are more who have a deep attachment to their homes and as deep a reverence for the resting places of their kindred. The Chinese revere and protect the graves of their ancestors, and we should at least be equal to them in civilization.

DOVER PLAINS.

Dover Plains, Feb. 11, 1901.

BRITONS AND BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the sake of showing England that it is not too late for her to relent and secure herself the comfort of not murdering a great people, it is necessary to call her attention to the signs that Lord Roberts's success in driving the Boers from every position had nothing in it intrinsically fatal to the Boers, whose rôle was necessarily, from the first, that of guerrillas. No one doubted that so able a General as Lord Roberts could handle a big army, even in South Africa; but what has this handling accomplished? Except the one feat of catching Cronje, what vital blow has he struck? Has he not left the pick of the Boers, the very element his errand depended upon catching, all intact, and more valiant and active than ever?

Even the dullest pride-blind Englishman will some day awake to the fact that there has been no essential change from "organized" to guerrilla war, and that the "war as a war" merely seemed over to a soldier who had captured every "strong position of the enemy," though little else, and who never before had been pitted against men of a moral rank equal at least to his own; heroes who preferred death to even infringed liberty. The Boers who are carrying on this fight were at least as large a proportion of their people as were Washington and our ancestors of the Revolution, and they will hold a similar place in history.

Did the Boers agree at the beginning of the game to count it a failure every time they deftly eluded Roberts's overpowering army? Each event of this character has sufficed to feed the foolish part of Great Britain, figuring in journals as "complete routs." But was this what Roberts hoped and needed to do? Did he get their artillery, or to any vital extent their persons? And since their discovery that their artillery was a burden to them, and their consequent disuse of it, the marvelous power that kept it a year out of British hands finds itself set free, and has given them a new lease of force, as the English are learning to their cost.

That the day could come when England and the United States become the fire for the trial and welding of the metal of heroes, shows the fluidity of all institutions, and that none stays a moment at the top, but merely takes its turn there.

No, were the jingoes not blind with vanity, they would see that, whatever grounds they had, or thought they had, to believe the Boers unworthy of independence, this war has already blazoned them forth as men such as the British would worship were they not unfavorably related to them. The survival of the fittest is inevitable, and England is sinking as she futilely tears this people which is rising to rule South Africa.

As Olive Schreiner says, this bath of blood is only this people's baptism. And so absolute is fate that a million decadent tyrants cannot prevent the ultimate dominance of a people sprung from even one pair of fire-tried parents of the ascendant stock. Macbeth must kill Fleance or despair. And safer still is the thought for which men die:

Brighest in dungeons, Liberty, thou art!

ABBOTT H. THAYER.

Capri, Jan. 25, 1901.

A Champion of Chamberlain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must protest against the continued heaping of censure and obloquy upon one devoted head, which has characterized your utterances on the subject of the Boer war.

That the British nation as a whole was in favor of the war, and that the war itself was as inevitable as, in the nature of things, war can be, are two facts which are sufficiently prominent to need no demonstration. Had the campaign been an unqualified success, Chamberlain would have been the most idolized statesman in the kingdom to-day. It is not like the British people to "turn and rend him" alone or with others for weaknesses or blunders which have been common to both the civil and military administration in general.

Whatever fault may be found with Chamberlain's diplomacy, he, in underestimating the task of subduing the Boers, did but commit an error of judgment which but few escaped falling into; and, further, he could in no sense be held responsible for the shortcomings and failures of the War Department, which was presumed to be fit for any emergency, more especially for one which had been threatening for so long.

However poor a showing in some respects the British have made, or whatever justice there may be in your contention that British prestige has been lowered thereby, it is extremely doubtful whether any other nation could have carried through such a campaign with any greater success, or with any less of discredit, a campaign as unique in its features as it has been trying to the qualities of both contestants and discrediting to every military tradition.

E. BEAL.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 11, 1901.

STATEMENT FROM JUSTICE GAYNOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to feel that I ought to contradict the circumstantial narrative of your Albany correspondent in your issue of to-day that I wrote a letter favoring the special jury law and a later letter opposing it. Your correspondent has evidently been imposed on by some one. I wrote two letters (and only two) on the subject. They were both to Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the committee, and both opposed the special jury law and stated that I had always been opposed to it. I inclose copies of the two letters, so you may see for yourself. I would not notice such statements in some newspapers, but to see them in THE TIMES is quite another thing. The whole matter is an invention. You will notice that I suggest in both letters that if the special jury act is to be repealed the duties put upon the Special Commissioner by the later act of 1898 should be transferred to some other official, otherwise a general jury panel in this county will soon sink to its former poor condition. W. J. GAYNOR.

Brooklyn, Feb. 13, 1901.

[In the first of his letters to Senator Stranahan, dated Feb. 4, Justice Gaynor said: "I have always been opposed to the so-called jury law, and asked for its repeal, and have been in favor of making the general jury panel down here as good as the so-called special jury panel, on what I have deemed the correct theory, that every one is entitled to as good a jury as any one else." After this statement the writer explained how the general panel in Kings County had, since the passage of the law relating to the Special Jury Commissioners, in 1899, undergone careful scrutiny each year by the Special Commissioner, with the result that there is now had "a very good panel in this county." At the close of the letter the Justice said that he had "no disposition to try to prevent any suitable legislation on the subject."

[The second letter to Mr. Stranahan, written on Feb. 8, stated that the writer was, as before, opposed to "the Special Jury Commissioner law"; that he deemed "the notion that there are any persons in the community who need a better jury than other people a most pernicious one," and that he "advocated the repeal of the act the very next session after it was passed." After saying that the general jury list in both New York and Kings Counties ought to be so revised as to make it equal to their so-called special jury list, Justice Gaynor continued: "But having by the act, Chapter 523 of the Laws of 1899, made it the duty of the Special Commissioner to revise the general list each year by scrutinizing every person thereon, I hate to see the office abolished until the performance of that duty is put somewhere else." He said, further, that there was one respect in which a special panel would be very convenient, namely, in capital cases, there being many people opposed to the death penalty.]

NUGGETS.

The Wrong Man Aroused.

"Why is this called an owl car?" asked one of the belated passengers.

"Hoot, mon!" sleepily responded the passenger known as Sandy McGregor. "How do I know."—Chicago Tribune.

Costly.

Notrox—I never met a more courteous man than Starveling.

Gotrox—Yes, that's a privilege he has that I haven't. Every time I venture to be courteous it costs me money.—Indianapolis Press.

Signs and Superstitions.

"I must confess I'm rather superstitious."

"Well, I'm not. I wouldn't be that way."

"You wouldn't, eh?"

"No, it's a sure sign that you're going to have bad luck when you begin to get superstitious."—Philadelphia Press.

A Mother's Methods.

"You see," said the mother, "Tommy is so uncomplaining and yielding that I always give him the first choice of everything."

"As a lesson to Johnny?" asked the caller.

"No. It gives Johnny a chance to take it away from him. Then both are satisfied."—Indianapolis Press.

A VALENTINE.

Dear, I offer you my Past;
Worthless though it be,
What mine idle youth amassed
Forms a part of me:

Glories of the Cap and Gown—
Few of scholarly renown—
Classics, interlined and brown,
And a parchment scroll;
Trophies of the spiked shoe,
Oar that stroked a losing crew,
Rod and racquet, crosse and cue—
There! you have the whole.

Love, the Present too is thine,
Though I hardly know
What is proffered; that, in fine,
Years alone may show:

Here's a pen—a worthless quill;
Little hath it wrought—that ill,
Yet it scrawls thy goodness still
When I give it choice;
And my books! their varied mines
When I delve, the rubric shines,
And I hear the golden lines
In thy silver voice.

And the Future?—thou alone,
Sweet sibyl, canst ordain.
Let thy love the years unknown
Light—my Suzerain!

But if not—thy wish my plan;
Still thy name I'll bear
In my heart, a talisman;
On my lips, a prayer.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

PROF. ADLER DISPUTES MR. COLER'S OPINIONS

Their Discussion of Reform Before Federated Boys' Clubs.

Controller Expresses Little Faith in Spasmodic Efforts—The Professor Loathes Professional Reformers.

Controller Coler and Prof. Felix Adler met last night at a gathering of the Federation of East Side Boys' Clubs and for an hour both addressed the audience and, incidentally, each other, giving their respective views of reform in municipal affairs. The meeting took place in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance's building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, where the members of the various clubs packed the hall to the doors.

Controller Coler, the first speaker, was greeted with applause as he was introduced to the audience. He addressed his hearers as "boys," and then cited statistics to show the wealth of this city as compared to the rest of the State, and the combination of all the States. He continued in part:

"The time will come when the people of New York will insist on governing themselves, and they will refuse longer to be governed from Albany. And when you see that point settled, you will see the solution of a great problem in municipal affairs.

"I have little faith in reform movements; in excited, spasmodic efforts to change the evils consequent to a great city. Such reformers grow flat. They do not get what they want in the shortest possible time, and, at best, the attempts remain half-hearted, and the reformers retire. We have had better results in this city from the leadership of men who are not morally all they should be, but who are sharp and shrewd, than we have had from men who were good, but not smart enough not to be fooled, during their administration.

"These few remarks should show to you boys what it means to get out into life and to hustle with the interest of your city at heart. Boys can do more than old men, and it is now that you should learn the power of combination and concerted effort. A few years ago there was a man in Brooklyn who was elected to office by this same power. No one expected the election to turn out as it did, and when they found a clear 25,000 or 30,000 to my credit they came and asked me who I was. I did not tell them, because it would have taken too long to do that, but in essence I had posted four or five of my younger friends, and it was they, the young men, who carried me through by their work.

"Attend yourselves to the affairs and needs of your city. The young man who does not go into the primaries and take an interest in politics has no right to kick later when he finds things have gone wrong. Take an interest in your city and there will be no need of reforms. I do not like the word 'reform' anyway—it means going back to former states—it is not an advance, and if we but reform and reform far enough back, we will arrive at the Garden of Eden. Say progress in place of the word reform, and see to it that your progress be worthy of the greatest city in the greatest State of the greatest people on the face of the globe."

As Controller Coler took his seat he was applauded even long after Prof. Adler had arisen to take his place on the platform.

Prof. Adler began by saying that he was much amused at the "sly little stabs" which Mr. Coler had made against the reformers.

"I will not say they were sly," he added, "they were very evident and pointed, in fact.

"There is no character which I loath so much as the professional reformer. He is an individual in a chronic state of effervescence. Somehow he considers himself a proper and fit person charged with a sacred and all-consuming duty of setting his misguided brethren aright.

"I have listened with great interest to the rabbi, speech of the last speaker, who, aside from all else, possesses the refreshing advantage of a mind fresh from the contact with actual facts. Yet I cannot agree with him. New York is not the greatest city in the greatest State of the greatest people of the earth. I do not believe it, therefore I cannot say it. Mr. Coler thinks so, therefore he can say it. I do not think this is the greatest city in the sense that the term can truly be used. But I hope to see it the greatest city and I hope to make it the greatest city, and I hope to have you boys get out into life and make it the greatest city.

"Mr. Coler can point with pride to the Museum of Art and our other noble institutions, but you know and I know the great gulf that exists right here in your own district of the east side, which prevents New York from being the greatest city, and which will continue so to prevent it until the evil is remedied. It is your duty to set the city right. Love it for the goodness that is in it, do not hold forth its evils, even as you would hide the scars of a friend, but do not cover up the cancerous sores with which it is afflicted. I do not agree with Mr. Coler on the meaning of the word 'reform.' Reform is not going back to old principles. It is not a retrograde step. It means, in the accepted sense of the word, 'a shaping anew.' It is not the professional reformer who does good in the fight against evil and crime. It is he who does not make of the work, but who has the duty thrust upon him. It is exactly such a man that makes the leaders among men.

"This beautiful city, situated on the broad Hudson and on the sea, is prevented from developing into the greatest city of the world because it is fettered in the hands of those who use it for evil and loathsome purposes. If we speak of her wrongs we are therefore in duty bound, seeing the cures for the evil, to abolish it and make it the greatest city, owned by the greatest people of the world, and the greatest city produced by freedom. In the hands of the foul usurpers of the fair name of the metropolis the city has become besmirched in spots that we must clean to make her fair and great again. For this work I welcome you all. In this country, where we are all alike, where a boy of five years considers himself on the same level with a man, and where presently there will be no difference of sex politically, even you, who are young, can learn to give your aid.

"I want to congratulate you on the fact that you are the sons of foreign-born citizens. It is a curious fact, which has come under my observation, that the National genius is expressed in the clearest fashion by the foreign-born. The highest types appear in the foreigner who has affiliated himself with a Nation to which he does not belong.

Here the professor mentioned the case of Napoleon and numerous German and French philosophers and scholars who were not native to the countries in which they became famous. He continued:

"Do not forget that the man is not worth his salt who, in honoring himself, does not honor his ancestry. Our citizenship, that of aliens, I esteem even higher than that of those natural born to the country, because in their case the golden fruit was thrown into their laps. In our case the citizenship is the product of our own spiritual efforts."

TEXTILES BRING LOW PRICES.

Large Specimens Sacrificed at the Sale of the Benguiat Collection.

Some high prices were realized at yesterday afternoon's session of the sale, at the galleries of the American Art Association, of the ancient textiles belonging to Vitali Benguiat. As at the first afternoon's sale, however, the more important pieces went cheap, some of them being sacrificed for a fraction of the value placed on them by the owner.

In the advertisements of the sale it was announced that on a few of the lots—specimens of an exceptionally high quality—upset prices had been placed. Yesterday, the auctioneer, Thomas E. Kirby, stated that these upset prices had all been removed. The result must have been disappointing to Mr. Benguiat, as lots on which he intended the bidding to start at $1,000 or more went for $300 or $400 each.

The most animated bidding was for a Renaissance chasuble of garnet velvet, with minutely worked medallions. It was started at $100, and knocked down for $525. An eighteenth century French ecclesiastical vestment, in gold and silver on a cream moiré ground, valued at $1,500, brought only $410.

Considering the demand for rare laces, those sold yesterday brought disappointing prices, a seventeenth century Milanese flounce going for only $130.

On the other hand, some of the smaller pieces brought good prices, as was the case at the first day's sale. An Italian missal of 1604, with an embroidered cover, brought $50, and a Venetian table cover $57.50.

The sale will be continued this afternoon.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

What Singers, Players, and Composers Are Doing in Various Places.

Miss Zelie de Lussan, contralto, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House, will appear on the variety stage in Brooklyn on Feb. 25.

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The last of Mr. Daniel Frohman's musical matinées will take place at Daly's Theatre at 2:30 to-day. W. J. Henderson will lecture on "Tschaikowsky and Russian Nationalism in Music." Illustrating the talk, Lillian Carlsmith, contralto, will sing three Tschaikowsky songs—"Versöhnung," "Kanarienvogel," and "Erstes Wiedersehen"—and the trio in A minor, dedicated to the memory of Nicolas Rubinstein, will be played by David Mannes, violin; Carl Altschuler, 'cello, and Walter Damrosch, piano.

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Mr. Rudolph Aronson made a hurried journey to Baltimore some days ago in consequence of the reports of Eduard Strauss's injury in the railroad accident near Pittsburg. During the hurried journey there and back, Mr. Aronson contracted a severe cold, which necessitated his return to New York and his confinement to the house for some days. The alterations and improvements in Johann Strauss's opera, "Vienna Life," at the Broadway Theatre are still going on, however, and the opera will be further strengthened and made more attractive by the end of the week. Definite announcement cannot be made, but Mr. Aronson is preparing a sensational effect, which, he thinks, will make "Vienna Life" the most attractive performance in New York.

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The following paragraph from an English paper contains an item of interest to some Americans: "Miss Constance Bache gave the first of her lectures on Russian music at the King's College for Ladies, Kensington Square, on Wednesday afternoon. The lecturer is of Liszt's opinion, that in music Russia is the 'coming country.' She gave an interesting description of ancient folk songs, with illustrations artistically sung by Miss Gleeson-White. Mention was made of distinguished Italian and French composers who visited St. Petersburg during and after the reign of Catherine II. Much was said, too, about church music, of which interesting specimens by Tourtchaninkoff, Vinogradoff, and a hymn to the Virgin by Bortnianskey were effectively sung by three Russian gentlemen, who at the close of the lecture sang the Russian National Anthem. These lectures, judging from this first one, will prove profitable, and in any case highly interesting." Miss Gleeson-White is the daughter of Mr. Gleeson-White, who was for years associated with the house of Appleton. He was a man of high attainments in literature, art, and music.

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Hans Kronold, the 'cellist, is on a recital tour in company with Dr. Ian Jackson, the tenor. They are playing and singing in Canada and the far West.

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In Berlin two weeks ago was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Albert Lortzing, composer of "Zar und Zimmerman," and other operas, which Germany holds in considerable esteem. Lortzing, like some of his brethren in art, lived in penury and want, and saw his wife and children well-nigh starving before his eyes. But no sooner was the breath out of his body than, with grim irony, his contemporaries found out that they had lost a man of some account, and bore him to the grave with great pomp. Lortzing's music loses none of its popularity in the Fatherland as time goes on.

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Though Germany reckons herself foremost among musical nations, yet even Berlin cannot find custom for a third Opera House, where two are already subsidized by the crown. Fortune is not showering her favors upon the Theater des Westens, which, standing as it does in Charlottenburg, the royal suburb of Berlin, is sorely put to it to keep its doors open. Its difficulties may be compared to those which an Opera House in Williamsburg would have to face. This season the management of the theatre is offering performances in which a series of "guests" take prominent part.

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The London Daily News says: "The name 'Beethoven Orchestra,' given to the new Crystal Palace Band, does not seem to be altogether a happy one. In Beethoven's letter in 1819 to the Archduke Rudolph, the composer appears to have been content with a band of about thirty. The Crystal Palace orchestra, under Mr. Manns, will be of far more satisfactory dimensions. It will number sixty to sixty-five players, with additions when required by the exigencies of modern music. Mr. Manns has drawn up a strong series of programmes for the series of Saturday concerts, which will take place between Feb. 16 and April 27, two Saturdays being missed to avoid clashing with the far more important football "ties." It is only in Yorkshire that music and football are serious rivals."

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The German Government has bought for £10,000 the collection of manuscripts of Altaria, the music publishers of Vienna. They include 2,000 pages in Beethoven's handwriting, and 140 unpublished compositions by Haydn.

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Carlo Angeloni, teacher of Puccini, Spinelli, and other celebrated composers, died a few days ago at Lucca. Mr. Adlington has arranged for Mr. Mark Hambourg an Australian tour, starting in July. Mme. Marie Roze has made a successful reappearance in Scotland. "Siegfried" is about to be produced in English by the Carl Rosa troupe.

"LES HUGUENOTS" SUNG AGAIN.

Meyerbeer's most popular opera, "Les Huguenots," was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House for the second time this season last night. The audience was such as we are accustomed to see on nights when this work is performed. There is always a crowd for "Les Huguenots," but it is not composed of habitués of the Opera House. This work brings out those who sulk in their tents while the Wagnerian drama and the newer Italian melodramas hold the field. But these are matters of which record has been made very often in this place. It is fortunate, indeed, for the opera that there are many men of many minds. It would not be good for the institution to devote itself to the performance of one or two varieties of opera, and there are certain theatrical potencies in the Meyerbeer works which will keep them on the stage for many years yet.

Comment on last evening's performance is reduced to little more than a mere record by the fact that the cast was the same as at the last previous presentation, except in the substitution of Mme. Suzanne Adams for Mme. Melba in the rôle of Marguerite de Valois. Mme. Adams has never claimed enthusiasm from the public nor in these columns, but it ought to be said that her treatment of the Queen's music was an improvement on that given to it a few days ago by Mme. Melba. Mme. Adams has an uncommonly beautiful voice, a voice which has not received, we think, as much recognition at the hands of the operagoing public as it deserves. In parts such as the Queen, for which only pure beauty of tone and facile delivery are required, she is as interesting as any other singer in the company. She is deficient in the higher graces of song, and she gives no dramatic significance to her measures, but neither does Mme. Melba in the same part.

Miss Breval, whose figure and poses might be expected to fit the rôle of Valentine to perfection, was again disappointing. She has dramatic temperament, and plenty of voice. But she is not a convincing artist. Mr. Saleza repeated an impersonation of the gallant Raoul, which has now become familiar to this public. Mr. Sizes as De Nevers again struggled vainly against the nasality of his own language. Mr. Plancon was the paternal and beneficent St. Bris whom we have admired in several seasons, and Edouard de Reszke was once more the stalwart and sonorous publisher of "Ein feste Burg." The chorus and ballet were in their usual form, both bad, and the orchestra discharged its duties in a perfunctory manner. Mr. Flon conducted.

Mr. Kreisler's Recital.

Mr. Fritz Kreisler, the young Austrian violinist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. He had no assistance except the necessary aid of the accompanist, and therefore he subjected himself to a rather severe test, for it is not an easy matter to hold the undivided attention of an audience for nearly two hours by violin playing alone. The programme offered by Mr. Kreisler consisted of Bach's sonata in E major, given on this occasion with the Schumann piano accompaniment; Bach's C minor adagio, an air in E major by Beethoven, an allegro in D by Corelli, a "Tambourin" in E major by Rameau, a fugue by Tartini, a romance (E flat) by Rubinstein, Schubert's "L'Abeille," Tschaikowsky's "Chant sans Paroles," arranged by the violinist, a Mazurka by Chopin, prepared in the same way; Paganini's caprice in A minor, also treated by Mr. Kreisler, and Wieniawski's polonaise in D major.

It was a programme of much variety, and it gave the performer abundant opportunity to display his big tone and his incisive style. He was, perhaps, happiest in the gavotte of the Bach sonata, a movement most favorable to the best qualities of his playing, but he pleased the audience with the more suave numbers, in which the more thoughtful hearers must have missed the accents of real warmth. In intonation Mr. Kreisler was better yesterday afternoon than at his last appearance here. Indeed, he was quite satisfactory in this matter, and it may be added that he played generally with more care.

Virginia Harned in "Camille."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Virginia Harned (Mrs. E. H. Sothern) made her début as a star at the Euclid Avenue Opera House this afternoon in "Camille." The actress received an enthusiastic reception and before the second act was finished she had won an artistic triumph. Her Camille differs in many ways from the well-known interpretations of the character. She has modified the last act, and the death scene, while not prolonged, is very effective. Miss Harned's gowns were a feature of the production.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

David Belasco's advent in continuous vaudeville will occur next Monday at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, when he will personally stage his Chinese play called "Madame Butterfly."

Maurice Grau has decided to give Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" complete this season and on subscription nights. "Das Rheingold" will be given on Monday, Feb. 25; "Die Walkure" and "Siegfried," Wednesday and Friday evenings of the same week, and "Gotterdammerung," Wednesday, March 6.

Charles Frohman has secured the rights for the German farce called "Lodge Brothers," which was produced by Heinrich Conried at his Irving Place Theatre. Mr. Frohman has arranged to make a special production of this play for the Easter holidays, and has specially engaged Leo Dietrichstein to create the leading rôle in the farce.

Acts of "Barbara Frietchie," "Lover's Lane," and "Garrett O'Magh" will be given at Wallack's Theatre next Tuesday afternoon at a benefit arranged by William A. Brady for the missionary sisters of the Sacred Heart in aid of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The vaudeville features will include Emma Carus, Pat Rooney, Maurice Gehrue, Fields and Ward, Ed Latell, Miss Josephine Sabel, and Keough and Ballard.

Charles Klein, the playwright who has been commissioned by David Belasco to write a suitable play for David Warfield, who will be under his management next season, has almost completed his new work. Mr. Klein will confine his efforts to trying to transplant Mr. Warfield's familiar Hebrew character into a semi-serious drama, the leading rôle being that of a Hebrew peddler whose protection and solicitude for a Christian girl furnish the motive. Mr. Belasco will superintend the staging of the production, which will be made in one of the leading Broadway theatres not yet decided upon.

Arrangements were made yesterday whereby the Savoy Theatre will be opened again on Feb. 25 with Four Cohans, in their new musical comedy, "The Governor's Son," which was produced for the first time last Monday night in Hartford, Conn. This family of comedians has been prominent in the vaudeville houses of this country for several years, and will now make an attempt to make their success on the legitimate stage under the direction of Hyde & Behman. The words and music of the piece are by George M. Cohan, the youngest of the four, and they are supported by a large company.

Daniel Frohman, in announcing his plans for the dramatic season at Daly's Theatre, says that "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" will terminate its engagement on March 2. The following Monday "San Toy," with its original cast, will reappear for the Spring season. In consequence of the success of this musical comedy Mr. Frohman has arranged to present "The Messenger Boy" the first of next September, and hopes to have this musical comedy occupy the theatre until the holidays. For the Lyceum, his other theatre, he will present Miss Bertha Galland and a special company in a new play to be followed by Miss Annie Russell in "A Royal Family," which will be succeeded by Miss Russell's new play for the Winter.

A somewhat surprised man was F. Marion Crawford, the author, yesterday after he had read in the papers of the success achieved by Martin Harvey in London on Monday night in the dramatization of his novel, "A Cigarette Maker's Romance." Speaking on this subject yesterday, Mr. Crawford told an interesting story regarding its dramatization. He said: "About one and a half years ago I was unexpectedly visited at night by a man who announced himself to be Charles Hannah, and who said that the object of his visit was to secure my sanction to the dramatization of the novel, 'A Cigarette Maker's Romance.' After listening attentively to his story as to the manner in which he intended going about making a play out of the novel, and being impressed by the straightforward way in which he related it, I informed him there was absolutely no objection to his making the dramatization, provided I received the necessary royalties. He forthwith took his departure without leaving an address, and from that day to this I knew nothing whatever about the play until reading of its production in Tuesday morning's papers. Mr. Harvey intends visiting this country next season, and he will undoubtedly include this play in his répertoire. Before he does so, however, I propose to confer with him and the dramatist, and make the changes I might deem necessary."

GEN. O'BEIRNE EXAMINED.

Up in Supplementary Proceedings on a Judgment for a $500 Check.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who was delegated by the Boers to represent them at Washington, was up in supplementary proceedings in the City Court yesterday. A judgment for $500 was obtained against Gen. O'Beirne before Justice Hascall and a jury in November last, but by agreement the judgment was not entered until Jan. 4. Since then the order for examination was obtained.

As disclosed by the papers in the case, the facts are as follows: In May last Gen. O'Beirne gave to M. M. Metzler, then proprietor of the Rowland House, at the Highlands of the Navesink, a check for $500 on the Western National Bank. Mr. Metzler, in turn, indorsed the check over to Edward Oakes, owner of the Columbus Hotel of Atlantic Highlands. It was Mr. Oakes who brought the action against Gen. O'Beirne, alleging in the complaint that the check was returned, marked "Not sufficient funds." Gen. O'Beirne, in his answer, declared that he gave the check to Metzler as an accommodation, and that in turn Metzler gave him his check for $500. Metzler was not to cash the O'Beirne check until a certain time, but he failed to keep his promise. Oakes, as a third party, had no difficulty in obtaining his judgment.

George E. Waldo represented Gen. O'Beirne in the examination yesterday, and Venino & Sichel appeared for the plaintiff.

In answer to questions, Gen. O'Beirne said that he lived at 357 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and was a widower. He lived at the address given with his daughter.

"Where is your place of business?"

"I am in business at 32 Broadway."

"What is your business?"

"I am President of the Popular Banking, Savings, and Loan Association. I have been the President for three years."

"How many shares of the stock do you hold?"

"Ten or fifteen shares. I don't know their par value."

"What salary do you receive as President?"

"I receive no salary from the association, but I have an arrangement with Joseph G. Robin and get $100 a month. I have received no money for eight or nine months."

"Were you connected with any other business enterprise?"

"Yes, I was President of the Washington Savings Bank, situated at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway. I was President from February, 1900, to August, 1900."

"Why did you resign?"

"It was owing to possible judgments against me that I was obliged to resign. I was a Director of the bank, but I ceased to be one when I ceased to be President."

"Where have you kept your accounts?"

"In the Western National Bank, the Colonial Bank, and with the City Trust Company. In the latter the account is as Trustee of the Alaska Syndicate."

Gen. O'Beirne further testified that he owned no real estate, and that he was a Director of the Co-operative Bank, holding one share of stock, valued at $7.50. The furniture in the house in which he lives belongs to his daughter. He said that he had several outstanding claims against other people.

The examination was then adjourned until Feb. 20.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was comparatively quiet socially after the storm of Tuesday. But the lull was only temporary, and today again will be one of the busiest of the season. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave a musicale, which is described in another column, and which was the most notable entertainment of the evening. There were small dinners given by Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull. The Wednesday Cotillion had its last meeting for the season at Delmonico's, and in the morning there was a meeting of the Post Graduate Sewing Class at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

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This evening the much-talked-of dinner dance to be given by Mr. James Henry Smith will take place at Sherry's. There is something so romantic about this entertainment that it has attracted universal attention. Perhaps no other affair of the kind has called forth so much comment. It is after all only a dinner dance given by a bachelor. Mr. Smith's sudden accession to great wealth after years, not of grinding poverty, but of a comfortable income, and his determination to become conspicuous in society and his giving of splendid entertainments, all read like a page out of the "Arabian Nights." The dinner dance this evening will end in a cotillion, the favors for which are rumored to be very handsome and costly. Mr. Craig Wadsworth will lead the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Sauyvesant Fish will assist Mr. Smith in receiving. About two hundred invitations have been issued, and there is a rumor which is quite current in New York society that Mr. Smith has been besieged for cards. He has placed the entire affair in the hands of Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Fish. The decorations are to be very elaborate, but not of the spectacular character which has been a feature of many of the recent entertainments.

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This evening also Mrs. Everett M. Culver gives a fancy dress dance. It will be a jolly carnival affair, and there are a great many invitations sent out for it. Besides this there will be a number of minor entertainments, including the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club, which will assemble at Mrs. Robert Minturn's on Gramercy Park.

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Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt gives a dinner this evening at her residence, 178 Madison Avenue, for the bridesmaids and ushers who are to attend the wedding of her daughter, Miss Esther Hunt, to George Woolsey on Saturday. The decorations by Macintosh will be a large centrepiece of jasmine and white flowers and violets in pretty purple baskets and boutonnières of violets at each cover. Among the guests will be Miss Elsa Bronson, the Misses Kernochan, Miss Lila Sloane, Belle Gurnee, and the Messrs. Winthrop, Ingraham, Bull, and Woolsey.

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A second progressive bridge whist tournament is to be held at Sherry's on the afternoon of Saturday, March 16, for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery. The subscriptions are $5 each, and the gross receipts will go to the nursery, as the expenses will be donated. Handsome prizes are to be awarded to the four pairs making the highest scores. The committee in charge of this tournament are Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Charles Steele, and Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, and C. S. Street will be the tournament's director. It will begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock. Men as well as women are invited to subscribe, and players will be allowed to choose their partners. Subscriptions and partners' names should be sent to Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, before March 15. The first of these tournaments for the charity referred to was most successful, the attendance was large, and the prizes worth playing for.

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Yesterday saw the return of those women and young girls who went up to the Nutmeg State for the sixth form dance and entertainment of the Pomfret School. On Monday evening there was a little play, in which the students were actors, and on St. Lucin's Birthday a tea was given, at which Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff received and poured tea, assisted by others, and in the evening there was a dance. Quite a number of the girls who will make their début next season went up for these affairs.

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Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow gave a luncheon for Miss Charlotte Prime, one of this season's débutantes, on Tuesday, which was for the young set. Yesterday there was the luncheon given for the young set in honor of Miss May Moulton by her mother. To-day brings that to be given for Miss Cornelius De Saulles by Mrs. Lewis Colford Jones, and one for Miss Elsie Schefer, the latter a débutante of last Winter. There will also be two luncheons for older people, those of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

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To-night brings the dinner to be given in honor of Miss Harriet Wadsworth by Mrs. James Speyer at her residence, 257 Madison Avenue. It will be a dinner for young people only, and the girls asked are this season's débutantes. Miss Wadsworth is having many dinners, luncheons, &c., given in her honor.

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On Tuesday Miss Leary of 3 Fifth Avenue will give a musicale, at which the "Daisy Chain," by Liza Lehman, will be sung, with the following artists: Miss Florence Chase, soprano; Miss Cornu, contralto; Mr. Herbert Smock, tenor, and Mr. Heathe Gregory, basso.

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William K. Vanderbilt expects to sail tomorrow from Savannah on the Valiant if the wind and weather are propitious. His destination is the Riviera. Mr. Winfield Scott Hoyt will accompany him. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Harriman, Jr., who are in Florida and have been his guests, will return to New York.

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The Wednesday Cotillion had its last dance for the season last night at Delmonico's. The cotillion was led by Thomas Coleston Kinney of Virginia, who danced with Miss Elsie Castleman of Kentucky. Some of the patronesses, including Mrs. John Burling Lawrence and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, received, and a jolly dance was had. The Board of Governors of this series of dances, which continues from season to season, includes Heth Lorton, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., and Arthur Gouverneur Morris.

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Mrs. Ernest La Montagne of 114 East Thirtieth Street gave a dinner last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Perkins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Onativia, and Edward C. Potter.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 13.—William Fitzhugh Whitehouse is here arranging for improvements to be made at Eastbourne Lodge, which he will occupy next Summer.

The officers of the War College and Training Station will give a dance in the college on Monday evening next.

Work has been resumed on Mrs. Richard Gambrill's villa in Bellevue Avenue, which will be completed in time for occupancy next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have gone to New York for a week's stay with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. William E. Glyn, E. Rollins Morse, and Ogden Codman, Jr., are here for a brief stay.

De Blois & Eldridge have sub-rented for Dr. W. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones's cottage in Harrison Avenue, to William O. Blanding of Providence for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones and Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy are registered at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Cold Weather at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Feb. 13.—The mercury at Lenox and other Berkshire towns to-night registered 12 below zero, and is still sinking. It has not been above zero to-day. There is a strong northwest gale. It is by all odds the coldest day of the Winter, and the snow is so piled up that it is practically impossible to get through the highways. The Lenox cottagers, who have been having a merry time sleighing, coasting, and skating, are snowed in. Among those here are John E. Parrons and his daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Dr. and Mrs. Jaques, Richard Goodman and family, and Dr. Greenleaf and family.

MR. AND MRS. REID'S MUSICALE.

Mme. Melba and Other Artists Sing—More than 300 Guests Present.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave last evening at their residence, Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, a large musicale which was one of the most notable entertainments of the season. The artists who sang included Mme. Melba, Miss Bridewell, and Signor Scotti. The entire house was thrown open. After depositing their wraps and ascending the stairway the guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Reid in the first drawing room.

Mrs. Reid was gowned in white lace embroidered in gold, and wore pearls. The decorations were simple and in excellent taste, and many orchids were used. The Hungarian Band played during the arrival of the guests. The music room, of course, was used for the musical programme. Mme. Melba, who received many encores, sang Tosti's "Good-Bye," a serenade by Strauss, a song of Stahn's, and Bemberg's "Nymphes et Sylvains." Signor Scotti also sang one of Tosti's songs, and several of De Leva's. The "Slumber Song" of Mattei was rendered by Miss Bridewell, who also sang several other charming songs. The duet from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," "La Ci Darem la Mano," by Mme. Melba and Signor Scotti, was charmingly rendered. After the music, supper was served at small tables placed in the dining room and in the hall and adjoining rooms on the second floor. There were between 300 and 400 guests, and among them were:

Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, The Misses Hewitt, Major Gen. the Hon. Herbert Francis and Mrs. Eaton, Gen. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. Charles Lanier, Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. J. L. Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. Bradish G. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Dr. and Mrs. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. Henry G. Barbey, Mr. Bronson Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. N. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Com. Nicholson Kane, Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Army, Mr. and Mrs. William D Sloane, The Marquise Talleyrand Perigord, The Prince Troubetzkoy, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Col. and Mrs. Wm. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Miss Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Miss Therese Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, The Misses Mills, Mr. John I. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Webb, Mr. Fernando Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Lieut. Col. Borup, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton, Hon. Edward Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Gen. and Mrs. L. Bryce, Mr. Peter Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. Craig Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. Edward Cooper, Hon. Bourke Cockran, The Misses Cryder, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Miss Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Justine Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Alfonso Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Grand d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, The Misses Sands, Mr. Robert C. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampton Robb, Dr. and Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Astor, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mr. George Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. W. B. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fish, Mr. J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Miss Cram, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phelps-Stokes, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. George W. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. William Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmett, Mr. George Eustis, Mr. Reginald Ronalds, Mr. H. L. Fahnestock, Mr. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. Gordon Fellows, Mr. Francis B. Riggs, Mr. Gould Redmond, Mr. Charles S. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Clementina Furness, Mr. Harper Pennington, Mr. Richard Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Mr. Stephen H. Olin, The Misses Olin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mr. Elliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Macdonald, Mr. Center Hitchcock, Mr. Gould Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. White, Mr. Harry Lehr, Miss Kneeland, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ellyson Myngjynsen, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, The Misses Gerry, Messrs. R. L. and Peter Gerry, Mrs. Arthur H. Paget, Mrs. Orden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Mr. Charles W. Gould, Gen. and Mrs. F. V. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Munroe, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mrs. and Mrs. Goodhuen Livingston, Mr. M. Howland, Jr., Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. Stuyvesant Le Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid are to leave on March 2 for the Pacific Coast, and this musicale is the last of their large entertainments for the season.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, gave a large reception this evening, when the Embassy in Massachusetts Avenue was the centre of all fashionable Washington, fully 700 guests being in attendance.

For the first time since his coming to Washington, the host was assisted in receiving by his own countrywomen, the Countess von Quadt-Wykradt Isny, wife of the Secretary of the Embassy, and Frau von Rebeur-Paschwitz, wife of the Naval Attaché, welcoming the guests with him. The Countess looked charming in a gown of white satin, with a Court train, trimmed with silver passementerie on skirt and bodice. She wore a tiara of diamonds and a necklace of pearls. Frau von Rebeur-Paschwitz, a bride of last Summer, wore a trailing gown of black satin, veiled in jetted lace, and wore superb pearl ornaments.

The floral decoration of the ballroom and adjoining drawing rooms was entirely in green, the walls of the first apartment being completely covered with Southern smilax, while a screen of palms and other tropical foliage hid the band of musicians which played throughout the evening.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Speaker and Mrs. Henderson. Among the other guests were the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Senator Warren, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell and Mrs. Cockrell.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Director General of the Pan-American Exposition and Mrs. Buchanan of Buffalo, who are making a short visit to Washington. To meet them were the German Ambassador, the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. de Aspiroz, and the Chilean Minister and Señors Morla Vicuña. Following the dinner some forty additional guests were invited to hear a short talk in Spanish by Mr. Buchanan on the coming exposition, the South American diplomats being very well represented in the company, which later went to the German Embassy.

Senator and Mr

SAYS FRIEND PROVED FALSE.

Mike Nolan Tells of the Perfidy of His Companion, "Jigger" O'Brien.

According to a story told yesterday by Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau, Mike Nolan, a well-known crook, is at present kicking himself because he allowed two other thieves to rob him, under the impression that they were detectives in the pursuit of their duty. Nolan is also execrating the perfidy of his former bosom friend, a gentleman known as "Jigger" O'Brien.

The two men who are charged with having robbed Nolan are James, otherwise known as "Red," Whalen, a plumber of 350 East Twentieth Street, and James McCluskey, a bartender, of 380 De Kalk Avenue, Brooklyn. They were arrested Tuesday night

According to Nolan, he met his friend "Jigger" O'Brien on Saturday night, and was induced by him to ride on a Tenth Avenue car. A few minutes later Whalen and McCluskey boarded the car. Nolan says that they went up to "Jigger" and himself with drawn revolvers, declaring that they were Central Office detectives. Nolan and O'Brien "surrendered" immediately, and, according to Nolan, were taken to Fifty-seventh Street near Tenth Avenue, where there captors began to search them.

"I thought they were detectives, for sure," said Nolan, "and naturally I gave up. I saw 'Jigger' lettin' the guys search him, and I done the same. They took $30 from me and me gold watch and chain and scarf pin. I could see 'Jigger' handin' out stuff to the other feller, and so I thought that it was on the level. Then, all of a sudden, 'Jigger' commenced to put up a fight. The man that had me let me go, and I run. When I looked back after I had gone a block, and didn't hear nobody behind me, I saw me whole t'ree runnin' for their lives the other way. Then I knew that I had been trimmed."

Nolan, after some time spent in cursing his luck, went to Police Headquarters and told his story there. He was taken to the House of Detention, where he still remains, and the police started out to look for the men who had impersonated detectives.

The two prisoners were taken to Centre Street Court yesterday. Nolan identified Whalen as the man who held him, but was unable to identify his companion. Whalen waived examination, and in default of $2,000 was taken to the Tombs for trial. McCluskey was fined $10 for carrying concealed weapons without a permit, was unable to put up the cash, and was locked up.

Oysters and Clams Scarce.

Oyster dealers in this city say that there is danger of an oyster famine, owing to the collection of ice over the beds in the Great South Bay, Fire Island Bay, Prince's Bay, and at Canarsie, Rockaway, and Keyport. Many of the dealers have been supplying their customers with surplus stock they had on hand, but it is said that this supply is giving out. The price of oysters is rapidly rising, and those on the market at present are not very good. Oysters of a good quality will soon be arriving from Virginia, however. Clams are also high in price and very scarce.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.80
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Dull. No. 3 Spring wheat, 68½@72½c; No. 2 red, 74½@76½c. No. 2 corn, 38¼c; No. 2 yellow, 38¼c; No. 2 oats, 25½@25¾c; No. 2 white, 27¾@28½c; No. 3 white, 27@28½c; No. 2 rye, 56c; fair to choice malting barley, 49@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.64; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $4.50; mess pork, per bbl., $13.95@14; lard, per 100 lb, $7.42½@7.45; short ribs, sides, (loose), $7.87½@8; dry salted shoulders, (boxed), 8@8¼c; short clear sides, (boxed), $7.25@7.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.29; granulated, $5.72; confectioners' A, $5.59; clover, contract grade, $11@11.15.

COTTON.—Following Tuesday's holiday, the cotton market developed positive weakness in the absence of any public interest to overcome the more or less generally adverse conditions. Cables were disappointing, with Liverpool showing a decline of 1-16d in spot prices, and a decline of 1½@2½d on the future list, while Manchester reported cloths easy and yarns dull. The local market opened at a decline of 36@7 points, and gave way 56@20 points further. Liquidation was quite active; otherwise the market was quiet. The decline was arrested on profit taking by the short interest. The Southern spot markets were generally lower, anywhere from 1-16c to ⅛c. The close was easy, with prices net 76@24 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 9 3-16c for middling upland and 9 13-16c for middling Gulf; sales, 1,505 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, ⅛c lower, at 9 5-16c; Mobile quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9¼c; Savannah quiet and easy, 1-16c decline, at 9 5-16c; Charleston steady, unchanged, at 9¼c; Wilmington firm, 1-16c decline, at 9⅜c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c decline, at 9⅜c; Augusta dull, ⅛c decline, at 9⅜c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9⅜c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	9.27	9.27	9.07	9.06@9.08
March	9.22	9.22	9.09	9.09@9.10
April	9.13	9.13	9.04	9.04@9.06
May	9.13	9.17	9.06	9.07@9.08
June	9.11	9.13	9.04	9.04@9.05
July	9.11	9.13	9.04	9.03@9.04
August	8.74	8.74	8.67	8.67@8.68
September	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.15@8.17
October	7.98	7.98	7.94	7.95@7.97
November	7.88	7.88	7.85	7.84@7.86
December	7.81	7.83	7.81	7.81@7.83

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 25-32d; good middling, 5½d; low middling, 5 3-16d; middling, 5⅜d; good ordinary, 4 15-16d; ordinary, 4 11-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,600 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, February, 5 18-64d buyers; February-March, 5 15-64@5 16-64d buyers; March-April, 5 13-64@5 14-64d buyers; April-May, 5 11-64@5 12-64d buyers; May-June, 5 10-64d sellers; June-July, 5 7-64@5 8-64d buyers; July-August, 5 5-64d sellers; August-September, 4 58-64d sellers; September, 4 58-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 56-64@4 32-64d buyers; October-November, good ordinary clause, 4 24-64@4 25-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Part of the time yesterday New York led all speculative markets of the country in point of strength, and some of the time Chicago acquired the lead. Most of the bullishness originated here, however, especially around the opening, when local prices were affected by Continental buying and a strong undercurrent among local traders. This demand kept up more or less persistently throughout the day, helped later by strong Paris markets. The advance here put exporters out of line again, so that only about 15 loads were taken at the various ports. The Spring wheat movement for two days amounted to 745,400 bushels, against 513,100 bushels last year. Winter wheat arrivals were 128,200 bushels, against 31,700 bushels the previous year. Home crop news cut little figure, conditions being practically unchanged from Monday, except that in the Southwest cold weather had replaced the moderate temperatures. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 81c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 81½c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81¾c, spot; No. 2 hard, New York, 81¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73c; May, 74c; July, 73¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37½c; May, 38¾c; July, 38½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26c; May, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 28½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—Wheat—Quiet. No. 1 Northern, 75@76c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@74c. Rye—Higher. No. 1, 63@63¼c. Barley—Steady. No. 2, 59@60c; sample, 45@56½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 13.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼@69½c; May, 76⅝c; July, 77¼c. Corn, 37¼c. Oats, 26¼@26c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.—Wheat—Cash, 74⅜c; May, 75c; July, 75¼@75⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 69@72.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.90@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@92c. Feed—Steady. Spring bran, spot, $16.75@17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.75@$19; city bran, $17.50@$18; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oilmeal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	79¾	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
May	79¾	80½	79 11-16	80⅛
July	79¾	80	79 5-16	80
Corn—				
March	43	43	43	43
May	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45½
July	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
Lard—				
February	..	..	..	$7.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat				
February	72 15-16	73⅞	72 15-16	73⅞
March	73 11-16	74½	73 11-16	74⅜
May	75	76	75	75⅞
Corn—				
February				38
March	38½	38⅝	38½	38½
May	39¾	39⅞	39 9-16	39⅝
Oats—				
February	24 5-16	24½	24 5-16	24⅜
May	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.52½	$7.55	$7.50	$7.55
Ribs—				
May	7.07½	7.10	7.05	7.10
Pork—				
May	14.10	14.12½	14.07½	14.12½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $13.75@$14.50; family, $15@$15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7c; 180-lb, 7¼c; 160-lb, 7⅝c; 140-lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7⅝@8c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 8c; 10-lb, 8⅛@8¾c; 12-lb, 8c; 14-lb, 7⅞@7¾c; pickled shoulders firmer, 6@6¼c; pickled hams steady, 9@9½c. TALLOW—Irregular; city, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4⅝@5¼c. LARD—Steady, $7.80; city lard firm, $7.35; refined lard steady; South America, $8.60; Continent, $7.95; Brazil, kegs, $9.00; compound dull; city, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8c.

COFFEE.—Conditions on the Coffee Exchange were of a bullish nature at the opening, and the call developed a steady feeling, with prices 10 points above Monday's closing level. The local spot market ruled dull, but about steady, with quotations nominal, on the basis of 7c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots; No. 4s were rated 7¾c. The market for futures closed quiet, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
March	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
April	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
May	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60@5.65
June	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60@5.70
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
October	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
November	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
December	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
January	...	...	...	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; hut reis declins; good average Santos, 3,500. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., ⅛@¼ pfennig net higher. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, ¼f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., ¼f lower. January, $40.00; February, $38.50; March, $38.50; April, $38.75; May, $38.75; June, $39.00; July, $39.25; August, $39.50; September, $39.50; October, $39.50; November, $39.75; December, $40.00. Rio—Coffee market steady, unchanged; No. 7 Rio, 6@7½c; exchange, 10¼d.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $10; Southern, No. 1 soft, $13.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron, warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.45; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $3.92½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 4⅛c. **NAVAL STORES.**—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 40@40½c; resin, common to good, strained, 65c; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.80, and W W, $3.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—Spirits of turpentine—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 66 casks. Resin—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 65 casks. Crude turpentine—Quiet, $1.30@$2.30; receipts, 11 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.15; receipts, 261 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Spirits of turpentine—Quiet, 37c; receipts, 425 casks; sales, 374 casks; exports, 132 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,044 barrels; sales, 497 barrels; exports, 1,420 barrels.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Turpentine—Steady, 36½c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

METROPOLITAN GROCERY COMPANY.—Samuel Gerhat, Emil Reich, and Benjamin Demiany, co-partners in business under the style of the Metropolitan Grocery Company, wholesale grocers at 49 First Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Stalla and David E. Grossman. The business was established in 1890, and has been carried on by the present concern since 1897. Kantrowitz & Esberg, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are from $18,000 to $20,000, and actual assets probably $6,000. The assignment was caused by large running expenses, which were too large for the volume of business done, the expenses ranging from $300 to $400 a week.

ARNOLD R. WEBER.—The failure of Arnold R. Weber, broker in skins and hides at 93 Gold Street, who made an assignment on Monday, is the subject of much discussion in the "Swamp," and the liabilities are said to be much greater than the trade had any idea of. Mr. Weber, besides his own goods, had goods of other parties in his warehouses, and yesterday Henry W. Peabody & Co took measures to protect their interests and prevent the delivery by Mr. Weber of a lot of skins, for which warehouse receipts were issued in the past ten months, to any other persons than the above firm. Isaac Bell Brennan, the assignee, said yesterday that Mr. Weber's liabilities are about $125,000, and assets probably $70,000. They had seen most of the large creditors, and it was thought they could reach some plan of settlement with the creditors. In the trade it is said that there are no European creditors, that all the creditors are in this city, except one in Philadelphia.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALEXANDER BACKER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Alexander Backer, jeweler at 371 Eighth Avenue, show liabilities of $3,794 and nominal assets $2,107, consisting of stock $1,000, debt due $300, cash $7, safe and fixtures $800, mortgaged for $250.

A. AMES HOWLETT.—A. Ames Howlett, a manufacturer of Syracuse, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court at Utica yesterday, with liabilities aggregating $154,237.52 and assets of $2,935. The unsecured claims amount to $140,658.27. The heaviest unsecured creditors are Alfred A. Howlett, money loaned, $68,196.30, and the New York Brick and Paving Company of Syracuse, $50,000.

GREAT AMERICAN FIVE AND TEN CENT STORE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Great American Five and Ten Cent Store Company, which had a store in this city at 10 West Fourteenth Street and another in Syracuse, N. Y., show liabilities $25,604 to about 325 creditors in this city and Syracuse. All the assets were assigned on Jan. 2, when the company made an assignment. The stock in both stores has been sold at auction, in the New York store for $2,500, and in the Syracuse store for $850. Seventy-five dollars in cash was also turned over to the assignee.

AUGUST SCHERNIKAU.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against August Schernikau of 355 Willis Avenue by the Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company, which obtained a judgment against him on Feb. 2 for $3,737 for money loaned and goods sold. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy on Oct. 16 by transferring real estate, 622 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to his brother, George Schernikau, and also transferred a large part of his personal property to certain creditors to prefer them.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $1,070 against Michael Norton of Scranton, Penn., in favor of the National Wall Paper Company for wall paper. It was stated that Mr. Norton recently sustained a loss by fire, and the attachment was served on several fire insurance companies here.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against John Fox, Jr., for $1,970 in favor of Richard W. Hennessy. It was said at the Sheriff's office that Mr. Fox is a son of the well-known Democratic politician. It was served on a trust company and on Mr. Engel of 253 Broadway, who was formerly a partner of John Fox, Jr., in the cast-iron pipe business.

Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to nineteen bankrupts, among whom were Ben Hillman, buyer, at 294 Sixth Avenue, formerly Secretary of the Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, liabilities $278,151; John McSweeney, builder, of 241 West One Hundred and Third Street, liabilities $201,202; Edward C. Williams, real estate agent, of 1,910 Seventh Avenue, formerly of Charleston, S. C., liabilities $45,349; Harman A. Perkins of 1 Union Square, liabilities $58,348, on a deficiency judgment.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment for $9,377, against the C. E. Kellogg Company, in favor of Alfred R. Goslin, who is now in the real estate business at 1,135 Broadway, which was obtained on the ground that it is a Delaware corporation. It was alleged that on Sept. 26 last C. E. Kellogg, who is a woman of Canisteo, N. Y., and is now Secretary and Treasurer of the company, delivered to A. J. De Kaustein of this city, five bills of exchange aggregating $9,377, directed to the First State Bank of Canisteo to pay the several amounts to Mr. De Kaustein. They were duly presented at the bank, but were protested. Thereafter, on Feb. 2, 1901, the company by an instrument in writing assumed the indebtedness and guaranteed its payment. The money has not been paid, and on Feb. 4 Mr. De Kaustein assigned the claim to Mr. Goslin, who acted as representative and agent of Mr. De Kaustein in the transactions. The attachment was served on two builders here to attach any money which may be due the company. It is said that C. E. Kellogg was in the planing mill and trim business at Canisteo, and was recently succeeded by the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARONS, Alfred E.—Rupert A. Ryley.... $1,119
BUSE, Frederick—E. Friedrick, administrator, &c..... 1,234
BURKE, Mary—Maude E. Wythe..... 35
BAILEY, George M.—A. Palmer..... 42
BLUMBORG, Wolf J., Louis Isaac, and The Magnet Union—H. H. Lyman, Commissioner, &c..... 1,600
BLUMENTHAL, Henry and Rachel, and George Heyman, executors, &c.—A. Krelisheimer..... 442
BEHRMAN, Morris—S. Manges and another..... 65
BILLINGS, Edward—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 12
BRAUNSDORF, George W.—United States Mailing Tube Company..... 73
CLOYD, Edwin C.—D. M. Marwin..... 26
COHEN, Sarah—G. L. Balheimer & Sons. 2,863
CLAPP, John H.—Edward Thompson Company..... 241
CONREID, Alexander—Lena Hart..... 9
COE, Edward P., and William H. Knox—F. S. Smith, as receiver, &c..... 16,381
CROUSE, John—P. Toussaint..... 205
CROSSMAN, George W., and Herman Sielcken—T. G. Lurman, and another, costs..... 128
CONNELLY, Patrick T., and Andrew Jorgenson—F. Knecht..... 43
DILLON, Elizabeth, administratrix—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs
FINKE, Fred—A. Oesting..... 87
FOSTER, Thomas K.—J. G. H. Kramer, costs..... 98
FULLER, Bayard C.—Seaboard Realty Company..... 88
FUSKI, Angelo—J. F. Cowan..... 112
FRANK, Clarence L., and Charles De Mott—W. Rhinelander..... 35
GOETZ, John L. Reiss and another.... 204
GREEN, Bernard E.—R. Turner..... 285
GIBBS, Henry C.—A. Palmer..... 62
GOLDMAN, Aaron and Bernhard—T. D. Browning..... 70
GREENBERG, Samuel—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 337
HATTIMER, Henry—J. I. Wiener..... 69
IVES, Margaret S.—C. D. Chauvet and another..... 98
KREIG, Andrew—Simon Hatch..... 28,050
KRAKOWER, Tobias—B. B. Simons and another..... 472
KRAKOWER, Tobias—B. B. Simons and another..... 216
KALTENBORN, Mary—S. Anargyros..... 39
KILPATRICK, Edward W., and Daniel L. Sturges—W. G. Saunderson and others 263
LEOPOLD, Simon—S. C. Chambers..... 64
LAZARUS, Lee—P. H. Lustig and others. 219
LEONARD, John—S. Myers..... 86
LEVY, Joseph, and Aron Marcus—M. Klein..... 431
MORCH, Thomas—The Broadway Dry Goods Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 72
MORRIS, Hannah—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 69
MACHNER, Frederick—L. P. Whiteman and another, costs..... 78
MAGUIRE, Margaret—Charles Brown and another, costs..... 33
PRUZINA, Fanny—W. C. Baker..... 299
POWER, Michael J.—The Granger Brewing Company..... 191
ROSENTHAL, Nathan and Jennie—H. Kaplan..... 79
ROSEN, Max—F. Rosen..... 250
ROSENZWEIG, Fannie—J. T. Scott..... 80
SCHLEY, Lewis W.—J. W. Ritchie..... 148
STUCHALY, Louis, administrator, &c.—S. Levy, costs..... 23
SORMANI, Peter V.—M. C. Gross, executor, &c..... 409
STEWART, Mary—J. Von Runnen and another..... 135
SOMMERFIELD, Benjamin—E. M. Levy and another..... 134
SCANLON, Thomas D.—John Swenson.... 113
SANDERS, Edward—H. A. Dunkak..... 52
TOPPING, William A.—John Simmons Company..... 303
WALCOTT, Joseph—The Wilson Distilling Company..... 114
WIENER, Mat—A. Shor..... 14
WARDEN, James S.—R. C. Reeves Company..... 1,041
HAMILTON BANK NOTE, ENGRAVING and Printing Company and the Kidder Press Manufacturing Company—New York Bank Note Company, costs..... 820
YOCCHELSON, Natalie—E. Schiltz..... 81
ZILG, Katherine—A. P. Attenbury, executor, &c..... 217
THE JOVETT CARBONIZED FELT Company—Emma C. Jourgensen and another, trustee, &c..... 309
PARK CIRCLE AMUSEMENT COMPANY—T. A. Kneale and another..... 570
NEW YORK AND COMMERCIAL STEAM Laundry Company—W. H. Daggitt..... 1,250
NEW YORK AND COMMERCIAL STEAM Laundry Company—William F. Gade and another..... 1,300
NEW YORK AND COMMERCIAL STEAM Laundry Company—William B. Elliott.. 1,483
NEW YORK AND COMMERCIAL STEAM Laundry Company—William B. Elliott.. 1,835
WOODWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY—C. D. Sibley and another..... 102
CITY OF NEW YORK—F. L. Barnum... 68

FEDERAL COURTS

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
133—Davis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.
143—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.
145—Blundell vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.
172—Ferguson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.
281—Hess vs. Bien & Co.
261—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburn's.
19—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
197—Maban vs. Dixon.
360—Heiser vs. Jay.
6—Meyer vs. U. S.
9—Wood vs. Bennett.
21—Kimble vs. Dry Chronicle Co.
22—Murdock vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
41—U. S. vs. Vaupel.
48—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
49—Odell vs. Ernesty.
52—U. S. vs. Lyman.
56—Schiffer vs. Columbia College.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

12—Cowan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
82—Taft vs. City of New York.
15—Bowring vs. SS. Ely.
16—Cardiff SS. Co. vs. Bowring.
54—Meyer vs. Wittenberg.
13—Pohalski vs. SS. Catania.
56—Ropes vs. Bark Charles Loring.
59—White Star Tow. Co. vs. Scow Nonesuch.
29—Smith vs. SS. Onelda.
67—Parsons vs. Patterson.
78—Harns vs. Tug Arthur.
71—Levi vs. Wolff.
72—Taintor vs. Charlea Besseler Co.
73—Matter of Mayor, &c.
74—People, &c., vs. Lucille.
75—In re Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

7—In re. Sheridan Av.
128—In re. Loring Place.
262—In re. Mohawk Av.
256—In re. Wolff.
260—In re. Edelson.
252—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
253—Patterson vs. Wyman.
254—Atchinson vs. Dalton Demurrers.
1528—Collins vs. Am. News Co.
1550—C. H. Venner Co. vs. Thalman.
1551—Same vs. same.
1552—Same vs. same.
1557—Reinach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1537—Jackson vs. City of New York.
1546—Delaney vs. Duryea. Preferred causes.
2736—Lord vs. Greenbowe.
2866—Owsley vs. Fowler.
1464—Hugo vs. Hafelfinger.
2728—Bank for Savings vs. Zipper.
2742—Frey vs. Hertz.
2569—Delafield vs. Sayles.

Highest regular number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy. 2—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clark, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

8796—Sinndtt vs. Oppenheimer.
9170—Hardt vs. Recknagel.
8640—Greer vs. Horwitz.
8686—Wallace vs. Fireproofing Mfg. Co.
8812—Brownold vs.
8756—Nikland vs. Union Ry. Co.
8441—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
4787—Jones vs. Reilly.
8628—Hyams vs. Ruschmeyer.
5383—Leahy vs. City of New York.
6940—Deshong vs. City of New York.
9181—Beck vs. Thomas.
9196—Karp vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
9191—Mitchell vs. Pell.
2068—Fenton vs. Fenton.
1936—Whalen vs. Fenton
2577—Husson vs. Am. Female Guard. Soc'y General calendar.
1825—Ehrenreich vs. Froment.
1426—Mt. Morris Bank vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1848—Finkelstein vs. Rosenberg.
2348—Bockstrom vs. Cooper.
2368—Magnolia Works vs. Price.
676—Stiglitz vs. Moses.
2257—Livoe vs. Union Trust Co.
2375—Kane vs. Melvin.
2395—Volz vs. Steiner.
1695—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
1729—Schuss vs. Weisberger.
2146—Kyritz vs. City of New York.
1633—Carroll vs. Carroll.
2597—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith
2288—Moran vs. Helf.
2358—Balbach vs. Wallach.
1508—McCormack vs. Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.

1—Jesse R. Davis, Edward O. Dean, Clinton Marshall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Waldorf H. Phillips.
2—Mary O'Connor.
3—Thomas Murphy, George Francis.
4—Otto Seltzer.
5—William C. White.
6—Harry Williams.
7—Frank Callahan.
8—Frank R. Shermin, Charles Hodson.
9—Edward Lewis, Charles Terween.
10—Edward Lewis.
11—Ernest Pfeifer, John Welhrauter.
12—David Simowitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Lavinia H. Dempsey.
2—Rudolph Stanislaus.
3—Daniel Hyman.
4—A. Harlan Seaver.
5—Morris Chauls.
6—Barnet Meyerowitch, Vincenzo Binzo, Mendel Meyerowitch.
7—Charles Eggerman.
8—William Markuske.
9—John Connelly.
10—Leadore Sattler.
11—Grace R. Ryan.
12—Kate Clare.
13—John Donnelly.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—John A. Stewart vs. Mina Oppenheimer et al.—Griffin B. Disbrow.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Hodge vs. Hodge—Frederick J. Moses. American Mortgage Company vs. Butler, (5 cases)—William L. Turner. Acker vs. Toelberg—George E. Kent. In re Loomis—Frank D. Arthur.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works vs. Dooley—William J. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Bridgham vs. Schermerhorn—William J. A. McKim.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Dryfoos vs. Mayer—Moses Esberg.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Part II., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Houghton, J.; Part IV., Sewall, J.; Part V., Betts, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

8208—Radican vs. B. H. R. R.
4387—Fletcher vs. same.
4237—Peck vs. same.
4494—Cloonan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4520—Thompson vs. B. H. R. R.
8587—Devine vs. Peak.
8567—Cohen vs. B. H. R. R.
8532—Yunkelch vs. same
8534—Knudsen vs. same.
8533—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
8663—Fosburgh vs. B. H. R. R.
8704—Abrahams vs. same.
4164—Burke vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
4230—Theis vs. B. H. R. R.
4225—McKeon vs. B. H. R. R.
3243, 3244—Loomis vs. Lewis, Rapid Transit Ferry.
3391—Van Horn vs. Kordes.
4480—Rickard vs. Fitzgerald.
4190—Collins vs. Morgan

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

3500—Welnberg vs. Lehman.
4534—Jacoby vs. B. H. R. R.
4540—Hinchcliffe vs. Jacobs.
4541, 4542—Lethbridge vs. Batterman.
4543—Blasig vs. B. H. R. R.
4546—Fleming vs. Burdewick.
3695—Richter vs. B. H. R. R.
7851—Aaronson vs. same
1062—Cody vs. Kelly.
2220—Spitzvogel vs. City of New York.
8728—Bernstein vs. Krantz.
4135—Zelenko vs. Krakower.
4542—Billy vs. Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
4550—Smith vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4551—Anderson vs. Met. Street R. R.
4552—Dronbrick vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
4553—Laydon vs. Nassau R. R.
4554—Powell vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,582.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

1307—Ditmas vs. Mc

Legal Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—EMMA V. STORMS, plaintiff, against EVERINA MORRIS, Gertrude V. Close and husband, William L. Voorhis and wife, Benjamin F. Voorhis and wife, Augustus M. Voorhis and wife, Mary Adelaide Voorhis, and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action, by an order of this court, made herein on the 15th day of December, 1900, hereby require each and every person not a party to this action, who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before the undersigned on or before the 16th day of March, 1901, at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland, to prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof.

The premises are fully described in the complaint, duly filed, and are briefly described as follows:

Parcel I. Situate in the Village of Nyack, New York, and known as Voorhis Block, bounded north by New Street, west by Broadway, south by Main Street, and east by land of D. Turnau and others.

Parcel II. Situate in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., and known as Voorhis Point. Bounded north by land of George H. Nichols, east by Hudson River, south by land of Jackson, Cook, Burr, and others, and west by Piermont Avenue. Together with land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel III. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, north by land of De Witt and Van Buren, west by Broadway, and south by land of Wilcox and Sharply.

Parcel IV. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, south by land of Everina Morris, west by Pirnie and Fraser, and north by Voorhis Avenue.

Parcel V. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of the Nyack and Northern Railroad, north by Lot No. 2, and south by Lot No. 5, on map of property of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel VI. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms and land late of Hesdra, east by land of De Pew, and south by De Pew Avenue.

Parcel VII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Hillside Avenue, south by land of Elizabeth A. Pye, west by land of S. R. Bradley, and north by land late of David Perry.

Parcel VIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by Division Avenue, east by Lot 25, south by Lots 27 and 28, and west by Lot 31, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel IX. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by land of Elizabeth J. Matthews, east by land of Nyack Rowing Association and Hudson River, south by land of W. Bradley, and west by land of Della Van Houten and others and Spear Street. Together with the land lying under water in front of said premises.

Parcel X. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, north by Lot No. 9, and south by Lot No. 12, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel XI. Lying on South Mountain, being a small tract of land adjoining land formerly of William J. Ambler, John Smith, and others.

Parcel XII. Being all that certain warehouse and two lots of ground situate on the westerly side of Mercer Street, in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, now known and designated as Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer Street, being 50 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.

Parcel XIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Piermont Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms, east by Hudson River, and south by land late of Anna Woodnutt. Together with the land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel XIV. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Lavina Wyman, east by land late of Edward D. Hesdra, and south by land of Emma V. Storms.

Dated January 29, 1901.

IRVING HOPPER, Referee.

Arthur S. Tompkins, Tompkins and McFarlane, Charles E. Miller, Hays, Greenbaum and Hershfield, William H. Bannister, Jr., Frank Comesky, and George A. Wyre, respectively, attorneys for some of the defendants.

Andrew K. Fallon, guardian ad litem.

ja31-law7mTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of F. D. BLANCHI & COMPANY, assigned by Charles Beers, as sole surviving partner, to Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the account of said Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, as such assignee, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York [L. S.] to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, this 30th day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.—IN PURSUance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against HERMAN ENGELMANN and RUDOLF VOIGT, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the name of Engelmann & Voigt, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Joseph B. Solomon, the duly appointed assignee of the said Engelmann & Voigt, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of business, 122 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1901.

JOSEPH B. SOLOMON, Assignee.

ROBERT A. AMMON, Attorney for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja31-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rice, Sons & Co., a copartnership composed of Henrietta Rice, Isaac Rice, Henry Rice, and Jonas Lowenstein, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Rice, Sons & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 20th day of April, 1901.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1901.

HERMANN CANTOR, Assignee.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH,
Attorneys for Assignee,
302 Broadway, N. Y. City (Manhattan).

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORS, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the name of "Moors Company," that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefore, duly verified, to the subscriber, Anthony Moors, the duly appointed assignee of said Elizabeth Moors, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, his attorneys, No. 29 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 23d day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1901.

ANTHONY MOORS, Assignee.

RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 27-29 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja24-law6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MAjestic Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Crosby Manufacturing Company.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 30th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to GEORGE SMITH, Sarah Culhane, Fanny Smith, Grace E. Dauphin, Charlotte Cooney, Thomas Cooney, James Smith, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sherman Hoyt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A MILLER, Attorney for Petitioners, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ff-1aw6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

CORTINA, JOSE LAFOURCADE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE LAFOURCADE CORTINA, late of the City of Paris, Republic of France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1901. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

COLLINS, WILLIAM.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COLLINS, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Rollins & Rollins, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1901. MARY P. COLLINS, WILLIAM P. COLLINS, FREDERICK P. COLLINS, executors. ROLLINS & ROLLINS, attorneys for executors, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORE E. HEIDENFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Bronx Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1901, next.

MINNIE B. HEIDENFELD, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Executor.

Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1901. ja31-1aw6mTh

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Oswald Ottendorfer, Eduard Langer, Oswald Langer, Josef Langer, Arthur Langer, Valerie Neuwinger née Langer, Eleonore Berger, Maria Schwetter née Pirschl, Minna Pirschl, Anna Pirschl, Mathilda Pirschl, Adolph Pirschl, Amalia Pirschl, Luisa Politzes née Pirschl, Flora Rothbök née Pirschl, Emma Lieblinger née Pirschl, the only heirs and next of kin of OSWALD OTTENDORFER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Lewis Cass Ledyard of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have four certain instruments in writing, being a will and three codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Oswald Ottendorfer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A MILLER, Attorney for Petitioners, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ff-1aw6wTh

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARGARET F. EVERIT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM PICKEN, John A. Picken, Louis Lese, Arthur Gorsch, Sophie Gorsch, Herman Fitzner, and Mary Fitzner, the name Mary being fictitious, the wife of said Herman Fitzner being intended, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

CARY & WHITRIDGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Herman Fitzner and Mary Fitzner, the name Mary being fictitious, the wife of said Herman Fitzner being intended:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 9th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in said county.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1901.

CARY & WHITRIDGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f14-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—G. EMILY REYNOLDS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Louisa G. Reynolds, deceased, plaintiff, against ALICE MILLS WOOD and WILLIAM B. NOYES, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 17th, 1901.

GILLENDER, FIXMAN & MUMFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alice Mills Wood, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 6th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York on February 6th, 1901.

GILLENDER, FIXMAN & MUMFORD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL HUBER, as executor, &c., of Mary Strenkert, dec'd, plaintiff, against LAURA STREUBLER, Albert L. Russell, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in a party wall on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant eighty-two (82) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Third Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; and running thence westerly, partly through a party wall and parallel with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, ninety-six feet and ten (96' 10") inches; thence running northerly, parallel or nearly so with the westerly line of Third Avenue, twenty-six (26) feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, ninety-five feet and ten (95' 10") inches to the said westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence southerly, along the said westerly line of Third Avenue, twenty-six feet (26) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 22, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

MILLER, DECKER & MILLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City.

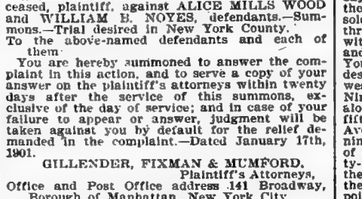

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $15,868.75, with interest thereon from 11th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $700 and interest.—Dated New York, December 22, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

f14-2aw3wTh&F&mrf

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to certain agreements contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 993 of Conveyances, Page 196.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

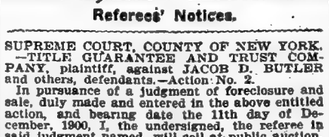

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $15,695.84, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.06, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $399.90 and interest.—Dated New York, 16th day of January, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1901, at the same place and hour.

Dated February 7th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALMIRA J. BROWN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second Street fifty feet to the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue; and thence southerly along the same ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being now known as Numbers 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street.

The said premises are subject to party wall agreements recorded in Liber 691 of Conveyances, Page 347, and Liber 1,439 of Conveyances, Page 385; and to covenants against nuisances and as to building expressed in deeds recorded in Liber 633, Page 591, and Liber 639, Page 107, and Liber 897, Pages 30 and 33.

Subject also to all existing tenancies in said premises.

Dated New York, November 27, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: the street numbers are 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $78,010 43-100, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $544 35-100, with interest thereon from November 20, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,766.28 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of November, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

j31-2aw3wTh&M&f21

Surrogate Notices.

ÜBELHÖR, JOHANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Übelhör, Sophie Hasselbacher, Elisabeth Übelhör, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of Johann Übelhor, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Übelhor, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles Übelhör, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said JOHANN ÜBELHÖR, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Übelhor, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja10-1aw6wTh&f21

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LITTLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to certain agreements contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 993 of Conveyances, Page 196.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $15,695.84, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.06, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $399.90 and interest.—Dated New York, 16th day of January, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1901, at the same place and hour.

Dated February 7th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALMIRA J. BROWN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 533 and 535 West 24th Street:

The above sale to be subject to a first mortgage for $45,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.30 and interest from January 16, 1901, and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $393.90 and interest.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

ja24-2aw3wTh&M&f14.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM KNIGHT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 533 and 535 West 24th Street:

The above sale to be subject to a first mortgage for $45,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.30 and interest from January 16, 1901, and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $393.90 and interest.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

ja24-2aw3wTh&M&f14.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM KNIGHT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 533 and 535 West 24th Street:

The above sale to be subject to a first mortgage for $45,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.30 and interest from January 16, 1901, and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $393.90 and interest.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

ja24-2aw3wTh&M&f14.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM KNIGHT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

WANTED.
Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
STOCK
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904 Cortlandt.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
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11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin, interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St., op. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
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Established 1865.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,500,000
Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.
OFFICERS.
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LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS. Man'g For'n Dep't
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Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler, Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey, Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon, Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss, James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr., Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson, George W. Young.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP. WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SECURITIES
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

SINGER M'F'G CO.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

The undersigned offer for subscription
12,000,000 Reichsmark
(ABOUT $3,000,000)
4% CITY OF MUNICH (BAVARIA) BONDS
Subscription Price, 101 and Interest.
Bonds unredeemable before 1911. Subscription closes in New York February 16.
Full particulars upon application.
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS, - - - - - - 9 AND 11 WALL ST

Union Pacific
RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Lien Convertible
Four per cent. Gold Bonds

No. 120 Broadway, New York, February 13th, 1901.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

This Company, by action of its Board of Directors and Executive Committee, has authorized the issue of $100,000,000 of ten-year four per cent. gold bonds, to be known as First Lien Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, to be secured by a first mortgage upon unmortgaged railway belonging to the Company and by the pledge of securities owned by it and held in its treasury. **THESE BONDS WILL** (subject to the authorization of the necessary increase of the Company's common stock) **BE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER, ON OR AT ANY TIME BEFORE MAY 1ST, 1906, INTO THE COMMON STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR—THAT IS, AT THE RATE OF TEN SHARES OF STOCK FOR EACH BOND. ALL OR ANY OF SUCH BONDS MAY BE REDEEMED BY THE COMPANY AT A PREMIUM OF 2½ PER CENT. ON ANY INTEREST DAY AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1906,** upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, once a week for eight consecutive weeks preceding such interest day. In case part of the bonds are redeemed they shall be chosen by lot. The bonds will mature May 1st, 1911, and bear interest from May 1st, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The bonds will carry coupons for interest and the usual provision will be made for their registration. For the terms and provisions of the bonds and the mortgage reference is made to forms of those instruments, inspection of which, when completed, may be had at the office of the Company.

For the purpose of providing for the payment for shares of stock of the Southern Pacific Company purchased, **$40,000,000 OF SAID BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AND HOLDERS OF THE COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, OF RECORD AT THE CLOSING OF THE TRANSFER BOOKS FEBRUARY 23D, 1901, MAY SUBSCRIBE FOR SAID BONDS AT PAR AT THE RATE OF ONE BOND FOR EVERY FIFTY SHARES OF STOCK HELD BY THEM.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED UPON WHICH SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE MADE.

Payments on account of such subscriptions must be made at the office of the Company in New York in installments and at dates as follows:

25 per cent. at the time of making the subscription, namely: on or before March 20th, 1901;
25 per cent. on or before April 10th, 1901;
25 per cent. on or before May 20th, 1901;
25 per cent. on or before June 10th, 1901.

As the average date of the foregoing payments, viz.: May 1st, 1901, is the date from which interest runs on the new bonds, no adjustment of interest will be required, but all deferred payments may be anticipated under a discount at the rate of two per cent. per annum, when full paid certificates will be issued.

No subscription for a fraction of a bond will be received, but, as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished upon application at said office of the Company in New York, any holder of certificates of stock for a number of shares which cannot be divided by fifty without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

The right to subscribe will expire at three o'clock P. M. March 20th, 1901. A syndicate has been formed to take at par any portion of said $40,000,000 of bonds which shall not have been subscribed for within the period above specified.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the bonds subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions accompanied by payment of the first installment of 25 per cent. must in all cases be in the hands of F. V. S. Crosby, Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, before three o'clock P. M. on March 20th, 1901. Subscription certificates transferable by delivery will be issued to subscribers.

The bonds bearing coupons from May 1st, 1901, or interim certificates representing said bonds will be deliverable on surrender of subscription certificates, with all payments of installments receipted thereon, at the office of the Company in New York, on and after June 10th, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
61 WILLIAM STREET.
(Will remove about May 1st to Atlantic Building, cor. of Wall & William Sts.)
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
JOHN L. RIKER, 1st Vice-President. L. M. JONES, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM CARPENDER, 2d Vice-President. BENJ. STRONG, JR., Asst. Secretary
ALFRED H. SWAYNE, Treasurer.
Depository; Trustee; Executor; Guardian; Registrar; Agent.
Allows interest on deposits subject to draft.
Capital, $1,500,000.
Surplus, $1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.
Wm. Carpender, Lewis Cass Ledyard,
D. Crawford Clark, C. D. Leverich,
John F. Dryden, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, Anton A. Raven,
Andrew H. Green, L. V. F. Randolph,
John F. Halsted, John L. Riker,
Clifford A. Hand, Otto Sartorius,
Charles R. Henderson, Wm. Schall, Jr.,
Wm. H. Hollister, John W. Simpson,
Wm. B. Isham, Francis S. Smithers,
Martin Joost. Frederick Sturges,
W. R. T. Jones, Alfred Wagstaff.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.
Notice is hereby given that $90,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1889, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated Jany. 15th, 1901

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	**$100.00**
April 1	**150.50**
May 1	**151.00**
June 1	**151.50**
July 1	**152.00**
August 1	**152.50**
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	**133.00**
Total	**$990.50**

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON, Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT
Registered Gold Bonds
MATURING 1920, 1941, AND 1950.
INTEREST 1ST MAY AND NOV.

A legal investment for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding Trust Funds.

Government Bonds, Current Taxable and High Premium Securities taken in exchange at the market.

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

POSITION WANTED WITH MEMBER N. Y. Stock Exchange or Trader; several years' experience in Wall Street as bookkeeper, stenographer, telegraph operator, &c.; know all details; highest references. Fidelity, Box 180 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

WE OWN AND OFFER
Marks 1,000,000.
New City of Munich, Bavaria, 4s.
(subject to call after ten years)
at 100.90
(Part of total issue of Ms. 20,000,000)
and invite correspondence on these and other European Municipal and Government Bonds.
F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reorganiztion Committee are prepared to deliver in exchange for the above certificates, on presentation thereof, properly endorsed, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, the Voting Trustee Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stocks of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company in the proportions mentioned in the Plan and Agreement, dated June 12, 1900.

The 3½% Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, the First Mortgage 4% Bonds and the Voting Trust Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1901.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Reorganization Committee.
New York, February 1, 1901.

To all Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement dated August 1, 1899:

The holders of New Orleans & Western Railroad Company First and Second Mortgage Bonds who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are hereby notified that upon February 1, 1901, in accordance with the powers given in the Plan and Agreement for Reorganization dated the first day of August, 1899, the Reorganization Committee did adopt and have adopted certain amendments and changes in the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and have filed a statement of the same with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary.

Holders of bonds of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company who have deposited the same with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the said Plan and Agreement, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before Tuesday, March 5, 1901, as provided by the said Agreement, upon paying their respective shares of the expenses of the Reorganization Committee, which by them have been apportioned and fixed at $15.20 for each First Mortgage Bond, and $7.60 for each Second Mortgage Bond, as more fully set forth in said statement of February 1, 1901, filed as above mentioned with the Depositary.

STEPHEN PEABODY, Chairman.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.

Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before **FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901,** after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.

To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
for investors. A Mining Engineer, controlling and now operating, under bond and lease with option of purchase, a group of copper-silver mining properties, adjacent to railroad and smelters, wishes to correspond with a party, or parties, desiring to invest $40,000.00 U. S. Cy. in a reasonably safe mining proposition, said sum to be devoted entirely to the purchase of the properties and their further development on a larger scale. From one mine alone the advertiser is now shipping to the Guggenheim Smelting Company from 100 to 150 tons of ore per month, netting, less a royalty of 20% to the owners, about $65.00 gold per ton, and is in position to render smelter liquidation certificates and other references of reliability. Principals alone are requested to reply and only such as are of undoubted financial standing and who can furnish references bearing strictest investigation. Address
MEXICAN COPPER,
"The Times."

MINNEAPOLIS BREWING COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, dated April 1, 1893, that the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, will receive proposals up to the close of business on March 11, 1901, for the sale to it at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-six ($16,346.77) Dollars.
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice President.
Dated New York City, February 13, 1901.

Eureka Springs Railway Co.
Owners of First Mortgage Bonds Nos. 387 to 391 are requested to communicate with U. HERRMANN, A 16 Produce Exchange, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of the Cuban Plantations Company.
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders of the Cuban Plantations Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation pursuant to provisions of Section 57, Article III., Chapter 688, of the Laws of 1892, known as the "Stock Corporation Law" of this State, and you are requested to attend such meeting.
PREBLE TUCKER, President.
New York, January 26th, 1901.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

The Arizona & Utah Railway Company.
New York, February 12th, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ARIZONA & UTAH RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, 31 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed in accordance with the by-laws at 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 2nd, and will reopen March 18th, 1901.
R. H. EGGLESTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, Thursday, February 14th, 1901. Polls open 10 A. M.; close 3 P.M.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

The Alliance Realty Company.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Alliance Realty Company will be held at the office of the Corporation, Nos. 59-65 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 21, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before such meeting, and that there will be submitted to such meeting certain proposed changes or amendments in the By Laws of the Company, as follows:
Amending Article II., Sec. 3, with respect to the time of the first meeting of the Board of Directors after the annual election, and with respect to calling meetings of said board.
Amending Article III., Sec. 2, with respect to the powers of the President, and Sec. 4, with respect to the supervision of the Treasurer. Also Sec. 5, with respect to signing of checks, &c.
Amending Article IV. by providing for the creation of an Executive Committee instead of the Board of Managers, and
Changing Article IX., with respect to the manner of amending the By-Laws.
Dated New York, Feb. 7, 1901.
ALWYN BALL, Jr., Secretary.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 416-422 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the nineteenth day of February, 1901, at two o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing eleven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company will be held at No. 23 Nassau Street, New York, on Thursday, February 28th, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.
FREDERICK EVANS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKholders of Truth Company that the election of Directors for the Truth Company not having been held on the day designated in the By-Laws, a meeting of the members of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at its office, No. 50 East 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated New York, Feb. 11th, 1901.
G. H. BUEK, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the Common and Preferred stock of this Company will be closed for the purposes of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held at Paterson, New Jersey, (March 12th, 1901,) at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of February, 1901, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 26th day of February, 1901.
L. H. BAKER, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
New York, February 8, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1900, a dividend of TWO (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid March 1, 1901, to the stockholders of record at close of business of the transfer books on February 21, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend, and also for the payment of the dividend of TWO per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, declared August 2, 1900, payable March 1, 1901, the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York, February 8, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.
On March 1, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of TWO per cent. upon the Preferred Stock and TWO per cent. upon the Common Stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Martin Erdmann, Voting Trustees.

National Tube Company.
No. 29 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 15th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM, upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable February 15th, 1901, at the New York office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Monday, February 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Treasurer's office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable February 28th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 18th, 1901.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3:00 o'clock P. M., February 18th, 1901, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., February 28th, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on February 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1901.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on February 7th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. February 15th, 1901.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Co.
The semi-annual dividend, due March 1, 1901, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, N. Y.
The transfer books will be closed from February 20th to March 2d, 1901.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., February 9th, 1901.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of Two and One-Half (2½%) Per Cent., payable March 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record February 20th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weaker.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 13	1,014,123
To date this year	42,333,398
Corresponding date last year	15,668,336

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 13	$5,321,100
To date this year	$159,236,950
Corresponding date last year	$74,021,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	1	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Des M. & Ft. D. pf	13	North Amer	½
Evans & T. H.	¾	Pere Marquette pf	1
Evans & T. H. pf	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1½
Ft. W. & Rio G.	¾	Standard R. & T.	¾
Gen. Electric	1	Un. Bag & P. pf	1¼
Kan. City So.	1	U. S. Express	½
Keok. & Des M.	¼	West. Un. Tel.	1
Laclede Gas	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Iowa Central pf	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Int. Pump	⅝
Am. Malting	½	Kan. & Mich.	2
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	2½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Steel H. pf	½	Met. St. Ry.	1¾
Am. Steel & W.	2⅝	Mexican Central	1⅝
Am. S. & W. pf	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	4½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	M., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf	⅞	M., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Mo. Pacific	3⅝
Am. Tob. pf	2½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Anaconda Cop.	1½	Nat. Salt pf	⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. Steel	1½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Tube	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	N. J. Central	⅞
Brook. Rap. T.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2⅜
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Northern Pac.	1⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	North. Pac. pf	¾
Chi. & East Ill.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & N. West	⅝	People's Gas	1⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	5	Peoria & East.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅝	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¾	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Pressed Steel Car.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅞	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi. & N. West.	4⅜	Pullman

4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1906, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 9,215 inclusive, (and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.)

Crucible Steel Company of America—$25,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $25,000,000 common stock.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company—$17,044,900 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $16,533,000 common stock.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company—$2,636,000 additional first collateral mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1920, for $1,000 each, Nos. 7,001 to 9,636 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $9,636,000, Nos. 1 to 9,636 inclusive.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company—$10,474,000 consolidated mortgage guaranteed 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1951, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10,474 inclusive.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company—$9,000,000 prior lien mortgage twenty-five-year 3½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1925 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 9,000 inclusive, (and registered bonds in the denominations of $1,000 and $5,000 into which said coupon bonds may be converted;) $6,500,000 mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1950 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 6,500 inclusive, (and registered bonds in the denominations of $1,000 and $5,000 into which said coupon bonds may be converted;) $10,000,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock voting trust certificates, and $9,995,000 common stock voting trust certificates.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the iron and steel situation, The Iron Age will to-day say:

So far as current developments in the trade are concerned the pig-iron statistics, which are compiled every month, are significant. The coke and anthracite furnaces increased their weekly capacity by 26,600 tons per week, thus carrying the production up to a rate of about 14,000,000 tons per year. Yet the furnace stocks show a falling off of about 6,000 tons. We find upon an examination of the details that the reduction of stocks has come chiefly from the idle furnaces, which more than balanced the addition to stocks on the part of the active plants.

Considering the fact that this has taken place in a month in which melting is never very active, and that in the face, too, of an expanding production, it is quite evident that consumption is proceeding on a very liberal scale. That such is the case is confirmed by the reports of scarcity of spot billets, premiums being paid for quick delivery; by the statements relative to the wire industry, the leading interest having taken orders this month at the rate of 8,000 tons a day; by the reports of the rail sales, now aggregating 1,650,000 tons, and by the reports of an exceptional tonnage in rails, iron, steel plates, sheets, merchant pipe, and other lines. The leading bridge interest reports that in January the extraordinary tonnage of 60,000 tons of orders was taken.

The Bessemer pig market in Pittsburg has strengthened and higher prices are being asked and, occasionally, obtained. In foundry iron the quietness and tendency to weakness continue.

Chicago reports some quite heavy transactions in steel, the sales aggregating about 30,000 tons.

The market in plates, shapes, and sheets has been quite active.

In the metal trades the friction between certain interests in the American Smelting and Refining Company is attracting much attention. It does not seem likely to have an immediate effect upon the market for the metal.

No Extra Stock Exchange Holiday.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday decided not to close the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 23, the day following Washington's Birthday. The matter was taken up because of a petition presented to the committee by the members of the Exchange, who desired a double holiday.

UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company offers for subscription $40,000,000 first lien convertible 4 per cent. gold bonds for the purpose of paying for the company's purchase of Southern Pacific Company stock. The bonds are part of an authorized issue of $100,000,000, to be secured by a first mortgage upon an unmortgaged railway belonging to the company and by the pledge of securities owned by it. These bonds will (subject to the authorization of the necessary increase in the company's common stock) be convertible at the option of the holder on or at any time before May 1, 1908, into the common stock of the company at par. All or any of such bonds may be redeemed by the company at a premium of 2½ per cent. on any interest day after May 1, 1908, on due publication in newspapers in New York City and in London. The bonds will mature May 1, 1911, and will be free of tax.

Holders of the common and preferred stock of the company of record of Feb. 23 next may subscribe for said bonds at par, at the rate of one bond for every fifty shares of stock held by them. Subscriptions must be made on or before March 20, and they will be payable 25 per cent. at the time of making the subscription, 25 per cent. on or before April 10, 25 per cent. on or before May 20, and 25 per cent. on or before June 10, 1901. A syndicate has been formed to take at par any portion of these bonds which shall not have been subscribed for by the stockholders by March 20.

The bonds bearing coupons from May 1, 1901, or interim certificates representing said bonds will be deliverable on surrender of subscription certificates at the office of the company in New York on and after June 10.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Estimates of prominent railroad men that the services of anywhere between 25,000 to 75,000 persons will be dispensed with because of the recent consolidations.

Rio Grande Western's decrease in gross earnings for the first week in February due to the coal miners' strike.

Postponement until March 14 of the annual meeting of the British Columbia Copper Company scheduled for yesterday.

Statement that efforts are being made to bring all of the large box board makers of this country into a close alliance for the purpose of maintaining prices.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Chicago and Northwestern will spend between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 in erecting a new suburban passenger station and terminal adjoining its present terminal in that city.

Appointment of a receiver for the plant of the Potomac Steel Company at Cumberland, Md.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1⅞@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $370,982,251; balances, $9,474,777; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $935,258.

Money on call in London, 3½@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.87⅞@$4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83⅞@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜@5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.18¾; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95¼, and guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The demand for money to-day was good, and the supply was small, being almost entirely dependent on the Bank of England, which charges 5 per cent. for loans of a few days. Discounts were slightly easier, in consequence of the scarcity of bills and continued Continental inquiry.

Business on the Stock Exchange was restricted throughout the day. Consols hardened on the exchequer bonds result.

Americans opened irregular and were afterward fairly steady, pending the New York opening. Norfolk was the feature. Grand Trunks were in better demand. Kafirs fractionally improved, being supported by big houses. De Beers were strong.

Consols for money, 96 15-16; consols for the account, 97 1-16; Atchison, 69¼; Canadian, 94½; St. Paul, 150½; Illinois Central, 132½; Louisville, 95⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90¾; New York Central, 148; Erie, 50⅛; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 17⅛; Erie first preferred, 68¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 90¼; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 0⅛; Rand mines, 3⅝.

Bar silver dull at 28d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝@4 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £142,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 130.80; Madrid, 36.90; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.77½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Business commenced good on the Bourse to-day, but realizations affected it somewhat. Internationals were firm. Spanish fours recovered on repurchases. Brazilians improved on the rise in the rate of exchange. French railroads were firm. Rio Tintos recovered. De Beers were in great demand. Kafirs were strong in consequence of American buying. At the close the market was generally cheerful.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.55.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—On the Boerse to-day governments and Americans were firm. Transvaal railroads rose substantially, in sympathy with the advance in Kafirs. Locals were irregular, closing firm on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfenigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 77.40. Gold was quoted at 37.30.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER BONDS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The applications for the exchequer bonds (£11,000,000) ranged from 100 to 93. Applicants at £97 2s. were allotted 83 per cent. of their applications. The bonds are quoted at 97⅜, and appear to be going better. In contrast with the enthusiasm over the £30,000,000 "khaki" loan of 1900, which was subscribed for ten times over, the present subscription was only two and a half times, showing that the popularity of war lending is waning.

Financiers say that the American tenders for exchequer bonds are very small, probably under a million. Germany is the largest foreign tenderer, and France is next.

It is understood that the Post Office Savings Bank gets the bulk of the bonds.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

41,900 shares the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company preferred, $100 each; 26,100 shares the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company common, $100 each; 1,500 shares Jackson and Cincinnati Railway Company common, $100 each; 15,000 shares Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Railroad Company, $100 each; $300,000 Jackson and Cincinnati Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, March, 1896, coupons and all subsequent on, and $1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, $1,043,140.

10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 186.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, (dues all paid,) $134.

$1,000 Michigan Central Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1902, 106.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May, 1918, 136¼.

80 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 190¾.

1 share Goodwin Car Company, $100, 9.

20 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 253½.

100 shares American Tobacco Company preferred, $100 each, 140.

25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 240⅝.

50 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1681.

15 shares City Trust Company, $100 each, 360.

7 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 243.

15 shares Westchester Trust Company, $100 each, 385.

16 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 185.

50 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 174.

10 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 524.

15 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 248.

$200 The Durland Company second mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1925, coupons May and November, $100 each, 65.

Membership share the Adirondack League Club, $550.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .15, seller 10; 300 Best and Belcher at .26, 1,800 Brunswick at .35, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 230 Horn Silver at 1.18, 300 Isabella at .75, 1,000 Leadville at .08, 1000 Mollie Gibson at .23, 1,000 Pharmacist at .12, 100 Portland at 3.00, and 100 Small Hopes at .70.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	13½	Golden Fleece	25
Anaconda	42	G. & Curry	43
Alice	45	Hale & Norcross	20
Adams Con	20	Homestake	65.00
Belcher	17	Horn Silver	1.15
B. & Belch	28	Iron Silver	65
Bruns. Con	10	Lacrosse	10
Caledonia B. H.	2.50	Leadville Con	06
Chrysolite	07	Little Chief	14
Chollar	20	Mexican	47
Cons. Cal. & Va.	1.55	Moulton	28
Com. T'n'l Co. stock	04	Ontario	6.00
Com. T'n'l Co. bonds	03	Ophir	90
Com. T'n'l Co. scrip	05	Occidental	04
Crescent	08	Standard	4.20
Daly	1.10	Small Hopes	70
Dead. Ter	83	Union Con	24
Eureka Con	15	Yellow Jacket	12
Fath. de S.	35	Arg. Ju'ita	25
		Isabella	74
		Mollie Gibson	20
		Portland	3.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.20	.19
Best & Belcher	.32	.30
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.78	.77
Challenge Con	.21	.21
Chollar	.11	.10
Confidence	.90	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.80	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.17
Gould & Curry	.44	.46
Hale & Norcross	.22	.21
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.32	.30
Occidental Con	.06	.06
Ophir	.86	.83
Overman	.19	.17
Potosi	.08	.07
Savage	.19	.18
Sav. Belcher	.03	.01
Sierra Nevada	.21	.20
Standard	4.20	4.25
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con	.31	.29
Utah Con	.09	.08
Yellow Jacket	.31	.30
Silver bars	60⅞	60@60⅝
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50⅝
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	22⅞	23½	22½	22⅝
Alamo	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅛
Argentum	25	28½	26	28
Anaconda	44⅜	45	43⅜	43⅝
Butterfly-Terrible	29	29½	29	29½
Battle Mountain	25⅜	26¼	25¾	25⅞
Blue Bell	19½	19¾	19¼	20¼
C. C. Con	12	12⅜	11⅝	12
C. C. & M	10	10¼	9½	9⅝
Coriolanus	16	17	16	17
Columbine Victor	10½	11	11	11½
Dante	8	8⅜	9	9¼
Damon	17¼	19⅜	15⅜	16¾
Doctor Jackpot con.	90	90½	90	90½
Elkton	186¾	187½	186¾	187
El Paso	55	56	54½	56
Findlay	12	12¼	12½	12¾
Golden Fleece	28	30	27	30
Gibson	21	23	21	25
Gold King	108	115	108	114
Gold Knob	10	10½	10	10½
Gold Dollar	24	24½	24¼	24½
Gold Sovereign	7¼	7⅝	7⅜	7½
Gold Cycle	80¼	81¾	80	80
Gould	26½	30	29	31
Hart	14	14⅞	14	15
Ingham	19½	20	19½	19¾
Isabella	83	83¼	81⅝	82
Independence	21	22	21	23½
Jackpot	57½	60	58	61
Keystone	12	13	10½	12
Last Dollar	60	70	68	72
Lexington	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	11
Mount Rosa	45	55	45	50
Mary Cashen	12	13	12	13
Moon Anchor	25	26½	25	26
National	10	10½	10	10½
New Haven	9⅜	9¾	9¼	9½
Nugget	19½	21	19½	21
Ophir	35½	40	31	40
Orphan Girl	15¼	17½	15	18
Pharmacist	11	11⅝	12½	12⅝
Pinnacle	17⅜	18½	17	17½
Portland	303	310	305	315
Pointer	19½	20	18½	19
Rose Nicol	10⅜	11½	10½	11⅛
Sedar	16⅜	16⅞	16½	17
Vindicator	125	130	120	128
Work	21	21¼	21¼	21⅝
Zoe	25⅜	25⅝	27	27½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In several parts of the list the market for outside securities yesterday showed considerable activity. Moreover, transactions in smaller amounts were made in a large number of issues, and trading was probably broader than on any day recently. Prices developed considerable irregularity, and a number of early advances were subsequently reduced by more or less sharp reactions. Most of the stocks prominent yesterday were those which have supplied the bulk of trading for some time past, but two or three issues, recently much neglected, showed quite large totals.

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OTIS ELEVATOR common sold up a point to 34, but later lost all of this gain. It closed with a fractional net loss of 32½ bid. Trading in the stock amounted to about 500 shares.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred continued very strong, but the transactions were not in large amount. Sales were made as high as 21, an advance of 2 points.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE common sold off a point, closing at 45 bid. The preferred stock closed unchanged at 91 bid. The other steel stocks were relatively dull and irregular.

***

AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds sold up to 75½ and closed with a net gain of more than a point at 75 bid. The stocks showed little change from Monday's price.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of Monday were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	32	33	31¾	33
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	83	84	83	84
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6¾	6	6¾
American Bicycle pf	25	25½	25	25½
American Bicycle bonds	75	76	75	77
American Bridge	45	45¾	46½	46¾
American Bridge pf	91	92	91	92½
American Chicle	80	82	80	82
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30½	32¼	30½	32½
*American Thread pf	4½	5	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders'	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal	..	..	..	8½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20⅝	21	19⅝	19⅞
British Exch. 3s	98½	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
California Copper	..	1	..	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32½	35	32½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel	103	105	103	105
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	72	74	72	74
Compressed Air	25	30	25	32
Consolidated Equipment	9¼	9½	9	9¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4	4½	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	34	29	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	101½	101⅝	101½	101½
Crucible Steel	27	28	27	28
Crucible Steel pf	80	81	79½	82
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Denver & Southwestern	53½	55	53	54
Denver & R. W. pf	60	68	60	60
Denver & S. W. 5s	93¾	94¼	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29	29¾	30½	30¾
Electric Boat	27	29	27	29
Electric Boat pf	53	55	52	54
Electric Vehicle	15	16	16	17½
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2¾	2½	2½
Empire Steel	..	6	..	6
Empire Steel pf	..	40	..	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	18	..	18
General Carriage	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½
General Chemical	..	80	..	80
General Chemical pf	..	101	..	101
German Treasury 4s	..	100⅞	..	100⅞
Havana Commercial	..	14	14½	14½
Havana Commercial pf	50	53½	50	53½
Hudson River Tel	117	124	117	124
Illinois Transportation	..	1	..	1
International Silver pf	38	41	37	42
Inter-State Oil	..	1⅛	5	1⅛
Iron Steamboat	..	2	3	2
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	..	⅞	..	1⅛
Lorillard pf	..	105	..	3
†Markeen Copper	..	1⅜	3	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	20⅜	22	19	19⅜
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	70	82	70	82
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4⅜	5¼	4⅜	5
Otis Elevator	32½	33	33	34
Otis Elevator pf	92	93	92	93
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	33⅜	33	33⅜
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	98	95	98
Rubber Goods Mfg	29½	29½	29½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78¼	79	78¼	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light	123	125	123	125
St. Louis Transit	24⅜	25	25¼	26
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72¼	72⅝	71⅜	72
Seaboard Air Line	12¼	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	29⅜	29⅝	29	29⅝
Sheet Steel pf	77	78	77	78
Singer Mfg	270	280	270	300
Southern Light & Trac	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	28	33	33	33
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125¼
Standard Oil of N. J	818	820	818	821
Sterling Copper	8⅝	9	8½	8⅝
Storage Power	17	18	15½	18
Tennessee Copper	17	18½	18½	18⅝
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	5½	4½	5½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	4	4¼	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	44⅜	46	44	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf	111½	112¼	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117½	118½	116½	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91½	90⅝	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78	78⅝	78	79
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3⅛	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	38½	37½	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	..	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	118	110	113
Broadway & Lex. Av. 5s	116	118	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	240	243	240	243
Brooklyn. B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf	95½	96¾	95½	96¾
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Av. Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M.& St.N Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St.,M.& St N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	97	..	97	..
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 5s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. 1st 5s	116½	118	116½	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	13	..	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf	60	..	55	..
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	75	71	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109¼	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s	65	67	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94⅞	98	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17⅞	18⅜	17½	18¼
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅜	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112¼	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81½	80	82
Union Ferry	32	35	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	96	97½	96	97

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17⅞	18⅜	17½	18¼
East River Ferry	69½	70¼	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅜	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112¼	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81½	80	82
Union Ferry	32	35	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	96	97½	96	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Boston's market opened well, but there was no repetition of Monday's excitement. In the copper stocks first prices were higher in many cases than the closing Monday, but they also were the highest of to-day, and considerable reaction took place.

Copper Range lost 2, to 45; Winona rose ⅛, to 8, later 7½; Old Dominion rose ⅞, at opening, to 37, later 34½; United States lost 1¼, to 12¼; Butte was up 2, at 85, later 84; Montana lost 4, to 32; Parrott fell 2, to 49½; Isle Royale receded 2¼, to 38½; Centennial rose ⅜, to 27, later 24⅝; Mohawk was off 2¼, at 253⅛; Bingham lost 1, to 20; Adventure rose 1⅜, to 14⅞, later 14½; British Columbia advanced 1¼, to 21¼; Trimountain was up ⅞, at 27⅜, later 26; Utah lost 1⅜, to 34½; Amalgamated fell 1½, to 90¼; Wolverine dropped 1¼, to 50, later 50⅞; Phoenix, the newly listed stock, sold at 5⅛; Baltic got down to 41, a 2½ decline from the highest and a loss of 1 net for the day; Franklin lost ½, to 21; Cochiti fell ⅝, to 10; Amalgamated fell to 90; Mexican Central lost 1, to 17¾. The close was decidedly heavy.

At the Clearing House this morning money was in a trifle better request, though the supply was ample at 2 per cent.

Banks are loaning on call over the counter at 2½ per cent. Time money is quoted at 3¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 3½ and 4 per cent. for four to six months, according to the character of the collateral.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	14¼	14⅝	Mohawk	26	27
Allouez	3¼	3⅝	Old Colony	4	4½
Arcadian	..	20	Old Dominion	34½	34⅝
Arnold	..	4	Osceola	86	88
Ash-Bed	..	50	Parrot	49½	49⅝
Atlantic	28	30	Quincy	175	178
Baltic	41	42	Rhode Isl'd	7	7½
Bos. & Mont.	320	325	Santa Fe	7	7½
Butte & Bos.	82	83	Shoe	31	32
Cal. & Hecla	852	858	Tamarack	335	340
Centennial	24	24½	Utah Cons	34½	34⅝
Franklin	20¾	21½	Winona	6¾	7
Humboldt	50	1	Wolverine	50	51
Isle Royale	38	39			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	254	254½	Cent. Mass.	62	..
Bos. & Low.	242	..	Fitchb. pf.	142	..
Bos. & Me.	195	..	N. Y. & N. E.	..	..
Bos. & Prov.	302	..	6s	109	..
Bos. Elev.	168	169	N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	..
Bos. Gas 5s	..	81	7s	113	..
Cent. Mass.	10	16⅛	West End	93¾	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	162¼	162¾	Mex. Tel.	2⅜	2⅝
Chi. Stk. Yds.	146	147½	New E. Tel.	135½	..
Dom. Coal	36	36⅞	U. S. Oil	..	15
Dom. C. pf.	109¾	110	West. El.	55½	56½
Erie Tel.	..	63	West. El. pf.	..	70

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Philadelphia market showed considerable strength early to-day. Philadelphia Electric led the trading movement, and over 10,000 shares changed hands immediately after the opening. The high price for the day was 8⅝; toward the close it got down to 8. The Asphalt securities were the feature in point of strength. The common stock of the National Company moved to 8½ from 7½ today, while the preferred shares advanced from

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S con 2s, coup ... 7,000 ... 105⅝
U S 3s, coup ... 4,000 ... 110¼
Small bonds ... 600 ... 110¼
Alabama, Class C ... 1,000 ... 102
North Car con 4s ... 1,000 ... 105
Adams Express 4s ... 1,000 ... 108
... 1,500 ... 109
Alabama Mid 1st ... 15,000 ... 113⅝
... 15,000 ... 104
Ann Arbor 1st 4s ... 5,000 ... 96
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s ... 25,000 ... 103⅞
... 29,000 ... 102⅞
... 1,000 ... 103⅞
... 27,000 ... 103⅝
... 10,000 ... 103⅞
... 100,000 ... 103⅞
... 2,000 ... 103⅞
Adjustment 4s ... 10,000 ... 97
... 21,000 ... 92⅞
... 5,000 ... 92¾
... 27,000 ... 92⅛
Atlantic & Dan 4s ... 10,000 ... 95⅞
Austin & N W 1st ... 25,000 ... 100
Balt & Ohio 4s ... 5,000 ... 105⅞
... 1,000 ... 103⅞
... 5,000 ... 103¾
... 1,000 ... 103⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s ... 20,000 ... 89¼
... 10,000 ... 89¼
... 12,000 ... 89⅛
Balt & Ohio, S W'n Div 3½s ... 5,000 ... 89¾
... 11,000 ... 89¾
... 5,000 ... 89⅞
Brklyn Rap Tr 5s ... 5,000 ... 110⅛
Brklyn Un Gas 5s ... 4,000 ... 117⅜
Brklyn W & W H 5s, tr rec ctfs ... 1,000 ... 116
... 10,000 ... 116
Canada So 1st ... 1,000 ... 107
Cent of Ga con 5s ... 1,000 ... 103
... 1,000 ... 103⅛
... 5,000 ... 103⅛
... 13,000 ... 99
M & S'n 1 con 5s ... 2,000 ... 111½
Wheeling & L E Wheel Div 5s ... 7,000 ... 111¼
Wilk & East 1st ... 1,000 ... 107½
Wis Cent gen 4s ... 70,000 ... 89¾
... 1,000 ... 89½
Total sales ... $5,321,100

Mo, K & T 2d 4s ... 5,000 ... 79⅛
... 20,000 ... 78⅞
M, K & T of T 5s ... 8,000 ... 101½
... 11,000 ... 102
Mo Pac trust 5s ... 20,000 ... 108
... 85,000 ... 107⅝
... 10,000 ... 107⅝
... 15,000 ... 107½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s ... 5,000 ... 44½
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s ... 15,000 ... 113⅝
Nat Starch Mfg 1st ... 5,000 ... 107⅛
N Y Cent & Hud River 1st 7s ... 1,000 ... 107¼
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col trust 5s ... 25,000 ... 103⅞
... 25,000 ... 103⅞
Registered ... 2,000 ... 96
... 1,000 ... 103⅝
... 2,000 ... 103⅝
... 2,000 ... 103⅝
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col trust 5s ... 5,000 ... 110½
Nor & W con 4s ... 4,000 ... 102½
... 7,000 ... 102⅛
... 10,000 ... 102
North Pac 4s ... 25,000 ... 105⅞
... 15,000 ... 105¼
North Pac gen 3s ... 32,000 ... 71½
... 5,000 ... 71
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s ... 1,000 ... 128
Ore R & N con 4s ... 1,000 ... 103⅞
Peoria & E 1st 4s ... 2,000 ... 98
Peoria & E inc 4s ... 12,000 ... 63
... 10,000 ... 63⅜
... 5,000 ... 63⅛
... 5,000 ... 62⅝
... 4,000 ... 63
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Ser B ... 1,000 ... 117½
... 10,000 ... 117⅝
... 1,000 ... 117⅜
Reading gen 4s ... 10,000 ... 94⅞
... 15,000 ... 94⅝
... 10,000 ... 94⅝
... 3,000 ... 94⅝
... 10,000 ... 94⅝
... 10,000 ... 94⅝
... 10,000 ... 93⅝
... 15,000 ... 93½
... 10,000 ... 93½
... 20,000 ... 93½
... 10,000 ... 93½
... 15,000 ... 93½
... 10,000 ... 93½
... 20,000 ... 93
Rich & Dany con 6s ... 10,000 ... 122½
Rio Gr So 1st 4s ... 10,000 ... 80½
Rio Gr West 1st ... 15,000 ... 100
... 10,000 ... 99⅝
St L, I M & So gen 5s ... 16,000 ... 116
... 10,000 ... 116
... 2,000 ... 116
Standard R & T 6s ... 4,000 ... 62
Tex & N O con 5s ... 7,000 ... 107½
... 5,000 ... 107½
Third Avenue 4s ... 5,000 ... 104⅝
Tol & O C 1st 5s ... 4,000 ... 115½
Tol, Peo & W 4s ... 1,000 ... 73
Union Pac 1st 4s ... 2,000 ... 106⅝
... 9,000 ... 106⅝
... 10,000 ... 106⅝
... 25,000 ... 106⅛
... 17,000 ... 106⅛
... 18,000 ... 106⅛
... 10,000 ... 106⅛
... 4,000 ... 106⅛
... 10,000 ... 106⅛
Wabash 1st 5s ... 2,000 ... 119½
... 1,000 ... 119¾
Wabash 2d 5s ... 1,000 ... 111
Wabash deb, B ... 25,000 ... 57
... 5,000 ... 56⅞
... 7,000 ... 116½
... 5,000 ... 116½
Wabash deb, A ... 10,000 ... 55⅜
... 8,000 ... 55⅝
... 2,000 ... 55⅝
... 2,000 ... 55⅝
... 5,000 ... 55⅝
... 15,000 ... 55⅝
... 3,000 ... 55⅝
... 10,000 ... 55⅝
... 10,000 ... 55⅝
... 10

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Delightful Private House

in West 130th St.; three stories, every improvement; open plumbing; size 18.9x50x100; price $17,000; Mortgage $10,000 at 4½ per cent. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant three-family flat. This flat will be sold at cost price. It is now rented for $3,600 a year. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant new corner on 8th Avenue, all well rented. This is a bargain for some one who is looking for a fine new corner. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $60,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

Builders, Attention!—Vacant lots, 100x100, on 115th St., near Lenox Av.; 75x100, on Lenox Av., near 138th St.; 100x100, on 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, on 137th St., near Lenox Av.; Amsterdam Av., bet. 183d St. and 184th Sts.; 50x100, s. w. cor. Eighth Av. and 149th St.; 99.11x125; $32,000. Bargebuhr, 119th St. and Mad. Av.

Attention Builders!—100x100, 115th St., near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 149th St., 8th Av., 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $32,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $32,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!!

Plot 60x100, near Waldorf-Astoria, for 12-story apartment hotel, with or without loan, to responsible, good-standing builders; principals only. MARKS, 96 Liberty St.

37th St., Between 8th & 9th Aves,

25-foot lot, with front and rear buildings; price reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Business or investment.—Lot northwest corner 3d Av. and 172d St.; no rock; business locality; rapidly advancing in value; bargain. Clifford, 214 Broadway.

Corner property and liquor store, Manhattan; also dwelling, Jersey City; two improved farms, 500 acres; unincumbered; no trade. Walter T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $9,500. Andrews, 514 East 117th St.

Elegant five-story double apartment, near 116th St., west side, 55 feet front, price $46,000; also 3d Av. corner, near 34th St., bargain. Ward, 194 Broadway.

Private Dwelling, brick; 9 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; investigate. Owner, 15 West 11th St.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

74th St., No. 16.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

Cozy, 3-story, high-stoop basement brownstone house; 9 rooms, &c.; 145 East 62d; fine neighborhood. Must be sold by Executor, 34 W. 94th.

For Sale or Exchange.—Five-story, modern tenement, 30x100, in Courtlandt Av.; all rented; pays handsomely. Ahern, 95 Liberty St.

Attention! butchers, grocers.—5th Av., corner flat, near 110th St.; store, vacant May 1st. Crane, 187 Broadway.

For Sale—Furnished or unfurnished, 3-story and basement private house in perfect order. Owner, 348 West 28th St.

40x100, 6-story apartments, stores; 1st Av., below 14th St.; rent, $6,200. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Two lots on 135th St., near 5th Av., 49.6x100 feet; no exchange. Wilcox & Shelton, 245 West 125th St.

Small private house for sale at a bargain. Apply to R. Halky & Co., 2 East 125th St.

Columbus Av., near 81st St.—5-story, 3 families on floor; $41,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge, one of the finest elevations in town, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in the town as a site for a large first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich.—Shore Boarding House, unfurnished; 23 rooms; stable; shady grounds; shore road between depot and Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore property in town of Greenwich, Connecticut; 20 acres; elevated, wooded; a very choice site for a first-class residence; one mile from depot, Post Office, and telegraph; 50 minutes from 42d St.; express trains. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

85 acres, Westport Harbor, Mass.; house, 11 rooms; overlooking river and bay; splendid bathing, fishing, and hunting; photographs; 23 acres; dwelling, barn, incubators; Rahway, N. J.; mile from station. Room 616, 320 Broadway.

Gentleman's Handsome Country Place, 250 acres, fine location; half a mile waterfront on Great South Bay; large house, 30 rooms, suitable for gentlemen's club, stock farm, or subdivision; easy terms. W. S. HAWKINS, Brookhaven, L. I.

For Sale—A fine Country Home; 9 rooms, 22 lots; 3 minutes from depot; 45 minutes from 42d St., on W. S. R. R.; 20 cents daily commutation; $4,000. Address Box 80, Tappan, N. Y.

On Orange Mountain.—Mansion, carriage house, and coachman's house; large grounds; fruit and shade. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Farm, 125 acres; extensive buildings; one hour from city; productive soil; bargain, $6,000. Atwater, 136 Broadway.

A farm catalogue free; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Mount Vernon House For Sale.—8 rooms; lot 50x105; cheap. Owner, 21 South 12th Av.

Over 200 farms; $800 to $10,000; send for new list. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Noson, N. Y., Law and Realty Co.
Incorporated $25,000 Capital.
13 to 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cort.
Every Branch of Law and Real Estate.
Offers a hotel property that is a gold mine; pays 20 per cent.; 35 rooms; grand location; one minute from station; $55,000; $30,000 can remain at 5 per cent. Another big-paying hotel, 11 rooms, 3 stories, 6 stores, gilt-edged location, $15,000; $8,000 can remain. Splendid home, 9 rooms, fine stable; lot 200x75; $7,500. 11 room cottage, near water, $7,500. Other fine country residences.

Sherman Park.—50x100; corner store property for grocer, butcher; at station.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS. RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED. NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE. CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK. VALUES NOW MODERATE. ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE IS DESIRED. One piece, with 4,900 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS LONG ISLAND LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Plot of over 200 Lots

in the Borough of Richmond, any portion sold or exchange on easy terms; also a loan made to a responsible builder. To a purchaser of four lots one will be given free. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

OWNERS

For CASH BUYERS,

BUILDERS & INVESTORS.
REASONABLY PRICED LOTS & BLDGS.
GRAND ST. TO 59TH ST.
H. J. SACHS, 119 WEST 23RD ST., N. Y.

Six-story store and tenement, 39th St., 9th Av., equity $10,000, to exchange for country property unencumbered. H. B. Fanton, 189 Broadway, Room 1.

Eight-story, fire-proof business building, down town; equity, $35,000, to exchange for smaller property and cash. H. B. Fanton, 189 Broadway, Room 1.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Farm about 10 acres wanted for poultry raising; within 50 miles; on Central or Harlem Road; about $3,000. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Properties managed; rates low; collecting; property to sell or exchange; would buy good corner. Homan, 3 East 135th St.

Wanted—Immediately, house below 59th St.; will purchase or lease; principals exclusively. Hughes, 229 West 42d St.

Wanted.—Small farm on salt water; fruit, shade; give particulars; lowest cash price. Principal, 1,269 Broadway.

Wanted—Tenements for Italian tenants; will buy or lease for long term. Faruolo, 26 Prince St.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Get list of real estate agents having property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, &c., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 331 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 883 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

City houses of high class in restricted section; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St., near Fulton. Henry C. Vall.

For Sale.—Dwelling house, 1,399 Bedford Av.; 3-story brick and brownstone; modern plumbing and in first-class condition; easy terms. Inquire, 1,401 Bedford Av., or 110 Centre St., New York.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Bargain.—Yearly rent $876; price $7,500, for three-story double buff brick flat, near 5th Av., South Brooklyn. Duncan & Roberts, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

We have houses, lots, and farms for exchange. Seale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Madison country residence, 16 rooms, all city conveniences, with delightful country life; exceptionally fine location; stable, grounds; sell or rent. Dickinson Condict, 40 Wall St.

Three-family house, with large barn and 117 acres land; will divide to suit purchaser, or sell on monthly payments. Wm. Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

For Sale—$4,000; a new house and stable; house 8 rooms, all improvements; best location on heights, 220 Bowers St., Jersey City Heights.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

$50 buys 7½ acres good soil; $10 down, balance $5 monthly. Room 212, 9 Pine St.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates. Telephone, 537—Melrose.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR HIGH GRADE BUSINESS.
SPACIOUS HOUSE, 37 FT. FRONT,
NO. 190 MADISON AV.,
ADJOINING WHITE, HOWARD & CO.,
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

LOFT, NEAR CENTRE ST., 7,000 SQUARE FEET; GOOD LIGHT; ALSO HEAT, POWER, AND ELEVATOR SERVICE. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT, 155 LEONARD ST.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

125 WHITE STREET,

Store and one loft for rent; all conveniences; low rates. BRISTOR, (Owner,) 206 Broadway, Room 2.

On west side of 8th Av., near 51st St.—Store, 40x100; will divide to suit.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

425 4th Av.—Very desirable four-story English basement dwelling house, 16 rooms, in good repair. Advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars on premises, or from Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad Street.

177 West 73d St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling, newly decorated; rent, $1,600. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

GREETING.
Owners of property in Brooklyn in the SUMNER-TOMPKINS, BEDFORD-STUYVESANT, McDONOUGH-ST. MARK'S, MADISON-JEFFERSON, HANCOCK-MARCY AV. districts will do well to place their renting property in our office.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
Real Estate Broker and Manager,
441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St.
Office not open evenings, but will be open Washington's Birthday.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Southampton and Quogue, L. I., vicinity; furnished cottages to rent; full list on application. Irving Lionel Terry, 503 5th Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

Far Rockaway.—Newly furnished cottage, electric lighted, eight large bedrooms, large stable, Ocean Av., Edgemere; rent, $800. Owner, 254 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Property to Let.

Livery or sales stables, fine location, main thoroughfare, Mount Vernon; large barns and plot; living rooms. John F. Kirwan, 1,505 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
THE KANEDALE, NORTHEAST CORNER 88TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
541 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

THE GANOGA APARTMENTS,

35 East 27th St.
1 AND 2 ROOMS,
WITH BATH, UNFURNISHED.
CAFE, HOTEL SERVICE.

Choice large apartments of eight rooms and bath.

MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH ST.

CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
All modern improvements;
elevators run all night;
rents, $1,400; possession at once.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas, and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 112 W. 44TH ST.

2 rooms and bath; cosey, comfortable house; large rooms, well lighted, $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Seven-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest; bath; improvements; hot water supply; corner flats, $27; opposite King model houses. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 135th St.

27th St., 311 East.—Third and fourth floors of five large rooms each, all opening on yard; rents, $24; also floors in 310 East 27th St.; rents, $17 and $23; single houses.

1,163 Jackson Av., Near 3d Av.—4, 5, 6 rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water and open plumbing; $9 to $14. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

2,367 2d Av., near "L" Station.—4 rooms; improvements; rents, $9 to $12. Barnett, 19 East 125th St.

Apartments $20 to $26.
1,049-1,053 Park Av., near 86th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21 and 23 East 99th St., Near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $36 to $40.

132d St., 48 East.—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $15. See janitor.

A.—Whole house in one floor, 201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av.; apartments of eight large rooms, 90 feet deep; rent, $45.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A.—107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; steam-heated; $30. Janitor.

133d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

132d St., 282 West.—$15 and $17; five large rooms; washtubs, range, &c.

9th St., 313 East.—Flat; all improvements; second floor; rent, $24.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Lost and Found.

$10 reward will be paid by H. Hardy, 30 Broad St., for lady's watch, "No. 19,002. J. A. Whitcomb." Lost with chatelaine on Tuesday.

Lost.—A sunburst of pearls. Reward on return to 75 West 45th St.

Lost.—Book No. 154,658 of Manhattan Bank; payment stopped.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS

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Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, executed by Frank Lionetti, and delivered to T. & G. Haag and Company, dated the 23d day of April, 1900, Samuel K. Eisenhogen, auctioneer, sells to-day at 9 A. M. the following chattels: One 3-chair oak mirror case, three oak, crimson plush, hydraulic revolving chairs, two window poles, one second-hand box pole, one thirty-five-hole oak cup case, one bowl washstand, one French plate mirror, at No. 170 Centre Street. By order of attorney for the mortgagee.

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Wanted—Active young man, thoroughly acquainted with operation and management of stone quarry, to purchase half interest and assume management of oldest established and best sandstone quarries in Northwest. An excellent opportunity for the right man with $25,000.00 cash and good credentials to establish himself in a good business to be operated from Seattle, the coming New York of the Pacific Coast. Address H., Times Office.

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No suit is so "in place" in any place.
No suit is so becoming to all men.
What suit?
A medium heavy serge suit.
We have them — blue or black, single or double breasted.
We have everything man or boy wears.

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What a fitting climax to Master Cupid's message! and how it rings in with the 'mid-winter bargain opportunities of our store, which, like the heyday of youth, are plying toward an irrevocable end.

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Economy and St. Valentine say:

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$25 LADIES' WATCH, $10
Warranted solid 14 karat gold stiffened, hand engraved, American movement, long neck chain and plush case included. "Warranted 20 years." Outfit cost $25.00.
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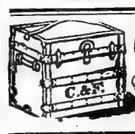

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We want every housekeeper in this great city to test our justly famous

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER,

so beginning to-day and continuing throughout Friday and Saturday, a full-weight ¼-pound can will be distributed free to all purchasers of a 5-pound package of

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sold at the regular price at which our Hominy is always sold, namely, 12 cents a package. No such Hominy can be had at this price anywhere in New York, and as to the Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, we guarantee it to be the finest made, as only pure cream of tartar is used in its manufacture. But a trial is the best test, so try it this week at our expense.

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Finest selected Long Island, special, a basket, 12c

CONDENSED MILK.
The Famous Liberty Brand, a can, 9c, 3 cans for 25c

Butler's Best Cocoa, ¼-lb. can	9c	Essie Corn or Succotash, our best, 3 cans 29c.; a can	10c
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Prunes, extra large Santa Clara, 3 pounds, 20c.; a pound	7c	Standard Tomatoes, special, 3 cans, 20c.; a can	7c
Oat Flakes, our best, 3 pounds for	8c	Golden State Asparagus, fine California, a can	24c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, best imported, 1-lb. pkge	8c	Mattituck Long Island Asparagus, a can	24c
Noodles, Butler's Brand, very fine, ½-lb. pkge	5c	Defense Brand Pears, very fine, a can	15c
Best New York State Cream Cheese, a pound	13c	Jubilee or White Clover Brands California Peaches or Pears, a can	17c
Best Imported Olive Oil, our brand, a pint bottle	28c	Belle Brand Peaches, very fine, a can	15c
Oranges, large navel, a doz., 25c.; good, sweet Oranges	13c	Lemon or Vanilla Extract, Eagle Brand, 4c.; Peerless Brand	12c
Lemons, extra large and juicy Messina, a dozen	15c		

Very Best Tea, all kinds, a pound	40c
Fine Tea, mixed English Breakfast or Oolong, a pound	29c
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Heavy Ulsters
$18 to $30.

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Dressmaker's Supplies.

Silk Seam Binding,	85c. per dozen.
" Prussian Binding,	$1.65 " "
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200 pairs,—fine Lace Curtains.
Swiss Lace, Brussels, Renaissance and Marie Antoinette patterns,
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1-3 below usual prices.

Heavy reversible Armure Portieres.
Rich colors,—fringed ends,
$3.75 per pair;
Value $5.00.

1000 yards,—Silkoline and Cretonne for draperies, hangings and summer cottage decoration.
New patterns include many Oriental designs,
12 1-2 cents per yard.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
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CHIEF DEVERY MAKES MORE POLICE TRANSFERS

Inspector Grant Sent from Manhattan to Brooklyn.

Capt. James K. Price Sent to Morrisania and Capt. Flood Transferred from Police Headquarters.

Chief Devery late yesterday afternoon sprung a surprise at Police Headquarters by announcing a number of changes, the most significant of which was the transfer of Inspector Donald Grant from the Fifth Inspection District (Manhattan) to the Seventh Inspection District, (Brooklyn.) His place in this borough is to be filled by the transfer of Inspector James W. Kane, who had charge of the Seventh Inspection District, Brooklyn. Kane is thought to be the personal representative of the Brooklyn organization on the police force, and his transfer at this time, just before the enactment of the new Police bill, is thought to be significant.

The other transfers announced are:

Capt. Edward Walsh from Bureau of Information (nights) to the Elizabeth Street Station.

Capt. James K. Price from the Elizabeth Street Station to Morrisania.

Capt. James W. Wiegand from Morrisania to King's Bridge.

Capt. Anthony J. Allaire from King's Bridge to Central Office, (nights,) and to have charge of drill, inspection, and training.

Capt. John Flood from the Chief's office in Headquarters to East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Capt. William Dean from East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to East Twenty-second Street. He takes the place of Capt. Hasslacher, who was retired a few days ago.

Walsh and Flood were recently made Captains. The former was a Sergeant in the Church Street Station, while Flood has been attached to the Chief's office for a number of years, and was thought to be indispensable in that position. Capt. Flood was at one time a school teacher in Yonkers. Since his appointment to the police force he has studied law and has been admitted to the bar. He has been attached to Police Headquarters since July 18, 1887, having been transferred from the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Capt. Allaire will not devote his entire time to the Bureau of Information, to which he has been assigned, but will look after the drilling of the patrolmen. His duties in the bureau will be, it is expected, looked after by Sergt. Relhm.

Chief Devery was at Headquarters when the transfers were announced, but did not make them public, detailing Capt. Flood for that task. The Chief refused to be seen, and Capt. Flood refused to say anything about his own transfer. He added that the transfers had made for "police reasons."

President York was not at Headquarters when the transfers were given out.

WANT SEXTON APPOINTED.

Tammany Leaders Urge Him for Head of the Police Department.

Mayor Van Wyck received yesterday from Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, an urgent appeal to appoint John B. Sexton the head of the Police Department under the single-headed bill. Hugh J. Grant's call on Mayor Van Wyck was also said to be for the purpose of urging Sexton's appointment. A dozen other Tammany leaders have also stated their preference, and the coincidence stated by a leader yesterday was that they were urging Mayor Van Wyck to do just what he would like to do from a personal standpoint.

The friendship between Police Commissioner Sexton, John F. Carroll, and Mayor Van Wyck has for years been very strong. Mayor Van Wyck is also an admirer of Chief Devery. The Tammany politicians now claim that the programme for the running of the Police Department, if the Republican Legislature finally passes the bill over Mayor Van Wyck's disapproval of the measure, has been completed.

Mayor Van Wyck's attitude toward Chief Devery was made plain last week at a hearing attended by Lieut. Cowles of the United States Navy. Lieut. Cowles is a relative of Col. Roosevelt, and he incidentally remarked that during the Dewey celebration in New York the crowds were handled splendidly.

"Yes, we have the best Chief of Police that New York has ever had in all its history," was the reply of the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck refused to say yesterday whether he still had the single-headed police bill in his possession, or whether the measure had been returned with his disapproval to Albany. The fact that no announcement was made of the receipt of the bill from Albany led the politicians to claim that Mayor Van Wyck still had the bill.

ABDUCTED GIRL IS DYING.

Frank Grass Arrested Through Efforts of Committee of Fifteen.

Through the efforts of the Committee of Fifteen, Frank Gross of 171 Allen Street was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with the abduction of fifteen-year-old Sarah Zimmerman, who formerly lived with her father, Solomon Zimmerman, at 46 Essex Street, and who is now dying in Bellevue Hospital as the result of cruel treatment she received in a dive to which Gross is said to have taken her.

Ten days ago Solomon Zimmerman asked the Committee of Fifteen to help him find his daughter. He said that she had been friendly with Gross before she disappeared, and that he had heard that she was in a dive, but that the police had been unable to find her for him. A detective was employed by the Committee of Fifteen and ordered to spare no expense in finding the child.

Last Saturday she was located, and from information received from her, Gross was placed under arrest. The girl was taken to the Children's Society rooms, and from there to Bellevue Hospital, where it is said that there is but little chance for her recovery. No effort will be spared by the Committee of Fifteen in prosecuting Gross.

GREAT NECK PEOPLE REJOICE.

Unsightly Wrecking Plant Is to be Removed to Another Point.

The residents of Great Neck are rejoicing over a real estate transaction consummated a few days ago by G. Smith Stanton of that place, by which the shipwrecking plant of M. Gregory & Sons, on Manhasset Bay, passes to the ownership of one of their number. For many years the Gregory Shipyard for dismantling condemned vessels has been an eyesore to the aristocratic shore-front owners along the Manhasset Bay side of Great Neck.

The purchaser of the property, which consists of twenty-two acres, is Frank Dickerson, Second Vice President of the American Tin Plate Company. He pays $42,500 for the property. Where the Gregory Company will locate is not as yet known.

ISOLATION OF A CONSUMPTIVE.

West Hoboken Authorities Send a Patient to Snake Hill.

According to the stand taken by Health Inspector Kielberg and a decision rendered by Recorder Hensel of West Hoboken, consumption is a dangerous contagious disease, and the person suffering from it may be isolated.

Christian Barthel has been living at Spring and Savoye Streets, West Hoboken. His medicine consisted mostly of liquor, his wife says, and, in consequence, he kept her and several stepchildren without proper support.

His wife took the children with her Saturday and went to the home of her father, at Walnut Street, West Hoboken. The husband followed her there and, she alleges, threatened to shoot himself.

She called on the Recorder, who referred her to Health Inspector Kielberg. The Inspector appeared yesterday before the Recorder and asked to have Barthel committed, on the ground that the man has consumption, and that it is a contagious disease of which the State Health Board takes cognizance. The Recorder committed Barthel to Snake Hill for treatment, and he was taken there yesterday.

FAILS TO GET HER DAUGHTER.

Justice Scott Dismisses Mrs. Winston Ludden's Habeas Corpus.

Mrs. Lillian Walker Winston Ludden has failed in her last attempt to get possession of her eight-year-old daughter Lillian. In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Scott dismissed a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Ludden, who wanted her former husband, Walker Winston, to bring the child into court.

The little girl has been the subject of litigation for nearly five years. It was about that long ago that Mrs. Ludden left her first husband, Walker Winston, and went to Oklahoma, where she obtained a divorce. She then married Dr. Ludden, who had been her family physician. The newly married couple went to Hoboken to live, and they took the child with them. Mr. Winston refused to recognize the Oklahoma divorce, and brought an action here. The wife filed an answer, making counter-charges, but the jury failed to agree. Meanwhile Mr. Winston sued Dr. Ludden for alienating his wife's affections and obtained judgment against him.

Mr. Winston then instituted proceedings in New Jersey to get possession of his daughter, and, after considerable litigation, succeeded in getting an order from the Court of Chancery awarding him the child.

In the habeas corpus proceedings here Justice Scott said that he would refuse to reverse the decision given in the New Jersey courts.

Oriental Carpet and Rug Department.

4th Floor.

A new Department adjoining the extensive upholstery rooms, will be opened on Thursday, Feb. 14th, for the sale of

Antique and Modern Rugs.

A very complete stock has been collected. Representative specimens of ancient handwork, include various sizes and patterns of Kirmanshahs, Tabriz, Sehnas, Sarakhs, Kurdistans, Meles, Serapes, Daghestans and Kazaks,—with many varieties of India carpets.

The rare devices of many of these pieces,—and their brilliant coloring,—recommend them to the art as well as the carpet connoisseur.

Karabaghs, Daghestans and Genghis.

$8.50 to $20.00,

Kazaks, $18.00 to $55.00,
Bokharas, $12.50 to $250.00,
India Carpets, $75.00 to $225.00.

Chiraz, Kirmanshahs, Tabriz, Serapes, Sarabands, Sultanabads, Sehnas, Herez, Feraghans.

$50.00 to $3000.00.

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LEGAL NOTES.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE AS TO TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENT.—The principal witness on the trial of Louis Ehrhard's suit as administrator of Mary Ehrhard, for damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for her death, was W. J. Nixon, who at the time of the accident was sitting at a window in the fourth story of the building at the southeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue. He testified that the car on which Mrs. Ehrhard rode, when he first saw it at Twentieth Street, at about 10:30 o'clock in the evening, was going down town at a very rapid rate. When twenty-five feet from the corner of Nineteenth Street, Mrs. Ehrhard signaled the conductor to stop the car. It did not stop then, but when about twenty-five feet south of the corner the bell was pulled, the car continuing, however, until it came to "a sudden jerk back," thirty feet north of Eighteenth Street, throwing Mrs. Ehrhard, who sat on the third seat from the rear with her hand on one of the supports of the roof, off on her head. The witness added on cross-examination that after Mrs. Ehrhard was thrown he heard three bells from the car, called a danger signal, to stop quickly; and then the motorman tried to stop the car. The conductor, who was corroborated by three passengers, testified that after the car left Nineteenth Street its speed was reduced, and that suddenly Mrs. Ehrhard stood up and then fell off. She had not given any signal to stop. Immediately after she fell, a passenger rang the bell three times, and in response the motorman stopped the car at once; before she fell there was no jerk of the car. A policeman who was on a bicycle following the car testified that when it was sixty feet from Eighteenth Street, and before there had been any stoppage, he saw a woman stand up and fall sideways out of the car. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has reversed a judgment for the plaintiff upon a verdict rendered in his favor, holding that Nixon must have been mistaken; and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Justices Rumsey and McLaughlin dissented, holding that there was a plain question for the jury, which was properly decided by them.

***

FIDUCIARY RELATION OF PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—The Appellate Division has affirmed an order for the examination, before trial, of John D. Kelley in an action brought against him by Ellen Whitman for an accounting of his doings as executor of her first husband, Harold Henwood, who died in 1877 and left all his property to his wife and their infant son. In 1878 a decree was entered in the Probate Court of Hudson County, N. J., adjudging that there was $63,612.76 in the hands of the defendant, as he alone had acted as executor, although two others had been named. A year after he made a statement showing that there was a balance of $54,864.62, after paying a specific legacy of $10,000. No other definite statement was given her until 1898, when Mr. Kelley's account showed a balance of only $10,142.63. This amount he refused to pay over unless she would give him a general release. The defendant's story was that all the property had been paid over by him to plaintiff and then received back, as her agent, he acting for her under power of attorney. He rendered certain accounts, and, as plaintiff received them without objection, they became accounts stated. He also alleged that his check for $10,142.63, the balance due her, was used by plaintiff. Justice McLaughlin, for the Court, says the order was properly granted, even though defendant had been discharged as executor and was acting as agent. There was no good reason why he should not make the fullest disclosures and explain why the capital under his management had been decreased from $50,000 to $10,000. "The general rule is that where the fiduciary relation of principal and agent exists, and the facts are peculiarly within the knowledge of the party sought to be examined, the technical rules which govern the granting of orders for examination before trial, and the production of books and papers in connection therewith, will be relaxed, and that it is the duty of the party sought to be examined to make a full disclosure of what he has done."

***

THE DEFENDANT WAS GUILTY.—On appeal by William H. Blase from his conviction of the crime of forgery in the third degree, it was insisted by his counsel that the judgment should be reversed because of the misconduct of the District Attorney, in having, during the trial, persisted in making statements and remarks in the hearing of the jury which were prejudicial to him. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, affirming the judgment, says the record shows nothing of the kind. The defendant's counsel objected to the evidence given by a witness named Davidson, which was drawn out by himself on cross-examination, and which he afterward asked to be stricken out. He insisted that, although no objection was taken to the ruling of the Court refusing to strike out, yet, as the evidence was incompetent, the Court should grant a new trial, in the interest of justice. Justice Rumsey says that will be done only where it is apparent the defendant has suffered substantial injustice. Nothing of the kind appeared on this trial, he said, but it was quite evident that the defendant was guilty.

Bigamy Barred by Limitation.

Herman Ihne of 92 Wayne Street, Jersey City, who was arrested on Monday, charged with bigamy by Mrs. Jane Ihne of 21 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday discharged. His second marriage, with Miss Annie Chadburn of Jersey City, took place on Sept. 14, 1898, and prosecution, Police Justice Hoos decided, was barred by the Statute of Limitations. Ihne was required, however, to give a bond to pay his first wife and her three children $6 a week.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g., at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 16, at 2.—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 7:45, at Popular Prices—DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 17, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In commemoration of VERDI'S death, his REQUIEM MASS will be performed under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 18, at 8.—DOUBLE BILL. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Saléza and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 20, at 7:45.—DIE MEISTERSINGER, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean de Reszké, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 22, at 8.—TOSCA. (in Italian.) Mlles Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MET. OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN,
By RICHARD WAGNER.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 25, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 27, at 7:45.....DIE WALKURE
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 1, at 7:45.....SIEGFRIED
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 6, at 7:45.....GOETTERDAMMERUNG
Sale of seats for the entire cycle only begins Mon., Feb. 18, and will continue until Wed., Feb. 20. Sale for any single performance of the Cycle begins Thurs., Feb. 21. Prices as usual.

DALY'S THEATRE, TO-DAY, 2:30 P. M.
.....TSCHAIKOWSKY.....
EXPLANATORY LECTURE by WM. J. HENDERSON, with the assistance of WALTER DAMROSCH, piano; DAVID MANNES, violinist; M. ALTSCHUELER, 'cellist; LILLIAN CARLLSMITH, contralto. Pop. prices, 1.00 to 25c.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Conductor.
Programme:
BEETHOVEN, Overture to "Fidelio," in E major, op. 72; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 1, in E flat major; LOEFFLER, Symphonic Poem, "The Death of Tintagiles," BERLIOZ, Fantastic Symphony, No. 1, in C major, op. 16. Soloist,
Miss Aus der Ohe
Sat. Aft., Feb. 23, at 2:30.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Academic Festival Overture, op. 80; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin in D major, op. 61, (Cadenza by Mr. Kreisler;) SAINT-SAENS, Symphony No. 3, in C minor, with Organ, (Mr. Wallace Goodrich at the Organ.) Soloist,
Mr. Fritz Kreisler
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—FIFTY-NINTH SEASON—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, February 15, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, February 16, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM;
Overture, "The Magic Flute".....Mozart
"A Northern Ballad," Op. 46.....H. W. Parker
Concerto for Piano, E Flat major.....Beethoven
ERNST VON DOHNANYI.
Symphony, "From the New World".....Dvorak
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

RALPH EMERSON BURNHAM presents
JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL.....
Tuesday, March 5th, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall on and after Feb. 18.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
This (Thursday) Aft. at 3.
Piano Recital
Bloomfield-Zeisler
Res. seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's.
Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN

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SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
Quaker City vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

CASINO
B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Matinée Wash'gton's Birthd.
FLORODORA
Feb. 19, Souvenirs. Seats selling for all performances.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Charles Frohman's big new spectacle
Effie Ellsler & 250 people.
BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
Mat. Sat., 2:15. To-night at 8:15. Mt. Wash'n Bthd.
in Clyde Fitch's Best Play,
THE CLIMBERS

THE DEWEY
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MATINEE TO-DAY.
DEWEY BURLESQUERS.
La Belle Zouaves. Living Pictures.
This Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Harlem Op. House | JEFFERSON | De Angelis Evs., 8:15. Mt. Sat.
NEXT WEEK, | Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.
Wm. H. Crane as "DAVID HARUM."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. To-night, Fri. & Sat. Ev., Sardou's DER LETZTE BRIEF. Mat. Sat., Lessing's MINNA VON BARNHELM.

Mats. Wed. and Sat. HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St.
FRANCESCA REDDING & CO., &c.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. Sat., Wed., and Washington's Birthday.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Mats. Sat., Wed., and Washington's Birthday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
With Ethel Barrymore and Great Cast.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Mats. Sat., Wed., and Washington's Birthday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS With BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St.
Mats. Sat. & Washington's Birthday. Eve., 8:15.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Mat. Sat., Wed., & Wash. Birthday. Evgs., 8:30.
"Went With a Rush."—Herald.
WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
....3D MONTH....
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
***Tschaikowsky Mat. TO-DAY, Feb. 14, 2:30.

BURTON HOLMES
5 Mondays and Tuesdays at 3, at Daly's.
5 Wednesdays and Thurs. at 8:30, at Mendelssohn.
BEGINNING WEEK OF FEB. 25,
CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course Tickets Now on Sale, $5, $4, and $3. Singles, $1.50, $1. 75c., Feb. 15, at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2.
HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | Johnstone Bennett, Alf. Grant, Paulinetti & Piquo, Frank Cushman, &c.
5th Ave. | Marcel's Bas-Reliefs, Tom Nawn & Co., Tscherhoff's Dogs, Kittie Mitchell.
58th St. | Geo. W. Monros, Favor & Sinclair, Melville & Stetson, Dillon Bros., 3 Vilonas.
125th St. | Mlle. Delbosq, Joe Welch, Hilda Thomas, Florence Reed, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher
Next Week, Gorgeous Production of 5th AVE. David Belasco's DAINTY JAPANESE FANTASY, MADAME BUTTERFLY.
Under personal supervision of Mr. Belasco, with original cast, scenic and beautiful light effects.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. NEXT MAT. SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
Seats Selling Special Mat. Washn's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.
Strauss's Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)
ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT
FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST, at 1:30. Orders Received.

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av.
Opening Week 34th Annual Exhibition.
American Water Color Society.
Week Day and Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

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A. H. CHAMBERLYN'S MY LADY Co. of 100, Headed by Chas. J. Ross.
EXTRAVAGANZA

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Ext. Mat. Wash'ton's Bir'day Seats ready.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN Extra Mat. Feb. 22 "In the Palace of the King."

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EDMUND HAYES, RENO & RICHARDS, GRAPEWIN & CHANCE, HARMONY 4.

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT | B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—SOUVENIRS.
MARY MANNERING IN Janice Meredith

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE
KING EDWARD VII. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The New Clyde Fitch Play, LOVERS' LANE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesque of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

The New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed., Sat.
New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND Opera House PETER F. DAILEY (Next week, LOST HODGE PODGE & CO. RIVER.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mt. daily except Mon. 25c. All the Comforts of Home

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—TOO MUCH JOHNSON.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c.
Ugo Biondi. Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, 20 others.

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 15,946. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HOUSE DISCUSSES OLD CUSTOM HOUSE SALE

Democrats Condemn Dealings with the National City Bank.

CRITICISE SECRETARY GAGE

Mr. Hopkins Retaliates by Reading Letters from Leading Democrats Asking that Certain Banks Be Favored for Political Reasons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The events in connection with the sale of the old New York Custom House to the National City Bank, which heretofore has been the subject of much comment, occupied the centre of the stage during the debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in the House to-day.

Much excitement attended the debate. Mr. McRae, an Arkansas Democrat, raised the issue with a motion to strike out the appropriation of $371,047 for rent of the Custom House, and with this motion as a basis, Mr. Jones of Virginia launched a fierce attack upon the manner and circumstances of the sale, and the vast profits which he claimed the bank made out of the transaction. Secretary Gage was sharply criticised, and several references were made to the letter written by Mr. Hepburn to Secretary Gage apropos of the political claims of the bank.

Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hopkins of Illinois both defended the Custom House transaction, and the latter turned the tables on the Democrats by springing upon them a series of letters written by prominent Democrats, including Senator Jones of Arkansas, to the Secretary of the Treasury under the Cleveland Administration asking the deposit of Government funds in banks with Democratic proclivities. His centre shot was a letter written by Representative Richardson of Tennessee, now the Democratic leader of the House, in behalf of a bank at Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Mr. McRae indignantly charged that the letters were private letters, and had been furnished to divert attention from the sale of the New York Custom House. He and Mr. Hopkins had hot words, and for a moment it looked almost as if there would be a personal encounter. In the end Mr. McRae's amendment was lost on a strict party vote, and another amendment offered by Mr. Richardson to provide that the rent should not be paid until the title to the old Custom House passed from the Government to the bank failed on a tie vote.

MCRAE OPENS THE ATTACK.

When the debate opened Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) moved to strike out the appropriation of $371,047 for the rent of the old New York Custom House, and reviewed the transaction relating to the sale to the National City Bank, saying that $50,000 was withheld so that the title would not pass to the bank, and it thereby escaped taxation. Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City of New York, he said, had protested to the Secretary of the Treasury, claiming that the city and State were being defrauded out of $50,000 in taxes a year.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) declared that the Secretary of the Treasury had contracted to retain the title to the property in the United States.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) here called attention to the fact that the Custom House site was sold under the authority of an act of Congress, which permitted the payment of the purchase money in installments.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) retorted by saying that, in his opinion, the bank would not pay the $50,000 withheld for ten years, and proceeded to speak, when Mr. Richardson interrupted him long enough to read the letter of the President of the bank saying that as long as the title to the property remained in the United States the bank would not be liable for taxes or water rent, and Secretary Gage's reply agreeing to this understanding.

"Don't you know," interjected Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.) "that with regard to the taxes under the laws of New York it doesn't make a particle of difference whether the title is in the bank or the Government?" Several New York Democratic members jumped to their feet to deny this statement.

Proceeding, Mr. Jones read a missive from the Treasury Department in answer to an inquiry made yesterday by Mr. McRae to the effect that $50,000 remained unpaid under the terms of the act which authorized the sale; that it drew interest at the rate of 4 per cent., payable at the pleasure of the purchaser, not, however, later than the date of the completion of the new Custom House.

Mr. Jones said the new custom house would not be completed for ten years. During those years, he said, the bank would obtain $136,000 annually for the rent of the old custom house, would save $50,000 taxes, would have the use of $3,210,000, which, at 4 per cent., would be equal to $128,000. He figured that the bank would obtain $307,000 in ten years, almost enough to pay for the site, besides having the use of millions of United States funds deposited with the bank. In conclusion Mr. Jones declared "the transaction is a fraud upon the Government, and if the Secretary of the Treasury allows it to continue he will be particeps criminis to the fraud."

CANNON FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Cannon, replying, explained in great detail the entire scope of the transaction. He declared that the whole subject was an exceedingly plain business proposition when it was divested of the partisanship and declamation which might have its place on the stump in the stress of a political campaign, but was hardly appropriate in the discussion of the law.

"I, for one," said Mr. Cannon, "propose to treat this institution as I would treat the legal demand of any other corporation or individual, be he rich or poor."

"Why should the Government, which has $15,000,000 on deposit with the National City Bank, pay interest to that bank?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"The gentleman is playing to the galleries," replied Mr. Cannon. "The Government is not paying interest as a matter of favor. It is paying the rent it agreed to under the law. The gentleman seeks to muddy the waters by speaking of the large Government deposits in the bank. The United States deposits its funds wherever a bank qualifies as a depository by depositing in the Treasury bonds dollar for dollar. It becomes part of the Treasury for that purpose."

"Why did Congress authorize the sale of this property when it was apparent that offices would be needed until the new custom house was completed?" asked Mr. Jones.

"That is not involved in this discussion," responded Mr. Cannon. "Congress proposed to build a new custom house at a big price, and believed it good policy to get rid of the old site at an upset price of $3,000,000. The money is due, and I, for one, am in favor of the United States keeping its contracts."

HOPKINS'S SURPRISE.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) declared that every act of the Secretary of the Treasury was not only in exact accordance with law, but also was based on sound business principles. Neither had the bank escaped any of its taxation by reason of the contract, for, while the building was not taxed, the money paid for it was taxed.

At this point Mr. Hopkins threw a bombshell into the discussion by producing copies of letters which, he said, had been written by prominent Democratic leaders under a Democratic Administration, asking that certain banks be made Government depositories because of the political associations of their managers. Mr. Hopkins said the Hepburn letter to Secretary Gage was not the only one of that kind. He held in his hand copies of several letters from Senator Jones of Arkansas, ex-Congressman Breckinridge of that State, and others, which he proceeded to read. One of these asked that the German National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., be made a Government depository, adding: "It is exclusively Democratic in its management."

"But does it say they contributed to a campaign fund?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"If the gentleman will wait I will give him some more of these letters," answered Mr. Hopkins.

Another letter read, referring to the bank authorities seeking Governmental deposits, said: "They are all reliable Democrats," and was signed by Senator Berry of Arkansas. To this was affixed: "I concur, J. K. Jones."

"That is the head of the Democratic Party," declared Mr. Hopkins, while many Democratic members were on their feet seeking recognition.

"But does the letter speak of contributions to a campaign fund?" persisted Mr. Richardson.

"I have read the letter," responded Mr. Hopkins, turning to another letter in the bunch before him. He read a letter signed by S. M. Peel, Member of Congress at the time, objecting to a Government depository because "the owners of that bank are open and notorious Republicans," and adding "from a political standpoint I am opposed to them."

RICHARDSON GETS A REPLY.

The Illinois member then proceeded to read other letters from Illinois and Pennsylvania Democrats.

"Do any of these letters say 'in consideration of contributions' they are entitled to the deposits, &c.?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Be patient," observed Mr. Hopkins. "I have one here."

He then read a letter to Senator Brice from a Toledo (Ohio) Democrat, commending a banker who had been a "liberal contributor." This phrase evoked much laughter on the Republican side.

"Did any of these gentlemen buy property of the Government?" cried Mr. Richardson.

To this question Mr. Hopkins replied by producing a letter written by Mr. Richardson himself, under the Cleveland Administration, indorsing "for good and sufficient reasons" an application for the transfer of the Government deposit from the First to the Third National Bank of Murfreesboro, Tenn. This brought a round of applause from the Republican side.

Mr. Richardson jumped to his feet. "That bank is one hundred and fifty miles from my district," he cried; "it never contributed to my campaign." [Republican jeers.]

As a parting shot Mr. Hopkins declared that he had read the letters to show that Mr. Hepburn, who was Controller of the Currency under the Harrison Administration, in writing the letter to Secretary Gage, had all these Democratic precedents before him.

Mr. McRae arose, showing much anger. With extended arm he declared that the letters read by Mr. Hopkins were private letters, and had been furnished him as he (McRae) charged and believed for the purpose of breaking the force of the charge made against Secretary Gage, that he was paying political debts due the National City Bank. Mr. McRae charged that the furnishing of those letters was without precedent, and he indignantly demanded to know where they had come from, and when Mr. Hopkins had learned of their existence.

MCRAE'S IRE AROUSED.

Mr. Hopkins said he had learned of their existence during the last Democratic Administration. When the subject came before the House last year he had procured them, but had had no opportunity of going through them until to-day.

"But how did you learn of their existence?" demanded Mr. McRae.

"Through officials at the Secretary's office," replied Mr. Hopkins.

"Who were they?" insisted Mr. McRae, repeating his question several times.

"I am not on the witness stand," retorted Mr. Hopkins. "Any member of the House or Senate has the right to any public document. These are not anonymous letters. I produced them to show up the hypocrisy and cant on that side of the House."

This statement only increased Mr. McRae's ire, and he insisted that Mr. Hopkins should state whether Secretary Gage had furnished the letters. Mr. Hopkins did not reply.

"If the gentleman does not reply I will assume," he cried, "that both he and Secretary Gage are guilty"—he hesitated a moment, then added—"of violating the rules."

This conclusion of the sentence aroused a roar of jeers and laughter on the Republican side.

After much confusion a vote finally was taken upon Mr. McRae's motion to strike out the appropriation for the rent of the old custom house, and it was defeated, 89 to 98.

Mr. Jones then offered an amendment to provide that of the appropriation of $371,047 for rent, the Secretary of the Treasury should withhold $50,000 still due the Government on the purchase price of the property. Against this amendment Mr. Cannon raised a point of order, and was sustained.

Mr. Richardson then offered an amendment providing that none of the rent should be paid until the title passed from the Government to the bank. To this Mr. Cannon also made a point of order, but it was overruled. The vote on the amendment was a tie—92 to 92—and it therefore failed.

After completing 43 of the 137 pages of the bill, the committee arose.

TAXES FIXED BY SQUIRMS.

Witness Tells How Wealthy Residents of Vineland Are Assessed.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 14.—The State Board of Taxation met here to-day to hear testimony regarding the allegations made during the hearing of an appeal at Trenton. Thomas H. Vinter of this township declared that in the assessment of his personal property there had been partiality and favoritism of the worst kind.

It is alleged that Lawyer L. Newcomb, the attorney for the Township Committee, was to receive 10 per cent. of all the tax paid by Mr. Vinter, between whom and Attorney Newcomb there existed a long-standing feud.

From the testimony of the Township Committeemen it developed that many wealthy citizens were absolutely exempted from personal taxation by their "pull."

Commissioner of Appeals Bagnall said that the rich men of the town were "taxed according to their squirms." The Commissioner said: "When we suggested taxing Mr. Vinter on a certain amount of property, he said nothing and appeared to be satisfied, but when we went higher and suggested taxing him on $74,000, he squirmed in his chair. Then we knew we had struck it about right and let those figures stand."

Cafe Boulevard, 2nd Ave. & 10th St.
Additional seating capacity for 150. L'Art Nouveau Banquet Rooms for private parties.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 81c; Corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 9 9-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 Foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22@23½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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CRAMPS TO CONSOLIDATE WITH AN ENGLISH FIRM

Vickers Sons and Maxim Co. Will Absorb American Plants.

MIDVALE IS IN THE DEAL

Terms of Contract Withheld from Public at Present—Negotiations Lasted Several Months.

The negotiations looking to a consolidation of the Vickers Sons & Maxim Company, Limited, of England, the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, and the Midvale Steeel Company of Nicetown have beeen satisfactorily concluded. All important matters that hitherto have been in dispute have been adjusted and announcement of the actual consolidation is likely to be made now at any time.

For several weeks past Managing Director Loewe of the Vickers Company and Charles Brown of London, England, representing the English financiers who are in part to finance the deal, have had conferences and have otherwise conducted negotiations with the Cramp and Midvale interests. As a result the consolidation has been agreed upon—the papers, in fact, have been actually drawn. A few minor details only remain to be settled, but none of them of sufficient consequence to leave room for doubt that they will affect the consolidation.

While neither Mr. Loewe nor Mr. Brown will discuss the matter, it is learned that the capital of the new company will be $32,000,000, divided as follows: $10,000,000 in bonds, $10,000,000 in 6 per cent. preferred stock, and $12,000,000 in common stock. This is a larger capitalization than was at first intended, the original figure having been fixed at $25,000,000; but for various reasons—one of these the purchase price named by the Midvale Company—it was decided to place the capital at the higher figure.

The new stock will be underwritten, half in London and half in New York. The New York underwriters will be the Morton Trust Company, in whose offices for the past few weeks the conferences looking to the conclusion of the consolidation have been held, while the London underwriters will be Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co. The original capital to carry out the project is being furnished entirely by English financiers, and the Vickers Company will, under the consolidation, be the controlling concern. Mr. Loewe is, it is understood, to be the managing director of the combination.

According to the information which comes to THE TIMES, the deal would have been closed ere this had it not been for the insistence by the controllers of the Midvale Steel Company that they should receive not only the price that they held out for, but also that the payment to them should be in cash. It is understood that, finally, after a careful examination of the books of the company, a solution of the matter was finally reached by the payment of the greater part of the purchase price in cash, with the balance in bonds and stocks to be guaranteeed by the Vickers Company. What the price is is not officially disclosed, but it is understood to have been in the neighborhood of $7,300,000.

An interesting fact in connection with the matter is that President Schwab of the Carnegie Company was called in as an expert to pass judgment upon the company's position, Mr. Schwab's friend, F. T. F. Lovejoy of the Carnegie Company, being a large stockholder of the Midvale Company. At various times, too, the assistance of Judge Moore, the Chicago promoter, was obtained.

And thus, after many months of negotiations and many wearisome delays, these three companies are brought together into what will be the biggest consolidation of its kind in the world.

The price paid for the Cramp Crompany plants and the terms cannot be learned.

According to the present intentions of the organizers of the new company, there will be a rearrangement of the business of the several companies. It is not unlikely that under the new plan the Midvale Company will give itself up more to the manufacture of high grade steel proper, leaving to the other companies a division of the shipbuilding and armament supplies.

The capital stock of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, which was incorporated in Pennsylvania, March 26, 1872, under a perpetual charter, consists of $5,000,000, of which $4,848,000 is outstanding. It is the largest establishment of its kind in the United States, covering forty-five acres of land in Philadelphia, seventeen of which are occupied by buildings. The company also owns a tract of fifty-seven acres of water front land in Philadelphia. In addition it controls the Port Richmond Iron Works through ownership of its entire million-dollar capital stock. The company has built many of the large warships of the United States Navy, and as well has built ships for Russia, Japan, and other foreign nations. The gross earnings of the company in 1898-9 were $5,300,000; net earnings, $707,830; surplus, $400,000. In 1899-1900 gross earnings were $7,791,560; net, $913,000, and surplus, $536,262. The officers are: President—Charles H. Cramp; Vice President—Henry W. Cramp; Secretary—Charles T. Taylor; Directors—C. H. Cramp, Thomas Dolan, M. McMichael, C. A. Griscom, W. H. Barnes, E. S. Cramp, H. W. Cramp, Samuel Dickson, and Henry Seligman.

The Midvale Steel Company, whose plant is in Nicetown, is a corporation whose stock is very closely held by a few individuals. Chief of these are Charles J. Harah, the President of the company; J. F. Sullivan, Vice President, who is also Vice President of the Market Street Bank of Philadelphia; J. Lowber Welch, and F. G. F. Lovejoy. Latest figures place the capitalization of the company at $3,000,000. It manufactures a high grade of steel, as well as armor, guns, and the like.

The Vickers-Maxim concern is best known in this country through the connection with it of the American inventor, Hiram S. Maxim. It has plants not only in England but in other countries, and is reported to employ regularly not less than 15,000 men. Some months ago, it will be recalled, Albert Vickers, head of the concern, took occasion to deny the report that while the war between the United States and Spain was on the British Government consented to let Spain have 3,500 shells which were said to have been manufactured for Great Britain at the Vickers factory in Placentia, Spain. Its products may be said to include everything required in war, from the tiniest weapon to a complete battleship.

BORNE IN COURT ON STRETCHER.

Girl Claims $75,000 Damages from Brooklyn Railroad Company.

Miss Nellie Peck, twenty-seven years old, of Bensonhurst, who has brought suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $75,000 for personal injuries, was yesterday afternoon carried into the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on a stretcher, to appear in the case. She was taken from her home to the Court House in a coach.

Miss Peck alleges that on July 30, 1899, she was thrown from a car of the defendant company on Twenty-second Avenue, and that her spine was permanently injured. She claims that she is helpless as a result of the injury.

A jury was obtained, and the trial of the suit will be begun this morning.

The Lake Shore Limited.
an up-to-date train in every respect between New York and Chicago every day at 3:30 P. M. via New York Central. Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago, via Lake Shore Route, and to St. Louis via Big Four Route, making close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare to St. Louis.—Adv.

CROKER IN FINE FETTLE.

Writes to Mr. Guggenheimer that He Feels Like a New Man.

President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council was the recipient of a letter yesterday from Mr. Croker, in which the writer says that his trip abroad has made a new man of him, and brought back all his old-time health and vigor. Mr. Croker writes from Wantage, England, where he has been resting for some days. He said that he had been to Vichy, France, for stomach trouble, with excellent results. He was so pleased with the treatment he received that he intends to go there again.

Mr. Croker wound up by saying that he felt in splendid health and ready for any amount of work. He will be back, he said, in New York in time for the Fall campaign, better in every way for his trip.

WANT TO CHANGE RAINES LAW.

Arguments at Albany in Favor of Local Option by Assembly Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to-day gave a hearing upon the bill providing for local option in cities as regards the liquor traffic. The principal speakers in favor of the bill were Dr. J. Q. A. Henry, State President of the Anti-Saloon League; the Rev. T. E. Tower, and the Rev. Norman Plazz.

"We are not here," said Dr. Henry, "asking for any arbitrary legislation. We are merely asking that 60 per cent. of the voters of the State, who live in charter cities, shall have the same privilege of local option, with regard to saloons, as is now enjoyed by towns and villages of the State under the Raines law. The Anti-Saloon League has a constituency of at least 500,000 of the best people of the State, and represents 100,000 voters. In the past twelve months we have presented our work to 2,500 congregations in this State, and they have all indicated their desire for this legislation. The Anti-Saloon League has seventeen men out in the State all the time organizing branches. We ask local option for the cities as a mere matter of justice and equality."

In response to a question by Senator Foley, Dr. Henry said that there were 963 towns in the State which had the privilege under the Raines law of local option with regard to saloons. Two hundred and eighty-one of these towns have voted no license, and 300 have voted to shut out the saloons, but have permitted drug stores and hotels to take out licenses.

The bill provides for local option by Assembly districts. Senator Krum asked Dr. Henry whether he would be willing to have cities vote as a whole on the question. Dr. Henry said he would.

"Don't you know that the vote of New York City would be overwhelmingly against you?" asked Senator Krum.

"Yes, Sir. But there are other cities, namely Poughkeepsie, Ithaca, and Rochester, where we are confident it would not be. Therefore, if we cannot get district local option we would be very glad if you would give us city local option."

BANKER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Lanier's Cab in Collision with a Hose Tender and He Suffers Bruises—Drivers Injured.

While driving in a cab in Madison Avenue last night, Charles Lanier, the banker, of Lanier, Winslow & Co., and Miss Bigelow, his housekeeper, had a narrow escape from death. As the driver neared the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street he heard the clang of a fire engine that was on its way to a fire at Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The driver pulled up his horse just in time to avoid a collision with the engine, which came through Twenty-ninth Street, but the next moment the hose tender, which was following the engine rapidly, struck the cab with a crash.

The pole of the tender passed through the door of the cab, shattering the glass, just above the laps of the occupants. So great was the shock that the cab was carried completely across the street. Thomas Boyle of 361 West Seventeenth Street, the driver of the tender, was thrown from his seat, and Christopher Hager of 15 East Thirty-ninth Street, the driver of the cab, fell from the box and rolled several feet.

Policeman Rohrs of the West Thirty-fourth Street Station and a number of persons who were passing extricated the occupants of the cab and took them into the home of Herrman H. Bacon, 95 Madison Avenue. Miss Bigelow had fainted. Dr. Youmans, ambulance surgeon of the New York Hospital, who had been summoned, revived her and dressed the injuries of the men. Mr. Lanier was much bruised, Miss Bigelow was suffering from shock, but was not otherwise hurt. Mr. Lanier's private carriage was called, and he and Miss Bigelow went to their home, 30 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Hager had several injuries about the head and body and Boyle was bruised on the hip and left side.

INSOLVENT WOMEN IN JAIL.

A Singer and Her Mother Locked Up or $1,000 Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—Hattie McBride, known as Lucille Burdette while with the Metropolitan Opera Company, and her mother, Lucinda Parker, convicted of making false affidavits to pension papers and fined $1,000 each, were locked in a cell in the county jail to-day.

At the time Miss McBride and her mother were sentenced, Judge Philipps explained that they could take advantage of the insolvency act and go to jail for thirty days instead of paying the fine. Mrs. Parker says she will stay in jail, but her daughter says her stay there will depend on the action of friends.

DIAMOND ROBBERY ON A TRAIN.

Valuables Worth $3,000 Taken While Their Owner Slept.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—A bold robbery of diamonds and jewelry worth $3,000 occurred on the Oregon Express last night on the way to this city from Portland. The valuables were stolen from Mrs. F. H. Osgood, wife of the President of the Seattle and Renton Railroad Company.

The Osgoods occupied a section in the Pullman car, Mrs. Osgood taking the lower berth. She carried her jewelry in a chamois bag, and this was placed inside a linen bag suspended from her neck by a strong tape. She was awakened just before dawn by some sudden noise, and instinctively feeling for her jewel bag found it was gone. Some one had cut the tape and removed the bag. Mrs. Osgood aroused her husband, who ran in his pajamas to the end of the car, where he found the washroom door locked. He hammered on the door, and finally a young man came out. The man declared he had been stealing a ride, but was placed under arrest.

GIRL'S WEAPON A HATPIN.

Successfully Resists Two Men Who Tried to Rob Her.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Miss Christina Johnson, eighteen years old, who is employed as bookkeeper in the laundry of John Emmuth, in this city, missed a car which would have taken her to her home in the suburbs last night and started to walk. When on the outskirts of the city she was attacked by two men. While one held her, the other tried to get her pocketbook.

Miss Johnson screamed, and, managing to get one hand free, hit the man who was trying to rob her with a small package she carried. The man's hat was knocked off, and he stooped to get it. While he was doing so Miss Johnson drew a hatpin, and stabbed the other man in the hand. He let go with an exclamation of pain, and the two ran off.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is demanded by those knowing its excellence.—Adv.

HUNGRY TAMMANY MEN FIGHT FOR STEAKS

Brobdingnagian Feast at Grand Central Palace.

Thousands Storm Counter in Front of Kitchen—Policemen Force Way to Tables for Waiters.

The Mohican Club and Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry, the leader and ruling spirit of the Twenty-second District Tammany organization, surpassed all previous efforts last night in the beefsteak dinner line, and fed more thousands of voters than they could count. Last year's dinner was a big one, but last night's at the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue, was immense—immense in provender supplied, immense in cooking facilities, and prodigious in the crowd of hungry Tammanyites who surged in from all quarters of the city, including the Democratic Club—a mob which charged on the cooks and waiters, and were only kept in semblance of order by their friends, the police, of whom there were many on hand.

And it was a lucky circumstance that the police were numerous, for the crowd in its hunger broke down a stout iron pipe railing that had been spiked to the floor three feet in front of a counter surrounding the ranges on the north side of the building, and would have swept the counter into the ranges if the Tammany guardians, with clubs uplifted, had not remonstrated:

"Say, youse fellows, what t'ell! Quit pushin' there, you'll all get fed."

This was in the beginning, at 6 P. M., when the odors from the first steaks and the foam of the first beer were wafted outward even to the sidewalk and whetted the keen appetites of the hungry past endurance. But there were pushing and shoving long after that, and plenty of good nature, and in between and after the eating plenty of vaudeville and a good time generally.

For this feast long preparation had been made under Mr. Lantry's general orders, by Deputy County Clerk William H. Hornidge and a committee, comprising Isaac Fromme, William Carroll, and Frank C. Cooper, together with what a Tammany district leader described as a "corpse of able assistants."

The beefsteak was bought on the hoof in the West many months ago under orders of J. J. Harrington, member of a butcher firm in the city, who feeds the inmates of public institutions by contract. Tammany got the choicest bits last night, but the less desirable cuts will go to the public charges just as if there had not been any dinner. The choice cuts were in the aggregate 7,500 pounds from 150 cattle. The bill otherwise included 3,500 loaves of bread, 300 head of celery, 300 half kegs of beer, 50 casks of ale, and some cases of mineral waters as auxiliary when the malt ran out. To get everything ready took 58 gas ranges, 50 cooks, and 300 waiters, called distributors, and dressed in costume resembling Indian dress, including feathers.

Knives and forks were wanting, the banquet being a thoroughly Bohemian affair, the committee said, and so as a substitute 4,200 towels were furnished in which to carry the beeksteak, the bread, and celery in portions, as many as could be crowded into a towel without spilling. Then the committee divided the hall into sections.

This was a mistake. By 7 o'clock 5,000 people in the Palace were having no end of sport with the distributors. All semblance of sectional order was abolished and the dinner became a foray. Waiters starting out deftly with a trayful of loaded towels and big trays of liquid were mobbed at the doors of supply three kitchens on three sides of the building.

"Steak! steak!" yelled the hungry Tammany men. "Want steak. Youse fellows is too slow."

And thereupon the waiters went down before the crowd, and steak sandwiches and other provender were waved triumphantly aloft, and as often trampled under foot, so that the floor became slippery. About this time the police sailed in. It took two policemen to force a waiter through a crowd to any particular table. Commissioner Lantry, piloring a waiter bearing beer down the hall to some friends, became mixed up. The waiter slipped on a beefsteak bone, went down with a crash, and came up flooded and profane. Then the later comers, becoming impatient, clambered on the iron railing in front of the north kitchen, and then the police charged on the mob and saved the kitchen in the nick of time.

The report that the Chicago prize bullock, recently purchased in Chicago for $2,100, and weighing 1,450 pounds, was on duty as steaks, made the crowd all the more voracious. It was noised that the steak portion of the bullock was worth $18 a pound, and 8,000 or more voices at intervals yelled at the cooks for a "slab of that Chicago bullock," and 8,000 or more times the reply came back: "G'wan; youse take what youse can get. See?"

Everybody who was anybody in Tammany was there, and some 10,000 or 12,000 who just vote. Congressman O. H. P. Belmont came in about 8 o'clock attired in evening dress for a later dinner. Mr. Belmont was served by one waiter and two policemen.

"Yes, Sir," said the waiter, telling about it. "Ollie, he eat two chunks of steak with his fingers, just like he didn't live up among the swells. Say, that was worth votes to 'im, it were."

Then Mr. Belmont departed, but there came later Judges Cowing and Foster, Commissioner Abell, and altogether a good part of the list in The City Record. Something like 10,000 invitations had been sent out. Many who got no invitations stood on the outside and feasted in imagination, and shivered.

FAMOUS SONG WRITER DEAD.

Marshall S. Pike Was the Author of "Home Again" and Other Works.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Marshall S. Pike, poet, singer, and actor, died at his home, in Upton, yesterday. He had almost attained the age of eighty-three years. His name thirty years ago was familiar in most households as that of a poet, singer, musical composer, and author of famous songs. Many will remember him as the author of that beautiful song "Home Again." Mr. Pike was the author of "Indian Warrior's Grave," "Lone Starry Hours," and numerous other compositions. He was prominent as a singer, his soprano voice gaining for him a wide reputation, and famous as an organizer and director.

He was born in Westborough, May 20, 1818. When the civil war broke out he organized the band of Henry Wilson's regiment and went to the front as Drum Major of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and was sent to Libby Prison. Mr. Pike formed a glee club, which was a comfort for his comrades. After his release Mr. Pike organized Pike & Glunn's combination, and made a very successful tour through New England.

Cobbler's Scheme to Prevent Eviction.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Joseph Custer, a shoemaker, objected to being evicted from his home because of failure to meet his rent and nailed his furniture and other belongings to the walls so that the Constable could not remove them. The Constable, however, was an industrious fellow, and with his corps of assistants succeeded in unfastening everything and placing it on the sidewalk after a day's hard work and the outlay of $5 extra for hire of assistants.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is recognized instantly by every user of it.—Adv.

CHINESE SETTLEMENT REMOTE

Signatures to Peace Treaty Said to be Not in Correct Form—War May Follow in the Spring.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard, wiring yesterday, says:

"The situation in Peking is again becoming complicated, and the prospects of a settlement are more remote than ever. It is reported that the signatures of the Chinese plenipotentiaries to the peace conditions are not in correct form.

"It is believed that Sir Ernest Mason Satow will take decisive early action. Count von Waldersee is reported to have sent an ultimatum to the Imperial Court. All appearances indicate that China's immovable obstinacy is merely intended to facilitate the active preparations she is making for a renewal of hostilities in the Spring."

PEKING, Feb. 14.—No official communication has yet been made to the foreign envoys by the Chinese plenipotentiaries on behalf of the Court; but it is known that during the last three days four dispatches from the Court have been received.

At present the negotiations are no further advanced than they were at the meeting when the Chinese plenipotentiaries agreed to the death of Prince Chuang and Yu-Hsien.

Private dispatches from Sian-Fu say that a strong opposition has developed among the officials to an agreement by the Court in the demands of the Powers, as well as an opposition to the reform edict. Several memorials have been presented to Emperor Kwang-Su, urging him to refuse all further negotiations and to promote those whom the foreigners desire executed. On the other hand it appears that Chang-Chi-Tung, the Viceroy of Hankow, urges the commencement of reforms immediately.

MAY RECALL VON WALDERSEE.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The opinion is expressed in high circles and even in a section of the semi-official press that Count von Waldersee's usefulness in China is about ended.

Reports received here, both official and private, describe the difficulties under which he is laboring. These are particularly annoying in connection with the French contingent, which is very obstreperous; and it is evident that the French commander, Gen. Bailloud, is supported in his attitude by the Paris Government.

BATTLE WITH DE WET ON.

British Engaging Him North of Philipstown, Cape Colony.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Feb. 14.

"Our troops are now engaged with Christian De Wet's force north of Philipstown, which we hold, De Wet having crossed the Orange River at Zand Drift, apparently moving west.

"French, reporting from a point twenty-five miles southeast of Ermelo, states that a large force of the enemy is being driven on to Piet Retief, their efforts to break back having so far been frustrated.

"The Inniskillings charged the enemy, who left five killed and six wounded on the ground. Ten Boers were captured, and there was a large capture of wagons, carts, and cattle. Our casualties were one killed and five wounded."

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14.—Fighting is reported to have taken place near Aberdeen on Friday and Saturday last, the Boers being worsted.

Van Wyksviel was occupied on Monday by 300 Boers, who were retreating from Calvinia.

The Boers are reported in force twenty-four miles west of Carnarvon.

A Boer convoy of sixty-five wagons and forty-five prisoners has been captured north of Amsterdam.

SNOW IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Trains in the Drifts—Stage Stalled, Horses Frozen.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The storm now raging throughout Western New York is the fiercest ever seen in many of the counties, and is responsible for much suffering among the live stock. All train service is delayed and freights are stalled in the snowdrifts on several roads. The rural mail carriers in many districts are unable to cover their routes, and already there is a noticeable rise in the price of provisions.

At Bath the snow is drifted sixteen feet and the gale still continues. In Allegany County the storm is most severe, many of the villages being entirely shut off from outside communication. The stage coach from Bolivar ran into the deep snowdrifts at the foot of Norton Summit and became stalled late last night. The cold was intense, and both horses were frozen stiff before help arrived. Driver Peary and his one male passenger, by taking all the blankets and huddling inside, were saved from the fate of the horses, but were badly frozen when dug out this morning by a party of rescuers.

HURT IN RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL.

Two Workmen Thrown Down by Collapse of a Scaffold.

Two men were injured in Sub-section No. 4 of the rapid transit tunnel last night. One of the men, Joseph Murray of 813 Westchester Avenue, had an arm broken and the other, Frank Harvey of the same address, was cut over the right eye in addition to receiving internal injuries. The place where the accident occurred is at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, where work is proceeding under the tunnel now used by the Madison Avenue trolley line.

The two men were working on what is known as the "night shift," and they were standing on a scaffold in the tunnel about 100 feet from the entrance to the shaft when the scaffolding gave way. Both men were thrown to the bottom of the tunnel, which is some twenty feet below the bed of the trolley line's tunnel.

A policeman called up a Bellevue Hospital ambulance, while a representative of the contractor, Ira Shaler, called a private ambulance to take the injured men to the Hahnemann Hospital. The Bellevue surgeon attended to the men and then sent them to Hahnemann Hospital, where the contractor has an arrangement for taking care of those who may be injured while working for him.

World record athletes take BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE as part of the training diet.—Adv.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADRID

General Weyler, as Captain General, Proclaims It.

He May Be Contemplating a Coup d'Etat—Disturbances in the Provinces Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—From an absolutely reliable source it is learned that Gen. Weyler has not only proclaimed martial law in Madrid, but has posted his troops in such a manner as to command every part of the city. The downfall of the Ministry is said to be certain, and that of the Government possible. The reason given by Weyler for his action is the inability of the civil government of the Province of Madrid to maintain order.

Nevertheless there is a suspicion that this proceeding may be a coup d'etat of Gen. Weyler's. That officer has for the last two years been acting exactly like a General who was preparing for the rôle of the "Man on Horseback." He has been making speeches and giving out statements the effect of which was to show that he was the only man who could bring Spain through her troubles. He is, however, the Captain General, and as such he is the person to enforce martial law in Madrid when it is declared.

The disturbances which Gen. Weyler is now trying to quell are not, it is said by persons familiar with the situation, of either Carlist or Republican origin, although both parties are no doubt active in trying to take advantage of the trouble. The anti-Jesuit movement, too, is only a symptom, and not the cause of the trouble. It is declared that the feeling is in reality an outbreak of the discontented. Those taking part in it comprise all classes of malcontents, and its causes are like those which brought about the French Revolution.

As one well-informed diplomat put it: "Spain is suffering from a complication of diseases." Poverty has been increasing, the burden of taxation has been growing heavier, and the laboring classes are ripe for revolution. At the same time the ruling dynasty is unpopular, and there is a strong movement against the Church. All these complications and a number of others have brought about a widespread feeling of unrest, and great events are looked for in Spain unless the incipient revolution is quelled.

Spain has been tending toward a rebellion for many years. Even in the lifetime of King Alfonso XII. there were continual disturbances, and in the closing years of his reign there were labor riots of such seriousness that it was reported that the rioters had poisoned the wells in many places.

ately followed by the bride's cortege from the Queen Regent's apartments. Their places were respectively to the right and left, but in front of the altar the bride and bridegroom stopped at the steps leading to the altar and there kneeled, thus remaining throughout the mass, which was said by Cardinal Sancha, Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain. Assisting him were Cardinal Casajares, Archbishop of Valladolid; Cardinal Herreza, Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, and Cardinal Casana, Bishop of Barcelona. Low mass was celebrated, there being no singing, though solemn, sacred selections, including one written for the occasion by Zubicurre, were performed on the organ.

As the bride and bridegroom knelt upon cushions touching the steps of the altar, a white, satin-bordered veil, three yards long and half a yard wide, was spread over the head and shoulders of the bride, reaching over the shoulders of the groom, but leaving his head uncovered, while, according to the Spanish custom, a white satin ribbon, called a yoke, was tied about the neck of the couple, the knot being made between them, signifying their union.

After the mass, the simple Catholic ritual of marriage was read, the ceremony not differing in any detail from that uniting the most humble members of that faith, except that the ritual was read from a specially printed book in Spanish. Wedding rings were exchanged by both parties, these, of course, being of great value and unique workmanship.

Another custom observed was that of giving coins to the bride by the bridegroom. These may be of copper or silver, or gold coins, according to the position and wealth of the contracting parties, but they must always number thirteen. Those employed to-day were thirteen gold coins, each weighing an ounce, and being of the coinage bearing the bust of Feilpe, the first Spanish Bourbon monarch. They were the same used at the wedding of the grandmother of the bride.

After the conclusion of the ceremony the newly wedded couple, arm in arm, arose and left the chapel, followed by a single cortege, the two family parties merging into one, instead of leaving separately, as they had entered. They traversed the long corridors to the apartments of the Queen Regent, where a record of the marriage was entered in a special civil register, the royal family and the same witnesses signing as signed the wedding contract on Tuesday. This ceremony ended, all repaired to the State dining room, in which the betrothal ball was held Monday evening, and partook of a wedding breakfast.

Guests began arriving at the palace shortly after 10 o'clock. They ascended the grand staircase and traversed the long corridor, lined on each side by halberdiers in red coats, white trousers, and black leggins, to the entrance of the chapel, where the Palace Guards, by thoroughly perfected plans, escorted each person to a proper seat.

The Diplomatic Tribune was first filled. Among the early comers were Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister, and Mrs. Storer, Stanton Sickles, the Secretary of the United States Legation; Attaché Bowler, and M. Summers, the United States Vice Consul General at Barcelona. Each arrival, whether man or woman, added color to the spectacle, which, when the chapel finally filled, was a mass of wondrous coloring, due to the brilliancy of the dresses of the Court ladies and the elegant uniforms of officers and diplomatists.

Just as the cathedral clock chimed 11 the strains of the Broscl march pealed from the organ, while the bridegroom's party entered and took seats before the altar between the tribunes on each side. Prince Charles wore the simple uniform of a Captain of artillery, but displayed also the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke of Calabria wore a similar uniform, covered with Spanish and Italian decorations. Prince Gennaro was in the uniform of a cadet, and the Count of Caserta in ordinary evening dress. The Countess wore a cream-colored Court gown, and her three daughters' dresses were relieved with head and neckwear of white lace.

After a moment's waiting the more imposing cortege of the bride arrived. It was preceded by all the Court officials, who advanced amid an imposing sounding of trumpets. King Alfonso, dressed in the uniform of a cadet, with a small sword at his side, led the way. He walked erect and firmly, his healthy appearance giving denial to the rumors recently circulated that he was in poor health. Having kneeled at the altar he turned to salute the diplomats. Then he kneeled again and bowed in the direction of his grandmother, who watched the ceremony from a private tribune in the Queen's chapel.

Then came the Queen Regent and the other members of the royal family. In the first row before the altar stood the Count of Caserta, Prince Charles, the Princess of the Asturias, and the Queen Regent; in the second the Countess of Caserta, the King, and Archduke Eugen; in the third the Duke and Duchess of Calabria and the Infantas, and in the fourth Prince Gennaro and his sisters.

The Queen Regent, in a robe of light cream, wore the crown. The Princess of the Asturias was in white.

The marriage ceremony lasted about half an hour. The Cardinal blessed the rings and coins and placed the coins in the bride's palms, and then the hands of the bridegroom above hers. He placed the rings in the hands of the bridegroom, who placed them in the hands of the bride, saying:

"I give thee this guerdon in token of marriage."

The bride replied, "I accept."

The Cardinal wore ancient vestments, richly studded with gems and pearls, dating from the reign of Ferdinand.

The Princess and the new Prince of the Asturias will occupy apartments in the palace. It is not intended that they shall take a wedding journey at present. To-night the Count and Countess Caserta and most of the wedding guests will leave the city.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Fires were set simultaneously on four floors of the Palmer House this evening, and thirty-five minutes later fires were discovered on two floors of the Great Northern Hotel. Two men, supposed to be hotel thieves, were seen to run from the Palmer House. During the excitement $500 worth of jewelry was stolen from one of the rooms of the Great Northern.

Another hotel fire of suspicious origin had been discovered only twenty-four hours before. The three fires convince the police that an organized gang of incendiaries is operating in Chicago. Good descriptions have been secured of the two men who were seen running from the Palmer House, and a number of detectives are at work on the case.

BARKER'S WIFE VISITS HIM.

Mrs. Thomas G. Barker of Arlington had her first interview yesterday with her husband since his incarceration in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City, after the shooting of the Rev. John Keller. She arrived at the jail at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon in a coach, and was accompanied by Mrs. Germond and a representative of Marshal Van Winkle's office, who refused to give his name.

The party was met at the jail door by Warden Sullivan and escorted to the reception room at the rear of the jail office. Barker was then brought from his cell and taken to the reception room where he was left alone with his visitors. All that is known of the interview is that the meeting between husband and wife was affectionate. The interview lasted until 4:45 o'clock P. M., when Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Germond were escorted to their coach and returned to Arlington. No one was allowed to speak to them.

Mr. Van Winkle's representative refused to give any details of the interview except to say that Mr. Barker wished the newspapers to deny a published report that he had said when first arrested that he was glad he had shot Mr. Keller and would do it over again under the same circumstances. Mr. Barker said he had never made any such statement to any one.

The Rev. Mr. Keller's physicians issued the following bulletin yesterday:

The Rev. John Keller has passed a comfortable night. He is much depressed from the prognosis made known to him by his attendants yesterday regarding the ultimate recovery of his vision. Should his physical condition continue to improve as it has for the past few days his recovery can be assured.

JAMES A. EXTON, M. D.
A. A. STRASSER, M. D.

TO TRY MISS DEMPSEY.

Miss H. Lavinia Van Westervelt Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands, will face a jury next Tuesday to answer a charge of the larceny of $500 from Robert Troup nearly one year ago.

The indictment against Miss Dempsey, found May 29, 1900, after the case appeared five times on General Sessions calendars up to June 27, 1900, was allowed to rest undisturbed in a pigeon hole of District Attorney Gardiner's desk. District Attorney Philbin found it recently and had it placed on the Recorder's calendar yesterday.

Robert Troup, on whose complaint Miss Dempsey was arrested on March 9, 1900, alleges that he was employed by her in

WATER CRAFT CAUGHT IN ICE JAM OFF BATTERY

Traffic Suspended During Greater Part of the Day.

None of the Ferryboats Pretended to Run on Schedule Time—Sea Wall Lined with Amateur Photographers.

Traffic was practically suspended in New York Harbor yesterday on account of the ice jam, from which there was no relief until the afternoon, when the tide changed. And the relief then afforded was of no great benefit to water craft.

The story of Wednesday was repeated. The ice floes drifted down into the harbor on the ebb tide and were driven around and into collision with the efflux from East River. Thus a solid mass was formed off the Battery. It caught ferries, tugs, lighters, floats, and barges, and held them fast for hours. The Battery walls were lined all during the time of the blockade by hundreds of amateur photographers and sightseers.

While the jam lasted, from early morning until after 1 o'clock, traffic, both passenger and freight, especially in the area most affected, was paralyzed. With the exception of two steamships and two great passenger car ferry boats, the Express and the Maryland, none of the craft escaped until the tide changed. In the ice-locked area were two of the most powerful of the Government tugs, dozens of harbor tugs, some with as many as three and four floats in tow, all heavily laden; several schooners, ferryboats with passengers on board, and the big cattle ferry boat Newark.

The scene from the Battery wall was one of great beauty. As far as one could see, the bay appeared to be a solid, unbroken field of ice. The imprisoned craft added to the picturesqueness of the sight. New York Harbor has not in decades presented to view so frigid an appearance. It seemed that a great glacier had swept down from somewhere, and, reaching the shelter of the Battery, had stopped and decided to remain indefinitely.

On one of the improved scows was a little boy who, regardless of the wind and cold, played continuously on the deck. Once in a while he took occasion to wave his hands or shake his fists in defiance at the crowds on the Battery. During the jam the steamship Cape Corrientes entered the bay from the East River. She came along at a fair rate of speed and boldly bucked into the jammed floes. Pushing and tugging, the big vessel managed to keep under headway and finally got through, her cheering crew waving a happy farewell to the seamen of the less fortunate craft as she headed out for sea.

Wall Street and South Ferries, Manhattan, and Thirty-ninth Street Ferries, Brooklyn, all suspended business until late in the afternoon, when the flood tide had broken up and scattered the ice sufficiently to warrant them in removing the "No Boats Running" signs from off their doors. After this they ran on an "every once in a while" schedule.

At 10:30 A. M. the Fall River steamer City of Brockton, bound in, arrived off the Battery. The ice gorge at this time was solidifying at a rapid rate and the engineers had to put on extra steam in order to break through before the moment of impassability arrived.

The Brockton had made good time coming through the Sound although she was buffeted all night by the furious westerly gale prevailing. In the fleet were the ferry boats Southfield, Robert Garrett, Northfield, Middletown, Castleton, the Mauch Chunk and the Easton of the Central of New Jersey fleet, and several Pennsylvania Annex boats. Finally, however, all of the group managed to get clear of all the others and, after the usual tedious delays, succeeded in making their slips to land their much relieved passengers.

During the general hold-up a big derrick was hemmed in by the ice off the Brooklyn piers of the North German Lloyd Line, where it remained until the ice floated away with the tide. The lower East River was in a state of stagnation all day. Only one ferry was running, the Fulton Street line, which ran on an irregular schedule. Instance after instance was recited telling of ferryboats that were caught in midstream by the gorge and held fast until the water cleared to an extent to permit them to get under way once more. The Grand Street ferry boat Dakota consumed two hours on one trip in making her Williamsburg slip. Laden with several hundred passengers the Staten Island ferry boat Southfield, after hours consumed in making her way across the bay, was unable to make her Whitehall slip and had to retrace her route and go to Barclay Street to make a landing. Reports from all over Staten and Long Islands, and from adjacent points on the New Jersey Coast, reported the conditions existing as similar to the conditions in New York.

All of the vessels that arrived in port yesterday were ice clad many inches thick. The great White Star liner Majestic was by general consent the most beautiful object that has appeared in the North River in months. Her rails and rigging, bridge, stanchions forward, deck fixtures, and hull from water line up were one mass of glistening frozen brine. She came up the river shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning. Her officers and passengers said that the trip for the first part of the passage had been a very good one for this season, but when they neared the American coast and ran into the fierce and frigid northwesters prevailing, the trip for the rest of the passage was as unpleasant as one could well think of. The weather was extremely cold, and the seas breaking over the deck froze instantly, which fact was responsible for the beautiful coat of mail that adorned her when she arrived off Quarantine Station yesterday morning.

Another well-iced vessel was the City of Macon from Savannah. She was so thoroughly coated that she seemed a tremendous iceberg when she appeared off the Battery. No sooner was she close enough for the photographers lining the wall to get a good view of her than cameras by the dozen were leveled at her frosty sides, so anxious were the amateurs to get a picture of the beautiful coaster. Other liners and coastwise vessels that arrived, including the Atlantic Transport liner Menominee and El Norte from New Orleans, were like their sister craft thoroughly and beautifully clad in a substantial coat of icy mail several inches thick.

None of the incoming vessels reported sighting the mud scow No. M 38, which was lost off Sandy Hook with one man on board about midnight Tuesday.

The ice field gave evidence last night of breaking up. Around the Battery there was open water from the shore to a distance of about 100 feet, where a small field of ice was still evident. The ferryboats were able to make their slips without the delays of the last few days, except in a few cases during the afternoon.

PAINT A HARVARD SHIELD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14.—The granite Harvard shield, at Gray's Hall, just under the third-story hall window, was painted last night, the act probably being another of the deeds of some candidates for a Harvard secret society. The background of the shield was painted green and the open books of the shield upon which is the Harvard motto "Veritas" were painted red.

Considerable paint was spilled on the walls of the building and upon the stone steps of the entry. The work of cleaning will undoubtedly prove a long and tedious process.

BRIDGE TRAVEL TAXES CARS.

The great crush of inter-borough travel on the Brooklyn Bridge, resulting from the ice jam in the East River and the difficulty experienced in operating the ferries, was at its worst during the "rush" hours last night. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was hard put to accommodate the greatly increased number of people who crossed to Brooklyn by way of the bridge. The crush of people at the Park Row entrance to the bridge at 6 o'clock was the greatest since the trolley cars began running across the big structure.

At one time the crowd of people struggling to get aboard the cars for Brooklyn was so big that it extended out to the car tracks on Park Row.

To accommodate this record-breaking travel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company ran something like 250 trolley cars an hour over the bridge, and also increased the number of trains operated on the bridge railroad, but even then the supply of cars was not equal to the demand. Twenty trains were run at intervals of less than a minute on the bridge railroad, but every car that left the Manhattan terminus was packed almost to suffocation during the "rush" hours. The number of people who walked across the bridge was also increased by thousands, which was true, too, of the trucks and other vehicles crossing on the bridge roadways.

BIG TIN CAN COMBINE.

W. H. Moore Forming One, It Is Said, With $10,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"The newest thing in consolidations is the tin can combine, which, it is said, is now being formed with a capitalization of $10,000,000. The promoter is W. H. Moore, who has managed many similar enterprises.

"It is alleged an agreement has been signed with the understanding that after April 1 the American Tin Can Company will control the output of every factory in the United States. At present there are 108 tin can factories in this country.

"The largest plants are at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Eastport, Me.; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, San Francisco, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Galveston. There are 35 small factories which will be closed. This will throw nearly 4,000 people out of employment and means a loss of nearly $6,000 a day to the discharged employes."

"THIRD PANEL" GIVES DINNER.

Members and Their Guests Have a Jolly Time at the Hotel Savoy.

Another Sheriff's Jury dinner took place last night, the "third panel" dining in the Hotel Savoy. There was a lot of prominent men in the gathering, J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller being among them. The utmost informality characterized every portion of the dinner, the diners singing in concert when the orchestra played a popular air and doing generally as they pleased.

Among the 300 or 400 were Gen. Avery D. Andrews, John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, E. C. Benedict, John Fox, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, S. Hutchinson, Alfred M. Downes, Cornelius Van Cott, Jacob A. Cantor, William H. Burke, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Inspector Adam A. Cross of the Police Department, George Titus of the Detective Bureau, Charles I. Albertson, John J. Donohue, Commissioner Keating, Judge Steiner, and John A. Dooner.

At the guests' table were William M. Schwenken, foreman of the third panel; Judges Francis M. Scott, Henry A. Gildersleeve, David McAdam, Rufus B. Cowing, James A. Blanchard, and James Fitzgerald; Thomas L. Feitner, and Sheriff Grell.

Martin W. Littleton, Assistant District Attorney of Queens County, presided, and proposed only two pearl-rimmed toasts—"The Star-Spangled Banner," which was drunk standing, and "Our Sheriff," Sheriff Grell responding.

The souvenirs, according to custom, were unusual and expensive, consisting of fine black leather grips or hand satchels. That for the Sheriff was more elaborate, and contained a toilet set, silver mounted.

When Sheriff Grell arose to speak, he was greeted by the dinner with the song, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The Sheriff spoke humorously of the dinners given by the panels, and said that all "were the best."

Letters of regret were read from Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, and Mark Twain.

John R. Van Wormer, President of the New York Athletic Club, was then introduced to respond to the toast "The City of New York." Mr. Van Wormer said that no body politic like this was ever so free from faults and defects. The educational opportunities far more than counterbalance the sin to be found in it. It is criticised for the most part by thoughtless outsiders. God be thanked that the pessimists are always in the minority.

Toastmaster Littleton invited all to remain and enjoy the vaudeville entertainment. J. Pierpont Morgan started to leave. After listening for a few minutes, Mr. Morgan resumed his seat, and laughed heartily at the entertainment.

DELAWARE SOCIETY BANQUET.

The Diners Favor Whipping Post for Husband Beaters.

The eleventh annual dinner of the Delaware Society of New York was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. This society, which is composed of natives of the State of Delaware, is the oldest of the State societies formed in this city.

J. H. Marshall, the retiring President, acted as toastmaster. George Alfred Townsend, Jr., a son of "Gath," the newspaper correspondent, was introduced and recited the poem, "Dover," which was composed by his father.

The present Governor of Delaware, John Hunn, then responded to the toast "The State of Delaware." His speech was full of commendation for the State and its sons. Following his speech, a new song, entitled "The Sons of Delaware," was sung by those present, the first verse being:

There's a little State called Delaware, whose sons have wandered far;
They have preached unto the heathen and have spilled their blood in war;
They have hustled, hustled, hustled, and caught on to fortune's car,

"The Judiciary of Delaware" was to have been responded to by John R. Nicholson, the State Chancellor, but he was unable to be present. In commenting on his absence the toastmaster said: "I hoped he would be here, as we wanted to let him know that we are all heartily with the State of Delaware in its effort to retain the whipping post for husband beaters."

William W. Baldwin spoke for the Maryland Society and Job E. Hedges for the Society of the Genesee, and then Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn told some "Medical Stories by a New York Physician."

At a business meeting prior to the dinner the following officers were elected: President—W. L. Cannon; First Vice President—O. B. Deakyne; Second Vice President—T. F. Bayard; Treasurer—W. A. Ransom, and Secretary—W. H. Stayton.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE PRESS.

The Correspondents' Club of New York, an organization consisting of correspondents of the leading out-of-town newspapers, at their annual dinner last evening introduced an original idea. A symposium contributed to by many prominent men of the country on the question "How can the influence of the press be increased?" was read. Among the contributors were Gov. Odell, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Potter, Wu Ting-Fang, Andrew Carnegie, and Thomas A. Edison. Truthfulness, accuracy, more careful editing, and less sensationalism were the predominating opinions among the contributions.

Following are some of the replies read:

Actor Joseph Jefferson—The best means of increasing the influence of journalism, or indeed any profession, is by bringing to bear on it industry, ability, and integrity.

Susan B. Anthony—By advocating the ballot to all women as well as to all men.

H. H. Kohlsaat, Editor Chicago Times-Herald—Stupid veracity is the rock upon which more than one truly good newspaper has foundered. Veracity with vivacity is my prescription for what I think your club is seeking after.

W. J. Bryan—A newspaper will exert a greater influence, other things being equal, if it is known to represent on public questions the deliberate convictions of some person, a person of flesh and blood, not a corporation. The influence of the press will be increased by greater unity in the support of any good cause and in the condemnation of any bad practice.

Thomas A. Edison—By publishing a fact now and then.

Nikola Tesla—The influence of the press might be greatly increased by adopting a better system of informing the world of technical and scientific advances.

Cardinal Gibbons—The influence of the press would be increased by a strict adherence to facts in recording events and by a scrupulous accuracy in reporting the expressions of public men.

Andrew Carnegie—The paper which obtains a reputation for publishing authentic news and only that which is fit to print, and which editorially writes temperately, although always decidedly, will steadily increase its influence.

Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister—I will simply say that the influence of the press can be increased by strict adherence to facts.

Bishop Henry C. Potter—By the education and elevation of its readers. A decent, intelligent, thoughtful constituency will compel a decent press.

B. B. Odell, Jr.—Accuracy and reliability are the prime requisites.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles—The newspapers of the hour furnish the materials which the historian crystallizes into a story of the world's events. The vital element of this story is truth.

Mr. Roosevelt Starts Home Saturday.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—Vice President-elect

JUDGE DISCONCERTS KENNEDY'S PROSECUTORS

Bars Handwriting Experts Not Familiar with His Caligraphy.

MOLINEUX'S COUNSEL JUBILANT

Decision, If Sustained, He Says, Will Have Important Effect in Poison Case—Capt. Price Sent After Melville.

Justice Fursman's decision during Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy's second trial yesterday barring the testimony of handwriting experts not familiar with the accused man's writing and who had never seeen him write was regarded as another signal victory for the Staten Island dentist in his struggle for acquittal of the charge of murdering Dolly Reynolds two years ago.

Justice Fursman refused to allow Handwriting Expert Kinsley to compare the body of the thirteen-thousand-dollar check found in the dead girl's corsage, the indorsement "S. J. Kennedy" thereon, or the writing "E. Maxwell and wife" on a prescription blank found with the girl's body with admitted signatures of Kennedy submitted by the prosecution as standards.

Justice Fursman held that these handwriting exhibits were not disputed writings, that they were not the subject of the issue, and that consequently being merely evidential, and tending to prove the accused's guilt, no comparison could be admitted by experts placing them in juxtaposition with other admitted writing or in any other manner comparing them.

This decision was most unexpected to the prosecution, and threw them into consternation. By means of these exhibits the State expected to prove a motive for the crime, and the ruling of Justice Fursman practically shatters the fabric of the proof they were endeavoring to weave around Kennedy. At present they have adduced no evidence against him except the identification of several negro bellboys and waiters, who swore that he was the man who accompanied Dolly Reynolds to the Grand Hotel on the afternoon of the murder, and the testimony of Detectives Carey and Smith that lead pipe and iron rod similar to that of which the bludgeon was made were found in the accused man's Staten Island home. This testimony has been materially shaken by the lawyers for the defense.

Handwriting Expert W. J. Kinsley was the first of the prosecution's array of experts called to the stand. Mr. Hennessy handed him the thirteen-thousand-dollar check, the prescription blank, and several other checks bearing Kennedy's admitted signature. He was asked if he could say by whom all of the exhibits were written. He said he could, but before he could open his mouth again Lawyer Cantwell for the defense was on his feet with an objection to the admission of expert testimony of this nature. Justice Fursman sustained the objection, and excluded the testimony also of Expert Hagen of Troy. O. C. Monger, the Post Office expert, known as the "Blind Reader," and Bank Clerk Carmer, all of whom were put on the stand by the State with a view to proving the similarity between Kennedy's writing and the exhibits' handwriting.

Mr. McIntyre, by whom the Justice's opinion was entirely unexpected, looked dazed for a few seconds, and then slowly gained his feet.

"But, your Honor," he protested, "we wish to show motive—"

"You can't show it by comparison of handwritings," said the Justice decisively. "These handwriting exhibits are not the subject of this action, and any comparison by experts I take to be inadmissible.

"I have carefully looked up the authorities in anticipation of this point arising. Justice Williams, who presided at the former trial, was not called upon to pass upon this question. If he had been, no doubt he would have excluded the evidence. You have cited me no authorities on your side of the case. There are none. The Court of Appeals ordered a new trial on grounds that any law student could understand. Any one reading the testimony on the former trial can see that Capt. Price's evidence was utterly incompetent and dangerous."

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, came into the courtroom just before Justice Fursman gave his opinion. Mr. Weeks appeared delighted with the decision, and stated that if it was sustained in the Court of Appeals, only one of the experts who testified against Molineux in the former trial would be competent to testify under this new ruling.

Mr. McIntyre admitted that the opinion of Justice Fursman had been so unexpected that he was not prepared to go on with the case. Mr. Hennessy, before an adjournment was granted, said with much show of feeling:

"In order that this defendant may have a fair and impartial trial, the representatives of the District Attorney on duty in this court wish to state that Police Capt. James K. Price will go to Florida to-night and bring back Melville, the missing witness."

"We don't need his evidence now," spoke up Mr. Moore, "since Dr. Lederle has testified."

"In view of the intimations that have been made in the public press," said Mr. McIntyre, hotly, jumping to his feet, "that the police of this city and the prosecution have had something to do with this witness's disappearance, it is our sworn duty to get him back, and we will."

"The defense's lawyers have disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the prosecution," said Justice Fursman, soothingly, "and I believe such statements as you refer to were entirely unwarranted."

Mr. Moore acquiesced in this statement. Mr. Hennessy was still smarting under the sting of the unjust accusations.

"Capt. Price," said he, sternly, turning to where that officer sat, "you will proceed at once to Jacksonville and bring the missing Melville back, without delay. You will be back here by Monday."

Capt. Price looked stunned by this sudden command for a second, then, like an obedient policeman, got up, fumbled for his coat and hat, and started. He got as far as the door and came back to ask for a subpoena for Melville. With Detective Carey he left the city at 9 o'clock last night.

Mr. Hennessy, when asked by whose authority the two officers were sent, and what legal authority they had to coax Melville to return, said:

"Capt. Price and Detective Carey go to Florida after this man to vindicate the impugned honor of the police of this city and the prosecutors of this case. At their own expense they have volunteered to go after the absent plumber, carrying only a subpoena for him. He has agreed to come back if his expenses and return fare are paid."

The belief of many lawyers that Justice Fursman's ruling would in any way affect the Court of Appeals decision in the Molineux case was not shared by members of the District Attorney's staff prominent in Molineux's prosecution. By one well-known prosecutor it was pointed out that Justice Fursman made a similar decision in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit conspirators' case; that this decision was quoted by Mr. Cantwell in his argument before the Court of Appeals, and, further, that the Court of Appeals admitted this evidence in its decision after reading Mr. Cantwell's brief. Justice Pardon Williams also held this opinion as to the admissibility of similar evidence in the Molineux case when he dismissed the Molineux indictment on other grounds.

HIGH COLLAR CUT HIS THROAT.

Louis Conell, a young man, wearing a high collar, lives at 233 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. He was attempting to cross Lenox Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street early last evening when he fell in an epileptic fit. It was seen that his throat had been cut and he bled so much that several persons informed Detective Hawkins that a man's head had been cut off.

Hawkins found that Conell wore a two-and-a-half-inch collar, which had cut his neck when he fell. A surgeon from Harlem Hospital dressed the injury, which was slight, and Conell was taken home.

Change in the Opera Bill.

A change in the opera scheduled for this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House is necessary, owing to the sudden indisposition of Mlle. Breval, who was to have

MR. DEPEW DEFENDS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

"Fresh-Water Senators," He Denominates Its Opponents.

He Defends His Position as a United States Senator and Railroad Official.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in a speech before the Transportation Club last night, condemned and ridiculed the "fresh-water Senators," as he called them, who opposed the Ship Subsidy bill, and at the same time defined his position toward this bill and, incidentally, his view of his attitude in his capacity as United States Senator from New York and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad.

The occasion which brought forth these remarks was the fifth annual dinner of the Transportation Club, of which Senator Depew is President, at the club rooms in the Manhattan Hotel. The Senator was received with much cheering and was immediately introduced by George H. Daniels, Vice President of the club. After some preliminary humorous remarks Senator Depew said:

"Railroad Presidents are generally retired into the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors, where they are supposed to exercise the virtues of paretics. With me paresis has taken a new form—I have become United States Senator. But my position as United States Senator is only an incident to my career as a railroad man. I have made up my mind that a man connected with transportation, whether on land or on water, is as much entitled to recognition by the people as a professional politician without a vocation.

"In order to enforce the lesson that millions of men in the transportation business are as much entitled to the consideration of the people for positions in the service of the State or Nation as are members of any other profession, farmers and artisans, I have demonstrated in the United States Senate that a United States Senator connected with railroad service can be as good, as upright, and as well determined to do his duty as a lawyer, a farmer, or a professional politician who may sit beside him. Very few measures come up before Congress in which the railroads are interested. At this session out of 5,000 bills before Congress there is only one which affects the railroads in the least, and on this bill I am prepared to vote for anything far beyond what any one would propose.

"You have heard a good deal recently about the Ship Subsidy bill, about which there are many differences of opinion. As a transportation, as a railroad man, in order to extend our transportation facilities on rail and on water, I am for any measure which promotes transportation in the interest of a country which has more to sell than to buy. It is very interesting to hear these fresh-water Senators go on about the looting of the Treasury in the interest of a few great corporations which are sapping the life of our country. No brains are required to make that kind of a speech. I could make one for every twelve hours every day in the year.

"They announced in grandiloquent tones that 'what we want for the best interests of the country is that there shall be no restrictions placed on foreigners who are willing to carry our goods,' or that 'what we want is the repeal of the ancient shipping laws, so that American citizens can buy ships in any country and run them under the American flag.'

"That sounds very fine, but we are Americans! We want ships built in American shipyards, on the Pacific, on the Atlantic, and on the Gulf coasts, so that they may compete with any ship built in any foreign port. We want the products of American farms, of American factories, and of American labor carried on American ships, built by American workmen, sailing under the American flag, to any port in the world. [Applause.]

"Our internal commerce, greater than that of any other country, is carried to the coast by our railroads, and there it depends on whether foreigners wish to take it away in their ships. If a war should break out in Europe—and this is a constant danger when nations have to take care of their congested products of labor and find new markets—every ship would be in demand for the transportation of troops and other purposes of war, and American railroads could take the products of our industries to the coast where they could rot for lack of ships to take them across the oceans.

"Let us be as independent on the ocean as we are on the land. I have no patience with these pessimists, these ignoramuses, wedded to foreign flags, who object to any measure and every measure which looks to an increase of our merchant marine. I don't care what they may call me or what they may say. I am not committed to any particular measure, but I am in favor of every measure which will insure supremacy to our industries, to our commerce, and to our flag, wherever it may go." [Continued cheering and applause.]

The other speakers were W. J. Askell, W. S. Hawk, Dr. J. H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University; Simeon Ford, and Lee Fairchild.

CITIZENS' UNION WORK.

A meeting of the Committee on Organization of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union, consisting of three men from each of the twenty-one Assembly districts in the borough, was held last night in the Art Association's rooms, on Montague Street, for the purpose of discussing plans. Ludwig Nissen presided, and Robert Baker acted as Secretary. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union in Manhattan, attended the meeting. He made an address, in which he outlined the purposes and work of the organization.

"We have not opened the doors of the organization as wide as some people think we should," he said, "but it is because we are afraid of the politicians. I understand that Mr. Platt has instructed his lieutenants to get into our organization and secure control. If we get too many people in we are afraid that there will not be proper care taken in the selection of district officers. It is not quantity, but quality, that we want. I hope that our efforts in the coming campaign will not be merely a flash in the pan. We have organized permanently, and are aiming alike for political and social reform."

The committee is to enter at once upon the work of enrolling members. Each Assembly District organization is to be represented by a delegate in the City Committee.

Southern Road in Gould System.

Special to The New York Times.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Feb. 14.—The New Orleans and Northwestern Railway, operating from Natchez to Bastrop, La., was to-day formally transferred to the Gould system. The property does not lose its identity, and will be operated with C. G. Garner of St. Louis as President. The Goulds will soon have a through line between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Brief Railroad Items.

George J. Gould was yesterday elected a Director of the Denver and Rio Grande, succeeding J. Lowber Welsh of Philadelphia, who resigned.

The Directors of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad met yesterday afternoon and ratified a traffic contract with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.

The report of the Manhattan Railway for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1900, which was published yesterday, shows an increase in gross earnings of $18,351 over the same period for 1899.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association yesterday considered rates to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The recommendations recently made by a committee of Trunk Line and Central Pasenger Associations were adopted. It was decided not to permit the use of chartered coaches or Pullman cars for hotel purposes at the exposition.

President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé left for the West yesterday evening. Before leaving Mr. Ripley stated that there was no truth in the report that the Atchison and the Southern Pacific had entered into a traffic agreement. "We have many interests in common," said Mr. Ripley, "and these require frequent conferences between myself and Mr. Hays, but there is no formal traffic arrangement in contemplation, nor is there a union of interest in prospect."

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; G. W. Elkins, Philadelphia.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. Rollins Morse, Boston; Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem.

CAMBRIDGE—Major C. C. O'Connell, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—President George Harris, Amherst College, Massachusetts; Levi Woodbury, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—N. V. V. Franchot, Mayor of Olean, N. Y.; Lieut. C. D. Stearnes, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—Col. J. H. Howe, Rochester; Judge H. L. Sale, Minneapolis.

ASTOR—Thomas Arnot, Washington; Capt. W. Hovgaard, Denmark.

GILSEY—W. P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Hillmans', Chicago, Ill.; T. Charlton, lace curtains and upholstery goods; E. C. Reger, laces; 337 Broadway.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleeson, linings, notions, and fancy goods; laces and ribbons; W. E. Ambrose, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. A. Davidson, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; S. Mandle, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. Letts, millinery, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Roshek Brothers, Dubuque, Iowa; T. H. Roshek, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, toilet articles and perfumery and leather goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; Y. Effroymson, dry goods; L. Wolf, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; H. C. Anderson, laces and embroideries; 53 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; T. L. Block, dry goods; Miss M. Kane, millinery; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Barr, William D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, laces and ribbons; A. Souhr, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
McKelsey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. H. Barnes, notions; 395 Broadway.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Watson, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
New York Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; H. Zodiag, dry goods, &c.; 358 Broadway.
Cather & Buster, Brenham, Texas; W. J. Cather, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. Blake, notions; 57 White Street.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Krolik, notions and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; F. Stanley, notions; 57 White Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. O'Brien, buttons; Sinclair House.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 57 White Street.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, gloves and ribbons; 47 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. R. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, toys; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.
Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Ia.; C. J. Von Maur, notions and cloaks; 347 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
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LOCAL OPTION TAX HEARING

Large Delegation from New York Takes Part at Albany.

Diverse and Contradictory Claims of What the Elsberg Bill Would Do—To Abolish Personal Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The joint committee of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment to-day gave a hearing in the Assembly Chamber to the Elsberg bill to amend the tax law by providing for the apportionment of State taxes and for local option in taxation. This is the bill which is especially advocated by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

A large delegation, representing influential organizations of New York and other cities, and led by George F. Seward, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, came to Albany to present arguments in favor of the bill. Before the hearing the delegation, which numbered half a hundred or more, called upon the Governor to acquaint him with the purpose of their visit. The Governor said to them that he was confident their bill would have full and fair consideration by the Legislature, and if it reached him he would give it careful study.

Among those present at the hearing were: Julien T. Davies, representing the New York Tax Reform Association, 3,500 members; George F. Seward of the Chamber of Commerce, 1,300 members; John G. Agar of the Reform Club, Charles L. Guy, Merchants' Association; William McConnell of the Board of Trade and Transportation; De Borden Wilmot and John A. Connolly of the West End Association; Henry Markus of the United Real Estate Associations, 7,400 members; William O. Bourke of the Knights of Labor; Edward Scully of the Building Trades Council, 27,000 members; Andrew J. Smith of the Central Federated Union, 87,000 members; M. A. Fitzgerald of the Knights of Labor, District Assembly 49, 15,000 members; D. W. Burke, Garment Workers, 18,000 members; Charles E. Sprague of the savings banks; John W. Truesdell of the Landlords' Association and Taxpayers' League, Syracuse; W. F. Lansing of the Little Falls Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Dana of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, and Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association.

The developments of the hearing were rather remarkable. It was brought out that while the numerous organizations represented all gave the measure their hearty indorsement, they were divided in their opinion as to the effect the bill would have. Some of the speakers, upon being closely questioned by the members of the committee, frankly expressed the opinion that the result of the bill would be to do away with personal taxation, and they said it was for that reason, principally, they were advocating it. Then there were others who said the bill would have no such effect. If they thought it would, they would never have given it their support.

Julien T. Davies explained to the committee the various provisions of the bill, which, he said, was not the offspring of some tax expert, but was the product of sound, practical sense of thousands of its leading business men of the State. Its passage, Mr. Davies said, would remove all irritation as between localities with regard to taxation.

Senator Humphrey asked Mr. Davies if he had figured out whether this bill would result in a saving to New York City.

Mr. Davies answered that he had figured that New York would pay more. For 1901 the State Board had figured that New York City would pay 68 per cent. of the entire State tax. Under the bill it would pay 71 per cent.

John A. Connolly said: "New York is entitled to say how its part of the State tax shall be raised, since it is paying the larger part of it. It is building its own armories and schools, paying for them out of its own treasury, and contributing to the building of armories and schools in other parts of the State. It has been compelled to pay more than its just proportion of the State tax. In New York City the valuations are made in such a way that they are patent to everybody. In the rural communities there is no way of telling whether the valuations put upon property are equitable or not."

"That is not so," said Chairman Krum.

"I say it is a fact," retorted Mr. Connolly in excited tones, "that New York has never had any fair representation on the Board of Equalization except when Mr. Mason was on the board, and that year the assessment of New York City was reduced $2,000,000."

Ex-Senator Guy said there was a pressing necessity for a reform of the taxing system of the State.

"The present system," he said, "corrupts public morals and degrades private character. It punishes integrity and fair dealing. Men who would scorn the evasion of a private debt resort to any subterfuge to avoid what they consider unjust taxation. If you will go into a Tax Collector's office at assessment time you will find men of large wealth and of high standing in the community waiting for an opportunity to swear that they are paupers. A short time ago a man of great wealth died in the City of New York, and personal property was assessed at $10,000,000. The Court of Appeals sustained that valuation. And yet that man had never paid personal taxes during his lifetime on a valuation of over $500,000. It has become so that the man who pays his personal tax is considered as an object of contempt and in need of a guardian."

"Then you believe that under this bill the evils of which you complain would be remedied by the abolishment of the tax on personal property? You think that if New York City were given local option in taxation, it would levy no personal tax, but put all the tax on real estate. That is what you want, isn't it?" asked Chairman Krum.

"Yes, Sir, that is what I think would be the result, so far as New York City is concerned. There is no use sailing under false colors. And why not abolish the personal tax? Isn't it conceded that under existing law not more than 15 per cent. of the personal property in the State is taxed? Then why keep up this opera bouffe system?"

De Borden Wilmot, who followed Senator Guy, also admitted that the operation of the law would be likely to do away with taxation on personal property in the State. But he insisted it would be a matter of local choice.

Henry Markus differed from the preceding speakers as to the effect of the bill on personal property taxation.

"Well, if that would be the effect of the bill, would you be in favor of it?" asked Chairman Krum.

"No, Sir, I would not," Mr. Markus answered.

John W. Truesdell, like Mr. Markus, said he did not believe the bill would have the effect of doing away with the personal property tax. He would not favor it for a moment, he said, if he thought it would have such a result.

CHANGE IN INSURANCE TAX BILL.

Gov. Odell Agrees to Exempt Fraternal Organizations.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The fraternal insurance organizations of the State have forced another amendment to the bill taxing insurance companies 1 per cent. Representatives of all the secret societies which contain a death or sick beneficiary department called upon Gov. Odell yesterday to protest that under the proposed tax law they would be assessed the same as the larger and solely business corporations. They have always been exempt from such taxation, and asserted that it would be unjust to start in to tax them now.

Gov. Odell took the same view, and the bill will be amended so as not to include fraternal insurance companies. Among the secret orders and societies represented in the protest to the Governor were the Odd Fellows, (endowment rank,) Knights of St. John and Malta, Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Knights of Honor, Legion of Honor, Free Sons of Israel, Order of Maccabees, Loyal Additional Benefit Society, Woodmen of America, Society of Good Fellows, Chosen Friends, Home Circle, and many others.

GENERAL TAX REVISION.

Bill Provides for Four Commissioners at $6,000 Each.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Assemblyman Gardiner of Monroe to-day introduced a bill providing that within five days after the passage of the act the Governor shall appoint four commissioners, who shall receive $6,000 each per annum, and who shall hold office for four years. The commissioners shall constitute a State Board of Taxation, and shall have charge of the assessment of all property in the State, and shall equalize the assessments of the several counties. They shall also have charge of the collection of all taxes, and shall have power to appoint a secretary and such clerks as may be necessary. The bill appropriates $50,000 to pay the necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in the performance of the duties imposed by the bill. With reference to his measure, Mr. Gardiner said this morning:

"This bill is intended to provide for a thorough revision of the tax laws. It must be evident that there are many inequities in the present laws which should be corrected. Some inequities in taxation have been brought to public notice by the bills presented upon the recommendation of the Governor. It is difficult, however, to amend provisions here and there without affecting the harmony of the system of taxation. The proposed commission would go over the entire subject and distribute the burdens of taxation equitably upon those who should bear them."

OPPOSE TAX ON MORTGAGES.

Organization Formed in Brooklyn to Secure Repeal of the Law.

A meeting of men identified with the real estate trade was held yesterday at 19 Smith Street, Brooklyn, at which an organization having for its object the repeal of the law placing a tax on mortgages was formed. George E. Lovett was elected Chairman of the organization and Oliver E. Stanton Secretary.

It was arranged to hold a public meeting in the Real Estate Exchange, on Montague Street, at noon to-morrow, at which addresses will be made by Justice William J. Gaynor, Frank Bailey, and others, and delegates chosen to appear before the legislative committees at Albany next week.

BROOKLYN'S RESERVOIR BILL.

Measure for Use of Part of Forest Park Argued Before Assembly Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Brooklyn's threatened water famine was amply discussed this afternoon before the Assembly Cities Committee at the hearing on Mr. Morgan's bill to provide for the construction in Forest Park, Queens County, an additional storage reservoir for use in the Borough of Brooklyn, which will be reported favorably to-morrow to the House.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was formerly Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, advocated the bill. The question of water, he said, was a matter of great importance just at at the present time to the people of Brooklyn.

Park Commissioner Brower, who opposed the bill, argued that it would be wicked to come in and destroy the only forest park that Brooklyn could boast of. It would be more economical, he said, to take the Cypress Hill Cemetery site, where some 125 acres are available. If the bill is passed, he said, after a while these same gentlemen will want a reservoir in Prospect Park.

J. Hampton Dougherty, Chairman of the joint committee of the Manufacturers' Association and the Brooklyn League, spoke in favor of the bill. He said in part:

"The reason we pick out this site is that there is no other site available. The Merchants' Association and the City Engineer in his report, both said there was no other site available. Gentlemen of both worth and integrity in the community have in the past five years maintained that Forest Park is the only available site.

"The reservoir would take but little more than one-ninth of the park. The park contains 536 acres; the calculations of the engineers fix the area of the reservoir between 65 and 66 acres."

Ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele spoke for the bill, and Engineer De Verona of the city water department furnished expert testimony.

RAMAPO COMPANY'S REPLY.

Answers Arguments of the Merchants' Association—Minor Water Bill Passed in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Ramapo Company's memorandum in reply to the brief presented to the Assembly Committee on Cities on the subject of the Morgan Repeal bill was received by the members of the committee yesterday. In the memorandum was this statement:

The statement that the city is now confronted by two dangers by the act of 1895 is downright false. There is no danger of any compulsory contract that the city has full power to obtain all necessary water rights by condemnation. But it is admitted by the Merchants' Association that the Morgan bill now before the Legislature to amend Section 472 of the Charter of Greater New York would remove all danger of a compulsory contract. If such a bill be necessary to remove any such danger, then the Legislature should pass it at once.

The Morgan bill to amend Section 472 of the Greater New York Charter passed the Assembly to-day without debate or division. Under this bill the City of New York is given full power to condemn for its use all water sheds in the State which are not in actual use for the supply of the water works of the people of any other city, town, or village, or which, in the opinion of the Court in such proceedings, may not reasonably become necessary for such supply. It further gives the city the right to acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise lands or water in any other State, or rights, interests, or privileges in, to, or over any lands or water in any other State for the purpose of supplying water to the City of New York.

That this bill will become a law very little doubt is now entertained here. But there is a suspicion here that the power to be granted to the City of New York is to be made the excuse for the killing off of Mr. Morgan's other bill to repeal the Ramapo Company's charter. The Assembly Committee on Cities met to-day, but no action upon the Morgan Repeal bill was taken.

In their latest memorandum to the Legislature the counsel for the Ramapo Company state:

It is difficult to conceive how six more erroneous conclusions could be reached than those stated by the Merchants' Association on Pages 10 and 11 of their brief. It is stated that the Ramapo Water Company was limited or restricted to Orange and Rockland Counties. The fact is that it was not so restricted. It is stated as a second conclusion that the Ramapo Water Company could make no contract whatever with the City of New York, and in the next line, as a third conclusion, it is stated that the Ramapo Water Company could make a limited contract with the City of New York, and in the next paragraph, as a fourth conclusion, that it could make an unrestricted contract for ten years, and, after submitting it to a popular vote, for thirty years. Each of these conclusions contradicts every other.

In addition to all these erroneous conclusions urged by the Merchants' Association, the unfairness of their position is evident; instead of endeavoring to argue the proposition before the committee, namely, as to whether or not the Ramapo Water Company was justly reinvested with the rights which it possessed prior to the repealing act of 1890, the association is comparing the powers of the company as they existed after such repealing act with the powers restored by the act of 1895. In this way they are shrewdly endeavoring to conceal from the committee the arguments that were before the Legislature of 1895, upon the faith of which the act was passed without a dissenting vote and signed by Gov. Morton.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Bryan's concurrent resolution to increase the term of office of Assemblymen to two years was advanced to third reading.

The Governor returned with his disapproval the bill of Mr. Ahern's, changing the name of the Troy Young Men's Association to the Troy Public Library. The Governor, in his message, said that it was an unnecessary measure, as the Code of Civil Procedure makes ample provision for such changes.

Among bills advanced to third reading was the De Graw bill, which authorizes the Controller of New York City to pay the claims of the members of the old Board of Assessors of the former City of Brooklyn for services rendered to the City of New York.

Another shower of petitions against the tax bills took place in the Senate to-day. A score of Senators handed up protests against taxing savings banks, insurance, and trust companies, which were referred to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

The Committee on Banks reported favorably the Building and Loan Association bill prohibiting those corporations from speculating in real estate and taking second mortgages. Also a bill for the loaning of moneys from the available fund of savings banks for current expenses.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably bills amending the stock corporation and the general corporation law, introduced by Mr. Brackett.

NEW PRISON COMMISSION.

Lispenard Stewart, President, Confirmed by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Gov. Odell sent to the Senate the nominations of Lispenard Stewart of New York to be President, State Prison Commissioner for the First Judicial District since 1895 and President of the State Commission of Prisons for five years. He has been a member of the Republican County Committee for many years, serving at one time as its Treasurer. He was Secretary of the Electoral College in 1888-9 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896 and 1900. He was a member of the State Senate from the Eighth Judicial District in 1891. He is a practicing lawyer in this city and has a residence at 6 Fifth Avenue and a country home at Newport. He was born in this city in 1835, and educated at Yale University and at the Columbia Law School. He is a member of many clubs and has been on many important committees in the city.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Without debate and by a vote of 83 to 20, the Assembly to-day passed the Weekes bill, abolishing common-law marriages in the State.

As amended, the bill provides that written marriage contract, besides being signed by both parties, shall also be signed by at least two witnesses, and filed within six months in the office of the City or Town Clerk.

IMPROVEMENT OF 135TH STREET.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Many amendments were offered by the minority in the Assembly this afternoon to W. H. Smith's bill for the widening of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, west of St. Nicholas Avenue, and all the pros and cons aired in committee at the hearing were thrashed out again in the chamber. Those who offered amendments included Messrs. McKeown of Kings, Duross of New York, Van Name of Richmond, and Dooling of New York.

Messrs. Kelly of Albany and Fitzgerald of New York debated the bill at length in opposition, while Messrs. Seymour, Smith, Bennett, and Sherer of New York defended it.

The minority, through Mr. McKeown, offered an amendment that the street, when so improved, shall be free from the construction of railroads thereon. This amendment, said Mr. McKeown and Mr. Duross, was the "little joker" in the bill, as the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was behind the bill. This statement Mr. Seymour indignantly refuted.

The McKeown amendment was "killed" by a vote of 35 yeas to 75 nays, and the bill was advanced.

Abolishes State Board of Health.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Senate this morning passed the bill abolishing the present State Board of Health and establishing a single-headed commission, in accordance with the ideas set forth in Gov. Odell's message.

FOR A NEW PAROLE SYSTEM.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—A complete new parole system for State convicts has been formulated by Senator B. M. Wilcox and incorporated in two bills introduced by him this morning. One bill amends the Penal Code relating to the terms of prisoners, and the other amends the Revised Statutes relative to paroles. Both bills have the indorsement of the State prison officials.

Under the provisions of the bills a large percentage of the uncertainty about indeterminate sentences is removed and such sentences become in a large measure determinate, the maximum term being the full sentence and the minimum being arbitrarily fixed at one-third of the maximum limit. The law is arranged to meet the new condition of affairs in the reorganized State prisons department by abolishing the old Board of Parole, consisting of the Superintendent of State Prisons, the Warden, the Chaplain, the physician, and principal keeper of prisons, and substituting therefor the members of the new State Commission of Prisons.

THE PABST PORTICO BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Chairman Stranahan of the Senate Committee on Cities to-day reported the Pabst Portico bill, with some amendments, and an order for its reprinting and recommittment to the committee.

Senator Elsberg did not catch the import of the report as it was being read. "Do I understand, Mr. President," he asked, "that the bill has been favorably reported?"

Senator Stranahan replied that it had not. The report was simply to permit of changes in the bill which the Senator who had introduced it wanted made. When reprinted in its new form the bill was to recommitted to the committee. "The bill ought to have been reported favorably," said Senator Grady. "That it was not was merely an oversight, which will be corrected."

Two changes are made in the bill. The first limits the license for the maintenance of the portico to May 1, 1901. The second adds a new section, which is as follows:

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as giving to the owner or occupant so constructing or maintaining any such portico, or to any other person, any claim against the City of New York for damages which such owner, occupant, or person would not have had if the temporary license herein contained had not been granted.

Speaking of the new section added to the bill, Senator Elsberg said he could see nothing in it except an attempt by the promoters of the bill to make it more acceptable by waiving a right which they never had. The bill, Senator Elsberg stated, would never pass.

Restrictions on Nurses Proposed.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Senator Slater this morning introduced a bill to include nurses within the scope of Sections 834 and 836 of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to restrict nurses from revealing information acquired in a confidential capacity concerning the ailments and afflictions of patients. The same restrictions as are now in physicians are placed on nurses when acting under the direction of a duly licensed physician and surgeon.

Curfew for Cities and Villages.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Assemblyman Hatch to-day introduced a bill providing that the local authorities of all cities, towns, and villages in New York State shall have the right to promulgate a curfew ordinance compelling children to be indoors after 9 o'clock.

To Abolish Special Jury Commissioner.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably the Elsberg bill to abolish the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors in New York City.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. LEWIS—Reappropriating $682 for repairing the Oswego Armory.

Mr. PHIPPS—Reappropriating $39,186 for the erection of the Medina Armory.

Mr. HARRISON—Amending the charter of the Lockport Cemetery Association.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $48,000 to pay newspapers for publishing the session laws.

Senator STRANAHAN—Authorizing Fulton, Oswego County, to pay certain water indebtedness.

Senator COCKS—Amending certain tax acts relative to North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Queens County.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. M. E. LEWIS—Providing that the Sealer of Weights and Measures in cities of the second class shall supervise the weighing of coal and perform such other duties as the Common Council shall prescribe.

Also a bill providing that towns shall not be liable for any damage resulting to person or property by reason of the breaking of any bridge by transportation on the same, where the vehicles and load weigh six tons or over.

Mr. BARRON—Compelling a corporation to show its books upon the application of stockholders.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator PRIME—Authorizing street surface railroads to condemn any water rights necessary for the successful operation of the roads.

Senator HENNESSY—Extending the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in New York from its present Mosholu Parkway limits of Jerome Avenue and along the easterly line of Jerome Avenue to the city's western boundary line.

Senator COCKS—Authorizing the Board of Supervisors, the Commissioners of Highways of a town, or other officers having highway jurisdiction in a county adjoining a city of the first class to lay out and open streets, roads, and highways in such county, and to acquire title thereto by condemnation.

Senator PRIME—Providing that the Sealer of Weights and Measures in cities of the second class shall supervise the weighing of coal and perform such other duties as the Common Council shall prescribe.

Senator MILLS—Providing that tenement-made articles, for the purpose of identification, shall be marked in English, with the name of the owner or person claiming to own said article.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing for the placing of the assessment for the improving of Remsen Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mr. T. D. LEWIS—Appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements to the State canals.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $255,000 for paying interest on the canal debt.

Mr. DAVIS—An act for the relief of Emil Kunzli of New York City.

The Cotton bill, to incorporate the Brooklyn Baptist Orphanage.

In the Senate these bills were passed:

Senator BRACKETT—In respect to notaries public acting in more than one county.

Senator MILLS—Changing the time of city elections in Mount Vernon from Spring to Fall.

Senator MILLS—Authorizing the Sheriff to serve executions in the City Court of Yonkers.

Senator ELSBERG—Appropriation for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park.

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Senator SLATER—Authorizing the New York Board of Estimate to hear the claim of Margaret F. Dyson, as executrix.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the Fire Insurance Bowling League tournament, on Reid's alleys, last night, the Liverpool and London and Globe and the Home teams each won two games, the Underwriters and Hanover teams each won one game and lost one, and the Phenix and Lancashire teams each lost two games. The Underwriters made a new high team score of 906. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 139; Willard, 154; Constandt, 167; Gardner, 151; Walker, 169. Total, 780.

New York Underwriters Agency—Keeler, 155; Clark, 127; Endely, 130; Rasmussen, 154; Block, 154. Total, 720.

SECOND GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Hausen, 96; Brown, 93; Gleason, 112; Evers, 108. Total, 409.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company—Lewis, 140; Wildey, 128; Constandt, 139; Gardner, 158; Walker, 168. Total, 733.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 135; Rushmore, 128; W. Story, 140; G. Story, 154; Saddington, 115. Total, 672.

FOURTH GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—Cotter, 146; Herbert, 104; Breininger, 129; Herbhold, 144; Ludlum, 145. Total, 668.

Lancaster Fire Insurance Company—Forfeited.

FIFTH GAME.—Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 155; Rushmore, 164; W. Story, 143; G. Story, 155; Saddington, 152. Total, 769.

New York Fire Underwriters Agency—Keeler, 164; Clark, 170; Enderly, 149; Rasmussen, 211. Total, 906.

SIXTH GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Brown, 116; Gleason, 123; Evers, 122; Hausen, 93. Total, 454.

Home Fire Insurance Company—Cotter, 113; Herbert, 127; Breininger, 109; Herbhold, 138; Ludlum, 152. Total, 634.

Colonial Council won two games, Americus Council won one game and lost one, and Harlem Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament, on Starr's alleys last night. Davis of Colonial Council made a new high individual score of 237. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 142; Schlusing, 178; Le Beau, 147; Johansmeyer, 180; Setzer, 144. Total, 791.

Colonial Council—Davis, 194; Schuck, 170; Brucker, 122; Wanderer, 173; Darrell, 135. Total, 794.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Council—Wagner, 170; Brown, 117; Cook, 193; Cowles, 155; Wyman, 188. Total, 823.

Americus Council—Boettjer, 191; Schlusing, 147; A. Boettjer, 193; Johansmeyer, 211; Setzer, 159. Total, 946.

THIRD GAME.—Colonial Council—Davis, 237; Schuck, 190; Haus, 161; Wanderer, 145; Darrell, 138. Total, 918.

Harlem Council—Wagner, 182; Brown, 168; Cook, 158; Cowles, 170; Wyman, 187. Total, 865.

The team of Mason & Hanson won two games, Manning, Maxwell & Moore won one game and lost one, and Schefer, Schramm & Vogel lost two games in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Cramer, 154; Morrisey, 134; Winners, 129; Whitney, 138; Blue, 145. Total, 730.

Mason & Hanson—Krutz, 137; Hutzelman, 158; Williams, 142; Romaine, 174; Benson, 199. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.—Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Veith, 144; Willard, 116; Simpson, 122; Withling, 147; Schoefer, 149. Total, 682.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Cramer, 150; Morrisey, 169; Winners, 134; Whitney, 201; Blue, 180. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.—Mason & Hanson—Krutz, 106; Hutzelman, 158; Williams, 121; Romaine, 147; Benson, 193. Total, 725.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Veith, 170; Willard, 143; Simpson, 123; Withling, 104; Schoefer, 164. Total, 706.

In the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, the Friendship Boat Club team won two games, making thirty-five spares, the Wyanoke Boat Club five won one game and lost one, and the Dauntless Rowing Club bowlers lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Rowing Club—Vanderbogert, 149; Du Barry, 143; Anderson, 175; C. Warmuth, 128; W. Warmuth, 191. Total, 786.

Wyanoke Boat Club—Maher, 165; Steinman, 161; Buckley, 147; Wagner, 203; Maguire, 180. Total, 856.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 184; Brown, 184; Brodbeck, 190; H. Ebling, 174; Church, 168. Total, 900.

Dauntless Rowing Club—Vanderbogert, 169; Du Barry, 164; Anderson, 139; C. Warmuth, 152; W. Warmuth, 141. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.—Wyanoke Boat Club—Maher, 143; Steinman, 182; Buckley, 173; Wagner, 177; Maguire, 150. Total, 825.

Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 147; Brown, 197; Brodbeck, 180; Ebling, 166; Church, 186. Total, 876.

In the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen won two games, the Greater New York Wheelmen won one game and lost one, and the Tamaqua Wheelmen lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen—G. Moore, 210; Fyfe, 161; Davies, 120; Wilbert, 162; W. Moore, 207. Total, 840.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Van Sicien, 155; Higgins, 139; Dunham, 155; Jordan, 158; Shipley, 152. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.—Tamaqua Wheelmen—Van Sicien, 155; Higgins, 221; Dunham, 147; Jordan, 148; Shipley, 125. Total, 796.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Ehler, 160; Hanse, 158; Smith, 177; Grote, 171; Grauer, 171. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—Greater New York Wheelmen—Ehler, 200; Hanse, 157; Smith, 173; Grote, 133; Grauer, 155. Total, 818.

Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen—G. Moore, 155; Fyfe, 150; Davies, 182; Wilbert, 185; W. Moore, 162. Total, 834.

The Queens County and the People's Bank teams failed to appear in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' Bowling League tournament last night, both forfeiting to the Franklin Trust Company team.

N. Y. Y. C. ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club, held at the clubhouse, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, last night, officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard; Vice Commodore—August Belmont; Rear Commodore—C. L. F. Robinson; Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer—Tarrant Putnam; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Morris Asch; Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, Newbury D. Lawton; Committee on Admissions—Henry C. Ward, James C. Bergen, Frederick Gallatin, James A. Wright, G. F. Dominick; House Committee—Harrison B. Moore, Thomas A. Bronson, William H. Osgood; Library Committee—Theodore C. Zegera, Paul Eve Stevenson, Arnold Wood; Committee on Club Stations—William H. Thomas, Frederick G. Bourne, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, L. Vaughn Clark, Charles Lane Poor, Frederick P. Sands, Harrison B. Moore, John F. Duncan, Amzi L. Barber, and Edward R. Ladew.

Several changes in the racing rules were made, an amendment increasing the life membership fee from $200 to $500 was adopted, and 118 new members were elected, including Daniel S. Lamont, J. J. Hill, Ernest E. Lorillard, Albert Ramsdell Fish, Capt. William Henry White, David C. Percival, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Clarence Moore, F. N. Carnegie, John R. Van Wormer, William Macy Walker, James G. Peabody, Maurice Bouvier, A. Howard Hinkel, Edmund Fish, Wilson Eyre, Lanman Bull, Josph De F. Junken, James A. Burden, Jr., Robert Graves, S. F. Morgan, Alfred E. Cordova, R. Morgan, Capt. P. Somers Hayes, John B. McDonald, W. G. Low, of Park Avenue, in Brooklyn, from Hudson Avenue to Broadway.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The following bills were passed to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. COSTELLO—Providing that tenement-made articles, for the purpose of identification, shall be marked in English, with the name of the owner or person claiming to own said article.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing for the placing of the assessment for the improving of Remsen Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mr. T. D. LEWIS—Appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements to the State canals.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $255,000 for paying interest on the canal debt.

Mr. DAVIS—An act for the relief of Emil Kunzli of New York City.

The Cotton bill, to incorporate the Brooklyn Baptist Orphanage.

In the Senate these bills were passed:

Senator BRACKETT—In respect to notaries public acting in more than one county.

Senator MILLS—Changing the time of city elections in Mount Vernon from Spring to Fall.

Senator MILLS—Authorizing the Sheriff to serve executions in the City Court of Yonkers.

Senator ELSBERG—Appropriation for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park.

Senator McKINNEY—Amending the game law, relative to the taking of web-footed wild fowl, grebe, and wild birds.

Senator WAGNER—Limiting the rate of interest to be charged by associations lending money on personal property and forbidding certain loans.

Senator MALBY—Relative to the taking of wild moose, elk, caribou, and antelope.

Senator DONNELLY—Relative to additional allowance in settling accounts in Surrogates' Court.

Senator WILLARD—Relative to the close season for woodcock; also amending the game law relative to the taking of fawns; also relative to the hounding of deer.

Senator SLATER—Authorizing the New York Board of Estimate to hear the claim of Margaret F. Dyson, as executrix.

Tiffany & Co.

have placed on view for a brief period the great wrought iron

Eagle-Dragon Group

ordered by Emperor William II. as the crowning piece of the German Section at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

Tiffany & Co. are also showing in their Exhibition room choice selections from the various other notable exhibits at the recent Paris Exposition.

Tiffany & Co.,

UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

COUNT'S WOES INCREASING

Verification of Valeri's Patent of Nobility Still Unrecorded.

MRS. BROWNE IS UNRELENTING

Her Work as Author Disturbed—Other Women Curious—A Story of Many Missing Jewels.

There was abundant trouble yesterday for Michael Angelo Salvatore Mario Valeri, Count di Verschetti, House of Savoy, address refused, accused of grand larceny and attempted blackmail by Mrs. Mattie Hughes Browne, poetess, and of several other things not quite so wicked by two other women. The Count had a sitting before the Rogues' Gallery photographer, was brought into court, and was held under $1,000 bail until to-day for examination. The women told their stories out of court, and they promise that the Court will hear from them to-day.

The verification of the identity of the Count remains to be given. No one could be found yesterday who had ever met the nobleman except the women complainants, and, while all said they had been introduced to him, not one of them would say by whom. The Count had told Mrs. Browne that he lived at 75 West Seventy-first Street, boarding there with Mrs. Decker. Mrs. Decker says the Count told her he lived at Riverdale with a banker named Brignoli. As a matter of fact, there is no one in Riverdale, Mosholu, or King's Bridge named Brignoli, and the Post Office authorities say no Angelo Valeri ever received mail in that district.

Mrs. Martha Hughes Browne, poetess, musician, linguist, actress, and widow, who says the Count stole her diamond ring valued by her at $185, and that he tried to swindle her out of $1,000, was in the West Side Court yesterday morning two hours before the Count was arraigned. She was accompanied by Emanuel Friend, her attorney. While waiting she told the reporters present many stories of the Count. After the case was continued she returned to her flat at 206 West Fifty-second Street. There she told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter more about the Count.

"The Count traces his ancestry back to the year 1000," she said. "He comes of a Greek family. Several centuries ago his ancestors removed to Italy. The Count's father gave most of his money to the Pope. The son then removed to Paris, where he became connected with a banking firm. He began coming to this country about five years ago, and has come for a few months every year since.

"I am satisfied that the Count is of noble blood. I can tell it indisputably by his eyes, his chin, his nose. He is a cultured man, and an excellent musician."

Mrs. Browne said she had many orders for songs and other literary efforts, but that this excitement made it impossible for her to work. She intended, she said, to push the case against the Count to the end.

The second woman to appear in the case was Mrs. Alexander McNaughton of 438 St. Nicholas Avenue. She is a woman of nearly fifty years. She read of the Count's arrest, and went down to the court to see him. She went up to a policeman and asked:

"Where is the Count? Let me see him."

The Italian was pointed out to her. She walked up to him and said:

"And here you are. Don't you remember me?"

The Count assured her that he did not.

"Ah! but I remember you. No one who ever heard you sing 'The Palms' could forget you."

Mrs. McNaughton then told a detective that there were some things about the Count she wanted investigated. The detective slipped a subpoena to appear in court to-day into her hand. She smiled and said:

"Of course I'll come."

Mrs. McNaughton's apartment is on the fourth floor of a fine house on St. Nicholas Avenue. She opened the door for a reporter herself. Protected by a chain behind the door, and through the small opening left, she told her story:

"My daughter," she said, "met the Count about a year ago. He said his address was Carnegie Hall. He called here several times. He used to sing and my daughter played his accompaniments. He was never with my daughter except when I was present. Last Fall he stopped coming.

"A few weeks after that we missed some jewelry. We lost a diamond pin, six diamond rings, a harvest-moon pin, an opal pin set with diamonds, a large solitaire diamond pin, and several sets of diamond shirt buttons—about $500 worth in all. We did not suspect the Count at first, but my husband—who is a Scotchman and the very soul of honesty—happened to remember that the Count was the only person who had ever been here that we did not know all about, and that he knew the arrangements of the apartment. We always kept everything locked, though. I have asked the police to investigate the Count, although, of course, I can't accuse him yet."

Mrs. McNaughton said she was a cousin of Senator Hanna. Her daughter was away, she said; she refused to say where she was.

The third woman of the story is Mrs. Decker. She occupies a flat at 75 West Seventy-first Street. This was what she told a TIMES reporter:

"I was only slightly acquainted with the Count. I met him once last Fall, though I don't care to say who introduced him to me. He asked to be allowed to call here. I said nothing, but he called. In December he asked if he might rent one of my rooms. I gave him no reply. I did not know enough to refuse him. He used to sing to me, and once said he was an Italian. He was very nervous and used to become excited whenever the doorbell rang while he was here."

Mrs. Decker told Detective Dale that Valeri had tried to borrow her diamond rings. He had also proposed to her, but had been rejected.

Mrs. Browne said Valeri had brought Mrs. Decker to the Browne apartments that the poetess might read her latest play to them. Mrs. Browne went with a detective to the Decker apartments last Saturday looking for the Count, but he was not there. Mrs. Browne said she would ask for a subpoena for Mrs. Decker's appearance in court to-day.

KNOX HATS

The New Spring Shapes are
NOW READY
For your inspection.

The usual distinctive styles, superior workmanship and materials maintain the supremacy of the Knox Hat.

Sold by the representative hatters in every city in the United States and Canada. Also London, Paris, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Auckland, Buenos Ayres, Havana and Honolulu.

IN PERIL FROM FLAMES.

Nearly One Thousand Persons Panic-stricken in Burning Sweatshops.

Fire occurred last evening in the six-story brick building 49 and 51 Chrystie Street, just as the 900 men and women employed in

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Clothing

Here are some cutaway frock coats, with vests, of black Thibet and diagonal cloth. Suitable for early spring wear with striped worsted trousers. There are values in the lot up to $15. If it were not for the clothing man's anxiety to close them out, they'd readily bring full prices if we'd wait a while. As it is, the price is $7.50 for choice.

And here are the striped trousers to go with the above coats and vests. They're of pure worsted, in stylish patterns, and fairly worth $7.50. Price, $5.

A lot of overcoats for big men are reduced in price. They are of all-wool Oxford and black frieze, and Oxford gray rough-faced cheviots. Sizes, 40 to 46. Values up to $12. Price, $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

These biting cold days call for good warm top-coats. Like these Russian hood coats, for instance. Just the very kind of garment with which to defy the bitter winds. Heavy and thick, and lined with soft, red flannel. For boys of 4 to 12 years. Price, $8.50.

Reefers, with storm collars, of thick, warm frieze, for boys of 4 to 16 years, at $5 each.

Plenty of those strong, good-looking corduroy trousers now at 70c each. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BLANKETS

Better blankets—for the prices here quoted—were never brought to your attention. We bought the best from America's best makers. Orders of unusually large quantities secured for us unusual concessions in price. And that advantage was at once turned to your account. More than ever in your favor now, as the regular low prices have become still lower. Witness:

$3 a pair—"The Physicians' Favorite;" four parts white wool, one part cotton; 60x80 in., 4½ lbs. Was very moderately priced yesterday at $3.75.

$4 a pair—"The Bellevue." These are of fine woo. on cotton warp; 78x84 in., 6 lbs. Yesterday's low price, $5.

$5 a pair—"The Rosemont." Of long staple wool on light spool cotton warp; 78x86 in., 6 lbs. Regularly $6.

$6 a pair—Fine blankets that are as yet unnamed, excepting that every one pronounces them "unsurpassed at the price." They were cheap at $7.50—the 72x84 size. And the 78x86 in. kind are $7, instead of $8.50. Fine soft wool on light cotton warp. Both sizes in two styles of border—lavender and green.

Third floor.

Comfortables

One hundred $5 down comfortables at $3.50 each. Had just enough sateen to make that many, and the offering closes up this particular line.

Some fine wool-filled comfortables with covering of figured silk on one side and plain silkoline on the other, are $3.25. Value not less than $4.

And a few cotton-filled quilts, with silkoline covering, are 75c instead of $1.

Third floor.

PORTIERES

Of mercerized tapestry. New, yet remarkably low-priced. Unfortunately the variety is not large. But the few designs we have are handsome, and the colorings,—about a dozen—are the very best. In each lot are some portieres with fringe top and bottom. The others are all corded on front edge and bottom.

One lot at $9.50 a pair, add $5 to that and it would be but a fair price.

Another lot at $7.75 a pair. $10 would be a moderate price for these.

A few at $5 a pair, though a good $10 value. Only one pattern in a two-toned green.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Sale of SKATES

Plenty of good solid ice everywhere about here now, though it was a long time a-coming. So long, that almost our first talk of skates this season is of reduced prices. The entire stock is offered at a third less than regular prices:

Men's and boys' all-clamp club skates, plain steel, at 50c, from 75c, and at $1, from $1.50.

Men's and boys' nickel-plated skates at 68c, from $1; $1.50, from $2.25; $1.80, from $2.75; $2.50, from $3.75.

Women's skates, strap and half clamp, plain steel, at 63c, from 95c; 85c, from $1.25.

Women's nickel-plated skates at $1.18, from $1.75; $2.50, from $3.75; $3, from $4.50; $3.85, from $5.25.

Hockey skates, to screw on shoe, nickel-plated, at $1.50, from $2.25.

Nickel-plated all-clamp hockey skates, at $2.50, from $3.75.

Skate bags at 15c, from 25c and 35c.

Basement.

Link Chatelaines and Coin Purses

Quite an attractive variety of these goods will be found on display to-day.

Sterling silver link purses; scroll and floral designs; fish scale and close woven mesh; at $2 and $3.75.

Chatelaine or Handkerchief bags, in French, oxidized and bright silver finish; heavy mesh; frames with scroll designs, some with matrix settings; at $1.75 to $4.25.

Sterling silver chatelaine bags; heavy engraved frames; close woven mesh; at $6.75, $7.50, and $9.75.

Link chatelaines, suitable to be used as opera glass bags; fine close mesh with drawing string at top; at $3.50 and $8.75.

Broadway.

Under-price Store

The store's crowded with merchandise of many kinds—things to wear, and things for the house, and things to amuse. All of it is marked very low—much lower than the same kind of goods sell for regularly.

12c Silkolines at 8c a yard—

Many prettily figured designs, in good colorings; suitable for draping mantels and windows, for screen panels, and so on. Looks very much like silk. 2,000 yards at this two-thirds price.

apanese Screens—

Four-fold; 5 ft. 6 in. high; gold embroidery on black ground; regular price here has been $3.50. Some stores have asked $4.25 for same kind. Price now and here is $2.90.

Women's Belts—

Various styles—patent leather, seal, imitation alligator, all with gilt or nickel buckles, some with gilt braid. They were good value at 25c—now 20c.

15c Metal Cleaner at 10c—

"Burnishine," it's called. An excellent cleaner and polisher of brass, copper, tin, silver and nickel. Especially recommended for out-door signs and railings, and for harness trimmings. 10c instead of 15c.

Toys and Games—

There's a tremendous lot of these, gathered up from everywhere about the big toy store. Some 50c toys are now 25c., and some that were 25c are now 15c. Soldier suits that sold for a dollar are marked 50c. Babies' rattles and teething rings are 5c, instead of 10c. And games at 10c, instead of 20c. Kalamazoo Duplicate Whist Sets at $1, though formerly $7 and $8. American and Heath Whist Sets also at $1, though regularly $7 and $8: Horseman's Exercisers at 50c to $1.50; worth double. Patterson Exercisers at 75c to $1.50; worth $1.50 to $3.

Men's Scarfs at 50c—

They are the regular $1 and $1.50 kinds. English squares, Tecks and four-in-hands. All of excellent new silks—all in tasteful patterns.

Boys' Blouses and Waists—

They're of opera and twilled flannel; for boys of 2½ to 15 years; various good colorings. Values $1 and $2.25. Prices 50c and $1.25.

The Wanamaker Store

Money in Your Pocket-Book FURNITURE in Your Home

If You Have a Hundred and Fifty Dollars Set Aside to Buy Needful Furniture, *You Can Keep Fifty Dollars in Your Pocket-Book*, and Still Buy the Same Furniture—during this FEBRUARY SALE

A bargain offering is usually supposed to have a string to it. You have to sacrifice some point of quality, newness, or desirability in order to save part of the price.

This February Furniture Sale demands no such thing. It would be unworthy of our effort and your favor if it did.

It offers just the furniture you want, for any room in the house, in any grade you wish—new and perfect, correct and late designs, in faultless finish, at

A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

The variety and the certainty of quality are the two chiefest reasons for our enormous selling.

Of course if you are not ready to receive the furniture right now, we make deliveries at whatever time you wish. But the broad and positive advantages must be secured immediately. To-day's particular word is of *Toilet or Dressing Tables.*

We show about 100 styles of these necessary pieces of furniture for Milady's dressing room. We have them in all the popular woods, in almost every sort of finish and quality—more than 150 of them are displayed and conveniently arranged, so that most of the styles can be seen close together for comparison.

At $12, from $18.50—Imitation mahogany; swell top, 32x19; 1 long drawer; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 20x26 in. This can also be had in curly birch.

At $13.50, from $20—Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 33x19 in.; 1 long drawer; French plate mirror, 20x26 in.

At $14, from $21—Bird's-eye maple; shaped top, 33x19 in.; 1 long drawer; French legs; upright oval mirror, 20x36 in.

At $14, from $22—Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 34x18 in.; 1 long drawer; French plate mirror, 20x24 in.; carved standard.

At $15, from $23—Bird's-eye maple; shaped top, 34x18 in.; 1 swell front drawer; oval mirror, 20x24 in.; French legs.

At $21, from $30—Bird's-eye maple; shaped top, 38x18 in.; 2 drawers; swell ends; pattern plate mirror, 22x26 in.

At $20, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple; swell front and top, 36x19 in.; 2 drawers; straight tapered legs; French plate mirror, 30x22 in.; plain standard.

At $22, from $33.50—Mahogany; swell front and top, 35x19 in.; 1 long drawer; oval mirror, 26x22 in.; carved standard.

At $24, from $36—Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 40x19 in.; 1 long and 2 short drawers; oval French plate mirror, 24x30 in.

At $23, from $34—Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 39x19 in.; 1 long and 2 short drawers; pattern plate mirror, 24x26 in.

At $25, from $36—Mahogany; shaped top, 39x19 in.; 1 long and 2 short drawers; French pattern plate mirror, 26x24 in.

At $30, from $40—Mahogany; Colonial design; top 40x20 in.; 5 drawers; French plate mirror, 30x24 in.; dull finish.

At $30, from $45—Quartered golden oak; swell front and top, 38x20 in.; 5 drawers; French legs, with claw feet; French plate mirror, 24x30.

At $35, from $47—Mahogany; swell front and top, 43x21 in.; 1 long drawer; French pattern plate mirror, 24x30 in.; handsomely carved.

At $40, from $56—Mahogany; shaped top, 37x19 in.; 5 drawers, with inlaid fronts; elaborate standard with fancy plate mirror, 30x24 in.

At $45, from $55—Quartered golden oak; top 46x19 in.; 5 drawers; French plate mirror, 30x36 in.; shaped legs with claw feet.

At $45, from $58—Mahogany; shaped front and top, 48x22 in.; 5 drawers; shaped legs with moulded edges; pattern plate mirror, 36x30 in.

At $55, from $70—Mahogany; top, 44x20 in.; 4 drawers; claw feet; French plate mirror, 36x30 in.; handsomely carved.

Fourth floor.

SHOES that Will Please Your Feet

And Make Your Pocket-Book Little Lighter

You may demand good looks, good service and comfort—these bargain shoes possess all these qualities fully. Then they cost less than good shoes were ever known to sell for, until the Wanamaker shoe sales started.

We can give you splendid values in our bargain shoe store almost every day in the year; but such magnificent variety and full assortments are, of course, impossible, except after a general round-up of the factories all over the country, such as brought together this gathering of bargain shoes, which has never been equaled, in the trade.

Have you had your share? This suggestion of sorts and prices:

Men's Shoes—

$1.30—Satin oil and calf; lace; Congress; $2 kind.

$1.60—Black calf and enamel grain; lace; $2.50.

$1.90—Double-sole lace shoes, in new style toes; velour calf, kid, enamel and patent leather; $3 lines.

$2.20—Black wax calf; lace; $3.50 value.

$2.40—Calf, kid and patent leathers; regularly $3.50.

$2.85—All leathers in our own best, heavy shoes—mostly lace and heavy soles; value, $4.

Annex.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.15—Heavy-weight satin calf lace shoes, with solid leather soles; sizes 12 to 2; with heels.

$1.25—Heavy-weight calf shoes; lace; with heels. Also some grain kangaroo shoes, sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50—Fine calf; lace; some with oak-tanned welted soles; others with heavy machine soles; sizes up to 5½.

$1.70—The best grade of boys' shoes; widely known as standard $2.50 shoes; welted oak leather soles.

Annex.

Misses' and Children's Shoes—

50c—Infants' kid shoes; turn soles; sizes 5 to 8. Value 75c.

75c—Infants' shoes of kid and box calf; lace; spring heels; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Kidskin, lace and button; spring heels and tips; sizes 6 to 10½.

95c—Kidskin and box calf; lace and button; spring heels; solid, heavy shoes in good styles; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Fine kidskin; spring heels; tip; button and lace, in the finest grades; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Misses' sizes of the finer lots of kidskin in several good styles; sizes 11 to 2.

Basement.

Women's Shoes—

$1—Women's black kid, laced and button shoes. Sizes broken.

$1.30—Black kid; lace and button, with tips, welted soles, neat shapes; good $2 value.

$1.60—Black kid; lace and button; very fine dress shoes—light-weight soles, soft uppers; $2.50 grade.

$2—Black kidskin in a dozen sorts—dependable, handsome shoes, the new shapes; $3 values.

$2.30—Black kidskin; lace and button; of the finest quality. Many are equal to regular $4 grades.

At 60c, from $1.25—Women's red felt low slippers, with leather soles and neat opera heels.

At $1, from $3—Women's felt button shoes with kidskin foxing; leather soles; can be worn in the street.

At 75c—Women's fine wool felt slippers in Romeo and low cut; brown, black, red and drab and dark green. $1.25 grade.

Basement.

Little Men's Shoes—

80c—Sturdy shoes of heavy leather; made like a man's shoe, sizes 9 to 13½.

$1—Spring heel shoes of black and tan calf; with solid sole and stout tips; sizes 8 to 13½.

At 1.25—Black calf spring heel shoes, with broad welted soles; sizes 9½ to 13½.

Basement.

Rubber Shoes—Half Price—

At 50c, instead of $1—Women's Romeo Alaskas of black Jersey cloth with black fleece lining.

At 85c., from $1.75—Women's High 8-button Arctics, wool-lined.

Basement.

At 60c., from $1.25—Men's Self-Acting Alaskas, of fine Jersey cloth, with black fleece lining.

Annex.

Women's JACKETS $10 to $16.50 kinds at $5

Fresh new Jackets, just here from the manufacturer. You took almost all of our stock, and led us to believe that more would be wanted, if the price was low enough—so we accepted this offer, and pass it on to you.

About 225 Jackets in the short stylish length, single or double-breasted, of cheviots, worsteds and kerseys, lined with satin; some with revers of peau de soie; complete in sizes. Formerly sold at $10 to $16.50; now at $5 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Made-up CARPETS

This is an attractive collection in two ways. The carpets are nicely made up with harmonizing borders, and are all ready to lay on the floor like a rug. Then they are

A Third Under Carpet Value

without counting the work of making.

Made up from remnants—that's why we can do it.

The high quality of the carpets and the low prices tell why thrifty housekeepers cannot afford to miss such a chance as to-day offers.

Sizes range from 8¼ by 9 ft. to 10½ by 14½ ft. These illustrations of prices:

Wilton Carpet, 10½ x 15 ft., worth $90, at $60
Axminster Carpet, 9 x 12 ft., worth $33, at $23
Velvet Carpet, 8¼ x 13½ ft., worth $32.50, at $21
Brussels Carpet, 10½ x 14¼ ft., worth $42.50, at $28.
Tapestry Carpet, 8½ x 12 ft., worth $19, at $12.

Third floor.

GIRLS' COATS

So handsome and so cheap. But—not many. There's one group of fine imported box coats of plaid-back cloths, in black, blue and Oxford gray. These are for girls of 12 to 16 years of age. Some of these are worth $20—all are worth considerably more than the price—

Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents Each

Then there's another lot of elegant velour blouses, beautifully made and trimmed. Various styles. For girls of 14 and 16. In these, values range up to $27.50.

Ten Dollars for Choice

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Costumes

This word is of a collection of very handsome cloth costumes, for immediate wear, and for street wear without a wrap, when the weather is more pleasant. The materials are refined, made in various styles, and effectively trimmed; all handsomely lined throughout with silk. Values up to $82, mostly $75—to-day offered at

$40 each

Second floor, Broadway.

House Dresses

New varieties have arrived, fresh and crisp, to give a touch of spring, for wear around home.

House Dresses of percale; neat stripes, light or dark grounds; eight styles; waist and skirt in one piece; some are trimmed with fancy braid, others piped with white; wide skirt; deep hem. Prices, $1 to $1.75.

New Wrappers of percale or lawn, in light and dark colors; some trimmed with fancy braid, embroidery or lace. Prices, 75c to $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

All Around the Store

New Spachtel Work. This newly arrived collection includes some very attractive scarfs and pillow shams, in new designs. The scarfs are 20x54 in., the shams 32 in. square. Though regularly worth $1.25 to $2, they're now 95c each.

Handkerchiefs Reduced. Takes this grippy sort of weather to lay bare shortcomings in one's stock of handkerchiefs. Here's a chance to remedy them. Men's handkerchiefs, usually $3, are now $2.50 a dozen, plain hemstitched, full sized, desirable widths of hem. Women's handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, half-inch and one-inch hems; $2, reduced from $3 a dozen.

Tin Cash and Bond Boxes. We carry a complete assortment of sizes in these safeguards against loss by theft. They are in two styles, of light, but strong tin, and of heavier tin with additional bands. All are handsomely japanned and gold striped, and have patent locks. Prices range, for the lighter sorts, from 45c for size 4¾x7x3 in., to $1.10 for size 16x11½x7½ in.; for the heavier, from $1.25 for size 6¼x9¼x3½ in., to $2 for size 15x11x6½ in.

Muslin Underwear. At 15c, Drawers, of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above; only 3 to a buyer. At 18c, Chemises, of cambric; round neck, trimmed with lace; reduced from 25c.

Women's Gloves. Many kinds are here, for all occasions, and all are good—in fact, the best obtainable. Here are one or two suggestions: 2-clasp lambskin, in all shades, 75c; 3-clasp "Princess May" kid, in all shades, $1; 3-clasp "Royale" kid and suede, $1.50; "Victoria" kid and suede, $1.85.

Flannelette Petticoats. These warm, comfortable garments for the coldest of the winter months are in neat stripes and checks; with plain hem. 25c each.

Coin Purses, in the new, well-filled, long shape, are here in shades of tan, brown and gray, with frames of German silver or gilt. 75c each.

Half Price on Linen Table Sets. Many of these German sets, mentioned Monday, have found new owners. But there are still some of the four sizes left—cloths 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long, all 2½ yards wide; twelve 24-in. napkins with each set. Handsomely hemstitched. Also some with colored broche borders and 18-in. napkins. $10.50, instead of $21 to $30.

Cream Damask Table Linen. It is 62 inches wide, and its creamy tint turns after a few washings to pure white. It has the wearing qualities of white damask that costs twice as much. We imported it to sell as a leader at 50c a yard. Now 45c a yard.

Fancy Desk Ornaments. Pretty little trifles these—inkstands and pen and stamp boxes. They're in gilt, with attractive hand-painting on celluloid. Also some American eagle paper-weights, gilt. The stamp-boxes are 10c, from 40c. the inkstands 25c, from $1.50; the eagles 10c, from 75c.

Collarettes—of Natural Lynx, and long, extra full scarfs of the same fur, rich and luxurious, are now priced at the remarkably low figure of $15, though $40 is their former price.

Clasp Pocket-books of Levant leather. A special lot, made throughout of leather, with black bottom and sterling silver clasps, are marked $1.50, although their regular price is $2.50.

Legrand Perfumes. Two new odors among these delicious perfumes are "Violette Turbie," at $1.13 to $10.75 a bottle, and "Valkyrie," at $2. Those who are fond of dainty, fragrant odors will appreciate these latest additions.

Novelties in Combs. Some very effective combs just received, are of imitation tortoise shell, light or dark, with settings of rhinestones, at from $1.50 upwards, for back combs, and from 85c a pair upwards for side combs. Back combs, set with imitation turquoises, are $1.50 to $3.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Good fortune turned our Remnant Sale your way. Prices at half value.

A customer asked: "What makes all the remnants?" Our explanation is: We cut up 1,800 bolts of cloth at the beginning of each season, distributing them among our agents, recalling them in our dull times, thus keeping our staff of cutters and tailors employed, at the same time making friends for the future.

Suit to order, $14; coat and vest, $10.50; trousers, $4. Overcoat of imported Velours and Friezes, satin lined, $20. All our fancy wool and silk vestings, $6, former prices from $10 to $15. Money back if you doubt double value.

Our full Dress and Tuxedos, made of German or English Drape, silk lined throughout, to order at $30. No better can be had anywhere at any price.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

It is true

That only *straight* Whiskies are pure, for the reason that the only object blenders (mixers) have is to cheapen.

OLD CROW RYE

Is a straight HAND-MADE SOUR MASH. Compare it side by side with any other. We make no misstatements.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N.Y.

Most Westerners

are aware of the progressive policy, modern service and steadily increasing patronage of the popular

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Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or

F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

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America's Largest 80-82 4th Ave., CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. JUST ABOVE TENTH ST.

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READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

The system of credits as applied by OUR NO-EXTRA-CHARGE-CREDIT system is devoid of the red tape that is usually so prominent in the average transactions of credit, and, besides, the values that we give equal, if not excel, the average cash concern.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50.

Watches and Jewelry. Write for terms. Open Saturdays 10:30; Mondays, 9.

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Established 1868.

WINCHESTER'S COUGH CORDIAL

Cures promptly in all cases.

Insist on getting Winchester's fo

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS, and ALL DISEASES of the THROAT and LUNGS.

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WINCHESTER & CO., 482 Beekman Bldg, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Winchester's Hypophosphites.

Killed by His Own Invention.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 14.—August Welkie, eighteen years old, of Eastwood, died last night as a result of an accident. He had invented a new alarm with a gun attachment to kill chicken thieves. On Monday night he was explaining the new weapon to friends, when the gun was discharged, and Welkie was shot in the hand. The wound was not regarded as serious, but lockjaw intervened, and the death of the young inventor resulted.

SAMPSON-SCHLEY FIGHT AGAIN IN THE SENATE

President Sends in a New List of Naval Nominations.

Schley's Friends Are Prepared to Prevent Confirmation Which Will Make Sampson Rank Their Favorite.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President, acting upon the recommendations of Secretary of the Navy Long, has revived the Sampson-Schley controversy in the Senate by sending to that body a revised list of the promotions made during the war of 1898, including the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson over Rear Admiral Schley, and other promotions of officers who took a conspicuous part in the battles with the Spanish forces in the Caribbean Sea. He also sent to Congress a message urging that the thanks of Congress be rendered to Admiral Sampson for his work during the Spanish war as commander of the naval force of the North Atlantic Squadron. The message is as follows:

"During our recent war with Spain the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station was charged with varied and important duties, chief among which were the maintenance of the blockade of Cuba, aiding the army in landing troops and in subsequent operations, and particularly in the pursuit, blockade, and destruction of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera.

"This naval campaign, embracing objects of wide scope and grave responsibilities, was conducted with great ability on the part of the Commander in Chief and of the officers and enlisted men under his command. It culminated in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet in the battle of July 3, 1898, one of the most memorable naval engagements in history.

"The result of this battle was the freeing of our Atlantic Coast from the possibilities to which it had been exposed from Admiral Cervera's fleet and the termination of the war upon the seas.

"I recommend that, following our National precedents, especially that in the case of Admiral Dewey and the Asiatic Squadron, the thanks of Congress be given to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, United States Navy, and to the officers and men under his command, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy and in carrying on the blockade and naval campaign on the Cuban coast, resulting in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba July 3, 1898."

The nominations sent in by the President provide that the advancement of the officers date from Feb. 11, 1901, and are as follows:

REAR ADMIRALS.

WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, five numbers, to take rank next after Rear Admiral John A. Howell.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, three numbers, to take rank next after Rear Admiral Sampson when advanced.

CAPTAINS.

ROBLEY D. EVANS, five numbers, and to be a Rear Admiral.

HENRY C. TAYLOR, five numbers, and to be a Rear Admiral.

Francis A. Cook, five numbers; Charles E. Clark, six numbers; Charles D. Sigsbee, three numbers; French E. Chadwick, five numbers; John J. Hunker, two numbers.

COMMANDERS.

Chapman C. Todd, three numbers; William T. Swinburne, two numbers; John D. Ford, three numbers; Alexander B. Bates, three numbers; Robert W. Milligan, three numbers; Richard Inch, three numbers; Charles W. Rae, three numbers; Adolph Marix, two numbers; Raymond P. Rodgers, five numbers; Sexton Schroeder, three numbers; Richard Wainwright, ten numbers; John A. Rodgers, five numbers; James K. Cogswell, five numbers; Frederick Singer, five numbers; William P. Potter, five numbers; Giles B. Harber, five numbers; John B. Briggs, five numbers; Newton E. Mason, five numbers; George P. Colvocoresses, five numbers, and John A. Norris, five numbers.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Warner B. Bayley, two numbers; Edward M. Hughes, five numbers; Corwin P. Rees, five numbers; Albert C. Dillingham, two numbers; Aaron Ward, two numbers; Lucien Young, three numbers; George B. Ransom, three numbers; James M. Helm, five numbers; Cameron McR. Winslow, five numbers; Alexander Sharp, Jr., five numbers; Frank H. Bailey, three numbers; Benjamin Tappan, five numbers, and Reynolds T. Hall, three numbers.

LIEUTENANTS.

George W. McElroy, three numbers; H. McL. P. Huse, five numbers; Carl W. Jungen, five numbers; Charles H. Harlow, two numbers; John L. Purcell, two numbers; Edwin A. Anderson, five numbers; Victor Blue, five numbers; Thomas P. Magruder, five numbers; C. N. Offley, four numbers; William H. Buck, eight numbers, and Harry H. Caldwell, five numbers.

LIEUTENANTS, JUNIOR GRADE.

Henry H. Ward, ten numbers, and to be a Lieutenant; Walter S. Crosley, two numbers; André M. Proctor, five numbers; William P. Scott, five numbers; Joseph M. Reeves, four numbers; Frank Lyon, four numbers; James P. Morgan, four numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ensign W. R. White, five numbers; Paymaster William W. Galt, one number; Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, ten numbers; Rear Admiral James Entwistle, retired, two numbers; Chief Engineer Charles J. MacConnell, retired, one number, and to take rank at the head of chief engineers on the retired list, holding the rank of Captain, retired, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1,453 of the Revised Statutes; Capt. John L. Hannaum, retired, two numbers; Capt. George Cowie, retired, three numbers.

MARINE CORPS.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps to be brevetted from June 11, 1898, for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba: Cayta, Charles L. McCawley to be Major; Allan C. Kelton to be Major; First Lieuts. James E. Mahoney, First Lieut. Herbert L. Draper, First Lieut. Charles G. Long, First Lieut. A. S. McLemore, and First Lieut. William N. McKelvey to be Captains, and Second Lieut. Melville J. Shaw to be a First Lieutenant.

The opposition that made impossible in 1899 the promotion of Sampson over Schley exists in the Senate now, and in undiminished degree. The Maryland Senators are bound to prevent the relative degradation of Schley by consenting to dropping him from the position he has held in the Naval Register, so as to put him below Sampson. Senator Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) who held up the confirmations before, will do his part in preventing the ratification of the promotions now, in the order in which made. To undertake to force them through by holding protracted executive sessions to the exclusion of all other business would be as little successful as the attempt to force the Subsidy bill through by having night sessions.

This is well known to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it has been about decided not to press the Sampson-Schley fight again. It is stated to-night by a member of the committee that what will probably be done will be to report all except the Schley and Sampson nominations with favorable recommendation, and then to confirm those reported, thus according to such officers all the credit that the President desired to give to them for their part in the war. This course will please the men nominated, and will avoid the controversy.

During the afternoon a number of Senators received a telegram from Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, protesting against the preferment of Admiral Sampson. This telegram was as follows:

"I ask, in the name of truth and justice, that you will not allow history to be perverted by permitting the advancement of Admiral Sampson over Admiral Schley, for a victory in which he had no part, not even firing a single shot. Had Sampson, in announcing the American victory, told the truth and said that, while he was unavoidably absent at the time of the action, be it said, for the glory of the flag, that Schley was on the spot, America would still be ringing with his plaudits. This he did not do, as you well know. Instead, he started the controversy which has just culminated in the nominations sent to the Senate. If these are confirmed, history will have been falsified and a monstrous injustice done a brave American officer. May I ask you to prevent these confirmations at this session?"

There is but one way that the friends of Rear Admiral Schley will agree to have Sampson advanced for his part, whatever that may have been, in the Santiago campaign, and that is in the suggestion that the grade of Vice Admiral be created, for two persons, and that the President name Schley and Sampson to that rank. But even this advancement would not be approved for Schley by his friends, if it involved the acceptance by him of a lower number than that given to Sampson.

To Retire Three New Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Gens. James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, and Theodore Schwan, who were yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier Generals in the regular army, will be placed on the retired list to-morrow or Saturday. The retirement of Gens. Wilson and Lee will be in conformity with the provisions of special legislation in their interests. Gen. Schwan will be retired on his own application under the thirty years' service clause. The vacancy made by his retirement will be filled by the promotion of Col. A. S. Daggett of the Fourteenth Infantry, who recently returned to this country after gallant service in China and the Philippines. Col. Daggett also will be immediately retired as a Brigadier General.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President to-day made the following army nominations:

REGULAR ARMY.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captains and Assistant Quartermasters to be Quartermasters with rank of Major—Robert R. Stevens, Frederick G. Hodgson, and John B. Bellinger.

Cavalry.—Captains to be Majors—James B. Hickey, Eighth; Edward J. McClernand, Second; Levi P. Hunt, Tenth; Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth; Charles A. Varnum, Seventh.

Infantry.—Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-second, to be Major.

Medical Department.—Acting Assistant Surgeons to be Assistant Surgeons with rank of First Lieutenant—John D. Yoet of Massachusetts, Charles R. Reynolds of New York, Paul C. Hutton of North Carolina, Frederick A. Dale of Pennsylvania, William M. Roberts of Maryland, and Charles W. Farr of New York.

VOLUNTEERS.

To be Assistant Surgeons with rank of Captain —Isaac W. Brewer of Kansas, Captain and Assistant Surgeon Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers; Ernest H. Wheeler of Maine, late Assistant Surgeon First Maine Volunteer Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants.—Sergt. Louis E. Shucker, Company E, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Commissary Sergt. William O. Trenor, Forty-third Infantry; Quartermaster Sergt. John A. Bassett, Forty-fourth Infantry; Sergt. William E. Roberts, Company H, Forty-seventh Infantry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Boards of officers are appointed to meet Feb. 25 at the places hereinafter specified, for the competitive examination for promotion of enlisted men and for the examination of such other persons as properly may be ordered before them to decide their fitness for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Army:

Governors Island, New York.—Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon; Major Anthony W. Vogdes, Artillery Corps; Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Odon Guroyita, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Woodson Hocker, Eleventh Infantry, recorder.

San Francisco.—Major William D. Beach, Inspector General United States Volunteers; Capt. William E. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. James A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Louis T. Hess, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, Artillery Corps, recorder.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Major Frank Thorp, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Edward F. McClachlin, Jr., Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, Fifth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel S. Turner; First Lieut. Clement A. Trott, Fifth Infantry, recorder.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.—Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, Sixth Infantry; Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry; First Lieut. Robert N. Winn, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. James D. Reams, First Infantry, recorder.

The following named officers having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of Major in their respective branches of the service, by reason of disability incident to the service, their retirement from active service as Majors is announced to date from Feb. 2: Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department; Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Wilson, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States to take effect Feb. 23.

The following-named officers, now on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be assigned by the commanding officer of that post to the duty of conducting the first detachment of recruits to be sent from Columbus Barracks to the Presidio of San Francisco: First Lieut. Laurence Halstead, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Wafd B. Pershing, Fourth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, Artillery Corps, now on duty at the Military Academy, will proceed, Feb. 19, to Cincinnati, and report to Capt. Joseph Garrard, Ninth Cavalry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

First Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, First Infantry, now on duty at the Military Academy, will proceed, Feb. 19, to Denver, and report to Capt. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Second Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, Seventh Cavalry, now on duty at the Military Academy, will proceed on or about Feb. 19, to Louisville, and report to First Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Artillery Corps, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Navy.

Commander W. H. Everett is ordered to duty as Recorder of the Labor Board at the Boston yard.

Commander N. J. K. Patch is detached from the Boston yard and ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of the First Lighthouse District, for duty as Inspector in Charge, March 1.

Commander G. A. Bicknell is detached from the Norfolk yard Feb. 19, and ordered to duty as ordnance officer of that yard, same day.

Commander J. B. Briggs is detached from the Norfolk yard Feb. 18 and ordered to duty in the Ordnance Department of the New York yard.

Lieut. Commander J. Hubbard is detached from the Amphitrite Feb. 21 and ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of the Fourth Lighthouse District, for duty as Inspector in charge, March 1.

Lieut. Commander H. Morrell is detached from the New York Feb. 19 and ordered to the Amphitrite as Executive Feb. 21.

Naval Cadets H. H. Evans and H. H. Royall are transferred from the Chicago to the Atlanta.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis is transferred from the Iowa to the Philadelphia.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. Commander G. F. W. Holman is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to Cavite Station.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Albany.

Ensign H. J. Elson is detached from the Monterey and ordered to Yokohama Hospital.

First Lieut. Stephen Elliott, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the Marine Brigade and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

First Lieut. C. H. Lyman, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to the Marine Brigade.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The training ship Dixie arrived at La Guayra to-day. It is said at the Navy Department that her presence there has no connection with the pending asphalt troubles, but is simply in accordance with the itinerary of the training cruise.

The New Orleans arrived at Nagasaki to-day.

The Vixen reached Puerto Padre yesterday.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF CONGRESS.

Senators Hale, Lodge, and Others Protest Against Big Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate devoted practically the entire day to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, but the measure was not completed. During the discussion of the bill Mr. Hale of Maine and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts sounded notes of warning against the enormous appropriations being made by the present Congress. Mr. Hale brought up the subject of extravagance in connection with the amendment of Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) striking out from the bill the provision for the mapping of the agricultural soils of the United States. Mr. Hale went beyond Mr. Teller's amendment, and made a point of order against the committee amendment providing for a general mapping of the soils of the United States.

"Is there," said he, "to be no stop to the schemes for depleting the Treasury? This will cost $100,000,000. It never will stop until every county in every State has been visited and mapped. In the interest of some moderation in these new schemes, I make this point of order."

Mr. Proctor, in charge of the bill, explained that the amendment called for the expenditure of only $91,000.

Mr. Hale reiterated his assertion as to the ultimate cost of the project and then said:

"There is nothing so thankless as to object when schemes and interests are organized to loot the Treasury. The tremendous expenditures constantly before our eyes are so demoralizing to our minds that we are incapable of understanding and appreciatig them. When the people once realize the situation—and it is too early yet probably—those who are responsible for these expenditures will call upon the rocks and mountains to hide them from the wrath of the people. When we get to the end of this Congress and figure up the appropriations, they will be found to be larger—yea very much larger—than have ever been made before by an American Congress."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) joined Mr. Hale in the warning against extravagant appropriations. He pointed out the political effect of such appropriations, asserting that, while Senators on the other side of the chamber might insist upon "getting their share," they would be the first to denounce the extravagance upon the hustings, and the Republican Party would be overwhelmed for its extravagance.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) in the course of an extended speech in support of the amendment, averted to Mr. Chandler's statement that Democratic Senators joined the majority in making appropriations and then were first to criticise Republican extravagance. Mr. Bacon differed from Mr. Chandler, and said: "We are not only making an effort, but we expect that effort to be successful, to prevent the expenditure of some $250,000,000 by defeating the Ship Subsidy bill, and quite naturally this will be of advantage to the country, and it will save the Republican majority of just so much extravagance."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said he did not like to hear sneers against the practice of economy, which had been urged by Mr. Hale. The Maine Senator's warning, he said, ought to be heeded, as appropriations were mounting upward enormously.

Any person who would examine attentively the appropriations being made by Congress would realize readily the dangers into which the Government was running. It was an open secret, he said, that the River and Harbor bill was in danger of failure, because it was loaded down with appropriations of neither immediate nor imperative importance. He pointed out that Government aid had been given to one or two international expositions, and now expositions with Government aid had become a recogized industry. Likewise the selling to the Government of battle fields had become an industry. Congress, too, was being asked constantly to erect monuments to local heroes and to celebrate local events.

"We are pushing along," said Mr. Lodge, in conclusion, "to the billion-dollar mark in our appropriations, and we have got to draw the line. We have reached the point now when the people are becoming alarmed. We should see to it that necessary appropriations are made first and needless appropriations not at all."

Mr. Lodge's remarks drew the fire of both Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) and Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) The former took the Massachusetts Senator sharply to account for some of his observations, particularly those relating to the River and Harbor bill. He closed by protesting against the Subsidy bill and the great appropriations it would involve.

Mr. Money protested against the cutting out of the committee amendment, which, he declared, the farmers demanded. He suggested to Mr. Lodge that if a wholesome and genuine economy really were desired by the majority, they could cut off $100,000,000 a year from the army and navy by stopping the war in the Philippines.

After an extended discussion the point of order made by Mr. Hale against the committee amendment was overruled by the chair, (Mr. Perkins.)

Mr. Teller withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Hale offered an amendment striking out the words "to map the soils of the United States" and inserting the following:

"For investigation of soils in the United States and for indicating upon maps or plans by coloring or otherwise the results of such investigations." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Dolliver, at the conclusion of the reading of the bill for committee amendments, offered an amendment providing for Government inspection and certification of dairy products intended to be exported, which, after some discussion, went over until to-morrow. The bill was then laid aside and on motion of Mr. Chandler the Senate went into executive session. The evening session was held to complete the reading of the District of Columbia Code bill.

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POSTMASTER HICKS ACCUSED.

Charges Against the Philadelphia Office to be Investigated by Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Chandler to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate authorizing the Committee on Post Offices to investigate the charge of violating the civil service law made by the Civil Service Reform League against the Philadelphia Post Office.

TAX REDUCTION DISPUTE.

Senate Likely to Win, but If Bill Fails Treasury Will Need All the Revenue It Yields.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The dispute over the Tax Reduction bill, now in conference, will result satisfactorily to the Senate or the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill may fail, in which case the Treasury will feel much easier about its ability to meet the prodigious appropriations being made by the Congress, or it will be approved as it was amended by the Senate, thus clinching a defeat of the House that the popular branch of Congress is finding very distasteful to anticipate.

The conferees held a brief meeting to-day, but accomplished nothing. Senator Aldrich expects to have another meeting of the committees on Saturday. The Senate conferrees will stick to their bill. The House conferrees, a majority of whom insisted upon the conference, will persist in the effort to secure a restoration of some of the lost features of the House proposition, but it is not believed that they will stick so closely to their original bill as to endanger the passage of any measure at all. Still the prospect of a failure of revenue reduction does not distress anybody.

As suggested by one of the Senate conferrees to-day, it would be much more reasonable and prudent to be providing for increase of revenue than for diminishing it, as the appropriations contemplated and made will far exceed the estimates of revenue announced by the Treasury. The general belief is that the incurable weakness of the House, in conflicts with the Senate, will result in the complete victory of the Senate in this contest.

MORE EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Whole Question Depends on Action Taken by the Cubans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There was a new flurry of extra session talk at the Capitol to-day, but no other justification for it apparently than there was yesterday. Senators and Representatives who have talked with the President and have heard him suggest that under certain contingencies there should be an extra session, seem to have forgotten the qualifying language and assume that the President intends to call the Fifty-seventh Congress together to do business which careful management may avoid.

The President has talked frankly about the possibility of an extra session, and almost altogether in consequence of his belief that duty will constrain him to ask for a session in case Cuba shall fail to adopt a Constitution in conformity with the intimated expectations of the Administration. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion, from the frequent references of the President to the matter, that he fears that unwise counsel will lead the Cubans to hold a different attitude from that hoped for and that it will be necessary to impress upon those people the view of the United States as expressed in a meeeting of the Congress to consider the subject of the relations of Cuba and the United States.

If there is to be an extra session it will be an early one. The idea of the President is to secure action at the hands of members fresh from the people, and before they begin to be distressed about the effect of a vote on Cuba upon the chances for renomination and re-election. The President is confident that a better conclusion can be reached at an early date than would be possible at any later moment in the life of Congress.

Another reason for an early session is that the declaration of a Cuban policy by Congress before the regular session will afford Cuba the opportunity to complete the Constitution the people are framing in time to have it under consideration during the regular session to be held next December. It will rest with the Cubans themselves to determine whether their self-governing experiment is to begin in a few months, a year, or two or three years.

Philippine Judges Accept.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—C. A. Willard of Minneapolis, Minn., and J. F. Cooper of Fort Worth, Texas, have accepted positions as Judges of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Fletcher Ladd, Lancaster, N. H.; E. F. Johnston, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. R. Wifley, St. Louis, Mo., and A. C. Odlin, San Juan, Porto Rico, have accepted positions as Judges of the Court of First Instance of the Philippine Islands. It is understood these gentlemen all will sail for Manila about April 1, 1901.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

PURIM ASSOCIATION BALL

Gay Scene at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Grand March Replaced by a Waltz Begun on the Stage—Charity Fund Increased by $15,000.

The Purim Association gave its charity ball of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The affair was a financial as well as a social success. The organization distributed over $135,000 in money, food, and clothing during the past year. The presence of those who attended the ball meant an addition of $15,000 to the relief fund.

The costumes of the women were up to the usual standards of those that yearly grace the Purim ball. All were seen to advantage, because few of those who were there could resist the tempting music of Schwab's orchestra; and at one time or another were whirling among the dancers.

Since departures from the usual custom of the Committee of Arrangements were made in the evening's programme. There was, for example, no grand march. Instead of this time-worn feature of the average ball, the spectators were surprised with a novelty that bore at the beginning some resemblance to a stage performance.

The Reception Committee provided for the promenade music the Seventh Regiment Band. This was stationed away up in the fourth balcony. The orchestra, however, had a place on the stage of the opera house. About 10:30 o'clock the curtain was raised for a few minutes, revealing Schwab's orchestra. To everybody present it seemed clear that the stage would be used for its occupancy only.

At about 11 o'clock, however, the curtain dropped again. A little later it rose once more, this time revealing a lot of dancers who were whirling about to the music of one of Strauss's waltzes. It was 11:15 o'clock and the Charity Ball had been begun.

These stage dancers, who were stage dancers only for a few minutes, enlarging their scope over the entire floor as soon as it was possible for them, comprised the members of the floor committee and their partners.

It took those who sat in the boxes or in the orchestra chairs on the floor only a few moments to take the hint, and the floor was soon filled with everybody present who had come to join in the terpsichorean merriment.

The lady patrons present were:

Mrs. Henry S. Allen,	Mrs. Eugene Meyer,
Mrs. Henry Budge,	Miss Eva Meyer,
Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale,	Mrs. Lewis May,
Mrs. Simon Borg,	Mrs. F. De Sola Mendes,
Mrs. Julius Beer,	Mrs. Charles H. May,
Mrs. Jules S. Bache,	Mrs. Frederick Nathan,
Miss Rosie Bernheimer,	Mrs. Alfred Nathan,
Mrs. J. A. Cook,	Miss Blanche T. Newman,
Mrs. Jacob A. Cantor,	Mrs. I. Oppenheimer,
Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfuss,	Mrs. R. Offenbach,
Mrs. Emilie E. Dreyfous,	Mrs. N. T. Phillips,
Mrs. H. S. Eisler,	Mrs. Jacob Rothschild,
Mrs. William Einstein,	Mrs. Henry Rice,
Mrs. A. Gutman,	Mrs. Frank Rothschild,
Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim,	Mrs. Wm. Rothschild,
Mrs. Murry Guggenheim,	Mrs. Simon Schafer,
Mrs. Daniel P. Hays,	Mrs. Jesse Seligman,
Mrs. Isaac H. Herts,	Mrs. William Strauss,
Mrs. Joseph E. Hoffman,	Mrs. Sol. H. Solomon,
Mrs. A. F. Hochstadter,	Mrs. Leopold Stern,
Mrs. Edwin Heidelberg,	Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff,
Miss Minnie Isaacs,	Mrs. H. Steinhardt,
Mrs. Laurens Joseph,	Mrs. Isaac Stern,
Mrs. Sarah Kaempfer,	Mrs. Joseph Silverman,
Mrs. Philip Kleeberg,	Mrs. Leo Speyer,
Mrs. A. Kassell,	Mrs. Henry Seligman,
Miss Annetta Kohn,	Mrs. Abe Stein,
Mrs. Solomon Loeb,	Mrs. Oscar S. Straus,
Mrs. A. Lewisohn,	Mrs. Louis Stern,
Mrs. F. L. Loeb,	Mrs. Gustave H. Simon,
Mrs. Louis Loeb,	Mrs. Marcus Stine,
Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy,	Mrs. Leopold Wallach,
Mrs. Morris Mayer,	Mrs. S. Weinhandler,
Mrs. C. Minzesheimer,	Mrs. E. Wasserman,
Mrs. H. H. Moses,	Mrs. M. S. Wormser,
Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes,	Mrs. Henry Zuckerman.

VALENTINE FANCY DRESS DANCE

Dr. and Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver Give a Unique Entertainment at Their Apartments.

Dr. and Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver gave last evening a unique and original Valentine fancy dress dance at their apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. The invitations were very amusing and commanded the guests to come to the dance decently garbed in the costume of some nation. The lettering and the style was that of the eighteenth century. The Culver apartment is very large and quite well adapted for entertaining, and many very original gatherings have been held there. That last evening was even more entertaining and amusing than any which Mrs. Culver has ever given before.

The apartments were decorated with the flags of all nations and huge framed valentines and comic posters. The guests after entering were grouped according to their nationalities in small rooms. There was one room for Asia, one for Africa, and so on. At a signal America advanced in the procession preceded by a band, Europe by bagpipes, Asia by tomtoms and a Chinese band, and Africa by negroes chanting coon songs.

The guests on entering the reception room passed through the mouth of an enormous papier mache head of Folly, the eyes of which were formed of electric lights and which blinked as each victim stepped into its mouth, which formed the entrance to the room. Uncle Sam and Columbia stood on a dais and received the guests. Frederick Woodruff personated Uncle Sam, and he was dressed after the typical British caricature. Mrs. Edgar Carroll was Columbia. Henry Culver was St. Valentine, and as each guest was announced he stood and read a valentine in verse appropriate to the guest. All of them were very amusing and caused much laughter and merriment.

On one side the library was arranged to represent the hut of a Zulu chief, and Dr. Culver as the Zulu King and Miss Edith Miller as a Zulu Queen stood to receive the guests who ventured in this retreat. Charred remains of missionaries were strewn on the floor in natural profusion and the room was fancifully adorned with weapons and many South Sea island curiosities.

Mrs. Culver, the hostess, headed the procession of Asia. She was dressed as a Chinese lady, and was brought into the room in a palanquin. Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris wore the costumes of Maaken, a little island in the Zuyder Zee. Miss Mal Pforsts, dressed as an Indian Princess, rode in on a papier-mache elephant, at the head of the Indian procession, led by Howard Constable and F. Hopkinson Smith.

Messrs. Pell and Segur were the fore and hind legs, respectively, of the animal. After the reception and procession the guests ascended to the apartment on the second floor. As the guests entered the hall of the apartment on the second floor they were confronted by Mrs. Carrie Nation's bar, all smashed, broken glass and an absolute wreck. Here each presented a coupon received from St. Valentine entitling each guest to a free soft drink before going in to see the stunts. The stairway was completely covered with flags of all nations.

Here the "stunts" were done. Burr McIntosh came first with country stories. Frederick Wendt in a monologue and Stobing and Bispham in songs followed. Mrs. Culver danced a Chinese pas seul to the music of the Chinese band. Then came the silver-tongued quartet, composed of Messrs. Hope, Pell, Voorhies, and Murichson. After this Dr. Morris and Frederick Culver did a Dutch dance. Miss Ethel Stobing and David and Nathalie Hatch. Messrs. Woodruff, Jaffray, and others danced the tarantella, and Harry Culver obliged with an Oriental song and dance.

After supper there was general dancing. Among those present were M. and Mme. Chatran, Alexander Rutherford, Miss Emma Rutherford, the Misses Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Ceballos, Miss Nathalie Hateh, Miss Lucille Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watrous, Mr. Van Schaick, Miss Constable, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kerr, Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Post, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Warren, Mr. William Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, T. Sanford Beattie, Miss Julia Parsons, and Kenneth Frazier

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TWO HURT BY RUNAWAY HORSE

A horse attached to a light delivery wagon ran away on Eighth Avenue last evening, injuring two persons and slightly damaging another wagon. At Fiftieth Street the horse struck and knocked down John Devoe, a laborer, of 228 West Fiftieth Street, and half a block away struck a wagon driven by Arthur Marsden of 356 West Sixteenth Street. Marsden was thrown out and received slight bruises.

Devoe received a fracture of the right ankle, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Marsden was taken home. His wagon was slightly damaged.

Stoddard, the Lecturer, Divorced.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14.—Mary A. Stoddard was granted a divorce from John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, to-day, on the ground of desertion. She obtains the custody of their son, a minor. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard were married in Bangor Dec. 24, 1877. Her libel charged that he deserted her in Boston in September, 1890

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THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS.

We doubt if the really strong trusts will seriously oppose the policy of repealing the high tariff duties on their products. Not that their managers are enamored of the obvious justice of the policy, but, being convinced of its justice, and of the certainty that it is to come sooner or later, they will prefer to adjust their plans to it rather than make a futile fight against it.

The tariff, so far as it is protective, is essentially an infantile and timid device of a class of men who are afraid of fair and open competition. It was pardonable in the early days of the Republic, when the material and moral resources of the people were undeveloped, and when the Nation had not got beyond the mediaeval European notion of trade as a contest for monopoly, instead of mutually profitable interchange of goods and services. To-day, when the resources of the country are incalculably greater and more varied than those of any other, and when a people has occupied the land more energetic, numerous, and capable in industry and in commerce than any other, the idea of "protection" is utterly un-American. It assumes the contrary of the actual fact, namely that we cannot compete in our own markets with the foreigner whom we are steadily displacing in the free markets of the world; and even in his own. Whatever may be the defects or the faults of the men who have formed the powerful combinations we call trusts, this distrust of their own strength and of their countrymen is not among them.

We published yesterday the opinions of two gentlemen, each of whom has held the post of Attorney General of the United States, one, Mr. W. H. H. MILLER, under Mr. HARRISON; the other, Mr. JUDSON HARMON, under Mr. CLEVELAND. The utterances of the former are the more interesting because of his former close relations with Mr. HARRISON professionally and personally, and because he shared the extreme protectionist feeling that prevailed at the time of the passage of the McKinley tariff. When a member of the Administration that not only approved but pressed with all its influence the most fanatical and the most mercenary tariff the country has ever had can declare that the injustice in the action of the trusts "is due entirely to the tariff that prohibits foreign manufacturers from entering our markets," it is clear that protectionism in the Republican Party is seriously undermined. Mr. HARMON took broader ground. He declared that the "United States is too strong and too powerful commercially to erect a barrier against the world. For the good of its own people it should throw open its markets to the world." He advocated not merely the repeal of a few sections of the Dingley tariff, but of the whole act.

As we have said, we hardly expect the stronger trusts to oppose the policy here suggested. Mr. HAVEMEYER and Mr. CARNEGIE, who represent the type of men who have shown the greatest influence and power in connection with modern combinations of capital and enterprise, are both on record in favor of the gradual reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. These men may believe with Mr. MILLER that at one time protection was necessary, and they have certainly profited immensely by the tariff in the past, but they recognize the fact that it is no longer needed, even by themselves. The stronger men engaged in the industry and enterprise of to-day also recognize that the only possible policy for the successful development of any large business now is in the direction, not of monopoly and high prices, but of cheap production, low prices, and extended markets. With this policy the tariff interferes. It restricts trade instead of promotes it. It is a relic of the past, and those who are working for the future.

ODELL AND TAXATION.

It is a maxim of the law, that every man must be held to intend the consequences of his own acts. In accordance with this principle, it is possible to give credit to Gov. ODELL for the sensible and practical outcome that appears likely to result from at least one of the projects of taxation proposed or approved by him.

The proposed taxation of insurance companies was, as was abundantly demonstrated, extremely unfair and sure to do much injury to the policy holders and to the business interests of the State. The bill, with or without the co-operation of its sponsors, was held up in the Senate, and hearings on it were secured at which its unfortunate character and certain effects were exposed. Subsequently it was announced that the Governor and the party leaders in the Legislature had agreed to modify the bill so as to impose a tax only on the income from premiums collected in the State, a tax to which the companies had given their approval.

It is possible that a reasonable outcome may be secured in the case of the tax proposed on trust companies. This is the more desirable because it is generally conceded that these institutions are now, on the whole, favored in the matter of taxation as compared with the banks of deposit with which they have, contrary to the purpose of the law establishing them, become very formidable rivals. If the discussion of the subject which Gov. ODELL has induced shall lead to a fair adjustment of the differences of taxation which have long been a matter of complaint on the part of the banks, the Governor will be entitled to congratulation.

But if he succeeds in adding to the revenue of the State a substantial sum from sources heretofore unused and fairly available, we hope that he will abandon altogether the notion of taxing the so-called surplus of the savings banks. Except for extraordinary necessities that no one pretends now exist, this fund should not be taxed. It is an essential element in the strength and security of a body of institutions of a strictly beneficent character, now conducted with rare skill and economy. It serves to protect the depositors against sudden fluctuations of values and the mischief of panics. These depositors number more than one-fourth of the population of the State. They include a very large proportion of the industrious and thrifty. They pay in other ways their full share of taxation. They should be safe from the imposition involved in the bill before the Legislature.

TO ANGLICIZE SOUTH AFRICA.

It certainly cannot be complained that the British public is not now quite aware of the serious and formidable nature of the task it has undertaken "to establish British supremacy in South Africa," as The London Times proclaimed, at the outset of the war, to be its purpose. We have not seen a clearer evidence of the fact than that furnished by an article in The Saturday Review on "English Immigration into South Africa."

The Review estimates the European population at 900,000, of whom 450,000 are Dutch and 400,000 British. The Dutch hold virtually all the rural parts of the country, even in Cape Colony, the British being mainly confined to the towns and the coast. The natural increase of the Dutch is greater than that of the British, and their preponderance threatens to increase in proportion, unless systematic measures are adopted to check it. This whole population is implacably hostile to the British and to British rule, and now, of course, even more so than before. The Review frankly admits "that henceforth we must depend upon British colonists alone to make and hold South Africa," and that at present they are not numerous enough to do so.

The Saturday Review therefore suggests that "assisted emigration," on a great scale, shall be applied to the case. Putting the cost of the war at $500,000,000, it remarks that this sum indicates what Parliament can afford to spend by way of insurance against a recurrence of such a conflict. It is plain that the project is one of monstrous difficulty. If South Africa were an attractive field for British emigration, of the agricultural kind, and that, as the Review points out, is the kind most needed, it would have gone there of its own accord, and the Boers would already have been swamped by it. In fact, it is not an attractive country. The Dutch emigration of the seventeenth century was determined thither by ignorance of the more attractive fields which have since been explored elsewhere. The migrations of the Boers have been determined, to a great extent, not by the desirableness of the new country but by a desire to get as far as possible from British rule. British settlers are therefore to be invited to take up farms in a country not favored by nature, and to settle among neighbors who hate them bitterly, for the sake of securing British supremacy in that country. It is not an attractive proposition, and to make it acceptable, a system of large bounties would have to be arranged. And of course that would be opposed by all the other British colonies which are in need of population and to which British emigration would more naturally tend.

There is only one precedent for such an operation. The colonization of Ulster was successfully managed two centuries ago, and Ulster still remains British in sentiment, and an exception to the rule of hatred of England that prevails elsewhere in Ireland. To constitute a similar exception in some one South African district is the most that could be hoped for the new project. And Parliament would probably consider that such a success was not worth attaining at such a cost.

HOME-MAKING VS. SALOON-SMASHING.

There is one aspect of the crusade of Mrs. NATION against the saloons which has not received so much attention as it perhaps deserves. The crusader herself declares that she is engaged in protecting the American home, and that to smash the saloon, which is its rival, is a duty she owes to her sons and grandsons, as well as to those of other American women. Another crusader, fired with emulation, has discovered another enemy of the home in the billiard room. Entering one of these abodes of iniquity she has accordingly devoted herself to wrecking the premises by a centrifugal fusillade of billiard balls.

Now, evidently, the most obvious and the surest way for a woman to suppress the rivals to her own home is to make that home as happy and as attractive as possible, just as the way for a clergyman to secure a large congregation is to make his services as attractive and his sermons as interesting as he knows how. There are clergymen who manage to do this, and to hold their congregations with equal security whether the towns in which they minister are "tight shut" or "wide open" on Sundays. There are others who find it impossible to attract congregations, even when their churches are the only places of resort available on Sunday. And there are thousands and thousands of American mothers who understand their business as homemakers so well that the sober wishes of their offspring do not learn to stray.

The moral of all this is quite plain. Everybody knows the tale of the intoxicated householder, whose indignant spouse celebrated his return by asking him what he meant by coming home at that time of night, and his rejoinder that "all the other places were shut up." To secure the attendance of men, either at home or at church, by the device of shutting up or smashing "all the other places" is a very poor substitute for securing their attendance by the arts of the good pastor and successful homemaker. It may be doubted whether that viraginous temper which impels a mother to smash saloons and billiard rooms, is compatible with the gentler domestic arts. But at all events it is clear that a mother is not engaged in making a happy home at the time which she is devoting to promoting the unhappiness of the "other places."

OUR ACQUISITION OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

The announcement comes from Dr. D. F. BECKER of the United States Geological Survey, who went with our troops to the Philippines, that the original Garden of Eden was located somewhere in that archipelago, probably on Luzon. It appears from a study of the geological formation of the Philippine Archipelago that somewhere in the Tertiary period these islands were in the midst of a vast area of swamps and shallow seas on the edge of the great Mediterranean Lake, which extended westward to the Atlantic Ocean. Then a good many things happened which it would be difficult to mention in chronological order. The earth, as the geologists say, "humped itself," and as the result the bottom of the sea changed places with the top. Among other parts of the sea bottom, what are now the Philippines were lifted and became a part of the continent of Asia. This gave the animals and plants a chance to colonize them, of which they availed themselves with characteristic enterprise. Subsequently there were considerable subsidences of land occupying what is now the site of the China Sea, which cut off from the mainland the migratory animals and plants which could not swim. Then began a period of volcanic activity, which disturbed things seriously and made it very uncomfortable for the animals and plants aforesaid.

There is no evidence, we are told, of any connection between the Philippines and the mainland since the Tertiary period. As islands, therefore, they are respectably old—old enough, some people think, to be entitled to autonomy; but that has nothing to do with the matter. Regrets have also been expressed by people who think they could improve upon the economy of nature if the chance was offered them, that the Tagal survived the silurians, since he would be more interesting as a fossil than as a potential citizen of the American Republic. However, there were ever those who would have things different from what they are, and it is to be feared that they will outlive all other species. It is not clear to the unscientific mind, perhaps, what the geological vicissitudes of the Philippines have to do with the Garden of Eden, but evidently they have a great deal to do with it. Perhaps it is the fossils in the post-Tertiary formations. The late Prof. MARSH of Yale is said to have been the first to reach the conclusion that the original home of man was in the Philippines, or very near them, and that the Wild Man of Borneo was the undoubted representative of the elder branch of the human family. Prof. MARSH'S conviction rested on the evidence of the Borneo fossils, which include the missing link connecting man and the ape. Some people, with an undue development of family pride, think this no great compliment to ADAM and EVE, who must have stood at least one remove nearer the ape than even the immediate ancestors of the Borneo man, who has developed into the Tagal of to-day. Dr. BECKER'S theory is not, therefore, strikingly original, but it derives especial value from the fact that it has been verified on the spot. Dean HALL of the University of Minnesota, a geologist of National reputation, is so well convinced that Dr. BECKER has put his finger, so to speak, on the very spot where the Garden of Eden must have been, if it was anywhere, that he waxes eloquent and proclaims that, "in bringing under our flag the original Garden of Eden, we shall secure a treasure beyond financial or political valuation."

It is a solemn but immensely comforting thought that the whirligig of time has landed in our lap, as one might say, the Midway Plaisance of the primitive world, where ADAM and EVE wandered arm in arm, naming species and sampling fruits. Like many things which find lodgment in one's lap upon occasion—timid kittens and bumptious babies, for example—it needs a good deal of holding to keep it there; but it is to be hoped that in time it will become habituated to our embraces, and at least endure them patiently, without fruitless and discomforting wiggling. Whether we shall ever recognize the original Garden and be able to fence it in as a National park is, we fear, doubtful. Since ADAM'S eviction it has been a good deal neglected, and most likely it has become so overgrown that its metes and bounds will never be accurately determined. This is too bad. To constitute it a "treasure beyond financial or political valuation" we should at least be able to run a trolley line to it and have a chance for a speculation in adjacent building lots. We fear the professorial mind does not take a quite practical view of what constitutes a treasure beyond valuation in the real estate line.

Whatever hopes may have been raised for a change of policy in South Africa by the peculiar terms of the title assumed by King EDWARD VII. will be dispelled by the language of the address from the throne:

> I greatly regret the loss of life and expenditure of treasure due to the fruitless guerrilla warfare maintained by the Boer partisans in the former territories of the two republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their own interest, as until it takes place it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies institutions which will secure equal rights to all the white inhabitants and protection and justice to the native population.

The imperial "I," which sounds so oddly to Americans in this announcement, really stands for the responsible Ministry governing the land, and it is plain that there will be no serious change of policy until the British electorate demands it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Friends of the late WILLIAM L. WILSON, desirous of giving permanent and appropriate expression to the respect and esteem which his high character, his broad patriotism, and his many public services so well earned, have determined to endow in his name a Chair of Economics at Washington and Lee University, the institution to which Mr. WILSON devoted the last years of his life. The committee having the matter in charge—consisting of Messrs. GROVER CLEVELAND, ABRAM S. HEWITT, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, ISIDOR STRAUS, ROBERT FULTON CUTTING, JOHN G. CARLISLE, JAMES C. CARTER, OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, HORACE WHITE, and HERBERT WELSH—was influenced to give the memorial this form by the fact that when Mr. WILSON assumed the Presidency of Washington and Lee, and found that neither there nor in any other Southern college was such a chair in existence, he at once established one, and in great measure supported it out of his own meagre salary. Recognizing, as he did, the importance of inculcating sound financial and economic views in the minds of young men, the committee desires to raise an endowment of $100,000, a sum the income of which, it is believed, will secure the services of the highest scholarship, and so make the memorial worthy of the man whose name the chair is to bear. As especially commending the plan to general notice, it may be stated that the university is in cordial sympathy with the work carried on at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee for the elevation of the negro, and anything which helps to increase the effectiveness of Washington and Lee at the same time tends to advance the efforts to solve the Southern race problem along the line of industrial training for the blacks and in accord with the policy put in operation by the late Gen. S. C. ARMSTRONG. Mr. HERBERT WELSH, 1305 Arch Street, Philadelphia, is the Secretary and Treasurer of the committee, and those desirous of further information on the subject are invited to enter into correspondence with him. Funds amounting to between $15,000 and $20,000 have already been secured.

—One of our correspondents, in a letter which we published yesterday, declared that Minister WU did exactly right in explaining frankly as well as truthfully why he would not attend the dinner given by the Society of the Genesee, and then we were lectured with some severity because, in the course of some criticism upon the Oriental diplomat's behavior, we had mentioned the indisputable fact that "custom sanctions mental reservations approaching close to untruthfulness in the wording of such declinations." This our correspondent called "ethics with a vengeance," and vehemently proclaimed that if custom would have justified the Minister in using the established formula, "the body politic must be rotten to the core." Perhaps our position was badly stated—certainly it was if it gave the impression that we advocated the use of falsehood in any circumstances—but how very stern that moralist must be who would interpret literally the set phrases which man as a social animal has found it convenient, and even necessary, to employ! Does our critic never say "Good evening" on a rainy night? Is his greeting to every caller at his home a full and exact revelation of the emotions with which he heard the announcement of the visitor's arrival? Does he never put a "dear" at the top and a "yours" at the bottom of letters to people for whom he has no particular affection and whose property he is not? But there, these are useless questions. On the witness stand the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth should be spoken; elsewhere something less will often do as well, and not infrequently will do much better. Certain words, by common consent, are spoken by all courteous persons not at open enmity with each other, and refusal to employ them is much more a display of bad manners than of devotion to truth. Minister WU could have "regretted" an unexplained "inability" to attend the Genesee dinner without proving that either he or the body politic was "rotten to the core." Instead, he told a truth, or rather a fact, which he was under no obligation to tell and under several to conceal. Therefore did we criticise him, and therefore—it seems to us unjustly—were we lectured.

—When the Queen's funeral procession traversed London, it passed at such a distance from the stand provided for the members of Parliament that all they could see were the hats of the marching troops and a little more of those on horseback. This seems to have tried the tempers of the statesmen, for one of them, Mr. LABOUCHERE, utilizes the columns of his own paper to reveal that many of his companions murmured words uncomplimentary to the officials who laid out the route of the procession, and then he proceeds to make some remarks on his own account that are strangely and ungraciously bold, considering the subject, even for him. "I hold," he says, in his characteristic, first personal way, "that the funeral of a sovereign of these realms—a lady, and a lady loving peace rather than war—ought not to be a ceremony exclusively of a military character. The army should have been represented, but the civilian element should have been the dominant feature. For the furs and feathers incident to uniforms I have no great admiration on any occasion. When I see them, I always wonder that a barbaric taste for these trappings should have survived to our day." Then the real grievance comes out: "If the hearse of Queen VICTORIA had been followed by a long line of legislators, of representatives of the law, and of the municipalities, of men of learned associations and learned professions, and of deputations of labor, headed by the King and the sovereigns who came to do the Queen honor, this would, I think, have been more in accordance with the fitness of things. Ours is a civil Government, not a military one." What ground has Mr. LABOUCHERE for assuming that the Queen's preference of peace to war was a notable characteristic? It is common to a large majority of both the women and the men over whom she ruled, and would certainly be avowed with more or less sincerity by every one of the officials who arranged her funeral. And Mr. LABOUCHERE writes "furs and feathers" instead of "fuss and feathers," as most people do. That is interesting, too.

—Instead of laughing at the "Christian Scientists" because they claim the power to keep clocks in motion, canary birds in song, and rubber plants in growth by the simple process of thinking at them, one should receive these pretensions with quiet joy as evidencing the possession at last by those who make them of something very much like the reasoning and logical faculty. Admitting, as these people do, the premises of Eddyism, it is not absurd for them to expect as good results from the exercise of their spells upon clocks, or canary birds, or rubber plants, as upon human beings. Are the workers of the faith-cure game to be as much derided for their consistencies as for their inconsistencies? No, let us be just, even at the expense of letting a chance for laughter escape. And it must be remembered, too, that the more boldly and thoroughly the "Scientists" carry their theories to logical conclusions, the sooner will we be rid of them. For the thoroughly consistent "Scientist" will patronize butchers and grocers no more than doctors and druggists, will wear no clothes in cold weather or hot, and will calmly dispute the right of way with trolley cars and express trains. The treatment of clocks, canary birds, and rubber plants shows that they are getting on. Let them once become as consistent in other matters as in these, and the "Christian Science" problem can be left with perfect confidence to the settlement of policemen and undertakers.

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As your reading of history apparently begins after the Revolutionary war, I must explain that the letters to which I referred were private ones, written by Hutchinson and Oliver in Massachusetts to Thomas Whately in England several years before the Revolution. They were stolen and handed over to Franklin, who made use of them politically, for which "serious offense" he was dismissed from the office he held under the Crown in 1774. Arthur Lee retaining his place as sole agent for Massachusetts. There is a very favorable notice of Arthur Lee in Appleton's Encyclopedia. I can find there no mention of letters. But we are told Lee was "grossly" attacked by Silas Deane of Connecticut. On his return to America he quickly silenced his enemies. "Congress declaring no charge had been entertained against him, and that they had never intended to fix censure upon any portion of his public conduct."

Appleton's says: "The transient cloud which rested upon his name from the machinations of those whose peculations of the public money he had exposed soon passed away, without effort upon his part, and when he retired from public life he carried with him the respect and confidence of the best and most celebrated men of his time."

I am indebted to you for directing my attention to Arthur Lee. He seems to have been an honorable member of that distinguished family, reverenced throughout the Christian world in the person of Gen. R. E. Lee. I have also read Appleton's long notice of Madison, and can find nothing about letters nor anything to merit the vague reproach of your notice. He, too, seems to have been a brave and honorable Virginian. I am very far from denying that there are bad men in the South, as everywhere, and a great many of them. But in no instance have we made models of them nor raised monuments to them, and I make the point only that our standards are different north and south of the line. But we fall fatally short of our great ideals, I acknowledge with sorrow.

A DWELLER BELOW THE LINE.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 12, 1901.

The Church and a Man's Mind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion under the heading "Mr. Rich and His Catechism" became especially interesting to me, a Catholic, on account of what "T. A. M." said in Tuesday's issue. He says that the teaching of the Catholic Church, or, to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding, the Roman Catholic Church, is that "he who knows the Church to be the true Church and remains out of it cannot be saved."

Will this writer kindly tell me who is to decide that a man "knows" the Church to be the true Church, and when and in what manner is such decision made? A man may be born a Catholic, and his people for generations before him may have been Catholics, but he himself is a Catholic merely so far as outward appearances go. He has doubts that he finds it impossible to displace. But he abides by the golden rule in everything, though paying no attention whatever to Church observances as such. "T. A. M." will admit, probably, that this is typical of the state of mind of thousands upon thousands of Catholics. Isn't it a fact that the Church teaches that such a Catholic will go to hell? And, if so, isn't that equivalent to claiming that the Church knows the condition of that man's mind better than he does himself; for it says, in effect, that it knows that he "knows the Church to be the true Church," whereas he himself maintains that he doesn't? W.
New York, Feb. 13, 1901.

"Clear the Luller."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Boston boys, and we boys living near Boston, when coasting used to shout "Clear the Luller" to boys in the way and who were in danger of being run into by our sleds. The simple English of it was: "Get out of the way." I have never heard "Clear the Luller" used anywhere else. Have any of your readers, I wonder?

A. B.
New York, Feb. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

In All Weathers.

"Why are Englishmen wearing their trousers turned up more than ever?"

"Because they are afraid of De Wet!"—Washington Correspondent.

Not Fatal.

Willie—I think I could die listening to Miss Triller sing.

Cy Nick—Oh, you may feel like dying, but you'll pull through; I've been through it often.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Thought It a Joke on the Company.

Thespian—I played a good joke on the street car line last night.

Friend—What was it?

Thespian—I hung the "S. R. O." sign on all the cars that passed.—Syracuse Herald.

The Gentleman Farmer.

"That there farm," said the driver, "on the off side belongs to a feller in town that runs it fer his health."

"How does he get along?" asked the drummer.

"Oh, 'bout well's the rest of us, only he don't have to buy no gold bricks to come out loser, like we do."—Indianapolis Press.

Lopped It Off.

Towne—Has he sent you a check for your services?

Browne—Yes, but it isn't for the amount I expected, although I sent him a bill.

Towne—Your writing's bad; maybe he didn't decipher the amount.

Browne—I'm afraid he did de-cipher it. I wrote $100 very plainly and he sent $10.—Philadelphia Press.

SACRIFICE.

J. A. Edgerton in The Ram's Horn.

The road of Progress is a road of pain,
That's stained by blood of martyrs.
Though the height
Beyond is crowned with glory infinite,
Around us are the corpses of the slain,
The heroes sacrificed to Greed and Gain,
The men who dared for the oppressed to fight,
Who stood for justice, liberty, and right,
The God-led rebels against Custom's reign,
And yet the armies led by Mammon's might
Before the hosts of Truth are swept away,
Above the shadows of the human night
The dawn of ages now is growing gray,
The earth sweeps on into the sweeter light,
The glory of the long-expected day.

JAMES HENRY SMITH GIVES A DINNER DANCE

He Entertains a Large Party on an Elaborate Scale.

Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Receive with the Host.

James Henry Smith gave last evening at Sherry's a dinner dance. This entertainment has been discussed for weeks in New York society, and all kinds of wild and improbable stories have been current as to the gorgeousness of the decorations, the expensive favors which were to be the attraction of the cotillion, and the possible list of guests. Much of this was very much exaggerated, but the dinner dance last evening was certainly one of the most beautiful entertainments that has ever been given in New York, not so much for the lavishness or prodigality of expenditure as for the taste and the perfection of every detail.

It was a very difficult task to give anything that was new and original during this year of magnificent entertainments. With the recollection of several which have recently occurred still lingering, Mr. Smith, who is a bachelor and who has never before entertained on a large scale, and who has been suddenly made almost a public character by his transformation from a recluse and a very retiring man of moderate means to a millionaire fifty times over, credited with vast social ambitions, achieving a brilliant success, all the more creditable under the circumstances.

The host of the evening adopted the very sensible plan of leaving many of the details to the skillful management of such well-known fashionable women as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Aided by Sherry, they arranged a programme which will give the Smith entertainment a cachet in the social history of New York.

The second floor of Sherry's was reserved for the dinner and the dance. The guests to the former numbered 132, and many more were asked to the cotillion. A supper was also served, and there was, besides, a buffet supper, which was at the disposal of the guests the entire evening.

It was a rose dinner and a St. Valentine's dance. The guests dined in a bower of roses and danced in an improvised garden. As the guests stepped out from the lift on the second floor at Sherry's they found themselves first in a palm grove. The walls were hung with tapestries and the corners of the room were filled with large palms. At each side of the archway leading into the reception room stood, like sentinels, lay figures in full suits of mail. This reception room, which is next to the small ballroom, was arranged as a French drawing room, and the floors were covered with exquisite and almost priceless silk rugs. The walls were festooned with smilax and pink roses in the form of Empire garlands; wreaths and baskets, with flowing bows and streamers of pink satin ribbons were fastened to the walls and placed on tables.

The large mirror which is in the centre of this room was banked with pink azaleas. Here Mr. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, received the guests. The guests began arriving about 8 o'clock. Among the first to be there were Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, and Miss Van Alen.

Dinner was announced at 9. The rose garden in which the dinner was served had been hidden from the drawing room, where Mr. Smith received his guests, by a great screen of ivy. When dinner was announced this was removed and, with quite a theatrical effect, the beauties of the rose garden were revealed to the surprised and delighted guests.

The banquet room, in which the dinner was served, had been entirely transformed into an arbor of roses. The side walls and the ceiling were absolutely hidden from view by green lattice work, and this, in turn, was almost covered with rose vines laden with great, fragrant blossoms of red, white, and yellow. In one corner of this garden was a cherry tree covered with ripened fruit. From the ceiling hung innumerable sprays of green, all bearing hundreds of Meteor and Liberty roses. The tables, eleven in number, each had covers for twelve. In the centre of each table Hodgson had placed an immense rose tree laden with American Beauty roses. These trees were about six feet in height. It was almost two feet, however, from the level of the tables before the great branches began, so that the guests could see each other perfectly, and at the same time enjoy the exquisite shelter of a rose bower.

The letters which marked the tables and which were formed of tiny electric lights, were suspended from these trees. The menus were in the form of valetines, and tied with loops of red satin ribbon matching the roses in color.

The guests at Mr. Smith's table were Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Herbert Eaton, Robert Van Cortlandt, T. Suffern Tailer, and Stanley Mortimer. Sherry's Austrian Band played during the dinner. The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Consommé de Tortue Verte.
Olives. Céleri. Amandes.
Bass de Mer Normande.
Aloyeau de Boeuf.
Aux de Champignons Frai. Pommes Duchess.
Jambon de Virginie aux Epinards.
Canard Sauvage.
Fried Hominy. Gelee.
Salade.
Mousse de Vanille.
Gateaux. Bonbons.
Champagne. Café. Apollinaris.

It was after 11 o'clock when the dinner was over, and Mr. Smith and his guests then adjourned into the small ballroom, where the cotillion was to be danced. In the meantime the other guests who were asked only for the cotillion began to arrive. It was nearly midnight before this part of the entertainment was under way. The decorations in the ballroom were white and gold. The walls were covered with gilded lattice work, over which trailed green vines, and at intervals great Louis Seize baskets were fastened to the latticework with yellow ribbons and filled with white and yellow Spring flowers. Large mirrors were placed on the walls of the room, the frames of which were concealed by Spring blossoms. The window seats and niches in the walls were filled with baskets of quince, apple, and peach blossoms, tulips, hyacinths, jonquils, and forsythia.

The cotillion was led by Craig Wadsworth, who danced alone. James Henry Smith had Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt as his partner. There were eight favor figures. The favors, which were furnished by Mrs. Collins, were wands, trimmed with natural flowers, for the women, and handsome varicolored sashes for the men. In another figure there were silver gilt hearts and cigar cutters. In the third there were dainty sachets of flowered silk and silver-mounted blotters. In another figure the women received leather bags, and the men cigar lighters of mother of pearl and nickel. Then there were hearts made of roses and darts to match, and decorated bows and quivers. There were also scent bottles and match boxes of silver, gilt, marked with the date of the dance. All these favors were handsome, but simple. The story of the gold and silver and jeweled gifts was proved a myth. There was a buffet supper during the cotillion, and afterward supper was served in the banqueting hall.

Some of the gowns worn were:

Mrs. Astor, who came in after the dinner, as she had been dining with Mrs. H. McK. Twombley, was gowned in black and white brocade embroidered with silver, and wore all her magnificent diamonds.

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore a very heavy cream white satin, the bodice trimmed with lace, and her diamonds.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in white lace embroidered in silver. The bottom of the gown was trimmed with pink rose petals. She wore a diamond tiara and necklace.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in the palest shade of pink chiffon over pink satin, with rose petals in light and dark shades scattered over the bodice and skirt. Her jewels were diamonds.

Mrs. George Gould was gorgeous in rich red velvet, and pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison was in pink satin, veiled with pink chiffon, and wore pearls.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin was in the palest shade of lemon-colored satin, trimmed with lace.

Miss May Van Alen was in white Liberty satin, veiled with black lace.

Miss Natalie Wells wore a simple white gown, trimmed with lilies of the valley.

Miss Bryce was in white, very simply made.

Mrs. Stanford White was in blue and white Liberty satin, trimmed with bands of blue velvet.

Miss Schenk was in pale pink chiffon.

Mrs. Goodhue Livingston was in rich red velvet, rose trimmed.

Among those present at the dinner were:

M. and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict,
Miss Evelyn Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon,
Miss Atherton Blight,
Miss Alice Babcock,
Miss Minnie Bishop,
Cecil Baring,
Heber R. Bishop, Jr.,
William P. Burden,
Samuel P. Blagden,
Sir Bache and Lady Cunard,
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowin,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs,
Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell,
William Cutting, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Coster,
R. L. Cottenet,
Miss Ethel Cram,
James De W. Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest,
Miss Caroline Duer,
Chauncey M. Depew,
Alphonse De Navarro,
Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet,
George Eustis,
William T. Eldridge,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Gilbert Francklyn,
Gordon Fellowes,
Baron Alliotti,
Rudolph Flinsch,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Gould,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,
Mrs. Frederick Gebhard,
Miss Goelet,
The Misses Gerry,
George Griswold, 2d,
James W. Gerard,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison,
John W. Hone,
Miss Hall,
Alexander M. Hadden,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,
Mrs. Richard Irvin,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,
Harry Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Norrie,
Reginald Ronalds,
Mr. Robbins,
Robert Sands,
Miss Anna Sands,
Mr. Weeks,
Mr. William Woodward,
Mr. White,
Mr. A. Murray Young,
Miss Violet Whelen,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,
Frederick Delano,
James T. Woodward,
J. A. Stebbins,
Lispenard Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
J. J. Van Alen,
Moncure Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson,
Francis P. Riggs,
H. P. Robbins,
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith.

Those who came in later for the cotillion and supper were:

Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,
Miss Claire Bryce,
The Misses Barbey,
L. Townsend Burden, Jr.
Franklin Bartlett,
R. L. Livingston,
Frederick H. Baldwin,
Henri G. Barbey,
M. B. Burr,
Milton S. Barger,
The Messrs. Benkard,
The Messrs. Babcock,
Henry Clews, Jr.,
Ogden Codman, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Edgar,
Miss Marian Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson,
The Count Gherdesca,
Robert L. Gerry,
Lawrence Gillespie,
Mr. Harriman,
Miss Harriman,
F. L. V. Hoppin,
Miss Nora Iselin,
Ernest Iselin,
Phoenix Ingraham,
Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings,
Bradish Johnson, Jr.,
Miss Madeleine Knowlton,
Miss Sibyl Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Larocque, Jr.,
Miss Kathleen Neilson,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney,
Miss Sloane,
Miss Natalie Schenck,
Miss Strong,
Miss Una Soley,
The Messrs. Kountze,
Gustav Kissel,
Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord,
E. De P. Livingston,
Cambridge Livingston,
George Morgan,
Stuyvesant Leroy,
Munson Morris,
J. F. D. Lanier,
F. J. Otis, Jr.,
P. M. Lydig,
Harper Penington,
F. L. Pope,
D. O. Mills,
Lothrop Randolph,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,
Arden Robbins,
Mrs. Marshall,
Miss Scott,
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready,
Miss Rosamund Street,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Mr. Arthur F. Street,
Miss Metcalf,
A. P. Sturgis,
George Scott,
C. A. Munn,
Prince Troubetskoy,
Roderick Terry, Jr.,
H. K. Thaw,
Frederick Townsend,
Miss Sara Van Alen,
Miss Natalie Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Pendleton,
Miss Pomeroy,
Worthington Whitehouse,
Mr. White,
Creighton Webb,
Charles Wetmore,
Frank Egerton Webb,
R. T. Wilson, Jr.,
Richard Peiss.

BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER RECITAL.

The Chicago Pianist Heard in Mendelssohn Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the Chicago pianist, who is generally accepted as being the leading woman pianist of this country, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. Mrs. Zeisler has been heard here several times in concert with orchestra, but the recital of yesterday was her first entertainment of that kind in this city. Her programme consisted of the following numbers: Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," ballade, No. 1, from Fantaisie; opus 143, Godard; ballade, opus 24, Grieg. Mendelssohn's songs without words, opus 62, No. 6, and opus 67, No. 4, impromptu, opus 36, Chopin; etudes opus 10, Nos. 4 and 7, Chopin; valse, opus 70, No. 1, Chopin, and Liszt's "Liebestraum" and tarantella, "Venezia e Napoli."

Those who are familiar with piano recitals will see at a glance that this was not a conventional programme. The arrangement must be accepted as an evidence of the player's desire to escape the monotony of the routine list, and not as proof that she was unwilling to submit herself to the test of the usual Beethoven sonata and Bach fugue. Pianists are not always thinking of the critical judgment of their audience, but are sometimes willing to entertain without challenging the dictum of the wise. Certainly the programme offered yesterday afternoon was one in which any pianist would have found abundant opportunity to exhibit the finest

KING OPENS PARLIAMENT

Brilliant Spectacle of a Kind Not Seen in Forty Years.

His Majesty, in His Speech, Announces that He Places the Crown Revenues in the Hands of the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—With an amount of pomp not seen in connection with a similar ceremony since the year 1861, when Queen Victoria opened Parliament in full state for the last time in her reign, the first Parliament of the reign of King Edward VII. was opened by the King yesterday afternoon.

His Majesty, with the Queen Consort, drove to the House of Lords in the gorgeous state coach, last seen in public when they were married, and entered the House attended by all the great officials of the realm. The route of the procession from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament was black with spectators who enthusiastically cheered the King and Queen.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Standing before the throne, his Majesty personally read his speech to Parliament, which had not, as has hitherto been usual on such occasions, been made public in advance. The King's speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I address you for the first time at a moment of national sorrow, when the whole country is mourning the irreparable loss we have so recently sustained, and which has fallen with peculiar severity on myself. My beloved mother during her long and glorious reign has set an example before the world of what a monarch should be. It is my earnest desire to walk in her footsteps.

"Amid this public and private grief it is satisfactory to me to be able to assure you that my relations with others powers continue friendly.

"The war in South Africa is not yet entirely terminated, but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of communication are in my possession, and measures have been taken which will, I trust, enable my troops to deal effectually with the forces by which they are still opposed.

"I greatly regret the loss of life and expenditure of treasure due to the fruitless guerilla warfare maintained by Boer partisans in the former territories of the two republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their own interests, as until it takes place it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies the institutions which will secure the equal rights of all the white inhabitants and protection and justice for the native population.

"The capture of Pekin by the allied forces, and the happy release of those who were besieged in the legations, results to which my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed, have been followed by the submission of the Chinese Government to the demands insisted on by the powers. Negotiations are proceeding regarding the manner in which compliance with these demands is to be effected.

"The establishment of the Australian Commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney on Jan. 1, with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing.

"My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first Parliament of the new Commonwealth in her name. A separation from my son, especially at such a moment, cannot be otherwise than deeply painful, but I still desire to give effect to her late Majesty's wishes, and as evidence of her interest, as well as of my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas. I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned, and shall be extended to New Zealand and the Dominion of Canada.

"The prolongation of the hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a further call on the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australasia. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response, and large additional contingents from those colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date.

"The expedition organized for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashanti was crowned with signal success. The endurance and gallantry of my native troops, ably commanded by Sir James Willcocks and led by British officers, have overcome both the stubborn resistance of the most warlike tribes of West Africa and the exceptional difficulties of the climate and season of the country in which the operations were conducted. The garrison of Kumassi, which was besieged by the enemy, has been relieved, after a prolonged and gallant defense. The principal Kings have surrendered, and the chief impediment to the progress of the development of this rich portion of my West African possessions has now, I hope, been finally removed.

"The suffering and mortality caused by the prolonged drought in a large portion of my Indian Empire have greatly unfortunately been aggravated by a seasonable rainfall, but I regret to add that in parts of the Bombay Presidency distress of a serious character still continues, which my officers are using every endeavor to mitigate.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The estimates for the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount, but the naval and military requirements of the country, and especially the outlay consequent upon the South African war, have involved an inevitable increase.

"The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that renewed provision shall be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor, and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"Proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the efficiency of my military forces.

"Certain changes in the constitution of the Court of Final Appeal are rendered necessary, in consequence of the increased resort to it which has resulted from the expansion of the empire during the last two generations.

"Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the law relating to education.

"Legislation has been prepared, and, if the time at your disposal proves to be adequate, will be laid before you, for the purpose of regulating the voluntary sale by landlords to occupying tenants in Ireland, for amending and consolidating the factory and workshops acts, for the better administration of the law respecting lunatics, for amending the public health acts in regard to water supply, for the prevention of drunkenness in licensed houses and public places, and for amending the law of literary copyright.

"I pray that Almighty God may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations and that He may bless them with success."

PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER.

It is only a short distance from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament, and the route chosen for yesterday's royal procession was through the Mall, the Horse Guards' Parade, Whitehall, and Parliament Street. This route was guarded by 5,000 soldiers. Spectators packed St. James's Park, bordered the route of the procession, and filled windows, stands, and roofs. The long steps below Carlton House Terrace were a solid mass of people.

The cortège was short, but spectacular. The royal coach was drawn by the eight famous cream-colored Hanoverians. There were postilions in red and gold liveries, and footmen led the horses, which were covered with trappings of morocco and gilt. The coach was preceded and followed by Life Guards in full uniform, with silver breastplates and cored plumed helmets. A small escort of gentlemen at arms, in historic costumes, immediately surrounded the vehicle.

Five carriages of state containing uniformed officials and ladies of the household, each drawn by six horses, with postilions and outriders, left the procession.

Next came the massive state chariot, the occupants of which could be plainly seen through the plate-glass windows, the King, who was in full uniform, saluting constantly, and the Queen bowing.

From Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords the procession proceeded, without a hitch, at a walking pace. All along the route hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. The approaches to the Houses of Parliament were black with people, who were kept in their places by Irish and Scots Guards.

The heroes of the crowd were the troopers of Strathcona's Horse, just returned from South Africa, who came in several four-horse brakes, carrying their carbines and wearing slouch hats and khaki overcoats. They alighted in front of the palace and marched down the line to a position a short distance from the palace, where they were drawn up while the procession passed. The King saluted them most cordially, and the people cheered them repeatedly.

ARRIVAL AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Punctually at the announced hour, 2 o'clock, the King and Queen reached the House of Lords. They quickly got out of the state carriage, which came to a standstill at the royal entrance beneath the Victoria Tower, and went up the marble stairway into the Robing Room. Outside the Robing Room, in the royal gallery, which leads to the House of Lords, were about 500 persons, chiefly women, who had been waiting patiently for hours on stands specially erected for the ceremony. Among them were disconsolate Peers and Commoners, who sought sympathy over their hard luck in being unable to get places within the chamber.

The King was delayed in the Robing Room, and the Yeomen of the Guard and the gentlemen-at-arms lining the aisle between the stands shifted their positions uneasily. At last the doors swung open, and the procession moved slowly ahead through the dingy gallery in the following order:

Pursuivants, Heralds, the King's Equerries, Gentlemen Ushers, Grooms-in-Waiting, and Officers of the Household, flanked by the Sergeants at Arms.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord High Chancellor.
Black Rod.
Garter King of Arms.
The Earl Marshal.
The Lord Chamberlain.
The Sword of State, carried by the Marquis of Londonderry.
The Crown, carried by the President of the Council, the Duke of Devonshire.
The King and Queen, respectively attended by the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward, and the Lords-In-Waiting.
Pages of Honor.
The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Gold Stick.
The Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Silver Stick-in-Waiting.
The Field Officer-in-Waiting.
Officers and Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Yeomen of the Guard.

No funeral could have been quieter than the scene as the procession began to move through the gallery. The aristocratic spectators were perfectly still. Slowly the glittering mass marched toward the Upper Chamber. Lord Salisbury, (Lord Privy Seal,) in his Peer's robes, with head bowed down, looked enormous. The wig of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, almost hid his shoulders.

The sight of an usher, walking backward, heralded the approach of the King. The Duke of Devonshire immediately preceded his Majesty, carrying the cushion on which rested the crown. Lord Londonderry, with equal dignity, clasped the Sword of State.

The King was half way down the gallery before the women remembered to curtsey, and then black skirts rustled ceaselessly, and noble heads were bowed. Smiling genially, the King bowed right and left. He never looked better. His huge ermine cape gave an enormous breadth to his shoulders and set off the healthy color of his face.

Queen Alexandra, also wearing an ermine cape and a small diamond crown, formed a remarkable contrast to her husband. The pallor of her face and her downcast eyes and general air of the ideal of mourning given by the long crepe veil hanging down her back and hiding the costly ermine. The Ladies of the Bedchamber, walking two abreast, added a touch of sadness to the scene. This was quickly dispelled, however, by the glittering uniforms of the Gentlemen-at-Arms and high officers.

Before the end of the procession had passed out of the Royal Gallery, the King had entered the House of Lords, and the central feature of the day's ceremonies began.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

It was 2:15 P. M. before the King arrived in the Chamber, where one of the most striking things was the curious reversal of the customary appearance of the sexes. Here, for once, the women were sombre looking, in black, relieved only by their white arms and shoulders and the diamonds and pearls in their coronets, while the men, usually in black, were radiant with brilliant robes of scarlet and ermine. The Peers, Bishops, and Judges occupied the front benches. The monotony of this sea of red and white was varied by the uniforms of the Ambassadors, who, sitting on the Bishops' benches, with their sashes of blues, reds, and greens of all shades, made a strong contrast.

The Duchess of Marlborough was a conspicuous figure. She wore all the famous Vanderbilt pearls in ropes around her neck, a high "dog" collar of pearls and diamonds around her throat, and a tiara of diamonds with enormous diamond tips.

The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, was, as usual, prominent on account of his plain evening dress. He was accompanied by J. R. Carter, the Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and W. Bayard Cutting, the private secretary of the Ambassador, both similarly attired. Mrs. Choate was with the Ambassadors' wives.

All present rose as the royal procession entered, thankful that the long wait was over, and all eyes of this "House of Peeresses," as it was dubbed for the occasion, centred on the Queen's dress, which, it could be seen, in spite of the ermine cape, was of deep black and glittered with jewels, while across her breast was the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, her husband's latest tribute to her.

When their majesties reached the throne the Lord Chancellor stood on the King's right. On the Queen's left was Lord Londonderry. Lord Salisbury stood at the foot of the throne. In the state chairs were the Duchess of Cornwall and York, Princess Charles of Denmark, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duchesses of Connaught, Fife, and Argyll. The Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge stood near Lord Salisbury.

With a motion of his hand the King signified that the distinguished gathering should sit, and the Queen, whom His Majesty had gallantly led to the throne by the hand, was the first to do so. Her example was followed on all sides.

As soon as His Majesty was enthroned the Lord Chamberlain received the royal command to summon the members of the House of Commons to hear the speech from the throne. Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph, after a deep obeisance, hurried to the Lower House, and a few minutes later the Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, wearing his state robes and attended by the Sergeant at Arms and Chaplain, appeared at the bar. Behind them surged the members of the House of Commons. Seldom have Great Britain's legislators presented such a turbulent spectacle. Several hundred of them struggled fiercely to get in a space which could scarcely hold fifty persons.

KING TAKES "NO POPERY" OATH.

When all the Commons who could squeeze themselves into the space behind the bar had done so, the Lord Chancellor in solemn tones administered the "no Popery" oath to the King, who remained seated. The oath was imposed by the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement of the time of Charles II. It is as follows:

"I, Edward, do solemnly and sincerely, and in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of Our Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous; and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever and without any hope of any such dispensation from any person whatsoever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

The King repeated the oath after the Lord Chancellor, and kissed the scarlet-bound Bible. Then the Lord Chancellor, kneeling, handed the King a roll, which his Majesty signed, after which all present once more stood up. The King put on his Field Marshal's plumed chapeau, rose, and in clear, ringing tones read his speech.

After his Majesty had finished reading his speech he turned to the Queen, helped her to rise, and led her out of the chamber, preceded by the procession, through the Royal Gallery again and into the Robing Room. In a few minutes their Majesties emerged, entered the state carriage, and drove away amid a tumult of cheers to Buckingham Palace.

After the departure of the King and Queen there ensued in the House of Lords a rush and scramble without precedent in the history of Westminster Palace. The crowd in the State Gallery poured into the chamber. Peers and peeresses struggled to get out, and other members of the nobility less lucky waited to see the place in which the great ceremony had been held. Almost half an hour elapsed before the confusion was over, and the distinguished people were able to find their carriages and return home.

SALISBURY ON THE WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—On the resumption of business after the recess which followed the royal ceremony in the House of Lords yesterday, the Lord Chancellor read the King's speeceh, and the Marquis of Waterford (Conservative) moved the address in reply. He is, perhaps, the youngest member to whom the honor has ever been accorded.

Lord Manners seconded the motion.

Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader, after complimenting the mover and seconder of the address, said the House needed no further assurances that the King would follow in the steps of his mother, and proceeded to express dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war in South Africa. He said the present conditions in South Africa filled him with apprehension. The Government had beeen living in a fool's paradise. Unless it enabled Gen. Kitchener to speedily terminate the war, the situation could easily become more dangerous. If the Government attempted to put the whole military system on a more satisfactory basis it would receive every support from the Liberals.

Lord Salisbury rose leisurely, added his congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address, and proceeded to refer to the manner in which the country's loss in the death of Queen Victoria had been received throughout the world.

Continuing, Lord Salisbury said the country could now hope confidently that the promise given by the King that he would follow in his mother's steps would be fully and abundantly borne out. If so, it would be the greatest triumph for the principle of monarchy and for the name of the British Union.

Dealing with the war, Lord Salisbury thought there was nothing unusual in the length of the campaign. He referred Lord Kimberley to the Indian mutiny and the American civil war, between which and the South African campaign there was a great resemblance. In Bosnia it took two years and the whole power of Austria to conquer the peasants. Where great enthusiasm and persistency existed in a country like South Africa, months must elapse before tranquillity could be restored. Therefore, his Lordship said, he did not believe there was any real ground for the discontent, or apprehensions expressed by Lord Kimberley. It was four years before the whole efforts of that very intelligent and most efficient community of North America were able to bring the war of secession to a final and successful issue.

Lord Salisbury went on to say that he would be glad to hear Lord Kimberley repudiate all idea of asking the Government to alter its conduct toward the enemy. It was the business of the Government to put its whole heart and strength to the task before it. A not numerous but noisy faction tried to make out that the English people were not hearty supporters of the war, and urged the Government to adopt action short of what was implied in carrying the operations to a successful issue. If the enemy were allowed to retain any portion of their independence, it would involve incessant, continuous warfare. Unless the British were masters and conquerors of those territories, there was no hope of abiding peace. What the country should do with the power when obtained was another question, but it was perfectly obvious that the first purpose to which the enemy would put any powers granted them would be to accumulate new forces and new arms, to await a fitting occasion for a new attack. If Great Britain slackened her efforts it would be an avowal to the world that her frontier could be invaded in the most insulting manner and that the empire was powerless to effectively resist it.

If, said the Premier, Lord Kimberley could impose his opinions on his party generally it would be a great advantage to the empire, as it would dispel the impression in South Africa that an important party movement in the Boers' favor existed in this country, and it would help to bring to an end the insane resistance which was bringing desolation and misery to two territories.

Lord Salisbury's speech was scarcely audible He spoke in an apathetic and almost listless manner, as though weary of the subject.

The address was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned until Feb. 19.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The opening of the first Parliament of the new reign witnessed the usual competition on the part of members of the House of Commons to secure seats. Despite the arctic weather, the members stole up to the doors of the House shortly after midnight, Mr. J. H. Johnstone, (Conservative,) member for the Northwest, or Horsham, Division of Sussex, having the place of honor at the head of the line.

By daybreak yesterday a score of members had assembled, and after that time the arrivals were in rapid succession. The only members not wearing mourning were three Nationalists.

At 10:30 o'clock a detachment of Yeomen of the Guard from the Tower, in their quaint uniforms and carrying halberds, arrived and conducted the customary search of the vaults for imaginary conspirators, with the usual result.

The House was crowded by the time the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared and informed the Speaker that the King commanded the House to attend his Majesty immediately in the House of Lords. Before this the Speaker had remonstrated with the members for crowding around the bar, with a view of getting an advantage in the race for the House of Lords. He said that unless they took their seats he would not be able to pass out, and he rebuked them again later. Finally, the Speaker called for the Sergeant at Arms to compel the members to take their seats. Gush they reluctantly did.

When Black Rod appeared at the Speaker left the chair and, preceded by the Mace, proceeded to the House of Lords, the members crowding after them in the hope of getting into the Upper Chamber.

When the Speaker returned, followed by the lucky members who had squeezed into the upper house, there was a brief recess, and on the reassembling of the House a message was brought in from the King, thanking the Commons for the address of sympathy on the loss of his mother and their expression of dutiful attachment to his person.

During the progress of formal business the members condoled with each other on the injuries received in the scrimmages earlier in the day during their attempts to reach the House of Lords. There were many contusions.

BILL TO AMEND COPYRIGHT LAW.

Among the bills announced was one by Gerald Balfour, (President of the Board of Trade,) who gave notice that at an early date he would introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the law regarding literary copyright.

The Speaker having read the King's speech, H. W. Forster, (Conservative, West Kent,) the former Oxford University cricket player, who appeared in a Yeomanry uniform, moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. After a reference to the change of sovereignty, Mr. Forster said he hoped the House would remember the dignity of the King's position and deal generously with the civil list.

Sir Andrew N. Agnew, Bart., (Liberal Unionist, Edinburgh,) seconded the motion.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, after wishing the King and Queen a long and happy reign, took up the political paragraphs of the Speech from the Throne. He asked the House to face the facts in connection with the war. They must not, he said, shut their eyes to the gravity of the situation in South Africa.

Sir Henry dwelt at length on the miscalculations of the Government, and paid a warm tribute to the army, saying he thought there was no reason to withhold the fullest confidence from the Generals in the field. The position in South Africa, he said, presented formidable difficulties. Neither here nor in South Africa was there any idea of flinching. The question was, had the Government adequately realized the circumstances and adequately provided for them?

The Speaker asked if it were true that Gen. Kitchener had asked for more troops eleven weeks ago? He said the House would not hesitate to vote anything necessary to clear the Colony of the invaders, but when that was accomplished, then was the moment to make the people of the two States such terms of settlement as, while securing for the empire all they were contending for, would assuage the Boers' fears, save their dignity, and restore their personal rights. While supporting the dispatch of such reinforcements as the military authorities at the Cape required, Sir Henry strongly urged, as a solvent infinitely more effective than military measures, that definite proposals be made at the same time. If they were to keep South Africa, they must win the confidence of the Dutch. Whatever was done must be done openly. The dispatch of peace emissaries was not wise.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader, followed. In congratulating the King he said that his Majesty had followed precedent in relinquishing to the Government all crown property, and he might be assured that the Commons were ready to make ample provision for him. Referring to a question, raised by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as to the misconduct of the allied troops in China, he declared that the behavior of the British troops there had been exemplary. He admitted that the Government had not foreseen that the leaders of the Boers would be "so ill-advised in their own interest and the interest of their country as to continue the struggle." The Government, he said, had exceeded Lord Kitchener's demands rather than fallen short of them, adding that the Boer leaders "know perfectly well that, if they lay down their arms, their persons and property will be respected, and equal rights granted to all.

"More than this," continued Mr. Balfour, "the Boer leaders know that as soon as it becomes possible free institutions will be adopted. Her Majesty's Government holds that it would be perfect insanity to grant all the institutions of self-government while the effects of war are still visible. We have put our hand to the plow, and shall not withdraw it. The war will be continued until it comes to the only conclusion consistent with our honor."

William H. K. Redmond, (Nationalist member for East Clare,) protested against the war, declaring that he would only believe in colonial support of it when the Australian and Dominion Parliaments had voted £1,000,000 each to carry it on.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, (Radical, member for South Aberdeen,) argued that the Government was wrong in demanding unconditional surrender from the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain interjected: "Lord Roberts only demanded unconditional surrender of the Boer Government, not of individual Boers."

Resuming, Mr. Bryce said:

"You have driven to despair an enemy whose bravery deserves more respect. It would be better not to convert the republics into self-governing colonies, but to leave them as protected States, disarmed and free from foreign interference."

The House then adjourned.

VIGOROUS IRISH CAMPAIGN.

John E. Redmond Says the Party Is United, and Will Interfere in Every British Question.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—John G. Redmond, M. P., in the course of an interview in the lobby of the House of Commons last evening, said:

"While the Peers and Commoners were jostling each other to-day in vulgar haste to pay obeisance to Edward VII. every Irish member deliberately abstained from any participation in the pageant, which was only a mockery to our people, poverty stricken and oppressed as they are. At the meeting of the Irish National Party to-day it was unanimously decided that, in consideration of Ireland's present condition, deprived of constitutional freedom and overtaxed by English rule, against which we must ever protest, the Irish members would take no part in the ceremonies inaugurating the new reign. The resolution was unanimous.

"So intense is this feeling among us that, for the first time in ten years, eighty Irish members met in a united party in Westminster to-day. They determined on a vigorous campaign against the new King. They intend not only to discuss Irish questions, but to interfere in every British question which may arise. The King's speech gave the first indication of what the result of a revival of the movement in Ireland means. We demand compulsory sale of estates by Irish landlords. The Government now proposes to introduce a bill offering inducements to Irish landlords to sell these estates voluntarily. This will not do, but the proposal is an acknowledgment of the power of our new movement.

"We purpose to expose the iniquity of the Boer war, and to make a general assault along the whole line. In other words, the accession of the King in no way alters the attitude of Ireland to England. On the contrary, having a man to fight, Ireland will relinquish her chivalrous attitude to the late Queen, and we mean to know once for all, whether our constitutional rights are to be awarded to us or not."

INCREASED CIVIL LIST?

Report that the Government Intends to Raise the Civil List to £500,000.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—It was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons last evening that the Government intends to raise the civil list to £500,000.

The proposal is liable to meet with considerable opposition.

The amount of the civil list at present is £385,000.

KING GOING TO GERMANY.

Indications that He Will Start Immediately—Empress Frederick's Condition Very Serious.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Portsmouth says the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been commissioned to take King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Germany, and it is expected that the British Channel Squadron will form the escort.

"King Edward is expected to arrive in Flushing on Sunday night, on his way to Cromberg," says the Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Mail. "Queen Wilhelmina will be specially represented on his arrival, and extraordinary police precautions will be taken to insure his safety."

The Daily Mail has the following from its Berlin correspondent:

"I learn that the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick is more serious than at any previous time during her illness. King Edward is expected to visit her within a few days."

Duke of Cornwall Has a Cold.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Duke of Cornwall and York's absence from the ceremonies yesterday is explained as due to a cold. It is denied that he has suffered a relapse.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Perhaps it was because it was St. Valentine's Day; but certainly there has seldom in the social history of New York been a day more crowded with notable entertainments than was Feb. 14. The town was in a perfect whirl. There were luncheons, matinée musicales, bridge whist parties, at homes, dinners, and dances. It is now the custom, as in London, for many people of fashion, especially the men, to go from one to the other of several entertainments, and this week, on the same evening, there was an interchange of guests at Mrs. Fish's and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin's. A dinner dance only imposes the obligation of staying to the dinner. Last evening, however, many remained at the Smith cotillion, and did not chose to leave it for other entertainments, although a few men slipped out and donned fancy costumes and went over to the Culver Valentine masquerade. Many were asked to the Smith cotillion who were not to the dinner, and these were guests at other dinners, and came in afterward. So there was a constant bustle and excitement the entire evening.

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As a contrast, to-day will be dull. There are few affairs of any importance. There is only one dance—with the exception of the meetings of two of the smaller classes—and that will be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. It is only a small affair, and about thirty guests have been asked.

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Among the afternoon affairs of yesterday was a St. Valentine's luncheon given by Mrs. William J. Gibson of 2 West Seventy-second Street; an afternoon card party by Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, 76 East Fifty-fifth Street; a luncheon by Mrs. Lewis Colford Jones, for Miss De Saulles, 707 Fifth Avenue; a luncheon by Mrs. Carl Shefer, 40 West Thirty-seventh Street, for Miss Elsie Shefer; a luncheon by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 185 Madison Avenue, and a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, 9 East Sixty-seventh Street.

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Miss Esther Hunt, 178 Madison Avenue, gave a dinner last evening for her bridesmaids and the ushers who are to be at her wedding on Saturday. Her fiancé, Mr. George M. Woolsey; his brother, Mr. "Jack" Woolsey; Messrs. Winthrop, Ingraham, and Bull, and the Misses Kernochan, Lila Sloane, Elsa Bronson, and Belle Gurnee were in the party. The decorations were very simple—white flowers as the centrepiece and little baskets of violets for the young women and bountonnières for the men.

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Mrs. Lewis Boudinot Atterbury has a progressive hearts party for this afternoon. To-morrow evening James J. Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting are among those who are giving dinners. There will be a large party over Sunday at Chatswold, where a concert will be given in the afternoon. Miss Leary will give a small tea for Mrs. Arthur Paget and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin a dinner for Miss Edith Lounsbery.

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The annual St. Valentine's kettledrum for the aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged takes place to-morrow afternoon at Sherry's. Among those who have tables are Miss Remsen, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Henry G. McVickar, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. James J. Higginson, and Mrs. Gustav Kissel. The royal marionettes and the vitagraph war pictures, music, dancing, and refreshments will be provided, especially for the children, who always look forward to this entertainment.

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Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry have cards out for a dinner for to-morrow evening. Dinners will be given on Sunday evening by Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer.

***

William K. Vanderbilt is expected in Savannah to-day. The Valiant is there coaling, and it seems Mr. Vanderbilt has had some trouble in getting her fitted out for sea. He and Winfield Hoyt may sail to-morrow, and they may be detained until Sunday or the beginning of next week. August Belmont and his son will remain in Florida some time longer.

***

J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton arrived yesterday on the Majestic from England. Miss Drayton made her début last Winter, and she was a bridesmaid at the wedding of the daughter of Richard Derby, who married Samuel Auchmuty Tucker. Miss Drayton and her father were in the Engadine last Summer, and have since been in London. They will be here for a short time, and will then go to Philadelphia.

***

Mrs. Harold Brown sailed yesterday for Genoa on the Furst Bismarck. Among the others booked on the same ship were Miss Mary Mason Brown, Miss Margaret W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg, Mr. Otto W. Cushing, Mr. Robert Culver, Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs and Miss Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Justus S. Hotchkiss, William H. Hollister, Mrs. Lynde Harrison, Henry Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen, Henry Noel Potter, and the Baroness von Keteller.

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The wedding of Miss Isabel Stillman, the daughter of James Stillman, and Percy Rockefeller will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church April 23.

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Among the smaller entertainments last evening was the meeting of the Rubenstein Club and a meeting of the Drawing Room Club. At the latter affair Mr. Albert Gerard Thiers delivered an essay on "Musical Expression," with illustrations.

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The series of Knickerbocker dances closed last evening at Delmonico's with a Valentine dance. An orchestra with eight stringed instruments and Brooks and Denton, the banjoists, alternated in playing the dance music. Supper was served at midnight. Among the guests was Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson. The favors were pretty valentines and other trifles suitable to the occasion.

***

A tea was given yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Du Pont Coudert in honor of Mrs. Arthur Paget. The Florodora Sextet sang "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden." There were about 150 guests.

***

Mrs. James Speyer gave a large dinner yesterday evening in honor of Miss Wadsworth. Covers were laid for twenty-four. The floral decorations were pink roses artistically arranged with ferns and vines.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of the late Frank G. Brown, and granddaughter of the late Lewis B. Brown, the founder of Elberon, to W. Denison Hatch, Jr., son of Mr. William D. Hatch of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid left yesterday for Washington, D. C., to attend the diplomatic dinner given by President and Mrs. McKinley. They will return on Monday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are at Lenox, where, with many others, they have been snowed in. They will leave in a few days for New York, and will afterward sail for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Barney have arrived in New York from their wedding tour, and are now settled in town for the Winter.

***

The Thursday Evening Club met last night at Mrs. John Minturn's residence on Washington Square, and were entertained by Dr. Albert de Sarak, the Oriental scientist. There was music by an orchestra during the evening, and a seated supper after the entertainment.

The guests at the dinner given last night in honor of Miss Harriet Wadsworth by Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer was a handsome affair. The guests, besides Miss Wadsworth, were the Misses Helen T. Barney, Cryder, Wenonah Wetmore, Kathleen Neilson, Mary Harriman, Natalie Wells, Caroline Livingston, Anna Dodge, Sibyl Douglas, and the Messrs. Jacques Antoine Mai, Frederic Kernochan, Ashbel Barney, W. Ernest Iselin, Coster Wilmerding, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., John Clinton Gray, Jr., Barclay Kountze, Bradish Johnson, Jr., and C. Townsend Irvin.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a valentine luncheon yesterday at her residence, at which the decorations had the Valentine Day touch. Among the guests were Mrs. de Lancey Kane, Mrs. F. Grande d'Hauteville, Mrs. John L. Kane, Mrs. Bache McE. Emmet, Mrs. C. Leverich, Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Caylus, Mrs. Woolsey, Miss Beekman, and Mrs. Charles D. Stickney.

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Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave a dinner last night, and her guests included Mrs. Astor, who went later to the Smith dance; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Egerton Winthrop and Mr. Smalley.

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Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has cards out for dinners to be given on Feb. 21, 25, and 28 respectively. Mrs. Ogden Mills is to give a dinner on Saturday evening. Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting is soon to give a large luncheon, and Mrs. Edwards will give one for her débutante daughter later on, probably in Lent.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were chiefly from resident circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh gave a dinner of twenty covers this evening. It was followed by a small musicale, some forty additional guests being invited to hear Mme. Nordica, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh during her short Washington visit.

The Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards had as their dinner guests this evening Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, the Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. Sternberg, the Assistant Postmaster General, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Audenried, Mr. and Mrs. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, and Mr. Seymour.

Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York and his sister, Mrs. Von Mayhoff, gave a dinner party to-night in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root. The other guests were the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator Cockrell and Miss Cockrell, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Manning, Mme. Perez of the Mexican Embassy, Gen. Corbin, Representative and Mrs. Swanson, Miss Morgan, Miss Winifred Mattingly, Señor Balmaceda of the Chilean Legation, Judge Duke of Virginia, and Mr. Von Mayhoff.

Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills gave a dinner for young people this evening.

Miss Paulding gave her last reception of the season this afternoon. Assisting her were Mrs. O'Donnell and Miss Mabel Merriam, who presided in the dining room; Miss Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, Miss Lane, and Miss Hagner.

William F. Draper, ex-Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Draper, now stopping at the Arlington, to-day concluded the purchase of the residence of the late Mrs. Washington McLean and propose to make Washington their permanent Winter home.

BRIDE-ELECT STOPS WEDDING.

On Her Marriage Day She Rejects the Man She Had Accepted.

Miss Mary Kullman, eighteen years old, of 183 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, and Samuel A. Turner of 707 Summit Avenue were to have been married at St. John's Roman Catholic Church yesterday, but the wedding did not take place. Miss Kullman, so Turner says, sent for him at 8 o'clock A. M., and told him that she had decided not to marry him. When he asked for an explanation she told him that he had deceived her as to his prospects in life. They had been engaged for nearly a year.

There was then no time to notify those who had been invited to the wedding, but Miss Kullman's brother went to the church and told the Rev. Patrick Smith, the rector, who caused the sexton to notify the guests as they arrived.

At Miss Kullman's home last night all information was refused.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner at the White House to-night in honor of the members of the Diplomatic Corps. It was the first social function given by the President since his recovery from the attack of the grip. To accommodate the large number of guests the table was set in the long corridor. Its centrepiece was of orchids, while scattered over the table were a number of smaller mounds mainly of primroses of the color of orchids. An orchestra from the Marine Band furnished the music. The President escorted Señora de Azpiroz, wife of the Ambassador from Mexico, to the table, and the German Ambassador escorted Mrs. McKinley.

After the dinner a number of specially invited guests assembled and enjoyed a programme of music and dancing, the state dining room being used for the latter purpose.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Choate—Muller.

Joseph K. Choate of Denver, Col., a nephew of Ambassador Choate, and a son of the late Dr. George Choate of Manhattan, and Miss Alice Muller, a daughter of Mrs. George K. Kaltmann of Hamburg, Germany, were married yesterday afternoon in Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg. The Rev. Dr. James H. Barrington performed the ceremony. Miss Louisa Meyer of Manhattan attended the bride, and Allen Campbell Choate, a son of the bridegroom, was the best man. A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Charles Dillwiller,

FAST HORSES AT AUCTION

Noted Trotters and Pacers Sold in Madison Square Garden.

POLE TEAM, BROUGHT $5,000

Dariel and Laura W., Speedway Stars, Went for Fair Prices at the Fasig-Tipton Sale.

The star attraction of the Fasig-Tipton Company's "400" horse sale in Madison Square Garden yesterday was the offering, early in the evening, of the John Splan pole team, Maggie and Marian Messenger, splendidly matched young bay mares, of whom Splan expressed the conviction that they can trot a mile in 2:15. Through the day the attendance was fair and prices held up to a good average, but no really spirited competition was aroused until the Splan team entered the ring, at the beginning of the night sale. With half a dozen prospective buyers after them, the price started at $1,000 by John Maguire, was rapidly raised until the hammer fell at $5,000. J. W. Horner of New York securing the pair from A. M. Carr of Butte, Montana. Mart Demarest, and Ed Tipton, who hung out longest of the defeated bidders.

The Speedway pacers from the stable of Dr. H. H. Kane, who sold out his road horses in anticipation of a long absence from the driveway, attracted much attention. Dariel, 2:07½, a champion at her gait on the Speedway, was the chief of this collection, and after a sharp contest went to Mr. Horner. Laura W., 2:16, brought the next best price of the Kane collection and was purchased for $1,000 by S. H. Knox of Buffalo. A fast and handsome pacing pole team, made up of two good race horses, Monopole., 2:08¾, and Amokin, 2:14¼, produced brisk bidding, and found a new owner at $1,800 in P. L. Bryce of Newark.

A feature of the sale in the afternoon was the appearance in the ring of the famous old pacer Mascot, ex-world's champion at his own way of going and the holder of a record of 2:04, in addition to having put in many quarters at a rate that, carried on, would have furnished the two-minute horse years before he appeared in the form of another pacer. Mascot since his racing days has been a star on the Buffalo Speedway, where he won additional honors, though now sixteen years old. His owner sent him to the sale with the statement that the old champion still retains his speed, but he did not look it when he jogged around the track. To the surprise of horsemen, however, there was something of a contest for his ownership, and Mascot finally was sold to Dr. F. H. Flagge of New York, who expects to use him on the Harlem Speedway. A summary of the best-sold horses follows:

PROPERTY OF C. W. MITCHELL.

Louis V. Bell, b. c., 4 years, by Young Jim-Reconnoiter, by Arlster; E. J. Decker, New York $400

PROPERTY OF A. BLAIR KELSEY.

Mace, 2:21½, (pacer,) b. g., 7, by Hinda Wilkes-Rooker mare; Jere Gauff, Allentown, Penn. 400

PROPERTY OF HIGHLAND FARM.

Little Tide, b. f., 4, by Alfred G.-High Tide, by Alfred W.; E. Thompson, Northport, L. I. 475

Starletta, Jr., br. f., 3, by Alfred G.-Taretta, by Alcantara; Fred Isabell, New Bedford, Mass. 410

Lillian A., b. f., 2, by Alfred G.-Agnes L., by William L.; G. E. Ferguson, New York 300

PROPERTY OF BAKER & ROSENDALE.

Bonnie Boy, 2:27¼, blk. h., 15, by Patchen Wilkes-Bonnie Maid, by Sidney; W. A. Rhodes, South River, N. J. 475

PROPERTY OF S. S. BLACKBURN.

Rob Roy, 2:16¾, b. g., 10, by Pilot Chief, Nancy, by Lancewood; J. S. McDonald, New York 475

S. S. B., roan g., 6, by Alamito-Towaway, by Charles Caffroy; John McGuire, New York 425

PROPERTY OF ISAAC ECKERT.

A. B. C., 2:13¼, (pacer,) b. g., 7, by Mephisto-Birdie Stephens, by McKinney; John H. Atwell, St. Louis 1,025

Queen Alfreda, 2:12¾, b. m., 16, by Accrol G.-Alls Star, by Jay Bird; H. Pansher, agent, New York 750

PROPERTY OF PARKWAY FARM.

Flare Up, 2:14, (pacer,) b. m., 7, by Charles Derby-Flash, by Egmont; W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn 900

PROPERTY OF O. CABANA, JR.

Mascot, 2:04, (pacer,) b. g., 16, by Deceive-Miss Delmore; Dr. F. H. Flagg, New York 1,000

Fitz Royal, 2:15¾, ch. g., 10, by Prince Regent-Barbaria, by Kentucky Prince; L. Hoynton, New York 510

Domino, 2:52½, b. g., 9, by Coronet-Kitty Morgan, by Bartlett's Morgan; M. McDonald, New York 425

Juva, 2:29¾, (pacer,) ch. m., 10, by Young Fullerton-Lucy C., by Pocahontas Boy; E. R. Cobb, Chelsea, Mass. 370

PROPERTY OF DE CERNEA STABLE.

Al Carroll, 2:18½, gr. g., 8, by Alcryon-Nelly C., by Louis Napoleon; E. J. Decker, Far Rockaway, L. I. 360

PROPERTY OF DR. H. H. KANE.

Dariel, 2:07½, (pacer,) b. m., 8 years, by Alcander-Topsey, by Ethan Allen; J. W. Horner, New York 2,100

Little Gem, 2:15¾, (pacer,) b. g., 9, by Alcander-Buttercup, by Daniel Lambert; William McFarland, Philadelphia 475

Hattie L., 2:17½, (pacer,) b. m., 9, by Alcander-Chance Fairchild mare; H. C. Smith, Bridgeport, Conn. 370

Laura W., 2:16, (pacer,) ch. m., age unstated, by Alcander-unstated; S. H. Knox, Buffalo 1,000

PROPERTY OF JOHN SPLAN.

Maggie, 2:17½, b. m., 9, by Bombastic-Kitty, by Kensett, and Marian Messenger, 2:20¾, b. m., 9, by Electric Prince, by Stranger Tom, pole team; J. W. Horner, New York 5,000

PROPERTY OF T. T. MAXFIELD.

Monopole, 2:08¾, (pacer,) ch. g., 11, by Leicester-Rubin, by Abraham, and Amokin, 2:14¼, (parer,) blk. g., 7, by Ambassador-Scotia Queen, by Grand Sentinel; pole team; P. L. Bryce, Newark, N. J. 1,000

PROPERTY OF JAMES HANLEY.

Strathbelle, 2:14¾, (pacer,) ch. m., 10, by Strathmore-Hope So, by Blue Bull; M. J. Young, Lexington, Ky 525

Master Delmar, 2:20½, b. g., 8, by Delmar-Lady Hill, by Messenger Duroc, and Mar Boy, 2:19¼, b. g., 7, by Delmar-Ben Franklin mare; pole team; A. M. Carr, Butte, Montana 1,000

PROPERTY OF DR. H. D. GILL.

Anheuser, 2:24¾, (pacer,) gr. g., 11, by Alonzo Hayward-untraced; Charles Foucart, New York 400

PROPERTY OF H. B. WOOKEY.

Earline, 2:18¾, br. g., 8, by Trump-Nelly B., by Green's Bashaw; W. L. Rhodes, South River, N. J. 540

PROPERTY OF DR. E. S. WILLIAMS.

Minnie Corwin, 2:27½, b. m., 8, by Major Corwin-Minnie Benton, by General Benton; Charles Bell, Jersey City, N. J. 435

PROPERTY OF GEORGE BRETT.

Greenwood, 2:14½, (pacer,) b. g., 8, by W. A. Wood-Blanche Peacemaker, by Peacemaker; John Maguire, New York 475

PROPERTY OF GEORGE HAZELTINE.

Tiger Tom, 2:21½, b. g., 7, by Fred S. Wilkes-Wilkie McGregor, by Robert McGregor; Abraham Johnson, New York 700

PROPERTY OF J. G. CECIL.

Star Bird, 2:13, (pacer,) b. m., 6, by Nuthurst-Gallantea, by Gambetta Wilkes; Dr. H. D. Gill, New York 1,200

Total for 100 head, $85,120; average, $361.20. Sold on Wednesday, 83 head for $44,375; average, $534.13. Total for two days, 183 head, sold for $82,495; average, $450.13.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Silurian, a 15-to-1 shot, finished first in the mile handicap at Tanforan to-day, but was disqualified for fouling Advance Guard, and the latter was given the race. The pair finished heads apart. Burns rode three winners. O'Connor put two over. Results: Five and a half furlongs—Genua, 105, (Enos,) 1; Antigone, 105, 2; Vantine, 105, 3. Time—1:09. One mile—Handicapper, 112, (Burns,) 1; Donator, 107, 2; Moorlight, 105, 3. Time—1:46. Seven furlongs—Montanic, 104, (Burns,) 1; Prejudice, 102, 2; The Pride, 107, 3. Time—1:28½. Mile, handicap—Advance Guard, 122, (O'Connor,) 1; Telamon, 102, 2; Pupil, 103, 3. Time—1:42¾. Five and a half furlongs—Espanola, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Edinborough, 110, 2; Brownie Anderson, 105, 3. Time—1:08½. Mile and a quarter—Greenock, 109, (Burns,) 1; Confalon, 106, 2; Star Chamber, 109, 3. Time—2:10¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Seven furlongs—Dousterswivel, 109, (Robertson,) 1; J. W. Sloan, 106, 2; Swordsman, 109, 3. Time—1:37. Six and a half furlongs—The Elbs, 98, (Cochran,) 1; Censor, 108, 2; Dr. Carrick, 101, 3. Time—1:31. One mile and an eighth—Chorus Boy, 112, (Dupee,) 1; Gen. Magruder, 109, 2; Prince Real, 104, 3. Time—2:08¾. One mile, handicap—Strangest, 109, (Odom,) 1; Empress of Beauty, 91, 2; Senator Beveridge, 95, 3. Time—1:51. Six furlongs—Martin, 107, (Dale,) 1; Educate, 96, 2; Plead, 92, 3. Time—1:21½. Six furlongs—Orion, 108, (Odom,) 1; Braw Lad, 113, 2; Tristan Belle, 101, 3. Time—1:21.

YALE'S ELIGIBILITY RULES.

Strict Laws to Govern Athletics at the New Haven Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 14.—The new eligibility rules that have been adopted by the Yale athletic managers and that will be submitted to the university at a mass meeting to-morrow evening are a great advance over anything of the kind attempted before at Yale.

Hereafter no man shall be eligible for a Yale crew, baseball, football, or track team if he has the slightest trace of professionalism about him. Thus no man may try for a Yale crew or team if he has accepted board for Summer baseball playing or other athletic service, or has coached or acted as a teacher of any organizations. Any man who has received emolument or money for any kind of athletic service is barred out by the new arrangement.

Hereafter no man shall be eligible to a Yale association who is not following at least a two years' course, or if a graduate, such as Full Back Perry Hale, who is not carrying on a full eight-hour-a-week course. No man may come to Yale hereafter from another college to enter athletics here unless he has completed a year's full course with satisfactory results. No man who has been dropped may re-enter athletics until he has either been readmitted to his class or has passed another full year at his work. No man shall remain in athletics for more than four years. If a man has played on a team of another university the time spent there shall be included in his Yale four years. The rules are eminently fair, and place Yale on a high standard of college amateur athletics.

A. A. U. Suspends Rodenbach.

At a meeting of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held last evening at the Astor House, William Rodenbach, a member of the New West Side Athletic Club, was given a six months' suspension from the organization because of alleged attempts to defraud and the use of obscene language.

Mr. Rodenbach, together with Thomas Nevins and George Schley, acted as one of the judges at the games of the New West Side Club on Saturday. He is charged by Nevins with having asked him to give one of the competitors in the record shot-put, a friend of Rodenbach's, an extra foot in the measurement, that the shot-putter might obtain the record. Nevins refused to do this, and declares Rodenbach became abusive. The suspension against Rodenbach will be reduced to two months, in case he apologizes to Mr. Nevins through the committee. Mr. Rodenbach was not present at the meeting last night.

FIGHT, A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Judge Hollister Enjoins Pugilists Jeffries and Ruhlin from Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—There will be no contest between Jeffries and Ruhlin or any one else in Saengerfest Hall, in this city, to-morrow night, and no other date has been fixed for the event. Neither will there be any mobilization of troops outside of the hall or anywhere else to-morrow night or any other time in this city to keep Jeffries and Ruhlin from meeting there. The permanent injunction issued by Judge Hollister to-day against the proposed pugilistic championship contest to-morrow night, or at any other time, has caused the indefinite postponement of the arrangements of the State and county authorities, as well as of the promoters of the contest.

Judge Hollister sustained the State on all points at issue. He not only held that courts of equity have jurisdiction against public nuisances, but also that prize fights are public nuisances and that the proposed contest between Jeffries and Ruhlin was to be a prizefight for the championship of the world and not a boxing match for points. The decision was severe in language as well as decisive in its holding. It held the proposed event to be a nuisance, a moral wrong, a crime before the law, and such a menace to society as should be restrained even in courts of inquiry.

Reviewing the testimony, Judge Hollister complimented Manager Brady in saying that his evidence commanded the respect of the Court, that he was severe on Manager Corbett as "an indiscreet and evasive witness, whose testimony regarding the difference between prizefights and boxing contests could not be given credence."

When the joint conference adjourned to-night it was announced that nothing had been accomplished except an indefinite postponement of the contest that had been scheduled for to-morrow night.

"Charley" Mitchell Arrives Here.

"Charley" Mitchell, the English pugilist, arrived in New York on the White Star liner Majestic from Liverpool yesterday. His visit at this time is one of pleasure, he said, adding, though if the chance should arise he would not be averse to a match with one of the big fighters. He would prefer Corbett to any of the others, if the match could be arranged with him. Mitchell will remain in America several months, and intends to start for California in a week or so. Mitchell's physical appearance has not changed much since he was here last, and he said he weighed about 190 pounds. He also said that pugilism was at a very low ebb in England on account of the lack of good men.

Buffalo Gets L. A. W. Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 14.—To-day's session of the annual assembly of the League of American Wheelmen was devoted to the election of officers, the awarding of the National meet to Buffalo, discussion on the abuse of the agreement existing between the League of American Wheelmen and the Dominion of Canada, by which bicycles are admitted free of duty to the Dominion, the voting of $2,000 per year to Secretary Bassett for his services, and the arraignment of the National political parties, and the New York contingent in particular, for the lack of interest in the matter of good roads. Horatio G. Earle of Detroit, was elected President, George C. Pennell of New York was chosen First Vice President, W. A. Howell of New York Second Vice President, G. H. Tattersall of Trenton Treasurer, while Abbott Bassett of Boston will remain as Secretary.

Delegate H. B. Fullerton of New York injected some zest into the meeting by delivering a scathing report on the lack of interest taken in the matter of good roads by the National political parties.

Treasurer Tattersall's report showed the liabilities to be $4,633.49, while the assets, representing loans alone, were $6,968.01, and cash on hand was $3,894.

Secretary Bassett's report showed that the membership had dropped to less than half of the 1900 record. The total income was $27,906.23, as against $73,941.01 last year. Amount of dues received from divisions, $12,511.80; last year, $29,609.25; credited National Treasurer from dues, $8,477.76; last year, $17,626.50.

CALEDONIANS WIN DEWAR CUP.

Skip Thomas Archibald Makes the Deciding Play in a Good Curling Match.

Thomas Archibald skipped his Caledonian Club rink to victory yesterday in the final curling match at Van Cortlandt Lake for the John Dewar Silver Cup. The match was in progress two days, as twelve rinks entered for competition in the first round on the previous day.

The finish was worthy of any championship bowspell contest. The Caledonians, composed entirely of the four famous Archibald brothers, known to all curlers, were opposed to the Van Cortlandt rink, skipped by A. Pratt, who has carried his team to many a victory. As the rivals started to play the last head honors were even, with 12 points apiece. Pratt had laid three stones dangerously near the deciding mark; when Thomas Archibald, in making the last play, knocked one of the other stones away and "laid the shot," as the typical Scotch curler would say. That won the game, giving the Caledonians 2 extra points, the final score, therefore, standing 14 to 12.

In the semi-final round Van Cortlandt had an unexpectedly easy victory over the Thistle Club rink by 21 points to 8, while the Caledonians drew a bye. The teams and results were:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

VAN CORTLANDT.	THISTLE.
G. P. Morosini, Jr.,	A. McKay,
W. G. Fraser,	Robert Loudon,
Isiah Frazier,	Thomas Watt,
A. Pratt, skip., 21.	Robert Lauder, skip., 8.

The Caledonia Club rink drew a bye.

FINAL ROUND.

CALEDONIAN.	VAN CORTLANDT.
Robert Archibald,	G. P. Morosini, Jr.,
William Archibald,	W. G. Fraser,
Harry Archibald,	Isiah Frazier,
Thos. Archibald, skip., 14.	A. Pratt, skip., 12.

Thomas Wigley was umpire.

SLOW HOCKEY PLAYING.

Tame Match Results in Downfall of the Quaker City Seven by the Score of 4 to 2.

Absence of science, speed, and skill marked the championship hockey match at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening between the sevens of the Hockey Club of New York and the Quaker City Hockey Club, in which the local team won by a score of 4—2. Both teams played a rough game, and that no one was ruled off was due more to the leniency of Referee Howard than to any mildness in the play.

The Philadelphians lost several chances to tally through slow and inaccurate shooting. They suffered also through their slow skating, which enabled the Hockey Club nearly always to outstrip them. Line-up:

Hockey Club of New York (4.)	Positions.	Quaker City Hockey Club (2.)
Ellison	Goal	Robertson
Cunningham	Point	Menzie
Newbery	Cover point	Clothier
Huntington	Forward	Orton
Dr. Casanova	Forward	Gorman
Russell	Forward	Rogers
Dusette	Forward	Devine

Goals scored—By Russell, 2; by Huntington, 1; by Dusette, 1; by Devine, 1; by Orton, 1. Referee—Mr. Howard, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—W. A. Belden, New York Athletic Club; Crittenden Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—20-minute halves.

Naval Battalion Hockey Champions.

The final match of the Military Amateur Hockey League championship was decided at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, when the team of the Second Naval Battalion defeated the Twenty-third Regiment seven by 2 goals to 1. Line-up:

23d Regt., 1.	Positions.	Second N. B., 2.
Lawton	Goal	Kellum
Lindley	Point	Dorsett
Powell	Cover point	Welch
Hart	Forwards	Cooke.
Ryan	Forwards	Gallilare
Hickmann	Forwards	Hardenbergh
Emery	Forwards	Holton

Referee—D. Kennedy, Skating Club of Brooklyn. Goal Umpires—Charles T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen, and George Lindley, Twenty-third Regiment. Goals—Hart, 1; Holton, 1; Hardenbergh, 1. Timekeeper—J. Allen Smith. Time—20-minute halves.

Harvard Seniors Win at Hockey.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14.—The seniors defeated the juniors to-day in the Harvard class hockey series by 2 to 0. The championship now lies between the seniors and the freshmen.

Capt. Haff Secures Sailors.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 14.—Capt. Hank Haff has notified twenty young sailors from this section that they are engaged to ship as part of the crew of the Lawson yacht, which boat is to contest for the honor of sailing against Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht in the coming international races.

The sailor boys from Sayville are Elmer Murdock, Elsworth Rogers, Ira Ockers, Jr., George McBride, and Joseph Hickman of Bay Port. The sailors chosen are from West Sayville: William V. Vessen, John Beebe, Gabriel De Wall, Marinlus Buys, William De Druyber, Peter Van Vesser, William Penveid, Coss Segel, Cornelius Van Wende, John Van Wende, Leonard Hock, Jelle Dykstra, and Henry Brandt. These sailors are to receive $45 per month and two suits of clothes. They will be employed from April 15 until Sept. 1.

Starting of Yacht Races.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Yachting World, commenting on the new proposals of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, says:

"It is doubtful if the yachtsmen of Great Britain would support a request for a flying start. While Britishers are satisfied that it is a sporting way to begin a race, it must be remembered that flying starts are unknown to the New York Yacht Club, and they would be, therefore, distinctly in favor of the British skippers, who have been trained to this method since they began to handle a tiller. It is not expected the New York Yacht Club will agree to the innovation. Therefore, it is a pity the proposal was made."

Dates for Princeton's Baseball Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 14.—The baseball schedule for the coming season, which was given out to-day by Manager Francis J. Hall of the Princeton Baseball Association, contains some interesting features. The principal new departures of the schedule from last year's are the games with the Carlisle Indians and the University of Illinois. Fourteen out of the twenty-seven games will take place on the university field diamond, an arrangement heartily indorsed by Princeton undergraduates. The schedule is as follows:

March 23, Rutgers at Princeton; 27, Manhattan at Princeton; 30, Tufts at Princeton; April 4, Montreal at Chester, Penn; 5, Philadelphia League team at Philadelphia; 6, Georgetown at Washington; 8, Georgetown at Washington; 9, University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 10, University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 13, Columbia at New York; 15, Lehigh at Princeton; 20, Lafayette at Easton; 24, Fordham at Princeton; 27, Manhattan at New York; May 1, Cornell at Princeton; 4, Brown at Providence; 8, Lafayette at Princeton; 11, Cornell at Ithaca; 15, Brown at Princeton; 18, Georgetown at Princeton; 22, Holy Cross at Princeton; 25, University of Illinois at Princeton; 29, Bucknell at Princeton; June 1, Yale at New Haven; 5, Carlisle Indians at Princeton; 8, Yale at Princeton; 15, Yale at New York. (In case of a tie.)

Lehigh's Baseball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 14.—The Lehigh University Athletic Association to-day approved the schedule of baseball games for the season 1901, as follows:

March 30, Rutgers, at South Bethlehem; April 8, Georgetown, at Washington, D. C.; 4, Virginia, at Charlottesville, N. C.; 5, Richmond, at Richmond, Va.; 6, Agricultural and Military Academy of North Carolina, at Raleigh; 8, North Carolina University, at Winston, N. C.; 9, North Carolina University, at Chapel Hill, N. C.; 13, New York University, at South Bethlehem; 17, Princeton, at Princeton; 20, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 24, Columbia, at South Bethlehem; May 1, open; 4, Manhattan, at South Bethlehem; 8, Yale, at New Haven; 11, West Point, at West Point; 15, State College, at South Bethlehem; 18, Bucknell, at South Bethlehem; 22, Lafayette, at Easton; 25, Fordham, at New York; 30, University of Pennsylvania, at South Bethlehem; June 8, Lafayette, at South Bethlehem; 15, Lafayette, at Easton; 18, Fordham, at South Bethlehem.

West Point's New Baseball Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Feb. 14.—On account of the decision to graduate the class of 1901 nearly four months ahead of the regular time, the cadet baseball team will be greatly weakened. Lahn, who was elected Captain only a few weeks ago, is a member of the first class. His resignation as Captain of the team was handed in to-day, and Cadet Abbott of Illinois was chosen to succeed him. Brown, West Point's star pitcher, and several other strong members go out with the first class. Their loss will seriously affect the strength of the team. The schedule of games for the season was not quite complete when the order for an early graduation came from Washington, but Annapolis had accepted a challenge for May 18, and the contest will not be postponed.

Golf on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14.—Foursomes and a woman's handicap tournament were the golf features here to-day. Mrs. A. W. Goodrich of Chicago won the Handicap Cup, having the lowest net score, while Miss Bert Andrews of New York won the cup for the lowest gross score after playing off a tie with Miss Alice Walton of Pittsburg. The cup for the highest gross score went to Miss Edith Oliver.

New Italian Ministry.

ROME, Feb. 15.—King Victor Emmanuel has approved the Cabinet organized by Signor Zanardelli, which is constituted as follows: President of the Ministry—Giuseppe Zanardelli; Interior—Giovanni Giolitti; Foreign Affairs—Giulio Prinetti; Justice—Francesco Coddo-Ortu; Finance—Dr. Leone Wollomborg; Treasury—Dr. Di Broglio; War—Gen. Ponza di San Martino; Marine—Admiral Morin; Education—Signor Nunzionasi; Public Works—Count Girolamo Giusso; Agriculture—Silvestro Picardi; Posts and Telegraphs—Tancredi Galimberti.

More Cases of Smallpox.

John Allardice, a child of three years, removed to North Brother's Island on Jan. 9 from his home, 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, suffering from smallpox, died yesterday afternoon. The new cases reported yesterday were Kathleen Moore, 340 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; John McKee, 557 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Jellerado Leonardo, a child, of 348 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

STAR BILLIARDS BY THRESHIE.

Five Splendid Runs Filled with Difficult Shots—McKee Beaten by 118 Points.

Charles Threshie, the Boston amateur billiard champion, gave one of the grandest exhibitions of billiards last night in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club that has ever been seen in amateur tournaments in this vicinity, if not in this country. In many respects it was a unique game and will long be remembered by the large number of billiard enthusiasts who watched it and cheered it repeatedly from start to finish.

Threshie was matched against the leading Pennsylvania amateur, J. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia, and the latter was defeated, 400 points to 282 at fourteen-inch balk line.

The interesting features of Threshie's billiards were five runs of 45, 34, 29, 26, and 21 respectively.

Threshie opened the game, but failed to score, McKee, following, made a humble 2, but Threshie jumped ahead with a run of 13 in the next inning. The play for the first five innings was close. Threshie increased his lead made early, giving some admirable exhibitions of his delightful draw shots, playing in the main a steady, open game. He made 15 in the eighth inning, and, after one miss, made successive runs of 16, 13, 10, and 10, and passed the hundred mark in the seventeenth inning with a total of 102. His next inning was done in genuine championship style, a run of 26 resulting, both open and nursed shots being well shown.

McKee had begun to play slightly better billiards, and Threshie's good run seemed to react upon himself, for he immediately followed with a grand one of 39. This rapid succession of brilliant billiards fairly electrified the gallery, and both competitors were heartily applauded.

From the thirty-seventh inning to the end Threshie had things all his own way. His big run of 45 preceded a splendid string of three innings, the successive ones resulting in 34 and 11 points, respectively, a total of 90 for three innings. The scores were:

Charles Threshie—0 13 0 8 11 0 0 15 0 16 13 10 10 10 0 2 3 26 0 21 8 0 29 6 2 8 9 0 4 0 1 7 0 5 14 4 19 0 1 9 0 1 2 14 0 6 45 34 11 2 1 13 5. Total, 400; average, 7 32-54; high runs, 45, 34, 29, 26, 21, 19, 16, 15, 14, 13, 11, 10, 10, 10.

J. B. C. McKee—2 6 2 4 16 0 4 0 2 3 1 2 4 4 0 16 0 1 18 9 0 0 39 0 0 2 2 2 0 5 3 35 3 1 2 0 17 1 19 1 5 0 2 0 0 1 2 1 17 11 2 5. Total, 282; average, 5 17-53; high runs, 39, 35, 18, 17, 17, 16, 16, 12, 11.

Louis A. Servatius was referee.

The game to-night will be between C. Fred Conklin and Charles Threshie.

Professional Billiardists Matched.

Five hundred dollars cash was posted yesterday afternoon for the challenge billiard match in which Ora C. Morningstar and Leonard Howison will engage on Monday night. Morningstar is a protégé of "Wizard" Jacob Schaefer, and has acted as the trial horse for the great American billiardist. Howison hails from Montreal, Canada, and by professionals is regarded as the player likely to succeed to the honors of the late "Napoleon" Frank Ives. The men will meet in Daly's Academy for six nights of play. The game will be fourteen-inch balk line, with fifty-ounce balls, two shots in balk. They will play in blocks of 800 points each night, a grand total of 1,800 points. Morningstar has averaged 23 1-3, with a high run of 267 in practice against "Tom" Gallagher. Howison averaged 21 2-3, and made a high run of 145 against "Charley" Threshie of Boston, the Class A player.

THREAT TO THROW VITRIOL.

From way up in the wilds of the city, where saloon keepers do not know enough to violate the Sunday law, where lamp posts cease, and where ice from the vintage of 1888 lies six inches thick on the sidewalks lurking in the darkness for guileless reporters, there came yesterday a strange story of love and threats of vitriol throwing which puzzled Magistrate Brann when it came up in the Morrisania Court.

The love story which puzzled the Magistrate came when George S. Smith, an insurance inspector of 444 East Eighty-ninth Street, was arraigned to answer a charge of having threatened to throw vitriol in the face of Alice R. Bellamy, seventeen years old, at 1,011 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, in the aforesaid wilds, fanned by the breezes of the East River.

Court Policeman Cox arrested Smith yesterday morning, and when the prisoner was brought into court Miss Bellamy and her mother were there to greet him. Instead of coming down to business, however, the women advanced toward Smith, and after shaking him warmly by the hand, chatted until they came to the conclusion to tell the Magistrate that they did not wish to press the complaint and that, therefore, there was "nothin' doin'."

Just then Smith was heard to mutter that there were "two sides to every story, anyway," and the Magistrate becoming interested, insisted on hearing the tale. Miss Bellamy then told her version with reluctance. She said she had known Mr. Smith ever since she was six years old, and that he had often visited her home, and for the last year has been her suitor. Some weeks ago, she said, he had asked her to marry him, but she answered him that she was too young.

"If you do not marry me when you are seventeen years old I'll throw vitriol in your face," he is alleged to have told her.

Smith was asked what he had to say, and explained that all the girl said was true. "I love her, your Honor, and if I thought she would marry another I would do what I threatened," he said. Wherefore he was held in $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months. Pending the arrival of a bondsman he was held in the court prison, where he told a different story to the reporters.

"I met Mrs. Bellamy and Alice twelve years ago, while bathing at Manhattan Beach," he said. "I fell in love with the mother, who was a beautiful woman. The daughter at that time was a mere tot six years old." Smith then went on to explain that Mrs. Bellamy returned his love and that he went often to her home; in fact, very often, during the last twelve years. He then described how gradually he found Alice, whom he had treated like a sister, growing into a young woman. In time, he said, he found himself ground between the two loves for the women, not knowing whether to become Miss Bellamy's father or Mrs. Bellamy's son. He continued:

"As the girl blossomed into womanhood, a year or two ago, I was struck by her remarkable beauty, and in time found that my love for the mother was quite dead, while an all-consuming passion for the daughter had taken its places. The fact is that the mother became intensely jealous, and it was jealousy that prompted my arrest. I am sure that Alice will forgive me for my impetuous talk, and that before long we will be happily wedded." Later in the day Smith was released on a bond secured for him by the Bellamy woman.

Fire on the Clyde Liner Comanche.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—Twelve hours after the Clyde steamer Comanche left New York, and when she was off Fenwick Island at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning smoke was discovered issuing from the skylight of the engine room, and speedily burst into flames. The alarm was sounded, and after two hours' hard work the fire was controlled; but not until after eight or ten persons had been slightly bruised and burned. The damage to the ship consisted in the destruction of the engine room, where the fire mysteriously originated, and a part of the wood work of contiguous staterooms. The Comanche sailed hence for Jacksonville at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:53	Sun sets...5:34	Moon rises...4:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:08	Gov. Isl'd...4:28	H. Gate...6:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:45	Gov. Isl'd...5:04	H. Gate...7:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples and Marseilles	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silverdale, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores Islands	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Demerara	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bolivia, Genoa	.....	.....
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Castano, Melbourne	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Congo, Odessa	.....	.....
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Herminius, Buenos Ayres	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	.....
Kentucky, Copenhagen	.....	.....
Lockwood, Newcastle	.....	.....
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Menominee, London	.....	8:30 A. M.
Olbers, Manchester	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Siberian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Bellenoen, Argentina, Uruguay, and Para	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Cardenas and Sagua	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

Archimede, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:30 P. M. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. Special registered mail closes at this office daily at 2:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK County.—GEORGE S. BEACH and FRANKLIN B. LORD, as Trustees under the will of MOSELEY J. DANFORTH, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN T. FARLEY, Henry H. Cahn, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Joseph H. Steiner, as executor of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Ida B. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, Julia Holly, Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons:

To the above-named defendants, and to Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner.

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901.

LUCIUS H. BEERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Ida B. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, and Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) Ida B. Reiman, on behalf of said defendant; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner, defendants.

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons are served upon you, respectively, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1901.

LUCIUS H. BEERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCES H. CATLIN, plaintiff, vs. NELSON J. FERRIS, Flora Glassmann, F. Collins Wood, Philip Semmer Glass Company, Limited; Dimock & Fink Company, James T. Welch, John W. Harpe, Thomas F. Duffy, Stephen V. Duffy, Charles H. Duffy, John H. Duffy and Richard Brussel, and John W. Scott, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in the above-entitled action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 23, 1900.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Office and Post Office Address No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Nelson J. Ferris, Flora Glassmann, and James T. Welch:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, on February 14, 1901.

Dated February 14, 1901.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE F. BUTTERFIELD and Edward A. Price, as surviving executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Butterfield, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRED C. HOSS, Winona C. Edson, Reed McIlvaine, Theodore E. Baldwin, Joseph S. Decker, as surviving executor of and under the last will and testament of Elie Charlier, deceased; Jeannette V. D. Charlier, and Annie Bryant, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

To the above-named defendants, Jean-tte V. D. Charlier and Winona C. Edson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900. JAMES W. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 135 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. PHELAN, plaintiff, against PHILIP DUFFEY, Laura F. Van Riper, Samuel E. Duffey, and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles A. Berrian and James G. Patton, defendants.—Summons.

To the defendant Samuel E. Duffey:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 24th, 1900.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Samuel E. Duffey:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901.—Dated February 7th, 1901.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALICE E. SHOENBERGER, plaintiff, against GEORGE B. HICKOK and ELLA L. HICKOK, wife of defendant, GEORGE B. HICKOK; GEORGE E. FOSTER and FLORENCE A. FOSTER, wife of defendant, GEORGE E. FOSTER, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 14th day of January, 1901.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No, 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, George B. Hickok, Ella L. Hickok, and George E. Foster:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 23d, 1901.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

ja25-1aw6wF

Surrogate Notices.

LOESER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL LOESER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 122 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1901. HERMAN A. METZ, Administrator.
DICKERSON, BROWN & RAEGENER, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, New York City. f8-1awfmF

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, her attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26 day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for Admx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. n2-1awfmF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, running thence westwardly along the south line of Sixtieth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Pearsall, deceased, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned land forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of lots known on map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of M. Vernon, Esq., surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor," by the numbers 26 and 17, being the same premises conveyed by William G. Lathrop, Jr., referee, to said Lippman Toplitz, by deed dated December 29th, 1894.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

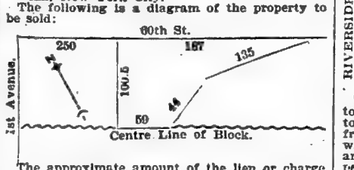

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,308.47, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $411.86, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $491.79, and interest.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to February 6th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated January 23d, 1901.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to February 14th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated February 6th, 1901.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to February 28th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated February 14th, 1901.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SARAH A. MATHEWS and others, trustees, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM G. ROSE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, and an order made and entered therein on the 18th day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan,) and known as Number 28 Water Street, beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of Water Street distant forty-six feet eight and three-quarter inches northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly line of Broad Street with the northwesterly line of Water Street, running thence northwesterly at right angles, or nearly so, with Water Street thirty-five feet and ten inches, thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Water Street thirty-one feet one and three-quarter inches, thence southeasterly thirty-five feet nine and one-half inches to a point in the northwesterly line of Water Street, distant twenty-seven feet eleven and three-quarter inches northeasterly from the point of beginning, running thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of Water Street twenty-seven feet eleven and three-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises which are described in the two following deeds, to wit: Clarence D. Sackett, referee, to Stephen D. Herrick and Josiah Herrick, dated the 27th day of December, 1855, and recorded in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York in Liber 805 of Conveyances, Page 449, on the 2d day of January, 1856, and Jane Ayering to Stephen D. Herrick, dated the 17th day of May, 1862, and recorded in the Register's Office of New York County, in Liber 853 of Conveyances, Page 369, on the 24th day of May, 1862, and of which Stephen D. Herrick died seized and possessed.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
FRANK A. IRISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

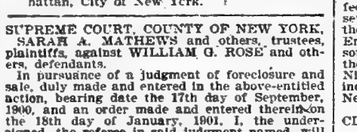

The approximate amount of the lien or charge and interest to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,616.67, together with costs and allowances amounting, with interest, to $406.44. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $420 and interest.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
f11-2aw5wM&F&mh6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to certain agreements contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 963 of Conveyances, Page 196.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

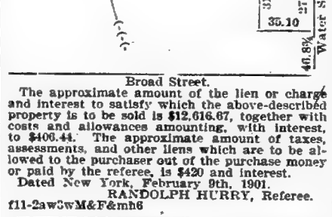

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,695.84, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.06, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $390.80 and interest.

Dated New York, 10th day of January, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1901, at the same place and hour.

Dated February 7th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby further adjourned to February 28th, 1901, at the same place and hour.

Dated February 14th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wells & Bredeker, No. 54 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators.
o26-1awfmF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against JESSIE ADAMO and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, running thence westwardly along the south line of Sixtieth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Pearsall, deceased, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned land forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of lots known on map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of M. Vernon, Esq., surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor," by the numbers 26 and 17, being the same premises conveyed by William G. Lathrop, Jr., referee, to said Lippman Toplitz, by deed dated December 29th, 1894.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

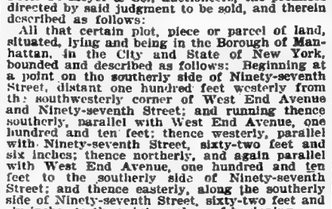

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $16,218.17, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70 and interest from February 8, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $222.25 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $42,000, and interest thereon from February 16, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
f13-2aw3wW&F&m6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against TESSIE ADAMO and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and sixty-two feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Sixty-seventh Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Pearsall, deceased, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned land forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of lots known on map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of M. Vernon, Esq., surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor," by the numbers 26 and 17, being the same premises conveyed by William G. Lathrop, Jr., referee, to said Lippman Toplitz, by deed dated December 29th, 1894.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to February 6th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated January 23d, 1901.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to February 14th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated February 6th, 1901.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to February 28th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated February 14th, 1901.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SARAH A. MATHEWS and others, trustees, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM G. ROSE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, and an order made and entered therein on the 18th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan,) and known as Number 28 Water Street, beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of Water Street distant forty-six feet eight and three-quarter inches northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly line of Broad Street with the northwesterly line of Water Street, running thence northwesterly at right angles, or nearly so, with Water Street thirty-five feet and ten inches, thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Water Street thirty-one feet one and three-quarter inches, thence southeasterly thirty-five feet nine and one-half inches to a point in the northwesterly line of Water Street, distant twenty-seven feet eleven and three-quarter inches northeasterly from the point of beginning, running thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of Water Street twenty-seven feet eleven and three-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises which are described in the two following deeds, to wit: Clarence D. Sackett, referee, to Stephen D. Herrick and Josiah Herrick, dated the 27th day of December, 1855, and recorded in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York in Liber 805 of Conveyances, Page 449, on the 2d day of January, 1856, and Jane Ayering to Stephen D. Herrick, dated the 17th day of May, 1862, and recorded in the Register's Office of New York County, in Liber 853 of Conveyances, Page 369, on the 24th day of May, 1862, and of which Stephen D. Herrick died seized and possessed.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
FRANK A. IRISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge and interest to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,616.67, together with costs and allowances amounting, with interest, to $406.44. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $420 and interest.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
f11-2aw5wM&F&mh6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to certain agreements contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 963 of Conveyances, Page 196.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,695.84, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.06, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $390.80 and interest.

Dated New York, 10th day of January, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1901, at the same place and hour.

Dated February 7th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby further adjourned to February 28th, 1901, at the same place and hour.

Dated February 14th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mF

RICE, WILLIAM M.—Supplemental Citation.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Benjamin Franklin Rice, Walter Scott Rice, Charlotte Rice Clark, who reside at Radical, Missouri thereof, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM M. RICE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert T. Patrick of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of William M. Rice, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja25-1aw7wF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against JESSIE ADAMO and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; and running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet; thence westerly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $16,218.17, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70 and interest from February 8, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $222.25 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $42,000, and interest thereon from February 16, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
f13-2aw3wW&F&m6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against TESSIE ADAMO and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; and running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet; thence westerly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, including costs and allowances, is $17,019 95-100, with interest from January 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $290 48-100 and interest.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL BURKE, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet four inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and the westerly side of Ninth Avenue; and running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line sixteen

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr&Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY T. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
will sell at auction Thursday, Feb. 19, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTRIX SALE.
500 shares Solomon Gas & Oil Co., $1 each.
250 shares Solomon Silver Mining Co., $20 each.
50 shares State Line Gold Mining Co., No. 1, $25 each.
50 shares State Line Gold Mining Co., No. 4, $25 each.
50 shares Miller Gold Mining Co., $25 each.
50 shares Oriental Gold Mining Co., $25 each.
1,750 shares Carbonate Mining Co., $10 each.
200 shares Midway Mining Co., $5 each.
200 shares Herrington Mining Co., $100 each.
6 4 per cent. bonds of Progress Club—4 of $50 each, 2 of $100 each.
50 shares Boas King Knitting Machine Co., $100 each.
1 share The Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua, $100.
1 share Nicaragua Canal Construction Co.
1 bond Nicaragua Canal Construction Co., $100.
1 bond The Comstock Tunnel Co., 4 per cent., $500.
3,000 shares Grass Gold & Mining & Miller Co., $1 each.
1,010 shares Bondurant Gold Mining Co., $10 each.
50 shares Projected Cannel Coal Mining Co., $25 each.
10 shares Apollo Incandescent Gas Light Co., $100 each.
200 shares The Arena Mining Co., $1 each.
500 shares The Union Gold Mining Co., $1 each.
50 shares The Union Gold Mining Co., $1 each.
500 shares (common) The Halle Gold Mining Co., $1 each.
1,080 shares (preferred) The Halle Gold Mining Co., $1 each.

Dividends.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Treasurer's office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1901. A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable February 28th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 9th, 1901.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3:00 o'clock P. M., February 18th, 1901, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., February 28th, 1901. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on February 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1901.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900. Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., February 11th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter (1¼) Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close February 20th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen March 2d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders,
and to Stockholders of the
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, on or before the first day of March, 1901, shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the Counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)
JAMES H. FAY,
(L. S.) Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York,
January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reorganization Committee are prepared to deliver in exchange for the above certificates, on presentation thereof, properly endorsed, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, the Voting Trustee Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stocks of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company in the proportions mentioned in the Plan and Agreement dated June 12, 1900.

The 3½% Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, the First Mortgage 4% Bonds and the Voting Trust Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1901.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD. } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

The Exploration Co. of New York.
Fredk. G. Corning, M.E., Pres., Thos. J. Hurley, V.-Pres.,
C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell, Sec. and Treas.
MILLS BLDG., 15-17 BROAD & 35 WALL STS., N. Y.
Examination of Mines. Auditing of Mining Enterprises. Exceptional Mining Properties Financed.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000
Pennsylvania Company

Guaranteed 3½% Coupon and Registered Trust Certificates
(Series B)
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1941.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Interest payable semi-annually, February 1 and August 1.

Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon Bonds in the denomination of $1,000 each, with registration provision.

These Bonds are secured by deposit of $10,000,000, par value, of 7% Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., having a market value of almost double this amount; and BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. For further details, reference is made to a letter from A. J. Cassatt, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Company, copies of which as well as of the Agreement, relating to these bonds, may be obtained at our office.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 101% and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The subscription will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds awarded upon subscription are to be paid for on February 27th, 1901, against temporary receipts of the Trustee, which will be exchangeable for actual bonds about March 15th.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
New York, February 15, 1901. 27-29 PINEST.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the New York Fire Insurance Company,
No. 72 Wall Street.
NEW YORK, Feb. 14th, 1901.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held at this office on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Augustus Colson,	W. Edwin Thorp,
T. Henry Dewey,	William I. Keeler,
Charles A. Hull,	Philip La Tourette,
Wm. R. McCullough,	Edward E. Hall,
George H. Smith,	Harvey Murdock,
George H. Southard,	Anton A. Raven.
Albert P. Wells,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Augustus Colson was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles A. Hull was unanimously re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year.
CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

The Consolidation Coal Company.
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 9th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 21st instant, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

W. W. GIBBS SELLS OUT.

Retires from American Iron and Steel to Buy It, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—A report that W. W. Gibbs had retired from the American Iron and Steel Company was confirmed at Mr. Gibbs's office to-day. It is also said, though not officially, that Mr. Gibbs yesterday sold out his interest of 100,000 shares for $1,000,000 to G. H. Sternbergh, who was elected President and General Manager of the company in place of Arthur Brock.

It is believed on the Street that the retirement of Mr. Gibbs is part of his project in organizing the new tube company with $40,000,000 capital. It has been rumored that the new company would buy outright the several plants of the American Iron and Steel Company, and Mr. Gibbs does not want to be in the position of negotiating with himself. Horace Brock, Treasurer, retired from that position and was succeeded by H. M. M. Richards, while W. W. Gibbs is replaced as Secretary by C. M. Hallman, chief clerk of the company.

The new Board of Directors is G. H. Sternbergh, Arthur Brock, Horace Brock, H. M. Sternbergh, C. W. Wilhelm, H. H. Light, H. M. M. Richards, Thomas Evans, W. H. Wallace, and C. M. Hallman. Arthur Brock, late President, becomes Vice President, and James Lord is made manager of the Lebanon works, while H. M. Sternbergh manages those at Reading.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD.

Requisition for January, $654,000—Fire Badges for Tunnel Foremen.

The Rapid Transit Commission made arrangements at its meeting yesterday afternoon to have a representative at the hearing on the Brooklyn extension before the Board of Aldermen to-day.

President Orr executed the agreement providing for a change in the plans of the City Hall loop.

The board approved a requisition for $654,000 for work and tools for the month of January. This is the largest requisition that has come before the board since the beginning of the work.

An arrangement has been made between the Rapid Transit Commission and the Fire Department whereby a certain number of fire badges will be issued to those in charge of rapid transit work, so that in case of fire along the line of the subway there may be no clash between the two departments.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Empire Saw Company of Albany; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. L. Joslin, D. J. Hartnett, and L. N. Burdick, Albany.

Oswego Stamp and Publishing Company of Oswego; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. S. Sheldon, C. B. Rice, and Isaac Rice, Oswego.

Perfect Ventilating Company of Peekskill; capital, $6,000. Directors—Charles Shepard, James J. Donovan, and E. B. Lent, Peekskill.

Ward Drug Company of New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. R. Van Heusen, Brooklyn; Mary J. Baldwin and Frances Meily, New York City.

Morris-Garwood Lumber and Storage Company of Olean; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. P. Morris and F. L. Eaton, Olean; W. L. Garwood, New York City.

Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. of Troy, to manufacture paints; capital, $30,000. Directors—A. E. Powers and J. A. Powers, Troy; T. C. Edmonds, White Plains.

American Thermo Ware Company of New York City, to manufacture scientific instruments; capital, $4,000. Directors—G. Marshutz, Isidor Marshutz, and Edward Wolfstein.

Reune Martin & Sons of New York City, to deal in carpets and upholstery; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. J. Martin, Plainfield, N. J.; H. G. T. Martin, South Orange, N. J.; F. B. Brubaker, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—The Keystone State Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, divided into shares of $50 each. The company is empowered to construct, acquire, and operate telephone, telegraph, and cable lines. The incorporators are Norman Frey, Edward H. Chew, and Wilfred B. Wolcott, all of Camden.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 14.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Employes' Guarantee Company of Philadelphia, to deal in real property; capital, $100,000.

Success with Flowers Publishing Company, to engage in the printing, engraving, and publishing business; capital, $30,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four and six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $282,730,384; balances, $14,572,131; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $783,524.

Money on call in London, 4@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Money was in increased demand to-day, in spite of considerable preparation beforehand for payments on the Stock Exchange. Discounts were easier and inactive. The outlook is uncertain. It is believed more gold must be obtained before the position is assured.

The Stock Exchange was engaged in the completion of the settlement. The movements were most irregular. Consols and high-class securities were firmer on the idea that money will soon be easier.

Americans relapsed, in response to Wall Street, to below parity, but later hardened. Near the close they were easier.

Trunk lines reacted. Kafirs improved, the war news having a good effect.

Consols for money, 97¼; consols for the account, 97⅜; Atchison, 57; Canadian, 93½; St. Paul, 153½; Illinois Central, 132; Louisville, 93¾; Union Pacific preferred, 90; New York Central, 147; Erie, 20½; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 16⅞; Erie first preferred, 66⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 83¾, ex dividend; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 9; Rand Mines, 39⅝.

Bar silver dull at 27 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 4@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.

Spanish fours, 70⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £22,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 130.90; Madrid, 37.30; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.70.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, owing to the buoyancy of internationals. Russians and Brazilians were in strong demand. Turks were a special attraction, on rumors of an increase in the interest. Shortly before the close rentes were easier, on rumors that the health of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, had become worse. Industrials were quieter. Rio Tintos were heavy. De Beers showed an important rise, on American buying. Kafirs were very firm and active, on London advices. Three per cent. rentes, 102 francs 32½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.75.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 57,800,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 7,125,000 francs; gold in hand increased 3,300,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 62,025,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 2,625,000 francs.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Internationals were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Americans were easier, in sympathy with New York. Locals fluctuated irregularly, on the report that the Coke Syndicate would further reduce the March output from 5 to 10 per cent. Bonds were fairly maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 77.70. Gold was quoted at 37.60.

REAL ESTATE AGENT ARRESTED.

Woman Accuses Howard D. Van Sant of Embezzlement.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Feb. 14.—Howard D. Van Sant, a real estate agent of Island Heights, has been arrested here charged with embezzlement by Mrs. Augusta B. Cuppers of New York. Justice of the Peace Albert Allen held the prisoner in bonds for his appearance next Tuesday.

Miss Mary Philbrook of Newark is the lawyer appearing for Mrs. Cuppers. The plaintiff alleges in her complaint that about a year ago Van Sant agreed to sell her a piece of property at Island Heights for $450. Two hundred dollars of the purchase price was to be paid in advance, and the remainder in installments. The purchase, it is alleged, was effected through correspondence, and it is claimed that when Mrs. Cuppers went to Island Heights, with all her household goods, she was told by Van Sant that the owners would not sell. He gave her the lease of another house at $100 a year, and promised to return the balance of what she had already paid him. Mrs. Cuppers swears that up to the present she has received but $75.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 14	850,108
To date this year	43,218,356
Corresponding date last year	16,085,790

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 14	$4,106,000
To date this year	$163,342,950
Corresponding date last year	$76,323,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	⅞	Kook. & D. M.	⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Steel & W.	2½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. S. & W. pf.	2½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tobacco	2	Minn. & St. L.	⅜
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	Nat. Biscuit	1
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	⅞	Nat. Steel	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2⅜	Nat. Steel pf.	1⅜
Chi. Great West.	1⅛	Nat. Tube	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	3	Nat. Tube pf.	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅜	Norf. & Western	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	North American	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	2⅜	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	People's Gas	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pere Marquette	5⅛
Consol. Gas	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅜
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅜	Reading	⅜
Del. & Hudson	4⅛	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	3½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅞
Erie	⅞	St. J. & G. I.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅛
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	2⅜
Federal Steel	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4½
General Electric	12½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	2
Int. Paper	⅞	Wis. Central	⅝
Iowa Central	½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	⅝
Am. Express	1	Nat. Lead	⅞
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	N. Nat. Ry.	⅝
Canada South.	⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾
Chi., B. & Q. Rts.	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Sicss-Sheff. pf.	1
Del. & H. C. & I.	⅜	Texas & Pacific	½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Third Avenue	2
Ft. W. & R. G.	1	Twin City R. T.	½
Glucose Sugar	⅜	Union B. & P. pf.	⅝
Great North. pf.	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
C. of N. J. con. 6s. r.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d.	
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	2½	Class A.	2½
Gila V., G. & N. 5s.	1½	Texas Pac. 1st.	1¼
Green Bay deb., A.	1⅜	Wabash 1st, Des M.	
Mo., K. & T. of T.		Div. 4s.	1
4s.	1	Wabash deb., B.	1⅜
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1⅜	West Shore 4s, reg.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Laclede Gas 5s.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Between 800,000 and 900,000 shares were dealt in upon the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and quotations as a rule showed advances. Those stocks which were most dealt in advanced most. Again, Sugar Trust was, however, a drawback to the general market, and the 65,000 shares of that stock which were quoted did not help market sentiment. After crossing 138 it sold below 136, and was at the end of the day only fractionally above the latter figure.

In the standard railway stocks public interest is not at all diminished. While there is in no part of the market any symptom of excitement, any disposition upon the part of anybody to plunge and pyramid, the readiness of investment continues to such an extent that the most important commission houses of the Street are agreed that no more healthful sign can be anywhere discoverable. People who own stocks hold them patiently, confidently—not hunting for quick profits. In this is one of the sturdiest factors that the market has for its support.

Of outside business conditions, of general trade conditions, of money market conditions—all that is discernible is regarded as encouraging.

There were many stories afloat to explain the sharp advances in the local railway shares around noon, but not one of them could be verified. Officials of the several companies continue to hold conferences almost daily—conferences important enough to warrant the presence of Messrs. Widener and Elkins, the Philadelphia interests in Metropolitan. Generally, the expectation is that long-promised official announcements will be forthcoming in a very few days.

The report of Manhattan for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1900, shows a surplus of $638,000, an increase of $23,260. After charges and dividends a surplus of $158,000 is left, a gain of $23,260.

The strength of Delaware and Hudson, which shortly will sell ex-dividend, caused the shorts in the other coal stocks uneasiness, and some covering followed. This disclosed so little stock offering that prices were forced sharply up.

Morgan and inside interests were steady buyers of the steel stocks all day. Bears on the shares again endeavored to make capital out of the reports of a hitch in the steel deal, but this had little effect in view of the fact that all the interests concerned declared that matters were progressing satisfactorily. Gentlemen close to Mr. Morgan were quoted as saying that the deal is certain to go through, if for no other reason than that Mr. Morgan had paid a good round sum for his option on the Carnegie stock, and will not permit himself to be defeated and the option lost.

Official denial is made of the report in Wall Street that negotiations are on looking to a consolidation of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies.

The selling of Union Pacific in the London market previous to the opening here was credited to the "Waldorf-Astoria clique," the members of which were reported to be bears on the stock. However this may be, the stock found good support here, and several lines of short stock put out shortly after the opening were later bought in at higher figures. This, in truth, happened in not a few of the active stocks.

One of the striking developments of the day was the disclosure, when the shorts undertook to cover their contracts, that there was little or no stock offereing and that, as a result, whenever any demand appeared prices were forced sharply up. Declines that were brought about by the sales of several thousand shares of stock were recovered in each case by purchases of but a few hundred shares. Illustrative of this was the action of the Erie, Readings, and Atchisons.

The persistent buying of the Atchisons, it is now declared by interests in the Street, where best information is to be had, is based on something more substantial than either the prospect of a dividend on the common stock or the newly made traffic agreement with Southern Pacific. Developments in the Southwestern situation will, it is said, shortly disclose the real reason for the strength of the Atchison securities.

Those wiseacres in the Street who on the day previous were loudest in their declarations that Mr. Morgan and other leading financiers were "spilling out their stocks" were yesterday little in evidence, or, when seen, admitted that they must have been mistaken. There was also much less disposition to peddle out gratuitous information as to Mr. Keene's and Mr. Gates's market doings, both of whom on Wednesday had been declared to be heavy sellers of stocks.

In the lower-priced issues the best buying appeared in St. Louis and San Francisco shares, and in Peoria and Eastern. Since the declaration of the increased dividend on St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, sentiment on the stock has been considerably improved, and the predictions now are that at the next meeting the security will be placed on the full 4 per cent. basis. In Peoria and Eastern, buying by Chicago and Toledo interests continues. So far as can be learned, the steadily increasing earnings of the company are principally responsible for the buying.

There was some selling of Southern Railway shares on the statement that the Attorney General of Mississippi had declared that the transfer to the Southern of the Mobile and Ohio Railway was contrary to law. Interests connected with the Southern are in nowise disturbed because of this. It is known that the best legal talent in the country passed favorably upon the legality of the transfer before it was finally effected. Morgan brokers were buyers of the Southern stocks all day.

Wall Street yesterday had the "tip" from Chicago to buy People's Gas, much the same as on the day previous the information was to buy Sugar, which, after the advice, dropped over 5 points. People's Gas did better than this, appreciating over a point. Beyond the change in the officials of the system—G. O. Knapp succeeding as President C. R. Billings, who becomes Chairman of the board—there was nothing to explain the upward movement.

The fifteen-point rise in General Electric was accompanied by a report from Boston that the management of the company has under consideration a plan to restore the capitalization of the company to the amount at which it stood prior to Aug. 17, 1898, when the common stock was reduced from $34,712,000 to $18,276,000. It was also said that 33 per cent. in new stock will be given to present stockholders. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. the report could be neither confirmed nor denied.

The decided strength of Père Marquette—a rise of over 5 points resulting from the transfer of 300 shares—was not accompanied by any news developments. The report, however, persists that the system is to be absorbed by another road, believed to be Hocking Valley, thus giving an outlet from the coal fields direct to the great lakes. There has been quiet absorption of Hocking Valley stocks for several weeks.

Another story in relation to Père Marquette is that new and important relations are to be entered into with either the Canadian Pacific or the Grand Trunk Railway.

London, which on the day previous had been a buyer in this market, turned seller yesterday, disposing of probably 25,000 shares on balance. Only a few stocks were bought for foreign account, notably the Atchisons.

Application has been made to the Committee on Stock Listings of the Stock Exchange to have $300,000 additional common stock of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal and Iron Company placed on the regular list of the Exchange.

It was formally announced yesterday that at the meeting on Wednesday of the Directors of the American Linseed Company action on the preferred stock dividend was deferred. This is the second time such action has been taken, the first occurring last November.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Seaboard securities monopolize the dealings at the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Large blocks of these issues changed hands at advancing prices. The buying is still largely for New York, and some interest in that city seems to be accumulating the Seaboards with confidence. There is a very bullish feeeling in these issues, the impresssion being that the present harmonious relations in the railroad situation in the South cannot but tend to a condition which will enhance the value of all such securities. There is also a widespread conviction that the "community-of-interest" idea has much to do with the present outside absorption of Seaboard securities.—Baltimore Sun.

The market seeems to be loaded with buying orders for Seaboard Air Line securities, and the securities are selling readily in large blocks at advancing prices. Unconfirmable rumors are still afloat. There is a persistent reiteration of the story that interests identified with the Southern are rapidly absor

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was lighter, and at the same time prices were even more irregular than they were on Wednesday. Some few issues showed decided weakness, and in a number of others quotations fell slightly below the record of the previous day, while relatively few stocks advanced to better prices. The day was almost entirely devoid of news of a character to affect outside stocks in particular, and in most cases it was difficult to assign definite causes for changes in price. The volume of business was to some extent diminished by the transfer to the Stock Exchange of several issues which recently have supplied a fair amount of business, including Crucible Steel and American Agricultural Chemical.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was the most active of the steel stocks, though the total was much below recent records in this stock. The weakness of the previous day was followed by a partial recovery, which carried the stock up about a point. The common closed at 45¾ bid, and the preferred at 91⅝ bid, against the previous day's figures of 45 and 91. Total transactions in both stocks amounted to less than 2,000 shares.

***

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE continued to show considerable strength. The common stock was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, from 4 up to 5, and it closed at 4½ bid. The preferred stock sold at 33, but the trading in this issue was much lighter than in the common.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred seemed to be in fairly large demand around 21. A number of hundreds of shares changed hands at this price, and at the close 20¾ was bid.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT was dull, but at the close showed weakness. It sold at 26, a decline of 1 point from the bid price of the previous day. The preferred stock was stronger. It sold early in the day at 53½, and closed at 52½ bid.

***

UNION PACIFIC convertible 4s were traded in for the first time. A sale was made at 106½, and the bonds were quoted at the close at 106¼@106¾. At the latter figure $25,000 worth of bonds were offered.

***

STANDARD OIL declined on light transactions. It sold as low as 817, and was offered there at the end of the day, showing a net loss of 3 points.

***

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER preferred advanced from 30½ to 33, but the trading amounted to only a few hundred shares. It closed at 33 bid.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, and advanced from 20⅝ to 21¼. The latter figure was bid for the stock at the close.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities continued to be traded in on a fairly large scale, but all three issues ended the day at slightly lower figures than those quoted on Wednesday. The closing bids were 72 for the bonds, 12¾ for the common stock, and 29 for the preferred.

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STORAGE POWER was dull and slightly lower. It was quoted at 16¼ bid at the close. A lot of 120 shares of the pooled stock was offered at 9, and smaller lots were offered below that price.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was weak, and declined to 24 on the sale of about 1,000 shares. It closed at 24 bid, with stock offered at 24¼. United Railways preferred declined three-quarters of a point, but the bonds closed unchanged at 91 bid.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was weak. At the close it was offered at 28½, with 27½ the best bid.

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ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC showed dealings in about 2,000 shares up to 2¾. It sold as high as 3 at buyers' option. The advance in the stock during the last few days has been attributed to the chances of an appropriation being made by Congress for the continuance and extension of the pneumatic tube service.

***

Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	55	50	55
American Bicycle	6¾	7	6	6¾
American Bicycle pf	25¾	26½	25	25½
American Bicycle bonds	76	77	75	76
American Bridge	45¾	46	45	45¾
American Bridge pf	91	92	91	92
American Chicle	80	82	80	82
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33	35	30½	32½
*American Thread pf	4¾	5	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Aberdeen Copper	12⅞	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	21¼	21¾	20¾	21
British Exch. 8s	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
California Copper	1	¾	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼	4¼	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32½	35	32½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel	103	105	103	105
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf	72	74	72	74
Compressed Air	25	30	25	30
Consolidated Equipment	9½	10	9¼	10
Con. Rubber Tire	4½	5	4	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32½	34	32	34
Continental Tobacco	104½	106¼	104½	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	81½	82½	82	83
Denver & Southwestern	56	58	56	57
Denver & S. W. pf	58	59	58	60
Denver & S. W. 5s	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	5¾	6	5¾	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	27½	28½	29	29¾
Electric Boat	25	28	27	29
Electric Boat pf	52½	55	53	55
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¼	2¾
Empire Steel	..	6	..	6
Empire Steel pf	30	40	..	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	18	..	18
General Carriage	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
General Chemical	75	82	75	82
General Chemical pf	100	105	100	..
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Havana Commercial	15	15½	14½	14½
Havana Commercial pf	50	53	50	53½
Hudson River Tel	117	124	117	124
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf	39	42	38	41
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1½	5
Iron Steamboat	..	2	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Jos. Dyke Lalue Mining pf	¾	1½	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf	..	106	..	..
†Markeen Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	20¾	21¼	20¾	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	92	97	92	97
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4⅝	5	4¾	5¼
Otis Elevator	32	32¾	32½	33
Otis Elevator pf	92	94	92	93
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess & L. Erie	33	33¾	33	33¾
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg	20½	22½	20½	22½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77½	79	78¼	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light	123	125	123	125
St. Louis Transit	24	24¼	24⅝	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72	72¼	72¼	72⅝
Seaboard Air Line	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf	29	29⅜	29¼	29⅝
Sheet Steel pf	77	78	77	78
Singer Mfg	270	280	270	280
Southern Light & Trac	32	35	32	36
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J	815	817	818	820
Sterling Copper	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9
Storage Power	17	18	15¾	18
Tennessee Copper	17	18	17	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	5½	4¼	5½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	..	4¼	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	44¾	46	44¾	46
Union Typewriter 1st pr.	111½	112½	111½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117½	118½	117½	118½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91¼	91	91½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	77¼	78	78¼	78¾
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	5	3½	3¾
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	38½	37	38¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	185	188	185
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

†Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
‡Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102¼	..	102½	..
Broad way & 7th Av. 2d	110	..	112	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	..	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	240	..	243	246
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	200	..	202	199½
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	95½	96¾	96½	96¾
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Empire Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	26	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	71	79	71	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17¼	18¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	97	..	97	..
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf	54	56	54	56

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—There was good buying to-day in the Boston copper stocks. Copper Range recovered from 42½ to 44¼, Baltic, from 39½ to 41¾; Winona, from 6⅞ to 7½; Trimountain, from 24¼ to 26; Old Dominion, from 33¾ to 35¼; United States, from 12 to 12⅜; Isle Royale, from 38½ to 39; Amalgamated held at 90; Adventure touched 13½, later 13¾; Bingham lost 1½, to 18¾, later 19½; British Columbia touched 21½, later 21; Centennial rallied from 24 to 25; Franklin fell 1, to 20; Mohawk recovered ⅞, to 26⅝; Osceola lost 1, to 86, later 88; Phoenix was off ½, at 4½; Parrot gained ½, to 50; Rhode Island lost to 6⅜, later 7¼; Victoria held at 5; Wolverine gained ⅝, to 50⅞, later 50½, and Utah rallied ¾, to 35¼.

Sales of Boston United Gas 5s at 80 and the seconds at 33, were noted. Gas and Coke 6s sold at 67¾. New Haven and Hartford lost 1 more, to 20. Massachusetts Electric was off ⅝, at 26, preferred selling at 80. Erie Telephone receded 1, to 61; American Telephone held at 162, and New England at 137. Westinghouse Electric shared in the great rise in General Electric, the last named reaching 214½. Mergenthaler lost 2 more, to 163.

Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent. Time money, 3@4 per cent. Commercial paper, 3¼@5. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at 10@15 cents per $1,000 discount.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	13¾	14	Mohawk	26	27
Allouez	3½	3⅝	Old Colony	44	48
Arcadian	..	19	Old Domin	34½	34⅝
Arnold	3⅜	4	Osceola	87	88½
Ash Bed	25	50	Parrot	49¼	50¼
Atlantic	29	30	Quincy	175	177
Baltic	41½	42	Rhode Island	7¼	7½
Bost. & Mon.	322	324	Santa Fe	7	8
Butte & Bos.	81½	82	Shoe	31	31½
Cal. & Hec.	530	540	Tamarack	336	340
Centennial	25	25½	Utah Cons	34¾	35
Franklin	20	20½	Washington	50	1
Humboldt	50	1	Winona	7¼	7½
Isle Royale	39½	40	Wolverine	50¼	50⅝

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254	255	Cent. M. pf.	62	65
Bost. & Low.	242	245	Fitchburg pf.	141	142
Bost. & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	..	..
Bost. & Pr.	302	..	E. 6s	109	..
Bost. Elev.	108½	109	N. Y. & N. E.	..	..
Bost. & Me.	194	195	E. 6s	113	..
Bost. & Pr.	302	..	E. Te	93¾	94
Bost. Elev.	108½	109	West End	..	..
Cent. Mass.	16	17			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & Tel.	162	163	N. Eng. Tel.	135½	..
Chi. Stk. Y.	150	..	U. S. Oil	14	14¾
Dom. Coal	35	36	Westinghouse	..	..
Dom. C. pf.	109¼	110	Electric	60½	61¼
Erie Tel.	..	63	Westinghouse	..	..
Mex. Tel.	25	27	Elect. pf	..	70

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The Philadelphia market in point of activity did not equal yesterday's trading, but the list held firmer throughout. Philadelphia Electric was again the feature, the price rising to 8¼, although the closing figure was below that. A bid of 8 was made for any part of 10,000 shares. The Readings were second in trading interest, the third issues getting about a half higher in the morning. The National Asphalt stocks were advanced strongly, the gains extending to 1⅜ in the preferred issue. United Gas, Electric Company of America, Pennsylvania, and Cambria Steel were all higher. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 34, a decline of a point.

The close was steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	35½	37	Lehigh Nav.	67½	68
Cambria	18	18¼	Lehigh Val.	33½	33¾
C. Ry., L. 5s	108¾	110	Maraden	6¾	6¾
Choctaw	42½	43	New'k P. 5s	117	119
C. T. N. J.	61¼	62	North. Penn.	108	110
C. T. N. J., 5s	109¾	110	Penn. Steel.	70	74
Con. Trac.	13¾	14	Penn. S. pf.	90	95
C. T. Pitts.	27¼	28	Peop. Tr. 4s	108	110
E. & F. 4s	102¼	102½	Phila. & E.	33	34
El. Stge. B.	70	80	Phila. Trac.	100	100¼
E. S. B. pf.	70	80	Roch. Ry.	31	32
E. Co. of A.	9	9½	Union Trac.	34¾	35
Elec. Penman.	16	18	U. Cos. J.	177	180
E. & E. R. pf.	48¼	49	U. Gas Imp.	125½	126¼
			Welsbach Lt.	40	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Trading was a little quieter to-day, and prices, in some instances, were a shade easier. The market was featureless. Lake Street Elevated was in fair demand between 14½ and 15, but there was no rush to buy. Union Traction was quiet at 13⅞ for the common and 57 for the preferred. Biscuit common was traded in sparingly at 38⅝@39¼. The bond market was firmly held, except for Lake Street incomes, which showed a decline to 57. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 79½@80.

	High.	Low.	Close.
30...American Linseed com.	7	7	7
20...American Radiator com.	38	38	38
15...American Radiator pf.	107½	107½	107¼
200...Chicago Union Traction.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
300...Chicago Union Trac. pf.	57	57	57
4...Chicago Telephone	260	260	260
167...Diamond Match	139½	139	139½
2,930...Lake Street Elevated	15	14¾	14¾
100...Metropolitan Elev. pf.	80	79¾	80
600...National Biscuit com.	39¼	38⅝	39¼
1,000...National Carbon com.	17	17	17
100...Northwestern Elev. com.	34	34	34
4...Northwestern Elev. pf.	80	80	80
19...Street's W.S.C. Line com.	20½	20½	20½
95...Street's W. S. C. Line pf.	74	74	74
108...South Side Elevated	101	101	101
766...West Chicago	101	99¼	101

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in February showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chicago Terminal Transfers	$1,484
Mexican National	13,115
Total increase 2 roads	$14,599
Increase previously reported	438,190
Total increase 36 roads	$452,789

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The following showed decreases:

Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$11,977
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	5,286
Total decrease 2 roads	$17,263
Decrease previously reported	45,266
Total decrease 10 roads	$62,529
Net increase	$390,260

Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Co.

These Directors of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America have been elected: J. Lowber Welsh, John D. Crimming, Elverton R. Chapman, Gen. Samuel Thomas, George W. Elkins, Frank M. Riter, Randal Morgan, John C. Bullitt, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, and Morgan W. Ayres.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 14, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
160	175	80	Adams Express	161	161	160	160	.....
90	90⅝	3,600	Amalgamated Copper	90	90¼	89½	90¼	+ ¼
32	32¼	519	Am. Agricul. Chemical	32¼	32½	32	32¼	.....
83½	85	10	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
21½	22	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
70¾	71¼	600	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ⅞
29⅞	30¼	200	American Cotton Oil	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
87½	88½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ½
185	190	100	American Express	185	185	185	185	— 1
36¾	36¾	800	American Ice Co.	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
68	69	250	Am. Ice Co. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅝
6¾	7	1,095	American Linseed Co.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
35	36½	1,020	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	34	35	34	35	+ ⅞
57⅞	58	24,935	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	56¼	58⅝	56¼	58	+1⅝
95½	96	6,839	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95½	96	95	95½	+ ⅜
30½	31	3,400	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	30½	31½	30½	30¼	+ ⅛
50⅞	53	81,850	Am. Steel & Wire	50⅞	53	50⅞	53	+2⅛
93⅜	94	1,100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93⅜	95½	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
136⅜	136¾	67,325	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136⅜	138¼	135¼	136¾	.....
119	120	140	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½	.....
95	96	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	96	95	96	.....
64⅝	65⅛	6,285	American Tin Plate	64⅝	65⅛	64	64⅝	+ ½
92	93	600	Am. Tin Plate pf.	91½	92	91½	92	— ⅛
117	117½	17,125	American Tobacco	115½	117⅝	115½	117	+2
45	45¼	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	45	44½	45	— ¼
56⅝	56⅝	73,720	At., T. & S. F.	55½	57⅜	55½	56⅝	+ ⅝
88⅝	88¾	15,085	At., T. & S. F. pf.	88⅜	89¼	87⅝	88⅝	+ ⅝
91½	91⅝	5,500	Baltimore & Ohio	90¾	92¼	90¾	91½	+ ¾
87	87	550	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
77	77	25,821	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77	78⅝	76¼	77⅞	+ ⅞
56⅞	56⅞	100	Canada Southern	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
41¾	41⅝	2,425	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¾	41⅝	41	41½	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	1,600	Chicago & Alton	39½	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
..	75	514	Chicago & Alton pf.	75	75⅜	75	75	+ ⅛
139	139¾	10,250	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	139	139¾	138½	139	+ ⅛
..	..	260	Chi., B. & Q., rights	..	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
110	110¼	4,325	Chicago & East Ill.	107⅝	110¼	107⅝	110¼	+2⅝
20⅝	20¾	7,200	Chicago Great West.	19¼	20⅞	19	20⅝	+1⅜
48½	49	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	46	48	46	48	+3
93	93½	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ⅝
31¼	31⅝	6,025	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	31¼	32⅛	31	31½	+ ⅛
68	68¼	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	68	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅝
149½	150	22,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	149½	150⅞	149	149¾	— ⅛
190	191	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	191¾	190	191¾	+1¼
172½	172¾	300	Chi. & Northw.	172½	172½	172½	172½	+2⅝
123⅝	124	7,680	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	123⅝	124¼	123½	123½	— ⅝
14	14	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
37¼	38	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37¼	37	37½	+ ⅛
76	76⅛	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	76	76⅝	76	76⅜	— ⅛
45½	46	3,750	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45½	46¼	45	46¼	+ ⅝
10¾	10¾	9,385	Colorado Southern	10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ¾
45½	45½	525	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45½	45½	45	45½	.....
19⅞	19½	550	Col. Southern 2d pf.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
16	16¼	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ¾
192	193½	2,050	Consolidated Gas	192	193½	192	193	+1½
27	27½	895	Crucible Steel	27¼	27½	27	27½	.....
46⅜	46⅝	6,185	Con. Tobacco Co.	45½	46⅝	45½	46½	+ ⅛
96	96¾	1,210	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	96	96¾	96	96¾	+ ⅛
153½	153⅝	6,600	Delaware & Hudson	153½	158⅜	153½	158⅜	+4⅞
195½	196	1,530	Del., Lack. & West.	195½	197½	195½	197½	+3½
41¼	41⅝	2,200	Denver & R. G.	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
88½	88⅝	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
23⅜	23¾	900	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
88¾	88¾	200	Detroit City Gas	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
29½	29½	15,700	Erie	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
65	65¼	9,400	Erie 1st pf.	63	66¼	63	65¼	+ ⅝
43⅞	44	500	Erie 2d pf.	43⅞	45	43⅞	45	+1¼
48	49	1,190	Evans. & T. H.	48	49	48¼	48¼	+1½
82	85	40	Evans. & T. H. pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
51⅞	52	23,775	Federal Steel	51	52⅝	50½	52	+1½
81	81¼	6,735	Federal Steel pf.	80½	81⅞	80½	81½	+ ¾
26	29	100	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— 1
..	..	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
210½	212	6,075	General Electric	198⅝	215	198⅝	211½	+12⅞
47½	48¼	545	Glucose Sugar Ref.	47½	47½	47	47¼	— ¾
189¾	191	500	Great Northern pf.	190	190	190	190	— ¾
47½	47½	700	Hocking Valley	48¾	48⅝	47½	47½	— ⅛
73½	73¾	1,250	Hocking Valley pf.	73½	73½	73	73⅜	— ⅛
128½	129	150	Illinois Central	128¼	128¾	128¼	128¾	— ⅛
..	..	1,438	Ill. Central, rights	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
23½	24	600	International Paper	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
64⅞	65	1,010	Internat. Power Co.	64⅞	65	64½	64⅞	+ ⅛
29	29¼	200	Int. Steam Pump	29	29	29	29	.....
76	76½	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	76	76¾	76½	76½	+ ⅛
26	26¼	700	Iowa Central	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
18½	18¾	100	Kansas City Southern.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	41¾	1,700	Kansas City South. pf.	41⅞	41⅞	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
9½	10	100	Keokuk & D. M.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
69½	71	200	Long Island	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	.....
91⅞	92	8,740	Louisville & Nashville	91⅞	92⅜	91¼	91⅞	+ ⅛
117⅝	118½	18,100	Manhattan Elevated	117⅝	119½	117	118	+ ⅝
163	163¾	8,515	Met. Street Railway	161¼	164½	161¼	163½	+2¼
27	29½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
17⅜	18	2,100	Mexican Central	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅛
5¾	5⅝	2,100	Mexican National ctfs.	5¾	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	650	Minn. & St. Louis	71½	72	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
55¼	55⅞	12,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55¼	55⅞	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
89	89¼	5,800	Missouri Pacific	88½	89¼	88	89¼	+ ⅛
73½	73½	1,000	Mobile & Ohio	73½	73½	73¼	73½	+ ⅛
39	40	1,050	Nat. Biscuit Co.	39	40	39	40	+1
17	17	300	National Lead Co.	17	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
89¼	89¾	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¼	— ⅝
40¼	40⅝	446	National Salt Co.	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40½	— ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	120	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
46½	47¼	1,950	National Steel Co.	46½	47¼	46½	47	+ ⅛
95¼	97	3,000	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	95¼	97	95¼	97	+1¾
67	68	4,200	Nat. Tube Co.	67	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	+ ⅛
103	106	1,000	Nat. Tube Co. pf.	103	106	103	105⅞	+ ⅛
152½	153	335	New Jersey Central	152½	153	153	153½	+ ⅛
154	157	400	New York Air Brake	154	157	154	157	+1½
143	143¾	2,900	New York Central	143	143¾	143	143¾	.....
20¼	21	420	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
37¼	38	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	.....
210	210	900	N. Y., O. & W.	210	210	210	210	.....
32⅜	33⅛	12,000	Norfolk & Western	32⅜	33⅝	32⅜	33½	+ ⅜
46⅝	47	11,400

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Jacob D. Butler Sells Large Plot on Washington Heights.

Active Dealing in Vacant Property and Dwellings—A Lively Day in the Auction Room.

The tract of about 120 lots on Washington Heights, known as the Columbia College property, has been sold by Jacob D. Butler to Loyal L. Smith for about $350,000. The tract runs from the Eleventh Avenue Boulevard across Fort Washington Ridge Road to the Boulevard Lafayette, and is bounded on the south by the centre line of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and on the north by an old road at about One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, if extended. Its frontages are 225 feet on the Eleventh Avenue Boulevard and 309 feet on the Boulevard Lafayette. When Mr. Butler bought the property about two years ago it was reported that he paid $320,000 for it. Loyal L. Smith also bought from Mr. Butler last month the Sorrento apartment house, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, for $350,000.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the estate of Mary P. Winterbottom the five three-story brownstone-front dwellings 224 to 232 West Fiftieth Street, on a plot 75 by 100.5.

Sawson & Hobbs have sold for W. E. Smith of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, for about $200,000, the four five-story flats 24 to 26 Amsterdam Avenue, 90 by 100, and those with 101 and 103 West Seventy-second Street, frame dwellings on a plot 40 by 102.2. The two parties adjoin each other at the rear, forming an "L" around the southeast corner of Amsterdam avenue and Seventy-fourth Street.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company also bought from the Equitable Life Assurance Society the plot at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 100 by 100, and has resold the property to White Bros. Investment Co. L. J. Phillips & Co. and W. R. Howe were the brokers in the transactions.

Simon N. Golding has sold for Charles Black to E. D. M. Cardeza of Philadelphia, for about $60,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 43 East Forty-ninth Street, 22 by 100.5. This completes the sale of the row of houses erected by Mr. Buek on the forty-ninth Street side of the old Columbia College block.

John A. Golding has also sold for the Continental Trust Company the lot on Fifth Avenue, 100 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100, also, for Mrs. J. K. Ingraham, two lots on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue; also, for A. Latimer Norrie, the stone 25 West Forty-fourth Street.

George R. Read has sold to Henry Corn for the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men the property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 62.2 by 100.8.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the estates of Edward Tracy and James Russell the five-story apartment houses 95 Greenwich Avenue and 3 and 5 Bank Street, the two parcels forming an "L." The buyer is Dr. Horatio Gomez. These parcels were to have been sold at auction yesterday.

Wright Barclay has sold for the Pupke estate to an investor the two three-story dwellings 441 and 443 Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, on a plot 33.4 by 74.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for William B. Mott the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 805 Lexington Avenue, 17 by 70.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the American Mortgage Company the three-story tenement at the southeast corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, 20 by 73.6. The same operators have sold to Jacob Cohen, for improvement, 510 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3; also to Julius Miller, the five-story tenement 145 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100; also, to Davis Karp, for improvement, the plot 25 by 99.11, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the northwest corner of Elizabeth and Prince Streets to Charles Freedman, who will erect a seven-story flat on the lot. The same firm has bought from the Lohman estate 252 Clinton Street, northeast corner of Cherry Street, 20.3 by 69.8.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for John H. Lavelle the two three-story brick flats 673 and 675 Caldwell Avenue, 26 and 25, respectively, by 115; also for M. P. Sweeny the lot on the east side of Elton Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 100. The purchaser in the latter transaction has resold the lot.

The Auction Room.

Almost every auctioneer was in the field yesterday with some sort of an offering, and the salesroom presented a more businesslike appearance than on any day since the beginning of the season for active dealing at auction. The property 305 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, sold by Auctioneer Sherman for the estate of Joel Wolfe, was bought for $160,000 by George R. Read, acting presumably for a client. There was also lively competition at the stand of Peter F. Meyer for the southwest corner of Broome and Greene Streets, sold by the Gunther estate, and for the five six-story apartment houses at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, offered by the executors of the David Jones estate. J. Rufus Smith bought the former parcel for $249,500, and Lowenfeld & Prager took the Ninth Avenue corner on a bid of $149,000.

There is every prospect that there will be litigation as the result of the sale yesterday under foreclosure of the dwelling 68 East Eighty-third Street. Two weeks ago this property was sold under this same action by direction of Referee Charles S. Simpkins, and was struck down to Heilner & Wolf for $20,000. There was a prior mortgage of $12,000 on the parcel, which amount was to be allowed out of the purchase money. Mr. Heilner had taken the necessary steps to complete the purchase, when a dispute arose as to who should be liable for some interest then due on the twelve-thousand-dollar mortgage. The referee sought to adjust matters by adjourning the sale until yesterday. Mr. Heilner protested against what he regarded as the adjournment of a sale that had already taken place, and renewed his protest yesterday at Auctioneer William Kennelly's stand. The sale went on, however, and the property was struck down to E. B. Levy on a bid of $8,100 over the twelve-thousand-dollar mortgage and interest on a total of about $20,482. Mr. Heilner said that he intended to carry the matter to court and to secure the delivery of the property to him, in accordance with the terms of his purchase.

Complete details of yesterday's auction dealings will be found below:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Partition Sale.

305 Fifth Avenue, east side, 28.9 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 28 by 150, four-story brownstone-front building, with store, and a two-story brick stable at the rear, together with right of way through an alley to Thirty-first Street; to George R. Read.....$160,000

124 West Houston Street, north side, 25 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick building; to William Olvany..... 30,050

121 West Houston Street, south side, 25 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 95, four-story brick building, with one-story extension; to William Olvany..... 19,700

Eleventh Street, Wakefield, north side, 500 feet east of Third Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 114; to C. S. Hellwiner..... 750

Twelfth Street, Wakefield, south side, 500 feet east of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, four lots, each 25 by 114; two easterly lots, to C. S. Diller..... 625

Two westerly lots, to J. H. Beckmann..... 700

Westfield, Borough of Richmond, farm of about eighty-one acres, running from the Perth Amboy Road through to the high-water mark on Prince's Bay; to Emil Koyen..... 5,700

By Philip A. Smyth.

Lorillard Street, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 83.9 by 48, frame church and two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles A. Tatum..... 3,500

Union Avenue, east side, 97.2 feet north of Denman Place, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Johann H. Borgstede..... 10,000

By William M. Ryan.

113 and 115 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 94 feet east of Park Avenue, each 15.6 by 100.11, two three-story and basement dwellings; public auction sale, to Nathan Cohen..... 10,150

2,128 Valentine Avenue, east side, 491.7 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Plunkett..... 4,450

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

36 New Chambers Street, running through to Rose Street, southwest side, 75 feet west of Pearl Street, 28.10 by 17.11 by 25.1 by 3.3, three-story brick building; also, a gore formed by the junction of New Chambers and Rose Streets, adjoining the foregoing, 6.4 by 5.8 by 3.3; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander Berghaus, as committee..... 5,000

By William Kennelly.

66 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to E. B. Levy..... 20,482

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

55 Greene Street and 469 to 475 Broome Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 60.4 by 100, six-story brick, stone, and iron business building; trustee's sale, to J. Rufus Smith..... 249,500

440 East Twelfth Street, south side, 70 feet west of Avenue A, 30 by 56.6, four-story brick building; executor's sale, to William Buz..... 15,150

317 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 180 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 98.5, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Michael Tobin..... 12,950

861 Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 26.5 by 100, six-story brick apartment house; also, 859 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 29 by 100, six-story brick apartment house; also, 857 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 29 by 100, six-story brick apartment house; also, 855 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 16 by 100, six-story brick apartment house; also, 404 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100.7 by 25.2 by 103.7, six-story brick apartment house; trustee's sale, sold as one parcel, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 149,000

115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, each 37.6 by 102.2, two five-story brownstone-front apartment houses; trustee's sale, to Ranald H. Macdonald..... 71,000

503 and 505 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick double apartment houses; executor's sale, to George J. Coffin..... 39,800

645 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat; public auction sale, to George J. Coffin..... 13,500

533 and 535 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 40 by 98.9, one-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to J. H. Duffy..... 16,554

116 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 194.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 20.10 by 100.10, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catherine Brennan..... 9,100

Tract of about twenty-five acres at Sergen Point, N. Y., bounded by Ingham and East Avenues and Oak Street, and intersected by Brighton Avenue, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets, with a frontage on Bay; due Kill von Kull; trustee's sale, to J. H. Doscher..... 124,000

By John T. Boyd.

Morris Park Avenue, east side, 61.6 feet south of Unionport Road, 25.8 by 115.4 by 30 by 109, one-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Diedrich Fink, as trustee..... 5,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 511 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,457.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $25,723.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, all title of Thomas H. Walter in a strip of land running through from Manhattan to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 176.7 feet west of their junction, and fronting 10½ inches on the former and three-quarters of an inch on the latter.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 101.8 feet east of Third Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, each 25 by 88.8; John McLaughlin, of 340 East Eighty-first Street, owner; John Hausser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; total cost, $150,000.

Exterior Street, 57.3 feet north of Fern Cliff Place, for a one-story dry kiln and a one-story impregnation plant, 43.3 by 70 and 14.6 by 52.4; estate of William Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, architects; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 142 to 146 East Twenty-seventh Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 60 by 88.8; G. E. Orcutt of 60 Liberty Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $175,000.

No. 110 East Fifty-second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 85.8; Elias Kempner of 35 East Sixty-first Street, owner; I. F. Burham of 505 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 52 Eighth Avenue, for a one-story brick shop, 14 by 22; Dodd estate, owner; George Keister of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

Bergen Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for three five-story brick tenements and stores, 27 by 84 by 100; A. N. Rothermel of 633 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; total cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 209 East Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and meeting room; Wolf Rosenberg, premises, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; R. T. Auchmuty, Lenox, Mass., owner; Charles Pell, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 267 and 269 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; estate of David W. Bishop of 11 Madison Avenue, owner; W. H. Rahman, architect; cost, $700.

No. 31 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; N. A. Prentiss of 119 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. G. Thorp of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 922 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Anne Reilley of 59 Sutton Place, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $100.

No. 756 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick tenement; E. S. Greening, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Street, southeast corner of Barclay Street, to an eight-story brick store and lofts; estate of S. R. Lilienthal, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick store and photograph gallery; A. D. Russell, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 855 Morris Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Carrie T. Shadwell of 291 Lexington Avenue, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 2,292 Seventh Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Minnie Harris of 500 West End Avenue, owner; Edward Ovens, architect; cost, $175.

Nos. 911 to 959 Eighth Avenue, to four four-story brick dwellings; W. T. Walton, premises, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $600.

Madison Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick flat; F. J. Schmugg, owner; A. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $50.

No. 908 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; H. C. Copeland of 242 East One Hundred and First Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg." stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Feb. 14.

ASH ST, n s 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 25x94.1x25x94.3; 169th St, n s, 173 ft w of Barrett or Fox St, 41.3x67.6x44.3x83.6; Lena Stolz and another to Joseph A. Farley, all liens, (R S $10). $1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 50th St, 50.5 x—x50.6x77.10; John H. Livingston to Frederick Dietz and another, (R S $140) 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 101.9 x63.7x100.11x77; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Leonard Leaman, (mtg $163,000, R S $49) 49,000

BROOME ST, 24 25x99.8; William Cole to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $22). 1

CAULDWELL AV, 907; Eleanor A. Borgen to John Finley and wife, (mtg $1,800, R S $9) Gift

CHERRY ST, 270, n s, 26.1x114x26.1x113.7; Aaron Cohn to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $8, mtg $25,000) 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 51, 53 and 55; Louis Smadbeck to Hannah Weinberg, (mtg $10,000, R S $8) 1

DELANCEY ST, 125, s s, 20x68; John C. Heintz and another, executors, to Harris Mandelbaum, (R S $13) 12,800

DIVISION ST, 15, s s, 12.6x½, block; Israel D. Schlachtzky to Nathan Spiegel, (R S $4.50, mtg $7,000) 11,300

GREENWICH ST, w s, 50 ft n of Leroy St, 25.6x100.11x25x100.4; Michael Silverstein to Lucy A. Rouse, (mtg $25,000, R S $1)

LEWIS ST, 102, e s, 23.11x100x27.3x100.2; Leopold Kaufmann to Eliza Cohn, (R S $8, mtg $35,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner 35th St, 55.8x95; Richard Sentner to Isaac Sakolski, (mtg $133,000, R S $22) 100

LOTS 94 and 95, map of Cebrie Park; T. Emory Clocke to Frederick C. Dexter 900

MADISON AV, 1,822, 20x75; Robert Kelly to William H. Gard, all liens, (R S $3). 100

PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, runs n 50x w 200x n 100.5 to 59th St x w 25 x s 100.5x w 25x s 100.5 to n s of 58th St x e 150x n 50.5x e 100; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon to Peter Herter, (mtg $200,000, R S $150) 100

RIVINGTON ST, 23, 25x100; Gustave A. F. Seelig to Mathias Faust, (mtg $32,500, R S $12.50)

SHERIFF ST, e s, 81.9 ft n of Rivington St, 18.3x75; Aaron Zwerdling to Levy Sobel, (all liens, R S $3) 1

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 184th St, 25x75; James B. Gillie to Martin H. Rey, (R S $3) 100

WASHINGTON ST, 440, s w corner of Desbrosses St, 21.10x82.10x22.10x82.3; Patrick H. Whalen to Hyman Sonn and another, (mtg $35)..... 50,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 178th St, 75x158.11; Joseph P. McGowan to Rose H. France, (R S $12)..... F

7TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 25.3x 96; Mathias Goeren to Max Lederer, (R S $8.50, mtg $19,000)..... 1

9TH AV, e s, 49.10 ft n of 10th St, 20.9x 65; Hudson Realty Company and others to Gertie Weil, (R S $15, mtg $60,000).. 100

7TH AV, 586, w s, 19.9x90; Augustus Van. H. Stuyvesant to William S. Kane, (R S $27.50)..... 1

7TH ST, s s, Plot 135, map of Unionport, 100x200; 6th St, n s, s part of Plot 137, same map, 200x106; Railroad Av East, n e corner of 148th St, 108.11x121.3x 106.6x143.3; Brook Av, e s, 219 ft s of 170th St, 50.6x100.6; George Stolz to Joseph A. Farley, all liens, (R S $1.50). 1

10TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 386, map of Wakefield, 50x114; John Fraser to George W. Lewis, (R S $1)..... 1,000

12TH AV, w s, at centre line of block between 130th and 131st Sts, runs w — to Hudson River Railroad x s 50x e — to avenue x n 100 to beginning, leasehold; Frank E. Vogel to Nelson Morris, quitclaim..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Cohen, (R S $5, mtg $11,000)..... 1

26TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 20.2x —x18.3x98.9; William M. Moran to Abraham Greenberg, (R S $18)..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 60x 100.5; Charles T. Rowley to Central Realty Company, (mtg $263,500, R S 50c) 1

60TH ST, 28 West, 20x100.5; Marion J. Mills to Mary Abrahams, (R S $4.50, mtg $16,500)..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 183 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Charles Putzel, referee, to Paul Hellinger, (R S $13.50)..... 13,100

81ST ST, 412 East, 25x102.2; Fanny Lilienthal to Harriet Baer, (R S $7, mtg $12,000)..... 1

83D ST, s s, 225.1 ft e of 3d Av, 19.1x 102.2; Anna O. Leonhardt and another to John McLaughlin, (R S $9)..... 8,850

87TH ST, n e corner of Columbus Av, 53.2x100.8; Henry Newman to John Overbeck, (R S $43, mtg $77,000)..... 1

93D ST, n e corner of Park Av, blue 100.11; Percival J. H. Whittaker to Sophie Rosenthaler, (R S $1, mtg $6,250).. 100

119TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.5; Rebecca McCook to F. W. Ford, (R S $4, mtg $5,000)..... 1

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Mitchel Silverstein to Lucy A. Rouse, (mtg $20,000, R S $1)..... 1

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; William Weeks to Lorenz Weiher, (mtg $22,000, R S $4)..... 1

151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x 118.7x50x118.5; also Brook Av, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 194.6x100x194.6x100; Gertrude Stolz to Lena Stolz, (all liens, R S $1)..... 1

150TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Alice H. Donaldson to George M. Donaldson, (mtg $4,000, R S $5)..... 1

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Tiebout Av, 20x 90; John Mahon to the New York Building Loan Banking Company to Christine Dougherty, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,850)..... 1

180TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of Tiebout Av, 20x 90; John Mahon to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $3,950)..... 1

182D ST, s s, 102.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 24.4x99.6x23.6x93.7; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Charles R. Reich, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE D, 25; Ludwig Groszwirth to Max Resander, 5 years..... $3,215

BROADWAY, 1,472 and 1,474, n e corner of 42d St; 42d St, n s, 62.6 ft e of Broadway, 18.6x41.6; Henrietta Lurch, executrix, to Edward J. Fitzgerald, from Feb. 13, 1901, to Jan. 31, 1906..... 3,600

DELANCEY ST, 147; L. M. Rottenberg to Samuel Agid, 3 years..... 1,380

GRAND ST CIRCLE, 8th Av and 58th St; Albert Flack and another to Pabst Brewing Company, 10 years..... 37,500

MOTT ST, 107; Antonio D'Ambrosio to Francesco Caputo, 5 2-3 years..... 540

SPRING ST, 187; Elizabeth A. Whitmore and another to Joseph Sabattino, 5 years and another..... 3,200

SUFFOLK ST, 141; Rubin Roessler to Samuel Roessler and another, 10 years, $2,700 and..... 3,000

WILLETT ST, 71; Mollie Harris to Moritz Bruer and another, 1 year..... 360

6TH AV, 466; William Lauterbach to John Pechar, 1 year 6½ months..... 1,400

18TH ST, n s, 418 ft w of 2d Av, 21x92; Rutherford B. Sergeant to Frederick E. Mather, 21 years..... 475

19TH ST, n s, 198.4 ft e of 10th Av, 42.4x 92; F. M. Carpenter to Ferdinand S. Ferguson, Sr. and Jr., 10 years..... 4,100

19TH ST, 447 to 451 West; Ferdinand S. Ferguson, Sr. and Jr., to E. H. Bohlen and wife, 9 years 3 months, (R S $1)... 7,750

20TH ST, 26 West; Jeremiah C. Lyons to N. H. Engelke, 21 years..... $3,500

109TH ST, 333 East; Fabio D'Alessio to Giuseppe Matrange, 10 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAER, Harriet, to Fanny Lilienthal; 81st St, 412 East, 3 years..... $3,900

BADGER, Elisa H., to George H. Wright; 123d St, 345 West, demand..... 1,300

BILLSLAND, Elizabeth, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 51 Bond St, 1 year.. 2,000

BISHOPBERGER, Caroline, to Louise Liebenfrost; 34 Av, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 3,500

BLAUVELT, Bessie K., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 158th St, s s, 656.9 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to James H. Hume; 112th St, 24 West, 3 years..... 25,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, 24, s s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, s s, 479 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, s s, 509 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, s s, 539 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to the United States Life Insurance Company; 112th St, s s, 509 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to the United States Life Insurance Company; 112th St, s s, 539 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Isaac and Louis Stern, executors, &c.; 112th St, 32 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 14th St, s s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,850

COHN, Adolph, to Eliza H. Bronner; 35th St, 343 East, 3 years..... 6,500

COHN, Eliza, to Leopold Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 162 Lewis St, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,250

COHN, Eliza, to Arnold Hague, trustee; Lewis St, 162, 3 years..... 24,000

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Janet M. Wilson; Lots 94 and 95, map of Cebrie Park, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

DIETZ, Frederick, and Anna L. Clement to John Hone and Catharine Livingston; Broadway, s w corner of 50th St, 1 year..... 125,000

DOERICH, Gottfried, to Paul Quattlander; Union Av, w s, 127.9 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 2,000

DOUGHERTY, Christine, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 180th St, n s, 80 ft e of Tiebout Av, present lines, installments, 6 per cent.. 5,760

FISCHER, Jacob G., to the East River Savings Institution; 152d St, 529 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

FISCHER, Jacob G., to the East River Savings Institution; 153d St, 528 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

FITZGERALD, Edward F., to Beadleston & Woerz; Broadway, 1,472 and 1,474, n e corner of 42d St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

EDELMEYER, John H., to the Franklin Savings Institution; 49th St, 333 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

EICKWORT, Louis, and wife to Charles Hitsch; Perry Av, e s, 350 ft s of 209th St, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FRICK, John, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 41st St, 348 West, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FRIEDMAN, Charles, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Thompson St, 231, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

FLYNN, John W., to Charles J. Kircher; 1st Av, s e corner of 102d St, ¾ part and all title, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 26th St, 144 West, 5 years..... 12,000

HELLEMAN, Paul, to Jeannette H. Francis, trustee, &c.; 79th St, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,500

HERTER, Peter, to Emma Decker; Chatham Square, 7 and 8, with all title to street in front, due April 1, 1901..... 5,000

HERTER, Peter, and wife to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; Park Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, runs n 50x w 200x n 100.5 to 59th St x w 25x s 100.5x w 25x s 100.5 to 58th St x e 150x n 50.5x e 100 to beginning, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 115,000

HERTER, Peter, and wife to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; Park Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, runs n 50x w 200x n 100.5 to 59th St x w 25x s 100.5x w 25x s 100.5 to 58th St x e 150x n 50.5x e 100 to beginning, 1 year, 6 per cent..285,000

HERTER, Maria A. and Peter, to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; Rivington St, n w corner of Suffolk St, secures bonds, &c..... 10,000

HEYMAN, Simon, to John R. Brinley; 94th St, 122 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 40,000

KANE, William S., to Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant; 586 7th Av, demand..... 22,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to William L. Cole; Broome St, 24, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; Broome St, 24, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

KEMPNER, Irving L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12th St, n s, 346 ft e of Avenue A, demand, 6 per cent.... 39,000

KERWIN, Andrew J., to Mary J. Murray; 28th St, 36 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LANERI, Rosa, to Harry Held, guardian, &c., and another; Sullivan St, w s, 43.5 ft s of Broome St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

LEWIS, George W., to Miriam Wilson; 10th St, s s, west ½ of Lot 386, map of Wakefield, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 600

MANDELBAUM, Harris, to New York Security and Trust Company; 125 Delancey St, 1 year..... 10,000

MASCHE, Katrina, and Katrina Heubner to Washington Bank; Union Av, 114, due May 13, 1901, 6 per cent..... 500

McCORMACK, Rose, to Margaret Carolan; Forest Av, e s, 423.10 ft n of New St, 5 years..... 2,000

MORGAN, Mary E., to Laura Wehman; 173d St, n s, 41 ft e of Topping St, due July 1, 1903..... 1,000

NEUMAN, Max, to Louis Jacobs; Monroe St, 262, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

NORTH, William H. D. and Melbourne, to George J. Lyons and others, executors, &c.; Southern Boulevard, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, widened, 3 years..... 9,000

RAY, Martin H., to James B. Gillie; Wadsworth Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 184th St, 3 years..... 1,700

REICH, Charles R., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 182d St, widened, s s, 102.6 ft w of Hughes Av, installments..... 4,800

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 1,469, 3 years..... 90,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Joseph Alexander; Lexington Av, 1,469, 2 years, 6 per cent. 40,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Joseph Alexander; Lexington Av, 1,469, 2 years, 6 per cent. 25,000

SCHULTHEIS, William H., and Albert Miller to William P. Sandford; 156th St, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, installments).. 1,000

SCHULTHEIS, William H., and Albert Miller to William P. Sandford; 156th St, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, 7 months, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SEWARD, Eleanor J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 23d St, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SONN, Henry and Hyman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 440 Washington St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 30,000

STERNBERG, Frederick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 56th St, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

STUMPF, Peter J., to Samuel Fuld; Southern Boulevard, n e corner of Jennings St, 5 years..... 9,500

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Lizzie Van Pelt; Prospect Av, e s, 163.6 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WEED, Hamilton M., to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c.; 105th St, n s, 93 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 30,000

WHITNEY, Girard N., to Annie R. Spratley; 138th St, n s, 156.6 ft w of Willis Av; also 3d Av, s e corner of 139th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARKER, George A., trustee, to Charles B. Barker..... $10,000

HASSEY, Emma, to Elias Gussaroff and another, assigns two mortgages..... 4,000

LOWENFELD, Phineus, and another to Kassel Oshinsky..... 3,750

LYDIG, Philip M., to Henry De F. Weekes..... 10,000

MEREASH, Rebecca, to John C. Orr..... 3,500

MULLEGAN, William G., to Catharine A. McGuire..... 3,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Emanuel Moses and another, executors, &c..... 13,014

OOTHOUT, Jane E., to Henry D. Brewster, re-recorded..... 6,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x100; Salvatore Scalisi against Samuel Bass and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. Di Salvia.

DELANCEY ST, n s, 74.7 ft w of Goerck St, 24.7x100; William M. Kingsland against Annie Lebeck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & F. Chamberlin.

DE MILT AV, n s, 175 ft w of 2d St, 175x100; also Desbrow Place, w s, 150 ft n of De Milt Av, 100x100, East Chester; Robert Marshall against Frederick C. Dexter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x100; August Kirchner against Ernst Heidtmann and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 110, map of 211 lots, portion of the Bowning estate, 25x100, Van Nest Station; Anna Ellis against Edmund Deyette and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

PIERCE ST, s w, 225 ft s e of Armand Place, 42x80; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Daniel G. Dimon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

1ST AV, 546 and 548, 2 actions; Department of Buildings against William Wicke, (violation of buildings laws, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

4TH ST, 25 East; Department of Buildings against George E. Hawkes, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

467TH ST, 100 West; August Mehler against Mary McWalters and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

52D ST, 431 West; Ernest Hall against Eva Metzger, individually and as executrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Schieck.

60TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, against Rosalie Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. L. Bogert.

99TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 64.10x —x58x100; David H. Darrin against the Riverside Stable Company and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. E. Thornall.

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x121; Henry Lowenstein and another against Charles Holdoff and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Marx & Mayer.

Mechanics' Liens.

S

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in West 130th St.; three stories, every improvement; open plumbing; size 18.9x50x100; price $17,000; Mortgage $10,000 at 4½ per cent. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

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on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Borgelmhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

Attention Builders!—100x100, 115th St., near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s w corner 149th St., 8th Av., 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 130th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $32,000. Borgelmhr, corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

$25,000 cash will buy A1 improved real estate actually worth $50,000, including a modern three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in best location in the West 80ths Sts.; no speculation but clear facts. Bona Fide, Box 186 Times Office.

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4 and 5 story buildings, 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

For Sale, Exchange.—4-story dwelling; new decorations, parquet floors, exposed plumbing; telephone every room; beautiful home. Premises, 363 W. 56th, near 8th Av.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perefect condition; price, $6,500. Andrews, 514 East 117th St.

Elegant five-story double apartment, near 116th St., west side, 35 feet front, price $46,000; also 3d Av. corner, near 84th St., bargain. Ward, 194 Broadway.

Private Dwelling, brick; 9 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; investigate. Owner, 15 West 119th St.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Cozy, 3-story, high-stoop basement brownstone house; 9 rooms, &c.; 145 East 62d; fine neighborhood. Must be sold by Executor, 34 W. 84th.

For Sale or Exchange.—Five-story, modern tenement, 30x100, in Courtlandt Av.; all rented; pays handsomely. Ahern, 95 Liberty St.

20 acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

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$15,000 will purchase private stable below 42d St., adjoining Broadway; no further use. G., Box 147 Times Office.

40x100, 6-story apartments, stores; 1st Av., below 14th St.; rent, $6,200. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Small private house for sale at a bargain. Apply to R. Halley & Co., 2 East 125th St.

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WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Farm about 10 acres wanted for poultry raising; within 50 miles; on Central or Harlem Road; about $3,000. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Properties managed; rates low; collecting; property to sell or exchange; would buy good corner. Homan, 3 East 135th St.

Wanted—Immediately, house below 59th St.; will purchase or lease; principals exclusively. Hughes, 229 West 42d St.

Wanted—Tenements for Italian tenants; will buy or lease for long term. Faruolo, 26 Prince St.

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in the Borough of Richmond, any portion sold or exchange on easy terms; also a loan made to a responsible builder. To a purchaser of four lots one will be given free. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

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20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

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Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.—Fine modern, shingled cottage, opposite the Casino; free and clear, for city property. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 571 Brook Av., 161st.

Thomas F. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

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2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 883 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

City houses of high class in restricted section; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St., near Fulton. Henry C. Vail.

For Sale.—Dwelling house, 1,399 Bedford Av.; 3-story brick and brownstone; modern plumbing and in first-class condition; easy terms. Inquire, 1,401 Bedford Av., or 110 Centre St., New York.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

We have elegant 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on beautiful Macon St.; cost owner $6,500; sacrifice price only $5,250. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Yearly rent $876; price $7,500, for three-story double buff brick flat, near 5th Av., South Brooklyn. Duncan & Roberts, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

We have houses, lots, and farms for exchange. Seale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY HOME.
About 2 miles from Kingston, 10 minutes' walk Port Ewen Station, West Shore R. R.; about 100 acres; garden; vineyard and meadow, extending to Hudson River. Very fine mansion, 16 rooms, besides servants' apartments; hardwood floors; steam heated; large, fine outbuildings; about 1,400 feet river front, with riparian rights; immediately opposite Hon. Levi P. Morton's estate; magnificent extended views, river and mountains. The dwelling finely furnished; land stocked with horses, cows, and all farming implements. Price complete, $33,000. Ideal place for Hotel or Sanitarium; might exchange for first-class Manhattan investment property.
WALTER DEWSNAP,
150 Nassau Street.

For Sale—Finest ranch in New Mexico, comprising about 14,000 acres of land, mostly fenced; adjoins the town of Roswell, on the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; cut up into pastures or inclosures of from 4 to 3,800 acres each; all well watered; 550 acres under cultivation. There is a good orchard upon the property and 800 head of very high-grade and registered Hereford cattle, hogs, sheep, work horses, and mules. Good buildings. For full particulars, address Geo. G. Newbury & Co., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge, one of the finest elevations in town, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in the town as a site for a large first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich.—Shore Boarding House, unfurnished; 23 rooms; stable; shady grounds; shore road between depot and Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Good house, 4 rooms and attic; large garden; barn, well; near depots and trolleys; 40 minutes out, at Hackensack; $980; $80 down, balance you can pay interest for at 5 per cent. every six months. W. B. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty Street, New York.

Shore property in town of Greenwich, Connecticut; 20 acres; elevated, wooded; a very choice site for a first-class residence; one mile from depot, Post Office, and telegraph; 50 minutes from 42d St.; express trains. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

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Gentleman's Handsome Country Place, 250 acres, fine location; half a mile waterfront on Great South Bay; large house, 30 rooms, suitable for gentlemen's club, stock farm, or subdivision; easy terms. W. S. HAWKINS, Brookhaven, L. I.

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All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Farm, 135 acres; extensive buildings; one hour from city; productive soil; bargain, $6,000. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

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Madison country residence, 16 rooms, all city conveniences, with delightful country life; exceptionally fine location; stable, grounds; sell or rent. Dickinson Condict, 40 Wall St.

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$50 buys 7½ acres good soil; $10 down, balance $5 monthly. Room 212, 9 Fine St.

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SPACIOUS HOUSE, 37 FT. FRONT, NO. 190 MADISON AV., ADJOINING WHITE, HOWARD & CO.,
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To Let at No. 17 West 30th St.—New business building; third floor; 25x60; divided in four connecting rooms; can be let separately; elevator, steam heat, gas, and electric fixtures; for business purposes, architects, studios; reasonable rent. Apply to Louis Graner & Co., on premises.

LOFT, NEAR CENTRE ST.; 7,000 SQUARE FEET; GOOD LIGHT; ALSO HEAT, POWER AND ELEVATOR SERVICE. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT, 155 LEONARD ST.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

On west side of 8th Av., near 51st St.—Store, 40x100; will divide to suit.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

BASEMENT, TWO ROOMS, suitable for light, clean business. 11 West 18th, near 5th Av.; rent reasonable.

A.—Southwest corner 8th Avenue and 34th Street; large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for drug store. J. Romaine Brown and Company, 53 West 33d Street.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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177 West 73d St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling, newly decorated; rent, $1,600. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

A 20-foot four-story and basement high-stoop Dwelling to let; 15 East 46th Street, close to 5th Ave.; rent, $2,500.
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Owners of property in Brooklyn in the SUMNER——TOMPKINS
BEDFORD——STUYVESANT,
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districts will do well to place their renting property in our office.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
Real Estate Broker and Manager,
441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St.
Office not open evenings.
But will be open Washington's Birthday.

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SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List on application.

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Desirable residence of 15 rooms at Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; perfect condition; large grounds, with fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with two living rooms, and accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14 N. R., New York.

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Livery or sales stables, fine location, main thoroughfare, Mount Vernon; large barns and plot; living rooms John P. Kirwan, 1,505 Broadway.

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Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
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2 rooms and bath; cosey, comfortable house; large rooms, well lighted, $35 to $50 a month.
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Seven-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest; bath; improvements; hot water supply; corner flats, $27; opposite King model houses. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

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Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

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Apartments $20 to $26.
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5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

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21 and 23 East 99th St., Near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $36 to $40.

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Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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By virtue of an execution, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 8:30 A. M., a lot of groceries and delicatessens, at No. 75 1st Avenue. By order of Charles Comisky, City Marshal. Dealers and jobbers are invited.

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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

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Dog Lost.—French bull; unclipped ears, dark brindle, white breast; weight, about thirty pounds; escaped in 44th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., 2 P. M. yesterday; collar lettered R. Hall McCormick, Chicago, Ill; answers to name "Tadpole"; $25 reward will be paid by American Express Co., 47th St. and Madison Av., for recovery.

Lost.—Bank Book No. 152,093, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

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Wanted—Active young man, thoroughly acquainted with operation and management of stone quarry, to purchase half interest and assume management of oldest established and best sandstone quarries in Northwest. An excellent opportunity for the right man with $25,000.00 cash and good credentials to establish himself in a good business to be operated from Seattle, the coming New York of the Pacific Coast. Address H., Times Office.

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Elegant Drop Cabinets, leading makes, $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments.
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MINNOCK ON THE STAND

Witness Against Bellevue Hospital Nurses Moved to Tears.

He Becomes Indignant at Questions Put to Him on Cross-Examination by Mr. Wellman.

Thomas J. Minnock was the principal witness yesterday in the trial of Jesse R. Davis, one of the Bellevue nurses charged with being responsible for the death of Louis H. Hilliard, in the insane pavilion last December. Minnock feigned insanity in order to investigate the institution at Ward's Island, but his ruse was discovered at Bellevue at the time Hilliard was brought in.

Minnock's testimony lasted the greater part of the day, and during it he became somewhat confused as to statements under the cross-examination of Mr. Wellman, counsel for Davis and the other nurses. He shed tears at one point, and showed indignation when Mr. Wellman brought up personal matters to discredit him with the jury. The cross-examination was marked also by several sharp passages between Assistant District Attorney Pierce and Mr. Wellman, in which Judge Cowing took a hand.

After Dr. Rosensohn of Gouverneur Hospital, Driver Bateman of the Gouverneur Hospital ambulance, and Nurse Donnelly, who was in the Bellevue insane pavilion when Hilliard was brought in, on Dec. 11, had testified that they saw no marks of violence on him at any time from the transit from Old Slip Station to the hospital, Minnock took the stand.

Minnock described his arrest, and said that he saw Hilliard brought in. He did not see Davis until the next morning, Dean being then in charge of the ward. Proceeding to the alleged assault of Davis upon Hilliard, Minnock described how Nurse Marshall had tried to make Hilliard eat, but that he refused. Davis, the witness said, then came out and said he would make him eat. They threw him to the floor, and Davis, added the witness, put his knee on Hilliard's breast and choked him for about two minutes.

"After Hilliard had again refused to eat," said Minnock, "Davis told some one to get a sheet, and when this was brought he twisted it around Hilliard's neck. Then, taking it off, he said, 'Will you eat now?' Hilliard gasped, 'Ain't you ashamed?' Davis twisted the sheet again, and then one of the nurses said, 'Give him a chance.'"

Minnock told also how the patients had been warned by Davis to keep quiet when, the next morning, Hilliard had been removed from the ward dead.

At the cross-examination, in the afternoon, Mr. Wellman began by asking Minnock about a story printed in a Bridgeport newspaper, purporting to be an account of his life. Minnock said that the article was an imaginary story of hypnotism, mainly fiction. Mr. Wellman then proceeded to take each statement therein, with the purpose of showing that Minnock could not be believed. In a few minutes Judge Cowing became impatient and talked sharply to the counsel, saying that the article was admittedly fiction and had no bearing on the case.

Mr. Wellman continued, and, touching upon Minnock's marriage, got the witness confused and ill at ease upon the date, bringing tears to his eyes.

"Did you ever blackmail any one at Toms River?" the counsel asked.

Mr. Pierce protested against the aspersions upon the witness.

"You said you wanted to be fair," said Mr. Wellman.

"Fair with you!" ejaculated Mr. Pierce. "You don't know what it is to be fair, and the whole profession knows it."

Judge Cowing rapped for order.

Mr. Wellman later confused the witness again by asking him why he left a story about Hilliard having been strangled out of his first affidavit, before the Coroner, and finally, after much questioning, got him to admit that he had only spoken of the sheet incident on being recalled before the Coroner. This had an apparent effect on the jury. Minnock said at first that it escaped his memory.

"What!" was Mr. Wellman's exclamation. "You saw a man strangled and it escaped you?"

Mr. Wellman then looked long at the jury.

"Why did you leave out of the second affidavit the story about Hilliard having fallen on his head?"

"Oh," answered Minnock, looking around as if for help, "because the clerk wanted to go home and said 'make it short.'"

The jury laughed at the answer.

Toward the close Mr. Wellman brought out the similarity in the acts and words ascribed to Dean, Donnelly, and Marshall on Tuesday night, when Hilliard was brought in, and to Davis, Dean, and Marshall on Wednesday night. The witness adhered to his testimony before the Coroner.

GAVE HER "ORAL TREATMENT."

Christian Science "Healer" Describes Its Alleged Effects on Miss Brush.

"There is no power in death. You are immortal, and you know it." This was the "oral treatment" given to Helen C. Brush by the Christian Science "healer," who was first sent to treat her when she had pneumonia.

The testimony on this point was given yesterday by Miss Marion Stephens, the first "healer" sent by Mrs. Stetson. Miss Stephens later abandoned the case, and one of Miss Brush's sisters declares that this was done because Miss Stephens thought her patient was about to die.

Miss Stephens testified that she had studied Christian Science under Mrs. Stetson, and that it was in November, 1895, that she went to treat Miss Brush. On cross-examination Miss Stephens was asked:

"Does Christian Science recognize disease?"

"Not as a reality."

"Don't limit your answer, but tell me does Christian Science recognize disease?"

"Yes, but it can destroy it."

"You recognized that Miss Brush had pneumonia?"

"Yes, as soon as I entered the room."

"You continued to recognize that she had pneumonia up to the time you left?"

"My—I—as-the—yes, as my knowledge of medicine. From the standpoint of Christian Science she was not suffering. It was a false claim. If I had had the power I could have cured her at once."

"How did you treat her?"

"Mentally."

"Who are the people most easily healed by Christian Science?"

"The people most easily healed are young children and insane persons."

The witness then said that she had used the "oral treatment," as quoted above, and then had used the "mental treatment" on Miss Brush.

"What is the mental treatment?" asked the counsel.

"I don't think you would understand if I told you."

"Quite likely I would not, but tell me, anyway."

"I can't tell you."

Miss Stephens then went into a lengthy explanation as to why she left Miss Brush. The witness claimed that Miss Brush was under the influence of what she termed the "mind cure." She said that this was in opposition to Christian Science, which did not recognize the human mind. She also described how she had succeeded in making Miss Brush feel much better the first time she saw her by using the "oral treatment."

"At once," said Miss Stephens, "she was able in a human sense to raise her hand, and before I left she could talk. During the first night I succeeded in having her get out of bed and walk about the room."

Mrs. Amelia Southard, a sister of the testatrix, was then called to the stand. Mrs. Southard is a believer in Christian Science, and receives $10,000 under the will. Her daughter gets $5,000. Two other sisters and a brother, who are not Scientists, are opposing the will. Mrs. Southard gave very little testimony. Her principal examination will come this morning.

Mrs. Gage Gets Divorce and Alimony.

Mrs. Emma J. Gage was granted a decree of absolute divorce by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday on the report of a referee. Mrs. Gage was also awarded $25 a week permanent alimoney. Mr. Gage is a mining engineer and lives at the Hotel Cadillac when in this city. He was married Feb. 12, 1802, in San Francisco.

CHASE FOR AN EX-CONVICT.

Just Out of Sing Sing, He Enters a House and Takes Property Worth $600.

William Smith, alias William Lindon, an ex-convict, who has just finished serving an eight-year sentence in Sing Sing, entered the home of Homer Heminway, a thread merchant, living at 8 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday morning, and was caught while running away with $600 worth of silverware and jewelry which he had stolen from the premises.

Living with Mr. Heminway is his sister, Mrs. Merriman, who was awakened at 4 o'clock by a noise in the dining room. She arose, and, entering the hall, leaned over the balustrade to listen. She called, but there was no answer, and then she aroused her brothers, the servants, and the whole neighborhood with her screams for help.

The intruder dashed into the street just as Henry C. Miller, a private watchman, appeared. Miller gave chase, crying out to him to stop or he would shoot. The man paid no attention to the threat, but kept on running, throwing away silverware and jewelry as he ran. As the chase neared Sixth Avenue, Detectives Helwig and Willock joined in it, and soon captured Smith.

The prisoner was taken to the Fifty-first Street Police Station, where he gave his name as William Lindon. The property found on him and in the street was identified by Mr. Heminway as that taken from his house.

The prisoner was later photographed at Police Headquarters, and then taken to the Yorkville Court, where he was held in $2,000 bail.

CAPT. SIGSBEE IN COURT.

Describes an Accident for Which It Is Alleged the Maine Was to Blame.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who was in command of the battleship Maine when she was blown up in the Harbor at Havana, was the principal witness yesterday in an action for damages which is being tried before Justice D. Cady Herrick and a jury, in the Supreme Court.

The suit is brought by Mrs. Matilda Kelley to recover $25,000 from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the College Point Ferry Company. Her husband, John J. Kelley, on June 29, 1897, was on the ferry company's excursion boat Chancellor, bound from Jersey City to College Point. When in the East River the Chancellor came into collision with a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tug, which was towing two floats. Kelley received injuries which resulted in his death. The defense was that the Maine was primarily the cause of the accident, as she suddenly changed her course while steaming down the East River on her way to Havana.

"Who was responsible for the accident?" asked counsel of Capt. Sigsbee.

"There was nothing the Maine could have done to avoid it. She was going down stream with the tide, as were the two heavy floats. I consider that the Chancellor, which was head on to the tide and a light boat, could have easily passed to the port side of the float or even have stopped and backed away."

Capt. Sigsbee then told how the floats were swung across the river, and came into collision with the steamship Colorado, and also of the Maine running into Pier 49.

"I had got the Maine pointed toward the New York shore and was near Pier 49," he said. "I could easily have cleared the pier, but just then the Isabella, another excursion boat, loomed up close by. She gave the wrong signal. I had to either ram the Isabella and sink her, or reverse my engines and take the consequences. I reversed engines and escaped the collision, but the Maine struck the pier."

"And took off the whole bulkhead of the pier?" asked counsel for the plaintiff.

Capt. Sigsbee smiled and nodded.

Capt. Sigsbee was then excused, and the remainder of the day was devoted to hearing testimony of eye-witnesses to the collision.

LEGAL NOTES.

ADMINISTRATION BY ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL.—The Italian Consul General petitioned the Surrogate for letters of administration upon the small amount of assets left by Giuseppe Logiorato, a citizen of Italy, where all his next of kin reside. The Consul General asserted a right to administer without giving security, in preference to the Public Administrator. Surrogate Thomas, in granting the application, said that it was on the ground that no relative, or guardian of a minor relative, and no creditor or Public Administrator would consent to take administration; and the petitioner was a legally competent person. But the Surrogate was unwilling to base his conclusion on the reasoning of the Surrogate of Westchester County, in the case of Fattorini, or to adopt it as a precedent. He agreed that a treaty of the United States with Italy was of binding force, and that it must control all courts, even to the extent of ousting them of jurisdiction, or of changing the rules of their procedure; but to accomplish this result the meaning must be clear and explicit. The treaty with the Argentine Republic, which, under the most favored nation clause, applied, gave the Consul General the right to intervene "comformably with the laws." This, Surrogate Thomas says, "is something different from a right to set aside the laws of the State, and take from a person who, by those laws, is the officer intrusted with the administration of estates of persons domiciled here, and who leave no next of kin within the jurisdiction, the right and duty of administering their assets. And when the laws of the State require an administrator to give a bond, to be measured by the value of assets, nothing in the treaty provision grants to the Consul an immunity from this requirement, to be obtained merely by asserting, in substance, that he has no knowledge of the existence of any debts." The Surrogate, after referring to opinions, to text writers, and citing adjudicated cases, comes to the conclusion that "the petitioner may have letters, on giving the usual security, but that this is done in pursuance to our local law, and because the Public Administrator has refused to act."

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ACQUIESCENCE IN IRREGULAR METHODS.—When Thomas Dugan, the owner of a livery stable in this city, died in 1883, he appointed by will his daughter Mary and her husband, Thomas Barrett, his executors. No provision was made in the will for the widow, and immediately after Dugan's death she took possession of the livery business on consent of the executors and carried it on for the benefit of herself and two infant children. Mrs. Dugan put into the business $1,000 she inherited from her father, and the executor, Thomas Barrett, loaned her $1,100. In 1888, after the children had become of age and married, the business was sold for $3,500, out of which the widow and executor were paid their loans. The remainder, at the request of the children, was paid to their mother. The children joined in a voluntary accounting made by the executor, Thomas Barrett. Eight years after this accounting, and after Thomas Barrett had died, the children filed objections to the accounts of the executrix, their sister, and the Surrogate surcharged her with the value of the livery business. The Appellate Division, on appeal by the executrix, has decided that she should not be held responsible for property which never came into her hands and over which she had no control, and in the disposition of which the defendants acquiesced. The Court, by Justice Ingraham, says that although the method pursued was an irregular one in dealing with an estate, yet "it was a practical way of providing for the support of the children, was acquiesced in by all, including the respondents, both before and after they became of age, and was finally ratified by their acquiescence in the sale of the property and the distribution of the proceeds."

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ATTORNEYS FEES ON SUBSTITUTION.—John F. Betz, who was made defendant in eight suits brought by David G. Yuengling, Jr., and others, becoming dissatisfied for some reason with Piscusz & Cohen, the firm of lawyers he had retained to appear for him, and being unsuccessful in his endeavor to have them consent to a substitution of other attorneys, asked the Court at Special Term for an order directing the delivering up of all his papers, upon his giving a bond to pay what should be awarded by a jury to the attorneys in any action they might bring for the fees due them. The Court directed substitution upon payment to the attorneys of the amount of their fees, first to be ascertained, upon reference. On Mr. Betz's appeal the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has modified the order, holding that while the reference was proper, some of the actions being ready for trial, and would probably be reached before the amount of the fees should be ascertained by a reference, immediate substitution and delivery of papers should be ordered, upon Mr. Betz giving a bond to pay the amount found to be due as ultimately fixed by the final order in the proceeding.

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Overture, "The Magic Flute".....Mozart
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Concerto for Piano, E Flat major.....Beethoven
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Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruliman's. Seats, 75c to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra. Music. Skates Free.

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12½ cent Percales—100 styles..... 9¾
8 cent Percales—100 styles..... 5
10 cent Novelty Ginghams..... 6½
15 cent French Print Sateens..... 7¾
24 cent Mercerized Sateens.....12½
10 cent Outing Flannels..... 6½
19 cent Novelty Batistes.....12½
8 cent Apron Ginghams..... 5¾
DRESS LENGTHS OF
Fancy Dot Swisses;
Batiste Brilliantines;
Lace Cord Tissues—worth .14..... 7¾

NEW SILKS
Who Can Match These Values?
Black Hemstitch Taffetas—value .98. .79
Striped Grenadines—45 inch..... .79
Black Satin Duchesse—value .75..... .59
Black Taffetas—23-inch—value .75... .59
Figured Foulards—24-inch—value .69. .49
Black-and-White Taffetas—value .50. .39
27-inch Black Pongees—all Silk..... .49
Satin Striped Taffetas—value .75.... .59

DRESS GOODS
Reductions Throughout the Stock.
44-inch Cashmeres—value .49..... .29
50-inch Habit Cloths—value .69..... .49
45-inch All Wool Storm Serges..... .49
45-inch All Wool Cheviots—were .98.. .59
44-inch Imported Henriettas—were .98 .59
45-inch Novelty Suitings—were .98... .59
50-inch Venetian Cloths—value 1.19.. .89
45-inch Granite Suitings—were .85... .59

EIDERDOWN FLANNELS
How are these for Clearance prices?
35 cent quality..... .19
49 cent quality..... .25
27 and 36 inch—Best colors.

LININGS FOR FRIDAY
20 cent Moreen Velours—best shades. .15
25 cent Mercerized Sateens..... .19
Satin Serges—for tailor made garments—value .59..... .39
Mercerized Skirting Moreens—Best shades—value .49..... .25

LADIES' CAPES
Just the time, now for these—
Plaid-faced cloth—stitched hood straps and storm collar—value 7.98..3.49
Extra Heavy Golf Capes—medium and extra long—value 9.00.....4.79

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
A Great Friday Special—
Rough Cheviot—Black and Colored—Eton or Reefer Jackets—satin lined—flare skirt—value 11.00.....6.69

LADIES' WAISTS
Cost Not Considered Now!
Wool Flannel—all colors—were 1.79.. .95
Mercerized Sateen—cluster tucks full lined—were 1.79..... .95
Mercerized Sateen—Best shades and Black—tucks and pleats front and back; value 2.00.....1.29

LADIES' WRAPPERS AND ROBES
Heavy Flannelette Wrappers—extra wide flounce skirt—lined waist—yoke and shoulder pieces—value 1.79..... .98
Heavy Eiderdown Robes—pink, blue and grey—appliqued sailor collar—heavy girdle—value 3.98.....2.49

THE LATEST HAT
For day and evening—Chiffon and Taffeta—light and leading shades—real value 4.98.....2.98

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
Splendid Values in New Styles.
Drawers—5 styles—were .39..... .29
Drawers—extra fancy trim—worth .69 .49
Night Dresses—splendid muslin—yoke of H. S. tucks or 8 lace insertings.. .59
Night Dresses—extra fine muslin—square yoke—tucks and inserting..... .79
Skirts—strong fine muslin—12 inch flounce—deep emb'y..... .79
Corset Covers, fine cambric—lace and emb'y trim—high and low..... .24

CORSET SPECIALS
Manufacturer's Samples—long, medium and Empire—value 1.00.... .69
Fine Coutille and Sateen—straight front and other styles—value 1.98.. 1.25

GIRLS' REEFERS
Odd sizes to close—
Rough and smooth cloth—season's best styles and colors—lace, ribbon, velvet and braid trim—square or pointed collar—value 3.98 to 7.98; Clearing Price..... 1.98

BABIES' WEAR
New Long and Short Bedford Cord Coats—neat trimmings of lace and braids—were 1.69..... .98
New Emb'd and Corded Silk Caps—full or French ruche—6 months to 2 years—were .29..... .19

BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS
Special Offering for Friday!
Double Breast—7 to 15 years—Sailor Blouse—3 to 10 years—worth 3.00 and 3.50.....1.98

TRIMMINGS
Jet, Steel, Cloth, Silk, Velvet and Chiffon Appliques, Bands and Gimps—with and without combinations of cut jet, steel and gilt—1 to 4½ inch.
Were 1.25 to 1.98.....Now .69
Were 98 cents.....Now .49
Were 49 cents.....Now .25

TYPEWRITERS' PAPER
Special Sale.
Letter size—usually 59 cents for 500 sheets—Special..... .29
Legal size—usually 69 cents for 500 sheets—Special..... .39

CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY
A grand list of Specials.
Irish Point Sash Laces—30 to 40 inch—value .50..... .29
Panel and Medallion Sash Laces—value 1.50..... .79
Col'd Fancy Madras—48 inch..... .29
Cross Stripe Snowflakes—value .39.. .23
Furniture Velvets—plain and figured—were .79..... .59
300 pair White Organdy Curtains—ruffled—3 yds. long—value .69..... .48
Cross Stripe Curtains—value 2.00...1.29
Combination Lace Net Curtains—20 styles—value 3.98.....2.49
Irish Point Lace Curtains—Col'd Applique borders—were 7.98...4.98
Rib Tapestry Curtains—Best colors—heavy fringe—value 4.50.....2.98
Couch Covers—were 2.98.....1.98

RUG SPECIALS
Reversible Ingrain Art Squares—6x9 ft.—new patterns.....1.48
All Wool Smyrna Rugs—6x9 ft.—10 styles—value 9.98.....7.98

CURTAIN POLES
Cherry, Walnut, Ash—5 foot—heavy brass trim—great value..... .17
Real Oak and Cherry—Combination wood and brass ends—highly finished—will not dent or tarnish—real value 59 cents.....Special .29

MUSLINS AND DOMESTICS
Stock-Clearance-Friday-Sale of
Short lengths of Sheetings, Pillow Casings and yard wide muslins—As our regular prices are very low, you can expect Remnant prices way, way down.
ALSO
All Sheets and Pillow Cases of which sizes are reduced to limited numbers, for which Friday prices will find quick buyers.
ALSO
YARD WIDE MUSLINS
Bleached—soft for Underwear..... 5¾
Unpleached..... 4¼
No need to tell how good—Our reputation assures splendid values.

CHEESE CLOTH
used for decorating—slightly soiled—Red and Blue—7 cent quality—Friday..... 3

FINE TOWELS
Manufacturers' "Seconds."
All Linen Damask—and Huck—Hemstitched and Hemmed—lots of two, and only sold by the pair.
21x42—value .50 pair..... .35
19x36—value .48 pair..... .33
20x40—value .62 pair..... .43
Imperfections are of weave only and very slight.

BED SPREADS
Full Size Fringed—light colors—were 1.85..... 1.29
Full Size White Satin Marseilles.. 1.79

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
Friday Clearance Sale!
Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose—value .19 .14
Lace Lisle—Fast Black—value .27.... .19
Children's Fine Rib Cotton—double knees..... .12½
Ladies' Heavy Rib Vests and Pants.. .19
Ladies' Fleeced Vests and Pants.... .29
Men's Percale Shirts—soft bosom—new styles..... .39
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers—were .98..... .69
Men's Camel's Hair Shirts—double breast and back—were 1.49..... .98

STAMPED GOODS
Hemstitched Linen Squares—30 inch—drawn work—value .59 to .79..... .49
Fine Linen Squares—18 to 21 inch—10 styles drawn work—value .39..... .29
Openwork Linen Scarfs—hemstitch—70 inch..... .43 | 54 inch..... .34

SILVER PLATED WARE
Great Reduction Sale!
Rogers and other reliable makes.
Tea Sets—were 4.98.....3.98
Tea Sets—were 11.98.....7.98
Silver Plated Knives—were 98 cents half dozen..... .69
Triple plate Teaspoons—were 1.98....1.49
Fancy Knives and Ladies—were .98... .69
Large Table Pieces—were 1.25 to 17.98..... .69 to 12.98

FINE CUTLERY
Carvers—Sterling Mounted—were 3.98.....2.98
Fine Carvers—were 2.00 pair.....1.29
Dinner Knives—fine steel—were 1.74 half dozen.....1.38
Knives and Forks—12 pieces—were 1.39 and .89..... .98 and .59

GREAT RIBBON SPECIAL
3 to 3½ inch Fancy Taffetas—Stripes and corded—White and Colored—value .15 to .19..... .10

LACE NETS
Imitation Renaissance—White and butter—20 styles—value .49 and .59... .39
Black Silk and Mercerized Nets—Chantilly, Cluny and Renaissance—value .85..... .69

Every week, from day to day, we look around to find those things that have not sold as rapidly as we would wish.... Such, while new and still in fashion, we reduce to price that never fails to sell.... Friday is the day reduction first is made—oftimes in an hour, so low the price, we sell as many of a lot of goods as have been sold in days before.
ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT
Made by Us Many Years Ago
Has Since Been Strictly Observed,
SUCCESS OF THE DAY IS DUE TO
Faithful Fulfillment of Promises
The Best Efforts of Some
WHO CLAIM ORIGINALITY
Are in Pretending
To Follow Us and Our Methods
ABOVE OFFERINGS
Are Realities, Not Pretences.
Some Folks Have No Shame!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; high northwesterly winds.

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FILIPINO ARMS GIVEN UP

Important Surrender in the Province of Bulacan.

Taken to Indicate a Reaction Favorable to Americans in Worst District of Luzon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—News of another important surrender in the Philippines is contained in the following dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. MacArthur:

"Manila, Feb. 15.

"One hundred and twelve rifles and 1,500 rounds of ammunition surrendered at Haganey Feb. 13, mostly from supply secreted in contiguous swamps. The incident is important, as indicating a great reaction favorable to the American interest in the region of Bulacan, heretofore one of the worst in Luzon.

"The result is accomplished exclusively by the long-continued, intelligent, and persistent efforts of officers of the Third United States Infantry. MACARTHUR."

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Col. Marcus D. Cronin and eighty men of the Thirty-third Regiment have routed a hundred insurgents at Candon, South Ilocos.

Capt. Green, with fifty men, met a force of the enemy at Santa Maria. The insurgents, who were commanded by Tinio, had two cannon and were strongly intrenched behind a stone wall, on a steep mountainside. There was hard fighting for three hours. When their ammunition was exhausted the Americans retired a short distance. Then Tinio abandoned his position and retreated southward.

Gold discoveries of some importance have been made in the Province of Lepanto. Two miners made $3,000 in two weeks. The mining prospects in the Provinces of Benguet and Bontoc, adjoining Lepanto, are encouraging, but it is impossible to obtain a title to mining claims at present.

PHILIPPINE CHURCH PROBLEM.

No Religious Trouble, Merely a Question of Landlord and Tenant.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 15.—President Schurman of Cornell University, one of the principal speakers at the Board of Trade banquet in this city last night, made a statement in regard to the so-called religious troubles in the Philippines.

"In the true meaning of the term," said Mr. Schurman, "there is no religious trouble in the Philippines. The Catholic Church has hitherto been a part of the State and was supported by State revenues, and it is now on the same footing as the other churches, and must be supported by voluntary contributions. The great majority of the people, outside of the heathen, who number a few hundred thousands, and the Mohammedans, who number a few hundred thousand more, are Catholics. The Church presents no question, but the religious orders do present a question, because they are landlords.

"The situation is much the same as in Ireland. There the land is held by those who gained it by right of the sword. The religious orders in the Philippines have come into possession of these lands, and it is for us to inquire their right and title to them, whether the Filipinos are not doing the orders a great injustice, and whether or not they are forgetting the great benefits of civilization which the orders gave them. But the situation is, the Filipinos don't like the religious orders as landlords.

"We can't take the lands from the orders," Mr. Schurman said, "and we would not if we could," but he recommended that the lands be purchased and sold to the people in small holdings. Just so in Ireland to-day, he continued, T. E. Russell is putting himself at the head of a new order of things, has left the old ideas about the holding of property, and is making himself a new champion, so thousands of Filipinos are imbued with the same idea and wish to get away from the landlord system. There is no need for any religious controversy in the question, he said, it is a question of landlord and tenant.

Lieut. Gillmore's Captor Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—According to mail advices from the Philippines, Capt. Novico, the insurgent officer, who commanded the band which captured Lieut. Gilmore and party of the Yorktown, and held them captive for many months, has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life, on the charge of having permitted one of Gillmore's party to be buried alive. The victim was a sailor named McDonald, who was a burden to the Filipinos because of his wounds.

Five Insurgents Hanged.

DAGUPAN, Luzon, Feb. 15.—Five insurgents were hanged in this province to-day for killing Filipinos who had become avowedly friendly to the Americans.

A Big Deal in Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—One of the largest deals in leaf tobacco in recent years was completed to-day, when the Continental Tobacco Company acquired by purchase 1,583 hogsheads of fine tobacco for manufacture into smoking brands. The price aggregated nearly a quarter of a million dollars, averaging $130 a hogshead, or about 9 cents a pound. Of the tobacco, 618 hogsheads were owned by the Pickett Warehouse and 965 hogsheads by the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company. The tobacco was all old redried leaf of the crop of 1899, which was a superior one.

Mrs. Dewey Sells Little Fish Island.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, has sold Little Fish Island, Chester, which she purchased last Summer. It is understood the property has been purchased by a prominent resident of Washington.

TO-DAY,
FOURTEEN PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¾; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½; flour, Minnesota patent, $4.20; cotton, middling, 9½; butter, Western creamery, 22½. Commercial World—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

They All Run to Chicago.
Trains leaving West 23d St. Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, at 7:55, 9:55 A. M., and 1:55, 3:35 and 7:55 P. M. daily. Call a Penna. R. R. Ag't.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine.—Adv.

BOSTON ACTRESS SHOT.

Unknown Person Wounds Miss Edith Talbot—Her Engagement Was Announced Last Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—At attempt was made on the life of Miss Edith Talbot, a member of the Bowdoin Square Theatre Stock Company, as she was leaving the theatre a few minutes before 10 o'clock last night. One shot was fired at her, which would doubtless have entered her heart had not her left arm been thrown upward. The bullet entered the arm just below the elbow, and passed through, inflicting a wound which is not regarded as at all serious.

The person who did the shooting made his or her escape. If Miss Talbot knows who it was—and it is said that she does—she will give no information on the subject. The persistent efforts of the police officers who talked with her were of no avail. All she would say was, "It is of no consequence. There has been no great injury done. Please do not bother any more about it."

Miss Talbot was taken to her room at the Hotel Waterston, 8 Bullfinch Place, where a nurse and two physicians remained with her all night. She became somewhat hysterical, and efforts are being made to subdue the effects of the great shock which she received.

The affair is shrouded in much mystery. Last Monday the announcement was made by Miss Talbot that she intended giving up the stage and going West to be married to Thomas J. Sharp, a banker and broker of St. Louis. Miss Talbot has never met Mr. Sharp, but he has followed her stage career closely, and proved an ardent lover. To-morrow night Miss Talbot was to sever her connection with the Bowdoin Square Theatre, preparatory to her marriage next June.

When told after the shooting that she was heard to cry out something about "Fred," Miss Talbot claimed to know nothing about any such person, and remarked that there were many men of that name in Boston, but it is said that she has recently received threatening letters, and some of the attachés of the theatre profess to be able to guess the identity of her assailant.

QUIET AT MADRID.

But Further Disorders in the Provinces Are Reported—Press Censorship Most Rigorous.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Absolute quiet prevails. The situation is much improved. All the troops have been withdrawn. The crisis is regarded as postponed, if not ended.

Gen. Weyler says that, for the present, rigorous martial law will be maintained, but that, if the same tranquillity continues as has characterized the last two days, he will soon issue a milder proclamation.

El Heraldo publishes a proclamation by Gen. Weyler, saying that he will do his best to avoid interfering with the powers of the civil authorities, but that, as martial law has been proclaimed, his duty is to maintain order, independent of all political questions.

The dissensions in the Ministry, caused by the attitude of the Government in dealing so severely with the populace, appear to have been at least temporarily healed. The dissentients have agreed not to provoke a crisis in the present situation.

When quiet is assured it is probable that the Ministry will be changed, but speculation as to those who are likely to be members of the new Cabinet is pure guesswork.

Further troubles are reported from Barcelona, Valencia, and Granada. Rioters at Alicante stoned the City Hall and the Provincial Council. The mob was dispersed by the police. Two persons were killed and several wounded in Granada.

Nevertheless, the Minister of the Interior, Señor Ugarte, in the course of an interview, asserts that calm now reigns in all the provinces, and that, if the same pacific behavior of the people continues until after the carnival next week, martial law will be discontinued throughout Spain, except in Catalonia.

The censorship of the press is the most rigid ever imposed. The papers contain no reference to the disorders. All the dispatches are now visé and delayed. Gen. Weyler, in a communication to the newspapers ordering the suppression of censored paragraphs, threatens to court-martial those spreading seditious news.

There is, however, not the slightest foundation for the statement circulated in the United States yesterday on the authority of a news agency that the Spanish Government had placed restrictions upon the sending out of press messages regarding the royal wedding. On the contrary, the supervision of telegrams in no way affected the service in this respect.

WOMAN SHOOTS AT THIEVES.

Mme. Zucca Uses Her Revolver and Then Faints from Fright.

The upper Tenderloin was startled at 12:30 o'clock this morning by a series of piercing shrieks coming from the ramshackle two-story building, 1,397 Broadway, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, followed by three pistol shots in quick succession. Customers of the big hotels opposite who had retired ran to their windows and dimly saw three men running north over the roofs, and a woman in night dress throw up her hands and fall senseless on the roof. A great crowd of passers-by gathered in front of the building, which is occupied in part by Mme. Zucca, who keeps a hair store there, and sleeps above it, and who had fired the shots at burglars whom she had surprised.

Policeman Cavanaugh and Detectives Benning and Glennon of the West Thirtieth Street Station were attracted by the outcry and ran upstairs, but arrived only in time to see the men jump down from the low roof of the excavation for a new building in Thirty-ninth Street, where all trace of them was lost.

Mme. Zucca, who was alone in the place, has been visited by burglars a number of times lately, for the building affords scant protection against thieves. The last time her place was entered was about a week ago. She then bought a revolver, and this morning had the first opportunity to use the new weapon. She uttered the first scream when she saw the thieves in her room, and they fled up the short flight of stairs to the skylight, by which they had entered, and which was standing open. She followed them, and when she gained the roof fired. Then she fainted.

COTTON SPINNERS TO CURTAIL.

Eighty Thousand Southern Spindles Will Run on Half Time Indefinitely.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 15.—On account of the unusually prolonged low prices of cotton goods and yarn products 80,000 spindles in this section have decided to run on half time for an indefinite period, beginning at once. This action is confined entirely to the hosiery yarn mills, those adopting this course being the McColl Manufacturing Company, McColl, S. C.; Wisscassett and Eiferd Mills, Albemarle, N. C.; Pela Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., and Patterson Mills, Chinagrove, N. C.

The hosiery yarn spinners, who control the above mills, took this action without reference to the proposed curtailment to be considered here by the Southern Cotton Spinners, in meeting to-morrow. It is probable that half the mills in this section will discontinue night work or run on half time very soon as the outcome of the meeting.

No definite views are given out, but curtailment in some shape appears to be the mark toward which everything points.

Luxurious Daily Train to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route. Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 8:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars. Buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

STATE TAX RATE TO BE CUT IN HALF

Large Reduction Likely to be Made by the Legislature.

CITY WILL SAVE $3,500,000

Bank and Insurance Tax to Yield About $5,000,000, Leaving $5,352,076 to be Raised.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Appropriation bill and the General Supply bill will be ready in the Legislature on Monday night. The tax rate for the present year, which is to be fixed by the Legislature before it adjourns, will be about half the rate in force last year, if there is no hitch in the arrangements being made by the leaders. It was the Governor's plan to wipe out the direct State tax levy on real estate by imposing taxes on the surplus of savings banks, and on insurance and trust companies, but because of the opposition and the consequent amendments which will be made, it is understood that the Governor will only be half successful in his plans.

The tax rate this year will probably be 0.98, one-half of last year's rate, which was 1 96-100 mills. The amount that will have to be raised by the direct tax levy will be $5,352,076, one-half of the amount raised last year. The remaining half of what is now the direct tax will be raised, it is expected, by the imposition of indirect taxation, such as the tax on the savings banks, insurance and trust companies. Of the direct State tax New York pays 68 per cent. of the whole, but by the cutting down of the State tax one-half, the metropolis this year will save nearly $3,500,000.

Speaking to George F. Seward of the Chamber of Commerce, New York City, on the subject of taxation, Senator Lester Hayden Humphrey, second member of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, made this statement, which must be considered not only significant, but official:

"I want to say one word before you leave for New York. You go and read the tax rate for several years and say how New York has been unjustly dealt with, but you do not mention the tax rate for last year, which was 1 mill. In my opinion the tax rate this year will be below that of last year. Notwithstanding that the Governor will not be able to wipe out altogether the direct State tax, in my opinion it will be reduced one-half this year, so we will make some advance and will be encouraged to continue along the lines that have been taken up."

The trust company representatives are making an earnest fight to have the Tax bill affecting their interests amended so that instead of imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on their surplus and undivided profits a tax of 3 or even 4 per cent. be imposed on their earnings. The members of the Senate Tax Committee and the Governor do not look with much favor on this proposition, for it has been suggested that if the earnings were taxed there could be many ways resorted to to diminish them before the State could tax them.

There is no doubt that the tax bills will be put in shape next week. Senator Krum, Chairman of the Taxation Committee, was busy all day to-day putting the measures in such a shape as suits him best. He will call an executive meeting next week to consider the bills. Speaking on the subject this morning, he said: "The committee has given some thought to the three bills taxing savings banks, insurance and trust companies, but no amendments have as yet been decided on."

RESERVOIR TAXATION DISPUTE.

Compromise Likely by Which the City Will Pay on $4,000,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A compromise is likely to be effected in the reservoir taxation dispute which has been going on between New York City and the Counties of Westchester, Dutchess, and Putnam for many years past. This compromise has been chiefly brought about through the efforts of William M. Everett, member of Assembly from Putnam County, who recently introduced bills to compel New York City to pay taxes on its reservoir property in the three counties north of New York City, the same as other property owners there.

When his bills were introduced Mr. Everett submitted explanatory briefs to show that because of the present method of taxing New York City's reservoir property the counties outside of New York were deprived of a tax revenue that should accrue from an increased valuation of nearly $12,000,000. Owing to the passage of special laws in past years, New York City has been largely, if not altogether, exempt from taxation of property along the water courses which feed its reservoir system.

The compromise which it is understood has been effected will provide that New York pay tax on all lands over which its reservoir system passes or upon which its reservoir buildings have been erected. It is expected that this concession alone will add to the valuations in the counties concerned at least $4,000,000.

INAUGURAL BALL'S COST.

Use of the Pension Bureau May Involve an Outlay of $35,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—It will cost the Government $25,000 in salaries alone to hold the inaugural ball in the Pension Bureau. Fully $10,000 in incidental expenses may be added to this. On Feb. 27 the Commissioner of Pensions will turn over the building to the inaugural officials, and it will not be until the morning of March 7 that the clerks will return to their desks. It will be several days after that before the machinery of the bureau will be running smoothly.

To make room for the dancers it will be necessary to move 300,000 pension cases. The use of the Pension Office for the inaugural ball is welcomed by the clerks. It means a holiday for them from Feb. 27 to March 7, and is not charged against either their sick or annual leave.

Many think this is the last time the Pension Office will be used for the inaugural ball. The preparation for the big event, it is said, involves so much expense that the Government will not permit its use again.

RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An entirely new departure in Post Office buildings for centres of rural communities was presented to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day, and met with general approval.

Westminster, Md., is a small town of about 3,000 population, where the experiment of rural free delivery was first put in operation for the entire county. The town distributes mail to 40,000 people scattered throughout the county. It is now proposed to build a $50,000 Post Office with facilities for this widespread rural distribution.

At the meeting to-day Chief Machen of the rural free delivery service and a large delegation from Westminster advocated the public building. The bill receives favorable action Chairman Mercer of the committee says it will be the first of the kind giving small towns Post Offices based on the rural population they serve, instead of on the local population of the town.

Millionaire Dalrymple Dead.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—Alton R. Dalrymple, a millionaire, who with his brother, Oliver A. Dalrymple, owned and operated the famous Bonanza wheat farm in North Dakota, died at his residence in this city to-day. He was forty-eighth years of age. Mr. Dalrymple had for several years suffered from Bright's disease. About three week ago he had an attack of the grip, and the resultant complications caused his death.

Deertoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a two-pound package.—Adv.

EXTRA SESSION OUTLOOK.

The President Determined that Congress Must Share with Him Responsibility for Action in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Notwithstanding the announcement made for the President, more than a week ago, that he considered it his privilege, under the powers conferred upon him by the Congress in its legislation concerning Cuba, to pass judgment upon the Cuban Constitution when it is submitted to this Government for an opinion, all the talk to-day about an extra session represents the President as holding the view that while he may exercise that right and privilege, he is determined that the Fifty-seventh Congress shall share with him the task of securing from the Cubans the stipulations that are considered to be indspensable to the peace of the United States and the peacefulness of the Cubans under free government.

It appears that the President holds the idea that if the Cubans make a Constitution in which the interests of the United States are not neglected, and so establish a prima facie title to be absolutely freed from American supervision, it will be his duty to carry out to its extremity the promise of the Cuban declaration known as the Teller resolution. The Administration does not understand that a faithful observance of the letter and spirit of the Teller resolution requires that Cuba shall be sent adrift as soon as its Constitutional Convention is ready to proclaim a Constitution.

Having inside opportunities of judging in advance of the probability of action at Havana conforming to the expectations of the President and his Administration, it is assumed that the Constitution will be entirely inadequate to protect the interests of the United States, and the President is unwilling to assume any more authority to criticise than would be conferred by the new Congress. The Teller resolution now ties his hands, and a literal acceptance of it, as it is interpreted by the mover of it and the opposition generally, would constrain him to a degree of haste and precipitation that he considers unwise and unnecessary.

It is probable that the extra session will not be called until after the Cuban Constitution has been completed and made known here. Just how it is to get before the Congress, as a matter upon which that body can properly act, to approve or criticise, none of the Republican leaders can positively say, although it is assumed that the President will send it to both houses for information, with suggestions as to what shall be done to make known the judgment of the Congress to the makers of the Constitution. The feeling of both houses is still against an extra session.

PASSENGERS FALL FIFTY FEET.

Twenty-nine Persons Hurt in a Derailed Trolley Car in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Twenty-nine persons were injured to-day in the derailment of a trolley car en route from Dayton, Ky., to this city. It is feared that several of the injured will die, although the physicians who were summoned have not yet been able to classify the injured. Miss Emma Hampton was the only one of the thirty passengers aboard the car who escaped uninjured. She was prostrated from shock when taken from the wreck.

An obstruction of some unknown nature derailed the car as it rounded a curve along the bank of a small stream on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. The car plunged across the sidewalk, carrying away a railing, and rolled over the embankment to the bed of the stream, fifty feet below. A majority of the injured were severely cut and bruised.

Motorman Bates held the controller until the car struck the bottom of the incline, in a vain effort to check its fall. He received injuries which it is believed will result fatally.

ENDEAVORERS DISBANDED.

Action of a Pittsfield (Mass.) Pastor May Lead to Similar Steps by Other Ministers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15.—There is considerable agitation in Congregational and other church circles throughout Western Massachusetts over the recent disbanding of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Chipman Smart of the South Congregational Church of this city. He is the first minister in this part of the State to take such a step, and in every church where the Christian Endeavor work is a part of the church life the result of his action is being anxiously anticipated.

Persons in touch with the South Church and the pastor say that Dr. Smart's attitude is the result of the Christian Endeavor influence in the church, and that it will soon be the attitude of many other pastors, who have allowed the society to become a dominating feature in their churches. It means, they think, the remodeling of the Christian Endeavor society's constitution, if it is to be to the Congregational Church what it has been in the past twenty years, an aid and not a dominating influence.

TO CURTAIL OPERA SEASON.

Manager Savage Says Old Works Are Played Out and New Ones Are Not Written.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Manager Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company has decided that the operatic season of that organization in this city will hereafter be only half as long as it has been in previous years. The reason for this is found in the fact that there are not enough new operas being produced to furnish a repertoire long enough for the season as at present laid out. He says that until a new crop of operas or a new race of composers spring up there is no use in trying to fill out a season with the old works which once were favorites.

The opera-going public has heard all these, and it does not pay to force them on the people. The remainder of the season will be filled out with dramatic performances by such companies as can be secured. This means that the Studebaker Theatre here and the houses elsewhere controlled by the Castle Square Company will probably be put into the field to accommodate productions not handled by theatrical trusts. In fact, negotiations are said to be under way between Mr. Savage and Mrs. Fiske, although the Grand Opera House people here say that Mrs. Fiske will continue to play with them.

ARRAIGNS THE JURY SYSTEM.

It Smacks of a Semi-Barbarous Age, Says Justice Brewer to Yale Students.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, arraigned the jury system of the country in his lecture on "Responsibilities of Citizenship," before Yale students, to-day. He said:

"Men don't like to serve as jurors, and I don't blame them. The jury system as it is at present administered is little less than a relic of a semi-barbarous age. The juror is treated little better than a criminal. He is locked up at night, and receives but little more pay than a day laborer. He is compelled to listen to the wrangling of lawyers. I hope that the time will come when the juror will be treated like a gentleman, when he will receive the pay of a business man. I also hope that the present system of conviction will give way to one in which the concurrence of a reasonable number of jurors shall determine the verdict.

"It is one of the obligations of American citizenship to perform the duties of a witness when summoned into court, although in the present system the witness is treated as a liar, and is browbeaten by opposing lawyers. But the juror and the witness should strive for their own elevation, and should perform their duties of citizenship when called upon to do so."

Lackawanna Railroad Changes Time.
Effective Feb. 17, present Buffalo and Chicago midnight train leaves New York at 2 A. M.; Oswego sleeper at 8:45 P. M.—Adv.

TWO INSANE WITNESSES FACE ACCUSED NURSES

Paretic and Paranoiac Testify About Hilliard's Death.

DAVIS IDENTIFIED BY ONE

Mr. Wellman Vainly Endeavors to Confuse Them and Shake the Evidence Given.

Detailed descriptions of the death in the Bellevue insane pavilion last December of Louis H. Hilliard were given with sane and telling deliberation by a paretic and a paranoiac, inmates of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, during the trial yesterday in General Sessions of Jesse R. Davis, accused with Clinton L. Marshall and Edward O. Dean, fellow student nurses, of pounding, kicking, and strangling Hilliard, a patient in their care, until life left his body. Rigid cross-examination by ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman, the nurses' counsel, rather served to strengthen the testimony of the two witnesses.

Thomas J. Minnock, the chief witness of the prosecution, had failed, it appeared, to impress the jury with the truth of any one of his statements. Questioned by Mr. Wellman, Minnock contradicted himself many times, admitted that he had not told the truth to several newspaper reporters, and otherwise discredited his testimony before the Coroner. He left the stand yesterday shamefaced and disturbed by Mr. Wellman's questioning.

Assistant District Attorney Pierce's action in placing insane persons upon the witness stand is declared to be without precedent in the criminal annals of the State, and establishes a new record for the recently selected prosecutor in this, his first, important case under District Attorney Philbin's administration. The defendants' counsel stubbornly contested the admission of the evidence of these witnesses.

IN SUPPORT OF THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Pierce cited in support of his contention that the testimony of inmates of an insane asylum was admissible the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Campbell, approved by the Supreme Court of the United States, and never reversed, holding that "in a lunatic asylum the patients are often the only witnesses to outrages upon themselves and others, and there would be immunity for offenses committed in such places if the only persons who can give information were not to be heard."

Mr. Pierce also said, quoting Justice Talfourd, that Martin Luther believed that he had had a personal conflict with the devil, and Dr. Johnson was positive that he had heard his wife speak to him after her death; and that, if the proposition that a person suffering under an insane delusion cannot be a witness were maintained, every man subject to the most innocent unreal fancy would be excluded.

Judge Cowing, admitting that the question was a novel one, after hearing Drs. Rowe and Spellman of the Manhattan State Hospital testify that the two lunatics were competent mentally to testify, and that they could appreciate the obligations of an oath, decided to admit the testimony, leaving it to the jury to determine its credibility.

The two men were Zacharias Van Blerken, a jeweler of 286 West Eighty-fifth Street, a paranoiac, and James H. Chambers, a stone carver of 341 West Twenty-first Street, suffering from paresis. Both were inmates of the Bellevue insane pavilion when Hilliard met his death. The testimony of both was similar, and fully corroborated Minnock's story told at the Coroner's inquest of the fatal abuse of Hilliard by the three nurses. Interrogated by Mr. Wellman as to their past life and their delusions, the witnesses answered promptly. Days and dates were remembered with exactness, and events were told of in detail and with accuracy. The attention of the jury was marked when Chambers, with outstretched arm, pointed to Davis as Hilliard's garroter.

"Zacharias Van Blerken," called Assistant District Attorney Pierce.

The jury leaned forward as a small gray-haired man arose from a rear bench and walked to the witness stand. The faces of the three accused nurses, whose noisy jubilation over Minnock's discomfiture was rebuked three times by court officers at the morning session, suddenly became grave. Van Blerken took the oath in an unconcerned manner, and sat down in the witness chair. He spoke with a slight German accent, and in a low tone of voice. His especial delusion is that his wife is unfaithful to him.

"Where are you now?" was Mr. Pierce's first question.

"In the Court of General Sessions," smilingly replied the witness.

Van Blerken remembered Hilliard, had seen him in the Bellevue insane pavilion, remembered that his wife had called on him, and then told of the fatal occurrences which culminated in Hilliard's death.

STORY OF HILLIARD'S DEATH.

"Hilliard got up late the day he was killed," said he, "because he got a good licking the night before, because he would not eat. When he could not eat, as he had been choked the night before, one of the nurses walked up behind him as he was sitting on a settle, threw a sheet around his neck, and twisted it until he fell back and to the floor."

The witness illustrated graphically, with hands, and head thrown back, how Hilliard was treated.

"While he was on the floor," continued Van Blerken, "they kicked and beat and knelt on him, and did all they possibly could. They could have done no more. He never got up from the floor, and they dragged him into the bathroom, after which I saw them carried away with a black sheet over him."

Mr. Wellman here began his cross-examination. The spectators were prepared to witness some violent outburst. Confusion of the witness was confidently expected. Nothing of the sort happened. Van Blerken never wavered for an instant, and replied concisely and directly. He remembered many of the other patients, some of whom were discharged, and told of their friends or relatives who came to see them while he was in the Bellevue pavilion.

"How do you know Hilliard's 'Adam's apple' was broken, as you say it was?" asked Mr. Wellman.

"Why, I've got common sense. I saw him strangled until his head fell back, limp."

"What day of the week is this?" asked the counsel, suddenly.

"Why, Friday, of course. We had fish to-day."

Judge Cowing smiled. The jury was listening with interest.

"Where's your wife?" asked Mr. Wellman, questioning the witness concerning his delusion.

"At No. 260 West Eighty-fifth Street, to be exact, if you want to get acquainted with her."

"Your wife put you away, didn't she?"

"Well, I guess she had some cause to. I wasn't very pleasant around the house."

"Dr. Fitch helped, didn't he?"

"Well, I guess he got paid for it."

"What cause did your wife have to put you in an asylum?"

"That's a personal matter, and I decline to answer."

Mr. Wellman sat down, then got up and propounded several more questions concerning the witness's domestic affairs. To all he declined to answer, and was sustained by Judge Cowing.

"You might ask a thousand times and I wouldn't answer," said Van Blerken, firmly.

"How do you remember Hilliard and his visitors so well?" asked Mr. Wellman, returning to the attack.

"Because they treated him worse than any one else there."

"You hope to get out of the asylum by testifying here for the District Attorney?"

"I did not come here for that purpose. I am quite satisfied where I am. I have already told Dr. MacDonald that he couldn't get rid of me if he tried."

THE PARETIC CALLED.

All efforts to shake Van Blerken's damaging testimony having failed, he was excused, and James H. Chambers, the paretic, was called. Chambers is a short, stout man with a black beard, closely cropped, covering most of his face. Speaking fluently, in a plaintive tone, which grew firmer and stronger as he proceeded, he told of what he had seen of Hilliard's death.

"Hilliard didn't eat at supper," said he. "A nurse asked him if he was going to eat. He didn't reply. He was sitting on a settle. One of the nurses came up behind him, threw a long bandage around his neck, and twisted it."

"Which nurse was that?" asked Mr. Pierce.

"I don't know his name; but I can point him out."

Directed to do so, the witness said, pointing in the direction of Davis, "It's that man with the glasses."

"There are two spectacled gentlemen there," said Judge Cowing. "Go and pick the man out."

Marshall and Dean instinctively shrank back; Davis did not move. Slowly rising from the witness chair, Chambers walked past the counsels' table to the rail, behind which Davis sat, and, leaning upon it, pointed to the accused nurse, with his finger almost touching him, and said:

"This is the man."

Davis's face grew very pale, and he did not regain his natural color. Then, continuing his story, Chambers said:

"Hilliard's head was pulled backward and the bandage twisted tighter. Then it was loosed and he was asked if he would eat. No answer. He was struck twice in the head and fell to the floor. Then the three abused him in the most frightful manner. I didn't see him kicked. They pounded him fearfully and knelt on him. I saw the whole transaction. I didn't seem to be able to go away. They never let him up from the floor, but continued pounding him. Then they half dragged, half carried him into the bathroom. I heard the shower bath running. They struck him on the sides and in the breast when I saw them. They couldn't afford to let him up. He was struggling for his life."

CALLS HIMSELF ARTIST.

Mr. Wellman began his cross-examination.

"Tell us about your life," said he.

"I am an artist," was the reply. "I am a stone carver. I worked at Newport on the Vanderbilt house, 'The Breakers,' for six months. I've sometimes made as much as $25 per day."

"Did you ever make millions?"

"No," smiling. "Times were better then, though, than now."

"Where were you working on Nov. 11?" asked the counsel suddenly.

"At One Hundred and Fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, on the southeast corner."

"Why did you leave that work?"

"Because the building was finished."

"Why did you go to Bellevue?"

"Why, because I was crazy. I had paresis." This with a laugh.

"Are you recovered?"

"I feel very much improved, thank you."

"What were you crazy about?"

"Well, candidly, I was worried too much. My wife had locomotor ataxia, and I nursed her for a year, night and day. She had fearful pains. I nursed her all that time."

"You are said to be wonderfully clever."

"My doctor tells me I'm a genius. I learned the stone-carving trade in two years. Some people spend their whole apprenticeship learning, and then don't make good workmen. It was born in me and sort of comes natural."

"You used to hear things in your head, didn't you?"

"Only names. One was Ballard. The reason I heard this was I bought a rifle at a Sixth Avenue store for 95 cents, and it was a Ballard. That's a French name, and I had a time remembering it. But that don't worry me now."

Chambers closed his testimony as the clock struck 4. Court was adjourned until Monday.

A. P. GORMAN'S BIG SCHEME.

Hopes to Make a National Issue of Disfranchisement by Forcing Action in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—In getting Gov. Smith to call an extra session of the Legislature to change the election laws so as practically to disfranchise 30,000 negroes in Maryland, Arthur P. Gorman, it appears, is playing the greatest political game of his life. A leading Democratic lawyer who knows all about the extra session scheme says:

"This is not a fight to put Gorman back in the Senate. He has probably promised the Senatorship to Gov. Smith in return for calling the extra session. Mr. Gorman wants to be a savior of his party and provide a new National issue. He wants the Republican Party, through the Supreme Court, to come in and curtail State's rights in the matter of the ballot. The best card he ever played was the Force bill, and he wants to play a repeater on this. Let the Republicans once let loose their pent-up opposition to the election laws in the Southern States and Gorman will step in with a proposition to make the subject a National issue.

"Every line of direction in the extra session business has come from him. He has secured the legal opinions of ex-Attorney General Harmon and others which have guided the leaders in what they are doing, and Maryland is the border State to make the break."

"Every Republican in Congress knows that there is no negro domination in Maryland, and when they find out that Maryland has disfranchised the illiterates for political reasons, Gorman counts on them being aroused to action. He hopes that the Congressional representation of all the Southern States will be curtailed, for he believes that this would prove a new and valuable issue among the fair-minded people of the close States in the North and West."

TO FIGHT THE SUGAR TRUST.

New $10,000,000 Philadelphia Syndicate Will Build the Largest Refinery in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—A ten-million-dollar syndicate has just been formed here to build and operate the largest sugar refinery on this continent. The refinery is to be operated as an independent concern, and will own its own steamers. The property along the river front desired by the new corporation has been acquired, and the plans for the new plant have been completed.

Adolph Segal, the projector of the new enterprise, is not unknown in this line. At the time the Sugar Trust was formed he reaped considerable notoriety for successfully engineering a deal wherein he netted an even million dollars from the trust.

More than ten years ago Mr. Segal purchased a large plot of riparian property in Camden, N. J., just opposite Philadelphia, and there erected a large sugar plant and called it the United States Sugar Refinery. The refinery was built with all possible rapidity, and when about ready for operation the Sugar Trust people became much exercised. They began by offering Mr. Segal good profit on his investment, but he refused and kept on building. He informed the trust people that when they were ready to pay him $1,000,000 above his investment he would give them consideration.

When the smoke was seen issuing from the refinery's smokestacks the trust succumbed to Mr. Segal's demands and paid him his $1,000,000 bonus, and he walked out of the plant, richer by that sum. The refinery has never turned out a pound of sugar, and has only been used as a warehouse by the trust when overstocked.

The capitalists associated with Mr. Segal in the new enterprise assert that they mean business.

Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and St. Louis
On Pennsylvania Railroad trains, leaving West 23d St. Station at 9:55 A. M., 1:55 and 5:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

DEFEAT OF SUBSIDY BILL

Senator Teller States No Vote Is Possible this Session.

Open Declaration of the Opposition Fatal to Passage This Session—Hanna Defends His Advocacy of the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The fate of the Shipping Subsidy bill, so far as this Congress is concerned, was apparently settled to-day by the announcement, made by Senator Teller, that it could not be brought to a vote at this session. Senator Aldrich, in charge of the bill, expressed some surprise at this statement, but it is generally admitted by the friends of the measure that the open declaration of war by the opposition will render further effort to pass the bill futile.

At a meeting of the Republican steering committee, held this afternoon, an effort was made for the definite withdrawal of the bill, but the advocates of the measure declined to yield, taking the position that it was more desirable to have the bill defeated by Democratic antagonism than to have it voluntarily withdrawn.

Senator Teller's announcement was made in the course of a debate that proved to be quite the most exciting and interesting of the session. In a speech following a long argument by Senator Perkins (Rep., Cal.) in behalf of the bill with many qualifications, the Senator from Colorado denounced the efforts of the majority, which he said were not cordial or sincere, to pass a measure more marked with the signs of jobbery than any measure he had ever seen in the Senate. He characterized the bill as a deliberate attempt to suppress action on other measures and bring about an extra session in which, while not called to pass the Subsidy bill, that measure could be disposed of.

The unexpected turn in the tone of the debate brought out Senator Aldrich, with protests that the minority would not permit the bill to be perfected. He enlisted the assistance of Senator Chandler, who manifested a degree of anger at the opposition and interest in the Subsidy bill that the opposition, through

despite the suggestions of the Senator from Colorado. The opponents of the Shipping bill had discussed the measure as it had been presented originally, and he had believed that the people thoroughly understood that they had decided to filibuster it to death, without any reference to the desires or to the amendments of the majority. He did not think it was fair or just or orderly for the opposition to refuse to permit votes upon amendments looking to the perfection of the bill.

In the course of a somewhat tempestuous speech, Mr. Chandler pointedly criticised the opposition to the Shipping bill, referring particularly to the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) and to the Senator from South Dakota, (Mr. Pettigrew.) He declared that the position they had taken was "preposterous."

Mr. Teller interposed to say he had announced that a vote might be had on the bill, and had advised the opposition that such a course was desirable.

Mr. Chandler retorted that if such advice had been given it must have been in secret; but Mr. Teller insisted that he had given it in open session, and that it was a matter of record. Adverting to Mr. Teller's assertion that the bill could not be voted upon at the present session, Mr. Chandler said that the Senator from Colorado, after making the announcement in terms "with consummate effrontery," had turned upon the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) and had demanded of him to withdraw the bill. The incident reminded him of the fable in which the wolf charged the lamb in the stream below him with muddying the water.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) broke in, asking: "How long has that lamb been a lamb?" [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. Chandler declared that the opposition to the Subsidy bill was composed only of a conglomerate of various political parties, all of whom had different ideas. He insisted that the Senate and the country would realize thoroughly that their tactics were those of filibusters and nothing else.

MR. HANNA DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) then addressed the Senate briefly. He was given careful attention both by the Senators on the floor and by the people in the crowded galleries. He said that he had listened attentively with astonishment to many of the statements that had been made concerning it by the opposition. He asserted that many of these comments could not be borne out by facts. Many statements had been made, many insinuations had been suggested, that would bring the blush of shame to any Senator's cheek. They were uncalled for and unwarranted.

He had listened "to the scolding of the Senator from Colorado," but he desired to remind him that Senators were not children, and he desired him to understand that honesty of purpose and a desire to uphold and extend the interests of the country were to be found among the advocates of the pending measure. He did not know, as the Senator had stated, that the bill would not pass at the present session. An honest and earnest purpose to secure the passage of the bill was being made, because its advocates believed that the enactment of the measure would tend to the upbuilding of the merchant marine and extend the ship-building industry of the country.

"I know something about economic measures," he said. "I think I am entitled to the same consideration in connection with such measures as is accorded to any other Senator. I do not propose to be considered as advocating any measure to loot the Treasury when I am working for the interests of the United States." He referred incidentally to the efforts of the Senators from Colorado and to other orators on the opposition stump during the last campaign to break down the principles advocated by the Republican Party, and, shaking his finger at Mr. Teller, he added: "You got your verdict and you'll get it again."

He insisted that, being honest and earnest in his advocacy of the Shipping bill, he should be accorded fair and just treatment in giving his support to what he believed to be an honest measure. "I'll not be sidetracked," he declared, "by any Senator of the opposition. If I am to take the side track I will decide myself when I shall take it."

He next resented the insinuations that he said had been made against him as the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and denounced them as unfair treatment in matters of legislation. He said he was not advocating the pending bill in the interests of his party, but in the interests of the whole country.

"If it is the object of measures pending before Congress merely to get money out of the Treasury," said Mr. Hanna, in conclusion, "what about the River and Harbor bill? I say here that there are propositions in that bill that would make the Shipping bill look pale."

After Mr. Teller had made a brief reply to Mr. Hanna, the Senate, at 6 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) adjourned.

SENATORS DISCUSS FARMING.

Tillman and Beveridge Accuse Each Other of Ignorance—$100,000 More for Seeds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There was a sharp but good-natured and amusing exchange of wit in the Senate to-day between Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) and Mr. Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.) It took place in the course of the debate preceding the passage of the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

When the measure was brought up Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) inaugurated the old fight upon seed distribution by offering an amendment proposing to strike out the provision for the distribution of seeds and substituting an increased appropriation for the purchase abroad of rare and valuable shrubs, vines, and cuttings, with a view of adapting them to this country. He declared that the distribution of seeds was paternalism of the most offensive sort, and that it served no useful purpose whatever.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) agreed that Mr. Mallory's proposition was a good one, but thought it was presented too late to insure for it wise consideration.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) proposed a substitute for Mr. Mallory's amendment providing, in brief, that the appropriation made in the bill for the purchase of seeds be doubled. He asserted that the bill provided considerable sums for the Weather Bureau, which was of insignificant benefit to the farmers of the country, and for forestry, which had no direct connection with farming.

To this statement Mr. Beveridge (Rep., Ind.,) took sharp exception, declaring that the South Carolina Senator exhibited "dense ignorance" in his statement as to forestry.

"I'll be obliged to our wise friend, the new Solomon from Indiana," said Mr. Tillman, derisively, "if he will tell us what he knows about farming."

"I got my knowledge by practical experience," retorted Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Tillman replied, laughingly, that there "seemed to be innumerable lawyers" in the Senate who were born on farms and perhaps had followed the plow for a few days, and now posed in the Senate as farmers.

"There are other farm implements of value besides the plow," suggested Mr. Beveridge; "there is the pitchfork," alluding to the South Carolina Senator's political sobriquet.

"Ah! we have got the pitchfork in at last," said Mr. Tillman, good-naturedly. "Now I'll proceed to use it on the Senator. Does the Senator mean, when he talks of the denudation of the land of trees and of the drying up of rivers, that it affects the farmer, or the commerce on the rivers?"

Mr. Beveridge replied that nothing affects the farm and farmer more than the waters in the rivers, and he maintained that no subject more intimately concerned the farmer than the culture and growth of trees, "although," he added, sarcastically, "the Senator shows the same ignorance of this fact as he shows of farming in general."

Mr. Tillman explained that he had not said that forestry had nothing to do with farming, but that it was connected with farming indirectly.

"I accept the apology," interjected Mr. Beveridge.

"If that is the kind of apology you get in Indiana," laughed Mr. Tillman, "it is immediately followed by a fight."

Mr. Chandler protested that Senators should not address each other as "you."

"Perhaps the Senator would like me to address the Senator from South Carolina as 'thee'?" suggested Mr. Beveridge.

After some further good-natured badinage, Mr. Tillman said he would let "this little wasp from the Wabash" pass by.

"I'm glad to see," retorted Mr. Beveridge, "that the wasp's sting had its effect."

"The trouble is," replied Mr. Tillman, from $170,000 to $270,000, and, after some discussion, it was agreed to—23 to 22.

The bill was then passed.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cannon Makes a Long Fight Against Consideration of Private Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Under the leadership of Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, a long filibuster consumed the time of the House to-day. Mr. Cannon desired the House to proceed with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in spite of the fact that under the rules it was "private bill day." He made a motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill.

The motion was contested by the friends of private claims, as this was the last opportunity the House will have in this Congress to consider such bills. In anticipation of a contest over the right of way, Mr Underwood, (Ala.,) the Democratic whip, had sent out notices yesterday to all the Democrats to be in their seats to-day, and there was an unusually full attendance on that side of the House. When Mr. Cannon saw the drift he called across the aisle to Mr. Richardson, the minority leader: "You're trying to loot the Treasury again."

On a rising vote, Mr. Cannon's motion was defeated—62 to 74. On a yea and nay vote, the motion was lost—105 to 128—and then Mr. Cannon, who had voted "nay" in order to be in position to move for reconsideration, entered a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Richardson made the point of order that the motion was dilatory, and when the point of order was overruled, moved the motion to reconsider lay on the table.

Mr. Cannon called for tellers.

"I make the point that the demand is dilatory," shouted Mr. Richardson.

"I desire a little time to get our people here," called back Mr. Cannon across the aisle. "You've got yours here."

"The Chair sustains the point of order upon the statement of the gentleman from Illinois," said the Speaker.

The fact that a veteran tactician like Mr. Cannon should have thus lowered his guard and have laid himself open to such a decision provoked howls of laughter on the Democratic side.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a vote of 129 to 121, but Mr. Cannon did not give up his fight. He blocked consideration of the private bills the opposition was interested in by securing several votes on a measure left over from the last "private bill day," and then entered a motion postponing further consideration of the bill until the next day upon which private bills should be in order.

This cleared the way for Mr. Richardson, who moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider private bills. Mr. Cannon contested this motion with the intention, if it was beaten, of proceeding with the Sundry Civil bill.

The motion was carried, 120 to 103, and accordingly, after three hours of continuous roll-calls, the House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the private calendar.

The remainder of the day was occupied in disposing of two small bills in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cannon continued the filibuster to the end, and when the bills were reported to the House, he made the point of no quorum. Then, at 5:35 P. M., the House adjourned.

SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—It is understood that Secretary Long will be content with the decision of the Senate to confirm the promotions of all the officers whose names have been sent to that body in recognition of their war services, with the exception of Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson. The prospect of a contest over those names was thought of when the list to be sent to the Senate was made out, but it was considered impossible by the Secretary of the Navy and the President to discriminate against men who had been nominated before.

The prompt protest of the Maryland Senators, and the intimations of the other friends of Admiral Schley that they would not consent to any confirmations if the nominations of Sampson and Schley were to be acted upon first, compelled the conclusion that the disputed nominations should be allowed to remain in the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day reported favorably the Senate joint resolution giving bronze medals to the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron participating in the battle off Santiago.

WILD DASH FROM A CAR.

Two Alleged Pickpockets Jump Through Window and Two Others Over Dashboard—One Caught.

George Darrow, thirty-five years of age, giving his residence as 781 First Avenue, was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station shortly after midnight this morning charged with attempting to pick pockets. He was arrested after a chase of a block by Policeman Glynn. Three other men escaped. They all were in a Third Avenue electric car when Conductor Henry Camarade accused them of trying to steal the watch from a man who had been drinking.

The car which was going uptown was crowded, a lot of the passengers being women. Camarade says the four men closed round a man in the corner near the door, and Darrow tried to get the man's watch. He closed the gate and shouted "Police!" and immediately the car was in an uproar.

Two of the men finding the gate closed, deliberately smashed two windows and jumped out, though the car was going at a high rate of speed. They fell down, but got up and disappeared up Third Avenue.

Darrow and another man dashed all the way through the car to the front platform, knocking several men and women down in their wild flight. They opened the front door, and bounding over the dashboard, to the surprise of the motorman, ran off, one west on Fifty-ninth Street, and Darrow east.

Women shrieked, not knowing what the matter was, and one woman was carried out of the car in a swoon. Nearly everybody shouted for police or help, and the car was soon emptied.

Glynn heard the noise, and pursued the man he was nearest, who happened to be Darrow. He caught him at Second Avenue, and a fight ensued. Darrow knocked the policeman over, and ran on half a block further, when Glynn caught him again. This time Glynn handcuffed him and took him to the station.

At Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue there was an immense crowd gathered to find out what had happened. Cars were blocked for about half an hour.

Darrow had nothing in his possession but a few dimes. The unknown man, whose pocket the conductor said the man had tried to pick, refused to make a complaint against Darrow, but the latter was locked up on charges preferred by the conductor and the policeman.

GEORGE W. COLTON DEAD.

Stricken with Apoplexy in a Restaurant, He Expires in a Hospital.

George W. Colton, who was for years a member of the map publishing company of Colton Brothers, and resided at 138 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the New York Hospital soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken ill in a Broadway restaurant. It was thought expedient to get him to some hospital rather than take him to his home. As soon as he had been examined by the hospital physicians it was discovered that he was suffering from apoplexy.

On the day when Mr. Colton was taken ill Mrs. Colton, his wife, met with an accident in Brooklyn. She fell on the sidewalk and was so severely injured that she is still confined to her bed.

Besides being a member of the map publishing Company, Mr. Colton had been for years manager of the Swedenborgian Publishing Company, the office of which is at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, this city. A brother, C. B. Colton; his wife, and a son, Gordon Weir Colton, survive him. Mr. Colton was seventy-three years old.

Mrs. Katherine A. Bend Whitaker Dead.

Mrs. Katherine A. Bend Whitaker, the wife of James K. Whitaker, died at her home, 23 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday. She came of distinguished ancestry, being a member of the old Ludlow family and a descendant of Major Gen. Edmund Ludlow, who was one of the Judges of King Charles of England. She was a daughter of William Bradford Bend and a sister of

TO CUT OFF SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Game Commission Paid Large Sums to Assemblyman Allds, Senators Armstrong and Brown, and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—In the bill now on its third reading in the Senate providing for a single Commissioner who is to assume the duties of the existing Forest, Fish, and Game Commission and the Forest Preserve Board, this clause has been inserted:

A bill for services of counsel or attorneys employed by the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission shall not be audited, allowed, or paid except upon the written approval of the Governor.

It is said Gov. Odell himself insisted upon this provision being added to the bill, because he believed there had been payments made for counsel fees in the past which were both exorbitant and of questionable propriety.

The records show that since the organization of the Forest Preserve Board in April, 1897, Assemblyman Jotham P. Allds of Chenango County, the Republican leader in the Assembly, has received $11,460.65 in legal fees from the board. He has also received $2,112.61 for expenses.

Senator William W. Armstrong has received $3,000 in legal fees from the board. The law firm of Desmond & Armstrong of Rochester, of which Senator Armstrong is a member, has received $3,800 in legal fees.

The firm of Brown, Carlisle & Hugo of Watertown, of which Senator Elon R. Brown is senior member, has received $6,311 in legal fees.

Besides the amounts paid out to Messrs. Allds and Armstrong and to Senator Brown's firm, the board has paid in the past three years over $15,000 for legal services to Thomas H. Wagstaff, a former Assemblyman.

Assemblyman Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, as Secretary of the board, has received $6,400 in salary. Mr. Lewis refrains from drawing any salary during the three months in which the Legislature sits.

SALARIES IN KINGS COUNTY.

Minor Officers Provided for Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Assembly Cities Committee reported to the House to-day for amendment and reprinting the Wilson bills, making the offices of Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of Kings County salaried ones. The amendments increase the number of offices to be created under the bills, and both raises and cuts down salaries.

The following is the rearranged schedule of salaries for the Sheriff's office as fixed by the amendments:

Under Sheriff, $6,000; Chief Clerk, $2,500; Assistant Clerk, $2,000; Equity Clerk, $2,000; Assistant Equity Clerk, $1,800; eight Deputy Sheriffs, each, $2,200; Accountant, $1,500; Secretary, $1,500; eight Assistant Deputy Sheriffs, each, $1,000; Jail Warden, $3,000; Deputy Jail Warden, $2,000; eight keepers of jail, each, $1,200; bookkeeper of jail, $1,500; three matrons of jail, each, $1,000; five prison van drivers, each, $1,000; three cleaners, each, $750; three cooks, each, $300; one laundress, $350.

Another amendment to the bill extends the term of office of counsel to the Sheriff in order to give him an opportunity of finishing all legal business pertaining to the office, at the retirement of his chief.

This is the new salary list for the Register's office:

Deputy Register, $5,000; Assistant Deputy Register, $2,500; one expert of records, $3,000; one bookkeeper, $1,500; one mailing clerk, $1,200; Chief Clerk of Records, $1,800; one entry clerk, $1,500; one tickler clerk, $1,500; one chattel mortgage clerk, $1,200; one satisfaction clerk, $1,200; chief block index clerk, $1,800; chief current index clerk, $1,800; chief clerk of copyists, $1,500; seven assistant index clerks, $1,200 each; three abstract clerks, $1,200 each; four comparers, $1,200 each; two custodians, $1,000 each; one Secretary, $1,500; one coat-room man, $720; six messengers, $800 each.

The Register may also appoint as many copyists and recording clerks as in his judgment may be necessary for the proper conduct of his office.

In the County Clerk's office the following positions are provided:

One Secretary, $1,500; three index clerks, $1,200; chief of old records, $1,100; two assistants to old record clerk, $1,000 each; three custodians, $1,000 each.

The County Clerk is also empowered to appoint as many copyists and recording clerks as in his judgment may be necessary for the proper conduct of his office. Another amendment provides for two, instead of one Deputy County Clerk.

The salaries of the heads of the departments are not changed. Under the provisions of the bills the Sheriff is to receive $15,000 a year, the Register $8,000, and the County Clerk also $8,000.

VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE.

Attorney General Davies's the Largest for Any State Candidate.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The total vote for the Republican candidates for Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor has been somewhat changed by the correction of an error made in the canvass of the vote in Erie County.

The addition of 571 votes to Attorney General Davies's vote as canvassed by the State canvassers, which it is shown he should be credited with, makes Mr. Davies's total vote 812,259, which is the biggest vote received by any candidate on the State ticket, the second largest vote being 812,222, that cast for John T. McDonough for Secretary of State. The changes made in the Erie County canvass make the result in this State as to the total votes cast for the Republican State candidates and their pluralities stand as follows:

Gov. Odell's vote, 804,859, plurality, 111,126; Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, 806,234, plurality, 119,405; Secretary of State McDonough, 812,222, plurality, 125,754; State Controller Knight, 811,628, plurality, 124,635; Attorney General Davies, 812,259, plurality, 125,499; State Treasurer Jaeckel, 811,715, plurality, 123,402; State Engineer Bond, 811,553, plurality, 123,797.

FOR A COUNTY OF BRONX.

To Have the Same Limits as the Borough of the Bronx.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Assemblyman Bruckner to-day introduced a bill to erect the County of Bronx from the territory now comprised within the limits of the City of New York, north and east of the Harlem River, and now known as the Borough of the Bronx. At the general election of 1901 there is to be elected a County Judge, a Surrogate, a District Attorney, a Register, a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a County Treasurer, and a County Superintendent of the Poor.

The annual salaries to be paid are: County Judge and Surrogate, $6,000; District Attorney and Sheriff, not exceeding $5,000; Register and County Clerk, not exceeding $3,000; County Treasurer, $2,500; Superintendent of Poor, $1,200. The members of the local boards of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Local Improvement Districts of the Borough of the Bronx are declared to constitute the Board of Supervisors for the new county.

Provisions are made that all legislative and judicial districts shall remain the same as now until the new county is erected.

ASSEMBLY PASSES BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—In the Assembly to-day these bills were passed:

Mr. ALLDS—Reappropriating $318,845, the unexpended balance of the $9,000,000 appropriation for the improvement of the Erie, the Champlain, and Oswego Canals.

Mr. BLACKWELL—Prohibiting the construction of railroads upon Carlton Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mr. BENNETT—Fixing the time at six years relative to exemption from examination of public accountants

Mr. APGAR—Reappropriating and appropriating $21,000 for the maintenance of the New York State Reformatory at Bedford.

Senator ELSBERG—For the relief of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the City of New York.

Senator HENNESSY—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to cancel certain taxes levied upon property used by the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women in New York City.

Bill to Retire School Teachers.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Assemblyman Henry to-day introduced a Retirement School Teachers' bill for New York City. Under its provisions the local Board of Education shall have power, after a recommendation to that effect shall have been made by the Board of Trustees of the Normal College, to retire the female Superintendent and any female tutors of the Normal College who shall have taught in said Normal College or in the public schools during a period aggregating thirty years.

Grant to Sugar Company Sustained.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Attorney General Davies has denied the application of the White Pine Company to commence an action to revoke a grant of 84,302 square feet of land under the waters of the East River made to the New York Sugar Refining Company in 1887. The land is situated under water at the foot of Pigeon Street, Borough of Queens, and on it the sugar refining company has constructed a dock. The White Pine Company alleged in its application that the dock incroaches on the water front at the end of the street.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. MEISTER—Regulating the loaning of money by any individual or corporation when the security for the payment of the same is a salary or regularly received remuneration at a rate not greater than 6 per cent.

Mr. VACHERON—Making the office of the Sheriff of Queens County a salaried one.

Mr. JUENGST—Compelling ferryboat companies operating between New York City, New Jersey, and Long Island to provide better toilet facilities on their boats.

Mr. FORDICE—Making it a misdemeanor for persons, corporations, or firms to offer for sale cigarettes.

Mr. ADLER—Amending the labor law in relation to wages for public work by providing that wages to be paid to common laborers on public works in any case shall not be less than $2 per day.

Mr. KELSEY—Appropriating $140,700 for the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Mr. ROBINSON—Authorizing the Commissioner of the Land Office to convey a tract of land situated on the Long Island State Hospital farm to the town of Smithtown for a highway.

Mr. JUENGST—To compel the Long Island Railroad Company to operate rapid transit trains at intervals of ten minutes until 8 P. M. and at intervals of twenty minutes thereafter.

Mr. COUGHTRY—Increasing from 5 to 7 per cent. the amount paid on the gross receipts of racing associations to agricultural associations.

Also, compelling all corporations or persons engaged in the business of supplying information as to the personal or business character of persons or corporations to obtain a license from the State Controller the same as a detective or detective agency. Bureaus to ascertain financial ratings are exempted.

Mr. REMSEN—Compelling all savings banks and institutions, trust companies, and building and loan associations to cause to be published in May of each year in the city, town, or village newspaper of the county in which the principal business of such institution is situated the names of the persons who have made no claims for sums of money due them for ten years past.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator THORNTON—Providing that a pharmacist or druggist in business who shall have once registered shall not be required to do so again so long as he remains proprietor of said pharmacy or drug store.

Senator RUSSELL—Providing that cemetery corporations shall not take by deed or otherwise any land in Rensselaer County without the consent of the Board of Supervisors.

WOUNDED PASTOR'S DENIAL.

Reason for Shooting by Barker a Mystery, He Tells Prosecutor Erwin.

Prosecutor James S. Erwin of Jersey City on Wednesday visited the Rev. John Keller at Arlington and received from him an account of the assault made upon him when he was shot on Sunday, Feb. 3. Mr. Erwin declines to make any statement in regard to the interview, but from other sources the salient features of Mr. Keller's statement were obtained.

"I was walking along the street," said Mr. Keller, "when I suddenly heard a shot. I felt a strange sensation and remember falling. I heard a deafening noise. Then I knew no more."

"Did you know who shot you?" asked the Prosecutor.

"No, I did not," was the answer.

"Did you have any conversation with Barker prior to the shooting?"

"No; I did not see him at any time that morning."

"Can you assign any reason whatever for the shooting?"

"No, I cannot. It is all a mystery to me. Try as hard as I may, I cannot solve it. I have tried to think of some reason, but cannot."

The Rev. Mr. Keller's condition had undergone no appreciable change yesterday.

The Hudson County Grand Jury was in session yesterday, but did not take the shooting under consideration. Mr. Erwin has not yet concluded his preparation of the case and a court official said the jury would not be likely to take the matter up while Mr. Keller's death or recovery is undecided.

COOPERAGE COMPANIES UNITED

The large plant of the Weidmann Cooperage Company, at North Twelfth Street and Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, has been sold, it is said, to the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, of which Lowell M. Palmer is the President. The Brooklyn Cooperage Company makes the barrels for the Sugar Trust, while Weidmann has made barrels for the independent sugar makers, such as the Mollenhauer sugar refinery, the Arbuckles, and other big concerns.

The deal, it is said, was effected in January, the Brooklyn Cooperage Company assuming the control of the cooperage plant at the 1st of February. The buildings, it is said, will be used by Mr. Weidmann for the making of ice, and will be ready to sell ice at a reasonable price as soon as the warm weather sets in. The disposal of the plant to the Brooklyn Cooperage Company will give the latter a practical control of the business in Brooklyn.

CONTESTS HIS SISTER'S WILL.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—George C. Ward of 34 Hill Street, who has been for the last eight years in the transatlantic mail service, has entered suit to set aside the will of his sister, Anna B. Ward. It is said that undue influence, possibly forgery, will be charged by the contestant.

Miss Ward died Jan. 9 last in a private sanitarium at the age of forty-five years. She left a will, which is said to have been written by herself, and in which she bequeaths all her real and personal estate to her father should he survive her, requiring only of him that he pay her just debts. "In the event of the death of my father," he will reads on, "I dispose of my estate as follows: I give to my friend Sarah G. Taylor the sum of $1,000; I give to my friend, Mary E. Du Pois, the sum of $1,000, also the oil painting, 'Summer Scene,' by Yates of London; I give to my friend, Barbara R. Schenck, the sum of $2,000; I give to my faithful maid, Lizzie Dow, the sum of $10,500."

Smaller bequests are made to other persons.

In the clause devising $10,500 to Lizzie Dow, the word "ten" seems to have been substituted for another, which has been erased. Close examination seems to show that the original word was "two," but the crossing of the "t" is not so neatly done as in the rest of the document.

The case will come up in the Orphans' Court in the early part of March.

HELD BY WOMAN AND ROBBED.

Man Attacked at Broadway and Forty-second Street.

A very well-dressed man, who said he lived at a fashionable hotel, went to the West Thirtieth Street Station early this morning and said he had been stopped by six women at Forty-second Street and Broadway a short time previous and robbed of a gold watch, diamond pin, and $45 in money.

Detectives were detailed on the case, and up to 1:30 o'clock had arrested eight women on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

The police refused to make public the name or residence of the man or the names of the women. The detectives said they hoped to arrest the thieves before daylight.

The Milwaukee Sentinel Sold.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—Announcement was made to-day of the sale of The Milwaukee Sentinel. The controlling in-

TESTIFIES ON STRETCHER

Miss Peck, in Court, Tells of Accident that Injured Her.

Seeks to Recover $75,000 Damages from Brooklyn Railroad—Her Deaf and Dumb Sister a Witness.

There was a strange scene in Part III. of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, when the trial of the suit of Miss Edith Ellen Peck against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $75,000 damages for personal injuries was begun.

The plaintiff, who claims that she has been rendered helpless as a result of her injuries, was brought to the Court House from her home in a coach and then carried into the courtroom on a stretcher. In the centre of the room four chairs were arranged, and on these the court officers carefully placed the stretcher, on which lay Miss Peck. A physician sat near by to care for the injured woman in case she should need his attention.

Miss Peck testified while lying prone on the stretcher. Court Stenographer Requa sat beside her while she was giving her testimony and the lawyers were gathered about her. The scene attracted a large crowd of people to the courtroom, and many had to be excluded.

Lawyers James C. Church and Frederick E. Crane appeared for the plaintiff and Henry Yonge and Thomas L. Hughes for the defendant.

Miss Peck, who is twenty-six years old, lives at Cropsey Avenue and Twenty-first Avenue, Bensonhurst. She testified that on the night of July 30, 1899, she was returning home from Ulmer Park on a car of the defendant company and asked that the car be stopped at Twenty-second Avenue. While she was getting off the car it started suddenly and she was thrown to the ground.

Lawyer Church, in opening to the jury, said that the plaintiff's spinal cord had been injured, and the technical name for it was traumatic disease of the spine. The spinal cord was partially severed and the plaintiff had no sense of feeling below the ribs. She had been in this condition since the day of the accident.

Miss Peck said that she did not pay her fare on the night she was injured, as the conductor did not ask for it. Asked about her condition before the accident, the plaintiff said that her left leg was shorter than the right leg, but this did not prevent her from doing the housework in a nine-room house for a family of four before the accident.

Justice Garretson declined a request on the part of defendant's counsel that a specialist in nervous diseases be permitted to examine the plaintiff, on the ground that the privilege had been asked for at too late a stage of the trial.

Another interesting feature of the case was the appearance as a witness of Miss Daisy Peck, a deaf and dumb sister of the plaintiff. Her testimony was obtained through two interpreters in the deaf and dumb sign language, one representing the plaintiff and the other the defendant. The plaintiff's interpreter acted as the medium of communication between the lawyers, and the witness, while the defendant's interpreter watched him closely to see that he translated correctly. There were occasional clashes between the interpreters, but on the whole they got on quite well together.

Daisy Peck was in the company of her sister at the time of the accident. Her testimony was in corroboration of that of the plaintiff. She said that the reason the plaintiff did not pay her fare was that she was the guest of a Mrs. Carfot, with whom the sisters went to Ulmer Park.

The trial was adjourned until Monday morning.

The amount of damages demanded is said to be the largest ever sought from a railroad company in Brooklyn for personal injuries.

SIXTY MINERS ENTOMBED.

Disastrous Explosion in British Columbian Mine—Little Hope of Saving the Men.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says a disastrous mine accident took place to-day at the Union Mines, owned by the Welling Colliery Company, of which James Dunsmuir, the Premier of the province, is the principal shareholder.

As near as can be gathered the explosion took place at about 11 o'clock this forenoon in No. 6 Shaft, in the Village of Cumberland. There were sixty men in it when the explosion took place, and not one of them escaped. The explosion ignited the mine, wrecking the shaft from midway down to the bottom, and filling it with a solid mass of rocks, earth, and timbers. The first explosion was followed by several more, while a dense volume of smoke pouring from the vent holes indicated that fire as well as gas was doing destructive work below.

As soon as possible after the accident the men of the morning shift in No. 5 Shaft organized a rescue party. No. 5 is situated about a mile from No. 6, but the two workings are connected by a tunnel, and through this channel an attempt was made to help the unfortunate fellows in the wrecked shaft. They had not cut their way many yards through the débris when they encountered fire, which rendered the place untenable, and obliged the party to desist. The men commenced work on a long cut from No. 4, the only other means of reaching the men. Work on this was prosecuted with the greatest vigor, until abatement of the fire in No. 5 enabled them to once more return there.

Even should the rescuing party reach the interior of the wrecked workings to-night there is little hope for any of the men locked up in the shaft. The only way in which any of them could escape would be by reaching some remote portion of the workings which the fatal gases and smoke could not penetrate. The gas in a coal mine does its work in a few minutes. Hence the hopelessness of the task of saving men who had been in it for hours.

Commissioner Keating's Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What you say to-day about James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, is really refreshing. If he said what you report he did, one would suppose he was a live man. But if you could have visited the Borough of the Bronx frequently for the last two years and have seen the gangs of men he has employed to grub about the streets and ride in old wagons labeled "Highways," you would have thought the man who sent them out must be a philanthropist taking the inmates of an institution out for an airing.

If he has such men at work in Long Island City I pity the party that has to pay the bill. The water company which owns the pipes had better go out of business and the borough prepare to issue bonds. He may get the pipes up before another Presidential election. As a district leader he will certainly be able to deliver his quota of votes at all elections.

JOHN S. KETCHAM.

New York, Feb. 13, 1901.

DENTISTRY.

The time is past when one need be hurt by a dentist; it is merely a question of money (in extreme cases)—and not much money.

The "Cady System" makes filling and crowning absolutely painless. Let me give you my references.

While I do only the best of work my prices are moderate. You can satisfy yourself of this in advance by a free consultation.

Eight years of my unique methods in Brooklyn

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

especially adapt it to High Balls, as the addition of water, still or carbonated, does not affect its taste in the slightest degree, no matter how great the dilution. Used in cocktails or other mixed drinks "CANADIAN CLUB" retains the fragrant and delicious qualities which are peculiar to it.

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RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION.

Special Hearing on the Tunnel Route to Brooklyn—Question of Municipal Ownership Discussed.

A special hearing was held yesterday before the Committee on Streets and Highways of the Board of Aldermen on the extension of the Rapid Transit Tunnel to Brooklyn. Alderman Bridges presided. President Alexander E. Orr of the commission was present, as also were Chief Engineer Parsons, Edward M. Shepard, and Commissioners Langdon and Rives.

Mr. Shepard, acting as counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, said that the proposed extension was limited, because the courts refused to allow the commission to spend more than $35,000,000 on all rapid transit work. The cost of the Brooklyn extension will be $8,000,000.

President Orr prophesied that the extension to Brooklyn was only the first of a series of tunnels. He said a tunnel would probably be built in a short time under Fourth Avenue to South Brooklyn, and another tunnel under Court Street.

Alderman Wafer wanted to know whether this was not a good opportunity for the city to try municipal ownership by building and operating the Brooklyn route.

Commissioner Rives said:

"Under the present laws the city may build and lease rapid transit routes, but the city is not empowered to operate a railroad. This tunnel will have to be built according to the present laws, or there will be a delay in obtaining amendments by the Legislature."

Mr. Rives then explained that the rapid transit scheme was really municipal ownership, as the contractors had to agree to pay the interest on bonds issued for construction and 1 per cent. additional to go into a sinking fund. Thus, in thirty-five to fifty years, the duration under the law of leases made by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, the city would be able to pay off all the bonds and own the tunnel road.

Chief Engineer Parsons said that the tunnel route to Brooklyn would be started within four or five months after permission was obtained from the municipal authorities, and that in two and a half years the tunnel under the East River would be in operation. He said that the Brooklyn route would be completed at the same time, or before, the rapid transit road in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The question was raised by Alderman Bridges whether the Long Island Railroad would be benefited by the road ending at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, in Brooklyn.

President Orr replied that the railroad officials had not appeared before the Rapid Transit Board, and that the tunnel route was settled upon after the wish of the people of Brooklyn was found out through public hearings.

A SPANIEL'S LONG FAST.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The wonderful endurance of a cocker spaniel, the property of Fred J. Warren of West Newton, which finished a long fast yesterday in good condition, having been accidentally deprived of food for twelve days, is the talk of this section.

The dog was a favorite of Mrs. Warren, who died several weeks ago. It was shortly after Mrs. Warren's death that it was decided to remove some of her clothing to the home of her own family, the Wadsworths of Hillside Avenue. When the effects were carried from the Warren residence to the home on Hillside Avenue, the spaniel, who had grieved much since the death of his mistress, followed. It was after a place had been found for the late Mrs. Warren's effects that the spaniel sought his way, unnoticed to the room. Within a day or so the Wadsworth family locked their house and left for California.

Yesterday afternoon some members of the family had occasion to go to the Wadsworth house. Upon entering the room where Mrs. Warren's effects had been left they were surprised but much pleased at finding the dog. His imprisonment and hunger had seriously affected him, but a saucerful of warm milk seemed to revive him. To-day he is receiving every attention, and promises to pull through. His adventures have won for him a warm spot in the hearts of all who have heard the story. The family say he will never go hungry again.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

HARRIMAN SYNDICATE RUMOR.

Reported Efforts to Control the Chicago Great Western Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—It is reported that strong efforts are being made by the Harriman syndicate to secure control of the Chicago Great Western, but the nature of the stock issues and the fact that the road is thought by certain interests to be somewhat heavily financed may retard the progress of negotiations. The good showing of the road is mentioned in its favor, however, as during the last two years it has come to the front rapidly.

The view is also taken that the Great Western management undoubtedly holds a quick key to the situation. The road can, if it cares to, force a quick issue. It is the most independent road in the West, nearly all of the stock not held by President Stickney being owned by Englishmen, and is, therefore, in a position to name whatever rates it pleases, and if so disposed could demoralize the Chicago-Minneapolis-Kansas City rate situation.

New York Central Buys Elevators.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The New York Central Railroad Company has purchased the Niagara Elevators, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The Western Transit Company, the Central's lake line, owns City Elevators A and B, with a capacity of 1,200,000 bushels of grain. With the acquisition of the Niagara elevators the Central will have a storage capacity here of over 3,200,000 bushels.

Brief Railroad Items.

George B. Reeves, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Line, arrived in the city yesterday.

Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and North

TUG HUNTS A STEER IN THE EAST RIVER

Animal, Escaped from Stable, Took to the Water When Chased.

Captured After Swimming Through the Ice for a Long Distance, Towed Ashore, and Finally Shot.

The unusual and somewhat spectacular sight of a big bay steer swimming up the East River, fighting his way through the ice and against the tide, attracted many hundreds of people to the Manhattan bank of the river yesterday afternoon.

The animal which had escaped from a stable at the foot of Forty-fourth Street was first noticed running along Third Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, followed by some small boys. Soon a big howling crowd was in pursuit of the animal, which turned into Sixty-eighth Street. Straight down toward the river bank he ran, out onto the low pier there, and without an instant's hesitation, plunged into the water.

From Sixty-eighth Street to Ninety-first Street the steer fought his way upstream against the ice. Once he swam across the river and attempted to climb a shelving bank of Blackwell's Island, but could not get a footing, and swam slowly back into the middle of the stream.

Opposite the foot of Eighty-eighth Street Capt. Wang, on the Harlem No. 1, a tug of the McConnell Towing Company, saw the swimming animal and started after it. He made a lasso out of the hawser, and as the tug steamed alongside succeeded in dropping the noose over the head of the steer, which had been dehorned.

The tug towed the animal to the foot of Ninety-first Street, where there is a sloping bank, and where there are the ruins of an old wharf. The tide was low, and the steer clambered up the icy bank, the hawser being let out as he proceeded. He took refuge under the wharf, where he was made fast by Capt. Wang to a couple of old piles. The tug then steamed away.

The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station were notified, and set to work to discover an owner for the animal. It was soon found that it belonged to Jacob Loewell, a wholesale butcher at Forty-fourth Street and the East River. Loewell was informed, and, procuring a rope and half a dozen stout men, hurried to the scene.

For several hours attempts were made to get the animal out of the three feet of icy water in which he stood, apparently determined not to come out. He was unfastened from the piles, the ropes placed about his body, and repeated efforts made to drag him up the icy bank, but either the rope would break, the knots slip, or some of the men lose their footing, and the half-frozen animal would fall back into the water.

Finally a horse was requisitioned to drag the steer up the bank. By that time, however, the animal had become so maddened that it was unsafe for any one to go near enough to place the ropes about his body.

At length it was decided that further attempts to get the steer out of the water alive were useless. Volunteers were called on to shoot him. Not one of the crowd of hundreds that had gathered, however, would offer to test his marksmanship in the uncertain light under the old wharf.

The police were again resorted to, and Policeman Moran of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station undertook to put the beast out of misery. The darkness made it impossible to secure accurate aim, and the first shot brought out a bellow of pain and rage. The second produced a similar result.

But the third brought the steer to his knees, and the fourth and fifth shots tumbled him over on his side in the water. A final shot was fired as a matter of precaution. Then the ropes were once more placed about the body, the horse attached, and the big steer pulled up, loaded in the wagon, and taken to the slaughter house. He had been continuously in the ice of the East River for ten hours.

"HEALERS" WATCHED HER DIE.

Only Christian Science "Treatment" Given to Moribund Miss Brush.

Mrs. Amelia Southard, a sister of the late Helen C. Brush, was on the witness stand before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. Of the three sisters and one brother of Miss Brush, Mrs. Southard is the only one who is appearing for the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is endeavoring to have the will sustained in order to receive about $100,000.

In answer to questions, she said she was present when Miss Brush died, and that Dr. Charles G. Pease, Miss Duncan, and Mrs. Stetson were also there.

"Was any other means except Mrs. Stetson's treatment used to aid your sister when she was dying?" was asked.

"No," replied the witness. "If Mrs. Stetson could not succeed, nothing else could."

There was a storm of objections over this answer, and it was finally stricken from the records.

Mrs. Southard then testified that Mrs. Stetson did not warn those at the bedside that Miss Brush was about to die, and that no effort had been made to notify the brother or other sisters that Miss Brush was dying.

William Henry White, consulting engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company, and member of the Lotos Club and of the Old Guard, was called to the stand. In answer to questions, he said:

"I am a Christian Scientist in principle, but I am not a member of the Church."

"Why are you not a member of the Church if you believe in its teachings?"

"I don't consider that I am good enough to be a member of the Church. I am too worldly."

The witness further testified that he knew Miss Brush during her lifetime, and that she told him she had been cured of consumption by Christian Science treatment.

Henry P. Toler, broker and golf player, was called as a witness for the proponents of the will. Mr. Toler testified that he had made numerous business investments for Miss Brush, that he believed absolutely in Christian Science, and was a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

"Ever do any business with Mrs. Stetson?" queried examining counsel.

"Yes, in a spiritual sense."

"Has a disease any existence?"

"Not in reality."

The witness told of hearing Miss Brush give testimony at the Wednesday evening meetings at the church, and then the hearing was adjourned until Monday morning.

RESCUED THREE PERSONS.

Michael McQuade Made Two Trips Into a Burning House.

Michael McQuade, who comes from Bangor, Me., and who has been working recently in a saloon at 1,984 Second Avenue, covered himself with glory yesterday morning by rescuing a woman and two children from a fire in the rear of the ground floor of the tenement at 1,960 Second Avenue.

Charles Bosse, the husband of the woman he rescued, is a printer, and has fitted up the front of the ground floor of the tenement as a shop, while he occupies the rear rooms as living apartments. Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning a marketman who was passing the house saw flames in the printing office. He called to McQuade, who was standing at the door of the saloon, and together they ran to the door of the shop. In the rear they saw Mrs. Bosse, but between her and the door was a mass of flames. McQuade smashed the glass in the door and then opened it. Wrapping his coat around his head, he rushed through the fire, picked up the woman, and carried her to the street.

She was dressed only in her nightgown and was severely burned on the hands.

As she reached the street she told McQuade that her two children were in the house, and he dropped her and rushed back through the fire. A moment later he appeared through the smoke carrying a baby under each arm. His hair was singed and his clothing was badly burned, but the children were uninjured. Everybody else in the house got out with little difficulty, and the fire was extinguished after it had done $2,000 damage.

Miss Van Studdiford Enters Vaudeville.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Grace Van Studdiford, a member of the now defunct Metro-

TAMMANY MEN CHEER COLER.

Hailed as a Candidate for Mayor by Followers of Commissioner Lantry.

Controller Coler was cheered as "the Tammany candidate for Mayor" at the beefsteak dinner given by the political followers of Commissioner of Corrections Lantry during the early hours of yesterday morning. The outburst was a surprise to the politicians gathered in the Grand Central Palace to eat steaks and drink ale. Controller Coler arrived at the beefsteak dinner shortly after 11 o'clock. At about 1 o'clock in the morning Register Fromme preceded him from a box to the stage. At this time the tobacco smoke in the hall was thick, the floor was strewn with remnants of the "feed," and the Tammany men were hilarious. The cheering started when Controller Coler appeared on the stage. Register Fromme said:

"After a great deal of persuasion I am happy to announce that we have prevailed upon one of the best-known men in New York to speak a few words to you to-night. I present to you the Hon. Bird S. Coler."

"Three cheers for our next Mayor," yelled some Tammany men. There was a wild scene for about two minutes. The Tammany men vied with each other in yelling "Coler for Mayor!" "Our candidate and a winner!" When quiet was restored Controller Coler said:

"I am happy to tell the neighbors of Francis J. Lantry that since 1898, when the present administration was installed, there has never been any but the most cordial and friendly relations between me and Commissioner Lantry. The Finance Department has never had any trouble or any fault to find with the Department of Corrections."

There was more cheering for Controller Coler, and during the excitement he escaped from the vociferous crowd. When seen today Controller Coler said:

"I do not attach any political significance to the demonstration last night. It has been my custom to attend as many of these functions as possible, so as to find out what the Democrats want and what they are doing. I was busy during the evening and was not able to reach the dining hall before 11 o'clock. The cordial manner in which I was received pleased me very much."

Controller Coler denied that Register Fromme had introduced him to the audience as "the Tammany candidate for Mayor." Register Fromme also denied this story yesterday.

There were a number of Tammany leaders who think that Controller Coler will be the Tammany candidate. President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx said:

"I think Controller Coler will be the candidate and will be elected."

Patrick H. Keahon, Tammany leader, Seventh District—I think Controller Coler would make an admirable candidate for Mayor. If he were nominated I believe he would be elected.

Councilman Cassidy—Coler will be the candidate. The people want him, and you can say that for the leader of the Democracy of Queens Borough.

Councilman Goodwin of the Ninth District—If Controller Coler is the nominee of the organization, he will be good enough for me.

LITTLE JOHNNIE "GOT LOSTED."

Escape Brought Trouble to Two Families and a Thrashing to a Zealous Boy.

Little "Johnnie" McCarthy, who lives with his parents at 431 West Fifty-second Street, brought great trouble to two families yesterday all through his ambition, but it all ended happily, except for another boy, who got a sound whipping instead of an expected reward.

A lot of West Fifty-second Street boys went over to Central Park yesterday afternoon on a report that there was skating on the lake. "Johnnie" is four years old, and wasn't invited, but he decided that he would go along, too. His little legs were not able to keep up, and, after he had gone ever so far through strange streets, and he found that he had, as he himself said, "got losted." He's a brave baby, so he did not cry and raise a crowd, but tried to find his way home. Meantime supper time came, and when Mrs. McCarthy couldn't find "Johnnie" anywhere in the whole block she sent her husband to one station house while she herself went to another.

On the way back the now thoroughly frightened woman told Tony Grossman, fourteen years old, and James Finley, twelve years old, both of 405 West Fifty-fourth Street, that she would give them ten cents if they would go over to the arsenal and bring back her little boy safe and sound. They didn't know Johnnie by sight, so they went there and got a little boy of about the same age, whose description tallied in so far that he wore a blue soldier cape with brass buttons. He was too frightened to tell even his name. When they brought him to Mrs. McCarthy, however, they found that she had found her Johnnie in the streets, and he was there eating supper. She thought that they were planning a swindle upon her and hustled them out of the house, and they took the little boy to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and went home, young Finley to get thrashed by his father for staying out after hours, and Grossman, who is an orphan, to eat a lot of extra dainties prepared by his sisters on account of the kindness of heart he had shown.

Sergt. Flannery convinced the strange baby after a while that others than ogres sometimes wear police uniforms, and the little chap finally lisped that his name was Louis Schwalt, and that his father lived on the top floor of a big house and peddled apples. A telephoned inquiry to Police Headquarters brought the information that about a dozen members and friends of the Schwalt family, who live at 404 East Seventy-fourth Street, were there waiting for tidings of the name little boy, and he was sent there to them in the special care of a big policeman.

BRAINS OF TWO PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Spitzka Lectures on Those of the Seguins, Which Were Bequeathed to Him.

Dr. E. A. Spitzka, son of Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, last night presented before the New York Academy of Sciences comparative analyses of the brains of Dr. Edouard Seguin and Dr. Edward C. Seguin, which organs those eminent physicians bequeathed to his father, and which are now in his possession. Dr. Spitzka drew many conclusions, which, he admitted, were only tentative, but yet of great interest to students of heredity.

The meeting, which was at 12 West Thirty-first Street, was but poorly attended. Dr. Spitzka apologized, in the first place, for not bringing the brains with him, but he said that they were such delicate specimens and so valuable to science, being, so far as he knew, the only case where the brains of a great father and a great son had been saved for scientific uses, instead of being wasted on the worms, that he could not risk their being handled by an audience.

He illustrated his address with drawings and photographs. He said that the brains differed from the normal in that they have the left island of Reil, the great mental association centre, remarkably developed. Many peculiarities of the right side of the father's brain appear, strangely enough, on the opposite side of the son's brain.

The discourse was hardly intelligible to the lay intellect, but before closing Dr. Spitzka urged all successful men to will their brains to the doctors for the most important department of anatomical study, now confined, for the most part, to the study of brains of criminals, drunkards, and others whose careers are of no value to their kind.

"Who can set the limit of results to be obtained from the study of the brains of such as Grant and Sherman, Beecher and Howard Crosby and Agassiz?" he said. "How long must science wait for a general sentiment, as enunciated by an eminent historian, who said that science was as welcome to his brain when he was done with it as to his old hat?"

Dr. Spitzka's paper was prefaced by one by Dr. D. R. Major of the Teachers College, on "Physical and Mental Tests on School Children," which told of results obtained from experiments with 100 children from Public School No. 127 and 50 from the Horace Mann School. His main conclusion was: "One of the new fields and peculiar needs in this kind of work is some sort of test that will go into the sense of gumption of a pupil—the sense of the awareness of his surroundings."

Dr. Charles A. Leale, a lifelong friend of the younger Seguin, closed the meeting

KENNEDY EXPECTS ACQUITTAL.

Elated at Turn Murder Case Has Taken —Mr. Osborne's View of Judge's Ruling on Handwriting Experts.

Owing to the lawyers for Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy being unprepared to begin their defense yesterday, the trial of the accused dentist went over until Monday. The prosecution has not yet completed its case, but has only one or two witnesses to swear before closing.

Dr. Kennedy, in the first interview he has given since his new trial began, said, yesterday:

"I am greatly elated at the turn the case has taken. It has been proved as it was never proved before, that the bludgeon and piece of rod and pipe alleged to have been found in my house are dissimilar. It has also been proved by one of the prosecution's experts, that I did not write the indorsement on the $13,000 check. I am confident of an acquittal from this charge, and am confident that my innocence will be established."

Commenting upon Justice Fursman's adverse decision upon handwriting expert testimony, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who prosecuted Molineux, said:

"If Justice Fursman's ruling is good law, then, to my knowledge, at least six men have been illegally executed, and hundreds of others have suffered imprisonment. In the case of Dr. Buchanan, conviction was secured principally upon the evidence of Handwriting Expert Ames.

"A parallel case to that of Kennedy, which resulted in this latest decision is, that of the People vs. Coray, in Madison County. Coray was indicted for killing an Indian, and was convicted by comparison of handwriting exhibits, consisting of a signature in a Bible and a letter to his sweetheart, in which he stated his purpose of killing the Indian. The Court of Appeals decided flat-footed in favor of the admission of such testimony, although the letter was not set forth in the indictment. If the check in the Kennedy case had been set forth in the indictment the result might have been different."

AGAINST ACCUSED JUSTICE.

Bar Committee Reports Unfavorably to Lynch of Cortlandt—His Removal May Follow.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 15.—In the matter of the charges against Justice E. Lynch of the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, the committee appointed by the bar of Peekskill to consider the advisability of applying to the Appellate Division to have him removed from office for malfeasance last night made its report.

The committee unanimously decides that the charges made of illegally retaining fees are true, and that in four years the Justice had paid but $96 to the town from fines, although the committee was thoroughly convinced that several thousand dollars had been collected during that time. The committee further reported that the charges that he improperly and corruptly conducted his court and improperly kept his docket and extorted money upon pretended fines from unfortunate and ignorant people were true.

The members of the bar, on receiving the report, unanimously resolved to request the same committee to make application to the Appellate Division for the removal of the Justice. The meeting also passed a resolution requesting the Supervisors of Cortlandt to begin action at once to recover the fines illegally retained.

Justice Lynch at the December Term of the Westchester Grand Jury was indicted upon nine counts for malfeasance in office.

EX-CAPT. CARTER'S APPEAL.

Application for Release Pending Supreme Court Decision Refused—He Reiterates His Innocence.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 15.—Oberlin M. Carter, ex-Captain of Engineers, United States Army, was brought from the Federal prison to the United States District Court here to-day to hear arguments for his release pending the appeal of his habeas corpus proceedings in the United States Supreme Court. The prisoner appeared to be in good health.

Two physicians offered affidavits to the effect that the prisoner is a sufferer from neurasthenia, and if confined for any length of time will suffer mental collapse and become insane. An affidavit by Carter asserted his innocence and pleaded for release so he may secure a civil trial in Atlanta.

Judge Hook refused to release Carter on bail and ordered him remanded to the Federal penitentiary to await the action of the United States Supreme Court on the appeal in his habeas corpus case.

Before being taken back to prison, Mr. Carter issued the following statement:

"I am absolutely innocent. I was mistakenly condemned by a military tribunal. It has no power to compel the testimony of civilian witnesses, simply on a majority vote, for an alleged civil offense which the ablest engineers of America, both civil and military, swear did not exist.

"When ex-Senator Edmunds, appointed by the prosecution to review the proceedings in my case, declared that illegal evidence was admitted in my trial, and that I was not proved guilty of the only offense of which I now stand condemned, and when it became known that the verdict of the military tribunal was a mistake, a man was employed by the prosecution to conduct a secret investigation.

"Thus, while I was led to believe that my case was again being passed upon judicially, I was, in fact, being tried in secret on matter not before the military tribunal, nor was it taken in my presence and since proved to be false, pleaded for a trial in a court of justice, but I was informed that interests higher than mine might suffer by the disclosure of the incidents attending my persecution, and I was imprisoned when it was known I was powerless to compel a trial. Now, for the first time, a way has appeared in which I may secure a trial in a court of justice of full powers, and thus establish my innocence.

"I have, however, no word of criticism of the army at large, which knows nothing of the facts in this case, nor of the President, who had no time personally to examine into my case and who had the right to assume his advisers in this matter honest; but I shall not cease to demand an opportunity legally to establish the truth, no matter whom it hurts, not only to vindicate my own manhood, but to remove the stain upon the honor of the army caused by the mistaken conviction of an innocent man."

TO LEGALIZE "JOINT SMASHING."

A Bill Introduced in the Indiana Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—Senator Barlow to-day introduced a bill legalizing "joint smashing" in Indiana. It permits any crowd of people not exceeding twelve to smash any place where liquor is illegally sold, besides gambling houses and policy shops, such places being declared nuisances.

The bill also provides that any one interfering with the smasher shall be punished for assault and battery. T. A. Goodwin, a retired minister, is the author of the measure.

MASKED WOMEN RAID SALOONS.

Owner of One Place Invited Them In and Held a Lamp for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Fifteen determined masked women, armed with axes and hatchets, moved upon the "joints" of Perry, Kan., early to-night, and when they had done with them the fixtures were reduced to kindling wood, and the street ran with whisky and beer. The women assembled by prearrangement at 6:15 o'clock. They were accompanied by several men, whose mission was to see that no bodily harm was done them.

The proprietor of the first "joint" visited was politeness itself. He invited the women in, told them to help themselves and held a lamp while they stove in the heads of ten whisky barrels and thirty-seven beer kegs, and emptied their contents into the street. The fixtures of this place were of little value, but were destroyed.

The next place visited was fitted with handsome fixtures, which were hacked to splinters and distributed as souvenirs among the crowd which had assembled. Six barrels of whisky and twenty-five kegs and twenty cases of beer were destroyed.

MR. CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

Schenectady Will Comply with His Conditions for a $50,000 Library.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Trustees of the Schenectady Free Public Library to-day received notice that Andrew Carnegie will give to the institution a fifty-thousand-dollar building if the city will provide a suitable site and give $5,000 a year for its maintenance. The city now gives $5,000 a year to the library, and there is no question but that the site will be furnished. The site in view will cost $14,000.

The movement to interest Mr. Carnegie in Schenectady's library was begun only two weeks ago.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—M. P. Davis, M. P., Ottawa.

HOLLAND.—State Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport.

GRAND.—George L. Darte, United States Consul General at Patros, Greece; Merriwether L. Walker, Lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Chief Justice Charles Andrews, Syracuse; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE.—Peter C. Hains, Colonel of Engineers, United States Army; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

HOFFMAN.—Mayor Conrad Diehl, Buffalo; C. H. McLellan, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Pogue, H., & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and skirts; Miss J. Marsh, fancy toilet and leather goods; Hotel Normandie.

Robinson, J. M., Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. C. Cunningham, furnishing goods and manufacturing department, 258 Church Street.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Z. Jacoby, linings, 443 Broadway.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, dress and wash goods; Miss S. McKenna, dry goods; Miss H. McKenna, laces and embroideries, 337 Broadway.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Strauss, hosiery and underwear; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, domestics, linens, and white goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. D. Snellenberg, clothing; M. Snellenberg, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Snellenberg, D., Wilmington, Del.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; S. Gans, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infant's wear; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William. Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Solomon, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 421 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. M. C. Hutchinson, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Desbecker-Block Tailoring Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Desbecker, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

O'Dwyer & Ahern, Texarkana, Ark.; R. I. O'Dwyer, dry goods, 337 Broadway.

Goldbarth & Strauss, Charleston, West Va.; M. Goldbarth, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hasemeier & Seilkman, Richmond, Ind.; J. F. Hasemeier, cloths and white goods; F. E. Youngblest, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Hoyt-Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; R. I. Sefton, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Rossmore.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; D. A. Robert, carpets; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; St. George Hotel.

Stowe, C., Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Krause, ladies' and infants' wear; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; J. Kelley, notions and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery; 438 Broadway; Gilsey House.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. M. Barrett, millinery; Gilsey House.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; T. P. Howe, hosiery; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; F. L. Howe, furnishing goods; L. Kaufman, cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Victoria.

Grand Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; A. S. Murdock, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Strauss, millinery; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces; S. S. Kerr, upholstery goods; 621 Broadway.

Nugent, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Lyon, ladies' and infants' wear; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Metropolitan Shoe Company, St. Paul, Minn.; W. W. Heffelinger, shoe business; Holland House.

Strauss, E. B., St. Paul, Minn.; J. P. Verhine, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mainheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; W. J. Noble, dry goods, 459 Broadway.

Cohen, H., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Kohn, diamonds; Gerard House.

Donnelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. J. McGarrell, millinery; Mary Donnelly, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Nussbaum & Bach, Louisville, Ky.; L. Nussbaum, clothing, 222 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Ben Strauss, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Simpson, The Robert, Company, Toronto, Canada; Fannie M. Giffins, millinery; M. McEvenue, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Emporium, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Raphael, millinery; M. Raphael, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Fair, The, Fowler, Ind.; Z. E. Tornbech, general notions; Bay State Hotel.

Greger, C. F., Cincinnati, Ohio; musical instruments; Hotel Everett.

Spiegel, John S., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. S. Spiegel, shirt manufacturing; Hotel St. Denis.

Johnson Dry Goods Company, Norfolk, Neb.; W. H. Johnson, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Starrett Brothers, Spencer, Ia.; G. H. Starrett, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Starrett Brothers, Sheldon, Ia.; E. B. Starrett, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Lowmann's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowmann, shirt manufacturing; Hotel Manhattan.

Leonard, H., & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. N. Meigs, dry goods; D. G. Lyzen, hardware; Hotel Westminister.

Ayres, F. L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. B. Wheelock, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.

Goodman, H. J., Cleveland, Ohio; H. J. Goodman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stauber, A., Manufacturing Company, Streator, Ill.; A. Stauber, clothing; Hoffman House.

Prince, A. F., & Son, Tusculoon, Ala; A. F. Prince, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Morton A. Black, cloaks; G. W. Smith, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Warner, J. L., Landwich, Ill.; J. L. Warner, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Honnet & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. D. Sivess, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Abe Levy, clothing.

Clark, Mrs. M. E., Lexington, Ky.; E. Castleman, millinery, 164 West Seventy-third Street.

Frank's, Harry, Sons, Gallipolis, Ohio; J. H. Frank, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Deardorff & Price, Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deardorff, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sturgis-Goldstein Company, Taylor, Texas; L. H. Goldstein, general merchandise; 60 Lispenard Street.

Buck, George N., Mattoon, Ill.; Charles A. Deubner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Empire Hosiery and Glove Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Simon Pollock, hosiery; 731 Elton St.; L. Schneider, hosiery; 945 One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles A. Shaffer, cloaks; Gerard Hotel.

Mehlhop, John, Sons' Company, Dubuque, Iowa; John Mehlhop, Jr., wholesale dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Clarke Mercantile Company, Helena, Mont.; C. A. Clarke, dry goods; 1,487 Broadway.

McMurray-Sulky Company, Marion, Ohio; W. H. Houghton, manufacturer of carriages; Marlborough Hotel.

Babcock Brothers, Denver, Col.; F. E. Babcock, hats and furs; Herald Square Hotel.

Papp & Smith, Washington Court House, Ohio; Jess W. Smith, department store; Sinclair House.

Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, dry goods; Mrs. E. H. McCarthy, millinery; L. A. McCarthy, suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Wilhelm Brothers, Traverse City, Mich.; E. Wilhelm, dry goods; Lafayette Place Hotel.

Dulin & McLeod, Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Dulin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Morris & O'Donnell, Chicago, Ill.; H. O'Donnell, dry goods; Fred. L. Morris, dry goods; Clarendon Hotel.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Haseuche, department store, 443 Broadway.

Rogers Dry Goods Company, Brownsville, Ky.; R. R. Rogers, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank & Co., Paris, Ky.; L. Frank, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simon Dry Goods Company, Lansing, Mich.; L. T. Rose, dry goods; Hotel Westminster.

Seaney-Mulleway Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ora Seaney, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gau & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; Miss Clara Lyman, dry goods; 139 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Beisch & Thoma, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Price & Field, Teneel, Texas; Oscar Price, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jenkins-Grant Company, Denton, Texas; F. W. Jenkins, dry goods; Hotel St. George.

Rosenbaum, Sam, Sons, Kalamazoo, Mich.; G. Rosenbaum, manufacturing; Hotel Belvedere.

Rendligs-Lothmann, The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; George Rendligs, cloaks and hats; Grand Hotel.

Goldman-Beckman Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. H. Beckman, woolens; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Block Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis Rehman, publisher; 19 West Twenty-second Street.

—, Denison, Texas; W. S. Knight, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—, Aboarado, Texas; J. B. Moser, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Sergent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; Rose E. Price, dry goods; Everett House; Elizabeth Reynold, dry goods, Hotel Marlborough.

Murphy Brothers & Co., The Springfield, Ohio; C. J. Felix, clothing; Hotel Gerard.

Terry, W. B., Bonham, Texas; J. J. Woody, dry goods, 222 Church Street.

Bonwertz, dry goods; Mary K. Bonwertz, dry goods; Laura G. Bonwertz, dry goods; Nellie E. Bonwertz, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Griesheim, R. M., & Co., Lincoln, Ill.; M. Griesheim, clothing; Balmoral Hotel.

Craig Brothers, Washington Court House, Ohio; Thomas H. Craig, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

MAN OF MANY TITLES.

Revenue Agent Gavett's Card Covered with Information About Himself.

"Say, young man, is Collector Moore in?" inquired a dignified-appearing visitor of a clerk in the Internal Revenue Office, in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, yesterday.

"He is," returned the clerk, indifferently.

"I would like to see him, then," and the visitor handed over a card.

The clerk glanced at the card and then moved away to the private office of Collector Moore with a look of awe on his countenance. The card bore the following inscription:

"William A. Gavett, Internal Revenue Agent, United States Treasury, Washington, District of Columbia; residence, Detroit. Detroit Commandery, No. 11, K. T.; Fairbanks Post, No. 17, G. A. R.; U. S. Grant Command, No. 1, U. V. U.; Colonel and A. D. C., Michigan National Guard, 1893 to 1897; Assistant Inspector General, G. A. R., U. S., 1899 and 1900."

The clerk returned in less than four seconds, fairly falling over himself in his haste.

"He'll se yer, Sir; walk right in, Sir," he said, breathlessly.

The visitor of many titles had come on from Washington to spend several days in examining the Collector's office in Brooklyn.

LOCOMOTIVE ENTERS HOUSE.

Saloon Keeper Thought It Was Mrs. Nation and Immediately Ran Away.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—For a short time this morning Gus Helfnecht, the owner of a saloon here, firmly believed that Mrs. Nation had arrived in Newark and started on her crusade by attacking his saloon. What he thought was Mrs. Nation was a locomotive of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which jumped the track near his saloon, and ran into the kitchen in the rear before the engineer could bring it to a stop.

Helfnecht had been sitting behind the bar reading about Mrs. Nation in the paper when he fell into a doze, from which he was awakened by a tremendous crash, a loud hissing, and a series of screams from the kitchen in the rear of his saloon. A moment later his aged mother rushed into the saloon.

"Run, Gus! run!" she shouted. "A steam engine is in der kitchen and smashin' up der walls."

"It's Mrs. Nation dot has come to crusade my place," shouted Gus, and the next moment he had shot through the doorway and was running down the street at a pace that distanced everything in sight.

After he had covered nearly half a mile he was overtaken by some of his patrons, who told him that it was only a locomotive and not Mrs. Nation who had broken into his saloon. He took courage, then, and went back to his saloon to find that the kitchen in the rear was a wreck, with a big locomotive standing in the midst of it, but that the saloon itself had escaped with little damage.

SULLIVAN MEN MAKE MERRY.

Thirsty Cohorts Scramble for Beer and Listen to Irish Songs at Metamora Club.

There were many wild scrambles for beer at the stag party Senator Timothy D. Sullivan gave to his constituency at the Metamora Club, 207 Bowery, last night. Many hundred good voters participated in the scramble, and it was all very much like the fight for beefsteak at the Mohican Club the night before.

It was a brilliant occasion in the Senatorial district of Timothy D. Sullivan, the Assembly district of Timothy P. Sullivan, and the Aldermanic sphere of Frederick F. Fleck. Nearly a thousand loyal Tammany men were on hand to do the occasion honor. By way of entertainment there were two vaudeville shows going on simultaneously, one on the second floor, one on the third.

The vaudeville consisted mainly in the singing of Irish songs by men with voices superlatively strident. Sandwiched in between the songs were "talkers" who told stories not learned at church. A singer named John Sheehan delivered a number of parodies. One of them proclaimed Bryan as the Democratic Presidential candidate for 1904, and at this the Sullivan cohorts arose from their seats and shouted for several minutes.

All was peaceful at the start. It was only music then. But soon the beer started on its rounds. Energetic waiters carried it in mugs to the faithful at their seats. A second round soon followed, and then a third. The singers were having hard work by this time. Many of the audience had left their seats, and the masters of ceremonies found it impossible to keep order. The beer reservoirs were in the back of each vaudeville hall, and the waiters had to get to the crowd seated through the surging masses filling the open space in the rear. Beer was spilled and spilled.

Word was passed up and down the Bowery and the good and true surged in increasingly. By 10 o'clock it was almost impossible to move about. It was no longer possible to take beer to those seated. was passed over the counter to all comers, and the joyous revelry began.

Up in a little ante-room "Big Tim" and "Little Timmy" received their friends—that is, their best friends. There was a doorkeeper there, and only with good credentials could one get by him. Once in this charmed circle, however, there was champagne and almost anything else that was wanted, and just as much of it as was wanted. Up there were the special guests of the occasion, Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, Councilman Thomas Foley, ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel J. O'Reilly, and Abraham Levy.

It was expected that Senator Sullivan would attempt to eclipse Julius Harburger's reputation as a singer last night, but in this expectation the Senator's friends were disappointed. He did not warble.

JEWELER'S CLERK ARRESTED.

Jesse T. Hoke, a clerk in John W. Stevenson's jewelry store at 486 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, charged with the larceny of jewelry worth $1,000 from the store on Thursday afternoon. Hoke lives at 254 West Fortieth Street, Manhattan. He had been employed by Stephenson for a month.

Stevenson claims that he left the store in Hoke's charge Thursday afternoon. When he returned he found that Hoke had

STEINWAY Pianos from $550 upward

There are many styles of Steinway Pianos to select from at Steinway Hall. Steinway Grands are manufactured in five sizes; Steinway uprights in two. Art pianos in specially designed cases, hand carved and hand painted, always in stock and to order. There is no requirement of beauty, touch, tone or workmanship which is not met by the Steinway Piano.

STEINWAY & SONS 107-109 E. 14th St.

KNOX HATS

The New Spring Shapes are NOW READY For your inspection.

The usual distinctive styles, superior workmanship and materials maintain the supremacy of the Knox Hat.

Sold by the representative hatters in every city in the United States and Canada. Also London, Paris, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Auckland, Buenos Ayres, Havana and Honolulu.

The Wanamaker Store

SHOES for a City-ful

For every sort of service—hard wear or dress at every possible price—and *some that seem impossible*

Stocks from a Dozen Factories
A THIRD to a HALF *Under-price*

WE haven't enough Shoes for everybody in Greater New York—not enough special-priced shoes left now for one person out of fifty. Yet those who can be fitted at a saving of a third to half of the regular cost of the shoes, would make a city-ful.

But Here's the Point for YOU---

Are you going to be one of the "ones" who get fine, new, fully guaranteed shoes at a dollar or two less than their real worth in best stores? Or are you going to be among the "forty-niners" and pay full prices, or get cheaply made shoes?

We can give you good bargains in shoes every day in the year; but we can't approach such variety, nor such positive savings, as are here during this February Trade Sale.

The Second Week of the Sale starts to-day, with stocks replenished, and practically as good as a week ago; but this fullness cannot continue. Those who wish to be the favored one-of-fifty must make their selections quickly—*to-day*, if they want the best, and widest variety to pick from. This word of prices:

Men's Shoes—

$1.30—Satin oil and calf; lace; Congress; $2 kind.
$1.60—Black calf and enamel grain; lace; $2.50.
$1.90—Double-sole lace shoes, in new style toes: velour calf, kid, enamel and patent leather; $3 lines.
$2.20—Black wax calf; lace; $3.50 value.
$2.40—Calf, kid and patent leathers; regularly $3.50.
$2.85—All leathers in our own best, heavy shoes—mostly lace and heavy soles; value, $4. Annex.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.15—Heavy-weight satin calf lace shoes, with solid leather soles; sizes 12 to 2; with heels.
$1.25—Heavy-weight calf shoes; lace; with heels. Also some grain kangaroo shoes, sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.50—Fine calf; lace; some with oak-tanned welted soles; others with heavy machine soles; sizes up to 5½.
$1.70—The best grade of boys' shoes; widely known as standard $2.50 shoes; welted oak leather soles. Annex.

Misses' and Children's Shoes—

50c—Infants' kid shoes; turn soles; sizes 5 to 8. Value 75c.
75c—Infants' shoes of kid and box calf; lace; spring heels; sizes 5 to 8.
85c—Kidskin, lace and button; spring heels and tips; sizes 6 to 10½.
95c—Kidskin and box calf; lace and button; spring heels; solid, heavy shoes in good styles; sizes 11 to 2.
$1—Fine kidskin; spring heels; tip; button and lace, in the finest grades; sizes 8½ to 10½.
$1.20—Misses' sizes of the finer lots of kidskin in several good styles; sizes 11 to 2. Basement.

Women's Shoes—

$1—Women's black kid, laced and button shoes. Sizes broken.
$1.50—Black kid; lace and button, with tips, welted soles, neat shapes; good $2 value.
$1.60—Black kid; lace and button; very fine dress shoes—light weight soles, soft uppers; $2.50 grade.
$2—Black kidskin, in a dozen sorts—dependable, handsome shoes, the new shapes; $3 values.
$2.30—Black kidskin; lace and button; of the finest quality. Many are equal to regular $4 grades.
At 60c, from $1.25—Women's red felt low slippers with leather soles and neat opera heels.
At $1, from $3—Women's felt button shoes with kidskin foxing; leather soles; can be worn in the street.
At 75c.—Women's fine wool felt slippers in Romeo and low cut; brown, black, red and drab and dark green. $1.25 grade. Basement.

Little Men's Shoes—

80c—Sturdy shoes of heavy leather; made like a man's shoe, sizes 9 to 13½.
$1—Spring heel shoes of black and tan calf; with solid sole and stout tips; sizes 8 to 13½.
$1.25—Black calf spring heel shoes, with broad welted soles; sizes 9½ to 13½. Basement.

Rubber Shoes—Half Price—

At 50c, instead of $1—Women's Romeo Alaskas of black Jersey cloth with black fleece lining.
At 85c, from $1.75—Women's High 8-button Arctics, wool-lined. Basement.
At 60c, from $1.25—Men's Self-acting Alaskas, of fine Jersey cloth, with black fleece lining. Annex.

Office FURNITURE
In the February Sale

Here is news that will interest every business man who needs a new desk; or who would like to put in one with more conveniences than the one he may have at present. These are most reliable, practical sorts, splendidly made, and quite radically cut in price.

At $22.50, from $30—60 in. high roll-top desks; 2 pedestals, 4 drawers in left, 3 in right; center drawer between pedestals and slide over each; top has 36 open pigeon holes and 4 drawers; 2 paper and pen racks and 2 letter drops; paneled ends and back; writing bed 30 in. deep.

At $27.50, from $42—54-in. quartered oak high roll-top desks; 2 pedestals with 4 drawers in each; slide over each pedestal; writing bed has bird's-eye maple center; top has 34 open pigeon holes and 4 drawers; usual paper and pen racks, and fitted with patent inkwells; paneled on all sides; automatic lock to roll curtain.

At $28, from $37.50—55-in. high roll-top oak desks; 2 pedestals, 4 drawers in right, 3 in left; center drawer between pedestals; slide over each; top has 18 small drawers; 8 enclosed document boxes, 1 letter file, 5 open pigeon holes; desk is paneled and highly finished.

At $32.50, from $42—60-in. high roll-top desks, same as above; top has 16 drawers, 10 document boxes, 1 letter file and five open pigeon holes.

At $30, from $40—60-in. quartered oak high roll-top desks; 2 pedestals with 7 drawers; center drawer between and slide over each pedestal; top has 36 open pigeon holes, 4 drawers, usual paper and pen racks; writing bed 32 in. deep.

In addition to the special-priced desks named we show a well made, 42-in. single pedestal, low roll-top desk at $13.50, and the same desk, double pedestal, at $17. A 42-in. desk, same as above, with high roll-top, at $15, and a 50-in. double pedestal, high roll-top desk, at $18. Then we have every other sort of desk for office use, up to $132 in oak, and $162 in mahogany. The line comprises flat-top desks in oak and mahogany; typewriter desks in oak, both flat-top and roll-top; revolving chairs, arm chairs, typewriter chairs, office tables, filing cabinets, revolving bookcases and Wernicke bookcase units, tops and bases. Fifth floor.

Men's and Women's GLOVES

Two interesting Glove offerings to-day—one for men; the other for women. These:

Men's Gloves at 50c—

Odd lots of various kinds sold regularly at 75c to $1.50. Kidskin and dogskin, pique, or out-seam sewn. About 80 dozens in the lot, including all sizes. Basement.

Women's Gloves at 60c—

Fine light-weight glace gloves, 2 clasps; entirely new—right from the maker, in full assortment of sizes and colorings—tans, modes, gray, pearl and white—just the wanted spring shades. Tenth street.

Baby DRESSES

This is a sort of double-headed announcement that comes from the Infants' Store to-day. Under one head the story of a bargain. That first: There's a lot of pretty navy blue serge sailor suits here, for 2 to 4-year-old children, at $5 each—they were $9.

Then a brief word of some of the new washable dresses that have been coming in so rapidly:

$1.50—Of dainty lawn, with colored polka dots; long waist, with guimpe; ruffle over shoulder; trimmed with neat embroidery.
$2.75—Guimpe dresses of gingham; pink and blue stripes; long waist, trimmed with embroidery insertion.
$3.25—Of pink and blue gingham; high neck and long waist; round yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; finished with square collar, trimmed with embroidery ruffle and insertion.
Other styles handsomely trimmed with lace and with feather stitching, drawn work, and so on, up to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Belts and Bags
Unusual Display To-day

The whole Main aisle is devoted to a showing of the new Belts, Chatelaine Bags and Hand Bags to-day. Women will be broadly interested. Prominent in the display are these:

The new Silk Belts, fitting close to the figure, giving the new desired effect. $1 and $1.50.
Black Elastic and Beaded Belts, 1½ inches wide, with buckles of gilt and jet beads, $1. Others, wider, at $1.50.
Beaded Chatelaine Bags, large size, with bright or oxidized silver frames; chamois lined; heavily trimmed with bright jet and steel beads. $2.25 to $11.
Link Chatelaine Bags, in bright and oxidized silver, $1.75 to $2.50.
Wrist Bags of monkey-skin, walrus, and patent leather, with nickel or gilt trimmings, at 50c.
Chatelaine Bags of various leathers, at 25c each.
And ever so many other sorts.

Main aisle.

Lillian CORSETS

The fine imported corsets that we believe to be the leaders of all corsets. Here's a lot of various grades and models at much less than the regular moderate prices. Medium and long waists; in white, drab and black. All sizes—but not in each style.

Regularly	$2.75	$3.50	$4	$6	$8.50
Now	$1.75	$2	$2.50	$3	$5

This collection will be found on the Main floor, near the Tenth street elevators.

Saturday's Offerings of Men's CLOTHING

There's rich choosing all about the Clothing Store to-day. Little lots, mostly, but large savings are offered on all. Five, six, eight, or even fifteen dollars may be saved on a single purchase. And there's not a suit nor an overcoat among them all that's not of honest material, thoroughly well made and in absolutely correct style.

$30 Raglans at $15—

About fifty of the high-grade stylish overcoats remain. They are of dark Oxford mixed rough-faced cheviot; broad shoulders; loose back; 48 to 50 in. long. Were a good value at $30.

Men's Ulsters at $10—

Large, heavy, storm-defying garments in various good styles. Values in this group run up to $15.

Cheviot Suits for Large Men—

The men with 42 to 46-in. chest measurements alone may share in this offering. Sack suits, all of them, some of black, others of fancy cheviots. Values up to $15. The price, $8.50.

Belated Cheviot Suits at $12—

They would not be offered at this price except for their tardiness in coming. Stylish sack suits of Oxford mixed cheviot, fairly worth $15 or more.

Young Men's Suits at a Little Price

These are for 14 to 19-year-old young men. Stylish cheviot and worsted suits, with the swell military sack coats. Values up to $18. Price, $10. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $1.50 *Imported* White SHIRTS at 60c

We are closing out a line of White Shirts that came from Germany. Simply because our own dollar-and-a-half dress shirt is better, and we will not reorder these. They have been selling until to-day at $1.50; but since we want to sell out the entire lot as clean as a whistle, and do it quickly, we offer them to-day at

Sixty Cents Each

Handsomely made, beautifully laundered; body of muslin woven "tubular" without seam. But having broken the line of sizes, we must sell the entire lot quickly. We have none in sizes 16 and 16½; but all other sizes are complete, from 13½ to 18½—large men being particularly favored. Not quite a hundred dozens in the entire lot.

Men's Suspenders at 25c, instead of 50c

Three hundred dozens of new and perfect half-dollar suspenders are on sale at half price to-day. They are made of cotton-lisle elastic webbing, in plain colors and fancy stripes; with leather ends and plated trimmings. We have been selling the same suspenders at 50c until quite recently. This late purchase makes the lucky price. 25c a pair.

Men's Scarfs at 25c each—

These are bright new scarfs, just made up from a maker's ends of silks that had previously been used only in half-dollar scarfs. There are tecks, the new narrow four-in-hands, and imperials, in wide variety of designs. A hundred and seventy dozens in the lot should mean plenty all day to-day. 25c each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Opera WRAPS

To-day we announce an almost sensational price, to close out promptly this group of handsome Opera Wraps.

Made of Vicuna-Chudda cloth in evening shades, extremely long, with quilted satin lining, trimmed with moufflon or Thibet fur; some have little capes over the shoulders, others are prettily applique. Warm, and stylish for theatre or other evening wear. Originally priced at $26 to $40. Now at

$15 Each Second floor, Broadway.

UMBRELLAS

Eight hundred very positive bargains for that many men and women. We bought two end-of-the-season lots from the makers. Bought them very cheap. Now the same sort of opportunity is offered you.

$3.75 to $8 Umbrellas at $2.75

All of superior twilled silk; neat, stylish, durable; both men's and women's; handles of silver, pearl, Dresden,—some jewelled—on the women's umbrellas; all good tasteful styles on these for men; values up to $8, and the least expensive in this lot is a good $5 umbrella.

Another lot of fine union taffeta silk; the handles are of silver, pearl and ivory. Not an umbrella among this collection of several hundred that would not be very reasonably priced at $2, while many are worth $2.50 and $2.75. **Now at $1.50 each.**

There are 800 umbrellas in this offering—not many. Late comers may realize that the number is all too small.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Girls' SUITS *Tailor-made*

The new suits give a cheering prophecy of bright Spring days that will soon be here. They make one anxious for a change from winter garments, and eager for the days when heavy jackets need not be worn.

A broad variety of suits is here to-day. These suggestive hints:

At $12—Jaunty suits of pebble cheviot; double-breasted Eton coat lined with taffeta; well-cut skirt, percaline lined.
At $16—Suits of Venetian cloth, in navy blue and castor; double-breasted Eton coat; velvet collar; beautifully trimmed with gold braid.
At $25—Suits of Venetian cloth; new straight front Eton coat; velvet collar; flare skirt; beautifully trimmed with braid.
Others up to $52. Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

Nine to 16-year-old boys and their parents will be interested in these 3-piece suits of blue and mixed cheviots. The lot holds values up to $8, though the price is but $5.

For boys of 3 to 12 years, sailor suits, at $5 each, though the majority of these 75 suits are $7.50 values.

And here are 50 top-coats—some Raglans of various materials, all good colors, for boys of 4 to 16. There are no garments in the lot worth less than $12—some are fairly worth $15. The price for choice is $9.

All wool trousers for boys of 3 to 16 years, 75c each. Second floor, Ninth street.

Carry-alls and Shirt Cases.

No matter how many bags and boxes you carry when traveling, a carry-all is also necessary. They are curious but very convenient combinations of pockets and straps and folds. Made of all-wool fancy plaids, linen and canvas lined, leather bound. Various sizes. $2.75 to $13.

Imported shirt cases of fine morocco leather, with moire silk lining; pockets for collars and cuffs. $9.75 to $17.

English lunch and tea baskets, completely fitted. $6.50 to $48. Fifth floor.

Under-price Store

It will be the part of wisdom to look regularly over these daily lists of additions to the Under-price Store's stocks. You're often likely to find there merchandise for which you have immediate need. And the savings are always well worth while. Now this morning:

Remnants of All-wool Challis—

This lot contains the most popular patterns in the entire recent purchase of over 80,000 yards. And there's a remarkably wide variety of designs and colorings. The lengths are from 2½ to 10 yards, and the prices average but little more than half regular price, which is 50c.

Lamps at Half and Less—

Last lots of the handsome lamps that came to us so cheaply from the makers early in the week. Most of them were priced at about half their real value. Some of them have been reduced still further. The lamps, many of which are beautifully decorated, all have center draught burners; complete with matching globes. Prices now $1.75, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5, $6, and $7.50; regularly $2.75 to $15.

$4.50 Silk Waists at $2.50—

Of solid colored taffeta silk—red, pink, lavender, light blue and black; four pretty styles; some plaited and corded; some hemstitched; a few trimmed with gilt braid. Not all strictly fresh, but none is seriously soiled. All sizes in one style or another. On sale at 9 o'clock.

$1 Corsets at 65c—

The J. B. low bust, short corset, in white. A good value at regular price.

Boxed Writing Papers Very Cheap—

Numerous desirable styles. Some very fine 50-cent kinds are 25c a box—paper and envelopes—though they were 50c. Exceptionally large boxes, containing envelopes and paper in two shades, at 10c instead of 15c.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Lenten Season to be More Generally Observed than Usual.

Noonday Services at Many New York Churches—Dean Hoffman to Provide Rev. John Keller with Funds.

The season of Lent, which begins next Wednesday, is observed in this city more and more each succeeding year. This year Episcopalians will increase by one the number of noon-hour services to be held in the business quarter, and Congregationalists will lead the growing number of non-liturgical communions that observe the season. The new noon-hour service in the business quarter is at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, where the service will begin every day, beginning next Thursday, at 12:30, and last exactly fifteen minutes. The addresses will be made by the clergy of the parish. At the Broadway Tabernacle there will be a series of Sunday morning sermons by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, on the Sermon on the Mount, and a series of evening services upon the Christ. Special Lenten services will be held each Wednesday night, with addresses on the parables.

The Rev. John Keller of Arlington was to have been one of the speakers at Trinity Church (Broadway and Wall Street) noon-hour services this year. As last year, the Trinity noon-hour addresses will be made by different clergy taking sometimes a single service, but often a week, and those selected include Archdeacons Van Kleeck and Tiffany and the Rev. Drs. Barbour, Steele, Olmstead, Van De Water, and Morgan. Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, will have its noon-hour service, as on previous years, and so will Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. Attendance at these services increases year by year. Grace Church never announces its list of preachers, preferring people to come to worship God rather than to hear a minister speak, but Calvary Church will have as Lenten preachers Bishop Potter, the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, Dean Hodges of Cambridge, and others. The hour at both Grace and Calvary is 12:25, and at all noon-hour services the stop is absolute at the minute advertised, in order to enable those who attend to return to their work when required to do so. St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, will have a short service every week day at 12:05, and at the same hour on Fridays there will be addresses by the Rev. Dr. J. N. Steele, vicar of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lloyd, Secretary of the Board of Missions, and Prof. J. Charles Roper of the General Seminary.

Archbishop Corrigan has issued the usual Lenten regulations, and mentions in them the indult granted to the Bishops of the United States for ten years dispensing working people from the rules of fasting. He has also named a long list of churches for public religious services on the evenings during Lent, such services to consist in every case of rosary, sermon, and benediction. Tuesday evening is named for the Lenten service at the Cathedral, All Saints', Blessed Sacrament, Holy Cross, Holy Trinity, Immaculate Conception, St. Cecelia, St. Gabriel, and St. Joseph. Wednesday for the Annunciation, the Most Holy Redeemer, St. Agnes, St. Ann, St. Francis Xavier, St. John the Baptist, St. Paul the Apostle, St. Peter's, and St. Vincent Ferrer; Thursday, Holy Innocents, which has just been consecrated; Immaculate Conception, Bronx Borough; St. Francis de Sales, and St. Ignatius Loyola, and Friday, the Ascension, the Epiphany, the Most Precious Blood, St. Martin of Tours, and the Transfiguration.

A new Presbyterian church in Harlem is to be opened to-morrow, but there is so much mystery about it that a committee of the Presbytery was appointed to find out what is meant by it. The Rev. James Strohan, a man in middle life, who has been pastor of a Presbyterian church in Michigan, announces the starting of an Empire Church in the hall of that name, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue.

In this neighborhood there is Calvary Presbyterian Church building, belonging to the New York Presbytery, in which there is an equity of $50,000. No services are held in it, and the Rev. Mr. Strohan announces that he will try to get hold of former Calvary members. He acts, however, without first having secured the co-operation and approval of the Presbytery, hence the committee to find out what he intends to do and how he intends to do it. He advertises a Sunday school to-morrow morning at 9:45, services at 11:45, and an opening service at night.

Two of the most prominent Presbyterian pulpits in New York are to be filled with supplies after to-morrow for a period of three months. These are the Central, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, and the Brick, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Their pastors, the Rev. Dres. Milton Merle Smith and Matthew D. Babcock, start on Feb. 23 for Palestine trips, and they will be accompanied by the Rev. George S. Webster of the Church of the Covenant, Forty-second Street, near Second Avenue, and the Rev. W. T. Elsing of the De Witt Memorial Church, in Rivington Street.

Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary has sent word to the Rev. John Keller of Arlington to secure legal counsel of the highest order for his defense and oculists of the first rank for the treatment of his eye, and send the bill to the Dean. Great interest is being aroused among the clergy of the New York Diocese, and if the clergy of the Newark Diocese do not provide the Arlington priest with money with which to defend himself in the courts there will be, it is said, no difficulty in raising any sum needed in this city.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Feb. 24, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Jesus in Gethsemane.—Matthew, xxvi., 36-46.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Not my will, but Thine be done.—Luke, xxii., 42.

Judging from the incidents recorded in the Gospel narratives as having occurred on the night in which "the Lord's Supper" was instituted, that night was the most full of instruction of all in the earthly ministry of our Lord Jesus Christ. From early sunset until after break of day the order of events moved rapidly forward, and each event of each hour, as it occurred, has been carefully recorded "for our learning," (Romans, xv., 4.) by one or more of the Gospel writers. There is no similar record of any other day or night. St. John alone devotes nearly six chapters out of twenty-one, or nearly one-fourth of his entire "Gospel," to narrating the incidents and instructions of this one night.

And not only are the recorded incidents of this night more numerous than of any other, but they are such as bring our Lord and Saviour into closer personal relations to His disciples of every age than almost any others. For there is nowhere else in all of the recorded history of His life among men any such loving, personal ministry as that of washing the disciples' feet, with its significant assurance, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me." Nothing elsewhere is so tender and gracious as the way in which He revealed that one of them should betray Him; nothing so simple, and yet so profound, as the way in which He taught them in "the Lord's Supper" to remember that His body was broken, and His blood shed, for the remission of sins. And, with the single exception of "the Temptation in the Wilderness," there is no incident to compare with the one brought before us in this lesson, in which He was more truly "made like unto His brethren." (Hebrews, ii., 17.) The full record of that night should be carefully, and prayerfully, and frequently, studied by every child of God, and always with devout thanksgivings.

After instituting the memorial supper, which we considered last week, Jesus drew the eleven apostles, who remained with Him, very closely to Himself. His instructions to them were particularly tender, comprehensive, and comforting. Then He closed that season of sweetest fellowship ever enjoyed by mortal man, with an earnest prayer, not only for them, but for all who should believe on Him through their word. St. John gives us the account in full.

JESUS IN THE GARDEN.

Then "when they had sung a hymn they **went out into the Mount of Olives."** (Matthew xxvi., 30.) It was near midnight, and the moon was full. As they passed down into the valley of the "Cedron," Jesus told them that in that night He would be "smitten," and that they would all "be offended" because of Him, and would all forsake Him. They could not believe it possible. Peter was particularly vehement in his protestations.

After crossing the "brook Cedron," (John xviii., 1,) or "the Winter torrent of the Cedars," (R. V., margin.,) Jesus and His companions began to ascend the Mount of Olives, so named because of the many olive orchards or gardens on its side. According to the popular idea—based on tradition—it is generally supposed that one of these "gardens" bore the special name of "The Garden of Gethsemane," and that it was this particular garden into which He and they entered. A garden bearing this name is still pointed out by shrewd guides to credulous visitors as the very place. It is possible the name may have been a popular one then, but, although every one of the Evangelists speaks of this incident, not one of them intimates that it was. The records are as follows:

"When Jesus had spoken these words, He went forth with His disciples, over the brook Cedron." (John.) "And He came out and went, as He was wont, to the Mount of Olives," (Luke,) "where was a garden, into which He entered, and His disciples" (John) "also followed Him." (Luke.)

"And they came to a place which was named Gethsemane." (Mark.) "And Judas also, which betrayed Him, knew the place, for Jesus ofttimes resorted thither with His disciples." (John.) "Then cometh Jesus with them, unto a place called Gethsemane, and saith unto the disciples," (Matthew:) "Sit ye here, while I shall pray," (Mark;) "Sit ye here while I go and pray yonder. And He took with Him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee," (Matthew,) "He taketh with Him Peter and James and John, and began to be sore amazed," (Mark,) "and began to be sorrowful," (Matthew,) "and very heavy." (Mark.)

Thus the records say that they entered into a "garden," and that they "came to a place," but "place" and "garden" are not necessarily synonymous, and it was "the place" which was "named Gethsemane" and not "the garden." Judas knew not simply "the garden, but he "knew the place," which was far more important. For the word "Gethsemane" literally means "wine or oil press," (Young,) and the word, "place," is translated in the Revised Version, (margin,) "an inclosed piece of ground." It was probably surrounded by a low stone wall. And one "press" probably answered for many "gardens."

It thus appears that when they entered one of the gardens on Mount Olivet, they went on until they came to "an inclosed piece of ground," or an inclosure, called "The Oil Press," because that in it was placed the "press" used by the owner of the garden and his neighbors, to press out the olive oil in its season. Such a press—like the cider mill in a modern apple orchard—would naturally be to one side of the public highway, retired and hidden, while easy of access. It would be frequented only at certain seasons. At other times it would be deserted, and be just the kind of place our Lord would be most apt to select as a place of prayer.

NOT A GLOOMY PLACE.

It is fair, therefore, to conclude that this inclosure in which stood "The Oil Press," had become our Lord's oratory whenever He visited Jerusalem. As such it could not have been a place associated in any way with gloom and sadness—a "dark Gethsemane"—as depicted by the poet, but a place of strength and joy. Like the believer's closet, it was the place where Jesus was often refreshed by communion with His Father. It was very natural, therefore, that He instinctively turned His steps to this hallowed spot in this His last hour of prayer before His death. And although He entered in this hour, as part of God's plan for our salvation, into an agony indescribable, yet in it "there appeared an angel unto Him from heaven strengthening Him." (Luke, xxii., 43.)

Knowing the habit of his Master to "oftimes resort thither," Judas had no difficulty in fulfilling his part of the covenant with "the chief priests and captains," to deliver Him "to them" in the absence of the multitude." (Luke xxi., 4-6.) Without commotion, or hesitancy, he could take the "band of men and officers" he had received, not only to the "garden," but to the exact spot in the "garden" where Jesus would most certainly be found. This exactness of detail in the narrative, however, is lost if we consider that the "garden," rather than the "place," was "named Gethsemane."

When Jesus and His disciples drew near to "The Oil Press" He took Peter and James and John apart from the rest, and with them entered into the inclosure. Bidding them—"Pray that ye enter not into temptation," (Luke xx., 40,)—He then separated Himself even from them to pray by Himself. Three times He returned to them, and as often retired to pour out His soul before His Father in heaven, and every time the words of the Psalmist were fulfilled in Him—"The sorrows of death compassed Me; and the pains of Hell got hold upon Me; I found trouble and sorrow." (Psalms cxvi., 3.) Each time His prayer was the same. It was no mere "vain repetition" however. It was the earnest longing of an anxious soul. By His words He pleaded for deliverance. In His heart He pleaded for submission. The prayer of His lips was denied, but the prayer of His heart was granted. The one was the prayer of the Man, Christ Jesus. The other was the prayer of Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

This scene as depicted by the evangelists is exquisitely pathetic. It is given to us by St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke, as follows:

When Jesus had instructed His three chosen companions to pray, lest they enter into temptation before leaving them, "then saith He unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; tarry ye here, and watch with Me." (Matthew.) "And He went forward a little" (Mark) "further" (Matthew.) "and He was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and kneeled down" (Luke) "and fell on His face" (Matthew) "on the ground and prayed" (Mark,) "saying, Father, if Thou be willing, remove this cup from Me; nevertheless, not My will, but Thine be done."

"And there appeared an angel unto Him from heaven strengthening Him. And being in an agony He prayed more earnestly" (Luke) "that if it were possible, the hour might pass from Him. And He said, Abba, Father, all things are possible unto Thee; take away this cup from Me; nevertheless, not what I will, but what Thou wilt." (Mark.) "O My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt." (Matthew.)

"And His sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground. And when He rose up from prayer and was come to His disciples, He found them sleeping for sorrow." (Luke.)

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.

No one can read this account without being convinced that some extraordinary, and very unusual, weight was then resting upon the mind and heart of Jesus. What was it? Surely it was not because He was disappointed in His disciples! For such disappointments never produce such sorrow as that which He experienced. Besides, He had already told them that one would betray—another would deny—and that all would forsake—Him. It must have been something deeper than this. And it could not have been any sudden fear of death, or of the excruciating pain of the death He was to die, for He had often spoken of these with perfect calmness. It must have been something harder than this to bear.

A satisfactory, and Scriptural, explanation of this agony is, however, given us by the prophet Jeremiah. For he was evidently speaking of some one other than himself when he said, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow, which is come unto me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me in the day of His fierce anger. The yoke of my transgressions is bound by His hand; they are wreathed, and come up upon my neck; He hath made my strength to fall; the Lord hath delivered me into their hands from whom I am not able to rise up." (Lamentations, i., 12-14.)

All this applies with wonderful force to Jesus of Nazareth at this time. As He walked with His disciples that evening to that garden, He had said to them very plainly, "This that is written must yet be accomplished in Me—and He was reckoned among the transgressors." (Luke, xxii., 37.) "In Him," however, there was "no sin." (First John, iii., 5.) But "on Him" there was "laid" all sin. (Isaiah, liii., 6.) It was "the yoke" of our transgressions "laid on Him" by "the Lord," "bound by His hand." Bearing them as our Substitute and Redeemer, He could literally call them "My transgressions." Our sins were imputed to Him, that His righteousness might be imputed to us.

As in no other incident in His whole ministry, Jesus here manifests a deep personal consciousness of the burden of sin. He evidently sees and feels it in all of the blackness of its guilt and shame. It is the sin of the whole world "laid on Him." And this burden He bears, not as an expiation for our sins that they may be blotted out, but as an experience of our sins that our faith may be strengthened.

In the beginning of His ministry, we saw Him entering into a marvelous series of temptations. But it was not so much for the purpose of setting us an example by the copying of which we might be made like Him, as it was an experience by which He, as our Lord and Saviour, might be made like us. So now, at the close of His ministry, we see Him entering into this consciousness of the burden of sin, not that by the copying of His patience and submission we may be made like unto Him, but that by Himself enduring it all, He "might be a merciful and faithful high priest" for us. (Hebrews ii., 17.) No wonder that as a man He prayed most earnestly, "O My Father, if it be possible let this cup pass from Me." But it was not possible. It is not possible, or desirable, for any man, for no man can appreciate the riches of grace unless he realizes the sinfulness of sin. But in this case it was the Redeemer of men who was pleading, and it was more important that the plan of redemption should be carried out than that the prayer of God's own Son should be heard and granted. For our sake, He must enter into, and inspiration must record the fact that He did actually enter, even into this consciousness of the guilt and shame of sin, or He would not "in all things" have been "made like unto His brethren."

EXAMPLE TO BELIEVERS.

For every true believer has at some time—in some way, and to some degree—entered into this very experience, when he has become conscious of the exceeding sinfulness of sin. Then it always seems as if it were not possible for even God to forgive it, it looks so black and foul. David felt it when he wrote, "Day and night Thy hand is heavy upon me." (Psalms xxxii., 4.) Peter felt it when he "went out and wept bitterly." (Matthew xxvi., 75.) And the earnest Apostle Paul felt it when he cried out: "O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" (Romans vii., 24.) So to be the Saviour of all men, Jesus Himself must drink of the cup of this bitter consciousness in its most bitter form—even so that "His sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground," (Luke xxii., 44)—just as to "taste death for every man" (Hebrews ii., 9)—He must die that death which was the most excruciating and shameful known.

But it may be said—He came "to redeem them that were under the law, (Gal. iv. 5,) and "Law"—which knows no love—would have been perfectly satisfied if He had simply met all of his demands for obedience by living a holy life, and it demands for penalty by dying a painful death. Very true, but Grace would not have been satisfied. For "Love"—which knows no law—saw that the sinner needed not only deliverance, but strength and courage and sympathy. So his Redeemer must be One who could not only meet all of his legal liabilities, but also enter into all of his personal experiences and conditions. Jesus, therefore, must not only die for our sins, but He must Himself be "in all points tempted like as we are" (Hebrews iv., 15,) and also Himself become as conscious as the most penitent of the guilt and shame of sin. This is the blessed lesson of "Gethsemane."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What facts connected with the night of the institution of "The Lord's Supper" make that night a memorable one?

What did Jesus and His Disciples do after He had finished His instruction, and where did they go?

What is said concerning the name of the "garden," and the meaning of "Gethsemane"?

What was "Gethsemane" to our Lord, and what did Judas's knowledge enable him to do?

What did Jesus do when He came to "The Oil Press," and what is said of His prayer?

What is the account given by the several evangelists, and what impression is it calculated to leave upon the mind?

What is the Scriptural explanation of Jesus's agony, and why?

What does He here manifest as in no other incident of His ministry?

What relation does this incident bear to Jesus's temptation, and how does it meet the experiences of the penitent sinner?

What is said of the relation of "Grace" to "Law," and what is the lesson of "Gethsemane"?

PALACE OF MITLA RUINS.

Representatives of American Museum of Natural History Make Discoveries in Mexico.

News has been received of important archaeological discoveries made by the Mexican expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. During the present Winter Marshall H. Saville, who has been in charge of these expeditions since their beginning in 1897, has been investigating the ruins of the Palace of Mitla, State of Oaxaca. There is a tradition that extensive subterranean passages exist under this palace. The excavations of Mr. Saville have disclosed a number of cruciform chambers under the palace, the knowledge of which may have been handed down among the Indians of that region, and may have given rise to the current tradition.

The archaeological investigations which the American Museum of Natural History is carrying on in Mexico are being made in co-operation with the Mexican Government. The work has also been liberally supported by the generosity of the Duke of Loubat, who has done so much toward the advancement of the study of Mexican archaeology. The work was begun in 1897, and during the first year explorations were carried on in the States of Chiapas and Oaxaca. The latter region has been the principal field of activity during the last few years. Great numbers of ruins are found in this State, which in olden times was inhabited by the Zapotecas, an Indian tribe who had developed a peculiar culture differing in many respects from the culture of the Aztecs of Mexico, as well as from that of the Maya of Yucatan. The relation of their culture to that of other Mexican tribes is an important archaeological problem, and the expedition of the museum has contributed much toward a solution of this interesting question. The collections resulting from Mr. Saville's previous explorations are on exhibition in the Mexican Hall of the American Museum of Natural History.

CHARLES L. TIFFANY'S BIRTHDAY.

Venerable Merchant Receives Congratulations of His Friends.

Charles L. Tiffany entered upon his ninetieth year under peculiarly happy and favorable auspices, yesterday. He has just recovered from a severe cold, and it was his first appearance at Tiffany's in two weeks. This was the longest that he has ever been away on account of illness in his entire business career of sixty-four years; in fact, he has never before been absent more than three days consecutively in consequence of sickness.

All morning wagons and messengers went to his home, at 255 Madison Avenue, with the tributes of regard from his many friends throughout the city, and when he reached his office at Union Square he found beautiful floral tokens awaiting him from his employes, and more cablegrams, letters, and messages than he could find time to read, as he was overwhelmed with the fervent greetings and well-wishes of his hundreds of employes, who know him only as a friend.

CANCER SUFFERERS' HOME.

House Conveyed to Relief Association by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

A deed recorded yesterday in the Register's Office shows that Rose Hawthorne Lathrop seeks to establish on a firmer basis the work for the relief of cancer among the poorer classes which she is now conducting at 426 Cherry Street. She conveyed that property yesterday to the Servants for the Relief of Incurable Cancer, a corporation recently formed under the laws of this State.

The deed specifically recites that the corporation shall use the premises only as a free home for poor persons suffering from cancer. If it becomes impracticable to use it for this purpose, the Directors can sell the property and devote the proceeds to the purchase of other property for similar use. If the corporation should cease to exist, the premises may be transferred to such other corporation as may be designated by the Supreme Court.

PLATT PAVILION OPENED.

Latest Addition to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The Platt Pavilion, the latest addition to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, just erected to the memory of James N. Platt, through the munificence of the family of the late Justin A. Bliss, has been practically completed, and will be opened for public inspection next Wednesday. A feature of the building is isolated wards for the treatment of cases of contagious ophthalmia.

This disease causes at least 75 per cent. of all the cases of blindness found in the asylums for the blind, and up to the present time New York City has had no hospital devoted alone to the care of this malady. The Platt Pavilion is of fireproof construction, and is provided with every equipment for the efficient treatment of the disorder.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ELECTION.

Clarence Morgan, son of Henry A. Morgan, a prominent resident of Aurora, N. Y., has just been elected a Trustee of the Phillips Academy and the Andover Theological Seminary, being the first man from the State and City of New York to occupy a place on the board since the institution was founded in 1778.

In gaining this honor, Mr. Morgan is only following in the footsteps of his father, who is Treasurer and Trustee of Wells College and the Auburn Theological Seminary. After being graduated from college, the younger man identified himself with the New York Central Railroad and took charge of the development of the model industrial town of Depew, on the outskirts of Buffalo. A part of his duties since has been the management of the various railroad branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, established by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt along the line of the system. Mr. Morgan is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, with offices in the Grand Central Station.

At the same academy election, James C. Sawyer, son of ex-Gov. Sawyer of New Hampshire, was also chosen. The vacancies were caused by the death of Rowland Hazard of Rhode Island and Theodore M. Osborne of Massachusetts, and the selection of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Sawyer is specially gratifying to the younger alumni of Andover.

LIBRARY BUILDING WINDOW.

The large window, executed from a cartoon of Frederick Wilson, which is to be placed in the Library Building of the New York University, is now on exhibition at Tiffany Studios, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

"Justice, Goodness, and Power," the subject selected for the window, is represented in a tryptich design, framed in lines of an architectural character, designed to follow the constructional line of the building, of which the window will be a part.

The three ideal figures, placed in the panels, are identified by their symbols. To Justice is assigned the scales, scrolls, and the owl; Power has the sword, torch, and key, and Goodness, the sun, cloak, and the rainbow. The attributes are explained further by inscriptions from the Epistles of St. Paul, in the Greek character of the original writings:

Give us that which is just and equal.—Colossians i., 4.

Let us do good unto all men.—Galatians vi., 10.

Quit you like men, be strong.—First Corinthians xvi., 13.

Several of the bronze tablets which have been made for the Hall of Fame are also on exhibition at the same studios.

YALE ALUMNI'S BANQUET.

More than four hundred guests assembled at Sherry's last night for the annual banquet of the Yale Alumni of New York, given under the auspices of the Yale Club. Among those present were the members of the football team that played against Harvard and Princeton and the victorious crew of last year. Over one end of the main table was a banner bearing this inscription: "1701-1901, 28-0, 29-5, 8 boat lengths."

Thomas Thacher, President of the Yale Club, was toastmaster, and speeches were delivered by President Hadley, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Amos P. Wilder, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, George Huntress, Col. N. G. Osborn, Gifford Pinchot, Capt. Brown of the football team, and Mr. Wickes, who rowed No. 2 on the crew. There were songs and cheers.

Hobart College Alumni Dinner.

Members of the Hobart College Alumni Association to the number of seventy-five held an informal dinner last evening at the University Club. Frank E. Blackwell, President of the association, presided. President Robert Ellis Jones of Hobart College, accompanied by Profs. William P. Durfee and Hamilton L. Smith of Geneva, were present. Among others present were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Beverly Chew, Col. Charles J. Wright, and William E. Hills.

VERMONT UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.

The ninth annual reunion and banquet of the New York Association of the Alumni of the University of Vermont was held last evening at the Manhattan Hotel. There were about sixty persons present. Among the absentees were Admiral Dewey, who is ill and who sent a letter of regret; Senators Proctor and Dillingham, and Gen. Grout, one of Vermont's Representatives in Congress. Prof. James R. Wheeler presided. Before the banquet the annual meeting was held and these officers elected:

President—Joel B. Erhardt; First Vice President—Judge Chester B. McLoughlin; Second Vice President—Henry W. Hill, and Secretary and Treasurer—Philip J. Ross; Members of the Executive Committee—Horatio Loomis, Joel Allen, J. D. Benedict, and C. F. Weston. Mr. Erhardt was a member of the class of '64.

DR. LAMBERT'S ANNIVERSARY.

Has Been Medical Director of the Equitable for Forty-two Years.

Dr. E. W. Lambert, who has been Medical Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society since its organization, yesterday celebrated his seventieth birthday and the forty-second anniversary of his connection with the society. It is a coincidence that this was also the anniversary of the birthday of the late Henry B. Hyde, founder and former President of the society. The officers and Directors of the society entertained Dr. Lambert at luncheon in the board room of the Equitable, at which speeches of congratulation were made by President Alexander, Senator Depew, Vice President Hyde, and others.

Army Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—George W. Daywalt of California and Frederick C. Jackson of Ohio, Acting Assistant Surgeons, were to-day nominated by the President to be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Duluth, and relieve Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, of the duties formerly in charge of Major Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Board of Medical Officers appointed Feb. 2 to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, in Washington, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps.

Major Richard T. Yeatman, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, and report to the commanding officer for assignment to the duty of conducting recruits from that post to the Presidio of San Francisco; upon arrival at San Francisco he will report to the Commanding General Department of California for further duty with recruits.

Capt. William H. Bean, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed from Chicago to Kansas City, on official business pertaining to the purchase of subsistence supplies.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, will proceed June 1 to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General Department of California, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Major Edward B. Moseley, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and to the commanding General of the Department of the Lakes, to relieve Major George W. Adair, Surgeon. Major Adair upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to the commanding General Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report in person to the commanding General Division of the Philippines for assignment to duty.

Capt. George E. Gibson, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Feb. 28.

Navy.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers is detached from the Bureau of Navigation, Feb. 15, and ordered to duty on the staff of Admiral Rodgers, Feb. 18.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone will report Feb. 18 for duty on the staff of Admiral Rodgers.

Lieut. M. Johnston is detached from the Prairie, when out of commission, and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey is detached from the Prairie, when out of commission, and ordered to the New York.

Surgeon A. M. Moore, (retired,) is ordered to duty at the recruiting rendezvous in Chicago, March 1.

Surgeon W. F. Arnold is detached from the recruiting rendezvous in Chicago, March 1, and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty on the New Orleans, sailing March 15.

Surgeon S. H. Griffith is detached from the Prairie, when out of commission, and ordered to special duty under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro is detached from the New Orleans on reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Chaplain W. E. Edmonson is ordered to examination for retirement, Feb. 21; thence home to wait orders.

Lyle F. Bellinger is appointed civil engineer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A cablegram from Admiral Kempff announces the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: Calamianes and Princeton at Cebu, Nashville on north coast of Luzon, Yorktown, Callao, Alva, and Concord at Cavite; Villalobos operating at Leyte, Pampanga coasting Cebu, Don Juan de Austria on south coast of Luzon, and Isla de Cuba at Zamboanga.

The Lancaster arrived at Curacao to-day on her way to St. Lucia from La Guaira.

The Farragut sailed yesterday from San Diego for San Francisco.

The Buffalo left Colombo to-day for Singapore.

The Mayflower arrived at San Juan yesterday.

That Wonderful Steinertone Grand Piano.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE STEINERTONE GRAND PIANO over all other Pianos rests entirely upon its merit. While other makers have been idle, we represent progress.

The music lovers of the last and present centuries are tired and chagrined at the shortcomings of the grand pianos, and so are ready to welcome and enjoy that great instrument, The Steinertone Grand Piano, which is superior in every way to the present Grand Piano built on old systems.

The high prices asked by these Grand Piano makers are ridiculous. Our workmanship is of the best, and yet you can

SAVE AT LEAST TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

by purchasing a Steinertone Grand Piano. *We want no fabulous profits,* nor desire that you should squander your money.

When you play or hear the wonderful Steinertone Grand Piano, you need not be told of its superiority to all other kinds of Grands. That is apparent. IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF IN THE SOFTEST WHISPERS OF MUSICAL HARMONIES as an instrument is concerned, but we can, if you desire the information, tell you also why makers of the old-fashioned pianos are forced and obliged to ask tremendous profits.

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Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH STREET.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Glimpses of Picturesque Japan and Its Various Religions;" 7th in series on "The Ethnic Masters and the Divine Master."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Leader's Weary Hands"; 7:45 P. M., "Some Other Time," sixth in course on "Excuses." All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. Bible classes for young women and young men at 9:45 A. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

Religious Notices.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—In the morning, Dr. Judson. In the evening, Mr. MacMurray, also Mrs. Oxley, gospel soloist, and the Misses Reynolds, 'cellist and violinist.

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Amsterdam Av. and 92d St., ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, PASTOR. Sunday services, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Bible school, 2:45 P.M. Prayer service Fri., 8 P.M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, Fourth St., near Sixth Av. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30, Dr. A. B. Leonard. 7:45, pastor's topic, "Turned into Another Man." Chorus of thirty, Dr. F. D. Lawson, Director.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J. All are welcome.

At Metropolitan Temple, 7th Ave. & 14th St.

Dr. Cadman, 11-8; Monday, missionary mass meeting, Dr. Leonard speaker; Tuesday, Montaville Flowers, on Dickens's Christmas Carol; Wednesday, prayer meeting, led by Mr. Cornell. Meetings every night.

AT JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av.—Rev. T. S. Bond, 11; Dr. Millard, 8.

AT PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich Street.—Rev. Geo. E. Mayer, 11 and 8.

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MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The pastor,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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OUR "AMERICAN" SENATOR.

Senator DEPEW is evidently in bad temper over the criticism that has been visited on his support of the Ship Subsidy bill. When your habitual humorist allows himself to lose control of his temper he is in a weak situation. He is apt to take himself too seriously, and the twisting of facts and logic which is a legitimate device of his joking betrays him into the hands of his critics. At the dinner of the Transportation Club Mr. DEPEW indulged in some acerb and ill-mannered talk about his colleagues in the Senate who will not with him crook the pregnant hinges of the knee before the subsidy syndicate. He called them "fresh-water Senators." Does our junior Senator know of any large seaport in the State from which Mr. HANNA, the head of the syndicate, comes? Do the Senators in whose States lie New Orleans and Galveston and Mobile and Savannah know less of ocean commerce necessarily than the gentleman from Ohio? He said that he had no patience with "these pessimists, these ignoramuses wedded to foreign flags." Is a man a pessimist who thinks that, with a fair field, the American ship builder and ship owner can meet the competition of the world? Is one an ignoramus who declares, as Mr. HILL of the Great Northern does, that he can get oceangoing ships built for less money in American yards than on the banks of the Clyde?

To all criticism, no matter how well-founded or authoritative, Mr. DEPEW has but one answer. With the late lamented Col. Sellers, he goes in for "the old flag and an appropriation." Here is a specimen of his lofty argument:

> They announced in grandiloquent tones that "what we want for the best interests of the country is that there shall be no restrictions placed on foreigners who are willing to convey our goods," or that "what we want is the repeal of the ancient shipping laws, so that American citizens can buy ships in any country and run them under the American flag."
>
> That sounds very fine, but we are Americans! We want ships built in American shipyards, on the Pacific, on the Atlantic, and on the Gulf Coasts, so that they may compete with any ship built in any foreign port. We want the products of American farms, of American factories, and of American labor carried on American ships, built by American workmen, sailing under the American flag, to any port in the world. [Applause.]

Apply this principle to land transportation. Suppose the people of New York State cry aloud: "We are New Yorkers! We want cars and wagons built in New York; we want the products of New York farms, factories, and labor carried on New York vehicles, built by New York workmen, and no others, and, if we cannot make money out of them we want our profits paid out of the public Treasury." What would become of the railroad system with which Mr. DEPEW is so conspicuously connected? The logic is as good in one case as in the other.

But Mr. DEPEW is scared by our dependence on foreign ships. He says:

> Our internal commerce, greater than that of any other country, is carried to the coast by our railroads, and there it depends on whether foreigners wish to take it away in their ships. If a war should break out in Europe—and this is a constant danger when nations have to take care of their congested products of labor and find new markets—every ship would be in demand for the transportation of troops and other purposes of war, and American railroads could take the products of our industries to the coast where they could rot for lack of ships to take them across the oceans.

Well, if Americans were allowed to buy the ships, they would own all that could be profitably used long before any war broke out in Europe, and within six weeks of the outbreak of the war they would own the greater part of what were left, bought at prices that would make them profitable.

The fact is that Mr. DEPEW is not at ease in his advocacy of the subsidy scheme. His experience and observation and study have been on broader lines. He is too familiar with the real conditions of foreign commerce and with the tremendous strides American energy and skill and intelligence have made in securing a steadily increasing share in that commerce, to plead with any comfort for the narrow, selfish plan of Treasury nursing. In his long life he has had much to do with the men of brains and courage who have built up the mighty system of inter-State and transcontinental transportation with little Government aid, and often in spite of Governmental opposition. He knows intimately the great people whose varied interests this magnificent system serves and the way in which they have developed the industrial and commercial life of which the system is a part. It is not natural or pleasant for him to plead the baby act for such a people. He must feel, if he stops a moment to think of it, that American enterprise is formed to command, not to beg. He ought to see that the time-worn theory of protection, of which subsidies are the crudest and most impudent form, is doomed, and that he is only courting ridicule in his belated advocacy of it.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

A difference of opinion among the advocates of the Apportionment and Local Option Tax bill was developed at the hearing before the Senate Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment, on Thursday. In reply to a question from Chairman KRUM, ex-Senator GUY, representing the Merchants' Association of this city, said that he thought the effect of the bill would be the abolition of the tax on personal property, at least in the City of New York. He was opposed to a tax on personal property. Mr. HENRY MARKUS of the United Real Estate Associations and Mr. JOHN W. TRUESDELL, representing Syracuse organizations, did not believe the bill would have the effect of abolishing a personal property tax, and neither of them would support a measure of that nature.

There is reason to believe that members of the committees of the Senate and Assembly were highly pleased at their success in exposing this clash of views. They doubtless thought it was a telling point against the bill. When its advocates disagree, not only as to its intent and effect, but as to its principle, how can the Legislature be expected to give the measure favorable consideration?

The conflict of opinion at the hearing would have had a different effect upon the minds of Chairman KRUM and his associates if they had kept clearly in view the somewhat elementary fact that a local option law is based upon the assumption that opinions differ in different localities. The primary and avowed purpose of such a law is to give freedom of choice to localities, to let differing opinions assert themselves freely in the counties, yet harmoniously as regards the State, which embraces the whole system. The Local Option Tax bill provides for a system under which, the greater part of the revenues of the State being derived from indirect taxes, such as the taxes on franchises, on corporations, on the liquor business, and the like, no levy for State purposes would be included in the general property tax. The necessity for that old iniquity, the equalization of the assessment between the counties, would then disappear. The bill now before the Legislature provides that each county shall then be at liberty to determine for itself in what way it will levy its taxes. The counties may elect to levy them as now, by a general property tax, a very old-fashioned, clumsy, and unscientific method, now abandoned in enlightened communities; by a tax on real estate and its improvements; by the single tax, as it is called, on land values regardless of improvements; or by any other method that shall commend itself to local preference as being just and equitable. The share which each county should then contribute to the State Treasury would be determined by the proportion of the amount raised in each county for local purposes to the entire amount raised in all the counties for such purposes.

It is perfectly natural and to be desired that differing opinions should be expressed as to the operation of the bill. If Syracuse is not ready to abolish the personal property tax, she would under a local option law be free to continue the general property tax or to adopt any other system. Here in New York City informed opinion long since favored the abandonment of the futile attempt to raise taxes on personal property, of which not more than 10 or 15 per cent. is reached by the Assessor. We might wish to discontinue the absurdity. The local-option law would give us that privilege. It would be an equitable law as between the counties, a just law for the State, and a wise beginning of tax reform, which it long ago became evident must be accomplished piecemeal, since no Legislature is capable of molding at one effort a sound general tax law.

OPENING PARLIAMENT "IN STATE."

Speaking of his panacea for the overcrowding of England, CARLYLE observes: "A free bridge for emigrants! We should then be on a par with America itself, the most favored of all countries that have no Government; and we should have so many traditions and mementos of priceless things that America has had to cast away." The main argument begins to sound rather old fashioned. But as to the traditions and mementos, the value of them, in a National and patriotic sense, is attested by the observation of every intelligent American traveler in Europe. It must be with a certain envy that we look back upon the immemorial antiquity of the forms with which the British Nation surrounds important current events.

The opening of Parliament "in state" is a case in point. It is all the more strikingly in point because there can be very few members of Parliament who remember the last time before this when Parliament was thus opened. Scarcely, if at all, since the widowhood of Queen VICTORIA, has such a spectacle been presented as was given to London upon the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament of EDWARD VII. There is always a decent form observed upon such occasions. But, within living memory, there has scarcely been so stately a ceremonial. Parliament has been opened, like Congress, by a number of respectable and some eminent gentlemen, all, except the wigged Speaker and a few officials, in their ordinary clothes, and saying what was given to them to say. That is a very different thing, to the imagination, from an opening attended by a crowd of men in official costume, uttering time-honored formulas.

The impressible and intelligent spectator, knowing that the costumes and the formulas are of antique custom, and not at all theatrical devices, must gain a sense from such a ceremonial, as even the transatlantic reader must derive, of what Mr. FREEMAN used to call "the unity of history," of the continuity and ancientness of the national institutions and the national life. That is what constitutes the real impressiveness of such a ceremonial. Where, as in England, it is a genuine historical observance, and has no hint of stage management, it is not only impressive but patriotically useful. The American citizen must be inclined to agree with CARLYLE to the extent of admitting that it may be practically a very precious national possession.

HANDWRITING EXPERTS.

It is no disrespect to Justice FURSMAN to say that his ruling as to the admission of the testimony of experts in handwriting is not final. As we understand it and from a layman's point of view, it is not undesirable that it should be reviewed and even reversed.

Of the value or pertinency of such testimony in the case now pending in which the ruling was made we have, of course, no opinion to express. But it seems to us reasonably plain that a case might arise in which such testimony would have a decisive effect in establishing the guilt or the innocence of an accused person, and from which it would not be to the interest of justice that it should be entirely excluded. If a document would be either incriminating or exculpatory, provided it was in a certain handwriting, it seems sensible that that question might be decided, and decided fairly, by an expert comparison of the writing of the document with writing known to be that of the person to whom the document was attributed. That such a comparison could be made with equal efficiency by the jurymen themselves is an assumption not borne out by experience. The opinions on such matters of men who have made no study of them are in fact hardly more than impressions, and impressions often of a singularly erratic and untrustworthy character. It would appear to be a grave error to compel the conviction or the acquittal of a person charged with a serious crime to depend on such impressions.

It is true that the testimony of handwriting experts is often conflicting. So is that of medical and chemical experts, while that of mining and mechanical experts is almost equally so. It is not on that account discarded in the criminal or civil cases to which it applies. That an expert may be mistaken is not disputed, but that an expert of good standing, exposed as he is in the exercise of his profession to the most searching criticism, is as likely to be mistaken as a man in the jury box who has never studied the subject does not seem a convincing or even a plausible view. Undoubtedly there are abuses connected with the employment of experts, and they themselves are far from being satisfied with the present system of their employment by one side to a suit or by the other. A substitute for that method is not easy to frame, but that can hardly be considered as a conclusive reason for rejecting their use altogether.

EFFECTIVE AT LAST.

The Board of Health is to be congratulated upon having at last found a way to deal with the expectorators upon public conveyances. It cannot quite be said that they are all utterly regardless of the opinion of their neighbors. Very likely, if they knew just what emotions they aroused in the more sensitive of their fellow-passengers, a majority of them would long ago have refrained from the indulgence of what to them was a merely thoughtless practice.

The original notice of the Board of Health, as posted in public conveyances, was intended partly as a reminder to such persons of their social obligations. Doubtless it was effective with some. It has been evident that with many it was not effective. It was all very well to tell people that their practices, being offensive to their neighbors and dangerous to health, were "prohibited." But, so long as the prohibition was not accompanied by the notice of any sanction or of any penalty, it was not likely to be effective nor even to form an adequate basis of remonstrance on the part of other passengers.

But now the case is altered. The notification that spitting is a misdemeanor, and a statement of the legal pains and penalties, puts every expectorator in fear. He has no notion of subjecting himself to fine and imprisonment at the instigation of any fellow-passenger who may remonstrate with him upon the exercise of what he regards as his birthright of free expectoration. Already the good results of the new form of notice are manifest. The disgusted passenger must be very timid indeed who, with the backing of this notice, is not able to keep within bounds the expectoration of the disgusting passenger.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADRID.

It is impossible to deny that Gen. WEYLER is a man of some force of character. The man who is more responsible than any other for the final downfall of Spain ought not to be able to hold up his head in any Spanish community. And yet the last Captain General of Cuba not only holds up his head, but exalts his horn. He has proclaimed martial law in Madrid, and people respect his proclamation.

The thing is very curious. Of course the ultimate downfall of Spain as a colonial power has been written on the wall for years and for generations. But it was WEYLER who precipitated it at last. Not that WEYLER personally had any hand in the destruction of the Maine, which was the proximate cause of the war. But that it was WEYLER'S cold-blooded policy that made the American people feel that they could no longer be neighbors to such horrible inhumanity. If the amiable MARTINEZ CAMPOS had continued in command, we might be feeding the Cubans yet.

A writer in an English magazine, just before the beginning of the Spanish war, in an article about Spanish politics, praised WEYLER as the only conspicuous Spaniard who was not a prey to "pathetic illusions." It does seem as if he at least knew his countrymen. That the very man who has crippled and humiliated poor Spain beyond any precedent even in her strange, eventful history, should now be the master of Madrid speaks strongly for his native force.

A STATE ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.

A bill is pending in the State Senate providing for the establishment of a laboratory of electric engineering in connection with Union College in the City of Schenectady. It proposes an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection and equipment of the laboratory and $25,000 a year for its maintenance. In consideration of this appropriation—which is the equivalent of $30,000 a year—the State is to have the title to the land and twenty-five four-year free scholarships annually in electric engineering at the college.

The selection of Union College is determined by the fact that the great works of the General Electric Company are situated at Schenectady, and from them extraordinary facilities are to be obtained. THE TIMES has never been an advocate of State support to higher education, believing that expenditure of this sort should at least be deferred until the best possible education is provided in the elementary branches for all that are in a position to take it. But this is not the principle of the State, and there is much to be said for partial support by the State for thorough special education in electric engineering. The interests affected are very extensive and various and concern a constantly increasing number of the population. It is in this direction that much of the educational effort of the time is going, and the situation of Union College as well as the character of its present administration is such as to make this project worthy of the most careful consideration.

Woman Taxpayer's Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though I am only a woman, and supposed to have no voice in, or even an opinion concerning the misgovernment of the city, yet I am unfortunately a property owner, and consequently have been heavily assessed for so-called local improvements.

More than this, I am annually taxed for water, the supply of which has been entirely denied me for the last ten days.

In communications to THE TIMES "S. S. R." and "J. E. C.," my neighbors of the ridge on Franklin Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, recommend that some liberal capitalist advance $80,000 to give us immediate relief in this respect, but I would suggest that more radical measures be adopted to effect the desired end. I, for one, prefer not to beg for necessities to which we have an absolute right, and for which compensation has been made in advance.

To my thinking the City of New York, in compelling us taxpayers to make our payments in such arbitrary methods, and in so strict a manner, has been exacting money under false pretenses. I, therefore, call the attention of the District Attorney to this fact, and demand that each and every official connected in any wise in frauds like this be indicted by the Grand Jury. If this be done I feel assured that in the future there will never again be a scarcity of water in the Borough of the Bronx. ANNIE J. STROUD.

New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

Surface Road Facilities Demanded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago, when the Third Avenue Railroad Company changed its system from cable to trolley, it put in at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street a switch, for the apparent accommodation of the Washington Heights passengers who used the combination elevated and trolley eight-cent tickets. Owing to financial difficulties, the company passed under the control of the Metropolitan Company, and apparently the new management has not considered the matter in any shape whatever.

With the facilities already there, it seems strange to the people on Washington Heights that they have to stand up going down in the morning, and also again when they come up at night, while there seem to be plenty of empty cars going by on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line. We read in magazine articles that the wonderful success of the Metropolitan Company is due to having only high-class men at the head of it, but we are forced to think, from our daily experience, that we must not believe all we read in magazines. It would certainly prove agreeable to this section of the city if the company would run a few morning and evening cars from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, at both of which points there are already switches, apparently put there for just such a purpose.

WILLIAM McADIE.

New York, Feb. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Proper Enough and Quite English.

Wickler—Beastly weather, isn't it?

Stickler—Why will you insist upon using those idiotic expressions? How can the weather be beastly?

Wickler—Well, it's raining cats and dogs. —Philadelphia Press.

Not Just as He Meant.

"I've promised to go in to supper with some one else, Mr. Blanque; but I'll introduce you to a very handsome and clever girl."

"But I don't want a handsome and clever girl; I want you."—American Agriculturist.

Pleased to Release Him.

Harduppe—Can you spare me about ten minutes of your time?

Gotrox—Don't you know that time is money?

Harduppe—Then let me have $10, and you may keep the ten minutes.—Philadelphia Record.

None Worth the Strain.

Uncle George—Honest now, Hannah; do you believe it is possible for a woman to keep a secret?

Aunt Hannah—Of course it is; but I don't think, to tell the truth, that there ever was a secret that was worth keeping.—Boston Transcript.

HELPING—NOT JUDGING.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republican.

To sit in judgment on our fellow-man
Is awkward work, if we the truth confess;
For though with eyes severe his deeds we scan,
Brought to the bar of our self-righteousness,
How well we know that every fault we find,
The folly, weakness, guile, and evil shown,
Have equal place firm-stationed in our mind,
And that the sin we punish is our own.

There's but one human way—or weak or strong,
Standing or stumbling, as the chance may be,
Oh, kinfolks, hand in hand, let's grope along,
Helping and being helped in our degree;
The road is weary and its perils great.
It is not ours to make it wearier still;
We need love's kindliness. Judgment can wait
Till at the end the Master speaks His will.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE SHOW.

Specimens of Sculpture to be Placed at the Pan-American Exposition.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has engaged the sculptors to such an extent that an exhibition by the National Sculpture Society this year was out of the question; so that in some sort the Architectural League has to fill the gap. The present exhibition is therefore under the sign of sculpture. One large monument by Martiny and a score of small pieces represent the decorations of the grounds and buildings at Buffalo. But, prominent as they are, they do not make a tenth or a twentieth of the sculptures destined for that city. There are 150 statues already on the way, and more than that number being fashioned, and therefore unfit for exhibition. To show the entire sculptural decoration of the Pan-American Exposition would need the wide spaces of the Madison Square Garden; it is therefore a mere sample that we are able to see at the Architectural League.

The exhibitions of this society have always contained many things worth seeing; but it has also always been clear that two currents are running which are somewhat antagonistic. One of these currents is the purely architectural drawings, the ground plans and elevations, the plaster models of buildings and all that strictly belongs to the edifice under the architect's care. The other current consists of the less structural things, the mural decorations and objects of the arts and crafts. Now, it is obvious that the public is not readily interested in the designs that are most important to the architect. The public has a rooted aversion to ground plans, for instance, while the architect looks at them first of all; through his knowledge of engineering problems and the structure he makes up his mind as to the value of the building from them, considering everything else of minor importance. Hence it is always a question with those who arrange an exhibition of the Architectural League how much space shall be allotted to what interests architects and how much to the objects that please the public. The tendency has been to incline to the latter policy, leaving the more strictly professional things to the minor shows of the League in its own rooms, or to the care of the various bodies of architects. This tendency is inevitable, for the League is not composed of architects alone, but embraces a liberal number of artists in other professions, especially decorators and workmen in the arts and crafts.

The present exhibition is full of sculpture, but it contains likewise iron and leather work, tiles and brass work, all sorts of objects, in fact, that go to the decoration of buildings within and without. There are also many water colors showing American and foreign buildings, and cartoons for stained glass and mosaic, and mural decorations of other kinds. The result leaves inevitably a somewhat scattered impression; but it is difficult to see how that can be helped. The composition of an Architectural League exhibition is so varied, and the parts of which it is put together are so different one from the other, that they cannot be given a unity of aspect; indeed, it is hard to harmonize them. Strictly speaking, the ideal would be a series of interiors in which objects might have more or less exactly their natural positions. But this ideal can be attained only when we have much larger halls and the league can go to the expense of arranging consistent interiors. Meantime we must be grateful for what we get, realizing the long and arduous toil of certain devoted committees in the league who spend laborious days and nights to get the galleries of the Fine Arts Building in shape.

Take it all in all, the present exhibition is equal in most departments to its predecessors, and in the matter of sculpture it is fuller than ever before.

About 200 members of the league and their guests dined at the building last night.

"The Influence of the Great Expositions on Architecture and the Allied Fine Arts" was the subject of post-prandial oratory, the speakers being President Robert W. Gibson of the league, who presided; William T. Buchanan, President of the Pan-American Exposition; John M. Carere, chief architect; Mayor Conrad Diehl of Buffalo, C. Y. Turner, Russell Sturgis, Karl Bitter, and Montgomery Schuyler. Among the guests were Prof. Allen Marquard of Princeton, Charles Sprague Smith, Walter Cook, Edward Tilton, Eldridge Stratton, Prof. Alfred D. F. Hamlin of Columbia, Franklin B. Lefferts, Prof. Arthur L. Frothingham, and Prof. W. Ware of Columbia.

Following the dinner, President Gibson announced the prizes awarded at the exhibition. The gold and silver medals given to the designers furnishing the two best plans for a river landing were won by Roy Corwin Crosby and Franklin B. Lefferts, respectively. The Henry O. Avery Prize of $50 for the best design for a portable stand for an electric lamp was won by Mrs. David Crownfield of Boston, Mass. The President's prize, a bronze medal, for the best design for a poster for the league's exhibition, was won by Claude F. Bragdon.

Art Teachers' Association Meets.

The New York Art Teachers' Association began its Winter meeting in Millbank Memorial Hall at the Teachers College, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Morningside Heights, yesterday morning. One hundred members were present. William H. Maxwell, the City Superintendent of Schools, delivered the address of welcome. John La Farge N. A. delivered an address on art education, and in the afternoon the members paid a visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. To-day Seth Low will deliver an address.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Sixth Public Rehearsal Yesterday Afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

The sixth public rehearsal of the fifty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society of New York took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme was as follows:

Overture, "The Magic Flute".....Mozart
"A Northern Ballad".....Horatio W. Parker
Concerto for pianoforte.....Beethoven
Symphony, No. 5, E minor, "From the New World".....Dvorak

The soloist was Ernst Dohnanyi.

On the face of it, this is not an especially interesting programme. We have been bombarded with the "New World" symphony this season, both Mr. Gericke and Mr. Herbert having given us their readings of it. It should be noted, in justice to the conscript fathers, that they were the first to announce it. The work has been on their list since the beginning of the season, and it seems impossible to avoid the suspicion that the other organizations deliberately entered into competition with the local orchestra in the performance of this work, to which the Philharmonic has a kind of right of priority. The traditions of the now familiar composition belong to the Philharmonic, and the body which first performed the music in public should play it with some authority.

The present conductor of the Philharmonic is not he under whom this symphony was made known to the world. Mr. Paur is a competent, sympathetic, and intelligent conductor, but his reading of the E minor symphony yesterday left some things to be desired. In the first movement he took the episodic theme too fast, and he caused the flute to expand the andante motive a trifle too much. In the second movement he read the opening melody too fast, and there was a woeful lack of nuance in the treatment of its refrain. Aside from these defects, these two movements went well enough, and it should be stated that in the middle passage of the slow movement—that wonderful conception of distance and loneliness—the reading was most poetic and the playing of the orchestra masterly. In the more vigorous and strongly accentuated parts of the work, of course, Mr. Paur's style was happy. And he deserves commendation for not attempting to be too delicate in the treatment of certain passages, which under Mr. Herbert's direction were almost inaudible.

Prof. Parker of Yale knows how to make agreeable music. His "Northern Ballad" was heard here for the first time yesterday. The composition dates from Mrch, 1890, and is dedicated to Theodore Thomas, by whom it was produced in Chicago on Feb. 10, 1900. It was first performed, however, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, on Dec. 29, 1899. The work is one without a programme. Its character is revealed in its themes, its rhythms, and its instrumental color. It is a straightforward piece of orchestral writing, sound, wholesome, and melodious. It is admirably made. The themes are set forth clearly and advantageously, and they are of an engaging nature. They afford the necessary contrast and are suitable to the working-out plan of the composition. The instrumentation is solid, sonorous, and beautifully balanced, while its color scheme is fascinating. In short, this is a really pleasing, though intentionally simple, composition, and it ought to find a wide popularity.

Mr. Dohnanyi's contribution to the entertainment was one to command the highest praise. The Emperor concerto of Beethoven remains what it always has been, the supreme test of musicianship in a pianist. There are other works which demand a larger mastery of the technical resources of the art of piano playing, a more subtle touch, a more brilliant color, a more dazzling facility in the treatment of the witcheries of the keyboard. The technic of the Emperor concerto is solid and dignified, not blazing with the opulence of the later discoveries of Chopin and Liszt. For this reason the enthusiasts of the piano too often decry it, and call for the performance of compositions in which the range of modern virtuosity can be exhibited. But there is no other work which requires a more substantial style, a more satisfying revelation of the intimacies of a pure singing tone, and of the loftiest accents of piano nuancing.

Mr. Dohnanyi's performance yesterday was instinct with a beautiful enthusiasm. The young man played with splendid spirit, with elevated feeling, with intense temperament, and with a technical mastery altogether beyond criticism. It was an interpretation which, except for a slight want of mellowness in the second movement, brought to light the most delicate details of the work, and which in its entirety was completely in sympathy with the thought of the composer. The concerto has not been played better here within the memory of the present writer. It may fairly be doubted if it has been played as well. Certainly the only interpretations by which to measure that of Mr. Dohnanyi were those of von Bülow (at his best) and d'Albert.

To sum up the excellences of the concert, let it be noted that the orchestra was, in most of its work, in admirable form and in tune, and that the Mozart overture was played charmingly. It was a red-letter day for the Philharmonic Society, and promised a joyful time at to-night's concert.

Opera Under Difficulties.

The original announcement for last night at the Metropolitan Opera House was Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." At a late hour on Thursday night it was learned that Miss Breval was suffering from a cold, and would be unable to sing "Zuleika," for which she was cast. Consequently, the manager published yesterday morning the statement that "Lohengrin" would be performed last evening, with Mr. Jean de Reszke in the title rôle and Miss Macintyre as Elsa. But yesterday Mr. de Reszke was seized with a slight cold, and could not sing last night. Consequently, "Lohengrin" was abandoned. The outcome was a performance of Boito's "Mefistofele." A great many persons asked to have their money returned, and many more, who had gone to hear "Lohengrin," did not enter the house at all, but departed with many mutterings. Nevertheless, there was an audience of fair size, and the applause seemed to indicate that the entertainment gave pleasure.

The performance had the same merits and defects as previous ones of the same opera this season. Miss Macintyre was the Marguerite, Mr. Cremonini the Faust, Mme. Homer the Martha, and M. Plancon the Mefistofele. The opera was given smoothly and with tolerable merit. The chorus and ballet did their work tolerably and the orchestra was efficient. Mr. Mancinelli conducted.

HEDWIG LANGE AS SUZANNE.

Contemporary theatrical history is largely a record of the doings of comely women. Some of them have the gift of histrionism well developed, though dramatic talent is not the chief attribute of some who have won great renown.

The record of current theatricals in this newspaper has not slighted Hedwig Lange, hitherto, but probably that accomplished German artist, who is the stock star of Mr. Conried's German theatre, in Irving Place, is not yet as well known to English-speaking playgoers as she ought to be. There is a chance to see her now in familiar plays. This week, for instance, she is acting Suzanne in "Der Letzte Brief," which is a German version by Heinrich Laube of "Les Pattes de Mouche," by Sardou, and next week she will appear as the same ingenious French dramatist's impulsive Russian heroine in "Fédora."

The first-named play is well remembered by New Yorkers who are still young as "A Scrap of Paper," in the repertory of Wallack's Theatre when Rose Coghlan buoyantly played the "opposite" rôles to Lester Wallack. Palgrave Simpson made that shortened English version of the French play, retaining the French locale and names of the personages. Later he Anglicized the plot and characters for Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who, as Col. Blake, the English Prosper Couramont, and Susan Hartley, the British Suzanne, first acted in this city in 1889.

The German play is a close copy of Sardou's, with no curtailment, and the performance last night was all as painstaking and intelligent as might have been expected. Otto Ottbert acted the flamboyant hero with plenty of humor and appreciable fervor, but scarcely a suspicion of romantic charm and grace. He was a heavy, lusty, matter-of-fact German gentleman with a sense of humor, who when he fell finally in love with Suzanne, did so with a splutter and a splurge and was her slave thereafter. Carl Emmerich acted the dangerous husband in one tone, but intelligibly, the young lovers were naturally played by George Baselt and Maria Eisenhut, and the illusion was preserved in every scene. The sparkle of champagne, the music of silvery laughter, the languor of a moonlit night in a lovely garden, were not in the performance at all. The most accommodating imagination could not have found them there. Nor is it likely that the audience which seemed to enjoy the play looked for such ornamental attributes of comedy in which wit and sentiment commingle.

The portrayal of Suzanne by Hedwig Lange, however, possessed qualities rarer than any found in the work of her associates. Manifestly, pure comedy is not her best field, yet the light and shade in her denotement of the purposeful lady's moods in the contest of wits and hearts with the gay adventurer; the fluency of her diction, the easy grace of every motion, revealed her possession of unusual skill for this sort of work. Her facial expression is illuminative and never extravagant. Her delivery of her two soliloquies, when left alone in Prosper's lodgings, was noteworthy for variety of tone and moderation, and she graphically expressed every fleeting thought. The scene in which, with ready wit and courage, Suzanne quiets the awakening suspicion of her sister's husband was capitally done without any obvious straining for theatrical effect. Hedwig Lange has done her best work in rôles classed as "emotional." She has presence, voice, and abundant force and is an actress well worth seeing.

LITT GETS ANOTHER PLAY.

"The Price of Peace," a London Success, Will Be Put Here.

Manager A. W. Dingwall of the Broadway Theatre, as representative for Jacob Litt, made an arrangement by cable yesterday with Arthur Collins of the Drury Lane Theatre whereby the production which was the attraction at that house from last September until Christmas, "The Price of Peace," will be brought to this country and produced at the Broadway Theatre early in March.

The piece is a drama of modern English life, written by Cecil Raleigh, and depicts scenes in an accident ward of St. Thomas's Hospital, the House of Commons, the interior of Westminster Abbey, and the wreck of a steam yacht, all of which, with the assistance of a thrilling story, make one of the most interesting melodramas produced last season in London.

Mr. Dingwall, in securing the play for his theatre, has also arranged for the engagement of Marshall Moore, the Drury Lane stage manager, and the master carpenter to come over and make the production in every way similar to that made in London. Numerous alterations will be made in the stage, which will be on a more elaborate scale than those attempted for the production of "Ben-Hur."

In securing the cast it is proposed to engage the most competent people obtainable in this country, in addition to some of the members of the original Drury Lane company, and, when completed, the entire organization will number close to 250 people. After presenting the play in this city for a long engagement it will be transferred to McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, one of Mr. Litt's many Western theatres.

Henry Miller to Close.

Henry Miller will terminate his engagement in "Richard Savage" at the Lyceum Theatre a week from to-night and the following Monday Charles Frohman will present his most recent farce, "The Lash of a Whip." The principal members of the company who will impersonate the various rôles will include E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and Katherine Florence. The farce was written by Maurice Hennequin and George Duval.

UNITED STATES AND CUBA

Relations Discussed by Gen. Wood and Cuban Committee.

Probable Items of the Agreement—Cubans, It Is Said, Will Not Object to Most Liberal Terms.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Governor General Wood left Havana this afternoon for a two days' rest at Batabano. With him went the special committee appointed by the Cuban Constitutional Convention to draw up a proposition defining the future relations between the United States and the Republic of Cuba. The committee and Gen. Wood will discuss the matter this evening, and the former will probably return to Havana to-morrow.

Judging from the personal opinions of the members of the committee, no objection will be raised on its part to establishing the most liberal relations. Indeed, it seems to be accepted as a matter of course that the United States Government is entitled to ask for assurances as to the stability of the republic. There is an evident disposition to look upon the outline of the proposed relations published Feb. 1 in La Nacion as indicating what is desired by the United States.

La Lucha commented favorably upon the suggestions of La Nacion at the time, and the silence of the Radical press has been significant. The only hitch that is expected to arise between Gen. Wood and the commission in discussing the question is as to the maintenance of naval stations in Cuba by the United States. The other clauses may be somewhat modified, but it is likely that an agreement will be reached whereby Cuba shall not negotiate loans on which she is unable to pay interest and shall not make treaties with other nations prejudicial to the interests of the United States in Cuba or in any way preventing the island's freedom of action. The United States, on the other hand, probably will guarantee peace and the protection of the rights defined by the treaty of Paris, and all rights acquired by military decrees during the period of intervention will be respected.

The special committee will report to the convention early next week. The signing of the Constitution will be made an occasion of importance. It is expected to take place Monday or Tuesday, and the foreign Consuls will be invited to be present.

La Nacion, treating editorially Feb. 1 of the condition of Cuba, said:

"The convention, in our judgment, would do well to adopt the following as the basis of the relation which Cuba is to hold with the United States:

"That the Republic of Cuba will respect and guarantee lives, property, and acquired rights in the same form as the United States guaranteed these in the treaty of Paris.

"That the republic will guarantee rights acquired during the American intervention by law, decree, judgment, or other act of the military government.

"That the republic, for a period of two years after the establishment of independence, will conduct foreign affairs through the United States, will make no treaty with any other nation prejudicial to the United States, and will accept no compromise which might give rise to the occupation of the island or to intervention in its customs.

"That the United States, for a period of two years after the establishment of independence, may occupy forts in Cuba, provided the Cuban flag flies with the American.

"That Cuba will lease to the United States two coaling stations and will give no commercial advantages to any other nation which are not given to the United States, and

"That none of these concessions or promises is to be taken to imply any cessation of the sovereignty of Cuba or any lessening of her complete independence."

NEW HOME FOR Y. M. C. A.

Railroad Branch to Have a Well-Appointed Building in the Bronx.

The Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is to have a new home in the Borough of the Bronx. Through a generous gift of Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, a large plot of ground has been purchased on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, opposite Spencer Place, and upon this site will be erected the John M. Toucey memorial building, the funds for which were donated by Mrs. Toucey, widow of John M. Toucey, General Manager of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

The new structure, which will be a model of its kind, will have a frontage of fifty-four feet on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and a depth of over sixty-five feet. It will be three stories high above the street, with a basement below. The walls will be of red brick laid in with white mortar and Flemish bond, with elaborate bluestone trimmings. The basement, which will extend under the entire building, will contain a dining room and a kitchen of the latest design, storerooms, a spacious bathroom fitted with three tubs and two shower baths, a locker room with fifty lockers, and the heating apparatus, fuel, cellars, &c. On the first floor, which will be a few feet off the level of the street, will be located the Secretary's private room, offices and coat rooms, an emergency room for the treatment of injuries by accident, a reading room, and a library, and a large lounging room opening upon a rear porch.

This room will have many novel and attractive features, principal among which will be a large open fireplace surrounded by high-back benches. A chapel hall, with a seating capacity of about 300, and provided with a speaker's platform and anteroom, will occupy the greater portion of the second floor. Two classrooms are so situated that their space may be added to the main hall by sliding doors communicating therewith.

On the third and top floors will be the dormitories, where there will be room for twenty beds, each room having a window opening in the outside hall. The building will be heated by steam, lighted throughout by electricity, and will cost about $35,000, according to the estimate. It will be completed in August, and the employes of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will show their appreciation of the gift by subscribing enough money to furnish the branch from cellar to roof.

NO PREACHER WAS ON HAND.

Mr. Lang and His Intended Bride Had to Hunt Up One.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Miss Lillian Clickner of Point Pleasant and John Lang of Red Bank planned to surprise their friends by being quietly married at the home of Charles Van Middlesworth of Somerset Street, a cousin of Miss Clickner. A letter was sent, asking that a clergyman be engaged to perform the ceremony last night. Upon the arrival of the couple at the Van Middlesworth home they discovered the letter had not been received by Mr. Van Middlesworth and he and his wife were in entire ignorance of the plans and had made no preparations.

Disappointed, but not discouraged, the couple went with Mr. and Mrs. Van Middlesworth to the home of the Rev. Cornelius Schenck, on West Front Street, where the marriage was performed. Refreshments were prepared hurriedly and served to the newly married pair and a few friends who were summoned to the Van Middlesworth home to aid in the celebration.

Refusal of Water Unauthorized.

In an article telling of a scarcity of water in Richmond Borough, headed "Richmond Residents Suffer," which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Tuesday last, the statement is made that the Crystal Water Company of Stapleton had refused the S. R. Smith Infirmary the privilege of drawing water from one of its hydrants. Inquiry shows that permission was refused to firemen of the infirmary, but by an unauthorized official of the company. The Superintendent afterward informed the infirmary officials that the institution could have all the water it wanted.

Old White

INTERVIEW WITH KRUEGER

He Says He Does Not Want Flowers, but Justice.

Asks, "Will No One Arbitrate?"—Says His Wife Has Six Children with Her, and Is Not to be Pitied.

LONDON, Feb. 16—The Pall Mall Magazine will publish on Feb. 18 an interview with Mr. Kruger, in which the ex-President says:

"Will no one arbitrate? Will no one give us a chance of defending ourselves? We may have done wrongly. We have our faults and our weaknesses. We declared war, but our hands were forced, and we can prove it. Get some one to judge between England and ourselves.

"But the Lord will help us in the end. We shall win. I don't know how or when, but we shall win at last."

Mr. Krüger says the Transvaal offered more reforms in one week than an older country would make in forty years, giving in on all points almost to the uttermost, but that the uttermost was seized upon as a stumbling block.

Referring to his reception in Europe, which has bitterly disappointed him, Mr. Kruger says:

"I care nothing for flowers, nothing, nothing. The people who send them mean well, and I am grateful; but I care nothing for them. What I want is a fair hearing. If they will only give us a fair hearing and justice' I ask for justice. We are a little folk, but we have made great steps."

When asked why he came to Europe, Mr. Krüger said to the interviewer:

"I could not go out with the commandoes, as Mr. Steyn can. I am too old, but I may be of some use here."

Regarding Mrs. Krüger, he said:

"I am sorry for her, too. I have a deep sorrow for her, but I have far more sorrow for my country. My wife has her children. Six are still with her. Two were left with her in her home. Two of my sons have died on the battlefield. Two were captured. I believe two more are dead also, as I have not heard from them for two months, and I know they were in the thick of the fight.

"Thirty-one sons and grandsons I have in the field yet, but I could not go on commando. I have not heard from my wife for sixteen days, but she has six children with her, and she is not to be pitied."

STILL FIGHTING DE WET.

Plumer's Column Pushes Boers Back—French Said to Have Captured a Large Burgher Force.

COLESBERG, Cape Colony, Feb. 14.—Plumer's column engaged De Wet between Colesberg and Philipstown on Feb. 13, and gradually pushed back the Boers. The British had a battery of field artillery, and the Boers one five-pounder. The shrapnel burst splendidly. Ten of the British were wounded during many hours' fighting. An occasional dead Boer was found.

The engagement is being continued today.

All the males at Grasfontein have been arrested. There is plenty of evidence that they were assisting the Boers.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 15.—It is reported that Gen. French has captured a large Boer force in the Ermelo district.

The ammunition, guns, and shells surrendered by the Boers to the Portuguese at Komati Poort will be sunk at sea.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15.—For a month Lord Methuen has been scouring the country between Kuruman, Bechuanaland, and the Transvaal, bringing in women and children, cattle and food, from all the farms. Fifty women and one hundred children, together with a few men, have been sent by him to Vryburg.

On one occasion, while Lord Methuen was pursuing a commando, the Boers sent off their wagons in charge of women and girls in one direction, and went themselves in another. The women were such expert drivers that the British had considerable difficulty in catching the convoy.

Gen. Smith-Dorrien occupied Amsterdam and Paung's on Feb. 9.

The Boers occupied Murraysburg, Cape Colony, on Feb. 7.

KING THANKS CANADIANS.

Inspects Strathcona's Horse—Presents King's Colors to the Regiment and Medals to the Men.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, this morning inspected, at Buckingham Palace, 350 officers and men of Strathcona's Horse, (who sailed from Cape Town on the British steamer Lake Erie Jan. 29, and who were landed at the Albert Docks yesterday morning.) His Majesty presented the King's colors to the regiment and gave medals to the men. A detachment of Guards were on the lawn of the west terrace, and the Canadians were drawn up in front of the terrace.

The company present included the Earl of Kandahar, who was in full uniform; Gen. Buller, the Duke of Connaught, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, (Secretary of State for the Colonies,) Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, (who organized Strathcona's Horse,) and many army and Court officers.

The royal standard was hoisted over the palace as the King, wearing a Field Marshal's uniform, and the Queen, in deep mourning, appeared on the terrace, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Prince Charles of Denmark, and the Duke of Cambridge.

His Majesty shook hands with the Earl of Kandahar and Gen. Buller, and the band of the Coldstream Guards played "God Save the King."

Samuel B. Steele of Strathcona's Horse was presented to King Edward, who proceeded to inspect the regiment. Returning to the terrace, the King handed a medal to Col. Steele. Then the officers and troopers filed past a table, the King presenting to each of them a medal.

The King's colors were brought by an escort of Grenadier Guards to the foot of the steps, and his Majesty presented them to the Canadians, saying that it was the intention of his mother to present them to the regiment, and he now did so in her name and in his own.

The colors were borne to the regiment, the band playing "God Save the King." The flag is a silken standard, with a silver plate on the staff, bearing an inscription showing that the King presented it to the corps.

Afterward the Canadians marched past, and the King, accompanied by Lord Strathcona, advanced and addressed the troopers as follows:

"Col. Steele, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates:

"I welcome you here to our shores on your return from active service in South Africa. I know it would have been the urgent wish of my beloved mother, our revered Queen, to have welcomed you. Alas! that was not to be. But, be assured, she deeply appreciated the services you have rendered, as I do. I feel sure that, in intrusting the King's colors to you, Col. Steele, and those under you, you will always defend them and do your duty, as you have done during the past year in South Africa, and will do so on all future occasions.

"I am glad Lord Strathcona is here today, as it is owing to him that this magnificent force was equipped and sent out. I can only hope your short sojourn in England will be agreeable and that you will return safely to your homes, friends, and relations. Be assured that neither I nor the British Nation will ever forget the valuable services you have rendered in South Africa."

Col. Steele, thanking the King on behalf of the regiment, assured him that the people of Canada would always do as well as Strathcona's Horse, if not better, and added that they were "always ready to defend the flag, the King, and the rights of the British Empire."

After three cheers for the King, the officers were presented to his Majesty, who shook hands with and thanked each of them.

THE BOERS' SENSE OF HONOR.

Lord Stanley's Statement in Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed. The discussion ranged from hospitals in South Africa to arsenicated beer. The principal subject, however, was the Government's war policy in South Africa. Many members spoke.

Mr. Labouchère (Liberal, Northampton,) elicited some Opposition cheering by the remark:

"It is a noble determination on the part of the Boers to incur all risks rather than submit to a foreign power, and I honor them for it."

Lord Stanley, (Conservative, West Houghton,) who was aide de camp for Lord Roberts and Press Censor in South Africa, said:

"I do not think any one can regard the Boers as devoid of honor when we consider the humanity they have always shown toward the British sick and wounded, but the Boers have a sense of honor peculiar to themselves. They do not think it dishonorable to fire under a white flag. We do.

"The new way of dealing with Boers who surrender is to keep them in a pig camp. Lord Roberts did his best to communicate with the Boer Generals, and was always ready to discuss terms. I believe he would never have issued the proclamation allowing the burning of farms if it had not been calculated to bring the war to an end in the north. It did good, but farm burning has now been stopped."

Milner and German Consul Quarrel.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Berliner Tageblatt refers to a "severe quarrel," which, it alleges, recently took place between Sir Alfred Milner and Herr von Lindequist, German Consul General in Cape Town, regarding the "brutal treatment of a German inhabitant there." According to the Tageblatt, Sir Alfred finally showed Herr von Lindequist the door, refusing to see him afterward.

Editor Cartwright Held for Trial.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15.—Albert Cartwright, editor of The South African News, who was arrested on Feb. 7, charged with seditious and defamatory libel in having published in his paper a statement to the effect that the British Commander-in-Chief had secretly instructed his troops to take no prisoners, was yesterday held for trial, bail being fixed at £2,000.

Australian Troops Sail for Africa.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 15.—The fifth Victorian contingent, 1,250 men all told, sailed for South Africa to-day.

BOER RELIEF SOCIETIES END.

Court Grants Orders Dissolving Two Associations—No Assets.

Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday granted orders dissolving the National Boer Relief Fund Association and the American Raad for the benefit of the South African republics.

Charles D. Pierce was appointed receiver for both associations with a bond of $100, as it was stated that there are no assets.

EDWARD AND THE FREEMASONS

He Will Assume the Title of "Protector"—Duke of Connaught Nominated as Grand Master.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Earl Amherst, presiding this afternoon at a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, announced that King Edward will assume the title and position of Protector of the English Freemasons.

The Duke of Connaught was nominated for Grand Master, in succession to King Edward. The election will take place on March 6.

KING'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

Berlin Papers Find Its Allusions to the War Significant.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Lokal Anzieger says King Edward's speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it says, adding:

"It passes over England's foreign policy momentarily so interesting, with a meaningless allusion, and entirely avoids touching on the subject of Emperor William's visit and the attendant circumstances, which at least open important prospects, unless changed relations have intervened. What he says about the Transvaal appears decidedly too optimistic to any person who has followed South African events. Those who indulged in hopes of peace will be thoroughly disappointed with the King's speech."

The Tageblatt finds that the admission that the war is not ended is significant, months after Lord Roberts proclaimed annexation, and interprets it as an acknowledgment that the Boers are a war-making power.

The Vorwaerts says the speech clumsily conceals behind arrogant words discomfort over the South African war.

The Frankische Zeitung says:

"The best that can be said is that the King's speech proves that there is a certain degree of continuity in British State policy, and that the accession of Edward has wrought no change in this."

The paper sharply criticises the references in the speech to the South African and Chinese wars as "insincere and bombastic." It is disappointed that nothing is said about the closer Anglo-German relations.

The Boersen Zeitung, which talks about "British ingratitude after all the Kaiser has done lately," consoles itself in this wise:

"Anyway, the interests of England and Germany collide at many important points more sharply than the interests of either power with those of any other country, and therefore a lasting entente is impossible.""

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"Lord Salisbury was right when he said England could not yield in South Africa, but would rather lose her last troops there and see South Africa waste for generations. But the Boers will not yield, and this will be the beginning of England's end."

BRITISH ORDERS DISTRIBUTED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The London Gazette announces that King Edward has bestowed on the Czarowitch, Grand Duke Michael, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

It is also announced that Prince Christian of Denmark receives the Honorary Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Dukes of Argyll and Fife, Sir Arthur Bigge, (who was private secretary to Queen Victoria,) Sir Francis Knollys, (private secretary to the King,) and Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, (who was Master of Queen Victoria's Household,) receive the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

Numerous other honors are distributed.

Portuguese Compliment to Edward.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "In return for King Edward's compliment in conferring upon the King of Portugal the commandership of one of the British regiments, which fought in the Peninsular war, King Charles has ordered the Portuguese Third Cavalry Regiment to be styled the Edward VII. Regiment. The officers have telegraphed an expression of homage to their new commander."

THE BERLIN POLICE SCANDAL.

Criminal Commissioner Thiel Sentenced to Three Years in Prison.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Criminal Commissioner Thiel was to-day sentenced to three years' penal servitude and five years' deprivation of civil rights, owing to the charges brought against him on account of his connection with the Sternberg case.

Commissioner Thiel confessed that he had taken bribes from Luppa, an agent of the accused banker Sternberg. In return he had supplied Luppa with the official reports and evidence in the Sternberg case. He also in turn tried to bribe an Inspector.

It is said that Sternberg spent over $1,000,000 in bribes and purchasing false evidence.

Many Unemployed in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Arbeitsmarkt asserts that there was a steady increase in the number of unemployed during January, and that there are now 166 such persons to every 100 jobs.

The Budapest Labor Troubles.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15.—Several thousands of persons out of work marched through the principal streets here to-day carrying mottoes such as "Bread or Work Is Our Right!" and singing the "Marseillaise." They began smashing the windows of restaurants and stores. The police, in force, dispersed the mob after scenes of violence, during which many arrests were made.

DEFENSE PLAN FOR PEKING LEGATIONS

It Is for the Construction of Forts Beside the Palace.

Maritime Customs Buildings Seized by Italian Legation, Which Has a Staff of Two Persons.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Dr. Morrison, in a dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated Thursday, describes the international scheme for the defense of the legation quarter as "exhibiting an exaggerated fear of the strength of disarmed China." He says:

"The scheme is equivalent to the construction of international forts alongside the imperial palace."

After giving details of elaborate defensive works which will be begun forthwith, apparently with the idea that the Court will be encouraged to return to Peking, Dr. Morrison comments upon the seizure of various properties for this purpose.

The Italian Legation, which has a staff of two persons, has seized the imperial maritime customs building and garden, which for many years were occupied by Sir Robert Hart and his staff. Dr. Morrison thinks this a "poor return for the bravery of Hart and his people in the defense of the legations during the siege." The correspondent concludes as follows:

"After reading this remarkable defense scheme Lord Lansdowne must admit that the logical outcome is the building of similar fortresses for the protection of the representatives of the various nations at the treaty ports. He will also see that if the Court should elect to remain in the Province of Shen-Si its decision would not be wholly inexcusable."

THE CHINA NEGOTIATIONS.

The Court Informed that Sentence on Gen. Tung Can Be Suspended for the Present.

PEKING, Feb. 15.—The Chinese peace plenipotentiaries have replied to the latest telegram from the Imperial Court that the decision of the foreign envoys with respect to the punishment of the guilty is irrevocable, although the sentence upon Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang can be suspended "until such time as it comes within the power of the Court to place him in restraint, when his death will be demanded."

Although there have been no official communications on the subject between the envoys and the Chinese plenipotentiaries, there have been long unofficial consultations between the latter and the Russian and British Ministers.

A definite reply from the Court is not expected before the end of the New Year celebrations, at least ten days off, but the envoys believe that the Court must yield.

Count von Waldersee has issued a formal denial of the published statement that the German troops are leaving China. He says he could not move them without instructions from Berlin, and that these have not been received.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 15.—It is asserted here that the real reason for the dead-lock in Peking is a difference of opinion between the foreign envoys and the military authorities, the former favoring a withdrawal of the troops to Tien-Tsin and the latter urging a forward movement.

It is regarded as possible that a certain power may advance independently should the dead-lock continue.

GERMAN TROOPS DENOUNCED.

Bitter Speech by Herr Bebel in the Reichstag—Von Waldersee Also Attacked.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The bitterest speech heard for many years in the Reichstag was made to-day by Herr Bebel, in the debate on the third reading of the China bill. The war in China, he said, was the "meanest and most shameful which Prussia has waged in 200 years." He read a number of private letters from China in support of this assertion, declaring that it was "almost incredible that such bestiality, lower than that among beasts, can survive in Christian Germany."

"But, of course," exclaimed Herr Bebel, "when the injunction went forth from the Kaiser that no quarter should be granted, it was no wonder that the troops behaved like Huns."

Herr Bebel also attacked Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. He was repeatedly called to order by the President of the Reichstag.

The Minister of War, Gen. von Gossler, replied to Herr Bebel. When, said the Minister, Herr Bebel asserted that a Prussian Major could have better conducted the campaign than Field Marshal von Waldersee, he displayed extraordinary ignorance of the circumstances and country. They ought to be grateful to the Field Marshal that, with his devotion to duty and high intelligence, he had accepted the position intrusted to him by the Emperor and had established a certain amount of order in China. The troops also deserved well of their country. There existed in China a factory of lies. Field Marshal von Waldersee had reported that the conduct of the war at the commencement was crueler than it would have been in Europe because of the atrocities of the Chinese. But since his arrival he had endeavored to check the cruelty and protect peaceable people. Gen. von Gossler continued:

"Only a few serious offenses have been committed by the troops, and the guilty men have invariably been punished. The English and French reports have acknowledged the correct behavior of the German troops. It is difficult to understand how a German Deputy could slur German troops who are doing their duty under difficult circumstances."

The bill passed its third reading.

A TIEN-TSIN RUMOR.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 15.—It is reported here that seven nations to-day declared war against China.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Tien-Tsin dispatch regarding a reported declaration of war against China by seven nations is not confirmed from any other source. Possibly the report is only another version of the rumored German ultimatum.

ANOTHER GERMAN EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the following from its Peking correspondent:

"A big expedition, comprising only Germans, has been ordered for eighty days, leaving only the marine battalions in Peking."

Memorial Service for ex-King Milan.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—A memorial service over the body of ex-King Milan of Servia, who died here on Feb. 11, took place this afternoon at the Servian Orthodox Church. The Emperor, several of the Archdukes, the Servian Minister, and many notabilities were present. The body was afterward taken to the railroad station, the Emperor and Archdukes following the hearse on foot. The coffin was taken, by way of Carlowitz, to Kruschedol, near Belgrade. The burial will be to-morrow afternoon.

The New German Machine Gun.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—At to-day's discussion in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, one of the military commissioners said the tests with the machine guns firing three hundred shots a minute were satisfactory, and that the whole army would be fitted with them during the present year.

State G. A. R. Will Camp at Rochester.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Council of Administration of the State Grand Army of the Republic Department this afternoon decided to hold the next State encampment of the department at Rochester on June 5, 6, and 7 next. The other competitor for the encampment was the City of Buffalo.

Mr. Vanderbilt Starts on His Cruise.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—W. K. Vanderbilt and a party of guests arrived tonight from Florida to embark on his private yacht, the Valiant, for a cruise to the Mediterranean. The Valiant will sail tomorrow afternoon.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will bring the weddings of Miss Esther Morris Hunt, daughter of the late Richard M. Hunt, and George Murison Woolsey in Grace Church at noon and that of Miss May Emery to Percy Cornelius of England at 3:30 at 20 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Charles A. Dana of 16 East Ninth Street will give a luncheon for Miss Dorothea Draper, Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street will give a reception, and Miss Leary will give a tea for Mrs. Arthur Paget. In the evening dinners will be given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, J. J. Van Alen, and others. There will also be in the afternoon the kettledrum at Sherry's for the benefit of the Samaritan Home, and in the evening the first meeting of the Neighborhood Amusement Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. William Gray Park, its President. A programme of songs and recitations will be rendered by Mrs. Power, Miss Williamson, and Messrs. Stahlschmidt and Riker.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Justine Bayard Cutting and George Cabot Ward. Miss Cutting is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting (Miss Olivia Murray) and a sister of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., whose engagement to Lady Sybil Cuffe, a daughter of the Earl of Desart, has recently been announced. Mr. Ward is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward. (Miss Sophia Howard.) No date has been set for the wedding.

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Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies has cards out for a dinner to be given on Tuesday, Feb. 26. Mrs. W. Storrs Wells also has cards out for a dinner on the same date. Mrs. George Kingsland will give a dinner at her residence this evening. Mrs. Ogden Mills, who gave a dinner last evening, will give another to-night. Mrs. W. P. Draper also gave a dinner last night.

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It was quite dull yesterday. There were meetings of a few bridge whist classes in the afternoon. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones gave a small tea for Miss Caroline Drayton, the daughter of J. Coleman Drayton, and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., a small dance for Miss Therese Iselin at their residence, 9 East Twenty-sixth Street.

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The Western exodus will begin to-day, if plans which have been arranged are carried out. Sometimes people announce their departures and at other times are booked on ships and then defer their going. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Vanderbilt were to have gone to California to-day, but they may not manage to get away until next week. William K. Vanderbilt had announced his sailing in the Valiant from Savannah, but it seems doubtful, too, if he will manage to go. Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton, whose bookings were announced two weeks ago, did not sail, but are still in this country.

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Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., of 9 East Twenty-sixth Street gave a dinner last evening to young people and in honor of their daughter, Miss Therese Iselin, and later a number of others came in for the dancing that followed. There was a cotillion, led by Mr. Morris, in which about thirty couples participated, and a valentine touch was given the affair by favors of satin hearts and ribbons for both men and girls. Tinsel sashes and rosettes to match were used in one figure. Small banjos, ribbon-trimmed, were also given the girls, while the men received pipes. Other favors were bouquets for the girls, their partners receiving boutonnières.

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The last dance but one of the Five Cotillions was had at Sherry's last night. Benjamin Sheffield led the cotillion and there were some pretty trifles for favors. There will be an Easter dance in April.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet and Miss Goelet will sail this morning on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia for Genoa. The Nahma has been placed in commission and is awaiting Mrs. Goelet and her daughter at Nice. There will be a cruise in the Mediterranean. Accompanying Mrs. Goelet is her brother, Lloyd Warren. Mrs. Goelet and Miss Goelet will not return before next season. Miss Goelet may then make her début. On the same ship are Miss Carola de Forest, who goes abroad with Mrs. N. Newlin Hooper. They will be in Spain, and from there will go to Paris and to Germany. R. Horace Gallatin and Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, and Miss Mabel J. Jones are also on the same ship. Other passengers booked are Henry de Forest Weekes, Mrs. A. J. P. Isham, the Baronne de Bazus, Mrs. John P. Robinson, Arthur Bondy, and Sheppard Knapp, Jr. Lord Francis Hope is booked on the Potsdam for Rotterdam. The Duke of Newcastle, his brother, is still in the South. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kilbreth are to be on the same ship.

KAPPA PSI ANNUAL COTILLION.

Sophomore Society of Yale College Entertain at Delmonico's.

The annual cotillion of Kappa Psi, the sophomore society of Yale College, was held last night at Delmonico's. The dance was preceded by dinners given by Mrs. Robert A. Grannis and Mrs. William T. Schley. Mrs. Schley also gave a tea in the afternoon to the guests. The committee for the cotillion was composed of Clive Livingston Du Val, Chairman; Robert A. Grannis, Jr., and Howard A. Plummer, Mr. Du Val and Mr. Grannis leading the cotillion. The patronesses were Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Mrs. Horace C. Du Val, Mrs. Robert A. Grannis, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel, Mrs. Charles H. Ludington, Mrs. Walton M. Peckham, Mrs. John F. Plummer, Mrs. Joseph F. Stillman, and Mrs. William T. Schley.

The souvenirs were engraved with the badge of the society, the men receiving silver matchboxes and the women silver pintrays. The favors were varied, though all contained some reminder of the society's Alma Mater. There were Yale fans, Yale bookmarks, bangles, silver pencils, umbrellas, and many other pretty gifts. The decorations were all in Yale colors.

Among those present were Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., the Misses Douglass, Clyde, McGinley, Parsons, Gould, Howard, Baldwin, Burdick, Wheeler, Platt, Morton, Hewitt, Doudge, Brainard, Teller, White, Ashley, Maxwell, Vernan, Hall, Johnston, Plummer, Clark, Grannis, Granberry, Evans, Hurry, Talmadge, Jones, Smith, Konyon, Gunther, and Ludington, and Messrs. Havemeyer, Jr., Stillman, Clyde, Jones, Chisholm, Mitchell, Brainard, Burdick, Carpenter, Chittenden, Mead, Norton, Reynolds, Sherman, Taylor, Teller, White, Dreisbach, Du Val, Grannis, James, Johnston, Lyons, McClintock, McCormick, Minor, Oliver, Peckham, Plummer, Townsend, Vander Poel, Bocock, Childs, Ludington, C. E. Briniey, G. B. Kip, E. H. Brown, B. Hewitt, U. S. Coffin, Percy A. Rockefeller, A. S. Cochran, H. S. Kip, H. S. Hooker, and H. L. Laws.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Spanish Minister and the Duchess De Arcos entertained a dinner company this evening. Their guests were Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator Hale, the Rev. and Mrs. Randolph McKim, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. William Cochran Eustis, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Patten, and Mr. Riano.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins gave a dinner this evening. Among their guests were the French Ambassador, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, Gen. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins.

Senator and Mrs. Hanna entertained a large dinner company this evening. The guests included the German Ambassador, Justice and Mrs. White, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, and Miss Phelps.

Mrs. Charles Goodwin Bennett, wife of the Secretary of the Senate, gave an "at home" this afternoon, complimentary to Mrs. and Miss Faulkner, wife and daughter of the ex-Senator from West Virginia.

J. A. Vanderpoel's Charitable Bequests.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Feb. 15.—The will of J. Arent Vanderpoel, which has been offered for probate, contains numerous bequests. It contains absolute personal bequests amounting to $45,500, and then provides that the income of $100,000 is to be paid to the testator's widow, Mrs. Frances Vanderpoel, during her life. At her death it is to be divided equally among the Children's Aid Society of New York City, the Wolcott Library Association of Litchfield, Conn., for the endowment of the Noyes Memorial Building; the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City, and Rutgers College, for a scholarship to be known as the "Vanderpoel Scholarship."

MAURICE THOMPSON IS DEAD.

The Novelist Had Been Kept Alive Several Days by Stimulants—His Literary Career.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—Maurice Thompson, the novelist, died at 3:25 A. M. to-day, after an illness of many weeks. He had been kept alive several days by the use of stimulants.

Mr. Thompson became unconscious at about 9:30 o'clock last night, and passed away without a sign of pain. All the members of his family were at the bedside.

It is expected that the funeral will be held here on Monday.

In the eyes of his admirers, Maurice Thompson held a place in literature distinctly his own, belonging to no school and having no imitators. His style was light and graceful and his insight into nature, gained through years of outdoor life, is mirrored in all his works. Though born in the North, he came from an old Southern family, his first American ancestor, Nicholas Thompson, having settled at Fleur de Hundred in 1623. His boyhood was spent in Northern Georgia, and, though the home of his mature years was in Indiana, his Winter months were almost always spent somewhere along the Gulf coast, and the first works to bring him into prominence dealt with the Southland of his forefathers.

Mr. Thompson came of fighting stock, too, many of his ancestors having fought in the Revolution and others in the war of 1812. He recently referred to them in discussing current affairs, saying: "They were expansionists, and I, too, am an expansionist." He himself fought in the Confederate Army from the beginning to the end of the civil war.

Mr. Thompson was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Ind., Sept. 9, 1844. His father was the Rev. Matthew Grigg Thompson, a Baptist clergyman. The family moved to Kentucky in Maurice's early infancy, and to "Cherokee Georgia" when he was eight years old. He was educated principally by a tutor, though he had various short experiences at different schools. It was a passion with him to study out of doors while a boy, and in later years the material for his best works was sorted out and arranged in his mind by the light of a lonely campfire. He gained a good knowledge of the dead languages, and also of French, Spanish, and Italian, from his preceptor, and still found much time for hunting and fishing. Robin Hood was a favorite character with him, and the bow appealed to his fancy more than the gun. He became proficient as an archer, and it was largely his writings that twenty years ago brought about such a revival of the sport as to cause targets to spring up like mushrooms on fashionable lawns the land over.

An English naturalist heard of his prowess as a sportsman and engaged him to get a collection of American birds, including the great black woodpecker, now extinct or nearly so. He forwarded thirteen specimens of this bird before one was satisfactory to his employer. He was to get £10 for the whole undertaking, but wrote for the best gun to be had in England for that amount of money instead. He had obtained a knowledge of civil engineering by the time the war opened, and he went to the front. Sherman's army swept away his father's property, yet he accepted defeat without bitterness, having already concluded that the spirit of the nineteenth century was against human slavery. Then he went to Crawfordsville, Ind., to make his living, and there married Miss Alice Lee, daughter of a prominent railroad man of that place, who survives him with two daughters and a son. He subsequently became chief engineer of one of the Indiana roads, and was for a time a member of the State Legislature, and afterward State Geologist. His profession took him too much away from home, and he took up the study of law, becoming a successful attorney. He wrote much at this time. This is the first verse of the poem which, forwarded to W. D. Howells, introduced him to Boston and to the literary world:

I heard the woodpecker pecking,
I heard the sap-sucker sing.
I turned and looked out of my window,
And lo, it was Spring.

Soon after there followed a collection of newspaper sketches reprinted under the title "Hoosier Mosaics," and several papers on archery, including the "Witchery of Archery," which appeared in 1878 and started the craze. His novel of "A Tallahassee Girl," printed anonymously, served to make the half-forgotten capital of Florida a popular Winter resort. When Mr. Thompson confessed the authorship, he received many hearty acknowledgments from the townspeople.

"By-Ways and Bird Notes," published in 1885, met with great success, and other notable works are "His Second Campaign," "Stories of the Cherokee Hills," "Songs of Fair Weather," and "Sylvan Secrets."

The gathering of material for Thompson's generally considered greatest achievement, "Alice of Old Vincennes," extended through four years, and there is historical warrant for every important incident of this story of Col. George Rogers Clark's heroic expedition of 1779. Actual records furnish the incidents of the hero's life being saved by a miniature and the Indian charm which turned the bullet aside from Alice. Present indications are that Thompson's later work, "The King of Honey Island," which deals with the war of 1812, will have an even greater sale than "Alice of Old Vincennes." Mr. Thompson for many years held an editorial position on The Independent of this city, yet did his work mostly at his home, Sherwood Place, Crawfordsville, an old mansion which came down through his wife's family. The building is in sight of the home of Gen. Lew Wallace. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Ouiatenon, a literary society of Crawfordsville. He was a frequent attendant at the Centre Presbyterian Church, but the most he asked of the future he embodied in these lines:

So, when I fall like some old tree,
And subtle change makes mold of me,
There let earth show a fertile line
Where perfect wild flowers leap and shine.

FUNERAL OF MRS. PLATT.

Marked by Simplicity, in Accordance with Her Wishes—Gathering in Fifth Avenue Hotel Parlor.

Simplicity marked the funeral services yesterday of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, wife of Senator Platt, which were held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The services began at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, officiated. There was no music, and the brief prayers were followed by reading from the Scriptures and a eulogy by the pastor. The services were simple, in accordance with Mrs. Platt's wishes.

The coffin was placed in the green parlor of the hotel, at the southeast corner. Banked around it and on two sides of the room were flowers in profusion. Senator Platt and his three sons, with their wives and families, sat in the reception room across the hall. The pall bearers were Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Admiral Crowninshield, Chauncey H. Crosby, Lispenard Stewart, ex-Judge Burke of Cleveland, Albert B. Boardman, and Col. John J. McCook.

In his address Dr. Burrell referred to Mrs. Platt as a good woman who had fallen asleep, speaking of her universal kindness and grace and her philanthropy.

"She was," said he, "a devoted mother, an affectionate wife, and a woman with a heart of the purest gold."

Conspicuous among the floral tributes was one from President and Mrs. McKinley. There were also, among others, a remembrance from the New York Congressmen, a wreath of violets from Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, a tribute from Gov. Odell, and bunches of flowers or pieces from the pall bearers.

At the conclusion of the services a large number of the assemblage of fully 500 passed by the coffin. The body was placed temporarily in a receiving vault at Woodlawn and later will be interred at Oswego, N. Y.

Among those present were Senator Depew, Senator Mason, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, Justice Bartlett, ex-Gov. Black, Gen. Roe, Gen. Tracy, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Greene, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Mayor Grace, Collector Bidwell, Thomas B. Reed, and John Clarkson, and in addition about forty of Senator Platt's friends from Oswego and other towns near his old home. Among these latter were Mrs. A. C. Cheney, Mrs. A. Wadsworth Thompson, J. M. Lynde, and A. H. Lemont of Binghamton.

At a meeting yesterday morning of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee a resolution was passed expressing deep sorrow at the death of Mrs. Platt and tendering to the Senator and to his family sincere sympathy in the hour of their bereavement.

Gov. Odell Opens a Charity Ball.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell to-night opened the Charity Ball given at the armory by the managers of St. Luke's Hospital under the auspices of the Tenth and Fifth Separate Companies for the benefit of the institution.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Henry Gunther.

William Henry Gunther, eldest son of the late William H. Gunther, and head of the house of C. G. Gunther's Sons, fur dealers, of 184 Fifth Avenue, died at his home, 56 East Fifty-fifth Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been ill for a long while of a complication of diseases.

W. H. Gunther was a grandson of Christian G. Von Gunther, who came to this country from Saxony in 1815, and established his family as one of the prominent ones of New York. W. H. Gunther was born here in 1851. He was educated in Germany, and entered business when a very young man. Twenty-two years ago he became a member of the firm of C. G. Gunther's Sons, now one of the largest fur concerns in the country.

Mr. Gunther married Miss Mary R. Hatch, daughter of a well-known New York dry goods merchant, in 1878. Their oldest son, named W. H. Gunther also, died as a soldier in Cuba during the Spanish war. The father never fully recovered from the effects of his grief over this loss. Mrs. Gunther and two children, a son and a daughter, survive William Henry Gunther.

It was principally as a business man that Mr. Gunther was known, but he was a member of the Riding Club, the German Liederkranz, and the New York Athletic Club. He was a communicant of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church and was interested in several charities.

The funeral will take place from the home, 56 East Fifty-fifth Street, Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in the family mausoleum at Greenwood Cemetery, where four generations of Christian G. Von Gunther's family are now buried.

Gilbert A. Pierce.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Gilbert A. Pierce, ex-United States Senator from North Dakota, and in 1883 Territorial Governor of Dakota, died to-day at his apartments in the Lexington Hotel, after a long illness.

Mr. Pierce was formerly a well-known newspaper man. He had a wide experience in the newspaper field, both prior and subsequent to his election to the United States Senate. For twelve years, from 1871 to 1883, he was associate and managing editor of The Chicago Inter Ocean, and later was on the editorial staff of The Chicago News. In 1889, failing of re-election to the Senate, he again entered the newspaper business and became editor in chief of The Minneapolis Tribune, but failing health compelled him to go South. In February, 1893, he was appointed Minister to Portugal, but this position he also was soon compelled to resign on account of his health. Since that time he had not led an active life.

Mr. Pierce was a veteran of the civil war, enlisting in the Ninth Indiana Regiment at the first call for volunteers, and serving throughout the war. He was mustered out with the rank of Colonel. Shortly after this he practiced law in Indiana, and served a term in the Legislature of that State. He was an author and playwright of some note. Mr. Pierce was sixty-five years old. He was born in Cattaraugus County, New York.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. KEEFE, editor of The Newburg (N. Y.) Daily News, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy, aged forty-seven years.

GEORGE W. HOWELL, City Engineer and a prominent member of the State Board of Education, died at his home in Morristown, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. Howell was a member of one of the oldest and best known families of Morris County.

JOHN H. MYERS, Principal of Public School No. 63, died yesterday in West Farms, aged sixty-three years. He had been ill for some days with pneumonia. The funeral

BARGAINS AT HORSE SALE

Alert Buyers Got Well-Bred Trotters at Small Figures.

PHILIP E. BROUGHT $2,525

Dollade Wilkes and True Chimes Were Other Campaigners Sold in Madison Square Garden.

The attendance straight through the day at the Fasig-Tipton "400" horse sale, in Madison Square Garden, yesterday, was the largest of the three days' offering, but in spite of that bidding was slow and light at times, and some really desirable animals went for bargain-counter prices. These were by no means high-class horses, for the dealers present let none that looked like making race horses or roadsters slip by, but, nevertheless, they were worth many times the $10 to $75 that they brought, as most of them were young and of good appearance. The auctioneer wasted no time on them, however, but let them go for what was offered, and passed on to the lots that were more in demand.

The best price of the day was $2,525 for the good race horse Philip E., 2:15, who has been a campaigner for three years and as a four-year-old captured money in thirteen out of fourteen races. He was bought by John Maguire, and will be raced again. Another horse of note sold was the fast mare Dollade Wilkes, 2:10½, who in twenty races has been placed fifteen times. She entered the ring slightly lame, and the horsemen were shy about bidding on her, the hammer finally falling at $1,000, with Charles Riley the purchaser. The fast seven-year-old True Chimes, 2:12¾, was another individual of note in the day's sales, he going for $1,000, to W. B. Lewis of Brooklyn. The green pacer Nutlawn, credited with a trial in 2:12½, brought $1,000, and was bought by Abraham Johnson of Brockton, Mass. The sale will continue today, and it is expected by the auctioneers that the catalogue, which had 400 horses numbered on it, will be completed early in the evening. The best sales yesterday were as follows:

PROPERTY OF L. C. MANLEY.

Majestic, b. g., 6 years, by Trotwood-Reina, by Solicitor; W. L. Rhodes, South River, N. J. $430

St. Edwin, b. g., 4, by St. Vincent-Marion King, by Mambrino King; A. W. Smith, New York 375

Bubiston, 2:31½, b. g., 9, by General Hancock-Lorena, by Strathmore; R. H. Berien, New York 310

Bayonne Girl, b. m., 5, by Mahogany-Mary H., by Aristas; A. B. Miner, Chicopee, Mass. 325

PROPERTY OF P. E. HENDRICK.

Philip E., 2:15, b. g., 7, by Clay-Clara Bell, by Metropolitan; John Maguire, New York 2,525

PROPERTY OF F. V. SWARTS.

Dearest, 2:22½, (pacer,) b. m., 8, by Mambrino King-Grandmother, by Almont, Jr.; W. L. Guffins, Glens Falls, N. Y. 370

PROPERTY OF S. S. HYDE.

Dollade Wilkes, 2:10½, blk. m., 8, by Guy Wilkes-Directress, by Director; Charles Riley, New York 1,525

PROPERTY OF W. J. YOUNG.

Nutlawn, (pacer,) ch. g., 4, by King Nutwood-Kathleen Rogers, by Sentinel Wilkes; A. Johnson, Brockton, Mass. 1,000

PROPERTY OF Z. F. LEONARD.

Copper King, b. g., 9 years, by Muscotooly Wimple, by New York; W. H. Claflin, Boston, Mass. 320

PROPERTY OF S. J. FLEMING & SON.

Hurd, b. c., 3, by Highwood-Laura Cossack, by Ben Cossack; W. E. Campbell's Sons, Kiowa, Kan. 320

Telitale, 2:10½, ch. m., 6, by Axtell-Adelaide, by Jersey Wilkes; A. Johnson, Brockton, Mass. 800

Cora Tell, b. m., 5, by Axtell-Cora Bell, by Hambletonian Prince; A. V. Mahon, New York 500

Bay horse, 4, by Axtell-Lizzie Wilkes, by George Wilkes; William Mahomme, Lenox, Mass. 450

PROPERTY OF EMPIRE CITY STUD.

Scudder, 2:18½, (pacer,) b. g., 6, by Stately-Nominette, by Nominee; John Maguire, New York 300

Sky Line, 2:19¼, by Hummer-Splendor, by Mambrino Startle; John Maguire 475

King Crystal, 2:21¾, (pacer,) br. h., 7, by King Nutwood-Crystal, by Crittenden; M. McDonald, New York 325

PROPERTY OF G. C. GRODDY.

Neville Groddy, b. g., 3, by Ondale-Grace V., by Crittenden; John Riley 460

PROPERTY OF F. T. HOLDEN.

True Chimes, 2:12¾, b. g., 7, by Chimes-Yours Truly, by Mambrino King; W. B. Lewis, Brooklyn 1,000

PROPERTY OF B. GOODWIN.

Page, 2:26½, b. g., 12, by Polonius-Dubois Mare; Frank E. Barnes, Paterson, N. J. 525

PROPERTY OF JOHN RILEY.

Joe Bailey, 2:11¾, (pacer,) br. g., 8, by Cyclone-Neoma C., by Twilight; B. J. Devine, South Boston, Mass. 470

Dr. Dewey, 2:22¾, (pacer,) ch. g., 8, by Brino Wilkes, dam untraced; E. V. Baldwin, New York 300

PROPERTY OF W. L. SNOW.

Abdul Ameer, 2:19½, b. g., 8, by Stamboul-Silverone, by Alcyone; B. H. Demarest, Morristown, N. J. 310

Brown colt, 4, by Ord Wilkes-Atalanta, by The Moor; Matt Dwyer, Brooklyn 370

PROPERTY OF M. F. DRINKWATER.

Mazie Sidney, (pacer,) b. m., 8, by Sidney-Messina, by Combat; George H. French, South Braintree, Mass. 485

PROPERTY OF S. F. PAUL.

Alrich, 2:12¾, blk. g., 11, by Altus-Namouna, by A. W. Richmond; J. S. Ehrich, New York 500

Our Jack, 2:13½, b. g., 9, by Steinway-Inex, by Sweepstakes; T. N. Foster, New York. 1,600

PROPERTY OF FRANK MATTY.

Sweetheart, b. f., 4, by Great Heart-Dolly, by Royal Fearnaught; Fred. Dietz, New York 975

PROPERTY OF E. W. BULL.

Jessie Wilkes, 2:21¼, (pacer,) b. m., 8, by Charles Dorsey-Cordelia, by Paragon; Thomas F. Meehan, New York 360

PROPERTY OF C. SOBY.

Princess Rose, blk. m., 5, by Dexter Prince-Sweet Rose, by Electioneer; H. F. Darin, New York 885

PROPERTY OF H. CONKLING.

Fairy Regent, ch. f., 4, by Vice Regent-Olive Watson, by Rochester; W. H. McCarthy, New York 300

Enquirer, (pacer,) b. g., 5, by Jerome Eddy-Olive Watson, by Rochester; W. H. McCarthy 400

Total for 97 head $28,370
Average 292.45
Previously sold, 183 head for $82,495; average, $450.13.
Total for 280 head, $110,865; average, $395.71.

MORRIS PARK STAKE ENTRIES.

Three-Year-Olds Figure Prominently in the Chief Events.

The entries from all sources to the stakes opened by the Westchester Racing Association for the coming Spring meeting at Morris Park show a slight decrease in comparison with the entries to the same stakes last season, but the average throughout is good, while additional nominations yet may be received from distant points. The number of horses named for each of the events opened is announced by Secretary H. G. Crickmore, as follows:

For two-year-olds—The Gaiety, for fillies, 78 nominations, (66 in 1900;) Bouquet, 75, (56 in 1900;) Laureate, 66, (83 in 1900.) For three-year-olds—The Larchmont, 66, (same in 1900;) Baychester, 52, (61 in 1900;) Van Nest, 54, (46 in 1900;) Pocantico, 31, (43 in 1900.) For three-year-olds and upward—The Metropolitan Handicap, 42, (53 in 1900;) Harlem, 32, (29 in 1900;) Toboggan Handicap, 42, (39 in 1900;) New Rochelle Handicap, 37, (47 in 1900;) Four Spring Serial Handicaps, 55, (46 in 1900;) Autumn Cup, 22, (23 in 1900;) Jockey Club Weight-for-Age Stakes, 24, (new.) For hurdle horses and steeplechasers—St. Nicholas Weight-for-Age Hurdle Stakes, 9, (22 in 1900;) Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, 20, (36 in 1900;) Steeplechase, 18, (48 in 1900;) International Steeplechase Handicap, 31, (57 in 1900.)

In the entries for the new Jockey Club weight-for-age races the famous old mare Imp appears, this being her first Spring engagement to date, her owner having left her out of all the handicaps. In with her are many of the best of the matured division, notably Ethelbert, Ildrim, High Order, Mesmerist, and Sidney Lucas. The twenty-four entries include seventeen three-year-olds and five four-year-olds. In the Metropolitan Handicap, which includes many high-class horses, are twelve three-year-olds and twenty four-year-olds, while ten others, five, six, and aged, make up the total of forty-two nominations.

The entries, with weights, for The Jockey Club weight-for-age race follow:

The Jockey Club Weight-for-Age Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the Withers course.—Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, 5 years, 129 pounds; Deimel & Farrell's Ildrim, 4, 126; Eastin & Larabie's High Order, 4, 126; Mrs. P. Enton's San Luis, 3, 105; A. Featherstone's Mesmerist, 4, 126, and Black Fox, 3, 109; F. J. Farrell's Bonnibert, 3, 109; C. Fleischmann's Son's Blues, 3, 109; Goughacre Stable's Dublin, 3, 109; Harness & Wimmer's Imp, aged, 124; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Militant, 3, 109, and Conroy, 3, 109; W. J. Kilpatrick's Dr. Barlow, 3, 109; J. E. Madden's Nitrate, 3, 109; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Smile, 3, 109; C. T. Patterson's All Green, 3, 109; the Pepper Stable's Baron Pepper, 3, 109, King Pepper, 3, 109, Lord Pepper, 3, 109, and Queen Pepper, 3, 104; Thompson Brothers' Sidney Lucas, 4, 126; T. L. Watt's, Lightning, 3, 109; W. C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Boy, 3, 109, and Star Bright, 4, 126.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—One mile—Azim, 110, (Slack.) 1; Sairey Gamp, 105½, 2; Woodstick, 100, 3. Time—1:50. Six furlongs—Pirate's Queen, 90, (Cochran,) 1; The Bronze Demon, 90, 2; Sir Christopher, 106, 3. Time—1:10. Mile and seventy yards—Mitt Boykin, 107, (O'Brien,) 1; Lady Curzon, 104, 2; Blithetul, 98, 3. Time—1:53. Handicap; six furlongs—Joe Collins, 101, (Slack,) 1; Velma Clark, 98, 2; Tea Gown, 108½, 3. Time—1:26⅓. Mile and a sixteenth—Nearest, 110, (Richards,) 1; Island Prince, 117, 2; Governor Boyd, 112, 3. Time—1:56. Seven furlongs—Bequeath, 125, (Caywood,) 1; Damara, 125, 2; Ben Frost, 125, 3. Time—1:34⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Six and a half furlongs—Olinthus, 107, (J. Woods,) 1; Racetto, 101, 2; Greatland, 110, 3. Time—1:22. Three furlongs—Sol, 105, (Enos,) 1; J. V. Kirby, 109, 2; Sneeze, 100, 3. Time—0:36⅘. Five and a half furlongs—Dangerfield, 112, (Burns,) 1; Nellie Forest, 107, 2; Cougar, 112, 3. Time—1:07⅘. Six furlongs—Matt Hogan, 106, (See,) 1; Alas, 104, 2; Ulloa, 107, 3. Time—1:14. Mile—Free Lance, 119, (O'Connor,) 1; Josephine B., 117, 2; Walkenshaw, 119, 3. Time—1:43⅗. Six furlongs—Phoenissia, 106, (Henry,) 1; Farmenion, 106, 2; Lizella, 107, 3. Time—1:14½.

CANOEISTS AT ODDS.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club May Hold an Independent Memorial Day Meet.

At a meeting of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, held at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the Hudson River, on Thursday evening, the Secretary of the club was directed to notify the officials of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association that unless certain of the racing rules recently adopted by the association are modified or suspended and a certain other grievance redressed the club will not take part in the proposed Atlantic Division meet on May 30 next. The Secretary was also directed to notify the Yonkers Canoe Club of the action taken and to request its co-operation in the matter.

The objectionable sailing rules, which prohibit the use of deck seats, "bath-tub" cockpits, or standing sails, were passed at the recent annual meeting of the association, despite the protest of the racing men, a majority of whom in both the Atlantic and Eastern Divisions have petitioned for a mail vote to be taken on the question of their abolition. If retained they will disqualify a majority of the canoes owned in the Knickerbocker, Yonkers, and other active canoe clubs.

The Knickerbocker Canoe Club is the most active canoeing organization in the vicinity of New York, and while several other clubs once prominent in local canoeing have either become inactive or have taken up knockabouts and other small yachts, the Knickerbocker Canoe Club has successfully maintained the sport in these waters. Its camps and race meets at Egg Beach-on-the-Hudson have always been very successful and have been well attended by members of the other Hudson River clubs. In case the desired concessions are not made by the canoe association, the Knickerbockers will undoubtedly hold their usual meet at Egg Beach on May 30, which would conflict with the association meet scheduled for that date. It is probable that the Knickerbockers will receive the support of a majority of the other Hudson River clubs.

PAID SHOOTERS BARRED OUT.

Grand American Handicap at Targets to be for Amateurs.

The conditions announced for the Grand American Handicap, at live pigeons, which will be held at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., beginning April 3, and the Grand American Handicap, at clay targets, to be held at the same place in the week beginning July 22, have been supplemented by further provisions, framed by the Inter-State Association, to make the events more attractive to trap shooters.

For the Grand American at clay birds and the sweepstakes events that will make up the programme for the week the provision which most will interest patrons of the sport is to the effect that "manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, &c., are barred from participating in a division of the purses." This sweeping means that the Inter-State Association has made a concession to the amateurs, in accordance with the rule recently adopted by the Carteret Gun Club. The Carteret rule prohibited members of the club from competing against professionals, and the conditions made for the Inter-State Association's live shoot at clay birds, coming at the time it does, appears to mean that the latter organization is willing to yield the point to make the proposed handicap sweepstakes attractive to amateur trap shooters. The announcement also is made that the Inter-State Association will add $1,000 to the purses of the programme for the week of the Grand American Handicap at clay birds, this addition being aside from the main event.

In the week of shooting at live pigeons in connection with the Grand American Handicap at twenty-five live birds, in April, a programme of events of lesser importance will be shot off.

ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON.

The Hockey Games with Canadian Teams Have Been Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 15.—The Princeton hockey management announced the cancellation of the games with Canadian teams and the trip north will not take place. The game with the University of Pennsylvania, which was to have taken place to-night, has been postponed until Feb. 19. The Brown game will be played on March 1 at the St. Nicholas Rink, New York City. Princeton's hockey team will probably have a game to-morrow with the College of the City of New York.

The final choice of a relay team at the Boston Athletic Association was made today. The team is composed of W. T. Willis, 1900; C. D. Kerr, 1901; J. M. Perry, 1903, and L. W. Adsit, 1904. The team, accompanied by Manager J. W. Jameson and Capt. Coleman of the Track Association, and Trainer "Jim" Robinson, left this evening for New York, whence they will start for Boston to-morrow morning. The basket ball team will play games with Columbia and Harvard in the Princeton Gymnasium on Feb. 20 and 23, respectively.

At a mass meeting of the students, held to-day, Dr. William B. Van Lennep of Philadelphia was elected to the Graduate Advisory Athletic Board to fill the vacancy caused by Phillipus W. Miller's resignation.

Camp in Yale Athletic Council.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—The Yale Faculty to-day voted Walter Camp, the famous athletic adviser of the university, as a member of the University Athletic Council, which is composed of thirty-five leading professors, including the deans of the departments of the university. In his new capacity Mr. Camp will represent in the cabinet of President Hadley the athletic interests of the university.

RUNAWAY ICE YACHT.

The Scud Injures Three Persons on North Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 15.—The North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club held two races this afternoon. The first was between the big yachts of the club, the entries being James B. Weaver's Scud and George Coley's Rocket. The distance was twenty miles, and both boats sailed reefed. Scud led from start to finish. Her time was 45 minutes. Rocket had a mishap when completing her fifteenth mile and had to quit.

The third-class yachts also had a go, there being nine starters. The race was won by Charles Irwin's Georgie, Daniel Asay's Zero being second. The distance was 12½ miles and Georgie's time was 33 minutes.

Between the races the Scud got away and before she was stopped three people were run into. All were more or less injured, but none seriously.

WARNING TO MATURE BACHELORS

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15.—A measure which produced a sensation in the House was offered to-day by Representative Standish of Andover. It provides that every bachelor who remains unmarried after the age of forty years shall not be allowed thereafter to enter into any matrimonial alliance except upon payment to the State of the sum of $100.

It was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Safety, amid cheers.

CLOSE BILLIARD FINISH

Conklin Wins the Class A Tournament by One Point.

FATAL MASSE FOR THRESHIE

The Victor Will Meet Wilson P. Foss To-night at 500 Points for the Championship.

C. Fred Conklin of Chicago beat Charles Threshie of Boston last night in the tenth and concluding game of the Class A championship billiard series, played in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. It was a royal championship finish of the most important amateur billiard tournament held in the United States. Conklin defeated his opponent by one point, scoring 400 to 399. The game was at 14-inch balk-line, and required forty-eight innings for the winner to finish, Threshie being beaten before he could complete that inning.

The game was the most exciting that has been seen in the series, and was replete with features of interest.

Conklin rolled up a big lead over Threshie in the middle of the game, his highest runs being 52, 46, 45, 39, and 36, while 35 was Threshie's best single performance. At the thirty-sixth inning Conklin led by 93 points. Threshie gave a grand exhibition of nerve and steadiness, and with a run of 29 in the forty-third inning, he passed Conklin with the dangerous score of 395 to 382. Then ensued a magnificent fight to finish. The balls were left badly, and Threshie missed twice, while Conklin missed once, and then counted one. Threshie then ran 4, missing when within one of victory. Conklin only made 2, leaving the balls close together. Threshie attempted a massé, but to the consternation of the crowd, it just missed, and with 10 to make Conklin took the table. He had some difficult shots, but played with imperturable coolness, and when he scored the tenth he was greeted with thunderous applause.

The game began slowly for a championship final. Each man was apparently a little nervous, but that condition did not last long. The brilliant runs early in the game settled the spectators down to the enjoyment of a rare game of billiards, and they had it right through to the end. A few slow innings followed, but in the ninth Conklin did all the star work, and, chiefly with nursed balls, although there were some difficult table shots in the string, he made a glorious run of 45. A run of 7 in the next gave Conklin the grand total of 119 for ten innings.

For the next eleven innings the Bostonian had the better of the game, pulling up slowly, but showing grand steadiness in his all-around game, and was called upon repeatedly to execute some of the toughest kind of shots.

Conklin jumped rapidly to the lead in the twenty-first inning by a splendid run of 36, and it proved to be the first of a brilliant series of high runs, following in close order, that gave Conklin his magnificent victory. In his run of 36, his third shot was a difficult massé with the balls lined against the right rail, the second object ball being wedged in in the lower corner.

In the thirty-second inning Conklin was going well, but, after making ten, missed the next in a long draw. Threshie in the same inning, did some of his best playing, running a string of 35, finally missing on an easy draw. The easiest shots seemed more vulnerable for Threshie than the tough ones.

With a run of 28 in the following inning for Conklin, soon followed by one of 46 in the forty-sixth inning, his total reached the high mark of 395, just 2 points short of an average of 10, a wonderful exhibition of amateur billiards. Threshie then had 263, 93 points behind. Then followed a series of steadily played innings by Threshie, with the final result as previously given. The scores are:

C. Fred Conklin—0 0 2 52 0 2 4 7 45 7 2 2 1 0 11 2 0 7 5 0 36 31 0 5 6 4 39 0 0 2 1 10 28 0 1 46 0 9 5 0 1 0 1 5 2 10. Total, 400; average, 8 16-48; high runs, 52 45 39 36 31 29 28 11 10 10.

Charles Threshie—1 1 1 32 0 7 4 0 3 6 1 1 0 24 3 15 4 2 9 10 0 0 12 5 20 14 0 11 5 0 15 35 0 1 1 1 29 17 15 5 23 14 29 0 0 4 0. Total, 399; average, 8 23-47; high runs, 35 32 29 29 24 23 20 19 17 15 15 15 14 12 11 11.

E. O. Presby was referee.

To-night at 7:30 o'clock Conklin will meet the present holder of the title, Wilson P. Foss, in the challenge-round for the Class A championship.

GOLF ON FLORIDA LINKS.

Miss Downing Breaks a Record at Palm Beach—Handicap at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—There were no scheduled golf tournaments or special contests here to-day, but the links were crowded from morning until night with foursomes and matches that partook much of a social nature. One record was broken. Miss Downing of the Appawamis Club, who has held the woman's record here at 93, in company with Miss B. E. Fennessey, reduced the record to 90. Of five foursomes out, the first in were C. F. Watson of Essex and J. R. Suydam of St. Andrew's, who played against H. P. Dixon of Huntington Valley and John Mott of Shinnecock, and defeated them one up. Next came a mixed foursome composed of W. H. Davis of Lakewood and Mrs. Cook of Pittsburg. Mr. Davis and his partner won by two up and one. Another mixed foursome was one played by H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia and Miss Alice Walton of Pittsburg, against C. L. Tappin of West Brooklyn and Miss Bert Andrews of New York. The former pair won by five up and three.

A men's foursome consisted of August Belmont and O. W. Bird of Meadowbrook against R. N. Lesley of Philadelphia and E. Pendleton of Bar Harbor. Mr. Lesley and his partner scored six up and five to play. The last foursome in was one composed of Clayton Dixon and Miss Warren of Philadelphia against Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Club and Miss Spalding. Mr. Maddock and Miss Spalding won.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 15.—In a handicap tournament on the Country Club links this afternoon E. A. Sumner of Detroit won the first prize, and Alexander Weber of New York second. Following are the net scores of the twenty-six best players:

E. A. Sumner, 93; A. Weber, 94; H. M. Langhorn, 95; L. M. Boomer, 95; W. W. Palmer, 96; Robert Murray, 96; John O'Connor, 96; M. W. Seagears, 98; Herbert Wardon, 98; T. M. Walker, 98; H. S. Farwell, 99; C. H. McKinstry, 99; J. N. Macgonigle, 100; E. D. Chamberlain, 100; A. M. Taylor, 100; H. V. Chapin, 101; A. V. A. Winans, 101; Dr. A. Anderson, 104; J. P. Greaves, 104; S. Farwell, 104; Josiah James, 105; H. W. Wachenhusen, 106; Stewart Denning, 106; J. T. Jackson, 107; A. K. Hammond, 110; W. M. Strawbridge, 115.

CORNELL FENCERS WON.

Yale's Foil Experts Beaten in Seven of the Nine Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Yale fencing team met defeat to-night at the hands of the Cornell team by the score of 7 to 2. With the exception of Arnold, the Yale team was outclassed, the Ithacans showing the better condition as well as the better form.

The Yale team was composed of S. N. Arnold, E. H. Delafield, and W. E. Meyer; the Cornell team of H. T. Blount of Washington, C. W. Davis of Utica, and J. E. Gignoux of Albany. Gignoux of Cornell was the star of the evening, winning all three of his bouts. Arnold of Yale came second, winning two of his bouts and pressing Gignoux hard for the third. Meyer and Delafield of Yale lost all three bouts. The most interesting bout of the evening was between Gignoux and Arnold, Gignoux winning by a close margin.

Yale Beaten at Basket Ball.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The third game of basket ball played here this season between Yale University and the Sixteenth Separate Company's team was played to-night, the Sixteenth winning by a score of 26 to 8. Yale won the other two games. Scores 18 to 12 and 17 to 13.

Basket Ball at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Fifteenth Separate Company's basket ball team defeated the Twenty-third Street team of New York to-night by a score of 23 to 17.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Bronx Council Wins Three Games in Bronx Borough Royal Arcanum Series.

In the tournament of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night, the Bronx Council team won three games from the Fordham Council five. The scores:

BRONX COUNCIL.				FORDHAM COUNCIL.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Fincke	140	133	181	Smith	126	127	156
O'Neill	149	136	118	Holkeen	92	99	145
Ballard	104	132	124	Stoker	116	..	..
Ely	141	160	149	Loeb	..	104	124
Tumer	154	141	180	Beekman	136	122	140
				Willard	167	146	159
Total	778	702	771	Total	637	598	725

New York Council won two games, Colfax Council won one game and lost one, and Defendam Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament, on Starr's alleys, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Colfax Council—Dormagen, 191; Sherwood, 160; Walters, 116; Meier, 182; Schroeder, 141. Total, 790.

New York Council—Kitchelt, 156; Snover, 159; Young, 165; Cashau, 180; Cronninger, 166. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—Defendam Council—Frank, 146; Wilson, 99; Haynor, 123; King, 113; Warner, 147. Total, 628.

Colfax Council—Dormagen, 169; Sherwood, 139; Sanford, 150; Maier, 142; Schroeder, 167. Total, 767.

THIRD GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 180; Snover, 178; Young, 157; Cashau, 161; Cronninger, 191. Total, 867.

Defendam Council—Frank, 137; Rennselaer, 133; Haynor, 121; King, 156; Warner, 165. Total, 712.

In the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night the Nassau Boat Club won one game, the Harlem Rowing Club won one game and lost one, the Nonpareil Rowing Club won one game, and the Lone Star Boat Club lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lone Star Boat Club—Dublon, 127; Zuggenheimer, 111; Yankauer, 121; Rinaldo, 139; Levor, 165. Total, 661.

Nassau Boat Club—Thees, 159; Palmer, 115; Reddy, 188; Le Gost, 168; Howard, 183. Total, 813.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Rowing Club—Olsson, 134; Heirs, 179; Nagle, 133; Kreege, 164; Moore, 159. Total, 768.

Nonpareil Rowing Club—Newkirk, 191; Pike, 127; Hunken, 176; Murtha, 174; Pierce, 158. Total, 820.

Lone Star Boat Club—Dublon, 160; Zuggenheimer, 163; Yankauer, 140; Rinaldo, 170; Levor, 179. Total, 812.

Harlem Rowing Club—Olsson, 160; Heirs, 147; Nagle, 179; Kreege, 156; Moore, 187. Total, 829.

The team of Borgfeldt & Co. won two games, the Vietor & Achelis bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Niles Tool Works five lost two games in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on Cadreu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Vietor & Achelis—Smied, 138; Berg, 151; Herrmann, 140; Timmons, 158; Buek, 155. Total, 742.

Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 140; Woodward, 105; Bennett, 107; Tuohy, 107; Morgan, 129. Total, 598.

SECOND GAME.—Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 189; Wambach, 146; McKean, 169; Gaden, 175; Hoering, 150. Total, 829.

Victor & Achelis—Smied, 165; Berg, 180; Herrmann, 139; Timmons, 133; Buek, 171. Total, 788.

THIRD GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 161; Woodward, 151; Brown, 118; Tuohy, 122; Morgan, 148. Total, 700.

Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 140; Wambach, 150; McKean, 133; Gaden, 156; Hoering, 153. Total, 732.

The Commercial Bulletin and The Journal teams tied in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament, on Thum's Germania alleys, yesterday, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 161; Haltigan, 146; White, 160; Hall, 170; Sweeny, 120; O'Rourke, 154; McGinnis (6 frames) and Flanagan, (4 frames,) 122; Melville, 181. Total, 1,213.

New York Journal—Juppe, 201; Caspari, 136; Fitzpatrick, 135; Newman, 178; Wood, 172; Jeffries, 133; Perkins, 143; Strawinski, 133. Total, 1,229.

SECOND GAME.—New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 155; Haltigan, 136; White, 128; Hall, 199; Sweeny, 141; O'Rourke, 127; Flanagan, 178; Melville, 171. Total, 1,265.

New York Journal—Juppe, 149; Caspari, 179; Fitzpatrick, 169; Newman, 130; Wood, 113; Jeffries, 139; Perkins, 163; Strawinski, 159. Total, 1,201.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2 outrolled Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1 and the Holy Rosary Catholic Club five, and Cathedral No. 1 also beat Holy Rosary in the Archdiocesan Union League Bowling tournament on Thumann's Colonial Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 125; W. Fox, 131; Gillespie, 154; P. Fox, 108; Lawrence, 198. Total, 717.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1—Feeley, 152; Smith, 177; Mahoney, 138; Haggerty, 127; Lyons, 153. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.—Holy Rosary Catholic Club—McConologue, 147; Wright, 111; Powers, 144; McGowan, 146. Total, 548.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1—Feeley, 178; Smith, 166; Mahoney, 189; Haggerty, 178; Lyons, 118. Total, 829.

THIRD GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 102; W. Fox, 139; Gillespie, 159; P. Fox, 148; Lawrence, 159. Total, 767.

Holy Rosary Catholic Club—McConologue, 151; Wright, 120; Powers, 117; McGowan, 102. Total, 470.

The Bushwick Council team won two games, the Imperial bowlers won one and lost one, and the Arlington five lost two games in the Greater New York bowling tournament, second series, on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Council, R. A.—Linz, 165; Ridderhoff, 191; Corrigan, 177; Scharfenberg, 144; Baker, 182. Total, 859.

Arlington Bowling Club—Remple, 163; Comstock, 128; Waldmann, 169; Kelly, 152; Meyer, 158. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 225; Thyne, 133; Miller, 183; Meyer, 158; Davis, 185. Total, 884.

Arlington Bowling Club—Remple, 158; Comstock, 168; Waldmann, 110; Kelly, 156; Meyer, 144. Total, 736.

THIRD GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 169; Thyne, 188; Miller, 163; Meyer, 163; Davis, 169. Total, 852.

Bushwick Council, R. A.—Linz, 148; Ridderhoff, 141; Corrigan, 189; Scharfenberg, 168; Baker, 213. Total, 859.

The Manhattan bowlers defeated the I. D. K. and Bushwick Wheelmen teams and the Wheelmen beat the I. D. K. five in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Landmann, 163; Schrieber, 205; Van Pelt, 190; Markwell, 186; Butler, 159. Total, 873.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Warnock, 176; Froester, 158; Worman, 161; Martin, 163; Fink, 184. Total, 844.

SECOND GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 135; Batch, 178; Haller, 222; Bauer, 171; Allen, 206. Total, 912.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Warnock, 177; Froester, 172; Worman, 98; Martin, 168; Fink, 221. Total, 836.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Landmann, 137; Schrieber, 173; Van Pelt, 159; Markwell, 200; Butler, 176. Total, 845.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 178; Batch, 191; Haller, 148; Bauer, 181; Allen, 170. Total, 868.

THE FIGHT DECLARED OFF.

Pugilists Prepare to Leave Cincinnati—Forfeit Money Paid.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The Jeffries-Ruhlin contest, scheduled for to-night, was declared off judicially yesterday, and officially to-day. Previous to the application for a permanent injunction, and when the general opposition to the contest included Gov. Nash and the full power of the State, the only thing on which the promoters depended was the permit that had been issued by Mayor Fleischmann for the proposed contest to-night.

That permit expired at midnight, and its renewal is not expected by any one. Judge Hollister to-day indorsed the entry of the decree forbidding the contest. A significant feature of the entry on record of this decree is that the Saengerfest Athletic Club is enjoined also from accepting hereafter from the Mayor a permit for a sparring match, a glove contest, or a prizefight.

Fifty thousand dollars had been taken in for the sale of tickets, and this will be refunded on presentation of the tickets at the Atlas National Bank.

After a joint meeting of the Saengerfest Athletic Association Directors and Managers Brady and Madden, the $10,000 of forfeit on deposit at the Atlas National Bank was this afternoon turned over to Brady and Madden. They had each deposited $2,500 of this amount and received the same back in equal amounts. Of the $5,000 forfeit deposited for the Saengerfest Athletic Association Brady received $3,750 and Madden only $1,250. This was due to the fact that Brady had borne all the expenses except those at the training quarters of Ruhlin.

Prizefight Occurs in Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 15.—"Jack" Bonner of Philadelphia and "Bill" Hanrahan fought twenty rounds before the Youngstown Athletic Club to-night. Bonner was the aggressor throughout, and was given the decision.

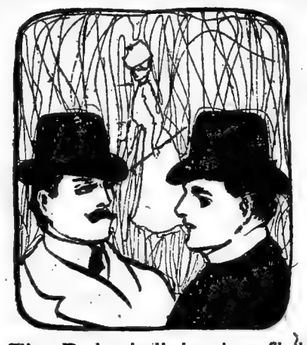

The Duke is living in a flat—top derby.

And now there's a scurry for flat-tops. Don't get confused, please; not top flats, but flat tops—derby's. The real thing has a buckle quite well 'round to the back.

Other hatters in town charge $5.

We can hat you a la Duke for $2.85.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Student Oarsmen Will Not Row from Their Own House on the Harlem This Year.

Columbia will not have a new boathouse on the Harlem this Spring. Such has been the decision of the graduates, in view of the failure of the students to raise $5,000 before Feb. 12. The crews will probably be put on the Harlem in about a month and will be housed with one of the Harlem clubs, as was done last year. It is hoped, however, that the plan of a new boathouse will be revived next Fall. Of the $2,500 which was to have been raised by the freshman class, $1,900 has been obtained. $1,500 of which has been paid in. In view of this, the Directors of the Rowing Club have decided to pay a third of the cost of the new freshman boat which is now being built by Ruddock. This will bring about the possession of the shell at an earlier date than any previous freshman boat.

Manager O. W. Erdal reports that he has secured 123 members for the new rowing club, which insures $1,230 for the treasury. Besides this sum, $510 has been contributed by individuals, thus making a total of $1,740 of the $2,500 to be raised. This sum, together with the freshman fund, will give the crews about $4,000 to commence work on, and leaves $1,000 still to be secured. When this is accomplished, the graduates will increase the amount to $8,000 by their contribution of $3,000, thus providing for a successful season.

The Directors have made an appropriation of $160 to purchase long woolen tights and jerseys. Provision will also be made for the men to start a training table near the university for the benefit of the men who have to row late in the day, and who live at a considerable distance from the university. F. S. Bangs and R. P. Jackson, '02, have been appointed a committee to take charge of the boathouse on the Harlem. Several additional races are being considered by the Directors.

Penn's Crew May Row at Henley.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 15.—The abundance of good rowing material at the University of Pennsylvania has renewed the agitation of sending a crew to represent the red and blue at the Henley regatta. To-day there was an informal meeting of several of Pennsylvania's loyal supporters, and it was the consensus of opinion that a trip abroad was feasible. Those present were Reginald C. Hart, stroke

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY ALKAN, Bankrupt. No. 3,381.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Alkan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 13th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 14th, 1901.

NO. 3,339.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER BACKER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Alexander Backer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Alexander Backer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 15th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER S. BESSE, individually and as member of the firm of Sherwood & Besse, Bankrupt. No. 3,436.

Notice is hereby given that Walter S. Besse, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 14th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY L. ROSENTHAL and BARNEY ROSENTHAL, individually and as members of the firm of H. L. ROSENTHAL & BRO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry L. Rosenthal and Barney Rosenthal, individually and as members of the firm of H. L. Rosenthal & Bro., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Henry L. Rosenthal and Barney Rosenthal were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 15th, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,250.—LLOYD H. BLYNN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lloyd R. Blynn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 7, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 27, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 15, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS GOODMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Julius Goodman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Julius Goodman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 15, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. MATHEWS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George W. Mathews of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said George W. Mathews was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 15, 1901.

NO. 3,501.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER J. KLOTS, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Walter J. Klots of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt, and the firm of Walter T. Klots & Brothers Sons:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Walter J. Klots was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 15th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AUGUSTINE LOMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Augustine Loman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 15, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD W. GRAUPNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward W. Graupner of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Edward W. Graupner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 15, 1901.

NO. 3,501.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER J. KLOTS, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Walter J. Klots of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt, and the firm of Walter T. Klots & Brothers Sons:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Walter J. Klots was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 15th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. O'DONOHUE, bankrupt.—No. 3,459.

To the creditors of James J. O'Donohue of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said James J. O'Donohue was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SCHLESINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Schlesinger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Schlesinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 15th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,385.—JONES VOGEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jones Vogel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 14, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 27, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 15, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNA T. PEARLSTONE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Anna T. Pearlstone of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Anna T. Pearlstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 15th, 1901.

NO. 3,499.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD WALSH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Walsh of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Bernard Walsh was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 15th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

GEORGI, COSSUTH L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joan Doe and Richard Roe and all persons having or claiming to have claims or demands as against the estate of COSSUTH L. GEORGI, deceased, the name and identity of which persons being unknown to the petitioner herein, and cannot be ascertained by said petitioner, the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and used herein to designate and describe the said unknown persons who are intended to be cited, being all unknown creditors of said deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court, said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree of the said Surrogates' Court should not be made directing the disposition by mortgage or sale of the real property late of Cossuth L. Georgi, deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of the said deceased, agreeably to the prayer of the petition of Otto H. Georgi, administrator, etc., of said Cossuth L. Georgi, deceased, filed in the office of said Surrogate on the 18th day of February, 1901, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN AITKEN, Petitioner's Attorney, 239 Broadway, New York, N. Y. ja26-law6wS

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 21st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. sep1-1aw8

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next. —Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-law6mS.

ELDRIDGE, CATHARINE DEMARTINI.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Demartini Eldridge, otherwise known as C. Demartini or Caterina Demartini or Catharine E. DeMartine or Catharine DiMartini or Catharine Dimetini or Demetrini or C. Dimartini or C. Demertini or C. Demartini or C. DeMartini or Catharine Dimertini, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Consul General of Italy's place of transacting business, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1900. PAOLO DEMARTINI, GIOVANNI BRANCHI, Administrators of said estate, D. HUMPHREYS, Attorney, 393 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. e8-1aw6m3

MELCHER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. MELCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1901. JOHN S. MELCHER, Administrator. ja12-1aw6mS

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Julia M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901. ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

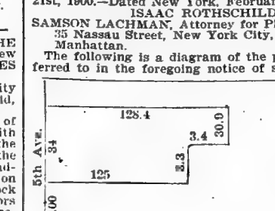

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,790.95, with interest thereon from the 4th day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from December 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, conditions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee. f6-2aw3wW&S&f27.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—HORACE T. ROWLEY, Plaintiff, against RACHEL FELDMAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Twenty-eighth Street one hundred and thirty feet six inches east of the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, running thence south nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue through a party wall seventy-three feet seven inches; thence west parallel with Twenty-eighth Street along an independent wall three feet three inches; thence south nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue through a party wall twenty-five feet three inches; thence east parallel with Twenty-eighth Street twenty-four feet ten inches; thence north nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue through a party wall seventy-three feet five and one-half inches to the south side of Twenty-eighth Street, and thence west along the same twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, 6th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee. 154 W. 28th St.

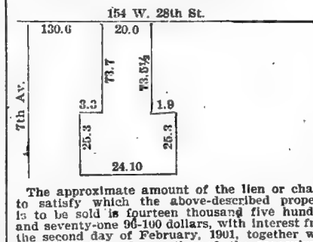

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-one 96-100 dollars, with interest from the second day of February, 1901, together with the costs of foreclosure thereof, the approximate amount of which is three hundred and fifty-five 20-100 dollars and unpaid taxes and water rents amounting to about five hundred and fifty dollars. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

HOWARD, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next. Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1900. WILLIAM V. S. THORNE, ALFRED M. TOWNSEND, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors.

LENIHAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LENIHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of John J. O'Grady, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1900. MICHAEL J. PHELAN, Executor.

JOHN J. O'GRADY, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York. d29-1aw6mSa

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES L. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS ROBBINS, as administrator, and so on, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant four hundred and twenty-three feet seven inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Twelfth Street and the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Twelfth Street nineteen feet eleven inches to land now or late of J. Lynch forty-eight feet eight inches; thence northerly along said land now or late of J. Lynch forty-eight feet eight inches to a point distant forty-four feet three inches northerly from the northerly side of Twelfth Street, and thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue and along land now or late of H. Kinsley, forty-four feet three inches to the northerly side of Twelfth Street at the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Forty-five West Twelfth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1901. STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The street number of the said premises is 45 West Twelfth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

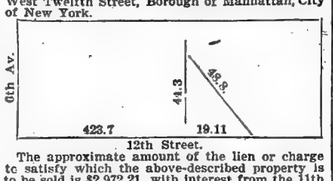

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,972.21, with interest from the 11th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $227.30, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money amount to ten dollars.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of four thousand dollars, with interest thereon. STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN ENWISTLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line or side of St. Ann's Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901. MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $3,778.06, with interest thereon from January 17th, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $358.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $26.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901. MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

j30-2aw3wW&S&f20&21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JULIA EDGAR, Le Roy Edgar, Daniel Edgar, Newbold Edgar, and Hermann H. Cammann, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel M. Edgar, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY S. CLARK, individually, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, (formerly called Central Avenue,) distant one hundred and twenty-eight and seventy hundredths feet (128.70) southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Jerome Avenue with the southerly side of Mount Hope Place, and running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Jerome Avenue one hundred and two and ninety-six hundredths (102.96) feet; thence easterly and parallel with said Mount Hope Place one hundred and fifteen and fifty-four hundredths (115.54) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said Mount Hope Place one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Mount Hope Place ninety-one and twenty-five hundredths (91.25) feet to the easterly line of Jerome Avenue at the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 152 West Seventy-sixth Street.

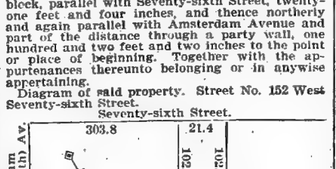

Approximate of lien, to satisfy which property is to be sold, is $21,173.61, with interest thereon from the 28th, 1901; expenses of action, $548.87, with interest thereon from February 8th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of the taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $4,048.81 and interest.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1901. GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

Strong & Cadwalader, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f14-2aw3wTh&S&mh7

N. E. COR. 115TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE Drive, Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Wm. M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive or Avenue, one hundred and three feet seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1901. ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

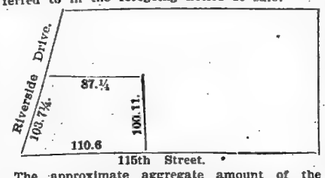

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $23,616.78, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, is $988.99.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. f14-2aw3wTh&S&mh7

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—IDA M. MURPHY, plaintiff, against BURTON H. SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, (formerly called Central Avenue,) distant one hundred and twenty-eight and seventy hundredths feet (128.70) southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Jerome Avenue with the southerly side of Mount Hope Place, and running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Jerome Avenue one hundred and two and ninety-six hundredths (102.96) feet; thence easterly and parallel with said Mount Hope Place one hundred and fifteen and fifty-four hundredths (115.54) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said Mount Hope Place one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Mount Hope Place ninety-one and twenty-five hundredths (91.25) feet to the easterly line of Jerome Avenue at the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Being the same premises conveyed by William E. Brooker and wife and Charles H. Schroeder and wife to Burton H. Smith, by deed dated August 31, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 11, Liber 39 of conveyances, page 422, on August 31, 1899.—Dated New York, February 13, 1901. DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

CARRINGTON & PIERCE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, there being no street numbers: Mount Hope Place.

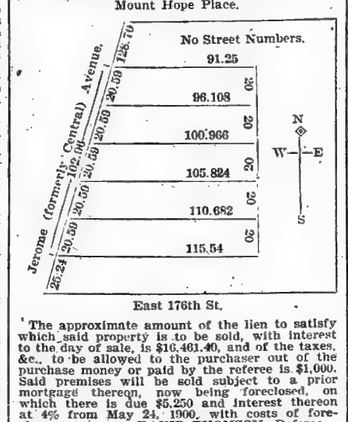

East 176th St.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which said property is to be sold, with interest to the day of sale, is $16,461.40, and of the taxes, &c., to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,000. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon, now being foreclosed, on which there is due $5,250 and interest thereon at 4½ from May 24, 1900, with costs of foreclosure. DAVID THOMSON, Referee. f14-2aw3wTh&S&Mch7

WILLOW AVENUE AND 137TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—ROBERT W. STUART, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. BELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of the Bronx of the City and County of New York, which are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Willow Avenue, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street two hundred and twenty-six feet, more or less, to lands of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company; thence northwardly along the westerly line of said company's l

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
City of Galveston, Texas.

The City of Galveston, through committees, being about to ask the Legislature of the State of Texas to pass certain laws repealing the charter of that city, and providing for its future government and the refunding of its indebtedness, the undersigned have been requested by a number of the principal bondholders to act as a Bondholders' Committee for the purpose of protecting their interests as holders of the City of Galveston securities.

Holders of City of Galveston bonds are requested to communicate with the committee through its Secretary, authorizing the committee to represent their interests.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,
President New York Security & Trust Co.
N. W. HALSEY,
N. W Harris & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES E. BALLOU,
Treas. Woonsocket (R. I.) Instn. for Savings.
JOHN D. HOWARD,
J. H. Fisher & Son, Bankers, Baltimore.
J. L. GRANDIN,
Grandin Bros., Boston.
JOHN W. HERBERT,
Attorney, New York.
JOHN W. EDMINSON,
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

DILLON & HUBBARD,
Counsel to Committee.

M. I. MIRICK, SECRETARY.
Room 319 National Bank Commerce Bldg., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb'ry 20th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Irving National Bank.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
1-2-3 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
17 shs. North American Trust Co.
4? shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$280 Durland Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$1,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 4½ p. c. Bd., 1910. Endorsed.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y. Investment & Impt. Co.
$500 Durland Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
31 shs. Chatham National Bank.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank R. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes.
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 47, 55, 119, 152, 179, 195, 284, 297, 318, 379, 434, 439, 485, 517, 624, 646, 651, 660, 676, 692, 714, 806, 807, 813, 940, 997, 1008, 1020, 1080, 1125, 1157, 1171, 1241, 1252, 1361, 1376, 1437, 1493, 1561, 1578, 1603, 1672, 1690, 1697, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the first day of April, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

COMPOSITE TYPE BAR CO. STOCK
FOR SALE.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	**$100.00**
April 1	**150.50**
May 1	**151.00**
June 1	**151.50**
July 1	**152.00**
August 1	**152.50**
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	**133.00**
Total	**$990.50**

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN EHDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reorganization Committee are prepared to deliver in exchange for the above certificates, on presentation thereof, properly endorsed, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, the Voting Trustee Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stocks of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company in the proportions mentioned in the Plan and Agreement dated June 12, 1900.

The 3½% Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, the First Mortgage 4% Bonds and the Voting Trust Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1901.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
} Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District,
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THERE are few avenues of trade offering safer investment, and certainly none more profitable than Gold Mining. The product of your mine is the financial foundation of the world, the demand for which never fails; the market is never overstocked; the price never fluctuates. Wars, elections, stagnations of business, or even panics have no effect on Gold Mining. The Government Treasury is your market place, and the whole world is your ready customer.

Therefore, only two questions arise as to the advisability of investment,—the quantity and value of the ore—the reliability, capability, and responsibility of the officers and managers of the company.

THE TALLAPOOSA GOLD MINING CO.

is not a prospect or an experiment, but a DEVELOPED MINE, and invites investigation on these points. The company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, shares par value $1 each.

WE DESIRE TO IMPRESS UPON THE PUBLIC THE FACT THAT THIS IS A STRICTLY LEGITIMATE AND AN ABSOLUTELY SOLID, RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION IN THE HANDS OF REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN, IN PROOF OF WHICH WE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN R. MILLER, (Manufacturer,) Reading, Pa.; GEORGE J. KOBUSCH, President St. Louis Car Co., St. Louis, Mo.; THOMAS B. ILLIG, Department Store, Reading, Pa.; F. L. GILPIN, Gilpin & Co., Wilmington, Del.; L. N. DOWNS, No. 44 Broad Street, New York; WALTER A. RIGG, Director Farmers' National Bank, Reading, Pa.; CHARLES Y. FLANDERS, Mayor, Burlington, N. J.; J. K. TILLOTSON, No. 11 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS:

JOHN R. MILLER, President. A. L. NORMAN, Secretary.
J. K. TILLOTSON, Vice President. K. A. FICHTHORN, Treasurer.

The results of advertising for the last two weeks prove that the public recognize A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, AND RELIABLE GOLD MINING PROPOSITION WHEN IT IS PRESENTED. The fact that we publish the signed certificates from THE SOUTHERN SMELTING COMPANY showing the value of our ore, and the publication in our advertisement of the names and addresses of the directors of the company, all of whom are solid, substantial, and successful business men of reputation, not one of whom can be induced to become associated with or interested in any but a strictly legitimate enterprise; men who have investigated the property to their own satisfaction, and have invested large sums of their own money, satisfies the thinking public that the management of the property will be sound and businesslike, and that nothing but strictly honest methods and business principles will be employed.

Stock in the Tallapoosa Gold Mining Co. has already advanced from 25c. to 30c. per share, and I am now authorized to offer only a limited number of shares at 30c.

I advise parties interested to investigate this immediately and send their ORDERS WITHOUT DELAY, as I am POSITIVE that THE PRICE WILL AGAIN BE ADVANCED within a VERY FEW DAYS. I am also confident that the stock will pay a DIVIDEND within a few months and will be selling at PAR or HIGHER before JULY FIRST. For prospectus, smelter reports, and further information write to

J. K. TILLOTSON, Fiscal Agent,
11 Broadway, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS BREWING COMPANY First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, dated April 1, 1893, that the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, will receive proposals up to the close of business on March 11, 1901, for the sale to it at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-six ($16,346.77) Dollars.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By AMOS T. FRENCH,
Vice President.
Dated New York City, February 18, 1901.

Wanted—For new Jefferson Bank experienced bank men for position of cashier, tellers, and bookkeepers; make personal applications Monday, between 3 and 5 o'clock, to H. Broesel, 466 Broome St.

Meetings and Elections.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 12th March, 1901.
ORDER OF THE DAY.

In accordance with Article 56 of the Articles of the Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

The objects of the meeting are:

I. The reading of the report of the Manager of the Bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1900.

II. Report and proposition of the Local Board of Directors referring to the application of profits and reformations for the future march of the Bank.

III. Nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to provisions of Article 27 of the Statutes of the Bank.

IV. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid article.

V. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided by in Section No. 2 of Article 63 of the Statutes.

VI. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, according to Section 4 of Article 63 of the Statutes.

VII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.

In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 11th March instant, in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad St., up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.

Mexico, January 29th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 308) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Breece Mining Co.,
24 Broad Street, New York.
February 13th, 1901.

Dividend No. 11 of (5) FIVE CENTS per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record Feby. 21st. Stock transfer book will close Feby. 21, at (3) three o'clock P. M., and open March 4th, at (10) ten o'clock A. M.

C. L. E. DE GAUGUE, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Laclede Gas Light Company,
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14th, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable March 15th, 1901. Transfer books close February 26th and reopen March 16th.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

BANK'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

To Celebrate Bank of North America's Anniversary by a Dinner.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the National Bank of North America, Feb. 26, 1851, will be celebrated by a dinner at the Metropolitan Club.

The first President of the institution was William F. Havemeyer. He held the office ten years, and tided the bank over the crisis of 1857. Mr. Havemeyer was elected Mayor of New York in 1845, 1848, and 1872, and his administration of the affairs of the bank contributed largely to its success. Warner Van Norden is now its President and Henry Chapin, Jr., its cashier. Its capital is $1,000,000, and it has a surplus of $500,000. Items of its business are: Deposits, $17,000,000; loans, $15,000,000, and net profits, $734,900.

Of those who will be at the banquet are J. Edward Simmons, President Fourth National Bank; E. M. Galaway, President Merchants' National Bank; Joseph C. Hendrix, President National Bank of Commerce; Stephen Barker, President Bank of the Manhattan Company; C. T. Barney, President Knickerbocker Trust Company; A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President Chase National Bank; Oliver S. Carter, President National Bank of the Republic; R. L. Edwards, President Bank of the State of New York; H. C. Fahnestock, Vice President First National Bank; John Claflin, and Henry Budge.

BOND OFFERINGS

Brooklyn Edison 1st Mtg. 4s,
Chic., Burl. & Quincy 3½s,
Cleve. & Marietta 1st 4½s,
Evans. & Terre Haute Con. 6s,
Minn. Gen'l Elect. 1st Con. 5s,
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s,
Norf. & West. Imp. & Ext. 6s,
Rio Grande West. 1st 4s,
Terminal R. R. of St. L. Con. 5s,
United Rys. Co. of St. L. 1st 4s.

Descriptive Circular on Application.

Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
65 State St., Albany. New York.

Dividends.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Lombard Investment Company

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared payable at this office on and after February 18th, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

On Series U. S. No. 1..	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. A.....	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. B.....	5 per cent.
On Series U. S. C.....	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. D.....	12½ per cent.
On Series U. S. E.....	15 per cent.
On Series U. S. G.....	25 per cent.
On Series U. S. I.....	25 per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be endorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 61 William St., N. Y.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Treasurer's office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1901. A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable February 28th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 18th, 1901.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3:00 o'clock P. M., February 18th, 1901, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., February 28th, 1901. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

Homestake Mining Company.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, February 14th, 1901.
DIVIDENDS NOS. 307 AND 308.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for January, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 308) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STOCKholders of the HENRY CORTELYOU PAMPHLET BINDERY for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will take place at the office of the Company, (Jarvis & Co.,) 63 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 2, 1901, from 2 to 2:30 P. M.—Dated New York, Feb. 15, 1901.

JAS. H. BLAKEMORE, Secretary.
R. M. JARVIS, Vice President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New York Insulated Wire Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 Cortlandt Street, New York City, on Monday, February 18th, 1901, at 3:30 P. M.

R. E. GALLAHER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 15	911,373
To date this year	44,120,720
Corresponding date last year	16,403,228

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 15	$3,924,500
To date this year	$167,267,450
Corresponding date last year	$78,445,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	9	Mo., K. & Texas	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf	2	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	National Lead	⅞
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	National Salt	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	National Steel	1
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅞	Nat. Steel pf	2
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	N. J. Central	1
Canada South	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	4½	N. Y. Central	3½
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Norfolk & Western	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	1¾	North Amer.	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅜	North Am., New	5½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Northern Pacific	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¾	Penn. R. R.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf	½	People's Gas	½
Consol. Gas	1	Pacific Mail	½
Del. & Hudson	8⅜	Pere Marquette	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Pere Marq. pf	1
Evans. & T. H.	6¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2
Ev. & T. H. pf	3	Pullman Co.	2½
Federal Steel	⅜	Reading 2d pf	½
Federal Steel pf	⅝	St. J. & G. I.	1½
General Electric	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar pf	¾	St. L. S. W.	⅜
Hocking Valley	1½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Hocking Valley pf	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	4
Int. Paper pf	½	Third Avenue	1
Int. Power	⅝	Union Pacific	⅜
Iowa Cent. pf	¾	Union Pac. pf	⅝
Lake E. & W. pf	3	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅝
Manhattan	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞
Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2⅜
Minn. & St. L.	⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅛	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Linseed pf	⅛	Nat. Tube	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	1⅛	Nat. Tube pf	⅞
Anaconda Copper	¾	Nort. & West. pf	½
Ann. Arbor pf	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	P., C. & St. L.	2
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	1	Pressed St. Car	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅛	U. S. Express	1¼
Cont. Tobacco pf	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅜
Int. Paper	⅜	Wis. Central pf	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	3	Del. & Hud., Penn. Div. 7s, reg.	9
C., M. & St. P. gold 7s	9⅛	So. Pac. 6s, 1912	1
St. J. & G. I. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & W. gold 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Det. & Mack. g. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	2⅝	Gas H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	2⅜	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday fell short of a million shares, but there were notable changes in the market value of a long list of stocks—changes almost wholly on the side of advances. Some stocks jumped points at a time. This was true particularly of Delaware and Hudson, where, on transactions of less than 28,000 shares, a rise of over ten points was scored, most of the gain being maintained.

The important roads of the Northwest, represented by Burlington, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Northwestern, were buoyant, while of a sudden the Vanderbilt issues became prominent, with New York Central rising between 3 and 4 points.

In all the stocks which were strong there seemed to be confident buying upon the part of interests closely identified with their financial management. In quarters credited with close relations with Mr. Morgan the buying was sturdiest.

Accompanying the revival in buoyancy many reports of sensational character had currency. A variety of new consolidations and combinations loomed up. One had it that the New York Central had finally acquired control of Delaware and Hudson. Another represented that a compact of co-operation had been entered into between the New York Central and Burlington and Quincy. And lesser properties that were conspicuous figured in rumors variously extraordinary. Of actual development, officially disclosed at least, there was nothing.

The sharp advances in Delaware and Hudson and New York Central—the upward movement in each beginning at about the same time—was followed by a revival of the story that the Central is to lease the Delaware and Hudson. According to one report 7 per cent. is to be guaranteed for a term of years on Delaware and Hudson stock, after which a permanent 8 per cent. dividend is assured. At the office of the Delaware and Hudson no official information on the subject was forthcoming.

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The continued strength of Atchison common stock, both in London and here, was again the subject of much comment, but beyond the expected forthcoming dividend and the traffic agreement with Southern Pacific there was no news to explain the advance. The persistent buying of the stock, not a little of it for interests connected with the property, leads the Street to believe that developments in the way of closer relations with other important systems are pending. The talk that the Pennsylvania Railroad will ultimately control Atchison receives, however, little heed. Railroad men believe that Atchison's future lies in another direction.

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As usual Sugar Trust stock acted contrary to what the news developments would seem to warrant. After early weakness it developed strength in the face of an announcement from Philadelphia that important interests are planning the building of a new refinery there. This is the same story and the same refinery that were paraded on the Street several months ago. President Post of the National Sugar Refinery and other interests connected with the trade say that they know nothing about the proposed refinery, other than what the reports disclosed.

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Evansville and Terre Haute stock was run sharply up on the report that the property has recently been examined by representatives of a large system with a view to acquisition of control, and that a substantial dividend guarantee is to be made. In this connection Chicago and Eastern Illinois is prominently mentioned. Nothing official can be gotten on the subject.

***

The bonds and stocks of Toledo, St. Louis and Western, admitted to the regular list on Thursday, are attracting notice on account of their activity at advancing prices. The 3½ per cent. prior lien bonds sold up to 89, and the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds up to 76¼. The month of January, 1901, showed gross earnings of $224,888, as against $144,220 in January, 1900, an increase of $80,660, equal to about 55 per cent. The first week in February, 1901, showed gross earnings of $50,416, against $30,443 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of about $17,273. At this rate, it is pointed out, the gross earnings for the year will probably exceed $2,500,000.

***

Many stocks moved up without any special news developing in relation to them. This was true of Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Pullman. The decided strength of North American was on the report that, despite official denials, the company is to be used as the selling agency for the coal combination. In respect to Southern Railway, it is understood that another minor system is to be absorbed by Southern, much after the style of the Mobile and Ohio transfer. Colorado Southern was bought by interests who insist that the road is to be taken into the proposed new Rocky Mountain system. Hocking Valley and Père Marquette again were bought on consolidation rumors. St. Louis and San Francisco shares were again strong on talk of buying by Atchison for control.

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One of the interesting stories on the floor in the late afternoon was that some of the buying was for the account of Mr. Carnegie, in anticipation of the successful carrying through of the steel deal, the desire being to buy at the present level rather than at the higher one expected to follow upon the official announcement of the completion of the deal. Generally, the story was not credited.

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Much interest will attach to the showing to be made by the bank statement to-day, particularly in the figures showing the changes in the loan account. The expectation is that, as in the last three weeks, a further increase in loans will be shown because of the plans for financing the various projects now under way. The known movements of money during the week indicate a loss by the banks of several million dollars, due in large measure to the debit of the banks at the Sub-Treasury on account of the $2,000,000 payment to the Government in settlement of the old Central Pacific claim.

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A considerable short interest still exists in the market—larger, in fact, than ever, as a result of yesterday's rise. Many traders on the short side, insisting that they were right in their position, endeavored to fight the advance by putting out further lines of short stock, all of which was taken at advancing prices. Some of the early selling was in expectation of a very bad bank statement to-day.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

With the exception of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the local railway shares were comparatively neglected. During the day denial was made of a story in which it was said that New York Central, Metropolitan, and Manhattan were coming together into close working relations.

Wall Street read with interest the figures disclosed in Manhattan's general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, filed in Albany. It follows:

Assets—	1900.	1899.	Inc.
Cost of road and equipment	$65,840,585	$63,227,241	$2,613,344
Cost of leases	14,014,000	14,014,000	.....
Other permanent invest., real estate	3,203,656	3,114,780	88,876
Supplies on hand	291,012	246,516	44,496
Pr

six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $286,950,930; balances, $12,135,300; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $764,737.

Money on call in London, 4@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞@4.84⅝; demand, $4.87⅝@4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅛@4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾@5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The demand for money has slackened, though much is wanted for the payment of Treasury bills and for dividends. Nearly three million will be required to-morrow for dividend payments. Discounts were easier.

The Stock Exchange was fairly cheerful to-day. The expectation of cheaper money hardened high-class securities.

Americans opened fairly steady. Norfolk and Denver were the features. Dividend rumors favorably influenced Erie preferred. At the close business was dull. Grand Trunk seconds were in demand.

Kaffirs started firm, but later reacted, owing to dislike of Lord Salisbury's speech. Rhodesians were dull, with an apparent reaction, professionals throwing out shares.

Consols for money, 97⅛; consols for the account, 97⅝; Atchison, 58¾; Canadian Pacific, 93½; St. Paul, 133⅞; Illinois Central, 131½; Louisville, 94⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 80½; New York Central, 147; Erie, 28⅝; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 17⅜; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 88½; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9½; Rand Mines, 3⅝.

Bar silver steady at 28¼d per ounce.

Money, 4@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞ per cent., and for three months bills, 3⅞@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000.

Spanish fours closed at 70¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, on the easy settlement and the abundance of money. Internationals were in strong demand. Brazilians were the feature. Rentes were dull. Rio Tintos spurted toward the end. Tractions were in active demand. De Beers and Kaffirs were quieter, finishing firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f. 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 22c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 72.07½.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—On the Boerse to-day Internationals were dull. Americans were quiet. Transvaal railroads were animated. Mines fluctuated. Banks were strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months bills, 3¼ per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 77.80. Gold was quoted at 37.80.

MONTANA COPPER RUMORS.

F. A. Heinze Said to be Weary of the Fight—Anaconda Minority Stockholders' Grievances.

Copper men in the Wall Street district were interested yesterday in several stories about Montana mining and ore-handling corporations identified with and opposed to Amalgamated Copper interests, otherwise known as Standard Oil and Rockefeller properties. One of the stories related to F. A. Heinze, President of the $2,500,000 Montana Ore Purchasing Company, a corporation that handles its own products and those of smaller mines. Mr. Heinze started as a rival to the Standard Oil interests and, incidentally, to W. A. Clark, the Senator-elect, in 1895, and he is reported to be willing to abandon the fight, while his rivals are not anxious to settle with him.

An officer of the United Metals Selling Company of 11 Broadway said that the story coincided with information he had received.

"I do not, however," he added, "believe that Mr. Heinze need fear coercion on the part of the Montana Legislature. Senator Clark is pledged to fair play. He would not countenance such tactics. He appreciates that the fair fame of his State is of the utmost importance to him. I do not exactly know how Mr. Heinze feels, but I do know that he has had a hard row to hoe, that his project has not advanced, and suspect that he is tired. He is running a concern that has some importance, as it turns out monthly 3,000,000 pounds of copper, against 20,000,000, the output of the Amalgamated. I cannot speak of the disposition of the Rockefeller interests to settle with Mr. Heinze."

The visit of W. B. Gray of London to further the interests of minority stockholders of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, a $30,000,000 corporation, now controlled by Amalgamated, was another subject of discussion. Mr. Gray, who is on his way to Montana, came to investigate and report on the Anaconda Mines, and has, for his clients, associated himself with J. C. McGinnis of Butte, Mon., and their affairs are now looked after by Cullen, Day & Cullen of Helena. The minority stockholders complain that they have not succeeded in obtaining any statement from the majority interest in regard to the status of the properties, and the following items of grievances and dissent were placed in Mr. Gray's hands:

First—That all the high-grade ore, running from 8 to 12 per cent., has been taken out of the mine down to the 1,500-foot level, below which level the ore only averages from 2½ to 3 per cent., in other words, that the mines are practically worked out.

Second—That several million dollars were wasted in the erection of smelting works, which it has been found necessary to abandon, owing to the fact that they are not equipped to smelt the low-grade ore which is now the principal output of the mines.

Third—That several millions are being expended in new smelting works between Butte and Anaconda, and that no report has been made thereon to the minority holders of the company's stock.

Fourth That the fire which has been burning in the mines for the last four or five years with more or less fury is much more serious than has been reported.

Fifth—That the annual output of the mines has decreased more than 40,000,000 pounds.

Sixth That much of the ore credited as part of the output of the Anaconda is in reality taken from other mines controlled by the Amalgamated company.

The gentleman who discussed the position of Mr. Heinze said, after studying the presentment of the minority stockholders carefully:

"Much of this is exaggeration or twaddle. As to the new smelting works, that is a move in the direct and proper line of economy. They will pay for themselves in the first year of operation. Without particularizing in other respects I will say that Anaconda interests are as well protected as they could be. Amalgamated could not afford to be careless of them. And it is a fact that very little, comparatively, minority Anaconda stock is held in Europe. The bulk of it is held in this country. We have some of it, and are not worrying about it. Still, all fair-minded people will be glad to see Mr. Gray's report."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

John T. Allen Company of Brooklyn, to do a contracting business; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. T. Allen, Mary O. Allen, and W. E. Warner, Brooklyn.

Petite Modiste Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—B. T. Givandan, Greenville, N. J.; Charles Bernhold and Theodore Kreb, New York City.

Brooklyn Glycerine Manufacturing and Refining Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Samuel Lee, Queens; Thomas J. Lanson, East Orange, N. J.; Robert Martin, New York City.

L. Schepp Company of New York City; to import fruits, ivory, and other foreign produce; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leopold Schepp, J. E. Armstrong, and Florence L. Schepp, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 15.—The Banana Food Product Company of New York was incorporated to-day, to manufacture banana food products; capital, $250,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some slight increase in the number of transactions in the outside market appeared yesterday, and in the matter of prices the day was more favorable than Thursday. Fewer declines occurred, and a number of those of the previous day were followed by more or less substantial recoveries. The market was especially strong at the close, when several sharp advances occurred, partly in sympathy with the stronger tone that appeared in the late trading on the Stock Exchange. An especially strong feature was American Bridge, which, though not very active, showed marked strength during the last hour of trading.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE common closed at 45⅞ bid, a fractional net gain, after transactions the total of which was considerably below the average in this stock. The chief interest, however, was taken in the preferred stock, which advanced from 91⅝ to 93¾, on the purchase of not more than 500 shares of stock. It closed at 93 bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The business of the company is said to be increasing, its orders for January being reported as the largest since its organization.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL common advanced to 15¾, the best price recently recorded. It closed at 15¼ bid, with no stock offered under 16. There was no change in the price of the preferred.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred sold up to 22, and closed at 21½ bid. The transactions in the stock amounted to less than 1,000 shares.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were less active than they have been of late, and all three issues closed slightly lower. They were somewhat weak early in the day, but were firmer at the close. The net loss amounted to only one-eighth of a point in each issue.

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STANDARD OIL yesterday sold ex-dividend of 20 per cent. It sold as low as 800, and closed at 797 bid, an actual advance of 2 points for the day.

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CRAMPS' SHIPYARD was strong on the announcement that the negotiations for the amalgamation of this company with Vickers' Sons & Maxim of England and the Midvale Steel Company have been brought to a practical conclusion. In this market about 500 shares of the stock sold from 81½ up to 85. It closed at 84½ bid, a net gain of 3 points.

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CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred sold as high as 35, but later was offered at 34. It closed unchanged for the day at 33 bid. The common stock was fairly active at slightly lower prices than those of Thursday.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold down to 23, but quickly recovered to 24. It closed at 24 bid, showing no change for the day. United Railways preferred and the bonds were quiet.

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TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE sold at 5½ and 5. Trading in the stock amounted to only a few hundred shares.

***

UNION COPPER was purchased to the extent of a few hundred shares at 4⅛. It closed at 4 bid.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold from 32½ down to 32, and closed with a net loss of half a point, at 31½ bid.

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ST. PAUL GAS sold at 46¼.

***

Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6⅞	7	8¼	7
American Bicycle pf.	25½	26½	25⅝	26½
American Bicycle bonds.	75½	77	74	77
American Bridge	45¾	46	45¾	46
American Bridge pf.	90	93½	91⅝	92
American Chicle	79	82	80	82
American Chicle pf.	80	83	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33	35	33	35
American Thread pf.	4¼	5	4	4⅝
Am. Typefounders' pf.	58	62½	58	62½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12⅝	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
†British Columbia Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
British Exch. 3s	98½	98¾	98¾	98⅝
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	4½	4¼	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	34	32½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	105	102	105
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	72	74	72	74
Compressed Air	26	30	26	30
Consolidated Equipment	9½	10	9½	10
Con. Rubber Tire	4¼	4¾	4¼	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	34	32½	34
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	84½	86	81½	82½
Denver & Southwestern	56	57½	56	58
Denver & S. W. pf.	58	59	58	59
Denver & S. S. 5s	94	94½	93¾	94¼
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5¾	5½	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts		27½	28½	27½ 28½
Electric Boat	25	28	25	28
Electric Boat pf.	52	55	52	55
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2¾	2⅝	3
Empire Steel	6	8	6	8
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke		18		18
General Carriage	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
General Chemical	75	81	76	82
General Chemical pf.	102		100	105
German Treasury Notes	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
Havana Commercial	15¾	16	15	15½
Havana Commercial pf.	50	53	50	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	117	124
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	39	42	39	42
Inter-State Oil	1¼	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Isle Royale	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
Markeen Copper	1⅜	3	1⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	21½	22½	20½	21¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	21	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
N. C. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4⅝	5
Otis Elevator	31½	32½	32	32¾
Otis Elevator pf.	92	94	92	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33¼	34	33	33⅝
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	29½	29½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	79	77½	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	125	130	121	125
St. Louis Transit	24	24¾	24	24¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71⅞	72¼	72	72¼
Seaboard Air Line	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf.	23½	24	23	23⅞
Sheet Steel pf.	77	77½	77	78
Singer Mfg	270	280	270	280
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125¼
Standard Oil of N. J., ex div	797	800	815	817
Sterling Copper	9	9½	8⅝	9⅛
Storage Power	17	18	17	18
Tennessee Copper	17	18¼	17	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid		4½	6	4½ 5½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	4	4¼	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	44¾	46	44¾	46
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112½	113½	112	113½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	118½	117½	118½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77	78	77¼	77¾
Va. Coal, I. & C.	¾	5	¾	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	38	38½	37	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling 242 dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	...	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	243	240	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101¾	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	106½	104½	106½
Columbus Railway	39	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf.	95¼	96¾	95½	96¾
Com. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Av. Stamford	380	400	380	400
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St. M. & St N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 8s	80½	81½	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	97	...	97	...
New Orleans Traction	22	23	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
5th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	209	210	209	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	60	...	55	...
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Prov.	100	111	100	113
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.)	0¼	8	0¼	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	75	73	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	65	..	65
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s	65	67	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94⅞	98	94⅞	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68	68½	68	68½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112¾	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	108	105½	108
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Og.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95	..	..
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	81	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas Stock	12	15	12	15
Western Gas	94¾	95⅝	94¾	95⅝
Western Gas 1st 5s	106¼	107½	106¼	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾
East River Ferry	69½	70¼	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112¼	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81½	80	82
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	96	97½	96	97½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—There was a big business to-day in Amalgamated, over 3,000 shares selling in the morning. Baltic touched 42, and fell to 39, later 42; Copper Range rose 1½, to 46, later 44, and closed at 46; Franklin rose 1, to 21; Mohawk gained 1, to 27½, later 26½, closing at 27½; Tri-Mountain advanced 1, to 27, later 26½, and still later 27; Utah opened up ¾, at 35½, later 34½; Old Dominion hardened ½, to 35½, later 34¼, and still later 35; Isle Royale receded ¾, to 39½, later 40; Centennial fell 1⅜, to 23½, later 24; Gas and Coke 5s lost 1, to 67, later 68; New Haven and Hartford lost 4 more, to 205; Westinghouse gained ½ more, to 62, preferred touching 70¼. There was an enormous business in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rights, at 3 15-16@4⅛, and the stock rose in the late trading 4⅞, to 143⅛.

Money is sentimentally firmer, and banks have marked up their asking rates. On call, rates range from 3 to 3½ per cent. A few exceptionally strong loans are still outstanding at 2½ per cent. Time money rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent., according to names and collateral. The choicest loans on four to six months can be placed readily at 3½ per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in fair request, with all loans at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	13½	14	Old Colony	..	4⅝
Allouez	3¾	4	Old Dominion	34⅜	36¼
Arcadian	18	19	Osceola	86⅜	87½
Arnold	3¾	4	Parrott	49⅝	50
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	175	179
Atlantic	28	30	Rhode Isl.	7	7⅜
Baltic	41½	41¾	Santa Fé	7¾	8
Bost. & Mon.	320	322	Shoe	31	31⅝
Butte & Bos.	81	82	Tamarack	333	337
Cal. & Hec.	853	858	Utah Cons.	34¾	35
Centennial	24½	24⅝	Washington	.50	1
Franklin	20¾	21	Winona	..	1
Humboldt	.50	1	Wolverine	.. 50	50½
Mohawk	.. 27	27¼			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254	255	C. Mass. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitch. pf.	142	..
Bost. & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N. E. 6s.	109	..
Bos. & Prov.	302	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	113	..
Bos. Gas 5s.	..	81	West End	.. 93	94
Cent. Mass.	16	17			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	262⅝	263	Mex. Tele.	2⅝	3
Chi. Stk. Y.	154	..	N. E. Tel.	135⅜	..
Dom. Coal	.35	.36	U. S. Oil	..	1½
D. Coal pf.	109	110	Whouse El.	60	61
Erie Tel.	..	63	W. Elec. pf.	70⅝	71⅜

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—On the Exchange to-day trading in Lake Street Elevated was active, but little progress in the direction of higher prices was made on the morning call. The stock opened at 14⅜, advanced almost immediately to 15⅜, and then sagged back to 14½ at the close. Union Traction was quiet, notwithstanding the story that the road was involved in consolidation negotiations of some kind. The common ranged from 13⅞ to 14, closing at 13⅝. Union Loop was strong, opening at 96½, a gain of 4 points since the beginning of the week. The demand for Carbon common, which lately has been a feature of the market, is beginning to have some effect on the price of that stock, the quotation moving up to-day 1½ points, to 18⅛, and closing there. The rest of the list was uninteresting.

In the bond department, prices were firmly held, and in the case of Union Loop 5s there was an advance to 111. Metropolitan Elevated 4s sold at 98¾, Lake Street Elevated 5s at 57½, and Northwestern Elevated 5s at 105¼. Metropolitan Elevated preferred stock brought 89@89½.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
170 American Linseed	7¼	7	7¼
50 American Linseed pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
200 American Strawboard	34½	34½	34½
15 Chicago Edison	155	155	155
150 Chicago Union Traction	14	13⅞	13⅞
100 Chi. Union Trac. pf.	56	55½	55½
36 Diamond Match	139½	139	139½
2,030 Lake Street Elevated	15⅜	14¼	14½
100 Lake Street Elev. certfs.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
8 Metropolitan Elev. pf.	80	79½	79½
1,210 National Biscuit	93¾	93½	93½
113 National Biscuit pf.	93⅜	93½	93½
1,890 National Carbon	18½	17	18⅛
230 National Carbon pf.	84	83¾	84
50 Northwestern Elevated	34	34	34
7 North Chicago	195	195	195
100 Stock Yards	8	8	8
90 Shelby Steel Tube pf.	45	45	45
40 Union Elevated	96½	96½	96½
110 West Chicago	101½	100	101

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The market was dull to-day. Philadelphia Electric was the most active feature. The price dropped to 7⅞, and a bid of that figure was made for 60,000 shares. Both the common and preferred shares of National Asphalt were off ⅛ or more; United Gas declined ½; the Readings fell backward, and so did Cambria Steel. Philadelphia and Erie did not declare the dividend expected in some quarters—in fact, the Directors did not even take up the matter—and the price fell from 34 to 31½. The only stocks to move the other way were Philadelphia Com'l'y, which gained a point, and Pennsylvania, which was but ¼ higher.

The market closed strong at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. L't.	35½	37	Lehigh Nav.	67⅜	67¾
Balt. Tract.	18⅜	18½	Lehigh Val.	33½	33¾
C. Ry. L., 5s.	108	110	Marsden	6⅝	7
Choctaw	42½	43	New'k P. 6s.	118	119
C. T., N. J.	61¼	62	North. Penn.	108	110
C. T., N. J., 5s	..	..	Penn. Steel.	70	74
	109¾	110	Penn. S. pf.	85	95
C. T., Pitts.	27½	28	Peo. Tr. 4s.	103½	110
E. & P. 4s.	102¼	102½	Phila. & E.	31	32
El. Stge.	71	80	Phila. Trac.	100	100¼
E. S. B. pf.	71	80	Roch. Ry.	30	31
E. Co. of A.	8⅝	9	Union Trac.	34½	35
H. & B. T.	16	18	U. Co's, N. J.	275	280
H. & B. T. pf.	48¾	50	Gas Imp.	125	126
			Welsbach Lt.	40	44

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	106	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	106⅝	K. C., P. & G.	..	24
3s, r., 1918	110⅝	111⅝	K. & D. M. pf.	30	..
3s, c., 1918	110⅝	111½	King. & P.	..	8½
3s, r., 1908	111⅜	111½	K. Ice, Chi.	16	20
3s, c., 1908	111⅜	111½	K. C. & P. pf.	47	60
4s, r., 1925	137¾	138½	Lacl. G. pf.	97	100
4s, c., 1925	137¾	138½	L. E. & W.	43	44
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111½	Lake Shore.	220	250
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	Long Island.	69½	71
D. C. 3-65s	.123	..	Mah. C. R.	195	..
			Man. Beach.	10	15
Adams Exp.	160	..	Md. C. pf.	65	78
Adt. & Sus.	200	..	M. W. S. El.	..	..
Alle. & W.	120	..	Chi.	27½	28½
Am. Coal.	170	200	M. St. S. El., Chi., pf.	80	80½
Am. D. Tel.	25	38	Mich. Cent.	106	..
A. I. Co. pf.	98¼	99	M. & St. L. pf.	96	..
A. M. Co. pf.	24	26	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	106½	107½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2	2½	Mo. Pac.	100	101
A. T. & C.	95	96	M. St. P. & S. M.	18	20
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	50	52
Am. Woolen.	17	18	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	93½	94½
Am. W. pf.	73⅛	73⅞	Nat. B. pf.	87	89
Am. Arbor.	20	23	Nat. L. pf.	87	89
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Cent. C.	35	36
B., R. & P.	78	81	N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	..
B., R. & P. pf.	116	122	St. L. 1st pf.	100	101
B. C. R. & N.	120	128	N. Y., L. & W.	137	139
Can. Pac.	90	92	N. Y. Ind. G., ex div.	24	32
Cap. Tract.	104	..	Ont. Mining.	6¾	7½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	131	132½	Pac. Coast.	52	53½
C. & N. W. pf.	214	216	P. C. 1st pf.	87	91
C. St. P., M. & O.	125	130	P. C. 2d pf.	62	67
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	..	181	Penn. Coal.	750	..
C. T. & T.	14	14½	P., Ft. W. & C.	102	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	118	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	77¼	77¾
Cleve. & P.	130	..	Rens. & Sar.	206	212
C. F. & I. pf.	117	120	R., W. & O.	136	..
Com. Cable.	170	175	R. Gr. W.	75	85
Consol. Coal.	90	95	R. G. W. pf.	93	94
Cruc. St. pf.	79½	82½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26½	27
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	62	63
D., S. S. & A.	5½	5¾	Sixth Av.	200	225
D., S. S. & A. pf.	15½	15¾	Sloss-Sheff'd.	20	22
Eighth Av.	375	425	Sloss-S. pf.	68½	70
G. B. & W.	50	..	Tol., St. L. & Western.	8	12
H. B. Claflin.	110	111	T., P. & W.	8½	..
Homestake.	78	80	T. C. R. Tr.	67¼	68½
Ill. C., l. l.	102	..	U. B. & P.	14	17
I. Pump pf.	76	78½	U. B. & P. pf.	71	71½
			W.-F. Exp.	140	150

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@63

COURT REBUKES COUNSEL

Exception Taken to Remark Made in the Appellate Division.

Metropolitan Street Railway Accused of Intimidating Lawyers Who Take Cases Against It.

"I think there ought to be some sort of an investigation into the methods of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It has come to such a pass that many lawyers hesitate to accept a case against the company through fear of attacks upon themselves. This is a matter of common notoriety among lawyers, and some of the Judges here know it. Some Judges even hesitate to offend that company."

This statement, made yesterday by Clifford Wayne Hartridge, who appeared for Benjamin Oppenheim, an attorney charged by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company with having offered in court perjured testimony, in a suit brought against the company for personal injuries, called down the wrath of Justice Van Brunt, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where there was a hearing on an application to confirm the finding of Hamilton Odell, as referee, finding Oppenheim guilty.

Justice Van Brunt called the lawyer to order sharply, telling him that he must not pursue that line of argument further.

"I beg the Court's pardon if I have said anything improper," said Mr. Hartridge.

"I had no intention of saying anything of the kind. I was only stating what is the general opinion among lawyers."

"Your language constituted a very remarkable reflection upon the Court, which will not be permitted," said Justice Van Brunt.

"I am sure I did not intend any such reflection."

"It is most remarkable if you did not, but it was not the mere words, it was the intention that was offensive."

Mr. Hartridge then asked if he might be permitted to go over his statement if he had been misunderstood.

"No. We cannot permit the insult to be repeated," said Justice Van Brunt.

Mr. Hartridge undertook to show that the Appellate Division ought to take into consideration certain affidavits as to the point under discussion. He admitted that he had not produced as witnesses before the referee a brother of the accused lawyer and certain other persons, whose charges were also pending against the brother.

"I think the records will bear me out in the statement that we have simply attempted to protect ourselves from attacks by this company," he said.

"If for any reason you thought best to forbid certain witnesses from testifying before the referee we could not be cross-examined we certainly shall not consider them at this stage of the proceedings," said the Presiding Justice.

Henry McIville, who appeared for the company, simply submitted briefs and the report of the referee without argument, moving that the report be confirmed.

Mr. Hartridge, in making his address, besides emphasizing the point that the referee had erred in not admitting testimony to show the methods of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company toward lawyers who brought actions against it, also said that three of the witnesses testified that in the original action, the suit for damages for personal injuries, they had perjured themselves.

When seen at his office, 25 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon and asked what he had meant by his allusion to the Judges, Mr. Hartridge denied having used the expression, "Some of the Judges here know it. Some Judges even hesitate to offend the company."

"I did not use those words," said Mr. Hartridge, "nor anything like them, and I was at a loss to know what had angered Justice Van Brunt. I was about to say that it would be a pity if the Judges were affected by the practices that exist, but I did not get that far when I was stopped. What I wanted to convey was that members of the bar should have some protection by the Courts from having their characters open to attack every time they take a case into the court against the railway company. Justice Van Brunt said that it was not the mere words but the intention that was offensive, but I cannot see how he knew my intention when I did not express it.

"The facts are that when a suit goes against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company it is a common practice to ask for a new trial on the grounds of new evidence. This evidence is in the form of affidavits of witnesses who swear that at the first trial they perjured themselves."

The reporter for The Associated Press who covers the Appellate Division regularly said that there was absolutely no doubt that Mr. Hartridge had made the statement credited to him.

The present case is an outcome of a suit brought by Harriet Nugent, as guardian ad litem, against the Metropolitan Street Railway, to recover damages for injuries to her child, who had been run over. The action was begun on May 6, 1896. Oppenheim appeared for the plaintiff, and a verdict for $5,000 and costs was handed down.

Then on affidavits that some of the witnesses had perjured themselves, the matter was taken before Wilbur McBride, as referee, who decided against the original verdict. The Appellate Division affirmed the report of the referee, and on the strength of that, according to Mr. Hartridge, the railway company made a petition to disbar Louis and Benjamin Oppenheim.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Activity in the Upper Fifth Avenue District.

PERRY BELMONT TAKES TITLE

Resale of Stewart Mansion Property Completed—Other Dealings by Brokers—Important Leases.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Gen. Lloyd S. Brice the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 75.2 by 102.2. Gen. Brice and a Mr. Wetmore are the buyers of the three lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, and two adjoining lots on the street, and will, it is said, erect residences on the plot.

The plot, 100.8 by 102.2, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street, with the real ownership of which Perry Belmont has been credited for some time, was conveyed to him yesterday by Worthington Whitehouse for $75,000 over a mortgage of $225,000. Since Mr. Belmont sold his Fifth Avenue corner, at Eighty-seventh Street, to Henry Phipps of Pittsburg, it has been understood that he would build his new residence on the plot at Ninety-second Street.

John N. Golding and William A. White & Sons have sold for Prescott Hall Butler two lots on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

Charles T. Barney said yesterday that the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 61 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, had been resold by the Barney-Sheldon syndicate. This completes the resale of the Stewart property, but Mr. Barney would not divulge the name of the buyer of the plot mentioned above. The immediate corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street will be the site of the Knickerbocker Trust Company's new building, while the purchase of the lots at the rear, on Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, by Le Grand K. Pettit and others, was reported earlier in the week.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Douglas Robinson and Frederick Winant the two dwellings 25 and 27 East Forty-fourth Street, together 35.9 by 85. This parcel adjoins the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, sold recently by Broker Sherman for Dr. L. Bolton Bangs. The purchaser of both properties is said to be C. C. Marshall.

Herbert A. Sherman has also sold for H. R. Drew, for $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 52 East Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

McVickar & Co., have resold for William Bowring to Ellen A. Robbins the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 160 East Thirty-eighth Street, 18 by 80.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the estate of Charles P. Burdett the plot of eight lots running through from One Hundred and Ninth Street to Cathedral Parkway, 160 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold for the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 287 to 293 Amsterdam Avenue, 80 by 100, with an "L" at 164 and 166 West Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 102.2. The buyer is Louis P. Sefton, who will erect on the plot an apartment hotel.

John N. Golding has sold for W. W. and T. M. Hall to John W. Sterling, for about $40,000, the three-story brick stable, 79 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

Adler & Herrman have sold to Leon A. Liebeskind, with a building loan of $60,000, the three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the plot.

John P. Kirwan has sold for William and James Bradley to Patrick Shanley of Shanley Brothers, the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventieth Street, a five-story apartment house on lot 25.5 by 82.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Egan & Hallecy to a client for occupancy the four-story American basement dwelling 249 West One Hundred and First Street, 16.8 by 72 by 100.11. This is the first house sold out of a row of six now nearing completion.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for the estate of Clara L. McCreery to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 62 West Thirty-seventh Street, 21.6 by 60 by 98.9.

M. Lindheim & Co. have sold for Mrs. M. E. Plummer the three five-story double flats 456, 458, and 460 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, each 26 by 100; also, for J. Reinheimer, the two five-story double flats 7 and 9 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, each 27.3 by 100.

L. Erlanger and B. Nauheim have sold for Henry Haar to John J. Mahoney a plot of eight lots, running through from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues, 100 by 200.

Jacob Kotlick has sold the four-story building 434 Hudson Street, 22 by 80 and irregular.

W. P. Mangam has sold for the estate of Benjamin Lichtenstein to a Mr. Trainor the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 9 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 99.11.

Blondgood & Hayes have sold for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Haynes the three-story dwelling 49 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

A. H. Feuchtwanger has bought from the estate of Sarah Danzig the four-story dwelling 119 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Lee M. Mosauer reports that he has sold for Ellen T. Curry, for about $16,000, the four-story tenement, with store, 2,067 Second Avenue, 25 by 60 by 75; also, for Margaret Holly, 323 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, an old building on lot 20 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Samuel C. Boehm the three-story frame flat at the northeast corner of Croteona Avenue and Oakland Place, 16 by 75 by 100, for $7,500.

Isaacs & Center have sold the four-story English basement house 110 East Thirtieth Street for Augusta Moore to Thomas A. Orr, also, the three-story high-stoop house 2,235 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, for Helen E. Wardwell.

Important Leases.

The building on a plot 100 by 125, at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, now nearing completion, has been leased for the owner, Anthony Van Bergen of Paris, through Samuel Goldstieker, to J. Louis Scherz. The structure, which was designed by Architect Alfred Zucker, contains a large ballroom, a restaurant, and private dining rooms. Mr. Scherz's lease is for a term of ten years, and the aggregate rental is about $300,000.

The main and second floors of the building to be erected by John T. Williams on the south side of Liberty Street, between Church and Greenwich Streets, has been leased for a term of years to the International Pump Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

511 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick Kilian $7,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, each 25 by 81; Andrew Brose of 311 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $32,000.

Main Street, east side, 34 feet south of Fordham Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 40; Joseph Lattka, Fordham, owner; C. A. Millner of 613 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, for seven six-story and basement brick flats, each 25 by 87.9; Louis Lese of 35 Nassau Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; total cost, $36,000.

No. 255 West Ninety-first Street, for a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 25 by 54 by 55.8; Ludwig Finch, Montclair, N. J., owner; Charles A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 438 West Forty-fifth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 24.9 by 86.8; D. L. Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $20,000.

Elton Avenue, west side, 72 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 90; F. A. Olpp of 3,081 Third Avenue, owner; Theodore Dieterlein, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, One Hundredth to One Hundred and First Street, foundation plans for nine brick hospital buildings, 200.10 by 420; Mount Sinai Hospital, owner; Arnold W. Brunner, architect; cost, $1,600,000.

Alterations.

No. 170 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Nathan Cohen of 1,715 Lexington Avenue, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $400.

No. 43 Catharine Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Emily L. L. Smith of 401 Grand Street, owner; Charles L. Eidlitz of 101 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 148 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; William S. Morris of 311 East Ninth Street, owner; F. Baylies, architect; cost, $50.

No. 316 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; E. Alexander of 70 Nassau Street, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $600.

Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to a one and two story brick carhouse and stable, 135.10 by 168.8; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 200 East Seventieth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Henry C. Glaser, owner; Henry F. Cook of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 530 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick stable; Seth H. Bevins of 440 West Twentieth Street, owner; Hinkle Iron Company of 94 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,50.

No. 2,238 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store and dancing academy; S. Davidson of 136 East Eighty-second Street, owner; S. Blyn & Son, lessees; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $450.

Nos. 13 and 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a ten-story brick office building; Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, architects; cost, $800.

No. 22 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick store; James McCreery, owner; James W. O'Connor of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $800.

West Farms Road, southeast corner of Penfield Avenue, a one-story frame church; Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wakefield, owners; T. W. Ringrose, architect.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; Frederick Koch, Montclair, N. J., owner; Charles A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 438 West Forty-fifth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 24.9 by 86.8; D. L. Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $20,000.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, Feb. 15.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 78.8 ft s of 175th St, 16x73; Gustave S. Drachman, referee, to Elizabeth V. Irwin, (R S $1.50) 1,500

BLEECKER ST, 223, e s, 78 ft s of Carmine St, 22x75x21.8x75; John B. Allan, executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $4, mtg $8,000) 11,650

BOWERY, 82, w s, 24.5x111.2x24.4x111.2; Herbert C. Smith to Fritz Singer and another, (R S $15, mtg $30,000) 45,000

CHERRY ST, 426, n s, 25x97.4; Rose H. Lathrop to the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, (R S $5) 1

LUDLOW ST, 54, w s, 25x87.8; Barnett Levy to Herman Fichter, (R S $3, mtg $28,000) 100

Macdougal St, s e s, 115.8 ft n e of Spring St, 22x76.1x21x75; Edward Ghio and another to Austin Leake, (R S $10, mtg $4,000) 1

MORRIS AV, e, 152.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 75x100, the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Frederick C. Albrecht, (R S $4.50) 4,500

NORTH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Alexander Johnston to Emma L. Smith, (R S $2, mtg $900) 1

SOUTH ST, 366 and 367, s s, 55.10x140; F. H. Macy to Jacob Fleischauer and another, (R S $41) 41,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.2 ft s e of 114th St, 59.2x138.5x50.5x107.6; Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch to L. Duncan Bulkley, M. D., (mtg $76,000, R S $65) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 169, w s, 31.8x140.2 x27x123.7; John J. Rafferty to Mary McDermott, (R S $1, mtg $30,000) 1

SULLIVAN ST, 136, 25x100; Vincenzo Petrino to Alesandro Di Giacomo, ¼ part, (mtg $16,250, R S $2) 2,000

THOMPSON ST, 114, e s, 19x77.1x19x77.2; B. B. Johnston to John Leslie, (R S $11) 100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 231.3 ft n of 165th St, 20x100; Louis F. Doyle to Max Minzesheimer, (R S $4) 3,650

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n s, 260.3 ft e of dividing line, land of Dyckman & Overbaugh, Lots 105 and 106, map of North Marble Hill; De Witt C. Overbaugh to Sarah B. Overbaugh, (R S $6) 6,000

WALL ST, 64, s s, 25x89.9x25.2x99.9; James H. Stebbins to Charles A. Gould, (R S $110) 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of 152d St, runs e 110x n 83.6x w 25x w 85 to avenue x s 83.6; Alfred E. Ommen, referee, to Mary McNamara and Patrick J. Dempsey, (mtg $53,000, R S $5) 5,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 99th St, 26x57.6; Francis M. Jencks to James H. More, (R S $30, mtg $35,000) 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 99th St, 26x57.6; James H. More to the Realty Improvement Company, (mtg $36,000, R S $14) 1

2D AV, 139, 23.4x119.8; Charles I. Weinstein to Beethoven Englander 54,500

2D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 123d St, 25x62; Elizabeth A. Brady to John McKee, (R S $3, mtg $14,000) 17,000

2D AV, 1,052, e s, 20x63; Katie Lauber to Samuel Kaplan, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,500) 100

5TH AV, 60, n w corner of 12th St, 50.9x125; Edward F. Searles to Ida M., wife of Thomas F. Ryan 200,000

57TH AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x100; also 92d St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 100.8x w 100 to 5th Av x n .0½ x e 102.3x s 100.8 to n s of 92d St x w 2.3; Worthington Whitehouse to Perry Belmont, (mtg $225,000, R S $75) 300,000

7TH AV, w s, 39.6 ft n of 41st St, 19.6x 60; William S. Kane to L. Napoleon Levy, (R S $2) 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 21st St, 28.3x 125x irregular; William J. McKim, referee, to Henry A. Maurer, (mtg $50,000, R S $35) 35,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 125; L. Duncan Bulkley to Henry Gundlach and another, (R S $80) 100

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x 100; William Cuming, Jr., to Abraham L. Nordlinger, (R S $15, mtg $20,000) .. 1

2D ST, 211 East, 20x79.6; Abraham Sternberg to Charlotte Dochtermann 1

2D ST, 246, n s, 24.9x165.11; Israel Moskowitz to David Rosenkrantz, (R S $95, mtg $37,000) 100

5TH ST, n s, 273.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; Rheinstrom to Samuel Green, (mtg $3,000) 1

5TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; John Muth and another to Jacob Rubin and others, (R S $12, mtg $20,000) 1

8TH ST, 422 East, 25x95; Joseph Brehm to Annie Rosenblum, (R S $5, mtg $4,000) 100

12TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Harris Mandelbaum, (R S $21) 100

14TH ST, s w s, 950 ft n w of 8th Av, 25x 102.3; Alexander G. Rea to Evelyn D. Rea, all title, (mtg $25,000) 1

14TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 3d Av, 17x103.3; E. W. Kingsland to Samuel S. Jessup, (ft S $6, mtg $12,000) 600

40TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 99.7x 98.9; 45th St, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Jacob Korn to Daniel L. Korn, (R S $45, mtg $42,750) 1

49TH ST, 222 East, 20x75; Edwin B. Chilton and another, heirs, to Stuyvesant Wainwright, (R S $17, mtg $18,000) 1

49TH ST, 39 East, 20x100.5; Charles Buck to Alice W. Hodges, R S $28, mtg $41,000) 69,000

58TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.5; William J. McKim, referee, to Henry A. Maurer, (mtg $25,000, R S, $5) 5,000

64TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.5; John L. Beekman and another, executors, to New York Realty Company, (R S $32.50) 40,500

64TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.5; John L. Beekman and wife to the New York Realty Company, (mtg $8,421, R S $10) 1

73D ST, s s, 135 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2; 75th St, s s, 394.6 ft e of West End Av, 18.8x102.2; 74th St, n s, 75 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Charles V. E. Gallup to W. E. D. Stokes, all liens 1

75TH ST, n s, 251 and 253 West, 37.6x 102.2x irregular; F. M. Jencks to William D. Bacon, all liens, (R S $100) 1

77TH ST, 31 East, 16x82; Frank Ransom to David H. Hyman, (R S $10, mtg $18,000) 1

82D ST, 130 East, 25x102.2; Berry B. Simons and another to Henry C. Schneider, (R S $3, mtg $22,000) 1

83D ST, 447 East, 25x100.4; Jacob Lederer to August Weber and another, (R S $6, mtg $20,000) 26,000

84TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Oswald Fleitmann and others, executors, to William J. Carlin 30,000

88TH ST, n s, 127 ft e of 5th Av, 78x 100.8; Abby S. Marshall to F. K. Pendleton, (R S $120) 1,000

88TH ST, 148 West, 18x100.8; Anna Kross to William P. Sheridan, (R S $12) 100

92D ST, n s, 83 ft w of West End Av, 17x75.8; Nelia Sondheim to Henry H. Cammann, (R S $9, mtg $25,000) 1

97TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Adelaide E. Johnston to Emma L. Smith, (R S $10, mtg $14,500) 1

98TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Silas A. Allen to Adelaide E. Johnston, (R S $10) 1

99TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Milton C. Henley, (R S $15) 15,000

100TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Bartholomew Carev to Gustav Lange, (R S $3, mtg $14,000) 1

102D ST, n s, 129.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Edward J. Kenney, Jr., referee, to John Sheridan, (R S $10) 19,200

105TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 56x100.11; H. M. Weed to Albert Brod, (R S $30, mtg $92,000) 100

112TH ST, 267 West, 25x100.11; John Acker to Josephine MacLean, (R S $9, mtg $74,000) 1

114TH ST, n s, 645 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Philip Latz to Marcus Lederer, (R S $9, mtg $18,000) 100

118TH ST, 417 East, 14.8x100.11; Theresa Reinach to Ellis L. Felleman and another, 1-5 part and all title, (R S $1) 1

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Dorn Scheer to Helen Piasecki, no consideration, (R S $7, mtg $21,000) 1

119TH ST, 353 West, 18x100.11; Annie M. Keenan to Anne Collins, (R S $1,) all liens 1

151ST ST, 456 to 460 West, 78x99.11; Mary E. Plummer, trustee, to Isaac Reinheimer 75,000

173D ST, 510 West, 19x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Solomon Moses, (R S $4, mtg $9,000) 100

173D ST, 512 West, 18x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Henriette Moses, (R S $4, mtg $8,600) 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 111; E. L. Winthrop, individually, to Max Stahler; 5 years 600

COLUMBIA ST, 31; James Weeks, executor, to Abranam B. Roosin, 5 years 480

COLUMBIA ST, 77; Mollie Zasuly to Chasked Szulowitch, 5 months, per term.

FULTON ST, 151, n s; Louis Venture, individually, and others, trustees, to Mary T. Brosnan, 5 years 4,500

LUDLOW ST, 75; George Hassler and another to Morris Albert and another, 10 years 3,700

MULBERRY ST, 166 to 170; Giovanni Lordi to Vito Cimino, 10 years 8,500

PARK ROW, 128; W. H. Taylor to Louis Getzoff, 5 years 2,000

RIVINGTON ST, 237; Louis Schaeffler to Erste Galizianer Congregation Bnei Horowitz, 10 years 312

8TH AV, 1,337, n e corner of 112th St; Carl Schur to James McKim, 5 years, $1,200 and 1,440

109TH ST, 343 East; Clementina Fusco to Raffaele Scaramozza, 10 years 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, John, to Ida Seidelbach; 112th St, s s, 504 ft w of 5th Av, 9 months, 6 per cent 1,500

ACKER, John, to Ida Seidelbach; 112th St, s s, 331 ft w of 5th Av, 9 months, 6 per cent 1,500

ADELMANN, Dorothea, to Mary Muller; 139th St, s s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

ADELMANN, Dorothea, to Mary Muller; 139th St, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

ALBRECHT, Frederick, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Morris Av, e s, 152.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 1 year 1,500

BECKER, Charles H., to Hermann Meyer; 141st St, 300 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

BRANDT, Henry, to Joseph Brandt; Cannon St, 67, 3 years 14,000

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to the Emigrant-Industrial Savings Bank; Bleecker St, n w corner of Christopher St, runs n 186.6 ft to 10th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 130,000

CAMERON, Margaret S. E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 1885, 3 years 25,000

CAMMANN, Henry H., to Nelia Sondheim; 92d St, n s, 83 ft w of West End Av, due Dec. 1, 1903 5,000

CANTWELL, Nellie J., to Samuel Cowan; Broadway, e s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 400

CARLIN, William J., to Edward Fleitmann and others, executors; 84th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 7 years 25,000

CHANDLER, Thomas, to Theodore and Edwin B. Schmalholz; Irving Place, n w corner of 10th St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 3,830

CROSSEN, James F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16th St, 236 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

DOCHTERMANN, Charlotte and Charles, to Elise Powell; 2d St, 211 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000

ENGLANDER, Bertha, to Charles I. Weinstein; 2d Av, 139, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

FARRELL, Dennis, to Halsey Trenchard; Belmont Av, n e corner of 179th St, 2 years 1,000

FLEISCHAUER, Jacob and Julius, to H. Ellery Anderson; South St, 366 and 367, 10 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

FRAZER, Julia F., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 78th St, 58 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,500

FRAZIER, Julia F., to Susan L. R. Rogers; 78th St, 58 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Katie Weil; St. Ann's Av, w s, 26.6 ft n of 134th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000

GOFF, Charles A., to Aida M. Goff; 99th St, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, due March 1, 1901, 6 per cent 5,000

GOULD, Charles A., to Union Trust Company of New York; Wall St, 64, due Feb. 15, 1902, 4 per cent 70,000

GUGGENBERGER, Leopold, to the Union Trust Company of New York; Amsterdam Av, 452, 5 years, 4 per cent 19,000

GUGGENBERGER, Leopold, to Union Trust Company of New York; Amsterdam Av, 450, 5 years, 4 per cent 19,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to New York Security and Trust Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 149th St, 1 year 35,000

HAILPARN, Aaron, to Henry Ettelson; 113th St, s s, 229 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

HARD, Frank W., to Harlem Savings Bank; Vanderbilt Av West, or Myrtle Av, w s, 138 ft n of 170th St, widened, 1 year 2,000

HASTINGS, Mary E., and others to Cyrille Carreau; 208 Centre St; also 140 Baxter St, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

HENLEY, Milton C., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 99th St, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 12,500

HENLEY, Milton C., to Johanna L. Steneck; 99th St, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 3,000

KATZ, Jacob; and Max Wimpie to Jacob Kottek; 615½ Hudson St, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

KELLY, James, to Albert B. Hardy; 1,968 Clinton Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,200

KORN, Daniel L., to Jacob Korn; 40th St, n s, 200.4 ft w of 8th Av, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent 41,590

KORN, Daniel L., to Jacob Korn; 40th St, n s, 200.4 ft w of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent 24,500

KORN, Daniel L., to Jacob Korn; 45th St, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, demand, 6 per cent 12,000

KORN, Daniel L., to Jacob Korn; 45th St, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, demand, 6 per cent 3,370

LEDERER, Marcus, to Philip and Francis Latz; 114th St, n s, 645 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 3,000

LESLIE, John, to Mary F. Moore; Thompson St, 114, 3 years, 4 per cent 4,000

LOSCHINGER, Mary, to Francena B. Partridge; 183d St, n e corner of Grand Av, 3 years 1,200

MALANITZSKI, Maly, to Mary Walther; Jackson Av, 983, demand, 6 per cent 1,800

MANECK, Claire L., to Adalyn M. Smith; Ogden Av, w s, 225 ft s of 162d St, 3 years 3,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12th St, 231 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 14,000

McDONALD, Hannah, to Mary E. and John R. Egner; King's Bridge Road, e s, 75 ft n of 175th St; also 175th St, centre line at centre line of West New Av, runs w along street 52 x n w 120 x e 88.4 to centre line of new avenue x s 114.4 to beginning, and King's Bridge Road, e s, 75 ft n of 175th St, centre line, 3 years 5,000

McNAMARA, Miriam, to Patrick J. Dempsey to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and others; Westchester Av, n e corner of 152d St, due Nov. 14, 1901 13,341

MONK, George, and William Gillies to William M. Dudgeon, trustee, &c.; 18th St, 340 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

MOORE, Katherine E., to Mary M. Baldwin; 24th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

MORE, James H., to Austin Kimball and another, trustees; West End Av, n e corner of 90th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.. 36,000

NAGLE, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 434 and 435, Block O, of amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year 600

NAGLE, William, to August Witt; Lots 434 and 435, Block O, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,800

NEWMAN, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 159th St, 1 year 27,000

NEWMAN, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 160th St, 1 year 13,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to John N. and Isabella L. Beekman, executors, &c.; 64th St, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 15,971

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to John N. and Isabella L. Beekman, &c., executors, &c.; 64th St, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

NORTON, James, to Broadway Savings Institution; 316 East 73d St, due May 1, 1902, 4½ per cent 2,000

OLSSON, Ole, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, at dividing lines between Lots 48 and 49, map of Woodstock, due Nov. 15, 1901, 6 per cent 10,000

OPPENHEIMER, Max, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 69th St, 107 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 18,000

PAT

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35c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Don't carry the risk yourself.

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Get list of real estate agents having property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, &c., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 331 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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A Delightful Private House

in West 130th St.; three stories, every improvement; open plumbing; size 18.9x50x100; price $17,000; Mortgage $10,000 at 4½ per cent. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 CASH AND BALANCE

on mortgage will buy an elegant three-family flat. This flat will be sold at cost price. It is now rented for $3,600 a year. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

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on mortgage will buy an elegant new corner on 8th Avenue, all well rented. This is a bargain for some one who is looking for a fine new corner. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 3-story store property, Madison Av., near 110th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT.
A Business Property, leased to one tenant; long term; net rental, 7 per cent.; an opportunity.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

A FULL LOT ON 42D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AV. A BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Attention Builders!—100x100, 115th St., near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s w corner 149th St., 8th Av., 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $35,000. 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th St., and Madison Av.

$25,000 cash will buy A1 improved real estate actually worth $50,000, including a modern three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in best location in the West 80ths Sts.; no speculation but clear facts. Bona Fide, Box 186 Times Office.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. Andrews, 514 East 117th St.

Executor must sell 6-story tenement, stores, between 24th, 25th Sts., 7th, 8th Avs; actual rent, $3,744; mortgage, $27,000; price, $35,000. Estate, Box 190 Times.

Elegant five-story double apartment, near 116th St., west side, 35 feet front, price $46,000; also 3d Av. corner, near 34th St., bargain. Ward, 394 Broadway.

Private Dwelling, brick; 9 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; investigate. Owner, 15 West 119th St.

Desirable 5-story flat, stores and apartments, Bronx, near 136th St.; all rented; total, $2,352; price, $23,000; mortgage, $10,000. Hallett & Perrin, 503 5th Av.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

For Sale or Exchange.—Five-story, modern tenement, 30x100, in Courtlandt Av.; all rented; pays handsomely. Ahern, 95 Liberty St.

20 acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

For Sale—Furnished or unfurnished, 3-story and basement private house in perfect order. Owner, 348 West 28th St.

40x100, 6-story apartments, stores; 1st Av., below 14th St.; rent, $6,200. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

High-class single flat; rented for $1,850; always full; price, $18,000. Owner, 279 West 119th St.

Small private house for sale at a bargain. Apply to R. Halley & Co., 2 East 125th St.

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2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

For Sale.—Dwelling house, 1,399 Bedford Av.; 3-story brick and brownstone; modern plumbing and in first-class condition; easy terms. Inquire, 1,401 Bedford Av., or 110 Centre St., New York.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

We have elegant 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on beautiful Macon St.; cost owner $6,500; sacrifice price only $5,250. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

Bargain.—Yearly rent $876; price $7,500, for three-story double buff brick flat, near 5th Av., South Brooklyn. Duncan & Roberts, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

We have houses, lots, and farms for exchange. Beale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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Good house, 4 rooms and attic; large garden; barn, well; near depots and trolleys; 40 minutes out, at Hackensack; $980; $80 down, balance you can pay interest for at 5 per cent. every six months. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty Street, New York.

For Sale—$4,000 a new house and stable; house 8 rooms, all improvements; best location on heights. 220 Bowers St., Jersey City Heights.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

$50 buys 7½ acres good soil; $10 down, balance $5 monthly. Room 212, 9 Pine St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

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In Greater New York, 30-acre farm; fine large house; barn, other outbuildings; fruit; $7,500; 9½-acre farm; house, barn, etc., $3,750. Tilly, Jamaica.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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A Plot of over 200 Lots

in the Borough of Richmond, any portion sold or exchange on easy terms; also a loan made to a responsible builder. To a purchaser of four lots one will be given free. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

20,000 equity in fine flat house situated on a leading street, near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$38,000 equity in two fine flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Ave., will exchange the same for some free and clear country property. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

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$60,000 equity in three fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Unincumbered farm near Paterson, 55 acres, cash value, $25,000, for city property; will lease 11 acres; $600 annum; no brokers. Leo, Box 194 Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.—Fine modern, shingled cottage, opposite the Casino; free and clear, for city property. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

20 acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

$4,500 equity, two lots, near 8th Av., up town, partly excavated, for suburban builders. Opportunity, 194 Times.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

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WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR TENEMENT property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Wanted—4-story and basement dwelling, between West 70th and 89th Sts., in exchange for A1 $20,000 full and clear near Jersey country place. Principal only send particulars, "Dwelling," Box 196 Times.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Builders or owners of avenue or west side property desiring to realize cash quickly, hear favorably by communicating with (principals only) Leo, Box 192 Times.

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All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Properties managed; rates low; collecting; property to sell or exchange; would buy good corner. Homan, 3 East 135th St.

Wanted—Immediately, house below 59th St.; will purchase or lease; principals exclusively. Hughes, 229 West 42d St.

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FAIRVIEW-ON-HUDSON.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY HOME.
About 2 miles from Kingston, 10 minutes' walk Port Ewen Station, West Shore R. R.; about 100 acres; garden; vineyard and meadow, extending to Hudson River. Very fine mansion, 16 rooms, besides servants' apartments; hardwood floors; steam heated; large, fine outbuildings; about 1,400 feet river front, with riparian rights; immediately opposite Hon. Levi P. Morton's estate; magnificent extended views, river and mountains. The dwelling finely furnished; land stocked with horses, cows, and all farming implements. Price complete, $33,000. Ideal place for Hotel or Sanitarium; might exchange for first-class Manhattan investment property.
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150 Nassau Street.

For Sale—Finest ranch in New Mexico, comprising about 14,000 acres of land, mostly fenced; adjoins the town of Roswell, on the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; cut up into pastures or inclosures of from 4 to 3,800 acres each; all well watered; 550 acres under cultivation. There is a good orchard upon the property and 800 head of very high-grade and registered Hereford cattle, hogs, sheep, work horses, and mules. Good buildings. For full particulars, address Geo. G. Newbury & Co., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge, one of the finest elevations in town, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in the town as a site for a large first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich.—Shore Boarding House, unfurnished; 23 rooms; stable; shady grounds; shore road between depot and Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Gentleman's country home for sale; 20 acres; 11 room house, with modern improvements; cottage with 7 rooms; greenhouse, barn, sheds; fine shade trees; fruit; 8 minutes' walk to station; about one hour from 42d St. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore property in town of Greenwich, Connecticut; 20 acres; elevated, wooded; a very choice site for a first-class residence; one mile from depot, Post Office, and telegraph; 50 minutes from 42d St.; express trains. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

85 acres, Westport Harbor, Mass.; house, 11 rooms; overlooking river and bay; splendid bathing, fishing, and hunting; photographs; 23 acres; dwelling, barn, incubators; Rahway, N. J.; mile from station. Room 616, 320 Broadway.

Gentleman's Handsome Country Place, 250 acres, fine location; half a mile waterfront on Great South Bay; large house, 20 rooms, suitable for gentlemen's club, stock farm, or subdivision; easy terms. W. S. HAWKINS, Brookhaven, L. I.

Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Beautiful cottage; sale or rent; nine rooms; bath; new plumbing; hardwood floors; one of the best corners. Send for photograph and description. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

For Sale—A fine Country Home; 9 rooms, 22 lots; 25 minutes from depot; 45 minutes from 42d St., on W. S. R. R.; 20 cents daily commutation; $4,000. Address Box 80, Tappan, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Farm, 135 acres; extensive buildings; one hour from city; productive soil; bargain, $6,000. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

A farm catalogue free; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Mount Vernon House For Sale.—8 rooms; lot 50x105; cheap. Owner, 21 South 12th Av.

Over 200 farms; $800 to $10,000; send for new list. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

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Every Branch of Law and Real Estate.
Offers a hotel property that is a gold mine; pays 20 per cent.; 35 rooms; grand location; one minute from station; $55,000; $30,000 can remain at 5 per cent. Another big-paying hotel, 11 rooms, 3 stories, 3 stores, gilt-edged location, $15,000; $8,000 can remain. Splendid home, 9 rooms, fine stable; lot 305x75; $7,500. 11 room cottage, near water, $7,500. Other fine country residences.

Sherman Park.—50x100; corner store property for grocer, butcher; at station.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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Can have buildings erected at low percentage of cost. Plots in size and buildings in height to meet any requirements. Convenient locations; also water fronts and railroad sidings.
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SPACIOUS HOUSE, 27 FT. FRONT,
NO. 190 MADISON AV.,
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CHEAP POWER.—FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200; STORE, 25x80, VERY LOW RENTAL; LOFTS OF 2,500, 3,600, OR 10,800 SQ. FEET ON FLOOR; CONCESSIONS TO MAY 1; NOS. 142-150 WORTH ST., NEAR CENTRE ST., TWO ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT. VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 LIBERTY ST.

To Let at No. 17 West 30th St.—New business building; third floor; 25x60; divided in four connecting rooms; can be let separately; elevator, steam heat, gas, and electric fixtures; for business purposes, architects, studios; reasonable rent. Apply to Louis Graner & Co., on premises.

LOFT, NEAR CENTRE ST.; 7,000 SQUARE FEET; GOOD LIGHT; ALSO HEAT, POWER, AND ELEVATOR SERVICE. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT, 155 LEONARD ST.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

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11 West 18th, near 5th Av.;
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A.—Southwest corner 8th Avenue and 34th Street; large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for drug store. J. Romaine Brown and Company, 53 West 33d Street.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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Southampton and Quogue, L. I., vicinity; furnished cottages to rent; full list on application. Irving Lionel Terry, 503 5th Av.

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Bay Ridge—Fine residence, 14 rooms; season; horses and carriages optional. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

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Far Rockaway.—Newly furnished cottage, electric lighted, eight large bedrooms, large stable, Ocean Av., Edgemere; rent, $800. Owner, 254 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

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Livery or sales stables, fine location, main thoroughfare, Mount Vernon; large barns and plot; living rooms. John P. Kirwan, 1,505 Broadway.

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Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

Large, light apartment, beautifully furnished, $200 per month; family going abroad. N. H., 49 West 57th St.

2,367 3d Av., near "L" Station.—4 rooms; improvements; rents, $9 to $12. Barnett, 19 East 125th St.

Apartments $20 to $26.
1,049-1,053 Park Av., near 80th St.

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21 and 23 East 99th St., Near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $36 to $40.

132d St., 48 East.—Model apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supplied; exposed plumbing; stairs and private halls carpeted; rents, $11 to $15. See janitor.

A.—107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.

133d St., 64 West.—$18 and $19; six rooms and bathroom, in perfect order; hot water supply; refined neighborhood.

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EMERSON PIANOS.
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$100.00—Uprights; 5 years' guarantee; cheap Steinway, Weber, and Chickering. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. WETZEL, Bankrupt.
GREENWALD, KUPFERBERG, KARP & CO., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on Feb. 19, at 10:30 A. M., at 227 West 106th St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Groceries, Canned Goods, Coffee, Tea, &c. Order of
WM. FORD UPSON, Receiver.

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$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED

in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 156 Times.

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$25,000 cash will buy A1 improved real estate actually worth $50,000, including a modern three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in best location in the West 80ths Sts.; no speculation but clear facts. Bona Fide, Box 186 Times Office.

Wanted—Novelties and patented novelties to manufacture and place on market, by large concern fully equipped to work wood and brass. Address X. Y., 1,269 Broadway.

L. & M. Hess, auctioneers, solicit trade sales; all sales conducted under our personal supervision. L. & M. Hess, 6 East 113th St. Tel. 317 Harlem.

A.—Cash paid for stores, merchandise, shoes, groceries, restaurant, dry goods, fixtures, confectionery. Kahn, 338 East 120th St.; telephone 513A—79.

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Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Advice Free.—Patents promptly procured; inventors' Guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Cash advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts. Martin J. Weil, 453 Broome St.

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room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. **Sent everywhere on receipt of price. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO.,**
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Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

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Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1

STEEL NEGOTIATIONS NEARLY TERMINATED

Incorporation Papers of the New Concern Being Drafted.

Details of the Great Deal, It Is Now Said, May Be Made Public on Monday.

A semi-official statement made last evening in regard to the steel deal appears to establish that a formal announcement of results will not be made before next Monday, that in the main the features of the original plan of amalgamation or "community of interest" or "harmonizing" will be maintained, and that the deal will be consummated, and that matters have so far progressed that the incorporation papers of the blanket concern are being drafted. The statement was:

"There will be no announcement in regard to the new company that is forming to take in the principal steel interests today or to-morrow. One may be looked for early next week. Until then all stories in regard to the new company and the plan by which it is formed may be regarded as speculative or inventive. Matters have advanced to the stage where the incorporation papers of the company are being drafted. There is no hitch in the proceedings toward accomplishing the end in view.

"In such a vast transaction the closest attention to matters of detail and legal features is imperative. The several lawyers began their work with the aid of an expert conceded to be the equal of any steel man in the United States ten days ago, and have devoted day and night to technical, legal, and financial considerations. Their work is not completed. This may to some have indicated obstacles encountered of a more or less serious character. Such has not been the case. Financial and personal details will be known when the announcement of consummation is made."

The conferences in the offices of Francis Lynde Stetson were taken up at noon yesterday by Mr. Stetson, William Nelson Cromwell of counsel for J. Pierpont Morgan, Max Pam of counsel for the various steel interests, and ex-Judge E. H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company. The session lasted until nightfall, and will be resumed to-day. Alfred Clifford, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, said that so far as his corporation was concerned there was no change in the situation he sketched on Thursday. The company will hold an election for officers next Tuesday.

The story of Thursday that Andrew Carnegie had been paid $25,000,000 in cash in part settlement by the Morgan syndicate, which was refuted by the report on Clearing House balances, was revived with insistence yesterday. Added to it was a statement that the Carnegie minority stockholders had been settled with, and that some had received cash. Denial of such transactions was made by persons who should know of them. The statement, however, that the Morgan syndicate has acquired the Carnegie Company, although not confirmed by supreme authority is very generally believed.

One of those identified with the negotiations in the Mills Building, on being informed that the Industrial Commission had appointed a committee to investigate the steel deal, said: "Let the committee come. It will no doubt secure the information it seeks."

On the Stock Exchange the steel stocks in the early trading were inclined to weakness, selling off on continued reports that a "hitch" in the steel deal had occurred—reports that, as on the previous day, had no foundation in fact. They served their purpose, nevertheless, timid holders being induced to part with their stocks. In the afternoon, partly in sympathy with the rise in the general market, and partly due to buying by brokers said to be acting for Mr. Morgan, the stocks recovered, with final figures showing net gains as follows: Steel Hoop, 1¾; preferred, 2; Tin Plate, ⅜; Federal Steel, ¾; National Steel, 1; preferred, 2; Tennessee Coal, ¼.

Steel and Wire seemed to be under some pressure, the closing figure showing a fractional net loss. The weakness in National Tube was on the reported organization of a new independent company, while Smelters declined because of the dissensions among the Directors of the company.

A story got on Street in the late afternoon that Mr. Carnegie was buying stock "all around the room" was not credited

WHAT PITTSBURG HEARS.

Latest Figures Place Capitalization of Steel Combination at $800,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 15.—The Pittsburg Leader says that from a reliable source it was learned that the deal with Andrew Carnegie will be closed by the payment to Mr. Carnegie of $22,500,000 in cash. He is to receive, in addition, $1,500 per share for his stock, and will be paid in bonds. The minority stockholders will be paid in stock in the new company, receiving 150 per cent. each for the common and preferred shares.

The same authority says the officials of the other companies have submitted financial statements, and the syndicate will determine from these the bases upon which they will be taken into the great combine. If the statements are acceptable, the stockholders will get certificates in the new company in exchange for the old ones. The Leader further says:

So far as the concerns outside of the Carnegie Company are concerned the matter is largely that of a blind pool. The value of the different stocks is a puzzling matter, but it has been proposed that an average of the prices on the New York Exchange be taken. A number of New York branches are hesitating about entering the underwriting syndicate. One of the financial questions that has arisen relates to the four Moore companies. They cannot, without the consent of two-thirds of both classes of stock, permit the mortgaging of property. This may complicate the giving of the bonds to Mr. Carnegie.

Latest figures place the capitalization at $800,000,000, and it is considered to be extremely doubtful whether it will be considered expedient to take in all the companies. The finishing companies may be admitted later, then the raw steel concerns, like the Carnegie and Federal Steel Companies.

At the present time the negotiations are at a critical stage, and it is possible that the American Steel and Wire Company and one other concern may not agree to enter. The valuations will be on a close basis and a good bit of water will be squeezed out.

In addition to the cash payment of $22,500,000 to Mr. Carnegie, he will receive $1,500 for each of his $8,000 shares of stock, making a total of over $152,000,000 for his interest, from which the income will be nearly $8,000,000 a year.

AMERICAN TUBE COMPANY.

Elverton R. Chapman of the stockbroking firm of E. R. Chapman & Co. of 80 Broadway, formerly of Moore & Schley, who is promoting the American Tube Company, which is to manufacture under the Perrins process, said yesterday that details of the company may be expected shortly. The plant of the company will be established in the Pittsburg district. The company is to be independent.

Mr. Chapman said yesterday that persons identified with the Morgan steel deal syndicate had sounded him in regard to controlling the company, but he gave them no encouragement.

A FORGER DISCHARGED.

Judge Cowing added another act of mercy to his long list yesterday when Albin Hermann of 325 West Thirtieth Street, who obtained sufficient money on a forged check to marry the girl of his choice, acknowledged his offense and was permitted to leave the court with his wife, a free man. Hermann passed a worthless check on his landlady, receiving $92 in change. Shortly afterward he married.

Hermann was arrested and locked up in the Tombs. He has been there several weeks. His wife has been unceasing in her efforts to effect her husband's release. They lived together only two weeks.

"I understand that you forged this check in order to get married," said Judge Cowing.

Hermann admitted this with tears in his eyes.

"Why didn't you postpone the wedding?"

"I wanted to marry, and just couldn't wait, Judge."

"Do you think your wife can make a respectable man of you after this affair?"

"I'm sure of it, Judge. I expect to pay the money back."

"You are discharged, then. I'll give your wife a chance with you." Overjoyed, Hermann almost fainted and was led from court by his weeping wife.

MUTUAL WILL CONTRACTS.

Not Enforceable Except by Parties to the Original Agreement.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Lucie E. Everdell et al. against Elizabeth Hill and Jacob F. Miller, as executors of Mary L. Everdell. The case involves some points in the law regarding "mutual wills," such as the courts seldom pass upon. It was claimed that in 1879 Mary L. Everdell and her two sisters, Matilda and Catherine Everdell, made an agreement to make mutual wills, by which the first one to die was to leave all her property to the two surviving, and the first one of these two to die was to leave all her possessions to the last survivor of the three. It was also alleged that the agreement provided that the last one to die should leave her entire property to certain nieces. Matilda died in 1881, and Catherine a few years later, and both of them left wills as described. Mary, however, survived until 1898, and she left a considerable part of her property to persons other than the nieces. Then the present suit was brought, in which it was sought to have the executors directed to carry out the terms of the original agreement.

The lower court held that it was bound in equity to enforce the agreement, and decreed its specific performance. The Appellate Division reverses this judgment. Justice Rumsey, who writes the opinion, says that there is grave doubt whether the proof was sufficient to establish the contract at all. Even if there was a contract, the nieces have no standing in court to enforce it. They were not parties to it, and no consideration passed which brings them into it.

Justice Hatch writes a dissenting opinion.

LEGAL NOTES.

A DOG CASE.—Frederick Fox and Melvin L. Evans, residing in Albany, who owned several dogs, brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society to have the dog law, passed in 1895, declared unconstitutional, and to restrain defendants from destroying their dogs. On the trial, the court held that the law, which requires that every person who owns or harbors a dog in cities of a certain class shall procure a yearly license for the animal, upon payment of $1; and authorizes the destruction of an unlicensed dog who has not a certain metal tag attached to his collar, was constitutional. On an appeal, the Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Landon, directing a reversal, held that as the law now stands in this State dogs are property, and, of course, within the laws for the protection of property. "Now it is plain," Justice Landon said, "that whether a dog is licensed or not does not affect its character. A good dog is none the less so though it wears no collar."

The Court held, in conclusion, that this legislation was void, because the summary destruction or appropriation of a person's dog without notice to the owner was the taking of property without due process of law; and that the law assumed to vest in the society, a private corporation, the execution of certain police powers of the State, and in fact to constitute it a public officer. The Court of Appeals has recently decided, in an opinion by Judge Cullen, that the decision of the Appellate Division could not be upheld on either of these grounds. "Under any circumstances," Judge Cullen says, "there is but a qualified property in dogs, cats, and similar animals, and, in fact, there may be said to be no property in them as against the police power of the State. * * * Summary confiscation of this character without judicial process would, in the case of domestic animals, such as horses, oxen, and the like, even though these animals were trespassing, be unconstitutional; but the legislation regarding dogs, though it has stood on the statute books for nearly a century, has never been questioned.

"Nor, if the statute is not condemned for other reasons, do we think it presents a case of the delegation of governmental power to a private corporation. As unlicensed dogs have been so long subject to destruction by every person, the authority given to the officers or agents of the defendant to kill such dogs is neither greater nor less than that conferred on other citizens." The Court comes to the conclusion, however, that the statute is unconstitutional, so far as it requires the owner of a dog to pay a license fee to the society for its own use, that being an unauthorized appropriation of public moneys, and is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. The Court holds also that the statute, so far as it empowers the society to appropriate, harbor, or keep dogs without paying any license fee, while every other citizen is obliged to pay such license fee, is the granting of an exclusive privilege and immunity, forbidden by Section 18, Article III., of the Constitution.

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CUSTODY OF CHILD INDENTURED FROM JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the decision of the Special Term, which, on habeas corpus, directed the New York Juvenile Asylum to restore to Ellen Dunlap her child, Nellie Dunlap, sixteen years old. The little girl, in August, 1894, when she was about eleven years old, was surrendered to the institution by her mother for two years because of her destitution and inability to support her. In April, 1896, the child was indentured to Frederick Bauman of Mount Pulaski, Logan County, Ill. The Juvenile Asylum authorities, in their return to the writ, stated that the child was not willing to return to her mother, and that neither the asylum nor is officers had the child's custody or control. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds it was the duty of the court on the habeas corpus hearing to require proof to enable it to determine the issue of fact whether the institution had control and custody of the child. The question in the case, the Court said, did not depend upon the absolute legal right of the parent to the custody of the child, but the important thing to be determined in any such case was the interest of the child itself. "It does not appear in this case," Justice Rumsey said, "whether the father of the child is living or not. It does appear, however, that the mother was, in 1894, in such destitute circumstances that she gave up the control of the child because she was not able to care for or support it. Before the Court should deliver the child it is its duty to ascertain whether the mother is the one entitled to its custody, and, if so, whether her circumstances are so changed that she is in a condition to support and sustain her child."

***

SUICIDE AND LIFE INSURANCE.—The Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, in its defense of a suit by Jennie Louis to recover upon a policy issued by it in June, 1895, upon the life of her husband, Joseph H. Louis, for her benefit, claimed the policy was void because Mr. Louis's death, which took place in Philadelphia, in April, 1896, was caused by suicide. The policy contained a provision that the company did not assume the risk of self-destruction, except upon satisfactory proof that the insured was so far insane as to destroy his responsibility therefor; and in case of death from that cause, the policy should become null and void. On the proofs submitted by each party as to that fact, the jury gave a verdict for Mrs. Louis, and that decision was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, holding that there should be a reversal because, in the application for the insurance, facts had been suppressed by the assured which were material in determining whether or not the insurance should be given.

The assured answered "no" to the question whether there was any fact relating to his physical condition, personal or family history, or habits, which had not been stated and with which the company ought to be made acquainted. That this answer was false was sought to be proved by the fact that the assured in December, 1893, had been accused by his employers with the crimes of larceny and forgery, and when thus charged had attempted to commit suicide by inhaling gas; and he had been subsequently arrested and indicted for those crimes.

Mount Sinai Hospital Plans.

Plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday for the foundations and other preliminary work for the nine buildings to be erected by the Mount Sinai Hospital on the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundredth, and One Hundred and First Street. The estimate of Architect Arnold W. Brunner places the cost of the buildings at $1,600,000. Norcross Brothers have the masonry contract and Sloane & Moller that for the carpentry.

Many a man hankering after the cosiness of an ulster chokes the longing because an ulster lacks style.

The English travelling overcoat—new in America, but in every Englishman's wardrobe, if not on his back, is stunningly stylish and ulstery warm. $30.

Men who look for warmth only can find it in the regulation ulster at $15.

Between seasons many scarf manufacturers are long on short silk-ends—silks that make ties sold everywhere at $1.

Some of these ends have been cut for us into the favorite narrow four-in-hands.

Price, 55 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SUPPLY OF SEA FOOD LOW

Fish and Oyster Famine Threatened in the City.

Vegetables and Fowl Are Also Becoming Scarce—Prices Compared with Those of Last Week.

New York was nearer a fish and oyster famine yesterday than it had been for many a year before. Prices advanced very considerably, and one of the largest wholesale sea food merchants in the city said that if the present cold weather conditions continued there would be almost an absolute oyster famine within ten days or two weeks. The cold weather has also sent the prices of game and produce soaring, and the end of the trouble has by no means been reached.

The oyster situation yesterday was most peculiar. About 12,000,000 oysters are sold in New York every day. These come to the city in two ways. First, certain large houses get their supply directly from oyster beds. Secondly, the scows at the foot of Christopher and Beekman Streets get consignments from small producers, which are in turn sold to the smaller dealers.

Yesterday the scows were selling the bivalve at an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. over the large commission merchants. This caused a large increase in the selling price on the part of the retailers. On the other hand, one of the largest firms in Fulton Market quoted no advance in prices, although the head of this same firm said that no new oysters were coming in; that the stock now being sold was almost entirely the reserve stock which all dealers keep on hand, and that an oyster famine was by no means impossible within the very near future.

Box oysters were selling in Fulton Market yesterday at $1.25 per 100; mediums, at from 75 to 90 cents per 100; small, or blue-point oysters, at 60 cents. To get the same oysters along the water front cost an average of 33 1-3 per cent. more. The Narragansett oyster beds were the only ones near New York which were not entirely blocked up.

The cold, the ice, and the storm all along the Atlantic Coast have put an almost complete end to fishing for a full week past. As a consequence, prices of almost every kind of fish have gone up. Eugene G. Blackford of Fulton Market said yesterday concerning the fish situation:

"There is no live fish in the market. It is all frozen. Twenty per cent. of the fish sold here usually comes from the district within a radius of fifty miles of New York, and yet for several days this source has been entirely cut off. We are dependent for our supply entirely upon the railroads and steamboats. The situation has caused a great hardship to the commission houses who are dependent for their supply entirely upon certain fishing grounds. The retailers have not suffered so much, as they could replenish their supplies from any available source.

Medium bass sold yesterday for 35 cents a pound; last week it was only 25 cents; green bluefish, 30 cents a pound, against 20; blackfish, 15, instead of 10; carp, 18, 15; codfish, 12, 6; large eels, 18, 15; flounders, 15, 10; haddock, 10, 6; chicken halibut, 30, 20; Southern kingfish, 25, 20; large live lobsters, 22, 18; pompano, 35, 25; seabass, 18, 15; Florida roe shad, $1 each, as against 80 cents. Other shads sold proportionately higher. Sole, 15, 10; whitebait, 35, 25; small white perch, 15, 10; scallops were not high, the large ones selling for from 90 cents to $1 a quart, a 50 per cent. advance.

The clam diggers of Little Neck, L. I., have had a hard time to fill orders for the New York market during the last two days, owing to the ice in the bay. On Thursday telegrams are said to have been received offering as high as $10 a barrel for clams.

The cold snap has affected the produce market largely, because of its delay of transportation. William G. Ihrig and Samuel E. Hunter of Fulton Market furnished these comparative prices: Lettuce has advanced in four days from $1 and $1.75 a dozen normally to from $1.50 and $3 now; spinach, which has been selling for $1 a barrel, now brings $1.50; string beans have gone from $3 to $4 a crate; sprouts now sell for 20 cents a quart, an advance of 5 cents; kale sells for $1.35 a barrel, instead of 85 cents; green peppers are $3 a crate, against $1.50; carrots, $1.75, against $1.25; beets, $1.25 a barrel, against $1; parsnips, $1.75, against $1.25. A big rise in pumpkins and squashes is promised, and the first of the fresh vegetables to come after the cold weather ends will be very dear.

Delayed trains have also sent the price of poultry and game up. This is especially to be seen in the case of turkeys, which are selling in Washington Market at 13 cents a pound wholesale, an almost unprecedented price. At retail they bring from 14 to 18 cents. Broiler chickens are $1.25 a pair, instead of $1, normally. Philadelphia "roaster" chickens have gone from 18 to 20 and 21 cents a pound. Capons bring 22 cents instead of 20. Ordinary duck sells for 28 cents, 20 being the ordinary price. Geese bring 16 cents against 14. Squabs have made a big jump, their price yesterday being $4.50 a dozen, instead of $3 and $3.50, as usual. Mallard ducks brought $1.75 a pair, against $1.25, with a similar raise for black ducks. Rabbits advanced from 25 to 35 cents a pair.

Dealers in butter said that all their products were a little frost-bitten when they arrived now, and that the price had gone up about 10 per cent. The best butter was selling in Washington Market yesterday for 27 cents, instead of 23 cents, its customary price. Eggs went for 27 cents a dozen, against 23 and 24 cents.

Dealers in fruit were happier than their fellow-traders in other lines. They said the cold weather had not gone far South, and that fruit shipments were not being enough delayed to affect the price. Strawberries, they reported, were cheaper yesterday than they had been for some time, selling for 50 cents a quart.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Coats.

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS.

Handsome models, made of Tan Kersey Cloth, lined with fine quality silk,

$12.50; Yesterday $25.00 to $50.00.

Remaining stock of short Jackets, various models,

$7.50 and $9.50; Yesterday $15.00 to $25.00.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies', Initialed, pure Linen Handkerchiefs,

$1.00 per box of half dozen; Value $1.50.

Ladies', fine French Linen Initialed Handkerchiefs,

$1.50 per box of half dozen.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, — 1 1-2 inch hem,

$3.50 per dozen; Value $6.00.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

FAST IN A BIG ICE FLOE

Revenue Cutter and Ferryboat in Peril for a Time.

The Northfield Caught and Carried to the Harbor's Mouth—Barricade in the Bay.

Ice continued plentiful in the rivers and harbor yesterday, although the sunshine and constant battering of vessels broke it up so that much of the floe was carried out to sea in the afternoon. There were a few accidents, notably those following the sudden rush of vast quantities of ice toward the Narrows at about 1 o'clock.

At that hour the tide was going out. The loose ice along the rivers was driven seaward, and some of it, coming in contact with Robbin's Reef, lodged there. On top of the pile thus collected there was heaped more within the next half hour, and it was not long before an almost solid mass extended from the reef to the shore of Long Island, off Bay Ridge, completely blocking the channel through which both ocean liners and harbor craft are wont to proceed outward. This long chain of ice blocks, practically stopping up the outlet of the harbor, remained in its position until 2 o'clock, and the small boats that tried to break their way through it were unable to do so.

One of the revenue cutters, which had been down to Quarantine to meet a steamship, was caught away from her berth and had to wait for the barricade to break up. The ferryboat Northfield of the Staten Island line, tried to cut her way through the line of ice, but was driven back. Just then the line was broken, two or three big vessels having been working at it with the aid of the tide. With a rush the ice was hurled out toward the sea, and the Northfield, caught by it, was taken all the way down to the mouth of the harbor. At last, just as the passengers thought they were about to be carried to sea, the ice became so well broken up that the boat was able to return to her course. She was delayed nearly two hours. Meanwhile the cutter had made her way through the floe and was coming up to her pier at the Battery as fast as she could. Many other small boats, as well as these two, were caught and had to wait for an hour or two before they could proceed up to the city.

When the line of ice broke it was separated into two parts, one of them going toward the sea and the other turning into the Kill von Kull. Through the latter were coming two tugs, one, the Lohman, of the Daizell fleet, and the other the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The former was pushed backward by the floe, despite the fact that she tried to go ahead under full steam, and was finally forced aground, remaining there till the ice had passed by. The railroad tug was also pushed back, but managed to keep away from the shore.

Fish dealers reported yesterday that six cod schooners were overdue. Among them are the Nelson, C. M. Harris, and T. C. Brackett, all of which left here last Tuesday for their customary fishing grounds off Nantucket Shoals. It is thought that, if they have not drifted out to sea, they are sheltered under Block Island. There is some anxiety, however, lest they have been blown to the southeast by the northwesterly gales that have been doing so much damage for the last ten days.

TORPEDO BOAT IN COLLISION.

Struck by Tug Which Was Forcing a Path Through a Formidable Ice Jam.

The ice jam in the East River was responsible yesterday for a collision off the Brooklyn Navy Yard between the United States torpedo boat Winslow and the navy yard tug Narketa, which resulted in the former craft being laid up for repairs at the yard.

The Winslow, commanded by Lieut. Commander Phelps, started from the navy yard in the afternoon for Philadelphia. Because of the ice which choked Wallabout Bay and the East River off the navy yard it was decided to send the stout tug Narketa out ahead of the Winslow to break a clear passage through for the more frail craft.

The Narketa steamed about a boat's length in front of the Winslow, and all went well until the two were well out into the stream. The tug was there suddenly caught in a jam of ice and swung back against the following torpedo boat. The stern of the Narketa struck the bow of the Winslow, and a number of the bow plates of the torpedo boat were loosened and bent.

The injury to the Winslow was such that her commander decided to put back to the navy yard, where the boat was tied up. At the yard last night it was said, however, that the damage to the torpedo boat was not considered serious, and that it would be speedily repaired.

SEARCHING FOR LOST SCOW.

Wrecking Tug to Hunt During Fifteen Days—Olsen Had Food and Fuel.

The wrecking tug William E. Chapman started out yesterday morning to look for the mud scow called M. 38, on which Thomas Olsen was cast adrift five miles east of Sandy Hook last Tuesday night. Orders were given to the Captain of the wrecker that he should search fifteen days before abandoning hope of finding the man alive, although it is thought by his employers that he has certainly perished before this time.

Contrary to the first reports, Capt. Lucas of the tug Hallenback, in tow of which the scow was being taken out when she was lost, did know when the stays connecting his boat with the scow became detached. He said yesterday:

"It was about 9 o'clock at night, and as dark as Egypt, when the accident happened. We were between the Scotland and Sandy Hook lightships. One of my men yelled that M. 38 was loose and drifting, with Olsen aboard of it, and I immediately turned and began to search for him. It was no use, and after an hour I gave up the hunt."

The scow had on board plenty of provisions to last three weeks, besides fifty gallons of water. In the cabin, which was habitable and calculated to shelter a man indefinitely if the scow kept right side up, was a coal stove, beside which was enough coal for many days.

THE STORM UP STATE.

Country Roads Blockaded, Mail Routes Abandoned—Huge Drifts Form.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Reports of storms which have prevailed in this section during the past few days are coming in slowly. At Canandaigua the effects of the prevailing blizzard have been felt seriously. All trains are from four to six hours late. The 4:23 train, due there Wednesday, did not arrive until 5 o'clock this morning. The country roads are blockaded and no effort is made to travel them. The rural mail routes are abandoned and business is practically at a standstill.

At Spencerport it is the worst storm in many years. At Newark the storm has been accompanied by high wind, which is collecting the snow into huge drifts. The rural free-mail system is suspended and the doctors find it impossible to reach their patients. At Sodus the high wind sweeping off the lake has piled the snow in mountainous drifts. Business at the village is practically dead, as it has been for two weeks. The snow in places along the highways is ten to fifteen feet deep.

At Williamson the storm is the worst of several seasons. The Rochester and Sodus Bay trolley road has not had a car through from Rochester since Monday, and trains on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg are far behind. At Leroy the storm still continues, and farmers are unable to get to the village to purchase necessary articles of food. The snow is now five feet deep on the level and drifting badly. At Caledonia, the north end of Livingston County is experiencing a severe blizzard. The roads are blocked and the farmers are unable to move feed. At Livonia no trains have been through on the Lehigh since Monday. All express is going forward over the Erie. At Penn Yan the storm has been accompanied by high wind and the roads are all but impassable, owing to drifts.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE'S EVIDENCE.

Will Not Be Submitted to the Present Grand Jury, Mr. Philbin Says.

The February Grand Jury, which includes four members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, will not be permitted by the District Attorney to examine the evidence collected by the Committee of Five against police officials in whose precincts vice flourishes. District Attorney Philbin said yesterday that, with Assistant District Attorney Schurman, he had gone over only a portion of the matters submitted, and would not finish examining the remainder until after the February Grand Jury is discharged.

Mr. Philbin's belief that Chairman Nixon is sincere in his desire to carry out the instructions of the Chieftain over the sea "to get results," if it is intimated, has something to do with the District Attorney's reluctance to submit any matters relating to vice to the present Grand Jury.

Judge Newburger will preside in Part I., General Sessions, next month, and will swear in the March Grand Jury.

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

Amusements.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. — 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St., 9th Ave., 58th St., 125th St.
Johnstone Bennett, Alf. Grant, Paulinetti & Piquo, Frank Cushman, &c. Marcel's Ra-Reliefs, Tom Nawn & Co., Tachernoff's Dogs, Kittie Mitchell. Geo. W. Monroe, Favor & Sinclair, Melville & Stetson, Dillon Bros., 3 Vilonas, Mlle. Delbosq, Joe Welch, Hilda Thomas, Florence Reed, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher
Next Week. 5th AVE. Gorgeous Production of David Belasco's DAINTY JAPANESE FANTASY, MADAME BUTTERFLY. Under personal supervision of Mr. Belasco, with original cast, scenic and beautiful light effects.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night, 8:15. Xtra Matinée Wash'gton's Birthd. — FLORODORA — Feb. 19, Souvenirs. Seats selling for all performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. T'day, 2:15. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday. Strauss's Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.) ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT. FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST, at 1:30. Orders Received.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. EDNA MAY. Special Engagement of DAN DALY. Seats Selling Special Mat. Wash'n Birthday.

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av. Opening Week 34th Annual Exhibition. American Water Color Society. Week Day and Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

KEITH'S B. F. KEITH'S SUPERB ART STUDIES. EDMUND HAYES, RENO & RICHARDS, GRAPEWIN & CHANCE, HARMONY 4.

KNICKERBOCKER. N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT. B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. To-day. When We Were Twenty-One

The extra great worth we give, is conspicuous in Overcoats and Suits
—exclusively the present styles, marked down to
$15.00 and $12.00,
Regular prices were a half and a third higher.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.
Stores Open This Evening.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL BARGAINS.

A large lot of Persian Rugs, $19.50, (reduced from $22.50 and $35.00, sizes from 7.4x3.2 to 10.4x3.10 ft.)
All fine pieces in richest color combinations.
A great variety of odd chairs, $4.75 to $32, (former prices $6 to $42;) Hall-stands, $12 to $70, (former prices, $15 to $83;) Settles, $18 to $100, (former prices, $21 to $125.)
America, the "land of timbered plenty," contributes her forest's best for the furniture which is now below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

TRY THEM FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat.

Fac-Simile Signature of John S. Brown & Son on every box.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. To-day, Wed., and Friday. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Mats. To-day, Wed., and Friday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES With Ethel Barrymore and Great Cast.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Mats. To-day, Wed., and Friday. UNDER TWO FLAGS With BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. Mats. To-day & Friday. Eve., 8:15. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Mat. To-day, Wed., & Wash. Birthday. Evgs. 8:30 "Went With a Rush."—Herald. WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. ....3D MONTH.... LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.

BURTON HOLMES
5 Mondays and Tuesdays at 3, at Daly's.
5 Wednesdays and Thurs. at 8:30, at Mendelssohn.
BEGINNING WEEK OF FEB. 25, CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course Tickets Now on Sale, $5, $4, and $3. Singles, $1.50, $1. 75c., Feb. 18, at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2. HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE"

CARNEGIE LYCEUM
Friday morning, February 22d, at 11.
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Subject: SCENES IN ANIMAL LAND—new pictures and old favorites.—Lobo, Little Johnny, Mollie Cottontail, the Springfield Fox. The only chance this season. Tickets, $1.00. Children half price. For sale at the hall.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH, YALE VS. COLUMBIA.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra. Music. Skates Free.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c. MATINEE TO-DAY. DEWEY BURLESQUERS. La Belle Zouaves. Living Pictures.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. Victoria Evs. 8:30. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. A. H. CHAMBERLYN'S EXTRAVAGANZA MY LADY Co. of 100, Headed by Chas. J. Ross.

Harlem Op. House | Jefferson | De Angelis | Evs., 8:15. Mat. T'dy. A Royal Rogue. NEXT WEEK, | Wm. H. Crane as "David Harum." | Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN Extra Mat. Feb. 22 "In the Palace of the King."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30 Farewell Appearances of Mat. Wed. & To-day, 2:15. MARY MANNERING IN Janice Meredith

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Charles Frohman's big new spectacle Effie Ellsler & 250 people. BARBARA FRIETCHIE Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. Mt. Wash'n Bthd. THE CLIMBERS

CHILDREN'S THEATRE MAT. TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. The CLOWN and LOCKET CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ext. Mat. Wash'ton's Bir'day Seats ready. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

Irving Place Theatre. Ev., 8:15. Matinée To-day (pop. prices) Lessing's "MINNA VON BARNHELM." To-night, last time, Sardou's "DER LETZTE BRIEF."

Weber & Fields' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesque of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN NEW ORCHESTRA. CINEMATOGRAPH MUSEE XTRA ATTRACTIONS.

The New York Fitch Play, THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & T'day LOVERS' LANE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th St. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ugo Biondi, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, 20 others. J. Street. Ev. all Orc. 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—TOO MUCH JOHNSON.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8.15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mt. daily except Mon. 25c. All the Comforts of Home

Misses' Suit Dept.

Misses' Serge Suits,—Russian Blouse and Sailor models,—trimmed with cloth and braid.
Sizes 4 to 12 years.
5.00 and 7.50.

Cloth Reefers,—lined throughout with silk. Plain or trimmed with braid. Sizes 4 to 10 years.
5.00 and 7.50;
Value $9.00 to $15.00.

Pedestrian Skirts,—lengths 35 to 39 ins. finished with 10 rows of stitching,—blue, brown and grey; length 35 to 39 ins.
5.00.

Misses' Pedestrian Skirts,—Oxford blue, grey and brown. Finished with nine inch, stitched flare hem. Lengths 36 to 39 ins.
9.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
This Afternoon at 2—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
TO-NIGHT at 7:45, at Popular Prices.—DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 17, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In commemoration of VERDI'S death, his REQUIEM MASS will be performed under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 18, at

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Of late there has been an attempt made by certain publishers to revive, or, possibly, to create, popular interest in the study of astronomy. Some of the books in which this idea first found expression have been noted in these columns. A fortnight ago we called attention to "Astronomy with an Opera Glass," which Garrett P. Serviss has prepared for D. Appleton & Co. We are now enabled to state that a book on this subject from a popular point of view, yet one containing the significance of the most recent discoveries and theories, is being written by Prof. Simon Newcomb, late of the Nautical Almanac Office in Washington, for G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will bear the title of "The Stars," and will be illustrated in an attractive and instructive way principally through a new process of celestial photography.

"Abyssinia: Through the Lion Land to the Court of the Lion of Judah," is the title of an important book of travel and observation from the pen of Herbert Vivian, which Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish. The text is adequately emphasized with a series of fine illustrations and with maps. The author says in his preface: "Apart from their history and origin, the Abyssinians afford a fascinating study as the only African people who may one day defy and even rival European civilization. Nobody knows and everybody wants to know what the attitude of Abyssinia is likely to be toward ourselves and our rivals. I hope to be able to throw some light upon this point, for I have talked with all sorts and conditions of men in Abyssinia, from the Emperor Menelik II. down to members of what might be called the young Abyssinian party, who wish to introduce all the barbarism of civilization into a land which has remained unspoiled since the days of the Queen of Sheba, mother of Menelik I."

We have been informed on good authority that Mr. Herbert Spencer has given up the idea so long entertained by him of revising all the books that form his system of philosophy. The task even for a younger man would have been tremendous. But in revising his "First Principles," it is said that he more than once regretted having undertaken the task, since, without in any great degree changing his own theories, he found himself in many cases obliged to modify the statement of others of his ideas. And better than all, this touch of egotism in the aged scientist is justified.

It seems that "Quo Vadis" has a sequel which is now being put into English by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin. It will first make its appearance in this country in serial form, probably covering a year or more. Concerning the translator, it may be added that he has just returned from a trip around the world, and is now staying in Chicago. He is also at work on a volume descriptive of his travels, and on another pertaining to the "Buriats" of Russia; this people is said to be the only real primitive Mongolian tribe in existence.

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson has just completed for G. P. Putnam's Sons a work entitled "Improvement of Towns and Cities." It treats of the development of the scenic appearance of places. The subject of the book and the author's treatment thereof were recently discussed by the Committee on Municipal Improvements, which has been appointed by the Architectural League of America, when the scheme received the highest praise from the architects and sculptors present.

George C. Hazelton, Jr., taking his successful play as a basis, has written around it a novel which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish late in the Spring under the title of "Mistress Nell: A Merry Tale of a Merry Time." Like the plays inspired by an episode in the life of England's "merry monarch," the number of romances on the same theme is likely to be curiously large and varied. We have already mentioned two in these columns. Mr. Hazelton's book will have for frontispiece a portrait of Nell Gwyn in colors. The author in his book rather more than in his play emphasizes the captivating grace and beauty no less than the gayety and vivacity of the heroine.

M. Paul Blouët, better known by his pseudonym, Max O'Rell, has just returned from Paris to London with two books well under way, which have already been accepted by American publishers. One is on "The Eternal Feminine," and the other, which is likely to amuse where the genial Frenchman's impressions have long been mistaken for criticism, is a series of autobiographical sketches. It will contain the amusing reminiscences of his life as a schoolboy, a French officer, a prisoner of war, a journalist, a public school master, an author, and a globe-trotting lecturer. M. Blouët has it within his power to make a most entertaining volume.

Edgar Fawcett, who for some years past has been a resident of London, will soon publish through Messrs. Sands of that city a novel entitled "New York," which will contain many presentments of this city's social phases and features. The chief character in early life commits a crime similar to forgery, and serves three years of imprisonment. He emerges from his seclusion a repentant outcast, and is at length enabled to live down his deplorable past.

John Uri Lloyd, author of that successful novel, "Stringtown on the Pike," is about to have issued through Dodd, Mead & Co. a story entitled "Etidorhpa." The tale was first published some years back in an ephemeral form; it is now about to be presented in a revised and enlarged edition, and with some very striking illustrations.

E. W. Hornung, author of "The Amateur Cracksman," has a new tale in active preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons, which will be issued in the Spring under the title of "The Shadow of a Man." The redeeming feature in Mr. Hornung's "sensational" themes, for bookish people at least, is that he is a literary artist. His forthcoming book is a story of Australian station life. The recounting of the shadow which came between the charming belle of Toorak and her lover and the consequences thereof make a tale of mystery and of spectacular effects, but also one possessing the literary quality.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish in connection with Messrs. Constable & Co. of London an "Outline History of the Reign of Victoria," by Prof. York Powell of Oxford University, who, by the way, is editing D. Appleton & Co.'s Great People Series, the first volume of which, "The Spanish People," by Martin A. S. Hume, makes its appearance this month.

"The Painters of Florence," by Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Ady,) will be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work gives the results of recent researches, together with a brief account of the lives and works of the chief Florentine painters, whose pictures, if they do not equal those of the Venetians in depth and splendor of color, surpass the work of most Italian schools in [illegible] and expression of real emotion.

FRANCE'S LOST EMPIRE.

A Book About Her Conflict with England Begun in Pennsylvania and Closed at Quebec.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Cyrus Townsend Brady.

The tale that is told often derives interest from the point of view of the teller. Mr. Bradley is evidently an Englishman, whose attention has been turned to the romantic and splendid history of the American side of the Seven Years' War by, as he says, "an attachment begotten by many years of residence under the shadow of the Alleghanies, in the most vigorous and impressionable period of life, and stimulated by occasional wanderings with tent and canoe amid the wild and romantic waterways of Canada."

That he should have been moved to write of the great contest with France for supremacy in North America, in which, by the way, were developed those men who afterward achieved the victory in a greater struggle for America which began at Lexington, is an excellent thing, and that we should have these subjects described from an English point of view is still better.

Those of our people who delight in the romantic and splendid history of our own great continent and who prefer the story of Colonial and American heroism to the romantic annals of older nations are already familiar with the subject from the American point of view in the scholarly compilations of Winsor and the fascinating pages of Parkman, a historian whose fame grows with each succeeding day, for almost alone in his epic books does one find a comprehensive survey of the great struggle between the two peoples representing the two ideas of government so diametrically opposed. But those who have not the time to master the subject in Parkman, and who desire a more popular sketch than that of Winsor, will be delighted to find what they wish in this volume.

Mr. Bradley speaks a curious word when he refers to the oblivion to which the War of Independence has been consigned in England, and asserts an equal indifference to that struggle with France in America, which paved the way for the fighting we had among ourselves, as an excuse for writing his book. He needs no excuse. Almost the main thing which our Colonial historical literature lacks he has been fortunate enough to supply, and that is a brief, accurate, scholarly, satisfactory history of the war which began with Braddock's defeat and ended with the retreat of de Levis after Sainte Foie. He has produced a volume which in the main fulfills these requirements.

Such a war surely was never before carried on. The trained and disciplined battalions of the Old World, regiments whose names were long famous in history, fought side by side with a heterogeneous militia, bodies of partisans, scouts, wood-rangers, coureurs des bois, and savage and ferocious Indians. The campaigns were conducted under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty through unbroken forests, over towering mountain ranges, on the bosom of great waters, by the shores of exquisite lakes, and on the banks of a great river. The battles won and lost were infinitely more dramatic in their elements, and the results to the world more momentous, than those between greater forces in the familiar fields of Europe.

All this Mr. Bradley brings out clearly and well. He has caught in full measure the romance and splendor of this war of mountain, lake, and woodland. His style is in the main so lucid and so agreeable that the few marks of careless diction appearing here and there shock more than might be expected.

The book is remarkable for its defense of the much-abused Braddock, for its highly eulogistic view of Washington, considering its authorship, for its unsparing censure of the incompetent English commanders who blundered through the earlier campaigns with such disastrous results, and for its bitter strictures on the neglectful indifference of the famous gentry of Virginia to the foe, French and Indian, ravaging their frontiers, whom Washington with a breaking heart—and not much else, so inadequate were his means—strove to put down for the protection of the terrified people on the border. But there is a spirit of fairness and gallantry, even toward foes, through all the chapters which is admirable.

The impartial reader may find something to censure in the rather undignified reflections upon the French priests and the Roman Catholic Church of that day in Canada—some of which it must be granted were deserved—and to this must be added the displeasure one feels at the atrocious proof-reading, which, in spite of the table of errata in the front of the book, has allowed many errors in spelling and a few in fact to appear in the pages. But aside from these things, which might easily be corrected should a second edition be called for—as is probable—interest and pleasure in large degree

*[illegible]

will be deprived from its perusal. I think, if the phrase be not too trite, it really fills a long-felt want in our Colonial historic literature. The English, doubtless, who know less about these things than we—if we are to believe Mr. Bradley—will surely find it admirable.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

To Stop Indiscriminate Cut Prices.

In the current number of The American Printer Mr. John H. Dingman of Charles Scribner's Sons presents an entertaining and instructive article on "The American Publishers' Association," the formation of which last year caused considerable comment among bookmen as to its objects. Mr. Dingman sketches the development of the book trade in this country, showing that such a union or alliance among the publishers was inevitable if they were to maintain their proper integrity. In all important lines of literature the United States runs a close parallel to England, but in the former country, where similar works are in question, letterpress and binding, if not paper, are far superior. But in England net prices prevail; here they do not. And it is to remedy the custom of "cutting" prices that the association was organized. The development of the "cutting" custom is thus described:

At first the supposed interests of a rival bookseller led the latter to offer certain volumes at a price lower than the retail, this procedure being immediately met by his neighbor, and that action in various localities has been followed by the cutting of prices from a living margin of profit to a price in many cases approaching the cost, and sometimes reaching it and going below it. The extreme cuts in prices, however, have been made by department stores, whose proprietors finding the intense interest of the public in books of superior quality, by noted authors, have come to use such books as inducements to secure the attendance of customers at their stores, where, having secured their presence, they have been able to sell them other articles of merchandise, upon which they could make their usual profit, though they lost almost all or the whole of the profit on the books offered. It can be readily seen that this proceeding could tend only to damaging the interests of those who kept books alone for sale and who depended entirely upon them for a living. This has so resulted, and has done material injury to many careful and conservative booksellers, some of whom have been driven out of the business. It has also come about, slowly but nevertheless surely—that the larger department stores have secured a material proportion of the business in the various towns in the faster selling books, such as novels and other light literature.

Mr. George P. Brett, President of the Macmillan Company, and Secretary of the association, recently addressed a circular letter to the booksellers of the country inquiring whether the maintenance of net prices with discount to bona fide booksellers would be satisfactory. In response various suggestions have been made which if possible will be harmonized by the association. In closing Mr. Dingman says:

The practice of cutting having arisen, is not likely now to be changed, unless the conditions are changed on which the business is to be done in the future. Hence it is best to put forward some new method for selling, and by it meet the situation as we find it. Many plans have been proposed, but since no one at present secures a "retail" price for books, it is evident that the practical thing to do is to name a "net" price for each book, which shall be its selling price everywhere. Smaller discounts must then be allowed to booksellers, which discounts shall be as liberal as possible to enable them to make a living, but shall not present sufficient scope for "cutting." Though by this method booksellers will have to sell more books in order to reach a self-supporting basis, it is expected that there will be a more correct understanding between customers and dealers, and that as the prices will be uniform, the local trade of every bookseller will be strengthened. Each one will know more surely what to depend upon, and will be able to hold his business, build it up gradually, and finally put it upon a satisfactory basis.

Having studied the question one cannot help having a strong opinion on the subject, and it is this, that to do away with "cutting" you must at once sacrifice the useless marking that has existed on popular books; $1.50 books have sold for about $1.18, therefore put them at once at $1.20 net, because this figure lends itself easily to various discounts, then

Booksellers may receive 20 per cent. to make it cost ..... $ .96
The old 1-33 and 5 per cent. made ..... .95
On 25 copies 25 per cent. ..... .90
The old 40 per cent. made ..... .90
On 100 copies 25 per cent. and 5 per cent ..... .85½
The old 40 per cent. and 5 per cent. made ..... .85½
On 250 copies 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. ..... .81
The old 40 per cent. and 10 per cent. made ..... .81

The apparent weakness in this schedule is the first discount named, of 20 per cent., for ordinary quantity of books as being too small a margin for profit to the trade. The answer is that the dealer will now be sure of getting for his book $1.20
And having paid ..... .96

He will make a gross profit of ..... $ .24
which is 25 per cent. on his investment of $ .96.

This will leave him sure of a net profit of 15 per cent. generally. Formerly he was never sure of the amount he would get for his book, and when he sold at the varying prices he oftentimes found himself without profit at all. The present suggestion affords him a basis on which he can rely.

The real weakness of the schedule is the price named for the largest quantities, 81 cents. The difference between that and $1.20 net is 39 cents, and where a dealer who retails finds he can use books enough to buy at this amount he has before him the old temptation to cut under his neighbor in the selling price.

"Guy Mannering" Brings £70.

The record price of £70 was paid at Sotheby's, in London, two weeks ago for a copy of Scott's "Guy Mannering," 1815, in the original boards and uncut. This price may possibly seem absurd to those who have never included the novel in the list of "collectors' books," but it is, nevertheless, a great rarity in the original binding, and only a few copies in this condition are in existence. Scott's "Waverley," boards and uncut, sold for £150 April 27, 1899, in London, and his second novel, in the same desirable condition, is surely worth half that sum.

COVENTRY PATMORE.

Memoirs and Correspondence in Two Large Volumes.*

Mr. Basil Champneys's "Memoirs and Correspondence of Coventry Patmore," lately issued in two large volumes, aggregating nearly nine hundred pages, shows the most delightful typography, paper, arrangement of page, and all other mechanical details; it being the work of the Chiswick Press; while its illustrations, and notably the portrait of Coventry Patmore by Sargent, painted in 1894, and now in the National Portrait Gallery, add very materially to the interest of this charming book.

Mr. Champneys contributes a long preface to the memoirs, in which he tells us that when on a visit to Patmore at Hastings in 1891, the latter asked him to act as his literary executor, although no mention was made of a biography. Nothing further was said, and by his will, Mrs. Patmore was left sole literary executrix.

For many years before her husband's death, Mrs. Patmore had had in mind a biography, asking about events in Coventry Patmore's early life, writing down memoranda from his dictation, copying portions of letters possessing biographical interest, and gathering information by all available means, so that when Mr. Champneys decided to prepare the present memoir, at Mrs. Patmore's request, the material thus gathered became of the utmost service, in recognition of which the book is dedicated to her.

In 1760 John Stevens married Maria Böckmann, sister of a German artist; five children being born, one of whom, Robert, became a great traveler, naturalist, and botanist, his drawings of trees and flowers being still preserved in the family. The eldest daughter, Maria Clarissa, married, in 1783, Peter Patmore, a silversmith and jeweler on Ludgate Hill. They had only one child, Peter George Patmore, who refused to enter the family business, and became a writer of some note. He was born in 1786, and in 1822 married a Scotch girl of moderate fortune, Eliza Robertson, the family having four children, of whom the eldest, the subject of this memoir, Coventry Kersey Dighton Patmore, was born on July 23, 1823.

Coventry Patmore therefore came of a good middle-class stock, distinguished by special association with painting, with the jeweler's art, and with literature; while, under the influence of his great-uncle, he was at an early age encouraged in the close study of nature. All these strains reappear in his personality and in his work. The love for jewels which he showed in later life may be considered a hereditary trait or a mere coincidence, as the reader pleases. Coventry Patmore was never brought into any contact with his grandfather's business, as Peter Patmore retired from it long before his grandson's birth, and P. G. Patmore, his father, had in early youth given up his claim to it. Though it is difficult to assign so special a tendency to pure heredity, the association is at least worth recording. The influence exercised over him by his grandmother, his great-uncle, and his father are more definite; nor can the artistic element be ignored. This showed itself when Coventry Patmore was a boy in some proficiency in drawing, and later in an intense love and sound judgment of pictures, while in his second daughter, it is more definitely manifest in very remarkable and original work.

During Coventry Patmore's boyhood, and until 1845, the family were in easy circumstances, having both a town and country house, and except for a time spent in Paris the boy's life was divided between the two places. At one time he thought seriously of becoming an artist, and was awarded the silver palette of the Society of Arts in 1838. As early as 1840 young Patmore was writing verse, "The River" and "The Woodman's Daughter" being composed at this time. He was also engaged in a close study of poetry, and especially of Shakespeare. The publication in 1842 of Tennyson's "Collected Poems," as well as the encouragement vouchsafed by his own and his father's friends, led him to adopt definitely the career of a poet. In 1842 Laman Blanchard writes of "the extreme beauty and finish of the work * * * nothing that Tennyson has done need be despaired of." When Patmore's first venture, "Poems," 1844, was published, largely through his father's urging, this volume which, later, Coventry Patmore came to consider as trash, created much stir. The criticisms upon it, after a happily obsolete fashion, tried to trace Patmore's poetic genealogy, Coleridge being the only poet whom he was not accused of taking for a model. Mr. Champneys says:

The verses mostly written by him when a mere boy were forced into publication by the father, himself a professed critic and a dabbler in poetry; had been read certainly to Leigh Hunt and Laman Blanchard, probably to Barry Cornwall and others of standing in the literary world. It seems astonishing that the young writer's attention should not have been called by some of these to the more salient faults, and that the father and his friends should have shown such lack of discernment and prudence as to allow the volume to face the critics in so vulnerable a state.

About 1844 P. G. Patmore had begun, through poor management, to feel pressure for money, and was tempted to speculate in railway shares, becoming deeply involved and being forced to leave England. His wife accompanied him, but his sons, whose every whim had been indulged, and whose literary work had been done entirely for fame, were left to shift for themselves, so that Coventry Patmore and his younger brother, Gurney, were forced to earn a livelihood as best they might, contributing to periodical literature, and it is thought making translations from French and German. Only one record of help from their father's old friends exists, in the form of a kind letter from Thackeray to Mr. Micklethwaite of Fraser's, dated 1846:

Will you pay special attention to the accompanying paper by young Patmore, the poet? He is himself a most deserving and clever young fellow, who will be a genius some day, and his paper is so odd, humorous, and amusing that I hope you will secure it and its author as a future contributer. * * * If you will use this for next month, I promise you an article.

D. V. S.

Through a meeting with Monckton Milnes at the Proctors and the former's interest in the 1844 volume, to which Mrs. Procter introduced him, Coventry Patmore received an appointment as assistant in the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum in November, 1846. This was the beginning of a friendship between the two which lasted until Milnes's death. It is well known that during the preparation of the latter's "Life and Letters of Keats," published in 1848, Patmore was able to render him considerable help, his gratitude being further shown by the dedication to Milnes in 1853 of "Jameston Church Tower," and the naming of his eldest child:

I wish very much that my little boy should be called by a name which shall remind him of his father's debts to one but for whose kindness there would have been no little boy to be named.

For Patmore's appointment at the Museum had brought him a salary sufficiently large to enable him to marry Emily Augusta Andrews, with whom he had been acquainted for some time.

It was her pride and pleasure to make the modest home attractive to her husband and his intimates, and she had an exceptional talent for making her household arrangements on very slender means express comfort, refinement, and distinction. Patmore's friends, attracted not less by her grace and beauty than by his trenchant originality, loved to enjoy their hospitality, and their house became a meeting place for much of the best intellect of the day. Tennyson, Ruskin, Carlyle, Browning, with many others of only less note, were frequent visitors, and Emily Patmore, always gracious and hospitable, proved an excellent and appreciative listener to the masculine talk; able, too, to take her own modest part in the more Olympian conversation by apt and witty remarks. * * * The charm of this centre of plain living and high thinking still survives in the memory of some few who were of the circle.

For twenty years Patmore worked steadily at the museum, mainly on its catalogue of books, and seems to have been well liked by his associates, although his reserve kept him from making intimacies. Dr. Garnett says Patmore was very diligent but not a particularly able assistant from a librarian's standpoint, making no pretensions to being a linguist or to possessing bibliographical lore. Patmore himself says of this period:

I did a good deal more than the average work, yet during my twenty years of service I may say that I read tens of thousands of books, for I never passed one in any language I could read without looking into it and ascertaining its real character and value. At the end of my time of service I had come to the conclusion that of the forty miles of shelves in the museum forty feet would contain all the real literature of the world.

Perhaps the most valuable service Patmore rendered during his British Museum period was in the formation of a rifle corps, which resulted finally in the modern volunteers.

After my little idyl "Amelia," I am prouder of nothing than of having started the modern volunteers. Almost immediately after the coup d'état I got together some of my colleagues at the British Museum, and wrote a letter signed "C. P." to The Times, to say that a real nucleus was then formed for what others were only talking about."

Outside of the interest attaching to Mr. Patmore's own works—in poetry, biographical sketches, essays, anthologies, religious books, as well as well-written books on the management of estates, and the one on the Sussex marshes—the main interest of this book will be found to lie in the delightful home life of the Patmores, and the personality of those forming the poet's family circle. Although three times married and the children nearly grown before, Emily Patmore's death was followed by a second marriage, and that in turn by a third, yet the family relationship throughout was always of the pleasantest. The second marriage brought Patmore an income sufficiently large to enable him to retire from the British Museum, while the only child of the third marriage, coming at a time when lack of financial and other cares gave him ampler time for home life, gave him the greatest pleasure.

In the scope allowed by even a long review it is hard to decide what to touch upon. It would be pleasant to dwell upon Patmore's own work, and especially upon "The Angel in the House," "The Odes," "The Unknown Eros," and "Amelia." Emily Augusta Patmore left a number of interesting poems in manuscript. Henry Patmore, a very gifted boy, who died young, left many poems which are so fine that it was laughingly said Coventry Patmore's title to distinction might some day be that of "father of the poet Patmore," which were issued in a privately printed volume bearing the imprint of the Daniel Press. The episode of the eldest daughter's life, who became a nun soon after her graduation, and died early, but left behind her much promising work, is also of great interest, as is Bertha Patmore's intimacy with Ruskin and his appreciation of her paintings, many of which were done under his guidance and advice.

The book presents the most fascinating phases of Patmore's intimacy with the celebrated men of an unusually long period. His connection with the pre-Raphaelites, some of his work appearing in early numbers of The Germ, is most interesting, a lifelong intimacy existing between the latter and Stephens and Woolner, Tennyson, Allingham, William Morris, Browning, Carlyle, Monckton Milnes, the Proctors, Ruskin, Alice Meynell, Dr. Garnett, Gosse, the poet Barnes, Robert Bridges, Holman Hunt, Aubrey De Vere, Colvin, Greenwood, Henley, Dykes-Campbell, H. D. Traill, Francis Thompson, and innumerable others, so that if the book had proved to be of far less personal interest than it is, it could scarcely fail to be found of enduring value for the letters to and from these great men which to a great extent are more than usually intimate in their nature.

The volume will be found full of complete letters or long extracts, showing the estimation placed by the leading writers of England upon Patmore's work in literature, and illustrating his personality. This feeling is also evidenced in the dedication of books, and in the poems written to him or in his memory.

But for the details of all these friendships, which in so many cases throws fresh light upon well-known names; for interesting accounts of his literary work, including extracts from both published and unpublished writings, including a fragment of autobiography, and "aphorisms and extracts," Patmore's personal and home life and religious convictions, both before and after his going over to Catholicism, the reader must be referred to the book itself; which its editor, Mr. Champneys, says has failed of its purpose if it has not "brought home to many readers a conviction of the essential geniality of Patmore's nature of the depths of his affections, and of the loyalty of his friendship."

*MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF COVENTRY PATMORE. By Basil Champneys. Portraits and Illustrations. Vol. I. Pp. xxvii.-396; Vol. II., pp. viii.-168. Index Introduction, Chronological Abstract, Bibliography. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. $10.50 net.

Critics Who Did Not Go Wrong.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems to have become fashionable to decry the critics of the early nineteenth century for alleged brutality, prejudice, and bad judgment, and to contrast their work unfavorably with the innocuous reviews of to-day. I strongly doubt whether the objectors are at all acquainted with the clear and generally sympathetic analyses by which the writers for such periodicals as The Edinburgh Review made manifest to their readers the nature, beauties, and defects of the great works with which it was their happy lot to deal.

A writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 13 appears to be under the delusion that Jeffrey ("Jeffrey," please, not "Jeffreys," or "Jeffries,") was a critic of the slashing, vitriolic type. He could not have fallen into a greater error. Jeffrey, in the words of one of our own early literary publications, The New York Evening Mirror, "was formed undoubtedly to be the first critic of the age, and of poetry he was probably the best judge that ever lived. His perception of truth is almost an instinct and his love of it truly conscientious. His objects in taking up any work or subject are to appreciate and judge. He seems to have no prepossessions—to be free from all vanity and jealousy. He writes thoroughly like a gentleman."

It is impossible to give a just idea of elaborate and searching reviews by brief extracts, but since THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20 reprinted such extracts from Literature, under the caption of "Critics Who Went Wrong," the following paragraphs from Jeffrey's articles may serve to illustrate the work of a critic who generally went right:

BYRON.

(Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto the Third, and the Prisoner of Chillon and Other Poems. By Lord Byron. December, 1816.)

If the finest poetry be that which leaves the deepest impression on the minds of its readers—and this is not the worst test of its excellence—Lord Byron, we think, must be allowed to take precedence of all his distinguished contemporaries. He has not the variety of Scott—nor the delicacy of Campbell—nor the absolute truth of Crabbe—nor the polished sparkling of Moore; but in force of diction and inextinguishable energy of sentiment, he clearly surpasses them all.

MOORE.

(Lalla Rookh; an Oriental Romance, by Thomas Moore. November, 1817.)

There is a great deal of our recent poetry derived from the East; but this is the finest Orientalism we have had yet. * * * But its greatest fault, in our eyes, is the uniformity of its brilliancy—the want of plainness, simplicity, and repose.

WORDSWORTH.

(The Excursion; Being a Portion of the Recluse, a Poem. By William Wordsworth. November, 1814.)

Long habits of seclusion, and an excessive ambition of originality, can alone account for the disproportion that seems to exist between this author's taste and his genius; or for the devotion with which he has sacrificed so many precious gifts at the shrine of those paltry idols which he has set up for himself among his lakes and mountains. * * * The truth is that Mr. Wordsworth, with all his perversities, is a person of great powers, and has frequently a force in his moral declamations and a tenderness in his pathetic narratives which neither his prolixity nor his affectation can altogether deprive of their effect. * * * Nobody can be more disposed to do justice to Mr. Wordsworth than we are; and from the first time that he came before us, down to the present moment, we have uniformly testified in their favor, and assigned, indeed, our high sense of their value as the chief ground of the bitterness with which we resented their perversion.

SCOTT.

(The Lady of the Lake: a Poem. By Walter Scott. August, 1810.)

There is a medley of bright images and glowing words, set carelessly and loosely together—a diction tinged successively with the careless richness of Shakespeare, the harshness and antique simplicity of the old romances, the homeliness of vulgar ballads and anecdotes, and the sentiment and glitter of the most modern poetry, but always full of spirit and vivacity, abounding in images that are striking, at first sight, to minds of every contexture, and never expressing a sentiment which can cost the most ordinary reader any exertion to comprehend. There is nothing cold, creeping, or feeble in all Mr. Scott's poetry.

"THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY."

(Ivanhoe. A Romance. By the Author of Waverley. January, 1820. At this time Scott still preserved his incognito.)

"Ivanhoe," accordingly, seems to us more akin to the most splendid of modern poems than to the most interesting of modern novels, and savors more of "Marmion" or "The Lady of the Lake" than of "Waverley" or "Old Mortality." For our part we prefer—and we care not who knows it—the prose to the poetry, whether in meter or out of it, and would willingly exchange

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if the proud alternative were our choice, even the great fame of Mr. Scott for that which awaits the mighty unknown who has here raised his standard of rivalry within the ancient limits of his reign.

JOHN KEATS.

(1. Endymion. 2. Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems. By John Keats. August, 1801.)

We have been exceedingly struck with the genius these volumes display, and the spirit of poetry which breathes through all their extravagance. Mr. Keats, we understand, is still a very young man; and his whole works, indeed, bear evidence enough of the fact. They are full of extravagance and irregularity, rash attempts at originality, interminable wanderings, and excessive obscurity. They manifestly require, therefore, all the indulgence that can be claimed for a first attempt. But we think it no less plain that they deserve it; for they are flushed all over with the rich lights of fancy, and so colored and bestrewn with the flowers of poetry that, even while perplexed and bewildered in their labyrinths, it is impossible to resist the intoxication of their sweetness or to shut our hearts to the enchantments they so lavishly present.

These few extracts, though they are inadequate to give the true flavor of a splendid volume of critical literature, are, I fear, already too long to allow even the addition of generous references to our own Washington Irving; yet, perhaps, meagre as they are, they may aid in directing attention to what was probably the best period of English literary criticism.

The lamentable freedom with which trash and drivel are constantly pouring from the presses to-day is, I believe, largely due to the vogue of the tolerant, complaisant style of reviewing that praises nearly everything, condemns nothing, and that, when it does give judgment, is totally unskilled to go into the principles upon which judgment should rest. Or do I, perhaps, confuse cause and effect, and are the great critics merely awaiting another age of great writers?

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New York, Jan. 27, 1901.

The Arnold Sale Prices—Records Broken.

The recent sale of William Harris Arnold's collection of American first editions was remarkably successful, most of the important items bringing record prices. The following list gives a careful selection of the books of chief value, together with the highest previous records. The prices at former sales are mostly taken from Foote's, 1894; Maxwell's, 1895; Bierstadt's 1897, and Roos's, Mackay's, and McKee's, each in 1900:

	Arnold.	Previous Record.	
Bryant's "Embargo," 1809, second edition, morocco, uncut	$30.00	$25.00	Roos's
Bryant's "Hymns," 1864	24.00	11.00	McKee's
Bryant's "Right of Property," 1839	26.00	....	
Bryant's "Statistics," 1836	10.50	10.00	Roos's
Bryant's "Man the Reformer," (London, 1841)	10.50	....	
Emerson's "Poems," 1847	$30.00	$17.50	Foote's
Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," 1856, with letter by Emerson	22.00	15.00	Roos's
Emerson's "Over-Souls," 1864	40.00	....	
Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," 1828	410.00	165.00	1898
Hawthorne's "Peter Parley's Universal History," 1837	100.00	60.00	Roos's
Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," 1837	41.00	23.00	Roos's
Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy," 1839, morocco	57.00	34.00	Foote's
Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," 1841	60.00	36.00	McKee's
Hawthorne's "Famous Old People," 1841	45.00	42.50	1900
Hawthorne's "Liberty Tree," 1841	48.00	26.00	Roos's
Hawthorne's "Celestial Railroad," 1843	124.00	70.00	Maxwell's
Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," 1846, original parts	62.00	....	
Hawthorne's "Mosses," &c., the two parts bound together	15.00	9.00	Bierstadt's
Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," 1850	32.00	27.00	Foote's
Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," 1851	15.00	6.00	Bierstadt's
Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," 1852	10.50	4.00	McKee's
Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales," 1853	10.00	5.00	McKee's
Holmes's "Harbinger," 1833	21.00	15.00	Foote's
Holmes's "Poems," 1836	23.00	20.00	Foote's
Holmes's "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," (1843)	24.00	....	
Holmes's "An Unpublished Poem," no place or date	15.00	12.00	1900
Holmes's "Poems," London, 1846, presentation copy	47.00	35.00	Foote's
Holmes's Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," 1858, first issue	35.00	20.00	Foote's
Holmes's History of the American Stereoscope," 1860	14.00	....	
Holmes's "In Memory of Fitz-Greene Halleck," (1869)	25.00	....	
Holmes's "Fair Play," 1875	12.00	5.75	1900
Holmes's "A Family Record," (1877)	21.00	....	
Longfellow's "Le Ministre de Wakefield," 1831	62.00	19.00	Foote's
Longfellow's "Outre Mer," 1833, original parts, paper covers, no other known	310.00	....	
Longfellow's "Voices of the Night," 1839	25.00	18.00	Bierstadt's
Longfellow's "Hyperion," 1839	24.00	18.00	Foote's
Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery," 1842	60.00	42.50	Foote's
Longfellow's "Ballads," 1842	54.00	35.00	McKee's
Longfellow's "Spanish Student," 1843	47.00	35.00	Roos's
Longfellow's "The Waif," 1845, (three)	28.00	18.00	1897
Longfellow's "Belfry of Bruges," 1845	32.00	18.50	Foote's
Longfellow's "Poems," 1845	21.00	10.00	McKee's
Longfellow's "Evangeline," 1847	81.00	70.00	McKee's
Longfellow's "Kavanagh," 1849, morocco, uncut, no other sale known	35.00	....	
Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane," 1874	20.00	....	
Lowell's "Class Poem," 1838	62.50	41.00	McKee's
Lowell's "A Year's Life," 1841	42.00	42.00	Bierstadt's
Lowell's "Conversation on Some of the Old Poets," 1845	52.50	27.00	Roos's
Lowell's "Fable for Critics," 1848	24.00	....	
Lowell's "Biglow Papers," 1848	21.00	15.00	Foote's
Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," 1848	35.00	23.00	Roos's
"Poems of Marie Lowell," edited by Lowell, 1855	90.00	87.00	McKee's
Lowell's "Mason and Slidell," 1862, only copy known	175.00	....	
Lowell's "Il Pescebello," 1862, no covers	140.00	28.00	Mackay's
Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," 1865, F. H. Underwood's copy	220.00	60.00	1900
Lowell's "Biglow Papers," 1867, second series	11.00	8.50	1899
Lowell's "Address on Browning," 1884	10.00	....	
Lowell's "On Democracy," Birmingham, 1884	110.00	....	
Lowell's "The Independent in Politics," 1888	14.00	4.25	Bierstadt's
Lowell's "Lectures on English Poets," Rowfant Club, 1897	30.00	13.50	Mackay's
Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimack," 1849	52.50	5.00	1900
Thoreau's "Walden," 1854	30.00	8.00	McKee's
Whittier's "Incidental Poems," 1828	35.00	28.00	Roos's
Whittier's "Legends of New England," 1831	52.50	46.00	Roos's
Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," 1832, morocco, uncut	200.00	190.00	1900
Whittier's "History of Haverhill," 1832	37.50	32.00	1899
Whittier's "Mogg Megone," 1836	55.00	35.00	McKee's
Whittier's "Abolition Poems," 1837, earliest issue	42.50	....	
Whittier's "Poems," 1838	21.00	12.00	Roos's
Whittier's "Stranger in Lowell," 1845	47.00	26.00	Roos's
Whittier's "Sabbath Scene," 1850, no other copy known	35.00	....	
Whittier's "Kenosa," 1859	10.50	8.50	Roos's
Whittier's "Song of the Negro Boatman," in "Only Once," 1852	15.00	....	
Whittier's "Snow Bound," 1866, large paper	25.00	....	
Whittier's "Fitz-Greene Halleck," (1869)	12.00	....	

ROBERT F. RODEN.

MRS. ARTHUR BRONSON.—There lately died in Florence a lady who for many years was intimately identified with the Italian visits of English and American artists and men of letters, who find that their wintry beauty time cannot wither and whose infinite variety custom can never stale, sought inspiration or repose. Her name was Mrs. Arthur Bronson, and for years her house in Venice, on the Grand Canal, opposite the Church of the Salute, was the place that Americans and Englishmen of culture first thought of on arriving in Venice. There Ruskin and Whistler, mutually antagonistic, found pleasure in the entertainment of their common hostess; and there Browning, and Story the sculptor, Henry James and Lesser Ashe in the world of arts and letters wiled away the days of their Venetian sojourn, and found gratification in contributing to the interchange of views. It may be recalled that Browning's last book of verse, published on the day of his death in Venice, is a touching tribute to Mrs. Bronson, and perhaps, better than anything else, reveals the position that she occupied in the minds of the writers and artists who had been her guests. It is entitled "Asolando," and the dedication runs as follows:

To Mrs. Arthur Bronson:

To whom but you, dear friend, should I dedicate verses—some few written, all of them supervised, in the comfort of your presence, and with yet another experience of the gracious hospitality now bestowed on me since so many a year—adding a charm even to my residence at Venice, and leaving me little regret for the surprise and delight at my visits to Asolo in bygone days.

I unite, you will see, the disconnected poems by a title-name popularly ascribed to the inventiveness of the ancient Secretary of Queen Cornaro, whose palace-tower still overlooks us: Asolare—"to disport in the open air, amuse one's self at random." The objection that such a word nowhere occurs in the works of the Cardinal is hardly important—Bembo was too thorough a purist to conserve in print a term which in talk he might possibly toy with, but the word is more likely derived from a Spanish source. I use it for love of the place, and in requital of your pleasant assurance that an early poem of mine first attracted you thither—where and elsewhere, at La Mura as Ca Alvisi, may all happiness attend you! Gratefully and affectionately yours,

Asolo, Oct. 15, 1889. R. B.

The Long Island Library Club.

The February meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, President Arthur E. Bostwick occupying the chair.

"Co-operation Between Libraries and Schools," was the topic of the evening. Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, instructor at the Pratt Institute Library School, read a paper on the "History of Co-operation Between Libraries and Schools of the United States." In 1885 a report was made to the American Library Association on work with schools done by libraries throughout the country. Thirty-seven out of seventy-five libraries reported that official connection had been made with the schools.

Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, spoke on co-operation from the instructor's standpoint. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Spalding, instructor in English at the Pratt Institute High School, also spoke from the instructor's point of view. She favored children being given individual work to do in libraries for the benefit of the whole class. Mr. E. M. Barrett of the Board of Education was the next speaker. He spoke of the tendency of the abundance of books and magazines to do away with any but superficial reading. This he deplored. He thought that Americans should encourage the reading of books requiring concentration and application. Mr. Bellamy of the State Library at Albany was present, but spoke for a few moments.

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Mr. W. E. HENLEY contributes to The Pall Mall Magazine an appreciation of the late T. E. Brown, from which we quote the following:

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All the editions are richly illustrated with reproductions of contemporary portraits of Washington and his family, and of various personages with whom he was associated, and numerous personal relics, mostly photographed from the originals. Of the twenty-four full-page photogravure plates, seventeen are single portraits and five contain a group of five portraits each. The other two are hand-finished water color fac similes, used as frontispieces—that of the first volume being Trumbull's famous picture of Washington, now in the possession of Yale University, and that of the second volume Gilbert Stuart's Martha Washington, owned by the Boston Athenaeum. There are tailpieces to each of the thirty-two chapters, finely engraved on wood, including miniature portraits and interesting relics, and the half title preceding the title page is adorned with Washington's personal bookplate. The initial letters of the chapters, surrounded by a specially designed ornamental border, form in each volume an acrostic on the name George Washington, and in the edition de bibliophile they are printed in buff and blue and in the edition de luxe in red and black. With the former of these editions go two extra sets of the full-page illustrations and two extra title pages and indexes, so that it may be extended to four volumes, and each subscriber to the edition de luxe receives one extra set of the illustrations on India paper in sepia tint. The Messrs. Scribner announce that the letterpress is printed by them in this country from type, to secure copyright for the author, and the type is then distributed, the entire issue being limited to 1,535 copies, of which 35 are for presentation. It may be noted that the work is done by the Knickerbocker Press. The plates are produced and printed by the Messrs. Goupil, which gives assurance of artistic excellence.

This much being said of the elegant dress in which this book appears and the inducements offered for making it a special treasure for collectors, who desire their possessions to be exclusive, it remains to consider whether it is worthy of the pageantry with which it makes its appearance. It is not necessary to assume that it ought to be the great picture of a great man for which the world has waited for a century since the first "life" by Chief Justice Marshall was published, for it is certain that such a picture has not yet been produced. When it is produced, whatever luxurious guise may be provided to please the fancy of those who value a book for its form and adornment rather than its substance, it should not be for them exclusively, but accessible in familiar and every day dress to all who desire to see the most heroic character in their country's history adequately delineated. Many are the books that have been made upon the life and times of Washington, and manifold are the essays to measure and estimate the central figure, and the result is scarcely more satisfactory than that of a composite photograph of numerous characters blended into one. There have been those who magnified the father of his country and exalted him upon a pedestal so high that his human attributes disappeared. Others have striven to drag him down, and by seeking out foibles and infirmities have made a common man of him, leaving his deeds and his influence unexplained. But the one clear and truthful image, the massive figure endued with life and adequately telling its own story beyond the need of correction, has yet to emerge, and when once it appears and is recognized, there will be no more need of books on Washington.

It is not belittling the work of Mr. Ford to say that he has not attained that final consummation. He does not profess any such ambitious design. He says in his introductory note that he has not sought to draw his subject as a soldier or as a President, nor yet to write a history of the times to show his relations to his contemporaries. His purpose has been so to draw out the substance of Washington's own letters and papers as to make him tell his own story and reveal his qualities, "using his own phrases and words to illustrate his attitude toward public questions and public characters." For that task the author was eminently qualified. He has edited the collected "Writings of Washington" and written essays upon various aspects of his life, showing careful study, and has made himself familiar with all the material that is ever likely to be available for his purpose. And he has succeeded well in the thing he undertook.

Of course it was necessary to give an account of the ancestry and the early life of the subject of the story, and to relate the events with which his career was associated. This Mr. Ford has done in a plain and unpretentious style, giving only such details as are essential to his purpose. There is no glow to his language, no descanting upon the historic circumstances with which he has to deal, no discussion of principles or policies or estimate of their bearing, no passing of judgment upon any act or any character in the great drama amid the scenes of which that figure lives and moves whose part alone is relevant to the purpose he has set for himself. He tries to make that figure speak and act the part to our own discernment, and in that effort he does a "plain, unvarnished tale deliver" of what passed around it.

We see Washington in that primitive Colonial life on the Virginia plantation, deficient in education but gaining discipline by hard experience, tramping the woods and sleeping under the stars on surveying expeditions, taking his part in military service against the encroaching French and the menacing Indians, observing with keen eye the possibilities of the rich valleys of the Western frontier, and directing between whiles the bucolic operations of the Mount Vernon estate. Constantly associated with others, he seems to grow into personal isolation, so clearly is the character defined and so distinctly differentiated from its environment. In the Colonial House of Burgesses he appears neither as a speaker nor as a writer, no adept in the arts of the politician or of the statesman—and yet somehow displaying an insight, a discernment, and a judgment that command confidence and make men look to him for guidance.

Naturally conservative and deeply loyal to the Government over the sea, he is quick to resent its wrongful acts, and among the first to recognize their inevitable consequences. In fact, no one shows so soon an instinctive sense of the significance of events and a decisive judgment of the action demanded, for he never exhibits signs of hesitation or vacillation. Therein was his great advantage. He was always a little in advance of others in his clear vision of the situation and its requirements. Never seeking to push himself, though keenly appreciating opportunity and sensitive to slight or neglect, he is carried to a foremost place in the Continental Congress because others appreciate his value in its councils. A comparatively silent member, his influence is always potent. When a commander of the armies is to be chosen by the Congress, somehow the almost universal judgment turns to him, though his military experience has really been scanty and nobody can say that he has attained distinction in the profession of arms. It is not a profession to him, and he is doubtful of his ability to cope with a task which appears in its real dimensions more clearly to him than to others. Why is it that in difficult and perplexing situations the choice turns to him for the needed leadership? There was something that, without self-assertion, inspired boundless confidence.

Mr. Ford carries the story on through the Revolutionary struggle with just enough detail to exhibit Washington in the difficulties and perplexities that beset an undertaking that seemed hopeless, but in which he never wavered. With the lack of patriotic devotion that was to be hoped for, if not expected; with the popular reluctance to the hard service and privations of the field, refusal to submit to necessary discipline, jealousy and faction among officers over whom no control was given to him, failure of adequate financial support, and dilatoriness and inefficiency of authorities upon which he was dependent, the commander was sore beset and almost baffled and discouraged, and yet he held his course from a conviction which others could not help sharing that all would be lost if he gave up. The picture is sombre and not much to the glory of our patriotic forefathers, to tell the truth, but it is in no way lightened by Mr. Ford's manner of presenting it. Notwithstanding the apparent composure and the real steadfastness of Washington, as a man he was not patient or complacent. Those "phrases and words" of his own which are drawn from private letters are critical, sometimes bitter, and little short of querulous, but they come from the sensitive surface of a temper that beneath is immovably firm to hold its course.

So it is when with the providential aid of France the struggle ends in triumph. There is no elation in that grim figure and austere visage, only immense relief and a desire to retire to the plantation at Mount Vernon and taste the comforts of private life, which inexorable fate forbids. The union of States must be organized and the government of a Nation must be set up, and Washington could not escape his share in the heavy task that was before the Republic whose birth he had made possible. Others demanded the aid of that clear vision and calm judgment which needed no eloquence to make them conspicuous. He must preside over the Constitutional Convention, and, the Government being framed, he must take charge of its organization and see it safely on its course, because he was best fitted to reconcile conflicting elements and warring factions, and to overcome the difficulties from which others shrank. The secret of it all was that marvelous power to command the confidence of his fellow-men, without conscious effort and often with an ardent desire to avoid the responsibilities which others insisted upon imposing upon him, because they saw nobody else to whom they dared to intrust them.

Perhaps the drama presented to our view by these two volumes, so sumptuously attired and adorned, is something too sombre for historic truth, and throws too much in the shade the other characters and the incidents with which the central figure is not closely associated, but this is the result of the author's plan and of the limited space within which he compresses the scenes. The dominating personality, whose language is made to tell so much of the story or to give color to so much of it, is so solemn in its earnestness, so severe in its austerity, so stern in it inflexible energy, that everything is overshadowed and subdued by its constant presence. This is not a life of George Washington, and much less is it a history of his time. It is a picture of the man, widely different from that sketched by the author's brother in his "True George Washington," but not less truthful. It is not the final picture, the complete portrayal, the adequate presentment, for which we must wait yet a while longer, till the master hand shall take up the task, with consummate command of all the material, and body forth to our vision the real George Washington in the rounded fullness of his character and achievements.

AMOS K. FISKE.

*GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Worthington Chauncey Ford. In two volumes. Illustrated. Octavo. Pp. about xiv.-303. Paris: Goupil & Co. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $30 per set.

Miss Whiting's "The Spiritual Significance."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

On general principles, it is the place of the reviewed to sit at the feet of the reviewer—and be thankful. And in relation to such able criticism as appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I regard this attitude as especially fitting. More than once have I been so indebted to the fine discrimination and generous interpretation of your critics that I longed to return thanks, and did, telepathically, a method in which you know I believe. But now permit me a word in re your review of my "The Spiritual Significance" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 12, and to plunge in medias res at once, let me revert to this question of the reviewer: "Can anything be more commonplace than Kate Field's account of her twenty-four hours of heaven life?"

I turn to Pages 306-7 of the book and find this "commonplace" account to be the narration of a walk in the garden; of hearing a great scientific lecture on light and its relation to color; a subsequent discussion of it by great men; later, her returning to me in my room, (a seeming test being given by mentioning my occupation at the moment,) and bringing with her Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, (whom I had had the privilege of visiting at her home in France,) a period of repose, and, lastly, attending a musical convention with Adelaide Phillips, adding that she and Miss Phillips were composing some music together. They were close friends when on earth, and music was a passion of Kate Field's, although circumstances in her early youth defeated her intention to make it her art, as Miss Phillips was able to do.

Now, I submit that twenty-four hours devoted to science in a deeply significant way, (on the hypothesis that we accept this account at all,) to social enjoyment with a great artist and a great woman like Rosa Bonheur, and to the participation in a musical convention and in engaging in creative composition in collaboration with a great lyric artist like Adelaide Phillips, is not commonplace, and to my view it seems less so, indeed, than the traditional waving of palms and singing of hymns, or sitting on a cloud playing a harp. Bishop Potter said the other day (I regret that I cannot put my hand on the report of this speech of his to quote exactly) that there are no holier ones in heaven than many of the men and women who walk the streets of New York City; that there is no more angelic work being done in the New Jerusalem than much that is being done here.

Now, the event of death that occurs during life—as our new interpretation is, and one admitted by the reviewer of this book—does not, we may submit, work any miraculous change. Kate Field, a brilliantly intellectual and artistic woman here is not, we will say, transformed by the change of death into a being who is devoid of taste for a scientific lecture or a musical convention. Bishop Potter would assure us that either one offers its own provision for spiritual living as much as a service in a cathedral might. There is nothing in science or in music incompatible with religion.

Any reader who has chanced to follow my chapter entitled "Between the Seen and the Unseen," in which I have endeavored to trace the absolute correspondence between the revelations of recent science and those of psychic research, will see how the one provides for and explains the other. For instance: Prof. Dolbear, the great specialist on the ether, has discovered that in the ether there is no friction, and that a body moves in it at a rate swifter than light—which we have long known moves at the rate of 280,000 miles a second. Psychic science discovers the existence of the ethereal body (which is the individual when death relieves him from his physical body) living then in the ether, as we live in the atmosphere; in the ethereal world as we live in the physical world. Finally, Mrs. Oliphant's "Little Pilgrim"—beautiful and tender as it is—is an ecstatic vision, a figurative dream, intended only as an exquisite fantasy like the "streets of gold" and "gates of pearl." Modern science, both that of the physicists and that of the psychic researchers, is penetrating into the nature of our future life as it is penetrating into the nature of the stars and all the sublime secrets of the universe.

LILIAN WHITING.

The Brunswick, Boston, Jan. 29, 1901.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Dear to the heart of both author and publisher is the boom that brings a book into notice. I do not believe that any boom, however skillfully managed, can make an unreadable book successful, but if a book has positive merit, a boom may make its fortune in circumstances in which the book might otherwise never be known outside of the newspaper offices to which press copies had been sent. These profound reflections are suggested by the tremendous success of the "Englishwoman's Love Letters" boom. The letters themselves are a fair good piece of literary work, but without the boom which is multiplying the editions of the book it is very possible that it might never have sold 500 copies. How any man can read the letters and imagine for a moment that they are genuine love letters, is a mystery to me. Nobody ever wrote in the way in which those letters are written, except with an eye to publication. They were written for the public, and not for any one man. Clever they undoubtedly are, but the writer preferred cleverness to realism—in which he was quite right—and deliberately made the literary quality of the letters so persistently prominent that the wayfaring reader, though a critic connected with a weekly religious paper, ought to have known that the letters were never written by a woman in love.

But somebody, either in good faith or as a means of advertising the book, instituted a public search in the columns of the press for the alleged Englishwoman who had exhibited her naked heart on the public highway. Thereupon the question of the day became, "Who wrote the love letters?" Everybody seemed to be seized with the conviction that he or she had discovered the author, and immediately wrote a letter to his or her favorite newspaper announcing the discovery. So far they have been credited to nearly everybody except the real author, and the wonder is that nobody has accidentally hit upon the right name. There are, after all, only three or four well-known writers who could have written the book. I do not know who the author is, being in that respect more ignorant than several editors who have announced that they know the name, but will not reveal it at present. My own conviction is that the author is either Mr. Herbert Spencer, Dr. Joseph Parker, or Lord Kitchener, but of course I may be mistaken.

Meanwhile the book is selling rapidly, and authors who have written books that were not boomed, and that no one ever heard of, are filled with indignation that a book should sell, not because it is full of genius, but because people have a curiosity, artfully stimulated by the press, to know who wrote it. People desirous to become professional boomers should take notice that the sort of boom which has made the "Englishwoman's Love Letters" the book of the season, is far superior in its effectiveness to the usual sort of boom. It has the air of having accidentally come into existence, and of being far more genuine than the letters themselves. I think that of the two I should feel prouder of having originated that boom than of having written the letters. To be sure, the letters are literary, and the boom is not, but there are times when it is more satisfactory to be successful in business than to have written an unnoticed book.

***

The new avenue from the Strand to Theobald's Road is to sweep away nearly all the few remaining localities that are associated with Dickens. It will even transform Kingsgate Street to such an extent that the ghost of Sarah Gamp would not recognize it were she to return to search for her satisfying teapot. Some one has taken advantage of the attention which the making of the new avenue has called to Dickens and his works to suggest the formation of a Dickens Museum, and the suggestion has been received with so much apparent favor that we may look to see the museum an accomplished fact. What are to be the contents of the museum, one might ask? If the question were addressed to those who are in favor of the museum, they would undoubtedly reply, "Everything that is associated in any way with Dickens personally, or with his books." This sounds rather well, but when you come to ask yourself what is meant by it, you will find that it means the manuscripts of Dickens's novels; the desk on which they were written—by the kind permission of Joseph Hatton, Esq.—and perhaps specimen bricks from the houses of Sarah Gamp and Mr. Micawber, together with a model in cork of the Marshalsea. I am afraid that the museum, if it is ever formed, will be a rather empty, gloomy, and disappointing affair. If it is sought to make it really interesting, it should contain a specimen—stuffed, of course—of the sort of man who believes that Dickens was not a gentleman, and another specimen—if it can be obtained—marked "Extremely rare," of the sort of person, man or woman, who believes that nowadays nobody reads Dickens, and that as a humorist he was greatly the inferior of half a dozen writers of the present day.

As a matter of fact the demand for the new edition of Dickens's works shows that they were never more popular than they are to-day. In fact, booksellers say that during the last three or four years there has been a decided increase in the sale of Dickens's novels. People who have a little too much of the sort of humor which is at present popular, turn back to Dickens. They could not do a wiser thing, for in Dickens's novels there is a fountain that can never run dry.

***

The new Stevenson book—new at least over here—"In the South Seas" has hardly attracted the attention that it deserves. It has sold fairly well, I understand, but it has not had the great sale, at least as yet, that a new book by Stevenson ought to have. I say "new book," for such it virtually is, although it appears that it was originally published in serial form years ago. Of course the book has not the peculiar interest of a novel by Stevenson, for the good reason that it is not a novel. But on the other hand, it is thoroughly Stevensonian in its style, and thoroughly interesting in its matter. It is to me a fascinating book, for I have always been fascinated by the very idea of the islands of the Pacific. Stevenson's account of his cruises among the islands, and the information which he gives in regard to the islanders, are to me among the most interesting things he ever wrote. The book is, so far as I know, far and away the best picture of Polynesian life that has ever been written. No white man with a capacity for writing ever brought himself as close to the Polynesian as did Stevenson. The islanders revealed themselves to him, and he understood them. No one can read what he says about them and doubt his absolute veracity. He knew what he was writing about, which is more than the average man knows when writing about people of another race. I pity the man who cannot enjoy this book, and who does not count its publication as one of the most gracious events of the year. It is our last legacy from the immortal who sleeps in Samoa, and it should be prized accordingly.

***

Mr. T. Edgar Pembroke is on the point of giving us a book concerning Mr. Bret Harte. I am very sorry to see that it has a "foreword." Dr. Holmes long ago said—in The Autocrat, I think—that there are certain words which "blast a man for generations up and down." Among these he instances "gent." If the good doctor were living now, I am sure he would add to his list the word "foreword." A man who can say "preface" and deliberately prefers to say "foreword," may possess literary ability, but the chances are greatly against it. One might as well expect a "Ken of Bret Harte" to be worth reading as to expect much from a book with a "foreword."

I don't want to prejudice any one against Mr. Pembroke's book. It may prove to be an extremely clever and delightful book, and one fully worthy of its subject. I certainly hope it will, but all the same, I cannot pass by unnoticed the use of "foreword," which, to my mind, is the most utterly detestable and unpardonable affectation of which a writer can be guilty.

***

Mr. Kipling's "Kim," now appearing serially in Cassell's Magazine, is, of course, also appearing in America. Here I think I make no mistake in saying that it is recognized as Kipling at his very best. So far I have seen the first two chapters, and they certainly strike me as being unsurpassed. One never sees much in print concerning a serial while it is in course of publication, but, judging from what I have heard said by those who have read the first two installments of "Kim," Kipling never wrote anything that so immediately gripped and held the attention of the reader, and that so thoroughly satisfied the most exigent literary taste.

***

Mr. Hall Caine's new novel has begun in Messrs. Pearson's new magazine, The Lady's Magazine. The latter is quite up to the standard of any of the illustrated magazines, and if it continues to maintain the promise of the first number, will prove a formidable rival, not merely to other publications addressed primarily to women, but to the very best of the general magazines. It is, of course, impossible to judge of Mr. Caine's story from one installment, since, without doubt, it is to be a very long and elaborate story, but it certainly promises well.

W. L. ALDEN.

Thackeray's Tribute to Paul Jones.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The unknown critic of The London Academy referred to in your issue of Feb. 9, who in his review of Augustus C. Buell's "Paul Jones" gives to that hero of the main his just meed of honorable praise, is not by any means the first among his countrymen to do so. For the littleness of soul of Morley and Kipling in refusing to recognize the heroic greatness of the only enemy of England, save the Dutch Admiral van Tromp, who, since the battle of Hastings 900 years ago, has in warlike guise and gear set foot upon the soil of England and ravaged it with fire and sword, is in striking contrast to the justice extended to the founder of the American Navy by that equally loyal Englishman and much greater literary light, William Makepeace Thackeray.

How vastly different from Morley's covert sneer, and Kipling's gibing "pirate," are the words he puts into the mouth of his hero, Denis Duval—himself a member of the defeated crew of the Serapis—when, in the closing sentence of the last paragraph but two he ever wrote, before laying down his pen forever, he left the tale unfinished, he says: "Traitor if you will was Monsieur John Paul Jones, afterward Knight of his most Christian Majesty's Order of Merit; but a braver traitor never wore sword."

CLARENCE DADD DAVIS.

New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

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COLONIAL GERMANS.

Palatines and Others Who Came to New York and Pennsylvania.*

It is only just that we, as Americans, should learn how much is due to the Germans who came to this country in Colonial times. The author of the first volume under notice, "The Germans in Colonial Times," writes: "The very fact of such a movement is commonly unknown to the American of the present day; and even the descendants of these Teutonic pioneers are often ignorant or—more inexcusably—ashamed of their progenitors, and have sought by Anglicising their names and lightly passing over the fact of their descent from 'Dutchmen' to conceal the wide and deep traces which this movement left on American life." In the century before the Revolution this "Völkerwanderung" brought to this country "150,000 people, one-half of the population of the great Province of Pennsylvania, besides large settlements in the Provinces of New York, the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, not to mention the small and ill-fated colonies of Law on the Mississippi and those in the State of Maine."

Least of all people is the German nomadic. How then account for the large emigration to America, and particularly to Pennsylvania, in Colonial times? This remarkable movement arose from two causes. The one religious, the other a social or material one. The Reformation—that great spiritual awakening—left many unsettled as to their belief. Luther and Zwingli had not satisfied religious cravings. There were born rationalism and mysticism. There were entertained, too, certain Socialistic views. If the priesthood was to be abolished, so were Kings and Princes. Naturally, the advocates of such a new order of things were persecuted by those in power. If the sword was no longer unsheathed, there came punishment in the guise of imprisonment, with harassments of many kinds.

Terrible were the hardships of these Germans, and to them were added the horrors of the Thirty Years' War. "Many portions of Germany became uninhabitable wildernesses; many of the miserable people became, in the extremity of their distress, robbers, murderers, and even cannibals." Religion itself, whether Catholic, Reformed, or Protestant, was intensely orthodox, or, as it is explained, "of the stiffest scholastic theology."

The author enters into details relative to the many religious sects of the day. There were "fanatical cranks," but at the same time there were leaders who were truly devout, and whose creeds were devoted to the bettering of humanity. Conspicuous were the Pietists. "The Pietists stood, like the Deists, for freedom of thought in religious matters and against the mental oppression which everywhere existed. * * * It is to the Pietists and their unknown and often unacknowledged brethren, mystical and persecuted sectaries, that we owe the inception of the early Colonial emigration of Germans to Pennsylvania."

After the Thirty Years' War there might have been recovery in the Rhineland, but in that section of Germany there came increased intolerance and tyranny. "All Southwest Germany was full of misgovernment, as of sectarianism, filled with tiny principalities, old religious foundations—secularized or still remaining—free cities of the moribund empire, and even free villages; Counts, Princes, and lords of all kinds, who caricatured Louis XIV., sometimes by dozens to the square mile, and kept fruitful land in an artificial condition of perpetual exhaustion." In this unhappy condition are to be included the Rheinpfalz or Rhenish Palatinate, Swabia, Würtemberg, Silesia, and the many little principalities between Bavaria and Austria. "Apparently, all the petty rulers of Germany aped the manners of Le Grand Monarque." Lady Forney Bittinger draws a truthful picture of that miserable set of rulers who brought about the ruin of their subjects. It was, however, a religious movement that brought the first Germans to America. Many causes, usual in any large movement, combined to influence this mysticism with a Rosicrucian coloring. "Pietism and the unfavorable aspect toward it of the German Church life, the Mennonite movement, and last, but not least, the personal influence and presence of a man great enough to lead events, William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania."

It is probable that Penn made not less than three visits to Germany. The first has no significance, that is, as far as we can learn to-day; but the second one to Embden and Crefeld (1674) led to general attention on the part of the oppressed, and Penn's last visit (1677) "set in motion the tiny rivulet of sectarian emigration which grew presently to a mighty river." After Penn had obtained his grant, he did not forget the oppression in Germany. Through his instrumentality a number of pamphlets were prepared, "setting forth the advantages of the new province beyond the seas." One pamphlet was entitled "Information and direction to such persons as are inclined to America." This was translated into Dutch, French, and German. Then followed "a flood of books, broadsides, and pamphlets, some setting forth the advantages of the Quaker province, others attacking or defending the Quakers or their doctrine." Two companies were formed in Germany, one at Crefeld; the other was known as the Frankfort Company. "None of the Frankfort Company ever came to America, but the weavers of Crefeld and the simple Mennonites of Grishcim did emigrate and were the pioneers of the immense emigration of later time." On the 6th of October, 1688, the first German colonists landed in Pennsylvania. Their leader was Pastorius. "He was an educated man; as to religious opinion a Pietist. How numerous were these colonists is not precisely known. There were thirteen families." No time was lost. On the 12th of October a warrant was issued to Pastorius for 6,000 acres of land. On the 24th the land was surveyed and divided, "and the next day the Germans met in the cave of Pastorius to draw lots for the chance of location." Then Germantown came into existence. One chapter in this volume is worthy of particular notice, and has for title "The Great Exodus of the Palatinate." The author writes:

With all allowance for the exaggeration of their numbers which the frightened authorities of Rotterdam and London have made, it was an immense movement, by far the largest emigration of Colonial times from any country to America. So amazing was it that modern historians have sought out all sorts of recondite reasons why so many of the home-loving Germans should have expatriated themselves, but like most large movements it is probable that many causes—some great, some trifling—contributed to the result. "Religious persecution seems to have been in a certain measure the cause, but not the sole one. The rulers of Würtemberg had been cruel. In 1708-9, the Winter had been the severest known. Then bands of 'ragged, miserable Germans began their painful way down the Rhine toward the Low Countries, Rotterdam, and England.' When the number of unfortunates who had come to Rotterdam numbered 15,000 persons, the Burgomasters became alarmed. At the end of October, 1709, about 15,000 of these 'poor, miserable Germans' had reached London, and the problem was what to do with them."

Camps were established near London at Blackheath. Many charitable schemes were carried out so as to aid the poor Germans. Parliament even appropriated £135,000 for clothing, coals, and food. "The Board of Trade wrestled with the problem all through the Summer of 1709, while one shipload after another of the refugees accumulated upon their hands." Queen Anne offered a bounty of £5 to those who would settle in England. Some hundreds of the young men took service in the army. "A large number—probably 3,000—died in England." Various were the expedients employed to get rid of the Palatines. The Mecca toward which they all looked was, however, America. Finally 650 of the people were transported to North Carolina. They were landed in December, 1710, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers. As the leaders of the expedition were Swiss, the name of New Berne was given to the settlement. Owing to the depredations of the Tuscarora Indians the colony was wrecked. Some of the North Carolina settlers found their way to Virginia, near the Rappahanock. Of all Queen Anne's protégés whom she sent to her colonies in America the largest number was directed toward New York. Three thousand left England some time in 1710. There was sickness on board of the vessels, so that fully 20 per cent. of the people died. After many vicissitudes the Palatinates were divided into six companies. They were settled in two villages—East Camp, now Germantown, and West Camp, which name still survives. But misfortune followed the colonists. The crops failed, and there was starvation. Then fifty families left and sought the Schoharie Valley. Finally two-thirds of the Schoharie people started for Pennsylvania. The early settlements of the Germans in New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, in New England, in Maine, in Georgia, and in Louisiana, are all followed out. An excellent account is given of the Germans who figured so notably in our Revolution. The concluding sentence of the volume reads as follows:

In these days—when a mistaken emphasis is put upon the purely English descent of the American people—it may be well to know that there were other than English strains in that which was to be the American Nation; and that besides Hollander and Huguenot, Swede and Creole, there were Germans who bore a manful part, who dared and suffered, fought and wrought in the making of a new Nation.

Another work on the same subject—Mr. Frank Reid Diffenderffer's "The German Immigration into Pennsylvania, Through the Port of Philadelphia, 1700 to 1775"—gives many additional details relative to the coming of the Germans. Mr. Diffenderffer writes that even before Germantown there were Germans who came with the Swedes, and settled on the Delaware as early as 1638. What, too, is strange is this, that a letter has recently been found, dated Feb. 13, 1684, in which the writer states that there was a German Reformed congregation in Germantown prior to the coming of Pastorius. The author writes: "Who these were, whence they came, how long they had been there, and kindred questions may perhaps never be revealed. * * *" The movement of the Germans to Pennsylvania is closely followed. As members of the Germantown colony went to Germany, so as to induce their friends and relatives to cross the seas in search of a new home, so the movement increased. In 1717 there were so many colonists who were Germans that Gov. William Keith became alarmed. The Governor insisted that the new-comers should be registered. If prior to 1727 we know little about the bulk of immigrants, after that date more may be learned. From 1727 to 1775 there were 321 ships arriving in the Port of Philadelphia. Between 1727 and 1746 it looks as if there were 15,000 arrivals, the majority being Germans. The principal port of embarkation was Rotterdam, though ships cleared from many other ports.

In 1753 Dr. Benjamin Franklin certainly showed unfriendliness to the Germans coming to Pennsylvania. He wrote: "Few of their children in the country know English. They import many books from Germany, and of the six printing houses in the province two are entirely German, two are half German, half English, and but two are entirely English. * * * The signs in our streets [Philadelphia] have inscriptions in both languages, and in some places only in German."

The subject of the Redemptioners is fully explained. There were many Germans among the Redemptioners, but these people "were composed of nearly every other nationality." The volume is a most handsome one, fuly illustrated, with fac similes of many old portraits and documents.

(1) THE GERMANS OF COLONIAL TIMES. By Lucy Forney Bittenger. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 314. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

(2) THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION INTO PENNSYLVANIA THROUGH THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1700 to 1775. Part II., The Redemptioners. Prepped at the request of the Pennsylvania German Society. By Frank Reid Diffenderffer. Lancaster, Penn.: Published by the author, 06.

New Problems of the Church.*

When prominent preachers are criticising the assertions of the Apostles, and the most conservative of denominations is revising its creed, Dr. Hillis is only following the trend of the time in treating religious subjects in a very broad-minded way.

By way of pre-eminence, the era now closing has been an era of criticism and destruction; nothing has escaped the crucible. * * * Now that the wave of criticism has passed by, changes many and great are found to have taken place. * * * Man's interest in those verbal pictures, named creeds unfortunately, seems waning, while his interest in religion is steadily waxing. * * * If once the pendulum moved far toward doubt, now it is swinging back toward faith.

With this optimistic view of the situation, the author, in fifteen chapters, preaches of the new problems of the pulpit, the old and the new conceptions of God, evolution, and the new view of the Bible. To thoughtful men, the question of the Bible's veracity has long been a burning question.

Never before have wit and scholarship been used against it with such skill and force. (Page 232.) One party has taken its stand upon one part of the Bible, and another party upon another part of the Bible, and texts have been turned into bullets, and the most precious truths have been formed into weapons of offense and defense. * * * The smoke is clearing away, and the attempt to overthrow the Bible has met its Waterloo. If, on one hand, the old view of verbal inspiration that looked upon each chapter and sentence, each word and comma, as inspired by God has been rendered utterly untenable, on the other hand reverent scholarship, meeting the critical assault on its own grounds, has established the authority of the Bible as the book of conduct and character and a Book of God.

Dr. Hillis reiterates the fact that all science, all literature, statecraft, progress of civilization, are but revealing Christ more fully to humanity. "During this century alone the intellectual stimulus of Christ's story has been such that more than 200 dictionaries and grammars, in as many dialects and languages, have been compiled for the furtherance of Christ's thoughts and the enrichment of man's life." (Page 73.) Evolution in the physical life but prefigures the evolution of the spiritual life, and the examples and parables of the Old Testament, suiting the needs of bygone generations, require the transmutation of evolution to fit them to modern minds. Lately artists have taken a new departure in painting religious subjects. J. Béraud, in his "Descent from the Cross" and "The Magdalene at the House of the Pharisee," paints all the characters in modern dress except Christ, thus bringing the idea of the Divine Master as He was, down to our modern surroundings. These pictures are striking illustrations of what Dr. Hillis and other broad-minded ministers are preaching. "Evolution by all means," they cry; let the searching light of scientific criticism expose errors of dogma and creeds; only the more will the beauty and truth of Christ's character and teachings stand revealed.

To reach the intellect as well as the heart of the public to-day the preacher, Dr. Hillis declares, must be a universal scholar.

He must make himself an expert in social reform, master the facts as to illiteracy, vice, and crime; study the tenement-house question, all social movements in connection with settlements and methods of Christian work; he must carry his studies into physiology and hygiene, to note how low and abnormal physical conditions affect the conscience and the spiritual state. * * * He must study history, politics, the rise of law and free institutions, and, above all else, no facts in connection with science must be permitted to escape his notice.

Dr. Hillis seems to have carried out his theory in practice, and is evidently an omnivorous reader and keen observer of all pertaining to human progress. His illustrations are drawn from the fields and the factory, the Senate and the mart; his pages are crowded with similes and references to authors, statesmen, and other great minds. Throughout the book he distinctly avoids advocating any one distinct dogma or doctrine; save the one fundamental truth upon which Christianity is founded. Earnestly he bespeaks the attention of every citizen to the fact that every month is tightening the tension between the classes.

* * * It is believed that one million men are constantly out of work. * * * The cry of the poor has become exceedingly bitter, * * * and to-day it is the Christian teacher that stands between the two combatants. There are one hundred thousand clergymen in the land, and it is the lot of seventy-five thousand of them to work among the children of the poor; their average salary is less than nine hundred dollars a year. And these leaders of the Church work more hours in the day, bear more burdens, know deeper anguish and travail of soul, further justice and truth more fully than their critics, who are not worthy their shoe latchet to unloose. (Page 389.)

All men who seek law and order and would confound vice by the power of virtue must listen with interest to the teacher who defies the pitiless, brazen, Mammon-worshipping Zeitgeist of the twentieth century, pointing to the pitiful, pure, all-loving Christ, whose divine message, still appealing to humanity as it did nineteen hundred years ago, presents the perfect type of manhood—the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

*THE INFLUENCE OF CHRIST IN MODERN LIFE. Being a Study of the New Problems of the Church in American Society. By Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. A preface and fifteen chapters, each chapter with a comprehensive synopsis. Carefully and thoroughly indexed. One volume. Pp. xiv.-416. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Albert G. Robinson's Record of Personal Observations.*

The author of this book, Albert G. Robinson, was staff correspondent in the Philippines for one of the leading evening papers of this city for about six months—from July, 1898, to February, 1899—and the volume is largely made up of letters written home for publication.

In pursuing his investigations for this work Mr. Robinson claims to have been influenced "by no partisan politics nor hampered by prejudice, the trip to the islands being made for the purpose of obtaining the fullest possible information upon the general subject that was honest and right." With that view, on his arrival in the islands Mr. Robinson sought acquaintances and friends in and out of army and civic life—Filipinos, Americans, and aliens—indeed, any channel where information could be obtained. A careful reading of Mr. Robinson's book will, we think, convince the candid reader that he has followed conscientiously this essential requirement in collating facts for the enlightenment of the public on a question at this time fraught with such deep and abiding interest.

The opening chapters of the volume are devoted to a brief account of the discovery of the islands in March, 1521, by Ferdinand Magellan, who took possession of the district in the name of Charles I., King of Spain, and a subsequent expedition made in 1543, which gave the islands their present title in honor of Philip, Prince of Asturias, the son of Charles and afterward King of Spain under the title of Philip II.

From this period, with the exception of about a year, during which time the islands were in possession of England, Spain's sovereignty remained practically undisturbed by foreign powers until Admiral Dewey took possession in the early morning of May 1, 1898. The intervening years, says Mr. Robinson, were by no means a time of peace. Rebellion followed rebellion; uprising followed uprising. Spanish government in the islands, dominated, as it unquestionably was, by corrupt, grasping, and licentious monastic orders, aroused the continuous resentment of the island people. Their protest was not so much against the government of Spain as against the dominant influence of the obnoxious friars in the processes of that government.

Extensive disturbances occurred in northern and central Luzon in 1660. Within the present century the uprisings have been those of 1823, in Luzon; of 1827, in Cebu; of 1844, in Negros; in Cavite Province in 1872, and the general revolution of 1896. The latter, however, is of most importance, inasmuch as it is considered the progenitor of the present strife. The same blood and very much the same motive, remarks Mr. Robinson, may be said to run through them all. Not a few students and observers fail to see the connection. It is perhaps only visible to those who, laying aside all personal and even national predilection, will investigate and analyze, broadly and charitably, the character and motives of the Filipino people, and the almost unbroken chain of events whose latest link is the present American-Filipino war. Of this war, and the policy which has dominated it, emanating from Washington, Mr. Robinson has much to say and indulges in some severe criticism, seemingly warranted by authenticated facts and official papers, copies of which his book furnishes.

If there is one aspect of the Philippine question which Mr. Robinson accentuates more than another, it is the misconception America has of the Filipinos and their leader, Aguinaldo. To his own well-pronounced opinion he adds the testimony of two American naval officers, Paymaster W. B. Wilcox and Naval Cadet L. R. Sargent, who made an extended tour through Northern Luzon in the Autumn of 1898. Their trip was made before the opening of hostilities between the Americans and the Filipinos, and after a Government had been established and in operation for several months. A brief extract from Mr. Sargent's letter published in The Outlook will bear repeating:

> It will be remembered that at that date the United States had not yet announced its policy with regard to the Philippines. The terms of the treaty with Spain were being negotiated by our Commissioners at Paris, and the fate of the Islands hung in the balance. In the meantime the native population, taking matters in their own hands, had declared their independence from all foreign jurisdiction and had set up a provisional Government, with Aguinaldo at its head. Although this Government has never been recognised, and in all probability will go out of existence without recognition, yet it cannot be denied that, in a region occupied by many millions of inhabitants, for nearly six months it stood alone between anarchy and order. The military forces of the United States held control only in Manila, with its environs, and in Cavite, and had no authority to proceed farther, while in the vast remaining districts the representatives of the only other recognised power on the field were prisoners in the hands of these despised subjects. It was the opinion at Manila during this anomalous period in our Philippine relations, and possibly in the United States as well, that such a state of affairs must breed something akin to anarchy.
>
> So far from this, in a comprehensive journey of over 600 miles in the country governed by Aguinaldo, they found not only a law-abiding people but a people peaceful, happy, and contented. They returned to Manila with only the most pleasing recollections of their journey, feeling at no time that they had exposed themselves beyond an ordinary traveling risk.

—Of Aguinaldo Mr. Robinson says:

> He was a man of fair and respectable though not prominent social connection, now about thirty years of age. He was well, but not unusually well educated. By just what steps he attained leadership I do not know. It is a safe assumption that he rose mainly through the operation of those little understood laws which in time of stress and crisis so often bring fitting men to the front. It is useless to sneer at him or to vilify him as a schemer and a trickster. For four years he has been the leader and idol of his people. Schemers may attain that height; none but strong and forceful men can hold it through four years of national struggle. He has been lauded as a Washington, and condemned as a knave. He is certainly not the former, but certainly he is not the latter.

In his proclamation, issued from Cavite June 18, 1898, he says:

> I proclaim in the face of the whole world that the aspirations of my whole life and the final object of all my desires and efforts are no other thing than your independence, because I have the innate conviction that that constitutes your unalterable desire, as independence means for us the redemption from slavery and tyranny, the reconquest of our lost liberties, and our entry into the concert of the civilized nations.

These clear, forcible words certainly do not savor of either the schemer or the trickster. But the space at our command forbids further extracts from this timely and interesting book; indeed, the subject is too vast and momentous to treat in a simple book review. Our aim has been simply to touch upon the salient points of Mr. Robinson's argument, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions from the facts adduced. That the United States will by its power and resources subjugate the islands Mr. Robinson doubts not, but when! and at what cost of life and treasure! then to what end? Centuries would not Christianize them. The "little brown man" will ever be the main occupant of the islands, for that it is no white man's country and never will be is Mr. Robinson's conviction.

The author makes no pretension to literary excellence in the compilation of his book; his desire being rather to state the facts he collected, and impressions left on his mind with force and earnestness befitting the gravity of the situation and their bearing on the future of the country which, we think, he has admirably succeeded in doing.

J. W. H.

*THE PHILIPPINES: THE WAR AND THE PEOPLE. A Record of Personal Observations and Experiences. By Albert G. Robinson. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 1901. 8vo.

Library Work in a Great City.

One of the most encouraging features in the "Ninth Annual Report of the East Side House"—at any rate to persons interested in the circulation of literature—is the story of the work done during 1900 by the Webster Free Circulating Library under the direction of Edwin White Gaillard, the librarian. The material of this library is of course particularly devised for the needs of the people in its immediate neighborhood. For this reason its department of Bohemian literature is in constant use. In 1900 Bohemian books were loaned 2,503 times, and some of them have been loaned 200 times, and are hardly fit for further circulation. At the same time, some visitors have read and reread every book in the collection.

But possibly the most valuable service of the library, at any rate from the point of view of American citizenship, is that done for the public schools in the vicinity. A new room has been especially arranged having books appropriately selected in order to furnish supplementary reading for school children, and Mr. Gaillard has issued to the teachers of the various grades leaflets containing descriptive lists of the books thus set aside. The leaflets also contain descriptions of the objects to be found in the library's museum, consisting of pictures, geological, industrial, agricultural, and art specimens, together with pieces of apparatus to be used in the study of the sciences.

In closing his report Mr. Gaillard emphasizes a few points for future development: "The Bohemian department should be at least doubled in size during the coming year. Each line of work now planned should be permanent and should receive its full share of attention. Every bit of work and every cent of money spent in this work of education and cultivation show a direct return."

POEMS BY JAMES B. TOWNSEND.—"Random Fancies" is the title of a little volume of verse which Cooke & Fry have just published in an attractive form for the author, Mr. James B. Townsend. Most of the poems originally appeared at the occasions which inspired their writing, and their writing, occasional or otherwise, extends over some fifteen or twenty years. The volume includes some fifty or more translations from Heine's "Buch der Lieder." It has pleased this poet to do most of his singing in a minor key; his range is not broad, nor are his flights high or long sustained, but his verses when read appear full of soft sounds while their words convey a fine interpretation of love and sympathy for that which is beautiful and tender. Mr. Townsend writes with much refinement and culture, but he writes naturally and with a true poet's appreciation of his theme. Here is a sonnet "To Calvé as Carmen," which possibly, as well as any other short selection we might make, illustrates his method:

Gone are the wintry skies, the chilling rain,
Gone all the rigors of our Northern night,
And here in this great house—ablaze with light—
Above us bend the azure skies of Spain,
Around us breathe the perfumed airs again,
And to our longing eyes' expectant sight
Gay Carmen pauses in her airy train.

Calvé, 'tis thou who play'st the maid aright—
A careless wanton—yet still loved the more
By toreador and Don José. Strange, for
A Southern butterfly thou art—a sprite—
And yet thou, being blent of love and spite,
Calvé—with Don José—we thee adore.

In their series of Grant Allen's Historical Guides, the A. Wessels Company announce for early publication two new volumes, "Cities of Northern Italy," by Dr. Williamson, and "Towns of Umbria," by Mr. and Mrs. Crujeckshank. The authors were personal friends of the man whose name gives title to the series. The volumes are small and convenient to carry or, handle, and advance orders for the coming season of travel show that Mr. Allen's book on Paris will be as popular this Summer as it was last, notwithstanding that there is no exposition.

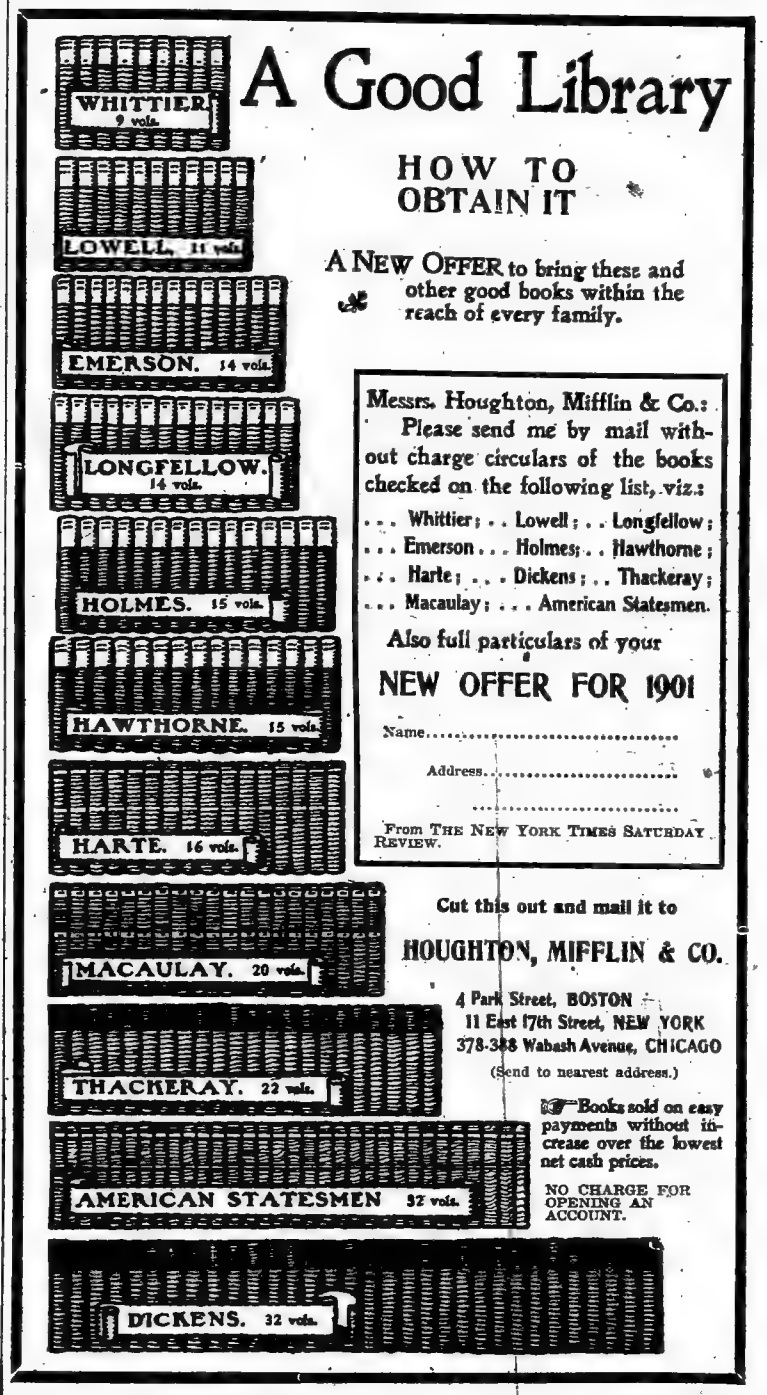

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

PROFESSORIAL LITERATURE.

Our esteemed contemporary The World's Work takes up, in its current number, a subject to which some attention has from time to time been given in the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It is in effect the tendency of our modern higher education in this country away from literature. Undoubtedly it is one of the results of the general Germanization of our teaching as opposed to the Anglicization which characterized it until within the last two decades.

It would be ungrateful and idle to deny that this German specialization and patient accumulation of facts have had their important uses. There is a great deal more knowledge in the world by reason of them. But the knowledge is not accessible, except to other specialists, until it is set forth in literary form. Until the scholar becomes a writer he remains what the German professor and philosopher Fichte described him, a "hodman," a collector of materials which can be made an orderly edifice out of when some literary architect arranges them.

Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma" and "God and the Bible" are exemplary illustrations of the process. He popularized the results of the research of a number of German "grinds," and made them accessible and legible by dint of a literary training and tact which the grinds did not possess.

Huxley and Tyndall, among men of science, are cases equally in point. There has lately been some discussion over the "Life" of the former, whether he would not have done better to devote himself to pure research rather than to give so much of his time to exposition and controversy. It is a German sort of question to raise. It is incalculable how much these two men promoted interest in their studies throughout the English-speaking world, because they knew how to write as well as how to experiment.

And it must be admitted that the old-fashioned humanities did what they aimed to do, that literary training produced literature. When Emerson was in England he admired the fresh, out-of-doors look of the undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge, and added: "I should readily concede these advantages which it would be easy to acquire" (they have since been acquired) "if I did not find also that they read better than we and write better."

On the other hand, when Karl Hillebrand fiercely resented the assertion that "there was not such a thing as a well-written book in the German language," he showed an astonishment which none but a German could have felt. Even if a foreign scholar found the assertion too sweeping, he would not fail to understand it. And the awkwardness of German writing is closely connected with the habits of German scholarship. It is a remark of Coleridge's that French and English writing is better than German because it is more colloquial, whereas German literary language is a special diction, like the Chinese "Mandarin dialect." That is to say, it is "professorial." It would at least be very difficult to name a German professor who has attained distinction as a writer.

The World's Work points out that our scholars are going the German road, that the Johns Hopkins monographs are unreadable unless some writer, like John Fiske in history, takes them and puts the results of their researches so as to be "understanded of the people," and that, according to a professor of Harvard, that institution has not for fifteen years—that is to say, since the substitution there of the Teutonic notion of education for the Anglican—graduated a writer with a style. Prof. Price of Columbia has been entering his protest also against the neglect of literature in our universities. All this agitation ought to have some effect in the direction of a "Revival of Letters."

THE LANGUAGES "ONE SPEAKS."

We have already referred in these columns to the instruction, admonition, and reproof we and our readers, confident of our ability to express ourselves elegantly in foreign tongues, may derive from the amazing efforts of foreigners to make themselves understood in ours. The last lesson of this kind was taken from a pamphlet of the Holy Kingdom of Hungary explaining to our citizens the favors granted for their encouragement in founding industries within its jurisdiction. The present occasion is offered by a humbler document, in which are announced the charms of a hotel in Naples.

This establishment is recommended to us "in quite a particular manner" by the proprietors, who "sollicite" our attention on various grounds. We are informed, in case we do not care to trust our command of Italian, that "one speaks the four principal languages." The house "enjoys a situation full south," "in the almost immediate proximity of the place of embarkment for Sorrento, (steamer tikets in the Bureau of the Hotel.") "Its splendid view embrace a large part of the Bay of which the house is separated only by the Quay-Promenade most frequented by foreigners." This is the more advantageous because there "are no internal rooms in the house: all of them enjoy a more or less extended view." In addition to the admirable situation and the absence of internal rooms, the kitchen, cellar, and service are "quite what travelers can wish." In view of this remarkable combination of excellences, the proprietors feel warranted in saying of their house that "it is enabled to satisfy the exigences of all classes of fascionable society, indistinctly the nationalities which they belong to," and with pardonable and characteristic national pride they clinch this guarantee by the announcement that it is under "German Menagement."

For strictly business purposes it cannot be denied that the language of this advertisement is adequate. None of our readers will find it difficult to understand the advantages it is intended to set forth. If its authors might have succeeded better had their aim been a little less ambitious, it must be remembered that the advertising style in English, which they naturally sought to imitate, is not simple, and often abounds in hyperbole that is necessarily a pitfall to the translator. No one can be surprised at the result of an effort to reproduce the high-flown American "announcements" under "German Menagement." Most of us who feel privileged to have a little good-natured fun at the expense of our foreign friends will do well to reflect that our own attempts to express ourselves in their tongue may easily be less intelligible and more amusing—and we never know it.

CRITICS AND CRITICISM.

The interesting selection of excerpts from the critical reviews of the famous Jeffrey, made by Mr. Arthur Guiterman and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to-day, contains a passage from that same Edinburgh Review article on Wordsworth's "Excursion," which was included, on the evidence of another passage, among the "mistakes of critics" we reprinted from Literature a few weeks ago. Mr. Guiterman's extract shows that Jeffrey's criticism of "The Excursion" was perfectly fair and unbiased, as indeed an impartial and careful reader might have inferred from Literature's own extract, which condemned only the poet's choice of a petty tradesman as the mouthpiece of his philosophy. There is a certain stiffness in that objection that tends to make it seem unreasonable in this democratic age, but it does not reflect discredit on the critic's judgment.

Mr. Guiterman's selection of criticism which has been approved by the critic's "posterity" is exceedingly interesting reading, and it is perfectly true, as he says, that reviewers of the type of Jeffrey are firmly possessed of "the principles upon which judgment should rest." But it must be borne in mind that critics do not write for posterity, and that whether or not a work of art or literature is to live through the ages, the volume of criticism of its own era will generally die. That small portion of it which will survive will owe its long life to other qualities than its soundness of judgment. We do not read Macaulay to-day to learn from him whether or not we ought to like Milton. We still read with delight Elia's charming rhapsodies on the acting of Munden and Dodd, while we know perfectly well that neither comedian possessed all the rare attributes with which the gentle essayist endowed him.

Those "mistakes" of criticism of which Literature has made so much were all human and understandable. Surely the protest against Carlyle's use of English was sensible, and that the critic could not feel the vitality of his "French Revolution," though it proves a defect in his powers of appreciation, does not justify scornful condemnation of his literary judgment. Criticism at its very best is only one human being's opinion of another human being's work. Even when the critic is not the wisest and best-informed of human beings the criticism has some sort of value when the expression of opinion is perfectly honest. The very worst kind of criticism is that which endeavors to express not the writer's own honest opinion of the subject but that of the multitude of his contemporaries.

THE DECAY OF SATIRE.

An Englishman has just published a collection of the good things written by the satirists of his country, and some very good things indeed they have written. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of this volume there appeared in The Pall Mall Gazette a suggestion that the patron may have to be revived to support talented young authors who have not been able to make their way. Is there any connection between these two matters? There might be if any young author in these days had Byron's ability as a satirist. He stands in the forefront of the list of English writers of satire, and if he had not been a noble lord with an income outside of that obtained from the publication of his writings he would sorely have needed a patron, but for his talent in satire. He was able at once to claim the attention of his countrymen when he rose in his wrath and poured out his "English Bards and Scottish Reviewers" in answer to the onslaught of The Edinburgh Review.

But in these days neither the satirist nor the patron is essential. The occupation of the satirist has disappeared chiefly by reason of the constant hammering of public evils and shams by the daily press. The editor is now doing the work which once had to be done by the satirist. He is doing it with less literary distinction and in a manner decidedly more prosaic, but none the less effective. He is appealing to an intensely practical age, one which might easily pass by the best examples of the satirist's art. In recent years, therefore, the satirist has been merely an entertainer. In Mr. W. S. Gilbert the best traditions of satire have been preserved, but his works have been made for public exhibition on the stage, and have performed the best office of satirical comedy, that of "chastising manners with a smile."

As for the patron, the need of his existence could not well be established in these days of plenteous periodical literature. The young and aspiring literary man has not long to wait before he finds his works profitable. He may begin to publish in some obscure journal, as Kipling did in the heart of India, but he is sure to attract attention. For here again the omniverous daily press performs a function. It copies everything and anything that seems to be readable and sends into the uttermost corners of the earth the clever work of some unknown writer who literally wakes up in the morning to find himself famous. It is pretty safe to say that not one talented writer in a thousand passes much of his career in the historical garret in these days.

AMERICAN FIRST EDITIONS.

The William Harris Arnold sale was notable in many ways. The collection consisted of rather more than 700 volumes, by, about, or in some way connected with eight of the best known of the early group of prominent American authors—Bryant, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, and Whittier. The prices fetched at this sale aggregated a little over $7,000, or an average of between $13 and $14 per volume—an unusually large average price when it is remembered how many of these books bear recent dates. Elsewhere we print a table showing a comparison of these prices with former records.

The Arnold books were in remarkably fine condition, Mr. Arnold having made it his custom to exchange or sell book after book as better copies were to be had, so that the prices realised at his sale may be said to be another and strong proof of the great influence condition exerts upon values and the fame attaching to an important collection. Not only does such condition add materially to a modern collector's satisfaction in his books, but greatly increases their value as an investment, should he or his heirs decide to sell the books. In Andrew Lang's "Letters on Literature," published in 1889, will be found a letter addressed to a "Young American Book Hunter," full of valuable advice as to collecting, from a veteran book collector, and one of the few men uniting to marked literary ability the knowledge and enthusiasm of the true bibliophile. The letter contains the following pregnant paragraph:

> The best plan for a man who has to see that his collection is worth what it cost him is probably to confine one's self to a single line, say, in your case, first editions of new English, French, and American books that are likely to rise in value. I would try, were I you, to collect first editions of Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Poe, and Hawthorne.

How valuable Lang's advice really was Mr. Arnold has proved to his own and the satisfaction of the world. Narrowing the present collection to the work of these eight American authors, and commencing at a time about half a dozen years ago, when it was constantly being said not only to be too late to make a fine collection of such books, but impossible to bring together representative specimens of first editions of these authors at any but the most exorbitant prices, Mr. Arnold succeeded in forming a superb collection of such books far surpassing in every way all previous collections. Not only are his lists far fuller—the Foote collection of American authors, sold in November, 1894, containing the books of seven instead of eight such writers, no Bryants being therein contained, and Poe's issues taking the place of Mr. Arnold's Thoreaus, containing only 278 numbers.

The Arnold books are also in much finer condition; unlike the Foote sale, for example, where so many of the volumes had been rebound, these books will be found, with but one or two exceptions, to be in the original boards, cloth, or paper of their first issue, and entirely uncut—a feature adding very materially to the interest and value of the volumes for most modern collectors. For most of us agree with Mr. Arnold that no binding, however well designed or executed, can be as interesting as the cover in which the work originally appeared. Not only are these original covers far more characteristic, but what is even more noteworthy, it being so much more difficult to find first editions in fine condition than simply to procure copies of these books in the proper edition, that it seems hardly necessary to comment on the collector whose first act upon obtaining good copies of desirable editions is to order the covers taken off and the books put in binding. That such act, no matter how costly the binding, in reality detracts from the book's value has been proved more than once and notably in the case of Poe's "Tamerlane," a few years ago, when the addition of a beautifully designed and executed binding, instead of adding its approximate cost to the value of the copy, really brought about the sale of the identical copy a short time afterward for several hundred dollars less than it had cost its owner in the original binding.

Another lesson of an important sale is the fluctuation in the prices obtained for the same copy, or for one in precisely the same condition at different times, there being no set standard of value. The average tendency, however, is decidedly upward. For instance, Mr. Arnold's copy of Whittier's "Moll Pitcher"—Boston, 1832, in binding—cost him $160 at the McKee sale in November last, a copy having been sold in Philadelphia a few weeks ago at $190, the McKee-Arnold copy fetching last week the record price—$200—which represents a gain of 25 per cent. in about two months' time, which must be allowed to be a remarkable increase. Mr. Foote's "Moll Pitcher," sold half a dozen years ago, in full crushed levant, by Matthews, and containing two autograph letters from Whittier referring to the work, bringing only $77.50; the Bierstadt copy, in half morocco, sold in 1897, bringing $100.

The greatest lesson of the Arnold sale, however, is the fact that it has been possible in so short a time to bring together so fine a collection of these representative American authors. What has been done, it is usually possible to do again—not only to repeat Mr. Arnold's success, but, with his catalogue and the recorded sales prices as a guide and inspiration to such collecting, to do it much more easily, and perhaps even more successfully, adding to his already full lists other rare issues as yet unknown.

The amount of accurate knowledge and

...ary work which go into the making of a fine collection or a well-arranged catalogue is almost incredible. In no way can the collector better increase his own stock of information than by a close study of such records, carefully collating his own treasures and noting small differences by the aid of each new bibliographical tool, be it only a partial report of sales to be found in newspapers, which comes into his possession. As has been so often said, nothing is so absolutely necessary to the collector, be he beginner or veteran, as full and accurate knowledge, and it may be added, nothing so dangerous and misleading as half knowledge, so that he may recognize at a glance in small shops or the catalogues of unimportant sales, or those issued by small dealers, the prizes, not always accurately listed, which may have escaped the notice of the cataloguer or shopkeeper not necessarily from lack of knowledge, but from carelessness or undue haste.

It would seem, therefore, that given accurate knowledge, patience, and, above all, concentration, there is no reason why collectors should not attempt to repeat Mr. Arnold's striking success. And while it must be granted that limited incomes may make it impossible for young collectors to hope to add "Fanshawes" and "Moll Pitchers" to their collection at their present valuation, yet there were very few such rare volumes in this catalogue, and a fine collection of the more ordinary issues of these authors can certainly be made, and the pleasures of the chase, augmented by the hope that some day these coveted treasures, the "big prizes," may be "picked up" for the traditional "song."

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW desires to express its sincere thanks to Harper's Weekly for the very cordial recognition which it gave, in its issue of Feb. 16, to the work THE SATURDAY REVIEW, during the past four and one-half years, has been doing to promote an understanding and appreciation of the best literature of the day. Not alone does the article note the work done in the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, but it points out the wholesome influence that has been exerted on other newspapers—an influence which has been called to our attention many, many times, but never before in such public nor in quite such distinct and authoritative way. We quote a paragraph from an editorial article filling nearly a column:

"Not only has the Saturday supplement of THE TIMES become a serious and worthy factor in journalism, but all other proprietors of newspapers, whose wisdom is greater than their vanity, have emulated the example. Every daily journal in New York, and nearly every one in the country, now has a well-conducted literary department. Imagine, if you can, the extent of the uplifting influence thus wrought upon the minds of millions who require a constant whetting of the intellectual appetite for the acquirement of knowledge."

The influence thus exerted has, unquestionably, been most advantageous to American literature, rather than to foreign or even to British literature. It is, therefore, a very pleasant thing to know that Harper & Brothers have begun with the new century another enterprise of which the influence must be distinctly beneficial to literature in this country. The same article contains the following announcement:

"No less noticeable and no less praiseworthy is a like tendency on the part of makers of books to emulate an example designed to encourage the production and diffusion of truly American literature. As is well known, the Harpers began with the new century the publication each month of a distinctively American novel, written by an American author, of scenes laid and characters developed in these United States. It is interesting to note in passing that the originator of this idea was Mr. Howells, the first of American critics."

A WAY OUT WANTED.

In the opinion of Mr. Howells, the sanguinary tale of adventure has obtained a place in the favor of the multitude that is a menace to mental and moral well-being. Despite this fact, however, the majority of our critics apparently consider realism to be the dominant note of the contemporary novel, and that, too, in accordance with popular taste, which demands verisimilitude at any cost. The historical romance, for the present, at least, must be regarded merely as an episode in the world of letters, and not in any sense as a rival of that type of fiction which finds in Mr. Howells himself one of its ablest exponents.

"Marvelous fidelity," "wealth of local color," "vividness of portrayal," "subtle power of analysis," "vigor of delineation," "full of atmosphere," and similar phrases flow freely from the pens of reviewers, while one enthusiast congratulates a story teller upon "a divergent set of human types so well sketched that little plot is needed."

It must be conceded that there has been a self-sacrificing tendency on the part of many writers to incur even the charge of dullness for the sake of plausibility, if not of truth. How painstakingly have they set forth the histories of lives, in which nothing particular happened, for the career of the average citizen is unfortunately not marked by great events. They have elaborated the emotions and idiosyncrasies of almshouse inmates with more care than was wont to be bestowed upon the characterization of the most dazzling of heroes in the old days when plots were needed. Some extremists have gone so far as to inflict upon the heroine a snub nose or a bad temper, while Mrs. Humphry Ward has seen fit to handicap her latest male creation with an "irregular and stunted figure," for which an "Olympian head" does not altogether atone. The question as to whether this line of development has not in many instances resulted in a mere glorification of the commonplace may perhaps furnish food for thought.

Be that as it may, these conscientious painters of "life as it is" have reserved to themselves one privilege—the arbitrary power over life and death. It is not, to be sure, exercised with that delightful naïveté which puts out of the way in the nick of time the rich uncle or the wicked rival, but with an unaccountable malice that at the supreme moment of the drama removes the central figure. Poor Trilby was obliged to take a last farewell of "Little Billee" and her other devoted friends just after Svengali's opportune death had left her free to enjoy life. Quisanté's career was cut short when the coveted po prize was almost within his grasp. The Gadfly met his end in a most horrible manner, as did likewise poor Tess of the d'Urbervilles,—whom a malignant combination of circumstances incited to a capital crime. Tommy, of whom we "canna think ill," was ruthlessly consigned to oblivion before a fair chance had been given him to "find a way," and Eleanor did not live to learn whether her sacrifice had been worth while.

Why this continual slaughter? Obviously in none of the examples cited is it in the interests of a happy ending. Equally absurd would it be to accuse any of the responsible persons of a desire to wield poetic justice, for this quality is supposed to be conspicuously lacking in the make-up of a "realist." It is his duty to create the impression that any event he chronicles would probably have happened just so in real life. Has he the right to lay himself open to the suspicion of deliberately inventing a thing for his own convenience?

Now, are there not grounds for distrusting Du Maurier? It does seem so very likely that in real life Trilby would have lived to be a constant bone of contention between the faithful little artist and his worthy mother, and the utter undoing of "sweet Alice." Mrs. Ward's case must be dismissed. One can find only cause for rejoicing in her thought that in eschewing poetic justice she retained enough of decent human feeling to bestow upon that poor, persecuted woman the meagre reward of rest. And yet, after all, did she not kill her to get her out of Manisty's way? Might not Arthur logically have escaped capture and married Gemma? But the chapters that describe the execution of the the Gadfly and the subsequent death of Montinelli are the finest in the book. Verily, there are few things more cold-blooded than the artistic instinct.

Not this, however, but a remnant of primitive savagery in the composition of his murderer, is the cause of the ignominious manner of Tommy's exit. It is not enough that he should die, but he must literally be dragged at the chariot wheels, an object for public scorn and derision. All this may of course be a clever device to make us take up cudgels in his behalf and regard his weaknesses with indulgent eyes. If it is true that this account of Tommy is merely a trap to expose our credulity and sentimentality, let Mr. Barrie beware. The sacred feelings of a confiding public must not be violated with impunity.

The fate of Quisanté unquestionably served a dramatic purpose, and as it cut no Gordian knot it need not be viewed in the light of a makeshift. Quisanté to Mr. Hope was a force rather than a personality, interesting not even himself but only as he affected others. He attracted and held, but did not charm. This subtle but irresistible power that compelled his wife, who had never loved him, to remain always his widow, could never have been so effectively demonstrated had he lived even to become Prime Minister. Quisanté was not very lovable, and so one is inclined largely to conclude that Mr. Hope knew best how to dispose of him.

And the story of Tess, told long before the others, yet so brimful of tragedy that time has only impressed it the more deeply upon our minds—how is the narrator to be regarded? Alas, we cannot accuse him. He has made us feel that he is not to be held accountable for anything that occurs in his books. When pursuing one of his morbid tales we are under the spell of that fatalism which prompted Tess's rustic neighbors to say, mournfully shaking their heads, "It had to be." Yes, we get truth from Mr. Hardy, but "pity 'tis 'tis true." Would it be presumptuous to ask him deliberately to close his eyes to the gruesome and "babble o' green fields," and flowers, and laughter? At any rate, it is pertinent to demand of some of his colleagues an immediate lessening of the death rate.

"THE DOVES PRESS"—A KELMSCOTT REVIVAL.

The proprietors of a new venture, "The Doves Press," Messrs. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson and Emery Walker, Hammersmith, W., London, have issued a list of books, printed and in preparation, the typography of which may be said to be almost, if not entirely, equal to the work of the Kelmscott Press.

Mr. Cobden-Sanderson is too well-known to need any reference here, but Mr. Emery Walker's name may be less well known in America. He is an old Hammersmith neighbor of the late William Morris, as well as a warm personal friend of long standing. Mr. Walker has always been most enthusiastic over fine printing; possessing also a complete practical knowledge of the art of modern printing. Largely through his influence William Morris became interested in fine printing as early as 1888, when the latter's "House of the Wolfings" was printed from a body of type belonging to the Whittinghams, which had been cast as an experiment about fifty years earlier. A year later we find Morris, Walker, and Cobden-Sanderson delivering lectures to workingmen on different phases of the arts and crafts. Although never actually connected with the Kelmscott Press, all its details were discussed with Walker at the time of its inception and throughout its entire existence. All of which, added to the unusual beauty of the type and paper used in the announcement circular, (those of its first publication,) add greatly to the interest of the present press, which seems more nearly to continue the traditions of the Kelmscott Press than do either the Vale or the Essex House Presses, beautiful as is their work.

The first publication of the Doves Press is a life of Agricola, "Cornelii Taciti De Vita et Moribus Julii Agricolae Liber," edited by J. W. Mackail, late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. Mackail is, as is well known, author of the life of William Morris published by the Longmans. Both the type and the paper, the latter extremely soft and pleasant to the touch, have been specially designed and made for the Doves Press; 225 copies having been printed on hand-made paper at 25s. net, and five copies on vellum at 5 guineas each, the latter being all sold. The book will consist of thirty-three small quarto pages, bound in vellum by the Doves Bindery, and is just ready.

Their second publication, "The Ideal Book; or, Book Beautiful," a tract of twelve pages by T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, on calligraphy, printing, and illustration, and on the Book Beautiful as a whole, will be ready this month. It will be uniform with the "Agricola," bound in vellum at the Doves Bindery, the edition to consist of 300 paper copies at 12s. 6d., and ten vellum copies at 3 guineas each, the latter being all sold.

The Doves Press also has in preparation "Unto This Last; Four Essays on Political Economy by John Ruskin." This book is in the press and will be published shortly by Mr. George Allen of Ruskin House. The edition will be limited to 300 copies on paper, and ten on vellum, the prices of which, and all further particulars to be announced later.

The Doves Press has also arranged with the Cambridge University Press—if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, to print a folio edition, containing a page measuring about 13x9 inches, not to exceed 500 impressions, of the authorized version of the English Bible, the text to be that prepared by the late Dr. Scrivener for the Cambridge Paragraph Bible published by the Cambridge University Press. This book, if published, will be issued in five parts, at 60s. net per part, to be issued at intervals, subscribers binding themselves to take the parts as issued; the work, if undertaken, to be published by the Cambridge University Press.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Can you or one of your readers give me some information about librarianship? Where can a woman study it? How long is the course, and what are the requirements? Is it a well-paid occupation? I should be glad of some idea in regard to the salaries of librarians, especially in libraries connected with colleges or universities. If there are many library schools I should be glad to know of some both out of town and in New York City. LIBRARIAN.

New York, Feb. 10, 1901.

Within a dozen years four library schools have been organized to meet the demand for the systematic training of librarians and assistants that is considered a necessity, since the librarian's occupation has come to be regarded as a profession. In all of these schools women are admitted on the same footing as men, and it is worthy of remark that 80 per cent. of the students are women, and that the great proportion of library workers are also women.

The New York State Library School at Albany, founded in 1887, is the parent school. The requirements for admission are a complete high school course, or its equivalent, and added to this at least two years of creditable college work in liberal studies. Diplomas from accredited colleges admit students without examination. Those who do not hold college diplomas must pass entrance examinations in general literature and history, in general information, and in French and German. The standard of the school both in entrance requirements and the course of study, which covers two years, is being raised from year to year, and those who undertake the work without having had the discipline of a full college course find it difficult to maintain their standing.

The Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, admits students only by competitive examination. The examinations are not technical, but are designed to test the general information of the applicant, especially his knowledge of literature, history, current events, French and German. About eighty candidates usually try these examinations, which are offered every June. The size of the class is limited to twenty, and these are selected on the basis of the best examination papers, previous education, and training, experience and personal fitness for the work being also taken into consideration. The course of study is for one year, with a second year, supplementary.

The Library School of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and the University of Illinois State Library School, at Urbana, complete the roll of the four schools. Admission to Drexel is by competitive examination, as at Pratt, and the course covers one year. The entrance requirements of the Illinois school are practically the same as those of the New York State school, and the training is for two years. In all of the schools students are admitted at the beginning of the first term only, and the entrance examinations are given in June.

The course of training in library science covers in general cataloguing, library economy, reference work and bibliography, studies of books and authors; library history and extension, and practical work in all departments. The four schools issue handbooks descriptive of their work, which will be mailed to all who apply for them.

Summer courses in library training are offered in the New York State School, in Amherst College Library, in the Cleveland Public Library, and in Madison, Wis., in connection with the Summer School held under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin. These short courses are designed for the benefit of those already holding library positions, who cannot leave their work for a year of study, but who can get a leave of absence for a six weeks' course that will help them to gain a broader conception of their work and an understanding of modern methods.

It is quite impossible to make definite statements regarding salaries, as in all library positions much depends on training, experience, and ability. The salaries of librarians conform closely with those paid professors and teachers in corresponding positions. A university or college librarian ranks as a professor, and is paid on this basis. Library positions depend not alone on professional training, which is every year more fully recognized as absolutely essential, but to this training must be added a natural fitness for a work that, as Mr. Dewey, the founder of the library school, says, "needs not only more than ordinary capacity and executive ability, but in addition to these characteristics, faith and courage coupled with health, strength, enthusiasm, and tireless industry."

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

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Further Recollections of McDonald Clarke.

AN OLD NEW YORKER sends to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW his recollections of McDonald Clarke: "There was for some years a beggar about the lower part of the city who was, apparently, very old. He was a chunky, heavily built man, and had long white hair down over his shoulders and back, in the Ben Franklin style. What I recall particularly about this beggar is in connection with McDonald Clarke, the poet. One afternoon this beggar was seated ready for business just above Christodora's barber shop, under the Astor House. As I approached from down Broadway McDonald Clarke was coming from the other direction, with a roll of paper and some quill pens in his hand. He stopped to talk to the beggar, and I stopped to hear what he had to say, for McDonald was well known to all of us. He spoke in a kindly manner to the beggar about his condition, hoped that, though afflicted, he was happy and contented. The beggar made some harsh, uncivil reply, which seemed to cut McDonald to the heart. As he straightened himself up he uttered a moaning 'Oh!' let drop his roll of paper, and, throwing off his cloak, started to run. He turned the corner of Broadway and Barclay Street and ran like a deer down Barclay Street until he was stopped, just below the Astor House. They took him in at one of the side doors of the Astor House. This, I think, was his last crazy fit, for I recollect hearing soon after that he was dead."

JAMES T. CUMMINGS, North Cambridge, Mass., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In The Boston Courier of Nov. 9, 1834, appeared this paragraph:

"McDonald Clarke attracts pretty good audiences, it is said, to listen to his lectures on 'Love and Marriage.' He deserves encouragement for one reason alone—he is punctual in paying his printers' bills, and we wish we could say as much for a certain gentleman who travels to decide bets.'

"That notice attracted the attention of the publishers of The Providence Journal, who 'exscissorized' it, and sent it in a note to McDonald, with this pleasant remark: 'We wish to republish the above,' and then added below the following commentary:

1833, McDonald Clarke, Dr.
To Miller & Paine,
June 17, for Adv. Literary Notice. ...$2.00
July 20, for Adv. Notice of Lecture... 1.00
Sept. 4, for Adv. Theatre, Newport.. 1.00
$4.00

"McDonald took the hint as kindly as good nature dictated, and forwarded the following answer to the friendly missive of the Providence editors:

"To Messrs. M. & P.:
"Had Providence bless'd me with ladies and gents,
(Like Boston,) this blister of Miller & Paine,
Which is right, (deducting the postage, ten cents,)
Had not left on the cheek of my credit a stain;
But as I intend to be with them next week,
Should Providence smile, as she never has yet,
With bank notes I'll brush off the stain from my cheek,
And scare Miller & Paine with the ghost of their debt. McD. C."

An Editor's Way.

G. R. M. writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from Asbury Park: "Mr. Barry's prompt denunciation of the outrage perpetrated upon him and his work by the editor of a magazine has just reached me owing to long absence from the city. During my absence I learned of a case compared with which Mr. Barry's was most considerately handled. I refer to that of the author of the prize satire in verse on modern society which appeared in said magazine last May. I heard the satire read by the author as it was written and sent in by her, copies of which were deposited in January before publication, and to my indignant amazement learned that all the errors in the published copy are entirely due to changes made after it left her hands, and also that a person does not necessarily need the least knowledge of grammar, punctuation, classical or any other kind of literature, rhythm, rhyme, nor courtesy to become an 'editor' of such a magazine. The satire was called by the author 'The Paradise of Idlers,' and in the presence of witnesses the day she submitted it to the 'company' she insisted that if accepted it must be published under her full name, Laura Fitzhugh Lance; yet the proofsheets were withheld from her. It was published over the name of 'Momus, Jr.,' and the title changed to 'The Charge of the Four Hundred.' If the object of the magazine was to arouse speculation as to authorship, it failed, for in less than a week every paper of note in the West published the author's name in full, although to this day the magazine has not given it.

"In the original manuscript was a stanza containing a comparison with Dionysius, which was entirely cut. When asked why it had been done, the answer was: 'How many syllables did you put in that name?' 'The correct number,' answered the author. 'No, you had one too many,' said the learned editor. 'Did you think I meant Dionysus?' asked she. 'Yes; didn't you?' 'Oh, no. I meant Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse; not Dionysus, the wine god.' This is only one of the many errors, but the satire as originally sent in is brilliant, smooth, flowing, and absolutely up to all requirements of finished satire, containing none of the slang, would-be stale wit, faulty rhythm, false rhyme, and incorrect pronunciation for which the published version would make her responsible, and all of which can be proved. No doubt the proofsheets were refused her for fear that the satire would be withdrawn, none of the conditions having been complied with."

Uncut Leaves Again.

READER, Newport, R. I., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Why are so many books of a popular nature placed on the market by their publishers with uncut leaves? I know well enough that the book fancier, who values his book more for its typographical excellence and fine binding than for its contents, insists that no volume can be considered worthy of notice unless its leaves are uncut. Apart from catering to this 'fad,' is there any reason for the practice?

"The great mass of readers buy books to read, asking for no more from the publisher than good binding, good paper, and clear print. The tedious cutting of the leaves consumes time and patience, and is nothing but a nuisance. After the leaves are cut, they are of unequal size, with ragged edges, difficult to turn over quickly, and most unsightly.

"Why not reserve uncut leaves for editions de luxe and books specially designed to satisfy the morbid taste of the bibliophile, and supply the reading public with books which are in condition to be read?"

Was Oliver Wendell Holmes a Baconian?

JOHN PHIN, Paterson, N. J., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 19, on Page 48, Mr. C. Harold McChesney asserts that Oliver Wendell Holmes was an 'out-and-out Baconian,' which, of course, in this connection, means that he believed that Bacon was the author of the works generally attributed to Shakespeare. As many of the admirers of the genial Autocrat, myself among the number, regard this as a gross libel on a man of the acknowledged learning and discrimination of Dr. Holmes, I would like to ask Mr. McChesney for his authority for his statement."

Rhyming Presidents.

GEORGE L. CONROY, Brooklyn, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "While reading, with interest, the 'Rhyming Sovereigns' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 2 and 10, it occurred to me that the like might be done with the names of our Presidents. I don't recollect ever having seen any doggerel of this kind in connection with America's Chief Magistrates, but submit the inclosed, which I believe is correct historically, if not poetically.'

The first of our Presidents, everyone knows,
For yearly the fame of George Washington grows.
When near eight years he'd served, John Adams served four;
Thomas Jefferson followed, for eight years more.
James Madison next, and then James Monroe
Each sat for two terms; next, for one term, you know,
Came an Adams again, John Quincy by name.
Andrew Jackson, for two terms as President came.
Then Martin Van Buren four years held sway,
But William H. Harrison, in a month passed away.
Giving place to John Tyler, who next took the seat
And became President, the full term to complete.
James K. Polk, for one term, came from old Tennessee;
Then Zachary Taylor, the next one we see.
But death, ere two years, called him from the race.
Millard Fillmore completing the term in his place.
Franklin Pierce, his successor, the next four years,
Then for one term James Buchanan appears.
Then Abraham Lincoln, whose first term was passed
In guilding our country through war's fierce blast;
But his second term hardly begins when it ends,
And his murder brings grief to his millions of friends.
Andrew Johnson completed the unexpired space,
Then Ulysses S. Grant for eight years held the place.
Rutherford B. Hayes for one term held the chair,
Though Democrats held his election unfair.
James A. Garfield the people next chose as their chief,
But though mourned by the country, his time was but brief,
For a murderer's hand shot the President dead.
And Chester A. Arthur was Chief in his stead.
Grover Cleveland for four years next sat in the chair,
When Benjamin Harrison succeeded him there.
Four years, in his turn in the seat to remain,
And when his term ended came Cleveland again.
For William McKinley one term's barely o'er,
But the people have given him "four years more."

Instances of Plagiarism.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Perhaps it is not generally known how the poem, 'Curfew Must Not Ring To-night,' originated. In the September number of Peterson's Magazine of 1865 appeared a story entitled 'Love and Loyalty, by a New Contributor.' It is the romance of Bessie and her lover, and merely the poem elaborated. In the bound volume of the magazine for 1865 there is no reference to the author of this story. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to unearth the 'new contributor's' name, and also make known the name of the author of the poem.

"As instances of plagiarism have been recorded in your pages, I should like to cite a daring one to add to the collection: In the March, 1892, number of Lippincott's Magazine, Page 408, an anecdote is told, called 'The Heroine of the Telegraph,' and credited to Chambers's Journal. In the June, 1896, number of The Strand Magazine there is a story entitled 'Carrie, the Telegraph Girl,' purporting to be an original story of the Cherokee Strip, by Capt. Jack Crawford, the 'Poet Scout.' The main incident upon which the whole point of the story hinges is exactly the same as in 'The Heroine of the Telegraph.' Capt. Crawford merely transferred the telegraph girl from the Franco-Prussian war to the Cherokee Strip."

A popular volume on psychology and astrology is about to be published by the Brentanos under the title of "Our Fate and the Zodiac." The author is Miss Margaret Mayo, who has given several years' attention to the subject.

"ELIZABETH."

Friends Defend Her German Garden—One Dissenting Voice.

ONE OF ELIZABETH'S LOVERS, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "Having just read in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 2 what the writer himself styles a 'feeble and futile kick' at Elizabeth, I cannot refrain from entering my protest against this injustice. The 'kick,' 'feeble and futile' as it is, hurts me, for I share the popular prejudice; I love Elizabeth and her solitary Summer in the beautiful old German garden, and the merry nursery rhymes with which she beguiles away the dear babies' Winter of discontent.

"I rather suspect that 'California' is just a wee bit lacking in an appreciation of the certain subtle sort of humor which endears Elizabeth to her public, and which enables her to transform this humdrum old world of ours into a thing of beauty and a joy forever. A lady of rank who goes down alone to a neglected estate in order to render it into a pleasant home for her family scarcely can be called selfish. If more of our mothers would follow her example and exchange city life for the country our families might resemble the happy healthy one of Elizabeth.

"Since it appears that a lack of a sense of humor shuts out a person from the actual enjoyment of the Elizabeth books, and that it seems possible for a person to stand in the full blaze of a bit of literary sunlight and not to feel its genial warmth, we would respectfully suggest to Elizabeth that she issue a manifesto for the benefit of those who do not understand, assuring them of her perfect good faith toward the Man of Wrath, and the babies, justifying her amusement over the ridiculous Minora, and her friendship with the musical and cultured Irais.

"It occurs to me to wonder more in sorrow than in anger whether in the fair dawn of this new country the prigs are still with us."

CONNECTICUT writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES in answer to "California:" "If one reads the book at leisure, in a quiet mood, the story of daily life is so easy in style, so realistic, in fact, so natural one thinks of it written as he would write it. There is no higher tribute to art than this: that what is done seems done so easily and without effort. There is a restfulness about the book as well as a charm.

"But 'California' says 'to subordinate love for husband and children who would not be a Man of Wrath?' I am sorry, indeed, 'California' has not sensitiveness enough to read between the lines the love of the household and its happiness. The words give to 'California' their sound only, which often misleads as 'barking dogs.' As to the criticism on courtesy due a guest there are two sides to that. It is a sad fact that some guests are violators of any courtesy in return for what may be costliness of feeling and much sacrifice. Had the criticism been on the wisdom of relating the case, it might have raised a proper question."

L. M. S., New York, expressing his approval of "California's" opinion, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to say: "I wish to thank 'California' for his moral courage in announcing, through your columns, that he does not share in the admiration so lavishly bestowed upon 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden.'

"It is reported that the English publisher of this book remarked that he could not understand the attraction that it had for the public.

"What is there in the Elizabeth books? I have seen many gardening books much sweeter, and more picturesque, but which have not had the good fortune to have been written by a lady of title, that have been most quietly received. For instance, that delightful one by Ellwanger, 'The Garden's Story' so freshly, and beautifully written. Who hears of it?

"I do not wish to be accused of having no sense of humor, (it is very well developed in me for good fun,) but I cannot discover either fun or reason in the manner that Elizabeth, who is a cultivated woman of rank, writes. I trust she does not feel so much distaste for the society of her fellow-creatures. It is an English trait to be courteous to the guest in your house; therefore, with 'California,' I wonder at her treatment of her 'friend' Minora. I would be ashamed to own to such discourtesy.

"There is one good feature, though, in all the Elizabeth books; they are excellent reading for very nervous persons, as there is not anything in them to excite the brain or imagination, and so may well be recommended to nervous prostrates."

UNION JACK writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "'California' accuses the author of 'subordinating all love for fellow-beings—even for husband and children—to a love for blossoms.' Pray how does he know that she does? The title of the book is 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden,' not 'Elizabeth's Home Life,' nor 'Elizabeth and Her Husband and Children.' Elizabeth is writing about her hours of recreation in the garden that gives her so much pleasure; the husband and children come in incidentally, and the little touches that show them to us are sometimes humorous, sometimes even exaggerated for the sake of effect. Every one uses this exaggeration and takes slight liberties with the truth in telling stories or in writing, and it is considered perfectly legitimate. No one questions the fundamental veracity of one who can tell a story picturesquely.

"Again, does 'California' suppose that what we are told of the mad gardener incident or of Elizabeth's visit to the village is all there was to those episodes, or to her intercourse with servants and tenants, or that Minora and Irais were real people with whom Elizabeth's relations were exactly as depicted in the book? Can he not see that both are types, composite, perhaps, of many visitors that she had? And who would not prefer to be alone to having a succession of Minoras in the house, or of ladies like the high local potentate's wife, who was sure that Elizabeth was being abused by her husband because they spent the Winter in the country? Why does not 'California' go on and show that Elizabeth was a cruel woman, bashing the necks of one of the ladies bringing a kitten by the tail, and does not immediately proceed to tell us that she stopped the sport, after the odiously self-assertive manner of the father in "The Swiss Family Robinson"?

But what of words like these: "It makes one very humble to see one's self surrounded by such a wealth of beauty and perfection * * * and to think of the infinite meanness of our own grudging charities. * * * I do sincerely trust that the benediction that is always awaiting me in my garden may by degrees grow more deserved, and that I may grow in grace and patience and cheerfulness, just like the happy flowers I so much love." Do they not give us deeper glimpses into her life and sound the keynote of it to those who have ears to hear?

"MASSACHUSETTS" also writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning "California's" protest against "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," and says: "Elizabeth is a person of the most engaging frankness and unconventionality, and her playful strictures on her own family and her guests voice what many more conventional people actually feel, but would not dare to formulate, perhaps even to themselves. And all this is possible to an Elizabeth without lessening her love by a shadow. This, however, is probably incomprehensible or reprehensible to 'California!'

"I feel deeply grateful to Elizabeth for the glimpse she gives us into a life absolutely simple and sane in its enjoyments, finding, as she does, such rare pleasure in her flowers, her books, her precious babies; so that to a more jaded taste it is like a drink of living water to read a few pages of her winsome humor and childlike absorption in the things she loves best. How charming, when nothing in the title suggests them, to have the babies allowed to come in, a delight the more welcome because it is a surprise!

"Please, 'California,' let Elizabeth help on the world according to her own nature in her own light, frank, nature-loving, and truth-loving way! It is not in her to utter commonplaces on family affection, nor to wear her heart on her sleeve. She writes about herself and her garden, and with no thought of doing good has brought the gladness of life to hundreds of us in the most effective way; that is, by an emanation of her own personality."

DISILLUSION.

I wandered through a garden,
  Its fragrance haunts me yet;
A dream of morning-glories
  Whose petals still were wet
With fairy dewdrops hanging
  Upon their blushing lips,
And honeysuckles lifting cups
  On graceful finger tips.
The roses drooped with sweetness
  Above the violet beds;
The mignonettes half lifted
  Their heavy, sleepy heads.
A sense of peace and beauty
  Pervaded all the place;
Of homely toil and trouble
  It seemed to bear no trace.
The essence of refinement
  Was ever in the air;
A woman's gentle heart and brain
  Had planned that garden fair.
And lost in sweet contentment
  I wandered here and there
Through flowery mazes, hoping
  To view my lady fair.
Oh, joy, I saw her coming
  With April, May, and June,
Companions of the Deities;
  With white they adorned in time.
  But walking close beside them,
    Was one I'll not forget—
  Irais rudely broke the spell,
    "Lighting a cigarette."

ELIZABETH ROOSE CODDINGTON.

Oradell, N. J., Feb. 13, 1901.

A BOOK TO HAVE AND TO HOLD
IS
MARGARET HORTON POTTER'S
UNCANONIZED

Now that the successful books of last season may be more accurately judged on their intrinsic merits, the claim of "Uncanonized" as one of the very best historical novels of the year may be confidently presented. The opinions of the critical press—the verdict of the jury, so to speak—are now in, and are here succinctly presented:

UNCANONIZED has "an intensely absorbing plot."

"One who opens the book, 'Uncanonized,' by Margaret Horton Potter, will not close it before it is finished except with reluctance. This romance of English monachism possesses an intensely absorbing plot of a period of history that has not been much written about, and it is most artistically treated."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

UNCANONIZED is "of a new and welcome type."

"An historical romance of a new and welcome type."—*Life*, New York.

UNCANONIZED is "powerful."

"It is one of the most powerful historical romances that has ever appeared over the name of an American writer."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*
"Miss Potter has written a remarkably strong story, one character of which is sufficient to make an author famous."—*The Living Church.*

UNCANONIZED has "every character a study."

"Every character is a study, every detail of court and cloister carefully pictured."—*Courier-Journal*, Louisville.

UNCANONIZED, an historical novel, is "as real as the novel of to-day."

"Even upon the historical novel is now imposed a new condition—that it shall be as real as the novel of to-day, and that its meaning shall be interpreted from our own hearts. Miss Potter in 'Uncanonized' has quite fully met this difficult requirement."—*Editor's Study, Harper's Magazine.*

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"Manifests a seriousness of intellectual purpose which is rare in this age of shallow and rapid writing."—Richard Henry Stoddard in *Mail and Express*, New York.

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—*The Congregationalist*, Boston.

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Tommy and the Literary Temperament.

H. SAHLER, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "Barrie's Tommy, in my opinion, has the literary temperament. A literary temperament is not necessarily possessed by all writers any more than a artistic temperament by all painters. Historians, philosophical essayists, &c., do not always possess it. We might take Goethe as a prototype of the genuine literary temperament. His enjoyment of sentiment for its own sake is well known. He could shed copious tears over parting from his beloved, but he would make little effort to bring about another meeting. Literary artists are students of their own emotions to a destructive degree; their emotions turn upon and rend themselves. Browning has touched this subject in these lines:

"We live—and they experiment on life,
Those artists, poets, all who stand aloof
To overlook the farther.

"The literary temperament hovering between two worlds, the real and the ideal, cannot give itself unreservedly to either, and when at rest in one hears voices of the other calling it back.

"The relation between love and sentimentality is like that between religion and philosophy. Religion reflecting upon itself becomes eventually philosophy, and love reflecting upon itself becomes the self-conscious sentimentalising of litterati."

Hawthorne's First Diary.

To *The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In answer to a correspondent, you recently gave a full list of first editions of Hawthorne, which I have taken much interest in verifying. I do not suppose that a little volume entitled, "Hawthorne's First Diary, with an Account of Its Discovery and Loss," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in 1897, really belongs to such a list as your correspondent called for. And yet it seems to me that Hawthorne's boyish work, not intended by him for publication, and which came to light by a curious chance many years after his death, is worthy of a place in the collections of admirers of his genius. The authenticity of the fragments from his diary here preserved is conceded by the best authorities, notwithstanding the mystery that still surrounds the story of the discovery and loss of the original manuscript. It seems to me that no Hawthorne collection is complete without this unique specimen of the great author's earliest efforts in literature.

411 Marlborough Street, Boston, Feb. 9, 1901.

ELIZABETH
AND
HER VISITS.

Q. Who is this Elizabeth?
A. The prettiest, most fascinating, most charming, most lovable girl you ever saw.
Q. What has she done?
A. She has written an account of her visits to great English and French country houses.
Q. Why?
A. To tell you of the delightful times she had, and to make you acquainted with a new personality entirely.
Q. Did she write the German Garden book?
A. I don't know, but she is just the sort of woman who could easily do it.
Q. Where can I see her?
A. Buy a copy of "The Visits of Elizabeth," and you will have also a beautiful picture of her as frontispiece.
Q. Where can I get the book?
A. At any bookseller's. Price $1.50.

JOHN LANE, 251 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

"The 'Lorna Doone' of American Fiction."—The Interior.

EBEN HOLDEN
By IRVING BACHELLER.

The February **BOOKMAN** says:

"'Eben Holden' was unquestionably the leading book for the month, and was practically in a class by itself, probably exceeding in numbers for the ten days immediately preceding Christmas any titles issued in recent years, excepting in cases of accumulated orders given in advance of publication."

"The marvellous success of 'Eben Holden' is as much a compliment to the great American public as to the author. . . . 'Eben Holden' is a true book; it is pre-eminently a story of Americans for Americans. We have long heard calls for what should be the great American novel: here we have the nearest approach to it. In American literature we have now a perfect representation of a typical American character." —*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

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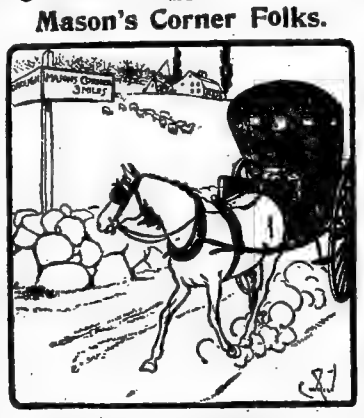

"The Village Gossips wondered who he was, what he was, what he came for, and how long he intended to stay."

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Fiction in the March Century, besides "The Helmet of Navarre" and "Her Mountain Lover," will include "Surabhi," by Flora Annie Steel, author of "Tales from the Punjab," and "On the Face of the Waters." "Surabhi" was only a cow, but she was much more to old Gopal, the Brahman, who owned her. There will also be presented "Fée," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "The Expatriation of Jonathan Taintor," by Charles Battell Loomis; "The Last Hunt of Dorax," by Olive Huck, and the opening of Irving Bacheller's new serial already noted. It will be seen that the early promises of The Century to make the present "a year of fiction" are being fulfilled.

Miss Wilkins's attractive story, "The Heart's Highway," has been dramatized by Frank H. Carstarphen. The stage version is said to be particularly acceptable to the author—rather an unusual feature in the circumstances—and both author and playwright feel sure that the story lends itself both to theatrical spectacle and action. It is understood that Miss Wilkins's publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., are in negotiation looking to its production.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," that successful novel published by C. M. Clark Publishing Company of Boston is rapidly approaching the 100,000 mark. The colored map, which the author has prepared in connection with his tale, and which we have already mentioned, has now made its appearance. It is a unique and decidedly pleasing feature.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to bring out a new book translated from the French of the author of "The Women of the Renaissance," R. de Maulde de Clavière. It will be entitled "The Art of Life," (L'Art de la Vie.)

"The Story of Sarah," a tale of the North Atlantic coast of the present day, by Miss Foster, will be published immediately by Brentano's.

G. W. Dillingham Company announce "The Toltec Savior," a historical romance of ancient Mexico, by Mrs. John Ellsworth Graham. The author is a native of Wyoming Valley, Penn., and a relative of the late Alice and Phoebe Cary. Her book represents an observing sojourn of about nine years in Mexico.

"The Writings of King Alfred," by Frederic Harrison, author of "The Meaning of History," is announced for early publication by The Macmillan Company.

A new edition of the late Prof. Charles F. Dunbar's "Banking" is being prepared for G. P. Putnam's Sons by F. W. Taussig, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard.

"Without a Warrant," by Hildegard Brooks, will be published this Spring by Charles Scribner's Sons. The scene of action is laid in the South of to-day, and the plot is said to be one of ingenuity and mystery.

One strong feature in the Lippincott list is that of Colonial literature, which is being constantly added to. A few titles will serve to show its significance: "Salons, Colonial and Republican," "Through Colonial Doorways," "Colonial Days and Dames," "Heirlooms in Miniature," and a novel, "A Last Century Maid," by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton; Paul Leicester Ford's "True George Washington," Sydney George Fisher's "True Benjamin Franklin" and "True William Penn"; also Mr. Fisher's book on "Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times"; Rufus Rockwell Wilson's "Rambles in Colonial Byways," parts of Virginia Tatnall Peacock's "Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century," and George Gibbs's novel, "Pike and Cutlass: Hero Tales of Our Navy."

Harrison Robertson, whose "Red Blood and Blue" is now selling in its fourth edition, has written another dramatic tale which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly present under the title of "The Inlander." It is a tale of love and jealousy, the scene of which is laid in Louisville, Ky.

The Macmillan Company are about to add to their Cambridge Historical Series "The French Monarchy, 1483-1789," by A. J. Grant of Yorkshire College, Leeds, England, in two volumes; "An Essay on Western Civilization in Its Economic Aspects," (Vol. II.,) by W. Cunningham, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and "Canada Under British Rule, 1760-1867," by Sir J. G. Bourinot, clerk of the Dominion House of Commons.

An interesting feature of The Automobile for February is a collection of letters from twenty private owners of motor carriages, giving their personal experiences in the matter of repair, maintenance and expense.

"Aes Triplex," by Robert Louis Stevenson, is a separate edition of this favorite essay from "Virginibus Puerisque," issued in uniform binding with this author's "Christmas Sermon," by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Two interesting and instructive books on motor traction are being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, W. Worby Beaumont's "Motor Vehicles and Motors," treating of their design, construction, and operation, and "Mechanical Traction in War," by Lieut. Col. Otfried Layriz, which throws considerable light upon the possibilities of motor traction in South Africa and how far they have been availed of by the British.

"Some Ill-Used Words," by Alfred Ayres, will be published this month by D. Appleton & Co. The book is leveled specially at some half-dozen errors that are made by well-nigh every one that has occasion to use the English language.

Henry S. Allen, son of John C. Allen of the old firm of Allen, Morrell & Wardwell, book publishers, of Andover, Mass., has in active preparation a work in eight octavo volumes, entitled "America: The Western World: Its Complete History from the Earliest Discoveries to the Present Time." The material is based upon the histories of James Grahame, Dr. David Ramsay, Dr. William Robertson, and Dr. S. S. Smith and others, brought down to date by competent writers.

Drexel Biddle has in press seventeen volumes by standard authors which he proposes to issue in a 60-cent library. The volumes, which in regard to binding, letterpress, and illustrations will be attractive, include the copyright works of Mrs. Molesworth, Ouida, W. Clark Russell, E. F. Benson, W. E. Norris, Clinton Ross, and others.

The Melbourne (Australia) Booklover heads its list of the most popular books of the moment, "other than fiction," with Miss Scidmore's "China: The Long-Lived Empire," which is published by the Century Company.

According to their annual catalogue for 1900, the Macmillan Company published 545 books last year, one-third of which were by American authors.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in his introduction to a new edition of Beecher's "Comforting Thoughts," writes: "Of all the books that hold 'comfort for the comfortless,' this little volume of selections seems at once the most beautiful and most helpful." The work is being prepared for publication by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, and will contain, besides the original text, some new matter from unpublished sources, together with appropriate illustrations.

The Rev. A. W. Jackson's "James Martineau: A Biography and Study," has just gone into a fourth edition at Little, Brown & Co.'s. Mr. Curtin's translation of Sienkiewicz's novel, "The Knights of the Cross," is now selling in its eighth edition.

The J. B. Lippincott Company has just brought out a new edition of Houston Stewart Chamberlain's "Life of Wagner," which is of special interest on account of the season of grand opera.

L. C. Page & Co. of Boston announce the new Red Rose Library, being a series of love and mystery, by well-known American and foreign writers; the volumes are published monthly, and, following Elwyn Barron's "Manders," the January issue, there will be presented "Friendship and Folly," by Maria Louise Poole; "The Black Terror," by J. K. Leys; "Rose of Acadie," by Marshall Saunders; "Muriella," by Ouida; "The Triumph of Death," by d'Annunzio; "Ada Vernham," by Richard Marsh; "Via Lucis," by Magda Stuart Sindici; "Breaking the Shackles," by Frank Barrett, and "Unto the Heights of Simplicity," by Johannes Reimers.

The stories in the March Scribner will include another of E. W. Hornung's Amateur Cracksman Stories, "The Fate of Faustina," dealing with a romantic episode in the career of the incomparable Raffles, with illustrations by F. C. Yohn; an army story, "A Battle and a Quarrel," by Frederick Palmer, the scene of which is laid in the Philippines, and "Our Two Uncles," by Sydney Herman Preston, author of "The Green Pigs," an amusing tale of mistaken identity, with illustrations by H. A. Linnell. There will also be an article abounding in picturesque, pathetic, and humorous scenes, by Arthur Henry, entitled "Among the Immigrants," with illustrations by Denman Fink.

M. F. Mansfield has in active preparation "The Story of Alfred the Great," by Walter Hawkins and E. Thornton Smith, with illustrations; "Uganda and Its People," by Brig. Gen. Lugard; "The Story of West Africa," by the late Mary Kingsley, and a novel called "The Heart of Babylon," by Deas Cromarty, which is a story of social life in London.

New Spanish books announced by D. Appleton & Co. include a new edition of "Appleton's Geografia Superior," and Puron's "El Lector Moderno, No. 3."

The current number of The International Studio includes "The Art of Edouard Manet," by Antonin Proust, with ten illustrations; "Peter Behrens," by C. F. A. Voysey, with eight illustrations; "The Work of Didier-Pouget, Landscape Painter," by Wynford Dewhurst, with five illustrations. The awards in The Studio prize competition are also given in seventeen illustrations. The color and tinted work in this number is particularly attractive.

In answer to the repeated criticism that "The Penitentes," one of Bowen-Merrill's new publications, is overdrawn and that the attempted crucifixion, as described in the story, never did and never could occur in free America, it may interest some to hear what The Evangelical Herald has to say: "The Penitentes live in the San Luis Valley, in the State of Colorado, and have attempted the practice of their peculiar religious rites in the last few years. One nearly related to the writer of this review was witness to their practice as late as 1882."

In the recently issued "Last Songs from Vagabondia," by Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey, the authorship of each poem is made known by initials in the table of contents. The last poem, "The Adventurers," bears the initials of both authors. It was found incomplete among Mr. Hovey's papers and Mr. Carman was happily inspired to write the concluding stanzas. The series of volumes of poems begun by Copeland & Day several years ago has been completed by Small, Maynard & Co.

A new and revised edition of "Pottery and Porcelain," by Edwin A. Barber, with many new illustrations, is shortly to be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

An edition of 150 copies of "Rip Van Winkle," with hand-illuminated initials, printed on deckel-edge paper in old style, and bound by hand in burlap, is being issued by Charles M. Hill of Cleveland, Ohio. Perhaps better than any other edition that we have seen this issue of Irving's master

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sketch carries with it a fine suggestion of the true meaning of the story in American literature.

Among the features in the March Chautauquan will be an article on "Russian Women," by Isabel F. Hapgood, the well-known translator of Tolstoi; an article on "Trusts and Internationalism," by T. N. Carver of Harvard; "Critical Studies in French Literature," by Walter T. Peirce, while in The Rivalry of Nations Series Edwin A. Start of Tufts treats of recent developments in Eastern Africa and the "Growth of the Foreign Policy of the United States."

Brentano's have just received the following books from Paris: "Les Tronçons du Glaive," by Paul and Victor Margueritte, which is the continuation of "Le Désastre," by the same authors, both treating on the Franco-German war of 1870-1, and thus forming a counterpart to Zola's "La Débacle"; "La Saison à Baia," by Hugues Rebell, beautifully illustrated; "Hérille," by Jean Bertheroy; "Le Partage du Coeur," by Louis de Robert; "Des Juges," by Georges Clemenceau, and "Almanach de Gotha, 1901."

Whoever may have written "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," it was not Myrtle Reed. She has been accused of it eleven times in one week, and strange people have been writing her letters of inquiry about it.

BRIEF PERSONALS.—Mr. Norman Duncan, author of "The Soul of the Street," spent last Summer with the shore fishermen of the Upper Newfoundland Coast, and is now engaged in putting the "color" he there gathered into the form of a series of short stories for McClure's Magazine. This is a field, which, so far as we know, is yet unworked by fiction writers, although we have had several stories the scenes of which are laid on the Southern and Eastern Coasts. The peculiar customs and isolated character of these people should, in the hands of a writer of Mr. Duncan's imagination and gift of observation, be presented in ways which can hardly fail to be new and interesting.

—The Baltimore News offers $400 in prizes for short stories. All manuscripts should be prepared in the conventional way, and not contain more than 1,500 words. The competition closes March 1 next.

—A Frenchman who has read "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" notes a strong resemblance between the epistles bearing this title and "L'Amitié Amoureuse," attributed to the late Guy de Maupassant, and published in this country by Meyer Brothers & Co. under the title of "Love in Friendship."

—Apropos of Henry B. Fuller's latest story, Richard Le Gallienne is moved to say that "'The Chevalier of Pensieri Vani'—the delightful book which first made his name—is likely to take its place among the few American classics of a period not overflowing with classics." We cordially indorse what Mr. Le Gallienne says.

—A story is being whispered among the publishers of this city that recently several well-known American authors, including W. D. Howells and G. W. Cable, were asked to sanction a compilation from their copyright works. In the innocence of their hearts they consented. When the "anthology" appeared it turned out to be an advertisement of a brand of beer to which the quotations were ingeniously made to refer. It is also added that each of the authors quoted was presented by the brewery company with a complimentary keg of beer. How many were willing to accept this as a quid pro for their wounded feelings or other varied emotions we have been unable to discover.

—Here is an enlightening paragraph from The Bordentown Register: "Clinton Scollard, Ruby Perkins, J. V. Cheeny, Faith Hapgood, and Aurelia Key are said to be the pen names used by Richard Watson Gilder." As Bordentown is the birthplace of Mr. Gilder, and as the old Gilder homestead still stands there to receive the Winter's snow and the Summer sunshine and rain, and as there is a literary club in the town, we present the information without comment, but not without marvelling.

THE FIRST THREE ENGRAVED VIEWS OF NEW YORK.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for Dec. 15 is a communication from Mr. P. Lee Phillips of the Map Department in the Library of Congress on "Early New York Maps and Views," which contains some rather surprising statements about their dates and order of publication. As the history of the first three engraved views of New Amsterdam has been so thoroughly investigated, and is now so generally known to antiquarians, it is desirable to examine the evidence on which Mr. Phillips bases his conclusions.

It is a wise remark made by Mr. William Loring Andrews in his letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Dec. 22, that "these old books, maps, and prints are not always what upon their face they appear to be." Even Mr. Phillips will admit the truth of these words, when he makes a rigorous re-examination of his "unique" books and maps, in the light of the following criticisms.

The first engraved view of New York was published in 1651, in Joost Hartgers's "Beschrijvinghe van Virginia," as correctly stated by Mr. Phillips. The same engraving, which is inscribed "t'Fort Nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans," was used again in the first edition of Adrian van der Donck's "Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederlant," which was published in the early part of 1655, the final license being dated Feb. 25 of that year. There is no map in this edition of Donck's book, nor is there any mention whatever of a map on the original title page. Mr. Phillips's statement to the contrary will be explained below.

The second engraved view of New York shows the high-pointed roof of the church within the fort, and is printed at the foot of a large map of New Netherland, with the title, "Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae nec non partis Virginiae tabula multis in locis emendata a Nicolao Joannis Visscher," which appears to have been published in 1655. The map itself bears no date, but we know from the researches of Mr. J. R. Brodhead (History of New York, Vol. I., Page 621, note,) that it came out before 1656, because in January of that year an impression of the same map was appended to certain documents which were submitted to the States General by the Directors of the West India Company. These documents and the map attached are still preserved among the Government archives at The Hague. Of the original map there are four copies in the New York Public Library. There are also reissues from the same copperplate by N. Visscher the son, who seems to have succeeded to his father's business before 1659, and by other map publishers of later date.

If Mr. Phillips had given due credence to the above evidence, which is also mentioned on Page 12 of Asher's "List of Maps and Charts," he would not have made the mistake of taking a modern colored fac simile, with the added date of 1659, for the original map, nor would he have been so positive in claiming that "the date of this Vischer map in the library settles a long controversy, and the inset view of New York City becomes the third known, instead of the second, as generally supposed." When I saw this map at the Library of Congress last November I called Mr. Phillips's attention to the general style of the lettering, which was unlike that of the seventeenth century, but rather like the modern lettering of the nineteenth century. Since then Mr. Robert H. Kelby of the New York Historical Society has called my attention to another copy of the same colored fac simile, containing the following inscription a quarter of an inch below the border, which inscription had been cut away or covered up in the Library of Congress copy: "A correct copy and imitation of the original Dutch map in the possession of S. Converse, publisher, New York. Engraved by Thos. Starling, Wilmington Square, London, 1833." The fac simile is very well done, being engraved on copper and colored like the original, but there are a number of misspellings—that is, Mahattans for Manhattans, Grebroken Landt (on Long Island) for Gebroken Landt, Keemstee for Heemstee, (Hempstead,) &c. The words "Amsterdam, 1659," are added to the scroll title above the view of New Amsterdam.

The third engraved view of New York is on a small map of New Netherland, published in the second edition of Donck's book, at Amsterdam, in 1656. The map is evidently copied from Vischer's large map, but taking in only the middle portion, and the view of New Amsterdam at the bottom is the same, omitting the reference letters to the buildings. On the title page is the statement that it is the second edition of the book, illustrated with a pertinent map, and purged of many errors. The view of 1651, which was used in the 1655 edition, is omitted because the new view superseded it.

In the Library of Congress is a copy of the first edition of Donck's New Netherland, which had lost its original title page. The imperfection has been supplied by a modern fac simile, fairly well done, and there has also been added a modern fac simile of the map, not so well done. Unfortunately, the artist who made the fac simile did not have access to the title page of the first edition, and so he relied on the somewhat different title of the second edition, (1656,) which he has followed line for line, including mention of the map and the map itself, omitting only the words "Den tweeden Druk" and one line below the imprint, and changing the date to 1655. Attention was called to the peculiarities of this copy on Pages 182 and 183 of Pilling's "Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages," (Washington, 1888,) and reasons were stated there for believing that the title was not genuine. Two years later, in his "Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages," (Washington, 1890,) Mr. Pilling announced his belief that it was "probably a fictitious title page, made by pen or lithography from that of the 1656 edition." Last November Mr. Phillips showed the book to me, and I told him then that the title and map were plainly in fac simile, and very like the fac-simile work of which there are many specimens among the Lenox books.

In closing, I wish to add my concurrence to what Mr. Phillips says about the large amount of valuable material in the map department under his charge. Not only is it one of the most important collections of cartography in this country, but it is one of the best arranged, and the admirable monographs that Mr. Phillips has already prepared and is now preparing for publication will in time make this fact more generally known. WILBERFORCE EAMES.
New York Public Library, Lenox Branch, Feb. 9, 1901.

Interchange of Compliments.

From "Reminiscences of Oxford," by the Rev. W. Tuckwell.

Of Prof. Thorold Rogers's bons mots the majority, perhaps, will not bear repetition; there was truth as well as pungency in the saying which explained his writing a book on Holland by the fact that it is "a low country full of dams." When Freeman came up to examine in the newly founded history school, he and Rogers, an equally ursine pair, were maliciously brought together at a dinner party. In compliment to Rogers the host led the talk to political economy. "Political economy," said Freeman, "seems to me to be so much garbage." "Garbage, is it?" said Rogers; "the very thing for a hog like you."

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"Babs The Impossible,"

which we published on Thursday, is just such another girl as Angelica—she gets into and out of scrapes with equal facility and finally settles down by marrying the very man you have picked out for her.

The story isn't as full of unpleasant problems as the earlier book—but it is really more of a romance and has quite as much of the author's delightful humor.

* * * * * *

Another clever Englishwoman, probably less well known to you than Madame Grand, is Mrs. Stepney Rawson, whose new novel,

"A Lady of the Regency,"

was also on our St. Valentine's Day list.

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One does not have to be of any great age to remember the genuine sorrow felt throughout the world over the death of Emperor Frederick, "Unser Fritz," the father of the present Emperor of Germany.

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by Margaretha Von Poschinger, done into English with an introduction by Sidney Whitman. The life of any monarch is interesting to even the least snobbish of us, but this life is of so intimate and personal a character that it is of uncommon value.

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SAMPLE COPIES ON APPLICATION.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

S. W. HAGEN, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: "In the issue of Feb. 2 of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I notice a record of the Bangs & Co. sale of Mr. Arnold's collection of American first editions. Lot 181 was a copy of Hawthorne's 'Mosses from an Old Manse,' first edition, New York, 1846, 'one of two copies known.' Allow me to state that I have a copy of the 'Mosses,' first edition, 1846. The two parts are bound in one volume. It is a fine, clean copy. The binding is, I should judge, of a more recent date."

Mr. Arnold's copy of "Mosses from an Old Manse" was in the two original parts paper, uncut, and is very rare, as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW said, only two copies being known. That is why it sold for $82. Copies in cloth, the two parts in one volume, are often seen, and the value is not great. Foote's, cloth, uncut, sold for $6 in 1894; Bierstadt's same condition, fetched $9 in 1897, and another copy, similar state, brought $5.75 at Libbie's on May 9, 1899. Roos's copy (foxed) sold for only $2 last March. The Arnold copy, a fine copy, fetched $15.

"M. B.," Passaic, N. J.: "Where can I obtain 'The Journal of a Farmer's Daughter,' by Elaine Goodale, published in New York in 1881?"

The book is out of print. It can be advertised free of charge in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW'S "Wanted and to Exchange" column if our correspondent will send her full name and street address.

"A California Reader," San Francisco, Cal.: "Will you kindly inform me if there is an English edition of More's 'Utopia,' and if so, who publishes it?"

In the Temple Classics, published by the Macmillan Company, 50 cents in cloth, 75 cents in leather.

"W. B. M.," New York City: "On what conditions can a popular novel be dramatized? Can Scott's 'Marmion' or one of Dickens's novels be dramatized?"

Few copyrighted novels can be dramatized. Most English novels, however, save those of comparatively recent date, can be put upon the stage, and any one can dramatize the works of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, &c.

"A. B. C.," New York City: "Who uses these pseudonyms: 'Iota,' 'Theodosia Garrison,' and 'M. Pemberton'?"

"Iota" is Mrs. Mannington Caffyn. The other names are real.

"Anxious Reader," Grand Union Hotel, New York City: "Is Owen Meredith's 'Lucile' considered immoral?"

No.

"ETRANGERE," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW how much can be earned by translating a novel containing about 300 pages?"

Translators are inadequately paid, as a rule, and an unknown person could hardly expect to get more than $25 or $50 for a version of a foreign novel.

BETTY C. BROWN, Easton, Penn.: "V. Burleigh of New York City asks in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 9 for a copy of 'The Bells.' I have the same in pamphlet form, as sold in Booth's Theatre during the great run of the play there during 1872 and 1873, when J. W. Wallack appeared as 'Mathias.' My copy would be interesting to any one collecting theatrical literature, and it also contains the entire story from the French of Erckmann-Chatrian. I will exchange it for something else."

MISS E. SHEPHERD, 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, New York City: "In one of the recent numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I noticed a request for a copy of the Ten Commandments in rhyme. I came across a copy of 'Divine Songs for the Use of Children,' by Isaac Watts, D. D., printed in Philadelphia, in 1815, which contained the rhyme asked for. The Ten Commandments in rhyme for children. (Exodus, 20:)

1. Thou shalt have no other gods but Me.
2. Before no idols bow the knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain.
4. Dare not the Sabbath Day profane.
5. Give both thy parents honor due.
6. Take heed that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean.
8. Nor steal, though thou art poor and mean.
9. Nor make a willful lie, nor love it.
10. What is thy neighbor's, dare not covet.

"The sum of the Ten Commandments out of the New Testament. (Matt., xxii., 36, &c.:)

"'With all thy soul love God above,
And as thyself thy neighbor love.'"

J. HENRY COGHILL, Normandie Parkway, Morristown, N. J.: "Is 'The Nation' and 'The Republic of God,' both by Elisha Mulford, still in print?"

Both works are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, the first at $2.50 and the second at $2.

MR. JOHN URI LLOYD, 224 West Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, author of "Stringtown on the Pike," has offered a reward of $100 to any one who is able to give him the name of the author of the Southern ballad, a fragment of which appears on Page 219 of his book. It begins as follows:

"Oh, yes, I am a Southern girl, and glory in the name,
I boast of it with greater pride than glittering wealth and fame;
I envy not the Northern girl her robes of beauty rare,
Though diamonds deck her snowy neck and pearls bespread her hair."

Several names have been presented, but proof of authorship was not established which leads to the following proposition:

The person first to supply evidence to establish the name of an author already given will receive $50. Should it be proved that none of the names now in hand are correct, and a new name shown to be that of the author, the person first proving same will be paid $100, thus making him the recipient of the original offer.

A committee has been appointed by the author of "Stringtown on the Pike," consisting of three conspicuous members of the Cincinnati bar, who have kindly consented to pass on the authenticity of the testimony. Address Stringtown Ballad Committee, Station H, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. W. A. ASHBY, Culpeper, Va.: "I have a copy of Longfellow's 'Courtship of Miles Standish,' Boston, 1858, first edition, in excellent condition, though a little soiled; also a Herald extra, giving an account of the assassination of Lincoln, coffee-colored from age and somewhat worn from folding; also 'All Quiet Along the Potomac,' printed by I. Selby in Columbia, S. C., in 1863. If these have any value what must I do to sell them?"

The Arnold copy of Miles Standish sold for $4, though copies usually do not bring more than $2 or $3. The other two items are worth about $3 each. Books of this nature are purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, Frederick W. Morris, George D. Smith, and other New York dealers in rare books.

"C. H. S.," 364 Broadway, New York City: "Your notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the 2d inst. of a fac simile of a New England primer, published by Messrs. Ginn & Co., reminded me of the fac simile of the edition of 1777 which I have. Has it any great value?"

It is worth, perhaps, $3. It is not extremely scarce.

"AMATEUR," Hartford, Conn.: "I appeal to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as to the value of these books, which have been in our family for many years: Frasso's 'Dies Libros, de Fortuna de Amor,' Barcelona, 1573; 'Tachi Opera, cura P. Barbadi,' Roma, 1615, and Shakespeare's,' Lucrece,' London, 1594, first seven leaves and part of the last leaf gone."

Frasso's work is famous in literature because it formed part of Don Quixote's library. Cervantes makes the curate exclaim: "By the Orders I have received, since the mention of Apollo and the Muses, and since there have been poets, there has been none more pleasant or more agreeable than this one, and whoever has not read him knows nothing of works of good taste." It has, however, little value in money, and the same must be said of the second book mentioned, which is important, as it is the first edition of all the works of Tacitus, the world being indebted for it to Leo X., who purchased the long-lost manuscript of the first five books of the annals from the Abbey of Corbey, in Westphalia, at a great price. An imperfect copy of the first edition of "Lucrece" is worth about $25, though the value of an incomplete copy of any of Shakespeare's works is always hard to estimate. A perfect copy would be worth $1,000, and possibly twice that sum. Daniel's copy brought £157 10s. in 1864, and Frederick Perkins's copy sold for £200 in 1880.

S. F. WOOD, 471 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: "As a matter of some historical interest to many persons, will you kindly state through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in what year the incident occurred which resulted in the Church of the Transfiguration, (the 'Rev. Dr. Houghton's Church,) on Twenty-ninth Street near Fifth Avenue, becoming known as 'The Little Church Around the Corner'?"

When George Holland, a popular comedian, died, Dec. 20, 1870, the clergyman to whom the family first applied declined to bury him because the deceased was an actor. He directed the applicant to "the little church around the corner." Dr. Houghton, rector of the church thus referred to, readily consented, and the funeral services were conducted there on Dec. 22.

ISABELLA GRAHAM, New York City: "Will you kindly give me some idea of the value of Shelley's works—different editions bound in one volume: 'Prometheus Unbound,' London, C. & J. Ollier, Vere Street, Bond Street, 1820; 'The Cenci,' second edition, London, 1821; 'Rosalind and Helen, with Other Poems,' London, 1819; also of Pope's 'Poetical Works,' London, 1807, and of Thomson's 'Seasons,' London, 1823, with portrait on steel of the author?"

The last two items have little value. The Shelley items have more value, if in good condition and not too much cut down. A fine copy of "Prometheus Unbound," levant morocco, uncut, sold for $50 at Libbie's Feb. 8, 1900, and Edelheim's copy, bound by Bedford, fetched $29 in this city a month later. The second edition of "The Cenci" is not scarce or valuable, but is worth from $5 to $10. Edelheim's copy of "Rosalind and Helen," bound by Bedford, brought $24 last year.

"H. C. F.," New York City: "The little poem, 'Pass It On,' scarcely merits the distinction conferred upon it by your correspondent in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5. The facts previously stated are absolutely correct, but in justice to another as well as to myself, inquiry has been made regarding the authorship and date of publication of 'Good Cheer.' The only information of moment afforded by the reply, just received, is to the effect that the name of the author is unknown; the verse quoted was copied, and that it first appeared in the prominent daily referred to, Aug. 1, 1897. In explanation of what must seem inexcusable ignorance regarding the last-named circumstance, I can only say that for several years, by reason of impaired health, my reading has been greatly restricted, and the general news of the day derived usually from on paper—preferably THE TIMES. Further, to the best of my knowledge, I never saw the 'Good Cheer' verse until more than a year after 'Pass It On' was penned, and that I know of no 'control' by which the lines were inspired save the spirit of universal love."

"MRS. M.," Monongahela City, Penn.: "What is the value of 'Moses and Aaron, Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites Used by Ancient Hebrews,' by Thomas Godwyn, sixth edition, 1641?"

Old theological works, no matter how rare or important, have very little value at the present time.

"M. E. S.," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Will you kindly give some information of R. Barrett Browning, son of the poets; also of Frederic G. Kenyon, editor of 'Mrs. Browning's Letters'?"

R. Barrett Browning is the only child of the two poets. He was born in Florence, Italy, March 9, 1849; was married Oct. 9, 1887, and was with his father when he died in Venice, Dec. 12, 1889. Ten years later he edited, with F. G. Kenyon, "The Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett, 1845-6." Frederic George Kenyon was born in London Jan. 15, 1863, the son of John Robert Kenyon, Q. C., the Vinerian Professor of Law in Oxford University. He was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. He became an assistant in the British Museum in 1889, and since 1898 has been Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts there. He is the author and editor of these books: Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens," 1891; translation of the same, 1891; "Classical Texts from Papyri in the British Museum," 1891; Catalogue of Greek Papyri in the British Museum, 1893-8; "Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts," 1895; "The Brownings, for the Young," 1896; Robert Browning's "Poems," 1896; "Bacchylides," 1897; "Letters of E. B. Browning," 1897; E. B. Browning's "Poems," 1897; "Palaeography of Greek Papyri," 1899, &c. In 1891 he married Amy Hunt, daughter of Rowland Hunt.

"A. A.," New York City: "I will thank you to advise me through your 'Queries and Answers' column as to title and publisher's name of any life of Capt. John Smith now published, and whether or not 'The Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Capt. John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africke and America,' written by himself, is now published or regularly sold by any one, and, if so, by whom."

The only life of Capt. Smith that we find in any current list is that by C. K. True, published by the Methodist Book Concern at 60 cents, but this is written in a popular style and is probably not what our correspondent wishes. Let him see, also, the sketch in "The National Cyclopedia of Biography." The Macmillan Company publishes in two volumes, at $4, Prof. Arber's excellent edition of Capt. John Smith's "Works," 1,120 pages and 6 fac simile maps.

A. L. LEUBUSCHER, 56 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "Some time ago, I do not recall just how long, but within three years, I saw a notice in some literary journal of a new translation of the Koran. Can you give me any information as to any translation made within, say, five years? I have inquired at several of the large book stores in New York City, and at the Astor Library, but none of them knew of any translation but Sale's, Rodwell's, and Palmer's, (an attempted literal and therefore unintelligible translation,) all of which are more than twenty years old. I was much impressed by the language of the notice referred to: 'At last Sale's popular translation will be superseded. It has been, on the whole, a

fair interpretation of the original, but there are many defects and misconceptions in Sale's, which made it an unreliable authority. The merit of the present translation consists in the fact that it renders one idiom into another idiom, the Arabic into English, and is therefore intelligible to and will be appreciated by the reader of English.'"

No recent translation of the Koran appears in any American or English publisher's list. There is, however, a translation into German by Friedrich Rückert, apparently first published in Frankfort in 1888. This could be probably obtained through any of the New York firms that import foreign books.

U. H. PURCELL, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Who was William Simpson, author of a curious work entitled 'The Buddhist Praying Wheel'?"

William Simpson, born in Glasgow in 1823 and died in London, Aug. 17, 1899, was war correspondent to The Illustrated London News, and author of "Meeting the Sun," a record of his adventurous career, and of "The Buddhist Praying Wheel," which is the result of his studies in religious symbolism.

"B A.": "Will you kindly furnish me a list of some eight or ten books which you would consider of especial value to one desirous of securing a good command of the English language?"

Read Addison, Goldsmith, Landor, Macaulay, Bolingbroke, Thackeray, Boswell, Irving, and Hawthorne; above all, read Addison, Landor, and Hawthorne—and of these three, first and last, read Hawthorne.

"H. J. T. K.," New York: "What are the five most commonly acknowledged best works of fiction?"

It is so largely a matter of opinion in these matters that we can do no more than specify five books which are among the best in the world's fiction—"Les Miserables," "Tom Jones," "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," and "Père Goriot."

"H. A. J.," Westfield, Mass.: "What, in your opinion, are the best non-one-volume editions of the following 'bright particular geniuses' of the nineteenth century: Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning, George Meredith, and Robert Louis Stevenson?"

Our reader would probably be best satisfied with the Macmillan edition of Tennyson, comprising his complete works in six volumes, for $9. The Macmillans have another edition in ten volumes, containing the "Memoirs," written by the poet's son, the present Lord Tennyson, for $20. The Macmillans have also published an excellent edition of Robert Browning in nine volumes, at $2.25 per volume, or $20 for the set. Probably as good an edition as any to be had of George Meredith is that published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston in ten volumes, at $1.50 per volume. The finest American edition of Stevenson is the Thistle edition, published by the Scribners and sold only on subscription.

Wanted and to Exchange.

J. E. D. SHIPP, Americus, Ga.: "In a recent issue there was an inquiry for 'The Adventures of Simon Lugg.' This humorous sketch is contained in Baldwin's 'Flish Times in Alabama.' I have a copy of this book, and will exchange it for any one of the following books: 'Life of Macon,' by E. R. Cotton; 'Treatise on Slavery,' by J. Duncan; 'Our Forefathers—Their Homes and Churches,' 'Nine Years of Democratic Rule in Mississippi,' by Palmer; 'Life of Col. Johnson Fry.' Or I would be glad to buy any of these last named for cash."

J. M. WRIGHT, 58 William Street, New York City: "Wanted, Von Holst's 'Constitutional History of the United States'; also, Pomeroy's 'Equity Jurisprudence.'"

T. N. GLOVER, Rutherford, N. J.: "I want to exchange living flowers and ferns, minerals, and fossils."

RALPH ESAU, 413 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.: "I would like to secure Volume I. of William H. Shaw's 'History of Essex and Hudson Counties,' 1884, or will dispose of Volume II., which I now have."

ROBERT P. STEWART, 391 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I have a copy of the works of Machiavelli, 'faithfully Englished,' and printed in London in 1675, for which I want the best offer. The volume is in excellent condition."

"A. S. M.," 139 Amity Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I will be glad to hear from any one having a complete set of the 'Meisterschaft' system of teaching German to dispose of it at a reasonable price."

J. J. GOLDBURG, 201 East Seventy-second Street, New York City: "I have a complete record of the important events of the Spanish-American war, contained in the newspapers of that time. Also large envelope with the wax seal of the United States Government, in which envelope the war bonds were delivered. I will sell this collection, which is worth at least $50, for $15 cash."

MARK ROME, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada: "I would like to hear from any one who has either a complete set (Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive,) of "The Gallery of Players," or any of the above numbers, and who would dispose of same."

A. MOREN, 318 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York City: "I have for sale The Twentieth Century from January, 1899, to December, 1894, and from January, 1897, to June, 1898. Ten volumes are bound."

J. M. SULLIVAN, 69 Pearl Street, New York City: "I need to complete a set of The Bibelot No. 1 (January, 1895,) of Volume 6, and would be pleased to hear from any one possessing a spare copy."

T. J. BURTON, 44 East Tenth Street, New York City: "I have some duplicate numbers of The Brooklyn Advance, afterward called Monthly Advance, and first published in 1877. Would like to exchange for numbers I have missing."

KATHARINE RHEAD, 72 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a new copy of Lowell's complete works, in ten volumes, the Riverside edition, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., beautifully printed, and bound in maroon cloth, gilt tops. Will exchange for a set of the complete works of any of the following authors: Shakespeare, Thackeray, Charles Kingsley, and Charles Reade. A single volume sent and required for approval."

"L. E. F.," 130 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York City: "I have file of The Literary Digest, 1898, 1899, 1900; 'History of Reconstruction in United States,' about 30 volumes; unique collection of canceled United States penalty envelopes and labels. Would like to sell or exchange the above for books on onomatology, autographs, or the following books on agriculture: Henry's 'Feeds and Feeding,' Warfield's 'Cattle Breeding,' Wing's 'Milk and Its Products,' Wall's 'Dairy Science.'"

Appeals to Readers.

GEORGE J. DEAVITT, 11 Baldwin Street, Montpelier, Vt.: "Who gave a graphic description of a battle between a man and a common? What is the 'doctrine of the mean'? What American statesman wrote a diary of his tour on the Continent?"

"E. G. S." care of The New York Times Saturday Review: "Can any of the readers of this interesting book, entitled 'Memoirs of Baroness Oberkirch,' compiled from the letters of the Baroness to Frau von Alvensleben, and the diary of the latter, by her great-grandson, Baron von Klinckowstroem, translated from the German by Jessie Haynes, published by Henry Holt & Co., give any idea whether the historical facts are woven into a romance or may the narrative be accepted as a true one?" "F. P. S." Elizabeth, N. J., also asks whether these letters are genuine or merely fiction.

EDITH C. SQUIRES, Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me the author and title of the work in which the following quotation is to be found: 'Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools'? Richard Trench ascribes it to Shakespeare, but as yet I have not been able to find it in any concordance at my disposal."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

LORD ROSEBERY: HIS LIFE AND SPEECHES. By Thomas F. G. Coates. With two photogravures and sixteen portraits and illustrations. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. ix.-502. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10 per set.

HULDREICH ZWINGLI, THE REFORMER OF GERMAN SWITZERLAND, 1484-1531. By Samuel Macauley Jackson. Together with a historical survey of Switzerland before the Reformation, by Prof. John Martin Vincent, and a chapter on Zwingli's theology, by Prof. Frank Hugh Foster. 12mo. Pp. xxvi.-518. Map and illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII., (PRINCE OF WALES, 1841-1901.) By a Member of the Royal Household. Illustrated. 12mo, Pp. xi.-306. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

OUTLINES OF ART HISTORY. Vol. I. Architecture. By James Frederick Hopkins. Illustrated. Pp. 242. New York: Educational Publishing Company. $1.

A HISTORY OF THE LATIN MONETARY UNION. A Study of International Monetary Action. By Henry Parker Willis. 8vo. Pp. ix.-332. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

RELIGION.

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE HEBREWS. By the Rev. Edward Day. 12mo. Pp. viii.-256. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Compiled by Order of the Corporation and Edited by Morgan Dix. Part II. To the Close of the Rectorship of Dr. Moore, A. D. 1816. Crown 8vo. Pp. xx.-345. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

THE EXAMPLE OF THE PASSION. Being Addresses Given in St. Paul's Cathedral During Holy Week, 1897. By B. W. Randolph. 16mo. Pp. viii.-94. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.

SHAKESPEARE SERMONS. Preached in the Collegiate Church of Stratford-on-Avon. Edited by the Rev. George Arbuthnot. 12mo. Pp. viii.-137. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

WINGS OF THE MORNING. Essays and a Sermon, for Lent and Other Seasons. By Walter C. Roberts. 12mo. Pp. v.-144. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

ESSAYS AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

THE ORESTEIA OF AESCHYLUS. Translated and Explained by George C. W. Warr. With Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-230. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

ITALIAN INFLUENCES. By Eugene Schuyler. 12mo. Pp. 435. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

EUGENE SCHUYLER. Selected Essays. With a Memoir by Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

HOW THE GARDEN GREW. By Maud Maryon. 12mo. Pp. 255. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE PRINCIPLES OF VEGETABLES GARDENING. By L. H. Bailey. 12mo. Pp. x.-458. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A HANDY BOOK OF HORTICULTURE. An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Gardening. By F. C. Hayes. 12mo. Pp. xi.-226. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

POETRY.

A LIFE IN SONG. By George Lansing Raymond. Second Edition. 16mo. Pp. 338. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

RHYMES AND JINGLES. By Marjorie Dawson. Illustrated by Julia Kyle Hildreth. Folio. Pp. 31. New York: Isaac H. Blanchard Company.

FICTION.

THE SACRED FOUNT. By Henry James. 12mo. Pp. 319. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY, AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By William Morris. 12mo. Pp. 50. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN. By ? (Princess Henry Von Pless.) Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 188. Chicago, Ill.: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

THE OPERA, PAST AND PRESENT. An Historical Sketch. By William Foster Apthorp. With Portraits. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-238. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A NARRATIVE OF THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP GLOBE OF NANTUCKET in the Pacific Ocean, January, 1824, and the Journal of a Residence of Two Years on the Mulgrave Islands, with Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. By William Lay of Saybrook, Conn., and Cyrus M. Hussey of Nantucket. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-163. New London: Published by William Lay and C. M. Hussey.

THE GREAT FAMINE AND ITS CAUSES. By Vaughan Nash. With 8 photographs by the author, and a map of India showing the famine area. 12mo. Pp. viii.-261. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

GIRLS' CHRISTIAN NAMES. Their History, Meaning, and Association. By Helena Swan. 16mo. Pp. xv.-515. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING. Biographical, Historical, and Descriptive. By Russell Sturgis. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. Folio. Pp. lx.-942. New York: The Macmillan Company. $18 net.

THE TEACHING OF LATIN AND GREEK IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL. By Charles E. Bennett and George P. Bristol. 12mo. Pp. xii.-336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE STORY OF BURNT NJAL. From the Icelandic of Njals Saga. By the late Sir George Webbe Dasent. 12mo. Pp. xlvi.-331. New York: E. P. Dutton Co. $1.50.

Andre's Captors Numbered Seven.

CATHARINE T. R. MATHEWS, Croton-on-Hudson, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Among the papers of the late Gen. Pierre Van Cortland of Peekskill are notes taken during interviews with John Paulding, dated 1817, which contain the following: 'Paulding and six others went from the Manor of Cortlandt to Daniel Requa's, the place where Paulding had been made prisoner. They had heard that a number of horses had been stolen at Poughkeepsie, and they formed themselves into a scouting party to intercept the thieves if they should attempt to pass with their booty to New York. Four of the party were stationed at old William David's on the hill, and the other three—Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams—stationed themselves on the Post Road at a small brook just above Tarrytown. This was, he thinks, the fourth day after his escape from the North Church. * * * The British uniform Paulding procured to favor his escape from New York he wore the day they captured André, and which, no doubt, led to their immediate searching him. * * * Paulding was taken prisoner three times by the British during the Revolutionary War. As Paulding himself said that he was with six others, this ought to settle that point."

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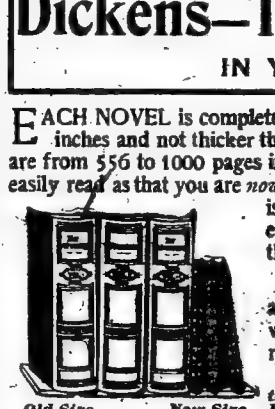

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HENRY JAMES.

His New Work, "The Sacred Fount."*

For more reasons than one, it is no easy matter to write of Mr. Henry James.

To begin with, it is impossible to approach him without the fear of Mr. Howells before our eyes. We love Mr. Howells so much that we should like nothing better than to play Polonius to his Hamlet, and to find our fiction "backed like a weasel," or "very like a whale," just as he indicates his own opinion.

There was a time when our cowardly heroines might have lurked behind praises of Mr. James's "magic of the word," felicity of phrase, supreme literary art. But these are now so universally recognized as a part of himself that to commend them is a banality, an impertinence, even; for who would stand on tiptoe and reach up to pat with condescending approval the Papal tiara?

So there really seems nothing left but to adventure with such slender courage as we may the consideration of the new novel with which Mr. James has honored his public.

The three canons of criticism suggested by Coleridge are: "What has the author attempted to do? Is it worth doing? Has he done it well?" In regard to "The Sacred Fount," when we say that Mr. James has written it we need not at all concern ourselves with the last question. The name of the author is a guarantee for the perfection of finish, for the alluring charm of the book. The nature and the intrinsic worth of what he has done are, therefore, the only points open to discussion.

In "The Sacred Fount" Mr. James tells no story, nor even attempts any direct delineation of character. The tale, as we must in courtesy term it, is as nearly eventless as anything possessing human interest can be. It presents a psychic problem, held in a hundred shifting lights, approached by bewilderingly circuitous routes, avoided by numberless adroit evasions, and solved at last—well, the solution shall discover itself to the reader.

The narrative opens with promise of plain sailing. The stupid reader—and, oh, how stupid Mr. James makes all his readers feel!—is really "on to it" for a while. Three old acquaintances meet, after some years of separation, in the railway carriage which is to convey them to "Newmarch." These guests are bidden to a house party "from the Saturday until the Monday," or some equal segment of the week. The action (an absurd word in its application to this tale) covers one broken and one entire day, but the recital occupies 319 pages. The fictitious raconteur, a nameless "I," finds one of his fellow-travelers a young and handsome woman, whom he remembers as plain and elderly; the other, a clever man, whom he remembers as a dull one. The secret of the feminine metamorphosis is revealed when the husband appears by a later train. When married four or five years before, he was a baby-faced boy in his early twenties; his bride close upon forty. Now she might easily pass for twenty-five, while he appears "quite sixty," nay, sometimes centuries old. She has simply extracted "her extra allowance of time and bloom" from his "sacred fount." Perceiving this, the astute "I" naturally asks within himself: "From what woman's sacred fount has the metamorphosed man extracted in like manner the cleverness?" And this question the narrator, in collaboration with the rejuvenated woman—an amazingly keen and able one, by the bye—sets himself to find out, not by any detective methods, but by means of theories posited upon observed psychic phenomena. And this is the book

"It seems to us to exhibit a few failures in realism. Would that youth and cleverness did rub off in that delightful fashion—but they don't. And then the conversations! We said our frail mental bark was satisfactorily launched upon the opening pages of the tale, but when these appallingly subtle conspirators begin to give each other the cue, when we are whirled about upon the half-tinted hints, the barely indicated conjectures, the parryings, the evasions, our head turns round. Where are we? Why, simply with the King in 'Little Alice.' If there's no meaning in it that saves a world of trouble, you know, as we needn't try to find any. And yet I don't know. I seem to see some meaning in it after all." Certainly, Mr. James abhors a plain statement of fact as a certain distinguished gentleman abhors holy water. With a delightful shock of surprise we find on the hundred and nineteenth page this definite assertion of a certain Mrs. Server: "She has none too much money; she has had three children and lost them, and nobody that belongs to her appears ever to have been particularly nice to her." We draw a long breath; we have come upon a bit of firm footing at last. As his wife does later, we "thank God for dear old Briss," who furnished it, and take courage. But alas, we are soon struggling again through the bog. Eighty-two blessed pages at a most untimely hour does it take Mrs. Brissenden to say: "I was mistaken in the woman; it is not this but that," and we are not quite sure how the matter stands after all. We are not quite sure of anything except that we are spent and giddy, and are ready to turn to the multiplication table or to Euclid for solid ground. No, real people do not talk after this fashion.

Nor, we think, would real people avail themselves of their grouping as guest-friends to pry the lid from a jealously guarded and, we are led to believe, a guilty secret of two of their number. Beneath all the outward polish, the situation holds in it something revolting, and now and again a singular lapse into coarseness of phrase seems to bear witness to the essential vulgarity of the scheme of detection, as when Mrs. Brissenden says certain lovers "were thick," or the "I" talks about Mrs. Brissenden's "rubbing his nose" into what he had been "spelling out." (Didn't he mean "smelling"?)

Waiving, however, the question of verisimilitude, and supposing that "The Sacred Fount" does faithfully portray a phase of life, still we ask, Is it worth while? Does any one think existence well spent in persuading an oak to be reared in a flower pot, or in carving those cunningly wrought ivory balls, turning one within another? It is related that to a man who achieved the writing of passages of the Koràn upon a grain of barley, a wise ruler adjudged the reward of a peck of that useful cereal. The sapient Caliph would scarcely have appreciated Mr. Henry James. He had a sense of comparative values. Deplorable as are the gory triumphs of "the Flodden Field of Fiction," is this niggling work, this humanity writ small, much more to be commended? Mr. James's brilliant gifts are always in evidence. However does he do it—this wonderful writing upon his grain of barley? But, when all is said, has it been worth while?

The literature that lives is spacious and simple. No special cult is needed for the Bible, Homer, Shakespeare, Milton; nor, indeed, for the classics of any people. Can we fancy one of the masters toying through 319 pages with such a problem as Mr. James here presents, or luring the reader into page after page of inconclusions that slip through his fingers just as he cries: "I've got 'em"? Nay, sensitive as we are to "the trick of the word," is not that, after all, the perfect word which is so translucent to the thought that we are scarce conscious of it as an intervening medium? Is an author to be admired in that everything from his hand is stamped all over with "Henry James; his book"? We whisper it with bated breath; but ought style to be so—stylish? We have disgraced ourselves in the eyes of the elect; we know it; we feel it. We shall never dare read what Mr. Howells will be sure to write of "The Sacred Fount," but like Mrs. Poyser, we have had our say out, and "shall be th' easier for't. There's no pleasure i' living if you're to be cocked up forever, and only dribble your mind out by the sly, like a leaky barrel." There are compensations in removing the cork, even if the act reveals the inferior quality of one's own "Sacred Fount."

*THE SACRED FOUNT. By Henry James. In one volume. Pp. 319. 12mo, cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

"Maurice Thompson has taken to novel-writing with a vengeance," observes a New York newspaper, apropos of the announcements of three publishers, two in New York and one in Philadelphia, that they are about to publish "new" novels from Mr. Thompson's pen.

Mr. Thompson is not writing novels with a vengeance. He has been ill nearly all the time since the appearance of "Alice of Old Vincennes," and has completed nothing for publication since that romance was finished. The "new" novels announced were written by Mr. Thompson and published so many years ago that they have been forgotten. To dig them up because he has made a success of "Alice of Old Vincennes" is a fraud on the public, by whomsoever perpetrated.—*Rochester Herald.*

A Record Price for Fitz Gerald's Rubaiyat.

At Bangs's, on Wednesday afternoon of this week, the first edition of Edward Fitz Gerald's version of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat," 1859, sold for $260 to George D. Smith. It was a splendid copy in the original wrappers, the edges entirely uncut and not even cut open. The history of this little "pamphlet of immortal music," as Edmund Gosse calls it, has been strange, indeed. Published on Jan. 15, 1859, by Bernard Quaritch, it attracted no attention, and the copies in the bookseller's shop soon found lodging in the fourpenny box, in company with despised and forgotten things. Here Rossetti discovered a copy in 1860, and immediately proclaimed the value of this hidden treasure. A few years later copies were scarce, and nowadays Fitz Gerald's book ranks with the rarest and highest priced of nineteenth century publications.

The Grolier Club's edition of the "Rubaiyat" was prized more highly at the same sale than it has been for several years, a copy selling for $180. This is a marked advance on recent prices, as the following will show: April 16, 1900, at Bangs's, $105; Edelheim sale, March 7, 1900, $160; Cox sale, April 17, 1899, $133; Richmond sale, March 20, 1899, $115, and Feb. 27, 1899, $80. These prices show the way the Grolier Club's second publication has fared in the auction room. It will never again bring $210, the sum paid for the Riker copy Dec. 7, 1896, but it will probably never again sell below $150.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; brisk northerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,947. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1901.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

RUSSIA HAS RETALIATED

Duties on Many American Products Increased Thirty Per Cent.

DECREE OPERATIVE MARCH 1

It Affects All Iron and Steel Goods, Including Machinery—Increase Believed to be Prohibitive.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The Finance Minister, M. de Witte, has proved his ability to hit quick and hard. He sent to the Senate on Wednesday, for publication, an ordinance levying 30 per cent. increased duty on the most important American imports into Russia. The ordinance was published to-day in the Official Messenger, and becomes effective on March 1.

This action is greatly regretted in American circles, which anticipate much harm therefrom. Well-informed Americans do not believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will sustain the claim that Russia pays a sugar bounty, directly or indirectly, and regard the action taken as hasty, though not unexpected by those knowing how M. de Witte felt on the matter. He was evidently prepared for reprisals before Secretary Gage took final action. It is believed that little harm would have resulted to Russian interests if the action of the Supreme Court had been awaited.

The ordinance requires that the articles affected be accompanied, upon importation, by a certificate of origin. The ordinance affects the articles named in Paragraphs 150, 151, 152, 153, 161, and 167 of the Second Part of the Customs Statute, including all sorts of iron and steel goods, from unworked iron-castings to sewing machines.

Locomobiles with complicated threshers attached and steam plows and fire engines are excepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, this afternoon received a cabiegram from the Russian Foreign Office confirming the report of the issue of the decree imposing increased duties on certain American imports into Russia, and took steps to inform the State Department accordingly.

It is believed that a grave crisis has been reached in the trade relations between the United States and Russia. The immediate effect of the Russian decree, when it becomes operative on March 1, will be to increase by 30 per cent. the duties on American machinery, steel, and iron goods. These goods already enjoy two separate reductions, 30 per cent. being taken off from the general, and 20 per cent. from the conventional duties. The articles referred to in the Russian decree are machinery and tools, and manufactures and products of cast iron and steel.

Roughly stated, the United States is said to have exported goods of this description to Russia last year to the amount of about $30,000,000. The addition of 50 per cent. to the duty will, it is thought, prove practically prohibitory.

The action taken means that the Russian Government will not concern itself with a test case, or await the issue of such a case. However, there is an expectation that the American importers of Russian sugar will make the fight in their own interest. Some cargoes of Russian sugar are now on the way to the United States, where at least one is due to arrive in the next ten days. It is not doubted that the consignees in the United States will, rather than pay the countervailing duty, which would make it impossible to compete with other sugar, make a test case. If the issue favors the Russian side then the obnoxious decree will doubtless be amended, although it is not denied that the Russian Government feels offended.

The text of the Russian order is as follows:

"An order of the Russian Minister of Finance directs additional tariff of 30 per cent. net imposed upon articles included in Paragraphs 150, 151, 152, 153, 161, and Section 2, discriminating tariff, upon American hardware, iron, steel, boilers, pipes, forgings, castings, tools, gas, and water meters, dynamos, and sewing machines, (Paragraph 167,) of the Russian tariff laws when such articles are of American manufacture. This includes motors and machinery of all kinds."

THE $30,000,000 LUMBER DEAL.

Options on Plants to be Absorbed Extended to March 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—It is learned here from parties interested in the big lumber deal now under way that the options originally given expired on Feb. 1, but on account of a hitch in the negotiations were extended until March 1. Gov. Smith and ex-Gov. Jackson and other prominent lumber dealers in Maryland believe that the consolidation will be effected before the options again expire. The new company will be organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital exceeding $30,000,000. The avowed object of the combination is to effect economy in management. The combination will take in the leading yellow pine interests of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and will include these companies:

Tunis Lumber Company of Baltimore, Surrey Lumber Company of Baltimore, George F. Sloan & Brother of Baltimore, Suffolk Sawmill Company of Norfolk, Roper Lumber Company of Norfolk, Roanoke Railroad and Lumber Company of Norfolk, Gay Manufacturing Company of Suffolk, Greenleaf-Johnson Company of Norfolk, E. E. Jackson & Co. of Salisbury, Md.; the Virginia Sawmill Company of Norfolk, W. W. Tunis Brothers' Lumber Company of Norfolk, Wiley, Baker & Co. of New York.

ARISTOCRATIC JURYMEN.

Cream of Back Bay Residents Selected for Duty in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The Board of Elections has selected the very cream of the Back Bay residents for jury duty during the coming twelve months, and the prisoners and litigants who face their peers will find such men in the jury boxes as these:

Gordon Abbott, banker; Lawrence Curtis, banker; Francis L. Higginson, banker; Gardner M. Lane, banker; Frank E. Peabody, banker; Frank G. Webster, banker; R. H. White, merchant; Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League; Royal Robbins, head of the Waltham Watch Company; Charles H. Taylor, editor of The Boston Globe; Philip Hale, musical critic of The Boston Journal; Edwin D. Mead, editor of The New England Magazine; Arlo Bates, Professor of English Literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Loren F. Deland, the inventor of trick play in football; Nathaniel D. Thayer, Charles W. Amory, Francis B. Forbes, Joseph Lee, Patrick Grant, Amory A. Lawrence, John Mason Little, John F. Moors, Henry Russell Shaw, Francis M. Stanwood, Samuel Vorenburg, Patrick E. Duffee, and Charles P. Jaynes. Montgomery Seers, one of the wealthiest men in Boston, was on the list last year, and so is not mentioned in the list given out to-day.

Blown Off a Passenger Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 16.—Michael Pynen, a brakeman on the Central New England Railway, was blown off East Bound Passenger Train No. 8, en route to Hartford, one mile east of Canton last night. The train was stopped a mile and a half away, and Baggage Master Darwin Wood started back afoot to look for the missing trainhand, followed by the train. Pynen was found in a farmhouse near the tracks, where he had dragged himself. One leg was broken. The man landed on a snowbank, which probably saved his life.

When ordering brandy, ask for OTARD'S, the choice of connoisseurs.—Adv.

BROOKLYN LAWYER IMPOSED ON

Bert Reiss, the Well-Known Lawyer, the Victim of a Clever Forger.

It became known yesterday that Bert Reiss, a prominent lawyer and Republican of Brooklyn, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress last Fall, had been the victim of a clever forgery involving an industrial stock certificate on which a loan of $15,000 was made by the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn. The stock certificate, it is claimed, was raised by the forger from five to fifty shares. Mr. Reiss says that he accepted the stock certificate in lieu of a cash fee for legal services, but for the present he declines to make known the name of the man who raised it or who gave it to him as a fee.

Mr. Reiss declares that a political enemy is responsible for the matter becoming public, but he refuses to give the name of this enemy.

About four weeks ago Mr. Reiss went to the Hamilton Trust Company, on Montague Street, where his own offices are situated, and asked to be accommodated with a loan of $15,000. He gave the raised stock certificate as security, and on this collateral the loan was made to him. Mr. Reiss transferred the $15,000 to the Kings County Trust Company, where he had an account, later drawing out $2,000 and depositing it in the National City Bank. A few hours after Mr. Reiss had secured the loan Secretary Joseph B. White of the Hamilton Trust Company discovered that the stock certificate had been tampered with. He became convinced that a forger had been at work on it. Mr. Reiss was sent for and informed of the discovery. Mr. Reiss was astonished, as he knew nothing whatever about the certificate having been raised. In a short time he returned the entire amount of the loan.

Mr. Reiss and the Hamilton Trust Company disagree as to the amount of money that was loaned on the certificate. Mr. Reiss says that the amount was $8,000, and Secretary White asserts that it was $15,000. The certificate, it is claimed, was raised from five to fifty shares.

"We have no further interest in the case," said Secretary White yesterday. "Mr Reiss returned the $15,000 without giving us any trouble. Mr. Reiss asserted his entire innocence in the matter, and said that he had been imposed upon, but declined to say by whom."

Mr. Reiss said that he had accepted the stock certificate for what it appeared to be worth, and that he had lost $6,000 on the transaction. Asked why he did not prosecute the man who gave him the raised certificate, he said that he had been promised that it would be made good. Mr. Reiss declined to state what stock the certificate represented.

MEXICAN OIL LANDS.

Owners of 600,000 Acres Will Build a Large Refinery at Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Tampico, Mexico, says a party of officials of the Mexican Petroleum Company which owns over 600,000 acres of oil lands near Tampico, have arrived to inspect the property. A large refinery will be built at Tampico.

Most of the oil lands in Mexico, including those of the State of Tabasco, are owned by the Standard Oil Company, and the new company will be a strong competitor of the latter in this country and Central and South America. The company has entered into a contract to furnish fuel for the engines of the Mexican Central Railroad, and oil burners are to be immediately put on the engines of that company.

BOY TAKEN FROM FARMER.

Charges of Cruelty Will Be Preferred for Maltreatment of James Kalls.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Feb. 16.—With his face and body a mass of cuts and bruises, and with the flesh dropping from the toes of his frost-bitten feet, James Kalls, a thirteen-year-old boy, was taken to Orange Farm to-day by Charles Lent, an Overseer of the Poor of the town of Woodbury.

The boy was an inmate of the Snake Hill Almshouse, in Hudson County, N. J., until five months ago, when he was bound out to Abraham Campbell of Woodbury. He declared that he was maltreated from the day he entered Campbell's home, and was beaten, kicked, and lashed until nearly dead. When he was brought on board the train this morning, and the passengers learned of his abuse, they wanted to take the boy rope and go hang Campbell. Wiser counsel prevailed and the intense feeling of the crowd was finally subdued. Action will at once be taken, it is said, against the farmer.

FIVE MEN WHIPPED BY SHERIFF

Another Exhibition of Corporal Punishment in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 16.—Sheriff McDaniels inflicted corporal punishment upon five persons in the county jail yard today, before an interested group of spectators The Sheriff this time was a little more severe on the culprits than last week, and more muscle was put into the lash. James Finns was the only white man punished, and he began the performance by standing in the pillory for an hour. Then he got fifteen lashes, which caused him to twist and squirm.

One of the lashes fell about Finn's neck, the Sheriff having misjudged the distance, and this caused the victim considerable pain.

The other men punished were negroes, and James Spence smiled as he got a double dose of five lashes. Lea Ackwood got fifteen. John Roach received ten lashes, which well marked his back, but Percy Coleman, after having the ten strokes laid on his back, said: "Easier than I thought for."

TWENTY-SIX SKELETONS FOUND.

May Be Those of Members of a Sixteenth Century Expedition.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 16.—W. Van Sickle, member of the House of Representatives from Brewster County, has returned from a visit to his Western Texas home, and brings the report of the discovery in the Chisos Mountains, ninety miles south of Alpine, of a cave in which were found the skeletons of twenty-six human beings. The skulls were submitted to an examination. Surgeons say they are not skulls of Indians.

It is the impression of Judge Van Sickle and others that the bones are those of members of the expedition of Cabeza de Vaca, which started out to find an El Dorado in the sixteenth century. Their route was across Texas from east to west and into Mexico. They all perished with the exception of the leader.

CREW OF BARGE DROWNED.

The Alabama, with Five Men; Lost in Gale Off Hogg Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16.—The steamer Aragon, now in port, reports the loss in a gale off Hogg Island on Wednesday night, of her tow, the iron barge Alabama, with five men on board. There is no doubt that the barge went to the bottom very soon after the hawser parted. Four of the crew were from Providence.

The Captain, R. J. Reeve, had a home in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and three grown-up children.

Capt. Robert Reeve of the coal barge Alabama lived with his wife and son, H. W. Reeve, at 309 Hart Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. H. W. Reeve said her father-in-law left home last Tuesday to go to Providence. He had with him a new crew, she said. He was sixty-three years old, and had followed the sea from boyhood.

AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY IN COURT

Stockholders Demand Protection for Their Interests.

Two Directors Have Resigned Protesting Against Absorption of Guggenheim Plant.

Wall Street was exercised a good deal a week ago when it was disclosed that the millionaires of the American Smelting and Refining Company were in a snarl grave enough to threaten sensational consequences. Two of them, Leonard Lewisohn and H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, had resigned, protesting against a business policy which they were quoted as condemning in terms that had a serious sound. Till yesterday, however, details of the difficulty were kept in mystery. Then it developed that specific charges had been put on record in court.

Deacon S. V. White, William H. Donald, Abraham Sartorius, and Henry A. Zemans of this city, with John W. Gordon and William H. Curtiss of South Orange, N. J., as aggrieved stockholders, complained to the Chancellor of New Jersey that their investment interests required the court's protection. Edward Lauterbach, represented by Lindebury, Lepue & Faulk of Newark, appeared as attorney for the complainants, presenting a series of specific charges, and asking for an order restraining action at a meeting of shareholders called for yesterday to vote upon a proposal to increase the company's capital stock to $100,000,000 and authorize the disposal of $45,000,000 on account of the absorption of the smelting and appurtenant plants of M. Guggenheim's Sons.

VICE CHANCELLOR SIGNS ORDER.

Vice Chancellor Frederick W. Stevens, having signed the order forbidding the action complained of, there was a sensation at the meeting when yesterday morning it convened in Jersey City. Official plans were upset. Lawyers were summoned, hurried visits to court were made, the meeting of stockholders adjourning from time to time during the afternoon, the corporation's attorneys finally obtaining from the Vice Chancellor a modification of his order to the extent of permitting the stockholders to vote upon the question of the proposed increase of stock, but not so as to ratify, or direct, or authorize the transaction of absorbing the Guggenheim property, nor did it permit a vote to be taken authorizing the Directors to dispose of the increased stock. Under the modified order a vote was taken, and more than the necessary two-thirds of each class of stock voted in favor of the proposition to increase the capital to $100,000,000.

This leaves the company's executive officers still restrained from filing the certificate necessary to validate the increase of stock, and the effort to secure the assent and indersement of stockholders to the proposed scheme is interrupted. The motion to have the injunction made permanent is to be heard on next Tuesday at Chancery Chambers, in Newark.

Prominent New Yorkers are involved in the fight which thus begins. Deacon S. V. White owns 400 shares of Smelting stock, and his co-complainants are also substantial holders, while the stockholders who being Directors are made defendants include many men conspicuous in financial circles here and elsewhere, the official list being Edward W. Nash, John B. Grant, Guy C. Barton, Walter S. Gurnee, Barton Sewell, Anton Eilers, Mahlon B. Thatcher, David H. Moffat, Dennis Sheedy, August R. Meyer, Nathaniel Witherell, Robert S. Towne, Grant B. Schley, Henry H. Rogers, and Leonard Lewisohn, the two last named having resigned and being in sympathy with the complainants. The President is Edward W. Nash and the Vice President Barton Sewell.

Charging that the American Smelting Company had at the beginning of this year no surplus or working capital, but that its capital was actually and considerably impaired, that the Guggenheim plants have not a value beyond $10,000,000, the complainants, in their petition to the Chancellor, make this accusation:

That the resolution of the Board of Directors proposing the increase of stock was passed in pursuance of an arrangement or agreement between members of the Board of Directors and M. Guggenheim's Sons, under which a portion of the stock, amounting to over $5,000,000 of common and $5,000,000 of preferred, should be turned back or transferred to members of the Board of Directors at the price of 80 cents on the dollar for the preferred and 50 cents on the dollar for the common.

DEACON WHITE'S COMPLAINT.

In a sworn statement accompanying the papers presented to the Chancellor, Deacon White says:

At the request of Edward Lauterbach, one of counsel for the complainants, I called upon Henry H. Rogers, one of the Directors of the American Smelting Company, on the 15th day of February, instant, and inquired of him as to the circumstances under which the resolution of the Board of Directors of that company was passed on the 17th day of December last, and as to the amount of working capital possessed by said company on the 31st day of January, 1901, and as to the value of the plants of M. Guggenheim's Sons, which the Board of Directors proposed to purchase.

Mr. Rogers informed me, in response to my inquiries, that he had no idea what the said several plants were worth; that the Directors had never had them appraised, and that no account of their value was taken at the time said resolution was passed, and no statement placed before said board showing the value of said plants; that said Rogers further informed deponent that a resolution providing for a sub-committee of Directors to examine into the value of the Guggenheim property proposed to be acquired, was duly offered and seconded, but such motion was not carried; that said Rogers had no definite information as to the working capital, but knew that the company had a floating indebtedness of several million dollars; that the floating indebtedness could only be liquidated by disposing of their metal heaps or piles in the West, which continually needed money to be expended in keeping up the supply of crude material, unless it should come out of the acquisition of fresh capital. He further states that he was offered, pending the discussion, 2,500 shares of the preferred stock at eighty, (80,) which he declined either to discuss or to take.

From Director Leonard Lewisohn, Mr. White swears he received essentially the same statement as from Director Rogers. Mr. Lewisohn specifically declaring that "the company has a floating debt of about $7,000,000, which it has no means of paying except by the acquisition of fresh capital," and the affidavit further quotes Director Lewisohn as declaring that at the meeting of the board "the President, Mr. Nash, stated to him, and in his hearing to other Directors, that he, Nash, had arranged that in case the said capital stock should be increased to $100,000,000, as proposed, the Directors should have $4,000,000 of the preferred stock at 80 and $4,000,000 of the comon stock at 50, being 5,000 shares for each of the sixteen Directors."

On the date of this meeting (Dec. 17 last) Smelting preferred stock closed on the Stock Exchange at 98 and the common at 54⅞.

The announcement that the Smelting meeting had been enjoined was Wall Street's surprise of yesterday. Trading in the stock was not attended by any sensational incident, however. Over 25,000 shares of the two stocks were quoted, but the Stock Exchange day had closed before the Chancellor's action was understood.

The United Metals Selling Company was in a certain sense identified with the opposition to the proposed increase of capital of the Smelting and Refining Company, and with this corporation because Leonard Lewisohn and H. H. Rogers were Directors of both companies. Jesse Lewisohn of the Metals Selling Company said yesterday that Leonard Lewisohn and H. H. Rogers were kept in ignorance of the negotiations to acquire the Guggenheim property until the last hour. When they discovered how the consolidation was proposed to be effected, they resigned from the Smelters Directorate.

"We are not," THE TIMES's informant said, "interested in the Smelters deal, and there is no chance of Metals Selling being taken over. All our stock is tightly held by insiders. Whatever may be the outcome of the deal or the litigation, it will not affect us."

From the standpoint of interests favoring the absorption of the Guggenheim property, the following data are presented:

Some idea of what the saving to the company will be by handling its export business direct instead of through the United Metals Selling Company may be gained from the figures of the company's foreign business. The monthly shipments of silver by the company are about 3,000,000 ounces, or, say, 36,000,000 ounces a year. The shipments by the Guggenheims would easily bring the total up to 50,000,000 ounces yearly. At 60 cents an ounce the value of this silver would be $30,000,000. The company, in addition, ships large amounts of lead and copper. Its production of copper is about 1,200 tons a month and that of the Guggenheims about 1,800 tons, making a total of 3,000 tons, or about 100 tons daily. At 17 cents a pound this copper would be worth in round figures about $13,000,000. In addition the company produces several others metals or by-products. The company at present has no refinery for copper, but after consolidation will presumably use the plant of the Guggenheims at Perth Amboy for this purpose.

CAPT. PRICE IN FLORIDA.

Will See Kennedy Witness To-day and Try to Get Him to Come Back.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16.—Capt. J. K. Price, who was in command of the Nineteenth Precinct in New York at the time of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, for which Dr. Kennedy is now having a second trial for his life, arrived in this city today, accompanied by Detective Sergeant A. Carri of New York. They were searching for Daniel Melville, the missing witness in the murder trial.

They were assisted in their search by Detective E. K. Burgess of this city, and found that their man was at Granger's boarding house in Sanford. Capt. Price says he is willing to pay Melville's expenses back to New York if he will testify, and that the police are not trying to convict Kennedy, but want to get at the truth of the story.

They left for Sanford to-night at 8:15 o'clock and will be with Melville in the morning.

HUDSON RIVER ICE CROP.

Millions of Tons Have Already Been Housed and the Harvest About Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 16.—The ice harvest in the Hudson River Valley is practically over. Millions of tons of ice have been housed, and hundreds of thousands of tons stacked, and employment for several weeks has been given to thousands of men. The ice is clear and thick and of uncommonly fine quality. There have been no heavy snowfalls, so both labor and time were economized in handling it.

The extent of the ice industry along the Hudson is surprising to those who are not informed about it. The total number of houses is 445, with a total tonnage capacity of 3,768,000. Of these the American Ice Company owns 69 houses, with a capacity of 1,884,000 tons. It is estimated that it costs $489,840 to secure a full crop of ice. To market the product involves an additional lay of 50 cents a ton, which brings the total outlay up to $2,373,840.

There are eighty-seven ice houses between Albany and Hudson. Some of these houses have a capacity of 60,000 tons, but the average is about 30,000 tons.

NO ICE HARVEST IN MAINE.

Trust, It Is Reported, Will Depend Upon Hudson River Points.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Feb. 16.—Present indications are that no ice of any account will be cut in Maine this Winter, the trust, which owns nearly all the houses and privileges, having plenty of ice on the Hudson for the supply of the New York market—or as much as it cares to have for that purpose. Formerly the Kennebec crop amounted to 1,275,000 tons annually, and the Penobscot crop to about 400,000 tons, but thus far this Winter not a pound has been cut on either river. There are about 400,000 tons of old ice on the Kennebec and 40,000 tons on the Penobscot. This will ship out not more than 80 per cent., the remainder going to waste. Along the coast some ice is being cut, mostly for Southern shipment or for export, but Maine will send no ice to the big cities this year, according to present indications.

The policy of the trust in allowing the Maine plants to stay idle when there is enough ice on the Hudson to supply New York has a serious effect here, throwing thousands of men out of work, upon which for many years they have depended at this season to help them through the Winter. It will also affect freight rates next Summer, as there will be no return ice cargoes for the big vessels that bring coal to Maine ports.

DENOUNCES SHORT SKIRTS.

Principal Connors Creates Indignation at a Meeting of Teachers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 16.—William Connors, Principal of the Old Bridge Public School, created considerable indignation among those present last night at the address of the New Brunswick Professional Reading Circle of Teachers. He took for his theme "Habits." During the course of his remarks Principal Connors attacked the wearers of short skirts and the users of tobacco. He said he disapproved the use of the short skirt for female teachers, because it did not look dignified. He continued by saying that he could not see how the male teachers could teach the evils of the use of tobacco when they used it themselves.

The female teachers present became indignant at Principal Connors's attack on the short skirt, and resented it. Maude Cunningham, Maude Berdine, and Sadie Smith replied. They said they all wore short skirts on rainy days, and could not see why they did not still retain their dignity.

Prof. Heniken, who uses tobacco, defended the teachers who did so. One of the teachers who had on a short skirt and played the piano at the beginning of the lecture, after hearing the remarks of Principal Connors refused to play any more. She said she was ashamed to show it before the professor. The address has created considerable feeling among the teachers.

Pennsylvania's Consumption Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The State Forestry Commission of Pennsylvania contemplates the establishment of camps for consumptives in the public forest preserves in Pike, Clinton, and other counties within a few months. The first camp will probably be opened in Clinton County, which has an elevation of 2,000 feet. The State reservation there comprises 45,000 acres. It is the intention to construct large tents with permanent foundations to insure safety against heavy winds. The patients will be sheltered free of charge, but will have to arrange their own cooking.

Something New. Read This.
Commencing Feb. 22nd, the Seaboard Air Line Railway will inaugurate through sleeping car from Washington to Pinehurst, N. C., via Richmond and Southern Pines, twice a week south-bound, leaving Washington Wednesdays and Fridays on their "Florida & Metropolitan Limited," leaving 23rd St. Ferry, Penn. R. R., New York, 12:55 Nooh; Washington, 6:55 P. M., arrive at Southern Pines, N. C., 5:53 A. M. Pinehurst, N. C., 6:23 A. M. Returning these sleepers will leave Pinehurst on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week 9:47 P. M., arriving in Washington the next morning at 8:45; New York 3:15 P. M.
Passengers from New York and other Eastern cities using the Seaboard Air Line Railway to these noted resorts in North Carolina will change at Washington from one car to another on the same train, virtually offering through service New York to Pinehurst. For all information call on, or address Seaboard Air Line Railway, 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

What? Daily Limited Service to Florida.
Yes: via Seaboard Air Line Railway from 23d St. Ferry, Pennsylvania R. R., 12:55 noon. Service unequaled. Schedules maintained and satisfaction assured. Office, 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

SOUTH CAROLINA SLAVERY

Negroes Held in Stockades Under Form of Contract to Work.

Judge Benet, in Anderson County, Charges Grand Jury to Investigate the System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 16.—Judge Benet has created another sensation in South Carolina by a charge delivered recently to the Grand Jury in Anderson, and published to-day, in which he sets forth the existence of a system of contract slavery in Anderson County, which is characterized as lawless and an enormity. The case grows out of what is virtually regarded as a system of slavery which appears to be in vogue in one or more stockades in Anderson County, in which certain men are charged with illegally gaining control of negroes whom they use almost as slaves. Judge Benet, in delivering his charge, said:

"I hold in my hand a printed form of contract entitled 'State of South Carolina, County of Anderson, Contract and Agreement for Labor on Farm.' The contract then goes on to state that the party of the second part binds himself to do all work required at a stipulated salary, and, further, that the laborer agrees that his employer or agents shall have the right to use such force as is deemed necessary to require the laborer to remain on the farm and to perform satisfactory service. Further, if the employe runs away, the employer shall have the right to offer and pay a reward not exceeding $25 for his capture and return, which amount the laborer, according to the contract, agrees to work out under the rules of the contract."

The Judge then added, addressing the jury: "This so-called printed contract is another fact for you to look into in this important investigation. Here, gentlemen, is an attempt under pretense of legal authority to give landlords and agents the power to punish poor laborers, who are induced or forced to sign such contract. Listen again. He shall have the right to lock me up for safe keeping.' Is the poor laborer gives the landlord the right to imprison him. Again: 'He shall have the right to work me under the rules and regulations of his farm.' What is this but a cunning device whereby the poor laborer subjects himself to the treatment of the State convict camps?

"Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen," continued the Judge, "if this were a statute providing for the capture and return of runaway slaves or escaped felons, it would not be difficult to understand, but there are terms and conditions in a so-called contract to labor on farms in Anderson County. By such terms it is manifest that the poor ignorant negroes are subjected to a state that is worse than slavery. And if there ever was such a contract framed or devised before in any civilized or Christian community. It is currently reported that not only men, but even women and little babes are imprisoned there. We must not allow the negro's necessity to be the hard-hearted white man's opportunity. Such disgraceful conduct, like those fungus growths which flourish in dark corners, will not stand the light of day."

Judge Benet has ordered a special term of court, at which cases against those guilty of this offense will be tried. This great scandal seems to have grown out of the trial of a case of the State against Newell. Newell, who was in charge of one of these stockades, killed a negro, Will Lull, who, on reinstatement of the Court, was shown to have been in the stockade not as a convict, but under one of these so-called labor contracts. The Grand Jury has been ordered to probe the matter to the bottom, and it is generally believed some prominent people in Anderson County may be involved.

POLICE AFTER INCENDIARIES

Negro Caught on Imperial Hotel Roof with Pockets Full of Matches.

Warning was sent out by the police Friday night that the firebugs who had made ineffectual efforts to set fire to a number of Chicago hotels, were on their way to New York. Last night a negro was found on a court roof of the Imperial Hotel acting suspiciously. When arrested all his pockets were found to be full of matches.

The Chicago police sent word to Chief Devery Friday to look for the would-be incendiaries. The Hotel Men's Association took measures of protection at once, instructing their watchmen and private detectives to be doubly vigilant. Capt. Titus stationed men at the Grand Central Station to keep an extra lookout for slapicious characters, and the police of the Tenderloin Station received instructions to be particularly watchful.

The office of the Imperial Hotel, on the first floor, is in the centre of the building. Over it is a roof, from which one can pass through windows to the second floor of the building. This roof serves as a floor for a court around which the main structure is built. Last night, at about 11 o'clock, the hotel watchman noticed that a man was on this roof. The watchman notified McMillan, the Imperial's private detective.

McMillan, having instructed the watchman to keep an eye on the intruder, went through the West Thirtieth Street Police Station for an officer. A patrolman was sent to the hotel, and he arrested the roof prowler. The prisoner was a negro. He gave his name as William Taylor, thirty-three years old, of St. Louis, Mo., at the station house. He said he had reached the city from St. Louis only yesterday.

When searched, all of Taylor's pockets disgorged matches. He refused to make any statement as to how they got there. He was locked up, and the police say they believe he is one of the Chicago gang of incendiaries.

SECRETARY HAY TO REMAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Now and then since the beginning of this session of Congress there have been rumors that Secretary of State Hay would cease to be a member of the Cabinet at the close of the President's first term. Arrangements involving the exchange of places of Ambassador Choate and Secretary Hay have been suggested and been disposed of. It was not safe to assume that Mr. Hay would consent to be shunted from place to place or that Mr. Choate would expect him to do so, in order that Mr. Choate might enjoy the experience of being a member of the Cabinet.

According to the very best of authority, Mr. Hay expects to remain in the Cabinet, at least until after President McKinley has entered upon his second term. If any reason should induce him to retire, it would be ill-health, and not a disposition to sever the agreeable relations that have existed between himself and the President and the other members of the Cabinet.

The only change to be made in the Cabinet will be that caused by the retirement of Attorney General Griggs, and it seems to be settled that he will be succeeded, as stated in THE TIMES some days ago, by P. C. Knox of Pittsburg.

Can Trust Gets Louisville Plant.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—The Louisville Can Company has been absorbed by the tin can combination now being formed in Chicago with a capital of $10,000,000. An officer of the Louisville Varnish Company said: "The Louisville Can Company, which is owned by the Louisville Varnish Company, has passed to the control of the Tin Can Trust, as it has been termed. We now have a capacity of 80,000 cans annually, and it is the intention of the combine to increase it to 160,000 annually. Louisville will be made the distributing point of the entire South, and the only plant the combine will have in the South will be situated here."

The Transcontinental Route
is the New York Central and its connections. It carries you through the centres of population and the gateways of commerce, between the East and the West.—Adv.

BY TROLLEY TO PHILADELPHIA.

Syndicate Said to Have Purchased Right of Way for Line from New York.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—On what is said to be good authority, it was stated today that an Ohio syndicate headed by A. L. and Tom Johnson of Cleveland has purchased the right of way for a trolley line from New York to Philadelphia.

It is said the syndicate is sole owner of the Philadelphia and Bristol Railway Company and the Philadelphia and New Jersey Railroad Company, familiarly known as the Shaw Company. It is also said to control the Princeton extension, and to have secured the Delaware Bridge terminals. The same authority says the syndicate holds the key to the entire system necessary for a through line between the two cities.

It is further asserted that the Johnson syndicate intends to run cars, if possible, by the middle of Summer. High-speed cars are to be run and heavy rails laid, so that the line will be in a position to compete with the railroads.

SAVED BY DEPUTY CHIEF'S HAT.

Concern for Silk Plug Scorned by Devery Prevented McLaughlin from Arresting Two Men.

Some time ago Chief of Police Devery found occasion to criticise Deputy Chief Patrick H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn because the latter, as the Chief claimed, did "nothing but strut around all day with a plug hat on the back of his head." Despite this unpleasant criticism, Mr. McLaughlin has continued to wear the "plug hat" in question. He was wearing it last night, and its presence on his head deterred him from arresting two men, who, ignorant as to his identity, defied him on Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The Deputy Chief, wearing the celebrated silk hat, a long, fashionably cut overcoat, and kid gloves, was walking down Fulton Street shortly after 8 o'clock from Headquarters, on Smith Street, when he came upon two big, rough-looking fellows, porters, trundling a wheelbarrow, in which was a big trunk, along the sidewalk. The street was crowded with pedestrians, and the men with the barrow were obstructing travel.

"Say, you fellows," said the Deputy Chief, commandingly, to the porters, "you've got no business on the sidewalk with that thing. Get out into the street with it."

The men looked at him for a moment, took in the beauty of his raiment, and then one of them exclaimed

"Who in — are yer, anyway?"

"I told you to get off the sidewalk with that barrow," said Mr. McLaughlin, ignoring the polite question put to him. "If you don't, I'll have you locked up."

"Say, Bill," suggested the man pushing the barrow to his companion, who was carrying a long stick, "play golf wid der guy's dicer. See if yer kin knock der tile off widout hurtin' him."

"Bill," however, refrained from acting on the suggestion.

"Ah, what's der use?" he said to his companion, then turning to the Deputy Chief: "Say, gwan chase yerself, will yer?"

The two then resumed their way down Fulton Street, pushing the wheelbarrow merrily along and barking the shins of pedestrians. The Deputy Chief followed, looking about him for a policeman, but none was in sight. From Red Hook Lane, down to and across the Borough Hall Square, the head of the Brooklyn Police Department, full of wrath, but restrained from "mixing it up" with the wheelbarrow twain by the danger to his "plug hat," followed the men, without seeing a single policeman. The porters finally turned up Court Street, and the Deputy Chief, in disgust, abandoned the chase.

JOHNS HOPKINS ENDOWMENT.

Trustees of the University Expect to Raise $1,000,000 by May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—President Gilman and the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University are now confident that the million-dollar endowment fund will be raised in this city, and thus assure the gift of land valued at $750,000 for the new site, made conditional upon the raising of the endowment. One of the Trustees said today that $600,000 of the endowment was in sight. He declined at present to give the names of the contributors, but it is reported that Theodore Marbury, Henry Walters, and several other friends of the university have agreed to contribute. Mr. Marbury is deeply interested in the work of the university. He recently presented the university with a most valuable collection of antiques. His name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, to succeed Dr. Gilman. Several of the Trustees have been assured by prominent citizens that the million dollars will certainly be raised, and that the university shall not go outside of Maryland to get it.

President Gilman, upon returning from his recent visit to New York, denied rumors that the object of his visit was to interest Mr. Carnegie and other wealthy men in the endowment fund. He said that while gifts from outside philanthropists were desirable and acceptable, it was the hope of the university that this special endowment could be secured in Maryland. It is expected that important announcements in connection with the project will be made on Hopkins Commemoration Day, Feb. 22. President Gilman's resignation was to take effect from that date, but he has consented to remain at the head of the university until his successor is selected.

No time limit is set by Messrs. Wyman, Keiser, and Jencks in the conditions upon which they give the land for the new site for the university, but it is generally understood that the Trustees expect to raise the endowment and thus conform with the conditions by May 1.

NO HOPE FOR BURIED MINERS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 16.—Hope has been abandoned for the sixty-five miners entombed in the Union Mine by an explosion of gas. Afterdamp renders the work of boring through the mass of wreckage extremely dangerous, and although relays of thirty men each are changed every fifteen minutes many of the rescuers are brought back to the surface almost dead from the effects of the deadly gas.

Men have been hurried to the scene from all near-by cities to assist in the work of digging for the entombed men, but it is not expected that any of them will ever reach the surface alive. The officials have decided, as a final resort, to flood the mine. A report of a second explosion was false, being due to a misconstruction of a telephone message. Another slight explosion took place at 4 A. M., but did no damage.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 16.—The Cumberland Mine, in which the explosion occurred, is one of the properties of the Union Colliery Company, situated near Comox, and reached from Union Bay by the private colliery railway crossing the Trent River. No. 6 Shaft, the scene of the disaster, was bottomed in October, 1898, at a depth of 814 feet. It was well constructed, the pit being timbered with 12 by 16 sawn hulks, built solidly together 16 feet wide and 12 feet high. The shaft is located close to the railway, and ventilation of the mines is effected by a 14 by 35 foot fan, which, when run to its full capacity, gives 85,000 cubic feet of air circulation per minute.

Bath Works to Build Cruiser.

BATH, Me., Feb. 16.—The Bath Iron Works to-day received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy offering the contract for the construction of a protected cruiser at the figures named in their bid sent to the department some time ago—$2,750,000—on

REAL ESTATE BROKERS DEMAND TAX REFORM

They Resolve to Uphold the Governor in Retrenchment.

DECLARE HE OFFERS HOPE

Speakers at the Board's Dinner Denounce Governmental Extravagance and Condemn Existing Laws.

"Taxation—Existing and Pending Legislation Thereon," was the subject discussed in ten-minute speeches by the speakers at the fifth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New York, which was held at the Hotel Manhattan last evening. Over 150 guests and members of the board gathered in the banquet hall.

Among those present were Samuel D. Folsom, William Henry Folsom, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Bryan L. Kennelly, Arthur C. Ketcham, H. P. Young, C. Witt C. Baker, George W. Russell, Jr., George P. Montague, Peter Herter, Charles E. Schuyler, H. A. B. Kelly, Max Morgenthau, Charles H. Easton, Edgar Appleby, S. De Walltearss, and John Morrissey.

John F. Doyle presided, and the speakers, all of whom considered only the subject mentioned above, were Wheeler H. Peckham, Everett P. Wheeler, Col. Charles E. Sprague, Controller Coler, Commissioner Feitner, William F. King, and Lawson Purdy.

THANKING GOV. ODELL.

The subject of debate was evidently one in which those present took the keenest interest, and the speakers were interrupted only by cheers and such cries as "You're right!" "That's the stuff!", and other signs of approval. After the discussion was closed, resolutions were unanimously adopted reciting some of the grievances under which the real estate dealers are suffering, mentioning the steps proposed by Gov. Odell to remedy the evil, and providing that the thanks of the members of the board be tendered to the Governor. The resolutions continue in part as follows:

"We shall uphold the Governor in all his efforts toward retrenchment and reform in matters of taxation, and we call upon all our representatives in Senate and Assembly to do likewise, and to pass all necessary bills tending to distribute taxation equally, justly, and honestly."

Mr. Doyle, in introducing the first speaker of the evening, said that overtaxation was the main grievance of the real estate brokers. He referred in eulogistic terms to Gov. Odell as the man whose first official utterances had given them a ray of hope at last, a statement which was received with cheers. Speaking of the extravagance of government, Mr. Doyle said:

"We now support 43,000 office holders, the majority of whom are overpaid and worthless."

This assertion brought forth tremendous cheering and applause, which, intermingled with a few shouts of "No! No!" lasted for some time, whereupon Mr. Doyle repeated it and added that a large part of them could be dispensed with. Mr. Doyle closed with the advocacy of the abolition of borough government, saying that he hoped the divorce from Greater New York, which Queens County was seeking, would be granted, and that Kings and Richmond Counties would be likewise divorced. [Cheers and cries of "Give it to them!" and "We've got to beat Chicago!"]

MR. PECKHAM'S ADDRESS.

Some one proposed "three cheers for John F. Doyle, as nice a little man as ever came over the hills." These were given with a will, and Mr. Doyle then introduced Wheeler H. Peckham, who said in part:

"The present Governor, who, it seems, is the ideal of perfection of all Governors, says in a message which is also perfection itself that our present system of taxation is crude and barbarous. I agree to this. The fundamental difficulty is that the legislators don't know what is 'anything.' They have an idea that securities are something, while really they are worthless, but simply methods of distribution of profits. The real property of a railroad company is its stations, its right of way its rolling stock, and you can't tax any more of that property by taxing securities issued on it.

"When you exempt from taxation all that is represented by bonds you really do not tax it at all, because bonds can be taken across the line every second Monday in January. The way to do is to tax what you see, make it pay the tax first, and then let them distribute the rest in interest and dividends as they please.

"Securities go untaxed until a man dies, when they have to be scheduled in the Surrogate's Court, and then the hand of the law swoops down on the widows and orphans, and frequently taxes them more than the income."

Mr. Peckham then paid a tribute to a certain city official, not mentioning him by name, in whom, he said, power was vested such as should be vested in no man, but who had used that power and filled the office so that it would be hard to find a better man.

"We are spending too much," concluded Mr. Peckham, "in Congress, in Albany, and in the City Hall. So long as one body has power of appropriation and taxation you will find it difficult to bring the injustice of our tax system home to these legislators who are so fond of spending the money of active business men on the bantlings of their fancy." [Applause.]

MR. KING'S PROTEST.

The next speaker was William F. King, Chairman of the Merchants' Association, who said in part:

"You gentlemen probably represent the largest single interest in the entire community. Year by year you have seen those interests attacked by ever-increasing extortion that takes from you wrongfully that which belongs to you and applies it to purposes of waste in the name of Government. That process of extortion is dignified by the name of taxation.

"The purpose of taxation is the public good; to provide and maintain public works—highways, bridges, parks, public buildings water works—to protect the health of the community; to protect the persons and the property of the people; to prevent crime and punish criminals; to put out the 'red lights'; to guard our boys against debauchery; to save our girls from shame; to shield our families from vileness and indecency. To take from the people what is necessary for these purposes is just and right; to take more than is necessary is public robbery.

"This city is subjected to taxation which is extortionate beyond anything which recent civilization has known. The thirteen American cities next in rating to New York are those of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Milwaukee, and Pittsburg. These cities have more than double the population of New York. They have nearly three times the area; they have more miles of paved streets, and more miles of sewer per square mile; they have more school children in proportion to population; they employ more school teachers, and they pay more money for the purposes of education in proportion to population than New York pays. And yet the 3,400,000 people of this city pay more every year for the purposes of municipal government than the 7,200,000 people of those thirteen other American cities pay for similar purposes and for larger results in nearly all cases.

TAX LEVIES COMPARED.

"In the year 1899 the average tax levy per capita of those thirteen cities was $14.35; that of the City of New York was $27.86. This does not include special assessments, license fees, the various income from other sources than taxation, such as water revenue, franchise taxes, &c., nor the proceeds of bonds.

"It cost $852.71 per mile to keep the paved streets of these thirteen other cities in order. It cost $1,911.51 for the same work in this city. This city paid in the year 1899 $471 per lineal mile for maintenance of its sewers, whereas the average paid by the other cities was but $283. These cities have more miles of sewer per square mile than the City of New York.

"The average cost of police protection per officer is $1,518 for this city, as against $1,165 in the other thirteen cities. It cost $1,904 per fireman in this city, and $1,332 for each fireman in the other cities.

"In short, you pay just twice as much in taxes for an equal result as is paid by most other communities in this country. What is the result? Business enterprises and the manufacturing industries go where they will not be taxed out of business, and where they will not have to pay a large part of their profits to land owners in the form of high rents, which are, in turn, due to overtaxation. This exodus is only at its beginning, but it will continue and will rapidly increase, if the unrighteous burden to which the business interests of this city are subjected is longer continued."

At the conclusion of Mr. King's speech a resolution was unanimously adopted thanking the Merchants' Association and its President for the work it had done in advocating tax reforms.

MR. WHEELER'S SUGGESTIONS.

Everett P. Wheeler said in part:

"To raise the money necessary for the expenses of the State and City Government by a just and impartial system of taxation is difficult. But if we keep in mind a few clear principles it is not impossible.

"In the first place, State taxes upon the same kind of property should be equal in rate in every part of the State. This we admit in theory. But in practice the counties never have agreed, and never will, as to the valuation of their respective property. The only way to avoid this is to repeal altogether all direct State taxes on the property of individuals in the counties and rely wholly on indirect taxation for the expenses of the State Government.

"The corporation tax, the inheritance tax, and the excise tax are all easily levied. Their burden is fairly distributed, and they cannot be evaded. They therefore meet all the requirements of a just system of taxation.

"Gov. Odell's recommendation of a tax on trust companies, on insurance companies, and on the surplus of savings banks may require some amendment. But it shows an appreciation of the situation and a practical perception of the right way to raise money for State purposes, which deserves respect and support. Every tax he recommends would bear equally on all persons affected by it, is easy to collect, and impossible of evasion, and reaches the property of every person with far more justice than our present system.

"In the present state of public sentiment, the true policy is to allow each county, and also the Greater New York, to raise the money for its own expenses, by a tax on real estate alone, and by the revenue from public franchises, railways, gas companies, electric companies, and the like. I grudge no man a liberal profit upon his energy and skill. But when he forms a corporation, and it exercises a public franchise, it ought to bear its fair proportion of the public burden. The special franchise tax passed by the Legislature on the recommendation of Gov. Roosevelt was most just.

"If the City Government be managed with judicious economy, the revenue from the special franchise tax, from the docks, from water, and from the rental of street privileges, would provide a large portion of the annual budget and equalize the burden which now is borne almost exclusively by the individual real estate owner."

PARTY LEADERS' POWER.

In concluding, Mr. Wheeler compared the leaders of the political parties to the British Cabinet.

"They prepare bills," said Mr. Wheeler, "to be presented to the Legislature, consider amendments to them, and in many important respects direct legislation. It is easy and common to abuse such persons as bosses, and declaim in favor of representative government, but I believe myself that this change in the conduct of public affairs has come to stay, and that it is the part of wisdom to give to political leaders a recognized position, and hold them responsible for legislation, and for this reason I am glad that a political leader has been elected Governor of New York."

Controller Coler, who was one of the speakers, came in very late, but when he finally made his appearance he was greeted with cheers and applause which lasted for several minutes.

OYSTER FISHERMEN'S PLIGHT.

Many Boats Cooped Up by Bad Weather on Louisiana Coast—Men Without Food.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Between 400 and 500 oyster boats of all sizes are reported cooped up in the bays and inlets of Louisiana Marsh by the fogs and high winds, which have prevailed on that section of the coast for many days. Food and fresh water have given out on a number of the boats, and the men have been in actual want for several days. Some of the boats cannot get out because of heavy seas and fogs, while others are held by shallow water in the inlets, due to adverse winds. This part of the coast is an uninhabited and practically impenetrable waste, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to get relief to the men.

To-day the oyster smack Vienna, with Capt. Sheppard and a crew of three men, took chances with the fog and high waves, put to sea, and buffeted about until picked up by the schooner Amenia, Capt. Cooney. Capt. Sheppard reported that he and his men had been fog bound in Bodreaux Bay twenty-one days, and been without food and fresh water for three days. He says fully 100 men are without food.

The greatest anxiety is felt at Scranton and the other towns where the oyster fishermen make their headquarters.

COTTON SPINNERS IN SESSION.

Representatives of 450,000 Spindles Join Movement to Curtail Output.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 16.—Four hundred and fifty thousand spindles were represented at the meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, held in this city to-day. The meeting was called for the express purpose of effecting a curtailment in the production of cotton yarns, and the result is that for four months from March 1 the production will be reduced very considerably. This will be brought about by a shut-down of night work, as provided for in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend all mills to stop night work entirely for four months, beginning March 1, 1901, and that mills running daylight only, stop one day in every week, beginning March 1. At the expiration of sixty days from March 1, mills stopping night work shall also conform to arrangements made herein for mills running daytime only.

The President of the association says that this action insures a reduction of 50 per cent. Leonard Paulson of Buckingham, Paulson & Co. was the only Northern commission man present. He made a speech, in which he said the market is dull and prices only nominal. In the hands of commission merchants he said there are yarns sufficient to last certainly for sixty days and probably four months. He thought the action taken by the meeting would have a good effect.

President McAden, speaking of the meeting, said that the thousands of mill operatives that would be immediately affected by the partial shutdown would receive the special consideration and care of their employers. The night shifts will not be allowed to suffer, and all operatives will be given just as much work as is possible under the circumstances.

BODY FOUND IN MINE BREACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PATTON, Penn., Feb. 16.—The discovery in a mine breach near Hastings to-day of the body of Charles Fetsco, the seven-year-old son of John Fetsco, a miner, disclosed a sad story of suffering. The boy had been missing from home for four days, and the discovery of his almost nude corpse in the big hole showed that he starved and froze to death after making a most desperate attempt to escape.

As though to make the case yet more pathetic, it was the lad's father who found his stiffened body, having tracked the little fellow in the snow. The hole is about seven feet deep, with smooth precipitous sides. Fetsco, by leaning over the edge, could see the body of his son kneeling on the bottom of the pit, his face upturned toward the opening and his eyes wide open. Frozen drops of blood on the torn fingers and feet showed most painfully how the child had struggled to get out.

In the pit there were marks on the frozen sides where the little fellow had scratched and scratched in the hope of getting hold sufficient to pull himself out. Patrick Kelly, who passed in the vicinity of the pit two days before, remembered having heard a child's cries. He had stopped and listened, but the sounds were so indistinct and broken that he concluded they were made by some children coasting on a hill not far away.

An examination of the pile of clothing and the shoes which Charles had made showed with what calculation the poor little fellow had set about to liberate himself. The shoes and clothing made a pile about ten inches high. But, while he was standing on this, his childish form was yet several feet below the edge.

Poison in an Oyster Stew.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 16.—One man is dead, one is not expected to live, and four other persons are ill as a result of eating an oyster stew last night. The dead man is C. R. Burnett of Columbus. Michael McDonald is not expected to live. The others whose condition is doubtful are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brillman and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Brillman.

Shot the Girl and Himself.

LOGAN, Kan., Feb. 16.—Joseph B. Hinton, aged twenty-two, a rejected suitor, today shot Maggie Shurtz, aged seventeen, and then himself. Both will die.

TARIFF LEAGUERS' AMERICAN DINNER

Novel Banquet of the Protective Organization at the Waldorf.

INTERNATIONAL BANK PLAN

President Moore Hears Such an Institution Will Be Established—Senator Thurston and Several Congressmen Speak.

The sentiment which animated the diners at the annual banquet of the American Protective Tariff League, held last night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, was pithily expressed by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, when at the beginning of his speech he proclaimed in a voice of contentment:

"I am full of the best of American products. I can safely testify that a Tariff League dinner is as good as a tariff document."

The diners shouted at this, and even the women in the galleries smiled broadly and applauded in turn.

Above the speakers' table, at which sat Charles A. Moore, the league's President; Senator Thurston, Congressman Sibley, Congressmen McCall, Babcock, Tawney, Tayler, and Long, Le Grand B. Cannon, Chester Griswold, Treasurer of the league, and Perry S. Heath, the flag in festoons and folds shone profuse in color. Back of Mr. Moore was a full-length portrait of President McKinley draped in the colors, and at the portrait, in lieu of the President himself, the leaguers frequently applauded and shouted and waved napkins.

When the diners sat at table the menu of a homespun American grown and made feast confronted them, showing that the Banquet Committee had ranged far and wide within the confines of the United States for the raw material. In the beginning it was heralded that the oysters were taken from the waters of Cape Cod, turtle from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and olives from Southern California. Plank shad proclaimed its homing ground from North Carolina. The beef once fed on the plains of the great West. To go with the roast were "Olney" beans and potatoes from across the river, in New Jersey.

Then the leaguers were confronted with the delicacies, calling up recollections of Florida. The Southland was again suggested in a sherbet of grape fruit, and the idea of Americanism was further carried out in the boxes in which it was served by the figure of an American workman, sleeves rolled up, at a forge. Homely fried hominy was as a relish to the canvasback from Maryland with currant jelly from the farmlands of New York State. Hearts of Boston lettuce gave thoughts of Massachusetts, and plain American cheese served as a reminder of many States.

The committee even selected wines of American growth, an extra dry, which appeared to be enjoyed, bearing the label of a New York State company. Then there were plain waters from many American springs for those who did not like wine.

Toward the last the curling smoke of cigars, brought in bunches of three in boxes of native wood, again spoke of the South, for in Florida they were grown and made in an experiment with Havana seed tobacco planted in the soil, treated chemically to bring it to the standard of Cuban earth.

The plants, it was said, were raised under cheesecloth made in the South, to protect them from bugs and the burning rays of the Southern sun. Souvenirs, too, came in the form of disks from the copper mines of the North, bearing on one side the legend of the league and on the other an outstretched American eagle.

MR. MOORE'S OPENING REMARKS.

When the speechmaking began Mr. Moore arose and addressed the assemblage as "ladies, defenders, and guests." He told of the purposes of the league, referring to it as a business organization with a record for deeds and work accomplished.

"It represents," said he, "a National policy of a great party, and is essentially the exponent of the American party of protection. We have correspondents numbering over 2,000 in every State and Territory of this Union, and aided by 6,000 newspapers, which are in touch with the sentiment and work of this organization."

Mr. Moore then referred to the frequent assertions of the friends of tariff reform, and said it was his belief that if tariff reform is needed, it should be reformed in the house of its friends. In saying that more efforts should be made to seek and occupy the markets of the world, particularly in Central and South America and American ports in the Far East, Mr. Moore spoke particularly of the need of better banking facilities.

"Would it not be good work for this league to engage in this subject and encourage the establishment of international banking with branches in all the leading cities of commercial centres?" said he. "In South America and Central America and the Far East no business of any magnitude can be carried on satisfactorily without proper banking facilities.

"The idea of establishing an international bank was advocated by one American Congress ten years ago. President Harrison said: 'Let an international bank be started in South and Central America, and it will be a most simple operation for the manufacturer and merchant to deal with those countries in dealing with his customers in his own country.' I have heard from a very reliable source within the last three days that already steps have been taken to establish an international bank, and I believe, yet I am no prophet, that within a very short time we can be sure that such an organization will be substantially established ready for business, and I think it will be of great assistance to business men."

In closing, the speaker read a telegram of regret from President McKinley, at the mention of whose name the diners applauded and proposed his health, which was drunk standing.

SENATOR THURSTON'S SPEECH.

Senator Thurston responded to the toast of "The President." He said, in part:

"I am asked to respond to the toast "The President of the United States," the highest and most dignified office in the world, coming to no man by heredity, depending upon no illustrious line of ancestry, comes with the heartfelt wishes and cordial approval of the American sovereign who sits at every American fireside. [Applause.] It is an office with powers as great, in many respects, and greater in others, than anywhere exercised by King or Emperor in any part of the world. There may be times, there have been times, when the President of the United States has exercised more power as Commander in Chief of our armies and navies than any ruler that ever lived."

A reference to President McKinley's reelection brought out applause and waving of napkins, and then Senator Thurston proceeded to briefly review the Spanish war and the causes leading to it.

"William McKinley," said he, "had the greatest head, the best judgment, and the most consistent action of any man in the country. Having the greatest responsibilities, he exercised every friendly office of the United States to avoid conflict of armies. When there was no longer any other power that he could call upon to aid our neighbors in Cuba, then it was, and only then, that he exercised the mighty power to carry on the most brilliant, successful, and remarkable work for humanity that the annals of history disclose. [Applause.]

"In all the results that have grown out of that war, how magnificently this man has stood before the world. Say what you please, this thing is true: When William McKinley became President of the United States this country was hardly considered in a foreign port, but to-day such lustre has come to the American armies, such respect to the American courage and American statesmanship, that to-day the humblest craft that sails the seas under the American flag is welcomed the world over. [Applause.]

"William McKinley has been criticised because he has upheld the flag of the United States in the Philippine Islands. When we annexed the Philippine Islands by a treaty ratified by the American Senate, which could never have been ratified except by Republican votes, and Democratic votes, and Populist votes, the Philippine Islands became a part of the United States. And it is the Constitutional duty of the President to preserve law and order and safety on every foot of American soil.

"He has been criticised because he has kept the armies of the United States in the Philippine Islands; he has been charged with an attempt, as President of this country, to oppose a weak people. It is not true. History will acquit us of the charge. And to-day let us face the world and say one thing—no American ever yet made terms with an enemy while the enemy was firing on the American flag—and no American ever will. [Applause.]

"We stand ready to do justice of the highest and most enlightened kind to the people of the Philippine Islands, but before they ask us to tell to them what we are to do in the future, we ask them to stop shooting at the blue-coated boys of the army of the United States and recognize the flag that has been the only flag that ever meant freedom and liberty to them." [Applause.]

LETTER FROM SENATOR JONES.

Following Le Grand B. Cannon, who told a story that amused the assemblage, Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman read a letter of regret from Senator Jones of Nevada, who was to have responded to the toast, "Shall the Republic Do Its Own Work?" He said in part:

I believe that the Republic should do its own work; that is to say, that we should supply our own wants to the fullest extent permitted by climate, soil, and the genius of our people. The diversification of our industries should keep step and pace with the growth of our population, and with the ever-increasing control of man over the forces of nature. The more numerous the population the greater the necessity for variety of industries, in order that every man may find ready to his hand the form of work best adapted to awaken his sympathies, and to draw from him with zest and pleasure the highest expression of his faculties. This is the process that develops men.

Congressman Robert W. Tayler of Ohio amused the guests for a few minutes, his talk being composed more of jests at the expense of other legislators present. He then said that he had been asked to respond to the toast "The Souvenir," because that souvenir was made of brass, and continued:

"The protective tariff, upon which our prosperity is based, indissolubly connected with the name of McKinley, upon the principles of which he was elected, will continue to exist forever."

Toastmaster Moore introduced Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania as follows:

"He has only sixteen days more to serve as a Democratic Congressman, and then he will be a full-fledged, protective-tariff Republican. His constituents elected him for two terms as a Democrat. Now they have chosen him on the other party ticket. That is a record that is, I dare say, unprecedented in the annals of Congress. He will now tell you why he 'flopped,' for that was the word used when he changed his political party."

Mr. Sibley said he was glad he had never been so depraved as to advocate free trade, and that he knew now, as before, that the protective tariff was an institution that would endure ad infinitum.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was the next speaker. He brought two messages, one from Gov. Odell and the other from Senator Depew, both of whom the Lieutenant Governor had just left at another dinner. This was the Governor's message: "Many regrets that I can't be with you. A Government still exists at Albany, despite all that may be said to the contrary." Senator Depew's greeting, after expressing regrets at his inability to attend the banquet, was: "The Governor of our State has not yet succumbed to wild mountain lions, nor to those spirits which Mrs. Nation is trying to drive out of Kansas."

The Lieutenant Governor's speech was, in part, as follows:

"The protective tariff policy has produced the great prosperity we now enjoy. A few years ago the hands of the clock of time were set back by an Administration that endeavored to put aside the McKinley policy of protection, the symbol of American progress and prosperity in all branches of commerce and industry. This led to the greatest financial and industrial depression the land ever knew, and it was not until the Republican Party, with McKinley as the master mind, restored this policy of protection that the country again began its onward march."

Congressman Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin talked about the work of the league, saying that the most potent factor in the successful management of the last campaign was the literature distributed by the organization. The speaker, after stating that he had always favored and worked for the tariff, added: "If we pursue our present policy in regard to protective tariff," he said in closing, "we shall never come to harm."

The toast "Protective Tariff in the West" was responded to by Congressman Long of Kansas, who said that people of the West had already come to know the advantages of protection, that it had become the will of the land to keep free traders at home and send protectionists to Congress.

A committee, appointed by the toastmaster to frame an answer to President McKinley's telegram, made its report that the following reply be sent to Washington:

The American Protective Tariff League thanks you for the kind words contained in your telegram. We stand where we have ever stood for the champion of protection and the principle that this Republic shall do its own work.

HENRY S. MANNING,
R. A. C. SMITH,
WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,
Committee.

Congressman James A. Tawney, in responding to the toast, "The Issue in My District," referred to the relation of the Republican Party to trusts and monopolies. He said that neither that party nor the protective tariff is, or should be, held responsible for such combinations of capital.

The last speaker of the evening was Samuel W. McCall, Congressman from Massachusetts. He began by telling a joke. Then he told five more, after which he announced that he would take up the subject of his toast, "Tariff Reform." This, he said, was a subject at all, being a myth. In proof of this he told another joke. In concluding, he said:

"To return to my subject, no subject though it be, I will say that we are working to hurry up tariff reform. The system must be reformed by its friends, or else it will be deformed by its enemies."

CARTER'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

May Appeal to Congress If All the Courts Decide Against Him.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 16.—L. D. Carter, uncle of Oberlin M. Carter, has started for Washington to continue the fight to secure the release of the ex-Captain from the Federal prison here. He will appeal from the decision of Judge Hook made yesterday to release Carter on a bond, appearing before Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, who is assigned to this district.

One of Carter's attorneys said to-day that in case Justice Brewer shall refuse to release the prisoner on bond, an effort would be made to advance the pending appeal in the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus case, so as to have it come up next April. If the Supreme Court finally sustains the decision in the habeas corpus which was rendered by Judges Thayer and Hook several months ago, and refuses to release Carter, the next move will be to ask for a Congressional investigation of the whole case, including the Government work at Savannah, the court-martial, and all the subsequent proceedings.

The attorney hinted that Congressman Grosvenor, who acted as one of Carter's attorneys in the habeas corpus case, would ask for the investigation. Carter was greatly dejected yesterday when Judge Hook denied his motion for release on bond. He controlled his emotions in the courtroom, but it is said shed tears when he was returned to prison.

Physician Kills His Wife and Himself.

CRESCENT CITY, Fla., Feb. 16.—Dr. W. L. McLeod and his wife were found dead in their residence this morning. The evidence disclosed that McLeod had killed his wife and then himself. Neither of the couple had been seen since last Saturday, and an investigation was made to-day by the Mayor and Sheriff. The bodies were found in the bedroom, undressed. Mrs. McLeod had first been shot while in bed, and then while on the floor kneeling before her husband. Dr. McLeod then shot himself in the head. It is believed the tragedy occurred last Saturday night. Dr. McLeod had been drinking on Saturday. He was a prominent citizen and ex-city official.

Indoor Baseball Games.

The Ninth Regiment's indoor baseball team, which, by defeating that of the Twelfth Regiment only two weeks ago, had become the champions of the Military League, last evening was defeated by the Forty-seventh Regiment nine. The score:

47TH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	9TH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Costello, ss..2	1	0	7	1		Falke, 3b...2	2	4	2	4	
Sweetman,lf.3	0	0	0	0		Deegan, p...2	1	1	7	0	
Thomas,p,cf.1	0	0	2	0		Thompson, c.1	4	6	1	0	
Moran, c....1	3	8	2	0		Rangers, cf.1	1	3	0	0	
Murphy, 1b.0	2	15	1	2		Smith, ss...1	0	0	2	1	
Cott, 3b....1	0	2	2	2		Ettlinger, rf.2	1	0	0	0	
Kenosh, cf,p.1	0	2	4	0		Worrell, lf..1	0	1	1	1	
Cun'ham, 2b.3	0	0	4	1		Fritch'n,1b..0	0	8	1	3	
Madigan, rf.3	1	2	0	2		Winters, 2b.1	0	0	3	0	
Total...15	7	27	22	8		Total...11	8	24	17	9	

Forty-seventh..... 0 0 0 8 0 2 0 5 ...—15
Ninth..... 0 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 0—11

Earned runs—Forty-seventh, 6; Ninth, 10. Two-base hits—Winters 2, Ettlinger, Worrell, Deegan, Smith, and Costello. Three-base hit—Rangers. Home runs—Worrell and Deegan. Sacrifice hit—Smith. First base on balls—Thomas 2, Kenosh 2, and Deegan 6. Struck out—By Thomas, 4; by Deegan, 6. Left on bases—Forty-seventh, 2; Ninth, 10. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. T. O'Brien, (League umpire.)

Artistic Woolens

is the proper term to apply to our coming season's display.

We court the opinion of the critical as to refined taste in patterns, subdued, yet richness of colorings and the exquisite beauty of the finish and design—yet our prices meet with popular approval.

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Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

GOSSIP FROM ALBANY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—State Historian Hastings is having a bill prepared for introduction in the Legislature making an appropriation of $2,000 for the erection of a monument to the New York soldiers who fell in the attack made by Gen. Early on the defenses of Washington in July, 1864. In the Battle Ground Cemetery near Washington are interred the remains of forty of the men who gave up their lives in the defense of Fort Stevens, and of this number twenty-two were men belonging to New York regiments. The Fort Stevens fight is remarkable in history from the fact that it is the only battle in which a President of the United States was actually under fire, President Lincoln was at the fort during the battle, and it was not until an officer had fallen with a mortal wound within three feet of where Mr. Lincoln stood that the President could be induced to seek a less exposed position.

The story of Early's daring raid on the Federal capital and his repulse after a hard fight is familiar history. The New York troops engaged in the action at Fort Stevens consisted of one regiment of cavalry, one battalion of artillery, eleven regiments of infantry, and a battalion of another regiment of infantry. The battalion of artillery engaged was the same battalion which was commanded a few days previous at the battle of Monocacy by Gen. Seward son of William H. Seward. Gen. Seward was wounded at Monocacy, which was the engagement in which Early whipped Gen. Lew Wallace.

In looking up the records of the New York dead who rest in Battle Ground Cemetery Historian Hastings cleared up a mystery which has hung over the record of E. C. Barrett, a private in Company E of the Fortieth New York. The records of the company showed that this soldier was sent to the hospital at Annapolis while his regiment was in front of Petersburg. No further record of him could be found. In the Battle Ground Cemetery there is a marble slab which shows that E. C. Barrett was one of those who fell in the Fort Stevens fight. He was undoubtedly among the 2,000 convalescents impressed for the defense of Washington against the rebel attack and put under the command of Col. Francis Pryor, Jr.

Mysteries even more strange than that surrounding the disappearance of Private Barrett from the company rolls were not uncommon among the New York soldiery during the civil war. Historian Hastings has found inscribed on burial stones in the Gettysburg Cemetery the names of New York soldiers who are alive to-day. The explanation is that the New York men reputed to have fallen had exchanged coats with other soldiers. The name of every soldier and the company and regiment to which he belonged was sewed in the under part of his coat collar.

***

Several days before the hearings on the Governor's Tax bills began, one of the State officials received a request from the President of a corporation outside of the State, asking him if he could not make an arrangement with a stenographer to take a complete report of each of the Tax bill hearings for the use of the corporation. The official thought he would give his own stenographer a chance to make a little extra money, and so he told the young man that he might attend the hearings and make the reports. The young stenographer was enterprising. As it was just as easy for him to get out a half dozen or more reports as to get out one, he opened up correspondence with a number of corporations, thinking that out of the number to which he wrote he might get a half dozen orders. The response to his communications surprised him. He received so many orders that he was obliged to hire two assistants to fill them. The requests for the reports came from corporations all over the country. The incident shows the widespread interest which the Governor's Tax bills have excited.

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"The motion of the gentleman from Shenango is that Sections 17 and 19 be stricken from the bill," Speaker Nixon announced in loud tones.

Assemblyman Sanders leaned over toward Assemblyman Adler and said: "How about that, Charlie?"

"Why, I say let them go," responded Adler. "Those numbers are no good. I played them all last week, and they cost me about $40."

Assemblyman Adler has another fad besides numbers. It is for oranges. He is a daily buyer from the fruit vendor who has his basket in the Assembly lobby.

***

When H. M. Richardson of Buffalo was telling the Assembly Committee on Public Health how clairvoyants could see the inside of a man just as plainly as the outside, Committeeman Prince remarked aside: "I should think the insurance companies would gobble up all those people."

***

Dwight Lawrence was one of the soldiers who stood guard over the body of Abraham Lincoln when it lay in State in the Capitol in Albany.

"I had just returned from the war, being a private in the Albany Zouaves," said Mr. Lawrence, in recalling this memorable event in his life. "The body of Mr. Lincoln was brought to Albany before being taken to Springfield. The funeral train reached Albany in the afternoon, and the body lay in state in the old Capitol until about 10 o'clock the next day. I was one of the guard which kept watch through the night. All the incidents of that night are impressed upon my mind as indelibly as if they had occurred yesterday. Great crowds came to gaze upon the features of the dead President, and the sorrow which was manifested was touching.

"I recall how Adjutant General Townsend laid a bunch of red roses next to Mr. Lincoln's heart, and then, taking them up again, handed them to Gov. Fenton's daughter. At about 2 o'clock in the morning a thrilling incident occurred. There was living in Albany in those days a Dr. Dean, who was an eccentric character. When Dean gazed upon the features of Mr. Lincoln he uttered a piercing scream. The sight of the dead President seemed to have unhinged his mind. He had to be taken in charge by the soldiers."

***

The present administration is becoming known as the "administration of the red and the white carnation." Gov. Odell affects the red carnation, and Speaker Nixon the white. They have each selected the color most becoming, the red blending with the Governor's dark complexion and the white with the pinkness of the Speaker's cheeks. It is rarely that either the Governor or the Speaker is seen without his favorite flower.

***

At the hearing upon the bill to abolish the State Board of Charities Samuel D. Levy, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, asked what kind of a man the committee thought could be secured to administer the State charities at a salary of $2,500 a year.

"What reason have you to suppose, Mr. Levy," answered Senator Brackett, the Chairman of the committee, "that just as good a man as the present Chairman of the State Board will not be secured? If he serves for nothing, do you think that the payment of $2,500 would serve as an objection to an equally good man taking the place?"

"Why certainly it might," said Senator Grady, who undertook to make reply for Mr. Levy. "There are many men who would consider it an honor to take such a place for nothing, who, if the paltry salary of $2,500 were attached to it, would scorn it. I am not one of those men; but there are such men."

***

Senator Grady is having lots of fun these days, leading what he is pleased to term "the patriotic but hopeless opposition." Notwithstanding his realization of the futility of antagonizing any of the party measures which are brought up by members of the majority, the Senator from the Fourteenth District never loses an opportunity for good-humored criticism. He particularly enjoys a bout with Senator Raines. The other day, when Senator Raines was expressing his solicitude for the condition of the Treasury, Senator Grady questioned the sincerity of his colleague's desire to guard the public funds.

He averred that Senator Raines's anxiety about the State's money was not constant. As an illustration of Senator Raines's occasional indifference in this respect, Senator Grady cited the fact that Senator Raines had before the Senate a bill which provides that "there shall be paid the manufacturers of beet sugar in the State of New York 1 cent a pound on beet sugar manufactured during the campaign of 1900, and 1901."

Senator Grady laid particular emphasis upon the word "campaign." The laughter which greeted his reading from the bill brought Senator Raines to his feet.

"The Senator from the Fourteenth knows perfectly well," said Senator Raines, "that the term campaign, as used in that bill, is a technical term."

"Yes, I know that," responded Senator Grady, "and I also know that the term sugar, as used in the bill, is a technical term."

ROBERTS SUIT DISMISSED.

Effort of the Daughter to Have Her Wealthy Father Declared Incompetent Fails.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The effort made by Miss Frances Roberts to have her father, Dr. Charles H. Roberts of Ulster County, judicially declared incompetent to manage his property, which is estimated at $2,000,000, failed signally this afternoon, when Supreme Court Justice Herrick, sitting at Special Term in this city, dismissed an order which he had made requiring Mr. Roberts to show cause why such a commission should not be appointed.

The millionaire, who is eighty years of age, came to Albany this noon unattended and met here his lawyers. The attorney for Miss Roberts, the petitioner, had read affidavits in which he sought to have the commission appointed. These affidavits set forth that Dr. Roberts was becoming an imbecile, and that it was necessary to appoint a commission of his person to conserve his estate.

In order to demonstrate to the Court his capacity to attend to his own business, Dr. Roberts submitted a long affidavit, in which he recited the manner in which he has accumulated his fortune. He also says: "My daughter Frances, who brings this proceeding, has for some time been suffering from ill-health and is nervous. I believe this proceeding to be founded upon such condition, and to be further instituted for the reason that I do not furnish to her or to other members of my family such sums of money as she or they believe to be proper.

"I keep my family in comfort, having a handsome house, well furnished and well kept. I keep horses, carriages, and a coachman almost entirely for the use of my wife and family. I have educated both of my daughters at Vassar College and have given my sons the best education obtainable. The youngest one is now at college. My older boys are engaged in business with capital that I have furnished them."

He submitted affidavits from six physicians, and fifteen capitalists and railroad officials associated in business with him, all testifying to his business capacity, including affidavits from ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, Congressman Ketcham, and a number of bankers.

Judge Herrick dismissed the motion on the ground that only conclusions and not facts were set forth in the moving papers.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ROADS MUST ACCEPT COUPONS.

Court Decision that May Cause Withdrawal of Interchangeable Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A decision just rendered by the Court of Appeals of the State of Indiana may make necessary a reorganization of the Central Passenger Association's interchangeable mileage bureau, or at least the adoption of another form of interchangeable ticket. The decision in question is against the Pennsylvania Road, one of whose conductors refused to receive the coupons of an ordinary mileage ticket on the train for transportation. The court held that the road had no right to refuse such tickets on the train for trans

AGED AND FEEBLE MAN SHOT BY A POLICEMAN

Victim, a Familiar Ninth Ward Figure, Gravely Wounded.

Arrest of the Officer and His Claim of Self-Defense — Sergeant Says that He Was Sober.

A policeman, William O'Connor of the steamboat squad, early yesterday morning shot and probably fatally wounded Lorenzo Comings, a feeble man of eighty years, on Seventh Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The policeman alleges that he was attacked. Comings, who has lived in the Ninth Ward nearly all his life, only a few weeks ago got up from a sick bed, and has never in his life had any trouble with the police or any one else, so far as could be learned.

Policeman O'Connor was scheduled to go on duty at the Eighty-first Police Precinct, at Pier A, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. His movements during the evening could not be learned definitely, but it is certain that he left his home, on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street, where his sister, Mrs. Fivey, keeps a boarding house, immediately after dinner. He was then, according to Mr. Fivey sober, and, according to the same source of information, had not been drinking for a long time before.

During the evening O'Connor several times visited the saloon kept by Hugh Slevin, on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Peter Molloy was in charge of the bar Friday night. He says he knew the policeman slightly. The man was in the saloon again a little after midnight, wearing no uniform, and his conduct was so objectionable to the other persons in the saloon at the time that Molloy told him he must get out. O'Connor is said to have then gone to the saloon of John Long, at Seventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

THE POLICEMAN'S ARREST.

According to the official report of Patrolman Joseph Toye of the Tenderloin Precinct, the shooting took place at 12:40 A. M. It was not until a few minutes before 2 that O'Connor was taken into the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was carried there in a patrol wagon. He was assisted from the wagon by two other policemen, Patrick Cavanagh being one of them.

Sergt. Churchill was at the desk at the station. He did not look up when the men entered with their prisoner. But, gazing at the braided cap before him, O'Connor gave a stupid salute. The Sergeant was not aware that there had been a shooting. He asked why the prisoner had not been taken to the New York Hospital, since he was bleeding apparently from a gash over his eye, and since the hospital was so near where he was brought from. Cavanagh replied that the doctors were too busy working on another man, and that one of the doctors said he would come to the station house.

Sergt. Churchill up to this time did not know that the prisoner was a policeman. He ordered him to be taken to the rear room and did not take his pedigree. The Sergeant was told by a citizen later that there had been a shooting; that the prisoner was a policeman, and that he had fired the shots.

Not long afterward the ambulance surgeon came in and was directed to the prisoner by the Sergeant. The rules of the Police Department require that wounded policemen shall be treated by police surgeons. O'Connor was then locked up for the night. He was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, where he was held without bail until tomorrow for examination.

The story of the shooting which the police gave out made O'Connor's part in it that of an officer in the conscientious discharge of his duties. This was what Sergt. Churchill said of it:

"O'Connor was on his way home to get his uniform, preparatory to reporting at the Battery at 1 o'clock. When between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, on Seventh Avenue, he encountered several men making a disturbance. He ordered them to disperse. They refused, and one of them attacked him with a cane. O'Connor thereupon drew his revolver and shot Lorenzo Comings. O'Connor was perfectly sober."

The alleged assailant of the policeman was a feeble old man. O'Connor is forty-one years old, six feet in height, and weighs more than two hundred pounds. He fired four shots. O'Connor identified no one else as having been present at the time, and there is testimony to the effect that Comings was alone. He was on his way to his home, 162 West Fifteenth Street, just across the street from where the shooting took place.

STORY OF THE SHOOTING.

Comings had spent most of the evening in Slevin's saloon. He was there with Washington Haddock of 276 West Eleventh Street, an elderly man himself; Max Fitzgerald, and another friend named Brown. Haddock says Comings left the saloon just after 12:30 o'clock. In a few minutes a policeman came in, saying a man had been shot and that he wanted to telephone for an ambulance.

"We ran out into the street, and in the gutter we found 'Dad' Comings, shot," said Haddock. "He tried to get up, but couldn't. I recognized as present the man who had been ordered out of the saloon a short while before."

Comings was soon removed to the New York Hospital. The doctors found that he had been wounded twice. There was a flesh wound on the right arm, and a bullet had pierced his right side, and had lodged in his back.

Miss Charlotta Comings, a niece and adopted daughter of the old man, who lived with him, was notified. She went to the hospital at once. She told a New York Times reporter that this was the story her uncle told her, feebly gasping as he related it, of the tragedy:

"I was coming home from Slevin's. When about the middle of the block, a man whom I never knew before spoke to me. I did not hear what he said, and paid no attention. He spoke again. Again I did not hear. Then he came up and grabbed my throat. I pushed him away. Then he knocked the cigar from my mouth. Thereupon I lifted my cane as if I intended to strike. He drew his pistol and fired four times at me."

The niece said her uncle was one of the quietest and most inoffensive men in the world, and that he seldom drank to excess.

The policeman, O'Connor, lives just a block away from Comings. He has been on the police force for thirteen years. No charges have ever before been made against him, and he is well spoken of in the department.

Capt. Herlihy of the Eighty-first Precinct took O'Connor to the New York Hospital yesterday morning. Comings identified the patrolman as the man who had shot him. Capt. Herlihy remarked as he went away from the hospital to Miss Comings, who was there at the time:

"Your uncle tells a remarkably clear story of the shooting."

Capt. Herlihy went to the Tenderloin Police Station last night and had a stenographer take depositions from Policeman Cavanagh and Toye concerning the shooting. The Captain said O'Connor was one of the most trustworthy men on the force.

Patrolman Cavanagh told Capt. Herlihy that O'Connor refused to surrender his revolver at first. Cavanagh was forced to knock it out of his hand. When Cavanagh reached the scene of trouble, he said, O'Connor was lying in the gutter on the east side of Seventh Avenue, and Comings on the west side, just across the street. Cavanagh denied that the gash over Comings's eye was caused by a blow from his club.

Lorenzo Comings, called "Dad," is one of the best known characters in the Ninth Ward. He was born in Westchester County, but moved down to Greenwich Village about sixty-five years ago. He was a detective then, the kind that the villagers called a "leatherhead." He became a member of the old Hoboken Turtle Club, and has been a loyal Tammany man from then until now.

For many years Comings lived at 30 Bank Street. He and a number of his cronies formed the Algonquin Social Club, an organization which to this day has rooms at 36 Bank Street. Comings was careful with his money, and gradually amassed a little fortune, which has stood him in good stead in his old age. He retired many years ago, and has been accustomed to spend his afternoons in Whitehead's cigar store on Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and his evenings in Slevin's, where he would tell stories of his younger days.

His favorite topic of conversation was the time back in the fifties when he was a member of Broderick's famous No. 34 Fire Company, "Old Howard," as their engine was called. He celebrated his eightieth birthday on Jan. 22. All his friends went to see him.

DISCUSS CROKER'S HEALTH.

The Democratic Club was crowded with politicians last evening for the first time since Richard Croker left for Europe. They were all discussing and comparing notes as to the sensational reports that Mr. Croker was a nervous wreck at his home in Wantage, England, and would never return to fight a political battle.

Statements about Mr. Croker's health being wrecked were denied by the Tammany politicians who are in correspondence with their leader. It became known last evening that only about half a dozen Tammany men have received letters from Mr. Croker since he went to Europe. Among the number are Lawrence Delmour, Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly, President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, Patrick Keenan, and John F. Carroll.

Lawrence Delmour acknowledged yesterday that he had received a letter from Mr. Croker within the past two weeks. It contained a statement that the Tammany leader was in splendid physical condition, and that his trip to the health resorts of Europe had done him good. Mr. Croker said in the letter that he would be back in about ten weeks, as he had planned before leaving this city.

The letter to President Guggenheimer is the one which started some of the politicians to wonder whether Mr. Croker was a very sick man. In that letter, the Tammany leader stated that he had been in poor health, suffering with stomach trouble, but had recovered after a trip to the Continent.

A Tammany leader last evening found a new malady with which Mr. Croker is alleged to be suffering. In the past his physical worries have been of the stomachic order. It is now claimed that Mr. Croker, after spending a few weeks in New York, is always attacked by a curious bronchial malady which increases in intensity the longer he remains in New York. The air of Wantage is said to be the only cure, according to the Tammany leader, which Mr. Croker has found for the sickness.

Lawrence Delmour said yesterday: "The reports that Mr. Croker has broken down in health are wrong. His health was bad when he left New York, but I received a letter from him two weeks ago, in which he said he was in excellent health. The death of his sister, Mrs. Warren, depressed him greatly, but he is now recovered and is himself again."

Deputy Controller Daly said: "The statements about Mr. Croker being a physical wreck are untrue. He will return to this country and do political work which will surprise many people."

The following is the dispatch from London on which all the stories of Mr. Croker being a physical wreck have been based:

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Intimate friends of Mr. Richard Croker openly declare he will never be active in active political life in America. Those who have seen Mr. Croker recently noticed his general physical weakness, which is said to be a form of nervous melancholia, entirely opposed to his usual activity. A number of American racing friends who know Mr. Croker intimately say that while he will probably return to the United States during the coming Summer, he is utterly tired of political work and would gladly pass over the control of Tammany Hall to younger hands.

ICE BREAKING UP IN HARBOR.

There was a general thaw in the rivers yesterday. So speedily was it accomplished in the East River that neither ferryboats, tugs, nor ocean vessels were incommoded by the floating ice which has been creating such havoc within the last few days. But in the North River the ferries still had their troubles, for there the tide did not take the broken ice down to the sea, as it did on the other side of the city, and many boats were delayed, for hours by it.

One ferryboat, running from Hoboken to the foot of Barclay Street, was forced to back again and again in midstream, the ice surrounding her in thick masses every time she tried to go forward. At last she got through, but the trip consumed an hour and a half, whereas it should have taken only ten or fifteen minutes.

Although not the boats were running on what was called schedule time in the afternoon, it was said at different ferry houses that not one had arrived on time during the whole day, the best records showing a lateness of from five to twenty minutes. The river was a beautiful sight all day, with its many islands of ice blocks, each capped with white crowns of frozen snow and glittering in the sunlight.

Along the Battery wall there was piled up a great line of ice that in some places reached as high as the top of the wall, but each wave, as it washed up against the shore, took off with it some of the blocks that helped to make the line, and late in the afternoon it seemed that most of the ice had taken leave for good.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S PLANS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are preparing plans for improvements of the system between Chicago and Pittsburg that will involve an expenditure of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. It is the intention of the company to bring its lines west of Pittsburg up to the standard of the road east of that city. Curves are to be eliminated and grades reduced. Between Stanton Station and New Cumberland, it is said, $1,000,000 will be expended.

Plans for the abolition of the great Pan Handle curves near the West Virginia and Pennsylvania State lines were prepared some time ago, and work was begun, but later was abandoned on account of other and more pressing improvements between Sheridan and Pittsburg. The lines west of Pittsburg will be placed in better condition for fast passenger and freight traffic, and the work, when finished, will allow a shortening of perhaps two hours in the present schedule of fast trains between Chicago and Pittsburg.

Extensive work is planned for the Pan Handle part of the system, as this line has more deep cuts and heavy grades than the Fort Wayne route. Two big projecting spurs of the West Virginia mountains will be cut through to provide a straight course for four main tracks. At Colliers the old main line will be abandoned for a considerable distance, and two of the worst curves on the Pan Handle modified so that unlimited speed will be possible from Dinsmore Summit down to the Ohio River. The money for the improvements will be taken from the increased earnings of the road.

NEW YORKERS IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16.—John D. Rockefeller and wife, W. D. Rockefeller and wife, and James Stillman, all of New York, arrived to-day and proceeded to Palm Beach. The party did not travel in a private car. They will be joined at Palm Beach early in the week by E. Parmelee Prentice and wife and Harold McCormick and wife. While this party was in the Seaboard's terminal the private car of August Belmont, with Mr. Belmont and party aboard, passed through from Palm Beach, going north. Mr. Belmont is much improved in health.

F. W. Vanderbilt and party arrived this morning at Fernandina in a private car of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and immediately went aboard the Vanderbilt yacht Conqueror, which has been at Fernandina since Thursday awaiting the party. The yacht will proceed tomorrow morning on an extended cruise in Southern waters.

John H. Flagler and wife of New York arrived at St. Augustine to-day, and will go further south Monday.

Secretary of the Navy Long of Washington will arrive at Pensacola to-morrow morning as guest of the city during the Mardi Gras festivities, in which the North Atlantic Squadron takes part.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD GYMNASTS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Columbia University's gymnastic team met Haverford College in their second annual dual exhibition here at Witherspoon Hall to-night, and, although the entertainment was not of a competitive nature, it proved conclusively that the Gotham institution of learning is represented by a team of athletes skilled in all the arts of amateur gymnastics. Figures, measuring strength and those which put cleverness and agility at a premium were equally divided between the two teams, and the spectators who crowded the hall were unstinted in their applause and quickly recognized merit in either team.

Despite the recent edict of the Director of Public Safety regarding boxing contests, the Quaker institution did not consider its programme complete without one boxing number, and when W. H. Kirkbride, 1901, and P. L. Woodward, 1902, gave a little battle of three rounds with the gloves, even the Quaker element present applauded.

A wrestling bout between R. Seikel and G. Rojus of the Blue and White university caused no little excitement. Both were skilled in mat work, and each wriggled out of holds which seemed to the uninitiated spectator as being decisive. The bout was warmly applauded. Columbia's team gave a finished exhibition on the side horse, horizontal bars, acrobatics, parallel bars, slack wire, and pyramid building, while the Quaker institution not only furnished the instrumental music with its mandolin club, but showed that its team had been trained to the hour in figures which required strength and combined team work.

PLAN FOR NEW CONGRESS DISTRICTS

Republican County Executive Committee Adopts It.

Boundary Lines Fixed So that There May Be Three Sure Republican Congressional Districts.

The Republican County Executive Committee met last evening and adopted the plan for the Congressional redistricting of New York under the Burleigh law. The City of New York will in the future be represented by nineteen Congressmen, instead of sixteen, the present number. The plan formally adopted last evening will be sent to Albany for approval by the Legislature this week.

There has been much cutting and splicing of Republican districts together so as to increase the Republican representation in Congress. A committee, consisting of Chairman Robert Morris, Secretary Manchester, and Committeeman Halpin, have been at work on the matter for several months. Various plans for redistricting were considered. It was thought by some of the leaders that a number of districts should be made so that in a close contest in New York City the Republicans would have the chance to elect seven or eight members of Congress. The danger of this became evident to the committee, for it was shown that a fair Democratic majority in New York County would result in the Republican defeat in all the districts and leave the party unrepresented in Congress from New York City.

It was finally decided to fix the boundary lines so that there would be under ordinary circumstances three sure Republican Congressional districts.

Abraham Gruber was the only leader who protested against the redistricting. He claimed that it was unfair, and intimated that it was an attempt of the friends of Thomas C. Platt to cut up the district which he now controls.

"I protest against the Twenty-first Assembly District being cut in two," said Col. Gruber. "Under this scheme the northern half of One Hundredth Street is put in with the Twenty-third and the Thirty-first Assembly Districts to make up the new Seventeenth Congressional District. In 1898 all three of these Assembly districts gave John Ford 1,800 plurality and Col. Roosevelt carried the district by less than 900 votes. I do not see the wisdom of making this change, and I ask the members of this committee to explain the matter."

It was simply to increase Republican representation in Congress," said Chairman Morris.

"I am glad to hear that this was the only reason," replied Col. Gruber sarcastically. "I thought there were other reasons and that some one was grinding an axe."

On the motion to approve the plan Col. Gruber voted in the negative, and Jastrow Alexander voted with him. Every other member of the committee voted in favor of the redistricting plan.

The new Congressional district plan is looked upon as a work of political art. In 1898 the Democrats carried every Congressional district in the city, and last year at the National election the Republicans carried only one district and elected W. H. Douglas. By taking Republican districts and putting them together in the same Congressional district the politicians now claim to be almost sure of electing three Congressmen at every election.

The proposed new Thirteenth Congressional District, which is made up of the Fifth Assembly District, the Twenty-fifth and the Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts, all of which are Republican strongholds with the Republican section of the Twenty-ninth, will overcome the Democratic votes of the Seventh, Ninth, and Twenty-fourth Districts, and the leaders think that it will result in the election each two years of a Republican to Congress. This arrangement makes the district Republican by between 10,000 and 15,000.

The new Fifteenth District is made Republican in the same way. This will consist of the Republican Nineteenth Assembly District and parts of the Republican Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts. This Congressional district is claimed to be surely Republican.

The new Seventeenth District is also arranged so as to be as surely Republican as political scheming can make it.

By this arrangement the other eight Congressional Districts in New York County are made just as surely Democratic, and the chances of Republican success in any, except the three districts named, is very remote.

The following is the Congressional District plan adopted last night:

Eighth District—Richmond County, part of the Second Assembly District of Manhattan, and all of the Fourth and Twelfth Assembly Districts of Manhattan.

Ninth District—First Assembly District, part of the Second, all of the Third, and parts of the Fifth and Eighth Assembly Districts of Manhattan.

Tenth District—Part of the Eighth and the whole of the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, Manhattan.

Eleventh District—Seventh Assembly District, part of the Ninth, all of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and part of the Seventeenth Assembly Districts, Manhattan.

Twelfth District—Eighteenth Assembly District, nearly all the Twentieth, all of the Twenty-fourth, and the Twenty-sixth Districts, Manhattan.

Thirteenth District—Part of the Fifth Assembly District, parts of the Seventh, Ninth, and Twenty-fourth, part of the Twenty-ninth, and all of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Districts, Manhattan.

Fourteenth District—Part of the Twenty-sixth, all of the Twenty-eighth, part of the Thirtieth Assembly District, Manhattan, and the First and Second Wards of Queens, i. e., Long Island City and Newtown.

Fifteenth District—Part of the Seventeenth Assembly District, all the Nineteenth, part of the Twenty-first, and the Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts of Manhattan.

Sixteenth District—Part of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first, all the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Districts of the Bronx.

Seventeenth District—Part of the Twenty-first, all the Twenty-third, and the greater part of the Thirty-first Assembly Districts.

Eighteenth District—All the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and annexed districts in the Bronx.

A "SECOND CARRIE NATION."

Rochester Woman Uses a Poker and Breaks Glasses in a Saloon.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 16.—"I am a second Carrie Nation," announced a middle-aged woman of respectable appearance in vehement tones, "and I mean to clean out this place." The woman made this announcement in the saloon of Jacob Wehle, on Hudson Avenue, yesterday afternoon, as she drew an iron poker from under her cloak, raised it in the air, and smashed a collection of glasses standing on the bar. She then proceeded to smash other glasses in different parts of the room.

The bartender tried to interfere, but the woman made a savage pass at him with the poker, and he ran under the bar. Loungers in the room were driven to the rear part of the place, and when the woman had accomplished her purpose she threw the poker with full force at the little group and then left the place.

The imitator of the Kansas "joint" raider was angered over the fact that her son had been drinking heavily.

Excitement Subsiding at Winfield.

WINFIELD, Kan., Feb. 16.—Intense illfeeling, aroused here by the recent destruction of the "joints," and which led to dozens of street fights, and the arming of many citizens for self protection, apparently has died out. "Jointists" are removing what is left of their property to places of safety, but insist on remaining in the city. Their action may, it is feared, start the troubles afresh.

Saloon Wrecked at Arkansas City, Kan.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 16.—Seventy men, led by the ministers of this city, crossed the Arkansas river to-day and demolished the "Last Chance" saloon. When the crowd swept down upon the place the bartender was asleep. He was backed into a corner at a revolver's point and witnessed the complete demolition of the fixtures and stock.

Receiver for Telephone Company.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 16.—Dr. J. F. Robertson of this city has been named receiver for the Queen City Telephone Company, a concern having an extensive business here and connections with surrounding towns.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

Personnel of the Body Authorized at the Recent National Civic Federation Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Chairman A. C. Bartlett has announced the personnel of the National Joint Committee on Conciliation and Arbitration in Industrial Affairs, to settle labor disputes throughout the country, which was authorized by the conference recently held in Chicago, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

The first meeting of the committee will be held in Chicago some time next month. The names of the members of the committee follow:

Adolphus C. Bartlett, Vice President Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago.

S. R. Callaway, President New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, New York.

Chauncey H. Castle, President Stove Founders' National Defense Association, Quincy, Ill.

W. J. Chalmers, National Metal Trades Association and member of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago.

E. E. Clark, Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids.

R. M. Easley, Secretary National Civic Federation, Chicago.

Martin Fox, President Iron Molders' Union of America, Cincinnati.

C. Watson French, Vice President Republic Iron and Steel Company, Chicago.

Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington.

D. R. Hanna, Chairman Dock Managers' Association, Cleveland.

Henry W. Hoyt, President National Founders' Association, Vice President Gates Iron Works, Chicago.

E. T. Jeffery, President Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, Denver.

Herman Justi, Commissioner Illinois Coal Operators' Association, Chicago.

E. D. Kenna, First Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, Chicago.

Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, Chicago.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, New York.

James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, Indianapolis.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis.

James O'Connell, President International Association of Machinists, Washington.

Bishop Potter, New York.

Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Peoria.

William H. Sayward, Secretary National Association of Builders, New York.

T. J. Shaffer, President Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Pittsburg.

H. J. Steinbiss, Secretary and Treasurer National Building Trades Council, St. Louis.

Henry White, General Secretary United Garment Workers of America, New York.

James H. Bowman, President International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Chicago.

D. A. Hayes, President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, Philadelphia.

FIRE ROUTS A PIANIST.

The apartments of Charles Lee Tracy, pianist, consisting of two rooms on the eighth floor of the Carnegie Studio Building, at Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, was burned out yesterday morning. The fire created some excitement among the other tenants of the building, numbering many hundreds of artists and musicians.

Mr. Tracy, when the blaze started, was playing on a piano in the front room. A servant maid entered the rear or sleeping room and discovered the fire and gave the alarm. It is supposed that a curtain had ignited from a gas jet. When the girl opened the door it fanned the flames, and they spread with great rapidity. The employes in the studio building are trained to handle the fire apparatus in the place, and encouraged by the cheers of many of the tenants who gathered "to see" the fun; as they called it, had the flames under control before the firemen arrived. The damage was estimated at $550.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A special from Rock Island, Ill., says: Fire destroyed Rock Island's splendid high school building, entailing a loss of $90,964, with insurance of $45,000. The theory is that the fire started from combustion in the chemical laboratory.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The plant of the Maryland Biscuit Company was destroyed by fire this evening, the loss being about $100,000, which was fully covered by insurance. The fire started on the third floor of the five-story structure, and in an hour had consumed the plant, only the walls being left standing.

CROMPTON, R. I., Feb. 16.—An early morning fire at the Crompton Company's No. 2 mill to-day resulted in damage to the mill, machinery, and stock in process of manufacture to the amount of nearly $30,000, and caused the shutting down of the company's three mills until some time next week. The loss is covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:35 A. M.—2,754 Eighth Avenue; John Nuller; damage, $75.

7:45 A. M.—44 East Third Street; Bernard Keenan; damage, $30.

8:45 A. M.—883 Seventh Avenue; Charles E. Tracey; damage, $2,000.

10 A. M.—82 Columbia Street; Reiss Mazer; damage, $2.

10 A. M.—15 East Fifty-sixth Street; Simon Mazer; no damage.

12:35 P. M.—237 West Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. Clark; damage, $25.

1 P. M.—Poadt Hill Road and Dongan Hill; owner unknown; damage, $7,000.

1:10 P. M.—906 Second Avenue; W. Hober; no damage.

4 P. M.—396 Sixth Avenue; Edward Lankenau; no damage.

4:55 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

5 P. M.—335 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Mrs. Mulvancey; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—797 First Avenue; Louis Simon; damage, $45.

5:35 P. M.—774 Ninth Avenue; Mayer & Weisberg; damage slight.

6:05 P. M.—242 West Sixty-second Street; Marbin Smith; damage, $10.

6:50 P. M.—160 West Seventeenth Street; John Morgan; no damage.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, brisk northerly winds.

The disturbance north of the Dakotas will probably move eastward, but will give but little precipitation until the lake region is reached. East of the Mississippi and in the Southwest the weather will be generally fair. The temperature will fall in Montana and the Northwest. The winds on the New England Coast will be fresh to brisk northerly, shifting to northwesterly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast fresh southwesterly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	31	31	33
6 A. M.	26	30	33
9 A. M.	22	31	38
12 M.	25	35	40
4 P. M.	29	37	43
9 P. M.	29	37	42
9 P. M.	30	39	40
12 P. M.	30	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1900	28
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches and at 8 P. M. 29.58; the humidity at 8 A. M. was 57 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 39 per cent. The maximum temperature was 39 degrees at 8 P. M. and the minimum 30 degrees at 10 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman J. C. Sibley, Pennsylvania; Congressman James A. Towney, Minnesota; Congressman Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; Congressman Robert W. Taylor, Ohio; Congressman E. B. Vreeland, New York; Congressman J. W. Babcock, Washington; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington; Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; Gen. M. O. Terry, Utica; Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

HOLLAND—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

CAMBRIDGE—Gen. William Ludlow, ex-Governor of Cuba, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. Edward T. Winston, Nineteenth United States Infantry; Capt. Edgar Jadwin, United States Army.

GILSEY—Count de Montroneuse, Paris; Duc de Ayesto, Madrid; Lee S. Clymer, Reigelsville, Penn.

VICTORIA—Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington; Judge W. T. Day, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Webster Davis, Kansas City.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Nugent, B., & Brothers' Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Jones, muslin underwear and skirts; Miss M. Bradshaw, corsets; R. C. Barnes, laces; Miss L. Lyon, infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Kavahaugh, dry goods; Mrs. C. O. Conden, millinery; M. Feldhaus, dry goods; J. Speckman, linens and white goods; R. J. Bensen, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.

Baer, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, art novelties; 621 Broadway.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss R. Foley, millinery; 495 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Farrell, silks; A. H. Bernard, linens and white goods; 76 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Moore, jewelry; 118 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Loveman, Jaros & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. Loveman, notions; 476 Broadway; Gerard House.

Fahy, Schantz Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Claffey, furs; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hale, Hicks & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. V. Hicks, notions and clothing; Hotel Albert.

Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mayer, Charles, & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. L. Mayer, fancy goods; Albert Zoller, fancy goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Scooler, Häusman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Scooler, millinery; Bay State Hotel.

Sigler Brothers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; S. N. Nusbaum, jewelry; Imperial Hotel.

Schimmel, Morris, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Schimmel, dry goods; 15 Walker Street.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; Fred Block, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gans & Son, Little Rock, Ark.; Sol Gans, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss H. Lowenstein, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

De Steiger Fuller Company, Detroit, Mich.; George Jest, manufacturing furriers; Paul J. Weenish, manufacturing furs; Albert De Steiger, furs; Imperial Hotel.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. J. McLaughlin, dry goods; F. G. Freeman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Haas, Schwartz & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; Felix Haas, manufacturing clothing; Hotel Albert.

Kohn, T. R., Orangeburg, S. C.; Sol Kohn, dry goods; 640 Lexington Avenue.

Kramer & Robinson, Canton, Ohio; J. G. Kramer, tailor; Herald Square Hotel.

Homer, W. E., Canton, Ohio; W. E. Homer, clothing.

Strauss Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. K. Reid, millinery; Mrs. G. E. Adams, millinery; Gilsey House.

Strauss Brothers Merchandise Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Sophie Hofman, dry goods; Miss Emma Borck, dry goods; E. S. Strauss, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Model Dry Goods Company, The, Alexandria, Ind.; Lou E. Rogers, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss C. Zeller, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; J. L. Drummond, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hattie Green, dry goods; Holland House.

Haseman & Siekman, Richmond, Ind.; John F. Hasemine, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Simmons & Youngflesh, Richmond, Ind.; F. E. Youngflesh, tailor; Hotel Albert.

Klemme, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; Lenna M. Clark, millinery; Rahway, N. J.

Efrayman & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; Louis Wolf, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Coen, M. L., Muncie, Ind.; J. W. Peatt, dry goods; Bay State Hotel.

Coen, M. L., Boulder, Col.; Louis Herman, outfitter; Broadway Central Hotel.

Berlin, Clark & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; M. Reinke, dry goods; M. J. Morris, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Hugher, B. J., North Baltimore, Ohio; B. J. Hugher, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mitchell, Harris & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, wholesale millinery; Florence Dondero, millinery; Rosemore Hotel; L. Naerin, millinery; Mrs. L. Naerin, millinery; Mrs. H. Epstein, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jacoby, Philip, Kalesfield, Mon.; Philip Jacoby, jewelry; Astor House.

Penin Brothers, Denver, Col.; R. L. Williams, gloves, &c.; Murray Hill Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Cooper, department store; Mrs. C. E. Cooper, department store; Gerard House.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. E. Ringel, department store.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. R. Crolins, lamp goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

Thekahul Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; Samuel Dreyfus, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Davis, W. H., Taylor, Texas; W. H. Davis, dry goods; R. E. Guin, dry goods; Lafayette Hotel.

Nye, C. N., & Sons, Canton, Ohio; C. P. Nye, druggists; 46 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Augusta Hintz, millinery, 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Pfanne, H. C., Company Sheboygan, Wis.; Otto J. Kohl, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

—(ture Almanac—This day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun ...s...6:50|Sun sets...5:37|Moon rises..5:31

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....5:57|Gov. Isl'd...6:20|H. Gate....8:16
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....6:30|Gov. Isl'd...6:54|H. Gate....8:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 17.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Brooklyn City, Bristol.....

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M
Hughenden, Havre .....

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Advance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*10:30 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston..... 3:00 P. M.
Batavia, Plymouth ..... 5:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Castilian Prince, Fernambuco ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool ..... 12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans..... 3:00 P. M.
Herminius, Argentina..... 2:30 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Prince Willem V., Haiti.10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

Archimede, Naples and Genoa .....
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti .....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco.. 6:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
Glengarry, China ..... 3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool ..... *10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
St Louis, Southampton.. 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico .....12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

Clement, Para .....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Derbyshire, Liverpool, &c. ..... 10:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre ..... 7:00 A. M.
Oldenburg, Bremen ..... 9:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda ..... 7:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.. ..... 3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, Santa Cruz, &c....12:00 M. 2:00 P

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Observations on the Enthusiasm of the Populace for Pageants.

PUBLIC'S APATHY FOR NEWS

Lively Times Expected in the Commons on Account of the Irish.

A Ray of Light in the South African War Cloud—Speculation as to the King's Civil List—The London Water Trust.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Parliament has not been opened for a quarter of a century with such pomp as attended the ceremony last Thursday. Our new monarch evidently delights in pageants, and one can hardly realize that merely a fortnight has elapsed since the nation appeared to be mourning for the late Queen. Dense crowds pressed upon the short route taken by the King and Queen from Marlborough House to St. Stephen's, and all were as eager to see the show as if they had not been satiated with displays of the kind during the last four months.

In the attitude of the London mob and its growing taste for street displays some justification may be found for the gibe of an old-fashioned Tory that the distinction between it and the mob of ancient Rome lies merely in a difference of watchwords. "Give us circuses and bread," cried the Romans. "Let us have circuses and never mind the bread," is the sentiment of the London populace.

It was a fine show, though, by all accounts. I speak from hearsay, because I was careful not to be there. The behavior of the crowd was orderly and merry, if not enthusiastic. The inclination to gibe a little at royalty and find material for rough pleasantries in the appearance of the various public characters proved that whatever it might be, the crowd was not hungry.

In Parliament itself nothing has yet happened of much consequence, nothing to excite a strong popular interest in its debates. We Londoners have become singularly indifferent to the speechifyings in the Lords and Commons within the last few years. A street corner newspaper seller in my neighborhood summed up the matter tersely the other morning. When asked whether he was doing well, he answered: "Only middlin'. There ain't enough victories coming along. Customers want one victory every day. Don't mind two or three. They won't buy papers when the news of defeats comes."

"Oh, but Parliament is meeting this week. Surely that will send up the demand for papers," the customer replied.

"Nothing of the sort," the answer was. "People don't buy newspapers to read what them blokes at Westminster are saying. Lots of workingmen, in my opinion, know more about affairs than Parliament. Sales are more likely to fall off."

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PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE.

This is the view of a man who sells from 500 to 600 newspapers every day, and it not unfairly indicates the public apathy. We are hardly conscious, taken in mass, of the meaning of Salisbury's and Balfour's declarations of policy in regard to South Africa. Perhaps our minds have been debauched by a long series of easy triumphs over savage foes so that we have come to see no difference between subduing the Afridis or dervishes and attacking a white race as proud and tenacious of its independence as is our own. Whatever the reason, I must still honestly confess to finding a little echo, among people I meet, of the disappointment and disgust expressed in certain Liberal organs of the press over the attitude of the Prime Minister and his nephew. The reconverted Daily News has been notable all the week for its outspoken condemnation of what it describes as the policy of "stupidity, obstinacy, and futility," but I cannot say that its circulation has increased much in consequence of the vigor of its language.

We are still apparently charmed with the "see it through" formula, take us in the bulk. Yet the public conscience is uneasy to an increasing extent, and a small alarm begins to be expressed in business quarters at the prospect of increased taxation lying immediately before the country. We may be converted to old Liberalism and the old formula of "peace, retrenchment, and reform" through our stomachs once more, but the conversion is not yet accomplished. Dull though the opening of Parliament has been, apart from a disgraceful scramble of the Commons to get in to see the show in the Lords, I think lively episodes are at hand, in which the Irish party will take a prominent share. For the first time, it may be said, the two great political factions of Ireland are acting in unison. Both have set themselves up in force on the scheme for buying out the landlords, and, united on this, they are certain to give the Government many warm half hours. Apart from that, the Nationalist Irish Party is compiotting with a majority of the Welsh members to provoke hot debates upon the policy in South Africa, and most of the time in the House next week will probably be consumed in discussing the various amendments principally relating thereto. It has been a mere preliminary skirmishing with gloves so far, but the Whigs will be on the green soon, and with hands bare.

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THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Is the cloud really lifting in South Africa? I gave you a black picture last week, and ere the messages had well gone telegrams began to arrive indicating that at last Lord Kitchener was about to accomplish something. They have continued throughout the present week, coming, however, from irresponsible sources, with the exception of one or two of usual laconic description from Kitchener. We are led to suppose that Louis Botha and his burghers are in the last extremity and are likely to surrender at any hour; that De Wet, in spite of his success in penetrating Cape Colony, is really being herded into a corner, where he will either have to fight or submit. Hopes, therefore, are strong in all official quarters, while among the multitude, the clubbites and society loungers, the idea is that at last the end is in sight. For many reasons, not the least because of the strain the continued war expenditure is causing the country, but because, also, of the cruel loss of life involved on both sides by the prolongation of the struggle, I should be joyful were these anticipations near fulfillment. Unfortunately, Kitchener himself has told us in his delphic fashion that his great converging movement has failed. The jaws of his dragon closed, indeed, but closed short of the foe, who has escaped toward the Swaziland border with the bulk of his baggage, enormous numbers of cattle, and practically with all his guns and ammunition. A stern chase is therefore once more the task set for our weary troops, and it is being conducted away from the easy base of supplies.

People talk as if the Boers could not pass into Swaziland, forgetting that it has been for years administered jointly by the Transvaal Government and the British, and is therefore to some extent Transvaal territory. Its black inhabitants are estimated at between 60,000 and 100,000, and even were they to be armed would be absolutely useless against the burghers. Therefore doubt must be mingled with hope, to say the best of it; but one must not hint at this in the presence of heated war partisans. These are becoming more and more sensitive as the penalties for having resisted good counsel so long begin to press upon them.

As for Cape Colony, we really know nothing authentic about what goes on there. All we can be sure of is that a country about as extensive as France and Germany together is occupied by no regular British troops worth mentioning except along the railways. How a mobile foe is to be checked and cornered in such conditions no one seems able to say, but there is a mood of cheery expectancy, all the same.

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MONEY FOR THE THRONE.

In society there is much gossip current about the coming revision of the King's civil list, that is to say, his "salary perquisites," as the vulgar put it. The subject occupied a prominent place in an otherwise rather pompously empty King's speech, and the first impression was that his Majesty was working hard to get the £385,000, which the late Queen had, raised to £500,000. Articles of the inspired kind have been appearing in newspapers of all shades of politics, advocating generous treatment for his Majesty, pointing out that he was going to be a spectacular sovereign, and insisting upon the necessity of supplying him with abundant means to make his Court a brilliant place of ceremonial splendor. These kites did not catch on, as it were. Neither among the members of Parliament nor in society was any eagerness shown to take up this generous attitude, so now I hear that the King's tactics have been changed. He still wants considerable additions to the means placed at his disposal, but is willing to accept for himself the same payment his mother received, on the condition that larger provision be made for his children.

"Look at my unprovided-for offspring," he is reported having, in effect, said. "You cannot expect me to dower them, if I am to run the show on the same screw as mother had." If we had been as flush of funds as we were two years ago, I think an aggregate of £500,000 per annum would have been voted with little demur, but now considerable storms are sure to arise in Parliament and out of it over the subject. Tories as well as Radicals are falling into a parsimonious mood, and the King will not only have some difficulty in obtaining endowments for his children, but may even be asked to forego some of the income at present available. The Duke of Cornwall is provided for by that duchy, the revenues of which amount to £60,000 per annum, and a lump sum has already been bestowed upon the King for the benefit of his three daughters. Then there is the immense fortune left by the Queen, some portion of which ought to be available to endow the daughters with. The Duchess of Fife has a rich husband, who piled up a big fortune by operating on the Stock Exchange. How far the King's debts may be pressing him on to urge an early settlement of this delicate point I cannot say. Talk about these has suddenly stopped, and it is possible that private arrangements regarding them may be in progress.

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THE WATER MONOPOLY.

If it were ever possible to awaken general popular sentiment in this amorphous, nomadic metropolis, the action of our water companies might be expected to do so. These hoary monopolies have started a campaign, the object of which is to relieve them from their obligations to afford householders a constant supply of water. They have formulated a scheme for compelling owners and lessees in London to spend some millions in refitting their houses with cisterns and special appliances for the prevention of waste, not one penny toward which outlay do they propose to furnish from their revenues. These revenues amount to about £2,000,000 per annum, and the County Council is up in arms in defense of the rights of private citizens. Here, also, I can find but slender traces of any movements toward concerted action, but it is possible that considerable opposition may be generated in the course of the County Council election fight, now getting into full swing. In no other city of the three kingdoms would such a scheme have been brought forward with the slightest chance of getting accepted.

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CRISIS IN SPAIN.

You must be interested in the disturbances which have broken out throughout Spain on the occasion of the marriage of the proximate heiress to the throne to the heir of the Carlist Pretender. They signify a depth of discontent among the people that seems to forebode a change in Government at an early date. I think the Queen Regent has taken a false step in bringing about this clerically beamed-upon marriage, which may cost her son his throne. Powerful sectionalizing influences have been working vigorously throughout the country ever since the Cuban war, and these may lead to an attempt to create something resembling a federal republic, composed of autonomous, self-ruling provinces. At present the excitement seems to have died down, for the dynasty has carried matters with a high hand, but a victory of this kind has often been the prelude to utter disaster in the history of the Spanish monarchy.

A. J. W.

MINISTER LOOMIS ILL.

American Minister to Venezuela Reported Sick at Caracas.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 16.—Francis B. Loomis, the United States Minister, is very ill. Mr. Loomis is a newspaper man, and was appointed to the Venezuelan mission from Ohio in 1897.

He was born at Marietta, Ohio, July 27, 1861.

American Motors for "Tuppenny Tube."

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Due probably to the severe wear and tear of its rolling stock, upon which there has been much comment in financial circles recently, the Central London Railroad, better known as the "Tuppenny Tube," has decided to try American motors instead of the heavy electrical engines now employed, and has ordered from the licensees here of an American company three small motors mounted on bogie trucks under the carriages. If the experiments are successful the old locomotives will be abandoned. The idea is due to a trip to the United States just made by the company's engineer.

Quarreled with Sweetheart, Took Acid.

Broken-hearted because of a quarrel with her sweetheart, as would appear from letters left by her, Saida Wilkins committed suicide yesterday by taking acid in apartments she occupied at 211 East Ninety-sixth Street. Who her sweetheart was is not known. The woman was a dressmaker. In an old pocketbook were found a life insurance policy for $135 and two deeds of gift in favor of Moss Marks of 1,305 Lexington Avenue, who identified the body. He said that he had known and helped the woman for years, and would see that the body received a decent burial.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Much Hostility to Great Britain Shown by German Press.

It Seizes Upon a Question in the House of Commons as Proving Ill-Will and Spite.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Emperor William's friendly conduct toward Great Britain recently, and the presumable motives which induced it, still form the favorite subject for discussion here. Therefore unusual interest was taken in Germany at the opening of the British Parliament; but the speech from the Throne, and the debates on the address in reply to it, were thoroughly disappointing because of the absence of any reference to Anglo-German relations.

Thomas Gibson Bowles's interpellation anent the alleged German seizure of a portion of the Belgian Congo is seized on by the press to-day as proof that the British people's "hostile and meddlesome" feeling toward Germany remain unchanged. The Tageblatt ironically says:

"The harmony between England and Germany is evidently largely over-estimated, because Mr. Bowles's queries were dictated by nothing but ill-will and spite."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Hardly has Parliament opened when the accustomed spiteful anti-German hatred is manifested."

In the meanwhile, the Emperor's pro-British sentiments and actions are still unceasingly condemned.

The Dresdener Nachrichten (Conservative) says:

"Since Prince Bismarck's fall the relations between the nation and the Emperor were never worse."

The semi-official press has, since his Majesty's return, been doing everything to counteract this all-pervading sentiment, but rather unskillfully and unsuccessfully. It is noteworthy that the strongest opposition to Emperor William in this connection comes from the Conservatives, which party usually claims loyalty to the monarchy as a monopoly.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung (National Liberal) has an inspired announcement that Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, assumes full responsibility for Emperor William's pro-British acts, and that he will seize on an early opportunity to show the nation that his Majesty had good and sufficient reasons for his conduct.

The Vorwaerts, (the leading Socialist organ,) sarcastically points out that "the Younker Party expresses disapproval of Emperor William's doings even more freely than the Socialists whenever his Majesty happens to differ from them."

The Winter trip which Gen. Werder is to undertake to Russia has been misinterpreted. Gen. Werder is not undertaking any diplomatic mission, as reported here and elsewhere. He simply goes to Russia as the private guests of several old Russian friends at St. Petersburg. However, it is not officially denied that Russia, including the Czar himself, is deeply suspicious of Emperor William's doings in Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that the Russian Ambassador here, Count Osten-Sacken, during several conferences with Count von Bülow, was assured that his Majesty's actions were simply due to his impulsive nature and strong family feeling.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—"Our grandmother is dead. Comfort my mother. Wilhelm."

This is the telegram Emperor William sent to the Empress a few minutes after Queen Victoria's death. It explains better than could columns of German and English editorials the feelings which exist among the reigning families of those countries.

This close tie may shortly bring about another death-bed meeting of King Edward and his imperial nephew. English Court rumor gives Empress Frederick but a short lease of life, and King Edward will no more allow his new duties to interfere with his desire to be at her bedside than did Emperor William consider the Berlin celebrations when he went in haste to Osborne. Thus, once more, the two rulers who are rivetting the attention of the world may be brought together under circumstances in which human emotions have the strongest play. That meeting, apart from its sad domestic cause, is bound to have an important moral effect both in Great Britain and Germany and the rest of the world.

A humorous result of the British-German "entente" is evident in the mustaches of the inhabitants of the West End of London. That upward and outward twist so associated with Emperor William's mustache has been extensively adopted, especially by those having pretensions to military appearance. Interviews with West End barbers reveal the trouble they are encountering in transforming droops into upward curls.

KING EDWARD AMBITIOUS?

People in the United Kingdom Are Wondering If He Wants to Rule as Well as Reign.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—People are asking: "Is the King going to follow Emperor William's example and be a monarch in the true sense of the word?"

The recent kingly functions, with all the outward signs of power, have made Great Britain realize for the first time in many years that it is still a country under a monarchy. Indeed, several papers are urging the King to exert pressure on the Ministers to eradicate the abuses in the army and push the war in South Africa.

There is all confidence in the King's tact and common sense, but the sudden restoration of monarchical splendor and power, and the keen sympathy between the German Emperor and King Edward, make many loyal subjects anxious about the future. The English people," bluntly says this week's To-Day, "would not tolerate a King who ought to rule as well as reign." To those who have only read the King's utterances and have not seen the recent functions, the cause for any such remark is hidden.

The ceremonies attending the beginning of the new reign have been so spectacular that the quaint rights of the people, handed down from Queen Elizabeth times, escape notice. Before the members of the House of Commons were called to the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Clerk of the House mumbled a bill for the better preventing of certain clandestine outlawries. This bill was invariably read for hundreds of years before a King's speech was heard, in order to assert the right of both houses to transact business without reference to any authority but its own organization.

The Court is watched with keen interest. No one desires the King to forget old favorites, yet there is a clearly expressed wish that some of these be not rewarded with official positions. The appointment of Sir Francis Knollys, (who was Secretary to the King while the latter was Prince of Wales,) to be Secretary of his Majesty, meets with universal approval, and is taken as a good omen. Sir Francis is the son of the King's former tutor. They were play-fellows together.

Sandringham is likely to be to the King and Queen what Osborne was to Queen Victoria. Barracks will shortly be erected at this royal residence, so long connected with the name of the Prince of Wales, where Household troops will be accommodated. Osborne, however, will not be neglected, for the King intends to make it his headquarters when gratifying his keen taste for yachting.

THE KING'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Pall Mall Gazette Says It Will Be of a Very Private Character.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette of yesterday afternoon said it understood that King Edward would leave London privately on Monday, to visit the Dowager Empress Frederick. The trip is intended to be of an exceptionally private character.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and other members of the royal family have gone to Windsor.

CRONBERG, Prussia, Feb. 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived here to visit his mother, the Dowager Empress Frederick, whose condition is said to be fairly satisfactory.

THE "KING'S CHAMPION."

Present Holder of the Title Hardly Looks the Part.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—One of the most interesting features of King Edward's coronation will probably be the appearance of the King's Champion, who, in the presence of the assemblage, rides forth attired in armor, throws down his gauntlet, and challenges all to dispute with him by personal conflict the right of King Edward to reign.

The present King's Champion is a hard-working young farmer, who glories in the name of Dymoke. He lives in Lincolnshire, is of a modest, retiring nature, and is much exercised at the prospect of the greatness which is likely to be thrust upon him. Neither in his figure, which is small, nor in his appearance, which is that of the typical Lincolnshire farmer, is he cut out for such a duty.

For centuries the Dymokes have been Champions. Several rulers held their coronations without the appearance of the Champion, but it is thought that King Edward is likely to revive the duty which so long devolved on the ancient family.

Opposed to the Grant for Buckhounds.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—An item in the civil list, £15,000 for the King's buckhounds, arouses the most intense opposition in many quarters. The Humanitarian League has memorialized the King in opposition, declaring that the growth of humane sentiment has rendered the sport as obnoxious to the more refined spirit of the present age as bull and bear baiting were in the past century. They suggest that instead of hunting animals, which are liberated in a mutilated state to facilitate their capture, drag hunting be substituted.

KING ALFONSO DRIVES OUT.

Madrid Perfectly Calm—An Early Cabinet Crisis Expected.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—King Alfonso, the Queen Regent, and other members of the royal family drove about the city this afternoon, accompanied by the usual palace guard. The drive was without special incident. The city is perfectly calm. Martial law, however, will be continued until after the carnival, and will then be removed if the present tranquillity continues.

Last evening Gen. Weyler posted in the city a proclamation stating that, in consideration of the tranquillity which had prevailed since the declaration of martial law, and as he did not wish to interrupt the festivities of the carnival, he had decreed that the masters' and students' fêtes, the battle of flowers, and the carnival ball should be permitted without interruption, under such regulation as the civil authorities might fix.

The military and police precautions continue in the provinces, especially in Seville and Valencia.

El Imparcial says that Gen. Azcarraga has resolved not to retain the Premiership. The same paper declares that Gen. Azcarraga explained to the Queen Regent this morning the great difficulties of the Government. He said that recent events would lead to an early crisis.

The Liberals hope to regain power about ten days hence. Opinions, however, are divided. Some count on a Conservative Cabinet under Silvela. Others think Sagasta is certain to be Premier.

El Imparcial publishes an article in favor of the Liberals taking power. It says:

"Señor Sagasta, in spite of certain objections, is the sole means of re-establishing moral tranquillity and public calm. Señor Canovas thought so at the time of King Alfonso XII.'s death. Moreover, Señor Sagasta cannot be accused of Clericalism."

Many of the Madrid papers did not publish a word regarding the wedding of Prince Charles of Bourbon and the Princess of Asturias. El Liberal and El Heraldo were mute, while the Correspondencia Militar announced that "pressure of space" had crowded out an account of the ceremony. Even the monarchical El Imparcial contained only a few lines with reference to the wedding.

LISBON, Feb. 16.—Letters from Madrid announce that all the editorial staff of Progresso have been arrested, and the doors of the printing office sealed. This was in consequence of the publication in that paper of a chemical formula, with a view to the pouring of the resultant liquid upon the roadways, making them slippery for horses and thus rendering cavalry charges impossible.

BURIAL OF EX-KING MILAN.

Ceremonies at Karlowitz and the Kruschedal Monastery.

KARLOWITZ, Hungary, Feb. 16.—Large crowds assembled at the railroad station here this morning awaiting the arrival of the body of ex-King Milan of Servia, who died at Vienna on Feb. 11.

Funeral arches draped with black and flying mourning flags were erected at the entrance of the town, on the principal square, and elsewhere.

The special train bearing the body was received with military honors. The coffin was borne to the Metropolitan Church in a State hearse. There the Patriarch, assisted by many of the clergy, pronounced the benediction, in the presence of a large assemblage, the bells tolling during the ceremony.

The coffin was then carried to the Kruschedal Monastery. Two hundred carriages followed the coffin over the snow-clad mountain. It took two and a half hours to drive from Karlowitz to Kruschedal. Representatives of thirteen monasteries were present at the burial.

Great trouble was experienced in carrying out ex-King Milan's wish to be buried by the side of his great-grandmother, Ljubicza Obrenovitch, wife of Milosh, founder of the dynasty. The whereabouts of the vault could not be ascertained until a certain centenarian who had attended the funeral of the Princess was discovered. When the vault was opened it was found that the wooden coffin had fallen apart and that the corpse was exposed. It was in a most remarkable state of preservation. The features were quite recognizable, and the pearl ornaments and silk robes of the Princess were intact.

BELGRADE, Feb. 16.—A grand requiem mass for the repose of the soul of ex-King Milan was celebrated to-day by the Metropolitan. All the Servian Bishops, King Alexander, and the high officials attended. Queen Draga, who is indisposed, was absent.

Moritz Herrmann, the Copjurer, Dead.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Moritz Herrmann, the prestidigitator, is dead.

There have been three prestidigitators of the name of Herrmann—Alexander I., so-called; Alexander II., and Alexander III. Alexander II. had a brother. His son was the Moritz Herrmann whose death is announced from Berlin. Alexander Herrmann II. was famous in this country, and his widow, Adelaide Herrmann, is now appearing in public in similar performances to those given by her husband.

American Slate in England.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Three hundred tons of American slate for roofing have arrived at Barrow. It is said that these can be imported cheaper than they can be bought at quarries only seven miles distant from Barrow.

BRINGING HOME VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The officers of the Quartermaster's Department have prepared a schedule for the transportation to San Francisco of the volunteer troops in the Philippines. It shows that all the troops can be brought home in time for discharge by the 30th of June next, which is the date fixed by law for the disbandment of the volunteer army. All the vessels of the Pacific transport fleet will be used and will run between San Francisco and Manila on a close and regular schedule.

Not counting the volunteers already landed or on their way across the Pacific, it is estimated that there are nearly 20,000 still to be brought to the United States before the 1st of July.

For Naval Station on Blythe Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Navy Department is considering the advisability of establishing a naval station on Blythe Island, Ga., which property was acquired by the department under provisions of an act of Congress of 1857. The island is said to offer many advantages as a training station for landsmen, for target practice, and other naval purposes, and it is said could be put in condition by the erection of a wharf and storehouse at an expense of not more than $25,000.

The Transport Rawlins Arrives.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 16.—The United States transport Rawlins, with the First Battalion of the Tenth Unites States Infantry aboard, reached here from Santiago this afternoon. The four companies are en route to the Philippines, and are under command of Lieut. Col. Lincoln. Early to-morrow morning the troops will leave for the West on a special train over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The transport had a smooth voyage.

Troops and Treasure for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The transport Sheridan sailed to-day for Manila via Honolulu with 1,400 soldiers, a large number of cabin passengers, more than $1,000,000 in treasure, and 3,000 tons of freight. Twelve hundred of the soldiers comprise the battalions of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Regiments, which were organized at the Presidio. The remainder are recruits, casuals, and Hospital Corps men.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER MARRIES MISS WEST

Picturesque Wedding at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, London.

Pages in "Blue Boy" Costumes and Bridesmaids with Wreaths on Their Heads—Over 500 Presents.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Duke of Westminster and Miss Shelagh West were married at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, this afternoon.

The beautifully decorated edifice was filled with distinguished people. The service was fully choral.

Col. Cornwallis West gave his daughter away.

The bride wore a gown of soft white satin, with a chiffon overdress richly embroidered with silver, and a full Court train of ivory velvet embroidered with sprays of roses. She wore the superb Westminster diamond and pearl ornaments.

Pages in suits copied from Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" bore the bride's train. There were eight bridesmaids, in white satin, with wreaths of white roses and silver leaves on their heads instead of hats.

After the ceremony there was a reception at Countess Grosvenor's house. Subsequently the couple started for Eaton Hall, where they will spend their honeymoon. An enthusiastic reception of the bride and bridegroom has been prepared by the tenants. There will be a torchlight procession and illuminations.

The newly married couple received over 500 presents. Among the donors were King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The marriage of the Duke of Westminster is the culmination of a romance that might have had a very different ending had it not been for the death of the first Duke over a year ago, and the Boer bullet which, a short while afterward, killed a young English officer in South Africa.

Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, second Duke of Westminster, the wealthiest Duke of the United Kingdom, was born in 1879, and was Viscount Grosvenor, when, three years ago, he fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Col. Cornwallis West. He was even then the heir apparent to the Dukedom, his father, Earl Grosvenor, the first Duke's eldest son, having died in 1884.

His Grace bitterly opposed any engagement between his grandson and any connection of the Cornwallis Wests. There have been various explanations of his attitude, the best credited being that Col. Cornwallis West deeply offended the Duke by some biting sarcasms when they were both young men. It is also said that the Duke aspired to a royal marriage for his grandson. At any rate, the young man was shipped off to South Africa, where, as an aide de camp to Sir Alfred Milner, he was at once removed from Miss West and from danger of death on the battlefield.

Then, on Dec. 22, 1899, the old Duke died, and the new Duke hurried home. During his absence, however, Capt. Gordon Wood had won Miss West's heart. The young Duke, on learning of this state of affairs, returned to South Africa. In the meantime his rival was killed while fighting the Boers.

Capt. Wood was an officer of the Shropshire Yeomanry, which fought under Lord Methuen. In a battle last October he was wounded and borne to the rear on a litter. A second bullet struck him as he lay helpless, and killed him. He was a handsome man of good family, and popular in the fashionable society of London, but was almost penniless.

The Duke again went home, and renewed his attentions to Miss West. After a time she accepted him, and yesterday's wedding resulted.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Col. William Cornwallis West, and a sister of Lieut. George Cornwallis West, whose marriage last year to Lady Randolph Churchill, (formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York City,) caused a great deal of comment. The bride's father has been Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire since 1872, and is Honorary Colonel of the Third Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Col. Cornwallis West has developed a new seaside place, Milford-on-Sea, on his property in Hampshire, opposite the Needles, with considerable success, and is the owner of about 10,000 acres of land. The bride's elder sister is the wife of the Prince of Pless.

The Duke owns about 30,000 acres of land in Cheshire and Flintshire, and no less than 600 acres in the heart of London. He is the patron of twelve livings. His country seats are Eaton Hall, Chester, and Halkin, Flintshire. His London residence is Grosvenor House. In a few years he will not only be the richest Duke, but one of the richest men in Great Britain. The leases of his London property will expire, and he will be able to sell or lease it again at a thousand per cent. more than his great-grandfather obtained.

CRUSH AT DESCHANEL WEDDING.

Remarkable Scene Outside Church—Bridegroom Wears a Frock Coat.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The religious wedding of Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Mlle. Germaine Brice, (who were married civilly on Feb. 13,) took place to-day in the Church of St. Germain des Pres. President Loubet and a most distinguished assemblage were present.

There was an extraordinary scene outside the church at noon, the hour fixed for the ceremony. Thousands of invitations had been issued, and the church was not large enough to accommodate all, so the latest arrivals, including the principal witnesses and all the leading guests, found themselves in the midst of a struggling throng of Paris notabilities, elbowing one another in endeavors to obtain entrance.

M. Deschanel, his bride and their parents, were kept waiting at the church door for ten minutes before the police could force a passage through the crowd.

Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador; Gen. André, Minister of War; Victorien Sardou, M. Méline, and Count and Countess Boni de Castellane arrived almost together. Gen. Porter waved his invitation card and begged to be allowed to pass. The only response was the waving of a thousand other cards and a general shout of "We have cards, too!" So Gen. Porter and other personages, including all the Cabinet Ministers, except Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, who has not yet recovered, had to wait outside until the Prefect of Police, M. Lépine, conducted them to a side door.

The throng inside the church absolutely lacked decorum, and had to be prevented from seizing the front seats reserved for President Loubet and the chief women guests. The spectators hustled and jostled one another in their efforts to secure the best seats, and some of those present even climbed into the pulpit.

The ceremony was performed amid the ceaseless chatter of the smartly attired guests.

M. Deschanel was much commended for wearing a frock coat, thus breaking the French tradition that evening dress must be worn at all weddings, whatever the time of day.

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 16.—No regular round in the international chess masters' tournament was played at the Casino to-day, only drawn and adjourned games from previous rounds being scheduled to be contested. At the end of the day's play Gunsberg had beaten Marshall, Mason had disposed of Winawer, and Tschigorin had downed Reggio. The records of the players to date follow:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Alapin	6½	1½	Mason	3	4½
Blackburne	4¼	3¼	Mieses	4	4
Didier	½	7½	Reggio	3½	4½
Gunsberg	5½	2½	Scheve	5½	2½
Janowski	6	2	Schiechter	5½	2½
Marco	2½	4½	Tschigorin	5½	1½
Marshall	1½	5½	Winawer	½	7½

Insuring Financiers' Lives.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A member of Lloyd's tells the papers that J. Pierpont Morgan's life is being insured with London companies by investors interested in his projects. About £10,000 was written at less than 10 per cent. So far as is known the custom of insuring financiers, as Queen Victoria's life was insured, is growing. Probably Cecil Rhodes represents more policies written in England than any other capitalist living, though the amount is less now than it was a few years ago, when the African schemes depended more on his management.

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

2,000 yards Broché Crêpe de Chine,
(Black and Colors),
Sold Hitherto for $2.50 yard. To-morrow at $1.25 Yard.

BOOT and SHOE DEP'T. (Third Floor.)

A stock of Women's Boots at prices much below regular value will be placed on sale to-morrow, MONDAY, as follows:

Women's Chrome Calf Patent Leather Laced Boots, extension soles, . . per pair, $2.75

Women's Glacé Kid Boots with kid tips and military heels; Button and Lace, per pair, 2.50

Women's Glacé Kid Button Boots, patent leather tips, ... per pair, 2.00

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PRUSSIAN COMMERCE VS. PRUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.—The recent debates in the Prussian Diet concerning the Government's contemplated tariff policy have revealed a strong opposition to what is regarded as the Ministry's capitulation to the Agrarians. The arguments indulged in by the latter may be summarized as follows:

Agriculture was suffering to such an extent from the present low tariffs that increased duties were absolutely necessary if Germany was not to become exclusively a manufacturing and trading country. The peasantry form the backbone of German military strength, it is declared, and constitute by their loyalty and patriotism a bulwark against the Socialists, but if the Government, by refusing or neglecting to secure an increase in the duties, continued to display indifference to the welfare of the peasants and other classes dependent on agriculture, a very bad effect would be produced. Should the tariff on wheat and other field produce be increased, the working classes in the towns would not suffer from the increased price of provisions, for wages would go up on account of the industrial activity which would arise from the increased purchasing power of the agricultural classes. Moreover, the best market for German manufactures was the home market.

To these assertions the promoters of German commercialism urge that high protective duties would not benefit the agricultural laborers, but only the landowners. It was also a mistake to suppose that wages were bound to rise with an increase in the price of provisions. If wages were raised it would increase the cost of production of manufactured articles, and thus endanger the German export trade and lessen the number of workmen who could be employed. But far more important, the Radical speakers contended, is the fact that an increase in the duties on grain would enormously increase the difficulty of negotiating commercial treaties with Russia and America. The Radicals call attention to the fact that during the ten years which have elapsed since the present commercial treaties, with their comparatively low duties on imports into Germany, came into forge, the trade of the country has increased at an almost fabulous rate.

In support of the argument for the maintenance of the status quo the Vissische Zeitung quotes from the official statistics of German trade, showing that a high tariff and its consequent results upon commercial treaties would bring disaster to the now flourishing commeree and mechanical industries of the country. The value of the goods imported into Prussia in 1900 was 5,557,000,000 marks, or about $1,375,000,000, as against 3,962,000,000 marks in 1893. During the same period the value of Prussian exports rose from 3,092,000,000 marks to 4,414,000,000 marks. According to the Zeitung, the foreign trade of all Germany has increased to such an extent under the commercial policy hitherto pursued that it has the same right as agriculture to be "protected" by the State, although in a different sense.

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THE FUTURE OF CRETE.—It has already been noted in these columns that the results of Prince George's visit to European capitals in the hope of gaining some definite information as to whether the powers were prepared to act in regard to Crete were purely negative. Since then the Sultan of Turkey has intimated to the powers that he is disposed to favor the creation of a principality similar to Bulgaria. In Athens such a solution of the problem is said to be highly unpopular, and the agitation for the absorption of Crete by Greece is constantly augmenting. Such a union is manifestly desired by all Cretans, but a determination to preserve their local autonomy and to retain the Prince at the head of affairs is equally conspicuous. In short, the Cretans would like to bear the same relation to Greece that Samos does to Turkey, Greece assuming the payment of any tribute for release from Turkish jurisdiction that the powers may deem proper.

While it is conceded on all hands that the powers are not at present prepared to consent to a union with Greece, Prince George, who holds the warrant of High Commissioner from the powers, has given notice that, as Crete cannot be further benefited by him under present conditions, on the expiration of his mandate, next November, he will decline to fill the post of High Commissioner under the conditions now prevailing. In the light of this declaration, accompanied with a modified demand that the more serious obstructions to Cretan legislation be removed, it is believed that the powers will take certain steps which will prevent Prince George from retiring, as it is everywhere admitted that his administration has been a great success. Among the more important suggestions of the High Commissioner is that Greek troops be substituted for the international contingents, and the placing of the former under the orders of the Prince. This step, it is declared, would give relief to the powers and, at the same time, be no infringement of the Sultan's suzerainty.

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A NEW GROUPING OF AUSTRIAN PARTIES.—The future attitude of the Austrian Parliament may be rendered clearer if the cable dispatches denoting its actions were read in the light of certain political combinations which have been brought about since the Reichsrath elections last month. A permanent fusion is now said to exist between the Catholic People's Party and the late Centre Party, under the leadership of Dr. Kathrein. The new Centre Club declares that it adheres to its Catholic, dynastic, and Austrian sympathies; that it maintains its advocacy of the rights of the German people, and that it considers equal respect for the rights of all the contending racial factions to be the surest guarantee for the unity, welfare, and political power of the Monarchy. The manifesto further supports the maintenance of Parliamentary Government, and urges the conclusion of some arrangement by which the House could devote itself to its Parliamentary labors with a view to the solution of economic and social questions and of the question of commercial treaties.

Moreover, it is learned that the German Progressive Party has expressed its readiness to take part in a conference of all the German parties with a view to the definite establishment of German as a State language. The Progressives are also endeavoring to secure the common action of the German parties in the question of the Presidency, and hail with satisfaction the agitation of the German People's Party in favor of a coalition of all the German parties in questions of interest for the German people.

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THE NEW BELGIUM GAMBLING BILL.—Debate over the Gambling bill in the Belgium Chamber has forced the Minister of Finance, M. de Smet de Naeyer, to adopt a middle course between suppressing what has become a national scandal, and destroying the prosperity of such resorts as Spa and Ostend, which represent immense financial interests. M. de Naeyer recently received assurances from the Governments of France and Spain of their willingness to co-operate in drawing up an international code of rules to regulate and, if possible, entirely to suppress all public casinos in their respective countries. There was considerable discussion over the passage of Article I. of the bill and the Government amendment, which provides that games of chance shall be allowed so long as the stakes do not exceed the cost of a drink of liquor. One Deputy pointed out that gamblers could easily evade the law by giving small coins a fictitious value, but this objection was over-ridden.

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HOW A MARSEILLES CHURCH WAS SAVED.—The Marseilles papers print various accounts of an incident that is alleged to have taken place in the Church of Notre Dame de la Garde, in that city. Although the stories differ as to details and form of narrative, they all agree upon the following points:

A gentleman entered the church a few days ago carrying two candles, which he placed in a chandelier. After lighting them he retired from the main body of the church and called two beggars who were standing at the door. Placing them in a position where they could see the chandelier, he gave each of them 10f. to watch the candles, and to relight them if the flame went out. He had made a vow, he said, and it was of great importance to his future hopes that both candles should be entirely consumed.

The man then withdrew and the beggars began their watch. As evening came on they became alarmed and called aloud to a priest whom they saw in a distant part of the church. When he went to them they declared that they had

EXTRA SESSION GOSSIP

Congressmen Do Not Expect a Call at Once, If at All.

Members Are Not Prepared to Discuss Either the Cuban or Philippine Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—If the President is to decide whether there shall be an extra session of Congress according to the judgment of members of the Senate and House, it is almost certain that he will not call for such a meeting at once, and possibly may avoid an extra session altogether. So many members have heard from the President his talk strongly intimating his intention to call an extra session that many of them were prepared to-day, at the Capitol, to believe the unfounded report that a day had been fixed, about the middle of March, for the assembling of the Fifty-seventh Congress in extraordinary session.

Some of those who have talked with the President, however, still insist that his inclination to have an extra session is conditional, that it may be determined fully by the actions of the Cubans in finishing their Constitution, and that it may be better to give time for private consideration of the proposed Constitution before asking Congress to discuss it for any purpose. Leading members of the Senate and House, who are fully aware of the unpreparedness of either body to discuss and act upon the Philippine question in any but the broadest manner, frankly deprecate the idea of calling the new Congress together as a reviewing body to analyze the Cuban Constitution.

One very warm supporter of the President in the Senate, a man who is disposed to accord the earliest and fullest freedom to Cuba consistent with the peace of that island, and the comfort and prosperity of the United States, says that a discussion of Cuba just now, by men who are not familiar with the problems to be presented, would be a "kindergarten" discussion of the most objectionable and probably mischievous sort. He expressed the belief that if an extra session were called it would be the policy of the leaders to adopt some general request to the President, to whom authority should be given to act upon the Constitution, to approve or disapprove it, or to ask that it be specifically amended to meet American expectations, rather than that Congress should specifically enumerate in debate the things that the Cubans must do before being permitted to escape from supervision and undertake to walk alone.

The President has seldom been known to talk so freely with members of Congress and other public men on any question he had in contemplation as he now talks with them concerning an extra session of Congress. He has apparently been revolving the subject in his own mind for the past month, and for that length of time has talked more or less pointedly with his callers.

A good deal of conjecture is being indulged in as to whether Speaker Henderson, in the event of an extra session, would appoint only committees to take up the business for which the session would be called or whether he would fully equip the House with committees to do all sorts of business. If there is to be an extra session it is assumed that it will be chiefly for Cuban action, but also to attend to some party business which it has been impossible to complete at the present session. Among these measures it is assumed that the Subsidy bill will be prominent, and that a determined effort will be made to get it through before the discussion of Cuba's relations to the United States is completed.

CUBANS DISCUSS RELATIONS.

Strong Opposition to Granting Naval Stations to United States—No Vote Taken.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention held a secret session lasting several hours this afternoon considering the question of the future relations between the United States and the Republic of Cuba. The commission which met Governor General Wood at Batabano last night offered no formal report, but asked that the matter be considered in Committee of the Whole. A majority of the delegates opposed the granting to the United States of the right to maintain naval stations in Cuba, and a large number favored leaving the relations between the United States and Cuba for the future republic to settle.

The right of the United States to intervene at any time for the present preservation of peace was also the subject of a stormy discussion. The questions of regulating loans and the foreign relations developed no opposition.

Señor Giberga presented a formulation of the relations adopted by the Democratic Party at a meeting last night, allowing the United States to intervene with reference to all loans and treaties, for the preservation of peace, to keep an army here if necessary and to maintain naval stations; and providing, furthermore, that if these concessions are not satisfactory the United States may draw up others that are.

Señor Giberga said that such relations were advocated by every property holder, and pleaded with the delegates not to be led by political sentiment where the welfare of the island is at stake.

No vote was taken, and a further discussion will be had on Monday.

One of the delegates in the course of an interview said that the convention would never agree to allow the United States to establish and maintain naval stations, as the people look upon this concession as unpatriotic and a practical giving up of their independence. The only way the United States can obtain this right, the delegate said, would be by insisting upon the concession, the responsibility for making which the convention does not want to take.

CUBAN ECONOMIC CONVENTION.

Committee Urges Removal of Whole Export Duty on Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The committee representing the Cuban Economic Convention which has been in Washington for some days had a talk with Secretary Root to-day in reference to the objects of the convention. In the first place they wanted the export duty on tobacco wiped out. The War Department not long ago ordered the duty to be cut 50 per cent., and found that this meant a loss of $400,000 annually in revenue. The reduction now asked consequently would deplete the Cuban revenues at least $400,000 more.

The committee maintains that it would be true economy to do this, as thereby the tobacco interest, one of the most important in Cuba, could be resuscitated and the small planters given a chance. The order making the first cut has not yet taken effect, being dated as of April 1, and the Presidential order prohibits any change in the Cuban tariffs before March 31.

The committee also wanted the United States duties on Cuban tobacco and sugar reduced, which, of course, involves something in the nature of a reciprocity arrangement. Finally they asked authorization for an appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of breeding cattle, the animals to be loaned to the people for the purpose of stimulating the cattle industry and to restock the island.

Secretary Root listened attentively to the representations made, and promised to give them due consideration. There was some indication from the character of the conversation that a general revision of the Cuban tariff would be made by the United States authorities.

GOVERNMENT OF PANGASINAN.

Officers Appointed—Americans in Majority in Provincial Board.

DAGUPAN, P. I., Feb. 16.—A beginning has been made by the Civil Government of Pangasinan, in the passage of a bill which, applied with the General Provincial Code, transferred to Pangasinan four barrios (towns) of New Ecija, the adjoining southeasterly province.

Officers have been appointed, with salaries, as follows: Governor—Prefecto Sison, $2,000; Secretary—Ramon Baclet, $1,500; Treasurer—Capt. Hardeman of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, $2,500; Supervisor—Capt. Maloney of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, $2,000; Fiscal—Ignacio Villamor, $1,500.

Col. Smith recommended Jovellano, the Alcaide of Dagupan, for Governor. At the close of the proceedings speeches were delivered by Jovellano, Flores, Tervera, and the new Governor. The gist of all was peace under American sovereignty. All the utterances were much applauded.

According to the General act, the Provincial Boards consist of a Governor, Treasurer, and Supervisor. This gives the American appointees a majority.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL DEBATE.

The House Makes But Little Progress on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House to-day made little progress with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The major portion of the time was spent in debating a proposition offered by Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) to strike out the appropriating of $100,000 for the free transportation of silver coin. It was defeated—61 to 66. At 4 o'clock public business was suspended to allow the members to pay tribute to the memory of the late Representative Hoffecker of Delaware.

In retaliation against the action of Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, yesterday in filibustering against the passage of private claims, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, to-day attempted to block the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill until a quorum was produced. When Mr. Cannon made the motion to go into Committee of the Whole to resume the consideration of the bill, Mr. Richardson demanded a division. The division showed less than 100 members present, and Mr. Richardson made the point of no quorum. "The gentleman from Illinois yesterday," said he, "insisted upon a quorum to pass an $800 claim. I think we should have a quorum to-day to pass a measure carrying $60,000,000."

"The gentleman may make himself responsible for an extra session," observed Mr. Cannon in reply as the Speaker directed a call of the House. Under that order the doors were closed, and the Sergeant at Arms was directed to bring in absent members. Two hundred and one members appeared, all voting for Mr. Cannon's motion, and, accordingly the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Olmsted (Rep., Penn.) continued to make points of order against all new legislation in the bill, and such increases as were not authorized by law. He said the Republicans were being attacked for extravagance, and it was time that every appropriation should be carefully scrutinized and every increase cut off unless such increase was imperatively necessary to maintain the efficiency of the public service.

Mr. Hill moved to strike out the item of $100,000 for the free transportation of silver coin. The motion was opposed by Mr. McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Mr. Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) and by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) It was defeated—61 to 66.

Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment to appropriate $50,000 for food and supplies for the native inhabitants of Alaska. Mr. Cannon made a point of order. Pending a decision upon the point of order the committee rose.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Senate Increases Total—To Buy Grounds for Peking Legation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was reported to-day to the Senate, with an increase of $47,420 over the allowance of the House, making the total $1,865,228. The largest item of increase is $20,000 for legation grounds at Peking, China, and $5,000 for student interpreters in China. Other changes are:

Salaries of Ministers to Bolivia and to Persia increased to $7,500; Consul General at Ottawa increased to $4,000; Consuls at Marseilles and Coburg made Consuls General; new Consuls at Christopher, West Indies, and St. Pierre, St. Pierre Island, at $1,500 each; consular salaries increased at Quebec, Odessa, Para, Lorenzo Marques, Asuncion, Copenhagen, Leghorn, Port Stanley, Liege, and Stettin, $500 each.

The purchase at Peking is for land adjoining the present legation and the buildings thereon, as recommended by Minister Conger. The student interpreters are to be five in number, to study the Chinese language with a view to aiding the Consuls in China.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

Exports Increase Largely, but Those to This Country Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department to-day made public a statement showing the commerce of the Philippines for the seven months ended July 31, 1900. The total value of merchandise, gold, and silver, imported into the islands during the period named was $18,309,554, an increase of $3,820,398, or over 40 per cent. compared with 1899.

The total exports from the Philippines to all countries combined amounted in value to $15,624,015, an increase of 34½ per cent. over 1899.

The trade with the United States was: Imports from this country, $1,092,726; exports, $1,826,678. These latter figures, as compared with the results for the same period of the preceding year, indicate a gain of over 78 per cent. in the imports, and a material decrease in the exports.

ALLEGED CRISIS AT MANILA.

Englishman Makes Charges Against MacArthur, Remey, and Taft.

MANILA, Feb. 16.—The Cashier of the Hongkong Bank at Manila, A. Ross, wrote a letter, which was published in The South Australian Register, accusing the United States Philippine Commissioners of being short sighted, ignorant, and incapable, saying the Government here is much detested, asserting that a crisis exists, and that the banks and British merchants maintain a hostile attitude toward the Government. Ross also said the English club here considered Gen. MacArthur, Judge Taft, and Rear Admiral Remey unfit persons for English gentlemen to meet socially. The republication of the letter here caused a sensation. The manager of the bank and the influential English gentlemen repudiate the Ross letter and deprecate the whole affair.

Lieut. Lee, with a detachment of the First Cavalry, recently overtook 200 insurgents near Batangas. After a stubborn fight the enemy was driven into the mountains. Lieut. Mapes of the Thirty-second Regiment has captured five rebel officers, twenty men, and eighteen guns nine miles from Manila.

Mr. Bradley, formerly the legal adviser of the Military Governor, died of typhoid fever to-day. His body will be shipped to the Elks of Chicago.

SENATE PASSES MINOR BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—On motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate to-day decided to consider until 1 o'clock unobjected bills on the calendar. Under that order the following bills were passed:

Referring to the Court of Claims the claim of William E. Woodbridge for compensation for use by the United States of his invention relating to projectiles.

Providing for the payment of not exceeding $20 each to the former employes in the cigar factory of William M. Jacobs at Lancaster, Penn., the factory having been seized by the Government on account of frauds.

To amend the acts for the protection of birds and the preservation of game and fish, and for the prevention of their sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia.

Permitting the transportation by steam vessels of gasolene and other products of petroleum when carried by motor vehicles known as automobiles when used as source of motive power.

Providing that it shall be a misdemeanor for a civilian to refuse to appear and testify before a military court-martial.

Regulating assessments for water mains in the District of Columbia.

To confirm a lease with the Seneca Nation of Indians of certain lands near Irving, N. Y.

Capt. King Discharged from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—According to an order issued at the War Department to-day, Capt. Cyril W. King, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, has been discharged from the service of the United States by direction of the President, to take effect Feb. 15, 1901, "his services being no longer required."

This action indicates that Capt. King will not be court-martialed for alleged misconduct, involving the alleged acceptance of a bribe from a contractor for work at Fort Morgan, Ala., and that further proceedings under the charge upon which he was arrested will be left to the determination of the civil authorities.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

William H. Parker of Massachusetts, special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in the district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

Lieut. Commander Theodore Porter to be a Commander in the navy.

197 Pension Bills Passed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the Senate this afternoon 197 private pension bills were passed, among them being bills giving pensions of $50 a month to the widows of Gen. Du Barry, Admiral Crosby, Col. Liscum, Admiral Picking, and Commissary General Penrose.

SUBSIDY BILL SET ASIDE

Oleomargarine Measure Displaces It in the Senate.

Senators Proctor and Tillman Compare Experiences in Dairying—No Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—At the conclusion of the morning hour in the Senate to-day, when the unfinished business—the Shipping bill—was laid before the body, Mr. Spooner moved to proceed to the consideration of the Oleomargarine bill. By a practically unanimous vote the motion prevailed. Thus the Subsidy bill was displaced as the unfinished business, and the Oleomargarine bill was placed in that order. After little over an hour's consideration of the measure it was laid aside in order that unobjected bills on the calendar might be considered. Nearly 300 bills, including private pension bills, were passed during the day.

In the absence of Mr. Frye, President pro tem, who is confined to his house by illness, Mr. Perkins of California occupied the chair when Mr. Spooner made his motion. The motion was agreed to, 45 to 2, Senators Chilton (Dem., Texas,) and Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) casting the only votes in the negative.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) appealed to Mr. Proctor, "in view of the almost unanimous vote," by which the Oleomargarine bill was taken up to permit a vote to be taken upon the measure immediately. Half a dozen Democrats were on their feet at once. Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) gaining recognition, said: "I want to say to the Senator from Maine that the almost unanimous vote to take up the bill was not because the Senate is unanimously in favor of it, but it was in order to get rid of, set aside, and give a black eye to the Ship Subsidy bill."

"Not that they love Caesar less," suggested Mr. Hale, smilingly, "but that they love Rome more." [Laughter.]

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, from which the Oleomargarine bill was reported, made a statement as to the bill. He was of opinion that the enactment of the bill would put the oleomargarine business upon a sound and honest basis, and in the end the oleomargarine manufacturers would be the better for the change.

"Is it the object of this bill," inquired Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) "to collect revenue or is it intended to discourage the manufacture of oleomargarine?"

"The measure shows on its face," replied Mr. Proctor, "that the measure is partly for the collection of revenue and partly for the protection of the honest butter product." He declared that oleomargarine now was foisted upon the consumer as butter.

"I want to know," inquired Mr. Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) "if the principal object of this bill is not to raise the price of dairy butter and thus impose upon the common people?"

"I think," responded Mr. Proctor, "that it will have a very slight effect in that direction." He said the United States had suffered much in its export of dairy products because of the substitution of oleomargarine for butter in the export trade, and he thought this bill and the amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill adopted yesterday would remedy the trouble very materially.

The discussion took a rather humorous turn when Mr. Proctor and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) began comparing their respective experiences in dairying. Mr. Proctor said he milked 250 cows and had had fifty years of dairy experience.

Mr. Tillman said he used to carry his butter to market every Saturday, and he went from the dairy to the Governor's chair. The South Carolina Senator declared that the restrictions on coloring should apply to butter and oleomargarine alike, and he caused much amusement by the vehemence of his denunciation of "axle grease" and all other decoctions, concoctions, and contraptions put off on the public, although he held that if a purchaser wanted axle grease he was entitled to have it. The Senator spoke of one kind of butter that was so strong that a man had to put a brick in the top of his hat to get the taste out of the roof of his mouth.

Without completing the bill it was laid aside for the purpose of taking up unobjected House bills.

Proposed Change in Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Heitfeld of Idaho to-day proposed an amendment to the Subsidy bill, giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to fix the rates of freight and passenger charges on all ships receiving subsidy under the act; also an amendment excluding from subsidy all tank ships and vessels carrying petroleum in cases or barrels.

River and Harbor Bill Cannot Pass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The opinion was expressed by several Senators to-day that, although the River and Harbor bill would be reported from the Commerce Committee, it would not pass the Senate. One Republican Senator said that, while he had not yet determined to conduct a fight against the bill, it could not be passed at this session.

Dead-lock on Tax Reduction Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The conferrees on the War Tax Reduction bill held a meeting to-day which lasted for an hour and a half. Nothing was accomplished. No vote was taken. The House conferrees insisted that they could not accept the Senate substitute, and the Senate conferrees maintained that if any measure was to become law the House must agree to the Senate bill. There seems practically a dead-lock.

Fortifications Bill Completed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Fortifications bill. It carries an increase over the House bill of $311,000, of which $225,000 is for the purchase of land on Cushings Island, Me., and the erection of batteries, and $71,000 for carriages for 12-inch mortars. There is a decrease of $25,000 for the care of fortifications.

A SNEAK THIEF'S MISTAKE.

Leaves $5,000 in Diamonds and Takes Only $200 in Clothes.

To a mistake in judgment on the part of a sneak thief is due the fact that Mrs. John Ladging and her daughter of 45 West Thirty-eighth Street are still in possession of about $5,000 worth of diamond jewelry that the light-fingered one might easily have attached himself to if he had but known. As it is, Mr. Ladging, who is a retired business man, and the women of the family are tempering the regret that they feel at the sudden disappearance of some $200 worth of trinkets and clothing with the thought of what might have been.

Mr. Ladging and his daughter were dining last evening on the first floor of their home, when an unusual draught of cold air swept into the room. Mr. Ladging, surmising that something was wrong, arose and went into the hall. He saw the front door wide open, and, pursuing his investigation further, was just in time to see the fleeing figure of a man turning into Sixth Avenue. The departing one carried a dress-suit case, and a quantity of clothing over one arm.

A hurried investigation showed that several overcoats had been taken from the hall. The thief had gone to the second floor, and, passing by the rooms of Mrs. Ladging and her daughter, the doors of which stood ajar, entered two rooms occupied by guests. There he gathered up such articles as he found. In Mrs. Ladging's room a jewel case with $3,500 worth of diamonds lay invitingly. In the daughter's room there was another jewel case, which contained diamonds valued at $1,500. Neither was taken. Mr. Ladging immediately notified the West Thirtieth Street Station and Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan were put on the case.

Pittsburg May Have a Big Strike.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—Unless the Master Builders of this city comply with the demands of the Building Trades' Council, a general strike will be declared, which will involve at least 150,000 workmen. Nearly every mechanic in the city is expecting an advance of from 5 to 20 per cent. The date upon which many of the scales expire is April 1, and unless the Master Builders grant an advance, the indications are that there will be a general suspension in the building trades, and work on the big structures will have to be suspended.

Attachment Against a Chicago Firm.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against the W. D. Boyce Company of Chicago for $3,660 in favor of the International Paper Company for paper delivered in August and September, 1899. It was served on three advertising agents here.

WINDING UP THE STEEL DEAL.

Conferences to Settle Unfinished Details to be Continued To-day.

No announcement in regard to the steel deal was made yesterday. Francis Lynde Stetson, in whose offices the chief conferences have been held, declined to say anything except: "No announcement will be made from this office. Lawyers do not in such circumstances recite what has been accomplished."

"The consummation of the deal," said an authority on the subject last evening, "will be made public next Tuesday. The conferences to settle unfinished details will continue to-morrow, Sunday.

"The story that a title has been selected for the Morgan syndicate company is absurd. People unfamiliar with the details of promoting and organizing companies do not know that until acts of incorporation are filed the secret most carefully guarded is the title of the company. In a case like this were the title known it would be profitable pirating to organize a small corporation under such a title and incorporate it. The big company would have to change its title or buy out the pirating company. Equally speculative is the announcement that Charles M. Schwab has been selected to manage the new company; the statement is unwarranted. It's guesswork, while the guess may prove to be a good one. In regard to the incorporation of the new company, I shall not give a hint as to the State where the act will be filed."

Another story that Elverton R. Chapman is to be the financial head of the Morgan syndicate steel company was denied by Mr. Chapman.

"The position of the American Steel and Wire Company," said William Edenborn, one of its Directors, "is precisely what it was yesterday. There has been no change in the situation. Mr. Morgan is conducting the deal, and when it is consummated we shall know the details. In the meantime each company that may enter the new company is preparing data in regard to its condition. John W. Gates, who has been laid up at the Waldorf-Astoria with a throat ailment, may be down town on Monday. He was able to be up to-day."

No person identified with the Morgan syndicate, the Carnegie minority stockholders, and financial concerns that are always associated with Mr. Morgan's enterprises gave information which in any particular corroborated a story that the Carnegie minority stockholders have been settled with. Andrew M. Moreland, formerly Secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company and now a Director of the Carnegie Company, who owns 800 of its shares, left the Hotel Manhattan yesterday for Pittsburg. He had since his arrival in New York declined to talk as a minority stockholder. The bank statement yesterday was generally regard as furnishing no evidence of large cash payments to Mr. Carnegie and majority stockholders.

LATEST REPORTS IN PITTSBURG.

Mr. Frick to Have $45,000,000 Worth of Stock, It Is Said.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—President C. M. Schwab and H. C. Frick are expected home from New York to-morrow morning, after spending the greater portion of the week in that city in connection with the Carnegie-Morgan deal.

It is understood in Pittsburg that Mr. Schwab was really the man who consummated the great consolidation, in that a number of matters came up that threatened seriously to overturn all the negotiations, but which obstacles were removed by the tact of the Carnegie President.

Mr. Frick has been in New York looking after the interests of the minority stockholders, of which he is one of the largest. By the arrangement made, it is said that he will receive $22,500,000 in preferred stock and $22,500,000 in common stock. In the same proportion the capital of the Carnegie Company will increase from $160,000,000 to $480,000,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, will report to Gen. William A. Shafferty, Fifth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, now under orders to proceed with a battalion of his regiment from Cuba to Newport News, will await orders at the latter place for the convenience of the Government.

Capt. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a Major of cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a Major is announced, to date from Feb. 2.

First Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a Captain of cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a Captain is announced, to date from Feb. 2.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: First Lieut. Fred. R. Brown, to the Seventh Infantry, Company C, to date from Dec. 11, 1900. He will report for duty with the Ninth Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. William T. Merry, to the First Infantry, Company I, to date from Dec. 11, 1900. He will remain on duty with the Twenty-third Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. Frederick B. Kerr, to the Twenty-second Infantry, Company M, to date from Dec. 11, 1900.

First Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company M, to date from Dec. 17, 1900. He will join his company.

First Lieut. Clyffard Game, to the Fourth Infantry, Company A, to date from Jan. 15, 1901. He will remain on duty with the Eleventh Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. George W. Stuart to the Tenth Infantry, Company I, to date from Jan. 17, 1901. He will remain with the Seventh Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. William T. Patten to the Seventeenth Infantry, Company I, to date from Jan. 22, 1901. He will join his company.

Col. John W. French, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and enter upon duty pertaining to the organization of the Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Deputy Commissary General, United States Army, will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on official business for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the process of manufacturing the emergency rations recently adopted by the board of officers appointed for that purpose.

Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Ninth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery at Fort Sheridan.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. T. Gray is detached from the Prairie when she goes out of commission, and ordered to the Amphitrite March 15.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall is detached from the Honolulu station, and ordered to the Solace.

Paymaster J. S. Phillips is detached from the Solace, and ordered to the Honolulu station as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. Potter is detached from the Manila, and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster J. W. Morse is detached from the Wilmington; ordered home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster C. J. Peoples is detached from the Puget Sound Naval Station March 15, and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the Wilmington. He will report for passage on the Solace April 15.

Paymaster H. A. Dent is detached from the Norfolk Yard March 1 and ordered to the Puget Sound Naval Station March 15 as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pierce is detached from the Concord and ordered home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. Pigman, Jr., is detached from the Amphitrite March 15 and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty on the Concord. He will report for passage on the Solace April 15.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. H. Woods is detached from the Monadnock and ordered home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster J. D. Robnett is detached from the New York yard April 1 and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty on the Monadnock. He will report for passage on the Solace April 15.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. M. Lukesh is detached from the Monocacy and ordered home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster M. R. Goldsborough is detached from the Dolphin March 15 and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty on the Monocacy. He will report for passage on the Solace April 15.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. Bryan is detached from the Yorktown and ordered home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster U. G. Ammen is ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty on the New Orleans. He will report for passage on the Solace April 15.

Paymaster S. L. Heap is detached from the Oregon and ordered home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Biscoe is detached from the Franklin March 15 and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty on the Oregon. He will report for passage on the Solace April 15.

Paymaster R. T. M. Ball is detached from the Indiana March 1 and ordered to the Franklin March 15.

Lieut. H. K. Benham is ordered to duty as Inspector of Equipment at the Maryland Steel Company plant, Sparrow's Point, and Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, in addition to his present duties.

Capt. F. Courtis's sick leave is extended three months.

Lieut. R. Spear is detached from the Independence and ordered to permanent duty on the Solace.

Lieut. H. A. Pearson is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Lieut. C. B. McVay, Jr., is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to wait orders.

The New York in Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The New York went into commission to-day. It is expected at the Navy Department she will be ready to start on her voyage to Manila in about ten days.

All the world's a stage—special values on our boards now.

Our Remnant Sale closes on Saturday, the 23d. We give you an assortment of the choicest goods that we have offered this entire season. You get double value by taking advantage of our sale.

Suits to order, $14; coat and vest, $10.50; trousers, $4. All our fancy silk vestings, $6, regardless of their former cost. Pay us a visit—and become a lasting friend.

Our Full Dress and Tuxedos, made of German or English Drape, silk trimmed throughout, at $30, are special value.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOLF FIXTURES

Washington's Birthday Will Be Lively Both North and South.

LAKEWOOD'S THREE-DAY EVENT

Many Prizes Offered by the Century Club—South Florida Championship at Palm Beach This Week.

Golfers in the metropolitan district who enjoy the snap of competitive interest look forward to the coming week to add more activity to the game than it has enjoyed in the local world since the first of the year. The milder weather of the last two days has caused the snow that temporarily buried the links from sight to disappear rapidly, and as Washington's birthday always brings out several good contests when the game can be enjoyed under fairly good conditions the golfing fraternity is hopeful of some lively sport.

The chief feature will be the three-day open tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood. It will be the first contest of that sort given by the club in three years, and the committee has provided an attractive programme to encourage a good test of golf. Lakewood suffered less from snow than most of the courses nearer New York, and the sandy soil has absorbed the moisture so thoroughly that the turf on both of the Lakewood links was in very good playing condition yesterday.

The contest will open Thursday morning with an eighteen-hole qualifying round, the players to be divided in order of scores into four sets of eight, each set continuing at match play for its special cup. The qualifying round will be the only event on the first day, and competitors may start at any time up to 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Two match play rounds for the four cups will be played on Washington's Birthday, and the finals will come on Saturday, when there will also be an eighteen-hole handicap for gross and net score prizes. Entries close with William A. Hamilton, Secretary of the club, Wednesday evening. A number have already been received, and it is expected that at least fifty will start.

The Lakewood Golf Club will not hold any special Washington's Birthday event, giving way to make the Country Club's tournament a success. Many of Lakewood's good golfers are at Palm Beach and other Florida resorts, but, notwithstanding the absentees, a fair delegation of local players will be on hand for the event. The Country Club course has nine holes, with a playing distance of 2,758 yards, the bogy score being 38.

Coming nearer home, competitions will be held on Washington's Birthday at St. Andrew's, Baltusrol, Dyker Meadow, Nassau County, and probably some others, according to the weather. At Baltusrol the second and last match for the February Twin Holiday Cups will be held. James A. Tyng, by his marvelous Winter score of 86 on Lincoln's Birthday, seems a sure winner. Hugh K. Toler, one of the Baltusrol cracks, and who finished a bad third in the first event, said yesterday: "Tyng stole my thunder. I generally hold the record for Winter playing at Baltusrol, but since Tyng has entered my domains so ruthlessly, I don't know whether I will play in any more Winter games there or not."

Florida continues to furnish the bulk of interesting golf news, and the presence of so many good Northern players on the East and West Coast links sustains the interest among the home element in the games that are now of weekly occurrence. It is a poor week that does not see some Southern record broken, and silver trophies are offered so lavishly at the various hotel links that if a player finds himself outclassed in one locality he simply has to move to another resort to become a probable winner of mugs, which later in the season he can display in his Northern home, to the edification of his less-fortunate golfing friends.

James Douglas, professional of the Oakland Golf Club, Long Island, is at Palm Beach, assisting Arthur H. Fenn in the care of the course. Owing to differences of opinion in the Oakland Club between himself and some members of the committee, Douglas handed in his resignation. Since his departure the matter has been amicably settled, and Douglas will be seen in his old quarters when the metropolitan season reopens.

BARKER TO PLEAD ABERRATION.

Emotional Insanity Part of His Defense for Shooting the Rev. John Keller.

Prosecutor Erwin of Jersey City learned yesterday that emotional insanity would be a part of Marshal Van Winkle's defense of Thomas G. Barker, when arraigned for shooting the Rev. John Keller.

In order to be prepared to meet this issue, he retained Dr. John D. McGill and Dr. William R. Fisher. With them the Prosecutor went to the jail, where Barker was subjected to a rigid examination by the two physicians. Neither they nor the Prosecutor would give any particulars in regard to the examination, though Dr. McGill admitted that it had been made.

Marshal Van Winkle, of counsel for Thomas G. Barker, announced that if the Rev. Mr. Keller's condition continued to improve he would apply to Judge Blair on Tuesday for an order admitting Barker to bail. He believes that by that time the clergyman's recovery will be assured.

The Rev. Mr. Keller's condition showed so much improvement yesterday that Drs. Strasser and Exton did not consider it was necessary to issue a bulletin. The doctors had intended to test his vision in the afternoon, but they said the eye was doing so well that they had postponed the test until to-day, when Dr. Eagleton, the eye specialist, will be present.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Very Important Sale of

Ready-for-Use Sheets and Pillow Cases,

From the Famous Mills of The Dover Manufacturing Company.

Once a year this great opportunity is offered to us, once a year we offer it to you, the clean up of the mills, all the small lots, all the odd sizes, all the goods that are slightly imperfect, soiled or finger-marked,

at Great Concessions from Regular Prices.

The lot consists of 5,000 Hemmed Sheets, 1,400 Hemstitched Sheets, 7,200 Hemmed Pillow Cases, 1,900 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 1,000 Assorted Bolster Slips,

in all sorts of qualities and sizes, and will be sold as follows:—

Hemmed Pillow Cases, all sizes,
Values up to 25c., closing price, 8½ each
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, all sizes,
Values up to 35c., closing price, 12½ each
Hemstitched Sheets,
Values up to 65c., at 49 each
Values up to 85c., at 59 each

Sheets with Hemmed Ends,
Values up to 50c., at 29 each
Values up to 65c., at 39 each
Values up to 75c., at 49 each
Bolster Cases,
Values up to 35c., at 19 each

All we can say is, don't miss such a chance!

A SALE OF

New Spring Ribbons

will begin at The Big Store to-morrow morning that ought to mean much to the woman who appreciates beauty and quality at moderate prices. These are some of the great values offered:—

All-Silk Satin Back Velvet Ribbons of a superior quality.
Width No. 1½; per piece of 10 yds., 49
Width No. 2; per piece of 10 yds., 59
Width No. 4; per yard, 7
Width No. 5; per yard, 9
Width No. 7; per yard, 11
Width No. 9; per yard, 15
Width No. 12; per yard, 19
Width No. 16; per yard, 22
Width No. 22; per yard, 27
Width No. 40; per yard, 29

New Fancy Striped Taffeta Ribbons, widths 40 and 50; worth up to 19c. a yard, special at 9

10,000 pieces of Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, width No. 2, of a superior quality, in black and other colors; regularly worth 22c. a yard, sale price only 17

1,500 pieces of Black, Heavy Double Faced Satin Ribbons, with cord edges; width No. 50; worth 39c., sale price 21

A Big Towel Sale.

It's the old story—pressed for ready cash. A manufacturer had to sacrifice a lot of 100,000 Towels—Fine Turkish Bath Towels at that—at less than the cost of the raw cotton—and now you can share in our bargain.

The prices throughout this lot are lower than current in 1896, when cotton was 5½c. a pound; now it's over 10c.!

Brown Turkish Bath Towels, at 5, 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 19 each.
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, at 10, 12½, 15, 19, 25, 39, 49 and 59 each.
Turkish Wash Cloths, at 3, 5 and 8 each.
Turkish Bath Sheets, at 2.45, 2.95, 3.50 and 3.95 per pair.
Turkish Bath Mats, at 39, 95 and 1.25 each.

All worth fully 1/3 more.

Paper Lamp Shades,

Candle and Banquet Shades, Paper Flowers, &c., for home decoration, at specially reduced prices, in our Stationery Department, for Monday, Feb. 18.

LAMP SHADES.

A large assortment of lamp shades, made in two ruffles of the highest quality of crape paper, in exquisite and delicate colors; regular price $1.50, special price, 69

CANDLE AND BANQUET SHADES.

An excellent variety of the new double tulip shades, all styles, in choice colorings and tintings; regular price 25c., special price, 16

PAPER FLOWERS.

A large and fine assortment of the finest paper flowers made, priced as follows for Monday's sale:—

Carnations—Red, pink and white; regularly sold at 40c. a dozen, to-morrow's special price, 25
Rosebuds—Pink, white and yellow; regularly sold at 40c. a dozen, to-morrow's special price, 25
Roses—Pink, white and yellow; regularly priced at 60c. a dozen, to-morrow's special price, 40

A Clearance Sale of Our Roof Conservatory's Entire Stock of

Decorative Plants

at less than cost

will begin Monday morning and continue until the whole stock is sold. It's impossible, of course, in a limited space to quote prices, but anything you select may be had at less than it has cost us. It's an opport

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REACHED BY ALL CAR LINES.

H Batterman

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

DAILY SAVING SALES

That Bear Sharp Criticism.

Every department in this wide-awake establishment is in touch with the needs of our appreciative trade, low priced ideas, reliable merchandise and prompt attention is the key of success here. Monday's sale is but an index of our daily offers.

Ladies' Spring Costumes, all wool Homespun, flounce skirt, short jaunty jacket, skirts lined with percaline **10.98**

Ladies' Spring Dress Skirts fine cheviot serge, with full flare flounce, trimmed with bands of silk **4.75**

Taffeta Silk Waists, fine quality, dainty shades, tucked back and front, bishop sleeve **2.98**

Ladies' Shoes, 3.50 and 3.98 stock Shoes, Monday **2.69**
Hand sewed welts, the latest shape toes, kid or patent leather tips, in fine glace kid and cloth tops, button or lace, widths A to EE, sizes 2½ to 8.

Ladies' Shoes, 2.00 values, Monday **1.49**
Dongola kid, patent leather tips, extension soles, button and lace, widths C to E, sizes 2½ to 7.

Ladies' Hose, fine and heavy quality, all wool, with double soles, heels and toes, regular 25c. and 39c. grades, Monday **15c**

Crepe de Chine, 24 inch, colored and black all silk Crepe de Chine, value 1.00 yd., Monday **79c**

Wool Granite Suitings, 44 inch, in all the new Spring colorings, including black, value 75c. yard, Monday **49c**

Black Mohair Crepon, 38 in. wide, suitable for separate skirts, actual value 75c. yard, Monday **39c**

Nickel Plated Scissors, full nickel plated Scissors and Shears, 6 to 9 inches, regular price 35c., Monday **19c**

Mourning Millinery—Spring styles of Mourning Hats, Turbans and Bonnets are ready for inspection. This showing surpasses all previous efforts as to style, finish, variety and quality of materials used. Our selection of styles to-morrow (much lower than elsewhere) ..... **3.50** to **12.00**

Taffeta Chiffon Hats and Fancy Braid Hats ready to trim, suitable for mourning ..... **1.95** to **4.75**

BLACK SILK FOLIAGE & SMALL BLACK ROSES ..... **49c.** to **98c.** bch

BLACK STRAW, SILK and fancy **BRAIDS** in great variety, for mourning, from ..... **25c.** to **1.50** per yd.

BLACK CREPE of very fine quality, two widths ..... **1.25** and **1.75**

JET BUCKLES in all the newest designs, bright and dull finish, from ..... **25c.** to **1.25**

Toilet Sets of White Porcelain, 6 large pieces, regular price, 1.29 ..... **95c**

Toilet Sets, American Porcelain, 10 pcs., underglazed decorations, 3 colors, sold regularly at 2.49 ..... **1.89**

Ladies' Umbrellas, Gloria silk, with pearl, horn, Dresden and silver trimmed handles, paragon frame, silk cases and tassels, regular price, 1.25, Monday **97c**

L'Aiglon Velvet Belts, with satin ribbon bows, streamers, etc., gilt ribbon tips, Monday **25c**

Long Waist Belt, the new design, patent leather, 38c.; suede and seal **42c**

Boys' Clothing

Winter styles at one-half price.
New Spring Clothing at close profit.

Boys' Reefers, Chinchilla, Covert and Kersey, 2 to 8 years, worth 3.00 ..... **1.50**
Boys' Suits, 6 to 16 years, all wool, worth 2.98 ..... **1.50**
Knee Pants, 3 to 16 years, all wool, worth 59c **39c**
Blue Serge Suits, 6 to 16 years, worth 4.00, Monday only **2.00**
Boys' Spring Suits, 7 to 16 years, worth 4.50, Monday only **2.50**
Young Men's Long Pants Suits, 14 to 19 years, worth 10.00, Monday **5.95**

Men's Shirts, our own manufacture, white unlaundered Shirts, extra quality muslin, all linen bosoms, continuous facings and felled seams, cut extra full bodies, all sleeve lengths, Monday **39c**

Men's Bows, new silks and new patterns in patent shield, to be worn with high turn collars, value 25c., Monday **12½c**

Good Things To Eat.
SPECIAL MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Flour Pure Food brand "Batterman's." This brand is simply perfection, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. 1-8 bbl. (24½ lbs.) bbl., 4.20 ..... **53c**

Ham & Bacon Sugar cured, especially cured for us, and will be found exceptionally fine in flavor and texture. The price regularly at present—Ham, 12½c.; Bacon, 14c. lb., Monday & Tuesday, per lb. **10½c**

The fifth and final lecture of the series by Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer Wednesday next, 2:30 P. M. Subject, "Lenton Season Dishes."

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

FAST WORK ON CUP YACHT

Greater Part of Belmont Boat's Underbody Now Plated.

MAKING OF MAST RESUMED

Speed of the New Defender Expected to be Three Minutes in Thirty Miles Greater than Columbia's.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 16.—The yellow metal sheathing of the Belmont boat now glitters over the greater part of her underbody, with some of the plates attached to the midsection up to the water line. In a few days more every plate will be adjusted in its specified place if progress is kept up to the standard of the past week. To-day the work of riveting began at the midship section, but as yet not many hands are at work on this job. The rush seems to be to get the plates on the frames, the diagonal struts fastened, and the deck stringers adjusted. The copper lining of the rudderpost has been placed, leaving little more to do before the rudderpost will be hoisted to its intended angle. A difficult task is being finished on the fastening of the waterway plates, which are over twice the width amidships that they are at the ends. The finishing of the floor plate fastenings has enabled the rivet drivers to go ahead with their work.

Borings were made to-day in the forward stem for the bolts that will hold the bobstay plate, an angular casting of bronze, fitting close up to the stem casting, with flanges lapping on each side. The work of making the steel mast, which was stopped for a couple of weeks, has been resumed with four mechanics at work.

The new lot of cotton duck received the first of the week to make jibs and spinnaker for another suit of sails has been cut, and to-day was being made up. The interior of the craft is being primed with paint to avoid rust or other deterioration.

Occasional glimpses of the cup defender as she lies in the south shop at Bristol give proof that she is receiving a most thorough finish, and will be as fine a craft in every part of her deep hull as can well be imagined. It is not a comparatively easy task to follow her forward lines from the street with the craft showing end on, besides with numerous scaffoldings and stagings in the way. Yet enough can be seen of the finely molded lines and curves in the region of the forward water line to draw out much praise for the splendid job that is being done. The bilge stringers are all practically fastened to the frames, and, as stated, are a margin smaller than those used in Columbia's bilges two years ago. They extend forward up to and just beyond the collision bulkhead, and aft nearly flush with the stern.

It is said in Bristol that when the Belmont boat is ready for sailing James R. Billman will be on board in the same capacity as he has been on board of every Bristol-built cup defender for years. In regard to the recent controversy about a rigger for the Bristol and Boston boats, Billman's services on board of former cup defenders have been of much benefit to the syndicates and managers. Billman was the right man in the right place when Valkyrie II. fouled the weather backstay of Defender with the end of her mainboom, pulling it out of the fastenings on the side of the outrigger, so that the topmast, with its weight of head canvas, immediately carved over to leeward like a whipstock, with slivers of the spar falling overboard, until the boat was put about on the opposite tack. Billman was aloft at the time, and just as soon as the Defender went about he crawled from the mainmast head out to the end of the lee outrigger, made a hasty examination, and in less than twelve minutes had temporary repairs made, so that when the craft was put about again on the starboard tack the topmast and its rigging stood the strain until the race was finished. The accident, which penalized the Valkyrie, occurred at the start in the second of the series of races, Sept. 4, 1895, at the Sandy Hook Lightship.

The taking of riggers on board cup defenders when in commission is in line with the emergency policy of the syndicates owning the boats, and although expensive, prevents much delay when there are accidents, and is often the means of preventing accidents. The Bristol-built cup defenders for years have carried among the officers, not only riggers, but also two sailmakers, from two to three steel workers, machinists, and carpenters. These specialists find plenty to do, in their lines during racing days, even though there are no accidents on the boat. They are continually on the watch to see if there is danger of anything giving way under the strain.

An interesting question is being discussed at the present time among yachtsmen as to how much faster than Columbia will be the new Belmont-Stillman syndicate boat. From a trustworthy source it is learned that the contractors are to furnish a racer that will outsail the Columbia by three minutes over a thirty-mile course. Three minutes at first sight does not seem of much consequence, but when such a margin of speed is gained in excess of that of such a wonderfully fast boat as Columbia, its full meaning cannot help being understood.

Even to this day it is said on good authority that the real speed of the Columbia on the wind or on a reach is known to few outside of Mr. Iselin and the designer of the boat. It is claimed that the Columbia was never given a real speed test, excepting on two or three occasions, and the first of these was a brief tilt with the Defender off Newport one Sunday morning in June, 1899, when the Columbia, close-hauled, sailed in a semicircle about the Defender, crossing her bawse, and going immediately to anchor. These incidents tend to the belief that if the speed of the new Belmont boat is three minutes in excess of that of Columbia, she will be a wonderful sailing craft.

Huguenot Y. C. Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, held at the Arena in this city last night, the officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Commodore—William B. Greeley; Vice Commodore—George C. Allen; Rear Commodore—T. E. Kitching; Secretary—J. Nelson Gould; Treasurer—L. C. Ketchum; Trustees (for two years)—F. T. Pagan and William L. Searles. About sixty members attended the meeting and the dinner which preceded it, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The reports of the officers showed the club to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

K. A. C. Swimming Races.

Four events were decided last night in the regular Saturday night programme of water sports, in the swimming tank of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In the 100-yard handicap, Class A, J. L. Ruddy, with a handicap of six seconds, got home first after a close race with W. C. Miller, the scratch man. There were two events for Class B swimmers, the more interesting being the handicap, at 100 feet, the competitors swimming on their backs. In this H. Barker, starting at scratch, won with little to spare from R. W. Banlon, 2 seconds handicap, with another scratch man, C. L. Greenhall, third. The summary:

Class A, Handicap, 100 Yards.—Won by J. L. Ruddy, (6 yards;) W. C. Miller, (scratch,) second; L. A. Goodwin, (4 seconds,) third. Time—1:16.

Class B, Handicap, 50 Yards.—Won by H. Barker, (scratch;) R. W. Bunton, (6 seconds,) second; C. L. Greenhall, (1 second,) third. Time—0:39 4-5.

Class C, Handicap, 100 Feet.—Won by S. L. Watson, (4 seconds;) R. C. Walker, (7 seconds,) second; H. A. Cassin, (1 second,) third. Time—0:33.

Class B, Handicap, 100 Feet, Swimming on Back.—Won by H. Barker, (scratch;) R. W. Banlon, (4 seconds,) second; C. L. Greenhall, (scratch,) third. Time—0:30 1-5.

WARING'S RICH HANDICAP.

"Sam" Hildreth's Entry Won the San Francisco Turf Event Easily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—At Tanforan to-day, the San Francisco Handicap, the richest ever run in California, was taken by "Sam" Hildreth's Waring, with Jockey McCue in the saddle. He assumed the lead soon after the start and was never headed. He won easily by three lengths from Vesuvian, who was the same distance in front of Specific. The event was worth $12,000. The winner's share was over $8,000.

The Lady, ridden by her owner, Tod Sloan, was favorite, with the Hildreth pair, Waring and Vulcain, second choices. Starter Dwyer sent them away in good style. Waring had the speed of the party, and the others could not catch him. The Lady ran well up in the bunch all the way, and had no excuses. Sam Hildreth intended to scratch Waring, but when it grew cloudy he thought it might rain, and allowed the horse to remain in. McCue received $1,000 from Mr. Hildreth for winning.

In the steeplechase event, spectators saw Callucas, a riderless horse, beat Credo two lengths at the finish. He threw his rider early in the race. Summary:

Seven furlongs—Ada N., 110, (McCue,) 1; Seide, 115, 2; Grafter, 112, 3. Time—1:27. Six furlongs—Punil, 106, (Henry,) 1; St. Cuthbert, 103, 2; Prejudice, 106, 3. Time—1:13⅘. Two and a half miles, handicap, steeplechase—Credo, 172, (Hueston,) 1; Eva Moe, 128, 2; Periwig, 130, 3. Time—4:51½. San Francisco Handicap, mile and a quarter—Waring, 117, (McCue,) 1; Vesuvian, 116, 2; Specific, 105, 3. Time—2:05¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Wyoming, 106, (O'Connor,) 1; Owensboro, 107, 2; Astor, 106, 3. Time—1:47⅘. Mile—Florizar, 105, (Buchanan,) 1; Janice, 92, 2; Montanic, 102, 3. Time—1:41½.

Races on Other Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The ten-thousand-dollar Burns handicap was won at Oakland to-day by The Fretter, a five-year-old son of Imp Brutus, out of Nerv. The time was 2:07½, good considering the heavy condition of the track. The Fretter was ridden by Mounce and was 8 to 1 in the betting. Favonius, who was coupled with Mortgage, Bangor, and Scotch Plaid from the Burns & Waterhouse stable, and favorite in the betting, at 1 to 3, was second, and Joe Ripley, at 150 to 1, third. Summaries: Five furlongs—Ralston, 109, (Bullman,) 1; Lamascotta, 105, 2; Gold Baron, 107, 3. Time—1:01¾. Half mile—Rosewar, 115, (Jenkins,) 1; Flora Fontana, 2; Corrigan, 118, 3. Time—0:49. Futurity course—Sly, 111, (Bullman,) 1; Coming Event, 107, 2; Good Hope, 101, 3. Time—1:11¾. One and a quarter miles, Burns Handicap, $10,000—The Fretter, 109, (Mounce,) 1; Favonius, 124, 2; Joe Ripley, 85, 3. Time—2:07¼. One and one-sixteenth miles—The Bobby, 101, (Mounce,) 1; Bathos, 104, 2; Rollick, 86, 3. Time—1:49. Six furlongs—Meehanus, 108, (Bullman,) 1; Maggie Davis, 101, 2; The Pride, 113, 3. Time—1:14.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Six and a half furlongs—Blocker, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Al Caskey, 102, 2; Goodale, 102, 3. Time—1:25. Mile and a sixteenth—Brown Vail, 98, (Wonderly,) 1; Jockey Joe, 100, 2; Chorus Boy, 110, 3. Time—1:52⅘. Steeplechase Handicap, short course—Miss Ransom, 138, (Porter,) 1; Don Clarencie, 138, 2; Lizzie Kelly, 130, 3. Time—3:22. The De Soto Handicap, seven furlongs—Ciales, 95, (Wonderly,) 1; Intrusive, 124, 2; Prestar, 100, 3. Time—1:30¼. Seven furlongs—J. H. Sloan, 111, (Miles,) 1; The Burlington Route, 114, 2; Cape Jessamine, 97, 3. Time—1:32. Six furlongs—Utterback, 113, (Michaels,) 1; Barney Saal, 111, 2; Harry Duke, 111, 3. Time—1:17.

FOSS BILLIARD CHAMPION

Former Holder Will Keep His Class A Title Another Year.

HEAVY DEFEAT FOR CONKLIN

The Chicagoan Left Behind by 238 Points—Large Enthusiastic Crowd Sees a Brilliant Finish.

Wilson P. Foss won the Class A amateur billiard championship of the United States last night for the second year. As holder of that title he met his challenger, C. Fred Conklin of Chicago, who earned the honor of playing the title holder in the deciding Class A championship by his victory over all the other competitors when the regular tournament finished on Friday night. Foss won by 500 points at fourteen-inch balk line to 262 for Conklin, a lead of 238 points. The game required 46 innings, and the victor's average was a shade under 11, to be exact 10 40-46.

The theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was filled with nearly 1,000 billiard admirers, many professionals being in the number. It was the largest turnout of enthusiasts to watch a billiard match this season. A large Haverstraw delegation from Foss's home occupied one section of the room.

The game was singular in several respects. It began slowly. For twenty-seven innings, a trifle over half the game, Conklin held the lead, but narrowly. All of the champion's heavy play began with the twenty-eighth inning, when he made a run of 57, followed by 53, and soon after by 41, 69, and 47. He had difficulty in running out, taking five innings for 15 points. Conklin, after getting 200 points in the twenty-eighth inning, only made 62 points in the remainder of the game, his average being but a fraction over 5, the poorest of his entire series.

Conklin won the bank-off, and choosing the white ball, scored five in the opening inning. Foss made nothing, and failed again at his next turn, thereby surprising his friends. Conklin also missed, and the first suggestion of championship billiards came when Conklin made a neat run of 21 in the fifth inning, some difficult two cushion shots being in the bunch. Foss, on the other hand, continued to run along in a most ordinary way, at the end of nine innings, having the ridiculously low number of 13 points. Conklin made 15 and 24 respectively in the seventh and eighth innings, and had to his credit 77 points for nine innings.

Foss, evidently having got the hang of the table in his slow preliminary runs, gave the first exhibition of his true form in the tenth inning by a run of 26. Two blanks, however, followed; then came a run of 12, followed in the fifteenth inning by a splendid string of 43, well divided between nursed and open shots. This run stirred the gallery to its first loud burst of enthusiasm, and the disappointment occasioned by the poor start passed from memory. Foss was now within 6 points of his Chicago opponent, the latter having 109 to 103. When, in the succeeding inning Conklin failed to count, and Foss tied the score, a mighty cheer went up, so that the champion had to wait a moment before resuming play. He then completed a run of 20, giving him a lead for the first time. This was in the sixteenth inning, and Foss led by 14.

Three innings later Conklin added a strong element of snap to the game by equaling Foss's previous run of 43. This brought the Chicagoan within 2 points of his leader, and a run of 16 in the twenty-second inning gave him first honors again, with a total of 173 to 166.

Up to this point there had been nothing of exceptional brilliance in the game. The average was far below the mark set by the experts, and, although there had been occasional good runs and clever plays, the general tone had not been up to a typical Class A championship finish.

A run of 53 was Foss's total for his twenty-ninth try, being 110 points in two innings. A run of 16 came next, two poor ones followed, and then a run of 41. Foss missing a massé. He was now 138 ahead of Conklin. The latter had been playing depressing billiards, 2 and 3 being generally his limit, occasionally varied by a run of 6. As a matter of fact, the balls were generally left poorly for him, and he invariably had to start with a hard table shot, but it was also noticeable that the snap had gone from his game, and a record run of 69 by Foss soon after did not seem to offer additional encouragement. This run was made in the thirty-ninth inning. The majority were on nursed balls, Foss showing a master's hand in holding the ivories well together, and he reeled off point after point by the merest touch. At the conclusion of that run he had the enormous lead of 205 points.

Foss concluded his string of high runs with 47 in the forty-first inning. Conklin practically went to pieces, giving the poorest exhibition of the entire two weeks, and he just managed to squeeze over the 250 mark. The scores are:

William P. Foss—0 0 3 2 2 0 3 3 0 2 6 0 0 0 12 9 43 20 13 3 20 0 1 6 3 4 0 2 2 0 57 53 16 2 0 41 0 12 8 3 0 6 9 0 47 2 0 0 0 13. Total, 500. Average, 10 40-46. High runs, 69 57 53 47 43 41 26 20 20 16 13 13 12 12.

C. Fred Conklin—6 0 1 4 2 1 4 15 24 3 0 5 1 3 14 9 0 4 1 4 3 0 0 16 0 0 0 9 2 4 12 2 0 6 2 3 2 6 6 6 0 0 2 0 14 5 3 0 5. Total, 262. Average, 5 32-46. High runs, 43 24 21 16 15 14 14 12.

Referee—Alfred De Oro.

BOSTON'S ATHLETIC MEET

Harvard Runners Beat Intercollegiate Record in Team Race.

EVENTS WELL CONTESTED

Alex Grant Easily Won in the Two-Mile Race—A Great Crowd Witnessed the Games.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Enthusiasm ran high at the twelfth annual indoor meet and games of the Boston Athletic Association, in Mechanics' Hall, here, to-night, when a crowd that packed the great building to the doors gathered to witness contests that, from the number of entries and the many athletic organizations represented, had something of the aspect of a National tournament. The management of the games was excellent, and the programme was run off in smooth style, while the spectators throughout were keyed up to a pitch of intense excitement. The features of the competitions were the breaking of the team race record by Harvard, whose team covered a mile in 3:11 1-5, beating by a fifth of a second the record made by Georgetown College last year, and the breaking of the indoor record by forty-five yards in the low hurdle race.

Of the five hundred entries in the several events ninety-six yere Harvard men. Pennsylvania's team, on the other hand, consisted only of a few men, but their fame and reputation earned them loud applause when they appeared upon the floor.

Including the fleet Tewksbury from the Quaker college, a rare collection of athletic stars was found in the list. Conspicuous among the number were Champion Maxwell W. Long and ex-Champion Arthur Duffy, the sprinting wonder. Fifty were entered in the quarter-mile, and there were more than a hundred entries in the forty-yard handicap dash. The two novice runs also attracted a large list, while the names of a number of star jumpers and shot putters appeared in the field events.

The races began at 7:30 o'clock with the forty-yard novice. M. Williams of the Noble and Greenough School, Boston, captured first place out of a large field. In the forty-yard special Duffy won easily. Tewksbury of Pennsylvania was entered in this race, but did not start. Greenough, the speedy Hopkinson sprinter, was expected to hustle Duffy, but he failed to secure a place. Alexander Grant of Pennsylvania ran prettily in the two-mile race, winning from Kanaly of Cambridgeport by 7 yards. Dick Grant of Cambridgeport, brother to the Quaker, led Alexander until the other runners, with the exception of Kanaly, had dropped behind. The pace then became too fast for him, and the race narrowed down to Alexander Grant and Kanaly. Kanaly, by magnificent running, cut down the Pennsylvania man's lead in the last two laps and made the finish a thrilling one.

The team race between Harvard and Pennsylvania resulted in a practical walkover for the Crimson, which won by nearly a lap, in the record time of 3:11 1-5. Cornell won from Princeton in 3:14 3-5, while Andover snatched a pretty victory from Exeter in the team race between the two schools.

Burke of Holy Cross, with a handicap of 25 yards, won the 600-yard run over Maxie Long of the New York Athletic Club, who was scratch. Long raced prettily, passing a large field, but was unable to overcome Burke's big lead. Kernan of Harvard won the high jump, at 6 feet 5½ inches. He had a five-inch handicap. Baxter of Pennsylvania, who was scratch, was third. He cleared 6 feet 2½ inches. Summary:

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap, 50 Yards Limit.—Won by D. W. Franchot, Y. A. A., (35 yards;) P. Lewers, D. A. A., (35 yards,) second; P. Carroll, A. C. A. A., (15 yards,) third. Time—2:24 4-5.

Team Race.—Cornell won from Princeton. Time—3:14 3-5.

Team Race.—Andover won from Exeter. Time—3:18 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice, Scratch.—Won by M. Williams, N. and G.; H. McCauley, W. H. S., second; A. F. Short, P. Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:57 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, 60 Yards Limit.—Won by F. C. Lynch, (20 yards,) Catholic Young Men's Christian Association; H. W. Purcell, S. H. S., (50 yards,) second; E. C. Hawley, Amherst, (18 yards,) third. Time—4:42 2-5.

Team Race.—Harvard, 1903, won from Harvard, 1904. Time—3:15 2-5.

Team Race.—Dartmouth won from Columbia. Time—3:12 3-5.

Team Race.—Williams won from Amherst. Time—3 11 4-5.

Team Race—Bowdoin won from M. I. T. Time—3:18 4-5.

Team Race.—Boston Young Men's Christian Association won from Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association. Time—3:21.

Running High Jump, Handicap, 6 Inches Limit.—Won by R. P. Kernan, H. A. A., (5 inches;) S. Jones, New York University, (1 inch,) second; K. K. Baxter, University of Pennsylvania, (scratch,) third. Height—6 feet 5½ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap, 6 Feet Limit.—Won by G. W. Patterson, Dun. Academy, (6 feet;) E. L. Hopkins, South Boston, (5 feet,) second; S. G. Ellis, H. A. A., (3¼ feet,) third. Distance—42 feet 10 inches.

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap, 1-Foot Limit.—Won by Ray C. Ewry, N. Y. A. C., (scratch;) B. Doherty, Boston, (3 inches,) second; F. K. Baxter, M. I. T., (9 inches,) third. Winner's distance—35 feet.

45 Yards, Low Hurdle, Handicap, 9 Feet Limit.—Won by W. B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, (3 feet;) L. G. Blackmer, Williams College, (6 feet,) second; R. Abercrombie, H. A. A., (8 feet,) third. Time—0:05 4-5. (F. C. Scheuber, Hopkins, (scratch,) made 5 4-5 seconds twice in the semi-finals, breaking the world's record, indoor, of 6 seconds, made by W. D. Fuller.

Team Race—Harvard won from University of Pennsylvania. Time—3:11 1-5. (Breaks world's record of 3:11 2-5, made by Georgetown last year.)

600-Yard Run, Handicap, 30 Yards Limit—Won by J. M. Burke, H. C. A. A., (25 yards;) M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) second; G. L. Dorr, D. A. A., (20 yards,) third. Time—1:18 4-5.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Election of College Team Officers to Take Place To-morrow.

Columbia's belated football election will take place to-morrow afternoon in the large assembly room in Havemeyer Hall. There is no doubt as to the result of the ballot for manager, as there is but one candidate for the position, C. A. Dana, whose nomination is at the same time agreeable to the Athletic Committee and generally favored by the football men and the student body at large.

The outcome of the election of assistant manager, however, is more uncertain. The three candidates, C. L. Hendrickson, F. T Bogue, and W. A. D. Evans, seem to be about evenly matched.

It is understood that the football election will not be the only matter to be considered at to-morrow's meeting. Several of the alumni will be there, and will present to the students a new plan of organization for the different athletic interests. The graduates, it is said, are in favor of doing away with the present policy of one general athletic association into which the finances of all of the different teams are merged, and favor returning to the old system, where each team controlled its own funds.

COLUMBIA WON AT BASKET BALL.

Silent Five Beaten by Close Score in Dr. Savage's Gymnasium.

Columbia's basket ball team had a hard struggle against the experienced players of the Silent Five of the Deaf-Mute Athletic Club, in a match at Dr. Savage's Gymnasium last evening. Through their clever passing, excellent team play, and accurate throwing of goals, they gained 11 points to their opponents' 9. Columbia was handicapped by the superior physical advantages of the Silent Five, and by playing in strange and cramped quarters, but these disadvantages were overcome by their greater skill and speed. The Silent Five played a good game, but they fouled continually.

McVea tossed the first goal for the deaf mutes. Elias tied the score for Columbia, and Townsend put her a point in the lead on a goal from foul. Marston tallied again on a pretty shoot, making the score 5—2 in favor of the Blue and White. Rappold netted two more points for the Silent Five, but the Morningside boys drew ahead again on O'Connell's neat tally. Ryan made the competition keen by throwing a pretty angle shoot, but O'Connell duplicated his previous performance and Columbia closed the half three points to the good.

The closing period found the play faster and more exciting. Columbia scored first on Marston's goal. McVea's goal, however, and his score on a foul gave Columbia a scant 2 points lead, which threatened at any moment to be cut down. A capable and impregnable defense kept Columbia ahead until the referee's whistle blew. Line-up:

Columbia, 11.	Position.	Silent Five, 9.
Townsend	Guard	McVea
Marston	Guard	Rappold
O'Connell	Centre	Ryan
Allen	Forward	Moeslein
Elias, Kiser	Forward	Avens

Goals scored—By O'Connell, 2; Marston, 2; Elias, 1; McVea, 2; Rappold, Ryan. Goals from foul—Townsend, McVea. Referee—W. H. Rappell. Umpires—R. C. Megwe and P. J. McKeon of Columbia. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

AMATEUR SKATING CHAMPIONS.

Thomas of New York Won the Five-Mile Race Handily.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 16.—The championship skating races of America were run off this afternoon on the open-air rink of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. The weather was perfect—just mild enough after the zero spell of the past week to make it pleasant for the fur-clad spectators, of whom there were several thousand present. The Canadians carried off the bulk of the championships, George Bellefeuille of Rat Portage winning the one mile. Thomas and Sagar of the New York Athletic Club were unplaced.

The American contingent, however, had their revenge in the five-mile, which Thomas won easily in 16:56 2-5. The New Yorkers took one first, one second, and two third prizes, while the Canadians won six firsts, six seconds, and three thirds. Summary:

220-Yards.—Won by F. J. Robson, Royal Canadian R. C., Toronto; A. E. Pilkie, M. A. A. A., second; Fred G. Gibbs, Newburg Wheelmen, third. Time—0:20 2-5.

880-Yards.—Won by James Drury, M. A. A. A.; W. Caldwell, M. A. A. A., second; F. J. Robson, R. C. R. C., Toronto, third. Time—2:27.

One Mile.—Won by George Bellefeuille, Rat Portage, Ontario; A. E. Pilkie, M. A. A. A., second; James Drury, M. A. A. A., third. Time—2:53 3-5.

Three Miles.—Won by Z. P. Stemarie, Montagnard A. A., Montreal; F. R. Sagar, New York A. C., second; E. A. Thomas, New York A. C., third. Time—9:12.

Five Miles.—Won by E. A. Thomas, New York A. C.; A. E. Pilkie, M. A. A. A., second; E. Spooner, Point St. Charles A. A., Montreal, third. Time—16:56 2-5.

880 Yards, (Backward.)—Won by P. Fafard, Monsagnard A. A.; F. Stephen, Montreal T. and S. C., second. Time—1:21 3-5.

220 Yards, (Hurdles.)—Won by R. T. R. Holcombe, M. A. A. A.; F. B. Irwin, M. A. A. A., second. Time—0:25 2-5.

New Rules for N. C. A. Grand Circuit.

The Board of Control of the National Cycling Association has adopted and announced the regulations which will govern the Grand Circuit racing during the coming season. Every circuit meet will contain three professional events—a championship, a class race, and a handicap, with at least $350 in prizes. The amateur events will be at the discretion of the promoter.

Entries in the championship will be confined to riders who have won an open race in 2:10 or better, and the heats will be arranged by the board members in charge of the district in which the meet takes place. Trial heats will be limited to four riders, and for any distance over a quarter of a mile the pacing will be distributed by drawing for the various laps and fractions thereof. Semi-finals will be limited to two riders, and single pacemaking will be supplied until a quarter of a mile from the finish. In the second semi-finals the same regulations will apply. The final will contain only two riders, and no pacemaker. Third money will be divided among the beaten riders in the second semi-finals.

All entries to championship events must be filed two weeks previous to the day of the meet, and under no conditions must an exception be made.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

The Best Values Ever Offered In Crepes de Chine, With Silk Linings to Match.

The goods are all perfect and are guaranteed all silk. The colors are the most fashionable for evening gowns, with a fair quantity of whites, ivories and blacks, also pinks, light blues, sapphires, helio, rose, leghorn, cardinal, oxblood, reseda, silver, nile, etc. The regular values of the Crepes de Chine are $1.00 and $1.25,

All to be sold at 75 cts. per yard.

Also 3,000 yards of Lining Taffetas, strong, serviceable Silks, in every shade to match the Crepes de Chine, at 35 cts. per yard.

Another Sale of Ladies' Suits at Half Price.

Fifty Suits, made of fine all wool goods, some plain, others trimmed, Suits that were made to sell at $15.00 and $18.00, reduced to **$7.75** for to-morrow.

Sixty-five Pebble Cheviot Suits, trimmed with bands of satin, double breasted, tight fitting jacket, new flare skirt, brown, blue and black, reduced from $25.00 to **$12.50** each.

Also 35 Silk Waists, slightly soiled, were $8.00 and $10.00 reduced to **$2.95** each.

Specials in Rugs, Blankets, Lace Curtains and Tapestry.

To make room for new arrivals in the Rug Department we have made big reductions in the prices of a lot of Smyrna Rugs, best quality, in sizes 6x9 feet, 7½x10½ feet and 9x12 feet. Rugs that were $6.00 to $24.00 now are **$3.50** to **$15.00.**

WOOL BLANKETS, excellent grade, reduced to **$5.00** per pair. It is saving money to buy them at this price.

LACE CURTAINS, real Irish Point, made in St. Gall, selected designs, Curtains that were $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00, reduced to **$3.50, $4.25** and **$5.00** per pair.

Fine White Nottingham Curtains, Renaissance designs, **$2.50** and **$4.00** per pair.

IMPORTED TAPESTRY, 50 inches wide, gold, blue and ecru, suitable for reupholstering furniture, etc., reduced from $2.50 to **$1.00** per yard.

Housekeeping Linens at Reduced Prices.

Extra quality Irish Table Damask, 68 inches wide, **90** cts. per yard instead of $1.15.

Heavy Satin Damask, 72 inches wide, large assortment to select from, **98** cts. per yard, instead of $1.35.

Heavy Unbleached Damask, 62 inches wide, **65** cts. instead of 90 cts.

Extra quality Cream Damask, 66 inches wide, **75** cts. per yard instead of 95 cts.

Bleached Damask Napkins, 5-8 size, **$2.00** instead of $2.75; 3-4 size, **$2.75** instead of $3.75.

Unbleached Damask Napkins, 5-8 size, **$1.40** instead of $1.75; 3-4 size, **$2.75** instead of $3.50.

Webb's "dew bleached," hemstitched Huckaback Towels (stamped with the name of the maker), at **25** cts. each; cannot be duplicated at $4.50 per dozen.

Hemmed and hemstitched Huckaback Towels, regular 25 cts. goods, at **19** cts. each.

Spring Styles in Mourning Millinery Now Ready

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Busy Days AT THE Sterling Piano WAREROOMS.

Only a few days ago we advertised over sixty (60) Special Pianos at Special Prices. Not a single one of the advertised pianos was regular stock. Some were second hand, others were discontinued styles, others were concert or warerooms used. All were offered as UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. About 30 have been sold, the balance are on sale at the advertised prices. We quote only a few showing what you may expect:

	Original Price.	Present Value.	Our Price.
Bennett Square, figured rosewood, thoroughly refinished	$300—	$90—	$25
United Piano Makers' Upright, studio size, good full tone	$250—	$155—	$75
Raven & Co. Square, splendid tone and action	$350—	$95—	$35
Kroeger Mahogany Upright, full size, refinished case, full tone	$350—	$275—	$150
Mendelssohn Upright, nearly new, concert size	$275—	$250—	$190
Webey Three-quarter Size Square (right for apartment)	$700—	$150—	$70
Sterling Upright, mahogany case, concert used	$350—	$300—	$245
Rogers Winant Square, octagon legs, four round corners, brilliant tone	$350—	$100—	$35
Gildemeester & Kroeger Upright, fancy walnut, full size, fine tone, (shop-worn only)	$400—	$350—	$225
Lindstedt Square, rosewood, excellent condition	$375—	$110—	$45
Chickering Square, rosewood, full, brilliant tone	$750—	$175—	$55
Huntington Upright, discontinued style, concert size	$325—	$325—	$260
Sterling Upright, art design, natural satin wood	$450—	$450—	$315
Steinway & Sons' Rosewood Square, fine condition	$850—	$225—	$95
Rosencranz Upright, rosewood case, small size, sweet tone	$250—	$125—	$65
Mendelssohn Upright, mahogany case, sweet tone, (rented)...regular	$225—	now—	$145
Sterling Upright, mahogany, art design, inlaid	$450—	$450	$325
Gerard Upright, new style, full size, wareroom used	$250—	$200—	$145
Huntington Upright, small size, rented 6 months	$300—	$275—	$210

GRAND PIANO.

Sterling grand, concert used, beautiful case and sweet singing tone, regular price $650; now $450

ALSO SEVERAL UPRIGHTS, bearing stencil names of local dealers, (original value unknown,) which have been exchanged for Sterlings and Huntingtons, thoroughly reconstructed inside and out and offered at prices from . $85 to $140

If you are not prepared to pay cash we will arrange satisfactory monthly payments. Pianos delivered on first payment. Stool, scarf and one year's tuning included.

THE # STERLING PIANO CO.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
(Entire Building, four floors.)

536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Opposite Montauk Theatre. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT TO CHICAGO BANKERS

G. E. Roberts, Guest of Honor, on Country's Progress.

Says the Great Economic Problem Is One of Production Rather than One of Distribution.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, was the guest of honor at the meeting of the Bankers' Club at the Chicago Athletic Club this evening, and delivered an address which was greeted with many manifestations of approval by the members of the club and their guests. Speeches were also made by a number of local financiers.

Mr. Roberts said in part:

"In any company of business men the most obvious and suggestive subject of comment at this time is the marvelous change that has come over our industrial life and outlook in the last four years.

"Out of a state of uncertainty, distress, and gloom we have come in these years to the highest level of prosperity and achievement in all our progress. The figures for bank clearings, coal production, railway tonnage, crop values, and wage payments are extraordinary, but they do not tell it all. We have passed from hard times to good times before, but this time we have done more. We have passed from old thing to new. A great change is working out in our National life and in our relations with the outside world. For more than 100 years our people have looked landward, to the interior, to employ their capital and energy. The vanguard of pioneers crept painfully westward year after year, over mountains and plains, through rivers and forests, exploring, subduing, planting, and founding, until the whole country, from ocean to ocean, is practically occupied and in progress of development. We have been engaged during this time with the opportunities at home.

"This work of development has been prosecuted so intently and so successfully that before we have comprehended the full measure of our achievements it has made us the most formidable industrial power in the world. From the quarter-section farm to the steel-rail mill, in every field of production, the inventor and the capitalist have reinforced the laborer and multiplied his power. Our stores of coal and iron, our forests, our cotton and other supplies of raw material, our rapid accumulation of capital, the energy and ambition which characterize our business life, the intelligence and vigor of our working people, all give assurance that in the great industries whose products are of world-wide sale we have equal terms with all rivals.

"Our exports last year exceeded those of the United Kingdom, and no other country approached either. Our trade balances are so great that to attempt to collect them in cash would ruin our customers and involve the world, including ourselves, in disaster. In the last three years their aggregate has equaled the sum of all gold held in all the banks and treasuries of Europe, including the British Isles. No wonder foreign Governments have come here to place their loans. A Nation with the power to amass such credits as these becomes of necessity a trader and investor in all parts of the world.

"Whatever may be our advantages, we will find rivals against whom we will need them all. No country has all the advantages or all the capable men. The broader the field of competition, the greater the prizes for those who excel, and the more hopeless the contest for those who labor under any disqualifications. It is a fact somewhat surprising, in view of the youth of our industries, that our most striking advantage is in the use of capital and in organization. We pay higher wages than our foreign competitors, but use our labor so effectively that in labor cost per unit of product we are often below them. Our successful managers invest capital much more freely than their foreign competitors, but the interest charge per unit of product is lowest here.

"This is a fact of special interest because of the uneasiness that exists in our own country concerning the movement to concentrate capital. We are winning our supremacy by it. Our rivals appreciate its efficacy and are adopting it. There is no stopping place short of the point where it ceases to pay. The world is too big and too heedless to weigh the losses of individuals against benefits for all mankind.

"Nothing is more apparent than the steady gain of the individual in economic importance, in command over property and the joint products of labor and capital. Compare twenty years ago and now. Put the earning power of a given sum, and the earning powers of a laborer. The money has gone down and the man has gone up. It is the inevitable result of a gain in wealth. Capital, property, the dollar, if you please, go down, while the man rises in the scale.

"It is the common error of those who attack the existing order of society to treat of distribution as now of more importance than production. Their schemes all sacrifice productive capacity for theoretical equities in distribution. But the real problem is how to get more from nature. Careful statisticians have estimated that the total production of wealth for even so efficient a population as that of the United States, including the yield of the soil, the output of the mines, and all the earnings of capital, scarcely exceeds $2 per day for every person engaged in gainful occupations. Within that limit all debate over what is a living wage is necessarily confined.

"It is as impossible to prevent these gains of industrial progress from eventually reaching the masses as it is to prevent the waters from reaching the sea. It is determined by forces as certain as gravity. It is determined by the fact that capital, to find remunerative employment, must enter the service of the masses. It must furnish something for their use and that they can afford to buy. But the purchasing power is limited, and thus it follows that increased supplies of capital must be accompanied by increased purchasing power in the masses or the new wealth will go without employment."

EXPOSITION OF CHILD'S WORK.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Will Speak at the Opening To-morrow Afternoon.

The National Exposition of Children's Work, held under the auspices of the New York Child Workers' Protective Association, will be formally opened to-morrow afternoon in the Mechanics' Library Building, 18 East Sixteenth Street, near Union Square. The proceeds from the sale of the exhibits are to be used to defray the expenses of forming classes for instruction of the New York newsboys.

Though the exposition is an educational innovation, it is made more unique by the fact that all the exhibits are the work of children, and are exhibited and sold for the benefit of children.

The exhibit of the newly instituted American school at Havana is sure to prove of much interest, and the work of the blind inmates of the Nashville Asylum for Blind Children will also be a feature. That blind children, colored and white, could weave tiny baskets, knit slippers, and make whisk brooms seems almost incredible, yet there are many other objects made by these unfortunates that would require infinite patience to make even by those who see.

The school connected with the Home for the Friendless, this city, presents an interesting and unique exhibit. A dozen pairs of shoes, the uppers worn, but the soles new and clean, are on the table, and shows the progress made by boys ten years old in the cobbling art. The Baptist Boys' Brigade, under the leadership of Gen. A. C. Kenyon, have united in the work of building a fourteen-foot model of the battleship Maine.

Nearly every State is represented by a school or institution.

Speeches will be made at the opening by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, and Rufus W. Frost. Rossiter L. Johnson, President of the People's Extension Society, will preside. The ceremonies will begin at 4:15 o'clock. The exposition will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. There will be music daily, furnished by the Baptist Boys' Brigade.

Andrade Goes to Forto Rico.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 16.—Señor Andrade, ex-President of Venezuela, arrived here yesterday morning and left last night for Ponce, Porto Rico. He has been cruising around the island about a fortnight. Señor Andrade declined to talk upon Venezuelan politics. He denied the report that he was organizing an expedition. He was aware of the presence of a Venezuelan cruiser, which has been watching for him. He expects to return to Santiago in a month.

ANOTHER CHINESE EDICT.

Orders Punishment of Various Anti-Foreign Leaders, but Does Not Satisfy the Foreign Envoys.

PEKING, Feb. 16.—A message from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries was delivered to the foreign Ministers before their meeting this morning. It contained the wording of an edict, dated yesterday, practically reiterating the recent dispatches. It sentences Prince Chung to commit suicide and Yu-Hsien (former Governor of the Province of Shan-Si) to be executed, both in the presence of a high Government official.

Chi-Shiu and Hin-Chen-Yu will have their cases investigated by Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, whose report the Emperor will receive before the sentence of execution is pronounced.

Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang is deprived of his rank, and will receive further punishment afterward.

Yang-Nin and Chao-Su-Kiam are imprisoned.

Sentence of death is suspended on those culprits who are already dead, but all their honors are canceled, also the posthumous honors granted to their families.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the translation was made, the Ministers did not consider the matter this morning, leaving it until Monday. But they scarcely consider this repetition of the edict a proper answer to their demands. They think that after the Chinese New Year, if insistence is made, the reply will be as required.

The Ministers have considered the plans for a legation settlement, with fortifications, and also the question of indemnities. They have decided that their jurisdiction at present covers only the local losses of citizens, and that the home Governments must announce the expenses of their military expeditions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Minister Wu called at the State Department to-day and spent nearly half an hour in close conference with Acting Secretary Hill. He had no late news from China, but was seeking to assist as far as he could in the pursuit of some agreement that will settle the question of indemnity for the losses suffered by foreigners in China from the Boxer movement.

It has been for some time realized that there is little hope of the envoys in Peking attaining any agreement upon this important subject, and Mr. Conger's reports have clearly indicated that the subject must be dealt with elsewhere than in Peking if any concert of action is to be maintained between the powers.

It is presumed that the Foreign Offices in Europe and Japan are also being approached directly by the Chinese Government on this subject, and if there is success in reaching the outline of a common understanding something in the nature of a joint effort is expected to follow and to conclude the negotiations on this point.

TIRED OF THE CHINA CAMPAIGN.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—There is no doubt that the German nation is heartily tired of the hostilities in China. This is shown not only by the attitude of the press, but by the utterances in the Reichstag and Prussian Diet. It is true that the China expenses for 1900, amounting to 153,000,000 marks, were finally appropriated, but the opposing Socialist speeches and Freisinnige criticism were heard by the Conservatives and Centrists almost without reply, except in connection with the missions.

Baron von Richthofen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, incidentally remarked on this subject that the necessity of affording higher and more effective protection to the China missionaries had been impressed upon Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister at Peking, as a point to be raised in the final negotiations.

Facts presented by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, indicating that Bishop Anzer has been frequently intermeddling in Chinese internal affairs, not only in Shan-Tung but outside, have not been disproved in the Reichstag.

Hankow Boxers Executed.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16.—The officers of Chang-Chi-Tung, the Viceroy of Hankow, have tried and decapitated, at Hankow, eight alleged Boxer leaders.

DE WET NOT CORNERED YET.

Crosses Railway, and Cuts the Line—One Hundred of His Horses and One Gun Captured.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from De Aar, Cape Colony, under yesterday's date, says:

"De Wet's force crossed the railway at Boartmon's Siding, north of here, before daylight on Feb. 15, closely followed by Plumer, Crabbe, and armored trains. They engaged the enemy while crossing. The Boers, however, cut the lines north and south of the place of crossing.

"We captured over twenty wagons, many of which were loaded with ammunition, and also a Maxim, twenty prisoners, and over a hundred horses.

"The troops are still in close pursuit."

British Warships to be Launched Soon.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Some fine warships, which will greatly reinforce the British Navy, will be launched within a month. On Feb. 21 the Fairfields, builders of the Campania and Lucania, will launch the armored cruiser Good Hope of the Drake class, and the Browns of the Clyde, builders of the Paris and New York, will launch the armored cruiser Bacchante, of the Cressy class, on the same day. On March 5 the battleships Montagu and Albemarle will be launched at Devonport and Chatham, the cruiser Drake at Pembroke, and the cruiser Kent at Portsmouth.

Eventful Career of a New Officer.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—"Jack" Wilson, a veteran of the Klondike, who has been made a Lieutenant of Gen. Kitchener's Body Guard, has had a remarkable career. He is only thirty-three years old, began life as a telegraph messenger in London, became an operator, studied law, and was made a solicitor. During the gold boom in Australia he was Mayor of Kalgoorlie. He afterward went to the Klondike. On the outbreak of the war he joined the Light Horse as a trooper, and was twice invalided. He is now commissioned as a Lieutenant.

Escaped Boer Prisoners in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Five Boer prisoners who escaped from Ceylon have arrived at a Crimean port on the Russian steamer to which they swam in the harbor at Colombo. Among them is a nephew of President Steyn and a brother-in-law of Gen. Botha, the Boer Commander in Chief.

Tennessee Claflin's Husband Dying.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Sir Francis Cook (Viscount Montserrat in Portugal, and head of Cook & Son, warehousemen, who married Tennessee Claflin of New York,) is dying. He was born in 1817.

DRIVEN ABOUT BY GALES.

A Fishing Schooner Twenty-five Days at Sea and Unable to Reach Port.

Hundreds of people throughout the city who are connected with the fishing industry and have been speculating as to the fate of some of the small fishing vessels now overdue here will be interested in a report brought in yesterday by the Allen Line steamship Sardinian. On her way from Glasgow the vessel sighted last Thursday, in latitude 40.34, longitude 68.20, a schooner flying distress signals. The Captain ordered the course of the Sardinian to be so changed as to bear down on the schooner, which, on a closer view, was found to be the Sarah H. Prior of Boston.

When the mate of the little sailing craft climbed aboard the steamship he told the Captain that he and his companions and partners from Gloucester, Mass., on a fishing expedition twenty-five days before, and that the northwesterly gales had driven them about so that they were unable to make a port. In vain they had been trying to beat back home, and their provisions had entirely given out. They had caught some fish, but these had rotted in the hold.

The commander of the steamship furnished the fishermen with food enough to last them till they could get home, which it is thought they will do without difficulty now that good weather has begun.

Date of "The King of Honey Island."

In the obituary of Maurice Thompson, the novelist, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "The King of Honey Island" was spoken of as one of his works written later than "Alice of Old Vincennes." This was a mistake. "The King of Honey Island" was one of Mr. Thompson's early works, and was originally published in The New York Ledger.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.

Beth-El Sisterhood Gives a Concert, Supper, and Dance at Sherry's.

Under the auspices of the Beth-El Sisterhood, a concert and dance were given at Sherry's last evening. The affair was planned for the purpose of aiding the philanthropic projects of the sisterhood, which is now in the eleventh year of its existence. About 1,000 persons were present.

The concert was arranged by Leopold H. Stern, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Laurence Elkus, who prepared the programme; Herman Silverman, cantor of the Temple Beth-El, and others. Among those who took part in it were Miss Carrie Bridewell, who sang; James Liebling, the 'cellist; Frederick Voelker, in a violin solo; Master Vladimir Shaievitch, in a piano solo, and Miss Hilke, Mrs. Rosenthal, and Messrs. Muhlman and Dafault, in a vocal quartet rendition. All gave their services gratis. A supper followed the concert, and the evening wound up with dancing.

The entertainment was made the occasion also for the presentation of a handsome banner to the Sisterhood by Mrs. Leopold Stern, President of the society.

The other officers of the Sisterhood are Mrs. Nathan Straus, Honorary Vice President; Mrs. Helen B. Wise, First Vice President; Mrs. Henry Rice, Second Vice President; Secretary—Mrs. William Strauss; Treasurer—Mrs. Simon Hess. The Directresses are:

Mrs. M. Ash,
Mrs. L. Beshhoff,
Mrs. I. Bierman,
Mrs. S. Bing,
Mrs. J. Dreyfoos,
Miss S. Elkus,
Mrs. Annie A. Falk,
Mrs. J. Fuld,
Mrs. F. Friedman,
Mrs. W. Freudenthal,
Miss H. Friedenheit,
Mrs. L. Gans,
Miss E. Holzinger,
Miss Stella Heidelberg,
Mrs. Selma Herzog,
Mrs. S. Hirsch,
Mrs. S. Jacobson,
Mrs. F. Joseph,
Mrs. J. M. Kaufman,
Mrs. K. Kohler,
Mrs. M. M. Levy,
Mrs. B. J. Ludwig,
Miss I. Mayers,
Mrs. J. Oppenheimer,
Mrs. S. Schulman,
Mrs. M. Singer,
Mrs. F. Sulzberger,
Mrs. L. Schlesinger,
Mrs. E. Wolff,
Miss A. Weingart,
Mrs. L. Wollstein.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Woolsey—Hunt.

The wedding of George Muirson Woolsey and Miss Esther Morris Hunt, a daughter of the late Richard M. Hunt, and whose mother was formerly Miss Catharine H. Howland, was celebrated at 12:30 o'clock yesterday in Grace Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and the Rev. John Aspinwall of Washington. The church itself was simply but charmingly decorated with Bridesmaid's roses, ferns, and palms. Above the altar were hung clusters of roses and ferns, and on each side the chancel stood an immense rose tree laden with blossoms, and half way up the aisle Mackintosh had placed an arch covered with ferns and pink roses. The bride, who walked up the aisle on the arm of her brother, Richard M. Hunt, wore a gown of cream white satin, the skirt trimmed at the bottom with flounces of old lace. The bodice was surplice in effect, the folds caught at the left side by a large diamond clasp. Her veil of lace was fastened to her coiffure by diamond ornaments. She carried a Prayer Book with a curiously wrought cover instead of a bouquet. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Mary S. Kernochan, Lila Sloane, Belle Gurnee and Elsa Bronson, wore costumes of pale blue cloth, the skirts edged with narrow bands of sable, the bodices having tiny yokes of white, and the lower sleeves made of panne velvet. The hats, of panne velvet in the same shade of blue, had each a large plume of black laid across the front of the brim, and each carried a handful of long-stemmed American Beauties. Mr. Woolsey's best man was Alexander Webb, Jr., as his brother, John Woolsey, was unable to attend him, and the ushers were Herbert M. Hunt, and Joseph H. Hunt, brothers of the bride; Phoenix Ingraham, Charles C. Bull, Bronson Winthrop, and John Wadsworth. After the wedding ceremony there was a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 178 Madison Avenue, and a breakfast. The house decorations, by Mackintosh, were white and green, save in the dining room, where Bridesmaid's roses were added. The young couple stood in a bower of palms in the drawing room, in front of an immense mirror, and received congratulations, and the mirror was veiled with drooping sprays of white roses and ferns. The guests at the church included:

The Misses Auchincloss,
Mrs. Alexander,
Mrs. Aspinwall,
H. I. Barbey,
Samuel J. Babcock,
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babcock,
Miss Alice B. Babcock,
Mrs. George Bowdoin,
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell,
James Barnes,
Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting,
Miss Juliana Cutting,
Mr. Cadwalader,
Mr. and Mrs. Cross,
Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Le G. d'Hauteville,
F. d'Hauteville,
Mrs. Morgan Dix,
Miss Dix,
Miss Cornelia Delafield,
Mrs. R. Delafield,
Dr. and Mrs. Derby,
Miss Ethel Davies,
Dr. and Mrs. Edgar,
Miss Frelinghuysen,
Mr. and Mrs. Fuller,
The Misses Furniss,
Rudloph Flinsch,
W. W. Field,
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Grinnell,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee,
Miss Lucy Gurnee,
Walter Gurnee,
Miss Mary Gurnee,
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon,
Mrs. Hunt,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Hunt,
Miss Hoppin,
S. H. Hoppin,
H. L. Higginson,
Robert Hone,
Meredith Howland,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison,
Miss Huntington,
G. Beekman Hoppin,
The Misses Howland,
Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan,
Miss Kernochan,
Mrs. Kingsland,
The Misses Knowlton,
Townsend Lawrence,
Mrs. John Minturn,
Mrs. Edward Mitchell,
Mrs. Morse,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray,
Peter Marié,
Mrs. James McVickar,
The Messrs. McVickar,
Mr. and Mrs. Padelford,
Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons,
Mrs. Charles Post,
Charles Russell,
Mrs. Harland Russell,
Allan Robbins,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robbins,
Miss Reynolds,
H. P. Robbins,
George Spencer,
William Sloane,
Mrs. Hopkinson Smith,
Miss Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Soley,
The Misses Soley,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mrs. R. Schieffelin,
Miss Schieffelin,
Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge,
Miss Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Tucker,
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webster,
Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb,
Miss Webb,
Egerton Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. John Wadsworth,
Worthington Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Wells,
Miss Whitney,
Miss Euretta Kernochan,
Miss Pierson,
Mrs. Zimmermann,
Mrs. J. West Roosevelt,
Mrs. Hoffman,
The Misses Hoffman,
Judge Howland and Mrs. Howland.

Cornelius—Emery.

Percy Cornelius of Liverpool, England, and Miss May Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Emery, were married at the apartments of the bride's parents, 20 Fifth Avenue, yesterday at 3:30 P. M. The bride wore a gown of white satin, and her tulle veil was edged with lace. Her sister, Mrs. F. F. Georger, was the matron of honor; her costume was pale green, and her hat was of rose leaves, trimmed with one pink rose. F. W. Cornelius was best man, and the ushers were Walter P. Bigelow, A. B. Bayliss, John Wilsen, and F. F. Georger. Lander's orchestra played at the reception following the ceremony, and the apartment was tastefully decorated with ferns and pink and white roses.

AGED DOCTOR NOW HOMELESS.

He Has Been Sent from One Hospital to Another—Is in Almshouse.

Norman Fountain, a septuagenarian, formerly a physician with a fortune of $100,000, now a man without a home, sat down alongside the Morgue last night and said he was tired of being shipped from one hospital to another, and that he would go to the almshouse and stay there. Fountain has been transferred hither and thither for the past two weeks, refusing to undergo an operation for an internal trouble.

Two weeks ago they took him to the Presbyterian Hospital. He was sent from the Presbyterian to Bellevue, refusing to have an operation performed, saying he was a physician and that he knew the ailment did not need anything but medical treatment. They sent him from Bellevue to the Metropolitan, on the Island, and from there he was taken to the Almshouse, whence they transferred him to the city on the boat, not wishing to keep him, as he did not want to remain.

He appeared at Bellevue, and from there they sent him to the Metropolitan Hospital again, and when he had stated his arguments there, they sent him to the Almshouse. He was shipped to the city again last night.

He was carried into Bellevue. He stood for medicine in his case and gave his arguments skillfully, while the surgeons told him an operation was absolutely necessary. He would not have it, and said he would go to the Almshouse, and they sent him up.

Dr. Fountain came from California. He was in the University of the Pacific. He was once worth $100,000 when he practiced dentistry and medicine. The old man did not have a cent last night.

DINNER TO GOV. ODELL.

Given by Louis Stern at His Residence on Fifth Avenue.

Louis Stern gave a dinner last night at his residence, 998 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr. Those who assembled as Mr. Stern's guests to greet the Governor were:

Senator Chauncey M. Depew,
Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff,
Gen. Samuel Thomas,
C. T. Cook,
Gen. H. L. Burnett,
Judge T. F. Wentworth,
Seth Low,
Henry Gleason,
Col. C. H. Denison,
William Schickel,
Gen. George M. Smith,
Judge J. M. Deuel,
Edmund Wetmore,
Senator S. S. Slater,
Judge W. N. Cohen,
Louis Adler,
I. N. Seligman,
J. H. Schiff,
Bernard Stark,
Judge J. E. Newburger,
E. Lehman,
S. H. Stern,
Hicks Arnold,
Col. C. H. Treat,
Hal Bell,
A. H. Steele,
A. A. Wilcox,
W. M. K. Olcott,
Major F. Brackett,
Isidor Lewi,
Morris Phillips,
John Proctor Clarke,
Abner McKinley,
Melville A. Stern,
John R. Hazel,
Judge Laughlin,
J. J. Sinclair,
Col. C. F. Homer,
Judge J. A. Blanchard,
R. C. Morris,
John A. Sleicher,
Geff. H. E. Tremain,
E. A. Newell,
Collector G. R. Bidwell,
Frank Tilford,
Willard A. Mitchell,
Judge J. W. Hawes,
Senator N. A. Elsberg,
Edward Lauterbach,
S. W. Rosendale,
A. S. Ochs,
J. G. Kugelman,
Isaac Wallach,
M. S. Isaacs,
Henry Rice,
Prof. B. D. Woodward, Jr.,
H. B. Dominick,
A. L. Merriam,
James Speyer,
W. Lanman Bull,
Isaac Stern.

Senator T. C. Platt was among the invited guests, but did not attend owing to the recent death of Mrs. Platt.

The oval-shaped dining room of Mr. Stern's handsome residence, where the dinner was served, is too ornate, both in architectural design and permanent embellishment, to admit of much decoration without marring rather than accentuating its beauty. The decorations, therefore, were simple. They consisted merely of American Beauty roses on the tables and American flags draped above the doorways. The tables were five in number, and round. There were two tables at each end of the room and one in the centre. During the course of the dinner a number of toasts were proposed and responded to, but both the toasts and responses were purely informal.

At the conclusion of the dinner the guests were ushered into the art gallery, which adjoins the dining room. Here, after a casual inspection of Mr. Stern's many art treasures, they were entertained by professional musicians and elocutionists.

PRATT INSTITUTE FAIR.

"Busy Bees" Clean Gloves and Mend Socks While Young Men Wait for Them.

There was great rejoicing among the Pratt Institute attachés, high school scholars, art students, and even teachers, who could find anything in the nature of a tear, a pair of socks with a hole, or gloves that were ripped or needed cleaning, yesterday. The institute was giving a fair, its annual social event for the benefit of its Neighborhood Settlement in Greenpoint, and each department of the institute had a booth and offered the products of its skill for the good cause. These were all more or less original, but the practical booth of the affair was that of the "Busy Bees," from the Domestic Art Department.

There were big signs around this booth, "Hospital for Old Clothes," "Mending Done While You Wait," and in the interstices of the rose-trimmed latticework in front hung lines of kid gloves which had been cleaned and were hung to dry.

The department conceived the idea, and came to the conclusion that one of the greatest needs of bachelor men and maidens of its acquaintance was to be cleaned and mended. A member of the department concocted a mysterious and magic preparation for cleaning gloves, a sewing machine was put into requisition, and needles and thread, with particolored cotton, were on hand for instant work.

There were relays of eight pretty girls in charge of the booth, and there was nothing they would not undertake to do, from putting in a patch to sewing up a seam. The afternoon was devoted chiefly to the work of the bachelor young women who had gloves to clean.

The girl with the smallest hands in the booth did duty as a glove form. Every pair of gloves that was brought in she put on, and the chief operator of the department cleaned them carefully with the magic paste and a soft flannel. One young woman came rushing up to the booth in great delight, with a tiny tear in her frock, had it mended, paid 6 cents, and went away rejoicing, and another came bringing a pair of stockings with a hole so small that it had to be found with a magnifying glass. She, too, went away in a happy frame of mind, having also contributed 5 cents for the good of the cause.

The latter part of the evening was devoted to dancing, and each young man who came to dance brought a pair of socks in his overcoat pocket to be mended first. This would have shown a strange lack of domesticity in the Borough of Homes if it had not been known that every mother in the vicinity had been warned in advance that it was her duty to leave an unmended sock or two for the Busy Bees. The evening's work was the hardest for the Bees. While it was delightful to gather in so much money, the work came in just at the time the workers wished most to be wandering around the hall. But the young men had been judicious, the holes were small, or there would have been news this morning of a big strike of the stocking darners. Several Bees were heard to announce frankly in the afternoon that they did not propose to tie themselves down to sewing in the evening.

There were other interesting things at the fair, for the High School girls had candy of their own make to sell; the domestic science department sold cake, whose hygienic properties it could warrant, at low prices; the kindergartners had dolls; the Art Department posters and pottery, and the most attractive feature of the room was the outpost of the fortune telling booth, a red-robed witch with a hat a yard high, industriously making orange Pratt Institute flags that were the most popular articles at the fair.

ADELPHI COLLEGE BENEFIT.

Suzanne Adams and Other Operatic Stars Are to Appear.

Several stars from the Metropolitan Opera House will sing to-morrow night at a concert for the benefit of the Alumnae Association of the Adlephi College of Brooklyn. The musicale is to be held in Association Hall, corner Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn.

Manager Grau has granted permission to Miss Susanne Adams, Miss Carrie Bridewell, and Signor Cremonini to appear. In addition, Hans Kronold, the 'cellist, will play, and the Orpheus Quartet will represent local musical talent. The Alumnae Fund, to which the proceeds of to-morrow night's concert will go, is designed to assist in the purchase of books for the college library, pictures for the halls and classrooms, and to otherwise aid in the institution in directions along which the general funds are not available.

The committee in charge of the concert is composed of the following alumnae: Miss Alice M. H. Ptizer, Mrs. Frank T. Sloan, Mrs. Charles Hebard, Miss Florence Murphy, and Miss Sophie Zollinheefer. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Bird S. Coler, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. Chester B. Lawrence, and Mrs. Clinton V. Rossiter.

Living Pictures for Charity.

Tableaus on an elaborate scale will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 28 in aid of the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents at White Plains. The managers of the Rest, including Miss Parish, Mrs. Granville B. Smith, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. John P. Duncan, Mrs. A. Brayton Ball, Mrs. Howard Duffield, and Mrs. Alexander McLean, are already at work on the tableaus, aided by Louis Loeb, the artist, who has designed the pictures especially for the occasion. There will be music by celebrated artists. Tickets and boxes can be obtained on application to Mrs. John P. Duncan, 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, and to Mrs. Alexander McLean, 149 West Thirty-fourth Street. The object of the Convalescents' Home is to provide temporary care and shelter for poor women who may be discharged from hospitals or otherwise come properly recommended.

The Austrian Peasant Ball.

Many novel forms of entertainment are promised for the twenty-first annual Austrian peasant ball, which is heralded to take place next Thursday evening at the Grand Central Palace. A prize has been offered to the young woman who succeeds in proposing, being accepted, wed with kiss and ring, and divorced the greatest number of times during the festivities. Every man who, upon being proposed to, rejects his wooer, must pay a fine to the Burgomaster, this fine to go to the general charity fund.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Faust" in the Afternoon and "Die Walkuere" in the Evening.

"Faust," the beloved of the matinée girl, was given at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon to a very large audience. Those who go to the opera constantly find one curious feature at all performances of Gounod's masterwork, especially when it is given at matinées, and that is the number of persons present who appear never to have heard the opera before. Where in the world do they all come from? How is it possible that there are so many persons who know enough to go to the opera at all, and yet have not heard "Faust"? Can it be that all these young women, who are seen eagerly reading their librettos between the acts and are heard asking questions about the story, are hearing opera for the first time? And what must be the delightful sensations of one to whom the exquisite music of this inspiration is a new revelation? Here, at any rate, is an indeseribable joy which the oldest and most intelligent operagoer can envy them.

Certainly with so melodious a performance as that of yesterday afternoon it must have a delight beyond description to these operatic neophytes. Mme. Melba, who sang Marguerite, was in excellent voice, and she gave the audience her best, which is something of value. Mr. Saleza was the graceful and impassioned Faust of old, and, his voice being in good condition, he was able to sing his music brilliantly. For those who delight in ringing high tones Mr. Saleza is a treat at all times, for his upper tones are his best, because the most freely emitted. Mme. Louise Homer was a pretty and sympathetic Siebel. Mr. Scotti repeated his virile and musical impersonation of Valentine, and Mr. Edouard de Reszke was again a great Mephistopheles.

Last night's audience tested the capacity of the house. The drama was "Die Walkure," and it was given with full strength of the regular cast, except in the substitution of Miss Olitzka for Mme. Schumann-Heink as Fricka. The performance was filled with a splendid enthusiasm, every member of the cast seeming to be inspired by the large and sympathetic audience. Miss Termina, who had been suffering from indisposition, reappeared as Brünnhilde. She was in brilliant voice, and she sang with clear and bell-like tones. Her interpretation of the Valkyr was, as it always is, one to command only the warmest praise. Mme. Gadski was the Sieglinde, and she was also in good voice. She gave a winning impersonation of the daughter of Wotan and won the hearty applause of the audience.

Mr. Van Dyck has never sung Siegmund better than he did last night. He was in good voice, he sang in tune, and with most poetic insight. His acting was, as usual, admirable. Mr. Bertram's Wotan had all of its familiar effectiveness, and Mr. Blass was, as heretofore, a competent Hunding. The choir of Valkyrs was efficient, and the orchestra played remarkably well, considering that it was at work all day. Mr. Damrosch conducted ably.

RICHES FOR A UNIVERSITY.

Iron Deposits on Minnesota Institution's Land Will Furnish Vast Endowment—Alumni Dinner.

At a dinner of alumni of the University of Minnesota, held at the Hotel Bristol, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, last night, Dr. D. P. MacDougal, a graduate of the university and now Director of the laboratory at Bronx Park, made the announcement that extremely rich iron deposits had been discovered on the lands belonging to the university in the northern part of Minnesota.

These deposits, when developed, the experts who have examined them say, will yield such profits as to make the endowment of the university as large, if not larger, than that of any other institution of learning in the United States. The lands on which the discovery was made were set aside by the State many years ago for the benefit of the institution, the rents from them being expected to yield a considerable sum.

The speakers at the dinner last night, in addition to Dr. MacDougal, were Dr. William E. Fay of the class of '83, George P. Thompson, '79, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. S. F. Peckham, a member of the university's first Faculty. Several of the speakers alluded to the recent agitation in Leland Stanford University with reference to free speech, and the action of that institution in calling for the resignation of one of its professors was condemned. There were about thirty graduates and several women present at the dinner.

MISS MABEN'S PIANO RECITAL.

A Large Audience Listens to Her Pupils—The Programme Numbers.

There was a large audience at the fifth annual piano recital of Miss Caroline Maben and her advanced pupils at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme was composed of eight numbers, including songs by Tom Karl, and the Carmen Fantaisie by Martina Johnstone, violinist, the two artists assisting at the recital.

The programme opened with "Le Matin," Chaminade, two pianos, Lillian Rausch and Mrs. Jewell. Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 53, by Leila Young, a little lady of eleven, followed, and the violin solo was the third number. Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2, was played by Lillian Rausch, and the "Valse Noble," Maben, and Rubinstein's "Barcarole," Opus 50, by Mrs. Jewell. There were two songs by Mr. Karl, "Ich Liebe Dich" and "The Blackbird," and the smallest performer of the afternoon, little seven-year-old Annie Merrit, played Chopin's "Grand Valse Brilliante."

The programme closed with the Concerto, Opus 69, by Hiller, Miss Maben, with George Falkenstein at the second piano. Mr. Falkenstein was the accompanist of the afternoon, and played for Mr. Karl and Miss Johnstone. Each number was heartily applauded.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The French Ambassador entertained at dinner this evening. His guests were the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengenmuller, the Minister from the Netherlands, the Secretary of the Russian Embassy and Mme. de Wollan, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Miss Alice Hay, Miss Deering, Miss Wallach, Commander Faramond, and Capt. and Mme. Vignal.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root had as their dinner guests this evening Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted, Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, Miss McWilliams of Chicago, Miss Dahlgren, Miss McMillan, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Merriam, Miss Ward, Miss Root, Commander Rodgers, Mr. Kean, Mr. Pinchot, Mr. Crowninshield, Gist Blair, Major Simpson, and Baron Allotti.

Mrs. Hearst, who is entertaining a large house party of young people, gave a dinner of twenty-four covers this evening, which was followed by a musicale, at which nearly 200 guests were present. The artists were Miss Sara Anderson, soprano; Gwilym Miles, baritone, and Fritz Kreisler, the violinist. The guests entertained at dinner were Miss Tone, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Dwight, Chester Aldrich, Louis Metcalf, all of New York; Miss Harlan, Miss Marie McKenna, Miss Carola de Peyster, Miss Helen Bell, Miss Hopkins, Miss Hagner, Arthur Crosby, Randell Hagner, Mr. Davidge, Arthur Goldsborough, Dr. Deal, Commander Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Halsted.

Mme. Godoy, wife of the First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, gave a large tea this afternoon, when she was assisted by Mme. Perez, daughter of the Ambassador; Mme. Torres and Miss Deque, also of the embassy; Mme. Leger, wife of the Minister from Haiti; Mrs. David Jaine Hill, Mrs. E. S. Stcel, Mrs. Giles Cuthridge, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Clifford Walton, Mrs. Heistand, Miss Hitchcock, and Miss Hopkins.

W. K. Vanderbilt Sails.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 16.—W. K. Vanderbilt sailed on his yacht Valiant this afternoon for the Mediterranean for a cruise of two months. He was accompanied only by his private secretary. At the last moment the party of several friends who had been with him in Florida determined to return to New York, which they did by rail this afternoon. The shipping saluted the Valiant as she passed down the river.

Indiana's Largest Woman Dead.

DRESSER, Ind., Feb. 16.—Mrs. John Jordon died

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Lace Curtains Less Than Wholesale.

White Nottingham Curtains—it is a most remarkable offering. These Curtains—there are several hundred pairs—were the final arrivals of a big importer's orders a few months ago. Now still later patterns are coming in and he cannot have these in his show room. So they came to us and to you for much less than usual wholesale prices.

They are fine and handsome and in numerous beautiful patterns, all of which must please the most fastidious taste. A splendid showing. Full width and length and priced this way:

Usual wholesale, $1.10, $1.30, $1.50, $2.24, $2.48, $2.98, $3.24, $3.75, $4.24, $5.00
To-morrow, 79c., 95c.; $1.10, $1.35, $1.49, $1.69, $1.89, $2.24, $2.49, $2.89

White Irish Point Curtains—About 100 pairs at closing prices; values $5.75 and $7.50, at $3.89 and $5.89 a pair

Ruffle Muslin Curtains, special value at .....95c, $1.10 and $1.35 a pair
Ruffle Bobbinet Curtains, special value at .....$2.15 and $2.69 a pair
Renaissance Curtains, good values at .....$3.49, $4.95 and $7.48 a pair

Upholsterings at Exceptional Prices.

Exceptional values in Couch Covers, 50 in. wide x 3 yds. long, fringed all around $2.25

Tapestry Portieres, 50 in. x 3 yds. long, heavy throw-over fringe in handsome two-toned effects—blue, terra cotta, red, green, at .....$3.98 pair

Heavy Gobelin Tapestry, 50 in. wide, in cream, green, rose, blue and olive, value $2.50, for $1.98

Excellent Furniture Tapestry in dark foliage effects, special values for $1.19 a yard

A large line of Tapestry Sofa Pillows, covered principally with new Oriental patterns $1.49, $1.59, $2.04

Sofa Pillows, covered with choice cretonnes, at $1.19, $1.39, $3.35

8-4 Tapestry Table Covers, allover patterns and detached figures, special value, $2.25, $2.49, $2.98

10-4 Tapestry Table Covers, in verdure effect; olive, blue and brown, $2.49, $2.79 and $3.49

12-4 Tapestry Table Covers..$3.19, $4.24

We are prepared to give estimates and execute orders for Reupholstering Furniture or making Slip Covers at the lowest possible figure consistent with good work.

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Unmatched Linen Pricing.

With all the favor that is accorded to one of the biggest of American Linen customers it would still cost us more to import these Linens than their prices to you to-morrow. That ought to be surety of their cheapness to the wise housekeeper. There is another point about this Linen Store, too—it keeps nothing that is not worthy, nothing that the tasteful housewife would hesitate to put into her Linen closet. Perhaps that is a large reason why the Linen business of this vicinity comes here:

Heavy and fine quality bleached damask Table Cloths—
8-4 size (68x68 inches), instead of $1.78 .....$1.49 each
8-12 size (66x104 inches), instead of $2.25 .....$1.79 each
Fine quality Austrian silver bleach Damask, soft finish, closely priced..75c. yd
5/8 size (20x20 inches), extra fine and heavy Scotch satin double damask Napkins, instead of $2.98 .....$2.19 dozen
3/4 (24x24 inches), instead of $4.50, $3.19 dozen
All linen hemstitched Scarfs, fine quality, 18x72 inches, $1.00 kind .....79c. each
Hemstitched Huck Towels, $2.00 dozen kind .....12½c. each
Odds and Ends of Tea Cloths, Tray and Carving Cloths, fringed and hemstitched Lunch Cloths, Napkins, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

"Wamsutta Mills" ready made Sheets, 2½x2½ yds., unmade material costs you 82c. .....69c. each
"Wamsutta Mills" ready made Sheets, 2¾x2½ yds., unmade material costs you 88c. .....72c. each
"New Bedford Mills" ready made Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches, unmade material costs you 16½c. .....15c. each
"Lockwood Mills" ready made Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches, unmade material costs you 12½c. .....11c. each
Another lot of that yard-wide unbleached Muslin, worth 7c. .....5c. yd

Main floor, rear, East Building.

$1.10 Fancy Black Taffetas---79c.

Just 2,000 yards—these are the Silks you have especial use for. Hemstitched stripe Taffetas, 21 inches wide, and fresh from Lyons, France. There are all black and black and white effects in ten new and most desirable styles. Be early.

Main Floor, West Building.

Double Faced Venetian Suitings,

Full $2.00 Value for $1.19 a Yard.

The manufacturer is retiring from business and his whole stock is here. Only some such circumstance could make such underpricing for such a wanted fabric possible. He made quite a famous reputation with this Suiting—it is full weight and full 54 inches wide. The cloth face shows very handsome mixtures of Oxford, navy blue, gray, brown and castor and the reverse prettily contrasting plain colors, such as heliotrope, royal, red or sage. It was made for this season's selling and at $2.00 a yard would be very moderately priced. For separate pedestrian skirts or tailor made suits it is a most attractive fabric and a record of little pricing at $1.19 a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

Shirts and Underwear

For Men. Much Underpriced.

Winter Underwear—Last clearance of broken sizes makes exceptional opportunity of savings if you find your size. There are Merino Shirts and Drawers in natural color, also fleece lined Shirts that range in regular pricing from 50c. to $1.00, all at 29c. a garment.

Unlaundered Shirts are also little priced. They are made of strong muslin, with hand made button hole in front of neck band, felled seams, set in linen bosom—the finishing of a first class Shirt. Value is 50c., and the price, 37c.

Men's Light Weight Underwear.

Worth while buying now when the saving is as positive as this. These are splendid garments of fine balbriggan, with pearl buttons, French necks and perfect finishing throughout. A full 50c. value here at 3 garments for $1.00

Main floor, front, East Building.

Women's Spring Shoes.

Street Boots in the dainty new Spring style. One of the most careful Shoe men in the country has made some thousands of pairs of these Shoes for us and taken especial pains to bring them quite up to the Abraham and Straus standard. Outside and inside the finishing is of the perfect sort that usually comes only in high priced Shoes. The shape is light and graceful, yet the Shoes are strong and comfortable. Made to lace or button, with extension soles and medium round toes. The lace style has kid tip and the button a patent leather tip with military heels.

Price is little at $2.48.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Millinery Trimmings.

Roses and Foliage—that is the word from Paris. They are to be worn this Spring even more than they have been in the past—even now French makers are cabling that they can take no more orders for a month or so. We believed in Roses and Foliage early, ordered great quantities early from the best of the foreign makers, and now the full assortments are here at prices far below the usual ones for similar grades. A few instances of the recent arrivals here:

Paris made Rose Sprays, the kind used largely for under brim trimming, all the wanted colors, 3 in bunch, at 39c. spray
Paris made Rose Sprays, fine chiffon covered, 2 in bunch, in white, tea, pink and jack, at 45c
Paris made (extra fine quality) Rose, very large, with 3 buds and foliage, spray so arranged as to form complete trimming, all colors .....85c. spray
Paris made American Beauty Rose Sprays in the most natural effects, with foliage, in all the wanted tints, at 98c. to $1.48
Paris made Rose Foliage Sprays, very large sprays, in three colorings, at 39c. spray
Paris made Rose Foliage, with four buds, branches silk downed in Autumn tints, at 45c
Paris made Rose Foliage, extra fine quality, Autumn tints, at 95c
Paris made Rose Foliage, made by the best manufacturers, all Fall colorings, very true to Nature .....$1.75 spray
Paris made silk Poppy Sprays (in red), very large flower, at 59c

Main floor, center, East Building.

More New Waists

And How Underpriced.

Wool and silk and cotton—there are savings whichever way your thoughts turn. There is freshness of new styles, too—the dainty charm that has made the best of American Shirt Waists famous all over the world.

Wool Waists. Albatross—that soft clinging fabric that is perennially popular. These are in the delicate Spring colorings, made with tucks down the front and back and a quite new effect with tucking in the sleeves; trimmed with gilt buttons $2.75

Silk Waists. Black and colored taffeta of excellent quality; finely tucked and hemstitched down the front, back and sleeves and with pretty stitched straps down the front; collar to match $3.98

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Cotton Waists. 1,200 Shirt Waists, of blue and white prints. Foulard patterns, full front, finished with pearl buttons, dress collar, bishop sleeve, value 50c. 29c
Gingham Shirt Waists, in pretty shades of pink, blue and ox blood; box plaited front and bishop sleeve; also pretty striped effects, full front 48c
Madras Shirt Waists, in pretty striped effects, with front and sailor collar of solid color, nicely finished with pearl buttons, 69c
600 Madras Waists, in solid colors, with white tucked lawn chemisette and collar, bishop sleeve 97c
Silk Madras Waists, in helio, blue, pink, ox blood and white, tucked front and back, dotted effects, special at ..$2.48

Second floor, front, East Building.

Misses' Spring Suits.

One of the most charming of recent arrivals among the Spring Suits for girls of 14 to 16 years old makes exceptional price offering for to-morrow. They are made of fine blue, castor, black or brown cheviots. Jacket is of the Eton pattern with a dainty vest of contrasting color, prettily trimmed with gilt and black braid and fancy buttons and lined entirely with taffeta. The skirt is the newest flounce shape with lapped seams, percaline lining and velveteen binding.

Little Priced at $13.75.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Muslin Underwear.

Price prizes—they are all over the White Store, and there is one other characteristic of this Underwear worth noting also. Styles are dainty and fresh and attractive, and the making is the careful, generous sort that you would do if you made the garments at home. Hints:

Gowns. Cambric Gowns, empire, with wide insertion of choice embroidery in front, and two wide insertions of lace and hemstitched tucks at side, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves 79c
Masonville muslin Gowns, V and high neck, with four insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of hemstitched tucks in yoke, fine embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves 97c
Drawers. Good muslin Drawers, full cambric umbrella ruffle and cluster tucking 29c
Walking Skirts. Walking Skirts, with full umbrella ruffle, with two insertions and edge of cotton torchon lace, also dust ruffle 97c

Second floor, East Building.

Stockings at Savings.

For men, women and children—the Stocking Store has notable news for to-morrow. It is news of unusual savings on Stockings that are new in style, well shaped and made of materials that will stand hard wear. Thus:

Women's Stockings. Fast color fancy cotton Stockings, with black and navy blue grounds, with printed vines and stripes running vertically; also some plain fast black, with double soles, 12c. pair
Fast black fine cotton Stockings, with unbleached split soles .....19c. pair
Fast black lisle thread Stockings, richelieu and rembrandt ribbed, also some plain ones; these have all white tipped heels and toes .....24c. pair
Men's Sox. Fancy Sox, fast color black, navy blue and red grounds, with printed vines and stripes running vertically; also some plain black with double soles; a pair 12½c
Fancy striped cotton Sox, just from abroad, pair 19c
Children's Stockings. Fast black, heavy ribbed, cotton Stockings, with double knee, heel and toe, a pair..12½c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Embroidered Henrietta.

98c. a yard—No one ever knew of its costing so little.

None of these beautiful fabrics has been sold to date for less than $1.34, and a bit ago some of them cost over $2.00 a yard. Some few colors missing in each style accounts for the fall in price. Perfect showings of the Spring fabrics demand undivided attention and the Henriettas must make room quickly.

There are all the fashionable colors in the assortment of course, and these light weight Henriettas are especially suitable for the warmer months of the future. They are beautiful fabrics, showing silk embroidered figures, borders and polka dots.

To-morrow, 98c. a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

Women's Undervests.

Almost half priced—Undervests of these identical sorts will cost twice as much when the wear time comes. The importer has quit the business and closed out his entire stock of some thousands of dozens to us at a very little price because we took the lot. Best offering of the new century—ready to-morrow:

At 9c. White cotton, Richelieu ribbed, low necked, sleeveless, finished with silk tapes and silk lace edging around neck and armholes; also Richelieu ribbed, white ground with pink and blue horizontal stripes, finished with wide lace edge around neck and armhole.
At 19c., worth 30c. to 40c. Lisle thread, ribbed, some shaped, some straight, low neck, with and without sleeves, finished with silk tapes and wide lace edging; also some fancy weaves.
At 39c., worth 50c. Mercerized lisle thread, Richelieu ribbed, some all white, some lavender, pink and blue grounds, with horizontal stripes of white, exquisitely finished with silk tapes and lace edging.

Main floor, front, East Building.

Standard Patterns.

The arrival of the new Spring Patterns causes quite a sensation among the fashionable women.

All patterns for the Spring now ready, also all the fashion publications.

Main Floor.

Standard Patterns.

The arrival of the new Spring Patterns causes quite a sensation among the fashionable women.

All patterns for the Spring now ready, also all the fashion publications.

Main Floor.

Cloak and Suit Department.

Women's Suits---We have about 20 TAILOR-MADE SUITS, similar to those we sold last Monday; they are made of homespuns and cheviots and are worth from $10.98 to $12.50; special for Monday, at $7.50

WOMEN'S RAINY-DAY OR TOURIST SUITS, made of fine double-faced cloth, colors black, Oxford and brown, former prices $18.00 and $20.00; special $12.50

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, of best quality cheviot; they are double breasted, tight fitting, with 7 gore flare skirts, lined throughout with best quality taffeta. These suits were made to sell for $28.00; special $18.98

10 very handsome IMPORTED VELOUR CAPES to close at ONE-HALF FORMER PRICE.

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, made of good black cheviot, have 12-in. flounce, with satin band at top of flounce, price $3.98

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, made of fine pebble cheviot, have flounce and 8 bands of satin on flounce, special $7.25

Furs---This crisp cold weather Emphasizes the need of furs.

Some Very Handsome Persian Lamb Jackets at Special Prices.

ANOTHER LOT OF WOMEN'S JACKETS, worth from $10.00 to $12.00, for $6.98

WOMEN'S RAINY-DAY SKIRTS, in Oxford, brown and black $4.98

Silk Waists. Four styles of SILK WAISTS, tucked and hemstitched with new style sleeves, all the new delicate shades, also black; these waists are worth at least $6.75; special for Monday only $4.98

The Final in Winter Millinery.

5 dozen of the BLACK AND COLORED CHIFFON HATS left, to be sold Monday at a positive clearance price, in order to make way for Spring goods which are arriving daily from "Across the Pond;" special at $3.25

Balance of our TRIMMED FELT AND CHIFFON HATS, Monday, at .....$1.98 and $3.98

Wrappers.

A new assortment of SPRING WRAPPERS, in all the latest designs and styles, both light and dark colors, yokes trimmed with braid and embroidery and ruffle shoulder effects and full flounce, special .....87c. and 98c

Fine quality of PERCALE WRAPPERS, light colors, yokes elaborately trimmed with braid, and embroidery ruffle, shoulder effects, skirts trimmed with braid and deep flounce,

$1.25, $1.39, $1.78, $1.84, and Upward.

Also a full line of FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, in a variety of styles; special

at 97c., $1.48, and $1.98.

Shirt Waists.

The Shirt Waist Season is again upon us, and the styles and effects shown for this year are indeed winners when we thought that all ideas were absorbed in the styles of previous Summers.

Our assortment of percale, chambray, linen and white lawn waists is very pleasing, the designs being new and exclusive.

A special Monday in a percale waist at 49c

Underwear.

Muslin Gowns, yoke of tucks and embroidered insertings, ruffles on neck and sleeves 49c
Muslin Gowns, several styles, with lace and embroidery, good value 68c
Muslin and Cambric Gowns, square and high neck, tucks, embroidered insertings and edgings 97c
Cambric Drawers, umbrella ruffle, with wide lace edge, also cambric ruffle, with lace insertion and edge, extra good value 39c
Muslin Skirts, deep flounce, with one and two rows of torchon lace insertings and edgings, dust ruffle 78c

Infants' Wear.

Cambric Dresses, with yokes trimmed with braid, ruffle, some with lace, 1, 2, 3 year sizes 49c
Short White Dresses, with tucks, embroidered insertings, hemstitch ruffle, at..48c
Infants' Cambric Slips, with fine tucks, ruffles on neck and sleeves 25c
Infants' Lawn and Nainsook Long Dresses, with embroidery, hemstitch ruffles, bishop and yoke effects 48c
Infants' Short White Elderdown Coats, with ribbons and fur, special $1.98
Children's White French Elderdown Caps, with fur and ribbons .....48c and 75c
Infants' Embroidered Silk Caps, with lace ruche, special 19c
Children's Colored French Caps and Poke Bonnets, with fur, ribbons and velvet, marked to close at half price.
Children's Colored Coats, several styles, with ruffles, fur and braid, special..$3.98

Colored Petticoats.

Black and Plain Colored Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, deep flounce, with kilted ruffle and cords 97c
Silk Petticoats, good coloring, deep ruffle and cords, special $2.98

Aprons.

Bib Aprons, hemstitch at bottom, ruffles over shoulder 25c
Women's Aprons, with fine tucks, some with wide embroidered insertings....19c

Fine French Lingerie.

New importations of the finest Underwear known to the connoisseur. Marvels of lace, ribbon and prettiness. Ready for transplanting to the home of the dainty miss who revels in this sort of luxury.

Laces.

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, double width, black and colors, regular 39c. quality, special Monday at 25c

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, single width, black and colors, special Monday, per yard 12½c

MACHINE TORCHON LACES AND INSERTIONS TO MATCH, assorted patterns and widths, regular 5c. to 18c. per yard, special Monday .....3c., 5c. and 10c

LA TOSCA NETS, 45 inches wide (black only), regular prices 75c. to $1.25 per yard, special Monday at 69c

Embroideries.

EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS TO MATCH, sample strips (4½ to 6 yards each), assorted widths and patterns, good values from 5c. to 25c. per yard, special Monday, sold by the strip only, per yard .....3c., 5c., 8c. and 10c

EMBROIDERED ALL-OVERS, 18 to 27 inches wide, with lace and embroidered insertions; special Monday, per yard....69c. to $1.98

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Distinctive and Emphatically Popular is the Spring Assembling of Goods Throughout the Store.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

ONLOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

The games of the past week made some interesting changes in the standing of the clubs in the local bowling leagues. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club bowlers, who two weeks ago stood last in the New York Interclub Bowling League series, have since won six games in succession, and now rank second in that league.

The team of the Nonpareil Rowing Club made its appearance in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament, and by winning three games secured second place, the Friendship Boat Club retaining first place by scoring a second double victory.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local leagues is as follows:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C..	7	2	Harlem Rep.	4	5
West Side Rep..	7	5	Harlem W.	4	8
Knickerb'r A. C..	8	4	Catholic Club..	4	8

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 934. High individual score—Lyons, (N. Y. A. C.,) 225.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Passavant & Co..	9	3	Rogers, Peet & Co.	2	2
Edison Elec. Co..	8	2	Mason & Hanson..	5	5
J. Wild & Co.	6	2	Am. Woolen Co..	4	6
Borgerfeldt & Co..	6	2	Schefer, S. & V..	2	4
Manning, M. & M..	3	2	Hoen & Curtis..	3	9
R. G. Dun & Co..	5	3	S. Oppenheim & L.	2	7
Calhoun, R. & Co..	5	5	Niles Tool Works.	0	8
Victor & Achells..	5	5			

High team score—Edison Electric Company, 952; high individual score—Roth, Edison Electric Company, 225.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American.	15	2	Lloyds P. G.	8	8
Underwriters'.	13	3	Norwich Un.	7	9
Home	11	4	Northern	5	9
L. & L. & G..	10	6	Lancashire	5	12
Phenix	9	8	Greenwich	4	12
Caledonian	9	8	Hanover	2	17

High team score—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency, 906; high individual score, Elston, (German-American,) 244.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual No. 2.	10	8	Fidelity and Cas.	11	7
Mutual No. 1.	11	7	Germania	8	9
Prudential	10	6	Metropolitan	6	15
Mutual Benefit	8	6	Equitable	2	14

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868; high individual score, Lowe, (Equitable Life Insurance Company,) 223.

HARLEM NAVY BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Friendship B. C..	4	0	Seawanhaka B. C.	1	1
Nonpareil R. C..	3	0	Dauntless R. C..	1	3
1st Bohem'n B. C.	2	0	Ravenswood B. C.	0	2
Nassau B. C..	1	0	Atalanta B. C..	0	2
Harlem R. C..	2	2	Lone Star B. C..	0	4
Wyanke B. C..	1	1			

High team score—Friendship Boat Club, 900. High individual score—Dewes, Friendship Boat Club, 225.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Club.	W.	L.
Journal	7	3	Times	5	5
Bulletin	7	3	World	3	5
Herald	5	3	Tribune	1	9

High team score, (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual score, Haltigan, (Bulletin,) 219.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yonkers	8	0	Lenox	2	2
Our No. 2.	6	0	Metropolitan	3	6
Colfax	7	1	Harlem	3	5
De Vinne	5	3	Morningside	3	5
Americus	6	2	Guardant	3	5
Our No. 1.	6	2	Citizen	1	4
New York	6	2	Stanley	1	7
Colonial	6	2	Defendam	0	6
Empire City	4	4	Hengeolent	0	6
Knickerbocker	2	2	Samaritan	2	8
Ogden	4	4			

High team score—Our Council team No. 1, 913. High individual score—Davis, Colonial Council, 237.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Suburban	12	0	Morrisania	3	9
Bronx	9	3	Claremont	1	11
Fordham	5	7			

High team score—Suburban Council, 926.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Belvidere	17	3	Central Park	9	11
Emphe	16	4	Eclipse	8	12
Knickerbocker	16	4	Audubon	7	11
Lotus	15	5	Hyperion	7	11
Corinthian	14	6	Cyclone	7	13
Standard	13	6	New Rochelle	8	12
Morris Club	13	7	Grove Hill	5	13
Lafayette	11	9	Harlem	5	15
Phoenix	12	8	Premier	4	16
Century W.	10	10	Colonial	6	20
Friendship	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 988. High Individual Score—Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 256. High Spare Score—Kahlsdorf, Standard Bowling Club, 198.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	10	2	Knickerb'k'r F. C.	4	8
Carleton Club.	9	3	Columbian	3	9
Brooklyn B. C.	7	5	Aurora Grata	3	9

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,226.

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Williamsburg Sav.	17	3	People's	7	12
Franklin Trust Co.	15	5	Hamilton Tr. Co..	5	15
Broadway	13	7	Mfrs.' National..	5	15
Mfrs. Trust Co..	13	7	Queens County..	4	15
Sprague Nat.	10	10			

High team score—Broadway Bank, 861. High individual score—J. L. Griffin, Franklin Trust Company, 216.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen..	7	1	Tamaqua W'men..	4	6
Bushwick W'men..	8	2	Greater N. Y. W.	5	7
26th Ward W'n..	8	4	Mutual W'men..	2	8
Logan Wheelmen..	5	4	Unknown W'men..	0	8
Brooklyn B. C..	5	5			

High team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 997.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W..	8	1	Oxford Wheelmen.	3	5
Macon Wheelmen.	8	1	Royal Arcan. W.	3	5
S. Brooklyn W..	8	3	Montauk Wheelm.	2	7
Williamsburg W..	3	4	Defender Wheelm.	1	6

High team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	18	3	Palace	9	11
Columbia	16	4	Germania	8	11
Fidelia	16	4	Central	7	12
Monarch	13	5	Golden Rod	7	13
Corinthian	13	5	Orchard	6	12
Manhattan	12	6	Bank Clerks	6	14
Rosedale	10	8	Empire	6	14
Spartan	12	8	Surprise	5	15
Arlington	12	3	E. M.	5	15
American Owl	11	9	Glendale	4	14
Bleecker	9	11			

High team score—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,013; high individual score, John Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 277.

NORTH SIDE NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hyperion	2	0	Hooker	1	1
Central	2	0	Columbia	1	1
Elite	2	0	Knickerbocker	1	1
Nomo City	2	0	Claremont	1	1
Prospect	2	0	Empire	0	2
Bronxdale	1	1	Crotona	0	2
Cyclone	1	1	Fairmount	0	2
Friendship	1	1	Klondyke	0	2
Chippewa	1	1	Tremont	0	2

High team score—Prospect Bowling Club, 907; high individual score—Dohn, Central Bowling Club, 204.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Spalding 1	9	0	St. Monica	5	7
Cathedral 2	10	2	Holy Cross	4	6
Cathedral 1	10	3	Leo	4	6
Columbus 1	9	3	Holy Cross 2	4	7
Columbus 2	6	7	Loyola	2	9
Spalding 2	5	8	Holy Rosary	0	13

High team score—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1, 876.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Seabury & Johnson	15	5	Parke, D. & Co.	9	7
Johnson & Johnson	13	5	Nat. Lead Co..	8	10
Dodge & Olcott..	12	8	Church, D. & Co.	8	10
Colgate & Co.	11	7	Lanman & Kemp.	6	12
			Merck & Co.	6	12
			Gen. Chem. Co..	2	16

High team score—Dodge & Olcott, 887.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chase National	6	1	American Exch..	6	5
Republic	9	2	Continental	4	5
Manhattan Co.	6	2	Imp. & Traders'..	4	5
Kountze Bros.	5	2	Plaza	4	7
Sub-Treasury	5	2	Seaboard National.	4	7
Mercantile	6	3	J. P. Morgan & Co	3	6
Ladenberg, T. & Co	4	3	Hanover	3	8
Mech. & Traders'.	5	4	Mount Morris	2	6
National Park	6	6	Hudson River	1	10

Highest team score—National Bank of the Republic, 894.

CUSTOM HOUSE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
I. Vought & Co..	6	0	7th Div., U.S.C.H.	3	3
W. H. Steiner & Son	3	2	Young's	3	3
3d Div., U. S.C.H.	3	3	24 Div., U.S.C.H.	2	4
Dinkelstadt & Co.	3	3	11th Div., U.S.C.H.	1	5

High team score—Young's team No. 4, 852. High individual score—Burns, Isaac Vought & Co., 218. High average—Burns, 179½, (six games.)

Last Night's Bowling Games.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association on Reid's Church Street alleys, last night, the Parke, Davis & Co. team was the only one of six to win two games. The Seabury & Johnson, Colgate & Co., Merck & Co., and Dodge & Olcott teams each won one game and lost one, and the National Lead Company team lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 181; De Zeller, 147; Withers, 136; Scrimshaw, 157; Judge, 134. Total, 755.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 163; Chrystal, 134; Brush, 145; Faulkner, 135; Colgate, 161. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—National Lead Company—Townley, 127; Saunders, 103; Warner, 76; C. P. Meeks, 127; Campbell, 148. Total, 581.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 124; Douth, 143; Smith, 129; Sammis, 104; Heins, 170. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Rowe, 166; Ely, 145; Robinson, 178; Ulrich, 172; Ruddiman, 133. Total, 794.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 202; Chrystal, 145; Brush, 159; Faulkner, 125; Colgate, 173. Total, 804.

FOURTH GAME.—National Lead Company—Townley, 170; Saunders, 122; McKay, 92; C. P. Meeks, 149; Campbell, 160. Total, 693.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 169; Nall, 155; Blake, 155; Brunn, 136; Carr, 140. Total, 755.

FIFTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 134; De Zeller, 120; Withers, 178; Scrimshaw, 144; Judge, 138. Total, 714.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 143; Ely, 160; Robinson, 158; Ulrich, 120; Ruddiman, 142. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.—Merck & Co.—Darius, 152; Douth, 134; Smith, 140; Sammis, 141; Heins, 157. Total, 724.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 137; Nall, 166; Blake, 146; Brunn, 164; Carr, 166. Total, 779.

In the Custom House Bowling League tournament on Schwalbach's Academy Bowling Alleys, Brooklyn, last night, Young's Team No. 4 won three games, and made a new high team score for the tournament of 852, while the teams of the Third and Eleventh Divisions of the Custom House and of W. H. Steiner & Son each won one game and lost two. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Third Division, United States Custom House Team No. 3—Kaley, 165; Duryea, 119; Baer, 125; Freeborn, 105; Poulson, 126. Total, 637.

Eleventh Division, United States Custom House, Team No. 8—Cox, 123; Flinch, 120; McFarland, 135; Keuple, 165; Voigt, 122. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.—Young's Team No. 4—Young, 188; Smith, 173; Kauke, 160; Dewey, 155; Lodge, 196. Total, 852.

W. H. Steiner & Son, Team No. 7—Hurichs, 132; Starr, 142; Russell, 140; Bennett, 189; Klumpp, 168. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.—W. H. Steiner & Son, Team No. 7—Hurichs, 135; Starr, 131; Russell, 118; Bennett, 140; Klumpp, 152. Total, 676.

Eleventh Division, United States Custom House, Team No. 8—Cox, 141; Flinch, 118; McFarland, 112; Keuple, 116; Voigt, 127. Total, 648.

FOURTH GAME.—Third Division United States Custom House, Team No. 3—Kaley, 155; Duryea, 154; Baer, 100; Freeborn, 125; Poulson, 136. Total, 670.

Young's, Team No. 4—Young, 155; Smith, 158; Kauke, 148; Dewey, 154; Lodge, 162. Total, 777.

FIFTH GAME.—Eleventh Division, United States Custom House, Team No. 8—Cox, 130; Flinch, 116; McFarland, 113; Keuple, 177; Voigt, 164. Total, 694.

Young's, Team No. 4—Young, 120; Smith, 177; Kauke, 136; Dewey, 158; Lodge, 175. Total, 766.

SIXTH GAME.—Third Division, United States Custom House, Team No. 3—Kaley, 169; Duryea, 139; Baer, 164; Freeborn, 107; Poulson, 132. Total, 707.

W. H. Steiner & Son, Team No. 7—Hurichs, 148; Stair, 114; Russell, 119; Bennett, 171; Klumpp, 140. Total, 692.

The Fidelia bowlers won two games, the Adelphi team won one and lost one, and the De Long five lost two games in the Carruthers National bowling tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermel, 150; Koster, 195; Dietjen, 164; Foege, 213; Amann, 147. Total, 869.

De Long Bowling Club—Blake, 183; Schumann, 164; Herx, 142; Haff, 163; Tuttle, 197. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.—Adelphi Bowling Club—Russell, 190; Schroeder, 161; Kruser

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Dealing Still the Feature of a Lively Market.

Dealing has been if anything more general in its character during the last week, but with no sign, however, of a cessation of the activity in those sections which have for the last two months commanded the greater share of speculative attention. The upper Fifth Avenue district, between the Carnegie blocks and the Mount Sinai Hospital site, have shown a volume of business rivaling that which immediately followed Mr. Carnegie's purchases two years ago. Longacre Square and that immediate neighborhood also figured in the week's reports with the sale of a 75-foot frontage at 224 to 232 West Fiftieth Street to D. B. Freedman, and with that of the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street.

The Fifth Avenue activity has centred at Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets. Gen. Lloyd S. Brice, who sold his plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, bought three lots at the northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street. Isaac H. Clothier, who owns the southerly corner of Ninety-fifth Street, bought eight lots on that street, four on the north side and four on the south side, just east of the avenue. Five lots extending northerly from Ninety-sixth Street were sold for the various owners to a purchaser, whose name is still withheld, while two lots on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, also changed hands.

On the west side there was a marked increase in business, both in improved and vacant properties. The Leroy apartment house at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, sold by Felt & Livingston, was the fourth structure of that class disposed of by this firm of builders within a year. On One Hundred and Fifth Street, near Riverside Drive, Hamilton M. Weed found a buyer for a row of three new American basement dwellings. Among the larger deals in vacant property may be noted the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company's purchase of the westerly block-front on Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, and the sale by the Burdett estate of eight lots running through from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, just west of Columbus Avenue. An important improvement is also foreshadowed by the sale of the large "L" shaped parcel surrounding the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, and the resale of it by that corporation to Louis P. Sefton, as the site for an apartment hotel.

The sale of the Huntington mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to Thomas F. Ryan must be classed among the larger transactions of the week, and, while it is announced that Mr. Ryan buys for occupancy, it is believed that developments may show some speculative motives in the purchase.

The southeast corner of Fulton and Cliff Streets, which has been in the market for some time, was finally disposed of last week. The deal was of no great importance so far as the amount involved was concerned, but was none the less significant as showing how the improved condition of the present market has worked to the advantage of ordinarily inactive sections. It is only recently that ex-Mayor Schieren acquired a large corner at Fulton and Gold Streets, and two substantial transactions within so brief a period certainly make a noteworthy showing for a neighborhood usually so lifeless from a real estate point of view as is lower Fulton Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold to Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia, for about $150,000, the plot on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.8.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has sold to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company the vacant block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, 200 by 100.

Matthews & Eppenstein have sold through Rusher & Babcock for $187,500 the seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for George Coles and others the four-story building 584 Seventh Avenue, 19 by 60. The buyer is Mrs. Mary A. Early, who owns the adjoining property at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-first Street.

The Leopold Kahn Company has bought the property 354 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, adjoining two lots at the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue, already owned by the purchasers. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the combined plot.

The Leopold Kahn Company has sold through Shaw & Co. the dwelling 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 18 by 100; also, the dwelling 2,313 Seventh Avenue, 18 by 75.

The estates of Edward Tracy and James Russell have sold to a Mrs. Livingston the plot on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Dr. George N. Miller has sold the four-story dwelling 66 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 100, through F. H. Gunning & Co. The same brokers have sold for the estate of Charles Hartshorn the dwelling 473 Park Avenue, 20 by 65 by 75.

John H. Loscarn has sold for Abram Rapp for $74,500 the six-story business building 235 Mercer Street; also, in conjunction with A. Wedekind, for Bertha Fox and others, at $58,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwellings 34, 36, and 38 Hamilton Terrace, each 19 by 65 by 100.

John Peters has sold for Harry Merz to Martin H. Kempner the four and five-story front and rear tenements 236 and 238 East Forty-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Frederick Wertz has sold, through A. Satzman, to H. Hofspiegel, for $32,000, the six-story building 89 Essex Street, 25 by 87.6.

Lovejoy & Noyes report among recent leases negotiated by them the following: 52 and 54 Greenwich Street, for a term of fifteen years from Feb. 1, to the Bishop Warehouse Company at a total rental of about $63,000; also, in conjunction with H. H. Cammann & Co., 46 Cliff Street, to Frank S. Deronde Company, for ten years from May 1. The upper portion of the latter building has been sublet for the Deronde Company to the Osborn-Colwell Company of Elkhart, Ind.

Among the stores rented through the same firm are: 81 Beekman Street to Bohrer & Co.; 8 Gold Street, to Thornton M. Motley Company; 46 Gold Street, to Pickhardt & Wright; 87 Fulton Street, to Louis Weinman; 213 Pearl Street, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 250 Pearl Street, to Franklin Walden, and 273 Pearl Street, to the Gorman-Wright Company of Richmond, Va.

The Auction Room.

Thursday's long list of offerings subjected the auction market to the most severe test it has had this season, and, generally speaking, the results were satisfactory. The price realized for 383 Fifth Avenue, $160,000, was not up to some of the appraisals heard before the sale, and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that George R. Read secured the parcel for his client at a moderate figure if not at an absolute bargain. The Gunther estate's building at the southwest corner of Broome and Greene Streets was bought by J. Rufus Smith for $245,500, upon which price an annual rental of $20,000 should certainly show an acceptable return. The other large offering of the day, the five apartment houses at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, sold by the David Jones estate, was bought by Lowenfeld & Prager for $149,000.

This week's list is one of small properties. A parcel of considerable speculative attraction is 1 East Forty-first Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to be sold on Tuesday by Auctioneer Meyer under partition proceedings. A foreclosure sale for the same day affects the northwest corner of William and Spruce Streets. Two Greenwich Street properties will be sold by William M. Ryan under executors' orders—107, near Rector Street, and 468, at the northwest corner of Watts Street. Among Mr. Ryan's voluntary offerings are 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 126 East Sixty-first Street, and 233 East Twenty-ninth Street.

On Wednesday, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell by order of the owners, 462 Manhattan Avenue, 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, and 140 West Seventy-first Street.

There were recorded last week 264 mortgages, for $4,281,989, of which 92, for $1,535,934, were at 5 per cent.; 124, for $1,540,005, were at more, and 48, for $1,200,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 238 mortgages, for $3,833,586, of which 60, for $682,987, were at 5 per cent.; 102, for $1,404,918, were at more, and 67, for $1,765,670, were at less.

New Building Operations.

Work on the new eleven-story Maritime Building, running through from Bridge to Pearl Street, opposite the new Custom House site, will be begun on April 1. The owners expect to have the structure completed by Dec. 1. It will have a frontage of 66 feet on Bridge Street, 88 feet on Pearl Street, and 140 feet on Custom House Street—which is the name to be given to the space left vacant at the rear of the Battery Park Building. Up to the third floor the exterior of the new building will be Indiana limestone and above that point of pressed brick and terra cotta. The architect is H. J. Hardenbergh and the George A. Fuller Company has the general contract for the construction work.

Among the stockholders in the Maritime Building Company are the following: R. A. Chesebrough, President of the Chesebrough Building Company; Oakleigh Thorne and W. H. Chesebrough, President and Vice President, respectively, of the North American Trust Company; S. C. T. Dodd, general counsel for the Standard Oil Company; Clarence B. Davison and H. S. Black, President of the George A. Fuller Company. It is said that applications already received for space in the new building cover eight of its eleven floors.

Peter Herter filed plans at the Building Department for his projected improvement of the "T"-shaped plot fronting on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and the west side of Park Avenue, title to which he acquired last week from Boehm & Coon. On the Fifty-ninth Street frontage Mr. Herter will erect an eight-story hotel, 25 by 90, at a cost of $125,000, while on the Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue frontages four apartment houses, each 50 by 90, will be put up at a total cost of $1,000,000.

Plans were also filed yesterday for the eleven-story building to be erected by J. Newton Osorio on the plot 18 to 22 West Twentieth Street, running through to 23 West Nineteenth Street, formerly the site of the Bradley Martin residence. Architects De Lemos & Cordes estimate the cost of the new structure at $375,000.

Alterations costing $15,000 will be made to the Hotel Buckingham, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, owned by the Kemp estate.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 170 and 172 West End Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, each 25 by 80, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $17,067.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 24 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 52.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 80.7 by 26.3 by 77.9, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,171.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 13 and 15 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $29,483.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsh, referee, 231, 233, and 235 East Twentieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 70 by 92, leasehold, three two-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $1,791.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 2,530 Seventh Avenue, west side, 80.6 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 19.5 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,332.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 152.6 feet east of Broadway, 32.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick and stone double apartment house.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 107 Greenwich Street, east side, 188.9 feet north of Rector Street, 27.1 by 103.1 by 24.11 by 104.8, four-story front and two-story rear buildings.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 468 Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Watts Street, 25 by 80, old buildings.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 126 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 142 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 233 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.1 by 98.9 and irregular, four-story front and three-story rear brick buildings.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 235 to 241 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 240 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 80 by 100.11, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,426; subject to other mortgages for $122,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 393 Bowery, east side, 24.4 feet south of Sixth Street, 24.2 by 60, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $25,020.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 183 William Street, northwest corner of Spruce Street, 24.8 by 47.4 by 24.10 by 52.5, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $52,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 800 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-second Street, 25.5 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $29,827.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 1,330 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street, 100.8 by 87.9, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $190,194.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Central Park West, northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, 100.8 by 120, unfinished apartment house. Due on judgment, $193,827.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, 528 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 353.2 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 19.5 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By McVickar & Co., executor's sale, 59 West Ninth Street, north side, 204.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 22.2 by 92.3 by 22.4 by 92.3, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Harry V. Morgan, referee, Briggs Avenue, William's Bridge, north side, 425 feet east of Fourth Street, by 211.5, two-story frame dwelling; Sixteenth Avenue, William's Bridge, south side, 105 feet east of Fourth Street, 150 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $3,002; on the latter, $1,870.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., voluntary partition sale, 3 East Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 448 West Forty-first Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick and stone apartment house. Due on judgment, $25,265.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 1,072 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 42.6 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 21.5 by 61.4 by 19.6 by 60.2, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,338.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 97 and 99 Union street, Brooklyn, north side, between Columbia and Van Brunt Streets, 32 by 100, two-story brick stable.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, C. H. Guggenheimer, referee, 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 300.6 east of Seventh Avenue, 24.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,361.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, 237 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 170.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $16,924.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $35,988.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 462 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20 by 95, five-story brick double apartment house, with three stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 290 Eighth Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100, three-story brick building, with an extension covering the lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 140 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 319.7 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 48 Clinton Street, east side, 150 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with store and a four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By S. De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 2,205 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,491.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, Hancock Street, Van Nest, north side, 275 feet east of Morris Park Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $285.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 32 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 205 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $20,376.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William Henry Knox, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 127 feet west of Macomb's Dam Road, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,068.

By William W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,980.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 401, 403, and 405 West Twenty-second Street, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, three four-story stone-front flats and one-story brick building at the rear on the avenue. Due on judgment, $78,554.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Martin L. Hollister, referee, 853 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 148 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 17 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,135.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 100 by 40.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 236.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,050.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gumbleton, referee, 1,304 Brook Avenue, east side, running through to the land of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, 102.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 16.5 by 100.8, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $5,255.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 34.11 by 100.5 by 51.1 by 104.3, one-story frame shed and vacant. Due on judgment, $9,022.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for eight three-story and basement brick dwellings, 18 by 50 and 19 by 56.6; William H. Picken of 61 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $176,000.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 49 feet north of Oakland Place, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 12; J. V. McEvily, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $100.

Forest Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for three, four, and five story brick tenements, 27 by 85 and 33.6 by 73.6; Frederick McCarthy, owner; W. C. Dickerson, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $71,000.

Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison Avenue, for an eight-story brick hotel; 25 by 90; Peter Herter of 7 and 8 Chatham Square, owner; P. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $125,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, and Park Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Fifty-eighth Street, for four eight-story brick apartment houses, each 50 by 90.5; Peter Herter, owner; P. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Nos. 331 and 333 East Eighth Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 24.6 by 80.7; Kurzrock & Melken of 81 Walker Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $46,000.

Nos. 172 and 174 Mulberry Street, for two seven-story brick flats and stores, 26 and 26.1 by 86.5; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers, architect; total cost, $52,000.

Randall Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Amundson Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 41; Hilda T. Johnson, owner; C. P. Johnson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 18, 20, and 22 West Twentieth Street, and 23 West Nineteenth Street, for an eleven-story brick store and loft, 25 and 75 by 184; J. N. Osorio of 28 West Ninety-first Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $375,000.

Alterations.

Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a three and four story brick clubhouse; Anthony Van Bergen of Paris, France, owner; Alfred Zucker of 32 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 40 Cherry Street, to a six-story brick storage house; H. S. Northrop, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $300.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, to a seven-story brick hotel; estate of George Kemp, Newport, R. I., owner; A. H. Thorp, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street, to a thirteen-story brick hotel and stores; estate of M. Byrnes of 59 Cedar Street, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $700.

No. 528 West Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick office building; Gambrinus Brewing Company of 525 West Forty-first Street, owner; George Butz of 525 West Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fortieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, store, and loft; J. D. Wendell estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 204 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a brick dwelling; J. Pangborn, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre of 200 West Eleventh Street, architects; cost, $200.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Cadiz Place, to a frame dwelling; Herrman Hoffstadt, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Feb. 16.

AVENUE B, e s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, 23x70; Adolph W. Berle to Tooby Cisin, (R S $8, mtg $14,000) 21,750

BROADWAY, e s, 77.10 ft s of 108th St, 25.8x88x25x93.9; Herbert Dongan to Le Grand K. Pettit, (R S $3) 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, 34, 36, and 38, w s, 57x100; Bertha Fox and others to Abraham Rapp, (R S $21, mtg $39,000) .. 100

HENRY ST, 311, n s, 23.6x70.8x23.6x71.4; Moses Phillips and another to Max Cohen and another, (R S $4, mtg $19,000) 1

LOT 168, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Mary Donohue, (R S $1) 600

MORNINGSIDE AV, at junction of the Parkway, runs n 10x n w 7.11x s 12; William H. Drake to Sarah A. Guerineau 60

MONROE ST, 279 and 281, n s, 50.2x95; Leon Plzer and another to Joseph Block and another, (R S $14, mtg $47,000) 1

PITT ST, e s, 54 ft n of Delancey St, 46x75x irregular; Samuel Greenfeld to Henry Krengel, (R S $7, mtg $20,000) 1

PLATT ST, 9, 11, 13, e s; John St, 104 and 106, s s; James Stokes to Henry W. McMann and another, (R S $150) 1

UNION AV, new line, e s, 97.2 ft n of Denman Place, 100x100; John E. Duffy, referee, to Johann H. Borgstede, (R S $10) 10,000

57TH AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 57th St, 10x125; Henry E. Huntington to Arabella D. Huntington, (R S $31, all title) 30,682

117TH AV, w s, 26 ft s of 178th St, 30.9x100.5x21.8x100; Margaret J. Alexander to William Nelson, (R S $2, mtg $4,000) 1

4TH ST, s s, Lots 155 and 156, Map No. 2 of St. Raymond Park, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose to Richard Purcell, (R S $1) 1

4TH ST, s s, Lot 154, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose to Winifred Doyle, (R S $1) 1

13TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Wm. S. Guerineau and another to Sarah E. Guerineau, (R S $2.50, mtg $13,000) 15,500

13TH ST, s s, 134.1 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3; William H. Drake to Sarah E. Guerineau, (mtg $15,000) 15,500

21ST ST, s s, 399.10 ft w of 7th Av, 16.7x92; Antonio Lima A. Rey and another to Mary J. B. Canavotto, (R S 50c.) 250

57TH ST, 147 East, 25x100.5; 57th St, 145 East, 25x100.5; Henry E. Huntington to Arabella D. Huntington, (R S $38.50, all title) 38,055

110TH ST, n s, 88.6 ft w of 5th Av, 54.6x100.11; Isaac Reinheimer to May E. Plummer, trustee, (R S $32, mtg $40,000) .. 72,000

110TH ST, n s, 88.6 ft w of 5th Av, 54.6x100.11; Emily J. Manchester, widow, to Isaac Reinheimer, (R S $67) 1

121ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Lena Keller, widow, to Sophia Michael, (R S $4, mtg $8,500) 100

149TH ST, n s, 284 ft e of Brook, 16.8x99.11; Daniel O'Connell, referee, to J. Henry Alexander, (R S $10) 10,000

153D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William E. Callender to Sarah H. Wentworth, (R S $2) 1

Recorded Leases.

BAYARD ST, 70, n w corner of Mott St; Josephine Burrell to Louis Bloch, 10 years $1,600

CHERRY ST, 408 and 410; Theodora Bitterman to Elias Russ and another, 3 years 5,600

SPRING ST, 19; Michelina Mangieri and another to Giovanni Turro and wife, 5 years 2,880

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BLOCK, Joseph, and William Isaacs to Leon and Jacob Pizer; Monroe St, 279 and 281, 2 installments, 6 per cent. 8,000

CISIN, Tooby, to Julian A. Berle; Avenue B, e s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, installments, 4½ per cent. 4,500

FARLEY, Thomas, to Margaret M. Budd; Tinton Av, w s, 311.2 ft n of 163d St, 3 years 6,000

KREUGEL, Henry, to Samuel Greenfeld; Pitt St, e s, 54 ft n of Delancey St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,650

LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to Seth M. Milliken, (should be Milliken;) 97th St, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent. .. 15,000

LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to Frederick H. Meserve; 97th St, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,422

MARVIN, Alfred H., to Walter A. Forman; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 36,000

McELROY, Thomas and Agnes M., to Nellie C. Van Reypen; South Washington Square, or West 4th St., 62, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

McMANN, Henry W., and George W. K. Taylor to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; John St, 104 and 106, and Platt St, 9 to 15, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 20,000

MICHAEL, Sophia, to John Schneider; 121st St, 343 East, 3 years 9,500

RAPP, Abram, and wife to Bertha Fox and another; Hamilton Terrace, $4 to 38, due March 10, 1901, 5 per cent. 1,120

REINHEIMER, Isaac, to Emily J. Manchester; 110th St, n s, 115.9 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

REINHEIMER, Isaac, to Emily J. Manchester; 136th St, n s, 88.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF Mount Carmel to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 80,000

QUITTNER, Morris, to Frances Baumann; 8th Av, 2,195, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FAY, Mary, and another, executors, &c., to John C. Orr and others, trustees 1,000

FLAKE, Albert, to American Mortgage Company ..... Nom.

LORD, Frances T., to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees 17,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Albert Flake 95,000

PURDY, John F. Z., executors, &c., to John F. Z. Purdy ..... Nom.

WELLING, Clementine L. D., to Flora L. and Louise G. Vose, administratrix, &c. 3,000

WELLING, Clementine L. D., to Flora L. and Louise G. Vose, administratrix, &c. 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, 92; Jacobsohn & Rosenstein against Helena or Helen E. Stein and others, lessees; Stein, Cohen & Roth, contractors 173

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

12TH ST, n s, 346 ft e of Avenue A, 50x103.3; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Irving I. Kempner, six payments 39,000

97TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av; —x—; Seth M. Milliken, with Salvatore La Grassa $15,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 16.4x60; George Eckhard against Annie M. Goodwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Carpenter.

VYSE ST, n w corner of 179th St, 128x110x126x112, except strips taken to open said streets; Annie Gleason against Robert McIlmun and others, (partition;) attorney, C. C. Clarke.

WASHINGTON ST, e s, Lot 12, map of property of estate of Robert Halliday, Ninth Ward, 20x67.3x20.3x72.2; Emanuel Coleman against Mary Colgate and others, (partition;) attorney, E. E. Howe.

6TH AV, n e corner of 18th St, 184, to 19th St x40; e to 18th St x 510 to beginning; the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company against Siegel-Cooper Company et al., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Arnow & Cryer.

86TH ST, 426 East; Dora Miesel against John F. Tee, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weinberg Brothers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ARNOLD R. WEBER.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received another writ of replevin in connection with the failure of Arnold R. Weber, hide broker, of 93 Gold Street. It is for $7,300 worth of hides, in favor of Hugo Volkening.

MORTON BOARDING STABLES.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an execution against the Morton Boarding Stables, at 618 Washington Street, for $10,122 in favor of Robert Sanford on a judgment obtained in Dutchess County for rent. The business was started eight years ago, and the present company was incorporated in February, 1898, with a capital stock of $75,000.

NEW YORK AND COMMERCIAL STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Vernon M. Davis temporary receiver of the assets of the New York and Commercial Steam Laundry Company, at 562 West Twenty-fifth Street, on the application of the following Directors: Joseph W. Felter, L. H. Cotton, George H. Wyatt and T. E. Sloan. The liabilities are about $36,000 and nominal assets $70,000, of which $14,808 are accounts and the balance machinery. The receiver's bond was fixed at $50,000. Judge Brown of the United States District Court on Friday appointed Benjamin Barker receiver, and the latter has already qualified.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALBERT SIMOWITCH.—Albert Simowitch, hair dresser and costumer, of 250 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,484 and no assets.

FREDERICK F. READ.—Frederick F. Read of 42 New Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,054 and no assets. The largest creditor is H. B. Stoweil of Boston, $8,000, for money loaned. The debts were contracted in this city and Boston.

HESTER W. DART.—Hester W. Dart, who kept a boarding house at 140 and 142 West Eightieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,358 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $2,246 is to Dr. F. de Sola Mendes.

CHARLES E. GREGORY.—Charles E. Gregory, contractor and builder at Sloatsburg, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $7,916 and nominal assets of $5,103, of which there is real estate for $3,950, mortgaged for $1,250, and claims for $1,113.

JOHN P. KELLY.—John P. Kelly, a plumber, of 57 West One Hundred and First Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $32,083 to fifty-five creditors and nominal assets of $2,665 in debts due him. The liabilities were contracted in 1891 to 1899.

ARTHUR P. DAVIS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur P. Davis, grocer, of Newburg, N. Y., by Arthur L. De Groff, a creditor, for $907. It was alleged that Mr. Davis on Jan. 12 conveyed a part of his property to creditors, gave a chattel mortgage to his wife, and a bill of sale of his entire stock to Edward W. Caddick.

CASSIUS M. RICHMOND.—Cassius M. Richmond of 66 West Thirty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,616 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $5,000 is a claim of the International Tooth Crown Company for royalty on a patent, and the balance is for rent, advertising, and medical services. He is a dentist. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Cassius M. Richmond on Nov. 23, 1898, which gave liabilities of $6,331, and he received a discharge in May, 1899.

SOLOMON SELIGMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Seligman, dealer in jewelry, pictures, and picture frames at 10 East Fourteenth Street and 5 East Thirteenth Street, by Kantrowitz & Esberg for the following creditors: L. R. Harsha Manufacturing Company, $253; William Reuter, $104, and August F. Richter, $177. It was alleged that Mr. Seligman permitted a creditor to obtain a preference by a judgment, and transferred a portion of his property to certain creditors. Mr. Seligman has been in this line for about twenty years, but has no rating at Bradstreet's. On Jan. 1, 1900, his statement is said, showed assets of $81,000 and liabilities of $13,000. He used the style of the Kongo Diamond Company for one of his stores. Kantrowitz & Esberg said that they understood the liabilities would be at least $45,000, and they had no idea of what the assets would amount to.

BERNARD ISAACS.—Bernard Isaacs, residing at 700 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $280,806 and nominal assets of $17,500. In real estate mortgaged for $8,350. Mr. Isaacs signed the petition as Barney Isaacs. He was formerly for twenty-five years in the liquor business down town, and was also interested in real estate and building operations. Of the liabilities, $274,300 is secured by bond and mortgage on property formerly owned by Barney Isaacs, 50 to 54 Columbia Street, 50 Allen Street, 268 to 272 Delancey Street, and 301-307 Third Street; $3,106 is unsecured and $3,400 indorsements. There are also thirteen claims against him whose amounts are unknown. The assets consist of 51 Garnet Street, Brooklyn, valued at $2,500, mortgaged for $850, and five acres of land on Staten Island valued at $15,000, mortgaged for $7,500. A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Isaacs on July 16, 1900, which was dismissed on Feb. 6, 1901.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Delightful Private House

in West 130th St.; three stories, every improvement; open plumbing; size 18.9x50x100; price $17,000; Mortgage $10,000 at 4½ per cent. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

A CORNER PLOT.

One of the best locations in the city for 7 story apartment houses. Can be bought for cash or sold with builder's loan. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$3,000 cash is all that is required

to buy 20-family cold water tenement, 5 story, 25 x 90 x 100; well rented; rents for over $2,900 a year. This is a bargain. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$12,000 Cash will buy

an elegant 10-family flat, all latest improvements. Actual rents over $4,600 a year. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

A Plot of over 200 Lots

in the Borough of Richmond, any portion sold or exchange on easy terms; also a loan made to a responsible builder. To a purchaser of four lots one will be given free. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 Free & Clear Corner Plot.

Will trade for private house. Address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$50,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat

houses with all the latest improvements. Rent $9,400 a year. Will trade for country or city property. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$58,000 Equity in Two Flat Houses

free and clear. What can you offer in exchange. Address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$65,000 Free and Clear

country seat near the Sound. Will exchange for business property. Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 EQUITY

in two fine corner plots ripe for improvement. For further particulars, address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

37th St., Between 8th & 9th Aves.,

25-foot lot, with front and rear buildings; price reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Aves.

Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Corner Investments!—Best locations; 9th Av., 100x125, rent $22,000; Amsterdam Av., 28x75, rent $3,500; Amsterdam Av., 25x82, rent $4,300; 5th Av., 90x110, old building; White Av., 25x100, rent $4,200. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT RANCH.
Unincumbered; value, $35,000; 500 acres; 150 in full bearing orchard; prunes, apricots, peaches, pears, apples, almonds; exchanges considered. Address owner, E. B. Curtiss, Greenwich, Conn.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 69 West 100th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

A three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone; 12 rooms and bath; west of 3d Av., near my office; price, $7,500. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

$2,500 cash buys 5-story double tenement, 536 West 39th St.; 5-year mortgage; pays $700 per year net; title guaranteed. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

15 West 113th St.—Three-story basement brownstone house; positive bargain; immediate possession. Owner, 27 W. 84th St.

Bargain for cash in the Nineties; three-story, high stoop; owner can be seen, 54 West 105th St.; second flat.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Manhattan Ave., 29 (Near 102d)

Five stories, single apartment, eight rooms and bath, steam heat, and all improvements; size, 19.4x85x100; price, $28,000; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents, $2,700.

MANHATTAN AVE., 31 & 33.
Five stories, ten apartments of 7 rooms and bath each, steam heat, and all improvements; size, 27x85x100; price, $38,000; mortgage $2,800 at 4½ per cent. each; rent, $3,700 each.

102nd ST., 62 WEST, CORNER HOUSE,
Five stories, three families on a floor, four and five rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; size, 27.10x85x100; price, $65,000; mortgage, $37,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents, $6,510.

56 & 58 PERRY ST.
(56) Five stories, three apartments on a floor, 5 rooms and bath, hot water supply; size, 25x68x72; rentals, $4,284.00.
(58) Five stories, two apartments on a floor, five rooms and bath, hot water supply; size, 25x62x72; rentals, $28; price, $75,000 on both; mortgage, $50,000 at 4½ per cent. on both. For further particulars call or address

ROBERT RANKIN, 35 Manhattan Ave.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

Near Metropolitan Club,

A full-size house, suitable for modernizing; can be bought at a reasonable figure; possession. *Permit and Particulars.* (8454)

GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.
A very attractive medium-priced house, in thorough order. Can be bought at a very reasonable figure. (8459)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., at 23d St., Or 60 Cedar Street.

In the 70's near 5th Ave.

House, 20 feet wide, with dining-room extension, in good order; can be bought cheap. (8451)
For permit and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV., 60 CEDAR ST.

A SIX-STORY APARTMENT

HOUSE, 92D ST., CENTRAL PARK WEST; 45x100; 8 ROOMS AND BATH; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; BONA-FIDE RENT, $11,000; PRICE, $110,000; WILL TRADE. BARGEBUHR, MADISON AV., CORNER 119TH ST.

Home buyers who appreciate a wide frontage and large well-lighted rooms should inspect those new Colonial dwellings at the corners of 90th and 91st Street and West End Avenue; substantially finished; plate glass throughout fronts, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of your own broker, or the Realty Improvement Co., Owners and Builders, 2,291 Broadway; H. Lamb, Architect.

55th Street, near 5th Avenue.

For sale, an attractive, 20-ft. dwelling in good order; price reasonable.
Permit and further particulars, (8445)
GEO. R. READ.
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

INVESTORS.—LARGE CORNER, FIFTH AV., SOUTH 23D ST.; ALL FRONTAGE; RIPE FOR ANY IMPROVEMENT AT FACTORY PRICE; WILL TREBLE IN VALUE; UNUSUAL BARGAIN; PRINCIPALS ONLY. SURE THING, 146 TIMES OFFICE.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats: 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT.
A Business Property, leased to one tenant; long term; net rental, 7 per cent.; an opportunity.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

A tenement, 5-story, 27x98.9, 4 apartments on floor, and store, West 26th St.; perfect order; actual rental, $1,800; price, $16,000; bargain. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A FULL LOT ON 42D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AV. A BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

$25,000 cash will buy A1 improved real estate actually worth $50,000, including a modern three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in best location in the West 80ths Sts.; no speculation but clear facts. Bona Fide, Box 186 Times Office.

For Sale—Private modern dwelling, 706 St. Nicholas Avenue; all improvements, $23,000; present mortgage, $17,500, at 4½ per cent.; bargain to immediate cash purchaser. W. A. Purrington, 59 Wall Street.

A.—A great bargain for cash; two cheapest and best built houses on Columbus Av.; large stores; great future; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Call for particulars, R. Fehlemann & Son, 171 Broadway, 11 to 3, or 493 Columbus Av.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

A MODERN NEW 7 STORY BUSINESS BUILDING.
13 EAST 30TH ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH AV.
WILL SACRIFICE TO DIVIDE INTEREST.
MORRIS B. BRONNER, Owner, on Premises.

Actually sacrificed! Only $1,000 cash; elegant 20-family double tenement, perfectly new, fully rented; price, $14,500; mortgage, $13,500; rental, $1,700; investigate. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

RARE OPPORTUNITY; 30 ACRES; 14-ROOM HOUSE; superb ground on the Delaware River; gentleman's place or Summer resort; a genuine bargain. C. W. Waldron, 22 West 107th St.

Corner Park Av. and 72d St., four-story, high-stoop dwelling, with butler's pantry extension; desirable as a dwelling or, to alter, for business. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Desirable 5-story flat, stores and apartments, Bronx, near 150th St.; all rented; total, $2,352; price, $23,000; mortgage, $19,000. Hallett & Perrin, 503 5th Av.

Elegant five-story double apartment, near 116th St., west side, 35 feet front, price $46,000; also 3d Av. corner, near 34th St., bargain. Ward, 194 Broadway.

Attention, Investors!—Beautiful west side 5-story, 22-family double flat, renting for $3,000, can be bought for $26,000; mortgage, $23,000. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

Private dwelling, brick, 9 rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout. Call and investigate, 15 West 119th St.

129th St., (7th and 8th Avs.)—Choice 19-foot 12-room brownstone; open plumbing; beautiful decorations; rented $1,050; $15,000. M. Wiley, 335 Broadway.

Exceptionally fine corner plot, 5th Av., near 23d, 61x140; $500,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention.—Desirable plot, 48x103.3; 11th St., near 5th, $55,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern four-story house, 30th St., near 4th Av., $32,500; offers wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Full lot, East 17th St., near 5th; $75,000, with building loan.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Aves.—Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots and lots in choice location, with building loans; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale or Exchange.—Five-story, modern tenement, 30x100, in Courtlandt Av.; all rented; pays handsomely. Ahern, 95 Liberty St.

$400 buys $4,500 nine-room house; all improvements; first-class condition; in N. Y. City. Address Owner, Box 171A Times.

If you wish to buy, sell, or exchange real estate, don't fail to consult the Old Reliable firm of Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

20 acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Builders, with loan, East 18th St., near 3d Av.; 44x92; fine location for apartment house. Guerineau & Drake, 11 Bible House.

$4,500 equity, two lots, near 8th Av., up town, partly excavated, for suburban. Builders Opportunity. 194 Times.

74th St., No. 10 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

A large strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Farm, 135 acres, one hour from city; extensive buildings; good soil; very cheap. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.
Messrs. John T. and James A. Farley,
OFFER FOR SALE
An entire block front of
Apartments with stores, just completed.
This property offers the largest Ratio of per cent. on investment of any kind of REAL ESTATE.
The apartments are light; all hardwood, steam heated, open plumbing, gas ranges; modern in every detail and very moderate priced, being the class of apartments most looked for, and are now all occupied; the stores have living apartments in the rear.

Construction the Best Possible.
To the careful investor who can personally supervise, or who has a trustworthy agent, this property

Offers Unusual Attractions.
Full particulars on application to
T. FARLEY'S SONS,
253 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.
Telephone 695 Columbus.

Magnificent site for large manufacturing concern, 99 acres, within 15 minutes of city; half-mile water front; accessible by vessel, railroad, trolley, and canal; spring pure water, half a million gallons daily; abundant labor; growing in value yearly; present price so low, it will pay to keep for your children. T. Keating, 156 Fifth Av.

5th Ave. Corner,
NEAR MT. MORRIS PARK.
LARGE BROWNSTONE PRIVATE DWELLING IN PERFECT ORDER; EASY TERMS; NO TRADE.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 PINE ST.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,
4 and 5 story buildings, 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift; driveway.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

UNDER THE HAMMER.
As mortgagees, we took the following property which we shall sacrifice next week at figures representing merely our former loans:
17 Vanderveer St., (now Boulevard,) between Broadway and Bushwick Av., three-story flat, $3,975.
406 Chauncey St.—Two-story and basement, brick, all improvements, $4,050.
254 Myrtle Av.—Three-story brick, with store, rented for $600, $6,500.
207 Cooper St., near Irving Av.—Two-story two-family house, $1,560.
Bath Beach—Queen Anne cottage, Bay 14th St, and extra lot, $3,400.
199 Pearsall St., Long Island City—Two-story and basement, $1,475.
345 Hamilton St., Long Island City—Two-story cottage with two lots, $2,975.
Will loan 75 per cent. of purchase price on mortgage; usual commission paid to broker introducing buyer. For further particulars of these bargains, don't write, but call any morning upon
J. P. SLOANE, President,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Modern Brooklyn Residence, superior in location and appointments to many $50,000 New-York dwellings, is offered for sale at one-half this amount. Built and occupied by owner, who would not sell except that business takes him away from New York. Address WEST, No. 50 E. 19th St., New York.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.
That is what we are all looking for.
But here is a bargain,
5 Bronx Lots 25x100 Each,
On principal Av., near Cor. Market value, $2,500.
Will accept $1,800. Terms easy.
FRED H. SMITH,
295 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SOME BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
About two acres on the west side of Ocean Parkway, with a front of 147 feet.
On East Second St., north of King's Highway, and in the rear of above, 3½ acres.
60 lots, each 20x100, on wide avenue, between two lines of cars, 3 blocks from Prospect Park.
Late HENRY W. SHERRILL.
HENRY C. NOLL,
13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

DO THEY STRIKE YOU?
Hart St.—3-story and basement frame, 11 rooms and bath; furnace; plot 25x100; price $4,300.
Lafayette Av.—3-story and basement frame, facing Park; 20x100; 10 rooms and bath; $4,750; lot alone is worth $3,750.
Macon St.—Near Stuyvesant Av., 2-story and basement brownstone, $4,750; rented to May 1 at $35 per month.
Putnam Av.—Fine block; great house; perfect condition; $9,500.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 883 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

11-room house, all modern improvements, with two lots, and beautifully decorated; Thirty-first Ward, Borough of Brooklyn; 30 minutes from City Hall; N. Y.; worth $5,500; will sell for $4,950; this is a bargain; terms to suit. Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association, 34-36 Wall St., New York City.

$2,000—12 ROOMS—2 BATHS.
Pacific St., near Saratoga Av., complete two-family house; rented $300 year; possession can be had; excellent bargain. H. J. Miller, 378 Reid Av., near Fulton St.

WM. H. MARQUAND, 1,562 FULTON ST.:
2-story frame store, Fulton St..... $3,000
3-story flat, three families, rent $360.... 2,900
2-story frame dwelling, rent $192..... 1,100
2-story frame dwelling, Pacific St..... 2,000

Cheapest in Brooklyn; $3,300; easy terms; 722 Sackett St., near 5th Av., (Park Slope;) 2-story and basement; brick; 9-rooms; all improvements; decorated; cozy home; sacrifice. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

$10,500—Grand Opportunity—$10,500.—Three-story and basement brick corner residence, location unsurpassed, Hanson Place; especially desirable for doctor or dentist. Rustin & Robbins, 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

Two-family, two-story and basement brownstone fronts; 10 sold; can't be duplicated for the money; also two 3-story single flats, up to date; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Aves. Otto Singer, builder.

$5,500—165 Tompkins Av., near Willoughby Av., full 3-story brick residence, suitable two families; good location; 20x100 lot; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Rustin & Robbins, 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; bow stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

We have elegant 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on beautiful Macon St.; cost owner $6,500; sacrifice price only $5,250. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Detached cottage, near Boulevard and Park; lot 30x100; 8 rooms; all improvements; price $3,200; easy terms. Ohnewald & Kennedy, Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av.

Bargain.—Three-story flat, lot 25x150, with all improvements; rented $480 per annum; price $3,850. Ohnewald & Kennedy, Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

$300 down, price $3,000; new houses, 9 rooms, bath; one or two families. Dhuy, owner, on premises, 1,985 Pacific St., near Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

How is this three-story brownstone House, all improvements, $5,750. A. J. Powell, 911 De Kalb Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NEW HOUSES IN OLD FLUSHING'S
best neighborhood; only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centres. These are finely built, low in price, and offered on EXCEPTIONAL TERMS. Are homes for conservative people of refinement, who at a moderate monthly cost desire something out of the common run.
Call or write for full particulars, Realty Trust Co. 60 and 62 Liberty St.

FLUSHING.—I have a new, modern house, all conveniences, in best part of town which I will sell cheap and on very easy terms; small amount of cash down; total cost of carrying and paying for less than rent; want quick sale; write for full particulars. J. K., Box 166 Times Office.

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Wanted to Buy for Cash, City or Country.—Stocks Jewelry, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Call or address L. Friedman, 320 Broadway.

A.—Cash paid for stores, merchandise, shoes, groceries, restaurant, dry goods, fixtures, confectionery. Kahn, 338 East 120th St.; telephone 513A—79.

Wanted—A partner with some capital in the export and import commission business; references exchanged. Address D., Box 164 Times.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Five and 10c. store information; store plans and system complete; goods purchased for you on commission. Anderson & Ennis, 348 Broadway.

Drug store outfit; black walnut section fixtures; good large stock; shelf bottles, &c.; cheap. Austermann, 90 Nassau St.

For Rent—Pan-American hotel building, two squares from entrance. Address C. S. Du Mont, No. 47 Jewett Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Cash advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts. Martin J. Well, 453 Broome St.

$1,500 buys well-established business; reason for selling, retiring from business. Call 532 East 136th St.

429 W. 42d St.—Well-stocked grocery store for sale; good neighborhood; owner going away.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AUCTION SALE.
I am instructed to sell at PRIVATE SALE for account of Receiver at appraiser's valuation at the CASINO AUCTION ROOMS, B'WAY AND 39TH ST., MONDAY, FEB. 18TH, and following days: 40 PIECES CHOICE ANTIQUE MAHOGANY IN BUREAUS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEVALS, SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, CLAW FEET; also lot OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ETC.; CHINA CLOSETS, OLD ENGLISH CARVED OAK DINING ROOM SUITS, &c., &c.
J. HATFIELD MORTON,
AUCTIONEER.

DARWIN.
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION. SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

Religious Notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Av. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture on "Moses, Our Teacher."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent: —Service of song on Sunday at 8:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, February 17th, 1901, at 11:20, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Address by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs. Subject—"Content of the Ideal of Modern Life." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, "Chinese, Christian, and Jewish Ethics Reply to Recent Criticisms." All welcome.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Greatest Wonder of 20th Century. IT WARMS THE LARGEST

room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. **Sent everywhere on receipt of price. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO., 1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.**

WATCHES Cleaned or $1 Mainspring.
For Sale Cheap. Warranted One Year.
KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.
ALSO 1301 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

Eye Glasses Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. **KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.)** Hours, 8 to 6.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES!
Elegant Drop Cabinets, **leading makes,** $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments.
DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES, $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $5.00 upwards.
H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St.
Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

For Sale, or Will Take Partner.—Dairy, egg, butter, hotel and restaurant supply business, on leading avenue; use five hundred quarts of milk daily—doing about two thousand dollars monthly; can be increased to six thousand monthly. I have two places and am unable to attend to both. Grand opportunity to right party. Price, five thousand, or half interest twenty-five hundred. Business, Box 135 Times Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
Prominent avenue corner; large stock; elegant fixtures; good paying business; price and terms to suit, for the man with push; reason, disagreement; no agents. Address Chance, 157 East 125th St.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

COINS—Highest prices paid for rare United States Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, Postal Currency, etc.; book of premiums paid, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

CREDIT FOR ALL,
Credit—Diamonds, watches, small weekly payments; lowest prices; strictly confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 50 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Safes.—Standard business Safes, $35; safes bought and exchanged. S. & H. Bloom, 228 West Broadway, opposite White St. Telephone, 770 Franklin.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Company; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R. & C. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Cash register; National; 45 keys; check system; perfect condition; like new; price, $175. Austermann, 90 Nassau St.

Articles you don't want we buy, or exchange; articles you want we sell or exchange. Trigger, 41 3d Av.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Uptown agency for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; baseball, golf goods a specialty; uniforms order. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

$10.00—Bargains this week: Domestic, New Home, Singer sewing machines; cash buyers. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

Five platform scales; capacity, 600 to 1,500 pounds; old scales taken in exchange. Scales, 62 Cliff St.

Remington typewriters for sale or exchange; ribbons; expert repairing. Rose, 112 Greenwood Av., Brooklyn.

Chris Lorenzen, antique furniture, bric-a-brac, old paintings bought, sold, and exchanged, 1,666 Broadway.

Black Wonder, (something new;) guaranteed to kill bugs and roaches. C. F. Willard, 46 West 27th St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

D. Theodore, dealer in old metals, rubber, and paper stock; copying press for sale. 61 Ann St.

1,000 raw furs for sale. Wm. Wheeler, Saxonberg, Penn.

For Sale—Dry Goods Store, 578 10th Av., near 42d St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Machinery.

GAS ENGINES.
Agents for White & Middleton; also 10, 6, 4, second hand. Thomas & Welch, 107 Liberty St.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

75-horsepower horizontal tubular boiler, built by Hewes & Phillips; complete fixtures; three safety power engines. J. F. Hanley, 437 East 23d St.

For Sale—60-horse upright boiler, 35-horse engine, pump, &c. 5 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Baby Carriages.

Baby Carriages and Patent Go-Carts. Crandall Carriage Co., Est. over 50 years, 569 3d Av., Makers and Retailers; latest and best models now on exhibition.

Personal.

Deafness cured or no pay.
C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—THE PARK, 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; steam heated; sunny rooms; excellent table; board; references.

12th St., 38 West.—Large, well-heated southern room; near bath; ample closets; table board; reference.

17th St., 116 East.—Exceptionally clean house; large and single rooms, comfortably furnished; first-class table; gentlemen.

17th St., 24 West.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with board; table boarders; reference.

17th St., 220 E.—Choice furnished rooms, large and small; conveniences; reasonable; excellent table board.

22d St., 352 West.—Rooms, with board; first-class house; table board; reference.

23d St., 334 West.—Comfortable, warm rooms; private bath; fine table and service; pleasant associations; piano; references.

23d St., 437 West.—Large, sunny, front room, single room, $5, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

37th St., 60 West.—Elegantly furnished, large room; southern exposure; with board; table and appointments first-class.

84th St., 53 West.—Handsome newly furnished sunny rooms; single, en suite; parlor dining room; excellent table.

91st St., 33 West.—Very comfortable large room; excellent home table; ample closets; references required.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" station.—Desirable, handsome rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Private family have large alcove room, with dressing room; also hallroom; reference.

104th St., 83 West.—Elegant rooms; two, $14; single rooms, $5.50; unexcelled table board, $4; station street.

122d St., 150 West.—Unusually attractive room; excellent board for American couple desiring first-class accommodations.

126th St., 122 West.—Square and hall rooms with board; large and pleasant; moderate.

Boy or youth desiring comfortable quarters, pleasant surroundings, reasonable. Box 198 Times Office.

East 79th St., 243.—Large nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 gents, with German board; private house.

Gramercy Park, 1, Corner 21st St.—Two large, handsomely furnished corner rooms, with bath; table board; references.

SUNDAY DINNER.
Tilly Haynes, proprietor Broadway Central Hotel, is introducing a system of Sunday and Holiday Dinners, the same as has proved such a success at the United States Hotel in Boston for the past twenty years and has made this hotel famous. Dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Price 75 cents.

Country Board.

The Homestead, Fanwood, N. J.—One hour from City Hall, Jersey Central Railroad; five minutes' walk from station; delightful location for Winter; piazzas (enclosed with glass in Winter) 125 feet long; steam heat, electric lights; Netherwood water.

Morristown, South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations; private family; brief or extended stay; highest references. Box 218, Morristown, N. J.

The Idylwild, Ocean End, Tennessee Av., Atlantic City, N. J., will reopen Feb. 15th; moderate rates.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2d Av., 317, Near 18th St.—Handsomely furnished room, suitable man and wife; privilege light housekeeping; private house.

11th St., 252 West.—Large and medium-sized rooms, $4 and $5; all conveniences; private house.

13th St., 239 West.—Second floor; handsome furnished front parlor; every convenience; private house; moderate; gentleman; seen Sunday; references.

64th St., 106 West.—Parlor floor; handsomely furnished; also large front room; good table.

104th St., 140 East.—Two large, connecting, handsomely furnished rooms; steam heat; private bath; parlor floor. Smith.

18th St., 13 West.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms on parlor floor; excellent accommodations; exceptionally private and desirable.

18th St., 11 West.—Small, newly furnished front hallroom, second floor, suitable for gentleman; private family.

18th St., 123 East.—Very pleasant, large front room, hot and cold water; also hall room.

19th St., 274 West (The Chesterfield.)—Newly furnished rooms; bath, heat, elevator; $3. Baird.

19th St., 16 West.—Newly furnished room, back parlor; unfurnished; reference.

21st St., 38 West.—Elegant large second-story front room; heated; $12; young man wants roommate, $2.50 each.

28th St., 134 E.—Pleasant, warm, furnished rooms; closets; all conveniences; good location; moderate; private house.

28th St., 325 West.—Large parlor; also small room; heated; hot and cold water; newly furnished.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House,) adjacent Broadway.—$3 weekly upward; transients, 50c., $1; hotel service; restaurant.

41st St., 126 West, (near Hotel Vendome.)—Fine large, sunny rooms, suitable for one or two.

45th St., 129 West.—Nicely furnished rooms.

46th St., 56 West.—Exceedingly attractive rooms, tastefully furnished; just papered; up one flight; running water, closets; two beds if desired; unusual opportunity for two gentlemen to secure fine accommodations in select district at moderate expense; also hallroom; references.

48th St., 244 West.—Beautiful large and small rooms; all conveniences; with or without French cuisine; references.

49th St., 224 West.—A comfortably furnished room, suitable for gentelman, in private house; references.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny, square room, newly painted and papered; private house.

52d St., 77 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen only; private house.

55th St., 71 West.—Comfortable rooms, with baths; meals optional; near University Club; southern exposure; references.

57th St., 404 West.—Sunny, steam heated room; also parlor and back parlor; physician, couple, gentlemen. De Bres.

58th St., 122 West.—Large, small rooms; richly furnished; elegantly conducted bachelor house; club centre; telephone service.

59 Perry St., Corner 4th.—Pleasant furnished rooms for light housekeeping or gentlemen.

97th St., 67 West,—Large furnished room; all conveniences; also small room; board optional; reference; moderate.

106th St., 301 West.—Furnished parlor and bedroom; gas, steam heat, hot water, bath; parlor floor; southern exposure; private family; breakfast optional; reference. Purdy.

81st St., 121 West.—A magnificently furnished parlor suite, suitable for physician; select neighborhood; half a block from "L" station, between Columbus, Amsterdam Avs.; private residence; also other beautifully furnished rooms, with dressing rooms attached; breakfast if desired; gentlemen; references. Owner.

112th St., 263 West.—Nice room, all conveniences, for quiet gentleman; two adults in family. Sundberg.

113th St., 320 West.—Large front room, nicely decorated; suitable for two; very reasonable; men preferred.

115th St., 211 West.—Large, comfortable room for one or two gentlemen; gas, bath; reasonable. Morrison.

122d St., 121 East.—Desirable rooms; strictly private family; refined surroundings; hot and cold water; moderate.

128th St., 212 West.—Large well-furnished room in private house; heat, bath, hot and cold running water.

Irving Place, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy of Music; corner building.

Large back parlor, hot and cold water, suitable for doctor or professor of music; large square rooms, heated, all conveniences; also hall room; gentlemen only; references. Address R., 257 West 42d St.

Lexington Av., 456, (Cor. 45th.)—Exceedingly attractive large sunny rooms, dressing rooms, for two; also parlor, southern exposure; doctor's residence; telephone; board optional; reference.

Lexington Av., 605.—Large, warm, cheerfully furnished room, bath; convenient; breakfast optional; large closets; moderate; references.

Lexington Av., 125, Near 28th St.—Furnished parlor suitable for doctor; hall service.

Newly furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 147 West 98th St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

104th St., 118 West.—Unfurnished and furnished rooms; heated; private house.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 551—Columbus.

Fine selection of long green home-raised mottle and filbert canaries; Belgian type. 121 E. 122d.

Irish setter puppies, full-blood, for sale. Call at 131 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

Furs.

MADAME LEA TROTTIER, FURRIER AND Milliner, 200, 202 West 125th St.—Garments remodeled; reasonable prices.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th ST. & MADISON AVE.
HOMELIKE — NEAR CONVENT COMFORT
Family and Transient
Rooms, $1 per day.
Rooms with bath, $2.
Single Rooms, $5 per week.
New, Fireproof.
CANNOT BE EQUALLED
FOR THE MONEY.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RUNABOUT WAGONS
with pneumatic and cushion tires; steel tubular and solid gears; wire and wood wheels; highest grade of materials and workmanship at half price. We are manufacturers and building for the trade, and desire to close out a few on hand. It will pay you to buy now and store till Spring, as you will then pay double our price. Everything guaranteed the best. Call and examine. Dealers invited. Damon & Peets, 44 Beekman St.

A handsome, sound young HACKNEY COB; extra style and high KNEE ACTION; very attractive; safe and reliable for ladies to ride or drive; warranted; trial allowed; price, $150; also, quarter value, Stivers rubber-tired runabout, Coupe Rockaway, family surrey, Brewster Victoria, rubber tired; Waldorf trap, harness, saddles, fur robes. Private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th St.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

Wide-seated runabout wanted; must be of standard make, in good order, and cheap. Address W. V. S., Box 199 Times Office.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Single books and complete libraries bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 1,535 Broadway, near 45th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S. G. Bains Co., 389 5th Av.

Old books bought and sold. O'Shea, 1,584 Broadway, above 47th St.

Detective Agencies.

Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives.—Westlotorn's Agency shadows suspected persons; private matters confidentially conducted; divorces a specialty; correspondence solicited. 203 Broadway.

McCullough's Detective Agency.—All kinds legitimate work properly executed; consultations strictly confidential. Room 332, Park Row Building.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday, $2.50 starts you.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Chambermaids, cooks, $20 to $50; 15 waitresses, 10 French and German lady's maids, nurses, Swedish laundresses, 25 cooks who wash and iron; number servants immediately. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Operators experienced on infants' slips and dresses; good pay. Whitehead & Asiel, 34 University Place.

Wanted—For a new business, competent women accustom

REVENUE MEN ARREST CITY STAMP BROKER

Confiscation of Restored Issues Worth $1,000 in His Pharmacy.

How the Fraudulent Stamps Are Detected—Difficulty of the Work of Making Them Appear Genuine.

Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson of the Internal Revenue office yesterday arrested Arthur J. Heinemann, who is a stamp broker and pharmacist at Wall and Water Streets. Heinemann's principal business is said to be that of a pharmacist, but in his establishment there is an allotment of space for a Sub-Post Office, which is confined by a wire partition. There are the usual signs on the front of the basement store, but a sign which no Wall Street broker can miss in passing, and which extends far over the sidewalk, makes it clear that revenue stamps are for sale there.

According to Agent Thompson, Heinemann's place has been well patronized for all kinds of stamps, especially revenue stamps. Many of these, he said, were washed and restored. He expressed the fear yesterday that thousands of dollars' worth have been circulated from there during the past few months. He found about $900 worth of washed stamps in a desk in the back of the store. More were found in a portfolio beside the cashier, making the aggregate confiscated about $1,000 worth.

Agent Thompson searched the place at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He had fortified himself with a warrant, and had with him Deputy Collectors Taylor and Bivens.

The cashier of the store, and the person who has served customers who wished stamps, is Miss Irene Starn. When Mr. Thompson had made the discoveries of the restored stamps he questioned Miss Starn. The stamps which had already been used were not attached in big sheets as are the genuine ones, but were in an envelope.

"Were your suspicions not aroused?" Mr. Thompson asked the woman.

Miss Starn replied that while suspicions had crept into her mind, she was merely an employe of the place, and felt that she had no right to ask questions. She was not arrested, but will be called upon as a witness when Heinemann is arraigned for examination Thursday next.

Heinemann was taken before United States Commissioner Shields. He was charged by Agent Thompson with selling restored internal revenue stamps, and was held in $2,500 bail.

The restored stamps, Mr. Thompson declares, were furnished to Mr. Heinemann by clerks and office boys employed in down-town offices. In fact, while the revenue agents were in the store a boy entered who, according to their belief, wanted to dispose of some restored stamps. He got away before they could question or arrest him.

Some of the stamps confiscated yesterday are considered by the revenue agents as excellent specimens of this fraudulent work, the difficulties of which they pointed out. Take, for example, the task of pasting the stamps together which is necessary to make them look genuine—it requires a magnifying glass to discover this part of the work clearly. So minutely that it can scarcely be detected, the edges are overlapped, and the average observer's attention must be called to it to become aware of the deception. Unfortunately for him, the restorer is not always neat, and a drop of mucilage sometimes falls from his brush upon the face of the stamps. This is one evidence of the hand of a novice. Those persons who restored those which were secured yesterday betrayed themselves in several instances in this way.

More difficult work than the pasting is demanded, however. Although the law now requires that an incision shall be made into the stamps, this law has not yet been strictly enforced, and many business men content themselves with merely cancelling the stamps with ink. By means of acid the ink is obliterated, the stamps are regummed and connected, and are then ready for sale again.

The color of the stamps has twice been changed since the first issue, to prevent fraud. They were green first, carmine next, and now are of a slate color. Most of those found in Heinemann's place yesterday were green.

Heinemann is the second man to be arrested whom the Internal Revenue officials designate as a "broker." Robert Johnson, a young man, was recently arrested on the charge of restoring revenue stamps. He is now under bail, awaiting trial.

Heinemann has been buying about $150 worth of stamps from the Government daily. He lives at Broad and Bridge Streets. He came to this city from Cincinnati. About an hour after his arrest he secured bail.

INJURED BY RUNAWAY TEAM.

In Endeavoring to Stop the Horses Maher Is Probably Fatally Hurt.

James Maher, thirty-five years old, of 191 Withers Street, Williamsburg, received probably fatal injuries yesterday afternoon in his efforts to stop a runaway team of horses which were imperaling the lives of men, women, and children along the thoroughfare in their mad run. The horses were attached to a truck, and had been frightened while standing at Lorimer and Richardson Streets by the clanging of the gong of a trolley car.

The driver had left the team standing alone, and when they started upon their wild rush along Lorimer Street Maher saw the horses coming toward him, while men, women, and children were hurrying to places of safety. He jumped to the street and seized the bridle of one of the animals in hopes of stopping them. Instead, the horses continued running for another block dragging Maher along with them, until several men went to his assistance and succeeded in checking the animals' speed.

Maher then fell to the street, and was carried into a store, while a call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. When Surgeon Shields arrived he found Maher suffering from a dislocated right shoulder and internal injuries. He was removed to his home at his own request. The team was turned over to the police, who had not up to a late hour been able to learn to whom it belonged.

CHICAGO'S SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

They Are to be Investigated and Systematized by Expert Accountants.

The City of Chicago has awarded a contract to the firm of Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, of this city and Chicago, according to which the special assessment accounts of Chicago for the entire period from the great fire of 1871 to March 1, 1901, are to be investigated, and a system of keeping these accounts in the future devised. Chicago will pay $65,000 for this work. The investigation will comprise all the records relating to warrants and contracts for special assessments and their final disposition.

Messrs. Haskins & Sells were, under the joint commission of the Fifty-third Congress, appointed experts to revise the accounting system of the National Government. At the close of the Spanish war they were employed by the United States Government to investigate the accounts of the City of Havana, Cuba, and, later, to examine the governmental accounts of the entire Island. When preparations were being made to consolidate the Greater New York cities, Mr. Haskins was Chairman of a committee of experts which made up an account of the financial condition of Brooklyn.

THE MIDDLESEX BANK SUIT.

Motion to Direct Verdict in the Receiver's Favor Argued.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Judge Swayze, sitting in the Circuit Court to-day, heard argument on the action brought by Edward S. Campbell, the receiver of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank, against the Manufacturers' National Bank of this city to recover on a draft which George M. Valentine, the Cashier, had paid on a judgment.

The argument, which was on a motion by plaintiff's counsel to direct a verdict in favor of the receiver, marked practically the close of the trial. The jury in the case was discharged yesterday until Monday. Whatever the result of the case in the Circuit Court, the action will be carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Two other like suits, growing out of Valentine's dishonesty, have been begun by Receiver Campbell in this State and three others in New York. Judge Swayze took the papers and announced that he would give his decision Monday.

Le Boutillier Brothers

SPRING, 1901

HIGH NOVELTY THIN COTTON FABRICS

SILK CHAMBRAIE	BATISTE POINTILLÉ	FRENCH PIQUÉ
TISSU de SOIE	MOUSSELINE de l'INDE	FRENCH PERCALES
AZALEA LAWNS	NANSOUK a FILETS	DIMITIES

This stock is particularly attractive just now, having over 1,200 specially selected patterns of the very best European manufacture. The quantity of each distinct design is limited and cannot be duplicated this season, thereby ensuring exclusiveness.

5,000 YARDS
LACE STRIPED CHAMBRAIES,
14c. yard.

Being a special offering of the newest linen colors, value 25c.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

ACCUSES MR. YORK OF PREJUDGING CASES

District Attorney Merrill Tells Him He Will Ignore the Police Board.

"You Can't Get Fair Play in This Rotten Place," He Declares Angrily at Brooklyn Headquarters.

John B. Merrill, the District Attorney of Queens County, had a lively tilt yesterday at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn with President Bernard J. York of the Police Board. Mr. Merrill said a number of cutting things to Mr. York, one of them being that the head of the Police Board prejudged police cases.

District Attorney Merrill has been at war with the police force for some time. He appeared at Brooklyn Police Headquarters, in Smith Street, yesterday morning to prosecute charges against Oscar Jones, a detective attached to the Jamaica Precinct. President York was presiding at the police trials. Mr. Merrill charged that Detective Jones had "tipped off" the keepers of an alleged disorderly house and an alleged gambling resort which the Queens County District Attorney had planned to raid. Jones had been detailed to assist the District Attorney's officers in making the raids. Two of Mr. Merrill's officers appeared as witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Merrill was asking one of them a question, when President York interposed:

"Mr. Merrill, this is outside of the case."

"This is monstrous!" declared Mr. Merrill, excitedly. "I'll abandon this case unless I can continue examining on this line. I'll go elsewhere."

"It will not do to make threats," suggested Mr. York.

"I will go elsewhere with this testimony," persisted the irate District Attorney.

"This is the place to settle this case," insisted Mr. York.

Detective Jones was then put on the stand. He positively denied that he had ever given any one information in advance of a raid. Other policemen testified that Jones had never "tipped off" anybody concerning raids contemplated by the District Attorney. Another charge against Jones was that he had improperly arrested four men for alleged horse stealing. After a brief hearing in this case, Mr. York asked Mr. Merrill if he had further evidence to submit.

"I have more," replied the Queens County prosecutor, "but I will not submit it here, Mr. York. You always prejudge police cases. There are other tribunals before which I can bring this matter."

"I shall dismiss this horse case," said Mr. York, calmly.

"While you are at it, you may as well dismiss the other case," retorted Mr. Merrill.

"Perhaps I will when I read the testimony," said Mr. York.

"Oh, save trouble and do it now," returned the District Attorney. "You can't get fair play in this rotten place. Everything is judged in advance. I will ignore the Police Board and depend on the Grand Jury."

With a look of great indignation, the District Attorney of Queens County then walked out of the trial room.

President York reserved decision in the case of the alleged "tipping off" of resort keepers, but dismissed the other charges against Jones.

DEVERY HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Commissioner Sexton Says There Is No Plan to Retire the Chief.

"Chief Devery has not resigned. I know of no plan to retire him on Monday, and if there was such a plan I could not be ignorant of it, and there has never at any time been any plan to retire the Chief."

In this declaration, made last night at the Democratic Club, Police Commissioner Sexton disposed of a crop of rumors about William B. Devery, whose steadfast friend and confidant he has been at all times.

"What the Chief may do in the near future," added Mr. Sexton, "I cannot tell. I have reason to believe that he is guided by excellent legal advice. I cannot tell what his status would be were he to come under the operation of the single-headed police law. Some whose opinions are regarded as sound hold that, whatever the law might do, he would still be a policeman, a member of the uniformed force, and as such protected from being cast out. Others who should have equally good reasons for knowing what they are talking about say that if the law removes the Chief that is the end. He becomes a civilian. But, as I said before, I cannot tell what he may do. Circumstances may change before the single-headed police bill becomes effective—if it becomes effective, and I cannot see what is to stop that."

"And the single Commissioner, Mr. Sexton, will he be you?"

"We haven't come to that yet. I don't care to discuss the subject."

Col. William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, to whom the resignation of a superior officer of the force should be delivered in any circumstance, said last night:

"I have received no resignation from Chief Devery, and know of no plan to retire him on Monday or any other day, except what I read in the newspapers, and I do not know on what they base their stories."

The following statement was made to THE NEW YORK TIMES Jan. 16 last "on authority which bore the force of official declaration":

Chief Devery has no intention of retiring or of acquiescing in any action of the board to this end. He will stick to the last. If any act of the Legislature removes him from office he will leave the department without a pension. But he will be tenacious of his rights, and seek legal redress for any deprivation of office which an enactment like the Sngle-Headed Police Commission bill might bring about.

The official who made this statement said last night:

"So far, THE TIMES has been right. The situation to-day has not changed from that which existed when I made that statement."

Police Commissioner Jacob Hess stated in substance yesterday what Commissioner Sexton asserted.

Chief Devery was at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. He followed his usual custom of declining to entertain questions relating to his status.

At the Democratic Club last night the rumor that President Bernard J. York was to continue in office as the single Commissioner was either flouted as absurd or met with the request to "Guess again."

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DINING-ROOM ECONOMY.

Our designs mean the most "perfect" furniture imaginable.

OAKS, Sideboards, $16 to $350 (*former prices $20 to $450*). China Closets, $32 to $110 (*former prices $41 to $450*).

MAHOGANY, Sideboards, $32 to $210 (*former prices $42 to $262*). China Closets, $90 to $195 (*former prices $42 to $262*).

Some mean the grace of form, delicacy of execution, and finish that old Thomas Chippendale gave his designs a century ago. Other means the sturdiness that the old Burgomasters wanted. Besides all that, they mean the acme of economy because even factory prices are now reduced, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

LUNACY CAUSED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The jury found against Carolina Stiasny, on the trial of her suit as committee of her husband, Albert E. Stiasny, a lunatic, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to recover for personal injuries claimed to have been sustained by him through the negligence of the company's employes, in starting a Madison Avenue car on June 24, 1898, while the couple were alighting therefrom at Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Stiasny testified that the car came to a perfect standstill, and her husband stood on the step and turned and offered her his hand, when the car started, throwing him violently to the pavement. The jury specifically found that the car did not stop before Stiasny fell, and that Stiasny did not fall in consequence of the car stopping and starting up again. The Appellate Division, on Friday, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, affirmed the judgment on the jury's verdict for the defendant. The evidence was not before the Appellate Division, so that the only questions presented were those arising upon the exceptions, and were purely questions of law. Justice Rumsey gave a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Hatch concurred. When Mrs. Stiasny was upon the witness stand, an order was received in evidence against objection and exception, whereby she was appointed committee of her husband's personal estate, he having become a lunatic after the injury was received. This order, granted by a County Judge of Delaware County, where the parties resided, contained a provision authorizing her to employ a lawyer to prosecute the action upon a contingent fee of one-quarter of the amount recovered. The trial Justice stated, in the hearing of the jury, that the order was received upon the question of the good faith with which the action was brought. Justice Rumsey held that the question of the good faith of the committee was one which was absolutely immaterial to the case. "This evidence," Justice Rumsey said, "could have been introduced for no other purpose than to warp the judgment and arouse the prejudices of the jury, by enabling the counsel for the defendant to argue to them that the attorney for the plaintiff had brought this action upon an agreement for a contingent fee, which every one familiar with trials by jury knows is a matter not at all unlikely to affect the determination of a jury, and which, if possible, is referred to for that purpose."

***

TOO VAGUE FOR BINDING AGREEMENT.—Alexander Mackintosh, in March, 1896, had been working for some time as architect and architectural designer at a stated weekly salary for George K. Thompson and Francis A. Kimball, when, becoming dissatisfied with the amount he received, he called the attention of his employers to the fact that without some advancement his intention was to seek other employment or start in business for himself. In a suit against his employers for the value of his services, Mr. Mackintosh testified that on the second interview Mr. Kimball said "his idea was to give me an interest in the Altman Building and in the Empire Building." He said the amounts of the costs of these buildings was so enormous "that you may rely upon the compensation being enlarged." Then I asked him 'How am I to know what I am to get?' He said, 'You can rely on me. I will see that it is all right.' Further, on leaving, he said, 'You don't know what I have in view.' Mr. Mackintosh says he was employed for over two years in the completion, and the reasonable value of his services above his salary was $12,356. The suit was dismissed on the trial, and, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion of the Appellate Division on appeal, said there was not sufficient in this vague and indefinite conversation to support a contract because there was nothing to show that the minds of the parties met upon any binding agreement. The dismissal of the complaint was therefore held to be proper.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S DANGER.

Narrowly Escapes Death Under Engine Wheels—Friend Saves Him.

SUMMIT, N. J., Feb. 16.—Anthony Comstock had a narrow escape from being struck by a train while waiting for the 8:10 express at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western station here this morning. He was standing on the west-bound track talking with a friend. A train for Passaic was due, but when Mr. Comstock heard it approaching he did not feel alarmed, as it usually runs on the east-bound track.

Suddenly the oncoming train switched over to the west side of the station. Mr. Comstock's friend was facing it, and seeing the danger he jumped back, dragging Mr. Comstock off the rails just as the engine rushed by.

Stern Brothers

will show to-morrow, their first Spring Importations of

Paris Lingerie

New and exclusive styles Negligees, Matinees, Kimonas and Liseuses of Silk, Nainsook and Lawn;
Gowns, Petticoats, Chemises, Corset Covers and Drawers of Silk, Linen, Batiste and Nainsook

And in addition will offer a large collection of very desirable

Chemises,	at $3.25, 4.50, 5.95
Drawers,	" $2.69, 3.25, 4.90
Gowns,	" $4.95, 5.80, 7.45

Greatly Below Their Real Values

Attention is directed to an entirely new assortment of

Ladies' Summer Costumes

of Batistes, Plain and Figured Organdies, Mercerised Linens and French Dotted Swisses

Also an exceptional offering of

Point D'Esprit Suits trimmed with Ribbon and Lace Insertion Value $25.00 $19.75

Cloak Departments

Advance Spring Styles of
Ladies' Jackets, Capes and Long Garments
Also a collection of medium weight
Cloth Jackets
lined with Taffeta Silk or Satin
at
Great Reductions from Former Prices

A large purchase of Sterling
Silver Toilet Articles
of unusually heavy weight; design and workmanship the very best, at about
One-Half Regular Prices

Hat Brushes,	95c	Hair Pin Bottles,	75c
Combs,	65c, 75, $1.25	Vinaigrettes,	95c
Infants' Brushes,	$1.75	Cream Boxes,	50c, 95
Cloth Brushes,	$1.95	Salts Jars,	$1.50
Military Brushes,	$1.95, 2.50	Puff Boxes,	$2.25
Hair Brushes,	1.50, 2.25, 2.95	Whisk Brooms,	75c, $2.50
Mirrors,	$4.95, 5.95	Cracker Jars,	$3.45

Polishers, Shoe Hooks, Nail Files, Shoe Horns, Cuticle Knives, Tweezers, Curling Irons, Seals, Erasers, Letter Openers 45c

Embroidery Department

An Importer's Stock of high class
Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries
in lengths of from 2½ to 4½ yards, at 8, 13, 19, 25, 32, 38c yd.
Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Annual Sale of
Girls' Wash Dresses & Guimpes

Sailor, High Neck & Guimpe Dresses of Piques, Linens, Chambrays, Ginghams and White Lawn, 3 to 14 yrs.	$1.95 / $2.85
Guimpes of White Lawn, tucked and insertions of embroidery, 4 to 14 yrs.	45c / 58c

Unusual Inducements in
Upholstery Departments

Plain Muslin Curtains, with deep ruffle and hemstitched edge	90c, $1.45, 2.00
Bobbinet Curtains, with full ruffle, lace insertions and edge	$1.65, 1.95, 2.75
Renaissance Lace Curtains	$2.95, 5.95, 8.75
Derby Curtains, fringed	Per Pair $3.75
Armure Curtains, fringed	" " $6.75
Reversible Couch Covers 60 inches wide	$3.50, 4.25, 5.75
Tapestry Squares for Pillow Tops	35, 55, 75, 95c

Furniture Slip Covers and Scotch Holland Shades made to order. Estimates submitted

Linen Departments

Special Values
in Hand Embroidered Drawn Work, also Lace Trimmed Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Centre Pieces, Doylies and Pillow Shams

1500 Guipure Lace Scarfs, Tea Cloths and Pillow Shams Value $1.00 to $2.00 at	75c
Linen Centre Pieces with hand-made lace, 20 and 24 inches	$1.25, 1.90
Scarfs, with hand-made lace, 18 by 54 and 20 by 54 inches	$3.75, 4.85

West Twenty-third Street

PROF. SALISBURY'S WILL.

Yale University Will Receive Large Sum After the Widow's Death.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—The will of Edward Eldridge Salisbury, formerly professor in Yale University, has been offered for probate. It is believed that the estate will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Most of the property is in Boston.

There are three codicils to the will, all of which make radical changes in the provisions of the original instrument. By the will Yale University was given $45,000 for an addition to the Yale Art School building, with provision for the purchase of paintings, and $40,000 for an addition to the University Library, and an equal sum for the purchase of books in certain lines.

By one of the codicils these bequests are revoked and Yale will, upon the death of the widow, receive the residue of the sum released by the sale of certain properties in Boston, now valued at about $210,000, after $60,000 is taken out.

It is provided that one-half of the residue given to Yale shall be used to found a permanent fund to be used to provide an additional income for the professorship of the chair known as the Salisbury Professorship of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, and one-half to be used to establish a fund, one-half of the income of which shall be added to the principal, and the principal and income invested until the aggregate amounts to $100,000. When that amount shall have been reached the annual income shall be used for whatever purpose is conducive to the welfare of the university.

Many private bequests are made to the widow and to relatives of testator. It is also provided in the last codicil that if Mrs. Salisbury shall found an annex to the Phebe Griffin Noyes Library at Old Lime, Conn., testator's library, except works on art subjects, shall be given to such library.

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

The balance of our better quality
LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
not reduced last week will be sold at a special sale to-morrow to make room for new importations,

at $7.95 and $9.95
Absolutely less than half original price.

SALE OF INFANTS' WEAR.

Infants' White Embroidered and Bengaline Silk Caps, 11 to 14 inch sizes, special price, 98c.
Infants' long White Coats, double embroidered Capes, trimmed with braid and ribbons, $3.75 and $4.50—worth double.
A few bargains in Children's Coats, all colors and styles, from 2 to 6 year sizes, $1.50 and $3.98

WOOL DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

200 pieces assorted qualities, including Grey Cheviots, five shades, 54 inches wide, granite suitings, all colors and black, poplins and soleil cloth, value $1.25 yard, for this sale 98c. yard.
150 pieces Ladies' Cloth, in the new Spring shades and black, value $1.50, at $1.25 yard.

WASH FABRICS.

500 pieces, thirty different styles, in stripes and checks, (of our well known Madras). 32 inches wide, absolutely fast colors, at 15c. yard.
200 pieces Sheer Lawns in new floral effects, regular price 15c. yard, sale price, 10½c. yard.
100 pieces Cotton Lace Fabrics, pronounced to be the most beautiful wash fabrics ever produced at 39c. yard.

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ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
Send for free catalogue. Objects of Art and Utility from Far Away East.

5th Floor.
Special Exhibition & Sale
Fine Antique Rugs
"GEMS FROM THE ORIENT"

Comprising many rare and remarkable specimens, among them superb antiques of

Kirman, Senna, Tabrez, Ispahan, Khorrasan and Other Persian Weaves.

Also a number of Antique Chinese pieces not to be found elsewhere,
AT DECIDEDLY REDUCED PRICES.

3rd Floor.
Also; An Offering of
50 Afghan Rugs In rich dregs of wine colorings. Averaging 7x9 feet, At $50 ea.
They were from $70 to $85.

Arnold, Constable & Co
Woolen Dress Fabrics.

Plain and Fancy Crêpes, Silk and Wool Barèges, Veilings, Silk Warp Henriettas, Mousseline, Taffetas.

Thin Dress Fabrics
For House and Evening Wear.

Silk and Wool and All Wool Tissues, New Colorings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

JUSTICE GILDERSLEEVE MAKES EXPLANATION.

Says He Had No Intention of Casting Discredit on Bench or Bar in an After-Dinner Speech.

Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve repudiated yesterday that portion of the published report of the dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the Hudson River Institute held Friday night at the St. Denis, in which he is made to say, under the caption "Only Politicians Can Become Judges":

"The most competent and able men do not become Judges, because they are not in touch with politics. * * * The only way is to go thoroughly into politics. * * * The two men who can make a Judge in this city—and no one can be a Judge without them—are Richard Croker and Senator Platt. * * * Therefore, for a man to be elevated to the bench is not so much because he is a great lawyer, but more owing to the fact that he is well in touch his political party."

"What I did say," said Justice Gildersleeve, at the Westchester Country Club last night, "was that there were three ways for lawyers to be elevated to the bench. One by obtaining eminence in the legal profession, another by obtaining distinction or popularity in some extraneous line, and the third and legitimate way by becoming connected with one of the two dominant political parties. Our form of Government seems to result in two great parties, and in each party leaders are necessary and essential. I mentioned that Richard Croker and Senator Platt were the nominal heads of the two great parties in this city, and that if a young lawyer were well acquainted with either of these he might stand a good chance of advancement."

The Justice further said that his remarks concerning his defeat for a judicial nomination at one time was effected by the liquor interests, were correct as quoted. He denied any intention of casting any discredit on the present members of the bench or of insinuating that they were elected by unfair methods.

MR. MORGAN'S BIG CHECK.

One Representing Over $23,000,000 Deposited in Bank.

One check representing $23,127,016.67 was deposited in the First National Bank yesterday by J. Pierpont Morgan, in connection with the recent acquisition of a controlling interest in the Central Railroad of New Jersey by himself and associates. This is one of the largest checks ever drawn, and there was some gossip to the effect that it might cause a disturbance. Another notable check was that drawn by the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for $3,000,000 in connection with the Third Avenue Railroad deal.

Vice President H. C. Fahnestock of the First National Bank, when asked about the check, said:

"The transaction was long since announced and the purchase financed, and whether one check or one hundred were drawn is only a matter of accounting that does not affect the result or interest the public."

An official of the bank said yesterday that the check was drawn by Mr. Morgan on the bank and did not therefore pass through the Clearing House in the regular course of business. He added that checks in payment for stock mailed to shareholders during the day and on Friday offset the big check, so that the payment will not be reflected to any extent in the bank statement of the week.

Sunday
February 17, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Horner's Furniture.

All The New Ideas.

This is what our stock presents all the time—all the new designs and creations of the Furniture world as they are produced, together with all the newest effects in coverings.

With the approach of Spring, the incoming of new goods will be of daily occurrence from now on. But whether just from the manufacturers or a short time in stock, our collection will be found the most attractive in the city, both from its variety, newness and price inducements—in suites as well as single pieces—from the plainest to the richest made.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS CAN EVADE TAX LAW

Clause Assesses Them Only Upon Capital Instead of Stock.

Claim that It Is an Unfair Discrimination Against Domestic Industrial Concerns in This State.

There will be a rush of corporations now organized under the laws of the State of New York to New Jersey, West Virginia, and Delaware if the corporation tax law now before the Legislature receives the signature of Gov. Odell. It is estimated that 1,000 domestic corporations will at once start to organize in other States so as to save about $2,500,000 annually in State taxes.

The lawyers who represent large corporations have just discovered that foreign corporations—those organized outside of the State of New York—are favored in Senate Bill No. 214, which is now before the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of which Senator Hobart Krum is Chairman. The fight against the bill may be made before the committee, but the corporations claim not to be intensely interested in the bill because if it passes the provisions which place added burdens on corporations organized under New York law can be avoided by organizing as foreign corporations under the laws of other States. It is not claimed that there was any deliberate attempt on the part of the persons who drafted the bill to intentionally favor foreign corporations over those organized in New York State. The alleged favoritism occurs in the clause of the bill providing how the corporations, both foreign and domestic, shall be taxed.

In respect to foreign corporations, there is said to be a clause in the new bill which is somewhat unjust. The bill provides that foreign corporations shall be taxed upon such portion of the maximum authorized capital stock as the assets within the State bear a ratio to the assets employed outside of the State. This is claimed to be a fair method of taxing foreign corporations with the exception that it proposes to place a tax upon the authorized capital of the company instead of the stock issued and outstanding. It is claimed that the stock of a corporation which has not been issued either for property or cash does not represent anything that can be considered a proper subject for taxation.

With reference to domestic corporations, the proposed new tax law does not make any discrimination as to the assets employed within the State of New York or elsewhere. All domestic corporations are to be taxed upon their entire authorized capital stock.

An illustration will make this point clear. Take a foreign corporation with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, which has $300,000 worth of assets in this State and $300,0000 elsewhere. The proposed law would tax this corporation upon one-half of the authorized capital, for the reason that half of the assets are held within the State of New York. This corporation would then be taxed on the basis of $500,000 of capital.

DOMESTIC CORPORATION'S TAX.

A domestic corporation with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and with $300,000 in assets within the State of New York and $300,000 outside of this State, would under the new law be taxed for the entire authorized capital of $1,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that there is $400,000 of unissued stock in the corporation's safe.

If 75 per cent. of the assets of a domestic corporation were invested outside of the State of New York, yet the domestic corporation would be taxed upon the entire authorized capital stock. A foreign corporation with 75 per cent. of its assets in any other State would be taxed under the new law on 25 per cent. of the capital stock. Under the proposed law, a foreign corporation capitalized at $1,000,000 is taxed merely on the assets within the State of New York, regardless of the amount of capitalization.

The annual corporation franchise tax collected by the State for the right of the corporation to do business in this State is one and a half mills on each $1 of assets employed within the State, provided the corporation declares dividends of 6 per cent. per annum or less. If the dividends are in excess of 6 per cent. per annum upon the capital employed within this State there is an additional tax of one-quarter of a mill for each 1 per cent. of dividends in excess of 6 per cent.

The amount collected under the present law from corporations is about $2,500,000 each year. The new law, it is estimated, would add to the the revenues of the State about $4,500,000 a year, and 75 per cent. of this amount, according to the estimates of well-known corporation lawyers, would have to be borne by the domestic corporations.

A large part of the increase in revenues under the new corporation tax law, it is claimed by officials in Albany, would be collected from manufacturing corporations which have hitherto been exempted.

Lawyer Frank White, the author of a standard work on corporations, was seen yesterday at his office, 32 Liberty Street. Mr. White has had thirteen years' experience in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, and his work was devoted exclusively to corporation matters of organization and taxation. He served under Secretaries of State Cook, Rice, and Palmer, and, although a Democrat, was retained in office by Republicans because of his intimate knowledge of corporation matters.

MANIFESTLY UNFAIR MEASURE.

Mr. White said yesterday to a TIMES reporter: "In my opinion, Senate bill No. 214, entitled 'An act to amend the tax law in relation to the franchise taxes of corporations,' which proposes a new system of annual taxation upon that large class of corporations, both foreign and domestic, which are generally known as industrial corporations, is such a manifestly unfair measure that it should fail to receive even the approval of a majority of Senator Krum's committee, where it now rests. This measure, besides being unfair to the foreign corporations, discriminates in a very burdensome manner against the domestic corporations. It provides a method of taxing foreign corporations upon a maximum amount of authorized capitalization utterly regardless of the amount of stock actually issued and outstanding, which in itself is unjust, but the measure of this injustice to foreign corporations is somewhat tempered by the fact that such corporations are to pay a tax annually upon so much of the authorized capital stock as the gross assets employed invested or held within the State of New York during the tax year bear a ratio to the gross assets of the corporation employed elsewhere.

"Respecting domestic corporations, no such method of procedure is formulated in this measure. It proposes to tax domestic corporations upon the maximum amount of capital stock at par authorized on Oct. 31 preceding, and no proportion of such authorized capital stock is to be exempted by reason of the fact that any large portion of the assets or property of the corporation may be located elsewhere than the State of New York. This is such a palpable discrimination against New York corporations that the ordinary mind can be convinced that no Legislature should write down such a statute as a part of the law of the State. The existing statute, Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896, Section 182, is much more just to the domestic corporations and contains no such discriminating provisions against them. If there are to be any discriminations under the law of the State of New York, they should be made in favor of the domestic corporations and against the fugitives which have sought corporate rights and franchises under the laws of other States, where they have nothing excepting a bogus office maintained by one of the many so-called trust or registration companies.

"In my judgment, what are known as the Brackett corporation bills, if enacted by the present Legislature, would bring about such a result. These bills which amend the general corporation law and the stock corporation law, are progressive measures, which contemplate an improvement and liberalization of the statutes of this State relating to the organization and regulation of business corporations.

INCREASE IN CORPORATIONS.

"In case these bills become laws and no serious mistake is made relative to annual taxation, the State of New York should incorporate at least 4,000 stock corporations annually instead of 1,800, which is the present number. This would bring into the State a vast amount of additional capital, which, subjected to fair taxation laws, would greatly increase the State revenues and decrease the taxes upon other property.

"It has been my experience that a very considerable number of corporations having all or nearly all of their property and business within the State of New York have been seeking corporate rights and franchises under the laws of other States. So far as relates to this particular class of corporations this has been an expensive and mistaken policy. There is no good reason why a company should subject itself to the laws of two sovereignties, file reports in two States, pay taxes in two States. It does not escape any of the taxes, not even the one-eighth of 1 per cent. organization tax, because foreign corporations must obtain a license to transact business in the State of New York and pay one-eighth of 1 per cent. upon the amount of capital employed within the State of New York. The State of New York would in the course of time regain this class of corporations under the present statutes, but by the enactment of the Brackett bills the change would be made much quicker. The Brackett bills remove the unreasonable liabilities against Directors and stockholders, which make the present corporation statutes obnoxious to men of large means who desire to organize corporations under the laws of this State."

Mr. White said yesterday that he would appear at the hearing on Senate Bill No. 214 and oppose its passage.

FOUR MORE CHICAGO FIRES.

In Hotel Majestic Again—Traces of Time Fuses Found.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Four additional fires were discovered during the early hours of to-day in the uncompleted Hotel Majestic, where a number of small incendiary blazes were found yesterday. In each instance the flames were discovered in closets where shavings and rubbish had been carefully arranged.

With the finding of to-day's fires came a clue. Traces of time fuses were discovered, of a construction that admitted of their burning for hours without attracting attention, and it is asserted that a man could have placed and lighted these fuses and escaped with hours to spare.

Receiver for Loan Association.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Justice W. S. Andrews has appointed John A. Bosworth of Rochester receiver of the Genesee National Savings and Loan Association. The assets of the association are nominally $112,000. Creditors are mostly shareholders. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $30,000.

TURNED THE HOSE ON HIM.

Undertaker Resented Colored Man's Attempt to Whiten His Black Wall.

Sam Williams, a colored whitewasher, went to the Yorkville Court on Friday and got a summons for Joseph Tauber, an undertaker, of 441 East Seventy-fourth Street, for turning the hose on him.

In court yesterday a story was told which showed that the undertaker, with an eye to the character of his business, had had the side of his house painted black. The tenants of a house next door, owned by a doctor, objected that it spoiled their light, and as a result the doctor had the wall painted white. Then the undertaker changed it back to black, and last Thursday the complainant was instructed by the other side to put a coat of whitewash on over this.

While so engaged, he told the Magistrate Tauber came out and turned a stream of water from a hose upon him. The day was so cold that before he could get down from the scaffold his clothes were frozen stiff.

The Magistrate made some remarks about respecting the rights of colored citizens, but discharged Tauber.

HUNGARY A GOOD SHOE MARKET.

Americans, It Is Said, Should Open Their Own Stores There.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Consul Chester, at Budapest, reports to the State Department that United States exporters still have many years in which to sell shoes in Hungary before the dealers in that country are able to meet the demands upon them. There are many retail shoe stores for the sale of foreign-made shoes in Budapest, the Consul says, but they are all offering ugly formed, ill-sized, and fairly expensive goods.

The leading American houses will act wisely, he says, if they open their own stores in European capitals, each under the management of a native American, "who speaks the language of the country, "and is not too proud to try personally to please his customers." American shoe exporters are advised to select popular names for their shoes, as European customers always look for goods the names of which are synonyms for quality and reliability of fashion.

MUSEUM AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

Fine Collection of Jewish Ceremonial Implements Acquired.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Johns Hopkins University is to have an Archaeological Museum. Hebrew friends of the university will enjoy the distinction of being among the first contributors. The principal feature of the nucleus just now is a fine collection of Jewish ceremonial implements with a handsome case, the gifts of Henry Sonneborn, which will be set up in McCoy Hall in a few days.

It has been the aim of Dr. Paul Haupt, Professor of Semitic Languages, for some years to have an Oriental collection of archaeological specimens, and this desire now seems in fair way of fulfillment. The collection of Mr. Sonneborn will show the five books of Moses in manuscript and mounted in silver, the ram's horns, such as were used at the fall of Jericho, and other objects of Jewish religious ceremonial. The new case for the valuable relics is about 15 feet high and about 12 feet long, with heavy plate glass sides and a velvet background ornamented with one of the psalms in gold embroidery.

In addition to the Sonneborn collection there are the Cohen collection of Egyptian curiosities, the Hebrew manuscripts presented by Leopold Strouse, some manuscripts promised by Robert Garrett out of the Arabic library purchased last Summer and now at Princeton University, and the Egyptian Exploration Fund's gift of papyri.

DR. DONLIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED

Said that He Wishes to Change to the Police Department.

There was a rumor about the Coroners' office yesterday that found many believers, to the effect that Dr. Edward J. Donlin, since 1892 a Coroners' physician, had asked to be transferred to the Police Department and that the Police Commissioners would probably at the meeting to-morrow appoint him to the place of police surgeon recently vacated by the death of the incumbent of that place.

Dr. Donlin declined to make any statement when asked if the rumor had any foundation.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

THOUSANDS MORE YARDS OF THE 75c. TAFFETAS THAT MADE SUCH A STIR AT 45c. EVEN GREATER ATTRACTIONS NOW AT 45c

We know what it means to make comparisons with last week's extraordinary sale—undeniably a record up to that time. All the same, to-morrow's offerings undoubtedly surpass the first—

Because there is at least double the quantity—
Because many more desirable new shades go in—

And because we shall spread them over larger space, and make buying that much more comfortable and expeditious. Understand fully, these are our own selected taffetas, comprising black, white and every street and evening color, held firmly previous to the sale at 75c. a yard; positively, without exception, worth that much to-day.

46-inch "Crepe Nouvelle," 58c.

(A Beautiful All-Wool Fabric.)

Fully worth $1.00. The manufacturer gave us this option—"Take some, break the color line, choose here and there, but pay ful price"—or, "take the lot as it runs, every color, all the 5,000 yards, and receive a liberal price allowance." We chose the latter; in result, here are

Cream, light and medium pink, pale blue and navy, cadet, maize, lavender, helio, rose, two grays, reseda, castor, cardinal, tan, garnet, brown and black—spring tints and fabrics.

A slightly pebbled face on the true crepe "wave," a generous width, charming effects, a $1.00 cloth—it is the strongest Dress Goods combination possible to buy for..... 58c

Late Winter Sale of New Capes

(Travelling and Outing Garments).

Made from fine Shawls and Rugs, in a good variety of new colorings and designs—an idea may be gained from the Window Display (extreme south corner).

In this connection we publish some specials that the word extraordinary only fits. They will surely prove a revelation to the most experienced buyer, at

3.85, 7.50 and 10.50.

$25.00 Tailor Suits, $19.50—These give a clear clue to what all the world will wear a month hence. Made of excellent plain and pebbled cheviots (black, blue or brown), peau de soie or taffeta trimming, heavily stitched, beautifully tailored. Coats are double breasted or fit tight, have a choice silk lining. Skirts in the new flare; percaline foundation. $25.00 Suits by every test of value, and built on best custom lines.

Remarkable Millinery Offerings.

(Main Floor—Old Building).

The particular stylish Silk Draped Net Toques, all black, and black and white colored crowns; readily bring $2.25—Monday..... 1.48

The most fashionable trimmings—Flowers Montures with foliage—a sale at unheard of low prices:

Large Rose and Other fine $1.25 Montures, 78c

Assorted Montures, worth at lowest, 40c. 25c

An Innovation---A Special Section Assigned to Wash Laces—Memorable Specials.

We now display, in Washable Laces, the famous products of Point de Paris, Normandy Valenciennes, Imitation Duchesse, Renaissance and Cluny, and all embroidered Val Laces in galoons, bandings and edgings to match. These we show in white, ecru, butter and Arabe shades.

To signalize the division of stocks we offer surprisingly special items at..... 5c, 10c and 17c yd.

More of the Lace Allovers at 39c.

The depleted assortment on sale last week is made stronger than before. Another shipment in imitation Duchesse, Renaissance and Embroidered Vals, 20 inches wide.

Closing out all **Liberty Taffeta and Chenille Boas,** sold to $2.50, at.....1.48

The Greatest Values of a Waist Stock Whose Every Value Is Great.

The Paris touch of originality, the smart adaptation, the home talent that contrives and creates bright ideas appear here on every hand and need no arguing.

But because all this wealth of fashion is uniformly, unvaryingly offered at lowest prices,

The other features are driven home; and these waist stocks appear in their proper light—fullest economy without sacrifice of any important point.

Taffeta Waists, Black and Colors—All sorts of new hemstitched pleats and tucks, novel button effects..... 4.75

Taffeta Waists in Colors—The above styles elaborated and carried out along fuller lines; fashion's favorites..... 6.95

Taffeta Costume Waists—New reproductions of foreign designs, emphatically Parisian in every line; rich, smart and exclusive..... 11.75

Albatross Waists—Pleated and fine tuck effects, new and attractive, $3.50 and..... 2.75

Brilliantine Waists—Black only, clusters of pleats and fine tucks..... 1.95

(2d Floor—Take "Escalator.")

Black Perspiration-Proof Jap. Silks, 68c.

$1.00 Silks, so sold and bought everywhere. Perfectly proof again perspiration and rain. We make a price that will effectually introduce them wherever such silks are sought and appreciated.

Closing Out a Recent Blanket Purchase, at Exceptionally Low Prices.

(Fourth Floor, New Building.)

11-4 and 12-4—double bed and extra large sizes, wool with a tinge of cotton, enough to afford the right reliability, without affecting warmth.

These handsome, new, finely made Blankets—a third below regular asking:

The 11-4 sizes, **2.50, 3.50, 4.75**

The 12-4 sizes, **3.95, 5.50, 5.95**

Comprised in this same sale are a thousand full-size White Crochet Spreads, offering the same one-third percentage of saved money, and the same undoubted high quality.

Crochet Spreads, 85c and 95c

More of the Striking Items That Are Bringing Housekeepers from Far and Near to Our New Upholstery Location.

(Third Floor, New Building.)

Irish Point Lace Curtains, exceptionally attractive patterns; carefully chosen, strongest $5.50 values, at..... 3.95

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, actual value $7.75, at..... 5.45

Nottingham Lace Curtains, new designs, at $1.45 and..... 98c

(To our sure knowledge these prices never before commanded such values.)

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in plain and striped effects, 3 yards long; for the first time, per pair..... 65c

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, this season's best styles, in great variety, and $1.50 quality..... 98c

Furniture Tapestries.

The entire sample lines of two of the largest Furniture Tapestry Mills, closed out to us on the basis of

ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF OF VALUE,

Include the widest variety imaginable of fabrics and designs, adapted to all furniture uses. They average about 1½ yards square..... 45c., 75c. and 98c

Gobelin Tapestries, in choice colorings; $2.25 up to now—Monday..... 1.55

Verdure Tapestry, manufactured to sell at $2.00 per yard, now..... 95c

Stylish French Cretonnes, originally 25c. and 30c., Monday, yard..... 10c

Miscellaneous.

Japanese Black and Gold 4-leaf Folding Draught Screens; worth $4.00, at..... 2.95

Tapestry Portieres with cord edges in leading colors, at..... 3.95

Couch Covers, of French manufacture, originally sold at $5.00, now marked..... 2.95

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, fringed all round, though formerly $7.50, at..... 5.95

19th St. — Sixth Avenue. — 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

February 28th we take account of Stock.

Stock taking here means more than to most competitors, for few are so particular about closing out goods the season bought.... Reductions are on goods you can use for weeks to come, and include staple articles good the year round.

Desire to reduce stock extends to all departments, making

LOW PRICES LOWER STILL

and ensuring the

BEST OF VALUES in GOODS FOR SPRING.

Great offering of Lace and Cord Tissues

One of this season's novelties in EXTRA FINE GINGHAMS

Seventeen Cents!

equal to the French at 39 cents. Complete range of Best Colors.

Another offering of Those Wonderful Dimities At 12½ Cents!

Quality and styles cannot be matched anywhere at the price—Beautiful texture, best colors, choicest designs, including Coral Sprays, Polka Dots, Pin Dots, Link Stripes, Rose Sprays, etc.

Fine Dress Sateens

Although so early in season, our sales are exceptionally large—easily explained, however, when one sees their beauty, lustre, and designs. Some of the handsomest high satin-finish (Mercerized,) come from England; others of silky softness from France; while America does itself proud with productions that so closely resemble the foreign that only an expert can tell them apart.

OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN Plain and Figured SEVEN QUALITIES.

Fully two hundred styles and colorings.
English Mercerized Sateens—finest... .33
Fancy French Sateens—finest—with and without silk stripes..... .33
American Mercerized—finest..... .24
Foulard Sateens—fine twill..... .17
Extra Fine Twills—silk styles..... .12½
Plain Colored Sateens.....17 .19 .29

SPECIALS.
200 pieces Fine American Sateens—highly Mercerized—choicest shades—polka dots and other favorite styles—compare with the imported at .33..... .15
Stripes, Hairlines, and Fancies—black, navy and gobelin—worth .12½, 7¾

New Silks.

We have no old silks to sell, but the prices of the most fashionable will be found unfashionably low.... Come and see—have you not always found our statements verified by conditions?

Hemstitch Plisse and Corded Taffetas—soft and bright finish—new effects.... .79
23 and 27 inch Black Taffetas—firm weave—rich finish—also
Satin Duchesse, extra quality..... .59
45 inch All Silk Black Grenadines—wide, narrow and broken stripes..... .79
Black Peau De Soie—rich quality..... .98
These are among the most fashionable of Black Silks and of a very superior quality for the price.
24 inch Twilled Foulards—white figures on green, rose, hello, new blue, navy and gray..... .48
Value exceptional—Be sure to see them.
Fancy Lace Stripe Taffetas—white on blue, pink, red, navy and black—black stripes on white—rich and showy effects..... .79
Figured Satin Libertys—large and small designs—in a variety of new colorings.....69...79...85...98
We are selling these freely for handsome gowns for present wear, and there will be nothing more desirable for coming season—Our qualities and styles win instant appreciation.

Dress Goods

Large variety of plain and fancy fabrics—best colors—best weaves—to be simply cleared, because they must.....Don't delay when you can buy like this:—

44-inch Cashmeres—value .49..... .29
50-inch Habit Cloths—value .69..... .49
45-inch All Wool Storm Serges..... .49
45-inch All Wool Cheviots—were .98.... .59
44-inch Imported Henriettas—were .98.. .59
45-inch Novelty Suitings—were .98..... .59
50-inch Venetian Cloths—value 1.19.... .89
45-inch Granite Suitings—were .85..... .59

ALSO
New Crepe Albatross—all wool—day and evening shades..... .49
New Fancy Challies—
This season's best styles..... .25
(No damaged goods.)

Flannel Values

That are making a stir!

Elderdowns—best colors—were .35..... .19
Elderdowns—best colors—were .49..... .25
Cotton Elderdowns—were .25..... 12½
Silk Emb'd Flannels—
Hemstitch and scallop—were .69.... .49
Heavy White Domets—were .10..... 6¾
36-inch White Domets—were .15..... 8¾
Fancy Saxony Flannels—elsewhere .40..... .19

ALSO
NEW FANCY SCOTCH FLANNELS zephyr weight—choice colorings—with and without silk stripes—regularly 39 cents—Special..... .25
NOVELTY WAIST FLANNELS
Twill and Crepe stripes and silk cords—all colors—Lowest Prices.

White Goods

Organdies and Nainsooks—Mercerized Satin and Lace Stripes, Checks and Plaids, also Piques—regularly .19.... 12½
Dotted Swisses—32 inch—were .59.... .39
Fine Long Cloth—36 inch—were .9¾.... 7½
Limit, 10 yards to a customer.
No Mail Orders.

Ladies' Golf Capes

Handsome all-wool Plaids, colors and black and white—tailor stitched, with hoods and high storm collars—regular and extra long.

This is the way you can buy:

At 2.98.....Golf Capes.....were 6.98
At 3.49.....Golf Capes.....were 7.98
At 4.79.....Golf Capes.....were 8.98
At 6.98.....Golf Capes.....were 10.98
At 7.98.....Golf Capes.....were 13.98
At 9.98.....Golf Capes.....were 15.98
At 15.98.....Golf Capes.....were 29.98
The last-named have deep collar of silver fox fur.

Rich Jetted Velour Capes

Copies of expensive imported models, elegantly lined.

Now 13.98.....were 20.00
Now 15.98.....were 35.00
Now 19.98.....were 50.00
Now 29.98.....were 75.00

New Tailor-Made Suits

Proper fabrics for present and Spring wear—Black and colored—Etons in various new shapes—with and without belts; double breast Coats in jaunty styles; fitted and loose fronts;—plain and fancy tailored, with and without stitched bands, velvet and gilt cordings—

Special values as follows:

Homespun—new coat back reefer.... 6.69
Black Pebble Cheviot—fly front reefer 9.98
Venetian and Serge—velvet trim.... 10.98
Black Broadcloth—new Eton..... 12.98
Walking Suits—single and double face finely tailored—newest Spring styles. 14.98
Fine Cheviot Serge—stitched satin pointed bands..... 14.98
Pebble Cheviot—full silk lined..... 15.98
Cheviot—tucked back skirt—dip Eton 19.98
Venetian—contrasting silk lining.... 21.98
The above are Three to Ten dollars less than same qualities and styles can elsewhere be found. All new, bought within past two weeks.

Curtains, Sash Laces, Tapestries, Damasks, Table Covers

in each and all

Unmistakable Bargains

Purchases made now will demonstrate their profit anew when you see same goods later at Spring prices.

CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS
Plain and Snowflake, chain cordings and wide silk or variegated Stripes—
Worth 2.00..... 1.29
Worth 2.75 and 3.75..... 1.98
REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES.
Rich Colorings——Extra Heavy—Cord edge or handsome fringes—
worth $8.00....4.98 | worth $4.50....2.98
worth $10.00....6.98 | worth $5.98....3.98
FINE SASH LACES
Hand-wrought Tambour and Irish Point—single and double borders—30 to 40 inch—none worth less than 50 cents..... .29
Medallion and Panel Sash Laces—value 1.25 and 1.50..... .79

ALSO

	Were.	Now.
Persian Stripe Tapestries.....	.50	.39
Tinsel Stripe Tapestries.....	.98	.59
Moorish Stripes	1.50	.79
French Novelties	2.49	1.19
Velvet Brocade Velours	1.98	.98
Curtain Satins—50 inch.....	3.98	1.98
Curtain Silks—plain colors.....	1.25	.79
Satin Damasks	2.98	1.98
Figured Velvets	.79	.59
Real Lace Bed Sets.....	6.98	4.98
Real Lace Bed Sets.....	15.98	9.98
Couch Covers	4.98	2.98
Couch Covers	2.98	1.98
Velour Table Covers—1¼ yds..	6.98	4.98
Velour Covers—2 yds.....	9.98	6.98
Velour Covers—2½x2 yds.....	12.98	8.98
Chenille Table Covers—1½ yds.	.69	.49
Chenille Table Covers—2 yds..	1.98	1.49
Tapestry Table Covers—1½ and 2 yards....1.39 and 1.69		.98

Infant's Outfit

46 pieces—Special—8.24

3 Cambric Slips	.17	.51
3 Cambric Slips	.27	.81
1 Trimmed Dress		.95
1 Trimmed Skirt		.65
2 Plain Flannel Skirts	.55	1.10
1 Embroidered Flannel Skirt.		.95
2 Flannel Barrows	.37	.74
3 Flannel Bands	.11	.33
4 Cambric Shirts	.09	.36
2 Fancy Sacques	.15	.30
4 Pairs Bootees	.07	.28
6 Honeycomb Bibs	.02	.12
2 Cambric Skirts	.27	.54
12 Diapers		.60
46 pieces		8.24

Fancy Clocks

To reduce quantities we offer entire stock of Brass, Nickel, Dresden, Enamelled, Bronze, and 24-Karat Gold Plate Clocks—pretty, fanciful shapes—Oval, Column, Cupid, Figure, Lyre and others—with and without rhinestones, at the following concessions:

Those that were 14.98..... 9.98
Those that were 8.98..... 6.98
Those that were 6.98..... 4.98
Those that were 5.49..... 3.98
Those that were 3.98..... 2.49
Those that were 1.98..... 1.25

As former prices were less than you would find such beautiful time-pieces elsewhere, it is no exaggeration to say that they are now LESS than HALF VALUE!

TWO POWERS WANT KOREA

Russia and Japan Both Covet the Peninsula.

WAR CONSTANTLY THREATENED

The Other Powers Might Prevent It by Guaranteeing Korean Independence.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 1.—War between Russia and Japan is always threatening in this part of the world. It became imminent in June, when it was known that a Russian agent had acquired at Masampo, on the south coast of Korea, privileges by which he transferred to his Government the right to establish a naval station there. The Japanese regarded the proceeding as a menace to their coast. The military necessities of the allies in Pe-chi-Li were credited with having prevented an outbreak at that time. As soon as the legations had been relieved at Peking prophecies abounded that the two nations would be at each other's throats within a month. Why something of the kind did not occur confounded the prophets, for Russia continued her usual policy of moving toward the object in view, and reports indicated that she had no notion of disengaging herself from Masampo, whatever Japan might think about it.

The dispatch of naval ships to Chemulpo is now commonly construed as bearing on a situation of interest to every power whose citizens have property rights in Korea, and as aggravating the ill-feeling which Japan has toward Russia. Chemulpo has a harbor roomy enough for the navies of the East. Ships of every flag on the Asiatic station usually visit it at least once yearly. They are seldom there in a bunch, however, as they promise to be this Winter, and the circumstance is ascribed to design rather than to chance. What it may mean has set the East guessing.

There is reason to believe that a beginning of important happenings there is apprehended, perhaps in an anti-foreign outbreak, due to fear among the people that Russia intends to repeat there her Manchurian performance and march into possession with all the horrors of war and none of its clemencies. Manchuria is only across the north border. Although the territory is Chinese, Russian occupancy is apparent everywhere, established in part by a slaughter of natives so tremendous that the losses in the so-called China war are trifling in comparison. Mild or indifferent as has been the behavior of the Koreans toward foreigners, they are said to be now so excited and alarmed for their own safety that agitators among them have been urging that they had much better kill or drive off the foreigners now there than wait for the Russians to come in with gun and torch or for Japan and Russia to make of their land a battlefield, and so lay it waste. They believe that Japan cannot be held in restraint in case of a strong Russian advance, and while they do not suppose that they can withstand an invasion by either power, they feel that if they are to be destroyed or overrun they might as well do at first all the damage they can.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA.

Foreign interests in Korea are by no means unimportant, although it is a land of promise rather than of great performance. Capital from abroad works various mines for gold, copper, iron, and coal, under Government concessions. Their owners keep quiet about them, but seem well satisfied with what they have already produced, although operations are yet in their infancy. Americans, English, Germans, and Russians have the concessions. Yearly shipments of Korean gold to China alone approach in value £500,000. A large quantity of which no account is taken is believed to go over the Manchurian border. Various railway and telegraph lines, built by American and other foreign money, remain largely in foreign hands. An American syndicate is now completing negotiations to construct a system of water supply for Seoul, the capital.

Foreign trade, as shown in customs returns, has about doubled since the Japanese-Chinese war. It amounts now to £2,000,000, two-thirds of it being imports. Frontier smuggling is notorious, however, and the trade is much larger. The Japanese have made such strides in the last five years that some of the treaty ports look like Japanese places. At Chemulpo a visitor would never suppose himself in Korea, for the natives live three miles back from shore, the water settlement being wholly Japanese. Other coast towns have much the same appearance. Japanese coin is current throughout the country. Of an estimated foreign population of 22,000, at least 17,000 are Japanese and 4,000 are Chinese. There are between 200 and 300 Americans.

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE JUXTAPOSITION.

Masampo and Nagasaki are not more than a day apart by slow steamer. Midway between them lies Tsushima, a Japanese island converted into a modern fortress. From this spot in clear weather a glass may bring the outline of the Korean highlands within range of the eye. In case of war the first encounters would be naval, and probably in that vicinity, for Japan would naturally reach out for Masampo and the south coast as a means of guarding her own borders from invasion. The coast line of 200 miles around from Fusan or Masampo to Chemulpo, the west side of the peninsula, would doubtless furnish rendezvous for ships and landings for troops, to repel an anti-foreign outbreak. With foreign possession of Seoul, which is near Chemulpo, and the territory southward, any native force could be easily hemmed in and crushed, the pressure of Russia on the north, from the Manchuria border, preventing retreat in that direction.

Since Korea's strength is absurdly inadequate to such a test, which could end only in disaster and hardship for the people, it seems likely that the Emperor's advisers will insist that he make every possible effort to prevent any violent display of anti-foreign feeling on the one hand, and on the other to submit to the powers a proposition to avert war between Russia and Japan by insuring the independence of Korea. Either task must be managed adroitly, and it looks not improbable that if an outbreak can be held off until affairs in China can be adjusted, Korea will become for a time the centre of diplomatic attention in the East.

Korea is a natural outlet for the surplus population of Japan, being convenient of access and having similarities of climate which make it much more capable of development along Japanese lines than is Formosa. There can be no doubt that Japan needs an overflow, with 300 people to the square mile all over her home possessions. They cannot pound rock into gardens forever, for the rock will run out. The Japanese have not yet become a migrating race. They will put themselves to infinite trouble to avoid going far from home. The settlements they have established in Korea, while Formosa so far has tempted only moderate colonization, illustrate this proclivity, and show what might happen all over Korea were emigration from Japan encouraged.

Having submitted in good faith to the decree of the powers that they cede back to China the Liao-Tung Peninsula, which they claimed as a war trophy, and ownership of which would have sandwiched Korea between their possessions, and made her a commercial tributary and fine field for colonization, the Japanese authorities have simply let trade take its course in Korea, as in other parts of the East. Japanese development there has induced more people to emigrate than would go to a place further distant, but the increased carrying trade and the growth of commerce and industry, as seen in exports and imports, are not more pronounced in Korea than elsewhere over the Orient.

ONE CAUSE FOR RESENTMENT.

If China had been able to hold the Liao-Tung Peninsula after paying Japan to cede it back, the payment might have ended all thought of the future of that territory, but when Port Arthur was leased to Russia, and Niu-Chwang and Talien-Wan, also on the peninsula, became practically Russian garrisons, Japanese feeling naturally grew resentful. China had undoubted right to make the lease, whatever may be thought of Russia's subsequent military occupation of all that part of Manchuria.

It was also within China's rightful province to let Russia take charge of territory which she knew Japan had coveted. Regardless of theories as to motives in this transaction, the fact is undoubted that the Russian lease was executed at a time when Great Britain, France, and Germany were demanding Chinese concessions, and China was powerless to resist. Probably the Japanese took China's condition of helplessness into account in solacing their disappointment over the loss of the peninsula. But when they saw signs of Russian progress further southward, and forbodings were uttered that Korea might be Russia's objective, the strain became positive. It broke into discontent and rumors of war with the Masampo incident.

RUSSIA'S AIMS CLEAR.

Russia's position in this undertaking is not obscure. There may be no need of a naval or coaling station at Masampo on geographical account, with Port Arthur and Talien-Wan scarcely 300 miles away, but for strategical, political, and commercial purposes it may be of great service. Occupation by the British of Wei-hai-Wei and by the Germans of Kiao-Chow leave Port Arthur in a pocket as a naval base. At Masampo Russia would have a free sea and be under naval disadvantage to no Government in the event of hostilities. Japan's position being merely as good, Russia's intention to establish outposts of that kind has been apparent wherever her boundaries touch an ocean.

The Siberian railway enterprise projects a terminus at Fusan. Masampo would do as well for it, as the two places lie only a short distance apart. Overland travel to Europe is already possible from Vladivostock, but that port is too far north to be the permanent terminus of such a system as is contemplated. It answers present purposes well enough, while the railway is little more than a military route. When the road is relaid, the great resources of Siberia begin to develop, the capacity of China for foreign trade is appreciated, and the time of transportation from Europe to the East is reduced by at least one-half, there will be no place for a terminus comparable with the southern tip of Korea. Since the enterprise is to be Russian, that nation naturally wishes to provide for its adequate equipment. In order to do so, it must look into the future, and not wait and take chances on adverse possession of territory that it may require. There is no pressure of overstocked population or of urgent trade necessity behind the Russian move. It barely veils a policy of commercial forethought and of national aspiration to become the greatest empire of the future.

It is not probable that Russia has in mind serious affront to Japan, or any designs whatever on the islands that compose that empire. In her Pacific operations Japan may be considered incidentally, not primarily. Russia's wish is mainly to make provision for herself, and to be prepared to take care of what she may acquire. She intends to arm and fortify against Japan only as against any other possible hostile power. The strategic occupation of Masampo, in this view, may be said to refer to Great Britain or to Germany as much as to Japan.

Russia believes in conquest by possession rather than by war. The Manchurian proceedings have called for no special preparation or unusual outlay, as would a formal break with Japan. Since a declaration of hostilities would mean a war that could not be mistaken for anything else, both powers will doubtless reckon the cost before going to extremes. Russia's financial condition and credit do not incline her to an important war. She might be content with present possessions and await the favoring chances of time if Europe called a halt to her plans. Until that shall happen, the old way of getting ahead will doubtless suit her. What she might do were Japan alone to command a halt is wholly conjectural.

Japan is financially prepared for war, but her growing commercial interests must have a restraining influence, apart from other considerations. If Europe wants to underwrite peace between the two nations, it cannot do it with as little risk as by declaring the independence of Korea, and thus establishing between their land boundaries a territory which neither may invade and which will be pledged by the powers to neutrality. FREDERICK W. EDDY.

FEDERATED AUSTRALIA.

The Tariff Will Be the Principal Question Before the First Parliament.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Jan. 17.—With the end of the Commonwealth celebrations in Sydney the real work of the federated States has begun, and already the elements of political discord, which so largely impeded the work of union, are becoming apparent. That the refusal of Mr. Barton to join a Federal Ministry under the leadership of Sir William L. Lyne was dictated by a desire to secure the Federal Premiership for himself, is now generally admitted. At the same time it is unreservedly recognized that none had a better right to the position than had Mr. Barton.

The principal difficulties which the Federal Ministry will have to encounter will be in connection with questions shirked by the various Federal Conventions, and a knowledge of which occasioned some hesitation on the part of Mr. Reed, the ex-New South Wales Premier, in accepting the Commonwealth bill.

At present public attention in Australia is concentrated on the federal tariff question. Mr. Barton, who is a protectionist, has carefully excluded the free-trade element from his Ministry, thereby giving considerable offense to the mother State, in which the free traders possess a large majority. Had he had a divided Cabinet he would have had to face other troubles, perhaps equally serious.

The facts that five of the six federating States have protective tariffs, and that with the imposition of a federal tariff the intercolonial duties in the federating States are to cease, have caused the Australian free traders to recognize the impossibility of having a free trade system as in New South Wales, consequently they have begun under the leadership of Mr. Reed a struggle in favor of a revenue tariff only.

The whole question will be fought out at the federal elections, which will take place in a few weeks' time. There is no dearth of candidates for the Federal Parliament. They include all classes, and their multiplicity, unless counteracted by efficient party organization, may lead to some unexpected results. In one instance an extensive advertisement is being secured by a Sydney photographer posing as a candidate for the Federal Senate, and, as such, arranging to speak in about forty or fifty townships and other centres of population.

The Australian Labor Party is endeavoring to secure suitable candidates for many of the federal constituencies, but unless their political views are considerably modified they are not likely to secure the return of more than two or three of their members, if so many. One encouraging feature is the large number of old, experienced, and well-to-do Australians who are becoming candidates for seats in the Federal Senate. Their experience would be invaluable. They are held in high respect throughout the respective States, have no axes to grind, and are animated by but one desire, that of serving the newly created nation.

The first session of the Federal Parliament will be held in the Melbourne Exhibition Building, which is being fitted up for that purpose. The opening will be accompanied by celebrations rivaling those at the inauguration of the Commonwealth. There exists a general desire that the United States Government should be represented on the occasion, and if Admiral Dewey were selected he would receive an ovation second only to that accorded to the Duke and Duchess of York. The Americans in Australia have decided on making a brave show, and will spend a considerable sum on the erection of an arch, as in Sydney.

One of the earliest questions to be decided by the Federal Parliament is that of a site for the federal capital. It is generally understood that when the site has been decided, plans for laying out the new city and designs for the principal buildings will be invited from all parts of the world. With the commencement of a national life the Australians are becoming ambitious, as witness the proposal of the New South Wales Minister for Works to erect in Sydney Harbor a huge statue of "Australia Facing the Dawn," at a cost of from £70,000 to £100,000. Several of the wealthiest families in the Commonwealth have signified their intention of erecting large and handsome mansions in the federal city, and some of the largest jewelers and fine art dealers in the Old World are on the alert for sites for the erection of business premises on a magnificent scale. J. P.

Bridge Whist Play for Charity.

A bridge whist tournament for the benefit of the babies' wards, Post-Graduate Hospital, will be held at Sherry's Thursday afternoon, March 7, play beginning promptly at 2:30. The expenses have been donated, and the five-dollar subscription from each player will go to the charity. Men as well as women are asked to subscribe. Tickets may be had before March 1 from Mrs. Frederick Edey, 114 West Fifty-fifth Street. The tournament will be under the direction of Mr. Elwell. The committee in charge includes Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, and Mrs. Thayer Robb.

Seligman-Solomon Society's Ball.

The fifteenth annual entertainment and ball of the Seligman-Solomon Society, Alumni of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, will take place Feb. 20 at Terrace Garden, in the large hall. An excellent entertainment has been prepared by the committee and will include among others John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Annie Hart, John W. Ransone, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band.

THE ASPHALT LAKE IN VENEZUELA

Deposit of Pitch Inexhaustible and Should Last for Ages.

HUGE BLACK SEA OF WEALTH

Its Value Almost Incalculable—Some Data Regarding the Locality Where the Present Trouble Prevails—Foreigners Not Welcome There.

To the people of Venezuela this great deposit of asphalt is known as Largo La Brea, or the Lake of Pitch. The aborigines used its output for pitching the seams of their canoes and a variety of other purposes, but it was comparatively unknown to the outside world until about twenty years ago, and no attempt was ever made to develop its resources until some thirteen years ago, when the New York and Bermudez Company purchased a concession covering a part of this valuable deposit from Horatio R. Hamilton, an American citizen then residing in Venezuela, and by marriage related to the late President Guzman Blanco.

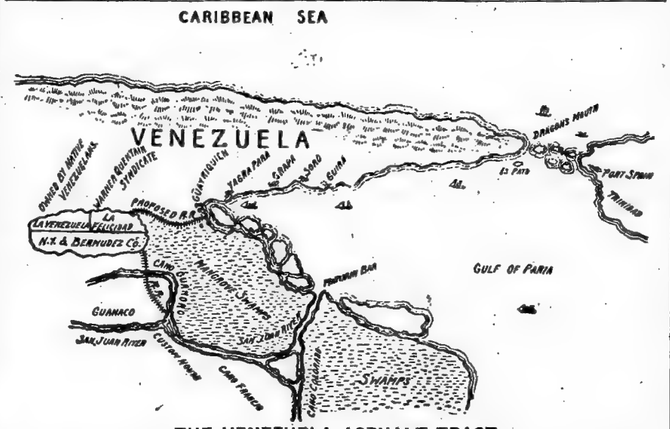

THE VENEZUELA ASPHALT TRACT.
Location of the Pitch Lake which is the scene of the so-called "Asphalt War," now raging.

After years of toil this American company succeeded in establishing a small plant at a place now called Guanoco, where a little pile wharf was built, and subsequently an insignificant industrial railway was constructed which connected it with the pitch lake.

This article, with its accompanying map, will give the public a clear and definite acquaintanceship with the geographical position of the lake, and includes some historical data never before made public. The map and plans were made from official surveys, and may be relied upon as correct, except for the error of an engraver which makes the Warner-Quinlan concession read "Warner-Quentain."

The settlement of Guanoco, the headquarters of the New York and Bermudez Company and the seat of the asphalt war, is a little over 100 miles to the westward of Port of Spain, on the Island of Trinidad, and lies on the west bank of a small caño or creek emptying into the River San Juan. Coming from Trinidad, a course is laid a little south of west across the Gulf of Paria for the Maturin Bar, which has an average depth of eighteen feet of water at all seasons of the year. Crossing the bar, the vessel enters the muddy waters of the San Juan River, which has a depth varying from thirty to forty-five feet, with "steep-to" banks at which a vessel may lie in perfect safety.

The river flows through an almost impassable mangrove swamp, without a rock or stone to be seen anywhere along its banks. A few miles from the bar the Caño Colorado empties into the San Juan. This caño leads into the city of Maturin, the capital of the district. After passing the mouth of the Colorado, next comes the Caño Francis, where at one time was situated a sub-station of the Caño Colorado Custom House, but was abandoned some years ago. Continuing a few miles up the San Juan River and on the northerly side, is a small, narrow, but deep caño named Guanoco, (misprinted on the map Guanoro,) at the mouth of which in Cuny Island was erected especially to watch the New York and Bermudez Company's shipping operations. Some two miles from the mouth of this creek, on the westerly bank, is a modern pile wharf about 350 feet long. This marks the shipping point of the New York and Bermudez Company.

Near the wharf are a blacksmith and machine shop, a car shed, and some minor sheds. Next comes a foreman's cottage, then three or four native structures, then the company's headquarters and store, built of concrete, with twelve-inch walls, and intended as a fortress in case of an invasion. A few hundred yards further north is a strong structure used to house the artisans employed on the place. The administrative building has a few unimportant outbuildings, and these make up the town of Guanoco.

A narrow-gauge railroad, with twenty-two-pound rails, connects the settlement of Guanoco with the asphalt lake, a scant six miles north, crossing the creek twice on two sturdy pile bridges. This railway, dignified by the name of the Guanoco and La Brea Railway, passes through a virgin forest which has grown up on the top of an unfathomable morass or swamp, and is constantly being reballasted to keep the rails in sight above the mud.

Arriving at the lake, there are a few native huts and the ordinary plant for asphalt mining. The lake stretches out for a distance of about five miles, and, say, three miles in width; but is divided by a narrow ridge of dry land with a few stunted trees on it.

North and east of this marked natural division lies the mine known as La Felicidad and owned by the Warner-Quinlan syndicate. Its outlet to a shipping port is the town and port of Guayriquien, about six miles to the northward and eastward, and through the Caño Guayriquien, some nine miles in length, vessels pass out into the Gulf of Paria through the Dragon's Mouth and into the Caribbean Sea. The port will be reached by a narrow-gauge railway, and at the terminus a substantial wharf and storehouses will be erected.

The mine known as La Venezuela is owned by native Venezuelans and lies to the northward of the Bermudez Mine, and to the westward of La Felicidad, and covers about 200 acres. As yet no perfected plans for its development have been made, its owners awaiting the results of the controversy now going on between the owners of Bermudez and La Felicidad Mines.

The asphalt from the wonderful lake is the finest and purest in the world. Cargoes have been shipped to this city, which were from 96 to 98 per cent. pure. The refining of this class of asphalt is simply heating it until the water is evaporated, for there is no scum, dirt, or foreign matter in it. The supply is practically inexhaustible, and should last until the end of the world or the bottom drops out of it. At certain seasons of the year this vast deposit is covered with a tall grass often six or eight feet high, and when it takes fire, as it often does, owing to the Indians being careless with their campfires, the grass will burn for days at a time, and when burned over leaves no mark save crusting the asphalt for perhaps an inch in thickness.

Very few white men have ever visited this wonderful lake, as it has always been the policy of the resident manager to keep his treasure-trove a sealed book. It is doubtful if one hundred foreigners, outside of the employes of the company and the poor Indians who trail across this great deposit, have ever set foot upon it. It is impossible to estimate its actual value as a merchantable commodity, and to say at hazard that it is worth hundreds of billions of dollars is not putting the figures too high.

It is a huge black sea of wealth, stretching out as far as the eye can reach, and dig and dig all the year round, the excavations fill up as rapidly as the workmen leave them. No amount of reasonable work in taking out asphalt can produce a visible diminution of the supply. It is a well of wealth that never overflows and is always filled to the brim. Never, under the broiling sun of the dry season or the teeming torrents of the rainy season, is its character or chemical properties changed or its commercial value altered. Its upcoming is wrapped in mystery, its birth time is unknown, nor can any man at the present time tell what its future will be for the use of mankind.

Although located in a swamp and only some four or five feet above sea level, it has proved to have been a very healthy locality. Death is practically unknown among the workmen at these mines. In twelve years only two graves are in the burying ground of the company. With the amateur doctors at headquarters the "sick list" seldom exceeds 4 per cent., and comprises for the most part mild intermittent fevers, easily cared for with mild cathartics and quinine.

The natives are gentle, kind hearted, and most hospitable, are quick to learn, especially fond of mechanical work, and are good, faithful workers. They are not inclined to be factious or quarrelsome, and with a kindly disposed Superintendent no trouble is ever experienced in working them in large gangs.

The average Venezuelan will dig and load into a dump car two and a half to three tons of asphalt in an eight-hour working day as a task, and it is on record that some of the more hardy ones have loaded as much as eight tons in ten hours. They receive 50 cents per day for their labor and one ration averaging in cost from 16 to 19 cents per day. They are fond of their glass of new rum, but it is very rarely that they drink to excess.

The laborers at the Bermudez plant usually are one-half native Venezuelans, the other half being West Indian negroes, with a sprinkling occasionally of coolies from Trinidad, who have completed their seven years' labor contracts and do not care to return to the East Indies. There are rarely ever more than five or six American citizens at one time on the company's premises, all of them being superior officers charged with administrative affairs. A few scattering Indians now and then camp about the lake, but they seem adverse to coming in contact with their more civilized brethren.

At present the New York and Bermudez Company has two chartered steamers under foreign flags to bring up asphalt to their refinery at South Amboy. It is expected that the owners of La Felicidad will soon begin work to establish their plant, which involves the construction of a wharf at Guayriquien and a railway some six miles in length to their asphalt deposit, so that before the end of the year the shipments from this locality will be greater than ever recorded, and this enormously rich section of Venezuela will be better known to the world at large.

WEATHER STATIONS IN PERU.

Harvard University Gives Up Its System There After Ten Years of Observations.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Announcement has just been made of the abandonment of the system of meteorological stations which have been maintained in connection with the Peruvian station of the Harvard University Observatory. The object for which they were established has been in large part attained, and, with the exception of the station at Arequipa itself, all will be given up. Since the phenomena of climate and weather are so much more stable, taking one year with another, in Peru than in this country, it is believed that the observations which have been made, continuously for over a decade, will furnish a basis for a fairly complete knowledge of the meteorological conditions prevailing in that region.

Among these various stations that of El Misti, some ten miles from the city of Arequipa, is notable as being the highest point at which continuous meteorological observations have ever been taken—19,200 feet above the level of the sea. To carry up the material for the shelter for the observer of this station was a task which the easy-going Peruvians pronesiel would be impossible. It was accomplished, however, by the aid of twenty mules and twenty Indians, in addition to a party of nearly a dozen from the observatory. It was impossible, with such resources as the observatory could spare for this single station, to complete a trained observer on the summit. Accordingly a meteorograph, containing the various self-recording meteorological instruments combined in a compact and convenient form, was specially constructed to run three months with continuous records. This was left on the summit in a strongly built little house, whose sides were covered with slats so as to be open to the circulation of air.

This little station was visited as often as possible. At times the snow was so heavy that for several months the instruments had to be left to their fate. Occasionally they broke down before the limit of time had expired. The meteorograph had been successfully tested in normal weather, but the whirling winds, as often are not sweeping straight up the slope of the mountain and throwing the anemometer into complete confusion, and the drifting snow, were things with which it could not always contend.

The line of stations now given up began at Mollendo, on the coast, crossed the Western Cordillera of the Andes at the summit of El Misti, took in the Eastern Cordillera at Vincocaya, and finally rested at Santa Ana, in the Amazon Valley. The chain thus stretched in a nearly direct line northeast for about 400 miles, and the observations taken have embraced practically the whole range of phenomena which go to form the peculiar meteorological conditions of Peru.

BRONX RAILROAD FARES.

Taxpayers' Associations Favor Bill Fixing Five-Cent Limit.

The bill introduced by Assemblyman Alford Warriner Cooley, providing that not more than 5 cents shall be charged for fare on any railroad within the city limits, is attracting considerable attention in the Borough of the Bronx. The fares on the steam railroads operated in that borough are considered excessive. The Union Railway trolley and the Manhattan Elevated Railway are the only railroads operated in the Bronx which carry passengers from the northern end of that borough to Manhattan for 5 cents.

The fare on the New York Central, New York and Putnam, New York and Harlem, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads runs from 5 cents to the first station north of the Harlem—High Bridge, Mott Haven, and Willis Avenue, respectively—to 25 cents to the last stations within the city limits—Mount St. Vincent, Mosholu, Woodlawn, and Bartow, respectively. Mount St. Vincent is near the Yonkers line, thirteen and a half miles from Forty-second Street; Mosholu is in Van Cortlandt Park, about five and a half miles from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Elevated Station; Woodlawn is about twelve miles from Forty-second Street, and Bartow is in Pelham Bay Park, eight and a half miles from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue Elevated Station.

Speaking in support of Assemblyman Cooley's bill, Architect Albert E. Davis, founder of the North Side Board of Trade, said:

"Although the population of the Borough of the Bronx has doubled within the last few years, being now 200,000, there has been little reduction in the rates of fare on these railroads since the time when the borough was composed of a number of more or less isolated villages. With reduced fares the growth of the borough would be still greater than it has been, and the great pleasure grounds on the northern border of the city—Van Cortlandt, Bronx, and Pelham Parks—would be more accessible to the public at large."

Several Taxpayers' Associations have passed resolutions favoring Assemblyman Cooley's bill, and to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Legislature it is proposed to hold a number of mass meetings in different sections of the borough.

A PITTSBURG IN CANADA

Plant at Sydney Could Compete with Carnegie Combine.

GREAT NATURAL ADVANTAGES

Americans in Control Can Supply World's Needs—34,000,000 Tons of Richest Ore, with Coal Nearby.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Feb. 16.—Even in these days, when a billion-dollar steel plant is projected in the United States, the capitalist who moves with the times cannot afford to disregard the smelting enterprise that has just sprung into being at Sydney, Cape Breton, and which has been rendered possible by the existence of immense deposits of hematite iron at Belleisle, Newfoundland, the most remarkable ore formation of its kind in the world. This Sydney smelter is operated by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, commonly known as the Whitney Syndicate, because at its head is H. M. Whitney of Boston. Almeric H. Paget of New York is one of the Directors, so that, although the enterprise is located in Canada, it owes its existence to Yankee brains and capital, and is therefore all the more important on that account.

The motive of the undertaking is to control the price of iron and steel throughout the world by the fortunate combination of circumstances which exists there; and it must prove a formidable competitor for Carnegie or Morgan's great steel trust, apparently invincible even though it may seem to be. Sydney's advantages may be briefly summarized thus: (1) A bounty of $3 a ton on its output of pig iron; (2) inexhaustible supplies of coal and limestone in close proximity to the smelters; (3) the best iron mine in the world at Belleisle, and (4) being only half the distance to Europe that the American smelters are, with the process conducted at tidewater and the product transferred from the furnace mouth to the cargo boat's hold, without any intervening rail haul.

It is only eighteen months since this Sydney venture took shape. Mr. Whitney and his fellow-capitalists, seeing in such a project an assurance of big returns, moved the Canadian Government for assistance in launching it, and secured the passage of an act granting a bonus, as aforesaid, to be reduced annually at a specified rate until it is extinguished, in eight years, by which time the experiment should have become a complete success. The option of a property of 500 acres had already been secured at Sydney, with a sea frontage of over a mile, and the refusal of the Belleisle iron mine was also secured at an upset price of $1,000,000. These capitalists had for five years been the owners of the famous bituminous coal areas at Sydney, from which they supplied Montreal, Boston, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and hundreds of steamers crossing the Atlantic every year. It was, indeed, the control of these coal areas and the presence of a mountain of limestone a few miles back from Sydney which inspired these far-seeing investors with the idea of turning their properties to better account in the production of iron and steel, and the conversion of these crude materials into their ultimate forms for commercial and industrial endeavor.

MODERN PLANT GOING UP.

Within these eighteen months a revolution has been wrought in Sydney. From a village of 3,000 people it has grown to a town of 15,000. From a sleepy, remote seaport it has been transformed into a hive of strenuous, bustling activity. The syndicate capitalized at $20,000,000 and set to work without delay to build a complete smelting plant in the latest and most approved style. It included four blast furnaces, a steel mill, 400 coke ovens, foundries, engine houses, and every requisite essential to the successful operation of an enterprise of the first magnitude, and conceived in a spirit of availing of every device of economic utility which the latest scientific developments can suggest. As an evidence of how thoroughly this fact has been grasped and how comprehensive the general scheme is, it is only necessary to point out that, on the one hand the coke ovens contain attachments by which the bye-products—ammonia, tar, and gas—can be saved and utilized, while on the other side there is provision made for the erection of a rolling mill and machines for the making of ship plates and steel rails, and the addition of a steel ship building plant is now being projected, the syndicate having last month increased its capital by another $5,000,000 so as to admit of this branch of the business being undertaken.

The installation of the seven coke works was undertaken by Riker, Conley & Co. of Pittsburg, whose contract exceeded $5,000,000, and matters were advanced so rapidly that on Feb. 3, at midnight, the first blast furnace was started. The others will follow at intervals of a month each, so that by May all four will be running full time, with a capacity each of 350 tons pig iron daily. The coke ovens are already in operation, and the steel mill will be going by midsummer. The subsidiary features of the plant are well under way, and in every department of the venture an energetic administration is urging matters forward at the highest speed compatible with efficient work and economical management.

This whole enterprise depends upon the iron supply at Belleisle, 100 miles or eight miles long by three wide, lies some 35 miles from St. John's, and offers a deep-water passage of 300 miles to Sydney, so that the largest cargo boats can load at the mine and discharge at the smelters without any intermediate handling. The beds of ore are found at the northeast end of Bellisle, and consist of a large and a small one. Discovered some ten years ago through a fisherman bringing a block of the mineralized stone to St. John's as a "killock," or anchor for his boat, where its value was noted by an observer, the claim was sold five years later to a Nova Scotia iron company for $120,000. This company set on foot development on a large scale. They spent $200,000 on stripping and working the claim, constructing a tramway to the water, and building a loading pier with a capacity of 10,000 tons. They took out 200,000 tons of ore in three years, cleared a dollar per ton on it, and then sold the largest bed to the Whitney Syndicate for $1,000,000, retaining the smaller one for themselves. This has 6,000,000 tons in sight, with extensive possibilities below the water line; the larger deposit shows a visible stock of 28,000,000 tons, with possibilities even proportionately larger than the other, being the lower bed of the two. The output last year from both was some 300,000 tons, but this can be doubled without adding to the existing facilities by merely increasing the number of men employed.

WONDERFUL DEPOSITS OF ORE.

The ore at Belleisle is in an immense quarry, so to speak, and reached by merely stripping off the surface covering of earth. The world has not another such deposit. The ore lies in horizontal strata about five feet thick, covering an area three miles long by a quarter of a mile wide. Above it lies a bed of rock, succeeded in turn by another layer of hematite, the two alternating downward indefinitely. To demolish this giant geological sandwich the upper crust of rock is first removed piecemeal, giving access to the mineral. This is sundered by dynamite charges, which break the mass into millions of cubical fragments, a few inches each way. The ore was formed by some process of nature into these blocks, which were pressed into a mass, though the lines of cleavage were still well defined. The shattering of the bed into its component cubes enables these to be detached easily and shoveled into wagons like anthracite coal. The work of handling it is not mining at all, in the accepted sense. There are no pits, drifts, or underground workings; the ore is taken out from the beds or terraces by open-cut work in the full glare of the sunlight and with every process open to the view of the observers. There are no tall, smoke-giving chimneys, no yawning shafts descending sheer hundreds of feet, no powerful, throbbing machinery, and no dread of drifts caving in and killing scores of workmen. Naturally, worked as it is, there is a remarkable immunity from accident.

The ore is mined for 25 cents a ton and is freighted to Sydney for a similar sum. Nowhere else in the world can it be got for anything like as low a figure, and the syndicate could profitably market in Germany all it could raise of it, but it will now pay it better to use it itself. It contains 55 per cent. of pure iron and is free from noxious elements, enabling it to be smelted advantageously. For shipment it is drawn along the surface of the islet from the mine to the pier by a simple tramway, with an endless wire, which hauls the wagons, and the facilities at the pier are such that almost 6,000 tons can be loaded into a steamer in a working day of ten hours, almost every process being carried out automatically.

It can be seen at a glance that the economic advantages of this deposit are very great, as compared with the American ores, which have to be brought long distances by rail, boat, and rail again. This advantage is enhanced by the coal beds at Sydney being close by the smelters. The capacity of these coal areas is said to be 3,000,000 tons annually for 1,000 years, so their exhaustion is not a problem of the immediate future. The coking is therefore done right by the furnaces which will have to use that material, and a great saving is again effected, for in the United States the Connellsville coke has often to be carried hundreds of miles before being put to use; and it is said that the Sydney product contains even less sulphur.

The limestone quarries in the vicinity of Sydney are practically inexhaustible, and unskilled labor for the several forms of mining is obtainable at the lowest rates in North America, Newfoundlanders and Nova Scotians making up the working force. To be sure, numbers of skilled men will have to be brought in to do the tasks which call for judgment and experience, but it is thought that most of the unskilled men will gradually be trained to replace them, and the wage list will thus be materially lessened.

SITUATION IS UNSURPASSED.

Sydney's crowning advantage, however, lies in its geographical situation. It is the eastern gateway of Canada, the nearest point to Europe on this continent. Newfoundland is, of course, nearer still, but being surrounded by water, cannot take the place in the industrial arena which a place can that has uninterrupted rail connection with the great centres of this hemisphere. From Sydney to Liverpool is under 2,300 miles, and the voyage is an unobstructed one. The harbor is deep, safe, and commodious, and the smelting works occupy the most desirable location along its water front. The port is already well known in shipping circles as a coaling station, where bunkers can be filled quickly and cheaply, and as none of the dangers attach to it which are found in the passage of the tortuous St. Lawrence channel to Montreal, freight rates for the carriage of the smelter's products across the Atlantic will be very cheap, and the shortness of the trip as compared with that from American ports will effect a correspondingly lower price, so that there will be a cheapening on every side.

With the superiority which Sydney enjoys in these several respects, its claim to be considered as an active competitor to the world's established smelting concerns can hardly be gainsaid. Indeed, so clearly manifest are its advantages that at North Sydney a sister town on the other side of the long, deep indraught which forms the harbor, a second plant of almost equal dimensions has already been started by capitalists connected with the Nova Scotia Iron Company, which owns the second Bellisle deposit, and who have several coal areas in the immediate vicinity of their site. Within a year or two, then, it is safe to conclude that the two Sydneys will be entering into the world's markets to supply iron and steel products on at least as favorable terms as any existing rivals in Europe or America.

The character of the men at the head of the enterprise insures that it will be pushed forward to success. The advantages in the location and ease of assembling the raw materials is not to be discounted. The assistance which Canada gives by its bounties carries the experiment over the doubtful initial stages. The steady and apparently lasting boom in iron and steel warrants a belief in big prices for years to come. The vast expansion of the English-speaking countries, as now being evidenced, makes it certain that the whole output of these smelters will be readily absorbed. In what direction and to just what extent Sydney will injuriously affect the larger smelters of Pennsylvania and elsewhere time alone can tell, but as Sydney claims to be able to sell pig iron of equally high quality for $1.20 a ton less than the American product, and steel billets for $3 a ton less, it is difficult to see how the Carnegie-Morgan or other concerns can avoid a reduction in their rates. Lastly, as a further evidence of the possibilities in view for this enterprise, it should be said that the site is large enough and the buildings are so arranged as to admit of the duplicating of the entire plant should the growth of the business warrant this at any time in the future.

P. T. McG.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

It Appeals to the Public for an Increase in Membership.

In the one hundred and seventeenth annual report of the German Society, which has just been printed in both German and English, attention is called to the fact that this organization is not receiving the support it deserves from men of German birth or descent. A tabulation of some of its activities during the past fifty years shows that it has extended pecuniary relief to the amount of $421,758 to needy Germans; that its physicians yearly give their services to an average of 1,200 families, while something like $4,000 is annually expended in relief for the purchase of medicines, food for invalids, and coal for the needy. The expenditures for immediate relief of this sort has aggregated more than $100,000 in the last fifty years of the society's existence. More than 350,000 needy Germans have been helped to employment since the organization of the society.

With an array of facts showing such thoroughly beneficial work, the society appeals with confidence to the public for a considerable increase in membership dues and annual subscriptions, on which it depends to prosecute its work. The Directors particularly call attention to the fact that the sons of immigrants who were helped on their arrival in this country have failed to show as they should their gratitude by becoming members of and contributors to the funds of the society.

To these they make a special appeal to become identified with the universally commended work of the society. From the dues of members not a penny is used for any purpose other than to assist German immigrants and their descendants. All expenses are defrayed from the profits of the banking department, which incidentally adds yearly considerable amounts to the funds for the charitable and relief work of the society.

If your Daughters have Anaemia or Chlorosis,

Impoverishment of the Blood, Green Sickness, you will do well to try the new Natural Spring Water,

MAN-A-CEA

AWARDED WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL

Of marvelous and unaccountable efficacy. It is simple, harmless, effective. Many have tried it and are thankful.

From a Young Lady.
"I do not know how to thank you enough about that Manacea Water. I am eating everything, which I have not done before in nearly four years. After I eat I take not quite a half glass of the water, and I have not been troubled with gases once. It certainly is wonderful. I have great faith in it, and just go ahead and eat and then take the water."

AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND BEST GROCERS.

Price 50c. Qt. $4.00 for case 1 dozen qts.
5 Gall. Demijohn $5.00., Empties returnable.

Be Sure the Seal over cork is Unbroken.

If your druggist or grocer does not have it,

INAUGURATION FEATURES

Battalion of Porto Rican Troops to be in the Parade.

Many Places About Washington of Interest to Visitors—The New Statue to Gen. Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—About the most novel feature of the parade on inauguration day here will be the battalion of Porto Rican troops that have been ordered here and which will be brought to Washington, by way of Newport News, on a Government transport. The idea of the Government in consenting to this appearance of Porto Ricans is that it will serve the double purpose of making them feel at home in the country that has become a step-father to the island, and will excite a decided interest and pride in them here among those who have not had opportunity to visit Porto Rico and find out what manner of people they are. All officers who have been on service in Porto Rico speak highly of the native troops, and assert that their coming will be useful, as upon their return they will tell great stories about the hospitality of the United States. After the inauguration they are to be taken home by way of New York, so as to afford them the largest opportunity to see the country consistent with their early return home. The West Point and Annapolis cadets are to be here, but it is doubtful whether they will excite greater enthusiasm, popular as they are, than will be provoked by the body of little brown Porto Ricans.

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Each new inauguration brings its crop of stories about former inaugurations, in New York, Philadelphia, and in this city, and with the stories some locally interesting details find their way into print. Authorities differ about the accounts of the first inauguration in Washington, that of Thomas Jefferson, but a venerable Washingtonian, Dr. Busey, recently deceased, is considered to have made the most careful search for particulars about Jefferson's entry into the office of President. He lodged, while Vice President, at Conrad and Mann's tavern on New Jersey Avenue, one of the avenues that runs on a line diagonally extending across the east end of the city through the Capitol itself. It was an English writer who told that Jefferson had ridden a horse to the Capitol and fastened it to a palisade while he entered the building to be sworn in. Dr. Busey believed that this referred to another visit of Jefferson to the Capitol.

After he had delivered his inaugural address, followed by his taking of the oath, he walked back to his lodgings instead of going to the White House, accompanied by a number of personal friends and admirers. There was no inaugural procession and no ball to mark the event. The absence of President Adams from the swearing in of his successor was commented upon at the time as an unpleasant manifestation of pique at not receiving the honor of a second term, and Adams's explanation for leaving Washington on the morning of the inauguration was that illness in his family demanded his immediate return to Massachusetts. Jefferson's second inauguration was even simpler than his first, and it was not until President Madison came to occupy the office that the inauguration was marked by pomp and festivity.

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Inauguration visitors who have never been in Washington before are not likely to have any trouble in finding entertainment at little cost while here. The public buildings, the National Museum, the house in which Lincoln died, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the "Seeing Washington" street cars, under the direction of instructed guides, the trophies of the Spanish war at the War and Navy Departments and at the navy yard, to say nothing of Mount Vernon and Arlington, make out a pretty long programme for those who try to "do" the city and suburbs.

Alexandria, with its famous old tavern, from which Braddock started out on his fatal march to Fort Duquesne, and Christ Church, with its Washington pew, are on the way to Mount Vernon by the trolley line, and quite as interesting in their way as the home of Washington. If inauguration day could be fixed a little later, the trip to Mount Vernon would alone be worth coming to Washington for, even if there were not a President to be inaugurated a second time. Not a few visitors are finding their way now to a new point of interest, although it is an old place.

Fairfax Court House, back of Alexandria a few miles, is to encourage the curiosity that is manifested in it by arranging a museum of history. As this is a town which Washington knew, in which he sat as a "Gentleman Judge" after the custom of those days, and where his will is now deposited, and as Martha Washington's will was also there until it was stolen during the war and never returned, there is something besides the picturesque old courtyard, the Court House bell that was heard alternately by the armies of Lee and McClellan during the early part of the rebellion; the site of the Confederate and Union camps, and the spot to which attention is directed as that on which the first encounter took place in Virginia between the troops of the State and those of the United States, resulting in the death of Capt. John Quincy Marr of the Warrenton Rifles. It will not be the pictures or the Washington will, or the Court House bell that will draw people to Fairfax Court House so much as the atmosphere of history with which the old town is saturated. And, going to Fairfax Court House may lead to visiting Bull Run battlefield, a bit further on, and seldom visited except by veterans who desire to look once more on the scene of conflict.

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In the very week in which Controller of the Treasury Tracewell has decided that the contract with the late Carl Rohl Smith cannot be carried out to another sculptor, giving the United States Government and unborn generations of people an opportunity to escape the punishment of being obliged to regard a commonplace statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman, Congress has authorized the erection of a statue to Gen. U. S. Grant to cost $250,000, and has named a commission to supervise the selection of a site and the selection of designs. The Chairman of the commission that chose Mr. Smith's design after it had failed to command the approval of his professional brethren, was the Chairman of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and the leading man named on the Grant Statue Commission is the same person.

It is hoped by persons here who were familiar with the circumstances of the competition over the Sherman statue that there will not be a repetition of the deplorable methods followed by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee that led to the arbitrary choice of Smith as the sculptor for the Sherman statue. The sculptors who were considered less meritorious than Smith are declared by critical persons to have been poor politicians, and that the successful man made up in adroitness for what he lacked in inspiration as an artist.

It was asserted at the time and not denied by Mr. Smith or his friends, that the feature of the Smith design that settled the competition was the provision of a bronze tablet to go on one of the faces of the pedestal in which the members of the Monument Commission were to be shown in bronze as perpetual as that which would carry Sherman down to posterity. There is a good, solid pedestal waiting for a statue to Sherman, with blanks awaiting the insertion of bronze plates. A well-informed friend of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and a defender of Smith's design, says that whatever design is offered the selection will be one satisfactory to the soldiers who served with Sherman.

E. G. D.

OUTLOOK FOR PENSION BILLS.

Several Measures Still Pending Which Would Make a Big Hole in the Treasury Surplus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Much interest was excited in Administration circles by the speech in Boston of Commander in Chief Rassieur of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he deplored the blocking of pension legislation by high office holders "wearing the bronze button," and announced his intention to make a report attacking the offenders, even if what he should say "reflects on the highest individual in this country." Mr. Rassieur also called on the veterans to be prepared to stand together as they did in the sixties at the National encampment in September.

The unusual vigor of Mr. Rassieur's language and the general implication in the whole speech that there is going to be trouble for somebody is hardly less significant than his practical confession that it is hopeless to expect any radical pension legislation. The outlook is not really so bad for the pensioners as Mr. Rassieur claimed. He was chagrined over the suppression of one bill, which was the especial pet of the Grand Army, but there are several others still pending which are being strongly pushed by their backers, and it is too early to say that they will not pass, although the Commander in Chief is correct in thinking that the chances are against them.

The bill which Mr. Rassieur had in mind was the bill to establish a Pension Court of Appeals. He said that at the opening of the session the outlook was very bright, and it was so bright that Secretary Hitchcock in self-defense was forced to present a bill in opposition. The Grand Army provided for the creation of a court of Grand Army men and friends of the Grand Army, who would have the power to overrule the Pension Commissioner's decisions, and also have original jurisdiction in certain classes of cases.

The counter bill which Mr. Hitchcock was driven to present was one providing for the adjudication by regular courts of certain classes of claims. Later on, the Grand Army bill was suppressed, and it is not even certain that the Hitchcock bill will be passed. But there are still a number of pension bills which, if passed, will make a considerable hole in the Treasury. One of these bills proposes to raise the pension of totally disable men from $12 to $30. Another is a bill to increase the pensions of men who have lost arms or legs. A third is to entitle "old minors" to claim pensions. "Old minors" are persons who were the minor children of men entitled to pensions. Many of these failed to apply for pensions during their minority and are now well along in years, some of them getting into middle age. This bill enables them all to repair the oversight of their boyhood and apply for the whole amount of the pension they could have had in their boyhood in a lump sum.

The principal effect of these bills would be to enable thousands of men to bring in applications for arrears. The loss to the Government would not be in pensions dating from the passage of the act, but in big lump sums, covering the arrears of years.

The most interesting pension bill of all, however, is one introduced by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. It is short, containing only three clauses. The first clause directs the payment of pensions to all disabled pensioners monthly, instead of quarterly, and the Pension Office is directed to exact no further receipt from the pensioners than the Government exacts from bondholders on paying interest. The Government exacts no receipt from bondholders. The bondholder simply clips off a coupon. The effect of this arrangement upon the business methods and system of the Pension Bureau is a problem which the most expert bookkeepers cannot solve.

The second clause compels the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he anticipates bond payments, to anticipate the entire pension roll in the same way. Persons not friendly to Mr. Penrose's bill suggest a sinister purpose behind this provision. At present, when the Secretary of the Treasury thinks there is going to be a corner, he can break it up by anticipating bond payments. This is naturally very disagreeable to people who want to make corners. If his bill should pass, the Secretary of the Treasury would never be able to break up any more corners in that way; for while there would be money enough at hand to anticipate bond payments, or money enough to anticipate the pension payments, there would hardly ever be money enough available to anticipate both together. This provision of the Penrose bill does not apply only to disabled men or widows, but to everybody who gets a pension.

The third clause provides for the monthly payment of all widows.

The greatest pressure is being brought to bear to get some pension legislation through. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Rassieur's pessimism is well founded, for the principal pressure was in behalf of the Court of Appeals bill, and that failed.

LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Plan to Tax Special Franchises—Many Trolley Bills Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 16.—All the new business for the present session of the State Legislature is now in, and it is possible for the first time to survey the measures to be discussed during the coming session. There have been an unusually large number of trolley bills and measures affecting the street and steam roads of the State. One of the most important of these was the bill presented making it necessary that all Treasurers of trolley roads operating in this State should reside here. The bill is aimed at the United Gas Improvement Company of New York and Philadelphia, which has already purchased some twenty electric light and tramway concerns in the State. Another bill makes it necessary for all trolley companies not organized under the laws of this State to pay to the towns in which they operate one-quarter of a cent a mile for each passenger carried. This will amount to almost a prohibitory tax and will be hotly contested.

Other trolley bills are the following: No company shall lay down a new route without the permission of the towns through which it proposes to operate; each electric road shall pay to the towns in which it is situated a yearly percentage of the gross receipts; each trolley company shall pay a yearly license fee of $100 for each passenger car and $50 for each freight car; all trolley cars shall be vestibuled; no trolley company shall operate an electric express.

Municipal lighting will be one of the main contentions of the present Assembly. Already there are several bills in on the question. A bill repeals the law prohibiting cities from owning electric and gas lighting plants, and the Mayors of the State petition for such powers. There is also a bill in for the establishment of a Gas and Electric Light Commission in the State.

A measure that is one of the most important introduced provides for the taxing of all special franchises hereafter procured in the Assembly. The bill is a wide one and affects private monopolies all over the State. It will tend, if passed, to put a large sum of money yearly into the State treasury. Year after year the Assembly has granted private acts without hindrance and the procurers of such bills have not paid anything to the State. There will be much opposition to the bill when it comes up in committee.

FASTER MAIL TO THE WEST.

Change of Time on the New York Central's Morning Train.

The New York Central, on Sunday, Feb. 24, will change the time of its fast mail and newspaper train, which at present leaves the Grand Central Station at 4:35 A. M., and this train, on that date, and regularly every morning thereafter, will leave the Grand Central Station at 3:15 A. M.

The train will consist of one mail car New York to Albany, one express car New York to Albany, one mail car New York to Buffalo, one storage car New York to Buffalo, one composite smoking and baggage car New York to Buffalo, one passenger coach New York to Buffalo, and one Pullman sleeping car New York to Chicago via Michigan Central.

This train will arrive at Poughkeepsie at 4:56 A. M., Albany 6:35, Utica 8:55, Syracuse 10:15, Rochester 12:05 noon, Buffalo 2 P. M. It will leave Buffalo by the Lake Shore at 1:10 P. M. (central time,) arriving at Cleveland at 6:55, Toledo at 10:40 P. M., arriving at Chicago 7:10 next morning. It will leave Cleveland via Big Four Route at about 8:30 P. M., arriving at Cincinnati at 6:50 next morning. There will be other connections that will be made later.

CRUSADE AGAINST MINCE PIE.

Local Union Disturbed by Reported Movement in Philadelphia.

Members of the Pie Bakers' Union were excited yesterday over a report from Philadelphia that women were going to start a crusade against mince pie on the ground that a dash of whisky is put into mince pie in some cases to improve the flavor. Mince pie has the reputation of ruining the temper.

"The dash of spirits may apply to homemade mince pie," said a member of the union yesterday, "but the pie made in the bakeries is free from it. I am sorry the rumor got abroad, as it is easier to spread a rumor like this than to kill it."

New Steamship Sutherland Here.

A new British steamship reached here yesterday on her first transoceanic trip. She is the Sutherland and comes directly from her builders' yards at Sunderland. She is a tramp of the turret type, built by William Doxford & Co., with a gross tonnage of 3,542, four cargo compartments, and special conveniences for the loading of case oil. Her length is 340 feet, beam 45 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 27 feet.

CHICAGO AND MRS. NATION

The City a Revelation to Temperance Crusader.

Stadium Proposed for the Lake Front—Mansfield Makes Another Plea for Endowed Theatres.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Nation has seen Chicago and Chicago has seen her. Both seem to be satisfied. The town amused itself with her for a day, then yawned and began thinking of something else. She, in a large city for the first time, was overwhelmed with what she saw, flattered by the attention shown her, deceived by what was said to her, has left town delighted with the place, although sorrowful at the amount of liquor she saw consumed. There is something pitiful in the spectacle of the middle-aged Kansas woman, who, having smashed a few saloon mirrors in the only State she ever thoroughly knew, coming to such a place as this with the idea of reforming it by abolishing the liquor traffic. In the innocence of her country heart and the distortion of her country brain she imagined that she was another Joan of Arc because she had spread consternation among a few Kansas speak-easies. She had not the slightest idea of the magnitude of the liquor evil in large cities. She herself said that not until she came to Chicago could she believe that respectable men and women ever drank liquor in any form. To learn that almost the reverse was the case has been her experience.

Instead of two or three saloons covertly defying the law, she found miles and miles of liquor shops, not defying the law, but existing by contributing heavily to the support of the city. She was dazzled by the magnificence of the gaudy drinking places, by the show of money, by the quality of the people she found in them. Instead of discovering the inmates to be a few shamefaced town drunkards, she learned that many who came there were actually among the respectable of Chicago's society. She visited a ball of the political sort, and she and her companions were astonished not to be insulted. Instead of insults, they were met with polished courtesy, save when some one pledged the visitors' health in a bumper of champagne. The visit to this city has probably had a good effect upon the poor woman. She has learned that the liquor evil is not to be put down by a fanatic with a hatchet.

Chicago will never be satisfied till she has a stadium. For four years now the city has had fits of crying for a stadium. The West, North, and South Sides have all had their turn trying to get one, and all have failed. The stadium was sought for in connection with the peace jubilee, and in connection with the annual Fall festival which once obtained here. There wasn't a very clear idea of what a stadium was, but Chicago heard that Athens had one, and if a little jim-crow town like Athens had one, it was likely that Chicago could get one, too. But the stadium never came. The latest attempt in this line was this week, when a meeting of citizens was held for the purpose of making plans to secure for this city the Olympian games for 1904. Not so much is cared for the Olympian games themselves as for the fact that they might enable the city to get its long-sought stadium. This is the thought which spurs on the committee which will try to get the games for Chicago three years from now.

The stadium will, it is estimated, cost about $250,000, and it is thought that it can be located in the new Lake Front Park, which may be finished by that time. At present there are from seven to three feet of water over the park site. It is a part of the harbor which is now being used as a dumping ground in the hope that the refuse will finally fill it up and an extension of lake front parks will thus be made. So that all we have to do to be ready for the games of 1904 is to fill in several million cubic feet on the lake front and build a stadium costing $250,000. But we will never be satisfied till we get it.

It really begins to look as though the first-class hotel which has been projected here for so long would really be built. Negotiations are now going on for the sale or lease on long time of two hotel sites on Michigan Boulevard for hotel purposes. One of these is the Leland Hotel property, and it is not likely that any one seriously intending to continue the property for its present use would do so without making extensive improvements. Hotel men scoff at the idea of this town supporting a place to rival the Waldorf-Astoria. They say that the hotel business in this town does not pay big profits to-day, and they point to the failure some years ago of the Richelieu, which they say was a first-class hotel, on Michigan Boulevard.

The fact that hotels do or do not pay now has nothing to do with the case of the proposed rival to the big hotel in New York. There is no such place in Chicago, and travelers say that they greatly miss it here. They protest that the reason the hotels we have do not pay greater profits is that they are not better run, that they are old-fashioned in architecture, room furnishings, that the parlors and their contents are in wretched taste, and that the kitchen management is by no means what it should be at even the best. It is an old complaint here that the very wealthy go to New York or Europe to spend money gained in Chicago, while the rich reply that they do this because Chicago does not offer the proper temptations for them to spend it where it was made. At New York or London, or Paris they get their money's worth. Here there is no opportunity to display wealth lavishly. Besides, the place is filthy; it is not fit for any one who can go elsewhere, they say. These people contend that such a hotel would pay. If such a place is to be built there could be no better location than that of the old Leland Hotel site.

Mr. Richard Mansfield is out again in favor of an endowed theatre. He thinks Mr. Carnegie is the man to start the movement, and that the Government cannot be expected to take the initiative or even contribute. Mr. Mansfield says:

"Mr. Carnegie announces his purpose to spread abroad each year some fifteen millions of dollars. He has plenty for all the libraries his soul may desire, and a little surplus besides. He is a Scotsman and was raised a Calvinist, but he has cultivated tastes and literary appreciation. Might it not be brought home to him that in no way could he better minister to the elevation of humanity than by building and endowing a theatre which should be all that men of artistic hopes have longed for and aspired to create?

"If I remember, the great poet Goethe was wont frequently in his conversation to maintain that no man could do better by the human race than to endow a theatre, dedicated to art and superior to the tastes of the day and of the mob. The French have such a theatre in the House of Molière, the Théâtre Français, and who can say how much to preserve the purity of the language, the taste of the public, such a foundation has effected? Amid the conflicting ideals, the ephemeral fads, the vicious demands of shifting popular taste and fancy, that theatre, devoted to the classic art of France, has inspired playwrights and poets to nobler conceptions and saved them from the vulgar.

"Now, Mr Carnegie told the young men of young Mr. Rockefeller's Bible class that he thought well of games of chance. It is likely, then, that such breadth of mind would not frown upon the theatre. I understand that Winston Spencer Churchill has expressed the fear that the English language is going to the dogs. Mr. Carnegie is too good literature and he writes too well himself not to deplore such a possibility. Well, the stage, Shakespeare, the drama, art in the theatre, will do more to preserve the King's English, not to speak of what else it will preserve, than any other modern agency.

"The influence of the stage for good or bad rivals the influence of the Church. I believe the influence is for the good. I would see it even better and greater. Into its care very largely is intrusted the precious heritage of our English speech, its purity, its diction, its pronunciation, its vocal beauty.

"What may be more, I am persuaded an endowed theatre is what we need for the development of our American drama and our American genius. We began a new era in 1898, we Americans. We are throbbing with life all through us, and we are conscious of it. We need and demand an art to show us ourselves. We will have it. Give us, then, a theatre which is not primarily a commercial enterprise, a money-making concern. Have it so financially independent that it can reject what is not the best and encourage that which seems to it worth while, even though the latter does not pay. The gains for our art, for our National life, from such an institution would be invaluable. They would accrue not only to ourselves, but to all posterity, and as they grew older they would widen out in their influence like flowing waves.

"The treasures of the English speech, the literature, the language, to us Americans cannot be told. It is our privilege and duty to hand it on, not only unimpaired, but enlarged and enriched, to succeeding time. What would not such a theatre do to conserve the best come down from the past, what to foster and develop the great possibilities of our artistic future?

"Such a play as this 'Henry V.,' for instance. It is possible to revive it once in a generation. Yet what does it not teach? Noble poetry, great history, the grandeur of England's past, the splendor of a heroic character—all these it puts upon the stage and visibly before the public's eye. Yet such revivals are as uncommon as white swallows. Yet, too, there are more plays than 'Henry V.' that need to be kept alive. That is what an endowed theatre could do. It could furnish great models and produce new masterpieces."

R. B. P.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Speaking of the rapid growth of the use of the telephone in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx since the installation of the system, one of the executive force of the company made the rather startling assertion that within five years and probably within three years the total number of telephones in the old City of New York would aggregate 100,000. Then he explained the growth on which this assertion was based. "In the last year of the old century," he said, "14,210 new stations were established in the district of Manhattan and the Bronx, which is practically the old City of New York. The first exchange was established in 1879, and two years later there was a system of about 2,000 stations. We had rising 10,000 stations on Jan. 1, 1895, making a gain of about 7,400 stations, or an average increase of 530 stations a year. Up to this time there had been a flat charge for the use of the telephone. Then came the change to the rate system, and with it the steady increase that has surprised even those most familiar with the use and workings of the exchange. From that time, Jan. 1, 1895, to the end of the last century there was an increase in the number of stations of 41,175, an average yearly increase of 6,862 stations. That increase was at a rapidly accelerating rate, however, for in 1899 the growth was 10,500, and for 1900 14,200, the latter a growth of more than 35 per cent. as between the two years. The exchange system has been in general use for twenty years, say, and yet there are scarcely a dozen cities in the whole world that have as many stations in their entire system as there was increase in one year in the single exchange in this city. Of course it is impossible to tell what the percentage of increase of stations will be in the future, but the telephone has become so indispensable that I feel safe in saying that there will be fully 100,000 stations here in five years, probably in less. If the average of increase from the beginning to 1895 had only been maintained there would to-day be but 13,000 stations in New York, less than the actual gain of last year. At that old rate of increase it would have taken until 1975 to have reached the total number of stations now actually in existence. It would also have taken 170 years to reach a total of 100,000 stations, which we now look upon as a certainty by the middle of the year 1904, and possibly before that time. The telephone comes now about as near to being a universal necessity in the life of the city as gas or water."

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"Ex-Secretary Evarts has been practically bedridden for two years," said a prominent lawyer speaking of the passage of Senator Evarts's eighty-third birthday with a party of gossiping attorneys in the United States District Courtroom. "A member of his family told me there was nothing particular the matter with Mr. Evarts in the opinion of his physicians, and that he is merely wasting away as a result of old age. He suffers little if any pain and seems mentally to be as strong as men of his age with such an active life back of them ever are. The failure of his sight is his principal trouble, and his daughters, who live with him in the old family residence at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, serve as his eyes in reading to him from the daily papers and the magazines and reviews. He still has rather more than a languid interest in what is going on in the world. He is disinclined to move about much, however, rarely leaving his bed now to rest in his lounging chair, which had been an afternoon custom of his after his retirement from the activities of life. His seems to be a case where the physical machine has worn out under the pressure to which it was subjected, more quickly than his mental powers. He is now simply waiting for death to come and call him, and the doctors say the passage to the beyond when it does come will probably be painless, and probably like a falling away in sleep. This they also say may not happen for many months, perhaps years."

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Just back from Buffalo, where his duties in connection with the construction of one of the exposition buildings had taken him, an employe of a firm of architects says the gamblers of that section already see great possibilities in their line of business. "It will be on the Canadian side of the river that they will operate most extensively," said he, "and they have already established there the sort of a lottery that was the one time vogue in Montreal, and a perfect craze until the charter of the company that ran it expired. It is the old picture game, where one buys a ticket for a drawing of oil paintings of the pot-boiler class. Of course no one ever thinks of taking a painting if he has a winning ticket. The managers of the concern agreee to give cash instead of the painting if one wishes it. The principal picture, or 'capital prize,' is rated as worth $50,000 in cash, though it would, as a matter of fact, be expensive at $25. It is the Canadian fashion of getting over the lottery law, and the proprietors of the enterprise expect to make a good thing out of it. A New York man who is interested in a number of poolrooms here and in Canadian cities has also leased in Fort Erie a big poolroom where there will be a chance to play the horses at the tracks running in this country during the Summer. Incidentally, but more quietly, there is a big gambling room, with faro, roulette and other games of chance, backed it is said by a State Senator of this city, who has a number of the same class of establishments in New York. He is also interested in a racetrack near Fort Erie, and at all these places they count on a lively business after the exposition is well under way. This sort of thing is one of the natural accompaniments of such a big thing as this exposition will be. It was so at Philadelphia, at Chicago, at Atlanta, at Omaha, and will be the same at St. Louis and at Charleston when they have their big shows. It is one of the things that it seems impossible to prevent, though in this instance the American authorities have no control over the concerns, for they are all located across the line, but yet within easy reach of the show grounds."

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"Well, I see 'Ed' Sperry has got there at last," remarked one of the commuters on the New Haven Road after reading that he had been chosen to make the memorial window that the employes of the firm of Armour & Co. at Chicago are to erect to the memory of the late P. D. Armour in the Armour Institute of Technology. "He was an ambitious fellow, was Sperry, and had a host of friends in New York City as well as in New Haven, where he originally came from. Sperry's father was determined that his son should be a musician, and he kept him drumming away at music when he was a clerk in his governor's book and music store in New Haven. But 'Ed' was in for art, and spent all the time he could steal from his other duties in studying drawing, finally taking a course at the Yale Art School. Then he slipped away, and the next I heard of him was in connection with the Seventh Regiment. He was a member of F Company, which was the same letter as that borne by the New Haven Grays, of which he had been a member. I remember about a dozen years ago that Sperry was one of the end men at a big minstrel show given by the Seventh boys at the Metropolitan Opera House. Then I learned that he was one of the artists at the Tiffany Glass-Working Company, and had finally got into the art work on which he was bent. He kept pegging away and had a lot of skill in the chosen line of work. At last he has landed with a job that will give him a chance to show what there is in him. There are a lot of New Yorkers who will be glad to know of Sperry's success, for he was a very popular fellow in the Seventh, and in art circles generally."

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Haberdashers say that the shirtwaist for men is already a thing of the past and that the fashion which was suggested last Fall really died a-borning. Instead the negligé shirt in the gayest of colors, belts, and no waistcoats will be the rule this Summer. Dealers in this sort of thing have already given their orders on these lines, and fashion is therefore fixed for the majority of men. It will be only the super-elegant who will fly in the face of this decree and defy the decision of the great manufacturers of these lines of goods. These will wait until King Edward has decided what he deems the proper thing for men's wear, and follow his initiative.

PROGRESS IN APPLIED ARTS

Signs Throughout the Union of Longings for Individuality.

The Pan-American Exhibition May Show the Beginnings of Many Art Industries.

"I hate," once remarked Confucius, "the reddish-blue—lest it be confounded with vermilion!"

Remarkable are the signs of life in the section of the artistic field called arts and crafts. Wherever one looks in the United States there are individuals or organizations bestirring themselves to encourage the application of art to certain industries, men or combinations of men who are weary of the machine-made article for the million, and hopeful of finding a market for a thing made by the hand which, if not a thing of absolute beauty, has the charm of individuality. It is vermilion—not reddish blue!

So we find that in San Francisco and Southern California objects in leather have had, after a fashion, artistic treatment; perhaps because in that country there still remain examples of the old individual Mexican work for the use and adornment of horse and horseman, the saddle and harness, the long whip for cattle, the leathern belt for pistol and knife. People with no great originality have been stimulated by these leather articles to fabricate all kinds of things in leather with varying success, and thus have helped to make popular objects which have escaped the deadening influence of the machine. The latter takes possession of a design, however, as soon as it is certainly popular, so that the artistic maker has to move on to other work; he cannot linger in the old way over designs that are handed down from father to son, but must look about for novelties. And so, very often, he falls into a straining after originality and produces ill-considered, baroque things. The reason why he cannot compete with the machine, of course, is the cheapness the latter introduces, before which his market disappears. So soon, for example, as a certain kind of shell-work or Indian basket-work becomes established in public favor, it is easy for German firms to have them made at so low a cost that, after paying transportation and duties, they can undersell the Indian or other handworker on his own ground.

ART POTTERY IN THE SOUTH.

In Louisiana and Mississippi art pottery has started up here and there on a small scale, and in certain districts the country people still weave on hand looms a warm, thick material, stained with vegetable dyes, that visitors buy eagerly to use as covers for tables. Ohio has long been the home of potteries, and the number increases every year. Unfortunately, many of these potteries are satisfied with repeating very inartistic, but marketable, articles: imitative and flashy, instead of individual. They have fallen into the hands of business men who care nothing for the art in them unless the salable objects happen to be artistic; and, even then, they proceed by inevitable, but mysterious, paths to make their wares as inartistic as they can. They at any rate do not endanger their custom by trying unusual, eccentric forms and colors. Theirs is the safe path of the established favorite. Having "put money into the business" they lie awake nights devising safeguards against a possible misconstruction of the popular taste, which would soon infringe on their capital.

In Chicago there are organizations of the arts and crafts, and several special combinations of men and women who paint on china, pathetic rather than valuable, inasmuch as the results are for the most part frightfully crude, yet interesting as a sign of the times. Limited, ungrateful is the decoration of imported chinaware, not to be achieved with any great success by a master of the art, yet indulged in by hundreds of men and women who have no eye for color and scarcely can draw! Beside this hopeless, but easy, work, reminding one of the nightmare craze for decalcomania that once afflicted the world, the resources and charms of pottery are boundless. In pottery there is the plastic material inviting to the expression of individual feeling in form, and there are the colors, which arrive from the kiln in so baffling a way and often only after many dreadful failures, but at last with a soft depth and a lustre that satisfy the soul.

"Doctor" said an old potter to his physician New York last year, "I keep me alive just one twelvemonth more, and I will make you such a vase as you have never seen! I know exactly how it will look. I only ask one year more!"

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITIONS.

Buffalo is about to open an exhibition of arts and crafts. The local organization can call on a number of men and women expert in various ways and draws from outside. So also Boston has an exhibition going on at this time under the supervision of Mrs. Whitman and Arthur Astor Carey. Like all true Boston things, the Arts and Crafts of the Hub takes itself and its mission with proper seriousness and rises to explain why an article is rejected; as, for instance, because it is "morbid" or "lacks moral purpose." But the main point is that the Boston Arts and Crafts establishes a high level of excellence and manfully declines everything that does not seem to reach the proper notch. Providence, too, is bestirring herself. The Arts Club of Providence announces an exhibition of the arts and crafts for the coming month, to which exhibitors are bidden.

What in the old country they call "village industries" have been revived of late in Maine and New Hampshire, particularly in the case of carpets and rugs, which are still made by farmers' wives during the Winter, but rarely with much taste. Under suggestions from artists, some of these good ladies have begun to work in pure wool, dyed with vegetable dyes such as their ancestors used a century ago, and are making rugs and carpets of great beauty and an assured future, such as artists are eager to buy, articles that wear well and grow old beautifully, like the old Persian and Afghan rugs which are being made less and less in Asia as machine-made goods follow the Russians on their peaceful but devastating advance.

Others have revived basketwork in charming and unexpected directions, starting from some meagre hint in grasswork by an Indian, and experimenting with our natural grasses, reeds, and rushes. Still others have taken to embroidery, or rather have been encouraged to give more time to an art which may be said to be hereditary and one of the normal passions inherent in the female breast. The Decorative Art Society of Baltimore has been active in this line of late years, and there is a kindred society in Washington, while scattered about the Southern States there are isolated workwomen whose products if brought together would prove highly encouraging to those who believe in individual effort as distinguished from the machine-made article.

NEW YORK'S ART PRODUCTS.

New York is of course a centre for many of these minor arts, since here the art world is so big, the art societies so many, the art shops ubiquitous, and countless the people who have traveled and observed. Here the dealers in bric-à-brac thrive deservedly because of the beautiful or quaint or historically interesting things they gather from local sources and from abroad. Here are made tapestries that rival the Gobelins and would surpass them if our rich men were not so fatally set on having imitations of old designs instead of modern work by artists among whom they dwell. Here Baumgarten makes tapestries scarcely to be surpassed in France and Yandell leatherwork that has no equal in Spain or France or Germany or England. Here stained-glass windows and favrile glass are fashioned that excite the wonder and admiration of European experts. Here furniture is made that for beauty is unrivaled, though few are the multitudes who understand its superiority; furniture that, like Yandell's leather, is wrought slowly by artist-artisans, as a painter works at his canvas, and bears the impress of the individual hand. And New York has a dozen other workers in leather and burned wood who apply the lessons they have learned in the art schools and produce pieces that may or may not be works of original genius, but at least have the pleasant touch of the craftsman's tool. We have the workers in wood and iron and bronze, in ivory and mother-of-pearl, in jewelry and silver—neglected, it is true, by people who have grown up under the tyranny of the rigid machine-made article, until they miss the plumb line and T square, but ready to supply the better-educated with articles that will always please.

Not a little of this education of our artist-artisans is due to the sight of the products of the East, of Japan, and more particularly China, countries which are still sovereign in the realm of applied arts because they have never been favored with the machine that makes for comfort, but not for the higher forms of art, just as the political machine brings out the vote and expresses the will of the people, but kills the higher forms of politics which we call statesmanship.

"I hate," remarked Confucius, if we may believe the words reported as his by Mencius, "I hate your good, careful man of the villages, lest he be confounded with the truly virtuous!"

WORK OF ART SCHOOLS.

Foremost in the effort to bring our industries somewhere near the levels attained centuries ago by the craftsmen of China are the Cooper Union schools and those of the Pratt Institute. Something is done, in accordance with their means and capacity, by the Artist-Artisans and New York School of Art, by the Decorative Art Society and the Society of Applied Arts, to mention only a few of the minor organizations.

A vigorous new-comer is the National Arts Club, which is now in its second season of exhibitions, the majority of which are exhibits of objects of the industrial arts. Last Winter there were shown professional and amateur jewelry and gold and silver work, a collection of art pottery that surprised every one by its variety and the high quality of much of it, another of colored prints for school purposes, and an exhibit of small bronzes that brought into prominence several new sculptors. Then there were exhibitions of rugs, tapestries, embroideries, and laces, of basketwork and leatherwork, besides shows of pastels, designs for mural work, and oils. This Winter the Art Committee of the club took up a similar line of policy, and opened the season with a general arts and crafts exhibit—brasswork, furniture, basketwork, woodcarving, ironwork, and the first output of a devoted band of potters called the Brush Guild, after their patron saint, the painter George De Forest Brush.

There can be no doubt that the Arts Club has infused vigor into all parts of the United States by its call for exhibits and its catalogues, that go to a large number of non-resident members. The club is thus doing a double good; it is giving confidence to hundreds of solitary workers by showing them that there are thousands who appreciate individual work, whether amateur or professional, and by making it plain that an artist is not necessarily confined to canvas and bronze, but is free to work out his ideas in many ways and any material. The phenomenal success of this club, if it proves anything, proves that the same devotion to work, the same skill of hand and steadiness of nerve that have put American manufactures to the fore on account of their strength, lightness, and adaptation to modern needs, will not fail when higher demands are made, and the public calls for the addition of artistic qualities to our industrial output.

PAN-AMERICAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Pan-American Exhibition next Summer ought to have a comprehensive showing of what has been accomplished by individual workers in the different arts and crafts; what we have in the way of glass, pottery, bronze, wood, tapestry, embroidery, &c., even if many as yet are really "infant industries." It is not necessary to have much of one sort; it would be better to have great variety and small exhibits of each craftsman's work. A special sub-department has been created to embrace such forms of art, and there is every likelihood that many of these comparatively new departures will be represented. Painters and sculptors are only too apt to undervalue these efforts to make useful objects beautiful. They are prone to waste seasons on humble workers who seem to aspire to their sphere, yet do not belong to the old established hierarchy of the fine arts. They should reflect that a people can be taught more thoroughly to recognize the true from the spurious in the pure or fine arts if they have begun to demand beauty in the useful things about them.

The woman who puts ribbons on her rocking chair is not a fair subject for raillery; she shows the longing to make that rocking chair a little less ugly than it is. A sensitive, artistic mind, having failed to be present at the birth of that chair, it is naturally clumsy or perhaps it is ingeniously ugly; she tries, ineffectually, it may be, to help it to be a little less crude. Should she rise to the point of securing the city for chairs that are beautiful in themselves, she is then ready to pass a shrewd verdict on a painting or a piece of statuary. She has come to the wisdom of Confucius, who feared the poor color's very existence lest the people should take the miserable mixture for the real thing—for vermilion.

SETH LOW TO ART TEACHERS.

He Addresses the State Association at the Closing Session in Milbank Hall.

President Seth Low of Columbia University addressed the New York State Art Teachers' Association at the closing session in Milbank Hall, Teachers' College, yesterday morning. He was warmly received, and addressed the association as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to meet the Art Teachers' Association of the State of New York, especially as it gives me the opportunity to express my warm sympathy with your work. I cannot touch upon the technical side of your work, but I can fully appreciate the results achieved in producing and advancing the appreciation of beauty in art.

"Years ago I was a passenger on a Mediterranean steamer, and two American gentlemen were on board. They had two standards by which they measured everything they saw. One was of Niagara Falls and the other was the Mammoth Cave. One day a fellow-passenger spoke of the beauty and grandeur of St. Peter's at Rome. One of the gentlemen said, 'Why, Niagara Falls would fill St. Peter's in two minutes,' and the other said, 'Oh, you could put St. Peter's in the Mammoth Cave and not find it in two weeks.' These men had no training in art. If they had, they would have appreciated the humor of their own remarks. An education can do for every child what those men needed and enabled all to appreciate the beauty of art as well as of nature. There are none so blind as those who will not see.

"I once heard Hamilton Gibson describe the instinct of animals he had seen at midnight, and I afterward said that he had seen more at midnight than I had ever observed at noon. Art instruction trains the eye and the hand and gives a higher vent to the ambition of the student. He learns to see with accuracy, and then

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

The season is over. On Wednesday morning Lent begins, and it is popularly supposed that society bows its head, garbs itself in sackcloth trimmed with ashes, and repents of its follies committed in the long carnival. Lent this year is really a boon. The fashionable season has been phenomenal, even for New York. It has been one of gorgeous entertainments, of many private dances, of sumptuously appointed dinners, and of many and of varied entertainments. Conditions, political and otherwise—a discussion of which is out of place in this column—have contributed to and are responsible for much of its success. Then there were more débutantes to bring out than there have been in a number of years. Each mother felt that all that was possible must be done for her daughter. The rivalry has been keen, and those who could entertain have entered into friendly competition. The result has been a series of dances and dinners which kept the young people active through nearly three months of the Winter. Some adverse criticism has been made upon the extravagance exhibited in the lavish decorations and costly cotillion favors, but these very expenditures have all been made in New York, and they have helped materially to make the working classes prosperous.

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The dances which are arranged for tomorrow and for Tuesday evening are not very large affairs. Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce will give a dance for their two daughters at their residence, 12 Washington Square North. It will be for the débutantes of the Winter. The dance at the residence of Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, on Gramercy Park, on Tuesday, will also be for the younger set, and many of this same set will assemble for the last time this year as members of the Fortnightly Dancing Class, at the Astoria on the same evening.

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California and Florida seem to divide the popularity of early Spring resorts, and numerous parties are being arranged for excursions to these places. In a week Spring will be quite advanced in Florida. The very mild season has given the South an almost Summer climate this year. Fashionable patronage has been a bit fickle, and some of the newer Florida resorts have become far more the vogue than those to which society would turn in former years. Again have Nassau and the Spanish Main become the cruising places of yachtsmen, and the many fascinating islands of the West Indies—the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Cuba—have all been visited. The southern extremity of Florida, where there are now splendid hotels, is having a most successful Winter. To California go Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. George Crocker, and the Misses Rutherford; to Palm Beach, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, and many others. Mr. August Belmont has been rapidly improving at Miami, where Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and his party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, were last week.

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For the past ten days New Orleans has been in a state of carnival. Last week there were two mystic processions, the carnival "german," and other smaller entertainments. To-morrow Rex enters the city, and on Tuesday, which is Mardi Gras, there will be a day and a night procession and the reception of Rex and the ball at the Opera House. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are to leave for New Orleans today. They are to visit Mrs. Edgar Belght. Mrs. Ernest La Montagne stopped for a few days, en route to California. The majority of the visitors at this carnival are from the West and neighboring cities.

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Life at Aiken, which is a colony sui generis, goes on in the even tenor of its way. There are weekly hunts and picnics and many dinners and bridge whist parties. It will be even gayer in March, although many of the cottages are already occupied. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Major and Mrs. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. James Breese, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are among the leading spirits of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beach always pass a month or more at Aiken in the Spring, and there will be other New York arrivals later on. The special train, the last objet de luxe, has been put into requisition, and a trip to Aiken is hardly thought of more consequence, than one to Lakewood or Tuxedo.

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In town there are still many dinners and parties to the play, and it would seem as if these festivities would continue well into the middle of Lent. There have been all kinds of mysterious hints about a mid-Lenten entertainment of a fantastic nature, but so far nothing has been absolutely settled. The charities are coming out in full force, and there are tableaus and entertainments of that kind in any number. On next Saturday will take place the tableaus at Mrs. Joseph Stickney's. An orchestra led by Victor Harris will be one of the attractions. The painters will pose the subject in tableaus from their own works. On Saturday afternoon also will take place the second progressive bridge whist tournament for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery, at Sherry's. The tournament will be under the direction of Mr. C. S. Street, and the committee in charge are Mrs. Church Steele, Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, and Mrs. A. M. Dodge.

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Many hostesses will give dinners this evening. Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are among these. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will be at Georgian Court, and there will also be a Saturday to Monday party at Chatswold and several skating parties at Tuxedo, at Newfoundland, in New Jersey, and at New Rochelle.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has been the recipient of much hospitality recently. She intends to sail very shortly for Europe. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard are at present stopping at the Astoria. Among the other foreigners who are lingering in town are the Prince Troubetskoy, Don Enrico Ruspoli, the Baron Alliotti, Edward Keppel, and the Earl of Clonmel. Each English ship brings over quite a number of well-known London men, who are now engaged in buying horses and mules for the South African supplies. Many of these visitors are men very well known in society, and all of them are armed with letters of introduction. They have gone to the South, and New Orleans has quite an English colony this Winter.

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The Westminster Kennel Club Show, which opens on Tuesday, is one of the minor fashionable events of the year. Much interest is taken in it by the Hempstead and Long Island sets. Among the exhibitors are such well-known women as Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss May Bird, Mrs. Roland P. Keasby, and Miss Lillian Moeran. The show is always crowded in the evenings, and is quite a rendezvous for the different sets.

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Badminton promises to be more popular than ever this Lent. Already the Badminton Club has been meeting every Saturday afternoon. There are besides the Evening Badminton Club, which will have its first meeting on Feb. 22, the Junior Badminton Club and the Friday Evening Badminton Club.

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The entertaining of the week reached a climax on Thursday when Mr. James Henry Smith gave his much-talked of dinner dance and Mrs. Everett Culver her St. Valentine's masquerade party. The two entertainments were so widely different and afforded such a contrast that they will for some time be the theme of conversation. Mr. Smith had excellent advisers, and, as he himself is a man of taste and refinement, his friends were glad to see all the legends of extraordinary gifts for the cotillion proved myths. The entertainment itself has given rise again to the discussion of the propriety of asking for invitations. Whenever an entertainment of particular note is to be given, the giver is absolutely besieged for invitations. It will be remembered years ago, on the occasion of a famous ball, that the hostess issued such invitations, putting on the cards "By request." A few years ago at Newport a young hostess was very much annoyed by this peculiar New York custom. People who had never called on her, and who had pretended to be oblivious of her existence, either sent absolute demands for cards or dispatched friends as envoys. This hostess was from the West, with an honest idea of living up to her convictions, and her replies to some of her correspondents were very amusing. She gave her ball for her friends, and she did not lose anything by it, for to-day she is one of the most fashionable women in New York.

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Another grievance or abuse which the season has witnessed is the apathy of the men, who have been spoiled. At some recent dances they remained up stairs nearly all evening discussing their host's cigars and refreshments while the cotillion waited. Others at dinner dances left immediately after dinner. But these grievances are not new, and they seem to be a repetition of old conditions, such as were satirized in the Potiphar papers of half a century ago.

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One of the most interesting entertainments of the week was a Colonial play, with dance, tableaus, and songs, which was given on Thursday evening at the Berkeley Lyceum under the auspices of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. The committee was composed of Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, Chairman; Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Charles F. Ostrander, Mrs. Robert Fanshawe Bloodgood, Mrs. Charles Price Britton, Mrs. Horatio Seymour, Mrs. Alfred Cornelius Howland, Mrs. Charles Ludovic Hackstaff, Mrs. William Gray Park, and Mrs. Horace Clark Du Val. The tableaus consisted of scenes from the early Dutch times. Among these were "The Orphan Masters' Court," "Capt. Smith and Pocahontas," "St. Valentine's Day," "Signing of the Compact on the Mayflower," "The Early Huguenot Refugees in New Rochelle," "The Hanging of the Witches in New England," "New Year's Day in New Amsterdam," "Easter Sunday in New Amsterdam, 200 Years Ago," "A Wedding in New Amsterdam," "The Early Colonial Custom of Summoning People to Church," "Gen. and Lady Washington's Garden Party," and an original American play called "Philopoena." The entertainment finished with the tableau of the dancing of Sir Roger de Coverley, adapted from Miss Brownsombe's picture. There were charming musical interludes between the tableaus. Mrs. James Duane Livingston and Mrs. Henry Burden sang old-fashioned songs delightfully, and Robert Livingston Schuyler, who is a young violinist of great promise, played with much brilliancy the ninth concerto of De Beriot and the Bach air. Among the performers were Miss de Peyster, Miss Carol Ridlitz, Miss Prime, Miss Matthews, Miss Heloise Beekman, Miss Leverich, Miss Alice W. Howland, Miss Edith Livingston Mason, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Mr. Frederick S. Woodruff, Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, Mr. Wilson de Peyster, Mr. Enos Throop, and others, all descended from the original old Dutch families of New Amsterdam. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to a publication of a translation of Dutch records, containing valuable historical and genealogical data from 1654 to 1670. There was a large and fashionable audience, and a handsome sum was netted.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who, as has already been stated elsewhere, was in Miami in the middle of the week, arrived with his party on Friday at Savannah, where the Valiant was ready to sail for Europe. Contrary to general report, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart will sail with Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt will join his son and daughter-in-law abroad.

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Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld has invitations out for a card party on Thursday. Mrs. Jules Reynal entertained the Euchre Club at her home, 263 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday, and Mrs. Frank Sturgis had a card party on Friday. The bridge whist classes go along merrily, and will continue through Lent.

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Every day sees new departures for the South. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story are at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne will leave the latter part of the week for Asheville, N. C. Nat C. Reynal is in Florida, at Palm Beach.

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On Monday evening the masquerade domino ball at Copeley Hall, Boston, will take place, and a great many New Yorkers will attend. It is a very smart affair, and it will be matronized by the most prominent Boston hostesses.

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Mrs. Hallett Alsop Borrowe, 9 East Eighteenth Street, will give a reception on Tuesday, Feb. 19.

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There have been any number of beautiful dinners given during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse had a dinner last Sunday at Sherry's for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Among the guests were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, the Hon. George Keppel, and Col. Cuthburt Larking of England, Frederick Baldwin, Harry Redmond, and Stuyvesant Le Roy. Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet gave a dinner on Friday at their residence, 102 East Thirty-sixth Street. Other dinners were given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. James J. Van Alen, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. George Kingsland, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.

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From last accounts, the Riviera is frightfully cold and extremely dull. The season has not been a success at Cannes. Much depends this week on the carnivals, both at Nice and at Cannes. The number of Americans in the Riviera are comparatively few. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., left Paris on the 8th inst., bound for the South of France, where she was to stop until April. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin have also left the French capital for the Riviera. Mrs. John Lawrence and Miss Lawrence and Mrs. Beach Grant are among those who are at Cannes. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt were recently at Monte Carlo.

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Mr. and Mrs. Haig have gone to Egypt, where they will remain for some weeks. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was in Ireland at last accounts. Miss Van Wart has remained there a greater part of this Winter. Mrs. Reginald Ward and Mr. and Miss Ingraham have been in Cairo since the first of the year.

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The news of the engagement of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Lady Sybyl Marjorie Cuffe has not received full confirmation. Mr. Cutting has denied it, but it appeared in the paid announcements of The Morning Post last week. Lady Cuffe is said to be quite a handsome girl after the English style. Her father is rather an impoverished peer, but of splendid lineage. Lady Mary Sackville West, who was here last year, is again arranging to come over for a short visit this Spring. Mrs. George J. Gould will be her hostess.

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The Rubinstein Club gave its second private concert of the season at the Astoria on Thursday evening last. This club is composed of seventy-five women, with William R. Chapman as its musical director, and its latest concert was a charming affair. Heathe Gregory, the baritone, and Clarence de Vaux-Royer, violinist, assisted. The club sang Wagner's "Spinning Chorus," from "The Flying Dutchman," as its opening number. Miss Olive Celeste Moore san a solo, Roekel's "Angus Macdonald." Heathe Gregory rendered "Le Cor" and "Myself When Young," from Liza Lehmann's "Persian Garden." "The Rose of Avon Town," by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, and Vincent's "Blow, Soft Winds" were among the other selections rendered by the club. Clarence de Vaux-Royer played one of Ries's adagios and an "Introduction and Gavotte," also by Ries. The club will give its third and last concert for the season on Thursday evening, April 25.

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The tableaus to be given at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Stickney, 874 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday evening next, are to be an artistic success, and the receipts which are to go to the Samaritan Home for the Aged should be large. Carroll Beckwith is to pose the "Duchess of Devonshire," Walter Satterlee will arrange the Colonial pictures, which are to be similar to his paintings shown at the recent exhibition, and in these Mr. Benkard and Miss Charlotte Satterlee will appear. In the Japanese group are to be the Misses Miller, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller. "Pictures from the Old Masters" will be arranged by Mr. Alexander, and "Old Picture" by W. M. Chase. Mueller-Ury will pose Miss Lily Oelrichs as "Lady Hamilton." Mr. Farraris will also arrange a group. Signor Armand Lecomte, the well-known singer, is to render some songs and Victor Harris and his orchestra will play. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, and at Sherry's. Among the patronesses are Mmes. Astor, Joseph Stickney, William E. Duer, Prescott Hall Butler, J. Hampden Robb, Henry L. Barbey, Mahan, Morgan Dix, L. C. Wilmerding, John Minturn, Henry Howland, Kissel, Francis Kinnicutt, Stanford White, W. R. Bacon, John Hone, and George Rives.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner at her town house last night, which was followed by a cotillion. There were five tables for the dinner, all of which were handsomely decorated by Hodgson, the large table having a centrepiece of American Beauty roses and several vases of Bridesmaid roses. Spring flowers were used on the four small tables. Covers were laid for sixty-six, and others came in later for the cotillion, which was led by Worthington Whitehouse. The favors consisted of ribbons and bells, fans, &c., and one umbrella figure, in which a number of large fancifully decorated umbrellas were used effectively. The guests were chiefly of the younger set, and included many of the season's débutantes, and the usual list of dancing men, whose names have been published again and again.

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The last dance of the season will be given on Tuesday evening, as announced in this column in January, by Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd of 5 Gramercy Park, and will include about 120 members of the young set. There will be four favor figures in the cotillion, which will be led by G. Beekman Hoppin, who will have Mrs. Lloyd as his partner.

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The last of the Fortnightly Dances will be held at the Astoria, also on Tuesday evening, and there will be a large attendance, as there will be no further meetings of this class until November next.

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The initial meeting of the Neighborhood Amusement Club, which occurred last evening at the residence of its President, Mrs. William Gray Park, 47 Fifth Avenue, was largely attended. There were a number of attractive features. Mrs. Power sang several groups of songs, including Nevin's "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry," and Thomas's "A Summer Night." Miss Williamson rendered Heller's Preludes Op. 81, Rubinstein's Romance, F major, and several of Moszkowski's compositions. Mr. Stahlschmidt recited Kipling's "The Last Suttee" and "The Flag of England," and Mr. Riker sang several songs, including Schubert's "Serenade," and Meyer-Hulmund's "The Daily Question." A collation was served after the singing and recitations were ended.

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Miss Leary gave a tea yesterday for Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Lander's Orchestra played during the afternoon. On Tuesday next at Miss Leary's weekly reception Liza Lehmann's "Daisy Chain" will be rendered by the quartet organized last Summer by Heathe Gregory.

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Among the New Yorkers who went over to Philadelphia for the Assembly ball were John Van S. Oddie, Robert Talmadge, and William Moorhead Vermilye. Mrs. Chambers gave a dinner at her residence in Pine Street for Miss Angelica Schuyler Church on Friday night.

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The organization called the Thursday Evening Junior Club, which was organized last Winter, is to begin its meetings in Lent. There are to be original papers by the members, music, &c., and a play, which will be given at the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Lea. The club membership is limited to 100.

SOCIETY NOTES.

An informal luncheon was given on Thursday last by Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Meyn to Mr. and Mrs. Ellery Wilson of Providence. Among the guests were Victor Beigel and Mr. Munzig. A dinner and theatre party were given in their honor on Friday.

On Tuesday evening Mme. Jeannette Locke, assisted by Mario Scognamillo and Graham Reed, will give a musicale at the Waldorf, and selections from Bemberg, Handel, Schumann, Thomas, Chopin-Servais, Braga, Tosti, Gounod, Goetze, and other composers will be given. The hour at which this musicale will begin is to be 9 o'clock.

Mrs. M. Walton Lent of 225 West Seventy-first Street gave a reception on Thursday for James Leibling, the 'cellist, at which Mr. Leibling rendered several selections from Sitt, Popper, and Gottermann. The guests included the Misses May Mansfield, S. Macaulay, Kate Percy Douglas, Martha Stark, Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills, Mrs. H. N. Hyneman, Edwin Starr Belknap, Henry Worthington Loomis, Dr. Franklin D. Lawson, and Oley Speaks.

A large dinner of thirty covers was given by Mrs. G. Willett Van Nest at the Metropolitan Club last Tuesday evening. The table decorations were Spring flowers. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis James Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Bradhurst Field, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald MacKay Charlotte Pell, Miss Delafield, Miss Hoffman, Miss Pierson, George Case, and E. Percy Bramwell.

SOCIETY AT LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 16.—With the advent of Lincoln's Birthday society awakened from the inanition of recent weeks, the celebrations of last Tuesday having once more started the wheels of merry-making and renewed the social activity which marked the Yuletide. The first premonition of the holiday was realized last Saturday night, when the afternoon trains brought down a large number of people who have learned that a "jour de congé" out of town promises twice the enjoyment of one spent in the city. Thus, in addition to the regular Sunday patrons, the hotels overflowed with a distinctly holiday contingent, whose entire appearance, as they stepped from the afternoon express, betokened the object of their coming.

Owing to Saturday's fall of snow the landscape furnished a perfect holiday setting for the reception of those pleasure-seekers; hence the pictorial aspect of the station, as the parlor cars yielded up their promising bevy of men and women, whose accoutrements in the way of skates, golf sticks, and other sporting paraphernalia illustrated the growing American tendency for country pleasures. In fact, one might easily have fancied himself in the midst of an English scene, for it is with England that one associates snug rural stations, heaps of luggage, smart traps, and similar groups of tall Du Maurier men and women, wearing Raglan coats, and carrying themselves with the air of people who have learned that the country affords more healthful enjoyment than a round of opera, débutante dances, and formal dinners.

Indoors there was much the same genial promise of approaching entertainment, for the Lakewood hotels have learned that no amount of material splendor is perfect unless it suggests an infusion of direct and personal hospitality. Thus the Lakewood Hotel was successful in putting into the entertainment of Tuesday's patrons something more than ordinary courtesy and attention. As one guest remarked, "I feel as though I were enjoying a house party, especially arranged in my honor." So much for the care with which each individual's pleasure is thought out by the powers behind the scene.

The feature of this agreeable day was the performance of "The Councilor's Wife," one of the cleverest comédies in the répertoire of the Students' Dramatic Club of New York. Moreover, this clever corps of players presented the play before the guests of the Lakewood Hotel in a manner befitting artists, thereby scoring for themselves and the hotel a high measure of appreciation. The dramatis personae included Mr. Woodruff Rogers, Mr. George A. Kelley, Mr. William C. Ayres, Dr. C. B. Palmer, Mr. H. N. Loomis, Mr. H. W. Leding, Miss Evangeline M. Lent, Miss Daisy C. Wood, Miss Constance R. Tinsley, and Miss Lotta Weeks. The leading rôle was filled by Miss Evangeline M. Lent, who gave evidence of exceptional talent, as well as a thorough mastery of the art of acting. The following ladies acted as patronesses: Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Claflin, Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Lindley, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Schauffler, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Converse. A dance followed the fall of the curtain under the chaperonage of Mrs. Archibald Turner, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Albert Gleason, Mrs. H. Seymour Houghton, and Mrs. William R. Jenkins of New York. Lakewood's smart set was represented in full. The brilliance of the occasion was further enhanced by the toilets of the women, which were exceptionally handsome.

The next entertainment of importance will take place on Washington's Birthday, when the Princeton College Glee Club will give its annual Lakewood concert in the music room of the Lakewood Hotel. The programme will be full of special interest, and the affair will doubtless lend to the coming holiday much of the pleasure which marked Lincoln's Birthday.

On Tuesday afternoon a holiday fête, for the benefit of the Girls' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, took place at the residence of Mrs. W. E. Leeds, on Madison Avenue. The various booths were decorated to represent National holidays, and were attended by young ladies costumed to impersonate American fête days. Turkish and Japanese rooms were used for the serving of tea and coffee. The young ladies in charge were the Misses Beard, Dashiel, Leeds, Disboro, McClellan, Gurnee, Kimbal, Merriman, and Harrow. The affair was well attended between the hours of 3 and 6.

The first of four talks on foreign travel by Mrs. Moffett Tyng of New York was given at the Laurel House on Thursday afternoon. The subject was "Normandy and Northern France." The second lecture will take place next Thursday, when Mrs. Tyng will treat of "Fontainebleau and Barbizon."

On Monday morning Miss Chadwick's class in American literature opened with a promising attendance. The topic chosen was "Gentlemen Adventuress," and was one in a series of lectures which Miss Chadwick will give in New York during Lent. Among the Lakewood members of this pleasant class are Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mrs. Schauffler, Mrs. D. B. Plumer, and Mrs. Condest.

LENOX SOCIETY HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Feb. 16.—A large number of the Lenox cottagers came up from New York this week to enjoy the first really good sleighing of the season. Curtis Hotel has had a large number of guests, and some of the cottages are open.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who have been at Lakeside for about a month, left on Tuesday of this week. They will make a tour of Mexico and California, returning to their country place here in the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton have been spending some weeks at Curtis Hotel. They left for New York on Wednesday, and will sail for Italy to-day. Mrs. Wharton is soon to bring out a new book, and is in search of local color. They will spend three months at Cannes with Mrs. Wharton's mother. They have purchased the Sargent place in Lenox, near Laurel Lake. They will build a forty-thousand-dollar country house on it in the Spring, to be ready for them late in the season.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn has been spending a few days in Lenox on business connected with the Berkshire Electric Railroad. The Lenox cottagers, besides Mr. Schermerhorn, interested in it are Capt. John S. Barnes, David Lydig, George H. Morgan, Richard Goodman, and Mrs. William Bradford. This road will pass through the east part of the town, and will not interfere with the highway through the village streets.

Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jaques are entertaining a party of friends from Boston and New York. Near their place is a pond, cleared of snow, where the young people enjoy the skating.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham will be in Lenox again next season. They were up this week to make arrangements for a house.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland F. Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Turnure have been spending the week at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom and family are still at Sunnyridge. Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf are spending the Winter at Windyside.

William H. Bradford has fitted up a fine machine shop at the Bradford country place, and is interesting himself in building automobiles. He has several patent devices which he is applying to his automobiles.

John Montgomery Hare of New York has leased the Buchanan Winthrop place for next season. Mrs. Hare and Miss Hare are spending a few days at Curtis Hotel, making arrangements to occupy the house early next season.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Washington's Birthday will be celebrated in the usual way, at the Hotel Savoy. A musicale will be followed by a supper and dance. Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, is Chairman of the committee.

Mr. and Mrs. White dined this evening with Prince Ferdinand Radziwill.

Mr. White will give a reception to the American colony on Feb. 22.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

Vaccination stories are still rampant. One that a bright woman in town tells is humorous and characteristic. She had been vaccinated, and it had "taken" as well as could be desired. There was a frightful looking place on her arm, so frightful that it almost hurt her when she looked at it, though as a matter of fact she did not feel it, and had never been hurt on that arm in any of her trips up and down town, shopping or wherever she had happened to be. However, she knew just how bad that arm looked, and she felt that if some one should push against it roughly it would be unpleasant. One day while she was going up town on a line of surface cars she was not accustomed to patronize there was a big crowd, and she was at the further end of the car from the door for exit, and she felt that her time for vaccination troubles had come. But she was a woman of resources. As she rose to leave she exclaimed in agonized appeal to her daughter, in a tone which could be distinctly heard through the car:

"Do be careful of my arm."

"And do you know," she says as she tells the story, "the crowd separated before me like the waters before Moses."

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There is a part of one of the household accoutrements of the Waldorf-Astoria which is going down to posterity as one of the chief effects in a work of art, though probably no one at the hotel dreams of it. There was stopping at the hotel not long ago a nice boy, who is known to his intimate friends as "Jacky." One of the great occasions of the time "Jacky" and his family were to spend in New York was to be that of having photographs taken, and some very nice ones that would cost a lot of money incidentally and be entirely worth it in the fine results they would give. One of the pictures was to represent "Jacky" as he had been, not long before, out on the plains of the West, wearing the costume of the country and including a cowboy hat with two feathers in it. Now, the hat was all right, for "Jacky" had it with him, the identical one he had worn, but the feathers were missing, and there would be nothing really characteristic about the costume—at least that was what "Jacky" thought—without those feathers. But a young man knows how to make the best of circumstances after a life on the plains. He kept his eyes open and one day he discovered just what he wished in the way of feathers and went down to the photographer's with a happy expression on his face and two long, raggerty-looking feathers falling over the back of his hat at just the proper angle. They were feathers that could not have been bought for love or money, for they looked as if they had seen hard service, like the originals, for "Jacky" had cribbed them from an old duster in the hotel.

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"There are not many clever people in our profession," says a well-known actress. "About the brightest woman among them is Isabel Irving. She is a clever woman, and there is no subject that she cannot talk upon and talk well."

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"It is a difficult thing to keep an employment bureau clean," says a woman who is at the head of a large employment business. She is a woman who has spent most of her life in philanthropic work, and makes every effort to conduct her bureau upon a thoroughly just basis. "Women will come to me," she went on, "and tell me of a girl employed in a certain house who is an excellent servant. 'I want that girl,' the woman will say. 'I would like to have you get her for me, and then you can send in your bill.' Girls come to me and ask how I can manage to get a certain place that they are anxious to obtain for them. They say they are willing to pay double price for it. But there is only one way a girl can get a place. I tell her my charges are so and so, and if she is the best suited for a certain place I will put her in it. If she isn't, I do not send her. I can't do any more for the woman who wishes to steal a servant. She must go somewhere else for help of that kind."

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"English servants are more apt to break down than others," says another woman, who has had experience with servants, "because they, more than servants of any other country, are addicted to drink. It does not follow that they are not excellent servants, and one may keep a position for years, and the mistress never once suspect that she has the habit. The other servants will shield them. I know one woman who would not have been discovered if she had not taken a position in an apartment where the door of her room opened directly opposite that of the mistress of the house. In this way she was discovered. As a rule, when a servant is discovered who is addicted to drink the days of her service are over. By that time the habit has the better of her, she no longer has control over herself, and there is not much hope for her."

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When Mr. Edwin Markham was expected at the luncheon of the Society of New England Women the other day, one of the things for which the members of the society looked most interestedly was the manner of apparel he would wear. Not many of them had seen the poet, but they had been told that he frequently dressed with a poet's disregard for conventionality.

"Why, do you know," said one New England woman, "I could have told he was a poet from a whole roomful of people the other evening, when I had the good luck to see him for the first time? While all the other men were in dress suits, he was wearing a tweed suit and a red neck scarf tied in a big bow. In the matter of peculiarities in this line, Mr. Markham was a disappointment when he finally made his appearance at the luncheon. He was in black, wore a Prince Albert—or is it King Albert or King Edward now?—coat and a white tie, the most poetical thing about him, for it was of the style of the red one, soft and broad, and tied in a loose bow.

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The feet of the average woman are the most undignified part of her. Composure of bearing marks the cast of Vere de Vere to say nothing of the ordinary conventional marks of a lady. Most women know this; they have been bred in all well-conducted households to realize that they must cultivate repose as far as possible, and they do in every way but with their feet. Americans are a nervous race; the women are more excitable than the men, and when, to all intents and purposes, they are absolutely quiet, they are letting off steam, so to speak, with their feet. It is a great relief to the woman, or she thinks it is, while the world is but little the wiser, or her feet are hidden by her long dress. But now that short skirts are in vogue, there are great revelations, and the family of Vere de Vere, it becomes apparent, is but little known in America.

The funniest revelation which the short skirt makes is at the big restaurants. Every other woman wears a short skirt when she is shopping, and at noon she goes to some spacious, quiet, place for her luncheon. In this restaurant, where people have nothing to do but look around while their orders are being filled, the short-skirted woman and her nervous feet are in evidence. She hasn't the slightest idea of it herself, and she sits in her chair with great dignity. From the chair up there is presented to the on-looker a severe, dignified elderly matron, very likely. While looking below the chair there are the tell-tale feet that are tripping around with all the gayety of those of a girl of sixteen. They are very likely to be nice, trim, little feet—the woman who wears the short skirts sees to it that her shoes are neat and well fitting—but such capers as they are cutting. They cross each other and slip under the chair, they patter up and down, they hit their heels together from very joy occasionally, and stand up on their toes in a frivolous way. It looks like a metamorphosed picture, the head and body of one person on the feet of another. It is very funny and the dignified unconsciousness of the woman is humorous. It is impossible to accept her dignity while those frivolous feet are telling such tales of her.

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The short skirts have been a blessing for school girls. They have been adopted almost generally by girls in fashionable private schools, and are serviceable and suitable.

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A Fifth Avenue linen man says that America sets the style for table linen. America is the great market for linens, and the patterns that are accepted by Americans are produced for the world.

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The baby learned very early that he could help in many ways. It is very cunning to hear him say, whenever he is questioned as to his occupation, that he is helping mamma, papa, or grandpapa, or whoever may be the person to put the question. But having reached the mature age of two, and being a particularly healthy and active young man, there are sometimes differences of opinions as to the helpful nature of his various works, although he gives naively the same answer to all questions.

He had been very quiet the other day for some time when mamma went to investigate with the usual question:

"Bradford, what are you doing?"

"Helping mamma," came the answer, and this is what the baby was doing. He had been given a glass of milk to drink, and had nearly finished it when it came to him suddenly that good milk could be put to a better purpose than to quench the thirst of a nice little boy. He put the tumbler down carefully, went for a small toothbrush that does duty as a nailbrush for his small hands, found a big pad of writing paper, and went to work. With great care he would lift a sheet of the paper, dip his brush in the milk, and rub it over the paper, lift another page, dip the brush again, and wash over another sheet, and in this way he was going through the whole pad, until mamma, with her different ideas of helpfulness, came, and the remainder of the work was postponed to another time.

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In one of those parts of the city where the thought of a "beautiful china tea set" or an "elegant silver service" as a prize raises high hopes in the breasts of housekeepers, they are having an exciting time just now with a certain cereal which has not been on the market very long. Gorgeous prizes are offered, under certain conditions, with this cereal. In each package is placed one letter of the alphabet, and when enough letters have been found to spell the name of this particular brand of cereal the "elegant tea set" or "beautiful silver service" will be given to the happy individual who presents the letters to the firm making the cereal. In this one neighborhood the excitement has been caused because it has been gradually discovered that, while numerous packages of the cereal have been bought by everybody, no one has a letter "O." That is one letter that helps to form the prize word, and no one has it. Every one in the neighborhood is becoming acquainted with every one else because of this missing letter. Brown mentioned publicly one day in the neighborhood barber's shop that he would give a quarter if some one would let him have a spare "O." Smith spoke up immediately and said that his wife was looking for an "O," too, and she would give a whole package of other letters for one, as they had any number, the family having devoted itself to cereal diet since the offering of the prizes. The women who meet in the groceries or markets find that each is minus an "O" needed to finish the magic word, and now the missing letter forms a common topic of conversation. It is beginning to be a commonly expressed opinion that after spending all the housekeeping money for cereal no one is going to have either tea set or silver service. There is the beginning of something like a strike, and the end is not yet.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

The new frocks that are to be seen are so given up to the Eton jacket that the popular little garment might be considered as brand new. Everything in cloth gowns has the Eton jacket, and there are all sorts and kinds of them. Many of them are very short, and they are cut up in many different ways. Many of the gowns themselves have a princess effect when worn with these Etons, for the skirt is carried up four or five inches on the waist, fitting snugly to the figure, corsage fashion, and the Eton just covers the top of it. The tops of the skirts made in this way run up into points back and front frequently, and the jacket is cut up to match. The jacket is without revers, cut low to show whatever pretty waist may be worn with the frock. Occasionally the corsage part of the skirt is a mass of fine tucks which are carried down on the skirt proper, fitting it closely around the hips. The skirt is plain in front, giving the effect of a front panel. Many of the princess effect gowns are trimmed in some way to give the appearance of a front panel, an effect which relieves the plainness of the gown.

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The majority of the skirts still cling closely to the figure, flaring just below the knees. Some of the backs have a little fullness, given by a half dozen fine tucks stitched closely a few inches below the waist line, as they have been worn for some time. Many pretty gowns are finished in the back with inverted plaits and others have a number of side plaits, giving considerable fullness to the back.

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In the number of jacketed and fancy gowns it is restful to find one simple little frock. This is of some heavy dark woolen material, the waist made with box plaits, five on the back and as many in front, the skirt plain, with a simple inverted plait in the back, cut with a decided flare around the bottom, and trimmed above with two stitched bands of the material an inch wide. These bands are put on with a slope pointing down a little in front, and are not stitched to the skirt at the lower edge.

***

Foulard silk gowns are trimmed on the bodice with broad bands of lace to simulate a jacket effect, a gulmpe of white or some thin material aiding in the effect. The same material appears in the sleeves to simulate undersleeves, with bands of the material at the wrists.

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A stylish black frock has black velvet, a straight strip ornamented with buttons and about two inches wide down the front of the bodice, while there is a fold of velvet like a piping on the lower edge. There are wide plain velvet cuffs and a collar. This gown is trimmed with a touch of silver in the buttons, which are grouped on the velvet at the front, and silver ornaments finish bands of the material which are strapped down to the bust from the shoulders.

***

Cotillion backs are to be seen on many pretty jackets and are much more attractive than the funny little plaited backs, many of which are seen. Frequently belts are worn on the outside of jackets made in this way, a plain velvet belt possibly, brought around to the front, where the ends are simply crossed.

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A coarse-meshed

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PROCTOR'S

5th Avenue

This Week:

Mr. F. F. Proctor Has the Honor to Announce That

Mr. David Belasco

Presents His Dramatization of John Luther Long's Charming Japanese Story,

"Madame Butterfly"

(By Arrangement with the Century Co.)

The production will be under the personal supervision of MR. BELASCO. The original and beautiful scenic and lighting effects will be used, and the cast will be that employed in the recent successful road tour of this dainty and delightful playlet.

☞ "MME. BUTTERFLY" will be presented twice daily, at 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.

☞ It will constitute only one of numerous excellent features in the Proctor standard programme of High-Class Continuous Vaudeville from Noon to 10:30 P. M.

☞ There will be no change in the Prices—**25** and **50c.**

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Friday & Saturday.
Empire Theatre Company in **MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Friday & Saturday.
CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Matinées Wednesday, Friday & Saturday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre,** Broadway & 44th St.
Matinées Friday & Saturday. Evgs., 8:15.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON Sq. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. "Went with a Rush."—Herald. Matinées Wednesday, Friday & Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. Ex. Matinée Washington's Birthday.
.....LAST WEEK.....
HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE."
MONDAY, FEB. 25.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
his newest farce,
THE LASH OF A WHIP
With E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Katherine Florence, and a strong cast of Frohman Players.
***Seats for two weeks now ready.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed.,Sat.& Feb. 22,2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
.....3D MONTH.....
.....LAST TWO WEEKS.....
LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.
***Mon., Mar. 4th, return of the AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, with
SAN TOY JAMES T. POWERS in **SAN TOY**

BURTON HOLMES,
Daly's, Mon. & Tues. at 3: Mendelssohn Wed. & Thurs., 8:30. 5 Weeks Beginning NEXT WEEK, CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course $5, $4, $3. Single $1.50, $1, 75c. Now on Sale at Daly's.

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. cir. or bal., 50c.
Wednesday matinee omitted for this week only.
XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
Mr. Chauncey **OLCOTT** | **GARRETT O'MAGH** All new songs.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S B'DAY.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c
Matinee Daily **HAZEL KIRK**
(exc. Mon.)25c. Nxt wk—**The Master at Arms.**

PROCTOR'S

Six Beautiful Play Houses.
Devoted to High Class Continuous Vaudeville—A Policy Established in 1888.
By F. F. Proctor, Sole Proprietor and Manager. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

5TH AVE. 15c 25c 50c
12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
David Belasco's
MADAME BUTTERFLY
FAVOR & SINCLAIR,
HILDA THOMAS,
SHEAN & WARREN,
ED. LATELL,
HILL & HULL,
WILLIAMS & ADAMS,
RIXFORD BROS.,
C. W. LITTLEFIELD,
DOHERTY'S POODLES,
KALATECHNOSCOPE.
ALL the STARS To-day.
2 TO 10:45 P. M.

125TH STREET 15c 25c 50c
2 TO 10:45 P. M.
JOHNSTONE BENNETT,
PAULINETTI & PIQU'O,
JUGGLING JOHNSONS,
THE TORINS,
CHRISTINA'S MONKEYS,
NAOMI ETHARDO,
RILEY & HUGHES,
GEO. P. ALEXANDER,
VERA KING,
FORRESTER & FLOYD,
GUS ADAMS,
KALATECHNOSCOPE.
To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M., ALL-STAR CONCERT.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY OPEN AT 10 A. M.

15—25—50 CENTS.

Are these not cabalistic figures? They are the pet prices of the public, which likes its vaudeville regularly. And MR. PROCTOR was the first manager in New York to invite people to his clean-cut, crisp, refined, continuous performances at these now universally popular and extensively imitated prices of **15, 25** and **50** CENTS. THAT WAS EIGHT YEARS AGO. You have since become thoroughly accustomed to enjoying a vast amount of genuine diversion in vaudeville's realms at the lowest prices New York has ever known. It is extremely gratifying to note the gradual extension of this philanthropic idea, and it is a significant indorsement of MR. PROCTOR'S policy to observe its very general adoption. The PROCTOR standard has steadily advanced to that stage where no feature is too big, no star too high priced; in fact, no expense too great to incur in placing the best talent on earth before the hosts of patrons who have made popular priced—**15, 25** and **50c.**—programmes possible and profitable. And right here we will quote a nice little compliment which THE SUN paid us last week: "People who keep advised as to theatrical affairs know that the name of PROCTOR stands for the highest respectability in vaudeville, and that audiences at his 'continuous' entertainments are entirely different from music hall gatherings."

"A PROCTOR SHOW" invariably means a good, big entertainment; and day and night thousands are enjoying just such shows, whether it be at 23D STREET, at the 5TH AVENUE, at 58TH STREET, or at 125TH STREET. Laughter is the dominant element—"it is always to laugh," in fact. No man, woman, or child need have "the blues" while the PROCTOR shows make merry in all four quarters of this vast municipality. And, mind you, there is a capital continuous concert every SUNDAY at each PROCTOR Theatre, and you pay only **15, 25** or **50c.** to enjoy it.

23D STREET. 15c 25c 50c
12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
JEAN MARCEL'S WORLD-FAMOUS BAS-RELIEFS AND LIVING TABLEAUX;
ADELAIDE HERRMANN, "Queen of Magic";
HOWARD'S PONIES,
BISON CITY 4,
Mr. & Mrs. JIMMIE BARRY,
McMAHON & KING,
SMITH & CHISHOLM,
SISTERS LAURENCE,
MABEL WAITLAND,
CARMEN SISTERS,
GILBERT SARONY,
KALATECHNOSCOPE.
TO-DAY, 1 to 10:45 P.M. GRAND CONCERT.

PALACE. 15c 25c 50c
58th St. & 3d Ave.
2 TO 10:45 P. M.
TSCHERNOFF'S DOGS
GERTRUDE MANSFIELD & CARYL WILBUR,
HARRY WATSON'S COMEDY CO.,
KITTIE MITCHELL,
ALF. GRANT,
TENLEY & SIMONDS,
CHAS. B. WARD,
Martinetti & Sutherland,
HOWARD BROS.,
CLIFFORD & DIXON,
RAYMOND TRIO,
KALATECHNOSCOPE.
STAR PROGRAMME TO-DAY, 2 to 10:45 P.M.

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager
SECOND WEEK AND TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
B. F. KEITH'S $10,000 PRODUCTION OF BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING
LIVING ART STUDIES
PRONOUNCED BY ART CRITICS PERFECT IN POSING AND COLORING.
MATTHEWS & HARRIS in Will M. Cressy's "Adam the Second." GENARO & BAILEY.
RYAN & RICHFIELD in "The Headless Man." The Australian Ventriloquist, PROF. WINTON.
MERRITT & MURDOCK in "A Friend in Need." TORCAT, French Grotesque. SISTERS DE VAN.
FRIDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, DOORS OPEN 10 A. M., WITH FULL STAR SHOW.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Friday Afternoon, February 22, at 3.
HUGO BECKER
'CELLO
Josef Weiss . . Piano
Ffrangcon Davies . Baritone
Reserved Seats $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's 23 Union Square.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM.** 10c. TO ALL.
Something New Daily. Big Continuous Show.
XTRA BILL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

American Début Monday,
LA BELLE ROSE
Company of Algerian dancers from theatres of Bey of Algiers.
Georgia Magnetic Lady,
Great Psychic Marvel.
Prof. HERMANN, German Hercules and champion weight lifter; 15 others; Max Wechsler, bag puncher; Sig. Panahasika's Trained Birds; Prof. Corolina and Talking Dog; Balbroma, human volcano; Allen's Punch.
THEATRE. 2 Co.'s. 15 Stars. John F. Clark, Sully & Phelps, the Swifts, Austin's Marionettes, Miaco & Idalene, Spencer and Evans, Edison's Projectoscope, Ethel Vane, Etta Williams, Ned Barry.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme:
BEETHOVEN, Overture to "Fidelio," in E major, Op. 72; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 1, in E flat major; LOEFFLER, Symphonic Poem, "The Death of Tintagiles;" BERLIOZ, Fantastic Symphony, No. 1, in C major, Op. 16. Soloist,
Miss Aus der Ohe
Sat. Aft., Feb. 23, at 2:30.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Academic Festival Overture, Op. 80; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin in D major, Op. 61. (Cadenza by Mr. Kreisler;) SAINT-SAENS, Symphony No. 3, in C minor, with Organ, (Mr. Wallace Goodrich at the Organ.) Soloist,
Mr. Fritz Kreisler
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD EDEN MUSEE IN WAX
—NEW TO-DAY—
ENGLAND'S NEW RULERS.
The Paterson Horror,
McALISTER, DEATH, CAMPBELL.
This Afternoon and Evening,
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA and Vocal Soloists.
XTRA ATTRACTIONS Washington's Birthday.
TO-MORROW, CINEMATOGRAPH QUEEN VICTORIA'S FUNERAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
—MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Charles Frohman's Grandest Spectacle,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE
With Effie Ellsler and over 250 others.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evenings, 8:15.

WALDORF ASTORIA Astor Gallery, Tuesday Feb. 26, at 8:15.
MAJOR J. B. POND ANNOUNCES **MR. GEORGE LYNCH**
War Artist and Correspondent of the London Daily Express and The Sphere, in his ILLUSTRATED LECTURE **IN THE HEART OF PEKIN.**
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00, at the Waldorf Newsstand, and J. B. Pond's office, Everett House, N.Y.

MANHATTAN. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Fri. & Sat.
All Orch. $1.50
THE LENTEN ATTRACTION.
The Delightful Clyde Fitch Play,
LOVERS' LANE.
Direction of WM. A. BRADY.
Mat. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mon. & Tues. Evgs., Birch-Pfeiffer's Comedy, "DER GOLDBAUER." Wed. Eve., Benefit for Miss HEDWIG LANGE, and Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Eve. Sardou's Comedy, "FEDORA," Friday; (Washington's Birthday,) Extra Matinée, Moser's Comedy, "ULTIMO." (Popular Prices.)

Women's String Orchestra Society,
Carl V. Lachmund, Conductor.
Mendelssohn Hall, Monday, Feb. 18, Matinée 3:15 o'clock. Soloists:
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK,
MISS ANNA OTTEN, VIOLINIST.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 o'Clock.
NINTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
In commemoration of VERDI'S death his
REQUIEM MASS
Will be performed under the Direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Entire opera orchestra and chorus.

Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 18, at 8—**DOUBLE BILL, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR** (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Saleza and Campanari. To be followed by **CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA** (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 20, at 7:45—**DIE MEISTERSINGER** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean de Reszke, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 22, at 8—**TOSCA** (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 23, at 2—**LOHENGRIN** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g., Feb. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—**LES HUGUENOTS** (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza, Journet, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
By RICHARD WAGNER.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 25, at 8:30 precisely.—**DAS RHEINGOLD.** Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 27, at 7:45 precisely.—**DIE WALKURE.** Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryill, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., March 1, at 7:45, precisely.—**SIEGFRIED.** Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., March 6, at 7:30 precisely.—**GOTTERDAMMERUNG.** Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sale of seats for entire Cycle only begins Mon., Feb. 18, and continues until Wed., Feb. 20. Sale for any single performance of the Cycle begins Thurs., Feb. 21. Prices as usual.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday, February 19, at 3 P. M.
CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
ST. JOHN'S MEMORIAL KINDERGARTEN.
ARTISTS
Mme. Nordica
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Mr. Bjorksten
Tickets, $3. Boxes, $25, $30, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Tyson's offices.

CARNEGIE HALL
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
Only Three Concerts, March 1, 3, 10, at 8:15.
LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Hans Winderstein Conductor
Tickets now at Schuberth's and Hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Two Song Recitals
Friday afternoon, March 1, at 3.
Friday evening, March 8, at 8:30.
MR. DAVID **BISPHAM**
Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and office of H. M. Hirschberg, 1,123 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St.
THURSDAY AFT., FEB. 21, at 3 O'CLOCK.
TUESDAY AFT., FEB. 26, at 3 O'CLOCK.
Harold Bauer
TWO FAREWELL PIANO RECITALS.
Tickets, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. MASON & HAMLIN PIANOFORTE.

RALPH EMERSON BURNHAM presents
JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday, March 5th, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall on and after Feb. 18.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

1884.....1901
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
Franklin H. Sargent, President. A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and traveling companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145, Carnegie Hall.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Management SAM S. SHUBERT.
NOTE: Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.
Only 2 weeks more. Extra matinée Friday.
THEN TO LONDON.
Seats for all Remaining Performances on Sale.
New Songs. | CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY CO. | Absolute Novelties.
WITH **EDNA MAY,**
DAN DALY AND GREAT CAST.
Second | THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. | Edition.
YOU SHOULD HEAR
"JUST LIKE SUSIE."
"WE'LL MERELY LOVE."
"The Irish Beat the Band."
"The Disagreeable Man."
"TELL ME TRULY, DO."
"IN GAY PAREE."
MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. | LAST 3 MATS. Wed. Fri. & Sat.
MARY MANNERING
—IN—
JANICE MEREDITH.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL NIGHT—SPECIAL
MONDAY, FEB. 25, LIMITED ENGAGEMENT,
LOUIS **MANN** AND CLARA **LIPMAN,**
Presenting Leo Ditrichstein's Farce,
"ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
N. C. GOODWIN Evs. 8:25. Mats. at 2:15.
MAXINE ELLIOTT *When We Were Twenty-One.*
MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

MONDAY, MARCH 4
***Seats Ready Thurs. Feb. 28
Charles Frohman's Production
of a dramatization of
Mary Johnston's Great Novel
TO HAVE & TO HOLD

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Tele. 3940-38.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
8th Week. Seats selling 4 weeks in Advance.
Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Friday.
VIOLA ALLEN
In Lorimer Stoddard & F. Marion Crawford's play
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE MATS. FRIDAY & SATURDAY.
WM. H. CRANE AS **DAVID HARUM**
Feb.25—ANNIE RUSSELL in "A Royal Family."

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2:00.
One Block East of Grand Central Depot.
3d YEAR, 4TH YEAR, 5TH YEAR, 6TH YEAR — MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY — HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
HOYT'S "A MIDNIGHT BELL." THIS WEEK
Henry V. Donnelly as Deacon Tidd.
EVENING PRICES.....25, 35, 50.
Week of Feb. 25, GILLETTE'S **SECRET SERVICE.**

HAMMERSTEIN'S, Victoria 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c.
Extra Mat. Friday—Prices 50c., 75c., $1.
"SCORED A HIT."—HERALD.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Sparkling Extravaganza,
MY LADY
Company of 100, including **CHAS. J. ROSS.**
"Abounds in fun—a delight to the eye."—World.
GENERAL ADMISSION . . 50c.

HEAD LINERS ONLY.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S
Music Hall, 125th St. & 7th Av. Mts. Wd. & St.
TO-NIGHT Francesca Redding & Co., Field & Ward, Charles E. Sweet, others.
NEXT WEEK Bert Coote & Co., Press Eldridge, Carlisle, Josephine Sabel, Racket Bros., the Four Rentons, Keough & Ballard, the 2 Lamonts, others.
XtraMat. Washington's Birthday.
HEAD LINERS ONLY.

BIJOU, B'way & SIXTH 30th St. WEEK.
CONTINUED CROWDS SEE
AMELIA BINGHAM
In Clyde Fitch's Best Play, **COMPANY**
THE CLIMBERS
Holiday Mat. Washington's Birthday
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ANDREW MACK in "THE REBEL."
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
25th Annual
DOG SHOW
Madison Square Garden
FEB. 19, 20, 21, AND 22. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
PERFORMING DOGS.
Evening—Tuesday, Feb. 19. Evening—Wednesday, Feb. 20. Afternoon and evening—Thursday, Feb. 21. Morning, afternoon, and evening—Friday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street.
SIRE BROS. .....Mgrs.
Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday and All Holidays.
100TH TIME
TUESDAY, FEB. 19TH.
SOUVENIRS
FLORODORA
Special Matinée Washington's Birthday.
Great Star Cast:
Edna Wallace-Hopper,
FANNIE JOHNSTON,
R. E. GRAHAM, W. J. FERGUSON,
CYRIL SCOTT, MAY EDOUIN,
R. E. GRAHAM, SIDNEY DEANE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15.
5TH BIG WEEK OF THIS GREAT MUSICAL SUCCESS.
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.
Rudolph Aronson's Gorgeous Production of Johann Strauss's most Entrancing Operetta,
VIENNA LIFE. The Gem of the Year.
(Wiener Blut.)
Great Cast. Splendid Chorus of 70. Beautiful Costumes and Scenic Effects.
ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT
FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, at 1:30. Orders received.

GRAND Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, **FRIDAY**
JOSEPH ARTHUR'S GREATEST PLAY, **LOST RIVER**
TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT. All seats 25.50c. BonnieThornton, Marsh & Sartella, ors.

LAST DAY OF HORSE SALE

Small Prices the Rule at the Close of "400" Offering.

BARGAIN HUNTER'S CHANCE

The Strong Penn Valley Racing Stable to be Sold Out at the March Auction.

The "400" horse auction in Madison Square Garden, by the Fasig-Tipton Company was concluded yesterday, with the attendance undiminished, though there was a very considerable shrinkage in the prices. The best lots, however, had been sold earlier, and, though high-class horses were scattered through the last day's offering, the general average was below par, and the buyers chiefly were dealers and bargain hunters. The best price of the day was $725 for the brood mare Bertha Red, and the next best $675 for the four-year-old trotting-bred filly Mafveline. The end of the catalogue was reached a little after 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the sale closed with a grand total of $125,550 for 363 head, an average of $343.70.

Before the crowd of buyers dispersed the Fasig-Tipton Company made the announcement that at the March sale in Madison Square Garden the same company would offer all the horses of the Penn Valley Racing Stable, the second in strength in America, only the Lamson Stable exceeding it in the number and quality of animals in the collection. Some of the noted horses that this consignment includes are Bay Star, 2:08; Clinton B., 2:08¼; Wandering Jew, 2:09¼; Ed Winters, 2:12¾, and Emma Winters, 2:14¾. The best sales for the last day of the "400" offering follow:

PROPERTY OF F. R. SHAW.

Sam Steele, 2:20½, b. g., 10 years, by Sam Hill-Rose, by Alger Horse; Charles Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y. 470

PROPERTY OF G. G. ELWELL.

Tippo, 2:28¼, (pacer,) gr. g., 9, by Resolute-Dolly, by Hallett Knox; Henry T. Denmead, New York 285
Wilkes Maid, (pacer,) b. m., 5, by Wilkes Boy-Bertie Mack, by Abdallah Mambrino; T. F. McGuire, New York..... 210

PROPERTY OF MAPLEWOOD FARM.

Machias, b. g., 6, by Velocidod-Lady Bismarck, by Victor Bismarck, and Leewald, b. g., 7, by Redwald-Clarice, by Patronage, sold as a team; Ed. Thompson, Northport, L. I. 575
Pair coach horses, b. geldings, each 6 years; M. McDonald, New York..... 525

PROPERTY OF C. W. BAKER.

Duane, (pacer,) br. m., 5, by Myrtleton-Daisy, by Hannis; James C. Lang, Baltimore, Md. 210
Marveline, br. f., 4, by Marvellous-Myrtle King, by Myrtleton; Jacob Ferrett, Cornwall, N. Y. 675
Marvel Queen, br. f., 3, by Marvellous-Myrtle King, by Myrtleton; George F. Harris, Brooklyn 285
Marvel Girl, ch. f., 3, by Marvellous-Bertha Red, by Red Wilkes; A. H. Gilbert, Brooklyn 325
Bertha Red, ch. m., 8, by Red Wilkes-Bertha F., by Pancoast; D. Mahoney, Portsmouth, N. H. 725
Marshall, (pacer,) br. g., 3, by Marvellous-Louina, by Patchen Wilkes; Frank Morrill, Winchester, N. H. 350

PROPERTY OF W. H. H. MOODY.

Afortune, br. m., 10, by St. Bel-Alcippe, by **Alcyone**; J. S. McElwain, Holyoke, Mass. 210

PROPERTY OF R. G. HART.

Nellie, b. m., 5, by Ronald Wilkes-Western Fearnought mare; M. McDonald, New York 200
Topsy, b. m., 5, by Ronald Wilkes-Hardwood mare; E. Hammen, New York..... 210

PROPERTY OF J. J. TIMMINS.

Sandy Boy, 2:12, (pacer,) ch. g., 9, by Sphynx-Lizzette, by Mambrino Gift; Thomas J. White, New York..... 275

PROPERTY OF J. H. LAURENCE.

Jersey Mac, 2:09¼, (pacer,) br. g., 10, by Jersey Wilkes-Lady Mae, by Mambrino King; W. I. Griffing, Glens Falls, N. Y.. 410

PROPERTY OF CASTLE ROCK FARM.

Nellie S., ch. m., 10, by Mambrino King-Balmoral, by Blackwood Chief; Matt Dwyer, New York 350

PROPERTY OF ANDREWS BROTHERS.

Sleepy Joe, 2:25½, (pacer,) blk. g., 8, by Abdalla-untraced mare; Melville Demarest, New York 375

PROPERTY OF DR. F. W. LOCKWOOD.

Garrie B., b. g., 6, by Lavalard-Florida mare; S. R. Bradley, Nyack, N. Y..... 210

PROPERTY OF SOUND VIEW FARM.

Joe Scott, blk. g., 5, by Charles Derby-Lucy E., by Black Walnut; Jacob Ehret, Cornwall, N. Y. 250

PROPERTY OF DR. A. H. BOLLINGER.

Virginia M., br. m., 7, by Alger Boy-Woodbride Girl, by Caliban; James Brown, Flatbush, L. I. 200

PROPERTY OF W. G. WARNOCK.

Madame Temple, (pacer,) b. m., 5, by Temple Bar-Steenims, by Strathmore; W. J. Willis, Arlington, N. J. 235
Quarter Bell, b. m., 5, by Quartermaster-Miss Bell, by Albert W.; Matt Dwyer, New York 215

PROPERTY OF ELBERT KIPP.

Cardenas, 2:29½, b. g., 9, by Joy Bird-Queen Sweepstakes, by Sweepstakes; W. H. Carpenter, White Plains..... 215

PROPERTY OF JOHN MACKIE.

Malcolm, b. h., 7, by Arion-Bessie Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; A. D. Barriman, New York 200
Total for 83 head, $14,985; average, $170.85.
Total for four days' sale—363 head sold for $125,550; average, $345.70.

Turk Could Not Throw Baptiste.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Halil, the "Terrible Turk," met with an ignominious defeat in a wrestling bout at Haughton's West End Coliseum last night. According to the terms of the match, the Turk was to throw six local men within an hour, or forfeit his right to any portion of the purse. His opponents were given the privilege of using the strangle hold, but the Turk eschewed it. The Turk disposed of his first man in two and a half minutes. His next and last opponent was George Baptiste, a well-known local athlete and wrestler, who was pitted against him at this stage because he was the smallest of the sextet. Baptiste, although giving away 100 pounds, made the Turk look like a novice. He had no trouble in staying the rest of the hour, and but for the Turk's great bulk would undoubtedly have thrown him.

Oxford Won Football Match.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Oxford-Cambridge Association football match was played at the Queen's Club to-day. The ground was wet and there was a poor attendance. A number of members of Strathcona's Horse were among the spectators. They were warmly welcomed. At half time the teams had 2 goals each. Oxford won by 3 to 2 goals.

Gundersen Champion Skater of Europe.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Feb. 16.—Rudolph Gundersen of Christiania, who won the skating championship of Europe at Trondhjem, Norway, a fortnight ago, defeated the world's champion, Wathen, in 1,500 and 10,000 meter races to-day. The time was 2:43 2-5 and 20:02 3-5 respectively. The weather was windy during the contests.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OPENING

Informal Housewarming in the New Fifth Avenue Quarters.

GRILL ROOM IN DUTCH STYLE

Plaza Circle Will Hereafter Be the Rendezvous for Automobile Meets—Growth of the Club.

It was housewarming day in the new home of the Automobile Club of America yesterday, at 753 Fifth Avenue, which is the Plaza Bank Building, occupying the Fifty-eighth Street corner. The new quarters of the Automobile Club comprise the entire second floor, which has been entirely refurnished and decorated to meet the needs of the club. President Albert T. Shattuck, Vice President Albert C. Bostwick, of racing automobile fame; Secretary Malcolm W. Ford, J. M. Hill, acting Chairman of the House Committee in the absence in Florida of J. Dunbar Wright, and Assistant Secretary F. W. Tousey presided over the informal ceremonies, and they were kept busy during the greater part of the afternoon and evening showing the members and guests through the rooms, explaining at the same time many points of interest.

The new home of the Automobile Club is not entirely strange to club uses, for the Veterans' Club, which had its headquarters in the same place several years before its demise, has hallowed the rooms with reminiscences of club life and cheer. There are five rooms in all. The main room is about 50 feet in length, and extends along the entire Fifth Avenue front. A grand view of the Circle, where the future club runs will start, can be had from the large windows.

The large main room is finished in white and automobile red, the commodious window chairs are upholstered in red leather, and fine pictures relate to automobile subjects. The size of the room offers excellent facilities for lectures on automobile topics, of which a programme is now being prepared somewhat on the lines of the entertainments last year. Just back of the main room is the Governors' room, where all the future club meetings will be held. It is attractively furnished for committee conferences, and also contains the library. An excellent nucleus has already been formed for a valuable automobile library.

The coatroom and Secretary's office occupy the middle of the suite of rooms, and last in the series, but one of the most attractive, is the grill room. Artistic ingenuity has been shown in fitting it for use and comfort. The style is that of an old Dutch dining room. Heavy, dark oak timbers form the ceiling, while the walls are of high oak panels with a top border of blue, in imitation of delft tiling. The gas range and other bright appliances of grill room necessities occupy one of the narrow ends of the room. The electric lights are suspended from stag horns, and quaint sporting prints adorn the walls. The club does not intend to obtain a liquor license, but for the convenience of members a number of small lockers have been built in the grill room, where members may keep a limited supply of their own refreshment.

Albert C. Bostwick said that no runs of importance would be held until the weather became more suitable for outdoor recreation.

The Automobile Club of America was organized in June, 1899, and in August of that year it was incorporated. Clubrooms were taken in the Waldorf-Astoria, where the club remained until about a month ago, when a three years' lease was taken of the present headquarters. The rapid growth of the club necessitated more room, and the Plaza Circle is also a better place for automobile meetings than the small Astor Court. The membership has just passed the 300 mark, and there are a number of applications to be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board of Governors, which will be held within two weeks.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The old cup defenders, the Columbia and Defender, now lying at the Hawkins yard, will, it is understood, soon undergo changes for the coming trial races against the new cup defenders now being constructed. In a few weeks the interior of the cabin of the Columbia will be completely overhauled and refitted, and other new attachments will be added throughout the boat. The Defender will, it is expected, be used as a trial boat for the new defender now building for Thomas Lawson.

Negotiations between B. B. Crowninshield and Mendel Samuel & Sons of Newark, the present owners of the Defender, have been concluded, an option having been granted Mr. Crowninshield, the full details being probably known by Monday, the expiration of the option.

Royal Phelps Carroll's sloop Navahoe will shortly undergo the changes necessary to the refitting her as a schooner yacht at the Hawkins yard. The Navahoe was not put into commission last season.

The small twenty-one-foot keel sloop designed by Clinton H. Crane, now building at the Woods' yard, has been set up in frame, and the lead keel molded, for ex-Congressman Ward's new sloop.

Ice Yachts Make Slow Time.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Five ice yachts sailed a ten-mile race to-day. They were divided into two classes, as follows: Second Class—James B. Weaver's Kittie and Charles Allen's Edna M.; Third Class—Edward Asay's Daisy, Daniel Asay's Zero, and Thomas Daniel's Vixen. A light westerly breeze caused the boats to make slow progress. The ice was also soft, which interfered with their speed. The Edna M. won in the second class in 38 minutes. The Daisy won in the third class, the Zero being second.

California Athletes to Come East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The Olympia Club proposes to send a large party of athletes East during the coming Spring. The intention is to develop a number of boxers, swimmers, and track and field men and make a tour of the East with them, so as to learn how the athletes of this State and the Eastern States compare.

Demontreville Goes to Boston.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Demontreville of the Brooklyn Baseball Club is the player whom Boston has purchased and has been trying to keep under cover so mysteriously for some time. De Montreville came to Chicago yesterday on a visit to his sister

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THE SUBSIDY AT AN EXTRA SESSION

The ship subsidy has been killed for this session. It died hard. All possible influence was used to save it. Party discipline was exercised as strictly as the leaders dared and party ties were tightened until there was danger that they would snap. Collateral interests were summoned to the aid of the subsidy seekers' syndicate. Every form of outside pressure was brought to bear by Mr. HANNA and his associates among the beneficiaries of the scheme. But all was in vain. The bill has practically been abandoned for this session.

For this result the immediate leaders of the opposition, especially Senator JONES and his allies, Senators TELLER and PETTIGREW, are to be commended. They made a stubborn fight, and one extremely disagreeable, for all the arts of Senatorial management were exhausted to put them in the attitude of violating that "courtesy" which has more value in the Senate than rules, or law, or the Constitution. Their course required no small amount of firmness and courage, and these were shown in a good cause. It is to be added that they had the silent sympathy of a certain number of the Republican Senators whose perception of the right was more keen than their sense of obligation to sustain the right.

It is now announced, with some appearance of credibility, that an extra session will be called, and at that the subsidy scheme will again be pushed. That is possible, but it would be outrageous, and the attempt should be met with the same persistence and the same disregard of the effect on any other measures. The ship subsidy scheme is the most inexcusable and impudent piece of naked jobbery that the Republican Party has ever attempted. It should be resisted at all hazards and at all cost. This we understand will be the policy of the Democrats in both houses. It is a sound policy and will meet the approval of the country.

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The address of Dr. SCHURMAN at Binghamton on Friday evening has aroused renewed interest in the question of "the friars" in the Philippines. Practically Dr. SCHURMAN takes the same view of the situation as did President TAFT of the Civil Commission. There is reason to think that it is the view to which the Administration is also inclined.

Certainly Dr. SCHURMAN is entirely correct in saying that the question is essentially not a religious one, and ought not so to be considered. He defines it as a question of landlord and tenant. It is that, but it is also something more than that, because the conduct of the actual landlords, when they were in residence, the methods in which they acquired their property, their connection with the former civil government, and their use of the powers they possessed under that government have created in the minds of the natives a hostility so deep-rooted and universal that it must be reckoned with. The elements of the problem, as we understand them, are these: The religious orders have a legal title, according to the laws of Spain, which we are bound to acknowledge, to a large amount of the more valuable arable lands in the islands, and especially in Luzon. They have as a class been expelled by the natives from occupation of these lands. It was part of the agreement with the native insurgents made by the Spanish Government, but not carried out, that the friars of these orders should not be kept in the islands, and when, in the interval between the fall of Manila and the conclusion of the treaty with Spain, the insurgents held the control of the islands outside of Manila, they seized the opportunity to capture and expel the friars. The question presented to the United States is not whether the legal title of the friars shall be maintained. It must be; and if the Catholic Church insists on sending them back they must be protected in the exercise of their rights as landlords, in renting or otherwise administering their lands. The task would be tremendously difficult, for it would necessarily involve the American Government in the ineradicable hatred that the natives have for the friars.

The suggestion has been made by President TAFT that the lands could be purchased from the religious orders by the American Government and then rented or sold to natives at low rates. The purchase price ought not to be a high one. The lands in the hands of the friars rented to a hostile people or worked otherwise would yield little. In former times the priests were paid by the Spanish Government out of revenues largely collected by the friars. That system is at an end. The revenue which could be collected from the voluntary contributions of the natives for the support of the hated priests would be small and precarious. It would be far better for the Church if the land were sold at moderate price and the friars were replaced by priests who were not suspected or disliked by the people. It would be best, of course, if the Church were to send to the Philippines English-speaking priests from the United States in sympathy with the principles of the Republic that is to retain the administration of the islands. That is a matter that must be left to the enlightened judgment of the authorities of the Church. But it is plain that the former status of the friars cannot be restored, and that they may be expected to make reasonable terms for the lands which they can no longer use to any advantage.

It cannot be denied that a policy by our Government which shall create a considerable body of small tenants or owners of land, owing their tenure to the direct action of our Government, and entirely relieved from the landlordship of the friars whom they regard with such animosity, would do more than anything else to establish firm and lasting friendly feeling on the part of the natives. Whatever its cost within any decent limits it would be incalculably cheaper than the maintenance of order by force with the friars reinstated as landlords. If the purchase were made by the United States Government at its own expense, and the money from the rent or sale of the lands to the natives used for the establishment of free schools, as suggested by Judge TAFT, the benefits would seem to be out of all proportion to the cost.

LONDON AND MADRID.

There is a phrase in our London correspondent's cable letter this morning that is calculated to set people thinking. Speaking of the good humor of the London crowd that, for the first time in a generation or so, had a chance to see a royal procession to open Parliament "in state," he observes that whatever else it might prove, it seemed to prove that the crowd was "not hungry."

The deduction seems to be justified. Foreign competition, however formidable it may seem to be, has not brought London to that point. On the other hand, the contemporaneous demonstrations in Madrid seem to indicate that the street crowds of Madrid have arrived at that point. There is absolutely nothing on the surface to show why Madrid should be wrought into fury at the occurrence of even an unpopular royal marriage, and why a Weyler should be welcomed, by all the Madrilenos who have anything to lose, as a "savior of society." People who have had their dinners and who know where their breakfasts are coming from do not turn out and riot and scare the respectable classes on such grounds.

The explanation seems to be that there is a very large and formidable population in Madrid which is "hungry." We have known for years that the population of Spain was pressing harder upon the "limit of subsistence" than the population of any other country in Europe, Italy itself not excepted. And, even without specific information, we can understand that the cutting off of the Spanish colonial markets, in consequence of the war with the United States, must have given several more turns to the screw. Without doubt there must be general and extreme distress in the peninsula, of which this ebullition, apparently over a trifle, is simply a symptom. Poor Spain!

OUR "CLUBLAND."

The opening of the new house of the New York Yacht Club reminds us anew and strongly what an interesting new quarter has sprung up in New York within the past decade. No New Yorker sojourning for even a few days in Chicago can have failed to notice that there is nothing in that town answering to middle New York, the quarter of hotels and theatres and clubs. Very likely the presence of such a quarter in New York and the absence of it from Chicago come from the respective topographies of the two towns. In Chicago the business population disperses after business hours "trivious," as CHARLES READE would have put it. It would disperse "quadrivious," except that Chicago is bounded on one side by Lake Michigan. In New York every business man at night goes northward, every business man, that is to say, who inhabits the Borough of Manhattan. A certain "tertium quid" between his place of business and his place of residence is indicated by the facts of the case as his place of amusement. And this quarter has come to be the region near the Grand Central Station, which has come, in the process of the years, to be both more "Grand" and more "Central" than when it was originally built.

But it is surprising how sudden has been the evolution of the new clubland. The whole thing has been evolved within a decade. It is currently said that it was the influence of the late CHARLES C. BEAMAN that had more than that of any other person to do with establishing what is already our Pall Mall. The Century Association, we believe, was the pioneer. The Racquet Club and the Academy of Medicine "followed hard upon," and indeed all three buildings were under construction at the same time. Then came the Bar Association and the Harvard Club and the St. Nicholas Club and DELMONICO's and SHERRY's, and finally, or at least last, the Yacht Club. And the University Club has established itself ten blocks to the northward, and the Metropolitan a few squares still further up town, while the Lotos is already established, and the Union is about to establish itself, in the interval.

If we had a Municipal Government, it is easy to see how the architectural attractiveness of these buildings, all the work of one decade, and some of them among the most conspicuous ornaments of the city, might have been enhanced. how it would have paid the city to make such dispositions as would enhance their attractiveness. That is what would have been done in Paris. The Prefect of the Seine would have lent a ready ear to the suggestion of the first promoter that two or three clubs had already obtained sites in the new clubland, that more were sure to come, and that it was for the interest of the city that some dignified and suitable provision should be made for them. In the case of New York, that would mean that the "gridiron" imposed upon the ground plan of the town by the Procrustean street system of 1807 would have to be relaxed to meet the exigency of this special and unexpected occupation. But let anybody try to imagine the effect of such an appeal as this upon the Tammany officials who are at present, to our shame, in control of the municipal operations of the City of New York.

Many of our readers will no doubt remember that a few days ago we drew some conclusions unfavorable to the Rev. Dr. AMENT, one of the representatives in China of the American Board of Foreign Missions, from a dispatch published in The Sun of Dec. 24. The Rev. Dr. JUDSON SMITH, Secretary of the board, has written a long and interesting letter to The Tribune to vindicate his representative from the imputations contained in this report of an interview with him. He quotes from a letter of Dr. AMENT, written Nov. 13, giving an account of the same transactions to which the dispatch referred, and putting an entirely different face upon them. The dispatch says that "wherever Mr. AMENT went he compelled the Chinese to pay," that he had collected 300 taels for each murder, and "had assessed fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the indemnity." He was also made to say that "the soft hand of the Americans is not as good as the mailed fist of the Germans." In his own letter he says the compensation for the losses of converts obtained by him had been obtained "by appealing to the sense of justice among the villages where our people lived." The two versions of Dr. AMENT's behavior, of which one is indisputably authentic, are evidently incompatible. It seems that we have been led into doing an injustice to him by adopting the less authentic in ignorance of the more authentic. In that case we have to express our sincere regret.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Appreciation of Commissioner NAGLE's talents as a conversationist and letter-writer when his subject is the failure of somebody else—the Uvalde Asphalt and Paving Company, say—to live up to contract obligations, is as easy for us as it is for any of the Commissioner's political or sporting friends, but that fact need not, and in truth does not, interfere in the slightest degree with our powers of observation with respect to street conditions for which the Commissioner is himself solely and directly responsible. This has been a remarkably good Winter, so far as street cleaning goes, and yet the pavements in many, yes, almost all, parts of the city are very far from being in the state every New Yorker has known, since Col. WARING's time, they ought to be in. At places innumerable anybody who walks about with his eyes open can note something more than traces of snow that fell over a week ago. Most of it is now a frozen compound of water and dirt, but it is annoying even so, and in sheltered spots where the inevitable thawing has begun indications of what will come with the first warm day present themselves to the indignant view. It is only at long intervals of space and time that a man in white uniform can be found in any quarter of the city, and in a majority of cases the lonely wearer of the uniform, when encountered, is busily engaged in resting himself from toils that evidently had no connection with cleaning streets. Little, if any, effort, moreover, has been made to compel property owners to do their share of the work. Gutters choked with ice and worse material are the rule rather than the exception, and it requires no prophetic powers to anticipate from that neglect a long continuance of mud on street crossings and sidewalks as soon as the cold wave takes its departure. Commissioner NAGLE would better write a few of his fiercest letters to himself, and, with much hammering of tables with his big fist, tell himself what will happen if he and his subordinates do not attend to their duty.

——Our North Carolina correspondent returns to the attack on FRANKLIN, and incidentally on all people who have ever lived north of the Mason and Dixon line. She declares—and we confess—that we were overhasty in assuming that the "stolen letters" to whose use by FRANKLIN she objected were those of ARTHUR LEE. She referred, it seems, to the letters written by Massachusetts officials before the Revolution to a man in London closely associated with the British Government, and advising, among other things, an abridgment in the colonies "of what are called English liberties." These letters FRANKLIN secured, just how has never been revealed, and for the purpose of letting the patriots of Massachusetts know the exact situation of affairs he sent them to the Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, who, in turn, showed them to the two ADAMSES, HANCOCK, and a few other men of similar stamp. Later they were published, with what amounted to the consent of him who wrote the most important of them. The episode caused an angry outcry against FRANKLIN, but it came wholly from the friends of the King in England and in America, and FRANKLIN assumed all responsibility for the use he made of the letters, defending his action on the ground that they were from and to public persons, on public matters, and designed and calculated to bring about public results. As our correspondent said, FRANKLIN lost his office under the Crown in consequence of this "serious offense," but why an American should hold that to be evidence that FRANKLIN's conduct was dishonest or dishonorable we are utterly unable to understand. For a clearer comprehension of the "vindication" which ARTHUR LEE received after his return from Paris, we advise our correspondent to read the life of PAUL JONES with which Mr. A. C. BUELL recently enriched American history and literature. As for her claim that Southern standards are higher, even though Southern men are no better, than those of the North, that is a question of fact, not of opinion, and if she knows all the facts we will concede her claim.

——As illustrating the cruel injustice that may, and often does, result from rewarding the meritorious services of army and navy officers by promoting them over the heads of other officers whose only fault has been lack of opportunity for the display of special skill or courage, the effect upon Naval Constructor DAVID W. TAYLOR, now on duty in Washington, of the promotion of Lieut. HOBSON, is instanced. TAYLOR holds the record for highest percentage attained in the four-year course at the Naval Academy, and after he was graduated in 1885 he took the highest honors ever won at the Royal School of Greenwich, where many of his unsuccessful competitors were men twenty years older than himself. In the regular order of things, TAYLOR would become a Captain on the retirement of Admiral HICHBORN in March, but the promotion of Lieut. HOBSON ten numbers will not only make TAYLOR the junior of an officer whom he antedates in service by several years, but he will be prevented from reaching the higher grade for something like three years. Of course, there is nowhere any objection to the rewarding of Lieut. HOBSON, but it is more than hard that the United States should pay at the expense of one faithful servant the debt it owes to another, more fortunate, but not, so far as there is the slightest reason for believing, in any degree more able or more zealous. If the task of devising an equitable method of recompensing demonstrated devotion were a difficult one, there would be some excuse for perpetuating a system the evils of which have long been matters of common knowledge. Half a dozen better plans have been suggested, and more than one or two of them have been found to work satisfactorily in other countries.

——At least three times within a week New York women have succeeded without any masculine assistance in making more than successful resistance to the attacks of thieves, and it is easy to imagine the latter discussing among themselves the deplorable consequences of the recent changes in the education and capacity of what in the good old days was truly called the weaker sex. Once an armed and determined robber feared in a woman only her power to scream, and even that was rather more than balanced by her tendency to faint. Now it is different. The women still scream when assailed, but the noise usually expresses more anger than fear, and the fainting is either omitted altogether or postponed until it is of no advantage to the would-be robber. And only too often—from the robber's point of view—the screaming is an accompaniment to an active and energetic resistance. The feelings of a thief who has been first beaten and then arrested by a woman cannot be calculated to give him respect for the mutations of custom that come with the advance of time.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Massachusetts Frog Company has just been incorporated in Maine, with a capital of $5,000, its object being declared in the application to be "to buy, sell, breed, and import frogs and like animals."

* * *

A piano manufacturing company in Toronto, Ontario, claims to have in its shop a piano made by the company's founder sixty years ago, while he was in business in Buffalo, and sold by him to Gen. Grant's mother.

* * *

There is good prospect of the progress through the South Carolina Legislature of bills providing for the appointment of a State bacteriologist, a State geologist, and a State entomologist, which officers the State has till now been lacking.

* * *

Oregon has a Fish Commission, a Dairy Commission, and a Fruit Commission, but it has no State Mining Bureau, and is beginning to realize that it is a lamentable lack for the State not to have anybody to inquire into and make known its mineral resources.

* * *

Medals are to be given to the contributors to the Methodist twentieth century fund. Those giving $5 or more in excess of last year will receive a bronze medal bearing the face of John Wesley; Sunday school scholars giving $1 will receive a gilt medal with the face of Francis Asbury, and donors belonging to the Epworth League will receive a bronze medal of Bishop Ninde.

* * *

The Senate of Alabama has passed a bill appropriating $2,500 for a building on the Capitol grounds in Montgomery for the preservation of Confederate relics. It is intended to remove to the site the house in Montgomery which Jefferson Davis occupied during his residence there while acting as President of the Southern Confederacy. It is a ladies' project.

* * *

Two former Governors of Colorado, Adams and Thomas, are quoted in the State's papers as opposed to the bill now before the Legislature providing for the restoration of the death penalty for murder. One of the papers, commenting on their position, says that, while capital punishment may be powerless to prevent crime, as a matter of fact, it is almost certain that its restoration would go far to save the State from the stain which lynch law brings.

* * *

First of the three purposes for which Gov. Smith has called a special session of the Legislature of Maryland to meet March 6 he mentions the legislation needed for a census of the population of the State, "in view of errors believed to exist in the enumeration in the recent United States census." Census Director William R. Merriam says that he has absolute confidence in the accuracy of the Federal census, and he believes that the figures of a State census, if taken properly, will fully vindicate the figures published by his bureau.

GALVESTON'S FATAL JETTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time of the great cataclysm at Galveston, when several thousands of lives were swallowed up by the sea, I was about reviewing the causes thereof for your journal, but postponed my purpose until the great outpouring of charitable contributions from a sympathetic people should be collected for the fatherless children and distressed inhabitants whose homes and possessions were engulfed in that unparalleled catastrophe.

It is quite universally said and believed that that disaster was caused solely by a cyclonic storm. The storm alone would not have caused it; but the combination of storm and jetties did cause it.

Two parallel jetties several hundred yards apart have been built five feet above low-water mark, and these extend into the sea a distance of six miles.

As is always the case, such storms start the sea running along the beach, and at its greatest intensity the sea runs from eight to twelve miles per hour; in this case it was positively impeded by a jetty presenting a profile surface of between 600,000 and 700,000 square feet. Not being able to pass freely, as it otherwise would have done, the water piled up at and around the jetty, and naturally took the line of least resistance to escape, which was over and through the City of Galveston. Without the inundation it is most likely the cyclone would have done no damage worth reporting.

To make the area of the dam this jetty presented more plain, I will state that a dam across the Hudson from Jersey City to New York, from the bottom to five feet above low-water mark, would give about 180,000 square feet of surface.

To state the case plainly, it may be said this disaster was caused by the combination of cyclone and greed, otherwise pure commercialism.

For many years Galveston thrived and grew from a hamlet into a very important city of commerce on ten to eleven feet of water on its bar; its merchants and citizens were happy and prosperous, and its commerce was rapidly and steadily growing. Of course, its citizens wanted deeper water on its bar, and would have been highly elated with a constant depth of 15 or 18 feet, but the railroads set their eyes on this port and demanded 30 feet; from this instant its citizens were "not in it"; the railroad interests had all the say; the railroads never got the 30 feet—but the city got the ocean.

The people of Galveston and Texas cannot say they were not fully warned that jetties at this port would certainly result in turning the waters of the Gulf into the city. I warned them both in their journals and through every Congressional Representative they had from 1880 to 1885.

When I appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce in 1884 in reference to the improvement of New York Harbor, Senator Coke, a member who seemed to be wedded to putting jetties at Galveston, put several very direct questions to me, and my answers were so direct and convincing that he appeared for the moment to be completely staggered.

Senators Regan, Mills, Throckmorton, A. H. Belo, editor of The News, and many other Texans of influence were frequently verbally warned by me of the dreadful results likely to happen by putting jetties at this port; their eyes were clearly opened, and if they decided to close them, it is their own fault.

HENRY F. KNAPP, C. E.
New York, Feb. 15, 1901.

TREATMENT OF BRITONS HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your sub-editorial paragraphs wherein you make lengthy reference to an Englishman who has written a letter to The London Standard commending many American examples of enterprise, you make out that he is "disgraceful" in "profiting by all American privileges" without assuming any "American responsibilities."

I need hardly remind you that Americans in England and in Canada are guilty of like "disgraceful" conduct—if it be disgraceful. I, however, do not agree with you that there is any disgrace whatever in the matter.

With respect to Englishmen in America profiting by American enterprise and privileges while remaining British subjects, I beg to say that it would be a welcome sign of American hospitality well calculated to induce Englishmen to take out papers of naturalization if the American press would try to make Englishmen staying in this country feel at home.

What wonder that Englishmen in America feel as strangers among their very blood relations when the daily newspapers here are never done with indulging in bitter sneers at everything British! There is not a day that there is not in every New York paper some sneer or snarl at something British. It may be the Boer war, which is persistently declared to be a wanton British aggression, instead of being the result of Boer aggression on British territory preceded by an impudent Boer ultimatum; or it may be the slanders on the present British King's early life, for slanders they are, uttered in American pulpit and published in American newspapers, which characterize him as a gambler and a libertine. He never was either the one or the other, though he is fond of sport and can admire the attractions of more than one woman. In this he only shows that he is natural, and in no sense is he immoral.

If a theatrical company comes from England and holds the mirror up to nature as in the "Gay Lord Quex," it must be sneered at as immoral, unclean, and reflective of the "moral squalor of English aristocracy," instead of being regarded merely as an acted piece of fiction for the amusement of the multitude of theatregoers.

The public ceremonies in the shape of royal, military, and naval processions, are described as "mediaeval flummery" and are compared to circus displays.

Every prominence is given to Irish disaffection, and never once is the truth allowed to be made known that the Irish are simply spoiled with overindulgence and that the only reason why home rule cannot be given to Ireland is a strategic reason—namely, that Ireland is too near to England geographically to be free of danger of its being used as a military base of operations against that country.

I have only named a few of the many ways in which the American press does its best to make Englishmen residing here feel themselves aliens and willing to remain so—hoping against hope perhaps that the progress of intercommunication will some day bring about better understanding and more mutual appreciation.

A SCOTCHMAN.
New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

British Subject's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been a regular reader of your admirable paper for several years, I have never until now noticed you guilty of a glaring inconsistency. In your issue of this date, under the heading "Topics of the Times," you take to task an Englishman for having been for many years a resident of this country and yet still remaining a British subject. Now, I recall your severe condemnation of Mr. Astor for renouncing allegiance to the land of his birth and electing to become a citizen of the country in which he had taken up his residence. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

A BRITISH SUBJECT,
Nineteen Years Resident in the United States.

MINISTER WU'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent, George Frazier Miller, commenting on the letter of Minister Wu Ting-Fang declining to attend the dinner of the Society of the Genesee in honor of Gen. Otis, says: "His letter was to a private body, and the ill, if there be any, attaches to the society for making the letter public." This point has been made by a number of newspapers. The Evening Post was particularly severe in characterizing the reading of Minister Wu's letter.

The Brooklyn Eagle effectively replied as follows: "A public person cannot write a private letter declining an invitation tendered by a public body. Such a letter is affected by a relation to news. When it is loaded to the muzzle with opinions of a drastic sort it is peculiarly surcharged with public interest. It was therefore rightly read, properly printed, and is legitimately open to the objections which it has roused."

Minister Wu's letter was in reply to a formal invitation sent by the Society of the Genesee. The recipient was a stranger to him. His reply was read in common with other letters of regret. If the Dinner Committee could have foreseen the unpleasant publicity that followed the reading of the now famous letter doubtless would not have been read. There was no intention to offend Minister Wu. There seems to be more consideration for him than for Gen. Otis, who was directly criticised. The reading of Minister Wu's letter of declination attracted little attention at the dinner. Gen. Otis and his friends laughed while it was being read. The letter makes no revelation of Minister Wu's views. It is known that he is opposed to Chinese exclusion, and he has said so in many public addresses.

GENESEE.
New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

IN DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue you published an interesting letter upholding Mr. Wu and severely criticising the President and other officers of the Government for what he (the writer) calls childishness.

May I ask in what manner our President has acted as to be so characterized? Has he complained? Has he demanded Mr. Wu's recall? Has it not been the public who have risen and complained of Mr. Wu's tactless remarks? Each one is entitled to his opinion, but a diplomatist, a representative of a foreign country regarded by the world as uncivilized, must be extremely careful in his remarks, and should, above all, refrain from criticising the only man in the universe who is exerting his power toward mitigating the punishment which Mr. Wu's country undoubtedly deserves. I am a great admirer of the Chinese Minister, but, after his recent letter, the old saying comes back to me, "familiarity breeds contempt." The more we know a person, the less we admire him.

The President of the United States is the highest magistrate in our land, and, as such, should receive at least a certain amount of respect. I am a firm American, thoroughly imbued with American principles and ideas, but I maintain that to criticise the President is to criticise the United States, and the people should rise when they, their chosen officer, and their Government, are criticised by outsiders who are residing at our "court" representing foreign countries. We don't need outside interference, particularly when we must contend with such "Americans" as this morning's writer, who call their Chief Magistrate childish, and severely criticise him without so much as a pretext. M.
New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Believer" in his letter, headed "Missionaries and Their Ways," dated Feb. 7, makes this statement: "I know the trouble in one of the large provinces of China was mainly due to the tactics of the Roman Catholic missionaries, who with one hand tried to force the Chinese into their Church and with the other to rule the community with a rod of iron."

In refutation of the above statement I quote from the February number of The Carmelite Review the following editorial note: "Every lover of truth must have been delighted with the unbiased and authoritative letter which appeared first in Donahoe's Magazine, and later was reproduced in the Catholic papers, from the pen of the Rev. Joseph M. Gleason, who is with the American army in China. Father Gleason started in by saying that he tried hard and did his best 'to get at the bottom of things,' and he gave, as he said, 'the result of my investigation.' This was a relief in view of the contradictory reports circulated by an ill-informed and bigoted press."

"Father Gleason wrote: 'I have been three months now in North China, and after noting toward the end of July the tendency to throw all the blame of this outbreak on the missionaries, I tried hard, I did my best, to get at the bottom of things, and herewith have given you the result of my investigation. Of all the rumors started by London mission bigots and the American Consul in Shanghai regarding French missionary priests forcing or interfering with Chinese courts in their cases, I have yet to find one proved. But even if one were proved, there is an old saying that "one swallow does not make a Summer," and this in no way could account for the Boxer outbreak. People who arrive here are filled the first day or two with expletives denunciatory of the missionaries in general, and the Catholic priests in particular. You can't blame them. It is the result of their reading in a press that has no more stability than that of a soft-boiled egg. These people rush to conclusions just as people do the day they arrive in the Philippines. If these persons remain a few weeks they discover that they did not know it all when they arrived, just as people discover in the Philippines. And a reaction sets in with them just as it has done with the American army here. Our men know who are the true missionaries, and they know also that they have not been the cause of the Boxers' uprising.'"

HENRY J. DOLL.
New York, Feb. 12, 1901.

WOMEN'S WORK IN "LITTLE ITALY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has been greatly interested in your article upon "The Needs of Little Italy," fully concurring with you as to the necessity of renewed efforts to meet the wants of the increasing immigration, and especially so as regards the children. These children if left to roam at will through our streets, (often without shelter,) if not gathered in and cared for, are rapidly merged in the criminal class and become a prey to the vicious.

You are mistaken, however, in thinking that nothing has been done in that neighborhood for the amelioration of their condition. There has been for several years past established at 322 Pleasant Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the Home Garden, the object of which is to afford a refuge out of school hours for the children of the street, to form in the mind of the child an ideal of true home life, and to take as its legitimate work everything that tends toward the betterment of the homes of the neighborhood. Here over eighty children gather daily, and games, books, and simple kindergarten work afford profit and recreation. There are also a sewing school and a class in manual training for the boys.

All this has been accomplished through the efforts of an intelligent and earnest worker, Miss Anna Ruddy, who, without remuneration, and up to the present time without concerted support, has been instrumental in effecting a great improvement in the condition of the children of that part of the city. Her work has only been limited by lack of funds. Recently an Auxiliary Committee of Women was organized for the support of the work. Its specific object is to raise a sufficient sum to form a general fund to second the efforts of the workers. The officers of the committee are as follows: President—Mrs. Ira Davenport, 31 East Thirty-ninth Street; Vice President—Miss Isabella Cammann, 136 Madison Avenue; Secretary—Mrs. Anthony Dey Nicholls, 114 East Twenty-fourth Street; Treasurer—Miss Jackson, 556 Madison Avenue.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.
New York, Feb. 13, 1901.

TEN MILE RIVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Dover Plains" evidently betrays himself as a Ramapo advocate when in his lugubrious communication he writes that "there are other sources of supply, any one of which would be really less expensive than this." Pray, let us hear from him where those places are. Is it to be supposed that so much money in surveying, &c., by the city would be expended in this direction except that the supply would be in the line and extension of the Croton aqueduct?

As far back as when Allan Campbell was Chief Engineer for the Croton aqueduct this same region was looked over and partially surveyed as an extension of the Croton supply. There is no place so accessible and where such pure water can be had as from this region. "Dover Plains" speaks of the forests being denuded by demands from furnaces and for railroad supplies. That may have been the case many years ago, when the old Harlem Railroad burned wood on its engines. No furnaces have existed in that region for many years, and the only demand for wood comes from a small brick concern operating during the Summer months. Farmers in that locality have largely to depend for a living on the milk business, but the factory operating in that spot, by reason of strong competition, has been obliged to reduce its offers for milk, and the railroad charges for transporting milk to New York are so high that many of the largest producers have sold their cows and given up the business.

Land in that region is very low at present, and the buildings incumbering the ground are not very important. The writer has a number of acres substantially improved, and there are other property owners like himself in that locality who would not object to the city taking their holdings for substantial damages. As regards the cemeteries, we are legislating for the living and for their benefit, and not for the dead.

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

Kentuckian Corrects Judge Baldwin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Judge Baldwin's noble eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, he uses this expression: "In the strange twilight of the prairies, unheralded and unknown, this grandly simple life began." As a Kentuckian, I had always been taught that our beloved State was divided into four sections; i. e., the Blue Grass, the Mountains, the "Pennyroyal," and the Purchase, (named in the order of their importance.) The wooded upland pastures of blue grass could never have been styled prairies, even in pioneer days; nor the mountain land, on the face of it, and, I think, the people of the "Pennyroyal" would deny the appellation to their section, so called because it used to be said that nothing but that noxious weed, pennyroyal, could flourish on the poor soil not enriched by blue limestone. And the last section, the Purchase, could not be dignified by the name of prairie.

Wherever his youth and early manhood were spent, Mr. Lincoln was born in Kentucky, so his life certainly began there, and not in the crepuscular gloom so picturesquely described.

From recent political happenings in our State, it would appear that the twilight of the gods of law and order has settled down upon the "dark and bloody ground," but as long as the blue grass continues to wave, our doors will not be darkened by the "strange twilight of the prairies."

A KENTUCKIAN.
Far Rockaway, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1901.

Cost of Shorter Hours for Firemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 13, under the heading of "Shorter Hours for Firemen," you published the proceedings at a regular meeting of the Social Reform Club, the subject discussed being, "The Fire Department." At this meeting Simon Brentano voiced his opinion, not for humanity's sake, but to comply with the wishes of the high officials of the Fire Department, who have so kindly bestowed upon him this power under "Special Order No. 247, dated April 26, 1899."

Mr. Brentano states that the increase of cost of the two-platoon system would be $10,000,000, instead of $3,000,000, as claimed. If Mr. Brentano would figure by the old-fashioned multiplication table, instead of the Tammany Hall salary raising one, he would discover that the additional 700 men, which is claimed would be necessary under the Shift bill, multiplied by $1,400, the salary of first grade firemen, after having served four years, would give him the net amount of $980,000, an expenditure to which no fair-minded taxpayer would object, nor would he consider the same a burden upon himself. Even by allowing an additional $1,000,000 for sundry expenses, there would still remain a balance of $8,020,000, and as to what would become of this balance, although the public would be entitled to know, I should say, "Oh! let us forget it."

FAIRNESS.
New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

Rescue of the Gillmore Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a biographical sketch that appeared in Thursday's TIMES of that splendid soldier, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the writer made an error in giving him the credit for the rescue of the Gillmore party. That party was found in the mountains of Northern Luzon by a picked body of 140 men from the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Infantry, commanded by Col. Luther Hare of the Thirty-third. The prisoners had been abandoned by the insurgents owing to the hot pursuit Col. Hare's detachment was putting up, and were found a couple of days later on the banks of a river, making bamboo rafts with which to float down to the sea. To show the hardships the rescuing party endured, it is sufficient to state that when the men got back to their regiments 80 of the 140 came in on litters.

However, any old Philippine campaigner will agree that Gen. Bell has done sufficient work to entitle him to wear a star in the regular army. If there is one man in the army whose education and natural endowments, backed up by actual work in the field show him to be a born fighter, and for whose personality his men have unbounded admiration, his name is J. Franklin Bell.

EX-SOLDIER.
New York, Feb. 13, 1901.

Key to the Saloon Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You hit the nail on the head in your "Topics of the Times" comments on the Kansas situation in Tuesday's TIMES where you say: "The Topekans are not the victims of tyranny and oppression. They chose the officials they have, and if they do not like them they can get better without any bloodshed or violence."

This observation is as true of New York State as it is of Kansas. It is the key to the saloon problem. The liquor men are the power they are politically because of their unity of purpose in defending their business at the ballot box. Whatever may be their party affiliations, or their opinions on other questions, all these things are made secondary to their business interests. Hence the liquor men generally get what they want from the politicians and office-holders, because these classes have learned from experience that the political power of the liquor men is something to be feared, and something which operates with the simplicity and uniformity of a natural law.

The temperance people, on the other hand, have the most diverse opinions and ideas with regard to the saloon. The great majority of them seem incapable of comprehending the political importance of the liquor problem. If the liquor men owe their political power to their unity of purpose in giving their political support to men and measures favorable to their business, and if their business flourishes because of this policy, then it is as clear as the light of heaven that the temperance people can never make headway against the saloon so long as they pursue a divided policy, continue to subordinate the liquor question to every other problem of political interest, and stand shoulder to shoulder with the liquor men in their efforts to place in power men who will be favorable to saloon interests.

JAMES McNEILL.
Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1901.

Skating Club Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A match, supposed to be complimentary to the Harvard and Yale graduates in New York, between the Harvard and Yale hockey teams took place at the St. Nicholas Rink on Monday. If the St. Nicholas Skating Club wanted every seat in the rink for itself and its personal friends, it should have been frank enough to say so and the college men would have staid away. It is extremely humiliating to be cordially invited to such an event, to take ladies, and then to find that the hosts have kept every seat for their own use, and that only a small section of floor where one can sit down and "hang one's feet over" is allowed to the people for whom the match was supposed (?) to be given. '86.
New York, Feb. 12, 1901.

Would Straighten 38th St. Steps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The circular steps from the tunnel at Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street have been a danger spot for over twenty years, and many assaults have taken place there. Instead of being a convenience, it is a place that ladies of the neighborhood avoid. All this could be obviated by making the steps straight as they are at Fortieth Street, two blocks above. If the Metropolitan Company will have this done it will be highly appreciated by the residents of

MURRAY HILL.
New York, Feb. 15, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Reform Garment.

"What did that Kansas woman want?"

"She wanted a hatchet pocket put in the side of her seal coat."—Chicago Record.

Thought She Looked It.

Miss Passeigh—I was born on Washington's Birthday.

Mr. Crusteigh—I believe it.—Baltimore American.

A Name for It.

Miss Maude Adams might name her new railroad station at Holbrook, L. I., "Little Minister"; for, although small, it will minister to the comfort of quite a number of people.—Boston Transcript.

No Encouragement.

Jenks—I was thinking of running up to your house to-night after dinner.

Henpeck—You'd better hot, for you won't get any. It's the girl's day out, and my wife has a meeting on hand at the Housekeepers' Club.—Philadelphia Press.

Chip of the Old Block.

The Good Man—Playing marbles on the Sabbath! Boy, I shall go in and inform your father.

The Bad Boy—Paw ain't home.

The Good Man—Where is he?

The Bad Boy—Playin' golf!—Chicago News.

Consoling Thought.

First Chinaman—I understand that we are to pay the powers an enormous sum of money. Well, that shows that we have defeated them much worse than America did Spain.

Second Chinaman—Ah, how so?

First Chinaman—Why, America paid Spain only twenty million dollars.—Judge.

A VIGIL.

Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

The firelight searches every nook
And corner of the room:
The dancing flames magicians seem,
Sent to exorcise gloom.

And yet I shiver where I lie
Encircled by the light
And warmth: I feel a deadly fear
My every fibre smite.

No danger seems to threat me here;
And yet I cannot sleep:
My very soul is chilled by tears
My unknown sisters weep.

I hear the prayers of mothers wan
Who to their bosoms press
Their babes, imploring God that He
Leave them not fatherless.

I hear mad voices as of friends
That hiss and shriek and rave—
See tossing billows hollow out
For many a man a

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

CRITICISES WOMAN'S CLUBS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is nearly three months since the Federation of Women's Clubs, at an aggregate expense of thousands of dollars, met in Albany, and up to the present date nothing has appeared in print nor been manifest in any other way as proof that the federation accomplished anything of lasting benefit, or, in fact, did anything else which would justify such lavish expenditure of time, money, and strength, and we are constrained to ask, "Whence this waste?"

Mrs. Robinson of Albany went so far as to pronounce the federation "stale, flat, and unprofitable." Perhaps we can gain a hint as to why the federation proved unprofitable in the following bit of conversation:

"Did you attend the Federation of Clubs?," asked one woman of another.

"I attended the Federation of Clothes," was the reply.

One daily paper made the statement that the handsome gowns were the "noteworthy" feature of the occasion, and, indeed, we have been led to believe that the outward adornment of the heads received more attention and made a deeper impression than the thoughts inside the head.

While I grant that we women are vastly superior to the men, I do think we can learn some valuable lessons from them. Now suppose, just for the sake of supposing, that there is an organization of men known as the New York Conference on Education, and suppose that at its annual meeting the presiding officer should after each session make an entire change of dress, so that at the close of the conference, be it of one, two, or three days' duration, this presiding officer had run the gamut of all the styles of gentlemen's suits, from roundabout to Prince Albert coat, with trousers, hats, and neckwear to match, and, not to the extent that he had appeared at each social function in a different suit, what would have been the result?

The conference, by its vote, if in no other way, would say to the aforesaid Chairman: "If you are to act in the capacity of lay figure for the purpose of exhibiting the costumers' arts and wares, you cannot do so under the guise of the Chairmanship of our conference." And he would straightway be relegated to private life.

In the course of time, if thoughts were in his line, he would become conscious of the fact that there was nothing on the occasion of the annual meeting which demanded such frequent change of attire, and he would also suffer some humiliation when he learned that useless and extravagant display of dress is a sure mark of vulgarity.

Now, of course such a ridiculous proceeding never would and never could happen in a conference representing 20,000 men, and the daily press would not comment on the affair as "noteworthy" because of the handsome coats, trousers, and jewelry worn by the delegates; but it is safe to presume that in a conference of men something worth while would be said and done which would outlive the fleeting life of a daily paper.

Now, suppose again, just for the sake of supposing, that at the meeting of the Conference on Education the speakers should interlard their addresses with quotations from Emerson, Keats, Lowell, Wordsworth, and other writers, so that their addresses resembled a batch of familiar quotations." Think you they would again be honored by an invitation to address a company of educators? Never! Men like original thought and do not care to listen to animated scrapbooks.

Now, suppose that at this conference where men are assembled about twenty-five subjects are slated for discussion, and seventy or eighty minor topics are to be "touched upon." This is scarcely supposable, I know, for men cannot dispose of important subjects so quickly as women do. Men spend months, and even years, on such unimportant subjects as child culture and schools. They go over the ground carefully, with psychology to bear them company, but one must admit that when their conclusions are reached and given to the world they are of value, as contributions to the subject in hand. But we women do not need more than a half hour's time on any subject, for we are so much smarter than men that we can jump to conclusions and expect somehow to strike on our feet; and if we are "beautifully gowned," and wear jewelry and laces galore, (these things go much further than ideas,) we may feel tolerably sure of ourselves, especially if there is no opponent.

Oh, I started out to suppose that if a conference of men should have twenty-five subjects for discussion, besides sub-topics by the dozen, what would be the result? Why, their conference would be "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

We "did ourselves proud" at the last federation in disposing of such an array of topics. It would have required ten years for the men to dispose of them. Just think of it! Child culture, public schools, libraries, fireside travel, unusual occupations, the education of children, industrial arts, the enhancement of values in industries, (one whole hour was devoted to "Style in Journalism,") industry and application in writing, the market value of women's pen products, advantages of institutional life, progress in club work, "My Book and Heart Must Never Part," (I am almost out of breath, but still "there are others,") civics, the province of the musical society, music in Europe and America, the place that music should occupy in America, congregational singing, intelligent care of the physical welfare of children, literature and art for children, environment, the problem of dependent children, the doings and undoings of landlords—and dozens of other subjects which we will not mention.

The industrial school project bids fair to find its friends among the men, and the Palisades, thanks to the men, are to be preserved; so we will not have to undertake those projects, and wonderment is on the alert to know where we can find twenty-five subjects for discussion in 1901. May we venture to suggest two or three topics for discussion, which could with propriety receive attention, viz.: What Can Women Do to Lessen Intemperance Among Club and Society Women?" "What Relation Does the Present Extravagant Manner of Living Bear to the Frequent Defalcation and Embezzlements?" A free discussion of the second question might result in bringing to light the fact that the husband behind the bars is not of necessity the real criminal, but it may be the wife, who, in her mad craze to follow the pace of living set by the millionaire, has destroyed the fabric of her husband's moral being.

"The Influence of the Home Versus the Influence of the Boarding House," if properly discussed, might result in unearthing the old-fashioned notion that the wife owes something to the husband in the line of establishing and presiding over a home, "be it never so humble."

Whatever be the topics on the programme, they should be carefully thought out on all sides before being presented to a thoughtful audience. (Perhaps women do not make thoughtful audiences.) While we are ever so grateful to Emerson, Keats, Lowell, and all the brilliant men of letters who have written so much that just fits into the papers we write—compile, I should have said—let us bear in mind that too much cribbing from them makes conventions and conferences stale, because some one is sure to say, "I read that long ago."

Presumably the federation is an established fact. Such being the case, would it not be well to let men's genius govern its counsels, instead of cents, and if any one contemplates presenting a loving cup to the federation, may I suggest the following inscription from Emerson, (à la federation):

"Gowns and pecuniary foundations, though of towns of gold, can never countervail the least sentence or syllable of wit."

"The great depend upon the heart, not on the purse." R. O. CHESTER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1901.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of Robert P. Porter in to-day's issue of THE TIMES is one of considerable import; and, coming as it does from a man who has held such close relations to Administrative circles, it may almost be regarded as semi-official. As such, his very candid inquiry of the people at large as to whether it is not time for the United States—Administrative, of course—to cease apologizing for its palpable evasion of the spirit of the famous resolution that preambled the use of force in Cuba, may be regarded as an utterance ex cathedra. It was quite plain to many Americans who were utterly at variance with the skyrockety, Fourth of July resolution that was dramatically started on its momentous course on a late anniversary of the battle of Lexington, which proclaimed that "the people of Cuba ought to be, and of right are, free and independent," that they ought not to be, were not then, and that it was not intended that they should be by the clique of political schemers who were instrumental in egging on the late spectacular scrimmage known as the Spanish-American war. We were quite agreed, all of us who held those views then. And now Mr. Porter, apparently holding a brief for the other side of the contention, blandly throws off the mask of the mummer by which the impressionable were fooled and justifies our conclusions.

Mr. Porter's intimacy with the high priests of the dominant economic fetich of protection makes his comments on the subject of the commercial relations that should exist between these two sections of the western hemisphere one of intense interest to the student, as well as to the practical men of affairs who are simply engaged in the game of watching the main chance; for he maintains that the impost levied under a code of his own making, and which at its worst, from a Cuban point of view, is a modification of that subsisting between the United States and Spain prior to the "late unpleasantness," is "abominable," and urges that Cuba, in trade relations at least, should come "under the umbrella of the United States." Well, where is the practical difference to the Louisiana sugar grower or the Puritan raiser of tobacco in the Nutmeg State whether the No. 16 Dutch standard sugar or the leaf of Havana wrapper comes into the United States free, or practically free, as a Spanish or a Cuban product? It will look very much like a sentimental distinction to the fellow who is watching the main chance. The suggestion of a modified tariff on either of these articles of commerce has probably caused the late Mr. Dingley to turn in his grave and marvel at the threatened destruction of his handiwork. They will have to be very cautious, too, these tinkerers at nation making with a string to it, and keep up the semblance of national independence for the little island, or they will spoil the whole game and will be under the necessity to proclaim as loudly of tobacco and sugar as they did of the half-breed Spaniards who produce them, that they "are, and of right ought to be, free." With what a funny, all-round, reckless abandon are they pulling their splendid temple about their ears. And how the late Mr. Blaine, brilliant and pliant as he was, would chuckle could he but see his late antagonists, who drove him to the violence of smashing his brand-new silk tile because of their opposition to his emancipated views of commercial relations, swapping barrels of flour for bales of tobacco with the Cubans without hindrance of protective policy.

There is one other phase of this subject that is pending adjustment in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the determination of the Porto Rican cases will be fixed the status of the Philippines, and at the same time, for a period at least, the trade relations of Spain with us. Wouldn't it be funny to see Cuban products coming from an emancipated Cuba into the ports of the United States subject to tariff exactions, and Spanish products admitted into the same ports free of duty through a logical construction of a Supreme Court decision and Article 15 of the Paris treaty? And wouldn't Mr. Porter be justified in characterizing his code as "abominable"?

FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

APPEAL FOR CAR VENTILATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is another of those grievances with which so many newspaper readers run to the patient editor, as to a court of first or last resort, or both.

This is the time of the year when cold prevails, and travelers are defended against it by the hermetical sealing of all apertures for ventilation in electric and steam cars. Not in all cars, but in many of them, as I can sorrowfully testify, who have bowed to the inexorable will of conductors, who have bowed to the inexorable will of the companies who employ them, who bow in turn to the inexorable will of the great majority of the public.

A little figuring about carbonic acid gas and cubic feet, and the air-consuming needs of the human lungs, will soon demonstrate in how short a time the undiluted atmosphere of a populous car becomes bad to breathe. The senses of sensitive people will, much more quickly, tell them that such atmosphere is sickening. A doctor will tell picturesque but unsavory statistics about microbes and grip, and such things. But the majority prevails, and foul air is foisted on just and unjust alike.

This letter is not expected to produce any results excepting assent from many of your readers who, like myself, dislike bad odors and second-hand air to breathe. We are in the minority, and cannot expect to prevail against vastly superior numbers. But there are enough of us to justify us in raising our voice and protesting against an infliction that is not necessary, for we believe that a good deal of the fear of colds and pneumonia is the fear of a bogy, and we cannot scientifically submit to asphyxiation for the sake of other people's imaginary fears. A New York paper the other day asserted that motormen and railway brakemen never had grip, because they were always in the open air. Let him who stands in awe of fresh air because it is below the temperature of his matutinal coffee, stop and think if there may not be something in this, and this letter will not have been written in vain. If, perchance, enough people should come to fear foul air and bacilli as they fear cold, we might some day attain to some means of combining both ventilation and a high thermometer. H. A. C.

New York, Feb. 13, 1901.

COMPLAINS OF FILTHY CABS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has the Board of Health, the police, or any body or board the right or power to prevent those "night hawks" from prowling around the streets at night, with their nasty, filthy cabs? They never show themselves until after 12 o'clock at night to look for customers at ballrooms or other places, where people are apt to be out late; then they begin to ply their trade.

They never stand near the ballroom entrance; they keep away in the dark, but the driver or a friend meets you as you near the exit, and asks if you want a cab; you may answer yes, and he tells you to wait, and he will bring you one in a minute; he comes with his cab, but he don't get near enough to the doors so that the light will shine on his dirt cart; he has his horse covered with a blanket, usually under the harness, so that the horse's frame may not be seen.

The cab or dirt cart is a broken or rickety affair, which any one could see if there was sufficient light, but the inside is the part most objectionable; when the passenger gets in he will find, if he can see, rags and filth. On leaving a ballroom recently I was approached at the exit by a very kind police officer, who asked me if I wanted a cab. I told him that I did, and he told me that he would have a nice one sent to the door in a minute. While waiting I noticed that there were a number of what appeared to be fairly decent-looking cabs, lined along the street waiting for a job, but I waited for the nice one that the policeman had sent for.

He came, but he did not stop in front of the door or canopy, but just far enough away so that the electric light would not shine on his rig. I noticed that the regulation blanket was under the harness, but he being recommended by a police officer, I supposed that everything was all right, and I got in without paying much attention to my surroundings.

I became conscious of a most disagreeable odor, and I presumed that it was caused by some foul matter in the street, but the first electric light we came to, showed me the nasty, filthy condition of the interior of the cab, and it became plain to me where the foul odors came from.

I called a halt and got out, and I told cabby that I would not ride any further in his "dirt cart." I received a liberal amount of abuse, but from my point of view, it was much safer and better to take the abuse than to ride in such filth. I did not go back to complain to the accommodating policeman about his friend, "the cabby," as I was afraid that he would use forcible arguments to convince me of my error in finding fault with his friend of the "dirt cart," and then run me in as a matter of safety.

At a more recent date at one of our best hotels at 1 o'clock A. M. the same game was tried on me, but in this case it was not the policeman in the case, but it was the man in buttons that is placed at the exit to call private coaches as they may be required, that offered his services to find me a nice cab to take me home. He sent for one, and he came in the usual way, but I made him come up to the light where I could see what kind of a box I was about to get into, and rejected him; a second one was called, and I rejected him also, and I told "Mr. Buttons" that I did not want any more of his nice cabs.

I do not mean to infer that there are not plenty of clean cabs and coaches to be got, but I do think that, as a matter of safety, people should examine those dirt boxes on wheels before they get into them.

I believe that the Board of Health is doing good work toward preserving the health of the people of this city from cantagious diseases, and I presume that they have the right to remove or destroy anything that is dangerous to the health of the community, and if so they should send a few Inspectors out at night to look after these dirty, filthy cabs and seize all that are found to be unfit for use, and have them cremated, as I believe that dirty cabs and coaches are more dangerous to health than dirty street cars. J. C. L.

New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With his liberal ideas forced into still more radical ways by the threatening aspect of the extreme left, King Victor Emanuel has apparently surrendered, for the time, at least, the administration of his Government into the hands of those who, under the guise of radical reform, will play ducks and drakes with Italian finances, to the applause of the Socialists and to the tears of those Italians who, like Senator Pasquale Villari, realize that the pernicious conditions of Italian taxation cannot be destroyed in a day without seriously undermining the whole fabric of Italian life, and possibly of national honor. Precipitous reform is even more dangerous than the financial gymnastics of the late Cabinet, for the former makes a return to the old system of pillage peculiarly attractive to the average Italian mind. The history of United Italy has shown that the Italians submit cheerfully to robbery when their national pride has received a severe blow. Such a blow is sure to be delivered by the men whom the veteran Zanardelli has been forced to accept as his colleagues.

We say "forced," because this man's connection with Giolitti, whose influence will doubtless prevail in the Cabinet, is utterly at variance with the high ideals, the clear vision, and the consummate knowledge of Italian afafirs possessed by the "father of the new Penal Code," a man whose youth and early manhood were inextricably interwoven with the struggle for Italian unification and independence. Zanardelli's old-age affiliations can hardly tend toward enhancing the glory of his earlier achievements. But while the selection of the new Premier may be a compliment to the memories of Italians, the appointment of Giolitti, as Minister of Interior, is none the less a tribute to their forgetfulness. It was Giovanni Giolitti who, as Minister of Finance under Crispi, nearly completed the ruin of his country by covering up the tracks of national extortion for the maintenance of Italy's status in the Dreibund by skilfully shifting the burden of taxation. And it was this same Giolitti who later, as Premier and Minister of the Interior, shut his eyes to the Banca Romana machinations, which ultimately revealed how well he had manipulated the Finance Office for the benefit of his friends, if not of himself. In fact, to quote from Mr. Stillman, who is no mean authority, Giolitti has "a capacity for unscrupulousness amounting almost to genius."

The composition of the new Cabinet, however, will be so acceptable to the Left that there is little likelihood of a reoccurrence of the disgraceful deadlock scenes of a year ago. And the Left, combined with the Rudini group, who now have the opportunity to show their gratitude for the support of the Giolitti-Zanardelli combination during the latter part of the Marquis di Rudini's administration, will be sufficient to give a substantial Government majority for some time to come. But for the young King the present period is still one of education. Debates of new Government measures will at least reveal the true aims of the Ministry, to a degree hitherto unknown in Italian chambers. And it may be that when Giolitti and his friends are forced into retirement, the pendulum of political temperament, in swinging to the opposite side, may be caught midway by a man like Pasquale Villari. STUDENT.

New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

COMPLAINS OF A DISPENSARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the visitors at the Harlem Dispensary, which is situated at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the East River, having occasion to call frequently for treatment and not less frequently for medicines; yet, were it not for poverty, which compels me, the accommodations there extended could not induce me to go again after an initial visit.

The condition of the place is such at times as almost to cause one who visits it to turn his head in sickening disgust and make a hasty retreat for pure air. It is, in a word, a miserable hole, dark and dingy, with a nasty, nauseating, foul smell. The inadequacy of the service, together with the incivility, uncouthness, arrogance, and abruptness of these physicians is strikingly conspicuous when brought to the notice of even common people. The attending physicians are present and absent at will, thus causing patients to wait for hours in expectation of receiving treatment after the anxious, tedious delay, only to be rewarded after spending their time with disappointment and disgust.

The lack of system in the conduct of this State or city institution, together with its other shortcomings, makes it indescribably bad. Regulation or rule is unknown there, nor is any effort made by the attendants (but there are generally no attendants) at establishing decorum. System in treating patients in their turn is unknown there; it is first come, first served. There is frequently, and almost always, in fact, a general scramble for number tickets, so that the strongest and best fighters are always on top. Ofttimes the first comer is last and the last is first. Some persons there are who come for medicines and not treatment; these medicines are for some sick member or members of their family; instead of receiving a quantity sufficient to last two weeks or more these obliging doctors refuse to give more than enough to last three or four days.

The attendant makes such announcements as this after people have patiently waited two hours: "All patients holding tickets for doctors get out of here—get out of here—as these doctors will not be present to-day."

I would like to ask for information; are physicians supposed to be there every day or not? If they are supposed to attend and treat regularly there should be no excuse accepted for their non-attendance except for extreme cases; but in this dispensary the attending physicians come and absent themselves at will. Thus poor patients who expect to meet these physicians are disappointed repeatedly. Either this dispensary should be conducted for the accommodation of the public or it should be closed. Then the public would not be disappointed, as it is at present when it expects treatment.

A SUFFERING OUTDOOR PATIENT.

New York, Feb. 14, 1901.

ELECTION JUDGE ARRESTED.

Henry Branch Charged with Receiving Illegal Votes in Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16.—Henry Branch, the Division Judge of the Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, for the year 1900, was arrested in this city to-day. The warrant cites the following offenses:

Willfully accepting votes of persons whose names were not on the registry list, without requiring proof of residence by affidavits; not making returns of same to the Prothonotary, and conspiring to get illegal votes to be cast at the general election held Nov. 6, 1900.

The prisoner was arraigned privately and pleaded not guilty, and he was held in $500 surety for two weeks, pending the securing of requisition papers. Branch, who is a business man in Philadelphia, was born here. He claims that he is a victim of persecution.

Rev. J. F. Butterworth Called to Dresden

The Rev. John F. Butterworth, an Episcopal clergyman well known in this city and vicinity, has been called to fill the vacancy in the rectorship of St. John's Church, Dresden, Germany, caused by the resignation of the Rev. T. F. Caskey. Mr. Butterworth was born in this city, was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1867, and became an assistant minister in St. Thomas's Church. Subsequently he assumed the restorship of St. John's Church, Dover, N. J.; St. Mark's Church, Jersey City, and Calvary Church, Summit, N. J. In 1893 he was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio. A year ago he went abroad, and since has officiated as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. John B. Morgan, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Paris.

ADDISON CAMMACK IN VICTORY AND DEFEAT

Later Battles Interested Him Less than His Early Activities.

Why He Called Himself the Pioneer of Trusts—Dealings with Jay Gould and Mr. Vanderbilt.

Addison Cammack loved much to dwell upon the activities of his earlier days, seeming even fonder of relatively insignificant triumphs in his youth than of fortunes made in bigger fights in later Wall Street days.

"I reckon I was the pioneer maker of trusts—probably put into working order the first trust established in this country"—so started one of his reminiscences. "Before the war" the young Kentuckian had drifted to New Orleans and was working twenty hours a day as a ship broker. That business hitherto had been in the hands of rich merchants, who in leisurely fashion discussed savory bills of fare while sailing masters waited. Young Cammack hustled. While the seniors had to be visited by the ship owners, the young man from Kentucky went visiting himself. He was aboard of vessels before they got to their wharves. Then suddenly the elders awoke. They found that the high prices which they had arbitrarily made and maintained were being slashed all to pieces by the new competitor, and that, somehow, the Captains and the owners of incoming and outgoing craft seemed not only to take kindly to lower rates, but that they were enamored as well with the hustling ways in which Cammack gave service. Within a year after he was under full headway offers were made to buy him out; he didn't want to sell—but he did think, so he explained, that a good deal more money could be made for everybody concerned if all the ship brokers of the town would get together. They did, and there was your first American trust." It gave Addison Cammack substantial rewards. When he came to New York he brought $300,000 with him.

One characteristic that made Cammack a unique figure in Wall Street was his apparent indifference as to whether his stock market operations were secret or not. He didn't impose mysterious manipulation upon the brokers he employed. In the stalwart campaigns from 1880 to 1895 he was apparently careless of how much "the public" might see or know of his operations. He sold by wholesale openly, and when he covered his biggest short lines the buying ordinarily was just as little [illegible]. He used the same group of brokers almost continually, though of course the requisites of prudence sometimes demanded a secrecy much greater than he was credited with.

One notably exceptional incident marked the rounding out of the aggressive campaign that netted him the biggest profits of his career in the early stages of the panic times of 1893. He had sold tremendous lines of stocks short, and had "on paper" profits of over $250,000 apiece in three trust stocks—trust stocks being then much newer to Wall Street than now they are, and being especially the object of much philosophical unhappiness upon the part of Mr. Cammack, pioneer trust maker though he was willing to regard himself. The Sugar Trust, the Lead Trust, the Cotton Oil Trust—these particularly disturbed him. He was sometimes heard to mourn that they were threatening to sap the vitals of the Republic; at other times, with awakening confidence in his fellow-man, he foresaw an uprising of the populace to sweep the dreadful corporation creatures to destruction. He had sold them at the top, he had kept on selling them as they had gone down; he was more heavily short of these stocks—of the general list indeed—than ever before. There was no secret about this; the whole Stock Exchange district knew it, and as things had been going his way most of the time the Stock Exchange was piking along close upon his trail. It was fashionable to be pessimistic and short of things; office boys could make money on the bear side then as easily as on some occasions since they have been able to pyramid pennies into Stock Exchange seats.

Thus an effective sensation swept through Wall Street one Summer afternoon, when, along with enormous transactions, Stock Exchange quotations jumped upward points at a time, while flying rumors had it that Mr. Cammack had been overcome by the heat, was prostrate in one of his brokers' offices, and was in such desperate condition that all the stocks he was short of were being arbitrarily covered. Confirmation of the explanation was not difficult, for through an open window the distressed operator could be seen lying helpless while sympathizers in the office were bandaging him with cracked ice.

At the Stock Exchange's close the victim revived. He admitted that he felt better. Instead of being short of 50,000 or 100,000 shares of stock, he was fully covered, and in some way or other it was later found that his brokers had overbought by 25,000 or 30,000 shares. That night it was announced that the Associated Banks had arranged to provide relief and that the National Treasury was going to do a helpful thing or two. Early information had provided the sunstroke. The market went up a dozen points within a day or two. Other bears than Mr. Cammack saw not only the profits of their campaigning wiped out, but two or three conspicuous traders upon the Stock Exchange (who had been impervious to that afternoon's oppressive heat) were badly crippled.

The young man who had been devoted personally to Mr. Cammack and who was close to his sultry agonies, recites that when somebody suggested that salt would be helpful to the patient, he hurried up Wall Street to a drug store, and when he got back found that stocks he was short of had gone up a couple of thousand dollars; but, still devoted, he hastened on yet another errand to the same drug store, and on his return found himself completely wiped out—an incident which the big operator always seemed to think mightily amusing; and perhaps he had that right, for he had covered the young man's 500 shares at the same time that he had covered his own 50,000.

Of course no Wall Street bear was ever loved. The crowd is always against him, and hearty welcome is always given to any sportive attentions which can be paid to him. One ditty (a gem of Franklin Tuttle's) that became popular just about the time of the sunstroke scene ran like this:

For they're running in old Cammack,
The old man's now at bay;
They're bidding 'em up all 'round the room,
They're running him in to-day.
They've taken off his trousers.
And they'll take his shirt away.
They are running in old Cammack
In the morning.

"What makes that bobtail pool shake so?"
Said Reilly on the Board.
"They're short of stocks, they're short of stocks,"
The old-time broker said.
"What makes that little bear howl so?"
Said Reilly on the Board.
"His margin's slim, his margin's slim,"
The old-time broker said.

"He's sometimes right, he's sometimes right,"
Said Reilly on the Board.
"'Twas months ago, 'twas months ago,"
The old-time broker said.
"I've coppered him a score of times,"
Said Reilly on the Board.
"He's chipping out his coppers now,"
The old-time broker said.

"What's that? That's black ag'in the sky,"
Said Reilly on the Board.
"'Tis Cammack scooting up the Street,"
The old-time broker said.
"What's that that's growling overhead?"
Said Reilly on the Board.
"'Tis Cammack's cuss words passing now,"
The old-time broker said.

For they're done with old man Cammack now;
Don't you hear the old gong play?
The brokers they are marching
To their offices away.
Ho! the short-horned bulls feel jolly now,
And they'll have their beer to-day,
After running in old Cammack
In the morning.

A story of Addison Cammack, with which Wall Street is especially familiar, and which the Street insists on quoting as characteristic of the veteran's cynicism, has to do with the famous exhibition Jay Gould gave of his securities some twenty years ago. The bears were prospering, rumormongers were busy with Mr. Gould's credit, and Mr. Gould himself was in bad temper. Russell Sage and Cyrus Field in those days were the closest of Gould's associates, and the trio one morning announced that they proposed no longer to brook the shameless assaults which the bear crowd were making. Mr. Gould was going to open his box, show his securities, make clear how great a fortune he had. The performance was theatrical. Millions of dollars' worth of bonds and shares were exhibited, and most of the bear traders began to run to cover. William R. Traver found Cammack in Charley Osborne's office and (with enunciation quite free from its usual limp) he exhorted Cammack to cover, too.

"Gould's got $12,000,000 of securities, and most of them haven't even a pinhole in them; they have never been out of his hands. Instead of being broke he's got $12,000,000 right there in a lump."

"Good God!" was the Cammack response. "You don't mean to tell me that he has got that much more stuff to sell!" And to Osborne he called: "Go sell me 5,000 Manhattan and 10,000 Missouri Pacific." The market went on down, and the further it went the bigger were the Cammack sales.

Wall Street's theory, of course, is that Mr. Cammack was in a hard security market fight with the Gould coterie. In this the Street may be wrong. One day last Summer Mr. Cammack, recalling the briskness of old days, said explicitly that he had never engaged in any campaign aimed directly against Jay Gould or Gould interests, and what at the time seemed bitter antagonism was often a matter of finesse.

Probably no man was closer to Gould than was Cammack in a variety of big market deals. Early in his Wall Street career Mr. Cammack was the discoverer of the fact that an operator recognized as a vigorous bear could be of a good deal of quiet, profitable use to bulls having blocks of stock to sell. All his transactions would be naturally set down as speculative for the short account, and other traders would be inclined to buy rather than sell when such apparent short account became extended, bull oracles being meanwhile lustily engaged in predictions that bear raiders must come to grief. For Mr. Gould Mr. Cammack over and over again sold lines of stocks; and it was in one notable episode of this sort that Mr. Gould seemed fairly ablaze with indignation at Cammack's temerity, "the little man" proclaiming that the Cammack sort of attack had gone beyond all limits of endurance, and that he proposed forthwith to "come down town and hang somebody's head on the fence." Mr. Cammack was, of course, able to call Mr. Gould names, too—outside their evening conferences in a quiet room at the Windsor.

At the completion of one deal wherein the Gould-Cammack relationship had generous sweep, some genuine bad feeling did develop. Mr. Gould seemed inclined to shrug his shoulders along with insinuations which the brusque bear resented in language that was easy to understand. They avoided each other for some time, mutual friends trying vainly to heal the differences, until one day Gould sent a messenger to inquire of Mr. Cammack whether he could spare a few minutes for a little conversation during the evening. Cammack was at the Windsor on time, Mr. Gould there before him; they were together about two minutes.

"Cam, I thought I'd just like to ask you if you have any Wabash?" quoth Gould.

"Not a share," answered Cammack.

"Then, I am relieved, Cam, for I feared you had some—almost everybody has. Good night, Cam." Mr. Gould crossed the street to his home.

Cammack—to use his own description twenty years later—"walked up to the top of the Park and back again," and then awaited the opening of the stock market. The amount of Wabash he sold was big. There was a ready market for it all. Official proclamations had induced the public to believe that Wabash was gilt-edged. Grant funds had gone into Wabash issues, and conservative students of Wabash reports were enthusiastically advising the whole country to stand by and get rich.

"What is the matter with Wabash?" asked Mr. Cammack of Mr. Gould the first time he could reach him. "Is something going to happen? Is it safe to stay short in a market as strong as this?"

And the response of Mr. Gould was: "It's too bad, Cam; but I'm afraid our bookkeepers have been fooling us." Twenty-five points was about what Cammack profited.

Another occasion when Gould gave Cammack a market opportunity came when Missouri Pacific, selling substantially above par, was, in official language, "earning 11 and paying 7" per cent. dividends. Mr. Gould confided to Mr. Cammack that he was much discouraged over the property's prospects. "There won't be any more such dividends," whispered Mr. Gould, "and I am afraid the stock may have to go down a little." Mr. Cammack sold 20,000 shares that day, and the price rose two points; the next day he sold 20,000 more, and another two-point advance was scored, and on the third day he rounded out his short line by selling 10,000 more, whereupon the stock went up three or four points further. Mr. Gould told him he couldn't understand the rally, but he assured Mr. Cammack he hadn't told anybody else, of course, and he confessed that he had been himself that day greatly disturbed over the feeling that perhaps after all his friend Cammack mistrusted him; had attributed some bad motive to him, some lack of his usual candor; but what pained him still more was that he felt that maybe Cammack had gone further than just to doubt his word, and perhaps had been buying the stock instead of selling it—had been "copping" the information.

"I am short 50,000 shares!" blurted Cammack.

"Why, is that all, Cam? I supposed you would be short at least half as much as I am."

That was the last day Missouri Pacific was above par. It spent the next dozen years in going down and staying down.

The first intimacy between Gould and Cammack had to do with speculation in Erie in those brisk days when Daniel Drew and Gould and James Fisk were bucking Commodore Vanderbilt, playing tag with the courts of the State and leading Wall Street the merriest dance its history had ever known. Cammack had learned from the Gould crowd that a receivership was imminent, that S. L. M. Barlow had drawn the papers, and that the stock was in for a swift drop. He went short heavily, and in this instance, as in many another where advance information is acted upon, market punishment followed his transactions. Instead of going down the stock went up, and Cammack's friends, Osborne, Frank Work, Travers, and the rest, were very sure that he ought to take his loss and get out of the way.

"You are being fooled," they told him. "The Commodore is too big to be toyed with; he's got Gould licked, and Erie stock, you'll find, is practically cornered."

"Maybe so, maybe so," responded the unhappy short, "maybe so—but I have been up to the office and seen them turning out stock certificates by the cartload. You can back Vanderbilt if you want to, but I'm backing the printing press—and it's running by steam."

Again the curious sequel—or, at least, a sequel not too often discoverable by Mr. Gould's biographers—Mr. Gould played fair. The Erie receivership came, and the bear profit with it.

In the West Shore and Nickel Plate war times it was through Mr. Cammack that William H. Vanderbilt marketed his big holdings of Lake Shore, the selling of the bear trader being credited in the Street to the short account until long after actual deliveries were made. Mr. Vanderbilt through this device getting a figure for his stock vastly better than ever could have been obtained had one suspicion been raised that he was himself liquidating. He dealt in the utmost candor with Mr. Cammack, who for this transaction was to every intent and purpose his personal broker. They used to meet and confer daily at the Fifth Avenue office which H. K. Enos—of gold corner celebrity—established chiefly for the personal accommodation of Mr. Vanderbilt, just over the way from what was then the "new" Vanderbilt residence.

After Mr. Vanderbilt was out of his stock and could undertake with free hand the fight against competitors, he sent for Cammack one evening, and they went for a walk. From Fiftieth Street down to Madison Square, and from Madison Square back to Fiftieth Street the two walked and talked till long after midnight. The Vanderbilt spirit was aroused, the Vanderbilt plan to carry war into the enemy's camp had been determined upon. That rate war which quickly developed into a corporation fight beyond all Wall Street record was about to start. William H. Vanderbilt told Addison Cammack all about it, sought his opinion on various phases of the campaign which had been mapped out, wanted his co-operation in Wall Street. With full understanding upon Mr. Vanderbilt's part Mr. Cammack sold stocks heavily, but "the public" refused to believe that the announced rate war was serious, could last, or would do much damage. And here over again was that Cammack experience which later crystallized into the statement that in Wall Street he had never once made big profits without first having had losses confronting him. Quotations kept going up, and finally one morning he called at the Vanderbilt house on his way down town. Mr. Vanderbilt was not in. The account started on Mr. Vanderbilt's personal advice was showing a loss beyond $750,000. The situation was irksome. At Mr. Vanderbilt's home they did not know where he was, when he would return, how Mr. Cammack could reach him. Cammack proceeded down Fifth Avenue to the Windsor Hotel and addressed a note to his brokers directing them to cover his short contracts forthwith at the market, regardless of what the price might be. He stood to lose a million. But even an infliction like that looked small beside what Wall Street speculative temper was threatening, and he resolutely called a messenger. In those days messenger boys were sometimes a trifle tardy, and while Cammack stood waiting the telegraph operator behind the desk presumed to be social.

"It's too bad," said he.

Mr. Cammack grunted and moved away.

"It's too bad," persisted the telegraph operator. "It's too bad; and they say there's no hope."

The Cammack grunt was more emphatic, and still further away he moved.

"Too bad," still persisted the Western Union man. "Had you heard, Mr. Cammack, that Garfield's assassinated?"

There was no more of grunting, nor of moving away, nor any use for the messenger finally at hand. Everybody knows of the panic that followed.

It was seldom that Mr. Cammack gave acquaintances stock-market advice. One of his sayings was that "it is easy to make mistakes in Wall Street, and I make them easier than most other folks—because I have had more practice, I reckon." One of his friends who used to meet him and drive to Wall Street kept vainly alert for some market hint, until one morning he did not think it impolitic to ask just how it might be possible to make a profitable turn. Cammack did not respond. He was disturbed over the New York water supply. The newspapers had stories to the effect that it might be defective, and from the Chambers Street Ferry down to the heart of Wall Street the "man" could be induced to talk of nothing else but Croton and its virtues. But just as he left the cab he said, by way of good-bye:

"But, Joe, I guess we'll pull through: I guess our water supply is all right. I am going to sell 20,000 shares of Louisville this morning."

Slower-going people learned a little later that there was yellow fever down South.

Though it pleased Wall Street always to regard Cammack as brusque, and not infrequently uncivil, to those who knew him best he had a habit of geniality not readily surpassed. And he had a nimble wit. When a young broker muddled one of his orders, and he was asked why he did not kick, his response was:

"I am like Russell Sage; I don't kick because I had rather save the leather."

Though not much known, Mr. Cammack in the last years of his life became a pronounced bull on all things American. The Spanish war was largely his converter. "The United States commands the world henceforth," was the way he put it. He reaped big profits in the improvement of last year and the year before, being credited with taking $700,000 out of Northern Pacific common alone. The estate he leaves is larger than is popularly estimated. Apropos of his confident sentiment, here is perhaps the last business letter he ever wrote, dated around Thanksgiving:

Nov. 20, 1900.

The outlook for Mexican Central continues good. Of course we should not expect $2,000,000 increase per year on top of $17,000,000 earnings this year. (Last two years has increased about $2,000,000 per year.) It looks like a continued increase of substantial proportions. The production of silver in this country will decrease about 20 per cent. this year, and if the balance of the world does the same, (and with the increased takings of Asiatic States, which is not less than 20 per cent. increase since Jan. 1,) silver should continue to rise under these conditions as long as they continue. This will help the net very much. I don't know what the Boston managers intend to do about the interest on the first incomes, but there will certainly be several hundred thousands dollars gold surplus in the net earnings in 1900 which should be paid thereon.

The American public are turned loose in the stock market, and I now see nothing to check their onward march.

I have been very ill the first time in my life of seventy-four years, and it goes rather hard. I am now about over it, and if the weather turns good soon the doctor says that I must take a short ride. Very truly,

ADDISON CAMMACK.

During the last year of his life Mr. Cammack devoted himself exclusively to Mexican business prospects. His estate has 60,000 shares of Mexican Central stock "trusteed" for some years to come. Curious record: Bear for years on Lake Shore and Northwest and their like. At the end a bull on Mexican Central.

H. ALLAWAY.

CLERGUE SYNDICATE PLANS.

Now Building Two Large Charcoal Blast Furnaces.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 16.—Another great metallurgical development is to be undertaken in Canada at once. The Clergue syndicate, situated at the foot of Lake Superior, will erect two immense charcoal blast furnaces, each of double the size of any charcoal furnaces ever built. These will be rushed to completion, and are expected to be ready to melt ore this year. The sooner they are completed the quicker they will be able to take advantage of the Canadian bonus, which will amount to $500,000 a year for these furnaces for the first year of their operation, a sum nearly sufficient to pay for their construction

AT THE THEATRES

The Proposed Testimonial to a Great Actress Who Has Passed Her Prime.

There is talk of a testimonial to that great actress, Francesca Romana Magdalena Janauschek, who was prominent on the English-speaking stage in America from the Fall of 1870 until a few years ago; who in her prime swayed thousands by the force of her genius, and ranked in the esteem of the great multitude of occasional playgoers in American cities; those good folks who never visit the playhouse except to gee some famous star whose influence they believe to be educational as well as aesthetic, with Booth, Charlotte Cushman, and Joseph Jefferson.

Mme. Janauschek will finish her seventy-fourth year next May. She has long been out of the sight of influential playgoers, and to be out of sight with an actor is to be out of mind. She is poor and feeble. Certainly the American people owe some tribute to her, and as certainly they will pay it with enthusiasm if the opportunity is properly offered to them.

The benefit to this great dramatic artist ought to be managed by men and women, (or women and men, if "ladies first" must be the rule,) who have tact, enterprise, and pecuniary credit. Little is known as yet of the plans of the projectors of this testimonial. No announcement of the programme has been sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From the very beginning of her career Fanny Janauschek had a hard fight with fortune. No factitious circumstance ever helped her to fame. She was never, like her famous contemporary, Adelaide Ristori, pitted against a Rachel by influential but offended persons in the art world, and praised without stint.

When she came to this country in 1867 she was all but unheralded. She acted in German at the Academy of Music on the "off nights" of Maretzek's Italian opera. She was seeen as Medea, Maria Stuart, Brünnhilde, Adrienne Lecouvreur, and other personages of the classical and pseudo classical drama, and stirred the souls of a few students of the stage by her spirit and eloquence. The dignity and power of her acting in tragedy have not been equaled here since the prime of the race of tragedians of which Edwin Booth was the last representative. Ristori had beauty of presence and plastic grace which gave her the advantage of her Hungarian rival in purely classical and declamatory rôles. In such a character as Schiller's Mary Stuart, too, Janauschek could never have hoped to charm the eye as the Italian actress did, especially in the protracted scene of pathos at the close of the tragedy. But the extravagances and incongruities of Ristori's acting, in Lady Macbeth, for example, would always have been impossible to Janauschek, whose taste was sound while her sense of dramatic effect was unerring.

Augustin Daly deserved the credit of "discovering" Janauschek. He went on an exploring expedition to the old Academy on one of Maretzek's "off nights" and saw the strange Hungarian woman act Deborah in the play from which he had taken his own "Leah." He induced her to study English, and he was her manager when, three years later, in that same Academy she acted Medea, Deborah, and Lady Macbeth in the language of the land.

Upon the comparatively few who saw Fanny Janauschek in these German and English representations she made a lifelong impression. They saw a great actress in her golden prime, whose presence was imposing and inspiring though she was not beautiful; whose splendid voice was equal to the whole gamut of tragedy; with noble features, broad, sweeping gestures, statuesque poses. She charmed and thrilled them. Her Slavonic face, with its broad, low brow, high cheek bones, firm, square jaw, and lustrous, speaking eyes, vividly reflected every emotion and passion of the character she depicted. She rose easily to superb heights, and it seemed as if the defiance of Medea, the anathema of the Scottish Queen, the sacrifice of the daughter of Wotan had never before meant so much. She was tragedy incarnate. Her German speech was richly musical, varied in tone, and splendidly forcible. She never quite mastered the English inflection, but her utterance in English was always beautifully clear, and she expressed the finest shades of meaning graphically. I can recall her holding an audience of wayfarers, with their sweethearts and wives, fairly enthralled in the big Grand Opera House as recently as 1885 in the translation of "Mary Stuart." After the denunciation of her persecutor in Fotheringay Park the whole multitude rose and fairly cheered. Yet the actress was nearly sixty years old then.

I can recall, just as vividly, the thrill, the dignity of pose and gesture, the terrible earnestness of her Lady Macbeth in the "early seventies." That performance of "Macbeth," with ill-fated Walter Montgomery as the gloomy, fascinating Thane, has never been surpassed in my imagination, though the witches were guys and all the scenery shook when Macduff Studley got excited.

Janauschek's intermediate career divides itself into epochs, as the period of "Chesney Wold," when she acted all over this country in the dual rôle of Lady Dedlock, the woman of the frigid demeanor, with a furnace of remorse and sorrow in her breast, and the hot, quick-tempered, demoniac Hortense; the period of "Meg Merrilies" when she had the old stage version of "Guy Mannering" revised and put it to good use; the period of "Mother and Son" and such commonplace plays when she was in her decline. Once she was forced to act in a crasy play by eccentric Salmi Morse, in which she impersonated a lady who died and was duly buried but came to life and remarked that she was hungry.

In her time she must have made a deal of money, but she had many cruel reverses and her burden was always heavy. There should be a rousing demonstration in her favor. The money receipts at her benefit should amount to a small fortune, and she should have laurels for her honorable brow.

Another notable benefit performance now "in the air" is that arranged by Daniel Frohman for the Actors' Fund, to be given in his theatre, Daly's, the afternoon of March 1. There will be an uncommonly interesting programme introducing William H. Thompson in the character of Sir Peter Teazle in the screen scene of "The School for Scandal," in company with Hilda Spong as Lady Teazle, Guy Standing, a rising actor, as Joseph, and Charles Richman as the roysterer. Three new one-act plays, performed by public favorites of the present hour, and some songs and monologues are also in the bill.

The one new play of last week, worth calling a play, is not quite substantial enough to inspire many words in the way of review after what has already been said in its favor. "On the Quiet" is a comic piece written by Augustus Thomas and "done over" by him to fit William Collier, who is a funny fellow and theatrically gifted, and may become, in time, a comedian of eminence. There is an abundance of Mr. Thomas's wit in the text, and the plot, though wildly farcical and not strikingly original, serves to hold the fun together.

If the piece has any defect that may tend to keep it from lasting popularity it is its lack of strong feminine interest. Mr. Thomas does not often get really human women in his plays, which is a pity, for he understands men thoroughly. They say he is a good deal of a "ladies' man," too. There are five women in "On the Quiet," and the best of them is a mere sketch, and not a very convincing one.

There may be "more than a thousand" women, though in "My Lady" at the Victoria. One cannot count them. Many of them are good looking and nimble. They make the best part of the show, which is not, as yet, nearly as bright and snappy as it ought to be, though it is smarter and cleverer than some of the other extravaganzas of this season and may yet be worked up, as "1492" was, into a rousing success.

The lack of any new play, or any noteworthy change of bill in the more important theatres this week, will set the habitual play-goers hunting for novelties out of the usual field. The appearance of Miss Valerie Bergere at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "Madam Butterfly," under the personal direction of David Belasco, will, in the circumstances, attract much attention. Miss Bergere, early in the season, acted this rôle of the deserted wife, together with that of the deplorable stocking person in "Naughty Anthony," on the "circuits." She is said to be a young actress of good promise.

Another interesting incident for an off week will be Mr. Donnelly's experiment with the late Mr. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" as a stock company piece at the Murray Hill Theatre. That comic drama used to be performed only by specially selected companies, yet it ought to suit the Murray Hill company very well. Thomas Seabrooke as the Deacon, Eugene Canfield as the bad boy, R. J. Dillon as the Minister, and Isabelle Coe as the much-abused Schoolmistress were prominent in the original cast.

Sir Henry Irving lately celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of his birth. He has been drawing great crowds in his provincial tour, and in April will act Coriolanus and flutter the Volscians in the fine London playhouse associated for thirty years with his great fame.

This revival of Shakespeare's Roman tragedy will be seen in this city next Autumn. Few playgoers will have memories of former productions of "Coriolanus" to draw upon for "odorous comparisons." Only the elderly can well remember Forrest's Coriolanus in its prime. It is fully fifteen years since Salvini acted the noble Roman at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that is not one of his best-remembered impersonations, either.

After the run of "Coriolanus" at the London Lyceum Sir Henry will produce a new blank verse drama by a young author, name unknown. Charles Willeby is now writing the incidental music.

The Volscians, by the way, seem to be trying to flutter Sir Coriolanus Irving in London just now. Following The Quarterly Review's absurdly false estimate of the famous actor in its so-called review of the drama of a century, comes William Archer rating him inferior to one Lewis Waller, who has had many chances and much praise, and yet is no Irving. Some of the papers, like The Pall Mall Gazette, come out in defense of Irving against such mistaken criticism. But he needs no defense. He has done enough to secure ample recognition. He is the most popular actor of his era. The highest guerdon the greatest actor can win is popularity. Give him time, and Irving will retrieve all the ill-fortune that came to him as an ambitious and luxurious manager. But, after all, he is better off released from the petty cares and tribulations of management.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

This week has an annual holiday which never fails to crowd the theatres with audiences. An extra Washington's Birthday matinee will therefore be given in every New York theatre. No new theatrical novelties will be offered at the beginning of the week, but the continued bills present an unusually wide range of successful entertainments. The Empire Theatre Stock Company, with "Mrs. Dane's Defense," has gained another triumph at the Empire, and Joseph Wheelock, Jr., who was stricken with the grip several weeks ago, and who has been out of the cast for some time, is now back again with the company playing his original part. Only a fortnight more remains of the engagement of the musical comedy, "The Girl from Up There" at the Herald Square Theatre, and after a tour lasting until the latter part of March, the entire organization will be sent to London, where it will present the play the early part of April.

"Under Two Flags" is the current play at the Garden Theatre, and Miss Blanche Bates has an appropriate rôle in it. Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, who are really at the height of their success in "When We Were Twenty-one" at the Knickerbocker, announce that they will remain only two weeks longer at that house, and "Barbara Frietchie" has already had three weeks at the Academy of Music, and it is quite certain that it will enjoy considerable prosperity during its entire stay there. "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" continues to be the attraction at the Garrick Theatre. The success achieved by Miss Julia Marlowe in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" at the Criterion Theatre has prompted her manager to cancel all of her out-of-town contracts for the next ten months, and she will therefore play out the remaining part of the season in this city.

For the company at the Irving Place Theatre a busy week is promised. To-morrow night the first production of an old play takes place. Its title is "Der Goldbauer," ("The Goldfarmer.") It is one of the standard plays, and Mr. Conried has never been able to present it to his patrons. It has two exceptionally strong parts, and Mr. Conried was induced by Miss Ada Merito and Herr Carl Emmerich to revive the play. It will be repeated on Tuesday night. On Wednesday evening Miss Hedwig Lange will have a benefit, and she has chosen Sardou's "Fedora," which will be cast with nearly the entire company. "Fedora" will be repeated on Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinée as well as Saturday evening. An extra matinée will be given on Washington's Birthday, and Moser's comedy "Ultimo" will be given at popular prices. Mary Mannering and "Janice Meredith" pass into their final week at Wallack's, where the company has enjoyed a great deal of attention. "Garrett O'Magh" is continued at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where Chauncey Olcott has caught the fancy of people who are fond of Irish melody. Henry Miller's management will terminate his engagement at the Lyceum Theatre next Saturday night.

"On the Quiet" is the newest of the farces to score a success, and once more the Madison Square Theatre is in the foremost ranks of fashionable playh uses. The new Clyde Fitch play, "Lovers' Lane," is having great prosperity at the Manhattan. It has every element of popularity, blending wit, humor, sentiment, and satire, and has the advantage of a very fine cast and beautiful scenic pictures. "In the Palace of the King" is continued indefinitely at the Theatre Republic. It seems to have settled down for a steady run. The popularity and prosperity of "Florodora" continue to increase with every performance, and this merry musical comedy will soon enter upon the fifth month of its run at the Casino. The one hundredth performance occurs Tuesday night, and appropriate souvenirs will be distributed to celebrate the occasion. "Vienna Life" enters upon its fifth week at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow evening. Several new musical numbers have been added to the opera, consisting of a new and pretty dance in the first act for the milliners, and a very good topical song for Raymond Hitchcock and chorus in the second act entitled "They Gave Me a Medal for That." The current extravaganza, "My Lady," is the attraction at the Victoria. The most famous wax group at the Eden Musée, and, in fact, in the world, is "The Rulers of the World." During the past week it has been entirely rearranged, and all the members of it appear in new costumes. In addition to the figures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, new figures have been added of President Diaz of Mexico and Emperor William. New moving pictures will be shown hourly during the week.

The changed bills of the week will bring back to this city William H. Crane in "David Harum" at the Harlem Opera House, when the production will be the same as seen at the Garrick Theatre. The young Irish comedian Andrew Mack will present his new military melodrama "The Rebel" at the Metropolis, while Manager Donnelly of the Murray Hill Theatre will revive Hoyt's play, "A Midnight Bell." The American will give its patrons Steele Mackaye's drama of English life, "Hazel Kirke." At the Third Avenue Theatre the melodrama of night life in lower New York entitled "The White Rat" will be the attraction. Joseph Arthur's latest play, "Lost River," will be presented at the Grand Opera House.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

At the continuous theatres the only attraction of any particular moment this week will be the revival of David Belasco's fantasy of Japanese life entitled "Madame Butterfly" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. With its beautiful scenic and light effects vaudeville has finally claimed this play, which will be presented under the direction of Mr. Belasco. Miss Valerie Bergere and Rankin Duvall will have the rôles of Cho-cho-San and Lieut. Pinkerton. Typical vaudeville features are plentiful, some of which include Hilda Thomas in her new skit, "The Lone Star"; Shean and Warren in "Quo Vadis Upside Down," Ed Latell, musical comedy; Ed Favor and Edith Sinclair in "The McQuires"; Hill and Hull, and others. The Jean Marcel living pictures and bas-reliefs have been moved from Broadway to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, and a new series will be shown this week. Adelaide Herrmann, the queen of magic, will be seen in "A Night in Japan." Other features are Harry Howard's ponies, the Bassett-Marshall quartet, Janet Melville, and Evie Stetson. At the East Fifty-eighth Street house there are Ivan Tschernoff's dogs, a collection of wonderfully trained animals. Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur as dramatic stars will present "A Bird and a Bottle," a new comedietta, and the comedy numbers include Harry Watson's comedy company in "The Two Flats," Kitty Mitchell, a comedienne; the Bison City Quartet, singers; Alf Grant, monologue; Tenley and Simonds, funny Irishmen. Johnstone Bennett will be the feature in the Harlem house, and she will offer a sketch called "A Quiet Evening at Home." Others in the bill will be the Juggling Johnsons, clever club swingers; Mlle. Chrissina's monkeys, dogs, and cats; the Tobins, Paulinetti and Piquo; Naomi Ethardo, and Riley and Hughes.

The art studies at Keith's have proved extremely popular. The examples "Morning," "Dawn," "Youth and Love," and "A Visit to the Art Gallery" excite great admiration; the rustic and sentimental pictures "Waiting," "First a Kiss," and "The Return" are remarkably beautiful in landscape effect, as well as in the posing of the figures. The vaudeville bill will include Matthews and Harris in Will M. Cressy's "Adam the Second," Genaro and Bailey, in their cake walk; Ryan and Richfield, in "The Headless Man"; Winton, the ventriloquist; Merritt and Murdock, in "A Friend in Need"; Torcat, a famous French grotesque, and some bull terriers that have been trained to perform remarkable acrobatic feats.

"After Office Hours," a new sketch, will be presented at the New York to-morrow night. The principal characters will be portrayed by Dan McAvoy, H. Prince, Mamie Gilroy, Pat Rooney, and Jessie May. Besides "The Giddy Throng," the spectacular ballet, "The Devil's Dance," and an olio including Fred Niblo, Emma Carus, Edna Aug, and Mayme Gehrue will be seen.

A bright and interesting vaudeville entertainment has been arranged by Hurtig & Seamon for this week, and includes Press Eldridge, Bert Coote and company, in a sketch called "A Supper for Two"; the two Lamonts, acrobats; Midgley and Carlisle, the Four Rentons, Josephine Sabel, Three Rackett Brothers, and Keough and Ballard.

A troupe of Algerian native dancers and entertainers will form the headline in the bill at Huber's Museum during the week. The troupe is known as La Belle Rosa Company of Oriental Dancers. Kate Dark, the Georgia Magnetic Lady, has scored a big success, and will be continued for at least another week. Prof. Hermann, the German Hercules, and champion weight lifter, will be another prominent attraction, while others in the bill will be Max Wexhsler, bag puncher and poser; Sig. Panahasika's troupe of trained birds; Prof. Crolius and his talking dog; Allen's Punch and Judy, and a number of others. In the theatre, the usual double company of vaudeville people will be seen.

The Hashim Brothers' programme announced for the present week will include Henry Lee, Ezra Kendall, Hallen and Fuller. Jess Dandy, and Elfie Fay will be found on the same bill with O'Brien and Havel, the Wartenburg Brothers, Grant and Grant, Bessie Taylor Hickey, Le Paige Sisters, La Belle Nevo, a new spectacular danseuse and others. The week's attraction at the Dewey Theatre will be Weber's "Dainty Duchess" company, which will offer an olio in addition to a burlesque. At the Lion Palace the programme will have Marsh and Jartella, Eddie Leslie, Morrell and Evans, the Tossings, Signor Montclair, and many others.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Theatrical stock, which was depressed by the fortnight of mourning, is rising on the prospects that the King will give an impetus to the revival of old-time gayeties so soon as the official period of mourning has expired. Several new theatres are projected or building.

Manager Lowenfeld to-morrow will give a housewarming at the Apollo Theatre, which will be opened with Lederer's "Belle of Bohemia" company. There will be a notable gathering of actors, authors, and critics.

The promised event of the week is George Alexander's production of Haddon Chambers's "The Awakening."

"Twelfth Night" continues to draw at Tree's Theatre. The staging is exceedingly rich—almost equal to Daly's best Shakespearean pictures.

OPERA BY COLUMBIA STUDENTS

University Men Will Begin a Series of Productions To-morrow Night.

The students of Columbia University will give another series of productions of their annual college opera during the week beginning to-morrow. Ever since the days of the original "Columbia Strollers" these yearly performances have attracted considerable attention, not only among the graduates or students of the college, but among society folk as well. This year "Princess Bood" is to be presented. The score is the work of George Sanford Parsons of Brooklyn, leader of the University Glee Club, and the books and lyrics are by Mr. Parsons, with Adrian Russell Allen as collaborator. The plot deals with the trouble of one King Hotstuff II., who has many adversities not only in war, but in his domestic life also. Comedy predominates, and will be supplied by R. Hoguet, in the character of Tookikerchoocha, and J. S. Buhler, in the character of Princess Florence.

Both the male and female parts will be assumed by men. The opera gives opportunity also for a number of catchy songs and choruses, notably among them "Mistress Nell," "A Penny for Your Thoughts," "Cidy," and "We Never Do Such Things as That To-day."

The cast, which includes a number of players from Columbia's successful football team of last Fall, and several from the Glee Club and the university chorus, is as follows: King Hotstuff, H. S. M. Ross; Tookikerchoocha, R. Hoguet; Bernard, H. S. Harrington; A. Woodby-Actor, H. T. Spence; MacDuffy, J. W. Spencer; Hochstein, W. S. Blum; Sheriff Feegrabber, W. H. Adams; Rudolph, G. Middleton; Cedric, R. C. Gaige; General Coxey, C. A. Wright; Princess Florence, J. S. Buhler; Annabel, T. T. Savage; Clatice, G. Hunting; Elfrida, R. Wolfe, and Madelene, J. P. Adams.

Concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

There will be a concert, with Mme. Nordica, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Mr. Bjorksten, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Feb. 19 at 3 o'clock, for the benefit of St. John's Kindergarten.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Miss Breval, Mme. Nordica, and Some Points in Vocal Method.

The week which has just come to an end was one of the most active of a very busy musical season. At the Opera House, in which the largest share of public absorption is centred, the week was originally intended to be one of celebration of the genius of Meyerbeer. "Les Huguenots" was offered to a small audience on Wednesday night and "L'Africaine" was to have been brought forward on Friday. Unfortunately for Meyerbeer, Miss Breval, who was to have sung Zuleika in the second work, was indisposed, and Boito's "Mefistofele" had to be substituted. Meanwhile some curious persons were wondering if Mme. Nordica, who used to be regarded as a pretty competent representative of the Indo-African queen, had forgotten the rôle. Possibly she was unwilling to appear as a substitute, but having no information on this point, I am compelled to doubt that such was the case; for in all my observation of opera singers I have never seen one less afflicted with megalocephalia than she. Certain secrets of the prison house are not revealed, but I suspect that Miss Breval has the promise of the astute manager that she shall have the first appearances here in the rôles of Valentine and Zuleika and in some other parts.

Miss Breval is a peculiar person, and she has delighted some patrons of the house while she has bitterly disappointed others. Opinions about her are curiously divided. A leading theatrical manager, who had seen her in "Le Cid," spoke to me enthusiastically of her acting. He was impressed by her expressive arms and her large gestures. These made precisely the same impression on me at her first appearance, but when I discovered that her entire stock of acting consisted of these arms and the same three of four poses I lost faith in her powers as an actress. The monotony of her pictorial work is inexplicable, for she surely has a dramatic temperament. The trouble seems to be that she pours all her temperamental warmth into an injudicious strain upon her voice, which becomes harsh and strident under the ordeal. If she were only an artistic singer, she might be a vital force in the company. But her vocal method produces disagreeable results, as all faulty method does.

This word "method" seems to contain some mystery to the ordinary reader. It ought not to. The aim of all vocal method is the production of a pure, warm, beautiful, carrying tone. This tone must be preserved in all passages. When singers do not produce that kind of tone or lose control of it except in the easiest cantabile measures, then there is something wrong with the method. When critics find fault with the singer's method, it is because the results are bad. It is by hearing the results, just as any one else can, that the critic tells that there is something wrong. If he is skilled in the art of song, he can tell what it is, but any hearer ought to be able to tell when a singer's method is bad, though perhaps unable to point out the precise nature of the fault.

Miss Breval's faults were noted in these columns at her first appearance. Further observation of her work has not changed the opinion then expressed. She uses too much French vibrato and she scoops at too many of her tones. Furthermore, she employs the French method of tone emission, which favors an undue straining of the muscles of the throat and leads to a pinched quality of tone. If Miss Breval would think less about her throat and more about her lungs and diaphragm when she is singing she would get better results. But she will not change her method at this period of her career. She has had too much public success.

Many persons think that Miss Breval is a remarkable beauty. This question, of course, belongs to the art department, and cannot be settled here. I pause only to record the fact that there are quite as many others who think that Miss Breval is positively plain, not to say ugly. And thus does the war wage over a French soprano, admittedly not of the first rank.

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Mme. Nordica's recent appearance as Isolde revived the lively controversy between her supporters and those of Miss Ternina. Here again enters a question which professional comment is not required to decide. Indeed, it is one of the things about which this writer takes no concern to himself. I do not care a rap which of them is the greater artist. The only question that concerns me is whether either or both present a convincing impersonation. Both of them do so. One accentuates certain traits of Isolde more than the other. Each gives something that the other does not. Each offers a beautiful and carefully detailed composition of the character. Why should we quarrel as to which is the greater? If it were in my power to decide such a matter for operagoers, I would not do it, because the American habit would at once assert itself. Having decided which was the better, we would all refuse to accept the other at all.

One thing ought to be said right here about Mme. Nordica. Her vocal method enables her to sing all sorts of rôles year after year and to retain the power, freshness, and vibrancy of her voice. Those who heard her ringing high tones in Isolde must have realized that all talk about Wagner's music ruining the voice is nonsense. On this point I have recently seen some very sensible remarks in characteristic English by an experienced teacher, Mme. Luisa Cappiani. Here they are:

The decline or loss of voice may be ascribed somewhat to Richard Wagner's music, by the facility of its vocal execution. Its lengthy recitatives may be considered difficult for declamation, but there is no difficulty whatever in rendering his rôles, which are entirely devoid of artistic floriture, of runs and trills. These must be acquired by physiological dexterity. After long study and practice the voice becomes elastic and flexible, and with the proper emission of tone is able to express the softest tenderness of emotion, as well as fire and passion of the soul, without becoming hoarse. As there are no physiological difficulties in Wagner's music, every musical young girl possessing a good voice may be drilled in Wagner's rôles in a very short time, but not having gone through a good school of singing, and not having the proper emission, making the forte passages by pressing the muscles of the throat, and, with the heavy orchestration, they think they are compelled, instead of singing, to shout in order to be heard—the loss of voice is the natural consequence. At the beginning this shouting has some effect, the beauty of the young, fresh voice covering all defects. The singer makes a success—but not for a long time. Without conscientious and skillful culture of the voice, this organ comes to grief, not by Wagner's fire and passion, but by lack of vocal education, the training of which gives to the singer the capability to infuse into his voice such sound colors which the intelligence of the moment demands, for depth of soul, tenderness, fire, and passion, without screaming. With this artistic singing psychology receives its full rights, and it is this which was Wagner's intention.

Ah, that pressing of the muscles of the throat to get a large sound! Why will they do it, when it means ruin of the voice? The little boys out in the street, screaming to one another in their games, do not do it because they instinctively obey nature, not yet having cultivated bad habits and strayed away from her. But how many professional singers there are who have deliberately practiced vicious tone production! How many lovely voices have been sacrificed to the foolish desire to get before the public quickly, without going through the sound training of the good old Italian school!

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

Monday.—"Lucia di Lammermoor," Mme. Melba, Mr. Campanari, Mr. Journet, and Mr. Saleza, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mmes. Gadski and Homer, Messrs. Scotti and Cremonini.

Wednesday.—"Die Meistersinger," Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Jean de Reszke, Bispham, Bertram, and others.

Friday.—"Tosca," Mme. Ternina, Messrs. Cremonini, Scotti, Dufriche, and Bars.

Saturday Afternoon.—"Lohengrin," Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Bertram and Mühlmann.

Saturday Evening.—"Les Huguenots," Mmes. Breval, Homer, and Adams, Messrs. Saleza, Plançon, Journet, and Sizes.

The usual weekly concert to-night will be devoted to the memory of Verdi, and his great Manzoni requiem will be performed. The solo singers will be Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Saignac and Plançon. The entire chorus and orchestra will be employed, and Mr. Mancinelli will conduct.

NOTES OF MUSICAL DOINGS.

Harriet Cady will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of March 6.

The Women's String Orchestra Society will give its second concert, at Mendelssohn Hall, at 3:15 P. M. to-morrow. The soloists will be Mme. Schumann-Heink of the opera and Anna Otten, violinist.

David Bispham announces his second recital, in Mendelssohn Hall, Friday afternoon, March 1, when he will sing a new cycle of songs by Arthur Somervell, words being selections from Tennyson's "Maud," besides which the programme will include compositions by Purcell, Handel, Loewe, Franz Verdi, and a group of old Irish folksongs.

David Ffrangcon-Davies, baritone; Josef Weiss, pianist, and Hugo Becker, 'cellist, will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Friday, at 3 P. M. Messrs. Weiss and Becker will play Brahms's F major sonata; the former will be heard in some of his own compositions, and so will the latter. Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies will sing songs by Schubert and Loewe.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will come to town again this week. The programmes:

CARNEGIE HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

Beethoven...Overture to "Fidelio," in E major, op. 72.
Liszt.....Concerto for pianoforte, No. 1, in E flat major.
Loeffler.....Symphonic Poem, "The Death of Tintagiles," (after the drama by M. Maeterlinck,) for orchestra and two viole d'amour obbligate, (MS.)
Berlioz.....Fantastic Symphony, No. 1, in C major, op. 16, A.
Soloist—Miss Adele Aus der Ohe.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 23.

Brahms.....Academic Festival Overture, op. 80.
Beethoven....Concerto for violin, in D major, op. 61.
Cadenzas by Mr. Kreisler.
Saint-Saens..Symphony No. 3, in C minor, with organ.
Mr. Wallace Goodrich at the organ.
Soloist—Mr. Fritz Kreisler.

Mr. Bauer's Recitals.

Harold Bauer, the pianist, will give two recitals at Mendelssohn Hall, one on Feb. 21 and another on Feb. 26, at 3 P. M. The programme of the first one is as follows: Sonata in B minor, Chopin; prelude and fugue, No. 3, in D flat, Bach; capriccio in B minor, Brahms; two caprices, Sinding; etude in F minor, Liszt; prelude, chorale, and fugue, César Franck, and fasschingsschwank, Schumann.

The Bendix Quartet.

The Bendix Quartet will give the second of their series of concerts on Monday evening, Feb. 18, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Waldorf-Astoria, when they will have the assistance of Mr. Herman Hans Wetzler, the celebrated pianist. The programme, which is unusually attractive, consists of quartet in A minor, Schubert; trio in E flat, Opus 70, No. 2, Beethoven, and quartet in E minor, "Aus meinem Leben," Smetana.

The Strauss Tour.

Herr Eduard Strauss and his Viennese Orchestra left America yesterday by the Koenigen Luise for Bremen. The turnée of the orchestra has been in every way successful, especially in the Far West. The orchestra has visited over 100 cities and given 150 concerts. Beginning at the Waldorf-Astoria on Oct. 20 last and ending Feb. 11 at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Strauss has showed his power in the number of return dates he has played, at all of which he had large and enthusiastic audiences. Of course the favorite waltz was the beautiful "Blue Danube," but the new "Vienna Life" waltz ran the "Danube" very close for popularity, and may be said to have taken a firm hold of the American people. Herr Strauss attributes the success of "Vienna Life" to its beauty of melody and novelty, and he has signified his intention of playing the waltz in Germany for the rest of the year. "Vienna Life" can be heard nightly at the Broadway Theatre.

The Leipsic Philharmonic.

The first American tour of the Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra is now booked to embrace all of the leading cities of the United States and Canada, as far West as St. Louis. The tournée is to last only about sixty days, but the interest that the bringing of this orchestra to America is creating is becoming so widespread that the demand for dates is beginning to exceed the original time limit. San Francisco and the Western coast generally is making a strong bid for a chance to hear this organization, and so it is barely possible that the tour will be extended as far as the Pacific Coast. The New York appearances of this orchestra will be strictly limited to three concerts to be given at Carnegie Hall March 1, 3, and 10.

Liszt Monument Concert.

The concert in aid of the fund to erect a Liszt monument in Weimar, projected by Richard Burmeister, the pianist, will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M. The programme will consist of Liszt compositions. Mr. Burmeister, an excellent artist, will play the variations on the basso continuo of the Crucifixus of Bach's B minor mass, the transcriptions of Mendelssohn's "On Song's Pinions," and the spinning chorus from "The Flying Dutchman," the sonata in B minor, the "Benediction de Dieu dans las Solitude," the valse impromptu in A flat, and the "Fester Carnival." Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing "Ueber all Gipfelin est Ruh'," "Es muss ein Wunderbares sein," "Der du vom Himmel komsst," and "The Three Gypsies."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Elita Proctor Otis, Antoinette Ashton, Amy Lee, Lizzie May Ulmer, Jennie Reifurth, George Osborne, Maurice Drew, and Reginald Cardova have been engaged for the principal rôles in the new play of the "Human Spiders," a melodramatic production, which will open its season on March 18.

Business Manager W. N. Lawrence of Daly's and the Lyceum Theatre, who was taken seriously ill with pneumonia about four weeks ago, has recovered sufficiently to be taken to Lakewood, where his physicians have advised him to remain for at least a month before attempting to resume his duties.

Gertrude Atherton, the authoress, sailed from this city yesterday for the Island of Nevas, in the West Indies, where she expects to spend considerable time. During her stay in that country she will write a novel based on the life of Alexander Hamilton, which will be dramatized for the stage and produced in this city next season.

Manager Bruce Edwards of the Kelcey-Shannon company, has secured for his stars a dramatization of L'Abbe Prevost's French novel, "Manon Lescaut," made by Theodore Burt Sayer, which will be produced in St. Louis early in March, and it will probably be presented in this city at a prominent Broadway Theatre before the end of the month.

After Miss Julia Marlowe concludes her season with the present play, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," she will retire for a few weeks' rest at Highmount, her villa, in the Catskills. She intends to return to the Criterion next Autumn with this same play, and during the following Winter she may appear in a few of the larger cities which have not as yet been visited by her.

Burton Holmes will begin his fourth annual series of daily Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre on Monday of next week, his subject being "The Edge of China." This lecture will be repeated on Tuesday afternoon at Daly's, and again on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in Mendelssohn Hall, at 8:30. These lectures will continue for five weeks, the other subjects being "Moki Land," "The Paris Exposition," "The Wonders of Thessaly and The Olympian Games," and "Oberammergau," one subject being given each week four times.

It has been definitely decided to send the musical comedy company now appearing in "The Girl From Up There" to London this season. The organization will practically remain intact, with few changes, and number about eighty people, the largest company in numbers that has ever been sent abroad from this city. The production will be made in English metropolis, under Charles Frohman's direction, about the middle of April. After concluding its engagement at the Herald Square Theatre on March 2, the play will be presented in Brooklyn the following Monday, and arrangements are now under way for the company to appear at another theatre in this city for a fortnight prior to its departure for England.

Richard Mansfield completed an engagement of five weeks in Chicago last night, presenting his production of "Henry V." uninterruptedly to crowded houses. He had to extend the time twice. This is a record for Shakespeare and never before in that city has one of the great dramatist's plays run for anywhere near this length of time. The receipts for "Henry V." were unprecedented even by Mansfield's own record in other successes. He returns East again, breaking the trip with a week in Cleveland, and will play Baltimore March 4, Philadelphia March 11, Washington March 18, Brooklyn March 25, and open his Boston engagement Easter Monday, April 8. Thus far Mansfield has appeared in only six cities.

Daly's Theatre stage will be busy all next week with the many rehearsals for the Actors' Fund benefit March 1. Miss Mary Mannering is rehearsing her one-act play with Mrs. Whiffen and Dorothy Tennant. The Twelfth Night Club is rehearsing Grant Stewart's skit, "An Appeal to the Muses," with Amelia Bingham, Blanche Bates, May Robson, Minnie Dupree, Bijou Fernandez, and other prominent Twelfth Night Club actresses. In addition to this Capt. Marshall's comedy, "The Shades of Night," said to be one of the most effective one-act plays the Actors' Fund benefit has yet had, which is to be played by William Courtenay, Grant Stewart, Alison Skipworth, and Cecilia Loftus, is being got ready. In addition to this, Beatrice Herford, De Wolf Hopper, and the Florodora Sextet are to be contributed, and "The School for Scandal" scene also comes in for its first rehearsal, with William Thompson, Charles Richman, Guy Standing, (and Miss Hilda Spong.

Musical Union's Initiation Fee $100.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union, which is the largest organization of musicians in the United States, announced yesterday that it has raised its initiation fee from $20 to $100. This action was taken last week at a stormy meeting of the organization. The leaders in the movement to increase the fee said that it was absolutely necessary. New York, they said, had been looked on as an El Dorado for musicians, and they came flocking to it from all parts of the country. The result was a perilous competition. Secretary Mitthauer of the union said yesterday that the union has now a membership of 3,200.

A Practical Letter.

NEW YORK, February 16th, 1901.

To Every Owner of a Piano:

DEAR SIR OR MADAM:—At the time you purchased your piano, would you not gladly have paid a reasonable advance for the same instrument if besides being used as a piano in the regular way, it could have been arranged so as to enable you to play, without a moment's practice, any selection you might desire?

Wonderful as it may seem this can be done *now* without altering your piano in the slightest degree.

The Pianola is the means which makes it possible. The Pianola looks like a small cabinet, and has felt-covered fingers which strike the notes for you.

By its purchase you and each member of your family can play without knowing one note from another any piece of music, Classical, Rag-time, Popular, Sacred or Operatic.

The music may be rendered in this way with as much expression as it is possible to obtain with the human fingers.

If this interests you, we will be glad to give you our most courteous attention if you will visit our warerooms at any time it may suit your convenience, even should your call be prompted by mere curiosity.

Respectfully yours,

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY.

Pianola in use with Grand Piano.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 W. 23d St., N. Y. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WIRE STRAND FOR NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

It Will Probably Be Strung Across in About a Week.

Then the First Foot Bridge Will Be Completed and the Work of Cable Construction Rushed.

The first strand of wire to be strung across the East River on the new bridge from anchorage to anchorage is ready. Engineer William Hildenbrand of the Roebling Company, which has charge of the cable construction, said yesterday that the wire could be shipped to this city from Trenton on a few hours' notice, and the work of placing it in position could be quickly done. It is expected that within a week the order to string the wire will be given. Platforms are being constructed on the towers for the work

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

Abelard and Heloise.

Abelard and Heloise,
Ne'er were lovers like to these
Flying in the face of fate,
Ground beneath the heel of hate,
Constant to the latest breath,
With a faith defying death,
Deeper than unsounded seas—
Abelard and Heloise.

Abelard and Heloise
Drained Love's chalice to the lees,
Loved and sorrowed, laughed and wept,
Tempest-torn and passion-swept;
Now they dream away the days,
In the peaceful Père La Chaise,
Sleeping there beneath the trees—
Abelard and Heloise.
—ROBERT LOVEMAN, in The Critic.

The Queen and Mendelssohn.

From The Athenaeum.

Mendelssohn's two visits to Buckingham Palace in 1842 (June 20 and July 9) were fully described by the composer in writing to his mother, and his interesting account, to which reference has often been made, shows how thoroughly he was appreciated both by the Queen and the Prince Consort. It was at the second visit that he obtained permission to dedicate his "Scotch" symphony to her Majesty. The Queen and the Prince were present five years later at the second of the three performances of "Elijah" at Exeter Hall under the composer's direction, and it was on that occasion that the Prince wrote in Mendelssohn's programme-book that he was "a second Elijah, faithful to the worship of true Art, though encompassed by the idolaters of Baal." Before Mendelssohn left London he played at Buckingham Palace for two hours, in presence of the Queen and Prince Albert only. And a week later he went to bid farewell to his royal friends—and, as it proved, a last farewell.

Napoleon's Evil Eye.

Goldwin Smith in The Atlantic.

Lord Russell, when the present writer questioned him about Napoleon's look, said, and emphatically repeated, that there was something very evil in his eye. He added that the eye flashed at an allusion to the excitement of war as contrasted with the dullness of Elba. A feature in the character which perhaps has hardly been enough noticed, was a sheer lust of war, and especially of battles, the emotions of which Napoleon seems to have owned, were agreeable to him. It appears not improbable that this had a share, together with his insatiable ambition and his political need of glory, in launching him on his mad invasion of Russia, for which it is difficult to assign any political purpose, as he refused to restore the kingdom of Poland.

Another feature not much noticed in Napoleon's character is his classicism. In his early days he had employed his garrison leisure partly in reading Roman history; and instead of being repelled he had been fascinated by the presentation of the Roman Empire in Tacitus. We see the result in his Eagles, his Legion of Honor, his political nomenclature, and the general cast of his political institutions. Perhaps the image of the Roman Empire as a model for reproduction floated vaguely before his mind as it does before those of our Imperialists at the present day. A grosser anachronism, it is needless to say, there could not be than an attempt to impose on the European family of living nations anything like the yoke imposed by Rome on a set of conquered provinces in which national spirit was extinct.

Persian Fanaticism.

From Harper's Weekly.

The Persian's imagination is one of his strongest characteristics, and it has found full play in his religion. When he split with his Turkish brother over who should be successor to Mohammed, he did it with the fanatical enthusiasm with which he does everything—except tell the truth. The offspring of Fatima were henceforth the sacred embodiments to him, and when the Turks and Arabs with almost equal fervor disposed of the Imams by various methods of murder held to be polite in those days the schism was complete. The gulf between Shiite and Sumite was fixed for all time. It has never narrowed. To this day in periods of stress between the sects, the Persian accounts it a greater virtue to have killed one Sunni than a whole company of Christians, and his conduct at all times, whether in war or business, shows at what value he holds the Christian.

The cultivation of this religious tension, century after century, has wrought upon the Persian temperament like a corrosive acid. To the original formulae he has tacked on horrors and deprivation, hunger and laceration, enough to make an ordinary savage turn pale. I have seen gentlemen of Indian tribes, shaken by spiritual grief, cry like infants over the atonement service at the Burning of the White Dog, and listened to some touching ululations at ceremonials in the uplands of Mexico. Even the colored camp meeting has its tearful side; but the Persians' doings in memory of what happened to the Imams make these seem like children's troubles.

The Last Irish Wolf.

From The Spectator.

Ireland was much infested with wolves, down to a period comparatively recent. That noble dog, the Irish wolfhound, has been bred from remote times for their destruction. Lord William Russell records in his diary that in 1596 he and Lady Russell went wolf hunting at Kilmainham—quite close to the capital! In 1710 a presentment was made in County Cork for destroying the beasts, and Macaulay quotes a poem published in 1719 to prove that they were quite common in Munster at that time. A writer in The Dublin Penny Magazine was acquainted with an old man whose mother remembered that many wolves were slain in Wexford about 1730-40; and he cites a popular tradition that the last wolf was killed in the Wicklow Mountains in 1770. The same writer narrates some interesting circumstances relating to the slaughter of the last wolves of Tyrone. It appears that the people of those parts were much troubled by two wolves, who committed great ravages upon their flocks. A reward was offered, and a noted hunter, Rory Carragh, sent for. He agreed to attempt the destruction of the beasts. There was a large stone-built sheepfold which the marauders were accustomed to visit, and thither Carragh repaired at midnight, accompanied only by a boy twelve years of age and two wolfhounds. "Now," said Carragh to the boy, "as the two wolves usually enter the opposite extremities of the sheepfold at the same time, I must leave you and one of the dogs to guard this one while I go to the other. He steals with all the caution of a cat; nor will you hear him, but the dog will, and positively will give him the first fall; if therefore you are not active when he is down, to rivet his neck to the ground with this spear, he will rise up and kill both you and the dog. So good-night." "I'll do what I can," said the little boy, as he took the spear from the wolf-hunter's hand. Carragh departed for his own station, and the boy, entering the inclosure, crouched down within the gate with the dog beside him. The cold and darkness affected the child so much that soon, in spite of his danger, he dozed off into stupor. He was roused by the roar of the great dog as he bounded upon the wolf that was stealing by. The hound flung his enemy upon the ground, and so held him for an instant. Then the boy drove his spear with a good will through the wolf's throat, just as Carragh returned, bearing the head of the other.

Dean Stanley's Idea of Music.

From "Reminiscences of Oxford," by the Rev. W. Tuckwell.

Hearing Jenny Lind one day sing "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," he told her that she had given him an idea of what people mean by music. Only once before, he said, the same feeling had come over him, when, in front of the palace at Vienna he had heard a tattoo performed by 400 drummers.

Quotations.

From Longman's.

The first thought is apt to be that quotation is a mark of senility or enslavement—the senility not of a man, but a literature, the enslavement of one literature to another. As the graybeard lives in the past, feeds on the doings of his youth, so—we think—should an exhausted literature depend on its past achievements; and as the eyes of a maiden look unto the hand of her mistress, so should an imitative culture confess its inferiority. But English literature was neither effete nor slavish in Milton's day, and a page or two of the "Paradise Lost," echo-haunted of many tongues, suffice to correct the notion.

The truth is that quotation, material or formal, as appeal to authority or as ornament, is almost universal, and that not only in literature. We see it in its simplest form in common speech, where, setting aside for a moment the argumentative use, it is due to the desire not to say the thing you have to say in the plain way; it is so dull to call a spade a spade; and it is so easy for the commonplace man to forget that he is commonplace by cultivating a little eccentricity in speech; Pistol and Nym were great men and eternal types; we are puny men and mere individuals; but the impulse which dictated their words is alive in us; that same impulse makes the cultivated wrap his meaning in irony, and if it makes the man in the street say "What, ho!" as he meets you, and "So long" as he leaves you, what is he doing but quoting from the melodrama and the navy? Next year he will quote from something else on the same occasions.

English Girls of To-day.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Ten years ago very few girls rode in the Park, unattended by a groom, or drove in a cab or hansom alone. They were not allowed to dine out, or pay country visits by themselves, and certainly no girl, except those who lived in the sacred precincts of Belgravia, (and never beyond,) was allowed to take a walk without some sort of chaperon. Ten years ago a girl always came back to her mother after every dance. She would have been viewed with grave displeasure if she frequented shady corners, or "sat out" with her partners, and she was always within call when a tired mother wished to go home, and no correspondence between two young people of the opposite sex would have been allowed, even under the most searching maternal scrutiny. Absolute deference was paid to the maternal opinion on questions affecting the character or choice of friends, or the general conduct of life, and from her verdict there was no appeal.

Four Legs and Two Legs.

Major Henry A. Greene in The Forum.

The most successful wolf-killer the writer has ever known used two dogs, a greyhound and a bulldog. The greyhound possessed mobility, but could not kill a wolf alone. He could circle about the animal and hold him at bay until his slower ally, the bulldog, arrived upon the scene and promptly dispatched the foe. The bulldog was the infantry of that combination. It might be argued that one dog possessing the speed of the hound and at the same time the killing power of the bulldog might have been used to accomplish the result. True, but that kind of dog was not available; and in the matter of troops I am of the opinion that it is hardly possible to make a force of mounted infantry that can do the work as well, as economically, and as decisively as a combined force of foot and mounted troops. The great number of horses required, the vastly increased expense, counting first cost, subsequent remounts, forage, saddlery, shoeing, etc., the extra transportation for forage, field forges, &c. —these are all arguments against the excessive use of this force. The additional stomach incident to mounting the erstwhile foot soldier is a capacious one, requiring each day about eight times the weight and many times the bulk of food supplied his rider. This adds very materially to the amount to be transported in the trains. That an army travels on its stomach is equally true of horse and man, and the odds are in favor of the man for endurance under conditions of shortage for both, as has been demonstrated in some of the plains work of our own army.

The Reason for High-Speed Railway Travel.

From The Engineering Magazine.

Turn and twist the problem round and round about to ever so great an extent, it will unavoidably resolve itself into the conclusion that there is no fixed rate of speed that is in itself an ideal; that the paying rate depends, and must needs always depend, upon the particular circumstances and requirements of each line, and that no hard and fast rule can be laid down on the subject that will be applicable to every case. The one rule which is of universal application is that it will pay to run on any line at any speed that attracts or retains or improves profitable traffic. If this should involve augmented consumption of fuel and larger working expenses under other heads, what matter, if the outlay yield a profitable return? Is it conceivable that the Atlantic City fliers would be timed year by year at their unprecedented booked speed, unless experience had shown that such exceptional speed paid, or had the probable potentiality of paying? Is it a mere coincidence that the fastest railway in Europe, the Northern of France, pays to its fortunate shareholders dividends of 15 to 17½ per cent., or that the two slowest railways in Britain have drifted into such a ghastly mess that their position and methods are constantly characterized in the public press as "The Great Railway Scandal"? I cannot think so. My experience convinces me that where you find consistently high speed, there also you find, as a rule, better permanent way, better rolling stock, higher efficiency, and—their concomitants—less proportionate cost of repairs and less liability for compensation on account of delays and accidents due to inefficiency.

Odes IX. and XI. First Book of Horace, Translation.

IX.

High shines Soracte white with snow,
Scarce the straining woods their burden hold,
Still stand the rivers, ice-bound in their flow.
Pile on the fagots and thaw out the cold;
And from your oldest jar,
While rage the winds afar,
The generous Sabine, O feast-master, pour.
Leave to the gods the rest,
By whose care is suppressed
The striving winds' and seething waves' uproar.

For whatsoever day that's given thee, thank Chance;
For to-morrow's day have thou no cares;
Spurn thou not the sports of lovers nor the dance,
While hoary age thy callow youth still spares.
Now for stealthy meetings,
Whispered twilight greetings,
Hide-and-seek with frolic girls, O boy;
Trait'rous laughter welling,
The damsel's refuge telling,
And tokens snatched from arms and fingers coy.

XI.

What end the gods have set for me, for thee,
Seek not, Leuconöe with impious lore
To find, nor Babylonian figures pore,
Whether our last this very Winter be,

While even now upon the farther shore
The wearied wave of the Tyrrhenian main
The fronting line of cliffs assaults in vain,
Or whether Jove has many years in store.

Better to wait the future, wisely gay
Meantime, and better 'tis to strain the wine
And see that no excessive hope be thine.
Time flies; trust not to-morrow; use to-day.
—ALMA SAMUEL.

Sport and Work.

From The Fortnightly Review.

At the recent Gutenberg celebrations at Mainz, the great festival of printing, there was a certain programme of national airs; England was honored by one representative item. It was, let us blush to have it recorded, "Tarara-boom-deay"! which we had secretly hoped to live down. The slime of the music-hall song is over all the surface of our existence, and there was nothing which suggested more genuine misgivings to those who thought of the noble battle songs of Germany and Austria, or even of the "Marseillaise," than the banal and vulgar sentiment of the jigging doggerel to which our men went out to war. But the wild exultation of a huge crowd round a great football match is the really significant suggestion of the fund of animal force in the nation and of its perverted employment. When the German Emperor casually mentioned upon one of his recent public progresses that English merchants were universally reported to be too fond of sport, he laid his finger upon the very symptom of our complaint. Our weakness, as compared with our two greatest competitors, is our different view of work. One of them at least lives to work; we work to live. The German, with his through intellectual interest in his own line, takes more pleasure in work than in play. The American goes with irresistible vigor into both work and play. But the average Briton thinks far more of sport than of his job, and thinks far too much of sport while at his job. The absence of a sufficient mental interest in the things that matter—there, indeed, we reach the root of the national evil, and the exact definition of England's danger. "Nay, then," said the grasshopper to the ants, "I was not idle neither, for I sung out the whole season." The situation is as old as Æsop. We are not, perhaps, more addicted to pleasure than others, but our pleasures are the most brainless and absorbing in the world.

The Plea of the Vegetarian.

Elisée Reclus in The Humanitarian Review.

Just as our ancestors, becoming disgusted with eating their fellow-creatures, one fine day left off serving them up to their tables; just as now, among flesh-eaters, there are many who refuse to eat the flesh of man's noble companion, the horse, or of our fireside pets, the dog and cat—so it is distasteful to us to drink the blood and chew the muscles of the ox, whose labor helps to grow our corn. We no longer want to hear the bleating of sheep, the bellowing of bullocks, the groans and piercing shrieks of pigs, as they are led to the slaughter. We aspire to the time when we shall not have to walk swiftly to shorten that hideous minute of passing the haunts of butchery with their rivulets of blood and rows of sharp hooks, whereon carcasses are hung up by blood-stained men, armed with horrible knives. We want some day to live in a city where we shall no longer see butchers' shops full of dead bodies side by side with drapers' or jewelers', and facing a druggist's, or hard by a window filled with choice fruits, or with beautiful books, engravings, or statuettes, and works of art. We want an environment pleasant to the eye and in harmony with beauty.

And since physiologists, or better still, since our own experience tells us that these ugly joints of meat are not a form of nutrition necessary for our existence, we put aside all these hideous foods which our ancestors found agreeable, and the majority of our contemporaries still enjoy. We hope before long that flesh-eaters will at least have the politeness to hide their food. Slaughter houses are relegated to distant suburbs; let the butchers' shops be placed there, too, where, like stables, they shall be concealed in obscure corners.

Nikko.

The cryptomerias of old Japan
Reach to the skies, as freshly washed with dew,
As heedless of the miseries of man,
As when the world was new.

'Twixt their long avenues of stately shade,
Great sepulchres of monarchs dead and gone,
Like scarlet blossoms that can never fade,
Gleam in the setting sun.

Blood-red they gleam, as glorying in the blood
Shed for these Kings of men in ages past,
When lives were but as drops to swell the flood
That brought them here at last.

These lacquered monuments speak to the sky
Of ruthless courage, of disdain for man,
Of pride that worshipped self, nor feared to die
For glory of Japan.

But when the nightingale sings in the trees
Above unnumbered graves the hills that throng,
She sings of those who gladly died, that these
Might be remembered long.
—LILLA CABOT PERRY, in The Century.

Sheep and the Forest Preserves.

From The Forum.

Two years ago there were on record for taxation probably more than a million sheep in the one Sierra Reserve of California; and, in addition, there were the unrecorded thousands owned by roving Basque, French, and Portuguese herders.

The questions here arise, Is any harm done by the sheep? If so, what is the harm?

The answer is, that the primary object in establishing the United States forest reserves was to conserve the water supply. It is upon the water supply from the mountains that the life of the valleys and lowlands depends. As vegetation is the chief means toward the conservation of the water, vegetation of every sort must be protected in every possible way. Vegetation exerts this influence for several reasons:

(1) When the light rains and the dews come, every trunk, sucker, stem, shoot, and blade, wherever found, acts as a leader to guide the drops down through the surface strata to the cool land-hidden places of the precious mountain streams below.

(2) When the snows melt, and the heavier rains fall in torrents, it may be, every growing thing is a worker with trunk and roots, according to its strength, to hold back the rush of water that else would gully the mountain sides, and in time wash them bare.

(3) Fallen leaves, twigs, and the entire loose débris of the woods would all serve as a natural and greatly needed mulch to the soil for the danger time of the long Summer droughts.

(4) The crowns of the trees and bushes and the grasses are curtains and screens over the damp ground, to shield it from the drying power of the sun, and from the equal or greater power of the winds.

It is in ways like these that the vegetation of the mountain conserves, directly or indirectly, the water supply upon which the life of the lowlands depends. No wonder that the toilers in those lowlands are sensitive in the extreme to anything that directly or indirectly, evidently or supposedly, endangers that supply. And now, as I learn, we have by law given the million the sheep to do this very harm, so it is claimed. And verily the list of charges against the sheep and their herders is a long one. And the complainants are not of one class merely. They are cattlemen, small ranchers, orchardists, electricians, hunters, tourists, and campers—well-nigh everybody but sheepmen and their clients.

Overassumption.

From The Saturday Review.

There are many whose lives exclude the suggestion either of impiety or insanity, who yet habitually assume a more than mundane familiarity with the Almighty, explain the motives of His action, expound His mode of thought, assign with the utmost confidence this event to Divine and that to human providence, claiming in effect a mastery of God's interposition in the life of a man that they would not dream of arrogating to themselves over one man's influence on the fortune and character of another.

America Catches It.

From The Westminster Review.

There are no statesmen in America. Even a President is not one; for directly he is beginning to get some sort of insight into his business, his place is supplanted by some one else. His life as President is necessarily a short one, for his election is a signal for detractors to start work more furiously than ever, and, carrying on their work steadfastly during the course of four years, generally succeed in supplanting him with a man as verdantly green as he himself happened to be when promoted to office. On the conduct of international affairs, a well-known Senator exclaims: "You must remember that the international education of our legislators began very recently. They are in the kindergarten period." The querulous jealousy and ingrained falsity of character of the majority of these gentlemen render impossible the carrying on of diplomacy as we understand it in Europe. It is well within the bounds of truth to say that many American Ambassadors, by reason of their ignorance of manners and of the world, are getting to be regarded as outside the pale of ordinary officialdom, and are accordingly treated and humored in a manner quite unique in diplomatic circles. We need go no further afield than England to find that there has not always been a very honorable or clear sheet in respect to the negotiations between America and its mother country. The cultivation of the American gentleman should hardly be in the kindergarten period.

England is a republic ornamented with a powerless royalty, consuming fabulous sums of the public money. America is an authoritative democracy, vesting supreme power in a President. Instead of calling him King and annually presenting him with £400,000 to spend, he gets £10,000 and has to work hard for it. While not agreeing with the autocratic power of the system, we may envy the good sense and economy. America would on no account put up with the mediaevalism which prevails in this country, and we, on the other hand, would never permit the return to absolutism in person which authority which is in operation in the States.

The Stunda.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Stunda is perhaps the largest and most rapidly developing faction of Russian nonconformity, for it has ramified from Odessa—its starting point—throughout Czarland, save in the extreme north and northeast. This faith can be traced directly to the influence of certain Lutherans who emigrated from Wurtemburg and settled in the fruitful "tchenoziom," or black-earth lands, some half century ago. While the native population remained poor, these emigrants, by industry and improved methods of agriculture and housekeeping, soon became well-to-do; so that the former relied, whenever sickness or poverty pressed harder upon them than usual, upon the Stundists, whom they at first hated as intruders. At such times the earnest Lutheran naturally made efforts to spread his faith, and the Russians, impressed by his welfare, both spiritual and temporal, were not unready to become converts. Schools were started, education aided example, and ere ten years had passed whole villages had forsaken the Greek Church and become Protestants, for the Stundist is essentially a Protestant of a broad and pronounced type. The Government, in its efforts to stem the tide of secession from the State Church by transporting the leaders of the movement, actually aided it, for the transported Stundist is but a missionary of his faith, which he preaches to a ready audience of fellow-exiles. Probably it is in great part to this wholesale deportment that the Stunda owes its marvelously strong and rapid growth.

Phonetic Spelling.

From The International Magazine.

Words have their physiognomies as well as their sounds; they speak to the eye as well as to the ear. Since the diffusion of thought by printing, people have read with the eye far more than with the voice, and a goodly portion of the meaning has stuck to the visual form. This is so true that the most inspired line of a poet phonetically spelled excites laughter—the significance seeming changed—and the humor of some humorists has consisted to a great extent in their phonetic orthography.

There may be something to be done in that line, but I fancy it will be the slow work of a thousand obscure and half accidental causes and not that of a reformer, for people will always meet him with this irrefutable argument: Such as the words are I know them. They are therefore easier to me, though they be arbitrary, than others which I should have to learn, for say what you will, there could be no "go as you please" in the language, and even though it got to be phonetic it would always have to be some one person's or some one body's idea of what is phonetic, which might not be exactly mine. Children begin to learn it when they are so young that they overcome the difficulties almost unconsciously, and as for foreigners, it is averred that they do not learn a language because of its simplicity, but because of its literary or commercial advantages, and when these are great enough all difficulties seem worth conquering.

When London Lacked Police.

Sir Walter Besant in The Century.

There is a story belonging to the year 1790 or thereabout which illustrates the absolute lawlessness of the mob. A man living in Wapping, just outside the Tower of London, which was always garrisoned by troops, gave offense to his neighbors by complying with some obnoxious law. He received a warning that they intended to attack him, by which they meant that they were going to murder him. The man had the bulldog courage of his time; he sent away his wife and children; got a friend as brave as himself to join him; closed his lower shutters and barricaded his door; then laid in ammunition, brought in and loaded two guns, one for himself and one for his friend. At nightfall the attacking party arrived, armed with guns and stones. They began with a volley of the latter, but the besieged paid no attention; they then fired at the windows, and while they were loading again, the besieged let fly among them, and killed or wounded two or three. They retired in confusion, but returned in larger numbers and with greater fury. All night long the unequal combat raged. When their ammunition was all spent, the two men dropped out of a back window into a timber yard, where they hid in a saw pit. Observe that this battle lasted all through the night, close to the Tower, where the firing of the guns must have been heard, yet no soldiers were sent out to stop it in the morning, when the mischief was done and the house was sacked. Furthermore, no one was afterward arrested, no one was punished save the men who were killed or wounded, and no inquiry was made. Can any story more clearly indicate the abandonment of the people to their own devices?

Use for Boer Mausers.

From The Saturday Review.

A very suitable use has been found for the Mauser rifles captured in South Africa. They will be sent to India to arm the frontier levies and corps like the Khyber Rifles, who are recruited from the local tribes to garrison those wild tracts where a regular military occupation has been found undesirable. Hitherto these corps have been armed with discarded Sniders, while the tribesmen whom they have to repress carry Martinis and Lee-Metfords. The difficulty about placing the superior weapons in the hands of the levies has been the immense incentive to rifle thieves and deserters. The Mauser will not be worth stealing for the simple reason that ammunition for it will be unprocurable by the thieves. Martini cartridges are to be had in any quantity both from India and Kabul, and Lee-Metford ammunition, though expensive, is not out of reach of the enterprising Afridi. But the Mauser cartridges will not be obtainable outside the Government arsenals.

At the Laboratory Window.

O subtle and secret change, that over the world art sped,
Wafted out of the south on the warm wind's delicate wing;
See, my metallic worm uplifts his elated head,
Crawls in his glassy prison, and throbs with the pulse of Spring.

Ay, there is something more than the metrical march of days!
Life, like a drowsy sleeper, is restless and fain would wake;
And the shy heart leans and listens to hear what the Spring wind says,
When the low-hung mist dissolves, and the infinite glories break.

So to my garden I creep, like a truant boy to his game,
Snatching a heightened joy from duty that waits to be done;
And a sudden hope is born, and leaps in my heart like flame,
Watching my springing bulbs, and telling them one by one.

Hooded and muffled close, they creep, like ghosts, to the day,
Parting the wind-dried crust, their desolate Winter bed,
And lo! in the shattered urn, so weathered and gray,
A delicate snowdrop pushes, and droops her serious head.
—From "The Professor, and Other Poems," By ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON.

The Orchilla and Agave.

From the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

Foremost among the products of Lower California is the orchilla, a lichen growing on the stems and branches of low bushes along the coast. This orchilla looks like the gray moss found on trees in every country; it is a few inches long and resembles a gray beard. There are several kinds growing on the bushes, but only one species is valuable and worth gathering, and at the time of the harvest we find camps of Mexicans here and there along the coast. When one place is exhausted the camp moves to another locality. In five years or so the orchilla has grown again enough to be ready for another harvest. The only danger that the orchilla will be finally exhausted is in the unscientific way of gathering. Along with the valuable variety grow one or two which are worthless for the production of dye. These varieties are allowed to remain untouched, and as a consequence they will multiply more rapidly, and finally will drive out the valuable kind.

Another source of income may be found in the agave, which grows in many localities. Its base is now used for the production of mezcal, but the fibres of the leaves are said to be strong, and may be used for the manufacture of ropes, &c. No effort has been made to utilize it for such a purpose. Another source of revenue may be derived from the inexhaustible banks of clams found on the coast. These clams were the chief food supply for the ancient Indians, who have thrown up the shells into veritable mounds, twenty or more feet high and miles and miles in length.

Enormous Coal Consumption.

Prof. R. H. Thurston in The Youth's Companion.

A very large part of this fuel is employed in supplying our steam-engines, and the quantity so used is rapidly and constantly increasing. Not long ago the burning of fifty tons a day by a steamship was thought remarkable; to-day there are steamers on the ocean of 20,000 and 30,000 horse power each which require from twenty to thirty tons an hour, or 500 to 700 tons a day; and the end of the growth of steamships is not yet in sight. Could the same power be produced by engines capable of converting perfectly all the heat of their fuel into power, the coal needed by them would be made to last about eight times as long; and the exclusive use of such perfect engines would more than proportionally extend the life of mankind in temperate regions and in civilized countries.

Whether such gains, or any important gains, can be expected through the displacement of the steam engine by a better form of motor, is a question regarding which the greatest authorities are very much as a loss. They are, however, agreed in the conviction that we cannot hope for much further, or any rapid, improvement in the great motor which we now have, and which makes it possible for mankind to do more work in a day than could be performed otherwise in many days, and to multiply the wealth and power and opportunities of all the world.

The progress of this greatest of inventions has been constantly in the direction of greater complication; although of late it has been discovered that the "whirling cellpile," a simple steam-driven toy of the ancient Greeks, may compete successfully with the modern machine, and may be made to do wonderful work; but no promise of any extraordinary gain by reducing the still great wastes of the heat-engines is recognized. Working at high temperatures, as with the gas-engines, which operate with flame-temperatures, may give some considerable gain, and the range of apparently possible improvement in this form of motor is perhaps much greater than in the steam engine; yet, at best, we must still lose all that proportion of heat which is measured by the range of temperature from the heat of the discharged fluid down to absolute zero.

The Ghost.

Like to the ghost now do you come
Of one who came of yore,
And yet no spectre pale and dumb,
But fashioned as before.
Not but in semblance and in name—
In gesture, bearing, tone the same.

Sometimes the very words you say
You said to me of old—
Words with their spirit passed away
And all their life-blood cold.
And when you leave me tears I shed
For one much loved, for one now dead.
—ELLA FULLER MAITLAND in The Spectator.

Gladstone on Cromwell.

Augustine Birrell in The North American Review.

I remember once making bold enough to remonstrate with Mr. Gladstone for not taking what I considered to be the proper amount of interest in Oliver Cromwell's christening robes, which were duly extended before him at Chequers Court. "I cannot bring myself," said he, "to care about Oliver; he was no lover of free institutions." "But, at least," so I ventured to murmur, gazing at the christening robes, "you cannot deny he was a Christian." "I see no occasion," replied Mr. Gladstone, with one of his grimmest looks, "either to deny or affirm your proposition."

How the Early Printer Hurt English.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Both in "debt" and "doubt" the "b" is the result of sixteenth century pedantry. In all our earlier literature these words, which came to us through the French and not direct from the Latin, were correctly spelt "det" or "dette," "dout" or "doute."

The truth of the matter is that in consequence of the introduction of printing, the spelling of our language became crystallized toward the end of the sixteenth century. The classical revival of that period accounts for many of the blunders in spelling which were then committed, but an even more serious cause of confusion was the foreign origin of the new art of printing. Most of the early printers were foreigners, and instead of cutting special types to represent the old English letters they dropped these letters out of the language altogether and introduced various foreign devices for representing English sounds. How little sanctity attaches to spellings thus established may be further gathered by observing how constantly our spelling used to adapt itself to the development of the language until printing stercotyped the combined pedantry and ignorance of a particular epoch.

The following words taken from the Oxford Dictionary will sufficiently illustrate my point:

Earth.—Older forms: Irthe, urth, yerthe, herthe, yorth, earthe, yearth, orth.

Heaven.—Older forms: Hefen, heofen, heyven, heyin, heven, hevyn.

Head.—Wyclif, 1382, heved. Paston Letters, 1450, hedde; Tindal, 1526, heede.

Dead.—Older forms: Daed, ded, deede, deid, deyde, dyde, dedde.

And I cannot conclude better than by quoting from the Vernon manuscript (1400) the following illustration of earlier spelling and perennial truth: "Better is a quik and hol hounde then a ded lyon."

The English Secretary of War.

From The Contemporary Review.

The Secretary of State for War is generally a civilian. Here, it is said, is an absurdity at the outset; either the Secretary of State should be a soldier or he should be merely the mouthpiece of the Commander in Chief in Parliament, not his official superior. Now, so long as England is governed on the party system, the fact that the Secretary of State must be identified with some one political party excludes the most eminent soldiers of the day from that office. The Duke of Wellington's political career, following his military career, was altogether exceptional. And if the Secretary of State is to be supreme over the Commander in Chief, it is better that he should be a civilian, with no pretense to be an authority on military questions, than a soldier of the second or third degree of eminence, who might be tempted to set up his own judgment on technical points against that of his responsible military advisers. The Secretary of State is not called upon to decide for himself questions of strategy or designs of artillery; such moderate acquaintance with military technicalities as he requires is not beyond the reach of a civilian; and it is a mistake to suppose that a more or less distant recollection of regimental life, such as a member of Parliament may occasionally possess, is of any appreciable value in administrative affairs.

If, on the other hand, the Secretary of State is to be merely the mouthpiece of the Commander in Chief, the ultimate supremacy of the civil over the military power in the State must be asserted in the Cabinet itself. Is it to be expected that the military needs of the country will command more attention from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government generally, when expounded by a soldier or civilian of inferior standing, than they do when a statesman of the first rank and authority has his reputation staked on the efficiency of the army? Moreover, if it is necessary that the Government of the country should be dominated by the fighting services, we ought to begin with the navy; but it does not appear that efficiency in the navy is impossible with a civilian First Lord, or that the First Lord should be merely the Parliamentary mouthpiece of the First Sea Lord.

The Permanent Under Secretary should have a long, continuous and intimate acquaintance with the internal history of the War Office and with its staff. Coming, as he does, between the Secretary of State and his responsible military advisers, it is not his duty to advise on military questions, but to co-ordinate the working of the whole machine. It was definitely recommended by Lord Northbrook's committee, in 1870, that he should be a civilian.

Italian Taxation.

From The Fortnightly Review.

I do not think there is in Italy a single statesman who has not, some time or other, denounced the Italian system of taxation as a cruel injustice to the poorest part of the community, yet one and all have been in their turn intrusted with the Government of the country, and each one—Giolitti included, who was Premier in 1893—has done nothing to alter the denounced system. The Italian system is very similar to that which flourished in England before free trade was adopted, a system in which indirect taxation prevails, consequently the poorest, who consume the most, pay the most; while, according to their restricted means, they ought to pay the least. Giolitti's scheme has been exposed by the present Minister for the Treasury, who, when introducing his budget, said: "There are some persons who think that when a boat is overloaded one has only to shift the cargo from one part to another to make it lighter." A few days before Prof. Pantaleoni, a Socialist Deputy of conservative tendency—rara avis—stated at a Socialist Congress held at Bologna: "The State is a brigand because it robs the poor, you are brigands, because you intend to rob the rich." Giolitti, without being a Socialist, belongs to this latter class, as his reform can be summed up in two words—"tax the rich," as if the rich were an untaxed multitude. Giolitti's proposals, of course, are more popular, though any one can see that Sonnino's reforms are of a permanent character, that their beneficial influence will be slow but lasting, and that he aims more at a moral achievement than a merely economic one.

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Patricia, Mar. 9, 7:30 AM|Pretoria, May 25, 11 AM
Wal'rsee, Mar. 16, 1:30 PM|*Phoenicia, June 1, 4 PM
Pennsylv'ia, Mar. 30, 2 PM|Patricia, June 8, 9:30 AM
Pretoria....Apl. 13, noon|Waldersee, June 15, 4 PM
*Phoenicia, Apl. 20, 6 AM|Pennslv'ia, June 29, 3 PM
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DETROIT, Feb. 11, 1901.
Curran & Peteler, 309 Broadway, New York:
Dear Sirs: We have ourselves examined this property. We have had mining engineers of National repute examine and report on it. Our attorney has spent two months on the ground investigating and perfecting the titles. We have ourselves advanced upward of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in the development work of the properties, and are now convinced that the Minnie Gulch Mining and Tunnel Company property is one of the very RICHEST and MOST VALUABLE MINING PROPERTIES IN THE WORLD.
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Read what prominent engineers say of it:—
DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 21, 1900.
To the Minnie Gulch Mining & Tunnel Co., Detroit, Mich.:—
Gentlemen: I hereby certify that, for the development, your gold property is in all respects the LARGEST, RICHEST, and BEST that I have ever seen. You have over 22,000 feet of prominent veins, which average six feet in width, 12,000 feet of which I have myself tested, all of which is free milling ore and will average $15 per ton for the whole width of the vein.
As you have also abundant timber and water power and are situated directly on the railroad, the natural advantages and enormous extent of your property make it, in my estimation, the most desirable gold property that I have ever known. Yours truly,
WM. M. COURTIS, A. M.
Feb. 9, 1901.

Mr. E. A. W. Jefferies of Philadelphia says in a letter, the following of which are extracts:—The Minnie Gulch Mining & Tunnel Company own 1,500 acres of mineral lands, over the summit of Crown Mountain, above Silverton, Colorado. Holmes Brothers have already expended upon the development work about $100,000, most of which has passed through my hands. We have a Winter camp equipped for 50 men, which also includes a steam compressor, air drills, and a perfect equipment for running two tunnels all Winter by machinery. We are now taking out about 30 TONS OF GOOD MILLING ORE PER DAY, which will be increased to 100 TONS as soon as our drills are in operation, two weeks hence. Every ton of quartz which we take out at the lowest reasonable estimate will pay its way from the mines and through the mills, and leave a net profit of at least $10 per ton within eighteen months.
We can easily have in operation a 200-ton mill, from which the net proceeds will be at least $2,000 PER DAY.
These figures I regard as safely conservative, based entirely on my own knowledge of the property. Summing it all up, the whole enterprise is one in which I believe you can safely trust, and is of a far different character to the majority of mining ventures one usually reads in the newspapers. It is financed by solid men, and the property has been well investigated by competent mining experts. I have no reservation in my indorsement.

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1st.—The Minnie Gulch Mining and Tunnel Co. own over 1,500 acres of valuable proved mineral ground in San Juan County, Colorado, the most popular mineral section of Colorado to-day.
2d.—These properties have produced valuable ore, and now, with the capital subscribed and when the mills are built, &c., the dividends will be regular and permanent.
3d.—There are 4,000 feet of tunnels run on these properties, and enormous bodies of ore are blocked out and ready for mill. Eminent mining engineers estimate that if the values continue as at present, as there is every indication they will, there is over $150,000,000 of gold and silver ore above the tunnels.
4th.—They are now taking out 30 tons of Ore per day, which will be increased to 100 tons per day when drills are in operation, which will be within two weeks. This ore is streaked with richer ore when sorted, which shows value now of $160 to $450 per ton.
5th.—Every ton of quartz they have taken out will net, after paying all charges, $10 per ton.
6th.—Within 18 months a 200-ton mill will be running, the net proceeds will be $2,000 per day.
7th.—They are now building a 50-ton mill on one property, which will produce alone $400 per day, and this is only one of this company's properties.
8th.—Included in the holdings is a valuable Copper property of enormous value.
9th.—The success of the property is assured. All risk has been eliminated before offering to the public. Over $100,000 has been spent in equipping and operating and proving the property before you are asked to subscribe for a share, and $600,000 in the Treasury. Fund guaranteed.
10th.—With this capital guaranteed, all the output of the mines will be devoted to dividends, which makes this stock a safe dividend investment.
Furthermore, they are now expending about $15,000 per month in placing this property in proper shape. They have secured $700,000 on a guarantee to complete mill, &c., so your money is safely and surely invested. You are not dependent on another individual subscriber for the success of the property. The parties who have subscribed this amount will push matters to completion, and are abundantly able to do so, and it is these parties who are offering you the stock to-day through us at 25 cents per share, par value $1, having already spent $100,000 before inviting your subscriptions, and it is only a limited number of shares that are to be sold at these figures.
This promises to be the Greatest Mine of Colorado, and with these great engineers to superintend, with the great financial parties interested to guarantee its success, it has features which no company has ever offered to the public. There are no misstatements allowed. The facts are good enough, and stockholders can figure for themselves as to the dividends, as to the nearness of the same. Everything is being done that ability and capital can do to crowd matters for the benefit of the stockholders.
The properties already show an aggregate development of about 5,000 feet, and the ores run in gold, silver, copper, and lead. With the extensive system built up to its maximum, it will give employment to 1,000 men, and output 1,000 tons of crude ore daily. It takes brains and Money to open such a fountain of wealth, but the vaults once unlocked and the stream is perennial.

References for this Company any Bank or Mercantile Agency.
FOR FULL INFORMATION, PROSPECTUSES, LETTERS, &C., ADDRESS
CURRAN & PETELER,
FISCAL AGENTS,
309 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reorganization Committee are prepared to deliver in exchange for the above certificates, on presentation thereof, properly endorsed, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, the Voting Trustee Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stocks of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company in the proportions mentioned in the Plan and Agreement dated June 12, 1900.
The 3½% Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, the First Mortgage 4% Bonds and the Voting Trust Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK, February 13, 1901.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD. } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

CAPITAL
FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPING RAILWAYS, WATER WORKS, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS, MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, INVENTIONS, MINES.
CORPORATIONS FORMED. AND BOND ISSUES MADE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
Paying 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. per annum.
HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.,
(Incorporated. Paid in capital, $100,000.)
BANKERS. 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
for investors. A Mining Engineer, controlling and now operating, under bond and lease with option of purchase, a group of copper-silver mining properties, adjacent to railroad and smelters, wishes to correspond with a party, or parties, desiring to invest $40,000.00 U. S. C'y, in a reasonably safe mining proposition, said sum to be devoted entirely to the purchase of the properties and their further development on a larger scale. From one mine alone the advertiser is now shipping to the Guggenheim Smelting Company from 100 to 150 tons of ore per month, netting, less a royalty of 20% to the owners, about $65.00 gold per ton, and is in position to render smelter liquidation certificates and other references of reliability. Principals alone are requested to reply and only such as are of undoubted financial standing and who can furnish references bearing strictest investigation. Address
MEXICAN COPPER,
"The Times."

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.
Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.
Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
A. L. MONTROT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District,
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

GOLD ORE FREE
To further increase the circulation of the leading Western mining paper, we will send a copy of the Official Mining Directory, which gives a disinterested description of the property and capitalization of over four hundred mining companies in Colorado, and our 16-page weekly paper, 15 weeks on trial, for 25 cents. Stamps taken.
We will give a cabinet box of gold, silver, lead, and copper ores and concentrates free, with paper, one year for $1.00.
We have saved our readers many thousands of dollars by preventing them from investing in fake companies, and it will be money in your pocket to subscribe. Address
WESTERN MINER AND FINANCIER,
DENVER, COLORADO.

Wanted—For new Jefferson Bank experienced bank men for position of cashier, tellers, and bookkeepers; make personal applications Monday, between 3 and 5 o'clock, to H. Broesel, 466 Broome St.

Mexican Central Railway Co.
Consolidated 4% Gold Bonds,
DATED 1889. DUE 1911.
Interest Payable Jan. 1st & July 1st.

The above bonds are practically a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Mexican Central Railway Co., including all old First Mortgage bonds deposited. They are also secured by the Government subsidy now earned and to be earned. Bonds are listed on New York and Boston Stock Exchanges. At present prices investment pays over 6%.
Full particulars on application.
Charles Minzesheimer & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
17 BROAD ST. 35 WALL ST.

National Salt Company
TRUST CERTIFICATES.
Preferred stock at 115, with equal amounts of common stock as a bonus with debt certificates of the National Salt Company attached, yielding 17 per cent. per annum.
PAMPHLET GIVING FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
FOR SALE BY
Stewart Barr & Co.,
96 BROADWAY.

Union Pacific Convertible 4's.
Union Pacific Rights.
Baltimore & Ohio Convertible 4's.
Baltimore & Ohio Rights.
We are prepared to deal in the above.
Asiel & Co.,
53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

OIL INVEST IN OIL—Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,900 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000 barrel gusher in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields, in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5c on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for and non-assessable. For further particulars address SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO., Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

Dividends.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on February 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1901.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900. Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, February 8, 1901.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1%, payable March 1st, to the Stockholders of record February 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from February 18th to February 28th, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
45 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
Pressed Steel Car Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Due $500,000 yearly from February 1, 1902 to 1911, inclusive. Redeemable at any interest payment date (on six weeks' notice) at the option of the Company, at par and interest to date of redemption. The Notes are dated February 1, 1901, and are in coupon form in denomination of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration as to principal. The interest is payable on the first days of February and August. Both principal and interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Car Company will be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of any State, County or Municipality thereof.

We offer for subscription, subject to previous sale, the above notes, maturities and prices as stated below.
The accompanying letter of Mr. F. N. Hoffstot, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, sets forth the particulars of the notes and information concerning the Company.
Copies of the mortgage securing the notes and further particulars may be had at either of our offices upon application.
The mortgage has been prepared and the notes issued under the supervision of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter and Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

Amount.	Due.	Price.	Yield.
$500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	100.25 and int.	4¾ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1903	100. and int.	5 p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	99.31 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1905	99.11 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1906	98.91 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1907	98.73 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1908	98.55 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1909	98.38 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1910	98.23 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1911	98.07 and int.	5¼ p. c.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 27 William Street, New York.
Blair & Co., 33 Wall Street, New York.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1901.
Messrs. BLAIR & CO.,
Messrs. HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO.,
NEW YORK.
DEAR SIRS:
Referring to your purchase of the $5,000,000 Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Notes of the Pressed Steel Car Company, I beg to say that subject to a purchase-money mortgage on one of the plants for $235,000, due 1909, at 4 per cent., these notes are secured by a first mortgage to the Morton Trust Company, Trustee, covering all the real estate, buildings, machinery, fixtures, plant, tools, and appurtenances now owned or that may hereafter be acquired by the Company, and all its U. S. patents, together with the good-will and undertaking of the Company.
The Deed of Trust contains a covenant on the part of the Company that it will at all times have and keep on hand cash and quick assets equal at least to the face value of the outstanding notes and all other obligations of the Company.
The Deed of Trust provides that when the principal of the notes outstanding shall have been reduced by the annual payments of $500,000 to the sum of $3,000,000, thereafter the Car Company will always keep on hand as against said notes cash and quick assets amounting to at least $3,000,000 until all of the notes have been fully paid.
Provision is made in the Mortgage for the annual auditing of the accounts of the Company by the Audit Company of New York, and if any of the covenants of the Mortgage are broken, the Trustee is given the power to declare the whole principal due.
The net earnings of the Company for the year ending December 31st, after payment of all interest charges, as certified to by the Audit Company of New York, amounted to $2,075,180.99.
To meet the great demand for the Company's products, increased facilities have been provided by which the capacity of the works has been more than doubled since the Company's organization. The indebtedness created to carry on this increased business is now funded into fixed maturities by the issue of these notes and necessary additional working capital provided.
Permit me to say in conclusion that the Company is now well equipped for the economical handling of its large and growing business.
Yours very truly,
F. N. HOFFSTOT, President.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Bottling Brewers' Protective Association will be held on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 2 P. M., at the Brewers' Exchange, Nos. 109 and 111 East 15th Street, in the City of New York, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901.
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

January 31st, 1901.
This is to certify that I have this day retired from the Herald Square Automobile Exchange, 151 W. 35th St., having disposed of my interest in same to Mr. Herbert F. Blake, formerly manager. W. T. AMES.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $7,510,175. The banks now hold a surplus of $12,852,450 above the legal requirement.
The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Increase.
Loans	$895,289,400	$914,623,000	$19,333,600
Deposits	994,593,900	1,011,329,000	16,735,100
Circulation	31,231,000	31,158,000	*73,000
Legal tenders	73,120,700	72,471,700	*649,400
Specie	195,890,400	193,213,400	*2,677,000
Reserve	269,011,100	265,684,700	*3,326,400
Res. req'd	248,048,475	252,832,250	4,183,775
Surplus	20,362,625	12,852,450	*7,510,175

*Decrease.

The following table shows the surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,180,075	$11,757,725	$23,536,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,075
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	25,015,675	34,373,825

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$12,852,450	1896	$28,627,050
1900	24,015,675	1895	33,513,423
1899	34,373,825	1894	74,536,825
1898	24,015,675	1893	13,605,900
1897	55,665,950	1892	30,857,520

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company has been called for Feb. 28 to take action on the plan to reduce the company's capital stock. The resolutions of the Board of Directors, which the meeting is called to approve, are as follows:
That the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, a corporation of New Jersey, do resolve and declare that it is advisable that the authorized capital stock of this corporation be decreased from $10,000,000 to $7,000,000 by the purchase for retirement of 30,000 shares of the preferred stock, to be paid for in cash, or in such obligations of the company as the Directors shall determine, at a price not above par, and that such decrease take effect as such stock is purchased and retired, and only to the extent of the stock so purchased and retired; and that the said Directors do further resolve and declare that it is advisable that the authorized capital stock of this corporation, in addition to the decrease contemplated by the preceding resolution, be further decreased by $2,000,000 by the retirement of six shares of preferred stock and four shares of common stock, now owned by this company, and by abandoning the right to issue such portion of the capital stock originally authorized as is now unissued, so that upon the completion of the decrease contemplated by the last preceding resolution the authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be reduced to $5,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of preferred stock and 40,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each.
The plan is said to be to issue 4 per cent. bonds in exchange for the preferred stock that it is proposed to retire.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO. REPORT.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Biscuit Company was held in Jersey City yesterday. President B. F. Crawford presented the following balance sheet as of Jan. 31 last

ASSETS.

Plants, real estate, machinery, patents, &c.	$50,197,710.55	
Less depreciation acc't.	300,000.00	
		$49,897,710.55
Cash	$1,633,833.64	
Stocks and securities,	700,960.45	
Accounts receivable	2,693,448.58	
Raw material, supplies, and finished product.	3,947,614.31	
		8,975,556.98
Total		$58,873,267.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, pref'd.	$23,825,100.00	
Capital stock, common.	29,236,000.00	
		$53,061,100.00
Bonds payable and mortgages payable, assumed at formation of company, not yet matured	$1,814,000.00	
Less amount paid	134,000.00	
		1,680,000.00
Acc'ts payable, including accrued interest:		
Balance Jan. 31, 1900.	$3,147,472.35	
Earnings, 12 mos. to Jan. 31, 1901, inc.	3,318,355.19	
	$6,465,827.54	
Less dividends paid 12 mos. to Jan. 31, 1901, inclusive	2,843,651.00	
		3,622,176.54
Total		$58,873,267.53

Sales, 12 mos. to Jan. 31, 1901, inc. $36,439,186.00
Profits, 12 mos. to Jan. 31, 1901, inc. 3,318,355.19
Per cent. of profit to sales. 9.11

Norman B. Ream, William T. Baker, and L. D. Dozier, whose terms as Directors expired, were re-elected. The remaining Directors of the company whose terms have not yet expired are D. F. Brenner, B. F. Crawford, H. J. Evans, A. W. Green, J. W. Hazen, F. O. Lowden, Joseph S. Loose, S. S. Marvin, T. S. Ollive, C. E. Rumsey, H. F. Vories, and J. B. Vredenburgh.
The Directors met previous to the stockholders' meeting and declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of 1¾ per cent., payable Feb. 28, 1901; transfer books to be closed from Feb. 21 to 28, both inclusive, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable April 15, 1901; transfer books to be closed from April 6 to 15, both inclusive.
Immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the Directors met and re-elected all of the officers, as follows: A. W. Green, Chairman of the Board of Directors; B. F. Crawford, President; H. F. Vories, Vice President; Frank O. Lowden, Second Vice President; J. A. Lewis, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Canadian-German Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Trade returns show that Canada imports three times as much from Germany as she exports to that country, says Commercial Agent Beutelspacher, at Moncton, in a recent communication to the Department of State. The total value of imports from Germany during 1900 amounted to $7,382,000. Canada's exports to Germany amounted to $2,200,000. At one time Canada exported numbers of cattle to Germany, but under the altered tariff not a single animal has been sent there for three years. The value of Canada's imports from Germany is only about one-sixteenth of that from the United States.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street sentiment is divided. Most of the professional traders on the Stock Exchange are bearish, and there is an extended short interest. Customers of commission houses have also shown some inclination to take the short side. It is easy in Wall Street to be cynical, for there have been abundant experiences persuasive in that way, some of them not too remote.
But in so far as the actual leaders and controllers in Wall Street are concerned there certainly is no reason to doubt good faith. Just plain, ordinary selfishness would seem to be sufficient to induce the powerful interests in the present market to do their utmost to keep conditions right, market values steady, at least. They have big projects uncompleted. Vast profits depend upon the continuance of a clear Wall Street situation. The tremendous iron and steel trade deal that is impending is but one—the largest—of an extraordinary list of enterprises wherein the foremost men of the American financial world are not only interested, but wherein they have immense financial advantage involved. It is hardly the part of sanity to suspect that such men are bent upon weakening the security market's position—just to unload a batch of stocks upon the public. It is ordinary common sense to rely upon the co-operation of such interests in what can count for stability and betterment.

When yesterday's bank statement appeared, the professional talent on the Stock Exchange raided quotations. They were aghast at sinking reserves. They were apprehensive that a deficit instead of a surplus was to show at the Clearing House. And they proclaimed excited uneasiness over what might be about to happen not only to the stock market, but to all the business interests of the country as well. This sort of talk is diametrically opposed to views expressed by conservative managers. Extraordinary projects are being financed; and no superficial scanning of weekly bank statements discloses actual conditions. What is certain is that money is not going out of the country in exceptional volume; and whatever may be the bookkeeping entries, whatever the transfers from bank to bank, from banks to trust companies, from trust companies to banks, the funds that are handled stay right here. And healthful activity in money was never yet a menace.

The New York money market is not in the hands of amateurs. J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, E. H. Harriman, and the associates of such men act neither carelessly nor hastily. Only foolish folks can imagine that plans and projects of the Morgan-Rockefeller-Harriman character and calibre are undertaken in any hit and miss fashion, or proceed without the amplest provision of precaution and security.

Rumors, suggestions, and evidence indicate that extraordinary financial deals are impending. They include projects for the combination of important industrial enterprises, but more largely involve the future of the railway properties of the country. It is not unlikely soon to be disclosed that the bigger systems have already actually acquired control of many of their auxiliaries. The smaller independent lines that can be profitably used as feeders to the greater ones seem fairly certain of absorption. This is likely, at least, to appear in the territory of the Eastern trunk lines and with the properties that run outward from Chicago.
That substantial progress is being made in the rounding out of what Wall Street characterizes as "the coal trust" is suggested forcibly in what has taken place in the stock market value of Delaware and Hudson's securities during the past few days. A week ago Delaware and Hudson was around 150; yesterday it was above 170. This is a menace exceedingly grave—if the talkative pessimists of Wall Street are to be followed.
Wall Street reports have it that the New York Central is to take over Delaware and Hudson and make a dividend guarantee. But the matter of detail at this point in the coal deal is not of the utmost importance. What is to be counted of greatest consequence is that there is a tangible coal trade deal, one which assures profits that can be made lasting.
New York Central itself has been strong and active. The lesser Vanderbilt shares have not, however, moved materially. If the market's quality is right they must sooner or later come to the front, for such stocks in a developing market become favorites.
The anthracite shares as a whole have been relatively slow, with explanation in the fact that there is pending in court an application upon the part of an Erie stockholder to declare the Pennsylvania Coal Company purchase illegal. During the coming week the court's decision may be announced, and if the transaction is not estopped, not only Erie securities, but those of the other anthracite railroads will doubtless become quickly active. Much is at stake upon that issue.

The general business of the country is in healthful condition. No trade report is discouraging. Volume of business is enlarged, profitable margins are ruling, and collections are more than ordinarily usual for this season.
Especially satisfactory are Southern records. The market value of cotton puts millions more into the South than the South has been counting upon, while industrially all Southern records are being put far behind. Not only the establishment of new enterprises, but the extension of old ones accounts for the extraordinary increases which the Southern railways are showing—railroad earnings becoming a new and altogether safe Southern barometer.

RULING AS TO COMMISSIONS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has adopted a resolution bearing upon the establishment of branch Stock Exchange houses which will have an important bearing in its effect upon certain branches now established and upon some others in contemplation. The resolution reads:
Resolved, That the Governing Committee hereby rules that the privileges provided for under Section 4 of Article XLIII. of the Constitution, can only be conferred upon a branch house when established under the same name as the parent firm, and in which the partners and their respective interests are identical with those of the parent firm.
The section referred to provides that "any firm having for one of its general partners a member of the Exchange shall be entitled to have its business transacted at the reduced rates prescribed for members. But this shall not be construed to allow or permit a member of the Exchange to confer this privilege upon more than one firm at any one time."
What this signifies in the matter of commissions may best be judged when it is explained that the ordinary commission charge for parties not members of the Exchange is one-eighth of 1 per cent. On all business for members of the Exchange, the commission charge is not less than one-thirty-second of 1 per cent., while if one member or firm merely buys or sells for another, giving up a principal, the charge is not less than one-fiftieth of 1 per cent.
The difference therefore in the way of commissions to an active branch firm with different interests connected with it than appear in the parent firm would in a month be very great.
It is pointed out, however, that, as in many other of the articles in the Exchange constitution, it is much easier to call attention to their provisions than to obtain evidence to warrant the enforcement against any individual or firm.

SATURDAY.

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 16	535,908
To date this year	44,668,432
Corresponding date last year	16,583,741

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 16	$2,674,500
To date this year	$169,995,950
Corresponding date last year	$79,615,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3¼ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	½	Illinois Central	1⅜
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Philadelphia Co.	187⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car	½
Del. & Hudson	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅜	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Ev. & T. H. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	3¼
Great North., pf.	1⅝	U. S. Express	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅜
Am. Ice	⅝	Manhattan	⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Mo., K. & Tex.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. p

developments of this week will certainly justify the many pessimistic predictions made.

Holding to the contrary of this are representative bankers, whose opinions are given herewith:

J. P. Morgan is quoted by his friends as saying—The money market is substantially sound, and there is neither reason nor warrant for the fear that there will be any material change in rates. Provision has been made against such a contingency.

***

M. L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States—I see no reason whatever why there should be any tight money; why, in fact, money should not be easy. In spite of talk to the contrary, money continues to come steadily in from the interior, and is likely so to continue for some months, the movement generally lasting until Spring. It will probably be found that the larger financial interests connected with the big deals now being put through have made arrangements so as to prevent any money market disturbance.

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Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America—Rates may work somewhat higher, but I do not look to see any material change for some time, and certainly not any stringency. Of course there are many rather gruesome reports that because of the financing of the steel deals a sharp upward movement in rates must follow, but I do not share that view. It should not be forgotten that much of this financing will signify little more than a washing of one hand with another—that is to say, a transfer of money from one pocket to another. Just at the present there is money to spare—a fact amply borne out by the ease in rates, in the face of the large borrowing demand.

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A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank—I look to see rates go higher, but I do not apprehend any stringency. The argument, however, that the large financial interests who are engaged in financing important deals will not let money get dear, for the reason that they cannot afford to, though very pleasant in its way, is nevertheless in my opinion not substantial. I question very much if it is possible to divert from their ordinary channels the some hundreds of millions of dollars without affecting the money market and raising rates.

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An officer of the Corn Exchange Bank—In my opinion time money will shortly work higher, but I do not look to see any appreciable change in call rates. As a matter of fact, already there is a noticeable hardening in the rates for time money, but I do not think that this will extend far. Assuredly any talk of a sharp upward rate movement or of a stringency is not warranted by facts.

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An officer of the Guaranty Trust Company—Instead of looking for any tightening of rates, we are looking for easier money, and I believe that the other trust companies feel the same way in the matter.

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An officer of a leading National bank, who asks that the name of the institution be withheld, sums the situation up as follows—I believe that before Mr. Morgan and his friends went into the steel deal they made a careful canvass of the money situation to determine exactly how far they could go without disturbing the situation, for clearly money market disturbance at this time would be much to their disadvantage. They looked abroad and they found that the foreign financial situation was much improved. The German Imperial Bank, the Bank of England, the Bank of France—each in the last few weeks has considerably bettered its position, so much so, indeed, that the condition of the Bank of England, which some weeks ago was actually a menace, is now better than it usually is at this time of year. This for the time removes the possibility of gold exports and leaves this market free to deal with itself. Now what is the situation here? Deposits are steadily increasing, and though loans are increasing also it will be found, probably by next week, that many of these loans are being restored to their original channels. In other words, while there may be more large borrowings, they will be offset by the return of other loans. To-day's statement is likely to prove the last of the so-called "unfavorable" ones—though actually it is not unfavorable, for the reason that there is only a shifting of money from one account to another, the money itself remaining here. However, the best evidence of the situation is in the way money rates have been affected—which has not been at all. Call money, in fact, on Friday reached the lowest figure since midsummer—1 per cent. I can assure you you will have easy rates for some time to come.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

The steady increase in the earnings of the railways of the country, as shown in the statements published from time to time, is perhaps the best evidence that can be offered of the substantial present prosperity of the railroads. That this prosperity is likely to continue, will appear from the following expression of opinion—the views of two of the representative railway leaders of the country:

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Roswell Miller, Chairman of the Board of St. Paul—It is an unquestioned fact that the railroads of the West (for I do not pretend to speak of the Eastern systems) are doing a splendid business, and are getting their full share of the country's prosperity. Both the local and the through business are excellent, and it is a gratifying fact that our freight traffic is now much more diversified than in times past. In other words, even in the event of crop failures, the Western railroads generally will not suffer as formerly they did, because they now are less dependent upon the crop movement. Of course, it is too early yet to speak of the coming season's crop prospects, but in respect to the general situation I may say that the outlook is most promising.

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R. R. Cable, Chairman of Rock Island—You can say as coming from me that the railroads of the country are doing better than ever they did before, the general conditions being particularly favorable. This is due not alone to the steady growth of the country, but to the increasing prosperity of all lines of trade—reflected, of course, in a larger offering of freight. As to the various reports telling of consolidation schemes in which our system is declared to be interested, I have nothing to say. This is, it is true, an era of great consolidations, but it does not necessarily follow that our road is to be included. Our earnings and prospects are excellent.

NEW SECURITIES' RIGHTS.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has made the following rulings:

Referring to the notice to stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated Feb. 8, 1901, the Committee on Securities rules that all sales of voting Trustees' certificates for the preferred and common stocks of the company, made on Thursday, Feb. 21, except for cash, will be ex rights. Voting Trustees' certificates delivered after Feb. 21, for contracts made prior thereto, or for cash sales made on Feb. 21, must be accompanied by all "assignment of rights," or a due bill for the same. Sales of rights made on and after Feb. 21, except transactions made specifically for cash, must be settled on Monday, Feb. 25, 1901, on which day all bills must be rendered. Transactions in rights made on Feb. 25, and thereafter, must be specifically for "cash," or "regular way," except on the last day, Feb. 28, when they must be for cash only. The right to subscribe expires at 3 o'clock P. M. on Feb. 28, 1901.

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Referring to the advertisement of the Union Pacific Railroad Company dated Feb. 13, 1901, the Committee on Securities rules that all sales of the preferred and common stock of the company made on Thursday, Feb. 21, except for cash, will be ex rights. Transactions in said stocks for cash on Saturday, 23d inst., will be rights on. Certificates of stock delivered after Feb. 21 for contracts made prior thereto, or for cash sales made on Feb. 21 and 23, must be accompanied by an assignment of rights or a due bill for the same. Sales of rights made on and after Feb. 21, except transactions made specifically for cash, must be settled on March 15, on which day all due bills must be redeemed. Transactions in rights made on March 15 and thereafter must be specifically for "cash" or "regular way," except on the last day, March 20, when they must be for cash only. The right to subscribe expires at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 20, 1901.

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The Committee on Securities gives notice that in accordance with Section 2, Article XXXIV., of the constitution, all contracts which fall due on Friday, Feb. 22, must be settled on Thursday, Feb. 21, and all contracts which fall due on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 23 and 24, must be settled on Monday, Feb. 25.

ANOTHER HOLIDAY PETITION.

Active brokers on the floor of the Exchange were yesterday circulating another petition praying for the closing of the Exchange on Saturday next, the day following Washington's Birthday. The first petition asking for this holiday was not granted by the Governors of the Exchange, but brokers are hopeful that this second petition will be. Many signatures to it were obtained.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent. for four and six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $293,555,565; balances, $13,977,814; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $982,968.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝@¾ per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was unchanged. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞@5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16; and guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1/16c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 141/16c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The demand for money was brisk to-day, though less keen. The supply was not large. Discounts were easier on gold arrivals, and the promise of more from France. It is anticipated that the Bank rate will be 4 per cent. next week.

Business on the Stock Exchange was not brisk, though the tone was mostly good. Consols hardened, in expectation of easier money. Americans opened firm and above parity, were afterward irregular, and closed steady. The features were Norfolk, Milwaukee, and New York Central. Kafirs were firm. It is said operators are laying in shares in expectation of a public demand at the conclusion of the war.

Notwithstanding the current expectations of easier money, various influences indicate a tendency to fitful scarcity for some time. The new loan may take off £2,000,000 next week. The revenue collections, abnormally heavy, have been swollen by clearances of tea and other dutiable goods, owing to fears of an additional taxation bill. The market therefore is uncomfortable. Certain brokers are working down discounts, allured by the small imports of gold, and the prospects of an increase in the near future.

The maintenance of high rates for money, compared with Paris, Berlin, and New York, is attracting gold. Nearly a million was received this week from India, Egypt, and the Continent, and during the next two or three weeks the bank may receive largely, including half a million from Russia. Paris is also likely to send some, to meet the installment of Exchequer bonds, Feb. 22. A further considerable inflow from the country will occur as the result of heavy payments for taxation. Consequently there will be a considerable addition to the Bank's reserve. The increase, in proportion, will be over 50 per cent. next week. Therefore it is difficult for the Bank to refrain from reducing the rate to 4 per cent., and later on to 3½ per cent.

The reduction of the bank's liabilities is due partly to borrowing from the market, but chiefly to the repayment of money borrowed by the Government for ways and means, as the Government is using the revenue. Thus, a further appreciable reduction of the Bank's liabilities is expected. The remarkable productiveness of the income tax, with the large customs and excise payments, has swelled the revenue to the unprecedented total of £5,777,000. It is probable that the budget estimates will be realized, totaling, at the year end, March 31, £127,320,000.

Commenting on the fact that the gold shipments from New York to Paris are exercising the minds of many people in the United States, who allege that the act of Congress last March stimulated the banknote issue, causing a redundancy of currency, The Statist thinks its New York contemporaries are alarmed without cause at the details of the great output of gold from North America. It says:

"Considering the magnitude of the production in the United States and the length of time it has been accumulating, the wonder is that much more is not shipped than is actually sent abroad. The fact is that so much has to be retained at home that public opinion begins to get uneasy if much is sent away. It only illustrates how unwise has been the currency legislation of the past quarter of a century, and how urgently necessary it is that the Government should get control of banking as soon as possible."

The Statist extols the English banking system and adds: "If our American contemporaries, instead of declaring their circulation redundant and lamenting the gold exported, would urge the need of scientific reform of the whole currency and banking system they would be doing an immense service to their country and would indirectly confer material benefit on all the other forward countries, for with a really good currency and banking system the people of the United States would find they already possess enough gold. Or, if report led them to think more was needed, a very short time would give them all they required. Then the immense surplus production of the Continent would be available to the rest of the world."

Consols for money, 97 9-16; consols for the account, 97 11-16; Atchison, 59⅝; Canadian, 93½; St. Paul, 156⅛; Illinois Central, 142⅝; Louisville, 95; Union Pacific preferred, 90⅝; New York Central, 151½; Erie, 30; Pennsylvania, 76¾; Reading, 17⅛; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 89½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 4¾.

Bar silver quiet at 28⅛d per ounce.

Spanish 4s, 71¼.

Money, 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £494,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.20; Madrid, 37.80; Lisbon, 41.25; Rome, 5.65.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Prices opened strong on the Bourse to-day, being influenced by the plethora of money. Subsequently, realizations brought an important decline, but prices again rallied, and finished firm. The feature was the buoyancy of Rio Tintos.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.12½.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—On the Boerse to-day internationals were quiet, in the absence of demand. The market was dull, except in the case of Spanish 4s. Italians improved in response to the Paris market. Americans hardened in sympathy with New York and London. Transvaal railroads declined on realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 78.15. Gold was quoted at 37.30.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,264,235. The imports of specie amounted to $34,829, and the exports of specie to $989,795.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Charles Minzesheimer & Co. offer to investors a limited amount of the Mexican Central Railway Company consolidated 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1911, interest payable semi-annually, January and July 1. These bonds are secured by the Government subsidy now earned and to be earned.

The forty-first annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance Company shows that the company paid $1,913,716.97 to policy holders during 1900. The gain in insurance was about $4,000,000. There were notable gains in assets, income, surplus, and in the volume of business, the amount insured being $61,083,689. Since organization the company has paid to policy holders $35,537,705.78, and holds invested assets $16,178,374.49.

Blair & Co. and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. offer for subscription, at varying maturities, with prices varying from 100.25 and interest to 98.07 and interest, $5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold notes of the Pressed Steel Car Company. The notes are due $500,000 yearly from Feb. 1, 1902, to 1911, inclusive; but are redeemable at any interest payment date on six weeks' notice at the option of the company, at par and interest to date of redemption.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday opened with considerable show of strength and in a number of issues prices advanced sharply. In some parts of the list these early gains were well maintained, though some few reactions did occur during the last hour of trading. The Seaboard Air Line securities were by far the most active issues, but elsewhere also transactions assumed amounts beyond the usual on Saturday.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were the centre of interest. Not only were they very active, but at the same time all of the issues rose sharply on well-distributed buying orders, and the stocks closed at about the best prices of the day. The preferred stock sold up to 31¼, and closed at 31 bid, a net gain of 2¼ points. The common showed a net gain of 1⅝ points, closing at 14¼ bid, and the bonds, after selling as high as 73⅝, closed at 73 bid, a net advance of 1¼ points. The large buying of these securities yesterday was accompanied by repetitions of the reports of an approaching alliance with the Southern Railroad.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was not very actively traded in, although at the opening the preferred stock jumped to 94, 200 shares selling at that price. The next sale was made at 93, and at the close the best bid was 92¼, against 93 bid on Friday. The common stock sold at 45⅝ and 45⅞ and closed at 45½ bid.

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SHEET STEEL preferred was the most active of the steel stocks, being traded in to the extent of 2,000 shares or more. It advanced to 79 and closed at 79 bid, a net gain of 2 points. The buying orders in the stock were larger than those which have recently appeared in this issue.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold at the opening at 28¾, an advance of 1¼ points, but later sold down to 28. The advance was forced on the purchase of a few hundred shares of stock.

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UNION PACIFIC new fours sold as high as 107, but the transactions were not large.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was stronger than it has been of late. It closed at 9¾ bid, a slight net gain for the day. Only one sale in the stock was reported.

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ELECTRIC BOAT preferred sold at 52¼, and ended the day at 52 bid, with no stock offered. The common stock showed a net gain of 1 point, closing at 26 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6¾	7	6¾	7
American Bicycle pf.	25½	26½	25½	26½
American Bicycle bonds.	76¼	77	75½	77
American Bridge	45½	46	45⅞	46
American Bridge pf.	92½	93	91	93½
American Chicle	79	82	79	82
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	83
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32½	34	33	35
*American Thread pf.	4¼	5	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	58	62½	58	62¾
Aberdeen Copper	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
British Exch. 3s	98⅝	99	98¼	98⅝
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¼	4⅜	4	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	34	32	34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	105	103	105
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	72	74	72	74
Compressed Air	26	30	26	30
Consolidated Equipment.	9⅜	10¼	9½	10
Con. Rubber Tire	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	34	32	34
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	84½	86	84½	86
Denver & Southwestern.	55	57	56	57½
Denver & S. W. pf.	57	58½	58	60
Denver & S. W. 1st	94	94½	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	6	5½	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts				
Electric Boat	27½	28½	27½	28½
Electric Boat pf.	26	28	25	28
Electric Lake	52		52	53
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2½	2¾
Empire Steel		6		6
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	16	17		18
General Carriage	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼
General Chemical	75	81	75	81
General Chemical pf.	102	107½	102	107½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
Havana Commercial	15¼	16	15	15½
Havana Commercial pf.	50	53	50	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1		1
International Silver pf.	39	41	39	42
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
†Markeen Copper	1⅜	3	1⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	21	22	21½	22½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4⅝	5
Otis Elevator	31½	32½	31½	32½
Otis Elevator pf.	92	94	92	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33½	34	33½	34
Retsof	37	43	37	42
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	79	77½	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	130	135	130	135
St. Louis Transit	24⅝	25	24	24⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73	73½	71⅞	72¼
Seaboard Air Line	14½	14¾	12½	12⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	31	31¾	28⅞	29
Sheet Steel pf.	70	79½	77	77½
Singer Mfg.	280	290	270	280
Southern Light & Trac.	36	38	36	38
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	798	800	797	800
Sterling Copper	9	9½	9	9¼
Storage Power	17	18	17	18
Storey Gen. Electric	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tennessee Copper	17	18¼	17	18¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A.	$15 paid			
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	53	58	55	60
Union Copper	4	4¼	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	44¾	46	44¾	46
Union Typewriter 1st. pf.	112½	114	112½	113½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	118½	117½	118½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	91	91¼	91	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	76½	77½	77	78
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	28	38½	26	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	...	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Suffface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	243	240	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf.	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80¾	83	80¾	83
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97	...	97	...
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	94	98
5th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	206
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Rapid Trn. pf.	60	...	60	...
28th & 29th St. 5s.	1996. 113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113¾
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester Electric Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.	73	75	73	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	109½	103½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.		55		55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consu'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105½	106
Denver Gas.	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s.	65	67	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas.	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s.	94½	96	94½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock.	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke.	13	14	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	66	68½	66	68½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	105½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oe.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	93½	95	...	...
St. Paul Gas stock.	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds.	79	81	78	82
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas- Stock.	12	15	12	15
Western Gas.	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
Western Gas 1st 5s.	106¾	107½	106¾	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17⅝	18¼	17⅞	18⅜
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94⅜	95	94⅜	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	110¾	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry.	80	81½	80	82
Union Ferry.	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds.	95	97	95	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 16, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89	89⅛	4,300	Amalgamated Copper.	89⅜	90	88⅝	89	— ⅜
31½	33	200	Am. Agricul. Chemical	32½	32½	32	32	— 1½
21⅜	22	812	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
70⅞	71	12	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
29¼	29⅜	300	Am. Cotton Oil	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
87	88	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
189	192	50	American Express	192	192	192	192	.....
36	36½	1,000	American Ice Co.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
68	68½	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+ ½
7	7⅛	100	Am. Linseed Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
34	35½	400	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ½
4⅞	5	200	Am. Malting Co.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
55½	55⅞	21,615	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	55½	56	54¼	55⅞	— ⅝
94½	96	3,800	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95½	95½	94	94½	—1
31¼	31⅝	2,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	31½	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
78	78½	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	78	78½	78	78½	+ ½
51⅞	52	13,300	Am. Steel & Wire	52	52⅝	51	51⅞	— ¼
94½	94¼	2,900	Am. Steel & W. pf.	94¼	94¼	94	94	.....
136¼	136⅞	21,070	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137½	137⅝	136¼	136⅜	—1½
120	121	325	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	119¼	119¼	.....
66⅞	67	7,235	American Tin Plate.	65	67⅛	64⅝	66⅞	+1⅞
93	93¼	1,000	Am. Tin Plate pf.	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	.....
117	117¼	4,800	American Tobacco	117	117½	116½	117⅛	+ ⅞
73	74½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
43¾	44	2,250	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43	44	42½	43½	— ⅜
57	57¼	30,110	At., T. & S. F.	58	58½	57	57¼	— ⅝
88⅝	88⅞	8,600	At., T. & S. F. pf.	89¼	89¼	88½	88⅝	— ⅝
91½	91⅝	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio.	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	— ¼
87½	87⅝	890	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	.....
77	77⅛	5,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78	78	76⅞	77⅛	—1⅝
57¼	58	100	Canada Southern.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅝
40⅝	41⅛	700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41¼	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	40⅜	3,500	Chicago & Alton.	39½	40	39½	40	+ ¾
75⅜	75½	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	75½	75½	75⅛	75½	+ ⅝
144¾	144⅞	89,325	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	143½	145⅜	142¾	144⅞	+1⅝
		12,660	Chi., Bur. & Q., rights.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
108½	109½	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	109	109	100	109	— ⅞
20⅜	20½	700	Chicago Great West.	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20½	.....
79⅝	80	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	80	80¼	80	80	.....
92⅞	93⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
31⅜	32	3,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33	33	31¼	32	— ⅜
68⅜	69	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	69	69	69	69	—1½
150½	151	10,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	152⅜	152⅜	150½	150½	—1
173⅜	175	710	Chicago & Northw.	174⅜	174⅜	174⅛	174½	— ⅜
124½	124⅝	5,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	125½	125½	124½	124½	— ⅝
138	137⅞	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
75⅞	76½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
33¾	34½	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
73¼	73½	500	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
45¾	46	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46½	46¾	45⅞	46	— ¼
9⅞	10⅛	3,400	Colorado Southern	10

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,074,300	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$16,026,000	$2,820,000	$1,208,000	$15,773,000	$499,500
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bank Manhattan Co..	20,945,000	5,987,000	2,059,000	25,610,000	.....
2,000,000	1,190,900	Merchants' National....	15,498,300	3,817,600	1,679,200	19,119,000	.....
2,000,000	2,251,400	Mechanics' National....	15,267,000	3,111,000	642,000	16,005,000	.....
1,500,000	2,980,900	Bank of America.....	23,797,200	4,586,000	2,403,200	27,632,000	.....
1,000,000	241,300	Phenix National	3,016,000	1,330,000	59,000	5,012,000	19,500
10,000,000	5,490,300	National City.....	126,072,700	30,936,800	5,805,100	143,884,900	4,217,600
300,000	6,881,700	Chemical National.....	26,190,600	5,442,900	2,651,200	27,366,000	.....
600,000	224,600	Merchants' Exch. Nat..	5,194,200	1,148,900	517,900	6,046,300	43,800
1,000,000	1,873,300	Gallatin National.....	9,210,300	1,498,500	820,800	7,891,700	978,800
300,000	85,500	Nat. But. & Drovers'...	1,107,500	486,000	37,900	1,372,700	40,100
400,000	124,800	Mechanics and Traders'.	2,408,000	194,000	250,000	2,600,000	.....
200,000	173,600	Greenwich	891,400	100,300	141,000	777,200	.....
600,000	486,100	Leather Manf. Nat.....	4,947,700	1,002,300	261,000	4,714,100	478,000
300,000	216,400	Seventh National.....	3,543,100	781,500	316,000	4,096,000	298,000
1,200,000	543,300	Bank State of N. Y....	5,308,800	637,000	330,700	4,823,100	.....
5,000,000	2,940,100	American Exch. Nat....	29,794,000	5,741,000	1,482,000	25,251,000	4,708,000
10,000,000	6,936,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	79,738,300	9,320,800	6,356,500	71,108,600	7,480,400
1,000,000	1,603,900	National Broadway.....	5,942,800	1,185,200	318,900	5,224,300	199,400
1,000,000	1,239,200	Mercantile National	14,769,800	2,749,100	1,648,500	16,030,200	987,800
422,700	484,700	Pacific	2,838,400	280,000	489,500	3,520,900	.....
1,500,000	1,140,800	Nat. Bank of Republic..	20,998,600	4,520,300	1,183,100	23,382,100	1,406,700
450,000	984,500	Chatham National.....	6,449,300	754,100	970,000	6,727,300	50,000
200,000	337,300	People's	2,177,200	122,500	578,400	2,735,400	.....
1,000,000	734,400	Nat. Bk. of N. America.	15,466,700	3,184,000	1,330,500	17,528,900	718,300
3,000,000	5,178,900	Hanover National.....	52,192,100	9,742,800	5,041,900	57,831,200	2,917,300
500,000	458,100	Irving National	3,919,000	796,500	618,200	4,433,000	229,600
800,000	407,700	National Citizens'.....	3,348,200	509,500	205,700	3,393,500	296,400
500,000	274,900	Nassau	2,783,900	395,400	477,300	3,427,600	.....
300,000	1,047,500	Market & Fulton Nat....	6,947,000	1,321,300	718,200	7,434,500	228,900
1,000,000	206,300	Nat. Shoe & Leather...	5,782,900	835,000	226,200	4,182,400	48,850
1,400,000	1,807,200	Corn Exchange	21,144,000	3,737,000	2,127,000	24,805,000	.....
1,000,000	518,400	Continental National...	4,545,300	839,000	502,200	5,442,900	312,900
300,000	401,000	Oriental	2,695,000	204,400	333,600	2,080,000	.....
1,500,000	6,107,900	Imp. & Trad. National..	25,167,000	4,731,000	948,000	23,700,000	46,500
2,000,000	3,568,600	National Park.....	54,224,000	16,820,000	4,531,000	71,070,000	48,600
250,000	161,100	East River National....	1,756,000	285,000	164,100	1,492,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,407,400	Fourth National.....	28,100,000	4,429,300	2,478,400	28,172,200	50,000
1,000,000	537,500	Central National	10,649,000	3,554,000	1,518,000	14,712,000	500,000
300,000	888,700	Second National.....	9,348,000	1,535,000	836,000	10,151,000	271,000
750,000	66,800	Ninth National	2,921,700	665,200	222,000	3,393,000	49,350
500,000	9,220,600	First National	44,512,500	11,801,000	1,788,500	48,213,900	493,600
300,000	109,600	N. Y. National Exch....	3,133,500	555,300	323,200	3,296,600	248,500
250,000	724,700	Bowery	2,750,000	400,000	342,000	3,378,000	.....
200,000	396,300	N. Y. County National..	3,038,500	814,600	407,300	4,093,400	50,000
750,000	366,000	German-American	3,558,300	504,400	240,000	3,385,000	.....
1,000,000	2,110,500	Chase National	38,915,000	11,278,600	1,768,100	48,865,600	800,000
100,000	1,426,700	Fifth Avenue	8,978,900	2,265,400	350,800	10,245,900	.....
200,000	638,000	German Exchange	2,231,000	234,400	960,700	3,430,600	.....
200,000	818,500	Germania	2,976,800	404,700	879,400	4,652,500	.....
300,000	219,700	Lincoln National	11,378,500	1,253,000	1,816,000	13,008,300	246,200
200,000	1,665,500	Garfield National.....	6,499,500	1,522,800	276,500	7,395,900	49,500
200,000	748,000	Fifth National	2,195,300	441,300	173,900	2,423,800	190,200
300,000	1,018,200	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,823,300	1,366,100	514,100	8,371,200	.....
200,000	426,400	West Side	2,590,000	422,000	385,000	2,988,000	.....
500,000	813,800	Seaboard National	14,084,000	2,981,400	1,929,000	18,383,000	465,000
2,100,000	1,871,700	Western National	41,712,100	10,686,500	2,480,900	50,774,100	50,000
300,000	530,800	First National, B'klyn..	3,878,000	450,000	717,000	4,088,000	75,000
500,000	694,100	Liberty National	6,637,100	1,302,300	425,000	6,717,100	495,900
1,000,000	379,200	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,248,500	386,700	470,700	3,947,700	.....
250,000	444,600	Bk. of New Amsterdam	5,260,700	809,900	802,200	6,236,100	.....
350,000	286,400	Astor National	4,400,000	727,400	548,600	4,750,000	350,000
500,000	225,100	Hide & Leather National	2,619,600	480,800	59,400	1,938,800	380,000
$62,800,000	76,872,500	Total, National banks...					
11,422,700	15,385,000	Total, State banks.....					
74,222,700	92,257,500	Total	914,623,000	195,213,400	72,471,300	1011329000	31,158,800

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, Dec. 13, 1900; 19 State Banks, Dec. 4, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 16 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,264,500.00	$43,800.00	$141,900	$487,527.00	.....	$1,665,400.00
Columbia	300,000	2,195,000.00	121,000.00	103,000	202,000.00	$3,000.00	2,337,000.00
Eleventh Ward..	100,000	1,006,249.93	44,417.44	47,539	476,827.65	.....	1,441,293.12
Fourteenth St...	100,000	1,155,100.00	60,000.00	50,700	228,400.00	.....	1,390,100.00
Gansevoort	200,000	675,547.74	7,265.88	54,955	75,222.27	38,023.48	700,255.94
Hamilton	200,000	1,278,400.00	97,200.00	94,600	107,900.00	100,000.00	1,551,700.00
Mount Morris...	250,000	1,897,000.00	103,700.00	98,200	316,300.00	51,600.00	2,525,000.00
Mutual	200,000	1,292,501.35	35,084.62	132,029	139,525.65	84,130.03	1,402,687.02
18th Ward.....	100,000	1,272,886.00	21,672.00	151,813	289,313.00	9,130.00	1,817,886.00
Plaza	100,000	1,730,900.00	130,800.00	173,000	142,000.00	.....	2,512,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,025,973.84	14,187.42	91,471	92,274.35	.....	1,069,041.45
State	100,000	2,930,000.00	301,000.00	150,000	86,000.00	303,000.00	3,535,000.00
Twelfth Ward..	200,000	1,108,480.00	32,000.00	161,200	84,200.00	159,600.00	1,602,200.00
Union Square...	200,000	2,066,786.70	57,754.08	222,246	611,922.98	.....	2,819,946.96
Washington	100,000	497,714.46	20,041.42	9,930	87,346.13	2,519.04	443,718.59
Yorkville	100,000	1,387,400.00	93,900.00	132,200	111,700.00	50,000.00	1,505,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,077,580.00	16,257.00	98,012	243,726.00	100,000.00	1,323,607.00
Broadway	100,000	1,485,183.55	15,147.70	112,520	234,539.21	.....	1,634,244.72
Eighth Ward....	100,000	327,400.00	12,400.00	26,400	54,600.00	5,000.00	307,500.00
Fifth Avenue....	100,000	638,200.00	33,800.00	32,400	70,400.00	35,500.00	621,300.00
Mfrs.' Nat.....	252,000	2,477,400.00	320,300.00	173,600	500,400.00	.....	3,133,600.00
Mech. & Trad...	100,000	868,045.77	20,579.00	65,440	77,518.84	62,233.68	862,273.39
Merchants'	100,000	622,900.00	4,100.00	39,400	71,300.00	.....	544,000.00
Nassau Nat.....	300,000	3,734,000.00	153,000.00	300,000	609,000.00	21,000.00	4,092,000.00
National City...	300,000	2,450,000.00	145,000.00	291,000	490,000.00	60,000.00	2,915,000.00
North Side.....	100,000	726,349.38	13,185.80	61,101	40,495.69	245,535.44	870,903.38
People's	100,000	937,400.00	32,700.00	38,400	47,200.00	28,500.00	919,100.00
Schermerhorn ..	100,000	593,805.00	10,461.00	33,700	226,278.00	15,000.00	631,550.00
17th Ward.....	100,000	490,907.00	10,006.00	46,513	66,409.00	25,360.00	442,152.00
Sprague Nat....	200,000	1,085,600.00	90,400.00	10,000	180,000.00	103,000.00	1,035,000.00
26th Ward.....	100,000	423,296.00	14,894.00	21,668	111,352.00	1,621.00	480,015.00
Union	100,000	551,847.00	29,249.00	58,500	65,299.00	57,000.00	637,123.00
Wallabout	100,000	657,400.00	37,800.00	17,700	66,600.00	77,500.00	711,300.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I....	25,000	504,985.00	16,740.00	22,585	91,515.00	10,600.00	582,500.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	715,912.49	50,757.00	20,000	103,010.10	.....	698,174.45
JERSEY CITY.							
First National..	400,000	4,831,200.00	244,000.00	212,900	1,153,500.00	1,219,800.00	6,670,600.00
Hudson County..	250,000	1,979,694.00	87,417.00	71,823	220,900.00	53,393.00	1,709,060.00
Second Nat.....	250,000	1,215,300.00	60,980.00	11,100	225,900.00	.....	1,068,900.00
Third National..	200,000	906,703.40	.....	.....	220,218.07	46,065.66	976,242.75
HOBOKEN.							
First National..	110,000	2,131,300.00	107,700.00	30,300	113,900.00	15,900.00	1,807,500.00
Second Nat.....	125,000	812,128.00	52,354.00	39,741	85,550.00	11,400.00	888,300.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
460	Amal. Copper ..	89⅝	89⅝	88¼	88½
150	Am. Smelt.....	55½	55½	55½	55½
12,780	Am. Steel & W.	52⅝	56⅛	51⅝	51⅝
15,890	Am. Sugar Ref.	137⅜	137½	136	136½
20	Am. Tobacco....	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
2,170	At., T. & S. F.	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57⅜
670	At., T. & S. F. pf.	98¼	99½	98⅝	98⅝
50	Balt. & Ohio..	91½	91½	91¼	91½
11,800	Brook. Rap. Tr.	77⅛	77⅞	76⅝	77¼
180	Ches. & Ohio...	41⅜	41⅜	40⅞	40⅝
23,700	Chi., Bur. & Q.	143⅝	145⅞	142⅝	145
100	Chi., R. & Q.rts.	4½	4½	4½	4½
30	Chi. Gt. W.	20½	20½	20½	20½
4,540	Chi., M. & St. P.	152½	152⅞	150⅝	150⅞
570	Chi., R. I. & P.	125½	125½	124½	124⅝
10	Col. Fuel & I...	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
220	Cont. Tobacco ..	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
60	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
70	Erie 1st pf.....	66	66	65¾	65¾
7,610	Federal Steel ..	52½	52½	51⅝	51⅝
20	Federal Steel pf.	82⅝	82½	82⅝	82½
360	Louis. & Nash..	92⅜	92⅜	91½	91⅝
1,360	Manhattan	118⅝	118⅝	117⅜	117⅝
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56	56	56	56
670	Mo. Pacific	90	90	89¼	89½
300	N. Y., O. & W.	33½	33½	32⅝	32⅝
40	Norf. & West...	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝
10	North American.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1,000	North. Pacific...	84⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84
60	Pacific Mail	41	41½	40⅞	40⅞
410	People's Gas ...	101⅝	101⅝	101	101⅜
240	Reading	33½	33½	32½	32⅝
960	Reading 1st pf..	75⅛	75⅛	74⅜	75⅛
100	Reading 2d pf...	44⅜	44⅜	44	44
280	Southern Pacific	46⅝	46⅝	46	46⅝
190	Southern Ry....	23⅝	23⅝	23	23
20	South. Ry. pf...	75⅜	75⅜	75¼	75¼
1,020	Tenn. C. & I....	62⅝	63	62⅝	63
870	Texas Pacific ..	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29½
8,440	Union Pacific ..	95¾	95¾	94	94⅜
10	Union Pacific pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
610	U. S. Leather..	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅝
20	U. S. Rubber...	20½	20½	20½	20½
300	Wabash pf.....	32½	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝
430	West. Union ...	89⅜	89⅜	88½	88⅝
80	Wheel. & L. E..	15	15	15	15

98,970

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½
5,000	Wabash deb. B..	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝

$9,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 61¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .33, 100 Comstock Bond at .04½, 300 Confidence at .30, 100 Gold Dollar at .27, seller 10; 100 Golden Fleece at .30, 100 Little Chief at .15, 300 Ophir at .85, seller 10; 1,000 Pharmacist at .13, 100 Potosi at .18, 350 Small Hopes at .75, and 500 Work at .22.

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Feb. 9 to 15, 1901.

Steamer	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caribbee	Demarara	$810
Caribbee	St. Thomas	1,575
American Silver Coin—		
Caribbee	St. Thomas	240
Silvia	St. John's	358
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Silvia	St. John's	94
Mac	San Juan	1,586
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Coastwise	San Benito	5,854
Alleghany	Greytown	1,050
Gold Bullion—		
Athos	Porto Colombia	1,050
Advance	Colon	5,940
Alleghany	Greytown	1,050
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Vera Cruz	14,622
Total		$34,829

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Feb. 11 to Feb. 16, inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 11	Germanic	London, S. B.	$441,545
Feb. 13	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	15,000
Feb. 13	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	18,000
Feb. 13	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C., (Mex.)	850
Feb. 15	Umbria	London, S. B.	389,400
Total			$864,795

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 9	Mexico	Havana, G. C., (U. S.)	$125,000
Total			$989,795

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.17	.18
Best & Belcher	.27	.26
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.75	.76
Challenge Con	.20	.19
Chollar	.10	.08
Confidence	.80	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.15
Gould & Curry	.36	.35
Hale & Norcross	.23	.18
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.07
Kentuck Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.26	.26
Occidental Con	.07	.06
Ophir	.81	.77
Overman	.18	.16
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.15	.15
Sag Belcher	.01	.03
Sierra Nevada	.17	.15
Standard	4.20	4.20
Syndicate	.06	.09
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con	.26	.26
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.20	.25
Silver bars	61¼	60⅝
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	22½	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	20	20¼	17½	20
Alamo	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
Argentum	26	29	26	29
Anaconda	47	48	46	47¼
Butterfly-Terrible	28½	29½	28½	29½
Battle Mountain	25¼	26	26	26¼
Blue Bell	19¾	20	19¾	21
C. C. Cons	11½	11¾	11⅝	12⅛
C., C. & M	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
Coriolanus	16½	17½	16	17
Columbine Victor	10½	11	10⅝	11½
Dante	8¼	8	8	8½
Damon	16	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Doctor Jackpot Con	89	89½	89	90
Elkton	185	187	187	188
El Paso	64	64½	59	60
Findlay	12	12⅞	12	12⅝
Gibson	22	23½	22	24
Gold Dollar	24½	25	24¾	25
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	30
Gold King	105	110	108	112
Gold Knob	10	10½	10	10½
Gold Coin	325	550	325	550
Gold Sovereign	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
Golden Cycle	81	81¼	80½	81
Gould	30	31	28	31
Hart	13	19	13	15
Independence	21	23	21	23
Ingham	19¼	19⅞	19	19½
Isabella	84¼	84⅝	83⅝	84
Jackpot	58	59	58⅛	59
Keystone	12	14	12	14
Last Dollar	60	70	60	65
Lexington	10½	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
Mount Rosa	44	50	45	55
Mary Cashen	12	13	12½	13
Moon Anchor	25	26	25	28
National	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	10
New Haven	11	11⅜	11½	11⅝
Nugget	19⅝	21	19	21
Ophir	33	40	31	40
Orphan	15½	16½	15½	16
Pharmacist	10⅞	11	11⅛	11⅝
Pinnacle	18	18½	17⅝	18½
Portland	305	308	307	310
Pointer	17⅝	18	18½	18½
Rose Nicol	10½	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
Sedar	16	16⅝	16¾	16⅝
Vindicator	125	130	125	130
Work	20½	20⅞	20¼	21
Zoe	16⅝	16¼	17⅜	18

A BICYCLE ROMANCE.

Howard W. Jackson of 34 Church Street, Jersey City, and Ada Laura Ernst of 290 Summit Avenue were married a month ago, though the fact was not announced until yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arney S. Biddle, pastor of the Summit Avenue United Presbyterian Church.

The wedding was a sort of bicycle romance. The couple, who are expert cyclists, first saw each other last summer at an exhibition given by a club of which Jackson is a member. The skill of each excited the admiration of the other, and the couple fell in love before they fairly realized the fact. During one of their trips Jackson proposed and was accepted. They went at once to Mr. Biddle's house and were married. They are now living at the home of the bride's parents.

BIG STREAM OF WATER DELAYS RAPID TRANSIT

Pours Into an Excavation in Millions of Gallons.

Sub-Contractors Encounter Serious Obstacle in Lenox Avenue—Remedies Proposed by the Engineers.

Farrell & Hopper, sub-contractors of the Rapid Transit Railroad, have recently encountered an unlooked-for difficulty in their section, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and Lenox Avenue, in the shape of a running stream of fresh water, apparently in great volume. At this point the roadbed is only 1.43 feet above mean high level. So far, water to the amount of several millions of gallons has been pumped out, but still the stream runs merrily on, while the engineers are planning to confine it under the track level, keeping it in bounds with concrete and water-proofing, finally to be diverted into the big sewer at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and from there into the East River.

The sub-contractors opened the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets about Jan. 1. The excavation was apparently the cleanest work they had encountered, the digging being through dry sand and gravel. On Feb. 5, when down sixteen feet, at the north end of the block, the stream poured in upon the workmen like a small river. It cut through to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, making a bed for itself about twelve feet wide and three feet deep, temporarily blocking work. The trench had been previously shored up through the block, as the usual engineering precaution, thus preventing a caving in and, consequently, a washing out of the side walls.

There are residents of this section of the city who, when they saw the stream, immediately said they believed that years ago a creek had its course to the south or southeast, and had been filled up, only to reassert itself when the occasion should offer, but even the oldest inhabitant of the locality could not say positively whether a stream had really run through there or not.

The sub-contractors lost no time in getting a steam pump, and the first one installed had a capacity of 250 gallons a minute. This pumped in one week 2,250,000 gallons without any appreciable diminution of the volume. The water kept coming. A few days ago a pump run by compressed air, with a 600-gallon-a-minute capacity, was put in, but the cold weather has rather interfered with it. Yesterday, however, it was in good working order, throwing out water at the rate of 864,000 gallons a day. Much difficulty has been experienced so far in disposing of the water. The lateral sewers in the two blocks have been kept flooded, and the water has overflowed into the street.

In order to work with anything like fair headway, the sub-contractors have bulkheaded the block every hundred feet, and in between these bulkheads have been pumping the water out. W. R. Newell, Superintendent for Farrell & Hopper, yesterday said:

"This stream so far as we can find out is the natural result of being at tide level. We expect to have the same trouble up to the end of our section, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and it may extend beyond to the next section. We are really below mean high level here, but as soon as we get one bulkhead space pumped out and down to track level we will put in our concrete and then start on the ironwork and sidewalls. The water, in the meantime, will have been diverted to the sides of the tunnel.

"The remedy proposed is to install a large automatic pump at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and to take care of the water by pumping it into a sewer to be built under the tunnel tracks and running to One Hundred and Tenth Street. This expense will not be borne by the contractors."

An engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday:

"The difficulty could not have been foreseen, but we will meet it successfully. It is simply one of those problems incident to our profession, and did nothing worse than this ever occur all would be easy sailing. What many people believe to be a stream of running water is doubtless a stratum of water-bearing gravel, such as is not infrequently encountered in excavation work. A similar difficulty was encountered in Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, in 1874, during the then Park Avenue improvements, when the tracks were sunk. The water there, as in Lenox Avenue, was fresh and excellent drinking water.

"Our plan in Lenox Avenue is to build a sewer under the roadbed. Above it will be a thick bed of concrete, twelve inches, and other waterproofing, and on the sides concrete, asphalt, and felt, besides the brick facing, which will not only keep out all water, but dampness as well. The water will be diverted into the One Hundred and Tenth Street sewer. Although the trend from One Hundred and Tenth Street is for a distance generally downward, and at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street but 2.5 feet above mean high level, the tide has nothing to do with the flow, the proof being in the fresh water. We will, however, have to keep pumping."

STOLE FOR HIS SWEETHEART.

Elevator Man's Efforts to Please Her with Presents Land Him in Jail.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of various articles of jewelry which the tenants of the apartment house at 79 Irving Place have missed at various times since Christmas was solved yesterday by the capture of Joseph Harrington, twenty-nine years old, of 240 East Twenty-first Street, who has been operating the elevator in the house. In explanation of his conduct he said that he had stolen to make presents to his sweetheart.

The latest articles to be missed were a gold watch and chain belonging to E. West Clinedinst, the artist. Detectives Phalen and Mallon of the East Twenty-second Street Station went to investigate. They arrested Harrington on suspicion, and he admitted taking the watch. He said that he had had duplicate keys made and thus was able to enter all the apartments at his leisure. He pleaded guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Court, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

No New Post Office This Year.

Postmaster Van Cott has given up all hope of having a new Post Office Building this year. He said yesterday that he had received word from Washington that the bill appropriating money for the purchase of an up-town site would not be passed at this session of Congress. The bill at present is in the hands of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Lands, and will not be reported. "I am greatly disappointed," said Mr. Van Cott, "still we will try again at the next session, and may have better luck."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Never-Slip Tin Cover Company of Watertown; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. V. Santee, F. D. Roth, and Carrie B. Santee, Watertown.

Empire State Diamond Company of Tonawanda; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. O. Schuchert, W. J. Rogers, and U. J. Rogers, Tonawanda.

Genesee Valley Telephone Company of Rochester; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. Foster Warner, G. R. Fuller, and E. M. Higgins, Rochester.

The Schenectady Lumber Company; capital, $25,000. Directors—Jacob W. Clute, George W. Van Auken, and Albert B. Van Voast, Schenectady.

The Columbia Laundry Company of Buffalo; capital $500. Directors—M. W. McHatton, Ida F. McHatton, and William M. McHatton, Buffalo.

Waldron & Co. of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $500. Directors—Samuel Waldron, A. G. Loomis, and G. E. Ferguson, New York City.

Manhattan Borough Land Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. F. McNamara, C. P. Kirwin, and M. P. Davidson, New York City.

Ideal Time and Wage Computer Company of Rochester; capital, $100,000. Directors—Maguler Butler, C. E. McLoud, Hampden Hyde, and John Sherry, Rochester.

Watson & Pettinger of Brooklyn, to deal in lumber and building material; capital, $125,000. Directors—J. H. Pettinger, J. H. Watson, Harriet E. Pettinger, and Blanche E. Watson, Brooklyn.

The Etna Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery and supplies; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. H. Cowles, New York City; H. M. Post, Brooklyn, and F. D. Cox, Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 16.—The Milligan Mining Company of New York, capital, $100,000, was incorporated here to-day.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Bear Market Throughout the Store.

To buy goods that really have quality to back them up is a much safer way to increase a bank account than to try to save a little by buying a cheap article.

It's a well-known fact among makers and the trade generally that it is useless to offer us any merchandise that's not backed by genuine worth. The price question comes afterwards. We merely mention this because it emphasizes a fact. The fact is that our prices (and those, of course, of every merchant who builds in the same way) are constantly in competition with the same prices attached to inferior goods. It also emphasizes the fact that our prices, being even under these conditions just as low, if not lower, than any house in greater New York, mean far much more to the really economical shopper than the first comparison might indicate. Value

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably rain and warmer; wind north to northwest.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,948. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLIES MAY INVADE SHEN-SI

Generals Notified to Have All Their Troops Ready.

To Resume Military Operations on a Large Scale—Plan to Coerce the Chinese by Sending Troops to Sian-Fu.

PEKING, Feb. 17.—A few days ago Count von Waldersee wrote to the Generals under his supervision notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting eighty days. To-day Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Voyron, the French commander, received letters asking for their co-operation, and expressing a desire to know what forces they can spare. In commencing his letter to Gen. Chaffee, Count von Waldersee says:

"Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace, and also to circumstances rendering such a course desirable, it will probably be necessary to resume military operations on a large scale, especially toward the west."

It is not thought likely that Gen. Chaffee will agree to such a plan without instructions from Washington. The French commander, however, is expected to do so. Count von Waldersee's plans contemplate offering the command of the expedition in the first instance to Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander; but it is believed that, in view of his recent illness, Gen. Gaselee will inform Count von Waldersee that he is unable to accept the command. In that event it will be offered to Gen. Voyron, provided the French fall in with the arrangement, which Count von Waldersee believes will be the case. Such an offer to Gen. Voyron would have the effect, it is thought, of overcoming the differences which have existed between the French and Germans, because it would be a demonstration of Count von Waldersee's confidence in the military ability of the French contingent.

Ere long an announcement is expected that the destination of the proposed expedition is Sian-Fu. The foreign envoys believe its object to be to compel the Chinese to accept the terms of the powers. It is thought that when it becomes known that the expedition has started the Imperial Court will hasten to comply immediately with all the demands of the joint note.

The military are much elated over the prospect of active service. Many believe the Chinese Army will strive to the uttermost to protect the Province of Shen-Si against invasion.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring Saturday, says:

"A general order was issued to-day, directing the forces under Count von Waldersee's command to prepare to take the field, the idea being an expedition in the Spring to Tai-Yuen-Fu (Province of Shan-Si) or further. The position is full of difficulties. It requires firmness and patience, and not an impetuous expedition into the interior, which is only likely to drive the Court further westward."

MORE RUSSIAN RAILROADS.

One to be Built, It Is Said, to Port Arthur and Another to Peking.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—It is reported from Nagasaki that an agreement has been concluded between China and the Russo-Chinese Bank for the construction of a railway from Lake Baikal, Siberia, to Port Arthur.

The bank, in return for constructing the line, gets the right to work it for thirty years, and then to purchase or renew the concession for another thirty years, at the expiration of which latter period the road is to belong to China, without compensation.

The same informant asserts also that a line is projected from Kiakta to Peking.

WOMAN HELPLESS ALL HER LIFE.

Doctors Say She Never Heard, Spoke, Walked, or Knew Pleasure or Pain.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 17.—Miss Ellen Leek, sixty-five years of age, died to-day. The doctors say the cause of her death was old age. During her life she attracted much attention in medical circles. She never heard a sound, never spoke a word, never walked a step, and the doctors believe she hardly knew any sensation of pain, pleasure, or anything else; in fact, that she never realized anything. There appeared to be a total absence of brain activity beyond what was absolutely essential to life.

She was never able to feed herself, and the nearest approach to anything normal she is said to have ever attained was when a child she learned to creep. For years she moved about as does an ordinary infant of eight to twelve months. For many years past, however, she had not been out of bed except when she was lifted out.

TOBACCO TAX REDUCTION.

Senate Bill Discriminates in Favor of the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The attention of members of the Ways and Means Committee has been directed to an apparent advantage given to manufacturers and dealers in tobacco in the reduction by the Senate of the tobacco tax to 9 cents a pound. When the war revenue tax was made 12 cents it was considered necessary to change the size of packages and to divide pounds so as to make the smallest package weigh one and two-thirds ounces instead of two ounces.

The reduction of the tax to 9 cents and the retention of the size of small packages will, it is claimed, give the manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco a gain in profits of 3 cents a pound and put the tax on the small purchasers. The aggregate gain, which has not been estimated, will be large. As the largest benefits are supposed to be enjoyed by the Tobacco Trust, the members of the Ways and Means Committee find this a very interesting item upon which to make their fight against the Senate bill.

TO-DAY, TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 83⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22½@23c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

RESCUED FROM THE FLAMES.

Firemen Take Families from the Upper Floors of an Apartment House.

Firemen had to help a number of people to escape flames by fire escapes at 116 and 118 West One Hundred and Third Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, a handsome apartment house, late yesterday afternoon. Five thousand dollars' damage was done, and the firemen worked three hours before they extinguished the blaze.

The apartment house is five stories high. Its janitor, William Faust, traced smoke a little before 4 o'clock to the second floor, where Morris D. Ritin and family live. The family was out, but a strange young man rushed out as Faust appeared, and a sheet of flame followed. Faust closed the door, and running into the street sent in an alarm. The chemical engine was first to respond, but it was useless, because the fire was spreading too quickly.

Col. Timothy E. Lee, who served with the Fifth Army Corps during the civil war, lives on the third floor with his family. He walks slowly with crutches; and he had a hard time getting down stairs through the smoke.

The Joseph Parsons family on the top floor, the Patrick A. Robertson family on the same floor, and the Daniel R. Moore family on the fourth floor, were cut off from the stairs and halls by the dense smoke. Firemen of Engines 47 and 56 had to go up the fire escapes and lead the people down that way, the women being greatly excited and frightened. All got out safely.

The second, third, and fourth floors were almost gutted by fire, and the apartments of Dr. S. R. Ellison on the first floor were damaged by water. The total loss was about $5,000.

Mr. Ritin said when he arrived home last night that all his family had been out yesterday and that no one had been left in his apartments. He was at a loss to say who the young man was who ran out, according to Faust, as soon as the fire was discovered. Faust said that he was a well-dressed man with a red mustache, and that he was shouting at the top of his voice for some one to send in an alarm when he saw him.

The police are making an investigation into the case, as it is thought that he might have been an incendiary.

THOUGHT PISTOL WAS EMPTY.

Congressman De Armond's Son Shoots His Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—George De Armond, the youngest son of Congressman De Armond of Missouri, and William, the young son of D. L. Edrington, a prominent resident of Bulter, Mo., this afternoon were shooting at a target with a revolver, when young De Armond, thinking that all the chambers were empty, pointed the weapon at Edrington, took deliberate aim, and fired.

He was horrified to see his companion fall to the ground with a cry of pain. The wounded boy is in a serious condition to-night, and fears for his recovery are entertained.

INAUGURATION ARRANGEMENTS.

19,000 Military to Parade—12,000 Ball Tickets to be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The statistics of the meeting of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration of President McKinley give an idea of the extent of the coming demonstration. There will be 19,000 military in line, regulars and State organizations. Of civic organizations there will be 54, with 5,904 men, accompanied by 37 brass bands. Twenty-four colleges have promised to send representatives who will march.

There are 12,000 ball tickets to be sold at $5 each, there being no complimentaries. Of supper tickets, to be sold at $1, there are 6,000. Then there are 25,000 concert tickets, to admit to the concert to be given in the ballroom after inauguration day. The War Department will furnish 1,600 flags for decorative purposes, being twice as many as that department has ever loaned for any occasion. Five thousand flags are expected from the Navy Department.

There have been subscriptions to the guarantee fund of $57,565, of which $48,347 has been paid in. If 10,000 ball tickets are sold and 3,000 of the supper tickets, the guarantors will be assured of the return of every cent they advanced, for the revenue from concerts and reviewing stand seats promises to be large, and an additional income is looked for from the sale of official programmes and from other sources. The part that the Government pays toward the celebration will not be considered in making refunds.

Representative Lacey of Iowa has remonstrated against the proposed bringing to Washington of the Porto Rican battalion of native troops on the ground that the change from a climate constantly moist to one apt to be very inclement will be inhuman, and possibly lead to many fatalities. Mr. Steele does not feel alarmed, saying that the native troops are young and wiry, and able to stand the change very well.

ACCIDENT ON THE KEARSARGE.

Shell Burst in a 13-Inch Gun, Doing Little Damage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A mail report giving an account of the bursting of a shell in the bore of one of the thirteen-inch guns of the United States warship Kearsarge has been received at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department.

The accident occurred several weeks ago while the ship was at target practice off Pensacola, Fla. The damage resulting is said to be not serious and consisted mainly in the deforming or "gouging" of the tube. This will not prevent the gun being used again.

The naval officials treat the matter lightly, and say that such explosions occur occasionally. It is probably the first time, however, that an explosion has occurred in one of the thirteen-inch guns. The pecuniary loss will not be large.

COLD WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Snowstorms Throughout France—Below Zero in Madrid.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Very severe weather and heavy snowstorms are reported throughout France. Snow has fallen at intervals during the day in Paris. Snowfalls are also reported in Algiers, where several natives have been frozen to death. Telegraphic communication with the interior is partially interrupted.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Throughout Spain the weather is intensely cold, the thermometer registering 8 degrees below zero in Madrid. Snow has fallen in Murcia and in Palma, capital of the Island of Majorca, where snowstorms have been practically unknown.

A heavy gale is sweeping the southern coast, and eight small wrecks are reported from Cadiz.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—All Europe is experiencing a return of Winter weather. Severe cold and snowstorms are reported from all parts of England, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia. The blizzard continues in the Odessa District. In Switzerland many villages are cut off. Numerous deaths are reported.

The Rev. Dr. Chapman May Resign.

It is said by members of his congregation that the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman is desirous of undertaking missionary work, and will retire from the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street. Dr. Chapman declined to discuss the matter last night further than to admit that he was in receipt of many offers to do evangelistic work.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED illustrates the advanced state of transportation in America. Always at the front, it is a recognized model. Leaves New York daily for Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

MRS. NATION RETURNS TO "JOINT" SMASHING

Leads a Crowd of Men and Women Against Topeka Saloons.

Is Arrested Four Times During the Day —A Negro "Joint" Keeper Goes on Her Bond.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Carrie Nation put in a busy Sunday in Topeka today, and as a result the capital city has experienced more genuine excitement than can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Nation literally crammed the day with thrilling episodes. She succeeded in having the contents of a notorious "joint" smashed, broke into a cold storage plant, in search of liquor, ruined the mirrors on several fine bars found stored in a livery barn, addressed a large mass meeting of men and women, and was arrested four times. The last time that the law laid its hands upon her was when Mrs. Nation emerged from the church where the mass meeting had been held.

To-night Mrs. Nation announces that she will begin to-morrow morning where she left off to-day, and will not rest until all the saloons in Topeka have been closed.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. Nation sallied forth from the State House grounds at the head of 500 men and women, all armed with hatchets and axes, and moved on the "joints" of the city. Nobody but Mrs. Nation knew what plans had been made. In the crowd were a large number of students of Washburn College, some of the ministers of the city, and a number of professional and business men.

The crowd marched silently out of the State House grounds, down Kansas Avenue, to the place on East Seventh Street kept by Ed Murphy. When Murphy's place was reached the work of demolition began. Mrs. Nation, brandishing a new hatchet, headed the onslaught, uttering words of deprecation against the joint keepers, as she sent her weapon through the first plate-glass window at hand. Others followed her lead quickly. Amid the shouts of the crusaders and the dictorial commands of the policemen present, trying to protect the property, glass was soon crashing to the ground on all sides.

Next, the door was smashed in with an axe, and the beer kegs, bottles, mirrors, and everything else were attacked. Hardly five minutes after Mrs. Nation had begun the smashing, what was once a well-furnished saloon was in complete ruins.

Her work over, Mrs. Nation proudly emerged from the place and was arrested. She went along with the officer, followed by her band and the crowd that had gathered. At the police station she was released promptly and hurried back to her work. She entered a livery barn, in which bars had been stored and smashed them. Then at the head of twenty-five of her followers she went to the Moser cold storage plant and entered upon a search for some liquor that she thought had been stored there. This time Mrs. Nation was arrested by the county authorities and was taken to the jail in a patrol wagon.

It was afternoon before she was released from jail on bond, and after taking dinner with Sheriff Cook, she went to the First Christian Church, where she was accosted by an officer with a warrant and taken to the county jail again. She was held this time for two hours, and finally her bond was signed by one of the "joint" keepers of the city, a prominent negro politician.

While Mrs. Nation was in jail preparations were being made for holding a big mass meeting. In the afternoon, when the meeting was at its height, Mrs. Nation entered and made her way up the aisle toward the platform. Most of the audience believed that she was in jail, and the cheer that went up at the sight of her must have been inspiring to the joint-smasher. Soon she began a volley of words. "Women, women," she said, as she suddenly stepped forward with a dramatic gesture, "women, we must be about the work of the Lord this very afternoon. There are yet some hell-holes here which have not closed up in spite of the promises to the contrary."

Mrs. Nation said she was going to remain "right here in Topeka" until after the city election, so she could help in the election of Mayor. The meeting then adopted resolutions protesting against the pending resubmission resolution in the Legislature, and as the meeting adjourned Mrs. Nation asked the "home defenders" to meet her at the close.

She was going on another smashing tour. But Deputy Sheriff Lawson was waiting in the vestibule, and when Mrs. Nation came out he served her with another warrant.

"It's for defacing property," said the officer.

"Defacing property?" said Mrs. Nation. "Why, I defaced no property. I just destroyed it. I never deface any property. But come along, Mr. Officer; I am not afraid of a jail."

Fully 2,000 persons followed Mrs. Nation and the officer, who was obliged to draw his pistol to keep the crowd back, and it was with the utmost difficulty the jail was reached. The news of Mrs. Nation's latest arrest had reached the down-town district, and as the officer hove in sight with his prisoner the street in front of the jail was one seething mass of humanity.

The Chief of Police, with a detail of officers, was soon on the scene, and it took much hard work, together with the vigorous use of clubs and threats of worse treatment, to get an opening in the crowd so as to permit the officer to take Mrs. Nation into the jail office. For a time it seemed that there would be serious trouble. Some delay in getting a bond for Mrs. Nation ensued, and in the meantime she entertained the lawyers and newspaper men present in her characteristic manner.

WILL PROSECUTE CRUSADERS.

Attorney Advises Action Against Women Who Invaded Railway Property.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 17.—B. P. Waggener, general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in view of the recent breaking open of the Missouri Pacific station at Goffs, Kan., by women temperance crusaders, has advised the company as a means of protecting its stations against raiders to treat them as common burglars.

Mr Waggener is strong in his denunciation of the manner in which the depredations were committed at Goffs and Effingham last week, and says the crusaders of both places will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law as will also all other crusaders who forcibly enter Missouri Pacific stations. He says a penitentiary offense was committed at Goffs, as the station door was broken open. He insists that the company, as a common carrier, has a right to protection under the law, no matter whether the liquor it handles comes from another State or not.

BICYCLIST RAN DOWN A KING.

Collided with Christian of Denmark and Then Abused Him.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—According to the Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail, while King Christian and Prince Waldemar were promenading Saturday a bicyclist collided with the King, whose leg was slightly bruised and whose clothing was soiled with mud.

The bicyclist, ignorant of the identity of the King, spoke rudely, and Prince Waldemar seized him and handed him over to the police. King Christian, however, ordered that he be released.

August Belmont a Church Warden.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 17.—August Belmont has been elected one of the Wardens of St. George's Episcopal Church to fill a vacancy caused by the death of August Denton. Mr. Belmont is at present at Palm Beach, Fla., where he has gone to regain his health. He will probably be elected for a full term at the regular election.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
Water cannot wash out its delicious flavour.—Adv.

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN.

Mob Attacks Jesuit Convent at Sueca—Coachmen Strike.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The Valencia newspapers assert that anti-clerical demonstrations occurred Thursday last at Sueca and Jativa. In the former town a mob marched through the streets to the Jesuit convent and tore down the name plates. Fifteen hundred demonstrators paraded in Jativa, bearing black flags and tricolors. They were dispersed by gendarmes.

Yesterday morning (Sunday) all the coachmen of the smartest hired carriages in Madrid, which form a separate class, went on strike, and Gen. Weyler had the President of the Coachmen's Society arrested.

All the persons arrested for participating in the demonstrations against the Jesuits and against the royal marriage have been liberated.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Le Gaulois publishes an interview this morning with Señor Silvela in which the former Spanish Premier attributes the disturbances in Spain to the "restlessness of the country consequent upon the events of the last war" and to "certain politicians who, regardless of the interests of the nation, are seeking to take advantage of the troubles."

The disturbances, however, Señor Silvela looks upon as having no real political importance. He told the representative of Le Gaulois that, in spite of the Cuban debt, the economic situation was, in his opinion, most satisfactory. Referring to the Cabinet crisis, he said it appeared to him the less important because the programmes of the Conservatives and Liberals were almost identical.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—At the Cabinet Council last Friday the Ministry's resignation was drawn up and it was handed to the Queen Regent Saturday. Nothing, however, has yet been settled, although the Madrid papers are suggesting the possible personnel of a Silvela Cabinet.

ATTITUDE OF DON CARLOS.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—In view of recent statements that the friendly relations between Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, and the Count of Caserta had not been interrupted since the Carlist war, the Pretender's representative in Paris, Count Latour Landry, announces that all political relations between them ceased when the Count of Caserta went to Madrid and placed his children in the Alfonsist army.

"Don Carlos deplores the fact," says Count Latour Landry, "that a Bourbon should forget in such a manner the principles of legitimacy and should set such a bad example for his followers in Naples."

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Danish East Asian Steamship Company Negotiating for Control, It Is Said.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—"The Danish Government," says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail, "has suddenly broken off all dealings with the United States regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies. This is due to a satisfactory offer made by the Danish East Asian Steamship Company to assist, and, in the future to administer the islands. The American Government has been notified as to this decision."

The Copenhagen correspondent of The Times says: "From a competent source I learn that the Danish West Indies will not be sold during the present Parliamentary session. The syndicate will form a new transatlantic steamship company, and undertake other commercial enterprises in connection with the islands, whose excellent ports will be, it is presumed, invaluable when the Nicaragua Canal is finished.

"The negotiations are still uncompleted, but they will be settled before October, and the negotiations with the United States will then be dropped. Mr. Andersen, a prominent Director of the East Asian Steamship Company, is among the most anxious to retain the islands."

KENNEDY WITNESS COMING.

Daniel Melville Is on the Way from Florida with Capt. Price and Detective Carey.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—Two of the happiest passengers on the north-bound New York train to-night were Capt. J. K. Price and Detective Arthur Carey of New York. They came direct from Sanford, where they went last night to see Daniel Melville and get him to return to New York and testify in the Kennedy case. After some talk Melville consented to return with the officers, they agreeing to pay his fare to and from New York, as he said he would return on no other terms. Melville sat by the officers, seemingly rather thoughtful and quiet. Capt. Price stated that Melville had been rather cast down since leaving Sanford, but thought he would be all right on reaching New York.

"I had no power to make him come back with me," said the Captain, "so I had to use persuasive methods. Melville agreed with me that he had made a bad impression by leaving the city under such circumstances, and the arguments I presented induced him to readily agree to return and testify. I am particularly pleased to have him return by the aid of the Police Department, especially since Messrs. Cantwell and Moore rather strongly insinuated that the Police Department was responsible for his leaving."

The party will arrive in New York Tuesday morning over the Pennsylvania Road.

THE PORTO RICAN CASES.

Supreme Court Not Likely to Make Its Decision Before May.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Lawyers of experience here who have observed closely the habits of the Supreme Court of the United States will not be surprised to see that court take more time than is generally believed will be the case to reach a conclusion on the so-called Porto Rican cases, involving the right of the United States to collect customs duties on goods imported from that Island. The court has usually required plenty of time to dispose of cases of great public importance, and there have been few departures from this rule of deliberation. The Porto Rican cases were brought up first in December. Argument was not heard until January, and the Government filed a supplementary brief only a week ago. There has been liberal quotation of authorities, reference to which will open up collateral questions. The lawyers' expectation is that a decision will not be reached until nearly the end of the term.

It is pointed out that it will be necessary for the court to do an immense amount of work on these cases. Each Justice will have to examine into the questions for himself and make up his mind as to the general principles involved. Then a series of conferences must necessarily follow, as the effort of the court always is to secure unanimity. Conflicting opinions on minor points are reconciled, as far as possible, and then, when a majority is secured for the general principle, the Justices invariably discuss the matter in an exhaustive fashion. The importance of these cases to the people at large leads lawyers to assert that it can hardly be expected that a decision will be handed down before April or May, and it is the opinion in the office of the Attorney General that a decision will be reached, or at least will be published, only a short time before the regular adjournment of the court, which takes place early in May.

Is your sleep broken and uncertain? BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE or OLD BURTON ALE will help to real rest.—Adv.

AFLOAT ON A CAKE OF ICE

Two Men Adrift in the Narrows for Four Hours.

Dangerous Raft Had Become Detached from Shore—Cries for Help Heard Just in Time.

Fred Ramsay of Seventy-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, Bay Ridge, and James Fulton, who lives on the Shore Road near the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, spent four hours yesterday floating about in the Narrows on a cake of ice, which had broken off from the mass of ice packed about the shore at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street and floated out into the current before they could leave it. Just before dark their shouts attracted the notice of a policeman on the Shore Road at the foot of Bay Ridge Avenue, and they were rescued from their position after a great deal of trouble. By that time both of them were chilled to the bone, and the cake of ice on which they were standing had melted away to such small proportions that it threatened to capsized and spill them off into the water at any moment.

The two men started for a walk along the Shore Road at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, noticing a big field of ice stretching out into the Narrows from the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, started to walk out on it. They found that the ice would hold their weight easily, and before long they were standing on a big cake about twenty feet square, over a hundred feet from the shore.

They were jumping on this to see if they could crack it, when they noticed that it had separated from the other ice, and was floating off by itself. Pushing its way through a mass of small ice, it drifted slowly up the bay. They hoped that it would strike some ice heavy enough for them to walk across when it reached the foot of Bay Ridge Avenue, but at that point it turned round, borne by an eddy, and started to float back again, still keeping at a considerable distance from the firm ice along the shore. All this time pieces were breaking from it, and it was growing so small that the men had to stand close together to keep on it at all.

The water was so choked with small pieces of ice that it would have been impossible to swim through it, and Ramsay and Fulton shouted until they were hoarse, trying to make some one on the Shore Road notice them. The wind was blowing against them, and they could not attract the attention of any one. Finally a little before dark Policeman Johnson of the Eighty-sixth Street Station saw them floating past Bay Ridge Avenue for the fourth time on the cake of ice, which by this time was scarcely large enough to bear their weight. With the help of a bystander he succeeded in pushing a rowboat out upon the ice until it broke through into the water.

The boat which had been lying high and dry for some time, took water at every seam, and Johnson had to bail constantly while his companion rowed. They finally reached the cake of ice and brought the men, who were nearly exhausted, back to shore.

BOYS' PERILOUS PREDICAMENT.

Rescued from an Ice Floe as It Was Breaking Up in Harlem River.

Three small boys had an experience on a cake of ice floating in the Harlem River yesterday that they will remember for many moons. That they were not drowned is a miracle, as they lost their presence of mind completely when they found the swift current carrying them out into midstream, and rushed about frantically on the ice, which threatened to break or capsize any moment. They were rescued from their perilous position, however, after spending about twenty minutes on the ice.

The boys, all of whom reside in High Bridge, are Gerald Scott, 10 years old; Arthur Merrill, 11 years old, and George Anderson, 9 years old. Shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning they were playing on Murray's float, which is just north of Central Bridge. The tide was running strong and carrying the ice with which the river was filled along remarkably fast. For some time the boys amused themselves jumping on and off the cakes of ice as they struck the float. Finally one cake fastened itself to the float, and the three boys, finding it strong enough to support them, jumped on it and began to rock it. This loosened the cake, which was about 15 feet square, and an unknown boy, in the spirit of mischief, took a pole and shoved the ice out from the float. The swift current caught it immediately and swept it up stream.

All three boys began to shout for help, and their cries were heard by Policeman Francis who is stationed on Central Bridge, and the bridge engineer. They were about to jump when the officer warned them to remain quiet and they would be rescued. Seymour Masterson, who resides in the Majestic apartment house, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and John Mulcahy of 515 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, were standing on the balcony of the Atalanta Boat Club house, and heard the boys' screams. They at once launched a skiff. As the boat reached the cake of ice, which was beginning to break up, the three boys made a rush for it. The ice sank under them, and they were dragged into the boat with difficulty. They were taken back to Murray's float and landed, wet through, cold, and badly frightened.

Girl's Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Marie Morrisey, the eleven-year-old daughter of William G. Morrisey, a real estate dealer of Bath and Twenty-first Avenues, Bensonhurt, fell through the ice that still covers a large section of Gravesend Bay, yesterday, and had a narrow escape from drowning. The little girl was playing with a number of other children at a considerable distance from the shore, when she slipped and fell into a hole. She would have drowned had not her aunt, Genevieve Moloughney, who is seventeen years old, run out on the ice and supported her by one arm until several boys came to the rescue and lifted her out.

CLEVELAND PASTORS RESIGN.

Seven Presbyterian Churches There Now Without Ministers.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—The Rev. Hiram C. Haydn and the Rev. W. H. Hurlburt, pastor and associate pastor of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church, resigned their offices to-day. Dr. Haydn wishes to retire from the active ministry. Hurlburt's resignation was sent in so that the Session may be free to appoint Dr. Haydn's successor.

The Rev. E. Baker, pastor of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, resigned to-day to accept a call to the First Presbyterian Church in Oakland, Cal.

These changes in the local Presbytery leave seven large churches of that denomination in this city without pastors.

TRAIN RUNS INTO A WASHOUT.

Fireman and Three Passengers Killed in the Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The eastbound limited express train of the Southern Pacific Road which left here at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday was wrecked at Mill City, Nevada, last night. The fireman and three passengers were killed. The conductor, engineer, one brakeman, two postal clerks, and one passenger were injured. The dead are Aloph Bissinger and wife, San Francisco; Clinton R. Coulter, San Francisco, and E. L. Whittaker, fireman. Adolph Bissinger was a member of the firm of Bissinger & Co., dealers in wool, leather, and hides. Clinton R. Coulter was Superintendent of the Pacific Coast Supply Company.

The train ran into a washout, which had been caused by a cloudburst. All trains east and west were abandoned for forty-eight hours.

WINTER IN THE ALLEGHENIES
As viewed from trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad challenges comparison for its unique picturesqueness.—Adv.

TITLE TO RIVER DISPUTED.

Suit for Ejectment Brought Against the Brooklyn Water Syndicate.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 17.—A suit for ejectment brought by W. E. T. Smith and others of the Manor of St. George, Brookhaven, against John J. Bartlett of Greenport, who represents the Brooklyn Water Syndicate, for the possession of Carman's River, the largest stream in the system bought by the syndicate three years ago, came before Justice Wilmot M. Smith in Special Term of the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The plaintiff's claim title to the stream through the original patent given by King William and Queen Mary in 1693 to William Tangier Smith, the ancestors of the plaintiffs in the present suit. Under the will of William Tangier Smith, dated April 23, 1704, the vast estate was sub-divided among his sons, Henry T. Smith, William Henry Smith, and Charles Jeffrey Smith, and his daughters, Eugenia and Gloriana, and the plaintiffs claim title, being the direct heirs of Tangier Smith's son, William Henry Smith.

The daughters, Eugenia and Gloriana, later parted with the holdings given them under their father's will and the property subsequently, through a chain of deeds and wills, came into the possession of Henry W. Carman of Brookhaven, who sold it to John J. Bartlett in April, 1898, the agent of the water syndicate, who bid $20,000 for one-half of Carman's River.

For the defense Henry W. Carman testified to holding title to the disputed property under deeds dating back to 1795 and an Indian deed dated Nov. 13, 1688. A number of the defendant's witnesses testified to having hunted and fished on the disputed premises up to within four years ago without interference. The case will continue next Saturday.

COL. ROOSEVELT ANNOYED.

Says Stories Sent Out About His Fights with Bears and Wolves Were Fabrications.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 17.—Col. Roosevelt was in Colorado Springs today, the guest of P. B. Stewart, who was one of the members of the hunting party in Rio Blanco County during the first three weeks of the ex-Governor's outing. A public reception will be tendered him in this city to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. He expressed the desire that nothing in the nature of a banquet be held, and the reception will be simply a public informal handshaking occasion granted to the people of Colorado Springs by the Vice President elect.

Col. Roosevelt is much annoyed over the hair-raising stories that have been circulated concerning his hunting experiences. In speaking of these reports to-day he said:

"No correspondent of any newspaper, no man who wrote to or gave any information to any newspaper was within forty miles of where I was hunting at any time during the five weeks I was out. The sensational stories such as those describing adventures with bears and wolves, were deliberate and willful fabrications, and, I understand, were written by men who were not within hundreds of miles of where I was. We did not see a bear or wolf on the entire trip. Aside from lynx and smaller game, our hunting was confined to hunting the so-called mountain lions or panthers. I got twelve of them.

"I never enjoyed a holiday more. I have never been out with a better hunter than John Goff. His hounds are without exception the best I have ever seen for the work. As I am obliged to go East, in view of the nearness of the inauguration, I am to my great regret unable to address the Colorado Legislature, in accordance with their kind request. I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of the generous courtesy and hospitality with which I have been treated in Colorado, and I shall eagerly hail the first chance to again come to the State."

WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Five Men Under Detention While Detectives Investigate the Case.

Five men are under detention at the Fifth Street Police Station while detectives are seeking to unravel the mystery that surrounds the death last night of Mary Takoc, who came to this city on Wednesday last to look for employment from Helvetia, Penn., a small mining town.

The woman was found unconscious and in a dying condition shortly before 8 o'clock last evening by persons living in the house at 58 Avenue B. Policeman Ebert of the Fifth Street Police Station was at once notified, and summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Sweeney, who responded, worked over the woman for some time, but could do nothing to revive her. She was placed in an ambulance, and with all speed hurried to the hospital. She died soon after being placed in a ward.

In a large room next to the one in which the woman lay dying four men sat playing cards, and apparently indifferent as to her presence. The room in which she lay was a small ante room, opening off the other. The door stood open.

Dr. Sweeney considered the case sufficiently suspicious to order the detention by the police of these four men, and Victor Szyney, also of 58 Avenue B, with whom the woman had engaged board. The police said these five men were not under arrest, but were being detained until the matter could be more thoroughly investigated.

Coroner Bausch reached the Fifth Street Station about 11 o'clock. He at once ordered the five men detained there locked up as suspicious characters, as a further investigation disclosed the fact that the woman had been attacked.

FELL THREE STORIES IN CHURCH

Boy Lost His Balance While Sitting on a Stair Railing.

August Braun, fifteen years old, lost his balance yesterday while sitting on a railing at the head of the stairs on the gallery floor of the German Lutheran Church, at Stapleton, S. I., and fell three stories to the basement floor. He was picked up unconscious, and when revived acted as if insane.

The boy is a son of Charles Braun of Richmond Road, Stapleton. He was a member of the Lutheran Sunday school. Before the classes assembled yesterday the lad, with a number of the other older boys, gathered in the lobby of the church gallery. Braun was seated on a railing at the head of the top flight of stairs. Just as the hour for the assembling came and the others started to move toward their places, Braun made a move to jump from his perch, and as he did so lost his balance and, with a shriek, fell backward into the space between the stairs and the wall. Eye-witnesses say he hit the railing at the second story in his descent.

The accident occasioned great excitement among the children in the church, but they were restrained in their places by their teachers.

The injured boy was lifted upon a cushion taken from a pew, and Dr. Beyer, who lives a few doors from the church, was summoned. He caused the boy's removal to his home, and there worked for three hours before he was able to revive the lad, who then became violent and acted as if insane.

Dr. Beyer last night said he had been unable to ascertain how seriously his patient was injured. The flesh about the point where the head came in contact with the flooring had swollen so that it was not possible to find out whether there was a fracture of the skull.

SENATORS SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Talk About an Extra Session and the Work of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President had Senators Hanna and Allison as his guests at dinner this evening. Later Senators Spooner, Aldrich, and Platt of Connecticut called, all the visitors remaining with the President until a late hour. The occasion gave the President an opportunity to discuss with the Senate leaders the existing status of the business of Congress and the calling of an extra session.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is the most palatable and fragrant whisky made.—Adv.

MAYOR VETOES SINGLE HEAD POLICE BILL

Calls It Unconstitutional and Attack on Local Self-Government.

Governor, However, Will Probably Sign It To-morrow—Tammany Preparing for Legal Fight.

Mayor Van Wyck's disapproval of the Single-Headed Police Department bill was sent to Albany on Saturday evening by registered mail. Accompanying the bill is a message in which the Mayor states his reasons for vetoing it.

That little heed will be paid to his elaborate argument to show that the bill is unconstitutional is acknowledged by the Republican politicians. They claim that to-morrow the bill will be put through both houses of the Legislature and will receive at once the signature of Gov. Odell. Ten days after the signature of the Governor is attached the bill will become effective, and Mayor Van Wyck will have to name one man who will have complete charge of the Police Department of the City of New York. The four Police Commissioners now holding office will be legislated out, and Chief Devery may have to leave the Police Department, as his office will be abolished under the single-headed bill.

The message of Mayor Van Wyck, which was given out yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office by Secretary Downes, shows that the Tammany leaders will make a bitter fight against the bill to have it declared unconstitutional by the courts. The Mayor reviews the history of legislation in reference to the power of removal of State and city officials being vested in the hands of the Governor of the State. He declares that for eighty years the Governor has never had the power to arbitrarily remove an official appointed by the Mayor of a city. He claims that instead of an "open and barefaced violation of the Constitution," the Republican politicians have endeavored "by a farcical and meaningless use of words, a mere empty form, to get around the Constitution and accomplish by indirection what it is forbidden to do directly."

Text of the Message.

The following is the text of the message:

To the Senate of the State of New York:

I return herewith as not accepted by the City of New York a bill known as Senate bill, printed No. 140, introductory No. 63, entitled: "An act relating to the Police Department of the City of New York, to terminate the terms of office of the Police Commissioners of said city, to abolish the office of Chief of Police in said city, to concentrate the functions heretofore exercised by such Commissioners and Chief in a single Commiss

its general and clearly expressed or necessarily implied purpose, is as clearly void as if in express terms forbidden."

Again, in a case decided last year, the same Court said that by the terms of this section "the Legislature is expressly authorized to designate the local authority who shall appoint local officers, and it is impliedly prohibited from doing more than that, or from placing limitations on that power of appointment. Every positive direction contains an implication against anything contrary to it, or which would frustrate or disappoint the purpose of that provision." (People ex rel. Balcom vs. Mosher, 163 New York, 32.)

Under the Constitution of 1777 local officers were appointed and removed by the Governor and a Council of Appointment, consisting of Senators, chosen annually by the Assembly. When the Constitutional Convention met in 1821, this power of appointment and removal extended to nearly 14,000 officeholders scattered throughout the State. The sentiment of the people toward it is disclosed by the fact that the convention, by a unanimous vote, 102 members being present, declared for a total abolition of the council and its functions. The only local officers over whom the Governor was given control by that convention were the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register. It was sought to make his power to remove these officers an arbitrary one, but a majority of the convention agreed with Chief Justice Spencer that no such officer "should be removed for arbitrary cause and without good reasons given."

This same principle was carried into the Constitution of 1846 and into the Constitution of 1894, under which the State is governed to-day. It is found that in Section 1 of Article X., which empowers the Governor to remove Sheriffs, County Clerks, District Attorneys, and Registers, but explicitly declares that such removal can be only after "giving such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense."

Thus, it will be seen that during eighty years the only specific authority conferred on the Governor in the Constitution to remove local officers has been restricted to a removal for cause.

THE RESTRICTION CONTINUED.

When the Constitution of 1846 was prepared the convention, for the avowed purpose of securing local home rule, inserted, word for word, the provisions which I have quoted from Article X. of the present Constitution. The Chairman of the committee, in presenting these provisions to the convention, declared that "the committee endeavored, as far as possible, to strip the Executive (the Governor) of patronage, believing that it was desirable that the central influence of patronage should be diminished, if not entirely obliterated."

In the Constitutional Convention of 1867, a provision was introduced providing for the appointment of a State Superintendent of Police by the Governor and Senate, and authorizing the Legislature to divide the State into police districts. It was debated at length and was defeated in the convention. It was sought to justify this provision by the decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the so-called Metropolitan Police act of to-day.

The sentiment of the convention is shown by the statement of the Hon. George F. Comstock, a Judge of distinction and a member of the convention, who, speaking of this decision, declared that the Constitution "has been evaded by a mere subterfuge. When I speak of the evasion of the Constitution, I have referred to what is its plain intention is, and a legislative act which gets around the intention because it is not expressed in any literal, direct provision, is what I mean by an evasion of the Constitution, and I repeat, there never was a more transparent evasion of it than the one of which I have just spoken."

The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, speaking to the same point, said: "I do not believe, Sir, that there stands anywhere any man who looks upon this question who thinks or dreams for a single instant that there was any other intention on the part of the founders of the Constitution of 1846 than to take away any such power as this exercised by the Legislature of the State over local municipalities or Governments."

In the Constitutional Convention of 1894 a provision was introduced authorizing Mayors of cities to appoint the head of the police force, fixing and empowering the Governor to remove him on charges. It was debated at length, and defeated in the convention.

In this bill the Legislature arrogates to itself power and authority which successive Constitutional Conventions have refused to countenance. It assumes to exercise a power which completely nullifies Constitutional provisions that for more than fifty years have been understood to reserve to the inhabitants of the localities of the State the right to choose their own officers. It is true that this bill affects only the police force of one city in the State, but if it is within the power of the Legislature to make a Commissioner of Police in the City of New York hold his office at the pleasure of the Governor, it is equally within the power of the Legislature to make every head of a department in that city and every administrative officer in every other city, town, village, and county of the State hold his office by a like tenure, since no local officer can claim any greater or any other protection than that accorded by the Constitution to the officers of the City of New York.

This bill is an attack upon the Constitutional right of local self-government. It is all the more dangerous because the attack is an insidious one, made, not openly, but in an underhand and indirect way. In principle this bill destroys local home rule in the cities, towns, and villages of the State, and in its place substitutes a system of centralized State despotic control of local offices.

As has been said by the Court of Appeals, this right of self-government lies at the foundation of our institutions, and cannot be destroyed or interfered with even in respect to the smallest of the divisions into which the State is divided for governmental purposes without weakening the entire foundation, and hence it is a right not only to be carefully guarded by every department of the Government, but every infraction or evasion of it is to be promptly met and condemned." (People ex rel. Bolton vs. Albertson, 55 N. Y., 57.)

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

The Tammany politicians gathered at the Democratic Club yesterday were glad to hear of Mayor Van Wyck's message. The talk was all about the new Police Commissioner, and there was a wide diversity of opinion as to who will be appointed. Most of the district leaders favor the appointment of John T. Sexton, but nearly every district leader, from Martin Engel to Percival Nagle, have been mentioned for the place. Mayor Van Wyck, according to Daniel F. McMahon, has not made up his mind whom he will appoint to the place, and will make no decision until the bill is again passed by the Legislature and receives the approval of Gov. Odell.

It was said last evening that lawyers high in Tammany councils were preparing for the legal fight to have the Police bill declared unconstitutional. The plan which will probably be followed will be for one of the Commissioners removed to begin an action on the ground that he has been put out of office by a law enacted in violation of the Constitution. It is claimed that the single-head Police Commissioner would continue in office until a decision of the Court of Appeals if not sooner removed by Gov. Odell or Mayor Van Wyck.

The Tammany politicians claim that in the event of the appointment of Police missioner Sexton to the head of the department under the new bill, Chief Devery would be appointed Chief Deputy, and as such would have as much control of the police affairs as he now has.

GOVERNOR WILL SIGN THE BILL.

Mayor Van Wyck's Message to be Read in the Legislature To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Gov. Odell arrived in Albany to-night. When informed of Mayor Van Wyck's action in returning the Police bill Gov. Odell said he had no comment to make.

Mayor Van Wyck's message will reach the Legislature to-morrow and will be read in the Senate and Assembly. The Assembly may act on it at once and pass the bill over the Mayor's veto. The Senate is not likely to take the bill up until Tuesday, as the memorial service in honor of Senator Parsons is the set programme in the Senate for to-morrow evening.

The probability is that the bill will be in the Governor's hands by Tuesday evening. He will sign it as soon as it reaches him. The Governor has taken eminent counsel on the constitutionality of the measure, and there is no likelihood that Mayor Van Wyck's reasoning will have any influence on him.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL TWICE.

It Was Thought His Neck Was Broken, but He May Recover.

William Stevens, a longshoreman, thirty-nine years old, fell down stairs at his home, 17 West Street, yesterday and received a second fracture of the skull. Some years ago Stevens's skull was fractured by a fall

CHAIRMAN NIXON PRAISES NEW YORK

Says He Believes It Is Best Governed City in the World.

He Also Says that Seven Thousand Policemen Cannot Keep 3,000,000 Men Virtuous.

"Despite adverse criticism—due, maybe, to partisan or political reasons—I believe that New York is to-day the best governed city in the world."

This statement was made by Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Tammany Anti-Vice Committee, in a speech he delivered last night at the annual banquet of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York City. Mr. Nixon had been introduced as "the head of the Committee of Purifiers" by Coroner Antonio Zucca, President of the Chamber. He continued:

"Yes, the best-governed city in the world! Seven thousand policemen cannot keep 3,000,000 men virtuous. I believe that such men as betray their trust should be punished, but no administration should be blamed for conditions that have existed under all the different administrations and phases of our city's rule.

"Within the last three months—I refer to this because your Chairman has alluded to it—I have been intrusted with a task very distasteful to me. Last Summer I was in Europe and visited many great cities over there. I believe New York is the best city of its size in the world, and much better than many smaller ones.

"Acute and arrogant disregard of public opinion is fast coming to an end here. New York is now in the condition to give an ideal government to its people, a government that interferes least with the individual and does the greatest good for the majority.

"The development of the government of the present city, where several municipal boroughs have been welded into one, was expensive from a financial standpoint. But see what has been accomplished! Civic pride is being developed. The greater city is a good institution. New York must be looked upon as a cosmopolitan city, with an enormous population of workingmen that deserve some relaxation in the great race for its self-support and advance, and with a daily list of transient visitors numbering 100,000.

"For these people there should be provided a proper government. They should have, too, the proper, rational, and common-sense enjoyment due them—not criminal enjoyments. There is in the city a large foreign element, a fine example of which I see here to-night, and wrong laws cannot be forced on this element. The personal enjoyments men had in their own native countries must not be taken from them here.

"We want development of civic pride, belief in New York as the city of homes, pride in her as such a city. Let us bridge and tunnel the sentimental barriers between the boroughs as well as the physical barriers, and then let us proclaim New York the supreme and best home in the whole world."

Mr. Nixon, whose toast was announced on the menu cards as "La Citta di New York," did not confine himself to the subject of municipal government. He talked of the pre-eminence of Italy in science and art, said that this country owed to no other land a greater debt than to Italy, and mentioned the fact that the present Italian population in New York was equal to nearly one-third of the total population of Rome.

"This city, the Rome of the Western Hemisphere, which some of the descendants of old Rome are helping to make greater day by day, is an imperial city by divine right. The sceptre of financial control has been wrested by her from London, and now she is the banking house of the world. But it is of the home city that we wish to talk to-night.

"It used to be said of the old City of New York that it was growing to be the home of only the very rich and the very poor; that conditions were driving out of it men of moderate incomes. Now, the man of moderate fortune is the one to insist on having good government; he insists, for instance, on good street cars because he has no carriage in which to ride. As the outer boroughs are being opened and sectional jealousies are disappearing, we shall find that all the people of Greater New York, whatever may be their financial status, will receive the benefits due them as residents of a great city.

"It has been said, and truly, that the poor man nowadays can live better than sovereigns of old. When this city has model tenements and the other improvements that we hope for, then it will become the city for all men, rich and poor, to live in."

There were many guests at this banquet of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, and the speakers formed a polyglot group. Consul General Branchi talked in Italian, as did Antero Zagnoni, editor of the Tribuna di Roma. Chevalier R. E. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce, spoke in French. The only other English speaker besides Mr. Nixon was Justice Henry M. Goldfogle, whose subject was "The Commercial Development of the United States." Chevalier Zucca made an address of welcome. The only decorations in the banquet hall, which was the main dining room of Morello's, at 44 West Twenty-ninth Street, were two flags, one Italian and the other American, which were placed over the guests' table.

When it came Judge Goldfogle's turn to talk he directed his first remarks to Mr. Nixon, saying:

"I regret that this Chairman of the Committee of Five has not let us into the secrets of that body, as I had hoped. He might, I think, have told us where we might go for an hour's diversion after we leave here, where the wheels are being turned, and where, in short, we might learn for ourselves whether or not this vice exists."

"MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION."

The Rev. Cortland Myers Says that New York Is Worst Governed City in the World.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, delivered a sermon on "Municipal Corruption" last night, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to pay his respects to the existing Government of New York City. He said in part:

"There is no worse governed city in the world than New York City. Every department is permeated with poison of betrayal and traitorism of the boldest type. The heart of the present municipal government is rottenness itself. The most perilous feature is this open secret and the audacious character of the widespread and increasing iniquity. The flagrant and frequent challenge, 'What are you going to do about it?' is the black feathered bird of evil portent and intent.

"The saddest feature of this is that we are becoming accustomed to this bold political corruption. People are wildly excited over some Mrs. Nation, who breaks the law and a few bottles in a saloon, when thousands of saloon keepers and their protectors, the city officials, from Mayor down, are breaking the law every day.

"No cleanliness, no water, no schoolhouses, nothing save taxes and mockery. The discussion ought now to centre in a rigid and revolutionizing remedy. The man who voted for the present administration is reaping his own harvest, and the man who did not vote at all is in the same field with his sickle, and the man who is not doing all in his power to destroy the iniquitous condition is also a subject of the eternal law of the harvest. The poor men who gave their ballots for these scoundrels are now the greatest sufferers, and they ought to be.

"You have given your bank in charge of the burglar and your law into the very hands of those who are profiting by its violation. It is a stigma upon our manhood and our system, both that a Croker is possibility and the present situation a reality. We need above everything else now courageous leaders. This republican tyrant called 'boss' is only the growth of certain conditions.

"The church is dead and ought to name its building 'Sepulchre' which does not rise to its sacred duty and send its anathemas against that which is its enemy, and is doing more harm in New York City than the Church can overcome. Protected crime and vice and robbery and corruption must be met by every principle of the Church and every heroic soul in the pulpit."

Westfield's Special Election.

$50,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A Six-Story Brick Storage Warehouse on Dean Street Gutted.

A fire which started from some unknown cause shortly before midnight last night gutted the six-story brick storage warehouse at 49 Dean Street, Brooklyn, which is the property of the estate of George J. Muller, who died about a month ago.

When the fire was extinguished, early this morning, the whole interior of the building had been destroyed, although the outside was left uninjured. The iron shutters with which all the windows in the warehouse were protected are responsible to some extent for the headway gained by the fire, as it took some time for the firemen to pry them open in order to get a hose inside the building.

The fire was noticed on the main floor a little before midnight, and after the engines which answered the first alarm had arrived two other alarms were sent in. The fire spread with great rapidity, and, owing to the iron shutters, the whole interior of the building was ablaze before the firemen got inside at all. The warehouse is surrounded on all sides by tenement houses, and the firemen were kept working hard to prevent the fire spreading to some of them.

Just as the firemen had succeeded in getting the fire under control and were leaving the building, James Flannery, Assistant Foreman of Truck 4, was struck on the head by an iron shutter, which fell from a window on the floor above. His skull was fractured, and he was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The damage done by the fire is estimated at $50,000.

THE CRITIC'S HARD TRIP.

She Meets with Gales and Thunder, Lightning, and Hail Storms.

After varied experiences with wind and wave and Winter thunderstorms, the British steamship Critic came into port yesterday, after having been on her way from Dundee since Jan. 13. Until she put into Halifax last week her agents in this country had begun to be seriously alarmed about her, but a dispatch from that port relieved their anxiety by stating that she was in fairly good shape, having gone there to fill her empty bunkers with coal.

No sooner had the Critic left Dundee than her misfortunes began. From then until she reached the Nova Scotian coasts she was driven at will by wind and sea, for with practically no cargo to weigh her down her engines could not make headway against the rough water and the northwesterly gales.

"I hope I'll never have another such trip," said one of her officers yesterday. "At first we tackled a stiff south wind that made us almost helpless. As soon as that died away a gale from the west came along, growing more violent for a couple of days, and then shifting a bit northward and bringing with it a terrific hailstorm. This kept up till Jan. 26, heavy seas lashing us and retarding our progress all the time. Again the wind shifted. Within three days it came from pretty nearly every point of the compass, and most of the time there was a dense fog.

"Suddenly clear weather rose, and the sea was as smooth as glass. After a little of this there came another storm, ushered in by light showers. During the hurricane that followed we labored heavy, and did not attempt to steer at all, falling away rapidly to leeward. On Feb. 5 this gale moderated. Then there was a thunder and lightning storm, which is unusual at this season. A number of heavy squalls followed, the gales from the northwest becoming so fierce that the ship had to ride her sea anchor in order to keep her head straight. Within the ensuing days, while snow fell steadily, we lost much time, and it was not until the 10th that we were able to go ahead again.

"By this time our coal had nearly given out, so Capt. Stannard decided to put into Halifax. Meanwhile we had been forced to burn dunnage and other wood."

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN DIES.

Takes an Overdose of Laudanum While Exhausted from Hard Work.

Mishaps in plenty were reported by the crew of the steamship Laura when she arrived here yesterday. Besides having very rough weather all the way from Hamburg, the vessel became short of coal, and had to put into Halifax, Nova Scotia, for a new supply. Just before she reached there her commander, Capt. Adair, died from an overdose of laudanum. He had taken the medicine because of being exhausted from hard work during the storms. His body was buried in Halifax.

One of the crew, Peter Olsen, died on Saturday, presumably from natural causes. The Laura was detained at Quarantine until an autopsy might be performed on his body. It was found when the vessel arrived here that her decks and superstructure had suffered considerable damage from heavy seas.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DISH.

Consul at Liverpool Says It Is Now Jam, Not Beef.

A wholesale emigration of the American small boy and girl might seem probable if the latest report of James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool, should be disseminated among the youngsters. For Mr. Boyle makes the astonishing statement: "It is probably a fact that jam and not beef is now the national dish of the Britisher."

Mr. Boyle points out that, except so far as the very poor are concerned, jam or marmalade is on every English breakfast table, and an almost universal "sweet" (the English for dessert) at luncheon and dinner is a compote, stew, or tart, of which the chief ingredient is preserved fruit. Mr. Boyle says:

"The English people are the largest consumers of jam in the world. It is probably the fact that jam and not beef is now the national dish of the Britisher—or, at any rate, jam (including marmalade) runs bacon a close second. As the United States is now supplying a large proportion of the beef and bacon consumed in England, she can also, by proper methods, capture a great share of the trade in jam, preserves, &c., in this country.

"It is well known that nowhere in the United States can better American beef and bacon be bought than can be bought in England, and many American visitors declare that better American beef can be had in London and Liverpool than can generally be obtained in New York or Chicago. Some of the American beef to this market understand that they must send over the very best in order to compete with the home and colonial product.

"The English trade in jams and preserves is increasing all the time. A great revolution is going on in the English table, more especially among the middle and working classes. What were a few years ago expensive delicacies, found only on the tables of the well-to-do, are now to a great extent articles of daily consumption by the masses.

THIEF DISTURBS DINNER PARTY.

Gets Away with Jewelry from a Resident in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 17.—A burglary was committed in the residence of Martin I. Cooley, in Rock View Avenue, early last evening. Mr. Cooley gave a dinner at his house to Plainfield people who were to attend the performance of "The Private Secretary" by an amateur company in Music Hall.

While the coffee was being served a member of the family heard footsteps overhead, and an investigation followed. It was found that the doors of the rooms of Mrs. Cooley and Miss Grace Cooley, on the second floor, had been locked on the inside. A side door of Miss Grace Cooley's room, which the intruder had evidently overlooked, was found unlocked, however. It was discovered that the bureau drawers had been ransacked and that $400 worth of jewelry was missing. Several articles of small value had also been taken from Mrs. Cooley's room. The burglar evidently had entered by climbing up on the porch to a second story window.

Boy's Body Found in an Ash Barrel.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 17.—The body of seven-year-old James Monahan, missing from his home in Cambridge for over a week, was found in an ash barrel in the

BIG FIGHT AGAINST THE RAMAPO COMPANY

It Will Be Transferred to the Legislature This Week.

Tammany Hall Will Make the Bills Party Measures and Put the Responsibility on Republicans.

The fight against the Ramapo Water Company will be made in the Legislature this week. Politics will play a prominent part in the struggle, as the leaders, both Republican and Democratic, see in the Ramapo fight a chance to make party capital to be used in the Mayoralty contest this Fall.

Tammany Hall and the Kings County organization have made of the Ramapo bills party measures, and the leaders have instructed the Senators and Assemblymen to vote for the bill taking away from the Ramapo Water Company the special privileges by which it can pre-empt all the sources of water supply around New York and prevent the extension of the present municipal plants without paying the Ramapo Company a very large sum of money for the rights.

The object of John F. Carroll, leader of Tammany Hall in the absence of Richard Croker in England, and of James Shevlin, who represents Hugh McLaughlin, now in Florida, is to force on the Republican majority the full responsibility for the non-passage of Ramapo bills.

Controller Coler will go to Albany early next week to take part in the fight. The plan of making the anti-Ramapo bills Democratic Party measures was thought out by Controller Coler. He started the fight against the Ramapo contract before the Board of Public Improvements, and during the last week he has been working actively to get the aid of the leaders to take away from the Ramapo Company its special privileges.

One of the first political leaders appealed to was James Shevlin of the Brooklyn organization. Controller Coler and Mr. Shevlin have not been on amicable terms since the State Convention, when Mr. Shevlin opposed Controller Coler's nomination for Governor. The meeting between the two men last week, in the Willoughby Street auction rooms, was, however, very cordial. Controller Coler made a strong appeal to have the Kings County organization declare through the leaders against the Ramapo Water Company, so that several of the Senators and Assemblymen of Kings County who might want to vote in favor of the Ramapo Company would be forced into line, even against their pecuniary interests.

James Shevlin announced the position of the Brooklyn organization after the interview with Controller Coler. Mr. Shevlin said:

"I certainly am in favor of the bill repealing the Ramapo charter of 1895. I think the bill now before the Legislature introduced for that purpose should be passed. I have talked with several Democratic Senators and Assemblymen from this county on the subject, and I have told them that the anti-Ramapo bill should be passed. The interests of the City of New York as a whole should be paramount to the interests of any corporation."

The method by which Controller Coler succeeded in inducing the Tammany leaders to make Ramapo a party issue was not made known yesterday. Controller Coler said:

"I hoped to see the Democratic organizations arrayed against the Ramapo Water Company, so that its power to hold the City of New York in its grasp would be taken away. The object has been accomplished, I believe."

That the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen will have to fall into line and vote in favor of the anti-Ramapo bill was made plain by a statement of John F. Carroll last evening. He said:

"Every Tammany member of the Legislature will vote for the repeal of the special privilege granted to the Ramapo Water Company."

Controller Coler said yesterday that the strength of the Ramapo Water Company in all matters before the Legislature was that Democrats and Republicans had in the past favored the corporation. No charge could be made against one political party, for the reason that Senators and Assemblymen on the other side were induced to favor the Ramapo Company. The claim of Controller Coler is that if the Democrats make a party measure of the anti-Ramapo bills, the Republicans, for political reasons, will not attempt to make a fight, and in a short time the City of New York would be in a position to extend its water supply without regard to the pre-empted water rights of the Ramapo Company, obtained by filing at Albany a map of the region from which the company wants to draw water, and thus preventing the city from invading that region.

The anti-Ramapo bills are now before the Senate and Assembly. One bill calls for the repeal of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company, and the other deprives the company of its special privileges, granted under the act of the Legislature of 1895, and places the company on the same footing as other corporations in the water business in New York State.

ACTION ON ANTI-RAMAPO BILL.

Lively Debate on the Measure Expected This Week.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Anti-Ramapo measures are likely to occupy the front of the legislative stage during the coming week. They have temporarily displaced the tax bills in the attention of both Senate and Assembly, and before next Friday's adjournment something sensational connected with their progression in both houses is expected.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate have been wading through a mass of Ramapo Company briefs for nearly two weeks. The members of both bodies have declared that they need time to consider, and will take it regardless of popular clamor from New York or any other quarter. The moment either one of the so-called Ramapo repeal bills is reported out a most lively debate is anticipated.

Reading Changes at Bound Brook.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 17.—One of the first evidences of the policy of economy which has been inaugurated by the Morgan syndicate in the management of the railroads recently coming under their control is seen in the change of the terminal of the Philadelphia and Reading from Bound Brook to Port Reading Junction. Water tanks, a coaling station, and larger switching facilities have been provided at the junction, and yesterday the terminal was transferred from Bound Brook. The change will save the company $3,000 a year and will throw several employes at Bound Brook out of work.

Alfred Stead Arrives Here.

Alfred Stead, son of William T. Stead, arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pretoria. On the same vessel came Miss Mary Elaine Hussey of Indianapolis, who is to be married to Mr. Stead in March. She was accompanied by a maid. All three of them went to the Murray Hill Hotel. The wedding is to take place at the home of Miss Hussey, who is an artist, and who met her prospective husband at a recent reception of President Loubet in Paris.

Reported Coal Deal Denied.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 17.—A report that J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller had purchased all the mines in the Fairmont (West Va.) district is declared to be false by officials of the companies alleged to be in the deal. The figures given were $14,000,000, and the officials point out the absurdity of the price by calling attention to the fact that the annual output of the district is $12,000,000.

Killed by a Folding Bed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—James Stewart, a retired lumberman, aged sixty, was killed in a folding bed at his home in this city early this morning. The support of the bed did not rest squarely upon the

COLORED SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

William L. Bulkley to be Nominated to Public School No. 80.

At to-day's meeting of the Borough Superintendents of Public Schools, William L. Bulkley, a negro, will be nominated for the position of Principal of Public School No. 80, in West Forty-first Street, by Superintendent John Jasper. His name will then go before the Board of Education, and will probably be confirmed, as Superintendent Jasper last night expressed the opinion that Mr. Bulkley is the man for the position, which others have found it difficult to fill.

Public School No. 80 is attended largely by boys and girls of the negro race, and has been a source of much perplexity to the Board of Education ever since the last colored Principal of the school, Mrs. Garnet, was retired, she having been preceded by Charles Reason, who, as a negro Principal, made a remarkable record for himself and his school, the standard of which was very high.

For several months there has been no regular Principal at the school, and Superintendent Jasper has tried in vain to get some Principal to take charge of it. The eligible list of Principals was resorted to by Superintendent Jasper, but the thirty or more on the list declined the position. Finally M. Bulkley's name was reached, and in order to place him in a position whereby he could legally accept the Principalship those on the eligible list ahead of him signed a paper waiving their rights so that now all obstacles are removed.

At the present time Mr. Bulkley is a teacher in Public School No. 114, at Canarsie, a position which he has held for about fifteen months. He is thirty-nine years of age, was born in Greenville, S. C., and at present lives, with his wife and four children, at 293 Skillman Street, Brooklyn. He is a graduate of the Claflin University, at Orangeburg, and upon receiving his diploma took a post-graduate course in the University of Syracuse. From there he went to Wesleyan University, and later became a student at Strasburg University, in Germany. He completed his studies at the Sobonne in Paris, where he made a specialty of philology. Returning to his native State, he became a Professor of Latin and Greek in the Claflin University, and in 1896 was chosen Vice President of that institution.

POST OFFICE CLERKS MEET.

Discuss a Shorter Workday and Suspension and Fining of Employes.

The New York branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks held a mass meeting in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon to consider, among other things, a shorter workday for Post Office clerks. Among those who attended the meeting were William Agnew of Cleveland, President, and Cornelius M. Delany of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the National Association.

Thomas H. Donnelly, Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the association, told of the progress of legislation on behalf of the clerks. A great deal depended on the clerks themselves. He was in favor of having Section 69 of the proposed codification of the Post Office rules and regulations, by which clerks, it is alleged, can be arbitrarily fined or suspended, amended.

A resolution was passed instructing the Secretary of the meeting to write to Senators Platt and Depew, asking them to try to have this section so amended that clerks could not be fined or suspended without a trial.

"What about the eight-hour question?" asked a delegate.

"That depends a good deal on the clerks themselves," said Mr. Agnew. "An increase of $2,000,000 over last year has been appropriated this year for the department. Of this I understand $700,000 or $800,000 will be for extra clerk hire. How much will come to New York I do not know. In the meantime the clerks should approach the local Postmasters on the question of a shorter workday."

TUNNEL WORKERS' CLAIMS.

The Central Federated Union Endeavors to Straighten Them Out.

The representatives of the pipe calkers and tappers, the house shorers, the engineers, and others employed on the rapid transit tunnel kept the Central Federated Union in hot water for three hours yesterday. William J. O'Brien, Chairman of a committee appointed to try and effect some kind of an agreement by which strikes could be avoided did not agree with the methods of these workers, and said so in his report.

O'Brien said that the contractors were willing to pay $18 a week to the engineers, but the engineers wanted $3.50 a day. The contractors thought they would be better on the whole with $18 a week, as when they were paid by the day they were only paid for the actual time they were at work.

On the motion of Philip Kelly a resolution was passed to the effect that the central body demand $3.50 a day for the engineers.

A hot time followed over the demands of the house shorers. They wanted $2.75 a day, though their work was unskilled labor, O'Brien said. He charged their representatives with failing to observe the rules of ordinary horse sense.

"When we were negotiating with the contractors," he said, "they advanced the union wages 25 cents a day to make it pleasant for the committee."

A shout of laughter followed, and the delegate of the house shorers tried to straighten out matters. During the negotiations, too, according to O'Brien, a number of workmen called themselves "tunnel bracers." The house shorers claimed jurisdiction over their work.

"In fact," said O'Brien, "the committee had little chance of coming to an agreement with the contractors. It seems to me $2.75 is pretty steep for unskilled work."

It was finally decided to give the house shorers a week to reconsider their demands.

NORTHEASTERN SAENGERBUND.

Meets in Washington and Settles Dispute About Kaiser's Prize—Will Give Him an Album.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Northeastern Saengerbund, taking in the territory of New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Camden, Troy, and Washington, met here to-day, thirty-eight Directors being present. Major Karl Lentz of Newark, the President of the Directory, presided. The following officers were elected: President—Karl Lentz; Vice President—L. Weyland, New York; Treasurer—August Goertz, Newark; Corresponding Secretary—George Kerschenhoefer, Baltimore; Recording Secretary—Bernhardt Klein, Brooklyn.

The bund decided to appoint an Executive Committee to consider all questions pertaining to prizes and medals, those selected as members being John Hummel of Brooklyn, Jacob Dieter of New York, George Grimme of Newark, H. Detreux of Baltimore, W. De Harendt, representing various cities, and Franz Falte of Baltimore.

The bund settled the question of the future disposition of the prize given by Emperor William of Germany at the last Saengerfest. At that time the Committee on Prizes decided that the Arions of Brooklyn and the Germania Maennerchor of Philadelphia were entitled to an equal number of points of excellence in the contest and that the trophy from Germany should be held for a stipulated length of time by each of the two associations.

The Arions were given possession first, but the Philadelphians showed their indisposition to accept the prize second-hand, and the Directors to-night decided that after the Arions have surrendered it the trophy shall be deposited in the museum of the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, until the next grand fest in that city in 1903.

In acknowledgment of Emperor William's courtesy the bund will present to him through the German Ambassador here a massive silver album. A committee was appointed to visit the White House to-morrow for the purpose of showing the album to President McKinley and subsequently taking it to the German Embassy.

Senator Platt Goes to Washington.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION REPORT

Work Done in Finding Homes for Children in Families.

How Some Parents Impose Upon Public Charity—Bellevue Pavilion Scandal—Randall's Island Institutions.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the State Charities Aid Association, which has just been published, gives a comprehensive account of the work of the association in all its branches for the year ending September, 1900. The primary object of the association is to aid the public authorities in caring for the destitute, and the report shows that so far as destitute children are concerned, the manner in which it rendered its most valuable assistance was in aiding the public officials to find family homes for as many children as possible.

Since August, 1898, 127 children have been placed in families which are scattered all over New York State. Altogether 435 applications were received from all over the country for children to be adopted, but only 161 of these had been approved after being investigated. Thirty-seven of the 127 children who were placed in homes were boys. In addition to this work the committee has maintained a supervision over children boarded in families. In many cases this resulted in securing more faithful attention and better conditions for the children.

The committee has also been active in securing employment for mothers with babies in order that it might not be necessary to take their children from their care.

The joint committee on caring for motherless infants makes a full report in regard to the institutions for children on Randall's Island. It says:

The continued co-operation of the Commissioner of Charities, John W. Keller, is greatly appreciated by the committee. Every effort has been made by him since he first became Commissioner to improve the condition of the babies who remain in the infants' hospital, and that institution has shown gratifying improvement over its condition in former years, although it has not been possible to reduce the death rate among the foundlings remaining in the institution to anything like the rate among those placed in country families. The experience of this committee proves conclusively that, which indeed had already been proved by the experience of other cities and countries—that the only way in which the lives of the majority of motherless babies can be saved is by placing them in families.

The report shows the results of investigations made in regard to parents who are supposed to pay partially for the support of their children. Owing to the work of the association and to new provisions in the rules adopted by the State Board of Charities the city has been saved over a million dollars during the last five years in caring for its destitute children.

The accounts of the investigations made into the circumstances of parents whose children are a public charge show that in one case where a child was supported entirely by the city both its parents were alive and in good circumstances, the father being the proprietor of a restaurent. Two other children, who had been supported by the city for seven years, were found to have a mother who worked as a stenographer, kept boarders, lived in a handsomely furnished apartment, and had a servant to wait on her. The report also states that, judging from the experience of the past year, the commitment of children by the Charities Department is far preferable to their commitment by Magistrates.

The part of the report which deals with the conditions in Brooklyn shows that the increase in the number of children who were sent to charitable institutions for support during previous years had been greatly checked the past year.

The report of the committee on New York County shows that many improvements in the charitable institutions in the city and on Randall's and Ward's Islands have been made during the past year. It continues:

In March, 1900, the resident physician in the reception pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital resigned. The committee strongly recommended that a successor be appointed, believing that it was of great importance to have a physician regularly on duty there. It is believed that if this recommendation had been adopted the abuses that have been brought to light in the pavilion could not have occurred.

In regard to the Randall's Island Institutions it is said that there is great need of classification. Children have been placed in the school for the feeble-minded in a very careless manner, it says, and there is need for attention and improvement.

The report also includes a summary of the bills which have been introduced into the Legislature during the past year affecting the administration for charity. One of the bills which the association puts itself on record as opposing is the bill for the free distribution of coal by the Charities Department in New York City.

The statement of the Finance Committee, with which the report is closed, shows that the association had a balance of $14,137.22 last September.

FOR THREATENING TWO WOMEN.

Say West, Who Is Arrested, Forced Them with a Pistol to Sign a Paper.

Henry F. West, twenty-six years old, of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday on three separate charges—intoxication, carrying concealed weapons, and threatening the lives of Mrs. Syers and her daughter Eva, eighteen years old, who live in Bath Avenue, Bath Beach.

West, who was employed by a firm of bankers in this borough, pleaded not guilty to all three charges, and was admitted to bail for a further hearing this morning.

According to the story told by Mrs. Syers, West entered the Syers's home last Saturday evening and demanded of Miss Syers that she sign a paper making herself responsible for some alleged libelous statements about John F. Olsen, a saloon keeper at Thirty-ninth Street and New Utrecht Avenue. Miss Syers refused to sign the statement. West, it is charged, drew a revolver, pointed it at the young woman, and threatened to shoot her if she refused to sign. Again she refused. West placed the pistol to her head, the muzzle touching her forehead. She became frightened and signed the paper in front of her.

West then turned to Mrs. Syers and ordered her to sign her name to the paper as a witness to her daughter's signature. Mrs. Syers signed, and West left the house. Miss Syers followed him out and had him arrested. He spent the night in the Bath Beach Police Station, and was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees yesterday. He denied having threatened the lives of Mrs. or Miss Syers.

Comedy by Cathedral School Class.

The class of '99 of the Cathedral School will produce "What's Next?" a farce-comedy in three acts, at the School Hall, 111 East Fiftieth Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The cast includes the Misses M. Cullinan, E. McGrade, and E. Hernon, and Messrs. M. Clayton, J. Green, F. Molanphy, and M. Molanphy. The officers of the class are the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Director; Brother B. Austin, Moderator; P. McGuire, Chairman; Miss May Coyne, Secretary, and E. E. Reynolds, floor manager.

Licensing of Indian Marriages.

The Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church has sent to the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., a resolution indorsing the provisions of the bill passed by Congress recently to regulate and enforce the licensing of Indian marriages and the solemnizing of such marriages, and to provide for the systematic record of marriages, births, and deaths at each Indian agency. The matter came up at the last meeting of the board.

The Whole Atmosphere is Filled With Grippe Germs.

We all breathe the same air—only half of us have the Grippe—even that half could escape it

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

THE REV. MR. KELLER CAN SEE.

Wounded Minister Able to Distinguish Objects with His Left Eye.

A vision test was made at Arlington, N. J., by his physicians yesterday on the Rev. John Keller, who was shot by Thomas G. Barker. It was found that with his left eye the minister could distinguish objects such as a pencil, a watch, and a book. At how great a distance he could do this was not tested lest in the effort the patient strain the eye. More exhaustive tests would be made later. Drs. Strasser and Exton said there was a possibility he might see well enough to walk alone, but this could not be determined for some time to come. His physical condition continues satisfactory.

Marshall Van Winkle, counsel for Barker, said yesterday that he was informed that the physicians attending the Rev. Mr. Keller had assured the patient's friends that he was out of danger. If the physicians do not make an early report to the Court on Mr. Keller's condition, Mr. Van Winkle will ask the Court to send the County Physician to see Mr. Keller and

STEEL AND IRON MEN ON RUSSIAN TARIFF

Say It Will Be a Prohibition Against Their Business.

Unless Some Agreement Can Be Reached, Imports of American Steel There Will Be Cut Off.

Unless some reciprocal agreement is reached between the United States and Russia whereby the American discriminating tariff against sugar imported from Russia and the Russian retaliatory excess duty of 30 per cent. on American iron manufactures may be moved, it is regarded by those in the steel and iron business that the Russian tariff will operate as an almost absolute prohibition against this line of trade between the United States and the Muscovite nation.

Prominent iron manufacturers yesterday called attention to the fact that the annual average of sugar sent from Russia to the United States between 1895 and 1899 was valued at $72,296. It is against this trade that this Government has levied an excess tariff because of the fact that a bounty is paid by the Russian Government to sugar producers. On the other hand, this manufacturer said the steel and iron manufactures sent from the United States to Russia in 1898 amounted to $7,315,385 in value.

The order of the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, which is to take effect March 1, directs that upon goods of American manufacture included in Paragraphs 150, 151, 152, 153, 161, and 167 of the Russian tariff schedule, an additional duty of 30 per cent. net be imposed.

Paragraph 150 of the schedule now imposes a duty of from $0.579 to $1.3134 a pood upon cast iron wares. Paragraph 151 assesses manufactures of iron and steel, forged, stamped, or cast, or filed on the edges or sides only, but not otherwise wrought, $1.3124 a pood. Paragraph 152 includes iron and steel boiler work, such as boilers, reservoirs, tanks, cases, bridges, pipes, as well as articles of sheet iron or steel, not specially mentioned. Upon these there must be paid a primary duty of $1.3124 a pood and a conventional duty of $1.0808.

Upon manufactures of iron and steel, shaped, turned, polished, bronzed, or otherwise worked, combined or not with wood, copper, or its alloys, Paragraph 153 assesses a duty of from $2.3833 to $3.088 a pood, according to the number of funts contained in the articles.

Paragraph 167 comprehends all kinds of machinery and apparatus not otherwise enumerated. The duties on these articles run as high as $3.706 a pood, the tariff upon all kinds of copper machines being especially high.

PRESIDENT GUTHRIE'S VIEWS.

Charles Strong Guthrie, President of the American Steel Hoop Company, a corporation with a capital of $33,000,000, commenting upon the condition of the steel trade with Russia, said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The tariff Russia imposes upon steel and iron imports is already the highest in the world. It is about three times as high even as that of the United States. Russian tariffs on nearly all goods are, in fact, the highest of all the nations. Now, if this additional duty is imposed upon our products, it does not seem possible that our trade in steel and iron with the Russians can continue.

"Russia has in the last few years been making desperate efforts to develop the steel and iron industries of her own country. Some new ore beds have recently been discovered there, and the Russian Government is fostering their development in every possible way. I believe that a bounty of something like $5 a ton is awarded in Russia to the iron producer. American engineers have been employed within the last few years to erect blast furnaces. But the ore is of an inferior quality and cannot supply the needs of the country.

"Russia, in imposing this extra tariff, however, is striking at the point where she is evidently most sensitive. The discrimination will operate very much to the advantage of Germany, Great Britain, and Belgium. These are our main competitors in the steel and iron business, and we have been striving with them to get control of the Russian trade. We cannot compete, however, on the basis of an extra tariff of 30 per cent. Our trade with Russia had been steadily growing in recent years, as the policy of the Government was apparently very friendly toward our products, and it will be unfortunate if this trade is now cut off."

The possible cleavage of trade relations with Russia in iron and steel manufactures is said to be of importance, in view of the recent statements in the British Parliament by Lord Rosebery, and in the German Reichstag by Count von Bülow, the Chancellor of the empire, to the effect that American competition must hereafter be guarded against and striven against as never before. These warnings are supposed to have been drawn out by the recent marked activity of American iron and steel manufacturers.

As to the importance of the Russian market, Consul General Holloway of St. Petersburg said in a report to the State Department in 1899:

Notwithstanding the rapid progress Russia is making in the establishment of manufactories, which are being encouraged by the Government, she is not able to keep pace with the increased demand for iron, locomotives, cars, coast steamers, battleships, elevators, electrical apparatus, and supplies, woodworking machinery, tin plate, agricultural implements, typewriters, tools, bicycles, sewing machines, and other machinery, and hardware and coal. Russia offers such a rich field for investment and profitable trade that our manufacturers should study the market and methods of doing business. The Russian railway and manufacturing system are now in their infancy, and there will be for years a constant demand for car material, railroad machinery, &c.

CONSUL BORNHOLDT'S REPORT.

In 1899 N. P., A. Bornholdt, the United States Consul at Riga, Russia, reported:

A rising tendency in the importation of machinery, tools, &c., (from the United States,) is obvious—from 8,407 tons in 1897 to 10,123 tons last year. I hope that the machinery industry may enter more seriously into competition with that of our two most powerful competitors, England and Germany.

Russia's largest foreign trade is with Germany. In 1897 she exported $90,247,000 worth of goods to Germany, and imported from her $92,597,000. To the United States, the same year, Russia sold $1,834,000 worth of her products, while we exported to Russia goods to the value of $24,554,100. In 1898 we sold Russia goods to the value of $31,568,773. In the first four months of 1899 Russia received imports from Germany valued at $36,500,625, from Great Britain $18,258,400, and from the United States $8,822,495.

Indications of the motives which have influenced the Russian Government in imposing its excess tariff upon steel and iron manufactures and of the probable future policy of that nation is to be seen in the following quotation from the report of Minister de Witte to the Czar upon the Russia budget for 1900:

The output of mineral fuel and the increase of the production of pig iron are matters for serious attention on the part of the Government. The market can be adequately supplied with coal and iron only in two ways—either by lowering the Customs House duties or by increasing home production. The first method requires great caution in its application. Its wholesale adoption might totally destroy our native mining industry, which is just beginning to take root. Now Russia has all the requisites for the extensive development of this very branch of industry. What is necessary is only to take the proper measures.

In the opinion of the Minister of Finance, such measures should chiefly be directed toward encouraging private enterprise in extracting the unbounded mineral wealth of our native country. With regard to iron in particular, the Minister of Finance thinks that no time should be lost in settling the question of allowing private persons to work the extremely rich beds of iron ore in the Ural. If properly worked, these beds of ore might yield over 100,000,000 poods of iron per annum, while at present they are literally a buried treasure.

M. DE WITTE'S MOTIVES.

Said to be Anxious to Mobilize Russia's Industrial Army for a Tariff War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—Shrewd observers in St. Petersburg believe that the Russian Minister of Finance, M. De Witte, in imposing a discriminating duty on American manufactures of iron and steel, was animated not only by a desire to protect Russian sugar producers, but was eager to seize an opportunity to mobilize Russia's industrial army, with a view of proving its ability to stand the test of a tariff war. It is believed, moreover, that he desires to Bourse Gazette, usually influenced by the Minister of Finance, warns both sides against implicit faith in the Bismarckian theory that tariff wars do not disturb good political relations, pointing out that experience has shown the opposite to be the case as a rule.

"We hope the friction will be as quickly removed as it arose," continues the Bourse Gazette, "since the political relations now existing between the two powers are the best they have ever known. Both are playing the game of the tertium gaudens, which is preparing a blow against both. Doubtless American public opinion is wiser than the sugar producers, and the Government that is acting in their interests."

The Novosti, correctly representing Russian public opinion as to the Russian Government's sugar policy, demands the abolition of the domestic tax, and of "a system devised to enable a few lazy manufacturers to make enormous profits at the expense of consumers." Russia's export policy, the Novosti contends, is designed principally to support high domestic prices. It is well known that one of the chief obstacles to temperance work in Russia is the price of sugar, which checks the consumption of tea.

The Novoe Vremya reminds Americans that they are the principal commercial beneficiaries of Russian railway enterprises in Eastern Asia, and expresses a hope that the United States Supreme Court will decide in Russia's favor.

"Reprisals between friendly nations," it says, "should remain as a last resort. Hitherto Russia and the United States have been able to settle their differences peacefully, whether political or commercial." Evidently the Novoe Vremya's article was written before M. de Witte retaliated.

Americans here have long been convinced that one of the most formidable obstacles to the development of America's export trade with Russia is the lack of sufficient return cargoes to make a direct steamship line between New York and St. Petersburg profitable. Therefore, they deplore any action that would tend to aggravate this difficulty.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, who describes the action of M. de Witte in raising the duty on all the principal imports from the United States as a "reprisal strikingly disproportionate to America's duty on sugar," says:

"If any official negotiations have been going on, they must have been entirely conducted in Washington. Russians here have been taken by surprise, and the Russian papers, which are always well disposed toward the United States, express great regret at the 'unfortunate incident,' and hope that some amicable arrangement may be reached."

London Comment on the Steel Trust.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Standard, in the course of a special article on the American Steel Trust, admits that "it is a serious menace to British industry," but thinks that "American users of steel goods will also be squeezed to the last cent short of damage to the trade. It remains to be seen whether the American people will much longer tolerate a fiscal policy which renders such a combination possible. If the trust indulges overmuch in squeezing the revulsion may carry the Nation much further than is dreamed of now in the direction of free trade."

No Retaliation by Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Count Lichtervelde, the Minister to the United States from Belgium, says his Government has not taken any steps looking to retaliation against the United States because of the continued imposition of a countervailing duty on Belgian sugar imported into this country. The countervailing duty on Belgian sugar has been imposed for several years past. Recently, as has been the custom annually, it has been restated or readjusted, and this has given rise to the impression that the step was taken recently by this Government. The readjusting makes little if any difference in the present rates.

Illinois Men to Take Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Stirred to a sense of the necessity for immediate action, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association will endeavor to assemble the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States in Chicago at an early date for the purpose of discussing the retaliatory tariff which the Russian Government intends to place in effect on March 1. Notices calling the meeting probably will be sent out to all manufacturers interested in the Russian trade as a result of the meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association which will be held to-morrow.

CAR PASSENGERS COMPLAIN.

Detectives Arrest Two Men on Suspicion of Being Pickpockets.

So many passengers have lost money through pickpockets in the neighborhood of the transfer station of the Union trolley line at Jerome and Burnside Avenues in the Bronx that Detectives Kelly and Gordon of the Tremont Station, were detailed to watch the point last night, and they arrested on suspicion George Sumner, twenty-six years old, of 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Frank Toohey, twenty-one, of 240 East Twenty-first Street.

The Tremont police have received many complaints of thefts from car passengers who thought their money had been taken from them at that part of the road. Last night Kelly and Gordon thought they noticed two men acting suspiciously. They claimed that Toohey and Sumner boarded nearly every car that came up to the transfer point, one man entering the front door with the crowd there and the other going in by the other door. They worked their way toward the middle, according to the detectives, and then left.

At the Morrisania station house, to which the prisoners were taken, the police said that Toohey answered the description of one of the men who entered the home of Miss Gross, at 1,808 Bathgate Avenue, Jan. 19 last. Four men got in there and seized Miss Gross, whom they found in the house, bound her, and then took all they could find. They succeeded in escaping.

Miss Gross was notified last night, when the arrests were made, and she went to the station to see Toohey. She looked at him for some time, and then said that though he looked like one of the men who had entered the house the night of the robbery; she could not positively identify Toohey as that man.

Toohey and Sumner were searched, but nothing more than ordinary pocket articles were found in their possession. They were locked up as suspicious persons.

LOUISIANA NEGRO LYNCHED.

He Had Butchered a Man, Woman, and Their Two Children.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—A negro named This Jackson was lynched to-day at St. Peter, a station about twenty miles above the city. Jackson's crime was particularly fiendish. About 9 o'clock this morning he visited the home of Alexander Bourgeois, the engineer of the drainage machine on the Belle Point Plantation, some distance from the plantation quarters, going there on a tricycle. He told Bourgeois the manager wanted him, and the engineer mounted the tricycle with him. A little way further on Jackson stabbed the engineer in the back and then threw the body into a ditch. He then returned to the house and butchered Mrs. Bourgeois and her two babies and ransacked the house.

Two boys were visiting the family, and when they caught the first glimpse of the attack on Mrs. Bourgeois they hid in the woods. After the negro's departure they went to St. Peter and gave the alarm and returned with a mob of several hundred. The negro was traced to his home, fully identified by the boys, and was hanged and his body riddled with bullets before the Sheriff arrived.

Eight of a Family Die of Measles.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—With the exception of the mother the entire Turner family of Shaftesbury, Vt., has been wiped out by the measles. Eight died in a month. John Turner, the last victim, was buried Saturday.

A Syracuse Bankrupt.

UTICA, Feb. 17.—John J. Shannon, a

BUILDER AS A POLICEMAN

Pluckily Joins City Guardian in Hunt for Four Burglars.

While Taking One Man to Jail He Captures Another, Then Takes Part in Arrest of a Third.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 17.—Four negroes, who are alleged to be burglars, were arrested here early this morning, and are now in the county jail. The arrests were made by Policeman Herman Baar and Simeon Van Wettering, a builder.

Mr. Van Wettering saw four men rapidly approaching him as he was on his way home early this morning. When they saw him they slowed down, and passed him at an easy walk, but Mr. Van Wettering, noticed that they were breathing heavily, as though they had been running. A little further on he met Policeman Baar and reported the matter to him. The four had by this time disappeared, but the policeman and Mr. Van Wettering started to look for them. While doing so they came upon Joseph Wedral, who reported that his store had been entered by burglars and the men had fled when the noise aroused him. The search was continued, and the policeman and Mr. Van Wettering surprised the four men attempting to enter a house at the corner of Kansas and Hudson Streets. Three of them got away, but George Frazer, twenty-two years old, who says his home is in Brooklyn, was captured.

Policeman Baar left Mr. Van Wettering to escort the prisoner to the county jail and went in search of the others. Frazer was searched by Mr. Van Wettering and an old-fashioned pistol was found in the leg of one of his rubber boots. Mr. Van Wettering then started with his prisoner toward the jail. On the way another man stopped them and demanded to know what was going on. Mr. Van Wettering recognized him as one of the four who had passed him, and at the same time the man made a motion as if to attack Mr. Van Wettering. The old-fashioned pistol proved effective in cowing the newcomer, and Mr. Van Wettering marched both prisoners to the jail. The second man gave his name as John Hopett.

While the prisoners were being locked up Policeman Baar came into the jail, having failed to locate the other two. As he and Mr. Van Wettering were leaving the jail, however, they saw a man across the street moving away quickly and gave chase. He was run down and locked up. He gave his name as Charles W. Lure. Later in the morning Officer Baar came upon a strange colored man on the street, and as the man didn't give a satisfactory account of himself, locked him up. He gave his name as William Frazer and proved to be the father of the younger Frazer arrested first.

BROKER STOUT ALARMED.

Fe[illegible]ed that One of His Servants Had Committed Suicide in His House.

Newton E. Stout is a broker at 25 Broad Street, living at 307 West Seventieth Street. He left his wife and children in Lakewood last night to come to the city for business to-day. He got home at 11:30.

Bridget Pierce and another domestic—Susan—had been left in charge, and last night was Susan's night out. Mr. Stout let himself in and called for Bridget. He got no answer. Then he went down stairs for her. On a table he found a note written by Bridget. All he could make out was:

"Fair the earth was; it seems hard that any one could not be happy, that hopes must perish, home be wrecked, life all spoiled. This is the greatest temptation of my life. Will I die? I often noticed the tree with green leaves. My heart is as green and fresh as the leaves."

The note was not signed. Mr. Stout immediately suspected that his domestic had committed suicide. He rushed up to her room and beat on the door.

"Bridget! Bridget!" he cried.

There was no answer, but Mr. Stout felt positive Bridget was inside with a bullet or some other wound, and he rushed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he got Policeman Grady to go back with him. Bridget's room was empty, and the door was open. They went down stairs again, and Grady thought he saw a toe sticking out of the closet in Mr. Stout's room, and he went in and pushed the door, almost closed, against the toe.

"Ouch!" came a voice from the closet. Grady opened the door and dragged Bridget out.

The domestic began to whimper.

"Oh, Sorr, I didn't mean anything," she said to Mr. Stout.

"Did you write that note, Bridget?" asked Mr. Stout.

"Yis, Sorr," responded Bridget. "I'll leave when me month is up. No, I'll leave to-morrow."

ANOTHER CUDAHY YARN.

Story that "Pat" Crowe Was in Waterloo, Iowa, Not Believed in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17.—Edward A. Cudahy, father of the boy alleged to have been kidnapped by Pat Crowe, says regarding an alleged interview with Editor Van Metre of The Waterloo (Iowa) Tribune and "Pat" Crowe sent out from Waterloo last night that he is inclined to believe the story an outgrowth of an imaginative newspaper writer.

Mr. Van Metre in the interview referred to, which he published in his paper, says that "Pat" Crowe found shelter and food on Tuesday night of last week in his house at Waterloo and confessed to him that he had kidnapped young Cudahy. Van Metre added that he had not exposed the fugitive because his life had been saved by Crowe about a dozen years ago.

While admitting the possibility of Crowe's having been in Waterloo, Mr. Cudahy has no knowledge personally that Crowe was seen there. Chief of Police Donohue also doubts the truth of the Waterloo story. He says: "The simple fact is that Editor Van Metre waited from Tuesday until Saturday and then published the article in his paper, obscure compared to the metropolitan dailies, which would have paid him big money for it, makes the story, to me, incredible. Of course, we cannot say positively that Crowe was not in Waterloo."

Chief Donohue late last night received a dispatch from Fort Thomas, Ariz., saying Crowe was there last week, stopping with friends. So the chief says some one is imaginative.

Snow Falls in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 17.—Early this morning snow fell in this city and in the valley of Mexico. The ground being covered with snow in the higher suburbs, where trees and tropical plants were beautiful with a white mantle, greatly aroused the curiosity of the people and created much excitement. Snow had not fallen in this city before for nearly half a century. In this city, however, it melted as fast as it fell.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17.—The Manown coal plant of the Pittsburg Coal Company, near Monongahela, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss between $35,000 and $50,000. One hundred men were at work in the mine, but escaped by the rear entrance. Four hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Feb. 17.—The enameling plant of the Kohler, Haysen & Stehn Company, covering six acres of ground, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $75,000; covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:13 A. M.—292 Broadway; R. G. Dun; damage, $500.

6:45 A. M.—126 West Twenty-seventh Street; H. Luter; damage slight.

8:35 A. M.—14 Forsyth Street; L. Wransky; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—137 Rivington Street; John Kaufman; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—Pier 41 North River; Hudson River Railroad Company; damage, $200.

4:15 P. M.—148 Ludlow Street; Joseph Licker; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—116 West One Hundred and

B. Altman & Co.

Are now introducing a new

IMPORTED COMBINATION UNDERGARMENT,

"THE IDEAL,"

comprising in one garment, Silk Corset and Petticoat, Nainsook Drawers and Underskirt, which they will make especially to order in their own workrooms from the original Paris model, just received.

French Underwear .. Department. (Second Floor.)

400 BROADWAY.

Watch the entire building become the largest and handsomest safe salesrooms in the city. We shall be there after March 1st. You cannot afford to buy a safe or vault without consulting us. Write or telephone.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HERRING & CO., Safes, New York. HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO., Cincinnati.
MARVIN SAFE CO., New York. FARREL & CO., Philadelphia.

NOW AT 54 BLEECKER ST. Tel. 2385 Spring.

FOR MEN

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE (Trade Mark)

None genuine unless bearing upon the heel the adhesive label of which a fac-simile is here given.

MADE BY THE JAMES MEANS SHOE & LAST CO. LYNN, MASS. JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE.

KNOWN AND APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 23 YEARS.

SOLD BY LEADING RETAILERS.

Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sewed. Smooth Innersoles.

James Means' $2.50 Shoe No. 84. A.23.4.20.1901

Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H) stamped upon the soles. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.

Distributed at wholesale by MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

TENANTS IN A FIRE PANIC.

Woman Badly Burned by a Lamp Explosion—Families Rush to the Street.

Mrs. Katherine Montgomery, fifty years old, a domestic employed at 692 Third Avenue was probably fatally burned last night, and the entire tenement house was thrown into an uproar of excitement by a small fire resulting from an exploding oil lamp. Mrs. Montgomery was taken to the Flower Hospital by Dr. Brosier, who says she has little chance of recovery.

Mrs. Montgomery is employed by William Farrier, a coachman, and takes care of his flat, on the second floor of the five-story tenement house, at the number mentioned. Last night, shortly after 11 o'clock, she had prepared to go to bed, and was carrying the lighted lamp, when it exploded, throwing the blazing oil all over her nightclothing. She screamed for help, ran into the bedroom, and threw herself on the bed, setting fire to the bedclothes.

Oscar Herman, who lives on the floor beneath, heard her screams, ran upstairs, and burst in the door. Mrs. Montgomery staggered into the hallway, where she fell to the floor unconscious. By this time the tenement was in an uproar of excitement. Whole families fled into the street, clad only in their night clothes.

Herman ran to Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue and sent in a fire alarm. Then, realizing the dangerous nature of Mrs. Montgomery's burns, he went on to St. Agnes's Church, and got the Rev. Father Duffy to go to the scene. The priest went and administered the last rites of the church to the woman.

The firemen found little to do, as the blaze had been almost put out by tenants in the building. The damage amounted to $50.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DEFIES JUDGE.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 17.—During an examination in a criminal case here yesterday afternoon there was a scene between Justice Gittens and Deputy Sheriff Benjamin Davis.

The latter, who sat among the women who had been called as witnesses, placed his arm, it is alleged, upon the woman sitting next to him and who objected. Justice Gittens accused Davis of being drunk and ordered him out of the room. Davis made an attempt to defend himself, but the Judge refused to hear him and threatened him with arrest.

Davis left the room, but returned in a few minutes with his badge displayed on the front of his coat. He walked to the front of the courtroom, and standing in front of Judge Gittens, said:

"I defy you, Judge Gittens to take away my badge."

Judge Gittens exclaimed:

"You leave this room or I will have you arrested and locked up at once!"

The Deputy Sheriff then left the room, saying that he had been unjustly treated, and threatening to proceed against the Justice, who says he will report the matter to the Sheriff.

SMALLPOX IN NEW JERSEY.

Sunday Schools in Woodbury Closed—Two Cases of the Disease.

WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 17.—Two cases of smallpox were discovered here this morning, and one of them resulted fatally almost immediately after its discovery. The other is of a mild type. The health authorities have quarantined the houses, and this afternoon notified all the churches not to hold Sunday school. The public schools may be closed to-morrow until there is a general vaccination of the children.

Brooklyn Boy Arrested in Watervliet.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Thomas Wallace, seventeen years of age, was arrested by the police of Watervliet to-day. The youth ran away from his home, in Brooklyn, last Summer. His father, Thomas Wallace, is part owner of a line of boats plying in New York Harbor.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Probably rain and warmer; wind north to northwest.

Unsettled weather, with probably rain or snow and higher temperature, will prevail in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England to-day. Snow or rain, with colder weather, is indicated for the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain Districts and the Southern slope. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be brisk north to northwest. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk south to southwest winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	25	35	33
6 A. M.	25	29	32
9 A. M.	26	29	35
12 M.	25	33	37
3 P. M.	26	37	40
6 P. M.	26	35	38
9 P. M.	25	33	36
12 P. M.	22	33	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35⅞
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date 1900	26
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 37

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count and Countess de Faille, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Comberland, Md.

GRAND—Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, Quartermaster General's Department, Washington.

PLAZA—J. H. Banigan, Providence; C. Biddle, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, Missouri.

ALBEMARLE—F. D. Underwood, Baltimore.

ASTOR—J. T. Milliken, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. Diggs, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss M. L. Kelly, dry goods, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Roth, G. J., Boonville, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Root, L. B., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. L. Galloway, domestics, dress goods, linings, silks, and velvets; C. H. Heberoth, housefurnishing goods, 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kleeman Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; P. S. Kleeman, cloaks, suits, and waists; S. Uffenheimer, dry goods, 758 Broadway; Gerard House.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Shaw, dress goods, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Monnig Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Carter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Piper, C. L., Indianapolis, Ind.; notions; Gerard House.

Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; C. H. Hecht, cloaks, suits, fancy goods, and jewelry, 395 Broadway; Gerard House.

Hannifin, P. R., Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. R. Hannifin, dry goods; Gerard House.

Field, Schenck & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

High, J. M., Atlanta, Ga.; G. M. Culpepper, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Tapp, Long & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infant's wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, O. M., & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. O. Smith, dry goods; H. E. Pontiens, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. J. Oaks, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; T. Ocrushfield, linens; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Innes, Nace & Hockman, Lawrence, Kan.; G. Innes, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Snook, George M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. M. Snook, dry goods; A. L. Wilkie, dry goods; G. Reutsch, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Espenhain, Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, domestics, silks, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; G. T. Schulze, linens, dress goods, millinery, and furnishing goods; 80 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; W. Schwentzer, furnishing goods and laces; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens, white goods, and laces; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Tracy-Wells Company, Columbus, Ohio; Uri Tracy, notions; Hotel Albert.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; P. Lorandean, dress goods and silks; O. M. Benson, notions, furnishing and leather goods; Miss Ferguson, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Smith, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens and white goods; F. C. Dodd, carpets; W. Schwartz, pictures; H. A. Morgan, gloves; D. M. Newton, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hyde, H. A., Syracuse, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Mollenhoff, linens and white goods; W. E. Kilbourn, upholstery and art goods; Mrs. F. B. Thorne, ladies' and infants' wear, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; S. G. Evans, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Herzog, hosiery and gloves; D. I. Lyon, dry goods; J. B. Schneider, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and waists, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. R. Stewart, dry goods; E. White, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. E. Gillies, infants' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyerberg, art department; Hotel Normandie.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Mills, silks and dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss L. Hennge, millinery; Miss G. Bean, millinery; Miss Rourke, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. T. Gately, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Victoria.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y., millinery; Miss Sinamen, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Fallen, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Fallen, dry goods, 152 Wooster Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Minnaugh, J. L., & Co., Columbia, S. C.; J. S. Minnaugh, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Foster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster, notions and fancy goods; C. C. Foster, Jr., jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Lambert, C. E., Baltimore, Md., silks; Hotel Marlborough.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, dry goods; C. E. Adams, dry goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Mo.; G. W. Fear, ribbons, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Kraus, Miss, Chicago, Ill., cloaks; E. A. Adelsheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Altman & Putnam, Massillon, Ohio; J. E. F. Putnam, dry goods; G. Mullen, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Heenan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; W. L. Sennote, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. M. Oddie, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Hengerer, carpets, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Leay, domestics and white goods, 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, corsets and muslin underwear; Miss A. Reardon, infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Rinnfoos, S. W., Circleville, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss E. T. Dyer, millinery; Miss P. Zimmerman, fancy goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. W. Loudon, fancy toilet and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. Macreedy, laces, neckwear, and ribbons; G. H. Craven, shoes; E. Langen, jewelry, 258 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, domestics and linens; Hotel Cadillac.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens and white goods; A. Reiber, linens and upholstery goods; Hotel Victoria.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

State Banks to be Absorbed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The State Superintendent of Banking has given

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

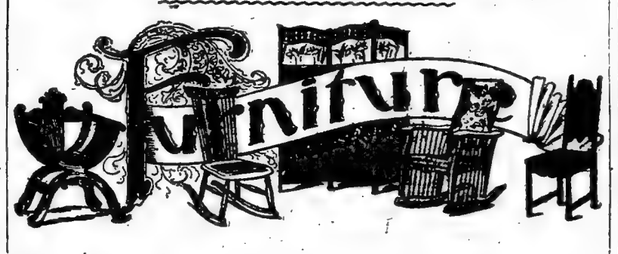

The Great Sale Is On.

The present Furniture Sale at Macy's is the culmination of preparations that have been progressing for months. The application of capital and downright hard work have given you opportunities that eclipse all previous efforts. Bargains—bargains that give new meaning to the stereotyped word.

Our Best Values Are Rarely Advertised. Why?

The Statement that "Our Best Values Are Rarely Advertised" may shatter the generally accepted theories of advertising. However, it is literally true, and completely in accord with the Macy policy. The reasons are sound and logical.

Probably you, in common with thousands of others, have reached the current conclusion that quotations in the papers represent the choicest, creamiest chances throughout the store. Such is not the case. Oftener than not, the greatest bargains are limited to quantities—not meagre—but comparatively small. We dare not advertise lots of that character. They would be quickly exhausted, and then we'd have to devote time and tact explaining and apologizing. Result:—Embarrassment for us, disappointment for you. Unpleasant all around. Personal visitors are not the only ones we'd have to meet with excuses. The vast mail order contingent would have to be conciliated.

These brief words indicate the inexpediency and absurdity of advertising depleted varieties, or lines originally small—and they are the best values. Four million people compose our reading constituency, and for that reason we exercise extreme caution in respect to what goes in these columns. Volume is vital.

Never read our advertisement with the idea that it stands for all our offerings. More than likely the richest trade morsels are not mentioned. Stroll through the store—you can't miss them.

New Jersey Advertisements.

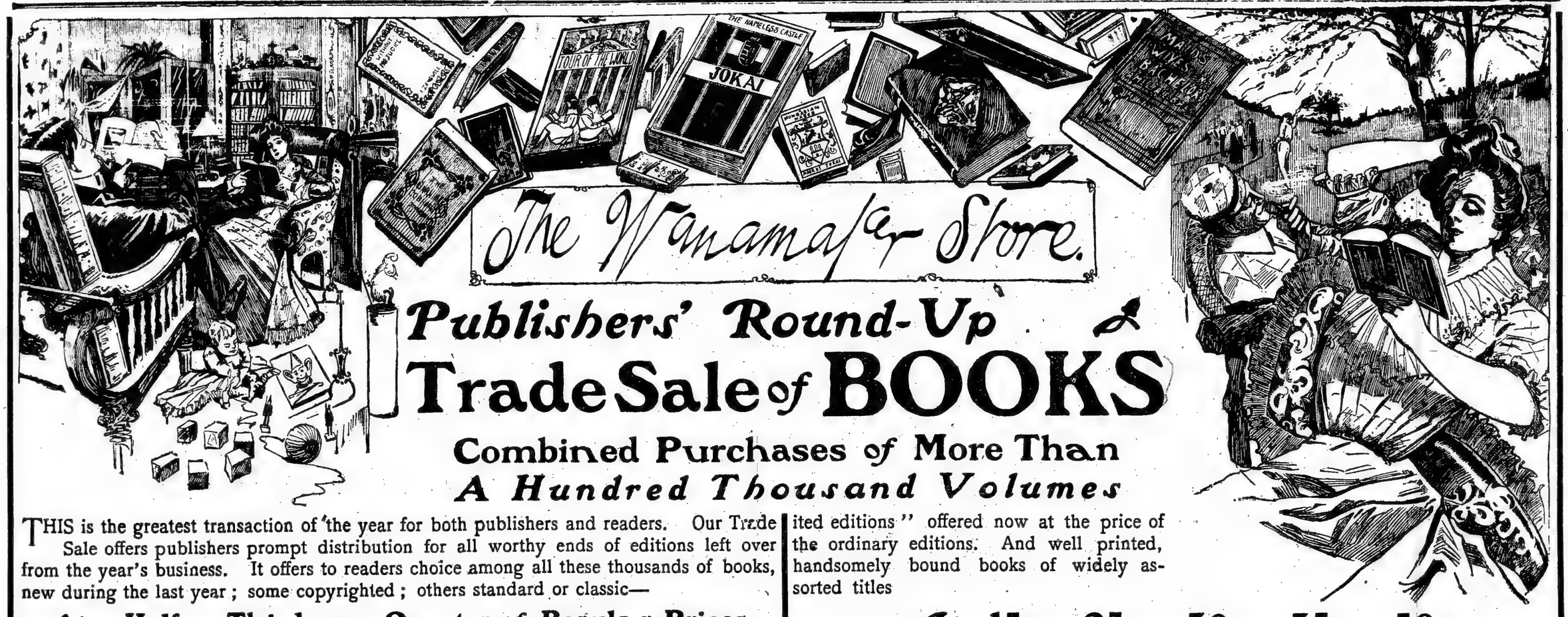

The Wanamaker Store.

Publishers' Round-Up Trade Sale of BOOKS

Combined Purchases of More Than A Hundred Thousand Volumes

THIS is the greatest transaction of the year for both publishers and readers. Our Trade Sale offers publishers prompt distribution for all worthy ends of editions left over from the year's business. It offers to readers choice among all these thousands of books, new during the last year; some copyrighted; others standard or classic—

At a Half, a Third or a Quarter of Regular Prices

Here are many famous books by Kipling, Conan Doyle and others; and books by other authors not yet famous, which, although of high literary merit, didn't rise to the popularity of "Eben Holden," or "Alice of Old Vincennes."

Here are books of fascinating interest for winter evenings at home; and books to lay away for the lazy afternoons of vacation-time. Then there are superb books to add fullness and dignity to the library. Superbly printed and illustrated "special and limited editions" offered now at the price of the ordinary editions. And well printed, handsomely bound books of widely assorted titles

At 15c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c

There are large counterfuls of Books at each of the most important prices. So great is the movement that the main and other principal aisles of the main floor are devoted to counterfuls of Books, in addition to the regular Book Store.

Remember that this is not an offering of old or undesirable books; but new editions of the past year, including many examples of modern book-making. As to titles, the list that follows tells a tithe of the story:

Books in Sets

Charles Dickens' Novels. Wanamaker popular edition. 15 vo's., $5.25. In this special sale, $4.

Bulwer Lytton's Novels. 13 vols. Our price, $2.50.

Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica. 10 Octavo volumes. Illustrations and maps. Our price for this sale, $5.50.

Carlyle's Works. 10 vols. 12mo. Our price, $3.

William Black. 12 vols. 12mo. Our price, $3.60.

Victor Hugo. Romances, dramas and poems. 10 etched frontispieces and 50 full-page illustrations. 10 vols., half morocco. Our price, $6.

William Makepeace Thackeray. Complete works. 10 photogravure frontispieces and 200 illustrations from designs by the author and others. 10 vols., half morocco. Our price, $6.

Washington Irving. Printed from good type and illustrated. 8 vols., half morocco. Our price, $4.75.

Alexandre Dumas. Romances. 15 etched frontispieces and 87 full-page illustrations from original designs. 15 vols., half morocco. Our price, $8.50.

George Eliot. Complete. 8 etched frontispieces and 52 full-page illustrations. 8 vols., half morocco. Our price, $4.75.

Books in Sets

Shakespeare's Complete Works. Edited by Richard Grant White. With copious notes. 12 vols. 12mo. $12. Our price, $4.25.

The Count of Monte Cristo. Alexandre Dumas. 3 vols. 12mo. "Golden Books." $3. Our price, 90c.

Lord Chesterfield. Letters and Characters. Complete edition, containing the matter in Lord Mahon's edition. Arranged in chronological order and edited with notes. Introduction by Bradshaw. 6 portraits. 3 vols. 8vo. $5. Our price, $2.25.

Miscellaneous

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Alexandre Dumas. Translated by J. M. Howell. Illustrated. Gilt top. Red buckram cloth, $1.50. Our price, 30c

The King in Yellow. Robert W. Chambers. 16mo, 50c. Our price, 18c.

David Copperfield. Charles Dickens. With steel photogravure illustrations from original designs by F. Barnard and others, 8vo, gilt top, $3. Our price, 45c

The Transvaal from Within. A Private Record of Public Affairs. J. F. Fitzpatrick. 12mo, $1.25. Our price, 25c

Miscellaneous

Cyrano de Bergerac. Edmond Rostand. Translated by Gertrude Hall. 16mo, 50c. Our price, 10c.

Correspondence of Lamb and Hazlitt. 12mo, $1.25. Our price, 25c.

Ruskin's Letters to the Clergy on the Lord's Prayer and the Church. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 25c.

Lamia's Winter Quarters. Alfred Austin. Illustrated. 8vo, $2.50. Our price, 40c.

The Land of the Lamas. Notes of a daring journey through China, Mongolia and Tibet. William Woodville Rockhill. 8vo, $3.50. Our price, $1.25.

Siberia and the Exile System. George Kennan, 2 vols. 8vo. Fully illustrated. $6. Our price, $2.85.

The Republic of Plato, with Studies for Teachers. W. L. and C. L. Bryan. 12mo. $1.25. Our price, 20c.

The Dead Nymph and other Poems. Charles Henry Lueders. 12mo. $1.25. Our price, 20c.

Arnold, Sir Edwin. Collected Poems. 2 vols. 12mo, gilt tops, $4. Our price, $1.

Impressions of South Africa. James Bryce, M. P., with maps. Octavo, $3.50. Our price, $1.85.

Pomona's Travels. Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. 12mo. $2. Our price, 45c

At 15c

Publisher's prices, 50c to $1.50.

A Mountain Woman. Elia W. Peattie
Pippins and Cheese. Elia W. Peattie
Pabo, the Priest. S. Baring-Gould. Board cover
In a Steamer Chair. Robert Barr. Board cover.
An Eclipse of Memory. Dr. Morton Grinnell
The Fun and Fighting of the Rough Riders. Tom Hall
The Sturgis Wager. Edgar Morette. Board cover
A Son of the Carolinas. A Romance of Life on the Coast Islands of the Palmetto State. C. E. Satterthwaite
Dreams and Days. Poems. George P. Lathrop
Besieged by the Boers. A diary of life and events in Kimberley during the siege. E. Oliver Ashe. Illustrated
Poor Plutocrats. Maurus Jokai
Tales of the Real Gypsy. Paul Kester
Sons of Strength. A Romance of the Kansas Border Wars. Wm. R. Lighton
The Sea-Farers. Mary Gray Morrison
The Christian Teaching. Lyof N. Tolstoi
Let Us Follow Him. Henryk Sienkiewicz
For Daily Bread. Henryk Sienkiewicz
Hania. Henryk Sienkiewicz

At 25c

The Yale Series of Poets.

Printed from large type and neatly bound. 12mo, gilt top. Our price, 25c

Bryant	The Iliad	Lucile	Pope
Dante	Ingoldsby Legends	Milton	Rossetti
Faust	Keats	Moore	Scott
The Odyssey	Light of Asia	Hood	Whittier

Publisher's price, 75c to $1.75.

Maids, Wives and Bachelors. Amelia E. Barr
The Goodness of St. Rocque. Mrs Paul L. Dunbar
Postle Farm. George Ford
Herenford. S. R. Keightley
Ian Maclaren Year Book. Selections from the Works of Dr. Maclaren
The Phantom Future. Henry Seton Merriman
Well, After All. Frankfort Moore
A Son of the State. W. Pett Ridge
Mickey Finn Idylls. Ernest Jarrold
The Enchanted Burro; Stories of New Mexico and South America. Charles F. Lummis. Illustrated
Arms and the Woman. Harold McGrath
The Lady of Castell March. Owen Rhoscomyl

At 25c

Publisher's price, 75c to $1.75.

Taming of the Shrew, with an introduction by Ada Rehan. Illustrated
The Merry Maid of Arcady. Society Stories by Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated
A Virginia Cousin and Bar Harbor. Tales by Mrs. Burton Harrison

At 35c

Publisher's price, $1.50.

The Metropolitans. A Satire of New York Society. Jeanie Drake
The Island. A Romance of the Pacific. Richard Whiteing
Without Prejudice. I. Zangwill
The Girl at Cobhurst. Frank R. Stockton
Ballads and Barrack-Room Ballads. Rudyard Kipling
The Light that Failed. Rudyard Kipling.
Under the Deodars, The Phantom 'Rickshaw and Wee Willie Winkie. Rudyard Kipling.
Soldier Stories. Rudyard Kipling.

Plant Power People

To-day the Shopping Public of New York has splendid chance to test the vitality and force of up-to-date retailing according to Wanamaker's—the management that gives you money outright.

The Plant is here—the old Stewart Store.

The Power is here—Under-priced Merchandise.

The People are here—assembled by plant and power.

You will want a share in to-day's fresh offerings:

The Wonderful Show of Books on the Main Floor. You pay for only one-fourth, get the other three-fourths for nothing.

The collection of bargains in the Basement Under-price Store. Every detail of to-day's store news is worthy your careful attention.

Satin-Striped CHALLIS at 50c

These are the beautifully printed sort that you know have always sold for 75c. Bright, new, made for the coming season; but not quite perfectly printed. Same sort of hard-to-find defects that were said to be in the plain challis that sold so tremendously a few days ago.

The cloth is fine all-wool ground with broad satin stripes, printed with polka dots of white on grounds of gray, lavender, royal, navy or light blue; also colored dots on grounds of black and navy blue. There are other figurings on colored and cream grounds.

Most beautiful goods that are equally effective with those for which you must pay a half more. 50c a yard. Rotunda

Black Silk Waists

Just twenty handsome, wholly new styles are shown this morning. Mostly of rich black taffeta, some with satin stripes, and a few of peau de soie. On the lower-priced sorts are various pretty new effects in the matter of hemstitching, cording and plaiting. In the more costly (though none is really expensive) the waists are copies of the finest French styles.

$4—An exceptionally good quality for so low a price; 6 vertical rows of corded clusters; 2 tabs with small black buttons down front; fitted back with cording in clusters.

$4.25—Of taffeta, with satin stripes; French back.

$4.50—Of excellent black taffeta; elaborately corded in yoke effect.

$4.75—Vertical clusters of plaits, and horizontal hemstitching, forming attractive plaid effect.

$5—Full front with corded shield, finished with ornamental brass buttons.

Fifteen other distinct styles, all new and tasteful.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's SUITS

Fifteen Dollars. That's an almost trifling price for these exceptionally fine costumes. They're of excellent cheviot, in black, navy blue and gray. Various good styles in making and trimming. This is a little lot of suits that were selling at very moderate prices, when marked $25 to $30. Choice at $15. Second floor, Broadway.

The SHOE SALE

Too bad to crowd magnificent Shoe news into the corner; but we told the story so fully on Saturday, that you'll know what is here to-day.

Every sort of shoe for men, women and children, as well as leggings, away underprice. Two busy bargain stores.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Basement Under-price Store

By the charm of continuous price attractions we are creating unmatched popularity for the east end of our basement. No other portion of our building affords the needed room for the bargain exchange. Enough goods at under-prices are continually within our reach to add fresh bargains daily. Thus we create a continuous audience for uninterrupted offerings of goods that are exceptional in cheapness—regular in all other ways.

60,000 Yards of Novelty Corded Ginghams At Half Price

A bright, fresh lot that just came from the makers last week. We took all that was left at the factory, after the spring orders were filled. The entire lot is here, and on sale in the Basement Store to-day, where ample space is given to showing the large variety of patterns. Other stores will sell these identical goods the coming season at double our price. Here to-day at

12½c, instead of 25c a yard

The patterns are all in good, deep, rich colorings, combined with white, light blue, navy blue, pink, cardinal, and black, in forty different varieties of plaids, from the small check to the large broken plaids. Some have pretty cords, others lace designs woven in the pattern. They are made full gingham width, 32 inches; usual ginghams are made only 27 and 29 inches.

There will be crowded counters where these goods are on sale to-day.

Men's and Women's Hosiery—

Cotton half hose, fast black or tan, seamless, strong and durable—12½c a pair, though 18c would be a proper price. And here's a lot of fine gauge cotton half hose, in fast black and assorted shades of tan, regular made, double soles, high spliced heels—18c a pair, or 3 pairs for 50c; well worth 25c a pair.

Women's stockings of fast black cotton, fine gauge, Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed, elastic—18c a pair, or 3 pairs for 50c; good value at 25c a pair. And fast black stockings with white polka dots; also fleece lined black cotton stockings; and some fine gauge fast black lisle thread stockings—choice at 25c a pair; value 38c.

Table Linen Remnants Very Cheap

The lengths range from 2 to 3½ yards. The qualities are all honest—pure linen. The prices are 28c to $1.25 a yard. They were 35c to $1.75.

85c Printed Foulards at 40c—

About 2500 yards of the handsomest silks—all good designs, all the wanted colors—are marked at less than half value to-day. 24 in. wide. Perfect silks—no fault of theirs that they're so cheap.

Little Lots of Napkins, Little Prices

Only in half-dozen lots, but a good many kinds. Desirable kinds—very desirable patterns. All at a quarter to a third less than regular prices.

$1.10 Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 75c

Just 200 pairs at this two-thirds price—75c a pair.

Renaissance Lace Curtains—

Seventy-five pairs of the regular $4 quality are now marked at $3 a pair. Fifty pairs of the $4.25 kind are reduced to $3.15 a pair.

Women's GLOVES

Important news follows a purchase of two hundred and fifty dozens of Women's 2-clasp, prix seam Cape Gloves, for street wear. They are of excellent workmanship and finish, and sell regularly at $1. These to-day at **75c a pair**

Colors Havana, oak, tan and white. Sizes complete from 5½ to 7¼. Tenth street.

Men's SUITS

Some fine cheviot suitings from which we have been making stylish sack suits at $25 to $35, are now to be made up at $20 a suit. There's good variety from which to choose to-day—may be to-morrow.

But don't delay too long, if you'd have a fine, perfectly fitting suit at a saving of $5 to $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Prince Albert COATS and Vests

About this time good dressers generally turn seriously to thoughts of *new* Prince Alberts. It's the particularly popular coat of early spring. And it's the coat above all others that must be absolutely perfect in fit. Now, it's not necessary to go to a custom tailor to obtain that result. We'll make you a coat, if you wish. Or, we'll fit you satisfactorily, at much less cost, right from this very superior stock. The fit must satisfy us—the quality and price must fit you. Otherwise there's no sale.

The fabrics are black Thibets and Vicunas—qualities upon which you may safely depend. Prices, $20, $25 and $35 for coat and vest.

Then the trousers. You may select from no less than 40 stylish patterns here, at $5. They're of pure worsted and would be reasonably priced at a half more.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's SKIRTS

What's your particular need or fancy as to a separate skirt? One of silk, maybe. Every good style that an expert knows of has already been gathered in here—some exceptionally handsome ones that cannot fail to win your admiration—at $10 to $82. Or perhaps you're thinking of a plain, serviceable skirt for every day wear—these as low as $4.50 and up to $34. Wide variety of golf and walking skirts, in the newest, most effective styles, at $5 to $27.50. And the Princess skirts, in numerous variations of that much admired vogue, at $12 to $30.

The collection's complete. The pricing very fair.

Second floor, Broadway.

Odd BUREAUS

To-day's word from the Furniture Sale centres around a group of about a hundred styles of bureaus, which are shown in all popular woods, finishes and sizes. The finest one in our stock is of mahogany at $180; then there is a fine maple one at $118, a very pretty one in curly birch at $70; and of quartered oak at $45. From this fine assortment we select six patterns of which we tell something and give the quantities offered at these unusual prices:

At $18.50, from $25—Thirty-five mahogany veneered bureaus; serpentine top and front; 44x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 24x30 in.; ornamental standard; drawer fronts and top of mahogany veneer; highly polished.

At $20, from $30—Three quartered golden oak bureaus; serpentine top and front, 44x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; shaped legs; pattern plate mirror, 24x30 in.; highly polished and well finished.

At $22, from $30—Twenty-five golden quartered oak bureaus; serpentine front and top, 44x21 in.; 4 drawers; shaped legs; pattern plate mirror, 32x26 in.; carved standard; highly finished.

At $32, from $50—Eight quartered golden oak bureaus; serpentine front and top, 47x22 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; moulded base; shaped legs; pattern plate mirror, 36x30 in.

At $35, from $45—Five quartered golden oak bureaus; full swell front and top, 48x24 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; moulded base with claw feet; large pattern plate mirror, 40x30 in.

At $35, from $50—Five mahogany bureaus; full swell front and top, 48x24 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; moulded base with claw feet; French plate mirror, 36x30 in.; Colonial standard; solid brass handles and knobs; finest construction and finish.

Fourth floor.

Handkerchiefs

Men's and women's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs of excellent linen, but a little mussed—that brings them to special counters this morning at a very special price

Twelve and a Half Cents Each

With them are some perfectly new embroidered hemstitched handkerchiefs for women. These, too, are somewhat imperfect—only slightly—otherwise they'd be marked 25c and 50c each, instead of 12½c. Main aisle, Broadway.

Dog COLLARS

And all other articles of dress for dogs. The Bench Show begins to-morrow. This is part of our preparation for the annual event:

Dog collars; for dogs of all breeds, all sizes 25c to $5.
Dog harness, 75c to $3
Dog leads, 25c to $1.25
Dog chains, 15c to 35c
Dog whips, 50c to $2.50
Basement.

Dog couplers, 40c to 60c
Dog muzzles, 25c to 50c
Dog soap, 15c and 18c
Bells, 8c and 10c
Combs, 65c
Brushes, 25c and 65c
Locks, 10c and 15c
Whistles, 8c to 15c

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Forty-first Annual Statement
OF THE
WASHINGTON
Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., President

January 1st, 1901.

Assets, . . . $16,178,374.49

Liabilities, Reserve on policies including Annuities	$14,722,603.00
Reserve for dividends	532,418.00
Death claims reported and all other liabilities	134,528.03
	$15,389,549.03
New Insurance, 1900	$17,466,939.00
Paid policy-holders in 1900	1,913,716.97
Paid policy-holders since organization	35,537,705.76
Income, 1900	3,260,495.74

Assets Invested as Follows:

Loans secured by mortgages on real estate, first liens	$7,688,200.00
Municipal and other bonds	680,316.83
Loans to policy-holders on its policies	1,142,154.60
Real estate	5,732,250.00
Cash in bank and trust companies	493,621.99
Interest accrued, net amount of premiums deferred and in transit, etc.	461,831.07
	$16,178,374.49

Extract from the report to Hon. Francis Hendricks, Supt. of Insurance of the State of New York, by the Chief Examiner, Hon. Isaac Vanderpoel.

"NEW YORK, Dec. 20th, 1900.

"Sir: I beg to report that the examination of THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, made in pursuance of your appointment No. 1368, has been completed. The examination contemplated the verification of the Company's Annual Statement to the Department since its last examination of the Company in 1898. The result of the examination showed the annual returns of the Company filed in the Insurance Department since the date last mentioned to be correct.

"Respectfully submitted,
"ISAAC VANDERPOEL,
"Chief Examiner."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton,	Randolph F. Purdy,
W. A. Brewer, Jr.,	George M. Hard,
Robert Bowne,	John Hopson,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Elisha S. French,
Francis Speir,	John W. Brannan, M. D.
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Henry F. Hitch,	E. V. Connett,
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Francis G. Adams,	Graham H. Brewer,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Oswald Sanderson,
David Thomson,	Jordan L. Mott, Jr.,
Roland G. Mitchell,	Israel C. Pierson,
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E. S. FRENCH, Vice President.
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W. W. CRISSEY, Cashier.
J. W. BRANNAN, M. D., Medical Director.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, 141 Broadway.
DAVID THOMSON, Counsel, 141 Broadway.

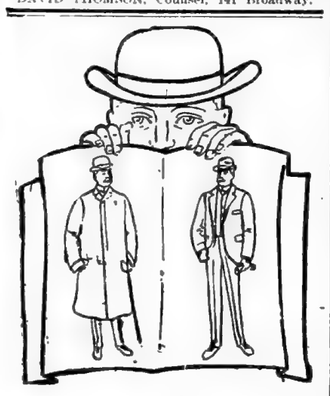

We unfold new values in our Remnant Sale daily.

Suit to order, $14; coat and vest, $10.50; trousers, $4, regardless of their former prices. We recommend black trimmings, and warrant them absolutely fast. All our fancy silk vestings, formerly sold from $10 to $15, now, to order, $6, silk trimmed. We know we are giving you twice the value you are paying for. If you think otherwise, money back. This sale closes Saturday, the 23d.

Our Full Dress and Tuxedos, made of English or German Drape, silk lined throughout, to order, at $30. No better can be had anywhere at any price.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

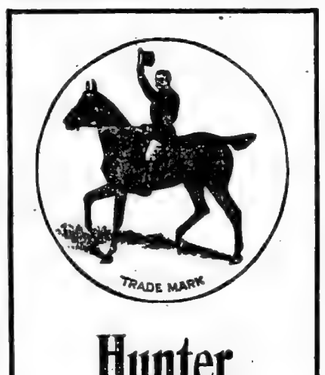

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

Never Sold Till 10 Years Old

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

The Football Question at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Though the Cornell football authorities at a conference held yesterday, decided upon coaches for next season and the system to be used, Prof. L. M. Dennis to-day said it would be impossible to make any announcement regarding the matter owing to private reasons. What these reasons are has not been made known. It is thought probable that Joe Beecham, '96, will be back as head coach, yet others feel that R. D. Starbuck, last year's Captain, is a more likely man. Both men were in town yesterday, but to-night each says he has not been engaged as coach. C. R. Wyckoff, '96, also attended the conference. It is conjectured that F. S. Porter, L. L., or Dan Reed, the famous guard of '99, will be assistant coach.

BILLIARD SEASON LIVELY

Foss Breaks This Year's Records for Amateur Contests.

PROFESSIONALS THIS WEEK

Howison and Morningstar Begin Their Week's Match To-night—N. Y. A. C. Championships.

Wilson P. Foss demonstrated conclusively in the Class A championship final match on Saturday night in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club that he is still the peer among amateur billiard players in the United States. Notwithstanding an abnormally slow start, when Foss did get going he reeled off points with a rapidity that made Conklin's game appear second rate, and it clearly had a depressing effect upon the Chicago champion. While Foss's average, a shade under 11, was considerably below the work confidently predicted by many of the experts, he beat all records at 300 points and up for fourteen-inch balkline amateur tournament competitions this season.

He passed the three hundred mark in the thirtieth inning. The nearest approach to this was made by Poggenburg in the only game he won in the recent amateur billiard players' championship at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn. Poggenburg ran out the 300 points in 31 innings. Arthur Townsend, the champion winner in that event, made a high run of 69, which was equaled by Foss Saturday night, but the latter's friends were not satisfied, for they had expected something in the seventies. The highest average in the Brooklyn tournament was 6.80, by Edward Gardner, while in the recent Class A contest Conklin scored over 8 for his four games.

The annual pool and billiard championships of the New York Athletic Club will begin next Monday. The pool tournament will be played first, probably occupying the greater part of two weeks, and the billiard contest will follow. Two games will be played each evening, the billiards being at 300 points, straight rail. The entries close this week.

Leonard Howison, the young Canadian professional billiardist, and Ora C. Morningstar, the young Indiana player, will begin their six nights' match at fourteen-inch balk line in Maurice Daly's academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, this evening. There is intense rivalry between the two young professionals, especially as in the triangular contest in which Tom Gallagher was the third player, held last November, by a good run Howison was able to beat Morningstar for first money after tying with him. The present contest was then arranged, which is for a stake of $500. They will play 1,800 points in blocks of 300 each night. Howison is very expert at line nursing and along the rail. In the tournament held in Boston three weeks ago he scored the high single average, the high grand average, and the high run, although he only took second place on games won and lost. His opponents were Maxim Thomas and Harry Cline. Howison's big run was 132 points, scored against Harry Cline, and he ran the game out in 14 innings, having an average of over 21.

Morningstar is six years Howison's senior, and ever since his early boyhood in Chicago has been playing against the cracks of the billiard world. He is regarded as the protégé of "Wizard" Jacob Schaefer, who took him in hand and taught him his first lessons at both the straight-rail and balk-line game.

SEVENTH REGIMENT'S SHOOT.

Rapid Fire and Class Matches Decided on Armory Range.

A rapid-fire rifle match was the most interesting event in the regular Saturday night shooting competitions of the Seventh Regiment, on the rifle range in the basement of the regiment's armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The contending marksmen, under the rules governing the match were limited to one minute for the delivery of the number of shots allowed at each range, and considering the speed required, made good scores in a close competition. W. C. Meissner of Company K won with a total of 89 points. In a class match, seven shots standing and seven shots prone, Corp. W. N. Croxton of Company G won with 68 points, beating his next opponent, H. T. Spencer of Company D, by a single point. Intervals of 1 point dividing the next three men. The scores follow:

CLASS MATCH.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. W. N. Croxton, Co. G	33	35	68
Private H. T. Spencer, Co. D	34	33	67
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	32	34	66
L. Corp. A. C. Briner, Co. G	33	32	65
Sergt. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	33	31	64

RAPID-FIRE MATCH.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	50	39	89
Private J. D. Theis, Jr., Co. B	43	43	86
A. Stein, veteran	42	44	86

SHARPSHOOTER QUALIFICATIONS.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private J. K. Green, Co. A	32	35	67
Private J. W. Lawrence, Co. B	39	35	65

EXPERTS.

Name and Company.	Deliberate.	Rapid.	Total.
Sergt. W. H. Evans, Co. G	68	75	143
Private O. Wuerz, Co. C	68	69	137

Niflot Downs Kurtzman.

A wrestling match for the local championship at 125 pounds, between J. Niflot of the Pastime Athletic Club, the present Amateur Athletic Union champion in that class, and W. Kurtzman of the St. George's Athletic Club, last year's champion, was the feature of the "stag" entertainment of the Pastime Athletic Club on Saturday evening. Niflot won by a quarter Nelson in thirty seconds. A match between George Bothner and Karl Jeuse was won by Bothner.

An excellent vaudeville entertainment was given, and the cozy clubhouse was crowded with the members and their guests.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Willie Weir, the Morris County professional, who is now in Summerville, S. C., in charge of the Pine Forest golf links for the Winter, has started a series of club competitions, which will be continued at weekly intervals up to April 1. The first mixed foursome contest of the season was played last week, and brought out the large number of forty-two players, the biggest field of golfers ever seen in a Pine Forest match.

Willie Smith and David Bell, the Chicago professionals who are making a Winter tour of California links, have left the southern part of the State until early in March, when they will go back to play in the professional tournament at Los Angeles, and they are now at Del Monte. A professional tournament will be held there on Washington's Birthday, in which they will take part. Just before leaving the Los Angeles Club, Bell, who won third place in the open championship last Fall, met his first defeat in California. The Los Angeles professional, Harry Gridley, beat him in a hot match by 3 up and 2 to play. The champion amateurs of Southern California, C. E. Maud and C. E. Orr, beat Smith in a best ball match by one hole.

The amateur championship of Southern California will be played next week on the Los Angeles links, beginning Thursday and continuing through Saturday. C. E. Orr is the present holder of the honor, while C. E. Maud was the champion last year. They will be the most prominent competitors for the title this season. The big professional tournament will be played at Los Angeles on March 8 and 9.

Horace and Harry Rawlins have been doing some good golfing recently on the Oakland links, California, where they have been engaged for the Winter. Horace Rawlins was the open champion of the United States in 1895, and has charge of the Waumbek links in the White Mountains in the Summer. An interesting foursome was recently played on the Oakland course, Horace Rawlins having for his partner Mrs. Sherwood, the Oakland woman champion, while Harry Rawlins played with Mrs. R. Gilman Brown, one of the strongest players in California. It was a good match, for Mrs. Sherwood and her partner only won by one hole. The victors' score by strokes was 93, while the defeated pair did 94.

Many Northern golfers are now located at Aiken, S. C., for the Winter season, and several club events have been held on the well-known Palmetto Club links. The women and men will play a mixed foursome next Thursday, and on Saturday there will be a match play handicap by the men. The big event in Aiken golf will be the annual championship for the Southern Cross Cup. This tournament will begin on March 27 and continue four days. The prize is one of the oldest and most coveted Southern golf trophies. It was won last year by Hugo Johnstone of Chicago. Herbert Leeds of Boston has held the cup twice, and so did Arthur H. Fenn before he joined the professional ranks.

The East Jersey Golf League is experiencing a troublesome time at the opening of the new golf season. Two clubs, Hillside and Madison, have recently withdrawn from membership, and the Newark Athletic Club has given notice that it will follow suit at the next meeting. These clubs will probably apply for entrance into the larger New Jersey Golf Association, which held its first championship last year.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Local Harriers Struggle Over Heavy Courses in the Regular Weekly Contests.

More than a score of runners took part in the weekly cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon. There were two packs, one running eight miles and the other five miles. In the longer race the finish was in the following order: First, Michael McGarry; second, Daniel McMahon; third, John Kelly; fourth, R. Pfortner; fifth, L. Markham; sixth, Otto Peterson; seventh, Patrick McCarthy; eighth, J. C. Lynch; ninth, A. E. Ziegler; tenth, E. Guiser. The time was 57:20.

The finish in the short distance run was as follows: T. N. Irving, A. Bradley, J. Wallace, J. Murtha, J. McDermott, and J. Fox. The time was 36:30.

The largest and most important run of the day on Long Island was held by the Star Athletic Club over five miles of the Long Island City course. The mud was very thick in spots, while pools of water from the melting snow lay in many places. T. J. Kennedy finished first, and the rest of the pack, all closely bunched, finished as follows:

J. Joyce, Xavier Athletic Association, second; Thomas J. Vogellus, Xavier Athletic Association, third; George Holzhauser, Xavier Athletic Association, fourth; J. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association, fifth; S. J. Tuohmey, Star Athletic Club, sixth; L. Rottger, Star Athletic Club, seventh; F. J. Hussey, Star Athletic Club, eighth; William H. Hugg, Star Athletic Club, ninth; W. Gold, Xavier Athletic Association, tenth. Time—29:29 1-5.

Daniel F. Gregory was first home in the run of the Montauk Harriers of Brooklyn over five miles of the Bay Ridge trail. G. H. Martin came in second, L. J. Kane third, B. H. Gordon fourth, G. H. Martin fifth. Time—41:17.

John J. McGuire was the first to finish in the run of the Hamilton Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, L. I., and right at his heels came C. J. Brady. It was nip and tuck between the two, the former winning out after four and a half miles by two feet. Time—40:00.

The cross-country championship run scheduled for next Friday has been postponed on account of some of the teams not being in condition, and will probably be run some time in April, as a substitute the Pastime Athletic Club will hold an open run on Friday over the Jerome Avenue course.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACQUETS.

Amateurs' Tournament, Beginning To-day, Will Last Through the Week.

Beginning to-day, in the racquet court of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, in West Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, a racquet tournament for the National amateur championship will be held. Eleven of the best-known and most expert amateurs in the United States and Canada are entered for the tournament, the trial matches of which will occupy the first three days of the week, the winners then playing off to the final for the championship, which will be played Saturday afternoon.

The first trial match will be at 11:30 o'clock this morning, with G. C. Clark of Baltimore against Ford Huntington of New York. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Clarence H. Mackay of New York and W. R. Miller of Montreal will play. The schedule for to-morrow is, for the morning, F. F. Rolland of Quebec and J. S. Hoyt, and for the afternoon, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., and Quincy A. Shaw. On Wednesday morning Austin Potter of Boston and M. S. Paton will play the last trial match. In the afternoon of Wednesday Payne Whitney, who drew a bye, will meet the winner of the match to be played this morning.

Seventh Avenue to be Asphalted.

The special committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, which was appointed several weeks ago to secure the co-operation of the Automobile Club of America, the League of American Wheelmen, the Road Drivers' Association, and the property owners of Seventh Avenue for the purpose of obtaining the asphalting of Seventh Avenue from the beginning to Central Park, has been advised by Commissioner Keating that work will be commenced on this avenue within a very short time, as the appropriation has been made, and the bid has been accepted by the department for the work.

"The demand for the asphalting of this avenue has been very great since the committee began to work on the plan," said Dr. E. V. Brendon, the Secretary of the joint committee, "and while we expected to ultimately be successful, we had no idea that our efforts would be crowned with success so early. There was hardly a dissenting voice among the property owners of Seventh Avenue, and every bicycle club in the city, as well as the Automobile Club and drivers, became interested. We are now assured that work will be vigorously prosecuted, and completed as early as possible, as the Commissioner thinks, as we do, that it will materially lessen the danger of traffic on the now congested avenues running parallel to this one."

The joint committee will hold a meeting at the Hotel Navarre Wednesday evening to form a permanent local organization for the preservation of the streets of the city.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Calumet Cyclers will hold their fifth annual reception at the Lenox Lyceum, Thursday, Feb. 28. An attractive social programme has been arranged, which will conclude with a dance.

The Greenwich Wheelmen and the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, will hold joint games and bicycle races at the Ninth Regiment Armory during the early part of next month. The date has not as yet been agreed upon, but will be settled this week by a joint committee from the two organizations.

The Associated Cycling Clubs have selected March 20 as the date of their annual dinner. The banquet will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the committee having the matter in charge, Alderman Joseph Oatman, Edward Gerbereaux, and M. L. Bridgeman, will present the programme of the entertainment at the next meeting of the association.

A meeting of the special committee appointed by the Associated Cycling Clubs to award the baseball pennant emblematic of the association's championship for the past season will hold a meeting Friday evening to settle the dispute between the Greenwich Wheelmen, the Calumet Cyclers, and Company E, Eighth Regiment, between which clubs the championship lies. The banner will be awarded the successful club at the annual dinner of the association on March 20.

The Hon. Martin Dodge, Director of the Office of Public Roads Inquiries of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has just issued his annual report, covering the work of his office during the past year. Wheelmen and others interested in the good roads movement may obtain copies upon request.

Assemblyman John T. Dooling of this city has introduced a bill into the New York State Legislature to compel all passenger vessels on the Hudson or other waters within the jurisdiction of the State to carry bicycles as baggage when accompanied by the owner.

Horatio S. Earle, the newly elected President of the League of American Wheelmen, is planning a tour of twenty-five States with a "Good Roads" train. This train is to carry a collection of road-making machines and implements with salesmen and workmen. Frequent stops will be made and sample roads built, 200 feet long and 9 feet wide. The start will be made from Chicago on June 15, and the trip will end at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, where the entire outfit will be placed upon exhibition. The services of the railroads and manufacturers have been offered gratis, and President Earle will pay the personal expenses of the party. The Hon. Martin Dodge, Director of the Office of Public Roads Inquiries of the Department of Agriculture, is expected to accompany the party.

On Local Bowling Alleys.

A meeting of the delegates who represented the principal bowling clubs of Manhattan and the Bronx at the recent American Bowling Congress at Chicago will be held this evening at Sievers's bowling alleys, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, at which a permanent local bowling association will be organized. Officers will be elected and rules and regulations to govern local tournaments will be adopted. Steps will be taken to prevent the forfeiture of games, which has become such a nuisance during the present season, and probably to regulate the number of tournaments in which a team may enter.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

New York Inter-Club Bowling League.—Catholic Club and Harlem Republican Club at Harlem Republican Club; New York Athletic Club and Harlem Wheelmen at Harlem Wheelmen.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League.—De Vinne, Guardant, and Citizens' Councils, Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament.—Manhattan, Rosedale, and Columbia Bowling clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

North Side National Bowling League.—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League.—Union, First Bohemian, and Seawanhaka Boat Clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

Inter-Club Bowling League, Brooklyn.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Crescent Athletic Club; Columbian Club and Carleton Club; Knickerbocker Field Club and Aurora Grata Club, Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament.—Palace, Reinecke, and Monarch Bowling clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament (Second Series.) Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

QUIET ON THE SPEEDWAY.

The Roadbed Too Heavy for Brushing—Trotters and Pacers Jog.

The large crowd of spectators who journeyed to the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning in anticipation of seeing some lively brushing between the crack trotters and pacers of the road were disappointed, as the footing was so heavy that it was exceedingly dangerous to start a horse. Several "mud larks" put in an appearance, but their drivers did not seem to relish the shower of soft mud they threw with their hoofs, and after one or two trips down the stretch pulled them up and joined the jogging procession. The warm, bright weather, however, brought out hundreds of pleasure rigs of every description.

Among the early arrivals was J. P. Baiter, driving the gray trotter Clayton, 2:15½, who appeared to be as much disappointed as his driver at the heavy footing. Mr. Baiter, however, drove the animal to the macadam at the north end of the Speedway and worked him out several times. Dr. David Randall drove his gray pacer T. N. B., 2:10¼, better known as the "Gray Ghost," but did not start him. Trainer Jack Curry was out behind his green trotter Judicator, whom he intends to start this Spring for a mark. Among others were George Young, driving his show ring trotter Dandy; David Lamar, driving the pacing mare Tusla, 2:10; George Coleman, behind a team of black pacers; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer George Wallace, 2:17½; Frank C. Harlan, driving Dolly and Frank to the pole; Hugh Reilly, driving the old Speedway favorite Commodore Porter, 2:13; B. Zahn, behind the brown mare Dundess, 2:23¾; Edward Barton, with the black pacer Dainty; John Quinn, driving Wildwood; W. E. Durando, with the blind pacer Hopeful, 2:21½; George Huber, driving a black trotter, and Elmer Stevens, driving Inspector.

During the afternoon the crowd was much larger than that of the morning, but about the only exciting incident was a runaway team which threatened to cause a smash-up until overhauled by a mounted policeman. The prospects of the postponed three-cornered match race between the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, owned by Dr. David Randall; Johnny Agan, 2:05¾, owned by A. C. Bostwick, and Red Lawn, 2:10¼, owned by David Lamar, were discussed by a number of well-known light harness horsemen yesterday, and it was stated on good authority that the race will be held as soon as the roadbed is in condition for fast stepping.

RACE TRACK PLANS BLOCKED.

Park Commissioner Brewer Opposed to Brighton Course Extension.

The projected improvement of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's track, at Brighton Beach, which contemplated an extension of the track at the turn from the backstretch into what on the ordinary race track is the quarter stretch, has met an obstacle in the shape of opposition from Park Commissioner George V. Brewer of Brooklyn, and the work is threatened with a delay that may be indefinite.

The Brighton track has always been cramped for room, but at great expense and trouble land sufficient to give a wider backstretch and permit of building a chute for the starting of six furlong races was obtained a few years ago. To perfect the equipment, of course, the owners wished to extend the stretch, for the finish, the straight at present being little more than a furlong in length. To do this it would be necessary to take in land which Commissioner Brewer asserts is city property and under control of the Park Commissioners. He has expressed himself as unalterably opposed to permitting the racing association to acquire the right to use this property. He is quoted as having declared that he would use all his power in his official capacity and bring to bear all the influence he can to prevent a purchase or lease of the land in question by the Brighton Beach Racing Association.

CHANGES AT ELKWOOD PARK.

A lease of the Casino annex to the Elkwood Park race track, at Long Branch, last week, was signed by the officials of the newly formed Monmouth County Driving Field Club, thus giving the new association control of the entire property for a term that may be extended at the option of the club. Having secured the entire equipment of the track, shooting grounds and golf links, the driving club has made arrangements for a number of changes and improvements.

One of the first alterations will be the removal of the Casino from the shooting grounds to the race track, a distance of a little more than a furlong, the plan being to place the Casino building beside the race track grand stand, for use as a clubhouse. The wings built on the Casino will be joined and left on the shooting grounds, where the pigeon shooting traps also will be left, for use on off days, when there is no racing.

On the track, originally laid out for running races, such alterations as to fit it for harness racing will be made. Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the club, and his associates, experienced amateur drivers, are satisfied that when their plans for the working and grading of the course have been carried out the Elkwood Park track will be as fast as any trotting track in the vicinity of New York. The officials of the club have arranged for a railroad station to be built for Elkwood Park by the Long Branch Railway Company, and it is expected also that a trolley line spur will be built in the Summer, connecting the park with the Long Branch electric railway.

Trotter Early Bird in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17.—The famous trotter, Early Bird, 2:10, arrived here to-night, to make the season in Kentucky. He came with a carload of other fine horses from New York. Among the lot was an imported thoroughbred stallion for Col. Milton Young, several head for John E. Madden, and a number to be sold at the Woodard and Shanklin sale here this week.

Duquesne C. and A. Club Sold Out.

The Duquesne Country and Athletic Club of Pittsburg, Penn., which held the boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union about a month ago, has practically gone out of existence, its fine clubhouse having been sold by the Sheriff to satisfy a mortgage of $9,000. The club had been in a shaky condition for a long time, and many articles in the clubhouse had been sold to satisfy small claims. No election of officers had been held this year, and most of the members had resigned.

The Duquesne Country and Athletic Club was organized about seven years ago, and through its strong football team and excellent athletes, soon obtained a National reputation. Prominent Eastern and Western football teams were met and vanquished, and the team was undefeated for several seasons. But the expenses of the team were heavy, and the season of 1899 resulted in a heavy loss. Another loss was met last year, and the club was unable to recover from it.

Complaint was made by officials of the Amateur Athletic Union a short time ago that the club had withheld some of the receipts of the boxing and wrestling championships meeting, derived from programme and other privileges. Under the circumstances it would appear that the union was fortunate to receive anything at all.

Jennings as an Undergraduate.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 17.—The faithful patrons of baseball in New York who journeyed daily to Washington Park, where the Brooklyn team held forth, would be somewhat surprised to see Hugh Jennings, the famous shortstop and first baseman, in the rôle of a Cornell undergraduate. Jennings has entered the university as an undergraduate in the College of Law, and will be graduated with the class of 1903. He is taking the regular freshman work in contracts, torts, criminal law, property, and procedure, and can regularly be seen at his work in the library up to 11 o'clock every night. His afternoons are devoted to coaching the candidates for the baseball team. Jennings's contract with the Cornell management is for a term of three years, and gives him a salary of $1,600 and his tuition in the university and provides that he be in the city from September to June.

Van Allen and Webber Matched.

S. M. Van Allen of Jamaica, a member of the New Utrecht Gun Club, and Dr. Ashley A. Webber of the Medicus Gun Club of Brooklyn will shoot a 100-bird match for $100 a side at the Inter-State Park traps to-morrow. There will also be several sweepstakes decided after the match.

Gunderden Wins the Royal Cup.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 17.—In the skating championship contests here to-day the 500 meters race was won by Gundersen in 0:47 3-5, and the 5,000 meters race by Watheno in 9:24 3-5. Gundersen will receive the Royal Cup, the gift of King Oscar.

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Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:49	Sun sets...5:38	Moon rises..6:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:47	Gov. Isl'd...7:08	H. Gate...9:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:17	Gov. Isl'd...7:40	H. Gate...9:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hughenden, Havre		
TUESDAY, FEB. 19.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Batavia, Plymouth		5:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Castilian Prince, Pernambuco	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Herminius, Argentina		2:30 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prince Willem V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.		
Archimede, Naples and Genoa		
Belvernon, Inagua, and Haiti	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco	6:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Glengarry, China		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 21.		
Clement, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Derbyshire, Liverpool, &c.		
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oldenburg, Bremen		
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, Santa Cruz, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Rawlins, San Juan	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 22.		
Bristol City, Bristol		
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 23.		
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellenden, Argentine Republic, &c	6:30 A. M.	
British Queen, Antwerp		
Buffalo, Hull		
Canadian, Liverpool		
Caracas, San Juan, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Christiansand	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Mexico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Jupiter, Santander		
Massdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London		
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nasmyth, Manchester		
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prisna, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	
Pretoria, Plymouth, Cherbourg, &c		8:30 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples and Genoa	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday,) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.)

Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 18, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 19 and up to March $2, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York March 2, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March $3; mail must be directed "per steamer Warrimoo.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 18.

Alps, Kingston, Feb. 13.
Altai, Kingston, Feb. 13.
Antilla, Nassau, Feb. 13.
Archimede, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 4.
British Queen, Antwerp, Feb. 2.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Feb. 8.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 15.
Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 13.
Dona Amelia, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
Fridtjof Nansen, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 8.
Koln, Bremen, Feb. 6.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Lochwood, Bermuda, Feb. 4.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Madiana, Bermuda, Feb. 14.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Jan. 29.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Queen Louise, St. Lucia, Feb. 6.
Sahara, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Sangaray, Hamburg, Feb. 3.
Servia, Liverpool, Feb. 9.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Alliance, Colon, Feb. 12.
Britannia, Naples, Jan. 16.
Canadian, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 16.
El Paso, New Orleans, Feb. 14.
Friesland, Antwerp, Feb. 9.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 7.
Glenartney, Gibraltar, Feb. 5.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 7.
Marquette, London, Feb. 8.
Vaderland, Southampton, Feb. 11.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 13.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Feb. 13.
Werra, Gibraltar, Feb. 11.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 16.
Joanne Conseil, Bordeaux, Feb. 7.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 12.
Manitou, London, Feb. 9.
Rhein, Bremen, Feb. 9.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

Darlington, Shields, Feb. 7.
Everingham, Shields, Feb. 7.
Paraense, Para, Feb. 10.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Fe

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE MAYOR'S STRONG ARGUMENT.

The argument as to the unconstitutionality of the Police bill, which the Mayor has sent to Albany with his veto of the bill, is a strong one.

He does not confine himself to the discussion of the provisions of the Constitution as it now is, though the argument from these is of much force. He goes back to the history of that part of the Constitution bearing on the executive control of local offices for the past four-score years, since the abolition, in 1821, of the immense patronage machine then existing in the office of the Governor and his Council, and finds that the principle of restraint on arbitrary removal by the Governor has been embodied in every successive change of the fundamental law. He points out that in the convention of 1846 a provision was introduced authorizing a State Superintendent of Police to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and, though it was a far more moderate exercise of power over local police by the State Executive than that included in the present bill, it was defeated. Still more significant was the action of the convention of 1894, from which the present Constitution issued. In that convention it was proposed that the Governor should have the power of removing the head of the police force in cities, but only on charges. This grant of power, which is modest compared with that assumed in the Police bill, was defeated in the convention.

The conclusion of the Mayor's statement is as follows:

> In this bill the Legislature arrogates to itself power and authority which successive Constitutional Conventions have refused to countenance. It assumes to exercise a power which completely nullifies Constitutional provisions that for more than fifty years have been understood to reserve to the inhabitants of the localities of the State the right to choose their own officers. It is true that this bill affects only the police force of one city in the State, but if it is within the power of the Legislature to make a Commissioner of Police in the City of New York hold his office at the pleasure of the Governor, it is equally within the power of the Legislature to make every head of a department in that city and every administrative officer in every other city, town, village, and county of the State hold his office by a like tenure, since no local officer can claim any greater or any other protection than that accorded by the Constitution to the officers of the City of New York.
>
> This bill is an attack upon the Constitutional right of local self-government. It is all the more dangerous because the attack is an insidious one, made, not openly, but in an underhand and indirect way. In principle this bill destroys local home rule in the cities, towns, and villages of the State, and in its place substitutes a system of centralized State despotic control of local offices.

It is not for us to predict what view the courts will take of the issue raised by the Mayor, but it is raised in a clear, dignified, and temperate manner, and it is obviously of such importance that it is plainly desirable that it should receive the decision of the highest judicial authority at the earliest practicable date.

A STABLE GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

The Cubans have the pride of their Spanish blood and of their new condition as freemen. They are naturally sensitive to any suggestion of encroachment upon their independent domain or of diminishment of the sovereignty they are about to assume. There is reason to believe, however, that they have now been put in a position to understand that what the United States requires will not impair their political status as an independent people, but will prepare the way for the secure establishment of their Government and the achievement of their ambitions, while at the same time compassing the ends we have in view for their protection and our own.

The special committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention to prepare a statement defining the relations of the island Government to this country has had a conference with Governor General WOOD. There can be no doubt that he has been able to inform its members specifically of the views of this Government as to the rights it will assert and the interests for which it will demand safeguards. A very good statement of the foundation principles of the agreement, moreover, has been published by La Nacion in its issue of Feb. 1, reprinted in THE TIMES of Saturday morning. The people of Cuba and their representatives in the convention now know what is expected of them for their protection and ours.

It is most desirable that the Cubans should understand from the beginning that their interests and the interests of the United States are identical and will be served and protected by the same measures. In the contract about to be made the parties to it will have common, not adverse, interests. The Cubans wish to be free, and we not only wish but are going to insist that they shall be free. They are earnestly striving to create the machinery of a stable Government. We desire nothing so much as that their Government shall be secure against the menace of internal dissension; and the world well knows that we shall not permit it to be assailed from without. Our National interest is precisely what it was in April, 1898, when we went to war with Spain to put an end to a condition of tumult that threatened our peace and had become intolerable; and in addition to that we have a sympathetic desire to see the Cuban people come into the estate which we assured the world we were going to secure for them. Our National interest will be safeguarded and our desire gratified by the setting up of a stable and independent Government in Cuba. Cuban independence is our safety. When the Cubans understand that it ought to be easy to come to an agreement with them.

The outline of Cuba's relations with the United States published in La Nacion shows a correct understanding of the foundation principles. The guarantees for the protection of life and property given by the United States in the treaty are to be continued by the new Government and the acts of the military Government are to be respected. The major covenants are then stated:

> That the republic, for a period of two years after the establishment of independence, will conduct foreign affairs through the United States, will make no treaty with any other nation prejudicial to the United States, and will accept no compromise which might give rise to the occupation of the island or to intervention in its customs.
>
> That the United States, for a period of two years after the establishment of independence, may occupy forts in Cuba, provided the Cuban flag flies with the American.
>
> That Cuba will lease to the United States two coaling stations and will give no commercial advantages to any other nation which are not given to the United States, and,
>
> That none of these concessions or promises is to be taken to imply any cessation of the sovereignty of Cuba or any lessening of her complete independence.

The principle being conceded, the duration of the arrangement becomes a matter for discussion between the negotiators. Two years is manifestly too short a time for the creation of conditions of permanence and stability in Cuba. The unlimited power to make treaties with foreign powers and the right to use the credit of the island without restriction might be as dangerous to us and to Cuba fifty years hence as they certainly would be to-day. The debt-making power is full of peril for any but the strong, prosperous, and sober-minded people. A mortgage implies possibilities of foreclosure—a thing that is quite inadmissible in the case of the island that lies so near to our shores. The people of Cuba, as distinguished from the officials constituting the Government at any given time, would beyond all question be more secure in the enjoyment of their liberties if the treaty-making power and the right to issue bonds were always to be exercised under the supervision of the United States. There is no substantive interest of Cuba that would not be served by such a relation. The capital that she most needs is not Treasury funds for great public works, with the incidental risk of waste and peculation, but money for the development of her resources and the creation of national wealth in the hands of her people. Treaties and bonds might ill serve the attainment of that end.

We hold to-day the powers of government in Cuba. We are and shall continue to be her protector. That has been our position for nearly a century. It will continue to be our position. The lovers of peace in the United States, we should imagine, would look with extreme disfavor upon any arrangement that would impose upon us the costly necessity of sending fleets and armies against Havana and Santiago de Cuba as often as for our own peace and safety it should become necessary to intervene in the affairs of the island, either for the expulsion of a foreign invader or for the repression of civil strife. It will be much better, it will be essential, in fact, to establish a relation that shall recognise our right to intervene for the protection of the Cuban people and for our own. We assume the duties of a guarantor. We must have the uncontested right to make good our guarantee. It is manifest that the erection and equipment of fortifications is incompatible with the exercise of this right and the performance of its correlative duty.

We think the elements of the problem are already understood by our own people. Now that the attention of the Cubans has been called to the details of the agreement a discussion will ensue which will show us what ideas they have formed about their relations to this country.

THE TARIFF REFORMED BY ITS FRIENDS.

At the feast of the American Protective Tariff League on Saturday evening a special and successful effort was made to have the varied and toothsome fare entirely of American origin. The influence of the viands and the wines was perhaps responsible for the tendency of the speakers to recognize the necessity of tariff reform in a very general argument that such reform should be trusted only to friendly hands. Possibly the singular richness and scope of the banquet suggested that the enormous area over which absolute free trade has always prevailed has had more to do with the prosperity of the land than the barriers to trade erected by statute at the seaports. Mr. SIBLEY, the eccentric Pennsylvania Congressman, whose conversion from a form of Democracy pretty well confined to himself was hailed with great enthusiasm, was the only speaker to express the opinion that the protective tariff will "last ad infinitum."

It was to be noted also that the principal speaker of the evening, Senator THURSTON of Nebraska, devoted his time mostly to a fervent eulogy of Mr. McKINLEY and to the achievements of the Spanish war. Perhaps he was conscious that nothing has done so much to open the eyes of the prejudiced protectionists to the resources and capabilities of the Nation and its power to enter with confidence on the peaceful competition of commerce as the developments of the Spanish war. The Senator has studied the course and the utterances of the President with careless attention if he does not realise that Mr. McKINLEY has lost his interest in the worn-out policies of protection and is looking eagerly and hopefully toward the career of the Nation in the trade of the whole world. The time is already here when the former friends of the protective tariff are considering earnestly the process of reforming it practically out of existence. To this change of feeling no one has contributed more than Mr. McKINLEY.

He has, indeed, been forced by the logic of events to do so. Under his guidance the Republic has taken a position in what may be called world politics such as it has never before held. Apart from the matters directly connected with the Spanish war, our stay-at-home protectionists do not realize that for the first time in our history our trade relations with foreign countries have had to do, not with our imports, but with our exports. The resentment that we have had to encounter from foreign Governments is no longer aroused solely by our refusal to admit them to our markets, but by our invasion of their markets. To-day the most important commercial question the Government has immediately on hand is the edict of the Russian Government imposing increased duties on our exports of manufactures of iron and steel, chiefly machinery. In the meanwhile the most difficult and most vital part of the policy of the United States in regard to China, and the one that has most impressed the other powers, has been our determination to secure as far as possible the open door, which is only a smooth expression for free trade. A President engaged in work of this sort, his mind occupied with the ever-extending development of our power and influence, has had little time and less inclination to fuss with the petty and provincial doctrine of protection. If Senator THURSTON had sought to convey to the American Protective Tariff League the most significant feature of the Administration of President McKINLEY he would have called their attention to the fact that for the last two years he has let their pet theory severely alone. It remains, as Gen. HANCOCK called it twenty years ago, a local question, which Mr. McKINLEY will handle with his accustomed skill and discretion, but which is rapidly drifting into the past.

THE TEACHERS' SALARIES.

It is to be regretted that the generally admirable recommendations of the Charter Revision Commission, and especially those relating to the reorganization of the administration of the schools, should have been complicated with the change proposed in the regulation of teachers' salaries.

The gist of this proposition is the repeal of the Davis law now governing this subject and the lodging in the hands first of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and ultimately in those of the Municipal Assembly, the power to determine the appropriation for this purpose. Under the existing law, a sum equal to not less than 4 mills on each dollar of assessed taxable value of property in the city is set apart in each year for the payment of the supervising and teaching staff of the schools. A minimum salary is fixed for the various grades after a fixed term of service, and a rate of advance is also fixed, with the proviso that, after passing a certain point in each grade, no increase can be had without the certificate of the supervising staff that the service has been meritorious.

The two principles involved in this arrangement are, first, a permanent appropriation, and, second, a minimum pay with graded increase subject to proof of good service. We cannot conceive any solid objection to her of these principles. The permanent appropriation is justified by the nature of the service required, which is in itself as permanent as any can be, as much so, for instance, as the interest of the city debt, as to which there is no real discretion. The needs of education are absolute; they are sure to increase year by year, and the increase will be in substantial proportion to the increase of taxable property. The present system simply provides with certainty for what is certain to be needed. The principle of minimum pay with a minimum advance for satisfactory service is practically recognised in the army, in the police, and in the fire service, which are none of them of a more permanent or necessary character than the teaching service.

The chief advantage, however, of the present system is that it cuts off the teaching service from politics, makes it possible to secure the best teaching, and places the responsibility for securing it on the school authorities. You simply cannot get good work for pay that is either low or uncertain. You can get very good work for moderate pay, if the tenure and the advance are dependent on doing the work well, and on nothing else. That is what the present system amounts to. No such conditions can be counted on if the question of pay is to be left open each year to the discretion either of the Board of Apportionment or the Municipal Assembly. The proof of experience settles that. The costly, disastrous and demoralising condition of things existing as to the pay of teachers for several years before the passage of the present law was due to the stubborn refusal of the Board of Apportionment to provide the funds for the payment of the money absolutely due to the teachers, and the wrongs thus inflicted were most cruel, while the injury to the schools was incalculable. To go back now to that crude and almost barbarous system would be inexcusable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Over in Trenton, which is in New Jersey, there is published a newspaper named, very modestly, as Jersey modesty goes, The Daily True American. To The Daily True American there came, of a day this week, one asking how the United States was compensated for abolishing slavery. "I can readily see," declared the inquirer, "that the cause was a good one, but that seems poor satisfaction when we consider the terrible loss of life and other destruction involved." With the epistle propounding the curious conundrum, the editor published a still more curious assertion of his inability to solve it. "We must confess," he says, with that pretty assumption of multiplicity which is, perhaps, the chief joy of a journalistic career, "we must confess to an inability to discover any compensation either to or by the United States in the abolition of slavery. The South is said to have been benefited by the removal of the incubus of slavery, whatever that is, but the advantage thus derived has been more than balanced by the terrible evils of a degraded and corrupt franchise which attached itself to negro suffrage as a Republican sequitur to negro freedom." Some readers may suspect, without at all offending us, that we were mistaken in saying that The Daily True American is published in New Jersey, but the suspicion, though natural, is without foundation. We have looked the matter up carefully, and have made no mistake. One resident of that State, at the beginning of the twentieth century, has really asked what compensation the United States got for abolishing slavery, and another has really answered, in effect, that he gives it up. And the second resident doesn't even "readily see" that "the cause was a good one"! At least, he refrains from recording it, if he does.

—It is not impossible, indeed it is in some degree probable, that Senator DEPEW will be reminded more than once or twice in the future of one statement made by him Thursday evening while addressing his fellow-members of the Transportation Club. As our reporter caught the words, they were: "My position as United States Senator is only an incident in my career as a railroad man." That Senator DEPEW meant anything wicked by that remark is an idea not worthy of serious consideration, but it was a most unfortunate remark for all that; a remark that lends itself with almost frightful ease to impassioned quotation; a remark that, as a joke, is full of faults and weaknesses, and as a declaration of fact is excusable only on the ground of inaccuracy. To hold the honors and duties conferred and imposed by election to the United States Senate as merely incidental to a railroad man's career is a perilous experiment. Of course, anybody who did so hold would never say anything about it, but if Senator DEPEW should ever have an enemy or opponent that fact might be forgotten or ignored. We are almost magnanimous enough to hope that he was misquoted.

—There are several reasons, not all of which it would be entirely kind to put in print, why the opinion of Mrs. CARRIE NATION entertained by the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE possesses an interest quite apart from its greater or less intrinsic value. Therefore is it worth while to record that when Mr. TALMAGE was questioned by a Pittsburg reporter in regard to what he thought of the Kansas "smasher," he was moved to give her a qualified, but still sufficiently cordial approval. "If her actions," he said, "result in driving out liquor, it is a good thing. If they have no result, her violence is bad and ill-advised. Women, through their instinct, are usually right in whatever they undertake in reform work. Twenty-five years ago a campaign of prayer against saloons swept through Ohio. Women prayed from one saloon to another and their method was effective. As to prayer versus the hatchet, I am in favor of prayer." This seems to indicate that Mr. TALMAGE regard resorts to violence as all right if they lead to ends of which he approve. That comes near to laying down the principle that the end justifies the means, and that some people consider perilous, others, wicked. However, rebels progress to patriots, or remain rebels and risk the gallows or the block, by the application of just that principle, and in their case nobody objects very long or very successfully. In the course of the same interview, in which he fixed the status of Mrs. NATION, Mr. TALMAGE made two other interesting statements. "When England," he said, "is through in South Africa and the United States in the Philippines, we will see the close of bloodshed as a means of settling disputes between nations. The influence of The Hague Peace Conference was not felt when the South African war began, but it is different now. Nations know that they can make better use of a man than to kill him. Many persons looked for a mighty revolution in morals and religion at the opening of the twentieth century, but the revolution has been going on quietly for years, though they may not have observed it. The twentieth century opened 9¾ per cent. better than did the nineteenth." Who else than Mr. TALMAGE could estimate the relative excellence of centuries as closely as .0975?

—A contributor to The Baltimore Sun makes, from what seems to have been personal observation, the statement that the bold, aggressive, bragging Americans, intensely proud of themselves and their country, who were once the most noticeable, if not the most numerous, representatives of the United States among the foreigners residing in or traveling through Europe, are now very rarely to be encountered there, their places having been taken by Americans of an entirely different sort. A spirit of humility, due, the writer thinks, chiefly to novels in which our own authors pictured with cruel fidelity the ignorant, noisy, and vulgar American tourist, now finds frequent illustration. Occasionally a tired business man or a homesick young Westerner flaps his wings and crows for the flag, but the typical American abroad makes as little noise as possible and takes frequent opportunity to condemn, excuse, or ridicule his country, its inhabitants, and its institutions. And men are not the only or the worst sinners in this respect. "The attitude of the vulgar American women abroad," says the writer, "is that of servile imitation of Continental manners and customs; that of the cultivated American one of timid reaching out and apology. A woman who has lived here all her life, owes her position, her fortune, her very capacity to travel to her native land, will tell you to avoid a certain hotel lest you meet your fellow-country men and women, and 'so like an American' is their favorite phrase of depreciation." In other words, the pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other. And the result is described as a decrease, not an increase, of respect for Americans on the part of Europeans. They laughed at the old-time bragging, but they believed in a good deal of it. The slurs of America by Americans they accept as necessarily well founded, and probably inaccurate only in being too mild. The exiled novelists should instantly study the new type and hold it up to attention—and disgust. Then our travelers may shun both extremes and come to rest at the golden mean. The combination of patriotism and self-respect with modesty and manners ought not to be impossible.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Gen. Russell A. Alger has so far recovered his health as to be able to ride out and devote some of his time to business. He is at his home in Detroit, Mich.

* * *

At the request of Gov. Sanford of Alabama H. Minor Friend has been appointed Collector of Back Taxes in Mobile County. Delinquents will be likely to say that he lives up to his name.

* * *

Ex-Gov. William D. Bloxham of Florida, who has just retired, is the only man who has served his State in the Executive chair for two successive terms. It is related of his that he never forgets a face or the name that goes with it.

* * *

Patrick Donahue, the venerable editor of The Pilot, the Catholic newspaper of New England, is again seriously ill at his home in Boston. His decline in health and strength has been gradual. He suffered an attack of paralysis about six years ago.

* * *

Cyrus Adams Sulloway, New Hampshire's tall Congressman from the First District, who has served through three terms and has been re-elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress, has already given formal public notice that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Fifty-eighth Congress.

* * *

Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston protested that he could not accept the Brigadier Generalship of the Second Brigade of the Massachusetts Militia, and was nevertheless chosen to the position. He has now declined it, saying he could not accept it without too great a personal sacrifice.

* * *

Chicago is expecting separate visits within a few weeks from Comte Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to this country; M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister. They will be guests of local societies of their own countrymen, and of the University of Chicago.

* * *

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota is to speak at a banquet to be given in Baltimore on the evening of Feb. 21 by the Maryland Democratic Association. He is to respond to the toast, "George Washington: A soldier without fear, a leader whom no reverses could discourage, a victor without ambition, a statesman whose advice it would be well for his country to follow now."

* * *

The late Edward G. Mason of Chicago, who devoted much time, research, and labor to gathering materials for a history of Illinois that he purposed writing, came to the conclusion that the name Chicago was derived from "Checagou," a place visited by former companions of La Salle in 1687. One of the visiting Frenchmen recorded that it took that name from the quantity of garlic that grew in the woods there.

"Community of Interest."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The consolidation of more than half the railroad mileage of the country into a "community of interest" raises the inquiry as to the outcome of this tendency toward combination. Will it end in government ownership of these public utilities or will it result in positive regulation of all common carriers on a basis that will protect the public, while recognizing the property rights of the stockholders?

Before suggesting a remedy for the present situation, allow me to summarize the existing evils of transportation. The railroad managers are melting their interests into a common ownership because they have been unable to protect their properties against the corruption of speculative managers and against secret rates and drawbacks, causing violent fluctuations in rates and producing instability and uncertainty in all values. Insolvent lines passing into the hands of receivers have cut rates almost to the price of axle grease. The Interstate Commerce Commission was a makeshift that the railroad interests used for a time to delay the public demand for effective remedies, but that temporary device is no longer useful as a stop gap and the problem of solution is attempted by a "community of interest." The difficulties of the railroad situation are fundamental—the companies have departed from the principle of the common carrier who should serve all shippers alike upon the same terms. In defiance of law, they have discriminated between articles and between localities, and between individuals in the same locality. They favored large shippers and crushed the smaller ones. Confederates of railroad officials obtained excessive rebates. Individuals were denied equal rates on these public highways and favorites were enriched. Localities that were tributary to one line were depopulated and an unhealthy stimulation was promoted at competitive points. Train loads were carried on a different basis from car loads. Places within reach of navigable waters were preferred over places not so situated.

The public obligations of the carriers were subordinated to the private interests of stockholders and of officials. Secrecy controlled the management of all the railroads and corruption pervaded many of them. The price of living, for two-thirds of the people of the country was increased and the power to fix all rates was assumed by an organization of nine men. The evils generated by this system fostered another menace to the properties. Railroad discrimination gave the Carnegie Company an advantage that ultimately enabled it to build and buy railroads and to dictate terms to the trunk line pool. The Standard Oil Company is an outgrowth of railroad favoritism, and it now controls the railroads. Numerous lesser instances of unappreciative favoritism might be cited to show the disastrous consequences of such methods.

The stronger roads impoverished smaller and weaker competitors, delaying, diverting, and destroying their business by discrimination in the movement of cars. They destroyed the markets of industrial establishments located on the lines of the smaller companies. They placed all business at their mercy, so that no man could engage in any venture in which transportation entered, without first prostrating himself before a railroad manager and asking permission to obtain living rates. The organic law required them to carry for all persons alike, on the same terms and at the same rates; to operate a public trust; to act as a public agent performing public duties. In disregarding these obligations they declared that discriminations were right and just by creating trade, by opening new fields of trade, by disclosing new markets and by bringing in new customers. They claimed they had provided cheap meat and cheap food for the people—that they had reduced the rates of transportation, and that in exercising favoritism to a large shipper they were obeying a law of trade—that in effect the railroad companies should be operated as private concerns with the same opportunities as the merchant who can sell the same article to different persons at different prices, provided no one is hurt by their action.

The railroad companies have denied that as corporations they owed any greater responsibilities to the State than was due from individuals engaged in private business, though the carriers were endowed with the control of public highways, with the right of eminent domain with limited liability and with continuous life. They have managed these thoroughfares of travel and trade for the interest of the railroad officials without regard to public rights. If they crushed the industry of one man or place to build up the prosperity of another—if they plundered the rich, by charging what the traffic would bear, or deepened the distress of the poor by discrimination, they justified themselves by saying it was in the way of business.

The remedies are simple and practical:

1st. Require publicity and exposure of corporation books, not merely in the matter of rates, but in every transaction of corporate life, whether it relate to the salary of an employee or to the corruption fund employed to bribe public officials—whether it relate to car trusts or to special cars—whether it relate to the supply of empty cars or to the return of loaded cars—whether it relate to terminal charges or to storage limitations. Blazon publicity over all the acts of these common carriers.

2nd. Make every official and every Director individually liable for the debts of the corporation that fails to expose its books to the utmost. This penalizing plan is not new. New York State imposes upon every Director an individual liability for the debts of a corporation that fails to make an annual report.

3rd. Protect solvent railroad companies from the competition of bankrupt concerns by prohibiting receivers from carrying any traffic at rates lower than those charged by solvent competitors.

4th. The charge for a short haul should not be greater than the charge for a longer haul which includes the shorter and in the same direction, thereby establishing the only sound basis for all business, namely uniformity, certainty, and permanency in transportation rates. This short haul principle should be applied regardless of water competition. It should be borne in mind that the short haul principle does not fix a milage basis nor a pro rata basis.

5th. Criminal penalties for anyone giving or enjoying secret rates or rebates or discriminating between persons or localities.

6th. Provide remedies and penalties and damages for infractions of the law through the courts and abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission except as a bureau of information.

7th. Establish a car-load rate as a unit and prohibit any concession in rates for more than a car-load.

8th. Stop discrimination between articles by unscientific classifications, through which, for instance, the consumer of anthracite coal is forced to pay four times as much in transportation charges as the consumer of bituminous coal pays to transport his article over the same tracks and in the same direction for a longer distance.

9th. Prohibit any carrier from engaging directly or indirectly in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its line.

These suggestions are made not in a spirit of hostility to the railroad interest, but to place those vast properties on a firm basis where they will give life to trade and to avert the dangers they are now courting. FACTS.

New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

Wants Park Made of Fort George.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most beautiful pieces of ground on Manhattan Island is Fort George. Any one who has visited the point will concede the beauty of the site and the fine views of the surrounding country, yet this beautiful site is occupied at the present time by a beer garden. Cannot the authorities be aroused before it is too late to make a park out of Fort George? The completion of the rapid transit tunnel will quickly build up this territory, and if it is not reserved soon, another choice vantage ground will go the way of the real estate speculator and builder. Besides Fort George, there are other grand sites on the extreme northern end of Manhattan Island, which should be reserved for park purposes. Cannot THE NEW YORK TIMES agitate the appointment of a Greater New York Park Commission which will reserve scenic and historic grounds while the opportunity yet remains? READER.

New York, Feb. 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Effervescent Kansas.

Kansas has never really been settled since it was first settled.—Boston Transcript.

Misread the Sign.

"How is it," asked the victim, "that you charge me thirty-five cents, when the sign says, 'First-class hair cut 15 cents?'"

"But you haven't first-class hair," replied the barber.—Philadelphia North American.

Knows the Smoke Nuisance.

Mrs. Muggins—Philadelphia may have its drawbacks, but we are not troubled with the smoke nuisance here.

Mrs. Buggins—The idea! Why, my husband smokes all over the house.—Philadelphia Record.

The Stimulus.

"Do you think that genius is moved to exert itself by inspiration?"

"Sometimes," answered the very serious young man. "But oftener by the expiration of the period for which rent has been paid."—Washington Star.

Wanted the Marrying Code.

Writing from Catcher, Ark., to the Secretary of State, a man says: "Will you please send me the Kansas code on marrying?" The Kansas code on marrying is fully expressed in the name of the town from which this man writes.—Kansas City Journal.

The Original Ten-Cent Store.

Jaggs—Say, mister, this is the ten-cent store, ain't it?

Clerk—No, Sir. This is the Dime Savings Bank.

Jaggs—That's what I said, didn't I? Place where people store their ten-cent pieces."—Chicago News.

THE WORLD'S TWO QUESTIONS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The world has two questions ever—
One for the woman, one for the man—
And the world will have answers and never
Withhold its approval or ban,
And these are the questions the world asks forever:
"How much has he won?"
And: "What has she done?"

Her face may be fair and her bearing
May stamp her as soulful and pure;
The world sees her worth without caring—
If her name bear a stain 'twill endure:
Two questions the world asks forever, none sparing:
"How much has he won?"
And: "What has she done?"

His manhood may never be doubted,
His wisdom may tower and spread,
But his worth is unthought of or flouted
If it's all in his heart and his head—
Two questions there are, to be whispered or shouted:
"How much has he won?"
And: "What has she done?"

EDUCATION BOARD REPLIES TO ATTACKS

Merchants' Association Expert Accused of Ignorance or Malice.

Official Reports Declared to be Clear to All Who Do Not Willfully Misunderstand or Misrepresent.

Willful misunderstanding or willful misrepresentation are charged by Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, in his reply to the published report of the Merchants' Association of New York on the management of the public schools of the City of New York.

In a letter to William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, Mr. O'Brien replies to the specific points contained in the rejoinder to the reply which he made to the association's report, in which document, he says, the association makes but slight references to the matters in which its statements were calculated to mislead the public, but lays great stress upon the charge that the official reports of the Board of Education "do not properly exhibit the business affairs of that body."

"In reply to this allegation," he continues, "I need only say that the official reports are made in the manner prescribed by law, and are perfectly clear to all who do not willfully misunderstand or willfully misrepresent." Mr. O'Brien, taking up the point made in the rejoinder, that the pro rata cost for the maintenance of school properties and for the teaching for 1901 represents an increase of nearly 58 per cent. over that of 1896, says that it is a good example of the reckless fault-finding and misrepresentation. He then adds:

> The total appropriation for the schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the year 1901 is not, as the rejoinder alleges, $10,689,137, but $10,477,907.92. The aggregate appropriations therefore are stated to be larger than they actually are by $211,229.08. We find that the actual amount which the educational authorities are authorized to spend on the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx during the year 1901 is $10,045,825.69, or $643,000 less than the sum stated in your rejoinder.
>
> You state that the per capita cost of education in these boroughs during the year 1901 is $44.80 per pupil. In any case your assertion has no foundation in truth. The per capita cost of education for all purposes, except the erection of new school houses, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx during the school year that ended July 31, 1900, was $37.05. There is no reason to suppose that the per capita cost during the present year will be very much higher.
>
> Regarding the part of this statement which alleges a largely increased cost for maintenance of school properties, it will be found that, if the appropriations for this purpose in 1896 and 1901 are compared, there has been a large decrease in the cost of maintenance, amounting to 16.9 per cent.

Regarding the criticism in the rejoinder that the expenditure of $18,000,000 during the years 1895 to 1899 "to provide for the education of children excluded from the public schools because there were no seats for them," Mr. O'Brien says the criticism assumes that the present board is responsible for the policies and acts of the Board of Education during the years cited, although there is but one member of the present board who was a member in those years. He denies that the money was expended for expensive high schools, pointing out that the high schools are housed in old elementary buildings.

Mr. O'Brien then makes comparisons to show that the cost of general construction was less in 1899 than in 1890, notwithstanding that fire-proof construction was required and assembly room, manual training rooms, and gymnasium added. He takes direct issue with the explanation of the appropriation for general repairs, concerning which the rejoinder said:

> The statements made by Mr. O'Brien as to that item are wholly disingenuous. The specification was restricted to certain specific items in one branch of general repairs and to certain specific schools in connection therewith. We did not discuss the total outlay of every class of repairs in connection with those specific schools. But Mr. O'Brien has done so. This is not argument; it is perversion.

He refers to Table 3, Page 10, of the original report, which was designed to prove that repairs and buildings cost more in Manhattan and the Bronx than they do in Brooklyn, and adds:

> I showed by a statement, the accuracy of which cannot be questioned, that this is not the case. I showed that in proportion to the sizes of the buildings, repairs cost less in Manhattan and the Bronx than they do in Brooklyn. No amount of reckless misrepresentation can affect the facts and figures I presented.

Taking up instances of what was termed evasion on his part, Mr. O'Brien says that for each pupil in average attendance in Brooklyn the cost of teaching supplies during the year 1900 was not $1.73, as stated in the rejoinder, but $2.32, and no man can tell what the cost in 1901 will be, because no man knows what the average attendance will be. Regarding the allegation that an appropriation was asked for supplies for schools not yet built, Mr. O'Brien says that to an ordinary mind that needs no explanation. For the Merchants' Association, however, he explains that if an appropriation for supplies were not provided beforehand, there would be no use in opening the building. He adds:

> It is inconceivable that the writer of the "Analysis" and the "Rejoinder" can have misrepresented the facts as to the attendance on the public schools through ignorance. It must have been designedly. In view of the facts it is not unfair to assume that a man who distorts the facts of attendance in order to show that new school houses are not necessary, is actuated either by ignorance or malice.

SONS OF REVOLUTION MEET.

Chaplain Urges that St. Paul's Be Made an American Westminster Abbey.

At the George Washington service of the Sons of the Revolution, celebrated at St. Paul's Chapel yesterday afternoon, the Rev. F. L. Humphreys, Assistant Chaplain of the society, in preaching the sermon emphasized the fact pointed out as the great danger to the country the increasing accumulation of wealth and the spread of wasteful luxury, and urged a greater simplicity and unselfishness in life as one of the chief needs of the time.

He preceded his remarks by telling how St. Paul's Chapel, erected 140 years ago, had been conspicuous in Revolutionary history. In the crest of the Prince of Wales above the pulpit there was one of the few survivals of royal emblems from pre-Revolutionary days, most of which were so ruthlessly destroyed in the years of battle that followed. George Washington himself, he said, used to be a regular attendant at the church.

He urged that St. Paul's might well be made an American Westminster Abbey, where tablets and memorials relating to the country's history might be placed.

The Chairman of Arrangements was Talbot Olyphant. The Marshal was John B. Holland. The following were delegates from the organizations named: Loyal Legion—Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, Brig. Gen. G. H. McKibben, Capt. T. F. Kane, Major L. F. Ward, and Lieut. C. H. Brantingham; Daughters of the Revolution—Mrs. C. F. Roe, Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. C. F. Dayton, Mrs. L. Holbrook, and Mrs. Franklin Class; Society of the War of 1812—Col. Asa B. Gardiner, Oliver Hazard Perry, G. De B. Barton, H. B. Montgomery, and N. B. Gardiner; Society of Colonial Wars—A. E. Valentine, Dr. S. H. Carney, Jr., F. F. Spies, Clarence Storm, and T. J. O. Rhinelander; Order of Foreign Wars, New York Commandery—Brig. Gen. J. W. Clous, J. K. Olyphant, David Banks, Jr., W. D. Parsons, and H. A. Bostwick.

MONTEFIORE HOME'S NEW TITLE.

Will Now Be Known as Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, held yesterday morning, the title and charter of the institution were changed to the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Jacob H. Schiff presided at the meeting, which was called for the purpose of acting in the matter.

The only reason given for the change of title is that many people misconstrued it and believed the institution to be a home, and could not understand why inmates were discharged. It has always been a hospital, but has not been designated as such. There will be no change of administration, and the hospital will run a country sanitarium for consumptives at Bedford Station, Westchester County.

Adelphi College Alumnae Concert.

The concert to be given by the alumnae of the Adelphi College, Brooklyn, at which Miss Suzanne Adams and other stars from the Metropolitan Opera House will sing, is to be held in Association Hall, corner of Fulton and Bond Streets, on Feb. 25, and not this evening, as was erroneously announced yesterday.

M. GASTON DESCHAMPS IS IN NEW YORK

French Reviewer to Lecture at Universities and Colleges.

Also Comes to Gain Impressions of American Life—Says France Is Unknown to Most Americans.

M. Gaston Deschamps, one of the best-known literary reviewers of Paris, is now in America, where he hopes to tell students of the French language something about the theatre in France, and incidentally gain impressions of American life and character. He arrived yesterday on the Aquitaine and will be for a day or two the guest of James H. Hyde.

Like MM. Doumic, Rod, and de Régnier before him, M. Deschamps has come over under the auspices of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard, where, in Cambridge, he will open a course next Wednesday, beginning with a lecture on "Les Maitres du Théâtre Contemporain: Augier, Dumas, Halévy, and Sardou." On that occasion he will be presented by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon. Later on the students of Yale, Princeton, and Columbia will hear him, while other calls will take him as far West as San Francisco, as far South as New Orleans, and north into the cities of Canada. It is significant of the increasing interest in the French language and literature in this country that while M. Doumic three years ago delivered twenty-five lectures, M. Deschamps has been asked to deliver fifty-eight.

He is a small man, of well-knit figure, with small mustache and imperial, and a pleasing countenance—probably a little short of fifty. He speaks with the precision and articulation of the actor Coquelin, and with a Voltairian's choice and use of words. In his buttonhole he wears the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

"I am altogether pleased with America," he said last evening. "I come without prejudice, but not without sympathy. M. Paul Bourget was first struck with what appeared to be the chilliness and gloom of your shores, your buildings, and your general atmosphere. I confess that my first impression of America is far from this. The weather was cool, to be sure, but there was nothing chilly about it, and there was no gloom that the imagination might turn into a conception of inhospitality.

"I am very glad to be here, for I believe that every little string that can be made to stretch from this country to my own adds a new strand to the cord of human sympathy between the two peoples. To-day, France, in spite of the books that have been written about her, is as unknown to most Americans as America is to me. There are commercial alliances and diplomatic alliances, but it is the intellectual alliance which will really make one country acquainted with the other. Of course we read about you over there—Bourget's 'Outre Mer' and Blouet's 'Brother Jonathan'—but most of us recognize that, while the former gives only a certain phase of your life, the latter merely skims over the surface and leaves us no impressions of importance. In the same way you attempt to learn about France and Frenchmen from our novelists, each one of whom gives you a certain environment, which you are altogether too prone, I fear, to misinterpret. It is only in coming in contact with people and observing them and hearing them speak that you may gather something, a glimpse here and there, it may be, of their life and thought. Such glimpses, I trust, shall be able to give and receive."

M. Deschamps reads English, although he does not speak it. He finds some amusement in Mark Twain, in whom he discovered the quality of "spirituel," and he particularly admires the style of Eliot Gregory. He has been a great traveler, and knows the countries of the Levant almost as well as he does his France, while for many years he has been closely identified with the French School at Athens. His impressions of the New East may be gathered from his "Greece of To-day" and "Along Asiatic Byways." Another volume from his pen is "The Flowery Way," while his literary criticisms appear periodically in a series of volumes bearing the general title of "Life and Books." (Le Vie et les Livres.) These, however, are first read by Parisians in the columns of Le Temps, where he occupies the post of literary critic, having succeeded Anatole France.

"When I left Paris," he continued, "there was very little news. Of course, as you have gathered from the cable dispatches, people appear to be somewhat excited over the debate on the Association bill in the Chamber. I have formed no opinion on the matter myself, but to the Waldeck-Rousseau Government it seems to be a matter of some importance. You would often be very much astonished, though, to learn how very little matters which appear of tremendous importance, according to the papers, actually interest the people. French life in general is far removed from serious things. Just now a good deal of fun is being provoked over a play at the Théâtre d'Antoine, which is a sort of parody upon a movement now in vogue against the family nurse, seriously advising mothers to take immediate charge and care of their little ones at birth. 'Mothers, nurse your own children,' is the motif of the play, which is the work of a M. Brieux.

"Then, too, literary people are interested in the candidacy of Edmond Rostand, the author of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' for the chair left vacant in the French Academy by the death of Henri de Bornier; this is also being contested by the poet Haracourt. There is another seat, madé vacant by the death of the Duc de Broglie, for which M. de Vogué, uncle of the Vicomte of that name, is an aspirant. The death of de Bornier left vacant the important post of librarian of the Arsenal Library. This has just been secured by M. de Hérédia, the well-known poet, father-in-law of M. de Regnier, who lectured in America last year.

"The death of Queen Victoria," said M. Deschamps, "was treated with proper respect by the French press in general, although in certain quarters a different impression may be gathered through the stories printed in a few irresponsible papers, which shall be nameless. But the accession of Edward is regarded with considerable satisfaction. He was, as the Prince of Wales, a well-known figure in Paris. And then, too, Parisians always take pleasure in the remembrance that he passed part of his honeymoon among them."

MAUD GONNE WELL RECEIVED.

She Addresses a Large Audience of Irish Sympathizers at the Academy.

Maud Gonne and Major John McBride of the Transvaal Irish Brigade, addressed a large audience of Irish sympathizers in the Academy of Music last evening. It was the initial meeting of a number which are to be given throughout the United States, for the purpose of getting up a sentiment to prevent the enlistment for the British Army in Ireland.

Miss Gonne was received with great enthusiasm by the audience. She read the major portion of her speech, only now and again dropping the paper to give expression to some sentiment which she felt very deeply. She emphasized the drain upon Ireland because of the immigration to America and to other countries, and said that if Ireland proposed to do anything for itself it must do it soon.

Toward the end of her speech Miss Gonne referred to the refusal of this country to receive the ex-convicts, Fitzpatrick and Mullins, as citizens, and said that that action was interpreted in England as a sign of an alliance between the two countries.

Major John McBride reviewed the experiences of the Transvaal Irish Brigade during the Boer war. Every creditable achievement by the brigade which the speaker referred to was followed by applause.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael. It was presided over by Daniel F. Cohalan.

Savoy Theatre Lease.

Messrs. Sullivan & Farrell, owners of the Savoy Theatre, have made a satisfactory arrangement with Alfred E. Aarons for the termination of his lease. The four Cohans, under the management of Hyde & Behman, will play their engagement at the Savoy Theatre, commencing next Monday, as arranged.

Verdi's Requiem Mass Sung.

Replacing the usual miscellaneous concert, Verdi's requiem mass was given in its entirety last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, in commemoration of the composer's death. In addition to the soloists Schumann-Heink, Nordica, Plançon, and Salignac, there were the chorus and full orchestra under the direction of Mancinelli. This is the first time the mass has been heard at the Metropolitan, though it has been given here by musical societies.

PURSUIT OF DE WET GOES ON.

His Transport Crippled and Horses Exhausted—Several Columns of British in the Chase.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from De Aar, dated Feb. 16, confirms the report of the arrival there of Lord Kitchener and his staff to superintend the chase of Gen. De Wet. The correspondent says:

"De Wet's force is now denuded of almost all transport vehicles, and his horses are exhausted."

Other South African dispatches report that several columns are pursuing Gen. De Wet, whose exact whereabouts, however, is not indicated.

The Times's correspondent at De Aar confirms the report that De Wet's commando is "extremely exhausted" and "harassed on all sides." He adds:

"Unfortunately, the heavy rains have handicapped the movement of British troops from the north. The country is reduced to a swamp. The rise of the Orange River behind the Boers, which ought to have been an advantage, has only prevented the co-operation of Gen. Bruce Hamilton's column on the enemy's rear. The invaders get sympathy, but few recruits except mere youths. They are mainly armed with Lee-Metfords."

GOES TO ADVISE KITCHENER.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The War Office has made the following announcement:

"Lord Kitchener having expressed a desire for financial assistance, in view of the heavy expenditure proceeding in South Africa, the Secretary of State for War has appointed Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, Assistant Under Secretary of State for War, to proceed to South Africa and to act temporarily as financial adviser to Lord Kitchener. Mr. Wilson will leave Saturday."

LEYDS LOSES STATE PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Diplomatic Agent, returned here last evening from The Hague. His baggage was placed for a moment in the vestibule of his residence, and shortly afterward it was ascertained that thieves had entered the house with false keys and stolen a valise containing diplomatic papers. The police are investigating the matter.

WANTS TO LEARN RUSSIAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—Prince Mohammed Ali Mirza, the Persian heir apparent, recently requested the Russian Government to send a Russo-Persian scholar to instruct him in the Russian language, and S. M. Shapsal, a graduate in Oriental languages, has gone to Teheran with a three years' appointment.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S ILLNESS.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The reports as to the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick, who is ill at Cronberg, are contradictory. The Lokal Anzeiger prints a dispatch from Homburg asserting that her condition is satisfactory; that Dr. Renvers, a Berlin specialist, who was called to attend her some time ago, has not been to Homburg for three weeks, and that her private physician attended a ball last evening. A Berlin news agency corroborates the statement that her condition is quite satisfactory.

On the other hand, the British Embassy takes a very serious view of the situation, believing that Emperor William is remaining at Cronberg in anticipation of a fatal issue, and refusing to believe the reports that the Dowager Empress goes out driving daily.

From private sources it is ascertained that the end is expected in a few weeks at the latest.

MAX REGIS DEFEATED.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Considerable interest was felt in to-day's second balloting in the Eleventh Arrondissement of the Department of the Seine, to replace Pierre Baudin, (Radical Socialist,) who recently resigned. On the first balloting, which took place a fortnight ago, Max Regis, who had declared his intention to wrest the seat from the Socialist, headed the list, the other votes being divided among several Socialist candidates, including the well-known Socialist leader M. Allemane.

To-day's decisive election gave the victory to M. Allemane, who, with the United Socialist vote, polled 4,255, as against 3,347 cast for Max Regis.

Several slight conflicts occurred between the Socialists and anti-Semites, but the strong police precautions prevented serious trouble.

Situation in Servia Strained.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, writing from Kruschedal Monastery, near Karlowitz, Hungary, and describing the funeral of King Milan there Saturday, comments upon the strange proceeding of King Alexander in leaving it entirely to Emperor Francis Joseph to defray the expense of and superintend the interment of his father's body, says: "The situation in Servia is understood to be strained. The Cabinet has resigned and King Alexander feared to leave the country at such a critical moment."

French Steamer in the Quicksands.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 18.—The quicksands near Faraman are the scene of another wreck similar to that of the mail steamer Russie, which stranded there early in January. The Marseilles Steam Navigation Company's steamer Planier, 344 tons, bound for this port, has stranded there. Her crew of fifteen men has been rescued.

Amnesty for Saxe-Weimar Offenders.

WEIMAR, Feb. 17.—The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has signalized his accession to the throne by proclaiming a comprehensive amnesty, including political offenses.

King of Italy May Visit London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—King Victor Emmanuel, according to The Daily Mail, will visit London next May.

Gen. Pendezec at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—Gen. Pendezec, Chief of the French General Staff, has arrived here.

DON'T WANT FREE TRADE.

Alvah A. Clark of Somerset, N. J., a former Democratic Congressman and who recently was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, on Saturday night visited Jersey City to attend a dinner given to Robert Davis at the home of the Davis Association. In the course of a speech he made he said that the Democrats of New Jersey were not in favor of "free trade" or "free silver."

"I did not vote for Mr. Bryan," he continued, "and thousands upon thousands of men just as strong in the old Democratic faith did likewise. I have no excuse to offer for my course excepting that my reverence and love for the principles of Democracy forbade it. If it was an error it was not because of disloyalty to my political faith, but because I could not then see, nor have I since seen, the error."

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The National Institute, an association formed for promoting the higher education of women, has determined to raise a fund for the establishment of university scholarships that shall bear the name "Victoria Foundation," and which shall serve to keep before young women of the future the high ideal of womanliness and domestic virtues, coupled with the studious and progressive spirit as exemplified in the life and character of the late Queen of England. Mrs. A. L. Chamberlin of Philadelphia, a member of the institute, in speaking of the movement to-day, said:

"Within the last few years the interest in women's colleges has greatly deepened and broadened. Their graduates, as they have engaged in the active work of the world, have amply justified the higher education of women. The results of their efforts in philanthropic, social, professional, and educational fields, which have been achieved by trained powers of mind, by culture, and by broad womanliness of character, have been the most powerful arguments in behalf of larger opportunities for college training and post-graduate work among women."

Clara Barton of Washington will be the Treasurer of the fund, and Brown Brothers, bankers, have consented to receive subscriptions.

Old Volunteer Fireman Dead.

James Newman, seventy years old, a veteran of the civil war, and an old volunteer fireman, died yesterday at his home, 94 East Fourth Street, where he had lived alone for a number of years. He had been a sufferer from a chronic disease for a long time. Recently he had been feeling worse, and, believing he was soon to die, made all arrangements with an undertaker to bury him. He was a member of the old volunteer company known as "Marion No. 9," situated in Marion Street. He fought through the civil war and was badly wounded.

REAL ORIGIN OF THE GOLDEN RULE

Moses, Not Jesus or Confucius, Was Its Author.

Rabbi Silverman Criticises the Sermon on the Mount—Its One New Principle Subversive of Justice, He Says.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Dr. Joseph Silverman, the rabbi, took as his text yesterday morning the recent discussions by Minister Wu and Felix Adler concerning the relation of Christianity to Confucianism. In his discourse he endeavored to show how both the Chinese and Christian codes of ethics had sprung originally from Moses and were intimately connected in most essentials with the Jewish system of morals.

"Minister Wu," said Dr. Silverman, "in comparing Chinese and Christian ethics, claims that many of the best precepts of Jesus, like the Golden Rule, had already been uttered by Confucius 500 years before. And Prof. Adler, in the summary of his lecture, says that 'regarding the teachings of Jesus, as coming from a wise man, not as the dicta of a Divine Being, they must be held to constitute the most perfect moral system known.'

"I take these words as they were reported, and am surprised to find that both of these lecturers, with all their erudition, could attempt to speak analytically upon the question of ethics without in the least referring to the Old Testament and to the utterances of Moses, who lived about 1,200 years before Jesus and about 700 years before Confucius."

The speaker then proceeded to consider the Sermon on the Mount as a basis of comparison between Christianity and the other two codes. This discourse, he said, had no objective character, and was not spoken with a view to founding a new ethical system, but to encourage the unfortunate and the persecuted in the crowd about him.

"'Blessing and happiness,' said Dr. Silverman, "are prophesied to the poor, the hungry, and the weeping, and misfortune to the rich, the wise, the merry, and the self-satisfied. Here Jesus erred in supposing that riches were a crime and that the wealthy were altogether sinful and that the poor possessed all the virtues.

"The Sermon on the Mount contains no new principle or teaching until we reach the words, 'You are told an "eye for an eye," but I say unto you, "Resist not him that is evil, but whosoever smiteth thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also, and if any man would go to law with thee and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." Minister Wu characterized this ethical precept as 'meekness with a vengeance,' regarding it as impractical and inapplicable to present conditions, and thought the injunction of Confucius, 'Do not quarrel with those who offend you,' was more reasonable. For my part, I consider this precept just as impractical as the other, for not to quarrel with those who offend us is almost identical with the doctrine of non-resistance. The fact is that human nature, that ethics, is based on resistance of all evil, of every injustice. Moses founded his ethical code upon love of our fellow-men. But in matters appertaining to the protection of right to life, liberty, and property the Mosaic civil law was most severely strict.

"The principle of non-resistance, as presented in the Sermon on the Mount, is subversive of all justice. It seeks to abrogate all courts of jurisdiction and human punishment for wrongdoing. It reveals clearly the intention of the Nazarene teacher to separate man from society and established governments. Even the Christian world has never taken this command seriously, and it has for almost 2,000 years remained a dead letter.

"But the point that I wish to emphasize is simply the fact which is so often overlooked, that this Golden Rule is not of Chinese or of Christian, but of Jewish, origin, and, while there may be some excuse for overlooking the Mosaic origin of some of the lesser precepts we have to-day examined, there can be none in the case of this fundamental principle of all ethics. For in the Sermon on the Mount itself, after stating this rule of conduct, it adds 'for such is the law and the prophets.'

"Moses was the world's first and greatest prophet of true monotheism, of man's brotherhood, of eternal justice and righteousness. He taught and instituted the first democratic government, and it has formed a pattern for all nations. He broke the fetters of slavery and declared that man, being the servant of God, shall be vassal to no man. He weakened ancient polygamy and prepared the way for the purity and sanctity of marriage and home. He foresaw the evils of competition and laid the basis of an ideal social institution that has not yet found its equal."

A NOVEL CHURCH SCHEME.

Place of Worship and Guild House to be Under the Same Roof.

Church and Guild House, in combination, on the same plot of ground and under one roof, is the scheme which the Rev. George S. Pratt has planned as the final home of the Episcopal Church of the Archangel, and which is now being worked out to its completion, at the junction of St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

This church was organized in 1888 and was located north of Central and east of Morningside Park. For a time the parish flourished, but it practically went out of existence in a few years and remained dormant until 1898, when the Rev. Mr. Pratt, then an assistant minister at St. Michael's Church, was asked to undertake a movement for its revival. He was subsequently elected to the rectorship, and a small hall on West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was secured for a place of worship. The new enterprise succeeded from the first, and soon the hall was too small to accommodate its congregations.

The front of the building will be five stories in height, and with the projecting Gothic porch suggests the combined uses which the entire structure is designed to serve. The body of the church lies back of this building, with ample provision for light and air. The material used will be washed brick with limestone trimmings. The interior of the church proper will be finished with brick, with plaster-panels, and with wood. The roof will be of slate, supported by open framework, traced and finished from below.

In the basement will be the living rooms of the janitor, the heating plant, a gymnasium, several clubrooms, and a hall which will seat 400 people. This part of the building will be open and used every weekday evening.

On the first floor will be the main entrance to the church itself, the offices of the building, and of its several undertakings, private and public hallways, and back of these the auditorium of the church itself, seating about 700 people.

On the second floor will be rooms for the rector and his family. On the third floor will be three bedrooms for the rector's family and two large rooms for the women's guild. One of these latter is 16 by 18 feet, and the other is 18 by 25 feet. They can be thrown together, forming one large room for social purposes. For evening uses these rooms will be in the hands of the Friendly Society of Working Girls.

DR. GRAFTON PREACHES HERE.

Bishop Makes No Comment on Controversy at Fond du Lac, Wis.

The Right Rev. Dr. Charles C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis., preached the sermon during the morning service at the Episcopal Church of St. Edward the Martyr, in East One Hundred and Ninth Street, yesterday. The many strangers who were in the congregation indicated that recent comment which was made upon the ritualistic ceremonies at the consecration of Bishop Reginald H. Weller, Jr., as Bishop Grafton's coadjutor, had been read in New York, and that interest in the visiting clergyman had been invoked. Bishop Grafton, away along toward the end of his sermon, which was purely of a doctrinal character, referred to this in these words:

"I fear some of you expected a different sermon. You expected that I would preach about some other subject—but I want to preach to you only about our blessed Lord. I want some sinner to come to Christ to-day."

The incident at St. Paul's Church at Fond du Lac, the Rev. Father Walton-Neil, rector of St. Edward the Martyr's, explained for Bishop Grafton. He said that the Bishop had simply brought into use for the service some of the vestments used by the church in the past, and that they had seemed so strange to the worshippers of the present that the latter-day Episcopalians had not recognized them.

Gift to Church in Porto Rico.

George C. Thomas, Treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has given the sum of $6,000 for the erection of an Episcopal Church in San Juan, Porto Rico. The proposed church will cost $10,000, and the remaining amount has been subscribed. Work on the construction of the new building would be begun at once were it not for some difficulty about the title to the ground which has been chosen as the site for the church. It is expected that the trouble will soon be adjusted. The Right Rev. George W. Peterkin, Bishop of West Virginia, is now in Porto Rico looking over the island in the interests of the Episcopal Church.

Church's 95th Anniversary.

The congregation of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsburg yesterday celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church society in 1806, when Williamsburg was all farms and the population was about 150. The population of that section of Brooklyn is now close to 400,000. The church is known as the "Mother Church of Methodism," and out of it sprang the present North Fifth Street, South Third Street, Central, and the St. John's Methodist Churches in Williamsburg. The pastor of the South Second Street Church is the Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington.

Dean Hoffman's Valuable Gift.

The Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, this city, has presented to the Diocese of Alabama the deed for a large plot of ground at Bridgeport, in that diocese, and the handsome residence which stands upon it, to be used as a rectory for the pastor of Christ Church Bridgeport, who also has charge of congregations in two neighboring towns. The property, upon which the rector has resided for some time, is considered one of the most desirable in the town, and the residence makes one of the handsomest rectories in the State.

New Priest for St. George's.

The Rev. R. J. Walker has been appointed priest-in-charge of St. George's Mission, at William's Bridge, one of the missions established within a comparatively short period in the Borough of the Bronx by the Archdeaconry of New York. Mr. Walker will take the place of the Rev. Franklin N. Strader, who lately assumed the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania.

Gift by Mrs. F. G. Cart.

Mrs. F. G. Cart of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has given a costly reading desk to Trinity Church, St. Edisto Island, S. C., as a memorial to her late father, B. J. Whaley.

ARMY CANTEEN EVILS.

Discussed at National Temperance Society Meeting.

A meeting under the auspices of the National Temperance Society was held last night in the Broadway Tabernacle. The passage of the Anti-Canteen bill was discussed by General Secretary J. B. Dunn of the society, the Rev. Dr. Stuart Dodge, and the Rev. Dr. J. D. Burrell.

Dr. Dodge told of the immense number of young men who had escaped climate disease or bullets during the Spanish war and who came back to their homes drunkards and physical wrecks on account of the army canteen. He said that in place of the saloon, which was an adjunct to the post exchange, the Government ought to establish a temperance canteen similar to those in existence in the British Army.

"During the Spanish war," said Secretary Dunn, "many communities had to take up collections to help the wives and families of soldiers who were squandering their pay at the canteen. During that short war over $450,000 was spent for drink at one of the big camps in the South. Officers returning from the Philippines say that the long away with the canteen will lead to insanity among the soldiers. That is the first I ever heard of temperance leading to insanity."

Dr. Burrell, among other things, said:

"There is a bill before the State Legislature to allow the sale of liquor on Sunday during the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, but it will not pass. There is also a bill to re-establish the canteen in the army pending in Washington, and it is not going to pass. The people don't want the canteen in the army."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

End of the Session Rush Begins—Fate of War Tax Reduction Bill in the Balance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The last week but one of the present session of Congress will be an exceedingly busy one in the House. Much business remains to be disposed of, and the inevitable crowding which characterizes the closing hours of a Congress has begun already. The appropriation bills, so far as the House is concerned, are in fairly good shape. The last of them, the General Deficiency bill, will follow on the heels of the Sundry Civil bill, which is about half completed. These bills and conference reports will be given the right of way over everything else.

All other matters, some of them of great importance relatively, but not of imperative necessity to be passed, will have to take their chances in the final rush.

Speaker Henderson is almost constantly besieged by members importuning him in the interest of various measures. He is keeping everything clear for the great bills and letting the driftwood of legislation into the current only when it will not impede progress of things which must pass Congress before March 4. There are many knotty problems to be solved in connection with the appropriation bills over differences between the two houses, and many good-sized rows are promised. The ultimate fate of the River and Harbor bill will probably depend upon how heavily it is loaded when it comes back from the Senate.

The biggest fight between the two houses from present appearance is likely to occur over the War Revenue Reduction act. The Senate conferrees seem determined at present to force the Senate substitute or allow the bill to fail. But the House conferrees are standing firm, and as many members of the House have their "backs up," the impression prevails that the House will support their conferrees, and if it does the Senate in the end may be compelled to yield.

To-morrow is suspension day, and the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition will be put on its passage. A motion to suspend the rules will cut off opportunity for amendment, and no doubt is entertained that this bill will command the two-thirds necessary to secure its passage upon a motion to suspend the rules. The programme with reference to this and other measures, however, may be materially modified if it becomes certain before March 4 that an extra session is to be called.

The Senate will devote practically all its time during the present week to appropriation bills. The Post Office Appropriation bill probably will be taken up to-morrow upon convening, though it may give place to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The amount of time to be consumed in discussing these measures will depend largely upon the determination which may be reached with reference to the Ship Subsidy bill. So long as the Democrats feel that the Subsidy bill is to be pressed in case of a lull they will insist upon debating all measures presented.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications will also receive attention during the week, and it is expected that the conference report on the Indian bill will be considered. The Army bill probably will be reported late in the week, but not in time to be debated before the beginning of next week.

There is some talk of the renewal of night sessions, but it is not probable that they will be again undertaken until the closing days of the session.

Jewish Women's Council Board Meets.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—The Jewish Women's Council Executive Board convened here to-day at the Jewish Orphans' Home. Rabbi I. L. Lencht opened with prayer, and addresses of welcome were spoken by Mrs. J. K. Gutheim, Vice President for Louisiana, and Mrs. Albert Mayer, President of the local Council. The responses were by Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, President, and Miss Sadie American, Secretary, and both referred to the growth of the work, especially of the junior sections. The Harmony Club gave the delegates a reception to-night.

NEED OF INDIVIDUALITY

Lecture by Robert C. Ogden Before the People's Institute.

At Its Conclusion Persons in the Audience Give Their Own Views and Ask Questions.

A large audience heard an address by Robert C. Ogden on "The Need of Individuality" delivered before the People's Institute at Cooper Union last evening. Mr. Ogden said that in looking over the list of speakers of the institute he noticed that he was the only man selected from the people.

"I ask your sympathy, therefore," he continued, "for the position of the ordinary man is like the goat among sheep—he is there to form a perspective against which the others are to shine out. I am here as the goat—as the perspective."

After the laughter had subsided Mr. Ogden said in part:

"When we think of the temptations that come with great wealth, we are apt to ask, 'What about the man?' But the question comes to us more in connection with that of great organizations. Do they destroy manhood? Shall industrial combinations crush or raise us? The power rests with the man to rise superior to the machine.

"As I read of the great combinations of commerce, manufacture, and capital my personality seems very small to me. Indeed, in the contemplation of the great things I have read of in the last two weeks I feel about as big as the point of a cambric needle. In that I think I but reflect the feeling of the average man. But I think that feeling of smallness is but a manifestation of weakness, of jealousy, and self-conceit. The acquisition of money as a means to an end is all right; but education and character are the standards to strive for. [Applause.]

"The dignity of manhood is illustrated by what a man has done himself. In what he has accomplished in every sphere we have the encouragement to individuality. Between extreme humility and self-respect we find the happy medium that shall make us fulfill our duties in the world."

Citing what he termed a lack of individuality Mr. Ogden told of a young man in the wholesale clothing business, who was dissatisfied because he was making no progress. He went to a friend for advice. "Place yourself under my guidance," said the friend. "Go back and work thirty days. Try to discover a way to improve your employer's business and increase his profits. Then go to him and tell him your ideas." At the end of the month the young man returned, and said that he had not been able to think of a way to increase the profits. "Don't be discouraged," said his friend. "Go back and try thirty days more, and see if you can't think of some way to cut down the expenses." The young man again came back and confessed that he had been unable to think of anything. "Well, go back again," said his friend, "and keep right at it, so that your are not found out. The man in the office has to do all the thinking. You have demonstrated thoroughly that you have no capacity."

"The man without individuality," Mr. Ogden added, "is a drone, a cipher, a cumberer of the earth."

At the conclusion of the address a woman in a long gray cloak arose, and, with much feeling, said:

"There was a woman who was in a factory making boxes. She found that she could not make so many boxes if she talked. She stopped talking. She had a sick husband and five children to support. She found that she could not make so many boxes if she thought. She stopped thinking. Will the speaker tell me how such people can retain their individuality?"

"Hers was not destroyed," answered Mr. Ogden; "it was the highest form of individuality—that of loving affection."

"That is an answer on the spiritual plane, but not on the individual one."

"The distinction is too fine for me," responded Mr. Ogden.

To a question if a man could be called a coward who did not speak his mind on economic questions, from fear of losing his position, Mr. Ogden replied that individuality does not necessitate vocal expression and that a man might retain his ideal without necessarily expressing it.

"That is practically impossible," shouted a man in the front row. "Now, a man might think of something to help his employer, but his superior would discharge him. There might be 500 capable men. You may be ready to recognize their ability when you see it, but they can't get to you. You are not the whole thing. The men at the head of the departments are afraid that a man who makes suggestions will get their positions."

"The statement is in opposition to my experience," answered Mr. Ogden. "In my sphere the cry is for men who can think. I know of positions that are crying out for such men."

Then a sturdy youth, with a stentorian voice, made a speech in which he declared that he came from the West, where they believed in "the frontier kind of individuality, the individuality of a Brutus and a Cassius to overturn Caesars." He wanted to know if the speaker thought a man ought to subordinate himself to his employer or strike out for himself. The answer was that, so long as he respected the rights of his fellow-men, he was privileged to do as he thought best.

FILIPINO LEADER WOUNDED.

Villamor Surprised by Troops—More Evidence Against Carman.

MANILA, Feb. 17.—Eighty men of the Fifth United States Infantry and a detachment of scouts surprised the insurgent leaders Villamor and Alejandris, near Paperia. Villamor was wounded.

There have been further incriminating developments in the charges against D. M. Carman, the American contractor, who, with his partner, Theodorio Carranza, a Spanish merchant, was arrested Feb. 6, charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents. Proof has been secured of his dealings with the rebels, showing that he supplied them with uniforms, provisions, money, and some arms. The investigation will be continued.

Many insurgent officers are surrendering.

NEVIN, THE COMPOSER, DEAD.

Creator of "Narcissus" and "The Rosary" Expires of Apoplexy in His New Haven Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—Ethelbert Nevin, the well-known composer, died this afternoon at his home, 40 Trumbull Street. The famous author of "Narcissus" and "May in Tuscany" died after a day's illness from apoplexy. He was thirty-eight years old and leaves two children, besides his widow, who was Miss Anne Paul.

Mr. Nevin came to this city last Fall and had since resided here, busy with several new compositions, both for piano and chorus. He came here from New York in ill-health, and had not been robust since then, mingling but little in the musical circles of the city. His health permitted him to appear occasionally in public, and he was to have given a recital next week. He was taken ill yesterday morning and sank rapidly through the night, till his death came this afternoon.

Ethelbert Nevin was born at Vineacre, the family estate, at Edgewater, Penn., in 1862. Early in life he became a musical composer, and at thirteen years wrote his famous song, "Good Night, Beloved." At fifteen he wrote, "O! That We Two Were Maying," the complete music for which he did not finish until he was older. His other famous songs were "Narcissus" and "The Rosary." He became a piano virtuoso early in life and traveled about the country, later going abroad and appearing at many of the famous musical centres of the Old World. On the advice of the critic Klindworth, he left the stage for composition, and had since then spent his time writing. His best-known piano composition is "May in Tuscany," which was written in the Apennines.

SIR FRANCIS COOK DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Sir Francis Cook, who in 1885 married Tennessee Claflin, the daughter of R. B. Claflin of New York, died this evening. He met Lady Cook some time after she, with her sister, Victoria Woodhull, came to England, where the latter hoped to disseminate her views, which had aroused unfavorable comment and led to her arrest in the United States. For a number of years before his death Sir Francis Cook was the head of the firm of Cook & Son, warehousemen.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Elbert Floyd-Jones.

Elbert Floyd-Jones died at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday. He was born Feb. 7, 1817, in the old homestead, Fort Neck, South Oyster Bay, L. I., which was built before the Revolution and situated on land bought from the Indians over two centuries ago. He was the youngest son of the late Gen. Thomas Floyd-Jones, and brother of the late Lieut. Gov. David R. Floyd-Jones. He devoted his early years to agricultural pursuits and the raising of fine trotting horses. He was a Democrat of the old school of Jefferson and Jackson, and during the war was an ardent supporter of the Union. By the death of Benjamin Silliman, Mr. Floyd-Jones became the oldest ex-member of the Assembly of the State of New York, having been a member in 1845. He represented the whole of Queens County, which extended from the East River to the Suffolk County line. He was again a member of Assembly in the years 1877 and 1878. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Elizabeth Morrison Smith, daughter of the late Jeremiah Smith of New York, to whom he was married in 1872. Seven children also survive him.

Dr. J. H. Linsley.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 17.—Dr. J. H. Linsley died at his home, in this city, this morning of cerebral meningitis, aged forty-two years. Dr. Linsley was one of the best-known bacteriologists in this country, having been a pupil of the famous Dr. Koch of Berlin. He was English Secretary of the Section for Hygiene of the Tenth International Medical Congress, held in Berlin in 1890.

Dr. Linsley gave the first address in New York on the Koch lymph treatment for tuberculosis. He was for a time Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and was instrumental in establishing the Vermont State Bacteriological Laboratory, and was made its director, which position he held until his death.

Dr. Linsley was a member of several New York societies and was an authority in his department of medicine.

William Bowen Buck.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—William Bowen Buck, President of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, is dead at his home in this city from heart disease. Mr. Buck, whose grandfather was one of the founders of the New Jersey Branch of the Cincinnati, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., seventy-four years ago, and when a young man removed to this city. For thirty years he was a Vice President of the society, and on the death of Gen. Stryker, some months ago, he succeeded to the Presidency. He was to preside at services at the State House in Trenton next Friday in memory of Gen. Stryker.

William H. Stevenson.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 17.—Col. William H. Stevenson, formerly General Manager of the New York Division of the Consolidated Railroad and later Vice President of the Housatonic Railroad system and a prominent figure in Democratic State politics, died at his home in this city early this morning of cerebral meningitis, induced by an attack of the grip. Col. Stevenson was taken ill two weeks ago, and for a week past his condition had been dangerous. He was forty-four years old.

Obituary Notes.

MILES A. STAFFORD, real estate dealer, died at his residence, 578 West End Avenue, yesterday morning. He was a member of the Colonial Club. The funeral will take place at the house to-morrow.

MRS. BARBARA R. FISCHER, wife of Louis Fischer, and daughter of John and Fredericka Reisenweber, of this city, died suddenly at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Friday. The funeral will take place at the Church of the Strangers, Fifty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue,—this city, to-morrow morning.

BARTON ATKINS, seventy-four years old, a pioneer resident of Buffalo, died there Saturday. In early life Mr. Barton was identified prominently with business interests on the great lakes. He was a warm personal friend of Grover Cleveland, who in 1885 appointed him United States Marshal for the District of Alaska.

REEUNA D. LAWRENCE, President of the State Board of Public Charities and who had been twice Mayor of Springfield, Ill., died at his home there last night after a lingering illness. He was sixty-three years of age. He had amassed a fortune in railroad building in the West, and was largely interested in mining properties in Colorado and Oregon.

JOHN F. HAND, who had been in the furniture business in Mount Vernon for over thirty years, and was also a member of the firm of Friel & Hand on Third Avenue, Manhattan, died yesterday. He was born on Long Island fifty-eight years ago. He was prominent in Catholic church work. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

NATHANIEL SWIFT, for twenty years a resident of Chicago and a brother of G. F. Swift, the head of Swift & Co. at the stock yards, died yesterday. He was born in Sagamore, Mass., in 1837, after graduating from the public schools he studied for the ministry and was later ordained. He preached until throat trouble compelled him to retire. It was then that he went to Chicago. In 1879 he was given the position of manager of the Eastern house of the company. This position he held until twelve years ago, when he resigned to become sheep buyer for the company.

MARRIED.

STARBUCK—DOAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1901, at Sanford, Fla., by the Rev. J. I. Norris, Catharine Dix, daughter of Mr. William A. Doan, to Lincoln Ghent Starbuck of Orlando, Fla.

DIED.

BEADEL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 16, at Augusta, Ga., Sarah Newbold, daughter of the late Henry Beadel.
Funeral private.

BRUSH.—On Feb. 17, 1901, Mary Elizabeth Brush, wife of the late Theodore Brush.
Funeral from her late

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
Capital, Surplus and UndividedProfits, $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Landsdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., 10 WALL ST., N.Y. BANKERS, | **Investment Securities. PRIVATE WIRES.**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 Wall Street, N. Y.
Branch Office Alpine Building, 1286 Broadway, and Tweddle Building, Albany, N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

Established 1868. Tel. Call. 2385 Cortlandt.

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon applicaton.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
55 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. S. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant.

Henry Morgenthau.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reorganization Committee are prepared to deliver in exchange for the above certificates, on presentation thereof, properly endorsed, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, the Voting Trustee Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stocks of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company in the proportions mentioned in the Plan and Agreement dated June 12, 1900.

The 3½% Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, the First Mortgage 4% Bonds and the Voting Trust Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1901.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT
Registered Gold Bonds
MATURING 1920, 1941 AND 1950.
INTEREST 1ST MAY AND NOV.

A legal investment for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding Trust Funds.

Government Bonds, Current Taxable and High Premium Securities taken in exchange at the market.

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.,
BANKERS.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

AMERICAN CHICLE,
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COMPOSITE TYPE BAR CO. STOCK
FOR SALE.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
Pressed Steel Car Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Due $500,000 yearly from February 1, 1902 to 1911, inclusive. Redeemable at any interest payment date (on six weeks' notice) at the option of the Company, at par and interest to date of redemption. The Notes are dated February 1, 1901, and are in coupon form in denomination of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration as to principal. The interest is payable on the first days of February and August. Both principal and interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Car Company will be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of any State, County or Municipality thereof.

We offer for subscription, subject to previous sale, the above notes, maturities and prices as stated below.

The accompanying letter of Mr. F. N. Hoffstot, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, sets forth the particulars of the notes and information concerning the Company.

Copies of the mortgage securing the notes and further particulars may be had at either of our offices upon application.

The mortgage has been prepared and the notes issued under the supervision of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter and Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

Amount.	Due.	Price.	Yield.
$500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	100.25 and int.	4¾ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1903	100. and int.	5 p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	99.31 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1905	99.11 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1906	98.91 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1907	98.73 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1908	98.55 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1909	98.38 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1910	98.23 and int.	5¼ p. c.
500,000	Feb. 1, 1911	98.07 and int.	5¼ p. c.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 27 William Street, New York.
Blair & Co., 33 Wall Street, New York.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1901.

Messrs. BLAIR & CO.,
Messrs. HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO.,
NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:

Referring to your purchase of the $5,000,000 Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Notes of the Pressed Steel Car Company, I beg to say that subject to a purchase-money mortgage on one of the plants for $235,000, due 1909, at 4 per cent., these notes are secured by a first mortgage to the Morton Trust Company, Trustee, covering all the real estate, buildings, machinery, fixtures, plant, tools, and appurtenances now owned or that may hereafter be acquired by the Company, and all its U. S. patents, together with the good-will and undertaking of the Company.

The Deed of Trust contains a covenant on the part of the Company that it will at all times have and keep on hand cash and quick assets equal at least to the face value of the outstanding notes and all other obligations of the Company.

The Deed of Trust provides that when the principal of the notes outstanding shall have been reduced by the annual payments of $500,000 to the sum of $3,000,000, thereafter the Car Company will always keep on hand as against said notes cash and quick assets amounting to at least $3,000,000 until all of the notes have been fully paid.

Provision is made in the Mortgage for the annual auditing of the accounts of the Company by the Audit Company of New York, and if any of the covenants of the Mortgage are broken, the Trustee is given the power to declare the whole principal due.

The net earnings of the Company for the year ending December 31st, after payment of all interest charges, as certified to by the Audit Company of New York, amounted to $2,075,180.99.

To meet the great demand for the Company's products, increased facilities have been provided by which the capacity of the works has been more than doubled since the Company's organization. The indebtedness created to carry on this increased business is now funded into fixed maturities by the issue of these notes and necessary additional working capital provided.

Permit me to say in conclusion that the Company is now well equipped for the economical handling of its large and growing business.

Yours very truly,

F. N. HOFFSTOT, President.

$10,000,000
Pennsylvania Company
Guaranteed 3½% Coupon and Registered Trust Certificates
(Series B)

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1941.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Interest payable semi-annually, February 1 and August 1.

Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon Bonds in the denomination of $1,000 each, with registration provision.

These Bonds are secured by deposit of $10,000,000, par value, of 7% Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., having a market value of almost double this amount; and BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. For further details, reference is made to a letter from A. J. Cassatt, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Company, copies of which as well as of the Agreement, relating to these bonds, may be obtained at our office.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 101% and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The subscription will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds awarded upon subscription are to be paid for on February 27th, 1901, against temporary receipts of the Trustee, which will be exchangeable for actual bonds about March 15th.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
New York, February 15, 1901. 27-29 PINE ST.

INVESTORS.
Vessel property pays the best. Subscriptions for stock of a large schooner now open. From $500 up. The business is conducted on a partnership basis and is sure to pay from
15 TO 20% DIVIDENDS.
Quick returns and absolute safety, if covered by insurance. Please investigate. A. M. KEMP, 186 "World" Building.

MINNEAPOLIS BREWING COMPANY First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, dated April 1, 1893, that the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, will receive proposals up to the close of business on March 14, 1901, for the sale to it at a price not exceeding 110½ and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-six ($16,346.77) Dollars.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice President.
Dated New York City, February 13, 1901.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and profits	$1,700,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward R. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

Henry C. Perkins.

Wanted—For new Jefferson Bank experienced bank men for position of cashier, tellers, and bookkeepers; make personal applications Monday, between 3 and 5 o'clock, to H. Broesel, 466 Broome St.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	$100.00
April 1	150.50
May 1	151.00
June 1	151.50
July 1	152.00
August 1	152.50
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	133.00
Total	$990.50

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON, Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

STATEMENT
North American Trust Company
December 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 40
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 62
United States and City Bonds	3,361,834 40
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46
Real Estate	38,847 07
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,489,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HERMAN DOWD,
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, } Vice-Presidents.
STANLEY L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District,
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $4,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON OFFICES.
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.

London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN,
LEVI P. MORTON.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
New York, February 8, 1901.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1900, a dividend of TWO (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid March 1, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 21, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend, and also for the payment of the dividend of TWO per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, declared August 2, 1900, payable March 1, 1901, the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York, February 8, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.

On March 1, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of TWO per cent. upon the Preferred Stock and TWO per cent. upon the Common Stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

William Salomon, Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Martin Erdmann, Voting Trustees.

Office of Reading Company.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the Company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage,) a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid March 8, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1901.

Reading Company.
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1901.

On March 8, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Lombard Investment Company

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared payable at this office on and after February 18th, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

On Series U. S. No. 1	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. A	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. B	5 per cent.
On Series U. S. C	10 per cent.
On Series U. S. D	12½ per cent.
On Series U. S. E	15 per cent.
On Series U. S. G	25 per cent.
On Series U. S. I	25 per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be endorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 61 William St., N. Y.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Treasurer's office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable February 28th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 18th, 1901.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3:00 o'clock P. M., February 18th, 1901, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., February 28th, 1901. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company,
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of two per cent. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of March next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th of January. The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened March 2d.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., February 11th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter (1¼) Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close February 20th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen March 2d, 1901, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
42 Liberty St., New York, Feb. 14th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1st, 1901. Common Stock transfer books will be closed from February 19th at 3 P. M. until March 2d, 10 A. M.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1901, and will open March 1 at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 16, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. D. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kilbane,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

Meetings and Elections.

The Lyon Umbrella Company.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
New York, February 9th, 1901.

To the stockholders of The Lyon Umbrella Company:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for The Lyon Umbrella Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having, within one month thereafter, called a special meeting for the purpose of electing Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, to consider and adopt a new set of by-laws, changing and amending those heretofore adopted, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the said Company, Number 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 25th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President and Stockholder.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 135 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1901, and opened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of February, 1901, and reopened on the 26th day of February, 1901.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1901.
RUDOLPH LUDWIG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the F. C. Linde Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at the corner of Beach and Varick Streets, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 4th, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

F. M. DOLBEER, Secretary.
Dated Feb. 16th, 1901.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Boerse last week showed less demand for State funds, prices declining slightly until Friday, but yesterday there was a marked improvement. Imperial threes closed 8 pfennigs down for the week, and Prussians 65. Among foreign rentes, Mexicans weakened upon the rumored illness of President Diaz. Chinese were firm. Argentines were bought heavily upon the strength of the belief that a funding operation is near.

The market seemed to have lost all interest in American railway securities. Transvaal certificates were a very strong feature, again advancing over 10 points, speculators believing that the railway will soon be made British Government property under favorable terms for German holders.

Bank stock was strong, rising upon the expectation of increased earnings. Nevertheless, the balance sheet of the Berliner Bank, published yesterday, shows a 5 per cent. dividend, as against 7, together with heavily reduced earnings from stock operations. The provincial banks generally report increased earnings for 1900. Disconto Gesellschaft shares were bought heavily in connection with the rumored plan to absorb the Rothschild banking house at Frankfort.

Notwithstanding many unfavorable reports from industrial centres, coal and iron shares were strong during the first half of the week, advancing heavily Wednesday, but during the latter half of the week they weakened upon price reductions in iron and steel, and upon the announcement of a further restriction of production by the coal and coke syndicates.

The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts there is a feeling on the Boerse that a reaction in prices is impending.

Although money remained abundant throughout the week, the private rate of discount advanced ¼ upon the fear that money rates in England and the United States will rise. Therefore, an early reduction in the official rate of discount is regarded as doubtful. So far as foreign exchange is concerned, London showed no change for the week, but Paris declined. The market now hopes that gold exports will be avoided.

The subscriptions for the Würtemburg nine-million-mark loan amounted to several hundred millions. The Province of East Prussia will raise a loan of 60,000,000 marks at 4 per cent. Warburg & Co., the Hamburg bankers, offer 40,000,000 kroner in Swedish rentes.

Hamburg's commercial fleet now comprises 486 steamers of 748,435 tons, as against 437 steamers of 638,007 tons for 1899. The official figures show also 307 sailing vessels of 240,419 tons, as against 286 of 218,832 tons for 1899.

The Cosmos Line, trading on the west coast of America, has declared a dividend of 15 per cent., as against 11 for 1899.

Germany's consumption of pig iron in 1900 was 9,030,431 tons, as against 8,583,731 tons for 1899.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £957,951 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.56, became 48.90 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,300,000f gold and lost 2,025,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for sixty days, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅜@5.18⅝ less 1-16 for long and 5.16⅞@5.16⅞ less 1-16 for short. Reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

In so far as money market conditions are concerned there is no warrant, representative bankers declare,

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio com.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual).	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine pf.	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 20
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 2
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Feb. 7	Mar. 14
C., St. P., Minn. & O. com. (annual)	6	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 9	Mar. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 9	Mar. 2
Delaware & Bound Brook	2	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 27	Mar. 16
Ft. Wayne & Jackson (semi-annual)	2½	Mar.	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Hartford & Connecticut Western	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 23
Louisiana & Missouri River pf.	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2½	Mar.	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Norfolk & Western pf.	1	Feb. 23	Feb. 9	Feb. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Feb. 25	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 8	Feb. 19	Mar. 9
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 1
Union Pacific com.	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25
Union Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co. (Phila.)	1	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Detroit United Rys. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Met. West Side El. Ry. pf., Chicago, (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 28	Feb. 18	Feb. 28
Philadelphia Co. (Pitts.) pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cereal Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 20	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 2
American Coal Co. (extra)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 2
Andover Iron Co. (Phila.)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 2
Bethlehem Steel Co.	50c	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Boston & Montana Copper Co.	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 19	Feb. 4
Boston & Montana C. Co. (extra)	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 19	Feb. 4
Breece Mining Co.	5c	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 4
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co.	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 2	Mar. 13
Federal Steel com.	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 28	Feb. 8
General Chemical Co. com. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Glucose S. Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 20	.....
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power (quarter)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 1
Laclede Gas Light Co. com.	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co.	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 1
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	.....	.....	.....
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	.....	.....	.....
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Niles-Bement-Pond com.	1½	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Ohio & Indiana Con. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 1
Park Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pittsburg Brewing Co. (quarter)	1	Feb. 20	Feb. 14	Feb. 20
Pittsburg Brewing Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 20	Feb. 14	Feb. 20
Pressed Steel Car Co. com.	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 28
Pressed Steel Car Co pf.	1¾	Feb. 25	Feb. 4	Feb. 25
Quincy Mining Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Feb. 25	Jan. 28	Feb. 5
Standard Consol. Mining Co.	100	Feb. 21	Feb. 1	Feb. 26
Standard Oil Co.	$20	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 15
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 13

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alliance Realty Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 21	Annual
American Lithographic Co.	Feb. 15	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Annual
American Snuff Co.	Feb. 11	Mar. 6	Mar. 5	Annual
American Steel & Wire Co.	Jan. 30	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Annual
American Tobacco Co.	Feb. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 13	Annual
Arizona & Utah Railway Co.	Mar. 2	Mar. 15	Mar. 13	Annual
Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad	Feb. 9	Mar. 14	Mar. 13	Annual
Bank of New York	.....	.....	Feb. 27	Special
British Columbia Copper Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 14	Postp'd ann'l
Cincinnati Street Railway	.....	.....	Feb. 21	Special
Columbus & Hocking Coal & I. Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 11	Special
Commercial Cable Co.	Feb. 21	Mar. 5	Mar. 4	Annual
Consolidation Coal Co. (Maryland)	Feb. 9	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Annual
Contractors' Supply Co.	Feb. 13	Feb. 21	Feb. 19	Annual
Croscup & Sterling Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Annual
Cuban Plantations Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
Delaware, Lack. & Western	Jan. 30	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Special
Erie Railroad	Feb. 13	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	Special
Eugene P. Peyser Corporation	.....	.....	Mar. 5	Annual
Ferdinand Hirsch Co.	Feb. 14	Feb. 26	Feb. 25	Annual
Florida Cent. & Pen. R. R.	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Mar. 7	Annual
Garvin Machine Co.	Feb. 20	Feb. 28	Feb. 27	Annual
Henry Cortelyou Pamphlet Bindery.	.....	.....	Mar. 2	Annual
Hudson River Telephone Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 7	Special
International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico	.....	.....	Mar. 12	General
Kansas City Southern Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
Knickerbocker Tel. & Telegraph Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 19	Annual
Lyon Umbrella Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 25	Annual
Missouri Pacific Railway	Jan. 29	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Annual
Morse & Rogers	.....	.....	Feb. 26	Special
National Lead Co.	Jan. 31	Feb. 11	Feb. 21	Annual
National Steel Co.	Feb. 16	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	Annual
New Amsterdam Gas Co.	Feb. 9	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
New York Casualty Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 18	Annual
New York Insulated Wire Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 18	Annual
N. Y. & N. Jersey Telephone Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 1	Special
New Yorker Staats Zeitung	.....	.....	Mar. 11	Annual
Pennsylvania Railroad	.....	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 19	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Annual
Texas & Pacific Railway	Feb. 15	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	Annual
Truth Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
United Shoe Machinery Co.	Feb. 10	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
United States Leather Co.	.....	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Annual
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 20	Special
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	Feb. 18	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Annual

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middlings	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	4.13
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.80
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, quiet; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.50; patents, $3.80@$3.90; clears, $2.60@$3.30; Spring specials, $4.20@$4.30; patents, $3.50@$3.70; straights, $3.20@$3.30; bakers', $2.20@$2.30; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@72c; No. 2 red, 74½@76c; No. 2 corn, 39@39½c; No. 2 yellow, 39@39½c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝@25¾c; No. 2 white, 28@28c; No. 3 white, 27@28c; No. 2 rye, 51@51½c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.69½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.66; prime timothy seed, $4.45; mess pork, per bbl, $13.00@13.05; lard, per 100 lb, $7.42½@7.45; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7@7.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.85@7.95; clover, contract grade, $11 @11.15.

COTTON.—The situation on the Cotton Exchange yesterday was quite the reverse of that on the Stock Exchange. Whereas investors were hopelessly undoing each other on the latter in an effort to buy, cotton was sold by nearly everybody, with the sellers not over-particular about accepting the prices named by buyers. On the first call the feeling was barely steady, with the March up 2 points, and the rest of the list unchanged to 3 points lower. This was unquestionably a disappointment to parties anticipating a rise, and quite out of keeping with fairly good Liverpool sales and small port receipts. Advices of lower prices relatively than forecasted 8.50 for March next week under continued liquidation and bear pressure, basing their assertions on the reports that cotton mills South were curtailing consumption, that spot cotton was being more freely offered, and that spinners were offering cotton goods at prices under those named by the Selling Committee. Moreover, interior receipts showed a positive increase, which led to rumors that holders had taken fright and were marketing cotton held for months on the 10-cent theory. The local market closed steady in tone, having rallied in the last few minutes on covering and buying for a reaction. Prices were net unchanged to 6 points lower. Sentiment as a whole, however, did not favor a permanent advance, and should Liverpool fully respond Monday to to-day's decline here, selling for both accounts is looked for. Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; circulation and export, 300 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 4 3-32d. Futures opened quiet at 2-64d decline; closed quiet at 16@21 points net lower. February, 5.18½b.; February-March, 5.12½b.; March-April, 5.11d.; April-May, 5.08½@5.; May-June, 5.08.; June-July, 5.06@.; July-August, 5.03½@.; August-September, 4.55b.; September-October, 4.55b.; October-November, 4.33b; November-December, 4.26b.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 1-16d lower; American middling fair, 5¾d; good middling, 5 15-32d; middling, 5 11-32d; low middling, 5 5-32d; good ordinary, 4 29-32d; ordinary, 4 21-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,700 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 1,300 bales American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, February, 5 16-64@5 17-64d buyers; February-March, 5 12-64@5 13-64d buyers; March-April, 5 11-64d value; April-May, 5 9-64@5 10-64d sellers; May-June, 5 8-64d sellers; June-July, 5 6-64d sellers; July-August, 5 3-64@5 4-64d sellers; August-September, 4 55-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 35-64d buyers; October-November, good ordinary clause, 4 31-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—News at the opening of the wheat market yesterday was bearish enough to weaken prices ½@¾c, from which there was a partial recovery near the close, and a still greater advance after 12 o'clock in sympathy with corn. The May option on this bulge reached 80 3-16c, with a subsequent drop to 80c, which was the 1 o'clock figure, and unchanged from the regular close. Speculative transactions during the forenoon were about as small and unimportant as at any time this year, and fluctuations in prices scarcely noticeable. Northwestern receipts were 411 cars against 402 cars last year. Primary arrivals fell 14,000 bushels behind those of a year ago. In Paris markets there was a drop of 20 to 45 points. Antwerp closed ½@¾c lower, the latter on La Plata. Budapest was 4 points off, and Berlin ½ mark lower. The Paris markets will be closed Monday and Tuesday. The export business amounted to five loads. No. 3 red closed at 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90c, all free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, 79¼c, elevator.

DULUTH, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74¾c; May, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¾c; May, 75¾c; July, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾@63¾c. Corn—May, 39½c. Oats, 20½@26c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Cash, 73¾c; May, 74¾c; July, 75c. On track: No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾@70¾c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 75@75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72@75c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 52¾@53c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 40@56c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 72¾c; May, 73¾c; July, 72¾c; No. 2 hard, 71@71½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39c; May, 39¼@39¼c; July, 39½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26½c; May, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 28½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.00@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour—$2.10@$2.20. RYE FLOUR—Dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORN-MEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, sacks to brand. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@92c. FEED—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive 200 lb, $17.25@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.75@$19; city bran, $17.50@$18; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oilmeal, $28.25.

COFFEE.—For a Saturday half-holiday, business on the Coffee Exchange, for these times of slow trade, was fairly active. In the street market spot coffee was slow and no more than steady. Prices were about on the basis of 7⅛c for Rio 7s and 7¼c for Rio 4s, invoice lots.

Coffee Cables.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 5¾00. Hamburg—Coffee market opened irregular, ¼f higher; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. barely steady, ¼f lower; January, 39.50; February, 38; March, 38; April, 38.25; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39; September, 39; October, 39; November, 39.25; December, 39.50. Rio—Coffee market weak; exchange, 10 19-32d.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 39½@40c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.65; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; N, $2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; W G, $2.80, and W W, $3.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 16.—Spirits of turpentine steady, unchanged; receipts, 36 casks. Rosin steady, unchanged; receipts, 109 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 7 casks. Tar steady, $1.15; receipts, 714 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 37c; receipts, 147 casks; sales, 323 casks; exports, 1,023 casks. Resin firm; E, F, G, 5c up; receipts, 3,981 bbls; sales, 1,251 bbls; exports, 4,509 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16.—Turpentine steady, 30½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.85; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $5.17½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses, 3¾c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; barnyard calves nominal; car of Westerns unsold. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; culls, $2@$2.75; lambs, $5.30@$5.90. HOGS—Feeling steady.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

NONANTUM WORSTED COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday in Boston by the creditors of the Nonantum Worsted Company of Newton, Mass., and a writ, returnable to-morrow, was issued. A restraining order to prevent the sale of the property of the company under foreclosure, advertised to take place at Newton yesterday, was granted. The Nonantum Company a few years ago was one of the leading concerns in the worsted interests in the East. The plant has been idle for nearly three years.

The Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 3,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 11,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 223,000 pesetas.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of dividends declared by the Reading Company and the General Chemical Company will be found in another column.

Queens County Court Calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M., Feb. 18.

34—Eldert vs. Stapleton.
27—DesJardins vs. Lauzon.
28—McDonald vs. same.
31—Fahrenfeld vs. Hahn.
32—Spye vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
35—Zoccolo vs. Maefer et al.

FEDERAL COURTS

Calendar for Monday, February 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

73—Pohalski vs. Catania.
39—Salvage claims, SS. Brenen.
28—N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. N. Y. Transfer No. 1.
45—Olsen vs. Tug Genesta.
44—Salvage claims, SS. Main.
55—Atlantic Transport Co. vs. SS. Martello.
60—Wilson vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
67—Parsons vs. Patterson.
50—Tracy vs. Barge Eureka No. 8.
51—Hudson Tow Boat Co. vs. Barge Cambria.
52—Ford vs. Barge Westerniland.
53—Hudson Tow Boat Co. vs. Barges Empire et al.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gabay vs. Doane.
2—Lyman vs. Roloponlos.
3—In re Am. Surety Co.
4—Thornley vs. Keating.
5—Metzger vs. Drought.
6—Lyon vs. Graham & Son Co.
7—Congelton vs. Beecher.
8—In re Hughes Av.
9—In re Van Courtlandt Av.
10—Slayback vs. Raymond.
11—Alexander vs. Riker.
12—Mack vs. Mack.
13—Seubert vs. Federal Automobile Co.
14—Stein vs. Columbia Schutzen Bundes.
15—Pope vs. Thrall.
16—Zuckbee vs. Isaacs.
17—Goldberg vs. Greenberg.
18—Lecour vs. Importers & Traders' B'k.
19—Palmer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
20—Deuz vs. same.
21—Kirschbaum vs. same.
22—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Feltner.
23—23d St. R. R. Co. vs. same.
24—In re Manning.
25—3d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Brenen.
26—Roder vs. Coler.
27—Coffin vs. Erie R. R. Co.
28—Goodman vs. Alexander.
29—Campbell vs. Connelly.
30—Risley vs. Bird.
31—Groh vs. Quinn.
32—Le Pinlec vs. Le Pinlec.
33—In re Co-operative B. & L. Assn.
34—Duffy vs. Alden.
35—Robinson vs. Reilly.
36—Scheuerer vs. Brown
37—O'Brien vs. Cavanagh.
38—Oglesby vs. Standard Shoe Machinery Co.
39—Lachiver vs. Kaiser.
40—Berkeley vs. Kennedy.
41—Bulkley vs. Back.
42—Spielman vs. same.
43—Taylor vs. same.
44—Stieglitz vs. same.
45—In re Furr.
46—Gonsenheim vs. Feitner.
47—Shaw vs. City of N. Y.
48—Hedges vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
49—In re Margulies.
50—Shepard vs. Black.
51—Jewelers' League vs. Higgins.
52—Brenen vs. Kelly.
53—Friedberg vs. Myers.
54—In re Edelson.
55—Jenkins vs. Humboldt Library.
56—Sherman vs. Levine.
57—In re Bailey.
58—Howells vs. Montgomery.
59—In re Walton Av.
60—In re E. 173d St.
61—In re Stutzbach.
62—Brady vs. Robinson.
63—Fuchs vs. Herkowitz
64—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Norris.
65—St. John vs. St. John.
66—Stuart vs. Prout.
67—N. Y. Inv. and Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
68—Matter of Johnson.
69—Morgan vs. Enright.
70—In re Smith.
71—Stevenson vs. Pucci.
72—In re Skillin.
73—Goldberg vs. Matthews.
74—Hussey vs. Fitzgerald.
75—Brill vs. Brill.
76—Montanye vs. Montanye.
77—Straley vs. Disken.
78—Anderson vs. Postal Employes' Mut. Aid Assn.
79—Goettel vs. same.
80—Davis vs. Bull.
81—John D. Park & Sons Co. vs. Iron Malt Chemical Co.
82—Caruthers vs. Gotham Café Co.
83—Maher vs. Reed.
84—Charles vs Vanderbeck.
85—O'Brien vs. Klatzl.
86—Glean vs. Glean.
87—Bailey vs. Bailey.
88—Oram vs. Earle.
89—In re Rawson.
90—Ph. & Wm. Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Schernikau.
91—Slamin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
92—In re Burstein.
93—Lecour vs. Kling.
94—People, &c., vs. Bogetsch.
95—Neville vs. Blehn.
96—Goldwick vs. Pfortner.
97—In re Central Trust Co.
98—Gen. Incandescent Arc Light Co. vs. 5th Ave. Real Estate Co.
99—Evans vs. Olmstead.
100—Rogers vs. Press P. Co.
101—In re Steitz.
102—In re Wellbrock Brothers.
103—O'Beirne vs. Cary.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar.

Motions.

242—In re Farmer & Slevin.
In re E. 173d St.
143—In re King's Bridge Road.
264—Ryan vs. Smith.
254—Atchinson vs. Dalton.
266—Stokes vs. Stokes.
267—Nelson vs. Velders. Demurrers.
1381—Morgan vs. Bucki.
1401—Bennett vs. Work.
1334—Coulter vs. Orontzateks, &c.
1554—Garden vs. Garden.
1563—Spare vs. Spare.
1537—Jackson vs. City of New York. Preferred causes.
2375—Henel vs. Stein.
1294—Goodwin vs. Interstate Casualty Co.
2174—Barker vs. Franklin.
2624—Hoes vs. Gannon.
1080—Ledyard vs. Hughes.
2779—Macher vs. Nieberg.
2805—Hanson vs. Warner.
2783—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Smith. General calendar.
2374—Kane vs Melvin.
1425—Mt. Morris Bank vs. N.Y.& H.R.R.Co.
2368—Magnolia Metal Works vs. Price.
2396—Volz vs. Steiner.
1695—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
1720—Schuss vs. Weisberger.
2148—Kyritz vs. City of New York.
1632—Carroll vs. Carroll.
2307—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith
2388—Moran vs. Held.
2358—Balbach vs. Wallach.
1508—McCormack vs. Chambers.
1838—Jones vs. Levering.

Highest regular number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Foster J. Hennessey, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy. 12—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5796—Sinnott vs. Oppenheimer.
8740—Green vs. Horwitz.
8727—Green vs. Nat. Provident Union.
8497—Columbia Bank vs. Birkett.
8809—Butler Bros. vs. Hirzel.
6550—Bowers vs. Scheel.
7868—Goetschius vs. Harlem.
8070—Jas. Curran Mfg. Co. vs. Aultman & Taylor Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part III. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

1199—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2077—Doer vs. same.
1745—Smith vs. same.
303—Hess vs. W. & J. Sloane.
3202—Harrison vs. Totten.
2140—McGrath vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Wks.
2142—Sexton vs. Reeves.
2146—Same vs. N. Y. Athletic Club.
8230—Lacascio vs. Browning.
5766—Markowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8035—Riordan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8534—Hussey vs. Press Pub. Co.
2108—Kohler & Frohling vs. Lawton.
8829—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1057—Form vs. same.
1412—Ryan vs. same.
1445—King vs. same.
2017—Meyers vs. Fair.
3299—Wright vs. Consol. Gas Co.
7802—Handy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

8118—Brown vs. N. Y. Steam Heating Co.
8644—Silverman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8012—Brownold vs. Porter.
8756—Nikland vs. Dyken Ry. Co.
8441—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
4787—Jones vs. Reilly.
8823—Hyams vs. Ruschmeyer.
7432—Miller vs. Mayor, &c.
8068—Hunn vs. Union Ry. Co.
8794—Hartnell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3294—Oppenheim vs. Davidson.
693—Mariano vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8362—Woodruff vs. Hunter.
1954—O'Shea vs. Mott.
1843—Laubig vs. Peck.
1482—Norcia vs. Jones.
1527—Hayes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
597—Same vs. same.
1382—Penders vs. same.
8383—Leahy vs. City of New York.
1673—Clinton Bank vs. Sonn.
737—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
638—Union Associated Press vs. same.
8264—Cohen vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1824—Flynn vs. City of New York.
1432—Roach vs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.
2064—Bloomington Mining Co. vs. McCaldin Bros. Co.
2189—H. Claflin Co. vs. Bauman.
2190—Rothschild vs. same.
8103—Weintraub vs. Farber.
876—Dressler vs. Hard.
1279—Theleman vs. Mayor, &c.
1274—Johnson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4384—Einstein vs. Bamberger.
3733—Weiler vs. City of New York.
1876—Seipp vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1386—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1337—Regan vs. same.
1342—Raphael vs. Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Houghton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John S. Hills,
Sarah Hopkins,
Kate O'Keeffe,
Elizabeth M. Gertel,
Annie M. Roth,
Rosa Luft,
Henry Wechsler,
Ansonie Wekerbaur,
Elizabeth Fitzpatrick,
Hugh J. Doran,
Anne Lee Jeffreys.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on, 1625—Helen C. Brush.
1644—Israel J. Hirsch.
1647—George Phillippi, Jr.
1641—Catherine Cahn.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1397—Niehaus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1420—Kennedy vs. Taylor.
3432—Marnro vs. Am. Transfer Co.
3418½—Singer vs. McDermott.
1806—Comstock v

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Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Uptown agency for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; baseball, golf goods a specialty; uniforms order. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

$10.00—Bargains this week: Domestic, New Home, Singer sewing machines; cash buyers. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

Remington typewriters for sale or exchange; ribbons; expert repairing. Rose, 112 Greenwood Av., Brooklyn.

3,000 raw furs for sale. Wm. Wheeler, Saxonberg, Penn.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 214 West 125th St.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

For Sale—60-horse upright boiler, 35-horse engine, pump, &c. 5 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

WEBER PIANOS
Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th Street, New York, 605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

PEASE PIANOS
109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741, 743 8th Ave., near 46th St.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich, powerful tone; latest improvements; rents, $4 up; several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 16th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$100—Upright, 5 years' guarantee; cheap Steinway, Weber, and Chickering. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St.

$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$2 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain or platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Balmoral.
New and fireproof family hotel, block front, 113th to 114th and Lenox Av.; apartments, furnished and unfurnished.
H. J. McGUCKIN, Manager.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. E 1547 for twenty-five shares of Erie Railroad Company second preferred trust stock, registered in the name of Frank Waller; all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.—New York, Feb. 16, 1901. Frank Waller.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn.
A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—WILLIAM JAY and Egerton L. Winthrop, Junior, as Trustees for ANNA BENKARD HUNT, plaintiffs, against EDWIN S. UPDIKE, Senior, Fannie M. Updike, Samuel Aronson, Bernhard Rosenstock, and Mary Rosenstock, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her first name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Remer and Antoinette Remer, his wife, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 24th, 1901.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the defendant, Edwin S. Updike, Senior:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 21 day of February, 1901.
Dated New York, February 2d, 1901.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f11-1aw6wM&mh25

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN, Meyer Greenberg, and Lillian Rose Greenberg, his wife, Mary J. Stafford, Henry Wallman, Frances Hein, John Marks, Louis Lipsett, Joseph McCarthy, Max Peltz, Alexander Luckhoff, Adolph Schindler, and Frederick H. Feaking.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated February 8, 1901.
EDO E. MERCELIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, New York City.
To the above named defendants William J. Devlin and Henry Wallman: The foregoing summons is served upon you respectively by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1901, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 13th day of December, 1900.
Dated February 8, 1901.
EDO E. MERCELIS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f11-1aw6wM

Proposals.

State of New York—State Commission in Lunacy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the Construction, Plumbing, Heating, and Electric Wiring and Fixtures for a Kitchen Building for the Manhattan State Hospital, East, and a Dining Room Building for the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person up to 4:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 27th day of February, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, New York.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.
New York City, February 12, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS MINET, Jr., bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Minet, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 13th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 27th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 15th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM KNIGHT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second Street fifty feet to the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue; and thence southerly along the same ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being now known as Numbers 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street.
The said premises are subject to party wall agreements recorded in Liber 691 of Conveyances, Page 347, and Liber 1,435 of Conveyances, Page 285; and to covenants against nuisances and as to building expressed in deeds recorded in Liber 633, Page 591, and Liber 639, Page 107, and Liber 897, Pages 30 and 33.
Subject also to all existing tenancies in said premises.
Dated New York, November 27, 1900.
OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.
FRANCIS E LAIMBEER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

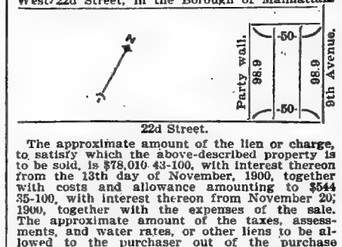

22d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $78,019.43-100, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $544 35-100, with interest thereon from November 20, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,765.28 and interest.
Dated New York, 27th day of November, 1900.
OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.
j31-2aw3wTh&M&f21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as No. 15 West 64th Street, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 64th Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Central Park West, formerly known as Eighth Avenue, and West 64th Street, and from that point running northwardly parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of West 64th Street, and thence eastwardly along West 64th Street, twenty-five feet to the point the place of beginning. The easterly wall of such building being a party wall. The said premises being located in Block No. 1,117, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York, together with the appurtenances.
Dated New York, Jan. 24, 1901.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 36 Wall Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 15 West 64th St:

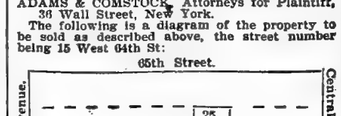

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $29,108.34, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.50, with interest from January 10th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,449.02 and interest.—Dated New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f18.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Waltheaus, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,206 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches; and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall, seventy-five feet and parallel to said street; thence northerly, parallel to said Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall, seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.
JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney, for Plaintiffs, No 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

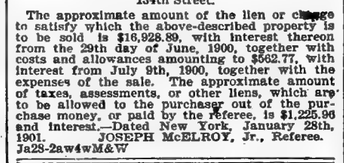

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,928.89, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,225.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
Ja28-2aw4wM&W

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMMA IDA TOPLITZ, Harry L. Toplitz, Individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Lippman Toplitz, deceased; Lillie Toplitz, wife of said Harry L. Toplitz; Solomon B. Toplitz, and Belle L. Toplitz, his wife; Samson L. Toplitz, and Millie G. Toplitz, his wife; Bertold Toplitz, and Jeanie Toplitz, his wife; Edgar M. Toplitz, Betty M. Hilborn, Martha Palmer, Florence Rose Docter, Charles A. Brodek, Mitchell C. Harrison, Claudia B. Stone, William Carroll, William Burtenshaw, Charles H. Watson, Joshua Seldin, Manhattan Straw Board Company, George W. Middleton, Edward B. Spaulding, Charles J. Quinn, Joseph Diaz, Celia Lyon, William W. Kimmey, "John Doe," and "Richard Roe," the names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 21st, 1900.
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's
Office and Post Office Address, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
To the defendant, Belle L. Toplitz:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on January 25th, 1901.—Dated January 25th, 1901. EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
ja28-1aw6wM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSEPH LIEBMANN and others, Plaintiffs, against ANDREW HACHTMANN and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain leasehold premises and that certain lease bearing date and made on or about the 11th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York to Andrew Hachtmann, with the appurtenances described as follows, that is to say:
All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands of the said Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York and distinguished on a map of their property in the said ward made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 193, (one hundred and ninety-three,) and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet four (4) inches west of the westerly side of Broadway; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninth Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence northerly at right angles to Ninth Street ninety-two (92) feet three (3) inches and an half of an inch; thence easterly and parallel with Ninth Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence southerly at right angles to Ninth Street ninety-two (92) feet three (3) inches and an half of an inch to the place of beginning.
And which said Indenture of Lease was made for the term commencing May first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years thence next ensuing. Together with all and singular the edifices, building, rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and every clause, article, and condition in the said indenture of lease expressed and contained and for and all the rest, residue, and remainder of the said term of years yet to come and unexpired in said Indenture of Lease and in the renewals therein provided for and for and during any further term or renewal of said lease which shall be granted or made by the said "The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York" or their successors or assigns.
Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.
G. M. SPEIR, Referee.
HOFF & JACOBY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 63 East Ninth Street.

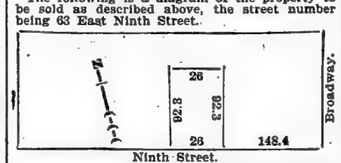

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,290.60, with interest thereon from the 26th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $390.13, with interest from January 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $490 and interest.
Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.
G. M. SPEIR, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against DORA OSBORNE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 6th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and two feet; thence westerly, parallel with Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred feet, to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.
HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

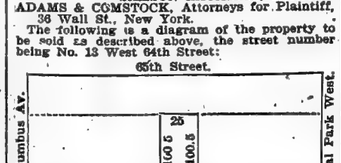

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $297,686.69 and interest thereon from January 21st, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $413.57 and interest thereon from February 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1899, $4,464.72 and interest thereon; taxes for 1900, $4,045.87 and interest thereon; also water rates amounting to about $800.00.—Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.
HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. BROWN, Jr., Plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as Number 13 West 64th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 64th Street, distant two hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Central Park West, formerly known as Eighth Avenue, and West 64th Street, and from that point running northwardly, parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of West 64th Street, and thence eastwardly along West 64th Street, twenty-five feet to the point the place of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of such building being party walls. The said premises being located in Block No. 1,117, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York, together with the appurtenances.
Dated New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 36 Wall St., New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 13 West 64th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,108.34, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $344.90, with interest from January 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,449.02 and interest.
Dated New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
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Surrogate Notices.

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1901. ANNA LYDIA CUSHIER, EMMA KLATZL, PETER V. BOGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors, 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. RENWICK and others, as sole acting and surviving trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM R. RENWICK, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the City of New York, and lying in block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,756, Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue distant 24 feet and 11 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of 132nd Street; running thence westerly and parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through a party wall 93 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly and again parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderbroel, referee, 170 and 172 West End Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, each 25 by 80, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $17,067.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 24 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 62.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 80.7 by 28.2 by 77.9, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,171.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 13 and 15 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $29,433.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsh, referee, 231, 233, and 235 East Twentieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue; 70 by 92, leasehold, three two-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $1,791.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 2,330 Seventh Avenue, west side, 80.6 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 19.5 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,392.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 152.8 feet east of Broadway, 32.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Delightful Private House

in West 130th St.; three stories, every improvement; open plumbing; size 18.9x50x100; price $17,000; Mortgage $10,000 at 4½ per cent. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

A CORNER PLOT.

One of the best locations in the city for 7 story apartment houses. Can be bought for cash or sold with builder's loan. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$3,000 cash is all that is required

to buy 20-family cold water tenement, 5 story, 25 x 90 x 100; well rented; rents for over $2,900 a year. This is a bargain. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$12,000 Cash will buy

an elegant 10-family flat, all latest improvements. Actual rents over $4,600 a year. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

A Plot of over 200 Lots

in the Borough of Richmond, any portion sold or exchange on easy terms; also a loan made to a responsible builder. To a purchaser of four lots one will be given free. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 Free & Clear Corner Plot.

Will trade for private house. Address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission.

$40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$50,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat

houses with all the latest improvements. Rent $9,400 a year. Will trade for country or city property. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$58,000 Equity in Two Flat Houses

free and clear. What can you offer in exchange. Address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$65,000 Free and Clear

country seat near the Sound. Will exchange for business property. Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 EQUITY

in two fine corner plots ripe for improvement. For further particulars, address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 69 West 100th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

A SIX-STORY APARTMENT

HOUSE, 92D ST., CENTRAL PARK WEST; 45x100; 8 ROOMS AND BATH; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; BONA-FIDE RENT, $11,000; PRICE, $110,000; WILL TRADE. BARGEBUHR, MADISON AV., CORNER 119TH ST.

Home buyers who appreciate a wide frontage and large well-lighted rooms should inspect those new Colonial dwellings at the corners of 90th and 91st Street and West End Avenue; substantially finished; plate glass throughout fronts, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of your own broker, or the Realty Improvement Co., Owners and Builders, 2,291 Broadway; H. Lamb, Architect.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th, $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th and Madison Av.

Magnificent site for large manufacturing concern, 99 acres, within 15 minutes of city; half-mile water front; accessible by vessel, railroad, trolley, and canal; spring pure water, half a million gallons daily; abundant labor; growing in value yearly; present price so low, it will pay to keep for your children. T. Keating, 156 Fifth Ave.

5th Ave. Corner,

NEAR MT. MORRIS PARK.
LARGE BROWNSTONE PRIVATE DWELLING IN PERFECT ORDER; EASY TERMS; NO TRADE.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 PINE ST.

Attention, Builders!—100x100, 115th, near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 149th, 8th Av. 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100; West 137th St., 8 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th and Madison Av.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT.
A Business Property, leased to one tenant; long term; net rental, 7 per cent.; an opportunity.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

A tenement, 5-story, 27x98.9, 4 apartments on floor, and store, West 26th St.; perfect order; actual rental, $1,800; price, $16,000; bargain. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A FULL LOT ON 42D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AV. A BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

For Sale—Private modern dwelling, 706 St. Nicholas Avenue; all improvements, $23,000; present mortgage, $17,500, at 4½ per cent.; bargain to immediate cash purchaser. W. A. Purrington, 59 Wall Street.

A.—A great bargain for cash; two cheapest and best built houses on Columbus Av.; large stores; great future; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Call for particulars, R. Fehlemann & Son, 171 Broadway, 11 to 3, or 493 Columbus Av.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four story, wide building; reasonable terms. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

Corner Park Av. and 72d St., four-story, high-stoop dwelling, with butler's pantry extension; desirable as a dwelling or, to alter, for business. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Desirable 5-story flat, stores and apartments, Bronx, near 150th St.; all rented; total, $2,352; price, $23,000; mortgage, $19,000. Hallett & Perrin, 503 5th Av.

Elegant five-story double apartment, near 116th St., west side, 35 feet front, price $46,000; also 3d Av. corner, near 34th St., bargain. Ward, 194 Broadway.

Private dwelling, brick, 9 rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout. Call and investigate, 15 West 119th St.

129th St., (7th and 8th Avs.)—Choice 19-foot 12-room brownstone; open plumbing; beautiful decorations; rented $1,050; $15,000. M. Wiley, 335 Broadway.

Corner Investments!—Best locations; 9th Av., 100x125, rent $22,000; Amsterdam Av., 28x75, rent $3,500; Amsterdam Av., 25x82, rent $4,300; 3d Av., 90x110, old building; Willis Av., 25x100, rent $4,200. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

$2,500 cash buys 5-story double tenement, 536 West 39th St.; 5-year mortgage; pays $700 per year net; title guaranteed. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

In West 113th St.—Three-story basement brownstone house; positive bargain; immediate possession. Owner, 27 W. 84th St.

49th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Bargain to quick buyer; 3-story and basement, butler's pantry extension, all improvements. 230 West 71st St.

For Sale or Exchange.—Five-story, modern tenement, 30x100, in Courtlandt Av.; all rented; pays handsomely. Ahern, 95 Liberty St.

$400 buys $4,500 nine-room house; all improvements; first-class condition; in N. Y. City. Address Owner, Box 171A Times.

If you wish to buy, sell, or exchange real estate, don't fail to consult the Old Reliable firm of Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

20 acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Builders, with loan, East 18th St., near 3d Av.; 44x92; fine location for apartment house. Guerineau & Drake, 11 Bible House.

A large strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DO THEY STRIKE YOU?

Hart St.—3-story and basement frame, 11 rooms and bath; furnace; plot 25x100; price $4,300.

Lafayette Av.—3-story and basement frame, facing Park; 20x100; 10 rooms and bath; $4,750; lot alone is worth $3,750.

Macon St.—Near Stuyvesant Av., 2-story and basement brownstone, $4,750; rented to May 1 at $35 per month.

Putnam Av.—Fine block; great house; perfect condition; $9,500.

ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 883 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Cheapest in Brooklyn; $3,300; easy terms; 722 Sackett St., near 5th Av., (Park Slope;) 2-story and basement; brick; 9 rooms; all improvements; decorated; cozy home; sacrifice. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Two-family, two-story and basement brownstone fronts; 10 sold; can't be duplicated for the money; also two 3-story single flats, up to date; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Aves. Otto Singer, builder.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

We have elegant 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on beautiful Macon St.; cost owner $6,500; sacrifice price only $5,250. Ketchum Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

$300 down, price $3,000; new houses, 9 rooms, bath; one or two families. Dhuy, owner, on premises, 1,985 Pacific St., near Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

How is this three-story brownstone House, all improvements, $5,750. A. J. Powell, 911 De Kalb Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Among other bargains we have a beautiful 10-room house; modern improvements; four acres land; 3 minutes to depot; schools, stores; at Lynnbrook; a bargain; $7,500, worth $10,000. Paulin, 15 Cortlandt St.

Will sell or rent corner house at Whitestone; 3-story, 10 rooms, all improvements; price, $4,000.00; $250.00 cash, balance long mortgage; rent, $25. William Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1086-18th.

In Greater New York, 30-acre farm; fine large house; barn, other outbuildings; fruit; $7,500; 9½-acre farm; house, barn, etc., $3,750. Tilly, Jamaica.

$100 will purchase $2,200 six-room house, 30 minutes from business centre of New York City. Owners, Box 168A Times.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Noxon, N. Y., Law and Realty Co.
Incorporated. $25,000 Capital.
13 to 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cort.
Every Branch of Law and Real Estate.
Offers a splendid modern block; two stores and four flats; rental, $1,400; price, $13,500. Also a modern 8-room cottage; lot 50x150; $4,800. Grand hotel property; $55,000. Another hotel, 11 rooms, 3 stores; splendid location; $15,000. Fine 11-room cottage, near water; $7,500. Fine 9-room cottage, with new stable; lot 75x150; $6,000. Fine cottage, 11 rooms, with stable; lot 90x150; $6,500. Splendid home; lot 75x305; modern cottage and stable; $6,500. Other fine properties.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends title at its own expense when assailed.

Get list of real estate agents having property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, &c., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 331 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Property you desire sell, rent, or buy write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your house. Country property specialty. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Finest ranch in New Mexico, comprising about 14,000 acres of land, mostly fenced; adjoins the town of Roswell, on the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; cut up into pastures or inclosures of from 4 to 3,800 acres each; all well watered; 550 acres under cultivation. There is a good orchard upon the property and 800 head of very high-grade and registered Hereford cattle, hogs, sheep, work horses, and mules. Good buildings. For full particulars, address Geo. G. Newbury & Co., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Newport Villas.

List for season of 1901 now ready. Prices, plans, and all particulars by
DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
1 West 38th St., N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

Riverclift - on - Housatonic, for sale. Grand estate of 150 acres, 1½ miles of water front; homestead, gardener's house, stables, extensive lawns, rare trees, meadows, woodlands, on the bluff of the Housatonic Bay, opposite the picturesque old town of Stratford, Conn.; also excellent for development enterprise. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

For Sale—On the shore at Byram Shore, 2½ acres, with a Colonial style cottage, all improvements; stable, dock, 50-foot boathouse, bathhouses, beach, beautiful grounds; 7 minutes from station, 39 minutes from New York. For other particulars call or address P. O. Box 25, Greenwich, Conn.

Gentleman's country home for sale; 20 acres; 11 room house, with modern improvements; cottage with 7 rooms; greenhouse, barn, sheds; fine shade trees; fruit; 8 minutes' walk to station; about one hour from 42d St. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

85 acres, Westport Harbor, Mass.; house, 11 rooms; overlooking river and bay; splendid bathing, fishing, and hunting; photographs; 23 acres; dwelling, barn, incubators; Rahway, N. J.; mile from station. Room 616, 320 Broadway.

Gentleman's Handsome Country Place, 250 acres, fine location; half a mile waterfront on Great South Bay; large house, 30 rooms, suitable for gentlemen's club, stock farm, or subdivision; easy terms. W. S. HAWKINS, Brookhaven, L. I.

Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Beautiful cottage; sale or rent; nine rooms; bath; new plumbing; hardwood floors; one of the best corners. Send for photograph and description. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

RARE OPPORTUNITY; 30 ACRES; 14-ROOM HOUSE; superb ground on the Delaware River; gentleman's place or Summer resort; a genuine bargain. C. W. Waldron, 22 West 107th St.

For Sale—A fine Country Home; 9 rooms, 22 lots; 3 minutes from depot; 45 minutes from 42d St., on W. S. R. R.; 20 cents daily commutation; $4,000. Address Box 80, Tappan, N. Y.

New Jersey—Houses in Montclair, the Oranges, Plainfield, and all other suburban towns for sale; also farms and exchanges. Gerald La Mont, 203 Broadway.

Nyack, N. Y.—Factory, 20,000 feet floor room; 50-horse power; shafting, elevator; steam heated; perfect light. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

For Sale or Exchange—20 acres land, Vineland, N. J., suitable for truck garden and fruit culture. Address J. J. Othick, Feeding Hills, Mass.

A farm catalogue free; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Farm, 135 acres, one hour from city; extensive buildings; good soil; very cheap. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Mount Vernon House For Sale.—8 rooms; lot 50x105; cheap. Owner, 21 South 12th Av.

Over 200 farms; $800 to $10,000; send for new list. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

My client, on account of illness, is compelled to sacrifice 5-story double flat on east side, near a park, with great future, for free and clear country property; principals only call up to 9 P. M. Dr. Schneider, 73 West 45th St.

20 acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

$4,500 equity, two lots, near 8th Av., up town, partly excavated, for suburban. Builders Opportunity. 194 Times.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—4-story and basement dwelling, between West 70th and 80th Sts., in exchange for A1 $20,000 free and clear near-by Jersey country place. Principal only send particulars, "Dwelling." Box 196 Times.

We have cash buyer for tenement property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted—Immediately, house below 59th St.; will purchase or lease; principals exclusively. Hughes, 229 West 42d St.

Wanted—Small farm on salt water; cheap; state lowest cash price. J. Lewis, 1,269 Broadway.

ANY PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE. W. RAPP, 156 BROADWAY.

Staten Island Property.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.

Kunhardt residence, corner Clinton and Prospect Avs., to let on 3 to 5 years' lease for $2,500 annually; 14-room luxuriously finished private dwelling; electric light and all modern improvements; extensive finely shaded grounds; large stable and carriage house, greenhouses, &c.; 40 minutes from Battery. For full particulars, photographs, and inspection permit apply Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Modern houses all parts of Staten Island to let and for sale. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Good house, 4 rooms and attic; large garden; barn, well; near depots and trolleys; 40 minutes out, at Hackensack; $960; $60 down, balance you can pay interest for at 5 per cent. every six months. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty Street, New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

$25 buys corner plot. 10 lots, at Summer resort; terms $1 weekly. Sacrifice, Box 66 Times Office.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—Current issue revenue stamps, canceled, above the fifty-cent denomination; stamp collections and rare stamps bought. Call or address 106 East 111th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Cash or new hair mattress for your old feather beds. Feathers, 113 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. B. G. Baine Co., 360 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—212 and 241 East 68th St. and 228 East 69th St.—Modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, beautifully decorated; immediate possession, and open for inspection; rents, $800, $1,000, and $1,100; block of private residences. Firm
L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A.—A.—110 East 25th St.—Three-story and basement, box stoop, hardwood trim, parquetry floor; sixteen rooms, including storeroom, butler's pantry, and two bathrooms; rent, $1,900. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St. Tel., 788 John. (404)

177 West 73d St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling, newly decorated; rent, $1,600. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

425 4th Av., near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling, 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars on premises or from Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

GREETING.
Owners of property in Brooklyn
in the SUMNER——TOMPKINS,
BEDFORD——STUYVESANT,
McDONOUGH——ST. MARK'S,
MADISON——JEFFERSON,
HANCOCK——MARCY AV.
districts will do well to place their renting property in our office.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
Real Estate Broker and Manager,
441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St.
Office not open evenings.
Open Washington's Birthday.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame...$20
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame... 30
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame... 35
Hart St., 2-story and basement brick..... 35
Van Buren St., 2-story and basement frame... 35
Van Buren St., 2-story and basement stone... 43
Quincy St., 2-story and basement stone..... 45
These are some of the small houses we can offer that are vacant; many are now coming in from May 1; just drop us a card and we'll keep you posted. ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

If you want to rent house or apartment, call at our office. Pinckny, 342 Sumner Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)
7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry. 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50. 2-story and basement frame house, imp'ts, $16. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent $20. Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Far Rockaway.—Newly furnished cottage, electric lighted, eight large bedrooms, large stable, Ocean Av., Edgemere; rent, $800. Owner, 254 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Sale, Rent—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumsen Road; desirable furnished cottages. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Bay Ridge—Fine residence, 14 rooms; season; horses and carriages optional. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Apartments To Let

Irvington & Rockland
136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $55 per month.

St. John, Wavecrest and Cedarhurst,
35 TO 41 EAST 50TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 and $50 per month.

The Berwick,
315 TO 319 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water; rents $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.
Gas ranges; seven rooms and bath; rents, $37.50 to $50 per month.

267 West 139th St.
Seven room and bath; steam heated; rents, $47.50 and $50.

272 West 139th St.
Corner apartments; all large, light, airy rooms; handsomely decorated, steam heated; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; rents, $42.50.

Janitor on Premises.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH St. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST St.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

THE SWANNANOA.
105 EAST 15TH ST.;
APARTMENTS TO LET;
RENT $65 TO $135;
five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT;
reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator——Hot Water——Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cosey, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

1,163 Jackson Av., Near 3d Av.—4, 5, 6 rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water and open plumbing; $9 to $14. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

Apartments $20 to $26.
1,049-1,053 Park Av., near 86th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21 and 23 East 99th St., Near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $36 to $40.

A.—107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.

A 7-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3, 4-room apartments; decorated, $11 to $14.50.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2069-38th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

One of above fire-proof buildings, 96 feet front, 80 feet deep, light four sides, capacity 400 pounds to foot. Electricity for light or power, up to 400 horse, if desired. Apply, Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St.

INTERESTING.

MANUFACTURERS

Can have buildings erected at low percentage of cost. Plots in size and buildings in height to meet any requirements. Convenient locations; also water fronts and railroad sidings.
117 **M. & L. HESS, Agents,**
643 B'way and 156 5th Av., N. Y.

TO LEASE.—STORE, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE AND WEST 10TH ST.; ENTIRE FRONTS LARGE PLATE GLASS; SUITABLE FOR ANY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS; WILL BE LEASED TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT AT LOW RENT. APPLY AT OFFICE OF ESTATE OF JOHN STRONG, 154 W. 10TH ST.

A—A.....A—A
90 CENTRE STREET, CORNER LEONARD.
Five story new building, size 60x40.
Offices, Stores, and Warerooms; Finest Light; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Would rent entire to one tenant.
S. H. Stone, 135 B'way. Supt. on premises.

To Let at No. 17 West 30th St.—New business building; third floor; 25x60; divided in four connecting rooms; can be let separately; elevator, steam heat, gas, and electric fixtures; for business purposes, architects, studios; reasonable rent. Apply to Louis Graner & Co., on premises.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

Corner 12th St. and 3d Av.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

On west side of 8th Av., near 51st St.—Store, 40x100; will divide to suit.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

BASEMENT, TWO ROOMS,
suitable for light, clean business.
11 West 18th, near 5th Av.;
rent reasonable.

Basement, two rooms, suitable for light, clean business, 11 West 18th St., near 5th Av.; rent reasonable.

A.—Southwest corner 8th Avenue and 34th Street; large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for drug store. J. Romaine Brown and Company, 53 West 33d Street.

80 FACTORIES, 150 LOFTS.

JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d.
Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A five-story basement and s. c. building, 55 Beekman, running through to Ann St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795-38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors; all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Business Property Wanted.

Wanted—Light loft, cheap, with or without steam; clothing manufacturer. Box 169A Times Office.

Offices, &c., Wanted.

Public accountant wishes to rent one or two rooms of a suite in vicinity of Wall St.; lawyers' offices preferred. S., Box 165 Times Office.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,

18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 5TH AV. & PARK AV., ON 125TH ST., Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

PRIVATE SELTMAN'S SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Class and private instruction.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York. Day and Boarding School. Remodeled Building. College Certificates. Address Sister Superior.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 23th St.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Banjo, mandolin, violin, guitar, piano. Voice specialist; success guaranteed; instruments furnished free. Horton's, 172 West 23d St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed to sell at PRIVATE SALE for account of Receiver at appraiser's valuation at the CASINO AUCTION ROOMS, B'WAY AND 39TH ST., MONDAY, FEB. 18TH, and following days; 40 PIECES CHOICE ANTIQUE MAHOGANY IN BUREAUS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEVALS, SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, CLAW FEET; also lot OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ETC.; CHINA CLOSETS; OLD ENGLISH CARVED OAK DINING ROOM SUITS, &c., &c.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,
AUCTIONEER.

DARWIN.

Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Joh

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

SUGAR SPECIAL!

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

To induce a trial of two grades of coffee, which we are determined to introduce to all discriminating judges of coffee quality, we make this special announcement. Of the superior quality of these coffees, you have our guarantee. It would be hard indeed to match them elsewhere at the price. Here is our offer:

To every purchaser of one pound of our very best Mocha and Java Coffee at 25c., or two pounds very best Combination Coffee for 25c., we offer

3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar at 17 Cents.

The Lenten season will be here in a few days and we are ready with the best in fish and other fasting foods.

LENTEN SPECIALS:

Mackerel, fancy, white, fat fish, each	8c
Mackerel, fancy, white, fat fish, 10-pound pails	99c
Portland Herring, the best to be had, 4 for	9c
Cromarty Bloaters, very fine, 3 for	5c
Codfish Bricks, best pure cod, 1 pound	7c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a pkge	7c
Arion Threads of Codfish, pkge	4c
Sardines, domestic, ¼ oil, a can	6c
Sardines, domestic, ¼ oil, with key, a can	7c
Sardines, French, ¼s, Rolland or Clement brands, a can	9c
Soused Mackerel, National Brand, a ¾ can	13c
Salmon, fancy Sock Eye, ½-lb. flat can, 10c.; 1-lb. flat can	16c
Salmon, Red Alaska, Rainbow Brand, 1-lb. tall can	10c
Anderson's Clam Chowder, Special, a can	7c
Soda Crackers, fresh and crisp, a pound	4c
Pilot Crackers, extra good, a pound	7c
Ginger Snaps, special, a pound	4c
Butter Crackers, very fine, a pound	9c
Liberty Brand Jam, all fruit flavors, 1-lb. glass jars, 3 for 23c.; each	8c
Jelly, 5-lb. pails, very fine, all flavors	16c
Pride of St. Louis Flour, our well-known brand, 3½ lbs.	8c
Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, ½-lb. can, 9c.; 1-lb. can	28c
English Spiced Pickles, Gherkins and Chow-Chow, per bottle	10c
Cheese, best New York State, pound	13c
Oranges, large, sweet California Navels, a dozen	25c
Lemons, fine, juicy Messina, a dozen	14c
Darling Parlor Matches, 1,000 to a box, full count	5c
Black Pepper, very best, ¼-lb. can	5c
English Mustard, none better, ½-lb. can	6c
Self-Raising Buckwheat, our Triumph Brand, 3-lb. package	12c
Molasses, New Orleans, quart bottle	10c
Vermont Maple Syrup, finest for buckwheat cakes, per pt. bottle	13c
Catsup, Peerless Brand, our best, pint bottle	12c
Honey, new bottling, 1-lb. bottle	12c
Worcestershire Sauce, our Peerless Brand, pint bottle	8c
XLCR Corn Starch, package	4c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Did you ever feel so comfortable, so well dressed in any suit as in your Summer serge suit?

Inconspicuous, so puts you at ease, when "dress" isn't needed. Good form, so puts you at ease where "dress" is required.

This will prove just as true of our medium heavy weight serges—just the thing for now or early Spring.

Are you thinking about a Spring derby?

We've done our thinking and have some stunning thoughts to show.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

FINEST BRASS BEDS,

$20, $25, $32, $34, $40, $47, $59,

(former prices $32, $39, $48.50, $50, $59, $67, $84.)

Their bright, cheery effect and sanitary advantages commend them to every housewife. "Reliable" carpets in latest colorings and designs at specially reduced prices.

BEST WILTON VELVET

$1.15 a yd.

(reduced from $1.50.)

"Long Credit" gives immediate possession of all furnishings and the privilege of paying when convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Made of Utica Mills Muslin.

These prices are below cost of material by the yard.

SHEETS.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54 x 90 inches,	40c.	48c.
63 x 93½ "	47c.	55c.
72 x 93½ "	52c.	60c.
72 x 99 "	55c.	63c.
81 x 93½ "	57c.	65c.
81 x 99 "	61c.	69c.
90 x 93½ "	63c.	71c.
90 x 99 "	66c.	74c.

PILLOW CASES.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
45 x 38½ inches,	14c.	—
50 x 38½ "	16c.	20c.
54 x 38½ "	18c.	22c.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

CARPETS

February Clearance Sale!

Having completed our annual inventory, we offer odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the different grades.

Some we have made up into

RUGS in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms.

with Borders, ALL AT REMNANT PRICES. (Bring size of room.)

WE OFFER A PARTICULAR LINE OF

Inlaid Linoleum

at a great reduction.

Also remnants of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums at about one-half price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAWING-ROOM BARGAINS.

Gold, Enamel and Mahogany, upholstered in brocades, damasks, silk tapestries, etc., and all-upholstered.

3 & 4 pc. Suites, $30 to $280,
(former prices $42 to $363,)

Odd Chairs, $18 to $100,
(former prices $24 to $150.)
Gold and Mahogany frames.

Odd Divans, $14 to $16,
(former prices $18 to $21.)
Vernis Martin Frames.

Odd Armchairs, $40 to $50,
(former prices $59 to $64.)

Some so luxurious, you would say an Oriental had conjured them. Other pure French and American versions of the French, but all the acme of art and economy, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 25TH ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's.

Sale of Lamps at Fifty Cents on the Dollar

A choice assortment of handsomely decorated Lamps, with nine-inch Globes and Central Draft Burners, five different styles, actual value $4 each,

1.98

Also an assortment comprising seven styles with ten-inch Globes and Central Draft Burners, worth from $5.50 to $6.50 each, at the uniform price of

2.98 each.

These Lamps will be found both in the Lamp Dept., 2d floor, and on the Main Floor, Sixth Avenue front.

Sale of 5,000 Framed Pictures.

Black or Brown Circles, in a large variety of subjects,

25c. each.

Main Floor, Sixth Avenue Front.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's,

WE WILL OFFER TO-DAY, MONDAY,

6,500 YARDS OF

Imported Printed Liberty Satins,

Comprising the latest designs and colorings, actual value $1.25 yard, **75c Yard.**

ALSO 5,000 YARDS OF

LYONS BLACK TAFFETA

of superior quality, actual value 79c., at **50c Yard.**

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Silk Dep't.

Monday and Tuesday.

10,000 yards *Japanese Corded Wash Silks,*

29 cts. a yard,

regular price 40c. a yard.

Black Silks.

Five grades of perspiration and water proof Black India Silks, at

65c., 75c., 85c., $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

Also three grades *Black Habutai Silk,* guaranteed perspiration and water proof, at

$1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Also one special lot *Black Taffeta Silk,* guaranteed, at

65 cts. a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM
Friday morning, February 22d, at 11.
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Subject: SCENES IN ANIMAL LAND—new pictures and old favorites—Lobo, Little Johnny, Mollie Cottontail, the Springfield Fox. The only chance this season. Tickets $1.00; children half price. For sale at the hall.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday. Strauss's Merriest Operetta, **VIENNA LIFE.** (Wiener Blut.)

BROADWAY THEATRE.....Special .....FRIDAY, MARCH 1, AT 1:15.....
ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.
A GREAT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES ESPECIALLY PREPARED. Direction of Daniel Frohman. Orders (Boxes and Seats) received and filed.

WALLACK'S LAST 6 NIGHTS, AT 8:30. MATS. WED., FRI., & SAT. 2:15. MARY MANNERING in "JANICE MERIDITH" Feb. 25th—LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMANN.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Lost River EXTRA MAT. FRIDAY.

WORLD IN WAX. **EDEN MUSEE** CINEMATOGRAPH
NEW ORCHESTRA. XTRA ATTRACTIONS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. HAZEL KIRK.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Friday & Sat., 2:15. WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. La Belle Rosa; Georgia Magnetic Lady; 20 others.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—DOUBLE BILL. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Saleza and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 20, at 7:45—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean de Reszke, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 22, at 8—TOSCA (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 23, at 2—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g., Feb. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza, Journet, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
By RICHARD WAGNER.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 25, at 8:30 precisely.—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 27, at 7:45 precisely.—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryll, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., March 1, at 7:45 precisely.—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., March 6, at 7:30 precisely.—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sale of seats for entire Cycle only begins this morning and continues until Wed., Feb. 20. Sale for any single performance of the Cycle begins Thurs., Feb. 21. Prices as usual.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th. LAST TWO WEEKS. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. *N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT* Evs. 8:25. Mats. at 2:15. *When We Were Twenty-One.* MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

MONDAY, MARCH 4
*.*Seats Ready Thurs. Feb. 28
Charles Frohman's Production of a dramatization of Mary Johnston's Great Novel
TO HAVE & TO HOLD

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | Marcel's Bas-Reliefs, Mme. Hermann, Howard's ponies, Bison City 4.
5th Ave. | Belasco's "Mme. Butterfly," Favor & Sinclair, Hilda Thomas, Shean & Warren, Tschernoff's Dogs, Mansfield & Wilbur.
58th St. | Harry Watson's Co., Kittie Mitchell.
125th St. | Johnstone Bennett, Paulinetti & Pique, Juggling Johnsons, Christina's Monkeys.

KEITH'S BIG HIT OF LIVING ART STUDIES.
MATTHEW & HARRIS. GENARO & BAILEY. RYAN & RICHFIELD. WINTON. TORCAT.
Friday, Washington's Birthday, doors open 10 A. M. with Positively Full Shows of Star Acts.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Xtra Matinée Wash'gton's Birthd. **FLORODORA** To-morrow, Tues., Feb. 19, Souvenirs—100th P'formance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Charles Frohman's Special Revival **BARBARA FRIETCHIE** Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mts. Wed., St. & W'htns Bthdy. The New Clyde Fitch Play, **LOVERS' LANE.** ENTIRE ORCHESTRA FLOOR, $1.50.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. **Victoria** Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. XTRA MAT. FRIDAY, PRICES, 50c., 75c., $1.00. A. H. Chamberlyn's Extravaganza **MY LADY** Co. of 100 Headed By Chas. J. Ross.

BIJOU—Amelia Bingham Company. To-night at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15, & Washington's Birthday. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play **THE CLIMBERS**

Theatre Evs., 8:15. **REPUBLIC** 42d St., ½ west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **VIOLA ALLEN** Xtra Mat. Feb. 22 "In the Palace of the King."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Burlesquers QUEEN OF BOHEMIA. LIVING PICTURES.

Irving Place Theatre. Eve., 8:15. To-night & Tuesday, Birch. Pfeiffer's Comedy, "DER GOLDBAUER." Wed., Benefit for Miss Lange, Sardou's "FEDORA."

THE **New York** B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15 Mt. Wd., Sat. New speci. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng." EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

O'Neill's,

Another Great Corset Opportunity

OUR FAMOUS

"La Vida" Corset at Half Price.

Our Corset Department is overcrowded and we've got to have room for the new Spring lines which will soon begin to come in. In order to accomplish this we have for this special offering cut the regular prices of these celebrated Corsets in two. It is our custom now and then to astound New York by giving Corset values unmatchable. This is one of those times.

To-day you can come here and take your pick out of hundreds of dozens of the most desirable La Vida models. Every pair is full gored, hand made and bias cut. They are fitted throughout with whalebone and the workmanship is the finest.

To-Day, 4.00 La Vidas for . . . . **1.98** Pair.
To-Day, 7.98 La Vidas for . . . . **3.99** Pair.

A Dozen Other Values Equally Attractive.

The W. B. "Erect Form" Corset at Half Price.

Not many of them, though, so you will have to be on hand early if you want to secure a pair. The "Erect Form" is one of the best models ever produced in this country. It is the perfection of straight front ideas. It throws the shoulders back into a fine military poise, and does not strain the bust or abdomen in doing so.

This special lot is made up of beautiful material known as Fancy Broche. There is a choice of several beautiful and dainty colors, with a design of flowers woven in.

To-Day, 2.00 Erect Form Corsets for... **98c** Pair
To-Day, 4.00 Erect Form Corsets for... **1.98** Pair

☞When this sale is over the original prices of La Vida and Erect Form Corsets will again prevail.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
"Decided Success."—Herald.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, presenting Henry Arthur Jones's greatest play.
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
"A great play, splendidly acted."—Evening Sun.
MATS. WED., FRIDAY AND SAT.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg. 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT—WEST POINT NIGHT
Note—Wednesday Matinée Omitted This Week. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL EDNA MAY. FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
3D MONTH.....LAST TWO WEEKS.....
SPECIAL MAT. Washington's Birthday

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | WEDNESDAY. FRIDAY. SATURDAY.
"Another Beau Brummel. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Clyde Fitch's Fantastic Comedy, CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"Sweeping success."—Sun.
"Scored a hit."—Herald.
MATS. WED., FRIDAY & SAT.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
BIGGEST DRAMATIC HIT EVER KNOWN.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK; Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
"A Triumph."—Herald.
"Immense Popular Success."—Eve. Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS BY ARRANGEMENT WITH DAVID BELASCO, Paul M. Potter's Play.
UNDER TWO FLAGS
with BLANCHE BATES as CIGARETTE
"It will be worth your while to visit the Garden."—Alan Dale.
"Brilliant Summit of Success."—Tribune.
"Wonderful and almost beyond comparison."—World.
MATS. WED., FRIDAY & SAT.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION THEATRE,** corner Broadway, 44th St.
XTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
*.*Seats selling for next four weeks.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting Paul Kester's Dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.
C. B. DILLINGHAM.....Manager
MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.

MADISON SQUARE, THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D LAUGHING WEEK.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.
"WENT WITH A RUSH."—HERALD.
"Not since the merry 'Trip to Chinatown' has an audience laugned so heartily."—World.
Messrs. W. G. Smyth and F. L. Perley present
WILLIAM COLLIER
in AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S Newest Comedy,
ON THE QUIET.
"The Best of all the season's farces."—Times
"A complete success."—Evg. World.
"The liveliest and most wholesome bit of fun that the Madison Square has sheltered in many a day."—Evg. Sun.
MATS. WED., FRIDAY & SAT.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 25th Annual **DOG SHOW**
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FEB. 19, 20, 21, AND 22. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
PERFORMING DOGS.
Evening—Tuesday, Feb. 19. Evening—Wednesday, Feb. 20. Afternoon and evening—Thursday, Feb. 21. Morning, afternoon, and evening—Friday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

Amusements.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday, February 19, at 3 P. M.
CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S MEMORIAL KINDERGARTEN.
ARTISTS
Mme. Nordica
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Mr. Bjorksten
Tickets, $3. Boxes, $25, $30, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Tyson's offices.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
.....LAST TWO WEEKS.....
LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.
*.*Mon., Mar. 4th, return of the AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, with SANTOY JAMES T. POWERS in SANTOY

BURTON HOLMES.
Daly's, Mon. & Tues. at 3; Mendelssohn Wed. & Thurs., 8:30, 5 Weeks Beginning NEXT WEEK, CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course $5, $4, $3. Single $1.50, $1, 75c. Now on Sale at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.
.....LAST WEEK.....
HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE."
MONDAY FEB. 25, CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS his newest farce,
THE LASH OF A WHIP
With E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Katherine Florence, and a strong cast of Frohman Players.
*.*Seats for two weeks now ready.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 West 40th St. THURSDAY AFT., FEB. 21, at 3 O'CLOCK. TUESDAY AFT., FEB. 26, at 3 O'CLOCK.
Harold Bauer
TWO FAREWELL PIANO RECITALS. Tickets, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. MASON & HAMLIN PIANOFORTE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Friday Afternoon, February 22, at 3.
HUGO BECKER,
'CELLO.
JOSEF WEISS, PIANO.
FFRANGCON DAVIES, BARITONE.
Res'd Seats $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's.

RALPH EMERSON BURNHAM presents
JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL,
Tuesday, March 5th, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Ev'g., Feb. 21. AUS DER OHE
Saturday Aft., Feb. 23, KREISLER
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av. Second Week 34th Annual Exhibition. American Water Color Society. Week Day and Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wednesday Matinée omitted for this week only. Ext. Mat. Wash'ton's Bir'day Seats ready. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2. EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S B'DAY. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c. Ezra Kendall, Ugo Biondi, Hallen & Fuller, etc.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Laclede Gas	1⅛
Am. Express	8	Lake E. & W. pf.	2
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tel. & Cable.	1	Mobile & Ohio	4
Am. Tin Plate	2⅝	National Steel pf.	5
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	National Tube pf.	1⅛
At., T. & S. F.	1	Norf. & West.	2
Chi., Bur. & Q.	4	North. Am., old	3⅛
Chi. & East. Ill.	6¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	5	Pere Marquette	1⅜
Chi. Union Tract.	1⅝	Pere Marquette pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Philadelphia Co.	18⅝
Del. & Hudson	18	Pullman Co.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	2¾	St. L. & S. F.	4⅛
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	13	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅜
Dul., S. S. & A.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1¼	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1
Evansv. & T. H.	6¾	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	5¼
Evansv. & T. H. pf.	7½	Union Pac. pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1¾	West. Union Tel.	2
General Electric	15	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅛
Int. Paper	1	Wis. Central	2
Int. Power	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	1⅜
Keokuk & D. M.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅞	Glucose Sug. pf.	1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Kan. & Mich.	2
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Lake E. & West.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	5¼	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	4	Manhattan El.	1
Am. Steel & Wire.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Nat. Salt	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Anaconda Copper	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Northern Pacific	1⅞
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	P. C., C. & St. L.	3
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1¼	Rio Gr. W. pf.	1⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	3	St. J. & Gr. Isl.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅛	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	3	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2	Texas Pacific	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal.	1½	Twin City R. T.	3½
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	U. S. Leather	1
Erie	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1⅞	U. S. Rubber	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Wabash pf.	2¼
Glucose Sugar	1½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 1st	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	3¼
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.	1	Mob. & Ohio gen.	2
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.	3	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	2⅝	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st.	1½
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	2½	Pitts. & W. 4s, t. r.	2½
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1½
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	3	St. L. & I. Mt. 4s.	1½
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
C., M. & St. P. g. 7s.	9¼	St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 4s	1⅝
Cin., San. & C. 1st.	1⅞	St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 6s	3½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	2½	Southern Pac. 4s.	1½
Del. & Hud., Penn. Div. 7s, reg.	9	So. Pac. 6s, 1912.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	2½	Texas Pac. 1st.	1½
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s.	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1⅛
Green Bay deb., A.	1½	Wabash, Des M. Div. 4s	1⅝
Green Bay deb., B.	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	3½	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	Col. Mid. 3-4s.	1¼
B'klyn Un. El. 1st.	1	Det. & Mack. gold 4s.	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1⅜	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	2¼	Laclede Gas 5s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	3½	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d 4s.	3	St. P. & Dul. 1st 5s.	5
C., B. & Q. con. 5s.	5	St. P. & Dul. con. 4s.	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	3	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1⅛
C., R. I. & Pac. gen. 4s	1⅜	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅛
		Tol. & O. C. 1st.	1
		Wabash 2d.	1
		Wabash deb., A.	1
		Wabash deb., B.	4

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 16.	4,361,280
Same week last year.	1,713,595
To date this year.	44,666,432
Corresponding date last year.	16,583,741
Bonds for the week.	$21,895,100
Same week last year.	$10,679,100
To date this year.	$169,995,950
Corresponding date last year.	$79,615,600

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@2½; at three months, 3½; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

BOND SALE ALMOST A FIASCO

Tenders at £97 2s Received 83 Per Cent. of the Amount Asked For—Money Dearer than Before Bank Rate Fell—Rise in Prices on the Exchange Purely Manipulative—Falling Off in Railway Earnings.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—That new loan was managed with delightful skill by our financiers and the Stock Exchange, and everybody is now going about declaring: "The muddle was only what you might expect. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer is an excellent farmer, but he knows no more about finance than about circle sailing." What the latter may be I have not the dimmest idea, but I cannot join in the abuse heaped upon Sir Michael's head. He did his best, and I doubt whether any other man in his position could have done much better.

He was in this dilemma: If he offered permanent stock the market would have knocked the price of existing stocks down so as to force him to allot perhaps at 95 or between 95 and 96. This meant a perpetual addition to the interest charge upon whatever increase was made in the debt.

Sir Michael said, "No, I want the new debt to be in a shape such as will enable the Exchequer to revise the terms in its favor when peace and prosperity return." Hence the Exchequer bonds. But these will be treated precisely as consols or Khakis would have been.

The market was worked down until the sale became very nearly a fiasco. On Monday scrip was quoted at 97½@97¾, and considerable tenders went in at or about 97½. The list, however, was not filled that day, and the Bank of England kept it open Tuesday. This gave the market its opportunity, and it commenced banging the price until scrip was offered at 97¼, whereupon some of those who had tendered Monday rushed to the Bank and withdrew their applications, occasionally to put others in at a lower figure. Accordingly the loan was so poorly subscribed that tenders at £97 2s. received 83 per cent. of the amount asked for.

No sooner had this feat been performed than up went the market price, and to-day scrip is quoted at ⅞ premium, say 98⅛, against a little more than 97¼, the average obtained by the Treasury. It is rather ungracious on the part of those who manoeuvred to get this opportunity to make this handsome profit to turn round now and say to Sir Michael, "What an ass you have been."

Nothing else has interested us much. Money is dearer now than it was before the bank rate fell, and for the last three days of the week borrowers have been paying 4 to 5 per cent. for call loans in the open market, at the same time that some millions had to be borrowed from the Bank at 5 per cent. The cause of this dearness is transitory and partly the product of the Bank's own action in first borrowing free balances from the market.

Taxes, too, have been coming in at an increased speed, owing to the fears that our customs tariff is to be increased. Clearances of tea have been on a most tremendous scale, and the Exchequer has consequently been able to repay a portion of the £11,000,000 which the Banks of England and Ireland had advanced to it.

This keeps the money off the market and shortens the supplies, but the end of the month may see all this changed. Indeed, the market looks for early and easy money and has been putting the discount rate down until it is scarcely better than 3½ per cent. for remitted bills. The brokers will struggle to hold it at 3⅝ or better, but those who stick out for such figures do no business except for direct customers. Our market is thus at cross purposes, but the tendency of discounts indicates its expectations regarding the future.

All is quiet on the Stock Exchange. Business is moderate and the rises in prices which are visible in the Kafir Circus, foreign and Government bonds, and occasionally in your railroad shares are mainly manipulative.

Investment brokers tell me they are doing less now than at this time last year, and our official list of recorded transactions bears them out. The market is in leash ready to spring forward on any really good African news.

We have again reached the point at which we cannot make up our minds what to think of your market, and but few persons can be found to-day who will predict a further steady advance therein.

Our own rail stocks are certainly not endowed with that durable elasticity which comes of an assured position and happy prospects.

Traffic receipts are falling off and accounts for the last six months prove thoroughly discouraging. Over the whole year our twelve leading companies contrived to spend £18,000,000 capital, and at the end of the last half year they had £160,000 less revenue to distribute among their shareholders than at the end of 1899.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 18.

American Coal Company—Books close.
Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad.—Books close for annual meeting.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.—Books close.
New York Casualty Company—Annual meeting.
New York Insulated Wire Company—Annual meeting.
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

American Steel and Wire Company—Annual meeting.
Contractors' Supply Company—Annual meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Books close.
Kings County Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company—Books close.
Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.
Reading Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company—Books close for annual meeting.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland—Annual meeting.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
Federal Steel Company—Dividend payable on common.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close.
Garvin Machine Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable March 2 to holders of record this date.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.

Continued on Page 7.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 16, 1901

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 16. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 16, 4,361,280.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 16, '01.
140	114	150½	Jan. 25.	147	Jan. 19.	160	180	..	Adams Express	$100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	14	SA.	161	161	160	161	115⅛	80
99½	89¾	94¾	Jan. 2.	83¾	Jan. 21.	89	89⅝	— 2⅞	Amalgamated Copper Company	100	75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	12	Q	91½	92½	87⅝	89	....	37,722
....	....	32½	Feb. 16.	32	Feb. 14.	31½	33	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	....	....	..	32½	32½	32	32	....	751
....	....	*85½	Feb. 14.	*81½	Feb. 15.	81	85	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	3	SA.	85½	85½	84½	84½	....	94
26½	12¼	23⅞	Jan. 3.	19	Jan. 21.	21⅜	22	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	½	Q	22½	22⅞	21⅜	21⅜	15½	2,532
72	57⅞	73½	Jan. 7	67	Jan. 18.	70⅞	71	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	71⅞	71⅞	71	71	63¼	2,450
37⅝	30	31½	Jan. 3.	26½	Jan. 18.	29¼	29⅝	— 1	American Cotton Oil	100	20,257,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	30⅜	30⅜	29¼	29¼	34	2,850
100	88¾	91½	Jan. 8.	88	Feb. 14.	87	88	— 1½	American Cotton Oil pf.	100	10,198,800	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA.	88	88	87½	87½	94	400
100	88¾	91½	Jan. 8.	87½	Jan. 30.	35	38	+ 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	SA.	36	36	36	36	27½	200
191	145	195	Feb. 15.	170	Jan. 12.	189	192	8	American Express	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA.	185	195	185	194	148	1,763
49½	27¼	41¼	Jan. 9.	35½	Feb. 5.	36	36½	— ⅛	American Ice Company	100	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	36⅜	36⅞	36½	36⅝	43½	4,132
79½	60½	70	Jan. 5.	65¾	Feb. 1.	68	68½	— ⅞	American Ice Company pf.	100	13,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	68¾	68¾	68½	68⅝	76½	450
16¾	6	8¼	Feb. 7.	5⅛	Jan. 24.	7	7⅛	— ⅛	American Linseed Company	100	16,750,000	....	....	..	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	15½	2,746
60	34½	37½	Feb. 6.	31	Jan. 24.	34	35½	+ 1	American Linseed Company pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	32½	35	32½	35	58½	3,450
7⅜	3	5⅝	Feb. 11.	4½	Feb. 4.	4⅞	5	⅛	American Malting Company	100	14,500,000	....	....	..	5⅜	5⅜	4⅝	5	5¾	500
31½	18⅞	27½	Jan. 2.	24	Feb. 1.	24	26	— 1	American Malting Company pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	25	25	25	25	25¾	135
56⅝	34½	61½	Jan. 15.	53½	Jan. 5.	55½	55⅞	— 5½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000	....	....	..	60¾	60½	54¼	55⅞	41	202,875
99	95	100	Jan. 16.	94	Feb. 15.	94½	96	— 4	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 5, 1901.	1¾	Q	97¾	98	94	94½	91	45,395
50½	17	33⅝	Jan. 2.	23	Jan. 18.	31½	31⅝	— ⅝	American Steel Hoop Company	100	19,000,000	....	....	..	32	32⅞	30	31½	45¼	12,500
86	64¼	78½	Feb. 7.	69	Jan. 18.	78	78½	— ½	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q.	77	78¼	76	78½	84¼	1,650
59⅝	28½	53½	Feb. 11.	38	Jan. 14.	51¾	52	— 1	American Steel & Wire Company	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	53¼	53½	50¾	51⅞	57½	141,840
85	69½	95	Feb. 6.	68¾	Jan. 17.	94½	94½	+ ⅝	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	94	95	93½	94	93½	18,234
149	95¼	147¾	Jan. 2.	131½	Jan. 18.	136½	136⅝	— 4	American Sugar Refining Company	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	140½	142⅝	135½	136⅝	112½	280,980
118	107	120	Feb. 6.	117½	Jan. 3.	120	121	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	119½	119½	119½	119½	113⅛	515
98½	89	97	Feb. 11.	96	Jan. 26.	95	96	— 1	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	97	97	97	97	95⅝	219
56⅞	18	67½	Feb. 16.	55	Jan. 4.	66⅞	67	+ 2⅝	American Tin Plate	100	28,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	64½	67¼	64	66⅝	34½	39,442
92	70⅝	96	Feb. 7.	87	Jan. 18.	93	93½	+ 2	American Tin Plate pf.	100	18,325,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	92½	93	91½	93	83	8,265
114⅝	84½	118⅝	Feb. 7.	110½	Jan. 21.	117	117¼	— ⅛	American Tobacco	50	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	118	118½	115	117¼	108⅝	57,945
140	128	148	Jan. 16.	137	Jan. 2.	140	145	— 2½	American Tobacco pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	Q	140¼	140½	140½	140½	140	100
22½	21¼	21⅞	Jan. 2.	16½	Jan. 17.	17½	18	— ⅛	American Woolen Company	100	29,501,000	....	....	..	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	....	120
77	76	76⅞	Jan. 2.	70	Jan. 17.	73	74½	— 1	American Woolen Company pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	74	74	74	74	....	210
54⅛	37⅛	49⅝	Jan. 2.	40⅜	Jan. 21.	43¼	44	— 2½	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	25	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	12	SA	47	47	42½	43¼	44¾	6,750
59	40½	58⅞	Jan. 2.	56⅜	Jan. 8.	56	57	— 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	....	....	..	57	57	57	57	44¾	200
48⅜	19⅝	58½	Feb. 16.	42½	Jan. 21.	57	57¼	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	....	....	..	56	58½	55¼	57¾	20⅝	382,555
89¾	55¼	90¾	Jan. 2.	85¼	Jan. 21.	88⅝	88⅞	⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1901.	2½	SA	89¼	90	87⅝	89⅝	68¼	94,115
89¾	55¾	94	Jan. 7.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	91¼	91⅝	..	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	91	92¼	90⅝	91¼	62¾	19,151
90	72⅝	90	Jan. 7.	84½	Jan. 23.	87⅞	87⅞	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	87	88	87	87⅝	78½	4,028
85¾	47⅛	87¼	Jan. 12.	78½	Jan. 21.	77	77½	— 1¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	45,000,000	....	....	..	78⅛	78⅝	76¼	77¼	72⅜	57,498
152	140	178	Jan. 2.	175	Jan. 18.	178	180	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	178	178	178	178	147¼	140
10⅝	6¼	10⅝	Feb. 7.	6¼	Jan. 19.	9⅝	10¼	+ ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	....	..	10	10¼	10	10¼	12	700
126	96¾	125	Jan. 9.	120	Feb. 11.	116	122	— 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	3	SA.	120	120	120	120	95¾	300
61¼	47⅝	59½	Feb. 4.	54½	Jan. 4.	57½	58	+ ⅝	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	SA	57¼	58⅝	56⅝	57¼	49	4,900
150½	115	160	Jan. 5.	145¾	Jan. 4.	154½	155	— ¼	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,218,500	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	153	154	152	154	119¼	1,945
42⅝	24	42⅝	Jan. 2.	36½	Jan. 21.	40¾	41⅛	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,553,400	Nov. 28, 1900.	1	..	41¼	42	40⅜	40⅞	30¾	11,805
42	31	41½	Jan. 9.	36¾	Jan. 21.	38⅝	40	¼	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	....	....	..	39⅝	40¾	39½	40	....	13,740
78¾	68¼	78⅝	Jan. 2.	72½	Jan. 4.	75	75¼	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 10, 1901.	2	SA	75	75¾	74⅜	75¼	....	6,720
144	119½	148⅞	Jan. 7.	135	Jan. 4.	144¾	144¾	+ ¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	90,150,600	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	140⅝	145⅞	139½	144⅞	136½	160,921
....	....	6¾	Feb. 16.	5⅜	Feb. 14.	....	....	+ ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rights	....	....	....	....	..	4	4½	3⅝	4½	....	80,687
109	88	111¾	Feb. 12.	97	Jan. 2.	106½	106¾	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,127,800	Jan. 2, 1901.	2½	SA	103¼	111¾	103	109	94	20,075
135	113¼	134	Feb. 13.	126½	Jan. 2.	131	133½	+ 5	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	127	134	127	133	123	600
18	9¾	21¾	Feb. 6.	16	Jan. 5.	20½	20¾	..	Chicago Great Western	100	21,811,200	....	....	..	20	20⅞	19	20¾	12⅛	12,275
42	26½	39¾	Feb. 5.	33	Jan. 18.	37½	38	— 1¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,871,800	Jan. 31, 1901.	2½	SA	31¾	31⅞	30	30	17⅝	910
46	26	38	Feb. 5.	31	Jan. 4.	36½	37	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	1,400,100	....	....	..	30	30	46	47	30	1,200

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 16, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 16. Bid	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 16, '01.
94¼	81	93⅝	Feb. 6	93¾	Jan. 17	92¼	93¼	— ¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,238,560	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	93	93⅝	92¾	93	87½	420
29	14	35	Feb. 5	29	Jan. 21	31½	32	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	.....	..	..	33¾	33⅝	31	32	35¾	28,971
64	45½	71½	Feb. 9.	58¾	Jan. 21.	69½	69	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	70⅝	70⅝	68	69	48½	5,950
148¼	108½	162	Jan. 5.	142½	Jan. 21.	150½	151	— 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	47,148,639	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	153	153	149	150½	122½	84,082
188	169½	195½	Jan. 28.	187½	Jan. 4.	190	191½	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd.	100	41,003,900	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	191¾	192	190	191½	171½	870
172⅜	150½	177	Jan. 5.	168½	Jan. 21.	173⅝	175	— ⅞	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,500	Jan. 7, 1901.	3	SA	172	174⅜	170⅜	174⅛	160⅛	6,460
220	195⅞	222½	Jan. 5.	214	Feb. 13.	.....	.....	— ⅞	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	Jan. 7, 1901.	1¾	Q	217	217	214	214	.....	200
122¾	102	128⅜	Jan. 7.	116¾	Jan. 4.	124½	124½	— ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	125⅞	125⅞	123	124½	108⅛	48,115
14½	8¼	15¼	Jan. 31.	10½	Jan. 19.	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	14⅝	13½	13⅞	11	1,580
39¾	26½	39¾	Jan. 31.	33	Jan. 18.	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37⅝	37⅞	37	37⅞	36	2,820
...	...	14½	Feb. 11.	12	Jan. 17.	...	...	+ 1½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	13⅜	13⅜	...	300
...	...	55¼	Feb. 11.	54¾	Feb. 11.	...	...	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900.	1½	..	55¼	55¼	54¾	54¾	...	300
78	75	81	Jan. 14.	73⅜	Jan. 25.	75⅝	76½	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	78	78	76	76½	61	3,700
30	14½	34½	Feb. 16.	27⅜	Jan. 7.	33⅜	34½	+ ⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½	22	3,400
72	46	73¾	Feb. 15.	68	Jan. 16.	73¼	73¾	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1¼	..	72½	73⅝	72½	73¼	57	1,200
66¼	29¼	56½	Jan. 2.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	45⅝	46	— 8	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	48½	45	46	45¼	12,200
8¾	5	11¼	Feb. 13.	6⅜	Jan. 21.	9¾	9¾	— ¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	10½	11¼	9⅝	9¾	5½	52,187
47¾	36	48	Feb. 11.	40	Jan. 31.	44½	45	— 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 14, 1901.	2	A	46	48	44½	44½	43½	8,475
20¾	14	21¼	Feb. 9.	16¼	Jan. 29.	19½	19⅝	— ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	20⅞	21¼	19⅜	19⅜	16	8,990
21	11½	18⅜	Jan. 2.	14	Jan. 18.	16½	17½	— 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	4,700,000	.....	..	..	17	17	16	16	17½	500
183	158	168½	Feb. 16.	168½	Feb. 16.	160	170	..	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,380	Jan. 2, 1901.	‖2¾	Q	168¼	168½	168½	168½	...	100
201	164	196¾	Jan. 2.	187	Jan. 18.	192½	193	+ ⅛	Consolidated Gas.	100	71,629,600	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	195	194½	191½	192⅝	193¼	11,985
40¼	21½	47½	Feb. 7.	38⅝	Jan. 4.	45⅝	46	— 1½	Continental Tobacco Company.	100	43,845,000	.....	..	..	47½	47½	45	45⅝	32½	31,800
95	70	96⅞	Feb. 8.	93¼	Jan. 2.	95⅞	96	— ⅞	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	100	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	95⅞	96⅝	95½	95⅞	84¼	2,270
...	...	27⅝	Feb. 15.	27	Feb. 14.	27	27¼	..	Crucible Steel Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	27¼	27⅝	27	27	...	1,845
134½	106½	171¼	Feb. 16.	126½	Jan. 3.	171⅜	171½	+18	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	154⅜	171½	153¼	171½	115¼	57,272
194⅝	171½	202	Jan. 8.	188¼	Jan. 3.	196	197	+ ⅛	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1½	Q	195½	197½	194	196½	181	3,030
34½	16½	42½	Feb. 9.	29¼	Jan. 21.	41½	41¾	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	42	42¾	41	41½	19¾	20,210
87½	64½	89⅝	Feb. 9.	80	Jan. 21.	88	88½	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	87⅜	89	87⅜	88½	72	2,900
21⅝	12	25½	Feb. 13.	18	Jan. 30.	23¾	24	+ 2⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	21½	25¼	21½	23⅞	15	16,595
...	...	123	Feb. 13.	123	Feb. 13.	120	125	+13	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	7	A	123	123	123	123	...	100
93¼	89	89¾	Feb. 7.	88½	Feb. 13.	...	...	+ ¼	Detroit City Gas.	50	2,944,360	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	88¾	89	88½	89	...	1,000
6¾	4	6¼	Feb. 16.	4½	Feb. 5.	6¼	6¼	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5	6¼	5	6¼	5½	3,250
17⅜	12	16¼	Feb. 6.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	16⅞	16¼	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15	16½	15	16¼	14¾	800
27¼	10¼	31	Jan. 7.	24⅝	Jan. 4.	28⅝	28⅝	— 1·	**Erie.**	100	112,347,400	.....	..	..	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	12⅜	53,700
63½	30⅝	69¼	Jan. 5.	59¾	Jan. 21.	65⅝	65⅝	— 1⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	42,882,800	.....	..	..	66⅝	67½	64½	65½	36¾	31,900
43½	15	46½	Jan. 7.	39¼	Jan. 4.	44	45	— ¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	44⅜	45½	42¾	44½	18¾	4,250
54⅝	38½	55¼	Feb. 15.	41	Jan. 31.	54½	54⅞	+ 6⅜	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	48	55½	47	54⅜	47½	25,125
94½	74	90	Feb. 15.	81	Jan. 4.	88	89	+ 7½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	82	90	82	90	...	1,652
58¼	28⅞	59	Jan. 2.	41	Jan. 29.	51⅝	51⅝	— 1½	**Federal Steel.**	100	46,464,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	53½	53⅝	50	51⅝	54⅜	212,380
79½	60⅜	83	Feb. 7.	68	Jan. 21.	82⅜	82½	+ 1⅜	Federal Steel pf.	100	53,261,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1½	Q	81	82½	80	82¼	74¼	47,087
27¾	15	29	Feb. 8.	25	Jan. 29.	27	28¾	— ½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande.	100	3,108,100	.....	..	..	27¾	28½	27½	27½	...	700
81	64	82⅝	Feb. 14.	72	Jan. 2.	.....	.....	+ ⅝	**Gas & Electric of Bergen County.**	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	82	82⅝	82	82⅝	...	900
200	120	217½	Feb. 15.	183½	Jan. 10.	210½	211	+15	General Electric.	100	21,415,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	‖3	Q	197½	217½	197	211	127¾	14,824
60	44	53	Jan. 2.	45	Feb. 16.	46¼	47½	— 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	100	24,027,800	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	48	48	45	46¼	55	2,680
103	92	97¾	Jan. 5.	91¼	Feb. 13.	94	95	— 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf.	100	13,638,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	94¾	95	94¼	95	100	361
191½	144¾	200	Jan. 9.	188	Jan. 4.	191	192	— ⅝	Great Northern pf.	100	98,422,250	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	192½	192½	189	191⅝	159	2,324
42⅞	30	49⅜	Feb. 6.	41	Jan. 3.	48½	48⅞	— ½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,383,300	.....	..	..	48¼	49	47½	48¼	34⅜	3,650
74⅜	58	76	Feb. 6.	69¾	Jan. 21.	73½	74	+ ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,300	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	74¾	74⅞	73	74⅜	63⅛	4,702
133	110	136	Jan. 9.	127¾	Feb. 1.	130½	130⅝	+ ⅛	**Illinois Central.**	100	60,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	3	SA	129	131	128¼	130½	114	7,770
...	...	3¼	Feb. 6.	2⅞	Jan. 29.	.....	.....	..	Illinois Central Rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	2⅞	3	2⅝	3	...	7,485
26¼	14½	25⅝	Jan. 5.	20	Jan. 22.	23⅞	24	+ 1	International Paper.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22½	25¼	22½	23¼	22⅞	9,410
75	58	74¼	Jan. 3.	69	Jan. 21.	72¾	73¼	— ¼	International Paper pf.	100	22,530,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¼	Q	73½	74	73	73¼	69	5,250
55⅝	24	65⅝	Feb. 16.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	64⅜	65¼	+ 1¼	International Power Company.	100	6,400,000	.....	..	..	63⅜	65⅝	63¼	65	...	8,745
10⅞	3½	11	Jan. 5.	6¼	Feb. 7.	6½	7	— ⅝	International Silver.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7	6½	6⅝	8¼	920
29¾	28	30	Feb. 13.	24⅞	Jan. 22.	28½	20¼	..	International Steam Pump Company.	100	12,262,500	.....	..	..	29¼	30	29	29	...	2,010
77½	76	77	Jan. 2.	74	Jan. 25.	76	76½	— ⅝	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	76½	76½	76½	76¼	...	620
27⅝	11⅞	28	Jan. 2.	21	Jan. 21.	25¾	26	..	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	26	26⅝	25¾	26	14¼	1,750
58	39	55	Feb. 6.	48	Jan. 21.	52½	53½	— ⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	54½	54½	53	54	52½	700
25	10	28	Jan. 15.	21	Jan. 8.	25	27	— 2	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	25	25	25	25	13¾	200
17½	7	19	Feb. 4.	13½	Jan. 4.	18¾	19	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,983,600	.....	..	..	18	19	18	18¾	...	1,900
43⅜	27¼	42	Feb. 8.	35	Jan. 4.	40½	41	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	41⅞	42	40¾	41½	...	5,600
6	3½	10½	Feb. 13.	5¾	Jan. 3.	9½	10	+ 1⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	8½	10½	8½	9½	...	2,000
80	65	77	Feb. 13.	70	Jan. 18.	74	76	+ 1½	**Laclede Gas.**	100	8,014,000	Sep. 15, 1900.	2	SA	73½	77	73½	75	79	875
52	20¼	46¾	Jan. 3.	38⅝	Jan. 21.	42½	43	— 1½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	44⅞	44½	42¾	42⅞	20⅝	550
115	83¼	114	Feb. 15.	108⅛	Jan. 21.	112	114	+ 2	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	114	114	113	113	85	225
89	47½	70½	Feb. 8.	67	Jan. 3.	69	71	— ⅝	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	70	70	68⅝	69⅝	...	1,100
89½	68¼	93⅝	Feb. 5.	84½	Jan. 4.	91¾	91⅞	— 1½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	52,800,000	Feb. 11, 1901.	2½	SA	92⅞	93¼	91¼	91⅝	81	33,855
117	84	126½	Jan. 12.	111	Jan. 21.	117⅜	118	— 1	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	118¼	119¼	117	117⅜	98	43,520
182	143⅞	174	Jan. 2.	158	Jan. 21.	162¾	163	+ ⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	162¾	164½	161¼	163⅜	176¼	15,685
37½	24½	30	Jan. 3.	27	Jan. 9.	27	28½	+ ½	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,496,700	.....	..	..	28	28	28	28	28½	100
17⅞	10½	19½	Feb. 13.	12¾	Jan. 21.	17⅞	18	+ ½	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅜	19½	17⅛	18	12	47,250
5	2⅝	6⅜	Feb. 13.	3⅜	Jan. 18.	5¾	6	+ ⅜	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	.....	..	..	5½	6⅜	5⅜	5⅞	4¼	33,180
71½	45¾	74½	Feb. 15.	67¾	Jan. 19.	72¼	73	+ ⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	72	74½	71	72¼	63½	3,400
104¼	87½	110	Jan. 12.	101¾	Jan. 7.	105¼	107½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	95¼	100
27	14	21	Jan. 9.	18	Jan. 11.	18½	20	— 1⅝	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20	18½	18½	...	251
17¼	9	22⅝	Feb. 6.	15	Jan. 21.	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,181,000	.....	..	..	25⅝	22	20¾	21	10⅜	15,220
47½	25⅝	61	Feb. 5.	44¾	Jan. 18.	55¼	56	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	56½	57½	54⅝	55½	32¾	46,600
72⅝	38⅝	93¼	Feb. 7.	69	Jan. 4.	89⅝	89⅞	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	91½	91¾	87⅞	89⅝	46	23,350
49	35	77	Feb. 15.	44	Jan. 21.	76	76½	+ 4	Mobile & Ohio.	100	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	73⅞	77	73¾	76½	44½	3,200
188½	184	192	Jan. 12.	192	Jan. 12.	193½	195	..	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	3½	SA	193	193	193	193	...	60
40¼	27¾	43	Jan. 5.	37	Jan. 21.	39¼	39½	+ ½	**National Biscuit Company.**	100	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	39	40½	39	39⅝	36⅜	4,742
96	79½	94	Jan. 3.	92	Jan. 2.	92½	94½	— ½	National Biscuit Company pf.	100	23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	93¼	93⅞	93½	93⅞	94½	298
28¼	15⅞	20½	Jan. 2.	16⅝	Jan. 23.	17⅞	18	+ ⅜	National Lead Company.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅞	24½	800
106½	83	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	87	89	— ½	National Lead Company pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	89¼	89¾	89	89	106	225
46	32¼	46	Jan. 14.	40	Jan. 7.	40⅝	41	— 1¼	National Salt Company.	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	41⅞	41⅞	40	40½	...	2,936
76¼	69	79	Jan. 23.	72½	Jan. 8.	73¾	74⅜	— ¼	National Salt Company pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	74¾	74⅜	74	74½	...	575
53½	20	49½	Feb. 7.	37	Jan. 21.	47	47¼	— ½	National Steel Company.	100	32,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅛	48¼	46¼	47¼	48½	22,750
97	78¾	101½	Feb. 16.	90	Jan. 18.	99½	100	+ 5	National Steel Company pf.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	95⅝	101½	94½	100	95¼	11,993
69¾	40¾	70¼	Feb. 6.	53½	Jan. 14.	67	67¼	— ¾	National Tube Company.	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	68	69	66½	67	...	23,320
105½	86¾	106	Jan. 2.	93	Jan. 9.	105	106	+ 1½	National Tube Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	104¾	106	104⅝	106	...	3,934
175	112	164	Feb. 4.	150½	Jan. 25.	157	160	— 2	New York Air Brake.	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	155½	159½	154	159	131	1,001
145⅜	125⅝	148	Feb. 5.	139⅝	Jan. 21.	145⅝	146	+ ⅜	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	144	147	143	145⅞	134	82,050
24½	11	24¼	Jan. 2.	17⅝	Jan. 21.	20⅝	21½	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	12¾	1,470
110	75	109	Jan. 10.	100	Feb. 6.	100	101	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	A	100	100	100	100	...	100
58¼	29	56¾	Jan. 2.	49	Jan. 18.	50	51	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	50½	51	50¾	51	36	225
215½	210	213¾	Jan. 25.	210	Feb. 14.	204	209	— 3½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	210¾	210¾	210	210	...	220
32¼	18¼	35½	Jan. 12.	28⅜	Jan. 21.	33	33½	..	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	33¾	33⅞	32⅜	33¼	23½	42,850
45⅜	22⅝	48	Feb. 15.	42	Jan. 10.	47½	47⅝	+ 2	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	.....	..	..	46	48	45⅞	47¾	28¾	61,700
83	67	85½	Feb. 7.	82	Feb. 15.	82¼	83¼	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	82	83	82	83	73⅜	300
22¾	13⅝	23	Feb. 15.	19¼	Jan. 3.	23½	23¾	+ 3½	North American.	100	39,776,300	.....	..	..	20½	25	20⅜	23½	14¼	46,000
...	...	82¼	Feb. 15.	73½	Feb. 14.	80	81	..	North American (new).	100	11,936,700	.....	..	..	73½	82¼	73½	80¾	...	2,300
86½	45¾	90	Jan. 5.	77¼	Jan. 21.	83⅜	83⅝	— 1⅞	Northern Pacific.	100	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1901.	1	Q	85⅜	86	82⅞	83⅜	53	72,470
91½	67	89	Jan. 5.	84¼	Jan. 21.	87⅛	87¼	+ ¼	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Dec. 5, 1900.	1	Q	88	88¼	86½	87¼	74¼	5,295
57	23⅜	47¼	Jan. 29.	40	Jan. 4.	40½	41	— 1	**Pacific Mail.**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	43¼	44	40½	40½	36	1,750
149½	124⅝	153	Jan. 5.	142¼	Jan. 21.	149⅝	149⅞	+ ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	‖3½	SA	150	150⅝	148½	149½	134⅝	53,300
111½	81⅝	106⅜	Jan. 2.	95¾	Jan. 21.	100⅞	101	+ 1	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	101½	101⅜	101	101	101¼	36,595
18	5	28½	Feb. 9.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	27¼	28	— ½	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	28	28¼	27½	27½	...	10,202
35	20	55	Feb. 15.	33⅜	Jan. 9.	54	55¼	+ 7¾	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	48⅛	55	48	54⅜	...	2,051
73½	54½	79	Jan. 28.	72	Jan. 2.	72	74½	+ 1½	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 11, 1901.	4	..	74	74½	74	74½	...	300
74	74	92⅝	Feb. 16.	92⅛	Feb. 16.	92½	93¼	+18⅝	Philadelphia Co.	50	14,719,950	.....	..	..	92⅛	92⅞	92⅛	92⅞	...	400
80¼	49¾	61	Jan. 31.	57	Jan. 30.	...	...	— 3	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,000	.....	..	..	61	61	57	57	68	1,100
94	78	95	Jan. 25.	88	Jan. 4.	...	...	— ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	92¼	93	91½	92½	...	1,350
58⅝	32½	52	Jan. 2.	35	Jan. 22.	37¼	37⅜	— ½	Pressed Steel Car.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	38½	38¾	37⅜	37⅝	56½	3,600
89½	70¾	83¼	Jan. 2.	75⅞	Feb. 6.	77¼	77¾	— ⅛	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	76½	77¾	76	77⅝	87¼	2,000
204	176	208	Jan. 2.	195½	Jan. 21.	198	200	+ 1	Pullman Company.	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	199	201¼	198	200	189⅞	2,400
26	15	36	Jan. 7.	24½	Jan. 4.	32¾	33	— ½	**Reading.**	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	33	33⅝	32⅜	32⅞	18¼	47,117
71⅞	49	77	Jan. 5.	68½	Jan. 4.	75	75½	+ ⅛	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	75	75⅛	74½	75¼	56¼	63,846
39¼	23⅝	47¾	Jan. 7.	38	Jan. 3.	43⅞	44	— ¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	44	46	43¾	43¾	28½	58,230
27½	8¾	19¾	Jan. 2.	12⅝	Jan. 22.	16	16½	+ ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	16¼	17	16¼	16½	24	11,934
70¾	49	65½	Jan. 2.	55¾	Jan. 21.	62⅜	63	+ ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	62	64¼	62	62⅜	68½	4,067
95¼	80	94⅝	Feb. 7.	93	Feb. 16.	92	95	— 1⅞	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	93	93	93	93	...	100
8¾	5	14½	Feb. 9.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	12	12⅞	— 1¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	14	14¼	10	12½	...	6,280
64½	38¼	73	Feb. 8.	58	Jan. 29.	66½	68	— 5	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	..	72	72	66	66¾	...	1,841
21½	11⅜	30	Feb. 11.	20	Jan. 4.	26	27	— 1⅞	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	30	30	24¾	26⅞	15½	2,982
...	...

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 16, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 16. $21,895,100

	Week Ended Feb. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	108	109	108	108	12½
Alabama Midland 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	15
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	82	82	82	82	2
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103¼	485½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	92⅝	93	92	92¾	219
Atlantic & Danville 4s	93¾	94	93⅝	94	60
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅜	97	96½	97	95
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103⅝	103⅞	103	103½	22½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅝	89⅞	89	89⅞	91
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	5
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	6
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	103	103	103	103	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	99½	100	98½	98½	48
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117¾	117½	117¾	117½	7
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	68	68¼	68	68¼	12
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	1½
Burling., Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	20
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	103	103	102	102	197
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	71	71	69½	70	115
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	34	34½	29½	29¾	373
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	17	17	13	13	217
Central of New Jersey general 5s	128¾	131¾	128¾	131	94
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	130	130½	130	130½	22
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	86⅝	86⅞	86¼	86½	153½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101	100	100⅞	143
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106	106	106	106	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle, 2d con. 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107¼	107½	106½	106⅞	74
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	6
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85½	85½	84⅞	85¼	413
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	93	93	93	93	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	141¾	141¾	141¼	141¾	11
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109	109	109	109	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	120	122¾	120	122¾	30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	3
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	36
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. South. 5s	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	7
C., M. & St. P. Chi, Pac. & West. Div. 5s	120¾	120¾	120½	120¾	25
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	114¼	114¼	114	114¼	8
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	185	185	185	185	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	125¾	125¾	125⅝	125¾	20
Chi., M. & St. P., Mil. & St. Paul gold 5s	185	185	185	185	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118½	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	116	116	116	116	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	110	110	110	110	13
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109½	109½	108⅝	108⅝	45
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s, reg.	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	4
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136	136⅝	136	136⅝	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96¾	97½	96¾	97½	41
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104	104	103½	103½	9
Colorado Fuel 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
Colorado Midland 3-4s	82⅝	82½	81⅝	81¾	197
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	15
Colorado & Southern 4s	86¾	87½	86	86¼	501
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	3
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	124½	125	124½	125	2
Del. & Hud., Pennsylvania Div. 7s, reg	150	150	150	150	20
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1½
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	8
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	89	89¾	88	88	12
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	33	33¼	32½	33	51
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	120	120	119½	119½	25
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	115	115⅝	115	115⅝	37
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104	104	104	104	30
Erie 4th extended 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97	97	96¾	96¾	11
Erie general 4s	85	85	84	84⅝	198
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	113	114	113	114	75
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	86	86	83	83	54
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	71	73¼	71	73¼	65
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103	104	102¾	103	144
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	102¼	102⅝	102	102⅝	23
General Electric debenture 5s	161½	161½	161½	161½	1
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	105½	106¾	105½	106¾	16
Green Bay debenture, A	67¾	67¾	67½	67½	5
Green Bay debenture, B	9	10½	9	10	915
Hocking Valley 4½s	105¾	106	105½	105¾	41
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	89	90	89	90	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104½	104½	104½	104½	1¼
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99¼	99¼	99	99	13
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	67	67	67	67	4
International Paper Co. 6s	106	106	105¾	106	11
Iowa Central 5s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	20
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97	97	97	97	12
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	7
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	69⅞	69¾	69¾	120
Kentucky Central 4s	99⅛	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	10
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Kings County Elevated 4s	90	90	88½	88½	43
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107	107	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122½	122½	122¼	122¼	10
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	14
Lake Shore 3½s	109⅝	109⅞	109⅛	109⅞	25
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	11
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	10
Long Island unified 4s	98½	98½	98	98	10
Long Island general 4s	104	104	104	104	20
Long Island deb. 5s	95	95	95	95	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	119½	119	119	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101⅝	100⅝	101¼	44
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	5
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	25
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	106	106	106	106	11
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	117	117½	117	117½	23
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	25
Mexican International con. 4s	85	85½	85	85¼	25
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83	83½	82¾	83	79
Mexican Central 1st income	31	31⅞	29½	30⅜	1,094
Mexican Central 2d income	15¼	16⅜	14⅝	15	784
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	7
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	7
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136⅛	136⅝	136⅛	136⅝	3
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. & imp. 5s	125	125	125	125	20
Milwaukee & Northern, main line 6s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	98	98	98	98	37
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	117½	117½	117¼	117½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	147½	147½	147½	147½	20
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109	110	109	109¾	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97½	98	97¼	97½	74½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99⅝	99½	99¼	99½	134
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79	79¾	78½	79½	106½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	101	104	101	104	261
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123½	123½	123	123	22
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	105	105	104½	105	61
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107¼	108	106⅝	107¼	624
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	113	113	113	113	4
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	94¼	96¾	94¼	96	246½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	129¾	114½	112½	114½	68
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128	128	128	5
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	107¾	107½	107¾	107½	23
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 3½s, coupon	96¾	97⅛	96¾	97	134
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	96	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	32
New York Central 1st 7s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 5½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	113½	113¾	130	130	22
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	96¾	96	95¼	95⅝	111
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s deb., certfs	106¾	106½	106¾	106⅝	4
New York, Sus. & Western 2d 4½s	94	94	94	94	1
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	4
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102½	102	102	18
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	72¼	73	72¼	72¾	187
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	102½	102½	102½	102½	20
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Oregon & California 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127½	128	127½	127½	19

BONDS.

	Week Ended Feb. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	115	115	115	115	7
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98½	97½	98½	10
Peoria & Eastern income	62¼	64	62½	63¾	149
People's Gas of Chicago 1st consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series C	116½	116½	116¼	116½	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Pitts. & West. 1st 4s, J. P. M. certfs	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100½	15
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	12
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Reading general 4s	94¾	95	94¾	94⅝	305
Richmond & Danville 6s	122½	122½	122⅞	122⅝	26
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	10
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s, gtd	93	93	93	93	4
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	100½	100	100	30
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	93½	93¾	92	93¾	15
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91½	92½	91⅛	92½	1,280
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116⅛	117	116	117	86
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. 5s, stamped	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	31
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class A	112¾	112⅝	112¾	112⅝	9
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	116	116½	116	116½	17
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	128¾	130	128¾	130	8
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98½	98½	97¼	97½	192
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	79	79¼	78	78¼	76
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	12
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
St. Paul, M. & Man., East Minn. Div. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	5
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	142	142	142	142	3
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	134½	136½	134½	136½	24
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	14
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	83	83	81⅜	82⅝	128
Savannah, Fla. & West., St. John's Div. 4s	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	13
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	100	100½	100	100½	25
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	13
Southern Pacific 4s	90⅝	91¾	90⅛	91⅝	2,513
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	99½	99¾	166
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1912	120	120	120	120	3
Southern Railway 5s	116	116	115¾	115¾	105
Standard Rope & Twine income	11	11	9	9	246
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	62½	62½	60	60	29
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	101	101	101	101	4
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	107¼	107⅞	107¼	107¾	85
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	104	104	104	104	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116¾	118	116⅝	118	6
Third Avenue 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	96
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	89	89	89	89	110
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	73	78	73	78	1,055
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅜	106½	106⅛	106⅛	95
Virginia Midland general 5s	114½	115⅛	114½	115⅛	16
Wabash 1st 5s	119¾	119¾	119	119	22
Wabash 2d 5s	111	111½	110½	110½	8
Wabash debenture, Series B	57¾	58	53	55	3,599
Wabash debenture, Series A	101	101	101	101	5
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	96	96⅝	96	96⅝	18
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114¾	115	114¾	115	3
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	113⅞	114½	113⅞	114½	35
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99	99	99	99	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121	121	120¾	121	27
West. New York & Pennsylvania income	31	32	31	32	3
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	10
West Va., Central & Pittsburg 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st, Wheeling Div. 5s	111¼	112	111¼	112	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90¼	91	90¼	91	103
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88½	89½	88½	89¼	284
Total sales					$21,744,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 16, 1901.

	Week Ended Feb. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	25
United States 2s, coupon	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¾	113¾	113⅜	113¾	1
United States 3s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	1½
United States 3s, coupon	110¾	111	110½	111	67
United States 3s, small	110½	110½	110½	110½	*6
Total sales					$105,100

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 16, 1901.

Alabama, Class C	102	102	102	102	1
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	8	7½	7½	44
Total sales					$46,000
Grand total					$21,895,100

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	105½	Jan. 21	105½	Jan. 21	105½	Feb. 14
United States 2s, coupon	106	Jan. 2	105¼	Jan. 17	105⅝	Feb. 14
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 10	114	Jan. 2	114½	Feb. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 17	113¾	Feb. 14	113⅞	Feb. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137⅝	Jan. 31
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12
United States 5s, 1904, registered					115	Dec. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Jan. 4	113¼	Jan. 4	113½	Jan. 4
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111	Jan. 3	110	Jan. 21	111	Feb. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Feb. 13	110	Jan. 9	110½	Feb. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	110⅞	Feb. 1	109½	Jan. 10	110⅝	Feb. 6
District of Columbia 3-65s					121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	96¾	Jan. 16	96½	Jan. 14	96⅞	Jan. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14
Alabama, Class B					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102	Feb. 13	102	Feb. 13	102	Feb. 13
Louisiana consolidated 4s					108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
South Carolina 4½s					120	Mar. 15
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	Jan. 28	96	Jan. 17	96½	Jan. 28
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 5	7½	Feb. 15	7½	Feb. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96¾	Jan. 17	96	Jan. 31	96⅝	Feb. 8

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$10,304,225
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	10,992,773
From Jan. 1, 1901	71,726,646
From Jan. 1, 1900	74,720,720

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$10,478,606
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	9,631,143
From Jan. 1, 1901	72,264,990
From Jan. 1, 1900	62,070,253

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$13,705
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	11,011
From Jan. 1, 1901	357,775
From Jan. 1, 1900	680,678

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$140,687
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	191,987
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,104,089
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,402,966

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$127,236
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$270,570
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,966,393
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,323,190

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$22,124
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	38,688
From Jan. 1, 1901	444,713
From Jan. 1, 1900	479,680

Exports of Silver

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$648,795
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	880,870
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,964,087
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,968,727

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$627,671
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	791,941
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,449,388
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,489,037

Total Imports Specie.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$84,829
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	49,049
From Jan. 1, 1901	788,454
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,180,598

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$9,089,795
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	1,111,985
From Jan. 1, 1901	15,228,185
From Jan. 1, 1900	13,377,985

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1901	$8,954,966
Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	1,062,936
From Jan. 1, 1901	14,439,731
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,811,387

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 16, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	97	Feb 5	95	Jan 7	97	Feb 5	90½	97
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995..A O*	103⅜	Jan 30	102¼	Jan 10	103⅛	Feb 15	103⅛	103⅛
Do registered..A O*	102⅜	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 19	102⅜	Jan 19	..	..
Do adjust. g. is, July, 1995....Nov.	93⅝	Feb. 6	86¾	Jan 4	93⅝	Feb 16	92¾	95
Do do registered..Nov.	..	..	..	..	93⅝	De 11,00	..	..
Do stamped	90	Jan 29	90	Jan 29	90	Jan 30	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g. 5s, 1946..J D*	..	..	..	..	105	De 4, 00	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97½	Feb 4	95	Jan 3	97	Feb 16	96¼	96⅝
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O*	103⅝	Feb 5	101¼	Jan 2	103⅝	Feb 16	103	103⅛
Do do registered.....	102	Jan 19	102	Jan 15	102	Jan 15	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¾	Feb 1	88¾	Jan 21	89¾	Feb 16	89¼	89¾
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	90¾	Feb 6	89	Jan 11	90	Feb 16	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	113½	Feb 13	113¼	Feb 13	113¾	Feb 13	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	..	..	..	..	111	My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio, reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 5,99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 6s, 1937..M S*	117	Feb 1	115	Jan 3	116¾	Feb 4	117	120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 8	128	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	130	Feb 7	130	Feb 7	130	Feb 7	129	130
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943..*J J	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	..	..	..	109	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107½	Feb 7	106¾	Jan 4	107⅛	Feb 7	107¼	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934..*A O	123	Feb 15	119½	Jan 15	123	Feb 15	122	..
Do do registered..*A O	..	..	..	..	117	No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921..A O*	..	..	..	..	113½	De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	107⅛	Jan 18	106¾	Jan 5	107	Feb 15	107	108
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111	Jan 23	109¾	Jan 11	111	Feb 15	110	111
Do do registered.....*M S	..	..	..	..	104	Ap 24,00	..	..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948...*J D	94¼	Jan 31	92	Jan 8	94	Feb 4	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937..*M N	99¾	Jan 31	96	Jan 31	98	Feb 13	97	100
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120	Feb 8	119	Feb 7	120	Feb 8	118½	123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	103⅜	Jan 31	97½	Jan 18	102	Feb 16	101⅞	102¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	..	..	..	96	Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	72	Feb 1	60	Jan 9	70	Feb 15	69	71
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	34½	Feb 11	20	Jan 2	29⅝	Feb 16	29	30
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	17	Feb 11	8	Jan 18	13	Feb 16	13	14
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	..	..	..	..	106	Oc 24,00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902..M N*	..	..	..	..	106¾	De 4, 00	105½	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	..	..	..	130	Jul 25,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	131½	Feb 15	127	Jan 22	131	Feb 16	130¾	131½
Do do registered.....Q J	130¼	Feb 16	127	Jan 17	130½	Feb 16	127	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	..	..	..	..	105	Au 30,00	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	104	Feb 7	103	Jan 4	103¾	Feb 15	103	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	113¾	Jan 21	113	Jan 7	113¾	Jan 21	113½	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	116¾	Jan 23	115¼	Jan 17	116¼	Jan 31	116¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	118¼	Jan 31	118¼	Jan 31	118¼	Jan 31	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122	Feb 7	120¾	Jan 19	121¼	Feb 14	121¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	117	Jne 11,00	..	..
Do gen g 4½s, 1992.....*M S	107½	Feb 6	104	Jan 4	106⅞	Feb 16	106	107
Do do registered.....*M S	..	..	..	..	94½	Au 23,00	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	106	Jan 28	104¾	Jan 8	106	Feb 11	106	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	100	Feb 11	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	..	..	..	103	No 26,00	104½	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 29,99	107	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902....*M S	102¼	Jan 14	102¼	Jan 14	102¾	Jan 14	102	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903...*M N	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	104¾	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94	Jan 12	93	Jan 3	94	Jan 25	..	..
Do certificates of interest.....	93	Jan 24	91¼	Jan 3	93	Feb 13	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	86	Feb 5	83½	Jan 14	85¼	Feb 16	85	85½
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	109	Feb 6	108½	Jan 2	100	Feb 14	109	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 19	101½	Jan 19	101¼	Jan 19	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111¼	Feb 7	110	Jan 7	111¼	Feb 9	111⅜	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	146¼	Feb 5	141¼	Feb 11	141¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	..	..	..	113¾	No 30,00	116	..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	106	Feb 4	106	Feb 4	106	Feb 4	105¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102½	Jan 7	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	..	..	..	..	100½	Oc 15,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼	Jan 28	103½	Jan 10	103⅞	Feb 11	103½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	112⅜	Feb 7	112	Jan 3	112⅜	Feb 7	112⅜	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	111¼	Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122¼	Jan 14	122¼	Jan 12	122¼	Jan 14	..	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	113	Feb 13	113	Feb 13	113	Feb 13	112½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	137½	Feb 14	135¼	Jan 11	137½	Feb 14	136	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	122¾	Feb 16	115	Jan 2	122¾	Feb 16	120	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	116	Feb 16	112¾	Jan 23	116	Feb 16	113¾	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	114	Jan 24	113	Jan 21	114	Jan 30	114	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	108½	Jan 16	106¾	Jan 31	107	Feb 16	106	108
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	119	Feb 1	115	Jan 15	119	Feb 7	..	122
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902..J J*	185	Feb 15	185	Feb 15	185	Feb 15	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	..	..	..	..	172½	Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190	Jan 28	188½	Jan 28	190	Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	188	Jan 29	182½	Jan 2	185	Feb 13	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	187½	Jan 28	185¼	Jan 14	187	Jan 31	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117¼	Jan 14	117	Jan 4	117¼	Jan 29	117¼	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	118¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 2	118¼	Jan 29	118¼	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Jan 28	117¾	Jan 3	118¼	Feb 15	118¼	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	125¾	Jan 24	125¼	Jan 23	125¾	Feb 13	125¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910....*J J	119	Feb 7	118	Jan 9	119	Feb 7	118¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120¾	Feb 16	119¼	Jan 3	120¾	Feb 16	120½	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122¾	Jan 23	122¾	Jan 23	122¾	Jan 23	122¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910....J J*	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅞	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	118¾	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921...J J*	119¾	Jan 20	119¾	Jan 29	119¾	Jan 29	119¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	..	..	..	..	136⅜	De 27,00	114⅝	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jul 18,99	136	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115⅜	Feb 15	115⅝	Jan 23	115⅝	Feb 15	115⅝	116¼
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	114½	Feb 15	112¼	Jan 11	114¼	Feb 15	114	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119⅜	Feb 11	119⅜	Feb 11	119⅜	Feb 11	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	121½	Feb 7	121½	Feb 7	121½	Feb 7	120½	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	139¾	Jan 15	139¾	Jan 15	139¾	Jan 15	140	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	107¼	Jan 12	107¼	Jan 9	107¼	Jan 16	107	..
Do do registered.....J D*	107½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 18	107¾	Jan 18	107	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	..	..	..	116¾	De 3, 00	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	111	Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	108¼	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 24	108¼	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	107	De 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125¼	Jan 8	124	Jan 21	124	Feb 7	118¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	122¾	Jan 15	122	Jan 11	122¼	Jan 15	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110¼	Jan 25	108	Jan 7	110	Feb 14	106⅝	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	116¼	Jan 11	116	Jan 18	116	Feb 14	..	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	..	..	..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	..	..
Do do registered.....F A 15	..	..	..	..	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110	Jan 28	109½	Jan 15	110	Jan 29	110½	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	..	..	..	102	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901..J J*	..	..	..	..	103¼	Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907..M N*	..	..	..	..	120¼	No 10,00	120⅝	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	111¼	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909..*M S	..	..	..	..	111¾	Ap 24,00	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	..	..	..	..	112¾	Ap 24,00	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	136⅜	Feb 14	136⅜	Jan 10	136⅜	Feb 14	136⅜	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	..	..	..	107⅞	No 16,00	107¼	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¼	Jan 17	121½	Feb 4	125	Feb 14	125	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924..J J*	138⅜	Jan 2	138⅜	Jan 2	138⅜	Jan 2	133¼	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	..	..	..	139½	Ap 17,00	142⅜	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	..	..	..	112	No 13,99	110	118
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	130¼	Jan 19	130⅛	Jan 25	130⅛	Jan 25	130¼	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	130	No 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	110	Jan 25	107⅜	Jan 5	108⅝	Feb 15	108¼	109
Do do registered.....*J J	..	..	..	..	107⅞	No 8, 00	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	..	..	..	..	96	My 25,00	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	..	..	..	86¼	Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	..	..	..	97	De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112	Feb 14	111¼	Jan 7	112	Feb 14	..	112⅞
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	136⅝	Feb 14	134¼	Jan 16	136⅜	Feb 14	135½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	134	Feb 8	134	Feb 8	134	Feb 8	135½	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	131½	Feb 13	130	Jan 5	131½	Feb 15	131	132½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	..	..	..	140	My 31,00	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97¾	Jan 30	92	Jan 8	97½	Feb 15	96⅛	97¼
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	..	..	..	..	106	Oc 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾	Jan 28	119¾	Jan 28	119¾	Jan 28	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919..J J	..	..	..	..	103	Ja 17,00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A J*	..	..	..	..	115	De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	..	..	..	112¾	Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..*M N	113¼	Jan 29	113¼	Jan 29	113¾	Jan 29	..	..
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	104½	Jan 30	101	Jan 4	103½	Feb 16	103	104
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	100	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990..M N*	105	Jan 30	104½	Jan 16	104½	Feb 8	..	105
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940..M S*	..	..	..	..	94	Oc 12, 00	93¾	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940..J J*	..	..	..	..	83	No 22,95	93¾	101½
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	99¼	Jan 21	98¼	Jan 15	99¼	Jan 21	99¾	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936..Q F	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 1	104	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	104	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	115½	Feb 16	113⅝	Jan 18	115½	Feb 16	115	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	99	Feb 8	95½	Jan 4	98½	Feb 15	98	99
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	65	Feb 6	45½	Jan 22	63¾	Feb 16	63	64
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	135¼	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	132	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	136	Feb 6	134	Jan 28	136	Feb 6	132	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901.*A O	..	..	..	..	101¾	De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933..A O*	..	..	..	..	111	Se 5, 00	110	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	128	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	83½	Feb 9	78	Jan 24	81¾	Feb 16	81¾	82¼
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	82	Feb 9	77	Jan 25	82	Feb 11	81	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	87½	Feb 11	83	Jan 4	86¼	Feb 16	86	86¼
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	138½	Jan 8	138½	Jan 8	138½	Jan 8	135	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906..A O*	..	..	..	..	118½	No 15,00	118¾	120½
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	139¾	Jan 29	139¾	Jan 29	139¾	Jan 29	138	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104¼	Feb 4	104¼	Feb 4	104¼	Feb 4	104½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	..	..	..	..	135¾	De 28,00	138¾	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	140	Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	136	Feb 5	136	Feb 5	136	Feb 5	135	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	135¾	Se 14,99	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	..	..	..	121¾	De 27,00	118	..
Do conv. and imp. 6s, 1922....*M N	..	..	..	..	136¾	Oc 15,00	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Pens. Inv. 7s, 1917..M S*	150	Feb 15	150	Feb 15	150	Feb 15	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	..	..	..	146¾	My 2,00	148	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906..*A O	117	Feb 7	117	Feb 7	117	Feb 7	118	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	..	..	..	..	112	De 4, 00	112¾	..
Do do registered.....*A O	112½	Feb 15	112¼	Feb 15	112¼	Feb 15	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	..	..	..	..	147	De 4, 00	151	..
Do registered.....*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	103¼	Feb 6	100	Jan 23	102¾	Feb 14	102½	103
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	103	Jan 10	103	Jan 10	103	Jan 10	100¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	110	Feb 6	107	Jan 10	110¼	Feb 14	106½	100½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	108¾	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 19	109	110
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	..	..	..	..	98¼	No 20,00	96	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	89½	Feb 9	85	Jan 23	88	Feb 15	..	89
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	112	Jan 31	110¼	Jan 16	111¾	Feb 5	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112½	Jan 12	112	Jan 11	112¼	Jan 12	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	..	..	..	..	109¾	De 6, 00	110	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119¼	Jan 7	118½	Jan 28	118½	Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	122½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	117½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	124	Feb 11	124	Feb 11	124	Feb 11	123	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	..	..	..	108¼	Ap 14,99	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	143	Feb 5	142	Jan 17	143	Feb 5	142	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	..	..	..	143	De 30,98	137¾	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139	Jan 16	138	Jan 17	138	Jan 17	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 6, 99	139	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909..A O	106¾	Feb 15	106	Jan 9	106¾	Feb 15	106¼	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982...*M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	121	Jan 26	121	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	..	..	..	..	118	Fe 17,00	116	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	..	..	..	..	109	Oc 27, 98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	97¾	Feb 5	95½	Jan 21	96¾	Feb 14	96¼	97
Do registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	93¼	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996..*J J	83¾	Jan 5	82¼	Jan 21	84¾	Feb 14	84	84½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	116½	Feb 1	111	Jan 4	110¼	Feb 15	117	117½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	94½	Feb 11	94½	Feb 11	94½	Feb 11	98	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	105¾	Jan 9	102¾	Feb 15	102¾	Feb 16	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	..	..	..	..	113	Ap 27,00	114	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*J D	107½	Jan 11	107½	Jan 11	107½	Feb 13	108	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	118	Feb 13	117½	Jan 5	118	Feb 13	..	..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A	..	..	..	..	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	124¼	Feb 9	124	Jan 29	124½	Feb 9	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	..	..	..	..	106¾	De 28,00	107	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do. Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930..*A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1928..*J J	..	..	..	..	105	Se 25, 00	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	..	..	..	80½	May, 98	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941..J J	..	..	..	..	103	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921..J D*	85	Feb 9	76½	Jan 4	83	Feb 16	83	84
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928.....J J*	73¼	Feb 16	67	Jan 21	73¼	Feb 16	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913.*A O	103	Jan 2	102½	Jan 26	102¾	Jan 26	102½	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	..	..	..	..	108	De 12,98	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	..	..	..	..	98½	No 27,00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	.

ND LIST.

of bonds which do
per alphabetical or-
nd Quotation List,"
1. Opposite each in
system under which
ble referred to:

Bonds.

System.
Southern Ry.
Sav., Fla. & Western
Delaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie
Erie
Illinois Central
Seaboard & Roanoke
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
Southern Pacific Co.
Erie

Atch., Top. & Santa Fé
rleans— Illinois Cent.
Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C. C. C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
Penn. R. R.
C. R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
Chi. & N. W.
Chi., M. & St. P.
Pere Marquette
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
South. Pac. Co.
gtd. g. 5s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C., B. & Quincy
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pacific
Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
L. S. & M. S.
Toledo & Ohio Central
Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Louis & San Francisco
Louisville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
Southern— N. Y. C. & H.
Central of New Jersey
Central of New Jersey
Missouri Valley
Erie
Chicago & Alton
cago—Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
L. S. & M. Southern
N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
York Centrpl & Hudson
Erie
stern— Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Bur., C. R. & N
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & Alton
N. Y. C. & H.
Baltimore & Ohio
St. P. & Man.
Texas— S. Pacific Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louisville & Nashville
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Bridge Co.— Penn. Co.
Long Island
ke— Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
n— Del., L. & W.
estern— Erie
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Long Island
each— Erie
Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Northwestern
Lake Erie & Western
Southern Pac.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
avigation— Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
P.— Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. Louis
St. L.— Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
rough.— N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
Southern Railway.
nburg— Southern Railway
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
N. Y. C. & H.
Ogdensburg—
Mobile & Ohio.
ount.— Missouri Pac.
St. Chas. Bge.— Wabash.
Term. R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
Pacific— Northern Pacific.
C., St. P., M. & O.
ss Pass.— South. Pac. Co.
Norfolk & Western.
n & South.— Mo., K. & T.
Ga.— Sav., Florida & W.
Southern Railway.
Louisville & Nashville.
ws— Pennsylvania R. R.
son & N. Y.— Del., L. & W.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
ns— Southern Pacific Co.
& C. Co.— Penn. R. R.
Rio Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
ne— N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
L. & W.— Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & Western.
Western— Southern Railway.
al— Northern Railway.
rolina— Southern Railway.
N. Y. Central & Hudson.
Pittsburg— Baltimore & Ohio.
Penn R. R.
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Co.— Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
& Co.— People's R. & C. Co.
Coal— N. Y. Central & Hud.
Pea. G. & C. Co.
Co.— Tenn. C. & I.
& J.— N. Y. G. & E. L. & P.
Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Pea. G. & C. Co.
Pea. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927 Q J	130 Jan 31	130 Jan 31	130 Jan 31	126	128
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S	96⅞ Feb 14	87½ Jan 5	96 Feb 16	95½	96½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947 *F A	113 Jan 29	110 Jan 5	113 Feb 15	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	96½ De 3, 00	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913 J J*	128¼ Jan 23	128 Jan 22	128 Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *A O	114½ Feb 15	111 Jan 2	114½ Feb 15	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	115½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 1, 99	119	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915 A O	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	107⅞ Feb 4	106½ Jan 2	107⅛ Feb 13	107¼	..
Do registered *J J	107 Feb 4	107 Feb 4	107 Feb 5	107	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	106⅜ Jan 16	105¾ Jan 4	106⅛ Feb 1	106⅜	..
Do do registered M S*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 21,00	100¼	107¼
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1890-1904 M S*	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Fe 21,98	106⅝	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 23	102⅝	..
Do do registered *J D	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	102⅝	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 6, 00	102⅝	..
Do do registered *M N	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Au 1, 99	102⅝	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J*	109⅞ Jan 7	109 Jan 18	109⅝ Feb 4	109¼	110
Do do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97½ Jan 15	96 Feb 4	96⅝ Feb 15	..	..
Do do registered *F A	97 Jan 11	97 Jan 11	97 Jan 11	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	99 Jan 25	96½ Feb 14	97 Feb 16	97	97¾
Do do registered *F A	97½ Jan 10	96½ Jan 25	96¾ Feb 16	..	..
West. Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	115½ Jan 29	113⅜ Jan 4	115 Feb 15	..	..
Do registered *J J	114½ Feb 14	112¾ Jan 17	114½ Feb 14	114¼	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	112⅛ Jan 30	112¾ Jan 30	112¾ Jan 30	110½	..
Do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940 J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	115⅞ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	102 Fe 3, 00	104½	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	127¾ Jan 18	126¾ Jan 7	127¾ Jan 18	128	129
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s 1918 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901 M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	122 Jan 30	121 Jan 18	122 Jan 30	122¼	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	117 Feb 13	117 Feb 13	117 Feb 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	.. ....	.. ....	110½ De 28,00	..	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	110¾ Jan 8	110¾ Jan 8	110¾ Jan 17	110½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	109⅞ Feb 13	109¾ Jan 14	109¾ Feb 15	109⅛	109⅜
Do registered *J D	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S., 1901 *A O	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	130 De 17,00	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	111	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902 *M N	105⅞ Feb 4	105¾ Jan 8	105⅞ Feb 11	105⅞	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	103 Feb 5	102½ Jan 30	102⅞ Feb 15	103⅛	..
Do 6s, 1909 M S*	119 Jan 3	119 Jan 3	119 Jan 3	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	127⅝ Jan 9	127⅝ Jan 9	127⅝ Jan 9	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	.. ....	.. ....	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 4, 00	..	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	109 Feb 5	108 Jan 4	108¾ Feb 8	..	..
Do registered A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ De 10,00	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *J D	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	196½ Feb 4	196¼ Jan 4	196⅝ Feb 16	196¾	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	197 Jan 17	195¼ Jan 2	197 Jan 17	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	.. ....	.. ....	135½ De 12,00	135	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	125⅞ Fe 8, 97	113¾	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00	113	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	.. ....	.. ....	113 Jul 29,99	100	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992 M S	108 Jan 9	106¾ Jan 21	107¼ Feb 9	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	.. ....	.. ....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ De 14,00	110	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	133 De 13,00	131	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	133 Jan 29	132¾ Jan 11	133 Jan 29	133⅜	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	131⅜ De 18,00	126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 28,00	107	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989 M N*	103 Jan 30	102¼ Feb 5	102½ Feb 15	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	102¼ Feb 11	99⅛ Jan 21	102 Feb 16	..	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	97⅜ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p. l. n. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997 J J	105¾ Feb 4	104¼ Jan 8	105⅛ Feb 16	105¼	105½
Do registered Q J	.. ....	.. ....	104⅝ Se 18, 00	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	71⅛ Jan 28	69⅛ Jan 21	71½ Feb 16	71	71½
Do do registered Q F	.. ....	.. ....	70⅝ De 10,00	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	131⅝ No 23,00	..	..
Do registered certificates Q F	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	.. ....	.. ....	88¾ My 31,00	90¼	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122½ Feb 18	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	117 Jan 9	116 Feb 1	116 Feb 1	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	103 Jan 8	102 Feb 13	102 Feb 16	101	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	118 Jan 21	116 Jan 21	116 Jan 21	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jul 24,00	109	112
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 12,00	100	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	110 Jan 31	108 Jan 9	110 Jan 31	100	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910 M N*	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917 *A O	105 Jan 31	104 Jan 5	105 Jan 31	105	106½
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	115 Jan 12	114¼ Jan 16	115 Feb 16	..	..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	113¾ Jan 23	113¼ Jan 23	113¾ Jan 23	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937 M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	.. ....	.. ....	124 De 5, 00	123	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22, 00	122	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	101	..
P., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940 A O*	116¾ Jan 15	116¾ Jan 15	116¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	117⅜ Feb 13	115⅞ Jan 9	117⅜ Feb 13	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ap 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*	.. ....	.. ....	99 De 21,00	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137⅝ De 6, 00	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ No 27,00	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	136⅞ Jan 28	136⅞ Jan 28	136⅞ Jan 28	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00	116	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 J J*	112¾ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	133½ Jan 28	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	108 Jan 10	108 Jan 10	108 Jan 10	110	..
Do Det. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939 *A O	114 Feb 16	109 Jan 19	114 Feb 16	112½	113
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 28,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928 A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 88	112	..
P., S. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	118 Feb 16	116¾ Jan 23	118 Feb 16	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	100 Feb 14	100 Feb 14	100 Feb 14	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100¼ Feb 14	98 Jan 21	100¼ Feb 14	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	121 Feb 15	121 Feb 15	121 Feb 15	119	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	95⅞ Feb 7	92⅜ Jan 3	94⅜ Feb 16	94¼	94⅝
Do registered *J J	.. ....	.. ....	88 No 15,00	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	100¼ Feb 11	98½ Jan 4	100 Feb 16	98¼	100¼
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918 A O	.. ....	.. ....	85⅞ Se 27, 00	90	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	80½ Feb 13	80½ Feb 13	80½ Feb 13	80	88
Do guaranteed J J*	98 Feb 15	92½ Jan 3	93 Feb 15	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	93¾ Feb 16	89¾ Jan 11	93¾ Feb 16	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906 M N*	112¾ Feb 14	112¾ Feb 14	112¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N*	112¾ Jan 31	111¾ Jan 22	112¾ Feb 12	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	112 Jan 28	111¾ Jan 8	112 Jan 28	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919 F A*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ July, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	130 Feb 14	127½ Jan 3	130 Feb 15	130	130½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	116¾ Feb 13	112¾ Jan 3	116½ Feb 13	116	117
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 17, 00	106	..
Ft. S. & V. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910 *A O	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	97½ Feb 11	91¼ Jan 2	97¼ Feb 15	97¼	98
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 *A O	98 Feb 8	96 Feb 8	96 Feb 9	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N*	98¾ Feb 6	95¾ Jan 28	97½ Feb 16	97¼	98
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	80½ Feb 6	71 Jan 18	78⅝ Feb 16	78	78¼
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	118¾ Jan 31	118½ Jan 22	118¾ Jan 31	118¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	120 Jan 29	119¾ Jan 8	120 Feb 5	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	142 Feb 12	141¾ Jan 2	142 Feb 14	141½	..
Do do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	118¾ Jan 29	114¾ Jan 3	115¾ Jan 29	115¾	..
Do do do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115¾ No 20,00	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	105 Feb 16	105¾ Jan 18	105 Feb 16	105	..
Do do registered *J D	.. ....	.. ....	104 Ja 24,99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	123 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	136½ Feb 18	123 Jan 21	136½ Feb 16	134½	..
Do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,99	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 7, 00	116	..
Bast. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	110 Feb 14	109 Jan 11	110 Feb 14	..	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	.. ....	.. ....	120 Ap 11,00	..	..
Do registered *J D	.. ....	.. ....	118 Ap 24,99	..	..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	..	..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	112 Jne 5,00	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	94	95
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928 M N*	103¾ Feb 13	97½ Feb 7	103¾ Feb 13	..	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	87 Jan 13	87 Jan 13	87 Jan 13	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	100¾ Feb 4	99¾ Jan 28	100¾ Feb 16	99¾	100
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D*	91¾ Feb 16	91 Jan 11	91¾ Feb 16	91⅝	91⅞
Do do registered J D	.. ....	.. ....	96 No 6, 99	..	..
Gen. P. 1st reg. gtd. g. 4s, Mar., F A*	103¾ Jan 31	103¾ Feb 11	103¾ Feb 15	103½	103⅝
Do registered F A*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jne 5,00	..	..
Cal. Pac. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mar 26,00	..	..
Do M. & Z. Div. 1st 6s, 1912 M S*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Feb 15	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1943 A O*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Feb 15	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104 Feb 15	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1938 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104 Feb 15	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120½ Fe 28,00	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137½ Jan 29	137½ Jan 29	137½ Jan 29	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101½ De 27,00	..	104
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	84½ Feb 5	77⅞ Jan 3	82⅜ Feb 16	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	110¾ Feb 8	110¾ Feb 8	110⅜ Feb 8	..	114½
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	107⅞ Feb 15	103¾ Jan 2	107⅜ Feb 16	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10 J J	112 Jan 29	111 Jan 17	112 Feb 6	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	111½ Jan 30	108½ Jan 21	111½ Jan 30	109½	..
Do do Series B	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Au 24,00	110	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ No 24,00	112	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	120½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	108½ Feb 5	108¾ Jan 4	108¾ Feb 8	108⅜	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	99½ Jan 16	96 Jan 8	99½ Jan 18	..	99¾
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	116 Au 3, 00	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924 M N*	106⅜ Feb 8	105 Jan 9	106⅜ Feb 15	106½	107½
Ner. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	116½ Feb 6	111¾ Jan 4	115¾ Feb 16	..	..
Do registered J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Au 3, 00	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996 J J	109 Jan 21	109 Jan 21	109 Jan 21	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 *M S	116½ Feb 5	113¼ Jan 15	115⅝ Feb 13	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17,97	114	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	94 Feb 16	93¼ Jan 25	94 Feb 16	93	94
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	120 Feb 15	120 Feb 15	120 Feb 15	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	117½ Jan 29	117½ Jan 29	117½ Jan 29	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	120½ Feb 5	118 Jan 10	119½ Feb 16	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	124½ Feb 7	124½ Feb 7	124½ Feb 7	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	127 Feb 7	124¼ Jan 24	127 Feb 7	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	123 Jan 8	122 Jan 7	122¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1900 M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	109¼ Feb 15	109¼ Feb 15	109¼ Feb 15	109½	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	.. ....	.. ....	83 De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	115½ Feb 11	114 Jan 25	115¾ Feb 11	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	113½ De 14,00	..	..
Do serial, Series D A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E *A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 12,99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	94½ Se 14, 00	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	119 No 17,00	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	106 Jan 28	106 Jan 4	108 Feb 9	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jul 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	115½ Jan 2	115½ Jan 2	115½ Jan 7	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	.. ....	.. ....	111 Ja 19, 00	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	103	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	118 Feb 14	115¼ Jan 4	118 Feb 14	..	116⅝
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	100 Jan 22	90 Jan 7	96 Feb 1	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	116½ Jan 26	115 Jan 16	115½ Feb 13	..	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	106¾ Feb 6	105½ Jan 24	106¾ Feb 6	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	115¾ Jan 14	115¼ Jan 14	115¾ Jan 14	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 *A O	98 Jan 9	95 Jan 14	97 Feb 13	..	97
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	88 Feb 7	86 Jan 24	88 Feb 15	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, tr. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	124¼ Jne 25,00	.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	475	495
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1900	245	250
Astor National...	250,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway Nat. ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Butch. & Drov's Nat. ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	95	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
Chase National..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	300	310
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Jan., 1901	3950	4050
Citizens' National ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	148	..
City National....	10,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	515	530
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Commerce Nat..	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	308	310
Continental Nat..	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange...	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	380	..
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
11th Ward ($25)..	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	25	Q	Jan., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National...	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National...	500,000	25	Q	Jan., 1901	3600	..
Fourteenth St....	100,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50).	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	90	110
German Exch....	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	265	..
Garfield National.	200,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	1725	..
Germ.-Am. ($75).	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	120	..
Germania	200,000	8	S	Nov., 1900	508	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	500	520
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	135	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	535	550
Irving Nat. ($50).	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	180	185
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty National..	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Lincoln National.	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	280	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	100,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	210	220
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	105	..
Mercantile Nat....	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merch. Nat. ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	176	183
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	620	..
Mount Morris....	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov., 1900	180	..
New Amsterdam.	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	725	..
New York Nat....	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	335	..
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	S	Feb., 1897	130	..
N.Y. Pr. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Ninth National..	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	92	98
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	112	..
North Amer. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)....	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb., 1901	165	180
Park National....	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	480	490
People's ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	230	..
Phenix Nat. ($20).	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	475	..
Republic Nat....	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	210	..
Seaboard Nat...	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National.	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National.	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
Shoe & Leath. Nat.	1,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	107	..
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	360	..
State of N. Y....	1,200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	140	145
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square..	200,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western Nat....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	510	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	375	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	..	Jan., 1898	230	240
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan., 1901	1900	2100
Central Realty, Bond & Trust...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	..
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	..	Jan., 1901	375	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	385	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)..	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1450	..
Fifth Avenue....	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	275	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	625	675
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb., 1901	260	270
Kings County..	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	400	420
Knickerbocker ...	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	545	600
Long Island....	500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Manufacturers' ..	500,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	425	475
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	800	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	185	200
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1300	1375
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	770	..
North American..	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	245	255
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Feb., 1901	340	..
Real Estate.....	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan., 1901	470	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	205	215
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	197
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1400	1415
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	420	..
United States.....	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1645	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	17¾	18¾
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112½	113¼
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	69½	70¼
Do 1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95½	97¼

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & Hoboken.	$3,300,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	80	81½
Do con. 5s, 1946	5,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94⅝	95¼
10th & 23d St...	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	32½	33
Do 1st 5s, 1925.	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)..	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
Buff. City 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	73	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103½	103½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	105¾	106
Denver Gas.....	2,850,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	..	21
Denver Gas bonds	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	58½	65½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	50
Gr. Rapids ($50).	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	102	105
Gr'd R. 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	Jan., 1900	45	55
Ind'olis 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	94¾	96
Ind. Nat. & Ill. bds	900,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds....	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)..	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1928.....	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	106	..
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	204	206
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937.....	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	67	68
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	114
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.).	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	36	41
St. Jo. (Mo.) 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)..	1,500,000	1	Q	Feb., 1901	45½	48
St. P. gn. 5s, 1944.	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	79	81
Standard (N. Y.).	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Standard pf.....	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	148	151
Stand. 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	13⅝	15
Syra. 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	88	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	95	96
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.....	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	106	107½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal 1st 7s, 1900	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	*50	53
American Bicycle.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7
Do preferred..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	25⅞	26½
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	76¼	77
American Bridge.	35,000,000	..	..	.....	45½	46
Do preferred..	35,000,000	2⅝	..	Jan., 1901	92	93½
American Chicle..	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	79	82
Do preferred..	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	80	81
Amer. Hide & L..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do preferred..	13,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Am. Soda Fount.	1,250,000	1¾	..	Nov., 1896	4	8
Do 1st pref'd..	1,250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	40	50
Do 2d pref'd...	1,250,000	4	..	Nov., 1896	9	12½
Am. Sheet St. pf.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	79	79¾
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	58	62½
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	46	47
Do preferred...	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1900	86	87
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred..	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	10½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1900	64	66
Barney & Smith Car	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1942..	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*21¼	21½
Brit. Exchcq. 3s.	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98⅛	98⅜
Calif. Cop. ($10).	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	104½	105
Celluloid	5,925,000	12½	Q	Dec., 1900	99	101
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	103	105
Cent. Fireworks..	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	25
Do preferred...	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	72	74
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Jan., 1901	380	400
Compressed Air..	6,158,400	..	..	.....	26	30
Con. Car Heating.	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Cons. Equipment.	16,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅝	10½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred...	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	32	34
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	84½	86
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	55	57
Do preferred..	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	57	58½
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,759,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,665	..	..	.....	5½	6
Do preferred...	29,283,851	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Electric Boat.	4,997,800	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred...	1,690,360	..	..	.....	52	..
Electric Vehicle...	11,000,000	8	..	1899	15	16
Do preferred...	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	30	40
El.-P'matic ($10)..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*2	2½
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	17
Gen'l Carriage.	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
General Chemical.	6,760,200	1	Q	Dec., 1900	75	81
Do preferred...	8,088,700	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	102	107½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do preferred...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50	52¾
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd..	600,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do 2d pref'd..	1,050,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	125
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Internat. Silver pf	5,111,500	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	39	41
Int.-State Oil ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	5
Iron St'boat ($25).	500,000	..	..	.....	*2	5
Do 1st 6s.....	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	58	65
J'ney & Burham	500,000	..	..	.....	2½	5
Do preferred..	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	25	27
Lorillard pf.....	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	105	..
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	152	156
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,068,100	..	..	.....	17	21
Do preferred...	7,658,800	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	70	82
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	15	..
Nat. Sugar pf....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3	3½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	180	183
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910.....	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	115	..
N. Y. Trans.....	23,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Otis Elevator...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31½	32½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	92	94
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	½	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33½	34
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	20
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	325	..
Do preferred...	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	95	96
Rubber Goods....	15,140,800	1	Q	Jan., 1901	28½	20
Do preferred...	7,624,400	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	78	79

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting....	3,750,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	125	130
Seaboard Air L...	29,107,850	..	..	.....	14⅛	14¼
Do preferred..	16,805,100	..	..	.....	31	31¼
Do 1st 4s, 1959.	12,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1900	78	79¼
Singer Mfg.....	30,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1900	270	280
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	34	37½
Do preferred..	800,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec., 1900	†798	800
Stor. Power ($50).	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*17	18
Swift & Co.....	20,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	101	104
Do 1st 5s, 1914.	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	103
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $15 paid ($50)..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25).	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17	18¼
Tex. & Pac. Coal.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	98	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	103	106
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	5	7
Do preferred...	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	55	60
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	4¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	44¾	46
Do 1st pref'd..	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1900	112½	114
Do 2d pref'd....	4,000,000	18	S	Oct., 1900	117½	118½
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Do preferred...	12,500,000	1⅝	..	June, 1900	32	34
U. S. Envelope...	750,000	..	..	.....	..	46
De preferred...	3,750,000	1⅝	Q	Dec., 1900	†90	93
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	38	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,050,000	16	Q	Jan., 1901	*180	182
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)...	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	111	116
Commonwealth ...	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	90	100
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	570	600
Eagle ($40).....	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	310	320
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	60	..
German-Amer. .	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Germania ($50)..	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	298	305
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hamilton ($15)..	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)....	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	245	256
Kings Co. ($20).	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	165	175
New York.....	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	80	90
Niagara ($50)....	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Pacific ($25)....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	118	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1901	..	70
Uni'd States (25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	117	125
W'chester ($10).	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	450	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909....	759,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	113	115
Do imp 5s, 1934.	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock...	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	230	240
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905..	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933...	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn C. R. ($10).	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	240	242½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	113
B. C. & New. 1st..	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buff. Crosst'n 5s..	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	113	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	203½	210
Do 1st 7s, 1902..	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	183	..
Columbus Ry....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	36	40
Do preferred...	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	99	101
Coney Island & B..	1,998,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	340	360
Do 1st 5s, 1903..	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	103
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948.....	1,206,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	59	60
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.....	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932..	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	118
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	101	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	308	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909.	236,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995.....	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111	..
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	..
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do preferred..	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	95	98
Ninth Avenue....	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	24½
Do 1st 4s, 1948.	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	82½	83½
Rochester Ry...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	31
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	24⅝	25
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916.....	650,000	2	S	Sep., 1900	85	..
Second Av. stock.	1,862,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	200

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company — Dividend payable on preferred.
Park Steel Company—Books close.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable on preferred March 1 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg Brewing Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Special meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

Alliance Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Books close.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Special meeting.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close for annual meeting.
National Lead Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

Croscup and Sterling Company—Annual meeting.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 16, total transactions included 4,361,280 shares of stock, $21,895,100 bonds, including $105,100 Government and $46,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Feb.17,1900.	Feb.16,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,713,585	4,361,280	2,647,685
Mining	500	1,500	1,000

BONDS.

	Feb.17,1900.	Feb.16,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$10,268,300	$21,744,000	$11,475,700
State	28,500	46,000	17,500
Government	382,300	105,100	*277,200

*Decrease.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,298,075
Jan. 19	27,256,800	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,971,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,075	34,373,825

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Feb. 17	$24,015,075	$34,373,825	$25,668,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,986,425	19,674,175	28,080,050
March 24	9,317,900	15,557,425	32,851,475
March 31	9,886,150	16,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,425	37,846,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,951,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,382,725	27,137,025	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18 813,825	43,933,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,123,275	42,720,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	39,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	35,697,900	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,580,200	8,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	10,940,125	10,936,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,031,900	12,055,900	45,812,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,994,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,600	39,993,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,336,375	38,111,850
Aug. 18	20,587,050	15,082,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,981,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,175
Sept. 15	20,836,175	375,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,525	2,943,700	3,252,975
Sept. 29	13,943,600	1,794,425	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	645,350	15,742,300
Oct. 13	4,465,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,088,525	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,959,600	*288,350	19,623,050
Nov. 10	4,906,650	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,999,775	*372,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,652,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,985,975	6,534,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	8,781,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	8,325,375	7,025,825	16,373,375
Dec. 22	9,497,900	10,394,075	19,419,050
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 16. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.		Range in 1901 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
201	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	.....		.....		*23	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1¼	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
170	200	American Coal.	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900 4	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5, 1901
2	2½	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	....	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	8,986,800	....	.....		.....		*14	Sept. 26, 1900
20	23	Ann Arbor.	3,250,000	....	*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek.**	5,665,000	Jan., 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	.....		.....		21	Feb. 15, 1899
78	81	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 2	85	Jan. 10	81	Feb. 4	81	Feb. 4, 1901
125	128	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	132	Jan. 8	128	Jan. 8	132	Jan. 8, 1901
90	91	**Canadian Pacific.**	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2½	91¾	Jan. 3	88¾	Jan. 18	90	Feb. 5, 1901
104	..	Capital Traction.	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke.	1,560,000	....	.....		.....		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction.	15,000,000	....	.....		.....		39	Apr. 28, 1900
125	130	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 5	137	Jan. 11	126	Jan. 2	132	Jan. 17, 1901
175	181	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	22,396,600	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	185	Jan. 11	184¾	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	.....		.....		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	.....		.....		120	June 4, 1898
116	118	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1901 1½	119	Jan. 14	115¾	Jan. 12	117¼	Feb. 4, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	.....		.....		*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	....	.....		.....		1¾	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	.....		.....		¾	Oct. 31, 1900
117	120	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 4	122	Jan. 14	117	Feb. 1	118½	Feb. 8, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	.....		.....		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	....	.....		.....		29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	....	.....		.....		50	June 9, 1899
60	65	Consolidation Coal.	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	56½	Jan. 30	56½	Jan. 30	56½	Jan. 30, 1901
375	425	**Eighth Avenue.**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City.**	2,555,000	....	17¼	Jan. 24	17	Jan. 18	17⅛	Jan. 24, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1¼	.....		.....		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	*53	Jan. 17	*52	Jan. 2	*53	Jan. 17, 1901
110	111	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 7, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	.....		.....		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1901 1½	.....		.....		*108	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1901 50c	.....		.....		*105	May 20, 1899
70	80	Homestake Mining.	21,000,000	Jan. 25, 1901 50c	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line.	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11, 1901
30	..	**Keokuk & Des M. pf.**	1,524,800	July 2, 1900 50c	26	Jan. 9	24	Jan. 2	24⅞	Feb. 1, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.....		.....		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,500,000	....	.....		.....		8¼	Dec. 31, 1900
16	19	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	18	Jan. 16	12	Jan. 8	17	Jan. 18, 1901
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	50	Nov. 26, 1900
97	100	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	97	Jan. 14	95	Jan. 21	95	Jan. 21, 1901
220	250	Lake Shore.	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*235	Dec. 29, 1900
10	14	**Manhattan Beach.**	5,000,000	....	14¾	Jan. 7	8¼	Jan. 28	8¼	Jan. 28, 1901
65	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,870,000	Dec. 29, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	79	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	.....		.....		*152	May 31, 1899
80	80½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900 2	83¼	Jan. 2	79½	Jan. 15	79½	Jan. 15, 1901
100	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	.....		.....		*105	Dec. 10, 1900
50	52	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	....	55½	Jan. 2	53	Jan. 21	53⅞	Feb. 8, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*50	Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil.	1,000,000	....	.....		.....		3½	June 9, 1899
35	38	New Central Coal.	1,080,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	35	Jan. 10	35	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem.	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	.....		.....		413	July 12, 1900
137	139	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 1¼	*134½	Jan. 15	*134½	Jan. 15	*134½	Jan. 15, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	**Norfolk & Southern.**	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 12, 1900
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	8,800,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis.**	621,900	....	.....		.....		7	Nov. 6, 1899
6¾	7½	Ontario Mining.	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 30c	7½	Jan. 22	6¼	Feb. 4	6¼	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation.	16,354,900	July 2, 1898 1	.....		.....		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,143,900	Jan. 2, 1901 2	.....		.....		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
52	54	**Pacific Coast.**	6,800,600	Feb. 1, 1901 1	61¼	Jan. 12	52	Feb. 1	53¾	Feb. 8, 1901
87	91	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	94¾	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 18	91	Jan. 18, 1901
62	67	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,014,400	Feb. 1, 1901 1	68	Jan. 12	63	Jan. 8	64¾	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Panama.	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	.....		.....		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	.....		.....		*110	June 26, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	.....		.....		*117	May 16, 1899
192	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	.....		.....		*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	.....		.....		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	.....		.....		*1½	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	9½	Jan. 29	9½	Jan. 29	9½	Jan. 29, 1901
202	..	**Rens. & Saratoga.**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	.....		.....		200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	70	Feb. 5	65	Feb. 5	70	Feb. 6, 1901
136	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1¼	135	Jan. 8	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. .. ....
62	63	**Silver Bullion Certs.**	.....	....	65½	Jan. 8	64½	Jan. 14	64½	Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue.	2,600,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	‹200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	500,525	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,648,400	....	.....		.....		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,000	Jan. 15, 1901 5	.....		.....		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	4,976,900	....	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry.**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ¾	.....		.....		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	Jan. 16, 1901 2½	.....		.....		*268½	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling.	3,000,000	....	.....		.....		¾	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	.....		.....		*1¾	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	.....		.....		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad.**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	.....		.....		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1½	.....		.....		120	Aug. 8, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 3	.....		.....		*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Kingston and Pembroke, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par, and New Central Coal is $20 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 16th day of February, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$277,776,279	Gold certificates outstanding	$277,776,279
Silver dollars	427,188,000	Silver certificates outstanding	427,188,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,256,245	Treasury notes outstanding	56,824,000
Silver bullion of 1890	54,567,655		
United States notes	780,080	Currency certificates outstand'g.	780,080
Total	$762,568,279	Total	$762,568,279

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$65,680,328.52	
Gold certificates	20,414,060.00	
Standard silver dollars	10,732,795.00	
Silver certificates	3,561,905.00	
Silver bullion	2,464,068.14	
United States notes	12,878,948.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	101,228.00	
Currency certificates	50,000.00	
National banknotes	12,015,286.28	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,135,983.62	
Fractional currency	742.17	
Minor coin	616,312.66	
		$156,970,901.13
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$91,729,612.97	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,780,850.60	
Total	$98,433,463.57	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	551,600.00	
		98,985,134.10
Total		$227,956,135.27
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent fund	$12,994,647.00	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,067,750.00	
Disbursing officers' balances	35,743,[illegible]	
Post Office Department account	* 6,022,[illegible]	
Miscellaneous items	5,242,[illegible]	
		56,[illegible]
Available Cash balance		$[illegible]

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$565,945.07	$10,709,500.46	$151,156,520.64
Internal revenue	999,734.93	13,138,940.66	193,163,512.64
Miscellaneous	22,177.76	4,445,461.76	23,346,732.01
Total receipts	$1,587,857.76	$28,284,902.88	$367,666,764.56
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	100,000.00	5,655,000.00	79,928,135.68
War	500,000.00	5,840,000.00	98,058,501.23
Navy	300,000.00	2,800,000.00	37,374,069.32
Indians	15,000.00	495,000.00	7,153,895.94
Pensions	500,000.00	8,855,000.00	89,029,992.83
Interest	100,000.00	1,050,000.00	28,057,946.98
Total expenditures	$1,515,000.00	$23,095,000.00	$336,281,642.39
Excess of receipts over expenditures	82,857.76	5,189,902.88	31,405,122.17
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	946,494.99	12,208,058.72	148,192,808.80
Internal revenue	1,035,164.68	12,229,374.16	187,310,456.15
Receipts from all sources last year	1,994,936.30	25,528,546.09	358,334,206.83
Expenditures last year	1,865,000.00	22,290,000.00	325,215,139.70

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	8,500.00	33,500.00	6,970,888.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	133,060.00	1,099,097.50	12,712,237.50
Notes received for current redemption	505,175.00	8,122,736.00	90,901,817.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,466,414.00	$166,195,488.00	$512,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$38,080,163.00	$3,715,845.00	$41,795,808.00
This fiscal year	20,751,063.00	477,908.00	21,228,971.00
This month	953,063.00	5,925.00	958,981.00
This day	37,120.00	.....	37,120.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	38,080,163.00	3,715,845.00	41,795,808.00
This fiscal year	20,751,063.00	477,908.00	21,228,971.00
This month	953,063.00	5,925.00	958,981.00
This day	37,120.00	.....	37,120.00

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Last week on the Stock Exchange was uneventful. The settlement was successfully negotiated, general firmness prevailed, and a good amount of business was done. The Rhodesian issues were very much in evidence. Canada shed a light on the whole and the war loan, 1½, while other gilt-edged securities gained from ¼ to 1 point. Home Railways

was given to foreigners than had lately been the case, especially South Americans, which the Continent bought freely.

Americans alternately rose and fell, but closed firm at about the best figures for the day. New York Central and Hudson River shares rose 6¼ points, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 5¾, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe ¾. The other changes were not important.

Mining shares improved. Rand mines 1¼ to 40¾.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Feb. 16	$1,390,023,688	$58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,662
Feb. 2	1,490,597,396	63,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,020
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,008,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,283,043,989	54,013,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,650,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,686	58,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,760,586
Oct. 13	926,820,351	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,880,111
Sept. 29	856,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,022,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,697
Aug. 4	792,961,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	48,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 21	842,0[illegible]2,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,096	54,623,659
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,800
May 26	965,215,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,631	72,806,341
April 28	1,004,440,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,386	66,745,868
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,420,219
March 24	1,070,865,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,330,647
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,[illegible]44

*Five days.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 14, 1901	£33,585,486	.....
Feb. 15, 1900	35,743,261	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 14, 1901	95,327,435	£43,818,161
Feb. 15, 1900	76,014,084	45,680,103
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 14, 1901	28,617,000	14,742,000
Feb. 15, 1900	27,779,000	14,311,000
RUSSIA.		
Feb. 14, 1901	73,028,000	6,575,000
Feb. 15, 1900	83,364,000	5,869,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 14, 1901	38,532,000	10,281,000
Feb. 15, 1900	37,830,000	9,015,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 14, 1901	14,001,000	16,468,000
Feb. 15, 1900	13,600,000	14,743,000
ITALY.		
Feb. 14, 1901	15,573,000	1,859,000
Feb. 15, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 14, 1901	5,030,000	5,658,000
Feb. 15, 1900	5,067,000	5,971,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 14, 1901	2,883,000	1,492,000
Feb. 15, 1900	2,972,000	1,486,000
Total for week	£306,676,871	£100,893,161
Total preceding week	305,831,920	100,846,161
Corresp. date last year	207,781,345	98,500,103

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 17.—After the depression in cloth consequent upon the gradual decline in cotton, the firmer tone subsequently characterizing cotton induced buyers to conclude a fair number of open transactions, resulting in a moderate turnover in Eastern staples, although mostly miscellaneous. A few large lines were mentioned, but the demand was low and shifting. The China demand was somewhat stimulated by the lower prices practicable during the last few days, and some business was executed likewise in shirtings for Madras and lightweight bleachings for India, made from American and Egyptian yarns. The Levant and the Mediterranean outlet appeared more healthy, and some sales were effected for South America.

Speaking broadly, the merchants placed wherever possible any business in hand and displayed no inclination to hold back offers, but prices were not satisfactory.

At the end of the week yarns were firmer for American counts in sympathy with cotton, although easier than a week ago

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,949. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GREAT STEEL TRUST BUYING RAILROADS

Control of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Already Secured.

Marion County, W. Va., Coal Lands Purchased for $14,000,000—Harrison County Fields to Be Absorbed.

One important step has been taken incidental to the formation of the "Billion Dollar Steel Trust." That colossal undertaking proposes more than merely the consolidation of leading iron and steel making plants. That is most important and by far the biggest thing in view; but the plans under way are comprehensive enough to include the acquirement of control of certain coal and iron railways operating in what will be the giant trust's territory. This first reported accomplishment appears in the purchase of control of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad. Final details in this transaction were completed on Saturday and yesterday at the banking offices of Blair & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Road runs from Wheeling, West Va., up to Lake Erie, with termini at both Cleveland and Lorain, covering about 200 miles. It is capitalized for $8,000,000 common stock and $5,000,000 preferred, and official reports show a dividend upon the preferred stock. Along the line are a variety of prosperous industrial properties established there because of the near-by supply of both cheap coal and iron ores. The road at one time was owned by the late Henry A. Taylor and associates, and from them was taken over by a group of Wall Street bankers, of whom Messrs. Blair & Co. were the most conspicuous. Negotiations, according to Wall Street rumor, were under way a year ago for the transfer of the railroad to the Federal Steel Company, which has a vast plant at Lorain, and which, it was pointed out, could find immediately profitable use for the railway.

In the syndicate which now acquires the property Federal Steel interests are prominent. The most important members of this syndicate are Norman B. Ream and H. H. Porter of Chicago, and Anson R. Flower and J. Pierpont Morgan. Taking the stock in block the syndicate is said to have been willing to pay a substantial premium above Stock Exchange quotations for both the common and preferred issues.

The Federal Steel Company has removed the Johnson Iron Works of Johnstown, Penn., to Lorain, to benefit by the economies of water transportation for ore. The full traffic of this one plant alone added to the freights of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling must tremendously expand its earnings. That such traffic can be commanded—that the railroad is acquired to provide for just such traffic—can be readily enough understood. Messrs. Porter, Ream and Flower are Directors of the Federal Steel Company, in which Mr. Morgan's partner, Robert Bacon, is also a Director.

Incidental to the acquirement of this railway property is the purchase just announced by Mr. Morgan and his associates of some thousands of acres of West Virginia coal lands. For what are known as the Marion County fields it is stated that $14,000,000 has been paid, while a similar purchase to absorb the extensive Harrison County fields is pending. Regarding this extraordinary transaction, it is stated that when the steel combination was broached an adequate independent fuel supply was one of the hindrances, the Pittsburg Coal Trust having secured all the coal near that city. Fairmont and Clarksburg presented the most accessible field with unlimited supply and convenient location. The shipping distance is easy, not only to all the steel centres, but to the lakes and seaboard. Traffic assured from this one source alone can quickly augment Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's earnings phenomenally.

To some extent, in some way, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interests may have noteworthy part in the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad purchase. Norman B. Ream is one of the most active and influential Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, and at Wheeling the coal and iron road meets the trunk-line system, and by the use of about sixty miles of Baltimore and Ohio tracks is able to run into Pittsburg. What this may signify is suggested in a statement made last night by one of the interested financiers.

"What the Pennsylvania Railroad gains through its investment in Chesapeake and Ohio and in Norfolk and Western, (the soft coal properties of the South,") said this authority, "the Baltimore and Ohio can largely gain, and in some particulars gain more, through having an influential interest in the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, which will forthwith become a system not only largely profitable but to the iron and steel trade of the country of exceeding importance."

The new syndicate's negotiations completed, H. H. Porter has left New York for Chicago. Mr. Norman B. Ream attended to some final details yesterday afternoon at the banking offices of Messrs. Blair and Morgan.

The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad is in excellent physical condition and has modern equipment. From $1,000 to $2,000 per week has recently been put into improvements and charged as ordinary operating expenses. In so far as can be learned the financial plans of the new controlling syndicate propose but one readjustment feature—the retirement of the outstanding $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. preferred stock for a 4½ per cent. bond.

THE STEEL DEAL NEGOTIATIONS

Messrs. Morgan and Schwab Confer—Private Offers of Subscription Received with Caution.

Further conferences to progress what is now commonly known as the steel deal were held in the financial district yesterday, but beyond the announcement that matters were going along smoothly and satisfactorily, no other statement was forthcoming, nor could it be learned when an official statement as to the successful conclusion of the negotiations may be expected. That this announcement will not long be delayed, despite certain details yet to be arranged, is, however, practically admitted. One story, indeed, had it that the incorporation papers will be filed in New Jersey after the close of business to-day, but there could be found no authority for such a report.

Chief interest centred in the conference between President Schwab of the Carnegie Company and Mr. Morgan, held in the latter's office in the morning. Mr. Schwab, at its conclusion, declined to say anything except that progress was being made, but that he could not say when final announcement of the completion of the negotiations will be made. Mr. Morgan was more reticent, sending out word that he had nothing whatever to say.

Another conference was held during the day, at which Judge Gary of Federal Steel, William Nelson Cromwell, and Max Pam, general counsel for the Steel and Wire Company, were present. These gentlemen likewise declined to say anything on the subject. Directors of the Steel and Wire Company, whose annual meeting is to be held to-day, also met, but whatever they discussed they kept to themselves.

The latest report—coming by way of Philadelphia—dealing with the capitalization of the consolidated company makes it $400,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock and $400,000,000 common stock, with $300,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. It is also said by this same authority that the Carnegie interests will not only get bond for bond, but $105,500,000 of the preferred stock of the new company and the same amount of common stock. This if true will leave but $254,500,000 preferred stock and the same amount of common stock of the new company, a total of $589,000,000 to be divided among the other constituent companies whose capitalization, including bonded debt, approximates $700,000,000. It is here, as Wall Street sees it, that the process of "squeezing" the water out of some of the stocks will come in.

As an offset to this, however, figures are given to show that these companies earned in 1900 $100,000,000. Taking out the interest on $300,000,000 of new 5 per cent. bonds underlying charges and 7 per cent. on the new preferred stock, it is calculated that a balance equal to 13 per cent. would be left for the common stock of the new companies.

When these figures were shown to parties in interest they refused to discuss them one way or the other—either to say they were correct or incorrect.

An interesting fact that developed during the day was that subscription rights to the new company were being privately offered to leading bankers and brokers. It was said they were selling at a premium of 4 per cent., but diligent inquiry failed to disclose any sale. On the contrary, it is known that some gentlemen approached refused to consider the offer until all details were made public.

On the Stock Exchange the steel stocks moved very irregularly, decided strength showing in the preferred shares and weakness in the common shares. This, it was suggested, was due to the fact that in the steel deal the preferred stocks are, in the language of the Street, "to be taken better care of" than the common, the point being made that they nearly all had cumulative dividend provisions.

The closing prices for the day showed net changes as follows: Steel and Wire, ⅞ decline, preferred, 3½ gain; Steel Hoop, 2½ decline; preferred, 4½ gain; Tin Plate decline; preferred, 4 gain; Federal Steel, 2⅝ decline; preferred, 3¼ gain; National Steel, 2¼ decline; National Tube, 7 decline; preferred, ½ decline; Tennessee Coal, 3 decline; Colorado Fuel, 3¼ decline.

MR. FRICK MAY BE CHAIRMAN.

That Post in the Big Steel Concern Said to Have Been Offered to Him.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 18.—It was intimated that Mr. Frick has been offered the Chairmanship of the new big steel concern, and will work in harmony with President Schwab should he accept. This office, it is said, has been offered to him, and if he accepts he will be almost identically in the same position he was before his resignation was handed to Mr. Carnegie. Ex-Secretary Lovejoy's interests are being cared for by Mr. Frick, and both have been requested to accept places in the gigantic corporation.

J. P. Morgan has held several conferences with Mr. Frick, and it is said that he has informed Mr. Frick that his assistance is necessary in operating the combination.

It is denied that there are any dissensions with the minority stockholders.

TO IMPEACH SOUTHERN JUDGES

North Carolina House Votes to Oust the Chief and Associate Justice from Office.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18.—The House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 62 to 33 passed the resolution impeaching Chief Justice David M. Furches and Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas of the Supreme Court. The cause of this action lies in the decision of the court in White vs. the Auditor and Treasurer of the State, ordering a peremptory writ of mandamus to issue against them to compel them to pay the salary of the plaintiff as Shell Fish Inspector in opposition to an act of the General Assembly forbidding this payment.

The Senate consists of fifty members, and it is not believed that two-thirds of this body will vote for impeachment. There is a strong feeling throughout the State against these proceedings, and it is believed that the Senate in its decision will reflect public sentiment and find the Judges not guilty.

On a line with, and as part of these proceedings, a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives forbidding any further payment of salary to Dr. D. H. Abbott, Railroad Commissioner. The Legislature of 1899 endeavored to legislate Abbott out of office and failed through the decision of the Supreme Court. This bill also makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and a civil penalty of $100 per day if Abbott attempts to discharge the duties of the office after the ratification of this act.

TRIED TO SHOOT R. A. PINKERTON

"Steve" L'Hommedieu Gets Into Quarrel with Him in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—A quarrel between "Steve" L'Hommedieu, the plunger, and Robert A. Pinkerton, Eastern manager of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, in which L'Hommedieu's pistol played a prominent part, would, according to eye witnesses, have resulted in a tragedy this morning had not Frank Lamothe interfered.

Robert and William A. Pinkerton were at breakfast in Lamothe's restaurant, on St. Charles Street, when L'Hommedieu came in. According to the story told by witnesses, L'Hommedieu holds Robert A. Pinkerton responsible for having been excluded from the race tracks under the control of The Jockey Club, and he thinks that William A. Pinkerton instigated his expulsion from Washington Park last Summer.

He began abusing the Pinkertons at the same time playing with a pistol he had in his pocket. Bob Pinkerton, who is said not to have been armed, turned in his chair and made a hot retort. L'Hommedieu backed away, and it is said attempted to draw his pistol, but Frank Lamothe seized the weapon and threw it behind the bar counter.

Later the Pinkertons said they did not fear L'Hommedieu and did not expect any further trouble. They were inclined to make light of the affair.

Made Deaf by a Sneeze.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 18.—Louise Gibbons, a girl of twenty-two years, who is at the head of the inspection room of the Winsted Hosiery Company, was suddenly stricken with deafness a few days ago as the result of a sneeze. She visited Dr. George W. Brown and in writing told him what had happened to her. An examination showed that she had had a hemorrhage in the labyrinth of each ear. Dr. St. John of Hartford says Miss Gibbons will never hear again unless there is a change for the better in her condition inside of two weeks.

Why Not?

Go to Pinehurst, N. C., via Seaboard Air Line Railway. Through Pullman drawing-room sleeping car twice a week. Call at 1,206 Broadway and ask about it.—Adv.

A New Train to Chicago

via New York Central. Leaves Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Sleeping, parlor and dining cars.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern No. 2 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 23c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

WALDERSEE'S LATEST MOVE

Some Reports Declare that He Is Only "Bluffing."

The United States Administration Takes Him Seriously and May Protest to the Powers.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail claims to have official authority to deny that it is seriously intended to send any expedition into the interior of China.

He suggests that Count von Waldersee is trying to expedite the negotiations by "bluffing."

The Times suggests that Count von Waldersee contemplates two expeditions. It points out that an expedition to "clear the Province of Pe-Chi-Li" would materially facilitate a purely German expedition to the Province of Shan-Si in the Spring.

The Daily News, in an editorial dealing with Chinese affairs, comments upon the reticence of the British Ministers, and says:

"Great Britain has now to rely for information on the kindness of the American Government departments. The only satisfactory feature of the whole story is the refusal of the United States to join the Waldersee expedition. This policy is quite consistent with the firm and temperate note of the United States contained in the Blue Book, and makes us regret once more that the British Government has not throughout followed the wise lead of the United States.

"Some years ago we heard much of an Anglo-American alliance from Mr. Chamberlain and others. Where is that alliance now? It has been entirely sacrificed to the Anglo-German agreement."

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir William Vernon-Harcourt (Liberal) asked:

"Is it not true that an expedition into the interior of China has been ordered by Count von Waldersee, and, if so, how does the order affect our troops? At the end of such an operation we might find ourselves in another guerrilla war among a population far greater than that of the Boers."

Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that, so far as the Government was aware, no power was contemplating an expedition into the interior of China. If it were so, the British commanders would require fresh instructions.

Lord Cranborne also observed that the Government did not consider suicide a proper alternative for the death penalty, (in the case of the prominent Chinese implicated in the Boxer outrages.)

PEKING, Feb. 18.—Great preparations are being made by the various commanders preparatory to the big expedition, especially in the matter of transportation.

Apparently the only commanders who have enough of anything for a long campaign are the American, British, and Japanese. The others are deficient, especially the German, although Count von Waldersee believes that in a few days he will have all the supplies really necessary. He takes the position that it will be better to secure the greater part of the provisions from the country itself; but most of the Generals think it unwise to take so great a risk.

The British will, it is said, rely almost entirely upon pack trains. Any other method of transportation through the mountain passes would probably be impossible, as, according to information received here, the Chinese have prepared for just this contingency, and have blocked every possible pass with big boulders in order to render the passage of artillery next to impossible.

Many people in Peking say that Count von Waldersee is "working a bluff" in cooperation with the foreign envoys, hoping to compel the Chinese plenipotentiaries to comply with the demands of the powers. The military authorities say this may be the case, but that China would never believe the foreigners again if they failed to send an expedition after Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister, personally notified Li-Hung-Chang that it would be done in case the Chinese Court did not accede to the demands of the powers.

Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang are greatly worried. They say the Court will blame them. They point out that they were intrusted with the task of pacifying the foreigners, and now, as another campaign is imminent, the Court will consider that their mission has failed.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 18.—The Shanghai Mercury asserts that "the allies are preparing a move that will astonish China and quickly bring her to terms."

According to The North China Daily News, the Germans are planning an expedition on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Peking, which explains that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's new expedition is intended to finally clear the Province of Pe-chi-Li of Chinese soldiers, and to produce a wholesome dread among the Chinese.

The German Commissariat Department has ordered that a thousand transport wagons be ready within eighteen days.

The War Office has received the following from Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, Feb. 16:

"Major Gen. von Kettler has dispatched an expedition, under the command of Col. Hoffmeister, from Pao-ting-Foo to Ino-ma-Kwan, eighty-five kilometers northwest of Pao-ting-Foo."

ANGER IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Count von Waldersee is making war upon China. This is the characterization of his latest proceeding, which many of the most important officers of the United States Government do not hesitate to use. The thing which the United States struggled to avert during the anxious days of last Summer, and which all the powers agreed to avoid, has now come about long after the rescue of the legations and at a time when peace negotiations are proceeding. Administration officials do not attempt to conceal their anger and chagrin over this apparently causeless resort to arms, and their horror over the manner in which it is to be carried out.

What will be done to avert this projected devastation of the Provinces of Shan-Si and Shen-Si is not yet known, but if anything can be done it will be decided upon to-morrow. President McKinley will bring the subject up at the Cabinet meeting, and there will be a discussion of the step the United States should take in view of the turn given to affairs by von Waldersee's announcement. It is expected that a note will be addressed to the powers remonstrating against the contemplated expedition.

Gen. Chaffee has reported von Waldersee's proposition and asked for instructions. He has been ordered to take no part in the expedition. What further orders have gone to the General cannot be ascertained. The United States will take the earliest opportunity to manifest its utter disapproval of ther and seek to dissuade the other powers from joining in it.

The view of the Administration is that, at a time when China is prostrate at the feet of the powers and is offering to make reparation, to send a military expedition into a province which has been no more guilty than others to devastate the country, destroy property, kill thousands of innocent people who had nothing to do with the massacres, and spread ruin in every direction is directly contrary to every principle by which the United States has been guided from the first, and it excites among the members of the Administration sensations of horror and disgust, which some of them express in strong words.

There is as yet nothing to indicate whether the United States is the only dissenter from the plan.

THE ENVOYS NOT SATISFIED.

PEKING, Feb. 18.—The foreign envoys have held a conference regarding the Chinese reply concerning the punishment of the guilty persons named by the powers.

The reply was considered unsatisfactory, and the envoys decided to insist upon compliance with their original demands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Chinese Government is delaying the peace negotiations in an exasperating fashion. Word has just come from Minister Conger which confirms advices relative to the Chinese declination to accede to the demands of the Ministers in the matter of capital punishment of the leaders implicated in the Boxer movement.

Mr. Conger's message gives it to be understood that the Chinese Government has agreed to exile Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, without capital sentences; to recommend suicide to Prince Chwang, death for Yu-Hsien and Chao-Chi-Chao, imprisonment and degradation for Ying-Nient, and some punishment not yet determined for Chi-Hsiu and Hsu-Cheng-Yu.

RUSSIA'S OBJECTS IN CHINA.

Lord Cranborne Declares that the Czar's Government Has Been Most Friendly to Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—When the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Great Britain's principal interests in China were commercial. There had been great delay in the settlement of affairs in China, but such delay must be expected in dealing with the Chinese.

As to the question of indemnity, Lord Cranborne said the British Minister at Peking had been instructed to gather together the claims that were to be made.

Referring to the railroad dispute, Lord Cranborne said Russia had assured the Government that the occupation of the Peking-Shan-hai-Kuan Railroad was only temporary, and that the railroad and materials would be restored at the end of the occupation. Russia's assurances respecting the railroads were most categorical. Lord Cranborne added:

"I am bound to say that in all our dealings with the Russian Government in this matter we have been received in the most friendly way. We have no complaint whatever to make against the Government of the Czar. One cannot help wishing that the undoubtedly benevolent intentions of the Russian Government are not carried out more rapidly by their officers in distant provinces. I do not doubt their intentions toward this country in this matter."

Continuing, Lord Cranborne said Russia had assured the Government that any agreement between Russia and China respecting the occupation of Manchuria was in the nature of a modus vivendi, to prevent disturbances along the frontiers and railroad. It was purely temporary, and although a guarantee was expected by Russia that these disturbances would not break out again, that guarantee would not take the form of territorial acquisition, or a virtual protectorate. At Niu-Chwang, although nominally under Russian military law, the private rights of the foreign communities did not appear to have been interfered with. The policy of his Majesty's Government was neither aggressive nor ostentatious.

THE GRAF WALDERSEE AFIRE.

Hamburg-American Liner Reached Cuxhaven from New York Last Saturday.

CUXHAVEN, Feb. 18.—The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee is on fire.

The Graf Waldersee sailed from New York on Saturday, Feb. 2, with a cabin list of about 100 passengers, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. The vessel arrived at Cuxhaven on Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Graf Waldersee, which was built in Hamburg for the Hamburg-American Line by German builders in 1899, is a sister ship of the Patricia, the Pennsylvania, and the Pretoria, and is one of the largest carriers afloat. She is 585 feet in length over all, and 62 feet in beam. She is built of steel, has twin screws, and is equipped with quadruple expansion cylinder engines. Her depth is 42 feet from awning deck to keel, and she is able to take a cargo of almost 20,000 tons measurement. She is divided into twelve water-tight compartments, and has a double bottom. The commander of the vessel is Capt. E. Kopff.

LOST WITH CREW OF SIXTEEN.

British Steamer Homer Disappeared After Collision.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Russian bark Hoppet, Capt. Lindblom, which sailed from Hull on Feb. 14 for Sapelo, has been towed into Grimsby with bows seriously damaged by a collision on the night of Feb. 15 with the steamer Homer, from Libau.

The Homer disappeared after the collision, and is believed to have foundered with the loss of sixteen lives.

The Homer was built at North Shields in 1880. She was 250 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 17 feet deep. She was of 819 tons net egister, and was owned by the Elliot Steam Tug Company of London.

BOSTON'S NEW HOTEL.

Will Compare Favorably with the Waldorf-Astoria, It Is Claimed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—The largest building ever used for hotel purposes in Boston, will be erected on the present site of the Brunswick, at the corner of Boylston and Clarendon Streets, Back Bay. The rumor was in circulation that construction would be begun on May 1 next, and that it would be pushed through as rapidly as possible. Amos Barnes admits that he has been at work on the plans for the last year, but asserts that he is not ready at this time to say much about actual details, more than to declare that the hotel when completed will be the largest and most modern in Boston, and will compare favorably with the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Mr. Barnes remarked that the site selected is, in his opinion, the best in Boston for a hotel such as he contemplates, and he said, incidentally, that it will not be a "skyscraper." Mr. Barnes has been in the hotel business for thirty-three years, and is well known throughout the country as a successful business man.

The present Hotel Brunswick was built in 1874 and enlarged in 1876, involving a total expenditure of nearly $1,000,000.

Oil Trust Gets Options in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 18.—A gentleman, prominent in Alabama industrial affairs and himself a large coal operator, stated to-day that agents of the Standard Oil Company have been for some time past securing oil options on lands in the Tennessee Valley, from Russellville to Sheffield and Florence, Ala. Oil has been found in the Tennessee Valley in Alabama several times before, but no thorough test as to volume of the flow was ever made. Further than the fact that the Standard Oil Company is securing these options, nothing has developed. Whether the company will make tests or not is not known.

$30.00 Chicago to California, Portland, Seattle, and Puget Sound. Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Settlers' tickets on sale each Tuesday, February 12th to April 30th. Shortest route, finest scenery. Through tourist cars. Address, Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is famed for its wine-like aroma and delicate flavour.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service
in connection with West 23rd St. Station is prompt in performance and reasonable in rates. When starting West call 'phone "914-18th St." for a hansom or four wheeler.—Adv.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS NEARLY DEFEATED

Gets Only Forty-five Majority on Vote on Question of Privilege.

CHURCHILL'S MAIDEN SPEECH

He Scores a Great Success—Mr. Chamberlain Bitterly Denounces the "Pro Boers."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The first division in the first Parliament of King Edward VII., which took place yesterday, resulted in cutting down to 45 the Government's normal majority of 130. The interest caused by this unexpected event was heightened by Winston Spencer Churchill's first speech at Westminster and by a heafed defense by Mr. Chamberlain of his own policy.

The extraordinary slimness of the majority of this strongest British Government of modern times was the result of the refusal of Lord Cranborne, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to answer questions regarding foreign policy concerning which notice had not previously been given. John Dillon (Irish Nationalist) seized the chance to move an adjournment of the House in order to debate the subject, and, in spite of an unusually large attendance, almost placed the Conservative Party in Queer Street.

Mr. Dillon declared that the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office had been muzzled, and that his refusal was a breach of privilege.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, (Liberal,) Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, (the Liberal leader,) John E. Redmond, and others supported Mr. Dillon.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, (Government leader,) in defending the practice, said it had been initiated by the Government after careful consideration. The practice of cross-examining the Under Foreign Secretary was dangerous, would preclude the carrying on of delicate negotiations, and might endanger the interests of nations, and possibly the peace of Europe. No other nation would have allowed the latitude in foreign affairs permitted in this country. A foreign Ambassador had congratulated the late Under Secretary, William St. John Brodrick, on his refusal to reply to questions not placed upon paper.

The House then divided as follows:
For adjournment, 204.
Against, 249.

In the course of an interview subsequent to the division, Mr. Dillon said:

"I have waited a long time, but, owing to the curious customs of procedure in the House of Commons, I have never had a chance really to test the question. I knew quite well that I had the spirit of the House behind me, for members, regardless of party ties, are very jealous of individual privileges. What it all means is that the Government will be obliged to revoke the arbitrary ruling made by Mr. Balfour that Under Secretaries of State are not obliged to answer questions addressed to them.

"Had it not been for a fear of defeating the Government, the number of Tories voting for my motion or abstaining would have been greatly increased. As it was, about ten Tories followed the Liberals and Irish into the lobby, while numbers did not vote at all.

"The question is more important than it appears to be on the surface, for, if Mr. Balfour's ruling should be followed, it would prevent the Irish members from questioning the Irish Secretary, and eventually deprive us of all rights of free speech. In instituting the rule Mr. Balfour broke all precedents, both by the rule itself and by failing to notify the Opposition leader of his intention. His Whips made vigorous efforts, but with such small results that you may be sure this tongue-tying ordinance will not any longer be imposed in the House of Commons."

"There was no collusion between the Irish members and the Liberals in the division. My motion appealed to the individual feelings of members. The Radicals followed us because they had no other course. We cannot assume that the same spirit of general rectitude and fairness actuates the Liberals and the Tories, and, should we have the chance, we will divide when the civil list comes up and over the absurd anti-Catholic oaths required of the King at his coronation."

Dealing with Mr. Churchill's maiden speech, Mr. Dillon paid it a generous tribute.

"One might have thought," he said, "that it was Lord Randolph talking. There were the same intonations, the same lack of nervousness, the same stinging vitality, and the same suppressed energy. Mr. Churchill was perfectly at home, and scored a great success. He is worthy of his American mother. I don't agree with his opinions, but few men have ever made their first appearances in this curious assemblage under better conditions. He knew what he had to say, and said it well."

Mr. Churchill's speech came in reply to the criticism by David Lloyd-George (Liberal) of the conduct of the South African war, in the course of which Mr. Lloyd-George had denounced the burning of farms and the keeping of Boer women and children in British laagers on reduced provisions. These charges created a general uproar, and provoked an angry demand from Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, that Mr. Lloyd-George should offer evidence to substantiate his assertions. Mr. Churchill caught the eye of the speaker and caustically rebuked Mr. Lloyd-George. He indulged in epigrams such as:

"No other nation in the world ever received so much verbal sympathy and so little practical support as the Boers."

Then he proceeded, half humorously and half seriously, to belittle the efforts of the pro-Boer members of the House on behalf of their friends. He maintained that the war in South Africa had been carried on with unusual humanity, and he closed with the declaration of his belief that, at no distant date, there would be an "anglicized, loyal, peaceful, and prosperous Transvaal."

Sir Robert Reid (Radical) argued that all this could be accomplished without unnecessary severity and without withholding terms.

Mr. Chamberlain, springing to his feet, stigmatized the speech of Sir Robert as "devoted to abuse of British officers and the policy of Ministers and to praise of the enemies of Great Britain." He denied that peace with honor was at any time possible before or after the fall of Pretoria. He went on:

"The policy of her Majesty's Government has not varied. Before the invasion of Natal we would have accepted the most moderate concessions, but from the moment the invasion occurred and the Boers had fired the first shot the Government determined that not one shred of the independence which the Boers had abused should ever again be conceded to them."

The Conservatives, cheering furiously, rose to their feet from the Government benches at this assertion, and made the Chamber ring again and again.

"The Government," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "challenged the Opposition at the general election on the issue of annexation. We challenge you again. [Renewed cheering.] To-night six pro-Boers have spoken, and not a single Liberal imperialist."

Sir Robert Reid objected to the term "pro-Boer," but Mr. Chamberlain stuck to his guns.

"I maintain," he said, "that there is no other name for the men who believe every scandalous libel on British officers and soldiers."

"Don't insult us!" shouted Sir Robert Reid.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that, with the development of South Africa, persons of British origin would be largely in excess of the rest of the population.

"Before we grant free government to the Boers," exclaimed the Colonial Secretary, "the country must be restored to something like its normal condition. I believe the Boers know well the terms offered them. The time is perhaps not opportune for taking further steps to make these terms known, but I have been in communication with Sir Alfred Milner with a view to taking advantage of any opportunity that might present itself.

"The struggle had to come. It originated in the determination of the Boers to secure the ascendancy in South Africa. I believe that, in spite of the sacrifices made, this country is of the same mind as when it entered upon the struggle, and will spare no effort to bring it to a close and will support no party which seeks to stultify the object in view."

Amid ringing cheers, Mr. Chamberlain, "the head and shoulders of the war," as Mr. Dillon describes him, resumed his seat, and the House adjourned.

THE "REVOLT OF THE TORIES."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The "Revolt of the Tories," as The Daily Graphic calls it, is believed to have been more serious even than was revealed by the figures of the division. Several Conservatives asserted afterward that they were sorely tempted to vote against the Government, but held back owing to feelings of loyalty to the Ministry.

The same spirit actuates the editorials in the Government papers this morning in defending the Cabinet. The Liberal journals, however, are jubilant over the discomfiture of the Government, and do not conceal the fact that resentment against the predominance of the Cecil family in the Cabinet had much to do with it. The Daily Graphic, which is friendly to the Government, says:

"This soreness is likely to make itself felt in the division lobby whenever an occasion arises."

The Times hints pretty plainly that Lord Cranborne is not equal to his responsibilities.

The Daily Telegraph says it understands that the Government has decided that there is no necessity to legislate for an alteration of the phraseology of the coronation oath in reference to Roman Catholicism.

WANT NO EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Allison and Other Republicans Maintain It Would Injure the Prospects of the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Republican members of both the Senate and the House are discussing the prospect of an extra session, with some serious references to the course of the Congress just approaching an end, and they do not find anything to encourage them in advising that the country should be asked to contemplate another Congress at work, imitating the tactics of that about to expire. Indeed, from political considerations, notwithstanding that an extra session would be a year and a half away from the opening of the next Congressional campaign, the men of experience are inclined to believe that the holding of an extra session should be avoided, unless it is shown to be absolutely necessary to accomplish some specific work that Congress will attend to, instead of wasting its time in futile discussion of a subject on which it is lacking in definite information.

The Congress opened most auspiciously, and the House set forward its work promptly and made good progress up to the holiday recess. It began to drag from the time the Apportionment bill was taken up, and in the Senate the time began to be wasted as soon as the Shipping bill was made the standing order. Meanwhile the appropriations came along, vastly increased over those of any previous year, and such expensive propositions as the Shipping bill, the appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and the Nicaragua bill were backed up, to add assault upon assault on the Treasury, by claim bills aggregating millions of dollars.

In the midst of the work on the money bills the tax-reduction difficulty arose between the House and the Senate, and, regarding the increasing expenditures being authorized and the dissatisfaction of the two houses over the differing schedules of reduction, it has been frequently suggested within the last few days that perhaps a worse thing might happen than that the reduction of the revenues might fail, and the majority be exhibited as unable to grapple with that subject.

From many sources it is learned that Senator Allison is opposing the calling of an extra session, contending that it is bound to be injurious to the party of which he is a member. Generally, there is no question that the Administration and its party in Congress differ on this subject, and that Congress is determined to exert every influence it can bring to bear to show to the President that an extra session will be ill-advised and apt to be injurious to everybody here and not helpful to the Cubans.

THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY DISPUTE

Senator Hale Tries to Solve the Problem by Introducing Bill to Make Both Vice Admirals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day introduced a bill for the revival of the grade of Vice Admiral in the navy, and authorizing the President to appoint two Rear Admirals to that office. The bill is in the interest of Admirals Sampson and Schley, and is intended to aid in solving the problem of their promotion as well as the promotion of other officers who served with them in the Spanish war. Senator Hale also introduced the following joint resolution of thanks to Admiral Sampson in accordance with the President's recent recommendation:

That in accordance with the provisions of Section 1,508 of the Revised Statutes the thanks of the Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, United States Navy, and Commander in Chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station during the late war with Spain, and to the officers and men under his command, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy and in carrying on the blockade and naval campaigns on the Cuban coast resulting in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898.

Section 2. That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be promulgated and to communicate the same to Rear Admiral Sampson and to the officers and men of his late command.

Both measures were prepared at the Navy Department.

Senator McComas (Rep., Md.,) to-day introduced a bill and resolution similar to that of Senator Hale, but the McComas bill provides that the men to be made Vice Admirals shall be selected from those "who participated in the naval batle off Santiago." His resolution extending the thanks of Congress names Schley and places him before Sampson, but includes them with "the officers and men engaged in the naval battle off Santiago."

It is not only the partisans of Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson who are hindering the advancement and confirmation of naval officers in the Senate. A good many naval officers who speak of the attempt to reward the Santiago fighters as having been postponed until the "bloom" is off are objecting to the carrying out of a scheme that will disarrange the naval list as perhaps uncalled for and not worth making a fight over. The Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, which is inclined to reward all the officers below the two Rear Admirals, and to let them stand as they are, does not think it worth while to attempt to legislate so as to provide an extra list for officers advanced for conspicuous conduct or to give them medals and extra pay, fearing that the subjects would be seized upon as excuses for dilatory discussion.

Mr. Hale's proposition to revive the grade of Vice Admiral and to confer that rank upon two officers, if it be brought in, would end in a discussion of the famous controversy between the first and second in command at Santiago. If the Sampson people would be willing to have Sampson and Schley named for Vice Admiral in the order in which they now stand, it is possible the higher rank might be revived. To attempt to elevate Sampson over Schley as Vice Admiral would be another method of reversing their standing in the naval register. To all suggestions of this sort the friends of Rear Admiral Schley say that Schley is where he is with the approval of the Navy Department and the President and Senate, and that, having permitted him thus to stand for two years, it does not become Sampson's partisans to insist that Schley shall be reduced in order to gratify his rival in the service.

There is nothing like a fine brandy, and **Otard** beats them all.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is delicious in flavour and delightful in aroma.—Adv

Essential Convenience.
The Pennsylvania Railroad cabs operated in connection with the West 23rd St. Station, bring the facilities of the road to the doors of all the leading hotels and clubs of Manhattan.—Adv.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND JUSTICE HEAD A RAID

Mr. Philbin and Mr. Jerome Act on Committee of Five's Evidence.

COURT HELD AT POKER TABLE

President Holahan Among Seventy-eight Men in the Place—Police K

and liable to a fine of $250 and imprisonment for thirty days. Dated at the City of New York this 18th day of February, 1901.

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME,
Justice of Court of Special Sessions.

As each man was brought before the Dey Street Court he was told that if he insisted upon giving a fictitious name he would be committed to the House of Detention. He was given to understand, however, that if he consented to give his proper name and address and give testimony to the court in private his name would be withheld from the public for the present, and he would be allowed to go. Clerk Fuller had with him a number of blank commitments. The prisoner witnesses decided to avail themselves of this privilege.

The District Attorney's office, it was said, was able to secure testimony from reputable men that they had played the races in the room for two years. Some fifty of the men caught in the room were summoned to appear at the examination of the three prisoners. The others were released.

ALLEGED PROPRIETOR ARRAIGNED.

When the last of the witnesses had been disposed of, Reginald Le Vien, the alleged proprietor, was brought before the court. He was represented by his cousin, Douglass Le Vien, as counsel, who also appeared for the other prisoners. It developed that the complainants in the case were John R. Wood and Harry R. Marcuse, detectives in the employ of the Committee of Five. They charged Le Vien with being the proprietor and recognized Percy Le Vien and Leon Stedeker as the men at the door.

The alleged proprietor, through his counsel, waived the reading of the depositions of the complaining witnesses, and asked that a day for examination be set. Thursday was set. Justice Jerome agreed to take the bail bond of James M. Steedman, who offered real estate situated at 220 West Forty-ninth Street. The bond was fixed at $1,500, and Le Vien was released.

The other two prisoners were turned over to the police of the Church Street Station, as it was decided to examine them in the station house after the court had dined.

Before going, however, a search was made of the rooms. A number of "dope books," score cards, and pads of paper showing where the horses run in one, two, or three order were found. When Justice Jerome opened the roll-top desk Counsel Le Vien anxiously inquired if the telephone inside were to be taken.

"You know it doesn't belong to us, and it would be too bad to take that. It doesn't do anywhere," he said.

In a corner of the room there was a large dummy safe, which Counsel Le Vien said would be found to be empty. When Capt. Westervelt opened it a large wad of green plush cloth was found. Three large registers were in the place containing what is alleged to be the names of the members of the organization. The place has been called the Parole Turf Club. Payment of $1 it is said entitled one to a pass key and membership. All the testimony given in secret to the police court and the evidence found about the room were turned over to Assistant District Attorney O'Connors, who took them in a carriage to the Criminal Court building, where they were placed in Justice Jerome's private locker.

It was said that during the time of excitement in the street Chairman Nixon of the Committee of Five stood in the building opposite watching the spectacle. Later in the day he said:

"I am well pleased with the results of this day's work. It is only the beginning, however."

District Attorney Philbin said that he had been planning the raid for about ten days.

"Certain evidence had been furnished by the Committee of Five, which was turned over to us," he explained. "On Lincoln's birthday Justice Jerome and I were in consultation about it. The great thing was to prevent a tip being given out. I think in the way we devised it we got over that difficulty. But it was a difficult thing to bring out just right, since this shop has had the benefit of some detective work. Capt. Westervelt told me he had eight men around the place for months, but he hadn't managed to get the evidence. However, the other gamblers needn't feel slighted, as we'll devise a few new things for their benefit. This is one of the principal places in the combination west of Broadway. When the place was entered by us there were all sorts of threats of the use of political pull, but we told them that we were playing no favorites."

James M. Steedman, who went on Levien's bond, was asked his business.

"I am a speculator," he replied.

"Have you any regular office?"

"No. At present I am guessing for a living."

AT THE POLICE STATION.

After the Court had dined the examination of the remaining two prisoners was proceeded with in the Church Street Station.

On the blotter the three prisoners were entered as follows: Reginald Levien, fifty-one years old, a commission broker, of 170 Lexington Avenue; Percy A. Levien, thirty years old, a clerk of 32 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, and Leon Stedeker, forty-six years old, a speculator living at the Astor House.

The two prisoners yet to be bailed sat behind the Sergeant's desk awaiting the arrival of Justice Jerome, while their counsel, Douglass Levien, prepared the bail bond. James S. Steedman being ready to qualify as a bondsman.

Capt. Westervelt was in the room, too, and seemed greatly annoyed at the raid being made under his head.

"I have done my best to see that the law wasn't violated in that place," he said, "both by trying to get evidence and by preventing people from getting in. I must confess that that back stairway leading up from the saloon was a discovery to me.

"At the time of the raid there were five of our men in the place, but on the lower floors, and three of the Inspector's men in addition. They were unable to get into the upper rooms. They had been there since 1 o'clock, and they tell me no one went up stairs in that time. They have been there daily for weeks, too. Why, I broke in and raided that place twice about a year and a half ago, the raids being a month apart. We arrested Stedeker, among others. The men were all discharged in court and have civil suits now pending against the officers.

"The policemen from the precinct were Creed, Kelhoe, Horrigan, O'Sullivan, and Quirk. The Inspector's men were Sutty, Adams, and Crowe. This district is under the command of Inspector Grant, but he is away on sick leave and Inspector Cross is now in charge. I went there with Mr. Philbin at the time of the raid, and policemen of the precinct helped in taking the prisoners."

It was about 10:15 when Justice Jerome, accompanied by Mr. Schurman and Mr. O'Connor, reached the police station. They at once went into Capt. Westervelt's private office, where the hearing was held. Lawyer Levien made a strong plea for his clients' release, but the Judge said:

"I think there is evidence enough on which I should hold them. Can't you get bail for them to-night and have it out in the morning? I don't want a long hearing now."

The lawyer then asked for the liberty of young Levien.

"I'd like to," said Justice Jerome, "but it's not exactly right to parole a man in a felony case. It's a serious thing to have to call out a whole platoon of police to execute a felony warrant in the City of New York. Some men are so bright they ought to be operated upon."

The prisoners were then brought out and held in $1,500 bail each for examination.

When Stedeker was brought out he was identified by Capt. Westervelt as an old-time ticket speculator at Tenderloin theatres.

"I've been arrested forty times at least for trouble growing out of ticket speculating," he said, "but I never was held. I was always let go in the morning."

"Then you never happened to get before me," said Justice Jerome. "I have no doubt you would tax me $2.50 for tickets worth 75 cents," he added.

"I wouldn't care whether they were only worth 25 cents," said Stedeker. "I'd tax you $5 for 'em if you'd give it."

"I believe you will be in court if you give me your word of honor that you will," continued the Justice.

"I'll give you my word of honor."

"That's a compliment to you," interpolated Mr. Schurman.

"Oh, well, we were neither of us born yesterday," said the Justice, as the bail bond was signed.

Asked about his reasons for holding court in the gambling rooms, Justice Jerome said there was every warrant for it in the common law of the country.

"But no other Magistrate ever did it."

"Fortunately, I'm not responsible for the legal education of all the other Judges. I issued the warrants at the request of the District Attorney on prima facie evidence, to show that there was good and sufficient reason for issuing them. I placed the warrants in the hands of the peace officers, in whom I had confidence—and then I went to bed if they executed them. I am perfectly satisfied with what they did."

As he left the station Justice Jerome addressed Capt. Westervelt in soft accents:

"Good night, Captain," he said; "I hope you'll have peace and quiet in the precinct now."

WHAT MR. HOLAHAN SAYS.

Maurice F. Holahan, when seen last night, admitted that he had been in the place at 20 Dey Street when it was raided, but said that he had not gone there to gamble.

"I was looking for a relative," he said, "who I had reason to suppose was in the place. I do not care to give the name of the relative, because I do not want any notoriety in the papers in regard to disappearance. He has been missing for the past four months, and I have been hunting for him all over the city. I had reason to suppose that he frequented this place on Dey Street, and I have been there several times in search of him, but have never found him so far. I would like to say here that the place is a regularly licensed club, and that there is no reason why I should be ashamed of having been in it.

"I have been in it several times looking for my relative, but I have never seen so much as a racing card in the place. There were several games of cards going on last night, but I did not see any roulette wheels or other gambling paraphernalia. I had reason to suppose that the man would be in the place yesterday. To show how anxious I have been to find him I will say that I have stood for hours at the door of the place in the hope that I might find him as he came out.

"Yesterday I went there again in search of him. I went into the place and stood looking around at the people there, but I did not take part in any of the games. Anybody can see that I would not go there to gamble. If I wanted to bet on a horse I could have called up a poolroom on the telephone. I am not ashamed in any way of having been there, as I was there for a good purpose, although I would have preferred that my name should have been kept out of the papers in connection with the raid. I had been in the place about fifteen minutes, and was just buttoning up my coat to leave, when the District Attorney and the rest of the crowd rushed in."

Mr. Holahan added that he did not think that Mr. Philbin had acted fairly to him in regard to the raid.

"When he came in," he said, "I went right up to him and told him who I was. Nobody there knew me, and it would have been just as easy for me to say that my name was John Smith. I thought that when I told him my name he would not let it get into the papers in any way. Philbin is a reformer, though, and I might have known that he would not act right. I am very sorry that my name has appeared in connection with the place at all, but I was there to look for my relative, and I have nothing to conceal in the affair at all."

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT

Women Identify Men Who Beat and Robbed Them — More of the Gang at Large.

The police of the Bronx, who, with the assistance of over seventy bicycle policemen, specially detailed for the purpose, have been hunting for weeks for a gang of men who have been robbing women there, think that at last they have succeeded in getting their hands on two of the highwaymen.

The two men the police have captured, who were identified positively in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, as men who had attacked women, and after leaving them unconscious robbed their homes, are George Summers of 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Frank Toohey of 240 East Twentieth Street. They were arrested Sunday night at the transfer station of the Union trolley line at Jerome and Burnside Avenues, on a charge of picking pockets. The police say that both men are ex-convicts, having served terms in Joliet Prison, Illinois.

Detectives Kelly and Gordon of the Tremont Station, who were assigned some time ago to watch the transfer station for pickpockets, had been watching Toohey and Summers. They saw them entering crowded cars, and finally put them under arrest. Nothing was found on them when they were searched, but they were locked up as suspicious persons. A little later William Boorman, a dealer in photographers' supplies, of 122 East Forty-fourth Street, went to the station house and identified Summers as a man who had robbed him of $65.

When they were arraigned in court yesterday, there were other witnesses besides Boorman to appear against them. Mrs. Kate Gros of 1,606 Bathgate Avenue, whose house was robbed on Jan. 15 after she had been beaten into unconsciousness with a revolver by a man whom she found in her house, appeared against Toohey. She was out of her bed for the first time yesterday, and positively identified Toohey as the man who had attacked her, after picking him out from a row of other prisoners.

Mrs. George F. Of of 893 Prospect Avenue, who was beaten by five men at her home on Feb. 2 and robbed, was also in court, and picked out Summers as one of the men. Magistrate Brann, after listening to the evidence of the two women, held the men in $5,000 bail on charges of burglary and $1,500 bail on charges of assault.

The police say that there are four other members of the gang of highwaymen, who are still at large in the Bronx.

FORDHAM ALUMNI DINNER.

Two Hundred Assemble at the Catholic Club—Archbishop Corrigan Present.

The annual dinner of the Fordham College Alumni Association took place last night in the ballroom of the Catholic Club. Nearly 200 guests were present, including Archbishop Corrigan, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Thomas E. Crimmins, Judge Tierney, and the Rev. Father Lavelle. The room was profusely decorated with palms, American flags, and the maroon colors of Fordham.

At the guest table sat Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. George A. Pettit, S. J.; the Rev. James J. Walsh, the Rev. Daniel H. O'Dwyer, and five representatives of Fordham's sister colleges. The speeches of the evening were responded to as follows: "Alma Mater and the Past," by the Rev. Father Meyster; "Alma Mater and the Present," by the Rev. George A. Pettit, the retiring President; "The Ladies," by John C. McNeilly, and "Alma Mater and the Future," James A. Treacy.

SETTLEMENT ENDS A TRIAL.

Brooklyn Road Pays $10,000 to Stop a Suit for $75,000.

The trial of the suit of Miss Edith Ellen Peck of Bensonhurst against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $75,000 damages for personal injuries, begun before Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Friday, ended suddenly yesterday, when it was announced that a settlement had been made by the company for $10,000.

Miss Peck was thrown from a car of the defendant company at Twenty-second Avenue, Bensonhurst, and her spine was injured so that she was rendered helpless. Before bringing suit she offered to settle for $10,000. The company, however, rejected the offer.

When the trial was begun Friday the plaintiff was brought into court on a stretcher, in which position she testified. A number of witnesses had been examined yesterday, when the attorneys for the defense held a conference with the opposing counsel and a settlement was agreed upon.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was as follows: D. E. Thompson, 29; Currie, 12; Crounse, 5; Hainer, 5; Hinshaw, 10; Harlan, 2; Kinkaid, 4; Martin, 8; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 19; Allen, (Fusion,) 35; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 23; Rosewater, 15; Berge, (Fusion,) 6; Meiklejohn, 28; scattering, 5.

At the Republican caucus to-night six ballots were taken without result or material changes.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 18.—The vote for Senator to-day was: Mantle, 29; Maginnis, 23; Frank, 21; Cooper, 7; Coburn, 2; Conrad, 2; Toole, 1.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 18.—The Senatorial ballot to-day resulted: Corbett, 32; Hermann, 23; Inman, 26; C. E. S. Wood, 1; Williams, 1. Absent, 2.

BANKRUPT OWES $1,407,341.

Massachusetts Man Has But $10 in Assets—His Creditors.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—A failure for over $1,000,000, with assets to the amount of a ten-dollar bill, was shown by the voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed this afternoon by George R. Eager, a railroad builder, of Newton, Mass. The actual figures of liabilities are $1,407,341.42. The unsecured claims aggregate $1,008,502.65; the secured claims, $315,222.05; notes and bills shared by other parties, $83,616.69. Mr. Eager's debts were contracted between 1888 and 1890, principally in Tennessee. This is the heaviest failure recorded in this district since the bankruptcy act went into effect. The debts are all outlawed.

Some of the most conspicuous claims in the secured list are J. C. Hambro & Son, London, England, $32,540; Kessler & Co., New York, $34,466.63; Cary & Whitridge, New York, $12,200; Jones & Munday, $23,227.60; C. P. Condon, $34,022.62; Kellar & Beals, $16,170.40; Kellar Tinley, $12,722.25, and Thomas McFarland, $55,381.44, all of Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles Lexington, Jellier, Tenn., $52,359.18; Atlanta Lumber Company, Atlanta, Ga., $10,572.06; V. E. McKee, Portsmouth, Va., $27,136.53; the South-Tredegar Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., $15,798.74, and R. D. T. Lawrence, Marietta, Ga., $22,823.87.

REFERS THE MAYOR'S VETO

Senate Sends Message on Police Bill to Committee Unread.

MAY REACH GOV. ODELL FRIDAY

Likely to be Repassed To-morrow—An Attempt to Have the Message Printed Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Mayor Van Wyck's message vetoing the Police bill was handed down in the Senate to-night. It was not read and will not be printed. It was announced from the desk that Mayor Van Wyck's veto had been received and immediately the Chairman of the Cities Committee, Senator Stranahan, arose and said:

"Mr. President, I move that the veto and message of Mayor Van Wyck concering the New York Police bill, be referred to the Cities Committee—"

"And that the message be printed," interpolated Senator Donnelly.

"I did not say printed," declared Senator Stranahan, "and I ask that the motion as I stated it be put."

President pro tem. Ellsworth announced the motion which was adopted, and the bill now goes to the Cities Committee, which originally considered the bill and reported it favorably. The committee will report the bill back favorably Wednesday, and it will be passed.

There was a good deal of comment on the fact that the Mayor's message was not read to the Senate. Officially the members of the Senate will have no knowledge of why the Mayor vetoed the bill when they are called upon to pass the measure over his veto. Senator Grady, the minority leader of the Senate, was absent to-night, and no demand for the reading of the message was made.

The Senate may pass the bill immediately without placing it on the calendar and having it go through the legislative formula, as it did on its first passage. The impression prevails that the bill will be passed and in Gov. Odell's hands before Friday of this week.

NO EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Legislature May Be in Session Until End of April—The Governor Wants the Work Well Done.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—All idea of an early adjournment of the Legislature has been abandoned by the Republican organization. The Legislature will continue in session until it has acted upon all the recommendations in the Governor's message. Fully alive to the gravity of the proposed tax legislation, the necessity for careful revision of the New York charter, and the call for some action upon the canal question, the Governor is not willing that there should be any hasty or ill-considered legislation upon these important subjects. He sees no need for the Legislature getting away until all the matters before it of special importance have been disposed of in a careful manner. As far as the Governor is concerned, he does not care if the Legislature stays here until the end of April. The consideration with him is that it shall do the work which it has to do, and that this work shall be well done.

The Governor is not worrying about the tax legislation. It is proceeding to his satisfaction. He concedes that the five tax bills which were introduced to carry out his recommendations upon the subject of taxation will have to be amended in many particulars, but he is as firm as ever in the belief that the general policy of the bills is correct. It is certain, therefore, that in amended form these bills will become laws. There seems to be little hope of favorable action upon the local option tax law advocated by the New York Chamber of Commerce and other influential organizations throughout the State. The Republican sentiment is that, when the Governor's tax bills become laws, and the direct State tax has been done away with, the cities of the State will have a fair measure of local option in that they can then make their tax for local purposes whatever they choose.

Mayor Van Wyck's reasoning upon the unconstitutionality of the New York Police bill has not changed Gov. Odell's views as to the constitutionality of the measure in the least. As soon as the bill has been repassed by the Legislature over the Mayor's veto it will receive the signature of the Governor.

Another bill which will receive the Governor's signature when it reaches him is the bill repealing the law creating a special Jury Commissioner. The little use which has been made of the special jury law since it has been on the statute books has convinced the Governor that the large expenditure necessary to maintain the system is a waste.

TO CHANGE THE PHARMACY LAW.

Senator Donnelly Introduces a Number of Amendments.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Senator Donnelly to-night introduced a bill which provides for a number of amendments to the pharmacy law. The amendments provide as follows: That all licensed pharmacists and druggists residing in the eastern section shall participate in the election for members of the State board for that section; thirty days' notice shall be given for such election; that the records of the boards shall be open for inspection to all citizens of the State; that any one having a certificate of assistant pharmacist and presenting the necessary affidavit as to experience be granted a license as a licensed druggist; that any one who holds a license or a certificate of registration as a pharmacist granted by any legally constituted Board of Pharmacy shall on payment of fee the surrender of certificate be granted a license as a licensed pharmacist anywhere within the State.

The amendments also provide for the payment of any surplus after the expenses of the board have been paid into the State Treasury, and authorizes the State Controller to examine the books of the board. The law is made uniform throughout the State. The right of women to obtain a license is made clear and the fee for examination is changed from $10 to $5. It provides that drug stores need not be registered.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—There was an unusually large attendance at to-night's session of the House. In the absence of minority leader Frisbie, that position was filled by Mr. McKeown of Kings.

The S. W. Smith Firemen's Tax bill, which has been "killed" in the Legislature for the past three years, and is on the order of second reading, was opposed by Mr. Schneider of Erie, who moved to recommit for a further hearing. A compromise was effected whereby the bill will be on tomorrow's calendar for debate, on second reading.

Mr. Harburger of New York came forward with two resolutions, both of which went over, under the rules, as they call for debate. One requests the Attorney General to furnish the House an opinion as to the right of any member of the Legislature to receive money from the State for any service rendered, in addition to the salary paid him for his services as a legislator. The other requests State Commissioner of Excise Lyman to furnish to the Legislature before final adjournment a list of proprietors of hotels, dives, and disreputable resorts, inimical to public interests.

In the Senate to-night, Senator Malby of the Committee on Codes, reported favorably the Elsberg Anti-Policy bill, which will take its place on the calendar and is recommitted for a hearing.

The Davis Divorce Amendment bill, the Brackett Appointment of Receivers bill, and the Davis bill, relating to the sale of corporate property, were also reported favorably.

The Wagner bill prohibiting clairvoyancy, fortune telling, and palmistry was reported with an amendment providing that the bill shall not affect those practicing "practical astrology."

The Davis bill, regulating the practice of osteopathy was taken from the Codes Committee and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Senator Ahearn objected to the Wilson bill conveying to the United States certain lands under water in New York Harbor, near Governors Island, being advanced to third reading. It is now in the Committee of the Whole.

The Finance Committee reported favorably the nominations of A. S. Stothef as manager of the Willard State Hospital and I. C. Fischer as Trustee of the Gowanda Hospital, and they were confirmed.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The following bills were introduced to-night in the Assembly:

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $49,536 for new buildings and repairs to the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford.

Mr. REILLY—Providing that summonses may be issued by the Corporation Counsel of New York City out of the courts in his name without the same being subscribed by the court clerk in actions to recover a penalty or penalties for the violation of any law or ordinance.

Mr. HAINS—Establishing a police pension fund in the City of Mount Vernon and providing that all members of the police force permanently disabled shall participate in the same in the ratio of 2 per cent. of the annual salary received by such member multiplied by the number of years' service on the force up to the amount of 50 per cent. of the annual salary.

Mr. VACHERON—Making the office of Clerk of Queens County a salaried one and regulating the management of said office.

FLURRY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Republicans Vote to Repeal Law for Filing Candidates' Election Expenses and Then Reconsider.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—There was Republican rebellion in the Assembly to-night. It occurred on the bill introduced by Mr. De Graw of Brooklyn, "to repeal Section 41 of the Penal Code, relating to the failure to file candidates' statements of election expenses."

When Mr. De Graw called up the bill, Mr. Kelsey moved to strike out the enacting clause, and Mr. Allds, the Republican leader, moved the previous question on Mr. Kelsey's motion. The motion was lost. The question then was on the passage of the bill. Assemblymen De Graw and J. T. Smith spoke in favor of it. They said the law was a farce.

"All those who make a true statement of their election expenses stand up," exclaimed Mr. Smith.

Mr. Kelsey was the only member who stood up and avowed that his statements were truthful. When the vote was taken on the bill it passed, by a vote of 77 to 41.

The Republican leaders were struck with consternation. They realized the political effect the passage of the bill by a Republican Legislature would be likely to have. The vote was no sooner announced than Mr. Allds began sending for Republican members who had voted for the measure. He expostulated with them. He said no matter what their views about the law was, they had committed a piece of political folly by voting for its repeal. He insisted that they change their attitude on the bill.

When he had secured enough promises Mr. Allds had Mr. Bedell of Orange make the request that the vote by which the bill had been passed be reconsidered and that the motion lie upon the table. There was no objection, and it was so ordered. It will now take a majority vote to get the bill up for consideration again. In speaking of the little flurry over the bill, Mr. Allds said:

"The whole trouble was that the members did not take into consideration what political effect the repeal of the law would have; they had their own notions about its usefulness, and acted upon impulse. If the people in my district want to know what money I spend to secure my election, that is their right. I may think it foolish, but it comes with bad grace from me, as the person affected, to object to their having the information they desire."

WOULD CUT THROUGH A PARK.

Bill to "Improve" West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Again to the Fore.

A bill which has been introduced in the Senate and the Assembly at Albany and which proposes to widen and improve West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was severely criticised yesterday by Lawyer James A. Deering. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Slater and in the Assembly by Assemblyman William H. Smith.

Mr. Deering said yesterday that this project had been before the Legislature almost every year since 1895, and had been opposed and was now opposed by the Park Department and the Law Department of the city, and by the owners of property directly affected, such as the College of the City of New York, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

"Its only support," said Mr. Deering, "comes from the owners of property on the east end of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and presumptively from the railway company, which now has a road as far west as Eighth Avenue in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and which might naturally desire to extend its line to connect with the Amsterdam Avenue route. The bill proposes to cut One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street westerly through the St. Nicholas Avenue Park from St. Nicholas Avenue to near Amsterdam Avenue, and if it becomes a law the contiguous property will be left over a rocky cut or canal from 20 to 57 feet deep, and this without giving the owners any right whatever to the damages they will undoubtedly sustain by the change of grade."

Mr. Deering's objections to the bill are that it is special and unnecessary legislation, ample power existing in the local authorities now under the Greater New York charter and kindred laws to do the work if in their judgment it may be necessary or advisable to do it, and that there is no necessity for cutting this street through. Mr. Deering also declares that this elevated plateau, having at its base St. Nicholas Park, should be preserved for its present uses and future adornment similarly to Morningside Heights, which have at their base Morningside Park and on their summit Columbia University, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Referendum and Municipal Ownership.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Assemblyman Brooks introduced a bill to-night which provides for the application of a general referendum plan to all municipalities of the State. Any person may present a petition signed by 5 per cent. of the electors of the municipality asking that an ordinance may be enacted or repealed. If the proper officials of a municipality fail to comply with the petition the question shall be submitted to the electors of the corporation at the next general election. The final section of the bill provides that any municipality may construct and maintain the necessary plant for supplying water, light, transportation, and telephone service, and may enact ordinances to regulate the same.

Taxation in Queens.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Vacheron introduced a bill for a more equal system of taxation in the Borough of Queens, the Controller of New York being authorized to determine what general rate of taxation, based upon the valuation of property in the borough as assessed in 1897 would yield the actual proportionate share of the expenses of the city for 1898, and which should have been raised by tax in said borough. From this basis the taxation statement for 1901 is to be prepared.

Against One-Man Power at Conventions.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—A bill introduced by Assemblyman Morgan to-night provides that in New York City delegates to National and State Conventions and judicial district conventions for districts lying partly without the county shall be selected by the direct vote of electors in such county. The purpose of the bill, according to Mr. Morgan, is to stop one-man power at political conventions and make nominations as nearly as possible the direct choice of the people.

In Memory of Senator Parsons.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—A memorial session of the Senate was held this evening in respect to the memory of Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester, whose untimely death several weeks ago created general sorrow among his political and personal friends.

The special committee appointed to prepare a memorial presented, through Senator Ellsworth, a set of resolutions. The resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned as a further mark of respect.

For a Department of Public Printing.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Assemblyman Delaney introduced a bill to-night to establish a department of public printing for New York City. The head of the department, with a salary of $6,000 a year, is to have charge of all printing and binding done for the city, and all stationery furnished, except advertising in newspapers other than The City Record. He may employ all clerks, assistants, compositors, pressmen, and bookbinders needed. He may appoint a deputy at $4,000 a year.

Assembly Bills Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—In the Assembly to-night the following bills were passed:

Mr. PHIPPS—Regulating the size of fruit baskets.

Mr. ALLDS—Amending the legislative law in regard to the drafting of bills by providing for the appointment of committees to draft, examine, and revise bills from both houses, and re-appropriating $5,000 for such purpose.

Mr. WEBER—Amending the Greater New York charter in regard to the Municipal Court by providing that the list of jurors to be selected by the Commissioners of Jurors shall consist of not less than 75 nor more than 150 jurors.

State Board of Health Abolished.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. Odell is now in possession of the third of his single-headed Commissioner bills. In the Assembly to-night Mr. Kelsey substituted the Audette Senate bill for his bill on the order of third reading, and the latter was passed. It provides for the abolition of the present State Board of Health and the appointment of a Commissioner of Health, at an annual salary of $3,500, such appointment to be made by the Governor. The Commissioner must be a physician of ten years' experience.

Hearing on Charter Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—If the Commission on Revision of the Charter of Greater New York wishes it, a hearing will be accorded this week by the Assembly Committee on Cities. Chairman Kelsey said to-night that his committee was now ready to take up the subject. A great number of communications have been received by the Cities Committee, and it is the intention to give the proposed revision thorough consideration.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Join Western Passenger Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Applications for membership in the Western Passenger Association have been filed by the Chicago Great Western and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Roads. They will be granted with alacrity and then the membership of the association will be complete. This action was caused by that of the Wisconsin Central, which made application last week. The accession of these three roads to membership will strengthen the association materially and contribute in no small degree to the stability of rates throughout Western territory.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad has joined the Western Passanger Association.

There will be a meeting of the Trunk Line Freight Committee to-day, at which matters of importance will be taken up.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific Company will leave for the West to-night.

After Feb. 24 the fast mail of the New York Central will leave Grand Central Station at 3:15 A. M. instead of at 4:35 A. M., as heretofore. The train will arrive in Chicago at 7:10 A. M. the next day. Besides the mail and express cars it carries one smoking and baggage car, one passenger coach to Buffalo, and one sleeping car to Chicago.

The Southern Railway has quickened the time of the fast mail train to Florida so that it makes Jacksonville two hours earlier than heretofore. Besides postal cars, the train carries a drawing room sleeping car from New York to Jacksonville and a dining car from Washington.

The New York Central has let a contract for 28,000 tons of steel bridges. These will be used to replace old structures on the main line, on the River Division of the West Shore between Weehawken and Ravenna, and on the Beech Creek and Fall Brook Branches.

George Gould, accompanied by his family, left for the West yesterday afternoon on his private car via the New York Central. He will be gone about a month, and during this time he will inspect the entire Missouri Pacific system.

C. E. Stone, recently General Passenger Agent of the St. Paul and Duluth, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern.

Election of the Board of Education.

Miles M. O'Brien was unanimously re-elected President of the Board of Education at the annual meeting held last night. Fourteen votes were cast. During the meeting Mrs. O'Brien occupied a chair near her husband. Charles E. Robertson was unanimously re-elected Vice President of the board.

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ANTI-RAMAPO BILLS MADE PARTY MEASURES

Democratic Legislators Instructed to Vote for Them.

Controller Coler Appeals to the Cities Committee—He Asks Why Reformers Are Inactive.

The Anti-Ramapo bills now before the Legislature have been made Democratic Party measures, and the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen from New York and Kings County received instructions yesterday to vote and work for their passage.

James Shevlin, leader of the Kings County Democracy, in the absence of Hugh McLaughlin, instructed many Brooklyn legislators as to the desires of the organization. John F. Carroll also told several Tammany Senators and Assemblymen that they would be expected to vote for the measures taking away from the Ramapo Company the special rights which it now enjoys.

"What can I do? I'm only one," said a Tammany Senator yesterday. "If I'm told to do a thing, I'll do it. I guess the Ramapo bills will go through if they ever get out of committee, but it won't be an easy job to get those bills reported. The Anti-Ramapo bills are before the Cities Committee in one house and the Judiciary Committee in the other. There are 'slick' members on those committees, but if the bills ever come out they will be passed."

It was stated yesterday that Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts, who will be in Albany to look after bills in the interest of the City of New York, has been ordered to push the anti-Ramapo bills. Mr. Butts started for Albany yesterday. He refused to state what instructions had been given him before he left.

Controller Coler sent a letter to the Cities Committee at Albany yesterday, of which the following is a part:

I urge your honorable committee to take favorable action in regard to Assembly Bill No. 9, which has for its purpose the repeal of Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An Act to Limit and Define the Powers of the Ramapo Water Company."

I desire to emphasize the danger which must continually threaten the interests of the people of New York City—and in fact of the whole State—so long as the Ramapo Water Company is permitted to retain those extraordinary powers and privileges conferred upon it by the act of 1895.

In the printed brief filed by counsel of the Ramapo Water Company it is admitted (Page 36) that the supplying of water to the municipality "is but one of the objects which that company designs to undertake." It proposes, as is well known, to utilize the power to be derived from the fall of the water, before it reaches the last intake, "in obtaining electrical energy."

In other words, a great comercial undertaking is planned exclusively for private gain, in which the City of New York is to be used as the means of enabling the promotors of this scheme to reap enormous profits.

The sources of water supply in the State of New York are not so inexhaustible or so readily available as to render it unnecessary to guard and preserve them for the health, comfort, and welfare of the people. The use of water in great cities is a necessity of existence; it cannot be claimed that the supplying of electrical energy is a matter of such equal importance as to warrant the use of the great powers of the State in regard to the rights of eminent domain; especially when such use operates to hinder the people from obtaining a cheap, healthful, and abundant supply of water for the ordinary purpose of modern municipal life.

It has been stated that this company has already secured options in fourteen counties. There is reason to believe that, if not soon checked, similar options will be secured in many other counties. The charter of the Ramapo Water Company as extended by the act of 1895 has made it a monopoly. No other water company possesses similar rights. Is it not reasonable, then, to suppose that before long this monopoly will be in a position where it can dictate terms to every town, city, and village in the State which seeks to satisfy the increased needs for water due to rapidly increasing population?

Counsel for the company in their brief (Page 34) ingeniously call attention to the fact that the City of New York might, if it chose, acquire by condemnation proceedings the plant of any private water company. The City of New York has already had a somewhat expensive experience in purchasing from private companies franchises which never should have been permitted to pass into the hands of individuals. The franchise of the East River Bridge, now building, is an illuminating and quite recent example.

The City of New York seeks no monopoly in the supply of water. It seeks to obtain only enough to supply the proper wants of its citizens. The Ramapo Water Company seeks to enmesh every community in the State within its coils.

It has been stated by many members of the Legislature which passed the statute of 1895, that the action taken in regard thereto was without proper knowledge of the meaning of its provisions, and without due consideration of the momentous results which it has entailed. If that be so, it can at least be said that these results are now fully known to every sane and intelligent citizen. There can be no justification either in morals or in sound public policy for making the people suffer in perpetuity for the inadvertent mistakes of the past.

The Controller announced that he would go to Albany to-morrow and would stay until the end of the week, working for the passage of the anti-Ramapo bills. He said:

"There are many men of prominence who are seeking political preferment now in temporary retirement when there is a great issue before the people. Why are not some of the gentlemen who are anxious to help the city active in the fight against the Ramapo Water Company? This issue is of the most vital importance to the city. We must repeal the acts giving the Ramapo Company absolute power to preempt all the watersheds of the State, or New York will be for years at the mercy of the combine. Is it because some of the prominent men seeking to be candidates for office are afraid of dissatisfying the Republican leaders?

"Where are the great reformers who say they have been fighting in the interests of the city? Not one of them outside of the Merchants' Association has taken a stand on the repeal of the special privileges to the Ramapo Company. They have all got their lightning rods out and they don't dare do anything to offend the leaders of the Republican organization, because it might hurt their chances for the Mayoralty nomination. The Committee of Fifteen and the Citizens' Union—where are they in this Ramapo business?"

"Will the Ramapo question figure in the coming campaign?" was asked.

"Why, it will figure as a campaign issue all over the State, because all the Ramapo people have to do is to file a map in any county in the State to take the water-supply rights. During the past week I have been devoting myself to the task of getting the organizations of New York and Brooklyn to make the Ramapo bills party measures. I have received assurances from Mr. Carroll and Mr. Shevlin that they will do all they can to pass the anti-Ramapo bills."

"Are you a candidate for the Mayoralty?" was asked.

"I am not a candidate for anything just now. I am attending to the business of the Finance Department."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS CALLED.

To Consider Ramapo Repeal—Company Held Responsible for Brooklyn's Water Famine, Says Mr. McKeown.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Assemblyman McKeown of Brooklyn, who acted as the minority leader of the House, gave notice in the Assembly to-night of a Democratic caucus to-morrow morning. Mr. McKeown was asked after the Assemb

TESTIFIES HILLIARD WAS STRANGLED

Autopsy, Dr. Donlin Says, Showed Hyoid Bone Was Broken.

Bellevue Nurses' Counsel Trying to Prove Death Was Caused by Alcoholic Mania and Acute Gastritis.

The defense in the case of Jesse R. Davis, one of the Bellevue Hospital nurses charged with having caused the death of Louis H. Hilliard in the Bellevue insane pavilion on Dec. 12, was begun at the afternoon session yesterday, in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, before Judge Cowing and a jury.

According to a statement from Francis A. Wellman, of the defense, expert witnesses will be called to contradict the State's experts and to prove that the breaking of the hyoid bone does not of necessity cause asphyxiation, but that the victim may live for days without realizing the extent of his injuries. The defense will try to prove, therefore, that Hilliard's Adam's apple was broken before he was admitted to the hospital. With this end in view, testimony was brought out yesterday to show that Hilliard's voice was husky and that he swallowed with difficulty. Incidentally, aside from proving that the fatal injuries were received before the defendant nurse came into charge of the patient, Mr. Wellman will try to prove that the cause of death was due to alcoholic mania and acute gastritis.

When court opened yesterday morning the prosecution had exhausted its witnesses, with the exception of Ann McDermott, a cook in the insane pavilion, and Coroners' Physician Edward J. Donlin, who performed the autopsy in the case. Since last Wednesday the District Attorney has been trying to find the McDermott woman, but without success.

Assistant District Attorney Pierce called Detective Sergeants John Cuff, William S. Tobin, and Benjamin Spear, who testified that they had made diligent but futile search to find Ann McDermott.

Mr. Wellman objected to this testimony, and offered to have Ann McDermott's sworn testimony before the Coroner read to the jury.

"You have no right," said Judge Cowing, "to make comments or representations. The District Attorney has a right to prove his inability to produce a witness."

"I will read so much of Ann McDermott's testimony as is applicable to the case," said Mr. Pierce. "You may read the rest, Mr. Wellman."

"I object unless all is read," said Mr. Wellman.

The testimony was not read.

Then the prosecution's last witness, Dr. Edward Donlin, was called. He testified that he had no knowledge of what caused Hilliard's death when he made the autopsy on his body at the Morgue, on Dec. 13. He described the condition in which he found the body, noting the contusions and abrasions.

"I found the third, fourth, and fifth ribs on the left side fractured," said he, "the lungs congested, the heart dilated, hemorrhages of the brain, the blood dark and fluid, the hyoid bone fractured, hemorrhages around the trachea and glottis, and asphyxiation. In other words, he had been strangled."

Mr. Wellman objected to this.

"Was strangulation the cause of death?" asked Mr. Pierce.

"Yes," said Dr. Donlin. He was then led to testify as to other post-mortem indications which would point to strangulation.

Asked, upon cross-examination by Mr. Wellman, whether a sheet twisted about deceased's neck with sufficient violence to cause death would leave any marks, the witness said it would not, owing to the uniform pressure and broad surface.

Mr. Wellman, in opening for the defense, waived the formal address to the jury, and asked them only to keep their judgment in abeyance until they had heard the witnesses for the defense.

Dr. Henry Rock O'Connor was the first witness called. He testified that in March of 1898 he had been called to treat deceased for alcoholism and acute gastritis. He said he had known Hilliard as a hard drinker, had examined his heart with a stethoscope, and had found it so dilated and diseased that he was obliged to modify the strong sedatives with which otherwise he would have treated the patient. On cross-examination by Mr. Pierce, the witness said he would not be surprised to learn that in 1900, one year after treatment, the patient was an acknowledged expert swimmer. Mr. Pierce then tried to discredit the witness by asking him who was paying him to testify. The answer was that he came because he had been asked to testify by Dr. Hollis and that no question as to remuneration had been raised.

When asked on redirect examination what such a heart as he described Hilliard's was would look like on an autopsy he said "dilated and flabby." The answer pleased Mr. Wellman, for it was the condition of deceased's heart as described by the Coroners' Physician while on the stand.

The next witness was Walter C. Gordon, a pupil nurse of the Mills Training School on duty the night Hilliard was brought to the pavilion. He said he found Hilliard in a restraining belt, tied with a sheet to a cot in a room. He gave him medicine that night, and five or six times gave him water from a spout cup. He described the deceased's voice as "husky," and said he had trouble in swallowing the water. He said he noticed, also, that the patient then had a contusion over the right eye and a scratch on one leg. The man's body he did not see, as it was covered.

Herbert G. Baker, another pupil nurse, was the next witness, and he confirmed practically all his predecessor had said. Then John Fleischman and Herbert Amersen, two Morgue attendants, were called. They contradicted the testimony of the two patients who were called last week, and who testified that when the body was removed to the Morgue it was taken away covered by a black cloth. No such covering was used, the witnesses said.

Dr. John W. Moore of Bellevue Hospital, who was in charge of the insane pavilion at the time of Hilliard's death, rehearsed the scene he witnessed when he hurried to the pavilion in answer to a call that a man was dying. Then he was asked:

"Did you employ a stethoscope to find whether the man's heart had ceased beating after you decided that artificial respiration was useless?"

"I did."

"Describe how, please?"

"I put it on his bared chest."

"Did you see any marks of violence there at the time?"

"I did not."

The doctor said that the face did not present the appearance of death by strangulation.

The case was then adjourned to this morning.

FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Will Build a New Home on Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx Borough.

The American Female Guardian Society and home for the Friendless, whose property on Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, near Madison Avenue, was recently purchased by the Woman's Hotel Company, has selected a new site, on Woodycrest Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx. The property runs through from Woodycrest Avenue to Anderson Avenue, about 124 feet north of Jerome Avenue, and is close to one of the sections of the new Macomb's Dam Park. Its frontage on Woodycrest Avenue is 150 feet, and it has an average depth of about 250 feet.

The property is sold by R. Verplanck, and the price is about $39,000. William Burnett Tuthill is preparing plans for the new buildings to be erected on the site, and work will be begun within a few weeks. For the property on Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, on which the Woman's Hotel will be erected, the society received $210,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:15 A. M.—123 West Twenty-fourth Street; Henry Greer Geoborn; damage, $1,000.

9:35 A. M.—19 Hester Street; Samuel Keslinger; damage slight.

1:15 P. M.—2,280 Broadway; Henry Nelmeyer; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—181 Orchard Street; Isaac Gober; damage, $20.

2:30 P. M.—47 Clinton Street; Wolf & Co.; damage, $20.

2:40 P. M.—142 Suffolk Street; Isaac Jacobs; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—59 Eighth Avenue; Virginia Hotel; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—310 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Tony Tionio; damage, $400.

6:40 P. M.—22 Albany Street; Mrs. Reilly; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—1,630 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

10:15 P. M.—2,478 Third Avenue; Charles McCabe; damage, $60.

11:10 P. M.—86 Delancey Street; Simon Volt & Co.; no damage.

MRS. NATION AGAIN IN JAIL.

Refuses to Give a $2,000 Bond to Keep the Peace—Judge Thinks She Is Insane.

TOPEKA, Feb. 18.—To-night Mrs. Nation is in the county jail because she refused to give $2,000 bail under a peace warrant procured by the cold storage firm into whose place she and her crowd of "Home Defenders broke yesterday. Her day was spent in the courts.

This morning the hearing of the action brought by the keeper of a "joint" wrecked ten days ago was resumed in the City Court. The courtroom was jammed. Counsel for the prosecution backed his argument by citations from numerous law books, while Mrs. Nation's counsel relied mainly upon quotations from the Scripture. While he was forcibly contending that his client as a private person had the right to abate a nuisance, Mrs. Nation left her seat and opened a window. The cold wind swept in and blew the papers about the courtroom. Judge McCabe ordered Marshal Ross to close the window and lower it from the top. Mrs. Nation rushed back and again raised the lower sash. She was compelled to remain in her seat when the window had been again closed, much to her chagrin.

When the argument in the case was closed Judge McCabe said: "The question is new and important, which entitles it to a thorough consideration. I shall take such time as seems necessary to me, as we have no decision of our own Supreme Court. The Court will announce a decision Thursday morning at 9 o'clock."

The peace warrant procured by the cold-storage firm was served on Mrs. Nation in the morning, and this afternoon she appeared in court before District Judge Hazen. Will Moeser, a member of the firm, was the first witness called. Mrs. Nation, who acted as her own counsel, opened fire with all manner of questions. Objections were offered by the county authorities, most of which were sustained.

Other witnesses followed, and in a like manner, and she kept up a hot fusillade of questions, wanting to know "How many hatchets were used in breaking in; what do you keep in your place; isn't it a fact that you keep all kinds of hell broth?" &c.

Mrs. Nation could not understand the sustaining of the many objections, and said she did not think the Judge was fair with her.

After hearing the evidence Judge Hazen held Mrs. Nation under a two-thousand-dollar bond to keep the peace. She refused emphatically to make any effort to procure a bondsman, and was taken to the county jail, where she will probably stay for some time to come, as she declares she will resume smashing saloons at once upon leaving jail.

Judge Hazen to-night placed Cal McDonald, Mrs. Rose Crist, and Miss Madeline Southard under peace bonds. McDonald's bond is $1,000; the others are $500 each. The Judge delivered a scathing address to the three Nation lieutenants. He expressed the opinion that Mrs. Nation is insane, and said these persons who encourage her methods of reform ought to be ashamed of themselves.

This afternoon Mrs. Nation received a telegram from a theatrical manager offering her $500 a week to take a part in a temperance play. She answered: "Not yet while I got some sense."

MORE CRUSADES IN KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 18.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union mass meeting of last night, to open an active campaign against "joints," was followed to-day by a visit of a number of women to the police court, where a lot of liquor secured in a raid last Summer was given to the women to smash. The women first went to the office of a Justice of the Peace and broke a couple of bottles of whisky as evidence, and then destroyed the rest of the stuff in the street.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—Dispatches from many cities of Kansas indicate a most determined and concerted movement to stop the illegal sale of liquor. At Winfield, a printed warning has been circulated, declaring that drinking at the Commercial Club must cease, or "the den will be demolished."

An ultimatum was issued by 1,000 persons gathered at a mass meeting held in Wellington, giving the "jointists" until Friday to leave town with their property. Similar action was taken at Arkansas City, where the "joints" have, however, been pretty well smashed.

At Herington a mass meeting adopted resolutions warning the "jointists" to leave town by Tuesday afternoon. Hutchinson dealers were warned to cease business by Wednesday noon. Druggists there today decided to not handle liquor in the future, even under permit.

JUSTICE BREWER LECTURES.

Discusses "Joint" Smashing and Lynching Before Yale Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18.—David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, delivered the fourth lecture in the Yale course this afternoon, on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship." He discussed the question of strikes, also the overriding of the law in lynchings and the exhibition of popular indignation over the lawlessness in the State of Kansas. Referring to the latter, Justice Brewer said in part:

"In the larger cities of Kansas there now is a spasmodic exhibition of virtue, and Mrs. Carrie Nation hopes to be the successor of John Brown. Spasmodic virtue is the poorest that any one can have. It is next door to intentional vice. It may be that for a time the violations of the prohibition law will be stopped, but ultimately we fear that the officers who have been delinquent will become indifferent again, and that the community will also become lax in sentiment. Ten years from now we fear that conditions will become worse than they have been."

As to lynchings the jurist said: "We used to find some justification for a community taking the law into its own hands by pleading that circumstances demanded a quick justice. It has seemed to me that in some cases legislation was conceived for obstructing the punishment of criminals. Courts and Executives have been tender hearted. It is not wonderful, therefore, that communities have punished when they feared that the law would interpose delays. But when legislators become aroused by the moral sense of the communities they will enact such legislation that justice will be facilitated. Then lynchings will be forgotten and be a matter of history."

EXPLOSION IN ENGINE HOUSE.

A two-story brick building on West Fifteenth Street, near Surf Avenue, Coney Island, occupied by Fire Engine Company No. 44, was partially wrecked shortly before noon yesterday by the explosion of a hot water boiler. Three firemen were injured by the explosion. The injured men are Charles Wickman, thirty-one years old, of Neptune Avenue, Coney Island; John Bowen, thirty-four years old, of West Twelfth Street, Coney Island, and Henry Erickson, twenty-six years old, of 243 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.

The boiler was located in the south side of the building. Bowen, Wickman, and Erickson were within a few feet of it when it exploded. The force of the explosion threw the three men against the side wall, where they fell in a heap. The cement floor was torn up for a space of about ten square feet, nearly every window pane in the building was shattered, the large front doors were blown out, and a number of spokes in the wheels of the fire engine were broken like pipe stems.

Although all was excitement and noise, there were three well-trained members of the engine company who remained perfectly calm through it all. These were the three horses, who stood quietly in their stalls.

A big crowd gathered about the building. The nearest ambulances to the scene were those at the Kings County Hospital, in Flatbush, and the Norwegian Hospital, at Fourth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, both more than five miles away. Drs. Pierce, Hill, and Beck of the district were called. They found that Bowen and Erickson were suffering from severe bruises and cuts. Besides being cut and bruised, Wickman received a compound fracture of the right leg. Bowen and Erickson were taken to their homes, while Wickman was removed to the Norwegian Hospital.

Late reports from the hospital were to the effect that Wackerman would live, but that his right leg would have to be amputated to-day.

Hermit Frozen to Death at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Philip Genold, a hermit, was found frozen to death at his home in Ellenville on Saturday. He was a brother of John Genold, who became insane by seeing a cannon ball cut off another brother's head during a battle in the civil war.

Stamford (N. Y.) Votes for License.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The voters of the town of Stamford, in the Catskills, have voted to have a license town for the next year. The town last year was no license, and hotel keepers claimed they lost money, Summer boarders going to license towns. Stamford is known as the "Ballston Spa" of the Catskills.

TRYING TO PROVE AN ALIBI FOR KENNEDY

Defense Declares Another Person Had Threatened Dolly Reynolds.

Evidence to Show the Dentist Was Not in the Hotel the Night of the Murder.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy's counsel began their final effort to disprove the charge of murder hanging over the dentist yesterday by introducing in evidence the testimony of several of the accused man's fellow-residents of Staten Island, who swore positively that they had seen Kennedy on his way home at the time when, as the prosecution claims, he was at the Grand Hotel, where Dolly Reynolds met her death.

Strong intimations that before the trial ended motive would be shown for the commission of the crime by a person acquainted with the girl were made by Lawyer W. W. Cantwell in opening his client's case.

"We will show you a motive for the perpetration of this brutal murder, gentlemen of the jury," said Mr. Cantwell, "but of another kind and in another person than this defendant, Kennedy. We will show you that the man who was most intimate with Dolly Reynolds was overheard in her flat to threaten her life on many occasions. She was heard, too, to beg for her life, and in reply was angrily told that "Some day I'll send you to —— yet." We do not now charge this man with the commission of this crime, but before this trial ends more than a suspicion will attach to him as its instigator."

Kennedy, Mr. Cantwell continued, it would be shown by many witnesses, was not in the Grand Hotel on the night of the murder, and was seen by a friend on Sixth Avenue at 7 o'clock, the time several waiters and bellboys swore he was in the hotel, and his movements up to 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 16, when his mother entered his room to throw a comforter over him, the defense declared, would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury.

W. F. Uffer, the first witness, a lifelong friend of the Kennedys, swore that he met the acused dentist on Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, about 7 o'clock on the night of Aug. 15, 1898, and walked with him down the avenue to Twenty-third Street. Here they separated. The defense claims that Kennedy went to Proctor's Theatre, remaining until about 11 o'clock, when he took a Broadway car to the South Ferry, boarded the 12:25 Staten Island ferryboat, arriving at St. George at 12:45, and missing the 12:45 train, walked to his home in New Dorp. Alfred J. Wagner and Thomas J. Fenley, hackmen, swore that they saw Kennedy come off this boat at the time mentioned and that he appeared to be a little under the influence of liquor.

Edward Burns, a produce dealer, swore that he passed Kennedy on the road leading to New Dorp about 2:30 o'clock in the morning and that Kennedy offered him a dollar to take him to New Dorp. Burns swore positively in a very loud voice that he saw Kennedy walking along the road leading from Clifton to New Dorp, and that he held a short conversation with him. As he was in a hurry to get to New York, he refused the offer of a dollar.

Mr. McIntyre, for the prosecution, who had been largely contributing to the discomfiture of previous witnesses, had the tables turned on him with a vengeance, and Burns insisted on telling his story in his own way, despite Justice Fursman's threat to send him to jail if he did not testify in a legal manner.

"You have been convicted and served sentences several times," said Mr. McIntyre.

"What for?" bellowed Burns.

"Well, I'll tell you—" began Mr. McIntyre, a little disconcerted.

"Well, tell me," shouted the produce dealer.

"Didn't you once serve a ten-year sentence for robbery?"

"No, Sir-ree. I served five years and nine months, and got an honorable discharge thirty-nine years ago, and I can prove it. I've been a good citizen ever since."

"You were also convicted of assault a year ago and fined $50?"

"No, Sir. Twenty-five dollars," said Burns, indignantly.

"You sell green goods, don't you?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Yes, Sir."

"All sorts?"

"No, Sir; only vegetables."

Justice Fursman frowned and said:

"I'll send you to jail, Burns, if you don't answer decently."

"Did you ever see Kennedy before?"

"Fifty times, I guess. You see, it's like this. I meet the boats to get customers, and they say to me, 'Well, Burns, I haven't seen you in a good while. Send me up a barrel.'"

"Stop, stop, I say," commanded Justice Fursman. "Where did you see Kennedy?"

"Why, coming off the boat, your Honor."

"Did you know him?"

"No, Sir. I never had an introduction, and if I am not introduced to people I don't know them."

"Then how did you happen to be a witness in this case?"

"I'm a volunteer witness, I am. I hunted up these counsel men."

The trial will continue to-day.

NOW ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL.

Myron I. Bernard, Who Turned State's Evidence in the E. S. Dean Co. Swindle Case, Again Arrested.

Myron I. Bernard, who turned State's evidence in the E. S. Dean Company swindle case last year, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of attempting blackmail. His accuser is Mrs. Elizabeth Weisner of 2,115 Bathgate Avenue, who says Bernard represented himself to be a reporter and to have a scandalous story about her which he would publish if she did not pay him $300. She and a detective say she paid Bernard $50 in marked bills, and the detective arrested him.

Bernard used to be a reporter. He is now about forty years old and gave his residence as 107 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He was one of the incorporators of the E. S. Dean Company, and was indicted with James B. Kellogg and Samuel Keller. The latter, with Bernard, turned State's evidence, and Kellogg went to prison for seven years and six months. Bernard's $10,000 bail was not lifted.

Mrs. Weisner is widow of the man who committed suicide some time ago, and gave notice to his widow that he was to have a twenty-five-thousand-dollar monument or she would be wholly cut off.

Mrs. Weisner consulted her counsel, Ferdinand Eidman, Friday, telling him that on that day Bernard had called on her at her home and made the demand of which he is accused. She says she told Bernard she did not have any money with her, but that if he put off the matter till Monday she would try to give him some money then. An appointment was made for yesterday.

Mr. Eidman informed the Tremont police, and Detective Ward was detailed on the case. He went to Mrs. Weisner's house about 4 o'clock and gave Mrs. Weisner $50 in marked bills to pay to Bernard when he called. Bernard appeared at 5:30. Ward was in the closet, and Mrs. Weisner said: "Here's the money," handing the marked bills to Bernard.

He took the bills, and then Ward stepped out of the closet. Bernard was astounded, but he recovered in a second and, throwing the bills on the floor, started to run. Ward caught him at the foot of the stairs. The prisoner was taken to the Morrisania station and he will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning.

REV. MR. KELLER OUT OF DANGER.

Clergymen Raising a Fund to Procure Counsel for Him.

The physicians attending the Rev. John Keller, shot by Thomas G. Barker, at Arlington, announced yesterday that he was practically out of danger; that there is every indication that the sight of the left eye will be preserved, although it will remain feeble; and that the disfigurement of the face will not be very great. He sat up in bed during the day, and it is believed that he will soon be able to appear in court to prosecute Barker.

The clergymen of the Newark Episcopal diocese are raising funds to employ counsel to defend him against the charge of assault made by Mrs. Barker, and to prosecute her husband for the shooting.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AN INSANE DELUSION"

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton Testifies in Brush Will Case.

Gives It as His Belief that the Testatrix Was Not of Sound Mind.

According to Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienist, a belief in Christian Science is a form of insanity, and he says, furthermore, that this form of insanity is likely to be contagious. The examination of Christian Scientists in the Brush will contest before Surrogate Fitzgerald was suspended part of the day yesterday in order to allow Dr. Hamilton to give expert testimony for the contestants.

As usual, Mrs. Stetson, the First Reader, occupied a front seat at the hearing. She will go on the stand later in the week and, as an "expert" in Christian Science, try to overthrow the testimony of Dr. Hamilton.

The first question asked Dr. Hamilton was the usual long hypothetical question which reviews all the testimony brought out as to the life and habits of the person in question. In answer to this question, Dr. Hamilton said that Miss Helen C. Brush was insane at the time she willed nearly all of her property to the Christian Scientists.

"Is it a sign of insanity if a person believes that when the blood is drawn from the body that the person would continue to live?"

"It would amount to an insane delusion."

"Is the belief that a germ disease can be cured by Christian Science an insane delusion?"

"It is."

"Do you believe that a person influenced by such delusions as I have set forth in my question could be of sound mind on other subjects?"

"I don't believe that she was of sound mind in any respect, but I think she could be apparently rational on certain subjects. There are persons engaged in business in this city who have insane delusions on certain subjects."

On cross-examination, Dr. Hamilton was asked:

"Why do you think that Miss Brush was insane?"

"Because of her delusions, one of them being that all of her blood could be pumped out and she could still live."

"Do you consider her belief that she had been cured of consumption by Christian Science an insane belief?"

"I consider that it was a delusion."

"If the treatment Miss Brush received from Christian Scientists had, as a matter of fact, been beneficial, would you then say she was insane when she believed that the treatment had been beneficial?"

"Not if it was a fact," responded Dr. Hamilton. He said he was firm in the belief that Miss Brush was a victim of general insanity.

"And you would say that she was generally insane, even though she could converse freely in German and French, was a reader of high-class literature, and was a skilled musician and was a lover of art?"

"Yes. We have many such persons on the Island."

"Have you ever read 'Science and Health,' with a key to the Scriptures?"

"I have looked into it."

"Did you say that the belief that the Spirit of God could cure organic disease is an insane delusion?"

"I did."

"Do you believe that any person believing that the Divine mind can cure disease through human agency, without material aid, is to that extent insane?"

"I do."

"No matter how many persons had that belief?"

"Such delusions are contagious—a vast number of persons may share them."

"Do you believe in punishing the insane?"

"I do not."

"When you say that the belief in the power of God to cure disease without the aid of human mind is an insane delusion, do you say so because such a power is, in your opinion, repugnant to human belief?"

"Because it is repugnant to science and all teachings and researches."

When court adjourned until this morning Miss Duncan, a Scientist, who had been Miss Brush's companion, was on the witness stand.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Oliver Perrin, Baltimore; A. R. Whittier, Boston; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia; E. F. Knight, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND.—Viscount de Messelny, Chicago; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; William P. Williams, Chicago; Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany.

GRAND.—Dr. H. Guthrie, United States Navy; H. G. Brockway, Birmingham, Ala.; William Harden, Portland, Oregon.

IMPERIAL.—Col. J. Ridgway Wright, Governor's Staff, Pennsylvania; J. E. Evans, Chattanooga; E. M. Adams, Hartford.

GILSEY.—Peter Boyd, Washington; Major A. G. Vogdes, United States Army; Countess Dendrinos, Paris; Dr. S. S. Young, Washington.

VICTORIA.—Joseph Amyot, M. P., Quebec; J. T. Jones, Caracas, Venezuela; C. E. Bailey, Mayor of Winona, Minn.; Alberto d'Ximeno, Havana.

CAMBRIDGE.—Major C. C. MacConnell, United States Army; Samuel D. Craig, Quogue, L. I.

SAVOY.—J. A. McNear, San Francisco; G. Bernheimer, Kansas City.

NETHERLAND.—J. Mayer, Chicago; H. E. Huntington, Vice President, Southern Pacific Railway, San Francisco; Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, Burlington, Vt.

MANHATTAN.—J. D. Hubbell, Havana.

GRAND UNION.—Alfred Lemeaux, Quebec; H. A. Seymour, Chatham, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL.—G. H. Baird, Washington; William Lewis, Sydney, N. S. W.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Joshua Rhodes, Pittsburg; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, Syracuse; H. de la Meilliate, Paris.

HOFFMAN.—Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse; Lieut. Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE.—Senator James P. Taliafero, Jacksonville; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean; Seymour Cunningham, Washington.

ASTOR.—J. L. Kennedy, Washington; D. M. T. Weeks, Prescott, Arizona; J. D. Young, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mannheim Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; B. L. Goodkind, house furnishing goods; 459 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. R. Lamson, notions; 47 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crosby, William, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. M. Crosby, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Newton, stationery; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Comyssky, leather goods; Hotel Vendome.

Haskell & Barker Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Haskett, notions; St. Cloud Hotel.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. G. Dolman, corsets and skirts; 337 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; C. E. Thompson, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, underwear; C. A. Colfer, white goods; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Shenehan, fancy goods; Gilsey House.

Block, W. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; S. O. Ludwig, house furnishing goods; 41 Warren Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and embroideries, 2 Walker Street.

Conel Dry Goods Company, Butte City, Mon.; E. Hogan, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. W. Cote, ladies' and infants' wear; Colonnade Hotel.

McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. McGehee, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Castner, Knott & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Butler, ladies' and infants' wear; R. P. Stewart, curtains and upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery, 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas, 2 Walker Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Miss E. W. Smith, millinery, 56 Worth Street; Everett House.

Small, W., & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; F. Vanderschmidt, white goods; L. Vanderschmidt, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Frisch, housefurnishing goods, 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces; J. Dickson, hosiery; Miss J. Tosney, knit underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shumeman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Reilly, hosiery; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; T. Moffett, hosiery; 57 White Street.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; T. H. Protheroe, domestics; 487 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Thomas, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks; 459 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Goldsmith Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Goldsmith, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; I. H. Lempert, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. W. Niven, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Anderson G. W., & Son, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. Anderson, house furnishing goods; W. B. Anderson, notions; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Castner & Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; C. S. Kinkea, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Hower, & Highee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. N. Rexford, laces; Grand Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Ganspohe, upholstery goods; Hotel Victoria.

Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. M. Hunter, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. Levi, dry goods, 83 Walker Street; Hotel Victoria.

Bailey & Bailey, Winona, Minn.; C. E. Bailey, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Rohr, millinery; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Solomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss R. Fuld, millinery, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; L. L. Rivers, furnishing goods, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Victoria.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, straw goods; Hoffman House.

De Jung, Max, Evansville, Ind., cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits, 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Heer, Charles, Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; N. Heer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Earlington.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waldo, notions, laces, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Schloss, woolens; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Lehman & Kingsbacker, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Lehman, woolens; L. Kingsbacker, trimmings; Hoffman House.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. Lowe, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods; A. Vetter, cloaks and suits; C. W. Maneer, underwear; A. Hamling, notions; 377 Broadway.

Henderson Company, Troy, Ala.; A. Henderson, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks; Miss Rengstorff, infants' cloaks and ladies' underwear; Miss Meyer, furnishing goods; Miss Barry, corsets; J. R. Hynes, laces; 115 Worth Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. R. Jonah, cloaks and suits; 27 West Fourth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Spiero, furnishing goods; Mrs. Barnett, ladies' suits; 115 Worth Street.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Young, white goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rosenthal & Newman, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Newman, millinery and ribbons; L. J. Lehman, dry goods; E. C. Hensyen, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, small wares and handkerchiefs; Miss T. Steifel, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Holland House.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, trimmings, leather goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Kaufmen & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, millinery, cloaks, and infants' wear; 699 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 857 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, muslin underwear, corsets, and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bork, J. D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; A. Brown, millinery; A. App, ladies' wear; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Dies, H. P. & J. W., Parkersburg, West Va.; J. Dies, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; Miss L. Hallinan, laces and embroideries; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. M. A. Flanagan, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets, and waists, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; H. B. Thomas, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; R. C. Kumler, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Lipsis Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. R. Lipsis, millinery and silks; Miss McElroy, ribbons, 649 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; A. Pohlman, china and glassware; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. G. Gates, art goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Ponton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. H. Tonskemper, domestics and linens; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, dry goods and jewelry; G. H. Coburn, hosiery, gloves, and handkerchiefs; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Coppin, J. R., Covington, Ky.; dry goods.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Olcott, mourning goods; W. A. Harris, white goods and embroideries; Hotel Normandie.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Kenney, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. H. Clark, domestics and linens, 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

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Men's and women's. All these are priced at least a third under value.

Men's cotton half hose at 12½c, instead of 18c; seamless; fast black and tan. Cotton half hose at 18c a pair or 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c a pair; black and assorted shades of tan.

Women's fast black cotton stockings. Richelieu or Rembrandts, elastic, 18c a pair or 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c a pair. Choice of various other styles at 25c a pair, though fully worth 38c.

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All new, perfect silks, in handsome colorings and designs. 24 in. wide. This quality sells usually at 85c a yard. Price, 40c.

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Renaissance lace curtains in very desirable patterns. $4 grades at $3 a pair. $4.25 kind at $3.15 a pair. Ruffled Muslin Curtains—Fresh, immaculate curtains that were moderately priced at $1.10 a pair. Now 75c.

Odd Lots of Napkins—

Only in half dozen lots. Many neat patterns to choose from. The prices are a quarter to a third less than regular.

Table Linen Remnants—

All of pure linen—all in good designs. In 2 to 3½ yard lengths. Were very reasonable at 35c to $1.75—now 28c to $1.25.

Other under-price offerings in the basement to-day are: Ribbons, Shoes, Gloves, Lamps, Embroideries, Women's Handkerchiefs and Notions.

The Bargain SHOES

The ninth day of a truly remarkable sale. Such tremendous quantities of uniformly excellent footwear are rarely offered at bargain prices. When, however, the character of these shoes and the prices at which they're marked are considered, the daily distribution of thousands of pairs does not seem so remarkable, after all. Most natural thing in the world that intelligent consumers should lose but little time to avail themselves of an offering of shoes—such as they actually want—at savings of a third to a half.

We're pretty well prepared to-day—for the ninth day. Some lots have disappeared, of course. There's been some replenishing of certain lots. And that freshening process is one that you'll approve—new goods that are even better values than the original offerings. Plenty of all of these for to-day:

Men's and Boys' Shoes—

Men's Shoes at $1.60, worth $2.50—Black satin calf sewed shoes; solid but shapely, suitable also for larger boys—school or business.

Men's Shoes at $1.90, worth $3—Stylish shoes in all leathers, and in the newest shapes; not all sizes in every kind, but you can probably be fitted.

Men's Shoes at $2.85, worth $4 to $6—From our best lines; sold freely at regular prices. Some are samples of our very finest goods. A grade rarely seen on bargain tables—not complete in sizes—the saving is worth the time of looking for yours. It's likely to be here. Annex.

Women's and Children's Shoes—

At $1.30, worth $2—Women's shoes of fine black kidskin; good, stout soles; good value at $2.

At $1.80, worth $2.50—Women's fine grained kidskin, with patent leather and kid tips; on new spring lasts. Basement.

Women's and Children's Shoes—

At $2.30, regular $3 to $4 grade—A lot of women's shoes from regular stock. Picked out to make room for coming goods.

Children's Shoes at 50c—Stout kidskin shoes with wide toes and wedge heels; good wearing; sizes 5 to 8.

Children's Shoes at 75c—Kidskin with stout soles; in toe shapes to insure comfort; sizes 5 to 8; larger sizes cost 95c.

Little Men's Shoes at 80c—Sturdy shoes for the romper—of kid and of calf; sizes 9 to 13½. Good $1 value. Basement.

Leggings and Rubbers at Half Prices—

For Women and Children—$2.25 leggings at $1; $1.85 leggings at 90c; $1.25 leggings at 75c; 90c leggings at 50c.

Women's Arctics at 85c and $1, from $1.75 and $2.50.

Women's Alaska overshoes at 50c, from $1.

Women's spring heel storm rubbers at 25c, from 50c. Basement.

Printed CHALLIS

They're handsome satin striped challis—the sort that sells regularly at 75c. a yard. This lot is marked at 50c, because the goods are not strictly perfect. The faults are hardly noticeable—an occasionally imperfect polka dot, or a coloring not exactly up to standard. Nothing more serious—but still they're not perfect goods, hence this saving of a third on the regular price.

White dots on grounds of royal blue, navy blue, gray, lavender and heliotrope, and colored dots on grounds of black and navy blue. Also some attractive designs on cream colored grounds.

An excellent variety, and perhaps enough of the goods for all who come to-day. Rotunda.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

Our collection of tailor-made suits teems with suggestion for spring wearing. The most favored of the coming season's fabrics, the latest and best of the ideas originating in the fertile minds of the Paris moulders of fashion, and reproduced by American makers, are all represented here. And the close of each day sees the gathering richer by some notable accession. The Spring styles show some radical innovations—the Princess skirt for example, which made an almost instantaneous success, the Postillion back, and numberless variations on these leading *motifs*. And this wide, interesting field of fashion is awaiting your unhampered inspection. As to prices—$10 will buy a suit of excellent cheviot serge; from that, as a starting point, they run up to $100. Second floor, Broadway.

PETTICOATS

Inexpensive yet not unattractive sorts have been plentifully gathered here. Of strong, durable, washable fabrics made up after the styles of the more costly underskirts. Of seersucker, there's that unusually good value at 50c. Blue and white stripes; umbrella ruffle, or deep gathered ruffle. Another, of better grade fancy striped seersucker, at 65c. It is made with umbrella ruffle, and 2 small gathered ruffles. Other petticoats of seersucker and chambray in more elaborate styles, at 75c, 85c and up to $1.75.

Of black mohair there are 8 new styles—the latest styles of ruffling—some with ruffles of silk. They're priced at $1.75 and up to $4.75. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

First Showing of Children's Wash DRESSES

Like the first flowers, blossoming in the snow, comes this charming group of fresh, spring-like dresses for children from 6 to 16 years. A Broadway window holds a brave showing of them, while the rest of the dainty collection is exhibited on the Second floor. They are of lawn, dimity, organdie, linen, pique and percale; some pure white, others in a bewildering variety of color, and all differing from each other in treatment. Prices range from $1.50, for simple frocks of colored percale, to $28, for elaborately trimmed little dresses; with all the price gradations and effects between, that a varied use of materials, embroideries, lace, insertion and ribbons can produce.

At $22, a charming little guimpe dress of white pique; with wide bertha, with open feather stitching and lace edging; elbow sleeves, lace trimmed; long-waisted effect, with double ruffle, feather stitched; blue Liberty silk sash with fringed and knotted end. Second floor, Ninth street.

Dinner FAVORS

And other souvenirs for Washington's Birthday. Hatchets, of course. Various shapes—10c and 20c. And Cherries—sprays of them, at 3c, 5c, 7c, 8c, and 10c. Baskets of cherries, too. They're 25c to $2. And by the pound—20c and 50c. Then the flags! So many kinds and sizes of the Star Spangled Banner. Some busts of the immortal Washington, at 8c each—some also at 5c.

Ice Cream Cases, in new shapes, at 5c, 15c and 40c. Novelty tally cards at 3c, 4c and 5c. Candy Store, Basement.

$1.50 Plaid-back CHEVIOTS at $1

This splendid offering comes just when hundreds of women are thinking of a new walking skirt for early spring wear. Made of thoroughly scoured wool that can be brushed easily; and it has the body that will hang correctly and hold its shape. The face is the popular dark Oxford gray, with black and white checks on the reverse side.

We took all the maker had left when his orders were filled, and can save you a third of the price. $1 instead of $1.50 a yard. Fourth avenue.

SIDEBOARDS In the February Sale

We have on our floors to-day the finest and most complete stock of sideboards we have ever shown. We do not believe it is equalled by any other stock anywhere.

All of the newest designs are here, and the very best of the Colonial patterns now so much used. Mahogany is shown in an almost endless variety in both dull and polish finish; oak in the various shades of golden oak and in Flemish oak. Some of the styles are polished; others have dull finish. The reductions on the special Sideboards equal a third from regular prices, and the goods are from the best makers in the land. Of Colonial patterns some very special designs are shown at wonderfully low prices. Here are two patterns that are as refined and elegant in style as many at double their price, or more:

At $35, from $50—Mahogany sideboards in Colonial design; top 48x23 in.; base has 2 cupboards with wine drawer between; 2 small drawers, one partitioned and lined for silver; long linen drawer; claw feet; ornamental top with long shelf; French plate mirror, 20x16 in., solid brass hardware. This sideboard is splendidly built and highly polished.

At $50, from $70—Mahogany sideboards in Colonial design; top 54x25 in.; swell front base; 2 cupboards; linen drawer; 4 small drawers; wine drawer and drawer for silverware; carved ornamental top with 4 shelves and French plate mirror. This sideboard is from a celebrated maker of fine furniture, and is highly polished and of finest construction.

Then here are other styles equally attractive:

At $16, from $25—Golden oak; quartered oak finish; swell top, 44x23 in.; 2 swell front drawers; double cupboard; long linen drawer; top has 3 shelves with pattern plate mirror, 30x18 in.; highly polished and of good construction.

At $22, from $32—Golden oak; quartered oak finish; swell top, 48x24 in.; 2 small drawers, one lined for silver; double cupboard; linen drawer; handsomely carved top with 3 shelves and heavy turned columns; pattern plate mirror, 36x18 in.

At $30, from $45—Quartered golden oak; top 48x22 in.; 2 small drawers; 2 cupboards; long linen drawer; base handsomely carved; heavy top with 3 shelves; pattern plate mirror, 32x18 in.

At $60, from $90—Quartered oak; golden oak finished; top 60x24 in.; base has 3 cupboards; 2 small drawers and linen drawer; heavy turned corner posts with claw feet; massive top with long shelf on heavy supports; French plate mirror, 46x20 in.; handsomely carved and of fine finish.

At $30, from $45—Flemish oak
At $28, from $38—Flemish oak
At $32, from $47—Golden oak
At $33, from $42—Golden oak
At $35, from $50—Flemish oak
At $35, from $55—Golden oak
At $36, from $50—Golden oak
At $40, from $55—Golden oak
At $40, from $65—Mahogany
At $45, from $60—Flemish oak
At $45, from $65—Mahogany
At $50, from $77—Golden oak
At $50, from $80—Flemish oak
At $55, from $78—Golden oak
At $58, from $80—Mahogany
At $60, from $90—Golden oak
At $62, from $95—Mahogany
At $75, from $90—Mahogany
At $90, from $115—Mahogany
At $125, from $175—Mahogany

Fourth floor.

LACE CURTAINS

This occasion is an effort to save space, time and trouble—though it involves a loss of profit. There's never any too much room here for the proper display of our splendid lace curtain stock, and the new spring goods are clamoring for recognition. At the same time, these many comparatively fresh, but intolerably small lots, still hold the center of the stage. These new prices should insure quick exit:

Renaissance Lace Curtains—9 styles—at $3 to $16.50 a pair. Were moderately priced at $4 to $21.

White Irish Point Lace Curtains—15 styles—at $3.40 to $9. Were $4.50 to $12.50.

Ivory Irish Point Lace Curtains—12 styles—at $3 to $9.75. Were $4.25 to $13.50.

Ruffled Net Curtains—7 styles—at $1.30 to $2. Were $1.75 to $2.75.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains—6 patterns—at 75c instead of $1.10. Eight patterns at 90c instead of $1.25.

White Nottingham Curtains—16 patterns, and plenty of each—at 75c to $4. Were $1 to $5.75.

Third floor.

Men's Bath Robes

Just 160 of excellent Terry cloth—the equal of any $5 robe made in this country—are offered at $3 each. That's the contention of a man who knows the bath robe business. You'll see at a glance that he hasn't claimed too much. They're imported, but made the way our buyer wanted them made. And that's the way you want them. Shapely, comfortable, and in tasteful patterns and colorings. They'll stand all the washing you care to give them. All have hoods or roll collars. $3 each. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

Exceptionally good and good-looking sailor suits at $3.50. Suitable for present wear, and up almost to vacation time. They're all wool, of course—a neat blue cheviot. Trimmed with black or white braid. For boys of 3 to 12 years.

And here are some sailor suits at $5. The new Regulation suit is a very good value at that price. Also some Oxford striped cheviot suits—dressy, durable—at same price. For boys of 3 to 12 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

COUCH COVERS

Shirvan Kelims—rich wool rugs from Turkestan. This lately received shipment comprises many beautiful specimens. They're in high favor for couch covers—effective in appearance, luxurious to lie upon. $21 to $32 each.

Reversible Bagdads, soft, heavy, brilliant. Five stripes. $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.

Mosque Pattern Bagdads—single color pieces, finely embroidered. $9 each. Third floor.

Window Shades

This lot of 650 average size shades—6 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft.—is offered at 50c each. They are worth 90c. All of oil opaque cloth. All perfect. In ten regular stock colors. Third floor.

Muslin Underwear

A faint echo from the recent unmatched sale of women's muslin underwear. Distinct enough, doubtless, to be heard by bargain-seekers. And the lots here mentioned should fade away with the day.

Chemises of cambric, with lace trimmed round neck, at 18c each. These were much under-priced at 25c.

Chemises of fine cambric, trimmed with neat embroidery and with cambric ruffle on skirt, at 35c instead of the former very low price, 50c.

Drawers of muslin or cambric, with deep hem and plaits above. 15c—not more than 3 of these to any one buyer.

Drawers of muslin, with plain hem, hemstitched and plaits above; or trimmed with hemstitched cambric ruffle, 18c instead of 25c.

Nickel Toilet Articles

Many new ideas in this wholly new collection. Extra conveniences on various articles that will be appreciated. Very neat looking goods, and durable, too. Not expensive, as this list shows:

Puff Boxes, 50c and 75c.
Soap Cases, 25c and 40c.
Perfume Bottle Cases, with screw tops, $1.50 and $2.
Curling Iron Lamps, 75c to $4.50.
Sponge and Soap Rack combined, $1.
Nickel Revolving Mirrors, $1.50 to $3.75.
Soap Rack, Tooth Brush Holder and Glass Rack combined, $2.
Tooth Brush and Glass Rack combined, $1.50.
Tooth and Nail Brush Rack, to hold six brushes, 85c.
Soap Racks, 40c and 50c.

Tenth street.

PICTURES

Platino prints in passe-partout frames; numerous good subjects. That popular frieze of "The Prophets" is 35c; size 4x22 in. Combinations of 3 pictures in one frame, with mat, are 40c each; size 8x20 in. Other attractive pictures in various sizes, at 50c, 25c and 15c—all worth fully a third more. Main floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. CANNON TALKS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS

Replies to Senator Hale's Charge of Extravagance.

Blames the Minority for Not Helping Those of the Majority Who Try to be Economical.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—While the House to-day was considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, made a general statement regarding the status of the appropriations for this session. He was led to make it, he said, by remarks made in the Senate, (referring to Senator Hale's statement.) He said the situation was quite bad enough without exaggerating it.

Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that the increases placed upon the River and Harbor bill and other bills by the Senate must have the assent of the House if they were to prevail. He said that he had never seen a minority so strenuous in its insistence about economy, which was less efficient in holding up the hands of those of the majority who were trying to be economical.

"If the gentleman will get entirely out of his own church," interrupted Mr. McDermott, (Dem., N. J.,) "we will help him throw bricks at the windows. The trouble is the gentleman stays inside and preaches to those on the outside."

"The gentleman's suggestion," replied Mr. Cannon, "embodies a good deal of partisanship. This Government is a government of parties. The party in power is responsible, it is true, but it is the function of the minority to curb the majority. I do not believe it is its function so to conduct itself as apparently to keep the record straight while it pokes wise economy under the fifth rib."

"What caused the large increases?" asked Mr. Newlands, (Sil., Nev.) "Were not the extraordinary increases almost exclusively confined to the army and navy? Does the gentleman expect the members upon this side to refuse to vote what is demanded for the healthy development of this country to enable you to go out beyond the borders of the United States and maintain and develop an empire abroad?"

"I stood here with some of my colleagues for days and weeks," replied Mr. Cannon, "trying to prevent the declaration of the war with Spain, while the gentleman and those on his side of the House raised the hue and cry, 'Fire, shouting, 'War, war, war!' I stood here as best I could until the destruction of the Maine compelled the war, and then I was willing to vote every man and levy every dollar of taxation necessary to uphold the flag and bring the war to a successful conclusion, and the gentleman voted against the measure necessary to raise the money to prosecute the war."

"I will say," replied Mr. Newlands, "that I voted against the War Revenue bill because it imposed the burden of this war upon the consumption of the country in the shape of a per capita tax, instead of upon the wealth of the country. I was for the war, and I was for giving the revenue to maintain that war, but I was not for placing the burdens of that war upon the great masses of the people and exempting the wealth of the country."

Mr. Cannon—Yes, my friend reminds me of an early Illinois politician who said, "Yes, by hokey, I am for the law, but agin its enforcement." The gentleman was for the war, but against the legislation necessary to bring it to a successful conclusion. I stand ready to co-operate with my party or any party for meeting the consequences of that war, and if it requires an army, give it. If it requires a navy, give it. The war with Spain will be responsible for great appropriations and expenditures when you and I have passed out of this hall and have died and been forgotten."

Later on, speaking of the bond issues bequeathed by the Democratic Administration, Mr. Cannon said: "Under Mr. Cleveland's Administration we were down in the valley of desolation of hard times. It was seemingly almost an everlasting grind."

Mr. Benton, (Dem., Mo.)—Please do not charge that against anybody.

Mr. Cannon—You explain that one way and we Republicans explain it another way. The condition of things was so bad that our Democratic friends turned around and trampled under foot and spat upon the child of their own loins.

Mr. Benton—Then do not charge it to us.

Mr. Cannon—I am not charging it to you. I think, however, with due respect, speaking from the political standpoint, he is the most creditable thing that has happened to you.

The House laid aside the bill after Mr. Cannon concluded his remarks.

MR. PETTUS ON THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Draws Parallel Between Beneficiaries and Two Dishonest Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.) addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the Ship Subsidy bill. He likened the beneficiaries under the Subsidy bill to two attorneys, who, by questionable methods, once had won in the courts a noted case involving a large amount of cotton. As the two were dividing the $5,000 fee, one of them remarked, gravely: "We are not in danger of going to the poorhouse, but are we not rubbing up against the walls of the penitentiary?"

"The beneficiaries of this bill," said Mr. Pettus, "will never be in danger of the poorhouse."

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL CUT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day concluded the consideration of the River and Harbor bill. Action upon several amendments heretofore adopted has been reconsidered and various House provisions recast, until the total appropriations have been reduced below that made by the House. The Nicaragua Canal amendment was voted down to-day. The bill will be reported to the Senate to-morrow.

The committee caused the reduction in the total of the bill by horizontal cuts on all important items, these reductions amounting to one-fourth in all appropriations of over $50,000 in immediate cases appropriations and one-third on all appropriations in excess of $300,000 for continuing contracts. These reductions were made in all sums above those amounts, whether they were as the bill passed the House or as it had been amended by the Senate committee. In some instances the committee had increased the amounts provided by the House, and in some cases of this kind the reductions amounted to a practical return to the House figures.

There were also some entirely new items added by the committee. All were reduced. The bill therefore is practically a new measure as to amounts.

Representatives who had hoped to get large appropriations for rivers and harbors at this session were very anxious today about the talk they heard on the floor of the Senate and the rumors that came from members of the Commerce Committee. Many suggestions were heard about the fear on the part of the Senators that the bill would be stranded in the Senate. The determination of one dissatisfied Senator, if not healed by amendments to shut him off, will lead to debate and the abandonment of the bill, in order that really indispensable appropriations shall get through.

Already there is some talk of having ready a joint resolution providing for the carrying out of contracts already begun, and the abandonment of the least important appropriations until the extra session or the regular session.

PUNISHMENT FOR HAZING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) called up the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) inquired if the measure, as agreed upon by the conferrees, provided that a cadet convicted of hazing should be debarred from holding a commission in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

Mr. Sewell replied that such a provision had been embodied in the bill as it passed the Senate, and it was in the measure as agreed upon in conference.

Mr. Daniel protested against such action by Congress, declaring that to enact such an "extreme and cruel provision" would be worse than the offense of hazing itself "It is an extreme and gross invasion of personal rights," said he, "to which I could never give my assent." He said it would cause the good sense of the country to revolt, and would be a stain upon the statute books. He would not vote for any bill or for any conference report that meted out so cruel and lifelong a punishment for an offense that might be committed in the thoughtlessness of youth. He declared his intention of insisting that the provision should be stricken from the report. The report went over until to-morrow.

MORE PNEUMATIC TUBE TALK.

Western Senators Argue for the Continuance of the Service—Matter Comes Up Again To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate today devoted some time to the Post Office Appropriation bill when the committee amendment appropriating $500,000 for the extension of the transportation of mail by the pneumatic tube system was reached. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) said the provision was practically the same as that proposed in the last session of Congress, except that it provided for the continuation of contracts for pneumatic tube service which, by limitation, expire July 1 next. Personally, he was opposed to the provision, and he asked therefore that one of the advocates of the provision take charge of it.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) made a point of order against the provision that it was general legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair (Mr. Beveridge, Ind.,) held the point well taken.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) then made an appeal to Mr. Allison to withdraw his point of order, but Mr. Allison replied that he had had opportunity to investigate the subject, and he was satisfied the time was not ripe for pneumatic tube legislation.

Mr. Mason contended that the point of order was unjust and unfair. Its immediate effect, he said, would be to deprive Chicago of the same mail facilities as are enjoyed by the people of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Mr. Mason, and Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) advocated the amendment at length, while Mr. Allison and Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) antagonized it. Finally by unanimous consent the entire question, including the point of order, went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) offered an amendment reducing the sum appropriated for inland transportation of mail by railroad routes from $34,700,000 to $32,000,000, and authorizing the Postmaster General to readjust the cost of carrying the mails over railroad routes and reduce it at least 5 per cent. below the figures paid at present.

Mr. Butler's amendment was pending when the bill was laid aside for the day.

$5,000,000 FOR ST. LOUIS.

House Votes the Money to Aid the Exposition—Democrats Say Mr. Cannon Is Inconsistent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House today, under suspension of the rules, passed the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is to be held at St. Louis. The vote on the bill was 191 to 41.

Among those who argued against the passage of the bill were Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.,) and Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.)

Mr. Maddox said in the course of his speech that the $5,000,000 the bill carried would build fifty necessary public buildings, and yet no public buildings were to be authorized by this Congress on account of the growth of expenditures. He was anxious, he said, to see where the "Watch Dog of the Treasury," Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) stood upon this bill.

Mr. Sims, who followed Mr. Maddox, taunted Mr. Cannon with fighting honest claims of a few hundred dollars and then remaining quiescent when such a bill as the pending one was before the House. He declared that Mr. Cannon, if he would exert his influence, could defeat this measure. Mr. Sims declared that no exposition bill was justifiable. He appealed to his Democratic colleagues not to vote for the pending measure.

Mr. Cannon replied that he had consistently and persistently opposed such legislation. He agreed that exposition matters had run wild. But this bill was now upon a footing where it could not be disregarded. He had opposed the paragraph in the Sundry Civil bill at the last session. It had been placed upon the bill by Senator Cockrell, a Democrat, in the Senate. He had opposed it with voice and vote, but it had become a law. St. Louis had complied with its part of the contract, and the Government was obligated to comply also. He should therefore vote for the pending bill.

The following members voted against the bill: Allen, (Dem., Ky.,) Atwater, (Dem., N. C.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas,) Burkett, (Rep., Neb.,) Burleson, (Dem., Texas,) Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Driscoll, (Rep., N. Y.,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., N. Y.,) Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Johnston, (Dem., West Va.,) King, (Dem., Utah.) Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) McDowell, (Dem., Ohio,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Moody, (Dem., Mass.,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) Needham, (Rep., Cal.,) Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.,) Quarles, (Dem., Va.,) Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Riordan, (Dem., N. Y.,) Robinson, (Dem., Ind.,) Sheppard, (Dem., Texas,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) and Zenor, (Dem., Ind.)

LABOR BILL DEFEATED.

Measure to Regulate Use of Restraining Orders, as Amended, Opposed by Labor Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the House to-day Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) moved to pass, under suspension of the rules, the bill to define the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and to regulate the use of restraining orders, as proposed to be amended by the committee. He said that bill was designed to exempt labor unions from the operation of the conspiracy clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, but confined the exemptions within certain limitations by the operation of the amendments, which the Judiciary Committee recommended, as follows:

Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to threats to injure a person or the property, business, or occupation of any person, firm, association, or corporation through intimidation, or coercion; nor to any acts, causing or intended to cause an illegal interference, by overt acts with the rights of others.

It is proposed also to omit from the bill the following words, "nor shall such agreement, combination, or contract be considered as in restraint of trade or commerce."

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) argued that the amendments proposed by the committee would destroy the purpose of the bill, the object for which the labor organizations were striving. The British Parliament, he said, had passed a bill almost identical with the original bill, whose passage had been asked for by the labor organizations. The proviso proposed to be introduced in the bill, he said, would place it in the power of the courts to decide that any act of the labor organizations was an "overt act." He stated that he had a letter from H. H. Fuller of Chicago, representing certain labor organizations, saying that the labor organizations did not desire the bill passed as amended.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) declared that the bill should be defeated unless the amendments were stricken out.

"I have more than fifty letters," said Mr. Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) "from labor organizations saying they want this bill passed, but prefer it to be passed without the amendments."

Mr. Littlefield replied that the bill had been reported by the Judiciary Committee exactly as the attorneys for labor organizations drew it, except with the two amendments, which would prevent the drastic operation which its proposers intended.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) said that within ten minutes Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, had stated that he would prefer that the bill should be defeated rather than pass with the amendments.

The bill was defeated—56 to 145.

TRIPLE WRECK ON THE CENTRAL.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The first triple wreck ever to occur on the Mohawk Division of the New York Central occurred at Akin, three miles west of this city, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. A west-bound pick-up was engaged in backing from a siding to Track No. 2, when an east-bound freight crashed, head on, into the engine. Simultaneously a fast west-bound freight on Track No. 2 crashed into the side of the other west-bound freight.

Engineer E. Bridenbecker of Syracuse and his fireman, Boige, also of Syracuse, were instantly killed, and Brakeman Arthur Yoran of Albany was smothered to death. Engineer William Travers of Albany, of the east-bound train, had one of his legs fractured, and Fireman James Congdon of Albany had his skull fractured. The three engines were badly wrecked, two of them completely, and about thirty cars were wrecked and derailed, several being dumped into the Mohawk River. The loss will reach $60,000.

Engineer Travers, who, it is said, failed to heed the semaphore, says he was given a clear block at Tribe's Hill, but did not notice the semaphore, and if it was set against him he is responsible.

MR. GAGE'S EXPLANATION

Says Duty on Russian Sugar Is a Question of Law and Fact.

REGRETS DE WITTE'S ACTION

Hopes His Order Will Be Revoked—Russian Press Treats the Matter Dispassionately.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In speaking today of his recent order imposing a countervailing duty on Russian sugars, Secretary Gage said:

"It is not a question of what the manufacturers desire or think ought to be. It is not a question of what the sugar refiners or our beet sugar raisers desire or think ought to be. It is a question purely of law and of fact. The Secretary of the Treasury is sworn to enforce the law, not to make law. The late decision as to the liability of Russian sugar to pay a countervailing duty is based on the department's apprehension of the law and of the facts.

"The Board of General Appraisers is a body constituted by Congress especially to hear and judicially determine disputed questions of law and of fact growing out of the administration of the customs law. Our own citizens take their grievances there, the importers of Russsian sugar may take their grievances there. The way is open for the prompt hearing and determination of their appeal if made. It lies with them to consent by silence or to seek a judicial review through the avenue that our laws provide."

The Secretary has received a number of inquiries in regard to his recent action, and to-day he sent answers substantially as follows:

In reply to your letter of the 16th inst. relative to countervailing duty on Russian sugars, I have to inform you that after careful consideration of the effects of the Russian law and regulations upon the price of that commodity for home consumption and the price for exportation, as exemplified in reports from our Consular officers in Russia, the department has arrived at the conclusion that Russia indirectly pays or bestows a bounty on the export of sugars within the meaning of Section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, and consequently that it was my duty under the law to proclaim from time to time amounts of such bounties for the assessment of additional duties, which was done by Department's Circular No. 10 of Feb. 14, 1901.

It is to be regretted that the Russian Minister of Finance should have considered this action in the light of a discrimination on our part against the Russian commerce, as stated in our recent daily press, and have withdrawn from our imports into Russia the privileges of the conventional tariff of that country, to which the United States is entitled under "the most favored nation clause" in our treaty of commerce and navigation with Russia of 1832.

The allegation of discrimination appears to be unfounded, in view of the fact that sugars coming from other bounty-paying countries, such as France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, &c., are subjected to additional duties under said Section 5, and that unless the above-stated conclusion of this department is reversed by a competent tribunal the exemption of Russian sugars from addtional duty would rightly be regarded by the other bounty-paying countries as a discrimination against them and in favor of Russia.

It is hoped that, upon a proper presentation of the matter to the Russian Government by our Department of State, the reputed order of the Russian Minister of Finance will be revoked.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—It is stated that the Americans of St. Petersburg regard the attitude of the Russian people and press as extremely gratifying, and as a prognostication of a speedy settlement of the commercial differences, or, at all events, as a guarantee against worse results. The press is entirely dispassionate, evidently regarding the reprisal as not proportioned to the injury Russia sustained. There are some who think that M. de Witte struck overhastily and angrily, and believe a reaction or a modification is possible. The Americans emphasize the necessity for patient coolness, since the matter must adjust itself mutually and in a tolerable manner whenever the Supreme Court decides, no matter how the decision falls.

An article in the Boersen Zeitung is particularly gratifying, as an indication that commercial circles would welcome a settlement not disturbing to American commerce. It says:

"German intrigue is responsible. Secretary Gage could not have done otherwise."

The Rossiya thinks Secretary Gage is taking revenge for the closing of the open port of Vladivostok.

No papers positively approve of reprisals. The St. Petersburg Bourse is unusually depressed and anxious over the financial situation.

H. J. Hagerman, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, has sent in his resignation on account of personal affairs. He is popular, and has filled his post satisfactorily for nearly three years.

EUROPEAN COMMENT.

German Press Finds Cause for Gratification in the Russo-American Tariff Situation.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Discussing the tariff controversy between the United States and Russia, the National Zeitung remarks:

"Germany has no cause to regret the latest phase of the Russo-American tariff war."

The Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, of which Dr. Vosberg-Rekow is Director, in the course of a special circular in which Russo-American relations are fully explained, concludes as follows:

"But Germany above all ought to rejoice if by such a clumsy proceeding against Russia the further monopolization of the Russian markets by the United States is stopped."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the leading Agrarian organ, indorsing the assertion in an American dispatch that a tariff war would be much more damaging for the United States than for Germany, adds:

"Inasmuch as the Administration organs in the United States admit this, the German Freissinige organs, which have hitherto always denied it, must needs admit their error."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Considerable interest in the outcome of the tariff difficulties between the United States and Russia is taken here. The advocates of a change in the British fiscal system hope to find in them some support of their contentions that retaliatory duties ought to be imposed on countries trading British products. The St. James's Gazette says:

"Some Americans, including Secretary Gage, appear to think that the United States has the monopoly of the protection policy; but they have been sharply reminded by Russia that two can play at the game of hostile tariffs, as the import of Russian sugar is a trifle compared with the exports to Russia. The present game of retaliation is one in which Russia holds the best cards. Therefore she will win most of the tricks."

CALLS IT A LESSON FOR CANADA.

Member of Dominion Parliament Says "De Witteism" Is Wanted There.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 18.—Mr. MacLean of East York, in Parliament to-day, called attention to the dispatches from Russia stating that a tariff decree had been issued to meet the United States tariff on sugar. He said Minister De Witte had shown Canada how to do the thing needed to be done to bring Uncle Sam to a realizing sense of his position and to effect a reasonable settlement of the Alaska boundary question and of Canada's fishery rights.

What Canada wanted, Mr. MacLean said, was a little De Witteism in her Government. He did not advocate going to work to revise the whole Canadian tariff immediately, but a judicious revision by the light of the treatment of Canada by the United States was the only way of bringing fair treatment.

A GOVERNMENT FOR TARLAC.

Philippine Commission Makes an Army Officer Governor—People of the Province Indifferent.

TARLAC, P. I., Feb. 18.—The United States Philippine Commission decided today that it would not be wise to postpone the organization of the provincial government in the Province of Tarlac. As the first step in the work of organization, the commission determined to appoint an American as Governor of the province, the selection falling upon Capt. Wallis O. Clark of the Twelfth United States Infantry.

There are two native factions seeking to control the affairs of Tarlac, the strongest being led by Macabulos, whose loyalty is questioned by all the military officers. The indifference of the people is obvious. There is a manifest lack of enthusiasm. The testimony of those charged with military responsibility here is of unsettled conditions, a lack of schools, a general prevalence of insurgent sentiment, and more or less skirmishing still in progress. The people, however, have begun to give truthful information regarding the insurrection.

Representatives of most of the towns of the province are now here to meet the commission, whose members have been welcomed to the former headquarters of Aguinaldo with bands and arches. All the better class dwellings have been burned, and the Commissioners are housed at the headquarters of the military, where a public session was held this afternoon, at which the law was briefly discussed and passed.

Then the appointments were announced, including, in addition to Capt. Clark as Governor, Lieut. Henry M. Morrow of the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry to be Treasurer, and Lieut. Robert S. Welsh of the Thirty-ninth United States Volunteer Infantry to be Supervisor. The Secretary and the Fiscal will be natives.

DOMINICANS ARGUE THEIR CASE.

Appear Before Acting Secretary Hill, Who Advises a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The controversy between the Government of Santo Domingo and the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York came to the attention of the State Department to-day through the appearance there of Dr. Henriquez y Cavajal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the little republic; Feo Leonte Vasquez, the Chargé d'Affaires of Santo Domingo, and Andre Julio R. Aybar of Santo Domingo. They were accompanied by Perry Allen, the counselor of the Dominican Legation.

These gentlemen made argument for more than an hour before Acting Secretary Hill to show that the Santo Domingo Improvement Company had violated various provisions of the contract made between itself and the Dominican Government, and thus had justified the latter terminating the arrangement as it had.

Secretary Hill informed the Dominicans at the conclusion of the hearing that, in estimation of the State Department, the case presented features showing that there were equity claims on both sides, and felt convinced that if they were animated by a common desire to agree upon an equitable basis for a settlement of their differences, the way was open. He therefore strongly advised the Dominicans to put themselves in communication with the improvement company's representatives and seek to reach an agreement. They promised to do so.

D. A. R. MEETS IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Manning Wants the Society to Have a Permanent Home There.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The opening session of the Tenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Grand Opera House here to-day. Mrs. Daniel Manning, the President General, called the Congress to order and introduced the Chaplain General, who read a prayer. Mrs. Manning delivered an address of welcome, to which a response was made by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut. The remainder of the session was occupied with the reading of reports of committees.

In her address Mrs. Manning urged that the society take a new step with the new century by laying the corner-stone of a permanent home in the capital. To-night the daughters attended a reception given by their honor at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

There are about 800 delegates accredited to the congress, 600 of whom are expected to be in attendance when the congress begins active business to-morrow.

The biennial election of officers occurs this year, and the chief interest in the congress centres around the contest for the office of President General. The recognized leaders in the race for the Presidency are Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, now one of the Vice Presidents General, and Mrs. Donald McLean of New York. Mrs. Washington A. Roebling of New Jersey also has a considerable following.

CROKER FIERCELY ATTACKED.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien Denounces Tammany at City Democracy Meeting.

If the ears of Richard Croker and other Tammany Hall officials did not tingle last night it was no fault of the speakers who addressed about 300 persons who attended the meeting which marked the opening of the Harlem headquarters of the City Democracy, better known as the "Jimmy O'Brien Democracy," at 50 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien was the chief speaker.

David Lloyd called the meeting to order and made a few remarks, in which he said:

"The object of the City Democracy is to break down the disgraceful alliance between Tammany Hall officials and crime which has made life and property insecure in New York City, and especially in this section."

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, who was greeted with much enthusiasm, said in part:

"While Tammany raises the salaries of those who are in the Wantage ring and their heelers, it cuts down the poor laborer to half time, and sends him home with a dollar or a dollar and a half a day for city work, when he ought to be getting at least two dollars. They save a few dollars by grinding down the poor workingman and his family, and make that an excuse for wasting millions of dollars in increasing the salaries of Tammany politicians, who coudn't do an honest day's work if they tried, and whose chief ambition seems to be to show what gluttons they are, and how many pounds of beefsteak they can eat at one sitting.

"While Tammany office holders here are disgusting every decent man with these exhibitions of piggish gluttony, paid for by New York taxpayers and rent payers, the ex-thug and repeater who bosses the crowd is over in England spending great sums of money for race horses and jockeys' salaries, as well as bull pups, and using the Atlantic cable as a string for the monkey-jack in the Mayor's office.

"If the city is crime-ridden, water-starved, and vice-protected, it's because Croker's monkey-jack Mayor is willing it should be, and because Croker doesn't pull the string to set the monkey jack in motion to put a stop to these things."

Henry Mann, Capt. James Clifford, Frank Hayes, John J. Morris, and Francis Murtha also addressed the meeting, which adopted resolutions setting forth that:

"Whereas, It is charged in the public press that suffering, disease, and death on account of lack of water are due to a conspiracy to compel the City of New York to accept a contract for water, which would enrich Tammany politicians to the amount of millions of dollars," the Grand Jury ought to investigate and ascertain whether such a "cruel and infamous conspiracy against the lives and welfare of our citizens" exists.

MR. HILL TALKS WITH LEADERS.

Reported Conference to Start an Olney Boom Not Held.

David B. Hill came to New York yesterday to look after legal business and see political friends. The presence in New York yesterday of ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, and Senator Hill gave rise to many reports of a supposed conference of leaders to start a boom for Richard B. Olney to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1904. It was stated by the friends of Judge Willett that he would see Mr. Olney at his home and invite him to a dinner to be given in this city, at which the boom was to be formally launched. The political conference between the leaders did not take place yesterday, and it was stated that it would not take place.

Ex-Senator Hill held two conferences with William C. Sheehan, one with James O'Brien, the head of the City Democracy, and many other political leaders. Controller Coler was to pay his respects to Senator Hill yesterday, but he was busy in his office until late in the evening on Ramapo matters. Ex-Senator Hill is not taking any active part in the anti-Tammany fight, and his friends now claim that he will keep his hands off the situation in New York City.

When asked yesterday as to the passage of the Single-Headed Police Department bill by the Republicans, Mr. Hill said:

"It is a bad precedent to establish, but it is a good thing for Tammany Hall. An issue is raised now which will give Tammany Hall the chance to be on the offensive."

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK HERE

Coal and the Effect of Railroad Combinations Discussed.

Efforts to Learn Why Coal Lands Remain Undeveloped—A Witness Defends Agreements.

The Subcommittee on Transportation of the Industrial Commission appointed by the President and Congress to investigate the methods and conditions of the large industries of the United States began its New York sessions at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Two witnesses were examined.

The line of inquiry pursued by the committee indicates that persistent efforts will be made to ascertain the effects of railroad combinations upon the coal business. Answer will also be sought to the question, what effect do strikes and labor difficulties have upon the prices which must be paid by consumers?

One of the witnesses yesterday was carefully questioned with regard to the undeveloped coal lands in Pennsylvania. There were charts and maps on the wall to guide the examination, and it was asked whether there were not large tracts of undeveloped coal beds which the railroads are holding back in order to get higher prices for the coal that is sold by reason of the restricted production. Interesting testimony on this subject was given.

The Industrial Commission consists of nineteen members. Five of them are Senators, five Congressmen, and nine were selected by the President from outside the National Legislature. The Subcommittee on Transportation consists of six members. The following were present yesterday: Ex-Congressman Thomas W. Phillips of Pennsylvania, Charles J. Harris of North Carolina, John L. Kennedy of New Jersey, and Eugene Conger, editor of The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald. The other members are Senator Stephen R. Mallory of Florida and Congressman William Lorimer of Illinois. Prof. William S. Ripley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is retained by the committee in the capacity of adviser. Mr. Phillips presided over the sessions yesterday.

The first witness was James E. Childs, General Manager of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. The questions asked him tended to bring out the fact that railroads own and operate coal mines, or else buy the coal they transport to tidewater, instead of acting merely as carriers. The witness stated that on the lines conducted by his company about 20 per cent. of the coal shippers were independent operators. After a few questions as to the increase in the price of anthracite coal and the cause, Mr. Childs was asked:

"Is it true that the prices of anthracite coal are settled by agreement between the operators and the railroads?"

"There is no such agreement," replied the witness.

"Is it not true that the anthracite companies are trying to get a controlling interest in the bituminous region?"

"I do not know."

"But do you not anticipate that something of this kind will happen?"

"Such a thing would probably be done in Wall Street."

Questions were then asked of the witness concerning the recent consolidation of railroads entering the anthracite tracts of Pennsylvania.

"Can you state any of the causes leading up to the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company by the Erie Railroad?"

"I cannot."

"What chances would an individual operator on your lines have in the production of anthracite coal?"

"I think he would have a fair chance."

"Is it not a fact that almost all the coal fields tributary to the railroads are owned by them?"

"Yes, about 80 per cent. But there are still some left."

"Would it be possible for an individual operator to build a branch road to connect him with the water?"

"If he owned a large tract of good coal we would probably build a branch road for him."

"Do you know whether there is any effort on foot to secure control of your road by the 'community interests'?"

"I do not."

The "community interests" is the phrase used by the committee in referring to the recently consummated combination of roads entering the Pennsylvania anthracite regions.

"Have the Vanderbilt or Rockefeller interests any representation on your Board of Directors?"

"I am not sure," replied the witness. "Mr. Depew is one of the Directors of our road. We occupy the same terminal as one of the Vanderbilt roads—that of the West Shore at Weehawken."

At the afternoon session of the committee Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, was on the stand. He said he had published his paper for thirty years, and was conversant with the anthracite situation. He said that the consumption of anthracite coal in this city amounted to about 10,000,000 tons a year. The bulk of it is furnished by the Erie, Pennsylvania, and Reading coal companies. He said the coal was in large part bought by the railroad companies at the collieries, but that independent operators supplied a portion of the market.

Mr. Saward stated that one-fifth of all the coal properties in the country was owned by railroads, and that for thirty years it had been practically impossible for independent operators to enter into successful competition with the large railroads and coal companies. He said that the soft coal regions were more completely controlled by the railroads than those yielding anthracite.

"Is it not true," the witness was asked, "that when anthracite goes up in price soft coal seeks to enter the market?"

"Not to any great extent."

"Was it not proposed to use soft coal in this city during the recent strike?"

"It was used, and is used now. There is no reason why soft coal could not be used without creating a smoke nuisance. The objection is to the smoke."

Mr. Saward further stated that there could scarcely be any talk of competition between anthracite and bituminous coal, since their uses were so different.

"What is the total production of anthracite coal?"

"About 60,000,000 tons."

"And what is the consumption?"

"The whole output is apparently consumed. There is no anthracite coal on hand to-day."

The witness stated that the difference in the consumption of anthracite between a bad year, like 1903-4, and a good year, like this one, amounted to about 10 per cent. He stated also that coal prices were uniform here, although he did not know of any "Coal Trust" in this city.

"Is it not true that there is a combine between the railroads running into the anthracite regions?"

"It is a fact that many of the Directors on some of the railroads are members of the Board of Directors on other roads also, as well as of the coal companies."

Mr. Saward said that the interests of the Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the Reading, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey were practically identical. Prof. Ripley questioned the witness closely on this point.

"Is it not a fact that what they tried to do in 1893 through a lease these roads actually accomplished in 1901 by purchase?"

"Well," said Mr. Saward, "those interested in the attempt of 1893 have increased their holdings ever since then until they were in control. If one has sufficient stock in a railroad, you know he practically owns it."

The witness said that there had been agreements between the coal companies to limit production several times during the last thirty years. He was asked if the Pennsylvania Company had ever been a party to such agreement, and answered in the negative.

"Why?"

"Because the Pennsylvania Coal Company is a free lance."

"A free lance against what?"

"Against the others."

"Oh, then; there is a combine?"

"There have been agreements to keep down production at different times. I don't know of any such agreement at present, however."

The witness said that anthracite coal cost now only about 20 cents a ton more than it did in February last year. The witness was asked if coal would not be cheaper if there were no agreements.

"Let me tell you," replied Mr. Saward, with emphasis, "that it would be the greatest misfortune that could befall the coal interests, the State of Pennsylvania, and the railroads involved if there were no such agreements. The Reading Road has been in a receiver's hands five or six times within my recollection. The interests of the public would be better preserved with than without 'community.' The public might have to pay a little higher price, but the supply would be regular."

"Is it not true," the witness was asked, "that there are vast tracts of coal lands in Pennsylvania which are not developed? There are very valuable properties, and interest must be paid upon them. Now, does not the burden of this interest fall upon the consumer?"

"The price of coal is not a high one," was the reply. "In fact, it will probably go down the 1st of April. Any such burden as that you refer to would amount to only a small sum a ton. The trade is an enormous one. It has gone through many hardships. You must not be too hard on the Reading or the other railroads."

Mr. Saward said that there was ample compensation for labor in the coal lands at present, and that the workmen seemed satisfied. He said both the laborers and the coal companies seemed pleased with the results of the strike last Summer.

"Do you believe in arbitration?"

"Thoroughly; though I don't think you could legislate in such a way as to compel arbitration of disputes between labor and capital. Public sentiment must compel it. Legislation on the subject would not be worth a stick."

The hearing will be resumed to-day, and continue during the remainder of the week. It is possible that Alfred Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will testify to-day. J. Pierpont Morgan may be called at some period of the investigation. The subject of steel will be inquired into after the coal industry has been covered.

ARMY AND NAVY NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

ARMY.

Engineer Corps.—First Lieutenants to be Captains—John S. Sewell, James F. McIndoe, and Jay J. Morrow.

Ordnance Department.—Captains to be Majors—Andrew H. Russell and Rogers Birnie. First Lieutenant to be Captain—Tracy C. Dickson.

Signal Corps.—Captains to be Majors—George P. Scriven, William A. Glassford, and Joseph E. Maxfield.

Cavalry.—Captains to be Majors—Daniel C. Pearson, Second; Herbert E. Tutherly, First; Luther R. Hare, Seventh. First Lieutenants to be Captains—Jesse M. Carter, Fifth; Harry G. Trout, Second.

Artillery.—Captains to be Majors—Walter Howe, Peter Leary, Jr.; Ephraim T. C. Richmond, and Ramsay D. Potts. First Lieutenants to be Captains—C. T. Menoher, T. B. Mott, Gustave W. S. Stevens, Richmond P. Davis, Ernest Hinds, Wirt Robinson, and George F. Landers.

Infantry.—Captain to be Major—George H. Roach, Seventeenth. First Lieutenants to be Captains—John S. Switzer, Fourth; H. O. Williams, Twentieth; George D. Guyer, Sixteenth; William F. Grote, Eighteenth, and William H. H. Chapman, Twenty-fifth.

NAVY.

Marine Corps.—First Lieutenants to be Captains—Philip S. Brown, John P. McGill, Louis M. Gulick, David D. Porter, and Arthur J. Matthews. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—Herbert J. Hirshinger, Henry D. F. Long, Harry R. Lay, Charles C. Carpenter, Charles B. Taylor, A. S. Williams, Fred M. Eslick, Louis M. Little, John G. Muir, and Frederick M. Wise, Jr.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Major William P. Kendall, Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and to the commanding General, Department of the East, to relieve Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon, Capt. Gandy, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Commander R. M. Berry is detached from the Naval Home at Philadelphia, March 2, and ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Examining Board at the Washington Yard, March 4.

Commander C. C. Cornwell is ordered to duty at the Naval Home at Philadelphia, March 2.

Lieut. C. F. Preston is detached from the Mohican and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. S. M.

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THE POLITICS OF THE POLICE BILL.

It cannot be pleasing to Gov. ODELL and his immediate political advisers that in the game of politics now playing with reference to the police, Tammany, on the first appeal to the public reason, has distinctly scored.

So far as the Governor and his organization are concerned, the game has been a silent one. No one of authority has ventured to defend the extreme power given to the Governor over the municipal police. Such argument as has been indulged in has related substantially to the bad character of the present administration and to the advantages of a single-headed control. The first point is notorious, and is hardly denied by Tammany itself. The second is frankly conceded by Tammany. But the provision for arbitrary removal of the head of the police by the Governor, and for rendering the person removed perpetually ineligible to subsequent appointment, has found no defenders. On that provision the Governor and his counselors have adopted the maxim the French apply to a different sort of intrigue: "It is done but not talked about." In one sense this policy is shrewd, for the proposition is entirely indefensible. If it is to be done at all it must be done by the "brute vote" in the Legislature, in the desperate hope that public condemnation will blow over.

One of the consequences of this method of proceeding is, however, that when Tammany insists on discussing this provision, as to which it is right, the public mind is necessarily diverted from the main issue, as to which it is wrong. Intelligent public opinion is, therefore, for the time forced to be on the side of Tammany. Nor is this approval of the Tammany argument confined to the mere point of the arbitrary power of removal. Bad as that is in itself, it is still worse in the fact that it completely vitiates the principle of concentrated responsibility which is the justification of the change from the present system to that of a single head for the police force. We might as well have two men of each party in the board as to have one man who is in danger of dismissal from either the Mayor of one party or the Governor of the other. Indeed, it is quite probable that a man torn by this conflicting control over his tenure of office might be even less capable of energetic and wholesome action than a board such as the present. What is practically sure to come about is that the head of the force will be effectively paralyzed by his absurd situation, and through the certainty that whatever he does of any importance will be condemned by one or by the other of his two masters, will do nothing. It is this certainty, which the Governor must be assumed to understand in advance as well as any one else, that will stamp the whole scheme in the public mind with the suspicion of insincerity and duplicity. In these circumstances the obvious alternative to a politicians' quarrel is a politicians' deal. Is that what the Governor is seeking?

To produce such an impression as this on the eve of the most important municipal campaign we are likely to have in years is not good politics for the Governor's party. Everything for the past three years has been going against Tammany. Its own course has been bad and has grown worse steadily. The public conscience has been more and more aroused by Tammany offenses, and public resentment and disgust have at last centred on the loathsome condition of the police under the guidance of Tammany. This is the moment chosen by the Republican managers to play politics of the pettiest sort with the police, to manipulate it in violation of every principle of home rule and Constitutional law, and to make its reorganization as an efficient instrument of good government practically impossible. In morals nothing could be more outrageous; in politics nothing could be more futile and childish.

Thanks to the folly and greed of the Republican machine, Mayor VAN WYCK, for the first time in his official life, is able to come before the people of the city with a sound and respectable argument against those who are seeking or professing to seek the overthrow of the vicious system of which he is the creature. He is able to appear as the champion of the real and essential rights of the city, the upholder of the provisions of the Constitution meant to guarantee those rights. And the people of the city are forced to see not only that he has reason and law on his side, but that the strongest party that can be relied on in a contest with Tammany is actually scheming to prevent the real reform of the police, which is the chief weapon of Tammany. At a crisis when the safety of the city demands the closest union between all the forces that can be summoned against Tammany, the policy of the Republican machine is sure to breed confusion, suspicion, and contention, and to make effective union exceedingly trying and difficult, if not impracticable. Doubtless the scheme will be forced through despite the protest of the Mayor, but if there were an ounce of sense in the counsels of the majority at Albany, the protest would be listened to, the power of appointment and removal would be left solely to the Mayor, the responsibility would be loaded on his shoulders alone, and the field cleared for a united and promising anti-Tammany contest.

THE IRON AND STEEL COMBINATION.

If the promoters of the great United States Steel Company have considered only their own pockets they are building a mere house of cards, which will presently topple over with results to their business reputations upon which it would be unpleasant to dwell. An eight-hundred-million-dollar corporation is so big, continental, and pervading that, like an administration, a dynasty, or a system of jurisprudence, it must justify itself to the people and in public opinion or it will be destroyed.

Economic justification will save the United States Steel Company. Without that it would perish even though Mr. MORGAN and Mr. ROCKEFELLER were ten times the giants they are. That is, this colossus must prove itself a public benefit, fruitful of economic gain. There are many ways open to it. There is the familiar economy of consolidation, the saving which all the trusts are supposed to effect by canceling out factors of wasteful duplication. Sometimes they do, sometimes they don't. For the new steel combination this is a vital necessity, for its life depends on its success in maintaining a low cost of production. It must depend upon low cost of production for two things—the power to do its part in retaining and increasing the hold of this country upon foreign markets; and the ability to maintain low prices to domestic consumers. Under tariff protection many American manufacturers have grown rapidly rich by the practice of selling cheap to foreigners and dear to their own countrymen, discriminating against their best and largest customers. It would be exceedingly unwise, in the present state of the public temper, for an eight-hundred-million-dollar corporation to adopt that policy. We now produce iron and steel cheaper than any other country. Shall the benefits of that low cost of production inure exclusively to foreigners? If so, the American people will know the reason why.

The United States Steel Company's expectation of life, then, depends upon its ability to promote prosperity by broadening the market at home and abroad. It will attempt, of course, to find new foreign markets that will swell the volume of its business and of our manufactured exports. That will augment the National wealth. If, through wisdom and good management, it is also enabled to maintain low prices at home, the country's business will be benefited and its prosperity further promoted. There is another way in which an eight-hundred-million-dollar corporation ought to benefit the people from whom it derives its right to do business. It ought to stand as a great bulwark against the worst consequences of industrial prostration and financial panic. When the next period of stagnation and disaster visits us the few men in control of the iron and steel industries of the country will try to keep their employés at work on foreign orders, or to avert greater calamities will sacrifice their own profits for a time. They are sensible, of course, of the vast social obligation they assume in becoming responsible for the wages and daily bread of so great a part of the community. We may dismiss as unimaginable the possibility that the United States Steel Company can, as a whole, ever become bankrupt. That would be calamity more appalling than has ever visited the business of any country. If the great financiers and experienced promoters associated in this combination have not so assembled its parts that one or several can break without smashing the whole, they have organized for some future day a catastrophe for whose consequences nothing they have ever done or ever will do could atone.

The public has seemed to lose its breath at the audacity of their undertaking. Trusts and monopolies are up for a good deal of denunciation in these days, much of it aimless and stupid, but some reasonable and justified by the specific offenses of predatory combinations. Four months ago 6,300,000 Americans voted for a Presidential candidate in whose platform the demand for the regulation of trusts was the only rational feature. This is the moment which Mr. MORGAN and Mr. ROCKEFELLER have deemed propitious for organizing a combination of which, we believe, these are the constituent corporations:

Carnegie Steel Company	$160,000,000
Federal Steel Company	99,745,000
American Steel and Wire Company	90,000,000
National Tube Company	80,000,000
American Bridge Company	70,000,000
National Steel Company	59,000,000
American Sheet Steel Company	49,000,000
American Tin Plate Company	46,325,000
American Steel Hoop Company	33,000,000
Total	$687,070,000

This is a substantial monopoly of the iron and steel industry of the United States. With $800,000,000 of capital and the very foundation of the business of the country in its control, the corporation becomes quite the most powerful ever created. When the people have recovered their breath they will begin to ask with some anxiety, how will the United States Steel Company use its seemingly irresistible power?

We have pointed out that the colossus has before its feet paths of wisdom and safety. It also has paths of peril. As we make iron and steel cheaper than any other country it follows that so much of the Dingley tariff as relates to the industry is either absurd or vicious, and should be repealed. But if the colossus should be content to retain the present duties, or even seek higher rates to enable it to practice extortion in the domestic market, what Ways and Means Committee of the dominant party would have the adamantine fortitude to resist its demands, even though the people were clamoring at the doors of Congress for the excision of the trust-breeding clauses of the tariff? The shipping industry is a puling babe compared to the steel combination, but a committee of its leading men drew a perfectly selfish subsidy bill which only the most tireless effort and vigorous protest have kept from passage at this session of Congress, while it now seems probable that the private influences behind the measure will be strong enough to cause an extra session of Congress to be called to consummate the grab.

If the composition of the United States Senate should at any time be unsatisfactory to the gentlemen in control of this great corporation, would they attempt to change it by guiding the choice of Senators in States with approachable Legislatures? If they set out to make the Senate a committee of their board, we are afraid they would succeed. That fear will somewhat influence the public judgment of the propriety of billion-dollar corporations.

We are not aware that the United States Steel Company fears successful rivalry in any quarter, but it is to be observed that it has extraordinary facilities for crushing competition. Its organizers are men whose names are identified with recent operations of magnitude in the railroad world by which a "community of interest" has been established between important transportation lines. These gentlemen are also pretty deeply engaged in the coal business. If, in their capacity as railroad men, they should be kind enough to accord to themselves in their capacity as producers of iron or steel the favor of discriminating freight rates; or if, through their control of coal production, they should lend to their iron and steel business a helping hand denied to outsiders, a troublesome competitor would find himself in what men of affairs call a weak position. Probably the worst capitalistic abuse of the present time is the secret rebate. It is a matter of public concern to know whether the organizers of the United States Steel Company feel a just abhorrence of that illegitimate and pernicious practice.

We presume the people will not molest the colossus if it is content to do a legitimate business in a legitimate way. They will see as quickly as anybody the possibilities of good involved in its creation. They will also see the possibilities of evil and the menace. The Standard Oil Company contributes $50,000,000 annually to our exports, and it has reduced to a very low figure the price of oil to the American consumer. It operates to the public advantage. But the early methods by which the Standard Oil Company established its monopoly would not now be tolerated.

THE CHINESE WILD GOOSE CHASE.

The decision of "the Allies" in China to pursue the Chinese Government to its fastnesses is very sudden, very surprising. But the explanation is not novel at all, but many generations old. "Behold, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed." That is a sentence which has been handed down as the utterance of a Chancellor of the sixteenth century. It is tremendously enforced by the proceedings of embodied Christendom at the beginning of the twentieth. That the Graf VON WALDERSEE should conclude to break off negotiations with the Chinese, and to pursue the Chinese Government to its fastnesses, and that he should find any backers in this desperate and ridiculous enterprise—these are things that give new point to the wise saw of OXENSTIERN.

It does not require much knowledge of Chinese affairs, or of the Chinese character, to enable one to say that the Chinese Government would have accepted almost any terms that enabled it to return to Peking, and to establish itself there, without absolute humiliation. It was "losing face," and losing face with its own people every day that it remained away. Its main object was to come back under such terms as would not involve its loss of face with the Chinese people. That has been plain, even to observers at a distance, from the beginning of the negotiations. For that reason it was plain that if the Chinese Government would not accept the terms of the Western World, it was simply because it could not. It was plain that it would accept any terms that would permit it to return to its own capital without open subjection to the Allied Powers. It was equally certain that, if such terms were refused, the task of maintaining peace and order in China would devolve upon the Powers which had prevented the Chinese Government from undertaking it, and also that this was a task far beyond the powers of such forces on the spot as were at the command of the Western World.

And it is not true that the breaking off of negotiations has been the fault of China. China, meaning its Government, has apparently gone to the extreme limit of its powers already. To go any further would have been to commit the error of the snakes of Ireland, which, according to the old legend,

committed suicide
To save themselves from slaughter.

And this scheme of sending out an expedition to find the Chinese Government and subject it to foreign coercion is, on the face of it, a scheme equally crazy from a military and from a political point of view. It is an arduous and a desperate undertaking. If it succeeded, the only effect of it would be to drive the Chinese Court still further away and to increase the chance that there would be, through all China, an anarchy tempered only by Western despotism. There is no sense in it. It frightens even the Peking correspondent of The London Times, who is not easily frightened by propositions to apply "pressure" to China. Again we have reason to be grateful for the promptness and intelligence of our State Department, which has already given out that the United States will have nothing to do with this chase of the Chinese wild goose. No American who understands the facts of the case can entertain any other sentiment than that of gratitude for the action of the department which has kept us out of all the scrapes which have invited us since this Chinese business became acute. As to the other high contracting parties, or the majority of them, the dictum of Chancellor OXENSTIERN receives point from a very modern instance.

A TARIFF WAR WITH RUSSIA.

It seems to us that Mr. GAGE has been hasty in courting reprisals from Russia by his action in imposing additional duties on the imports of sugar from that country on account of alleged export bounties.

It is at least doubtful whether any such bounties are in fact granted in Russia. It is stated on the authority of the Russian Minister that the only incentive to exportation offered in Russia is the remission of internal taxes imposed on the manufacture of sugar. That is not, we think, an export bounty of the sort contemplated by our law. The language of the law is, "whenever any country shall pay or bestow directly or indirectly any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article" "an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant" shall be collected, and the "net amount of such bounties or grants shall be ascertained, determined, and declared from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury."

It appears plain that the bounty here intended was one that would place our own manufacturers at a disadvantage with foreign manufacturers. The remission of internal duties does not have this effect. It simply frees the foreign exporter from special burdens which are imposed in the home market, and at most only places him on the same level as our own manufacturer, so far as taxation in his own home is concerned. We remit taxes in precisely the same way on exported sugar and on other things. Surely no one can claim that we pay export bounties. There does not seem to have been any need that Secretary GAGE should decide as he has done. The consequences are most unfortunate, for we have justified the Russian Government in taxing our exports of a hundred times the value of the sugar we get from Russia. We trust there is some way in which so unprofitable and unnecessary a difference can be adjusted.

CIVILIZATION IN KANSAS.

Mrs. NATION has been for some weeks a joke. She has commonly been considered a pretty good joke. But nevertheless the joke has always been on Kansas. To have a grandmother going about and smashing property with impunity, and bearding the Governor in his den, and all that sort of thing, was evidently incompatible with a high state or even a tolerable state of civilization upon the part of the community which suffered it. It is impossible that any citizen of Kansas who combined intelligence with State pride should have viewed these savage proceedings with any satisfaction. The Kansan bard who exultantly proclaimed:

We have made the State of Kansas,
And to-day she stands complete;
And the coming years shall greet
Larger hopes and richer stanzas,

(or words to that effect,) must, if he be still among the living, have been considerably ashamed during these last weeks of the showing Mrs. NATION has made not only of herself, but of her State, which is also his.

At any rate, Mrs. NATION is now past a joke, good or bad. Her saloon smashing in Topeka on Sunday is the kind of thing that no community pretending to be civilized could tolerate for a moment. The Ohio crusaders of twenty-odd years ago confined themselves to breaking in the heads of barrels and off the heads of bottles containing the accursed thing, without respect to its alcoholic strength, so long as it retained a trace of alcoholic poison. If Mrs. NATION had confined her crusade to that end, and had been careful not to wreck bottles of ginger ale, sarsaparilla, and apollinaris in the pursuit of the enemy, she would have been, if not within her rights, at least in a position which was with difficulty assailable in civil actions. If, for letting out "rum," she had been pursued in civil actions, she might have answered that the possession of "rum" being unlawful by the laws of the State, the rum was "ferae naturae," and plaintiff had no right of property, and hence no cause of action.

It is true that she could not have made such a plea in answer to a criminal indictment for malicious mischief. The right of property in dogs, for example, is a modified right; but you must not steal the dogs of another "with force and arms." And she has gone far beyond such of her own rights as were conceivably founded upon the wrongs of the persons whom she describes as "jointists." If you commit a crime, it is neither, in any civilized community, a justification nor a mitigation that you say a prayer before you begin and sing the Doxology after you get through. If there is any adult male in Topeka, intrusted with the enforcement of the laws, who has any more backbone than a chocolate eclair, or than the Governor of Kansas, he will at once prosecute this woman criminally. And of course the people whose property she has destroyed will proceed against her for damages. It is to be hoped, in the interest of the civilization of Kansas, that she will have an opportunity to cool her heels and her head in a protracted course of confinement. Some exemplary punishment of so deliberate a malefactress is plainly necessary for the reputation of the State of Kansas as a civilized Commonwealth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Moved by the revival in the Senate of the Sampson-Schley controversy, the editor of The Naval Service Gazette has decided to make public the details of a conversation which he had with Rear Admiral, then Commodore, SCHLEY on board the Brooklyn the day after CERVERA'S fleet was destroyed, while the thunders of the conflict were still ringing in the ears of that vessel's officers and men. When congratulated on the thoroughness of his achievement, as evidenced by the smoking wrecks along the Cuban coast, the Commodore disclaimed his right to any special credit for what he called simply the performance of his duty, but he did not hesitate to express his joy at the chance which had brought him the opportunity to fight and win a great battle. "I am thankful," he added, "that it found us prepared, and that we did our work so well that there can be no dispute as to where the victory lies." A moment later the visitor said, "You'll get a substantial reward for yesterday's work," and then inquired, "If you could name your own reward, what would you have from the President and Congress?" After the Commodore had declared that it was not for him to measure the value of what had been done, he continued: "I would suggest this as a good and sufficient reward: Let the President or Congress have struck off bronze medals commemorating the victory. Let one be given to every officer and man who participated in the battle, one of these medals to go to me. I would value it highly. You know, I don't believe in special medals of gold and silver. Just plain bronze medals—for all alike. Then there is one more reward which I would like. It would mean much to me. It is 'the thanks of Congress by name.' That's all I expect; all I hope for. With it, and my own consciousness of duty done, I shall be satisfied." The editor of The Naval Service Gazette asserts that Admiral SCHLEY'S views have not changed since that day, and that the Senate, if it chooses, can give him all he wants without injuring any other officer.

—It is hard to withhold perfect confidence from a man who signs his letters "F. RABINNOVITZOT, Agency Clerk, Devil's Lake Agency, Fort Totten, N. D.," since the writing of all that would be sure to give him time for repentance and correction, if, yielding to an evil impulse, he had set down on paper anything not strictly true. But it must be confessed that Mr.—well, to be brief, the individual named above, has sent to The Chicago Record a communication that is a bitter trial to one's credulity. He says that Mr. F. O. GETCHELL, the Indian Agent at Devil's Lake, is endowed with the amazing and somewhat alarming power of seeing, when he looks at a photograph, not what other people see, but what would be the back of the object photographed if it were a statue instead of a picture. "On one occasion," writes the Agency Clerk with the reassuring name, "an amateur photographer took a stereopticon view of a man and a woman in the act of kissing, the woman's back being turned to the camera, the position of the parties so arranged that the woman's head shut the man's face completely out of sight. Mr. GETCHELL, upon inspecting this picture through an ordinary hand stereopticon, recognized the gentleman and named him and said that the woman was a stranger to him, but that he would recognize her were he to meet her on the street. The photographer took it for granted that Mr. GETCHELL must have had previous knowledge of the parties in that picture. But the truth of the matter is, so Mr. GETCHELL asserts, that he saw the faces plainly, as though there had been no obstacle in the way." The Agency Clerk wants to know what this kind of sight should be called, and by what means it is attained. His curiosity is natural, but he should be content to let such mysteries alone. And Mr. GETCHELL does well to remain at Devil's Lake, Fort Totten, N. D. There his terrible gift is not likely to do much harm. In a social environment more complex he would constitute a public danger not to be endured.

Propounds a Question to Mr. Depew.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial entitled "Our American Senator," I wish to say that it was not many years ago when it was reported (I presume truthfully) that the New York Central Railroad Company, of which our Honorable Senator was the President, is now a Director, and I believe Chairman of the Board of Directors, bought 32,000 tons or more of English steel rails because the cost with duties paid was less than they could buy from the American manufacturers. How would the Honorable Senator have liked a law prohibiting the running of trains in United States territory on any but rails made in the United States, which law has been in force for a number of years, governing coastwise vessels? "It makes a great difference whose ox is being gored."

CONSTANT READER.

New York, Feb. 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Weary.

"Blasé, is he?"
"Extremely! Why, he's tired of the twentieth century!"—Cincinnati Side Light.

Names in Kansas.

When a crowd is composed of men, it is called a mob, but if there are women and a preacher in it, it is called a band.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Most Tactless of Men.

"Clarence unintentionally offended the aspiring young poetess." "In what way?"
"He sent her a gayly decorated waste basket as a birthday present."—Philadelphia Record.

Bargain Seeker.

"Money is very cheap nowadays," remarked the Observant Boarder.
"So?" replied the Cross-Eyed Boarder. "I wish you would go out and buy me about $1,000 at, say, 70 cents each.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Double Hurry Call.

Little Freddie—Please, Mr. Druggist, papa wants a bottle of liniment, and mamma wants a bottle of china cement, right away.
Druggist—All right. What's wrong?
Freddie—Mamma hit papa with the sugar bowl.—Baltimore American.

FULFILLMENT.

Mabel Earle in Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

One held unwritten in his heart through years
A song for which his earthly lips were mute,
Wherein were blended prayer, and peace, and tears.
Regret, and hope which heaven shall bring to fruit,
A song unsung to mortal harp or lute.
Yet in his life the rhythmic fall of days
Love-tuned, the cadenced years of ministry
Wrought out before the Lord, a chant of praise
Which now his choirs are singing by that sea
Where many mansions be.

One prayed in vain to paint the vision blest
Which shone upon his heart by night and day,
For homely duties in his dwelling pressed,
And hungry hearts which would not turn away,
And cares which still his eager hands bade stay.
The canvas never knew the pictured Face,
But year by year, while yet the vision shone,
An angel near him wondering bent to trace
On his own life the Master's image grown,
And unto men made known.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

New Programmes of an "Off Week" in Local Theatricals.

Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" Well Done by the Capable Murray Hill Actors —"Madam Butterfly" Again.

Charles H. Hoyt's comic drama called "A Midnight Bell" is not yet worn out. The company at the Murray Hill Theatre acted in it twice yesterday, to the delight of two large audiences, and the humors of the perpetual contest of Deacon Tidd and that bad boy, Martin Tripp; the courtship of the glib young lawyer from Boston and the minister's pert and pretty sister, the sentimental woes of the schoolmarm, and the trapping of the ghost in the loft of the church belfry on choir practice night were found to be as entertaining as ever.

Particularly effective were the droll love scenes between Dot Bradbury and smart Napier Keene, in which Maude Adams first won distinction. They were very well carried last night by Laura Hope Crews and William Bramwell.

Mr. Donnelly made the good but prejudiced Deacon a fat and bumptious old fellow, instead of the lean, dry chap Seabrooke, and afterward George Richards, presented, but the impersonation was both consistent and amusing. Walter Allen was a rather old and large schoolboy as Martin, but his acting was never more extravagant than the play requires, and his song, "When Pop Was a Little Boy Like Me," put the house in an uproar.

Dorothy Donnelly as the Schoolmarm, Charles Waldron as the Minister, T. L. Coleman as the villainous Labaree, and William Redmund as the Squire were also efficient, while the schoolchildren were diverting youngsters and the scene of Winter sport was well enough done to preserve the illusion of the play.

"DER GOLDBAUER."

An Old Peasant Play at the Irving Place Theatre.

"Der Goldbauer," (The Goldfarmer,) acted at the Irving Place Theatre last night, is a "peasant play" by Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer. It deals with a rich, hard-hearted old peasant of that region of the Tyrolese Alps known as the Salzkammergut, whose daughter is in love with a poor young peasant. The father opposes their marriage even after he has wounded his daughter in a quarrel with the young peasant who becomes his farm hand in order to pay off a debt. It is only after the "Herr Landrichter (the Judge) gives him a good example by asking in marriage a peasant girl, with whom he has long been in love, that the old man relents and thereby brings the play to a happy ending.

The prompter was very much in evidence last night. The actors found some difficulty in the dialect. The many Berlin dialect parts he has played affected Max Hänseler's otherwise perfect impersonation of the Brewer Zacharias. Gustav von Seyffertitz, in the title part, gave an excellent character study of a thickheaded peasant. Carl Emmerich as Falkenioni, the hero, played with good judgment, and Mrs. Claussen Koch made the most of a bad part.

Ada Merito as Vroni, the goldbauer's daughter, was the star of the evening. She handled the dialect well, and was comely and unaffected. Her portrayal of the piqued, mad, loving, laughing, and crying peasant girl was in fact truly charming. The play was beautifully mounted and correctly costumed.

"MADAM BUTTERFLY" AGAIN.

An Admirable Performance of the Little Play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The "vaudevilles" have never had a more artistic "turn" than "Madam Butterfly" as it is produced this week in the middle of the long and excellent programme at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, under the personal direction of David Belasco. Every detail of scene and costume is perfect. The beautiful views of Japanese landscape, shown before the play to put the spectator in the right Japanese mood, lack no effect of shifting light and shadow that properly belongs to them. The scene of Cho-Cho San's toy cottage is as charming and well appointed as ever. The highest-priced theatre could do no better.

The tragedy of hope deferred and disappointed love has been somewhat curtailed, but not enough to befog the action. The performance is really admirable. Valerie Bergere, who bears the title rôle, is an actress of unusual skill and considerable personal charm. She looks her rôle exactly, and denotes the lighter moods of the character with buoyant effect. The pathos of the rôle, too, is potent in her portrayal, and it is not to her discredit, in the circumstances, that she misses some of the tragic significance the fine acting of Blanche Bates gave to the rôle.

The other parts are all well done, the cast including Claude Gillingwater as the Consul, E. P. Wilks as the marriage broker, Lewis McCord as the Americanized Jap, Rankin Duvall as the naval officer, Mary Mackenzie as the wife, and Helena Phillips as the Japanese maid.

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

Presented in Baltimore to an Enthusiastic Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—The first production on any stage of Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold" took place here tonight at Nixon & Zimmerman's Academy. The audience was one of the largest ever in the theatre, the entire seating capacity being sold before the opening of the doors. The house was distinctively a fashionable one, and it was most enthusiastic in its demonstrations of applause. Charles Frohman has staged the play most elaborately, giving a remarkable series of pictures.

The story is divided into four acts and ten scenes, and in incidents and climaxes they closely follow the book. Robert Lorraine made a manly Capt. Ralph Percy, and Miss Isabel Irving was excellent as Lady Leigh. Charles Walcott's Jeremy Sparrow was a fine character study, and S. Miller Kent does some of the strongest work in the cast as John Rolfe. Holbrook Blinn plays the part of Carnal very well.

The dramatization opens the story with the entrance of the maids from the church, and there is some comedy in the ensuing scene. Excitement and adventure dominate those that follow. For such heavy settings the performance moved with great precision. One of its most effective scenes is that showing the hero and heroine in the boat on the open sea with its rolling billows and storm beaten craft. The scenes on board the pirate ship and the George were also beautiful pictures.

TENTH WEEK OF OPERA.

"Lucia" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the Metropolitan.

The tenth week of the season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House began last night. Two operas were offered, the combination being the familiar one of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." The former was curtailed after the mad scene in order to prevent the performance from being too long. The audience was a very large one, and the part of it which crowded into the standing room was of unusual proportions. The Italian contingent was out in full force, and it was as eager for encores as it generally is. A determined attempt was made by the old guard to compel a repetition of the sextet in the contract scene. But Mr. Mancinelli and the artists were quite as determined as the bravos, and when the latter found that the act was in danger of coming to an end without their hearing the finale, they desisted. The incident carried joy to the hearts of those who are opposed to the encore nuisance, and it showed that the hungry persons who wish to have all the principal numbers of an opera repeated at the total sacrifice of dramatic verity and musical continuity can be defeated when it is really intended that they shall be.

The performance of "Lucia" was the first of the current season, and it undoubtedly gave delight to those whose taste favors the old-fashioned concert-opera. No fault need be found with this taste in these days. It is amiable and harmless and has little on which to feed itself. The music of "Lucia" is fluent and melodious, and not even Gounod's Marguerite nor Ambroise Thomas's Ophelia goes mad more musically than Donizetti's heroine, though the others have the advantage of her dramatically. The representative of the flute-haunted maiden last night was Mme. Melba. She was in excellent voice, and the large audience evoked her best efforts. She was impassive in the beginning, but she warmed up in the contract scene and sang admirably. In the mad scene she was as brilliant as she has ever been. She sang the cadenza with the flute as gloriously as she did when she first came to us, and her crescendo trill was the same superb vocal feat as of old. It was perfect singing. She was compelled by wild applause to repeat the cadenza, and her recalls at the end of the act were numerous.

Mr. Saleza, the Edgardo of the evening, was in very bad voice and unable to do himself justice. Mr. Campanari was, as he has always been, a competent Enrico, and Mr. Journet lent the dignity of his art and voice to Ferrando. The chorus and orchestra discharged their duties satisfactorily, and Mr. Mancinelli conducted with his unfailing skill.

In Mascagni's fiery little opera the cast consisted of Mme. Gadski as Santuzza, Mme. Homer as Lola, Miss Bauermeister as Lucia, Mr. Cremonini as Turiddu, and Mr. Scotti as Alfio. Mme. Gadski had never been heard here before as Santuzza. She achieved a pronounced success. She was well made-up and her action was excellent. The music suits her voice well, and she sang it admirably. Her performance was warm and sympathetic, and she showed abundant emotional force. Taking it all in all, it was a thoroughly good interpretation of the rôle, and will be heard again with general pleasure.

Mr. Scotti, who is a capital actor as well as a fine singer, gave a most commendable interpretation of Alfio. He was in good voice and sang his music with abundant power. Mr. Cremonini was a tolerable Turiddu, and Mme. Homer was a satisfactory Lola. The chorus sang unusually well, especially in the prayer in the first scene. The orchestra played well, considering that it was in need of constant and audible admonition from Mr. Mancinelli, who conducted the opera, hitherto in the hands of Signor Bevignani. The audience received the performance with many evidences of pleasure.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

Last Production Before the Lenten Season Calls Out Brilliant Throng.

At the opera last night there was the last meeting of society before the Lenten season begins. There was a brilliant gathering, Mrs. Astor had her granddaughter, Miss Drayton, with her in her box. Mrs. James Speyer had as her guest Mrs. Burke Roche. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly was with her niece, Miss Lila Sloane.

In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Miss Barbey, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss Lynch, and the Messrs. Worthington Whitehouse, Barclay Kountze, J. J. Lee, Thomas Cushing, R. T. Wilson, Jr., and Rawlins Cottenet.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt made her first appearance at the opera since her marriage. She was in her mother-in-law's box.

Women's String Orchestra.

The second concert of the fifth season of the Women's String Orchestra Society of New York was given yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme consisted of Arthur Foote's serenade, opus 25, which was played for the first time here; a lullaby for violins and violas by Carl Lachmund, the conductor of the society; an adagio by Godard, a "Sinfonie-Satz" by Bach, and the same composer's concerto for violin, flute, oboe, and trumpet. The soloist was Mme. Schumann-Heink, who sang an aria from Gluck's "Armida," Carl Krebs's "Vater Unser," and Brahm's "Gesäillte Sehnsucht," and "Geistliches Wiegenlied." The concerts of this organization are hardly fair subjects for criticism, as they are given by a body of players partly amateurs and chiefly for the pleasure of members of the society. But because the institution affords excellent opportunities for the training of young women in ensemble playing it deserves encouragement, and it claims some consideration by reason of the merit of the performances. Mr. Lachmund has drilled his little orchestra fairly, and its work is commendable. The third concert will take place on April 11, when Bach's concerto in D minor for three pianos will be given.

Duke of York's Theatre Reopened.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Duke of York's Theatre, under the management of Charles Frohman, was reopened this evening with "The Adventures of Lady Ursula." Almost all the members of the original cast of two years ago appeared, including Miss Evelyn Millard and Herbert Waring.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Dainty Duchess Company is presenting an interesting olio, followed by a burlesque called "Queen of Bohemia."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Lost River" is being presented this week. The entire performance is a repetition of what was seen in this city earlier in the season.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—William H. Crane brought his "David Harum" back to this city last night, and to many who were present to witness the performance it held their interest and won the plaudits of the large audience.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—This week offers an entertaining bill in each of the several departments. The chief attractions are the La Belle Rosa troupe of Algerian dancers, Kate Dark, the magnetic woman; Prof. Hermann, the Hercules, and Max Wechsler, bag puncher.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—Last night an appreciative audience witnessed the initial production of a sketch called "After Office Hours," written by George V. Hobart, with music by A. Baldwin Sloane. It was given in addition to a long olio, the spectacular ballet "Devil's Dream," and a burlesque review called "The Giddy Throng."

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Jean Marcel's bas relief and living pictures began a brief engagement at this house. The other clever numbers were Bison City Quartet, Harry Howard, McMahon and King, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Smith and Chisholm, Carmen sisters, Mabel Maitland, Sisters Laurence, and others.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The fine old drama "Hazel Kirke" was the attraction at this theatre last evening, and the appreciation shown by the audience of the old-time scenes and incidents familiar to playgoers of a generation ago showed that they are of the sort that maintain their hold as well to-day as when the play was first given to the public.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The entertainment this week is what might be termed a thorough vaudeville show which offers all kinds of amusements. They are living pictures, dancing, acrobatic work, sketches, singers, German dialect comedians, and trained dogs. The art studies have proved so thoroughly interesting that they have been retained.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Henry Lee, the character impersonator, was the leading feature of a large and enjoyable bill. Ezri Kendall was another star feature of the bill, as were Halien and Fuller, Jess Dandy, Elfie Fay, O'Brien and Havel, acrobatic comedians; Wartenburg brothers, Grant and Grant, Bessie Taylor Hickey, Le Paige sisters, La Belle Neva, and others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Press Eldridge, the negro character impersonator, appeared last night as one of the chief attractions. Supporting him on the long bill were Bert Coote and company, in a sketch called "A Supper for Two"; the two Lamonts, acrobats; Midgley and Carlisle, the Four Rentons, Josephine Sabel, Three Reckett Brothers, and Keough and Ballard.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—In the programme yesterday numerous novelties and laughing features were listed. Ivan Tschernoff's trained dogs were exceedingly interesting, and Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur offered a new comedietta called "A Bird and a Bottle." Other features were Harry Watson's comedy company, in "The Two Flats"; Kittie Mitchell, Alf Grant, in his original monologue; Martinetti and Sutherland, acrobatic comedy; Tenley and Simonds, Irish comedians; Charles B. Ward, vocalist, and a dozen more.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Johnstone Bennett made her first Harlem appearance yesterday, and presented the playlet "A Quiet Evening at Home," assisted by Tony Williams. The remaining part of the bill contained the Juggling Johnsons, clever jugglers; Paulinetti and Piquo, novel gymnasts; the Tobins, accomplished musicians; Mlle. Christina's monkeys, dogs, and cats; Naomi Ethardo, European equilibrist; Riley and Hughes, negro delineators, and a score more features.

GEN. DE WET'S FORCE SAID TO BE DIVIDED

Half His Men Decided to Fight Independently of Him.

They Met to Protest Against Flogging—The Boer General Fails to Reach His Objective.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail who is with the British column pursuing Gen. De Wet says:

"Gen. De Wet has failed to reach his objective, having been headed off in turn from Strydenburg and Hopetown, respectively thirty-eight and fifty-five miles from the scene of Friday's fight.

"Last night a meeting of burghers was held in Gen. De Wet's camp to protest against the indiscriminate flogging of men, and half the force threatened to surrender.

"Eventually the malcontents decided to fight independently."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail hints that Lord Kitchener is planning a campaign in the northern Transvaal, especially in the neighborhood of Pietersburg and in other districts not hitherto visited by British troops.

CONSUL HAY SCORED A SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Consul Hay did an effective piece of diplomatic work at Pretoria before leaving there.

Lord Kitchener had issued a proclamation at Johannesburg which, while allowing the English and Dutch to buy food from the Government stores, prohibited this privilege to foreigners. There is no food in shops, and it is very difficult to obtain food in any direction; so it looked like starvation for the 8,000 foreigners on the Rand.

The Consular Corps at Johannesburg exhausted all their resources without avail, and at last dispatched Mr. Gordon, the American consular agent, to Pretoria to enlist the help of the Consul.

Mr. Hay, hearing that Lord Kitchener was about to leave town, went to him immediately, without consultation with his colleagues, laid the matter before him, and succeeded in getting an order to the military Governor at Johannesburg to allow not only Americans, but all foreigners, to obtain food at the Government stores on certificates from their representatives.

It was rather a suprise to the rest of the Consuls when the order was issued, but it was too clearly in the interest of all the foreign population to excite any objection.

Typhoid Raging Among British Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Questions in the House of Commons to-day regarding the war in South Africa did little toward throwing light on the situation. The Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, gave a statement of the ever-increasing number of cases of typhoid fever among the troops, thus partially accounting for the long casualty lists. In October there were 580 cases and 98 deaths; in November, 1,213 cases and 207 deaths; in December, 1,665 cases and 286 deaths. The total since the beginning of the war to Dec. 31 was 19,101 cases and 4,223 deaths.

Krueger Has Not Asked Peace Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Foreign Office declares the statement that Mr. Krüger has asked Great Britain to set forth the terms upon which peace will be announced in South Africa to be untrue.

THE "NO POPERY" OATH.

J. E. Redmond Says He Will Oppose the King's Salary Because of It.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, John E. Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish Parliamentary Party, took exception to the oath taken by King Edward in the House of Lords. He declared that inasmuch as the Catholic religion was described as "idolatrous and superstitious," he would oppose the granting of the King's salary.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, admitted that he was no admirer of the form of words, but hoped the practical question of their repetition was disposed of for many years to come.

Empress Frederick's Illness.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Berliner Post continues to issue favorable bulletins regarding the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick, but in well-informed private circles it is feared that a crisis in the disease may come at any moment.

The King Back in London.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned to town yesterday.

MONTE CARLO CHESS PLAY.

Tschigorin Defeats Gunsberg and Leads in the Tournament.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 18.—For the ninth round of the International Chess Masters' tournament to-day, Round 7 of the Berger schedule was adopted for the pairing. When the gong announced the first adjournment at noon, Tschigorin had beaten Gunsberg, thereby taking the lead in the tournament. All the other games were adjourned.

In the afternoon session, Janowski defeated Schlechter, Maroczy blundered and lost his game to Mieses, Blackburne disposed of Didier, Marshall recorded his first victory by beating Mason, Schlechter downed Marco, and Alapin and Winawer drew. Following is the records of the players to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6	2	Mason	3	5½
Blackburne	5½	3½	Mieses	6	4
Didier	5½	3½	Reggio	3½	5½
Gunsberg	5½	3½	Schiffers	5½	3½
Janowski	7	2	Schlechter	4½	2½
Marco	2½	5½	Tschigorin	6½	1½
Marshall	2½	5½	Winawer	3½	7½

Kieff Students Not to be Hanged.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—There is no foundation for a report circulated in the United States that seven students will soon be publicly hanged in Kieff as a warning to others not to participate in political agitation. The nearest recent approach to a wholesale public execution was in the case of seven gypsies, convicted of murder, who were condemned to be hanged. All of them, however, were pardoned.

German Degree for American Woman.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—To-day, with elaborate ceremonies, Miss Caroline T. Stewart of Memphis, Tenn., was promoted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Berlin. For the first time all the competitors were women, Miss Stewart's opponents being Miss Jane Scherzer, Miss Mary Montgomery, and Frau Herter.

Expects a Crisis in the Balkans.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—It is asserted here that consternation has been produced in Sofia by an article in the St. Petersburg Viedomosti declaring that events in the Balkans, particularly in Bulgaria, are coming to a crisis which will attract the attention of all the European powers.

A Danish Canard About Mr. McKinley.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—A rumor has been spread here that President McKinley is suffering from kidney disease. Many inquiries have been made at the American Legation regarding the rumor. King Christian called at the legation in person, and expressed much relief when he obtained a denial of the story.

The Bishopric of Metz.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The negotiations for the appointment of Mgr. Zorn von Bulach as Bishop of Metz are, it is reported, broken off. The Imperial Government has indicated its desire that Mgr. Bulach, and no other, should be appointed, but this is said to have been defeated by French influence.

Intense Cold in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—The cold is so severe that for the first time in fifty years it has been possible to walk upon the ice across the sound from Elsinore to Helsingborg, on the Swedish coast.

Lord Armstrong Left £1,399,946.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The estate of Lord Armstrong, inventor of the Armstrong gun, who died on Dec. 27, was sworn for probate to-day, the gross value being £1,399,946.

MADRID CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

But the Papers Must Not Refer to the Recent Troubles—Cabinet Expected to Resign on Friday.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—Gen. Weyler assembled the newspaper editors to-day and informed them that, as quiet was maintained, he had decided to remove the censorship. He told them, however, that they must refrain from writing regarding the recent troubles, the marriage of the Princess of the Austrias, or the visit of the Count and Countess of Caserta to Madrid.

The carnival fêtes in the provinces have passed off without disorder.

El Imparcial, on the authority of a Minister, says Wednesday's Cabinet Council will abolish martial law in Madrid and reestablish constitutional guarantees. The Council will meet again on Thursday and deliberate on current affairs. Finally, on Friday, Gen. Azcarraga, the Premier, will submit to the Queen Regent the resignation of the Cabinet and inform her that it will be advisable to convoke the Cortes at an early date, in order to pass the budget. This procedure will facilitate the formation of a Silvela Ministry, which will then be constituted.

Count Bismarck-Bohlen Dead.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Count Bismarck-Bohlen, a nephew of the great German statesman, is dead.

MR. HEWITT ON CHILD WORK.

Ex-Mayor Opens Exposition and Dwells Upon the Duty of the Rich.

Abram S. Hewitt delivered the opening address on the subject of "The Children of New York" yesterday afternoon at the opening ceremonies of the National Exposition of Child's Work, in the Mechanics' Library Building, 18 East Sixteenth Street.

Mr. Hewitt spoke mainly of the children of the poor, and called for the amelioration of their condition. He referred to the present existing conditions of depravity on the east side, saying there was a time when such a spectacle was impossible, and that humanity for this reason had retrograded rather than advanced. Continuing, he said in part:

"It is almost impossible to live decently and respectably under the conditions that exist at present on the east side. In the last century wealth has increased a hundredfold, and these conditions are no longer tolerable. Unless the poorer classes can share and profit in this great multiplicity of wealth, then this great subject of progress is not a subject for admiration.

"We must rely on the educated conscience to remedy this wrong. I feel at the close of this life of mine that life is a failure, and progress is a failure to those who have not divided with others less fortunate.

"And this view is becoming prevalent. Many men I know are not waiting for executors or a system of differential taxation to divide their fortunes among the living with some degree of equity. Let it not be thought that I am an Anarchist or a Socialist. I am just the reverse. But I am one who believes in the individual rights of the people, who believes the people have rights and privileges which should be protected by the community.

"You who know New York know that the chance of the New York child has not been improved in the past fifteen years, in spite of all the schools and benevolent institutions which have been built and founded. No child should be deprived of even a day's schooling. To deprive one child of education should make the City of New York ashamed of itself.

"I have often said New York was never built with a view to the children's comfort. We should have a kindergarten school in every block before we can do justice to the children."

In conclusion Mr. Hewitt suggested there should also be some suitable provision made for old people who, he said, had come to the end of their career without accumulating a fund to be used in their old age.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, ex-President of the Board of Education, followed Mr. Hewitt with an addresss on "The Value of Manual Training in Our Public Schools."

Other speakers were Gen. A. C. Kenyon, Dr. John S. White, the Rev. John K. Elliott, Rufus W. Frost, and Thomas Campbell Copeland, who told of the object of the exposition. He said within a month many booths would be built and rooms arranged in different parts of the city to be used by the newsboys. They will be given a cup of coffee and a roll for a penny. There will also be fires where they can be kept warm and cots on which they can sleep.

The ceremonies closed with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by a chorus of a hundred newsboys.

MR. VREELAND TO YOUNG MEN.

No Elevators in the House of Success, Says the President of the Metropolitan System.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, addressed a large audience at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, last night. The subject of his address was "Going Up Stairs." He began by saying:

"There are no elevators in the house of success.

"I am a great preacher of faith, faith in one's self. Man can be too confiding in others, but never in himself."

Mr. Vreeland also had much to say as to his own experience in life. He began as a shoveller of gravel on the Long Island Railroad, ending with his present position as the practical head of all the surface railroads in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"Don't confound notoriety with success," he said. "The most-talked-of men and women are in their real lives utter failures. What is the use of being a hero to the world at large if every time you look in the glass you see a 'no account'?

"How much have you heard of actors and actresses? They are never burdened with financial means.

"We would have no classes here if every person would know his rights and how to assert them.

"If you believe you have talent you have it. Devote your whole time to the 'job'; let other things go. No man can stay on top because he was put there.

"Young man, you cannot get advice from anybody who is successful. The successful man is too busy to stop and give advice. It is the failure who is willing to take time to tell others how to start.

"Don't take business matters home. I don's like to say this before so many women. I will, however, say that a man cannot get advice at home. I handle from 15,000 to 20,000 men, yet some of the longest letters I get telling me how to handle these men come from women who do not know how to handle three servants in their own homes.

"I have not a particle of sympathy with the hue and cry against the accumulation of wealth. Suppose a man who had made a million would quit, who would take up his work?

"Young man, if you have $25 in your pocket and you are looking for a situation, spend $20 for a suit of clothes, $4 for new shoes, and the balance for a shave and a hair cut. Then walk to the place where you hope to get a job.

"Now, as to a college education. The college man will not subordinate his education to experience. He will not look at the practical side of life. He wants and thinks he ought to have a high rate of pay at the start because he considers his education worth something in dollars and cents."

Mr. Vreeland made reference to the club now maintained by the Metropolitan Company, and gave some hints to conductors and motormen. He said that the company was carefully watching the men who attended the club, and used the books in the library, and these men would obtain preference in promotions.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom presided at the meeting. At the close of President Vreeland's address a vote of thanks was given to him.

EXPULSION OF GEORGE W. KEHR.

Princeton Student Won $100 Prize with Plagarized Oration.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 18.—When questioned to-day regarding the recent dismissal of George W. Kehr, 1901, of Harrisburg, Penn., from the university, Dean Winans said that Kehr had been expelled by the Faculty for having used an oration which was not his own composition in the junior oratorical contest held last June. The oration won for Kehr the one-hundred-dollar MacLean prize. The fact of the plagiarism was first discovered by the editor of The Touchstone of Lafayette College.

Kehr has since his dismissal confessed to the Faculty that his oration was plagiarized from the one delivered by F. P. Hellman of Pennsylvania College several months ago.

SAPHO COMPANY TO DISBAND.

Miss Nethersole's Illness the Cause—Miss Lynden Signs Contract with Louis Nethersole.

This week's engagement of Olga Nethersole's company in St. Louis, where it will play "Sapho," will terminate the season for this organization. The early and sudden disbanding of the company is due to the illness of Miss Nethersole. She will undergo a serious operation some day this week. She is now in a sanitarium.

Miss Sylvia Lynden, who was engaged by Louis Nethersole to succeed his sister as Fanny Legrand in "Sapho," has signed a contract to star next season under Mr. Nethersole's personal management. When it was determined that Miss Nethersole would not be enabled to resume her tour Miss Lynden was engaged to play the part, so that the theatregoing public in the few remaining cities where the play was scheduled would not be disappointed.

The company will return to New York, and it is reported that G. Harrison Hunter, who played the rôle of Jean Gaussin, has been secured by Charles Frohman for one of his companies. After Mr. Nethersole has disposed of the affairs in connection with this season's tour of "Sapho" he will take up the preliminary details of Miss Lynden's season next year. His first efforts will be toward securing a suitable new play for her in which she will appear at the head of her own company.

Mr. Nethersole, in speaking about Miss Lynden, said that she has demonstrated by her work in his sister's rôle of Fanny Legrand that she is an actress possessed of remarkable talent.

Miss Lynden first became prominent last season, when she proved successful in this same rôle in a company that was touring the country under William A. Brady's direction. The early part of this season Mr. Brady cast her for Miss Elita Proctor Otis's rôle in "Woman and Wine"—that of the adventuress. She comes from the Far West.

ARMY CADETS GRADUATED.

Usual Festivities at West Point Omitted Because of Col. Michie's Death.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The exercises connected with the graduation of the first class of cadets at the Military Academy took place in Cullum Memorial Building to-day, in the presence of the entire battalion and scores of their friends. The address to the class of seventy-three members was delivered by Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, who also delivered the diplomas. Secretary of War Root had been expected to perform this service, but was unable to be present.

The early graduation of the class this year was necessitated by the reorganization of the army. The men graduated to-day will be given a furlough until March 10, after which many of them will be assigned to duty in the Philippines. Albert H. Mueller of Illinois, a member of the class, will not be permitted to graduate until June. He was court-martialed and is under sentence for a breach of discipline.

The first ten members of the class will be assigned to the engineer branch of the service. They are Johnson, (Oregon,) Sherill, (North Carolina,) Poole, (Wisconsin,) Peek, (Wisconsin,) Lee, (North Carolina,) Spalding, (Michigan,) Dent, (Pennsylvania,) Caples, (Missouri,) Jewett, (New York,) and Williams, (Missouri.) This is an unusual assignment; five is the usual number allotted. The six following will be given their choice between the ordnance, artillery, cavalry, or infantry. Then thirty-two may go into either the artillery, cavalry, or infantry. The remaining twenty-five have a choice only between the cavalry or infantry.

Owing to the death here on Saturday of Col. Peter S. Michie of the Academic Board the usual festivities attending the graduation exercises were dispensed with. The graduation hop, which is always a very brilliant event, was abandoned entirely. The most of the class left in the afternoon for New York. Those who remained did so in order to attend the funeral of Col. Michie.

Nearly one hundred seats and several boxes were occupied last evening at the Herald Square Theatre by members of the graduating class of the West Point Military Academy and their friends to witness the performance of the musical comedy "The Girl From Up There." The young soldiers had discarded their academy uniforms and wore the customary evening dress. Nearly every one of them was accompanied by one or two women.

During the progress of the performance, Dan Daly and Harry Davenport, the two comedians of the company, made various references to the visitors, which were received with much applause. The entrance to the theatre and the boxes occupied by some of the officers were handsomely decorated with American flags and the class colors in honor of the occasion. After the performance a class dinner was given.

BUSINESS AND CHRISTIANITY.

Subject of Debate at the Congregational Club Meeting.

"Are Christian Principles a Hindrance to Success in Business as Conducted To-day?" was the subject of debate at the meeting of the Congregational Club at the St. Denis last night.

Robert C. Ogden, Bolton Hall, Lucien Warner, and W. D. P. Bliss were the speakers.

"Business success," said Mr. Ogden, "is almost as hard to define as Christian principles. I do not take success to mean the accumulations of the multimillionaire nor the hoard of the miser, but the fair, generous, and proper return for capital invested and labor expended.

"Christian principles are not a hindrance but a help. In mercantile transactions the moral risk is more carefully considered than ever before. The character of the prospective debtor is more carefully scrutinized. Honesty between man and man has come to be a great factor in the business world to-day. All this shows that Christian principles are developing."

W. C. P. Bliss, speaking of the relations between the Government and the great corporations, said that it had almost come in the Nation to "a government of the railroads for the railroads, and by the railroads," and in the cities "of the gas companies for the gas companies and by the gas companies."

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS HERE.

Crew of the Passat, Ten in Number, Arrive from Bermuda.

Aboard the liner Pretoria, which arrived here last night from Hamilton, Bermuda, were ten weatherbeaten sailormen who for a whole week on a waterlogged Norwegian bark, the Passat, drifted helplessly on the stormy Atlantic between the Florida coast and the Bermudas. They had almost given up all hope, when smoke was discovered on the horizon, and several hours later the Danish steamship L. H. Carl hove in sight. The signal of distress was seen, and Capt. Lorenzo answered it.

That was on the afternoon of Feb. 12, and three days later the Passat's crew was landed at Bermuda. The next day the shipwrecked sailormen took passage on the Pretoria for this port.

The abandoned vessel registered 684 tons, and was built in 1878. Its home port was Arendel, Norway. Telling the story of his experience, Capt. Aanonsen said: "We left Fernandina, Fla., on Feb. 1 with a cargo of pitch pine for Antwerp. It was midwinter weather, and the seas became rougher as we cleared the coast. Things went fairly well until the afternoon of the 4th, when it became quite stormy. Next day, when the bark was in latitude 33 and longitude 72, the vessel sprang a leak.

"Finally it was decided to throw the deck timber overboard, and while this was being done on the 6th I was knocked down and my leg was broken. After being carried into my cabin I tied up the injury as best I could. We were in a pretty bad fix, and about 7 o'clock on the night of the 8th a furious gale began to blow. The water was then rising in my cabin, and I had to be carried up to the roof of the cabin, where I remained exposed to continued hail and sleet for four days, until we were rescued by the Danish steamship Carl.

Music on the Lower East Side.

The efforts of the Educational Alliance, in connection with its other work, to inculcate a love of music of the higher order among the residents of the lower east side, has met with success. Concerts are given two or three evenings a week, and are invariably well attended. On Feb. 19, in its series of Tuesday evening concerts, to which no admission fee is charged, a musicale will be given by a section of the Women's Philharmonic Society.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday, for the carnival week, was not well filled with social events. In fact, it was rather dull. Among the dinners was one given by Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon for her sister, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. The opera was well patronized, and there was one dance—that given by Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce for their daughters, the Misses Claire and Leila Bryce. This evening the Fortnightlies will give their last dance of the season, at the Astoria, and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd will have a dinner dance at her residence, on Gramercy Park.

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There are a great many plans for Western and Southern trips. Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould started yesterday for Texas. They are to be gone some time. Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford will leave for California at the end of the week. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have already started with their party for California. They will be gone a month.

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William K. Vanderbilt and his friend Winfield Scott Hoyt sailed for Europe late on Wednesday. Contrary to general report, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart did not accompany him. They went to Savannah and bade him farewell at the hotel, and then started directly for New York.

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August Belmont and party have left Florida and are en route to New York. Mr. Belmont has recovered his health. He will pass the Spring in New York and at Hempstead, where he has his country seat. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., have gone abroad to join Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. They are to go with them on their cruise in the waters of Southern Europe. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane will go abroad in April. They are to be gone a month, and then they will return in time for the Lenox season.

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One of the entertainments of to-day will be Liza Lehman's the "Daisy Chain," which will be given this afternoon at the residence of Miss Leary, 3 Fifth Avenue. The Bellevue Knitting and Sewing Class will meet on Tuesday during Lent at Miss Leary's.

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Mrs. Edward H. Ripley of 76 Park Avenue will give a dinner this evening. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting will also give a dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey have cards out for a dinner on Feb. 27.

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Last evening the masquerade at Copley Hall, Boston, attracted a number of New Yorkers, and this evening Philadelphia will celebrate the carnival by a Mardi Gras ball. No large dance has been arranged for New York, which practically closed its gay season on the night of St. Valentine's Day.

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Society is on the qui vive at the advent of Lady Sarah Wilson in this country. Lady Sarah Wilson will sail from Cherbourg next week. She will make quite a stay here, where a number of entertainments will be arranged in her honor. She is the aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, and her experiences in South Africa, where she went as a special correspondent, have become world renowned. She insisted upon serving in that capacity, and did some very good work and had some extraordinary adventures. She is one of the best horsewomen in England, and is a sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. Her husband is Gordon Chesney Wilson of the Royal Horse Guards.

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Large dinners were given last evening by Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt. Mrs. Ogden Goelet also gave a dinner of sixteen covers. The guests at Mrs. Hoyt's dinner went afterward to the dance at Gen. Lloyd Bryce's. Among Mrs. Hoyt's guests were the Misses Cryder, Beatrice Mills, Rosamond Street, Nora Iselin, Julia Olin, Mary Harriman, Caroline Livingston, and Anna Dodge, and the Messrs. Robert L. Gerry, Gerald Benkard, Townsend Burden, Bradish Johnson, Jr., Ernest Iselin, Maxwell Stevenson, Reginald Ronalds, Francis Bishop, John Talmadge, and Walter Howe.

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Many card parties were given yesterday, and among the givers were Mrs. Jules Reynal and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson, at both of which handsome prizes were given; both were euchre parties. Mrs. Louis Thébaud will give a large party, at which cards will be the diversion, on Monday next.

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The dinner dance given last evening by Geh. Lloyd S. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce was for their daughters, the Misses Claire and Leila Bryce, and the younger set were the guests. There was a dinner of about seventy covers preceding the dance. The guests sat at four large tables decorated with tulips and other Spring flowers, and after the dinner a number of others came in for the cotillion that followed, among them the twenty-four guests at Mrs. Gerald Hoyt's dinner. Monson Morris led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Bryce, and for the several favor figures there were novel and tasteful favors. Among the guests at this, one of the two last dances of the season, were the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, Nathalie Schenck, Rosamond Street, Sibyl Kane, Nora Iselin, Alice and Julia Olin, Mary Harriman, Florence Twombly, Caroline Livingston, Kathleen Neilson, Anna Dodge, the Misses Cryder, Marie de Neufville, and Marion Fish, and the Messrs. Robert L. Gerry, Phoenix Ingraham, Gerald and Philip Benkard, Bradish Johnson, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Francis Bishop, Arthur Street, Townsend Burden, Maxwell Stevenson, Marshall Kernochan, B. Hoppin, Walter Howe, Schuyler Schieffelin, Goelet Gallatin, John Talmadge, Lawrence Gillespie, Walton Oakley, and Barclay Kountze.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will shortly determine whether they will take a cottage here for the coming season. Their present intentions are to pass a portion of the Summer abroad, but to come to Newport in the latter part of the season, when Prince and Princess Cantacuzene are to be in Newport for a short stay.

The officers of the War College and the Training Station gave a dance at the college this evening. Eighty guests were present. They were received by Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. J. J. Hunker, Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons, and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie. The members of the committee in charge of the dance were Lieuts. John M. Ellicott, Austin R. Rogers, James H. Reid, and John F. Hubbard.

The cotillion was led by Lieut. Reid. There were pretty favors. The cotillion was followed by dancing till midnight, when supper was served, after which dancing was renewed.

Mrs. William Tiffany and Miss Tiffany of New York are at the La Farge cottage.

The villa being built in Bellevue Avenue for E. Rollins Morse will be completed in time for occupation next Summer.

In the Probate Court to-day the petition for the appointment of a guardian of the person and estate of Edward Parker Deacon was continued for a further hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hunter and Mrs. Hugh K. Norman have gone to Pomfret, Conn.

RECEPTION BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell gave their last large reception of the season at the Executive Mansion to-night. The reception was the one annually given out of compliment to Albany society people, and it was a very elaborate function.

About a thousand invitations had been issued, and there was quite an array of guests in brilliant uniforms, including the members of the Governor's staff, Adjt. Gen. Hoffman and the officers in his department, Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver and the Third Brigade staff, and a contingent of regular army officers stationed at the Watervliet Arsenal. The hours of the reception were from 9 to 12 o'clock.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Fully five hundred guests to-night attended the Assembly at the Arlington. The ball was voted the most successful of many years. Mrs. Elkins acted as hostess of the evening, receiving the guests in the first of the Vermont Avenue suit of parlors. The floral decoration was an elaborate arrangement of palms, Southern smilax, and roses in the ballroom, with three parlors adorned in American Beauties, orchids, and lilies, respectively. A supper was served in the large dining room. The cotillion, for which the favors were all floral, was led by George Helen. The New York guests included the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Senator Depew, Miss Paulding, Miss Olive Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Miss Wadsworth, Jefferson M. Levy, Mrs. Von Mayhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Tone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Bennett, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Miss Hubbell, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Miss Lay, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McLanahan, Miss McLanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, Mrs. Postlethwaite, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spalding.

An unusually large number of dinner parties were given this evening, the guests going later to the Assembly ball at the Arlington, which for years has brought the season to a close. In the present year, however, the Mardi Gras ball, given by Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, will be the last large event of the season, as it takes place to-morrow at Rauscher's.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Speaker and Mrs. Henderson. The additional guests were Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Depew, Senator Kean, Miss Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Newlands, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Leiter, and Gen. Corbin.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker entertained at a dinner party for young people to-night. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Halstead, Miss Alice Hay, Miss Cockrell, Miss Rochester, Miss Errol Brown, Miss Marion Gallaudet, Miss Hagner, the Misses Foraker, Mr. Pulido, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Dennison, Horace Pfoulke, Mr. Kellogg, Cuthbert Brown, Mr. Hicks, and Dr. Claytor.

The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Assis-Brasil, Mrs. Wallace, and Representative and Mrs. Fowler also entertained at dinner.

Nordica to Sing for Charity.

Mme. Nordica, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Mr. Bjorksten will give a concert in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the benefit of the St. John's Memorial Kindergarten.

New York School of Applied Design.

The midwinter exhibition and reception of the New York School of Applied Design for Women will begin on Thursday next, and continue until Feb. 28. The exhibition will be open from 3 to 10 P. M. at the rooms of the academy, 225 Fifth Avenue.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

Inheritance Tax Provision Condemned by Trustees—Election and Acceptance of Gifts.

The future development of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as well as the improvements which have been made during the past year, were fully discussed by the officers and Trustees of the institution yesterday. A discussion of the inheritance tax question, the election of three new Trustees, and the acceptance of a number of paintings, recently described, and presented by William E. Dodge, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand, and several others, were among the matters which came before the meeting. The new Trustees are Whitelaw Reid, John L. Cadwalader, and Harris C. Fahnestock.

"It seems almost inconceivable that this tax should be levied upon an institution like this," said Mr. Dodge when speaking upon the subject of the inheritance tax. I have in mind now several contemplated bequests which we will really be forced to refuse if we are not relieved from this burden or some provision is not made for paying the tax by the donors. But it is unreasonable to expect donors to make such arrangements.

"Take, for example, the Collis P. Huntington collection, which is to come to us. If the inheritance tax is not repealed we will have to pay something like $350,000. The tax on the Robert Graham Dun collection will also be a heavy draft upon us.

"The Trustees have always been very liberal, and whenever the institution has gotten into a tight place they have gone down into their pockets, but they can't do this forever."

The annual report shows the financial condition of the museum to be as follows:

CREDITS.

Funds in hands of Finance Committee, Dec. 31, 1900:		
Investments	$572,698.75	
Deposits	24,146.23	
		$596,844.98
Income from investments		29,306.79
Advanced by the Treasurer		193.63
Total		$626,345.40

DEBITS.

Income transferred to Treasurer		$17,201.52
City taxes on real estate		2,104.71
Purchase of picture for Marquand collection of old masters		7,000.00
Traveling scholarship, Lazzarini Fund		771.16
Investments	$572,511.25	
Deposited in United States Trust Company, on account of various funds	26,756.76	
		599,268.01
Total		$626,345.40

During the year 1900 the visitors to the institution numbered 571,500, which is 31,440 more than the previous year.

The new east extension was reported to be about completed, so far as the construction is concerned.

The election resulted as follows: President—Henry G. Marquand; First Vice President—F. W. Rinelander; Second Vice President—Daniel Huntingdon; Treasurer—William L. Andrews, to succeed Hiram Hitchcock; Secretary—L. P. Di Cesnola.

The new Executive Committee is composed of these men: William E. Dodge, S. H. Wales, D. O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, Charles Stewart Smith, John S. Kennedy, John L. Cadwalader, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

The museum will hereafter be open to the public in the evening on Mondays and Fridays, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Rex Makes His Entry and Receives Keys of City—Immense Crowds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—Mardi Gras festivities were begun formally to-day with the arrival of Rex and his retinue. The flotilla, consisting of some twenty vessels and a large number of tugs and excursion boats, arrived at the head of Canal Street at 2 o'clock. After the landing, Rex and his followers were escorted by a military guard 3,000 strong to the City Hall, where Mayor Capdeville turned the keys of the city over to the monarch of revelry. The streets were so jammed that the police could not control the crowds. The pageant got in trouble immediately after leaving the City Hall, and on Canal Street encountered an almost solid mass of humanity, which soon broke up the military into several parts.

To-night the Proteus organization gave one of the prettiest and most spectacular parades and balls ever witnessed here. Canal Street was a perfect blaze of glory. A multitude of electric lights had been added to the illumination, and the spectacle presented many wonders for the amusement of the public.

It is estimated that there are fully 100,000 strangers in town, and a majority of these witnessed the night pageant from the stand erected along Canal Street.

To-morrow night Rex will give his great ball, which is the only public ball given, and which is always attended by between 10,000 and 15,000 people. Comus will have his parade and ball at night, while the Rex pageant will take place at noon.

The influx of visitors from the Eastern States has been greater than ever known before.

Gala Day for the Woman's Exchange.

There will be a flag flying outside of the Woman's Exchange, Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, to-day, the inside of the building is decorated with flowers, and all the finest goods, usually kept under lock and key, laces and delicate embroideries, old jewels, family heirlooms, which are on sale for consignors, are distributed around the rooms. It will be a gala day for the Exchange, for to-day the title of the property it occupies is to be transferred to it, and will stand henceforth in the names of its officers. The work of raising money for a home of its own has been one of the great interests of the Exchange for years.

A Count to Marry a Cincinnati Girl.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 18.—Count Aldebert Le Chambrun to-day secured a license to marry Miss Clara E. Longworth of this city. He gave his age as twenty-seven, and his occupation as an officer in the French Army. Archbishop Ireland will officiate at the ceremony, which will take place to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Walter Herron Lewis.

Walter Herron Lewis, member of the dry-goods firm of H. & W. H. Lewis of 59 Worth Street, died yesterday at his residence, 11 East Thirty-fifth Street, of heart disease. He was seventy-two years old. Until quite recently Mr. Lewis had gone to his place of business every day.

Mr. Lewis was a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company and a Director in several large business enterprises. He was a member of the Union and Tuxedo Clubs. For many years past he had been a Warden of Trinity Church, and was interested in a number of charitable societies.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, on Thursday morning at 10:15 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. LELAND, former ex-State Representative and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico for a time, died at his home at Caldwell, Ohio, yesterday of consumption.

WILLIAM H. HIGGS, sixty-two years old, President of the Calhoun Printing Company of Hartford, show printers, dropped dead of heart disease in that city last night. He was well known to theatrical people.

LEWIS C. CURTISS, a member of the freshman class of Cornell University, who lived at West Camden, died at Cornell Infirmary yesterday after an illness of one week. His death was due to heart disease, brought on by pneumonia.

The Rev. Dr. JACOB B. GRAW, Presiding Elder of the Bridgeton District, died at his home, in Camden, N. J., yesterday morning. Dr. Graw was born in Rahway, N. J., on Oct. 24, 1832, and was admitted to the New Jersey Conference in 1855.

HENRY HOLLER, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died Sunday at his home, 115 Reid Avenue, of pneumonia. Mr. Holler was born in Hartzford-on-the-Mosel, Germany, fifty-four years ago, and came to this country at the age of twenty-one, making his home in Brooklyn. Alderman Peter Holler of Brooklyn is a brother. He was a member of Gilbert Council, No. 1,343, Royal Arcanum, and the Williamsburg Saengerbund.

Mrs. BARBARA R. FISCHER, nee Reisenweber, died suddenly in Cincinnti, Ohio, on Friday last. Mrs. Fischer was a daughter of ex-Alderman John Reisenweber, formerly a member of the Republican State Committee, and was married last September to Louis Fischer, who is connected with the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati. The body was brought from Cincinnati, and the funeral will take place in the Church of the Strangers this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood.

SAMUEL T. WHITEHEAD, a well-known Brooklyn newspaper reporter, died yesterday at his home, 59 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was tor a long time Secretary of the Guttenberg Racing Association. While connected with the association he did sporting work for several New York dailies. At the time of his death he was connected with The Brooklyn Citizen. He was forty-two years old, and was twice married. A widow and six children survive him. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon and the burial will be in Mount Olivet C

CHAMPIONSHIP RACQUETS

Preliminary Games in the Tournament Furnished Good Sport.

CLARK AND MACKAY WINNERS

Boston Expert Played in Rare Form and Downed the Local Man in Straight Games.

With an attendance that included all the most ardent devotees of racquets of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the racquet tournament for the National Amateur Championship began yesterday morning in the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, in West Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue.

The competitors yesterday were G. C. Clark of Boston and Ford Huntington of New York, in the morning, and Clarence H. Mackay of New York and W. R. Miller of Montreal in the afternoon. F. F. Rolland of Quebec, Austin Potter, Quincy A. Shaw, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., J. S. Hoyt, M. S. Paton, and Payne Whitney making up the remainder of the entries for the championship tournament, were among the spectators and watched with critical interest the style and strength of the play put up by the athletes who are to be their opponents later in the week.

As a contest the first match from beginning to end was very one-sided, Clark playing in such excellent form as to surprise even his friends, while Huntington's game was far below his standard. Clark played a fast and steady game from the opening of the contest, showing keen and quick judgment throughout, while Huntington was slow at the beginning, though he warmed to the work as the game progressed. Clark, however, with the advantage at the start, took the first two games and had the third practically won before Huntington settled down to something like his real form, the result being that Clark was winner with a score of 3 straight.

In the afternoon match, Miller, like Huntington, went into the contest playing in a style appreciably below his average, and was slow in settling down to his best form. Mackay had no real difficulty in beating him for the first game by 15 to 1. The ease of the opening victory seemed to make the winner too confident, however, and in the second Miller, suddenly putting forth his best efforts, to the very great delight of the spectators, who were yearning for something like a contest, turned the tables on Mackay, and by fast and straight service off the back wall, beat him 2 to 1. That was just what was needed to steady Mackay, however, and getting down to his task, he won the next two games, the third and fourth, and the match, the score of the third being 15 to 3 and of the fourth 15 love.

Even Miller's partisans found solace for his defeat in the knowledge that through his victory Mackay must play with Payne Whitney to-morrow afternoon, this match, in the opinion of the experts, promising to be the best of the tournament. The games set for to-day are at 11:30 o'clock in the morning, F. F. Rolland of Quebec against J. S. Hoyt, and at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Quincy A. Shaw, National racquet champion, against W. B. Dinsmore, Jr. The scores of yesterday's games follow:

FIRST MATCH.

First Game—									
G. C. Clark, Jr., Boston	0	3	4	2	0	3	3	2	—17
Ford Huntington, N. Y.	5	0	2	0	0	3	5	0	—15
Second Game—									
Clark	2	1	2	0	3	4	3	—15	
Huntington	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3	
Third Game—									
Clark	3	2	2	0	3	2	0	3	—15
Huntington	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	—12

Marker and referee—David Garden.

SECOND MATCH.

First Game—									
Clarence H. Mackay, New York	5	4	3	3	—15				
W. R. Miller, Montreal	0	0	0	1	—1				
Second Game—									
Mackay	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	—7	
Miller	3	2	0	5	1	1	3	—15	
Third Game—									
Mackay	4	5	0	3	0	3	—15		
Miller	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3		
Fourth Game—									
Mackay	4	6	5	—15					
Miller	0	0	0	—0					

Marker and referee—Edward Rogers.

COLUMBIA'S ATHLETIC POLICY.

Students Vote for a Change in System Now in Vogue—Football Manager Elected.

Columbia's entire athletic policy was changed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the students held in Havemeyer Hall. For some time past the old system of running athletics at the university has been unsatisfactory not only to the students and graduates, but also to President Low and to the Faculty Athletic Committee. Accordingly, at the request of President Low, several of the alumni drew up plans and framed a constitution for a new association, which was adopted by yesterday's meeting.

The first thing that the new constitution provides for is a general athletic association, to which all of the students and alumni are eligible for membership. The annual dues are to be $5, and upon payment of that sum each member will receive a ticket which will admit him to all games of the association held during the year. This system is in practice at several other universities, but has never before been tried at Columbia.

The Government of the new association will be intrusted to a President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Advisory Committee, and a Board of Directors. By far the most important of these is the Advisory Committee. Its duties are outlined in the constitution as follows:

It shall have charge of the funds of the association, shall approve all schedules, budgets, and contracts, and the selection of coaches, trainers, and other assistants, and shall be consulted on all questions of importance.

This committee this year will be composed of Francis S. Bangs, George Edward Woodberry, and J. Boyce Smith, Jr.

The Board of Directors is to consist of the Captains, managers, and assistant managers of the football, baseball, track, and lacrosse teams. This body is to decide upon matters affecting more than one sport, and shall have charge of the common welfare of the university.

An important section in the new constitution is one providing for four special committees for the football, baseball, track, and lacrosse teams. Each committee is to consist of the Captain, manager, and assistant manager of the team, and of two recent graduates of experience in the sport to which they are assigned, who are to be appointed by the Advisory Committee. The duty of these committees is to prepare schedules and budgets and appoint coaches and trainers and have entire control of the sport of which they have charge. The new constitution will go into immediate effect.

The election of manager and assistant manager of the football team was held at the same meeting, and resulted in the choice of Charles A. Dana, '02 College, to the first position, and W. A. D. Evans, '03 Science, as his assistant.

Yale's Eligibility Rules Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 18.—The undergraduates of Yale held a mass meeting to-night in Osborn Hall, at which the new eligibility rules for undergraduate sports recently proposed were discussed and adopted.

Only one change was made in the proposed plan. It was an amendment to Section 4, adding the right to a man to re-enter athletics if he has been dropped or resigned from his class, "at the discretion of the Faculty." The rule read before that a man could not re-enter until he had either made up his year or been reinstated in his class. It is a move suggested by Director Camp, as its use will be by him in Faculty jurisdiction. The rules adopted as printed recently in THE TIMES are entirely undergraduate in character and distinct from the special scholarship rules of the Faculty. They restrict amateur conditions closely, and are aimed to exclude all sorts of professional possibilities. A question that came up regarding Capt. Robertson's eligibility under the new rules has now been happily adjusted, and he will remain with the baseball team.

Athletics at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—Alfred Winsor of Brookline to-day was elected Captain of the Harvard hockey team for next year.

The Harvard Yacht Club this evening, on the project of a race with Yale, after hearing a committee report that the Yale Yacht Club was constructing only a single design of boats—twenty-foot dories—decided that it did not wish to enter any boats in that class.

The first baseball practice at Harvard was held in the cage on Soldiers Field this afternoon.

FOR AN AMERICAN HENLEY.

Plans Proposed for a Week of Rowing at New London.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—An invitation association is to be formed, consisting chiefly of the larger athletic clubs, colleges, and rowing clubs. The plan has been developed to the present stage by those most actively interested at the Boston Athletic Association and the Union Boat Club. While the work was going on here, Walter Camp was instrumental in bringing the plan to a successful head away from Boston. The following organizations have consented to send entries in the different events: In Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Barge Club; in New York, Columbia University, the New York Athletic Club, and some boat club, which, of the many in that locality, is not yet known; in Ithaca, Cornell University, and in the West, Wisconsin. The Durham Boat Club of Yale and the Weld and Newell Boat Clubs of Harvard have consented to make entires, while Boston is represented by the Boston Athletic Association and the Union Boat Club.

Announcement made yesterday that "several of Boston's best-known rowing men," whose names were not mentioned, have completed arrangements for an American Henley, to comprise a week's racing on the Thames, at New London, at the time of the Yale-Harvard races, in all classes, from single sculls to eight-oared shells, failed to create a stir among rowing men here, who stamped the project as absurd.

As far as Columbia University and the New York Athletic Club are concerned, the report was declared by persons prominent in the management of rowing affairs at both institutions to be wholly without foundation. Francis S. Bangs, who is Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Poughkeepsie regatta, in addition to occupying a graduate advisory position at Columbia, stated that the report was false as far as Columbia is concerned, and that he had reason to believe that it was equally unfounded as regards Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania.

Frederick Vilmar, Secretary of the Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club and President of the Nassau Boat Club, said that the matter was new to him and that it had not been brought before either the Athletic Committee of the athletic club or the Executive Board of the boat club.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—It seems to be settled beyond much doubt that Harvard will enter Weld and Newell crews and some singles in the American Henley at New London if the affair is held late in June and money enough can be raised. As it stands now Harvard, through the Weld and Newell leaders, has given a provisional reply.

The reply shows the officers of both clubs to be strongly in favor of the meeting, but with two objections which are likely to confront the Athletic Committee. The first of these is the cost and the second is the danger of interfering with final examinations. If the Athletic Committee which now has the matter in charge sees fit to grant permission it is possible that they will vote some money at least. Then the money can also be raised by subscription.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR DEFENDER.

Boston Yacht Owner Seems Anxious to Get the Old Boat.

At the office, in Newark, N. J., of Samuels & Sons, owners of the old cup champion Defender, it was said yesterday that negotiations were not off between them and the Boston syndicate for the sale of the yacht Defender, and there was a possibility of a sale being conducted in a day or two. A representative of the concern said that the consummation of the deal depended on whether the local firm would agree to deliver the Defender at Boston.

Designer Crowninshield, although saying that the old champion was almost beyond repair, offered to take the yacht if the Newark people would deliver the yacht to him in Boston. This means that $3,000 will have to be expended by Samuels & Sons for repairs.

Samuels & Sons telegraphed a new offer to Mr. Lawson. They decline to say what the offer was, but it is believed to have been in the nature of a compromise. Lawson and Crowninshield are said to be very anxious to get the Defender, and Samuels & Sons, although they bought the yacht to dismantle her, express a willingness to do what they can for the Boston people. They say the Defender is not in as bad a condition as Designer Crowninshield seems to think. Although none of the firm's representatives will say so, it is said at Newark that the new offer may be an offer to rent the Defender as she lies, the Boston people to repair her and receive an allowance for any new material they put in.

PROGRESS ON SHAMROCK II.

Watson's Request for Speedy Construction Has Been Heeded.

GLASGOW, Feb. 18.—The protest of George L. Watson against the slow progress of the work on the Shamrock II. has had good effect, and during the past week the yacht has grown at a remarkable rate. Quite two-thirds of her outer plating is now in place, riveted up and smoothed off.

The plates are of manganese bronze, three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and varying from two feet to three and a half feet in width. In the top sides and overhangs the plates are overlapped and riveted by a double row of rivets to give extra strength to the seams. Below the water line, however, the butts of the plates are brought edge to edge and are fitted with such accuracy that the join is scarcely discernible. The rivets are specially made of yellow gun metal. They are countersunk into the plates and are pressed with great accuracy, a burnishing machine being used to make the joints dead smooth and giving the burnished sides of the yacht a striking appearance.

Work Delayed on Boston Yacht.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The setting up of the Lawson boat in the shed at the Atlantic works will be delayed a few days because the stern post received last Friday has warped a trifle in the casting, and is not true. To make sure that there would not be any trouble with the rudder, which might not hang well on a post not perfectly true, it was decided to have another cast.

Associated Cycling Clubs of L. I. Meet.

The appointment of the following standing committees for the coming year was announced at the meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the Elephant Club, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night:

Public Action Committee—S. H. Andrews, Dean Cycle Club, reappointed; R. S. Mullins, Orient Wheelmen; N. C. Phillips, Oxford Bicycle Club.

Committee on Streets and Roads—E. C. Bennett, Unknown Wheelmen; E. J. Stanack, Tamaqua Wheelmen; P. Flynn, Howard Wheelmen.

Race Committee—George W. Shannon, Prospect Wheelmen, reappointed; R. H. Phillips, Bushwick Wheelmen; William Devine, Waverley Bicycle Club; John Toothill, Montauk Wheelmen; James L. Bush, Logan Wheelmen.

Membership Committee—Frank Francis, Montauk Wheelmen; A. Sonnenstrahl, Indian Bicycle Club; L. Weidner, Defender Wheelmen.

The appointment of the Social Intercourse Committee was deferred until the next meeting pending a change in by-laws defining the duties of that committee. President Theodore F. Klemthl reported that a bill to authorize the paving of Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, with asphalt, had been referred to the Committee on Cities in the State Legislature.

S. H. Andrews of the Public Action Committee made a detailed report of the work accomplished by his committee during the year.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—One mile—Eda Riley, 109, (Dale,) 1; Cape Jessamine, 102, 2; Novelty, 102, 3. Time—1:44. Six furlongs—Sir Christopher, 113, (Williams,) 1; Weidemann, 103, 2; Goodale, 111, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Mile—Eva Rice, 102, (Davison,) 1; Sir Florian, 111, 2; Cogswell, 98, 3. Time—1:43¼. Mile and an eighth, handicap—Kenova, 102½, (Dale,) 1; Egyptian Prince, 98, 2; Sarilla, 120, 3. Time—1:57¼. Seven furlongs—Tasker, 107, (Cochran,) 1; Juanetta, 105, 2; Censor, 110, 3. Time—1:30. Six furlongs—Mordelmo, 108, (Miles,) 1; King Elkwood, 106, 2; Diggs, 106, 3. Time—1:16.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Cunard took the Nursery Handicap Stakes for two-year-olds in clever style from Sol Lichtenstein and Sister Jeanie at Tanforan to-day. Results: Six furlongs—Matt Hogan, 105, (See,) 1; Nellie Forest, 96, 2; Invictus, 94, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Seven furlongs—The Phoenician, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Pupil, 103, 2; Theory, 105, 3. Time—1:29. Nursery Stakes for two-year-olds, four furlongs—Cunard, 113, (O'Connor,) 1; Sol Lichtenstein, 113, 2; Sister Jeanie, 110, 3. Time—0:49. Five furlongs, special—Kenilworth, 112, (T. Burns,) 1; Articulate, 112, 2; Rolling Boer, 112, 3. Time—1:01. Seven furlongs—Royal Prize, 109, (Enos,) 1; Phoenissa, 108, 2; Lamachus, 109, 3. Time—1:30½. One mile—Oscar Tolle, 122, (K. Henry,) 1; Haralamb, 119, 2; The Hoodoo, 117, 3. Time—1:47.

B WON THE ABEEL TROPHY.

Twenty-five Teams in Sixtieth Competition for Seventh Regiment's Historic Prize.

The sixtieth competition for the Abeel trophy, the Seventh Regiment's historic prize for rifle teams of ten men, was completed last night, with the result that the trophy was transferred from the custody of Company D to the keeping of Company B through the superior marksmanship of the senior team of the successful company. Twenty-five teams contested, and the victory for Company B was the more gratifying to the members of the company because of the fact that only two teams represented B, while several other companies had four teams each in the match. The competition began last Friday night, in accordance with a challenge for the trophy issued under the rules governing the shoots.

The contests for the Abeel trophy are open to teams of ten men each, without restriction to the number of teams from each company, the shooting to be on the armory range, seven shots standing and seven shots prone, the ranges 200 and 500 yards, with a time limit of eighteen minutes to each team for the completion of the team's shooting. The trophy is challenged for about twice each year, the last competition prior to that of last night having been held in December, when the crack rifle team of Company D won with a score of 631. The victors last night fell under that mark, scoring 624, and barely managed to get first place by a single point from the first team of Company H. The individual record of the winning team for the trophy shoot and the team scores in the competition follow:

COMPANY B—FIRST TEAM.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	33	32	65
Private J. D. Thus	32	33	65
Private H. Pinner	31	34	65
Sergt. W. M. Halsted	33	31	64
Corp. G. H. Fraser	31	32	63
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	30	33	63
First Sergt. J. H. Stewart	29	34	63
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	30	32	62
Private C. H. Plump	29	31	60
Corp. G. H. Gilman	27	27	54
Total	305	219	624

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company B, First Team	305	219	624
Company B, Second Team	276	301	576
Company I, First Team	297	312	609
Company I, Second Team	262	287	549
Company A, First Team	288	300	588
Company A, Second Team	262	263	525
Company E, First Team	290	311	601
Company E, Second Team	267	278	545
Company E, Third Team	250	267	517
Company F, First Team	301	293	594
Company F, Second Team	288	302	590
Company H, First Team	302	321	623
Company H, Second Team	286	288	574
Company H, Third Team	254	254	508
Company H, Fourth Team	263	240	503
Company G, Fourth Team	295	312	607
Company D, First Team	291	327	618
Company D, Second Team	277	272	549
Company D, Third Team	267	267	537
Company G, First Team	299	319	618
Company G, Second Team	291	310	601
Company G, Third Team	259	300	559
Company K, First Team	295	308	603
Company K, Second Team	294	296	590
Company K, Third Team	261	268	529

In the course of the evening the following qualified as sharpshooters:

SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFIED.

Lance Corp. C. D. Cleveland, Co. K	35	32	67
Sergt. G. R. Martin, Co. H.	32	34	66
Corp. J. H. Ford, Co. H.	32	33	65
Corp. F. C. Robinson, Co. G.	31	34	65

MORNINGSTAR BEATS HOWISON.

High Runs in the First Six-Day Professional Billiard Tourney.

Leonard Howison and Ora C. Morningstar began their 1,800-point professional billiard match for $500 a side last night, in Maurice Daly's billiard rooms, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. The games are to be played every night this week, 300 points each night, the leader at each 300-point stage to continue with the balls in the positions left as each succeeding limit is reached.

Morningstar won the opening game by 300 to 212, at 14-inch balk line. Frank A. Keeney, the prominent Brooklyn amateur, was referee, and in the little auditorium where the game was held, a large delegation of amateurs and professionals watched the play with interest. Howison started the game, but scored nothing in the first inning. Morningstar made 3, and the game ran slowly for several innings, and when each man failed to count in four successive innings soon after the start, the interest was not at all enhanced.

Morningstar gave an active tone to the game by a run of 31 in the eleventh inning, but Howison did not reach double figures until the fourteenth inning, when he made 41. Morningstar gave the first exhibition of really high-class billiards when he ran 86 in the twenty-first inning, chiefly upon nursed balls on the rail. That advanced him to 233, while Howison was far behind with 111. In the twenty-seventh inning the latter made a grand rally, scoring 76, making some beautiful open table shots, finally missing on an easy follow. He failed to score in three successive innings immediately after, and Morningstar, with a nice run of 27 in the thirty-first inning, which was replete with excellent massé shots, ran out the required string.

The scores are:

Morningstar—3 4 13 5 3 0 0 0 7 31 12 3 3 24 0 2 18 19 86 0 12 1 7 0 21 2 0 0 27. Total, 300; average, 9 21-31. High runs, 86, 31, 27, 24, 21.

Howison—0 4 7 2 9 6 0 0 0 0 3 0 6 4 1 11 7 1 9 2 1 8 0 2 6 0 7 7 6 0 0 0 4. Total, 212; average, 6 26-31; high runs, 76, 41, 11.

Frank A. Keeney was referee.

BILLIARD TIE PLAYED OFF.

Hendrick Defeats McKee in the First Game for Third Class A Honors.

John A. Hendrick of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club defeated J. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia last night in the first match of the three-cornered tie for third prize in the Class A billiard tournament. The game was played in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and the same conditions prevailed as in the original games—400 points, fourteen-inch balk line. Hendrick won by 400 points to 322 for McKee, the game dragging itself rather wearily along into 68 innings. The averages were low, and the only star feature was a run of 53, made by the defeated competitor, McKee. Hendrick made the second-best run, 37, while Hendrick's highest was 28. The scores are:

John A. Hendrick—2 4 3 0 1 0 7 1 0 5 1 2 21 18 0 8 1 1 6 0 13 19 0 1 2 0 0 13 1 0 0 8 3 28 2 2 14 0 0 1 0 0 21 7 3 3 0 3 13 14 6 0 1 21 28 0 14 0 8 5 15 0 11 11 15 6 0 7. Total, 400. Average, 5 60-68; high runs 28 28 21 21 19 18 15 14.

J. B. C. McKee—1 1 0 10 4 0 0 1 5 4 1 1 6 3 3 1 12 0 2 8 8 8 7 7 1 8 13 1 0 0 6 11 0 9 0 2 0 0 0 18 6 2 4 2 0 0 3 1 0 2 8 0 9 0 5 5 1 4 4 4 5 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 1 6 0 7. Total, 322; average, 4 44-67; high runs, 55 37 18 16.

L. A. Servatius and Dr. A. B. Miller were referees.

Pool for World's Championship.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—In the first game for the world's pool championship, at the Hub rooms to-night, Frank Sherman of Washington defeated Irving Long of this city, 150 to 105.

American Kennel Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Kennel Club took place yesterday at the offices of the corporation, 55 Liberty Street. The following officers were chosen for the term:

President—August Belmont, re-elected; Vice President—H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer—A. P. Vredenburgh.

Officers of the associate members: President—H. K. Bloodgood; Vice President—Dudley E. Waters; Secretary—Louis A. Biddle.

Executive Board—August Belmont, Chairman; H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., H. K. Bloodgood, A. Clinton Wilmerding, H. T. Foote, Marcel A'Viti, and J. W. Appleton.

Stud Book Committee—Marcel A'Viti, Chairman; C. B. Knocker, and Charles E. Rodman, Jr.

Constitution and Rules Committee—Charles W. Rodman, Jr., Chairman; James Watson, Henry Jarrett, G. M. Carnochan, and A. P. Vredenburgh.

Committee on Field Trials and Coursing Meetings—J. W. Appleton, Chairman; D. F. Summers, John Caswell, and L. W. Campbell.

Finance Committee—A. C. Wilmerding, Chairman; James B. Blossom, and G. M. Carnochan.

Membership Committee—H. T. Foote, Chairman; Singleton Van Schaick, and C. B. Knocker.

Associate Members of Standing Committees—Delegates A. Clinton Wilmerding, H. K. Bloodgood of New York City, and Henry Jarrett of Chestnut Hill, Penn.

Squadron A Annual Games.

The annual games of Squadron A will be held at the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, Tuesday evening, Feb. 26. The games will include all kinds of rough and fancy riding, head cutting over hurdles high jumping, melée, Sibley tent drill, cossack riding, &c. The games are to be judged by Capt. George H. Sands, Sixth United States Cavalry, instructor of riding at West Point, assisted by Gen. Avery D. Andrews and Major Oliver B. Bridgeman. Capt. Wayne Parker and officers of the Essex Troop, Capt. Charles Debevoise and officers of C Troop, Brooklyn; Capt. John Groome and officers of the Philadelphia City Troop, and Col. Appleton and officers of the Seventh Regiment have accepted invitations to be present.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

N. Y. A. C. and Harlem Republican Club Win in New York Interclub Series.

Two matches were rolled in the tournament of the New York Interclub Bowling League series last night, the New York Athletic Club team winning three games from the Harlem Wheelmen on the wheelmen alleys, and the Harlem Republican Club team winning two of their three matches with the Catholic Club five on the Republican Club alleys. The scores:

AT HARLEM WHEELMEN.

NEW YORK A. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	HARLEM WHEELMEN. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lyon	165	170	144	Shaw	160	131	126
Martin	157	158	174	Vigus	138	158	150
Legien	179	181	178	Dumahaut	153	148	147
Bell	140	124	137	Haigh	116	116	..
Toussaint	181	162	192	Dykeman	..	..	139
				Duff	145	157	152
Total	822	804	785	Total	712	710	714

AT HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB.

HARLEM REP. CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	CATHOLIC CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Merritt	147	167	144	Brady	111	130	135
MacLean	128	129	124	Finney	108	144	124
Martin	125	132	128	O'Brien	121	167	128
Howland	163	123	154	Fagin	138	149	166
Stafford	176	158	171	Cun'ham	176	158	158
Total	737	709	721	Total	654	748	711

Citizens' Council won one game, De Vinne Council won one game and lost one, and Guardant Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—De Vinne Council—Barnett, 155; Strock, 141; Haar, 147; Wichterman, 200; Detlef, 162. Total, 805.

Guardant Council—Reids, 188; Sheridan, 134; Cohn, 124; Pagan, 140; Haggerty, 190. Total, 726.

SECOND GAME.—Guardant Council—Reids, 114; Sheridan, 127; Cohn, 143; Pagan, 128; Haggerty, 144. Total, 656.

Citizens' Council—Spreen, 152; Tonjes, 177; Hahn, 132; Rogge, 143; Helmers, 155. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.—Citizens' Council—Spreen, 202; Tonjes, 170; Hahn, 147; Rogge, 212; Helmers, 183. Total, 914.

De Vinne Council—Barnett, 150; Francke, 102; Haar, 172; Wichterman, 177; Detlef, 149. Total, 750.

The First Bohemian Boat Club won two games, the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn won one game and lost one, and the Union Boat Club lost two games in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Union Boat Club—E. Welcke, 118; W. Welcke, 105; Stepath, 147; Wedd, 112; Smith, 102. Total, 584.

First Bohemian Boat Club—F. Vilin, 166; Thuma, 136; Herma, 155; W. Vilin, 169; Forst, 122. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.—Seawanhaka Boat Club—Lee, 144; Rosner, 133; Leighton, 137; Weitzel, 143; Schluter, 159. Total, 716.

Union Boat Club—E. Welcke, 91; W. Welcke, 131; Stepath, 159; Wedd, 127; Smith, 148. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.—First Bohemian Boat Club—F. Vilin, 132; Thuma, 124; Herma, 161; V. Vilin, 180; Forst, 169. Total, 766.

Seawanhaka Boat Club—Lee, 161; Rosner, 154; Leighton, 121; Weitzel, 137; Schluter, 122. Total, 695.

The final games in the American National Bowling tournament were rolled on Thum's Germania alleys last night, resulting as follows:

FIRST GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 183; Batch, 175; Haller, 182; Bauer, 175; Allen, 148. Total, 863.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 147; Mesloh, 198; Frecks, 171; Kessler, 157; Belmer, 138. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 155; Mesloh, 157; Frecks, 147; Kessler, 183; Belmer, 169. Total, 791.

Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 172; Smith, 173; Earnest, 140; Roach, 150; Taylor, 163. Total, 798.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 177; Smith, 187; Earnest, 130; Roach, 174; Taylor, 169. Total, 837.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 173; Batch, 174; Haller, 208; Bauer, 170; Allen, 180. Total, 905.

In the tournament of the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn, which was continued last night on the alleys of the six clubs comprising the association, the Carleton Club defeated the Columbian Club, the Crescent Athletic Club beat the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and the Aurora Grata Club beat the Knickerbocker Field Club. The scores:

AT CARLETON CLUB.

CARLETON CLUB—First game, 915; second game, 888; third game, 905. Total, 2,708.

COLUMBIAN CLUB—First game, 805; second game, 824; third game, 774. Total, 2,403.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

CARLETON CLUB—First game, 858; second game, 818; third game, 750. Total, 2,425.

COLUMBIAN CLUB—First game, 727; second game, 752; third game, 754. Total, 2,233.

Grand total—Carleton Club, 5,143; Columbian Club, 4,636.

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

Crescent Athletic Club.—First game, 846; second game, 747; third game, 888. Total, 2,481.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club.—First game, 794; second game, 730; third game, 816. Total, 2,340.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Crescent Athletic Club.—First game, 878; second game, 838; third game, 731. Total, 2,447.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club.—First game, 854; second game, 821; third game, 723. Total, 2,398.

Grand total—Crescent Athletic Club, 4,928; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,738.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata Club.—First game, 789; second game, 784; third game, 767. Total, 2,340.

Knickerbocker Field Club.—First game, 739; second game, 862; third game, 708; total, 2,309.

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Aurora Grata Club.—First game, 862; second game, 864; third game, 860; total, 2,586.

Knickerbocker Field Club.—First game, 778; second game, 832; third game, 855; total, 2,465.

Grand total.—Aurora Grata Club, 4,926; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,774.

The three games in the Carruthers National bowling tournament on the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn, last night, resulted as follows:

First game—Reinecke Bowling Club, 823; Palace Bowling Club, 888.

Second game—Reinecke Bowling Club, 837; Monarch Bowling Club, 910.

Third game—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,012; Palace Bowling Club, 868.

Inter-City Bowling Match Arranged.

The much-discussed intercity bowling match between New York and Chicago bowlers, which arose from the complaints by the New York bowlers of unfair treatment in the National bowling championship meeting at Chicago last month, has finally been arranged, through the efforts of Charles Starr and William Cordes, and will be bowled at Toledo, Ohio, on May 14. Each team will put up $500, and the winners will receive the entire amount of $1,000, in addition to 80 per cent. of the gross receipts of the match.

The New York team will consist of John Voorhees of the Metropolitan Bowling Club, Fred Clinch of the Corinthian Bowling Club, W. A. Gerdes of the Spartan Bowling Club, David Shiman of the Rosedale Bowling Club, Charles E. Starr of the Metropolitan Bowling Club, William Cordes of the Imperial Bowling Club, and Louis Stein of the Oriental Bowling Club. The members of the Chicago team have not yet been announced.

MAN AND WOMAN FOUND DEAD.

Wooing of an Atlanta Student Ends in What Appears to be a Murder and Suicide.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—The bodies of Mrs. H. M. Wilson, a young widow, and William Hamilton, a student in pharmacy, who disappeared from Atlanta one week ago to-day, were found last night, one mile from the end of the Chattahoochee River car line. The surroundings indicated that Hamilton had killed Mrs. Wilson, set fire to the woods near her body, and then ended his own life. Both bodies were badly burned, and rested upon breastworks thrown up by the Confederates to stem the advance of the Federal Army on Atlanta in the war between the States.

Mrs. Wilson was lying by the side of a fallen sapling. There was a bullet hole through her right hand, and another in the right temple. The left foot was burned entirely off, the flames had destroyed her hair, and her left hand was incinerated, save for one finger, which bore a wedding ring. By the side of Hamilton were found a revolver and an empty cigarette box. There was a hole in Hamilton's left temple, and a few inches from his left hand lay a small mirror, evidently used to direct the bullet.

When Mrs. Wilson left her mother's home one week ago she wore only a morning gown of light material, and a light-weight dressing sacque. She was without a hat and her feet were incased in slippers.

Hamilton came to Atlanta from Mobile. It is known that he has been devoted to Mrs. Wilson for some time, but her parents assert that she gave him no encouragement.

DEVERY WILL NOT RETIRE.

Will Hold on to His Office and, If Necessary, Make a Fight in the Courts.

"Chief Devery has no intention of retiring or of acquiescing in any action of the board to this end. He will stick to the last. If any act of Legislature removes him from office he will leave the department without a pension. But he will seek legal redress for any deprivation of office which an enactment like the single-headed Police Commission bill might bring about."

This statement, made on authority that gave it the force of an official declaration, appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 17 last. It still holds, and will hold to the end, in spite of published report and current rumor. A positive statement published last week which gained considerable credence, was that the Chief would leave the force at 6 o'clock last evening. He spent the greater part of the afternoon with the four Commissioners, who met in executive session and attended to many details of police business, none of which was in any way connected with his retirement. He is pursuing his present course on the advice of Col. E. C. James, his counsel.

In fact, the only time Chief Devery has hesitated about "sticking to the last" was at a conference held early Sunday morning in the neighborhood of the Democratic Club. Many of his best friends were there. The situation was reviewed. On the one hand, Chief Devery said he well understood that if he should fight he would have to submit to vexatious lawsuits and delays and loss of time, while he had no doubt as to the issue of any such litigation. On the other hand, he had been assured that there was no obstacle in the way of peacefully submitting to the inevitable, as he could count on the full vote of the Police Board to retire him should he make the application. The Chief did not hesitate long before he decided to continue on the line of the declaration made on his behalf as reproduced above.

MORE POLICE TRANSFERS.

President York yesterday pronounced Mayor Van Wyck's veto message on the Police bill "a masterful, statesmanlike document."

The board was in session until after 6 o'clock, and Chief Devery was present almost throughout the entire meeting, having been asked to attend to reply to questions concerning many disciplinary cases. Sergt. Charles C. Wendel of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was promoted to a Captaincy, and Chief Devery was asked to assign him to a command. The following policemen were promoted to be Detective Sergeants: Michael C. Sommers, Mulberry Street Station; William Savage, Central Park Squad; Edward Armstrong, Headquarters Squad of Detectives; Roundsman William Kennell, City Hall Station; Anthony Seaver, West Sixty-eighth Street Station; Thomas Mulvey, Nineteenth Avenue Station, Brooklyn; William Cullen, Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Frank Farrell, Humboldt Street Station; Brooklyn; George Bonner, De Kalb Avenue Station, Brooklyn; John McCloskey, Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn, and Edward D. Sudgen, Patrick Gargan, Patrick Gilder, Michael Collins, and James Kerr of the Central Office staff. This makes a total of 104 Detective Sergeants.

Edward J. Kennedy and Henry Fenker were retired.

The board dismissed the charges against Capt. Martens of failing to suppress policy while he was in command of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, President York dissenting, and William Spolasco of the Criminal Court Squad, charged with extorting money from Mrs. Fitzgerald, a prisoner in the Tombs, who has been under su

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

57—Warren vs. Union Ry. Co.
90—Burnham vs. Pidcock.
10—Recknagel vs. Steinway.
61—Wysong vs. Meyer.
94—Cahnfeld vs. same. Tannenbaum.
96—Signa Iron Co. vs. Brown.
97—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. McComb.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McLoughlin vs. Naugle.
3—Mathesheimer vs. Franke.
8—Blumenstiel vs. Howe.
4—Evans vs. Olmstead.
5—Brennan vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
6—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Polk.
7—re Wittmann.
8—In re Hunt.
9—Allchin vs. Diminny
10—Gobber vs. N. Y. Cit. Co.
11—Wallace vs. Wallace
12—Patten vs. Ungerer.
13—Levi vs. Bauman.
14—Morganthau vs. Blake.
15—In re De Carvajal.
16—Skidmore vs. ——
17—North N. Y. Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Johnsen.
18—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
19—In re Kane.
20—In re Collier.
21—Cook vs. Western Matting & Elec. Co.
22—Kempner vs. Willit.
23—Balheimer vs. Cohen
24—Lyman vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
25—Auerbach vs. Fernbach.
26—Brewer vs. Press P. Co.
27—State Bank of Fla. vs. Pitch Pine Lumber Co.
28—Kassel vs. Binder.
29—In re Bradley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

242—In re Farmer & Slevin.
256—In re Wolff.
268—Bailey vs. Carter.
288—Freund vs. Freund. Also motions to confirm reports of Commissioners in street opening proceedings. Demurrers.
1548—Coulter vs. Oronhyaketha.
1548—Carpenter vs. ——. Preferred causes.
2738—Lord vs. Greenbowe.
2174—Barker vs. Franklin.
2624—Hoes vs. Gannon.
2783—Bastien vs. Vigna.

General calendar.
1425—Mt. Morris Bank vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
2308—Magnolia Metal Works vs. Price.
2398—Volz vs. Steiner.
1696—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
1729—Schuss vs. Weisberger.
2148—Kyritz vs. City of New York.
1633—Carroll vs. Carroll.
2597—Sr. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith
2258—Moran vs. Helf.
2358—Balbach vs. Wallach.
1608—McCormack vs. ——.
1838—Jones vs. Levering.
676—Stieglitz vs. Moses.

Highest regular number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy. 2—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

5796—Sinnott vs. Oppenheimer.
5959—Werner Co. vs. J. H. Bonnell Co.
6086—Wallace vs. Fireproofing Mfg. Co.
9191—Mitchell vs. Pell.
8497—Columbia Bank vs. Birkett.
6550—Bowers vs. Scheel.
5019—Tyrell vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
8749—Ashforth vs. Volkening.
9069—Ayers vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
9006—Weyer vs. Reserve Nat. Bank vs. Porter.
8949—Montell vs. Dittman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

303—Hess vs. W. & J. Sloane.
8202—Harrison vs. Totten.
2140—McGrath vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Wks.
2142—Same vs. Deeves.
2146—Same vs. N. Y. Athletic Club.
8230—Lacascio vs. ——.
8035—Riordan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8534—Hussey vs. Press Pub. Co.
2108—Kohler & Frohling vs. Lawton.
8829—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1057—Form vs. same.
1482—Ryan vs. same.
8290—Wright vs. Consol. Gas Co.
8844—McCann vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
1941—Weingarten vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2040—Pascale vs. same.
8395—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1390—Stone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
941—Falke vs. samg.
1254—Staats vs. Byers.
7902—Handy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1320—Wilson vs. Mayor, &c.
1360—De Vere vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3255—Merritt vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1961—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3521—Gilbert vs. Finch.
3450—Lange vs. Clarke.
938—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5111—O'Neill vs. same.
1076—Maxwell vs. ——.
2344—Katz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1340—Phoenix Glass Co. vs. La Guayra Elec. Light & Power Co.
2387—N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
1930—Willis vs. Bgwn.
8849—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
2372—Osterberg vs. ——.
1252—Kaminski vs. Shefer.
1409—Guttfeld vs. Ernstein.
2131—Carey vs. Brown.
2332—Connell vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gierich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

8756—Shinland vs. Union Ry. Co.
8441—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
7433—Miller vs. Mayor, &c.
8704—Hartnell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8294—Oppenheim vs. Davidson.
603—Mariano vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8302—Woodruff vs. Hunter.
1848—Laubig vs. Feck.
1482—Mencia vs. Jones.
1527—Hayes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
597—Same vs. same.
1682—Penders vs. same.
8383—Leahy vs. City of New York.
1673—Clinton Bank vs. Conn.
1824—Flynn vs. City of New York.
8103—Weintraub vs. Farber.
876—Dressler vs. Hard.
1279—Theleman vs. Mayor, &c.
3733—Weiler vs. City of New York.
1386—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1387—Regan vs. same.
1129—Dejmel vs. same.
1283—Calma vs. same.
1746—Myers vs. same.
3870—Levy vs. City of New York.
1413—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
2322—Lyons vs. City of New York.
1255—Woolf vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2339—Peterson vs. Abramson.
2342—Bushman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2365—Gavin vs. Weldman.
2371—Lasker vs. Schuldiner.
2391½—Lavelle vs. N. Y. Cab Co.
2395—Kiernan vs. McGovern.
6814—McManus vs. ——. Weil.
3815—Shanahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Houghton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, 10—William E. Howell, calendar called at 10:
1—Meyer Cohen.
2—Annie M. Thorpe or Scott.
3—Mary A. Fitzgerald.
4—David W. Manwaring.
5—Henry McNulty.
6—William M. Rice.
7—Adam C. Rintelen.
8—Ellen Ryan.
9—Cecilia Reshkover.
10—Lena Harlam.
11—Herman Apple.
12—Herman B. I. Lanfer.
13—Albert McDowell.
14—Felix Sanford.
15—Bridget Farrell.
16—Stephen F. Anderson
17—Susan K. Van Wie.
18—Louisa D. Ward.
19—Ehrich K. F. Heuermann.
20—William H. Montanye.
21—Elizabeth Gibbins.
22—Caroline Wildberger
23—Wright Holcombe.
24—Charles Coudert.
25—Annie Mahoney.
26—Mary B. Auchincloss
27—Rose Ferrigan.
28—Margaret S. Stevenson.
29—William H. Montanye.
30—Stephen F. Anderson

31—Susannah M. Jones.
32—Gustav Sauret.
33—Caroline Paar.
34—George H. Goff.
35—Matthew Smith.
36—Oliver Lamson.
Court House. Motion 30 A. M.
37—Henry A. Hurlbert.
38—Margaret P. Fenton.
39—Louis S. Meyer.
40—Patrick H. Fitzgerald.
41—Dennis O'Connell.
42—Cornelia S. Wray.
43—John A. McVickar.
44—Wolfgang Kleemann
45—Jane Fortin.
46—John B. Le Claire.
47—Michael Meyrer.
48—Adolph Herskovitz.
49—James O'Donnell.
50—David Neumann.
51—William Ronckendorff.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
Case on. 1625—Helen C. Brush.
1639—Mary Beach Toussey.
1640—Robert Courtright.
1642—Mary A. Young.
1643—Anna Aaron.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1009—Gansevoort Bank vs. Altschul.
1284—Berman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3719½—Galligan vs. same.
910—Malfit vs. Oppenheimer.
1719—Richardson & Morgan Co. vs. Gudewill.
3432—Maruro vs. Am. Transfer Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2356—Silverman vs. Gillas.
1010—Juillard vs. Solomon.
1011—Price vs. same.
1012—Juillard vs. Levin.
2620—Fromme vs. Schwaret.
2555—Ennis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3640½—Hirschberg vs. Marx.
2562—Hardin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1364—Wiget vs. Patterson.
2544—H. Groh's Sons vs. Goldberg.
2267—Amsel vs. Jacobson.
1436—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2340—Wolf vs. same.
1978—Bloch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1605—Finn vs. Weir.
1140—De Felg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1809—Kay vs. Solomon.
1947—Rasch vs. Clark
3804—Schuck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2649—Klingman vs. Schlemgen.
2651—Schner vs. Marks.
2652—Goodhart vs. Glass.
2654—Tanover Assn. vs. Gross.
Cheura

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.
3852—Betsky vs. Bruce.
4042—Lowry vs. Mayo.
4103—Reich vs. Schechter.
4048—Cohen vs. Kaschowitz.
3790—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Lowerre.
3823—Schnitzer vs. Michaelis.
4032—Riverside Bank vs. Gottlieb.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2094—Murray vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2273—Weber vs. Diehl.
2383—Thursby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2196—Liebig vs. McCartie.
2393—Wissner vs. Bloch.
2398—Weise vs. Hagenbuchle.
2120—Mulligan vs. Union Ry. Co.
2409—Mascarello vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2431—Mullane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2432—Deary vs. same.
2382—Prentiss Tool & Supply Co. vs. same.
2400—La Force vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2385—Reddy vs. Kaufman.
2415—Harrison vs. Seitz
2419—Meyer vs. Murphy

Highest number reached in regular call, 2666.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Charles H. Gardner.
2—Abraham Meyers.
3—Henry Burns.
4—David Klein.
5—Mary Delaney.
6—James W. Priest.
7—John J. Murray.
8—Benjamin Smith.
9—James Flanagan, John Varras, Joseph Casazsa.
10—Julian C. Wilson, Horace Brown.
11—John McGovern, Aloysius Kenny.
12—Tydol Klick.
13—Edward Berhardt, George Minnerly.
14—Jacob Scheim, Barney Feinberg.
15—Joseph Hebinger, Bernard Kiernan.
16—Pasquale Garini.
17—Frank Bologna.
18—August Spinner.
19—John Walsh.
20—Thomas Shelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Pierce for the People.

1—Jesse R. Davis, Edward O. Dean, Clinton Marshall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph Krinkus.
2—Mary O'Connor.
3—George Parker.
4—Michael J. Nolan.
5—Oliver Adams.
6—Luigi Parino.
7—John Ryan, William Mulligan.
8—John Connolly, Edward McGowan.
9—Otto Keller, John Young.
10—James Kane, Bernard Bergonza.
11—Homer Townsend, John Pfitzinger.
12—William D. Gegerat.
13—Meyer Goldstein.
14—Max Brodman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Lavinia H. Dempsey.
2—Albert Pincus.
3—Lillie Gabriel, Frances Joyce, James Ayres.
4—Michael Steadman.
5—Henry Graham, Charles Williams.
6—Joseph Eagan.
7—Chris. Haere.
8—John Harrigan.
9—Thomas W. Lyons.
10—William F. Kelly, John J. Daly.
11—Michael Mintz, Isaac Brody.
12—Frederick Rausch.
13—Bernard F. Curran.
14—Daniel Hyman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Jones vs. Philips —Henry D. Macdona. Wilcox vs. Wilcox—George M. Van Hoesen. Rutherford vs. Rauchfuss—Edwin A. Watson. Queens County Savings Bank vs. Stolz, (No. 3)—Wilber McBride. Same vs. same, (Nos. 4 and 5)—Edwin A. Watson. Burns vs. Callan—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Frey vs. Hertz—George H. Hart. Bradley & Currier Company vs. Smith—Walter H. Mead. Bank for Savings vs. Zippert—Walter H. Mead. Hugo vs. Hafelfinger—Thomas McAdam.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Buckbee vs. Isaacs—Franklin Paddock. In re Teachers' Magazine Publishing Company—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Miriam Fisher vs. Theodor Von Gauther et al.—Michael W. Divine.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Theresa Lynch vs. Nathaniel S. Wertheimer—H. Louis Jacobson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., Kenefick, J. Day calendar.

8799—McClean vs. B. H. R. R.
4388, 4389—Roberts vs. same.
8587—Devine vs. Peak.
8582—Yunkelich vs. B. H. R. R.
8641—Dempsey vs. Met. St. R. R.
8663—Fosburgh vs. B. H. R. R.
4239—Theis vs. same.
4137—Rooney vs. Berg.
3473—Dilia vs. Rapid Transit Ferry.
4196—Collins vs. Morgan
4189—Carey vs. B. H. R. R.
1741—Cook vs. Met. St. R. R.
8573—Fitzsimmons vs. Brand.
3600—Howe vs. Goodwin
656—Kassris vs. Society vs. Rosenberg.
2078—Hoadley vs. Nassau R. R.
8300—Lewis vs. Horsfield.
7854—Auslander vs. B. H. R. R.
8610—Amidon vs. same.
8258—Knudsen vs. Baltic Realty.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4568—Gray vs. B. H. R. R.
4574—Schumacher vs. same.
4576—Dunn vs. City of New York.
4578—Murphy vs. B. H. R. R.
4581—Reilly vs. City of New York.
2027—Zier vs. City of New York.
1213—Nagle vs. Union Ry.
4430—Hanley vs. Met. St. R. R.
4022—Patten vs. B. H. R. R.
2173—Broistedt vs. Dolan.
4456—Torrents vs. Nassau R. R.
4461—Cruce vs. La More.
8601—Morrisey vs. Smith
3990—Phillips vs. Triple.
4523—Mulligan vs. Holland.
4583—Carr vs. B. H. R. R.
3075—Montesi vs. N. Y. Times Co.
3846—Gershinsky vs. Met. Real Est. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4612.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on. The day calendar will stand over until Wednesday, Feb. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. People vs. Molesky. Same vs. Logue. Same vs. Farrell Same vs. Frick.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. 79—Holland vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
645—O'Rourke vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
4439—Graeff vs. Wormser.
3663—Babcock vs. B. H. R. R.
4126—Cohen vs. B. H. R. R.
3871—Kline vs. Abraham.
4584—Ramage vs. Nassau Brewery.
4585—McCarthy vs. Abraham.
4586—Braham vs. B. H. R. R.
4589—Pennell vs. same.
4591—Anderson vs. same.
4592, 4593—Bogoff vs. same.
4595—Kerrigan vs. Vanderveer.
4596—Same vs. Backus.
4599—Rauzweller vs. Eldert.
4601—Lynch vs. B. H. R. R.
4602—Lentino vs. Port Henry Iron Ore Co.
4604—Armour vs. City of New York.
4605—Corduke vs. B. H. R. R.
4610—Sommer vs. same.
4612—Pelletreau vs. Danforth.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4612.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on. The day calendar will stand over until Wednesday, Feb. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Special Term (Final Calendar—Hurd, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. People vs. Molesky. Same vs. Logue. Same vs. Farrell Same vs. Frick.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. 79—Holland vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
645—O'Rourke vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
1167—Israel vs. Stahl.
3358½—Dunham vs. Silverstein.
3259½—McDonald vs. City Tr. S. D., &c., Co.
4439—Graeff vs. Wormser.
3663—Babcock vs. B. H. R. R.
4126—Cohen vs. B. H. R. R.
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COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

WARDWELL & ADAMS,
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16 BEAVER STREET.
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Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
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48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
33 Wall Street, New York.
DEALS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND NEGOTIATES LOANS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE
Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44 AND 46 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
Send for our new Book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Mailed free.

JUST ISSUED
(SECOND ANNUAL NUMBER)
POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE
Contains most extended and accurate tables ever compiled of
STOCKS. STREET RAILWAYS.
BONDS. INDUSTRIALS.
Can be obtained upon application in person or by letter at our offices,
44 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustees.)
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Irving National Bank.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
5 shs. Importers' & Traders' National Bank.
20 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
68 shs. North American Trust Co.
75 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
17 shs. North American Trust Co.
44 shs. Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$200 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$1,000 Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., 4½ p. c. 6d., 1940, Endorsed.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co
25 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Investment & Impt. Co.
$500 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
31 shs. Chatham National Bank.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
9 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$3,000 28th & 29th Streets Crosstown R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gtd. Bds., 1906.
100 shs. Atlantic Coast R. R. Co. of N. J.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
$5,000 Chas. & Ohio Grain Elev. Co. 2d Mtge Bds.
50 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
38 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$1,000 Metropolitan St. Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bd., 1907.
20 shs. Sackett & Wilhelmus Lithographing & Printing Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
8 shares Bank of New Amsterdam, $100 each.
1 share New York Law Institute.
10 shares General Chemical Co. preferred, $100 each.
$500 United States 4 per cent. Registered Bond, due 1907.
Executrix Sale.
Certain securities, a list of which can be obtained from the auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-six thousand six hundred and six 88-100 dollars ($56,606.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of February, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO,
ESTABLISHED 1837.
49 WILLIAM ST., S. W. COR. CEDAR ST., N. Y.
Capital & Surplus $2,500,000
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Prest. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Sec'y.

COMPOSITE TYPE BAR CO. STOCK
FOR SALE.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, on or before the first day of March, 1901, shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)
JAMES H. FAY,
[L. S.] Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York,
January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Saml. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emery McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William E. Spier, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. B. Hegeman, C. L. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edwd. F. Cragin, Geo. Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark, John W. Griggs.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 6% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District,
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900. Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Breece Mining Co.,
24 Broad Street, New York.
February 13th, 1901.

Dividend No. 11 of (5) FIVE CENTS per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record Feby. 21st. Stock transfer book will close Feby. 21, at (3) three o'clock P. M., and open March 4th, at (10) ten o'clock A. M.

C. L. E. DE GAUGUE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1901, and will open March 1 at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 16, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the American Lithographic Company will be held at the office of the Company, Litho Building, southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, February 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of February, 1901, to the 27th day of February, 1901.

New York, February 11th, 1901.
G. H. BUEK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Wilfcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

The Consolidation Coal Company.

44 South St., Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 9th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 21st instant, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Federal Rubber Co.
February 18, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Federal Rubber Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, March 4, 1901, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHAS. E. CARR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE STERLING IRON AND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in Room K. & L., Astor House, Broadway and Vesey Street, New York, Tuesday, March 5, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

JAY COOKE, JR., Secretary.
February 19, 1901.

The Forum Publishing Company.
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Forum Publishing Company will be held at the office as above on Tuesday, March 5, at three o'clock.

J. M. RICE, Secretary.

THE ARBUCKLE-WOOLSON CASE.

Ohio Official of Latter Company in Contempt of Court.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 18.—The Circuit Court to-day handed down its decision in the action brought by the Arbuckles, the New York coffee men, to have the Woolson Spice Company declared to be in contempt of court for refusing to allow the Arbuckles to examine its books.

The Court, in its order, declared that F. M. Brigham, the principal official here of the Woolson Company, is in contempt of court because the Arbuckles have not been allowed access to the Woolson Company's books, and it is ordered that he be committed to jail for said contempt. It is further decreed that the Court's previous order that the Arbuckles shall have access to certain books is to be obeyed.

However, the Court suspends the order until March 5, and the order for Brigham's imprisonment is to be held in abeyance until the Supreme Court of Ohio has passed on that feature of the case.

An appeal will be taken at once, it is understood, by the Woolson Spice Company.

MR. CREEL RETURNS TO MEXICO.

Has Arranged Important Financial Deals in This City.

President Creel of the Banco Minero of Chihuahua has started on his return to Mexico, having arranged some financial deals of importance. One of these is a connection between the National Park Bank and the Banco Central Mexicana, the capital of which is $5,000,000.

He has arranged through the Wall Street firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. for the consolidation of two mortgage banks in Mexico City, and has furthermore raised two-thirds of the capital necessary for the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad Company, and expects to raise an additional amount in Chicago.

SUCCESSION DUTY IN CANADA.

Court Says American Deposits in Dominion Banks Are Liable.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 18.—The Court of Appeal to-day decided that American deposits in Canadian banks are liable for succession duties, and as a result the executors of the estate of Daniel Scotten, millionaire tobacco manufacturer of Detroit, must pay the Ontario Government $45,240 in succession duties or again appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

These succession duties were held to be due on $900,000 which Daniel Scotten deposited in Western Ontario branches of Canadian banks at the time of the silver scare in the United States.

New East Side Bank.

The Jefferson Bank, which will have a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $50,000, all paid in, will take out papers of incorporation in Albany this week. It will begin business in its own building, at the corner of Canal and Forsyth Streets, on March 15. The Directors of the institution are

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 18	1,176,122
To date this year	45,842,554
Corresponding date last year	16,921,087

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 18	$5,426,500
To date this year	$175,422,450
Corresponding date last year	$81,632,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	¾	Green B. & W.	6
Am. Smelt. & R.	1¼	Illinois Central	2½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Keok. & Des M. pf.	7¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	4½	N. J. Central	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	3½	Pere Marquette	1⅛
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	4	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Chi., L. & W. pf.	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1		
Federal Steel pf.	3½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	2½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Steel & W.	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Tobacco	¾	National Biscuit	⅞
At., T. & S. F.	1	National Lead	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	3½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	National Salt	½
B'klyn R. Tr.	1¼	National Salt pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	¼	National Steel	2¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅜	National Tube	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Chi. Great West.	⅜	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Norfolk & Western	1⅝
Chi., L. & L. pf.	2	North American	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	North Am., new	3½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	People's Gas	½
Col. Fuel & I.	3⅜	Pressed Steel Car	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅜	Pullman Co.	3
Cont. Tobacco	½	Reading	1½
Crucible Steel	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Rep. Steel	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Distil. City Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Erie	⅝	St. Law. & Adir.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	St. L. S. W.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	2¾	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Ev. & T. H. pf.	2⅝	Southern Railway	1
Federal Steel	2⅝	Standard R. & T.	1¼
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	3
General Electric	2½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Hocking Valley	1	Union Pacific	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	Wabash	1⅞
Kan. C. So. pf.	1½	Western Union Tel.	1
Keok. & Des M.	¾	Wheel. & Lake E.	1⅝
Lake Erie & W.	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Wisconsin Central	1
Manhattan	⅞	Wis. Central pf.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	⅜		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1½	Int. & G. N. 3d	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H.	1	So. Pac., 4s	1⅞
Div. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Dul. & I. R. 1st	1⅜	Wabash 2d	2
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1½	Wabash deb., A	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s ctfs.	1½	Watash deb., B	1⅜

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Not unnaturally yesterday's stock market was nervous. Quotations ruled weak. At one time serious recessions were recorded. This was true especially of the iron and steel group. Indeed, it was chiefly on account of iron and steel uncertainties that the general market showed softness. A variety of sensational rumors were circulated; some had it that the Morgan-Carnegie deal had fallen through; others represented that in the deal there was to be scant provision for any of the common stocks of the companies to be absorbed; and yet different reports insisted that litigation on the inside of the Carnegie Company was about to block the big consolidation undertaking.

Just before the close of the business day the market hardened, brokers representing prominent banking interests taking large blocks of stocks. Hints were heard of developments scheduled for to-day which ought to be helpful to market values.

Call money still refuses to get above 2 per cent. Curious token of anything like threatening stringency.

In explanation of the advance in Burlington, three reasons were offered. One was that the St. Paul deal having been dropped, Burlington was to be taken up instead of St. Paul; another had it that the members of the Waldorf clique purposed to make good their prediction that Burlington will cross St. Paul, and thereby win some large wagers; while the third was that the stock is intrinsically worth more than it is now selling for.

***

The declines in Delaware and Hudson and New York Central stocks from the high figures were brought about by a story to the effect that explicit denial had been made by the Vanderbilts that New York Central had obtained or was seeking to obtain, control of Delaware and Hudson. It was not till after the market's close that it was learned that no such denial had been made. In well-informed quarters it is generally believed that the story as published, telling of an 8 per cent. dividend guarantee, is true.

***

According to the gossip in the Street, everybody was selling stocks yesterday, and no one was buying. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Keene, Mr. Hill—these and many of the lesser lights—were declared to be tumbling out securities right and left. By the same interests it was declared that there was practically no support to the market. Where the buying came from which rallied the market sharply several times was not explained.

***

There was a manifest disposition on the part of certain insiders to keep the local railway shares under pressure, the intention apparently being to accumulate a line of stocks at the lower level. There was no news on the shares except the statement of the Brooklyn Heights Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, which showed a surplus of $33,820 after all charges, compared with $17,050 a year ago.

***

Southern Railway shares were sold on the report that Mr. Morgan had declared that there was no possibility of an increased dividend on the preferred stock at the next dividend meeting. At Mr. Morgan's office it was said that he had made no such statement. The talk persists not only of closer relations between Seaboard and Southern, but also between Southern and Louisville and Nashville.

***

The action of Atchison common stock suggested that around 57 there was more or less pool liquidation, just, indeed, as there has been ever since the stock touched 58. It is now declared that the forthcoming dividend declaration will be at a 3 cent. rate, and not at 4 per cent., as generally has been looked forward to.

***

The selling of Colorado Fuel was on exaggerated reports of serious labor troubles among the company's employes, while there was also some selling because of disappointment at the December statement of earnings, which showed a decrease in net figures of $62,400. On the decline the stock found good support.

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Père Marquette again advanced on buying to be due to "coming developments," but of what nature was not disclosed.

***

Shrewd market observers declared after the close of business that nearly all the selling had been for the short account, little liquidation being forced save on the part of a few timid holders. The loan account shows an extended short interest.

***

While the bears continue to lament the fact that the money market situation is bad, both call and time money remain easy. Yesterday many call loans were made as low as 1¾ per cent., while the highest rate was 2 per cent. Bankers insist that there is no fear of any tight money or even of any higher rates to speak of.

***

The bears were not happy late in the day, when cable dispatches appeared stating that there is likely to be an early end to hostilities in South Africa and a consequent speedy resumption in full of the Rand Mines. It was thought that if this should prove true it would strongly stimulate the London markets.

***

Ostensibly London was a seller on balance during the day, sales from that quarter exceeding purchases by about 25,000 shares. As a matter of fact, most of these selling orders originated from this side, and were put out with the object of making it appear that foreign sentiment was bearish. Houses with foreign connections reported, to the contrary, that sentiment abroad continued steadily to improve.

***

Announcement was made yesterday that the Stock Exchange seat of Daniel B. Hatch of the late firm of Hatch & Foote has been sold by Franklin Leonard, Jr., Trustee, for $51,000.

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One of the few stocks on the list to show a net gain for the day was Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling preferred. Inside buying was credited with this.

***

A special meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange has been called for to-day at 1:30 o'clock to consider the newly submitted petition of Stock Exchange members to close the Exchange on Saturday following Washington's birthday. A previous petition to that effect was not granted, but it is believed that this second petition, which has been numerously signed, will be granted.

NATIONAL LEAD'S YEAR.

The annual report of the National Lead Company for the year ended Dec. 31, published yesterday, shows net earnings of $1,076,440, a decrease of $297,460, and a balance after payment of the dividend on the preferred of $33,161. The surplus account shows as follows:

Surplus Dec. 31, 1899, $1,324,841; net earnings in 1900, $1,076,441; total, $2,401,282. Dividends, common, $149,054; dividends, preferred, $1,043,280—$1,192,334; surplus, $1,208,948.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows:

Assets—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Plant investment	$23,479,631	$23,473,974	$2,657
Other investments	1,239,521	587,911	642,610
Stock on hand	5,682,718	5,122,761	559,957
Treasury stock	190,600	190,600	.....
Cash in bank	724,223	313,116	411,110
Notes receivable	131,386	198,618	*17,233
Ac'nts receivable	1,576,875	1,461,245	115,630
Total	$33,065,957	$31,351,225	$1,714,732
Liabilities—			
Capital stock	$30,000,000	$30,000,000	.....
Surplus	1,208,947	1,324,841	\$115,894
Mortgage	12,603	12,603	.....
Notes payable	1,835,000	.....	1,835,000
Accounts payable	9,406	13,781	*4,375
Total	$33,065,957	$31,351,225	$1,714,732

*Decrease.

President L. A. Cole, in his reports, explains the decrease in net earnings as due to a restricted volume of business consequent on high prices and the limited building done early in the year. The loss of customary Spring and Summer tonnage was only partially recovered by increased activity in the Fall.

On the property's general condition the report says:

Attention was called in the last annual report to the policy of the company as concerned the extension of its business. The work then in progress became productive in September, and is justifying the investment. The separate company under whose organization this specific work has so far progressed, and whose stock is owned by this company, has been advanced by us $1,139,167 for this purpose, which sum is charged to "other investments" account. In part payment we have received from them $1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, being the entire issue on the property in question, the payment of which, both as to principal and interest, is guaranteed by this company. Of this issue $50,000 have been sold at par and the remainder are in the treasury.

It will be noted that assets have increased in the several items of "stock on hand," "cash," "accounts receivable," and "other investments." The working capital of the company is at present necessarily supplemented by borrowings made to provide for new investments and increased cost of raw materials in all departments of manufacture, and stockholders will also recognize the necessity for larger use of capital to realize a like aggregate of earnings. Competition is active, but not destructive of returns to an economically managed business.

The physical condition of your properties is being maintained by liberal expenditures, which, for the period under review, have been $86,194 for new work replacing old and $132,104 for current repairs, making an aggregate of $198,298, all charged to operating expenses. With an ample stock of goods, inventoried at conservative prices, we shall maintain our position in the trade and participate in whatever measure of prosperity the current year may develop.

CANNOT STOP ERIE ROAD DEAL.

Mr. Pine-Coffin's Application for an Injunction Denied.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of Richard Pine-Coffin for an injunction against the Directors and voting Trustees of the Erie Railroad. At the annual meeting which is to be held on Feb. 28 the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad Company from J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. for $37,000,000 is to be ratified. In this deal Mr. Morgan as an individual purchases the properties and sells them to the Erie Railroad Company, of which he is a voting Trustee, at an admitted cash profit of $2,300,000 and an apparent profit of $9,000,000.

In his opinion Justice Fitzgerald reviews all the affidavits submitted. He calls attention to Mr. Pine-Coffin's assertion that the property about to be purchased is not worth more than $10,000,000 and that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad refused to take it for $20,000,000. After giving the substance of the plaintiff's affidavit, the Justice takes up the many affidavits for the defendant company.

He begins with that of J. Pierpont Morgan, who swears that he is not a Director of the Erie Railroad. This is followed by almost the entire affidavit of John W. Stern, counsel and stockholder in the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who conducted the negotiations with Mr. Morgan for the sale of the properties in question. Mr. Stern declares that the properties are worth the amount paid for them. He further denies that they were offered to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and that if Mr. Morgan had not obtained them for the Erie some rival road would have obtained possession of them.

The affidavits of Abram S. Hewitt and Christopher Costello are also quoted, in which they say that the purchase is a good business move for the railroad company.

In conclusion the Justice says:

"In reply to the affidavit of Mr. Costello and to meet certain reflections indulged in, in the argument as to the good faith of the proceedings, plaintiff submits an additional affidavit verified Feb. 11, 1901, in which he states that he resides at Portledge, Bideford, North Devon, England, and that he is the owner of a trust certificate entitling him to 100 shares of the common stock of the Erie Railroad Company, that he is unable to give the number of such certificate, and that it was bought for him through his brokers in London (whom he does not name) about Jan. 27, 1901.

"All the statements except as to the ownership of the stock and the residence of the plaintiff, in the moving affidavit and complaint, are on information and belief. Each of these statements which set forth a fact is met by a serious denial upon knowledge. The Court would clearly not be justified, upon such a record, in granting an injunction."

Thomas J. O'Neill represented Mr. Pine-Coffin and Francis Lynde Stetson appeared for Mr. Morgan and the railroad company.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD.

pany realized a surplus of $347,113, against $93,736 realized during the similar period in 1899. The gross earnings for the latter half of 1900 were $5,935,395, while for the similar period in 1899 they were $5,[illegible]. The income to the company from other sources than the operation of the road was $8,714 greater during the latter part of 1900 than in that of the preceding year, while the gross income from all sources was $507,615 greater. The statistics given for the last six months in 1899 do not include the earnings or operating expenses of the Kings County Elevated Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling ex

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Active trading in the outside market yesterday was confined to three or four prominent issues while the rest of the list supplied but a small amount of business. Prices were irregular, but the majority of the day's changes were on the side of gains. In several instances the net advances were quite large. There was little or no news directly affecting the stocks actively traded in, and the price movements were in most cases the result of general conditions. The Seaboard securities remained active, but fluctuated more irregularly than they did at the close of last week. The Steel stocks were watched with much interest, but only one of this group showed more than usual activity.

***

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL preferred occupied a prominent position both because of its activity and because of the strength which it displayed. It sold from 78¾ up to 83⅛, the last sale of the day being effected at the later price. The stock showed a net gain of 4 points on trading in about 5,000 shares. The common stock was also notably strong, but as heretofore the transactions in this issue were relatively small. It advanced about 2 points to 28½. The advance was due to further large buying orders, following immediately upon those of Saturday, but no specific reason for the buying appeared. The other steel stocks traded in on the curb were less active and by no means as strong as Sheet Steel.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE common closed with a net loss of more than a point at 44¼ bid, while the preferred stock closed unchanged at 92¼ bid. In neither issue were the transactions as large as they have been of late.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were actively traded in, but the realization of profits caused declines in both issues of the stock, although the bonds maintained the price quoted at the close of last week. The preferred stock closed at 30½ bid, a net loss of half a point, while the common showed a net loss of seven-eighths of a point, closing at 13¾ bid. The day brought nothing further in regard to the reported changes in the relations of Southern Railroad properties, including the Seaboard Air Line.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT, which, in the last few days, has shown greater strength than it had for some time, yesterday advanced to 11¾ and closed at that price, showing a net gain of 1⅜ points for the day. Very little stock was offered between 10 and 11, and the price advanced easily.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was actively traded in between 21 and 21¾. During the last hour of trading the quotation worked back to the former figure, and at the close the stock showed a net loss of half a point. The other copper stocks were dull and somewhat weak.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred recovered its loss of Saturday, and closed at a net gain of 1½ points at 78 bid. The bonds closed strong at 91 bid, showing no change. St. Louis Transit was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares, and showed a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

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UNION PACIFIC new convertible 4s were fairly active at fractionally higher prices.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6¾	7	6¾	7
American Bicycle pf.	24½	26½	25¾	26½
American Bicycle bonds	76	77	76¾	77
American Bridge	45½	46	45¾	46
American Bridge pf.	92¼	93½	92	93½
American Chicle	29	32	29	32
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32½	34	32½	34
*American Thread pf.	4¾	5	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Aberdeen Copper	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20⅝	21⅝	21¼	21½
British Exch. 3s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
Calif. Fruit Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	34	32	34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	105	103	105
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	72	74	72	74
Compressed Air	26	30	26	30
Consolidated Equipment	11⅛	11¾	10¾	11¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	34	32	34
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Cramps' Shipyard	84	86	84½	86
Denver & Southwestern	54	57	55	57
Denver & S. W. pf.	57	58½	57	58½
Denver & S. W. 5s	93½	94	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	6	5½	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	27½	28¾	27½	28½
Electric Boat	26	28	26	28
Electric Boat pf.	52	..	52	..
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	39	40	39	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	..	6	..	6
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	17	..	17
General Carriage	2	2¼	2	2¼
General Chemical	75	81	75	81
General Chemical pf.	102	107½	102	107½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
Havana Commercial	15	16	15¼	16
Havana Commercial pf.	50	53	50	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	30	41	30	41
Inter-State Oil	1¼	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	3	8	2	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	68	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	..	105	..
†Markeen Copper	1⅝	3	1⅝	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	20	21	21	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	70	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
Otis Elevator	29	31½	29	32½
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93½	92	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans	..	1	⅜	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33½	34	33½	34
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77½	79	78	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	125	130	125	130
St. Louis Transit	25	25½	24⅝	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73	73½	73	73¼
Seaboard Air Line	13½	13⅝	14⅛	14½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	30½	31	31	31½
Sheet Steel pf.	82	83½	79	79¾
Singer Mfg.	270	280	270	280
Southern Light & Trac.	36	38	30	38
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	794	798	798	800
Sterling Copper	9⅛	9⅝	9¼	9½
Storage Power	17	18	17	18
Storey Gen. Electric	12½	13⅜	12½	13½
Tennessee Copper	17	18¼	17	18¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4⅜	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	3¾	3⅞	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	44⅝	46	44¾	46
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112½	114	112¾	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	118½	117½	118½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78	78½	77½	78
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5¼	5⅝	5	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	38½	38	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	250	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	105	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	110	110	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	247	240	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	210	220¼	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf.	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	110	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N Av. 1st	113½	115	113¼	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	83	86	83	83
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97	..	94	97
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82¼	83½	82¼	83¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	27	28	28	28
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Sixteenth St. R. R. 1st 6s	117	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	60	..	60	..
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111½	112½	111	112
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	108	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6¾	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74½	77	75	77
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108¼	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105¼	108
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s	65	67	65	67
Detroit City	7	8	7	7
Detroit Gas	87	90	87	90
Detroit Gas bonds	97	98	97	98
Equitable, Denver	3	4	3	4
Equitable, Denver pf.	10	15	10	15
Fort Wayne	90	95	90	95
Fort Wayne bonds	100	102	100	102
Hudson County	30	35	30	35
Indianapolis	40	45	40	45
Indianapolis pf.	90	95	90	95
Indianapolis bonds	100	102	100	102
Kings County	190	200	190	200
Lacl. Gas.	73½	75½	73½	75½
Lacl. Gas pf.	97	100	97	100
Lacl. Gas bonds	100	102	100	102
Long Island	69	71	69	71
Mah. C. R.	195	..	195	..
Man. Beach	10	15	10	15
Md. C. pf.	60	78	60	78
M. W. S. El.	..	..	..	..
Chi.	27	28½	27	28½
M. W. S. El. Chi., pf., ex div.	78	80½	78	80½
Mich. Cent.	106	..	106	..
M. & St. L. pf.	106	107	106	107
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	19	22	19	22
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51	53	51	53
Mor. & Es.	193½	195	193½	195
N. Cent. C.	35	36	35	36
N. Y. A. B.	153	160	153	160
N. Y. C. & St. L.	20	21½	20	21½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	101	100	101
N. Y., L. & W.	137	139	..	..
Q. & S.	25	33	..	..
Pac. Coast.	52	..	52	..
P. C. 1st pf.	88	91	88	91
P. C. 2d pf.	62	67	62	67
Penn. Coal.	750	..	750	..
Pere M. pf.	72	75	72	75
P., C., C. & St. L.	58	62	58	62
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	94	93	94
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	192	..	192	..
Quicksil'r	8	..	8	..
Quicksil'r pf.	38	..	38	..
Rens. & Sar.	205	..	205	..
R., W. & O.	190	..	190	..
Rio Gr. W.	70	85	70	85
R. G. W. pf.	93	93½	93	93½
St. J. & G. I.	65	67	65	67
St. J. & G. I. pf.	82	..	82	..
St. L. & Suburban	225	225	225	225
Third Av.	120	122	120	122
T. P. & W.	99½	..	99½	..
W. P. Exp.	135	143	135	143
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	56	57½	56	57½

Sales....1,176,022

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The following is a complete record of transactions in stocks to-day on the Philadelphia Exchange:

	High.	Low.	Last.
1,950 Am. Alkali	2	1⅞	1⅞
790 Am. Cement	7½	7¼	7¼
127 Am. Railways	35	35	35
100 Bethlem Steel	61½	61½	61½
150 Cambria Steel	18	18	18
20 Catawissa 1st pf.	60	60	60
10 Choctaw T. C.	42¼	42¼	42¼
200 Choctaw pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
200 Cons. Tr. Pitts.	26¼	26¼	26¼
750 Diamond S. S.	3½	3½	3½
1,512 Elec. Co. of Am.	8¾	8¼	8⅝
100 High M. & Minn.	2	2	2
105 Hunt & B. T. pf.	49	48¾	49
30 Ins. of N. A.	23½	23½	23½
325 Inter. Pow. & D.	12½	12	12½
156 Lehigh Nav.	67½	67	67
2,688 Lehigh Valley	32¾	32¾	32⅞
20 Little Schuylkill	58½	58½	58½
100 Manuf. Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
313 Marsden Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
191 Nat. Asphalt. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
32 Nat. Asphalt' pf.	14¼	13½	14½
300 N. P. com. t. c.	84	83¾	83¾
540 Penn.	74¾	74¾	74¾
2,650 Phila. Co.	40½	40¼	40⅝
10 Phila. Tract.	100½	100½	100⅝
64,399 Phila. Elec.	7½	6⅜	6⅜
4,000 Reading t. c.	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
460 R. 1st pf., t. c., ex div.	36 7-16	36	36 1-16
2,200 Read. 2d pf., t. c.	21¼	21 7-16	21 7-16
800 Sus. Iron & S.	2½	2½	2½
1,769 United Gas Imp.	125	124	124¾
686 Union Trac.	34¾	33¾	33¾
5 United of N. J.	280	280	280
100 United P. & Tr.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
100 Warwick I. & S.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
743 W. N. Y. & P.	12¼	10	10

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Lake Street Elevated continues to be the most active stock on the local list. The stock opened to-day at 15¾, sold to 16½, touched 15⅛, and closed at 15¼. West Chicago, although rather quiet, showed a better tone, selling at 101⅛ @100⅝. Traction common sold at 14@13¾. Union Loop at 99@98. Linseed common sold at 7@7⅛ and Linseed preferred at 35½. Metropolitan preferred brought 81@80¾. The bond market was strong. New York Exchange rates were quoted at 10 cents' premium. Money, 4 per cent.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange today:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	American Linseed	7⅛	7	7
570	American Linseed pf.	35½	35¾	35½
10	American Tin Plate pf.	97	97	97
10	Canal & Dock	77	77	77
1	Chicago City Railway	255	255	255
275	Chicago Union Traction	14	13¾	13¾
190	Chi. Union Traction pf.	55¼	55	55
12	Diamond Match	139	138½	139
3,265	Lake Street Elevated	16½	15⅝	15¼
51	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	81	80½	80½
1,810	National Biscuit	39⅞	38¾	39
32	National Biscuit pf.	94	94	94
900	National Carbon	18½	16½	16½
50	National Carbon pf.	84	84	84
325	Northwestern Elevated	34	34	34½
121	Northwestern Elev. pf.	85	85	85
975	Sheet Steel pf.	81¼	78½	81¼
10	Street's Stable Car	20¼	20¼	20¼
150	Shelby Steel Tube	9¼	9	9¼
37	Union Elevated	99	98	98
285	West Chicago	101¾	100⅝	100⅝
20	Western Stone	38½	38½	38½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	105⅞
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	105⅞
3s, r., 1918	110¾	111⅛
3s, c., 1918	110¾	111⅛
3s, 1918, sm.	110½	111⅛
4s, r., 1907	113¾	114¼
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114¼
4s, r., 1925	137¾	138¼
4s, c., 1925	137¾	138¼
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111¼
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111¼
D. C. 3-65s	123	..
Adams Exp.	150	170
Alb. & Sus.	200	..
Alle & W.	120	..
A. Agr. C. pf.	81	85
Am. Coal, ex div.	165	200
A. C. O. pf.	87	88
Am. Exp.	185	192
Am. M. Co.	24	28
A. M. Co. pf.	24	28
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2	2½
A. T. & C.	94½	96
Am. Tob. pf.	142½	146
Am. Woolen	16	19
Am. W. pf.	73	74
Ann Arbor	20	23
Ann A. pf.	56	57
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B., R. & P.	78	81
B., R. & P. pf.	116	118
B., C. R. & N.	120	128
Can. Pac.	90	91
Cap. Tract.	104	..
C. & E. Ill.	130½	132
pf.	130½	132
C. G. W. d.	92¾	93¼
C., St. P., M. & Om.	126	130
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	181
Cleve. & P.	190	..
C. F. & I. pf.	117	120
C. & H. C.	15	16
Com. Cable.	160	168½
Consol. Coal.	60	65
D., L. & W.	196	197
D., M. & Ft.	125	425
D. pf.	125	425
Eighth Av.	375	425
Ft. W. & R. G.	26	28
Homestake	78	80
Ill. C., L.	102	..
Iowa C. pf.	50	52
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. City So.	17½	18½
King. & P.	..	8
K. Ice, Chi.	16	19
K. L. C. pf.	47	59½
Lacl. Gas.	73½	75½
Lacl. G. pf.	97	100
L. E. & W. pf.	110	112½
Long Island	69	71
Mah. C. R.	195	..
Man. Beach	10	15
Md. C. pf.	60	78
M. W. S. El., Chi.	27	28½
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf., ex div.	78	80½
Mich. Cent.	106	..
M. & St. L. pf.	106	107
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	19	22
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51	53
Mor. & Es.	193½	195
N. Cent. C.	35	36
N. Y. A. B.	153	160
N. Y. C. & St. L.	20	21½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	101
N. Y., L. & W.	137	139
Q. & S.	25	33
Pac. Coast.	52	..
P. C. 1st pf.	88	91
P. C. 2d pf.	62	67
Penn. Coal.	750	..
Pere M. pf.	72	75
P., C., C. & St. L.	58	62
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	94
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	192	..
Quicksil'r	8	..
Quicksil'r pf.	38	..
Rens. & Sar.	205	..
R., W. & O.	190	..
Rio Gr. W.	70	85
R. G. W. pf.	93	93½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	67
St. L. & Suburban	225	225
Third Av.	120	122
T. P. & W.	99½	..
W. P. Exp.	135	143
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	56	57½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61½c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .16, seller .10; 1,000 Brunswick at .34, 1,000 Comstock Bond at .04, 300 Chrysolite at .07, 100 Comstock at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 300 Isabella at .82, 1,500 Leadville at .07, 300 Little Chief at .15, 300 Ophir at .90, 100 Ontario at 7.37½, 400 Small Hopes at .75, 100 Standard at 4.35, and 500 Work at .22.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

***

Alamo	.14	Iron Silver	.65
Anaconda	.45	La Crosse	.10
Alice	.42	Leadville Con.	.06
Adams Consol.	.22	Little Chief	.15
Belcher	.14	Mexican	.27
Best & Belcher	.14	Moulton	.28
Bruns. Con.	.34	Ontario	7.25
Caledonia, B. H.	2.50	Ophir	.73
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.05
Comstock	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Potosi	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Quicksilver	1.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03½	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Savage	1.12
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.15
Daly	1.10	Standard	4.20
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.60
Eureka Con.	.15	Union Con.	.22
Father De Smet	.36	Yellow Jacket	.25
Golden Fleece	.24	Argentum Juanita	.25
Gould & Curry	.33	Isabella	.82
Hale & Norcross	.20	Mollie Gibson	.20
Homestake	66.00	Portland	2.95
Horn Silver	1.10		

American Smelting Company Suit.

The suit brought by dissatisfied stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company to restrain action upon the proposed increase of the company's capital stock to $100,000,000 will come up to-day at Chancery Chambers, in Newark, on a motion to have the injunction made perma-

New "L" Road Power Station.

George H. Pegram, Chief Engineer for the Manhattan Railway Company, filed plans yesterday for a new two and three story brick station, to be used for storing

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 18, 1901.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89	89¼	8,320	Amalgamated Copper	89¼	90⅝	89	89	.....
30⅜	32	200	Am. Agri. Chemical	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	—1
21½	22	700	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21½	21⅝	21	21½	— ⅜
70¼	70¾	120	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	70	71¼	70	70¾	.....
29¼	29⅝	550	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29⅞	29	29	— ⅛
35	37	200	Am. District Tel.	36	36	36	36	.....
36¼	36⅝	100	American Ice Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
68¼	68⅝	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	68⅛	68⅞	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	7	345	Am. Linseed Co.	7⅛	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
57¼	57½	12,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	55⅞	57⅝	55¾	57⅛	+1¼
95¾	96	5,510	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94¼	95⅞	94	95½	+1
29	29¼	10,300	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	31¼	32	28½	29	—2¼
82¾	83	11,150	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70	86	79	83	+4½
50⅞	51	45,750	Am. Steel & Wire	51½	51½	48⅜	51	— ⅞
97¼	97½	16,630	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94¼	98	94½	97½	+3½
134½	134⅝	61,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136	136⅝	133½	134⅝	—2
119½	120¼	450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	120¼	120¼	120	120	+ ⅛
65⅝	65¾	13,630	American Tin Plate	66½	66⅞	64	65½	—1⅝
97	99	8,126	Am. Tin Plate pf.	93¾	100	93¾	97	+4
116⅜	116¼	14,240	American Tobacco	117	117	115¾	116¼	— ⅞
43½	43⅝	1,010	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43¼	44	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
56	56⅜	46,800	At., T. & S. F.	56¼	57	55¾	56¼	—1
88¼	88⅝	14,496	At., T. & S. F. pf.	88½	88⅝	88	88⅝	— ¼
90¼	90½	6,000	Baltimore & Ohio	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90¼	—1½
87¼	87⅝	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87¼	87½	87¼	87¼	— ½
76	76¼	11,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76½	77¾	75½	76	—1½
179	180	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	178	179	178	179	+1
9¾	10½	20	Brunswick City	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
57	58	1,000	Canada Southern	57½	57½	56¾	57¼	— ⅜
40¼	41	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¼	41	40¼	40½	— ⅜
39½	39½	1,950	Chicago & Alton	40	40	39¼	39½	— ½
74½	74⅝	1,300	Chicago & Alton pf.	75¼	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
145¾	145⅞	136,840	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	145	147	144¼	145⅞	+1
		2,905	Chi., B. & Q., rights	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	.....
108	108¾	1,100	Chi. & East. Ill.	109¼	109¾	107	107	—2
19¾	20	1,300	Chicago Great West.	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
80½	81	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	80	80	80	80	.....
46½	47	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	47	47	45¼	45¼	—1½
30¾	31	6,640	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	31¾	32	30¾	31	—1
67⅝	68	2,125	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	68	68⅞	67	67	—2
148½	149¼	30,575	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	150	152	149¼	150	— ⅛
190	191	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	191	191	191	191	.....
173	174	300	Chicago & Northw.	174	174	171	171	—3½
124	125	50,350	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	124	126⅝	124	124⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	14	400	Chi. Term. Transfer	14	14	13¾	13¾	—2
36½	37	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	36½	36	36	—1½
76⅜	76⅝	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	76⅜	76⅝	75¼	75¼	—1½
116	116	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	116	116	116	—1½
34½	35	13,230	National Steel Co.	34½	35	34½	34½	— ½
74¼	75	1,100	National Steel Co. pf.	100	101¼	100	100	—7

A DECISION IN THE PABST PORTICO CASE

Justice McAdam Denies Application for Injunction.

Civil Suit Pending the Cause of Still Further Delay — Commissioner Keating's Hands Tied.

Justice David McAdam in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday disposed promptly of the last vestige of an excuse for not taking down the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel, in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which squats on public property worth $34,000. The Justice denied the application for an injunction by Charles Thorley and James B. Regan against Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating. Mr. Keating, who said last week that he was restrained solely by this litigation from performing his duty, on hearing of Justice McAdam's decision that the relators had no case, exhibited zeal by ordering immediate action on the part of Superintendent of Incumbrances Florence J. Sullivan.

But his hand was stayed when he was on the point of ordering Mr. Sullivan to go up to the Pabst Hotel and raze the portico by an announcement that, wittingly or unwittingly, the Law Department had afforded those who have been found guilty in a court of record of maintaining an illegal incumbrance, by not removing the Pabst Hotel portico, the comfort they desired—delay—by bringing a suit to compel Regan to take the portico down. This suit cannot be tried in the Special Term of the Supreme Court until April. The excuse for this suit is stated to be the avoidance of complications and the saving of expense to the city in the cost of taking down the structure, which, in the event of the city securing a judgment, would be a lien on the Pabst Hotel property.

The case before Justice McAdam came up as a litigated motion. Emanuel Blumenstiel appeared for the relators and Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy for the defendant officials.

"This," said Mr. Blumenstiel in starting to appeal for delay—there had already been three adjournments of the case—"is a matter involving the Pabst Hotel awning—"

"Involving what?" asked Justice McAdam.

"The Pabst Hotel awning. I would like an adjournment. I have already accommodated the other side, and they me, but I have an engagement in Part III. and cannot conveniently go on."

"This motion," said Mr. Blandy, who had announced that he was ready for the city, "covers a case similar in all respects to one decided by your Honor, Simis vs. Brookfield."

Mr. Blumenstiel again asked for an adjournment until to-day, but Justice McAdam denied the application and directed that the motion be argued. When this was in order Mr. Blumenstiel, referring to his brief, began to explain that the case at issue related to "an awning—a portico," and was explaining its location and character when Justice McAdam remarked:

"You needn't explain. I know all about the location. I am an old New Yorker."

HOPED FOR LEGISLATION.

Counsel then abandoned all other claims for an injunction except the fact that Alderman Joseph Oatman holds a resolution of the Municipal Assembly which aimed at sanctioning the maintenance of the portico. He said he relied on this resolution to obtain the relief sought and told how the resolution passed the Council and Aldermen and was sent to the Mayor.

"What became of it?" the Justice asked.

"It was returned to the Board of Aldermen, owing to the objection of a member because it was passed in his absence, and, owing to the pressure of business in the Board of Aldermen, it has not been passed upon."

"Did the Mayor sign it?"

"No, Sir."

"Then you have no certified copy of the ordinance showing that it became law?"

"No, Sir."

"Then," remarked Justice McAdam, "it is in the same position as would be a bill in the Legislature sent to the Governor and recalled. In such a case it would be considered no bill."

"But," persisted Mr. Blumenstiel, "we base our argument on the fact that we will get the right to maintain the awning from the Municipal Assembly."

"You're an intelligent man, Mr. Blumenstiel," remarked the Court, "so don't insult your intelligence by such an argument."

"I consider," continued Mr. Blumenstiel, "that we are entitled to the relief asked if there is ground to believe that we will get a permit to maintain the awning."

Justice McAdam, on learning that counsel had nothing to add in support of his motion, said that he did not care to hear Mr. Blandy in opposition and denied the application for an injunction.

"Shall I put in anything?" asked Mr. Blumenstiel.

"If you want to go through that formality," replied Justice McAdam, "you can put in a brief."

The order denying the motion will be formally promulgated to-day when it is signed by the Justice.

Commissioner Keating was at once informed of Justice McAdam's decision.

"What are you going to do about the portico?" he was asked.

"Do," he exclaimed; "why, I'm going to take that portico down. I've had enough trouble and newspaper notoriety over it. Perhaps I ought, though, to give Regan a couple of days' notice. No, I won't. I'll take it down."

"When?"

"To-day. Here"—to Secretary Creamer—"send for Mr. Lloyd."

H. H. Lloyd, the Chief Clerk of the Department of Highways, came, and Mr. Keating instructed him as follows:

"Mr. Lloyd, go now and see Corporation Counsel Blandy, and if he verifies the report that Justice McAdam has refused to grant an injunction against me in the Pabst Hotel portico case, write out an order to Superintendent Sullivan to forthwith go up to Forty-second Street and take the portico down, and I'll sign it."

Mr. Lloyd returned with information that on Friday last James B. Regan had been by the Law Department served with a summons and complaint in the suit of the City of New York versus Charles Thorley and James B. Regan, brought in the Supreme Court, to compel them to take down the portico of the Pabst Hotel. The defendants have twenty days to answer and the suit cannot be tried in Special Term until April.

NATURE OF THE SUIT.

The papers describe the portico and how it squats on public property and say:

The construction and maintenance of the structure described in the last paragraph of the complaint was unauthorized, is against the laws of the State, was a nuisance, and its maintenance by the defendants constitutes a nuisance.

The complaint also says:

The defendants have been notified by the plaintiff, through the Department of Highways, to remove said structure as well as the pillars, but they have refused and neglected to do so, and claim the right to maintain the same. The removal of the same by the Department of Highways or by the Bureau of Insumbrances, a bureau of said Highways, would be attended with great expense and inconvenience, and would be followed by litigation against this plaintiff, and would otherwise involve plaintiff in a series of litigations. The plaintiff is unwilling to assume the burden of the expense of removing the said incumbrance and nuisance, and prefers that the same shall be done by the defendants or one of them at their own expense.

It is asked that the defendants be enjoined from maintaining the structure, ordered to forthwith remove it at their own expense, and restore the sidewalk to proper condition, or, if they fail to do this, that the acts may be authorized to charge the expense of removal to the defendants.

Commissioner Keating said that he could not act in the face of such litigation.

Corporation Counsel Whalen is absent from New York. Mr. Blandy said of the action:

"This suit was brought after discussion with Mr. Whalen, because the removal of the present encroachment, which is illegal beyond a doubt and could not be legalized, would entail upon the city a cost of from $1,000 to $1,200, the recovery of which would be difficult, if not impossible. I know of no way by which we could charge the cost to the property owners in case we tore the structure down now. And there might be complications of a collateral character growing out of such action, which might involve the city in a series of lawsuits, as in the case of the Astor House trunk man. This matter has cost the city $10,000 and a judgment of $5,000 in the case of the boy Scott, who was injured in a squabble with the men of the Bureau of Incumbrances.

"We propose to make the Pabst Hotel trespassers bear the whole burden. We propose to enjoin them from maintaining this structure by a contrt order, and to compel them to remove it at their own expense. If they fail, the court order will direct the removal, at their own expense, by the Bureau of Incumbrances. The charges will be a lien on the property. This will relieve the city of any expense, and, if the order is not obeyed, we can invoke the plenary aid of the Court and clap the delinquents into the county jail.

"The complaint is framed on that in the suit of Wheelock vs. Noonan, decided in the Supreme Court years ago. The defendant languished in Ludlow Street Jail for several months. He failed to remove incumbrances on the plaintiff's property, and the plaintiff took the judgment I propose to take here to removing the incumbrances and hunting for the cost of the removal."

Mr. Blumenstiel said he knew of the city's suit against his client, after he returned to his office from arguing the motion for an injunction. He was not prepared to say how he would advise his client.

Justice McAdam's decision in the case of Simis vs. Brookfield presents all the law necessary to establish that the portico of the Pabst Hotel is an illegal encroachment that cannot be legalized. The Simis case involved an awning at Fulton and Church Streets, and was decided July 11, 1895. Justice McAdam's opinion is regarded as a standard authority on the subject.

NO SCARCITY OF EGGS.

More Than 3,000,000 a Day Reached This Market Last Week.

The mild weather throughout the country during January started the hens to laying, and none of the cold waves during this month has been sufficient to stop them. Receipts in this market last week were 50,869 cases of 30 dozen each—over 3,000,000 eggs daily. Large quantities are now in transit, and dealers, finding prospective profits changed to severe losses, are hoping for zero conditions and blizzards to stop the pernicious activity of the hens.

The wholesale price on the Mercantile Exchange, where thousands of cases are frequently sold, has declined from 20 cents per dozen a week ago to 16½ cents to-day for the finest Western. Southern eggs run somewhat smaller, and sell at 15 cents to 15½ cents. Fortunately the stock is all in fine condition, and, as the Lenten season begins Wednesday, a larger demand is assured. Retailers, where competition is keenest, offer sixteen to eighteen fresh eggs for 25 cents, and these rates give them a fair profit.

LEGAL NOTES.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—John Finn, a mason's helper, on the 25th of September, 1894, while employed by Peter A. Cassidy and Thomas Gallagher, general contractors, engaged in preparing the foundation of a building to be used as a power house by the Albany City Water Works, was ordered by them to go for the first time into an unsupported trench thirty feet under ground. The character of the earth walls of the trench, which had been made insecure by the action of the water, was unknown to him, but was known to his employers. For the injury Finn sustained from caving in of the walls immediately upon his reaching the bottom of the trench he was given a verdict for $3,000 in his suit against his employers. An affirmance by the Appellate Division, at Albany, was sustained a few days ago by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien. The Court held that the employers would be deemed, as matter of law, under the circumstances, to have assumed the risk incident to the place, and that it was for the jury to say whether the plaintiff had been provided with a reasonably safe place in which to work, or was guilty of negligence. Expert evidence given by engineers as to the proper method of constructing and supporting the earth walls of the trench, ten feet high and about three feet wide, with safety to men working in it, which had been constructed beneath the foundation of a large chimney stack to receive a pier to support the stack, was held to have been properly admitted. Judge Gray gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Parker, holding that it was error to admit the opinion evidence which was given by the civil engineer.

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ERRONEOUS CHARGE CAUSES REVERSAL.—While Mrs. Julia A. Reed, the proprietress of a school for small children, was crossing the tracks of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in a 'bus which she operated to convey the children to and from the school, a car collided with the conveyance, overturning it and injuring her. A judgment on a verdict rendered in Mrs. Reed's favor, on the trial of her suit against the company, has now been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city, solely because of an error in the court's charge to the jury. The horses attached to the 'bus, and the driver, were procured by her from a livery stable keeper, she paying a stipulated sum per month for them, including the storage of the 'bus. The Court charged, "as matter of law, that whatever negligence the driver may have been guilty of, it is not to be imputed to the plaintiff." Justice McLaughlin, for the appellate tribunal, says the driver was plaintiff's servant, and his negligence was attributable to her, so to recover she must show he was free from negligence. At that time, the Court says, the driver did not represented her, but was under her control. The fact that the livery stable keeper paid the driver of the 'bus did not alter or change in any respect his relation to the plaintiff while he was driving the 'bus. Justices O'Brien and Hatch, though they concurred in the result, thought it could not be held as matter of law that the driver was plaintiff's servant, and they would have dissented, they say, but for the allegation in the complaint that "plaintiff owned and operated the 'bus."

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NEGLIGENCE OF DEFENDANTS NOT SHOWN.—Mrs. Rachel Moss, as a street car approached Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, on Dec. 1, 1897, walked out from the curb on the east side, where she stood, toward the centre of the street, and then turned and walked toward the car for a few steps, but before she reached it her leg went into a hole and she fell and was injured. In her suit against Thomas E. Crimmins and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages, claiming the defendants were guilty of negligence in leaving the hole in the street, a judgment on a verdict given in her favor on the trial has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. During the Summer and Fall of 1897 the railroad company had been engaged in changing the motive power of its road, and more than one contractor had been employed for that purpose. The Court holds, unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that there was a failure on the part of the plaintiff to prove that the condition of the street arose from any act of either of the defendants, and on that account there was lack of evidence to show that the defendants were guilty of negligence. For this reason the motion to dismiss should have been granted.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifty-third Street Lots Near Fifth Avenue Sold—Sixth Avenue Corner Transferred—Other Dealings.

The Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company has sold, through Du Bois Smith the two lots on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 162.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue. These lots, which were acquired by the sellers in connection with the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church property, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, are now occupied by six-story apartment houses. These will be torn down to make way for two modern American basement dwellings. William E. Diller is said to be buyer of the lots.

The Mela Realty Company took title yesterday to the plot, 100.5 by 100, at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, the sale of which by John W. Condit, through Broker A. L. Dean, was recently reported. The buyers will erect thereon a ten-story apartment house from plans by Architect Robert T. Lyons. The new building will contain suites of eight, nine, and twelve rooms, with stores on the ground floor of the avenue front.

A. L. Dean has also sold for William H. Burgess to John W. Condit, the eight-story building, 30 Lafayette Place, 29.9 by 150, now occupied under a long lease by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The deeds in this transaction were recorded yesterday.

It is reported that Mary P. Winterbottom has sold the three dwellings 213, 215, and 217 West Forty-sixth Street, on a plot 51.6 by 100.5.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Jeremiah C. Lyons to Henry Lesinsky, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 48 East Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

M. Lindheim & Co. have sold for a Mr. Thorn to an investor, for $75,000, the six-story apartment house 146 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 34.6 by 100. In part payment the buyer gives the four-story building 44 Centre Street, at $32,000, and a house in Brooklyn at $6,000.

Folsom Brothers have sold for A. Krongold to J. B. Byrne the lot 523 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has taken a twenty-one-year lease of 91 Liberty Street at an annual rental of $4,500. This property adjoins the Singer building, and by leasing it the company doubtless seeks to prevent any improvement of it which might interfere with the light and air of the taller building.

Details in regard to the purchase of a site on Woodycrest Avenue, in the Bronx, for the new buildings of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, will be found in another column.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Rebecca A. Holmes eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

John J. Kavanaugh has resold 31 East Seventy-seventh Street for David H. Hyman.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

13 and 15 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, No. 13 to the plaintiff, John A. Brown, Jr. $30,000

No. 15 to the plaintiff, the New York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb 30,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

231, 233, and 235 East Twentieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 70 by 92, leasehold, three two-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to Robert T. Meeks 2,085

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,530 Seventh Avenue, west side, 80.6 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 19.5 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William E. Streng 15,629

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick and stone double apartment house.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 107 Greenwich Street, east side, 188.9 feet north of Rector Street, 27.1 by 103.1 by 24.11 by 104.8, four-story front and two-story rear buildings.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 468 Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Watts Street, 25 by 80, old buildings.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 126 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 142 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 233 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.1 by 98.9 and irregular, four-story front and three-story rear brick buildings.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 235 to 241 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 240 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 80 by 100.11, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,426; subject to other mortgages for $122,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 393 Bowery, east side, 24.4 feet south of Sixth Street, 24.2 by 60, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $25,020.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 183 William Street, northwest corner of Spruce Street, 23 by 47.4 by 24.10 by 52.5, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $52,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 800 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-second Street, 25.5 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $29,827.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 1,330 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-second Street, 100.8 by 87.9, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $190,194.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Central Park West, northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, 100.8 by 120, unfinished apartment house. Due on judgment, $193,827.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, 528 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 353.2 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 19.5 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By McVickar & Co., executor's sale, 59 West Ninth Street, north side, 204.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 22.2 by 92.3 by 22.4 by 92.3, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Harry V. Morgan, referee, Briggs Avenue, William's Bridge, north side, 425 feet east of Fourth Street, 25 by 211.5, two-story frame dwelling; Sixteenth Avenue, William's Bridge, south side, 105 feet east of Fourth Street, 156 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $3,602; on the latter, $1,870.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., voluntary partition sale, 13 East Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 448 West Fortieth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick and stone apartment house. Due on judgment, $25,265.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 1,072 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 42.6 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 21.5 by 61.4 by 19.8 by 60.2, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,535.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 97 and 99 Union Street, Brooklyn, north side, between Columbia and Van Brunt Streets, 32 by 100, two-story brick stable.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Avenue, west side, 33.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two and three story brick storage station, 50 by 100; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $31,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 270 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 18.3 by 67; J. W. Davison of 2,250 Hughes Avenue, owner, architect, and builder; cost of each, $2,200.

No. 335 East Eighth Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement and store, 24.9 by 80.8; L. J. Schoen, premises, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,500.

No. 846 Third Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25 by 86.8; Jacob Pizer of 123 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $14,000.

No. 202 to 206 West Fifty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 75 by 95; William H. Moore of 4 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 98 Duane Street, to a five-story brick store and loft; D. E. Seybel of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 1,255 Broadway, to a two and four story brick hotel and store; estate of Nathaniel Niles, premises, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect.

No. 810 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; C. Bosch, premises, owner; F. P. Martin of 8 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,750.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. W. Davison, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Belmont Place, to a three-story brick laundry; Home for Incurables, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 82 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Arthur Blue of 38 Third Avenue, owner; Henry F. Cook, architect; cost, $250.

No. 103 Front Street and 2 Jones Lane, to two four-story brick warehouses; Banks & Schermerhorn, owners; cost, $75.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Feb. 18.

BROADWAY, e s, 77.10 ft s of 108th St, 25.8x88x25x93.9; Le Grand K. Pettit to George F Johnson, (R S $25, mtg $45,000) $7,000

BROOK AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 169th St, 50x100.6; Conrad G. Strubel to Isaac L. Dunn, (R S $4, mtg $3,000) 100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 525 ft s of 156th St, 26.7x115x27.6x115; Catharine A. Lavelle to Hugh J. Lawler, (R S $2.50, note $8,000) 100

COLLEGE AV, s w corner of 164th St, 99x25x100.11x25.1; 164th St, s s, 25.1 ft w of College Av, 75.3x106.7x75x100.11; Bonner Place, n s, 175 ft e of Morris Av or Place, 25x75; James Simpson to Mary Simpson, (R S $15) 1

EAST BROADWAY, n e corner of Montgomery St, 27x100 to Division St x27x104.9; B. Hirsch to Minnie Lowenfeld and another, (R S $55) 1

EDWARDS AV, w s, 50 ft n of Marrin St, 50x95x50x98.10, Westchester; Seton Homestead Land Company to Charles Knauf, John C., (R S $60) 1

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 30, e s, 29.5x150x 29.9x150; William H. Burgess to John W. Condit, (R S $90, mtg $125,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 93d St, 16.5x70; Mary L. Evans to Frederick J. Swift, (R S $10, mtg $25,000) 1

LOT 37, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Martha K. Eickmann to St. Luke's German Lutheran Church of Van Nest, Bronx 914

LOT 430, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Louisa A. Finck to Oscar F. Shaw 1

MARIAN ST, s e s, Lots 214, 215, and 216, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 100x100; Abraham Weeden to Sadie Heyman, (mtg $1,500, R S $1) ..... Exchange

PARK AV, w s, 102.2 ft n of 76th St, 51.1x80; Daniel E. Seybel to the Fidelity Company, (R S $16, mtg $20,000) 38,000

PUBLIC ROAD at s w s of creek, Lots 15, 16, and 17, map of Clason's Point, contains 31 3-100 acres; Joseph Spears to Clarkson C. Spears and others 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 20.5x101.2x20x96.10; Thomas J. Rush, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company 25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 149th St, 20.5x105.6x20x101.2, Thomas J. Rush, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company 18,000

SUMMIT ST, s s, 463 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; Margaret H. Roe to Hadda S. Halvordson, rerecorded 3,600

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect St, 25x100; Mary A. McNamara to Patrick J. Dempsey, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,000,) ½ part 1

TRINITY AV, e s, 82.7 ft n of 133d St, 25x100x24.11x100; Henry Rohleder to Otto Giesler, (R S $2, mtg $3,000) 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 237.6 ft n of 164th St, runs e 105x n 2x e 144.10x n e to Weiher Court x e 0.8x n 43x e 16.11x s 100x w 178.3x n 25x w 105 to avenue x n 12.6; J. Turner Grieve and wife to David H. Grobert, subject to 7-17 part of $34,000 and mortgage for $4,000 1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 205th St, 35x112.6x24.2x113.2; H. J. Lyons to Lewis J. Conlon, (R S $1, ½ part, R S $1,210) 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 89th St, 201.5 ft to 90th St x325 to Broadway x 201.5x325; Fulton St, 125; Ann St, 44; Pearl St, 64; West St, 38; John St, 26; also any other property whereof Thomas W. Evans died seized; Charles F. Muller to Charles F. Muller and others, individually and as executors, all title 1

6TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, 100.5x100; John W. Condit to Mela Realty Company, (R S $110, mtg $140) 1

10TH AV, 401, w s, 98.2 ft s of 33d St, 19.2x80; also 10th Av, w s, 77 ft s of 33d St, 19.2x80; Henry Beckstaven, referee, to George Hommel 5,800

11TH ST, s s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 94.8; Herman Gersten to Matilda Raphael, (mtg $31,000, R S $1) 1

27TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Otto A. Rosalsky, referee, to Catharine A. F. Casanova 17,000

29TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 35.8x98.9; Hyman Israel and others to William D. Dubois, (R S $15.50, mtg $22,000) 1

31ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Nathan Glassheim, (R S $16.50) 16,150

35TH ST, 10 West, 20x87.6; Helen H. Piffard to Walter E. Lambert, (R S $20.50, mtg $20,000) 1

36TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of 8th Av, 40x98.9; also 36th St, n s, 104.10 ft w of 8th Av, 77.2x98.9x78x98.9; Joseph S. Kennedy to Oscar H. Haubner and another, ½ part, all title, &c., quitclaim 1

36TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of 8th Av, 40x98.9; 36th St, n s, 104.10 ft w of 8th Av, 77.2x98.9x78x98.9; Joseph S. Kennedy, executor and trustee, to Oscar H. Haubner and another, 1-3 part 15,000

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Union Dime Savings Institution to Olga Konasky, (R S $72) 1

60TH ST, 219 East, 19x100.5; Dominick Stanislaw to Fanny Hartwig, (mtg $17,500, R S $5) 20,000

79TH ST, 327 East, 27x102.2; Joseph Schwartz to Emma Schwartz, (R S $8.50, mtg $17,000) 1

84TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 102.2; Moses Bachman to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $7,350) 1

91ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Mary R. Swan to Leonard Weill and another, (R S $11) 1

95TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; George F. Johnson to Le Grand K. Pettit, (R S $45, mtg $35,000) 80,000

102D ST, n s, 132.6 ft e of Broadway, 32x 100; Thomas Frazier and wife to Emil Busch, (mtg $32,500, R S $7.50) 100

102D ST, n s, 132.6 ft e of Boulevard, 12.6x100; Elbert C. Crane, to Thomas Frazier, (mtg $37,500, R S $3) 3,000

104TH ST, 146 West, 34.6x100.11; Robert A. Donaldson to Mary E. Plummer, trustee, (mtg $55,000, R S $19.50) 1

112TH ST, s s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 91x100.11; Joseph Reiss and wife and another to Augusta Feinberg, (mtg $32,000, R S $9) 1

112TH ST, s s, 449 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Reiss and wife to J. Charles Weschler, (R S $1.50, mtg $32,000) 1

112TH ST, s s, 479 ft w of 5th Av, 91x100.11; Louis Burstein and another to Anna Reiss, (R S $9, mtg $32,000) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 222 East, 19.9x99.11; John O'Connor to Mary L. Bride, (all liens, R S $1.50) 1

135TH ST, 239, 25x100; 135th St, 247, 25x 99.11; Charles H. Mead and Thomas Taft to Moses E. Raymond, (R S $18) ..... Exchange

136TH ST, 707 East, 25x100; Frederick Goll to Emma L. Morris, (R S $3, mtg $12,500) 1

136TH ST, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x 100; Robert H. Hamilton to Meta Meyer, (mtg $2,872) 100

136TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; E. C. Cassidy and another to Mary Golden, (R S $40, mtg $16,000) 1

137TH ST, 242 West, 18x99.11; Charles E. Picken to Ignatz Sundheimer, (R S $19) 100

175TH ST, s s, 165.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x138; Isaac L. Dunn to Conrad G. Strubel, (R S $3, mtg $5,000) 100

176TH ST, 125 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.7x145; Tommaso Giordano to August P. Cerillo, (R S none) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, s e corner of Orchard St; Samuel Mandel and others to Frank Rosen, 5 years $1,380

LIBERTY ST, 91; Louisa Benton and others, individually, to the Singer Manufacturing Company, 35 years 4,500

PEARL ST, 410; estate of F. K. Agate to Michele Valente, 3 years 300

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Bergen Av; Thomas D. Malcolm to John Bosiger, 10 years $1,500-1,800

1ST AV, 2,107, n w corner of 112th St; Leon Tuchmann to the John Kress Brewing Company, 5½ years $1,800-1,900

1ST AV, 2,026; Giuseppe Cobucci to Alessandro Cilento, 8 years 540

3D AV, 501, n e corner of 34th St; the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company and another to Angelo Sastirana, 10 1-6 years .. 3,000

6TH AV, 230, and 65 West 15th St; Peter W. Fick to Andrew Phillips, 10 years 9,000

7TH AV, n e corner of 124th St, 100.11x 125; Anthony Van Bergen to John L. Scherz, 10 years $18,000, 20,000

8TH AV, 354; James M. Cudlipp to James Moore, 4 years and 4 months 1,800

8TH AV, 2,277; James King to Mary Wallman, 3 years 720

2D ST, 213; Charlotte Christensen to Joseph Kraus, 3 years 780

22D ST, 51 West; Catharine L. Lowther to Thomas R. Ball, 11 years 5,750

23D ST, 62 West; executors of Charles Lowther to Thomas R. Ball, 11 years .. 12,500

23D ST, 60 West; John Yard, executor, to Thomas R. Ball, 11 years 12,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAUMANN, William, to Moses J. Sneudira; 3d St, s s, Lot 521, map of Leander's farm, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent. $1,500

BERTINE, Sophia and Edward D., to Ronald K. Brown and another, executors, &c.; Southern Boulevard, n s, 171.2 ft s e of Villa Av, installments, 6 per cent. 4,500

BOROWSKY, Samuel, to Louis Simon; Henry St, n e corner of Montgomery St, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Stella Blum; 112th St, 26 West, 3 years 25,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Fanny Ellinger, as committee, &c.; 112th St, 28 West, 3 years 10,500

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Johanna and Jacob Bamberger; 112th St, 28 West, 3 years 14,500

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, 28 West, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, 30 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Moses Weinmann; 112th St, 30 West, 3 years 25,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, 26 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,000

CASSAGNE, Louis, and wife to Abraham Mandelbaum; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 95th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

CASSAGNE, Louis, and wife to Abraham Mandelbaum; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 95th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,750

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 93d St, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, runs s 143.11x w 154.3 to Riverside Drive, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 120,000

DOIG, Walter, and wife to John J. Welstead; Grand Av, n s, 50.6 ft w of Keppler Av; also Dailey Place, n s, 125 ft e of Oneida Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 155

DONELLAN, Albert V., to Albert Kastor; 108th St, 70 West, due Dec. 28, 1901 ... 3,500

DUNN, Isaac L., to Conrad G. Strubel; Brook Av, e s, 34.3 ft n of 169th St, 2 years 600

GIFUNI, Maria G. and Joseph, to Frederic de P. Foster; Mulberry St, 141, 5 years 25,000

GIFUNI, Maria G. and Joseph, to Lewis G. Smith; Mulberry St, 139, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 23,500

GLASSHEIM, Nathan, to Henry Dunkak; 31st St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 12,500

HALVORDSON, Hadda S., to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; Summit St, s s, 463 ft e of Marion Av, installments, 5 1-5 per cent. 3,750

HAMILTON, Robert H., and wife to Joseph F. Mooney; 138th St, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, due April 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 2,000

HAMILTON, Robert H., to August Kampfiner, trustee; 136th St, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, due June 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 1,872

HEIDENIS, Henry J., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 24th St, 257 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 7,000

HILSKY, Louis, to Alabeta Placek; Webster Av, w s, Lots 35 and 102, map of property of William E. M. Zborowski on Webster and Crestline Av, 23d and 24th Wards, 25x180 to Crestline Av, 4 years .. 1,000

KLETT, John C., to Henry Harbour and others, trustees, &c.; 170th St, 560 and 562 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

KNAUF, Charles, to Seton Homestead Land Company; Edwards Av, w s, 50 ft n of Marrin St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 225

KNAUF, Charles, to Christiana E. Bussey; Edwards Av, w s, 50 ft n of Marrin St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

KONARSKY, Olga, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 60th St, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. 27,500

KONARSKY, Olga, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 60th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. 27,500

KONARSKY, Olga, to Louis J. Horowitz; 60th St, n s

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Delightful Private House in West 130th St.; three stories, every improvement; open plumbing; size 18.9x50x100; price $17,000; Mortgage $10,000 at 4½ per cent. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

A CORNER PLOT.

One of the best locations in the city for 7 story apartment houses. Can be bought for cash or sold with builder's loan. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$3,000 cash is all that is required to buy 20-family cold water tenement, 5 story, 25 x 90 x 100; well rented; rents for over $2,900 a year. This is a bargain. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$12,000 Cash will buy an elegant 10-family flat, all latest improvements. Actual rents over $4,600 a year. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

A Plot of over 200 Lots in the Borough of Richmond, any portion sold or exchange on easy terms; also a loan made to a responsible builder. To a purchaser of four lots one will be given free. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$3,000 cash is all that is required to buy 20-family cold water tenement, 5 story, 25 x 90 x 100; well rented; rents for over $2,900 a year. This is a bargain. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 Free & Clear Corner Plot. Will trade for private house. Address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission. $40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$50,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with all the latest improvements. Rent $9,400 a year. Will trade for country or city property. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$58,000 Equity in Two Flat Houses free and clear. What can you offer in exchange. Address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$65,000 Free and Clear country seat near the Sound. Will exchange for business property. Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 EQUITY in two fine corner plots ripe for improvement. For further particulars, address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 69 West 100th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

129th St., (7th and 8th Avs.)—Choice 19-foot 12-room brownstone; open plumbing; beautiful decorations; rented $1,050; $15,000. M. Wiley, 335 Broadway.

A Great Bargain.—Southeast corner Madison Av. and 123d St.; caretaker on premises; suitable alteration; easy terms. W. S. Patten, Owner, 111 Broadway.

$2,500 cash buys 5-story double tenement, 536 West 39th St.; 5-year mortgage; pays $700 per year net; title guaranteed. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

25 west 113th St.—Three-story basement brownstone house; positive bargain; immediate possession. Owner, 27 W. 84th St.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Bargain to quick buyer; 3-story and basement, butler's pantry extension, all improvements. 259 West 71st St.

$400 buys $4,500 nine-room house; all improvements; first-class condition; in N. Y. City. Address Owner, Box 171A Times.

If you wish to buy, sell, or exchange real estate, don't fail to consult the Old Reliable firm of Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Builders, with loan, East 18th St., near 3d Av.; 44x85; fine location for apartment house. Guerineau & Drake, 11 Bible House.

A large strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Quland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—At Huntington, L. I., a very pleasant home, 8½ acres, house of 11 rooms, barn, and other buildings; abundance of fruit and shade; situated on high ground; one mile from village. Apply to or address A. CHIRNEY, owner, 144 West 92d St., New York.

Among other bargains we have a beautiful 10-room house; modern improvements; four acres land; 3 minutes to depot; schools, stores; at Lynnbrook; a bargain; $7,500, worth $10,000. Paulin, 15 Cortlandt St.

Will sell or rent corner house at Whitestone; 3-story, 10 rooms, all improvements; price, $4,000.00; $250.00 cash, balance long mortgage; rent, $25. William Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1088-18th.

In Greater New York, 30-acre farm; fine large house; barn, other outbuildings; fruit; $7,500; 9½-acre farm; house, barn, etc., $3,750. Tilly, Jamaica.

Attractive cottage on Sound; three acres, stable, fruit; Great Neck, L. I.; rent, $650. Apply Hotel Normandie, Room 139, New York.

$300 will purchase $2,200 six-room house, 30 minutes from business centre of New York City. Owners, Box 168A Times.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Noxon, N. Y., Law and Realty Co. Incorporated. $25,000 Capital. 17 to 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cort. Every Branch of Law and Real Estate.

Offers a splendid modern block; two stores and four flats; rental, $1,400; price, $13,500. Also a modern 9-room cottage; lot 50x150; $4,500. Grand hotel property; $55,000. Another hotel, 11 rooms, 3 stores; splendid location; $15,000. Fine 11-room cottage, near water; $7,500. Fine 9-room cottage, with new stable; lot 75x150; $6,000. Fine cottage, 11 rooms, with stable; lot 90x150; $6,500. Splendid home; lot 75x305; modern cottage and stable; $6,500. Other fine properties.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Building lots at Bogota, N. J., for $50 on Washington's Birthday only; $1.00 a week; 40 minutes out. Get maps and particulars. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty St., New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

$25 buys corner plot, 10 lots, at Summer resort; terms $1 weekly. Sacrifice, Box 66 Times Office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

20 acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We have cash buyer for tenement property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents collected; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted—Immediately, house below 59th St.; will purchase or lease; principals exclusively. Hughes, 229 West 42d St.

Wanted—Small farm on salt water; cheap; state lowest cash price. J. Lewis, 1,269 Broadway.

ANY PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE. W. RAPP, 156 BROADWAY.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)

Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

TO LEASE.—STORE, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE AND WEST 10TH ST.; ENTIRE FRONTS LARGE PLATE GLASS; SUITABLE FOR ANY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS; WILL BE LEASED TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT AT LOW RENT. APPLY AT OFFICE OF ESTATE OF JOHN STRONG, 154 W. 10TH ST.

11,000 SQ. FEET on one floor, with good light; steam heat and power; two elevators; low rent; also smaller lofts and stores, 142-150 Worth Street, near Centre St. Voorhees & Floyd, 56 Liberty St.

A—A.....A—A

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Five story new building, size 60x40. Offices, Stores, and Warerooms; Finest Light; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT. Would rent entire to one tenant. Supt. on premises or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

425 4th Avenue, near 29th Street; central location; very desirable four-story English basement house; 14 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars on premises, or from Giles F. Buehnell, 30 Broad Street.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

Corner 12th St. and 3d Av.—Extra deep store, with large basement. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

On west side of 8th Av., near 51st St.—Store, 40x100; will divide to suit. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four story, wide building; reasonable terms. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

BASEMENT, TWO ROOMS, suitable for light, clean business. 11 West 18th, near 5th Av.; rent reasonable.

A.—Southwest corner 8th Avenue and 34th Street; large bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for drug store. J. Romaine Brown and Company, 5? West 33d Street.

Basement, two rooms, suitable for light, clean business, 11 West 18th St., near 5th Av.; rent reasonable.

The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. R. Patten, 68 Broadway, Room 11.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

80 FACTORIES. 150 LOFTS. JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A five-story basement and a ... building, 55 Beekman, running through to Ann St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Old-established restaurant; opposite car stable; fixtures for sale cheap. Apply Coal Yard, 804 10th Av.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors; all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Business Property Wanted.

Wanted—Light loft, cheap, with or without steam; clothing manufacturer. Box 169A Times Office.

Offices, &c., Wanted.

Public accountant wishes to rent one or two rooms of a suite in vicinity of Wall St.; lawyers' offices preferred. S., Box 165 Times Office.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—Current issue revenue stamps, canceled, above the fifty-cent denomination; stamp collections and rare stamps bought. Call or address 106 East 111th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Cash or new hair mattress for your old feather beds. Feathers, 113 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S. G. Rains Co., 389 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DWELLINGS $75 a Month and upwards.

138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well-appointed dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

A.—212 and 341 East 68th St. and 228 East 69th St.—Modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, beautifully decorated; immediate possession, and open for inspection; rents, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; block of private residences. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

177 West 73d St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling, newly decorated; rent, $1,600. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

GREETING. Owners of property in Brooklyn in the SUMNER—TOMPKINS, BEDFORD—STUYVESANT, McDONOUGH—ST. MARK'S, MADISON—JEFFERSON, HANCOCK—MARCY AV. districts will do well to place their renting property in our office. CHARLES E. HOTALING, Real Estate Broker and Manager, 441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St. Office not open evenings. Open Washington's Birthday.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame...	$20
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame..	30
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame..	35
Hart St., 2-story and basement brick.....	35
Van Buren St., 2-story and basement frame...	35
Van Buren St., 2-story and basement stone...	45
Quincy St., 2-story and basement stone.....	45

These are some of the small houses we can offer that are vacant; many are now coming in from May 1; just drop us a card and we'll keep you posted. ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

If you want to rent house or apartment, call at our office. Pinckny, 342 Sumner Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)

7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry. 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50. 2-story and basement frame house, imp'ts, $16. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent $20. Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Desirable residence, 15 rooms, Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; electric lighting; perfect condition; large grounds, fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with two living rooms, accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14 N. R., New York.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I. Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Bay Ridge—Fine residence, 14 rooms; season; horses and carriages optional. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH St. & MADISON. 62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON. 2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST. 841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST St. We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office. ERNEST TRIBELHORN, REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER. CARNEGIE HILL, MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

The GANOGA APARTMENTS, 35 EAST 27TH ST.

1 & 2 ROOMS. WITH BATH, UNFURNISHED. Table d'hote, a la carte. Hotel service.

THE SWANNANOA, 105 EAST 15TH ST.: APARTMENTS TO LET; RENT $65 TO $135; five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment. ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT; reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

MARGUERITE, 2,731 Broadway, near 104th St. Six rooms and bathroom.....$40 Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing. Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house. **THE TROUVILLE,** Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST. 2 rooms and bath; cosey, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

San Remo Hotel.—Apartment to sublet for six months; parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; third floor; southwesterly exposure; no children; light, heat, and service free. Apply to Mr. J. F. Miller.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21 and 23 East 99th St., Near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $30 to $40.

A.—107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.

A 7-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 128th St.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3, 4-room apartments; decorated, $11 to $14.50.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD 36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 40TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF. Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL. New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 551—Columbus.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 156 Times.

Millinery business for sale in city of 15,000 inhabitants in the State of New York, 70 miles from Buffalo, doing a business of $7,000 to $8,000 per year; will sell for what stock and fixtures inventory, about $3,500; good store; electric and gas light; no old stock. Address Milliner, 907 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

Corporations for Business and Manufacturing.—Their organization and management. A practical book. Gives methods, expenses, and advantages. Clear, complete, and comprehensible. Full information upon application. Ronald Press, 52 Broadway.

Are you at the critical point in life where it looks like failure? Formulas that show you how to manufacture articles of 500 per cent. profit. Ten different formulas by mail, $1. H. C. Skelton, 161 West 63d St., New York.

Lady or gentleman can obtain an interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000; seven finest articles for ladies; handsomest packages; highest recommendations; safe investment; pleasant business. Col. J. F. Milliken, 287 Broadway.

Wanted to Buy for Cash, City or Country.—Stocks Jewelry, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Call or address L. Friedman, 320 Broadway.

A.—Cash paid for stores, merchandise, shoes, groceries, restaurant, dry goods, fixtures, confectionery. Kahn, 338 East 120th St.; telephone 513A—79.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Five and 10c. store information; store plans and system complete; goods purchased for you on commission. Anderson & Ennis, 346 Broadway.

Drug store outfit; black walnut section fixtures; good large stock; shelf bottles, &c.; cheap. Austermann, 90 Nassau St.

Drug Store for Sale.—Good business; bargain if bought immediately; no agents. Address G., Box 251 Times Up-Town Office.

For Rent—Fan-American hotel building, two squares from entrance. Address C. S. Du Mont, No. 47 Jewett Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

$1,500 buys well-established business; reason for selling, retiring from business. Call 532 East 136th St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Greatest Wonder of 20th Century. IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. **Sent everywhere on receipt of price. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO., 1,029 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.**

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

CREDIT TO ALL.

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed. NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES!! Elegant Drop Cabinets, leading makes, $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments. DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES. $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $5.00 upwards. H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St. Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

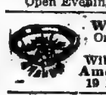

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS. Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

ORIENTAL RUGS, Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brass Ware, etc., ON CREDIT. Easy weekly or monthly payments. AUDALAFT BROS. & CO., 13 E. 16th St. Direct Importers. Complete Cozy Corners.

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COINS—Highest prices paid for rare United States Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, Postal Currency, etc.; book of premiums paid, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

CREDIT FOR ALL. Credit—Diamonds, watches, small weekly payments; lowest prices; strictly confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins. Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Safes.—Standard business Safes, $35; safes bought and exchanged. S. & H. Bloom, 228 West Broadway, opposite White St. Telephone, 770 Franklin.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Company; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R. & G. Typewriter Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone, 989 Cortlandt.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Cash register; National; 45 keys; check system; perfect condition; like new; price, $175. Austermann, 90 Nassau St.

Articles you don't want we buy, or exchange; articles you want we sell or exchange. Trigger, 41 3d Av.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Legore, 61 West 125th St.

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Uptown agency for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; baseball, golf goods a specialty; uniforms order. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

$10.00—Bargains this week; Domestic, New Home, Singer sewing machines; cash buyers. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

Complexion clear and hair made grow, one treatment free; what offered? Zimmerman, 568 Columbus Av.

Remington typewriters for sale or exchange; ribbons; expert repairing. Rose, 112 Greenwood Av., Brooklyn.

Chairs of all kinds at cost; Bargains; expiration of lease. Warerooms, 293 and 295 Broadway, first floor.

1,000 raw furs for sale. Wm. Wheeler, Saxonberg, Penn.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 47 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

ATLANTIC CITY BY-THE-SEA.

The Queen Resort of America.

THE HOTEL DENNIS

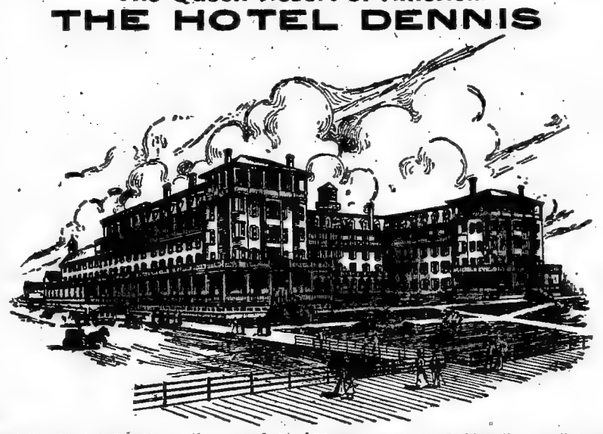

beautifully situated directly on the ocean-front, has more rooms overlooking the sea than any other hotel.

A personal representative from Hotel Dennis will be at the Holland House on Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, February 18, 19 & 20, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. each day, with plan of rooms and general information.

WALTER J. BUZBY, Propr.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$151.00 Greatest money value ever offered. Free tuning for one year, scarf and stool.

20th Century PIANO On our liberal club payment plan of $10 membership fee and $1.50 weekly payment. Immediate delivery to you. Guaranteed 7 Years. Open Saturday Night Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS Used by Eminent Artists. BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers. $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

WEBER PIANOS Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th Street, New York, 605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

PEASE PIANOS 109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave. For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

—STECK— On account of removal, we are closing out our stock of slightly used and second-hand Grand and Upright Pianos at great reduction in prices; also several odd styles. A few Organs and Square Pianos very cheap. A rare chance for shrewd buyers. 11 EAST 14TH ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE. A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up. 741-743 8th Avenue, near 46th Street.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS, Rich, powerful tones; latest improvements; rents, $4 up; several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright. MATHUSHEK & SON., B'way cor. 47th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$100—Upright, 5 years' guarantee; cheap Steinway, Weber, and Chickering. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St.

$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, 18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT. Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 5TH AV. & PARK AV., ON 125TH ST., Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE. Class and private instruction.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Banjo, mandolin, violin, guitar, piano. Voice specialist; success guaranteed; instruments furnished free. Horton's, 172 West 23d St.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th. —Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Religious Notices.

SECOND AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV., cor. 10th St.—Stereopticon Lecture by Mr. Fawel of New Zealand, with beautiful views of his native land. Given under the auspices of Y. P. S. C. E. Thur., Feb. 21st, at 8 P. M. Admission free. All cordially invited.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

GOLF! HUNTING. FISHING. FLORIDA GULF COAST HOTELS

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Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels. Professionals in charge.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA., A. E. Dick, Manager.

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Hotel Balmoral. New and fireproof family hotel, block front, 113th to 114th and Lenox Av.; apartments furnished and unfurnished. H. J. McGUCKIN, Manager.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

23d St., 334 West.—Comfortable, warm rooms; private bath; fine table and service; pleasant associations; piano; references.

23d St., 439 West.—Large, sunny, front room, single room, $5, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

56th St., 148 East, Near Lexington Av.—Nice large rooms, with board.

95th St., 66 West.—Private family have large alcove room, with dressing room; also hallroom; reference.

126th St., 122 West.—Square and hall rooms with board; large and pleasant; moderate.

Gramercy Park, 1. Corner 21st St.—Two large, handsomely furnished corner rooms, with bath; table board; references.

Newly furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 147 West 98th St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

15th St., 135 East.—Second floor; three rooms and bath; suitable for bachelors or man and wife; $35; very large rooms.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line

First signs of Spring:

Our advertisement writer has a touch of "that languid feeling" and has taken a vacation.

Light weight overcoats are demanding to be shown.

Ditto suits for Southern tourists.

New hat blocks are "in the whirl."

Getting ready to whitewash the stores.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

To the Public: – **Twenty-five years experience enables me to offer the best $3.50 shoe in the world for men.** My constantly increasing business has enabled me to reduce the cost so that I can give the wearer more value for $3.50 than any other manufacturer.

I make and sell annually more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers; on account of this large business the wearers get the benefit, the magnitude of my business permitting me to make a fair profit by charging only a few cents per pair above the actual cost. Others producing less than half the quantity, have to reduce the quality to make a satisfactory profit.

I believe my $3.50 shoes are now made to as high a standard as it is possible to make shoes. The style, material and workmanship are just as good as the best custom made bench work.

Yours truly, W.L. Douglas

W.L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., will send you a pair by mail for $3.75. Catalog free.

Rock Oak Sole Leather and Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively in our shoes.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St., 43 Cortlandt St., 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1,549 Broadway, cor. 50th; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av.; 2,202 3d Av., cor. 120th; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1,367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av. NEWARK—785 Broad St.

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PERSIAN RUGS REDUCED.

Many thousand mingled threads of vari-colored tints, deftly woven by Oriental weavers are now so mysteriously mellowed by time as to constitute pictures of rich, soft beauty in this special lot of 100 Fine Hall Pieces,

Averaging 8.5x4.6 ft. to 10.4x6.10 ft.

$17.50 to $72.50.

(former prices $35 to $145.)

A perfect grounding for the superb hall furniture, which is now reduced below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

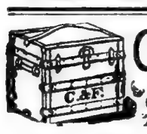

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY,
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THE
"Household" Tool Chest,
With Tools Fit to Use,
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d St., 135 West 41st St.

WATCHES Cleaned or Mainspring, **$1**
For Sale Cheap. Warranted One Year.
KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.
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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Fourth Floor.

About 200 fine Shirvans, sizes average 3 ft. 6 ins. x 5 ft. 6 ins.

8.50, 12.50, and 15.00

Antique and modern Kazaks and Ghenges, — a very extensive stock including numerous designs and sizes.

15.00, 18.00 and 22.50

Rare specimens of Kirmanshahs, Tabriz and Sehna rugs,—about 4 ft. 3 ins. x 6 ft. 3 ins.

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Usual price 75.00 to 150.00

Afghan Carpets, — rich, soft colors, suitable for Foyers, Halls, Libraries, etc.

47.50

15 Kirmanshah Carpets, — very fine medallion and floral patterns, — predominating colors are soft shades of rose, green and ivory.

275.00 to 1800.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Dep't.

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About 400 pairs, ruffled, muslin Curtains, — white, lace stripe, or colored floral patterns,

1.00 per pair.

Swiss-made Renaissance, point de Paris and Duchess lace Curtains,—white, ivory and ecru,—full size, 6.75, 7.50 and 8.50 per pair.

Novelty Curtains, — stained glass effects, — a wide range of designs. Full length or "sash" sizes,

6.75, 7.50, and 9.00 per pair.

Reversible Armure Portieres,—edged with heavy rope cord, new art shades,

3.00 per pair.

Couch Covers,—Bagdad and Kelim patterns,—60 inches wide,

3.00, 4.50 and 6.00 each.

Furniture slip Covers, Window Shades and Awnings made to order.

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Household Linens.

Damask Table Cloths.
8x 8 1,50 each.
8x10 1.90 "

A large quantity of fine double Damask Table Cloths,—10x10,

3.50 to 7.00 each.

Towels.

Hemmed Huck,
1.50 per dozen.
Hemmed, all linen,
2.00 per dozen.
Hemmed and hemstitched
3.00 per dozen.

Japanese hemstitched and "Drawn" Linens.

6 inches square,
2.00 per dozen.
9 inches square,
3.00 per dozen.
24 inches square,
1.00 each.
18x36 inch scarfs,
1.15 each.
18x54 inch scarfs,
1.65 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
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Metallic Bedsteads.

Tuesday, Feb. 19th.

Exceptional Values
in Bedsteads.

$6.50 Bedsteads for **$4.00,** 100 White Enamel Bedsteads, heavy frames, extended foot-rail, brass vases, quality guaranteed; only in 4 ft. 6 in., and 3 ft. 6 in. widths.

11.50 Bedsteads for **7.50,** 200 Bedsteads, either straight or bow-foot, with brass ornaments, rods and vases; all sizes.

$20 Bedsteads for **$12.50,** 80 Bedsteads, combination of brass and white enamel, four designs, all sizes.

Hair Mattresses.

$16 Mattresses for **10.75,** This Mattress is 40 pounds; 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Smaller sizes proportionately cheaper.

All our hair mattresses are manufactured in our own workrooms, thereby receiving our personal supervision as to hygienic conditions and workmanship.

Upholstered Springs,

$8.00 & $10.50 each.

Our $10.50 spring is a special article made in the best possible manner, of double spiral springs, and is about four inches higher than the regular box spring.

Woven Wire Springs, from
$2.00 to $6.00.

Brass Bedsteads,

60 different designs, at prices ranging from

$22.50 to $90 each,

including many sample beds which have been greatly reduced.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Tuesday, Feb. 19th.

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Skating & Golf Boots,
tan and black;
$3.95,
formerly $6.00 and $7.00.

Kid, Button and Lace Boots,
hand welted soles;
Also balance of
Velour Calf & Patent Leather Boots,
$2.85.

Misses' & Children's Dull Dongola and Calf Boots,
$1.25.

One Lot of Boots,
small sizes and narrow widths,
$1.00 per pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Fine Furniture.

Great February Sale!

3 and 5 piece Parlor Suits, both overstuffed and with mahogany frames; also Couches, Turkish Chairs, and odd easy chairs.

All Our Own Upholstering.

In addition, Chamber Suits, odd Dressers, Toilet Tables, &c., in all styles and finishes; Brass Beds, Bedding, &c.

At Tremendously Reduced Prices.

SPECIAL! Just opened a fine assortment of **ROCKERS** in mahogany and oak; owing to the delay in the completion of our new Furniture Building we were unable to offer them earlier, hence the reduction.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

O'Neill's.

Upholstery Department.

Sale of Lace Curtains.

200 Pairs IRISH POINT CURTAINS. New Patterns formerly 5.98 to 9.00 Pair,

4.69, 5.98 and 7.50 Pair.

450 Pairs NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS formerly 2.35 to 3.25, Reduced for this sale to

1.75 and 2.25 Pair.

Also many one and two pair lots at Half their original Prices.

Bargains in Velours and Table Covers.

Over 500 yards in short lengths of single faced 50 inch Flax Velours, the 2.00 yard quality,

98c Yard.

200 yards SILK VELOUR in short lengths, reduced from 3.00 to

1.50 Yard.

Tapestry Table Covers.

1½ yards square,	1.50 Each
2 " "	1.98 "
2x2½ yards,	2.98 "
2x3 yards,	3.50 "

ART SQUARES.

Fine Assortment of Colors.

2x3 yds.	3x2½	3x3	3x3½	3x4	3x4½	3x5
2.25	2.75	3.38	3.95	4.50	5.25	5.65

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st St.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

French Flannels.

Plain colors,—for shirt-waists or children's frocks.

Blues, pinks, grays, reds, greens, tan, lavender and brown.

In 2½ yard and 3 yard lengths, $1.25 and $1.50 per length.

Remaining winter stock of fine French embroidered Flannels, dots and figured patterns,—

at one-half original prices.

Linens.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2x2 yards,	$1.50 each.
2x2½ "	$2.35 "
2x3 "	$2.75 "

NAPKINS.

5-8,	$1.85, $2.10 and $2.40 per dozen.
3-4,	$2.90, $3.60 " $4.00 " "

HUCK TOWELS.

Hemmed, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00 per dozen.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES

22½x36 inches, 75c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25 per pair.

Tray Cloths, Centre pieces, Bureau Scarfs, at very greatly reduced prices.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

THE LIFE

of a gown is imperilled by the use of inferior fastenings. The bending or unfastening of a single hook means instant untidiness and speedy ruin to the most perfectly cut gown. The

SNAP HOOK & EYE,

The 20th Century Hook,

is made of spring carbon steel, and is practically indestructible. Made in sizes 3 and 4. If your Dealer does not keep them, send 10 cts. for a sample card.

SNAP HOOK & EYE CO., 377 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22. EXTRA MAT. NEXT FRIDAY. LAST TWO WEEKS—3D MONTH. **LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.** **Mon., Mar. 4th, SAN TOY. Seats Monday.

BURTON HOLMES, Daly's, Mon. & Tues. at 3; Mendelssohn Wed. & Thurs., 8:30. 5 Weeks Beginning NEXT WEEK. CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU. Course, $5, $4, $3. Now on sale. Single $1.50, $1, 75c. Ready Friday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thurs. & Sat. 2. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday. LAST WEEK. **HENRY MILLER** in "RICHARD SAVAGE." NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 25, CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS his newest farce, **The Lash of a Whip** With E. M. Holland, Frits Williams, Katherine Florence, and a strong cast of Frohman Players. **Seats for two weeks now ready.

MANHATTAN 23 & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mts. Wd., St. & W'htns Bthdy. The New Clyde Fitch Play, **LOVERS' LANE.** ENTIRE ORCHESTRA FLOOR, $1.50.

Amusements.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. {Marcel's Bas-Reliefs. Mme. Hermann, Howard's ponies. Bison City 4.
5th Ave. {Belasco's "Mme. Butterfly," Favor & Sinclair, Hilda Thomas, Shean & Warren.
58th St. {Tschernoff's Dogs. Mansfield & Wilbur.
125th St. {Harry Watson's Co., Kittie Mitchell. Johnstone Bennett. Paulinetti & Piquo. Juggling Johnsons, Christina's Monkeys.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 25th Annual DOG SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FEB. 19, 20, 21, AND 22. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
TO-NIGHT, PERFORMING DOGS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Xtra Mat. Washington's Birthd. **FLORODORA** To-night. 100th Pfmnce. Souvenirs

PICTURESQUE PALESTINE, 4 Lenten Lectures, Madame Mountford, Association Hall, 23d St. & 4th Av. 30 Orientals in Costume, 30 Depicting street and home scenes in Jerusalem. First lecture, "Village Life," Feb. 21, 8:15. Tickets at Ass'n Hall & Ditson's, 867 B'way.

China and Glassware Sale! | *China and Glassware Sale!*

O'Neill's.

An Important Sale of China & Glassware

We will offer beginning this morning and while they last a special assortment of high grade Table China and Glassware at very much below regular prices. Also a number of unusually attractive values in Toilet Sets and Jardineres, etc. The goods are all new and comprise the latest designs—just a hint of the possibilities of this offering:

Dinnerware.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 Pieces, large Soup Tureen, handsomely decorated, violet and pink spray designs, gold traced,

9.98 Set.

French China Dinner Sets of 100 Pieces, two decorations, pink and violet, gold handles and knobs, Soup Tureen included. Exceptional value at

20.90 Set.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 130 Pieces, fine undergiaze mat, blue border decoration, gold edge and tracings,

22.00 Set.

Tea Sets.

Austrian China Tea Sets of 56 Pieces, new shape, handsomely decorated, floral effect,

5.98 Set.

French China Tea Sets of 56 Pieces, handsome shape, floral decorations, stippled handles,

10.00 Set.

Fish Sets.

14 piece sets in two colors, pink and brown, large pieces,

4.48 Set.

Jardinieres.

Beautifully mottled, brown and yellow effect, two sizes,

45c and 98c each.

Pressed Glassware.

Tumblers, 5 kinds to select from,	2c each
Tumblers, Blown,	50c doz.
Bowls, 8 inch,	10c each
Sauce Dishes,	5c "
Sugar Bowls,	12c "
Spoon Holders,	10c "
Cream Pitchers,	10c "
Butter Dishes,	20c "
Olive or Pickle Dishes,	10c "
Oval Dishes,	13c "

Four Specials in Cut Glass:

Bowls, 8 inch,	4.46 each
Olive or Pickle Dishes, handled,	2.98 "
Nappies,	2.48 "
Oil or Vinegar Cruets,	98c "

Toilet Sets.

Toilet Sets of 12 Pieces, white and gold decoration, rolled edge Basin, all large pieces,

5.98 Set.

Fine American Porcelain Sets, two colors to choose from, dark blue and light green,

9 pieces, **2.25 Set.**

11 pieces, **3.85 "**

12 Piece Sets American Porcelain, handsomely decorated in floral design, rolled edge Basin, gold lined and traced,

5.98 Set.

12 Piece Sets, with tinted necks, assorted, colors, gold traced rolled edge Basin,

8.98 Set.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Friday & Saturday. Empire Theatre Company in **MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Friday & Saturday. **CAPTAIN JINKS** of the Horse Marines. With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Matinées Wednesday, Friday & Saturday. **UNDER TWO FLAGS** with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre,** Broadway & 44th St. Matinées Friday & Saturday. Evgs., 8:15. **JULIA MARLOWE** WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON Sq. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "A Real Success."—Herald. Matinées Wednesday, Friday & Saturday. **WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET.**

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday. Strauss's Merriest Operetta, **VIENNA LIFE.** (Wiener Blut.)

BROADWAY THEATRE.....Special .....FRIDAY, MARCH 1, AT 1:15.....

ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

A GREAT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES ESPECIALLY PREPARED. Direction of Daniel Frohman. Orders (Boxes & Seats) received & filed.

KEITH'S BIG HIT OF LIVING ART STUDIES
MATTHEW & HARRIS. GENARO & BAILEY. RYAN & RICHFIELD. WINTON. TORCAT. Friday, Washington's Birthday, doors open 10 A. M., with positively full shows of star acts.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wednesday Matinée omitted for this week only. **Ext. Mat. Wash'ton's Bir'day.** Seats ready. MR. CHAUNCEY **OLCOTT** In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av. Second Week 34th Annual Exhibition. **American Water Color Society.** Week Day and Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th. MATINEES FRIDAY & SATURDAY. Evs. 8:25. Mats. at 2:15. *N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT* *When We Were Twenty-One.*

Theatre Evs., 8:15. **REPUBLIC** 42d St., 1t west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **VIOLA ALLEN** Xtra Mat. Feb. 22 "In the Palace of the King."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. **Victoria** Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. XTRA MAT. FRIDAY, PRICES, 50c., 75c., $1.00. **MY LADY** Co. of 100 Headed By Chas. J. Ross.

THE **DEWEY** E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Burlesquers QUEEN OF BOHEMIA. **LIVING PICTURES.**

WALLACK'S LAST 5 NIGHTS, AT 8:30. MATS. WED., FRI., & SAT. 2:15. **MARY MANNERING** in "JANICE MEREDITH" Feb. 25th—LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE. THE CLOWN AND THE LOCKET. Next Performance, Saturday, Feb. 23, at 11 A.M. Carnegie Lyceum, 57th Street and 7th Avenue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Charles Frohman's Special Revival **BARBARA FRIETCHIE** Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2. EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S B'DAY. **FIDDLE-DEE-DEE** and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

BIJOU—Amelia Bingham Company To-night at 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, 2:15. & Washington's Birthday In Clyde Fitch's Best Play **THE CLIMBERS**

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RES. ORCH., 25c. REUNION OF VAUDEVILLE STARS. Extra Mat. Wash'ton's Birthday.

THE **New York** B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wd., Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng." EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND Matinée To-morrow. 25c., 50c. **Lost River** HOLIDAY MAT. FRIDAY.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. La Belle Rosa; Georgia Magnetic Lady; 20 others.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.** To-morrow Ev'g., at 7:45—**DIE MEISTERSINGER** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean de Reszke, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 22, at 8—**TOSCA** (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 23, at 2—**LOHENGRIN** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g., Feb. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—**LES HUGUENOTS** (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza, Journet, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 24, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. By RICHARD WAGNER.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 25, at 8:30.....Das Rheingold
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 27, at 7:45.....Die Walkure
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 1, at 7:45.....Siegfried
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 6, at 7:30...Gotterdammerung
Seats now on sale for entire cycle only. Sale for any single performance of cycle begins Thursday, Feb. 21. Prices as usual.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
This (Tuesday) Aftern. at 3 o'clock.
CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S MEMORIAL KINDERGARTEN.
ARTISTS
Mme. Nordica
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Mr. Bjorksten
Tickets, $3. Boxes, $25, $30, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Tyson's offices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 West 40th St.
THURSDAY AFT., FEB. 21, at 3 O'CLOCK.
TUESDAY AFT., FEB. 26, at 3 O'CLOCK.
Harold Bauer
TWO FAREWELL PIANO RECITALS.
Tickets $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. MASON & HAMLIN PIANOFORTE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Saturday Afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock.
Piano Recital **DOHNANYI**
Beethoven Programme.
Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Schuberth's.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Ev'g., Feb. 21. **AUS DER OHE** Saturday Aft., Feb. 23. **KREISLER**
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

EASTERN STAR FAIR
In aid of the Eastern Star Hall and Home.
Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall,
NOW OPEN.
Single admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents. Season Tickets, $1.00; Children, 50 cents.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
NEW YORK A. C. vs. BROOKLYN S. C.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg. 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat.
Note—Wednesday Matinée Omitted This Week.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with **THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.** SECOND EDITION.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
SPECIAL MAT. Washington's Birthday

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW ORCHESTRA. XTRA ATTRACTIONS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Friday & Sat., 2:15. WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. **Matinee Every Day. 25c.** This Week—**Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."**

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. **HAZEL KIRK.**

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c. Ezra Kendall, Ugo Biondi, Hallen & Fuller, oths.

Irving Place Theatre. Evs., 8:15. To-night Birch Pfeiffer's Comedy, "Der Goldbauer." Wed., Benefit for Miss Lange, Sardou's Fedora.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,950. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHINESE COURT GIVES WAY

Compliance with all the Powers' Demands Expected.

Meanwhile, the Allies Are Preparing For the Expedition and a Big Chinese Army is Getting Ready to Meet It.

PEKING, Feb. 19.—Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have received a telegram which virtually means that the Chinese Court will comply with all the demands of the powers, although it still desires information on a few minor points. The foreign envoys look forward confidently to absolute compliance by Thursday at the latest. They had given the Chinese eight days for the issuance of satisfactory edicts regarding the cessation of examinations and the liability of the Governors of provinces where outrages may be committed.

Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have been greatly worried by the preparations for the expedition into the interior, and they have strongly urged the Court to yield, pointing out that otherwise the dismemberment of the empire is probable.

In the meantime the military continue preparations for the expedition, the intention being to send out six columns of troops, two columns leaving Peking, Tien-Tsin, and Pao-ting-Foo, respectively. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee believes that eight days' rations will be ample for the columns to take with them, as the lines of communication will be open and fresh supplies will be obtainable.

It is reported on some authority that, if the present negotiations prove unsuccessful, the warships of some of the powers will seize Che-Foo, Canton, and other places as soon as the Winter is over.

All the troops are being put through a severe course of drill, especially the Germans, from daylight until dark.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking, says:

"The Chinese declare that the threat of the Waldersee expedition has been successful, and that the Court has yielded and issued a decree fully complying with the demands of the foreign envoys on the question of punishments. These statements require corroboration, but they are generally believed here."

The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, who says he understands that Gen. Voyron, the French commander, is willing to serve under Count von Waldersee in the expedition, and who emphasizes the difficulties of transport and commissariat likely to be experienced in the Provinces of Shan-Si and Shen-Si, both of which are afflicted with famine, says:

"A large Chinese army is preparing to meet the foreign advance."

The Standard publishes the following from Tien-Tsin:

"It is reported that the Emperor has arrived at Cheng-tu-Foo, in the Province of Sze-Chuen, and that there is no prospect of the Court returning to Peking. It is generally believed among the Chinese that further hostilities are impending."

UNITED STATES PROTESTS.

Mr. Conger Directed to Make Representations to the Peking Envoys Against the Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The United States has made its protest against the proposition to send an army to invade Singan-Foo. It is in the form of a statement of the American position, which Minister Conger has been directed to present to the envoys at Peking. This, it is stated, is equivalent to the issuing of a new identical note. The matter was fully gone over at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was decided that the end sought could best be reached in this way, instead of by sending a new note to all the powers. Whether any note will ultimately be sent depends upon the reception accorded to the representations made by Minister Conger.

Minister Conger is directed to inform the envoys that the United States does not approve of a military movement at this time, in view of the fact that peace negotiations are proceeding, and have not yet reached a conclusion. The envoys are also reminded that the United States took the position that the necessity for military movements was over after the relief of Peking, withdrawing all its troops except a legation guard, and that there has been no change in the position of the United States on this question.

No information about the position of the other powers has been obtained or even asked for. The reason given for this is that the United States desires to avoid the alignment of the powers into groups. This has already occurred several times in regard to various phases of the Chinese problem, and has been productive of unsatisfactory results. In this particular case it is even more desirable than has been the case in the past that the powers should not be divided into two opposing camps. At the same time it is hoped that other powers will of their own accord adopt the position which the United States has taken. This desire to avoid a division into groups was one of the reasons why it was decided to make known the American position through Minister Conger rather than in an identical note to which the adhesion of the powers would be invited. The acceptance of the proposition by some and its rejection by others would result in the alignment which has followed every such note since Peking was taken.

Officially no expression can be obtained as to the probabilities. Nevertheless there is a strong opinion that Russia may take the same attitude as that of the United States. The legation guard of that country is not under Count von Waldersee, and the policy of Russia is against any invasion of the interior.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day a cablegram from Minister Conger was submitted. It disclosed the fact that he has protested to the Ministers' Council against hostile military movements, but that his protest had failed to receive consideration, the other Ministers taking the ground that they had no authority to influence military operations one way or the other. However, the United States Government will continue to deal with the other powers through their diplomatic agencies, ignoring the suggestion that the Ministers at Peking have no control over the military forces stationed there, and, carrying out the same theory, Gen. Chaffee will act in thorough harmony with any suggestion made by Mr. Conger.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Commenting editorially upon various dispatches from and in regard to China The Times says:

"The blank ignorance of the Government regarding the Waldersee expedition seems more surprising than ever in view of the telegrams we publish to-day. If our Peking news is correct the Foreign Envoys will have a curious experience in discovering that the most important feature of the negotiations has been settled by an expedient of which they were unaware.

"The minute details cabled concerning the expedition may be received with judicious skepticism; but it is no longer possible to suggest, as Lord Cranborne did on Monday, that no such scheme is contemplated by any power."

Proceeding to comment upon the note of the United States censuring the expedition, the editorial says:

"It is carefully explained that the note is not a protest but a 'remonstrance.' This distinction is doubtless designed to save its authors from responsibility of hurting the feelings of others too severely. It is to be hoped that if the reported Chinese surrender be true, the remonstrance has not yet been dispatched. To 'sternly rebuke' an attempt to put pressure upon China immediately after that attempt has been successful might be even more embarrassing than not to have known the attempt was contemplated.

"Most people will be glad for many reasons if Count von Waldersee was only 'bluffing.' Even the strictest of American politicians must admit that the menace of operations is a more merciful method than the operations themselves. We are not disposed to drive a hard bargain or to exact an exorbitant indemnity from China. Our real objects cannot be better stated than in Mr. Choate's dispatch of last July giving President McKinley's policy in China."

The Daily Chronicle, which regards the expedition as a practical ultimatum, says:

"Whatever the morality of the proceeding, it is more dignified than continual chaffering. China will never believe that we are in earnest until she has ocular demonstration.

"America is the only stumbling block, and she has shown herself throughout the present negotiations to be utterly impractical and impracticable."

TO CONTROL CHINESE TRADE.

Great International Trust Said to Have Been Formed—Promoted by the King of the Belgians.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail describes a trust formed by leading financial houses in Europe and the United States through the instrumentality of Col. Thys, with a view to the control of all the commerce of China. He declares that the King of the Belgians is the secret promoter of this gigantic undertaking, which will be called the International Company of the Far East.

"Belgian interests intend to play a very important part in China in the future," says the correspondent. "M. Francqui, former Belgian Consul at Shanghai, leaves to-morrow for China. He has been appointed Agent General of the International Company, at a salary of £4,000 a year. He will be accompanied by railroad and mining engineers and other officials. The company has bought at Shanghai a large hotel, where fêtes and receptions will be given, with a view to enlisting the sympathies of Mandarins and Chinese traders.

"The construction or acquisition of railroads in China, as well as the control of lines of steamers, forms a part of the company's programme.

"The advocates of this great monopoly consider that the fact of the financiers of all countries being interested will form a valuable guarantee of peace in China."

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Definite Statements to Mr. Choate on China and Nicaragua Questions Expected This Week.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—United States Ambassador Choate saw the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, yesterday afternoon, and discussed the Chinese and Nicaragua Canal questions.

Mr. Choate was informed that both these subjects would be fully discussed at a Cabinet meeting to be held on Friday. Lord Lansdowne said he hoped to be able to communicate to Mr. Choate something definite immediately after the meeting.

Lord Lansdowne's notification may safely be taken as an indication that the British Government does not desire to force the China and Nicaragua questions to an issue any earlier than is absolutely necessary. It is understood that the United States Ambassador was responsible for bringing up the Nicaragua matter, pointing out how short a time was left for an answer before the lapsing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The reply of Lord Lansdowne did not by any means positively pledge the British Cabinet to make a decision, although it indicated that the United States might expect that, so far as the Nicaragua question was concerned, any further consideration on the part of the Cabinet would be merely informal, as the Foreign Office has known the nature of the reply for some weeks. It will not vary from the forecast already made in these dispatches.

China, however, is another matter. The Foreign Office appears genuinely in the dark as to the real significance of Count von Waldersee's latest orders. It is hoped that by Friday information will be forthcoming to enable Great Britain to add aids to what is really going on in the Far East. At present she is no more anxious than the United States to take part in an extended campaign into the interior of China, but the reports from the seat of action are so contradictory that Lord Lansdowne refrains from sending mandatory dispatches or committing himself to any definite line of international action.

The American opposition to Count von Waldersee's reported action receives cordial sympathy from the British authorities, though they are inclined to doubt whether the right construction is placed upon his motives. Lord Salisbury has so often put Great Britain on record as opposed to aggressive military operations in China that officials here can scarcely conceive that Count von Waldersee would issue orders so utterly at variance with the attitude of Great Britain and the United States.

In the House of Commons yesterday, John Dillon (Nationalist) asked a question regarding the alleged decision to erect an extensive fortress in the heart of Peking for the protection of the legations.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Cranborne, replied that the question of protective measures was still under discussion. The Government had not yet reached any decision, but was fully conscious of the expediency of keeping any arrangement within reasonable bounds.

RUSSIA'S MANCHURIA DEMANDS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—An editorial in The Times to-day warns the Government to see that British rights in China are not attacked by Russia with impunity, and that they are guaranteed by "something more substantial than verbal assurances of Russia's good intentions."

This was called out by a dispatch to The Times from Peking, giving certain supplementary clauses which M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, desires to add to the Russo-Chinese agreement—clauses the effect of which would be, according to the correspondent of The Times, to make the Russian protectorate of Southern Manchuria absolute and complete.

It is also provided that all military and other officials shall be appointed subject to Russian approval; that each province shall have two Russian officials, one to command the Chinese police and the other to control the railway, and that China shall not be allowed to build any railway in Manchuria.

No brew can be purer than BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE. It is the favorite with connoisseurs.—Adv.

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Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

ORDERS TO ACT ON THE RAMAPO REPEAL

Senate Committee Will Frame a Comprehensive Measure.

Governor Wants No Delay—Democrats in Caucus Decide to Support the Morgan Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Republican order has gone out for action upon Ramapo legislation. The first move will be made in the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-morrow. The plan as outlined to-night by those in a position to make a forecast of the committee's action is that the committee will frame and possibly report a Ramapo bill which will embrace the repeal of the Ramapo Company's charter and other needed legislation to put New York City in a position to acquire and maintain a water plant sufficient for the needs of the city. The desire is to get all the proposed Ramapo legislation into one bill.

Before the meeting of the Assembly to-day the Democratic members held a caucus at which Assemblyman McKeown of Brooklyn presided. The caucus decided to support the Morgan bill for the repeal of the Ramapo Company's charter. A resolution was passed to further action upon this bill in every possible way. It was decided to give notice to Mr. Morgan that if he desired to have the Committee on Cities discharged from the further consideration of the bill because of delay in acting upon it, the Democrats would support his motion in a body.

While the Democratic caucus was in session, Gov. Odell sent for Chairman Kelsey of the Assembly Cities Committee and had a talk with him about Ramapo legislation. The Governor informed Mr. Kelsey of his desire to have no unnecessary delay upon the Ramapo bills.

William F. King, the President of the Merchants' Association of New York, arrived here to-day to give his special attention to anti-Ramapo legislation. He took luncheon with Gov. Odell, and they discussed the Ramapo situation. Later Mr. King saw Senator Stranahan, and Senator Brackett, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

"From the talk I had with the Governor and the interviews which I had with Senators Stranahan and Brackett," said Mr. King to-night, "I feel confident that we will get an anti-Ramapo bill which will be satisfactory."

The Assembly Committee on Cities had a protracted executive session this evening, at which anti-Ramapo legislation was considered, but no action was taken. The failure of the committee to act is in line with the programme to have the Senate Committee on Judiciary frame a new bill, which is to be adopted by the Assembly after it has passed the Senate.

It has been openly admitted by Republican members of the Assembly Committee on Cities that they were waiting for the word from the powers that be as to the Republican policy with regard to Ramapo. Now that this word has gone out, reasonable expedition in anti-Ramapo legislation may be expected.

The Democratic members are, of course, claiming that the decision of Tammany to force action upon the anti-Ramapo bills is responsible for the Republicans waking up to the necessity of doing something. The Republicans ridicule this claim. They say the action of the Democrats is a cheap attempt to steal the credit of Republican legislation.

WOUNDED MAN'S WILD DASH.

Ran Through Streets with Bullet in His Abdomen—Strange Escape of Detective He Shot At.

After terrorizing the occupants of his mother's boarding house with a big revolver, Albert St. John, twenty-eight years old, of 193 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, himself received a wound that may result fatally. Incidental to the affair, Detective Charles T. Belger of the Fifth Avenue Station had a narrow escape from being mortally wounded.

St. John's father died about a year ago. Since then the young man, it is said, has shown signs of mental derangement. He began to flourish a revolver yesterday afternoon, creating a panic among the people in the house. An appeal for help was telephoned to Police Headquarters, and Detective Belger and Patrolman Michael Feeney were sent to the house. Belger tried to take the revolver from St. John, who pressed it against the detective's breast and pulled the trigger. The detective fell to the floor, and Feeney, grappling with St. John, seized his wrist. The movement turned the weapon against the demented man. It went off, and the bullet entered St. John's abdomen. Feeney finally secured the revolver, and then turned his attention to his brother policeman. St. John immediately jumped to his feet, and dashing bareheaded into the street, did not stop until he reached the home of his brother, Paul St. John, at 391 Fourth Street. He entered the basement door, ran up to the back parlor, and fell unconscious to the floor. The family sent a hurry call for an ambulance, and the wounded man was taken to Seney Hospital.

When Belger recovered from his shock it was discovered, to everybody's astonishment, that he was uninjured. The bullet from the revolver had passed through his vest, smashing a pencil. It then passed through a wallet which contained $110 in bills, in an inside pocket, perforating every bill, struck the buckle of the suspender, and was deflected into his vest pocket, where it lodged.

AZTEC RELICS FOUND AT YALE.

Ornaments of Pure Gold Recovered from Rubbish Heap.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 19.—An important and curious discovery was made in the cellar of Peabody Museum at Yale yesterday afternoon. In a rubbish heap, ready to be thrown away, were found more than a hundred Aztec gold ornaments and relics, used both in households and temples. The ornaments were packed away in a crate.

In turning over a pile of empty boxes piled up to be carted away one of the students lifted a box, that was half opened, and from which a number of what seemed to be brass articles fell out at his feet. The undergraduate took one of the pieces to the laboratory and applied testing acids to the surface. He immediately discovered that the article, weighing some ounces, was pure gold.

It was then found that the remainder of the ornaments were also pure gold. The value intrinsically is very large, and the value as Aztec relics cannot be estimated. The articles, it is thought, were part of the extensive collections made by the late Prof. Marsh and presented to the university.

Bank Run Caused by Waggish Remark.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 19.—Police were called to-day to preserve order against a crowd of depositors clamoring for money at the German National Bank, East Ohio Street, Allegheny. Actions of telephone repair men on the roof of the bank building last Friday started a waggish report about a run on the bank.

The rumor spread and on Saturday depositors began drawing their money. Over $180,000 was paid out to-day, and all requests for money were complied with. The bank was organized in 1875 and has over 2,500 depositors.

Perfect Pullman Service to Pinehurst, N. C., via Southern Ry. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

PENSION BUREAU AND THE BALL.

Representative Bell Wishes the Secretary of the Interior to Cite His Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The publication of the fact that the use of the Pension Bureau will cost the Government $35,000 and stop the pension business for several days, giving the employes a vacation not contemplated by law, has moved Representative Bell of Colorado to point out some other expenses incurred by the conversion of the Pension Bureau into a ballroom for the inauguration.

He calls attention to the fact that the appropriation for clerical hire in the Pension Bureau for the year is $1,971,210, or about $5,400 a day. At, say, $5,000 a day for eight days, which are not to be charged to annual leave or sick leave, the clerks will have so much added vacation with pay. Besides desiring to know by what authority the Pension Commissioner can thus release with the waste of $40,000 in wages men under him, Mr. Bell wants to know whether the Secretary of the Interior had any right to let the building for the purpose for which it is to be used.

In order to have his doubts cleared up, Mr. Bell asks that the Judiciary Committee inquire of the Secretary of the Interior where he got his authority to grant the leaves of absence with pay, to permit the papers and furniture of the Pension Bureau to be removed, and to grant a committee of private citizens permission to take possession for ball and concert purposes. He does not take any account of the delay to pension applicants that will be caused by the eight or more days' suspension of business.

Last year there were adjudicated 45,344 pension cases. It is easy to show that the use of the Pension Bureau as a ballroom for twelve days, allowing for the disorder of moving in and out before and after the ball, will postpone for that period about 1,800 pensions that would otherwise be added to the rolls. As pensions average about $132 in value, this affects the feelings of persons who will have to wait twelve days for $237,000 that they would get that much sooner if there were no ball in the Pension Bureau.

"President's Own" Will Take Part.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Col. Edward Vollrath of Bucyrus, of the Eighth Regiment, known as "The President's Own," notified Adjt. Gen. Gyer to-day that full arrangements had been made to take the regiment to Washington to take part in the inauguration.

AGAINST THE WHISKY TRUST.

It Pleaded that a Contract It Made Was Illegal, but a Cincinnati Judge Decided for Plaintiffs.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Judge Rufus B. Smith of the Superior Court struck another hard blow at trusts on Tuesday. Elias Block & Co., Kentucky distillers, shut up their manufactory under a contract with the Whisky Trust by which the latter agreed to furnish Block & Co. with all their goods and pay them $1,000 a month in addition.

The trust became in default for $10,000 under this contract. Block & Co. sued to recover. The trust filed a demurrer, alleging that the very contract it had made was illegal and in restraint of trade, and hence could not be sued on. The briefs handed up by counsel on both sides seem to have exhausted all authorities on the subject.

The Court held that, so far as the petition, which alleges that Block & Co. were agents for the trust, goes, the company had a right to sue on the contract as referred to in the petition. The Judge follows his own decision in the case of Kirwin vs. the Standard Oil Company, in which he held that when a contract apparently illegal is only an incident to a large contract which is legal, then the first contract will stand as a circumstance.

Both those decisions are regarded as being among the most important the local courts have uttered.

DR. ABBOTT ON THE PRESS.

Says It Has Faults, but It Teaches the People to Read.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his lecture to-night, had this to say of the newspaper press:

"Whatever the harm of sensational literature, it teaches the people to read. Despite the defects of the American press, it holds up a mirror of the whole world's affairs. The mirror may not be the right kind, but its tendency is to lead the people to self-consciousness. If you do not like vice and crime, change the light. If you look into a mirror and see a dirty face, do you wash the face or the mirror?

"I do not want a press which shows up the virtues of humanity and not the faults, but let us have more truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Though the press may be defective in leadership and lacking many qualities which one hopes to see, it brings the whole history of yesterday before us and is constantly exerting an influence in American democracy which can be called galaxy."

The best literature, he went on to say, is within the reach of all people to-day. Few persons are so poor that they cannot have a better library than their grandfathers of considerable means could possess. Despite the harm of cheap novels, Dr. Abbott declared that they teach people to read, and as the ordinary mind develops, it demands better and better reading.

REAPPORTIONMENT IN ILLINOIS.

Legislature Will Not Adjourn Until the Work Is Done.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—The Forty-second General Assembly will remain in session until the Forty-third shall have qualified and taken possession, unless the apportionment bills are passed. The session will not be a continuous one. It will be broken by recesses. If this session does not apportion now it will take a recess until Fall. If it does not apportion in the Fall it will take recess until next January, and so on until the work is done.

Speaker Sherman will not countenance a special session for the purpose of apportionment. He will not listen to the proposition at all. He says it is the duty of the General Assembly to reapportion this State and relieve it from the Democratic gerrymanders now existing.

Alabama Populist Quits His Party.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19.—G. B. Deans, former candidate for Governor of Alabama on the Populist ticket and last Spring elected Chairman of the Populist State Executive Committee, to-day announced that he had for some time past aligned himself with the Republican Party. This action, he states, was known to the Populist leaders, but they persuaded him to maintain silence up to the present time for fear of embarrassing the Populists in their work in the State.

Increase in Chicago Bank Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Twelve National banks in Chicago gained $14,880,024 in deposits from Dec. 13 to Feb. 5. The reports show that in addition to the gain in deposits the twelve banks have expanded their loans $10,970,981 and added $3,079,521 to their cash resources. It is estimated that the gain from Dec. 13 to the present time is double what is shown by the statement of Feb. 5.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more and more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, and cleanliness.—Adv.

BROADWAY BLOCK SOLD

Boreel Building Secured by Central Realty, Bond and Trust Co.

Figure Said to be About $2,500,000, or at the Rate of $166.66 a Square Foot—History of the Site.

One of the largest real estate deals of recent years was effected yesterday in the purchase of the Boreel Building, covering the entire block bounded by Broadway, Cedar, Thames, and Temple Streets, by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. The property has been held at $2,500,000, and while the exact consideration in the present transaction is not made public, it is said to be little less than that figure. The parcel is assessed for taxation at $1,450,000.

Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company, said last evening that no definite plans had been formed regarding the future of the block. It may be resold in the near future for improvement with a modern office structure, or, failing to find a purchaser, the company which has just acquired it will proceed with the erection of a new building not less than twenty stories in height. In any event, there will be no change in the property until the new building of the Chamber of Commerce has been completed, on the site of the old Real Estate Exchange Building, which is now occupied by the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company. While the new Chamber of Commerce is building, the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company will have its offices on the first floor of the Boreel Building, recently occupied as temporary quarters by the American Exchange National Bank.

With skyscrapers claiming one after another of down-town corners, the Boreel Building site has become one of the few large plots available for improvement, and among these few it is perhaps the choicest. It has frontages of 101 feet on Broadway, 150 feet on Cedar Street, 102 feet on Temple Street, and 146 feet on Thames Street. Therefore, while its area is about 15,000 square feet, it has frontages of 500 feet—qualifications as a building site which cannot be duplicated in the down-town district. On a basis of $2,500,000 as the purchase price, the square foot rate would be $166.66.

The only recent transaction in the neighborhood with which this may be compared was the purchase of the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street by the St. Lawrence Realty Company about two years ago. The latter plot included 5,500 square feet, and the price was $1,100,000, or $200 per square foot. The Singer Manufacturing Company paid $181 per square foot for its Liberty Street corner, and part of the American Surety Company's site at Broadway and Pine Street was purchased at the rate of $267 per square foot.

The Boreel Building block is one of considerable historical association. Within the memory of many New Yorkers it was the site of the old City Hotel, a three-story structure which in 1837 presented such outward appearance and interior condition that the authorities could no longer tolerate it. In that year it was torn down to make way for the present Boreel Building, a seven-story structure, which was regarded as fire-proof and altogether the finest of office buildings at that date. About five years ago it was extensively overhauled, but what with increased taxation and the competition of the more modern structures, its income-producing power has suffered. The old City Hotel was originally built as the New York Tontine Hotel and Assembly, and for many years the property stood in the name of Philip Livingston and others, as Trustees for that enterprise.

The property figures in the official transfers as far back as early in the seventeenth century, and the chain of title, as shown in the records of the Lawyers' Title Insurance, develops some interesting history.

The earliest recorded conveyance is one by William Dyre and wife to Thomas Lloyd, in which the premises were conveyed for £610. An interesting fact in this instrument is that the premises are described as "a lot without the gate of the City of New York." The deed refers to a highway as one of the boundaries of the property, and this is the present Broadway. It also refers to another of the boundaries as being a passageway or road leading to the mill of P. Janesen Messier, and another boundary as a road leading to the churchyard or burial place, now Trinity Churchyard. This conveyance affected all the land covered by the Boreel Building, and also a considerable amount of land extending to the Hudson River.

From this point the chain of title shows little of interest, except that almost the same parcel of land was conveyed on Oct. 1, 1690, for £220 by William Huddlesten and wife to John Hutchins. The property subsequently belonged to the De Lancey family.

John Jacob Astor bought the block in 1828 for $121,000. His daughter Sarah married Robert Boreel in 1842. This property was then conveyed to her, among other parcels as a dowry, and it is by her heirs that it will be conveyed to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. These heirs include Alfred Boreel and his wife, Louise Boreel; Sophie De Groeninx, a daughter of Robert Boreel; Adolph Van Pallandt, Hans Willem Van Pallandt, Sarah Agnes Sophie Van Pallandt, Elise Dorothie Van Pallandt, and Constance Catharine Wilhelmine Van Pallandt. The Van Pallandts are all residents of The Hague, and are grandchildren of Robert Boreel, being the children of one of his daughters, who was the Baroness Van Pallandt. Besides these heirs, there are Robert John Ralph Boreel and Florence Boreel.

The sale of the property was arranged through William A. White & Sons, the negotiations being directly in charge of Frederick M. Hilton of that firm.

$2,000 FOR TWO VISITS.

Chicago Surgeon's Bill Against Estate of Senator Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—Dr. John B. Murphy, the Chicago surgeon who was in consultation with Dr. A. J. Stone during the last illness of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis, has filed in the Probate Court his bill for medical services against the estate.

The Chicago surgeon made two trips to St. Paul. He charges $1,000 for each trip.

On each occasion he arrived in St. Paul in the morning and left for Chicago in the evening, and was with Senator Davis not more than half an hour each trip.

HARVARD BOY HAS SOME FUN.

Is Arrested and Pays $100 to the Victim of His Playfulness.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 19.—A little fun with a Cambridge young man cost Robert D. Pruyn of Albany, a Harvard student, and two of his friends $100. Pruyn and his companions were coming out of the Polo Club two nights ago, when they met John Rollins, who was carrying a package of clothing to his home, in Farrell Place. They set upon him, he alleges, rolling him in the mud, taking away his bundle, and otherwise abusing him.

Rollins at once swore out a warrant for Pruyn, who, he says, acted as ringleader in the fracas, and the case was returnable to-day. The names of the other young men he could not learn. In the police court this afternoon, Rollins withdrew his complaint, having received $100 in settlement from Pruyn.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

WANT M. MENIER'S ISLAND.

Canadians Ask that Anticosti Be Taken from the Chocolatemaker—Lord Minto Favors the Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 19.—The movement to dispute the possession of the Island of Anticosti by M. Menier, "the Chocolate King," has been recommenced. A petition was recently drawn up and addressed to Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, urging that the Island of Anticosti should be expropriated and fortified by the imperial authorities as a military post to command the entrance of the St. Lawrence.

A reply has been received from Mr. Chamberlain stating that he has referred the communication to the Governor General, the Earl of Minto, as the question is one for the Dominion Government to consider and to so act as to conserve the interests of the empire. It is claimed the Dominion Government has the power to expropriate the island, compensating M. Menier in full for the cost and the money he has expended in improvements.

The Island of Anticosti is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and is a part of the Province of Quebec. It was bought by M. Henry Menier, a well-known Parisian capitalist, in December, 1895, from the Island of Anticosti Company (Limited) of England. The price paid was £25,000.

M. Menier assumed immediate possession of the island, and at first had some little difficulty in dealing with lawless fishermen and others from the northern shores of Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Labrador, who had for years been in the habit of landing on the island.

They had destroyed buildings, taken fish and game, and had committed other minor offenses, and they objected when their privileges were taken away. M. Menier forbade these practices, and this gave rise to a report that he had usurped the functions of the Canadian Government. This, however, was promptly denied, and the report was traced to the persons affected by M. Menier's orders.

The island is 130 miles long, and has an average width of 27 miles. It contains 2,500,000 acres, and the length of its coast line is 340 miles. The island is thickly wooded, mostly with spruce, but there is an abundance of other timber, and there is game in plenty. The rivers and creeks, of which there are fifty, are filled with fish.

There has been a good deal of agitation about the possesison of such an important point by a Frenchman, which feeling has been aggravated by Menier's harsh action in evicting eighteen families and compelling them to give up their livelihood because they would not obey the regulations which he had laid down.

The latest phase of the subject was the action of M. Commettant, the self-styled Governor of the island, who upon the death of Queen Victoria, sent a message of condolence to Lord Minto. The Governor General sent the message back with the intimation that he could not recognize Commettant in any way.

It is well known that Lord Minto has strong views upon the question, but it is doubtful if he will be able to overcome the pro-French sympathies of some of the French-Canadian members of his Cabinet.

SUMMONS FOR EDWIN GOULD.

Negro Deputy Marshal Serves the New Yorker in a New Orleans Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—Tom Galbreath, a negro Deputy United States Marshal, invaded the apartments of Edwin Gould at the St. Charles Hotel at an early hour this morning, encountered Mr. Gould's valet, literally "knocked" that functionary out by the boldness and nerve of an uncomprising demand to see Mr. Gould instanter, stepped past the valet, encountered the multi-millionaire as he was getting out of bed to see what the trouble was, and hurriedly read a summons to appear in the United States Circuit Court to answer in a suit pending in that court.

Neither Mr. Gould nor his valet had recovered from surprise when the darky stepped out of the door and walked hurriedly down the corridor.

Yesterday an amended bill was filed in court in the original suit of the United States against the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company and against each and every member of the Gould family, in connection with certain Louisiana railroad grants. Mr. Gould was known to be in the city and the deputy was told to take no chances and catch him before he left.

PULP AND PAPER COMBINATION.

Mills in Quebec and Ontario Provinces to be Amalgamated.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—There are prospects of great activity in pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada during the coming season. The smaller companies in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario are to be amalgamated into one large company. The Consolidated Pulp and Paper Company of Toronto, Limited, incorporated under the Ontario Companies act, is about to seek incorporation under the Companies act of the Dominion Government with a capital of $2,500,000, with the power to increase it to $5,000,000 if necessary.

The properties to be consolidated immediately are those at Newburg and Strathcona, Ontario, the Metabetchouan property at Lake St. John, and the Indian Lorette Mills near this city. On the Metabetchouan property neat ground wood pulp mills with a capacity of eighty tons per day and a sulphite pulp mill with a capacity of sixty tons per day will be erected. The Lorette mills will also be rebuilt.

The provisional Directors of the company are John M. Poole, Toronto, President; W. H. Mackay, Toronto; E. L. Young, George Thompson, Newburg, Ontario, and J. H. Charles, Perth, Ontario.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Messenger Boy on Bicycle Struck and Run Over on Sixth Avenue.

Dominic Vackione, eighteen years old, of 237 East Forty-second Street, a messenger boy attached to the office of the American District Telegraph Company, at 821 Sixth Avenue, was run over and almost instantly killed shortly after midnight by an automobile at Forty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. Vackione had left the office to respond to a call. He rode his bicycle down the avenue, and at Forty-sixth Street was struck by the automobile. He was knocked down and the wheels of the vehicle passed over his body.

The injured boy was carried unconscious into the office of Dr. Pingell, at 74 West Forty-sixth Street, where he died in a few minutes. Patrolman McNamara of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested John Doherty of 1,507 Lexington Avenue, the operator, and locked him up. The automobile is said to be the property of the New York Vehicle and Transportation Company. The dead boy's body was taken to the police station.

No Rates for Epworth League Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—At the meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association to-day the Epworth League rate matter was disposed of for the present by the adoption of the following resolution: "No free or reduced rate of transportation or concessions of any character shall be given in connection with Epworth League traffic."

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MRS. STETSON'S STORY OF MISS BRUSH'S WILL

For Her Church's Sake She Treated the Sick Woman.

REVIVED HER IN 15 MINUTES

Christian Science Reader's Theory of Her Alleged Divinely Imparted Power and Her "Distant Treatment."

Mrs. Augusta A. Stetson, pastor of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was called to the witness stand yesterday, before Surogate Fitzgerald, in the contest over the will of Miss Helen C. Brush. Her testimony was given generally in calm tones, but at times her voice was raised to the melodramatic pitch. She was handsomely gowned. In her fingers she clutched tightly a book with a gold-embossed cover, entitled "Science and Health," by Mary Baker Glover Eddy, which is the prayer book of the Christian Science cult.

Mrs. Stetson came to New York as the pupil of Mrs. Eddy, and proceeded to spread the doctrine of Christian healing. She acknowledged yesterday on the witness stand that as first reader, or pastor, of her church she is now receiving a salary of $5,000 a year, and fees ranging from $50 to $200 for teaching pupils Christian Science in twelve days, and also a revenue from "healing by the uplifting process."

Mrs. Stetson is the most important witness in the contest, because she "treated" Miss Brush before her death and was one of the principals in the episode which led up to the making of the will by which nearly all of the estate was left to the Christian Science Church.

The witness said that she was born in Waldborough, Me., and came to New York in 1886 to spread the doctrine. Her followers at first numbered about half a dozen persons, but now there are over 900 members of the church of which Mrs. Stetson is head.

MRS. STETSON'S STORY.

"Tell everything you said to Miss Brush when she declared that she wanted to make a will," said Lawyer William Rand, Jr., counsel for the church. The narrative follows:

"She said, 'Mrs. Stetson, I have sent for you to do me a favor. I want you to make me a promise.' I said, 'If it concerns you, it is all right.' She said, 'I have been thinking of changing my business affairs. I have a box in the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and I want to change my associations so far as my sister, Mrs. Findlay, is concerned. I want to make a will.' I was startled. 'Make a will,' I said. She said Sunday night that she had a hemorrhage, and that Monday she had another. She took a book from under a chair, and, taking a visiting card, she looked at the book, and then wrote on the card. Finally she said, 'I want you to take this card to Mr. De Lano and have him make a will from these directions. I said, 'Have you no lawyer?' She said that she wanted Mr. De Lano to do this. She read the names from the card. When she came to the name 'Augusta E. Stetson, $5,000,' I said, 'Stop! I don't want it! I don't need it!' Finally, she erased my name, and

had been cured of consumption? A.—She told me later that she had been cured by the book.

Q.—Miss Brush took a course of twelve lessons; did you give her a Christian Science certificate? A.—No, Sir. She attended one series of lessons, and then she attended again as a student. She said that she wanted to understand the faith.

Q.—Did she convey to you the idea that she fully understood the teachings? A.—No, Sir; she did not.

Q.—Were you finally forced to take her case when she was sick? A.—Yes, Sir; out of the goodness of my heart and for the Christian Scientists' Church—for the good of the church—I finally took the case.

Q.—You saw Miss Brush—and was she very low? A.—Very low.

Q.—Did you consider her condition serious? A.—For fifteen minutes I did. I thought that she would not live.

Q.—When you saw her you thought there was a chance that she might die then and there? A.—I did; she was in a state of relapse.

Q.—Was she liable to die at any minute? A.—Yes, Sir. The first fifteen minutes it was very serious. I felt that it was necessary to work with all my understanding and with all my force and with the supreme power of God to restore her to her normal condition before I left the room.

Q.—You formed an opinion from her physical condition that she was likely to die? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I did everything to relieve her while she was in danger.

Q.—Was she conscious or unconscious? A.—I think she was conscious. She was, however, in a sinking state; her respiration was greatly impeded, and there were signs of heart trouble.

Q.—Was she conscious? A.—She was sufficiently conscious to feel that there was a presence in the room.

Q.—What did you say when you entered the room? A.—I said, "Good morning," and I started to heal her.

Q.—What did she do? A.—She lifted her eyes; she seemed glad to see me.

Q.—Was her condition so low that she was unable to appreciate her surroundings?

REVIVED IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Q.—After fifteen minutes of your treatment she revived? A.—She did not seem to respond at all until about the end of that time.

Q.—You did nothing to relieve the suffering of this woman by material means? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not give her any medicines or use drugs of any kind? A.—I used nothing but the power of God.

Q.—You neither spoke to her nor used any material means during the fifteen minutes until the crisis was over? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she say to you after the crisis was over? A.—I think she began—the first words she said were: "I am immortal and I know it."

Q.—That statement that she was immortal and knew it—was that said after a suggestion from you? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—Did you tell her what means you used to accomplish her recovery? A.—I did not. I told her what I had done. I said I had been at work. She knew enough about the truth.

Q.—What did you tell her? A.—I told her that God was her life, that eternal life was ever present, and that eternal life quickened her body.

Mr. Bowers then began a rapid fire of questions as to whether the question of food, heat, clothing, and care had anything to do with the final recovery of Miss Brush from her illness. Mrs. Stetson denied that material means had contributed in the least to the revival.

Q.—But you did send Christian Scientist nurses to the house? A.—I did.

Q.—Isn't the nursing and caring for the patient material means which would aid in the recovery? A.—No, Sir; it was Christian Science nursing; it was spiritual nursing.

Q.—What do you mean by Christian Science nursing? A.—The care of her body, the uplifting of her soul by the reading of the Bible, by bright, happy, uplifting, loving talk. By the giving of strength by harmonious influences.

Q.—Do you mean to say that during the five days you attended Miss Brush you did not use any material means to help her recovery? A.—Nothing, (with emphasis.)

Q.—What do you call nursing—keeping the body warm? Wouldn't you call that material means? A.—No, Sir; I would call that personal attention and personal care.

Q.—When she had recovered, what did you do? A.—When I felt she was safe from any relapse I gave her distant treatment.

The question arose between Mr. Bowers and the witness whether Christian Science could have effected a cure of Miss Brush without the aid of nursing and proper attention to food and clothing. Mrs. Stetson maintained stoutly that if a Christian Science healer was advanced enough in thought and had enough of the "uplifting power" of Jesus Christ, health could be restored. Mrs. Stetson maintained that Christian Science nursing was an auxiliary of the Church.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that in Mrs. Eddy's book of instruction as to the means employed in Christian Science she claims that cures can be effected without any of these aids? A.—Yes, if I have enough of the Christ power in me.

Q.—Do you claim that an organic disease can be cured by Christian Science healing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that what you did with Miss Brush? A.—I did, assisted with the power of Divine love.

Q.—Did Miss Brush tell you afterward that it was the power of Divine life, as given through a healer, that cured her? A.—She said it was a manifestation of a Divine kind through me, the first healer.

Q.—Did you tell her that her recovery was accomplished by the material aids such as food, clothing, and nursing? A.—I did not tell her that.

Q.—You are still healing? A.—I am only a beginner in the science; I have studied it for fifteen years. It is the power of God.

WHAT MISS BRUSH WAS TAUGHT.

Q.—Miss Brush was taught that her healing was due entirely to the power manifested through you as a healer; was she also taught that the material means, such as food, clothing, and proper attention, helped her recovery? A.—Miss Brush was taught that God was the only healer and that from His great consciousness a supreme thought is manifested, and that those who have that supreme power of God were the persons who could heal the sick.

Q.—Was she taught that by that power alone she could be cured of the disease? A.—That power alone cures disease. When that power is Christlike it can cure any disease, so far as it is understood by the person who reflects God.

Q.—If a person reflects or manifests and is in the proper condition to receive the aid, that is all that is necessary to cure any disease? A.—If a person has sufficient of the Christlike power he can heal the sick.

Q.—Is it a fact that the Christian Scientists claim the power of healing without the aid of material adjuncts such as come through proper nursing? A.—It is the Christian Science teaching that the manifestations of the power of God are all that are necessary to cure disease. It is the power of God.

Under continued cross-examination Mrs. Stetson described in detail the "distant treatment" she gave to Miss Brush while the Christian science pastor was in Boston. Mr. Bowers brought out the statement that two Christian Science "healers" could not work over the same patient. He also developed the fact that Miss Brush was being attended by Dr. Pease, another Christian Scientist, who at the order of Mrs. Stetson was dismissed from the case. The testimony was brought out that Dr. Pease was not, according to the knowledge of Mrs. Stetson, a practicing physician, and she testified that the doctor had never received a license from the Christian Science Institute.

At the time of Miss Brush's death the only treatment she received was from Mrs. Stetson by the "absent method." Just what Mrs. Stetson did for the welfare of her patient when several hundreds of miles away was not made clear. Mrs. Stetson said that she exerted herself and gave all the treatment she thought necessary. Before going to Boston to take a course in the Massachusetts Metaphysical College she received $50 from Miss Brush to pay for cab hire in Boston. The dates of the two checks she had mentioned were June 6 and 16. Mrs. Stetson was positive at first that Miss Brush had handed her the checks, but weakened on this point and said she did not remember exactly. The examination as to the "distant treatment" follows:

Q.—Miss Brush was not attended by any person save the attendance from Miss Duncan until the day of her death? A.—I treated her somewhat distantly.

Q.—That was as much as you thought necessary? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you on the 27th of June take entire charge of the treatment of Miss Brush and direct Miss Duncan to so inform Dr. Pease? A.—I took no personal charge; I took as much charge as I thought was necessary—I treated her distantly.

Q.—Did you or did you not say that you were going to take entire charge of the case? A.—I don't know whether I did.

Q.—Then all the treatment Miss Brush received while you were in Boston was the distant treatment? A.—Yes, Sir; that was all that was necessary.

Q.—You heard nothing about her until your return on the morning of the 7th of July? A.—No.

Q.—When you returned you were called and you found she was dead? A.—I came home in the afternoon. I was going to call on her.

Q.—Had you been treating Miss Brush between the 22d of May and the 12th of June? A.—I had, somewhat.

Q.—What means did you use? A.—Only spiritual. This treatment is just as effectual at a distance.

Q.—I understand the witness to say that was the only means she used to take charge of the case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you the only healer treating Miss Brush from the time she was taken sick up to the date the will was made and until she died? A.—No; she sent for Dr. Pease. I suppose Dr. Pease was doing something for her.

Q.—Had Miss Brush asked for treatment from you on several occasions? A.—Yes, Sir; she came to me and said that she intended to move out of her home because her sisters were abusing her. She said she needed strong mental uplifting treatment. Something to strengthen her.

Q.—What do you mean by abuse? A.—By looks and suggestions. The environment of her home was not pleasant.

THE TWO SCIENCES CLASHED.

Testimony was then adduced to show that Miss Brush had left her home with her sisters principally because they were Mental Scientists and she as a Christian Scientist could not exist happily in the environment of her home.

Mr. Bowers then started a line of cross-examination to find out how Miss Brush had been cured of pneumonia when she was dying, yet that a cure was not effected by Mrs. Stetson when she died.

Q.—When you returned from Boston, did you treat Miss Brush? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she tell you that she had had hemorrhages? A.—She did.

Q.—She seemed to be worried? A.—Yes, about the hemorrhages.

Q.—The hemorrhages could have been cured by the same influence that you used to cure her some time before, when in fifteen minutes, by your treatment, she was cured when you feared her death would occur at any time? A.—Yes, Sir; I treated her to destroy the disease.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that she was dying of the disease? A.—I didn't tell her she was going to die.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that you tell the patient to get out of the idea that she is diseased? A.—Yes, to show that there is a power over the disease.

Q.—Then disease is merely a condition of the mind? A.—If you destroy the force of the disease by the manifestations of force through God.

Q.—You tried to impress upon her that there was a power to destroy the disease? A.—I could not make much headway.

Q.—Why? A.—I don't know why.

Mr. Bowers then examined the witness at length as to why she had promised to take entire charge of the case of Miss Brush, and then had gone to Boston for weeks, giving the patient only the "distant treatment." Mrs. Stetson parried all these questions by a general statement that Miss Brush did not need any further treatment.

Q. It does not make any difference as to what the character of the disease is whether or not you can effect a cure? A.—Yes; sometimes.

Q.—Treat them in the same way? A.—With the same power.

Q.—Is it necessary for you to understand what the disease is? A.—Yes, Sir; with my present understanding it is quite necessary. If I go on further and one higher it may not be necessary.

Q.—Then you did Miss Brush come to you for? A.—For strong spiritual treatment—uplifting treatment—she wanted strength and courage. She spoke to me about the unpleasant condition of her relationships.

Q.—Were you present when Miss Brush died? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Dr. Pease there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you attempt to heal her? A.—There was no use then.

Q.—You claim that she was cured of pneumonia by your healing? A.—It was the result of my own power.

Q.—Was the same power exerted the second time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then why was not a cure effected? A.—It was because of her unhappy environment.

Q.—She had been removed from that environment for four years? A.—She was unhappy. I think the effects on her of four years had weakened her so that she could not respond to the manifestations. She could not be uplifted by the spiritual treatment.

The question then arose as to whether Mrs. Stetson owned the Christian Science Institute in this city, and how long it took for pupils to receive a certificate entitling them to practice Christian Science healing. Mrs. Stetson acknowledged that she owned the institute, and that it was incorporated under the laws of the State. She said it took twelve days for pupils to graduate and receive certificates on the payment of fees ranging from $50 to $100. Mrs. Stetson said that she received some of the fees, and some promised to her were not paid by the pupils.

Mr. Bowers will continue his cross-examination of Mrs. Stetson to-day.

Miss Ella G. Young, a young Christian Science pupil, who told Surrogate Fitzgerald quietly that she was "more than twenty-one," testified that she was not sufficiently advanced in the faith to take charge of the case of Miss Brush during her illness. Miss Young had called on Miss Brush, and for two visits, which involved staying over night with Miss Brush, a payment of $10 was made for her Christian Science work. Miss Young, after leaving the Brush household, wrote a letter saying that she "could not attend the case, because she was only a beginner in Christian Science healing." The trial will be resumed this morning.

PUT STONES IN WIFE'S GRAVE.

Curious Facts Brought to Light in Settling Elijah Collins's Estate.

A dispute which will come up before the Surrogate of White Plains in regard to the disposition of the estate of Elijah Collins, a Quaker, who died in Chappaqua, N. Y., in 1896, is expected to bring some curious facts to light. The whole estate amounts to about $3,500, and, as there are thirty-two heirs and claims against the estate amounting to nearly $2,000, it is not expected that there will be much left for each heir after the lawyers have been paid.

The estate, which consisted of a farm and a house, was made over, during a lawsuit, by Collins to his wife. She refused to give it back to him, and when she died left a will to the effect that after her husband's death it should be divided among thirty-two of her relatives. The will provided, however, that the farm was not to be sold until after her husband's death and that he was to be provided for during his life. She died several years before her husband, who was so enraged at the provisions of her will that he caused her grave to be filled up with cobblestones instead of earth when she was buried.

When he died, Robert Haviland, who was appointed executor of the estate, presented a claim against it for $1,500, which he said was due him for services rendered to Collins. His claim included a bill for two shaves a week for five years at 10 cents a shave, and a bill of $20 for digging his grave. Another claim for services was made against the estate by a niece of Collins, with whom he had lived for some time.

The heirs say that many of the items in the claims are exorbitant. They say that Collins did not receive two shaves a week and did not need them, as his beard was of slow growth, and that $20 was too much to pay for digging a grave. Haviland says that the gravedigging cost so much because one of the trouble given by the removal of the cobblestones from Mrs. Collins's grave, in which Collins was buried. The heirs finally decided to fight the case, and it will come up before the Surrogate, in White Plains, some time next week.

ALLEGED DEFENDANT'S DENIAL.

Mr. Campbell Says He Is Not the Man Wanted for Contempt.

The identity of Joseph M. Campbell is a question which is puzzling Justice Conlan in the City Court. One Joseph M. Campbell has been called in proceedings for contempt of court, but he insists that he is not the man involved. The Justice has adjourned the case for three weeks, when affidavits which will be produced from San Francisco may settle the question.

Edward T. Walter obtained a judgment for $420 eighteen months ago against Joseph M. Campbell. When supplementary proceedings were instituted Joseph M. Campbell, a contractor, appeared. He denied that he owed the judgment, or that he was the Mr. Campbell who furnished bonds for Fayne Moore when she and her husband were arrested at the instance of the late Martin Mahon.

When the contempt proceedings came up yesterday Mr. Campbell again insisted on his denial as to the form of the judgment, and said that the man Mr. Walter was after was his father, who lived in San Francisco.

DEFENSE BLAMED THE MAINE.

Big Damages for a Lost Life—Capt. Sigsbee a Witness.

Mrs. Matilda Kelley of Jersey City yesterday received a verdict in the Supreme Court for $9,000 against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the College Point Ferry Company for the death of her husband, John J. Kelley.

Mr. Kelley was a prominent Jersey City politician. On July 29, 1897, he was on board the excursion boat Chancellor with the "John J. Kelley Association," bound for College Point, when the excursion steamboat came into collision with a tug and two floats belonging to the railroad company. Mr. Kelley received injuries which caused his death in April, 1898. The defense was that the United States battleship Maine, which was just leaving the navy yard bound for Havana, had been steered in such a way as to be responsible for the accident. Capt. Sigsbee, who was then in command of the Maine, was one of the witnesses at the trial.

The case was tried before Justice D. Cady Herrick, who added interest and allowances to the verdict, making the total sum awarded $11,070.

Lectures by Mme. Mountford.

Mme. Lydia M. Von Finkelstein Mountford will give four lectures at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, on the manners and customs of Palestine. The first lecture, "Village Life in Palestine," will be given to-morrow evening; the second, "City Life in Jerusalem," on Tuesday next; the third, "Patriarchal Life," on March 1, and the fourth, "Life of Christ," on March 2. Mme. Mountford will be assisted by thirty Orientals in costume.

Indictment Against Harman Dismissed.

Judge McMahon dismissed the indictment recently found against Archer Harman, the business associate of ex-Mayor Hewitt, upon the motion of George Gordon Battle, his counsel. The indictment, charging grand larceny, was found at the instance of St. George Lane Fox Pitt, who claimed that Harman had appropriated to his own use $25,000 worth of South American securities belonging to Pitt. Bail was given in $15,000 by ex-Mayor Hewitt on Feb. 4 last.

FIRST DAY OF DOG SHOW

Annual Exhibition Opened in Madison Square Garden.

GREAT CROWDS SEE THE DOGS

Luxuriously Housed Pet Animals a Feature Among the Toy Breeds—The Awards Yesterday.

Madison Square Garden was transformed into a little kingdom of dogs yesterday. It was a kingdom of aristocrats, nearly 1,500 dogs, all possessing long pedigrees, making a new record for the annual exhibits of the Westminster Kennel Club. The spectators, for the time being, were the subjects, and they acknowledged the sway of the dog by paying admiring court to him, in countless breeds and varieties. This was exhibited, in its highest degree of devotion, in the south gallery, where are shown most of the toy dogs, including terriers, pugs, Pomeranians, King Charles spaniels, Japanese spaniels, and ruby spaniels.

Conspicuous among these were three small ebony-black pugs belonging to Mrs. Howard Gould. Wide blue ribbons are tied around their necks, and they enjoy the luxury of private glass houses, with artistic pryamid tops, covered with wire netting, for the purpose of giving air to the valued inhabitants. The dogs have soft blue stuffed cushions to rest upon, and, altogether, their appearance is one of luxurious ease and comfort. One of these pugs is comparatively new to New York, having come from the home of Swedish royalty. Princess Zora is the name of this little immigrant, and she formerly belonged to the King of Sweden. Besides Mrs. Gould's three black pugs, there is only one other in the show.

Many more dogs, however, enjoy the luxury of glass houses, while others peek out from neat wicker cages. Mrs. Frank Robbins of Whitestone, L. I., has three miniature spaniels, each weighing seven pounds, in one strawhouse that is not as big as a bushel basket. Tiny, Tannie, and Beautie are the names of this interesting trio, and they afford no end of amusement to the children, who regard the array of beribboned dog cages as almost similar to dollhouses.

ALL CLASSES WELL FILLED.

The entries are so large this season that both the long galleries contain two or three rows of dogs. On the main floor the cages are packed together as closely as possible, for the convenience and comfort of the dogs and spectators. Entering from Madison Avenue, one first meets the St. Bernards, Great Danes, bloodhounds, mastiffs, and pointers, while on the Fourth Avenue end are the interesting but ugly bulldogs. The Bulldog Club of America makes a particularly attractive show, which is ablaze with electric lights at night. In this locality are the six entries of Richard Croker, Jr., including the famous champion, Rodney Stone, who is so far superior to most of his kind that he has not been entered for competition. With the other five dogs young Croker captured three firsts, two being won by Persimmon and one by True Type.

Champion Woodcote Wonder divided the interest with Rodney Stone. The former is owned by Frank F. Dole of New Haven, and won first easily in the open bull terrier class, W. S. Gartner's famous Princeton Monarch getting second. Frank H. Croker has six bull terriers, and got two firsts, one second, and two thirds. The judging, however, is not finished, and he may fare better in some of the other classes to-day. Among these bulldogs is one villainous-looking animal, which is saddled with the suggestive name of Rubber Neck. The curiosity of spectators was intensified by a large sign stating that the beast was dangerous. He was the only bulldog whose cage was closely wired up in front. His face was surly in the extreme, and his color a dull gray. A man who was anxious to put him to the test uttered a series of taunts over the top of the cage, and the ferocious animal sprang fully a foot into the air in a desperate effort to reach his tormentor.

In marked contrast to this ferocious creature were the shaggy, gentle, and magnificent St. Bernards. Never probably has so fine an exhibit of these favorite dogs been seen in this city, for every one asked first for Frank Gould's string. He entered ten, but only nine are shown. With these he secured four firsts and two seconds, outclassing all other exhibitors. Joseph Meisenheimer of Milwaukee came next to him with three firsts. Gould's Our Bobs, about one year and five months old, won first readily in the novice class, and by more than one St. Bernard expert the winner was declared to be the finest puppy in the show. Frank Gould's other winners were two firsts with Baron Sandridge and one with Coquette.

CLOSE CONTEST BY SETTERS.

The judging rings are seven in all, and with the increased number of dogs to inspect, the judges have no time to spare. The attendance was unprecedented yesterday for a first day. The throng around the rings when some of the important classes were being judged was often six and eight deep. One of the prettiest judging exhibitions was in the open English setter class, in which the rivals were the former winner of many prizes, Knight Errant, and the new English importation, Barton Tory, brought over by George Raper and owned by the Vancroft Kennels of Pittsburg. Knight Errant was shown by Dan Lewis, a noted handler of dogs, while George Raper put Barton Tory through his paces. It required close and long consideration before Knight Errant won.

The failure of Hands Up, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's champion wire-haired fox terrier, which carried everything before it last year, to win a first, was one of the surprises late in the day. George Raper's Humberstone Bristles was rated ahead of Hands Up in the open class, while in another class Mrs. Raper's Baby Matchbox secured the ribbon. Hands Up won, however, for the second year the Fox Terrier Club's challenge cup, the other dogs not being in the club membership.

The winners in the leading classes were:

Rough St. Bernards—A. Grayson, New York, Colonel Shelby.
Rough St. Bernards, novice, dogs—Frank Jay Gould, Our Bobs.
Rough St. Bernards, limit, dogs—George C. Boldt, Jr., Harbor.
Rough St. Bernards, open, dogs—Joseph Meisenheimer, Champion Autocrat.
Rough St. Bernards, puppies, bitches—James Shannon, Queen Wilhelmina II.
Rough St. Bernards, novice, bitches—Frank Jay Gould, Coquette.
Rough St. Bernards, open, bitches—Joseph Meisenheimer, Sylvia Kenmore.
Smooth St. Bernards, novice, dogs—Dr. Robert Taylor, Duke.
Smooth St. Bernards, open, dogs—Frank Jay Gould, Baron Sendridge.
Newfoundlands, open, dogs and bitches—Nero, M. F. Brickner, New York.
Pointers, open, bitches, 50 pounds and over—May Hobson, G. S. Mott, Babylon, L. I.
English Setters, open, dogs—Knight Errant, F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Penn.
English Setters, limit, bitches—Lady Jane Grey, F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Penn.
English Setters, open, bitches—Elloree, R. W. Cunningham, Newcastle, Penn.
Bull Terriers, puppies, bitches—Fire Belle, Frank H. Croker, New York.
Bull Terriers, limit, bitches, over 20 pounds and not exceeding 30 pounds—Edgewood Dame Fortune, F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn.
Bull Terriers, limit, bitches, over 30 pounds—Yorkville Belle, Frank M. Croker, New York.
Bull Terriers, open, bitches—Champion Sunshine, John Bennett, Albany, N. Y.
Bulldogs, puppies, bitches—Deal Queen, Richard Croker, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.
Bulldogs, limit, bitches, under 40 pounds—True Type, Richard Croker, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.
Bull Terriers, puppies, dogs—Edgewood, F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn.
Bull Terriers, novice, dogs—Princeton Monarch, Jr., W. S. Gartner, New York.
Pointers, open, bitches, under 50 pounds—Champion Westlake Startle, Westlake Pointer Kennels, Scranton, Penn.
English Setters, puppies, bitches—Lady Cole, James Cole, Kansas City, Mo.
Bull Terriers, open, dogs and bitches, not exceeding 30 pounds—Dick Burge, J. L. Arden, New York.
Bull Terriers, open, dogs—Champion Woodcote Wonder, F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn.

Tom L. Johnson Nominated for Mayor.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Tom L. Johnson, the well-known capitalist, was to-night nominated for the Mayoralty at the Democratic primaries. Mr. Johnson had no opposition.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS MEET

Preparations for the Annual Gathering—Plans for the Banquet—The Speakers.

The first session of the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association commences at 11 o'clock to-day in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Morning and afternoon sessions will be held to-day and to-morrow. On Friday there will be a morning session, and on Friday evening the association's annual banquet will be held, probably in the Astor Gallery, at which time it is expected that some 200 of the leading newspaper proprietors of the country will be present.

Among the speakers at this banquet will be James M. Beck, Assistant Attorney General, who will talk on "Early American Journalists"; John M. Allen, member of Congress from Mississippi, on "Newspaper Men in Congress"; Edward W. Hatch, on "American Journalism"; Irvin Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," on "Uncle Eben's Philosophy"; William B. Green, on "The Printer's Devil"; Melville E. Stone, on the "Business Side of Journalism"; Col. Frank B. Stevens of Boston, on "The Harmsworth Experiment." The boy soprano, Earl Gulick, has volunteered to sing. The presiding officer will be Don C. Seitz of The New York World. The dinner will begin promptly at 7 o'clock.

The election of officers and a Board of Directors will take place to-morrow afternoon.

The present Board of Directors held a preliminary meeting yesterday, at which only routine business was transacted. The officers and Directors present in the city yesterday from out of town were S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star, C. H. Taylor, Jr., of The Boston Globe; F. W. Whiting of The Boston Herald, and C. H. McCormack of The Chicago Times-Herald.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has been in existence for fifteen years. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. At present 160 newspapers are represented in the association's membership. The present officers are: President—S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star; Vice President—Milton McRae of the Scripps-McRae League; Treasurer—E. P. Call of The New York Evening Post; Secretary—W. C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times.

The Directors, in addition to these officers, who are members of the Board of Directors ex officio, are C. H. Taylor, Jr., F. W. Whiting, C. H. McCormack, O. M. Palmer of The St. Joseph News, W. McLean of The Philadelphia Bulletin, and Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic.

MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Comus Parade at Night Represented the Grand Operas—A Glittering Pageant.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Though today opened with threatening weather, before noon every cloud had disappeared from the skies and a beautiful, typically carnival day followed. The event of the day was the glittering pageant of his Majesty Rex. The Comus parade to-night represented the grand operas, and by selecting such subjects as "Aida," "Samson and Delilah," "Parsifal," "Huguenots," and other famous creations of the music masters, wide scope was afforded for illustration and costume.

The King of the Carnival is Alfred Hennen Morris of New York and Louisiana. The Queen is Miss Bessie Merrick of New Orleans.

SAID HIS SISTER WAS INSANE.

Tried to Prevent Her Marriage and Retain Management of Her Property.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 19.—In the lunacy proceedings brought against Miss Jennie Howell of this city by her brother Franklin Howell, the referee directed the jury to return a verdict that Miss Howell was of an absolutely sound mental condition. The hearing to-day was given up entirely to expert testimony as to Miss Howell's sanity, and late in the afternoon the attorney for Mr. Howell informed the court and the jury that under the evidence given he could not further continue the prosecution of the proceedings.

Franklin Howell and his sister were the heirs of their father, Daniel Howell, who left an estate of over $500,000. Through unlucky speculation Franklin lost his entire fortune, and had to depend on his sister for many years. Miss Howell has not been strong physically, and her brother managed her estate for her. During the past Summer while at Hackensack City she met Edward B. Dean of Hackensack, N. J. He was a widower of nearly sixty years. He proposed to Miss Howell and was accepted. Upon the announcement of the engagement her brother sought to prove that she was a lunatic, and had been unduly influenced by Mr. Dean.

Miss Howell testified that her brother had wrongfully used her money and was trying to prevent her marriage to further his own ends. The brother and sister are now bitterly estranged.

THREAD MEN TO CONSOLIDATE.

Report in Chicago that the Coateses Are Back of the Movement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Record to-morrow will say: "All of the big silk thread manufacturing concerns in the United States are to be consolidated. The object of the syndicate is to minimize expenses and place the business upon a more paying basis. The money is to be furnished by the Coates Thread Company, an English corporation, backed by a capital stock of $68,000,000.

"The deal will be closed within a few days and the transfer of property is expected to be made by March 1. According to a Chicago manufacturer, it will be a cash transaction, and the capitalization of the syndicate will be $12,000,00. The result of the proposed consolidation, it is said, will be the abolition of many offices and branch houses at present operated by individual companies."

LOST THEIR FATHERS SAME DAY.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stryker Receive News of Their Parents' Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. William Stryker of Brooklyn were notified yesterday morning that George W. Morris of this city, Mrs. Stryker's father, had died suddenly. They came here at once, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Stryker received a telephone message telling of the sudden death of his father, Abraham S. Stryker, an old resident of Kingston. Mr. Stryker had just returned from a visit to his father. He had been in the best of health apparently when his son left him. While working in the barn he fell in a faint and died without recovering consciousness.

The funeral of Mrs. Stryker's father will be held in this city to-morrow afternoon. The body will be taken to Kingston for interment. On Thursday morning the funeral of Mr. Stryker's father will be held, and both bodies will be laid to rest at the same time in the Kingston Cemetery.

DISABLED IN MIDOCEAN.

Portuguese Steamer Peninsular Helpless with a Broken Shaft.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Feb. 19.—Capt. John James, in command of the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company's steamer Pocahontas, arrived to-day from New York, bound to Gibraltar, Malta, and other Mediterranean ports, and reports having been in company on Feb. 11, in latitude 38 degrees north, longitude 55 degrees west, with the Portuguese steamer Peninsular of the Empresa Insulana de Navagaçao, disabled with a broken shaft.

The weather prevailing at the time was such as would not permit the Pocahontas to take the Peninsular in tow. The latter vessel, in command of Capt. Bettencourt, sailed from this port on Feb. 2 for New York, having touched here on her voyage from Liabon.

Forced to Use Cargo for Fuel.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19.—Arriving steamers continue to report having encountered storms on the Atlantic. The British steamer Lord Kelvin, Capt. Steele, from New Orleans Jan. 16, via Norfolk, Jan. 24, for Hamburg, has put into Queenstown, and reports having had a fearful voyage. She experienced terrific easterly gales for fifteen days. Her coal supply became exhausted, and she was forced to burn portions of her cargo for several days. Almost throughout the voyage the weather was the worst experienced by all on board.

The Graf Waldersee Little Damaged.

CUXHAVEN, Feb. 19.—The fire on the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, which arrived here on Saturday, has been extinguished. The damage was slight.

DOCK BOARD IN TROUBLE

Exceeds Debt-Incurring Limit in Condemnation Proceedings.

Outside of Lawful Appropriations by Millions—Action Discussed by the Board of Estimate.

Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler and the Dock Board, of which J. Sergeant Cram is President, are likely to become involved in a dispute over the action of the Dock Board in authorizing condemnation proceedings to the amount of $12,000,000, unless the latter body takes speedy action to keep within its appropriation.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday the action of Feb. 7, authorizing the Corporation Counsel to begin proceedings on behalf of the city to acquire title to North River property valued at $2,000,000 was rescinded, and at the same time the fact was disclosed that the Dock Department had practically wiped out the debt incurring capacity of the city.

The board is authorized to spend $3,000,000 a year for dock property acquisition and improvements, but it was stated by Controller Coler, who offered the rescinding resolution, that it was thought at the time the condemnation proceedings were contemplated that they were the only ones arranged by the Department of Docks.

"We have found, however," said Mr. Coler to the members of the Board of Estimate, "that proceedings aggregating $12,000,000 were authorized prior to the enactment of the law which makes the affirmative action of the Board of Estimate necessary before condemnation proceedings can be instituted."

"Do you mean," asked President Guggenhuner, "that the Department of Docks has gone ahead and condemned property without the authorization of this board?"

"That is just what has been done," broke in the Mayor. "Formerly any department could ask the Corporation Counsel to begin condemnation proceedings. No record of these proceedings ever reached the Department of Finance or the Board of Estimate."

"It would not be a good idea," continued President Guggenheimer, "to pass a resolution calling upon the Department of Docks to report to this board just what has been done?"

"That is the duty of the Mayor, and he will not fail in its discharge," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"And I intend to see the Dock Commissioners;" remarked Controller Coler.

Controller Coler said after the meeting that the Dock Commissioners must rescind their action, and take steps to keep within their appropriation, or else serious results would follow. To what extent the work will be tied up, if at all, could not be ascertained yesterday, as none of the Dock Commissioners could be found.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, who has charge of these condemnation proceedings, said last night that he does not believe the situation is as serious as reported. Mr. Connoly was asked if some of the work authorized would not be left by the present board as a legacy to the next one and work saddled on them of which they might not approve.

"Yes," said he. "Some of the work is bound to go over, for the reason that the Dock Board will not have time to carry out their plans. But there will be nothing out of the way in that."

"This trouble can be righted. There is nothing alarming in the situation. We can do the work in sections as we have the money to do it, and I do not see that any work will be tied up. We do not wish to hamper the Dock Board. It has simply been imprudent, and we say to it that it must go slow and be more careful. The board now being held back by law can only go ahead as far as its annual appropriation will allow it. The Mayor and Controller will see the members of the Dock Board and see that they keep their expenditures where they should be."

QUEEN LAVINIA IS MISSING.

Disappears from Court Building and Her Bail Is Declared Forfeited.

Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands, indicted for grand larceny in June of last year, is now playing hide and seek with detectives from the District Attorney's office armed with warrants for her arrest.

The Queen was arrested in March last. Robert Troup, erstwhile manager of "The Patriot Spy: or, the Open Door," a dramatic enterprise of which the Queen was the moving spirit, stoutly asserts that he put up $500 as security for the faithful discharge of his prospective duties as custodian of the finances of the company, with a proviso in the contract that the amount was to be returned if the contract lapsed.

The company, after a meteoric career, disbanded in Washington. Mr. Troup declares he requested his money back on several occasions, and received only worthless promises. The indictment slumbered in a pigeonhole of the former District Attorney's desk until Mr. Philbin took charge. By his orders William S. Harlan of St. Lawrence Avenue, Westchester, who had bailed the Queen, was notified to have her in court to-day. Harlan says he got the Queen as far as the court corridor, and that while he went in search of a lawyer the Queen disappeared. Search for her was ineffectual. While he was rushing through the corridors, Recorder Goff had heard no answer to the call of the Queen to the bar and had declared the bail bond forfeited. No plea could move him.

A lawyer, who said he had been retained the night before, added his prayer to that of the perturbed bondsman, but the Recorder turned a deaf ear to their entreaties and heartlessly issued a bench warrant for the sovereign of the Holland Dames, to be haled before him instanter.

$10,000,000 ICE CONCERN.

The Patten Vacuum Company Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Patten Vacuum Ice Company, Limited, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday with a capital of $10,000,000 by Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company; James B. Dill, and Howard K. Wood, President of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey. The company's plan and scope will be that not only of a refrigerating company, but of a dealer in natural and artificial ice, and as it will be independent, it adds to the "hastening ills" of which the Ice Trust is the prey.

The charter is of the broad character that the State of New Jersey grants, and no privilege in relation to ice and its use is omitted, and the corporate powers of the concern have practically no limit. The company is to construct cold-storage plants in New York and elsewhere and to own artificial ice plants and ice privileges and storehouses on the Hudson, the Kennebec, and the Penobscot. The present office of the company is at 60 Grant Street, Jersey City. It will have one in New York shortly. It will begin business with a capital of $1,000,000, but its capitalization of $10,000,000 may be exceeded when its operations warrant it.

Provident Loan Society Report.

The sixth annual report of the Provident Loan Society of New York for the year 1900 gives statistics showing that the surplus in the treasury at the close of the year was $26,697, while the surplus at the close of the preceding year was $16,387. The report says that a branch of the society will be opened at Forty-second Street, and that as additional funds are needed for this, an increase of capital from $250,000 to $375,000 has been authorized and additional certificates issued.

Fear of pain from a dentist is needless. The only use of pain is to show the need of guarding against it; 99 out of 100 of my patients have no more than that.

There are no other offices with my resources, however.

My eight years in Brooklyn have attracted so many patients from Manhattan that I now have an office here.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

857 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan.
346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Place,) Brooklyn.

DRAWINGS BY ALBERT STERNER

There is always pleasure and sometimes profit in seeing the minor drawings of a favorite illustrator of the press when he is not thinking of the story to be accompanied step by step with his illustrations, or of the publisher whose ideas about costume and attitudes are to be considered. Mr. Sterner has been for some time at work on the pictures for an illustrated edition of "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, but the Keppel Gallery does not show them. And wisely. Because an exhibition of charcoals, pastels, and crayons that represent the occasional moods of the artist is really more interesting—and the two are better kept apart.

As it is, the slighter, airier work has a chance to be seen, its spontaneity judged, and, should there be lightness of touch and charm in it, these get their opportunity as they never would if accompanied by more elaborate pictures telling sections of a romance. How much in a first sketch that is attractive evaporates when the artist sets himself to arrange and carry out the picture in the style the publisher and the public demand!

In choosing to use red chalk Mr. Sterner lightens and brightens his sketches and portraits, while adding at the same time a suggestion of

POLICE MAKE ARREST IN THE CUDAHY CASE

Charge James Callahan with Complicity in the Abduction.

THREE PERSONS IDENTIFY HIM

Young Cudahy Says He Is the Man Who Guarded Him in the Cottage—Prisoner Says He Has an Alibi.

OMAHA, Feb. 19.—The police have under arrest James Callahan, charged with complicity in the abduction of Edward Cudahy, Jr., on the night of Dec. 18, 1900. Callahan was arrested last Saturday, but the police have kept it a secret until to-day in the hope of securing other arrests.

Young Cudahy has positively identified Callahan as the man who accosted him near the Cudahy residence and represented himself to be a Sheriff from an adjoining county and forced him into a buggy, and also as the man who kept guard over him at the Melrose Hill house during the thirty hours he was a prisoner, pending the negotiations for the ransom of $25,000 which Mr. Cudahy paid for the return of his boy.

Daniel H. Burris, who sold a horse and buggy to two men, who are supposed to have used them to procure the abduction, also identified Callahan as one of the men with whom he made the deal. Marie Larsen, a servant in the employ of J. N. H. Patrick, of whom the kidnappers rented a house, was the third person to identify Callahan, and says he is the man who paid a month's rent in advance for a cottage in Happy Hollow, which the bandits, fearing discovery, abandoned two weeks before the abduction.

Callahan was arrested by Patrolmen Deuxberry and Dwyer, both of whom are old acquaintances of the prisoner, one of them having gone to school with him. They also knew that he was a close friend of Pat Crowe, for whom a large reward has been offered as leader in the kidnapping. Their suspicions were aroused some time ago by remarks dropped by Callahan in connection with discussions of the Cudahy affair. Their suspicions were communicated to the Chief of Police, who made a quiet but thorough investigation, which led to Callahan's arrest.

Edward A. Cudahy, Sr., to-day told of the arrest and said his son had identified Callahan as one of his abductors, and also that two other persons recognized Callahan as a man connected with the abduction. Mr. Cudahy feels confident that the police now have one of the right men and that other arrests of equal importance will follow.

Young Cudahy's identification of the man seems complete. Together with his father he called Sunday at the office of the Chief of Police and confronted the prisoner. The men had a conversation lasting half an hour, and after Callahan had been taken away young Cudahy said:

"I would never forget that voice, and I also remember very distinctly his peculiar manner in pronouncing certain words. In his present talk he used these same words and pronounced them the same. As I had several good looks at the man while he was guarding me, I can be pretty sure that this is the man wanted."

Callahan denies absolutely that he had anything to do with the kidnapping, but admits he was a close friend of Crowe. He says he can prove an alibi, and states that during the time which it is claimed he spent guarding young Cudahy, he was at the home of his sister, a Mrs. Kelly, living at Poppleton Avenue and Fifty-third Street, which is a short distance from the Melrose Hill house.

Mrs. Kelly to-night was asked concerning the whereabouts of Callahan at the time of the abduction, and said the day following the deed he was at her home, but acknowledges that she does not know his whereabouts the night before.

To-night the police secured information which they expect will lead to the arrest of another man connected with the crime. He is a coachman of a family friend of Mr. Cudahy, and it is claimed he has been acting very queerly in the matter ever since the kidnapping. The Chief of Police says this man will be arrested to-night or in the morning, and he expects him to throw additional light on the matter.

The coachman is not suspected as being one of the principals, but his son is the man really wanted, and the elder man is expected to tell of his son's actions at the time of the stealing of the boy. The coachman's son, Chief of Police Donahue says, fits minutely the description of Man No. 3, and is now the object of the search.

Callahan to-night made a statement as follows:

"I know nothing, absolutely nothing, about the kidnapping of Edward Cudahy, Jr. If I did I would be the last man in the world to tell it, because if I did and Pat Crowe proved to be connected with the crime he would run me to the end of the earth and run a knife through me.

"There is no danger of me turning State's evidence, even if I had knowledge of the deed which would assist the State in a conviction. Rather would I serve a term in the penitentiary than take chances of acknowledging that I had information incriminating myself or anybody else, because I know the people of this city would not rest until they had hanged me to the nearest telegraph pole.

"I have seven people who will swear to my whereabouts on the night of the abduction and the two days following. Again, I would say that nobody can bring evidence to show that I was in any way connected with the kidnapping. The statements of those who have pretended to identify me with the case go for nothing. I know none of them, have never seen them, nor had any dealings with them."

Callahan is thirty-eight years of age, and has lived in Omaha for several years. He has been employed in the packing house of the Cudahy Packing Company at South Omaha up to three months ago. He has not been employed for some time, but the police claim he has been spending money freely and taking life easy. In 1893 he was given a five years' penitentiary sentence for highway robbery, but after serving eighteen months was paroled. Six months later he was convicted for stealing and sent back to serve the remainder of the sentence.

Callahan is held as Man No. 3, as described in the circular recently sent broadcast, describing the three men supposed to be the abductors, and for whom there is now a combined reward of nearly $60,000.

The Chief of Police says the fact that Callahan has an alibi prepared leads him to believe that he has the right man. Prior to the kidnapping Callahan is said to have been in Crowe's company daily. He introduced Crowe as "Mr. Johnson," and they took rides daily together in the vicinity of Russer's Park, which is near the spot where Mr. Cudahy left the gold on the eventful night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:45 A. M.—209 East Ninety-seventh Street; George Miller; damage, $10.

5:45 A. M.—514 East Sixteenth Street; J. Blynn; damage, $10.

6:15 A. M.—85 Crosby Street; Frank Bistetery; damage, $6,000.

6:30 A. M.—507 West Fiftieth Street; Catherine Carley; damage slight.

6:40 A. M.—318 East Forty-eighth Street; W. Friend; damage slight.

11:10 A. M.—58 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

11:20 A. M.—136 Bleecker Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

1 P. M.—74 Jane Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—427 West Twenty-third Street; W. Stevens; damage, $1,000.

1:50 P. M.—108 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; M. Jacobs; damage, $100.

1:50 P. M.—205 West Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

3 P. M.—331 East Seventy-fifth Street; B. Grozino; damage, $1,000.

5:40 P. M.—50 Willett Street; S. Samuel; no damage.

5:50 P. M.—1,096 Third Avenue; Emanuel Schwartz; damage, $50.

6:10 P. M.—Pier 43 East River; city owner; damage, $156.

6:35 P. M.—Pier 39 East River; city owner; damage, $5.

6:40 P. M.—80 University Place; owner unknown; no damage.

7:45 P. M.—218 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Doctor Brothers; damage, $50.

10:15 P. M.—253 Bowery; Casper Iba; damage, $500.

Bequests for Church Work.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Frost, who died last month in Peekskill, was proved to-day in the Surrogate's Court. She left an estate of $18,000, and among the bequests made were the following: One thousand dollars to the Presbytery of Westchester and $500 each to the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies and the Westchester County Bible Society.

PANIC IN BOWERY MUSIC HALL.

Alarm of Fire Causes the Audience to Rush Into the Street.

A fire which broke out on the third floor of the four-story brick building 253 and 255 Bowery, last night, caused much excitement among the large audience on the first and second floors known as the Empire Music Hall. The two upper floors are occupied by the owner and manager of the place, Casper Iba. He was in the gallery of the music hall when a waiter informed him of the fire. A man overheard the conversation and immediately started for the street, followed by the audience, who had become greatly excited at the sight of the man running toward the door. In a few minutes the place was empty.

At the time Della Wilson, a song and dance artist, was entertaining the audience. When she learned of the fire the woman fainted, as did two other actresses. All three were carried to the street and were quickly revived.

The cries of "Fire!" were heard by the audience in the London Theatre, in the next block. Fearing the fire was in that building, the audience rushed out, but returned when they learned there was no danger. Several hundred Bowery hangers-on accompanied them, the taking of tickets having been dispensed with.

Edward Curly, the stage manager of the Empire Music Hall, turned in an alarm, and the blaze was put out after damage to the extent of $1,000 had been caused.

GIFT OF $250,000 TO BROWN.

Mr. Rockefeller to Give This Additional Amount If the University's Endowment Is Doubled.

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, announced last night at the annual dinner of the Brown University Club that John D. Rockefeller had promised to contribute another quarter of a million dollars to his Alma Mater.

"I have to-night the pleasure of announcing," Dr. Faunce began, "that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who gave $250,000 last year to Brown University, has now offered to increase that amount to $500,000 if we will increase the recent endowment of $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. His second offer makes his total subscription, contingent or otherwise, to the endowment fund of Brown larger than his gifts to any other American university with the exception of the one founded by himself in Chicago."

The announcement was received with tremendous applause by the diners, who numbered about 150 men.

Dr. Faunce referred also to the responsible positions which were held by Brown men, mentioning Richard Olney, John Hay, and others by name. In speaking of the record which had been made by the graduates of Brown in the department of education, Dr. Faunce referred to former President Andrews of the university. Upon the mention of Mr. Andrews's name the diners broke out in long and continued applause, many of them rising to their feet and waving their napkins.

James W. Perry, President of the Brown University Club in New York, presided. He opened the speechmaking portion of the evening's programme. Among the others who spoke were the Rev. E. D. Barr of Newton Centre, Mass.; Prof. W. G. Everett of Brown; the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, President of the Philadelphia Alumni Association; State Senator Elon R. Brown, and others.

Before the banquet the club held its annual election, which resulted as follows: James W. Perry, President; S. H. Ordway, Vice President; Everett Colby, Secretary, and W. R. Dorman, Treasurer.

FIGHT OVER QUEENS MAP.

One Alderman Says Calvary Cemetery Is Menaced—A Public Hearing.

The contest over the approval of the new map of Queens County, prepared by the Board of Public Improvements, was continued before the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Alderman McInness astonished the Tammany members by introducing a resolution calling upon the President of the Borough of Queens to hold a public hearing on the matter. The Tammany Aldermen jumped to their feet.

Alderman Wafer was recognized, and he said that the map some people wanted adopted would cut streets through Calvary Cemetery, a thing that would never be thought of in connection with Greenwood, and if it was the public would hear a cry that would reach from Maine to California.

Alderman Dowling said:

"I believe that the Standard Oil Company and the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company are behind this map scheme. The only way to bring the whole thing to light is to hold a public meeting."

It was decided after a long debate to have a public hearing before the Committee on Streets and Highways of the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution was adopted that "The Farms," the territory along West Street from the Battery to Gansevoort Market, be set aside as a playground for children on Sundays from 10 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M. A motion was passed directing the heads of the city departments to close their offices on Good Friday.

CITY OFFICIAL EXONERATED.

The Charges Against Commissioner Guilfoyle Declared to be Groundless.

Mayor Van Wyck made public yesterday a decision of Corporation Counsel Whalen exonerating Commissioner of Buildings Guilfoyle from charges brought against him by John H. Dunbar for the destruction of a building at Sheepshead Bay. Mayor Van Wyck in his letter dismissing the charges writes:

"To the charge that Commissioner Guilfoyle is using his office for corrupt and improper purposes, Mr. Whalen says that the charges 'are so vague and general, without a single specification,' that he can do nothing but deny them absolutely and generally."

Corporation Counsel Whalen finds that the other charges against Commissioner Guilfoyle are "vague" and that the complainants have failed to supply additional facts to corroborate their charges. In conclusion, Mr. Whalen says the charges should be dismissed.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

In Twenty-five Years Over $850,000 Has Been Recovered for Clients.

The Legal Aid Society held its twenty-fifth annual meeting last night, in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. It was announced that Andrew Carnegie had recently become a member of the society and that W. G. Low had given $5,000 to it. It was also stated that societies of the same kind had been started in Boson, Allegheny, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

President Arthur Von Briesen, in his report, among other things, said:

"The society has now four law offices in different parts of the city adapted to different classes of the people. It has thereby been enabled to some extent to systematize the work of each branch. During the twenty-five years of its existence the society has devoted itself to 115,661 cases, and during that period the sum of $869,970.74 has been recovered for clients. The total work covered during the past year was 14,365 cases and the sum of $61,117.46 was actually recovered. Our expenses during the year were $14,000, and $12,000 of that sum had to be raised by private subscription."

The report of the East Side Branch, made by P. J. McCook, said in part:

"The East Side Branch is in the heart of the 'red light' district. The general public recognizes that vicious conditions exist there. It does not fully appreciate that there are living in this same neighborhood thousands of families of hard-working and respectable folk. It is from the ranks of these people that our clients come. The East Side Branch is in everything but name a Hebrew aid society. We are glad that this is so. But there is room for closer relations and more intimate co-operation."

The following were made Directors of the society: Arthur Von Briesen, Robert Behr, Alexander Beckers, Franklin A. Wilcox, Louis Stobier, Louis Windmüller, David Banks, Rudolph Dulon, Charles F. Wiebusch, Max T. Rosen, William G. Low, Frank Russak, Walter M. Tussig, J. Augustus Johnson, and J. B. Reynolds.

Says Dr. Chapman Will Not Resign.

E. O. Hovey, an Elder of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, says that the report that the Rev. Dr. Chapman will retire from the pastorate of the church is erroneous. Dr. Chapman, he says, has neither the intention nor the desire to leave the church.

AN UNFORTIFIED CANAL

Col. Hains Reads Paper to Show that It Would Benefit America.

Guns Along the Waterway Would Do No Good Against a Hostile Caribbean Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science to-night, the subject for discussion was "The Isthmian Canal." The most interesting paper read was that of Col. Peter C. Hains of the United States Army.

Col. Hains takes the ground that the interests of this country can be best subserved by an unfortified or neutral canal, and in his paper he treated the subject from the standpoint of the military strategist. In the first place he enumerated the naval powers of the world, naming Great Britain, France, Russia, the United States, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Spain. In relative strength they stand in the order named.

Spain has been shown to be inefficient, but Col. Hains holds that if there had been a fortified canal for America to defend, naval operations in the West Indies might have been more difficult. Indeed, he intimates that the blockade of Havana would probably have been ineffective.

Japan, he holds, might become formidable, but he does not believe that the insular empire of the Pacific would try, even if there were a neutral canal, to transfer the theatre of war to the Atlantic, where she has neither coaling nor supply stations.

As for the European nations that are inferior to the United States in naval power, none is capable of conducting important naval operations against this country on either the Atlantic or Pacific sides of the United States, and none is provided with naval bases of supply in such proximity as to cause any alarm.

"It is safe, therefore, to conclude that in a war between the United States and a nation of inferior naval power the canal would be of no value to an enemy under any circumstances, while a neutral canal would be as serviceable to the United States as one thoroughly fortified.

The nations that are approximately equal to the United States in naval strength are Russia, Germany, and Italy. The first of these has a navy about 25 per cent. larger than that of the United States. But Russia is so situated geographically that operations against this country could be carried on only at a disadvantage. She has a position at Vladivostock which is reported as being strongly fortified. It lies uncomfortably close to the Philippine Islands, which are far removed from the support of the United States. To reach the Philippines and American commerce in the Pacific the Suez route is for Russia shorter, better, and less liable to interruptions than one via an American isthmian canal.

The geographical position of Italy is not good for conducting hostile operations against the United States. Like Russia, she has no net-work of coaling nor supply stations on this side of the Atlantic. Some of her battleships a few years ago were regarded as the most formidable afloat, as they carried the largest guns. But these ships are not well adapted to operating at a long distance from a base. If Italy should make a demonstration against this country in the Pacific it would be in extreme Western waters in the vicinity of the Philippine Islands, and for this purpose the Suez route is the shorter and better way.

Germany and the United States are more nearly on an equality in naval strength than any other two important naval powers. But Germany has no colonies or supply stations on the Atlantic side of the United States; her nearest colony is in Africa, too far removed to be of much use in a war with the United States even if it were otherwise advantageous. On the Pacific side Germany has supply stations, but they are few and far from the shores of the United States; but to attack this country on that side Germany would not use an American isthmian canal. The Suez route is better and less liable to be interrupted.

In a war, then, between the United States and any nation of approximately equal naval strength, the canal would not be used by the enemy, while a neutral canal would be used by the United States.

There are only two nations whose naval strength is decidedly superior to the United States; these are France and Great Britain. The total naval tonnage of the former is nearly double that of this country, but much of it is in vessels of an old type. Fort de France, on the island of Martinique, one of the Windward Islands on the east side of the Caribbean Sea, is a commodious deep-water harbor. It affords a fine rendezvous for a French fleet within striking distance of the canal.

If the canal were fortified France, under the laws of war, would have the right to capture, destroy, or blockade it. But naval control of the Caribbean Sea would be necessary to capture or blockade it. Whether or not France would wish to do either would depend on circumstances. If she did, a struggle would take place for naval supremacy in the Caribbean Sea, after which, if successful, the canal could be blockaded. But if the canal were neutral, France, without a violation of the laws of war, could neither blockade, destroy, nor capture it. She would therefore have less reason to strive for supremacy in the Caribbean Sea, and the United States would get the full use of the canal without the necessity of fortifying it.

Great Britain is a commercial nation. Her foremost object would be in the event of war to keep open the avenues of trade. In a war with the United States, her first aggressive operations would doubtless be on the Atlantic side, for which Great Britain is well provided with good bases in close proximity to our shore. These stations form a cordon around the American coast which would menace the operations of the United States Navy, and from which Great Britain would operate against coastwise commerce at her leisure.

If the canal were fortified a garrison would be stationed there. To keep open communication between it and the United States would become a matter of the most vital concern. To destroy these communications would therefore be an object of the highest importance to Great Britain. With five battleships to America's one, and with Kingston, a deep, well-fortified, and commodious harbor, as a base of operations, Great Britain would have every chance in her favor.

That Great Britain might eventually capture the canal is not beyond the range of possibility. An isthmian canal to be of service to the United States presupposes that passage of it, through it, and from it is assured. But passage to or from it in case of war with a strong naval power could only be maintained by a strong naval force. If the canal bristled with guns from one end to the other it would be of no use to the United States, while a powerful hostile foe dominated the Caribbean Sea. The nation that controls the adjoining seas will, in time of war, control passage through the canal, no matter which one has possession.

Memphis Car Plant to Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19.—The report that the Memphis car plant of the Southern Car and Foundry Company would be dismantled and perhaps removed to Birmingham has been set at rest by the public announcement made here that the Memphis plant will resume operations with a full force of hands March 4. The plant will start with many orders on hand.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder, high northwesterly winds.

Fair and much colder weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the lake region and Northern New England, where snow will continue. The temperature will fall decidedly along the Gulf, South, and Middle Atlantic Coasts. On the Atlantic Coast brisk to high northwesterly winds will continue.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	16	34	37
6 A. M.	16	33	39
9 A. M.	16	34	43
12 M.	20	37	43
4 P. M.	25	40	44
6 P. M.	25	35	40
9 P. M.	21	33	35
12 P. M.	20	32	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	35⅞
Corresponding date 1900	20
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The barometer at 8 A. M. was 29.69, and at 8 P. M. 29.58. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70, and at 8 P. M. 48. The maximum temperature was 40 degrees at 4 P. M., the minimum was 33 degrees at 6 A. M.

WIFE RETURNS UNEXPECTEDLY.

Then There Were Pistol Shots and Cries of Help in the Apartment.

Mrs. George E. Shaw, who has for some months lived with her husband in an elegantly furnished apartment in the Villamont, 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, returned home from a visit to Baltimore last night. She came unexpectedly. Upon reaching her rooms, she attempted to get into them by the use of a latchkey. They were fastened on the inside, so she climbed through the front window, gaining the sill by creeping up the railing at the side of the stoop.

No sooner had she entered the window than everybody in the house was aroused by a great noise. A strange woman rushed out of the Shaw apartment, and boarded a street car, bound south. As she left, Mr. Shaw, husband of the home-coming woman, locked his wife in a closet. The other tenants of the house collected in the hallway, but when they saw order restored by this summary act of the husband, they thought the trouble was over and went to bed again. Meanwhile the spectators heard two shots fired in the rooms.

Soon screams were heard coming from the rooms of the Shaws. Archibald Levy, a tenant, broke down the front door of the apartment, hearing Mrs. Shaw shout for help. As the door fell in, she fell out, landing in his arms. She was taken fainting into a neighboring apartment, and two policemen from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station were summoned. They were Officers Thornton and Whalen. Mrs. Shaw told them her story. Mr. Levy added that as he broke open the door and Mrs. Shaw fell out, Mr. Shaw had pointed a revolver at him.

Mrs. Shaw was asked if she wished to make charges against her husband. She replied in the negative, saying that she would begin an action for divorce. This, she added, she had intended to do for some years, but the parents of both her husband and herself had prevented her doing so. She said she was married to Shaw ten years ago at her home in Baltimore. He is a bicycle dealer of 35 Warren Street.

Anti-Trust Bill in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—The Indiana House has at last passed an anti-trust bill, but the Democrats claim it is valueless. This bill forbids trusts raising prices to freeze out small manufacturing concerns, and buying up plants to close them down. Any corporation doing this shall forfeit its charter, and foreign corporations violating the act shall be prohibited doing business in the State. It is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce the act. A fine to the extent of $5,000, besides imprisonment, is provided. Persons suffering from the operation of a trust may recover damages.

New Office for Station J.

The new Post Office for Station J will be opened on Sunday at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. At present the Post Office is at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the Postmaster says that there is not sufficient ground space at the old quarters.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Fire last night in the P. Ringer Company bookbindery, on the fifth floor at 108 and 110 Randolph Street, caused a damage of $50,000.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The big glove factory of the Levi Straus Company, composed of New York men, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss about $35,000, nearly covered by insurance.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—Fire last night at the car sheds of the Union Railroad Company at Elmwood, just on the city limits, destroyed one of the buildings and gutted another. Thirty trolley cars, valued at $97,000, were burned. The total loss is $162,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 19.—Fire last night destroyed the Pythian Opera House, the Second National Bank Building, the local offices of the American and Southern Express Companies, and three adjoining buildings, entailing a property loss of $100,000. It is feared that two men lost their lives in the falling of the opera house walls.

New Haven Fire Victims.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—The search for bodies in the ruins of the old Judson packing house, which was burned last night, has resulted in the definite knowledge that the four firemen who were pulled from under the débris of the fallen wall while the fire was in progress were the only victims. These firemen were: Capt. Joseph Condren, No. 2 steamer; Fireman William Reilly, No. 2 steamer; Fireman Fred Hale, No. 2 steamer, and Fireman Frank Williams, No. 1 steamer. The accident occurred shortly after the fire companies reached the burning building. A wall of brick three stories high, against which several hose streams were being directed, fell, crushing the men beneath it.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Gen. George F. Field, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Ex-Congressman Paul Sorg, Ohio; Oliver Ames Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Isaac Borden, Fall River.

IMPERIAL—Stephen O'Meara, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Capt. S. N. Cory, London; Arthur Twining Hadley, Yale College.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; Miss K. Quinn, cloaks, 57 White Street.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Kreitmeyer, domestics and linens, 115 Worth Street.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Piper, dry goods, 335 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Devin, cloaks, 104 Worth Street.

Metz Brothers, York, Penn.; I. Metz, domestics; A. E. Metz, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, upholstery goods, Continental Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss L. J. McCulloch, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Clinton, housefurnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Gross, furnishing goods, 760 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. McKerlie, gloves, Park Avenue Hotel.

Meidrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancy, notions, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Adams, G. R., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Miss Gould, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Eschschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery, Hotel Earlington.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Brown, corsets, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, furnishing goods, 335 Broadway.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Fournier, notions; I. Strauss, notions, 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Haas, S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, dress goods, cloaks, and suits, Westminster Hotel.

Hatch, E. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Diemer, notions, Hotel Westminster.

Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; T. Meckes, cloaks and suits, Everett House.

Bernheimer Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, cloaks and suits; 760 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Herpoltheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; J. T. Easton, ribbons, 395 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Erstein, L., & Brother, Sherman, Texas; J. Extein, notions, 22 Howard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. L. Snyder, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.

Smoot, Coffer & McCalley, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Coffer, laces and white goods, Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. C. Vencill, hosiery, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Grant Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; A. Grant, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, ribbons and fancy goods, 406 Broadway. Broadway Central Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Sidley, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Logan, cloaks and suits; E. L. Wells, dry goods, fancy goods, and carpets, Park Avenue Hotel.

Colwell, I. S., Auburn, N. Y.; books and stationery; Hotel Albert.

Saks, J., & Co., Anniston, Ala.; J. Saks, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. B. Tannehill, clothing; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. Flett, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Criterion Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Normandie.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ryan, dry goods; G. O'Hara, notions, fancy goods, and laces; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks, 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Freimuth, J., Duluth, Minn.; C. Freimuth, dry goods, 395 Broadway; Rossmore Hotel.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. S. Emery, dry goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods, 67 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Coombs, silks; F. Coburn, flannels, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; H. T. Higbee, carpets and upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery; Miss H. M. Norcross, millinery; Miss H. D. Whitman, millinery; Miss Lillienstand, millinery; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; H. Fike, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; R. P. Stewart, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Fahy-Schantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Schantz, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Carey, notions and dress trimmings; Miss P. Mock, laces and ruchings; Miss McCarthy, millinery; Grenoble Hotel.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dry goods; Mme. Velmer, millinery; Miss Jones, millinery, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; C. G. Higgins, boys' clothing; A. T. Otis, china; L. B. Taylor, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, domestics and linens; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Spendlove, corsets and ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Sena, millinery; 66 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Klotz, James J., Massillon, Ohio; tailor.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Steinberg, drugs; Hotel Gerard.

Apple's Millinery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. H. Apple, millinery; Mrs. H. Apple, millinery; Mrs. J. Apple, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldman, M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Goldman, dress trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Manzy & Denning, Rushville, Ind.; C. A. Manzy, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind; S. Uffenheimer, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Chapman, T. A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry Heller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ackerman, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; millinery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Tax, S., St. Louis, Mo.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. L. Boettcher, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; H. E. Hutcheson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mourning Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. J. Curtis; Hotel Albert.

Quinn, Julia, Pontiac, Mich.; Mary E. Momtier, millinery; Miss J. E. Mouther, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ellington, W. H., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; D. W. Owen, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Magee, J. P., Bowie, Texas; outfitting; Hotel Navarre.

Mente & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. W. Mente, burlap and bagging; Astor House.

Connolly, William, Hico, Texas; P. L. Maxwell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

May, Max, Xenia, Ohio; R. S. Kingsburg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Tobias, Tom, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Tom Tobias, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Tobias, Tom, & Co., Murfresboro, Tenn.; E. L. Tobias, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Tobias, Tom, & Co., Carthage, Tenn.; W. E. Myer, general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsburg, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lebach, S. J., York, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, hosiery and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. C. Martin, silks; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, domestics, dress goods and white goods; 406 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Plik, B., Co., Lewiston, Me.; W. Nichol, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Sissin Brothers & Beldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. C. Sisson, dry goods; B. F. Welden, furniture; Hotel Manhattan.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Mills & Anerill, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Mills, tailor; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati; Ohio; M. Wenzel, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleason, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gordner, A. W., Sturgis, Mich.; department store.

Evans & Baker Company, Mangun, Oklahoma; M. B. Black, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Baker & Hanna, Henrietta, Texas; T. S. Hanna, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Evans & Baker Company, Quanah, Texas; S. D. Bloke, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

B. & Lamken Neunier, Evansville, Ind.; I. W. Blackman, crockery; Astor House.

Straus Manufacturing Company, Erie, Penn.; I. N. Straus, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Heyman, Gus L., Carlisle, Ky.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Therkfeld, E. B., & Sons Company, Franklin, Ohio; O. E. Therkfeld, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Snook, George M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. L. Wilkie, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Newman, J. D., Freeport, Ill.; clothing, Broadway Central

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Another Day of Great Opportunity for BOOK BUYING

We scarcely know just what books will be here when you come to-day. There is no great number of any one title, and they are being picked up so quickly at the ridiculously little prices, that some people have been disappointed in finding what they wanted. A hundred copies of a certain book at its regular price of a dollar might last a month; yet be gone in an hour at 25 cents, as they are now selling.

We only know positively that there will be thousands of good, new, well-bound books here this morning—many at

A Quarter of Their Worth

We cannot attempt to list many of the best because they would be taken too quickly. Those named below were here in good supply when the store closed last night, and will be here when the doors open this morning. It is impossible to promise definite titles beyond that; but there will be broad selection of splendid literature of every sort, here to choose from all to-day, and likely to-morrow.

Books in Sets

Charles Dickens' Novels. Wanamaker popular edition. 15 vols., $5.25. In this special sale, $4

Shakespeare's Complete Works. Edited by Richard Grant White. With copious notes. 12 vols. 12mo. $12. Our price, $4.25

At 18c

For young people. Publisher's price, 75c to $1.25.

Crooked Places. Edward Garrett

The Cumberstone Contest

Morning Clouds. Mrs. Stanley Leathes

Lapsed but Not Lost. Mrs. Charles

Little Brown Girl. Esme Stuart

At 25c

For Little Folks. Board covers.

Paper Doll Poems. A Nonsense Book. Pauline King

Doctor Jollyboy's A B C Original Alphabet Book. Gordon Browne

For Young People. Publisher's price, $1.25 to $1.75.

The Century World's Fair Book for Boys and Girls. Illustrated

At 25c

Little Jim Crow and Other Stories of Children. Clara Morris

Tommy the Adventurous. S. E. Cartwright

The Whispering Winds and the Tale That They Told. Mary H. Debenham

Halloween Ahoy; or, Lost in the Crozet Islands. Hugh St. Leger

Tales of Ancient Troy. Edited by Walter Montgomery

When the Century Was Young. M. M. Blake. Illustrated

Lights Out. Robert Overton. Illustrated

Holiday Prize. E. T. Adams. Illustrated.

Life Books of Animals. About 100 pictures. E. W. Kemble, "Chip," Dan Beard and others. 7x10 in., $1. Our price, 25c.

Miscellaneous

Cyrano de Bergerac. Edmond Rostand. Translated by Gertrude Hall. 16mo, 50c. Our price, 10c.

Plantation Sketches. A series of drawings depicting negro life as it exists on the Southern plantations. By J. Campbell Phillips. Size 12x15 in., $3. Our price, 50c.

Miscellaneous

The Girl at Cobhurst. Frank R. Stockton. Published at $1.50. Our price, 35c.

The Man With the Hoe. By Edwin Markham. With illustrations and decorative designs by Porter Garnett—printed in two colors (rubricated). Board cover, decorated. 7½x3½ in., 75c. Our price, 20c.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald, with designs by Florence Lundborg, containing 41 full-page drawings, with decorative borders for the notes. Life of Omar and Life of Fitzgerald, beautifully printed on toned paper, small quarto, striking cover design, $5. Our price, $1.65.

Three Cities. A collection of reproductions of Mr. Hassam's paintings, drawings and sketches, made in New York, London and Paris. Large folio, board cover. Size 14x10 in., $7.50. Our price, 85c.

Hugh Wynne. Free Quaker. Illustrated with photogravures by Howard Pyle, with a great number of reproductions of contemporary prints and views of present scenes. Fine paper, deckel edges, 2 vols., $5. Our price, $1.75.

Miscellaneous

Pomona's Travels. Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. 12mo. $2. Our price, 45c.

The Idylls of The King. by Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. 64 pen and ink drawings, with headbands, borders, decorations, initials and illumination in red and black. Size 10x12½ in., buckram, $3.75. Our price, 50c.

For Little Folks. Board covers.

Chatterbox. Bound volumes for the years 1893-1896-1898. Board covers, $1.25. Our price, 40c a volume.

Oliver Optic's Annual. Bound volumes for the years 1898-1899. Board covers, $1.50. Our price, 35c a volume.

The Nursery. Bound volume of the Nursery Magazine. Board cover, $1.25. Our price, 35c.

Our Little Ones Annual. Bound volumes for the years 1894-1895. Board covers, $1.25. Our price, 35c.

New Century Series

Publisher's price, 75c and $1. Our price, 30c.

The Real Lady Hilda. B. M. Croker.

New Century Series

The Good Mrs. Hypocrite. "Rita."

Captain Jackman. W. Clark Russell.

A Rogue's Conscience. David Christie Murray.

A Man's Undoing. Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.

A Splendid Sin. Grant Allen.

Hagar of the Pawn Shop. Fergus Hume.

MacMillan's Illustrated Novels

Publisher's price, $1.50. Our price, 30c.

Maid Marian and Crochet Castle. Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend.

Peter Simple. Captain Marryat. Illustrated by J. Ayton Symington.

Popular Tales. Maria Edgeworth. Illustrated by Chris. Hammond.

Sybil. B. Disraeli. Illustrated by F. Pegram.

Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey. Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend.

Gryll Grange. Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend.

Spring Display of EMBROIDERIES

The new Embroideries are here from St. Gall. What a bright, crisp, refreshing array! Lavish variety, from the modest edging to the most elaborate skirt-width embroidery—yet each design has been carefully selected from as many dozens. Interesting merely as a beauty-show—doubly fascinating to all women who are planning lingerie and white dresses, as well as children's garments.

Prices range from 5c to $15 a yard.

In addition to the display of new arrivals we place on sale to-day about 10,000 yards of fine edgings and insertions of Embroideries—importers' sample pieces—at two attractive prices:

35c to 45c kinds at 25c
50c to 75c kinds at 35c

Broadway.

Women's Jackets

An advance spring showing of unusually wide variety has already been arranged here. This is our invitation to you to come and view it. For, though you may have been thinking of some sort or another of coat or jacket for yourself, you'll really have to see the Wanamaker gathering before you finally determine on a choice. This is but the beginning—the gathering goes steadily on. But it is a very fair beginning—we don't believe it can be equalled anywhere. Nor shall there be an equal collection at any time.

This much is already to be noted:

Fancy is given the widest possible range this spring. Short coats, of course. Jaunty little things that always look well and that are just heavy enough to give the needed warmth for early wear and yet escape being burdensome. Most of these are made with darts so as to give the straight dip front. Various fabrics and colorings. These are $5 to $25.

In the new three-quarter coats will be noted the effective yoke backs. Some of the box coats also show a new sleeve—not exactly Raglan, nor really a coat sleeve either. Something in between, and very effective. Prices are $12 to $75.

Then the paletots in new shades—grays and tans. The "Cho-Cho-San" is a distinctively Japanese affair. Already greatly admired by the first visitors here. It's of black mohair with taffeta silk bands; made up in Kimono effect, but with the new Paquin sleeve. Elaborately stitched in white silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Separate SKIRTS For Girls

These new Spring skirts for girls have all the characteristic swing and style of the period. Many a girl, seeing the modern cut, the careful tailoring, the range in materials, which go to make this a noteworthy collection, will wish to become a wearer. And wearing time is not so far distant—either. Now, while our showing abounds in newest ideas, and choosing is widest, is the time for you to see it. The highly admired Princess model is included in these skirts for the younger generation. Sizes in all are from 36 to 40 inches.

Here is mention of a few, illustrative of variety and price-range.

$5—Well cut skirts of black and navy blue cheviot serge, percaline lined.

$7—Skirts of gray and brown mixed homespun, strapped with bands of taffeta, percaline lined.

$8.75—"Princess" skirts of black and navy blue cheviot serge; circular flounce around bottom.

$12—Skirts of melton, in tan and gray mixture; circular flounce; beautifully strapped and stitched.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CORSETS

The finest straight-front Lillian corsets—there could be nothing finer under any name—are $10 to $14. And for high-grade imported corsets such as these the prices are extremely moderate. They are mostly of the very best French coutil, and are trimmed elegantly with lace.

But there are excellent corsets of domestic make, in perfect straight-front models, at much lower prices: The J. B. at $1.50, $2 and $2.75. And the L. C. at $4.50, $6.50 and $7. All the new ideas evolved by the best foreign makers are reproduced in these. Perfect-fitting corsets—we're very careful in the matter of fitting.

Second floor, Tenth street.

30,000 Yards of WHITE PIQUE at HALF PRICE, or Less

The great need-time for White Pique is just ahead. This is to be a great season for all corded fabrics, and pique is king of them all.

You know what you must pay regularly for piques. If you are particular the price will be 35c or 40c. If quality is not important you can get what you want at 25c a yard; but we don't know of perfect pique being sold for less anywhere.

To-day, in our Basement Store, we offer this large collection, in various widths of cords, or welts, at

12½c a Yard

None of it worth less than 25c; much of it worth 30c and 35c. All new, perfect goods that we were fortunate enough to secure at this little mite of a price.

LACE CURTAINS

Another notable feature of the Under-price Store to-day is the offering of Irish Point Lace Curtains and French Sash Curtains. The former fair prices have been cut just one-half. And yet there's no reason apparent in the curtains themselves, other than that they're in small lots.

Some Irish Point Curtains, with silk combinations, in blue, green and gold, at $7.50 to $17.50—were $15 to $35. Other Irish Point Curtains, in butter color, at $4 to $5.35, instead of $8 to $10.75.

French Sash Curtains, full size, with colored china silk centres, and lace edges, at $8.25—were $16.50. And French Half-sash Curtains with colored china silk centres and lace edges, 7 styles, at $1.15 to $2—were $2.25 to $4.

CHINA CLOSETS In the February Sale

Yesterday we told of the Sideboards in this sale, and found many housekeepers equally anxious about China Closets. Of course the variety is just as complete in these. Here are all the newest and best sorts at sharp concessions from regular prices—such as these:

At $17.50, from $27—Golden oak china closets in quartered oak finish; bent glass ends; 4 shelves; carved top; highly polished.

At $18, from $22—Golden oak china closets in quartered oak finish; bent glass ends; 4 shelves; shaped legs, plate glass mirror back of top shelf.

At $22, from $33—Mahogany corner china closets; 2 bent glass doors; heavy moulded base.

At $25, from $35—Quartered golden oak china closets; bent glass door; plate glass mirrors back of two top shelves; highly polished.

At $30, from $45—English oak china closet; bent glass ends and door; mirror back of top shelf; highly polished.

At $40, from $55—Quartered golden oak china closets; bent glass ends; heavy top and base; spiral columns either side of door; French plate mirror back.

At $50, from $70—Mahogany china closet; bent glass ends; shaped front; carved claw feet; French plate mirror back.

At $75, from $145—Mahogany china closets, Colonial design; bent glass ends; 4 plate glass shelves; French plate mirror back; heavy moulded base; claw feet; handsomely carved top.

At $130, from $195—Carved mahogany china closet; full swell front and ends beveled plate glass ends and door; 3 plate glass shelves; French plate mirror back.

Fourth floor.

New Arrivals in the Little French Store

Fashion's rest-time begins to-day, and tasteful garments for home comfort will be in wide demand. Paris sends wonderfully dainty garments for just such wear; they have just arrived and are first shown to-day. Women who love dainty home-wearables will be delighted to view the showing now ready.

These hints of garments and prices:

Dressing Sacques—

At $4—Of albatross, in solid colors of light blue, pink, white and violet; full front, plaited at neck; French back, gathered at waist; rolling collar; collar, sleeves and skirt trimmed with embroidered ruffle; unlined.

At $6—Of albatross, in solid colors; full front, fitted back; rolling collar, sleeves and skirt and front trimmed with embroidered ruffle; lined with silk.

Room Gowns—

At $10.50—Of albatross, in solid colors, pink, violet, black; short yoke front and back; large sailor collar, trimmed with white albatross, silk embroidered.

At $15—Of albatross, in solid colors of light blue, white, pink, violet and black; short yoke front and back; large sailor collar, trimmed with insertion and silk embroidered ruffle; sleeves trimmed with ruffle and insertion; body lined with silk.

Washable Petticoats—

At $3—Of cambric, white ground with pink, blue or lavendar dots; edge of ruffle embroidered in solid color shade of dot; dust ruffle of same.

At $4.50—Of imported madras; pink ground, white stripe; gathered ruffle; embroidered edge.

At $6—In fancy stripes of light blue, pink and violet; trimmed with two gathered ruffles; embroidered edge.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--ARTISTS--

THE DeKOVEN MALE QUARTETTE
Mr. JOHN G. FRANK, Bass Trumpet

PROGRAM

Processional March, - - - - - - - - *Clark*
Hymnolia, Pipe Organ and Bass Trumpet

(*a*) Polish Dance, - - - - - - - - *Scharwenka*
(*b*) Valse de Concert, - - - - - - - *Wieniawski*
The Angelus.

(*a*) Thoughts of Home, - - - - - - - *Kromer*
(*b*) The Jolly Blacksmith's Lay, - - - - - *Geibel*
THE DeKOVEN QUARTETTE.

Overture—"Semiramide," - - - - - - - *Rossini*
The Symphony.

(*a*) Pilgrim's Chorus—"Tannhauser," - - - - *Wagner*
(*b*) The Palms, - - - - - - - - - *Faure*
MR. JOHN G. FRANK.
(With the Hymnolia)

(*a*) Waltz—"Vienna Beauties," - - - - - *Ziehrer*
(*b*) "Louisiana Lou," - - - - - - - *Stewart*
The Orchestral Angelus and Crown Piano with Harp effect.

"Appear Love at Thy Window," - - - - - *Gregh*
THE DeKOVEN QUARTETTE.

Panne RIBBONS for Less than HALF

This is a brilliant collection of Panne Satin Ribbons, in black, white, cream, royal blue, old rose, orange, rose pink, brown, gray and light blue. They are 4⅝ inches wide, and worth 85c a yard.

These to-day at

35c a yard

Tenth street and Broadway.

PERFUMES

Any of these well-known extracts and toilet waters by the ounce:

Yane's Patchouli, heliotrope, lilac, lavender ambre, and Iris blanc at $1.25 an ounce; Ganet Espagne, $1 an ounce.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Marechale and Bouquet Reine Victoria at 80c an ounce; heliotrope, white rose and violet at 70c an ounce.

Pinaud's French Carnation Pink at 65c an ounce.

Then the celebrated "Queen Mary" extracts—excellent though far from expensive. A long list of popular odors, all at 25c an ounce. And the Queen Mary toilet waters, at 10c an ounce.

Tenth street.

Men's $5 Trousers

Although this Clothing Store is but four years old, the experience of thirty years stands back of it—and us. So when, at the outset, we resolved to make these men's $5 trousers a special feature of this clothing business, we knew how to go about to achieve our end. The intervening four years have been white stones along a road of constant improvement. The results are patent to-day—the best and largest gathering of these worthy trousers ever shown

There are over thirty distinct patterns in these pure worsted trousers, every one of which will appeal to the man with cultivated taste in dress. For afternoon dress wear, or for any occasion on which "odd" trousers may be worn, this collection affords ample room for choosing. Many of the fabrics used in the making are considered by other clothing stores to be fair $7.50 values; here at

Five Dollars

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

Decorative Lamps. We have had a choice collection of vases of Japanese pottery mounted as lamps. They are in dark, rich colors—blues, greens, with handsome Arabesque decorations, and each has a distinct individuality. $7.50, reduced from $10.50 to $12.

Men's Cutaway Coats. Wardrobe a trifle shy in this particular? Here's an excellent opportunity to replenish it. Handsome and stylish cutaway frock coats and vests of black thibets or diagonals are reduced to $7.50, from $12 and $15 values.

Midwinter Styles for Men. They are represented by this new lot of sack suits of all-wool fancy and Oxford mixed cheviots. The kind of suit that usually costs $20. Here $15.

Umbrella Opportunities. Still a bountiful assortment left of these women's 26-in. umbrellas at $1.50. They're of union taffeta, with fancy handles—natural wood, silver trimmed, ivory and silver, mother-of-pearl and silver, and horn. Values range up to $2.75.

The "Zoro" Window-cleaner. No perilous leaning out of windows, if you will use this convenient device in cleaning them. It is slender and supple, in order to reach up between the sashes; and has an adjustable grip, which holds the window-cloths, two of which come with each cleaner. 25c each.

Fancy Linens. An enticing group of Renaissance round and square linen centrepieces, 18 and 20 in., are priced at 75c each, though worth $1 to $1.25. Others, with finer lace, are but 95c, though $1.50 to $2 would be a fairer price. Some 24-inch pieces are marked $2, values $2.75 to $3.50.

Favors for Washington's Birthday. Many a dinner is planned for the 22d, and no hostess will miss the chance to use these appropriate and effective decorations. Hatchets, 4c, 8c, 10c and 20c; cherries, in all sorts of shapes—in sprays, 8c; on boxes, 20c to $2; by the pound, 20 and 50c. American flags in great variety, and busts of Father George, 3c, 5c and 15c. Ice cream cases, in patriotic shapes, are 5c and 10c; tally card novelties, for the after-dinner games, 3c, 4c and 5c.

Piano Bargains. Interesting to those who, while wishing a piano, hesitate to pay full price for a new one, is the fact that the Piano Store contains a group of upright and square pianos of various standard makes, which have been taken in exchange, put in thorough order, and now are priced at tremendous reductions.

Women's Lisle Thread Stockings. At 38c, 3 pairs for $1, an excellent value in this always popular kind of stocking. They are of fast black lisle thread; in grain, plain, Richelieu or narrow ribbed; also plain ingrain with white soles.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40. Here's a full line of these splendid shoes, of box calf, with double soles, full wide toe, welted and stitched; smoothly finished inside; a flexible and easy shoe to wear, yet firm and durable. In all sizes and generous widths.

Fancy Fans. At 25c each, an assortment of fetching Japanese fans, just imported. Prettily decorated with cut-out designs of flowers and quaint figures. They're just suited for cotillion favors or decorations.

Fibre Telescope Bags and Dress-Suit Cases. Light, yet stanch and durable. Some have leather corners, others haven't. In all sizes, from 12 in., at $1.25, to 26 in., at $3.50.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—"Seconds." There are a few hundred dozens of these, both men's and women's—so-called "seconds," though their main defect is that of being slightly mussed. This venial fault, which a simple washing will obliterate, makes a price of 12½c on handkerchiefs that are easily worth double.

Sash Buckles—in a variety of pretty designs, flowers, heads, and so on, with large pin, instead of a clasp, to hold the ribbon firmly, are 50c each; in silver and oxidized finish. Others of sterling silver, with pin and hook, in Etruscan gilt, French gray or oxidized finish, are $1.50 each.

Japanese Carved Ivories. A new gathering of these fascinating products of Japanese skill is now on view. The collection embraces a wide variety of subjects, from simple articles at $1.50 to elaborately carved pieces at $115.

TO BECOME VICE ADMIRALS

End of Sampson-Schley Controversy May Be at Hand.

Both Men Will Be Advanced to Higher Rank, It Is Thought, Sampson Taking Precedence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley will probably be made Vice Admirals, in that order, with the consent of the friends of Rear Admiral Schley to permit the promotion of Sampson over Schley's head. The bill to revive the grade of Vice Admiral, and to authorize the President to name two Rear Admirals for the new positions, was reported to-day by the Naval Affairs Committee after that committee had refused to adopt, the vote being pretty nearly unanimous, the resolution to give the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Sampson for his great services during the war with Spain.

This action in committee is interpreted by members of the committee as an expression of weariness over the controversy that seems to have been waged by the partisans of one of the Rear Admirals with a determination to humiliate the other, and that other the one of the two who was present at the battle of Santiago.

Hoping to get the resolution through promptly, Senator McComas asked that it be considered at once, so as to give the House full opportunity to dispose of it. Senator Pettigrew and Senator Butler, who have been stubborn champions of Rear Admiral Schley, arrested it with their objections. Another attempt will be made tomorrow to bring it up, and Mr. McComas is confident that the opposition of Pettigrew and Butler will not be persisted in.

The fact that Senator McComas is taking this view of the matter, and that he has been one of the foremost champions of Rear Admiral Schley, indicates that he regards the proposition to advance Schley after Sampson as not intolerable, giving him, as it does, the rank that he could not get if he did not consent to allow the wishes of the President and the Secretary of Navy touching Sampson to be gratified. Indeed, Mr. McComas said this afternoon that he believes the proposition to advance Sampson and Schley to the rank of Vice Admiral, with Sampson ahead, would be agreed to, as a not unreasonable settlement of a dispute that would otherwise deprive both officers of the chance of advancement prior to their retirement, that of Schley to occur Oct. 9, 1901, and that of Sampson on Feb. 9, 1902.

The friends of Schley have no doubt that if the authority is given to the President to name two Rear Admirals he will certainly choose Sampson and Schley. While neither is named in the resolution, because the President is bound to be permitted to exercise his right to choose, there is no fear that any other Rear Admiral will be offered, or that the nomination of Sampson will be confirmed and that of Schley neglected. That accident will be guarded against. The friends of Rear Admiral Schley have always disregarded the attacks upon him by the rabid partisans of Sampson, assuming that whether there was ever anything in the criticisms upon Schley, they were waived by the President when he asked to have Schley advanced for conspicuous gallantry in action and by the Senate when Schley's nomination in regular course to be a Rear Admiral was sent to the Senate and promptly confirmed.

Whatever were his shortcomings in the estimation of his enemies were known by them before he was promoted, and they took trouble to present them to the Senate, which disregarded them as not sufficiently important to deprive him of his promotion. It is not believed by Senator McComas that the House will delay action on this matter if it can be disposed of in the Senate.

The committee agreed to report favorably upon all the nominations of naval officers for advancement except those of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley.

Admiral Sampson Ill.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, is ill at his home at the yard. Capt. Charles J. Barclay, Captain of the yard and head of the Department of Yards and Docks, is Acting Commandant.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Last of the Great Supply Measures Reported by Chairman Cannon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Deficiency Appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures of the Government, was reported to the House to-day by Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee.

The main items are:

Treasury Department, $2,246,872; military establishment, (exclusive of $21,350,000 reappropriated,) $625,082; naval establishment, $3,973,145; postal service, $2,414,556. The bill includes $2,000 for the heirs of the Mexican, Florentino Sustil, lynched in Texas in 1895; $4,000 for the heirs of the Italians lynched at Tallulah, La.

The $100,000 payment to Spain provided in the recent acquisition by treaty of certain islands, is provided for. The Isthmian Canal Commission receives $75,000 for continuing its investigations.

ADDICKS GAINS IN DELAWARE.

Four Legislators Who Voted Against Him for Senator Favor Him for the Short Term.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 19.—There was a break in the ranks of the Republicans today when the ballots for United States Senators were taken. Four regulars, Senators Groves and McFarlan and Representatives Baynard and Dayett, who had steadfastly opposed the election of J. Edward Addicks to the United States Senate, voted for him to-day for the short term. This is probably the forerunner of what the Addicks followers have been claiming for several days past—namely, that there would be a serious break in the ranks of the regular Republicans, and that their candidate would ultimately be elected to the Senate.

There was no material change in the first ballot, but when the short-term ballot was taken Senator Groves was the first regular to cast his vote for Addicks. Then followed McFarlan, Baynard, and Dayett, in the order named. Applause greeted each of the legislators as he cast his vote. When the count had been concluded it was found that Addicks was six votes short of election. The ballot for the short term resulted: Saulsbury, Democrat, 22; Addicks, Union Republican, 20; Burton, Union Republican, 6; Richards, regular Republican, 2; necessary to a choice, 26.

The ballot for the long term resulted as follows: Kenney, Democrat, 23; Addicks, Union Republican, 16; Du Pont, regular Republican, 7; Higgins, regular Republican, 6; Bird, regular Republican, 1.

Ballots in Other States.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 19.—The Senatorial ballot to-day was as follows: Corbett, 32; Hermann, 29; Inman, 24; Williams, 2; Wood, 1.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 19.—The ballot today on United States Senator resulted as follows: Mantle, 31; Maginnis, 26; Frank, 21; Cooper, 7; Coburn, 2; Conrad, 2; Toole, 1; Clancy, 1.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was as follows: Allen, (Fus.,) 28; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 11; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 23; M. F. Harrington, (Fus.,) 41; Ransom, (Fus.,) 5; D. E. Thompson, 15; Currie, 13; Melikejohn, 33; Crounse, 5; Hainer, 5; Hinshaw, 13; Rosewater, 16; Martin, 7; Kinkaid, 3; scattering, 4.

The five ballots taken in the Republican Senatorial caucus to-night were without result, but substantial gains were made by D. E. Thompson and Edward Rosewater, the former running up his total to 40 and the latter to 19 votes. Nine men refused to enter the caucus. Senator Steele, one of the bolters, said he looked for an early break in the deadlock. There were many other reports to the same effect.

Former New Yorker Found Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—H. L. Stillwell, sixty-one years old, and until two years ago a resident of New York, to-day was found dead in bed at his hotel in this city. At the inquest the Coroner ascribed the cause of death to apoplexy. It is said that Stillwell possessed considerable wealth and recently circumnavigated the earth. The body will probably be sent to New York.

OPPOSED TO AN EXTRA SESSION

Representative Grosvenor, the President's Friend, Discusses the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There has been almost a complete subsidence of the extra session talk to-day, the visitors to the White House, prior to the Cabinet meeting, getting only suggestions of the remote possibility of such a session. From a well-informed and leading member of the House, who should know for business reasons whether there is to be an early extra session, the statement was obtained to-day that he did not believe anything positive concerning the extra session would be heard from the President until he delivered his inaugural address, at which time he would know whether Cuba's Constitution was likely to need Congressional criticism. At all events, it is asserted that the address will dwell at length upon the President's attitude in this matter, and will reveal to the public all the arguments he has suggested to those visitors who have heard him intimate that he intended to ask Congress to share with him the task of deciding what course shall be pursued in Cuba.

There is no closer friend of the President than Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, and there is no Representative in either branch of Congress who is more outspoken or less disposed to "talk through his hat." He has never believed the reports about an early extra session, or of any extra session at all. With some of the Senators he regards it as good politics to get the Fifty-sixth Congress away from Washington as soon as it is dead, and to keep the Fifty-seventh away until it is ripe for work in December next. What he says about the extra session, therefore, is accepted with confidence as indicating that there is no real occasion for worrying about another session at once. He says:

"I have all along been opposed to an extra session, and I still believe that it will be avoided. The Cubans do not know the value of time, and there is no telling when they will complete their Constitution and send it on here.

"I never saw or knew of any good coming from an extra session, except that of four years ago, when the Dingley bill was passed. I have been through three. If the new committees are named the extra session plunges into a vast amount of work not called for, and a long time is consumed in getting the new Congressional timber in shape. If committees are not named, the session evolves itself into little more than a town meeting."

ARID LAND DEBATE.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut Says Cost of Irrigation Would Be $36,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House today devoted considerable time to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The item appropriating $100,000 for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in the arid land regions and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources of those regions led to a debate. In the course of the debate Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) said the great scheme of irrigation would cost the Government $36,000,000,000. Mr. Newlands (Sil., Nev.,) said these figures were chimerical.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Mondell, (Rep., Wyoming,) King, (Dem., Utah,) and Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, concluded this branch of the debate. Mr. Cannon predicted that if the scheme were entered upon it would cost more than $750,000,000 in the next fifty years. "In some respects," said Mr. Cannon, "I am a pretty good Democrat—better than some of those calling themselves such on the other side. I believe in local self-government. I will vote to give every acre of the arid lands to the States in which it is located, and to give to those States the power to go into the courts and to allow them to determine as between themselves their rights in the matter."

"Do you believe the reservoir sites in California from which Nevada could be watered should be ceded to Nevada?" asked Mr. Newlands.

"I would give Nevada a day in court to litigate her rights as against those of California," replied Mr. Cannon; "but I think it would be far better to make out of Nevada a respectable county of California."

THE D. A. R. ELECTION.

Followers of Mrs. McLean Assert that "It is Anybody's Fight for President General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Better order prevailed in the sessions of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day than was obtained yesterday, and the routine business proceeded with tolerable smoothness and in good temper. Every wideawake daughter, however, evidently is strung up to a high pitch of excitement in anticipation of the most engrossing event that is to happen during the session, the election of a President General to succeed Mrs. Daniel Manning. At the opening session there were evidences of a determination on the part of some members of the congress to guard against any action that might give advantage in the election to one side or the other, and to-day it was admitted that the tendency to arrange the convention in groups devoted to leading candidates was very palpable.

The three candidates standing most prominently before the convention are Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, now a Vice President, and wife of the Senator from Indiana, and Mrs. Roebling of New Jersey. Mrs. McLean has been a candidate before, and until a very late hour prior to the last convention, when officers were elected, she was confident of winning the place she openly covets. Political management gave the contest to Mrs. Manning.

Mrs. Fairbanks is regarded among delegates as having acquired, in a sense, the good-will won in the fight for Mrs. Manning, but the supporters of Mrs. McLean insist that there can be no transfer of the Presidency by any incumbent and that each President General must win on her own merits or by her own skill as a collector of votes. Mrs. Roebling has a "string" of pledged votes of considerable size, but she is kept away by ill-health.

Before the convention met, the friends of Mrs. Fairbanks were very confident that she would win easily. A list of State Regents was published to show that she had a very considerable number of them, but it has since been ascertained that the Regents do not always represent the feeling of the chapters. To-night the McLean delegates assert that it is "anybody's fight," that they are willing to abide by the vote and prepared to have the vote taken at any time. It is assumed that Mrs. Manning is in favor of Mrs. Fairbanks, from some remarks she recently made about the desirability of having a "National person" for President General. That remark has been frequently quoted as being an assertion of official right to dictate to the convention, and the resistance to it has added piquancy to a rather animated canvass.

Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, State Regent from New York, was re-elected to that position to-day by an overwhelming majority, Mrs. Donald McLean getting a few votes.

The War Revenue Reduction Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The status of the War Revenue Reduction bill is causing considerable apprehension among members of the House, as the two sides are apparently dead-locked in conference. Under the circumstances there was some talk to-day of a caucus of Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee to decide upon a line of action. The friends of the bill are sanguine that if it gets before the House again a motion to concur with the Senate will receive united support on the Democratic and such scattering support on the Republican side that it will prevail.

Canes for Cabinet Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Black walnut canes were given to the Cabinet members to-day by the President. The canes were sent to the President from Illinois and were cut from a walnut tree on the farm formerly the property of Abraham Lincoln, in Harrison Township, Macon County, Ill.

New Circuit Judge for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President to-day nominated George D. Gear of Hawaii to be second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of Hawaii. Mr. Gear is the man who preferred charges in the House against Delegate Wilcox of that Territory. He has been a resident of Hawaii for the past four or five years, and is a practicing attorney in that Territory.

SENATORS DISCUSS HAZING AT WEST POINT

Military Academy Appropriation Bill Recommitted.

Its Provisions Are Considered Altogether Too Drastic—Long Debate, Followed by Decisive Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—By the emphatic vote of 18 to 42 the Senate late this afternoon rejected the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. This action came at the conclusion of a spirited debate upon the provisions against hazing inserted in the report by the conference committee of the two branches of Congress. The report of the conferrees was rejected because it was regarded as too drastic.

To-day's discussion was opened by Mr. Sewell, (Rep., N. J.) He defended the action of the conferrees, holding that they had followed the instructions of both the Senate and the House. He declared that many people thought Booz was killed by hazing, and if there was anything this country demanded it was a law to prevent such a crime as hazing.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) argued that the provision of the conference report, which debarred a cadet convicted of hazing from ever holding a commission in the army, navy, and marine corps, was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Butler (Populist, N. C.,) urged that Congress ought not to be swept off its feet by popular clamor. He believed that in this instance Congress was enacting extreme legislation without due consideration.

Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, thought the penalty for hazing ought to be limited to dismissal from the academy, with a prohibition against readmission.

Mr. Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,) in opposing the hazing penalty declared it had been adopted under public clamor, and that Congress had acted upon impulse rather than upon judgment. He agreed that dismissal from the academy ought to follow conviction of hazing, but that the young man should leave West Point with a brand upon him, a brand that would remain upon him through life, was going too far. It would be a punishment almost equivalent to the Russian method of banishing students to Siberia and to the mines for violation of college regulations.

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) in opposing any change in the penalty prescribed by the conference report for hazing, had read a part of the report of the House committee which investigated the death of young Booz, which he declared had "no parallel for barbarity in prize fighting, in bear baiting, or in bull baiting."

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) said he would vote to recommit the report to the committee, in order that a modification of the provision might be made. "But," said he, "the practice of hazing has been carried to an extent that is degrading, brutal, and, in some respects to a point near the danger line."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) interrupted to say that those cadets who practiced hazing upon their physical inferiors were "brutes and dogs," and he doubted whether the provision against hazing could go too far. "This school at West Point," he asserted, "has become a disgrace in the eyes of the world on account of hazing."

In the course of an extended speech, Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) said a system of hazing had grown up at West Point totally unlike that in any other institution in the country. It ought to be suppressed with a strong hand. Men who practiced that sort of brutality, he declared, were unfitted to be American soldiers. "The people are outraged by this practice," said he. "We have got to stop it, or eventually dismantle the institution."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) urged that hazing and brutality at West Point be stopped, but he besought the Senate not to enact brutality into law in order to stop it. The provision, in his judgment, was most dangerous legislation. For the Senate to undertake to legislate upon boyish pranks was undignified and unskilled for. He resented the wholesale attacks upon the academy and the denunciation of cadets as "brutes" and "dogs," and recalled the names of many distinguished graduates of the institution, to whom the country owed much.

M. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) thought Congress had entered upon a trifling piece of business. The enactment of the provision would make of the cadets milksops and prigs. He related some personal experiences of hazing in his college days, and remarked that some of the hazers won name and fame, while others went from bad to worse, some even winding up finally in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) believed the conference report ought to be rejected. He said that practically the whole matter had been left to the conference committee, the members of which had put on the bill "this remarkable penal code."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) protested against the adoption in a conference report of an entire code of law dealing with hazing. He was willing that a proper law against hazing should be passed, but he was opposed to the "harsh, strong, and cruel enactment" proposed.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) maintained that the proposed provision was not due to popular clamor, but to a deep-seated and righteous indignation which permeated the entire country. He denounced vigorously hazing and hazers, maintaining that those who would maltreat a young cadet were unfit to command men.

Mr. Daniel declared the proposed legislation was more suitable to the Middle Ages.

Mr. Tillman denounced as brutes those guilty of the horrid and villainous practices at West Point. Perhaps the term "dog" sounded harsh, "although," exclaimed the Senator, "I am almost ready to apologize to the dog for making the comparison."

The vote was then taken on agreeing to the conference report, and it resulted, yeas, 18; nays, 42, thus rejecting the report. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.,)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.,)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,)	Simon, (Rep., Oregon,)
Harris, (Pop., Kans.,)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,)
McLaurin, (Dem., S.C.,)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,)
Money, (Dem., Miss.,)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)—18.

NAYS.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.,)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,)	McComas, (Rep., Md.,)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.,)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.,)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.,)	McEnery, (Dem., La.,)
Caffery, (Dem., La.,)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,)	Martin, (Dem., Va.,)
Clapp, (Rep., Minn.,)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.,)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.,)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.,)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.,)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.,)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.,)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,)
Frye, (Rep., Me.,)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.,)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—42
Jones, (Dem., Ark.,)	
Kearns, (Rep., Utah,)	

After some discussion of the parliamentary status of the conference report which had been rejected Messrs. Sewell, Warren, and Harris were named as members of a new conference committee on the part of the Senate.

MONEY FOR POST EXCHANGES.

Senator Gallinger Asks that $547,500 Be Appropriated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—An amendment to the Army Appropriation bill was to-day introduced in the Senate by Senator Gallinger appropriating $547,500, which is to be applied to fitting out the post exchanges so as to make them take the place of the army canteens.

The amendment provides that the money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and that it shall be used "for the purpose of laying out, preparing, and cultivating gardens and supplying seeds, roots, and plants for the same; the purchase of books, periodicals, stationery, &c., for the post exchange library; the purchase of gymnastic appliances, prizes for athletic sports, toward the support of the regimental band, for the purchase of articles of food other than those supplied by the regular ration, and for the further improvement of the post exchange, to be equally distributed among the enlisted men."

RUSSIAN SUGAR TARIFF RULING DEFENDED

Government, It Is Said, Had Choice of Two Trade Wars.

Threatened by Germany, Whose American Imports Total $190,000,000 a Year—Russia's Only $10,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage is not without support in some important business quarters for the Russian sugar tariff ruling he has made—the countervailing duty decision which has provoked Russia into reprisals. According to the Secretary's supporters, the United States Government was brought face to face with the necessity of determining whether to meet a trade war from Russia or from Germany, Russia's American importations approximating $10,000,000 a year, while the German figures run to $190,000,000.

It is stated explicitly by these supporters of Secretary Gage that the German Ambassador at Washington had made representations to the United States Government declaring that if Russia were not paying bounties for sugar production there could be no such thing as a bounty—averring that Russia was merely masking methods of paying her bounties, and that if the United States Government could find it advisable to ignore bounty payments in the form that Russia made them, then Germany would forthwith adopt the same system of disguise.

Discussing the incident from this standpoint, Herman Sielcken of the international banking and commercial house of W. H. Crossman & Brothers—Mr. Sielcken having intimate business relations with the American Sugar Refining Company—made yesterday the following statement to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The great noise made over the decision of the Treasury Department, in enforcing the Dingley tariff law, exacting the same countervailing duty from all countries alike that give a bounty on sugar, shows that the matter is either misunderstood by the newspapers in question, or else the objections raised are printed in the interests of Russia or the interests of the manufacturers who are complaining.

"The origin of the whole matter comes from the fact that J. A. Kasson, the Commissioner appointed for arranging reciprocity treaties with foreign countries, proposed such a treaty with Russia about two years ago, and the Russian Attaché in Washington for Agriculture went back to Russia to impress his Government with the desirability of such a treaty with this country. After he had been absent about a year, he returned to Washington prepared to accept such a treaty as had been arranged, but to his amazement he found that Mr. Kasson could not make the treaty as proposed, giving a great many reasons for declining, but the real reason was that such a treaty would be in violation of the most-favored-nation clause.

THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONGRESS.

"The Brussels Beet Sugar Congress, which met in 1898, was participated in by all the leading countries of Europe where beet sugar is raised—namely, Germany, Austria, France, Russia, and Belgium, and the question under discussion was how large a bounty each country was giving to the farmers for the amount of sugar which they exported. At this congress Count Khevenhuller, representing Austria, came to the conclusion that Russia was paying directly and indirectly the largest bounty of any country in Europe. Count Alvensleben, formerly Minister in Washington, representing Germany, came to the same conclusion, and the congress as such decided in this spirit. The Russian representative withdrew without approving the conclusion and gave them plainly to understand that he was not there to discuss the details of his Government's business as regards bounties.

"In May last year the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, removed the countervailing duty owing to the urgent representations of the Russian Government that no absolute legal bounty was paid and that the internal revenue tax that was paid at home on sugar grown was simply suspended on exportation.

"After the close of the Brussels conference, the United States Treasury Department dispatched an expert to Russia to investigate the question whether a bounty was paid or not and to report results. When he returned this expert's reports confirmed the same finding as that which the Brussels Beet Sugar Congress did, that Russia was paying the largest bounty of any Continental country in Europe.

"But, on the other hand, the sugars in Russia were divided into first and second reserves, which were called at home the 'inviolable reserve and the 'voluntary' reserve. The inviolable reserve purported to prevent an excessive price at home and the voluntary reserve was for the same purpose; or, in case of a very heavy production, the sugar was to be exported.

"The total amount of sugar produced in Russia is far in excess of the home consumption, and, according to the crops raised in the last few years, the quantity available for export reaches about 300,000 tons. In other words, the Government would have been able to export to this country this surplus without paying the countervailing duty it would, the sugar interests claim, have been a severe blow to the planters in Louisiana and Texas of cane sugar and to the numerous farmers all over the West and on the Pacific Coast producing beet sugar, in case this sugar was exported in its raw state; or, say, below 16 Dutch standard; while if imported here as refined sugar or in a state much above 16 Dutch standard it would have hurt the refining industry of this country. In either case it would have been a complete violation of the most-favored-nation clause in treaties with other beet-raising countries in Europe, especially Germany and Austria.

"Besides this it is further contended this country has lately acquired three sugar-raising dependencies—namely, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and has a paternal hand on the great sugar-raising Island of Cuba. Any discrimination against the existing Dingley tariff law would be an injury to these sugar-raising countries, all under the protection of the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ALTERNATIVE.

"It is therefore evident that the question on which the Treasury Department had to reach a decision was simply whether it would enforce the Dingley tariff law or openly violate this law in favor of Russia and against the enormous interests of the sugar-raising industries on this continent, as well as on the islands under American protection.

"The Russian Government, in threatening to make a tariff war, in which it was backed up by some of the manufacturing industries, and also by the Chamber of Commerce in Philadelphia, forgot that this country had to choose between a tariff war with Germany or Russia, and the comparative seriousness of these two wars may be appreciated from the annual figures of exports during the last two fiscal years.

"Our exports to Germany in the fiscal year 1899, for instance, amounted to $153,772,170, and in 1900 to $187,370,199, while in neither year have the exports to Russia been much above $10,000,000. In exact figures, the 1899 exports included $7,301,068 to Russia, Baltic and White Seas; $1,185,599 to Rusisa, Black Sea, and $1,543,126 to Russia in Asia. These three items contribute less than 1 per cent. of the total valite of exports from the United States in 1899, while Germany's proportion during the same period was 12.7 per cent. In the fiscal year 1900 the exports included $6,196,872 to Russia, Baltic and White Seas; $1,242,425 to Russia, Black Sea; $3,050,102 to Russia in Asia, and $337,310 to Russian China.

"The exports to Germany consist of everything. The farmers in this country get their full share, and our industries receive at least four times as much from Germany as they ever received from Russia, while our farmers receive no benefit whatever from Russia, as Russia is a direct competitor in all breadstuffs with this country. There must have been fine diplomatic work in Washington to succeed even for nine months in the suspension of the countervailing duty.

"The question has been far wider in its possible ultimate results than the public has been aware of. If the Sugar Trust detected the danger first, it was not on account of the amount of refined sugar that has arrived in this country from Russia without paying the countervailing duty, but it was on account of the danger of opening the doors to the same demand from other countries, which would naturally have made the claim that they would reform their bounties under the same concealing system as Russia if thereby they could escape the countervailing duties and have an advantage of over 10 to 15 per cent. in the price.

"It is difficult to understand how, in the face of the fact that Germany buys from this country about eighteen times as much as Russia, a portion of the press here demands that our Government should ignore the Dingley tarif countervailing duty in favor of Russia as against Germany, and thus precipitate a tariff war with the latter country. Reference is made to the small quantity of sugar brought here from Russia, but it must be remembered that the countervailing duties were only suspended during an investigation of the question of bounty, and consequently no importer dared to go into the business heavily, knowing that the suspension was apt to be removed at any time.

"The facts of the case are as stated above, and that if Russia was favored to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent. in the matter of duties on sugar, the whole Russian surplus was liable to be directed this way.

"Whatever Russia has bought in the way of exports from this country has not been taken with the idea of encouraging trade here or favoring this country, and what Russia has bought here in the way of machinery, either mining or argricultural, has been more in the way of necessity, as she could not procure the same elsewhere to the same advantage."

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AMERICAN EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

Articles Affected by De Witte's Order Not Expected to Amount to More Than $6,000,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Government officers are of the opinion that the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is imperfectly informed about the statistics of American trade with Russia, judging from resolutions adopted yesterday in Chicago. They refer to the total exports from the United States to Russia in 1900 as having reached $30,000,000, one-half of which amount is said to have gone from Illinois.

According to recent figures of the Bureau of Statistics, the exports to Russia direct in 1890 were $9,490,439 and in 1900 were $8,498,950, a considerable decrease. It is found that save in two exceptional years the exports to Russia never reached $30,000,000, and the imports of American goods in Russia have been less than $25,000,000. Of this amount two-thirds was cotton, which was bought in Europe and not in America, and therefore did not appear in the United States statistical reports. Chicago has not sent much cotton to Russia, and that city could not possibly have shipped to Russia one-half in value of $30,000,000 of exports.

The fact is that less than $10,000,000 a year of exports can be traced directly, and it is ascertained from Russian reports that the difference between less than $10,000,000 and $25,000,000 is to be accounted for by the indirect cotton purchases.

Of the total exports to Russia in 1900, $5,132,000 consisted of the steel and iron manufactures and agricultural implements chiefly affected by the recent order of M. de Witte. It is assumed that the value of the articles to be affected by that order will be less than $6,000,000 a year.

RUSSIA THREATENS GERMANY.

May Take Retaliatory Measures If Heavy Duties Are Placed on Grain.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—In order to exert pressure upon the Agrarians in their extravagant demands for prohibitive agricultural duties, the Government this evening caused widespread publication in the German press of a semi-official article which recently appeared in the Trade and Industry Gazette of St. Petersburg, in which Russia threatens retaliatory measures if Germany imposes such heavy duties upon Russian grain as the Agrarians demand, and also predicts that the relations between the two powers will become worse instead of better if such a scheme is carried out.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

"This is the most important economic enunciation from Russia for a decade, and affects Germany's interests most gravely."

BELGIUM TO MAKE REPRISALS?

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Brussels correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Reprisals for America's imposition of a countervailing duty on Belgian sugar are reported to be imminent."

BELGIANS AID FILIPINOS.

One Arrested in Manila and the Consul Hastily Leaves Town—More Men in Custody.

MANILA, Feb. 19.—Capt. Jones of the Eighth Infantry has arrested, at a town in the Province of Lagunda, Florentino Ortana and Miguel Ponce de Leon, agents of the Tabacaleria Company, and William Webb, Pedro Lorenzo, and Victoriato Sentana, employed by the Philippine Trading Company, on charges similar to those brought against D. M. Carman, the American contractor, who is under arrest on the charge of furnishing the insurgents with supplies.

The Tabacaleria Company, the richest corporation in the Philippines, is accused of aiding the insurgents often and extensively. The men arrested are prominent persons, and the evidence against them is very strong.

M. Brix Hoelterman, a Belgian connected with the Philippine Trading Company, has been arrested at Manila, and M. Edouard André, the Belgian Consul here, and manager of the Philippine Trading Company, has hastily left Manila with his family, on his way to Europe, on board the steamer Montevideo. André had previously been suspected. Other arrests are expected.

The officials of the branch of the Hongkong Bank here have announced that Ross, the Englishman in their employ who wrote a letter, published in an Australian paper, criticising the Philippine Commission, American officers, and the American policy in general, has been ordered to proceed to Hongkong. The British community here is well pleased that the man has been sent away.

REBELS ATTACK AMERICANS.

Driven Off and Scattered by Part of the Forty-sixth Volunteers.

MANILA, Feb. 19.—Col. Schuyler, with 100 men of the Forty-sixth Regiment, on the gunboat Basco, landed on the Cavite coast, near Ternate, and, proceeding inland, captured a small rebel garrison. Continuing his march along a mountain trail, Col. Schuyler was attacked by rebels of Tria's command. After a sharp fight the enemy was beaten and scattered. One American was killed and one was wounded.

MACARTHUR HOLDS A RECEPTION.

Filipinos Were Especially Pleased at Being Allowed to Attend.

MANILA, Feb. 19.—Gen. MacArthur's reception at Malacanan, his official residence, last night exceeded anything in the Spanish régime. The palace was beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Thousands of persons from the army, navy, official, Consular, clerical, business, and social circles attended. The Filipino population was well represented. Gen. Barry was master of ceremonies. Gen. MacArthur and the ladies of the United States Commission received the guests.

The reception lasted until 11 o'clock. There was dancing afterward. The affair was thoroughly enjoyable, and the Filipinos were especially pleased at being accorded a privilege never before afforded them. Gen. MacArthur's tact and courtesy were greatly appreciated.

Accepts Spooner Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs having in charge the Army Appropriation bill has agreed to add to the bill Senator Spooner's amendment providing for a civil government in the Philippine archipelago. The committee will restore the word "judicial," eliminated from the amendment by the Philippine Committee, thus giving the President explicit authority over the judicial branch of the Government.

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The NATION calls it:

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THE SUN places it at the head of the fiction of the past year, quoting Mr. Frederic Harrison's "It is the *only* first-class book of 1900."

HAMILTON W. MABIE calls it "a portrait of extraordinary human and artistic interest . . . executed with a masterly skill."

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RAILROAD COMBINATIONS AND COAL PRICES

Experts Testify Before Industrial Commission Committee.

Number of Independent Operators Decreasing Yearly—J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill to be Heard.

The Sub-Committee on Transportation of the Industrial Commission, now holding sessions in New York at the Chamber of Commerce, has been assured that J. Pierpont Morgan will go before the committee and testify. It is expected that Mr. Morgan will to-day communicate to the committee notice of when he will be able to testify. This, it is thought, will be to-morrow or Friday.

James J. Hill is now on his way from St. Paul to New York. He, too, has been requested by the committee to go before it, and has expressed his willingness to do so. Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill will be questioned closely, the committeemen say, concerning the effect of railroad combinations upon coal prices and the independent coal operators.

Two witnesses were examined by the committee yesterday—John C. Haddock, President of the Plymouth Coal Company, one of the larger independent operators, and Henry S. Fleming, Secretary and Treasurer of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association. It was expected that Alfred Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, would testify, but he sent word that business engagements made his presence before the committee impossible. Ex-Congresssman Phillips, Chairman of the committee, was ill yesterday, so Committeeman Charles J. Harris of North Carolina presided over the day's session.

Mr. Haddock, in begining his testimony, stated that the number of independent coal operators in this country was growing smaller every year. Most of the independent operators, he said, sold their output to the railroad companies rather than market it themselves.

"Do the operators make these sales to the railroads voluntarily?" he was asked.

"I gather from the prices obtained that it is voluntary. It is more profitable to sell to the railroads at 60 per cent. of the tidewater prices than to pay 50 per cent. of these prices for transportation."

Mr. Haddock stated that the larger part of the independent coal operators were now in the northern coal fields of Pennsylvania. The greater portion of recent absorptions of small companies by large ones has also taken place in these northern regions.

READING COAL FIELDS ABSORPTION.

He went into an explanation of the causes which led up to the absorption of the Reading coal fields by that railroad in the early seventies. He said:

"The Reading was driven into buying these coal lands by the action of its competitors. At that time President Gowan of the Reading Railroad was opposed to the idea of a railroad company owning and operating coal mines. But he found competing railroads coming down into his territory. I refer to the Lehigh Valley, the Jersey Central, and the Pennsylvania Roads. To save that tonnage against competition he and his friends bought 100,000 acres of coal lands, which were turned over to the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, a corporation ancillary

AMATEURS AT RACQUETS

Rolland and Shaw Won in First Rounds for Championship.

FIVE GAMES IN FOURTH MATCH

Defaults Have Advanced the Tournament to the Semi-Finals — Dinsmore's Play a Feature.

The two games played yesterday in the court of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, in the racquet tournament for the National amateur championship, left but one game in the first rounds to be played and that one so doubtful that the enthusiasts present generally regarded the first round as completed. According to the schedule, M. S. Paton and Austin Potter are to play this morning to finish the preliminary matches, but there is small chance that Paton, who is away from the city, can be present, and the game generally is conceded to Potter by default. In this event a change in the schedule has been agreed upon. Potter and F. F. Rolland, winner in his first match, will play in the morning in the first semi-final. In the afternoon Clarence H. Mackay, winner in his first match, and Payne Whitney, who, having drawn a bye, enters the semi-finals under practically the same conditions as Potter, will meet in a contest that the racquet experts confidently expect to be the most even game as well as the hardest fought of the tournament.

The schedule was followed in both of yesterday's game in the first round, F. F. Rolland of Quebec, ex-amateur champion, and J. S. Hoyt playing in the morning, and W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., and Quincy A. Shaw competing in the afternoon. The attendance was not large at either game, though the gallery on both occasions held nearly all the prominent racquet players of the country. In the opening game Rolland had a comparatively easy victory over Hoyt, the winner playing with quick and excellent judgment and bringing into service through most of the match his very effective backhand stroke with good effect. Hoyt started into the match playing a fast and pretty game, but he was far out of condition and his play deteriorated rapidly. In the second game he fell away below his usual form, and in the third Rolland had it all his own way and Hoyt did not even score.

The afternoon game made amends for the one-sided nature of the morning contest by producing play of a kind that delighted the spectators, for after Dinsmore won two games and needed but one more to give him the match, Shaw, by a splendid uphill struggle, turned defeat into victory by taking three straight. The first game was the longest and most remarkable of the tournament. Dinsmore started in by playing in unusually brilliant style, while Shaw, though he played a steady, well-judged, and careful game, was at every disadvantage that the chances of racquets could produce. This opening match was protracted to the unusual length of twenty-six hands, the score at the sixteenth hand, 13 all, causing it to be set for five, with the result that ten more hands were required before the necessary score was reached by Dinsmore. Shaw's excellent condition stood him in good stead to the finish, he winning the last three games straight. The scores:

THIRD MATCH.

First Game—									
F. F. Rolland, Quebec	3	0	0	2	5	2	3	3	—15
J. S. Hoyt	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	—	7
Second Game—									
Rolland	4	0	0	5	5	1	—	—	15
Hoyt	2	1	0	5	0	0	—	—	8
Third Game—									
Rolland	5	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	15
Hoyt	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0

Marker and Referee—David Gardiner.

FOURTH MATCH.

First Game—																					
Quincy A. Shaw	0	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1					
	1	0	4	0	0	1	—16.														
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—18.										
Second Game—																					
Shaw	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	—12									
Dinsmors	0	1	3	0	0	2	4	0	2	0	3	—15									
Third Game—																					
Shaw	3	5	2	2	3	—15															
Dinsmore	0	2	1	5	1	—9															
Fourth Game—																					
Shaw	3	4	2	1	2	3	—15														
Dinsmore	2	4	0	1	1	0	—8														
Fifth Game—																					
Shaw	4	2	3	4	2	—15															
Dinsmore	0	1	2	1	1	—5															

Marker and Referee—George Standing.

MIAL'S HIGH BILLIARD RUN.

Record Single Inning Score for Class A Amateurs at K. A. C.

Dr. L. L. Mial, who made the highest single run, 63, with the exception of Champion Wilson P. Foss, in the recent Class A billiard tournament, beat all previous records last night when he met J. B. C. McKee of Philadelphia, in the second game of the three-cornered tie for third prize. The game was played in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and was at fourteen-inch balk-line. Mial won by 400 points to 359 for McKee, the victor making the sensational high run of 89. Foss's highest run when he won the championship for the second time last Saturday night was 69.

Previous to Mial's high run, McKee was leading. The latter began unusually well, scoring 28 in the first inning, which was soon followed by 27, then two 19's, and a 23. He failed to maintain his high standard in the latter part of the game, and passed a number of innings without counting. Mial played a strong game to the finish, and ran out in the forty-ninth inning. He will meet John A. Hendrick this evening in the final match for third place. The scores are:

Dr. L. L. Mial—0 3 0 7 0 0 0 1 0 0 11 0 11 13 0 3 27 29 4 8 2 1 2 0 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 1 0 13 8 3 9 28 1 1 8 7 9 30 15 3 9 6 1 0 0 0. Total, 400; average, 8 7-49; high runs, 89, 30, 29, 28, 27, 15, 14, 13.

J. B. C. McKee—28 0 27 3 4 5 1 19 19 0 37 5 8 3 18 1 3 28 0 12 0 4 7 20 0 1 12 4 7 6 3 1 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 7 3 0 0 3 6 3 0 0 10. Total, 359; average, 7 23-48; high runs, 47, 37, 28, 28, 27, 20, 19, 19, 13.

C. F. Norris was referee.

Howison Now Leads Morningstar.

Positions were reversed last night in the second game between the professional billiardists, Leonard Howison and Ora C. Morningstar, in Maurice Daly's billiard rooms in Thirty-first Street. At the conclusion of the first 300-point match Monday night at 14-inch balk line Morningstar led by the good margin of 88 points. Howison picked this up last night and an extra lead in the bargain, making a total of 388 points to 273 for Morningstar, the score now standing 600 for Howison to 578 for Morningstar.

Howison was in excellent form, and his nursing and round-the-table play were executed with good judgment. Morningstar played a trifle hard at times on his drives for position and suffered in consequence. His best effort was a bunch of 55 in the thirty-first inning, and his next best was a break of 41. Howison got over the 40 mark three times, making 45 once and 41 twice.

The scores are:

Howison—27 18 0 20 1 3 0 3 0 14 15 0 0 0 19 1 4 2 0 3 45 20 2 41 0 9 41 30 9 5 0 2 9 3 20 8 11 15. Total, 388; average, 10 28-36; high runs, 45 41 41 20 20 20.

Morningstar—9 28 11 0 0 0 7 1 2 3 1 0 0 9 41 0 0 7 1 4 3 11 11 10 0 5 0 1 25 0 55 17 1 6 0 6. Total, 273; average, 7 23-60; highest runs, 55 41 28 25 17.

Championship Pool Playing.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—In the second night's game at the Hub rooms, for the world's pool championship, to-night, William Stubbs of Canada defeated Irving Long of this city, 150 to 127. Score by innings:

Stubbs—11 14 12 8 12 6 3 9 6 6 11 10 8 2 10 8 12 2 4—152, less 2—150 net.

Long—4 1 3 9 3 9 12 6 9 9 4 5 7 18 5 7 3 13 9—131, less 4—127 net.

Frank Sherman of Washington and William Stubbs will play to-morrow night.

MEETING OF COLUMBIA OARSMEN.

Rowing Finances at the University Still Low—Race with Yale.

The first meeting of the newly organized rowing club of Columbia University was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering matters of finance and administration. Manager O. W. Erdal reported that $4,190 has been received, as follows: Upper-class men subscription, $1,853; freshman subscription, $1,337; membership to rowing club, $910; graduates, $90. Manager Erdal stated that a circular had been prepared and was to be sent out to about 1,000 graduates, from whom it is expected that about $4,000 will be realized. An estimate of the crew expenses for the coming season shows that over $8,000 is needed, divided in part as follows: Boats, $1,575; launch, $600; repairs, $200; coach, $2,000; oars, $275; wages, $200; boathouse, $250.

The meeting decided that hereafter membership to the rowing club shall be by application to the Secretary and payment of dues. A proposed schedule of races for the season was read, which contained, in addition to the regular intercollegiate regatta and the second crew race at Ithaca, a race with Yale to be rowed about the middle of May; the Harlem and Passaic regattas, and a regatta to be held during commencement week. The race with Yale is a suggestion of one of the graduates, and no definite steps have been taken as yet. If the race is arranged, it will be rowed either at New Haven or New York.

Penn's Crew to Go to Henley.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the University of Pennsylvania Rowing Committee to-day to take action regarding the sending of a red and blue crew to row at the Henley regatta this year the result of the discussion was that the project met with the approval of the entire student body and college in general and that the eight would go if $4,000 is guaranteed within the next thirty days.

As the entry must be made by the end of March it was decided that a committee should be appointed to report upon the question within the next thirty days. Harry Fuller, the old Pennsylvania oarsman, and one of the most enthusiastic members of the College Boat Club, was selected to take complete charge of the committee and to choose his fellow-members. Of the amount needed to take the crew abroad it is certain that the undergraduates will be expected to give a considerable part. Indeed, some Pennsylvania men think it would be better if the college raised the whole amount within itself. They contend that a student body of nearly 3,000 men should be able to raise the sum needed without much trouble.

Already Capt. Flickwir and Manager Le Boutilier are arranging plans for raising money among the students. As to how the other members of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association will take the idea of Pennsylvania sending her first crew abroad, members of the committee said to-day that Columbia and Cornell will be glad to see the Red and Blue take the trip, since it will go as a representative of the association. If any American crew should go abroad this year, Pennsylvania has certainly earned the right to represent the association.

WORK ON THE BRISTOL YACHT.

Strapping of the Deck Beams Begun on the Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 19.—In the south shed of the Herreshoff Company the strapping of the deck beams of the new cup defender was begun yesterday. These straps of steel plate measure from four to six inches in width, and to overcome any undue strain in the deck region while the boat is racing it was decided to place and fasten them diagonally from the longitudinal form of the craft in order to eliminate shocks to the frame when the boat lurches in rising from the trough of the sea or when heaving out on top of a wave. The straps are placed on top of the deck frames.

To-day the designer viewed with apparent satisfaction the placing of the rudder stock, which was accomplished slowly and with much care. The shear of the new boat, when viewed from a staging near the starboard quarter, is decidedly greater than that of the Columbia. It can be stated that the boat has her plates practically placed in position, with the riveting gang following with moderate speed. Double frames are up in the forward and aft section, directly over the intended position of the steel racing bulkheads.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A sixty-foot steam yacht is being laid down at the Jacob yard for E. H. Weatherbee, designed by Cary Smith. The yacht will be of shoal draft, capable of speeding about fourteen or fifteen knots per hour. The boat will be principally for daily use between the owner's Mamaroneck residence and New York.

A new mast for C. L. F. Robinson's British-built cutter Hester has been completed, it being found that the old spar had twisted. Capt. Maskel, formerly the sailing master on the Queen Mab, recently purchased by Lucius H. Smith, will sail the Hester this season. Fletcher Dennis of Greenport will replace Capt. Maskel on the Queen Mab.

The lead keel has been molded for Mr. Hyslop's yawl, and the frame will be set up in the course of a few days.

H. Weatherbee's centreboard knockabout, designed by Cary Smith, has been practically finished, and will be taken out of the shop to-morrow if the weather proves favorable.

The frame has been set up on the Gardiner & Cox designed special thirty-footer for Otto Lohrke of Shelter Island.

To Amend Corinthian Y. C. Rules.

Chief among amendments to racing rules to be voted on at the meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to be held at Sherry's next Tuesday night will be several relating to the measurement of yachts in determining their rating for classification and the adjusting of time allowance. For the actual measurement the proposed amendment to the club's laws provides an arbitrary formula. In the same connection other changes in rules will require owners of each yacht launched after July 1, 1901, to mark the water line of such craft and to furnish to the measurer a certificate of the draught to the water line indicated, a statement of any greater draught, and of the measurements of the yacht's greatest breadth on the load water line, and the area of the submerged section when measured at the water line. Amendments to the racing rules will be offered providing that any yacht launched before July 1, 1901, whose measurements, made under the rule of the previous year, brought her within the limits of a class, shall continue to be eligible to race in such class, although when measured under the rule of 1901 she may exceed the limits of such class, or may fall below it, and that yachts launched after July 1, 1901, shall not be entitled to time allowance except from yachts launched prior to that date whose measurements may exceed the class limit.

Yachtsmen's Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Yachtsmen's Club, held at the clubhouse, 47 West Forty-third Street, last night, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—David Banks, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club; Vice President—Frederick M. Hoyt, Commodore of the Stamford Yacht Club; Secretary—E. M. MacLellan, Secretary of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Treasurer—Philip G. Sanford, Atlantic Yacht Club; Trustees—C. Eckert, Cliff Haven Yacht Club, and C. T. Pierce, Riverside Yacht Club.

The following new members were elected: E. V. Sumner, New York Yacht Club; E. Hope Norton and George Hill, Atlantic Yacht Club; H. B. Yates, E. K. Greene, and H. M. Molson, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and G. H. Chasmar, Norwalk Yacht Club.

The reports of the various officers and committees showed the club to be in excellent financial condition, and to have a total membership of 115.

Larchmont Y. C. Election.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be held this evening at Delmonico's. At the opening of the business meeting the balloting will begin, and will continue for one hour. The official list of nominations is as follows: Commodore — Frederick T. Adams, schooner Sachem; Vice Commodore —Wilson Marshall, schooner Atlantic; Rear Commodore—James Baird, sloop Huzzar II.; Secretary—A. Bryan Alley; Treasurer —William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees—William B. Jenkins and Edward J. Greacen, to serve three years; Edward S. Hatch, to serve two years, to fill vacancy.

Setting Up of Boston Yacht.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The work of setting up the Lawson boat has begun at the Atlantic Works. The keel trough, which was polished yesterday, is in position in the ditch at the big shed where the boat will grow and the stem is ready for setting. The boat will be framed out forward without waiting for the new sternpost.

ROBBED A GOLD MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The Examiner says a rich deposit or pocket of gold was discovered recently in a Grass Valley mine. After the Superintendent had taken about $30,000 worth of rich quartz from the mine he boarded up the pocket, in which still remained a seam of gold valued at $15,000, and sent for the Directors of the company.

When they arrived it was found the mine had been blasted out and the gold carried away. Detectives are searching for the robbers.

N. Y. A. C. BEAT BROOKLYN.

Winged Foot Hockey Team Won an Exciting Contest by Score of 3 to 1.

One of the fastest, most exciting, and most bitterly contested championship hockey matches of the season was played at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, when the New York Athletic Club defeated the Brooklyn Skating Club by a score of 3—1. Apart from the final issue of the game, protests were many. Capt. Howard of the New York Athletic Club began the matter by protesting Drysdale, the cover point on the Brooklyn seven. He alleged that Drysdale had just come down from Canada, and as he had not played hockey within thirty days in the Amateur Hockey League he was ineligible to represent the Brooklyn Skating Club. The Brooklyn seven in retaliation protested Howard on the ground that he had played on a Pittsburg hockey team early in the season and was now representing the New York Athletic Club contrary to the rules of the league. This latter charge does not appear to have much foundation, as Howard was recently acquitted of it by the league. This dispute affected the playing in the game, for both sevens went into the match for blood. Early in the season the Mercury Foot was defeated by the Brooklynites by a score of 6—2, and they went to work to remove the sting of that defeat last night. Their players never did more aggressive or faster work. Their team play, passing, and shooting were splendid. Brooklyn in the defense was good, but her attack with the exception of Lefferton was weak.

The first few minutes of play found Brooklyn the aggressor, but New York soon braced up and made an attack on the visitors' goal that resulted in a score by Howard after an individual dribble down the ice.

Penwick by clever stickwork and excellent in and out dribbling took the rubber down the ice. Jennison's efforts to check him were fruitless, and he shot swiftly for goal. The puck rebounded to Howard, who made a lightning shoot into the net.

The factional feeling between the opposing players that existed throughout the game grew greater in the second period, and Howard and Drysdale had a warm setto. One exciting melée before the Brooklyn goal resulted in the downfall of the goal keeper, with Belden, Hornfeck, and Howard on top of him. When the players disentangled themselves Drysdale had sent the instrument hurtling down the ice. Wallace's stick finally came in contact with the disk, which was sent whirling into the net for his team's third score. Bullen made the only score for his side just before time was called. Line-up:

New York A. C., 3.	Position.	Brooklyn S. C., 1.
O'Donnell	Goal	MacKenzie
Hunt	Point	Post
Fenwick	Cover point	Drysdale
Belden	Forward	Liffiton
Howard	Forward	Williams
Hornfeck	Forward	Bullen
Wallace	Forward	Jennison

Goals scored—By Wallace, Howard 2, and Bullen. Referee—Archibald De Witt, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Princeton Beat Penn's Hockey Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 19.—Princeton defeated the University of Pennsylvania in an exciting hockey match at the Ice Palace to-night by the score of 4 goals to 3. The Tigers scored all their points in the first half, while those of the Red and Blue were made in the second half. Pennsylvania's players seemed to be carried off their feet by the Princetonian's fast work early in the game, but once they got their bearings they gave the Orange and Black all the hockey they wanted, and occasionally introduced a few football tactics to liven up the game, which was exceedingly rough at times. Princeton played a fine passing game, and her forwards were in every play, checking and dribbling superbly, while the Pennsylvanians appeared to rely too much on individual effort, and too often left their goal unprotected. McAlpin in particular played a great game for the Tigers, and to his fine work the score was due. The line-up:

Princeton, 4.	Position.	Pennsylvania, 3.
Paull	Goal	Kier
Sheffield	Point	W. Gardiner
Alexander	Rover	Mills
McAlpin	Right Forward	Whetstone
Ogden, Homans, Little	Centre Forward	Brown
Poe	Left Forward	Freeland

Goals—Poe, Ogden, McAlpin, Little, Whetstone, Freeland, and Brown. Referee—George W. Orton, Quaker City Hockey Club. Umpires—Messrs. Towers and McHose. Timekeepers—Messrs. Wilson and Ballingall. Time—20-minute halves.

N. Y. A. C. to Play Boston Hockey Team

Teams representing the New York Athletic Club and the Boston Hockey Club will contest in the first inter-State hockey match of the year at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow night. The Boston team is composed almost entirely of ex-college players, who were formerly members of the Yale, Brown, Harvard, and Princeton hockey teams. The New York Athletic Club is at present on even terms with the Crescent Athletic Club in the championship series.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Team Lost in the Club Series to Elizabeth Club.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club bowlers were able to win only one of their games with the Elizabeth Club five on the Knickerbocker Club alleys last night. The scores:

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.				ELIZABETH CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Davis	151	157	155	Morrell	149	159	160
Ross	152	158	148	Karr	169	130	177
Seymour	160	132	179	Kline	131	196	130
Parker	185	160	156	Lane	155	155	201
Safford	136	154	164	Pope	112	150	157
Total	797	761	802	Total	716	790	825

Company B of the Twelfth Regiment won three games from Company I in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

COMPANY B.				COMPANY I.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Smith	130	134	113	Saunders	114	98	96
Rogers	123	134	117	Burger	104	145	99
Zipper	116	138	140	McRae	104	146	111
Dwyer	122	177	120	Oppel	123	147	148
Lombard	155	129	148	Nellan	73	71	96
Total	646	712	624	Total	518	607	553

The bowling team of the Equitable Life Assurance Society won all three games in a match with the Catholic Bowling Club of Englewood, N. J., on the Wood's Hall alleys, Jersey City, on Saturday evening. The score:

EQUITABLE LIFE.				CATHOLIC B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Meeklin	156	165	214	D. Coakley	120	121	190
Saywell	172	142	133	Emmons	137	169	119
Tierney	171	139	150	Williams	115	156	138
Dey	126	153	152	J. Coakley	167	140	128
Burgess	150	134	172	O'Reilly	143	109	164
Total	775	723	801	Total	682	695	739

Three games instead of the usual six were rolled in the Bank Clerks' Bowling League tournament, on Reid's Alleys last night. The Chase National Bank team won two games, the Kountze Brothers bowlers won one game, and lost one, and the Mount Morris Bank bowlers lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 144; Nelson, 119; Forsdike, 140; Loomis, 126; Schmitt, 131. Total, 660.

Chase National Bank—Martin, 151; Torniport, 99; Bohm, 172; Freed, 149; Booth, 119. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.—Chase National Bank—Martin, 141; Torniport, 141; Bohm, 143; Freed, 137; Booth, 198. Total, 760.

Mount Morris Bank—Duffy, 153; Benedict, 150; Spaulding, 131; Timpson, 139; Gross, 169. Total, 742.

THIRD GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—Duffy, 106; Benedict, 107; Spaulding, 115; Timpson, 130; Gross, 169. Total, 627.

Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 114; Nelson, 142; Forsdike, 146; Loomis, 170; Schmitt, 147. Total, 719.

In the Commercial Bowling League tournament on Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night, the Rogers, Peet & Co. bowlers won two games, the American Woolen Company team won one game and lost one, and the Joseph Wild & Co. five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 153; Denton, 210; Strickroth, 161; Brooks, 167; Coghlan, 162. Total, 843.

American Woolen Company—Donaldson, 110; Moller, 76; Warmuth, 156; Cantrell, 135. Total, 477.

SECOND GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 144; Swain, 117; Koch, 138; Betz, 173; Matthews, 146. Total, 718.

American Woolen Company—Donaldson, 155; Moller, 163; Warmuth, 161; Cantrell, 166; Frankel, 193. Total, 868.

THIRD GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 181; Denton, 223; Strickroth, 180; Brooks, 146; Coghlan, 147. Total, 827.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 188; Swain, 104; Koch, 166; Betz, 188; Matthews, 173. Total, 719.

The Ravenswood Boat Club bowlers won two games, the Nassau Boat Club team won one game and lost one, and the Atalanta Boat Club five lost two games in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME—Atalanta Boat Club—Pelser, 104; McCosker, 189; Mercadante, 131; Niessen, 104; Zigge, 173. Total, 651.

Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 154; Thees, 166; Reddy, 137; Le Gost, 144; Howard, 159. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 150; Keahl, 160; Holstrom, 149; Couch, 131; Sharkey, 148. Total, 738.

Atalanta Boat Club—Pelzer, 144; McCosker, 134; Mercadante, 127; Niessen, 153; Zigge, 156. Total, 714.

THIRD GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 178; Thees, 147; Reddy, 196; L. Gost, 142; Howard, 161. Total, 824.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 155; Keahl, 166; Holstrorm, 167; Couch, 170; Sharkey, 171; Total, 829.

Lenox Council won two games, Samaritan Council won one game and lost one and Knickerbocker Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Council—Krager, 137; Schwartz, 117; Blair, 129; Von Glahn, 131; Schlingmann, 106. Total, 620.

Samaritan Council—Nutt, 155; Proud, 148; Augenthaler, 138; Deegan, 142; Strehmel, 151. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.—Lenox Council—Carter, 118; Bell, 164; Howland, 157; Young, 169; Clute, 170. Total, 778.

Knickerbocker Council—Krager, 161; Schwartz, 130; Blair, 99; Von Glahn, 142; Schlingmann, 146. Total, 667.

THIRD GAME.—Samaritan Council—Nutt, 155; Proud, 169; Augenthaler, 118; Deegan, 148; Strehmel, 118. Total, 708.

Lenox Council—Carter, 129; Bell, 192; Howland, 123; Young, 140; Clute, 162. Total, 746.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Franklin Trust Company bowlers won two games, the Williamsburg Savings Bank team won one game and lost one, and the Sprague National Bank five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 161; L. Griffin, 176; Rushmore, 168; Denney, 197; J. Griffin, 112. Total, 814.

Sprague National Bank—Hoefle, 182; W. Hodges, 98; Doremus, 144; Hackett, 154; E. Hodges, 160. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—Sprague National Bank—Hoefle, 192; W. Hodges, 107; Doremus, 110; Hackett, 146; E. Hodges, 133. Total, 688.

Williamsburg Savings Bank—Conner, 165; Rucke, 122; Corbett, 137; Lersner, 130; Van Tassel, 180. Total, 734.

THIRD GAME.—Williamsburg Savings Bank—Conner, 147; Hucke, 141; Corbett, 135; Lersner, 173; Van Tassel, 171. Total, 767.

Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 179; L. Griffin, 138; Rushmore, 144; Denney, 147; J. Griffin, 209. Total, 817.

The Hyperion bowlers won two games, the Elite team won one game and lost one, and the Cyclone five lost two games in the North Side National Bowling League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 161; Schlett, 149; Stiefel, 155; Fecher, 125; Loehr, 183. Total, 773.

Elite Bowling Club—Schmitt, 120; Kropp, 159; Wallace, 134; Boettjer, 179; Becker, 170. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.—Elite Bowling Club—Schmitt, 168; Kropp, 151; Wallace, 130; Boettjer, 178; Becker, 188. Total, 813.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 197; Prior, 137; Mundt, 122; Scholes, 148; C. Boettjer, 194. Total, 798.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 186; Prior, 179; Mundt, 114; Scholes, 143; C. Boettjer, 165. Total, 787.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 172; Schlett, 142; Stiefel, 201; Fecher, 184; Loehr, 166. Total, 865.

The Orient Wheelmen outrolled the Mutual and the Logan Wheelmen and the Mutual team defeated the Logan five in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night.

The Palace bowlers defeated the Pin Knight and Arlington teams, and the Arlingtons also beat the Pin Knights, in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn last night.

BOYS LOOT CHURCHES.

Make Free with Wine and Their Condition Leads to Arrest.

Five boys, all about fourteen years old, were arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on the specific charge of breaking into the First Baptist Trinity Church, on Hendrix Street, near Arlington Avenue, East New York, and stealing $5. Four other churches have also been looted, all, it is thought, by the same gang of youthful desecrators. These churches are St. Clement's, Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues; St. Michael's, Jerome Street and Liberty Avenue; East End Babtist Church, Van Sicklen and Glenmore Avenues, and Union Christ Church.

In addition to breaking open the money boxes the youngsters made free with wine they found in the edifices. This made them hilarious, and their condition as arm in arm they staggered through the streets on Monday, the day of the robberies, aroused the suspicion of detectives and led to their arrest.

At the station house the boys gave their names as William Pierson of 610 Liberty Avenue, William Farrington and Fred Farrington of 400 Linwood Street, Patrick Ireland of 45 Elton Street, and Thomas Lynch of 793 Glenmore Avenue. With the exception of Lynch, all admitted their guilt, and were held for Special Sessions.

NEWSBOYS WILL CELEBRATE.

Will Be Mr. Guggenheimer's Guests Washington's Birthday.

Although George Washington is known to the newsboys of the city but vaguely in their simple annals as "de guy wid de hatchet" or as "de feller what didn't have any kids of his own an' wanted ter be father ter de whole push," his memory will be observed by them in the same way that they honor other men and causes, by eating turkey. Randolph Guggenheimer provides the turkey, the boys the respect to Washington's memory and the appetites. All three will be present in practically unlimited quantities at the Newsboys' Lodging House at 6:30 on the afternoon of next Friday, Feb. 22. Mr. Guggenheimer has bought turkey before for the boys, and out of the experience thus acquired has wisely ordained that the programme shall read dinner and entertainment, and not entertainment and dinner. The success of each is thus assured.

The entertainment will offer considerable novelty. It ranges all the way from vocal solos by Mme. Torriani, to develop the ideals of the boys, to a bag-punching exhibition to stimulate them to increased muscular endeavor. Mr. Guggenheimer will welcome the boys. Among recitations planned for the evening are those of the boys themselves. Upon the programme which has been gotten up for the occasion is the bill of fare and a portrait of "de guy wid de hatchet." Each will be studied earnestly on the night in question, and both from commendable motives.

J. H. MANLEY'S NIECE ELOPES.

Slips Away from Her Wisconsin Home to Marry in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—To marry the man she nursed back to health four years ago, Miss Maybel Manley, niece of Joseph H. Manley, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, slipped away from her home, in Menominee, Wis., and came to St. Louis. She is now the wife of Dr. W. A. Borland of Nashville, Ark. The wedding took place last night at the Planters' Hotel.

Dr. Borland was the designer of the elopement. On learning, less than two weeks ago, that business matters would bring him to St. Louis this week, he wrote to Miss Manley, suggesting that their wedding, for which no date had yet been decided, be delayed no longer. The young woman consented by return mail.

FOUND 200 PIECES OF SILVER.

Frank De Long, thirty-five years old, of 244 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night at his home on a warrant, charging grand larceny. Two hundred pieces of silverware missed from the Hotel Imperial, of which he was once bartender, were found in his apartments.

De Long was employed in the hotel some time ago. Then table silver began to disappear, and De Long, being suspected, was discharged. Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan were notified, got a warrant for De Long's arrest, and captured him last night. They found, besides the 200 pieces of silver, all sorts of articles supposed to have belonged to the hotel.

De Long's wife and children were with him at the time, and the woman became almost hysterical when her husband was accused.

BABY ON POLICEMAN'S STOOP.

Policeman Frederick W. Kornmann of the West Thirtieth Street Station returned to his home, at Anthony Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, when he got off duty last night, to find a new arrival at the house. It was a boy, but Kornmann found the child on the front stoop.

The finder appeared to be about a week old. The policeman was surprised to find the clothing of unusually good quality, the little cap being of silk, the long baby skirt linen, and the sacque of wool. They were all neat and clean, and besides the infant had blue kid shoes and woolen stockings.

Kornmann took the baby into the house, and later in the Bronx Park Station. The Sergeant sent him all the way down to Bellevue Hospital with it.

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SALOON RAIDERS KILL WOMAN.

Wife of a Bartender Fatally Shot by Mob at Millwood, Kan.

MILLWOOD, Kan., Feb. 19.—In a raid on a "joint" here by twenty masked men, heavily armed, late last night, Mrs. Rose Hudson, wife of the bartender, was instantly killed. William Webb, one of the raiders, was shot through one arm, and two or three of his companions were slightly wounded. Young farmers composed the party. Two arrests were made to-day, and much excitement prevails over the prospect of a still more serious collision between the factions.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night two men entered the "joint," which is said to be owned by Mrs. Michael Lochner. Warning had been served on the proprietress to cease business yesterday, but compliance was refused. When the men entered they ordered drinks, which were at once served by Bartender Hudson. One of the men rapped loudly on the bar, and at this signal about twenty more men rushed into the place. All carried arms and wore masks.

Half a dozen shotguns were raised and discharged into the ceiling, apparently to demoralize the keepers of the place. Two men rushed upon Hudson with guns levelled at his head. He grasped the barrels and pushed them aside just as they exploded. Hudson slipped to the floor. Just then Mrs. Hudson burst open the rear door and entered. She dashed toward her husband, whom she supposed to have been shot. Hardly had she crossed half the intervening space when another gun was discharged point blank at her head. The whole top of her skull was blown away, and Hudson, regaining his feet, bore her to the rear room, where she died.

Ten men are said to have been waiting under arms to help defend the "joint" from the expected raid; but when the band entered the place and began shooting the defenders became panic-stricken and decamped.

When the raiders saw Mrs. Hudson fall, dying, they, too, became frightened and hastily quitted the place without attempting to destroy the liquors or fixtures. Sheriff Everhardy of Leavenworth was quickly notified of the raid, and to-day arrested John and Henry Wilson, farmers, charged with participating in the affair. Several more arrests are expected.

MRS. NATION'S DAY IN JAIL.

Does Not Want Bail and Advises Friends to Smash Joints.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Carrie Nation passed a quiet day in jail. She refuses bail, and says the Lord wishes her to rest for a period. To-day Mrs. Nation received

MINNOCK'S FOSTER MOTHER TESTIFIES

Says that She Disinherited Him and Put Him Out.

Principal Witness Against Bellevue Nurses Given an Unreliable Character—Counsel Have a Tilt.

The second day of the defense in the trial of Jesse R. Davis, the nurse who is accused of having caused the death of Louis H. Hilliard while an inmate of the insane pavilion at Bellevue, took place yesterday before Judge Cowing and a jury in the Court of General Sessions. Almost the entire session was spent in listening to witnesses who testified to the unreliable character of Thomas J. Minnock, the prosecution's star witness, and to a dozen other persons who testified as to the prisoner's reputation as a nurse and as a man.

The most important witness of the day was Mrs. Mary Jane Neefe, Minnock's foster mother, who brought him up and educated him. Mrs. Neefe is an elderly woman, and from her appearance a woman of means and one who was not a voluntary witness. Her testimony at the trial was so damaging to the reputation of Minnock that Assistant District Attorney Pierce preferred not to cross-examine her.

"Do you know Thomas J. Minnock?" Lawyer Wellman asked the witness.

"I do."

"How long have you known him?"

"I adopted him when he was five years old, and he remained in my home until five years ago, when I had to put him out. I disinherited him at the time."

"What do you know as to Minnock's truthfulness?"

"I am sorry to say his reputation for veracity is very bad."

"Would you believe him under oath?"

"I would not. I am sorry to say, I would not."

Mr. Wellman then handed a letter to the witness and asked her to identify it. She said it was a letter which she had received from Minnock on Monday morning. The letter was from Philadelphia. What was in it was not made known. After the letter was identified Mr. Wellman asked that it be marked for identification and then handed it to the Court to read. His Honor returned the paper and decided that he would not admit it as evidence unless the writer of it were produced.

"But the witness has flown, your Honor; will you not instruct the District Attorney to bring him back?" said Mr. Wellman.

"You know your rights and know how to bring him back if you wish," Judge Cowing said.

"What ought I to do?" Mr. Wellman asked.

"Do what any other lawyer would do when he had not the chance to produce a witness. You are a lawyer, and I hope I need not advise you as to your rights."

There was a long pause, and when Mr. Wellman spoke again his voice was low. "I do not ask for instructions as a lawyer, but only as a man," he said meekly, then he added "I'll offer the letter to the Prosecuting Attorney to read."

Mr. Pierce jumped to his feet. "I won't entertain it," he said angrily. "This is all for effect. Are we to proceed with the case, your Honor? We have had enough of this impressive silence; let us go on."

The Court ordered the trial to proceed, and that ended another one of the many encounters between the opposing counsel.

The other witnesses called were employes of the hospital to confirm their story of the death of Hilliard and his condition when admitted to the pavilion. The case will be continued this morning, when it is possible the experts will be put on the stand in support of the contention that the deceased hay his hyoid bone broken before he was admitted to the hospital.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Republican Conferences on the Spring Elections Bill—Bills Passed and Introduced.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The Republican Assemblymen held conferences to-day on the anti-Spring Elections bill. Mr. Meeker sought to have immediate action taken on a substitute bill drawn by him to correct some of the imperfections of Bill No. 234, and, in addition, providing that an outgoing Mayor shall not make appointments of any officers whose terms commence after the expiration of his own term. Some of the members thought the bill should first of all be submitted to competent legal authorities to ascertain if it is in constitutional form. It was finally decided that the matter go over until next Monday night.

Among the bills passed were House bills abolishing the Dairy Commissioner, and providing for the appointment of a Chief Inspector by the State Board of Health to supersede that official; permitting municipalities to plant shade trees along highways; making more stringent the present laws against bribery at elections; making it a misdemeanor to seek employment on a forged or false recommendation, and Senate bill permitting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build a new bridge across the Delaware River at Trenton.

Mr. Roe introduced a bill for the appointment by the Supreme Court Judges of County, Lake, and Park Commissioners, to acquire and make available to the public fishing rights in fresh water lakes, and to construct roads leading to such lakes. The bill is intended to apply to the upper part of the State, where there are a number of lakes.

In the Senate these bills among others were passed:

Providing for two additional Vice Chancellors; giving the members of the State Board of Taxation and their Secretaries $500 each annually in addition to their salary for expenses; giving Justices of the Peace and Police Justices jurisdiction where passengers are arrested because of disputes over the payment of fares.

Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate the nomination of Richard T. Miller of Camden for reappointment as Fish and Game Commissioner.

Senator Reed's bill abolishing poll tax was ordered to third reading.

Senator McKee introduced two bills, one to make Passaic a second-class county, and the other to make Paterson a second-class city. Passaic is now a first-class county and Paterson a first-class city by reason of the late Federal census.

Hearing on Ocean Boulevard Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The House Committee on Municipal Corporations gave a hearing this evening on Assemblyman Kirkbride's bill permitting the construction of a boulevard along the ocean front, passing through Ocean Grove. A number of residents of Asbury Park and other points along the shore spoke in favor of the measure. The bill was opposed by the Rev. A. E. Ballard of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, who said that the boulevard would make a Sunday race track through Ocean Grove, and make it necessary for the Camp Meeting Association to go to some other locality. The committee did not determine what action it would take on the bill.

ACCUSED THE TYPE TRUST.

Mr. Farmer's Defense to a Suit Now Discontinued.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday permitted the discontinuance of a suit brought by Francis O. Blackwell, the son-in-law of John E. Searles, President of the Type Founders' Association, against William W. Farmer, former owner of the A. D. Farmer & Son Type Foundry Company, in which defenses were set up of usury and fraud. By the terms of the order of discontinuance the plaintiff has to pay Mr. Farmer's counsel $200, referee's fees, and all costs.

Farmer claimed that the purchase of his business for $75,000 by the Type Trust, after he had been offered $750,000 for it, was part of a fraudulent scheme to obtain it for practically nothing, and resulted in the securing of a monopoly of the industry, after which the trust advanced prices 30 per cent.

Farmer said he owed the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in 1898, and that Emil Klaber, a friend, offered to take up the loan. Farmer wanted a new loan increased to $75,000, but Klaber said he could raise only $50,000. Blackwell's suit was brought on the $25,000 which Klaber afterward obtained, notes for which were subsequently indorsed over to Blackwell.

LABOR AND THE STEEL TRUST.

Mr. Carnegie to be Asked to Secure Permission for Organization of the Combination's Employes.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—The latest labor move in the great steel combination is the announcement that President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, with a committee of officers, will leave for New York this week to persuade Mr. Carnegie to have inserted in the transfer of his holdings a clause permitting the organization of the employes of the combines by the Amalgamated Association or any labor organization.

President Shaffer is of the opinion that Mr. Carnegie will act on the proposition, and that some clause will be inserted in behalf of the workingmen before the transfer is completed.

However this may be, the new movement is to be carried to a finish, and it is claimed President Shaffer is enlisting the support of the labor leaders of the country. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, as well as General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor, are being enlisted in the cause.

BIG STEEL DEAL PROGRESSING.

Reported Settlement with Several Carnegie Minority Stockholders.

"There is," said last evening a member of the banking firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., "no announcement of any sort to make in regard to the negotiations that are going on in regard to the Carnegie Company and other corporations. The negotiations continue, but no indication leading to publicity would be tolerated at this stage of the proceedings, and no statement that has got about will be denied or affirmed here."

The session in Francis Lynde Stetson's office, in the Mills Building, laster after dark. Those in consultation were, as usual, Mr. Stetson, ex-Judge E. H. Gary, William Nelson Cromwell, and Max Pam, after his attendance at the Steel and Wire meeting in Jersey City.

In quarters where hitherto an inkling of some of the important features of the steel deal was given all the information that was obtained was that while there was no hitch no idea could be given in regard to the time it would take to reach the stage where the consummation of the plans would be announced.

Rumors in regard to the deal were fewer than at any time in the past fortnight. It was, however, announced on authority from Pittsburg that several of the minority Carnegie Company stockholders were settled with in this city last Friday. Among them was Andrew W. Moreland, formerly Secretary of the Carnegie Company. He held 884 $1,000 shares. The terms he agreed to can only be guessed at. "Between $1,000 and $1,500 a share," said one of his friends.

A story that the charter of the blanket steel company had been sent to Trenton and Jersey City, with blanks yet to be filled, but in such a state of preparation that it could be filed after a few minutes of "touching up," was not corroborated.

On the Stock Exchange the steel stocks generally were weak, this being due in part to profit taking and in part to short selling. Final figures showed net losses as follows: Steel and Wire 1¾, preferred 2½; Steel Hoop, common and preferred, 1 each; Federal Steel ⅝, preferred ⅝; National Steel ½, preferred ½; Republic Iron and Steel, ⅞; Tennessee Coal, 2½; Tin Plate, 2.

Exceptions to the list were Tin Plate preferred, which advanced 1, and National Tube, which rose 2½ points.

STEEL AND WIRE MEETING.

Purchase of the American Steamship Company for $5,630,000 Ratified Despite Opposition.

Interest in steel circles centred yesterday on the meeting of the stockholders of the American Steel and Wire Company in Jersey City. The share representation was 618,118. The stockholders indorsed the present management and approved of Chairman Clifford's report of Jan. 29), elected seven Directors, and ratified the deal which turns over John W. Gates's American Steamship Company to Steel and Wire for $5,630,000.

When the question of acquiring the lakes' ore-carrying fleet and its plant and good will came up James Hillhouse, a lawyer of 47 Cedar Street, New York, entered a vigorous protest against Mr. Gates and his friends unloading their holdings on Steel and Wire. Mr. Hillhouse contended that the price of the acquisition, $5,630,000, was exorbitant and unfair to the minority stockholders, as a fair valuation of the fleet was $3,225,000. In the discussion John Lambert, the President of Steel and Wire; John Murray Mitchell, W. P. Palmer, Alfred Clifford, and Max Pam spoke. It was stated that the earnings of the fleet were at the rate of $1,000,000 net per annum. Chairman Clifford advocated the owning of the fleet as a measure in the line of true economy. Were Steel and Wire to build such a fleet, it could not be fit for carrying before three years, and Steel and Wire in that time would spend $3,000,000 in freightage. The deal was ratified by a vote of 611,739 shares against 1,284.

The American Steamship Company had a capitalization of $3,000,000. John W. Gates and his friends held the following shares in it in November, 1899: Gates, 3,107; W. Edenborn, 1,650; I. L. Ellwood, 1,308; John Lambert, 1,098; W. P. Palmer, 867; A. Clifford, 87; S. H. Chisholm, 87; J. Hopkins, 305. All are Directors of the Steel and Wire Company, and their holdings in it Jan. 29 last were: Gates, 10,700 shares; Edenborn, 38,033 shares; Ellwood, 6,310 shares, Lambert, 6,100 shares; Palmer, 1,225 shares; Clifford, 5,151 shares; Chisholm, 5,847 shares, and Hopkins, 5,500 shares. Steel and Wire has a capitalization of $90,000,000. The interweaving of Directorate interests in the deal may result in litigation by minority stockholders.

The Directors elected were Thomas F. Ryan, who represents himself as a capitalist, and the W. C. Whitney interests in Metropolitan Street Railway and other companies, and H. K. Pierce of St. Louis, a Standard Oil capitalist, new, and Alfred Clifford, W. V Palmer, S. H. Chisholm, Randal Morgan, and P. A. B. Widener, re-elected.

WATER FOR LONG ISLAND CITY.

Contract to be Entered into with the Woodside Company for a Supply.

It was said in Long Island City yesterday that the Board of Public Improvements will this week enter into a contract with the Woodside Water Company for a supply for the Long Island City section of the borough. Engineer Smith of the Water Department has advised that this be done. The rate per million gallons is to be $40. The city is at present paying the Citizens' Water Company $75 a million gallons for what it supplies.

The city owns some wells and pumping stations of its own. One of these is near Bowery Bay. This is close to the East River, and the water is brackish. The total capacity of the city's plants is 2,600,000 gallons a day. A large part of this comes from the Bowery Bay plant.

The Citizens' Water Company supplies 3,000,000 gallons, and this is said to be the limit of its capacity. The City's Water Supply is increased 750,000 gallons by new wells. This would not offset the loss caused by shutting off the water from the Bowery Bay plant.

The Woodside Water Company has facilities at present to furnish a supply of 10,000,000 gallons a day, and also water rights undeveloped which would permit this capacity to be greatly increased.

Commissioner of Highways Keating is at present engaged in tearing up the pipes of the Woodside Company under Jackson Avenue. If the contract is entered into the company will have to relay the mains thus far removed.

Had a Mania for Buying Wagons.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 19.—Christopher Sickles, for many years proprietor of the Long Branch Hotel, was taken to the State Insane Asylum at Trenton today for treatment. He became insane about ten days ago. He talked rationally, and in most things was perfectly sane. His mania was the buying of wagons, carriages, trucks, and harness. He went about the city making purchases of these, for which he could have no use. He also visited Red Bank and made similar purchases.

Women Retire as Village Improvers.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 19.—After having held office for one year the women at the head of the Village Improvement Society have decided to retire. At the annual meeting last night Mrs. George F. Stackpole, President of the society, said the members thought that men could better look after the building of macadamized roads and improved sidewalks. Men were elected in the places of the women.

SETTLEMENT IN THE SEABOARD LITIGATION

Decision of Daniel S. Lamont as the Arbitrator.

Thomas F. Ryan Disposes of His Entire Stock and Agrees to Withdraw All of His Suits.

A settlement has at last been reached in the litigation which has been carried on for some years by Thomas F. Ryan against the consolidation of certain Southern railroads into the greater Seaboard Air Line system, of which John Skelton Williams is President. The settlement was made under a decision of Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway, as arbitrator on the points in issue.

Under the terms of the award Mr. Ryan disposed of his entire holdings of stock to Mr. Williams, who represents the majority interests. Mr. Ryan has agreed to withdraw immediately his several suits which were still pending and to abandon all opposition to Mr. Williams's plans of consolidation of the properties involved.

In speaking of this settlement, Mr. Williams said yesterday: "The report that we have bought Mr. Ryan's holdings of stocks in the Seaboard Air Line system upon which he has based the suits which he has been conducting for several years past is correct. This purchase embraced all of the stock owned by Mr. Ryan in the Seaboard and Roanoke, Raleigh and Gaston, and Raleigh and Augusta Railroads, and the certificates for these stocks were delivered to me to-day and are now in my possession. The settlement was on a cash basis, and no new securities were issued in exchange for the securities delivered to us by Mr. Ryan. All suits which have been pending will be immediately withdrawn, and with the consummation of this transaction all opposition of every sort whatsoever to the plans of the Seaboard Air Line is removed, and the last cloud disappears from the horizon."

Mr. Williams added that the earnings of the Seaboard system were increasing, and that it had more traffic than could be moved. In December the gross earnings increased $105,000. It is expected that operating expenses will be reduced to a ratio of 65 per cent., which, with gross earnings at the present level, would make it possible to pay a dividend on the preferred stock.

Mr. Ryan's holdings in the stocks of the railroads mentioned, and which have been purchased by the John Skelton Williams interests were not large. Mr. Williams said that the amount paid would be kept a secret, but it is less than $400,000. The stocks were about 2,500 shares of Seaboard and Roanoke and about 25 shares each in the Gaston and Augusta Raleigh roads. A rumor that Seaboard would be absorbed in the make-up of the Atlantic systems was denied on authority. It will remain independent.

RAILROAD TO GIVE UP RIGHTS.

Pennsylvania Company Will Dedicate Jersey City Street to Public Use.

Through Edward F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday made an announcement that was gladly received by the people and authorities of Jersey City. When the Pennsylvania Railroad established its present ferries it extended the city's easterly boundary 800 feet beyond the old city line at Hudson Street.

This new property extended from Plymouth Street on the north to York Street on the south. These thoroughfares and Montgomery Street, which intervened, were then practically closed so far as the water front was concerned. The ferryhouses were at the foot of Montgomery Street, and so the company extended Montgomery Street to its new ferryhouses but called it Exchange Place. Exchange Place, though practically a public thoroughfare, was legally the private property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Now the company announces that it will surrender its legal rights and formally dedicate Exchange Place to public use. Division Superintendent Frank L. Sheppard said last night that the dedication would be made as soon as the necessary legal formalities could be complied with.

WILL SUE ERIE RAILROAD.

Man Charged with Refusing to Pay His Fare Wins His Case.

Joel Barnert of Paterson, who is attending a law school in Manhattan, travels over the Erie Railroad. He was arrested on Friday last under the act imposing a penalty of $5 upon any person who refuses to pay his fare with the object of defrauding the company. After being locked up two hours, Barnert was bailed to appear before Police Justice Hoos, who sent the case to the First District Court, where it was heard yesterday by Judge Otto Crouse.

Young Barnert denied that he had refused to pay his fare. He claimed that, on the contrary, he had paid his fare in advance, because he had bought a monthly commutation ticket on Feb. 1. This ticket he had left at home, he said, on Friday last. When the conductor asked for his fare he explained the circumstances and told the conductor that he could punch the ticket twice on the following day. The conductor refused to agree to this arrangement and seized Barnert when the train reached Jersey City. Barnert also said that Charles Hughes, the lawyer who appeared for the company, had offered to drop the case if he would sign a release, agreeing not to sue the company.

Young Barnert presented his commutation ticket in proof of his statement.

Judge Crouse held that the ticket was sufficient evidence that Barnert had no intention of defrauding the company, therefore he was not liable under the act. He then dismissed the case.

Barnert announced that he would bring suit against the company for damages for false imprisonment.

READING ROAD BOND ISSUE.

$23,000,000 Worth of 4 Per Cent. $1,000 Gold Bonds.

The Reading Railroad Company has issued $23,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. one-thousand-dollar gold bonds, payable April 1, 1951, and bearing interest from April 1 of this year.

These bonds are issued to provide part of the cost of 145,000 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The balance of this stock has been provided for by the company from other sources. The bonds are secured by a collateral trust indenture pledging all of the shares of the Central Railroad stock and, in addition, 29,000 shares of the capital stock of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, and also 4,400 shares of the capital stock of the Port Reading Railroad Company.

J. S. Harris, the President, announces that the surplus of the New Jersey Central Railroad for the year 1900 was $557,014 greater than the surplus of 1899, although the company, he says, lost $500,000 by the coal strike. He also gives tables showing an increase of $772,791 in the surplus of the Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company combined for the year 1900 over that of the year 1899.

Pennsylvania Company's Pension Roll.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—A résumé of the operations of the Pension Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the first year of its operation has been published. There was authorized to be paid in pensions during the year $244,019.97. The retirements during the year numbered 1,292. One hundred and two pensioners died during the year, 95 of whom were of the seventy-year or over class, and seven of the sixty-five to sixty-nine year class.

Brief Railroad Items.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday all the old officers and Directors were re-elected. The annual statement will probably be made public next week.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific, who had intended to leave for the West last night, was forced by pressure of business to stay in the city for a few days more.

In the Grand Central Station workmen are now engaged in extending the platform leading to outgoing trains through the annex to the tracks of incoming trains so that there will be one broad concourse from Vanderbilt Avenue through to Depew Place.

A meeting of the Trunk Line Freight Committee was held yesterday. Freight rates are said to be well maintained in the East, as well as in the West. An offer, however, of a rate of 2 cents off the tariff to St. Louis has been made to a large shipper in this city, provided the freight be shipped via Lake Erie and Western and Chicago and Alton, via Bloomington.

W. H. Curley, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the National Hay Association, has sent to the General Freight Agents of the various roads a document containing an argument in favor of the restoration of hay to the sixth-class rate. The argument charges that there is a discriminationn in rates in favor of Canadian hay as against American hay, the former paying a sixth-class rate, while the latter has to pay a fifth-class rate, amounting in many cases to a difference of as much as 8 cents a hundred.

CUTTING THE CITY'S EXPENSES.

Gov. Odell Considering Bills Which Would Save New York Over $2,000,000 Annually.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Odell is devoting attention to the drafting of bills to cut down the annual expenses of New York City. At present the scheme provides for the abolition of official fees, the placing of all county and city officials on salary, and the adoption of a charter amendment making a classified list of employes in all departments and grading and fixing salaries, so that the same class of work in each department will be paid for at the same rate.

It is contended that in New York City the salaries for the same kind of work in different departments range from $1,000 to $6,000. An instance of this is in the salaries of stenographers, where the range is from $900 to $4,500. Under the proposed bill there would probably be three grades at $750, $1,000, and $1,500, except in the case of court stenographers, where the salary would be $2,500. Clerks, heads of departments, paymasters, in fact everything except laborers will come under the classification.

The other proposition, to abolish all fees, so far as a public officer's share in them is concerned, is formulated, and some of the bills are in, while others are ready to come in. The bill putting the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of Kings County on salary and turning their fees into the County Treasury will add to Kings County's income by $125,000.

The bill abolishing special jury Commissioners in New York and Kings will save the City of New York annually $20,000 and Kings County $12,000. The proposed bill making a single-headed Dock Commission for New York City will save $75,000 a year. The proposed abolition of the New York Sheriff's fees will give the County of New York about $70,000 annually.

The classification of salaries and the grading of employes, it is estimated, will save New York City annually $2,000,000.

The last printed report of the Controller of New York City shows the expenses of the city and counties to be divided as follows:

The City of New York	$83,710,793.19
The County of New York	6,961,101.09
The County of Kings	2,326,097.88
The County of Queens	403,806.14
The County of Richmond	118,283.73
Grand total	$93,520,082.03

Gov. Odell says in relation to the proposals: "Every department of New York needs corrective legislation. Especially is this true of those departments whose administration is confined to county lines. Many of the public officers in New York City are receiving larger remuneration for their services than that which is given to the President of the United States."

WANTS PAY FOR LIGHT.

Jamaica Company Must Prove Equity of Its Claim—How Gale Won His Assembly Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities to-day on the bill introduced by Senator Foley for the relief of John Williamson, assignee of the claim of the Jamaica Electric Light Company against the City of New York for electric light furnished to the city, brought out the story of a clever political trick.

At the time of the consolidation of the greater city the contract which the Jamaica Electric Light Company had for the lighting of Jamaica was declared void, and the company accordingly shut off its lights, leaving Jamaica in darkness. A few days before the election in the following November all the lights were turned on again, and simultaneously with the lighting up there appeared a circular, which was given widespread circulation, to the effect that the citizens of Jamaica owed their relief from darkness to the enterprise and influence of Mr. Gale, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, who, it was said, had succeeded in having a new contract made for lighting.

In their gratitude to Mr. Gale for the boon of light, many Republicans of Jamaica cast their votes for him. He ran 200 votes ahead of his ticket in several of the Republican precincts, and was elected by a majority of 13 votes.

When the bill was called up in the Cities Committee to-day a smooth-faced young man, who gave his name as Stewart McKnight, asked to be heard in opposition to the measure. Mr. McKnight said he was in the committee room by chance, having come to Albany on another matter, but, knowing all the facts in the case, he would present them to the committee. He told the committee the story of how Gale had been elected by having the lights turned on.

"I fully appreciate that it was a very clever political trick," said Mr. McKnight, "because I was the man who was defeated by it."

Senator Foley, who put in the bill, said there was no claim that there had been any contract, but it was a fact that an official of the City Government had come to the officers of the Jamaica Lighting Company and had given them his word of honor that if the lights were turned on he would use his influence to see that the company was paid by the city for the service rendered. On this assurance the company turned on the lights and continued to furnish light for a considerable period after the election. It is now proposed to give an opportunity to prove the equity of its claim before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Bills Abolishing New York Special Jury Commissioner and Buffalo Board of Public Works Passed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—In the Assembly this morning, Speaker Nixon made a change of reference of Mr. Ahearn's Dollar Gas bill for Troy from the Cities Committee to the Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply Committee.

The minority members from Buffalo attacked the Davis bill on third reading, providing for the abolition of the present Board of Public Works Commissioners of Buffalo, and for the creation of a single-headed commission. Mr. Bradley of Erie offered an amendment that the present heads of the various departments of public works be retained in office as Deputy Commissioners, and that the Commissioner to be appointed shall not be eligible to succeed himself in office.

Messrs. Geoghan and Bradley spoke for the amendment and Messrs. O'Malley and Schneider against it. The amendment was lost by a viva voce vote, and the bill was passed by a vote of 83 yeas, 34 nays.

The Elsberg bill to abolish the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors in New York City and Kings County passed without debate after an amendment offered by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, that the Commissioner of Jurors be clothed with the same powers as exercised by the Special Commissioner of Jurors had been defeated.

Several amendments were offered to the Henry bill on third reading, which generally amends the Military Code of the State. Mr. Landon offered one providing that those who served in the United States Army during the Spanish-American war shall receive credit of two and a half months in the National Guard for each month served in the volunteer service. Mr. Leggett, one to permit separate companies to retain their Third Lieutenants in regimental formation. Mr. Dooling, to permit the code to stand as at present, which includes military pharmacists.

The amendments were all defeated by a vote of 39 yeas, 51 nays, and the bill was passed, 94 yeas, 7 nays.

The S. W. Smith bill, providing that 2 per cent. of the tax collected from foreign fire insurance companies shall be paid to the Firemen's Home, at Hudson, was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

The Speaker handed down Senator Brown's bill consolidating the Forest Preserve Board and the Fish, Forest, and Game Commission. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

A resolution by Mr. Rodenbeck, that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to draft the bills prepared for the Legislature by the Statutory Revision Commission prior to its dissolution, and not acted upon by the present joint committee, was adopted.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff presided at this morning's session of the Senate. After the passage of several minor bills the New York Bureau of Elections bill was taken up. Senator Slater suggested an amendment that the bureau might divide districts having over 650 voters into two or more districts. He knew of one district having 1,500 voters. This amendment was ordered. Senator Marshall offered an amendment that the election notices be published in five newspapers instead of two, as heretofore provided. The amendment was made. Senator Raines suggested an amendment that Police Captains shall report on matters of false registration to the State Superintendent of Elections instead of to the Bureau of Elections.

Senators Plunkitt and McCarren objected, declaring that the amendment was against the spirit of the bi-partisan board, and sought to dignify the Superintendent of Elections.

Senator Raines insisted that the State Superintendent was the proper person to receive the reports. Senator Trainor said the Democrats did not object to the bill itself, but did object to the Raines amendments. Senator Raines changed the form of his amendment so that a report would be made to the bureau and also to the State Superintendent. The bill was finally laid aside without being advanced.

The Wilson bill to convey to the United States certain lands under water in New York Harbor near Governors Island was objected to by Senator Ahearn when Senator Higgins asked that it be advanced to third reading. Senator Ahearn said that the bill was in the interest of a certain contractor who was engaged in deepening the inner channel. The contract involves $4,000,000, and if this bill passes the contractor can make a great sum of money. The bill was advanced to third reading.

TO REPORT AMENDED TAX BILLS

Senate Committee Will Bring in Measures to Add About $3,000,000 to State Revenues.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will to-morrow morning report favorably on the amended tax bills, that will, if they become law, net the State in the neighborhood of $3,000,000 annually. The bills are the acts taxing insurance companies, savings banks, and trust companies. The amendments are as follows:

The bill taxing insurance companies is amended so that all domestic insurance companies—fire, life, and mutual—are taxed 1 per cent. on the gross amount of their premiums in this State. The insurance companies of other States are taxed 1 per cent. on the gross amount of premiums in this State. Fire and marine insurance companies of other States, however, are not to be taxed. Foreign country insurance companies writing fire and marine insurance are taxed one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross premiums in this State. Foreign country life, health, and casualty insurance companies are not to be taxed. All other foreign country companies are to be taxed 1 per cent. on their premiums in the State.

Trust companies are to be taxed 1 per cent. on the capital, surplus, and undivided profits. They are to be exempted from taxation for local purposes on personal property.

Savings banks are to be taxed 1 per cent. on their surplus at its par value.

Summed up, the State will receive revenue from its new taxation scheme as follows: Insurance companies, $700,000; savings banks, $750,000; trust companies, $1,350,000; total, $2,800,000.

All of the tax imposed is in addition to the tax the companies have to pay already.

FOR A NEW RIVER PARKWAY.

Mr. Slater Introduces a Bill for Improvements Along the Hudson.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Slater introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Department of Parks in the City of New York to lay out a public parkway from the northerly end of the Boulevard Lafayette, along the Hudson River, and by viaduct over the Harlem ship canal to the northerly limits of the city.

The parkway is to be not less than 100 feet wide and to consist of a driveway for carriages, a bridle path, a bicycle path, and a path for pedestrians. The expense of the construction of the parkway is to be paid by the issue of corporate stock certificates, which shall pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. No railway is to be laid along the parkway.

TRUST COMPANIES TO FIGHT.

Object to a Bill Incorporating One With Only $100,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Assemblyman Vacheron has introduced a bill which the trust companies are watching with considerable interest. The title of the bill is, "An act to incorporate the Queens County Trust and Title Company." The bill provides that John Alvin Young, John H. Sutphin, William H. Llewellyn, John Lewis Childs, James N. Brown, Henry N. Betting, and their assigns be created a body corporate under the corporate name of Queens County Trust and Title Company.

The peculiar feature of the bill is that the corporation is required to have but $100,000 capital stock. Under the general law all trust companies in New York must have a capital stock of at least $500,000. The bill grants a privilege which other trust companies think would be unfair to them, and for that reason they will fight it.

A CONSOLIDATION BILL PASSED.

Senate Favors Abolition of Forest, Fish, and Game Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Senate this morning passed the bill consolidating the Forest Preserve Board and the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission. This is one of the measures advocated by Gov. Odell in his annual message. It creates a Commissioner, appointed for four years, with a salary of $5,000, and for two years gives him two State officers, to be selected by the Governor, as consulting members.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE.

Committees Will Consider Bills to Change Congressional Districts.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The bill to reapportion the Congressional districts of the State will be passed upon by special committees of the Legislature before it is introduced in the Legislature. The Senate committee will consist of five members to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and the Assembly committee of seven members to be designated by the Speaker. The committees will not act as a joint committee of both houses, but as separate committees, each acting independently of the other and submitting its report to its respective house.

The bill which the committees will consider is nearing completion, the party leaders having practically agreed to its provisions. New York County will receive two and Kings County one of the additional Congressmen apportioned to the State. The only changes outside of New York and Kings Counties, where the districts will be completely altered, will be:

By changing the First District, to be composed of Suffolk, Nassau, and three wards of Queens County.

By detaching Westchester County from the Twenty-fourth Ward of New York City and making it a separate district.

By placing Richmond County with the Eighth District of New York County.

By adding the remainder of Queens County with the Fourteenth District of New York County.

The composition of the other Congressional districts of the State will remain unchanged.

The legislative committees will probably give public hearings before reporting the bills to the Legislature.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Among the bills passed during the session of the Senate to-day were the following:

Senator DAVIS—Amending Code of Civil Procedure relative to proceedings for the sale of corporate real property.

Senator DONNELLY—Amending code relative to appearance in any proceeding in the Surrogates' Court.

Senator SLATER—Incorporating Trustees of scenic and historic places and objects.

Assemblyman MORGAN—Relative to the number of managers of the Church Charity Foundation of Kings County.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Amending law relating to New York Hospital for Care of Crippled Children.

These bills were passed in the Assembly:

Mr. SEYMOUR—An act reincorporating the New York African Society for Mutual Relief.

W. H. SMITH—Making it a misdemeanor in cities of the first and second class to offer property for sale without first having obtained the consent of the owner.

Mr. KNIPP—Amending the State mining law by providing that heirs or assignees shall have the sole benefit of products of gold and silver mines upon the payment to the State of a royalty of 1 per cent. of the market value.

Mr. REMSEN—Placing the assessment levied upon the former town of Gravesend for the paving of Sea Breeze Avenue upon the City of New York.

BILLS TO BE REPORTED TO-DAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably to the House the following bills:

Senator Elsberg—Authorizing New York City, through its Commissioner of Parks, to appropriate $55,000 for improvements to the Metropolitan Art Museum.

Mr. Bennett—Prohibiting the licensing of dance halls in New York City where liquors are sold on the premises.

Mr. Doughty—To lay out and establish a public park at Edgemere, in Queens County.

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs will favorably report these bills:

Mr. S. W. Smith—Giving to Boards of Supervisors the power to regulate the speed at which vehicles may be ridden or driven upon the highways. This bill, it is claimed, is aimed at automobiles.

Mr. Doughty—To regulate the speed of automobiles on the highways of Nassau County.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The following bills were among those introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator HENNESSEY—Increasing from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 the expenditure for the bridge over the Harlem River in accordance with the act of 1894.

Senator HENNESSEY—Vacating one-half the assessment for the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street improvement in New York City.

Senator MILLS—Rebounding the First and Third Wards of Mount Vernon and providing that the Common Council may change the boundaries of wards by a four-fifths vote.

Senator MARSHALL—Defining the rights of persons and corporations engaged in the business of storing personal chattels and regulating said business.

Senator SLATER—To compel stock quotation companies to lease their "tickers" to applicants for quotation service.

Among the Assembly bills were the following:

Mr. APGAR—Prohibiting the sale of woodcock, grouse, or quail taken within the State.

Mr. ADAMS—Providing for a five-cent fare for a continuous ride on street and elevated railroads in Brooklyn operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and to facilitate travel.

Mr. BRUCKNER—An act to enable the Commissioner of Highways of the City of New York to build, reconstruct, or extend the bridges, viaducts, or beam tunnels across the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad at the Gun Hill Road and across the tracks of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Mott, Elton, and Washington Avenues.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Providing that all prison-made goods shall be furnished to the various State, county, and city institutions at a price no greater than similar articles of equal quality command when purchased in open market or on competitive contract made with responsible dealers.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing for an annual accounting of the trustees of estates. The bill provides that any trustee created by a last will and testament must in the month of January each year judicially settle State accounts before the Surrogate of the county having jurisdiction of the estate.

Mr. APGAR—Providing that any person who leads, takes, entices away, or detains a child under the age of sixteen from its guardian, parent, or proper caretaker shall be guilty of kidnapping, the punishment for which shall be life imprisonment.

Talk Against Factory Inspector Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—H. M. Gans, representing District Attorney Philbin of New York County; Assemblyman J. T. Smith of Dutchess, and State Factory Inspector Williams, who appeared as a taxpayer of Oneida County, spoke before the Labor and Industries Committee of the Assembly this afternoon in opposition to the O'Connell bill, which provides that the District Attorneys of New York, Kings, Erie, Queens, Westchester, Monroe, Richmond, Onondaga, Oneida, Rensselaer, Dutchess, and Albany Counties shall appoint Inspectors for the proper enforcement of the labor laws. The Inspectors for New York and Kings are to receive an annual salary of $2,000, and in the other counties of $1,200. The bill, it is said, will be smothered in committee.

Bill to Pay Brooklyn Assessors Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Assembly to-day passed the bill of Assemblyman De Graw, authorizing the Controller of New York City to pay the claims of the members of the old Board of Assessors of the former City of Brooklyn for services rendered to New York City since Jan. 1, 1898, as Assessors of Taxes and Assessments until the appointment of their successors under the Consolidation act.

Will Consider Police Bill To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Senate Cities Committee will go into executive session to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the New York Police bill, recently vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck, and the Buffalo Police bill will be considered. It is generally believed that these measures will be reported favorably.

New Sugar Plant in the West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Chicago capitalists have organized a million-dollar corporation known as the Central Sugar Company, to compete with the American Company in the home supply.

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AN EXTRA SESSION UNNECESSARY.

A person vaguely described as a Senator gives to our neighbor The Sun a concise summary of the situation in the Legislative Department of the Government at Washington:

If the legislation now mapped out for passage by the majority party in Congress—that is the appropriation bills and the Spooner amendment to the Army Appropriation bill giving the President power to establish civil government in the Philippines—is enacted and the Cuban question settled in a way entirely satisfactory to the United States, the extra session will not be called. If the Cuban question is not so arranged and the new Constitution is completed at an early day, an extra session will be called for the consideration of the Cuban question alone, and if the proposed Philippine legislation should fail it will be called for the double purpose of disposing of both questions.

Why not say frankly that if an extra session is summoned it will be for the purpose of passing Mr. HANNA'S Ship Subsidy bill? There is only a very remote probability that any other public business will demand the presence in Washington of both houses of Congress after March 4.

The adoption of the Spooner amendment is almost a foregone conclusion. The President will then have no occasion during the year to ask Congress for further powers of control in the Philippines. The Cuban Constitution is finished, and an official copy will be received by the President within a few days. It may already have come to his hand. But what has Congress to do with that? The President cannot submit the Constitution of a foreign country to the Congress of this country. In Gen. WOOD'S speech to the Constitutional Convention, however, he instructed the delegates that it would be their duty "first to frame and adopt a Constitution for Cuba, and when that has been done to formulate what, in your opinion, ought to be the relations between Cuba and the United States."

Congress will have something to say about that. But there will be months of executive negotiation and pondering of the question before it will be in form to submit to the Senate or House; and certainly the interval from March to December will be none too great for a due preparation of the Congressional mind.

A discussion of Cuban relations in Congress at the present time would be worse than futile. It would reveal only ignorance and yield nothing but ranting and partisan declamation. From the opponents of the Administration there would come speeches that might do as much harm in Cuba as the speeches of Mr. HOAR have done in the Philippines. From its supporters we should very likely hear excited protests against hauling down the flag where it has once been hoisted, with here and there a plea for annexation outright.

The President and his advisers are in a position to know whether that sort of thing would help them in Cuba. In fact, it would vastly muddle the situation and engender ill-feeling and distrust among the Cubans. Patience and time will furnish a solution of the problem of our relations with Cuba. Congressional discussion now would almost certainly postpone a settlement that the Executive unaided might easily prepare for submission at the regular session next December. It would be a very wise act for Congress to confer upon the Executive specific authority for that purpose.

THE MOST ENLIGHTENED PHILANTHROPY.

Mr. HEWITT has had an experience common to all men who become known as philanthropists either in practice or by precept. Since his address giving advice to rich men on the use of their wealth he has received several thousand letters, not asking for advice but for money.

This flood of letters and Mr. HEWITT'S comment upon them exhibit one familiar aspect of the great social problem and the wise way to treat it. In every community there is a numerous class who believe that the world owes them a living—that is, it ought to support them. We scientifically encourage the growth of this belief in this country by protective tariffs and by paying $145,000,000 a year in pensions. Mr. HEWITT, who is competent to pronounce an authoritative opinion on the subject, shatters this creed of laziness at once by declaring that "as much money is given for the relief of the community as is good for the community." The purpose for which he would have rich men give their money is the improvement of the conditions in which the mass of the people live. Science teaches that, next to heredity, environment has the most potent immediate influence in molding human character; and in time it will triumph over heredity itself. Give the wage earners and the poor of the city, the tenement population generally, a better housing; give them space, air, comfort, sanitary attention, the moral advantage of decent surroundings, good schools for their children and congenial pleasures and recreations for the leisure hours of both adults and children, and everything has been done for them that the community can profitably do. For the rest they must depend on themselves.

"I believe in a society," says Mr. HEWITT, "which takes care that every one, so far as possible, shall have a fair chance." That is the foundation principle of intelligent philanthropy. The actually helpless must be cared for by the community. A fair chance to help themselves is all that it owes to the others. Obviously a man who lives in a miserable tenement, where families are herded together without regard to health or decency, breathing foul air, eating bad food, and having no place of recreation but the corner saloon, does not have a fair chance; and his children, if left to the chances of the streets for their bringing up, are terribly handicapped from the beginning. It is for the bettering of these environing conditions of the mass of people that Mr. HEWITT would have rich men give of their means.

It is not altruism alone that prompts such benefactions. The givers certainly do benefit others, but they benefit themselves, the community, and every person who does business in it. A gift that improves the toiler's environment increases his efficiency, makes him better able not only to earn his living, but to contribute to the public stock of wealth. Systematic benefactions for the purpose approved by Mr. HEWITT would wonderfully augment the productive energy of any community at the same time that it raised its general standard of comfort. If the philanthropic impulse is too feeble in the bosom of the rich to prompt such a use of their money, enlightened self-interest ought to do it.

WHY IT SUCCEEDED.

The significant fact about the raiding of the gambling place in Dey Street is that it succeeded, so far as it was successful, because the police had no chance to permit a friendly warning to the offenders.

This fact proves two things. One is that gambling goes on with little effort at concealment in the city, which needed no proof, since every one interested in the matter knew it; the other is that any attempt to suppress this and kindred forms of vice condemned by the law will be vain so long as the police are in virtual and effective partnership with those who traffic in it. It is of course desirable that the prevalence of vice shall be shown by legal evidence, and so far the action of the Nixon committee, the District Attorney, and Justice JEROME merits entire approval. But the complicity of the police is of far more importance; it is abundantly established by the history of this raid; but if the action of the committee stops there it will be practically futile. What the committee, with the aid of its detectives and the District Attorney, has done in this instance the police could do in all instances, and could have done at any time. That the police did not do it is the really essential feature of the situation.

The presence of one or more Tammany men of high rank in the place raided is notable mainly for the evidence it affords of their perfect confidence in the protection accorded to this sort of illegal resort. Individually they are no more to be condemned than the other men found in the gambling place. In their capacity as representatives of the criminal political organization under whose fostering care the law is violated with impunity their detection is significant and valuable. Yet it is not too much to say that Mr. NIXON and his committee were in no need of any such evidence to convince them that the police shield vice, that Tammany shields the police, and that both are amply paid for their respective shares in the shameful business. It is reported more or less vaguely, as it has been often before, that the committee is after higher game than the gamblers or the keepers of the gambling places. The higher they go the more credit they will deserve, and if they go high enough RICHARD CROKER'S health will never permit him to return to the shores of his adopted country.

THE FEVER OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is less than three months since the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress his statement of receipts and expenditures for the current year and his estimates for the two succeeding years. It was flattering for the present and hopeful for the future. He reported a large reserve in the Treasury, ample and increasing receipts, and, after allowing for a liberal addition to the rate of expenditure, recommended a reduction of taxes of at least thirty millions a year. The House took up the recommendation and prepared a bill that would have cut off some $40,000,000. The Senate has been dealing with the bill in committee, and, since the appropriations are determined, has about made up its mind not to try to put it through. In this it is understood that the Secretary concurs.

The simple fact is that Congress has so thrown away money that, despite the enormous revenue and the large accumulation in the Treasury, it is not safe to reduce taxation. This is a most astonishing state of things to have come about in so short a time. A few figures will show the extent of the extravagance in which Congress has indulged. The following are the figures of the receipts and expenditures estimated by the Secretary in December last:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Surplus.
1900...	$669,595,431	$590,068,371	$79,527,060
1901...	687,773,253	607,773,253	80,000,000
1902...	716,833,042	690,374,804	26,258,237

It will be seen that in these estimates the Secretary counts on an increase of revenue of only $47,000,000 and on an increase of expenditure of $100,000,000. This would seem to be cautious as to the receipts, and it is shown to be so by the returns for the three months since elapsed, in which the revenue has exceeded the estimate. It would also seem to be liberal in allowance for Congressional extravagance. It has proved to be far short of the fact. The lowest estimate of the total appropriations for the ensuing year is over $700,000,000, while careful members of the House on the Republican side have warned their party that the total may easily reach $750,000,000. At the smaller figure the surplus for the year would be split in two, and at the higher there would be an actual deficit of some $30,000,000. There is very little chance that the expenditures will be kept within the income, and there is only too much danger that there will be a deficit. Any reduction of the revenue under these conditions is not to be looked for.

The current impression is that all this excess of expenditure is due to the military operations in the Philippines or to the lingering effect of the war with Spain. This is not at all the case. The cost of the army as estimated by the War Department at the beginning of the session is only $113,000,000 and that of the navy $71,000,000, and the two together are responsible for only 25 per cent. of the total expenditure. The trouble is not in the cost of any one department; it is in the reckless spending in all directions. How reckless this is may be seen in the fact that in the last year of the civil war, when the spirit of extravagance was more rife than ever before, the cost of the Government, exclusive of the army and navy, was less than 30 per cent. of the cost authorized by the present Congress. That is an increase out of all proportion to the growth of population or the increased needs of the Government. At present the country is so prosperous that it does not feel the change, but it is an ominous fact that at the very climax of prosperity, when the revenue is larger than it has ever before been, the high taxes levied to meet the requirements of a sudden war are proving inadequate to meet the expenditures of a period of almost complete peace. When the reaction which is inevitable shall come the effect on the party in power will be marked and the security in which they are now resting will be rudely broken.

A DISTURBED MINISTRY.

It is likely that there was a good deal of searching of hearts among the members of the British Ministry when, on a critical division, it was made to appear that a majority of only forty-five remained to it after it had just resumed power with a clear majority of something like a hundred. There may have been some acrimonious recrimination among the members touching the responsibility for this absurd showing. This difference of views, even if it was expressed behind closed doors, seems to have been reflected in the press. We find journals which are commonly accounted as trustworthy supporters of the Government widely discrepant about "this particular measure."

But no large moral can be shrunk so as to apply to this vote. It does, in a way, weaken the Ministry, since it shows their inability to hit the sense of the House on a question important to the House. Mr. BALFOUR, for example, may have vindicated his character for chivalry and for his observance of the "necessitudo sortis" by coming to the aid of a distressed colleague. But he has pretty certainly weakened his own reputation for political sense and for knowledge of "the temper of the House." But this comparatively narrow escape of the Ministry is otherwise "of no political significance."

It does not betoken that the House of Commons has changed its mind upon any of the great issues before the British people, that there is any more tendency than there was a week ago to offer generous terms to the Boers, or to change the policy of the Government in any essential respect. It was simply that Mr. DILLON had the sense to see that a rule made by the Ministry was offensive to the House without distinction of party, and the sense to put his perception into the form of a motion and the energy to press his motion to a vote. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, the leaders of the Liberals, had the sense to see that the issue raised by Mr. DILLON was a "vote getter," and to follow his lead. And the Ministry, including Mr. BALFOUR, had the fatuity to back up one of its own members on a proposition clearly unacceptable to the House. That is really all there is in the reported defeat of the Ministry. In one aspect it amounts to nothing. It does not denote any change in the opinions of the members of the House of Commons upon the issues upon which they were elected. And yet, in another aspect, it may denote much. It does weaken the Ministry by showing that it does not know the temper of the House. When Mr. GLADSTONE'S last Ministry was thrown out it was on the question of the beer tax, which was not a great national issue at all. The point is that a "leader" must know the temper of his following. And that is as true of the House of Representatives as of the House of Commons.

RAMAPO.

That is a very good work which Mr. COLER has been doing within these past few days. It issued, yesterday, in the announcement that the repeal of the Ramapo act of 1895 had been made a party measure by the Democratic Party. "Blessed are they that sow beside all waters." Opposition to the Ramapo job was the thing that first brought the Controller to the notice of the majority of his fellow-citizens as anything beyond an ordinary Tammany office holder. He not only opposed that steal, but he exposed it. If he had been an ordinary Tammany office holder he would have done neither. If he had been a rigorously honest man, and still a Tammany office holder, desiring to stand well with "the organization," while maintaining his own integrity, he would have filed his protest against the steal and then let the steal go on. It is because he did neither of these things, but followed up his protest with an exposure and his exposure with an attack, that a great majority of the citizens of New York have come to look upon him as a most useful representative and public officer, and that he may go far.

It does not appear to be disputed that the committal of the Democratic Party of the State against the act of 1895 enlarging the powers of the Ramapo Company is due to the personal efforts of the Controller, which were by no means necessary to clear his own skirts of complicity in that job. The committal is of great importance. Until it was made the continuance of the powers of the company was not a partisan but a bi-partisan or non-partisan job. Now it is "up to" the Republican Party of the State. HOLAHAN may have been in it up to his neck. So may DALTON to his. But no part of the odium of it need henceforth be carried by Tammany. It cannot be divided. It must all be carried by the Republicans. That is the beneficent result of the Controller's "politics."

When the circumspect and honest members of the Legislature come to consider the proposition with which they are now confronted, when Gov. ODELL comes to consider it, it will wear a very different aspect from that which it wore as a bi-partisan measure, for which neither party could be held responsible. Of course, it will die hard. A hundred millions, of which more than a third is clear profit, does not escape from a gang or a syndicate without a struggle. And they thought they had it so surely! Nothing but the inconvenient honesty and inquisitiveness of Mr. COLER prevented them from putting it through. But, now that one party is held to a strict responsibility for it, and the other let out, the job is likely to meet with scrutiny. That the State should sublet to a water company its right of eminent domain, insomuch that any farmer in the State, suspected of harboring a source of water supply, should hold his farm at the pleasure and convenience of the Ramapo Water Company; this is a proposition which the rural Republican legislator will be apt to eye with suspicion, when he knows that his party and himself are to be held responsible for maintaining it. Good for Mr. COLER! Down with Ramapo!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After our present Corporation Counsel had delayed rapid transit for eighteen months by withholding for that period a merely perfunctory consent which only he could give and which he never had any avowable reason for refusing for a single moment, he finally spoke the desired word and then his political friends entertained him at a dinner at which he was vociferously acclaimed as the one and only real friend rapid transit ever had in this city. In the same way, no doubt, when the Pabst Hotel portico at last comes down Mr. WHALEN will be dined again, that time as the stern and fearless guardian of public property against those who would seize it for private uses. And yet Mr. WHALEN, personally or through his subordinates in the Law Department, has been a party, sometimes active and sometimes passive, to every one of the devices by which the owners of the portico have been able, month after month, to defy the law and maintain what Mr. Whalen himself long ago declared to be an outrage and a nuisance. The latest development of the case—this suit so conveniently brought when it became apparent that Commissioner KEATING'S last excuse for inaction was about to be removed—not only warrants, but urgently demands, the attention of the Grand Jury. In that body alone is there any hope left in this matter for the people. Unless the Grand Jury institutes an investigation, unless it brings to light the exact nature of the influence which has so long and so successfully protected the portico and made it safe for its nominal proprietors to ignore law and public sentiment alike, this grossly offensive structure seems destined to stand until the slowly creeping advance of the underground tunnel puts an end to its existence. Such a victory of shameless greed over common decency and plainest right should not be permitted if it can be helped, and the City of New York looks to the Grand Jury for aid in its unutterably humiliating extremity.

—According to a computation made by The Electrical World and Engineer, only 80,000,000 more letters would be written each year by the people of the United States if the electric telegraph had never been invented, and this, it declares, "is a terrible condemnation of the undeveloped state of the telegraph." With sixty years of growth, it thinks the telegraph should now be handling messages not by tens but by hundreds of millions, with infinite gain over the mails in both speed and convenience, and with the result of a close knitting together of the whole social fabric, which is much to be desired. As explanation of the slowness with which telegraphy, as compared with telephony, has improved, the expert says: "We are unfortunately still in the primeval day of the Morse key. The telegraph companies still must earn about 30 cents a message. An operator to a circuit is still the standard. There is no patronage of any general system that will transmit a message faster than the operator can take it down. And the net result is that the telegraph is virtually at a standstill, when it ought to be doing more business in a year than it has hitherto done in all its existence." After a reference to the Pupin and other inventions that already permit the American people to exchange 3,000,000,000 conversations a year cheaply and conveniently, the writer continues: "Why should not something analogous be done in the equally promising field of telegraphy? The neglect and contumely heaped on fast machine telegraphy is one of the deepest reproaches against telegraph management in this country. One of these days the companies may wake up to find the Government with a system of its own chiefly for sending letters." Only a few weeks ago we quoted Mr. EDISON as making similar complaints about the "conservatism" of the telegraph magnates.

—When Dr. ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON on the witness stand in the Brush case, said in effect that all "Christian Scientists" are insane, he was evidently giving to the word "insanity" a different meaning from that commonly ascribed to it. In the ordinary relations of practical life people can entertain fixed delusions on one or several subjects without causing their neighbors to regard them as mad. Belief in "Christian Science" is no more absurd than is disinclination to pass under a ladder or to occupy a chamber or a stateroom the door of which bears the number 13, yet whatever Dr. HAMILTON may say as an alienist about the very numerous people who entertain these or similar superstitions, he would hardly treat them, either in his professional or his personal capacity, as the victims of mania. And how about whole races of men and women who spend much time and money in buying the favor or placating the wrath of deities of wood and stone, even less powerful to aid or injure than the living and very shrewd object of the "Christian Scientist's" devotion? Undoubtedly they are all possessed by an insane delusion, in that it has no foundation in fact or reason, but it is a cruel stretching of terms to call the average savage or semi-barbarian insane. And are the Chinese insane because they thoroughly believe in a system of medicine only a little less grotesque than that of the "Christian Scientists," and because they sacrifice their lives to observance of that system in preference to saving them by another that began some years ago—not so very many years, by the way—to pay some attention to the teachings of observation and experience? The truth is that all the sane people in the world could find accommodation in the insane asylums, and the other buildings would only provide adequate homes for the insane, if they alone are sane who never follow any guide except reason, and all the rest are mad. "Christian Science" is insanity, but "Christian Scientists" are crazy only in the sense that the believers in free silver or the advocates of the Ship Subsidy bill are crazy.

ARTIST'S APPEAL FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has lately been in order to write to you complaining of disagreeable habits and customs of different kinds. The filthy and entirely unnecessary horrors of expectoration, the irritating and insolent repetition of the inappropriate question "Is that so?" the dreary gayety, laborious pleasure, and unsatisfactory inanities of the afternoon tea and reception have all been commented upon and deplored by correspondents who have suffered from these annoyances. Now will you give a little space to the woes of one who has another grievance? One more to add to the many which tend to make the twentieth century begin wearily.

It is a serious offense to the eye of which I would complain, I allude to the outlandish, disfiguring, and untidy fashion of dressing the hair which the majority of young women have adopted for the last year. If, as somebody has said, it is the first duty of every woman to be beautiful, then the woman who drags her hair straight up the back and sides of her head, loops it forward in an ugly bulge over her forehead, and twists what remains into an infinitesimal knot at the top of her skull, must be neglecting a very important duty.

"But," I hear some fashionable girl exclaim, "if we don't dress our hair in the fashion we look so queer—and why don't you like the present style?"

My dear young lady, I reply, fashion has no power to force you to disfigure yourself, and I dislike the present style because it does disfigure, and because it distorts, and because it is unnatural. It is unnatural because it drags the hair up where it has a natural tendency to go down, draws it forward where its tendency is to go back, and makes it bulge where it is natural to lie flat. It distorts in that its lines are contrary to those of the head, the flatness at the back and the massing in front giving the appearance of a deficiency of crown and producing lines of ugliness where lines of beauty should prevail. It disfigures in that it makes beautiful women look hardly pretty, pretty ones plain, and plain ones ugly.

"But," the fashionable girl will ask again, "what style do you consider beautiful?"

I reply that, while there ought to be no fixed fashion in the matter, and every woman ought to dress her hair so as to emphasize the good features of her head and face, a general rule should be that the arrangement should be as natural as possible. The most natural arrangement is one which follows the lines of the head, and sets off the face well, and, the general style which does all this best is that of parting the hair in the middle, drawing it back gracefully and naturally, and twisting it in a soft knot at the base of the skull. The position of the knot may be varied according to the needs of the shape of the individual head. That is the style which best suits the majority of women, which has been made immortal by the Greek sculptors, and which, generally speaking, makes plain women look pretty, pretty women beautiful, and gives to a really beautiful woman a loveliness which words cannot express. It is not many years since girls dressed their hair in that style, and, when they did so, the effect was that which I have just mentioned.

As I see women on the streets, at the theatre, in drawing rooms, in church this Winter, I am kept in a constant state of irritation, seeing how ugly they are making themselves and knowing how lovely each one could make herself in a few minutes' time, if only she would. Not long ago I went to call upon an unusually beautiful girl whom I had not seen for nearly two years. When I had seen her last she wore her hair in the way which I have described as good. Before I entered the drawing room I had many fears that I should see her marred by the slovenly extravagance of the present hairdressing habit, but, to my great delight, I beheld her beautiful hair but still parted and still wound in a lovely, glossy coil at the back of her head. To look at her after the examples of hirsute mismanagement I had seen in the street outside was like leaving a gallery filled with the frantic affectations of the so-called "impressionist" painters and going to look at the serene loveliness and ideal beauty of an old Italian masterpiece.

If what I have said will induce even one girl to stop mutilating herself and to make herself attractive once more, I shall not have written in vain. AN ARTIST.

New York, Feb. 17, 1901.

JESUS, CONFUCIUS, MOSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find that your columns contain this morning yet another sermon abstract on the relative merits of the religious teachers that form the title of this letter.

I must differ from Rabbi Silverman, who declares that the Golden Rule is already contained in the Mosaic law. The injunction in Leviticus, xix., "Love they neighbor as thyself," though beautiful, is not identical with it. The Golden Rule, however, was taught in its negative form by Hillel, the teacher of Jesus's teacher in these words: "That which is hateful to thee do not unto thy neighbor."

Dr. Silverman further says "The Sermon on the Mount contains no new principle or teaching until we reach the words 'Ye have been told that an eye for an eye, but I say unto you resist not,'" &c. This is hardly accurate. Parallel maxims of the beatitudes and other teachings of Jesus may be found scattered through the Jewish Scriptures and in the early rabbinic ethics. Nonetheless the Sermon on the Mount becomes new through selection, excision, and emphasis. Nor, further, is even the doctrine of non-resistance novel to Jewish ethics, except in this way. For in Talmud Sabbath we are told "those who are persecuted and return not hatred, and meant by the verse in Judges, v., 31." In Talmud Sanhedrin Rabbi Judah says: "Be rather cursed than a curser." Another Talmudic teaching is "The righteous should not invoke punishment."

Now, a more important question still. Was Jesus's admonition of non-resistance and exhortation to return good for evil necessarily an abrogation of the lex talionis—"an eye for an eye"? (The rabbinic interpretation of this law was not that the actual eye or tooth of the offender shall be destroyed, but that he shall pay for the damage that it represents.) My answer is a decided, No! We meet here with a distinction usually overlooked in these comparisons. The injunctions in Exodus formed a legal code, the injunctions of Jesus formed a sermon. A code is intended for immediate application and literal fulfillment. It deals, then, with practical issues and takes humanity as it is. A sermon dwells on the ideals of life and takes humanity as it should be. We need both—the law to make the best of life as we find it to-day, the sermon to exalt it for to-morrow.

One word more:

As a clergyman I rather deprecate the controversial spirit of contrasting the relative merits of religions and religious teachers commenced by Chinese Minister Wu. I had hoped that that theological attitude was obsolete. I had thought that the undignified mediaeval disputations of the Church had been efficiently ridiculed out of fashion by the satire of Heine. The protruding of one's own particular religious exemplar as "positively the best" may be well enough for children's rivalry as to the superiority of their possessions or for advertisements of cocoa and soap.

Religion must stand upon a higher plane. If experience has taught us anything, it is that the good of one is the good of all. To exult in the ethical inferiority of another religion is at once irreligious and unethical. Let us discipline ourselves to rejoice as does Max Müller in the moral worth of many teachings in faiths other than our own. It is the vindication of God's providence. It is the delicious reassurance that in His all-embracing love He sends His Spirit not to some, but to all.

MAURICE H. HARRIS.

Temple Israel of Harlem, Feb. 18, 1901.

WHY NOT TAX CATS?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While our lawmakers are casting around their Argus eyes searching for something more to tax, one cannot but ask why it is that the cat always escapes their notice, while the faithful dog is so persecuted. Because in rare instances some one of his tribe has been seized with hydrophobia, he must be tagged and muzzled. The cat also is capable of contracting and communicating this dread disease, yet who ever heard of an ordinance compelling a cat to be tagged or muzzled? And because a few other members of his tribe have gone out and killed some sheep, he must be taxed. In the meanwhile, the favored cat can sally forth, slaughter chickens and devour our song birds at every opportunity, climbing the trees in the darkness and destroying the parent birds and their whole brood at one fell swoop, and no protest is heard, even from those who are raising the hue and cry against the woman with a bird on her hat.

But all this is as nothing compared with the nocturnal caterwaulings that disturb our rest and deprive those afflicted with insomnia, invalids, and persons dangerously sick of the little sleep they might otherwise obtain. One cannot but wonder why it is that these sufferers patiently endure this evil and never seek to have it abolished. There is no doubt far more misery is occasioned, in the aggregate, to the human race from this cause than ever results from the bite of the dog.

Let our lawmakers give the savings banks a little rest and proceed to the business of taxing the cat. They will thereby secure a neat little sum, for those who own this animal are not apt to be satisfied with one, but usually have several, and some families, to my knowledge, have half a dozen. L.

New Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1901.

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It does seem as if there were brains enough in Congress to see the impropriety of lumbering up the National statutes by a never-ending list of bills as to the edibles of the earth, when one law would serve every purpose and work no injury to trade or manufacturing. If every merchant were prohibited from offering an article for sale not properly labeled as to what it was, and confiscation was the penalty, you would need no oleomargarine bills or pure food or beer bills. The label would serve the purpose and work no injury. This could be so arranged as not to conflict with the patent or other protected medicines.

Compel every article to bear a label, telling just what the article offered is, and if necessary its constituent parts, and then the responsibility would rest with the purchaser. This will distinguish the pure from the impure; the wheat from the chaff. With such a law in force there would be no necessity of a Raines law or a license, for every grocer would have the article, and the bar would become extinct except in the regular hotels.

Liberty of action cannot be prevented by corrupt legislation, and I don't believe there ever was a measure introduced to prevent liberty of action that has been of any use whatever. There is no trouble in the enforcement of a good and just law, but much in enforcing that kind which comes through dirty legislation. The great law of God is "free moral agency," and this is applicable to man, for general and approved support. The more you deprive a man of his liberties, the more you destroy his manhood, which comes from a conscious duty to God. Every man is sovereign to himself, and no man has a God-supported right to intervene.

Were the ordinary rumseller of to-day obliged to label his goods, he would have to put poison on every bottle, and it is not the drunkard who drinks poison knowingly. No law can prevent a man from eating or drinking what his appetite craves. This wicked dilution is what kills. The man who knows there is no restraint on the article is not going to abuse himself to beat bad legislation, and much of this intoxication is due to that spirit. I am not an advocate of the saloon, but I am an advocate of equal justice to all men. The saloon is the poor man's clubhouse.

The sale of adulterated goods has been going on for ages, and there is no legislation so requisite as that to prevent the adulteration of what we eat and drink.

Let Congress pass a law that will compel the sale of the pure article, cost what it may, and you have done the poor man an equal justice with the wealthy club man, and cut a wide swath into the portals of health and temperance for all the living.

B. J. STURGIS.

New York, Feb. 18, 1901.

ANGLO-AMERICAN'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of a Scotsman in to-day's TIMES calls for a few words of comment. I am an Englishman by birth, but an American citizen. As an Englishman, I am satisfied to be counted one among a community made of all sorts of nationalities, and having no aspirations beyond the plain integer. I am not conscious of any slight on my nationality by others. The press of New York has for a long time ceased to cast unjust reflections on England, such as were common many years ago.

But if the press of America does not approve of England's policy in South Africa the fault is not on this side of the water at all. Kindly allow me to remind a Scotsman that his own land takes a similar attitude. It sent a majority of members to the Imperial Parliament in opposition to the present Ministry, and declared by this act that the South African war could and ought to have been avoided. Englishmen here are more English than the English people themselves. For instance, you would not find one in a hundred who is not a supporter of the Chamberlain policy. But the British elections showed that 40 per cent. of the British electors took an opposite view of the case.

An Englishman is not necessarily a Tory, but an Englishman who comes to America becomes one somewhere. I have often wondered at what part of the voyage the mental change takes place. If ever there was a spectacle calculated to "make the angels weep," it was the unseemly rush to espouse the Tory side of the Transvaal question by Englishmen here just after the boat race was over. They never stopped to inquire into the merits of the dispute, but took what they called the English side with just as little reflection as they had just shown in the boat race. Sir Thomas Lipton was the popular idol one day, then he and his yacht moved away, and the next day the same unreflective devotees were down at the feet of Joseph Chamberlain. And yet we English wonder why patriotic Americans don't take to us as kindly as we think they ought to do.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 16, 1901.

AMERICANS AND BRITONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In calling the Englishman's failure to naturalize himself here disgraceful the writer of "Topics of the Times" does go too far, even for jocularity; so that it is no wonder he has provoked emphatic protests.

For an American to become naturalized in a foreign country is so rare that, if it be a "disgrace" to live in a country, taking all of its benefits as a resident alien, then we are a very disgraceful lot indeed. A Yankee is a Yankee always and everywhere. While foreigners here become sooner or later assimilated, often in spite of themselves, the American abroad, no matter how he may try to adapt or assimilate himself to the people he is with, always partially fails in the former and completely does so in the latter case. For depth of National pride none excels us. If one country more than any other refuses to join a federation of the world, it will be our own. We, of all people, can afford to be charitable to Britons. The proportion of them who become naturalized here is much larger than that of Americans who assume citizenship in any part of the British Empire.

"A British Subject, Nineteen Years Resident Here," writes a letter, brief, manly, and to the point. "A Scotchman" is too wildly extravagant, superficial, and one-sided, as his failure to see anything but the Irish "spoiled with overindulgence" or the "impudent Boer ultimatum" as causes of trouble plainly show, for these are but superficial effects of much deeper causes. Of the justice of British rule in Ireland, especially in the past, also their rule in South Africa and the African war, many of the best friends of Britain here are not convinced. We can be convinced by plain facts, not random assertions.

What "A Scotchman" says of the American press is not true, except of a portion of it. In deploring the extravagances of this portion the writer is in full accord with his fellow-correspondent, for he has written to THE TIMES more than one plea for more tact on the part of editors and speakers in discussing other peoples. It should be realized by British residents here that much of such "newspaper talk" is spurious. The protectionists, Socialists, silverites, anti-imperialists, and all such indulge in it against England as the antithesis of their fancies, thinking it "business."

For whatever is sincere in anti-British discussion the English have themselves largely to blame. For three-quarters of the nineteenth century British fair play for anything American was a hollow sham. This condition was at its worst during our civil war, the most unfortunate of all times for it. Relics of this state of mind, if not numerous, are still apparent in the British press. The weaknesses of too many English-speaking people are not only a want of tact and modesty, but a tendency to bluster where there should be a quiet assurance. Thus, the English have given a great deal of poetic justice to their treatment by some Americans, however much it is to be deplored.

There is a disagreeable class of Americans who think it "bright" to get up arguments with Englishmen for mere talking's sake. These are often a nuisance, no doubt, but, unfortunately, when the Briton takes the trouble to retort he too often does so against innocent people who despise that sort of thing.

A great deal of misconception is due to the fact that a good Englishman does not pass for English here. That we are friends to-day in spite of these influences is due to the solid qualities of the race plus increasing intercourse. "A Scotchman" may feel easy, for anti-American criticism and anti-English sentiment must yield to the inevitable. The noise of these will be in proportion to their impotence. Their fall is hard, very hard, but it must come. It is coming very rapidly. JAMES H. BATES.

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 17, 1901.

Objects to the Davis Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day on the teachers' salaries you say that the 4 mills provision of the Davis act is not a valid objection to that famous measure. Under that provision this year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was compelled to appropriate some $400,000 in excess of the amount necessary for the payment of the teachers' salaries, even on the showing of the Board of Education. The assessed values of New York had been increased this year some $94,000,000; therefore next year the appropriation will be some $700,000 in excess of the necessary amount unless the law by its other provisions shall cause a great increase in expenses every year.

Do you think that it is not a valid objection to a bill that its terms require the city to appropriate every year such a large sum in excess of legal demands? At this time, when the property in the city is suffering so severely from overtaxation, it seems astonishing that so fair a journal as THE NEW YORK TIMES should deliberately advocate so unjust a demand. Some fairer way can be devised of paying the teachers' salaries.

A READER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York, Feb. 16, 1900.

The State Charities Aid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I correct one error in your appreciative review of the twenty-eighth annual report of the State Charities Aid Association in your issue of Monday morning? The review stated that the balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year was $14,137.22. As a matter of fact, this included the balance plus the entire expenditures during the year. The actual balance on Sept. 30, 1900, was $1,422.30. The association depends upon the contributions of its friends from month to month for the expenses of its work. HOMER FOLKS,

New York, Feb. 19, 1901. Secretary.

King Alfred's Claims Disputed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the proposed celebration in honor of King Alfred at Winchester, England, and without in any way detracting from the merits of that royal personage, I wish to point out to your readers the vastly superior claims—so far as Americans are concerned—of Ina, King of Wessex.

He was the first promoter of "community of interest," consolidating seven competing kingdoms into a combination, which has endured for twelve hundred years.

He devised the laws which Alfred got credit for later on, and demonstrated his financial ability by originating the system of "Peter's Pence," a lucrative source of revenue to the present day.

Wells Cathedral is his monument in England. Let New Yorkers honor his memory by an amalgamation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Merchants' Association into one organization for the promotion of the welfare of this modern Tyre.

CADWALLADER.

New York, Feb. 18, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Her Triumph.

"She seems so happy. Did she marry him for love or for money?"

"Neither. She took him to spite a lot of other girls."—Chicago Times-Herald.

No Profit in It.

She—He's quite a rising young author. He goes in for realism, you know.

He—Yes; but he hasn't realized on his writings to any extent.—Philadelphia Record.

Getting Even.

"Skitts found out that his absence from our boarding house wasn't universally deplored."

"How did that affect him?"

"He came back."—Chicago Record.

Welcome Ready.

The Boss—Mr. Bjonson, if you can't keep up with your work better, we shall have to look for another man.

Bjonson—I'm glad to hear that. I've been thinking all along that I was doing enough work for two.—Indianapolis Press.

THE FORSAKEN GRAVEYARD.

May Rapley McNabb in Boston Transcript.

No costly granite marks the graves,
No fresh-cut flowers grace,
No new-made footprints in the clay
To tell a well-loved place;
Only a few old, tottering stones
Grown weary with the years,
With faded letters worn and dim,
But more with rain than tears.

Across a grave with sunken breast
A timid wild rose creeps;
Who knows but 'neath its perfumed leaves
A pitying heart it keeps!
Sometimes a wild bird rests upon
A crumbling rock and sings;
Who knows but from a pitying heart
That tender note he brings?

Here lies a grave so short and small,
'Twould touch a mother's heart;
Within some breast at some sweet time
It held a larger part.
And here around a faded name
Are green and clinging vines;
Who knows with what a pitying touch
The tender ivy twines?

And here's a long and narrow grave,
With naught to mark the place
Except a blue forget-me-not
That lifts its dainty face;
But who can say it blooms less fair
Upon the pauper's bed
Than where yon tottering stone is seen
Above his neighbor's head?

The wind blows sadly through the pines
Alone, it seems to sigh.
Forgotten, whisper low the leaves
That rustle softly by.
But ah! we do not need to lie
Beneath a stone to be
Forgotten and alone; perhaps
They live in memory

SPEAKS IN IRISH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. O'Donnell Insists that He Has a Right to Do So.

Other Irish Members Support His Contention, but the Speaker Peremptorily Stops Him.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons last evening, in the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech, Thomas O'Donnell, Nationalist, Member for West Kerry, began a speech in the Irish language. The Speaker called him to order after he had spoken three or four sentences, reminding him that to speak Irish was an unknown practice in the House of Commons.

Mr. O'Donnell continued to speak in the Erse tongue, greatly to the delight of the Nationalists around him.

The Speaker severely requested him to desist.

John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, said:

"There is no written or unwritten rule against a member using the language which is most familiar to him. I once heard a member of the New Zealand House of Representatives speak in the Maori language."

The Speaker—There is no rule on the subject, but there is no precedent during the existence of the House of Commons for a member speaking anything but English.

Edmund Leamy (Nationalist, member for North Kildare) pointed out that the Irish chieftains before the act of union were invited by the House of Commons to speak Irish.

The Speaker—Not in the one hundred years of union has an Irishman tried to speak Irish in this House until now.

John E. Redmond inquired whether William Abraham, one of the Welsh members, had not addressed the House in 1886 in Welsh.

To this the Speaker replied that Mr. Abraham had merely introduced a quotation from the Welsh language, and he insisted that Mr. O'Donnell could not be allowed to proceed.

Mr. O'Donnell refused to speak in English and reasserted his right as the representative of an Irish constituency and a member of a nation still possessing a language of its own to address the House in his native tongue. At this point the Speaker stopped him peremptorily.

Several other Irish members denounced the limitation to English imposed by the Speaker.

KING EDWARD'S ALLOWANCE.

Meeting Between Conservative and Liberal Leaders to Discuss It.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The members of the Cabinet and leaders of the opposition met at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon to discuss the question of the civil list, Lord Salisbury being desirous of communicating the Government proposals to Lord Kimberley, (Liberal leader in the House of Lords,) Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, (Liberal leader in the House of Commons,) and other Liberals, so that when the question is introduced the debate will not be unduly prolonged.

Another joint meeting will be held to further consider the matter.

The National Memorial to Victoria.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The first meeting of the joint committee, composed of Cabinet Ministers and ex-Cabinet Ministers, suggested by King Edward, to formulate a scheme for a permanent memorial to Queen Victoria, was held this afternoon. The members of the committee submitted their ideas for the King's approval.

More British Honors for Royalties.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The King of Portugal has been gazetted a Colonel in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway have been appointed Honorary Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

The King Goes to Germany Saturday.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—King Edward will start for Germany to visit his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick, on Saturday evening on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. His Majesty's stay in Germany will probably be very brief.

BRITISH MINISTERS' DEFENSE.

Brodrick Tells of Reinforcements for Kitchener and Chamberlain of a Coming Proclamation.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—When the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech at the opening of Parliament was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday, the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, (Liberal,) the ex-Home Secretary, characterized the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, delivered on Monday evening, as a revival of the "billingsgate of the general election." He repudiated the suggestion that the Opposition favored undoing the annexation of the two republics, but said a settlement would not be accelerated by truculent language, but by the combination of a strong army, capable of commanding respect, and terms not derogatory to either the victors or the vanquished.

Secretary of State for War Brodrick, who followed, declared that the terms offered to the Boers were better than ever before tendered to a vanquished enemy. Leniency to men on parole had been a disastrous failure. He appealed to the Opposition to stop the delivering of mischievous speeches and the circulation of pamphlets, which did an immense amount of harm in South Africa.

In defending the Government against the charge of failing to reinforce Gen. Kitchener Mr. Brodrick said 30,000 horses had been sent out within three months, and it was hoped that by the end of March Gen. Kitchener's mounted forces would be increased by 20,000 men.

Mr. Brodrick also gave an official denial of the story that orders had been issued that all Boers captured in khaki uniforms were to be shot. He said that neither Lord Roberts, Gen. Kitchener, nor any other responsible General had issued such an order.

Mr. Chamberlain informed the House that a proclamation setting forth the intentions of the Government in regard to the administration of the new South African colonies had already been drafted, but had not been issued, in deference to the opinion of Gen. Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner that the time was not yet opportune.

THE CHASE OF DE WET.

No Confirmation of Report of His Capture—Kitchener Expects Him to Double Back to the Southwest.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—No information was received in London from South Africa yesterday that would give color to the report, circulated in the United States, that Gen. De Wet has been captured by the British.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria to the War Office, under date of Feb. 18, says:

"De Wet is reported still moving north, and is now west of Hopetown. He will probably double back to the southwest. The troops are prepared for this.

"A train was derailed between Vereeniging and Johannesburg this morning, but the Boers were driven off before they secured much."

The War Office last evening published the list of British casualties in the fight between Smith-Dorrien and Commandant Gen. Louis Botha at Bothwell on Feb. 6, already fully described in Lord Kitchener's advices to the War Office from Pretoria. The British casualities were twenty-four killed and fifty-three wounded, and the Boers were repulsed.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.—Mr. Theron, President of the Afrikander Bund, has decided that it is impossible for him to co-operate with Piet De Wet's Peace Committee; but he has offered the constituted authorities his services to promote the restoration of peace on terms honorable to both sides.

ADVISES A REVENUE TARIFF.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Daily Mail, in view of the necessity of raising money for the war in South Africa, still "in full blast," advocates a tariff for revenue purposes, which, it says, differs entirely from a protective tariff, "the virtues and vices of which it is needless to discuss, although the speed and precision with which Russia has brought the United States to its knees by retaliation are most instructive."

The paper suggests a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on foreign manufactures.

This suggestion will probably find considerable support in view of the almost certain increase of the income tax.

Among the numerous suggestions for raising money, it has been proposed that the Government should appropriate the many millions that are lying in the Bank of England and other banks in the shape of unclaimed dividends and the like.

The Morning Post, in an editorial on the cost of the war in South Africa, says:

"The Treasury must explain how the expenses of the struggle are to be met. For the next decade, at least, it is obvious that, with the cost of the war and the needful additions to our defensive forces, the area of national revenue must be broadened, and the financial position of the country must be considered as a whole."

It suggests a small duty on sugar, referring to this as "but one illustration of the great field open to the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

AMERICAN HORSES IN THE WAR.

The House Asks for Information as to the Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House today adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House if our ports or waters have been used for the exportation of horses, mules, and other supplies for use in South Africa, and if so to what extent, and what steps have been taken to prevent the same; also the number of horses and mules that have been shipped since the beginning of the war in South Africa to the present time, giving the shipments from each port and the dates.

A somewhat similar resolution of inquiry, addressed to the Secretary of State, was also adopted.

TO CONSERVE BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The agitation on the subject of American inroads upon British trade seems likely to result in an interesting economic and labor experiment under the leadership of John Lockie, late Conservative candidate for Devonport.

There is now in process of formation the National Federation of Masters' Associations and Trades Unions, the objects being to "educate the minds of employers and employes concerning the grave responsibilities which rest with them in respect to the expansion of British trade, to devise means to meet foreign competition, to send joint deputations of capital and labor abroad to inquire into the conditions of other countries, and to provide a federation where employers and employes may meet on the same plane."

Mr. Lockie is a well-known student of labor problems. He wants an endowment fund of £50,000. It is understood that the Conservative leaders are taking serious interest in the scheme, in the hope that it may form the means of solving a problem which they consider is, sooner or later, bound to embarrass the Government. The chief difficulty Mr. Lockie finds is to solve the problem of making the new federation entirely unpolitical.

German Fear of American Competition.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Kreuz Zeitung argues editorially to-day against the Canal bill, contending that the canal would unduly favor the importation of American woods by way of the canal, thus dealing a deathblow to German forestry, which, the Kreuz Zeitung asserts, would be unable to compete with America, especially in the industrial districts of the Rhine.

GEN. POLE-CAREW MARRIED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The marriage of Brig. Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew, who commanded the Guards' Brigade in South Africa, to Lady Beatrice Butler, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde, at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, this afternoon, attracted an aristocratic assemblage, including many officers in uniform. The chapel was lavishly decorated, and the band of the Coldstream Guards furnished the music. The Marquis of Ormonde gave his daughter away. There were eight bridesmaids.

At the reception given by the Marchioness of Ormonde afterward there was a big crush.

The newly married couple received over 600 presents, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught being among the royal donors.

Canard About Duke of Westminster.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The story in a New York newspaper to the effect that a summons was served on the Duke of Westminster last Saturday, the day of his marriage to Miss Shelagh West, in a suit for divorce brought by Major Atherton, with whose wife the Duke is said to have been a passenger on his return from South Africa, has no foundation in fact. No divorce suit was filed up to noon yesterday, and a summons could not be issued before such a suit was filed. Mrs. Atherton is in Rome, and Major Atherton is still in South Africa.

Accident on London Underground Road.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dense fog enveloped London this morning, impeded all traffic, and caused a number of accidents. The most serious was a rear-end collision on the underground railroad, as a result of which half a dozen persons received injuries which necessitated their removal to a hospital.

Dutch to Give Their Queen a Crown.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Express says: "I learn that the national present to Queen Wilhelmina, which has hitherto been kept a great secret, will take the form of a new crown, and that £20,000 has been subscribed."

Soudanese Troops' Fatal Quarrel.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—A few days ago a quarrel occurred between members of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Soudanese Battalions at an entertainment given by the latter at Omdurman. Five were killed and twenty wounded. There had been ill-feeling between the battalions prior to the entertainment.

Hertz Committed for Extradition.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sigmund Hertz of New York City, who has been under arrest here for some time past, charged with forgery, was to-day committed for extradition to the United States.

Ibsen Recovering from Influenza.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, has been ill with influenza, but is now convalescing.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

Suspended President of Brooklyn City Building Association Retaliates.

Warrants charging grand larceny were issued last night for several of the Directors of the Brooklyn City Building and Loan Association. The complainant is Thomas F. Lewis, who was suspended a week ago from the Presidency of the association on account of alleged irregularities. The Directors were notified to present themselves in the Adams Street Court this morning, no arrests being made on account of the standing of the men, and the fact that the charge seems to be a technical one.

Mr. Lewis conducted a real estate business in the office of the association. On the day he was suspended he had been collecting rents. About $500 of the money was in his desk, with his receipt book, when he was compelled to turn over the keys to Joseph L. V. Sculley and the other Directors. Mr. Lewis says that they have since refused to allow him to go near his desk, and that he has taken the only means in his power to recover the money.

The Directors of the company are Joseph H. De Laney, Joseph V. Sculley, Theodore T. Sweeney, Joseph J. Mooney, Joseph Cox, and J. H. Dimmick.

Foresters to Dine and Dance.

Court General Philip H. Sheridan, No. 36, of the Foresters of America, will hold its seventeenth annual banquet and reunion at the Café Logeling to-morrow evening. Chairman August C. Waetering reports that over 100 will attend. The dinner will be followed by a dance.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Peculiarities of Rural American Drama Old and New.

Improvement in "Continuous Vaudeville"—Hedwig Lange's Benefit—Gossip of the Stage.

Rural American drama has not developed greatly since the era of "The People's Lawyer," which in time resolved itself into the sketch called "Solon Shingle." A false accusation of theft was the dramatic basis of the emotional scenes of that old play, and the same incident serves well enough in Mr. Hoyt's much later piece, "A Midnight Bell," which has been successfully revived by the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. Hoyt's play, however, possesses in its characterization and the quality of its humor an even stronger likeness to the dramatization of Trowbridge's "Neighbor Jackwood," although that had a political purpose, and was regarded in New England as an anti-slavery "document" of considerable worth. The relationship of "A Midnight Bell" to Mr. Fitch's newer and more sentimental but not more original or natural piece, "Lovers' Lane," will be obvious to every one who sees both plays. When "A Midnight Bell" was new Mr. Howells saw it and praised its verity in print, expressing the regret, however, that the author had seen fit to make theatrical use of a conventional bank robbery, and had permitted the envy of the village gossips to go so far as the expulsion of the comely schoolmistress. Yet without those devices there would be no play at all, the midnight bell would not be rung, and there would be nothing left but caricature and chatter. For caricature is the very essence of these rustic comic dramas.

Frequenters of the most popular form of theatrical entertainment in this city, the "continuous" vaudeville shows, cannot fail to note the improvement in the quality of the entertainments. To be sure, there is still a painful lack of variety in "variety." The "coon song" and the cockney music hall song are frequently too much in evidence. Except the acrobats, whose skill grows more and more amazing, and who do things to-day the acrobats of the last generation would have thought impossible, there are few regular music hall performers who can be called progressive.

In the "continuous," too, the prevailing dearth of humor is sadly felt. For one performer who, like Edwin Latell, the "musical coon" has a fund of personal humor which makes his most preposterous doings diverting, there are dozens who produce all their effects only by the hardest kind of work, men and women, dubbed comedians, upon whom Euphrosyne never smiled. The average variety theatre sketch, also, is still of the cheapest and least intelligible pattern.

But the managers are paying more money all the time for attractions, and the bills of the various "continuous" houses this week, for example, represent a much larger outlay of money than bills ever represented in the beginnings of the "continuous." In other words, these variety theatres are surely serving the purpose of educating the taste of their frequenters, and in time their attempts to satisfy the demands they create may be their own undoing. Such a "turn" as "Madam Butterfly," at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week, represents a vast improvement, pictorially and musically, over a similar special production of a few years ago, say, for example, Minnie Seligman's trial of Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy." Then the scenery and appointments were new but of a cheap quality, and the supporting actors were incompetents. Now the pictures are all that taste and ingenuity could devise and money procure, and the acting is all better than competent.

A similar danger to that which threatens the life of the vaudeville theatre of the present hour, menaces the cheap stock companies. The play at the Murray Hill Theatre next week, for instance, will be "Secret Service." This is getting pretty near the current repertory of the high-priced theatres. No doubt the comparisons Mr. Donnelly and his actors invite in this selection will be creditably met, but it is obvious that when these theatres which change their bills every week get to producing plays of so recent origin their sources of supply must be running low.

The successful new plays of this year, for instance, if they should all pass into the stock repertories next, would not serve out nearly half a season. The only way out of the difficulty for the stock companies, in time, will be to produce new plays regularly. That will require a larger working capital, and a somewhat more elaborate scenic equipment, with presumably an increase in the prices of admission to meet the increased expenses. But in the end, it would work much good to the American stage and educate a new race of playwrights as well as a new supply of actors.

Unusual interest attaches to the performance of Sardou's "Fedora," in German, at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. Hedwig Lange, the tall and comely actress for whose benefit the performance will be given, is regarded by Mr. Conried as the most promising performer of her rank (she is not yet a star) who has yet belonged to his company. The impulsive and impassioned Romanoff Princess will be her first great rôle, except in one or two in dramas which have appealed solely to German playgoers.

Mr. Conried has made more than even his usual careful preparation for the performance, and in the supporting cast will introduce actors like Ada Meritò, Gustave von Seyffertitz, and Otto Ottbert, in comparatively small rôles. Carl Emmerich, Max Hanseler, and Franz Kierschner will also be in the play.

Jean de Reszke Will Not Sing.

Maurice Grau yesterday announced that Jean de Reszké would not sing this evening in "Die Meistersinger" owing to the severe attack of grip which he has been unable to get rid of. In his rôle Herr Dippel will appear, the remaining part of the cast being the same as previously announced.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The one hundredth performance of "Florodora" was given last night at the Casino, and the management distributed a bound volume of the score.

Signor Mancinelli, the first conductor of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, has composed a Pater Noster for Signor Campanari, which he will sing for the first time next Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Frank McKee has made a contract with Augustus Thomas, who is to write an original comedy for Peter F. Dailey, to be produced by Mr. McKee next season. Miss Christie McDonald will be Mr. Dailey's leading support in the new piece, which will be presented early in September.

The cast for the Actors' Fund benefit March 1 at the Broadway Theatre for the sketch written by Grant Stewart, entitled "An Appeal to the Muses," will include Amelia Bingham, Blanche Bates, Ethel Barrymore, May Robson, Bijou Fernandez, and Evangeline Irving.

Willard Spencer, the author of "The Little Tycoon" and "Princess Bonnie," has written a new opera, which will be produced by Nixon & Zimmerman at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, during the month of April. The production will be made under the direction of Ben Teal, who is now engaging artists and organizing the company. Rehearsals will be begun in this city about March 12.

Every mechanical resource of the stage of the American Theatre will be utilized in an elaborate spectacular production of "Master at Arms," a romantic drama which will have its first production at that house next Monday night. In the first act there will be shown a cataract of real water dashing down the mountain side for a distance of forty feet, and in the second act the Palace of the Escurial will occupy the entire capacity of the stage.

The charity matinée which was given yesterday at Wallack's Theatre in aid of the poor orphans and destitute children in charge of the sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, realized over $2,500 for the fund. The programme, which was arranged under the direction of William A. Brady, included acts from "Barbara Frietchie," "Garret O'Magh," and "Lovers' Lane," while vaudeville was given by Josephine Sabel, Torcat, the French grotesque actor; Emma Carus Keough, and Ballard, Pat Rooney and Mayme Gehrue, Fields and Ward, and Ed Latell.

Manager A. W. Dingwall of the Broadway Theatre, who recently made a contract for the English production of "The Price of Peace," which will be produced at the Broadway Theatre next month, received a cablegram from Arthur Collins, managing director of the Drury Lane Theatre, London, informing him that he will sail for this city next Saturday. Mr. Collins will be accompanied by Marshall Moore, his stage manager, and the stage carpenter, who will assist in making this melodramatic production one of the largest seen this season. The properties, costumes, and everything connected with the play will be shipped to this country to-morrow.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Ash Wednesday, and to dancing and routs and gayeties of all kinds there is a truce. The fast of Ash Wednesday is generally observed in New York. There will consequently be little if any entertaining. There is still a long list of dinners, however, as these and card parties and the various outdoor athletic sports are considered Lenten amusements.

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The third meeting of the Post-Graduate Hospital sewing class will be held to-day at the residence of Mrs. Bradish Johnson. There will also be a meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club in the afternoon and a meeting of the Whist Club in the evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will leave to-morrow for their South Carolina country seat with a large party of guests, including Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, and Harry Lehr. They will be gone several weeks.

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Washington's Birthday will also take a great many people out of town. There are many country houses to be opened for this occasion. Miss Maimee Field will have a large party at Chatswold over the 22d. They will start to-morrow.

***

Aiken seems to be very gay just now with beagle hunts and polo, and other sports. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are among those who are expected shortly. The second meet of the beagle hounds took place at Col. John Jacob Astor's place on the Whisky Road. Among those who were present were Major and Mrs. Mallery, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Dorothy Whitney, and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park are due at Aiken to-day. Mr. Park has been quite ill. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman and Mrs. Smith Haddon are among those who will be at Aiken during the month of March.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart have arrived in New York from Savannah. They came up on a special car. Mrs. Stewart will go abroad shortly, and Mr. and Mrs. Harriman will be in the South after a brief stay in New York.

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A dinner was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersly at their residence, 1,050 Fifth Avenue. It was a pink dinner, and the principal decorations were Bridesmaid's roses. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. George Kingsland, Miss Ewing, Miss Livingston, Miss Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mr. and Mrs. John Parsons, Mr. Tarter, and Gerard Beekman.

***

The Dog Show began under brilliant auspices socially yesterday. There were many visitors, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Miss Rhett, Miss May Bird, Miss Morgan, Miss Gladys Mills, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, and the Misses Kernochan, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens. There is much interest also in the championship games at the Racquet and Tennis Club, which will continue this week, and in the lists of which are many well-known New York men, including Clarence Mackay and others.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse will not leave until this week for New Orleans. Col. Horace Brookes is in Bermuda, where he will remain until March. Mr. and Mrs. J. Larocque, Jr., have been in Nassau, which just now is one of the favorite points of Southern pilgrimage.

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The carnival in New Orleans finished yesterday with the reception of Rex and the procession and ball of the famous Mystick Krewe. On Thursday the Krewe of Momus had its tableaus and ball, at which Miss Myrthe Stauffer was crowned Queen. There are a number of New Yorkers in New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris arrived on Sunday and are at the St. Charles Hotel. Mrs. William Phelps Eno is also there. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould arrived on Saturday. A number of dinners had been planned for Mr. and Mrs. Normandie R. Whitehouse. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Phillips had cards out for one for this evening. Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, who is well known in New York, is another visitor to New Orleans during the carnival.

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The last Fortnightly for this season was held in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria last night. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and nearly all of the other twelve patronesses, with the exception of Mrs. Morris and Mrs. John Hone, received. There was a large attendance. The cotillion was led by Frederick S. Woodford, and the favors were fancy ruches for the girls, with orders for the men, and the exchange favors were leghorn hats of fine straw, trimmed with garlands of flowers, and handsome French swords. The special guests of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Francis L. Hopson, John H. Mann, Paul C. Prentice, Miss Ella H. Vanderveer, Mrs. Walton Duane, P. C. Richards, Miss Lewis, Miss Seckmendorff, Mrs. Andre Reggio, Miss Lulu Prime of Philadelphia, Henry W. Warner, Evelyn Low, Griswold A. Thompson, Miss Margaret Betts, Miss Park, Miss Rose Marshall, Miss Waring, Miss Helen Olyphant, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Alfred Dix, William M. Vermilye, William Tidfall, J. D. Forbes, Hobart Betts, G. W. Brown, and Stephen P. Nash.

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The dates for the Fortnightly Dances of the season of 1901-1902 have been arranged as follows: The first of the series of six dances is to be held on Nov. 26 next, the second on Dec. 10, the third on Dec. 24, the fourth on Jan. 7, 1902, and the fifth and sixth on Jan. 21 and Feb. 4, 1902, respectively.

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Mrs. Julien T. Davies gave an informal reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 17 West Ninth Street. She was assisted in receiving by the Misses Davies, and Mrs. Black sang. There were many callers.

***

Many fashionable folk were in attendance at the concert given in the Astoria yesterday for the benefit of St. John's Memorial Kindergarten. Mme. Nordica sang von Fielitz's "Kirchgang," a "Serenade" by Richard Strauss, and a Hungarian aria by Erkel. Mme. Schumann-Heink rendered Franz's "Im Herbst," Mendelssohn's "Leise zieht durch mein Gemueth," Hartmann's "Wanderlied," and selections from Meyerbeer and Schubert. Miss Martina Johnstone, violiniste, played some Spanish dances by Rehfeldt and a selection from Wagner. Romayne Simmons was the accompanist.

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Among the novelties in dances at the coming Venetian Carnival, to be given at the Astoria by the Society of Decorative Art in March, there will be a rose dance. The girls will be dressed to represent different-hued roses, the rose-leaf effect will be obtained in the gowns, and their men partners will be garbed in greens to represent the leaves. There will be a new Spanish dance, and a Florodora dance. The Japanese and Chinese dances will not be repeated, although much admired last year. There will, however, be a folly dance, a hornpipe, a "coon" dance, and a golf brigade. Every effort is being made to have this carnival surpass the Kermess of a year ago.

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The reception given yesterday afternoon by Miss Leary was a large affair, and Liza Lehmann's "Daisy Chain" was sung by Miss Chase, Mrs. Cornu, Hobart Smock, and Heathe Gregory. C. E. Reynolds was the accompanist. The Bellevue Sewing Class meets at Miss Leary's on Thursdays during Lent, and not on Tuesdays, as stated yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Betty Metcalf, Mrs. Bird's daughter, and Miss Morgan Dix were in the party that Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb took with them on their Western trip. The party will be absent about five weeks.

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There are booked to sail to-day on the St. Louis, among others, C. M. Henrotin of Chicago, Col. Cuthbert Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson, Mrs. Frederick Rodgers and child of Washington, and Miss Lucille Thornton of New York. The Majestic, sailing to-day, has booked, among others, George Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Woolsey.

MRS. R. McA. LLOYD'S DANCE.

It Was a Very Pretty and Successful Affair with Many Guests.

The dance given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd of 5 Gramercy Park, and first announced in this column, was a very pretty and successful affair. The large, old-fashioned residence was profusely decorated with smilax and palms, and the walls of its parlors were garlanded with smilax and pink roses. The dance was preceded by a dinner of twenty-four covers given by Mrs. Lloyd, and another given by Mrs. George B. Post. After dinner there was general dancing until all the guests arrived, when the cotillion, led by G. Beekman Hoppin, was danced.

The favors were Japanese dolls and other Japanese trinkets, ribbons with bells, and pretty silver-mounted smelling bottles, and silver pencils for the men, the bottles and pencils being exchange favors, and clusters of cherries and American flags. After the cotillion supper was served at small tables. The guests, who were all of the young set, included:

Miss Auchincloss,	John Neeser,
Miss Marion Armstrong,	Mr. Kearney,
Miss Alice Babcock,	C. Vail Stebbins,
Miss Cornelia Barnes,	E. C. Crosby,
Miss Susanne Butler,	Messrs. Babcock,
Miss Hannah R. Crooke,	William H. Fearing,
Miss C. Livingston,	Maitland Armstrong,
Miss Clarkson,	R. H. Bacon,
Miss Crosby,	Stowe Phelps,
Miss Beatrice Crosby,	Archibald Harrison,
Miss De Forest,	Augustus Harrison,
Miss May Gallatin,	Wainwright Parish,
Miss M. De Neufville,	A. M. Patterson,
Miss Edith Greenough,	Schuyler Scheiffelin,
Miss Natalie Wells,	Bradish Johnson, Jr.,
Miss Caroline de Saules,	J. Dandridge Spotswood,
Miss N. Henderson,	Messrs. Shepard,
Miss Dorothy Edwards,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Miss K. G. Pratt,	Marshall Kernochan,
Miss Lena Fanshawe,	Lawrence Elliman,
Miss Julia Fanshawe,	E. Le P. Livingston,
Miss Elsie Nicholas,	William Whelock,
Miss M. Robison,	Walton S. Oakley,
Miss Edith Post,	Lawrence R. Gillespie,
Miss Patterson of Washington,	Renwick Hurry,
Miss Marion Fish,	A. Augustus Ireland,
Miss Sydney S. Henop,	Messrs. Kountze,
Miss Ethel Hollins,	Frederic Kernochan,
Miss Leverich,	Edward Tinker,
Miss Hoppin,	R. H. Landale,
Miss Knevals,	C. C. Trowbridge,
Miss Kountze,	Beekman Hoppin,
Miss E. K. Parsons,	F. Augustus de Peyster,
Miss Charlotte Prime,	Henry Leverich,
Miss Mary Wagstaff,	Franklin A. Plummer,
Miss Nathalie Schenck,	J. I. Blair,
Miss Mildred Stokes,	Grosvenor Nicholas,
Miss Eleanor V. Jay,	Lewis Iselin,
Misses Talmadge,	Cecil Barret,
Miss Elizabeth Belknap,	W. C. Camman,
Misses Delafield,	Johnson De Forest,
Miss Helen Kountze,	Messrs. Delafield,
Miss Post,	E. De N. Sands,
Thatcher M. Adams,	George Hagden, Jr.,
P. W. R. King,	Philip Birckhead,
Charles A. Dana,	Phoenix Remsen, Jr.,
J. Butler Wright,	Kenneth Robinson,
R. Robeson,	Edward R. Duer,
Moncure Morris,	E. S. Satterlee,
R. Gildersleeve,	Arthur Turnbull,
George Brewster,	Messrs. Benjamin.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The most brilliant social season of many years came to a close to-night with a state dinner at the White House, a fancy dress ball given by the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, and innumerable dinner parties.

The company at the White House was in honor of the judiciary, this being the function deferred from Feb. 6 on account of the President's illness.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hill had as their associate hostess Mrs. E. B. Steele of Elmira, N. Y., their entertainment being given at Rauscher's. Nearly 400 guests were present, including the German Ambassador, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, the Misses Hay, Miss Root, the Misses Hitchcock, the Misses Griggs, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Mrs. Stanchfield, Countess Marguerite Cassini, Senator Depew, Senator Kean, Miss Paulding, the Misses Foraker, Miss Fuller, Miss Newlands, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Hackett, the First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy and Mme. Godoy, Mrs. Frederick, Mrs. Hearst, the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy and Mme. de Wollant, Baron Ambrozy, and Count Monteglas.

Mr. Hill wore a French Court costume of the Louis XV. period, and Mrs. Hill represented Portia in a reproduction of the famous red gown and cap worn by Ellen Terry. Mrs. Steele, representing a matron of ancient Greece, wore a gown of white cashmere bordered with gold spangles. Miss Root, as Janice Meredith, was one of the most attractive of the younger women. Fifty couples took part in the cotillion, which began at 1 o'clock and was led by Baron von Herman of the German Embassy and Miss Alice Hay.

Mrs. Grant entertained at dinner this evening the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Senator Depew, Senator and Mrs. Dolliver, Senator Cockrell and Miss Cockrell, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Gen. Corbin, and others.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave a large reception complimentary to the army this afternoon. The several hundred guests were confined entirely to members of army circles, as were the matrons of the receiving party, which included Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Sheridan, widow of Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan; Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger, Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham, Mrs. William H. Carter, and Mrs. Postlethwaite. The young women of the Cabinet—Miss Wilson, the Misses Hay, Miss Root, the Misses Hitchcock, and the Misses Griggs—were among the assistants, with Miss Sheridan and Miss Ernst.

RICE WILL COMPLICATIONS.

Still further complications have arisen in regard to the various wills of William Marsh Rice. John F. O'Brien was recently appointed temporary administrator, in order that the property could be handled pending the contest of the wills. Yesterday Mr. O'Brien appeared before Surrogate Thomas and asked for an order for the examination of Capt. J. A. Baker of Houston, Texas, who is an executor under the will executed in 1895.

Julien T. Davies, who represented Mr. O'Brien, said that Capt. Baker had been appointed temporary administrator in Texas, and that Mr. O'Brien wanted to know what property Capt. Baker had in his possession.

"Do you say that Capt. Baker has property belonging to the estate in the State of New York?" asked William B. Hornblower, who appeared for Capt. Baker.

"No," was Mr. Davies's reply.

"Because it could not be truthfully said," retorted Mr. Hornblower. "We have repeatedly offered to give you all the information you want, but we object to being dragged into court and have Capt. Baker kept day after day at an examination supplying you with information which you can have without any such trouble to him."

Mr. Hornblower then repeated Capt. Baker's answers to the allegations in Mr. O'Brien's petition, in which he denied that he had any property belonging to Mr. Rice's estate in this State. Decision was reserved.

School Teacher's Fortune Secure.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 19.—The contest over the will of Esther M. Hedges of East Hampton has been abandoned and the will has been admitted to probate. By the provisions of the will Miss Mary Dowing, a school teacher in Brooklyn and a niece of the testatrix, inherits an independent fortune.

CHRIST CHURCH ANNUAL DINNER.

It Was Held at the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg.

The annual dinner of the men of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, of which the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington is pastor, was held last night at the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street. Dr. Darlington presided at the dinner, and around him sat Truman Backus, the President of Packer Institute; Isaac Franklin Russell, the Dean of Columbia Law School; the Rev. Arthur Kinsolving, the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, the Rev. Charles Cragg, and James A. Sperry, the President of the Hanover Club. Covers were laid for 150.

Alexander E. Orr, the President of the Rapid Transit Commission, was to have been present and replied to a question on "How About Rapid Transit." Instead he sent a letter of regret that was read by Dr. Darlington. Mr. Orr described the rapid transit situation up to the present date.

Transport Brings Many Dead from Cuba

The United States transport McClellan arrived yesterday from San Juan, Porto Rico, and ports in Cuba, bringing thirty-seven cabin and twenty-seven other passengers. Among the former were Col. Nye, United States Army; Mr. Leiberth, Clerk of the United States Court; D. E. Richardson, Deputy Collector of Customs at Guantanamo, and Lieut. H. B. Crosby. The McClellan brought thirty-nine bodies of soldiers and civilian employes of the Government who had died in Cuba.

ARMAND SILVESTRE DEAD.

Famous French Poet and Critic Was in His Sixty-fourth Year.

TOULOUSE, Feb. 20.—Paul Armand Silvestre, the French poet and critic, is dead. He was born April 18, 1837.

Paul Armand Silvestre was destined at first for a military career, and was admitted in 1857 to the Polytechnic School.

However, he left the school without going into the service. The following year he became an Inspector in the Ministry of Finance, and soon after Under Chief in the bureau having charge of the archives.

During the years of his service he wrote voluminously poems, operas, essays. Among his best-known poetic works are "Rimes Neuves et Vieilles," published with a preface by George Sand in 1866, "La Chanson des Heures," "Les Ailes d'Or," and "Le Pays des Roses."

Some of his dramatic works were "Sapho," a drama in one act, in verse, produced in 1893 at Comédie Française; the operas "Henry VIII.," in four acts; "Pedrode Zamalea," and "Jocelyn." The comedy "Griséldis" won the Toirac prize conferred by the French Academy in 1891.

In 1886 the Cross of the Legion of Honor was given to him for his services in the Ministry of Finance.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Herbert S. Taylor.

Herbert S. Taylor, the assistant treasurer of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, who

TENNIS ON INDOOR COURTS

Preliminary Rounds in the Annual Championship Tourney.

IN SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY

Cragin, the Soldier Expert, Won His Match with Le Roy of the Tennis Building Club.

The second annual indoor tennis championship meeting under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association was begun yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Six matches in the preliminary round and two in the first round were decided and some excellent play was seen.

The most interesting match was that between Arthur Cragin of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Association and Robert Le Roy of the Tennis Building Club. Cragin was expected to win and did so, but Le Roy, who is a lad of only about sixteen years, won the first set in such a plucky manner that his chances of winning the series seemed good. Cragin, however, won the next two sets and the match.

The match between H. L. Parr of the Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club and C. L. Mitchell of the Kings County Tennis Club was also well contested. At one time in the first set the score was 5—2 in favor of Mitchell, but Parr pulled himself together and won out after a vantage game. The second set went to Mitchell, 6—1, but Parr again braced up and won the third set and the match.

To-day the matches between Henry Mollenhauer of the Kings County Tennis Club and Holcombe Ward of the Orange Tennis Club and C. F. Clarkson of the Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club and G. L. Wyeth of the Lenox Tennis Club will conclude the preliminary round and will be followed by the following matches in the first round.

W. C. Grant, Columbia University, and L. V. Ledoux, Cornwall, N. Y.

E. L. Tailer, Tennis Building Club, and Arthur Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association.

W. J. A. McKim, Short Hills, N. J., and the winner of the Mollenhauer-Ward match.

Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, and J. P. Wiley, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club.

H. L. Parr, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, and the winner of the Clarkson-Wyeth match.

The results in yesterday's play follow:

Preliminary Round—E. L. Tailer, Tennis Building Club, beat L. J. Grant, Lenox Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1. Arthur Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, beat Robert Le Roy, Tennis Building Club, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3. W. J. A. McKim, Short Hills, N. J., beat J. Parmiley Patel, Orange Tennis Club, by default. Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, beat George G. Entz, Rye Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—1. J. P. Wiley, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, beat W. W. Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, by default. H. L. Parr, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, beat C. L. Mitchell, Kings County Tennis Club, 5—6, 1—6, 6—2.

First Round—E. H. Gillespie, Marine and Field Club, beat W. F. Haight, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—3. Shepherd Homans, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, beat C. S. McAlpin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 6—0, 6—2. M. Bostwick, West Side Tennis Club, beat W. H. Kopp, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 6—2, 6—0.

Manhattan's Baseball Practice.

The Manhattan College Baseball Association has secured the Eighth Regiment Armory for indoor practice, and the candidates are working hard to get into condition for the coming season. "Billy" Keeler of the Brooklyn National League team coached the candidates in bunting for about two hours yesterday; he is trying to develop good hitters, which he considers is the first requisite of a winning team.

There is great rivalry among the candidates for places on the team, and many are nursing sore muscles caused by doing too much work. Of last year's team only two are left, Capt. Cotter and McPhilipps, who it is thought will develop into an excellent pitcher this year.

The schedule, which will be completed soon, includes, besides games with all the big colleges, one with Michigan University and one with University of Illinois.

President for Philadelphia's Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the American Baseball League Club of Philadelphia here to-day Benjamin F. Shibe was unanimously elected President of the club. The selection of the other officers was deferred until a future meeting. President Ban Johnson and Vice President Charles N. Somers of the American League were present at the meeting, and each expressed himself as extremely pleased with the selection of Mr. Shibe as the official head of the local organization. Mr. Somers left this evening for Boston, where he will complete the letting of contracts for the construction of the stands and the grading of the grounds for the new Boston American League Club.

National League Baseball Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—President Young of the National Baseball League to-day sent out a call for the Spring meeting of the league. The meeting will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Golf on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19.—A mixed foursome handicap invitation affair for six prizes was started yesterday with a preliminary round to fix the handicap. This morning the thirty-two golfers paired off for the foursomes and played eighteen holes. The scores, with the handicaps, were as follows:

First Division.—C. L. Tappin and Miss Laughlin (5) defeated Clayton Dixon and Miss Warren (6) 4 up, and 3. W. H. Davis and Miss Bert Andrews (0) defeated C. J. Traveille and Mrs. Scully (8) 1 up. B. F. Scurmeier and Miss Hubbard (3) defeated Mr. Chauncey and Mrs. Brown (6) 1 up. F. M. Forrest and Miss Walton (0) defeated F. M. Freeman and Mrs. Cook (6) on 19 holes.

Second Division.—C. F. Watson, Jr., and Miss Spilling defeated Mr. Newbury and Mrs. Goodrich (9) 9 up, and T. A. W. Black and Miss M. Andrews (0) defeated J. F. Drummond and Mrs. Wood (3) 2 up. Mr. Cook and Miss Darlington won by default. Mr. Walker and Miss West (6) defeated F. C. Livingston, Jr., and Mr. Dilworth (5) 4 up.

Trotters Sold at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—The mid-winter auction sale of trotting horses by Wood & Shanklin began to-day, with a large crowd in attendance from all parts of the country. Foreign bidders secured the best of the offerings. The ninety-eight head disposed of brought a total of $29,500, an average of $300. Horsemen consider it the best Kentucky sale in years. The top-priced ones were Onward Silver, 2:11¾, for which J. L. Brulin of Bardstown, Ky., paid $3,500; Ida W., 2:13¾, bought by J. D. Creighton of Omaha, Neb., who also secured the fast mare Elizabeth S., for $2,000. Al Hutchings of Danville, Ky., bought the four-year-old Ashland Casell, trial 2:15, for $2,000.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—One mile and a sixteenth—Belle Simpson, 110, (Walsh,) 1; Swordsman, 106, 2; Mahsah, 114, 3. Time—1:51½. Seven furlongs—General Magruder, 111, (Daly,) 1; J. H. Sloan, 111, 2; Uterp, 111, 3. Time—1:29⅘. Mile and a quarter—Grey Forge, 109, (Wonderly,) 1; Jockey Joe, 108, 2; Banquo II., 111, 3. Time—2:12. Handicap, six furlongs—Gertrude Elliott, 92, (Wilkerson,) 1; Triaditza, 108, 2; Andes, 100, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and a sixteenth—Dagmar, 113, (O'Brien,) 1; Egyptian Prince, 103½, 2; Blithe ful, 111, 3. Time—1:51. Six furlongs—Cortalia, 98, (Cochran,) 1; The Burlington Route, 107, 2; Bertha Nell, 99, 3. Time—1:15.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Six favorites went down to defeat at Tanforan to-day. Results: Seven furlongs—Alex, 112, (J. Woods,) 1; McNamara, 108, 2; Billy Moore, 103, 3. Time—1:31. Six furlongs—Isaline, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Sweet Caporal, 107, 2; Salvado, 112, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Mile and a half—J. O. C., 136, (McMahon,) 1; Rio Chico, 128, 2; Choteau, 125, 3. Time—2:48. Seven furlongs—Janice, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Dangerfield, 103, 2; Telamon, 110, 3. Time—1:30⅘. Mile and fifty yards—Lavator, 90, (Lee,) 1; Imperious, 106, 2; Prestome, 101, 3. Time—1:50⅘. Six and a half furlongs—Liselia, 110, (J. Woods,) 1; Cerrosanta, 97, 2; Red Cherry, 107, 3. Time—1:23⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Results at Oakland: Six furlongs—Follow Me, 96, (Rausch,) 1; Milly Lyons, 101, 2; Pegalong, 99, 3. Time—1:21⅘. Three and one-half furlongs—Louvelsa, 107, (Dominick,) 1; Prestome, 100, 2; Monastic, 114, 3. Time—0:46. Six furlongs—El Tonto, 114, (Ruiz,) 1; Eldred, 99, 2; El Kern, 103, 3. Time—1:19½. One mile and seventy yards—Uarda, 113, (Devin,) 1; Norford, 114, 2; Pat Morrissey, 111, 3. Time—1:49¾. Seven furlongs—Scallywag, 97, (Stuart,) 1; Duckoy, 114, 2; Joe Ripley, 108, 3. Time—1:31. Three-quarters of a mile—Boundlee, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Tiburon, 109, 2; Jerid, 114, 3. Time—1:17⅘.

SHOOTING AT LIVE BIRDS.

Van Allen Defeats Dr. Webber in a 100-Bird Match at Inter-State Park.

Dr. Ashley A. Webber of Brooklyn and Stephen M. Van Allen of Jamaica, N. Y., of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, met at Inter-State Park yesterday in a one hundred live pigeons shooting match for a stake of $200. Van Allen killed his twenty-five birds straight in the first quarter of the race, and was then made the favorite in the betting, and won by the comfortable margin of six birds. Dr. Webber was very nervous, and had the hardest luck imaginable, many of his birds falling dead out of bounds, when a trail of feathers proved that they were hard hit.

Four sweepstake competitions followed the big shoot. In the first of these events, which was at ten live birds, Van Allen won first money with ten straight. Summary:

One hundred live bird match; thirty yards rise, $100 a side.

Stephen M. Van Allen, Jamaica, N. Y.:
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—25
2222• 2222 22221 22222 02022—22
22222 22222 22222 •2222 22222—24
20222 22222 22222 02222 22222—23—94

Dr. Ashley A. Webber, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
2022• 22222 22222 2222• 22•22—21
2•222 22222 22222 22222 22222—24
02222 22222 20222 22222 22222—22
22222 20022 22020 22222 22222—21—88

Ten live birds, handicap allowances as kills—Stephen M. Van Allen, Jamaica, N. Y., 30 yards, 10; John M. Knevals, Orange, N. J., 29 yards, 9; Phil Daly, Long Branch, N. J., 29 yards, 9; Dr. Ashley A. Webber, Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 yards, 8. Fifteen birds, Rose system—Morfey, 14; Daly, 14; Van Allen, 14; Dr. Miller, 12; William H. Hopkins, Aqueduct, L. I., 11; G. A. Lockwood, Jamaica, N. Y., 27 yards, 10.

Five live birds—Dr. Miller, 4; Knevals, 4; Daly, 4; Hopkins, 4; Van Allen, 4; Lockwood, 3.

Shoot off, miss and out—Hopkins, 5; Daly, 4; Knevals, 4; Miller, 0.

Miss and out—Daly, 18; Hopkins, 18; Dr. John P. Kay, 17.

Carter Handicap Entries.

Forty-two entries have been received to date for the Carter Handicap, the chief all aged event of the Queens County Jockey Club, which will be run on the opening day at the Aqueduct track. The stake, which closed on Monday, is at seven furlongs, with $1,200 added, the weights to be announced on March 14. The list of entries announced by Secretary Rehberger is as follows: Box, aged; Alsike, 5; Withers, 4; Himyarite, 6; Isla; 3; In Shot, 3; Ogden, aged; Hesper, 4; Toddy, 4; Unmasked, 4; Venard, 5; Plucky, 4; Mayor W., 5; Mauga, 3; Hellobas, 5; Moor, 3; Kamara, 4; Charentus, aged; Gold Fox, 5; St. Finnan, 4; Motley, 4; Intrusive, 6; Sadducee, 4; Outlander, 3; Maximo Gomez, 6; Trillo, 6; Obliged, 4; The Rhymer, 3; Belle of Lexington, 4; Robert Waddell, 5; King Bramble, 4; Sidney Lucas, 4; Trumpet, 4; Sing Sum, 4; Colonel Padden, 3; Magnificent, 4; Demurrer, 3; Wait Not, 5; The Chamberlain, 4; Rappenacker, 3; All Gold, 3, and Balloon, 3.

For the Squash Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The second annual tournament for the squash championship of America will take place here under the auspices of the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club. Several valuable cups are offefed, and in addition to prizes offered a special prize is given by James Henry Smith, President of the club, to be won three years in squash championship. Competitions begin Feb. 22, and continue three days. Among the list of entries are two of the crack players from Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. At the end of the tournament George Standing, champion racquet player of America, and Robert Moore will compete for a purse of $100, offered by George Eustace, for the principal squash championship. A side bet of $500 between George Eustace and T. Suffern Taller is calculated to lend interest to the match.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALLERTON MERRITT.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against Allerton Merritt, formerly bookkeeper of the Weehawken Wharf Company, who disappeared in August last, for $1,714 in favor of Charles P. Zoncada of 8 Astor House. It was alleged that on June 25 and July 23 last Mr. Zoncada cashed two checks for Mr. Merritt. They were drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank by the National Elevating Company in the order of the Weehawken Wharf Company, purporting to be indorsed by Joseph Greason, Treasurer of the latter company, to the order of Mr. Merritt, who also indorsed the checks, thereby guaranteeing the genuineness of the prio indorsement. Since then Mr. Zoncada has been informed and believes that the indorsement of the Weehawken Wharf Company was forged and was not made by Joseph Greason, the Treasurer, or by his authority, and that the company never indorsed the checks. The Sheriff received an attachment against Mr. Merritt on Dec. 12 last for $18,000 in favor of the Weehawken Wharf Company.

Out of Town.

PAUL S. PEARSALL.—Deputy Sheriff Straus has received an attachment against Paul S. Pearsall of Black Rock, Conn., for $4,467 in favor of Pandia C. Ralli on three notes made on July 12 and Oct. 10 last, payable in ninety days at 170 Broadway, this city. It was served on a third party here.

DELAWARE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—The Delaware Construction Company of Wilmington, Del., has passed into the hands of receivers. The liabilities are about $75,000; estimated assets, $60,000. The embarrassment was caused by the loss of $5,000 a month on the building of the big dry dock at Baltimore. The receivers are Alvin R. Morris and A. D. Warner.

GENESEE NATIONAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The Genesee National Savings and Loan Association has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities, $200,000, are more than double the assets. The receivership was established upon a petition of the State Superintendent of Banks. John H. Bosworth, who is the Treasurer of the association, was named as receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM I. WEINSTEIN.—Abraham I. Weinstein, residing at 18 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,202 and no assets. He was formerly a cloak manufacturer, in 1896.

JOSEPH G. ROSE.—Joseph G. Rose, residing at the Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,532 and no assets. He was formerly in the wholesale liquor business.

IDA KELLER.—Ida Keller, residing at 1,992 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $993 and no assets. She has only one creditor, Julius Kaiser, who obtained a judgment against her for commission on the sale of personal property. She was formerly a pawnbroker.

SAMUEL LANGER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Langer, builder, of 1,576 Madison Avenue, by the following creditors: Ravitch Brothers, $1,530; John C. Orr & Co., $1,477, and the Bradley & Currier Company, $2,176, all for materials furnished for the building at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and First Avenue. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Oct. 22 last transferred a portion of his property to two creditors and suffered another creditor to obtain a preference by a mechanic's lien. He has been in the building line about seven years.

JAMES BROWN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against James Brown, builder, of 128 West Ninety-third Street, by the following creditors: Nicola Messina, $394; Thomas Nelson, $140, and Thompson & Cammack, $182. It was alleged that he is insolvent and committed acts of bankruptcy by transferring property at 416 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street on Oct. 23 to Joseph A. Farley to prefer certain creditors, and permitting three judgments to be taken against him on Jan. 30 for $4,475. He has been in the building trade since 1888, and this is his second experience in bankruptcy. He filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on June 16, 1899, with liabilities of $361,198 and received a discharge on March 2, 1900. He then began the erection of two six-story apartment houses at 414 and 416 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

A. SPENCER BEVES.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against A. Spencer Beves, bond and investment broker, at 80 Broadway, by the following creditors: Charles A. Lieb, $200; Charles B. Ludwig, $200, and William W. Flannagan, $150, all for money loaned to him. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Feb. 15 admitted his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. Mr. Beves said in the letter that a judgment had been obtained against him in favor of the White Plains Bank in Westchester County for $936, on which execution had been issued and supplementary proceedings instituted, and it was expected that a receiver would be appointed. Mr. Beves has been in business about seven years, and makes his headquarters with a well-known stock firm at 80 Broadway. It was said there that he was formerly Treasurer of the General Electric Company and is Treasurer of the Marine Engine and Machine Company of New Jersey. He resides at Pelham Manor.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AULTMAN & TAYLOR MACHINERY Company—James Curran Manufacturing Company 1,071
BEECHER, Maximilian P.—C. Holt $297
BERRIAN, Frank M.—W. N. Clark and others 585
BALMFORD, Thomas—M. A. Peffer, costs 122
BERKOWITZ, Louis J.—Bradford Importing and Trading Company 364
BIRMINGHAM, Arthur, Walter, and Edward—Henry Hänne 356
BURTON, D. Ingle—Mary A. Platt 126
BOCKEE, John J.—Travers Brothers Company 18
BOLEY, Benjamin—Jacob G. Bahr 94
BOLEY, Benjamin—Jacob G. Bahr 2,755
BRAMWELL, William H.—A. Abrahamsen 203
BARRETT, Anthony J., Charles P. Dillon, and Cornelius F. Collins—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association 311
BORNSTEIN, Louis—J. D. McBrien and another 180
CIANCIMINO, Peter—J. Sullivan and another 156
CONKLIN, Joseph W.—Bedford Bank 151
CONHAIM, Joseph and Abraham—M. Fischer 367
CHURIN, Paul—T. P. Galligan and another, costs 172
CROSS, Elizabeth M.—F. G. Mitchell 247
CLAUSEN, Herman—F. Garcia 56
DECKERT, William—M. G. Schlapp 52
DE WITT, Robert—M. Rosenfield and others 86
DEAN, William G.—Isaac Stern and others 106
DUNHAM, Edward R., and John C. Scott—Ida H. Crook 2,504
ECCLESINE, Carolina G.—F. G. Mitchell. 137
EHRGOTT, E. Wilder—A. Simonson 11
ELLIS, Benjamin O.—D. McNeill and another 207
FEINBERG, Golda M. and Alexander—B. Osman and another 182
FRANCHOT, Nicholas V. V., and Charles S. Cary—James R. O'Beirne, costs 120
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK—C. Maas, administratrix 165
GUNN, Robert A.—L. Wolfram 33
GOLDMAN, Alexander—A. L. Levy 34
GOODRICH, Stephen W.—W. J. Guillaudeu 207
GRABAU, Clare—A. Goodman and another 91
HOFMANN, Philip—S. E. Bernheimer and another 33
HISTED, Edward W.—C. H. Sheldon and another 580
HOLLANDER, Adolph—A. B. Jaworowar, costs 105
HEIMERDINGER, Henry C.—G. Percival. 39
HORGAN, William G.—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works 444
HORGAN, William G.—James Hughes and another 1,736
HARTFIELD, John W.—I. M. Raymond.. 1,082
HOFFMAN, John—Peter Henderson & Co. 21
HUBBARD, Emma E. and Henry H.—I. Sommerfield 163
KILPATRICK, James—William Bueso.... 232
KUENDIGER, John W.—S. Schauss..... 217
L'AVALDO ITALIANO PUBLISHING Company—J. Palmieri 171
LOW, Rollie B.—The Chelsea 317
LOWELL Publication—Trow Directory Printing and Publishing Company 1,156
MACAULEY & CO.—Mark Davis 655
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Finkelstein, by guardian... 754
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Reynolds 207
MONACO, John—A. J. Bacon and another. 274
MILES, Lucius C.—Ira M. Miller, costs.. 328
MATTHEWS, Walter—A. C. Gubner and others, costs 101
MYERS, William H.—J. S. Simpson and another 111
MILLER, Samuel—D. Mayer 352
MUCK, T. Joseph—S. Marks 114
MAHN, Albert—J. Bernhard 80
McALLE, John—S. E. Bernheimer and another 61
McKEON, Hugh—S. E. Bernheimer and another 3,609
McDERMETT, John F.—F. Ambs 4,226
NATIONAL PROVIDENT UNION—D. J. Green 33
NEEDHAM, Jane—W. A. Moseman..... 392
O'MEARA, Patrick E.—J. Guterman..... 215
OPPENHEIM, Louis S.—R. C. Lienan, administrator, &c. 378
ORTEGA, Estebano—United Electric Light and Power Company 77
OBERKREISER, Joseph, Jr.—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company 175
PRICE, William B.—J. Y. Higgins 851
PATON, James H.—M. Ramsay 33
POWERS, Joseph L.—S. Eyton 224
PROSKEY, Samuel—J. H. Claffy 95
PRECKER, John—Astoria Cognac Liquor Rectifying Company 38
PACK, Frederick A.—J. Heidenreich..... 87
REGAN, Michael and Joseph—F. Williams 91
RUTTKOMSKY, Charles R.—C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company..... 270
RAPPORT, Jacob—F. C. Smith 309
RUTHERFORD, Frank M.—W. Reizenstein 79
SCHIPPER, William F.—R. A. Schnabel and others 46
SELIGMAN, Solomon—R. Dressner..... 157
SOMMER, Jacob—D. Fink, trustee, &c.... 480
SCHMIDT, Martin F.—E. Schenkbar..... 2,165
SPRICH, Otto H.—Tarrytown Wall Paper Company 196
STRASSNER, Elizabeth—D. Dietz..... 39
SECOR, Richard J.—H. A. Carr..... 136
SHIELDS, James and Margaret—S. Klein. 22
SCHECHER, Philip, as surviving member, &c.—Louis Reich 1,438
STOLZ, George—H. M. Burns and others, executors, &c. 220
SAVAGE, Charles B. W.—R. K. Sichel and another, executors, &c. 2,253
SMITH, William F. and Clement H., and John Van Dolsen—Ronalds and Johnson Company 3,509
SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Association—N. Hutkoff 536
THAYER, Charles T.—The Hanover National Bank 135
TAYLOR, Louisa J.—J. T. Kennedy..... 557
THE MAYOR, &c.—C. G. Burgoyne..... 395
THE ALIGNUM COMPANY—H. A. Reeves, costs 1,110
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—K. Radjavaller, by guardian, &c, costs 348
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—Edith Hunn, by guardian... 103
VAKIENER, John—F. Nagel 400
VAIL, George R.—F. D. Arthur..... 151
WERTHEIMER, Nathaniel S.—J. Murray, Jr 144

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .47½
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .30½
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.15
Cotton, middling ..... .09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .07¼
Sugar, granulated 5.50
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .40
Beef, family 11.75
Beef hams $18.75
Tallow, prime ..... .04 15-16
Pork, mess 14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb ..... .07¾
Lard, prime 7.70
Butter, Western creamery ..... .23

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@72c; No. 2 red, 74½@76c; No. 2 corn, 38¾c; No. 2 yellow, 38¾c; No. 2 oats, 26½c; No. 2 white, 28¼@28¾c; No. 3 white, 26¾@27¾c; No. 2 rye, 52@52½c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@59c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.63; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.64; prime timothy seed, $4.35; mess pork, per barrel, $13.85@13.90; lard, per 100 lb, $7.37½@7.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.95@$7.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11@$11.15.

COTTON.—Operations in cotton yesterday were something over 500,000 bales, while fluctuations by turns favored both factions. The market started firm in tone, with prices unchanged to 7 points higher. The foreign representation figured as fair purchasers of the May and July options on the initial rise; pit bears sold. The firmness soon came to an end and pronounced weakness developed under a turn in the Liverpool news and a sudden lull in outside support. Liquidation of March on a large scale set in and selling for a fresh break was indulged in freely. Estimates for continued light receipts at the ports, a rather bullish semi-weekly interior town statement, and commission orders all helped to place the market in a healthier position. The close was steady, with prices net 5 to 8 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet and with quotations 1-16c lower, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland, and ¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 210 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, holiday; Mobile, holiday; Savannah, quiet, ⅛c lower, at 9c; Charleston quiet, quoted at 8¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk quiet, ⅛c lower, at 9⅛c; Baltimore nominal, 1-16c lower, at 9 5-16c; Augusta quiet, unchanged, at 9 3-16c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.87	8.88	8.77	8.87@8.89
March	8.91	8.91	8.77	8.90@ ...
April	8.92	8.95	8.82	8.94@8.95
May	8.91	8.98	8.86	8.97@8.98
June	8.94	8.97	8.87	8.97@8.98
July	8.96	9.00	8.88	8.99@9.00
August	8.85	8.96	8.57	8.85@8.99
September	8.25	8.25	8.17	8.25@8.27
October	7.99	8.03	7.93	8.02@8.03
November	7.93	7.93	7.87	7.95@7.96
December	7.83	7.86	7.83	7.91@7.93

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Spot Cotton—Quiet; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5 23-32d; good middling, 5 7-16d; middling, 5 5-16d; low middling, 5¼d; good ordinary, 4¾d; ordinary, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,700 bales American. Receipts, 16,000 bales, including 6,100 bales American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, February, 5 14-64@5 15-64d sellers; February and March, 5 10-64@5 11-64d sellers; March and April, 5 9-64d sellers; April and May, 5 7-64d buyers; May and June, 5 6-64d sellers; June and July, 5 4-64d sellers; July and August, 5 2-64d sellers; August and September, 4 53-64@4 54-64d sellers; September, 4 53-64@4 54-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 32-64@4 33-64d nominal; October and November, good ordinary clause, 4 25-64@4 26-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—All things considered the wheat market maintained a stronger undertone throughout yesterday than might have been expected. Especially in the last hour was bullishness quite pronounced in the market resulting in an advance for the day of ⅛c in prices with the close at highest point and a subsequent curb advance from 79⅞c on May to 80c. The character of operations, however, was neither broad nor influential, being limited as heretofore mainly to the local contingent which yesterday happened to be short of the market. Early in the day corn had more or less of an influence also upon the market, but later wheat pulled corn out of a weak position and helped close it on a steady basis. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90⅝c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86⅝c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84⅞c; No. 2 red, New York, 80⅝c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 80⅝c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80⅛c, spot; No. 2 hard, New York, 81⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 72⅝c; May, 73⅜@73⅝c; July, 73c; No. 2 hard, 71@71½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38½c; May, 35⅝c; July, 38⅜@38⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26c; May, 26c; July, 25c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 19.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74⅞c; May, 77⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72⅞c; May, 75⅞c; July, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 67c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 37¼c; May, 38½c. Oats, 26¼@26c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—Wheat—Cash, 73⅝c; May, 74⅝c; July, 75c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅞@69c. Flour unchanged. Bran higher, $12@$12.25.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—Wheat steady: No. 1 Northern, 75@75½c; No. 2 Northern, 71@73c. Rye firm; No. 1, 53@53½c. Barley easy; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 51@55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.60@$19.50, spot, and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Quiet; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Firmer; Spring bran, spot, $17.25@$17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $16.75@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$20.50; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oil meal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	78⅝	79	78⅝	79¼
May	78½	79 15-16	79 7-16	79⅞
July	79	79½	79	79½
Corn—				
May	46	46¼	45⅞	46¼
July	45⅝	45⅝	40	45⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	73¼	73⅝	73½	73⅝
March	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
May	75	75⅝	75	75⅝
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	38½
March	39¼	39½	39	39½
May	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
Oats—				
February	24 7-16	24½	24⅜	24½
May	25 7-16	25½	25⅜	25½
Lard—				
May	$7.42½	$7.42½	$7.45	$7.45
Ribs—				
May	7.02½	7.05	7.02½	7.05
Pork—				
May	14.02½	14.02½	14.00	14.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $13.75@$14.50; family, $15@$15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7⅝c; 140 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7⅞@8c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 9½c; 10 lb, 8¾c; 12 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7⅝@7¾c; pickled shoulders firm, 6@6¼c; pickled hams steady, 9@9⅛c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4⅞@5c; country, 5@5⅛c. LARD—Quiet, $7.70; city lard quiet, $7.35; refined lard dull; South America, $8.60; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound dull; city, 5½@5⅝c; Western, 5½@5⅝c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7⅜@8c. COFFEE.—Additional bull progress was made in the coffee market yesterday, and speculation continued brisk, with outside buying the chief feature of interest. Spot coffee in the street market was steady to firm, with a fair demand on the basis of 7¼c for Rio 7s and 7⅝c for Rio 4s, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February				5.85@5.90
March	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.85@5.90
April	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
May	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
July	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
August	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
September	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
October	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
November	..	..	..	6.00@6.10
December	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20
January	..	..	..	6.15@6.25

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 5$400. Hamburg—Opened ½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ½ pfennig higher. Havre—Opened barely steady; ¼f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; half-holiday; Jan. 40.25; February, 38.75; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39; June, 39.25; July, 39.50; August, 39.75; September, 39.75; October, 39.75; November, 40; December, 40.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 6$120; exchange, 10 25-32d.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16; Iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper ingot, $17; tin, $27; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.02½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅜c; molasses, 3⅛c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.95, and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.90, and in bulk, $5.35; refined cases, New York, $9. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, bbls

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, January 9th, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by "The Greater New York Charter," that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, Comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, 1901, and will remain open until the 1st day of May, 1901.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, 177th Street and Third Avenue.

In the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the BOROUGH OF QUEENS, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, at the office of the Department, Richmond Building, New Brighton.

Corporations in all the boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department of the borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturdays, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, President.
EDWARD C. SHEEHY,
THOMAS J. PATTERSON,
ARTHUR C. SALMON,
FERDINAND LEVY,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited.

All creditors of the John Stephenson Company, Limited, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are hereby notified that pursuant to Section 74 of Title 4, Chapter 8, Part III., of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the receivers, at 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receivers declared.—Dated New York City, Dec. 17, 1900.

ALBERT A. WILCOX,
LOUIS STERN,
Receivers of the John Stephenson Company, Limited.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

Summonses.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT STUART and SUSAN W. DUNCAN, plaintiffs, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, Whitewright Stuart, Ruthven Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Duncan, Duncan Duncombe, Jeannie B. Duncan, and Amy L. Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds and Whitewright Stuart: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of January, 1901, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja9-1aw6wW&f20.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MAYER KATZENBERG, Plaintiff, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Esther A. Wheaton, Francis J. Schnugg, Randolph Guggenheimer, Raffaelo Canonico, Teresa Masucci, Charles Burkelman, Antonio Pace, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 13, 1900.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Esther A. Wheaton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated February 13th, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City Court House, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1901, the original complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 14th day of November, 1900.

Dated New York City, February 11th, 1901.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f13-1aw7wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MAYER KATZENBERG, plaintiff, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Esther A. Wheaton, Francis J. Schnugg, Randolph Guggenheimer, Raffaelo Canonico, Teresa Masucci, Charles Burkelman, Antonio Pace, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 13, 1900.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Esther A. Wheaton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated February 8th, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1901, the original complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 14th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York City, February 11th, 1901.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f13-1aw7wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—HERMAN RAUB, Plaintiff, against AMELIA I. BIRKETT, Defendant.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 90 Nassau St., New York City, Manhattan.

To Amelia I. Birkett:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of February, 1901, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 21st day of January, 1901.—Dated N. Y., February 19th, 1901.

ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
90 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.
f20-1aw7wW

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—THE WEEHAWKEN WHARF COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ALLERTON MERRITT, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1900.

WILDER & ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Allerton Merritt, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of January, 1901, and on that date filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

WILDER & ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ja9-1aw7wW

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,246.—In the matter of JOHN F. DOWD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John F. Dowd, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 19th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,400.—In the matter of LOUIS L. JACKSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis L. Jackson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 19th, 1901.

NO. 3,080.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. O'NEILL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. O'Neill of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said William H. O'Neill was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Townsend, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 19th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

BECK, LUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUISE BECK, otherwise known as Louisa Beck and Louisa C. Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1900. THOMAS E. BROWN, Jr., Ex'r. o17-1aw6mW

HESSEN, ADELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE HESSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 2,058 Anthony Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of January, 1901. IDA L. STAHMANN, HENRY L. HESSEN, CHARLES W. HESSEN, executors of Adeline Hessen, deceased. FREDERICK EDER, attorney for executors, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. 1aw6mo-W.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 30 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-1aw6mW

REESE, ALBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT S. REESE, late of Cambridge, Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. P. & Wm. W. Buckley, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of November, 1900. THEODORE IRVING REESE, Administrator. CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan, Attorneys for Administrator.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY M. BURNS, Samuel H. Paulding, and Alfred T. Ackert, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MARGARET CALLAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the Fifteenth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, the said day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York (formerly at Springhurst, in the county of Westchester) and State of New York and designated by the number (283 b,) Two Hundred and Ninety-three b, on a map entitled "Map of the Westchester Property of Edward T. Young, Springhurst, New York," surveyed August, 1873, by C. B. Taylor, Civil Engineer, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, October 25th, 1873, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, as laid down on said map, distant one hundred and fifty feet (150) westerly from the southwesterly corner formed by the intersection of said street with the line of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad as laid down on said map; running thence southerly and at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to a point in the division line between the land of the said Edward T. Young and land formerly conveyed by the said parties of the first part to Inocencio Cassanova; running thence northwesterly along said division line to a point in the division line between said Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-three b (293b) and Lot numbered Two Hundred and Ninety-three a (293a) on said map; running thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street two hundred and forty-three (243) feet to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, running thence easterly along said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the same premises mentioned and described in conveyances recorded in Liber 2,311, Page 283, and Block Series of Conveyances Liber 8 of Section 10, Page 226, indexed under Block 2,729.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
HOWARD H. MORSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 10 Wall Street, New York City.

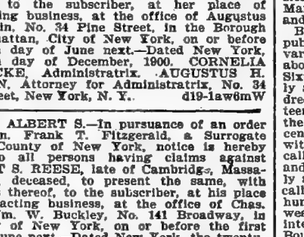

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,531, with interest thereon from 19th day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $139.72, with interest from Feb. 19th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $220.71 and interest.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
f20-2aw8wW&S&mh15.

Surrogate Notices.

MUIR, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. Raynor, Herrick Jagger Raynor, Harriet H. Benjamin, Charles L. Raynor, Mary C. Rogers, John E. Raynor, Addison Raynor, Harriet H. Raynor, Eliza Hubbard, George A. Smith, Annie R. Rose, William C. Raynor, John G. Raynor, George C. Raynor, Nathan R. Raynor, Walter S. Raynor, Sarah R. Ketcham, Alice Hawkins, Charles W. Raynor, Hetty Nicholas, John M. Stevens, Nancy Pelletreau, Herbert F. Stevens, William Taylor Raynor, Mary F. Hildredth, Laura G. Woodruff, John F. Raynor, William A. Raynor, Sarah T. Overton, Theodore Terry, Ellen Grace Raynor, Erastus W. Raynor, Elihu Jotham Raynor, Daniel Russell, Stephen Russell, Henry Russell, Sarah Russell, Anna Cornelius, Mrs. Frank Harris, Phoebe Safford, Florence Billinger, Martha Elizabeth Wittich, Leonora Dumont, Frederick Henry Robinson, James Russell Raynor, Charles Benjamin Raynor, Frank J. Kimball, Kate R. Gilbert, Charles Raynor, George W. Raynor, Hetty D. Raynor, Herrick A. Raynor, heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM MUIR, deceased; also the brothers and sisters of the deceased father of William Muir, the decedent, if any there be living; if not living, their heirs and next of kin, if any, and generally the heirs and next of kin of William Muir, deceased, the names and residences of all of whom, except as aforesaid, are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by the petitioner herein, send greeting:

Whereas, Dora N. Muir of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Muir, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ja30-1aw6wW&mh13

Referees' Notices.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and another, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Place, distant fifty feet southerly from the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Place with the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; running thence southerly along the easterly side of St. Nicholas Place; twenty-five feet; thence easterly and parallel with the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street one hundred feet to the centre line of the block between St. Nicholas Place and Edgecombe Avenue; thence northerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

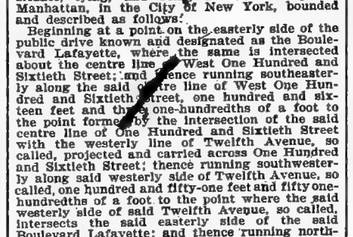

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,714.50, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $382.75.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
f20-2aw3wW&S&mh13

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE AND 160TH Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and another, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell, in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the public drive known and designated as the Boulevard Lafayette, where the same is intersected about the centre line of West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; and thence running southeasterly along the said centre line of West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, one hundred and sixteen one-hundredths of a foot to the point formed by the intersection of the said centre line of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street with the westerly line of Twelfth Avenue, so called, projected and carried across One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; thence southwesterly along said westerly side of Twelfth Avenue, so called, one hundred and fifty-one feet and fifty one-hundredths of a foot to the point where the said westerly side of said Twelfth Avenue, so called, intersects the easterly side of the said Boulevard Lafayette; and thence running northerly along the said easterly side of said Boulevard Lafayette one hundred and ninety-one feet and ten one-hundredths of a foot, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest in and to the land lying in the Twelfth Avenue, so called, to the middle line thereof in front and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

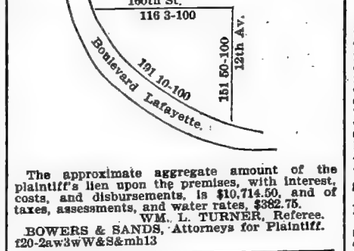

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $6,505.90, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $307.32.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
f20-2aw3wW&S&mh13

EDGECOMBE AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and another, Defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Edgecombe Avenue, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet ten inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street with the westerly side of Edgecombe Avenue; running thence northerly along said westerly side of Edgecombe Avenue two hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Edgecombe Avenue two hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches, and thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,374.80, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $704.12.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
f20-2aw3wW&S&mh13

Referees' Notices.

NO. 235 WEST END AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and another, defendants. Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point situated on the westerly side of West End Avenue distant thirty-six feet and five inches in a southerly direction from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; and running thence westwardly and parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet and ten inches to a point; thence southwardly and parallel with said avenue, sixteen feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet and ten inches to the westerly side of said avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly side of said avenue, sixteen feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

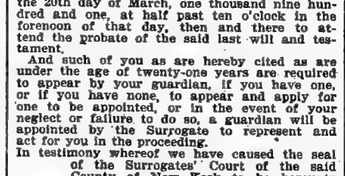

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $18,729.10, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $337.15.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
f20-2aw3wW&S&mh13

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and another, defendants.—Action No. 5.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell, in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Kingsbridge Road, distant fifty feet southerly from the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Place with the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; running thence southerly along the easterly side of St. Nicholas Place; twenty-five feet; thence easterly and parallel with the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street one hundred feet to the centre line of the block between St. Nicholas Place and Edgecombe Avenue; thence northerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $9,886.80, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $202.20.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
fe20-2aw3wW&S&m13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN P. PLATT, Jane S. Platt, and William E. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,205 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches; and running thence northerly and for part of the distance through said party wall, seventy-five feet and parallel to said street; thence northerly, parallel to said Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall, seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,928.89, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,225.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
Ja28-2aw4wM&W

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM F. GORHAM, plaintiff, against FANNIE HYAMS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly entered in above-entitled action, and dated February 1, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at noon on the 8th, 1901, before Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land and premises known as Number 166 East Seventy-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly line of Seventy-fourth Street; thence easterly along last-mentioned line eighteen feet nine inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, February 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH, Referee.
ARNOLD H. WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

No. 166 E. 74th St.

Approximate amount due plaintiff, principal, costs, allowance, and interest, $11,906.25; taxes, $225.69. ABRAHAM JOSEPH, Referee.
f15-2aw3wF&W

Surrogate Notices.

STOTT, FRANK I.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK I. STOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of E. G. Romaine, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1901. JULIA A. ROMAINE, Administratrix, with will annexed of estate of F. I. Stott, deceased.
f13-1aw6mW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK B. TREIBER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, known as No. 67 Pearl Street and 32 Stone Street, as the same are now occupied, inclosed, and built upon, and further described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street distant one hundred and thirty-nine feet and one inch easterly from a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Pearl Street and the easterly side of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along land now or formerly occupied by Lee Peck and land now or formerly of Richard Suydam eighty-four feet and four inches; thence westerly six inches; thence northerly and along land now or formerly of

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities.
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BUY AND SELL
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
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DOUGLAS & JONES,
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20 Years' Experience.
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Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
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60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Pres't
H. M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 204 DEARBORN ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

READING COMPANY.
Jersey Central Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable April 1, 1951. Interest April 1st and October 1st.
Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from April 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 19, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $23,000,000 of the above-described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

READING COMPANY,
General Office Reading Terminal.
Philadelphia, February 18, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Reading Company's Jersey Central Collateral fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide part of the cost to this Company of 145,000 shares of $100 each of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, being a majority of such capital stock. The balance of the cost of such stock has been provided by this company from other resources.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Reading Company and are secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture pledging all of said 145,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey purchased as above stated, and in addition thereto 29,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, being the whole of its capital Stock, less 100 shares reserved to qualify directors; and also 4,400 shares of the Capital Stock of the Port Reading Railroad Company.

The Perkiomen Railroad extends from Perkiomen Junction on the main line of the Reading Railroad to a point on the Reading Company's East Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of Allentown, a distance of 38 5-10 miles, with 9 5-10 miles of sidings, a total of 48 miles of single track. It is capable of easy physical connection at Allentown with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which by such connection would be enabled to obtain an advantageous line into Philadelphia and obtain access to the valuable local territory along the line. The ownership of the Perkiomen Railroad would thus be of very great value to the Jersey Central System and the addition of this collateral to the majority holdings of Central Railroad of New Jersey stock makes a combined value far in excess of the value of the Jersey Central and Perkiomen stock held separately.

The Port Reading Railroad is a valuable asset of the Reading Company, furnishing, as it does, an outlet to New York tide waters for about 2,000,000 tons of coal annually. It has always earned a handsome profit over its charges.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated April 1, 1901, and will be executed to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as Trustee. It will provide for the issue from time to time of bonds to an aggregate of not exceeding in all $45,000,000, of which $23,000,000 are now offered for sale. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of acquiring ADDITIONAL shares of the stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The 145,000 shares of stock now pledged are fully paid for from the present issue of $23,000,000 of bonds in connection with other resources of the Reading Company.

The Trust Indenture will provide that this issue of bonds shall be redeemable upon six months' previous notice on any interest date after April 1, 1906, at 105 and interest.

The income account of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the fiscal years ending December 31, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Receipts from all Sources	$17,089,379.51	$16,249,486.64
All Expenses	9,699,903.83	9,344,949.48
Net Earnings	$7,389,475.68	$6,904,537.16
All charges, (including rentals)	4,770,112.80	4,842,188.08
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$2,619,362.88	$2,062,348.48

The results for the year 1900 thus show a substantial increase in surplus, although the coal strike which occurred in September and October, 1900, occasioned a loss of more than $500,000 in net earnings.

The proportion of net earnings of the Jersey Central Company alone, distributable to the $14,500,000 of its capital stock pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, (out of the total issue of $27,055,800 of such stock,) would thus be more than sufficient to provide for the interest upon the $23,000,000 of bonds now issued, without calling upon the Reading Company at all.

The combined income account of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Receipts from all Sources	$55,945,934.78	$46,882,907.92	$9,063,026.86
All Expenses	44,857,390.48	36,643,846.63	8,213,543.85
Net Earnings	$11,088,544.30	$10,239,061.29	$849,483.01
All Charges	9,150,543.47	9,073,852.40	76,691.07
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$1,938,000.83	$1,165,208.89	$772,791.94

The Reading and Jersey Central systems do not come into competition, but supplement each other at all common points. It is confidently expected that large economies can be accomplished through a closer interchange of traffic and of facilities between the two properties, and at the same time that the gross earnings of both may be substantially increased.

Yours very truly,
J. S. HARRIS,
President.

$10,000,000
Pennsylvania Company
Guaranteed 3½% Coupon and Registered Trust Certificates
(Series B)
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1941.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Interest payable semi-annually, February 1 and August 1.

Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon Bonds in the denomination of $1,000 each, with registration provision.

These Bonds are secured by deposit of $10,000,000, par value, of 7% Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., having a market value of almost double this amount; and BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. For further details, reference is made to a letter from A. J. Cassatt, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Company, copies of which as well as of the Agreement, relating to these bonds, may be obtained at our office.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 101% and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The subscription will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds awarded upon subscription are to be paid for on February 27th, 1901, against temporary receipts of the Trustee, which will be exchangeable for actual bonds about March 15th.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
New York, February 15, 1901. 27-29 PINE ST.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District,
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

COMPOSITE TYPE BAR CO. STOCK FOR SALE.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

BOND OFFERINGS
PAYING 3.33 TO 4.95%.
Complete Circular List on Application.

Brooklyn Edison 1st Mtg. 4s.
Chic., Burl. & Quincy 3½s,
Cleve. & Marietta 1st 4½s,
Gal., Har. & San Ant. 1st 5s,
Minn. Gen'l Elect. 1st Con. 5s,
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s,
Norf. & West. Imp. & Ext. 6s,
Rio Grande West. 1st 4s,
Terminal R. R. of St. L. Con. 5s,
United Rys. Co. of St. L. 1st 4s.

"STATISTICAL TABLES."
1901 (Pocket Edition) now ready.

Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
65 State St., Albany, N. Y. New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustees.)

3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Irving National Bank.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
5 shs. Importers' & Traders' National Bank.
20 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
6⅔ shs. North American Trust Co.
35 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
17 shs. North American Trust Co.
44 shs. Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1949.
$200 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$1,000 Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., 4½ p. c. Bd., 1910, Endorsed.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Investment & Impt. Co.
$500 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
9 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$3,000 28th & 29th Streets Crosstown R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1996.
100 shs. Atlantic Coast R. R. Co. of N. J.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
$5,000 Chas. & Ohio Spring Elev. Co. 2d Mtge Bds.
38 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$1,000 Metropolitan St. Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bd., 1997.
20 shs. Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing & Printing Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
90 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.

TO HOLDERS OF THE
DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.,
DATED JANUARY 1, 1900.

The undersigned Agent, under the Debentures above referred to, desire under authority of said Debentures to expend the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in the purchase of Debentures of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said Debentures may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before MARCH 11TH, 1901.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agent,
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.
New York, February 19th, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 12th March, 1901.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 56 of the Articles of the Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the Manager of the Bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1900.
II. Report and proposition of the Local Board of Directors referring to the application of profits and reformations for the future march of the Bank.
III. Nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to provisions of Article 27 of the Statutes of the Bank.
IV. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid article.
V. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided by in Section No. 3 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, according to Section 4 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 11th March instant; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad St., up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico, January 29th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway Co.
Stockholders' and Directors' Annual Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Fort Worth, Texas, April 2d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them. Transfer books will be closed at noon March 1st, 1901, and remain closed until April 3d, 1901. On same date and at same place the Directors will hold their annual meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them. J. S. JONES, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Feb. 12th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Garvin Machine Company will be held at the company's office, Spring and Varick Sts., New York, on Wednesday, February 27th, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be regularly brought before the meeting.
Transfer books closed Feb. 20th, 3 P. M., and open Feb. 28th. FRANK W. GARVIN, Sec'y.

Monopol Tobacco Works.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office, No. 250 West 27th Street, New York City, N. Y., on March 7, 1901, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
CARL F. DIETZ, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 11, 1901.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, for the election of Trustees, for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 11, 1901, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, Tryon Row, New York City. EDWARD UHL, President.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

The Consolidation Coal Company.
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 9th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 21st instant, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Preferred Stock for the quarter ending March 1, 1901, payable March 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on February 15, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on February 15, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 26, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 9, 1901.
On and after March 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto upon presentation of their Stock Trust Certificates at our offices for stamping.
After February 15, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until March 5, when it pays the dividend, a due bill will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 23d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on February 23d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on March 25th, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 19th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable April 1st, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. A. E. LUKE, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.
New York, January 31, 1901.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after February 23, 1901, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 9, 1901.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 12 o'clock noon February 9, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 23, 1901. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, February 8, 1901.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1%, payable March 1st, to the Stockholders of record February 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from February 18th to February 28th, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
45 Broadway.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
New York Office, No. 27 William Street.
February 8th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT., payable on March 2d, to stockholders of record at close of business on February 20th.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1901, and will open March 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 16, 1901.

American Bicycle Company.
The coupons due March 1st, 1901, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.
C. W. DICKERSON, Acting Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regularly quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable February 28th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from February 21st to February 28th, both inclusive. J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 5, 1901:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$49,963,208.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,807.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		292,508.76
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,055.73
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		5,156,687.34
Due from State banks and bankers		148,193.02
Internal revenue stamps		1,412.05
Checks and other cash items		171,938.38
Exchanges for Clearing-house		6,550,049.68
Notes of other National banks		54,200.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$19,561,096.79	
Legal-tender notes	4,420,697.41	
		23,981,794.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		104,000.00
Total		$87,563,105.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,079,854.13
National banknotes outstanding		49,050.00
Due to other National banks	$29,285,044.39	
Due to State banks and bankers	13,381,336.87	
Dividends unpaid	3,003.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	36,196,158.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	108,165.49	
Certified checks	2,013,791.02	
Cashier's checks outstanding	934,701.81	
		81,922,201.05
Liabilities other than those above stated: Tax reserve		12,000.00
Total		$87,563,105.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February, 1901.
WILLIAM A. MAIN,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES STERNBACH,
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
GEORGE S. HART,
Directors.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

5 shares Bank of New Amsterdam, $100 each, 755 per cent.
1 share New York Law Institute, $147.50.
10 shares General Chemical Company preferred, $100 each, 103½.
6 4 per cent. bonds of Progress Club, 4 of $50 each and 2 of $100 each, $211 lot.
1 bond Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, $100. 4 per cent.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 5, 1901:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,451,083.02
Overdrafts		140.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		812,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		117,672.51
Stocks, securities, etc.		487,451.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate owned		33,940.28
Due from National banks	$1,789,804.15	
Due from State banks and bankers	535,098.11	
Checks and other cash items	43,434.83	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,631,176.06	
Notes of other National banks	48,946.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	157.26	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $5,674,650		
Legal-tender notes 1,103,240	6,777,890.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	75,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	80,750.00	
		10,982,256.41
Total		$33,022,228.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		653,805.68
National banknotes outstanding		1,410,500.00
Dividends unpaid		17,132.00
Due to other National banks	$15,211,706.54	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,534,785.47	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,903,950.24	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,207,076.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	261,152.27	
Certified checks	855,555.24	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,182,564.89	
United States deposits	784,000.00	
		28,940,791.04
Total		$33,022,228.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February, 1901.
A. S. HOUGHTON,
Notary Public New York County.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. H. MACY,
CHARLES PARSONS,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 5th, 1901:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,382,592.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		48.86
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		201,000.00
United States bonds on hand		570,250.00
Premiums on United States bonds		45,361.99
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,024,515.88
Due from State banks and bankers		76,224.14
Internal revenue stamps		999.67
Checks and other cash items		7,318.15
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,516,777.44
Notes of other National banks		43,390.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,265.96
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,083,130.25	
Legal-tender notes	953,367.00	
		3,036,497.25
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		25,000.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		23,000.00
Total		$24,334,236.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	318,169.03
National bank notes outstanding	473,600.00
Due to other National banks	$10,345,441.63
Due to State banks and bankers	2,502,533.38
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,834,955.33
Dividends unpaid	33.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,204,787.70
Demand certificates of deposit	23,023.00
Deposits held for acceptances	2,901,098.62
Cashier's checks outstanding	480,594.96
United States deposits	100,000.00
	22,542,434.62
Total	$24,334,236.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February, 1901.
W. K. CLEVERLEY,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD V. LOEW,
W. W. ROSS,
S. G. BAYNE,
Directors.

[1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5th, 1901:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,775,502.25
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		166,767.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		695,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		719,483.10
Due from State banks and bankers		144,609.08
Internal revenue stamps		1,878.76
Checks and other cash items		29,678.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,239,042.87
Notes of other National banks		17,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,540.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,584,183.88	
Legal-tender notes	1,647,500.00	
		4,231,683.88
Total		$25,376,042.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and

from Washington," to the effect that revenue tax legislation would not be as favorable to the tobacco interests as had been expected.

***

Despite efforts on the part of the manipulators in Burlington stock to force the issue higher, every advance was met by a liberal offering of long stock, much of it apparently from Boston sources. The members of the pool in the stock nevertheless insist that they will win their wager that Burlington will cross St. Paul before the end of the present month.

***

Bulls and bears alike—that is, those of them who do business through commission houses—are complaining that there is no money in the present market. No sooner, the bear declares, does he sell short than the market goes up, and he covers at a loss. On the other hand, no sooner, the bull says, does he buy than the market goes down, and, fearful lest it might go lower, he takes his losses. It is a fact, testified to by old-time market operators, that in point of irregularity the present market is exceptional, fluctuations being wide and rapid.

***

London was a buyer in this market yesterday, taking on balance probably 20,000 shares, fairly well distributed throughout the international list.

CONSOLIDATED BROKER FAILS.

Alfred Burrows, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, doing business at 71 Broadway as a stock broker, made a general assignment yesterday to Washington I. Conklin for the benefit of his creditors.

The liabilities of Mr. Burrows in his brokerage business are, it is said, comparatively insignificant. His business troubles have arisen from his interests in various enterprises not originated by himself. The recent fire at Titusville, Penn., seriously injured the Titusville gas plant, in which Mr. Burrows was interested, and this, with pressure from several other sources, made it impossible for him longer to continue business.

Mr. Burrows was long on the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of stock, including St. Paul, Burlington, Southern Railway, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and short 200 shares—100 Tennessee Coal and 100 Sugar. These were closed out under the rule.

SOFT COAL OVERPRODUCTION.

Reviewing current conditions, The Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

It is apparent to one who gives the subject duec onsideration that the soft-coal trade is at present in need of some tonic influence which would make it more nearly what might be termed steady, even if not active; the great and rapid development of property under the influence of the prices which were had during the first half of last year has been productive of the result so often noted in the coal trade—an excess supply; notwithstanding the brightness to all industrials, there is the ability to produce more bituminous coal than can profitably be disposed of.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

London cables to the effect that a reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount to-morrow is generally expected.

Call issued by the Controller of the Currency for reports of the condition of the National banks at the close of business on Feb. 5.

Advices from Joplin, Mo., that owing to the great demand for zinc ore at $1 and $2 a ton above last week's prices, most of the mines there have resumed operations.

According to Louisville dispatches, another new high record was made in the leaf tobacco market last week, the total public and private sales amounting to 6,344 hogsheads.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Estimates from Chicago that there are in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 bushels of grain in Chicago, Duluth, and the Twin City elevators, the bulk of which, according to railroad men, has been contracted for shipment to the seaboard on all-rail lines.

Shipments of 371,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Incorporation of the Cincinnati Traction Company with a capital of $2,000,000 to lease and operate the entire street railway system of Cincinnati, now controlled by the Consolidated Company.

Special meeting of Wabash Railway stock and debenture bond holders called for March 19 to vote on a construction of a railroad from a point near Montpelier, Ohio, and a point near Fort Wayne, Ind., twenty-seven miles to a point near Butler, Ind.

Decrease of $3,346,931 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $7,391,891 as compared with the same week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four and six months. Mercantile paper, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $308,055,618; balances, $14,158,121; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $965,437.

Money on call in London, 3¼@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝@¾ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Money was fairly plentiful to-day and in good demand. Discounts were somewhat steadier. There was less talk of large receipts of gold from Russia and France, and there was a growing impression that, even with a reduction in the bank rate, the open market quotations are not likely to be much lower.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and restricted. This was attributed partly to the depressing weather, and also to the bad railroad accident at Baker Street. Consols were drooping. Great Easterns were flat on the new capital issue.

Americans opened weak, in response to New York. Later there was a rally, especially in Southern Pacifics, Northern Pacifics, and Louisvilles, but the close was dull.

Copper was lower. Kafirs relapsed, but rallied subsequently to above the worst.

The Treasury has issued a notice that tenders for £3,000,000 in Treasury bills will be received Feb. 20, payable March 2, 1902, to replace the £1,000,000 falling due Feb. 28 and the £2,000,000 falling due March 2.

Consols for money, 97⅛; consols for the account, 97⅝; Atchison, 57⅝; Canadian, 92½; St. Paul, 154½; Illinois Central, 125½; Louisville, 88⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 90; New York Central, 148; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 76; Reading, 16; Erie first preferred, 63; Northern Pacific preferred, 88⅝; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand Mines, 40.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £214,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 130.90; Madrid, 37.37; Lisbon, 41.25; Rome, 5.47½.

Bar silver closed firm at 28 5-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Transactions were restricted on the Bourse to-day, but there was a good tendency. Certain industrials relapsed. Brazilians were favored, owing to the rise in the rate of exchange. Spanish 4s were in demand on the announcement that tranquility had been restored in Spain. Rio Tintos and Kafirs were dull.

Rente per cent. rentes, 102f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.45.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Home funds and internationals were quiet on the Boerse today. Americans were dull. Canadian Pacifics declined, on the decrease in weekly traffic. Locals were easier. The general tendency was unsatisfactory, on the delay in the settlement of affairs in China and owing to the fact that the bank rate was not reduced.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 22,200,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,560,000 marks, other securities decreased 37,100,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 49,120,000 marks.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 78.25. The gold quotation was 37.33.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—At the Clearing House to-day, balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15c@16 2-3c per $1,000 discount. The exchanges were $24,189,747, against $21,871,-345 a year ago to-day; the balances were $1,465,476. The stock market was slow.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
240	Adventure	13½	13	13
25	Allouez	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,475	Arcadian	17½	15	16
475	Arnold	4	3¾	4
150	Ash Bed	37½	37½	37½
530	Baltic	43	41	42
515	Bingham	19½	19	19
260	Boston & Montana	325	324	324
510	Butte & Boston	83	81	82
835	Centennial	24	23½	23¾
225	Copper Range	48	46	46
235	Dominion Coal	34½	34¼	34½
127	Dominion Coal pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
210	Franklin	21¼	21	21
215	Michigan	7½	7¼	7¼
295	Mohawk	25½	25	25⅜
20	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½
290	Old Dominion	24	24	24
35	Osceola	87½	87	87
245	Parrott	50	49¾	49¾
25	Quincy	178	177	178
170	Santa Fé	8	7⅞	8
20	Tamarack	334	334	334
4,840	Utah Con	34	33	33
800	Winona	7½	6¾	7½
440	Wolverine	51	50	51
40	Boston & Lowell	243	243	243
10	Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
10	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
27	Boston & Maine pf	169	169	169
45	Boston Elevated	169½	169	169
20	Central Massachusetts	16	16	16
70	Chicago Stock Yards	153	153	153
100	Mexican Central	17	17	17
440	American Tel. & Tel	162	161	162
5	Shoe	31½	31½	31½
10	Shoe pf	24½	24½	24½
18	New England Tel	137	137	137

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Prices for local stocks, as a rule, were steady on the morning call. Lake Street stock opened at 15¼, sold to 15½, and closed at 14⅞. The debenture bonds brought 100¼ and the incomes 57. Much of the buying of these securities apparently is of a good character. Biscuit was quiet at 30½ for the common and 94 for the preferred. Linseed was a shade firmer, the common selling at 7½ and the preferred at 45¾. Gibson common was rather soft on the morning call, easing off on moderate offerings from 17 to 16½, while the preferred showed a loss of nearly a point from yesterday, opening at 83¼. There was some trading in sheet steel preferred at 82, Union Traction preferred at 55, and West Chicago at 101. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 79½.

New York Exchange was quoted at par. Money was firm, with no change from yesterday's rates.

		High.	Low.	Last.
290	American Linseed	7½	7¼	7½
450	Am. Linseed pf	35¾	35½	35½
100	American Tinplate	65¾	65¾	65¾
4	Cent. Union Telephone	260	260	260
36	Chicago City Railway	255	255	255
10	Chicago Edison	155	155	155
300	Chi. Union Traction pf	55	55	55
286	Diamond Match	139	138	138
2,110	Lake Street Elevated	15½	14⅞	14⅞
5	Metropolitan Elev. pf	79½	79½	79½
255	National Biscuit	39½	39	39
240	National Biscuit pf	94	94	94
700	National Carbon	17	16⅝	17
50	National Carbon pf	83½	83½	83½
50	Northw. Elev. com	34½	34½	34½
200	Northw. Elev. pf	85	85	85
110	North Chicago	195	195	195
100	Shelby Steel Tube	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Street's Stable Car	20½	20½	20½
500	Sheet Steel pf	82	81½	81½
100	Union Elevated	95	95	95
60	West Chicago	101½	101	101½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	105⅞	K. & D. M. 8½	9	
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	105⅞	King. & P.	5	8
3s, r., 1918	110½	111½	K. Ice, Chi.	16	19
3s, c., 1918	110½	111½	K. Ice, C. pf	74	80
4s, 1918, sm.	110½	111½	Lacl. Gas	73½	75½
4s, r., 1907	113¾	114½	Lacl. G. pf	97	100
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114½	L. E. & W.	41	43
4s, r., 1925	137¾	138½	L. E. & W. pf		
4s, c., 1925	137¾	138½		110	113
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111½	Mah. C. R.	195	
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	Man. Beach	10	15
D. C. 3-65s	123		Md. C. pf.	60	75
			M. W. S. El., Chi.	27	28½
Adams Exp.	150	170	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf	78½	80
Alb. & Sus.	200	..	Mich. Cent.	106	..
Alle. & W. pf.	120	..	M. & St. L. pf.	105½	107
Am. Coal	180	200	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	19	21
A. C. pf.	86	88	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51	53
A. D. Tel.	35	37	Nat. L. pf.	86	88
Am. Exp.	180	196	N. Y. A. B.	153	160
A. I. Co. pf.	68½	69¾	N. Y. & N. pf.	95	..
Am. M. Co.	5	5½	N. Y. & H.	204	207
Am. Sp. Mfg	2	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	102½
A. T. & C.	94	96	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	51
Am. Woolen	17	18½	N. Y. & E. R.	23	24
Ann Arbor	29	30	N. Y. & E. R. pf.	100	..
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. L. & W.	137	139
B., R. & P.	78	81	N. Y. & W. pf.	83	83½
B., R. & P. pf.	116	118	N. Y. Air B.	120	128
B. C. R. & N.	5	..	Can. Pac.	89½	91½
Cap. Tract.	105	..	C. & E. Ill. pf.	127	131
C. & E. Ill. pf.	117	117	C. St. P., M. & O.	125	130
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	175	185	C. C. C. & St. L.	75½	76½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	116	117	Clev., & P.	190	..
C. F. & I. pf.	117	120	C. Pt. W. & C.	188	..
C. & H. C. & I.	15	16	P. Steel Car	30¾	37
Com. Cable	160	168½	Rens. & Sar.	204	..
Consol. Coal	60	65	R. W. & O.	130	..
D., L. & W.	194	197	Rio Gr. W.	70	85
D. M. & F.	120	125	R. G. W. pf.	93	96
D. pf.	120	125	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	82½
Eighth Av.	375	425	St. L. & S. F. 2d cfs.	61½	62½
Ft. W. & R.			Sixth Av.	200	225
G.	25	27	Sloss-Sheff'd	22½	23
G. B. & W.	50	..	Homestake	79	..
Int. Pump.	28	29½	Int. Paper	7	7½
Int. P. pf.	75	76½	Iowa C. pf.	52	53
Jeffer. Chi	175	..	Jeffer. Chi.		
K. & D. M. pf.	21½	23	K. & D. M. pf.	70	70½
			W. F. Exp.	135	145

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,366,069
Gold	76,296,542
Silver	20,089,258
United States notes	13,587,992
Treasury notes of 1890	131,663
National bank notes	11,582,790
Total receipts this day	1,239,167
Total receipts this month	31,719,435
Total receipts this year	371,101,297
Total expenditures this day	1,160,000
Total expenditures this month	26,345,000
Total expenditures this year	329,521,642
Deposits in National banks	98,363,331
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	469,467
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	285,260
Customs	702,394
Miscellaneous	151,511

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$277,820,279
Silver dollars	427,129,900
Silver dollars of 1890	2,154,071
Silver bullion of 1890	54,512,929
United States notes	770,000
Total	$762,386,279

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$277,820,279
Silver certificates outstanding	427,129,900
Treasury notes outstanding	56,067,000
Currency certificates outstanding	770,000
Total	$762,386,279

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$50,286,902
Gold certificates	19,982,640
Silver coin and bullion	14,562,340
Silver certificates	5,526,918
United States notes	13,587,992
Other assets	19,613,744
Total in Treasury	$129,110,536
Deposits in National banks	98,363,331
Total	$227,473,861
Current liabilities	32,107,792
Available cash balance	$145,366,069

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There are, of course, no official quotations for outside, or unlisted, securities not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The figures given in THE NEW YORK TIMES are from the best sources, and pains are taken to have them as accurate as possible with a view to showing what such securities are really rated at. Whenever obtainable, the figures are based on actual transactions. Suggestions are invited, from responsible persons, which may aid in making the quotations more generally useful or more correct.

In yesterday's market for outside securities the changes in prices were for the most part unimportant. Trading was fairly well distributed, but in no part of the list did the transactions assume large proportions. Most of the issues to show even fairly large transactions were the same as have been most prominent for some time past, the steel stocks, and the Seaboard Air Line securities being most prominent.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was fairly strong at the opening, but subsequently the prices of both common and preferred were marked down fractionally. The preferred stock opened at 93 and sold at 93¾, but at the close it showed a net loss of ¼ point, the final bid being 92. The common stock closed at 44⅝ bid, a slight advance over the closing bid of Monday. The transactions in both issues were relatively small, the total amounting to less than 3,000 shares.

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AMERICAN SHEET STEEL preferred was fairly active, and in a general way followed the course of the Bridge stocks. At the opening, on the purchase of a thousand shares the price advanced to 83, but subsequently stock was offered at that price.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, the only one of the copper stocks actively traded in, was stronger and ended the day with a fractional net gain. Announcement was made of the putting in operation of the company's smelter, which was reported to be working very satisfactorily. The plant has a capacity of over 300 tons, and it is proposed shortly to increase it to about 800 tons, provision having been made for this increase in capacity. A representative of the company stated that about 40,000 tons of ore are on the dump ready for smelting and that well over a million tons of ore have been blocked out.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were again active and irregular. At the close of the day the common stock showed a slight net loss, and the preferred was quoted half a point lower, at 30 bid. The bonds, however, showed better maintained strength and ended the day with a small net gain.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds remained strong and showed a further net gain of about 2 points. They sold up to 78 and closed at 78 bid, with no bonds offered under 80.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT advanced from 11⅛ to 12½, but later was offered down to 11⅝. At the close it showed a net gain of a quarter of a point.

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FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE sold at 14½, and odd lots at 15. These are the lowest prices at which the stock has sold. After these transactions no market in the stock was made.

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RUBBER GOODS common was traded in to the extent of 500 shares, a larger total than this stock has shown in some days. All the sales were made at 28. No transactions in the preferred stock were reported.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT closed with a slight net gain, at 25¼ bid. United Railways preferred was also stronger. The bonds sold at 91¼ and 91, but the best bid at the close was 90½, a decline of half a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6½	7	6¾	7
American Bicycle pf	24¼	26¼	24½	26½
American Bicycle bonds	78	80	76	77
American Bridge	44⅝	44½	44¼	45
American Bridge pf	92	92½	92¼	93½
American Chicle	79	82	79	82
American Chicle pf	80	81	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf	32½	35	32½	34
*American Thread pf	4¾	5	4	4¾
Am. Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	15	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	..	..	5	5
*British Columbia Copper	21½	21½	20½	21⅝
British Exch. 3s	88½	88½	88½	89
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¼	..	4¼	4¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	34	32	34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	105	103	105
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf	72	74	72	74
Compressed Air	26	30	26	30
Consolidated Equipment	11½	12	11⅝	12
Con. Rubber Tire	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	34	32	34
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	84	86	84	86
Denver & Southwestern	54½	57	54	57
Denver & S. W. pf	55	57	57	58½
Denver & S. W. 5s	93½	94	93½	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	6	5½	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	..	..	..	..
Electric Boat	27	28½	27½	28¾
Electric Boat pf	25	27	26	28
Electric Boat pf	52½	54	52	..
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	..	..	6	6
Empire Steel pf	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	19	..	17
General Carriage	2¼	2½	2¼	..
General Chemical	75	81	75	81
General Chemical pf	102	107½	102	107½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14½	15½	15	16
Havana Commercial pf	50	55	50	55
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf	39	41	39	41
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1½	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	58	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf	105	..	105	..
*Markeen Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	20	21	20	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
Otis Elevator	32¾	32	32	32¼
Otis Elevator pf	92	93½	92	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33½	34	33½	34
Retsof	37	43	37	48
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	96	98	96	98
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28½	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77½	79	77½	79
Safety Car Heat & Light	125	128	125	130
St. Louis Transit	25¼	25½	25	25½
Seaboard Air Line	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	73¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	30	30⅝	30½	31
Seaboard Air Line bonds	37½	38	38	38½
Sheet Steel pf	82½	83	82½	82¾
Singer Mfg	270	280	270	280
Southern Light & Trac	37	39	38	38
Standard Coupler	38	39	38	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J	790	794	794	798
Sterling Copper	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅝
Storage Power	..	17	17	18
Stowe Gen. Electric	12½	17	17½	18½
Tennessee Copper	16¾	17½	17	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4¼	6	4¼	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	55	88	55	60
Union Copper	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
Union Typewriter	43½	45	43¾	44½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112½	112½	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	118½	117½	118½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90½	91	91	91½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78	78⅜	78	79
Va. Coal, I. & C	3¾	5	3¾	5
Va. Coal Bonds	37½	38	38	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

†Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
‡Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	100	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102⅞	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	243	240	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	36	40	36	40
Columbus Railway pf	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	106	110	106	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	396	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	28	33
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	80¾	86	80¾	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97	..	97	..
New Orleans Trac	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf	60	..	60	..
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113⅜	113½
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) bonds				
Chicago	96	98	96	98
Chicago pf	96	98	96	98
Citizens' (Detroit)	40	45	40	45
Consumers' (Chicago)	100½	101	100½	101
Detroit City	88	90	88	90
Equitable (Phila.)	38	40	38	40
Fort Wayne	150	160	150	160
Indiana	40	45	40	45
Indianapolis	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94½	96	94½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	106⅜	109	103½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	67	68	67	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105⅛	106	105⅛	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93¾	95		
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	81	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15	13½	15
Western Gas	94½	95⅝	84¾	95⅝
Western Gas 1st 5s	106¼	107½	106¼	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾
East River Ferry 5s	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry pf	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	81	82½	80	81½
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.06	.06
Belcher	.16	.15
Best & Belcher	.25	.24
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.70	.70
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.08	.08
Confidence	.75	.73
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.14
Gould & Curry	.20	.18
Hale & Norcross	.18	.18
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.24	.24
Occidental Con	.07	.07
Ophir	.77	.77
Overman	.14	.15
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.14	.14
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corners Sold in Upper Seventh Avenue and Broadway—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Details in regard to the purchase of the Boreel Building by the Ceutral Realty Bond and Trust Company will be found in another column.

The New York Investment and Improvement Company has sold the plot of about six lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has sold to Simon Adler the plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, being the southerly half of the block front recently acquired by the sellers from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The old building 226 William Street, 28 by 115, has been purchased by the Rhinelander estate through Nicholson & Co.

It is reported that Alonzo C. Monson has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 East Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100.5.

Julius Levy & Co. have sold for Adler & Herrman, to an investor, 1,857, 1,859, 1,861, and 1,863 Second Avenue and 236 East Ninety-sixth Street, five five-story tenements, on a plot 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. The price is reported at about $100,000. This property was bought by Adler & Herrman from the Kress Brewing Company last November.

C. E. Haskell has sold for Mead & Taft the two five-story flats 239 and 241 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 25 by 99.11

Richard Dickson has sold for Paul E. Nagyary the two-story frame dwelling 852 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

Alexander J. Roux has leased to F. Schumacher, for a term of years, the store in the building of the Methodist Book Concern, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

The New York Exchange for Women's Work took title yesterday from Elizabeth T. Kenedy and another to the property at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, 25.5 by 95. The purchasers have been tenants of the building for some time. The price paid for the property is $85,000 over a mortgage of $65,000.

Herbert C. Lakin transferred yesterday to John Jacob Astor the building, 26.7 by 75, on the east side of Sixth Avenue, 170.11 feet south of Twenty-sixth Street, for a consideration of $125,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

468 Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Watts Street, 25 by 80, old buildings; executor's sale, to H. Cohen $29,050

120 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 142 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to M. L. Reinken.. 18,250

235 to 241 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 240 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 80 by 100.11, two-six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Theresa Goldsmith and another 135,336

393 Bowery, east side, 24.4 feet south of Sixth Street, 24.2 by 90, five-story stone-front flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George H. Byrd..... 25,000

By John N. Golding.

1,330 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street, 100.8 by 87.9, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, August Oppenheimer 270,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Central Park West, northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, 100.8 by 120, unfinished apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isabella Loring..... 165,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

528 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 253.3 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 19.5 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, to Louis Rohde..... 4,750

By James L. Wells.

Briggs Avenue, William's Bridge, north side, 425 feet east of Fourth Street, 25 by 211.5, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association 3,000

Sixteenth Avenue, William's Bridge, south side, 105 feet east of Fourth Street, 150 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maria Hafner 2,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

3 East Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to Michael Coleman 59,950

448 West Fortieth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick and stone apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Helen T. Trimble 25,858

97 and 99 Union Street, Brooklyn, north side, between Columbia and Van Brunt Streets, 42 by 100, two-story brick stables; public auction sale, to Alexander Corcoran 9,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, C. S. Guggenheimer, referee, 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 300.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 24.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,361.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, 237 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 176.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $16,924.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,988.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 462 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 20 by 95, five-story brick double apartment house, with three stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 290 Eighth Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100.5, four-story brick building, with an extension covering the lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 140 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 319.7 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 48 Clinton Street, east side, 150 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with store and a four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By S. De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 2,205 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,491.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, Hancock Street, Van Nest, north side, 275 feet east of Morris Park Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $288.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 32 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 305 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $26,376.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 122.6 feet east of Broadway, 32.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William Henry Knox, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 127 feet west of Macomb's Dam Road, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,068.

By William W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,980.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Creston Avenue, west side, 167 feet south of Kirk Place, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 52; Henry Roth of 2,240 Creston Avenue, owner; T. T. Peterson of 2,261 Grand Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Bassford Avenue, west side, 25.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 20 by 30; T. F. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Moore & Lansiedel, architects; cost of each, $2,500.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store and offices; James W. Bell, premises, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $800.

Catherine Street, northeast corner of East Broadway, to a four-story brick studio building; David Cohen of 9 Catherine Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $400.

No. 168 Madison Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement and store; Morris Stitch, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $150.

Melrose Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to a two-story brick brewery; John Haffen Brewing Company, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick store and hotel; Henry Heerts, owner; Volk & Kling, lessees; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R $" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 131st St, 24.11x100x24.11x—; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Emanuel Hellner and others, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.50)..... 2,500

BEECH AV, s s, Lots 186, 187, 243, and 244, map of Laconia Park, 100x100; Mary A. Lamb to Herbert E. Dana, (R S 50c). 1

BEECH AV, e s, Lots 186 and 187, map of Laconia Park; Herbert E. Dana to Caroline Lofmark, (R S 50c, mtg $250).. 500

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 50x115; Catharine A. Lavelle to Frank Coryell and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $8,500)..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, n e corner of Montgomery St, 27x104x27x104.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Silverson, (R S $9)..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 259, w s, 15x90; Paul Stockmann to Seth M. Milliken, (R S 50 cents, mtg $14,700)..... 1

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Bertram A. Jochum to Mary Lowe, (R S $1.50, mtg $1,250)..... 2,500

KING ST, 60, e s, Lots 175,11; Edward H. Herzog and others, heirs to John J. Astor, (R S $2.50, mtg $6,500)..... 3,750

LEROY ST, 21, n s, 25x90; Elias Kempner to Julia A. Gimpel, (R S $15, mtg $24,000)..... 100

LOT 34, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 25x114; Martin J. Keogh to William Pickett and wife..... 1

LOT 459, map of Van Nest Park; S. Morrill Banner, referee, to Diedrich Fink, trustee, (R S $5)..... 5,000

MADISON AV, n w cor of 43d St, 25.6x98; Elizabeth T. Kenedy and another to New York Exchange for Women's Work, (R S $85, mtg $65,000)..... 100

NAGLE AV, n w s, 230 ft n e of Ellwood St, runs n w 350x n e 100x s e 240x s w 75x s e 110 to avenue x s 25 to beginning; Louis O. Emmerich to Henry L. Bantelman, (R S $7)..... 7,000

OPDYKE AV, e s, 325 ft e of Kepler Av, 50x100; Catharine E. Casey to Stini Brodorik 500

PEARL ST, 61; Stone St, 26; 22.7x—x 19.6x—; also Front St, n s, 104.2 ft e of Broad St, 28.6x59.6x28.5x60.5; Matilda W. White to John E. Thrall, (R S $75). 100

PROSPECT AV, 583 to 601, 200x100; Mabel M. and Edmund J. Moore to Donald B. Toucey, (mtg $58,500, R S $15)..... 15,000

PROSPECT AV, 902, e s, 23.3x189.5xirregular; Everett E. Fowler and wife to Minnie Witte, (R S $3, mtg $4,800)..... 8,000

SPRING ST, 175, n s, 23.4x100; Spring St, 173, n s, 23.4x100; Thompson St, 88, e s, 35x23.8; John H. Lyon to City Real Estate Company, (R S $38.50, mtg $17,000) 100

WATERLOO PLACE, proposed e s, 175 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Siskind Goldbarth to Margaret A. Morrison, one-half part, (R S $3.40)..... 101

WILLIAM ST, 226, e s, 28.3x109.8x26.3x—; Franziska Laurits to William R. Stewart and another, trustees, (R S $50)..... 30,000

2D AV, 948, 20x70; ½ part; Ferdinand Hecht to Simon Thielder, (mtg $9,000, R S $1)..... 1

3D AV, 289, e s, 21x75; John F. Mullaney and another, executors, to John F. Mullaney, (R S $3, 1-5 part, mtg $3,000)..... 1

6TH ST, 10, n s, (a 70.11 ft e of 28th St, 26.7x75; Herbert C. Lakin to John J. Astor, (R S $125)..... 125,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 24.11x100; William Rankin to Henry Rieper and another, (R S $9, mtg $26,000)..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x100; William Rankin to Henry Rieper, (R S $4, mtg $18,000)..... 1

7TH ST, n e s, 150 ft s e of 2d Av, 25x97.9; Clara Bischoff to David Greenberg 27,000

14TH ST, 321 West, 25x103.1; James S. Herrman, trustee, to Frank Seely, (R S, $23)..... 22,750

21ST ST, 25 and 27 West, 26.6x96.9; Florence C. Waring and another to Herbert C. Pell, (R S 50c)..... 500

34TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 125x 197.6 to 35th St; Whiting Manufacturing Company to Oscar Hammerstein, (R S $130)..... 1

40TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 99.9; Frederick Quirein to Caroline Rullman, (R S $1)..... 1

54TH ST, n s, 62.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 62.11; John P. Ward, referee, to John P. Shafer, (R S $1.50, mtg $15,500)..... 500

54TH ST, n s, 62.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 62.11; John P. Shafer to Charles I. McBurney, (R S $1.50, mtg $15,500)..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Peter Schmuck, referee, to Louis Lese, (R S $10.50)..... 10,425

64TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 63x100.6; Albert Crane to Henry Oppenheimer, (R S $25)..... 1

72D ST, 107 West, 21x102.2; Samuel McMillan to Adele G. Crawford and another, (R S $8)..... Gift

79TH ST, s s, 18.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x76.8; Charles A. Goff to Alda M. Goff, (mtg $17,500, R S $1)..... 1

83D ST, s s, 177.11 ft e of 3d Av, 18.1x 102.2; 83d St, n s, 101.8 ft s of 3d Av, 152.6x102.2; Catharine M. Ward to John McLaughlin, (R S $3,000)..... 8,750

95TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.8; Eva Sattelkow to Lassa Lazarus, (R S $2.50, mtg $16,500)..... 1

96TH ST, 60 East, 20x100.8; Samuel S. Slater, referee, to Francis J. Schmugg, (R S $20)..... 20,000

96TH ST, 62 East, 20x100.8; Samuel S. Slater, referee, to Francis J. Schmugg, (R S $20)..... 20,000

100TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Amalia Hecht to Charles Beckmann, (R S $4, mtg $12,000)..... 1

103D ST, 165 East, 24.10x100.11x25x100.11; Bertha Alsberg to Babetha Baruch, (all liens, R S)..... 1

104TH ST, 27 West, 16.8x100.11; Emma L. Black to Elizabeth Wright, (R S $3.50, mtg $10,000)..... 13,500

111TH ST, 30 West, 25x100.11; Louis Burnstein to Mary Katz, all title, (R S $1.50)..... 1

121ST ST, 348 East, 25x100.11; Sophia Michael to Samuel C. Baum, (mtg $9,500, R S $4)..... 1

131ST ST, s s, 358.4 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 99.11x e 16.8x n 54.11x e .03x n 45 to st x w 16.10; Mattie M. McCollom to Martha A. McCollom, one-fourth part, (mtg $6.50, R S $1.50)..... 1

141ST ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; Charles F. Porter to Frank W. Angel, (mtg $5,000 taxes, &c., R S $7). 1

141ST ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; Frank W. Angel to Lizzie J. Guiberteau, (R S $5.25)..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 33.6 x99.11; Hiram V. V. Braman to Hugh H. Janeway, (R S $33, mtg $30,000)..... 1

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x 99.11; William McCracken and others to James V. Lawrence, (R S $3, mtg $107,800)..... 1

155TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 25x 100; Francis K. Thayer and wife to Arnold Thayer 13,000

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 80; David Kidansky and another to Nathan Messing, 10 years..... 435

ALLEN ST, 82; David Kidansky and another to Nathan Massing, 10 years..... 435

AMSTERDAM AV, 70; Henry W. Hartman to Christian Goll, a 7-12 years..... 1,200

GRAND ST, 527; Nathaniel L. Butler to A. N. Gilbert, 6 years..... $1,140-1,240

MULBERRY ST, 146; Giambattista Poppone to Lorenzo Clemente, 2 years..... 480

2D AV, 70; Frederick Zimmer and others to Charles Rullman, 2 7-12 years..... 420

6TH AV, 210 and 212; Sarah J. W. Bent to Peter A. Menakaki, 1 year..... 10,200

7TH AV, 297, between 26th and 27th Sts; Catharine Murray to August Richom and wife, 3 years..... 1,650

4TH ST, 171 East; William Brill to Wilhelm Lemminn, 2 1-8 years..... 540

48TH ST, 353 and 355 West; Elizabeth L. Givernaud to William Thorpe, 5 years $4,500-5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Arnold, to John Ihlefeld, executor, &c.; 95th St, s s, 198.9 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... $1,000

ADLER, Arnold, to John Ihlefeld, executor, &c.; 95th St, s s, 223.9 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 1,000

BANTELMAN, Henry L., to Louis O. Emmerich; Nagle Av, n w s, 230 ft n e of Ellwood St, centre line, 25x850x irregular, installments..... 5,750

BASCOMB, John H., to Howard S. Meigham; Main St, about 200 ft s of bridge, 75x230 to Minneford Av, City Island, due Jan. 7, 1901..... 50

BRIGGS, Josiah A., to Frank A. Bell; Seton Av, e s, 325 ft s of Randall Av, 100x100; also Seton Av, w s, 325 ft s of Randall Av, 150x100, 5 years..... 1,700

CORYELL, Frank, and another to Lucy G. Barnard; Cauldwell Av, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, due July 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 7,500

CORYELL, Frank, and another to John L. Bell; Cauldwell Av, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, due July 1, 1901, 6 per cent.... 3,000

CORYELL, Frank, and another to Catharine A. Lavelle; Cauldwell Av, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,021

DANA, Herbert E., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Beech Av, e s, Lots 186 and 187, map of Laconia Park, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 250

DANA, Herbert E., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Cedar Av, w s, Lots 243 and 244, map of Laconia Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 250

DE LIMA, Estela A., and Elias A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 87th St, 85 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,750

DEL COPPO, Antonio, and wife, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 150th St, s s, s of Lot 176, map of village of Melrose, South, installments..... 5,750

ELLIS, Christopher C., to Broadway Savings Institution; 3d Av, 934, n w corner of 56th St, due May 1, 1902..... 60,000

FORESBERG, Gustave, to Louis Eichel; 7th St, n e s, 150 ft s e of 2d Av, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

GUIBERT, Lizzie J., to Margaret J. Barlow; 141st St, n s, 263.6 ft e of Boulevard, due Sept. 28, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,225

HALVORDSON, Hadda S., to Emma Lindgren; Summit St, s s, 465 ft e of Marion Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 350

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, to Whiting Manufacturing Company; 34th St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 125x197.6 to 35th St, installments..... 55,000

HARRINGTON, Dennis J., to George C. Currier; 143d St, 227 West, 1 year..... 1,000

HATCH, Robert H., and another, executors, &c., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 8th St, 38, or Clinton Pl, 106, s w corner of Macdougal St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

HICKOK, George H., to James M. Donald; 27th St, 521 and 523 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,050

JAEVAY, Hugh N., to Hiram Y. V. Braman, 146th St, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Grand St, 283 and 285, 6 years, 4½ per cent..... 80,000

LEMMIN, Wilhelm, to the Consumers' Park Brewing Company; 4th St, 171 East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent... 100

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 58th St, s s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

LIDDLE, John M., to Annie McFeat; St. Lawrence Av, w s, 306 ft from West Farms Road, 3 years..... 2,300

LOFMARK, Caroline, to Herbert E. Dana; Beech Av, e s, Lots 186 and 187, map of Laconia Park, installments..... 100

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Henrietta Kahn; East Broadway, n e corner of Montgomery St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LUDWIG, Bernard J., to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees; 134th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

LUNITZ, Lippe, to Hattie Cosel; Essex St, 34, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MATTHAEUS, Henry, and others to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 48th St, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 12,000

MAU, Charles, and wife, to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; 159th St, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, installments..... 1,000

MULLANEY, John F., to Catharine C. Mullaney, executrix, &c.; 3d Av, 289, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,500

NEW YORK EXCHANGE FOR WOMEN'S WORK to Elizabeth T. Kenedy; Madison Av, n w corner of 43d St, 3 years..... 25,000

NICHOLS, Adelbert S., to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 128th St, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 140,000

O'NEILL, Daniel E., to Thomas J. O'Sullivan; Barrow St, n s, 186.9 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

O'NEILL, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broome St, 264, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

PENDLETON, Francis K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 7 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

PHELPS, Catharine A. and Henry D., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Pier 6 North River, all title, &c., 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

RAUCH, Adolph, to Abraham Leichtag; Rivington St, 335, 3 years, 6 per cent... 2,000

ROSENTHAL, Rosalie and Daniel, to Julius Goebel; Houston St, n s, 76.3 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 25,000

RULLMAN, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40th St, 253 West, 3 years 1,000

SCANGARELLO, Michael and Antonia V., to Rosario and Maria C. Cassella; Crosby St, 55, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Edward Goldschmidt; 60th St, 60 East, 3 years..... 17,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Annie Kimberly; 96th St, 62 East, 3 years..... 17,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; East Broadway, n e corner of Montgomery St, 27x104 to Division St, due Aug. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 5,500

SPITZER, Estelle G., to George V. Ellis; 20th St, 11 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,526

THRALL, John E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Pearl St, 61, and 26 Stone St, 3 years..... 25,000

THRALL, John E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Front St, 32, 3 years 7,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, to William R. Rose; 2d Av, 948, 1 year..... 1,350

WALKER, Fernando R., to Thomas J. Falls; Green Av, w s, 200.8 ft n of Waverley Place, leasehold, 7 years, 5½ per cent..... 12,000

WASSNER, Joseph G., to Theodore Carpenter; 4th Av, n s, being part of Lot 688, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,500

WEINBERG, Jacob, to Hiram Becannon and another; 4th St, 344 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Emilie J. Murray; Orchard St, 178 and 180, due April 1, 1901..... 3,000

WRIGHT, Elizabeth, to American Mortgage Company; 104th St, n s, 156.8 ft e of Manhattan Av, 2 years, 6 per cent... 2,000

ZWISOHM, Esther, to Henry S. Glover, trustee; Lexington Av, 1,085, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRONX BOROUGH BANK and another to Harlem Savings Bank..... $3,064

BUTTERFIELD, Caroline M., to George Sherman 12,000

GREEN, Peter, to Jacob Rieger..... 550

HALL, Thomas R. A., to Thomas R. A. Hall and others 800

KUGLER, Joseph, to Henry Buermann... 600

LEICHTAG, Abraham, to Simon Cyge... 2,000

LINDER, Frederick, to George Linder.... Nom.

PRINCE, Adolf, to Morris Berger.. Nom.

SHAW, Anna K., and another to Mary Smith and another, trustees, &c..... 6,500

WRIGHT, George H., to Robert G. Hazeldine 1,300

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, 983; the Muller Building and Construction Company against S. D. Rosenfeld and M. Minitski, owners and contractors $160

MADISON ST, 258; Meeker, Carter & Booraem against Samuel Parnas, owner and contractor 675

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Samuel Feitelbaum and another against Frederick Haas, owner; J. Roderick, contractor..... 100

1ST AV, 1,628 and 1,630; M. Lubelsky & Son against August Knatz, owner; Max Yanowsky, contractor 118

1ST AV, 1,628 and 1,630; Max Levy against August Knatz, owner; Max Yanowsky, contractor 67

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East; Meeker, Carter & Booraem against Max Hart, owner and contractor 563

29TH ST, 9 West; the Candee & Krekeler Company against J. E. Faitoute, owner; Charles Andrus Building Company, contractor 130

81ST ST, 502 East; Andrew Brose against Norma Vahlen, owner and contractor... 430

111TH ST, 219 to 223 East; M. Lubelsky & Son against Louis Levy, owner; Max Yanowsky, contractor 336

121ST ST, 238 East; Bella Reilly against Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, owners; Paul Zigler and A. Abelmann, contractors..... 193

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 50x115; Lucy G. Barnard, with Frank Coryell and Robert E. Lavelle, 6 payments 7,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 127th St, 49.11x100; Joseph Hamershlag, with Harry C. Browning, 12 payments..... 55,000

6TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, 100.5x100; William Hamilton, with the Mela Realty Company, 10 payments..... 300,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x 100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, with William H. Livingston, 10 payments 90,000

53D ST, s s, 107.6 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.5; the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, with William E. Diller, payments..... 60,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 23, map of village of Jerome, 25x100; Friederich From against Ellen Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Gescheidt, Jr.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 27th St, 254 ft to 5th Av x (2.4x— to Broadway x 105.9 to beginning; Henry Roos, trustee, against Francis F. Walton and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Davis.

CONCORD ST, w s, Lot 28, may of 93 building lots in village of South Mount Vernon, 25x100; Emily C. Gebhard against Ellen Moran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Boyd.

FULTON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 126.11x 83.6x126.11x88.3; Jacob A. Zimmermann against William H. Weiher, (specific performance, &c.;) attorneys, Gillender, Fixman & Mumford.

HAMMOND ST, 59; Hudson St, w s, Lot 10, map by S. S. Doughty, 9th Ward, 24.10x72.6x25.2x 73.4; Hudson St, n w corner of Bank St, 25x 72.6x26x71.9, and Morton St, n w corner of Bleecker St, 50x88x50x81; William E. Gwyer, individually and as administrator, &c., against Christopher Gwyer and others, (partition;) attorney, H. W. Chadeayne.

LAIGHT ST, 49; Lillian E. Moffett against Dora Carroll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. L. Moffett.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 120th St, 19.8x85; Henry Morgenthau and another, executors, &c., against Max Salat and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Goldsmith.

NORFOLK ST, 175; Samuel Frank against Annie Frank and another, (partition;) attorney, F. Thorn.

SPRING ST, n w corner of Prospect Av, 63x 120x0x0x143.8, Westchester; The Sun and Evening Sun Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association against Alfred Pieper, individually and as administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

47TH ST, 47 West; Eugene Coates against Elizabeth R. Dinsmore and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. C. Myers.

116TH ST, s s, 238.4 ft w of 3d Av, 15.10x 100.11; William A. Bell and another, executors, &c., against Joseph Wood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boote & Wheaton.

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x90; Joseph Brand against Daniel D. Cordes and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

TO INVESTIGATE DOWIE'S BANK.

The Faith Healer Declares He Will Not Admit a Legislative Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—A resolution was adopted to-day by the lower house of the Illinois Legislature providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Zion City Bank of Chicago. The bank is said to be owned, operated, and controlled by John Alexander Dowie, alleged faith healer. There have been deposited in it large sums of money, to be held in trust or invested for the benefit of depositors, the resolution says, and Dowie or his agents have purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property at tremendously inflated value as a site of a proposed city or religious community.

The committee to be appointed is given full power to examine into the affairs of the institution and ascertain who, if any one, is associated with Dowie in the management of the bank.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—John Alexander Dowie declared this afternoon that the State legislators will not be allowed to enter the bank or permitted to open its books.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—" Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—" Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—" Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK,—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:55, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 Penns. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (D

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
140 WEST 71ST ST.
Four-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwelling, with extra large extension; 12 rooms and three bathrooms; hard wood; in good order; size of lot, 20x100.5.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

SAME DAY.
102 WEST 74TH ST.,
Four-story basement and cellar high stoop brownstone dwelling, with 2-story extension; hardwood trim; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; size of lot, 19x102.2.

SAME DAY.
462 Manhattan Av.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 120TH ST.,
five-story and cellar brick double Apartment, with three stores; steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing, etc.; size of lot, 25x95.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneers' Offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTRIX'S SALE,
to close the estate of Joseph Crawford, deceased,
290 EIGHTH AV.,
NEAR 25TH STREET,
three-story brick building, with extension, covering lot, size 24.8½x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
158 and 160 East 79th St.,
Two five-story brownstone single flats; 7 rooms, private hall, and bath; wide street; size of lots, 20x102.2 each.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers's offices, 7 Pine St.

SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE
4½ Story and Extension,
No. 250 West 72d Street,
near West End Ave.,
WILL BE
SOLD AT AUCTION
By PETER F. MEYER, ESQ.,
ON FEBRUARY 27TH, 1901,
AT 111 BROADWAY,
at 12 O'Clock.
OSWALD N. JACOBY, Referee, 140 Nassau St.
FRANKLYN BARTLETT, Times Building.
MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, 253 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—At Huntington, L. I., a very pleasant home, 4¾ acres, house of 11 rooms, barn, and other buildings; abundance of fruit and shade; situated on high ground; one mile from village. Apply to or address A. CHIRNEY, owner, 144 West 82d St., New York.

Among other bargains we have a beautiful 10-room house; modern improvements; four acres land; 3 minutes to depot; schools, stores; at Lynbrook; a bargain; $7,500, worth $10,000. Paulin, 15 Cortlandt St.

Will sell or rent corner house at Whitestone; 8-story, 10 rooms, all improvements; price, $4,000.00; $250.00 cash, balance long mortgage; rent, $25. William Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1086-18th.

In Greater New York, 30-acre farm; fine large house; barn, other outbuildings; fruit; $7,500; 9-acre farm; house, barn, etc., $3,750. Tilly, Jamaica.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Noxon, N. Y., Law and Realty Co.
Incorporated. $25,000 Capital.
12 to 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cort.
Every Branch of Law and Real Estate.
Offers a splendid modern block; two stores and four flats; rental, $1,400; price, $13,500. Also a modern 9-room cottage; lot 50x150; $4,500. Grand hotel property; $55,000. Another hotel, 11 rooms, 3 stores; splendid location; $15,000. Fine 11-room cottage, near water; $7,500. Fine 9-room cottage, with new stable; lot 75x150; $6,000. Fine cottage, 11 rooms, with stable; lot 90x150; $6,500. Splendid home; lot 75x305; modern cottage and stable; $8,500. Other fine properties.

We have as fine a house as one can wish for, that can be bought this week for $6,500 on easy terms. It is in a fine location, lot 90 feet front by 150 deep; fine house, 11 rooms; front and back parlor, dining room, kitchen, and hall on first floor; second floor, four fine bed rooms and bath; on the third floor, three bedrooms; all modern improvements; fine stable and carriage house.
The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co.,
13 to 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

For free and clear vacant city lots, value $60,000, or equities of $30,000 and $40,000 in cash, we will exchange new building, one tenant, which has a net income of 11 per cent. for ten years; or we will sell part cash and take back 2d mortgage if desired and show 12 per cent., or will sell for cash, subject to 1st mortgage, and show 14 per cent. Owner, Times Up-town Office.

Piece of business property rented to one tenant for 3 term of years netting 6%, in exchange for a country place, free and clear. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 69 LIBERTY ST.

ANY PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE.
H. RAPP, 156 BROADWAY.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Private, three-story, basement, between 50th and 83d Sts., 5th to Lexington Avs. $30,000; no agents. Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner 159th St. Telephone, 87 High Bridge.

We have cash buyer for tenement property below 59th St. Send particulars to
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted—Small farm on salt water; cheap; state lowest cash price. J. Lewis, 1,209 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH St. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST St.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.;
APARTMENTS TO LET;
RENT $65 TO $135.
Five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT;
reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL R. PEGH, owner and builder, on premises.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing. Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Splendid location; six and seven rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, gas ranges, open plumbing, porcelain bathtubs; $32 to $50. Janitor, 371 West 119th St., or George W. Lee, 2,107 7th Av.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cosey, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

THE BELLA,
48 E. 28th St. First-class apartments; all improvements; heat, light, and elevator service.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 124 St.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

8th Av., 92.—8-story, 2 baths; rent, $3,200; open for inspection. A. E. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARE THERE ANY PARTIES THAT WANT
Stables, Stalls, and Truck Room,
OR
Enclosed Vacant Lots?
RENT VERY LOW.
Address H. R., Box 173 Times Office.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET
IN
TEMPLE COURT,
3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.,
110 to 129 NASSAU ST.
APPLY TO
RULAND & WHITING.
AGENTS ON PREMISES.

ALDRICH COURT,
45 Broadway; Offices to let.
Several choice suites, with Bay and River outlook; rents reasonable; all modern conveniences.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—STORE, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE AND WEST 10TH ST.; ENTIRE FRONTS LARGE PLATE GLASS; SUITABLE FOR ANY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS; WILL BE LEASED TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT AT LOW RENT. APPLY AT OFFICE OF ESTATE OF JOHN STRONG, 154 W. 10TH ST.

11,000 SQ. FEET
on one floor, with good light; steam heat and power; two elevators; low rent; also smaller lofts and stores, 142-150 Worth Street, near Centre St. Voorhees & Floyd, 56 Liberty St.

A—A.....A—A
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD.
Five story new building, size 60x40.
Offices, Stores, and Warerooms; Finest Light; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Would rent entire to one tenant.
Supt. on premises or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

Broadway, corner Warren St.
Large and well-lighted second floor to lease; size, 75 feet front by about 90 feet deep; suitable for Banking, Insurance, and other corporations; possession at once.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

Corner 12th St. and 3d Av.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

On west side of 8th Av., near 51st St.—Store, 40x100; will divide to suit.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

425 4th Av., near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling, 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars on premises or from Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

New building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., No. 455 West 14th St., New York.

University Place, 41, (One Block West of Wanamaker's.)—Large room; southern exposure; fireplace; rare chance for furrier; $6.50; also small room; $2.50. Capt. Riggs.

BASEMENT, TWO ROOMS,
suitable for light, clean business.
11 West 18th, near 5th Av.;
rent reasonable.

A.—Southwest corner 8th Avenue and 34th Street; large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for drug store. J. Romaine Brown and Company, 53 West 33d Street.

Basement, two rooms, suitable for light, clean business, 11 West 18th St., near 5th Av.; rent reasonable.

The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. R. Patten, 66 Broadway, Room 11.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

80 FACTORIES. 150 LOFTS.
JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A five-story basement and s. c. building, 55 Beekman, running through to Ann St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors; all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Large store, 50x100; corner 26th St. and 4th Av.; can be divided.

Business Property Wanted.

Wanted—Light loft, cheap, with or without steam; clothing manufacturer. Box 169A Times Office.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

GREETING.
Owners of property in Brooklyn
in the SUMNER——TOMPKINS,
BEDFORD——STUYVESANT,
McDONOUGH——ST. MARK'S,
MADISON——JEFFERSON,
HANCOCK——MARCY AV.
districts will do well to place their renting property in our office.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
Real Estate Broker and Manager,
441 SUMNER AV., near McDonough St.
Office not open evenings.
Open Washington's Birthday.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame...$20
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame.. 30
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame.. 35
Hart St., 2-story and basement brick..... 35
Van Buren St., 2-story and basement frame... 35
Van Buren St., 2-story and basement stone... 45
Quincy St., 2-story and basement stone..... 45
These are some of the small houses we can offer that are vacant; many are now coming in from May 1; just drop us a card and we'll keep you posted. ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

If you want to rent house or apartment, call at our office. Pinckny, 342 Sumner Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)
7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry.
4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50.
2-story and basement frame house, imp'ts, $16.
2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22.
2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent $20.
Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable residence, 15 rooms, Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; electric lighting; perfect condition; large grounds, fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with two living rooms, accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14 N. R., New York.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, HOLLYWOOD, Norwood Park—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon. All ready for occupation in May. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Long Branch.

Bay Ridge—Fine residence, 14 rooms; season; horses and carriages optional. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE BEVERLY
FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
245 WEST 116TH ST.
Elegant newly furnished apartment of five rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; elevator service; liveried hall boys; these apartments must be seen to be appreciated; rents moderate. Superintendent, on premises. Open day and night. Restaurant.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21 and 23 East 99th St., Near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 90th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $36 to $40.

A 7-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

17 East 106th St.—Free until March 15; six light rooms and bath; newly decorated; all improvements; $18.00.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—5, 4-room apartments; decorated, $11 to $14.50.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for Kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

177 West 73d St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling, newly decorated; rent, $1,000. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Hotels and Restaurants.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, *à la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th
Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.
Hotel Victoria, Service Alc. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Evs
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.
HEALY'S, 66th St. & Col. Av. Alc. Music 6:30-1.
PabstHarlem European Concert Hall and Restaurant. Morin's Grand Band Eves. Alc. & Tdh. Lch. & Dinner
Dun Bld'g, Rest. Café. Business Men's Dinner Alc Lunch. B'way & Reade St.
Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St.& 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Dorlon's Oyster House, 6 & 7 East 23d St. Open for breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Hotel Metropole, 42d St., B'way. Rathskeller & Palm Garden. Alc. Music.
Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.
MANNING'S oyster & chop house, 104th & Col. Av.
NewArdin&Chaberty, 121-5W.26.tdh.wine,50
Ye Olde Tavern, 101 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Wallace's Fifth Av. & 19th St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest.
J. PECK, French Tdh., (wine,) 50c. 140 Fulton St
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.
JACQUIN'S, 54 W. 24th St. Alc. Tdh. (wine) 55c.
GRIFFOU, 19 W. 9th St. Tdh. 5:30 to 9. (wine) 75c.
STEHAN'S, 78 & Col. Av. Tdh, Lch. 50c. Dinner, 75c

Au chat noir.

32 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine,) 50c.
Table d'Hote, (orchestra,) 75c. A la Carte at all hours.
And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th ST. & MADISON AVE.
HOMELIKE — EVERY COMFORT
Family and Transient Rooms, $1 per day. Rooms with bath, $2. Single Rooms, $5 per week. New, Fireproof.
CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

Hotel Balmoral.
New and fireproof family hotel, block front, 113th to 114th and Lenox Av.; apartments, furnished and unfurnished.
H. J. McGUCKIN, Manager.

Winter Resorts.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, N. J.
The leading hotel of Lakewood.
In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Golf. —— Automobiles. —— Driving.
JAMES N. BERRY, MGR.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL MORTON—Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; hot, cold baths; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. A Sanatorium with superior Hotel Table and Service.
Write for Booklet.

AVON INN, VIRGINIA AVE. & BEACH. ELEVATOR TO STREET. SUN PARLORS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. $2.00 DAILY. SPECIAL SPRING RATES ON APPLICATION. F. L. LIPTON, PROP.

The Bouvier, 150 South Tennessee Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—Steam heated, near beach; table unsurpassed. Mrs. Springer.

HOTEL EDISON Ocean & Michigan Aves. Capacity 250. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Write for Special Spring Rates.
J. C. COPELAND.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Cash or new hair mattress for your old feather beds. Feathers, 113 North 6th St., Brooklyn.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S. G. Rains Co., 389 5th Av.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DARWIN.
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock.
E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 3068-38th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms, 1,708 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I to-day prefer the Weber because of its sympathetic tone-quality." EMMA CALVE.
"The Weber has given me the greatest satisfaction." JOHANNA GADSKI.
"The quality and tone are exceedingly sympathetic." MILKA TERNINA.
"It is a beautiful instrument." EDOUARD DE RESZKE.
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"Your pianos surpass all in excellence, both as to sonority and richness of tone." T. SALIGNAC.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

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PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Avenue, near 46th Street.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS,
Rich, powerful tones; latest improvements; rents, $4 up; several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.
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Bargains.—Beautiful Fischer upright piano, $75; new uprights, $125 upward; Steinway, $150; squares, $50. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 6th Av., cor. 15th St. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$100—Upright, 5 years' guarantee; cheap Steinway, Weber, and Chickering. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St.

$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

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10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

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Class and private instruction.

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Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5.00; monthly dues, $2.00.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. FELLERIN, 207 West 25th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Banjo, mandolin, violin, guitar, piano. Voice specialist; success guaranteed; instruments furnished free. Horton's, 172 West 23d St.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

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Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th. —Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; now classes forming.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 551—Columbus.

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CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Ash Wednesday services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. G. A. Carstensen preaches in the morning and Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., in the evening.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS
BIG RETURNS ON SMALL CAPITAL.
Buy a Mason Painting Machine and Whitewasher, take contracts; you can make $500 per month easy; one firm made $50,000 in three years with machine contracts; no experience necessary; no scaffolding required; see testimonial:
"The Painting Machine you sold us to paint our ice houses at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., gave us entire satisfaction; one of our men with an assistant painted the entire buildings of 128,000 square feet in twelve days, using the oil paint we bought from you.
"We cheerfully recommend both machine and paint to any one who has large surfaces to paint.
"Yours, etc.,
"North Jersey and Pocono Mountain Ice Co.,
"19 Park Place, New York."
Price, $35.00 net cash, complete.
CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WHITEWASHING, 2c. PER YARD. AQUABESTO COLD WATER PAINT, 4c.
E. A. MASON, 202 Broadway, New York.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 156 Times.

Corporations for Business and Manufacturing.—Their organization and management. A practical book. Gives methods, expenses, and advantages. Clear, complete, and comprehensible. Full information upon application. Ronald Press, 52 Broadway.

Lady or gentleman can obtain an interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000; seven finest articles for ladies; handsomest packages; highest recommendations; safe investment; pleasant business. Col. J. F. Milliken, 287 Broadway.

Wanted to Buy for Cash, City or Country.—Stocks Jewelry, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Call or address L. Friedman, 320 Broadway.

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Drug Store for Sale.—Good business; bargain if bought immediately; no agents. Address G., Box 251 Times Down Office.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

$1,500 buys well-established business; reason for selling, retiring from business. Call 532 East 136th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Greatest Wonder of 20th Century. IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall, bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO., 1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES!!
Elegant Drop Cabinets, leading makes, $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments.
DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES, $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $5.00 upwards.
H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St.
Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
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SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No lists of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

ORIENTAL RUGS,
Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brass Ware, etc., ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
AUDALAFT BROS. & CO., 13 E. 16th St.
Direct Importers. Complete Cozy Corners.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

COINS—Highest prices paid for rare United States Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, Postal Currency, etc.; book of premiums paid, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Safes.—Standard business Safes, $35; safes bought and exchanged. S. & H. Bloom, 228 West Broadway, opposite White St. Telephone, 770 Franklin

MR. PHILBIN AFTER POOLROOM PROTECTORS

Fighting Great Combination of Brains and Wealth, He Says.

Arrest of Prominent City Official Likely as Result of Monday's Raid—Eight Policemen Also in Trouble.

Evidence collected yesterday from witnesses caught in the great raid on the Parole Turf Club at 20 Dey Street, Monday afternoon, pointed to a very prominent city official as one of the backers of the place, and his arrest is likely to be an outcome of the affair, according to Assistant District Attorney Schurman.

Something is likely to happen also to the eight policemen in citizens' clothes, found by District Attorney Philbin's raiders, although Mr. Philbin said yesterday that he had not decided what course he would pursue with regard to them.

They will probably be called to the witness stand to tell what business took them to the place and explain how it was that they had spent several hours a day in the place for six weeks, as Capt. Westervelt of the Church Street Station says they did, without obtaining any evidence that the law was being violated. Some have been uncharitable enough to hint that they, like the other persons surprised in the place, were there for their own amusement, but Capt. Westervelt insists that this is not so, and that they were there under orders.

One of them, Creed, was among those set to guard the place yesterday to see that no law was violated and to prevent any of the paraphernalia of the place that may be used as evidence from being carried away.

The club was not closed yesterday. Reginald C. Levien, the President, and Leon Stedeker, the doorkeeper, who, with Percy Levien, the son of the first named, are held in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow morning because of their connection with the place, were there to welcome visitors, and James M. Steedman, a member who pledged his residence, 220 West Forty-ninth Street, to insure their appearance, was entertaining himself with a big photograph album. Between thirty and forty members spent the afternoon in the rooms reading or playing games of cards, to which, however, there was no accompaniment of rattling chips. The poker rooms on the third floor, where the betting on the races was also carried on, were almost deserted, and the door at the head of the stairs leading into them and which was formerly kept locked, with a watcher behind it, stood invitingly open.

President Levien insisted that the raid was an infringement of private rights, as the club was incorporated, and if the members gambled among themselves it was no more than was done in the most fashionable up-town clubs in the city. There was a "kitty" to the poker tables, which, he said, sometimes amounted to $80 or $90 a day, but this went to pay the running expenses of the club and provide the victuals and drinks which were served to members free of charge.

"POLITICS," SAYS LEVIEN.

"Politics was at the bottom of the raid," he said. "Nixon knew I wasn't a Tammany man."

Then he showed a big scrapbook filled with the sporting pages from an evening newspaper.

"That's the dope book," he said. "That's all the evidence Mr. Philbin has that there was a poolroom here. If the members wanted to bet on the horses they generally telephoned their bets away."

He said he ran a poolroom for several years at 5 Barclay Street, until it was closed on St. Patrick's Day, 1886. "But it wasn't against the law then," he explained.

This document, hanging on the wall, will probably play a prominent part in the defense:

State of New York,
Office of the Governor of the State, Albany.

It is hereby certified that a certificate of incorporation of the Parole Turf Club, with acknowledgment thereto annexed, was filed and recorded in this office on the 26th day of April, 1882.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the Secretary of State of New York, at the City of Albany, this 14th day of March, 1898.

JOHN M. PALMER.

Lawyer Hargous, who has been retained for the defense, said yesterday that the fight would be based upon the legitimacy of the charter.

"If there is any club in New York that prohibits card playing, I don't know what club it is," said Mr. Stedeker, the doorkeeper. "This club has been raided twice before, and each time we were discharged when the case was brought before an unprejudiced Magistrate."

Capt. Westervelt said that this was true, and that the policemen who made the arrests had been severely reprimanded by the Magistrate for doing so.

Inspector Cross, who has temporary charge of the district in which the raid took place, has refused to discuss the affair.

President York of the Police Board said that that body would not do anything in the matter because their life is so short.

Seven of the witnesses who were found at the time of the raid were examined by Justice Jerome yesterday in his private office. No outsiders were allowed at the hearing, and even the names of the witnesses are carefully kept from the reporters. It is the intention of Mr. Philbin to protect them from publicity.

EVIDENCE AGAINST "JOHN DOE."

Mr. Philbin said that the examination had thus far been conducted with a view to getting evidence against one "John Doe," the real backer of the Parole Club and other similar resorts. Mr. Philbin said he was fighting a great combination of brains and wealth, and a combination which had thus far been able to defeat all attempts to destroy it. He had high hopes that his efforts would be successful.

It was hinted that inquiry would be made concerning the reasons why the place had not been raided more often, and to uncover the influences which have protected it successfully.

Much speculation was indulged in yesterday as to the identity of the very prominent city official and another man, a professor in one of the higher institutions of learning, who were said to have been caught in the raid. Those who knew would not say a word about it except that the politician was high in Tammany Hall. One of the men present when the police rushed in, and who recognized Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, when asked to name the other official, said: "I don't want to commit suicide yet." Another habitué remarked that it was a pity that the raid hadn't taken place at the same hour Saturday, for then Mr. Philbin would have found two Judges in his net.

This story may have been inspired by an actual happening at the raid when one of those found in the rooms boldly declared that he was a prominent Chicago Magistrate, now known to be stopping in the city. He wasn't the Chicago Judge at all, and confessed the lie as soon as it was seen that the men present would simply be required to give their names as witnesses, and would not be locked up.

Mr. Holahan yesterday declared that the relative for whom he was looking in the place was his eldest son, Frank M. Holahan.

"Young men will go astray sometimes," he said, "and I am sorry to say that my son has made mistakes. I don't know his whereabouts. For months I have hunted for him. I have gone to three or four places where gambling was going on. Yesterday afternoon I took the opportunity to go to this place on Dey Street, and I had not been in the place ten minutes when the raid took place. I did not play the races or see any one else doing so."

Mr. Holahan, in response to a query, said he had gone up the front stairs. This is an awkward thing for the eight policemen, for they reported to Capt. Westervelt that they had been in the place since 1 o'clock, and during that time no one had passed up.

Chairman Lewis Nixon of the Committee of Five said last night:

"We have been engaged entirely on a still hunt, and we purpose to continue in the same line. The credit for the raid belongs entirely to Mr. Philbin. All our evidence is lodged with him, and will be used at such places and times as seem most desirable to him."

The raid made no difference in the number of poolrooms open yesterday, but all have been run with the greatest caution since the Committee of Fifteen and the Committee of Five entered upon their crusade against vice. Mr. Philbin announced yesterday that he desired to warn all persons frequenting places where the law is being violated that they may at any time be served with a subpoena to attend before the Grand Jury or a Magistrate to give evidence concerning them.

A well-known proprietor of a gambling house, situated on a side street just off Broadway, uptown, when asked, in his opinion, what general effect the raid would have, said:

"It doesn't mean anything. All the places have been doing business for the past six months on the quiet, and it merely means the wave of reform is holding on to life with a tight grip. It will die a lingering death, and then things will be all right again. We still have to guess yet where we stand, and expect to till the word is passed along to 'go ahead.'"

Other well-known gamblers seemed to share the same view. They all confessed that the big places were doing business yesterday as usual. One proprietor of a poolroom in Sixth Avenue, and interested in several more throughout the city, said last night, when asked the usual question as to the effect of the raid:

"Closed? Nit! Some of the boys are on shaky ground, but still nearly all the places are open to a limited few. Nothing can close the poolrooms or the gambling houses but one thing."

"What is that?" asked his questioner.

"One word!"

The best clothing news to print just now is about Spring overcoats.

The season is tipped towards Spring, and a medium weight overcoat will get worn oftener than a heavy one.

600 overcoats of this sort go to the $12 table to-day—last season's left-overs of higher quality, few of a kind.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

MOSS'S TRIBUTE TO DEVERY.

Reference to the Chief of Police in Speaking of Reform.

About twenty young men assembled at the First Presbyterian Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, last night and listened to an address on "Municipal Reform," which was delivered by Frank Moss. He said in part:

"There is a most deplorable condition of affairs existing in this city to-day, and it does not take any one long to decide what organization is most responsible for those conditions—Tammany Hall—or what man is responsible—Richard Croker—but we need not condemn every man who is a member of Tammany Hall, for there are many honest men in that organization.

"Not long ago I met, one night, a policeman on Houston Street, who spoke to me very carefully. He told me, among other things, that he wished the reform administration was in power again, for, while he was punished when he deserved it then, that now he was not even recognized as a man or treated as such.

"How Chief Devery dares to remain in his office in the face of the opposition is more than I can understand, but he does it. Devery is one of the most level-headed men I ever knew, and I certainly never met his superior when it comes to handling men. Even Mr. Sexton has desired of late to get him out, but one day, when things were looking blackest for the Chief, he calmly walked into the room where the Commissioners were sitting and took his seat among them. He did not say much, but they understood, and his very presence there was eloquent. He let them know that they were all in the same boat together.

"The reform is coming, however. Seven years ago the movement which resulted in the overthrow of Tammany began by a policeman insulting a clergyman, just as it did this year. The insult was offered in the same district in which the Rev. Dr. Paddock was insulted a few months ago, and Devery was then the Captain in that precinct. Then there was hardly any one brave enough to enter into the fight at first, but the conditions to-day are far more favorable."

TWO NEW POLICE CAPTAINS.

Capt. Killilea Retired at His Own Request—Board Soon to Act in Herlihy Case.

Two new Captains were "made" at yesterday's meeting of the Police Board. They are Capt. Frank B. Creamer, formerly Sergeant in Chief Devery's office, and Capt. Michael Devanney, erstwhile Sergeant of the Atlantic Avenue station, in Brooklyn. Roundsman Matthew Robinson of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was promoted to a Sergeancy.

Capt. Thomas Killilea was retired from the force upon his own application. He is sixty-three years old, and when a very young man was a servant in the household of Judge Joseph F. Bosworth, a leading New York politician of ante-bellum days. As the story goes, Killilea won his way to his employer's favor by his faithful care of Mrs. Bosworth, who was long a bedridden invalid. Then the Judge became a Police Commissioner, and it was through his influence that Killilea joined the force, and was rapidly promoted. He was appointed Captain July 1, 1870.

Andrew L. Cahill, patrolman, was dismissed from the force. It was charged that he witnessed an assault and robbery committed upon Dr. Wiley S. Jones of West Virginia in a Seventh Avenue saloon on Oct. 26 last, and that he did not interfere, but afterward recognized the watch taken from the victim, and made no report of the occurrence to his superiors. He was indicted but never tried, as Dr. Jones refused to come to this city to prosecute.

Chief Devery was closeted with the Commissioners for a time. President York said that the Herlihy case had been discussed, and that it looked as though the board might soon come to a conclusion, although he refused to foreshadow the nature of the verdict.

Police Sergeant Churchill, who enjoys the soubriquet of "The Adonis of the Force," will cease, at least for a time, to adorn the desk of the Tenderloin Station. He has been transferred to do duty behind the desk of a little wooden shanty in Newtown. Sergt. Churchill came very near being Captain. He stood sixteenth on the list, and fifteen Captains were made in the last batch. As a compensation he was sent from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the Tenderloin Station, which, among the Police Sergeants, is considered the best berth in the business. Sergt. Carson exchanged places with him. Carson now returns to the Tenderloin.

SINGLE POLICE HEAD TALK.

John W. Keller, James J. Martin, and John B. Sexton Mentioned.

There were no indications last night that Mayor Van Wyck had selected John B. Sexton for Police Commissioner under the single-headed Police Bureau. Mr. Sexton refused to discuss the matter, and his friends say that he has not intimated to them that he is likely to be Police Commissioner. One said that his chances appeared to be slimmer than they have been for a week past.

John C. Sheehy said at the Democratic Club last night that Mayor Van Wyck would probably follow his usual custom of keeping people guessing until he publicly announced the appointment of a successor to the present board, because if he announced it now he would be pestered by people who had failed to secure the position.

There were some who considered that the selection would lie between John W. Keller, James J. Martin, and John B. Sexton.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Black Taffetas Silk.

2000 yards,—rich, black taffetas, 24 inches wide,
65 cents per yard; Usual price 95 cents.

Pure dye, black Taffetas,
85c., 95c. and $1.25. Formerly $1.10, $1.25 and $1.75.

Paillette de Soie and Dress Corsica,
75 cents per yard; Formerly $1.00.

Sale of Men's Neckties.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOZEN.

Four-in-hands, Imperials, Bat's-wings and Butterflies.
Made of fine quality Silk,—various weights and weaves,
Medium and dark colors,
19 cents each; Value 50 cents.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

DR. KENNEDY'S MOTHER ON THE WITNESS STAND

Efforts to Still Further Strengthen His Alibi.

Capt. Price Brings in Melville, the Missing Witness, but He Is Not Examined.

Efforts to still further strengthen the alibi Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy's counsel have been building up for the dentist accused of the murder of Dolly Reynolds two years ago, were continued yesterday.

Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, the gray-haired mother of the prisoner, took the stand in her boy's behalf, and in a low and trembling voice testified that at 3 o'clock on the morning the murdered girl's body was found, she entered Dr. Kennedy's room and threw a comforter over her sleeping son's form.

Dressed entirely in black, with a gentle and kindly face, Mrs. Kennedy was assisted to the witness chair by the court attendants. She swore that she had seen her son sleeping soundly at about 2:45 in the bed in his room on the morning of the 16th of August, 1898.

"Didn't your son have some bicycle tape?" asked Mr. McIntyre on cross-examination.

The lead pipe bludgeon is wrapped with bicycle tape.

"Yes," almost whispered Mrs. Kennedy. Kennedy blinked his eyes rapidly. Mr. McIntyre relentlessly drew from the aged parent admissions tending to show in her son's possession all of the implements of which the fatal bludgeon was made.

"Was not there in your house some lead pipe and an iron rod?" asked the ex-Assistant District Attorney.

"There was," replied Mrs. Kennedy, firmly.

"Your husband and son soldered up a pipe in the bathroom one day, did they not?"

"They did," answered the old lady. Mr. McIntyre asked no more questions. Mrs. Kennedy had borne the ordeal well, and not until she reached her son's side did she allow her feelings to get the better of her. Pausing by Dr. Kennedy's chair, she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him affectionately, twice. Young Mrs. Kennedy held her handkerchief to her eyes. Justice Fursman cleared his throat suspiciously just as Police Captain Price, travel-stained and dusty, walked into the room with Daniel S. Melville, the defense's missing witness, in tow. Detective Carey, with a smile on his face, brought up the rear.

"The missing witness, Melville, is now in court, your Honor," announced Mr. McIntyre, "and the defense may call him at any time they desire."

"We do not wish to call him out of the regular order of our defense," spoke up Lawyer Moore. Melville was brought back from Florida, where he went several days ago with his wife, by Capt. Price and Detective Carey, "in order to vindicate the honor of the police force and the prosecutors of this case," as Mr. Hennessy put it. Melville made an affidavit that two detectives, said to be Carey and Smith, visited his plumbing shop on Staten Island and examined some pieces of lead pipe one afternoon in August, 1898, and that after they went away the pieces of lead pipe were missing. The detectives swear that a piece of lead pipe similar to that of which the bludgeon was made was found in a cigar box in Kennedy's cellar after they had made two searches and found nothing.

The day's session closed, and still Melville was not called by the defense. Mr. Cantwell said about 3:45 that the defense would close its case with two witnesses early to-day. The two witnesses were not in the courtroom. He therefore wished an adjournment.

"Why don't you put Melville on the stand?" inquired Justice Fursman. He had propounded this same question once or twice before, and each time Mr. Cantwell had replied that Melville would be put on the stand after a conference could be held with him by Kennedy's lawyers. The Justice asked Melville if he had received a subpoena, and if he didn't know he was bound to obey it. Melville said that he had received the subpoena, but that his wife was sick, and he wanted to take her to Florida. "You may show cause before me to-morrow," said the Justice, sternly, "why you should not be punished for contempt of court." He was remanded to Capt. Price's custody.

A new witness was William Crook. He had observed the man with Dolly Reynolds closely, he said, and he was positive it was not Kennedy. He got up and started toward Kennedy to get a better look, and was stopped by Mr. McIntyre. "Did you ever see Kennedy at the Grand Hotel," he asked.

"I never saw him in my life until to-day. I went up to the prison pen to look at him, and they would not let me any nearer than the door. The man with Dolly Reynolds had a dark mustache."

Cross-examination failed to shake his testimony.

Hamilton St. Clair, Superintendent of the flat house where Dolly Reynolds lived, was not allowed to tell of the threats he had heard against the dead girl's life, made, the defense alleges, by the man who was intimate with her.

The case is expected to go to the jury this afternoon.

To Develop the "Probation System."

A meeting to consider the formation of a committee of citizens who will support and help to develop the "Probation System" in this city will be held at the house of Mrs. Willard Parker, 8 West Ninth Street, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. This meeting is particularly for the benefit of that branch of the system which has to do with boys and young men, and is the result of the work begun several years ago in the Tombs by the Public Education Association, and known as the Tombs School.

SUSPICIOUS FIRES ON PIERS.

Two Sheds Within a Short Distance of Each Other Found Ablaze.

Fire was discovered last night in a shed used as a carpenter's shop on new Pier 33 East River by Watchman John Hawke shortly after the men employed on the dock had left for the night. He called another watchman, James Higgins, who rang in an alarm from the box at the corner of Rutgers Slip and South Street. A barrel of kerosene oil was found in the corner of the shed where the fire started. The flames did not get to the barrel, though the oil on the floor ignited and caused a loss of $100 to tools and the shop itself.

About twenty minutes afterward Higgins was patroling old Pier 39 East River, which is being torn down to be replaced by a new dock. There he found another shed ablaze and sent in a second alarm from the corner of South and Market Streets. The shed was unoccupied and the loss amounted to only the cost of the building, about $10.

The two piers are being constructed by Bernard Reilf, who has a contract with the Dock Department. Two strikes have occurred during the work. Skilled dock builders struck for more pay and then returned to work. Recently about twenty-five or thirty of the employes went out again for more pay. They are still out.

Roundsman Brennan, who has charge of the watchmen in the city work, says Higgins went to Pier 39 immediately after the first fire to make out new time slips for the men. Thus he was in time to prevent what might have been a big fire, for right next to the burning shed and surrounded by inflammable building material in the Bridgeport Pier Dock.

At Pier A the police professed to see nothing suspicious in the two fires.

FIRE AT ELEVATED STATION.

Two Men Injured, Ticket Office and Car Roof Burned in Brooklyn.

Two men were injured during a fire yesterday morning which partially destroyed the Sixteenth Street station of the Fifth Avenue division of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

The fire, which started shortly before 9 o'clock, interrupted traffic on both the elevated and surface lines for half an hour. A bridge train was at the station, and a score of passengers were on the platform waiting to board it. The passengers did not get excited, but insisted on remaining on the structure to watch the fire. This prevented the guards from giving the signal to move the train and the roof of the forward car caught fire and was badly charred.

The fire appeared to have been started by a match in the hands of William E. Lewis, the ticket agent, who struck it to inspect the register on the passimeter. As he did so there was a sudden flash and the whole office appeared to be in a blaze.

The men injured were William E. Lewis, the agent, of 242 Flushing Avenue, whose face and hands were scorched and blistered, and W. F. Barker, the patrolman, whose hands were burned. The loss was estimated at $2,500.

LIVES SAVED BY FOX TERRIERS.

Residence of Charles Lawrence at Magnolia, N. J., Destroyed by Fire.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 19.—The residence of Charles Lawrence, the well-known wing shot, at Magnolia, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Mr. Lawrence and his wife were awakened by the barking of two fox terriers, which were kept in the kitchen. He found that the lower part of the house was in flames.

Mr. Lawrence threw a few clothes out of the window, and he and his wife then jumped out after them. Both were bruised by the fall. The valuable medals of Mr. Lawrence were destroyed and the two fox terriers who saved the family's lives were burned to death.

FIRE IN A NEWARK SCHOOL.

Children, Though Somewhat Excited, File Out In Good Order.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—A fire which occurred in the Seventh Avenue public school here this morning caused considerable excitement for a time among the 600 scholars and 13 teachers. The fire started in one of the hot-air radiators on the first floor, but was seen by the Principal, Mr. Shaffer, before it had gained any headway. When the radiator was removed it was seen that the woodwork around it was on fire, and the Principal lost no time in getting the pupils and teachers out on the street. The children were marched out by the front door, past the fire, without their hats or coats.

When the engines arrived the fire was soon extinguished with chemicals, and in half an hour the children were back in their places. The damage done to the building is estimated at about $1,000.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Reception to Chinatown Merchants by Canadian Pacific's Eastern Agent.

The Chinese New Year, being the two thousand four hundred and fifty-sixth anniversary, also, of the birth of Confucius, was observed yesterday. The principal function in this city in honor of the occasion was a reception tendered to prominent Chinese merchants by E. V. Skinner, General Eastern Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the company's offices, at 353 Broadway.

The visiting Chinamen all came in carriages driven by white coachmen. They had selected the newest-looking coaches with the most-spirited horses attached to them. In each carriage was a bell, which tinkled merrily as the carriages drove up in front of the Canadian Pacific office.

In the rear of the office the room of the Chinese agent had been fitted up as a reception room, and an appropriate luncheon was served. The visitors deposited in a tray their visiting cards, strips of brilliant red paper bearing Chinese characters. The guests were received by Mr. Skinner and waited on by two young women stenographers. The reception lasted for nearly an hour. Among the visitors were Chow Tsue Tai, the Chinese Consul, and Leong Yum Hen, Mayor of Chinatown.

Special Sale of
Sheets and Pillow Cases,

laundered ready for use, made of good muslin, at a less price than the cost of plain material.

Pillow Cases,
42x36 inches, 10c. each.
45x36 " 12½c. "

4,000
Pillow Cases,
made of the well-known New Bedford muslin, best quality made,
45x36 inches, 15½c. each, former price 22c.
45x38½ in., 16½c. each, former price 25c.

Sheets,
Single bed size, 39c. ea., former price 48c.
Three-quarter size, 43c. ea., former price 55c.
Double bed size, 49c. ea., former price 60c.
Extra size, 53c. each, former price 65c.

Counterpanes,
fringed for brass bedsteads, extra good value,
$1.50 each.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
REDUCED EASY CHAIRS.

Two styles are rivals for the first place. One is the reclining Morris Chairs, peculiarly simple and unadorned. Ours are from $4.00. A brass rod lifted from one set of grooves to another lowers the back to any angle. The reversible cushions, $3.50; others covered in tapestry, or what you will.

The second is Turkish style in leather—or tapestry or velour, no woodwork visible. Easy as a couch; arms broad enough and just the right length for a reading table.

Many other styles, some as curious as if just from the Orient, and now below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Fifty years of success prove these troches the simplest and best remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial and Lung Troubles.
In boxes—never sold in bulk.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSURING AGAINST CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYES.—The City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia recovered judgment for over $6,000 in an action brought in the Supreme Court, in this city, against the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York on a contract whereby the latter agreed to reimburse the former for a proportionate share of what it might become liable to pay under its bond of insurance to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, guaranteeing against loss by reason of the "personal dishonesty or culpable negligence" of its employe, George S. Wickham. The latter, who, with his driver, had been in the employ of the company for several years without mishap, had a delivery wagon, in which there was no entrance except a narrow space back of his seat, in the front. He received six bags of coin from an uptown station, each weighing about 50 or 60 pounds, and a canvas bag containing $5,817.15 in bills. These were put in the money box back of the seat and locked up and not opened until the Pacific Bank was reached. Battey, the driver, was busy carrying the coin bags into the bank when Wickham discovered that the bag of bills had disappeared. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below, holding that the facts showed that the payment of the loss by the plaintiff company was justified under the policy, it appearing that Wickham was guilty of culpable negligence, which occasioned the loss of the money. Justice O'Brien, giving the court's unanimous opinion, said it was unnecessary to prove that Wickham, who occupied such a responsible position of caring for the money of the company, deliberately left the wagon or was implicated in the theft. Culpable negligence might be inferred from the circumstances, which, according to Wickham's version and the undisputed facts, the loss occurred. It was inconceivable that the bag could have been taken without his culpable negligence or dishonesty.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—The Provident Saving Life Assurance Society of New York in February, 1896, issued to Charles F. W. Dambmann a policy of insurance upon his life for $3,000, payable in the event of his death to J. M. Drentell. The policy had been obtained for the purpose of securing an indebtedness of $3,000 from the insured to the beneficiary. After Dambmann's death, in April, 1899, Drentell, having assigned the policy to Henry H. Meeder, he sued the company to recover upon it. The main defense was that the policy ceased to operate, or become void, because of the non-payment of the premium, which fell due on Nov. 17, 1897. On the trial it appeared that in reply to an inquiry on Nov. 26 by Drentell the company answered that the November premium had been paid at its office. The Appellate Division, in this city, has unanimously affirmed a judgment rendered on a verdict directed by the court, holding, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that the company, having misled Drentell as to the fact of payment, could not be heard against him or his assignee, to the contrary. As to the company's claim that the premiums falling due after Nov. 17, 1897, were not paid, it was held to be a sufficient answer that it had not alleged such fact, and had not claimed forfeiture upon that ground.

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BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—The Templars of Liberty of America were sued by Gertrude Bettenhauser, widow of John Bettenhauser, who died Aug. 21, 1895, to recover $1,000, specified in his certificate of membership, in the endowment fund of the association. On the trial it appeared that on the 7th day of August, two weeks before his death, after the time for payment of arrears by him had been several times extended, he was dropped from the rolls of membership for non-payment of dues. A verdict rendered for the defendant has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, said there was some evidence that the notice sent by the association was actually received, because after it was sent Bettenhauser admitted to a fellow-member that he knew that he was indebted to the association. He was then told that he must personally attend that meeting on Aug. 7, or he would be dropped for non-payment of dues, and in a letter personally delivered to him he was urged to personally attend the meeting.

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv

O'Neill's.

Women's Tailormade Suits
For the Coming Season.

We are now showing an exceptionally attractive collection of the new men-tailored suits for the coming season, including many novelties not to be seen elsewhere—two price hints:

Suits of homespun with short collarless Eton Jackets, fronts and bands around sleeves of white cloth finished with small gilt buttons, lined throughout with black taffeta, new gored skirt lined with French Percaline

15.00

Serge Suits of excellent quality, new double breasted coat, with stitched taffeta forming a Bodice. Also Revers and Cuffs, Taffeta lined, Skirt shows the new flounce effect and is finished with stitched Taffeta bands lined with Percaline,

18.98

Full Line of the New Separate Dress Skirts in Cloths and Silks.

The Great Half-Price Sale of
"La Vida" and "Erect Form" Corsets
Still Continues!

Although the demand has been enormous there is still a good collection of both kinds. Don't miss this opportunity. When the present stock has been sold the original prices will again prevail.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day, Friday & Saturday. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day, Friday & Saturday. CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines. With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Matinées To-day, Friday & Saturday. UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. Matinées Friday & Saturday. Evgs., 8:15. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON Sq. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. A Real Success.—Herald. Matinées To-day, Friday & Saturday. WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed., Friday, & Sat. 2. XTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. LAST TWO WEEKS—3D MONTH. LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT. **Mon., Mar. 4th, SAN TOY. Seats Monday.

BURTON HOLMES, Daly's, Mon. & Tues. at 3; Mendelssohn Wed. & Thurs., 8:30. 5 Weeks Beginning NEXT WEEK, CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU. Course, $5, $4, $3. Now on sale. Single tickets, $1.50, $1, 75c. Ready Friday at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday. HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE." **NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 25. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Lash of a Whip. With E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Katherine Florence, and a strong cast of Frohman Players.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Washington's Birthday Open 10 A. M. 23d St. | Marcel's Bas-Reliefs, Mme. Hermann, Howard's ponies, Bison City 4. 5th Av. | Belasco's "Mme. Butterfly," Favor & Sinclair, Hilda Thomas, Shean & Warren, Tschernoff's Dogs, Mansfield & Wilbur, Harry Watson's Co., Kittie Mitchell, 58th St. | Johnstone Bennett, Paulinetti & Piquo, Juggling Johnsons, Christina's Monkeys. 125th St.

WALLACK'S LAST 4 NIGHTS, AT 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY, Fri. & Sat. 2:15. MARY MANNERING in "JANICE MEREDITH" Feb. 25th—LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mts. Wd., St. & W'htns Bthdy. The New Clyde Fitch Play, LOVERS' LANE. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA FLOOR, $1.50.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday. Strauss's Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Burlesquers QUEEN OF BOHEMIA. LIVING PICTURES.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 420, B'w'y & 7th Av. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. XTRA MAT. FRIDAY. PRICES, 50c., 75c., $1.00. MYLADY Co. of 100 Headed By Chas. J. Ross.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th. MATINEES FRIDAY & SATURDAY. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT Evs. 8:25. Mats. at 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One.

EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH WORLD IN WAX. NEW ORCHESTRA. Victoria's Funeral.

THE New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. New spec. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Shone's "Giddy Throng." EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND Matinee To-day. 25c., 50c. Lost River HOLIDAY Matinee FRIDAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Friday & Sat., 2:15. WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. HAZEL KIRK.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c. Ezra Kendall, Ugo Biondi, Hallen & Fuller, oths.

Irving Place Theatre. Eve, 8:15. To-night, Benefit for Miss Hedwig Lange, and Thur., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Eve., Sardou's Comedy, "Fedora."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. La Belle Rosa; Georgia Magnetic Lady; 20 others.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. JEAN DE RESZKE the role of "Walther" will be sung by Mr. DIPPEL.

TO-NIGHT, at 7:45—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 22, at 8—TOSCA (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 23, at 2—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Ev'g., Feb. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza, Journet, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Flon.

Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 24, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 25, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD (in German.) Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 27, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryll, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Fri. Ev'g, March 1, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.

Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.

Seats now on sale for entire cycle only. Sale for any single performance of cycle begins To-morrow. Prices as usual.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St. THURSDAY AFT., FEB. 21, at 3 O'CLOCK. TUESDAY AFT., FEB. 26, at 3 O'CLOCK. Harold Bauer. TWO FAREWELL PIANO RECITALS. Tickets, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. MASON & HAMLIN PIANOFORTE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor. Thursday Ev'g., Feb. 21. AUS DER OHE. Saturday Aft., Feb. 23. KREISLER. Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Friday Afternoon, February 22, at 3.
HUGO BECKER, 'CELLO.
JOSEF WEISS, PIANO.
FFRANGCON DAVIES, BARITONE.
Res'd Seats $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY, Tuesday, Feb'y 26, at 8:15. Major J. B. Pond

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,951. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

A NEW SYSTEM OF CANALS

State Engineer Bond Sends Plans to Gov. Odell.

Would Cost $7,000,000 Less Than Proposed by Ex-Gov. Roosevelt's Commission—Waterway to Accommodate Steam and Electric Boats.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—A marvelous system of State canals, the boats to be run by electricity and to be 100 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a draught of 10 feet, and to travel in fleets going from Albany to Buffalo in less than three days, is the plan presented by State Engineer Bond and a capable board of engineers to Gov. Odell. The system is to be built for $7,000,000 less than proposed by the Canal Commission appointed by ex-Gov. Roosevelt. The canals will be able to carry 15,000,000 tons of freight in a season of seven months.

The figures presented by Mr. Bond to Gov. Odell are in round numbers: For building an Erie barge canal on the route favored by State Engineer Bond, $49,000,000; for deepening the Oswego Canal to 9 feet, $859,026; for deepening the Champlain Canal to 6 feet, $5,472,000; total cost of canal improvement, $55,331,026.

These figures are surprising because it has been intimated that the figures of the Canal Commission, $62,000,000, would be far exceeded when a careful survey is made. The figures for the Erie Canal are $9,008,000 less than those of the commission, while the figures for the Champlain Canal are three times the amount asked for by the commission.

The report submitted by Mr. Bond to the Governor is indorsed as to its cost so far as it relates to the proposal Canal bill, by George S Greene of New York City, George W. Wisner of Detroit, Mich.; Edward P. North of New York City, Palmer C. Ricketts of Troy, N. Y.; J. Nelson Tubbs of Rochester, N. Y.; Elnathan Sweet of Albany, T. C. Lentze of Albany, and David J. Howell of Washington. The State Engineer in his report says.

The estimate of $49,000,000 is for a canal of size suitable for barges of 10 feet draught, 25 feet width, and 150 feet length. The canal as planned and estimated for by these routes is first-class in every respect, with locks of the most modern type, capable of passing two boats at once, with recent improvements and methods for filling and emptying the locks, with power generated to pull the boats into and out of the locks, operate the gates and valves and furnish electric light. The rivers and lake channels the minimum width is 200 feet. Both the bottom and sides of the canal to be thoroughly puddled. Guard locks are provided whenever required, and in the canal sections guard gates are provided at distances not exceeding ten miles apart, so that any section can be shut off for repairs. A full complement of first-class new bridges is provided wherever required.

In the navigation of the proposed canals, only steam, electrical, or other mechanical motors have been considered, consequently the towing path will be a thing of the past. The estimate covers the marking the channel of the canalized rivers by spar buoys anchored to the bottom of the river and easily distinguished. Each lock is equipped with four arc lights on the lock proper, and one on each approach. Besides these, incandescent lighting will be furnished for the lockhouses.

A large expenditure for water supply, not contemplated by the Canal Committee, has also been provided for in the estimate. This question of water supply is a very important one, and in making the plans provision is made for safely and surely and at all times in the driest season passing 15,000,000 tons of freight a year, and at the same time fully conserving all existing water power and protect corporate and municipal interests.

In his communication to the Governor the State Engineer says that after consultation with a board of experts he decides not to adopt steel lift locks at Lockport and Cohoes, but to use the ordinary type of masonry locks. He says:

Much higher lifts will be made with the new locks than anything heretofore attempted on the present Erie Canal. The problem of a high gate, more than anything else, kept former engineers from risking the higher lifts, but this difficulty has been so thoroughly overcome by the solidly built gate in use on the Canadian canals that at the present time it is not thought impracticable to build a lock with a forty or fifty foot lift.

The route favored by Mr. Bond for the canal from Albany to Buffalo and for which he gives his figures of $49,000,000, is as follows:

From Waterford to Cohoes Falls, thence through the Mohawk River to Rexford Flats and Little Falls, crossing the New York Central Road four miles east of Genesee Street, thence running north of Utica and recrossing the New York Central about two miles west of Oriskany, passing south of Rome to Fort Bull; thence down Wood Creek to Oneida Lake, and going 10.58 miles in deep water through the lake; thence following the Oneida River, with the exception of two large bends west of Brewerton, to Three River Point; thence up the Seneca River to the outlet of Onondaga Lake; continuing west from the outlet along the Seneca River through Baldwinsville to and through the State ditch at Jack's Reefs; thence westerly, following said river to a point west of Savannah and paralleling the New York Central Road and to the northerly of it, a junction with the present Erie Canal, 1.8 miles east of Clyde, with a change of about 4,800 feet near Lyons; thence along the present Erie Canal, with the exception of about one-half mile at Newark, to Macedon; thence following the present line of the Erie Canal to a point one mile west of Pittsford; thence across the country south of Rochester until it reaches the Genesee River near South Park.

Here it crosses in a pool formed by a dam in the Genesee River, and keeping to the west of the suburbs of Rochester, joins the present Erie Canal again about one mile east of South Greece. To provide Rochester with a harbor on this route the river would have to be canalized for nearly a mile, or, in other words, to the mouth of the present feeder. This canal enlarged to proper dimensions, would then furnish a harbor for Rochester. The entire distance to be traveled on this additional piece of canal is about 2¾ miles, from thence following the line of the present canal to a point west of Medina, where there is a change in alignment of some 3,500 feet, crossing the Oak Orchard Creek about 1,500 feet to the north of the present location; from thence to Lockport, following substantially the present location, and so on to Tonawanda, with the exception of one or two changes in Tonawanda Creek from Tonawanda to the Niagara River, and continuing on the river to the sloop lock at Black Harbor, and thence through said harbor and the Erie Canal and the City of Buffalo.

The State Engineer gives two other routes, one of them taking in the Oswego River and Lake Ontario instead of the Seneca River, and another a modification of the present Erie Canal. Both of these are declared not only more expensive, but if constructed would cost the State a great deal more for maintenance and involve open lake navigation from Oswego to the mouth of Niagara River and would require a stronger style of barge than for the interior routes, and would be more subject to detention from storms.

The report concludes by enumerating the advantages that would be gained by the various cities along the new canal when it is constructed.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

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Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
is delicious in flavour and delightful in aroma.—Adv.

LEGISLATORS SHAKEN UP.

Members of the New Jersey Senate and Assembly in a Runaway.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 20.—State Senators Stokes of Cumberland County, Haines of Burlington, Hutchinson of Mercer, and Assemblyman Abbett of Atlantic, Steelman of Cumberland, and Stahler, with Doorkeepers Higgins of Camden County and Jordan of Salem, had an exciting experience here this afternoon. They visited Vineland with the other members and attachés of the Legislature to inspect the three State institutions in and near Vineland.

While those named were driving through the town in a 'bus drawn by two horses the animals took fright and ran away. Senator Stokes was thrown out and bruised about the scalp, and was taken to the office of a physician, where he was cared for. His injuries, although severe, are not believed to be serious.

Assemblyman Steelman was also thrown out and struck upon his shoulder. He sustained severe bruises and is suffering from the shock. The horses ran for several miles out into the country before they tired, and were finally pulled down by the driver, who stuck to his post through it all. All of the occupants of the 'bus were more or less bruised.

TRIED TO LYNCH PRISONER.

Mob of 1,000 Workmen in Santa Fe Shops Surround Jail, but Man Had Been Taken Away.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The vigilance of officers was all that saved "Slick" Slater, a white man, twenty-seven years old, from being lynched by an infuriated mob to-night. He assaulted seventeen-year-old Lottie Gerberick Monday evening, and was captured by Topeka officers the next day in Carbondale, twenty miles from here. The officers kept the fact of the capture quiet, and placed Slater in the county jail here.

It became known this afternoon that he was here and immediately the men at the Santa Fé shops, where the girl's father is employed, decided that he should be lynched. They at once set a committee to watch the jail while they quietly arranged the details.

By 6 o'clock there was a mob of 1,000 angry men around the County Jail demanding that the prisoner be delivered to them. A brigade of sturdy Santa Fé boiler makers, armed with heavy sledgehammers, stood ready to make short work of the jail in case the demands were not granted. Sheriff Cook told the crowd that the prisoner had been removed, and offered to let a committee search the jail.

Ten men, headed by Gerberick, made a thorough search. Slater could not be found and the men so reported. This failed to satisfy the mob, and twice they started to break in the jail doors.

It developed that early in the afternoon the Sheriff, in anticipation of trouble, ordered a deputy to get Slater out of town. The deputy drove to Hoyt with Slater and entered a northbound Rock Island train with him. It is thought here to-night that the man is now in jail at Atchison.

The Santa Fé shop men are calmly determined to lynch Slater when he is brought back here for trial, and to this end have appointed a large vigilance committee to be constantly on the lookout for him. The shopmen have a past record for lynching, having strung up John Oliphant here twelve years ago for assault.

MRS. NATION IN COURT.

Addresses the Judge as "Your Dishonor"—Returns to the County Jail After Case Goes Over.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—Judge Hazen of the District Court to-day continued the case of Mrs. Carrie Nation, charged with smashing Murphy's "joint," until the April term of court. The cases against Eva Hardin, Mrs. Rose Crist, Miss Madeline Southard, Mrs. C. C. Chadwick, and C. R. McDowell were also continued.

Mrs. Nation enlivened the proceedings in her characteristic way, displaying more strongly than ever the fact that the dignity hedging around the judicial bench has no terrors for her. She arose several times to address the court, each time calling the Judge "your dishonor." When asked if she were ready for trial, Mrs. Nation, who acts as her own attorney, said:

"Your dishonor, I am incapable of trying my case this afternoon, as I have been poisoned by cigarette smoke in the county jail. I want to see how the other cases are tried, anyway."

Judge Hazen looked at the joint-smasher in a helpless sort of way, and then recognized Capt. J. G. Waters, one of the attorneys for the other defendants, who argued for a continuance of the cases.

Mrs. Nation was taken back to the county jail, again refusing bail offered by her brother. The indications are that there will be a bitter legal battle over the trials. The attorneys for the defendants will insist that they be granted a change of venue on account of the alleged prejudice of Judge Hazen.

SALOON SMASHING IN CHICAGO.

Damage Done in Three Places—The Smashers Are Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Three saloons in this city were damaged to-night by admirers of the methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation. The total damage suffered by the three proprietors will amount to several hundred dollars. The smashing was done in each instance by a different person and necessarily so, as the police gathered in the smashers with great promptitude and locked them up.

Mrs. Smith, one of those arrested, declared that her husband, who had been drinking to excess, had procured the liquor at the place he smashed, despite her request to the proprietor that he cease selling it to him. Her husband was intoxicated to-night, she said, and she went once more to the saloon and demanded that he be no longer supplied with whisky. The saloon keeper put her out, she said, and in the struggle the glass was broken.

CHILD TAUGHT TO STEAL.

Girl of Nine Accuses Her Mother—Both Held for Shoplifting—A Sister's Grief.

Mrs. Lucy Parker, fifty-two years old, and her nine-year-old daughter, Sadie Parker, were made prisoners yesterday afternoon at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. They had been accused by the special detective of a Sixth Avenue department store of stealing sundry articles of the value of $20.

According to the story of the detective, the child had confessed to him that she had been taught shoplifting methods by her mother, and that they had taken many articles which had been sold to the occupants of the tenement at 416 Tenth Avenue, where the Parker family live. The little girl was equipped with a long cloak and a big muff, which she said helped her to conceal the goods stolen. The mother and child wept when they were separated at the station house. The child was placed in the care of the Gerry Society.

A shabbily dressed young man, accompanied by a slender girl of sixteen, visited the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. The young man, approaching Sergt. Carson, said:

"I hear you've jugged the old lady."

"Who's that?" asked the Sergeant.

"Why, me old lady, Mrs. Parker," he repeated. "Can I take the kid home?"

When told that the child, too, was a prisoner, the elder daughter fell forward in a faint. Revived by the matron, she became hysterical, and cried aloud for her little sister.

Loan Post for Chicago Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange voted at its meeting to-day to establish a loan post on the floor, at which either New York or local stocks can be borrowed. A good deal of borrowing of New York stocks is done here, and the idea is that the transactions could be facilitated on the local Exchange.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

EXTRAVAGANCE AT ALBANY

Expenses of Last Ten Years Show Enormous Increase.

Cost of Legislature Nearly $600,000 More than in 1891—Bureau Expenditures More than Double.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—In his inaugural message Gov. Odell advanced his belief that there had been profligacy in State expenditures. He pointed out some instances of which he had knowledge in which the State's funds had been improperly spent. One of the extravagances cited by him was the too free engagement of special attorneys. On this subject he said: "The abuses which have grown up under the attorney system are such as to call for correction."

The specific nature of these abuses was made known by THE TIMES several days ago, when the payments made to Assemblyman Allds and Senators Brown, Armstrong, and others for legal services rendered to the Forest Preserve Board in the past few years were given. As soon as Mr. Odell was sworn in as Governor he proceeded to accumulate further information about the manner in which the State's funds were being spent. He sent for the heads of the various departments and made them prepare reports upon the expenditures of their offices for several years past. If the Governor pursued his investigations along this line persistently, he is undoubtedly in the possession of a great deal of interesting information, and information, too, upon which he will be able to effectively carry out his policy of economy.

Compilations which have been prepared of the increased expenditure of the Legislature and of some of the leading departments of the State Government during the past ten years show that Gov. Odell's investigation and his determination to retrench were most timely. On their face the figures would seem to indicate that expenditures in some of the departments have been running riot in recent years. The following is a table showing the increased cost of the Legislature for the past ten years:

Session	Compensation of Officers and of Members.	Miscellaneous Expen.	Legislative Printing.	Total Cost.
1891	$344,093.80	$67,950.50	$95,000.00	$506,964.30
1892	346,634.42	137,529.46	104,792.23	608,956.11
1893	334,262.66	150,127.30	151,589.39	636,979.35
1894	358,582.68	169,427.78	199,583.02	727,093.48
1895	371,383.39	254,204.42	191,735.54	817,323.15
1896	446,756.40	204,452.07	294,409.13	945,620.56
1897	439,175.99	194,164.17	144,850.00	778,190.16
1898	423,274.51	187,360.57	389,371.06	1,000,006.14
1899	453,843.36	207,533.57	322,675.88	984,052.81
1900	430,720.84	273,979.51	394,872.61	1,101,581.96
Total cost for ten years				$8,134,250.08
Increased cost in 1900 over 1891				594,617.66
Increase compensation				86,716.04
Increase miscellaneous				208,029.01
Increase printing				299,872.61

Under the new Constitution adopted Nov. 6, 1894, the number of Senators was increased from 32 to 50 and of Assemblymen from 128 to 150. The sudden increase in the amount paid to members of the Legislature from 1895 to 1898 and subsequent years is accounted for in this way principally.

It will be seen from the above table that the miscellaneous expenses of the Legislature in 1900 were over $68,000 more than in 1899. For legislative printing there was an increased expenditure in 1900 of over $72,000 as compared with 1899. There are many interesting comparisons to be made from the table.

Even more interesting is the showing made by the Attorney General's office, the Board of Regents, the Banking Department, the Insurance Department, the Railroad Commissioners' office, and the Civil Service Bureau. The compilation of the expenses of these offices for the past ten years is as follows:

	Atty. Gen.'s Office.	Regents.	Banking.
1891	$53,836.85	$15,549.55	$27,703.79
1892	47,361.91	22,445.75	29,491.71
1893	36,021.48	23,630.40	32,022.49
1894	41,550.71	31,643.10	31,981.30
1895	44,062.94	31,004.25	32,542.48
1896	64,253.21	29,456.40	31,506.60
1897	74,077.51	28,300.59	30,697.90
1898	76,703.53	29,660.37	32,555.89
1899	93,284.97	37,839.25	44,542.71
1900	172,835.52	66,136.47	91,816.88
Increase	$118,998.47	$50,586.92	$64,113.18

	Insurance.	Railroads.	Civil Ser.
1891	$78,737.07	$67,606.66	$15,875.15
1892	113,693.33	56,609.10	17,708.63
1893	102,257.00	56,405.56	17,209.00
1894	118,357.44	53,851.10	17,930.76
1895	144,575.72	54,978.95	20,745.43
1896	136,640.15	56,494.42	23,370.75
1897	124,589.70	59,064.28	27,829.09
1898	146,116.86	62,870.70	28,260.87
1899	181,877.66	69,469.29	30,568.48
1900	187,252.82	81,118.64	40,988.57
Increase	$108,515.75	$23,511.98	$25,113.72

The administrative expenses of the Attorney General's office for the year 1900 were $172,835.32, as against $93,384.97 in 1899. This was an increase of $79,450.35 in one year. The increases in this bureau are due mainly to the custom of employing special counsel, Senators, members of the Legislature, and others, to whom large sums for legal services have been paid.

When the State Board of Charities bill was being considered by the joint committee of the Senate and House, Mr. Allds, the Republican leader in the Assembly, advanced as one of the reasons why the board should be abolished that its expenses had been growing year by year. The last appropriation asked for by the board was $50,000, an increase of which Mr. Allds complained did not equal the amount paid out to himself and several of the Senators by the Attorney General's office in legal fees for the same period of time which the increase covered.

BARKER MAY BE RELEASED.

He Will Probably Be Put Under $5,000 Bail To-day.

Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller at Arlington on Sunday, Feb. 3, will probably be released from the Hudson County Jail at noon to-day.

His counsel, Marshall Van Winkle and Albert C. Wall, had a conference yesterday with Judge John A. Blair and Prosecutor James S. Erwin in relation to the matter. Mr. Van Winkle said he had reliable information that Mr. Keller was out of danger and that his recovery was an assured fact. This was not disputed, and Judge Blair finally said that he would entertain a motion to admit to bail at noon to-day, and that he would probably fix the bond at $5,000. Messrs. Van Winkle and Wall said they would furnish the bond.

Counsel afterward had an interview with Barker, who was rejoiced to hear of his probable early release.

Indiana Teacher an Heiress.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 20.—Miss Virginia Foster, a teacher in the city schools, received notice from the executor of the estate of her uncle, Dr. Henry Foster, proprietor of the sanitarium at Clifton Springs, that she is one of nine heirs named in his will. The estate is valued at $1,500,000. The value of her inheritance will not be known until the distribution is made.

Negroes Murder a White "Hoodoo."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The plantation negro stands in mortal dread of a hoodoo. Last Saturday West Smith, a white man, went to a negro settlement near Clinton, La., announced that he was a hoodoo, and had come to stay. The negroes, thinking his presence meant bad luck to them, held a conference and decided to kill him, and kill him they did. Four of the murderers have been arrested.

$6.50 to Washington and Return for the Inauguration.
THE ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell tickets from New York to Washington and return on March 1st, 2d, and 3d, good to return on or before March 8th, for $6.50. Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, Liberty St., and South Ferry.—Adv.

Otard's is the standard of excellence in brandies. Connoisseurs agree on this.—Adv.

NO EDIE-PAULDING MARRIAGE.

Engagement Between Senator Depew's Niece and Lieut. John R. Edie Broken by Mutual Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The arrangements for the wedding of Miss Anne Depew Paulding, niece of Senator Depew, and Lieut. John R. Edie, United States Navy, which was to take place at St. John's Church in this city on April 17, have come to a sudden end, and, according to a statement by Senator Depew this evening, the engagement is canceled.

The break occurred to-day in consequence, it is said, of a quarrel that originated at the Mardi Gras ball given by Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill last evening, at which ball Miss Paulding, Lieut. Edie, and Senator Depew were guests.

Senator Depew, when seen at his residence this evening, absolutely refused to make any further statement than that the engagement was broken by mutual consent. Lieut. Edie has sought the seclusion of a friend's house and was not accessible. His engagement to Miss Paulding was formally announced at a dinner party given by Senator Depew on Dec. 15 in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Odell. A month ago the Senator purchased and presented to his niece the residence 1,324 N Street, which is now being remodeled to suit the taste of its present owner. Lieut. Edie is now on shore duty, with a desk in the Navy Department.

The cause of the rupture and its prompt publication is a mystery to all but those immediately concerned. Miss Paulding refused herself to all callers this evening, but has notified her intended maid of honor that her attendance on April 17 will not be required. Lieut. Edie, through his brother-in-law and intended best man, has sent similar messages to the six men who were to serve as ushers, and Senator Depew has communicated the same intelligence to the Rev. Dr. Mackey Smith, who had been invited to officiate. The wedding gown, which was ordered from Paris six weeks ago, is now en route for New York.

Lieut. Edie is the son of the late Capt. John R. Edie, United States Army, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1880. He has spent five years of his naval career at sea, but when on shore duty has always made his home with his mother in this city. He was on temporary duty at Newport last Summer, where his engagement to Miss Paulding was admitted, although not formally announced.

BLIZZARD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Twelve Feet of Snow in Corry—Trains Greatly Delayed.

CORRY, Penn., Feb. 20.—In the history of this region no storm ever before reached the fury of to-day's blizzard. With half a dozen feet of snow on country roads and outlying city districts, and Hatch Street buried under twelve feet of snow, Corry caught about the worst part of the storm.

A heavy fall of snow, accompanied by wind of great velocity, set in last evening, and has continued with unabated vigor. It is still raging to-night. The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway's accommodation train due here at 8:45 A. M. was stalled in a drift higher than the engine's stack while rushing down a grade south of this city. It was dug out with difficulty and again started on its journey toward Buffalo. It probably will not get through to-night. This road is operating its trains with three engines and has three plows at work on ninety miles of track.

The worst drifts are at Summerdale, where they reach a height of twenty feet in places. On the Philadelphia and Erie a snowplow jumped the track at Jackson while endeavoring to force its way through a big drift. Traffic was delayed several hours. For the first time in many years this road has been compelled to use snowplows, the Erie is also compelled to operate hastily improvised snowplows, something unheard of on the main line west of Salamanca. The Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate are running their trains, but many hours behind time.

Farmers cannot send horses through the snow, and are forced to walk miles for necessities. There is undoubtedly much suffering among them.

DR. HERMAN COHN DIVORCED.

Young Newark Physician, Married While a Student, Deserted Within Ten Days.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—Special Master in Chancery Schuyler B. Jackson has filed his report with the Chancellor advising that Dr. Herman Cohn be given a decree of divorce on the ground of desertion. The story told by the testimony shows that the young physician met his wife while studying for his medical degree at Columbia. Miss Martha Courtious, who afterward became Mrs. Cohn, lived close to the college.

Dr. Cohn is a member of a well-known family of this city, living in the "Hill" section. Miss Courtious was the daughter of French parents and a Roman Catholic. Within two weeks after the acquaintance began they were married, the services being performed Aug. 29, 1894, by the Rev. J. Harris Knauber of St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

About ten days after the marriage took place Dr. Cohn and his bride arranged for a meeting between her parents and himself. The result of the meeting was an absolute failure.

When the announcement of the marriage was made both Mr. and Mrs. Courtious became greatly excited. They declared their daughter had no right to marry, and that if she did not leave her husband forthwith and return with her parents to New York they would forever sever all relations with her.

In his testimony Dr. Cohn declared that these threats finally triumphed, and his wife bade him good-bye with tears running down her cheeks. "She wished me good luck and said that I must forget." In his testimony the husband demonstrated his efforts to become reconciled with his wife, and the testimony of several members of his family was to the same effect.

POSTMASTER GORDON'S $100.

May Have Resigned Because of His Small Campaign Contribution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In explanation of the sudden decision of Postmaster Gordon of Chicago to resign, it was asserted by a Chicago citizen in Washington to-day that the strong reason was that his campaign contribution last Fall amounted to $100.

Members of the National Republican Committee, in looking over the list of voluntary offerings from Chicago holders of offices last Fall, received a great shock when they reached Gordon's name. He had a four-year position at $6,000 a year.

Father and Son Marry Sisters.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20.—A strange double wedding, quietly celebrated at Kingston recently, has come to the notice of people here. John Voorhees, a farmer of the village of Kingston, and his son, John Voorhees, Jr., were married to the two daughters of Joseph Bird of Monmouth Junction. As if to further add to the novelty of the affair, it was the elder Voorhees who married the more youthful of the Misses Bird.

Col. Roosevelt on His Way East.

OMAHA, Neb. Feb. 20.—Vice President-elect Roosevelt passed through Omaha this afternoon on his way East. He goes direct to Oyster Bay and will not stop in Washington or New York.

Luxurious Daily Train to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars. Buffet library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

PEKING ENVOYS HAVE AGREED TO COMPROMISE

Demands for Punishment of Anti-Foreign Leaders Modified.

Some of the Envoys and Commanders at Peking Were Kept in Ignorance of Waldersee's New Plans.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—"At their latest meeting," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring yesterday, "the Foreign Envoys agreed to a compromise. They propose to permit the Imperial Court to commute the sentences of decapitation in the cases of Prince Tuan, Duke Lan, and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang to life imprisonment, and will agree to the following punishments: Prince Chwang to be strangled, Yu-Hsien to be decapitated, Chao-Shu-Chiao, and Ying-Nien to be permitted to strangle themselves, and Chi-Hsin and Hsu-Cheng-Yu to be beheaded in Peking.

"If the Court advances no new obstacle, the negotiations on the first point of the demands of the powers may be considered closed."

Dr. Morrison, writing to The Times from Peking yesterday, says:

"The Court has yielded and consented to the infliction of the punishment demanded, petitioning, however, that the sentences on Chao-Shu-Chiao and Ying-Nien may be strangulation instead of decapitation. To this the foreign envoys have agreed. The question, therefore, is virtually settled, and a raison d'être for the Tai-Yuen-Foo expedition ceases to exist."

Commenting upon the latest advices from Peking, The Times says:

"There cannot be any reasonable doubt that the sudden surrender of the Chinese Court was due to fears inspired by the Count von Waldersee's order. The lesson will not be lost on the allies, should the Chinese resort again to their traditional tactics of evasion and delay."

It is learned that the British Government is still without any further official explanation of Count von Waldersee's action in planning an extensive expedition in China. The Government expects to receive advices from Berlin to-day, officially setting forth the motive for the recent orders issued by the Commander in Chief of the international forces in China. In fact, such explanation has been asked for in order that the Cabinet, at to-morrow's meeting may have some satisfactory basis for its deliberations on the Chinese question.

However, it is pretty well unofficially understood in Downing Street that von Waldersee's action was purely due to a desire to "bluff" the Chinese. The action of certain members of Parliament and papers, especially The Times, in calling it a "bluff" is causing the greatest chagrin, and has given rise to the feeling that it is impossible to meet Chinese finesse with similar weapons.

"The concert of the powers," said an official, "is so unwieldy and is composed of so many different sections and sub-sections that diplomacy is out of the question. If every step made is subject to similar treatment as this last, we shall be driven to settle the Chinese difficulty by pure brute force, or not at all.

"It does not require any great degree of deduction to assume that Lord Salisbury, in spite of his professed ignorance and the inquiry at Berlin, was fairly well informed as to the true inwardness of Count von Waldersee's recent orders."

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The German Foreign Office says Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's expedition is to be confined to the Province of Pe-chi-Li, unless the obduracy of the Chinese Government makes an extension of the military movement to Sian-Foo necessary.

The expedition is intended to bring pressure to bear on the Chinese Court in order to bring about the full acceptance of the demands made through the Ministers of the powers at Peking.

The Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the report that the United States objects to the expedition, says:

"The United States is merely pursuing purposeless and ill-timed intrigues which make a specially unpleasant impression in view of the diminutive military force of the United States in China."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The conferences held by Ambassadors White and Choate with the Foreign Ministers at Berlin and London, in which the Chinese question is said to have been touched upon, were probably the result of dispatches sent to them by the State Department, in which the instructions to Minister Conger were repeated. The statement of the American position on Count von Waldersee's expedition, which Minister Conger was ordered to present to the envoys at Peking, was sent, for their information, to the American representatives accredited to all the powers interested in the Chinese question. They were not to bring the matter to the attention of the Foreign Offices, but there was nothing in the instructions which prevented them from doing so.

This mode of proceeding is a part of the Administration's new policy of avoiding the sending of notes to the powers where it can be avoided. Every time any power has sent out an identical note it has resulted in a line-up which the United States has generally been in the minority, although it has had a majority of the principal powers on its side. The smaller powers have always been induced to join with the opposition element, and the United States has been outvoted.

Minister Conger in the present case has acted with fidelity to the spirit of his instructions. He protested against the Waldersee expedition without waiting for instructions to that effect from the State Department. It is true that he did not notify the State Department of the expedition until yesterday, but evidently it was kept a secret from him.

Count Waldersee's mystery attaches to the Waldersee movement. All the plans had been perfected without the knowledge of some of the Ministers, and even without the knowledge of all the military commanders. It did not leak out until Count von Waldersee invited Gens. Chaffee and Voyron to join an expedition which he had already arranged.

GERMANY DEMANDS CASH.

Says Her Claims on China Must Be Paid Before the Troops Evacuate the Country.

PEKING, Feb. 20.—The foreign Ministers stated to-day that they think the gravity of the situation is over, but it is expected that difficulties will now arise among themselves, when some of the Governments send in their indemnity claims.

Particularly is there uneasiness regarding the statement of Germany that her claims must be paid in cash before the evacuation takes place. The other Ministers resent this, saying it will be impossible for China to pay, as China has not a large reserve, the customs receipts go to pay dividends upon former loans, and it is improbable that China could borrow a sum of any magnitude.

United States Minister Conger estimates the total demands upon China at $400,000,000.

The Fortification of the Legations.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Further particulars regarding the proposed fortification of the legations at Peking have been cabled to the National Zeitung. The legation quarter will be inclosed by modern fortifications, with a twelve-foot moat and glacis beyond, and protected by barbed wires. Each legation will be further fortified and defended by a heavy gun. The chief entrance will be a gate in the Tartar wall, defended by bastions. The artillery will command the Tartar and Imperial Cities. The barracks are to accommodate 2,000 men, and, at a pinch, 5,000 men.

Burnett's Vanilla
is pure. Don't let your grocer work off a cheap and dangerous substitute. Insist on having Burnett's.—Adv.

Perfect Pullman Service to Pinehurst, N. C.
via Southern Ry., the route of the famous Limited. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

IT LOOKS LIKE SEXTON.

He Is Ahead in the Race for the New Single Police Commissioner.

There was a jolly party gathered at the Democratic Club last evening. The politicians "in the know" who heard the talk carried on in such a happy way between Mayor Van Wyck and Police Commissioner John T. Sexton declared that at the present time Sexton was way ahead of the other candidates in the race for the Police Commissionership under the new bill, which is sure to become a law in about ten days.

In the party last evening were Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, Register Fromme, and Commissioner Sexton. There was a cordial meeting of Mayor Van Wyck and Commissioner Sexton during the evening.

Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, said: "I am for Sexton for Police Commissioner first, last, and all the time."

"Are the friends of Mr. Sexton urging his nomination?"

"Yes, the majority of the district leaders, I think, favor the appointment of Mr Sexton to the place. He has the experience, and would make an excellent head of the Police Department."

"Do you think that Sexton will be appointed?" was asked.

"That is for Mayor Van Wyck to say. Mr. Sexton's friends are doing all they can to secure his appointment, and I hope they will be successful."

John F. Carroll declined to discuss the police situation. The "tip" given out at the Democratic Club late last evening was that Commissioner Sexton was likely to be named, and the reports seem to be based on the social gathering at the club. When asked whether he was a candidate for the place, Mr. Sexton shook his head, smiled blandly, and said:

"I don't want to talk about the matter. What can I say?"

ASPHALT TRUST'S NEW PLAN.

Its Counsel Asks that Dispute with Venezuela Be Settled by International Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Asphalt Trust has made a strong plea to the State Department to reconsider its determination not to intervene in Venezuela. It has been bringing great pressure to bear upon the department to make it change its attitude and compel the Venezuelan Government to take action favorable to the trust without submitting the question to the courts.

To-day Gen. Francis V. Greene and Mr. Lindsay were in Washington and submitted a lengthy argument in support of intervention. To meet the objection that if Venezuela rejects the intervention of the United States, as there is every reason to believe she will, there would be no alternative but war, the Asphalt Trust submits another proposition. It suggests that if peaceful intervention is unsuccessful, the matter be submitted to international arbitration.

The trust claims that the immediate parties to the controversy are the New York and Bermudez Company and the Government of Venezuela. It is in no sense a controversy between American citizens. The Government of Venezuela, it claims, granted the company a concession, and now seeks to revoke it, and the mere fact that the beneficiaries of the act, the Warner-Quinlan people, are also Americans, does not affect the status of the real parties to the dispute.

It is argued that President Castro's action was in disregard of the judgment of the highest court in Venezuela, was in violation of the laws of the land, and was therefore as a direct Governmental wrong a denial of justice, in respect of which redress is to be sought, not by judicial process, but by international methods. In support of this the trust has submitted a great number of precedents, some of them from the dealings of the State Department with Venezuela itself.

Any attempt by the Venezuelan authorities to dispossess the company, the trust contends, will be "a naked act of lawless violence," and will constitute, under the general principles of law, a denial of justice, the consummation of which it will be the right of the United States to prevent.

ROBBER FAILED TO GET AWAY.

Got $1,620 from Illinois Bank, but Citizens Pursue and Capture Him.

Special to The New York Times.

RANTOUL, Ill., Feb. 20.—Fisher, a little hamlet in the northwest corner of Champaign County, was to-day the scene of a bold bank robbery which was nearly successful. At 10 o'clock this morning, Arthur Hyer, a tough, living at Fisher, entered the private banking institution of F. B. Vennum, and, presenting a revolver, compelled the cashier to hand over all the money at hand. After securing $1,620 in currency and gold the lone robber backed from the bank, still covering the two clerks with his pistol.

ate was 32 to 14. In the Assembly the vote was 100 to 45.

The bill reached Gov. Odell shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. The Governor left his office at 7 o'clock. As he was leaving the Executive Chamber he announced that he had not signed the bill. No doubt is entertained that he will sign it to-morrow. It will then go to Mayor Van Wyck, who is expected to appoint the Police Commissioner without delay.

When the bill was reported back favorably by the Cities Committee in the Senate to-day with the recommendation that it be passed over the Mayor's veto, Senator McCarren called for the reading of the Mayor's veto message. The message was read. Mr. McCarren then addressed the Senate. Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. McCarren said, had clearly and forcibly pointed out the unconstitutionality of the measure, but notwithstanding the Mayor's unanswerable arguments the majority would of course pass it. The bill, Mr. McCarren said, was a violation of the sacred principle of home rule and a clear evasion of the constitutional provision the purpose of which was to give the Mayor a substantial veto power over purely local bills.

Senator Foley also spoke in opposition to the bill.

Senator Stranahan said it was useless to multiply words over the bill. The question of constitutionality had been thoroughly thrashed out during the debate when the bill was first considered by the Senate. Mayor Van Wyck had added nothing new to the discussion.

"The most that can be said for the Mayor," said Senator Stranahan, "is that he has made the best of a poor case. The Mayor forgets that this bill deals with the police power. That is a power which had always belonged to the State. If cities have exercised it they have done so because the power was temporarily delegated to them. I hope to live long enough to see the time when the police power will be taken away from every Mayor in the State. I believe that is what ought to be done."

In the Assembly also the Mayor's veto message was read, and after a protest by Mr. Fitzgerald and a brief reply by Mr. Allds the bill was put on its passage.

SEARCHING FOR "JOHN DOE."

District Attorney Seeking for the City Official Who Dispenses Privileges to Gamblers.

Five unhappy looking detectives caught by District Attorney Philbin in his unexpected raid on the poolroom at 20 Dey Street Monday, which the five and three companions had been assigned to obtain evidence against, spent an uncomfortable quarter of an hour each in a little star chamber inquisition conducted in the law library of the District Attorney's office by Justice Jerome yesterday.

The crestfallen lot of policemen were compelled during this examination, held behind closed doors, to give testimony against a mysterious "John Doe," said by the District Attorney's office to be a prominent official who dispenses "privileges" to the gamblers, poolroom men, and proprietors of other illegal resorts of the lower west side. The identity of this official, known or unknown to the five detectives, made them exceedingly nervous and unwilling to give testimony which might prove damaging to some person, who could effect their political downfall.

The District Attorney said that the evidence obtained from those detectives and that from the witnesses examined yesterday was important and valuable. The name of the official or officials the public prosecutor is ferreting at is still carefully guarded, as are the names of those captured in the raid.

He did make known the fact, however, that it was not the Committee of Five's raid, after all, nor yet Mr. Nixon's; that in fact the latter knew nothing about it until a very few minutes before the actual process of breaking in the doors was begun.

Mr. Nixon was summoned to Assistant District Attorney Schurman's office on the afternoon of the raid. Mr. Nixon supposed that it was a summons to another conference such as he had held a number of times with Mr. Schurman. Acting upon the evidence submitted by the Tammany Committee of Five against this poolroom, the District Attorney had assembled two policemen and Sergt. Cuff in Justice Jerome's office, three more and Mr. Nixon in his assistant's office, and when one of the latter made a scouting tour to the poolroom and reported it in full operation, Mr. Schurman suddenly said: "Well, we'll raid it." This was the first intimation that any one outside of Mr. Philbin, Judge Jerome, and Mr. Schurman had that there was to be any descent upon the resort. Mr. Nixon was along simply to stamp the proceeding, in the event of success or failure, as essentially a Committee of Five affair.

Reginald and Percy Levien and Leon Stedeker, held as the proprietors of the poolroom, will be arraigned before Justice Jerome in the District Attorney's library to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

Benjamin Steinhardt, the lawyer now representing Reginald Levien and others, made an application in the Supreme Court yesterday for permission to examine the warrant and the information which caused the raid on the Parole Club. The application was in the form of a writ of mandamus directed against Clerk William M. Fuller. The application was argued before Justice McAdam, who very promptly gave his decision denying the application.

Meanwhile, when the proper request had been made to Justice Jerome, the counsel for the defendant was allowed to look at the papers. From the granting of this permission by Justice Jerome and from the opinion of Justice McAdam it appears that the entire court proceedings were unnecessary, the whole legal complication growing out of a misapprehension on the part of the lawyers concerned. In his opinion Justice McAdam cites the law to show that a prisoner is entitled to know the name of his accuser, and when arrested on a warrant, he is entitled to examine the complaint.

MR. GARDINER ON THE RAID.

Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was asked last night if he had anything to say regarding the methods of his successor, District Attorney Philbin, in the raid on the concern at 20 Dey Street.

"No, I haven't a word to say," he replied; "to criticise the methods of my successor would be infra dig., don't you know.

"But I will say this much," he added, "Some time before my retirement I prepared a list of 200 disorderly places and sent it to Chief Devery. I gave the names of two witnesses to each place who would testify that they had seen some form of vice practiced there. Some of the places mentioned were gambling houses, others poolrooms, and still others disorderly houses. On the list was the place at 20 Dey Street.

"Later I went to Magistrate Zeller and we found that only some half dozen of the witnesses could identify proprietors of the places. Six warrants were issued, which were given to Chief Devery."

To Report Anti-Policy Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Codes Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably the Weekes Anti-Policy bill, which brands as a common gambler any person who shall have in his possession knowingly any writing or document connected with "policy," or who is the owner, agent, Superintendent, janitor, or caretaker of any building or room where policy is played with his knowledge. The punishment fixed is on conviction is imprisonment for not more than two years, in the discretion of the court, by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

SUIT AGAINST HERTER & SON.

A suit against Peter Herter and his son, Peter, who form the real estate firm of Herter & Son, is now being brought before Justice D. Cady Herrick, in the Supreme Court, by Mrs. Johanna Lenkey, who claims $50,000 for the death of her husband, Edmund, a fresco artist, who died last October. She claims that the Herters are responsible for his death.

She says that while her husband was confined to his home at 224 East Seventy-fourth Street, getting over an attack of typhoid fever, the Herters, who owned the house, ordered him to move, on the ground that the building was to be torn down. Although she obtained a stay until her husband recovered on the dispossess notice served on her, Mrs. Lenkey says that the Herters started work tearing down the building, while her husband was still confined to his bed, and that his death was due to the exposure which it caused him.

Claims $2,400,000 of Rice Estate.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 20.—O. T. Holt filed application in the County Court today for letters of administration on the estate of the late William M. Rice. The petition says Mr. Rice died intestate, leaving property of the value of $5,000,000, the deceased being a resident of Texas, temporarily resident in New York at the time of his death. The petitioner alleges that he is executor of the will of the late Mrs. Eliza-

HERLIHY CHARGES ARE DISMISSED

President York the Only One Who Votes Against Him.

Commissioners Sexton, Abell, and Hess Declare the Charges Were Not Proved by Rev. Mr. Paddock.

Capt. John D. Herlihy, formerly of the Eldridge Street Station, has been exonerated by the Police Board of the charges brought against him, which grew out of the letter sent to Mayor Van Wyck by Bishop Potter, who complained of an alleged insult to the Rev. Mr. Robert L. Paddock, rector at the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, and of the immoral conditions prevailing in the "Red Light" district. Of the four Commissioners, President York was the only one who yesterday voted Capt. Herlihy guilty of the charges presented. Commissioners Sexton, Abell, and Hess held that the preponderance of evidence was in favor of the Captain, and so sustained him.

The summing up of the case means from the standpoint of these three Commissioners and the police, that the Rev. Mr. Paddock, when he announced that at his interview with Capt. Herlihy in the Eldridge Street Station on the night of April 26, 1900, while complaining of the conditions in the district, that Capt. Herlihy had called him a liar and had shaken his fist in the vicar's face, stated what was not true and what was not borne out, either subsequently at an interview in the office of Inspector Cross or at the trial of Capt. Herlihy. The verdict so whitewashes the Captain of the charges that the moral condition of the precinct were as bad as alleged at the time he was in command. The outcome of the trial also means that the charges against Inspector Cross, who is in command of that inspection district, will never come to trial. Mr. Paddock's only comment yesterday when he heard of the dismissal was that the "matter now rests with the people."

The trial of Capt. Herlihy on the eve of the dissolution of the bi-partisan Police Board is notable in that the insult offered to the Rev. Mr. Paddock precipitated the present vice crusade being carried on by the Committee of Fifteen and the Tammany Committee of Five. Before these events the Committee on Public Morality, of which Dr. Felix Adler is the head, had been waging a crusade against vice on the east side, but after Dr. Paddock's interview with Capt. Herlihy last April, Bishop Potter, indignant at the insults offered one of the ministers of the Episcopal Church, took up the matter, and in September the Episcopal Diocesan Convention instructed the Bishop, by resolution of Dr. Huntington, to start an investigation. Bishop Potter wrote to Mayor Van Wyck, complaining of the immorality on the east side and referred to the insult to Dr. Paddock, that when he complained "he was met not only with contempt and derision, but with the coarsest insult and obloquy." The Mayor in turn sent a copy of the letter to the Police Commissioners, and to the then District Attorney, Asa Bird Gardiner, together with a letter of his own, and the investigation and trial followed. Mr. Croker's Committee of Five was named Nov. 14 and the Fifteen on Nov. 30.

At the Police Board meeting yesterday Commissioner Abell, who moved the dismissal, presented a brief which was written by Lawyer Grant, Capt. Herlihy's counsel, and which he said contained his reasons for voting to dismiss the charges against Capt. Herlihy. Mr. Hess and Mr. Sexton also "stood for" its findings. The brief states that Capt. Herlihy was arraigned on three separate charges, that Capt. Herlihy had been guilty of neglect of duty, that he was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and the third that he had been guilty of neglect and disobedience of orders in not properly keeping the blotters and books of the Eldridge Street Station house. This was but a technical charge, and Mr. York voted dismissal on this charge alone. The second charge relates to the scene in the station house, when Mr. Paddock entered the place with the Rev. Mr. George for the purpose of complaining against a young man who had been arrested, as the brief says Mr. Paddock testified, for "warning a woman" of his [Mr. Paddock's] approach. Regarding the incident where the Captain is said to have told Mr. Paddock that he lied, the brief says:

While the Rev. Mr. George gave evidence that the Captain said that the Rev. Mr. Paddock lied, or words to that effect, he failed to corroborate Mr. Paddock in his statement that the Captain shook his clinched fist in the fact of Mr. Paddock. Regarding the alleged incident we have the fact coming from Mr. Paddock himself that as to the shaking by the Captain of his clinched fist in his face, he never made any allegation to that effect against the Captain for months after he alleged the occurrence took place, and then only when being examined as a witness upon the trial of the charges against the Captain, and while on the stand he admitted, so far as that portion of the incident was concerned, he had never made any mention of it to Judge Olcott, the counsel for the prosecution. In considering this incident, the test of probability ought to be applied. * * * Is it probable that Captain Herlihy, in his own station house, in presence of a stranger (the Rev. Mr. George) would so far forget himself and the duty he owed to his position to call a minister of the Gospel a liar?

From the testimony introduced on the part of the Captain, it appears that when Mr. Paddock arrived at the Inspector's office, he greeted the Inspector and Capt. Herlihy in a most friendly and cordial way; that he stated to the Inspector that he had a complaint to make against the Captain, which was to the effect that on the night before, while in the Twelfth Precinct Station, the Captain had called him a liar, for stating that the conditions in the precinct were as bad as Mr. Paddock represented,) and that during the conversation which ensued between Mr. Paddock and the Inspector Capt. Herlihy broke in with the question: "Mr. Paddock, is that the exact language which I used?" to which the Rev. Mr. Paddock replied: "No, I think you said I was untruthful, which amounts to calling me a liar." In the light of such evidence then we have a declaration on the part of Mr. Paddock, in the presence of a number of witnesses called on behalf of Capt. Herlihy, that the Captain did not at the station house call Mr. Paddock a liar, but stated or insinuated that he was untruthful.

Taking all the evidence into consideration regarding this incident at the station house, it must be conceded that the preponderance is in favor of the Captain as far as this charge and specification is concerned; there is no competent proof on the part of the prosecution to maintain it, and it should therefore be dismissed.

In dismissing the charge that Capt. Herlihy allowed a notorious and flagrant condition of affairs, the brief says:

The prosecution, outside of Mr. Reynolds of the University Settlement, produced two citizens only to support their characterization of the condition of the precinct, and the evidence of these two witnesses fails to establish such a condition of affairs. If this condition did exist to such extent, then the large number of respectable residents of that precinct, who voluntarily came forward to offer their testimony on behalf of the accused Captain, would have been witnesses on the part of the prosecution.

The brief also cites that the Captain's witnesses were disinterested in testifying, and that Mr. Paddock and those of the prosecution could not be considered disinterested witnesses.

After the meeting Commissioner Sexton said: "I simply recorded my vote in the Herlihy case, believing in my judgment that the evidence before the board did not warrant conviction."

Practically the same answer was given by Messrs. Abell and Hess, while Mr. York said:

"My vote is my answer. What is the use now of talking about the case?"

The Rev. Mr. Paddock refused to answer any question concerning the decision further than to remark as heretofore quoted.

"I cannot discuss it," said he, pleasantly, at the Pro-Cathedral. If Dr. Paddock felt disappointment, he in no way gave evidence of it.

Bishop Potter is in Lakewood, and Mr. Olcott, who conducted the prosecution, was also out of town. Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall yesterday refused to be seen on the subject.

BISHOP POTTER INDIGNANT.

Says He May Make a Statement When He Returns to New York.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 20.—The news of the acquital of Capt. Herlihy was brought to Bishop Potter to-night. The Bishop showed considerable indignation when the result of the trial was announced, and said:

"I must decline to-night to make comment. Before speaking I wish to learn more about the result, but later I may make a statement."

Bishop Potter also refused to state what probable action he contemplates, and said that nothing will be done until he returns to New York in a few days. He will go to Philadelphia to-morrow morning.

Two Conscience Fund Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Secretary

MRS. STETSON THROWS LIGHT ON HER FAITH

Healer's Presence Purely a Concession to Alarmed Relatives.

ABSENT TREATMENT EFFECTIVE

Mr. Bowers Grows Restive Under Mind Reading—The First Reader Refers to Her Coachman.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, "chief healer," "first reader" or pastor, and the business head of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, made some startling statements yesterday in the contest over the will of Miss Helen C. Brush. She tried "Christian Science mind reading," in court. Her subject was John M. Bowers, the lawyer opposing the Church.

Mrs. Stetson testified that she did not ride in "trolley cars, cable cars, or motor cars," but that she had her own horses, carriages, and coachman. Her revenues from using the "uplifting force" of Christian Science were shown by Lawyer Bowers to be very large, but the witness testified that she had an income of her own.

The reading of the Christian Science prayer book was stated by the witness to be a cure for consumption or any other disease if the patient understood it. The "distant treatment" by a "chief healer," the witness claimed, was just as effective in cases of organic sickness as personal attention, provided there were no "antagonistic influences" in the shape of unbelievers in Christian Science near at hand to disturb the patient. Miss Brush, after leaving all her estate to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, died of consumption.

A crowd gathered in the courtroom yesterday, expecting to hear Lawyer Bowers, in his cross-examination, muddle the witness. Mrs. Stetson said she had prepared the night before for the "terrible ordeal" by praying to the "omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent God" to give her strength to meet the questions of the lawyer, to tell the truth, and save the legacy of $65,000 to her church. Mr. Bowers got Mrs. Stetson to say some things that were generally regarded as remarkable, but he did not break down her testimony. In a well-modulated voice Mrs. Stetson gave her testimony so as to be heard in every corner of the courtroom with apparently no effort. She spoke in a very pleasant manner, and her skillful rejoinders to very technical questions astonished Surorgate Fitzgerald and the lawyers. Mrs. Stetson continued during her examination to clutch "Science and Health," the prayer book of the Christian Scientists.

THE BEQUEST TO THE CHURCH.

The first questions of Mr. Bowers were as to the instructions Miss Brush gave when she wanted to draw a will. The names of all the beneficiaries in the will were written in pencil on a small visiting card. The counsel then asked:

Q.—Were there directions on the card about the legacy to the First Church of Christ? A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Your name was on the card for $5,000? A.—It was, but I said I did not want the money and would not take it. My name was erased before I left Miss Brush's house.

Q.—Was not the name of the First Church of Christ on that card? A.—I would not dare to say. I could not say on oath whether it was there or not.

Q.—You said that Miss Brush stated that she had left the residue of her estate to her "dear church." She said: "I leave the balance of the estate to my beloved church."

Q.—That was a matter of vast moment to you? A.—I did not know what she was worth.

Q.—You knew she was a woman of independent means? A.—I did not. I had no idea what she was worth. I had no idea what she left to the church.

Q.—Did not Miss Brush tell you the next day that she had left $50,000 to your church? A.—Yes, I believe.

Q.—Were you shocked at the news? A.—I was pleased.

Mr. Bowers then began a series of questions to find out whether "personal treatment" of a patient, suffering with consumption would effect a cure as well as the "distant treatment," which was given to Miss Brush for several weeks before her death. Mrs. Stetson, according to Mr. Bowers, made damaging statements in her testimony about this point.

Q.—You treated Miss Brush when she was suffering with pneumonia, and you say you found her dying when you arrived at the house? A.—She was in a critical condition. She was sinking.

Q.—And you gave her personal treatment for fifteen minutes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then the crisis passed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You continued the personal treatment for three or four days? A.—Yes, Sir; every day until the cure was so far advanced that the absent treatment was all that was necessary.

Q.—In other words, you give personal treatment and personal attention when the situation is grave? A.—When the disease is acute, I do. It is always safe.

Q.—You continued in personal attendance while you considered the situation grave—you have said so? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you speaking under oath? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you saw Miss Brush she was suffering with consumption, of which she died on July 7? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What treatment did Miss Brush receive from the 12th of June to the 7th of July? A.—It was the absent treatment. Miss Duncan was always there, she did all that was necessary.

Q.—Yet you had taken entire charge of the case and had dismissed Dr. Pease and she received absent treatment from the 12th of June to the 7th of July? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is one of the cardinal maxims of the Christian Science Church that only one healer can take charge of a patient? A.—Yes, Sir; but the teacher can direct her students to interpose in the treatment.

Q.—But you were in entire charge of Miss Brush's case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You stated that when Miss Brush was sick with penumonia you were with her half an hour and she had recovered? A.—She had improved very much.

ABSENT TREATMENT SUFFICIENT.

Q.—Then you acknowledge that when the patient is in a serious condition there is need of personal treatment? A.—The patients often think that it is the personal treatment. It is for the sake of the family that the personal treatment is given. The absent treatment would be just as effective.

Q.—But you stated in your direct examination and many times repeated it, that while Miss Brush was in a serious condition you continued the personal treatment, and when she had recovered sufficiently you thought the absent treatment would be sufficient? A.—Yes, Sir; I knew that Miss Brush was on the road to recovery.

Mr. Bowers then took up the question of Miss Brush writing out all the bequests in her will on a card measuring 2⅝ inches by 3¼ inches with a lead pencil. There was a buzz of excitement in the courtroom when Mr. Bowers asked abruptly the following questions:

Q.—Are you married? A.—I am.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—I have a husband.

Mrs. Stetson answered these questions in a sharp tone of voice. The Christian Scientists who filled the courtroom appeared to expect a searching cross-examination as to the life of their leader. Mr. Bowers dropped the subject at once. The audience was certainly disappointed. Mr. Bowers continued:

Q.—You said that you allowed Miss Duncan to stay with Miss Brush? A.—Yes, Sir. Miss Brush said that she was young in the faith and that she was suffering with antagonism.

Q.—Why did you use the word "allow"? A.—Miss Brush wanted Miss Duncan to come there.

Q.—Did you use the word because of your power over Miss Brush? A.—No, Sir; it was her power over me. I sent my student, Miss Duncan, to her because she asked me to.

Q.—Was this young lady a student at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then she became a healer? A.—Yes, Sir; but they are always students.

Q.—Then you have power over your students? A.—I have no power over my students but my spiritual power and faith in the teachings which they receive through me.

Q.—Miss Brush became a healer in the Christian Science faith? A.—She did.

Q.—You knew that Miss Brush had consumption when you called? A.—Yes, Sir; but I believe this book will heal any one if they will read and understand it.

Mrs. Stetson as she spoke raised the book called "Science and Health." Lawyer Rand, counsel for the church, then brought out the fact that Mrs. Stetson had an income when she came to New York. Mr. Bowers continued:

Q.—You said that after fifteen minutes of treatment Miss Brush revived, though at first you saw she might die at any time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After you worked over her she revived! A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then you spoke to her. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you tell her you had been doing? A.—I told her I had been reflecting the power of God to her.

That God was ever present; that God was eternal life and love. It was the presence and the power of God which was given to her. I talked of that spiritual life. I said that God was omniscient and omnipresent. I told her that love was life, that God was love. I talked with her for a good while.

A FATAL ANTAGONISM.

Mrs. Stetson denied that she had attended to the material wants of her patient, saying that the Christian Science nurses knew all about that and needed no instructions. Her visits to Miss Brush were told of in detail, and how the "antagonism" continued to increase in the Brush household because the sisters of Miss Brush were Mental Scientists. Mrs. Stetson said she tried to get Miss Brush to remain in her home and overcome the "antagonism" by faith. Miss Brush replied, according to the witness, that her health was being impaired by the "mental antagonism" which surrounded her, and that the condition of affairs had finally become unendurable. Mrs. Stetson added that Miss Brush became thin and pale, and that her health was impaired.

Q.—Miss Brush was a student in one of your classes? A.—Yes, Sir. She attended four classes. The first class she attended as a student, and then she came to review the lessons.

Q.—How many did she pay for? A.—Two, the first and the second.

Q.—How much did she pay? A.—One hundred dollars each time.

Mr. Bowers then cross-examined as to the two checks for $50 each which Miss Brush gave as presents to Mrs. Stetson. The witness corrected her testimony and said that she was in error as to her evidence that both checks were handed to her in person by Miss Brush. The second check was sent to Boston by Miss Brush with a letter telling her to "have a good time." A squabble occurred between Messrs. Bowers and Rand over the statement made by Miss Brush that she wanted Mr. De Lano, the Christian Science lawyer, to draw up her will, as she had no confidence in her own counsel. Mr. Bowers said the attempt to reflect on a member of the bar was unjust and unfair. Surrogate Fitzgerald stopped the debate by banging his gavel. Mr. Bowers then cross-examined as to "personal" and "absent" treatment.

Q.—You stated that personal treatment was necessary when the situation of the patient was grave? A.—Personal treatment satisfies the patient and the family. They believe it is the personality that heals, and in this case they demanded my personal presence. The absent treatment would have been as effective. It is the power of God that heals; it is the power of the divine mind, exerted through the spiritual and the scientific power of the healer. Christ did not need to be present to effect cures.

An illustrated book treating of Christian Science, with symbolic figures on every page was produced. Mr. Bowers wanted to know whether Mrs. Eddy's picture was placed in the book depicted her as the "Healing power of the world." Mrs. Stetson denied that it was Mrs. Eddy's picture, but when other books were produced with photographs of Mrs. Eddy in them, she acknowledged that they were likenesses of the leader of the faith. The alleged power of Miss Brush as a "healer" was then brought out.

Q.—Did Miss Brush speak to you about people she had healed through Christian Science treatment? A.—Yes, Sir. She said that she had met a friend suffering with an intense headache, and that she exerted the force in a street car and the woman was instantly cured. Another time Miss Brush said that she had a friend who was suffering from indigestion and she said: "I am a Christian Science healer; I will treat you." Miss Brush said she effected a cure in this case. She was young in the faith, and these were only small cures. Miss Brush spoke about her cures laughingly. She always demanded some money from the people she cured. Sometimes she got a quarter and sometimes half a dollar. One day she said to me: "How much do you suppose I have made by these twenty-five and fifty-cent contributions?" She said that laughingly, and then said that she had collected $17 for cures she had made.

Q.—Did Miss Brush gave a check of $5,000 to the First Church of Christ? A.—Yes, Sir, and I gave a check for $5,000.

Q.—Was that for the old church or the new? A.—I gave $10,000 in all.

Q.—Were you ever in a street car with Miss Brush as was testified? A.—I never was in a street car with Miss Brush.

Q.—You are positive of that? A.—I never was in a trolley car, cable car, motor car, or any kind of a car with Miss Brush.

MRS. STETSON'S EQUIPAGES.

Mr. Bowers seemed surprised at this testimony. He asked:

Q.—Were you ever in a street car, motor car, or cable car with anybody? A.—I have been.

Q.—How often? A.—Several times. I drive always unless I am obliged to go that way. I always drive—I have my horses, carriages, and coachman.

Q.—And you gave $10,000 to the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bowers then asked questions as to the receipts from pupils who attend the classes of the Christian Science Institute and pay from $50 to $100 for instructions lasting twelve days. Mrs. Stetson testified that the money was her own to do with as she pleased, and that she paid rent for the use of the church. Two classes only are allowed yearly by Mrs. Eddy, and the pupils now number ten or twelve in each class, under the instruction of Mrs. Stetson. In questioning Mrs. Stetson about the symbolical figures in a book which Mr. Bowers held in his hand, the witness said: "That is not a picture of Mrs. Eddy."

"Who said anything about a picture of Mrs. Eddy? How did you come to speak about a picture of Mrs. Eddy?"

"Because I exerted the power and read it in your mind."

There was a laugh at the expense of the lawyer, which Surrogate Fitzgerald rebuked.

Mrs. Stetson looked searchingly at Lawyer Bowers and said:

"I don't know what the artist had in mind, but it is not Mrs. Eddy."

"Who said anything about Mrs. Eddy?"

"You meant that," said Mrs. Stetson, quickly.

"Oh, are you reading my mind?" said Mr. Bowers.

"Yes. I can tell what you are thinking about."

Mr. Bowers did not seem to like the idea of being treated by a Christian Science "healer" in open court. He said:

"Just discontinue reading my mind for a minute and tell me whether this is a symbolic figure representing Mrs. Eddy."

The witness stated that it was a photograph of the leader of the faith. She then stated that she had "prepared overnight" to answer questions put to her by Mr. Bowers.

"What questions did you prepare yourself about?" said Mr. Bowers, sharply.

"I prepared for all of them," was the reply.

"How did you prepare?"

"I asked God for grace and strength and to be spiritually uplifted to meet you, and be steadied in the truth, and to get support from Him that would be good for me."

"Well, then, your preparation was the same for all the questions?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

Mr. Bowers again delved into the secrets of Christian Science and methods of treatment.

Q.—I understand you to say that the personal treatment is no better than the impersonal treatment? A.—The impersonal treatment is the power of God. It is not the personality that does the work.

Q.—Did you say that impersonal or absent treatment was exactly as beneficial to the patient as personal attendance of the healer? A.—The power is the same, but the presence satisfies the family. It is necessary sometimes to have the personal treatment to quiet the patient.

Q.—You remember stating that the absent treatment was as good in every way as the personal treatment? A.—Yes, Sir. I said that the impersonal treatment was as powerful as the personal treatment, because it was God that did the work. But the personal treatment satisfies the patient because he or she believes that the personality does the work. I went to see Miss Brush to satisfy the family.

Q.—Then the only reason you gave Miss Brush personal treatment was to satisfy the family? A.—I would rather have treated her impersonally by sending a student there.

Q.—You did tell Mr. Rand that the impersonal was as good as the personal? A.—When the other satisfies the family.

Q.—Didn't you tell me that when you called on Miss Brush her condition was serious, and

CONSUMPTION

is almost as deadly as ever, although physicians know they can cure it generally, beginning when most of the lungs are still sound, and even sometimes when a great deal of damage is done.

The people don't know it yet. They have been told; but they don't believe it; they don't act on it.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is one of the principal means of cure.

There are other helps: dry

KENNEDY VERDICT EXPECTED TO-DAY

Missing Witness Melville Fined $25 for Contempt of Court.

Defense Claims that Detectives Found Lead Pipe Bludgeon After Visiting His Plumber's Shop.

The stubborn defense of Samuel J. Kennedy, on trial for the second time for the murder of Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel two years ago, ended yesterday with the final appeal for acquittal made to the jury by Lawyer Robert Moore in summing up the accused dentist's case.

Some one closely resembling Kennedy, declared Mr. Moore, was Dolly Reynolds's assassin, and that person, he claimed, deliberately and with premeditated malice attempted to cast suspicion upon Dr. Kennedy, an innocent man. The case of the prosecution, consisting of six points of circumstantial evidence, was taken up point by point by Mr. Moore. The defense's alibi sworn to by eight reputable persons was carefully reviewed, and the testimony of each characterized as truthful in every respect.

Before closing the defense placed on the stand Daniel S. Melville, the plumber who suddenly went to Florida during the progress of the trial, and who was brought back by Police Captain Price and Detective Carey. Melville swore that, about twenty-four hours after the visit of Detectives Smith and Carey to his shop on Staten Island one afternoon in August two years ago, he missed a piece of lead pipe, similar to that of which the fatal bludgeon was made, which he declared he had been showing to the officers.

"Do you think either Carey or Smith stole or carried away that piece of pipe?" asked Prosecutor McIntyre.

"Oh, no, Sir," replied Melville nervously. Subsequently Melville was arraigned before Justice Fursman to answer to a charge of contempt of court. He said he told Cantwell or Moore that he was going. Mr. Moore stated that Melville did tell him that he had a ticket for Florida on Thursday afternoon last, and said that he wished to be put on the stand the next day. This could not be done, as the State had not rested its case, and Mr. Moore said he arranged to have Melville's ticket extended. The latter was to confer with Mr. Moore on Friday morning. After Thursday Melville was seen no more by Kennedy's lawyers until he appeared in court in the custody of Capt. Price. Justice Fursman found him guilty of contempt in failing to obey the subpoena served on him and imposed a fine of $25.

The defense rested its case and the prosecution in rebuttal called the gray-haired father of the accused man, John C. Kennedy. He testified that there were pieces of solder and charcoal in his cellar, but no iron rod similar to that in the bludgeon, at the time his son was arrested. He admitted that no plumber had done work for him since 1895, and that since then he and the prisoner had done any needed repairing in connection with the plumbing.

With the elder Kennedy's testimony the State rested, and after a recess of one hour Mr. Moore began to sum up. He finished in just two hours and a half.

"We have endeavored to present to the jury," began Mr. Moore, "only the facts in this case. We have made no effort to befog or confuse the witnesses. The prosecution's case is one entirely of circumstantial evidence. It rests upon the relation to this defendant of the lead pipe bludgeon of the iron rod and lead pipe, the conflicting statements of Kennedy when arrested, the identifications by numerous employes of the hotel, the conversation with the hat salesman, and the thirteen-thousand-dollar check, a prescription blank with "E. Maxwell and wife" thereon, and lastly the stain on the underclothing.

"We contend that it doesn't make any difference if lead pipe and iron rod were found in Kennedy's cellar, as the prosecution's own witnesses have established that the rod and pipe found bear no relation to the bludgeon."

"It is a strange coincidence," he continued, "that both Smith and Carey, after two searches of Kennedy's house failed to find any pipe or rod and then, when they returned together, found both articles. Why didn't they find them before? Is it possible that these young men, desiring advancement on the detective force, found these exhibits after visiting Melville's plumbing shop? The latter and his assistant didn't see them take the pipe, but they missed it shortly after the sleuths' departure."

Reviewing the evidence of the eight persons establishing the alibi Mr. Moore said in conclusion:

"We ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to forget the aged parents of this prisoner, his faithful wife by his side, and the little boy waiting for his father in the Staten Island home. We don't wish sentiment to affect your verdict. We simply ask for justice, and we believe we will receive it at your hands."

Mrs. Kennedy wept slightly as Mr. Moore referred to her little son. The State will sum up to-day, Justice Fursman will charge the jury, and should the deliberations of the jury not occupy a longer time than is expected, a verdict may be returned before night.

FLAMES SHOT FROM MANHOLE.

People Badly Frightened, but the Cab Horse Was Not.

An old cab horse was eating his luncheon yesterday in front of the Metropolitan Opera House. His owner was asleep on the box. A manhole of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was located almost directly under the cab. Suddenly with a terrific report the gas that had accumulated in the subway exploded. A volume of flame and a fountain of water rose out of the manhole for a distance of ten feet. The concussion was felt for several blocks. The cabman was knocked from his seat, but escaped with a few injuries. He was sent to the New York Hospital. Many pedestrians passing near the explosion had their clothing stained with mud and dirty water, and many women and children going to the matinées were badly frightened. The rear of the cab was demolished. The old horse in its palmy days had probably served some bold cavalryman in battle. It started a little, looked round, and then continued munching its oats.

FIRE ON FIRST AVENUE.

Two Alarms Were Sent In and $5,000 Damage Done.

The top floor of the five-story factory building at 1,801 and 1,803 First Avenue caught fire early last night. About $5,000 damage was done. The fire was in the inlaid wood shop of Frank Weinberg & Co. Policeman Trunk of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station sent in an alarm.

The Lincoln laundry at the other corner was filled with girls, and the firemen sent in a second alarm. They confined the flames to the top floor, but did some damage by water to other floors. The Manhattan Bath-tub Company on the fourth floor lost a thousand dollars by water, the Henry Message Cycle Sundries Company on the second lost $2,000, and Adam Haffell on the first and second floors, an ornamental ironmaker, who owns the building, also suffered from water damage.

WARNING ABOUT SMALLPOX.

Health Officials Say the Disease Is Spreading, Not Abating.

Dr. Blauvelt of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases and Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham of the Health Department issued a warning to the people of New York yesterday morning in the matter of smallpox and vaccination.

"Contrary to the general belief the scourge is not abating," said Dr. Blauvelt. "It is spreading. We had thirteen new and virulent cases yesterday. I would not be surprised to hear of hundreds of new cases daily if the people do not arouse from the lethargy into which they appear to have fallen."

"We are vaccinating only thirty cases a day," said Dr. Dillingham, "where some weeks ago we had 2,000. The danger is acute, and something must be done if the city is to be spared a terrible visitation. I cannot make my expression strong enough to fit the danger. Let the people be warned."

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following additional smallpox cases were reported to the Board of Health last

JAMES P. KEATING ENJOINED.

Flushing Taxpayer Seeks to Stop Work of Tearing Up Jackson Avenue.

Charles McNamara, a taxpayer of 272 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, applied to Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith yesterday for an injunction to restrain Highway Commissioner James P. Keating from tearing up the highway on Jackson Avenue, to remove the pipes of the Woodside Water Company. Commissioner Keating and the Water Company were recently indicted by the Queens County Grand Jury for maintaining a nuisance on Jackson Avenue, in not putting the highway in proper condition. Thereupon Commissioner Keating set a large gang of men at work to take up the pipes of the water company.

Mr. McNamara in his affidavit sets forth that Commissioner Keating is willfully and wrongfully employing one hundred men or more to tear up Jackson Avenue and make an unnecessary expenditure of the public funds. The affidavit questions the right of the Commissioner to do this, inasmuch as it is claimed that the Highway Commissioner has no jurisdiction below the surface of the highway.

An affidavit of Former Mayor P. J. Gleason was also presented to show that Mr. Gleason, while Mayor, granted permission to the Woodside Water Company to lay the water mains on Jackson Avenue during the years 1896 and 1897, and that the pipes were laid three feet below the surface. Justice Smith granted a temporary injunction restraining Commissioner Keating from going on with the work, and made the writ returnable before Judge Gaynor in Brooklyn on Feb. 27, when argument will be heard. The work was stopped as soon as the injunction was served.

TRANSFERRED IN THE BAY.

Ferry Passengers Step from the Disabled Southfield to the Northfield.

One of the ferryboats of the Staten Island line, the Southfield, broke her shaft while coming from St. George shortly after noon yesterday. She left the other side at 12:50. On reaching Governors Island, eighteen minutes later, her port shaft was discovered to be making a peculiar noise, and the boat suddenly ceased to go forward. Investigations showed that the shaft was broken just inside the paddle box.

While the boat lay at anchor, the engine having been stopped at once, she was overtaken by the Northfield. The latter backed up so that her stern touched the bow of the Southfield, and then the ninety-five passengers on the damaged boat walked from their decks to those of the Northfield, boards having been laid down so as to make a pathway from one boat to the other. There was no excitement.

DENTISTRY.

The "Cady System" makes filling and crowning absolutely painless, and for that reason our work is done in a thorough and durable manner. The absence of pain prevents interference with the operator and enables him to do his best. Our patients don't flinch.

And yet we charge less than other good dentists. An estimate will convince you—and cost you nothing.

$7,500,000 PACKING COMPANY.

John P. Squire & Co. Incorporated and Absorbs Seventeen Other Firms.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Articles of incorporation of John P. Squire & Co., with an auth

HARD WORDS IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Lentz Precipitates Two Acrimonious Debates.

FIRST ATTACKS MR. HANNA

Then Declares that Troops in the Philippines Do Right to Desert—He Is Denounced by Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) precipitated two sensational debates in the House to-day in the course of the consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Speaking to a pro forma amendment, Mr. Lentz read a paragraph from a Columbus (Ohio) newspaper, reporting the death of Charles Lyland, Territorial Judge of New Mexico, who was at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature, and who, the newspaper said, voted for Mr. Hanna for United States Senator. With this paragraph as a text, Mr. Lentz attacked corruption in high and low places, charging that a judicial place had been given to Mr. Lyland in return for his vote for United States Senator.

Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.) made the point of order that Mr. Lentz was not speaking to the subject under consideration, but was "jumping on a dead man."

"I am not jumping on a dead man," replied Mr. Lentz, "but on a man who is so alive that he will ride down Pennsylvania Avenue with the President one week from Monday."

"I did not know Mr. Lyland," interposed Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) emphatically, "but I do know the gentleman from Ohio. Brave men fight the living, ghouls ravish the tombs of the dead. That is all I have to say." [Republican applause.]

Later on Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) attempted to secure an opportunity to reply to Mr. Lentz, but Mr. Lentz objected unless twenty minutes were allowed on each side.

"It is not possible that my colleague will insist upon his objection," said Mr. Grosvenor. "He made an attack upon a dead man, and I desire five minutes to reply."

"I did not make an attack upon a dead man," replied Mr. Lentz. "I made an exposé of a live man. I have the proof here if you desire to open up the subject."

Angered by Mr. Lentz's refusal to allow him to be heard, Mr. Grosvenor, with flushed face and uplifted arm, declared that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lentz) had been guilty of a malicious falsehood. "And he knows it," added Mr. Grosvenor.

A few minutes afterward Mr. Lentz proposed that Mr. Grosvenor be allowed fifteen minutes and himself (Lentz) ten minutes. "Oh, I object," called out Mr. Cannon. "If gentlemen desire to wash their dirty linen they should hire a hall." [Laughter.]

A sensational episode occurred when the paragraph providing that not over $50 should be paid for the apprehension of a deserter from the army was reached. This paragraph was seized upon by Mr. Lentz for a base from which to attack what he said was going on in the Philippines and which, he said, so disgusted American soldiers there that they deserted. He declared that reports were coming back from the Philippines to the effect that United States soldiers were killing prisoners, and he said that he knew of a letter received by the father of a soldier in the Philippines telling how a native had been buried alive by his captors and then beheaded.

If, declared Mr. Lentz, that was the sort of civilization that was being carried into the Philippines, it would cost $5,000 to prevent soldiers from deserting. Again and again Mr. Lentz shouted that the soldiers were justified in deserting.

Mr. Lentz's remarks aroused the House to fever pitch. Mr. Graham (Rep., Penn.,) challenged Mr. Lentz to produce the letter he had referred to. He said he thought it existed only in the imagination of the gentleman from Ohio. Mr. Lentz declared that the letter could not be produced without getting the boy into trouble.

Mr. Cannon, in impressive tones, declared that a gentleman who would rise in his place in the American Congress and advise men who had enlisted under the American flag to desert might be safe here, but if he should say the same thing in the Philippines he would be tried by drumhead courtmartial and shot. This statement brought forth a round of applause from the Republican side.

Mr. Lentz, however, returned to the assault. He read a newspaper account of a letter alleged to have been received by the father of a soldier, saying that the soldiers were ordered to shoot every man and beast they found. Mr. Lentz declared that he could not be browbeaten. If such orders had been issued, this Congress, collectively, should be ashamed to face the world. He charged that United States soldiers were guilty of murder, and said that the time had come when the country was entitled to know the facts, and not to rely upon a "censored press."

Mr. Cannon said the gentleman was lashing himself into a passion while the men he slandered were busy in the performance of their duty. He added that in his lifetime he had heard more eloquent men than the gentleman from Ohio encourage desertion. "When the life of the Nation was at stake," said he, "men all over the North stood behind the firing line and encouraged desertion."

"I leave the gentleman to the contempt of an indignant people," concluded Mr. Cannon, amid a whirlwind of applause, as he took his seat.

"Was the gentleman on the firing line?" cried Mr. Lentz.

"It matters not where I was," retorted Mr. Cannon, jumping to his feet. "I was not disloyal then, and, what is more important, I am not disloyal now." [Renewed Republican applause.]

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) challenged Mr. Lentz to introduce a resolution to ask the Secretary of War whether such orders as he had referred to had ever been issued. The result of such an inquiry, he said, would show that the report of them was a falsehood.

"I have heard such speeches as the gentleman delivered before," continued Mr. Mahon. "They are but a revamp of the Copperhead speeches from 1861 to 1865. The Copperhead charged every crime in the calendar to the Union soldiers. The boys in the Philippines are deserting because you encourage them to desert, and the man who encourages them is worse than the deserter. During the rebellion I thought if 8,000 or 10,000 of the Copperheads had been shot we would not have been troubled with desertion. Some of those men still live—thank God, very few. [Applause.] There are none in my State. Neither the people nor the press of my State would be paid to make such charges as the gentleman has made. I am not surprised that the good people of Ohio left you at home—not because you charged that the Administration paid $100,000 to defeat you; you are not worth it—but because of your everlasting demagogy." [Loud Republican applause.]

This brought Mr. Lentz again to his feet. When he declared himself a Jeffersonian-Lincoln Democrat the Republicans jeered. Proceeding, he charged that his defeat had been compassed by bribery right and left. "I was defeated," he concluded. "You are welcome to the glory and satisfaction of it."

"It's a great satisfaction," observed Mr. Mahon, amid laughter.

Mr. Moody almost brought his side of the House unstanding by reading an utterance of Lincoln, condemning more the "wily agitator" who induced the soldier to desert than the soldier himself.

"Has Massachusetts shot Senator Hoar?" shouted Mr. Lentz.

"Oh, get out," called Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)

The excitement then subsided. The consideration of the bill was renewed. It was still pending when the House adjourned.

WANTS PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Mr. Mason's Request that Service Be Extended to Chicago Starts a Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate spent the day on the Post Office Appropriation bill, making some progress, but not completing it. The amendment of Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) proposing a reduction of about 9 per cent in the pay for railway postal service, was defeated. Late in the day a sharp controversy on the pneumatic tube question was precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) extending that service to Chicago, and one by Mr. Vest, extending it to St. Louis. The amendment was pending when the Senate adjourned.

say that the wages paid by European Continental railroads was only about one-fourth of the rate of railway wages in this country, while the freight rates in this country were only a little more than one-fourth of what they were in Europe.

"Does the Senator mean," inquired Mr. Butler, "that the American railroads are losing money?"

"I do not mean to say they are losing money," responded Mr. Depew. "I mean to say that if they had anything like the rates charged for freight in Continental Europe they could carry the mails free, and, in addition, pay a large revenue to the Government."

"No railroads in the world have larger profits than those of the United States," asserted Mr. Butler.

"The capitalization of the railroads in Europe," responded Mr. Depew, "is much larger than it is here. In Great Britain it is about $350,000 a mile. If that capitalization be reduced to the average capitalization in the United States you will find that the profits of the English roads are enormous."

Mr. Butler's amendment was then rejected—18 to 51.

The amendment appropriating $500,000 for the transportation of mail by pneumatic tubes and repealing the law which prohibits future contracts for pneumatic tube service, together with the pending point of order against it, was called up. Mr. Frye submitted the point of order to the Senate, and it was sustained without division, the amendment thus being stricken out.

Mr. Mason then offered his amendment appropriating $50,000 for the maintenance of the pneumatic tube service in cities where it is now in operation and for its establishment in Chicago, provided that all future contracts for the establishment of the service be advertised publicly. Against the amendment Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) raised a point of order.

After an extended debate, during which Messrs. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) and Mason made vigorous appeals for the establishment of the service in Chicago, and a statement by Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) that the defeat of the amendment meant the abolition of the service in every city where it now exists, the amendment was held to be in order by a vote of 34 to 16.

Mr. Hale interposed a further point of order on the ground that a committee had not passed on the proposition. The Senator added some severe remarks on the "gigantic lobby" behind this pneumatic tube plan. He had thought it had been smitten in the teeth by the action of Congress two years ago. But now the "job" was here again, and the streets leading to the Capitol were fairly lined with people importuning Senators from the time they left their homes. He would, he said, "stand in the way of this scheme by every parliamentary means at hand."

Mr. Vest at this point moved an amendment to give St. Louis pneumatic tube service.

Mr. Mason then replied in vigorous terms to Mr. Hale. The statement of the Senator from Maine as to a "job" showed, Mr. Mason said, that he was absolutely devoid of information. It was, moreover, an insult to the Postmaster General, who had recommended the plan. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the elaborate reports of postal authorities on the pneumatic tube service.

As the Postmaster General's letter was being read, Mr. Wolcott interrupted to state that he had received a request to call a meeting of the Post Office Committee to consider the Mason amendment, and the Senate adjourned to allow the committee to meet.

OPPOSITION TO P. C. KNOX.

Some Objection to His Appointment as Attorney General Because He Is a Corporation Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Some murmurs, not loud, but pervasive, have been heard here against the appointment by the President of Philip C. Knox of Pittsburg to be Attorney General. Whether these murmurs come from the friends of other gentlemen who hoped to be appointed to the office now held by Mr. Griggs, cannot be ascertained, but the burden of the complaints against Mr. Knox is that he has been the counsel, at a large salary, of iron and steel interests that have just combined in a gigantic association.

Some expectation is entertained by lawyers in Congress that the next Attorney General will be called upon in the discharge of his duty to decide whether, under the Sherman anti-trust law, the new combination is one obnoxious to the law and against public policy.

There is no intimation that Mr. Knox's career justifies any assumption that he would be governed by any unworthy reasoning in determining the right course to be pursued toward trusts, but the inquiry is made whether it is wise to expose the Administration to the embarrassment of criticism, based upon an assumption that a corporation lawyer would be inclined to find for his former employer when the rights of the public were in conflict with those of the great corporation.

The appointment of Mr. Knox is admitted by Pennsylvanians as practically determined upon, and the nomination may be the only one of a Cabinet officer the Senate may be asked to act upon. Following many precedents, it is asserted with some show of authority, that President McKinley will simply retain his Cabinet with the exception of the Attorney General, assuming that if Jefferson and other Presidents could keep their Cabinets without renominating them it is permissible for him to do so.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Aldrich was very confident this afternoon that the Tax Reduction bill would be passed, but he did not insist that it would be passed as it was sent to the House from the Senate. It is difficult to find any definite ground for the Senator's confidence, but it is sustained by a general feeling that the House will give up its fight against the Senate rather than let the bill fail. There were no formal conferences to-day, but there were conversations between the members of the conference committees with the object of reaching an informal conclusion that might be ratified in formal meeting.

The expectation that the House will yield seems to be based largely on the foundation made by the House vote, which took the Senate bill out of the Ways and Means Committee. Messrs. Payne and Dalzell (Rep.) and Richardson (Dem.) voted to bring the Senate bill before the House, and they were named as the conferees.

The Republicans who are interested in having the tax bill passed describe the course of the House as weak and as calculated to provoke the Senate hereafter to originate revenue bills without much danger of challenge. It is the weakness and division of the House that inspires the hope in the Senate that the bill will go through without much more delay. However, there is just the chance that the neglected rights of the House may be asserted, when it is found that the appropriations are so large that the revenues proposed to be cut off will be needed.

MR. ALLEN GAINS HIS POINT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House to-day passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The proceedings were enlivened by a humorous speech made by Mr. Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) "the wit of the House," in favor of an amendment offered by him to appropriate $20,000 for a fish hatchery at his home, Tupelo, Miss. Mr. Allen goes out of Congress March 4 after a service of sixteen years. In the course of his remarks he declared that "thousands and millions of unborn fish were clamoring to this Congress for the opportunity of being born in Tupelo."

The amendment was unanimously adopted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20.—The storehouse of the S. Blaisdell's Sons Company of Chicopee was destroyed by fire today. The loss is placed by a member of the firm at about $40,000, fully insured.

WOODRUFF, Wis., Feb. 20.—Fire early to-day destroyed all the business houses of this village, with the exception of one saloon. The losses are not known. The property destroyed consisted of three general stores, three hotels, and thirteen saloons. There was practically no insurance.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—The three-story brick building at 56-62 Merwin Street, in which John D. Rockefeller started in the oil business, was destroyed by fire last night. It was occupied by the Manufacturers' Oil and Grease Company and several other concerns. The total loss is not heavy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—Fire destroyed a four-story building on West Sixth Street, in this city, to-night. The building was occupied by B. Holsmark, wholesale dealer in liquors, and the Jamison Manufacturing Company, grocers and bakers' supplies. The loss is $100,000, fully insured.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Feb. 20.—The

NURSE DAVIS ON THE STAND

Testifies in His Own Behalf in Hilliard Homicide Case.

Expert Surgeons Called for the Defense —Minnock's Foster-Father Gives Him Bad Name.

Jesse R. Davis, one of the Bellevue nurses charged with the death of Louis H. Hilliard, who is being tried on a charge of manslaughter in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, went on the stand in his own behalf yesterday and told the story of the death of the insane patient.

After Davis had testified, two experts, the first of a number which the defense will call to testify in behalf of the accused nurse, were put on the stand. They said that the hyoid bone, the breaking of which by means of a sheet twisted about the throat, the prosecution contends was the cause of death, could not have been broken in the manner described.

When court opened in the morning the defense continued to call witnesses to prove that Minnock, the prosecution's star witness, was not a truthful person. Gustave Neefe, Minnock's foster-father, said that he had known Minnock for twenty years. "He has a bad reputation; I would not believe him under oath," the witness said.

Then Davis was put on the stand. He said that he first saw Hilliard at 7:45 o'clock in the morning when he first came on duty for the day of Dec. 12. Asked about Hilliard's behavior that day he said: "He had several outbreaks. He hit two patients. I admonished him, but did not have to restrain him."

"When Dr. Fitch came that afternoon, did he tell you anything about the patient Minnock?"

"Yes, he told me that he was a newspaper reporter." This was to bring out the fact that Minnock's purpose to "fake" insanity was known to the nurses. He was asked to describe in detail the struggle with Hilliard.

"The first I knew," said the witness, "was when there was a scuffle of feet and a call from Nurse Dean. This was at the supper table. I ran out of the office and saw Hilliard trying to slide from his seat under the table. I put my hand under his head and slaped him on the cheek, asking whether he would not eat. He jumped up and struck at me, but I dodged and he hit Dean instead. He looked as if he was going into a frenzy, and we closed in on him and all went down in a heap. He hit me on the nose while we were lying there, and I lost my glasses and escaped to recollect them." The witness then continued the story of the fight in detail, and how finally Hilliard broke away from the nurses and ran into the bathroom, where he fell, striking his head on the floor.

Dr. George J. Stewart, one of the visiting physicians at Bellevue Hospital, was called.

"Have you made any experiments at the request of the defense to see whether a hyoid bone may be broken by use of a sheet?" he was asked.

"I have."

"In how many cases?"

"On four dead bodies."

"Would the hyoid bone break more easily in a dead body or in a live body?" Mr. Wellman asked.

"It would break more easily in a dead body."

"In your opinion, would it be possible to break a hyoid bone by the twisting of a sheet about the neck?"

"It would not."

A hyoid bone was produced, and the doctor explained to the jury the structure of the throat, holding the bone against his own throat for illustration. When the doctor concluded; "You must understand the difficulty of causing the injury by means of a sheet," several in the box nodded assent.

Dr. Leon T. Lewald, instructor in autopsy at the New York University Medical School, said that he was present when Dr. Donlon, the Coroner's physician, performed the autopsy. He said he agreed with the doctor on the condition of the organs as described by him when on the witness stand, but he did not deduce from the data that the man was suffocated. He said that, in his opinion, he had died of heart disease, although he conceded that the hyoid bone might have been broken by a clutch of the hand. Such a grip would leave external marks on the throat and the muscles, and even on the spine, and that the marks would have been so pronounced that none could have failed to see them.

The cross-examination of Dr. Lewald ended the case for the day. The case will continue this morning, when other experts will be called upon.

REPUBLICAN VOTER'S MISTAKE.

Dr. Samuel Wesley Smith of 66 Madison Avenue finds that he is counted as a Democrat when he really wants to be a Republican. He asked the aid of the Supreme Court to help him out of his dilemma, but this was denied him yesterday, and for the present the doctor must either decide to keep away from the primaries or else vote to nominate candidates for the Democratic Party.

A pair of spectacles caused the trouble. Dr. Smith went to his polling place last Fall and duly registered as a voter. At the same time he took one of the regular enrollment blanks and marked it so that he could vote at the primaries next Fall. He supposed that he had enrolled as a Republican, but recently he found out that he had been enrolled as a Democrat. The doctor concluded that he had made the error because he had left his glasses at home. He accordingly applied to the Supreme Court for relief.

Corporation Counsel Whalen appeared in opposition to the motion, which was argued before Justice McAdam. He insisted that it would be a bad precedent to allow a voter to change his politics on the primary rolls whenever he wished. The Justice denied the application, saying that the Court has the power to correct errors made by election officers, but that it had no power to correct the mistakes of voters.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Partly cloudy; brisk northwesterly winds.

Snow is indicated for Montana, North Dakota, the upper lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, Western New York, and Northern New England. Rain is also probable in the Southwest, and snow in the middle and southern Rocky Mountain regions. The temperature will rise slowly west of the Mississippi to-day and to-morrow. Low temperature will prevail east of the Appalachians. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—1900.	1901.	TIMES.—1901.
3 A. M.	22	23	30
6 A. M.	21	25	28
9 A. M.	31	25	32
12 M.	31	29	40
3 P. M.	35	31	39
6 P. M.	34	29	34
9 P. M.	29	28	32
12 P. M.	28	28	31

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 33¾; Weather Bureau, 27. Corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 32.

The barometer at 8 A. M. was 29.58 and at 8 P. M. 29.60. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 and at 8 P. M. 72. The maximum temperature was 32 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; the minimum was 22 degrees at 6 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:10 A. M.—124 Delancey Street; Jacob Hinds; damage, $500.

8:20 A. M.—1,057 First Avenue; Herman Schwartz; damage $300.

9:00 A. M.—1,359 First Avenue; Bernard Rosen; damage, $100.

9:15 A. M.—231 West Sixty-first Street; Lewis Turner; damage, $30.

11:50 A. M.—377 Bleecker Street; Alexander Echer; damage, $5.

12:10 P. M.—416 East Fifth Street; Morris Goldberg; damage, $15.

1:15 P. M.—180 Forsyth Street; Herman Girden; damage slight.

1:35 P. M.—9 Astor House; Charles Doncato; damage slight.

4:00 P. M.—304 Cherry Street; James Behman; damage, $10.

4:10 P. M.—112 East Thirty-fifth Street; Herbert Parsons; damage, $250.

4:30 P. M.—188 West Eighty-eighth Street; Charles F. Goddard; damage, $30.

5:30 P. M.—2,005 First Avenue; Henry Koekler; damage, $40.

5:55 P. M.—320 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—119 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; William Rehler; damage, $30.

7:35 P. M.—1,805 First Avenue; M. Weinburg; damage, $20,000.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now introducing a new

IMPORTED COMBINATION UNDERGARMENT, "THE IDEAL,"

comprising in one garment, Silk Corset and Petticoat, Nainsook Drawers and Underskirt, which they will make especially to order in their own workrooms from the original Paris model, just received.

French Underwear Department. (Second Floor.)

MORE ARRESTS IN MANILA.

Agent of the Tabacaleria Company in Custody—Belgians in a Plot to Kill Capt. Jones.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—At Pagsanjan, Province of Laguna, yesterday, Lieut. Vaughan of the Thirty-seventh Infantry arrested Fernando Rustan, General Agent of the Tabacaleria Company, on the charge of having aided the insurgents. Abundant documentary evidence against the prisoner has, it is asserted, been secured. Rustan is a French subject, and a close friend of the insurgent General Cailles, and was to a certain extent associated with D. M. Carman, the American contractor, who was recently taken into custody charged with having furnished supplies to the insurgents.

The Tabacaleria Company is said to be further incriminated. It has been learned that Rustan furnished the insurgents with supplies, information concerning the American troops and their movements, as well as with money. He dealt directly with the rebel General Cailles, who has been operating continually in the district east of Manila.

Mr. Webb, the bookkeeper of the Philippine Trading Company, and brother-in-law to Theodorio Carranza, the business partner of D. M. Carman, the American contractor, made a partial confession to the effect that certain Belgians residing in Manila and the Bay Lake district were implicated in the plot of Jan. 17 to kill Capt. Jones, commanding the American troops stationed in the town of Bay, situated on the shore of the lakes.

Hilario Rubio, the alleged ringleader of the Macabebee outrages, has been arrested in Manila for receiving much copra from the insurgents. The insurgents gather it in the provinces, and send it to their agents in Manila, there to be converted into cash, which is applied to meeting the expenses of the insurgent cause.

GEN. SHAFTER'S ADVANCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. William R. Shafter as a Major General.

Gen. Shafter is a Major General of Volunteers and a retired Brigadier General in the regular army. It is now intended that he be retired immediately after his appointment as a Major General.

ARMY AND NAVY NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

REGULAR ARMY.

CAVALRY—Lieut. Col. Edward M. Hayes, Fourth, to be Colonel; Major Charles L. Cooper, Fifth, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain, to be Surgeons, with rank of Major: Charles M. Gandy, Jefferson R. Kean, Harry L. Raymond, Francis J. Ives, and Edward R. Morris.

ARTILLERY—To be Major, Capt. Elbridge R. Hills.

First Lieutenants, to be Captains—George W. Gatchell, Oscar I. Straub, Herman C. Schumm, Alfred M. Hunter, John H. Hayden, Peyton C. March, Eugene T. Wilson, Edmund M. Blake, John T. Martin, Wilmot R. Ellis, William L. Kenly, William G. Haan, Sidney S. Jordan, Walter A. Bethel, Morris K. Barroll, Delamere Skerrett, Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., and Archibald Campbell.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—First Lieutenants, to be Quartermasters, with rank of Captains—Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry, and Louis B. Lawton, Ninth Infantry.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT—First Lieut. A. M. Edwards, to be Commissary, with rank of Captain.

INFANTRY—Sergt. William J. Schmidt, Twelfth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—First Lieut. C. R. Trowbridge, to be Captain, and Second Lieut. John Holtman, to be First Lieutenant.

Acting Assistant Surgeons United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, with rank of Captain—James Edmondson, New York; Joseph C. Reifsnyder, Pennsylvania; Joseph A. Curry, Massachusetts; James K. Stockard, North Carolina; George R. Plummer, Florida; William R. Van Tuyl, Kansas; John S. Fogg, Maine.

NAVY.

Commander Robert M. Berry, to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Daniel D. V. Stuart, to be Commander; Lieut. William R. Rush, to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) Wilfrid N. Powelson, to be Lieutenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, Seventh Cavalry, now on duty at the United States Military Academy, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to Lieut. Col. David J. Craigie, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty, to relieve First Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, Fifth Cavalry, who will join his troop.

Col. Henry C. Wessells, Jr., Third Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is retired from active service, Feb. 19.

Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Quartermaster, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed Nov. 15, 1900, to meet at the War Department for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments for promotion, vice Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Deputy Commissary General, relieved.

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, recently appointed, with rank from Jan. 26, is assigned to duty in the office of the Secretary of War, Insular Division, until March 15.

Second Lieut. William F. Hase, Artillery Corps, upon his relief from treatment at the United States General Hospital at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will proceed to Milwaukee and report to Capt. George F. Chase, Third Cavalry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Capt. Fred. W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from recruiting duty in Richmond, Va., to take effect upon the arrival in that city of First Lieut. Nathan K. Averell, Seventh Cavalry, and will then join his troop.

Major Benjamin M. Koehler, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant Artillery,) upon his muster out of the volunteer service, will report to Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, chief mustering officer at San Francisco, for duty as assistant mustering officer.

First Lieut. Tenney Ross, Third Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for assignment to the duty of conducting recruits from that post to the Presidio of San Francisco, and upon his arrival at the Presidio will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for further duty with recruits.

Orders of Oct. 10, 1900, to Capt. Charles F. Parker, Artillery Corps, to join his battery are revoked and he will remain on duty in the Division of the Philippines until further orders.

Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company L to Company B, and Capt. Thomas M. Moody, Sixteenth Infantry, is assigned to Company L of that regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. G. W. Brown is detached from the Mare Island Yard and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via steamer of March 7.

The following commissions have been issued: F. L. Sawyer, Lieutenant, from July 1, 1900; J. R. P. Pringle, Lieutenant, from Dec. 11, 1900; G. Mallison, Lieutenant, from Nov. 22, 1900; F. Hanford, Captain, from Jan. 29, 1901; M. L. Johnson, Rear Admiral, from Jan. 9, 1901.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Caesar arrived at Fort Monroe yesterday from the Asiatic Station.

The Yorktown arrived at Hongkong to-day.

The Leonidas has left Portsmouth, Va., for Lambert's Point.

The Atlanta has left Montevideo for Rio Grande do Sul.

The Scorpion arrived at Cumana to-day from Carupano.

Adverse Action on Morgan Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day took adverse action upon the resolution introduced by Senator Morgan declaring the right of the United States to proceed with

Lenox to Have a New Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20.—A new hotel is to be built on the Woolsey property in Lenox. The plans, already in preparation, are for a hotel that will have no equal in New England for attractiveness, arrangements for entertainment, equipment, and surroundings. It will be called Hotel Aspinwall. The name is derived from the former owners of the Woolsey estate, who were among the first New York cottagers to discover the beauties of Lenox. The hotel is to be built during the coming Spring and Summer, and will be ready for the entertainment of guests in September.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—Col. John W. French, United States Army; Judge Burr Mattice, Oneonta.

IMPERIAL—Judge John C. Burke, Lowell; Gen. E. J. Slattery, Buenos Ayres; Col. C. E. Wood, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. W. de Bodisio, Russian Navy; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

VICTORIA—Capt. Samrisk, Savannah; J. J. Hamilton, Postmaster, Des Moines.

HOFFMAN—Dr. J. M. Heller, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. E. W. Hubbard, United States Artillery Corps.

HOLLAND—William G. Nash, Boston; Thomas Penrose, Pittsburg; Douglas Gordon, London, and Thomas Warwick, London.

CAMBRIDGE—George M. Woolsey, London, and Austin Potter, Boston.

GILSEY—Richard M. Hutton, London, and J. H. and Cecil Wrenn, London.

NETHERLAND—C. H. Venner, Boston; H. C. Forbes, Calcutta, and Don Ay. F. de Corti, Buenos Ayres.

SAVOY—Thomas L. Queenau, Louisville, and Harry Liellman, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Rayburn C. Smith, Philadelphia, and Walter Faber, London.

Murray Hill—W. Randolph Dodd, London, and H. V. Rowe, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Farmer, W. S., Frankfort, Ky.; dry goods and clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Rogers, McKnight & Co., Arlington, Texas; A. J. Rogers, department store.
"Famous, The," Dallas, Texas; C. S. Martin, department store.
Dean, George H. & Kite Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; William H. Kite, china.
Shock, W. G., & Son, Warrensburg, Mo.; Theodore S. Shock, department store; Bay State Hotel.
Lampson, B. T. T., Elnd, Oklahoma; department store; Bay State Hotel.
Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; Will L. Burt, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Burlington, Penn.; J. H. Campbell, general merchandise.
Pelese, Dan B., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery.
Moore, Robert, Oil City, Penn.; dry goods and carpets.
Devenry, Anna M., Oil City, Penn.; cloaks and suits.
Stewart, M., & Sons' Company, Providence, R. I.; Albert Stewart, pianos.
Gordon's Millinery Company, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. E. Gordon, millinery.
Rosenbaum & Brothers, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Marke Rosenbaum, dry goods; Mose Cohn, dry goods; J. Rosenbaum, dry goods.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Buttolnic, Mrs. H. A., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Martin, T. S., Company, Sioux City, Iowa; R. W. Orcutt, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
Vatet, Eugene, Muncie, Ind.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Carter, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich.; dry goods; Mrs. T. A. Carter, dry goods; Frank Carter, white goods and linen; Mabel E. Ward, cloaks.
Burke, K. E., & Co., Ionia, Mich.; W. F. Sinee, millinery; Mrs. W. F. Sinee, millinery.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.
Sherman & Byran, Petosky, Mich.; Miss M. Wilson, dry goods; F. A. Sherman, dry goods; Mrs. F. W. Sherman, dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Van Allen Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; T. J. Van Allen, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Coppin, J. R., Covington, Ky.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Baron Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. Baron, millinery; Hotel Lafayette.
Shilbyville Shoe Company, Shilbyville, Tenn.; G. A. Wood, clothing; H. A. Holmes, railroad supplies; Hotel Netherland.
Blakeley-Smale Dry Goods Company, The, Leadville, Col.; R. E. Smale, dry goods.
Grubbs & Hazeligg, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazeligg, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Sutherland, A. T., Fulton, Miss.; general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.
Hafter, G., Greenville, Miss.; C. F. Homer, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.
Showers, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. P. Rithbruse, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Menlberg-Brickman Company, Keokuk, Iowa; dry goods.
Miller, A. P., & Co., Trenton, Mo.; A. P. Miller, general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.
Exstein, Ike, & Brother, Sherman, Texas; Jake Exstein, clothing and dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Walcoff-Goodman & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Lyon, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Flint Pantaloon Company, Port Hudson, Mich.; D. Traxler, pantaloons; Hotel Waldorf.
Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Newton, books and stationery, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Noble & Shadbolt, Detroit, Mich.; C. P. Noble, men's furnishings.
Plymouth, The, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Mohnstedt, general merchandise.
Douglass, J. J., Florence, Ala.; dry goods and shoes.
Fuess-Fisher Company, Belleville, Ill.; J. Fuess, dry goods; Holland House.
Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Alvah L. Norton, dry goods.
Sommerfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Ackerman, millinery; Mary J. Waldon, millinery; Mollie Waldon, millinery; Marlborough Hotel.
Nugent, B., and Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Bicklet, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.
Herrman, Mrs. D., Muncie, Ind., millinery.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; C. S. Stewarts, shoes, 337 Broadway.
Teft, John H., Company, London, O.; C. L. Selien, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Mistrot Brothers & Co., Houston, Texas; Charles F. Parker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Parkard, James, Bound Batton, West Va., druggists.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Becker, millinery; Holland House.
Starr Dry Goods Company, Clarinda, Iowa; E. Starr, general merchandise.
Anderson, J. B., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; John Thomas, shoes; Marlborough Hotel.
Buddike Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Buddike, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Spersberg, M., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; N. S. Spersberg; Belvedere House.
Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Waldorf Hotel.
Lewis, J. C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Miss Lelia Elkin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; W. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Smith, G. G., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
De Lany, Rosenfield & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; Minnie O'Connor, millinery; Carrie E. De Lany, millinery; Charlotte Rosenfield, millinery.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens; Hotel Navarre.
Cook, Hattie M., Little Rock, Ark., millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Tobin, Mrs. H., St. Louis, Mo., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cobs, Goodman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Goodman; Belvedere House.
Gilsey, C. N. and R., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Gilsey, millinery; R. Gilsey, millinery.
Hydeman, L. S., Norristown, Penn., fancy goods.

THE BEST TONIC

FOR NEARLY 70 YEARS

BALLANTINE BRE

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TO-MORROW--WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The Season's Clean-Up of WOMEN'S WINTER WRAPS

TO-DAY we offer our entire stock of Winter Wraps for Women (excepting Golf Capes, which are worn all year 'round) at the sweeping reduction of

One-Half Off All Original Prices

The present stock comprises Opera Capes and Wraps, Velour Jackets and Capes, as well as Carriage and Evening Wraps—all of highest character, such as this stock always demands. Almost all are imported, and most of the wraps are our own exclusive styles. These are garments which change little in style, and which are usually bought for several seasons.

But our policy of clear stocks for new goods brings the stirring offerings of to-day.

Cloth Capes in light and dark fabrics, in wide variety of styles—

CLOTH CAPES, originally $46 to $87
Now $23 to $43.50

Carriage Wraps, made by the best mantle makers of Paris—
Original prices, $140 to $350
Now $70 to $175

These beautiful Velour Garments, handsomely trimmed with jet or braid—

VELOUR CAPES, originally $50 to $120
Now $25 to $60
VELOUR JACKETS, originally $27.50 to $175
Now $13.75 to $87.50

Opera Capes—the styles that sold so well that we had to cable re-orders twice to Europe to keep up our supplies—the remainder at half-price—

Original prices, $26 to $65
Now $13 to $32.50

Of course the entire offering is not great, and most of the wraps will likely be sold to-day. You must be prompt if you wish to share this extraordinary offering.

Second floor, Broadway.

EXTENSION TABLES in the February Sale

The Sideboards brought splendid response. You were equally enthusiastic about the China Closets. Now follows, naturally, a fascinating story of Extension Tables.

We are showing to-day about a hundred distinct styles, in oak and mahogany.

We offer to-day fifty tables that are the most remarkable value we have ever seen. One lot oak, the other mahogany. These:

At $14, from $20—Quartered oak extension tables; 44-inch round top; deep rim with beaded edges; straight tapered legs; 6 ft. long when extended; all quartered oak and highly polished; fine construction.

At $18, from $25—Mahogany extension tables same as above; top is solid mahogany; rim and legs mahogany veneer; highly polished.

Then here are splendid offerings in tables of higher grade:

At $35, from $48—Mahogany extension table; 8 ft. long; heavy centre pillar; shaped legs; deep moulded rim; 48-inch square top.

At $40, from $60—Quartered golden oak; 10 ft. pillar extension tables; extended legs with 4 column supports; carved rim; 54x54-in. top.

At $42, from $65—English oak, 10 ft. pillar extension table; heavy claw feet; 54-in. square top; deep rim.

At $60, from $80—Quartered golden oak, 12 ft. pillar extension table; extra heavy legs; large claw feet; moulded edge top; deep rim; 60-in. round top.

In addition to the special extension tables these at unusually low prices:

6-ft. oak, at $7, $9, $12.50, $13, and up. 8-ft. oak, at $6, $12, $14, $15, $17, $20, $25, $26 and up.

Fourth floor.

Velvet Corduroys

They have been pre-eminently popular for winter wear, these corduroys, and now their popularity is holding on into spring. Makers have bent their energies upon making them in a spring weight, which we offer to you to-day. Lighter in weight, but eminently adapted for wear just now, with a finer cord, that closely resembles whipcord. Although simply cotton, these corduroys look as well as though made of silk. 21½ inches wide, and in the following colorings:

Black	Castor	Silver Gray	Slate
Royal Blue	Golden Brown	Tan	White
Navy Blue	Walnut Brown	Beaver	Cardinal

$1 a yard

Fourth avenue.

The New SILKS

The Rotunda appears in its first new spring attire to-day. There's already much to admire in its early silken dress. A wealth of wholly fresh and effective ideas find happy expression in the latest products of home and abroad. And our manufacturers here have vied most successfully this season with the very skillful and original French.

No recent spring has been nearly so fruitful in handsome new silks as this gives promise to be. And though there's wide variety here already we've only just begun. Here's a brief word of some of the first comers:

At $3.50 yd—Rich brocaded Louisines, in street shades—the iridescent ground and many colors remind one of an electrical display. Made in France.

At $3 yd—Brocaded Satin with narrow Persian stripes. These stripes are braided with gold threads. This is American.

At $2.50 yd—Handsome open-work Louisines, with braided silk cord stripes; the ground is warp printed in floral effects.

At $2.50 yd—Very pretty Louisines in grounds of white and delicate colors, with neat pompadour stripes.

At $2 yd—White ground hemstitched Louisines, with neat multi-color stripes; for evening waists. Also handsome warp-printed Brocaded Gros de Londres, in light and medium colors.

At $2 yd—Fancy open-work Taffeta, with gold threads, and braided stripes in white-and-gold, black-and-gold, navy-blue-and-gold, reseda-and-gold, bluet-and-gold and green-and-gold.

At $1.50 yd—Brocaded Taffeta Glace, with raised dots and figures in white.

At $1.25 yd—Warp-printed Louisines, in monotone effects. Also self-color Brocades, in combination of Taffeta and Louisines. And two-toned Louisines with heavy raised cords, forming checks.

At $1 yd—Many striped taffetas with quarter-inch pebble stripes between raised cord.

At 85c yd—New striped Louisines, in navy blue, reseda, rose, beige, pink, light blue, all shot with white.

Rotunda.

The Book Sale

Fifty dollars' worth of Books only cost $12.50 during this sale. Do you wonder that so many thousands of volumes have been sold every day? It is a movement that has no counterpart in the trade. Such opportunities in *new books* cannot be matched soon again. Quite an extensive list of good titles here to-day; among them these; but they'll not stay long now.

At 15c

Laurel Edition—Small 12mo. Publisher's price, 75c.
Classic books in an entirely new and novel departure in book covers. The elaborate floral design is stamped in three colors of ink, gilt top. Printed on fine paper. Put up in slip boxes.
Only some of the titles mentioned.
Auld Licht Idylls. J. M. Barrie.
Beyond the City. A. Conan Doyle.
Black and White. Rudyard Kipling.
Book of Golden Deeds. C. Yonge.
Crown of Wild Olives. J. Ruskin.
Discourses of Epictetus.
Dolly Dialogue. Anthony Hope.
Drummond's Addresses.
Emerson's Essays. Vol. I.
Emerson's Essays. Vol. II.
In His Steps. Charles M. Sheldon.
Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore.
Lamb's Last Essays of Elia.
Lays of Ancient Rome. Macaulay.
Man in Black. Stanley J. Weyman.
Marmion. Sir Walter Scott.
My Lady Nicotine. J. M. Barrie.
Mystery of Cloomber. A. Conan Doyle.
Queen of the Air. John Ruskin.
St. Mark's Rest. John Ruskin.
Study in Scarlet. A. Conan Doyle.
Three Men in a Boat. Jerome K. Jerome.
Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antonius.
Treasure Island. Robert Louis Stevenson.
Under the Deodars. Rudyard Kipling.
Little Books on Religion. Published at 50c.
Forty Days of the Risen Life. Rev. J. Boyd Carpenter.
Aids to Belief. Rt. Rev. G. A. Chadwick, D. D.
The Restored Innocence. Rev. R. J. Campbell.
Christian Perfection. P. T. Forsyth, M. A., D. D.
The Print of the Nails. Rev. T. H. Darlow.
Transvaal From Within. W. J. Fitzpatrick.
The Pageant and Other Poems. C. G. Rossetti.
Two Men O' Mendip. W. Raymond.
A Louden Sabbath Morn. R. L. Stevenson. Illustrated by A. S. Boyd.
Study of the Sky. H. A. Howe. Illustrated.

At 25c

A Virginia Cousin and Bar Harbor Tales. Mrs. Burton Harrison.
Up the Matterhorn. M. M. Polk.
Maids, Wives and Bachelors. Amelia S. Barr.
The Greek War for Independence, 1821-'33. W. A. Phillips.
Lyndell Sherburne. Amanda Douglass.
Lamb and Hazlitt. Further Letters and Records, edited by W. Carew Hazlitt.
Taming of the Shrew. Introduction by Ada Rehan. Illustrated.

At 30c

THE GOLDEN BOOKS—A series by the best authors of 12mo volumes, neatly bound in silk cloth, gilt top, and printed from clear, type on good paper, with frontispieces. Only some of the titles mentioned.
Andronike. From the Greek of Xeons. Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor.
Bagpipes. George Sand.
Black. The Story of a Dog. Alexandre Dumas.
Eugene Aram. Edward Bulwer Lytton.
Harold. Edward Bulwer Lytton.
The Miracles of Anti-Christ. Selma Lagerhof.
Off the Skelligs. Jean Ingelow.
Pillar of Fire. Rev. J. H. Ingraham.
Prince of the House of David. Rev. J. H. Ingraham.
Regent's Daughter. Alexandre Dumas.
Strange Story. Edward Bulwer Lytton.
Throne of David. Rev. J. H. Ingraham.

CRETONNES
Denims and Fancy Tickings

There are about 2,000 yards of these perfect upholstery textiles here this morning, with new price markings that greatly favor the consumer. Reduced so radically only because of the fast incoming new stuffs, that are not at all widely different from these goods themselves. But new, and hence entitled to the room now occupied by the older, yet still fresh fabrics.

The 15c cretonnes are now 10c a yard. The 25c denims are now 15c. And the 25c tickings are just half price.

Besides, there's a lot of imported cretonnes in pretty patterns and choice colorings, especially suitable for hangings, or for slip covers, at 35c a yard. They were 50c, 60c and even 85c. Some also at 38c a yard instead of 60c—these in foliage patterns. And some still finer qualities at like reductions in price.

Third floor.

Girls' Sailor Suits

Perplexing, almost, is the choosing among these new spring sailor suits for girls of 6 to 12 years. That is, if you've no definite style in view. If your mind is made up in advance, it's easy to make selection to correspond, from among this wealth of variety in color, material and trimming—plenty of latitude, too, as to price.

These indicative hints:

$4—Suits of cloth, in blue, brown and red; shield, collar and sleeves trimmed with white braid.

$5.25—Suits of serge, in red, brown and navy blue; detachable collar and tie of white duck; suit trimmed with white braid.

$6—Suits of fine cheviot serge; embroidered shield, collar, tie and cuffs; trimmed with gold braid.

Others—no price or good style missing—up to $12.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

Another lot of new sailor suits for immediate wear. They're the neatest you have ever seen, and at $5 an exceptionally good value. Some of blue, of course. Then there are others of tan, gray, and brown, and some in various neat stripes. All of all-wool cheviot. For boys of 3 to 12 years.

This new spring top-coat is a very handsome garment at a little price. $3.50 for sizes 3 to 10, and $4 for sizes 11 to 16 years.

Corduroy trousers, of American materials and American make, at 70c each. For boys of 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

$1.50 Plaid-back CLOTHS at $1

These plaid-back cheviots, of thoroughly-scoured wool, make the ideal Spring walking-skirt—the skirt that will hold its shape and style, and not gather dust.

By buying all of a maker's surplus output, we can save a third on the price. Face of the popular dark Oxford mixture; reverse in black-and-white checks, in choice of two sizes.

$1 a yard, instead of $1.50

Silk-Embroidered ALBATROSS

Fashion has smiled her favor on albatross for Spring waists; but suggested a beauty that the looms did not give. So the plain goods has been sent to the embroiderers and little silk figures worked all over it. They are shown in a score of color combinations—the figures being in white, black, or colors, on grounds of cream, pink, light blue, old rose, light gray, tan, castor, heliotrope, cardinal and black. 43 inches wide; $1 a yard.

Rotunda.

SILK WAISTS

A half dozen particularly attractive new styles in colored waists are shown to-day. And what lends not a little to their attractiveness is the very moderate manner of pricing. For instance, there are waists at $5.00. A good quality of taffeta silk, in solid colors—all light shades; the entire waist, including sleeves, is covered with fine pleating; tight band at wrist, with puff above.

Solid colored waists in the newest shades, in somewhat different styles, at $5. And at $6.50, there are three very effective styles. Some solid colors, others in black and white stripes.

And a Silk Waist Bargain—Just fifty sample waists, in light and medium shades; sizes 34, 36 and 38.

Choice at $4.50

Though the values, if not for trifling finger-marks, would be $6.50 to $9.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Hot-Bed of Bargains
Strong, Constant, Emphatic
Our Basement Under-Price Store

The most vigorous energy of the Wanamaker bargain-making power is gathering merchandise for the Basement store. Some of the best offerings of merchandise that have appeared this season have been brought out in this east end of our Basement; and more shall follow. There are offerings of fine, new, perfect and staple goods down there to-day that cannot be approached anywhere. Read on:

WHITE PIQUES
at 12½c Worth Double and More

You can't match it in New York under 25c, and some of it can scarcely be matched at 35c. It's new and perfect; and will be wanted by the thousands of yards this spring. Our Basement Store is the only place to find it in Greater New York for less than double our price!

Children's APRONS
Half Price

Three lots. Of lawn, trimmed with embroidery or lace; sizes for 2 to 12 years. Were $1 to $1.65; now at

50c, 65 and 75c each

Boys' Flannel BLOUSES

Two lots. First, of opera or twilled flannel; sizes for 2½ to 10 years; were $2.25, **now $1.25**

Second, Boys' Flannel Waists, not all sizes; were $1; **now 50c.**

Boys' Under-Waists; sizes for 2½ to 10 yrs; were 50c; **now 35c.**

White PETTICOATS
At 50c, from 85c and $1

Four styles, cambric or muslin, well made and prettily trimmed; but a little mussed and soiled.

25c Fancy Corded GINGHAMS at 12½c

Best Ginghams made in America—new and perfect, just from the mill—full 32 inches wide; fine as a zephyr, but crossed with effective cordings. Light and navy blues, cardinal, pink and black—each in combination with white. Some with lace effects over the plaids.

You must pay 25c for the identical goods wherever you find them outside this Basement Store.

25c Printed PIQUES at 12½c

More new and perfect goods, of a widely wanted sort, at just half the price that other stores must get for them. We took the manufacturer's surplus, and ended his worry. When these are gone, you must pay double for these identical goods. Large variety of excellent patterns. 12½c a yard.

Women's WRAPPERS
At 50c, from $1 and $1.25

Of flannelette, in dark grounds; seven different styles, all prettily made. None larger than 40 in. bust measure.

Another lot at **75c, were $1.50 to $2.** Seven styles, in finer quality. None larger than size 40.

Do you think this Basement store can be ignored, and still count yourself economical?

The Princess Walking Skirts

We showed you the Princess Dress Skirt some weeks ago. Now the Princess *Walking* Skirt is ready. No belt to worry with; no waist band to slip. It's a wonderful relief, and the effect is handsome.

Made of double-faced cheviot, with front girdle of silk, and fancy buckle; circular flounce around bottom—entire skirt beautifully tailored. Price, $18.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Table COVERS

Of tapestry. About a dozen qualities and an excellent variety of designs. But only little lots. That fact accounts for these little prices:

1½ yards square at $1.85; were $2.75.
2 yards square at $2.25 and $2.75; were $3 to $4.25.
2½ yards square at $2.25 to $3.50; were $3.25 to $5.
3 yards square at $3; were $4.50.

Third floor.

Finest FLAGS

Washington's Birthday—to-morrow. The day's been honored for over a hundred years by Americans everywhere. Unfold a glorious banner, however humble it may be. Let it be one of "standard" bunting, if you can. A good, bright, durable fabric, worthy of being fashioned into American flags. These sizes:

4 x 6 ft., $1.75	6 x 10 ft., $3.90	12 x 18 ft., $12
5 x 8 ft., $2.75	8 x 12 ft., $5.25	12 x 20 ft., $12.50
6 x 9 ft., $3.25	10 x 15 ft., $8.50	

Poles, from 35c upwards. Holders—stationary, 50c; adjustable, $1.

In the Annex, Broadway and Ninth.

Framed Pictures

They are handsome artotypes, in neat gilt ornamental frames, with mats, size 22x26 in., outside measurements—all good subjects, among which are "The Fates" and "The Dancing Lesson."

Pictures of this sort cannot be matched regularly under $2.50 each. We have marked this special lot, however, that became ours at a price, at $1.50 each.

Fifth floo

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WOMEN SHOW TOY DOGS

Fair Exhibitors Parade Their Pets in Contest for Prizes.

GOULD ST. BERNARDS BEATEN

Western Puppy Took Six Firsts Over Millionaire's Dogs in Madison Square Garden.

Frank Jay Gould's imposing string of nine magnificent St. Bernards was outclassed yesterday in the second day's awards at the Dog Show in Madison Square Garden by the five entries exhibited by Joseph Meisenheimer of Milwaukee, Wis. The latter's star St. Bernard is a puppy, but eleven months old, called Sylvia Kenmore. In all, it won six first prizes, a remarkable showing for a dog's first year in competition. Besides the two class prizes on the opening day, it added to its victories the winners' prize in rough St. Bernard bitches, the Ruppert Challenge Cup for the best St. Bernard in the show, the Waters Challenge Cup for the best American-bred St. Bernard, and a silver medal for the best home-bred rough-coated bitch. The last three prizes were presented by the St. Bernard Club of America. The two challenge cups are the most coveted of the special awards. It was the highest kind of an honor for a puppy less than a year old to capture all the best things, and in the victor admirers of St. Bernards saw a distinct advance in the quality of home-bred dogs.

Meisenheimer's champion Autocrat, a four-year-old rough-coated dog, triumphed over Gould's yearling, Our Bobs, for the special medal for an American-bred dog.

Richard Croker, Jr.'s, famous bulldog, Rodney Stone, which was not offered for competition in the regular classes, maintained his reputation of invincible superiority by getting the grand trophy presented by Trenor L. Park, through the Bulldog Club of America, for the best bulldog in the show. The Porter Cup, for the best of the opposite sex, went to Glenwood Queen, owned by W. C. Codman of Providence. Croker's Persimmon won its third first by getting the honors in the winners' class.

There is a striped French bulldog in the show that has attracted much interest, not only from the significance of its name, Tammany, displayed in large letters upon his cage, but also because the dog is the only entry of Mrs. Lewis Nixon, whose husband is Chairman of Tammany's purifying committee. Tammany was beaten for first by Shirley Marston's Fitz-Roya, the Paris winner last year, but nevertheless it looks supremely contented, lying upon its soft red cushion. In the winners' class for French bulldogs, Mrs. Amy C. Gillig's Dimboola cut into the French prestige of Fitz-Roya by capturing the blue ribbon.

WOMEN SHOW TOY DOGS.

The judges put in another busy day, but they practically cleaned the slate, for only a few of the special club prizes remain to be offered. The feature of the afternoon was the judging of the toy and fancy dogs, and the crowd gathered six and eight deep around the ring, where the tiny little fellows were put through their paces for honors. Many were shown by the women exhibiting them, and the fortunate ones who walked off with the blue ribbon wore a look of mingled triumph and contentment that was a treat to see.

Miss Lillian C. Moeran, who enters seven little terriers and spaniels under the name of the Ashton Kennels, showed most of them herself and carried away three blue ribbons, Ashton Defender, a King Charles spaniel, winning two and the former prize winner, Rollo, taking first in the open Blenheim spaniel class. Miss Claire L. Darling of Netherwood, N. J., won two firsts with her ruby spaniels, Duke and Lily Langtry, while Mrs. F. Senn of this city carried everything before her in Japanese spaniels, her Senn Senn winning twice, and Yuka Senn once. There was a great rush to see the cunning little "Japs" in the ring, and they performed some laughable antics, entirely undeterred by the critical gaze of their judges. Mrs. Senn has thirteen fancy dogs in the show, and as each one is carefully caged, like some rare piece of Japanese porcelain or ivory carving, in its separate glass house, they make quite an imposing array. Each has his own cushion to sleep on and the houses are adorned with blue ribbons, chintz draperies, and other attractive devices.

Mrs. Oughton Giles, the English dog fancier, who was the first woman judge of dogs in this country last week at Providence, did not fare very well with her nine entries. Seven of them are beagles, but all she got was one third and one highly commended, while one of her fancy dogs took a second.

L. Bruckheimer's Irish terrier Masterpiece proved that the name was well bestowed, for beside winning the honors in the limit, open and winners' regular classes, he carried off the bulk of the special prizes in the Irish Terrier Club of America's awards, getting nine in all, including the Grand Challenge Cup and the breeders' stake. Howard Willetts's old-time favorite, Leeds Muddler, was relegated to third place, while Howard Gould's gift from Sir Thomas Lipton, Hi Kelty, failed to get in the ribbon class.

Mrs. Howard Gould, with her three jet black pugs, was more fortunate, for she won two firsts, the prize of her lot, Black Knight, triumphing over the Newton Abbot kennels' recent importation, Ebony Duke. Princess Zora, the pug formerly owned by the King of Sweden, took the other blue ribbon.

Foxhall P. Keene's famous Airedale Wakefield Briar came to the top in the novice and limit classes, but had to give way in the open to J. L. Arden's superior Champion Clonmel Marvel.

CROWDS VISIT THE SHOW.

The attendance, both afternoon and evening, showed a marked increase over the opening day. Mme. Nordica attended in the afternoon, and among the others present were Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Gould Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Peters, J. Henry Smith, Goold Hoyt, H. O. Tallmadge, Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Knapp, Oliver Harriman, Duncan Cryder, Walter Watson, Jr., H. K. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Hamilton Fish Webster, Casimir de Rham Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Paton, Oliver Ames, Charles Coster, J. McLean Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Gray, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cornell, and Richard Peabody.

Some of the winners in the chief classes were:

Bloodhounds, limit, dogs—Lord Warwick, Dr. C. A. Lougest, Boston.
Bloodhounds, open, dogs—Westbury Chimer, Westbury Kennels, L. I.
Bloodhounds, limit, bitches—Lady Rowena, Dr. C. A. L. Lougest, Boston.
Deerhounds, limit, dogs and bitches—Gelert, Miss Clarisse H. Livingston, N. Y.
Deerhounds, open, dogs—Miss Clarisse H. Livingston, N. Y.
Irish Setters, open, dogs—Ben Lau, Dr. Charles A. Gale, Rutland, Vt.
Cocker Spaniels, limit, dogs, black—Colonist, E. W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Cocker Spaniels, open, dogs, black—Champion Ono, Swiss Mountain Kennels, Germantown, Penn.
French Bulldogs, open, dogs—Dimboola, Mrs. A. C. Gillig, N. Y.
French Bulldogs, limit, dogs—Fitz Roya, Shirley Marston, Boston.
Dachshunds, limit, dogs—Alexis, Dr. C. Motschenbacher, New York.
Dachshunds, limit, dogs, red—Papagend's Vito, Dr. C. Motschenbacher, New York.
Dachshunds, limit, dogs, and other color—Romee II., D. C. Motschenbacher.
Poodles, limit, dogs and bitches, any color but black—Buddha, Mrs. A. C. Hamilton, New York.
Poodles, open, bitches—Topsey Girl, Wesley Kennels, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rough Collies, open, dogs—Emerald Eclipse, Newton Abbot Kennels, New York.
Rough Collies, open, bitches—Old Hall Victoria, Newton Abbot Kennels, New York.
Beagles, limit, bitches—Beautiful, Miss Cornelia Peabody, Hempstead, L. I.
Beagles, open bitches—Windholme's Bangle, Windholme Kennels, Islip, L. I.
Boston Terriers, limit, bitches, 25 to 40 pounds—Maxine, A. L. Good, Boston, Mass.
Boston Terriers, winners, bitches—Dolly Joseph, O. McMullen, Boston, Mass.
King Charles Spaniels, puppies, dogs and bitches—Little Gem, Mrs. F. Senn, New York.
King Charles Spaniels, novice, dogs and bitches—American Boy, Mrs. Menges, New York.
King Charles Spaniels, open, dogs—Perseverance, Mrs. F. Senn, New York.
King Charles Spaniels, open, bitches—Viva, Miss Jane C. Austin, New York.
Old English Sheepdogs, open, dogs—Gillie, J. W. Morgan, Montclair, N. J.
Old English Sheepdogs, open, bitches—Clarissa, John Caswell, Jr., Prides Crossing, Mass.
Bulldogs, limit, bitches, 40 pounds and over—Ivo, Dearie, Miss Bird, Westbury, L. I.
Smooth Fox Terriers, maidens, bitches, that have never won a prize under A. K. C. rules—Norfolk Two-Step, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto, Ontario.
Smooth Fox Terriers, novice, bitches—Holly Bush, Mrs. George Raper, Sheffield, England.
Smooth Fox Terriers, limit, bitches—Norfolk Dane, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto, Ontario.

INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Competitions Were Continued Into the Twilight.

Play in the indoor lawn tennis tournament for the National championships in the Seventh Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, was continued yesterday until the gray twilight made invisible the white-covered balls, but, pushing the contests as fast as possible, the preliminary sets still were uncompleted. One pair of players in the singles kept at their game until absolute dark, when, just as the janitor was lighting the building for the night, officials called off the zealous competitors, instructing them to fight out their game to-day.

The attendance was small, but the play throughout the day was interesting. The feature of the afternoon's play was the match between Holcombe Ward of Harvard, champion in the doubles, and Henry Mollenhauer. This was won by Ward after a spirited contest, in which Mollenhauer made an excellent showing. Some of the rallies in this set were remarkably long. Another good match was that between A. Cragin and E. L. Taylor. In the effort to expedite matters the managers of the tournament started the players to work in the consolation events, but the difficulty of getting the contestants together prevented much progress being made in that direction. The results of the day's play and the pairing for to-day follow:

SINGLES.

W. C. Grant, Columbia University, defeated L. V. Ladoux, Columbia University, by 6—1, 6—2.
A. S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment A. A., and E. L. Taylor, New York Tennis Club, game, 6—3, 5—7, and 3 all, unfinished, and to be played off to-day.
Holcombe Ward, Orange Tennis Club, defeated Henry Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, by 6—3, 6—4.
Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment A. A., defeated J. P. Wylie, Twelfth Regiment A. A., by 6—1, 6—1.
G. L. Wyeth, Lenox Tennis Club, and C. F. Clarkson, game, 6—3, and 0 all, unfinished because of darkness, to be played out to-day.

DOUBLES.

W. C. Grant, Columbia, and R. L. Ray, Tennis Building, defeated W. M. Haight, Twelfth Regiment A. A., and L. J. Grant, Lenox Tennis Club, by 6—3, 6—2.

CONSOLATION SINGLES.

J. P. Wylie, Twelfth Regiment A. A., defeated George S. McAlpin, by default. Henry Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated L. V. Ladoux, Columbia, by 6—3, 6—4.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

Singles—Holcombe Ward, Orange Tennis Club, vs. W. J. A. McKim, Short Hills, N. J.; H. L. Parr, Twelfth Regiment, vs. the winner of the Wyeth-Clarkson match; Sheppard Homans, Seventh Regiment A. A., vs. O. M. Bostwick, West Side Tennis Club; W. C. Grant, Columbia, vs. S. H. Gillespie, Morristown (N. J.) Field Club.
Doubles—Holcombe Ward, Orange Tennis Club, and Caleb Whittier, Harvard, vs. A. S. Cragin and W. H. Copp, Seventh Regiment A. A.; O. M. Bostwick and C. Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, vs. Sheppard Homans and C. F. Clarkson, Twelfth Regiment A. A.

FAST TIE GAME AT HOCKEY.

Schoolboy Skaters Finished Even in an Exciting Match.

A fast, scientific, and well-contested game of hockey was played last night in the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, between the Columbia Grammar School and the Polytechnic Preparatory School teams, which met in a challenge match. In the first period, after nearly ten minutes of hot work, René La Montagne tallied a goal for the Polytechnic team on a pass from Minturn. The visitors were shut out in the half.

In the second period the Grammar School boys in turn shut out the Brooklyn students, while for their side O'Brien, on a pass from Bradley, tallied, making a tie for the game. The teams lined up as follows:

Polytechnic P. S.	Position.	Columbia G. S.
Skinner	Goal	Strange
Hendricks	Point	Richards.
Neilson	Cover point	Pearsall
Webster	Forward	Krainch
Minton, (Capt.)	Forward	Bradley, (Capt.)
R. La Montagne	Forward	O'Brien
M. La Montagne	Forward	Lestrade

Referee—B. Kennedy, Skating Club of Brooklyn. Goal umpires—W. E. Burtenshaw, Polytechnic Prepartory School, and Charles T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen. Timekeeper—Joseph A. Smith, Clermont Hockey Club. Goals—René La Montagne, O'Brien. Fifteen-minute halves.

Morningstar Again Leads Howison.

Ora C. Morningstar and Leonard Howison, the professional billiardists, who are now engaged in an 1,800-point competition, played in relays of 300 points each night in Maurice Daly's billiard rooms, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, are giving a typical see-saw exhibition in the frequency with which the lead is changed. Morningstar led Monday night, Howison took the honors Tuesday night, and last night Morningstar recovered the 25 points that he was behind, in addition to his regular 300, finishing on top again with a grand total of 900 points to 852 for Howison. The feature was a run of 75 by Morningstar, while 49 was Howison's longest string. The scores are:

Morningstar—0 2 0 0 0 4 0 22 1 19 33 22 15 12 0 15 1 2 1 0 3 0 19 6 19 75 7 0 6 2 1 17 21. Total, 325. Average, 9 28-33. High runs, 75, 33, 22, 22, 21, 19, 19.

Howison—11 0 2 11 0 2 0 5 3 11 0 0 2 21 17 0 49 0 17 4 1 4 1 13 0 0 27 3 0 9 3 1 0 7 1 2 10. Total, 252. Average, 7 21-33. High runs, 49, 27, 21, 21, 17, 17.

Arthur C. Townsend was referee.

Athletes Object to Flushing.

Special to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 20.—James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, to-day notified Sergt. Thomas J. Dooley of the Seventeenth Separate Company that the Tompkins Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York, and other athletic organizations with basketball teams that are to enter for the championship tournament, had filed a protest with the union against the holding of the local championship tournament this year in Flushing, because of the inconvenience that would be attached to playing there. A meeting will be held in New York next week, when efforts to arrange a compromise will be made.

Foreign Entries for Henley Regatta.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The decision of the University of Pennsylvania to send a crew to compete at the Henley regatta on July 3, 4, and 5 is regarded in rowing circles as likely to give an impetus to foreign entries and to make the meeting more interesting than last year. Rowing men are much interested in the experiment of the Cambridge oarsmen, who are now training for the inter-Varsity boat race, to take place March 30. By special request of a professional "strong man" the crew is attending a class for daily practice of the professional's theories of developing muscle and endurance.

American League Baseball Schedule.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League, before leaving for Baltimore to-night, announced that the schedule meeting of the league will be held at the Lafayette Hotel, this city, on March 20.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—Upon rumors of fraud and the performance of the starters in the steeplechase to-day the race and bets were declared off, and the horses, Miss Ransom, Don Clarencio, Lizzie Kelly, Terry Ranger, and Divertissement, and their owners, trainers, and jockeys were suspended pending an investigation. Summary: Six furlongs—Pirate's Queen, 96, (Cochran,) 1; The Bronze Demon, 96, 2; Sig Levy, 93, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and sixteenth—Al Caskey, 97, (Slack,) 1; Eugenia S., 105, 2; Left Bower, 106, 3. Time—1:49. Steeplechase, short course—Lizzie Kelly, 130, (Hertig,) 1; Miss Ransom, 143, 2; Terry Ranger, 131, 3. Time—3:11. Race declared off. One mile—Hood's Brigade, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Cluster, 100, 2; Skillman, 98, 3. Time—1:42¾. Mile—Zolo, 111, (Dale,) 1; Novelty, 100, 2; Juanetta 111, 3. Time—1:43. Mile and sixteenth—Bohul, 104, (Cochran,) 1; Beana, 109, 2; Bequeath, 107, 3. Time—1:49½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—John F. Schorr has signed J. Woods to ride for his stable. Results at Tanforan Park: Five and a half furlongs—Racetto, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Antagonize, 105, 2; Santa Lucia, 106, 3. Time—1:11. Three and a half furlongs—Lucien Appleby, 108, (Henry,) 1; Legal Maxim, 105, 2; Ogle, 108, 3. Time—0:44. Six furlongs—Impromptu, 115, (Henry,) 1, Darlene, 110, 2; Sebastiana, 100, 3. Time—1:17¾. One mile—Vulcan, 108, (Henry,) 1; Astor, 111, 2; Florizar, 109, 3. Time—1:44¾. Six furlongs—Handicapper, 112, (O'Connor,) 1; Seide, 97, 2; Andrattus, 94, 3. Time—1:17¾. One mile and seventy yards—Lamachus, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Rogus Bill, 101, 2; Acrobat, 106, 3. Time—1:51½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Results at Oakland: Six furlongs—Peace, 99, (Ransch,) 1; The Benedict, 101, 2; Lamascotta, 99, 3. Time—1:17½. Five and one-half furlongs—Ateuru, 115, (Turner,) 1; El Sonoro, 115, 2; Cora Goets, 115, 3. Time—1:11½. Three furlongs—Victoria S., 109, (Bullman,) 1; Inocia, 103, 2; Mike Murphy, 103, 3. Time—0:37½. Seven furlongs—Sea Lion, 110, (Bullman,) 1; Montalinde, 107, 2; Grand Sachem, 107, 3. Time—1:30½. Mile—Lennep, 112, (Dominick,) 1; Scotch Plaid, 99, 2; Bathos, 97, 3. Time—1:44¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Horton, 111, (Howe,) 1; Elmido, 103, 2; Essence, 108, 3. Time—1:53.

OFF TO ENGLISH RACE TRACKS.

Jockey Loates and Maher and Several Turfmen Sail.

Many racing men were on hand yesterday at the American Line pier to bid goodbye to "Sammy" Loates, the English jockey, and to the popular American lightweight, "Danny" Maher. The former has gone to England to ride for Sir Blundel Maple at the beginning of the racing season in March. M her will ride for Pierre Lorillard.

Before leaving Loates was asked for his opinion of American horses and races. He replied that he had only seen the racing in the Far West, that the jockeys there were good, but the horses and stakes poor, and that he "presumed" the racing conditions in the East were better. He added that the English were getting tired of the rush of American jockeys to their country.

Charles A. Mills, who recently came to this country to buy at the sale of the horses of the Marcus Daly estate the filly by the King of England's stallion, Persimmon, also sailed on the St. Louis. He said that the reason he had not succeeded in buying the filly he wanted was that her name was suddenly changed on the sale list without his knowledge. William Duke, another horseman, departed on the vessel to take charge of the stables of Sir John Thursby. Among those who were at the pier to see the turfmen off were John E. McDonald, A. J. Joiner, Leo Meyer, and David Gideon.

Trotting Stock at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20.—With a fair class of stock offered, the averages at to-day's Woodard & Shanklin sales reached $242, eighty-eight head selling for $21,275. Best sales were:

Alice Frazier, 2:21¼, br. m., 7, by Scarlet Wilkes-Minnetonna; S. T. Harbison, Lexington	$825
Decoration, r. g., by Hinder Wilkes-Golda; J. R. Hughes, Lexington	600
Bay colt, 4, by Ashland Wilkes-BelleNutwood; J. H. Coyner, Austin, Ohio	810
Lorette, by Dexter Prince-Loraneer; J. L. Carlton, Lexington	630
Bay colt, 3, by Ashland Wilkes-Narka; F. V. Hall, Boswell, Ind.	700
Bay colt, by Ashland Wilkes-Jay Bird; Joseph Baker, Rockwood, Tenn.	675

MIAL TAKES THIRD PRIZE.

Final Match in Class A Billiard Tie at the K. A. C.

Dr. I. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who beat all amateur as well as professional competitive billiard records for single high runs with 89 last Tuesday night, won the deciding match last night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for third place in the Class A championship billiard tournament. The game was of 14-inch balk-line, and Mial won by 400 points to 324 for John A. Hendrick. Seventy-two innings were required to complete the game. It was the slowest contest of the entire series, and devoid of brilliant features. The highest run was 44, made by Mial.

The scores are:

Dr. Mial—0 1 3 15 1 3 14 4 1 44 0 2 10 3 0 7 10 1 1 1 13 0 0 2 5 10 0 0 0 2 2 5 20 0 2 27 12 2 0 18 3 4 9 3 2 11 8 3 0 7 0 15 8 9 2 3 0 14 1 25 1 1 2 0 4 10 1 1 4 11. Total, 400; average, 5 43-72; high runs, 44, 27, 25, 20, 18, 15.

John A. Hendrick—1 3 0 1 0 0 8 1 11 8 4 7 0 1 3 0 0 6 2 6 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 3 1 0 2 0 7 2 5 2 0 1 2 0 2 0 10 5 1 6 8 1 3 2 16 1 0 0 0 3 11 0 7 3 4 10 8 0 4 2 0 10 12 0 2 2 1. Total, 324; average, 4 36-72; high runs, 26, 16, 16, 13, 12, 11.

One-Sided Championship Pool Game.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The world's pool championship contest to-night was very tame, as Frank Sherman of Washington, D. C., won with a score of 150 over William H. Stubbs of Canada, who made only 87. The score:

Sherman—2 11 11 7 1 11 15 15 12 4 2 14 10 12 6 15 2—150. Scratches, 7.
Stubbs—12 4 4 5 13 4 0 0 1 11 10 1 4 2 9 7—87. Scratches, 6

To-morrow Messrs. Clearwater of Pittsburg and Stofft of Cleveland, Ohio, will be the contestants.

LARCHMONT Y. C. MEETING.

A Representative Attendance Heard Reports and Elected Officers.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night. The prizes won during the past year were exhibited and were greatly admired, particularly the Postley Cup for the seventy-footers, won by Yankee.

The Secretary reported that there were 206 yachts in the fleet; that during the year 72 new members were elected and 5 were reinstated; there were 27 resignations and 11 deaths.

The trustees reported that the club had 600 regular members, 50 life members, and 17 army and navy members, making a full membership according to the constitutional limit, and that there is now a waiting list. Fifty-two members have been elected since Jan. 1.

The Treasurer's report showed that the club owns property valued at $239,571.91, an excess of $36,545.38 over all liabilities. It required $21,92.22 to conduct the club through the past year. The profit on wines and liquors was $5,494.57; on the restaurant, $1,154.26; on cigars, $893.62, and on billiards, $39.39. The revenue from rooms was $4,469.05. Golf showed a loss of $259.65.

The Special Committee on Measurement submitted a report, and printed copies of this were ordered to be mailed to the members. The report will be acted upon at a special meeting to be called later.

The report of the Regatta Committee also was ordered to be printed and mailed to the members. The Library and Art Committees made very satisfactory reports.

Some amendments to the racing rules were made, and it was announced that Commodore Adams will offer prizes to be sailed for in the coming season, to be known as the Adams Cups. The particular events for which these prizes will be offered will be decided by the Board of Trustees and the Regatta Committee.

The following officers for the coming year were unanimously elected: Commodore—Frederick T. Adams, schooner Sachem; Vice Commodore—Wilson Marshall, schooner Atlantic; Rear Commodore—James Baird, sloop Hussar II.; Secretary—A. Bryan Alley; Treasurer—William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees, to Serve Three Years—William B. Jenkins and Edward J. Greacen; Trustee, to Serve Two Years, to Fill Vacancy—Edward S. Hatch.

New Steam Yacht to be Built.

Contract for another new yacht for next Summer's use has been entered into by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. The boat to be constructed is of the "Seabury" design, and is to be an auxiliary yawl, 76 feet 6 inches over all, 52 feet water line, 17 feet beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draught. She will be a keel boat, with flush deck. Forward to be the crew's berths, the galley, and Captain's stateroom. Next aft are two staterooms, with a passageway between them. The main saloon is 10 to 11 feet long. All the quarters for owner and guests are hardwood finished. The motive power will consist of a 25 horse power gasoline engine of the explosive type, under the floor. This yacht is to be ready for delivery about June 1, and is for a well-known yachtsman.

Rigger Visits Bristol Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 20.—Charles Billman, the Boston rigger, was here to-day conferring with the Herreshoffs about plans relative to the cutting and fitting of the rigging for the new cup defender building here, and will begin the work in a week or ten days. Mr. Billman declined to talk of his plans or instructions, but it was stated that when the craft is rigged Billman will be on board to look after the rigging while she is racing. To-day arrangements were made with Capt. Job Terry of Fall River to lift and step the mainmast of the new boat, and also remove the mud accumulated in the slip. The riveters are making great progress in the fastening of the plates on the starboard and second strakes.

Essex Cricketers' New Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Essex County Cricket Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President—W. H. Findon; Vice President—J. T. Dunn; Treasurer—J. B. Flannery; Corresponding Secretary—W. Levy; Financial Secretary—W. Reilly; Captain—S. Morton; Vice Captain—W. C. Turton; Committee—W. C. Turton, F. Spatcher, W. Lane, and W. Radcliff; Trustees—W. C. Turton, O. E. Baechlin, and E. Godgrey. The club has secured permission from the Park Commissioners to play on Branch Brook Park, between Fifth and Bloomfield Avenues, Newark. An application has been filed for admission to the New York Cricket Association, and a most successful season is expected.

FAST PLAY AT RACQUETS

Three Hard-Fought Sets in Amateur Championship Tourney.

MACKAY WON FROM WHITNEY

Potter and Rolland Were Victors in Other Matches of the Competition for National Honors.

Fast and scientific play in the racquet tournament for the National amateur championship in the court of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, with the results in doubt until officially announced by the referees, yesterday made competitions of a nature to delight the athletes and racquet enthusiasts who crowded the gallery. Three matches were crowded into the day, two being played in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. With so much in prospect it was only natural that a crowd was in constant attendance.

In the afternoon the set between Clarence H. Mackay and Payne Whitney, one of the features of the tournament, was played. This match was regarded generally as deciding which of the two will figure in the final, though at that the winner must take one more set to reach the match which will decide the championship. In the morning the original schedule was followed, in spite of the general expectation that M. S. Paton could not be present and would forfeit to Austin Potter. In anticipation of a default by Paton the first match of the second round was set for the morning, with F. F. Rolland and G. C. Clark the players, but Paton declined to pass his chance for the championship, and by unexpectedly appearing put the tournament back to the shape of the original pairing. As Messrs. Rolland and Clark were ready to play, both matches were decided in the morning, with Potter winner of the last match of the first round and Rolland victor in the opening of the second round, the games closely following each other.

There was but a short interval between the last morning set and the eagerly anticipated meeting of Mackay and Whitney, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the crowd that witnessed the earlier contests then being considerably increased by expectant admirers of the game, who gathered to see the Mackay-Whitney competition. This proved to be quite as well contested and exciting as the racquet enthusiasts anticipated. Among those who watched this competition were Dean Miller, Archie Thompson, James E. Sheffield, Thomas Paton, Lawrence Waterbury, Lincoln McCormack, Craig Wadsworth, George Clark, Jr., S. K. De Forest, H. C. Mortimer, J. W. Henning, D. C. Clark, W. Rauch, O. S. Campbell, D. W. Bishop, Jr., Percy Chubb, Phillips Carroll, E. H. Buckley, C. S. Brown, J. W. Burden, Robert Bacon, Frank L. Polk, C. McKeever, W. W. Miller, Percy H. Pyne, Andrew H. Miller, William Post, Edmund Randolph, Gerald Curtis, H. K. Vingut, R. Banolds, James A. Wright, Thomas Pettit, and I. Townsend Burden. The spectators were about equally divided as to partisanship, and as a natural consequence were generously appreciative of the skill and strategy brought into play by the competing athletes. There was no choice between these as to condition, both men being in the pink of health, and from the moment the ball was put into play the pace was fast and furious. The rivals were all over the court, the white sphere flying so rapidly from wall to wall that the eye scarcely could follow it. The set, from the first game, was characterized by long rallies, Mackay serving in bold, venturesome style, while Whitney, taking the defensive, played cautiously and displayed marvelous judgment in placing, until the third game was half over, when he experienced a run of misfortune that gave his opponent a great advantage. Whitney's tactics were rewarded by his capturing the first game, in which he earned 7 aces in one hand, and ran out, while Mackay's score counted only 7. In the second game Mackay reversed affairs by winning, 15—6. In the third, luck turned against Whitney, and, cutting too low in both serving and receiving, he sent the ball out after time, against the tell tale, his placing falling fractions of inches out of the way.

Mackay in the meantime played in the same dashing style that he began with, and his splendid skill, aided by Whitney's run of misfortune, gave him the game, 15—2. For the fourth game Whitney took the lead at first, but lost his advantage by the same fault that had told against him before, cutting too low, and Mackay by a run of eight in the sixth hand, his first count in the game, led once more, playing at the same furious pace to the finish. Whitney earned five aces in the seventh hand, but the gain was overcome at once by a run of seven for his opponent that gave Mackay the game and the set. With his win in this match, it is regarded as a certainty that Mackay will be in the finals. He will play Austin Potter at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the semi-finals, and on Friday, at the same hour, F. F. Rolland and Quincy A. Shaw will play. The winners of these matches will play on Saturday for the championship.

Of the morning matches, the Potter-Paton set produced an excellent contest between evenly matched men for the first two games, when condition told against Paton, and Potter, who stood the pace the better, was rewarded by the victory. In the Rolland-Clark set, Clark's service for the first three games was fast and admirably placed, but after that Clark seemed to go to pieces. Earlier in the contest he had Rolland much puzzled to receive his placing, but the latter hung on steadily, and playing uphill in fine style for three games, then forced the pace and won rather easily. The scores follow:

FIRST ROUND—FIFTH MATCH.

First Game—
M. S. Paton ..... 0 2 0 1 3 0 1 0 2 4 2—15
Austin Potter, Boston ..... 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 1 3 0 1—11
Second Game—
Paton ..... 2 0 3 1 1 3 0 1 *—11
Potter ..... 0 4 1 0 0 5 2 0 3—15
Third Game—
Paton ..... 2 0 1 7 0 1 4—15
Potter ..... 1 0 2 0 2 1 1—7
Fourth Game—
Paton ..... 0 2 0 1 3 0 2—8
Potter ..... 3 0 0 4 1 3 4—15
Fifth Game—
Paton ..... 0 0 1 3 0 4 0 1 1—10
Potter ..... 2 1 0 4 1 3 2 0 2—15
Total—Potter, 3; Paton, 2. Referee and Marker—George Standing.

SECOND ROUND—FIRST MATCH.

First Game—
F. F. Rolland ..... 3 0 1 0 5 0 1 2 0 3—15
G. C. Clark ..... 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 2—8
Second Game—
Rolland ..... 2 2 3 2 0 1 1—11
Clark ..... 3 2 4 0 2 0 4—15
Third Game—
Rolland ..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 1—6
Clark ..... 0 0 4 2 0 1 4 2 2—15
Fourth Game—
Rolland ..... 3 5 1 2 0 4—15
Clark ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
Fifth Game—
Rolland ..... 3 1 0 5 2 4—15
Clark ..... 0 1 1 0 1 0—3
Total—Rolland, 3; Clark, 2. Referee and Marker—David Gardiner.

SECOND ROUND—SECOND MATCH.

First Game—
Payne Whitney ..... 3 7 0 1 4—15
Clarence H. Mackay ..... 3 1 0 0 3—7
Second Game—
Whitney ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 0—6
Mackay ..... 0 2 0 0 3 4 0 1 1 0 2 2—15
Third Game—
Whitney ..... 0 0 2 0 *—2
Mackay ..... 1 1 2 6 5—15
Fourth Game—
Whitney ..... 1 1 0 3 1 1 5 *—12
Mackay ..... 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 7—15
Total—Mackay, 3; Whitney, 1. Referee—F. F. Rolland, Marker—George Standing.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

First Round.—First Day—G. C. Clark beat Ford Huntington, 17—15, 15—3, 15—12; Clarence H. Mackay beat W. H. Miller, Montreal, 15—1, 7—15, 15—3, 15—0. Second Day—F. E. Rolland, Quebec, beat T. S. Hoyt, 15—7, 15—8, 15—6; Quincy A. Shaw beat W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., 12—15, 15—9, 15—8, 15—5. Third Day—Austin Potter, Boston, beat M. S. Paton, 11—15, 15—11, 7—15, 15—8, 15—10; Payne Whitney a bye.

Second Round.—Third Day—F. F. Rolland beat G. C. Clark, 15—8, 11—15, 6—15, 15—2, 15—7; Clarence H. Mackay beat Payne Whitney, 7—15, 15—8, 15—2, 15—12.

Princeton Beat Columbia.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The University basketball team defeated the Columbia team in the gymnasium here this afternoon by the score of 38 to 21. Score of the first half was: Princeton, 16; Columbia, 4. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Columbia.
Carter	Forward	Allen
Wrightson	Forward	Elias
M. Forney, Clausen	Forward	Kaiser
Pell	Centre	O'Connell, Townsend
Whitehouse, Roper	Guards	Townsend, O'Connell and Marston

Goals—Princeton: Pell, 7; Carter, 5; M. Forney, 2; Wrightson, 2; Roper, Whitehouse, Clausen; Columbia: Allen, 4; Marston, 2; O'Connell, Townsend, Elias. Goals from foul—O'Connell, 2; Allen. Referee—J. Forney, Princeton. Umpire—G. H. Bojus, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Bowlers Win in Life Insurance Bowling League Series.

In the tournament of the Life Insurance Bowling League on Ehler's alleys last night the Mutual Life Insurance Company team No. 2 won three games and lost one. The Mutual Benefit team won two games and lost two, the Fidelity and Casualty team won two games and lost one, and the Germania team lost three games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Denning, 152; Moran, 161; West, 158; Whitney, 170; Gieser, 165. Total, 807. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 153; Haskell, 163; Grebe, 119; Jacobus, 158; Thompson, 140. Total, 736.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 162; Ege, 150; Bracken, 155; Massey, 139; Varian, 163. Total, 769. Mutual Life Insurance Company team, No. 2—Denning, 137; Moran, 160; West, 167; Whitney, 126; Gieser, 109. Total, 693.

THIRD GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 112; Junge, 155; Arnheiter, 151; Schlusing, 152; Leyser, 181. Total, 751. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 181; Haskell, 160; Grebe, 163; Jacobus, 121; Thompson, 180. Total, 805.

FOURTH GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 146; Ege, 132; Bracken, 142; Massey, 170; Varian, 203. Total, 793. Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 132; Junge, 180; Arnheiter, 163; Schlusing, 142; Leyser, 138. Total, 755.

FIFTH GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 185; Haskell, 144; Grebe, 155; Jacobus, 147; Thompson, 139. Total, 770. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Denning, 135; Moran, 152; West, 197; Whitney, 151; Gieser, 147. Total, 782.

SIXTH GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 158; Ege, 145; Bracken, 129; Massey, 148; Varian, 159. Total, 739. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 224; Haskell, 151; Grebe, 131; Jacobus, 156; Thompson, 156. Total, 818.

SEVEN

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who writes so seldom nowadays, contributes almost the best story he has ever done, entitled "Colonel Starbottle for the Plaintiff," and there are stories by EDITH WHARTON, CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, ZITKALA-ZA (an Indian girl), and others.

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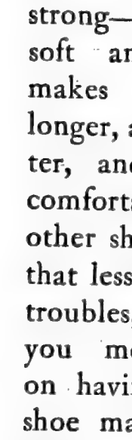

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DESKS

RAMAPO REPEAL MEASURES

Duplicate of Morgan Bill Introduced for the Democrats.

Mr. Fitzgerald Explains Minority's Attitude—Discusses Mr. King of the Merchants' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The air about the Capitol to-day was thick with the vapors of Ramapo. The Democratic opposition had on full steam. As soon as the Assembly opened Mr. Fitzgerald, on behalf of the minority, put in a bill which is an exact copy of the Morgan Repeal bill, which is now before the Assembly Cities Committee. Mr. Fitzgerald announced that the whole energy of the Democracy would be exerted to get action on the bill. Tired of waiting for the Republicans to take up the Morgan bill, the Democracy, Mr. Fitzgerald said, had decided to make its own fight in the open.

When the Police bill came over to the Assembly from the Senate, after being passed by the Senate over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, Mr. Fitzgerald made the presentation of the bill the excuse for a Ramapo onslaught.

"There is no hesitation on the part of the majority," he said, "in jamming through such a bill as this, which takes away from the people of the Greater City of New York the right to control their own police force, but when it comes to action upon a bill for the passage of which the people of New York City are anxiously awaiting, a bill which I might characterize as 'the paramount issue,' the majority is sadly dilatory. I refer to the Ramapo Repeal bill.

"How long must we wait for that which is essential to the people of New York—legislation upon the Ramapo bill? The Merchants' Association and other kindred organizations are waiting with their ears to the ground to hear from the Legislature on this subject. I call attention to the fact, Mr. Speaker, that this Legislature has shown it can pass whatever bill it desires. It can pass the Ramapo bill if it so desires."

Mr. Allds, the Republican leader, took occasion to reply to Mr. Fitzgerald. He said: "When in due time a proper Ramapo bill shall have been reported by the Cities Committee, of which the gentleman is a distinguished member, there is no doubt that the Assembly will give its assent to intelligent legislation along that line."

Controller Coler was at the Capitol to-day and added to the Ramapo fuel. Mr. Coler conferred with the Democratic leaders in the Senate and Assembly, and had a long talk with Senator Ellsworth, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate.

"The Democratic Party," said Mr. Coler, "is now united in its demand for the repeal of the Ramapo Company's charter. The Republicans have been giving us single-headed boards. Now we purpose having single responsibility on the question of the Ramapo Company. What the Democratic Party demands is the unconditional repeal of the Ramapo Company's charter. There will be no compromise. We don't believe in compromising with a snake. The Ramapo Company is seeking to preserve its good-will under whatever legislation is enacted, and then sell that good-will to the City of New York for an exorbitant price. New York City don't want the Ramapo Company's good-will."

The Senate Committee on Judiciary, at its meeting to-day, was expected to take action which would be an announcement of the Republican policy with regard to Ramapo. The committee decided to postpone action on the matter until to-morrow morning. There is evidently worry in the Republican ranks over the Ramapo issue. The Republican organ in Albany, which is edited by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, this evening came out in an editorial in which it was urged that the Legislature be not swayed by the clamor of the New York City press against the Ramapo Company. The Ramapo charter, it said, should not be repealed.

In explaining why he put in his Ramapo bill to-day, Mr. Fitzgerald said: "I put it in because the Democratic Party in Greater New York has a determined policy with regard to Ramapo legislation, and the minority in the Assembly wants to be free handed in carrying out that policy. The Democratic Party is in favor of the repeal of the Ramapo Company's charter. At the caucus of the minority yesterday we expressed our desire to support Mr. Morgan in any move he might make for the advancement of his repeal bill. But while not desiring to take any of the credit of the repeal bill away from Mr. Morgan, we feel that we can no longer afford to occupy the attitude of waiting on Mr. Morgan.

"I may say, too, that we are not unmindful of the fact that Mr. Morgan came up here last year with just as good a Ramapo bill as he has in this year, and instead of sticking by that bill allowed a very inferior, and altogether unsatisfactory article of Ramapo legislation to be palmed off on him.

"Mr. Morgan now says he is satisfied that the Republican majority will report out the bill in good time. President King of the Merchants' Association, after taking lunch with Gov. Odell yesterday, gave out an interview in which he stated that he had received 'satisfactory assurance that the desired Ramapo legislation would be passed.'

"As for Mr. King, I have only this to say: Mr. King is a highly honorable gentleman, whom we all respect, and whose intention we all believe to be good; but, at the same time, we are not free from the suspicion that Mr. King would take over a political gold brick. Mr. King said he had received satisfactory assurances. I have no doubt that Mr. King was convinced in his own mind that the assurances given him were satisfactory, but does he know a satisfactory political assurance from the spurious article?

"The position of the Democratic Party on the Ramapo question is simply this: We don't intend to allow ourselves to be tied up by Mr. Morgan, Mr. King, or anybody else. We know what the people of New York City want, and we purpose giving it to them, or have the responsibility of their denial placed where it properly belongs. There is to be no divided responsibility upon this subject any longer."

NO CHANCE FOR NEW CHARTER.

Assemblyman Kelsey Says There Is No Possibility of Its Passing as a Whole.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—At last New York charter revision is to be taken up. Assemblyman Kelsey, Chairman of the Cities Committee of the Assembly, announced this morning that he had received word from the Charter Revision Commission that they would be here to-morrow and would explain to the committee what they believed to be the absolutely urgent amendments.

Mr. Kelsey says: "The committee hopes to get some light on necessary amendments, and then will proceed to draft bills to provide for perfecting the charter."

Asked if there was any possibility of the charter as proposed by the commission passing as a whole, Mr. Kelsey said: "None whatever."

TAX BILLS REPORTED.

May Be Passed Friday—Trust Company Measure Made to Include Those That Guarantee Titles.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—In the Senate to-day the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment reported favorably the Insurance Tax bill and the Savings Banks bill, with amendments as heretofore outlined, and the Trust Company Tax bill. The bills now become general orders and may be passed on Friday.

It was discovered that the bill affecting trust companies would not reach those which transact a joint trust and title guarantee business, nor would the Insurance Tax bill cover them.

There are seven of these companies in active operation, and their combined capitalization and surplus, according to reports submitted by them to the State Insurance Department, is $7,040,000. The State would lose $70,000 of taxation under present conditions if these companies are not included. The companies are the American Credit-Indemnity Company of New York, the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company of Brooklyn, the German-American Real Estate Title Company of New York, the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company of New York, the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, the Long Island Title Guarantee Company of Brooklyn, and the Title Guarantee Company of Rochester.

The facts recited were placed before the Committee on Taxation this morning before the Trust Company Tax bill was reported, and it was amended to meet the conditions pointed out. The provision that "trust companies shall be taxed" is changed to read "trust companies doing solely a trust business or in connection with any other business under a general or special law." The bill exempts the personal property of the trust companies from any other taxation for State purposes.

RATE FOR GOODS ON PIERS.

Bill to Double It in Interest of Warehouse People—Mr. Woodruff Had It Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—A bill lately introduced by Senator Fuller to increase the rates from 5 to 10 cents per ton per day on merchandise deposited on New York City covered piers was causing considerable gossip about the Capitol this morning. Under the present law, 5 cents per ton is the maximum rate without regard to the kind of pier. The Fuller act compels the payment of 5 cents extra for the use of a covered pier. The owners of open or exposed piers have just ascertained the true inwardness of the bill and are making a protest against it.

Senator Fuller, when he learned of the protest against his bill, placed all the responsibility for it upon Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, stating that the Lieutenant Governor had given it to him to introduce. To a reporter the Lieutenant Governor said:

"The bill was sent to me by some warehouse people that I have known for a number of years, with a request that I try and have it introduced. I did not think there was anything objectionable in it. I don't know that there is now. It is not my bill, however, and any action taken upon it will have to be at the instance of the warehouse people interested."

TO CLOSE SALOON SIDE DOORS.

Hearing on Bill—Mr. Selkirk Says Mr. Raines Stole His License Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Opponents of the Hatch bill to abolish side doors of saloons, and remove the screens, lined up in force this afternoon at the hearing given by the Assembly Excise Committee on the bill.

Patrick McGinn of New York City, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, urged the committee to kill the bill, as it was entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, and would prove an injury to the saloon trade.

Henry Streifler of Buffalo said, "If you pass this bill you will drive a good part of our trade to the drug stores, and then the druggists will violate the law."

William Casey of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, contended that if the bill became a law it would throw open the saloons to the gaze of schoolchildren, and the moral effect would be very bad. Introduction of such a bill, he said, cast reflections upon the respectable element of saloon keepers.

Alexander Selkirk of Albany, who was the first speaker to favor the bill, electrified the committee by stating that he was the individual who really framed the present excise law, and that Senator Raines had stolen it from him.

"If on Monday night I introduce a resolution stating that Senator Raines stole the present excise law from you, will you furnish me with an affidavit to that effect?" asked Mr. Harburger of New York.

"I can furnish you with the original draft of the bill," replied Mr. Selkirk. He urged the committee to report the bill in the interest of society, the public, and the children.

The committee took no action.

TWO YEARS' TERM IN ASSEMBLY.

Bill Passed for Submission of an Amendment to the Constitution.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Fish of Madison opposed the passage of Mr. Bryan's concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution making the term of office of members of Assembly two years instead of one. Mr. Fish contended that if Assemblymen were elected for two years, Senators would have to be elected for four years.

Mr. Davis of New York thought the bill was a good one, and if it became a law would improve legislation. The Senate, he said, passed most of the legislation, and the Assembly simply ratified their action.

Mr. Lynn of New York asked the members to concur in the amendment. There were hundreds of bills upon his desk, he said, which he had been unable to read as yet, and he doubted very much if he would be able to read them during the session.

Mr. Bryan, in defense of his bill, said the people would be just as safe in electing Assemblymen for two years as they would in electing for one.

Mr. Fish withdrew his motion to "strike out," and moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee for a further hearing.

This motion was defeated, only five members voting for it, Messrs. Allds, Fish, Kelsey, Cole, and Axtell.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 106 yeas to 9 nays.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—In the Senate to-day the Babcock Assembly concurrent resolution asking the United States Senators to support the Grout Anti-Oleomargarine bill was received. Senator Ellsworth spoke against the idea of advising United States Senators, and moved that the matter be laid on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 31 to 5.

A message was received from Gov. Odell urging the Legislature to pass immediately those bills changing the time of holding town meetings in certain towns from Spring to Fall. The message referred to Assemblyman Salyerd's bill legalizing actions of Supervisors in changing the time of the town elections.

The Salyerd bill was passed by the Assembly, but when it reached the Senate Senator Donnelly opposed the bill because, he claimed, it sought to give the Republican Party unfair political advantage. Senator Krum asked that the bill be amended exempting Montgomery County. Later the bill was amended as suggested by Senator Krum and passed.

The Raines Elections bill, creating a bipartisan board in New York, was advanced to third reading. There were a number of amendments—one providing that in cities outside of New York the Chairman or Secretary of Cities Committees shall file lists of election officers; another that election notices shall be published in daily, and not weekly, papers in Brooklyn.

In the Assembly the S. W. Smith bill to give to the Firemen's Home, at Hudson, 2 per cent. of the tax paid by agents of foreign fire insurance corporations, on the order of second reading, was laid aside on motion of the introducer.

To Drive Out Offensive Trades.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—To apply the Barren Island exemption from offensive trades to every borough of New York is the purpose of a bill introduced by Mr. Doughty of Queens this morning. The bill is far reaching, for it drives out of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, Richmond, and Queens all businesses like bone boiling, bone burning, bone grinding, horse skinning, cow skinning, rendering, or treating with steam or boiling garbage. The bill provides that the city shall appraise the damage done to the owners of such business and offer reasonable compensation.

Purchase of School Furniture.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Senate Committee on Public Education this afternoon heard arguments on the Goodsell bill, permitting School Trustees and Commissioners to purchase school furniture in the open market instead of from the Prison Commission, as at present provided. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner and his deputy, Danforth E. Ainsworth, appeared in favor of the bill, but considerable opposition developed. Then the committee went into executive session after the hearing, but did not decide to report any bill favorably, and deferred consideration of the Goodsell bill until to-morrow.

To Recover from Paupers' Estates.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Assemblyman Gardiner of Monroe has introduced a bill amending the poor law by providing that in case any pauper is found to possess real or personal property, or should die possessed of such property, the Overseer of the Poor of the town or city may bring an action in the courts to recover such sums of money as were expended in the assistance and support of such person.

Kings County Penitentiary Removal.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—By a vote of 28 to 10 the Senate to-day passed the Marshall bill, providing for the removal of the present Kings County Penitentiary buildings, the sale of lands under and adjoining the same and authorizing the removal of the inmates of the said penitentiary to any other institution where room may be found for them.

Hearing on Tax Listing Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Taxation and Retrenchment Committee of the Assembly will give a hearing on the S. W. Smith Tax Listing bill on Wednesday next, the 27th inst. The Merchants' Association of New York will oppose the bill.

AFTER THE GRIP

to avoid further illness, the system requires careful building up. A cup of hot beef tea twice during the day between meals, and before retiring, made from the well known

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

will build up your strength wonderfully. It requires no effort to digest, and its effects are most soothing and stimulating to the system.

Divorces from Convicted Felons.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Senate has passed the Davis bill providing that an absolute divorce may be obtained by a man or woman whose wife or husband has been convicted of a felony and sentenced to five years' imprisonment or more. The vote was 26 to 13.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator MILLS—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon relative to details in the construction of dwellings.

Senator AMBLER—Providing that the New York Agricultural Experiment Station shall examine the bottles and pipettes used in the Babcock milk fat test.

Senator MALBY—Appropriating $40,000 to establish the south boundary line and a portion of the southwest boundary line of the County of St. Lawrence and the south boundary line of Franklin County.

Senator MILLS—Authorizing the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to employ, with consent of the Corporation Counsel, a city engineer to furnish surveys and maps.

In the Assembly to-day the following bills were introduced:

Mr. ADAMS—Transferring the names of former employes of the uniformed departments of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge now on a special civil service list to a preferred list in Schedule C, Police Department.

Mr. DE GRAW—For the relief and maintenance of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the State of New York (inland waters) and appropriating $10,000.

Mr. BEDELL—Providing that when a railroad corporation fails to begin the construction of its road within five years after its certificate of corporation is filed its corporate existence may be forfeited.

Mr. BENNETT—Placing in the civil service exempt class all unskilled laborers employed in the Department of Education in New York City.

Mr. WILSON—To make New York City liable for the injuries to the buildings on Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, caused by the construction of the Greene Avenue relief sewer.

Mr. REMSEN—To provide for the sewerage and drainage of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards in Brooklyn, and regulating the payment of assessments. Also a bill prescribing the proceedings to be taken relating to certain improvements in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards in Brooklyn, and providing the manner in which bonds shall be issued therefor.

Mr. HALPIN—Providing that a patrolman who has served on the New York City police force for over five years prior to the passage of the act of 1897 may be advanced to the first grade by a majority of the Police Board.

Mr. WEEKES—Making it a misdemeanor for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale adulterated or altered drug, medicine, pharmaceutical preparation, or chemical substance, and fixing the fine upon conviction at not less than $25 nor more than $100.

Mr. HATCH—Classifying and grading the employes of courts of records in the State, and fixing the compensation as follows: Chief clerk, $2,500; assistant clerks, not less than $1,200 nor more than $1,500; stenographers, $1,500; detectives, $1,000, and court officers, $750.

Mr. SEYMOUR—Providing that janitors in the public schools of New York City shall be appointed from the civil service eligible list, and that their compensation shall be uniform throughout the city.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing for the erection of a trunk sewer in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, and compelling New York City to pay 50 per cent. of the cost.

Mr. BEDELL—Providing that no person other than those employed upon the railroad shall enter upon or cross any such railroad, except where there are gates or a flagman, without first having stopped within 100 feet of such railroad, and looked and listened for an approaching locomotive or train.

GOV. ODELL SIGNS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Chapter 26—Senator ELLSWORTH—Affording veterans in State, county, and municipal employ leave of absence, with pay, on Memorial Day.

Chapter 27—Mr. S. W. SMITH—Amending the charter of Hudson, to authorize an appropriation of $15,000 for the Board of Education.

Chapter 28—Senator FEITER—Legalizing the assessment for grading White Street in Little Falls.

Chapter 29—Senator AUDETT—Creating a single-headed State Health Department in the place of the present board of nine Commissioners, with a Commissioner of Health to be appointed by the Governor within twenty days after the law is signed. The salary of the Commissioner is fixed at $3,500.

Chapter 30—Senator MARSHALL—Providing that besides dwelling houses, it shall also be lawful to construct upon property fronting the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, buildings for a church, chapel, or schoolhouse.

SENATE PASSES BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—These bills were passed in the Senate to-day:

Senator BRACKETT—Four bills amending the charter of Schenectady relating to Fire Department, the issuing of bonds by the Common Council, and consolidating acts relating to Schenectady.

Senator SLATER—Relative to the jurisdiction of the Park Department of New York over One Hundred and Tenth Street, St. Nicholas Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

Senator McEWAN—Incorporating the Albany County Charity Foundation.

Senator AHERN—Relative to the qualification of patrolmen and foremen in New York City.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Bonding the City of Rochester for protection of water supply.

Assemblyman KELSEY—Amending the executive law in relation to the powers of the Deputy Controller.

Senator DAVIS—Relative to Assistant District Attorneys of Erie County.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Amending the election law relative to notices of election by the Secretary of State and the County Clerk.

Assemblyman WILSON—Giving authority to the Land Office Commissioners to convey to the United States certain lands under water in the harbor of New York at Governors Island.

CONDUCTORS UNDER BONDS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Endeavoring to Stop Peculations.

These are troublous days for the Brooklyn trolley car conductors who absent-mindedly pocket fares without registering them. Some of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have become worried of late at running across conductors in Wall Street watching quotations and toying with the market.

In addition to the army of "spotters" employed by the company to watch conductors and report any dishonesty they may observe, every conductor has been placed under bonds to guarantee his honesty. Blanket bonds, aggregating in amount about $1,000,000, have been issued to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company by a number of surety and indemnity companies, each standing surety for a certain percentage of the conductors in the employ of the road. If any dishonesty is found among the men bonded, the bonding company will make good to the railroad company whatever loss it has sustained. Each of the conductors is said to be bonded for $500. The men are obliged to pay $1 a year each to the railroad company in payment of their share of the cost of the bond.

The Rapid Transit Company has also adopted a sort of Bertillon system of identification to prevent what are known as "ringers" from obtaining employment on the road as motormen or conductors on the supposition that they are reliable and competent men.

To stop this practice, the company will now require every man appointed to a position as motorman or conductor to be photographed by the official photographer of the road. These photographs will be kept on file at the main office. When a man is appointed and photographed, a copy of the picture will be sent to the Superintendent of the division to which he is assigned.

HOLAHAN REBUKES ALDERMAN.

Charge that Bronx Improvements Are Blocked Denied—Queens Water Companies Attacked.

Alderman Rothmann made charges at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday that a prominent attorney had been retained to block all improvements around Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, in the Borough of the Bronx. President Holahan became excited when the charge was made, and asked where Alderman Rothmann got his information.

"I have heard the matter fully stated," said the Alderman.

"You should not come before this board with hearsay charges. You should not drag out rumors and charges just because you 'have heard,'" said the President.

President Holahan said that in order to disprove that there was any truth in the charges that street improvements were being blocked in the Bronx District, he would read a list of streets on which the Commissioners were at work.

President Grout tried to pass a resolution appropriating $1,500 for maps of the Greater New York to be placed in the public schools. The maps were to be copies of the one which was exhibited at Paris. The resolution was defeated.

The question of extending water mains in the Borough of Queens was brought up.

"There is more crookedness in the water companies of Queens than in any other part of the United States," said Commissioner of Highways Keating. When asked to explain his statement, Commissioner Keating said:

"I only give you that for your information."

There are many water companies in the Borough of Queens now seeking to sell water to the city or to sell out their plants and rights.

Buy a

Sparklet Bottle

and buy one to-day. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life.

Buy a Sparklet bottle at your druggist's or grocer's, or at our store, 1127 Broadway. Buy one anywhere, but buy one.

GENUINE. IMITATION.

Analysis made by Frazer & Co., Fifth Av., N.Y. (of SYPHON Vichy) shows it to be only Croton water charged with Gas.

What's the Difference?

THE GENUINE has medicinal properties that are a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion, and is recommended by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

THE IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties.

NATURAL, French Republic Property.

MANUFACTURED With marble dust and sulphuric acid.

INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE.

VICHY CELESTINS Pints and Quarts.

FOR MEN

JAMES MEANS' (Trade Mark) $2.50 SHOE

None genuine unless bearing upon the heel the adhesive label of which a fac-simile is here given.

KNOWN AND APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 28 YEARS.

SOLD BY LEADING RETAILERS.

Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sewed. Smooth Innersoles.

Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H) stamped upon the soles. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.

Distributed at wholesale by MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

Closed all day TO-MORROW, Washington's Birthday.

Gen. Washington's ability to discern merit in others undoubtedly contributed much to his success, both as a General and an Executive.

We claim no special merit for ourselves for selling our $18, $20 and $22 suits and overcoats at $10; we have to clean house, you know, at least once a season. The merit is in the clothes, however, and you take choice for $10.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS
245 Br'dway, Opp. City Hall Park.

Closed Saturdays.

Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers, Baltimore, Md., announce that their banking house will be closed on Saturdays during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September.

LEGAL NOTES.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—Arthur M. Eastland was nonsuited on the trial, in the City of Rochester, in June, 1897, of his suit against Mary Clarke, for damages for injuries he received by falling into an unguarded hole in the cellar of her residence, in Rochester. Eastland, who was not in the regular employment of Mrs. Clarke, had been referred by her to her butler for instructions. He was directed by the latter to place wood in the cellar, in which he had been but once before. He was ignorant of the depressed opening, and had not been warned in reference to it. The Fourth Appellate Division affirmed the decision below, Justices Ward and Green dissenting. The Court of Appeals recently, in directing a new trial, Judge Gray dissenting, held that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence as matter of law, but it was a question for the jury whether he acted with ordinary care under the circumstances, where the cellar was so dark that he could not readily have seen the opening, if he could have seen it at all; and an armful of wood which he carried obstructed his view of his footsteps. The Court held also that, in the absence of knowledge on the part of such servant that the place to which he was directed was dangerous, he had the right to believe it to be reasonably safe; and he did not assume the risk of falling into an unprotected opening in it. The master, it was held, could not escape liability upon the ground that if the accident was the result of any negligence, it was that of the butler in leaving the well uncovered, and therefore that of a co-servant, for which he was not responsible, since the butler was the alter ego of the master, whose duty it was to have notified the servant of the existence of the opening.

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CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.—Jacob New, who died in this city on June 3, 1898, by his will directed his executors to hold one-third of his real estate during the life of his wife, Esther, the income from it to be paid to her. After her death, this third portion was to be held for the benefit of the testator's children, some of whom were minors, until his daughter Mabel became of age, or until the coming of age of the next older surviving child should Mabel not live to that age. The remaining two-thirds was to be held in the same manner, one-fifth of the income to go to each child. The Trustees were then to sell all the real estate, two-thirds of the net proceeds to be divided among the children. The income of the other one-third, which was to be invested in bonds and mortgages, was to go to the widow during her life, and on her death was to be divided among the children. Justice Ingraham, giving the decision of the Appellate Division, has modified the judgment given by Justice Freedman at Special Term in an action by Emanuel Mansboch and others, executors, to construe the will by declaring valid all the trusts created by it except the last provision for the benefit of the widow, which was to be in lieu of dower. That provision was held to be void, as it postponed the ultimate vesting of the proceeds of the real estate for a period longer than two lives. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Rumsey dissented, holding that the judgment should be affirmed on the opinion of Justice Freedman.

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FIRE FROM LOCOMOTIVE SPARKS.—James Pearl Peck was unsuccessful upon the trial of his suit, in the Supreme Court, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover damages for the destruction by fire of his warehouse and its contents at Shortsville, Ontario County, N. Y., and that decision was sustained by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The fire was alleged to have been caused by the negligent operation of one of the company's locomotives. Mr. Peck's warehouse, a two-story frame building, with a shingle roof, stood parallel with the company's tracks, about twenty feet away. It was consumed on May 2, 1895, a few minutes after the passage of a west-bound accommodation train. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, held that the plaintiff had failed to establish negligence, but the Court of Appeals recently in directing a reversal, decided, in an opinion by Judge Cullen, that where, as here, the evidence was sufficient to justify the finding that the fire was caused by the emission of sparks from the locomotive, the exclusion of an inquiry of two locomotive engineers, competent to testify to facts within their observation and experience, as to whether a locomotive in proper repair and condition would have emitted sparks as large as those shown to have been thrown out by the locomotive which caused the fire, was reversible error, and the court could not say that this error was harmless.

Boston Banks.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON.

Feb. 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$7,150,725.17
United States bonds		50,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		540,031.09
Cash and reserve		5,293,137.84
		$13,034,794.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	291,832.63
Circulation	48,450.00
Deposits	11,194,511.47
	$13,034,794.10

OFFICERS.
FRANCIS B. SEARS, President.
GEORGE W. GRANT, Vice President.
NATHANIEL F. PERKINS, Cashier.
ARTHUR P. STONE, Assistant Cashier.

Pennsylvania Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HARRISBURG, PA., February 5th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,015,286.80
United States bonds		125,840.00
From other banks		169,911.01
Cash and reserve		247,345.52
		$1,558,683.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	345,400.07
Circulation	21,750.00
Deposits	1,091,533.26
	$1,558,683.33

Lane S. Hart, Prest. James Brady, Cashier.
W. J. Calder, V. Prest.

Pennsylvania Banks.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA.
February 5th, 1901.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$21,757,344.26
Due from Banks		1,543,547.15
Exchanges for Clearing House	$2,600,593.23	
Cash & Reserve	5,801,637.41	8,402,230.64
		$31,703,122.05

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits		1,680,213.24
Circulation		750,000.00
DEPOSITS:		
Individual	$18,763,332.07	
Bank	9,009,576.74	27,772,908.81
		$31,703,122.05

LEVI L. RUE, Cashier.

Corn Exchange National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
February 5, 1901.

Investments		$8,797,255.54
Due from Banks		990,169.76
Cash and Reserve		3,699,950.35
		$13,487,375.65
Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus and net profits		714,771.78
Circulation		472,000.00
Deposits		11,800,603.87
		$13,487,375.65

CHARLES S. CALWELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
AT PITTSBURGH, PA.
Feb. 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,155,005.74
United States bonds and premiums		51,146.88
Banking house		210,587.10
Cash and exchange		833,684.95
		$3,250,424.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	320,210.38
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	2,380,214.27
	$3,250,424.65

OFFICERS.
CHARLES McKNIGHT, President.
FRANK SEMPLE, Vice President.
GEORGE S. MACRUM, Cashier.

New Jersey Banks.

ESSEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,
February 5th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,621,051.45
Overdrafts		5,669.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		175,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents		747,950.29
Due from other National banks		218,634.25
Due from State banks and bankers		37,621.63
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		75,000.00
Checks and other cash items		59,556.74
Exchanges for Clearing House		151,025.19
Bills of other banks		33,993.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies		690.11
Specie		122,202.31
Legal-tender notes		70,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasury		11,550.00
Total		$5,329,361.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits	527,899.00
National banknotes outstanding	166,747.50
Dividends unpaid	126.50
Individual deposits	3,730,783.28
Due to other National banks	282,578.45
Due to State banks and bankers	21,227.50
Total	$5,329,361.99

OFFICERS.
T. W. Crooks, President. Geo. F. Reeve, Vice President. F. B. Adams, Cashier.

The Paterson National Bank
PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,491,905.14
Due from banks and bankers	41,337.80
U. S. bonds	255,000.00
Cash and reserve	460,736.49
	$2,248,979.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	196,335.70
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	1,652,643.73
	$2,248,979.43

OFFICERS:
JOHN W. GRIGGS, President.
SAMUEL J. WATSON, Vice President.
HENRY C. KNOX, Cashier.

GERMAN NAT'L BANK,
NEWARK, N. J.
Feb. 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts, and investments	$1,774,564.40
Due from banks and reserve agents	485,436.01
United States bonds	50,000.00
Cash	287,334.27
	$2,547,934.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	307,212.56
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	1,990,722.12
	$2,547,934.68

OFFICERS.
EDWIN M. DOUGLAS, President.
GEORGE B. SWAIN, Vice President.
ARCHIBALD W. CONKLIN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 5th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Time Loans	$1,430,728.68	
Demand Loans	523,700.88	
United States Bonds	562,000.00	
Other Bonds, &c	454,114.20	$2,970,544.96
Real Estate		142,000.00
Due from Banks		446,824.38
Due from Treasurer United States		19,400.00
Cash and Cash Items		212,768.50
		$3,791,637.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$400,000.00
Surplus and profit and loss	417,862.29
Circulation	1,585,000.00
Deposits	2,400,685.55
United States Bond Account	175,000.00

Reports of National Banks.

[376.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 5th day of February, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,334,757.55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,756.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		710,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		42,162.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		825,514.64
Furniture and fixtures		31,922.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		300,251.40
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		$1,682,007.40
Due from State banks and bankers	62,682.23	
Internal revenue stamps	5,250.91	
Checks and other cash items	123,137.48	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,736,961.90	
Notes of other National banks	252,450.40	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	6,216.70	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,788,825.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,313,223.00	
	4,052,048.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	28,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	3,602.50	
		7,742,870.11
Total		$19,549,235.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		113,985.90
National banknotes outstanding		549,000.00
Due to other National banks	$6,251,450.19	
Due to State banks and bankers	557,855.37	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,412,787.64	
Dividends unpaid	4,055.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	8,069,059.40	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,974.47	
Certified checks	224,218.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	134,739.73	
United States deposits	407,500.00	
Deposit of U. S. disbursing officers	101,624.96	
Liabilities other than those above stated	500,000.00	
		17,475,245.69
Total		$19,549,235.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LANGDON,
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
HENRY SAMPSON,
} Directors.

[No. 1,290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The National Citizens Bank,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,372,385.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		32.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,125.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		15,200.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		276,600.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		104,688.05
Due from State banks and bankers		57,907.61
Internal revenue stamps		740.30
Checks and other cash items		60,516.39
Exchanges for Clearing House		561,904.46
Notes of other National banks		2,740.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,404.86
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$521,020.50	
Legal-tender notes	196,000.00	
	717,020.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	15,000.00	
Total		$5,588,371.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		264,824.45
National banknotes outstanding		294,900.00
Due to other National banks	$364,607.26	
Due to State banks and bankers	110,942.34	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	464 [illegible]9	
Dividends unpaid	617.94	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,204,061.95	
Demand certificates of deposit	109,885.54	
Certified checks	29,181.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding	25,167.64	
	4,308,647.13	
Total		$5,588,371.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. M. WOODS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. M. WOODS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.
WILLIAM V. A. POE, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. FLEITMANN,
D. C. TIEBOUT,
E. S. SCHENCK,
} Directors.

[No. 29.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,786,007.41
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		21,503.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,650,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		493,350.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		127,943.28
Stocks, securities, etc.		20,199,048.66
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		600,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		569,913.67
Due from State banks and bankers		40,552.71
Checks and other cash items		65,139.09
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,244,767.01
Notes of other National banks		37,713.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		233.52
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$15,808,700.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,841,197.00	
	17,739,987.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	25,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	53,336.28	
Total		$66,156,695.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,483,045.31
National banknotes outstanding		497,050.00
Due to other National banks		19,642,393.31
Due to State banks and bankers		1,814,978.13
Due to trust companies and savings banks		6,356,970.79
Individual deposits subject to check		22,709,428.42
Demand certificates of deposit		13,335.03
Certified checks		1,576,577.72
Cashier's checks outstanding		758,006.02
United States deposits		1,555,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed		1,250,000.00
Total		$66,156,695.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. D. BACKUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.
THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
FISHER A. BAKER,
} Directors.

[No. 1,105.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$780,944.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		195.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		349,006.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		113,602.29
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		113,363.46
Due from State banks and bankers		1,168.03
Internal revenue stamps		925.65
Checks and other cash items		3,325.25
Exchanges for Clearing House		77,268.78
Notes of other National banks		1,970.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		451.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$410,801	
Legal-tender notes	98,696	
	509,497.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	2,407.50	
Total		$2,004,155.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		109,173.38
National bank notes outstanding		49,950.00
Dividends unpaid		5,439.06
Individual deposits subject to check		1,524,716.74
Demand certificates of deposit		2,265.00
Certified checks		12,589.20
Cashier's checks outstanding		42.47
Total		$2,004,155.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901. G. H. PEARSALL, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
DAVID BANKS,
DAVID BANKS, Jr.,
RAYMOND JENKINS.
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,451,083.02
Overdrafts		140.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		812,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		117,672.51
Stocks, securities, etc.		487,451.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate owned		33,940.28
Due from National banks	$1,789,804.15	
Due from State banks and bankers	535,098.11	
Checks and other cash items	43,434.83	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,631,176.06	
Notes of other National banks	48,946.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	157.26	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,674,650	
Legal-tender notes	1,103,240	
	6,777,800.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	75,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	80,750.00	
		10,982,256.41
Total		$33,022,228.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		653,805.68
National banknotes outstanding		1,410,500.00
Dividends unpaid		17,132.00
Due to other National banks	$15,211,706.54	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,534,785.47	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,903,950.24	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,207,076.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	261,152.27	
Certified checks	855,555.24	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,182,564.89	
United States deposits	784,000.00	
	28,940,791.04	
Total		$33,022,228.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February, 1901.
A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public New York County.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. H. MACY,
CHARLES PARSONS,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
} Directors.

[No. 4,645.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,996,980.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		750.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		440,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,700,791.78
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		170,794.54
Due from State banks and bankers		8,354.92
Internal revenue stamps	$864.47	
Checks and other cash items	10,374.91	
Exchanges for Clearing House	186,346.05	
Notes of other National banks	30,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	408.08	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	1,457,161.15	
Legal-tender notes	370,000.00	
	25,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		
		2,030,155.56
Total		$8,847,828.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		648,086.65
National banknotes outstanding		496,150.00
Due to other National banks	$1,849,516.11	
Due to State banks and bankers	255,996.73	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	640,222.06	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,952,804.21	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,326.37	
Certified checks	13,243.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	64,283.24	
United States deposits	418,000.00	
	7,109,592.17	
Liabilities other than those above stated—reserve for taxes, 1901	4,000.00	
Total		$8,847,828.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
CHARLES A. MOORE,
E. C. CONVERSE,
} Directors.

[1,394.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,278,763.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		23,753.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,653,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,216,202.93
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,215,998.73
Other real estate owned		47,331.03
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,613,805.97
Due from State banks and bankers		244,218.03
Internal revenue stamps		2,250.00
Checks and other cash items		209,500.12
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,479,378.25
Notes of other National banks		5,754.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,273,981.14	
Legal-tender notes	993,800.00	
	5,266,981.14	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	250,000.00	
Total		$49,906,936.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		814,015.62
National banknotes outstanding		4,743,247.50
Due to other National banks		6,738,250.40
Due to State banks and bankers		2,344,154.98
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,114,124.62
Dividends unpaid		9,185.00
Individual deposits subject to check		21,930,672.47
Demand certificates of deposit		129,822.38
Certified checks		2,796,968.81
Cashier's checks outstanding		808,095.19
United States deposits		968,500.00
Liabilities other than those above stated—U. S. bonds		250,000.00
Total		$49,906,936.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901. J. J. BENNETT, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
LEVI C. WEIR,
J. R. MAXWELL,
DUMONT CLARKE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,196.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,335,001.05
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,050.33
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		570,310.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		221,862.24
Due from State banks and bankers		22,111.53
Checks and other cash items		8,572.27
Exchanges for Clearing House		471,360.95
Notes of other National banks		11,915.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		350.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,096,087.55	
Legal-tender notes	204,392.00	
	2,300,479.55	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	25,000.00	
Total		$7,850,322.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		77,655.53
National banknotes outstanding		479,997.50
Due to other National banks		444,224.41
Due to State banks and bankers		24,463.54
Due to trust companies and savings banks		563,677.72
Dividends unpaid		2,337.00
Individual deposits subject to check		5,157,722.38
Demand certificates of deposit		13,950.51
Certified checks		86,293.62
Total		$7,850,322.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.
CHARLES F. AUKAMP, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. C. STURGES,
JNO. T. WILLETS,
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at the close of business February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,567,644.18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		265.95
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		547,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		40,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		43,742.52
Banking house (189 and 191 B'way)		550,000.00
Due from National banks		508,100.03
Due from State banks and bankers		63,338.56
Checks and other cash items	$3,231.14	
Exchanges for Clearing House	875,890.67	
Notes of other National banks	3,336.00	
Specie	2,073,212.11	
Legal-tender notes	1,555,000.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	50,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	13,000.00	
Internal revenue stamps	1,941.20	
		4,580,611.12
Total		$19,990,792.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		264,218.14
National banknotes outstanding		902,850.00
Dividends unpaid		195.00
Due to other National banks	$5,192,638.90	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,538,087.97	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,602,567.12	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,032,204.19	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,069.33	
Certified checks	328,147.31	
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,414.40	
United States deposits	523,400.00	
	16,236,529.22	
U. S. bond account	497,000.00	
Total		$19,990,792.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901. F. A. K. BRYAN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
S. B. THOMAS,
FRED'K B. SCHENCK,
} Directors.

[No. 1409.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,029,741.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,240.75
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds and stocks		2,745,624.92
Banking house		250,000.00
Other real estate		58,968.82
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		750.70
Due from State banks and bankers		1,750,809.43
Internal revenue stamps		414,654.07
Checks and other cash items		2,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		209,610.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,219,422.88
Notes of other National banks		51,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		8,730.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$8,661,281.35	
Legal tender notes	2,594,270.00	
	9,275,560.35	
Due from Assistant Treasurer U. S. "Customs Account"	21,910.13	
Total		$41,096,342.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		967,545.76
State bank notes outstanding		10,860.00
Due to other National banks	$5,299,842.63	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,440,918.98	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	740,016.59	
Dividends unpaid	465.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	25,528,693.80	
Demand certificates of deposit	30,803.68	
Certified checks	220,206.32	
Cashier's checks outstanding	548,000.74	
	33,817,936.74	
Total		$41,096,342.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.
EDWARD P. BROWN, Notary.

Correct—Attest:
A. D. JUILLIARD,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$38,562,127.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,456.52
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,740,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		53,610.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		797,733.88
Other real estate owned		629,997.45
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,212,080.93
Due from State banks and bankers		90,011.27
Internal revenue stamps		95.56
Checks and other cash items		22,536.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		10,393,879.19
Notes of other National banks		12,510.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		105.67
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$10,095,705.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,286,373.00	
	12,382,078.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	2,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	153,000.00	
Total		$66,104,722.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)		1,998,482.10
National bank notes outstanding		49,097.50
Due to other National banks	$14,545,050.32	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,033,318.08	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,991,749.63	
Dividends unpaid	5,679.05	
Individual deposits subject to check	26,095,794.08	
Demand certificates of deposit	122,812.84	
Certified checks	6,115,843.30	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,412,602.11	
United States deposits	1,633,383.97	
	61,956,243.28	
Total		$66,104,722.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901. IRA HARRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
O. H. KAHN,
THOS. H. HUBBARD,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
} Directors.

[No. 687.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,449,373.82
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		60.89
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		189,126.72
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		281,653.53
Due from State banks and bankers		18,315.05
Internal revenue stamps		581.10
Checks and other cash items		77,408.15
Exchanges for Clearing House		174,383.85
Notes of other National banks		8,700.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		634.93
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,641,716.25	
Legal tender notes	281,800.00	
	1,923,516.25	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	10,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	10,278.00	
Total		$9,030,042.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		586,572.49
National banknotes outstanding		199,100.00
Due to other National banks	$1,633,515.79	
Due to State banks and bankers	18,027.81	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	986,398.87	
Dividends unpaid	4,009.50	
Individual deposits, subject to check	3,312,261.55	
Demand certificates of deposit	681.00	
Certified checks	48,011.85	
Cashier's checks outstanding	249,683.33	
	6,253,389.70	
Total		$9,030,042.19

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901. LINCOLN A. STEWART, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
H. HOAGLAND,
GEO. J. FERRY,
WM. BALLIN,
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 2,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$28,457,935.75
Overdrafts, secured		760.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,830,000.00
Bonds and stocks		9,167,216.79
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		$1,136,084.04
Due from State banks and bankers	159,968.27	
Internal revenue stamps	806.66	
Checks and other cash items	10,456.71	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,513,908.24	
Notes of other National banks	86,250.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	632.82	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$10,514,906.55	
Legal-tender notes	1,729,328.00	
	12,244,234.55	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	46,900.00	
Total		$58,455,194.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,322,734.45
National banknotes outstanding		800,000.00
Due to other National banks	$18,362,055.01	
Due to State banks and bankers	10,906,506.25	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	10,008,472.41	
Individual deposits subject to check	9,121,765.37	
Demand certificates of deposit	300,825.06	
Certified checks	1,587,950.20	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,756,385.40	
United States deposits	1,738,500.00	
	53,582,459.70	
Liabilities other than those above stated: U. S. bond account	750,000.00	
Total		$58,455,194.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. STALKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901. GEO. R. EVANS, N. Y. County, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
G. B. SCHLEY,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
A. B. HEPBURN,
} Directors.

[No. 733.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$60,438,781.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		241.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	7,600,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,841,600.00	
Premiums on U. S. bonds	111,382.75	
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,305,596.65	
Real estate	2,280,700.00	
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	4,487,624.35	
Due from State banks and bankers	185,188.24	
Internal revenue stamps	3,735.00	
Checks and other cash items	399,320.09	
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,976,359.79	
Notes of other National banks	110,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	4,071.86	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$8,061,914.65	
Legal-tender notes	3,491,597.00	
	12,452,611.65	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	380,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	2.50	
Total		$116,575,476.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		4,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,733,036.35
National banknotes outstanding		7,491,400.00
Due to other National banks	$22,553,155.81	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,886,667.02	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	18,576,474.47	
Dividends unpaid	16,172.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	29,500,650.80	
Demand certificates of deposit	102,950.00	
Accepted checks	12,104,501.61	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,713,179.51	
United States deposits	14,840.40	
	91,748,540.54	
United States bond account	602,500.00	
Total		$116,575,476.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901. D. NEVIUS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
G. G. HAVEN,
JOS. C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,357.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,201,149.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		107.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		2,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		406,244.61
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		14,450.37
Due from State banks and bankers		341,478.53
Due from State banks and bankers		281,765.08
Internal revenue stamps		880.79
Checks and other cash items		29,204.92
Exchanges for Clearing House		344,820.14
Notes of other National banks		13,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		216.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$766,958.50	
Legal tender notes	538,098.00	
	1,305,056.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	12,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	24,329.80	
Total		$6,357,713.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		185,594.48
National banknotes outstanding		235,250.00
Due to other National banks	$352,778.79	
Due to State banks and bankers	461,301.84	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	412,932.67	
Dividends unpaid	378.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,802,429.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,637.00	
Certified checks	45,411.24	
	5,186,869.05	
Total		$6,357,713.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901. W. C. KING, Notary Public, N. Y. county.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. B. TOTTEN,
HENRY KROGER,
C. H. PANCHER,
} Directors.

[1,370.]

REPORT

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"THE GAME AND THE NATION."

That is a very curious semi-official explanation of the Graf VON WALDERSEE'S threat to take the road once more and "punitively" kill a number of Chinamen and Chinawomen, and punitively burn a number of Chinese villages, which is conveyed from Peking by the explanation that this threat upon the part of the esteemed Field Marshal was a "bluff," intended to accelerate the progress of the slow negotiations.

The European press, including two eminent organs of public opinion in London, has taken the occasion to read the United States a lecture. We are told that our Chinese policy, which we have all come to consider as merely the application of sense and humanity to the singular and lamentable situation in China, is no policy at all. We are solemnly admonished that we must find a policy, and that otherwise "Europe," as represented by these two important London organs of opinion, will cease to have any confidence in us.

This is rather sad, but it is not the saddest. The saddest is to have it conveyed to us, on the awful authority of The London Times, that we do not seem to understand that the threat of the high well-born Graf VON WALDERSEE is only a "bluff." The London Times would not for worlds use that language, but that is what it means. This touches us nearly. To be told to our faces that we do not understand the game of bluff, as "she is practiced" in Peking, is to give us pain. To the best of our belief, the withers of the honored Secretary of State himself are not unwrung. Because poker is our game, Mr. OWEN WISTER, in "The Game and the Nation," one of the most American pieces of literature that have ever been promulgated, has made one of his characters to say, in the dialect of Virginia: "Cyards are only one of the manifestations of poker in this hyah world." And to be told, even by Englishmen, and much more to be told by "Dutchmen" and "Dagoes," that we do not know when a Prussian Field Marshal is "bluffing," takes us, in the language of the lamented JOHN KEATS, "where we live."

There are compensations. It soothes our ruffled National vanity to see appear, in the same dispatches which convey the disastrous imputation upon our poker playing, upon our congenital incapacity to play poker, or even to understand what it means, a semi-official declaration, upon the part of the British Ministry, to the effect that his Majesty's Government has all along thoroughly approved of the attitude of the United States. Evidently there is some incompetent sitter in this game. But we do not believe it is Secretary HAY, and we do not believe it is Lord SALISBURY.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

The evidence of censored dispatches and a knowledge of the deep-rooted causes of the Spanish situation indicate that the tranquillity is all on the surface. Unless remedial measures be at once substituted for those of strangulation, Spain may soon experience the terrors of a civil war of almost infinite complication. After a candid review of the subject, no other opinion is possible.

"Cosas de España," the customs of Spain, are often difficult to analyze, but those of the present situation may be separated and traced to their inception without much trouble, and the result is full of suggestion. There are three distinct forces at present engaged in the work of destroying or of regenerating the peninsula: The economical, the clerical, and the military, while slightly removed from the scene of actual strife, yet ready to throw themselves into the struggle whenever the conflict seems to offer them the possibility of success, stand the Carlists. Although of late disinclined to take a militant part in Spanish politics, the followers of the Pretender are more ready than ever to ally themselves with any party which may seem to be on the point of overthrowing the present dynasty.

At the close of the Spanish-American war Spain found herself deprived of large colonial revenues; she possessed a dilapidated army and navy, with 28,000 officers of all ranks, who insisted upon being maintained at the public expense; she also possessed a revenue derived from customs and internal taxation far in excess of her rational future needs, and which could have been gradually diminshed were her finances regulated in accordance with the new status produced by the war. Nearly two years ago Señor VILLAVERDE, then Minister of Finance under SILVELA'S administration, attempted to do this. He introduced a bill in the Cortes providing for the reduction of certain taxes, particularly those on exports. To cover the deficit thus produced, retrenchments were to be made in the direction of the army and Roman Catholic institutions, since the loss of the colonies made it no longer necessary to maintain these departments in their former state of magnificence. Señor VILLAVERDE'S scheme was blocked by the Clericals and Militarists, and it was pointed out by the leaders of these factions that the loss of the colonies did not mean a falling off in Spain's trade with them, but quite the reverse, and so that the export duties should be maintained. They were mistaken. The warehouses in Barcelona and other ports of Spain became filled with commodities for which there was no market. A year ago discontent had developed into open revolt. Still the Clericals and Militarists remained obdurate, and the Ministry, with an eye to its own security, but with still more of regard for the safety of the dynasty, patched up a "concierto economico" with the Industrials, which gave momentary relief. Then came upon the scene the National Union, which wound into a common grievance, with a common scheme for relief, the classes who directly or indirectly had been made to suffer by the continued war taxes.

In the meantime the influence of the Court had unfortunately been thrown in the direction of the army and the Church. Since 1886 the Catholic institutions—religious orders, schools, and colleges—had striven to be made independent of the State, except, of course, in regard to their support. The Marquis DE PINDAL, Minister of Public Instruction under SILVELA, curtailed the influence of the State in the affairs of the local Curia, and even allowed officers of the Church to supervise the programmes of the State schools, much to the resentment of the Liberal and Republican professors, who in many cases declined to follow the authorized schedule. Señor GARCIA, who succeeded DE PINDAL under the Premiership of Gen. AZCARRAGA, went further. He allowed the Catholic schools to confer diplomas and honors upon their pupils, which theretofore had been the sole privilege of the State schools.

When Gen. AZCARRAGA accepted the portfolio of War in the Silvela Cabinet he stipulated that he should have a free hand. His first official act was the appointment of WEYLER as Captain General of Madrid. His second was an attempt to reorganize the army upon a war basis, at least so far as the military budget was concerned. But the moderate SILVELA would not follow him thus far. They quarreled, and AZCARRAGA got out, being succeeded by Gen. LINARES, a man forced upon SILVELA by the Court, and consequently one of his predecessor's views. Then the Premier resigned, and Gen. AZCARRAGA was called to fill his place, still retaining LINARES in the War Office.

This was the situation when the dynastico-clerically arranged marriage served as the match to touch off the inflammable material that had been forced together by a Court and Government which were either too weak or too criminal to relieve the unnecessary burden of the vast industrial masses of Spain. Neither "criminal" nor "unnecessary" is a word too strong. The burden borne is unnecessary because, according to The Madrid Gazette, the surplus for 1900 will reach 36,000,000 pesetas at least. This in itself would signify little, but when it is remembered that the budget estimate, even including the expenditure for a useless army and an obnoxious mode of education, was placed at eighty-two millions, and that the revenue amounts to nearly one billion, while at the same time a people is hungry for bread, the criminality of any Government in maintaining such a condition is beyond question.

The problem now is, How long can the suffering Industrials be expected to wait before turning their attacks from the military and the Church upon the dynasty itself? AZCARRAGA has resigned. What Spanish statesman will dare to occupy his place? The dynasty may at last have recognized its impossible position, but whether it would dare to support a Liberal Cabinet at the expense of arousing the bitter antagonism of the army and Church is another question. The army it may be taken for granted will fight for their supposed rights; the Church will defend its own. What chance has a man, of and for the people, in such a hopeless situation?

THE TRADE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The statement of Mr. HERMAN SIELCKEN published in THE TIMES yesterday illuminates the Russian sugar tariff situation. The justification of Secretary GAGE'S course in imposing the countervailing duty on Russian sugar, which prompted the Russian Government to levy retaliatory and prohibitive tariff rates on our iron and steel products, depended upon a question of fact. Did Russia pay a bounty on exported sugar? Mr. SIELCKEN assures us that at the Brussels Beet Sugar Congress in 1898 evidence was produced to show that directly and indirectly Russia was paying a larger export bounty than any other European country. The congress reached that conclusion. As the Dingley law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to impose the countervailing duties in such cases, the Government at Washington made an investigation by an expert and evidently convinced itself that the bounty was paid.

We are further assured by Mr. SIELCKEN that "this country had to choose between a tariff war with Germany or Russia." To suspend the countervailing duty clause in the case of Russia would give that country an advantage contrary to the favored nation provisions of our treaty with Germany.

These statements are of interest, and they help to a clear understanding of a somewhat obscure situation. But there are at least two more points upon which the country would like to have light, and in regard to one of them the light might appropriately come from Washington. Has Germany actually threatened to declare a trade war against our products out of resentment at the favor shown to Russian sugar, or is it purely a hypothetical war? As we export $190,000,000 worth of merchandise annually to Germany as against $10,000,000 to Russia, it is evident, as Mr. SIELCKEN says, that a war with her would be a much more serious affair than one with Russia. But it would not have been a wise policy to begin commercial hostilities against one country through imaginary fear of provoking hostilities with another. Unless Germany has intimated a purpose to take action in regard to the Russian matter it would be better to leave her quite out of the calculation.

The other obscure point is brought to mind by Mr. SIELCKEN'S concluding observations in his interview with THE TIMES:

> Whatever Russia has bought in the way of exports from this country has not been taken with the idea of encouraging trade here or favoring this country, and what Russia has bought here in the way of machinery, either mining or agricultural, has been more in the way of necessity, as she could not procure the same elsewhere to the same advantage.

We have never heard that international commerce in any quarter of the world was conducted on any other basis than that of advantage. Sentiment and favor do not influence the minds or the dealings of merchants. But why has Russia sacrificed the advantage of buying some $6,000,000 worth of machinery and agricultural implements in our market, the best and cheapest in the world, for such a beggarly business as her exports of less than $100,000 worth of beet sugar to the United States? No motive for such an apparent economic blunder occurs to us save a desire to protect her own iron and steel industries against American competition. Her agriculture would suffer by shutting out our implements, and she is most anxious to augment the volume of her wheat production and exports in rivalry with our own Western producers of that staple. Every element of her present National policy is directed to the increase of her power and wealth. This edict of exclusion against our manufactured products, which would aid and stimulate her people in the march of progress, is incomprehensible on any other theory than that which regards it as an imitation of our own stupid and worn-out tariff system. It is not quite like the highly enlightened statesmen of Russia to adopt stupid policies which other nations are getting ready to abandon.

We are afraid, therefore, that the country does not as yet know the whole truth about the sugar war with Russia. The explanations that justify Secretary GAGE put M. DE WITTE so dreadfully in the wrong and make him out such a dull and incompetent person for the great office he holds that the conclusion is forced upon us that there is a great gap somewhere in the other side of the story.

WEST POINT.

One of the appropriation bills introduced this session which are most worthy to arrest the attention of the thoughtful patriot, is that for the support of the Military Academy. And this, among other reasons, by reason of its extreme modesty. While millions are flying about, it is still the day of small things at West Point. To look through the items of this appropriation bill, showing what West Point wants, is to be carried back two or three generations, to the days of penuriousness and frugality in public affairs which it requires an effort for old men to remember and which young men cannot recall.

What makes this moderation more striking and attractive is the fact that West Point can now get from Congress almost anything it wants. In spite of the disclosures about "hazing" and that sort of thing, the Spanish war has borne in upon the American people the National value, the National indispensableness, of the Military Academy. That has been so borne in upon us that the wayfaring man, though a member of Congress, cannot err therein. Secretary ROOT, if we remember rightly, officially said that the services of the graduates of West Point during the war with Spain far more than repaid the United States for all that they had expended upon the academy since its foundation. And every intelligent American citizen knew that this was a "conservative estimate."

And yet the authorities of the academy go on in their old way of reducing their demands upon the Treasury to the very minimum compatible with efficiency, and doing this with a painful and conscientious meticulousness. To read this bill, and to consider, in connection with it, the manner in which we are promiscuously throwing away millions upon various schemes, is to be impressed with the fact that, as Senator ALLEN, for example, might say, West Point is not in sympathy with "the great heart of the people." So much the better for West Point, one is inclined to say, and so much the worse for the great heart of the people.

There is one item in this appropriation bill that ought to arrest the attention of the thoughtful patriot. It is this: "For pay of seven professors, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars." Let the thoughtful patriot consider what the National value of the seven professors thus compensated is, compared with the National value of any seven of the Senators and Representatives who have voted this sum, while at the same time retaining their own pay of $5,000 a year for an average of five months' work, without betraying their consciousness of the absurdity of the situation by so much as a visible blush. Poor Prof. MICHIE, who died the other day, after being a member of the Faculty of West Point for thirty years, and its "Dean" for a good many, is there any Senator or Representative in Congress who would dare to compare his own services in the inculcation upon American youth, to say nothing of specific knowledge, of the ideas of duty and honor and patriotism with those of this blameless, useful, and laborious public benefactor?

The larger moral is different. It is that the common mercantile standard we apply to the value of private and public services is often as wildly wrong in public services as every observant man knows it to be in private services. The common notion is that all services have their price, that, if you pay enough, you can get the fit man for your purpose, and that that is the way to get him. There are even "universities" organized upon that mercantile basis, with results that we are beginning to see.

Here is a large and flat contradiction of that assumption. It is contradicted in practice by every faithful clergyman in the United States, by every conscientious artist, by every conscientious man of science. And it is most emphatically contradicted, and the mercantile standard of service most emphatically discredited, by such a case as that of the Faculty of West Point. The members of that Faculty are rendering services which no money could procure, for a pecuniary return which, in Wall Street, for example, would be held to indicate that they did not amount to much. The notion of estimating the value of a man's services by the number of dollars he gets for them becomes absurd and untenable in view of such a fact. The noble words of EMERSON are always timely, and they are far more timely now than when they were spoken: "It is this domineering temper of the sensual world that creates the extreme need of the priests of science; and it is the office and right of the intellect to make and not take its estimate." To this "office and right" such a body of men as those who administer the teaching of West Point, and by so doing have saved their country from shame, have been true. They are not only "priests of science," but priests of honor and duty and patriotism.

PARKS AND PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of a park at what is now known as Fort George is a very deserving one. Unfortunately it is too late to preserve any but a very small part of the fort itself, which chiefly occupied the ground on which is now seated a charitable institution. Nevertheless, the hill is of such great natural beauty that it is not short of a disgrace to allow it to be devoted entirely to beer gardens.

On the Long Hill, now known as Fort Washington, are other beautiful sites, of commanding interest to all true Americans, on which the city authorities have already done deadly work of destruction, in the shape of so-called improvements, carried out regardless of any attempt at preservation of the relics of the patriots of 1776.

The unhonored dead who there gave their lives for their country are buried below the fort in the vicinity of Holyrood Church, and never a stick or stone has been raised to mark the spot in a period of 125 years.

Fort Tryon, where the gallant Southerners died under the bayonets of the Hessians, is for sale in city lots.

It was the city that destroyed the old Blue Bell Inn, and that has cut and filled the old military road between the forts, has blasted away the Mount Washington Spring, and is filling with ash and garbage one of the prettiest spots on Lafayette Boulevard.

We have a Board of Public Improvements whose ideas of improvement in the Heights, when its officials are not otherwise busy in Dey Street, are confined to blasting streets at unpractical grades squarely east and west.

I have been told that no park can be secured in the upper island, unless the land is previously secured by members of the authorities making the appropriation. If that is so, it is a shameful blight on the good name of the metropolis.

But apart from civic shortcomings, what is the real estimate to be placed on a national patriotism that absolutely ignores for a century and a quarter every recognition of the sacrifices and work of the men who died for their country in the most important struggle of the early revolution, the battle of Nov. 16, 1776?

Grant, who died in his bed, has a marble mausoleum, but poor William Baxter, who died sword in hand, defending his country from invaders, lies in a beer garden, with a boulder of rock as his only memorial. Patriotic sacrifice is a poor investment, except for the men at the top of affairs.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.
New York, Feb. 19, 1901.

Scotchmen and the Boers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask your indulgence for a brief space? Inaccuracies and espousement of the Boers' cause have by this time become synonymous, but the statement by a hyphenated Englishman in your issue of to-day, that Scotland returns a majority of members to Parliament in favor of the Boers, is so contrary to fact as to need instant correction. Not only for the very first time since she has sent members to Westminster has Scotland returned a majority favorable to a Conservative Government, but of those Liberal members she has returned several, such as Mr. Asquith, are pledged in support of the Salisbury Government on the South African question.

Further, of the entire Liberal Party, as to-day constituted, no fewer than ninety-eight of its members are similarly pledged. Before "Anglo-American" rushes into print he should aim to be at least somewhat correctly informed on the subject matter of his correspondence. ANTI-BOER.
New York, Feb. 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Could Do It Better.

His Mother—When that little boy threw stones at you why did you not come to me?
Little George Washington—Well, I guess I can throw them back better'n you can.—Syracuse Herald.

Architectural.

"I am disappointed in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'!"
"Well, what did you expect? A Queen Anne villa?"—Detroit Journal.

Short Lesson.

Little Nephew—Is it true, uncle, that the bark grows thickest on one side of a tree?
Old Uncle Grout—Yuss!
Nephew—Which side, uncle?
Uncle Grout—The outside.—Judge.

Made Useful.

"Doesn't that person irritate you?" inquired Willie Wishington.
"Not at all," answered Miss Cayenne. "But he disagrees with everything you say to him."
"Yes. That pleases me. I have so little respect for his opinion that I am never sure I am right unless he takes the opposite view."—Washington Star.

MARY'S LAMB.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Mary had a little lamb,
Possessed of many rocks,
And also very much inclined
To deal in railroad stocks.

The lambkin down on 'Change one day
Was spotted by a bear,
And when he left the pit he was
Away up in the air.

Now Mary has no little lamb,
For, having a great head,
She shook him when he lost his fleece
And took the bear instead.

CONFERENCES ON BIG STEEL DEAL

J. P. Morgan and Francis L. Stetson Meet to Discuss It.

It Is Said that Mr. Morgan Has All Details in His Pocket and Can "Press the Button."

The steel situation remained unchanged yesterday, but there were a number of conferences between the parties interested in the new combination and J. P. Morgan, principal among them being Francis Lynde Stetson, who was with Mr. Morgan during the greater part of the day. It is pretty well understood that all the preliminaries have been arranged, and that it remains but for Mr. Morgan to "press the button," as one of the steel men expressed it yesterday to bring matters to a head. It was said that the articles of incorporation would probably be filed in Trenton to-day or Saturday, but there have been rumors to the same effect before.

"There is just one man who knows all about the proposed consolidation," said a prominent steel man yesterday, "and everything that does not emanate from him is pure guesswork. Mr. Morgan has the details in his vest pocket, and it remains but for him to press the button. It is a fact, though, that he is not in the habit of saying anything before he touches his matters off and I do not imagine that he will depart from his rule in this instance. So until Morgan speaks there is nothing of any value to base a statement on."

Among the reports yesterday was one that the so-called Moore properties—Tin Plate, Steel Hoop, and National Steel—will surely not be included in the combination. This report has been circulated before, and lacks both confirmation and denial. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday it was stated that nothing new had developed, at least nothing that Mr. Morgan cared to have published.

Ament the steel situation, The Iron Age to-day will say:

> Pending the official announcement of the details of the Morgan consolidation, the trade is at sea as to its possible effect, which no one, whatever his connection with the industry, can escape. A large capitalization—and the facts point in that direction—means very heavy fixed charges, which in turn would imply ability on the part of outsiders to compete. Certainly no new enterprises would enter the lists without very substantial financial backing, and with ample provision for raw materials. Until the price paid for peace among the interests to be gathered in is known it is impossible to judge whether it is high or low.
>
> All will depend upon the management, which must be broad and tactful. Crowding prices would be fateful in many ways. Leading men point out that the true policy must be to secure economies and share them with the consumers. In other words, the plan must be to persistently lower prices. With control of everything from the ground up there will be little excuse for fluctuations, and a steadying of the markets must be a natural result.
>
> If it were not that the situation in steel billets is peculiar, one of the first steps should be a lowering in the price, which would do much to allay public apprehension.

On the Stock Exchange the steel stocks were generally weak under the pressure of realizing and liquidating sales, many of them by Western interests. There was no news to explain the decline, but the delay in announcing the completion of the deal was in some quarters regarded as a bearish argument. Closing prices showed net losses as follows: Steel and Wire, 1⅞; Tin Plate, 1, preferred, 1; Steel Hoop, 1, preferred, 2; Federal Steel, 2⅝, preferred, 1¼; National Steel, ⅞, preferred, ½; National Tube, ½, preferred, ½; Press Steel Car, ⅝, preferred, ¼; Tennessee Coal, 2¼.

Steel and Wire preferred was an exception to the list, appreciating ⅛ on transactions involving 5,800 shares.

FINAL PAPERS NOT YET SIGNED.

Delay Said to be Caused by the Attitude of the Moore Combine.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 20.—The latest reports in Pittsburg on the Carnegie-Morgan deal is that while representatives of all the Moore companies, the Carnegie Company, the Federal Steel, American Steel and Wire, National Tube, and American Bridge companies have participated in the negotiations, not a single interest has yet signed final papers. Confidence is expressed, however, in the deal ultimately going through, and this is reflected in the strengthening of the steel market, lots of billets having sold this week at premiums as high as $2 on the pool price of $19.75.

The best information obtainable here attributes the delay in closing the deal to the independent attitude of the Moore combine. It is said the controlling factors in these interests are not satisfied with the proposition made for the transfer of this stock to the new company.

A gentleman near to Mr. Phipps, and well authorized to speak, says Mr. Phipps has sold out of the Carnegie Company entirely, on the same basis as Mr. Carnegie. He confirmed the report that Mr. Schwab would be President of the new combine, with Mr. Frick as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Ex-Secretary Lovejoy, he said, would have the management of Mr. Frick's extensive real estate interests in this city and elsewhere. He thinks the big deal will be settled and signed before the week is ended.

DR. FREDERIC A. COOK ARRIVES.

The Arctic Explorer Returns from a Visit to Belgium—North Pole Record.

Dr. Frederic A. Cook, the arctic explorer, returned yesterday on the steamship Oceanic, having been on a visit to Belgium. In Brussels he attended a meeting of the scientists interested in the recent Belgian expedition toward the north pole. More than a hundred men assembled for the meeting, all of them contributing something for the report of the venture that is being published by the Belgian Government.

"This report," said the explorer, "is the official record of the expedition, the story of which has already been published. There will be eleven volumes in the record. One of them was contributed by me, and contains a vocabulary of 30,000 words of the Yahgan language, which is the tongue of the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego.

"Three antarctic expeditions are now being fitted out on the other side. The one from England will start in August, going south of Australia, and the German explorers are to start at about the same time. The Swedish expedition will leave that country later. No, I am not going with any of them. I have been exploring for many years now, and I think I'll give somebody else a chance."

Dr. Cook said that the Belgian Government would present thirty sets of the report to various institutions in this country. Among the recipients will be the New York Public Library, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The explorer added that he had visited England on his way home, and had been welcomed there by the Royal Geographical Society.

Another passenger on the Oceanic was J. A. Farquhar of Halifax, owner of the steamship Newfoundland, which was captured by the Mayflower during the war with Spain; then hauled into Charleston Harbor, condemned, and finally released. Still others on board were Corp. Cronyn, late of Strathcona's Horse; Col. Henry J. Kowalsky, Capt. E. M. Sawtelle, Dr. J. D. Weis, and the Rev. William S. Boardman.

DON'T WANT PASTOR TO RESIGN.

The Rev. Dr. Sanders, However, Insists that His Congregation Must Act.

There was a meeting last night of the members of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue, to consider the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders. Dr. Sanders resigned his pastorate, which he has held for ten years, on Jan. 31 last, and immediately thereafter a letter was sent him signed by all his parishioners asking him to reconsider it. He gave as his reason for resigning that the church had not been growing under his ministration and he thought a younger man could do more with it than he had been able to do. Dr. Sanders is fifty-one years old and very popular with the members of the church.

At the meeting last night a letter was received from Dr. Sanders in which he insisted on his resignation, and reiterated his reasons for handing it in. A committee consisting of B. G. Coles, the presiding deacon, and a number of deacons and trustees was appointed to go over the ground and report to a meeting to be held on next Wednesday night what action they recommend. Dr. Sanders was present last night, but left the meeting after his letter was read. He will retire from active work as a clergyman.

SECURES THE HERALD SQUARE.

A. H. Chamberlyn Will Produce "Miss Simplicity," a Musical Comedy.

Considerable uncertainty has existed in theatrical circles regarding the next attraction to be produced at the Herald Square Theatre. The management has repeatedly denied that Joseph Haworth, with "Robert of Sicily," would be the attraction, while the projectors of this play have officially announced that they would open in this house early in March. It can be stated that arrangements were definitely made yesterday whereby A. H. Chamberlyn has secured the theatre dating from March 25, when he will produce a musical comedy, an adaptation from a French farce, which will be known by the English title of "Miss Simplicity," the adaptation being made by Harry B. Smith and Aime La Chaumb.

The production will take the place of "The Gay Grisette," which was contemplated by this same manager and in which Miss Mabel Gilman was to have had the leading rôle. She will, however, be seen in the new piece. Offers have also been made to Miss Lulu Glaser and Sam Bernard to become members of the cast.

SAVOY AGAIN CHANGES HANDS.

Frank McKee Secures the Lease—Charles Frohman Interested.

The Savoy Theatre, in West Thirty-fourth Street, has for the third time changed hands. Frank McKee, the proprietor of the Madison Square Theatre, and lessee of the Garrick Theatre, has secured the lease of the house from Sullivan & Farrell.

Mr. McKee will have associated with him Charles Frohman, who will manage the theatre. He will supply all the attractions for the house.

The new management will not go into effect until the end of the engagement of the four Cohens in their new play, "The Governor's Son," which opens next Monday. After that the theatre will be closed for a short period, during which time some slight alterations will be made.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" SUNG.

Wagner's Comic Opera Performed at the Metropolitan.

Richard Wagner's immortal comic opera, "Die Meistersinger," was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. The audience, despite the fact that M. Jean de Reszke's inability to sing was announced yesterday morning, was one of good size. This was as it should be. No matter how great any one artist may be, the success of the opera house should not depend upon him. A public attitude of that kind would throw us back into the period when Adelina Patti would sing Lucia and Amina to us, supported by a company of incompetents. We pride ourselves on our musical progress, and we must not go back to the one-star system. The all-star system has enough evils.

Last night's performance was peculiar in that it moved slowly, yet was not slow in the colloquial sense of that word. The tempi seemingly dragged, and some of the singers showed an undue tendency to dwell upon their phrases, yet there was warmth and intelligence in the work of all. The orchestra was unusually inelastic, and all Mr. Damrosch's efforts could not do more than evoke what Carlyle would have called an "eidolon" of the nuances. Mr. Damrosch knows the score and he loves the work, but a tired orchestra is not a responsive instrument. The vivacity of the opera was best revealed by Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink and Mr. Bispham. For the work of the first two Baireuth will no doubt get a great deal more credit than it deserves. Both did many admirable things which would have sent shudders through the halls of Wahnfried. Both were wholly in the spirit of the work, and both gave perfect examples of what the Wagnerian conversational style should be. Mr. Bispham's voice did not carry well in this style, but his interpretation of the part was commendable in its composition and its details, except in the pronunciation of the German.

Mr. Bertram's Hans Sachs was by no means as good as it was last season. It seemed deficient in the variety of expressive action which he gave it then, though it was not changed in conception. Some parts of the music he sang very well indeed, notably the closing strain of the monologue in the second act. He was more like himself in the last act. Mr. Dippel's Walther von Stolzing is well known to this public. It is a well conceived and dignified impersonation, and is generally acceptably sung. One cannot, however, help wishing that the vocal style were imbued with a little more sensuous charm. Mr. von Hubbenet's David was not satisfactory either in song or action. The chorus did its work very well indeed. The apprentices were a lively lot and well acquainted with the traditional action. Mr. Dufriche sang the little rôle of the night watchman in curious German. Mr. Muhlmann appeared in a remarkable make-up as Kothner, and made a bon vivant of the good master. Mr. Blass sang the music of Pogner fairly well, but his acting was purposeless and insignificant. The minor mastersingers were a collection of mediocrities. The audience was not enthusiastic. The performance deserved more applause than it received.

HEDWIG LANGE AS FEDORA.

Hedwig Lange, the popular young actress of "emotional" and tragic characters in Mr. Conried's German company, acted the title rôle in a translation of Sardou's "Fedora" at the Irving Place Theatre, for her benefit, last night. There was a large and demonstrative audience, and the general performance has not been surpassed in dexterity and finish by the Irving Place players this season. The first act, with its elaboration of incident relating to the assassination of Prince Vladimir and his death, and the preliminary police examination, has probably never been done quite so well in this city either in French or in English.

The beneficiary's portrayal of the impulsive Princess was, perhaps, at its very best in this act, too, although it was an exceedingly creditable and interesting piece of acting throughout the play. The rôle is uncommonly difficult, and there is only one living actress who has ever succeeded in making every stage of Fedora's violent emotional development seem real. The enormity of the woman's offense against justice and humanity struck one when Duse acted Fedora quite as forcibly as when Fräulein Lange played the character last night. Bernhardt's genius was in Sardou's mind when he devised the situations in which Fedora figures, and Bernhardt is still the only wholly satisfying Fedora. Fräulein Lange looks well, however, dresses well, comprehends clearly all the emotional requirements of the part, and acts it with grace, force, intelligence, and a large measure of technical facility. Ada Merito lends a new charm to the blasé Countess Olga, making her a sort of decadent precluse, while every other rôle is well done.

Opera Company Directors Meet.

An important conference of the Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company was held in the Metropolitan Opera House last Tuesday evening. Nothing definite, however, was accomplished and will not be until the plans have been submitted to the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company. A meeting of the company is expected to take place within the next week, when the future operatic season in this city will be finally settled.

Paul Steinddorff Resigns.

Paul Steinddorff, who has been the conductor of the Alice Neilsen Opera Company for the past three years, has resigned and returned to this city. Mr. Steinddorff stated that he was prompted to resign by a misunderstanding regarding business affairs. He feels confident that a contract will soon be made whereby he will be the musical director for an opera company which will be formed for next season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman's musical comedy company at present appearing in "The Girl From Up There," will remain at the Herald Square Theatre until March 9.

Managers Rich & Harris have accepted a play from Theodore Burt Sayre for Andrew Mack, in which he will be seen next season. The piece is based upon the life and incidents of Tom Moore, and will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre next September.

Another novelty has been added to the Actors' Fund benefit programme for next Friday at the Broadway Theatre. It is a one-act sketch based on the story of "Undine," written for this occasion by Grant Stewart, and the chief parts will be played by Cecilia Loftus, Alice Skipworth, William Courtenay, and Fred Courtayne.

Olga Nethersole sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. At the pier to see her off was her brother, Louis Nethersole, who said that his sister was going abroad to save her life, that she would not return for at least two years, and that she would certainly not appear on the stage for a year.

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND COAL MINING

More Witnesses Before the Industrial Commission.

Vice President Greene of New York Audit Company Gives Information to the Committee.

Thomas L. Greene, Vice President of the Audit Company of New York, and Thomas F. Woodlock, railroad editor of The Wall Street Journal, were the witnesses heard by the Subcommittee on Transportation of the Industrial Commission at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. At the conclusion of Mr. Greene's testimony, Committeeman John L. Kennedy stated:

"I have never seen a man more full of valuable information upon these questions that are of so much interest to the people at the present time than yourself."

The committee has been hearing testimony for two years, and witnesses upon the subject of trusts, railroads, &c., from all parts of the country have been before it. Of such importance was Mr. Greene's testimony considered by the committee that he was asked to appear before it again today, and a telegram was sent to Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, the trust expert for the commission, asking him to come and conduct the further examination of Mr. Greene. In the course of his testimony yesterday concerning the methods of Wall Street, Mr. Greene made this statement:

"There are a great many people in New York who go about trying to obstruct something with the idea of being bought off later, and Wall Street considers this a perfectly proper thing to do."

There was considerable questioning as to the present right of stockholders to inspect the lists of shareholders in a corporation. Mr. Greene thought that it was possible for any legitimate shareholder to go to the office of a corporation and get all reasonable information for which he might inquire.

Mr. Greene thought that in the present conduct of the anthracite coal industry there were great wastes, these amounting to perhaps $1 a ton on the amount produced. This was due to uneconomic mining, to uneconomic transportation, and to a surplusage of employes in the marketing of the product.

"The only remedy for all this," said the witness, "is absolute ownership of the coal lands by all the railroads combined under one management. The present 'community of interest' plan may realize some of the economies, but they cannot realize all of them. If I had anything to do with the United States Government or of the State of Pennsylvania I would compel all these companies to unite.

"No combination that could be formed could run the price of anthracite up very high, because of the potential competition of other kinds of fuel. And if the people knew a combination was effecting a very great saving in the production of the coal, public opinion would force the concern to give the people some of the benefit of the saving."

The witness did not think it would ever be possible to monopolize the bituminous coal industry, because there is so much of this kind of coal in all parts of the country.

"Our main reliance for low prices in all forms of business," observed Mr. Greene, "is in enlightened selfishness. These concerns combine to make money, but they must realize that to make the most money in the long run they must give the public the benefit of some of their economies."

The courts, according to Mr. Greene, are becoming more and more jealous of the rights of minority stockholders in all corporations, and this is the great stumbling block against absolute combinations of nearly all great concerns.

"Yet," he said, "in spite of the fact of the tendency of the courts, and of the fact that the laws of Pennsylvania forbid railroad corporations chartered there from owning or operating coal mines, the anthracite coal industry is perhaps the most effective monopoly in this country."

Mr. Greene did not think any legislation in the matter of consolidations was necessary. Wall Street is safeguarding the public against most wildcat schemes by the regulations of the Stock Exchange. No company can now be floated, he thought, unless it was at least honest. Wall Street had had some bitter lessons lately to bring it around to this condition.

Mr. Greene did not think Governments should examine the accounts of railroads as they do those of National banks, because, he thought, the element of politics would be certain to enter. There should, however, be an examination by an audit company, and some certification be made of the actual value of the roads. That the auditors should make an accurate report, they could be held under bond so to do.

Differing from the testimony of Mr. Greene was that of Thomas F. Woodlock. He did not think the tendency was toward an absolute monopoly of the anthracite coal industry by a combination of the railroads concerned. This witness was questioned closely regarding the capitalization of railroads within the last few years. He said on this subject:

"The Reading Railroad is badly overcapitalized. So is the Erie. The old Erie had $70,000,000 of common stock. Now it has $50,000,000 of preferred, $120,000,00 of common, and a few bonds—yet owns little more property than it did under the old capitalization. There was no necessity for this great inflation. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has followed this plan in all his reorganizations."

Mr. Woodlock said that most of the railroad mileage of the United States was now owned by six or seven large interests that centred here in New York. He said the Morgan interests were considered to be supreme in the Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Jersey Central, the Lackawanna, and the Erie, with the Delaware and Hudson likely to come in soon.

"What Mr. Morgan wants to do, too, Wall Street usually backs him up in accomplishing. It is believed that he has the power of changing the personnel of the Boards of Directors of all these railroads that have been mentioned."

The hearing of the committee will be continued to-day. Mr. Greene will be on the stand this morning, but the name of the witness for the afternoon was not announced. It may be former President McLeod of the Reading Railroad. The time when J. Pierpont Morgan will testify has not been announced.

RESOURCES OF LOCAL BANKS.

Five City Institutions Show Resources of Over Half a Billion Dollars.

Evidence of the vast resources of the local National banks is found in their reports of their condition Feb. 5, instant, furnished at the call of the National authorities. The bank statement of last Saturday gave aggregate figures which showed that deposits in the associated banks amounted to more than $1,011,000,000, against $821,018,100 in 1900, and $897,172,300 in 1899. The current call loan rate of 2½ per cent. indicates a plethora of money with more than $914,000,000 in loans against $734,000,000 out last year and a rigorous scaling down of all collateral except railroad bonds and strictly gilt-edged securities.

Five of the National banks of New York, the City National, the National Bank of Commerce, the National Park Bank, the Hanover National Bank, and the Western National Bank, in their response to the call for statements furnish proof of their sound financial position, which is shared by the other members of the Clearing House.

The resources of these banks are:

City	$200,583,6[illegible]
Commerce	11[illegible],575,[illegible]
Park	87,[illegible],[illegible]
Hanover	94,[illegible],[illegible]
Western	66,[illegible],[illegible]
Total	$553,[illegible]

This largely exceeds half a billion dollars. Some of the items of resources are of interest. The City Bank had a [illegible] money reserve of nearly $39,000,000, [illegible] than $19,000,000 in United States bonds, nearly $14,000,000 in stocks and securities, $25,000,000

KITCHENER AGAIN NEARLY CAPTURED

Boers Get Contents of Train Following Him with His Baggage.

De Wet Supposed to Have Escaped Once More — Krueger Contemplating Return to South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Pretoria says the Boers, at Klip River, on Feb. 18, derailed a train containing Lord Kitchener's baggage. The train was preceded by another on which the Commander in Chief was a passenger. An armored train drove off the Boers, but they secured the contents of the train derailed.

Lord Kitchener's second narrow escape from capture calls out newspaper warnings as to the danger of his rapid flittings by train from place to place. It is considered better for him to remain in Pretoria than to risk upsetting his carefully elaborated plan of campaign.

As Lord Kitchener is now back in Pretoria, the inference is that Gen. De Wet has again escaped from the supposed cordon.

There is no further news of Gen. French's pursuit of Commandant Gen. Botha in the eastern Transvaal.

Statements emanate from both Pretoria and Brussels that Mr. Krüger contemplates returning to South Africa. It is said that he has just finished writing a memorial on the war which will be sent to the European Governments and to President McKinley.

COLESBERG, Feb. 20.—A train was derailed by Boers near Jalbosch and looted by natives. Two cars were overturned, and the Boers fired on them, killing two persons and wounding many.

CALLS BOER CAUSE HOPELESS.

Acting President of Transvaal Says If Burghers Surrender They Ought to Do So Together.

PRETORIA, Feb. 20.—Reports from Lydenburg say that acting President Schalk-Burger, addressing a gathering of burghers recently, told them that he now recognized that their cause was quite hopeless, and that the prolongation of hostilities was futile.

Personally, Mr. Schalk-Burger added, he would not take it upon himself to advise surrender, but he would say that, if surrender were inevitable, it was foolish to surrender in twos and threes, as the proper course was to come to a general agreement and surrender as a nation.

SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA.

State Department's Reply to House's Inquiry—Sales in Accordance with International Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The answer of the State Department to the House resolution calling for a statement of its reasons for allowing United States ports to be used for forwarding American horses and other supplies to the British Army in South Africa, a privilege not enjoyed by the Boers, will point to the well-established section of international law warranting neutral nations in selling supplies to belligerents, though these supplies may properly be seized by a belligerent.

It will also be shown that no obstacle was interposed by the United States Government to the purchase of horses and mules by the Boers, who presumably did not do so because they were unable to land them in South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The reported determination of the House of Representatives at Washington to inquire into the question whether the United States has broken the treaty of 1871 by permitting the exportation of horses, mules, and other supplies to the British forces in South Africa has created more academic interest than practical concern in the Government departments here. The War Office officials regard the possible effects of any future action in the United States as being of small import, as about all the mules and horses required for South Africa have already been secured.

In the course of the answers to the inquiries made, the interesting belief was expressed that the end of the war, as an active campaign, is now in sight, and that within a few months military operations in South Africa will assume that stage which for four years marked the war in Burmah, which wore itself out without attracting particular interest in Great Britain or elsewhere. This opinion was expressed by no less an authority than the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Cranborne, in whose province such matters as the reported Congressional action properly belong. He produced from the files of the Foreign Office a copy of the treaty, where it has peacefully reposed since the days when the Alabama matter stirred both countries, and pointed out that mules and horses had never yet been classified as contraband of war. So far as supplies go, his Lordship maintained that Great Britain has secured from the United States anything which would come under the head of "military supplies," which is the wording of Article VI. in the treaty. He added:

"If tinned beef, and so forth, are the supplies referred to, why, it is true enough But it would seem impossible to stop the trade of the two countries in these commodities simply because we are at war with the Boers."

Rhodesia Paper Suppressed.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 16.—The publication of The Times, a local newspaper, has been stopped under martial law, the paper having printed a criticism of the conduct of Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington. The High Court ordered the restoration of its rights to The Times, and interdicted the military authorities from any interference with the paper beyond the necessary censorship. The military authorities, however, disregarded the order of the High Court, and this morning the staff of The Times were forcibly evicted from their offices.

British Export Duty on Coal?

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Presiding at a meeting of a railroad company yesterday, the Duke of Devonshire, (Liberal-Unionist,) President of the Council, perhaps dropped a hint as to the possible source of revenue increase, when he said there was no doubt the Chancellor of the Exchequer would lend a sympathetic ear to arguments in favor of an export duty on coal.

New Honor for Earl of Kandahar.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is asserted that the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports has been offered to the Earl of Kandahar, (Lord Roberts,) the Marquis of Salisbury desiring to relinquish the post. The Wardenship was formerly held by the Duke of Wellington.

ITALIAN STEAMER LOST.

The Jupiter, Bound for Philadelphia, Abandoned—Captain and Chief Engineer Probably Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The officials of the Atlantic Transport Company in this city to-day received news of the loss at sea of the Italian steamship Jupiter, bound from Girgenti for Philadelphia, and the probable drowning of Capt. Zannero and Chief Engineer Bondiero. The information came by cable from Bermuda, where the rest of the crew had been landed from the Italian steamship Citta di Messina, from Genoa for New York.

The Jupiter left Girgenti on Jan. 15, laden with 5,150 tons of brimstone. She was sighted by the Citta Di Messina on Jan. 16, in a sinking condition and leaking badly. All of the crew were rescued with the exception of the Captain and chief engineer, who are supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a lifeboat.

The Jupiter was owned by the Italian Commercial Navigation Company of Genoa. She was built of steel in Genoa in 1890. Her dimensions were: length, 340 feet; beam, 45 feet; depth, 27 feet. She was 2,331 tons register. In the loss of the Jupiter the marine underwriters are said to be involved to the extent of $500,000.

Wilson Liner Martello Damaged.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 20.—The Wilson Line steamer Martello (Capt. Jenkins, from New York, Feb. 16, bound for Hull) put in here to-day with two of the blades from her propeller gone.

NO FAITH IN PROHIBITION.

British Home Secretary Says It Has Been "a Gigantic" Failure in This Country.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on a temperance amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, said the Government fully recognized the necessity for reform, but he pointed out that T. P. Whittaker, (Liberal,) the mover of the amendment, acknowledged that it was his desire to introduce total prohibition. This had been tried in many towns and cities of the United States, and in every instance it has been a gigantic failure.

"The proposed Government bill," said Mr. Ritchie, "would be comprehensive and deal with habitual drunkards, the construction of licensed houses, the back-door service of drinks, and many other proposals of the recent Licensing Commission."

The King's Visit to Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The announcement of the date (Saturday) of King Edward's departure for Friedrichshof, near Cronberg, has revived the stories that his trip will be extended to Berlin, to repay Emperor William's visit to England at the time of Queen Victoria's death, and that he will go thence to Denmark. At present, however, his Majesty has no intention of so doing. He will merely pay a strictly private visit of a few days to the Dowager Empress Frederick. He will not be accompanied by the Queen. It is probable that at the end of March King Edward and Queen Alexandra will go to Copenhagen, whence King Edward will visit Prince Henry of Prussia, at Kiel.

Refuses to Vote Condolence to King.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—The Longford County Council has voted down a motion to forward an expression of condolence to King Edward on the death of Queen Victoria.

HOUSING OF LONDON'S POOR.

County Council Has Virtually Adopted a Plan to Spend £1,500,000.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The London County Council has virtually adopted a proposal to spend £1,500,000 on a scheme for the better housing of the poor of London.

King Edward is greatly interested in this subject.

Fewer British Engines Exported.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sir Christopher Furness, the well-known ship owner and engine builder, at the annual meeting today of Robert Stephenson & Co., said that the exports of engines from the United Kingdom were decreasing, and the exports from the United States were increasing at a very marked rate. Nevertheless, the works at Newcastle-on-Tyne would be transferred to Darlington, eighteen and a half miles south of Durham, in order to secure land for extensions cheaper than was possible at Newcastle. The company's information was that, while Great Britain's exports had decreased one-quarter in recent years, the United States' exports of locomotives had expanded 450 per cent.

Vanderbilts in Russian Syndicate?

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—It is understood that the Anglo-Russian syndicate recently formed to construct railroads and exploit mines includes representatives of the Vanderbilt interests. The management is in the hands of influential Russians.

German Military Attache in Paris.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Militar-Wochenblatt announces that Major von Hugo has been appointed Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Paris.

Major von Hugo will be the first Military Attaché of the German Embassy in Paris since Col. Schwartzkoppen. The latter was recalled on account of German displeasure over the accusations made against him by the French in connection with the Dreyfus case.

Monte Carlo Chess Tournament.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 20.—Following is the standing to date of the players in the international chess tournament in progress here:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7	6½	Mason	3½	6½
Blackburne	6½	3½	Mieses	6	4
Didier	5½	5½	Reggio	3½	6½
Gunsberg	5½	4½	Scheve	6½	3½
Janowski	8	2	Schlechter	7½	2½
Marco	3½	5½	Tschigorin	6½	2½
Marshall	2½	6½	Winawer	1½	7½

RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.

Decree Concerning Cape May, Delaware Bay and Sewell's Point Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 20.—Vice Chancellor Reed has signed a decree ordering the sale of the Cape May, Delaware Bay, and Sewell's Point Railroad Company, the trolley line along Cape May's beach front. This sale is made to satisfy the claims of the holders of the $300,000 of bonds of the company, on which interest has not been paid for some time.

There are two syndicates, it is said, being formed to purchase the road, one headed by ex-Sheriff Baird of Camden, N. J., and the other headed by ex-Senator Lemuel E. Miller of Cape May and A. B. Wilgus of New York.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT SEA

Tests Made Aboard the Georgic, Which Arrived Last Night.

The steamship Georgic, which arrived last night from Liverpool, had on board as a passenger K. W. Shorman, who had charge of the experiments with wireless telegraphy on the steamer off Brow Head.

Mr. Shorman said that he sent messages to Brow Head from a distance of over thirteen miles, and received replies, but could not receive messages further than that owing to the fact that the rolling of the ship somewhat disarranged his instruments.

He does not use the Marconi system, but a system invented by Col. Henry Montague Hozier, Secretary of Lloyd's, London, and Nevil Maskelyne of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London. The instrument on the vessel was attached to the metal of the ship, and connected with wires which were attached to fore and aft stays of the steamer.

The influence which conveys the message in wireless telegraphy is able to pass readily through insulators, such as those of glass, but is absorbed to a very great extent by all conductive materials, especially by sheet metals.

BURIAL PLACE OF BOOTH.

Eye Witness to Tragedy Tells of Disposition of Assassin's Body.

Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner and Judge A. H. Daly were guests at the monthly dinner of the Medico-Legal Society, which was given last night in the Hotel St. Andrew, Seventy-second Street and Broadway.

Dr. Clark Bell presided, and the principal speaker was Dr. George L. Porter of Bridgeport. He read a paper, entitled "Reminiscences of the Assassination of President Lincoln." Dr. Porter was an eye witness of the assassination of Lincoln and of the assassin's death. He was also present at the burial of Booth, which, he said, was so secret that no outsider has ever been able to learn the exact place. Dr. Porter said in part:

"The body of Booth was taken to Washington, identified by many persons, and afterward taken in a rowboat to the Washington Arsenal, and in the dead of night in the presence of the military storekeeper four enlisted men and myself, the only commissioned officer, was hidden in a place so secret that never to this day has it been correctly described. We were requested by Secretary Stanton to keep silent, and no man during these thirty-five years has yet told. I believe the body was finally given to the family, under agreement never to mark by bound or monument where it should be placed."

Judge Daly and Col. Gardiner also made brief addresses.

Dr. Pearsons Gives $50,000 to College.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, the helper of many colleges, has just given $50,000 to Illinois College at Jacksonville, provided the college can raise $150,000 more for an endowment fund. Illinois is the oldest college in the State. It was founded in 1829. Its first President was the Rev. Edward Beecher.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' MEETING

Annual Convention Held in the Waldorf-Astoria.

A Large Attendance and Prominent Men Present from All Over the Country—The Labor Question.

The first session of the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was held yesterday morning in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The session was devoted to routine business, and the reading of reports, principal among which was the report of the Secretary, W. C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times. S. H. Kauffman of The Washington Star, President of the association, was in the chair and there was a large attendance.

In the afternoon the association listened to a report from its special Commissioner, Col. Frederick Driscoll, who attended the meeting last August in Milwaukee of the International Typographical Union and presented there the publishers' side of the labor question, especially relating to arbitration in labor disputes. After that the association appointed a Special Standing Committee, which held a joint meeting last November in Chicago with the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union.

At that meeting an agreement was formulated, which will require that all labor disputes in the offices of members of the Publishers' Association shall be submitted to arbitration. The agreement provides for local boards of arbitration, from which appeals may be taken to a National Board of Arbitration. It is provided, however, that the National Board shall not take evidence, except by a vote of a majority of the board. Records and briefs are to be submitted, with either an agreed statement of facts or a properly certified transcript of evidence. Pending the decision of appeals, work is to be resumed, and the award of the National Board may cover the entire period from the time the issues were raised. The National Board is to be composed of the President of the International Typographical Union, and the Commissioner of the American National Publishers' Association, who, in case of failure to agree in any instance, shall name a third member of the board. Expenses are to be borne equally by the two organizations.

The questions involved have not as yet been passed upon by the local unions of the International Typographical Union, who are now voting on the referendum question. The matter will be brought up again during the meeting of the association, and the publishers will sign the agreement on their part, copies of it having been sent to all members some time ago.

Another feature of the afternoon session was an address by James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, who presented the question from the printers' standpoint. Mr. Lynch was warmly received and his address was frequently applauded. He said that, so far as he knew, all the local unions were in favor of the agreement upon which they are now voting.

There will be sessions to-day and on Friday, and the meeting will end with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday night. The members present yesterday were as follows, but many more are expected before the meeting closes:

W. E. Gardner, Post-Standard, Syracuse.
G. J. Palmer, Post, Houston.
Arthur Jenkins, Herald, Syracuse.
F. St. J. Richards, Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
C. H. Keach, American, Waterbury.
Herbert Wilkins, Post, Washington, D. C.
L. T. Boyd, Journal, Milwaukee.
W. H. Seif, Times, Pittsburg.
John A. McCarthy, Press-Knickerbocker, Albany.
Victor F. Lawson, Daily News, Chicago.
John Norris, Times, New York.
John D. Jackson, Register, New Haven.
Robert Ewing, The States, New Orleans.
Herman Ridder, Staats Zeitung, New York.
H. W. Quimby, Free Press, Detroit.
D. F. Lingane, Telegram, Providence.
A. W. See, Courier, Ottumma, Iowa.
John W. Rauch, Eagle, Reading.
C. H. Hastings, Item, Lynn, Mass.
J. D. Grems, News, Galveston.
James Potter, Telegraph, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. J. Richards, Press, Indianapolis.
H. R. Richards, Press, Indianapolis.
Charles J. Brooks, Chronicle, San Francisco.
Francis Bacr, Post, Pittsburg, Penn.
W. Livingstone, Journal, Detroit.
John J. Hamilton, News, Des Moines, Iowa.
Frank P. Glass, Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Wallace M. Scudder, News, Newark.
Edward P. Call, Post, Newark.
B. McKevitt, Herald, Syracuse.
J. C. Seacrest, State Journal, Lincoln.
H. D. La Coste, California Bulletin, San Francisco.
O. S. Hershman, Press, Pittsburg.
H. H. Cabaniss, Journal, Atlanta.
Joseph A. Dear, Journal, Jersey City.
W. A. Hemphill, Constitution, Atlanta.
Hilton U. Brown, News, Indianapolis.
Wallace G. Brooks, Republic, St. Louis.
E. M. Wilkens, Republican, Springfield.
Benjamin G. Wells, Press, Philadelphia.
Harry Chandler, Times, Los Angeles.
W. B. Phillips, Courier-Journal, Louisville.
Otto A. Meyer, Press, Utica.
E. H. Baker, Plain Dealer, Cleveland.
W. E. Haskell, Times, Minneapolis.
W. C. Bryant, Times, Brooklyn.
H. E. Whitney, Reporter, Woonsocket.
F. E. Sands, Journal, Meriden.
S. H. Kauffman, Star, Washington.
E. W. Pretorious, Westliche Post, St. Louis.
C. H. Rembold, Times-Star, Cincinnati.
C. H. Motz, Times-Star, Cincinnati.
E. A. Berdan, Times-Star, Cincinnati.
C. E. Austin, Express, Buffalo.
E. G. Deming, Dispatch, Columbus.
George S. Fox, Standard, New Bedford.
C. M. Palmer, St. Joseph News.
Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Journal, Kansas City.
C. F. Cotton, Express, San Antonio.
Charles W. Chase, Leader, Cleveland.
Frederick E. Whiting, Herald, Boston.
J. N. Jackson, Pioneer-Press, St. Paul.
A. A. McCormick, Times-Herald, Chicago.
Charles W. Hornick, Dispatch, St. Paul.
William Stapleton, Republican, Denver.
Condé Hamlin, Pioneer-Press, St. Paul.
W. J. Crawford, Commercial Appeal, Memphis.
E. B. Stahlman, Banner, Nashville.
Frank P. MacLennan, State Journal, Topeka.
W. L. Hutchins, The Times, Washington, D. C.
W. P. Leach, The Times, Washington, D. C.
C. R. Woolley, Chronicle, St. Louis.
W. W. Thornton, Press, Cleveland.
S. S. Rogers, Daily News, Chicago.
H. E. Terry, Post, Cincinnati.
Richard G. Oellers, Record, Philadelphia.
E. Prentiss Bailey, Observer, Utica.
H. E. Baldwin, News, Joliet.
C. A. Rook, Dispatch, Pittsburg.
H. F. Gunnison, Eagle, Brooklyn.
W. L. McLean, Bulletin, Philadelphia.
Don C. Seitz, World, New York.
Albert J. Barr, Post, Pittsburg.
Stephen O'Meara, Journal, Boston.
Frank B. Noyes, Star, Washington.
Lee T. Waterman, News, Des Moines.

PAID TAXES IN ANIMALS.

Trouble with Uganda Natives Over—African Dwarfs Think They Can Go Overland to See King Edward.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Advices received here to-day from Mengo, Uganda Protectorate, say the trouble threatened over the collecting of taxes has been surmounted. The Uganda natives have paid in full for the current year, approximately £60,000. A considerable portion of this was paid by the King, and the compound surrounding the Government headquarters at Port Alice resembles a zoological garden, the contributions including five elephants, some zebras, chimpanzees, hogs, antelopes, porcupines, snakes, and monkeys.

A band of Congo forest dwarfs recently visited Sir Harry H. Johnston, the Special Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate. They took home such glowing accounts of their reception that the whole tribe of forest dwarfs went to Torn, on the border, near Mengo, and refused to return to the forest. They insist on proceeding overland to greet the British King, and brand as false the representations made to them that the sea intervenes.

RIOT IN AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

The Young Czechs Bombard the President with Paper Balls.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—There was a repetition to-day of the turbulent scenes marking most of the recent sittings of the Reichsrath, and the President was compelled to close the session.

The trouble arose over the President's statement that he proposed to use the right of censorship in regard to interpellations. The Czechs and Pan-Germans simultaneously attempted to make speeches in their respective languages. Pandemonium followed, and objectionable epithets were hurled broadcast.

Finally the Young Czechs forced their way to the Presidential chair and bombarded the President with paper balls, whereupon the sittings were suspended, amid a scene of the greatest uproar.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Ash Wednesday is never an exhilarating occasion in society. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. It was very dull indeed. The meeting of sewing classes and the regular Wednesday at the Knickerbocker Bowling Club were perhaps the only diversions of moment. Even the opera was not well patronized by society. In fact, there seems to be each year a spirit of restlessness creeping over everybody about this time. Those who are not going South or West or abroad are taking short excursions or going to the country over the holiday.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan will have a large party at Cragston, Highland Falls, for Washington's Birthday, and at Chatswold, the new club in the pines below Lakewood, there are quite a number of people, including the Baron and Baroness Sellière. As there will be a squash tennis tournament and various other pastimes at Tuxedo, there will be numerous house parties out there to spend the day.

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Among some of the contemplated sailings are those of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who go abroad in the middle of March. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will sail in April. They will return for the Newport season.

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One of the entertainments of the future is the Mi-Carême party which will be given by the One Hundred Club on Thursday evening, March 14, at the residence of Howard Constable, 22 East Sixteenth Street. The committee in charge of the entertainment will be Miss Rhett, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Hilbourne L. Roosevelt, Miss Constable, and Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin.

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The only entertainment this afternoon is the reception of the School of Applied Design, which will take place at its rooms, on Fifth Avenue. The list of patronesses to this affair is a long one, and much interest is taken in society in the work.

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Aiken is still enjoying polo and beagle hunts. An attempt at ladies' polo was made on Tuesday without much success, however. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., carried off the honors. There will be a meet of the beagles this morning. Among the members of the hunt are Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Smith Hadden, Major and Mrs. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, and Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell. The meet will be at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Lippencott.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser of 107 East Twenty-first Street will start for Montreal this evening in their private car, and will take with them a party of young people, over thirty in all. The excursion is for Miss Charlotte Prime, a daughter of Mrs. Scrymser's brother, Edward Prime. Miss Prime is a débutante of this Winter, and had her "coming-out" at Mrs. Scrymser's on the afternoon of Dec. 15 last. The party is to return to town on Monday next. Among the guests are to be Miss Edith Greenough and Stowe Phelps.

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The engagement is announced of William Talman Wisner of Summit, N. J., second son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wisner, (Miss Isabelle Read,) and Miss Matilda S. Janeway, daughter of Dr. Edward G. Janeway and Mrs. Janeway, (Miss Fanny S. Rogers.) The engagement is also announced of William Dennison Hatch, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dennison Hatch (Miss Lucy Rigney) of New Rochelle, and Miss Elsie Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Brown (Miss Georgie Ray) of 18 East Thirty-second Street.

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Another engagement is that of Arthur Jones and Miss Caroline Seward Green, daughter of the late Robert S. Green of New Jersey, who was at one time Governor of that State.

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One of the Lenten entertainments will be a lecture on "The War in China," by Thomas F. Millard in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria on Monday evening next. The lecture is to be illustrated by moving pictures. Mr. Millard was a correspondent in China for The London Daily Mail.

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There arrived yesterday on the Oceanic, from Liverpool, George Allen, W. T. B. Allen, Alfred Armstrong, the Rev. William S. Boardman and Mrs. Boardman, W. R. Brooks, Mrs. L. C. Castleman, G. E. Colebrook, Henry Collins, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Mrs. Elmsley and Lieut. J. H. Elmsley, Capt. J. A. Farquhar and Augustus Farquhar, Robert Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gaunt, J. R. Geddes, M. O. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gordon, Pierre Jay, C. Johnson, Mrs. E. S. Johnson, Louise Johnson, Thomas Kelly, Eugene Kelly, C. C. Langford, Dr. T. R. Marshall, James Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, Henry Martin, Miss Postlewaite, Gouverneur Paulding, Miss Ffolliott Paget, Dr. W. V. Robinson, Platt Rogers and Platt Rogers, Jr., W. B. Saunders, Capt. E. M. Sawtelle, William Stuart, Guy Richards, J. H. Wrenn, Cecil Wrenn, and Percy C. Wyndham.

Haas—Patterson.

The wedding of Dr. Sidney V. Haas and Miss Helen Merrill Patterson took place Tuesday morning, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church officiating. Breakfast was served at the home of Mrs. Charles Milne, the bride's aunt, and then Dr. and Mrs. Haas left for a short trip to the South. After their return they will be at home at 2,493 Broadway.

CLASS STRATEGY AT PRINCETON.

Bold Freshmen Paint Their Numerals in Many Places.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20.—From olden times it has been the custom at this season of the year for the freshmen to daub their class numerals in orange color upon fences and telegraph poles, that is, provided they could escape the watchfulness of the sophomores.

The 1903 men have neither slept nor rested during the past few nights in their determination to prevent the freshmen from decorating conspicuous objects with the to the sophomore, obnoxious emblem, 1904. But last night certain bold freshmen not only succeeded in leaving a continuous string of 1904s along the roads leading into Princeton, but even invaded the campus and daubed their numerals on the broad stone steps of handsome Blair Hall dormitory.

The sophomores saw these emblems when the first light of day came, and they soon hunted up gangs of freshmen and put them to work erasing the numerals. Turpentine, sapolio, sand, bricks, and other paint-removing instruments were wielded unwillingly but vigorously by the freshmen under the stern superintendence of their superior classmen.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Lectures.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—Cornelius Vanderbilt addressed a big company of students, professors, and graduates of Yale this evening in North Sheffield Hall on the "Development of Locomotive Boilers," illustrating his address with stereopticon slides. After tracing the history of the locomotive, the lecturer took up the subject of the firebox which he invented and described it minutely, showing it in views. In conclusion Mr. Vanderbilt stated that he has placed five of his boilers on the Union Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Manufacturer's Mind Unbalanced.

A Sheriff's jury, which listened to the investigation into the sanity of August Feilheimer, a corset manufacturer, whose estate is estimated at $100,000, decided yesterday that he was mentally unsound, but recommended that he should not be committed to an asylum. The investigation was held at the request of Mrs. Feilheimer, who claimed that her husband was incompetent to manage his estate owing to insanity brought on by alcoholism.

Special Election Declared Illegal.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 20.—Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court has declared illegal the special election held here last October, the taxpayers voting on the question of raising $100,000 to buy or construct a water and electric light plant. Justice Garretson says that the question should have been presented to the taxpayers separately, and not together, as only $25,000 was to be expended for electric lights and $75,000 for a water plant.

LECTURE BY M. DESCHAMPS.

He Addresses a Large Audience in Boston on "Les Maitres du Theatre Contemporain."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Gaston Deschamps's first lecture, in Sanders Theatre this afternoon, was attended by a large audience of students and of people from Cambridge and Boston. "Les Maitres du Théâtre Contemporain" was the subject which the distinguished critic chose, and he treated of Augier, Dumas fils, Meilhac, Halévy, and Sardou. He was introduced by Ambassador Cambon.

James H. Hyde of New York, founder of the lectures, was present, with L. V. Goflot, Secretary of the Cercle Français de New York; Theobald Chartran and Mme. Chartran.

In the course of his remarks M. Cambon thanked Mr. Hyde for his services to France and to the world in bringing French authors and thinkers to America, and making the two Republics better acquainted and more sympathetic.

M. Deschamps's voice is smooth, flexible, and well controlled, his enunciation that of a trained orator, and his choice of language and mastery of rhetoric are in every way admirable. His gestures are few. In beginning his address he modestly denied his ability to fittingly treat the great subject of the French drama.

The French contemporary stage, the lecturer said, represented by men still young, such as Paul Hervieu, Maurice Donnay, François de Cruel, Brieux, and Rostand, was still under the influence and direction of the masters of yesterday. Preeminent among these were Emile Augier, Alexandre Dumas fils, Henri Meilhac, Ludovic Halévy, and Victorien Sardou. Emile Augier came first into fame through his comedy of "Gabrielle," published in 1849, which initiated the teaching which he continued on the French stage for thirty years. It was followed by "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," (from which M. Deschamps read extracts,) which condemned matrimonial mistakes made through vanity; "Le Mariage d'Olympe," ridiculing young men who are too sentimental in their choice of a helpmeet; "La Jeunesse," for the perusal of old men who wed young wives, and "Les Effrontés," censuring impudence and intrigue. The lecturer said Augier's principal disciples of to-day were Brieux and F. de Curel.

Like Augier, said M. Deschamps, though working in a different way, Dumas fils was a moralist, and his attacks were directed against the vices of his time. "Le Fils Naturel" and "Le Père Prodigue" represented the two sides of the same social problem. The aim of both Dumas père and fils was to rebuild society by means of the family and to restore the family by means of love. The younger Dumas said he always aimed to reach "an ideal of love, of family, and of work." His most brilliant follower was now Paul Hervieu.

M. Deschamps closed his lecture with an entertaining discussion of Meilhac, Halévy, and Victorien Sardou. He said that the last named has given to the world the art of dramatic situations, which have been copied even by Rostand in his superb Alexandrines.

To-morrow M. Deschamps goes to New Haven to lecture before the French Society at Yale. On Friday afternoon he speaks again in Sander's Theatre, this time upon "La Question de la Mariage et la Théâtre Contemporain; Paul Hervieu." Saturday he speaks before the students of Trinity College in Hartford.

M. Deschamps will deliver sixty lectures before he returns to France.

OBSERVATION OF FILIPINOS.

Government Official Tells the Geographical Society They Are Politically Incompetent.

The retention of the Philippines was strongly urged last evening at an open meeting of the American Geographical Society, held in Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street. The speaker was Dr. George F. Becker, head of the United States Geological Survey, who has spent fifteen months in the islands gathering data for the Government.

Seth Low, head of the society, presided. Prior to the address of the evening, he presented the Cullum Geographical medal to President T. C. Mendenhall of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, for his services as the head of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and as member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

Dr. Becker's subject was, "Conditions Requisite to Our Success in the Philippine Islands." He said in part:

"The States of this Union will retain possession of the Philippines. If the President were to send a message to Congress advocating the surrender of the islands, the roar of the murmur against the suggestion, compared with the advocacy of such a step heard now, would be as a typhoon to a zephyr. The thing to do is to ascertain how to make the islands profitable.

"There is no such thing as a public opinion in the Philippine Islands. The revolutionary sentiments so loudly expressed originate with a very diminutive class. The only experiment in native government was in Negros, and was an utter failure. It is impossible to convey the impression of political incapacity which an observer finds. Left to themselves, war would break out at once."

Dr. Becker praised the American officers for their tact, skill, and forbearance. He advised the purchase of the lands of the religious orders by the United States, the fostering of agriculture, a tariff for revenue only, and freedom as to legislation under a territorial charter.

A CUBAN TARIFF COMMISSION.

Correspondence Opened with Gen. Wood with a View to the Appointment of a Joint Body.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—As a result of several conferences between the Secretary of War and the Cuban Economic Commission, correspondence has been opened with Gov.-Gen. Wood, at Havana, with a view to the creation of a joint commission for for the revision of the tariff of Cuba. The commission will probably consist of five members, three representing the United States and two Cuba. No action will be taken on the matter until the views of Gen. Wood have been received.

Secretary Root informed the Economic Commission that he would act entirely in conformity with the recommendation of Gen. Wood on the proposition made by the commission for the removal of the entire export duty on tobacco on April 1, when by an executive order, issued by the President, a reduction of 50 per cent. will be made in the export duty.

At the request of the commission, the Secretary authorized the Commissioners to communicate directly with Gen. Wood on the subject, and they at once sent him a cable message setting forth their desires in regard to the matter.

Changes in Philippine Assignments.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—Brig. Gen. George W. Davis (formerly Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry) will shortly take up the duties of Provost Marshal of Manila, succeeding Brig. Gen. Bell, who, as soon as relieved, will proceed overland to Vigan and there assume command of the district of Northern Luzon, commanded for over a year by Major Gen. Young. Capt. Steer of the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry has been appointed Collector of Licenses for the City of Manila to succeed Lieut. Bishop. The collections from licenses in Manila alone amount to $300,000 in gold a year.

Volunteers Mustered Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, was mustered out of service to-day at The Presidio. The major portion of the regiment returned to this country Feb. 7 on the transport Sheridan. Those who remained behind with a view to re-enlisting will be mustered out in Manila.

Deportation of Filipinos to Continue.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—Another force of insurgents will soon be deported to the Island of Guam. Many of the discouraged insurgents in the provinces are coming in individually and surrendering their guns.

Sampson Not Seriously Ill.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The alarming reports which have been in circulation concerning the condition of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson are deplored by the Admiral, who says he is not seriously ill. He is suffering from the same trouble which seized him when he last visited Washington, and is confined to his house, but his condition is regarded as by no means dangerous. It is understood that the revival of the Santiago controversy at Washington has been the cause of some worry to the Admiral.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, a broker of this city, died suddenly yesterday at his home, The Lindens, South Orange, N. J. He was the eldest son of the late George W. Campbell, and was in his fifty-ninth year. He leaves a wife and a son and a daughter.

GEORGE L. CLOUGH, landscape artist, died at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday of paralysis, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Clough was born in Auburn, but lived abroad the greater part of his life, returning to Auburn about four years ago. He was for seven years President of the Art Club of Brooklyn.

ISAAC C. DE BEVOISE died at his home, 751 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was sixty-four years old. At one time he was engaged in business as a builder, but had lived retired for a long time. He leaves two sons and two daughters. One of the sons is Capt. Charles I. De Bevoise, commander of Troop C, N. G. N. Y., Brooklyn.

JOHN D. HOPKINS, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Ellsworth, Me., died there yesterday, aged eighty-four years, after a short attack of grip. For many years Mr. Hopkins was prominently identified with political affairs of the State, being associated with James G. Blaine, Nelson Dingley, and Hannibal Hamlin, and he had held public office nearly all his life.

PETER LOTT died on Tuesday at the old family homestead on Jamaica Avenue, near Benedict Avenue, Jamaica. He was in the ninetieth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow at 2 P. M. Mr. Lott was born in the house where he died. His father was Henry S. Lott, and was a descendant of the earliest Dutch settlers of the Town of New Lots, now known as East New York.

THOMAS MILLER died at his home, 50 Atlantic Street, Jersey City, on Tuesday. He was born in New York in 1822. He was for many years a Captain in the merchant marine service, but retired in 1885. He was a Deacon in the Bergen Baptist Church, of which he had been a member for half a century. He leaves two sons. He was the author of a book entitled "On Land and Sea."

CHARLES DECKELMAN, who was among the best-known Germans in Brooklyn, died Tuesday in Dr. Coomb's private sanitarium in Flushing. His death was due to brain disorder. For many years Mr. Deckelman was the proprietor of Ridgewood Park and Palm Garden. He was born in Obernberg, near Aschaffernberg, Germany, fifty-six years ago. About a year ago his mind became unbalanced, and he was removed to Dr. Coomb's private sanitarium. After his death the body was removed to his late home, 275 Hamburg Avenue. A widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, survive him.

THEODORE F. WOOD, Second Vice President and Treasurer of the United States Express Company, died in the Hotel Majestic

THE DOCK BOARD'S DEFENSE

Bad Faith Imputed to the Controller by Mr. Meyer.

Commissioner Peter F. Meyer came to the defense of the Dock Board yesterday and accused Controller Coler of bad faith in announcing to the Board of Estimate on Tuesday that he, Mr. Coler, had recently discovered that the Dock Board had authorized condemnation proceedings to the amount of $12,000,000 prior to the enactment of the law giving the Board of Estimate jurisdiction in such matters. Mr. Coler, said Mr. Meyer, in the course of an interview, seemed to think that he was the only honest man in New York, but Mr. Meyer wanted it understood by the public that there are others in the City Government who are honest, and with reputations to protect.

"In regard to the $12,000,000," said Mr. Meyer, "that is an inheritance handed to us from the Strong Administration, and which has been in the hands of the Condemnation Commissioners since that administration, and, furthermore, which came under the old act allowing the Dock Board $12,000,000 to be spent in additional improvements for the water front and docks for New York City. This sum is not yet exhausted, and there remains a balance, authorized by the Sinking Fund, and for which the bonds have not yet been issued, to be spent for that purpose.

"In addition to that, the Legislature of last year being Republican, passed a similar bill, giving the Dock Department $12,000,000 additional to be spent or to be used for a similar purpose, but it was vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck. This bill was indorsed, it is worthy of note, by the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce and Maritime Exchanges, as necessary for the benefit of the great shipping interests of New York City.

"Now as to the $8,000,000 which it is charged by the Controller, exhausted the debt limit. It says in twenty-five cases of buying this property—and which must be done only by consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Corporation Counsel of New York, subject to any jurisdiction which the Dock Board may have—and which was done under the jurisdiction of the Board of Estimate and with a full statement made every six months to the Mayor and Controller, at this late day the Controller finds that the Dock Board has exceeded its powers. Therefore, if there is any liability, the Controller, the Board of Estimate, and the Corporation Counsel, who is the legal adviser of the Dock Board, are legally more liable than the members of the Dock Board itself. The amount to be paid for this property cannot be a liability until the figure to be paid is ascertained, and, being under condemnation, such figure will possibly not be ascertained within four or five years. Therefore, in my opinion, until such time it cannot be charged as a liability against the debt of New York."

"Will your board rescind the action authorizing the acquisition of North River property valued at $2,000,000? was asked.

"I am not a lawyer," was the reply, "but I say that the proceedings of the resolution yesterday will not hold in court. The proceedings were begun in good faith, legally authorized by the proper officials, and now to go back on that action would open the way for just damages against the city by the interested parties.

"Controller Coler," went on Mr. Meyer with a display of feeling, "knew the condition of that $12,000,000 when he entered office, Jan. 1, 1898. Why, we are compelled by law to make a statement every six months, and we have always asked the Mayor to send down the Commissioner of Accounts to look over our books. And yet the Controller suddenly makes a 'discovery'—an official charged by law to know these things coming out at this time with the statement he made to the Board of Estimate on Tuesday! Mr. Coler is not the only honest man in New York. He may think he is the only honest man in Brooklyn, but there are those in New York with a reputation to protect from such statements as the Controller makes. I, for one, do not propose to be hit at by the Controller through the newspapers without answering. I will not rest silently under such an imputation as he makes."

"Can any fault be justly found in the fact that one Dock Board leaves as a legacy unfinished work for the succeeding Dock Board or Dock Boards?"

"To-day," continued the Commissioner, "there is a demand south of Twenty-third Street to Fourteenth for fifteen piers. We could get for them $80,000 a year apiece, what we get from the big steamship lines. The Controller, who in his public speeches makes a great point on municipal ownership of the docks, borrows money for this purpose at 3 per cent. and we return him from 12 to 15 per cent."

"Will any of the present work be stopped on account of the prevailing condition of affairs?"

"The Board of Estimate can stop it. It is, and the improvements are delayed, the Dock Board can do nothing. It rests with those powers above us. We have started dredging on the North River property, as authorized. The board can delay that if it see fit."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:46	Sun sets...5:42	Moon sets...8:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:01	Gov. Isl'd.. 9:50	H. Gate...	11:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:36	Gov. Isl'd.. 10:00	H. Gate...	11:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY.) FEB. 21.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Castilian Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Clement, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Derbyshire, Liverpool, &c.	.....	.....
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oldenburg, Bremen	.....	.....
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, Santa Cruz, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

Bristol City, Bristol	.....	.....
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	12:00	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellenden, Argentine Republic, &c.	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
British Queen, Antwerp..	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Caracas, San Juan, &c..	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jupiter, Santander	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London	.....	8:30 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nasmyth, Manchester	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Plymouth, Cherbourg, &c	.....	8:30 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples and Genoa	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prima, Progreso	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, FEB. 24.

Leon XIII., Havana, &c.	.....	.....

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Capri, Barbados and Santos	.....	.....
Clan Colquhoun, Cape Town	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jeanne Conseil, Marseilles	.....	.....
Sonora, Havre	.....	.....
Wilhelm Behrens, Marseilles	.....	.....

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Turret Bell, Rotterdam and Havre	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Antilla, Nassau	.....	.....
Archimede, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Dania, Hamburg	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday, at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22d, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 19 and up to March 2d, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York March 2, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 4d, inclusive for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 3d; mail must be directed "per steamer Warrimoo.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 4 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 21.

Archimede, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Britannia, Naples, Jan. 16.
Dona Amelia, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
Fridtjof Nansen, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 8.
Glenartney, Gibraltar, Feb. 5.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 16.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 20.
Jeanne Conseil, Bordeaux, Feb. 7.
Koln, Bremen, Feb. 6.
Leon XIII., Cadiz, Jan. 30.
Lochwood, Bermuda, Feb. 4.
Maniton, London, Feb. 9.
Marquette, London, Feb. 8.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Rhein, Bremen, Feb. 9.
Sahara, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Sangaray, Hamburg, Feb. 3.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

Darlington, Shields, Feb. 7.
Everingham, Shields, Feb. 7.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 21.
Faraense, Para, Feb. 10.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 7.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Accomac, St. Lucia, Feb. 16.
Caledonian, Liverpool, Feb. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 22.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 15.
Ohio, Hull, Feb. 9.
Saratoga, Santiago, Feb. 16.

SUNDAY, FEB. 24.

El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Gallia, Algiers, Feb. 10.
La Lorraine, Havre, Feb. 15.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 12.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 23.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 10.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 14.
Minnehaha, London, Feb. 15.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Feb. 11.
Mohawk, Shields, Feb. 11.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 10.
Dunmore, St. Lucia, Feb. 18.
San Juan, San Juan, Feb. 19.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 20.

Arrived.

SS Lahn, (Gora.) Pohle, Bremen Feb. 12 and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:25 A. M. 21st.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Urban, Genoa Feb. 6, Naples 8th, and Gibraltar 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 1:25 A. M., 21st.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:18 P. M.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Rotterdam Feb. 1, Shields 5th, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Westburn, (Br.,) Bell, Calcutta Dec. 6 Colombo 21st, Cochin 24th, Alleppey 27th, Port Said Jan. 12, Algiers 19th, St. Michael's 27th, and Bermuda Feb. 14, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Hanaess, Guanco Feb. 9, with asphaltum to the New York and Berumdez Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 19th.

SS Sabine, Staples, Boston, to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Jaubert, Marseilles Jan. 18, Naples 22, and Bermuda Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 19th.

SS Cameronic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Feb. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:09 A. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Feb. 13 and Key West 16th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Iris, Surrogate, Galveston Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Albrecht, Southampton and Cherbourg Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davies, Liverpool Feb. 7. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 20, 9:30 P. M., west northwest; fresh breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Trior, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Styria, (Aust.,) for Tampa, &c.
SS Olbers, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Saginaw, for Providence.
SS Mantinea, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Snowflake, (Br.,) for London.
SS Belvidere, (Nor.,) for Fort au Prince, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Yucatan, for Havana, &c.
U. S. transport Rawlins, for Porto Rico.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Englebart, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Claverhill, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Moji, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kentigern, (Br.,) Capt. Valentine, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from New York for Rio Janeiro, &c., arr. at Pernambuco to-day.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Est, from New York, via the West Indies, for Amsterdam, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Couisdon, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Tyne yesterday.

SS Membland, (Br.,) Capt. Bommer, from Antofogasta for New York, passed Montevideo Feb. 18.

SS George Pyman, (Br.,) Capt. Woods, from New York, via Adelaide, arr. at Newcastle, N. S. W., to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Turquoise, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, for New York, sld. from Niagara Feb. 15.

SS Dunmore, (Br.,) Capt. Rennie, from Rio Janeiro, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Feb. 18.

SS Cestrian, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Curityba, Capt. Richter, from New York, arr. at Nuevitas Feb. 17.

SS Vidar, (Nor.,) Capt. Sorensen, from Mexican ports for New York, arr. at Tuxpam Feb. 18.

SS Lauenburg, Sperling, from Cape Haitien for New York, arr. at Port Antonio Feb. 17.

SS King Frederick, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, for New York, sld. from Calbarien Feb. 16.

SS King Bleddyn, (Br.,) Capt. Liddle, for New York, sld. from Matanzas Feb. 17.

SS Finnland, (Ger.,) Capt. Bothe, for New York, sld. from Matanzas yesterday.

SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) Capt. Falsen, from New York for Haitien ports, sld. from Port au Prince to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Ehoff, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard today.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 8 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Capt. Messardo, from Genoa, Naples, and Palermo for New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day for coal.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Teresa, (Aust.,) Capt. Hreglich, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New York for Newcastle, arr. at Queenstown to-day for coal.

Austin's Dog Bread

keeps the mouth clean and teeth good.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.—IN PURSUance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against HERMAN ENGELMANN and RUDOLF VOIGT, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the name of Engelmann & Voigt, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Joseph B. Solomon, the duly appointed assignee of the said Engelmann & Voigt, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of business, 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1901.

JOSEPH B. SOLOMON, Assignee.

ROBERT A. AMMON, Attorney for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rice, Sons & Co., a copartnership composed of Henrietta Rice, Isaac Rice, Henry Rice, and Jonas Lowenstein, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Rice, Sons & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 20th day of April, 1901.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1901.

HERMANN CANTOR, Assignee.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Assignee, 302 Broadway, N. Y. City (Manhattan).

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARGARET F. EVERIT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM PICKEN, John A. Picken, Louis Lese Arthur Gorsch, Sophia Gorsch, Herman Fitzner, and Mary Fitzner, the name Mary being fictitious, the wife of said Herman Fitzner being intended, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

CARY & WHITRIDGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Herman Fitzner and Mary Fitzner, the name Mary being fictitious, the wife of said Herman Fitzner being intended:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 9th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in said county.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1901.

CARY & WHITRIDGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f14-law7wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCES H. CATLIN, plaintiff, vs. HENRY J. FERRIS, Flora Glassmann, F. Rollins Wood, Philip Semmer Glass Company, Limited; Dimock & Fink Company, James T. Welch, John W. Rapp, Thomas F. Duffy, Stephen V. Duffy, Charles H. Duffy, John H. Duffy and Richard Brussel, and John W. Scott, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in the above-entitled action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 23, 1900.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Nelson J. Ferris, Flora Glassmann, and James T. Welch:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, on February 14, 1901.

Dated February 14, 1901.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—G. EMILY REYNOLDS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Louisa G. Reynolds, deceased, plaintiff, against ALICE MILLER, WILLIAM B. HOYES, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 17th, 1901.

GILLENDER, FIXMAN & MUMFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alice Mills Wood, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 6th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York on February 6th, 1901.

GILLENDER, FIXMAN & MUMFORD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Legal Notices

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNty.—EMMA V. STORMS, plaintiff, against EVERINA MORRIS, Gertrude V. Close and husband, William L. Voorhis and wife, Benjamin F. Voorhis and wife, Augustus M. Voorhis and wife, Mary Adelaide Voorhis, and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action, by an order of this court, made herein on the 13th day of December, 1900, hereby require each and every person not a party to this action, who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before the undersigned on or before the 16th day of March, 1901, at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland, to prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof.

The premises are fully described in the complaint, duly filed, and are briefly described as follows:

Parcel I. Situate in the Village of Nyack, New York, and known as Voorhis Block, bounded north by New Street, west by Broadway, south by Main Street, and east by land of D. Turnan and others.

Parcel II. Situate in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., and known as Voorhis Point. Bounded north by land of George H. Nichols, east by Hudson River, south by land of Jackson, Cook, Burr, and others, and west by Piermont Avenue. Together with land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel III. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, north by land of De Witt and Van Buren, west by Broadway, and south by land of Wilcox and Hardy.

Parcel IV. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, south by land of Everina Morris, west by Ferne and Fraser, and north by Voorhis Avenue.

Parcel V. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of the Nyack and Northern Railroad, north by Lot No. 8, and south by Lot No. 5, on map of property of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel VI. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms and land late of Hesdra, east by land of De Pew, and south by De Pew Avenue.

Parcel VII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Hillside Avenue, south by land of Elizabeth A. Pye, west by lands of S. R. Bradley, and north by land late of David Perry.

Parcel VIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by Division Avenue, east by Lot 33, south by Lots 27 and 28, and west by Lot 31, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel IX. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by land of Elizabeth J. Matthews, east by land of Nyack Rowing Association and Hudson, south by land of W. W. Crosby, and west by land of Delia Van Houten and others and Spear Street. Together with the land lying under water in front of said premises.

Parcel X. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, north by Lot No. 9, and south by Lot No. 12, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel XI. Lying on South Mountain, being a small tract of land adjoining land formerly of William J. Ambler, John Smith, and others.

Parcel XII. Being all that certain warehouse and two lots of ground situate on the westerly side of Mercer Street, in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, now known and designated as Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer Street, being 50 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.

Parcel XIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Piermont Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms, east by Hudson River, and south by land late of Anna Woodnutt. Together with the land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel XIV. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Lavina Wyman, east by land late of Edward D. Hesdra, and south by land of Emma V. Storms.

Dated January 29, 1901.

IRVING HOPPER, Referee.

Arthur S. Tompkins, Tompkins and McFarlane, Charles E. Miller, Hays, Greenbaum and Hershfield, William H. Bannister, Jr., Frank Comesky, and George A. Wyre, respectively, attorneys for some of the defendants.

Andrew N. Fallon, guardian ad litem.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of F. BIANCHI & COMPANY, assigned by Charles Beers, as sole surviving partner, to Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

We and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settement of the account of said Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, as such assignee, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York to be affixed.

[L. S.] to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, this 30th day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claim against ELIZABETH MOORS, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the name of "Moors Company," that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Anthony Moors, the duly appointed assignee of said Elizabeth Moors, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, his attorneys, No. 29 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1901.

ANTHONY MOORS, Assignee.

RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 27-29 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja24-law6wTh

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MAjestic Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Crosby Manufacturing Company.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 30th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

COLLINS, WILLIAM.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COLLINS, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Rollins & Rollins, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1901. MARY P. COLLINS, WILLIAM P. COLLINS, FREDERICK P. COLLINS, executors. ROLLINS & ROLLINS, attorneys for executors, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York

CORTINA, JOSE LAFOURCADE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE LAFOURCADE CORTINA, late of the City of Paris, Republic of France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1901.—FREDERIC R COUDERT, Jr., Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a., DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. A. Karry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERE, BREHMER, CHRISTNER DE E. COEURET, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s8-law6mTh.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORE E. HEIDENFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 750 Prospect Avenue, Bronx Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1901, next.

MINNIE B. HEIDENFELD, Executrix.
SIMON SULTAN, Executor.

Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1901.

ja31-law6mTh

SMITH, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to GEORGE SMITH, Sarah Culhane, Fanny Smith, Grace E. Dauphin, Charlotte Cooney, Thomas Cooney, James Smith, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sherman Hoyt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

f7-law6wTh&m21

RINTELEN, ADAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM C. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 3 New Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1901. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Surviving Executrix. H. A. BOLTE, Attorney for Surviving Executrix. f21-law6mTh

RENZ, FERDINAND H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, not

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building.

73—Pohalski vs. SS. Catania.
28—N. Y. & South B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
45—Olsen vs. Tug Genesta.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

93—Stikeman vs. Flack.
73—Morris vs. N. Y. El. Ry. Co.
80—Hinzen vs. Epstein.
88—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co
88—Logan vs. Simpson.
23—O'Neill vs. McMullen.
54—Goodwin vs. Casino Land Co.
92—Sander vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
70—Dorney vs. O'Neill.
79—Allen vs. Armstrong.
58—Bush vs. O'Brien.
77—Jones vs. Mayor, &c.
96—Clowes vs. Beckmann.
6—Halley vs. Roosevelt
68—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hepner vs. Hepner.
2—Davenport vs. Davenport.
3—Brewer vs. Press P. Co.
4—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
5—In re Krisch.
6—In re Morris.
7—Hernheim vs. Jenkins.
8—Simon vs. Ingerroll.
9—Pruden vs. Butler.
10—Jay vs. Updike.
11—City of N. Y. vs. Schnugg.
12—Smillari vs. Magnacavallo.
13—Bloomgarden vs. Knodel.
14—O'Brien vs. Cavanagh.
15—In re Market Ice Co.
16—Tweedie Trading Co. vs. C. & O. Coal & Coke Co.
17—Gottgetreu vs. Aubrey.
18—Bauman vs. Bauman.
19—Tacoma & Columbia R. R. Co. vs. Continental Trust Co.
20—Horner vs. Dietrich.
21—Rothlein vs. Goldman.
22—Goldman vs. Derr.
23—Kassel vs. Binder.
24—Steiner vs. East R. Savings Inst.
25—In re Carman.
26—In re Pratt.
27—Sherman vs. Levine.
28—Reed vs. Stern.
29—Berge vs. Berge.
30—Caruthers vs. Gotham Café Co.
31—Yungren vs. McGarry.
32—In re Silkock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

205—Davies vs. Devoe.
272—Hyde vs. Union Tr. Co.
92—In re E. 175th St.
101—In re E. 181st St.
134—In re E. 182d St.
270—Ropes vs. Ropes.
143—In re King's Bridge Road.
234—Aitchison vs. Dalton.
273—Buck vs. Buck.
274—In re School Site. 466—Demurrer.
1537—Jackson vs. City of New York Preferred cause.
1200—Colorado Midland Ry. Co. vs. Feitner.
2196—De Witt Wire Cloth Co. vs. same.
2422—U. S. Trust Co. vs. same.

Highest regular number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy, special counsel, and Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.
1—Samuel J. Kennedy.
2—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

88—Braker vs. Brackon.
8013—Fleitman vs. Brinn.
3460—Waterman vs. Miller.
9956—Karp vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
9965—Ayres vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
9958—Lent vs. Nolan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2140—McGrath vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Wks.
2146—Same vs. N. Y. Athletic Club.
8829—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8722—Koch vs. Fox.
3200—Wright vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1944—Weingarten vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2040—Pascale vs. same.
5395—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1330—Stone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1294—Staats vs. Byers.
7802—Handy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1305—Lyon vs. same.
8255—Merritt vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1961—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3456—Lange vs. Clarke.
938—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1340—Phoenix Glass Co. vs. La Guayra Elec. Light & Power Co.
2383—N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
8849—Weeks vs. rector, &c., of Trinity Church.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mac-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 6743—Lyman vs. Barry.
8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
603—Mariano vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1545—Ludwig vs. Peck.
1482—Norcia vs. Jones.
1327—Hayes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
597—Same vs. same.
1582—Senders vs. same.
8385—Leahy vs. City of New York.
2824—Flynn vs. City of New York.
8108—Weintraub vs. Farber.
876—Dressler vs. Hard.
1270—Theleman vs. Mayor, &c.
1274—Johnson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1886—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1337—Regan vs. same.
1283—Quinn vs. same.
1740—Myers vs. same.
2870—Levy vs. City of New York.
1413—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
2322—Lyons vs. City of New York.
1255—Woolf vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3243—Abramson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2365—Gavin vs. Weidman.
2371—Lasker vs. Schuldiner.
2305—Kiernan vs. McGovern.
6814—McManus vs. Weil.
6815—Shanahan vs. same.
8295—Fisk vs. Mcclin.
2666—Bowsky vs. Cimilotti Unhairing Co.
6128—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
2868—Glozier vs. Hanna.
922—Nat. Bank of N. Am. vs. Faber.
7553—Laguttuta vs. Chisolm.
7668—Murray vs. Henninger.
8248—King vs. Burns.
8860—Thompson vs. Mayor, &c.
8605—Kominsky vs. Romolo.
6404—Fantillo vs. Schnepp.
950—Sullivan vs. Barrett.
951—Same vs. same.
2307—Swartwout vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Houghton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor. 10:30 A. M.

William H. Rose,
Matthew Friedgen,
August Treutel,
Davis Schirmer,
Franz Un,
Ann Dunphy,
Sarah Hopkins,
Frederick Vogelman,
Rosa Luft,
Hugh J. Doran,
Francis H. Marling,
Louis F. Heinecke.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

At 2 P. M.
Marie E. Rogers.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

Case on, 1625—Helen C. Brush.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1806—Comstock vs. Haulenbeck.
1526—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2149—Winning vs. West End Stables.
3358½—Dunham vs. Silverstein.
3359½—McDonald vs. City Tr. S. D.,&c.,Co.
1284—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1640—Kirby vs. same.
3605½—Anderson vs. Steinreich.
3357—Sullivan vs. McEntee.
3740—Tuess vs. Montanye Wells Co.
1216—Kanski vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1200—Smith vs. Nat. Surety Co.
298—Muller vs. Schmenger.
1302—Redden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

1099—Vassener vs. Kapper.
1410—Wagner vs. Parker.
3164—Alexander vs. Graeru.
982—Fass vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
781—Bieber vs. same.
936—Warren vs. Blaney.
1778—Repper vs. Wetterau.
3613—Turner vs. N. Y. & Commercial Steam Laundry Co.
3574—Weinberger vs. Tuchman.
1807—Lieb vs. Sokofre.
1550—Connelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3242—Reiser vs. Union Ry. Co.
860—Kempner vs. same
1484—Horowitz vs. Robinson.
2267—Amsel vs. Jacobson. Scott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2356—Silverman vs. Gillas.
1364—Wiget vs. Patterson.
2544—M. Groh's Sons vs. Goldberg.
1625—Schumann vs. Scott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short cause calendar.

2639—Tabor vs. Mala.
2664—Neff vs. MacCoy.
1838—Marchant vs. Todd.
2687—Rosenberg vs. Littenberg.
2694—Fischer vs. Thelss.
2695—Romanow vs. Agricultural Ins. Co.
2696—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Kehoe.
2697—Same vs. same.
2699—Perry vs. Curtiss.
2700—Keim vs. Bendit.
2701—Sturtevant vs. Mayer.
2702—Balcom vs. Rosenbaum.
2703—John Simmons Co. vs. Polk.
2704—O'Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2705—Johnson vs. same.
2707—Lyon vs. Lawson.
2708—Maltz vs. Price.
2709—Rogers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3752—Carotowsky vs. Maimin.
4104—Dow vs. Archer Pancoast Co.
3932—Muller vs. Humpfer.
3944—Barnes vs. Grant.
3945—Griffiths vs. same
3419—Blumstein vs. Wagner.
4110—Levy vs. Wiesz.
3949—Rotenberg vs. Rubin.
3900—Lasher vs. Hirsch.
4077—Solomon vs. Goodman.
4122—Elsenberg vs. Volkel.
2677—Levine vs. Levy.
3823—Schnitzer vs. Michaelis.
3830—Sturk vs. Seitz.
3963—Brangan vs. McIntyre.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2398—Weise vs Hagenbuchle.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2700.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Benjamin Smith,
2—Henry Triene,
3—Adam Meiklewitz,
4—Clarence Duncan,
5—James Flanagan,
John Carroll,
Joseph Casazsa.
6—William McConnell,
Thomas Ward,
Thomas Bennett.
7—Nicholas Moran,
8—James Graves,
9—Patrick Casey.
10—Abraham Meyers.
11—George Hodges.
12—James Laurilia.
13—Frank Bologna.
14—Lazarus Silber.
15—George Lewis,
Oscar Freeman,
Michael Harris.
16—Barney Posimansky.
17—Joseph Gallagher,
Joseph McKeon,
Thomas Gibney.
18—Pietro Autieri.
19—Harrison Grey Fiske.

Pleadings.
1—Robert Vollmer.
2—William T. Stockdale
3—James Ward.
4—John H. Taylor.
5—Eugene Buckert,
Hewitt E. Drummond.
6—Joseph Cohen.
7—Joseph Roberts.
8—Vincenzo Grasse.
9—Cornelius Foley.
10—John F. Behlmer.
11—William G. Davies,
Charles Grady.
12—Max Levi,
Milton Bernheim.
13—Daniel Leddy.
14—Anthony Devine.
15—John Clark.
16—Jacob Brown.
17—Joseph Dailey,
James Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Pierce for the People.

1—Jesse R. Davis,
Edward O. Dean,
Clinton Marshall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph Krinkus.
2—Meyer Goldstein.
3—Frank Callahan.
4—Daniel Scannell.
5—Edward Lewis,
Charles Terween.
6—Fannie Nicholas,
Mamie Reed.
7—William Waldron.
8—Hyman Webster.
9—William J. Lewis,
James Kelly.
10—Luigi Parino.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Vincenzo Bianconi.
2—Michael Steadman.
3—Grace R. Ryan.
4—David Marks.
5—Giuseppe Nocito.
6—Charles Williams.
7—Christopher Wolfe,
Martin Tivenan.
8—Waldorf H. Phillips.
9—Judel Lubia.
10—Rudolph Stanislaus.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—George Wingenden vs. Oscar Boll, (Tremont Cornice Works)—Joseph Schaefer.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Henry C. Jenkins vs. the Humboldt Library—Martin L. Hollister.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Edward A. C. Keyssl vs. Gamaliel T. Springsteed—Lawrence O. Murray

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—John F. Betz vs. John Julich—Charles E. F. McCann. Alexander Bernstein vs. Joseph Schwartz—Moses Levi, West Bantsville Cotton Mills Company vs. John M. Felts—Thomas E. Rush.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal—Charles H. Knox.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Berinstein vs. Hamburger—Reginald H. Williams. Lord vs. Greenbowe—Nelson Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Schoepf vs. Von Mandersode—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Davies vs. Bull—William K. Hammond. Gomprecht vs. Wellbrock Brothers—Edmund, J. Tinsdale. Clarkson vs. Barry—B. Gerson Oppenheim. Clark vs. Clark—Ezekiel Fixman. In re Smith Vassar Telephone Company—William Blalkie.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. Short cause calendar.

8836—Butler vs. Corlett.
8118—Abrahamer vs. Galitzka.
8970—Hart vs. Martin.
9035—Weissbaum vs. Guth.
5394—Tissot vs. Grosso.
6124—Brundage vs. City of New York.
8127—Mitchell vs. Carlisle.
8900—Ella vs. Figundia.
8750—Whalen vs. Kolle.
9044—Costa vs. Costa.
9045—Newley vs. same.
8880—Brewster vs. Lemon.
9191—Ronald Johnson Co. vs. Beyer.
8999—Horowitz vs. Tanquerry.
5285—Jones vs. Miller.
9272—Farley vs. Heintz.
8806—Roth vs. Hildreth.
8827—Hawkins vs. Gedney.
9309—Casey vs. Weir. Regular calendar.
3573—Fitzsimmons vs. Highest number reached on regular call, 4628.

3600—Hoge vs. Goodwin
656—Kassris Society vs. Rosenberg.
2078—Hoadley vs. Nassau R. R.
8669—Hammer vs. Met. St. R. R.
7854—Auslander vs. B. H. R. R.
7338—Vanderbilt vs. B. H. R. R.
8258—Knudsen vs. Baltic Realty.
4546—Fleming vs. Burdewick.
3695—Richter vs. B. H. R. R.
8728—Bernstein vs. Krantz.
4540—Heincheliffe vs. Jacobs.
4135—Zelenko vs. Krakower.
4552—Dronbrick vs. B. H. R. R.
4554—Rowell vs. B. H. R. R.
1286—Riggins vs. Nassau R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on. No calendar will be called until Monday, Feb. 25, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

648—Nicholas vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
12—Westfay vs. Robergé.
430—Winter vs. Williamsburg Sav. Bank.
641—Edison Elec. Ill. Co. vs. Larkin.
646—Carter vs. B. H. R. R.
601—Stone vs. B. H. R. R.
584—Remsen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
494—Weil vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
639—Seligman vs. Frank.
490—Trapp vs. Halter.
617—Murray vs. Adler.
652—Richards vs. Fowler.
635—Rush vs. Mequin-Offerman Coal Co.
662—Luhrs vs. Krumlauf.
666—Denike vs. Denike.
669—Rungay vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
673—Zummo vs. Rometta.
672—Hahn vs. B. H. R. R.
598—Obert vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
608—McNamara vs. De Bertrano.
609—Karkilla vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
611—Hayes vs. Dickerson.
612—Kruse vs. Metcalf.
613—Brennan vs. Lane.
614—Friedman vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
615—Hackett vs. Orr Brothers.
622—Mahoney vs. Kennedy.
623—Same vs same.
625—Braun vs. Sharkey.
630—Aquatero vs. B. H. R. R.
637—Aggy vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
643—Crawford vs. Cunningham.
649—McEnery vs. Lerlck
651—Shay vs. B. H. R. R.
697—Hasselbach vs. Holte.
700—N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. vs. Birdseye.
257—Kilduff vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
703—Neary vs. same.
704—Flohn vs. Lavy.
705—O'Neill vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
706—Hovell vs. same.
707—Flohn vs. Welsenstein.
708—Murphy vs. Gustafson.
709—Same vs. Anderson.
710—Karpenstein vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
711—Joseph vs. Greenberger.
712—Borgstrand vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
714—Arfmann vs. same.
716—McCollom vs. Morgan.
717—Lemaster vs. Weingardt.
718—Same vs. same.
719—Edgar vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
720—Lindemann vs. same.
721—Hansen vs. Goodwin.
722—Ruggiero vs. N. Y. & B. Brew. Co.
723—Iensen vs. E'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
724—Wolff vs. same.
725—O'Toole vs. same.
726—Cross vs. same.
727—Demeo vs. same.
729—Lestrate vs. same.
731—Bearsley vs. same.
732—Blanchetti vs. same.
733—Cornero vs. same.
734—Tozzo vs. same.
751—Saunders vs. McMahon.
752—Droney vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
753—Buell vs. Carlin.
754—Hagerty vs. Alster.
755—Grimm vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
756—The Eastern Brew. Co. vs. Ryan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The accounting in the estate of Margaret Dougherty, Cornelia A. Elling, John A. McManus, Daniel Schneider, Lizzie Kammerer, and Catharine M. Steuber. The estate of Margaretha Mayer, (two proceedings.) John E. Reich, Samuel Morris, Louis Bellmer, and William J. McNeil.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Patterson vs. Seifried—E. V. Brewster, to compute. Lyman vs. Milan—John B. Shanahan, to take proof. Millinery Building and Loan Association vs. Kruger—Edwin C. Schaeffer, to sell. Tracy vs. Tracy—James B. Scrimgeour, to take proof. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Cotter—J. Gratton McMahon, to compute.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Trial Term—Dickey, J.—Day calendar.

122—Jones vs. Seaman.
129—Hunt vs. Greenbaum.
130—Same vs. same.
86—Gillespie vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
131—Knowles vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
132—Barrett vs. Paratt.
133—Grimes vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
137—Bowers vs. Ruser.
140—Talbot vs. Baum.
141—Crawford vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
142—Conway vs. Union Railway Co.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

158—Metzger vs. Gerhardt et al.
163—Smith vs. City of New York.
164—Sprague vs. same.
171—Ryder, admr., vs. Ryder et al.
172—Johnson et al., executors, vs. Hilgers et al.
175—Assip vs. Fuelst.
188—Klingenbeck vs. Smith, ex., et al.

Proposals.

State of New York—State Commission in Lunacy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the Construction, Plumbing, Heating, and Electric Wiring and Fixtures for a Kitchen Building for the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, and a Dining Room Building for the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person up to 4:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 27th day of February, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, New York.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.
New York City, February 12, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against BERNHARD P. ZIPPERT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fourteenth of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street, distant two hundred and thirty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street with the westerly side of the Third Avenue, and running thence northerly, parallel with the Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and seventy feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the provisions of a certain agreement between Anthony McQuade and William Browning, dated December 24th, 1879, and recorded in Liber 1,522 of Conveyances, Page 449, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property, street No. 161 East 74th Street:

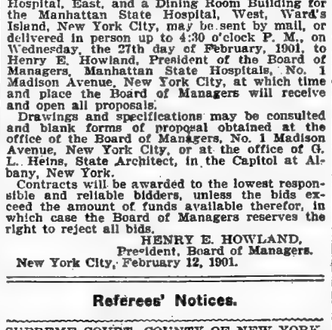

Seventy-fourth Street.

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $11,742.50, with interest thereon from February 14th, 1901; expenses of action, $449.07, with interest from February 14th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $1,656.83 and interest.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

WALTER H. MEAD, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
fe21-2aw3w-Th&S&mh14.

N. W. CORNER BROADWAY AND 109TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against HENRY G. GABAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) running thence northerly along the westerly side of Broadway eighty-five (85) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Broadway eighty-five (85) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet to the corner, the place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

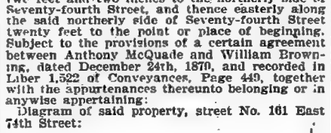

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $38,877.64, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,554.38. The aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $190,271.81.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
f21-2aw3w-Th&Smh14

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN ENTWISTLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line or side of St. Ann's Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $3,778.06, with interest thereon from January 17th, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $358.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $208.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

330-2aw3wW&S&f20&21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL HUBER, as executor, &c., of Mary Strenkert, dec'd, plaintiff, against LAURA STREIFLER, Albert L. Russell, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in a party wall on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant eighty-two (82) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Third Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; and running thence westerly, partly through a party wall and parallel with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, ninety-six feet and ten (96' 10") inches; thence running northerly, parallel or nearly so with the westerly line of Third Avenue, twenty-six (26) feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, ninety-five feet and ten (95' 10") inches to the said westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence southerly, along the said westerly line of Third Avenue, twenty-six feet (26) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 22, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

MILLER, DECKER & MILLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $15,868.75, with interest thereon from 11th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $700 and interest.—Dated New York, December 22, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

f14-2aw3wTh&F&mr1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EVELYN E. GAGE, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL BURKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant three hundred and eight inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-one feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block, parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-one feet and four inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 152 West Seventy-sixth Street.

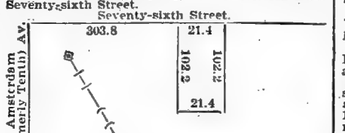

Approximate of lien, to satisfy which property is to be sold, is $21,173.61, with interest thereon from January 28th, 1901; expenses of action, $548.87, with interest thereon from February 8th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of the taxes, &c., to be paid

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Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
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Central National Bank
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The Nassau Bank
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WILLIAM B. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

READING COMPANY.
Jersey Central Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable April 1, 1951. Interest April 1st and October 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from April 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York and Philadelphia, February 19, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $23,000,000 of the above-described bonds at 94½ and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK.
DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

READING COMPANY,
General Office Reading Terminal.
Philadelphia, February 18, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Reading Company's Jersey Central Collateral fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide part of the cost to this Company of 145,000 shares of $100 each of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, being a majority of such capital stock. The balance of the cost of such stock has been provided by this company from other resources.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Reading Company and are secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture pledging all of said 145,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey purchased as above stated, and in addition thereto 29,900 shares of the Capital Stock of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, being the whole of its capital Stock, less 100 shares reserved to qualify directors; and also 4,400 shares of the Capital Stock of the Port Reading Railroad Company.

The Perkiomen Railroad extends from Perkiomen Junction on the main line of the Reading Railroad to a point on the Reading Company's East Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of Allentown, a distance of 38 5-10 miles, with 9 5-10 miles of sidings, a total of 48 miles of single track. It is capable of easy physical connection at Allentown with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which by such connection would be enabled to obtain an advantageous line into Philadelphia and obtain access to the valuable local territory along the line. The ownership of the Perkiomen Railroad would thus be of very great value to the Jersey Central System and the addition of this collateral to the majority holdings of Central Railroad of New Jersey stock makes a combined value far in excess of the value of the Jersey Central and Perkiomen stock held separately.

The Port Reading Railroad is a valuable asset of the Reading Company, furnishing, as it does, an outlet to New York tide waters for about 2,000,000 tons of coal annually. It has always earned a handsome profit over its charges.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated April 1, 1901, and will be executed to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as Trustee. It will provide for the issue from time to time of bonds to an aggregate of not exceeding in all $45,000,000, of which $23,000,000 are now offered for sale. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of acquiring ADDITIONAL shares of the stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The 145,000 shares of stock now pledged are fully paid for from the present issue of $23,000,000 of bonds in connection with other resources of the Reading Company.

The Trust Indenture will provide that this issue of bonds shall be redeemable upon six months' previous notice on any interest date after April 1, 1906, at 105 and interest.

The income account of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the fiscal years ending December 31, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Receipts from all Sources	$17,089,379.51	$16,249,486.64
All Expenses	9,699,908.83	9,344,949.48
Net Earnings	$7,389,475.68	$6,904,537.16
All charges, (including rentals)	4,770,112.80	4,842,188.68
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$2,619,362.88	$2,062,348.48

The results for the year 1900 thus show a substantial increase in surplus, although the coal strike which occurred in September and October, 1900, occasioned a loss of more than $500,000 in net earnings.

The proportion of net earnings of the Jersey Central Company alone, distributable to the $14,500,000 of its capital stock pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, (out of the total issue of $27,055,800 of such stock,) would thus be more than sufficient to provide for the interest upon the $23,000,000 of bonds now issued, without calling upon the Reading Company at all.

The combined income account of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Receipts from all Sources	$55,945,934.78	$46,882,907.92	$9,063,026.86
All Expenses	44,857,390.48	36,643,846.63	8,213,543.85
Net Earnings	$11,088,544.30	$10,239,061.29	$849,483.01
All Charges	9,150,543.47	9,073,852.40	76,691.07
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$1,938,000.83	$1,165,208.89	$772,791.94

The Reading and Jersey Central systems do not come into competition, but supplement each other at all common points. It is confidently expected that large economies can be accomplished through a closer interchange of traffic and of facilities between the two properties, and at the same time that the gross earnings of both may be substantially increased.

Yours very truly,
J. S. HARRIS,
President.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
61 WILLIAM STREET.
(Will remove about May 1st to Atlantic Building, cor. of Wall & William Sts.)
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
JOHN L. RIKER, 1st Vice-President. L. M. JONES, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM CARPENDER, 2d Vice-President. BENJ. STRONG, JR., Asst. Secretary
ALFRED H. SWAYNE, Treasurer.
Depository; Trustee; Executor; Guardian; Registrar; Agent.
Allows interest on deposits subject to draft.
Capital, $1,500,000.
Surplus, $1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.

Wm. Carpender,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
D. Crawford Clark,	C. D. Leverich,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	Anton A. Raven,
Andrew H. Green,	L. V. F. Randolph,
John F. Halsted,	John L. Riker,
Clifford A. Hand,	Otto Sartorius,
Charles R. Henderson,	Wm. Schall, Jr.,
Wm. H. Hollister,	John W. Simpson,
Wm. B. Isham,	Francis S. Smithers,
Martin Joost.	Frederick Sturges,
W. R. T. Jones,	Alfred Wagstaff.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year, negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District.
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1888.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1888, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-six thousand six hundred and six 86-100 dollars ($56,606.86). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of February, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS OF THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY UNDER THE PROTECTIVE AGREEMENT, BEARING DATE JUNE 21ST, 1896, are hereby notified that an offer has been made to purchase the railroad property acquired by the Committee for the account and benefit of the holders of such certificates, and that the Committee has considered and approved of the same, and has entered into a contract to sell the same, subject to the approval of the certificate holders, as provided in said agreement.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED to attend a meeting of the holders of such certificates, to be held on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Number 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to consider such matters in order that proper action may be taken thereon.

Holders of Certificates are requested to present the same at the meeting, or to attest their ownership by affidavit setting forth the amount and the number of the certificates owned or represented by them.—Dated New York, February 20, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

WANTED.
Fourth Nat'l Bank.
Importers & Traders.
Nat'l Bank of Republic.
J. S. & R. D. FARLEE,
11 WALL ST., N. Y.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1900.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1900, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 104, 1060, 459, 791, 288, 351, and 321 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1901, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF $700,000
Michigan Traction Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Dated January 1, 1901. Interest January and July, payable at the Investment Trust Company of Philadelphia.
COUPON, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.
Denomination $1,000. Due January 1, 1921.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.

EARNINGS:
THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Cedar and William Streets.
New York, Feb. 2, 1901.

Messrs DICK BROS & CO., 435 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs: In accordance with your request, we have made an audit of the books of the Michigan Traction Company for the six months beginning July 1, 1900, and ending December 31, 1900, and accordingly submit the accompanying exhibits:

Income Account (condensed) for the six months, July 1 ,1900, to December 31, 1900.

Balance Sheet (as adjusted) December 31, 1900.

which we certify to be correct according to your books and accounts.

Yours very truly, THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
(Signed) THOMAS L. GREENE, Vice President.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JULY 1, 1900, TO DEC. 31, 1900.

Gross earnings	$72,292.31
Operating expenses	40,473.66
	$31,818.65
Deduct estimated proportion of additions and betterments chargeable against earnings	2,527.99
Net earnings as adjusted for six months	$29,290.66

From the above statement, certified to by The Audit Company of New York, it will be seen the road has earned in six months, after paying all operating expenses, an amount nearly sufficient to meet the entire fixed charges ($35,000) FOR THE YEAR, leaving the next six months' earnings clear and applicable to dividends on stock.

In a letter under date of January 30, 1901, from the General Manager of the Company, the earnings for this year are conservatively estimated: Gross, $171,183.20; net earnings, $82,157.85. Less total fixed charges and taxes—SURPLUS, $45,642.88.

1st. Earnings certified to by The Audit Company of New York.

2d. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, and Knappen & Kleinhans of Grand Rapids have passed upon the legality of issue.

3d. Horatio A. Foster of Philadelphia, late consulting engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Company, has passed favorably upon the physical condition of the property.

4th. The road has a monopoly of the street railway business in the Cities of Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, Michigan, with an interurban division connecting the two. Population of district served, (1900 census,) 52,631.

5th. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon 47.50 miles of road, WHICH IS LESS THAN $14,800 PER MILE, and forty per cent. of the mileage is on city streets.

6th. The mortgage provides for a sinking fund commencing with the year 1902 of 5 per cent. of the Company's gross earnings.

7th. Application will be made to list this issue on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, which will give an open market for the bonds.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds AT 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL BE OPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, and will be closed without notice. The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotments of less than the amount applied for. Allotments and delivery of bonds will be made as soon as possible after the subscription books close. For further information reference is made to a prospectus issued under date of February 11, which we will mail with map of property upon application.

DICK BROTHERS & COMPANY
NEW YORK, 30 BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, 435 CHESTNUT STREET, AND BRANCH BETZ BLDG.

FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST CO.
PITTSBURG, 341 FOURTH AVENUE.

Meetings and Elections.

Union Pacific Railroad Company. Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

February 20, 1901.

To the Stockholders of UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on the 23d day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the articles of association of the Company increasing its common capital stock by the amount of $100,000,000, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock and for the purpose of considering and approving the action of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Company in the premises and with reference to a proposed issue of $100,000,000 of four per cent. bonds and a mortgage upon certain railroads and property of the company to secure the same, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf and in the premises.

The books for the transfer of stock, both common and preferred, will be closed for the purposes of this meeting, as well as for the purposes of the dividends already declared, at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 23, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on March 25, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company,
No. 105 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York,
February 18, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 105 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1901, at 10 A. M. H. B. HENSON, Secretary.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice. Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Office of the Tubular Dispatch Company,
No. 195 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York,
February 18, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tubular Dispatch Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1901, at 10 A. M.
GUY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company will be held at No. 23 Nassau Street, New York, on Thursday, February 28th, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.
FREDERICK EVANS, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & South Atlantic Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 63 Wall St., New York, on March eighteenth, 1901, for the purpose of organization and such other business and proceedings as might lawfully be done and transacted at that time.

Books are now open at the office of Sheffer, Rannie & Co., No. 63 Wall St., New York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.

JOHN P. LAFLIN,
STUART SCOTT,
W. R. RANNIE,
ALLEN R. SHEFFER,
Z. T. VINSON,
} Incorporators.

To the Stockholders of the Cuban Plantations Company.

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders of the Cuban Plantations Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation pursuant to provisions of Section 67, Article III., Chapter 688, of the Laws of 1892, known as the "Stock Corporation Law" of this State, and you are requested to attend such meeting.

PRERLE TUCKER, President.
New York, January 26th, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of Truth Company that the election of Directors for the Truth Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at its office, 59 East 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, Feb. 11th, 1901.
G. H. BUEK, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
19 Liberty Street.
New York, Feb. 21st, 1901.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 19 Liberty St., on THURSDAY, March 7, 1901.

Polls opened 12 M. and closed 1 P. M.
A. E. MILLER, Secy.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
New York, February 8, 1901.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1900, a dividend of TWO (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid March 1, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 21, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend and also for the payment of the dividend of TWO per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, declared August 2, 1900, payable March 1, 1901 the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York, February 8, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on February 21, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1901.

On March 1, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of TWO per cent. upon the Preferred Stock and TWO per cent. upon the Common Stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

William Salomon, Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Martin Erdmann, Voting Trustees.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900. Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 19th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62½@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 61¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .26, 500 Brunswick Consolidated at .32, 1,200 Brunswick at .32@.31, 600 Golden Fleece at .26@.27, 300 Isabella at .83, 500 Leadville at .08, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .21, 300 Portland at 2.95, and 100 Plymouth at .10.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 20	784,231
To date this year	47,436,618
Corresponding date last year	17,088,741

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 20	$3,394,500
To date this year	$183,559,950
Corresponding date last year	$85,479,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 1¾@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B'klyn R. T.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1⅞
Chi. & N. W.	1	Mobile & Ohio	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	N. J. Central	1
Det., City Gas	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	½
General Electric	7½	pf.	1½
Iowa Central	1½	Pere Marquette	3⅞
Iowa Central pf	1½	St. L. & Adir.	⅝
Knick. Ice, Chicago	1	Texas & Pacific	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Illinois Central	1⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	1⅝	Kan. City South.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Keok. & Des M.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. S. H. pf.	2½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	National Steel	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅝	National Steel pf.	½
Am. Woolen pf.	⅜	National Tube	½
Ann Arbor	2	N. Y. Central	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Northern Pacific	1⅛
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	People's Gas	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Peoria & East.	1½
Chi. Great West.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Reading	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
C., L. & W. pf.	3½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Crucible Steel	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	1½	Standard R. & T.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Union Bag & P.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅜
Federal Steel	2½	Wabash	½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	
Hock. Val. pf.	⅝	pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Des M. & Ft. D. 1st 4s	7⅞	L. E. & W. 1st 5s	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	1⅜	Lacl. Gas 1st 5s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Norf. & W. gen. 6s	1
		Norf. & W. imp. & ext. 6s	4

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
St. L. S. W. 1st	1¾	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Declining prices were generally the order in the stock market yesterday. The professional element continued bearish, sold stock freely, and succeeded in inducing some little liquidation by weak and timid holders. There appeared, too, to be a disposition on the part of the larger banking interests to let the market run its course for a while without endeavoring to force prices up—this on the theory that the general market position would be the stronger with weak holders dislodged and the short interest extended.

As was to be expected, the bears made much capital out of the delay in announcing officially the completion of the steel deal, and again insisted that a "hitch" had actually occurred. This is not the case. Mr. Morgan and his associates are well satisfied with the progress made.

While the Chinese affair is no longer paraded as "dangerous," the pessimists insist that the outlook in the anthracite district is too threatening to be satisfactory.

The talk of the probability of tight money—talk not countenanced by representative bankers—persists on the floor of the Exchange. In the meantime call money rules between 1¾ and 2 per cent.

The Street yesterday heard the interesting story, offered as explanation for the weakness of St. Paul, that, because of the failure of the St. Paul deal to go through, it is inteded to "discipline" those members of the Board who opposed it. It is known that these opposing members held out for better terms than those offered, on the ground that they were certain of a higher dividend on the common stock than that at present paid. Now it is declared that Mr. Morgan has given out the word that at the March meeting there must be no increase in the St. Paul rate to 6 per cent., this being understood to be a part of the "disciplining" programme.

What there is in the story cannot be learned. No information could be had at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., while Chairman Roswell Miller of St. Paul has all along declined to discuss the dividend question.

***

The talk yesterday was that over the holiday an important announcement in respect to Southern Railway is to be made, but of what nature was not disclosed. At the office of the company it was said there was nothing to say, while at J. P. Morgan's office no information could be gotten. The settlement of the Ryan-Williams dispute in the Seaboard Air Line affairs led to the report that the announcement might have to do with closer relations between Southern and Seaboard, though the information vouchsafed by a banker close to Mr. Morgan was that this was not the case, the developments being quite apart from Seaboard Air Line.

***

Northern Pacific fell off easily in the late trading, and it was declared, though not confirmed, that much of the selling came from the pool in the stock which was responsible for the upward movement from above 50—a rise that cost many shorts in the stock a small fortune each. There was some independent buying in the belief that the security on its dividend basis is worth what it is selling for.

***

The bull pool in Burlington made much ado about the resignation of President Perkins, declaring that it foreshadowed important changes in the property, and was one obstacle removed in the way of preventing the "deal" on in the property. The fact is that the Burlington "deal" is more or less a myth, being created by the manipulators in the stock for market rigging purposes.

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According to gossip traders on the floor are "loaded up" with Sugar Trust stock, and for that reason always rush to the rescue whenever any selling movement of the stock sets in. Hence, the oracles declare, the strength of the security in the face of a declining market. Skeptics smile at the story, and recall the ease with which the stock has declined whenever Mr. Keene has undertaken to fight Mr. Lawson's bullish operations.

***

The local railway shares became suddenly active and strong in the afternoon on what was said to be buying by people connected with the several properties in anticipation of coming favorable developments. The rise was vigorously fought by the bears, and in the late trading the shares, under the pressure, declined with the rest of the market.

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The four-point rise in Père Marquette was accompanied by further reports that the buying was in the interests of either the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific.

***

The coal stocks were weak on continued talk of the possibility of a strike in the anthracite district. The best support appeared in the Erie, where Morgan buying was in evidence.

***

Chicago was a heavy seller of stocks during the morning, the sales of the Grangers being especially large. There was no news to explain the selling, but it was declared that

there, with a capacity of 400 tons a day. The common and preferred shares of the company have been listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Belief in Chicago that the Iowa Central, which is now the only road outside the Western Passenger Association, will soon apply for membership in that body.

Installments called by the Consolidated Lake Superior Company amounting to $25 per share on receipts for preferred stock, payable in sums of $5 per share quarterly from April 1 next to the same date in 1902.

Announcement by the United States Leather Company of an advance of 1 cent a pound on all grades of union sole leather.

Election of Effingham B. Morris a Director of the Cambria Steel Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Josiah M. Bacon.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad called for March 23 to vote on the question of increasing the common capital stock by $100,000,000 and to approve of the proposed bond issue.

Vote of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to increase the capital stock by $10,000,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Money is comparatively quiet. Clearing House rate, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10 and 15 cents discount. Call loans, 3@3½; time money, 4½@5. Clearing House exchanges, $24,217,716; balances, $2,074,432. The stock market closed strong.

RAILROADS.

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,597...A., T. & S. F.	35¾	35	35½
1,258...T., T. & F. pf.	87½	87½	87½
3...Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
16...Boston Elevated	160½	160	160½
108...Boston & Maine	195	195	195
3...Boston & Maine pf.	170	170	170
41...Central Mass.	17	16	17
3,000...C., B. & Q., ex rights	144¾	144	144¾
2,817...C., B. & Q., rights	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
10...Connecticut R. R.	280	280	280
5...Current River	15	15	15
250...Iowa Central	27½	26¾	27½
176...K., C., F. S. & Sp.	15	14	14
2,050...K. C., Ft. S. & M.	88½	87	87
25...K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	135	135	135
1,848...K. C., M. & Birm.	49	46	47½
26...N. Y., N. H. & H.	206	206	206
250...Northern Pacific	82¾	82½	82¾
1,636...Pere Marquette	58	55	57
562...Pere Marquette pf.	75	74	74
17...Quincy Bridge	200½	200½	200½
200...Rock Island	122½	122½	122½
200...Rutland	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
164...Rutland pf.	98¾	98	98¾
2,175...Union Pacific	93⅜	92½	92⅝
148...Union Pacific pf.	88¼	88	88¼

TELEPHONES.

96...Am. Tel. & Tel.	162	161½	162
5...N. E. Tel.	137	137	137

ELECTRICS.

100...Boston	220	220	220
120...General Electric	215	210	215
146...General Electric pf.	180	180	180
1,425...Massachusetts	26¾	26½	26¾
588...Massachusetts pf.	80	79⅝	80¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

460...Am. Ag. Chemical Co.	30½	30	30
410...Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	84	84	84
400...Am. Pneumatic Service	9	9	9
45...Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	32	32	32
3,104...Am. Sugar	136	134⅝	135
36...Am. Sugar pf.	120½	119⅝	120
5...Am. Woolen Co.	18	18	18
50...Am. Woolen Co. pf.	74	74	74
375...Dominion Iron & Steel	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
425...Federal Steel	49	47	47
525...Federal Steel pf.	84⅞	84	84¾
725...National Tube	63	62	62
75...National Tube pf.	105½	105	105
50...N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	97	97	97
1,610...N. E. Gas & Coke	14½	14	14½
97...Pullman	199	199	199
5...Reece Button Hole	8	8	8
15...Swift Packing & Prov.	103	103	103
200...Tenn. Coal & Iron	58	58	58
132...Torrington pf.	27½	27½	27½
5...United Fruit	127	127	127
335...United Shoe Machine pf	24	24	24
115...U. S. Rubber	19½	18⅞	19½

MINING.

175...Adventure	13	12	12
100...Aetna	1	1	1
150...Allouez	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,052...Amalgamated	90¾	89⅝	90
150...Arcadian	17	15½	17
275...Arnold	4	3⅝	4
205...Atlantic	29	28½	28½
225...Baltic	42	41	41
100...Bingham	19	17¾	17¾
200...Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
103...Boston & Montana	324	322	324
100...Boston Quicksilver	7	7	7
200...British Columbia	21¼	21¼	21¼
50...Butte & Boston	82	81	82
10...Calumet & Hecla	855	850	850
150...Centennial	23½	23½	23½
100...Centennial Eureka	26½	26	26½
225...Corbin	9	8⅞	8⅞
110...Copper Range	45½	44⅞	45
175...Dominion Coal	35½	35	35½
40...Elm River	5½	5½	5½
520...Franklin	21	21	21¼
415...Isle Royale	39	38	38
200...Mass.	13¼	13⅛	13¼
570...Mayflower	3	3	3
490...Michigan	7⅛	7	7
250...Mohawk	25½	25½	25½
630...Mont. Coal & Coke	5⅞	5	5⅞
885...Old Dominion	30¼	30	30¼
25...Osceola	87	86½	87
1,721...Parrot	49	47½	47½
140...Phoenix	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1,041...Quincy	176	175	175
75...Rhode Island	7	6⅞	7
50...Santa Fé	7	7	7
5...Tamarack	235	235	235
10...Tecumseh	2¾	2¾	2¾
275...Tri Mountain	26½	26	26⅝
440...United States Zinc (tr. cts.)	12	12	12
60...United States Oil	14½	13⅝	14
995...Utah	33½	33½	33½
310...Victoria	5	4⅝	4⅝
440...Winona	6½	6¼	6¼
1,245...Wolverine	58	51	58
225...Wyandotte	2½	2½	2½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—There was a somewhat general decline in stocks to-day, nearly the whole list selling off slightly. The largest trading was in Philadelphia Electric. The bond department was quiet. In the main the prices for investments held firm, although the Asphalt issues looked weaker.

There is a good supply of money, but the demand is very small. Call loans, 3 to 3½ per cent.; time loans, 3½ to 4 per cent.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	American Alkali	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜
110	American Cement	77¾	77¾	77¾
30	American Railways	35	35	35
100	Bethlehem Iron	61	61	61
204	Cambria Steel	18	17¾	18
12	Choctaw T. C.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
586	Choctaw pf.	46	45	45½
50	Con. Lake Superior	20	20	20
120	Con. Traction, N. J.	61½	61½	61½
100	Con. Traction, Phila.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
770	Diamond State Steel	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1	Elec. Co. of America	8	8	8
1	Girard National Bank	79	79	79
10	Hunt & Broad Top pf.	49	49	49
210	Hunt & Broad Top	16	16	16
177	Insurance of N. A.	23½	23	23½
105	Lehigh Nav.	67	66	66
5,005	Lehigh Valley	32½	32½	32⅝
100	Manufacturer Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Mexican Central	17	17	17
965	Marsden Co.	6½	6½	6⅝
830	National Asphalt	7	7	7¼
50	National Asphalt pf.	13½	13½	13½
39	North Pennsylvania	107½	107½	107½
100	N. Y. Ont. & Western	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
117	Penn. Steel pf.	90	85	85
19,884	Philadelphia Elec.	6½	6⅜	6¼
520	Palmetto Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
638	Pennsylvania	74 3-16	73⅞	74 3-16
100	Pacific Mail	41¾	41½	41½
500	Philadelphia Co.	45⅝	45½	45¾
5	Philadelphia Trac.	100¼	100¼	100¼
530	Railways Co. gen.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
8,275	Reading 1st pf.	15¼	14⅞	14 15-16
710	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	35½	35½	35½
955	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	20 11-16	20¼	20½
78	Reading Trac.	30	30	30
805	Susquehanna Iron & S.	2½	2½	2½
100	Sidewalk Steel	6	6	6
532	United Gas Im.	124½	124½	124¾
1,485	Union Traction	33⅜	33½	33½
15	Union Trust	41	41	41
652	Warwick Iron & S.	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Weisbach of Canada	1	1	1
60	W. N. Y. & Penn.	10¼	10¼	10¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Money for call loans ruled at 4½ per cent. to-day. New York exchange was quoted at par. The demand for Lake Street Elevated fell off. A little over 1,200 shares sold between 14¾, where it opened, and 15, at the close. Metropolitan Elevated brought 70½@70¾. On a little selling Sheet Steel preferred dropped from 80½ to 78, and closed at 78½. Other prices were about the same as yesterday.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Linseed	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	American Radiator	37½	37½	37½
150	American Strawboard	34½	34	34½
675	Am. Sheet Steel pf.	80¼	78	78½
102	Chicago City Railway	280	280	280
5	Chicago Edison	154	154	154
95	Diamond Match	138½	137⅝	137⅝
1,255	Lake Street Elevated	15	14¾	15
200	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	70¾	70½	70¾
115	National Biscuit	39	38⅝	38⅝
232	National Biscuit pf.	94	92½	94
1,250	National Carbon	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜
100	National Carbon pf.	83½	83½	83½
25	North Chicago	195	195	196
444	Northwestern Elevated	35	34½	35
101	South Side Elevated	101	101	101
150	Shelby Steel Tube	9½	9¼	9¼
285	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	50	50	50
51	West Chicago	101	101	101

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With the exception of three or four prominent issues yesterday's market for outside securities showed little activity. In parts of the list decided weakness developed, and closing prices in many instances were considerably below those of the previous day. The steel stocks were all at a lower level, reflecting the declines which occurred in the steel stocks traded in on the Stock Exchange. The Seaboard Air Line securities were also unfavorably affected by some heavy profit-taking.

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SHEET STEEL preferred was again the most active of the group of steel stocks, and also the one to show most weakness. It opened at 81½, and from that price sold down without any recovery to 77½. At this point the market turned slightly, and at the close 78½ was bid for a large amount of the stock. This showed a net loss of about 4 points. No special reason for the decline appeared, and it seemed to indicate more than anything else that the recent advance which occurred in the stock was not founded on any very good reason, and, in consequence, left the stock easily subject to a decline such as occurred yesterday. The transactions amounted probably to 4,000 shares.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE common sold down to 44, and closed at 43¾ bid, a net loss of five-eighths of a point. The preferred stock also was weaker, selling at 92 and closing at 91 bid, a decline of 1 point.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities remained active, but were weaker than they had been on any recent day. All of the issues sold down about 1 point, as a result seemingly of profit-taking sales. The common sold as low as 11¾ and closed at 12 bid, a net loss of 1⅛ points, while the preferred lost nearly 2 points, closing at 28¾ bid. The bonds closed at 72½ bid, a net loss of seven-eighths of a point, the last sale being made at 72¾.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS issues were under some pressure, and, with the exception of the bonds, closed below the prices of Tuesday. St. Louis Transit, the transactions in which amounted to about 1,500 shares, sold as low as 24½, and showed a net loss of 1 point. United Railways preferred declined with the common, but rallied slightly at the close. The bonds were strong, closing at 91 bid, a net gain of ½ point after transactions amounting to $30,000.

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UNION COPPER for the first time in many days was fairly active, and at the same time somewhat stronger. A thousand shares sold up to 4, and the stock closed with a small gain at 3¾ bid. The other copper stocks were very little traded in.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold from 11⅝ up to 12, but during the last hour was again offered at the lower figure. It closed unchanged for the day at 11⅜ bid, the total transactions amounting to about 600 shares.

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NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds were in some demand, and closed with a fairly large net gain over recent prices. The stock has also been in better demand within the last two days, selling yesterday at 14. The bonds closed at 68¾ bid.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred sold at 21 and at 20, but the bet bid at the close was 19, a decline of 1 point. The trading in stock amounted to 600 shares or more.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Bankn'te	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5⅜	6¼	6¼	7
American Bicycle pf.	24¼	26	24¼	26¼
American Bicycle bonds	77½	80	78	80
American Bridge	43¾	44½	44⅜	44½
American Bridge pf.	91	92¼	92	92½
American Chicle	70	82	79	82
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10	9¼	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32½	35	32½	35
*American Thread pf.	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
*British Columbia Copper	21	21½	21⅛	21¼
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98⅝	98⅞
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¼	4¾	4⅞	4¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	34	32	34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	105	103	105
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	72	74
Compressed Air	26	30	26	30
Consolidated Equipment	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	30	34	32	34
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	83	85	84	86
Denver & Southwestern	54	56	54½	56
Denver & S. W. pf.	55	57	55	57
Denver & S. W. 5s	83½	84	93½	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5¾	5½	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	27	28	27	28½
Electric Boat	24	26	25	27
Electric Boat pf.	52½	54	52½	54
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
†Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	2	2½
Empire Steel	6	6	6	6
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	..	17	..
General Carriage	2½	2½	2	2½
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	100	105	102	107½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14½	15	14½	15½
Havana Commercial pf.	50	53	50	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	39	41	39	41
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	..	105	..
†Markeen Copper	1⅜	3	1⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	19	21	20	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
Otis Elevator	31½	32	32	32½
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93½	92	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	33¾	33½	34
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	28½	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76½	77¼	77½	79
Safety Car Heat & Light	125	130	125	128
St. Louis Transit	24¼	24⅝	25¼	25½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72½	73	73⅝	73⅝
Seaboard Air Line	12	12¼	13⅛	13½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28¼	28⅝	30	30⅜
Sheet Steel pf.	78½	78½	82	83
Singer Mfg.	265	280	270	280
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	788	793	790	794
Sterling Copper	8⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½
Storage Power	..	16½	..	17
Storey Gen. Electric	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tennessee Copper	16¾	17½	16⅝	17½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	3¾	4	3½	3¾
Union Typewriter	43	45	43½	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112½	114	112½	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117¼	118½	117½	118½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91½	90½	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77½	78½	78	78¾
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37½	38½	37½	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

†Selling dollar per share. Par value $5. ‡Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	236	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	247	240	243
Brooklyn B. & W. R. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	39½	41	39½	41
Columbus Railway pf.	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	108	140
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80¾	83	80¾	83
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97	97	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	22	24	22	23
New Orleans Traction pf. 95	98	95	98	
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21	24	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Trans. pf.	75	..	75	..
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113¾	115½	113½	115½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34¼	35½
Wor (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	76½	78	77	78½
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Ga. 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gar bonds of N. J.	59	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	..	21	..	21
Denver Gas 5s	63½	65½	63½	65½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	65
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94⅞	96	94⅞	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108½	109

	Feb. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 19. Bid.	Asked.
N. E. Gas & Coke	13½	14½	13½	14½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68¾	69	68¾	69
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	112½	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s. 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40½	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	93½	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	81	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15	13½	15
Western Gas	94⅜	95¾	94⅜	95¾
Western Gas 1st 5s	106¼	107½	106¼	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	18¾	17¾	18½
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95¾	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113¼	112¼	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	82½	81	82½
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,678
2d week Feb.	$435,000	$501,000	$448,000
From Jan. 1	2,975,000	3,138,000	2,738,448
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,630	1,540	1,524
2d week Feb.	154,645	137,405	106,038
From July 1	4,609,031	4,000,342	3,804,870
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,445
2d week Feb.	271,437	222,198	193,998
From July 1	9,603,081	8,413,038	7,571,106
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Feb.	94,837	87,834	72,425
From July 1	3,063,004	3,211,639	2,975,985
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week Feb.	35,805	40,369	23,520
From July 1	1,288,003	1,240,922	966,550
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	4,042
2d week Feb.	472,786	472,173	.....
From Jan. 1	3,175,758	3,158,096	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Feb.	15,455	13,249	8,240
From July 1	553,215	440,137	.....
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,219
2d week Feb.	141,907	152,401	122,160
From Jan. 1	880,963	886,382	787,416
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,691	1,402	1,385
2d week Feb.	183,453	152,362	113,170
From July 1	6,124,006	4,971,637	4,456,806
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	.....
2d week Feb.	19,820	18,094	.....
From July 1	743,675	691,204	.....

BUFFALO & LOCKPORT for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	35,822	29,696	6,126
Oper. expenses	27,125	20,066	7,059
Net earnings	8,697	9,630	*933
Other income	150	159	*9
Total income	8,847	9,789	*942
Fixed charges	8,036	11,641	*3,605
Surplus	811	‡1,852	2,663

*Decrease. ‡Deficit.

Cash on hand, $5,732; profit and loss deficiency, $33,713.

BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	424,817	361,825	62,992
Oper. expenses	200,587	168,144	32,443
Net earnings	224,229	193,681	30,549
Other income	6,343	8,273	*1,930
Total income	230,573	201,954	28,619
Fixed charges	131,781	119,087	12,674
Net income	98,812	82,867	15,945

BUFFALO & NIAGARA FALLS RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	31,851	37,027	5,176
Oper. expenses	21,909	19,299	*2,610
Net earnings	9,942	17,728	7,786
Other income	414	479	65
Total income	10,356	18,207	7,851
Fixed charges	13,583	13,673	90
Deficit	3,227	‡4,534	*7,761

‡Surplus.

Cash on hand, $14,721; profit and loss surplus, $15,950.

BUFFALO TRACTION COMPANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	23,522	21,796	1,726
Oper. expenses	15,274	16,171	*897
Net earnings	8,248	5,625	2,623
Other income	1,058	155	903
Total income	9,306	5,780	3,526
Fixed charges	12,048	9,483	2,565
Deficit	2,742	3,703	*961

*Decrease.

Cash on hand, $5,461; profit and loss deficiency, $51,699.

CROSSTOWN STREET RAILWAY OF BUFFALO for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	144,297	137,000	7,297
Oper. expenses	86,655	83,757	2,898
Net earnings	57,639	53,233	4,406
Other income	1,013	1,045	*32
Total income	58,652	54,278	4,374
Fixed charges	48,729	43,607	5,122
Net income	9,923	10,671	*748

*Decrease.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	20,887,763	21,325,122	437,359
Oper. expenses	13,753,142	11,735,488	*2,017,654
Net earnings	7,134,621	9,589,634	*2,455,013
Taxes	869,137	835,721	*33,416
Balance	6,265,484	8,753,912	2,488,428
Other income	1,842,025	1,581,354	*360,671
Total	8,107,509	10,235,266	2,127,757
Fixed charges	6,327,270	6,794,094	1,413,819
Balance	2,730,231	3,441,172	710,941
Dividends	1,834,000	1,834,000	.....
Surplus	$896,231	1,607,172	710,941

NIAGARA FALLS & SUSPENSION BRIDGE RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	20,185	17,833	2,352
Oper. expenses	11,291	9,230	2,061
Net earnings	8,894	8,603	291

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Presbyterian Missions Property on Lower Fifth Avenue Sold.

THOMAS F. RYAN THE BUYER

Other Dealings by Brokers—The Day's Results in the Auction Room—List of To-day's Offerings.

The property of the Board of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, having frontages of 131 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on the street, has been purchased by Thomas F. Ryan, President of the Morton Trust Company, through Broker John N. Golding, for about $400,000. The property will probably be resold for improvement, although nothing definite regarding the future of it could be learned yesterday. Mr. Ryan also purchased last week, through Broker Golding, the old Minturn mansion, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

The building on the corner, just sold by the Presbyterian Mission Board, is a three-story brownstone dwelling, which was formerly the Lenox mansion in the days when the fashionable residence section was just north of Washington Square. The property was conveyed in July, 1887, for a consideration of $250,000, by the executors of the estate of Henrietta A. Lenox, to the Presbyterian Mission Board, and was occupied by that body until the completion of the present Presbyterian Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

It is reported that the estate of Jarvis Slade has sold the old dwellings 9, 11, and 13 West Tenth Street, on plot 79.6 by 94.10.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Francis J. Paton to Mrs. K. L. Roosevelt, for about $80,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 301 Lexington Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, 25 by 80.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. report the sale of the dwelling 18 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 45.5 by 102.2, by George Clausen to Henry Block, for about $65,000.

Collins & Collins, in conjunction with Bloodgood & Hayes, have resold for Harold S. Henderson the two dwellings 953 and 955 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, purchased by him last April.

D. B. Freedman has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 109 East Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Augustus T. Gillender to John A. Rutherford 2,071 to 2,079 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, five four-story brick buildings, with stores, 100.11 by 75.

The same brokers have also sold for Henry J. Smith the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, 80 by 100.5, to William R. Mason; also 10 and 10½ Front Street, a five-story brick business building, 28 by 70.7, for J. Frederick Kernochan, to F. B. Jennings.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for Mitchell E. Weatworth the three and four story brick buildings, 771 to 775 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-seventh Street, on plot 50.8 by 100.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for Peter Wagner, for $30,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling 339 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16 by 102.2; also, for Elbridge H. White, for $16,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 16 by 99.11.

Henry M. Denton has sold to Edward Carpenter the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, taking in part payment the three-story dwelling 425 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 18 by 99.11. L. Erlanger and B. Nauheim were the brokers in the transaction.

E. J. Welling, Jr., was the broker in the sale of 117 and 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street for Francis Rogers to Louis Lese.

Samuel Goldsticker and Charles E. Duross have sold for James Keese to Edmund Coffin 127 Charles Street. The plot will be improved with a business building.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Lizzie Pogner the six-story tenement 404 West Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 103.7; also, to Theresa Abelson, the five six-story flats at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, purchased by them at auction last week; also, to Ernest Califano, the lot 43 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 99.11; also, to Nathan Navasky, the 25 Building 125 Bleecker Street, on lot 22 by 75. The same operators have bought the old building 135 Christopher Street, 26 by 91.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Weil estate 41 and 43 Avenue D, northwest corner of Fourth Street, 42 by 80.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for S. Moses 354 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, a three-story high stoop brick and limestone private dwelling, 18.9 by 50 by 104.11.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Harry H. Landon the four-story brownstone dwelling 24 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 99 by 100.5, on private terms to a client who will improve for her own occupancy.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

140 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 300.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Thomas F. Baldwin $24,900

247 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 176.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John A. Brown, Jr. 16,000

200 Eighth Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100, three-story brick building, with an extension covering the lot; executors' sale, to E. C. Jones 26,750

140 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 19.7 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling, with extension; public auction sale, to C. Dougherty 28,500

48 Clinton Street, east side, 150 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with store and a four-story brick tenement at the rear; partition sale, to H. Sammis 26,500

By Solomon De Walltearss.

2,205 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet north of One Hundred and Third Fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John R. Platt and others, trustees 16,000

By James L. Wells.

Hancock Street, Van Nest, north side, 275 feet east of Morris Park Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frank T. Murphy 250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

32 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 305 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. Francis Pease.. 26,000

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 127 feet west of Macomb's Dam Road, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Louise W. Bell 16,500

By William W. Fogg.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to I. Lebowitz 20,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 401, 403, and 405 West Twenty-second Street, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, three four-story stone-front flats and one-story brick building at the rear on the avenue. Due on judgment, $78,554.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Martin L. Hollister, referee, 885 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 148 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 17 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,136.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 100 by 49.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 236.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,060.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gumbleton, referee, 1,304 Brook Avenue, east side, running through to the land of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, 102.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 18.3 by 100.5, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $5,255.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 84.11 by 100.5 by 51.1 by 104.3, one-story frame shed and vacant. Due on judgment, $9,622.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 349 and 351 East Seventeenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 42 by 82; Zax K. Berlin of 349 East Seventeenth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 745 and 747 East Ninth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, each 25 by 79; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, each $35,000.

No. 403 Grand Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 86.8; Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $30,000.

William's Bridge Road, east side, 1,150 feet from bridge over New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; for a one-story frame shed, 122 by 12; William Schmitz, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $250.

No. 563 Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 17 by 35; T. C. Crane of 41 Wall Street, owner; J. B. Mooney, architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

Nos. 948 and 950 Second Avenue, to a three and four story brick dwelling and stores; Simon Uhlfelder of 313 Church Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, to a one-story frame tenement, 22 by 39.5; Edward Murphy, owner; J. G. Robinson of 2,155 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Tiffany Street, to a three-story frame and stone tenement; Henry Lipps of 854 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,012 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Goelet estate, owner; H. E. Hickok of 148 East Forty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $250.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; John Marisca of 4,533 Arthur Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson of 2,155 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $125.

Twelfth Avenue, west side, 40 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to a two-story brick warehouse; Dunning estate, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $250.

No. 527 to 541 West Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick factory; H. F. & J. L. Colby of 319 Broadway, owners; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $150.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick boarding house; Charles Smith, owner; Henry Regelmann, architect; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, east side, Sixty-fifth to Sixty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick power house and repair shop; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 150 and 152 Worth Street, to two five-story brick factory buildings; William B. Dana, Englewood, N. J., owner; Henry Olmsted, architect; cost, $60.

No. 142 to 148 Worth Street, to two five-story brick factory buildings; William B. Dana, owner; Henry Olmsted, architect; cost, $60.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 220.10 ft n of 185th St, runs n 57.9 x e 242.7 x s and w 55.10; Robert M. Gallaway and others, trustees, to James M. Horton, (R S $120) $1

AVENUE C, e s, 80 ft n of 2d St, 20x80; Philip Bodenstein to Ike Bodenstein, quitclaim deed, mtg $10,000) 1

BROAD ST, s s, Fulton Av, or Arthur Av, e s, 117.1 ft s of 176th St, 35.7x100; Fulton Av, e s, 205.9 ft s of 176th St, 35.7x100; Katharine F. Merritt to William G. Mulligan, (R S $5) 1

BROOK AV, e s, 102.11 ft n of 169th St, 18.6x100.6; Lena Stolz to Catherine J. Madden, (mtg $4,700, R S $3) 1

BROOME ST, 381, 25x121.6x25x123.5; John H. Brewster, Jr., referee, to Dillon B. Burnett 2,500

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, (110th St,) s w corner of Columbus Av, 150x171.10 to 109th St x150x171.10; John W. de Peyster to the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, (all liens, R S $3) 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 119.9 ft n of 196th St, 25x100.4; Harriet E. Burger to Bryant L. Beecher, (R S $1, mtg $3,600) 100

GRAND ST, s s, 25 ft w of Eldridge St, 50x99.11x50x99.5; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $55, mtg $80,000) 1

HENRY ST, 189, n s, 25x87.6; David Feigenshon to Barnet Berkman and another, (R S $5, mtg $34,275) 1

HOUSTON ST, 124 and 126 East; Samuel and Seligman Fuld to Hollis McAllister, (R S $24.50) 100

INWOOD AV, n w s, 148.1 ft n e from angle in avenue, runs n w 88.9x n e 258 s e 80 to avenue x s w 25 to beginning; August Kampfrer to Henry Jordan and wife 1,856

MADISON AV, 1,131, e s, 20x75; Louis Seyfons to Otto E. Dryfoos, ½ part, (mtg $8,000) 500

MADISON AV, e s, 862.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 17.5x100; James Gavin to Sarah A. Williamson, (R S $1) 100

PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, runs n 58 w 200 n 100.5 to 59th St x w 25x s 100.5x w 25x s 100.5 to 58th St x e 150 x n 50.5x e 100 to avenue and beginning; Peter Herter to Maria A. Herter, (mtg $315,000, R S 50 cents) 100

PARK ST, n s, 98.7 ft w of Pearl St, 25x 48.4x22.11; Mary E. Plummer, trustee, to Charles E. Thorn, (R S $19, mtg $15,000) 32,500

SOUTH ½ of s ½ of Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield; Amy J. Hallock to Louisa C. Miller, (mtg $1,600) 2,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Robert W. Stuart, trustee, (R S $12) 12,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 495, w s, 25.08 x21.1x25.3x67.6; Frank J. Nettleton to Eugene Pitou, (R S $6, mtg $15,000) 1

TAYLOR (now Prospect) AV, w s, 200 ft s of Webster Av, now 189th St, 50x100; Dennis W. Moran to Jacob Klees, quitclaim 1

TAYLOR (now Prospect) AV, w s, 200 ft s of Webster Av, now 189th St, 50x100; Hannah J. A. Marshall to Jacob Klees, quitclaim 1

UNION AV, e s, 154.9 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x93.4x18.9x93.11; Lena Stolz to Catherine J. Madden, (mtg $4,000, R S $3).. Nom.

WALES AV, west corner of 150th St, 50x 105; Mary Schmidt to William Reubel, (R S $3, mtg $2,000) 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 81st St, 25x76.6; Johann H. Borgstede to John A. Haesler, (mtg $25,000, R S $26) 36,000

3D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x80; Gerson Hyman and another to Henry M. Bloch and another, (R S $10, mtg $26,000) 1

5TH AV, e s, 59 ft n of 17th St, 29.6x100; Anne Heyward, Baroness Raoul de Viriese, to Frederick W. Marks, (R S $110.50) 1

6TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 684, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Daniel L. Williams to Mary H. Strayer, (R S $2, mtg $2,500) 1

11TH ST, s s, Lot 275, map of Unionport, 200x216 to 10th St, Westchester; Catherine E. Allison to Mary E. Arthur, (all liens, R S $6,) exchange and 1

12TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Avenue D, 50x 108, Unionport; Rosa Consalvo to Maria Polla 100

26TH ST, s s, 468.9 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9 x98.9; Edward Gridley to Gilbert Kuh and wife, (R S $5.50) 1

36TH ST, n s, 117.3 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10 x98.9; William S. Harden to Annie Greenthal, (mtg $12,000, R S $1) 1

39TH ST, 247 West, 16.8x98.9; James P. Farrell to Fannie Goldberg 12,000

40TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x58.9; Caroline Rudman to Margaret Byrnes, (R S 50 cents, mtg $1,000) 1

58TH ST, 310 West, 21x100.5x20.0x100.5; Magdalena Lieb to Albert Flake, (R S $30) 1

59TH ST, 336 East, 16.8x100.5; Herman Popper to James M. Dugan and wife, (R S $7) 100

77TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x 102.8; Thomas M. Hall to William W. Hall, (mtg $25,000, R S $12) 1

79TH ST, n s, 70 ft-e of 2d Av, 27.6x76.7; Edmund L. Mooney, referee, to Samuel Shapiro, (mtg $14,000, R S $5) 4,650

79TH ST, n s, 97.6 ft e of 2d Av, runs e 27.6x n 102.2x w 25x s 25.6x w 2.6x s 76.7 to beginning; Edmund L. Mooney, referee, to Samuel Shapiro, (mtg $10,000, R S $6) 5,800

86TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Anna R. Hall and others to Thornton N. Motley, (R S $15) 1

98TH ST, 206 East, 25x100.5; Louis Seidman to Herman Seidman 18,000

98TH ST, 206, East, 25x100.5; Herman Seidman to Louis Seidman, (R S $8, mtg $10,000) 18,000

98TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; Carl Mayhoff to Adolph Helmus, (R S $6, mtg $20,000) 1

100TH ST, 412 West, 16.10x88.3; Thomas Morgan to Emma Morrison, (R S $15).. 1

108TH ST, 70 West, 25x100.11; Albert V. Donellan to Bernard B. Zippert and another, (R S $9, mtg $26,000) 35,000

128TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 20x 99.11; Safford Brown to Nicholas Bunn, (R S $8.50) 1

128TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 20x 99.11; Grant Notman to Safford Brown.. 1

135TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Brown Place, 25x100; Herman Cordes to Margaret K. Cordes, (R S $4, mtg $1,500) 1

139TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, old line, 25x100; Herman Cordes to Margaret K. Cordes, (R S $4, mtg $1,000) .. 1

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John T. Farley to John P. Leo, (R S $2.50, mtg $6,000) 100

163D ST, s s, 37.6 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 18.9x99; Clara Decker to Anna M. Decker, (all liens, R S $5.50) 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BOWERY, 88; Marguerite De J. De Sabla and another, committee, to William Isaac, 5 years $2,000

CEDAR AV, s w s, between 180th and 181st Sts; New York University, by Chairman of committee, to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General, 5 years .. 480

FORSYTH ST, 147; William A. Prendergast, executor, to Harry Wainer, 3 years 2,800

LUDLOW ST, 31; Rachel Gossett to Morris Cohen, 3 years 600

MADISON ST, 270 and 272; Rennie Leipzig and another to Jacob Nadelson, 4 years 4,675

RIVINGTON ST, 110; Moses Schwartz to Ike Weintraub, 2 5-12 years 144

VESEY ST, 80; Edwin B. Meeks, executor, to Julius Blankenstein, 2 years 2,275

WASHINGTON ST, 860; John H. Robbe to Richard Meyer and another, 5 1-6 years 2,100

WATER ST, 442; Elizabeth L. Van Buren to New York Pattern and Die Company, 3 years 750

2D AV, 2,014; George Schlenker to Herman Gottemeyer, 3 years 600

73D ST, 129 East; Sigmund Ullmann to Franz Junge, 5½ years 750

81ST ST, 74 East; David Lydig to Abraham W. Gutman, 3 years 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

APPELBAUM, Annie and Bernard, to David Hirsch; 67 Willett St, 8 years, 4½ per cent $16,000

BEACH, Frederick C., and others to Ambrose K. Ely; 23d St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

BERKMAN, Barnet, and Reuben Bass to David Feigenshon; Henry St, 189, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

BLOCH, Henry M., and another to Gerson Hyman and another; 3d St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, installments, 5 years 3,000

BRYANT, James S., to Richard W. Underhill, guardian, 146th St, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, old line, due May 1, 1904 10,500

BURT, Walter, to Joseph G. Wellings; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, demand, 6 per cent 8,500

CALIFANO, Ernest, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 132d St, 43, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

DOEFLER, Anna, and another to United States Bank; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n w corner of 190th St, 3 years, 5 per cent 3,500

DUGGIN, James W., and wife to Herman Popper; 59th St, 336 East, 5 years 3,000

FLAAKE, Albert, to American Mortgage Company; 58th St, 310 West, 1 year 20,000

FLEMING, Mary E., to Lewis C. Smith; 16th St, 22 West, 3 years 30,000

GAMBLE, Andrew and William, to the East River Savings Institution; St. Nicholas Av, 414, 5 years, 4 per cent 25,000

GAMBLE, Andrew and William, to Joseph T. D. Cornwell; St. Nicholas Av, 414, 1 year 3,000

GIFUNI, Maria G., to Julia Busch; Mulberry St, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, due Nov. 15, 1910, 5 per cent 7,891

GIFUNI, Maria G., to Julia Busch; Mulberry St, 141, w s, due Nov. 15, 1910, 5 per cent 7,891

GIFUNI, Maria G., to Cesare Asseita; Mulberry St, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St; also, 141 Mulberry St, due Nov. 15, 1902, 5 per cent 2,000

GOLDBERG, Fannie, to Margaret M. Farrell, 247 West 39th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

GROTH, George H., to George Stark; 78th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, due June 6, 1901, 6 per cent 2,500

HAESELER, John A., to Johann H. Borgstede; 1st Av, s e corner of 81st St, 5 years 15,000

HORAN, Henry F., to Samuel Fuld; Vyse Av, w s, 98.1 ft n of Freeman St, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,000

HORKY, Vincent and Anna, to Vaclav Vejvoda; 73d St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

HUESING, Adelheid S., to George Ringler & Co.; 3d Av, 1,517, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,500

JORDAN, Henry and Emma, to Julia Kampfmeier; Inwood Av, w s, 148.1 ft n e from angle in said avenue, being part of Lot 358, map of Inwood, 4 years.

LANGE, Gustav, to the New York Savings Bank; 100th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, due June 1, 1902, 4 per cent 9,000

LYMAN, William, to the Manhattan Safe Insurance Company; 136th St, n s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 25x199.10 to 137th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,000

McALLISTER, Hollis, to Samuel and Seligman Fuld; 124 and 126 East Houston St, 5 years 19,500

MORAN, Bridget, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 81st St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 12,500

POST, Frederick K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Claremont Av, e s, 500 ft n of 122d St, 1 year 5,000

RHEINSTROM, Jennie, and others to Greenwich Savings Bank; Broome St, 480, 5 years 40,000

SCHNITZER, Lewis H., to James W. Brice; 90th St, 60 West, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 96th St, 62 East, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHOHN, Xavier and Mary, to Samuel Fuld; Vyse St, e s, 250 ft n of Jennings St, 5 years 2,500

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, to Anton Mayer; 9th St, 734 East, 3 years 9,000

SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Henry and Isaac Blum; 79th St, n s, 97.6 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent 8,100

SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Henry and Isaac Blum; 79th St, n s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

UNDERWOOD, Isabella, and others, heirs, to Ella E. Gunnison; Bathgate Av, w s, 40.7 ft s of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,700

ZIPPER, Leopold, to Amelia Krause; 2d Av, 951, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEACH, Sophia E., to Emma B. Egholdt. $11,166

DIELE, Eugenia F., to Julie Diele 2,500

FEIGENSOHN, David, to Isaac Blumberg 2,500

GRUNAUER, Reuben, to Abraham Zadek and others 10,000

HASSEY, Anna S., to Emma Hassey, assigns 2 mortgages 5,000

HOE, William J., to Lamont McLoughlin. 1,500

LEWARD, Alfred T., to Thomas S. Walker 100

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to William C. and Robert Stuart and another, trustees, &c. Nom.

MORRIS, Henry L., trustee, and others to Mary A. Williams 745

ROOSEVELT, James R. and John A., and another, executors, &c., to Martin Marks 7,300

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Martin L. Rickerson 900

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS to Henry C. Gardner ....

THIEFES, Emil R., to Joseph C. Levy, trustee 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 225x79.3; James Rusciano against Samuel D. Rosenfeld, owner and contractor; Bertha Weinstein, owner $175

NORFOLK ST, 130 and 132, and Rivington St, 132; M. Lubelsky & Son against Morris Rosenberg, owner; Max Yanowsky, contractor 135

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; Vinzenzo Rushon & Co. against Janetta R. Kirby, owner and contractor; Joseph M. Kirby 277

8TH AV, 2,705; William Nelson against Gregor G. Hofmann, owner and contractor 70

91ST ST, 305 to 311 East; Thomas Kiernan against Francis J. Schnugg, owner and contractor 4,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 94th St, 83.3x 100x—x146; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with Ada E. and Mary A. Bingham, 5 payments 210,000

UNION AV, e s, 217 ft n of 165th St, 40x 160; James M. Wentz, with Ole Olsson, 8 payments 28,000

132D ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Ernest Califano, 10 payments 11,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE E, s w s, 300 ft from Cedar St., runs n w 100x n e 25x s e 100x s w 25, 23d Ward; Camilla Hirsch against Fanny Gottlieb and others, exrs. &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. C. Stern.

BROOME ST., 381; Emma L. and Lillian Ratchfuss against Mary Eickhoff, individually and as executrix, &c., action to impress trust, set aside deeds, &c.; Howe & Hummel.

HILL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; the Co-operative Building Bank against Brugt Nelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. T. Johnson.

HOEFMAN, Henry, and D, map of the Cedar Hill plot on Powell farm, Fordham; Lella H. Kissam against Margaret and Daniel Ryan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

MOTT ST., 5; Henry De F. Weekes against Louis Silverstone, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

VYSE ST, n e corner of 179th St, 128x110x126x 112, except parts taken to open and widen said streets; Annie Gleason against Robert McIlmun and others, (partition;) attorney, C. C. Clarke.

7TH AV, s e corner of 133d St, 25x100; also 309 and 311 Greenwich St; Edward E. Amend against Robert Ernst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Amend.

22D ST, n s, 570.6 ft w of 4th Av, 26.2x98.9; Joseph Buellesbach and others against the Hartwell Thompson Construction Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

26TH ST, n s, 444.7 feet w of 9th Av, 28.8x98.9; William Gillilan against Louis Schultz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE HUMBOLDT LIBRARY.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Martin L. Hollister receiver of the Humboldt Library, publisher of books at 64 Fifth Avenue, on the application of Jenkins & McCowan, who obtained judgments for $1,368 for printing and binding. It is a New York State corporation, incorporated in January, 1897, with a capital stock of $20,000, and succeeded to a business which was started in 1877. Daniel O'Loughlin is President, Treasurer, and General Manager.

GAMALIEL T. SPRINGSTEED.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Lawrence O. Murray receiver in supplementary proceedings for Gamaliel T. Springsteed of 280 Broadway on the application of Edward A. C. Kaysel, who obtained a judgment for $2,849. Mr. Springsteed is an assistant cashier in the Controller's office, and was formerly a dealer in iron at 261 Tenth Avenue, where he made an assignment six years ago. He has a three-eighth interest in a fund of $7,462, subject to a life interest of Louisa Springsteed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Colton Export and Import Company, dealer in Japanese goods at 530 Broadway, show liabilities $43,136 and nominal assets $37,984, consisting of goods at Manila and in Japan, $25,008; catalogues, codes, &c., $10,000; cash, $1,146; accounts, $1,432; office furniture, $400.

HELEN G. WINTERHALTER.—Helen G. Winterhalter, formerly known as Helen Dauvray, the actress, who resides at the Hotel Cadillac, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,806 and no assets, except clothing. There are twelve creditors, the amounts of their claims being as follows: Charles H. Gibson of Cripple Creek, Col., $3,500, for money loaned from 1894 to 1901; Robert G. Schmidt, $1,256, judgment for legal services, 1897 to 1898; Catherine Donovan, $807, judgment for dresses in 1893; Kate Shea, $507, judgment for dresses in 1893; H. C. Miner's estate, $501, judgment on a note in 1893; Forbes Company of Boston, $500, lithographing in 1893; Alfred S. Seer, $227, judgment for printing in 1893; John Sutherland, $252, judgment for services in 1891; John & James Slater, $100, for shoes in 1891; Benjamin Falk, $100, for photos in 1893; John Azzimonti, $75, for merchandise 1889 to 1891; Aitken & Co., $29, dry goods in 1890.

MORTON BOARDING STABLES.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Morton Boarding Stables of 99 to 111 Morton Street, and 618 to 622 Washington Street, by ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor, representing three creditors, whose claims aggregate $15,773. The claims are in favor of the Milton Rathbun Company, $6,824, for hay and straw; J. E. Adams, Jr., $8,062, for oats, bran, and meal, and Thomas Collins, $2,887, for living of horses. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, and on Feb. 16 allowed a judgment for $10,600 to be taken against it, on which the Sheriff levied on the place and posted notice of sale of the property. The corporation, of which George W. Lynch is President, also admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Mr. Cantor said that the liabilities are about $60,000, and actual assets probably $20,000, consisting of accounts to the amount of $9,000, and two leases which are valuable, but the exact value is unknown. Judge Brown of the United States District Court appointed Samuel T. White, Jr., receiver of the assets, with a bond of $10,000, in order that the business might be continued, as there are over 250 horses on the premises at board belonging to down-town firms, and it would be impossible to find other accommodations at present.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to eighteen bankrupts, among whom were Daniel A. Lindley of 27 William Street, formerly of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co., grain and stock brokers, at 1 Broadway, who failed in 1891, liabilities $3,104,877; John E. Nagle of 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Warden of City Prisons, and brother of Percival Nagle, Street Cleaning Commissioner, liabilities, $11,221; Sigmund B. Steinmann of 139 East Seventy-second Street, formerly in the real estate and building line, liabilities $257,258; Albert B. Roeder of 52 Broadway, President of the Orinoco Iron Company, and son-in-law of John E. Searles, ex-President of the Sugar Trust, liabilities $345,255; Hobert E. Rider of 156 Broadway, liabilities $67,500, and David Quigley, formerly President of the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company at 156 Broadway, liabilities $19,605.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph Schaefer receiver of the assets of the partnership of George Wingender, Joseph Schaefer, and Oscar Boll, who did business as the Tremont Cornice Works, at 1,000 Tremont Avenue, in a suit brought by Messrs. Wingender and Schaefer against Mr. Boll for the dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on May 1 last. The collectible assets are $1,000. It was alleged that Mr. Boll had collected $400 more than his share of the profits and kept it. He let the case go by default.

Polley Bankruptcy Hearing Delayed.

Owing to the absence of the principals in the bankruptcy application of Grahams Polley, former Treasurer of the Hoffman House corporation, the adjourned hearing of which was set down for yesterday afternoon, before Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, an adjournment was taken until Feb. 27.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHER, Joseph and George—Brown & Fleming $80

ALSERAS, Mary L.—A. Walton 307

ALCOTT, Edward H., and Samuel and Sarah Koller—M. J. Raunheim $304

ALTSHUL, Victor I.—Jansevoort Bank 542

BLUM, Leopold, by guardian, &c.—Metropolitan Steel Rail Company 88

BETTENHASSER, Gertrude—Templars of Liberty of America 93

BANTA, John R.—Isaac Stern and others 186

BRUM, Isaac; Ellen Prinstein, and John Doe—W. F. Clemens 534

BRIGGS, S. Ellis—F. J. Degan 39

BEATTIE, Lewis A.; Richard Bullwinkle, and Herbert R. Snyder—Twelfth Ward Bank 232

CUPI, Edwardo—J. Nichols and others.... 189

CUPI, Edwardo—J. Conran and another.. 238

CRONKRITE, B. Frank—H. R. Hansen and another 26

CONRIED, Alexander—Isaac Stern and others 93

DOWLING, Andrew—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 108

ESDALE, Edward S., and Arthur M. Rose —G. R. Bristor 177

FRIEDMAN, Hannah—F. Morris and another 46

FORBES, Fred—G. A. Beam 270

FOELLER,

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DECIDED BARGAIN.

$13,000 palatial Residence, with grounds,

FLATBUSH.

Also other new houses and building plots at 10% off regular price, Washington's Birthday only.

T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
E. 19TH ST. AND BERKELEY ROAD.
Write, call, or telephone.

DO THEY STRIKE YOU?
Hart St.—3-story and basement frame, 11 rooms and bath; furnace; plot 25x100; price $4,800.
Lafayette Av.—3-story and basement frame, facing Park; 20x100; 10 rooms and bath; $4,750; lot alone is worth $3,750.
Macon St.—Near Stuyvesant Av., 2-story and basement brownstone, $4,750; rented to May 1 at $35 per month.
Putnam Av.—Fine block; great house; perfect condition, $9,500.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Executor's Sale.—Semi-detached frame dwelling, (with extra lot,) 10 rooms, fine condition, all improvements, new furnace, &c., on Washington Av., near Willoughby; beautiful location; $6,500 buys it. See executors, Bulkley & Horton, 416 Myrtle Av., cor. Clinton. Open Washington's Birthday.

CITY HOUSES OF HIGH CLASS IN RESTRICTED section of Flatbush; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St. HENRY C. VAIL.

FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF $5,800.
Three-story and basement brownstone house, 362 Macon St., near Sumner Av.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
441 Sumner Av.

For Sale.—Two-story and basement brick and stone house; lot, 18x100; 8 rooms and bath; furnace, gas grate, mantel mirrors, &c.; asphalt street; price, $6,000; mortgage, $5,500. Owner, 821 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Two-family, two-story and basement brownstone fronts; 10 sold; can't be duplicated for the money; also two 3-story single flats, up to date; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Aves. Otto Singer, builder.

Double store property on Fifth Av., 20x82; excellent condition; brick flat on 10th St., rented; three-family, all improvements, make offer on these bargains. L. Blume & Co., 29 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

For Sale—Detached cottage, 815 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn; all improvements; lot 44x100; price, $7,500; bank mortgage, $4,000; terms to suit. John Petrie, 147 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$200 down, balance $10 monthly, interest 5%, buys new 2-story basement and cellar brick houses; 10 rooms; every improvement; $3,100. Stoothoff, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

We have elegant 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on beautiful Macon St.; cost owner $6,500; sacrifice price only $5,250. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

649 GREENE AV.
Three-story house, fine location, for sale at the very low price of $6,000. Charles E. Hotaling, 441 Sumner Av.

Big bargain; $5,250; two-story and basement brownstone house on Decatur St.; asphalt street; owner needs money. Duncan & Roberts, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

$300 down, price $3,000; new houses, 9 rooms, bath; one or two families. Dhuy, owner, on premises, 1,085 Pacific St., near Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

How is this three-story brownstone House, all improvements, $5,750. A. J. Powell, 911 De Kalb Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Noxon, N. Y., Law and Realty Co.
Incorporated. $25,000 Capital.
13 to 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cort.
Every Branch of Law and Real Estate.
Offers a splendid modern block; two stores and four flats; rental, $1,400; price, $13,500. Also a modern 9-room cottage; lot 50x150; $4,500. Grand hotel property; $55,000. Another hotel, 11 rooms, 3 stores; splendid location; $15,000. Fine 11-room cottage, near water; $7,500. Fine 9-room cottage, with new stable; lot 75x150; $6,000. Fine cottage, 11 rooms, with stable; lot 90x150; $6,500. Splendid home; lot 75x305; modern cottage and stable; $6,300. Other fine properties.

We have as fine a house as one can wish for, that can be bought this week for $6,500 on easy terms. It is in a fine location, lot 90 feet front by 150 deep; fine house, 11 rooms; front and back parlor, dining room, kitchen, and hall on first floor; second floor, four fine bed rooms and bath; on the third floor, three bedrooms; all modern improvements; fine stable and carriage house.
The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co.,
13 to 21 Park Row.

Mount Vernon, 127 South 3d Av.—New dwelling; admitted best and most convenient block; reduced to $6,950; easy terms; also larger residence, (owner's,) No. 131; weekdays and Sundays; No. 131 to let for $600.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Finest ranch in New Mexico, comprising about 14,000 acres of land, mostly fenced; adjoins the town of Roswell, on the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; cut up into pastures or inclosures of from 4 to 3,800 acres each; all well watered; 550 acres under cultivation. There is a good orchard upon the property and 800 head of very high-grade and registered Hereford cattle, hogs, sheep, work horses, and mules. Good buildings. For full particulars, address Geo. G. Newbury & Co., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

For Sale—Ormond, Fla., on Granada Av., corner property, directly opposite the Ormond Hotel, a plot of land, suitable for the erection thereon of a first-class hotel; a rare opportunity for an investor in hotel property. Address H. A., Box 194, Times.

Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Beautiful cottage; sale or rent; nine rooms; bath; new plumbing; hardwood floors; one of the best corners. Send for photograph and description. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore Front for Sale.—Beautiful site for costly mansion; neighboring property owned and occupied by prominent families. Principals only, address Acreage, Box 151 Times Office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY; 30 ACRES; 14-ROOM HOUSE; superb ground on the Delaware River; gentleman's place or Summer resort; a genuine bargain. C. W. Waldron, 22 West 107th St.

For Sale.—Yonkers, N. Y., a fine lot 50x110 near station and terminus of the new rapid transit railroad. Price, $2,500. Inquire of E. C. Dayton, Real Estate, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

New Jersey—Houses in Montclair, the Oranges, Plainfield, and all other suburban towns for sale; also farms and exchanges. Gerald La Mont, 203 Broadway.

Nyack, N. Y.—Factory, 20,000 feet floor room; 50-horse power; shafting, elevator; steam heated; perfect light. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Nyack, N. Y., Cozy Home For Sale.—8-room, modern cottage; restricted neighborhood; bargain; write owner. Insley, Montclair, N. J.

House, about two acres, for poultry farm; not over 30 minutes from Grand Central Station, 42d St. F. A. S., 175 West 83d St.

Montclair, N. J., Real Estate Office, opposite Lackawanna station, open holidays. William M. Taylor, Andrus B. Howe.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Farm, 135 acres, one hour from city; extensive buildings; good soil; very cheap. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Over 200 farms; $800 to $10,000; send for new list. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—At Huntington, L. I., a very pleasant home, 8½ acres, house of 11 rooms, barn, and other buildings; abundance of fruit and shade; situated on high ground; one mile from village. Apply to or address A. CHIRNEY, owner, 144 West 92d St., New York.

Among other bargains we have a beautiful 10-room house; modern improvements; four acres land; 3 minutes to depot; schools, stores; at Lynnbrook; a bargain; $7,500, worth $10,000. Paulin, 15 Cortlandt St.

Will sell or rent corner house at Whitestone; 3-story, 10 rooms, all improvements; price, $4,000.00; $250.00 cash, balance long mortgage; rent, $25. William Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1088-18th

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bnyside.

In Greater New York, 30-acre farm; fine large house; barn, other outbuildings; fruit; $7,500; 9½-acre farm; house, barn, etc., $3,750. Tilly, Jamaica.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

$300 will purchase $2,200 six-room house, 30 minutes from business centre of New York City. Owners, Box 168A Times.

Bargain; 7-room cottage, every known improvement, $2,750. Small deposit, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted—Light loft, cheap, with or without steam; clothing manufacturer. Box 169A Times Office.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDER.—I HOLD A TEN YEARS' LEASE ON A PROPERTY WHICH IS HELD AT $2,000,000 AT A RENTAL NOT OVER THE TAXES. IT REQUIRES AN OUTLAY OF ABOUT $25,000 FOR ALTERATIONS. THE BUILDING WILL THEN PRODUCE A NET INCOME OF AT LEAST $150,000. I OFFER HALF INTEREST TO PARTY THAT WILL ASSIST ME. L., BOX 188 TIMES.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS OR AGENTS—An active man, thoroughly familiar with general repairs to buildings and competent to manage property, wants situation; has highest references. W. S. M., Box 106 Times.

Property you desire sell, rent, or buy write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your house. Country property specialty. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 Minutes Chambers & 23d St.
Ferries. Illustrated circular of Houses. Rents, $450 to $700. Shaded grounds; stables; golf links. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

A 17-ROOM HOUSE, Barn, with 117 acres of land; twenty miles from city; 10c. fare; can be seen Washington's Birthday and Sunday; trains leave 23d and Chamber Sts.; will sacrifice if sold at once. WILLIAM HEURER, 941 Columbus Av.

Building lots at Bogota, N. J., for $50 on Washington's Birthday only; $1.00 a week; 40 minutes out. Get maps and particulars. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty St., New York.

Englewood property a specialty; houses for sale or rent; choice building plots. Address E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., N. Y., or Englewood, N. J.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

$25 buys corner plot, 10 lots, at Summer resort; terms $1 weekly. Sacrifice, Box 66 Times Office.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Private, three-story, basement, between 50th and 93d Sts., 5th to Lexington Avs, $30,000; no agents. Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner 159th St. Telephone, 87 High Bridge.

We have cash buyer for tenement property below 59th St. Send particulars to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted—Immediately, house below 59th St.; will purchase or lease; principals exclusively. Hughes, 229 West 42d St.

I want one or two tenements on lease; Italian district preferred. P. Romanelli, 640 Hudson St.

ANY PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE.
H. RAPP, 156 BROADWAY.

Wanted—Small farm on salt water; cheap; state lowest cash price. J. Lewis, 1,269 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Exchange—A free and clear farm of over 500 acres, with stock and implements, in central New York; price, $10,000, and $30,000 in stock of a prosperous brewery; want $5,000 in cash and balance in good equity in New York City real estate. Full particulars of E. C. Dayton, Real Estate, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Lot 210x210, northwest section of Washington, D. C., near Scott Circle, on avenue 140 feet wide; worth $170,000; mortgage, $85,000; will trade equity for first-class apartment; fine opportunity for builder or investor. Apply Taylor, 15 Cortlandt. Telephone, 1866 Cortlandt.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Loft 184 Feet Deep.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
Adjoining Broadway.
Building has entrances from two streets. Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

TO LEASE.—STORE, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE AND WEST 10TH ST.; ENTIRE FRONTS LARGE PLATE GLASS; SUITABLE FOR ANY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS; WILL BE LEASED TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT AT LOW RENT. APPLY AT OFFICE OF ESTATE OF JOHN STRONG, 154 W. 10TH ST.

11,000 SQ. FEET

on one floor, with good light; steam heat and power; two elevators; low rent; also smaller lofts and stores, 142-150 Worth Street, near Centre St. Voorhees & Floyd, 56 Liberty St.

A—A—A—

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Men's Half Hose.
200 dozen pairs.

Fine quality, Cotton and Lisle Thread, colored woven, stripes, dots and figures on black ground,
25 cents each; Value 35 to 50 cents.

Umbrellas.

1000 Fast Black Brittania Umbrellas, mounted on paragon frames.
Men's 28-inch,—with Silver trimming, Natural Wood handle.
Women's 26-inch,—with Natural Wood, Silver trimmed, Dresden and Novelty handles,
95 cents each; Value $1.50.

Pure Silk, steel rod, close rolling, paragon frame Umbrellas.
Men's 26 and 28 inch, with Natural Congo, Welchsel, Furze and Box Wood, or Buckhorn handles trimmed with Silver.
Women's 26-inch, — Novelty handles, Dresden, Ivory, Pearl, Horn and Natural Wood, Silver trimmed,
$1.95; Value $2.50 to $4.00.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

EXTRA QUALITY DUNLAP & CO. SILK MIXTURES

Spring Styles

will be introduced on

Saturday, February 23rd.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the World.

Liberally reduced prices on Suits and Overcoats

in our Men's and Boys' Departments.
In fact, tempting offers prevail in all departments.
Advanced styles are shown in Hats.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.

All the varieties of this celebrated Ready-to-wear Shoe Always at this uniform price.

No variations of trade, market or season can effect this figure — it is never advanced and its small margin of profit admits of no reductions.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and Eleventh St.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

DURING LENT

our 93 stores will be headquarters for all that's good and dainty in Lenten edibles.
Look to us for your

Fish, Eggs, Cereals, Fruits and Canned Goods,

as it will be our special pride to have the best in these, just as we have the best in all groceries.

HERE ARE SOME ATTRACTIVE ITEMS

at special prices for Thursday, Friday and Saturday; quality of all up to the Butler Standard:

CONDENSED MILK. Butler's Famous Brand, none better at any price; 3 cans for 19c

ROLLED WHITE OATS. Butler's Triumph Brand, have that delicious roasted flavor; 3 packages for 25c

FLOUR. Pride of St. Louis Brand, the finest flour milled; 3½-pound bag and cake of yeast for 8c

CORN. New York State Corn, the best of New York State packing; 3 cans for 20c

Mackerel, fancy, white, fat fish, 5-pound pails	60c	Oranges, extra large, California navels, special, a dozen	23c
Mackerel, fancy, white, fat fish, 10-pound pails	99c	Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, extra size 30s, a pound, 12c.; large 50s, a pound, 7c.; medium 90s, a pound	5c
Cromarty Bloaters, very fine, 3 for	5c	Evaporated Apricots, best California, a pound, 11c.; Evaporated Peaches	10c
Codfish Bricks, best pure cod, 1 pound	7c	Evaporated Apples, fancy stock, special, 1-pound carton	8c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a pkge.	7c	Jams—Southwell's Imported, all fruits, a jar	15c
Arlon Threads of Codfish, pkge	4c	Jams, Liberty Brand all fruits, special, a jar	8c
Sardines, domestic, ¼ oil, a can	6c	Self-Raising Buckwheat, Triumph Brand, 3-pound pkge	12c
Sardines, domestic, ¼ oil, with key, a can	7c	Maple Syrup, very fine, pint bottle	13c
Sardines, French, ¼s, Rolland or Clemen. Brands, a can, key	9c	Golden Drip Syrup, our bottling, quart	10c
Salmon, fancy Sock Eye, ½-lb flat can, 10c.; 1-lb tall can	15c	Honey, new bottling, 1-pound bottle	12c
		Potatoes, fancy, Long Island, a basket	12c
		Cheese, best New York State, full cream, a pound	13c
		Catsup, Liberty Brand, very choice, pint bottle	9c
		Gelatine, Peerless Brand, our best, shredded a package	9c
		Extracts, Peerless Brand, Lemon or Vanilla, our best	12c
		Worcestershire Sauce, KLOR Brand, special, ½-pint bottle	3c
		Black Pepper, very best, ¼-lb. can	5c
		English Mustard, none better, ¼-lb. can	6c
		Corn, Essie Brand, best Maine pack, 3 cans for	29c
		Tomatoes, fancy Jersey, extra large, 3 cans for	29c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

The man who can have what clothes he likes usually owns at least three overcoats—light, medium and heavy weight.

If he can afford but one, the medium weight will be available more days in the year than any other.

Among the several hundred Spring overcoats reduced yesterday to $12 are some of these most useful weights.

Several hundred pairs of men's five dollar sample shoes are left from our recent sale because the sizes are 7 and 7½ in A and B widths—men with feet to fit take an inning; $1.50.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

YE BEAUTIES OF YE TIME OF WASHINGTON.

Choicest examples of ye most beautiful mahogany in ye four-post bedsteads and ye bureaux like ye "Revolutionary Dames" did look into ye mirrors of——
And ye highboys where they guarded ye homespun linen——
And stately clocks which gave ye hospitable air to ye Entrance Hall, whose chimes warned ye hearers of ye fleeting hours——
And ye desk with ye roomy tops and pigeon-holes, like Washington tucked his papers into——
And ye many other delightful beauties of well wearynge furniture, but ye factory prices will be found a most pleasureful sight to gaze upon by they who

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Programme:
BEETHOVEN, Overture to "Fidelio," in E major, Op. 72; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 1, in E flat major; LOEFFLER, Symphonic Poem, "The Death of Tintagiles;" BERLIOZ, Fantastic Symphony, No. 1, in C major, Op. 16. Soloist, Miss Aus der Ohe

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Sat. Aft., Feb. 23, at 2:30.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Academic Festival Overture, Op. 80; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin in D major, Op. 61, (Cadenza by Mr. Kreisler;) SAINT-SAENS, Symphony No. 3, in C minor, with Organ, (Mr. Wallace Goodrich at the Organ.)

Mr. Gericke, Conductor.

Mr. Fritz Kreisler, Soloist.

Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 West 40th St
THURSDAY AFT., FEB. 21, at 3 O'CLOCK.
TUESDAY AFT., FEB. 26, at 3 O'CLOCK.

Harold Bauer

TWO FAREWELL PIANO RECITALS.
Tickets, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOFORTE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Friday Afternoon, February 22, at 3.

HUGO BECKER,
'CELLO.
JOSEF WEISS, PIANO.
FFRANGCON DAVIES, BARITONE.
Res'd Seats $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL,
Saturday Afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock.
PIANO RECITAL DOHNANYI
Beethoven Programme.
Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Schuberth's.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tues. Evg., Feb'y 26, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by ERNST VON DOHNANYI PIANO.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Matrs., Tues., Sat., 2.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S B'DAY.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
Dainty Duchess Burlesquers
E. 14th St. Queen of Bohemia. Living Pictures.
This Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday, March 5th, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square and Carnegie Hall.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

EASTERN STAR FAIR
In aid of the Eastern Star Hall and Home.
Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall,
NOW OPEN.
Single admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.
Season Tickets, $1.00; Children, 50 cents.

WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
THE PATERSON TRAGEDY.
McALISTER, DEATH, AND CAMPBELL.
NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES.
Xtra Attraction Washington's Birthday.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
INTERSTATE HOCKEY MATCH.
BOSTON H. C. vs. NEW YORK A. C.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg. 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat.
Charles Frohman's SECOND EDITION.
Musical Comedy Co. with THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
SPECIAL MAT. Washington's Birthday

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av.
Second Week 34th Annual Exhibition.
American Water Color Society.
Week Day and Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA
XTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Charles Frohman's Special Revival BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mts. Wed., St. & Wh'tns Bthdy.
The New Clyde Fitch Play, LOVERS' LANE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RES. ORCH. 25c. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW. REUNION OF VAUDEVILLE STARS.

Madam Mountford's Lenten Lectures, Picturesque Palestine; Beautiful Costumes. Association Hall, 23d St. and 4th Av., N. Y. TO-NIGHT. "Village Life." Admission, 25c.; reserved, 50c.

GRAND HOLIDAY Matinee FRIDAY. Lost River Next Week MARIE Dressler.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Stores Closed All Day Friday, Washington's Birthday.

Extra Specials To-day

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Jackets and Box Coats.
Kersey—Black and colors—Box fronts—short and medium—were $4.98 to $7.98 ..... 2.98
Box Coats—Kersey and Cheviot—Three-quarter and extra length—Satin lined—were $11.98 to 17.98 ..... 6.98
Raglans—full and three-quarter length—richly lined—with and without velvet collars and cuffs—were 20.00 .. 11.98

Ladies' Golf Capes
Handsome all-wool Plaids, colors and black-and-white—tailor stitched, with hoods and high storm collars—regular and extra long.
At 2.98 ..... Golf Capes ..... were 6.98
At 3.49 ..... Golf Capes ..... were 7.98
At 4.79 ..... Golf Capes ..... were 8.98
At 6.98 ..... Golf Capes ..... were 10.98
At 7.98 ..... Golf Capes ..... were 13.98
At 9.98 ..... Golf Capes ..... were 15.98

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Black Venetian Serge, and Pebble Cheviot—new Reefer or Eton Jackets, with stitched silk revers or Scallop Satin bands all round—Skirts to match—newest spring styles—worth $18.00 ..... 13.98

Ladies' Underwear Great Special Sale. 49 Cents
Night Dresses ..... Four Styles.
Drawers ..... Ten Styles.
Corset Covers ..... Ten Styles.
Chemises ..... Six Styles.
Under Skirts ..... Two Styles.
All of extra good quality.
Garments ordinarily sold at 59 to 79 cents.

Ladies' Corsets
Coutille and Sateens—White, Drab, Black and fancy shades—Straight fronts, Empire, Short Hips, medium and long lengths—silk floss, lace or emb'y trim'd—
Value .75 —Now ..... .39
Value 1.00 —Now ..... .49
Value 1.25 and 1.50 —Now ..... .89
Value 1.59 to 1.75 —Now ..... .98
ALSO
Fine Prunelle Cloth Corsets—Bias Cut—Value 2.50 ..... 1.98

Little Children's Coats Good Two dollar value . . 1.24
Soft, warm Elderdown, cardinal only—warm lined—deep collar—four rows of fancy gimp—all sizes 1 to 4 years—
Just the coat for the little ones to tumble round in—good and warm—won't show the soil.
Red Riding Hood Capes—silk lined hoods—were 1.75 ..... .98

Girls' Reefers
Odd Sizes to Close.
Rough and Smooth cloth—this Season's best styles and colors—lace, ribbon, velvet and braid trim—square or pointed collar—Value 3.98 to 7.98—Clearing price 1.98

Wash Dress Fabrics
Final Accumulation Clearance Previous to Stock Taking!
Printed Dot Swisses worth .17 ..... .10
Corded Zephyr Ginghams—newest colorings worth .12½ 8¾
Fancy Dimities worth .10 ..... 4¾
Fancy Lawns worth .12½ 5¾
Fancy Percales worth .12 ..... 6¾
Persian Cashimeretts worth .15 ..... 9¾
Fine Scotch Ginghams—32 inch worth .29 ..... .15
Fancy Mercerized Sateens—best colors worth .24 ..... 12½
Fancy Ducks and Coverts—light and dark worth .12½ 5¾
Taffeta Foulards worth .30 ..... 12½
ALSO
2,000 Dress and Short Lengths Fancy Foulards—beautiful texture—Challie and Silk Styles—also Polka Dots—all colors—worth 15 cents 6¾

Special Offerings Dress Silks
worth 69 and 79 cents ..... .49
Comprising
Polka Dot Satin Libertys—10 colorings—
Silk Poplins—desirable shades—
Black Silk Pongees—27 inch—
Fancy Silk Foulards—32 varieties—
Lace Stripe Taffetas—fancy shades—
Colored Taffeta—extra quality and weight.
All fresh, new goods—
No mussed or tumbled stock!

Dress Goods
Great Clearance Sale.
Tailor Cloths, Homespuns, Cheviots, Wide Wale Serges, Fancy Novelties, Imported Henriettas, Cashmeres, Granites and other desirable fabrics—plain colors and mixtures—widths varying from 38 to 56 inches, all now to be sold without regard to cost or value as follows:—
98 cent Dress Goods ..... at .69
85 cent Dress Goods ..... at .59
69 cent Dress Goods ..... at .49
59 cent Dress Goods ..... at .39
49 cent Dress Goods ..... at .29
Remnants and Dress Lengths
At reductions to surely close them out.
It will be a busy day in Dress Goods.
Make no mistake.

Leather Music Rolls
Fancy and Seal Grain—colors and Black—value .69 to .98 ..... .39

World's Fair Views
Artistic reproductions of principal Buildings and Environments—natural colorings—14 to 20 inch—brought out to sell at Fifty 5

New Ribbons
Worth .25 and .35 ..... .15
Four inch Double Face Satin, cord edge, also Plain and Fancy Taffetas—8 and 4 inch—Large assortment of colors.

Trimmings
Jet, Steel, Cloth, Silk, Velvet and Chiffon Appliques, Bands and Gimps—with and without combinations of cut jet, steel and gilt—1 to 4½ inch.
Were 1.35 to 1.98 ..... Now .59
Were 98 cents ..... Now .39
Were 49 cents ..... Now .19

500 Pair Real Lace Curtains
Point de Paris and Irish Point—Best patterns on finest net—heavy floss work—shewy borders—only two and three pairs of a style, including those used as samples:—
REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:—

From	To	From	To
6.98	4.98	11.98	7.98
7.98	5.98	12.98	9.98
10.98	6.98	18.98	11.98

3½ and 4 yards long—regular and extra wide.

Lace Bed Sets
Clearance Sale of fine grades—Irish Points, Point de Calais and Antique—full size Spread and Shams—were Eight to Twelve dollars 5.98

Heavy Curtains
Best Values Yet Quoted:—
Bagdad Stripes and Armure Tapestry—15 colorings—were 3.00 .... 1.98
Heavy Corduroy Tapestry—rich Oriental and fancy colors—Heavy fringe—were great value at 5.98 ..... 3.98

All Wool Art Squares
Best quality—dyed in the yarn—nothing better made—2x3 yards—value 4.50 ..... 2.98

Art Panels
1½ yds. long—27 inches wide—make artistic decorations—were $1.50 ..... .39

Decorative Goods
Prices to Positively Clear:—
Decorated Stamp Boxes were .19 4
Hand-painted Stamp Boxes were .39 .19
Dec'd H'dk'f Boxes were .59 .29
Hand-painted H'dk'f Boxes were 1.49 .79
Fancy Pin Cushions—full trimmed—were 1.25 to 3.98 .. .69 to 1.49
Cushion Squares—Indian Head and other designs—were .19 .... 12½
Japanese Silk Lambrequins—gold emb'd—full length—27 inches wide—value 2.29 ..... 1.79

Extraordinary Offering High Class Linen Damask Table Sets
Magnificent qualities, Hemstitched or Knotted fringes—with and without hand drawn openwork borders—
Table Cloths, 2½ to 3½ yards long.
Dozen Napkins to Each Set.
They must be sold before stock taking.
THEREFORE,

Fine Table Sets	13.98	were 29.98
Fine Table Sets	9.98	were 16.98
Fine Table Sets	6.98	were 11.98 to 15.98
Fine Table Sets	4.98	were 9.98
Fine Table Sets	3.98	were 8.48
Fine Table Sets	2.49	were 5.98

Silk Stripe Mulls
Beautiful Texture—fancy shades—edges slightly soiled—were .39 ..... .12½

Lawns and Nainsooks
plain, check, plaid and stripe—32 to 40 inch—also fine 36 inch Cambrics—value Ten cents 6¾
Special Table—White Goods Dept.

Muslins and Sheetings
On Remnant Tables
You will find to-day
Short Lengths and Remnants of Yard Wide Muslins.
Bleached 4¾
Unbleached 3¾
SHEETINGS BY YARD—Last Pre-Inventory Clear-Up!
Excellent grade—Strong, firm—that will improve with washing and give splendid wear:
5-4 Bleached—12-cent grade 9½
6-4 Bleached—14-cent grade ..... .11½
8-4 Bleached—19-cent grade ..... .15½
9-4 Bleached—21-cent grade ..... .17½
10-4 Bleached—24-cent grade ..... .19½
5-4 Unbleached—11-cent grade 8¼
6-4 Unbleached—13-cent grade ..... .10½
8-4 Unbleached—16-cent grade ..... .13½
9-4 Unbleached—18-cent grade ..... .15½
10-4 Unbleached—21-cent grade ..... .17½

Great Blanket Special
3,000 pair All Wool Silver Gray Army Blankets—10-4 and 11-4 sizes .. 2.49
Worth Double.
Part of an unaccepted order for the Government—there being a slight deviation from standard required—price to be paid was nearly double what we can sell them for.

Horse Blankets
12-pound best All Wool Fawn—size 90-96—regular price $10—clearance ... 5.98

Boys' Waists
Time has come for a positive clearance—at some price or another. All Winter stock must go—Winter stock to us, but good for many weeks' wear yet.
Boys' Flannel Waists—were .69 ..... .39
Boys' Flannel Waists—were .98 ..... .49
Boys' Flannel Blouses—were 1.98 ..... .98
Boys' Flannel Blouses—were 1.49 ..... .49
Boys' Juvenile Shirts—were .49 ..... 12½
Outing Flannel Waists and Blouses—were .25 .12½
"MOTHER'S FRIEND" AND "STAR" WAISTS
Outing and Percale—large sizes—were .49 .19
Best Quality Percale ..... were .89 .49

Two Great Specials In Men's Wear
Negligee Shirts—fast colors—new styles—laundered ..... .39
Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—were 98 cents ..... .69

Ladies' Hosiery
Black Lisle—lace effects—full regular—value 29 cents ..... .19
Fast Black Cotton—white split feet—regularly .27 ..... .19

Ladies' Gloves
2-clasp Kid—all shades—good value at 79 cents ..... .59
All Wool Cashmere Gloves—were .39 ..... .19

Ladies' Sateen Petticoats
Black and Colors—plain and mercerized—deep flounces or pleatings—a dozen styles.
Were 2.98 ..... 1.49
Were 1.98 ..... .98
Were .98 ..... .69

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Washington's Birthday Open 10 A. M.
23d St. Mlle. Celli's Bas-Reliefs, Mme Hermann, Howard's ponies, Bison City 4.
5th Av. Bonasco's "Mme. Butterfly," Favor & Sinclair, Hilda Thomas, Shean & Warren,
58th St. Tschernoff's Dogs, Mansfields Wilbur, Harry Watson's Co., Kittie Mitchell,
125th St. Johnstone Bennett, Palmetto & Piquo, Juggling Johnsons, Christina's Monkeys.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 25th Annual
DOG SHOW
Madison Square Garden, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
THIS AFT. & EVE., PERFORMING DOGS.

KEITH'S BIG HIT OF LIVING ART STUDIES
MATTHEW & HARRIS. GENARO & BAILEY.
RYAN & RICHFIELD. WINTON, TORCAT.
Friday, Washington's Birthday, doors open 10 A. M., with positively full shows of star acts.

Theatre Evs., 8:15 REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN Xtra Mat. Tom'w "In the Palace of the King."

BIJOU—Amelia Bingham Company
To-night at 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. & Washington's Birthday
in Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. (TO-MORROW) Washington's B'day.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev. 8:15—To-night Fri. & Sat. Mat. & Ev., Sardou's "Fedora." Friday extra Mat. (pop. prices) "Ultimo."

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15
Matinées Wed., Friday, & Sat. 2.
XTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
LAST TWO WEEKS—3D MONTH.....
LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT,
*.*Mon., Mar. 4th, SAN TOY. Seats Monday.

BURTON HOLMES,
Daly's, Mon. & Tues. at 3; Mendelssohn Wed. & Thurs. 8:30. 5 Weeks Beginning NEXT WEEK. CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course, $5, $4, $3. Now on sale. Single tickets, $1.50, $1, 75c. Ready Friday at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Matinées Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.
HENRY MILLER In "RICHARD SAVAGE."
*.*NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 25.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Lash of a Whip
With E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Katherine Florence, and a strong cast of Frohman Players.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th.
MATINEES TO-MORROW & SATURDAY
N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT Evs. 8:25. Mats. at 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Strauss's Merriest Operetta. VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)

WALLACK'S LAST 3 NIGHTS, AT 8:30. MATS. TO-M'W & SAT. 2:15.
MARY MANNERING In "JANICE MEREDITH"
Feb. 25th—LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily. 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c.
Ezra Kendall, Ugo Biondi, Hallen & Fuller, others.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-morrow, Saturday & Wednesday.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-morrow, Saturday & Wednesday.
CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
Matinées To-morrow, Saturday & Wednesday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St.
Matinées To-morrow & Saturday. Evgs., 8:15.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON Sq. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. "A Real Success."—Herald.
Matinées To-morrow, Saturday & Wednesday.
WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
423 B'w'y, & 7th Av. Xtra Mat. To-morrow, prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
MY LADY Co. of 100 Headed By Chas. J. Ross.

THE New York B'way & 45th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed.
New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. HAZEL KIRK.

Harlem Wm. H. Crane as David Harum Ev. 8:15. Mat. Op. House. Fri. & Sat.
Next week, Annie Russell in "A Royal Family."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

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CHINA'S DEBT TO AMERICA

This Country Secures an International Agreement.

No Power to Obtain a Concession of Territory Without the Consent of the Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—At the instance of the United States Government the powers have accepted the principle that no further individual concessions of territory in China shall be sought or obtained by any one power without international assent.

This agreement applies not only to Tien-Tsin, where there has been some rivalry in the effort to obtain concessions for foreign settlements, but to all other Chinese points.

The State Department began the movement to secure this agreement some time ago. It is surmised, though no admission on that point can be obtained, that the occupation by Russia of the important concession opposite Tien-Tsin, including the railroad terminus, caused the initiation of the movement. However, it was realized that it might be very difficult to deal with a separate case, because thereby national pride might be aroused; but it was conceived that all of the powers might be willing to subscribe to a general principle which promised upon its face to maintain the rights of all against selfish individual efforts.

The conjecture was well founded, for after the department had addressed each of the powers on the subject the answers received from not only a majority, but nearly all of them, and certainly a sufficient number to insure the execution of the plan, were an acceptance of the American principle. Hereafter, if any one nation seeks to secure room for its individual settlements, or like privileges, in ports or elsewhere in China, the application must be approved by the other powers before the Chinese Government will be permitted to assent even if it so desired.

There is another and very important part of the agreement, and it is that the present is not the most opportune time for asking new concessions. It cannot be determined at this moment whether the conclusion announced is retroactive in effect.

PEKING, Feb. 21.—The merchants of Tien-Tsin have sent a memorial to Gen. Chaffee, asking him to resume the occupation of the former American concession, long ago given up and unoccupied, though both the British and German commanders talk of annexing it. The merchants point out that they would be badly handicapped without the concession, as they would have to pay wharfage to a foreign power as well as to the Chinese officials.

The General desires that the matter be referred to Minister Conger for decision.

PUNISHMENT EDICT ISSUED.

PEKING, Feb. 21.—Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, have received telegraphic instructions from the Court to notify the Ministers of the powers that an edict has been issued regarding the punishments of Chinese officials, in conformity with the demands made by the Ministers, as follows:

"Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, to be degraded and deprived of his rank.

"Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, to be disgraced and exiled.

"Prince Chwang, Ying-Nien, and Chao-Shu-Chiao, to commit suicide.

"Hsu-Cheng-Yp, Yu-Hsien, and Chi-Hsin, to be beheaded."

This is not exactly what the Ministers demanded, but it is considered advisable to agree to it, as the lives of those demanded have been agreed to, except in the case of Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, whom the Court is powerless to molest. There is a private understanding that his life will be confiscated when it is possible.

The European and Chinese Secretaries of Legation, and others who have lived in China for years, consider that China has gained a victory, as the only man the Court has to behead is Yu-Hsien. The other two are in the hands of the Japanese, and can be beheaded when their execution is desired. Suicide is no disgrace whatever in the eyes of the Chinese.

No one believes that Gen. Tung will ever suffer punishment.

People here say Chinese imperial edicts are very unstable documents, especially when private edicts to the executive officials accompany the public edicts. A recent decree ordered all the indicted officials to commit suicide. Yet, it is evident, a secret edict was sent instructing the persons implicated not to obey. What proof, it is asked, is there now that the terms of the decree will be carried out?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from Minister Conger stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have informed the foreign Ministers that the Emperor has carried to all the punishments named in his (Conger's) telegram of Feb. 6 last.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Peking confirms the report that Emperor Kwang-Su has agreed to the demands of the foreign envoys on the subject of punishment, the correspondent adding:

"The executions of the main culprits will take place shortly at Sian-Foo, and will be witnessed by representatives of the foreign envoys."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question, Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the British Minister at Peking had never consented to any intimation to China that an edict requiring the Chinese officials' suicide would be approved by the foreign Ministers.

China Trying to Raise Loan Here?

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—According to a dispatch from New York, China is negotiating for a loan of $300,000,000 through the Standard Oil Company and New York banks. The report is not credited in high German financial circles.

Inquiries made in New York financial circles show that nothing is known here of

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c; cotton, middling, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 23. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 5.
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Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

any attempt to float a Chinese loan. It is not considered probable that any plans have yet been formed for a loan, as the amount of money China will require for indemnities is not yet ascertainable.

VON WALDERSEE'S EXPEDITION.

No Definite Information as to Whether It Has Been Countermanded.

PEKING, Feb. 21.—Prince Ching is greatly alarmed at the preparations for the military expedition into the interior.

He declares they ought to be countermanded, now that China has agreed to the demands of the powers, instead of which the preparations continue.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—There is said to be excellent authority for the statement that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's expedition will not start, as it will not be necessary. Should this information prove untrue, it can be said almost definitely that France and Russia will not participate in any punitive expedition.

The official from whom this statement was obtained pointed out the consistent position of the United States, France, and Russia in opposition to any military expeditions beyond those necessary to relieve the legations.

It is stated that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, is strongly opposed to the proposed expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday, in answer to questions, the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, admitted that the Government had at length heard that Count von Waldersee had issued an order stating that, owing to the unsatisfactory progress of the negotiations, larger operations were necessary.

Lord George added that the Government had asked for further information.

JAPAN ANGRY WITH RUSSIA.

Annexation of Manchuria Said to be Complete—War Regarded as Likely —Chinese Attack Czar's Troops.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Vossiche Zeitung publishes a communication from a correspondent at Niu-Chwang, who says:

"I have just returned from a trip through Manchuria, where the insecurity is general. The shops are closed, and the annexation of Manchuria is considered complete. The Russian civil Government has seized the maritime taxes and has introduced a head tax. The free harbor here is to remain, but commerce is ruined by incompetent administration and undisciplined soldiery.

"Plundering Russian soldiers attacked the hotel where I was staying on Feb. 10, and the British Consulate the next day. They shot the watchmen at the consulate dead.

"Japan is very bitter over the annexation of Manchuria. She still hopes for Germany's and England's assistance, but if she does not obtain this she intends to proceed independently in Niu-Chwang and along the coast.

"The belief is general that in the Spring there will be new uprisings, and a Russo-Japanese war is considered likely."

Commenting editorially upon this information, the Vossiche Zeitung says:

"Probably Germany will not assist Japan, as Article III. of the Anglo-German agreement only provides for conditional interference. It cannot now be doubted that the Russian annexation is complete. All the advices are too circumstantial and too much in agreement to admit of any other conclusion. Will Great Britain alone oppose this state of things?"

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung publishes today a dispatch from Niu-Chwang which announces that Soo, the Military Governor of Mukden, gathered an army, and on Feb. 10 and 11 attacked the railroad at Shan-hai-Kuan and surrounded Russians in Tchin-cho-Tu and Kaben-Se. Gen. Fleischer sent forward two regiments of reinforcements to their relief. The Russian losses were large.

The Russians are unable to master the uprising or defeat the Chinese military forces there.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The Novoe Vremya's Vladivostok correspondent reports that trouble is again arising in Southern Manchuria. Boxer emissaries have already arrived there, and Chinese forces are joining them.

NEW YORKER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Man Believed to Be Dr. C. L. Warren Found Dead on Old Dominion Steamer Sailing from This Port.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 21.—C. L. Warren, aged about seventy-five years, supposed to be a New York physician, killed himself with a pistol aboard the old Dominion steamer Jamestown, which arrived from New York to-day. The man fired only one shot from a bulldog revolver. The bullet entered the head just above the right ear, and must have caused instant death.

The body was found in the stern of the vessel, near the after wheel. The initials C. L. W. were tattooed on the right arm. He fired the shot between midnight and 5 o'clock this morning.

The purser of the vessel says the man appeared to be deaf when he came aboard at New York, and would write out the answers of the purser on a pad, which was marked "Kalish Pharmacy, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York." Warren was on deck last night late, but did not act in an unusual manner.

The name C. L. Warren, physician, does not appear in any one of the borough Directories. At the Kalish pharmacy it was said last night that he was not known. The firm recently put out a number of physicians' pads for advertising purposes.

TWO MEN TRY BLACKMAIL.

Threaten to Blind An Indiana Banker, But They Get No Money.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Feb. 21.—Two men tried to emulate the Cudahy kidnappers in this city Wednesday night, but their plan failed to work. Enos T. Taylor, President of the Citizens' Bank, received a letter, in which the writers threatened to destroy Mr. Taylor's sight by the use of vitriol unless he deposited $500 on the south window of an old gas house at Salamonica Avenue and Jefferson Street. Mr. Taylor filled an envelope with bills made of newspaper and made the deposit as directed.

In the meantime Marshal McCarthy and three special officers were secreted in nearby houses. An hour later when Al. La Marble and Emmitt Kunkle appeared and made a search they were arrested. Neither one is over twenty-one. La Marble will plead guilty, but Kunkle will stand trial on the charge of blackmail.

WOMAN CATCHES A BURGLAR.

Blocks Door of Jewelry Shop and Telephones for Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Robert Feickert prevented the robbery of her husband's jewelry store in South St. Louis last night by calling for the police over the telephone while the burglars were in the store. She shouted to her husband, who was in an adjoining room, to block the door, and then telephoned for the police.

Her pluck bewildered the two men who had entered to look at some watches. Then they broke for the door. One escaped with a stolen watch which he had pocketed while the woman's attention was temporarily diverted. The other was caught and held by Mr. Feickert until the police came in response to the telephone. He said he was a physician driven to stealing by poverty.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
Water cannot wash out its delicious flavour.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS INDORSE NON-PARTISAN TICKET

County Committee Pledges Itself For the Mayoralty Contest.

Unanimously Resolves to Co-operate With All Organizations Against the Rule of Tammany.

The Republican County Committee sounded the keynote of the organization on the Mayoralty contest at the meeting held last evening. The committee by unanimous action pledged itself to support a non-partisan municipal ticket, and to co-operate with all other organizations, social or political, to rid the city of the "extravagant" rule of Tammany Hall. President Robert C. Morris presided. At the meeting of the Executive Committee President Morris presented the anti-Tammany resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

William H. Ten Eyck introduced the resolutions at the meeting of the County Committee, and they were seconded by George W. Wanmaker. There was no discussion. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, It is expedient for the encouragement of all citizens not affiliated with the Republican Party but opposed to the corrupt and extravagant rule of Tammany Hall that the position of the Republican organization with respect to the local election be promptly declared; therefore

Resolved, That in view of present conditions this committee is in favor of an administration of the city's affairs which shall be broadly non-partisan and observant in all its economies of the ordinary rules of an honest and well-conducted business, the end to be sought in all municipal matters being simply the welfare of the city and in nowise the advantage of any political organization.

Resolved, Also, that in the belief and judgment of this committee the Republicans of New York stand ready to co-operate as an organization with all other organizations and associations, social or political, and with all persons without regard to party affiliation, in laboring for the election of a municipal ticket selected without regard to partisanship and commanding public confidence, that in the event of its success the principles above stated will assuredly control.

An amendment was proposed to the constitution and by-laws to make the Assembly District Committees organize within a week after the organization of the County Committee each year. There has been some friction because for two months in the year there have been two sets of Assembly District Committees in existence. This amendment will prevent any clashing in the future.

REPUBLICANS AND REFORM.

Annual Banquet of the Third District Club—Mayor and Chief of Police Condemned.

The Republican Club of the Third Assembly District gave its annual dinner at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway, opposite Bond Street, last night. Frederick Haldy, President of the club, was the toastmaster. There were several hundred Republicans of the district present. William H. Michales was the first speaker. He responded to the toast, "The Third Assembly District."

Lemuel E. Quigg was the second speaker, and he responded to the toast "Down-Town Republicanism." In part he said:

"Down town it is a matter of a man's bread and butter when he allows himself to be a Republican. The interests of the saloon keeper and the corner grocer are all in Tammany Hall, and Tammany prevails. I have just left a meeting of the Republican County Committee at which a resolution for non-partisanship in the city government was adopted. I voted for that resolution on account of the words, 'in the present condition of affairs,' which were in it. I am willing to support a non-partisan movement at the polls and afterward if necessary.

"We, the Republicans, are a minority party in the City of New York, and we know it. We can't help it—that is right away. If we cannot get the appointments under a non-partisan administration we will have the satisfaction of knowing that the other fellows don't get there, either. If we don't have a city government run in the interests of the Republican Party, we will at least have it in the interests of the taxpayers and not in the interests of debauched and corrupt Tammany Hall. Unless we, the Republicans, take hold of the cleaning of the city there can be nothing done, even if there are 'committees of fifteen' and 'committees of five.' They, it is true, occasionally do something, such as helping find a wayward son.

"When the Chief of Police becomes in this city the friend and patron of the criminal classes, as Devery is the friend and patron of the criminals, and when the Mayor says he is the best Chief of Police there could be, the whole situation is pretty rank. Think of that Mayor, the individual who is giving such a recommendation to Devery!

"Thanks, however, to the Republican National policy, we are still prosperous in spite of the Mayor. Under the city charter the Mayor and the Controller are really a Legislature for this city, and no other people can tell how the one hundred million dollars a year is spent. It is their power that has allowed Tammany to increase office holders and salaries.

"Members of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, and the Citizens' Union may desire to reform present conditions, but in order to succeed they must be mounted on the grand charger of the Republican Party. They have got to have our legs, our blood, and our brains."

Charles H. Treat talked about the "Opportunities and Responsibilities of the Young Man of the Twentieth Century."

Among others who made short addresses were Andrew H. Crow, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, George R. Manchester, and Wilbur F. Wakeman.

CABMAN BURNS HIS FARE.

Dissatisfied at the Decision of a Police Sergeant to Whom the Passenger Appealed.

Thomas Booth, a cabman, of 47 King Street, became angry and dissatisfied yesterday afternoon at Police Sergeant Townsend's decision against him as to the amount of money he should charge a passenger, and, walking to the stove of the West Thirtieth Street Station, he tossed the greenbacks into the fire.

The act was witnessed by several detectives and policemen, who began a discussion as to whether or not the cabman had committed a misdemeanor in destroying United States currency. The cabman mounted his box, and, cursing his fare, drove away.

The passenger was B. F. Whitmore of 90 Maiden Lane. That was the name and address written on a piece of paper given to the cabman. Mr. Whitmore told the Sergeant that the cabman had driven him from West Eleventh Street and North River to Broadway and Seventeenth Street. The cabman asked for $2 when he arrived at his destination. Mr. Whitmore objected and referred to a cab rate card. He offered Booth $1. The cabman refused to accept this amount, and they drove to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

"That's as much as I care for a dollar," he said after the Sergeant's decision against him, turning to his customer and throwing the bill into the fire.

"You got all you were entitled to, and more than you deserve," said Mr. Whitmore leaving the station.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PHONOGRAPHS AT A WEDDING

Bride Had Diphtheria, So the Machines Were Used to Ask Questions and Record Answers.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 21.—There was a novel wedding in the town of Union yesterday, when Miss Estella Rockefellow of Chicago was married by means of phonographs to H. Allen Bush of Westpoint, Ky., thereby overcoming a strict quarantine, and being wedded on the day fixed for the nuptial ceremony.

Miss Rockefellow and Mr. Bush had planned to be married at the home of the bride's sister in New York. Miss Rockefellow came east for that purpose. She stopped for a brief visit with friends in Union and was there stricken with diphtheria. The house was quarantined, no one being admitted, but the bridegroom conceived the idea of a phonographic wedding. He procured a clergyman and two phonographs. In one of these the minister's questions and Mr. Bush's answers were recorded.

The cylinders were then transferred, and the machines sent to the bride. When they were set in motion she answered the questions propounded through one machine into the mouthpiece of the other.

REVOLUTION IN GRAIN TRADE.

Proposed Change by Chicago Board of Trade Causes Dismay to Some Elevator Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Warehousemen on the Board of Trade were thrown into confusion and dismay this morning by the posting of a proposed amendment to the rules and regulations of the board which, if finally adopted, will revolutionize dealings in grain and flaxseed.

The adoption of the amendment will mean that in future no man owning what is known as a "public" elevator will be allowed either to mix, deal in, or clean any grain or flaxseed in his own warehouse. This will be a stunning blow to the elevator men and will deprive them of the privilege of longer enjoying the immense profits which would otherwise go to the legitimate grain and flaxseed commission merchants of the city. The latter will benefit tremendously if the amendment is adopted.

Heretofore the elevator people on the Board of Trade have been going out in the country and buying their grain, storing it in their warehouses, the low with the high grade, and blending it in order to bring up the low grade. If the amendment is carried when it is voted on, in ten or twelve days, the "public" elevator men will be compelled to go in as private warehousemen.

ATTACKS ON H. CLAY EVANS.

Now Said the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Is to Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Influences undoubtedly are at work, and have been for some time, to drive Commissioner of Pensions Evans from office, and this pressure seems to have been exerted with increased vigor since the recent failure of some office seekers to provide by law for what would practically be another Pension Bureau, entirely independent of the present bureau, and designed to pass favorably upon the classes of cases that Congress rushes through without mature consideration or respect for the taxpayers.

The reports about Mr. Evans's future have become so definite that they now name Deputy Commissioner Davenport as the next Commissioner of Pensions. If this is to be the case, Mr. Evans has been kept in the dark about it, but he has no doubt that there are men in Washington who would be glad if the report were true.

Most of the reports about the change of Commissioner can be traced to the pension attorneys and professional "comrades" who egg on the soldiers to demand new sorts of pensions, and to remove obstacles to the procuring of pensions. The President is not likely to be affected by such advisers, and no Commissioner can be installed without consulting the President and getting him to ask the Senate to make a change.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S ATTITUDE.

Does Not Oppose Sampson's and His Own Promotion to Vice Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator McComas's inclination to help the passage of the bill to revive the grade of Vice Admiral in the navy, with the expectation that it will be followed immediately by the advancement of Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson, does not appear to have provoked extended opposition from the friends of Rear Admiral Schley, although they are aware that if two nominations are made Sampson's will come first. The gain will be not merely an advance in rank for both officers, but a decided increase in pay on the retired list.

The most determined friends of Rear Admiral Schley insist that he shall be content to remain a Rear Admiral until his retirement, rather than accept a higher rank with the promotion of Sampson over his head. If the rank of Vice Admiral is not revived now it will not be revived in the next Congress for Sampson only, and it depends altogether upon the consent of the partisans of Schley whether Sampson shall be a Vice Admiral.

It has been asserted here to-day that a letter is in Washington from Rear Admiral Schley advising his friends to make no opposition to the revival of the grade of Vice Admiral even if it involves the advancement of Sampson over his head. It is known by friends of Schley here that at no time was he ever disposed to fight the promotion of Sampson, and that if the Rear Admiral commanding at Santiago had ever obscurely referred to the fact that Schley was in part to be credited with the result at Santiago no one would more cheerfully than Schley have joined in the demand for high honors to him as commander even though he did not participate in the fighting. If the bill to revive the grade of Vice Admiral fails at this session, Schley and Sampson will both be retired as Rear Admirals.

PREPARING FOR INAUGURATION

New Yorkers Taking a Prominent Part—Draping the Ball Room.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Gen. F. V. Greene is busy here every day arranging the details of the inauguration parade, and every day brings some new report of additions to be made to the line of paraders. After much discussion and consultation of precedents it has been decided that when the President and President-elect goes to the Capitol on the morning of March 4, he will be accompanied by Senator Hanna. There will be another representative of the Committee of Arrangements of the Congress in the carriage, but he has not been chosen.

New York is being mentioned frequently in connection with the preparations. Gen. Noel Blakeman, Gen. Greene's Chief of Staff, is arranging the order of the military divisions and is making up the civic part of the procession. Gen. R. E. Cochran of New York has been assigned to command the Second Division. The right of line of the civic division will be accorded to the Lincoln Club, with Postmaster Van Cott at its head. It was picked out for this honor because of its age as a Republican organization.

The decoration of the interior of the Pension Bureau, to fit it for a ballroom, is well under way, even before the papers and furniture of the bureau have been removed. The design is very different from that followed four years ago, and promises to be effective. The golden effect is already assured by the masses of yellow bunting stretched across the upper part of the hall and draped neatly over the arches of the second story, and all the columns except the large ones have been gilt-bronzed.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT/75th St. & Col. Av. Diner Recherche, $1.50, every eve.; also alc. Music.—Adv.

FRANK HOLAHAN HITS BACK AT HIS FATHER

Says the Latter Has Gone Too Far in Denouncing Him.

Denies the Charge of Bigamy and Tells How His Income of $50,000 a Year Was Stopped.

The statement made by President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements after the raid on Levien's poolroom on Monday afternoon last led to revelations yesterday. Frank, the alleged wayward son, whom Mr. Holahan was looking for when District Attorney Philbin was looking for Levien and his fellow-clubmen, talked.

"I was willing," he said, "to be made the 'goat until my father also involved in what he said the good name of my wife. That I will not stand for." Mr. Holahan was sitting in his new home, in the residence of his father-in-law, E. H. Smith, Grace Avenue, Great Neck, when he broke out with this statement.

"I sympathize with my father," he went on with a smile. "If nobody else does, I certainly do. I myself have sometimes visited poolrooms. If I saw a good thing coming here in Great Neck or elsewhere, I have not spurned it. I was in for it with the rest of them.

"If my father had stopped with that original statement of his I would not have been heard from. But he is piling it on pretty heavy. This, too, after he has been the cause of ruining my business, which netted the firm, which was run under my name in the Park Row Building, no less than $200,000 a year, and brought me personally no less than $50,000 a year. All, too, because I married the girl of my choice.

"The firm of which I speak was known after I left it as the Realty Protective Company. The men I was in it with me were J. N. Butterly, B. A. Greene, and W. B. Hopping. I was the only lawyer among them. We made a specialty of protecting property holders when condemnation proceedings had been brought by the city.

VALUE OF THE FAMILY NAME.

"In such cases as that my name—the name of my father, rather—helped us out wonderfully. I do not mean to imply that my father threw work into our hands because of his public position, but there is no doubt that his name and his advice did help us. Clients, for example, would not believe that my father would not help us in spite of our protests to the contrary.

"In order to compete with firms in our line we engaged solicitors. These solicitors never revealed the name of the firm until forced to. Then it usually occurred that the prospective client would ask:

"'What is the name of your firm?'

"'My name was then mentioned, because the business was run under my name.

"'Is he any relation to President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements?' was generally the next question.

"It was then admitted that I was his son. That was enough.

"Our business was so prosperous that I at times refused to accept clients, for no very good reason. We never took less than 10 per cent. for our work, and yet we did more business than any of our contemporaries who accepted 3 per cent. I was frequently pitted against my father, who represented the city, and who often won out. He made me mad at times, because he denied me fees that he could have thrown my way. My father goes to the extent of being Puritanical in his ideas about honesty. I do not go quite so far. I am content to be merely honest as honesty is understood between man and man nowadays. I think, for example, that when a man is in a position to throw business either into the hands of a friend or of a man whom he does not know he ought to give it to his friend. I confess that before and during the Mazet investigation I felt a little shaky. I was very cautious during that time, and yet I was subpoenaed to appear before the committee—I never got there, though, I feel compelled to add.

"There is a case now pending in the courts between me and my former partners regarding the dissolution of the partnership. It will come in soon in days.

"Now, in regard to my domestic affairs. I feel sorry that my father has flaunted this subject before the public, because in hitting at me he hits the entire family. As I have stated, he made it necessary for me to give up my business. This because I happened to fall in love with my typewriter, Miss Smith, who is now my wife. I not only say, but I reiterate and reiterate it again, that I am married to her. I married her over a year ago this month. Where? you ask. Well, that I do not care to say exactly. There may be legal trouble over that matter, and I do not care to give my opponents the advantage of knowing the place.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

"Miss Smith came to my office about three years ago. I do not care to appear sentimental—in fact, these things ought never to go before the public—but it is a fact that it was a case of love at first sight. I was, when Miss Smith crossed my path, already engaged to my first wife. I have original notions about an engagement, and about marriage, in fact. They may perhaps be thought radical by some. I consider an engagement a contract that should be kept. I kept it. It was a case of love and duty. My first wife I met in the most natural sort of a way. My sister was at the time leading lady for Richard Mansfield, and her stage name was Jane Stuart. She has since that time been married to a man in Milwaukee, and has long since left the stage. In Mr. Mansfield's company then was at the time when my sister played the leading parts, Miss Winfred McCaull, daughter of the late Col. John McCaull, the light opera manager, who became my first wife. My wife's parts in the company were—I am not very familiar with the technique of the stage—such as I would say came under the 'ingénue' class. I only saw her once on the stage—I think in the 'Parisian Romance.'

"After I had been married it soon became evident that my wife and I were incompatible. She was away much of the time, at her home in Greensborough, N. C., and that may have helped to cool my affection for her. We talked the matter over between us, and upon one occasion we had an interview that lasted for eleven hours. That seems prodigious, but it is true. During that interview I advised my wife to get a divorce. I told her that I would give her every opportunity, and finally informed her also that I would get a divorce if she didn't.

"I left home about fourteen months ago for another State to establish my residence, so that I could procure a divorce. I secured it. It is not necessary in all States that papers shall be served upon the person who is divorced. There is in some States such a thing as securing a divorce by publication merely. I secured such a divorce. My first wife has the right to go into the courts and fight the divorce, I am ready to meet it.

"I am a lawyer, and was not foolish enough to make myself liable to a bigamy charge. I married my present wife soon after I had secured my divorce, and in the place where I secured it.

CHANGED HIS RELIGION.

"I was formerly a Roman Catholic, but am not now. I believe in divorce. I think it a foolish thing that two persons who find they cannot agree should ruin their entire lives for a mistake they have honestly made."

Mr. Holahan explained that, although he had not saved much out of his success while in business, he had no regrets. He admitted that he and his wife had been living rather high—"at the best hotels in New York, in fact," he added.

The statement which aroused young Mr. Holahan was one which his first wife made early yesterday morning at the residence of Maurice F. Holahan, 137 East Fifty-fifth Street, where she is living at present with her little child. In this statement Frank Holahan said when he saw he recognized the handiwork of his father. "Nothing of that sort leaves our home—I still call it our home," he explained—"without the scrutiny of my father."

This statement, for which Mrs. Frank Holahan is sponsor, is as follows:

"This woman at Great Neck is not his wife, but his former typewriter, Miss Edith Smith. To set at rest those absurd stories about my marriage to Mr. Holahan being a secret one, permit me to say that our marriage took place at Greensborough, N. C., where my family resided. The ceremony took place at St. Agnes's Church, Rev. Father Josephs officiating. It was one of the largest church weddings ever held at Greensborough, and was attended by my husband's mother and the members of both families.

"Though I knew a year ago that my husband and this typewriter were living together I refrained from applying for a divorce, because I am a Roman Catholic and my Church does not sanction divorce for any cause. No divorce has been granted him. If he has one it is a forgery. If he is married to this woman at Great Neck he is a bigamist and should be punished by imprisonment."

In addition to this Mrs. Holahan denied last evening that her husband had ever told her that he proposed to get a divorce. She admitted that one day they had had a long talk, during which her husband had acknowledged to her his affection for his typewriter "but;" she added, "he did not tell me that he proposed to get a divorce. He threatened such a thing, but I, feeling secure from what I had heard about divorce, told him that I would have to be consulted about that, and that I did not propose to permit him to re-marry, when I, as a Roman Catholic, was debarred from such a step. I remember that he mentioned Rhode Island during that interview as a place where divorces could be secured in a manner such as were in accordance with his wishes."

Maurice F. Holahan could not be seen at his home last evening. He was said to have gone to a banquet.

LETTERS FROM AGUINALDO.

Found in Manila Druggist's Store—Police Suspect Two Foreign Consuls of Aiding Insurgents.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—A. Riola, a Manila druggist, has been arrested and communications from Aguinaldo, dated in Isabela Province, Northeastern Luzon, have been seized in his store. The matter is being investigated, but the exact extent of the information thus supplied has not yet been disclosed.

Gen. MacArthur has released Señor Salas, who was arrested Feb. 2 for publishing in his newspaper, The Diario, violent attacks upon the American authorities for deporting insurgent leaders to Guam. The paper, which was suppressed at the time, will be allowed to reappear on condition that Señor Salas promises loyalty.

The police of Manila claim to have obtained documentary evidence which they allege tends to incriminate Francisco Reyes, Italian Consul at Manila, and Manuel Peypoch, Consul for Uruguay, in aiding the Filipino insurgents. The evidences has been submitted to Gen. MacArthur.

Reyes is also a prominent banker, broker, and merchant. He is the principal stockholder in the Manila Street Railroad Company. He is charged with the circulation in the Philippine Islands of the insurgent newspaper called Filipinos Antes Europa, published in Madrid by his brother, Isabelo de los Reyes. Manuel Peypoch, the Consul for Uruguay in Manila, is alleged to have acted as a medium in Manila for the exchange of money used under the direction of the insurgent Gen. Trias.

Disclosures connecting Mr. Balbas, manager of the branch Spanish bank in Manila, with the Carman transactions appear insufficient to warrant his arrest.

Manuel Lopez, millionaire ship owner and brother of Sixto Lopez, Agoncillo's secretary, has been in jail for several days on a charge of purchasing quantities of cattle from the insurgents of the Island of Mindoro.

GIFT OF $500,000 TO HARVARD.

Donations of Buildings Also Announced at the Annual Dinner of the Harvard Club.

The Harvard Club celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding last night with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, which was attended by several hundred members and their guests, all of whom sounded the praises of the club and of Alma Mater in song and story.

The members were particularly elated because of an announcement made by Dr. Henry R. Walcott, Acting President of the university during the absence of Prof. Eliot, that a person whose name could not be disclosed had given $500,000 to the university for an architect's building. The announcement was received with cheering that was loud and prolonged.

The building will be for architectural study. Plans for it have not been made, as the donation has only just been made.

Dr. Walcott also announced donations by Hiram Higginson of a building for Harvard Union, a social organization; by James Stillman, President of the City Bank of New York, who has sons at Harvard, of a Harvard Infirmary, and of a building for comparative zoology by the Agassiz family. The donations were not named in figures.

Edmund Wetmore, the President of the club, presided, and with him at table, in addition to Dr. Walcott, were the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, the Rev. Henry R. Wadleigh, James W. Alexander, representing Princeton; James H. Hoyt, and Edward L. Parris. At the many long tables sat more than 200 members of the club and alumni of Harvard.

There were no set toasts. Mr. Wetmore made the introductory address, in which he referred at length to the reception tendered to the Cuban teachers by Harvard. Mr. Alexander made Princeton and the sister universities the theme of his speech. Addresses were also made by James H. Hoyt and the Rev. Dr. Mackay.

ILLINOIS INHERITANCE TAX.

Court Holds if Widow Renounces Her Rights Property Is Not Exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—In a decision handed down by the State Supreme Court to-day, sustaining the ruling of Judge Carter in the County Circuit Court a year and a half ago, the widow and heirs of the late Albert M. Billings, father of Cornelius K. G. Billings, are held subject to the operation of the inheritance tax law on the large estate left by the wealthy Chicagoan. The decision reaffirms the validity of the inheritance tax law, and holds that where rights under a will are renounced, as was done by the widow in this case, it does not exempt the property from an inhertance tax.

At his death Mr. Billings's estate was estimated at between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, and the inheritance tax on this property involves a sum of nearly $70,000. Aside from the amount of money involved, the decision is of great importance and interest, owing to the large number of similar cases involving large estates now pending at Springfield.

Precancellation of Stamps.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Another scheme designed to improve the postal service for large business houses in Chicago went into effect to-day. This is a plan for the precancellation of postage stamps for third and fourth class matter. Permission necessary for putting this order into effect has been received from the authorities at Washington, and the employes in the printing section at the Post Office were busy all day turning out an order of 410,000 stamps for a big mail-order house. This plan means a saving in time for the Post Office employes.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky
Retains its delicate flavour in any mixed drink.—Adv.

The more you know of ales the surer you will be to select Ballantine's. They are the standard.—Adv.

NINE LIVES LOST IN RAILROAD COLLISION

Atlantic City Flier and Passenger Train Crash at Full Speed.

TWENTY-FIVE ARE INJURED

Wreckage Takes Fire and Flames Hem In Terror-stricken Victims—Dead and Wounded Fall Into Raritan Canal.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—One of the worst collisions in the history of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad occurred at about 5:30 o'clock this evening, at Rusling's Siding, near Bordentown, and about eight miles south of Trenton. The "Nellie Bly" express, from New York for Atlantic City, came into collision with passenger train No. 330, running from Camden to Trenton.

The number of dead so far as known is nine and the number of injured upward of twenty-five. A special train at about 9 o'clock from the scene of the wreck brought four bodies and eighteen wounded persons to Trenton. The wounded were distributed among the three Trenton hospitals. Other wounded passengers were taken to Cooper Hospital, at Camden.

Among the killed are Walter Earl, engineer of the express train; James Birmingham, baggagemaster of the local train; Frank Hill of Whitehall, a railroad employe; John Gates of Trenton, a passenger on the local train, and four unidentified Italians.

Frank Boland, a passenger on train No. 330, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had both legs cut off. The doctors say he will die.

Michael McGraw, fireman on the "Nellie Bly," was badly injured, but is expected to recover.

Frank Thompson, engineer of No. 330, had a leg broken and is badly bruised. He is in a precarious condition.

Edward Garwood, fireman on No. 330, was badly bruised by jumping, but will recover.

Edward Sapp, conductor of No. 330, was also injured by being thrown forward on the floor of the rear car of his train. His injuries are not believed to be serious.

Most of the remaining dead and injured are Italians. They were riding in the smoking car of the express train. They were being taken to Atlantic City to do construction work for the railroad company.

SCENE AT THE WRECK.

The scene at the wreck is described by those who were present as horrifying. The two trains came into collision at full speed, and both engines were completely demolished. The forward cars of each train, in both instances a combination baggage and smoker, was entirely demolished also, and to add to the horror the wreckage took fire.

The second car of the "Nellie Bly" turned over on its side and the passengers had to climb out through the windows. In this they were assisted by passengers from the cars that did not leave the track. The track at this point is so close to the Delaware and Raritan Canal that the passengers, in getting out of the overturned car, fell into the canal, and many of the bodies of the dead and injured had to be taken from the water.

Thomas Lawrence of Trenton said he saw one man buried beneath the ruins and crying for assistance. He tried to pry him out, but found he could do nothing to help him. He believes the man perished in the flames. The scene of the

filled with water many would have been drowned before they could have escaped from their prison. The remaining three cars did not turn over.

The local train which left Comden at 3:30 P. M. did not fare as badly as the express. It was made up of three cars and the first two were badly splintered. As far as the passengers knew no one was killed on this train, but several were badly injured.

The survivors shuddered as they described the scene. They said the cries of agony coming from under the wreckage where the Italians were confined were heartrending.

One of the first bodies taken out was that of Engineer Walter Earl, who was in charge of the express. He was killed instantly, his head having been cut off. Then the body of James Birmingham of Bordentown, N. J., baggage master of the local train, was found.

Willing hands went instantly to work, and it was due to the efforts of the uninjured passengers that many lives were saved. Judge Kelley of New York paid a high tribute to his fellow-passengers, including the women, for the way they took up the work of rescue.

A remarkable escape was that of George Enger of South Orange. Mr. Enger is a cripple, and was sitting in a wheel chair in the baggage car when the crash came. This car was terribly splintered and part of it was on top of the first car. Mr. Enger was pitched out of his chair, but fortunately he was not hurt and he managed to crawl to an opening in the side of the car and was lifted out.

LOCAL TRAIN BLAMED.

Information came in slowly at the office of the Amboy Division, in Camden. Up to midnight the information received by the railroad officials was that eight or ten persons were killed and about twenty-five injured. Of the eighteen persons taken to Trenton hospitals, thirteen are Italians.

The railroad officials put the blame on the crew of the local train, which was in charge of Conductor Sapp and Engineer Thompson, both of Camden. The railroad authorities say that the crew of this train had been given orders to meet the express at Bordentown—that is, to wait on a siding at that point until the express should have passed.

Instead of doing this, however, they kept on up the road and met the express at Rusling's Siding, above Bordentown, and a head-on collision occurred.

The road was badly blocked and passengers were transferred at the scene of the wreck.

CHICAGO'S DEBT LIMIT.

Illinois Supreme Court Holds It Has Been Exceeded.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Among the cases decided by the Supreme Court at Springfield to-day is the test suit brought to determine the limit of bonded indebtedness the city may incur under the new revenue law. The court sustains the decision of the lower court, which was adverse to the city, denying the right of the Council to add to the present debt. This leaves the city without any means of acquiring funds for the development of the drainage canal power or to build bridges, and prohibits it from issuing bonds for any permanent improvement.

The ruling of the Court leaves the city in the embarrassing position of having already exceeded the limit of bonded indebtedness by about $5,000,000. The bonded debt is approximately $18,000,000. City officials were greatly disappointed with the decision of the Court, for they had looked to it for relief from the condition which confronts the city by reason of the problem of permanent improvement.

The subway plan being considered by the Street Railway Commisston and all the other public work which is deemed imperative to the future development of the city depended wholly upon the right of the city to issue bonds and place a portion of the cost upon posterity.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LOAN CO.

Justice Gaynor Decides That Empire Realty Company May Take Over the Real Estate.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, handed down a decision in the case of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association to the effect that the interests of all those interested in the association would be best conserved by allowing the Empire State Realty Company to take over the real estate held by the association. When suit was brought by the State authorities to wind up the affairs of the Anglo-American Association, on the ground that it was insolvent, and had receivers appointed, the Empire State Realty Company was organized by some of the men interested in the association and others.

The Empire State Company made a proposition to take over the real estate holdings of the Anglo-American Association, put up enough money to protect the property, and thereby save it for the benefit of the shareholders in the association. A number of the shareholders opposed this proposition, claiming that if the scheme proved unsuccessful, the Directors could not be held liable.

The Empire State Company finally applied to Justice Gaynor to be permitted to take over the real estate of the Anglo-American Association. The permanent receivers, as well as the minority shareholders, the opposing, claimed that they could supply sufficient funds to protect the real estate. Justice Gaynor, in granting the application of the Empire State Company, expressed confidence in the receivers and advised shareholders to exchange their stock for shares in the new company pro rata. He also advised all concerned to hesitate before going into further litigation.

REWARD FOR HER WIDOWHOOD.

Mrs. Butters Will Inherit $200,000 Because She Has Not Married Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Marion Butters, who operates a laundry for the cleansing of fine fabrics at 774 Columbus Avenue, will soon come into possession of $200,000. The fortune was left by her husband's father, who stipulated that his daughter-in-law should be his heir only on condition that she did not marry again. Mrs. Butters's husband died seven years ago, and her father-in-law died soon after his son, leaving his daughter-in-law $150 a month as long as she lived with the testator's widow.

Mrs. Butters lived with her mother-in-law only a short time. She left her to live in her own home in Boston, and has lived there ever since. She lost her income when she left the home of her mother-in-law, but five years ago she brought legal proceedings and succeeded in having a portion of the income continued. About that time the mother-in-law married a Mr. Fredericton in Jersey City, where she resided. Last week she died. The estate left by the elder Mr. Butters was to be her's during her life time. At her death Mrs. Marion Butters was to succeed to it.

Mrs. Butters has counsel, and expects soon to learn that the provisions of the will are being carried out.

ROBBED ON A STREET CAR.

Horace E. Hartwell Loses a Gold Watch Valued at $150.

Horace E. Hartwell, President of the Hartwell-Thomson Construction Company, at 156 Fifth Avenue, living in the Royal Apartments, 830 West Thirty-third Street, reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that a gold watch, valued at $150, had been stolen from him.

Hartwell said he was a passenger on an east-bound Thirty-fourth Street car, and stood on the rear platform with a German and a colored man. At Lexington Avenue he noticed that his watch chain had been cut and that the timepiece had been taken. In the meantime the two men had left the car.

A couple of years ago Hartwell caught a man in the act of relieving him of several hundred dollars while standing in front of a book store in Boston. He knocked the man down and then took him to a police station.

Dinner to George F. Scannell.

A dinner was given at the Democratic Club last evening to George F. Scannell, Tammany leader of the Twenty-fifth District, a brother of Fire Commissioner John Scannell. The dinner was attended by twenty politicians. John F. Carroll and Mayor Van Wyck, although at the Democratic Club, did not attend. Leader Scannell was presented with a handsome testimonial by the election district Captains and his friends.

Mrs. Butters Butters

COMMITTEE OF FIVE'S LABORS NEARLY ENDED

Mr. Nixon Thinks Its Continuance Will Not Be Necessary.

Is Satisfied Single-Headed Police Commission with Honest Deputies Will Carry Out Reform.

The labors of the Tammany Committee of Five may soon come to an end, according to a statement made yesterday by Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the committee. Mr. Nixon said:

"I am satisfied that the single-headed Police Commission, with able deputies who are not affiliated with any of the unlawful elements, will render unnecessary any committee at all. Col. Gardiner's statement that he informed the police that 20 Dey Street was supposed to be a poolroom seems to forge another link in the chain of evidence."

Asked who the person was who was to be secured by this chain of evidence, Mr. Nixon replied that he was not at liberty to tell. Continuing, Mr. Nixon said:

"The present very encouraging condition of affairs seems to point a way to the termination of duties which I have carried out to my best judgment, but which were very distasteful to me. But one thing must be done first."

"Will you tell us what that one thing is?" asked the reporter.

"No, I can't do that," replied Mr. Nixon. "I know from conversations with many policemen," he added, "that they are as dissatisfied with the way things have been run as the general public. They do not like the position of being considered as banded together to protect crime, and yet think that the greatest crime they can commit is to be guilty of 'squealing,' in thieves' parlance, when they are performing their sworn duty. Every citizen will be interested in seeing that the stand taken by District Attorney Philbin is maintained, and that policemen are upheld for telling the truth, and not punished and treated with harshness for doing their duty. I am satisfied that policemen want to do right, and want to be told to do right."

Mr. Nixon was asked whether a definite time for the dissolution of the committee had been fixed.

"Naturally," he replied, "that would be impossible without a meeting of the committee, as everything is done with the understanding and knowledge of the committee. When we have accomplished the object for which we were appointed, I am sure we shall all welcome a termination of our duties. Recent events point to a possible successful ending of our labors at an early date."

Mr. Nixon declined to say anything regarding the alleged cable message from Richard Croker authorizing him to go ahead, which is reported to have been sent by the Tammany chieftain in answer to an alleged appeal from John F. Carroll asking that the committee be called off.

Charity Commissioner Keller said he had heard nothing of a proposed dissolution of the committee in the near future.

THE "PAROLE CLUB" RAID.

Committee of Five's Detectives Testify Before Justice Jerome.

Reginald Levien, Percy Levien, and Leon Stedeker, alleged proprietors and employes of the Parole Club, which was raided by District Attorney Philbin and Justice Jerome last Monday, were arraigned before the latter in the law library of the District Attorney's office yesterday.

Reginald Levien's case went over for one week, at the request of William F. Howe, his counsel. Percy Levien and Stedeker were represented by Douglass Levien, Percy's uncle, and Benjamin Steinhardt.

James R. Wood and Harry R. Marcuse, detectives employed by the Committee of Five, on whose complaints the warrants were issued, were cross-examined by the defendants' counsel.

Wood swore that he had made bets in the place; that he had seen others make bets there, and that Percy Levien and Stedeker acted as "lookouts," scrutinizing every one closely before they were allowed to enter, and examining them as to their "qualifications" for membership in the Parole Club before they were permitted to penetrate into the inner sanctum—he was not allowed to designate it as "poolroom." It had cost him $1 to become a member of the club, which he had paid to some one in the room, and had then placed a bet on a horse named Judge Magee. This was on Dec. 31 last. Between this date and Jan. 25 he visited the poolroom several times and saw the same persons acting as lookouts each time.

Wood said that he was a private detective holding a State license, and that Marcuse was in his employ.

Marcuse testified that he had only been a detective for about two months. All he knew about the poolroom had been embodied in his affidavit upon which the warrant was issued.

Justice Jerome continued the $1,500 bail in each case, and adjourned the hearing until next Thursday.

POLICE BOARD BUSINESS.

Charges Against Deputy Chief McLaughlin Dismissed—Dr. Donlin Police Surgeon.

William S. Devery continued yesterday to perform the duties and enjoy the privileges of Chief of Police of New York City. His entire rehabilitation by the dismissal on Wednesday of the omnibus charges of 1897, preferred by the Parkhurst Society, gratified him hugely, but he would talk on no subject which concerned himself and his department.

Deputy Chief Cortright was not changed by the passing of the resolution of the board which makes him Acting Chief in case of the disability of the Chief of Police or the abolishment of the office. He said that he would promulgate the resolution to the force when he knew that Gov. Odell had signed the single-headed Police bill. He supposed that in some way Chief Devery would place himself on record as protesting against the exercise of his functions by a Deputy Chief, and that he would formally present himself for duty as Chief of Police, to fortify himself in the legal contest for his existence as a policeman and his salary of $6,000 per annum.

The Police Commissioners were in continuous session in the afternoon, but the left the Central Office shortly after 5 o'clock, when they believed that Gov. Odell had not signed the new Police bill. One of the acts of the board was to dismiss charges made in 1889 against Deputy Chief W. W. McLaughlin. They were preferred Aug. 1 of that year by Superintendent William Murray, on the complaint of D. J. Whitney that the defendant, who was then Captain, failed to suppress gambling houses in the First Precinct. The trial was on Aug. 6. Sept. 11 Commissioner Voorhis moved that a judgment of guilty be entered, and he voted yea with Commissioner MacLean. Commissioners Martin and McClave voted nay, and the deadlock over the case was never broken. Commissioner Sexton moved to dismiss the charges yesterday, and the vote on the question was unanimous.

The vacancy created by the pensioning of Police Surgeon Benjamin F. Dexter was filled by the transfer of Dr. E. J. Donlin, Coroners' Physician, to the Board of Police Surgeons. The salary is $3,000 per annum.

Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry visited Police Headquarters, and called on President York, Commissioner Sexton, Chief Devery, and Deputy Chief Cortright. His errand, it was believed, had reference to the welfare of his brother, who is Captain in the East Fifty-first Street command. Mr. Lantry ridiculed the suggestion that Mayor Van Wyck had selected him as the successor of the present Police Board. Another caller on the Chief was Charles F. Murphy, Treasurer of the Department of Docks and Ferries. He only laughed when it was suggested that sidered certain that the Mayor will keep every one guessing until he announces his selection.

CAPT. HERLIHY'S EXONERATION.

Mr. Olcott Says the Defense Was a Sham—Mr. Hess's Views and Vote.

A disposition of reticence was apparent yesterday on the part of those most intimately concerned in the charges against Capt. Herlihy. Ex-Judge Olcott, who conducted the prosecution, when asked what he thought of the outcome of the trial, declined to go into a discussion of its merits, saying that he did not care to criticise the Police Board.

"But," said he, "I believe, as I said at the trial, that the defense was hollow, fictitious, and a sham."

It developed yesterday that during the trial Commissioner Hess said to an official whose word is unimpeachable and who was present throughout, that it was plain that certain witnesses for Capt. Herlihy were perjuring themselves.

"And yet," said this official, "Commissioner Hess voted to dismiss all three charges against the Captain. Commissioner Hess, we all understand, is a man who dislikes to make trouble for any one."

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was asked his opinion as to the dismissal of the charges. Dr. Dix affected much surprise at the question and replied:

"I do not know what you are talking about."

Dr. Dix said he never read such stories in the papers, and signified that he did not wish to be interviewed.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, who offered the resolution at the diocesan convention last September which resulted in Bishop Potter's letter to Mayor Van Wyck complaining of the conditions in the "Red Light" district and of the insult offered to Mr. Paddock, refused to talk upon the subject. The Rev. Mr. Paddock also was silent.

Bishop Potter is still away, and at his house yesterday it was said that he will not return for a week.

CAPT. COONEY HONORED.

Entertained at Dinner and Presented with a Jeweled Badge.

Less than a week ago the friends of the newly made Police Captain, Francis A. Kear, tendered him a banquet and presented him with a gold shield, inlaid with diamonds, in honor of his promotion. The affair took place at Healy's Hotel, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. It was not an unheard of event in police annals, but on the upper west side established a precedent, and reminded the constituency of Capt. John Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station that he had also been, recently elevated to a Captaincy. The Cooney forces began work at once, and plans were soon underway to surpass the affair at Healy's in gastronomic elegance and extravagance. The dinner was arranged to be a total surprise to Capt. Cooney.

Ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy called at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday noon and invited Capt. Cooney to take a walk out with him. Ordinarily Capt. Cooney, who was resplendent in a new suit of black of the frock design, and wore a bouquet of lilies of the valley and smilax, readily consented.

The ex-Inspector led the Captain to the Hotel Navarre, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, where the Captain was surprised to find about twenty-five of his friends seated around a table decorated with flowers, and one vacant chair at the head, which he was assigned to amid cheers. The Captain was overcome, and before he had recovered his composure, Christian F. Tietjen, President of the West Side State Bank, had pinned on his coat a solid gold shield, studded with gems, and bearing the inscription: "From the Merchants of the Twentieth Precinct." Mr. Tietjen spoke of the regard Capt. Cooney was held in by the business men of his precinct. Then everybody was called upon to toast the new Captain.

The menu was printed on dainty little cards, to which were attached miniature police clubs.

Among those present were John F. Doherty, Herman F. Vogel, Ludwig Baumann, D. Froelich, James C. McClenahan, President of the Mutual Bank; Stephen McPartland, W. B. Furlong, Harry Byrnes, Dr. Thomas Moore, Dr. William T. Cuff, August Finck, Peter Smuck, John Coughlin, Richard H. Stearns, Charles W. Dabb, Thomas F. Smith, H. F. Michaels, Judge Joseph H. Stiner, and James B. Quinlan.

STEUBEN SOCIETY BANQUET.

More Than One Hundred Members Hear Their Native County Praised.

The fifth annual banquet of the Steuben Society, composed of natives of Steuben County, took place last night in the main banquet hall of the Manhattan Hotel. Over 100 members were present to take part in the banquet and in the presentation by the society of a portrait to Justice William Rumsey, the President. Those at the guest table were Justice William Rumsey, Judge Chester B. M. G. Laughlin, John W. Davis, Col. A. J. Switzer, George R. Sutherland, T. A. Adams, Lucien N. Manley, Frank Campbell, Louis Wiley, Col. James E. Jones, Francis C. Moore, and Benjamin F. Taylor.

The toasts of the evening were "Steuben County," by Assemblyman Hyatt C. Hatch, and the "Steuben Society," by Paul E. Near. Mr. Hatch in his speech rehearsed the early history of Frederick William Augustus Ferdinand Van Steuben, at one time Inspector General of the army under Washington, and the man after whom Steuben County was named. Then he dwelt on the history of Steuben County itself and the positions its sons have filled in the history of the country from the time of the Revolution down to the present. The other speakers of the evening were Louis Wiley, M. Rumsey Miller, Frank Campbell, Joseph P. Eustace, Lucius N. Manley, and Col. James E. Jones.

CORNELL BEATS COLUMBIA.

Ithacans Defeat the New York Men in a Chess Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Columbia, the winner of the intercollegiate chess championship, has lost to Cornell in her dual meet with the Ithacans. The score is now 4½ to 6½, and one game still remains to be passed upon, which will make the score either 5½ to 6½ or 4½ to 7½, according as the game is decided by an expert for or against Cornell.

In the second and concluding round of the tournament held this afternoon and evening Karpinski of Cornell beat Filk, Hoper; Sewall of Columbia beat Riedel, Sicilian defense; Storey of Cornell beat Keeler, Ruy lopez; Rand and Scholly drew, French defense; Ridder and Soukattschoff drew, Queen's pawn. In the game between Schroeder and Hauser, Hauser claimed a draw while Schroeder claimed the game. It was decided to have it adjudicated by an expert.

The Cornell-Columbia Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 21.—The Cornell Debate Council has accepted as two of the judges for the coming intercollegiate debate with Columbia Gen. Francis V. Greene and Edward M. Shepard. The Columbia authorities have instructed the Cornell Council that an invitation has been sent to Thomas B. Reed, but he has as yet neither accepted nor declined it. The selection of Mr. Reed would meet with great satisfaction here. The men to represent Cornell in the contest at Lenox Lyceum on March 7 are Sidney S. Lowenthal of Rochester, Ralph S. Kent of Franklinville, and Manton M. Wyvell of Alma, with George P. Winters of Florida as alternate.

Texas to Vote on Poll Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 21.—The House of Representatives to-day passed finally the resolution providing for the submission to a vote of the people of the State an amendment to the Constitution making the payment of a poll tax prequisite to voting at any election held in Texas. Under the provision of this proposed amendment every voter must either exhibit his poll tax receipt or make oath that he has paid said tax before he can cast his vote. The resolution has already passed the Senate. It is asserted by the opponents of the proposed amendment that its adoption will mean the

GOVERNOR HERE, POLICE BILL NOT YET SIGNED

Memorandum in Reply to Mayor's Veto to Be Appended.

Bill May Be Amended to Defeat Tammany Tactics of Appointing Sexton and Retaining Devery.

Gov. Odell left Albany yesterday without signing the Single Headed Police Department bill. The Tammany politicians and Mayor Van Wyck waited all day to hear that the Governor had made the bill a law, and it was said at the City Hall that the Police Commissioner had been decided on and would be named by Mayor Van Wyck at once.

There was a hitch in the Republican programme for some reason. Gov. Odell, instead of carrying out his determination, made public Monday that he would sign the bill as soon as it repassed the Legislature over the veto of Mayor Van Wyck, allowed himself to be "carried off to New York" to attend a dinner of the Lumbermen's Association, held last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Tammany politicians asserted last evening that the reason why Gov. Odell delayed signing the bill was the determination of Tammany to name John B. Sexton to be the head of the police force. To a friend soon after his arrival last evening Gov. Odell said that the appointment of John B. Sexton would be very distasteful to him. He said that the passage of the Police bill was in response to a public demand that there should be a change in the system in the Police Department in New York, and that the Commissioners and Chief Devery should be forced to retire. Chief Devery is aimed at by Senator Platt, who is most anxious to see some other man in charge of the police force.

The information which leaked out yesterday from the Tammany leaders was that they intended to do what was "distasteful to the Republicans," and that if the Republicans did not want Commissioner Sexton made the head of the police force, that would be Tammany's move.

Gov. Odell decided yesterday to attach a memorandum to the Police bill. It was while he was preparing this memorandum in Albany that Capt. Joseph Dickey of Newburg and President White of the Lumbermen's Association appeared. Gov. Odell said last evening that he was "carried away," and that he did not have a chance to prepare a memorandum of the reasons why he signed the Police bill. It was said last evening that Gov. Odell would state as his reasons that the disgraceful condition of affairs in the police force in New York City fully justified his action, but that as a general principle he did not approve of the passage of such bills as the single-headed bill, in which there was a dual power of appointment lodged in the Governor and the Mayors of cities.

When seen on his arrival in New York last evening Gov. Odell said:

"I did not sign the police bill because I was not ready to sign it."

Senator Platt also came to New York from Washington last evening. He talked with Gov. Odell over the telephone and a conference is scheduled for this morning over the police situation.

The Tammany politicians were toying yesterday with names of men who were likely candidates for the Police Commissionership. John B. Sexton and his friends among the district leaders were working all day, and before evening matters seemed to have been settled. Commissioner Sexton said he was tired and would go home.

TALK OF JOHN C. HERTLE.

At the Democratic Club last evening Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll had a long talk. Very few of the district leaders were present, and there was none of the exciting gossip which has marked the fight for the Police Commissionership during the past few days. The leaders present acknowledged that Commissioner Sexton was very in the lead in the race. There was talk that John C. Hertle, Commissioner of Accounts, who for years has been a close personal friend of Mayor Van Wyck, might be named. The rumor was started because Commissioner Hertle called at the Mayor's office yesterday. Prior to his call John F. Carroll appeared. After a long talk, during which Mayor Van Wyck anxiously awaited news from Albany, Mr. Carroll left the City Hall. When told of the rumor that Commissioner Hertle might be named, Mr. Carroll said:

"Well, strange things will happen."

The political situation in regard to the Police bill was made known last evening at the Democratic Club. It was stated that Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll had not lost hope that there would be some change in the Republican programme to rush the measure through and oust the bipartisan board and Chief Devery. The antagonism which Senator Platt has to Chief Devery and the published statement that Gov. Odell had decided to remove any one of the present Police Commissioners if appointed to the office under the new bill within twenty-four hours, led the Tammany leaders to decide on a bold move.

Gov. Odell was informed indirectly that John B. Sexton was slated for the place, and that Chief Devery would be appointed Deputy Chief at once, so that there would be no change in the system of police affairs. The political consequence of the removal of the new head of the police force within twenty-four hours by the Governor before he could be tried and before charges of wrongdoing while in his new office could be made would have to be borne by the Republican Party. The immediate removal of the new Police Commissioner would prove that Mayor Van Wyck was correct in his veto message when he declared that the bill practically gave the Governor the power to appoint a Police Commissioner, and that this was a violation of the Constitution.

Gov. Odell, with full knowledge of the facts, came to New York. Soon after his arrival he went to the Murray Hill Hotel and held a long telephonic conversation with Senator Platt.

When a TIMES reporter saw John F. Carroll at the Democratic Club last evening he said:

"I have nothing to say about the Police Commissionership. Has the Governor signed the bill?"

When informed that Gov. Odell was in New York, he seemed to be much surprised at the news. He was also surprised when informed that Senator Platt was in town. He said:

"I guess the newspapers will not announce the new Commissioner to-morrow."

BILL MAY BE RETURNED.

A rumor was started last evening that Gov. Odell and Senator Platt might decide to return the Police bill to the Legislature to be amended. The earnest desire of Gov. Odell to change the condition of affairs in the department is what may lead to this decision. When the Police bill went to Albany, there was a clause in it providing that no member of the present uniformed force or the present Police Commissioners would be eligible for appointment to the head of the force under the Single-Headed Police bill.

The Republican politicians are sorry that this clause was stricken from the bill, because they now see that political complications will arise if John B. Sexton is named and Chief Devery is made Chief Deputy. They may now decide to have this clause reinserted.

Another plan of the Republican politicians, formed last evening, was that if Tammany insisted on naming John B. Sexton and retaining Chief Devery as the head of the police force, retaliatory legislation would be passed at Albany. It was stated last evening that the withdrawal of Sexton and Devery would satisfy the Republican leaders.

OPEN TO-DAY.

We are closed on Sundays and on five holidays, but to-day—Washington's Birthday—we are ready to serve those who cannot easily visit a dentist at other times.

Hours, as usual, 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

JURY IN KENNEDY CASE LOCKED UP FOR NIGHT

Many Ballots Taken Without Reaching a Verdict.

Lawyers for Defense Declare That Judge Fursman's Charge Was Unfavorable to Their Client.

No verdict having been reached, after many ballots by the jury, in the case of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds, Justice Fursman, at 10:30 o'clock last night, ordered the twelve jurors locked up until to-day at 10 o'clock, when, if an agreement has been reached, he will open court to receive it.

Anxiously awaiting the final result, the faithful wife and the aged parents of the young prisoner, together with a few loyal friends, sat in the prison pen, comforting with hopeful words the accused dentist, while the twelve arbiters of his fate argued and balloted, just below, as to whether he should go forth with his wife, a free man, or go to an ignoble death in the electric chair.

Rumors current early in the evening placed the jury's opinion at eight to four for conviction. The four, it was claimed later, were willing to find a verdict of murder in the second degree. The latest rumor, bearing the stamp of authority, placed the division at eight for acquittal and four for conviction. This report was believed to be correct by the counsel and relatives of the accused.

After Mr. McIntyre had summed up the people's case in a two-hour-and-fifty-minute argument for the prisoner's conviction, Justice Fursman adjourned court for an hour, and after the recess made his charge to the jurors, bringing tears to the eyes of Mrs. Kennedy and the women friends of the accused. The charge was declared by many to be most unfavorable to the defendant.

Justice Fursman, who, prior to his elevation to the Supreme Court bench, was considered one of the ablest advocates and jury lawyers in the State, stood, while delivering his charge to the jury. In his flowing black robe of office, he made a striking figure as the impressive words of the charge fell with telling and convincing force from his lips. Not only did he review the testimony of the witnesses and interpret the law applying to the case to the jury, but the discrepancies in the statements of the defendant to the police were touched upon, and the theory of the defense that some person impersonated Kennedy in the hat-sale transaction, was handled in a manner to apparently convince the jury of its improbability.

The twelve men were also admonished to allow no sentiment to influence them in their deliberations.

"Tears can have no weight in this case," said the Justice in grave accents. "This defendant is blessed with the devoted tenderness of a loving wife and the deep affection of loyal parents. Neither tears nor tenderness nor wifely devotion should influence your verdict, gentlemen of the jury. Whoever committed this crime, the circumstances show did so with premeditation and design, and therefore is guilty of murder in the first degree. It is a case entirely of circumstantial evidence. This kind of evidence is as good as any other, if it sufficiently indicates the guilt of the accused. If each fact constituting the chain of circumstances is testified to by witnesses and if each link joins to each other link to form one continuous chain leading inevitably to the accused person as the criminal, the result must be in accordance with the evidence. Circumstantial evidence to count must be incompatible with innocence. Guilt, the Court of Appeals has held, must be established beyond possible and not merely beyond a reasonable doubt.

"Whether this defendant killed Dolly Reynolds or not is for you to decide. Only you twelve men stand between him and the grave. The prosecution says he did; he says he didn't. Several waiters in the Grand Hotel saw Dolly Reynolds there with a man, whom they identify as Kennedy. Several hallboys and the elevator boy also identify him as the man with the girl. The latter and the clerk swear that they saw this defendant leave the hotel in the early hours of the morning of the day the murder was discovered. They swear he wore a straw hat. If Kennedy was not in the hotel he is not guilty; if he was it is for you to say as to his guilt.

"Ufer, a witness for the defense, says he met Kennedy at about 7 o'clock on Sixth Avenue. This is the time the waiters say the defendant left the hotel with Dolly Reynolds. Ufer is certain of the time because he says he read of the murder the next day in the morning papers. The morning papers didn't have an account of the murder, as it was not discovered until after the morning papers had been issued. You remember Ufer's demeanor on the stand. It is for you to weigh his testimony. It is not necessary to charge him with perjury, but to determine if he is mistaken about the time. I mention this on account of the demeanor and testimony of this witness. Here, then, is a controversy between the people's witness and the defense's. You are permitted to take into consideration in weighing this testimony the character of the witness and his demeanor on the stand."

Speaking of the $13,000 check found on Dolly Reynolds's dead body, the Justice commented upon the strange fact that it was made out to "Emma C. Reynolds" instead of "Emeline C. Reynolds," and that the indorsement "S. J. Kennedy" added nothing to its value, even if it had been good. Speaking of the claim of the defense that some one impersonated the defendant in buying a hat from Salesman Clark in a store just opposite the hotel, the Justice said:

"If some one did impersonate Kennedy he must have known that the defendant knew the salesman, that they were old schoolmates, and he must also have known that Kennedy had checks and a prescription pad in his office similar to the check and prescription blank found in the room with the dead girl. But if some one impersonated Kennedy, how came that bicycle cap, identified by Clark as the one sold this defendant on the day of the murder, to be in Kennedy's office?"

"Motive," continued the Justice, "is valuable in cases of circumstantial evidence, but where the case is complete without it, motive is not of so much consequence."

Referring to Kennedy's statement to Capt. Price that he had taken the 12:25 Staten Island boat for his home on the fatal night, had missed his train at St. George and walked home, the Justice said: "If Kennedy, an old resident of Staten Island, knew that the last trolley car and the last train left St. George a short time after the arrival of the 12:25 boat; if he really was on this boat, why did he not make some effort to catch the train or car? If he was somewhat intoxicated, as the defense states, why did he undertake the long six-mile walk to his home late on a hot August night? Why did he not stay at St. George or in New York?"

The Justice here left the subject of the identifications and the walk home, and the "silent witnesses," as he termed them; the gruesome bludgeon, the "E. Maxwell and wife" prescription blank, the thirteen-thousand-dollar check, and the commutation ticket, and touched on the subject of the conflicting statements made by the defendant to the police. On the statements made to Capt. Price, read over to him and signed, the Justice laid great stress.

The testimony of the aged mother that she saw her son asleep in his bed at 2:45, the Justice pronounced utterly incompetent as to the time. From the time Miss Henraty, Sharkey, and another saw him, as they testified, about 2:30 or 2:45 on the road leading to his home, to the time his mother says she saw him, at 2:45, he must have gotten home to his room and undressed and fallen asleep, if the mother's testimony was true, the Justice said.

Referring to the testimony of eminent citizens of Staten Island as to the prisoner's previous good reputation, the Justice said: "If you find him guilty of this crime, his previous good reputation counts for nothing with you in rendering a verdict. I rely upon you, gentlemen," said the Justice, in conclusion, "to act as honest men, as an integral part of this court and society, and to administer justice without prejudice, sentiment, or partiality."

Mr. Moore, after the charge was delivered, made several exceptions to the charge, and asked that several changes be made.

The Justice refused. Mr. Moore excepted to the charge of the Justice relating to motive, to his statement of "Why didn't he stop at St. George or New York?" and that the man who impersonated Kennedy must have known that Kennedy knew Clark, and that he had prescription blanks and checks in his office similar to the exhibits in the trial. The Justice said:

"I won't charge any differently from what I have already done. I won't allow you to sum up again. Some lawyers, under pretense of excepting to parts of charge, endeavor to get certain points before the jury."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PAN-AMERICAN BUSINESS.

The Erie and the Pennsylvania Lines Enter Into an Agreement Concerning It.

The Erie Railroad and the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have perfected an arrangement for the running of two solid trains every day, beginning with May 5, between St. Louis, Louisville, and Buffalo, via Columbus and Akron, Ohio. Under this arrangement the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will route all their Pan-American Exposition business and business to points east of Buffalo over their own rails to Akron, Ohio, thence via the Erie Railroad from Akron to Buffalo. The Erie will route the business originating at Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition to and via St. Louis and Louisville over the same route, and will also direct the business from New York and other Eastern points to the West, South, and Southwest via Buffalo and the new line.

By the establishment of this service the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg secure a direct outlet for the Pan-American business, while it affords the Erie an opportunity to successfully compete for business to the West and Southwest via both St. Louis and Louisville. Stop-over privileges will be permitted at Buffalo and at Chautauqua Lake during the Pan-American Exposition on all tickets reading via that point.

PEORIA AND EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Indebtedness of $200,000 Liquidated Since Jan. 30 Last.

A statement regarding the financial status of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, which was made by Tracy & Co., the bankers, yesterday, shows that, instead of there being a deficit in the treasury of that railroad, there is practically a surplus. It seems that since June 30, 1900, the indebtedness of the Peoria and Eastern to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, which amounted to $536,226, has been reduced by nearly $200,000, and that the remainder may be liquidated during the present calendar year out of the earnings of the debtor company. In addition, the Reorganization Committee of the Peoria Eastern is in possession of securities valued at $600,000.

If a favorable decision can be obtained on an application to have these securities turned over to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Peoria and Eastern, it is said, will be in a position to pay interest on its income bonds. This matter will come up for adjustment in the courts next month.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEETING.

Stockholders to Vote March 12 on Classification of Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued notice to stockholders that the subject of classification of Directors under the act of Assembly of Feb. 9 will be presented for a vote at the annual meeting on March 12. This notice has awakened considerable interest, for the reason that the underlying principle is not made clear. While the company has not made any public statement, it is believed that the contemplated action is proposed for the protection of minority stockholders.

The act in question provides that all railroad and transportation companies may hereafter classify their Directors by electing a certain proportion to serve for terms of one, two, three, or four years. This means that the Directors elected this year may be divided into classes to serve for the various terms as classified. One-year men may, at the expiration of the terms, be re-elected, but in that event it would be to serve for the longest term set down in the company policy. The same would be repeated with the two and three year Directors, if the company decided on four-year terms for its Directorate.

By such an arrangement a syndicate could not secure control of the entire management of a road by a financial coup and change the policy of the road at a moment's notice.

BURLINGTON PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

May Run Chicago Suburban Traffic Over Elevated Road Loop.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—According to reports in La Salle Street to-day, George B. Harris, who became President of the Burlington yesterday, and is also a Director in the Metropolitan Elevated, is known to favor a plan for operating some of the Burlington Railway's suburban trains around the loop in connection with the Metropolitan Elevated Road at a point near West Forty-eighth Avenue.

It is understood that the plan was dropped some time ago, after assuming an advanced stage, owing to opposition of higher Burlington authority. It is thought now that Mr. Harris is in a position to carry out his original plan, which would mean much to the Metropolitan Elevated in the way of increased business and has roused interest on the part of the territory affected.

CINCINNATI ROAD CHANGES HANDS.

Widener-Elkins Syndicate Gets the Consolidated Property.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company to-day, three-fourths of the stock voting favorably, the entire consolidated property was turned over to the Widener-Elkins syndicate, which recently incorporated the Cincinnati Traction Company and which was organized this afternoon as follows: President—Hugh J. McGowan of Kansas City; Secretary and Treasurer—William T. Irwin, Cincinnati; Directors—Judge Schmidlapp, Charles E. Proctor, Cincinnati; William T. Sheehan and Harry M. Levi, New York; William Kelsey Schoepff, Pittsburg, and Randall Morgan, Philadelphia.

INDIANA ROADS MAY CONSOLIDATE.

Bill Allowing It Passes the House—Widespread Talk of "Boodle."

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—The House today, by a considerable majority, passed the Joss Railroad Consolidation bill, which it is generally claimed will put Indiana at the mercy of the big railroad combines.

Railroad attorneys from New York and elsewhere helped make up a powerful lobby to-day when the bill came up, and there was widespread talk of "boodle" used on the country members. The bill now only awaits the Governor's signature. It permits the consolidation of any railroads in Indiana, and virtually requires all suits against railroads involving over $2,000 to be filed in a Federal court.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

Annual Report Shows Decrease of Production Due to Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The report of President Lord of the Consolidation Coal Company practically controlling the bituminous coal fields of the George's Creek region, at the annual meeting of the stockholders shows that the total income for the year was $718,341. After paying interest charges, sinking fund taxes and royalties amounting to $221,665.78 the net profits were $488,675. From this there was paid in dividends $205,000 and a surplus was left of $283,675. The total surplus is $1,175,000.

The coal output for the year was 1,166,810 tons, a decrease of 369,678 tons. This decrease was due to the strike. During the strike the company suspended operations in its mines and supplied its customers by buying coal from other regions. This was done at a profit and served to hold the tr

TO REDUCE MORTGAGE TAX

Bill Imposing One-half of One Per Cent. to be Reported.

Gov. Odell, It Is Said, Will Approve It —Large Delegation of New Yorkers at Albany Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—A new bill, not exempting mortgages entirely from taxation, but only imposing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. upon them, instead of 2½ per cent., will be the result of the hearing held this afternoon by the joint Committees on Taxation of the Senate and Assembly. Gov. Odell has signified his approval of such a measure, and its passage would insure his signature. It is believed that with such a law enforced the State would get more money than by the present unenforced law.

From all sections of the State there came to Albany to-day men interested in real estate and mortgages—owners and brokers, lenders and borrowers—to urge the passage of Senator Slater's bill which exempts real estate mortgages from the tax law passed in 1896, known as Chapter 908. Six carloads of men in favor of the bill arrived from New York and Brooklyn, and the Assembly Chamber was filled at 3 o'clock, at which time the joint Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment gave a hearing on the bill.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff sat with the committee and took an active interest in the subject. The principal arguments made in favor of the bill were that it did away with double taxation; would lower the rate of interest on loans, and would remove barriers to progress and encourage enterprise. Senators Krum and Humphrey seemed to favor an amendment to the present law providing that the tax on mortgages shall be one-half of 1 per cent., and to so construct the law as to make it certain that every mortgage shall be reached and taxed. Mr. Woodruff spoke in favor of the bill, saying that the conditions in New York and Brooklyn were different from elsewhere, and that because of the great agitation it was practically impossible to secure bonds and mortgages. Brooklyn was bordering on a real estate panic, and relief was necessary and could only be obtained by the exemption of mortgages from taxation.

Assemblyman Julius H. Seymour of New York advocated the passage of the law because it was just and righteous. He called attention to the fact that Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and other States had exempted mortgages from taxation. He suggested that as Pennsylvania had first tried mortgage exemption in a few counties, New York should follow her example.

"Exempt mortgages in what counties?" asked Senator Krum.

"In all counties in the entire State," replied Assemblyman Seymour. "As a matter of fact, only 2 or 3 per cent. of all mortgages are reached by taxation, but the fear of taxation worries the lenders, and they add on 1 per cent. more, which the borrower has to pay."

"How about imposing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent?"

"We urge entire exemption," replied Mr. Seymour.

Major Jacob Spohn of the Anti-Mortgage Tax Association of Rochester said that the tax is an impediment to the free circulation of money. It is a barrier of progress and civilization, inasmuch as a man looking for money on his property cannot obtain it from probable lenders because of the tax. No law should exist that prevents the borrower and the lender from coming together.

George B. Roosevelt of Allegany County appeared in behalf of the farmers of that section, all of whom were in favor of the bill exempting mortgages from taxation.

G. E. Lovett, Chairman of the Brooklyn delegation of the Mortgage Tax Relief Association, presented a petition of 6,079 residents of Brooklyn, who favor the passage of the Slater bill. All who signed the petition are interested in real estate or mortgages.

George F. Elliott of Kings said: "It may be of some interest to the committee to know that there are some 250,000 unsatisfied mortgages in the County of Kings, and that the percentage of loans to value of property varies from 50 to 80 per cent. The average amount of loans in the Borough of Brooklyn is about $5,000, and in the country towns from $500 to $1,000, and that but one-tenth of 1 per cent. of buildings erected in the city and county are erected free and clear of incumbrances."

Other speakers were John P. Lee of the Builders' League, New York City; Francis A. Wilcox of Suffolk; S. M. Hubbard of Brooklyn, Frank Bailey, President of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company; George F. Seward, Chairman of the Taxation Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce; B. F. Delefaro of Brooklyn, Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the State Reform Association; Henry Markers, President of the Real Estate Association, New York; John H. Simpson of Nassau County, G. G. Blackburn of Kings, Walter C. Burton of the Brooklyn Board of Trade, John Todd, Arthur Dinsmore of Brooklyn, and Walter G. Brewster of New York.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Assembly today Mr. McKeown of Kings offered an amendment to the bill of W. H. Smith to widen and improve One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, west of St. Nicholas Avenue, which was on the order of third reading. Mr. McKeown said his amendment would prohibit the construction of railroads upon that thoroughfare after the improvement was made. The amendment was lost and the bill passed—88 yeas, 34 nays.

Mr. Kelsey's Bureau of Elections bill for New York City, on the order of second reading, was laid aside, on motion of the introducer for verbal amendments.

In the Senate Donnelly protested against the passage of the Salyerds bill legalizing acts of Boards of Supervisors who had changed the time of their town elections from Spring to Fall, except in Montgomery County. Gov. Odell on Wednesday sent a message urging the immediate passage of the Salyerds bill.

Senator Armstrong defended the bill, and urged its immediate passage. Senator Donnelly said it was simply an attempt of Republicans to inject State and National politics into town elections. Recent Democratic gains in towns prove why they want the bill passed. The bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 14.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill. The amendment exempts those counties where Spring elections have been already abolished.

The House also concurred in the Senate amendments to the Kelsey bill, providing that the First Deputy State Controller shall sign warrants in the absence of the Controller.

Among the bills advanced to third reading were the following. By Mr. Doughty—To lay out and establish a public park at Edgemere, Borough of Queens; by Mr. Bennett—To prohibit dancing in any place in New York City licensed for the sale of liquor or where liquor is sold.

The S. W. Smith bill, granting power to Boards of Supervisors to regulate the speed of vehicles upon highways, and more particularly automobiles, was advanced to third reading and recommitted for a further hearing.

RESERVOIR TAXATION BILL.

Committee to Report Measure to Make This City Pay on $7,000,000 in Putnam and Westchester.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—An addition to the taxable real estate in Putnam County of $3,000,000 and an addition in Westchester County of $4,000,000 is contemplated by a bill to be reported favorably by the Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow morning. On this extra valuation of $7,000,000 the City of New York will have to pay the taxes, the property being reservoirs and buildings connected with the Croton Aqueduct, exclusive of the aqueduct itself. Under an old act and under the charter, as amended, the city was exempted from taxes on any of the structures of the aqueduct in those counties, but simply paid a small tax on unimproved land.

The amount added to Putnam's real estate value is more than half of its whole value of the last year. It will put in the Putnam County Treasury $25,000 additional each year and in that of Westchester County $40,000, all of which must be paid by New York City.

TO CHANGE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Provisions Proposed for Greater Benefits to Veterans.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Senator Plunkitt introduced a bill this morning which makes some radical changes in the New York City civil service schedule, especially in its application to civil war veterans. The bill provides that all rules adopted by the Municipal Civil Service Commission relating to Schedule G, wherein such schedule relates to applicants for employment who have not been assigned to any work during the year, shall not apply to civil war veterans. All veterans once registered are to be considered applicants until assigned to work.

The commission is prohibited from dividing the city into districts for examination purposes. Applications from veterans for positions in the Labor Bureau are to date not less than ten days from the time of filing, and, if the required examination is passed, such name shall be placed on the eligible list regardless of the borough the applicant resides in.

The bill also provides that employment in any museum or other institution owned by the city shall be considered as employment in said city, and shall be recorded in the list of Civil Service Labor Bureau eligibles. The law giving preference to veterans is construed to mean that such veterans shall have preference under all circumstances and schedules, provided such veterans have passed the required examination. Such veterans shall not be discharged by changing the name of a position, except when physically and mentally incapacitated.

To Oppose Franchise Tax Bill.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has invited representatives of manufacturing and other business corporations affected by the General Corporation Franchise Tax bill to attend a meeting in the rooms of the board, 261 Broadway, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 1:30 P. M., to take measures to oppose the bill now pending.

Assembly Committee to Codify Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Speaker Nixon has appointed Assemblymen Rodenbeck of Monroe, Rogers of Broome, and J. E. Smith of New York a committee to codify the bills prepared for the Legislature by the Statutory Revision Commission prior to its dissolution, and which were not acted upon by the special joint committee appointed last year.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator McCARREN—Legalizing an appropriation for 1901 of $5,000 made by the New York Board of Estimate for the benefit of the benevolent funds of New York volunteer fire companies.

Senator WILLARD—Appropriating $40,000 for the Rome State Custodial Asylum and $70,000 for an additional ward and improvements to the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

Senator AMBLER—To prevent fraud in the sale of paris green.

Senator WILEY—Appropriating $17,000 for the improvement of the State Armory at Catskill.

Senator MARSHALL—Making the City of New York liable for damages to buildings by construction of the Greene Avenue relief sewer.

Senator THORNTON—Excepting the New York and Kings County Justices from the law giving trial Justices $1,000 for traveling expenses when sitting outside their own county.

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing the payment of $5,000 annually by New York to the benefit funds of the Volunteer Fire Departments of Brooklyn and New York.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. HARRIS—Providing that land acquired by purchase in the Adirondack Park may be taken subject to any lease, mortgage, timber right, or other incumbrance, upon agreement between the Forest Preserve Board and the owners, and the amount deducted from the purchase price.

Mr. TRAUB—Providing that any contractor with the State or a municipal corporation who shall fail to pay the wages for a legal day's work, as required by the labor law, upon conviction therefor, in addition to a fine, shall forfeit his contract if the municipal corporation desires it.

Mr. WILSON—Defining the rights of persons and corporations engaged in the business of storing personal chattels, and to regulate the business.

Mr. W. H. SMITH—Providing for the voluntary retirement on half pay of officers and employes in the civil service of the State and its civil divisions and cities.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Amending the railroad law by providing that where a street surface railroad company is unable to agree for the purchase of water rights for the successful operation of its road it may acquire such title by condemnation proceedings.

Miscellaneous Bills Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Assembly today these bills were passed:

Mr. LYNN—Making provisions for the purchase and binding of books for certain judicial libraries in the first department.

Mr. COOLEY—Exempting the County of Westchester from the fish and game law relative to the cultivation of shell fish.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Amending the election law relative to the registration of naturalized citizens, by providing that the county, State, or province of the elector's birth, irrespective of his former political allegiance, shall mean the county of his nativity.

Senator ELSBERG—Directing the Board of Estimate of New York City to appropriate annually $55,000 for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Museum.

These bills were passed in the Senate today:

Senator ARMSTRONG—Amending the charter of Rochester relative to the Board of Education eliminating a forgery in a previous act.

Senator SHERWOOD—Permitting towns to appropriate $50 for the observance of Memorial Day.

Senator HILL—Changing the name of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company to the Prudential Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo.

Senator HUMPHREY—Amending the banking law with reference to the loaning of the available fund of a savings bank for current expenses.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE LINE.

Extensions of Route Authorized by Railroad Commissioners.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners, under an act passed by the last Legislature, to-day authorized the Fifth Avenue Stage Coach Company to make several extensions of its line in New York City as follows:

From One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, thence westerly on the latter street to Macomb's Dam Bridge Road, and thence to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; also from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Riverside Drive on the drive northerly to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and easterly along One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the Boulevard.

WHITEMAN AGAIN IN THE TOILS.

Noted Criminal Spent a Pleasant Day at the Waldorf, and the Night at "Headquarters."

A noted criminal who has led the detectives of this country and Europe a merry chase spent a very pleasant day at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday as a guest. Alonzo J. Whiteman, whose record as a hotel and bank swindler would fill a page, and whose life has been filled with many adventures, had a happy time eating dainties, drinking wine, and playing billiards.

Whiteman has many aliases. He arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning shortly before 10 o'clock, well dressed and with money. Special Detectives Kennedy and Smith recognized the man and kept watch on him and his companion all day. They walked through the hotel and succeeded in engaging many of the guests in conversation. Several games of billiards were played, in which Whiteman and his newly-made wealthy acquaintances were the players. All this time the detectives were watching for some overt act. During the afternoon wine began to flow. Toward evening a substantial dinner was eaten in the large dining room, and then came more billiard playing.

Shortly before 10 o'clock in the evening the detectives decided to arrest the men. They were engaged in conversation with several wealthy men when the detectives stepped up to Whiteman and said:

"You are wanted at Headquarters."

Whiteman became indignant and called his arrest an outrage.

He and his companion were taken by Detective Sergeants Reidy and Armstrong to Police Headquarters. Whiteman gave his name as J. B. Wilsoll and his residence as 261 West Thirty-third Street. An old charge of grand larceny was brought up to hold him. His companion gave his name as Edward Meyer, fifty-six years, and his address as Mills Hotel No. 1. No charge was marked opposite Meyer's name. The hotel detectives said last evening that they had no charge to make against Whiteman, as he paid for his food and wine and only amused himself talking to the guests.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

5:00 A. M.—218 William Street; Edwin Folwer; damage, $200.

8:35 A. M.—18 Lispenard Street; J. B. Nowrath; damage, $200.

9:25 A. M.—461 Broadway; Louis Fthack; damage, $1,000.

11:35 A. M.—75 Seventh Street; Annie Ronmania; damage, $100.

11:50 A. M.—303 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; James Isaacs; damage, $10.

12:40 P. M.—25 Perry Street; Charles Hansley; damage slight.

1:25 P. M.—201 East Thirty-first Street; C. Kumpson; damage, $500.

5:00 P. M.—937 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—2,495 Third Avenue; Frank Marspino; damage, $5.

6:45 P. M.—219 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Bernard Schammer; damage, $200.

8:00 P. M.—611 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; Frank Long; damage, slight.

8:30 P. M.—257 West Fifty-fifth Street; E. Howard; damage, $25.

NEW RAMAPO REPEAL BILL

Senate Committee Reports the Republican Measure.

Repeals Law of 1895, but Gives the Company All Rights Under Transportation Law of 1890.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day reported out favorably a new Ramapo bill. The bill repeals the law of 1895, which gave to the Ramapo Company special privileges not enjoyed by other water companies in the State, such as the right to make a contract with the City of New York for more than ten years and the right to condemn water sheds without first obtaining a municipal contract, but leaves the Ramapo Company in full possession of all the powers which can be exercised by a water company under the transportation corporation law of 1890.

The bill was submitted to Gov. Odell before it was presented to the Senate, and is said to have met with his approval. That it does not meet with the approval of the Democrats is shown by the fact that Senator Martin, at the suggestion of Controller Coler, to-day introduced in the Senate a duplicate of the Fitzgerald Anti-Ramapo bill introduced in the Assembly. The Fitzgerald bill provides for unconditional repeal. The text of the compromise bill reported by the Judiciary Committee is as follows:

Section 1—Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company," is hereby repealed.

Section 2—All the powers, rights, and privileges granted to or exercised by any corporation under or pursuant to the provisions of Sections 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 85 of Chapter 566 of the Laws of 1890, known as the transportation corporation law, and the various amendments thereto, are hereby conferred upon the Ramapo Water Company, and all existing rights, powers, and privileges possessed by said Ramapo Water Company are hereby limited by and shall be exercised in conformity with the provisions of said section of Chapter 566 of the Laws of 1890 and the various amendments thereto.

Section 3—Nothing in this act shall be construed as in any wise affecting any proceedings heretofore instituted regarding the charter of the rights, powers, and privileges of said company or as affecting any other action or proceeding in any wise.

Section 4—This act shall take effect immediately.

When the bill was presented to the Senate, Senator Slater moved that it have its third reading. Senator McCarren objected, saying he understood that Senator Dowling, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, was opposed to the bill being advanced. Chairman Brackett challenged this statement. "Senator Dowling voted for this bill in committee," Senator Brackett said. Senator Dowling acknowledged that this was true, but he said that he had decided to vote for the bill if all the members of the committee voted for it, and since Mr. McCarren was against it, he wished to be recorded with Mr. McCarren in opposition to the bill's advancement.

Senator Martin asked if the bill reported by the committee was the bill which had originally been introduced by Senator Slater. Senator Brackett said that it was, with amendments to meet certain objections.

"Yes, we understand those objections," Senator Martin replied.

Senator McCarren addressed the Senate in explanation of why the minority favored unconditional repeal. The bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee, he said, would leave the Ramapo Company in full possession of all its water rights.

Senator Brackett said that it seemed to him that the minority was obstructing while ostensibly favoring the passage of the bill. Senator McCarren replied that no question could be raised as to the position of Democratic Senators. They favored a repeal bill without any amendments designed to protect the Ramapo corporation. The discussion was ended by the bill being referred to the Committee of the Whole.

"They want to kill the company without harming it. They hit it with a beautifully padded club," remarked Controller Coler, who was on the floor of the Senate, all ears for the debate, and all eyes for Frank Platt, who was moving around among the Senators. "This new bill will not accomplish what is desired by New York City in the Ramapo matter. The only thing to do that will be effective is to pass the Morgan, Slater, Fitzgerald, or Martin bills, which are duplicates and which, in a few simple words, unconditionally repeal the act of 1895, conferring extraordinary privileges upon the Ramapo Company."

Among the lawyers who heard the bill read there were some who said it would not be worth the paper it was written on. They said it would be declared unconstitutional because it contained more than one subject. They pointed out that in one section it repealed the Ramapo Company's rights and in the next section it conferred new rights upon the company. This, they said, would make it invalid.

Senator Slater, who introduced the bill, was questioned upon this point. He said: "There is nothing in it. The constutionality of the act was carefully considered by the sub-committee. There are not two subjects in the bill. It is all Ramapo. The enacting clause of the bill is clearly devisible."

Senator Trainor said: "We want to take away from Ramapo, not add to its privileges. If we cannot repeal its charter outright, then we should get as near to it as possible. Certainly we are not doing this by making it positively with the corporations authorized to do business under the transportation corporation law of 1890."

The Senate this afternoon passed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Morgan, which has already passed the Assembly, granting to New York City the right to go outside of the county for its water supply. This bill gives the city power to condemn watersheds now possessed by the Ramapo Company. Compensation for the water rights which may be condemned by the city for its needs is to be determined by a court. On this subject the bill has the following provision:

"In the ascertainment of the compensation for any property or property rights so acquired, such compensation shall be based upon the actual values of the property or the interest acquired therein at the time of its taking, and there shall not be taken into consideration any prospective or speculative values based upon its possible, probable, or actual future use of such property, or property rights, if the same had not been acquired by the said City of New York for the public use.

It is Controller Coler's idea that notwithstanding this provision the Ramapo Company will be in a position to "hold up" the city for an exorbitant price for its water rights, which will be preserved to it under the Slater bill, which was reported to-day. It is because of this belief that the Controller and the minority in the Senate and the House, following his lead, are standing out for unconditional repeal.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, said yesterday in regard to the Ramapo bills:

"The Merchants' Association is in favor of the amendment proposed out by the Senate Judiciary Committee to the Repeal bill introduced by us in both houses of the Legislature. We will stand by it because it is the result of conferences of the authorized representatives of the Merchants' Association. The basis of this agreement was discussed by me when I was in Albany last Tuesday. The discussion arose on the constitutionality of the original bill introduced by us, which repeals Chapter 985, Laws of 1895, under which the Ramapo Water Company obtained the extraordinary powers which make it a serious menace to New York.

"We have never asked for the repeal of the Ramapo charter itself, but simply that the company be stripped of these extraordinary powers. I was asked if I would consent to an amendment, which would definitely give the Ramapo Water Company the same rights and privileges possessed by other companies of a like character. I said yes.

"This is a long step toward victory. It is the result of a hard fight, lasting over eighteen months. I have never lost confidence in the belief that ultimately, if we fought hard enough and set forth New York's position clearly enough, not only would we force relief at the hands of New York's representatives, but that the entire State would stand behind us."

Transatlantic Passenger Travel.

According to the reports of the various transatlantic steamship companies the ocean passenger travel during the year 1900 was as follows: West-bound from all ports: First-class, 67,737; second-class, 70,168; steerage, 403,113. From America, all ports: First-class, 65,578; second-class 51,601; steerage, 136,573.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, Feb. 21.—The wooden structure on Spring Street, formerly known as the Casino, owned by Chauncey Kilmer of New York City, was destroyed by fire tonight. It was occupied by George W. Slyter, furniture dealer. The loss will aggregate $40,000, and the insurance $20,000. The Casino was for several years utilized for convention purposes. Several Democratic and Republican State Conventions were held there.

CUBANS SUBMIT THEIR CONSTITUTION TO-DAY

Gen. Wood Will Receive a Copy for the United States.

Cisneros Says America Has No Right to Pass Upon It—Special Committee on Relations to Meet.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The Cuban Constitution, first submitted by the Central Committee to the convention at the public session of Jan. 21, was signed to-day. One copy was sent to Gov. Gen. Wood and the other placed among the records of the convention. The attendance was not large, falling considerably short of that of the opening day, and not equaling the attendance of many other public sessions.

A delay of two hours ensued before the reading of the document. At 5 o'clock the members affixed their signatures, the President and Vice Presidents leading off, and the delegates following in the order of their seats on the floor of the convention, the two Secretaries signing last. Señor Cisneros created a sensation by refusing to sigh. He said:

"Cuba is now independent, and I can see no reason for sending this Constitution to the United States for acceptance. The United States Government has no right to pass upon it, for it is a distinctly Cuban document and was drawn up by this convention, which has assumed the responsibility of establishing the republic."

Several delegates crowded around him and endeavored to dissuade him from his course, but he was immovable. As the delegates retired, Señor Tamayo remarked: "We are all Cubans, Señor," and Señor Cisneros replied: "Yes, when the time comes to fight the Americans, we will fight them together." Then he turned toward the press table, and, shaking his fist at the American newspaper men, he said:

"The Americans are like the monkey. When the monkey closes its paw on a thing it never wants to let go."

Señor Capote, President of the convention, will deliver the document to Gen. Wood at the palace to-morrow morning. Gen. Wood and his staff will formally receive the commission charged with the duty of presenting the Constitution. The latter will be translated, and a copy in English will be sent to Washington with the original. Probably the translation will not be ready before Monday.

The Special Committee on Relations has not yet decided what report it will make. Another meeting has been called for to-morrow. Señor Tamayo considers Gen. Wood's letter as a private communication, which he is not at liberty to lay before the convention.

BROKERS ACCUSED AND HELD.

Tried to Secure Diamonds Through Deed for Property Not Theirs—Capt. Titus Explains the Scheme.

Four men, calling themselves brokers, were locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday. They were Frederick H. Roeder of 2,076 Fifth Avenue, John F. Cavanagh of Pittsburg, Penn.; Oscar Lichtenstadt of 2,076 Fifth Avenue, and Leopold Oppenheimer of 1,176 Third Avenue. Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau says the men are swindlers. They were arrested in the diamond office of William I. Rosenfeld at 19 Maiden Lane.

Several days ago Oppenheimer called at the office of Mr. Rosenfeld with Roeder and Cavanagh, saying his friends wanted to buy about $6,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. They picked out several gems and said they would call again and pay for them. They called again and told Mr. Rosenfeld they would leave as security a deed for the property at 220 West Sixty-second Street, which, they said, Cavanagh owned. The jeweler suspected fraud and notified Capt. Titus, who detailed Detectives Madden, Nugent, Gargan, and Barry on the case.

The detectives reported to Capt. Titus that they had learned that Cavanagh had no claim whatever to the Sixty-second Street property, and that a man named Marron owned it.

The four men called yesterday at the Maiden Lane jeweler's office. They turned over Mr. Rosenfeld an instrument purporting to show that Charles Chapman had deeded to Cavanagh the property at 220 West Sixty-second Street. They were then arrested by the detectives who were in waiting for them, and were taken to Police Headquarters. There was found in Cavanagh's possession a bond and mortgage certificate for $10,000, made out to Mr. Rosenfeld, to be handed over to his keeping till the diamonds were paid for. The bond had a short affidavit attached, to the effect that Cavanagh owned the Sixty-second Street property. It had passed the Register's office in due form, and the notary's signature, Capt. Titus said, was genuine.

Capt. Titus further says that Lichtenstadt is also known as Julius Klug, and is the man who went on a bond for $1,000, and another for $2,000, not long ago in the cases of the People against John Doe, alias Daniel Scully, and John Doe, alias George Green. The bonds were forfeited. They were found to be on the premises at 2,076 Fifth Avenue, which Lichtenstadt did not own.

INSURANCE CLERK'S FORGERY.

William R. Rinnie, twenty-six years old, of 42 East Tenth Street, who had been receiving a salary of $14 a week from the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association as a clerk, forged a check for $5,958.41 and tried to collect it at the National Park Bank yesterday afternoon. When he was arrested he said he needed the money, as he could not get along on $14 a week.

Lawrence W. Morgan, one of the policy holders of the association, died recently, and the claim of his widow was put in and formally acknowledged. The proper papers for paying the money over to the widow were made out, and all were a few days ago put into the hands of Rinnie. He was to look them over, see that they were properly vouched for, and then make out a check for the amount to be paid to the woman. It was for $5,958.41.

Rinnie made out a check, but instead of making it payable to "Lawrence W. Morgan's widow," according to the form of check made out in the association, he made it out payable to "Lawrence W. Morgan's son," so that he could collect it himself. Then he forged the signatures of George W. Harper, Treasurer; E. M. Usher, Assistant Treasurer, and Charles W. Camp, Secretary, to the check. He further forged the indorsement, making it out that L. W. Morgan's son had indorsed it, and signing it also on the back, "Correct, George W. Harper, Treasurer."

He took the check to the Park Bank yesterday afternoon. He presented it at the paying teller's window, and the teller, looking at the signatures on the face of the check, thought them genuine and suspected nothing. But on looking over the back of the note he did not like the signatures. He detained Rinnie on some pretext and went to the telephone, calling up the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and explaining his suspicions.

"That check is a forgery," came back the answer.

Rinnie then made a full confession. He said he had practiced writing the signatures of all the persons whose names he had written on the check for months, till he thought he could defy detection. When asked why he forged the check he replied without hesitation:

"What can any one do on $14 a week?"

MRS. NATION WINS IN COURT.

Topeka Judge Says She Had a Right to Destroy the Senate Saloon.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—A decision favoring the defendant was rendered today by Judge McCabe in the City Court in the case against Mrs. Carrie Nation for smashing the Senate saloon two weeks ago.

Judge McCabe, in dismissing the case, held that, since Mrs. Nation had no malice toward the proprietors of the place, and destroyed it in abating a public nuisance, she was not guilty of malicious destruction of property.

This decision does not affect the cases pending against Mrs. Nation for the Sunday raid, for which she is now in the county jail.

Mrs. Nation to be an Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 21.—"The Smasher's Mail" is the name of a semi-weekly publication which Mrs. Nation will edit from the county jail. She has arranged with the negro politician, Nick Chiles, who signed her bond, to publish the paper. Mrs. Nation says this publication will continue indefinitely, or until she "gets even" with Judge Hazen, to whom she referred in court as "Your dishonor."

LUMBER MEN'S BANQUET.

Gov. Odell the Guest of Honor—William F. King Talks of the City's Need of Docking Facilities.

The annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Gov. Odell was the guest of honor. He arrived nearly an hour late, having missed a train at Albany. The Governor held a brief reception and received about 200 lumbermen.

Richard S. White presided at the dinner. Among the guests were United States Shipping Commissioner Joseph M. Dickey, William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association; Robert C. Lippincott, President of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; John N. Scatcherd, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pan-American Association; Pendennis White, Chairman of the Committee on Trade Relations of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; William R. Stewart, Secretary of the Merchants' Association; F. M. Weeks, President of the Building Trades' Club, and William K. Fertig, Secretary and Treasurer of the Building Trades' Club. Among those who spoke were Gov. Odell and Messrs. Dickey, King, Lippincott, and Scatcherd.

Gen. King, in speaking on the subject of "The City of New York From a Commercial Standpoint," mentioned the necessity of increasing needs at this port of greater dockage facilities. Deep water, he said, is the foundation and capstone of this city, strange as it may seem to find such a structure upon such a foundation. He strongly advocated the deepening of Buttermilk Channel along the line of the Brooklyn Front, the Manhattan Front of East River, and added that every accessible part of the water front now too shallow should be dredged in order that the commerce of this city may be free from the burden of port and wharfage charges now imposed by reason of the lack of wharf facilities and their concentration in a few hands. Gen. King also spoke in favor of the enlargement of the Erie Canal. In closing he said:

"We don't need Ramapo and we don't need tigers. We need politicians, but we want them of that stamp that recognizes honest politics and clean politics, and promises which are fulfilled are the best politics."

M. Deschamps Lectures at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—Gaston Deschamps, the eminent French litterateur, addressed the Yale French Club and a company of professors and students this evening in the galleries of the Yale Art School. He spoke in French. His subject was "Victor Hugo et Son Siècle." M. Deschamps will leave this city to-morrow for Cambridge. He will speak at Harvard tomorrow afternoon.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, Cal.; W. H. Joyce, Philadelphia; Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy; James Everson, Jr., Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; C. Gibbs Carter, Pittsburg; E. M. Sawtelle, London.

CAMBRIDGE—E. N. Foss, Boston; H. Theodore Ellyson, Richmond.

ALBEMARLE—William Barnes, Jr., Albany; Marion Crawford, Rome, Italy; F. R. Hughes, Liverpool; Gen. George B. Drake, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; J. Vernon Campbell, Baltimore; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

VICTORIA—J. D. Peterson, Mayor of Glasgow, Scotland; Sir John Swinburne, London; David Keane, London.

PLAZA—J. Winklerooks, Liverpool; A. W. Harris, Chicago; P. L. Foster, Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. P. Dolliver, Washington; ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Pennsylvania; Quintin Hoff, London; W. R. Bell, Winnipeg, Man.; W. S. Manning, Albany.

SAVOY—Charles Stern, Rochester; D. S. C. Van Alstyne, Grand Rapids; Charles Fleming, Jr., Rochester; J. S. M. Curry, Washington.

NETHERLAND—B. W. Van Syckle, Chicago; Philip Stockton, Boston.

MANHATTAN—E. B. Pillsbury, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, notions and linens; 28 Howard Street; Everett House.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stumpf, J. R., & Son, Indiana, Penn.; J. R. Stumpf, notions; Bay State Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Jackson, C. F., Company, Norwalk, Ohio; Miss Hitchcock, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Trankla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, notions; 57 White Street.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; A. D. Smith, notions; Hotel Earlington.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Denver, Col.; B. Petherick, notions; Hotel Earlington.

Olds & King, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Olds, china and glassware; 438 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; M. M. Browne, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. J. Gates, art goods; 443 Broome Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. S. Bellin, laces; 454 Broome Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; H. B. Fike, woolens; 454 Broome Street.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street, Murray Hill Hotel.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. G. Schwartz, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Berney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss E. Felthousen, ribbons and leather goods; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. Murphy, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler; notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Muller Company, The W. E., Winchester, Ind.; W. E. Muller, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bricker, Charles, Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schimeman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. E. Wallace, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Lansberg, W., & Son, Winchester, Ky.; T. Lansberg, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Herpalshimer, H. B., Grand Rapids, Mich.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Navarre.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, &c.; Cadillac Hotel.

Gunby, Dalia, Monroe, La.; millinery.

Smythe, Marie, Monroe, La.; dressmaker.

McLain Brothers, Cassopolis, Mich.; Thomas P. McLain, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

William & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Winifred Murphy, laces; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Adeleperger, E. J., Toledo, Ohio; S. G. Adeleperger, millinery.

Effatrick, Mrs. K., Toledo, Ohio; millinery.

Jacobs, M. E., & Co., Delaware, Ohio; M. L. Wolff, millinery and dry goods.

Waller, Miss R., Dallas, Texas; ladies' furs.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; Ira Sperling, notions; 377 Broadway.

Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, dry goods.

Stahl, Urban & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. Rohl; Herald Square Hotel.

Ferguson, McKenney & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. R. Wall, dry goods; Holland House.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. Reichman; Hotel Albert.

Hudson Company, The J. L., Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Adams, department store; Hotel Navarre.

Bolland, J., St. Louis, Mo.; jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Hudson Company, The J. L., Toledo, Ohio; Miss C. B. Koehler, department store; Hotel Navarre.

Hanson Company, The C. B., Gallipolis, Ohio; T. W. McCormick, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Daner, J. M., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods, clothing, and shoes; Bay State Hotel.

Oakland China Company, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. N. Tindlat, china.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cozand, muslin underwear; Sixth

WILL GIVE NO MONEY FOR PNEUMATIC TUBES

Senate Refuses to Provide for Maintenance of the Service.

Under the Post Office Bill in Its Present Form Service Must Be Discontinued July 1 Next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—After a prolonged debate to-day the Senate decided to leave out of the Post Office Appropriation bill all provisions for the establishment or maintenance of the pneumatic tube service, so that as the bill now stands the service will have to be discontinued after July 1 next. The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Mason was ruled out of order, and the debate was on an amendment agreed on by the Committee on Post Offices and reported by Mr. Carter (Rep., Montana,) providing for the establishment of the pneumatic tube system in St. Louis as well as Chicago and reducing the appropriation to $225,000. The following provisos also were added to the amendment:

Provided that the annual pneumatic tube rental shall not in any case exceed the rate of $12,000 per mile, including the cost of operation, nor shall any contract for such service be made to extend for more than one year; provided further, that of the amount herein appropriated $80,000 shall be reserved by the Postmaster General for service in Chicago and St. Louis when pneumatic tubes become available in those cities.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) opposed the amendment. The time saved by the pneumatic tube service, he argued, was inconsequential, and by no means compensated for the outlay of the Government. It originally had been inaugurated by an illegal action of the then Postmaster General, he declared, and, without reflection upon those persons now engaged in promoting it, its interests had been advanced by jobbery and corruption. The service, he said, necessarily must be a monopoly as it exists now. It had but one customer—the Government of the United States. It had facilities afforded it by the Government, but furnished nothing but an ability to control a Board of Aldermen, thus enabling the company to get the right to lay its pipes in the public streets.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) said Chicago was asking only what had been given other cities. Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) warmly supported the new proposition, while Mr. McComas (Rep., Md.,) as vigorously opposed it. Mr Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) thought there was danger that the adoption of the amendment would place the Government at the mercy of a private corporation. He thought the Government ought to own and operate the pneumatic tube plants wherever it was desired to operate them.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) entered his objections to the amendment, because it placed the entire service in the hands of one company.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) thereupon offered an amendment to the amendment providing in effect that other corporations beside that now holding the contracts might enter into competition for furnishing the service. The amendment was agreed to—42 to 14. The original amendment offered by Mr. Carter was rejected as amended—yeas 26, nays 37—as follows:

YEAS.

Caffery, (Dem., La.,)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.,)	Kyle, (Rep., S. D.,)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,)
Clark, (Dem., Wyo.,)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.,)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,)	Perkins, (Rep., Col.,)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,)
Dillingham, (Rep., Vt.,)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.,)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.,)	Smoot, (Rep., Utah.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.,)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,)
Kearns, (Rep., Utah,)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)—26.

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa,)	McComas, (Rep., Md.,)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,)	McEnery, (Dem., La.,)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.,)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.,)	Martin, (Dem., Va.,)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas,)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.,)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.,)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.,)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.,)
Frye, (Rep., Me.,)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.,)
Hale, (Rep., Me.,)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.,)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Ida.,)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.,)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.,)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.,)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,)—37.

After the vote Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment to the paragraph of the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to pay $171,238 for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, instructing the Postmaster General to withhold the appropriation if he can do so without injury to the Postal Service. Mr. Pettigrew denounced the proposed appropriation as a mere gratuity—a subsidy or bonus to the Southern fast mail. The amendment was rejected—19 to 40.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) then offered an amendment striking out the paragraphs making appropriations of $171,238 for the Southern fast mail facilities and of $25,000 for special facilities on the trunk lines from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan.

Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) explained that the Legislature of Tennessee had adopted a resolution requiring the Senators of that State to vote for the appropriation, but he could not comply with the request because he regarded it as a subsidy pure and simple, and not in any sense compensation for service rendered. Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Lodge took the same view.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) denounced the appropriation as a subsidy. He could see no difference between giving a subsidy to a railroad and giving subsidies to ships. He was sorry to be obliged to admit that there were Democrats in the Senate who were in favor of subsidies. Mr. Bacon said the only interest he had in the appropriation was that it provided fast mail for the people of his State. Ever since this appropriation was made they had enjoyed advantages they never had enjoyed before. He urged that it was important to continue it.

After an extended discussion, the bill was laid aside for the day without action upon Mr. Rawlins's amendment. Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) asked unanimous consent that the Senate to-morrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock P. M. take a recess until 8 o'clock P. M., and it was agreed to.

DISCUSS ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Senators Debate a Resolution to Take Up the Measure Sent in from the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate today discussed the resolution offered by Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from consideration of the so-called Anti-Trust bill and to proceed to the consideration of that measure. There was considerable debate on the resolution, but no action was taken.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, said he was not speaking too confidently when he stated that no member of the Senate on either side would approve the House bill after consideration. He pointed out that the most notorious and wicked offender under the proposed law would have only to get somebody to institute a civil suit against him to go absolutely free. It did not seem to him that for any political advantage, or any other purpose in the effort to cure a great public evil, the Senate or any Senator was likely to consent to the provisions of the House bill.

He further directed attention to the fact that the House bill contained a provision that no labor organization should be liable to punishment under the proposed act. He had given hearings, he said, to labor organizations interested in promoting the legislation. They had agreed with him that his points against the House bill were well taken. Thereupon he had prepared a very carefully considered substitute for the House bill. He would be glad to have it taken up and passed. Personally, he said, he would be delighted if the resolution of Mr. Jones were adopted, and the pending measure thus be brought before the Senate. Then he would offer his substitute for the House bill.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) said the minority was willing to meet at 8 o'clock at night to discuss the anti-trust measure. "We were not willing to meet at night to discuss the Ship Subsidy bill, because that was not in the interest of the people."

Mr. Teller, (Sil., Rep., Col.,) a member of the Judiciary Committee, said a minority of that Committee favored the reporting of the bill to the Senate. He declined to enter at this time upon a discussion of the constitutionality of the House bill, when questioned by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) urging that the question ought first to be brought before the Senate.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) challenged an assertion made by Mr. Platt that the House bill, in the opinion of every lawyer in the Senate, was unconstitutional. He believed it was constitutional in its general features, although there might be some doubt as to one or two minor provisions. He discussed somewhat elaborately the points of the House measure.

Mr. Bacon said the present anti-Trust law was almost a nullity because there was no way of enforcing it; but the House bill did not provide machinery which was a remedy for the great evils it was proposed to correct.

In conclusion Mr. Bacon said the bill was a Republican measure; it had come from a Republican House. If it became a law the Republican Party would be entitled to the credit for it. Senators on his side so regarded it. They recognized, he said, that the passage of the bill would be of no political advantage to them. He was happy in some degree thus to relieve himself of any charge of partisanship.

Mr. Spooner said he was unwilling that the Judiciary Committee should report a great measure like this without positive recommendation, and such recommendation did not seem possible. All members of the committee realized and conceded that the evils ought to be remedied as soon as possible. A great many propositions to remedy the evils had been made but some of them were so palpably ridiculous as to afford no party division in their consideration. So far as he knew only one member of the committee had expressed entire approval of the House bill.

"I am not willing," he said, "to be a demagogue on this question. I am not willing to pass a bill here that is evidently unconstitutional."

Discussion of the resolution will be continued to-morrow.

REPORTS A CURRENCY BILL.

House Committee Acts on the Lovering Banking Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency today voted to make a favorable report on what is known as the Lovering Banking bill. The Democratic members of the committee sought to have a State bank provision added, but this failed, and the bill was then reported on a party vote. It is entitled a bill "to make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections."

The chief feature of the bill is a clause authorizing National banks to issue circulating notes not in excess of 10 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, thus furnishing a circulation based on bank assets in addition to that based on Government bonds. The committee added several amendatory sections covering desirable features developed during the hearings, but the essential features of the measure are retained.

TAFT TO BE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Such, It Is Said, Is the Plan When Civil Rule for the Archipelago Is Established.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—According to the latest advices from the Philippine Commission, the time for the establishment of civil government in the Philippines is near at hand. It was stated at the War Department that the civil government will be established as soon as Judge Taft reports that the conditions in the islands justify such action.

It is generally understood that Judge Taft will be the first civil Governor of the Islands, and that Gen. Chaffee will succeed Gen. MacArthur in command of the military forces to be retained there to assist in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws. It is not likely, however, that there will be any immediate change in the military command or that there will be any material reduction in the military strength for many months to come.

The Philippine Commission has recommended the adoption of a tariff system, and its report probably will be made public in a few weeks in order that all interests affected may be fully informed and heard on the subject before the proposed tariff is adopted and put into effect.

FILIPINOS GIVE A BANQUET.

Federal Party Leaders Entertain Americans—One Says Washington Is First in Islanders' Hearts.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—The Federal Party covered itself with distinction this evening on the occasion of the banquet given under its auspices on the eve of Washington's Birthday. The company included some 250 of the leading Filipinos and Americans. The dining hall and tables were beautifully decorated, and the menu was excellent. Among the twenty who sat at the principal table were Gens. MacArthur, Wheaton, Bates, Young, and the members of the United States Philippine Commission.

President Tervera, who presided at the banquet, said the Filipinos who had struggled to secure freedom and true democracy, such as only one nation could give them, rejoice to add to the American sentiment another, namely that Washington was first in the hearts of the Filipinos.

Gen. MacArthur, who eulogized Washington, said it was he who discovered the fact that independent republicanism, without stable institutions, could never be successful. "Expansion must seize all nations," continued the Governor General, "which produce beyond their own wants. We have come not with menace, but with inspiration and hope to plant the republican government of personal liberty. Under the American flag injustice and oppression are impossible."

Judge Taft, who was introduced as the "carrier of peaceful government to the provinces," spoke eloquently and encouragingly regarding the political and commercial future of the Philippines.

Volunteers Homeward Bound.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—The United States Army transport Logan, from Vigan, Northern Luzon, has brought to Manila Major Gen. Young and eight companies of the Thirty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry and nine companies of the Thirty-third United States Volunteer Infantry, all homeward bound.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Col. Miller, Quartermaster at Manila, cabled the War Department at that to-day that it had been arranged for the transport Thomas to leave Manila on the 15th proximo with the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fifth Regiments of Volunteers, and that the Grant would sail on the 25th proximo with the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Regiments of Volunteers. There will then remain about thirteen regiments to be provided for, and the officials of the War Department anticipate no difficulty in transporting them to the United States by June 30.

Provincial Officials Incorporated.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—The provincial officers of the Provinces of Tarlac, Pangasinan, and Pampanga have been inaugurated. Chief Justice Arellano administered the oaths in the presence of the commission. Judge Taft said to the provincial officers that they were subordinate to Gen. MacArthur, but not to the minor military officers, having no civil functions. Judge Taft then presented the new officials to Gen. MacArthur.

Hemp from Manila to San Francisco.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—The first cargo of hemp from Manila to San Francisco has left this port.

TO UNITE PRESBYTERIANS.

First Step in Plan to Bring Together the North and South Taken in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—The special Committee on Education appointed last Fall by the Synods of Missiuri of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches met in joint session in St. Louis to-day and decided upon a plan whereby the two great bodies of Presbyterians hereafter will co-operate in their educational work throughout the State. It is confidently predicted that the two Synods will ratify the action of their committees at their meetings next Fall.

Congratulations on the harmonious outcome of the joint meeting were exchanged to-night at the Westminster Alumni banquet at the Planters' Hotel, which was attended by representatives of both Synods. Dr. John Henry MacCracken, President of Westminster College, presided and was the principal speaker.

This is considered the first step in a definite plan of a few liberal spirits in the Church to bring about a reunion of the North and South Churches, which were split by the civil war. Advocates of the union are jubilant over the success of the first effort in that direction.

Did Not Know Gun Was Loaded.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Mrs. John W. Coons of West Copake was accidentally shot to-day by the little son of Ernest Lasher. The boy was playing with the gun. Mrs. Coons did not think it was loaded. Her wounds are fatal.

HOUSE EMPLOYES GET PAY OF TWO POSITIONS

A Committee to Investigate Will Be Appointed.

Charges Made by Representatives Bailey, Dinsmore, and Others in Debate to Be Followed Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the discussion of the General Deficiency bill in the House to-day a long dispute arose over some items for extra pay for certain employes of the House. Mr. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) and others endeavored to ascertain what extra work these employes had performed. In the course of the debate that followed Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) sprang a sensation by asserting that one of the employes, J. J. Constantine, the telegrapher of the House, was not getting the pay of the telegrapher, but that another man was drawing that, while Constantine was drawing the pay of another position. It developed that Constantine was on the rolls as a teamster.

Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) explained that Mr. Constantine, the House telegrapher, had come to Washington eight years ago as his clerk. Later he had been appointed telegrapher at a salary of $1,200. He had drawn that salary until three years ago, when his salary had been reduced to $75 per month. The $900 appropriation in this bill was to bring his pay up to the salary of the position.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Tex.,) charged outright that for four years employes of the House had been compelled to divide their salaries with those who did no work at all, and challenged any one on the other side to deny the statement.

Mr. Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) said that, until Mr. Bailey had made the statement, he had never heard of anything of the sort.

"If what the gentleman says is true," called Mr. Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.,) "then the gentleman ought to ask for an investigation."

"Much good it would do in this House," replied Mr. Bailey. Then suddenly he straightened up and delivered another challenge. "I will ask unanimous consent," said he, "for the appointment of an investigating committee, and I agree to produce employes who will make affidavit to the truth of the statements I have made."

Mr. Bailey paused. Some one on the other side said such a request could not be made in Committee of the Whole.

"Too late. Too late," called Mr. Sprague (Rep., Mass.)

Mr. Bailey then gave notice that as soon as the committee rose he would ask unanimous consent for the appointment of an investigating committee. He pointed out that Mr. Joy, who was on the rolls as a telegrapher, but also was performing service in the library, was to be the recipient under an item in the bill of $400 in addition to the $1,200 he drew as telegrapher. This drew an explanation from Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) who said that the man in question had come here to take the position of telegrapher at $1,800, but yielded the position to the man then telegrapher upon the appeal of Mr. Berry of Kentucky.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.) then announced that until the committee of investigation which Mr. Bailey would ask for reported he would object to all the items for extra services in the bill, and they went out on points of order.

After the bill had been reported to the House and passed, Mr. Bailey, in accordance with the notice he had given in committee, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House shall immediately appoint a committee consisting of five members, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the appointments of and payments to the employes of the House and report all the facts relating to said employes to the House within six days after its appointment.

Mr. Payne, the majority leader, said he did not think the resolution should be considered without reference to a committee, and moved its reference to the Committee on Rules. He said that in his opinion the committee would report the resolution promptly. Mr. Bailey assented to this and the motion prevailed.

THE D. A. R. ELECT OFFICERS.

Result of Balloting in Washington Will Be Announced To-day—Mrs. McLean Makes a Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The afternoon session of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was occupied in the nominations of candidates for the several offices, and in the evening the voting was conducted. The results of the balloting will not be announced before to-morrow. The candidates for the several offices, in the order they were nominated, are as follows:

President General—Mrs. Washington A. Roebling of New Jersey; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Mrs. Donald McLean of New York.

Vice President General in charge of the organization of chapters—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch of the District of Columbia.

Vice Presidents General, (ten to be elected)—Mrs. Lloyd Wheaton, Mrs. George Sternberg, District of Columbia; Mrs. William Lindsay of Kentucky, Mrs. M. T. Scott of Illinois, Mrs. John M. Scott of Illinois, Mrs. M. M. Granger of Ohio, Mrs. A. G. Foster of Washington, Mrs. C. Waring of South Carolina, Mrs. E. D. Troupe of Nebraska, Mrs. A. A. Kendall of Maine, Mrs. E. J. Hill of Connecticut, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith of Massachusetts, Mrs. S. J. White of New York, Mrs. Richardson of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Kate K. Henry of the District of Columbia, Mrs. W. O. Thomas of North Carolina, Mrs. J. R. Walker of Missouri, Mrs. J. Pilcher of Tennessee, Miss J. Anderson.

Chaplain General—Mrs. W. A. Smoot of Virginia.

Recording Secretary General—Mrs. C. C. Bryan of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Eleanor W. Howard of Virginia.

Corresponding Secretary General—Mrs. R. S. Hatcher of Indiana, Mrs. George Marsh of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Amos G. Draper of the District of Columbia.

Registrar General—Miss Minnie Mickley of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer General—Mrs. G. B. Darwin of the District of Columbia.

Historian General—Mrs. L. B. Newcomb, Miss Susan R. Hetzel of Virginia.

Assistant Historian General—Mrs. G. C. Goodloe of Kentucky, Miss Susan R. Hetzel of Virginia.

Librarian General—Miss Julia T. McBlair.

Editor American Monthly Magazine—Mrs. Elroy M. Avery of Ohio.

Business Manager of Magazine—Miss Lillian Lockwood of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. J. B Wynkoop was elected to the office of Vice President General to fill a vacancy.

Much confusion attended the meeting of the congress. There was one incident which attracted considerable attention among the delegates and spectators. Shortly after the opening of the afternoon session Mrs. McLean, one of the candidates for President General, with her arms full of flowers, entered one of the lower boxes and bowed to the applauding house. Mrs. Manning, the presiding officer, requested her to retire from the box for the reason that the rules reserved it for former officers of the association. Mrs. McLean promptly complied, and when she reached her usual seat at the rear of the hall she explained that the upper box, where two seats had been allotted to her, was crowded, and by invitation she had entered the lower box.

Mrs. Manning, replying briefly, reminded her hearers that the lower box had been reserved for ex-officers, and that in suggesting to Mrs. McLean that she retire, the presiding officer was simply enforcing the rules of the congress.

SAY THEY ARE PERSECUTED.

Bayonne Merchants Organize Against the S. P. C. A.

As the result of alleged persecution on the part of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Hebrew merchants of the Centerville section of Bayonne have formed an organization to be known as the "Business Men's Protective Association," for the purpose of fighting what they declare to be a systematic attempt to cause them trouble.

Robert Carey, their counsel, on behalf of the association, has filed articles of incorporation with the Clerk of Hudson County. Mr. Carey said that during the last ten days seven arrests had been made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals officers, who alleged cruelty to horses. These arrests, Mr. Carey said, were without justification.

"The merchants," added Mr. Carey, "are willing that any man who is justly convicted of cruelty should be punished, but they are determined that they shall not be subjected to the system of blackmail which has heretofore prevailed."

GIRL'S PLUCK AT A FIRE.

Elsie Wanner, Though Painfully Burned, Aids in the Rescue of Family and Relatives.

In the neighborhood of Jefferson and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, last night everybody was singing the praises of sixteen-year-old Elsie Wanner because of the pluck she displayed at a fire which partially destroyed her home, 494 Jefferson Avenue, yesterday. The girl was painfully burned as a result of her courage in working to rescue members of her family. Two women and two children were rescued from the house, the children being dropped from a second-story window into an outspread blanket.

The house, a two-story and basement brownstone building, was occupied by two families. Mrs. Charles F. Wanner lived on the first floor and her sister, Mrs. C. M. Heywood, on the second floor. The fire, the cause of which is not known, started in a hallroom on the first floor. At the time Mrs. Wanner, with her two-year-old son, Kenneth, and Mrs. Heywood, with her three-year-old grandchild, Cora, were in the apartments on the second floor. Mrs. Wanner's nine-year-old son, Charles, who was not feeling well, was in bed in the back parlor on the first floor, and Elsie Wanner was in the basement.

Charles was alarmed by the smell of smoke and dashed down into the basement, calling his sister, Elsie, thinking that her younger brother, Kenneth, was asleep in a room on the first floor ran up stairs to save him. When she opened the door the room was filled with flame and smoke, but she rushed bravely in and felt about on the bed for her brother. Satisfied that he was not there she closed the door to keep back the smoke and calling to her mother and aunt ran out and sent in an alarm of fire.

The girl meantime was suffering much pain. She had been burned about the head, her eyebrows and hair being singed.

The two women with the children on the second floor were cut off from escape by way of the stairs, and ran with the little ones to the front windows. Elsie, who had returned, called to her mother to get a blanket from a bed and throw it out. The girl, with the assistance of several men who came running to the scene, held the blanket net fashion while the two children were dropped into it. Neither child was hurt. The women were taken from the building by the firemen when they arrived. The damage to the house and furniture amounted to about $3,000.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Ravenswood Boat Club Bowlers Win Two Games in Harlem Navy Bowling League Series.

The Ravenswood Boat Club bowlers of Ravenswood, L. I., won two games in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Ehlers's Harlem Palace Alleys last night, the Dauntless Rowing Club five won one game and lost one, and the Seawanhaka and the First Bohemian team each lost one game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—First Bohemian Boat Club—F. Vilin, 158; Turch, 137; Herma, 181; V. Vilin, 130; Forst, 132. Total, 744.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 207; Kiehl, 155; Holstrom, 161; Couch, 202; Sharkey, 172. Total, 909.

SECOND GAME.—Dauntless Rowing Club—Vanderbogert, 127; Du Bary, 175; Hulse, 173; W. Warmuth, 194; Rogers, 152. Total, 821.

Seawanhaka Boat Club—Rossner, 137; Schluter, 158; Henderson, 151; Emerson, 146; Lee, 177. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 165; Kiehl, 181; Holstrom, 185; Couch, 161; Sharkey, 155. Total, 847.

Dauntless Rowing Club—Vanderbogert, 137; Du Bary, 147; Henderson, 158; W. Warmuth, 171; Rogers, 173. Total 786.

The J. Wild & Co. bowlers won two games, the Manning, Maxwell & Moore team won one game and lost one, and Borgefeldt & Co. five lost two games in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 115; Wellock, 173; Wambach, 128; Gaden, 156; Hoering, 174. Total, 746.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Kramer, 152; Morrissey, 120; Hutchison, 173; Whitney, 188; Blue, 211. Total, 844.

SECOND GAME.—J. Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 203; Duane, 113; Koch, 189; Dietz, 147; Matthews, 144. Total, 806.

Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 161; Wellock, 124; Wambach, 157; Gaden, 160; Hoering, 197. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.—Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Kramer, 165; Morrissey, 153; Hutchison, 134; Whitney, 159; Blue, 169. Total, 723.

J. Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 183; Duane, 143; Koch, 128; Dietz, 154; Matthews, 155. Total, 763.

The first team of Our Council won two games, the second team won one game, and made a new high team score of 966, and the Metropolitan Council five lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Our Council team No. 2—Clinch, 178; Wanderoth, 171; Coleman, 203; Ritter, 210; Starr, 204. Total, 966.

Metropolitan Council—Stewart, 183; Helwig, 136; Spier, 134; Winter, 140; Murphy, 138. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Council—Stewart, 149; Helwig, 152; Spier, 154; Winter, 124; Murphy, 158. Total, 737.

Our Council, Team No. 1.—Bullwinkle, 187; Schroeder, 164; Cantrell, 127; Kessler, 182; Wilkens, 178. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—Our Council, Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 172; Schroeder, 193; Cantrell, 208; Kessler, 169; Wilkens, 157. Total, 899.

Our Council, Team No. 2.—Clinch, 144; Wanderoth, 190; Coleman, 171; Ritter, 180; Starr, 191. Total—846.

The Queens County Bank team forfeited two games and the Manufacturers' National Bank bowlers beat the Hamilton Trust Company five in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

Hamilton Trust Company—Hofmire, 110; Girling, 101; Hecker, 133; Kenney, 140; Wentz, 154. Total, 638.

Manufacturers' National Bank—Kelly, 102; Shelton, 119; Haslach, 118; Weekes, 122; Cheshire, 125. Total, 676.

The Commercial Bulletin beat The Herald and The Times beat The Journal in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament, on Thum's Germania alleys, yesterday. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 176; Moran, 129; Young, 153; Natzhorn, 149; Thompson, 141; Barclay, 111; Dewes, 187. Total, 1,046.

New York Commercial Bulletin.—Hughes, 103; Haltigan, 149; Hall, 146; Wright, 156; Sweeney, 130; McGinnis, 118; Flanagan, 183; Melville, 144. Total, 1,200.

SECOND GAME.—New York Times—Boyle, 158; Burr, 173; Blaisdell, 154; Pierce, 162; Goethals, 129; White, 150; O'Rourke, 162; Kennedy, 155. Total, 1,242.

New York Journal.—Juppe, 123; Caspari, 163; Fitzpatrick, 163; Newman, 145; Wood, 138; Powell, 139; Jeffries, 130; Strawinski, 186. Total, 1,187.

The Macon Wheelmen beat the Defender Wheelmen and the Montauk Wheelmen forfeited two games in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Macon Wheelmen—Brown, 152; Winnington, 168; Buermeister, 140; Hempstead, 175; Hanlon, 168. Total, 816.

Defender Wheelmen—Weidner, 123; Nicholls, 124; Penny, 140; Hein, 174; Sleiger, 109. Total, 970.

A meeting to organize a three-men tournament will be held at the Monarch Palace Alleys, Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A bowling match between John Voorheis and Charles K. Starr of the Metropolitan Bowling Club and William Cordes of the Imperial Bowling Club and Otto Arps of the Monarch Bowling Club will be rolled on Starr's alleys to-morrow evening, followed by the distribution of the prizes won in the recent National Bowling League tournament.

Say American Trade Will Be Injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—Representatives here of American concerns dealing in machinery disagree with Secretary Gage's opinion that Russian consumers will pay the increased duties, and that Russia is unable to dispense with American machinery. The agents of these American houses say that German competition is extremely sharp, and that only the superiority of American goods gives America any advantage. It is not believed that the trade will sustain any losses, except in a few specialties. Several of the largest concerns here estimate the loss of business to be 25 to 30 per cent.

The Suggested Sugar Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said the Government was still considering the suggestion of reassembling the Brussels sugar conference to see if the European nations concerned could reach an agreement on the question of bounties.

DECLARES AMERICAN OFFICERS ARE TYRANTS

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa Makes the Charge in the House.

Says Hazing at the Academies Schools Them in Oppression—Other Members Take Issue With Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House discussion to-day, preceding the passage of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, was enlivened by a decidedly exciting debate based on the amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) designed to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) used exceedingly strong language while inveighing against the practice of hazing, charging by indirection that the habits of tyranny and oppression formed by the officers of the army and navy at their academies was responsible for the refusal of sailors to enlist in the navy and for the large number of desertions from the army. Moreover, he alleged that the officers stood by each other when in trouble, saying that the commanders of twenty-five vessels of the navy lost since the civil war had with one exception escapel with slight punishment.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mudd, a member of the Naval Committee, Mr. Sherman modified the amendment so as to make a cadet dismissed on account of hazing ineligible for reappointment as a cadet at Annapolis or West Point. Mr. Sherman said his only object was to effectively abolish hazing at the Naval Academy, as he believed the action of the House had stopped the practice at West Point. He thought the whole country desired to see such practices abolished.

After a discussion of the amendment by several members of the House, Mr. Hepburn took the floor. He recalled the fact that when the Booz case first attracted the attention of the country the Superintendent of the Military Academy rushed into print to declare that hazing had ceased at West Point. Yet the committee of the House had found forty-one cases where underclass men had been called out to engage in brutal prizefights. When he declared that he favored a "certain, fixed, severe punishment" for the cowing and browbeating of the younger class at the academies his statement received a round of applause.

Why, Mr. Hepburn asked, was the Navy Department 8,000 men short of its complement? Why had there been 4,000 desertions from the army? Because the men were American citizens compelled to serve under men "schooled in tyranny and oppression." These officers, Mr. Hepburn said, stood by each other.

"I have in my pocket," said he, "a list of twenty-five vessels of the United States cast away upon the rocks or shoals by incompetent officers since the close of the civil war. In many cases the ships were totally destroyed, but with a solitary exception their brother officers let the commanders off with a slight punishment. The severest punishment inflicted was suspension of rank. 'Even in China, which we look upon as an antiquated civilization, public opinion compels a commander who loses his ship to commit suicide. Here, when a ship is cast away and becomes a total loss, nothing is done.

"I want to see a fixed and certain punishment for hazing. Men inured to the custom of hazing are unfit to command troops or sailors of the United States, and our boys will not serve under men reared in the unwholesome, pernicious, and damnable atmosphere of tyranny." [Great applause.]

While Mr. Hepburn was speaking, Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.) and Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) were striving to interrupt him. At last, as he paused, Mr. Wheeler asked him if he favored abolishing the naval and military academies.

"I favor abolishing hazing in every form," replied Mr. Hepburn, emphatically. "Do you favor expulsion for childish pranks?"

"It is not a 'childish prank' if you or I have a son at the academy for an upper classman to compel him to perform menial service for an upper classman. It is not a 'childish prank' for upper classmen to pick out an athlete to beat a new boy. [Applause.] It is not a 'childish prank' to indulge in brutality; that is a felony."

"Are not the lessons of obedience the hardest to inculcate?" asked Mr. Wheeler.

"They are. I know it is the hardest thing in the world for an American citizen, with his ideas of liberty, to be molded into the cog which we call a private soldier. For that reason we need men who can persuade and reach men into obedience, not tyrants begotten at the academy. The so-called 'upstarts' in the army have their inception in this thing we call hazing—that is where the boy gets the idea of his superiority."

"Do you not think if the Superintendents of the academies did their duty there would be less hazing?" asked Mr. Burke, (Dem., Texas.)

"Probably. Unfortunately, they are upheld by too many gentlemen of the martial spirit of my friend from Kentucky, who indorse this sort of thing, even at the risk of incendiarism and murder. They want the boys brought up to the magnificence of the Kentucky standard."

"The martial spirit of my State," replied Mr. Wheeler, "recognizes that war is terrible, and it is not in favor of sending somebody else's son to be shot down in foreign lands."

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) briefly replied to Mr. Hepburn. He recalled the heroic service of Lieut. Lucien Young of the navy off Hatteras, going from ship to shore, back and forth, at the peril of his life in the work of rescue. It was such heroism as this, he said, that won the admiration of every American. Mr. Cannon also pictured the tidal wave which swept over Samoa, wrecking the Trenton and beaching the Yantic, and paid a glowing tribute to the American sailors, whose heroism had rarely been equaled. The Charleston, he said, had been lost in new seas and through the use of imperfect Spanish charts. He declared that not one of the twenty-five cases referred to, if they in fact existed, had been caused by negligence.

"I believe the record of our officers, in peace and war, is one which the American people glory in, and do not condemn," said Mr. Cannon in conclusion.

Mr. Hepburn returned to his arraignment and gave a detailed list of naval casualties covering a lengthy period.

"To show how unjust, nay, how brutal, that list and its inferences are," exclaimed Mr. Dayton, "I will place in the record the proceedings in each case, showing the circumstances."

"I challenge the gentleman to bring in all the court-martial proceedings," responded Mr. Hepburn, warmly; "no one will dare to do that."

"The gentleman's own statement shows its animus," Mr. Dayton replied, "as he is ready to impeach the courts-martial which passed upon these cases."

After further sparring a point of order against the Sherman amendment was sustained.

Later in the day an amendment was adopted providing that no money appropriation in the bill should be paid to any cadet at Annapolis or West Point who had been guilty of a brutal form of hazing.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

Bill Loses in New Mexico House by a Vote of 21 to 2.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 21.—Equal suffrage, even for school elections, has been killed in New Mexico for the time being. The House to-day trifled with the bill the entire afternoon, while the leading women of the Territory sat in the galleries and scowled.

Representative Barnes started the merriment by supporting the bill, despite his wife's opposition. Mr. Slaughter attempted the insertion of an amendment requiring a woman voting to swear to her age at the polls, while Mr. Chapman thought only married women should vote. Representative Dalies startled the House by opposing "the placing of the New Mexican women on the lamentable plane now occupied by the sex in Colorado." The bill was lost, 21 to 2, and the motion to reconsider by 10 to 13.

FOUR NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

The following additional cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday: Mary and Arthur Smith, twins, nineteen months old, of

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Heinrich Conried's Lecture on the Theatre in Carnegie Lyceum.

Schiller's "Fiesco" To Be Acted Next Week—A Promising Novice—Foreign Dramatic Gossip.

Much interest will be felt in the announcement of a lecture on "The Theatre," which Heinrich Conried is to deliver in Carnegie Lyceum, March 11, under the auspices of the President and Faculty of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. Mr. Conried is already a vital force in our theatrical field, and folks who are dissatisfied with the progress of dramatic art here wish for nothing better than an increase of his "sphere of influence." Mr. Conried may yet be a prominent factor in English-speaking theatricals. It is not true, of course, that all the German performances in the Irving Place Theatre compare favorably with the best work of the English-speaking companies. That would be impossible with material at hand and the many changes of bill. But the best Mr. Conried does is nearly the best we have in the drama, and there is a good deal of it. Such a performance as that of "Fédora," with no star, properly speaking, which can be seen in the local German playhouse this week, would do credit to any theatre in any capital.

Hedwig Lange, who shares the more important feminine rôles this season with that uncommonly interesting artiste, Ada Merito, is no Bernhardt, to be sure, and her imitation of the Frenchwoman's catlike growl in moments of rage is somewhat overdone, just as the business of hand kissing is overdone in the lighter episodes of the play. But Fraulein Lange is such an actress as compels attention and no doubt she will have a brilliant future.

An interesting incident at the Irving Place Theatre next week will be a performance of Schiller's little-known tragedy of "Fiesco." It will be brought out of obscurity for the benefit of Semmy Herrmann, who generally superintends the work of staging the classical plays, and who will act Muley Hassan. "Fiesco" is one of the works of Schiller's youth, and was written in a needless hurry soon after the wonderful success of "Die Rauber" at Mannheim. It is exuberant and full of the revolutionary spirit. The cost will include both Fraulein Lange and Merito. Another noteworthy incident of the week at the German theatre will be the benefit of popular Franz Kierschner, who has been an actor fifty-one years, and is still a mere youth. He will offer the farce called "Die Falschen Biedermaenner," (from the French of "Les Faux Bonshommes," by Barrière and Capendu,) acting Péponet.

Helen Barrett is a novice, now under the personal tuition of Franklin Sargent, who has been giving some trial performances of excerpts from famous plays lately in the presence of various persons who are supposed to be good judges of acting and the actor's art. The best judges, however, are often mistaken, and it would be unwise to herald as a prodigy a young woman who has not yet stood the test of a first appearance before a miscellaneous audience of unprejudiced persons. But she has indisputable qualifications for the calling she has chosen, such as a good figure and a good voice, expressive features, a certain measure of artistic comprehension, and a capacity for much hard work. Of the last she is sure to get her share.

Miss Barrett is very young, but that is no crime. It is even a good qualification for a beginner in the actor's calling. Nor will the fact that she was born in Louisville, Ky., the home of Mary Anderson, be permitted to tell against her in her struggle for recognition.

In the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet" the other day, and in one of the encounters of Constance and Wildrake in Knowles's rococo "Love Chase" she did little more than exhibit her good natural capacity and some of the results of the careful training she has thus far received. Yet her Juliet was as good, it seemed, as a portrayal of the rôle in that one scene, which was received with vehement applause at a benefit matinée last season, while the wiles and moods of Constance require the most finished skill of an accomplished comedienne to make them even comprehensible. One of Julia Marlowe's failures was in this rôle.

In a passage from Sardou's "Daniel Rochat," however, Miss Barrett showed uncommon aptitude. The struggle of conflicting passions for the control of Lea, the force of her love and the strength of her inherent sense of duty, were denoted with surprising clearness for a novice, and with a measure of eloquence and personal charm which promise success for the young actress in the field of "emotional" drama.

It is stated as an actual fact by chroniclers usually accounted veracious that the ravages of bridge whist in London social life have become so extensive and deplorable that all the new society plays take account of them. There is at least one scene in "The Awakening," Haddon Chambers's new comedy at the St. James's Theatre, which demands of the spectator a knowledge of the game. "The Awakening" seems to puzzle those old-fashioned fellows among the newspaper reviewers who always try to refer a play to its elements before accounting for its success. Atmosphere, emotion, subtlety, irony, and humor the play seems to possess, with a tenuous plot, and action which students of melodrama are bound to deem illogical.

One sad result of the period of mourning in London is the loss of employment to the social entertainers. There has grown up a small army of these ladies and gentlemen, gifted in the polite art of drawing room entertainment, since the early days of the Grossmiths, when Richard Mansfield, then a stripling, was also a "society entertainer." It is thought likely that the services of these persons will not be in demand at all the coming season, and that they must find other means of livelihood.

People who give social entertainments in a period of public mourning, it is said, incline to instrumental music. "Band performances," remarks one of the forlorn entertainers, who is a humorist, also, in private life, "are not regarded as entertainments, but merely as a background for conversation."

With the shares of M. Worms and Mlle. Marsy to dispose of, the Executive Committee of the Comédie Française has had a difficult problem to tackle. It was hoped by the pensionnaires that some of their number would be promoted to the ranks of the sociétaires. But no. Some of the money has been apportioned to the existing sociétaires. The rest of it will be used to entice to the historic stage of Molière one or two of the younger actors of Paris, who will lend new blood to the national playhouse.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Incidents in Verdi's Career—His Memory Honored at La Scala.

Every one is telling stories about Verdi. Why not we? When the young man's protector, Antonio Barezzi, visited Milan and met Lavigna, the latter predicted that the time would come when Verdi would prove an honor to both his teacher and his country. He was already, indeed, acquiring local celebrity. There was then in existence, and there still thrives, in Milan a musical association called the "Società Filodrammatica." In 1831 its members were preparing for a performance of Haydn's "Creation." Unluckily, the musician who had charge of the rehearsals failed to make any progress. One Masini, a singing teacher, who conducted the vocal department of the association, growing impatient, remarked to the Directors: "There is only one man who can help you out—Il maestrino." "Who is the maestrino?" was the inquiry. "His name is Verdi," replied Masini, "and he can read at sight the most difficult and confusing music." Verdi was sent for, and in due course he conducted the public performance of "The Creation" to general satisfaction. From this period he devoted most of his time to composition, and produced a number of cantatas, marches, and serenades, besides a "Stabat Mater" and several pieces of sacred music. One of the marches—almost all of which were written for the Philharmonic Society of Busseto, and executed, but never published—was used later on as the groundwork of the funeral march in "Nabucco."

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Very few persons remember that Verdi wrote an early comic opera. It was signally unsuccessful, but under circumstances which ought to be mentioned. While studying with Lavigna, Verdi occasionally composed, mainly for the sake of practice, some numbers in a brighter vein than was congenial to him. The opinion of his teacher was not so unfavorable as to warrant abandonment of mezzo-carattere music, and possibly his first attempt at writing light music for the stage might have been encouraging but for the fact that "Un Giorno di Regno" was but half finished when his wife and children, to whom he was devotedly attached, fell ill and died. Although beside himself with grief, the composer had to complete the score of the opera. It was given at La Scala in September, 1840, and it failed. So thorough, indeed, was the failure of the great musician's first opera bouffe that his most partial biographers refer to it, "more Italiano," as a "fiasco of a night."

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The story of his first great success is equally interesting. He quitted Milan and took up his abode at Busseto. A few months went by, and the grief with which the loss of his wife overwhelmed him grew less acute. He wearied of the dullness of a country town, and returned to the Lombard capital, but with the determination henceforward to earn his livelihood by teaching. One evening he happened to enter La Scala, and encountered Merelli, who showed him a libretto by Solera, which the poet originally wrote for Nicolai. Nicolai had rejected it, and Merelli was anxious to have Verdi's opinion as to its worth. The musician took it to his room, and promised to return it on the next morning. The libretto was that of "Nabucco." As Verdi read it the grandeur of the subject impressed him deply. A few hours later he met Merelli, to whom he handed the libretto, commending it in the highest terms. "Keep it," exclaimed the impresario, forcing it into Verdi's pocket, "and when your score is in readiness we shall bring it out at La Scala." Verdi objected, but in vain. Before the year ended "Nabucco" was put in rehearsal, and on March 9, 1842, the opera was performed, amid scenes of enthusiasm such as only tourists who have witnessed the rapture of an audience of Italian dilettanti can picture to themselves. The enormous success of the new work at once placed Verdi in the foremost rank of modern composers, and on the night of its third representation Merelli signed with him a contract by which the composer engaged to furnish the opera d'obbligo for the following carnival season.

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A subscription is being organized for a monument to Verdi in Milan, and the subscription list has some amusing features. One gentleman, bearing a well-known name, figures in it for 20 centissimi—that is to say, about 4 cents. More than a hundred of the subscribers give less than 12 cents each. Large contributions for such an object are, indeed, almost unknown in Italy. However, Dr. Boïto, the composer's closest friend, gives $40, the Vosconti di Modrone subscribes $200, and the Messrs. Ricordi, Verdi's publishers, head the list with $1,000. In this country no doubt some will contribute to this monument. Up to the present time the most appropriate memorial here has been the performance of the master's requiem at the Metropolitan Opera House last Sunday evening, when the customary popular concert gave way to a dignified and artistic offering. All the singers seemed to be inspired by the occasion, even the chorus proving itself to be capable of work of the highest kind. Mr. Mancinelli, a lifelong friend of Verdi, conducted with the skill of a true master and the enthusiasm of a masterly musician.

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There is an old and obstinately long-lived story that the tenor air in the last act of "Rigoletto" was not given to the tenor till the day on which the opera was to be produced, lest it might get abroad and so lose its effect on the first night. Sutherland Edwards, in The London Daily Mail, tells a very different story. The air was rehearsed frequently with the rest of the opera, but "singers, musicians, even stage carpenters, who were heard singing it about the house, were cautioned not to do so when they got home. Each one, however, thought that he alone, by way of exception, might venture to disobey the injunction, and the consequence was that everybody connected with the theatre sang it to his family and friends, who in their turn sang it to their relatives and connections, until at last it had become so widely known that at the opening performance the first notes of 'La donna e mobile' were no sooner heard than the whole audience joined in." The author of this quotation once asked Verdi if the tale was true. "Verdi smiled, said he did not know that the story had taken such complete form; that it had gained considerably in the course of forty years, but that it had really some basis of truth."

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The memorial concert at La Scala, Milan, was most impressive. A band of 100 performers played the overture to the opera, "Nabucodonosare," standing, the entire audience also rising to its fect. It was in this work that the singer Strepponi, whom Verdi afterward married, appeared on the occasion of its production at the Scala in 1842. Next came the Crusaders' chorus, "Va, pensiero," from "I Lombardi," the strains of which set Italian patriots on fire, while their country lay under foreign rule. The famous quartet from "Rigoletto" followed, and then the prelude to "La Traviata" was played by the band and enthusiastically redemanded. At this point in the proceedings Giuseppe Giacosa, the poet and dramatist, came forward on the stage and spoke of Verdi and his art in such manner as to draw heartfelt tears from his hearers. A number from "Un Ballo in Maschere" was then sung, after which the programme reached its climax in the duet for tenor and baritone from "La Forza del Destino," the work which Verdi wrote in 1862 for the Imperial Opera House at St Petersburg. This piece, sung with the utmost feeling by Tamagno, who had come from Monte Carlo to assist at the concert, and by the baritone Magini-Coletti, roused the audience to a height of southern enthusiasm which is said to have been almost without parallel. With the overture to "I Vespri Siciliani" the programme came to a close.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Fourth Evening Concert at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The fourth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio," Liszt's E flat piano concerto, Charles Martin Loeffler's symphonic poem, "The Death of Tintagiles," and Berlioz's "Fantastic Symphony." The solo performer was Adele aus der Ohe. Nothing new is to be said about such old friends as the E major overture, of the four which flowed from Beethoven's pen under the inspiration of the one drama written by him, or Liszt's brilliant, incisive piano concerto. But the Berlioz symphony is not often performed here, and the composition of Mr. Loeffler, the talented violinist, who sits at the desk with Mr. Kneisel, was new to local hearers. It was first performed in Boston on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 7, 1898, and was then written for orchestra and two violes d'amour obbligati. It has since been rewritten, and the obbligato parts diminished in importance. Only one viole d'amour is now used, and the part of the other is given to a violin.

The foundation of the work is Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Death of Tintagiles: A Little Drama for Marionettes." The story is one of those creations of blood-curdling atmosphere in which the Northern poet excels and the decadents of all arts delight. Tintagiles is a little boy, and his grandmother, the Queen, has him done to death for fear that he will live to his majority and mount the throne. His sister Ygraine desperately, but vainly, tries to save him. He is slain in the dark behind a door which she cannot open. The tragedy is in five acts, and is damp with the mold of the grave, a grave alive with a carnival of corruption. It is horrible. But Mr. Loeffler is a decadent of decadents, and mortuary literature moves him to music. It is the will of providence that some persons shall smack their lips at the taste of immortelles. Morbidity this may or may not be, but cheerfulness it certainly is not. The "Danse Macabre" is the rhythm to which such hearts beat, and even as nursemaids delight to scare children with ghost stories, so do these joy to make the bones of adults quake with their images of mortality. Life may be real, life may be earnest, but the grave, hark ye, Master Longfellow, is the goal, and so "let us sit upon the ground and tell sad stories of the death of Kings."

If we must have the spirit of decadence embalmed in sweet music, by all means let the work be confided to Charles Martin Loeffler. For he can apostrophize earth to earth, and ashes to ashes, in wondrous witcheries of tone. He can sing of nights in the Ukraine, the gray glooms of Russian steppes, and the boisterous joy of desperate serfs, in masterful song, and why not of the viewless murder of a helpless child? Mr. Loeffler has succeeded with this composition by avoiding the pitfall of sorded realism. Except in the episode of the death itself, when resounding blows upon a drum may be taken as imitative of Ygraine's vain beating upon the door, he has contented himself with embodying the principal motives of the story, the emotions of the child and his sister, and those of the Queen and her myrmidons. The voices of the two solo instruments are those of Ygraine and the child. For the rest there are a wild, crashing, rushing allegro, indicative of the wicked pursuit of the Queen's messengers, and a plaintive andante picturing the pathos of the child and his sister. A moon picture, painted in the biting colors of modern harmony, is this. Rich in the harmonies that defy the closing cadence, blazing with the opaline tints of twentieth century instrumentation, the work is coherent in form, admirably built, and withal richly musical. There are weak spots in it; further condensation would not be amiss; but it is well-made music of its kind. Its kind is that of Charbrier and Strauss, and of the aesthetic value of the species we have doubts, of its lasting power still more doubt. But for the present suffice it to say that Mr. Loeffler, in spite of his search after the gruesome, the dark and the dank, is a genuine musician and a composer of high gifts. One naturally wishes that he would not take for his text "There is no health in us," but would go out into the starlight and let the sweet influences of the Pleiades mellow his soul. Perhaps the next day he might come to revel in the sea breeze and the sunlight, and so learn to find joy in wholesome subjects.

As for the "Symphonie Fantastique" of Berlioz, it grows gray and totters. It has already outlived its day, and its youthful orchestration, a world too wide for its shrunk ideas, pipes and whistles in a childish idiom. We have long passed the Berlioz instrumentation epoch. When the Frenchman visited Dresden the conductor there, one Richard Wagner, had already digged the pit of his destruction. The best effect in the "Fantastique" to-day is the thunderstorm of the tympani. Give Berlioz enough drums, and he would always do something. The "idee fixe" is a wearisome preachment, and Strauss—yea, even Edouard—wrote better ball music.

Miss Aus der Ohe will not live in history by her playing of last night. She was happy in the scherzo, which she read with clarity, color, and crispness. But subsequently, even at a discreet tempo, she strewed the stage with dropped notes. She has done much better playing here. The orchestra was in splendid form last night, and Mr. Gericke conducted with his customary ability.

Mr. Harold Bauer's Recital.

Harold Bauer, pianist, gave the first of two farewell recitals at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bauer has been heard here several times, and has been treated with serious consideration, but he has not aroused that excitement which has attended his efforts in the East. In Boston the professional commentators have made him the subject of long and enthusiastic essays, and it has even been said that he is the greatest pianist heard in this country since Rubinstein. These comments would not command notice in this place if it were not for the utter inability of THE TIMES's reviewer of musical doings to discover anything in the work of Mr. Bauer to justify them. It should be noted that his failure is shared by all the other musical reporters in this city. All have found much to admire in Mr. Bauer's playing, but nothing to demand skyward laudation. This marked difference of opinion seems worthy of recording.

Mr. Bauer's programme yesterday consisted of Chopin's sonata in B minor, Bach's prelude and fugue in D flat, Brahms's charming capriccio in B minor, two caprices by Sinding, Liszt's étude in F minor, prelude, chorale, and fugue by César Franck, and Schumann's "Fasschingschwank." It was a pretty programme, not in the conventional rut, and stimulating to jaded listeners to piano recitals. Mr. Bauer played as he has played here before, clearly, smoothly, intelligently, and with a good singing tone. It was piano playing to which any one might listen with pleasure, but certainly not with palpitating emotions or mental disturbance. Again we must praise Mr. Bauer for his conscientiousness in dramics and for the respect he shows for the limitations of his instrument. He still, however, seems to us to be deficient in variety of tone color and in subtlety of nuance. His palette is one of few tints. And he is certainly not a performer of emotional influence. His best work yesterday was in the Brahms capriccio and in the second of the two caprices of Sinding. This pretty little composition the audience demanded a second time, and then Mr. Bauer spoiled it by playing it too fast. He was right the first time. He will be heard again next week.

Promoters of Opera Meet.

Maurice Grau, Edward Lauterbach, and Frank Sanger, representing the Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company and the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, held a conference yesterday morning in the office of G. G. Haven, 32 Nassau Street, and a general discussion of the plans for next season's opera was held. From a reliable source it was ascertained that the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Directors expressed themselves as being thoroughly satisfied with the plans suggested by Mr. Grau and his Directors. Nothing definite will be done until another meeting is held.

"BELLE OF BOHEMIA" IN LONDON.

Produced at the New Apollo Theatre—A Long Run Expected.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The new Apollo Theatre, of which Mr. Lowenfeld is manager, was opened last evening with "The Belle of Bohemia." The audience was distinguished by the presence of many members of the Diplomatic Corps and people prominent in the theatrical world. The entire house was filled by invitation, no seats being sold.

This innovation, as soon as it became known, caused an outcry from the Society of Old Playgoers, whose members attend all first night performances, and applaud or hiss, as they feel inclined. The society has long been the terror of London managers, and it has been holding meetings, adopting resolutions, and filling the newspapers with protests.

The invited audience was friendly, but undemonstrative. The morning papers unanimously praise the theatre, and the critics, while they think the opera unequal to "The Belle of New York," predict that it will have a successful run, because far better than most of the comic operas now being presented in London.

Mr. Lowenfeld's new departure in opening with an invited house meets with unanimous approval on the part of the morning papers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Primrose & Dockstader will play their annual New York engagement at the Herald Square Theatre for two weeks, commencing Monday, March 11.

Preparations are already under way for the starring tour of Virginia Harned in the dramatization of the late Maurice Thompson's novel, "Alice of Old Vincennes."

The new musical comedy which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre on March 25 is an adaptation from the French farce by Harry B. Smith and Aimee La Chaume, and which was to have been titled "Miss Simplicity," will be known as "The Prima Donna."

The programme for the next students' matinée of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts on the afternoon of Feb. 26 in the Empire Theatre will include Sydney Grundy's "A Fool's Paradise" and the same author's "Sympathetic Souls," a one-act play, both new to this country.

The stage settings in "The Pride of Peace," which Jacob Litt is going to bring to this country from the Drury Lane Theatre, London, and which is to be produced at the Broadway Theatre the latter part of next month, are said to be wonderfully elaborate. There are eighteen scenes in the play, each requiring a separate setting. With the exception of the last act all of the scenes are familiar ones to travelers, the action taking place in that portion of London which is best known.

A Sermon by Telephone.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW FLORENCE, Mo., Feb. 21.—Evangelist Martin of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who is conducting a revival here, to-night adopted the novel plan of preaching a sermon by telephone. Arrangements were made with the telephone company to place a telephone in such a position that every citizen in the county who had a telephone might hear it, as well as the congregation before which it was delivered. The sermon held the auditors glued to the receivers because of its force and eloquence. After the sermon, one man telephoned that he had been converted. This was announced from the pulpit.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE EXCUSES MR. MORGAN

Erie's President Denies that There Is a Coal Combination.

Declares that Unrestricted Competition Is a Great Danger—Inter-State Commerce Commission Criticised.

The Sub-Committee on Transportation of the United States Industrial Commission, which has been holding sessions in New York, and one of the principal objects of whose coming here was to hear testimony from J. Pierpont Morgan, has decided that, owing to the pressure under which Mr. Morgan is now placed in planning the great steel trust, the powers of the commission will not be exerted in securing his testimony this week.

Mr. Morgan has said that he would go before the committee, and they may come here later to hear him. A message has been received from James J. Hill, who expected to testify this week also, stating that he would appear before the commission in Washington, it being impossible for him to reach here this week.

The committee adjourned yesterday until Saturday. A session then is dependent upon the presence of ex-Congressman Thomas W. Phillips, who has been ill. The witnesses yesterday were Thomas L. Greene, Vice President of the Audit Company of New York; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad, and Alfred Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The information given by President Thomas was considered by the committee to be the most important of the day and perhaps of the week. He was questioned closely concerning the handling of the coal of the anthracite regions. He was asked what he thought of the "community of interest" in the coal business, and replied:

"I want to tell this committee right here, and I wish to contradict an impression that generally prevails, by saying that there is no coal combination, so far as I know. The nearest that ever came to it was in 1896, when the coal roads agreed upon a division of traffic upon the basis of a certain percentage of the tonnage. That agreement lasted but one year. It expired by limitation. To-day there is no obligation on the part of any railroad not to mine or transport as much coal as it pleases."

"Would you know of any coal trust if it existed?" asked a committeeman.

"I think our traffic is of such importance that for a trust to be very strong I would have to be called into its counsels. In this matter of 'community of interest' it is true that we consult together, but there are no agreements either expressed or implied."

"If you increased your output, what would the other roads do?"

"The market is very well divided up by long experience. I could not put out more coal without lowering the price. That would be met by competitors, and, in turn, I would have to take a lower price for all our product, which would be injurious to the company. The greatest danger to the country is unrestricted competition. The danger is not that the railroads will charge too high rates, but that they will be too low, and that too much favoritism will be shown. Low rates are the most prolific breeders of favoritism. What the public needs is uniform rates. When railroads can by consolidation effect economies, the public in the long run gets the benefit. I have never known it to be otherwise."

"Is the present apparent tendency toward equitable freight rates due to the good times, or to a better understanding among railroads?"

"It is due to both. There is a much better condition of confidence among railroads now than ever before. The personal equation always amounts to a great deal, and there have been many changes in the personnel of railroad managers in recent years, which has had a marked effect."

Mr. Thomas said that the freight rates of this country were in many cases regulated by the foreign markets. Questioned concerning the recent labor troubles in Pennsylvania, he said that the strike had been caused by agitators. There had not been a strike in those coal regions, he said, for twenty years before. The men were satisfied, but agitators went among them and made them complain. Now, in that they secured their demands, the people must pay a higher price for coal. Upon the subject of arbitration of labor disputes y, capital, Mr. Thomas said:

"I hardly think we can have arbitration with justice in this country as yet. But there should be some method of consultation."

Regarding the value of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the Nation Mr. Thomas testified:

"The Inter-State Commerce Commission has neither benefited the public nor the railroads. It has been all the time trying to get the power to regulate freight rates. If I wanted to make money—without regard to principle—I would rather be a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with power to regulate freight rates, than to have unlimited powers to loot the Treasury of the United States. This is too great a power to give into any hands, governed as our country is by political parties.

"The railroad companies should be allowed to work out these intricate problems for themselves. The only purpose I can see that the commission serves is the affording an opportunity for people with grievances to make them public. Public opinion may be in this way be influenced, and in the long run public opinion makes laws. Railroads should be allowed to make agreements. There should be no prohibition upon pooling. All regulation of railroads should be confined to the regulation of their capitalization."

President Walter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said that his road transported about 15½ per cent. of the anthracite product. He said that the price of mining coal was very much higher now than it was twenty years ago. The wholesale varied more than the retail price, however.

Several questions were asked of Mr. Walter about the "community of interest," but his answers were only general. He said that any combination which would effect economies would eventually be of benefit to the consumer.

"Is it the policy of your road to gradually get control of all the coal lands in the country traversed by the road?" he was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Walter, "and there would be no advantage in such an arrangement except in conserving the general interest. The ability of the whole coal fields to produce is greater than that of the market to take. There must be at least a tacit arrangement, else there would be disaster."

"Is there not a tendency to combine all the great coal properties?"

"Not that I know of."

Mr. Walter did not think such a combination would be even possible.

The examination of Thomas L. Greene was conducted by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, the trust expert for the commission. Mr. Greene expressed the view that all corporations should each year furnish to shareholders a reasonable statement of the actual condition of the concern without going into details or allowing competitors to learn the exact state of the corporation's business.

BARKER NOT RELEASED.

His Counsel Didn't Get Certificate from Rev. Mr. Keller's Physicians.

Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller at Arlington, N. J., was not released from the Hudson County Jail, at Jersey City, yesterday, according to the programme arranged between Judge John A. Blair, Prosecutor James S. Erwin, Albert C Wall, and Marshal Van Winkle on Wednesday. The hitch in the arrangement was due to the failure of Mr. Keller's physicians to furnish a certificate that their patient was out of danger.

It was upon the promise of Barker's counsel to produce this certificate that Judge Blair agreed to release Barker upon $5,000 security. He waited until nearly noon, and then left town, having arranged to spend the holiday at Atlantic City. As Saturday is also a legal half-holiday in New Jersey, Judge Blair said he might not return until Monday. He told Charles Dolan, his clerk, not to accept bail during his absence unless he sent a written order to that effect.

Drs. Exton and Strasser, who are attending the wounded clergyman, when questioned, said they had not been asked to issue a statement by either Prosecutor Erwin or Barker's counsel. Dr. Exton said his patient was out of danger, and that he was ready to give a statement to that effect when asked for it, but it was not his place to take the initiative.

Castro Says Venezuela Is at Peace.

Elias Gonzalez Esteves, Consul General of Venezuela in New York City, has received the following cablegram from President Castro of Venezuela: "Congress adjourned, general satisfaction; absolute peace in all the country."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

When coffee and cigars came on, one of the party at the table had a story to tell of how F. Hopkinson Smith, on one of his trips last Summer, had a little fun with a party of drummers that were occupants with him of the buffet car of a train bound for Chicago. Mr. Smith was dressed in rather unconventional fashion, in a suit that was noticeable because the figure was a large plaid. He wore a golf cap as well, and was smoking a pipe. The drummers did not know Mr. Smith, nor did they know his many accomplishments as writer, mathematician, and engineer. But they had agreed among themselves that he was one of their sort and a new man to the Western trade. So, when opportunity came, one of them broached the subject by asking if he was a traveling man. Being assured that he was, the next query was, "What line?"

"You look a pretty shrewd lot of fellows, and I'll give you a chance to guess," responded Mr. Smith.

"Jewelry?" was the guess of the man who had started the conversation, after he had taken a careful inspection of the clothes Mr. Smith had adorned himself with. "Sporting goods" was the guess of the second man. "White goods" followed, and each in the party tried his hand at it half a dozen times or more, until they had exhausted their abilities at guessing and were in turn assured that they were wrong. Finally, confessing themselves stumped, there came the query in unison, "What in the world do you sell?"

"Lighthouses!" was the thoroughly truthful answer, that so completely feazed the traveling men that but one of them was able to continue the conversation for an instant, and he could only gasp, "Where, in Heaven's name, do you carry your samples?"

Then Mr. Smith explained to the party that he was one of the few lighthouse experts in the country. Even after that there was a carload of drummers who could not make up their minds as to whether he was telling the truth or was "stringing them" and having a little fun at their expense.

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Storm-torn and weatherbeaten until the features are distinguishable only after a careful inspection, there is pasted on the front of one of the houses on Fifty-third Street, by which the trains of the Sixth Avenue "L" pass daily, one of the very few remaining traces of the last Presidential campaign. It is a picture of William J. Bryan, evidently cut from one of the colored supplements of a paper printed during the heat of the campaign. It makes a good mate to that picture of Admiral Dewey at the southwest corner of South Fifth Avenue and Third Street, which is about all that is left in town to show for the excitement of "Dewey Day." The Bryan picture does not show up quite so well as that of Dewey, though the passenger can find it on any sunny day on the north side of the street, about midway between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The second-story tenant of the building is certainly true to his colors, and the chances are that he is a subscriber to that stupid sheet which Bryan calls The Commoner, and which is intended to keep ever green the memory of the perpetual Presidential candidate.

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Some idea of the quantity of stuff that New York will absorb in the way of food in one day may be gleaned from the fact that on one express freight the other day there were five cars of lettuce, all of which was disposed of three hours after the cars reached here. The salad leaves came from Florida in refrigerator cars of the "Jumbo" type, used chiefly in the California fruit trade. It took 30,000 pounds of ice to refrigerate the cars for the trip.

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"Wouldn't it be a good idea for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to provide its motormen with emergency cards to be hung on the front of the cars, to read, 'This car will not stop for anybody anywhere'?" So queried a man who had stood at the corner of John Street and Broadway while four cars ran past him, the motormen absolutely refusing to stop at his signal. He finally caught the fifth car by going after it on the run. Then the conductor explained to him that the cars were all behind time that morning, and that they had to run as rapidly as possible to catch up to their schedule, or else be fined for being behind time.

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"Strikes me as rather funny that Alfred Hennen Morris should have been chosen for King of the Carnival at New Orleans," remarked one of a group of horsemen who was waiting for the results of the races at New Orleans at one of the Broadway hotels yesterday.

"Why, he is a big gun down that way," was the response of another of the party, "and in New Orleans it's more of an honor to be Rex in Mardi Gras time than it is to be the Mayor of the town at any other."

"Of which fact I am perfectly well aware," was the response of the first speaker. "But when a man is made Rex down there, he has to do a lot of entertaining and spend his money like a Prince. Morris never had the reputation of being a 'spender' around here, and, for a man of his wealth, they say there is no one who counts the pennies more closely than the heir to the Louisiana Lottery millions. Men have even gone so far as to call him what the New Englanders call their very careful men—'near.' Both his father and his grandfather were just the opposite, especially when they thought it would pay them to be so. But Alfred Hennen!" and the long-drawn whistle told more than words could.

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"There is nothing that tells more surely of the cosmopolitan character of New York and the fondness of its people for good living than the crowded and mixed character of the frequenters of the ultra-fashionable hotel lobbies," remarked he who always speaks with a sort of ex-cathedra air.

"I'm not so sure about that," said his friend, who goes about a bit and sees things for himself. "It strikes me that the restaurants bring out that fact even more markedly and noticeably. And what changes there have been in those restaurants and their character! Not more than half a dozen years ago it was quite impossible to give a presentable dinner to a party of friends unless you went to Delmonico's or one of the three or four hotels close to the old place on Twenty-seventh Street. Think of the change that has come about in this respect. One can hardly count the number of places in town now where it is possible to give a dinner, perfectly cooked and served. They are strung out all the way from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street down almost to the Battery. I was at a dinner on Columbus Avenue the other night at a restaurant that makes no particular pretension to being a 'swell' resort, as it is primarily an oyster and chop house, and it was in serving those staples that the proprietor scored the success that he has made of his place. Yet he served a dinner of eight or nine courses to a party of about twenty that night that was as well cooked, as well served, and had as many of the delicacies of the season as one could get at the most fashionable of the places further down town and in the hotels of the city. It was in every way the equal of the Chamber of Commerce dinners, that were always the best of the public dinners that Delmonico used to serve in the old place ten years ago. The wines were perfect in temperature. The table decorations were not so elaborate as some one will see at the ultra-fashionable spreads nowadays, but they were in plenty and in perfect taste. So was everything else about the affair. This was done, mind you, without at all interfering with the regular service at the place, and was the sort of thing that is getting to be common at a half dozen places in that immediate vicinity. Nothing is thought of it now. Yet ten years ago an order for such a spread would have resulted in turning upside down any of the more pretentious restaurants of the town outside the half dozen that made a specialty of that sort of thing. It strikes me that New York has progressed more rapidly in this than in almost any other direction. We have grown wonderfully in the last half decade in knowing how to eat, what to eat, how to order a dinner, and how it should be served. Even the best of the clubs are in no better trim than a full score of public restaurants of the town, and I presume the number so equipped would reach much nearer fifty than twenty."

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A belated passenger of one of the Eighth Avenue surface cars had a decidedly novel incident happen to help him to wakefulness while the car was bowling northward. Just above Thirty-fourth Street a young man with both a bundle and a young woman to take care of entered the car in breathless haste. "Hurry up, dear, and scrouch down so they can't see us!" beseeched the young woman, as she rushed to a seat and bent almost prone on the seat, so as to hide herself from the view of people on the sidewalk. Hiding proved in vain, however, for a couple of blocks further on the car was boarded by a score of laughing and shouting young men and women. More than half of them had small bundles. There was a universal shout of "We've got you!" "Thought you were smart and could fool us by taking a down-town car, didn't you!" screeched others. Then, with common accord, the new arrivals broke open their parcels and showered the young couple with rice, until the hats, coat, and cloak of the pair, who it was now plain to be seen were a newly married couple, were half buried in the milky grains. The shrieks of the women and laughter and guffaws of the whole party made the trip a very lively one until Fifty-ninth Street was reached and the rice throwers left the newly married pair to themselves. But in the scuffle at parting the bundle the groom had brought so carefully into the car was torn open. Then there fell to the floor of the car the two night gowns of the young married persons. Possibly this climax to the affair was the reason why the parties left the car so hurriedly and with such shouts of laughter as they did.

STEEL TRUST STOCK.

$200,000,000, It Is Affirmed, Will Be Underwritten Here.

The steel situation was wholly confined to rumors yesterday, as the only person who knows anything positive about it—J. P Morgan—refused to talk for publication, and until he makes an announcement there can be nothing of a positive nature. There was a persistent report that the articles of incorporation were filed yesterday, but it could be traced to no reliable source, and a person in Mr. Morgan's office said that he did not think that the papers would be filed until next week.

A person who is supposed to be well on the inside said yesterday that of the stock of the gigantic corporation $200,000,000 would be underwritten here, and that of this amount $50,000,000—$25,000,000 in common and a like amount in preferred stock—would be set aside for organization and the expenses of the syndicate. Out of that Mr Morgan takes 25 per cent. of each issue and the balance, $37,500,000, is split up among the syndicate.

A prominent steel man was asked what he thought of the above figures, and his reply was that they might be a shrewd guess, but that was all.

"As I said before," said this gentleman, "Morgan knows all about the arrangements, and he is the only one. The facts will only be known when he is ready to tell them."

On the Stock Exchange the steel stocks, after early heaviness and listlessness, became active and generally strong, under the leadership of National Steel, which scored a five-point advance. The fact that the common stocks showed more strength than for several days past led to the belief that perhaps, after all, those stocks will be better taken care of than lately has been suggested. Final figures showed net gains as follows: Steel and Wire 1¾, preferred ¼; Tin Plate 1½, preferred 1¾; Colorado Fuel 1¼; Federal Steel 1¾, preferred 1¼; National Steel 4⅝, preferred ⅜; National Tube ¾; Tennessee Coal and Iron 1⅝.

WHAT PITTSBURG HEARS.

One Concern to Control All Moore and Morgan Companies.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—The Commercial Gazette has received from its New York staff correspondent the following statement:

In connection with the big steel deal, it was learned to-night from unquestionable authority that one concern will own a controlling interest in all the Moore companies and the J. P. Morgan companies, which latter include the Federal Steel Company, National Tube Company, and American Bridge Company. There will be a bond issue of $350,000,000, which will substantially represent what is given for the Carnegie interests in stocks and bonds. For the other companies all the preferred and common stock of the several companies will be taken at a valuation, but not necessarily at par or anything like it.

Private advices from New York to-day were to the effect that F. T. F. Lovejoy, the former Secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, is to be Secretary of the proposed great steel combine.

STEEL AND WIRE ELECTION.

John W. Gates Still Remains in Control as Chairman.

The result of the election of the American Steel and Wire Company Directors shows John W. Gates still on top as Chairman of the Board of Directors. The other officers elected were:

William P. Palmer, President; William Edenborn, First Vice President; J. S. Keefe, Second Vice President; P. W. Moen, Third Vice President; S. H. Chisholm, Fourth Vice President; F. L. Watson, Treasurer; T. P. Alder, Assistant Treasurer, New York; A. F. Allen, Assistant Treasurer, Chicago; C. S. Roberts, Secretary; F. E. Patterson, Assistant Secretary, New York; A. F. Allen, Assistant Secretary, Chicago; C. A. Honecker, Auditor; C. A. Vogt, Assistant Auditor; Max Pam, General Counsel.

Executive Committee—J. W. Gates, William Ed

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FOURTEEN PAGES

TAMMANY AND THE POLICE.

At the first glance it would seem that Tammany was defying the decent sentiment of the city to the very utmost in its course as to the new police law. Later developments may permit a different interpretation of its action.

The old Board of Police Commissioners is evidently proceeding on a plan deliberately formed and adopted with practical unanimity. Its dismissal of the charges against Chief DEVERY shows that the recent manipulation of the force by DEVERY, especially in the Borough of Brooklyn, has placated the hostility of the Brooklyn machine and won the acceptance by Commissioner YORK of the general scheme. DEVERY is now free to proceed with any contest he may choose to make as to the constitutionality of the new law. He is also put in a position to be appointed by the new Tammany Commissioner, when he is named, as Deputy for Manhattan and the Bronx, in which place he will exercise over the really valuable sources of police revenue for Tammany nearly as much influence as in the past. In other words, the Tammany board has done all in its power to indorse, sustain, and promote the one Tammany agent in the police force who is notorious for his defiant and indecent support of the corrupt Tammany system.

To make the complicity of the board in this system more emphatic and conspicuous, it dismissed the charges against Capt. HERLIHY, accepting the testimony of the policemen under the Captain's control, and ignoring the strong evidence of disinterested and respectable witnesses. This action was a little too shameful for Mr. YORK, and he refused to give his assent to it, but the action of the three other Commissioners was adequate to determine the motives of the board. Mr. YORK'S negative vote must be regarded as a piece of personal indulgence in decency, to which he is entitled, but which, standing by itself, does not offset his support of the scheme as to DEVERY, and cannot be interpreted as proof of any serious independence on his part. It only remains now for Mayor VAN WYCK to name some such Commissioner under the new law as Mr. SEXTON to complete the apparent policy of insolent defiance of the State Government and of the respectable sentiment of the city.

From this line of action one of two results would seem to be inevitable. Either the new Commissioner will try to avoid removal by the Governor, and Tammany will continue on the lines of the Nixon Committee to make a show of good intentions, with a view to keeping the resentment of the community as much within bounds as possible until after the next election, or the removal of the new Commissioner will be courted, his successor will be some one who will be fairly respectable, and will steer clear of removal while doing nothing serious in the direction of reform, so that Tammany may go into the municipal campaign under the most favorable conditions. If either line of policy is followed with skill and prudence, it is not to be denied that Tammany's chances in the Fall will be far better than it appeared possible two months since that they could be.

For this improvement in Tammany's chances, the course of Gov. ODELL is wholly responsible, and it is known that his course was adopted in accordance with the views of the party machine. It was open to the Governor to secure the enactment of a police law, which, placing the force under the control of a single Commissioner, appointed and removable by the Mayor, would have made it possible for the Mayor to change the character of police administration, and made the responsibility for not doing so perfectly clear and easy to enforce. Had that been done, the police, which has been the worst and most effective instrumen of Tammany corruption, would have been a chief issue in the next municipal election, and would have been voted on with the least practicable reference to mere party feeling. The likelihood of overthrowing the vicious rule of Tammany would have been directly and largely increased, and, had that rule been overthrown, the police system would have been passed to the new administration under conditions favorable to complete reform.

Instead of this, the Governor, acting with and for his party machine, has consented to divide the responsibility of the police with Tammany, and has done much to confuse and muddle the issue. He has given to Tammany the invaluable support of the home rule sentiment in the city, which in the other case would have been strongly on the side of reform. He has done worse than this. He has justified the suspicion that his party does not want a non-partisan police, and that it is ready to sacrifice the sound principles of police administration for its own advantage. In making the head of the police subject to divided responsibility he has practically destroyed all the virtue of the single head. And when the people ask why, in the name of common sense, this should have been done, the only explanation that explains is that this arrangement keeps in the hands of the Republican Party a chance for a deal and some share in the patronage of the Police Department.

Of course, it is possible that Tammany, in its reckless confidence in the resources it commands, may act with such defiance of decency that public indignation cannot be restrained and Tammany may be overthrown in the election of the Fall. That would be in accordance with the temper of some of the recent utterances of CROKER. But it is too much reasonably to expect. Even CROKER is not wholly blind to the advantage of having on his side the home rule sentiment which will surely be lost to him by too extravagant indulgence in the wicked propensities of Tammany. And there are advisers to whom he has not turned a wholly deaf ear, who are profoundly convinced of the wisdom of at least a show of moderation. In any case, the course of the Governor has exposed the cause of good government in this city to great and needless risks.

NICARAGUA CANAL PROSPECTS.

Confirmation of the report that England is likely to accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the Senate would be received with much satisfaction by sober-minded Americans. Her acceptance of the treaty would not only make it possible to undertake the construction of the canal, but it would remove a probable cause of ill-feeling between the two countries, which is a matter of greater importance even than an isthmian canal. The Senate does not share that opinion, however, and the rejection of the amended convention by England would probably lead to the immediate passage of the Hepburn bill, as passed by the House at the last session. That measure authorizes and directs the President to go ahead with the canal, to build and fortify it in flagrant defiance of the agreements of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. From such a shame we hope the forbearance and good sense of his Majesty's Government will obligingly deliver us. Should the outrageous Hepburn bill be passed by the Senate it would be the President's plain duty to veto it. We should like to feel certain that he would take that course.

Meanwhile there is an increasing weight of expert opinion against the policy of fortifying the canal. A logical and convincing argument for complete neutrality, as provided for in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was made before the Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening by Col. HAINS of the United States Army. The argument that the canal was to be constructed for commerce, and not altogether for war, was wasted on the Senate. It was with great difficulty that that body was prevented from adding an amendment permitting this country to build forts and mount guns on the banks of the waterway. Col. HAINS shows that purely as a military measure the fortification of the canal would be a mistake.

The nations that are inferior to us in naval power are not in a position to give us trouble on either the Atlantic or the Pacific Coast. Germany, which is nearly our equal in sea power, has no naval base near enough to serve her in an attack on the canal, and may also be left out of the account. It is only with France and England that complications might arise in which the canal would become a factor. Both those powers are in possession of bases near the canal, and in case of a war with either of them we should have to drive the enemy's fleet out of the Caribbean Sea before we could be secure in the use of the canal for our own warships. Col. HAINS presents the argument in a nutshell:

> If the canal were fortified a garrison would be stationed there. To keep open communication between it and the United States would become a matter of the most vital concern. To destroy these communications would therefore be an object of the highest importance to Great Britain. With five battleships to America's one, and with Kingston, a deep, well-fortified, and commodious harbor, as a base of operations, Great Britain would have every chance in her favor.
>
> That Great Britain might eventually capture the canal is not beyond the range of possibility. An isthmian canal to be of service to the United States presupposes that passage of it, through it, and from it is assured. But passage to or from it in case of war with a strong naval power could only be maintained by a strong naval force. If the canal bristled with guns from one end to the other it would be of no use to the United States while a powerful hostile foe dominated the Caribbean Sea. The nation that controls the adjoining seas will, in time of war, control passage through the canal, no matter which one has possession.

If the neutrality of the canal were established by an international agreement it would give us no cause of concern in time of war. It would be as free as the open sea to our ships passing from one coast to the other. It would likewise be open to the ships of our enemy, but no enemy would be in a position to profit so much as ourselves by its use. It is unlikely that an enemy would use it at all.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE MAIL SERVICE.

There is something peculiarly narrow and Boeotian in the attitude of Senator HALE of Maine toward the pneumatic tube mail service. Senator FRYE, on Thursday, being in the chair, successfully employed the pending point of order to defeat the amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill providing $500,000 for the service and repealing the law forbidding contracts for its extension. Senator HALE, a few moments later, in referring to this enlightened law, said he thought that pneumatic tube mail transportation "had been smitten in the teeth by the action of Congress two years ago"; and he raised a fresh point of order against Senator MASON'S amendment appropriating $500,000 for the maintenance of the service in cities where it is now in operation and for its establishment in Chicago, all future contracts to be advertised publicly.

Senator HALE contents himself with furious attacks upon the "gigantic lobby," which he declares besieges the Capitol in behalf of this "job." We suppose he really bases his hostility to pneumatic tubes on the broad general proposition that it is an insult to the State of Maine to appropriate money for devices of civilization not yet adopted by the people of that progressive Commonwealth. He appears not to have considered or to care whether pneumatic tubes are a public benefit or an insidious foe of the Republic, engendering civic hate and poisoning the morals of the people. As to the merits of the question at issue, he seems to have no opinion.

The Postmaster General and the intelligent servants of the Government who attend to the business of mail transportation have pronounced convictions, born of experience, that the pneumatic tube service is of very great value and should be extended. In his annual report for 1898 Postmaster General SMITH said of the six lines then in operation—three in New York, two in Philadelphia, and one in Boston: "The practical use of these tubes has demonstrated their value, when properly utilized, for the expeditious handling of mail in crowded centres, and particularly of letters and other small matter for which rapid transit is essential. The best results from the use of pneumatic tubes cannot be obtained until some particular city shall have a more complete system, connecting the main office with important branch offices, as well as with the several railroad stations." The Postmaster General has renewed his recommendations.

The use of underground pneumatic tubes for mail transportation in cities introduces the advantages of speed, certainty, and saving of labor and cost. Men who are engaged in managing large business operations hold their jobs and earn many times the salary of a United States Senator by demonstrating their capacity to devise ways for saving time, cost, and labor. It is this that chiefly distinguishes modern business methods from the methods in vogue in 1827. Mr. HALE is content with the methods of 1827. To him progress is an affront, an innovation, an outrage. It is to be hoped that the favorable report of the Post Office Committee on the Mason amendment will move the Senate to disregard the objection of Mr. HALE.

THE BROOKLYN RAILROAD PROBLEM.

The bill jointly introduced at Albany by Senator MARSHALL and Assemblyman WILSON, providing that passengers in surface and elevated railroad cars in Brooklyn who are not provided with seats shall be carried and transferred for a fare of 2 cents, while from those who are seated 5 cents may be exacted, suggests some perplexing complications as likely to result from it should it become a law. For example:

Suppose the car starts full, with forty people, more or less, seated, and eighty, more or less, standing. The more or less has reference to the size of the car; what we have given is, we believe, about normal for a surface car during the rush hours. The conductor makes his way through the jam from front to rear, in his insinuating collar and elbow way, and collects his fares—5 cents for each seated passenger and 2 cents for each standing passenger. Thus far the intent of the law has been attained, and the company's returns from collections would show a deficit of, say, $2.40 on the rebate of the eighty passengers who stand. If, however, a standing passenger, having paid 2 cents fare, subsequently finds a vacant seat and takes it, he must, under the proposed law, pay 3 cents more fare.

But suppose one of the standing passengers is a woman, to whom a seated male passenger with chivalrous instincts desires to surrender his seat. Would not the equities demand that if she takes it she shall hand over to the chivalrous male 3 cents, this being the amount of pecuniary damage he has suffered in paying for the seat he did not retain? What should he do under the circumstances? If he accepts the 3 cents he is, in a sense, deprived of the satisfaction which attends the performance of an unselfish act of courtesy, and may lay himself open to the suspicion of making merchandise of his sitting privilege. If, on the other hand, he declines the 3 cents, he puts the woman in the embarrassing position of accepting from a stranger a gratuity having a tangible money value—not great, of course, but great enough to involve the principle which would prompt her to refuse a diamond ring or a sealskin sacque under like circumstances.

Suppose the man gives his seat to the woman, with nothing said about the 3 cents on either side, and the conductor comes to collect a full fare from her, which she pays: Has the man the right under these circumstances to demand that the conductor shall find him a seat forthwith or return him three-fifths of the fare he has already paid? If so, would he be likely to get it?

Again, suppose that a passenger having the option of sitting or standing prefers to stand for 2 cents rather than sit for 5 cents; can the conductor require him to take a vacant seat and pay full fare? The answer to this question might depend somewhat upon the relative sizes of passenger and conductor, modified by the fact that the conductor would be apt to be in training from practice ten hours a day, while the passenger would probably be less fit, since his opportunities are limited to half an hour or so, night and morning. To establish satisfactory precedents it might be necessary for habitual passengers to organize syndicates and retain pugilists open to such engagements, to travel disguised as elderly clergymen or dilapidated book agents, with instructions to raise issues and impress conductors with a realizing sense of the fact that it is dangerous to assume that a man is "dead easy" because he happens to look so.

Another possible result of the enactment of the proposed law occurs to us. Suppose a calculation should show that if the seats were removed from the cars they would hold enough more people, all standing and well packed, to make a trip pay better at 2 cents a head than at 5 cents for sitters and 2 cents for those who stand. This might very well be. Suppose, further, that it should appear that with fewer cars than are now run the companies could carry as many, or more, passengers "on the hoof," to use a familiar term in railroading, as are now transported, and that the saving in cars, wages, and motive power would show a profit over the present system: Would they not be likely to take out the seats and make everybody stand?

The bill is interesting and suggestive, but we fear it is not quite practical. Probably the Woman's Reform Club of Brooklyn, which is understood to be organizing a strong support for this measure, has not considered all the results which might follow its enactment.

SALOON SMASHING.

The more clearly Mrs. NATION'S performances are brought into the "keen sunlight of publicity" the less admirable do they appear. Her small Kansan joke of addressing the Judge, who was forced, doubtless much against his will, to take cognizance of her case, as "Your Dishonor" is not the best Kansan idea of a joke. It is not, from any civilized point of view, a good joke. We cannot imagine JOAN of Arc, not being of Arc, Kansas, addressing so cheap an insult to her Judges.

It is rather a pity, too, that the cause which Mrs. NATION represents should not have had a more worthy representative. Because, since Kansas is a prohibition State, it follows that nobody can be in lawful possession of liquor which is obviously stored for purposes of sale. There is even some doubt whether any Kansan can be in lawful possession of liquor which is stored for the purpose of consumption. That is a question depending upon the wording of the statute, which is not "before us." If Mrs. NATION had confined herself to destroying liquor her moral position would have been unassailable, and her legal position at least not obviously untenable. If she had unobtrusively, and without a manifest breach of the peace, let rum flow by knocking in the heads of barrels and off the heads of bottles, it would have been difficult for any conscientious public prosecutor to have drawn an indictment against her that would have held water, much less "rum."

But she has openly and avowedly devoted herself to the violation of the public peace, and has diverted the issue from the question whether she had a right to destroy liquor to the question whether she had a right to destroy what was unquestionably property under the laws of Kansas. Upon such a question as that there cannot be two opinions in a civilized community. And the woman's gratuitous insults to the officers of the law, who are painfully pursuing the path of "plain duty," make it impossible for any intelligent and circumspect human being to sympathize with her. It is really a pity that she should thus have spoiled what, if she had had some sense or some good advice, she might have made a very strong case. But there can be no dispute that, upon the case as she has made it, every Kansan who is a civilized being and knows the value of law and order, and the indispensableness of maintaining law and order in a community which pretends to civilization, should have been compelled to take sides against her. That is doubtless the attitude of the very public prosecutors and Magistrates who have been compelled to take cognizance of her case. It is, we repeat, a great pity that she should have thrown that case away.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——A favorable report was made yesterday by the Assembly Codes Committee on the bill prepared and advocated by Mr. THERON G. STRONG and Capt. F. NORTON GODDARD of this city with the purpose of putting an end to that particularly despicable and harmful form of theft known as "policy." The bill is in all essential respects the one the enactment of which the same gentlemen vainly attempted to secure last year, and it is attacked as impracticably severe and dangerously far-reaching by the same critics who opposed and thereby at least assisted in preventing the passage of its predecessor. We are quite sure, however, that the respectable portion of the general public would much prefer the inconveniences incidental to a policy law that went a little too far to the crying evils that exist and will remain while the law does not go far enough seriously to imperil the criminals engaged in the vile business of exploiting the folly and weakness of the very poor. It is lamentable indeed that the foes of "policy," all of whom are presumably honest and well-intentioned, cannot harmonize their differences of opinion and present a united front to the common enemy. While they are at odds the men whom it would be the grossest of flattery to call gamblers will continue their work, the principals in entire safety and the subordinates with only occasional, very occasional, annoyance from the police. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that "policy" is not gambling. Some slight element of chance, just possibly, enters into the selection of the few winners at the so-called game, but the scheme as a whole differs from pocket picking or burglary only in that it requires not even the amount of personal courage which even the meanest of ordinary thieves must possess.

——That considerable fraction of the community's masculine part which has occasional need for a good working explanation of the unexplainable is sure to give careful study to the Wayward Relative Story as related by Mr. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President of the Board of Public Improvements, to account for his presence at a most unlucky moment in a place not closely associated with either public or private improvement. As for the intrinsic merits of this particular Wayward Relative Story—as to its truth, that is—we are not concerned; it interests us, for present purposes at any rate, only in its abstract, or general utility, phase. So viewed, the Wayward Relative Story has both merits and weaknesses. Taking up the former first, we note that the tale is absolutely safe from the possibility of disproof, so long as its author withholds all details as to the wayward one's identity, and for such withholding tenable and even highly virtuous, as well as pathetic, reasons can easily be alleged. Then, again, the Wayward Relative Story fits in with almost any concatenation of events, and provides a fairly adequate motive for absence from, or presence in, almost any conceivable place. For, where could not pursuit of a wayward relative take one, and how late might it not keep one away from home? Then it is a simple story, unincumbered with branch lines leading off into pitfalls, which is the fault with many other stories in some respects finer, and it can be told even better when the narrator is under great emotional or other stress, his embarrassment and hesitation being set down by the kindly hearer as the natural results of sorrow for the relative's waywardness and of reflected and entirely creditable shame for his sins or follies. On the other hand, however, the Wayward Relative Story, while always possibly true, is somewhat lacking in innate probability, and though its falsity cannot be demonstrated, neither can its truth, unless the circumstances are such as to make a demonstration almost or quite unnecessary. This, in cases really desperate, would be fatal, and it should, we think, prevent any general resort to the Wayward Relative Story.

——Sharing our interest in the statement made by a little American newspaper coming all the way from Aparri, in Northern Luzon, that it was printed on a press "acquired" thirty-seven years ago at Jackson, Miss., by the Sixteenth United States Infantry and still in the possession of that regiment, The New Orleans Picayune has set its Jackson representative at work investigating the matter, with the hope of adding, as we suggested might be possible, some interesting details to the tale. So far he has not discovered much more than that the old-timers whom he has questioned do not recall any incident like that described by The Aparri News. Col. J. L. POWER, now the Mississippi Secretary of State, was in the printing business at Jackson in those days, but he could only say: "I was in the army. I boxed up my office and sold it the latter part of the war. I know that none of that material was disturbed. Just before one of the raids on Jackson, COOPER & KIMBALL moved The Mississippian over to Selma, and in their hurry they may have left a press. Their office was in the old State Capitol building, where the Harding Building now stands. The Memphis Appeal, which had to get out of Memphis, moved to Jackson, but it had a freight car chartered, so as to leave on short notice. I do not think it lost a press. There were several other offices in Jackson at that time, but I never heard before of any of their presses having been captured, although I am not surprised, for our friends the enemy had a way of appropriating whatever they wanted." What Col. POWER could not tell, The Picayune still hopes may be learned from some other printer of the ante-bellum period, but it may be, of course, that the yarn of the Aparri man was more interesting than accurate. It is certainly hard to understand why the Sixteenth Infantry or any other regiment should have burdened itself with a piece of loot so inconvenient as a printing press, or why it has kept the machine so long and carried it so far.

——Congressman LENTZ, who has never been in the Philippines, has the most exalted ideas about the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, and he vehemently proclaims the truth of every charge that reaches him, no matter from what source, against the officers and men who are fighting under the American flag in the Far East. Yet Dr. GEORGE F. BECKER, after fifteen months devoted to careful observation of the islands and its residents, native and foreign, announces to the fact-hungry members of the Geographical Society that the political incapacity of the great majority of the islanders is something which words are inadequate to describe; that the clamor for independence, of which we hear so much, comes from a single small group of recklessly ambitious politicians, and that the American officers, instead of being willing instruments of murder and destruction, are notable for tact, skill, and forbearance in their dealings with the natives. It is quite certain that Mr. LENTZ and Dr. BECKER cannot both be right. In forming an opinion as to which of them is wrong, it is safe enough, as well as charitable, to ignore the possibility that either of the two would transmute known facts into willful falsehoods. Then the question arises, Considering the opportunities which these men have had to secure exact information, are we to believe Mr. LENTZ or Dr. BECKER? There seems to be only one answer.

THE BUSINESS MAN IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Hanna, in his address at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria last Tuesday evening on "The Business Man in Politics," praised those business men who aided him in the last two National campaigns, and advised those present to assist in the election of a successful business man as the next Mayor of New York. He did not forget the workingman, and one could see his friendship for him in this speech as in many of his previous efforts.

The Republican Club displayed good sense in selecting Senator Hanna to speak on the above subject, as he is, in the estimation of the people, the best National "specimen" of "the business man in politics." His advice to business men to take a greater interest in politics is perhaps traceable to the ease with which the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and other organizations throughout the country, composed of business men, were induced to indorse the Hanna-Frye Shipping Subsidy bill.

Senator Hanna was not slow in discovering the superior political knowledge and business sagacity possessed by the business men who indorsed the shipping subsidy scheme, and this visit so soon after his essay on "The Revival of American Shipping," in The National Magazine for January, 1901, from which the following quotation is taken, only goes to show that he is considered by himself and the Republican Club the ablest exponent of the policies of his party, and the leading teacher of protectionist political economy. This is what Senator Hanna predicted the Hanna-Frye Shipping Subsidy bill would do for American labor:

"Then, again, the employment of American labor in the putting together of American materials into ships in American shipyards will cause an expenditure in our shipyards alone of from $50,000,000 a year upward, where less than $1,000,000 is now being expended; that is to say, for ships to engage in our foreign carrying trade. It has been computed that this accomplishment would, in the employment that would be given through the expenditure of that money over and over again in the United States, maintain at least 1,000,000 of our people by giving employment to at least 250,000 more than employment is given to now."

Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, shows in his last report, Page 25, the world's production of steel steamships for 1890, for all uses, to be 1,812,584 tons.

Senator Hanna's estimate of $50,000,000 to be paid in wages in one year is sufficient to defray the entire labor cost of putting the materials into steel steamships of 2,000,000 tonnage, of the cargo-carrying type, for our foreign carrying trade, and is 8 per cent. greater than the world's production for all uses for 1890.

Some "business men" are so mean as to say that if this amount of tonnage were added in one year to that now engaged in our foreign carrying trade, every owner of American vessels engaged in our coasting trade, as well as our foreign trade, would curse the Hanna-Frye Shipping Subsidy bill and its promoters, and immediately cause its repeal.

That Senator Hanna understands as a business man the effects of this scheme upon business needs no proof. He would have $9,000,000 of wealth taken in taxes each year for fifteen or twenty years from all the people, to enable those who receive it to pay wages to 250,000 laborers, who would then be able to support 750,000 others. These laborers, he says, are not now employed.

Is anything plainer to a good protectionist than the above statement? Which means, the greater the amount paid in taxes for the payment of shipping subsidies, the higher the wages of American laborers must be. J. H. D.

New York, Feb. 18, 1901.

AN OLD MAN'S DOUBTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read from time to time with much interest the various conflicting articles upon religious matters, and I eagerly seek to find some truths which I can make personal use of.

I am nearing four-score years, and must soon surrender to the inevitable metamorphosis of what is visible of my individuality and embark for that spiritual continent to which all mankind are destined according to all our great religious systems—a destiny fraught with the most momentous consequences. I doubt not there are thousands of your readers equally thoughtful upon the subject, and yet, like myself, are in the dark, chiefly on account of the conflicting claims and creeds. The infallible Catholic Church consigns everyone outside its communion to perdition, and the so-called orthodox Protestants give no hope to those who do not accept their dogmas! And when we consider the vast majority outside of any religious organization, even among the more intelligent and moral classes, how can it be claimed that Christianity covers all the demands and needs of the world!

Within a mile of my residence are no less than a dozen clashing sects, historically from the Hebrew to the Mormon, all believing that they are right. I was reared in Methodism, and in early youth was scored and forced into that Church. I had to profess to believe its dogmas, which I could not then understand and do not now, and yet I have ever desired to know all that human wisdom can learn about the momentous facts of our relations to the Infinite Source of our being and of our duty and future destiny.

I have read Voltaire, Renan, Comte, and other authors, but find little satisfaction from them. I have read the Bible diligently and regard it as the most remarkable book in the world, but I am told that though the text is infallible, I am fallible as well as the thousands of conflicting commentators, and I am sure there are multitudes of earnest inquirers like myself who would gladly find some more solid foundation to stand upon than the conflicting creeds of modern Christianity.

In the sphere of ethics and conduct there is little mystery, but the supreme question, "If a man die, shall he live again, and where, and how?" is what all thoughtful souls must in their more serious moments hold paramount.

AN OLD MAN IN DOUBT.

Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 1901.

VENEZUELA ASPHALT CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S articles on the Venezuela asphalt controversy between the so-called trust, its American contestants, and the trust against the Venezuelans, are exceedingly interesting to Americans who are watching the diplomatic course of events.

Your articles are evidently written understandingly, both as regards this particular controversy and as regards the political and revolutionary events which are now taking place in that country.

To an observer THE TIMES'S Washington dispatches indicate that the Department of State's intervention in favor of the trust is much in the nature of a diplomatic bluff. It is all rubbish on the part of our officials to attempt to embroil this country, holding peaceful relations with the Venezuelan Republic, because that republic will not depart from their constitutional method of adjudicating property rights within their own territory. It is a settled principle of international law that the proper judicial functions of sovereign tribunals cannot be thus overridden.

There are two sets of Americans in conflict as to the ownership of a piece of real estate in Venezuela. It is hardly an opportune moment on the part of any officials to attempt to enunciate a doctrine which declares in effect that this Government, in the interests of a trust or any other individual, purposes to override the judicial act of that Government when properly administered. Such policy borders closely upon confiscation of property located in a country with which we are at peace in favor of certain favored individuals.

It must be remembered that England, Germany, Belgium, and other countries have a few pending disputes of a similar character, and the various Cabinets in those countries are watching with interest the action being taken at Washington. As a matter of caution, it might be well to exercise some degree of care. Railways, wharves, barking, harbor, and other concessions, which are owned abroad, are finding it particularly agreeable that, in this instance, the Monroe doctrine is meeting with an interpretation at Washington much beyond the dreams of the fondest imperialist.

The proposed demand for supervision by our Government of decrees, should they not be favorable to the trust, is a diplomatic bluff, for the judicial determination by a Venezuelan court of competent jurisdiction of property within that realm must remain res adjudicata.

It would be interesting to see the change of front in Washington should any other Government attempt such procedure.

While changes in the South American Governments frequently occur by revolution instead of by ballot, and while, according to your dispatches, at the present moment the dictator who is in power is being menaced by internal disorder, which may result in the restoration of the former Government, or one of its leaders, it does not interfere with the judicial determination of the rights of persons and property in the courts. This was shown at the time the Paris tribunal was reaching a determination in the controversy between England and Venezuela, when the present dictator was in arms against the Andrade Government. The courts continued to act during that revolutionary period, as they are now doing with all of the southern and eastern sections of Venezuela in arms against the present Government. It is fair to assume that if during a period of absolute dictatorship and martial law the legal tribunals are untrammeled there will be no cause for any high-handed action on the part of our Government should a stable and constitutional government be restored.

Your articles do not indicate that either the present dictator or the contesting Government, if it can be so called, has indicated or promised either contestant any favor. The present hysterical diplomatic display, while of no particular concern, does no harm and may please the respective contestants by a show of favor at court. The business and financial conditions in this country are moving along too smoothly to be interfered with by mischief makers, and I desire to express the opinion that this is a case on the part of our Government of "hands off." BANKER.

New York, Feb. 19, 1901.

FORT GEORGE AS A PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Reader" in to-day's paper wants a park made of Fort George, and I think every citizen should agree with him. There is no city in the land which has a lovelier spot so near at hand; there was never a site more fitly made by nature for the delight of the people. The charms of the locality need not be described; he who has seen them cannot forget them, and he who has not, has a great pleasure in store.

In this crowded city, at Fort George alone is there a place where nature cannot be expelled. In Central Park one is surrounded by the works of man and of art, all too plainly visible. The needs of the growing town will demand roads through the park; hurrying throngs will cross it; it will be just a great public square, adorned with plantations and gardens, but very much "in the city." The glorious north end of this island, however, will be protected by the Hudson River from any near neighbors of commerce or habitation; its height and out-of-the-way location will keep it from being a runway for traffic; in its groves, created by nature and preserved by art, forever as now, may be heard the notes of our wild birds.

There are houses there, which might stand as they are, ornaments, not blemishes, to the view. In short, all that one could desire for a public pleasure ground lies here ready-made, and to neglect acquiring it would be a fitting climax to New York's long series of short-sighted municipal blunders.

HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, Feb. 18, 1901.

NEW POST OFFICE DEMANDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is about time that Congress let the people of New York City know what they are going to do about that bill appropriating money for a new Post Office, which is only an investment and will be returned from the rent now paid by the branch station on Lexington Avenue and the internal revenue office. Either they should pass it at this session, as there is still time, or kill it altogether, for the public are disgusted with the way they are being treated after contributing annually a profit of $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 to the Government Treasury.

There was a committee which came on here to investigate the conditions, and the Postmaster demonstrated to them and the committee acknowledged that we were very badly in need of a new Post Office and reported it so, but all to no avail. The public are justly entitled to it, as it would be the means of bettering the postal facilities all over the city and would be an inducement to the people, who would patronize it more and the Government would profit at least $300,000 more a year.

The letter carriers are asking for a twelve-hundred-dollar-a-year salary, the clerks an increase in salary and shorter hours, which they are certainly entitled to. Now, how in the world are they ever going to get these when Congress is acting in so mean a manner, and will not even aid toward getting this building, which means a big profit to the Government?

But there is a day of reckoning coming, and all of those Congressmen who are always hampering legislation toward the improvement of New York City's postal system are going to be buried in an avalanche of votes by the voters of their respective States and be politically dead for all time.

A DAILY READER.

New York, Feb. 19, 1901.

SPEED IN TELEGRAPHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your quotation in the "Topics of the Times" column of your esteemed paper of to-day, allow me to say that The Electrical World and Engineer writer seems to be very much at sea in regard to telegraph working. To talk of the slowness of telegraphy compared with telephony is absurd. Comparisons are invariably odious. In the case of a telephone against a telegraph instrument, you have the person with whom you wish to communicate called to the instrument, or a message is sent and delivered, just the same as if telegraphed, but in sending a telegram there must always be a certain amount of delay through delivery, which delay is often, of course, very much greater than it should be.

I have worked both telegraph and telephone wires for regular business, including coded matter, and can emphatically state that the telegraph is many times faster than the telephone, especially for code work, as it is absolutely impossible to correctly hear the voice of the transmitter of the message at all times, as every one knows, making it necessary to repeat back.

The various telegraph companies use machine telegraphy to a great extent, but there is no saving in the number of operators required, as if a Wheatstone automatic machine is run at, say, 100 words per minute, three operators are necessary to keep it going continuously, while three Morse wires, simplex, can do 100 words per minute easily, with less liability to errors. The telegraph companies seem to have come to the conclusion that, unless in case of a storm and consequent breakdown, the old Morse system is superior both as to speed and reliability to anything yet invented for land telegraphy.

You have printed in a former issue a statement that twenty-five words per minute was about as high a speed as a submarine cable is worked, while the fact is that, as all cables are duplexed nowadays, that rate of speed can be multiplied by two, and some Atlantic cables can be worked as high as eighty words per minute, duplexed.

In conclusion, let me remind you that the telephone has not yet been duplexed with much success, while telegraph wires are multiplexed, and have been for years, both here and in England, and also on the Continent. LOUIS J. WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1901.

Another Artist Writes for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with keen interest and full approval of its purpose your article in this morning's edition under the heading, "Artist's Appeal for Women," and wish to add my emphatic plea in behalf of the happy reform in women's hair dressing of to-day, which the article is so gracefully calculated to advance, and trust with my fellow-craftsman that it may receive the consideration due so commendable and timely an observation. It is to be hoped, as a result, that our women with their marked share of beauty of features, grace, and character, will respond to an artist's taste and suggestion in the arrangement of so important a detail in the full realization of beauty and charm, and adopt the style described by my fellow-artist. It is in this winning ensemble that woman has every advantage. With her fetching tresses gracing a noble forehead and brow, she at once becomes the nearest reproduction of the classic type, she is so often likened to, and is distinguished as the goddess we would have her. For guiding lines I need only refer her to the classic models, with which she is no doubt familiar, and I trust in the future will more fully appreciate.

WILLIAM F. KLINE.

New York, Feb. 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Mentioned in the Will.

She—Did you say you were mentioned in your uncle's will?

He—Yes; he said I was to get nothing.—Yonkers Statesman.

Lost Everything.

Church—You used to be in business with that man?

Gotham—Yes.

"You've evidently lost faith in him?"

"Well, yes; I lost all the faith I had, and an equal amount of money, the same day."—Yonkers Statesman.

Shakespeare Didn't Use One.

"Strutter lost his engagement with that historical play company."

"What was the matter?"

"Oh, in signing documents on the stage the quill pen wouldn't work, and he snatched out his fountain pen."—Detroit Free Press.

Dickens's Supremacy.

"So this, then, is your husband's new library, Mrs. Muchrox? Ah, I see he has Dickens and Thackeray side by side. Which do you consider the greater of the two?"

"Oh, my, Dickens! Joshua paid $2.40 more for them Dickenses than he had to give for Thackeray's books right at the same shop."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Hard Hit.

"Say," said her little brother, "gimme a nickel?"

"Why, Tommy," exclaimed her suitor, "are you in the habit of asking people for nickels?"

"No, I gener'ly ask for a penny, but I heard ma telling sis this afternoon that you didn't have a penny to your name."—Philadelphia Press.

AN ARDENT SWEETHEART.

From The Denver News.

For twenty years my sweetheart has been
courting me—she can
Use the ardent efforts of the most effusive
man;
In these years she's tried to win me by
the art that love displays,
And I confess she pins me by the sweetness of her ways.

She has no hesitation to embrace me or to
kiss
Me on my lips a hundred times—am I
wrong in telling this?
She's a wooer most affectionate and she
always says that she
Wouldn't take the trouble of this living
but for me.

I ought to fall in love with her, and I'm
certain that I would
If I were but as honest and as true blue
as she's good;
For true enough she is to me my only
bright sunshine—
My sweetheart is no other than that gentle
wife of mine.

GEN. DE WET IN STRAITS

Said to Be in Difficult Position on Cape Colony Border.

METHUEN GAINS A VICTORY

Defeats 1,400 Boers in the Southern Transvaal—Kitchener Says the Burghers Suffered Severely.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Dispatches to The Daily Mail locate Gen. De Wet in the angle between the Brak and Orange Rivers, with the British forces across the base of the triangle.

"Gen De Wet will evidently try to recross the Orange River," says one correspondent. "He is greatly depressed by the dogged pursuit, and he wept when told of the British approach. He had already tried ineffectually to cross the flooded Brak."

On the other hand, an official statement issued in Cape Town says it is expected that Gen. De Wet will cross into Griqualand West, and that Col. Plumer is in close pursuit.

The War Office has received the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Klerksdorp, Feb. 21:

"Methuen's force marched here, having cleared the country through Wolmaranstad. At Haartbeest Fontein 1,400 Boers, under Gens. De Villiers and Lienbenberg, opposed him. They held a strong position obstinately, but were turned out after severe fighting, in which the Yeomanry, the Victorian bushmen, and the Lancashires distinguished themselves. Our casualties were three officers and thirteen men killed and five officers and twenty-five men wounded. The Boers left eighteen dead on the ground and suffered severely."

It appears that Lord Kitchener has issued instructions that no goods of any description are to go forward by the Delagoa Bay line until further notice, with the exception of urgent military and hospital supplies. This order is supposed to indicate a big move eastward.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 20.—Boers destroyed a culvert between Natal Spruit and Klip River on the railroad, just south of here, at dawn to-day. They captured a trainload of foodstuffs, and, after taking all they could conveniently carry, set fire to the rest and disappeared over the veldt.

BOTHA'S MEN DESERTING?

Reports Indicate That They Are Getting Tired of the War—The Commandant's Attitude Doubtful.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Dispatches to The Daily Mail report a Johannesburg rumor that Commandant Gen. Botha is suing for peace.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 20, says 800 Boers passed Pienaar's River, moving in the direction of Nylstroom, a point about seventy-five miles north of Pretoria and on the railroad between Pretoria and Pietersburg. It is supposed that they purposed discussing the question of desertion and surrender. They were in a deplorable state; their clothing was in rags, and many were riding donkeys, while others trudged afoot. All appeared to be in the greatest distress.

STANDERTON, Feb. 21.—A deserter who has arrived here relates that Commandant Gen. Louis Botha assembled his men on Feb. 2 and addressed them from a Cape cart. He declared that they should never surrender so long as there were 500 left, adding that he would always be ready to lead them. He reminded them that the American colonies fought for more than six years to secure independence, and appealed to them to fight as long or even longer, if necessary, until not a man was left.

Some of the burghers replied that they did not see how they could fight much longer, as the British were destroying all the crops and capturing all the cattle and sheep, while the ammunition was nearly exhausted, save about six rounds for each man. "When this is gone," they said, "where shall we get more?"

Gen. Botha replied that the Lord would provide them with the means of fighting.

SALE OF HORSES TO BRITISH.

Congressman Hitt Declares in the House that the Language of the Treaty of 1871 Is Elastic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the House to-day Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, gave a very clear statement of the position of the United States relative to the war in South Africa from an international standpoint.

Mr. Hitt's statement was in reply to some remarks of Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) based on an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill providing for an appropriation of $500 for the entertainment of Mr. Krüger should he visit this country.

Mr. Fitzgerald, after his amendment had been ruled out on a point of order, made a speech criticising the Government for not preventing the shipment of horses, mules, and supplies from United States ports for the use of the British Army in South Africa. He charged that the Secretary of State was in league with the British, and contended that the treaty of Washington, made between Great Britain and the United States in 1871, was being violated.

Mr. Hitt, answering Mr. Fitzgerald's criticism, said:

"Immediately after the treaty of 1871 the American Government made the claim as a belligerent upon the British Government, which was a neutral, before the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, that the British had violated the rule by allowing not horses nor flour, but arms, to be sent into the United States, and that they were responsible. The answer of the British was that the language of a neutral Government by which to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men, must be taken in connection with the other three rules. This was reinforced by the British showing that the doctrine of international law as accepted by the whole world had been first promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, a hundred years ago, in language accepted the world round. They quoted that to the Board of Arbitration, and it stands to-day as the law of the world.

"Now, the whole question turns upon whose ox is gored, and each party in the contest of nations takes first one side and then the other to obtain damages. Only a little time ago, when Americans were sending help for the Boers, the English interfered and stopped the supplies. They were not arms, they were provisions.

"When the British then interfered with us our Secretary of State came back with the Jeffersonian doctrine. The British were confused, and they took refuge in the idea that their ships must obey their municipal law, and that British municipal law forbade British ships to have intercourse with the enemy. But they could not answer the position of the Secretary of State on the question of transportation in neutral bottoms. To get out of the question the British went and bought out all the Americans and paid for the things, so the question could not be pursued further.

"Now, it turns out Americans are selling horses, not arms. Flour was one of the articles of contention before. But it will be seen that by the ancient doctrine of the American people as to the rights of neutrals our people are free to sell horses, to sell flour, to sell even arms at their risk. They may be intercepted, but that is the doctrine of nations.

"The treaty of 1871 was a treaty which was made with a view to a special state of circumstances, and at the end of it the two parties agreed to ask the adhesion of other nations. They could not agree as to the meaning of the words that they had adopted, so elastic are the words. They have three meanings, and three questions have been raised about those two lines. They could not agree upon a note by which they would ask the adherence of other parties, and while they were disputing about it France and Germany gave them notice that they would never agree to any such rule as that. So it has dropped entirely out of international law, for neither party can agree with the other as to what the language means, and we all agree as to what is the international law."

BRITISH NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The Times Appeals for Adequate Treatment of the Problem.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Times again calls upon Parliament to deal with the "urgent question of national defense" while the country is in the mood to grant the necessary credits. It argues strongly against the notion that the navy can be neglected because the war has already cost so much. It says:

"The country is now thoroughly awakened to the peril in which it stood, and is prepared to support any Ministry that will grapple honestly and capably with the problem. The opportunity offered is one that does not occur twice in a century. Heavy condemnation will fall upon the Ministers if they fail to grasp it.

"The cost of the war must be met by exceptional measures, among which some broadening of the perilously contracted area of taxation may most properly find place."

Two British Warships Launched.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The armored cruisers Good Hope and Bacchante were launched to-day, the Good Hope of the Drake class, at the yards of the Fairfields, and the Bacchante of the Cressy class, at the yards of the Browns on the Clyde. The former is a gift from Cape Colony.

Milner's Salary Now £11,000.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Considerable comment has followed the announcement that Sir Alfred Milner's salary has been raised to £11,000 yearly. This exceeds the salaries of the Governors General of Canada and Australia.

Tells Germans to Remain Neutral.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.—Col. Schermbrucker, having appealed to Germans on the frontier to join the colonial defense forces, the German Consul has issued notices warning German subjects to observe strict neutrality.

No Plague Among British Troops.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.—The reports that the bubonic plague has appeared among the British troops are not true.

ART NOTES.

Bouton shows an oil portrait of Major André signed by him and dated 1774. It is claimed that this is an authentic self-portrait, which was bought from a descendant of the André family—a pretty question for historical students to exercise their wits on.

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A fine water color by Turner, dated 1832 and engraved in 1851 by Willmore, is on exhibition at the Avery Art Galleries. It is a view of Dover harbor, cliffs, and castle. During the coming fortnight there will be an exhibition in this gallery of oils, water colors, and pastels by George H. Boughton, N. A. and R. A., who has made London his second home after working from boyhood in Albany and New York. Boughton is as well known for his illustrations dealing with Holland and its people as he is by popular oil paintings, both historical and genre. He has not exhibited in New York for many years.

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The American Water Color Society is keeping the doors of its exhibition in the old Academy building open on Sunday.

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The Hunt Memorial, on Fifth Avenue opposite the Lenox Library, is greatly in need of the two bronze figures by French representing architecture and the allied arts. They are well known to frequenters of the picture shows here and in Philadelphia, and have been much admired at different exhibitions. But these figures have not been paid for; it is among the possibilities that they should never be erected, unless the money can be found to satisfy the claims of bronzefounder and sculptor. The Treasurer of the Municipal Art Society, Thomas Tryon of 41 Union Square, should be addressed by those who are willing to aid this cause with small or large contributions. Architects might recognize the claims of this fund to their generosity, since it is a recognition of one of their guild.

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An instance of the delays that sometimes attend orders given by Government officers, even by Cabinet Ministers, is the failure of Congress to pay Albert Operti for two oil paintings with portraits of Rear Admiral Schley, Gen. Greely, Lieut. Lockwood, Brainerd, and other Arctic explorers and leaders of relief expeditions. Fourteen years or more ago Secretary Chandler of the navy ordered two large oil paintings, one called "The Rescue of Greely" and the other "Farthest North." They were painted and duly received by the Government and sent to the Chicago Fair, where their maker received a medal on the strength of them. The Government has kept them ever since; but the painter has whistled for his pay. Apparently the Committee on Library does not repudiate the bargain, but considers the price, said to be $15,000 for both, too high. It is difficult to judge of quality of pictures which are kept out of sight, but there seems no reason to exempt Governments, any more than individuals, from the old warning: "Caveat emptor." If Congress has made a bad bargain, which is not alleged, by the way, still, Congress cannot afford to refuse to pay for a work of art which has been ordered by a responsible officer of the Government and accepted, merely because a later incumbent of the Cabinet position thinks the contract price was too large.

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An exhibition of portraits of children is being organized in Boston to be called "Fair Children."

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Among the finest exhibits at the water color show are Canadian scenes by Horatio Walker. One shows a couple of "habitans" felling a tree; the other, an old French Canadian grafting an apple. The handiwork is easy and shows the master; the figures, though small, are full of character and local color. They are French, yet with a difference. Another artist who has two examples is Harrington Fitzgerald of Philadelphia. His "Lowering Day" and "Winter at the Old Homestead" are landscapes complete in themselves, which give the impression of a person who understands composition well and has had a good deal of training. The neat, somewhat old-fashioned handling, the balance observed in the composition, the disposition of colors, and the good but not startling cloud effects make these pictures worth examining.

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The National League of Mineral Painters, of which Mrs. Worth Osgood of Brooklyn is the President, announces a competition for a medal which is to be given in three metals to three prize winners. Designs are asked from members of the league, to be sent to the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, before March 31. Drawings for the medal design are to be on Bristol board, 8 inches by 10, and done in gamboge. Each design must be marked in the lower left-hand corner with some private sign; the name and address of the maker should be inclosed in a sealed envelope bearing this sign on the outside. The winner of the design for the medal will receive the first issue of the medal in gold, and a choice of the scholarships at the disposition of the league. By vote of the league, the silver medal will be given to the best conventional decoration for china, and the bronze to the best flower decoration. Six scholarships, consisting of free tuition for a term, will be awarded. One is offered by Mr. Aulich of Chicago, the tuition being given in his own studio in that city. Two are offered by Prof. C. F. Binns at Alfred, N. Y., to be taken at the State School of clay-working and Keramics in that college town. The fourth is offered by Marshall T. Fry, Jr., to be taken in any school or studio the winner may choose, or else he or she may elect a course of twelve lessons at Mr. Fry's studio in New York City. The Detroit School of Arts offers a fifth scholarship in drawing, or water colors, or designing, or painting on china. The sixth is offered by Mrs. M. E. Perley of San Francisco, in the shape of ten free lessons in her own studio.

Will of George Kerr's Father.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The will of Hugh Kerr, the father of George J. Kerr, who is now in State prison for complicity in the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, was admitted to probate to-day. The estate is worth $50,000. After giving part of the property to his wife and one daughter, the testator gives the remainder to be divided between his sons and one married daughter.

Rothschild Heirs' Gift to Charity.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The heirs of Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, who was head of the Frankfort banking house, have given 1,000,000 marks ($230,000) to local charities.

ACTION AGAINST THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

He Is Named as Co-respondent in a Divorce Suit.

EFFORTS TO HUSH UP CASE

Major Atherton, the Petitioner, is Said to Have Refused an Offer of £40,000.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—With the announcement of the filing of the suit of "Atherton versus Atherton and Westminster," the long-anticipated divorce proceedings of Major T. J. Atherton against Mabel Louise Atherton, his wife, with the Duke of Westminster figuring in the rôle of co-respondent, have at length materialized. Within the past thirty-six hours the lawyer who is looked upon as the leader of the divorce court bar has been retained on behalf of the petitioner.

The case cannot be aired in court for some months, at any rate, and possibly not before the Autumn, and the friends of the just-married Duke may yet succeed in compromising the matter and preventing a trial. But as Major Atherton is reported to have already refused a check for £40,000 as compensation for the injury he is said to have sustained, the task ahead of those who are trying to arrange a settlement, among whom is said to be King Edward himself, would seem to be insuperable.

The petitioner in this sensational society scandal belongs to one of the crack cavalry regiments of the British Army—the Twelfth (the Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers. Major Atherton ought to have succeeded to the command of the regiment when its late Colonel, the Earl of Airlie, was killed in South Africa in June last, but he was passed over in favor of Col. B. T. Mahon, who commanded the British forces which relieved Mafeking.

The respondent, Mabel Louise Atherton, is a sister of Sir Aubrey Paul, Bart. She was married in 1892. The couple have one son, born in 1899. Mrs. Atherton is a good-looking, stylish woman, about thirty-five years of age. She belongs to London's smart set. When Mrs. Atherton went to south Africa, her husband's regiment was with Lord Methuen's command at the Modder River, and she proceeded there. Mrs. Atherton was at the Modder River camp with other women when Dr. Treves denounced the "plague of women" at the front in South Africa. The Duke of Westminster, then Viscount Belgrave, and the brother of a well-known South African millionaire, whose name has also been mentioned with that of Mrs. Atherton, were at the same camp.

For a long time Major Atherton remained in ignorance of the camp gossip, but finally some of his brother officers notified him of the alleged facts in the case. Mrs. Atherton returned to England in October, and stopped off at the Island of Madeira. There she took passage on the steamer which was taking the Duke of Westminster home. They arrived in London on Nov. 3.

Since the return of Mrs. Atherton the Grosvenor family has been engaged in an attempt to prevent the case getting into the courts. The Countess of Grosvenor, the Duke's mother, invited Mrs. Atherton to her house. This move silenced the gossips for some time. Then came the report of the service of a citation on the Duke of Westminster on the day of his marriage, which was disproved by the fact that the suit was not then filed.

G. F. Hatfield, the Duke of Westminster's lawyer, when interviewed to-day, said he knew nothing at present regarding the suit, and that the citation had not yet been served. Following the usual procedure, this is the next step. "If your information is correct, which I suppose it is," said Mr. Hatfield, "you may be sure we will take very active counter-measures."

The Duke is still at Eaton Hall with his bride. It is learned that a citation for him his already been issued, but the court records being unavailable to public inspection, the details of the allegations cannot yet be learned. No English paper has so far printed a line regarding the suit.

Mr. Hatfield expressed his surprise upon hearing that Mrs. Atherton is at Rome. He refused either to confirm or deny a rumor that the Duke of Westminster's family has already paid money to hush up the scandal. He drew attention to the fact that it did not follow because a suit had been begun that it would ever come to a hearing.

It is said that the evidence which will be presented if the case reaches court is of such a character that no defense can be offered, and that it must resolve itself into a question of compensation.

Previous to the Duke's marriage a current report credited King Edward with having had a good deal to do toward making the Duke marry Miss West.

Even Sir Alfred Milner has been dragged into this sensational affair. He is credited with preventing the Duke from sailing from South Africa on the same boat with Mrs. Atherton.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Resolution Favoring Compulsory Sale Falls in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday John E. Redmond, (Nationalist,) when the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was resumed, moved an amendment favoring a system of compulsory sale of lands in Ireland. He said the only permanent solution of the Irish land question was the immediate creation of an occupying proprietory. Emigration was going on because the maddening memories of the past created deadly hatred of British rule.

The amendment was seconded by Thomas W. Russell, (Liberal Unionist,) who said it was England who had introduced the present land system into Ireland, planted there by an English garrison that did much dirty work. Good as the claim of the Transvaal Uitlander might be, the claim of the Irish tenant was greater. What was it not worth to end this land question forever? From this day forward Parliament had a new Ireland to deal with. Although a Unionist, he intended to support this demand of the Nationalists.

The Government leader, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, said he credited Mr. Russell with good intentions, but profoundly regretted his methods of advocating his case, especially an attack upon the courts of Ireland. Mr. Balfour pointed out that it was proposed to spend £120,000,000 for the benefit of one class.

George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, criticised the proposal in detail. He declared that it would only deal with a portion of the land problem, and that those who supported the amendment would not only register a vote of no confidence in the Government, but would also be attacking the judiciary and encroaching upon one of the greatest safeguards of the Constitution.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said he thought the fact that 65 per cent. of the Irish members advocated purchase was the strongest argument in its favor." It may be said that there is danger of the loss of money to the imperial exchequer," he exclaimed, "but we are committed to it already, and ought to go forward."

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 235 to 140, and the House adjourned.

There are still thirty-six amendments to the address in reply to the speech from the throne on the notice paper, but the Government has decided to have the debate brought to an end by next Tuesday at the latest by a liberal application of the closure.

It is probable, owing to the exigencies of financial matters, that private business will get very little chance during the present session. The Government will be compelled to appropriate the whole time of the House to Government business.

CABLE MESSAGE IN ERSE.

At a meeting of the Gaelic Society of New York held last evening in the rooms at 47 West Forty-second Street, the Secretary was instructed to forward a cable message in Irish to Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., House of Commons, London, complimenting him on the stand taken by him in defense of the Irish language. The following is the message:

Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., House of Commons, London:
Beannacht ort, Gambudh buanan Gaedhilig.
CUMANNA GAEDHILGE.

When translated the message reads as follows:

Blessings be on you. May the Irish language live forever.
GAELIC SOCIETY.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Suburban sports and pastimes will help pass the holiday of Washington's Birthday. At Tuxedo there are numerous house parties, and a championship match of squash tennis; at Lakewood there is golf and different entertainments at the different hotels. Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan have a house party at Highland Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser took their party of young people to Montreal in a special car. Several of the Newport and Lenox houses were opened. Many of the guests will remain until Monday.

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Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald have sent out cards for a large dinner to take place on Tuesday, March 12. It is to be given in honor of Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson and her fiancé, Stephen H. Pell.

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Mrs. Chesley Richardson has cards out for a seven-handed euchre party on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 26, at her residence, 54 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver has sent out invitations for a large musicale, which is to be given at her apartments, 158 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Sunday, March 10.

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Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright has organized a large bridge whist class of twenty-eight women. Each member will contribute a certain sum, and the aggregate will be spent for three handsome silver cups, which are to be the only prizes offered for the first, second, and third best players. These are to be "made hands," "east and west," &c., and the class will meet on Fridays during Lent. Mr. Street will manage it.

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The wedding of Stephen H. Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, (Miss Sarah Gibbs,) which is to be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Wednesday, April 17, will be an afternoon wedding. The hour set for the ceremony is 3 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan will officiate. The invitations to witness the ceremony will be general, but the following reception at the residence of the bride's parents will be very small, and for relatives and the most intimate friends only. Among Miss Thompson's bridesmaids will be the Misses Esther Hoppin, Bertha Munde, Eleanor Russell, and Mary Osgood Pell. Mr. Pell's brother will be his best man, and among his ushers will be Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs, who is to marry Miss Angelica Singleton Duer of Weehawken; Prescott Slade, Robert Barclay, and Eugene Willard.

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The engagement is announced of William Wilson Heaton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Heaton, (Miss Sarah A. Wilson,) and Miss Mary Whitman Chase, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chase of Fall River, Mass.

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The Lenten Sewing Class, which has just been formed, is composed chiefly of the débutantes of the season and a few older girls. It will have its meetings on Saturday afternoons at the homes of its members. That of March 2 is to be held at the residence of Miss Laura Jay Edwards, 11 West Forty-seventh Street, where Miss Bertha Wurts is to be the hostess. Miss Wurts is soon going back to New Haven after a Winter spent with Miss Edwards, who has done much entertaining for her young relative. Among the members of this class are Miss Katharine G. Pratt, Miss Dorothy Edwards, Miss May Gallatin, Miss Charlotte Prime, Miss Molly Lefferts, Miss Anita Boulton, Miss Stevens, Miss Ely, Miss Greenough, Miss Street, Miss Henderson, and Miss Schenck.

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The first Lenten meeting of Miss Leary's sewing class for the Arthur Leary Mission was held yesterday at Miss Leary's residence, and there was some excellent music by Heathe Gregory and others. Among those present were Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Frederic Nelson, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. Alfred Conkling, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren. The meeting of next Thursday will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dahlgren, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, but after that date the class will meet the season through at Miss Leary's, 3 Fifth Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser and their party left late yesterday on private cars attached to the Montreal express for that city. The trip was given for Miss Charlotte Prime, and the guests invited were her friends. There were twenty-six people, twelve girls, twelve men, and Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser. They will reach Montreal this morning, and will go to the Windsor Hotel, where suites have been engaged for them. A luncheon is to be given in their honor at one of the Montreal clubs to-day, and there will be sleighing, tobogganing, and skating parties given for them. An elaborate dinner is also to be given them, which will be followed by a dance. The party included, besides Miss Prime, the Misses Nathalie Henderson, Edith Greenough, Helen W. Stevens, Mildred Stokes, and the Messrs. Joseph Stevens, Vail Stebbins, and Stowe Phelps. The party will return to New York on Monday.

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Another party that left New York late yesterday on a private car went South, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at their country place at Wilmington, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Harry Walters, and Master Jones left last Sunday evening for Wilmington to make ready for the welcoming of their guests. Among those who went to Wilmington were Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mrs. William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and others. Mr. Jones's yacht has been ordered to Wilmington, and the party will also go cruising.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly gave a dinner of eighteen covers last evening at their residence, 684 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a small dinner at her residence, 608 Fifth Avenue.

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A lecture is to be given on Monday evening next at 8:15 in the Carnegie Lyceum by Commandant W. D. Snyman of South Africa, the proceeds of which are to go to a relief fund for the widows and orphans of the Boers. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt and Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn. Among the patronesses are Mmes. F. J. de Peyster, E. Reeve Merritt, C. H. Stebbins, J. Hampden Robb, Grenville Winthrop, and J. Muhlenberg Bailey.

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The reception and exhibition and tea given yesterday by the New York School of Applied Design for Women was a decided success and numbers of people attended. Mr. Thomas B. Clark is the President of the school, and among its Directors are G. J. Schermerhorn, Francis Lathrop, Clarence M. Hyde, and Mmes. James Harriman and Dunlap Hopkins. The Advisory Committee, many of whom were present yesterday, were Mmes. Colgate Hoyt, H. W. Robbins, James Harriman, N. L. McCready, G. J. Schermerhorn, Samuel Untermyer, William Woodward, Jr., Jules Reynal, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Sanford Bissell, E. Reeve Merritt, Dunlap Hopkins, Miss Leary, and Miss Frelinghuysen. There was music during the afternoon.

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The decision of the patronesses of the Assembly to hold only one ball next Winter was not a surprise. Some time ago there was a rumor that the assemblies would pass into history as did the Patriarchs. The great number of débutantes of this Winter, and the number who are to make their début next year render at least one Assembly necessary. The second Assembly this Winter was not the success expected, although it was very crowded. The day for large assemblages in New York of this character has passed.

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Those who remain in town to-day will visit the Dog Show, which has been a very popular place of fashionable rendezvous these days and evenings. The attendance last evening was large and fashionable. The opera this evening will also have a good house, although a number of the people who hold parterre boxes are away.

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Booked on the Werra, sailing to-day for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples, there are, among others, the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock and Mrs. Babcock, Miss M. D. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hastings, Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf, the Rev. George S. Webster, the Rev. W. J. Elsing, and Miss Helen L. Sanderson.

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An entertainment in aid of the Sunshine Mission is to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening, March 5. The list of patronesses includes the names of Mmes. John R. Townsend, Samuel Sloan, Albert J. Milbank, and Miss Louise Scott.

BOLD STOCK JOBBING GAME

Forged Checks Sent to Brokers in Several Cities.

EACH ONE FOR NEARLY $10,000

Orders to Buy An Inactive Stock for Purpose, Apparently, of Booming It—The Scheme Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—A bold stock jobbing swindle with forgery as its basis was tried without success in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg to-day. To work the swindle the name of Jacob Froehlich, a diamond dealer of 131 South Seventh Street, was forged to checks sent to parties here to be used to buy stock of the Palmetto Company, an industrial concern operating in Florida. Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia; Dick Brothers, in Philadelphia and New York; Wassermann Brothers, in New York, and a Pittsburg firm of brokers were the agencies through which the attempt was made, and the Trust Company of North America, at 505 Chestnut Street, in this city, where Mr. Froehlich carries his account, was the bank on which the checks were drawn.

On Tuesday the Trust Company of North America received a query by long-distance telephone from Pittsburg asking whether the account of Jacob Froehlich amounted to $10,000, subject to check. The company replied that it did not amount to that sum. Mr. Froehlich carried about $2,500, which was subject only to holographic checks.

Yesterday Dick Brothers & Co., at their offices in this city in the Peoples' Bank Building, received from their New York branch a letter on the letterhead of "The Orator," 1414 Arch Street, Philadelphia, telling them to buy $10,000 of Palmetto Company stock, of which the Merchants' Trust Company is the authorized registrar. The letter was signed "Jacob Froelich," with the "h" in the middle of the name omitted. Inclosed was a check for $9,690, purporting to be drawn by Froehlich on the Trust Company of North America.

George McCall, who is general manager for Dick Brothers, turned over the check to Drexel & Co. for collection. He then went into the Palmetto Company's affairs, and found that the stock has been inert of late. He concluded he would wait a while before he invested the $10,000; then he learned that the check was worthless. Queries from prominent brokers in New York and Chicago later developed the fact that similar orders, accompanied by similar checks, had been placed in those cities. The signatures on all of the checks were identical. Orders and checks had been mailed in this city.

Mr. Froehlich said to-night that the signatures, besides being incorrect in the spelling of his name, in no way resembled his handwriting. "Some one evidently wanted to boom the stock to unload," he added. "The idea apparently was to have simultaneous orders come from well-known bankers in the four cities and thus create the impression that there was a deal under way. The stock, I think, sells for 75 cents a share, and, if I am not at fault, was issued at $10 par value. I have no idea who could have worked the trick, but at any rate it was a flat failure."

It is not likely that any attempt will be made to find the author of the bungling trick. The Palmetto Company has works at Aster, Fla., for the manufacture of glue, palmacide, palmetto cork, and fibre.

A call at 1416 Arch Street was fruitless. It is the office of a cemetery company. Next door, however, at 1414, is the Neff College of Oratory, and Dr. Neff, who was there, said that he once published a paper called The Orator, and that in his desk were some old letter heads like those received by Dick Brothers and the Trust Company of North America. Dr. Neff said:

"This morning two letters came here. One was a registered letter addressed to Jacob Froelich, and I told the letter carrier no one lived here by that name. I cannot understand how anybody got hold of my old letterheads."

One of the letters received in this city read as follows:

THE ORATOR,
Monthly Cir., 2,500.
1414 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.,
Feb. 19, 1901.

Wassermann Brothers,
40 Exchange Place, New York City.
Gentlemen:

Inclosed please find my check on the Trust Company of North America for Eight Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy Dollars ($8,570.00) which I wish placed to my credit with your firm. You may refer to that institution by wire or your correspondent here as to my financial standing.

Kindly buy for my account and risk at best all offerings of Palmetto Company in One Hundred Share lots. These orders are to appear as of the New York firm and based on private and wholly unexplained information. This order to continue in effect until canceled or until the stock is selling at 6 to 7. Advise me by wire on the purchase of each Five Hundred Shares.

Yours very truly,
JACOB FROELICH.

Edward Wassermann was seen last night in reference to this letter. He said he had returned the check to the sender, declining to do anything in the matter. He had heard of similar letters sent to other firms, one to Pittsburg for $10,000 being later found to be a forgery. He believed that his check also was a forgery or, at least, of no value.

Monte Carlo Chess Scores.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 21.—Players in the international chess tournament stand as follows at the end of to-day's play:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6½	3½	Mason	3½	6½
Blackburne	6¼	4¾	Mieses	6	5
Didier	¼	10¾	Reggio	4¾	6¼
Gunsberg	6	4½	Scheve	7½	3½
Janowski	8	2	Schlechter	8	2½
Marco	4¼	5¾	Tschigorin	5¾	2¾
Marshall	2¾	6¼	Winawer	2¼	7¾

EX-SENATOR WHITE DEAD.

The Californian Expires at His Home After a Short Illness.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 21.—Ex-United States Senator Stephen M. White died at his residence in Los Angeles to-day, after a short illness. He had been suffering from ulceration of the stomach, but his condition was not thought to be dangerous. After midnight he began to develop alarming symptoms and sank rapidly. Since the expiration of his term Mr. White had been practicing law here.

Stephen Mallory White was born in San Francisco Jan. 19, 1853. He was raised on a farm in his native State, and completed his education at Santa Clara College, where he was graduated in 1871. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began practice in Los Angeles County, of which he was District Attorney from 1882 to 1886. In the latter year he was elected to the State Senate, of which he acted as President pro tem. during his service in that body.

In 1890 Mr. White was the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator, but failed of election. Three years later he was elected to the Senate, and served the full term. He acted as permanent Chairman of the Chicago Convention of 1896.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Anna Gardner.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Miss Anna Gardner, a famous abolitionist, died at her home at Nantucket last Monday, aged about eighty-five. She published the call for the first anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, at which Frederick Douglass made his first public speech, and she was contemporaneous with Fanny Wright, Abbie Kelly, and Susan B. Anthony in the anti-slavery agitation.

After the war she found occupation in the freemen's schools in Virginia. She was a fluent writer, some of her best writings being published in a volume which bears the title "Harvest Gleanings." It contains a number of essays on the subject of woman's rights and universal suffrage, in which she became interested after the emancipation of the slaves.

Anna Gardner was of Quaker ancestry. Through the Cartwrights of Nantucket she could trace her ancestry on her father's side to Peter Folger, Benjamin Franklin's grandfather, and through her mother she was a descendant of Tristram Coffin, the first Magistrate of Nantucket. Her brother was the late Commander Thomas M. Gardner of the United States Navy.

Robert B. Sedgwick.

Robert B. Sedgwick, Deputy Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department, died at his home, Fifty-sixth Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sedgwick was born in London fifty-two years ago, and came to this country when nine months old. After receiving a common school education, Mr. Sedgwick entered the insurance business in 1876. He afterward retired to become Chief Clerk of the Sheriff's office of Kings County. He held this office through four administrations, and afterward became a clerk of the Supreme Court.

When the Appellate Division was organized, in June, 1896, he was appointed deputy to John B. Byrne, the Chief Clerk. Mr. Sedgwick had for a long time been Republican leader of the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, and was a member of many social and political organizations. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bath Beach.

Frank O. O'Reilly.

Frank O. O'Reilly, a Director of the Orange National Bank, Orange, N. J., and well known as an owner of horses and as a turf patron, died at noon yesterday at his home, 30 North Jefferson Street. Mr. O'Reilly's death was entirely unexpected. He had been out driving with the Rev. Father Brown of St. John's Church, and was seized with pains about the heart. Soon after reaching home death occurred. Dr. Harvey, who was hastily summoned, ascribed heart disease as the cause of death.

Mr. O'Reilly was fifty-six years old. He was born in Canada, and had lived in Orange most of his life. He was the head of the Watchung Coal Company of Orange, and was a large railroad contractor. He was recently granted a large contract by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. A widow and four children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

DR. WILLIAM PLEEN, Professor of Physical Diagnosis at Hamlin University and one of the best-known physicians of Minneapolis, died there yesterday of pneumonia.

EDWARD K. SUTTON died yesterday of apoplexy at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles A. Macy, Jr., 208 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Sutton was seventy-nine years of age.

GEORGE E. STOCKING died at his home at 162 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday from pneumonia. He was born at Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1832. During the civil war he was an Army Quartermaster in New York under Gen. Vinton. He subsequently engaged in the sugar business. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

ARTHUR E. WHITE, a banker and broker at 52 Broadway, and a son of John Jay White, died yesterday at his residence, 560 Fifth Avenue. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1881. He was a member of the firm of Walbridge & Wainwright. Mr. White belonged to the Calumet, the Atlantic Yacht, the New York Yacht, and the University Clubs.

ASHER BARNETT, aged fifty-nine, formerly of New York, but for many years a resident of Washington, died there yesterday, after a long illness. Mr. Barnett had lived in Washington for more than forty years, and under the Democratic control of the House of Representatives he had held a position in the House library. Later he was clerk to Representative Muller.

Mrs. EMELINE CLARK, widow of Benjamin H. Clark, died yesterday at the residence of Howard Street, in Peekskill, N. Y. She was ninety-three years five months and fourteen days old. She was born in Peekskill, on the old Regua place. Her father was a veteran of the war of 1812 and was a member of the Long Island Light Horse Cavalry.

Judge JOHN C. GEYER of Piqua, Ohio, died in the Garfield Hospital, in Washington, yesterday, as the result of an attack of apoplexy which he suffered about two weeks ago. A day or two before the attack Judge Geyer went to Washington with his wife for the benefit of the latter's health. The body will be taken to Ohio for interment. Judge Geyer was Past Grand Chancellor of the Ohio Knights of Pythias and was prominent in Ohio politics.

CHRISTOPHER NICHOLAS DUNNE, a well-known wholesale and retail provision dealer of Brooklyn, died at his home, 343 Clinton Street, yesterday, at the age of sixty-four. Death was caused by pneumonia

GOLF ON LAKEWOOD LINKS

Justices Gildersleeve and O'Brien Qualify for Silver Cups.

HINDS MAKES LOW SCORE

Open Tournament at the Country Club Brings Out Some Surprises—Five Cups Offered for Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 21.—Nearly fifty golfers started this morning in the eighteen-hole qualifying round of the three-day open tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood. Considering the many changes of the present Winter, the links were in very good condition, but the golfers were treated to a series of unexpected surprises in the scores.

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve qualified in the first set of eight for the chief trophy, with a card of 102, but Judge Morgan J. O'Brien was not so fortunate, and fell into the third cup class. Four sets of eight qualified for as many separate silver cups, and the eligibles will play off two-match play rounds in each set to-morrow. H. Kennedy Hill, champion of the University of Pennsylvania, got a place in the leading set. One of the surprises was the falldown of A. L. Norris, champion of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. He fell into grievous trouble at several points on the course and finished in the high figures of 120.

The list of the four qualifying cup competitors, the scores of the first set being given in full, is:

FIRST CUP.

Arthur Hinds, Richmond Hill—		
Out—8 4 5 5 4 6 5 5 4	46	
In— 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 6 5	43—	89
Clarence G. Robbins, Country Club—		
Out—5 4 5 5 7 6 8 4 6	48	
In— 6 4 4 5 4 6 5 5 5	44—	92
J. H. McKinley, Fairfield—		
Out—8 4 4 6 5 5 5 5 5	47	
In— 6 4 7 6 5 5 5 5 5	52—	99
John R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau—		
Out—5 6 6 7 8 6 5 5 5	53	
In— 6 4 8 5 7 4 4 5 5	48—101	
Henry A. Gildersleeve, Country Club—		
Out—6 4 6 5 6 6 5 5 5	51	
In— 4 4 5 5 7 6 6 5 5	51—102	
T. W. Pearsall, Country Club—		
Out—5 5 6 7 7 5 6 5 6	52	
In— 7 4 5 6 6 5 5 6 6	50—102	
Jasper Lynch—Lakewood Golf—		
Out—8 4 5 5 6 8 5 6 6	53	
In— 6 4 5 7 6 6 6 5 4	49—102	
H. Kennedy Hill, University of Pennsylvania—		
Out—6 4 6 5 6 9 4 5 6	51	
In— 6 4 5 6 6 8 4 6 6	51—102	

SECOND CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
W. M. Campbell, Crescent	53	50	103
Irving Brokaw, Westchester	53	50	103
George C. Low, Country Club	51	52	103
H. A. James, Lakewood Golf	52	52	104
W. W. Lowrey, Fox Hills	53	52	105
H. F. Whitney, Nassau	55	50	105
E. S. Ferris, Lakewood Golf	52	54	106
A. B. Claflin, Country Club	53	53	106
C. A. Blythe, Richmond Co	50	56	106

THIRD CUP.

H. des Vaux, Country Club	53	54	107
M. J. O'Brien, Country Club	57	51	108
W. R. Fish, Dyker Meadow	53	55	108
C. A. Sherman, Lakewood Golf	51	57	108
R. P. Fiske, Fox Hills	55	53	108
K. Clark, Fall River	52	56	108
F. T. Parsons, Oakland	54	55	109

FOURTH CUP.

F. A. Potts, Seabright	53	57	110
B. S. Pearsall, Country Club	58	53	111
R. M. Littlejohn, Oakland	55	56	111
C. L. Lindley, Country Club	60	51	111
L. E. Murdock, Shinnecock	55	57	112
T. F. Eddy, Dyker Meadow	59	53	112
L. R. Kerr, Garden City	49	63	112
E. B. Alvord, Fox Hills	57	56	113
A. G. Hannon, Fox Hills	56	57	113

Golf at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21.—Ninety-six contestants appeared for the championship of South Florida this morning, which is the largest number ever seen in the South. Play was over thirty-six holes, and nothing was lacking to make the rounds enjoyable, from the springy turf to the sunshine, tempered with a good sea breeze. H. M. Forrest of the Philadelphia Country Club and Charles B. Cory of Oakley, Boston, tied for the lowest score at 148 strokes. In the play-off, Forrest won, and received a gold medal and Cory got a silver medal. Clayton Dixon of Philadelphia won third place with a score of 150 and received the bronze medal. There were thirty-two out of the enormous entry to qualify. They will commence match play in the morning. The qualifying scores were:

Charles B. Cory, Oakley, 148; H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, 148; Clayton Dixon, Philadelphia, 150; E. A. Mulliken, Wallaston, 153; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, 154; F. M. Freeman, Lakewood, 156; B. F. Schurmier, St. Paul C. C., 156; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 156; Daniel Chauncey, St. Andrew's, 159; Paul Watterman, New York, 159; C. I. Travelli, Allegheny C. C., 160; C. F. Watson, Essex County, 160; A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia C. C., 163; W. E. Glow, Jr., Exmoor, Chicago, 163; G. E. Barnard, Oakley, 163; E. A. Slack, Oakley, 165; Sidney Maddock, Crescent Athletic, 165; C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex, 166; C. Livingston, Jr., Westchester, 170; J. S. Walker, Lakewood, 171; R. H. Elwee, Boston, 171; G. Herah, Lakewood, 172; A. H. Revell, Chicago, 172; G. T. Willets, Chicago, 172; F. E. Wheeler, Fairfield C., 174; A. Hart McKee, Pittsburg, 174; C. S. Brackett, Minneapolis, 175; F. H. Stoltze, St. Paul, 175; T. H. Newberry, Chicago, 175; R. K. Root, Chicago, 176; C. E. Hubbard, Boston, 176; D. S. Oliver, Pittsburg, 176.

OPPOSITION TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Rival Applicants for the Amateur Golf Championship This Year.

Atlantic City is not to have a walk-over in its desire for the amateur National championship this year. A rival applicant has appeared for the coveted honor in the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove. The list of clubs applying for the National tournaments was given out yesterday by Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association. The most unexpected feature was the decision of the Nassau Country members to make a bid for the blue ribbon event in American golf, outside of a small circle it had been supposed that Atlantic City would get the honor almost by acclamation, and the prospect of a struggle will make the annual meeting next Thursday night of more than usual interest. It was learned yesterday that a number of the metropolitan golfers were anxious to see the big event held in this vicinity and prevailed upon the Nassau Club officers to enter an application.

There are also two contestants for the women's championship, Baltusrol of Short Hills, N. J., and the Country Club of Brookline, near Boston. Both will be strongly supported, as each is a great headquarters of women's golf. Baltusrol was the defeated applicant last year, and its officers are determined to leave no stone unturned to insure success this season. Brookline can count upon the firm support of the entire Boston delegation, but, besides New York, Baltusrol regards the Philadelphians as practically unanimous in her favor.

For the open event, which is chiefly the professional championship, the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, is the only applicant. The open contest was held there in 1898, when Fred Herd won first place.

Leroy Won Last Ice Yacht Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The second and last race of the season for the South Shrewsbury River challenge pennant was sailed this afternoon, the distance being fifteen miles. The boats in the race were Charles P. Irwin's Georgie of the North Shrewsbury Club and Edward Taber's Leroy of the South Shrewsbury Club. It was the best race of the Winter. The Leroy won, beating the Georgie only two seconds. The winner's time was 32:50.

SPORTS FOR TO-DAY.

Many Events Scheduled for the Holiday on Field and Covered Arena.

With the promise of good weather for Washington's Birthday, an unusually long programme of sporting competitions has been arranged, and the local lovers of sports will have a busy day at the traps, on the links, on the ice, across country on foot or horseback.

Most active of all are the trapshooters, who will observe the day with contests at more than a score of traps. The second and final day's shooting in the amateur championship at the Carteret Gun Club, at Garden City, will, of course, attract the chief interest, though many well-known shooters will participate in the Holiday Handicap of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. In addition, there will be open competitions at Inter-State Park, Dexter Park, Union Course, and Flushing, L. I.; Newark, Rutherford, and Carlstadt, N. J.; Sing Sing, N. Y., and many other places.

The cross-country runners, who follow their chosen recreation in all kinds of weather, will have a great turn-out. The championship run, originally scheduled for to-day, has been postponed, but the Pastime Athletic Club will hold a paper chase. All other cross-country clubs have runs scheduled.

The golfers, too, both in town and in the suburbs, will take full advantage of the opportunity for a full day of sport. Two competitions will be held at Lakewood, and will attract the local champions, while the stay-at-home contingent will engage in tournaments at Richmond Hill, Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, South Brooklyn, and other suburban links. The public links at Van Cortlandt Park will, of course, attract the usual holiday throng.

Most characteristic of the season will be the skating races and other ice sports, both outdoor and within.

A run of the Flushing Hunt Club and the usual brushes on the two local Speedways complete the list of outdoor sports, but the indoor events are scarcely less in number or importance. First in importance is the Dog Show at the Madison Square Garden, which will reach its conclusion to-day. At the Seventh Regiment Armory the semi-finals will be reached in the indoor tennis championships, and the amateur racquet championship tournament will be continued at the Racquet and Tennis Club. The annual championship meeting of the Second Signal Corps is also scheduled at the armory, Brooklyn.

In the evening the joint athletic meeting between Columbia University and Williams College, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, will be the principal sporting attraction.

OVER THE INDOOR NETS.

Finish of Preliminary Rounds in National Tennis Championships.

Darkness again came before the conclusion of the scheduled games was reached in the third day's play of the second annual indoor championship games of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday, and unless better progress is made to-day, it is difficult to see how the series can be concluded to-morrow.

In the individual championship series, the match between G. L. Wyeth of the Lenox Tennis Club and C. F. Clarkson of the Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, which was left unfinished on account of darkness Wednesday evening, was won by Wyeth, 6-3, 6-3, completing the preliminary round. The three matches necessary to complete the first round were also decided, together with four matches in the second round. In the first round E. L. Tailer of the Indoor Tennis Club won his unfinished match with Arthur Cragin of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0, and Holcombe Ward, Orange Tennis Club, won his match with W. J. A. McKim by default. Ward and Tailer then met in the second round of the tournament, Ward winning, 6-2, 6-4, and passing into the semi-finals. W. C. Grant defeated O. M. Bostwick of the West Side Tennis Club also passed into the semi-finals, leaving only the match between Charles Cragin and G. L. Wyeth in the second round. This will be played this morning at 10:30, and the winner will meet Bostwick in the afternoon, while Grant will meet Ward.

The results of yesterday's matches follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Preliminary Round, (Finished.)—G. L. Wyeth, Lenox Tennis Club, beat C. F. Clarkson, Twelfth Regiment Tennis, 6—3, 6—3.

First Round, (Finished.)—E. L. Tailer, Indoor Tennis Club, beat Arthur Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0; Holcombe Ward, Orange Tennis Club, beat W. J. McKim, Short Hills, N. J., by default; G. L. Wyeth, Lenox Tennis Club, beat H. L. Parr, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—0.

Second Round.—W. C. Grant, Columbia University, beat S. H. Gillespie, Morristown Field Club, 6—4, 6—2; Holcombe Ward, Orange Tennis Club, beat E. L. Tailer, Indoor Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4; O. M. Bostwick, West Side Tennis Club, beat Shepherd Homans, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 6—4, 6—4.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Preliminary Round.—O. M. Bostwick, West Side Tennis Club, and Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, beat Shepherd Homans, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, and C. F. Clarkson, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4; A. S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, and W. H. Copp, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, versus Holcombe Ward, Orange Tennis Club, and G. H. Miles, (unfinished,) 8—8.

CONSOLATION SINGLES.

Preliminary Round.—G. G. Entz, Rye Lawn Tennis Club, beat W. M. Haight, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2; W. H. Copp, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, beat W. J. A. McKim, Short Hills, N. J., by default.

First Round.—G. G. Entz, Rye Lawn Tennis Club, beat J. P. Wiley, Twelfth Regiment Tennis Club, 6—0, 5—7, 7—5; R. Le Roy, Indoor Tennis Club, beat C. L. Mitchell, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2.

The schedule for to-day is as follows:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Second Round—C. Cragin vs. Wyeth, 10:30 A. M. Semi-finals—W. C. Grant vs. Ward, 11:30 A. M.; Bostwick vs. winner of Cragin-Wyeth match, 2:30 P. M.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES

Preliminary Round—A. Cragin and Cobb vs. Ward and Miles, 10 A. M. First round—Mollenhauer and Wyeth vs. winner of Cragin and Cobb and Ward and Miles match, 2 P. M.; Bostwick and C. Cragin vs Ledoux and Parr, 12 M.; Entz and McAlpin vs E. and W. Tailer, 1 P. M. Semi-finals—2:30 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CONSOLATION SINGLES.

First Round—Clarkson vs. L. Grant, 10:30 A. M.; winner of Clarkson-Grant match vs. Copp, 12 M. Semi-finals in afternoon.

MACKAY IN RACQUET FINAL.

New York Player's Victory Yesterday Put Him in Finish of Championship Tourney.

In the racquet tournament for the national amateur championship, in progress in the court of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, the semi-finals were begun yesterday, one game being played with the result that Clarence H. Mackay, by beating Austin Potter of Boston, qualified for the final which will be played to-morrow. The win for Mackay brought the championship down to a finish with three men in it, F. F. Rolland and Quincey A. Shaw, who will meet in the second match of the semi-finals this afternoon. The tournament, as it stands at present, is in its most interesting stage, as the elimination of eight of the original entries has reduced it to a sectional contest, with Mackay representing New York, Shaw representing Boston, and Rolland representing Canada. On the form of the competitors, it is generally expected that Rolland will win the chance to play Mackay in the final, and though Rolland is a one-time champion, there are many of the New York players who are confident of Mackay's ability to beat him. If he plays on in the same style of game that he has put up so far in the tournament.

SEMI-FINAL ROUNDS.

First Game—
Clarence H. Mackay of New York.....0 11 22 0 0 3 2 0 1 3—15
Austin Potter, Boston....2 0 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 0—8

Third Game—
Mackay .....0 0 3 0 2 0 2 2 2 3—15
Potter.....3 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0—8

Third Game—
Mackay.... .....3 2 2 1 0 2 2 0 2 1—15
Potter..... .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Referee—M. S. Paton. Marker—George Standing.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Six and a half furlongs—Elsmore, 108½, (Boland,) 1; Eight Bells, 104, 2; Dousterswivel, 107½, 3. Time—1:22¾. Half mile—Equalise, 96, (Wilkerson,) 1; Lou Woods, 108, 2; Debenture, 96, 3. Time—0:49¾. Mile and three-eighths—False Lead, 112, (Dale,) 1; Jim Conway, 107, 2; Prince Real, 105, 3. Time—2:24½. Handicap, mile and a sixteenth. Chorus Boy, 102, (Coburn,) 1; Sarilla, 105, 2; Hood's Brigade, 105, 3. Time—1:45½. Six furlongs—Belle of Elgin, 102, (Cochran,) 1; Hazelmoor, 110, 2; Curtsey, 102, 3. Time—1:15½. Mile and seventy yards—Ida Riley, 105, (Dale,) 1; Syncopated Sandy, 93, 2; Dagmar, 110, 3. Time —1:47.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The surprise at Tanforan to-day was the victory of Rio Chico in the fourth race. He was almost entirely overlooked and was held at 60 to 1 in some books. Buchanan got him away in front, and he was never headed. Results: Five and a half furlongs—Bogus Bill, 104, (Murphy,) 1; Santa Lucia, 106, 2; Sweet William, 103, 3. Time—1:11¼. Seven furlongs, Purse—Montanic, 108, (Buchanan,) 1; Wyoming, 111, 2; Gonfalon, 111, 3. Time—1:31½. Six and a half furlongs—Gold Badge, 90, (J. W. Walsh,) 1; Birdie Stone, 82, 2; Mamie Hildreth, 95, 3. Time—1:25¾. Mile—Rio Chico, 108, (Buchanan,) 1; Penstone, 101, 2; Walkenshaw, 109, 3. Time—1:47¾. Six furlongs—Isalene, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Invictus, 101, 2; Mocorito, 105, 3. Time—1:17½. Seven furlongs—MacGyle, 109, (Henry,) 1; Lizella, 110, 2; Sublime, 95, 3. Time —1:32¾.

Camp on the American Henley.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—Walter Camp, whose name has been used as one of the promoters of the proposed American Henley at New London, said to-day in regard to the matter that some time ago, replying to a letter sent him from Boston, he stated that Yale would interpose no obstacles, but that at the same time he doubted whether she could take part. Mr. Camp adds that, with her regular boat races on hand, the Henley project as regards Yale seems premature, and that Yale is unlikely to take part.

AMATEURS AT THE TRAPS

First Day's Shooting for the National Championship.

SOUTHERN MAN IN THE LEAD

Seventeen Engaged in Competition Begun Yesterday on Carteret Club's Grounds.

Fast and strong birds, aided by a stiff wind from the northwest and a shifting light, made the conditions most trying for the opening of the sixth annual pigeon-shooting tournament for the National amateur championship on the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club at Garden City, L. I., yesterday. With the post entries, there were seventeen competitors for first honors and the William Payne Thompson Cup, the trophy added to the big sweepstakes conducted annually by the Carteret Gun Club, but even the seasoned campaigners among the competitors lost their confidence after the shoot had gone past the first five rounds, for the conditions from first to last of the opening day's competition were trying to the last degree, and luck had much to do with the making of all the scores. The sun shone brightly most of the time, but clouds shut it off at intervals frequent enough to make the light uncertain, and this was backed by a breeze that chilled both gunners and spectators and drove the greater part of the crowd to the shelter of the clubhouse. The birds provided for the shoot straight through were as good as were ever released for such a competition, and their speed and power of wing were backed in a manner that distressed the shooters by the force of the breeze, which was so strong that it actually carried more than one dead pigeon over the line. As the great majority of the birds were outgoing drivers, there were few occasions when a second barrel was reserved, the shooters in the main sending all the load available after each flyer and pulling trigger as fast as possible, for it was wise to kill as far as possible from the boundary line.

The first man to shoot was the ex-amateur champion, George S. McAlpin, formerly of the Carteret Gun Club, but shooting yesterday as an entry from the Westminster Kennel Club, he scoring a kill. Following him came Harold Money, who also killed; then W. S. Edey, who made the first miss. The shooting went on in fast order from that time, but with seventeen competitors in the great sweep darkness cut off the contest at the forty-fifth round, all who started still being in the race.

It added much to the interest in the race that the three leaders at the end of the first day each represent a different section of the country, Harold Money being the Eastern shooter, while Wilson represents the South and Painter, having shot much in the West, regards himself as a Western entry. The shoot will be resumed this morning. The scores follow:

National Amateur Championship, sweepstakes, with the William Payne Thompson Cup added; 100 live birds, 30 yards rise.

George S. McAlpin, Westminster Kennel Club—
20002 20202 22022 22222 22222 .....19 6
02022 22202 *2202 02222 .....14 6
Total 33 12

Harold Money, Carteret Gun Club—
2222 2**22 12022 22122 22222 .....22 3
22222 22022 2*222 22222 .....18 2
Total 40 5

W. S. Edey, Carteret Gun Club—
02222 *2*2* 22222 *2202 22220..... 18 7
22022 21*22 22212 02221 .....16 4
Total 34 11

G. E. Painter, Heron Hill Gun Club, Pittsburg, Penn.—
02202 222*0 00*22 22222 20000 .....14 11
200*2 22020 02122 10222 .....13 7
Total 27 18

Capt. A. W. Money, Carteret Gun Club—
02*2* 20222 20202 2222* 02222 .....17 8
22222 22202 02022 2122* 16 4
Total 33 12

Dr. F. C. Wilson, Savannah, Ga.—
22022 22222 22222 22222 22222 .....24 1
22222 20222 02212 02222 .....17 3
Total 41 4

Col. Thomas Martin, Bluffton, S. C.—
*2222 22122 02222 20210 02222 .....20 5
022*0 22222 22*22 21222 .....16 4
Total 36 9

W. S. Hill, Carteret Gun Club—
0*222 1220* *0202 20222 22222 .....17 8
20222 22022 02222 02122 .....16 4
Total 33 12

H. B. Kirkover, Buffalo—
22222 22222 22220 22222 22202 .....23 2
20*20 02202 22222 22222 .....15 5
Total 38 7

S. H. Vandergraft, Pittsburg, Penn.—
22022 02220 02220 02222 *2022 .....16 9
02120 02222 20022 22222 .....15 5
Total 31 14

C. H. Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio—
02022 0*210 22222 02*02 22222 .....17 8
20222 22222 21*22 22002 .....16 4
Total 33 12

L. T. Duryea, Carteret Gun Club—
200 22220 02022 22222 22222 .....18 7
22*22 02022 12*22 22220 .....15 5
Total 33 12

Robert A. Welch, Carteret Gun Club—
22220 22022 221*2 *2*22 02222 .....19 8
0*2*2 02222 2201* 20002 .....11 9
Total 30 15

C. F. Gutherle, Pittsburg, Penn.—
02*22 22222 222*2 2*202 22122 .....20 5
00*22 2222* 22100 02221 .....13 7
Total 33 12

Daniel I. Bradley, Carteret Gun Club—
2220* 20222 *2222 22222 22222 .....21 4
20222 22222 0202* 22222 .....16 4
Total 37 8

C. A. Painter, Pittsburg, Penn.—
222*2 22212 02202 20222 20212 .....20 5
22222 22122 22222 22222 .....20 0
Total 40 5

H. Yale Dolan, Philadelphia, Penn.—
00222 222*2 *2222 *2220 22222 .....19 6
22020 22122 21022 20022 .....15 5
Total 34 11

Referee—Walter Breese Smith.
*Dropped dead out of bounds.

QUAKERS TO PLAY COLUMBIA.

Pennsylvania Eleven Will Be Seen Here the First Time in Eight Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Pennsylvania's football team will play in New York next Fall for the first time in eight years. Not since the memorable game in 1893, when the Quakers held Yale down to the score of 14 to 6, and secured the honor of being the first team to cross the Blue's goal line in three seasons, has a red and blue eleven lined up in New York.

The Pennsylvania management has just scheduled a game with Columbia University, to be played on Columbia Field, New York, late in October. Negotiations are also under way for a return match at Franklin Field in November, and it is practically assured that there will be two games with Columbia next season. It is now considered a certainty that Pennsylvania's game with Harvard will not be played May 2, and that the 9th or the 16th of the month will be the date on which the red and blue will line up against Harvard on Franklin Field.

Pennsylvania objected to the former date on the grounds that it did not give her team time for sufficient preparation, and Harvard has shown a willingness to give the Quakers a later date, provided it does not interfere with the latter's game with Yale.

Fordham College Baseball Games.

Manager J. J. Donohue of the Fordham College baseball team has arranged the following games for the coming season:

March 4, C. C. N. Y. at Fordham; April 3, Yale at Fordham; 17, Syracuse University at Fordham; 20, Bucknell University at Fordham; 24, Princeton University at Princeton; 27, Holy Cross University at Worcester, Mass.; May 1, Rochester University at Fordham; 2, Cornell University at Fordham; 4, Lafayette University at Easton; 11, Orange A. C. at Orange, N. J.; 16, Lafayette at Fordham; 18, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; 21, Holy Cross at Fordham; 22, Syracuse University at Syracuse; 25, Lehigh University at Fordham; 30, Orange A. C. at Orange, (2 games;) 31, Georgetown University at Fordham; June 1, Trinity at Fordham; 8, Carlisle Indians at Fordham; 8, Knickerbocker A. C. at Fordham; 18, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem.

Yale's Baseball Candidates.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—Fifty-three candidates for the Yale University baseball nine responded to-night to the summons of Capt. Robertson. Seven of them were members of last year's nine. Work will begin next week, three weeks being devoted to practice in the cage, at the close of which period a weeding-out process will select the men, who will then be ordered to work on Yale Field, if the diamond is in condition.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR DOGS.

Senn-Senn, a Japanese Spaniel, Won the Ballyhoo Bey Cup and Other Trophies.

A little Japanese spaniel, Senn-Senn, with delicate long hair, pure white and jet black in color, triumphed over the two hundred or more fancy dogs entered by women under the auspices of the Ladies' Kennel Association yesterday, in the special awards, which formed the feature of the third day of the dog show in Madison Square Garden. This little beauty was virtually stamped by the judges as the best woman's dog in the show. He is owned by Mrs. F. Senn of this city.

The final triumph to Senn-Senn's victorious career came when he carried away the challenge cups presented by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, William C. Whitney, and the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts. Mr. Whitney's cup is reminiscent of the turf in its name of the Ballyhoo Bey challenge cup, offered for the best American bred dog. In addition, Senn-Senn won a Connaught Shield, offered by the Ladies' Kennel Association of England for the best dog owned by a member of the Ladies' Kennel Association of this country, and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan won a similar shield for the best bitch in her Irish terrier, Red Gem, which won all the prizes, including the winner's trophy, in its class. Red Gem gave Senn-Senn the closest race for all the other cups.

Foxhall P. Keene's challenge cup, offered through the Ladies' Kennel Association, for the best Airedale terrier shown by a member, was won easily by the old-time favorite Champion Hastings Mona, owned by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane of Ardsley. J. L. Arden of this city won the trophy awarded by A. D. Cochrane for the best Airedale in the show, beating Foxhall P. Keene's Wakefield Briar.

Mrs. James L. Kernochan's fine string of Irish terriers won both of the special club prizes for the best exhibit of four. Mrs. Jack Brazier of Bay Shore secured the gold medal given by the Scotch Terrier Club for the best dog exhibited by a woman. Her prize winner was the puppy Glenlivet, five months old. In Boston terriers A. L. Goode of Boston carried off the bulk of the special prizes while Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's old-time winner Hands Up, captured eight specials, including the challenge cup for wire-haired fox terriers.

For Great Danes the Montebello Kennels of Germantown, Penn., carried off the pick of the special prizes. George S. Mott of Babylon, L. I., won the W. Gould Brokaw Challenge Cup for the breeder of the best four pointers, and the leading individual specials also fell to his lot.

Mrs. Thomas J. Hellyer won the Ladies' Kennel Association premiership for Blenheim spaniels; the Swiss Mountain Kennels won similar honors for cocker spaniels, field spaniels, ruby spaniels, and Pomeranians, and Miss Catherina C. Whitney secured the honor in Great Danes with her Champion Portia. American-bred beagles beat the English bred exhibits of Mrs. Oughton Giles.

N. Y. A. C. BEAT BOSTON.

In Exciting Hockey Match at St. Nicholas Rink—Score 6 to 3.

In a brilliant contest, the New York Athletic Club defeated the Boston Hockey Club by a score of 6 to 3, at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. The visitors had the local men completely puzzled in the first half by their peculiar team work. The men from the "Hub" were also very fast, and things looked decidedly blue for the Mercury Foot men at the end of the first half. The New York Athletic Club seven went right in from the face-off in the second half, and played so fast and so cleverly that the Boston players were dazed, and had to work overtime to defend their cage, at which a perfect fusillade of shots was hurled.

Faster goal shooting had not been seen at the local rink this season, and the spectators were aroused to the greatest enthusiasm. The Boston men lacked the stamina to stand the pace they had set in the first half, and to this fact was due their ultimate defeat. The team is made up entirely of college men, and gives promise of developing into one of the cleverest teams in the country. That they put up a great game was proved by the exhausted condition of the veteran Mercury foot players after the contest. Line-up:

New York A. C., 6.	Pos'n.	Boston, 3.
O'Donnell	Point	Barrows
Hunt	Point	Russell
Howard	Cover Point	Vanderpool
Frey	Forward	Hunt
Wallis	Forward	Stanwood
Hornfeck	Forward	Goodridge
Belden	Forward	Stoddard

Referee—A. De Witt. Goals scored—By Stanwood, 1; by Stoddard, 2; by Belden, 2; by Howard, 2; by Hornfeck, 1; by Frey, 1.

CRESCENTS WIN EASILY.

Hockey Club of New York Failed to Tally in Brooklyn Game.

The Crescent Athletic Club hockey team played the Hockey Club of New York to a standstill in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, and finally won by the score of 6 to 0. From start to finish the New Yorks were outplayed, and only occasionally was the home goal in danger.

In the first period of play Dobby tallied the first goal on a pass from Wall, and Shiebler, on a fine pass from Kennedy to Wall in turn, followed with the next tally for the home team. Wall made the last goal of the match, the finest of the night, on a long dribbie through the opposing line and a pass into the net before his opposing guards knew where the puck was. Line-up:

Hockey Club of N. Y., 0.	Position.	Crescent A. C., 6.
Ellison	Goal	Hallock
Cunningham	Point	B. McKenzie
Newbery	Cover Point	Drakeley
Forrest, Capt.	Forward	Wall, Capt.
Huntington	Forward	Kennedy
Loughlin	Forward	Dobby
Corey	Forward	Shiebler

Referee—Charles J. McKenzie, Skating Club of Brooklyn. Goal umpires—James Drysdale, Skating Club of Brooklyn, and Charles De Casanova, Hockey Club of New York. Timekeeper—J. Allan Smith, Clermont Hockey Club. Goals—Dobby, 2; Shiebler, 2; Wall, 1; Kennedy, 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

HARVARD WON AT BASKET BALL.

After one of the hardest and fastest games of basketball ever played in this city, the team representing Columbia University was forced to yield to the visitors from Harvard last night, the score at the finish being 11 to 9. The gymnasium of Columbia University, where the game was played, was crowded, over 1,500 enthusiasts having assembled to cheer the players. Harvard played a snappier game than Columbia, which was evidently tired after the hard game with Princeton the day before. Columbia, however, played a very fine defensive game, saving not a few goals by good blocking tactics. The sides made an equal number of field goals, Columbia really losing the game on fouls, as Harvard made three goals from the foul line to Columbia's one.

In the first half the play on both sides was of the fastest description, the ball alternating from one team to the other as they struggled up and down the floor of the gymnasium. The Blue and White in this half outplayed the Crimson, and Columbia's partisans were well satisfied when the score at the close of the half stood 7 to 3 in the home team's favor.

Harvard in the next half started on the aggressive, and soon had Columbia on the defensive. Hard play by the Crimson gained for it goal after goal, Columbia weakening perceptibly as the game drew near its finish. Marston of Columbia enlivened matters in this half by scoring a field goal from the side of the gymnasium. The referee, however, refused to allow it, claiming that the goal was scored from outside the foul line. It was rather a close decision, and the Blue and White disputed it vigorously until the referee gave his decision. After the game both teams went to a dinner which had been arranged beforehand. The line-up:

Harvard, 11	Position.	Columbia, 9.
Dilles	Forward	Elias
Underwood	Forward	Allen
Fenwick	Centre	O'Connell
Lehmann	Guard	Marston
Clark	Guard	Townsend

Referee—J. Jardine. Umpires—Denning of Harvard and Prettyman of Horace Mann School. Goals from field—Dilles, Underwood, Lehmann, Clark, Marston, (2,) Elias, Allen. Goals by foul—Fenwick, 3; O'Connell, 1.

Women in Basket Ball Game.

Clad in becoming bloomers and in jaunty sailor jackets, the young women of the Teachers College and of the Westerleigh Collegiate Institute played a very one-sided game of basket ball yesterday afternoon, in the Teachers College gymnasium, which resulted in a victory of 39 points to 4 for the home team. Line-up:

Teachers' College, 39.		Westerleigh, 4.
Grace Jenkins	Forward	Mary Lee
Ida Kydd	Forward	Anna McWilliams
Mary Beagle	Centre	Adelphine Wheeler
Mary Henderson	Guard	Clara Rockwell
Irma Schmeis	Guard	Grace Machem

Goals—Miss Jenkins, 9; Miss Kydd, 6; Miss Henderson, 2; Miss Beagle, 8; Miss Schmeiz, 1, and Miss Lee, 1. Goals on fouls—Miss Jenkins, 1; Miss Lee, 1, and Miss Rockwell, 1. Umpire—J. A. Jardine. Twenty-minute halves.

BARNARD SCHOOL ATHLETES WIN.

Dual Meet with Hamilton Institute in Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

The athletic associations of the Barnard School and Hamilton Institute held a joint set of indoor games at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The Barnard athletes carried off the honors of the meeting, scoring 64 points to Hamilton's 34. The summaries follow:

800-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by J. A. Miller, Barnard; J. W. Miller, Barnard, second; F. Moss, Barnard, third. Time—2:14.

60-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by A. Van Sickle, Hamilton; A. Gilroy, Barnard, second; J. Gledhill, Hamilton, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

60-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by R. Van Bomel, Barnard; R. Brewster, Barnard, second; H. Arnold, Barnard, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by A. Van Sickle, Hamilton; J. Miller, Hamilton, second; C. MacDonald, Barnard, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by R. Van Bomel, Barnard; R. Brewster, Barnard, second; T. Miller, Barnard, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

60-Yard Run, Sub-Junior.—Won by O. Brewster, Barnard; R. Stephenson, Hamilton, second; M. Sallsbury, Hamilton, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

Shot Putting.—Won by W. Eddinger, Hamilton, with a put of 34 feet 7 inches; J. Miller, Hamilton, second, with a put of 32 feet 1 inch; L. Randall, Barnard, third, with a put of 29 feet 4 inches.

High Jump, Senior.—Won by J. A. Miller, Barnard, with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches; W. Kropff, Barnard, second, with a jump of 4 feet 9 inches; J. Gledhill, Barnard, third, with a jump of 4 feet 8 inches.

High Jump, Junior.—Won by D. Ovitt, Hamilton, with a jump of 4 feet 5 inches; D. Miller, Barnard, second, with a jump of 4 feet 4 inches; D. Dusenberry, Hamilton, third, with a jump of 4 feet 3 inches.

440-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by J. Gilroy, Barnard; J. A. Miller, Barnard, second. Time—0:57.

Morningstar Keeps His Billiard Lead.

Ora C. Morningstar beat his rival, Leonard Howison, again last night in the professional billiard competition at Maurice Daly's billiard rooms, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. The game was at fourteen-inch balk-line, and Morningstar ran 300 points to 314 for Howison, but as the latter was 48 points behind when the game began in the 1,800-point series, he had that amount to make up to complete the schedule of 300 points each night. As he made 14 of his lost points, he is now only 34 points in the rear, the total score for the four nights being 1,200 for Morningstar and 1,166 for Howison.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAYER KLAUSNER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Mayer Klausner, dealer in shoes at 2,929 Third Avenue, show liabilities $2,665, and assets $142.

LEWEK & BURKE.—Schedules of Lewek & Burke, manufacturers of neckwear at 30 Great Jones Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 18 last, show liabilities of $8,297, nominal assets $2,263, and actual assets $1,174.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES CASHIN.—James Cashin, bartender at 926 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,187 and no assets.

HERMAN LOWENSTEIN.—Herman Lowenstein of 29 Pearl Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $839 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Staten Island.

AUGUST F. SCHWARZLER.—August F. Schwarzler, manager, residing at 18 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,865, contracted in 1891, and no assets. He was formerly in the liquor and bottling business up to 1892.

FREDERICK A. RICHTER.—Frederick A. Richter, baker and confectioner, residing at 732 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,317 and no assets. His wife, Amanda Margaret Richter, also filed a separate petition, with liabilities $1,373 and no assets.

PINCUS WISSER.—Pincus Wisser, paper box manufacturer, residing at 600 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,244 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the American Co-operative Paper Box Company at 29 Willett Street, which was dissolved in 1896.

ISIDOR MEHRINGER.—Isidor Mehringer, manager at 145 Centre Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $39,257 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted as a partner in the firm of Senftenberg Brothers & Co., dry goods dealers at Columbus and La Grange, Texas, who made an assignment in October, 1896.

WHOLESALE JEWELERS FAIL.

Liabilities of J. T. Scott & Co. Estimated at Over $100,000.

James T. Scott and William P. Wallace, composing the firm of J. T. Scott & Co., wholesale and retail jewelers at 4 Maiden Lane, made an assignment yesterday to Leo Wormser, without preference. The business is a very old one, having been established in 1848 by Mr. Scott's father, who died in 1885. James T. Scott has been a partner since 1874. In 1894 the firm made an assignment, with liabilities of $285,000 and nominal assets of $210,000, and compromised, it was said, at 40 cents on the dollar. Mr. Wallace became a partner in May, 1898. The present firm had no rating at Bradstreet's.

The assignment is attributed to impaired credit since the failure, seven years ago, and inability to compete with concerns which had more cash capital, and the liabilities are reported to be over $100,000. Mr. Wormser said that the assignment was due to the old failure, dry rot, poor business, and impaired credit. He could not tell exactly the amount of the liabilities, but knew they were in excess of $100,000. He could give no idea of the value of the assets until an inventory had been made. In the trade it was reported that they owed a large amount to relatives. Mr. Wormser said that they owed Mr. Scott's mother and sister some money, but he could not give the amounts.

Mr. Wormser was also assignee in the former assignment, which was made on May 18, 1894. The firm was then composed of James T. and Samuel C. Scott; the latter retired on May 10, 1898, and Mr. Wallace took his place as a partner.

CHARLES E. RYCROFT DISSOLVED.

Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has dissolved the Charles E. Rycroft Company, commission agents for manufacturers of cotton, woolen, and silk goods at 57 Leonard Street, and appointed Samuel Lever receiver, with a bond of $60,000, on the application of Charles A. O'Connor, Secretary, and Albert Morris, Treasurer, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

It was stated that the company is solvent and has sufficient assets to pay all claims. Since these proceedings were commenced it is stated that $15,000 has been paid off and all accounts with merchants in the United States have been paid. The remaining liabilities are $40,872, to three creditors, of which $14,772 is to John Rycroft of Southport, England. The assets are understood to be about $58,000, of which there are merchandise, $38,000; good accounts, $11,295.

The President of the company is Charles E. Rycroft, who began business in this city in 1878 and incorporated this company in February, 1898, with a capital stock of $175,000, of which he held $75,000 and John Rycroft $100,000. It was stated that one of the reasons for the company going out of business is the tariff on woolens and dress goods, which has been simply prohibitory. The company formerly did a large business in those lines, but on account of the tariff has done hardly anything in them of late.

VAN STEENBERGH FAILURE.

Liabilities of the Promotor and Note Broker $320,612, Assets Nil.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Burhans Van Steenbergh, promoter and note broker, of 32 Broadway, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 16, 1900, were filed yesterday, showing liabilities of $320,612 and no assets. Of the liabilities $33,772 is secured, $65,828 unsecured, and $201,012 on notes. He stated that some years ago he gave notes for $25,000 to M. & L. Ernst, bankers, secured by $50,000 stock of the Thurber-Whyland Company and other stocks. The notes seem to have been transferred to various persons, who brought suit and obtained judgments against him, aggregating $29,565.

Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are the estate of W. T. Russell of Goshen, N. Y., $100,000; Charles Miller & Son, Utica, $14,890; Willard R. Green, Denver, $14,024; Daniel A. Hasbrook, New Paltz, $9,500; Chester National Bank of Chester, N. Y., $8,788; Southwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, $7,000, all on notes; estate of A. S. Murray, $11,130; Poughkeepsie National Bank, $6,963; National Bank of Orange County, $7,050; Catskill National Bank, $5,465; First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., $5,398, all of which are in judgments; estate of Garret A. Hobart of Washington, D. C., (probably the late Vice President of the United States,) $623. There are about 150 creditors in all.

TRUSTEE'S HEAVY LIABILITY.

Morrison Held Responsible for Nearly Half of Weeks's $240,000 Deficiency.

Two judgments were entered yesterday in the office of the County Clerk by the Colonial Trust Company, as trustee for Isabelle Von Linden, against Daniel Morrison, who was formerly trustee of the Countess Von Linden, and against Francis H. Weeks, who succeeded him and served some years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

The judgments were entered on the report of Thomas F. Conway, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to ascertain the amount due the estate of the Countess. The judgment against Weeks amounts to $238,290, and that against Morrison to $202,438.

It was alleged that Morrison, who only acted as trustee for three weeks after Weeks's removal, allowed Weeks to mismanage the estate, and that to his neglect in not taking over its control himself, the deficiency for which he has been held liable was due.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 221 failures in the United States during the week, against 226 for the previous week and 168, 220, 183, and 258 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 58, New England 53, Southern 35, Western 42, Northwestern 22, Pacific 10, and Territories 1. Canada had 24, against 39 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $10,000 capital.

Receiver for a Restaurant.

Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward J. Bunn receiver of the Columbia Restaurant at 748 Sixth Avenue, in a suit brought by Edward J. Bunn and Oliver H. Perry against William Bacon to determine the respective interests of the three parties.

Typewriter Company's Big Mortgage.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—A mortgage for $650,000 to secure coupon bonds and $375,000 to improve the plant in Newark, given by the Standard Typewriter Company to the Fidelity Trust Company, was recorded in the County Clerk's office today. It covers the entire plant and assets of the company.

John Stephenson & Co.'s Affairs.

Creditors of the John Stephenson Company, Limited, now in liquidation, met at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, the attorneys for the receiver, at 45 Wall Street yesterday. A statement showing the condition of the firm gave the liabilities as $488,000, the assets in this State $34,000, and the assets in New Jersey $176,000. The concern is expected to pay from 30 to 33 cents on the dollar.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLETON, Edward J.—J. Butler	$146
BRAYER, Isaac—N. B. Waller	31
BULLOWA, Ernest—F. Becker	368
BREEN, Timothy—T. Kelly	49
BARTLE, William A.—J. V. P. Wicks	27
CUMMINS, Annie—Annie Conway	21
CIRRITO, Joseph—G. Locurto and others	181
CIRRITO, Joseph—G. Locurto and others	303
CUNY, Charles H. A., and Charles A. Cowen, also John J. Radley and Ferdinand H. Mela—John R. Taber and another	2,147
CARLL, S. C.—J. Kucher	188
CRONSON, Stanley L.—D. Nagel	112
DOODY, Daniel—G. W. Washburn and another	1,481
DAWSON, John—Oakes Manufacturing Company	171
DEANE, Mrs. William M.—William Greene, Jr.	28
DAVIS, Louis—L. Siegert and another	201
DARLING, Charles T.—J. E. Gallagher	397
DEQUENNE, Susanne—Anchor Brewing Company, costs	33
DONCOURT, David H.—E. Underhill and others	1,032
EWING, William E.—T. Kelly	29
ERICSON, Alfred—M. A. Gelston	324
FREYMAN, Eli—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	68
FRIEDBERG, Max—Stanley & Patterson	12
FERCHLAND, Charles—L. Peck and others	2,255
GREENE, Burton E.—Electricity Newspaper Company, costs	71
GOLDSTEIN, Louis—H. B. Claflin Company	312
HAWKINS, Frank B.—Frank S. Grob	334
HOLL, John—Union Granite Company	602
HEIMBERGER, Caroline—P. Yanser	150
HOEFLER, Hugo F.—P. Comes and others	402
HAMILTON, Robert H.—M. Pizzutello and others	423
HENCK, Frances N.—L. C. Mack	14,701
HARRIS, Mary D.—R. Isaacs	114
JONES, Thomas—H. Lieberknecht and another	210
JANSSEN, Frederick—C. S. Clark	394
KASHOWITZ, Morris, and Jacob Polonsky—D. Cohen and others	392
KELLY, Ella—Dennis Duggan and another	184
LEVY, Henry—Henry Marquand	67
LEHMAN, Hippolyte—J. A. Campbell and others	28
LISSNER, Bessie, and Hannah Friedman —Rauland Company	161
MURPHY, George C.—R. Campbell and others	226
MAY, Herbert A.—M. B. Stanley and others	811
MORISON, Daniel, individually and as trustee—Colonial Trust Company, trustee	202,746
MacEWEN, Clarence C.—E. W. Lagerroth	83
NASS, Minnie—J. G. Patton, costs	39
OLLIER, Charles—J. Scheringer, costs	41
O'BIERNE, Bessie—Valda	7
ORTON, Joseph H.—S. Orton, costs	25
PRENDERGAST, Patrick—O. Wuerz, costs	13
QUIGLEY, Matthew C.—Goss & Edsall Company	1,280
REILLY, John—S. McCormack, costs	25
RHORER, Henry—D. W. Coons	4,818
REDA, Santo—J. H. Durack and another	31
STEGERWALD, Isaac, and Ralph Well—Manhattan Railway Company and another, costs	530
SCHWORER, Albert—H. Fromme	625
SCHACKLEFORD, Thomas W.—T. A. Beall	525
SCHLESINGER, Bertha—M. H. Westin and another	139
STOLZ, George—J. H. Borgsteds	2,053
TULLY, Michael—Charles Bergold and another	81
TAYLOR, John H.—Miami Steamship Company, costs	76
UNREIN, Otto—E. Unrein, costs	49
VALENTINE, W. S.—H. Simon	203
VALENTINE, W. S.—H. Simon	184
VON RAITZ, Feodor—J. F. McGrath	646
VINGUT, George F.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.	135
VALENTINE, Ferd—H. Simon	203
VALENTINE, Ferd—H. Simon	184
WEEKS, Francis H., individually and as trustee—Colonial Trust Company, trustee, &c.	238,290
WEST, Albert F.—M. R. Mifflin	226
WALTON, George—R. W. Stuart, trustee	2,505
WINTERSTEIN, Ada E. and Lloyd S.—F. Ehrlich and another	2,239
ULMAN, William A.—T. Lobsenz	105
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company—J. Apatt	2,742
BOARDMAN, Robert—ST. CATHOLIC FIRST Central Union of the United States of America—Marie Janda, as administratrix, &c.	1,636
THE VETERINARY SERVICE ASSOCIATION—C. H. Walker	2,447
WATERLOO ORGAN COMPANY—The Exporters' Association of America	123
ARCHER-PANCOAST COMPANY—A. L. Dow and others	610
FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York—The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, costs	108
THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND Hartford Railroad Company and the New York and College Point Ferry Company—M. Kelly, as administrator, &c.	11,254
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Sweeney and others	92,549

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middlings	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., primo	.40
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04 13-16
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@71c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 2 corn, 39¾c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾c; No. 2 oats, 25½@25¾c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28½c; No. 3 rye, 52½c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.62@$1.64; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per barrel, $13.90@$13.95; lard, per 100 lbs, $7.37½@7.47½; short rib sides (loose,) $7@$7.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Shorts were compelled to beat a hasty retreat in the local market yesterday morning, and were made to constantly shift their position during the rest of the session by bullish news from nearly all quarters and aggressive tactics of their opponents. Trading was brisk much of the time with Wall Street, the South, and Europe notable buyers on the rise. The explanation given by the private cables for Liverpool's startling advance was that spinners and Continental interests had suddenly come into the market as active near-month buyers. Prices there ranged from 120 to 150 points above a parity with New York prices. The market closed steady and net 7 to 12 points higher. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 5-16c for middling uplands, 9 13-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 2,052 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 9 1-16c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 9c; Charleston quiet, ⅛c higher, at 9¼c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk steady, 1-16c higher, at 9 3-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Memphis steady, unchanged, at 9¼c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.91	9.01	8.91	8.92@8.94
March	8.95	8.96	8.90	8.94@8.95
April	8.99	9.01	8.96	9.01@9.02
May	9.02	9.05	8.99	9.04@9.05
June	9.04	9.05	9.00	9.04@9.05
July	9.07	9.09	9.02	9.07@9.08
August	8.74	8.75	8.69	8.74@8.75
September	8.32	8.33	8.32	8.32@8.34
October	8.10	8.12	8.09	8.11@8.12
November	8.00	8.01	8.00	8.00@8.01
December	7.95	7.97	7.90	7.90@8.00

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Spot cotton in fair demand; prices unchanged to 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5⅝d; good middling, 5 15-32d; middling, 5 5-16d; low middling, 5¼d; good ordinary, 4⅞d; ordinary, 4¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 9,700 American; receipts, 18,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, February, 5 16-64@5 17-64d sellers; February and March, 5 12-64d sellers; March and April, 5 11-64 5 12-64d sellers; April and May, 5 10-64d sellers; May and June, 5 8-64@5 9-64d buyers; June and July, 5 7-64d sellers; July and August, 5 5-64d buyers; August and September, 4 57-64d sellers; September, 4 57-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 36-64d nominal; October and November, 4 29-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Principally devoted to adjusting accounts for the holiday, the wheat market yesterday did not show many speculative features, and although rather steady throughout the fore part of the day, finally yielded rather sharply to unloading by small local traders, which left closing prices ¼c under the previous day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90¾c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84½c; No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 80¾c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81¼c, spot; No. 2 hard, New York, 81¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Wheat—Cash, 73¾c; May, 74¾@74½c; July, 75¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67@69½c. Flour—First patents, $4.05@$4.15; second patents, $3.85@$4; first clears, $2.90@$3; second clears, $1.90@$2. Bran higher, in bulk, $12.25@$12.50.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75¾@74c; July, 72⅞c; No. 2 hard, 71½@73½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39c; May, 39½c; July, 39¾c. Oats, 29¼@26c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@73½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 52½@52½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 40@54½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 21.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾@70¾c; May, 76¼c; July, 76¾c. Corn, 37½c. Oats, 26¼@26c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.60@$19.50, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $2.60@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bagmeal steady; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $17.25@$17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $16.75@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$20.50; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $10; hominy chop, $17.50; oil meal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	79 11-16	79¾	79½	79¾
May	80⅝	80⅝	79 15-16	80
July	80	80 1-16	79⅝	79½
Corn—				
March				48½
May	46½	46⅝	46½	46½
July	45⅞	45 11-16	45½	45½
Lard—				
February				$7.75

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	74⅞	74⅞	73¾	74
March	74⅞	74⅞	74	74¼
May	76⅜	76½	75⅝	75¾
Corn—				
February				38⅞
March	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39⅝
May	40¾	41⅛	40¾	40¾
Oats—				
February	24 11-16	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
May	25 11-16	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.55	$7.55	$7.50	$7.52½
July	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½
Ribs—				
May	7.10	7.10	7.07½	7.07½
Pork—				
May	14.17½	14.17½	14.05	14.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $14@$14.75; family, $15@$15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7½c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¾@8c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 9½c; 10 lb, 8¾c; 12 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7⅝@7¾c; pickled shoulders firm, 8@8¼c; pickled hams dull, 9@9¼c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4⅜@4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Dull, $7.75; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.00; Continent, $7.90; Brazil, kegs, $9.00; compound dull; city, 5½@5⅝c; Western, 5½@5⅝c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7¾; 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7⅝@8c.

COFFEE.—The appearances and influences at work at the start were against the local coffee market yesterday morning. Prices were off 5 to 10 points under room and foreign selling, based on bearish foreign market news, heavy port and interior receipts in the crop country, and absence of public support. In the Street, market for spot coffee fair business was done in the afternoon on the basis of 7⅝c. for Rio 7s, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

February				6.05@6.10
March	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.05@6.10
April				6.05@6.10
May	5.95	6.10	5.95	6.05@6.10
June				6.05@6.10
July	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.10@6.15
August				6.10@6.15
September	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.10@6.15
October	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.15@6.20
November				6.20@6.25
December	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.30@6.35
January				6.35@6.40

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS. — Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 5⅝00. Hamburg—Coffee market unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged. Havre—Coffee market opened ½ to ¾f lower; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. steady and unchanged. January, 40.75; February, 39.25; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.50; June, 39.75; July, 40; August, 40.25; September, 40.25; October, 40.25; November, 40.50; December, 40.75. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 6⅜050; exchange, 10 15-16d; receipts, 10,000 bags. Cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 316,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig-iron warrants, $10; lake copper ingot, $17; tin, $26.95; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses, 3½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 41@41¾c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.65; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 38½c; receipts, 101 casks; sales, 65 casks; exports, none. Resin firm; receipts, 1,733 bbls.; sales, 5,126 bbls.; exports, 1,500 bbls. Quoted: A, B, and C, $1.10; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.45; I, $1.60; K, $1.75; M, $1.85; N, $1.80; W G, $2; W W, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 37½@38c; receipts, 14 casks. Resin firm, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 478 bbls. Crude turpentine, firm, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 19 casks. Tar firm, $1.20; receipts, 349 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 21.—Turpentine dull, nothing doing, 35½ to 36c. Resin firm; unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Receipts: Resin, 168 bbls.; turpentine, 11 casks.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.95, and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.90, and in bulk, $5.35; refined cases, New York, $9. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, 27c; prime Summer yellow, 29½@30c; off Summer yellow, 29c; prime white, 33@34c; prime Winter yellow, 34½@35c. Linseed—American, raw, 67c; American, boiled, 69c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 62@64c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No sales on live weight. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.15 per 100 lb for common to prime stock; barnyard calves nominal. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Medium to good sheep sold at $4@$4.50 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs at $5.12½@$6.80. HOGS—Ordinary to prime hogs were quoted at $5.65@$5.90 per 100 lb; a bunch of State hogs sold at $6.

Proposals.

State of New York—State Commission in Lunacy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the Construction, Plumbing, Heating, and Electric Wiring and Fixtures for a Kitchen Building for the Manhattan State Hospital, East, and a Dining Room Building for the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person up to 4:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 27th day of February, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, New York.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.
New York City, February 12, 1901.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE F. BUTTERFIELD and Edward A. Price, as surviving executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Butterfield, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRED C. BLISS, Winona C. Edson, Reed Mollvaine, Theodore E. Baldwin, Joseph S. Decker, as surviving executor of and under the last will and testament of Ella Chandler, deceased; Jeanette V. D. Chandler, and Annie Bryant, defendands.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.
JAMES W. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

To the above-named defendants, Jeanette V. D. Chandler and Winona C. Edson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALICE E. SHOENBERGER, plaintiff, against GEORGE B. HICKOK and ELLA L. HICKOK, wife of defendant, GEORGE B. HICKOK; GEORGE E. FOSTER and FLORENCE A. FOSTER, wife of defendant, GEORGE E. FOSTER, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 14th day of January, 1901.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, George B. Hickok, Ella L. Hickok, and George E. Foster:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1901.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 11 William Street, New York City.
ja25-law6wF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. RENWICK and others, as sole acting and surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William R. Renwick, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate and being in the City of New York and lying in block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,756, Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue distant 49 feet and 11 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of 132d Street; running thence westerly and parallel with 132d Street and part of the distance through a party wall 93 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly and again parallel with 132d Street and part of the distance through another party wall 93 feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 2d, 1901.
WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,092 Madison Avenue:

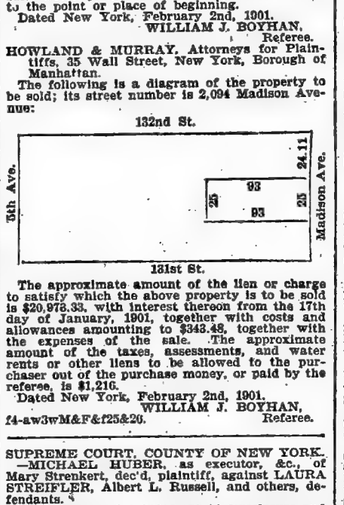

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $20,973.33, with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.83, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,206.

Dated New York, February 2d, 1901.
WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. RENWICK and others, as sole acting and surviving trustees under the last will and testament of William R. Renwick, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate and being in the City of New York, and lying in block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,756, Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue distant 24 feet and 11 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of 132nd Street; running thence westerly and parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through another party wall 93 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly and again parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through another party wall 93 feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 2nd, 1901.
WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,094 Madison Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $20,973.33, with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $343.48, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,216.

Dated New York, February 2nd, 1901.
WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.
f4-aw3wM&F&f25&26.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MICHAEL HUBER, as executor, &c., of Mary Streibert, dec'd, plaintiff, against LAURA STREIFLER, Albert L. Russell, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $5,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
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BANKERS,
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New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
I. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the close of New York, at the close of business February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,622,569.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		129.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		186,547.91
Banking house		450,000.00
Other real estate		5,000.00
Due from other National banks	$141,991.41	
Due from State banks and bankers	33,550.19	
Internal revenue	2,549.85	
Checks and other cash items	5,406.35	
Exchanges for Clearing House	156,654.36	
Bills of other National banks	6,200.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	774.35	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	743,673.00	
Legal-tender notes	198,063.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	3,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500.00	
		1,267,272.52
Total		$4,576,519.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		21,065.63
Reserved for taxes		1,500.00
National banknotes outstanding		49,500.00
Due to other National banks	$1,093,590.02	
Due to State banks and bankers	582,989.82	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	249,091.49	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,990,654.49	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,557.61	
Certified checks	76,105.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding	485.11	
		3,704,454.35
Total		$4,576,519.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1901.
F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. TROWBRIDGE,
A. F. LIBBY,
C. LAMBERT, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, New York, at the close of business on the 5th day of February, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,990,847.45
Overdrafts		224.02
U. S. bonds		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		121,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		293,367.83
Premiums		35,324.80
Real estate, banking house		1,000,000.00
Other real estate		250,000.00
Specie	$905,018.00	
Legal tenders and bank notes	414,000.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	17,500.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,357,495.34	
Due from banks	120,873.84	
Other cash items	17,820.09	
		6,832,708.27
Total		$12,873,473.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, net		496,154.67
Circulation		318,500.00
Dividends unpaid		2,120.88
Deposits:		
Individuals	$2,426,606.43	
National banks	2,190,360.88	
Savings banks and trust companies	906,295.09	
State banks	267,578.47	
Acceptances	4,604,664.11	
Certs. of deposit	6,912.00	
Cashier's checks	440,328.74	
U. S. deposits	114,050.00	
		11,056,697.72
Total		$12,873,473.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of February, 1901. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CORD MEYER,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
BENJAMIN PERKINS, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific
RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Lien Convertible Four per cent. Gold Bonds.

No. 120 Broadway, New York,
February 13th, 1901.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

This Company by action of its Board of Directors and Executive Committee has authorized the issue of $100,000,000 of ten-year four per cent. gold bonds, to be known as First Lien Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, to be secured by a first mortgage upon unmortgaged railway belonging to the Company and by the pledge of securities owned by it and held in its treasury. **THESE BONDS WILL,** (subject to the authorization of the necessary increase of the Company's common stock,) **BE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER, ON OR AT ANY TIME BEFORE MAY 1ST, 1906, INTO THE COMMON STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR—THAT IS, AT THE RATE OF TEN SHARES OF STOCK FOR EACH BOND. ALL OR ANY OF SUCH BONDS MAY BE REDEEMED BY THE COMPANY AT A PREMIUM OF 2½ PER CENT. ON ANY INTEREST DAY AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1906,** upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York, and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, once a week for eight consecutive weeks preceding such interest day. In case part of the bonds are redeemed they shall be chosen by lot. The bonds will mature May 1st, 1911, and bear interest from May 1st, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The bonds will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration. For the terms and provisions of the bonds and the mortgage reference is made to forms of those instruments, inspection of which when completed may be had at the office of the Company.

For the purpose of providing for the payment for shares of stock of the Southern Pacific Company purchased, **$40,000,000 OF SAID BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AND HOLDERS OF THE COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, OF RECORD AT THE CLOSING OF THE TRANSFER BOOKS FEBRUARY 23D, 1901, MAY SUBSCRIBE FOR SAID BONDS AT PAR AT THE RATE OF ONE BOND FOR EVERY FIFTY SHARES OF STOCK HELD BY THEM.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED UPON WHICH SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE MADE.

Payments on account of such subscriptions must be made at the office of the Company in New York in instalments and at dates as follows:

25 per cent. at the time of making the subscription, namely: on or before March 20th, 1901:
25 per cent. on or before April 10th, 1901;
25 per cent. on or before May 20th, 1901;
25 per cent. on or before June 10th, 1901.

As the average date of the foregoing payments, viz.: May 1st, 1901, is the date from which interest runs on the new bonds, no adjustment of interest will be required, but all deferred payments may be anticipated under a discount at the rate of two per cent. per annum, when full paid certificates will be issued.

No subscription for a fraction of a bond will be received, but, as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished upon application at said office of the Company in New York, any holder of certificates of stock for a number of shares which cannot be divided by fifty without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

The right to subscribe will expire at three o'clock P. M. March 20th, 1901. A syndicate has been formed to take at par any portion of said $40,000,000 of bonds which shall not have been subscribed for within the period above specified.

Failure to pay any instalment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the bonds subscribed for and any instalment previously paid.

Subscriptions accompanied by payment of the first instalment of 25 per cent. must in all cases be in the hands of F. V. S. Crosby, Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, before three o'clock P. M. on March 20th, 1901. Subscription certificates transferable by delivery will be issued to subscribers.

The bonds bearing coupons from May 1st, 1901, or interim certificates representing said bonds will be deliverable on surrender of subscription certificates, with all payments of instalments receipted thereon, at the office of the Company in New York, on and after June 10th, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Chicago Banks.

The Continental National Bank OF CHICAGO.

Report of condition at the close of business February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans & discounts	$19,492,728.17	
Stocks and bonds	810,025.20	
		$20,202,753.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,850,000.00
Overdrafts		52,744.74
Real estate		38,894.28
Due from banks and U. S. Treasurer	$7,013,868.84	
Cash	6,868,886.24	
		13,882,755.08
		$36,007,147.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	281,623.33
Circulation	1,842,650.00
Deposits	31,382,874.14
	$36,007,147.47

JOHN C. BLACK, President.
ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice President.
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Cashier.
IRA P. BOWEN, Asst. Cashier.
BENJ. S. MAYER, Asst. Cashier.

Report to the Comptroller of the Currency (condensed) of the condition of the

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

at the close of business Tuesday, February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,557,454.94
Overdrafts		520.43
Real estate		55,079.23
U. S. bonds at par and other bonds and stocks		1,388,596.91
Due from U. S. Treasurer		28,000.00
Due from other banks	$5,118,937.83	
Cash	5,093,190.13	
		10,212,127.96
Total		$27,241,788.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	332,296.06
National bank notes outstanding	500,000.00
Deposits	24,409,492.41
Total	$27,241,788.47

JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
JOHN C. McKEON, Vice President.
D. VERNON, 2nd Vice President.
JOSEPH T. TALBERT, Cashier.
N. R. LOSCH, Assistant Cashier.

Indiana Banks.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans & discounts	$2,923,911.57
United States bonds	910,000.00
From other banks	1,829,721.01
Cash and reserve	759,194.01
Total	$6,422,826.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	223,651.18
Circulation	44,100.00
Deposits	5,155,075.41
Total	$6,422,826.59

J. P. Frenzel, Pres. O. N. Frenzel, Vice Pres.
O. F. Frenzel, Cash. Geo. B. Caldwell, Asst. Cash.

FINANCIAL.

READING COMPANY.
Jersey Central Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable April 1, 1951. Interest April 1st and October 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from April 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York and Philadelphia, February 19, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $23,000,000 of the above-described bonds at 94⅝ and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
NEW YORK.
DREXEL & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

READING COMPANY,
General Office Reading Terminal.
Philadelphia, February 18, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Reading Company's Jersey Central Collateral fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide part of the cost to this Company of 145,000 shares of $100 each of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, being a majority of such capital stock. The balance of the cost of such stock has been provided by this company from other resources.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Reading Company and are secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture pledging all of said 145,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey purchased as above stated, and in addition thereto 29,900 shares of the Capital Stock of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, being the whole of its capital Stock, less 100 shares reserved to qualify directors; and also 4,400 shares of the Capital Stock of the Port Reading Railroad Company.

The Perkiomen Railroad extends from Perkiomen Junction on the main line of the Reading Railroad to a point on the Reading Company's East Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of Allentown, a distance of 38 5-10 miles, with 9 5-10 miles of sidings, a total of 48 miles of single track. It is capable of easy physical connection at Allentown with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which by such connection would be enabled to obtain an advantageous line into Philadelphia and obtain access to the valuable local territory along the line. The ownership of the Perkiomen Railroad would thus be of very great value to the Jersey Central System and the addition of this collateral to the majority holdings of Central Railroad of New Jersey stock makes a combined value far in excess of the value of the Jersey Central and Perkiomen stock held separately.

The Port Reading Railroad is a valuable asset of the Reading Company, furnishing, as it does, an outlet to New York tide waters for about 2,000,000 tons of coal annually. It has always earned a handsome profit over its charges.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated April 1, 1901, and will be executed to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as Trustee. It will provide for the issue from time to time of bonds to an aggregate of not exceeding in all $45,000,000, of which $23,000,000 are now offered for sale. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of acquiring ADDITIONAL shares of the stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The 145,000 shares of stock now pledged are fully paid for from the present issue of $23,000,000 of bonds in connection with other resources of the Reading Company.

The Trust Indenture will provide that this issue of bonds shall be redeemable upon six months' previous notice on any interest date after April 1, 1906, at 105 and interest.

The income account of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the fiscal years ending December 31, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Receipts from all Sources	$17,089,379.51	$16,249,486.64
All Expenses	9,699,903.83	9,344,949.48
Net Earnings	$7,389,475.68	$6,904,537.16
All charges, (including rentals)	4,770,112.80	4,842,188.68
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$2,619,362.88	$2,062,348.48

The results for the year 1900 thus show a substantial increase in surplus, although the coal strike which occurred in September and October, 1900, occasioned a loss of more than $500,000 in net earnings.

The proportion of net earnings of the Jersey Central Company alone, distributable to the $14,500,000 of its capital stock pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, (out of the total issue of $27,055,800 of such stock,) would thus be more than sufficient to provide for the interest upon the $23,000,000 of bonds now issued, without calling upon the Reading Company at all.

The combined income account of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Receipts from all Sources	$55,945,934.78	$46,882,907.92	$9,063,026.86
All Expenses	44,857,390.48	36,643,846.65	8,213,543.83
Net Earnings	$11,088,544.30	$10,239,061.20	$849,483.01
All Charges	9,150,543.47	9,073,352.40	76,691.07
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$1,938,000.83	$1,165,208.89	$772,791.94

The Reading and Jersey Central systems do not come into competition, but supplement each other at all common points. It is confidently expected that large economies can be accomplished through a closer interchange of traffic and of facilities between the two properties, and at the same time that the gross earnings of both may be substantially increased.

Yours very truly,
J. S. HARRIS,
President.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 5½ interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District.
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

MINNEAPOLIS BREWING COMPANY First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, dated April 1, 1893, that the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, will receive proposals up to the close of business on March 11, 1901, for the sale to it at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-six ($16,346.77) Dollars.
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice President.
Dated New York City, February 13, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, FEB'Y 23D, 1901, at 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:
For account of whom it may concern.
1 share The Lyon Umbrella Co.
124 shs. The Lyon Umbrella Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INVESTMENTS.—Bonds and preferred stocks of Southern corporations—cotton mills, &c., yielding attractive dividends. For information call on or address A. R. Humes, 150 Broadway, New York.

Wisconsin Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MILWAUKEE NATIONAL BANK
OF WISCONSIN,
at the close of business Feb. 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,633,791.02
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other bonds		378,078.85
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		90,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,500.00
Due from banks	$378,378.31	
Cash on hand	324,265.93	
		702,844.24
Total		2,857,215.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	57,664.86
Circulation outstanding	50,000.00
Due depositors	2,299,550.35
Total	2,857,215.01

OFFICERS:
GEO. W. STROHMEYER, President.
J. P. MURPHY, Vice President.
WM. F. FILTER, Cashier.
J. F. STROHMEYER, Asst. Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO. STOCKHOLDERS meet daily, 68 Wall St. Very important meeting March 2d, 1 o'clock, for purpose of investigating management and reorganization. DOUGHERTY.

MONEY.—Oftentimes people need money for private uses; we accommodate you, any amount; see us; talk the matter over. 150 Nassau St., Room 729.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. FARMLY, Secretary.

Pennsylvania Banks.

Fourth Street National Bank OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN., FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$23,291,006.17
Due from banks	2,009,278.04
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,877,634.21
Cash and reserve	8,995,678.24
	$36,173,596.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	2,032,676.99
Circulation	1,079,997.50
Deposits	31,560,922.17
	$36,173,596.66

R. H. RUSHTON, Vice-President.

THIRD EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Preparing Bids for the Construction of the Brooklyn Tower.

Bridge Commissioner Shea started yesterday preparations for the construction of a third bridge across the East River. The bids for the work of constructing the foundation of the Brooklyn tower will be opened on March 11; security of $200,000 is required. The work must be completed in 320 working days.

The work will consist of sinking by pneumatic process to the depth of about 94 feet below mean high water mark a caisson and the building of a masonry pier. The caisson will be of timber, measuring 78 feet by 144 feet and 55½ feet in height. It will be supplemented by a coffer dam about 44 feet high. The location of the caisson will be between the pierhead and the bulkhead lines near the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	**$100.00**
April 1	**150.50**
May 1	**151.00**
June 1	**151.50**
July 1	**152.00**
August 1	**152.50**
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	**133.00**
Total	**$900.50**

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding instalment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final instalment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any instalment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any instalments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first instalment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent instalments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the offices of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.'S MEETING.

Board of Directors Re-Elected After a Stormy Session.

The National Lead Company's annual meeting at 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, yesterday resulted in a re-election of the Board of Directors after a stormy session. It is said that objection was made to the acceptance of the annual report which has been published. After a protracted debate, which prolonged the meeting until nearly 1:30, the report was accepted.

A motion that a committee of five stockholders who are not Directors and are not employed by the company be empowered to employ sworn experts to examine the books and report within three weeks, was defeated. It is said that objection to the report was based chiefly upon its expenditure figures and upon classification with a mortgage on the St. Louis Smelting Works. The meeting was secret.

The Directors are L. A. Cole, F. W. Rockwell, D. B. Shipman, W. H. Thompson, and E. C. Goshorn. Immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders the Directors re-elected the following officers: President—L. A. Cliex; Vice President—F. W. Rockwell; Second Vice President—John A. Stevens; Treasurer—Mr. McBirney; Secretary—C. Davisson.

BIG SEIZURE OF DIAMONDS.

Custom Officers Charge Undervaluation—Lahn Pasenger's Jewels.

Diamonds consigned to Samuel A. Buitekant were seized yesterday by the customs authorities for undervaluation. They were invoiced at $13,000, but the examiners advanced the value to $21,600. Inasmuch as the law requires the forfeiture of goods advanced more than 50 per cent. in value, the diamonds in question will be confiscated, if the advance is sustained by the Board of General Appraisers.

Inspector Donohue yesterday also observed a suspicious bulkiness about the pockets of a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, and decided to investigate. A search brought to light an emerald, diamond, and pearl necklace, two lace collars, and some other articles not usually carried in pockets. The jewels had not been declared, and they were taken to the seizure room in the Public Stores. Their value was said to be about $500. The passenger gave his name as E. Zimmerman of Atlanta.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 21	694,104
To date this year	48,130,722
Corresponding date last year	17,688,741

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 21	$3,443,500
To date this year	$187,003,450
Corresponding date last year	$85,479,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ @2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	2	Kan. City So.	½
Am. S. H. pf	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. S. & W.	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	3⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	Nat. Steel	4⅞
At., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. Tube	⅜
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
B'klyn, Un. Gas	3	1st pf.	½
C., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. L. & W.	6
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	North. Pac. pf.	¾
C., Ind. & L. pf.	½	People's Gas	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pere Marquette	3½
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Pere Marq. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	St. L. & Adir.	1⅝
Erie	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Railway	2½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Federal Steel	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Fed. Steel pf.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	1	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	¾	Wabash	⅝
Int. Power	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	4½	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
C., I. & W. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	½
General Electric	½	Union Bag & P.	¾
Int. Paper	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y. Central 3½s	1
C., W. & M. 4s	2½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Mo. Pacific 3d 7s	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. 4s	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S.	
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	3½s	1
		Peo. & East. inc.	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s.	5½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Less than 700,000 shares of stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, principally confined to the steel group and a few active railroad shares, notably Southern Railway. In the early trading the market was inclined to heaviness under continued pressure from the shorts and some liquidation by weak holders. This liquidation, however, was so inconsequential that at any time when the shorts undertook to cover they found little stock offering. It was nevertheless not until the late trading that any real

count; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Notwithstanding the reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount of from 4½ to 4 per cent., discounts were firmer to-day. This was due to the condition of the short-loan market, borrowers being entirely dependent upon the Bank of England. Money was in good demand. To-morrow £2,000,000 will have to be met on the last Exchequer bond issue, to offset which there was a distribution of £2,250,000 in Northwestern dividends.

Business on the Stock Exchange was irregular and inactive. Consols were not affected by the change in the Bank rate, which was discounted. High-class securities were firm.

Americans opened below parity, and the depression progressed. New York's holiday acted as a check on business. The principal decline was in Atchison. New York Central later improved, and closed steady.

Kaffirs were steady and quiet.

Consols, for money, 97⅝; consols, for the account, 97 11-16. Atchison, 56⅜; Canadian Pacific, 92; St. Paul, 63½; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville, 93½; Union Pacific preferred, 80½; New York Central, 146½; Erie, 27⅝; Pennsylvania, 76; Reading, 15⅝; Erie first preferred, 64⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 88; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand Mines, 39⅜.

Bar silver dull at 28⅝d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝@3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £293,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 99.40; Madrid, 37.35; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.45. Spanish 48, 71½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 21. Transactions on the Bourse to-day were restricted and prices were firm in expectation that the lowering of the English Bank rate will cause a reduction of the German bank rate. Brazilians and Portuguese were in good demand. De Beers were firm. Kaffirs were irregular, but firmer, in spite of the absence of Transvaal news.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f. 30c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24c. for checks. Spanish 48 closed at 72.20.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 33,450,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 27,400,000f., gold in hand increased 3,525,000f.; bills discounted decreased 39,875,000f., silver in hand increased 2,300,000f.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Home funds were maintained. Canadian Pacifics hardened. Locals improved, being stimulated by the declaration of the Minister of Commerce at yesterday's session of the Diet that a committee will be convoked to investigate the need of reform in the Boerse law.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 78.20.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Discount Rate Reduced from 4½ to 4 Per Cent.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Bank of England's rate of discount was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. to-day.

The weekly statement of the Bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,743,000, circulation decreased £229,000, bullion increased £1,514,158, other securities increased £840,000, other deposits increased £1,102,000, public deposits decreased £200,000, note reserve increased £1,718,000, Government securities decreased £2,100,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 52.24 per cent. Last week it was 48.90 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28⅝d per ounce and in New York at 61½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .26, 200 Chrysolite at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10, 225 Deadwood at .32, 300 Isabella at .80, 1,000 Leadville at .07½@.08, 50 Ontario at 7.50, 300 Sierra Nevada at .23, and 1,000 Small Hopes at .70.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.11	Iron Silver	.65
Anaconda	.13	La Crosse	.10
Alice	.06	Leadville Con.	.06
Adams Con.	.23	Little Chief	.15
Belcher	.12	Mexican	.29
Best & Belcher	.22	Moulton	.27
Bruns. Con.	.50	Ontario	7.25
Caledonia	B. H.	Ophir	.70
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.05
Chollar	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	Potosi	.12
Con. Co. stock	.04½	Quicksilver	1.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.54	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Savage	.10
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con.	1.10	Standard	4.20
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.65
Horn Silver	1.16		

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in February showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Ohio River	$1,150
Pere Marquette	8,111
Pittsburg & Western	336
Total increase, 3 roads	$9,597
Increase previously reported	611,572
Total increase, 36 roads	$621,169

The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$1,400
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	784
Total decrease, 2 roads	$2,184
Decrease previously reported	127,358
Total decrease, 13 roads	$129,542
Net increase	$491,627

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,298,640
Gold	70,829,707
Silver	19,988,558
United States notes	13,126,885
Treasury notes of 1890	92,225
National bank notes	10,921,494
Total receipts this day	1,766,583
Total receipts this month	35,396,552
Total receipts this year	374,778,394
Total expenditures this day	1,690,000
Total expenditures this month	29,825,000
Total expenditures this year	343,001,642
Deposits in National banks	97,810,094
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	556,472
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	992,312
Customs	763,285
Miscellaneous	10,905

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$276,953,279
Silver dollars	427,189,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,945,693
Silver bullion of 1890	54,584,397
United States notes	720,000
Total	$761,352,279

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$276,953,279
Silver certificates outstanding	427,189,000
Treasury notes outstanding	56,510,000
Currency certificates outstanding	720,000
Total	$761,352,279

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,782,427
Gold certificates	18,047,280
Silver coin and bullion	14,656,807
Silver certificates	5,332,729
United States notes	13,126,885
Other assets	18,830,735
Total in Treasury	$129,685,865
Deposits in National banks	97,810,094
Total	$226,496,959
Current liabilities	81,197,419
Available cash balance	$145,298,640

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday presented the same conditions which showed on Wednesday, and, although in some cases prices were a little stronger, the list as a whole was irregular. There were sharp fluctuations in several issues, but for the most part prices changed only fractionally. The stocks that were most active earlier in the week supplied the bulk of the day's trading, but the transactions in a few other issues, especially in Union Pacific bonds, were considerably increased.

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SHEET STEEL preferred recovered from the low price of Wednesday, and on trading that involved several thousand shares moved about irregularly between 78¾ and 81⅛. The latter, the highest price of the day, was reached during the last hour and the stock closed at 81 bid, a net gain of 2¾ points. The common stock was much less active, but advanced with the preferred.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was somewhat weak, and on fairly active trading declined over a point. After a slight recovery it closed at 42⅜ bid, a net loss of 1 point. The preferred was relatively quiet, but shared to some extent the weakness of the common stock.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were active and stronger. The declines of the previous day were in large part recovered, and both issues of the stock, as well as the bonds, closed at about the best prices of the day. Just at the close the preferred stock sold at 20½, and showed a net gain of 1 point. A similar gain showed in the common, which closed at 8¾ bid. A smaller advance was made in the bonds, which ended the day at 73 bid.

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UNION PACIFIC convertible 4s were more actively traded in than on any day since they apepared on the curb. They opened at 103½, and sold down half a point. There was also some trading in the rights, which closed at 1 bid, offered at 1⅛.

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ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION received some attention, for the first time in a long while. A thousand shares of the stock sold at 1, and the stock was in considerable demand at this price at the close. The par value of the stock is $10, of which $5 has already been paid, the balance being subject to call.

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NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE was very weak. Wednesday it was 15 bid, but the first sale yesterday was an odd lot at 10. Later another small lot sold at 5. The financial position of the company is given as the cause of the extreme weakness of the stock.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities all ended the day at slight advances. The bonds were particularly strong, closing at 91¼ bid.

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UNION COPPER and the other copper shares were all relatively dull. Several hundred shares of Union sold at 4, and it closed at 3⅞ bid.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER at the sale of a few hundred shares, declined from 21 to 20⅝.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR common was weak, closing at 29¾ bid, a net loss of over a point. The preferred stock, however, remained strong, ending the day at 93 bid.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold back to 11⅝, and closed at a slight net gain at 11½ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5¾	6¼	5⅜	6⅛
American Bicycle pf.	24½	26	24½	26
American Bicycle bonds.	77½	80	77½	80
American Bridge	42⅜	43	43⅜	44
American Bridge pf.	91⅜	91½	91	92½
American Chicle	78	82	78	83
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10	9¼	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33	35	32½	35
*American Thread pf.	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58½	59	58½	62½
*British Columbia Copper	20	21	20	21½
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¼	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	34	32	34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	105	102	105
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	28	30	26	30
Consolidated Equipment	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		34		34
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	83	85	83	85
Denver & Southwestern	53½	54½	53½	56
Denver & S. W. pf.	55	57	55	57
Denver & S. W. 5s	93½	94	94½	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	27	28	27	28
Electric Boat	24	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	52	55	52½	54
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2
Empire Steel	6	8	6	8
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke		19		17
General Carriage	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Havana Commercial pf.	50	53	50	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1½	¾	1
International Silver pf.	37½	40	39	41
Inter-State Oil	1¾	5	1¾	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	58	53	60
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
†Markeen Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	20	21	19	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
Otis Elevator	29½	30	31	31½
Otis Elevator pf.	91	94	92	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33½	33⅝	31	33⅝
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94	93½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	28½	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	78	76½	77½
Safety Car Heat & Light	125	130	125	128
St. Louis Transit	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Seaboard Air Line pf.	17	18½	12	12½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝
Sheet Steel pf.	81	81⅞	78½	78½
Singer Mfg.	265	280	265	280
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	788	793	788	793
Sterling Copper	9½	10	9⅝	9⅝
Storage Power		16½		16½
Storey Gen. Electric	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tennessee Copper	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4
Union Typewriter	43½	45	43½	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112½	114	112½	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119½	117½	119½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91½	91½	91	91½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77¾	78½	77½	78½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37½	38½	37½	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

†Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
‡Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	110	108	110
Brooklyn Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103¾
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	245	240	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	208½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	39½	41	39½	41
Columbus Railway pf.	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s.	109½	110¼	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80½	83	80½	83
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric	97		97	
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15		13	
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	80	75		75
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	94½	95½	94½	95½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	76½	78	77	78½
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106½	108½	104¼	106½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas		21		21
Denver Gas 5s	63½	65½	63½	65½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94½	96	94½	96
Mutual (N. Y.)	293	294	290	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	13½	14	13½	14½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	86¾	89½	88½	89
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	112½	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	108	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40½	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	93½	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	81	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15	13	15
Western Gas	94½	95⅝	94½	95⅝
Western Gas 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	18⅝	18	18¾
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69¼	70½
East River Ferry 5s	90	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅜	95½	94⅜	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	82½	81	82½
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Money on call is relatively easy. There are still outstanding loans at 2½ per cent. New money, however, is generally quoted at 3 per cent. to the strongest borrowers, and is as high as 3½ per cent. to others. Clearing House rate, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5, 10, and 12½ cents discount. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time money, 3½@4. Clearing House exchanges, $22,905,613; balances, $2,164,160. Stocks were firm at the close.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
730..Atch. & Topeka	55½	54⅝	55⅝
331..Atch. & Top. pf.	98	97½	98
22..Boston & Albany	255	254	255
27..Boston Elevated	169	169	168½
25..Boston & Maine	195	194½	194
30..Central Massachusetts	17	17	17
1,485..Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	144¾	143	143¾
1,981..Chi., R. I. & Q. Rights	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
60..Chicago Junct., common	153	152½	152½
1,120..K. C., Ft. S. & M.	92½	88	92½
435..K. C., Mem. & B.	48½	46	49¼
37..N. Y., N. H. & H.	206	206	206
765..Pere Marquette	92	90	89½
820..Pere Marquette pf.	76	75	75½
106..Rutland common	10	9	9⅝
200..Rutland pf.	98¾	98½	98¾
750..Union Pacific	89½	88½	89⅞
100..Union Pacific pf.	84½	84½	84½
10..West End common	94¾	94½	94¾
12..West End pf.	112	112	111

TELEPHONES.

80..American Tel. & Tel.	162	161½	162
300..Mexican Tel.	2⅞	2¾	2¾

ELECTRICS.

250..Edison	30	30	30
25..General Electric	213	213	213
60..General Electric pf.	187	180	187
922..Massachusetts	26¾	25½	26
50..Massachusetts pf.	80	80	80
197..Westinghouse pf.	72½	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

100..Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	30	30	30
50..Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	84	83	84
50..American Ice	36½	36⅛	36⅝
11..Am. Pneu. Service	9¼	9	9
20..Am. Pneu. Service pf.	33	32	32
842..American Sugar	136	134⅝	136
55..American Sugar pf.	120	120	120
10..American Woolen	18	18	18
20..American Woolen pf.	74	74	74
185..Dom. Iron & Steel	26½	25¾	26½
1,240..Federal Steel	45	45	47
455..Federal Steel pf.	84¾	83	84½
25..Mergenthaler	162	160½	162
275..National Tube	62½	61½	62½
115..National Tube pf.	106½	105	106
35..N. E. Co. & Yarn pf.	92	92	92
830..N. E. Gas & Coke	14	13½	13½
8..Pullman	190	198	190
20..Swift Pkg. & Pro.	103	103	103
75..Torrington, Class A	39	37½	38¾
65..Torrington pf.	28	27½	28
5..United Fruit	127	127	127
275..United Shoe Machine	31½	31	31
25..United Shoe Machine pf.	24	23¾	24
10..U. S. Rubber pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜

MINING.

795..Adventure	12¼	12	12¼
200..Allouez	3½	3½	3½
586..Amalgamated	90⅜	89⅜	90¼
540..Arcadian	17¼	16½	16½
125..Atlantic	29½	29¼	29
400..Baltic	41½	41	41½
1,005..Bingham	18½	17⅜	18¼
76..Boston & Montana	325	322	325
750..Boston Quicksilver	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1,760..British Columbia	21¼	20½	20½
2,96..Bute & Boston	82	80½	81⅝
490..Centennial	24½	23	23⅝
480..Centennial Eureka	27	26½	27
25..Central Oil	12	12	12
695..Cochiti	8⅝	8½	8⅞
1,075..Copper Range	46½	44	46
100..Dominion Coal	33	33	35
50..Dominion Coal pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
380..Elm River	5½	5½	5½
521..Franklin	21¾	21½	21½
25..Humboldt	75c	75c	75c
1,030..Isle Royale	38	37	37
200..Mass	13¼	13	13
250..Mayflower	3	2⅞	3
180..Michigan	7	6¾	7
1,250..Monawk	25¾	25¼	25½
50..Napa	4	4	4
50..Old Colony	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
485..Old Dominion	34	33½	33⅝
565..Osceola	86½	84½	86
1,187..Parrot	47½	47	47⅛
10..Phoenix	4½	4¾	4¾
24..Quincy	174	173	174
390..Rhode Island	6¾	6½	6¾
175..Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
14..Tamarack	335	330	330
1,085..Tri Mountain	27	26½	27
1,275..United States, (tr. cfts.)	12¾	11⅝	12
120..United States Oil	14½	13⅝	14½
1,398..Utah	34	32	33½
75..Victoria	5	4½	5
1,075..Winona	6¾	6	6¼
317..Wolverine	53	52½	53
100..Wyandotte	2½	2½	2½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—There was considerable improvement in prices throughout the stock list to-day, the Choctaws, Readings, and Philadelphia Electric being about the most active of the stocks. The money market is dull. Call loans, 3 to 3½; time loans, 3½ to 4.

	High.	Low.	Last.
135..American Alkali	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100..American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
35..American Railways	34½	34½	34½
825..Bethlehem Steel	19½	18½	19½
110..Cambria Iron	46½	46½	46½
1,435..Cambria Steel	17¼	16¾	17¼
2,030..Choctaw T. C.	43⅝	42	43⅝
925..Choctaw pfd.	46½	45	45
200..Crucible Steel of Amer.	24½	24½	24½
20..Con. Lake Superior pfd.	40	40	40
163..Cont. Traction of N. J.	61½	61	61½
21..Cons. Traction Pitts. pfd.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1,300..Danville Bessemer		1	1
555..Diamond State Steel	3⅜	3½	3⅜
450..Elec. Co. of America	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
25..Franklin National Bank	242	242	242
4..Frank & Soutnw'k Pass.	466	466	466
12..Green & Broad Typ. pfd.	40	40	40
174..Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
100..Internal Pow. and Dyn.	11½	11½	11½
50..Interl. Pow. & Dyn. pfd.	32½	32½	32½
100..Indianapolis St. Rwy.	26½	26½	26½
955..Lighty Valley	32⅞	32½	32⅝
10..Manufactured Rubber	1½	1½	1½
575..Marsden Co.	6¾	6½	6⅝
573..National Asphalt	7⅛	6¾	6⅝
439..National Asphalt pfd.	12½	12	12
5..Nat. Bk. of N. Liberties	120	120	120
100..Penn. Elec. Vehicle pfd.	1	1	1
25..Palmetto Co.	¾	¾	¾
950..Philadelphia Co.	45¼	45	45¼
50..Phila. Co. pfd. ex div.	45¾	45¾	45¾
16..Philadelphia Traction	104½	104½	104½
1..Pennsylvania	74½	74½	74½
3,175..Philadelphia Electric	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
160..Railways Co., general	2⅞	2¾	2¾
4,105..Reading T. C.	15 1-16	14 13-16	15
1,740..Reading 1st pfd. T. C.	35¼	35⅛	35¼
1,006..Read. 2d pfd. T.C.	20 7-16	19 15-16	20 7-16
28..Susquehanna Iron & S.	2½	2½	2½
400..Southern Railway	23½	22⅝	23⅜
15..Tidewater Steel	6	6	6
515..United Gas Imp.	125	124½	125
625..Union Traction	38½	38½	38½
111..Welsbach Co.	40½	40½	40½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Money on loans today ruled at 4½@4¾ per cent. New York exchange was quoted at par.

Trading was rather featureless. The volume of business transacted was small, and prices generally showed only fractional changes. There were a few trades in Lake Street stock at 14⅞@15⅜. The debenture bonds were steady around par, but there was a break in the price of the incomes from 55 to 52. At the close, however, they sold to 56. Metropolitan "L" preferred brought 80. Other changes were unimportant.

	High.	Low.	Last.
150..American Linseed	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
225..American Linseed pf.	35⅞	35½	35¾
200..American Strawboard	34	34	34
100..Canal & Dock	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
193..Central Union Tel.	40	39	39
3..Chicago Edison	154	154	154
150..Chicago Union Trac. pf.	55½	55	55
200..Diamond Match	137½	136½	137
1,318..Lake Street Elevated	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛
65..Metropolitan Elevated	28½	28	28½
20..Metropolitan Elevated pf.	80	80	80
400..National Biscuit	39	38⅝	39
111..National Biscuit pf.	92⅝	92¾	92¾
310..National Carbon	17⅜	17	17
14..Northwestern Elevated	86	85	86
50..Sheet Steel pf.	78½	78½	78½
70..Street's Stable Car	20½	20	20½
44..Street's Stable Car pf.	75	72	75
450..Union Elevated	99

MR. WELLMAN GIVES OUT MINNOCK'S LETTER

The Fugitive Witness Against Bellevue Nurses Fears Arrest.

Drs. Bull, Peabody, and Stimpson Testify for the Defense About Hilliard's Injuries.

Francis L. Wellman, counsel for Jesse R. Davis, who is being tried before Judge Cowing on the charge of having caused the death of Louis H. Hilliard, an insane patient who died under suspicious circumstances in the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital Dec. 12, yesterday made public a letter which he said was written by Thomas J. Minnock, and which is practically a confession of perjury. Minnock, on whose statements three nurses were indicted by the Grand Jury, who was lately the principal witness in the case against Davis, and who said he saw the three nurses kill Hilliard, has fled to Pennsylvania, and, according to the letter given out, fears to return to New York because of threatened arrest for perjury.

The letter first appeared in the case Tuesday, when Mrs. Neefe, the witness's foster mother, went on the stand and testified that she could not believe him under oath. A letter was handed to her, which she said she had received the day before from Minnock. Mrs. Neefe, after receiving the letter, sent it to the counsel for the defense. Judge Cowing declined to have it read to the jury, on the ground that the writer was not present. It was then marked for identification, and the District Attorney was asked to find the missing witness. The letter is in part as follows, and is dated Philadelphia, Sunday:

I left New York Saturday. Staid to the last minute. I was subpoened for Monday, as I was to be recalled to the stand, so I am now in contempt of court. I am glad I got out, as I would be arrested anyway. The district Attorney turned on me something terrible. I am out of New York at last and am glad of it, and would like to go further to Baltimore, as I might be arrested for perjury. I am glad I can never come back to New York, as I never did any good in it. I am going to begin all over now. I would do nothing Saturday, or to-day, Sunday. To-morrow I will bright and early begin to look for work.

Now, I have not a friend in this city or a soul to speak to or to get help from, and I pray to God that you will not go back on me. If you will help me I tell the God's truth I intend to do what is right. I see now there is nothing in going around the way I have been doing. I ask help till I get work. I will watch the papers. The nurses' lawyers may make motion to the Judge to have me arrested for perjury. If this should happen send for me at once, as I must move further on. I got a room for $2; it is near the station. Next week I will move further away from the station. When I know the city better, I will be able by next week to get a nice room for less money. I got $5 from the District Attorney. Got my laundry and satchel and paid for room. As I write I have $1.22 for food and I feel quite hungry. I have been thinking all day of my past. How different things might have been. I have no one to blame but myself. I have had an awful escape. I am not out of it yet. If I am arrested for perjury I will be taken out of this State for it. I am going to try to do what is right and begin all over again.

When court opened Dr. Louis A. Stimpson was called to testify to a hypothetical question that the hyoid bone, the breaking of which it is alleged caused Hilliard's death, must have been broken at least twenty-four hours, if not longer, before the man died. Dr. Stimpson said that he had seen four broken hyoid bones, and that the break was not a fatal injury, but one causing hoarseness and difficulty in swallowing.

"Could a sheet twisted around the neck, however tightly and violently, cause the breaking of that bone?" he was asked.

"I think not," was the doctor's reply.

Dr. Peabody said that he did not attempt to say what caused the death of Hilliard. The symptoms as he had been informed of them, however, were consistent with death from exhaustion.

After the recess Dr. William T. Bull explained to the jury his reasons for saying that a hyoid bone could not have been broken in the manner claimed by the prosecution. He also confirmed the statement that from the conditions revealed at the autopsy the bone must have been broken at least twenty-four hours before the man died.

Three witnesses who had come from Ohio to testify to the good reputation of the accused nurses were called. One of these was Albert M. Mackerly, Mayor of Greenville, Ohio, Davis's home city. The witnesses testified to Davis's character as to sobriety, veracity, and trustworthiness.

The last witness of the day was Dr. C. F. MacDonald, the alienist, who had come to testify that the two patients whose evidence had been admitted were incompetent. Judge Cowing excluded the expert and allowed the defense five objections. The case was then adjourned to Monday morning.

TO STORE POWDER AND SHELLS.

Proposed New Facilities at a Naval Ammunition Depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 21.—Two new storehouses of brick and iron, one 50 by 200 feet and the other 50 by 100 feet, for the storage of powder and shells, are to be erected at the United States naval powder depot, at Lake Denmark, Morris County.

There will also be constructed a power house and boiler plant, which will be equipped with engines of sufficient capacity to furnish power for the entire reservation. The work will be under the direction of M. W. Gilmartin, Civil Engineer, United States Navy.

Insurance Clerk Long Missing.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Richard Ghomtson of 11 Lake Street, East Orange, asked the police of that city to-day to look for her husband, who, she says, has been missing since Oct. 4. He was a clerk of the Prudential Insurance Company in the main office, in Newark. His accounts there are all right. He was formerly employed by the Metropolitan Insurance Company. Mrs. Ghomtson says she has not mentioned her husband's disappearance before, hoping that he would return.

Harvard's Famous Pump Destroyed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 21.—The famous college pump in the yard at Harvard was blown up with dynamite last night. Whether it was done to celebrate the election of J. N. Shorey to the Directorate of the Harvard Dining Association, or whether it is the work of the secret society known as the "Med Face," is a question. The pump has been one of the features of the college yard for many years.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot on West Ninety-fifth Street Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The Metropolitan Improvement Company has sold the plot of seven lots on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, beginning 325 feet west of West End Avenue, for $136,500. The buyer, Lorenz Weiher, will begin at once the erection of two seven-story apartment houses on the site.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the estate of H. M. Brewster, to ex-Justice Henry W. Bookstaver, the four-story dwelling 24 East Sixty-fourth Street, 21 by 100.5.

Jean H. Roosevelt has sold the four-story dwelling 36 East Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.5.

Greene & Taylor have sold for a Mrs. Zerega, to Dr. E. M. Evans, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 38 West Forty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Park E. Bell the four-story dwelling 123 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

Samuel White, the owner of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, has bought the two dwellings 4 and 6 East Forty-ninth Street. These properties were purchased some time ago by a corporation, known as "Number Four East Forty-ninth Street," for improvement with an apartment house. This plan was so objectionable to Mr. White that, to preserve the light and air for his corner, he acquired both parcels. The corporation, which is composed of Union Club members, has just bought, through W. E. & F. B. Taylor, 18 and 15 East Forty-eighth Street, and will erect on these lots the apartment house originally projected for the Forty-ninth Street site.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for E. Coe, to an investor, 881 and 883 Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 70.11 by 100; also, 887 and 889 Columbus Avenue, 60 by 100, all five-story brick and stone flats.

James E. Briggs has sold for John Marsching, to Nathan and Leon Hirsch, for about $85,000, the two five-story apartment houses, with stores, 604 and 606 Columbus Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Joseph F. Auerbach and others are the buyers of 9, 11, and 13 West Tenth Street, the sale of which by the Slade estate was reported yesterday.

Janeway & Shaw have sold for Edwin T. Rice, Jr., the five-story triple flat 520 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 33.4 by 99.11.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold to Thomas F. Byrne the three-story brownstone front dwelling 105 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

Neubeck & Busher report that they have sold, for $7,750, the two-story dwelling, with store, 563 Courtlandt Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold, for about 37,000, the six-story tenement, with store, 229 Norfolk Street, 25 by 75.

Charles Wolinsky has bought from Abraham Unterberg and resold to David Harris the six-story tenement 81 Eldridge Street, 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Ann Monaghan the lot on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four-story brick dwellings, on a lot 22 by 80, at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Second Street. The same firm has bought the four-story building 250 Clinton Street, 20.2 by 70, adjoining the corner of Cherry Street, purchased by them last week.

The Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company transferred yesterday, to Mary A. Fitzgerald, the Hotel Virginia property, at Broadway, Eighth Avenue, and the Grand Circle, for a consideration of $275,000.

Le Grand K. Pettit has purchased thirteen lots on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, near Riverside Drive, from the Metropolitan Improvement Company, and has resold seven lots to Lorenz Weiher, who will improve the same by the erection of two seven-story apartment houses.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

401, 403, and 405 West Twenty-second Street, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, three four-story stone-front flats and one-story brick building at the rear on the avenue; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Knight...$80,000

833 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 148 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 17 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Richard A. Farrelly..... 5,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 236.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Agnes M. Strebeigh and another, as executors. 18,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 280 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 84.11 by 100.5 by 51.1 by 104.3, one-story frame shed and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Simpson..... 9,000

1,072 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 42.6 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 21.6 by 60.2 by 19.7 by 61.5, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gustav H. Schwab, as executor..... 3,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Washington Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 52; Bernhard Gerdes, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Topping Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for three three-story brick flats, each 20 by 54; James J. Buckley of 1,749 Clay Avenue, owner; L. A. Goldstone, architect; total cost, $12,000.

Bassford Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40; T. J. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 212 Grand Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 23.7 by 86; L. Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $30,000.

Bayard Street, southeast corner of Mott Street, for four seven-story brick flats, each 26.6 by 86; R. & S. Aronson of 43 East Seventy-fifth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; total cost, $155,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 152.11 feet south of Burnside Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, each 21 by 50; F. C. Albrecht, owner and architects; total cost, $13,500.

Sixth Street, north side, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a one-story frame store and shed, 50 by 75; G. Riggle, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $325.

Alterations.

No. 47 Walker Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; L. F. Requa of 229 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; C. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $1,000.

South Street, northwest corner of Babcock Street, Riverdale, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Margaret F. Combs of 34 East Forty-ninth Street, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $250.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, to three five-story brick flats; Mary Stewart, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 23 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, premises, owner; Ernest Lowenbein of 120 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 1,193 Broadway, to a four-story brick store and office building; C. A. Gifford of 31 Union Square West, architect; Grafton estate, 45 Wall Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 174 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and baths; L. Lunitz of 148 Madison Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 207 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $750.

Avenue D, southeast corner of Tenth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Patrick Murray, premises, owner; Henry Regelman, architect; cost, $2,000.

Sixth Street, north side, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue; William's Bridge, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; G. Riggle, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $350.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity abgve the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Feb. 21.

AVENUE A, w s, 54.4 ft n of 71st St, 25x100; Peter Stastny to Jacob Goldflum..$10,000

CENTRE ST, No. 112; Franklin St. 16 and 18; also Centre St. 116, and Franklin St. 14; John P. Hauschild to Henrietta A. A. Stang, all liens, (R S $20)..... 1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 618.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 21.10x10; Benjamin Schmidt to John Riley, ½ part and all title, (R S $5)..... 250

CANNON ST, 92 to 100, e s, 102.6x100.6; Amelia Robinson to Morris Jacoby, ½ part, being 1-3 of all title, (mtg $57,000)..... -

CHATHAM SQUARE, 7 and 8, old 196 Chatham St, n w s, 105.11 ft w of Doyer St, runs n 154x w 5.3x s 8.10x 18.5x w 5.11x s 7½x w 1.6x s 54.1x to square x e 25.8; also Chatham Square, 7 and 8, old 194 Chatham St, n w s, 25x129.8x26.7x133; Peter Herter to Maria Herter, (mtg $100,000, R S $2)..... -

DELUR AV, s e cor of 194th St, 20x100; Robert W. Todd to Ellen Anderson, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,500)..... -

EAST BROADWAY, 265, 75x16.4x75x15; also Montgomery, 7, 24x75; Samuel Wacht to Joseph Kashowitz and wife, (mtg $62,500, R S $30.50)..... -

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s w cor of Southern Boulevard, 76x129.6x139x151.10; Tremont Avenue Land Company to Fortuna Real Estate Corporation, all liens, (R S $10.50)..... -

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 430 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 85x—x85x3; H. O. Slater, as trustee, to Eliza Du Bois, (R S 50 cents)..... -

FORDHAM AV, s w s, 575 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 25x3; H. O. Slater to Frederick N. Du Bois, (R S 50 cents). -

GOERCK ST, e s, 25x100; Louis Levy and another to Sadie Bonwit, (R S $5.50, mtg $27,500)..... -

GREENWICH ST, 130, 25.6x99, 1 part; George F. Vingut to William M. Cruikshank and another, trustees, &c., (R S $12)..... -

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 254 ft n of 141st St, 16x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Mary E. Bolton, (R S $20)..... -

HARLEM RAILROAD, n w s, 148 ft s of land of Charles Bathgate and others, runs s w 22x w 100 to e s of Brook Av x n—x e 100 to beginning, being part of Lot 156, map of Village of Morrisania; Henry C. Carson to Stefano Lesala, (mtg $1,700, R S $1.50)..... -

HENRY ST, 107, n s, 25x87.6; Annie M. Ivory to Jacob Fischel, (R S $20)..... -

LANE from King's Bridge to William's Bridge; Lot 109, map No. 2 of Charles Darke, 25x100; Charles H. Jones to Ellis Jones, (mtg $2,000)..... -

LANE from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, Lot 110, map No. 2 of Charles Darke, 25x100; Ellis Jones to Charles H. Jones..... -

LEXINGTON AV, 123, e s, 21.10x80; Central Trust Company of New York, as executor and trustee, to Susan Murray, (R S $23)..... 23,000

LOT 222, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; O. B. Levy to Arthur M. Burney and wife, (R S 50c)..... 1

LOTS 398 and 399, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Grace G. Day; (R S $1)... 1

LOTS 19 and 20, map of 62 lots of Mount Hope; T. Emory Clocke to Frederick C. Dexter..... 3,500

LOTS 245 and 246, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; George P. Crosier and others to Dora E. Jackson..... 1

LOTS 245 and 246, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Sadie L. Crosier, by guardian, to Dora E. Jackson, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

LOTS 245 and 246, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; the North New York City Realty Company to Dora E. Jackson, (R S $1). 1

LOTS 2, 3, 5 to 15, map land of Pelatiah Perit; Jennie M. Tompkins to City Real Estate Company..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 148 ft n of Samuel St, runs e 73.11x n 7.9x n 39.1x w 81.6 to avenue x s 46 ft; Stephen Miller to Annie M. Gilles, (R S $3)..... 100

1ST ST, 64 to 68 East; 75x125.4x irregular; Lena Buttenwaser to Julius B. Fox, (R S $1, mtge $271,000)..... 1

1ST AV, n e cor of 3d st, 24x94.11; City Real Estate Company to Carrie Furth, (R S $52.50)..... 100

2D AV, 2,325, w s, 20x80; Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, to John Graf, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,000)..... 3,500

3D AV, 3,479, w s, 25x119.11x25.x121.8; Jared Lockwood to Charles Kraus and wife, (R S $8.50)..... 8,100

5TH AV, 2,205, 25x75; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Charles H. Platt..... 16,000

7TH AV, e s, 82 ft s of 112th St, 18.11x100; James C. Pickett to Elizabeth Dessecker, (mtg $20,000, R S $8)..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, runs e 97.7 to Broadway xn 75.9 to Grand Circle x w 75.3 to 8th Av x s 40.8; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Mary A. Fitzgerald, (R S $275)..... 275,000

13TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 50x108, Unionport; Sadie B. Clocke to Frederick C. Dexter, (R S $1.50)..... 1,500

13TH ST, s s, Lot 318, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 12th St; also property in Orange County; Lewis W. Hulse, executor, &c., to Susie H. Evans, (R S 2)..... 1

13TH ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 318, map of Unionport, 50x— to 12th St; also property in Orange County; Susie H. Evans to Lewis W. Hulse, (R S $1.50)..... 1

13TH ST, 243 East, 30.5x103.3; Abraham Silverson to Morris Silberman and another, (R S $18, mtg $39,000)..... 1

17TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 22.6x92x22.8x92; 17th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 22x92; Isidor Jackson to Joseph Rosenberg and another, (R S $10.50, mtg $24,000)..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 293 ft e of 11th Av, 57x98.9; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Mary T. Donovan and another, (R S $2, mtge $14,000)..... 2,000

25TH ST, 310 East, 25x98.9; John R. Pope and another, executors, to George M. Bruestle, (R S $25)..... 25,000

33D ST, 38 and 40, 39.11x98.9; Isabella Loring to Daniel A. Loring, (mtg $55,000)..... 1

43D ST, n s, 99 ft e of 9th Av, 51x100.5x irregular; Oscar Bruckheimer to Peter A. Lalor, (R S $10)..... 1

43D ST, n s, 99 ft e of 9th Av, 51x100.5x irregular; Peter A. Lalor to Oscar Bruckheimer, (R S $10)..... 1

60TH ST, 16 East, 20x100.5; Gustav L. Hoffenstedt and others, executors, to John F. Charlton, (R S $30, mtge $24,100)..... 54,000

72D ST, 241 West, 25x102.2; Hannah G. Wetherbee to Elmer A. Darling, all liens..... 100

72D ST, n s, 315 ft e of West End Av, 33x102.2; Ida M. Ryan an another to Carrie L. Vreeland, (R S $115)..... 100

75TH ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; Jacob Goldflam to Peter Stastny..... 18,500

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x100.8; Joseph A. Farley to B. M. Yaruch, (R S $60)..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 181.1 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Joseph M. Currie to James C. Parrish, (R S $25)..... 1

90TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8; Mary E. Bolton, widow, to Gustavus L. Lawrence, (R S $12, mtge $16,000)..... 1

97TH ST, s s, 124.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.6x61.8x irregular; Caroline Kiebisch to George A. Hayimgs..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Charles A. Grote to Christina Montag, (R S $1, mtge $23,000)..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Christina Montag to John Graf, (R S $5.50, mtge $23,000)..... 100

116TH ST, s s, 33.4 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.8x61.10; Alverta C. Suggett to Leopold Kahn, (mtg $8,500, R S $2.50)..... -

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Melissa R. and John A. Holmes to George F. Johnson, (mtg $15,250, R S $2)

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 187x100.10 to 139th St; Leopold Wallach to Gustave L. Morgenthau, (R S $67.50, mtg $105,000)..... 67,500

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 187x99.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau to John J. Curry, (R S $7, mtg $83,300)..... 100

139TH ST, s s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 187x99.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Arnold Pfenning, (R S $7, mtg $52,500)... 100

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; W. C. Briggs to Imogene C. Briggs, (R S $5, mtge $12,500)..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of Melrose Av, 50x98.8; Henry Hershkind to Catherine Hershkind..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s w cor of Cedar St; Alfred Boreel and others to Joseph Renk and another, 3½ years..... $900

MACDOUGAL ST, 20½, 22, and 22½; Samuel Ginsberg to Cortanzo Persela, 5 years..... 3,350

WEST END AV, 513; Jacob Kortlang and another to John F. Wilhelm, 5 years.. 660

WEST END AV, 44; Jennie Neuberger to Oscar Stevenson, 5 years..... 1,166

WEST END AV, 42; Jennie Neuberger to Oscar Stevenson, 5 years..... 1,166

WEST END AV, 46; Annie Neuberger to Oscar Stevenson, 5 years..... 1,166

3D AV, 2,029½; Henry L. Morris to E. Nathanson, 5 years..... $40-960

6TH AV, 735, s w cor of 42d St; executors of Benjamin J. Hart to George Hillen, 10 years..... 8,000-10,000

6TH AV, 444, s e cor of 27th St; John Noonan and another to Edward B. Corey, 5 years..... 5,500-6,000

8TH AV, 728, Chauncey B. Graham to Christian Peter, 5 years..... 900

9TH AV, 716, s e cor of 49th St, Joseph M. Ohmeis to James McCabe, 3 years.. 1,680

10TH ST, 226 West; George W. Jaques by agent, to Mary A. Butler, 1 year..... 900

110TH ST, 134 West, 32x100.11; Phebe C. Hull to James Bailey as trustee, 2 years, from March 1, 1901..... As per agreement

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARSTEIN, Robert, to Myer Cohen; 8th Av, 2,115, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

AUERBACH, Pauline, to Frances Gosling; Madison Av, 1,228, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

BOLEMAN, Sarah, to Harris D. Colt; 43d St, 240 West, 3 years..... 14,000

BOLTON, Mary E., to Gustavus L. Lawrence; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 254 ft n of 141st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

BRUCKHEIMER, Oscar, and wife, to Silas C. Forcn, trustee; 43d St, n s, 99 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

BRUESTLE, George, to East River Savings Institution; 1st Av, 585, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

BRUESTLE, George M., to East River Savings Institution; 25th St, 316 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

BRUNJES, Martin, to Charlotte Hastorf; Eagle Av, n w s, 235 ft n e of Morrisania Branch R. R., 3 years..... 6,500

BRUNJES, Martin, to Fred Kruser; Eagle Av, n w s, 235 ft n e of Morrisania Branch R. R., 3 years..... 14,000

BURGESS, Cora L., and William H., to Emily Hastings; 39th St, n s, 90 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

BURTON, Myron C., and Emma J. Burlingame; Webster Av, n e corner of 235th St, 213.3 to 236th St x283.3 to Bronx River x—x173.5, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,675

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to George W. Post and another, trustees, &c.; 707 Jackson Av, 3 years..... 5,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to George W. Post and another, trustees, &c.; 709 Jackson Av, 3 years..... 5,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to Eleanor C. Otis; 711 Jackson Av, 3 years..... 5,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to Eleanor C. Otis; 713 Jackson Av, 3 years..... 5,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to Charles S. Ward; 715 Jackson Av, 3 years..... 5,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to George G. Dutcher; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 160th St, demand, 6 per cent s..... 10,000

CARTER, Orena J. and William H., to Annie R. Daily, administratrix, &c.; 14th St, n s, west half of Lot 392, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

CHARLTON, Edward F., to Delaney, Brown; 60th St, s s, 272 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 40,000

CURRY, John J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138th St, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 6,700

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Sadie B. Clocke; 13th St, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Jennie M. Calderwood; Lots 19 and 20, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,900

FELT, George L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 113th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 165,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Annie M. Ivory; 197 Henry St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,700

FOGARTY, Patrick, to Vincent S. Minnerly and another; 131st St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 17,000

FOGARTY, Patrick, to Anna S. Wilson; 131st St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 17,000

FOX, Julius B., to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 1st St, 68, n s, 100.1 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 38,000

FOX, Julius B., to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 1st St, 66, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 38,000

FOX, Julius B., to Frederick W. Sewell; 1st St, 64, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

FURTH, Carrie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, n e corner of 3d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

HEINZEN, Henry, to Caroline Heanly; 143d St, n s, 210.3 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years..... 3,000

HORTON, Della A., to Yonkers Savings Bank; Main Road, n w corner of Pilot Av, 100x240.9, City Island, 1 year..... 4,000

JAEGG, Louis E. and Gustave, to Patrick Farley; Stanton St, 20, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

KASHOWITZ, Joseph, and wife to Samuel Wacht; East Broadway, 265, and Montgomery St, 7, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 16,500

KRAUS, Charles, and wife to Jared Lockwood; 3d Av, 3,479, 3 years..... 5,000

KRAUSE, John C. A., and Henry Bergborn to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 120th St, s s, 5½ ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,500

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to City Mortgage Company; 112th St, s s, 266.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LASALA, Stefano, to Henry C. Carson; Harlem Railroad, n w s, 148 ft s w of land of Bathgate, 22x100x e s of Brook Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 300

MILLER, Isaac, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Essex St, 107, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

MINZESHEIMER, Max, to Elizabeth W. Balmforth; Tiffany St, 1,029, 5 years.. 5,000

MOHR, William F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; William Av, e s, extends from 134th to 135th St, 200x150, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 55,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138th St, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 30,800

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 139th St, s s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 40,800

NEWMAN, Thomas L., and wife to Fannie O. Fowler; 13th St, s s, Lot 344, map of Unionport, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

NICHOLS, Adelbert S., to the First Reformed Episcopal Church, New York; 164th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to John Reid; Anthony Av, w s, 52.6 ft n of 178th St, due July 28, 1901..... 648

PALEY, Samuel, and Elias Lapin to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 4th St, s s, 177 ft w of Macdougal St, demand, 6 per cent..... $51,999

PFENNIG, Arnold, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 139th St, s s, 438 ft e of 7th Av..... -

ROGERS, Amelia and Augustus C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 114th St, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 110 and 112 Thompson St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 16,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 17th St, s s, 122 ft w of 1st Av; also 17th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 17th St, s s, 122 ft w of 1st Av; also 17th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 22,000

RUGGLES, Grace B., to James McHenry; Irving Place, w s, 46 ft n of 18th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SPEAR, Emma S., and Charles, to Charles L. Rickerson; Hudson St, 529, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SPITZER, Estelle G., to the New York Savings Bank; 20th St, 11 West, 3 years, 4 and 4½ per cent..... 90,000

SPITZER, Estelle G., to Mayer S. Auerbach; 20th St, 11 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,916

SPITZER, Estelle G., to Mayer S. Auerbach; 20th St, 11 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,525

SPITZER, Estelle G., to George V. Ellis; 20th St, 11 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 11,525

THE FORTUNA REAL ESTATE CORporation to Jessie J. Rosenfeld; Fairmount Place, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

TRUSTEES OF TWENTY-FOURTH ST Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New York to New York Savings Bank; 24th St, 357 to 361 West, 4¼ years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

ULLMAN, Sigmund, to Edgar J. Lauer; Railroad Av, s e corner of 146th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

VON RONN, Henry, to John P. Friedhoff; 1st Av, 82, interest and time due..... 10,400

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., and Fannie Herrman to Mary Maley, Avenue C, w s, 41.4 ft s of 7th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

WHITE, Henry, to Robert W. Todd; Prospect Av, s e s, 345.6 ft n e of Home St, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROCK, P. Anthony, to Eugene E. Hinkle..... Nom.

BROWN, John A., Jr., and others, trustees and executors, &c., to Girard Trust Company, (6 assignments, ½ part,)..$51,999

BROWN, John A., Jr., and others, trustees and executors, &c., to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, as trustees, (6 assignments, ½ part,)..... 144,411

BROWN, John A., Jr., and others, trustees and executors, &c., to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, as trustees, (6 assignments, ½ part,)..... 108,498

BROWN, John A., Jr., and others, trustees and executors, &c., to John A. Brown, Jr., (2 assignments,)..... 105,000

CARREAU, Cyrille, to Lizzie M. Sproul..$11,182

CRUIKSHANK, William M., and another, trustees, &c., to Caroline W. Astor, executrix, &c..... 8,000

CRUIKSHANK, William M., and another, trustees, &c., to Caroline W. Astor, executrix, &c..... 7,000

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Jennie B. Calderwood..... 1,000

KINGSLAND, Cornelius F., trustee, to David J. Dannat..... 3,142

KISSAM, Jonas B., to Augustus F. Holley..... 15,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company..... 10,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company.... 6,088

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Harris Mandelbaum and another.. Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company.... 9,247

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Franklin Acker, executor, &c..... 2,500

MOLLER, Mathilde L., executrix, &c., to Louisa Micolino..... 6,117

PERSKY, Samuel, to Jacob Fritz and another..... Nominal

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to the State Bank..... 5,000

POWELL, Eliza, to Susan K. Wright and another..... 30,000

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE Company to the Seamen's Bank for Savings..... 150,000

VARNUM, James M., trustee, to James M. Varnum, as trustee, &c..... Nominal

VARNUM, James M., trustee, to James M. Varnum, trustee, &c..... Nominal

VARNUM, James M., trustee, to James M. Varnum, trustee, &c..... Nominal

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Rosina Weil..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BECKER AV, n e corner of Fulton St, 75x100, being Lot 124 and s e ½ of Lot 125, map of Washingtonville, East Chester; George Howard against James A. Varian, owner and contractor..... $188

11TH ST, 54 East; Isaac Haft against Owen Costello, owner and contractor.... 202

19TH ST, 417 and 419 West; Ronalds & Johnson Company against Josiah Dahut and others, owners; James M. Doyle, contractor..... 493

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Louis Bossert & Son against William Plenss, Jr., owner and contractor..... 7,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

C

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

If you have seen the photos of the houses, streets and parkways of Prospect Park South, suppose you spend a part of Washington's Birthday in comparing them with the originals. As the houses are all lighted by electricity, an evening visit will do as well as the daytime.

We hear daily such expressions of regret as this from visitors at Prospect Park South: "If I had only known there was such a beautiful place I never should have bought anywhere else."

Take Kings County L Flatbush train, 20 minutes from Park Row, and get off at Church Avenue.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

DO U WANT
to buy a three-story and basement brownstone in good location and fine condition at a reasonable figure? Don't try to look at every house on market; it only confuses you. Here are a few, taken from large lists, which we think ought to suit the views of any one looking for this class of property.

HOME, HOME, SWEET HOME.
JEFFERSON AV., between Tompkins and Throop, 19.2x45x100, exposed plumbing, hardwood floor, fine buffet and china closet, cabinet trim, furnace, and in fact a great house for little money. $8,250.

GREENE AV., between Nostrand and Bedford, 10 rooms and bath, in the pink of condition, 20x45x100. $8,800.

PUTNAM AV., Tompkins and Throop, 10 rooms and bath, 20x45x100; can shade. $9,500.

McDONOUGH ST. Do you know that block between Tompkins and Throop? Well, that's it. 21½x45x100; 10 and bath; $9,100 may buy it.

GREENE AV., facing Park, 20x50x100; black walnut trim parlors and halls; impressive house; $9,000. $1,000 cash.

JEFFERSON AV., Marcy and Nostrand, 20x45 x100, laundry extension, 10 rooms and bath; worth looking at; $10,000.

HANCOCK ST., 19x45x100, new house, everything of the best, exposed plumbing, etc.; owner will sacrifice. Our instructions: Get an offer. Will you help us?

Kindly observe that locations are select, and I assure you that houses are also carefully selected. ROBERT A. WRIGHT,
254 Tompkins Av. Telephone Bed. 46.

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO. offer the following:

STERLING PLACE, near NOSTRAND AV., 2-story and basement brownstone, 9 rooms, all improvements. $8,850.
This is a BIG CHANCE for a cheap home. ALSO
SACKETT ST., near COURT, 3-story brownstone, 10 rooms, all improvements, $4,100.
This is well rented and shows good investment. ALSO
DEAN ST., near FOURTH AV., 2½-story and basement frame, 12 rooms, all improvements, At order, $5,250. This is a good house, well located. ALSO
STERLING PLACE, near SIXTH AV., 3-story and basement brownstone, 11 rooms, all improvements, $6,750. A bargain, good location and well rented. ALSO
CARLTON AV., near PROSPECT PLACE, 3-story brick, 3-story extension, 13 rooms, All order, $8,000. A big change for a boarding house. ALSO
PARK PLACE, near VANDERBILT AV., 2½-story stone-front, 11 rooms, All order, choice decorations, hardwood trim, open plumbing, etc., $9,500. The adjoining owners asking $10,500 and $11,000.
These are all bargains and would pay you to look at if you wish to purchase a house.
250 COURT ST. AND 309 FLATBUSH AV. OFFICES OPENED FRIDAY, FEB. 22, ALL DAY..

WHEELER BROTHERS
Have a few NEW YORK CITY LOTS
in finest part of Queens Borough, Third Ward.
Will sell to close from **$95.00** up.
Cash or installments. **$5.00 Per Month.**
16 COURT ST.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN BEDFORD AND Stuyvesant Sections; all wants filled, $2,500 to $25,000.
CHARLES M. REX, 1,256 Bedford Av;
Office Open Friday.

Apartment House—One of the finest, if not the finest, in Brooklyn; building 100x102 and contains 31 apartments, not including 60 rooms in basement for storage purposes and servants; house has every modern improvement imaginable, including passenger elevator; yearly rental is over $14,000; expenses about $5,000, including interest on mortgage of $50,000; property can be purchased to show an actual net income of fully 10 per cent. Full proofs of this can be had of
HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

DO THEY STRIKE YOU?
Hart St.—3-story and basement frame, 11 rooms and bath; furnace; plot 25x100; price $4,300.
Lafayette Av.—3-story and basement frame, facing Park; 20x100; 10 rooms and bath; $4,750; lot alone is worth $3,750.
Macon St.—Near Stuyvesant Av., 2-story and basement brownstone, $4,750; rented to May 1 at $35 per month.
Putnam Av.—Fine block; great house; perfect condition, $9,500.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Executor's Sale.—Semi-detached frame dwelling, (with extra lot,) 10 rooms, fine condition, all improvements, new furnace; &c., on Washington Av., near Willoughby; beautiful location; $6,800 buys it. See executors, Bulkley & Horton, 416 Myrtle Av., cor. Clinton. Open Washington's Birthday.

Only $300 down, balance payments to suit; price $5,000; buys 2-story and cellar brick dwelling, near "L" and trolleys; newly painted, papered; 8 rooms; improvements; 22d ward; open Washington's Birthday. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES OF HIGH CLASS IN REstricted section of Flatbush; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St. HENRY C. VAIL.

The fine corner residence, 14 rooms, newly decorated, 62 Hanson Place, corner South Elliott Place, Brooklyn; convenient and choice part of the city; will be sold low; open for inspection Washington's Birthday.

FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF $5,800.
Three-story and basement brownstone house on Macon St., near Sumner Av.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
441 Sumner Av.

For Sale.—Two-story and basement brick and stone house; lot, 18x100; 8 rooms and bath; furnace, gas grate, mantel mirrors, &c.; asphalt street; price, $6,000; mortgage, $3,500. Owner, 523 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Have several sums from $1,000 to $25,000 at 4 to 5 per cent.; private funds; no trust company money; LIBERAL LOANS and LOW EXPENSES.
HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

Two-family, two-story and basement brownstone fronts; 10 sold; can't be duplicated for the money; also two 3-story single flats, up to date; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Aves. Otto Singer, builder.

Double store property on Fifth Av., 20x82; excellent condition; brick flat on 16th St., rented; three-family, all improvements, make offer on these bargains. L. Blume & Co., 29 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

For Sale—Detached cottage, 815 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn; all improvements; lot 44x100; price, $7,500; bank mortgage, $4,000; terms to suit. John Petrie, 147 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$200 down, balance $10 monthly, interest 5%, buys new 2-story basement and cellar brick houses; 10 rooms; every improvement; $3,100. Stoothoff, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

Owners.—I have many applicants for flats, houses, and apartments. If you have vacancies and want good tenants, send particulars to
HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

Good Investment.—2 and 4 story stone flats, single, 20x70 each actual rent $900 each; will bring $1,000 each; taxes low; always rented.
HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

444 Greene Av., near Nostrand L Station.—3-story; fancy front; 3 rooms deep; modern; rear stairs; open plumbing; 2 baths; parquet floors; superb decorations; open for inspection.

649 GREENE AV.
Three-story house, fine location, for sale at the very low price of $6,000. Charles E. Hotaling, 441 Sumner Av.

Big bargain, $5,250 two-story and basement brownstone house on Decatur St.; asphalt street; owner needs money. Duncan & Roberts, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Our printed list of houses for sale, Bedford Section, contains everything from $2,500 up; some special bargains. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., corner Fulton.

$300 down, price $3,000; new houses, 9 rooms, bath; one or two families. Dhuy, owner, on premises, 1,985 Pacific St., near Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

847 Greene Av., Near Stuyvesant.—2½-story brownstone; excellent neighborhood; cheapest perfect home you can find.

How is this three-story brownstone House, all improvements, $5,750. A. J. Powell, 911 De Kalb Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WINDSOR ARCADE,
5TH AV., 46TH AND 47TH STREETS.
To lease, the few remaining
STORES AND OFFICES
for any first-class business.
Among the incoming tenants
who have already hired are
Dunlap & Co., Hatters; Siebrecht & Son, Florists; Meseman & Bro., Harness, Saddlery, Fancy Leather Goods; Wassermann Bros., Bankers & Brokers; Pach Bros., Photographers, &c., &c.
For plans and particulars apply to
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Loft 184 Feet Deep.
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
Adjoining Broadway.
Building has entrances from two streets.
Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

TO LEASE.—STORE, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE AND WEST 10TH ST.; ENTIRE FRONTS; LARGE PLATE GLASS; SUITABLE FOR ANY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS; WILL BE LEASED TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT AT LOW RENT. APPLY AT OFFICE OF ESTATE OF JOHN STRONG, 154 W. 10TH ST.

A—A.....A—A
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD,
Five story new building, size 60x40,
Offices, Stores, and Warerooms; Finest Light; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Would rent entire to one tenant.
Supt. on premises or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

To Let—At No. 17 West 30th St., new business building, one floor, 25x80, divided in four connecting rooms; can be let separately; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas fixtures; for architects, stores, business, or manufacturing; excellent light; reasonable rent. Apply to Louis Graner, on premises.

4—8TH AVE. & 34TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER.
Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

On west side of 8th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts.—A large building, with elevator; will give long lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

Corner 12th St. and 3d Av.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

On west side of 8th Av., near 51st St.—Store, 40x100; will divide to suit.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

New building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., No. 455 West 14th St., New York.

BASEMENT, TWO ROOMS,
suitable for light, clean business.
11 West 18th, near 5th Av.;
rent reasonable.

The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. R. Patten, 66 Broadway, Room 11.

University Place, 41, (one block west of Wanamaker's.)—Large room, southern exposure; fireplace; rare chance for furrier; $6.50; also small room, $2.50. Capt. Riggs.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

80 FACTORIES, 150 LOFTS.
JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Light desk room to let at Vincent Building, 302 Broadway; law library; stenographer and telephone. H. S., 302 Broadway, Room 701.

A five-story basement and s. c. building, 53 Beekman, running through to Ann St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—1-2-4 floors; all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Lofts, large and light, 25 or 50x100; low rental; No. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.

Large store, 50x100; corner 26th St. and 4th Av.; can be divided.

Business Property Wanted.

FACTORY LOFTS WANTED.
5,000 sq. ft. Light Manufacturing. Heat, power and elevator. 6,000 sq. ft. Good light, one or two floors, some live steam. 12,000 sq. ft. two floors. Woodworker Rent, 10 H. P. Rent $1,500 to $2,000. 15,000 sq. ft. Loft or Bld'g. Storage, 10,000 sq. ft., one or two floors, clean, good light. 10 H. P. Candy. 8,000 sq. ft., one or two lofts, ample power, water, live steam, laundry.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
Tel. 795-38th. 116 W. 42d St.

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Wanted—Light loft, cheap, with or without steam; clothing manufacturer. Box 169A Times Office.

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Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

$300 will purchase $2,200 six-room house, 30 minutes from business centre of New York City. Owners, Box 168A Times.

Bargain; 7-room cottage, every known improvement, $2,750. Small deposit, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Large, airy, well-lighted and handsomely decorated apartments; gas ranges, steam heated, hot water supply; consisting of seven rooms and bath; rents, $37.50 to $50.00 per month.

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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST St.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.;
APARTMENTS TO LET;
RENT $65 TO $135;
five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT;
reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot Water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cosey, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $25 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

THE BELLA,
48 E. 26th St. First-class apartments; all improvements; heat, light, and elevator service.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
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Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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110 E. 46TH ST.
Rent, $900; 3-story and basement dwelling house; house open to-day.
E. C. SIMONSON,
146 Broadway.

FOR RENT.
Attractive 4-story American basement dwelling, NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.
Situation unsurpassed. Four minutes of 140th St. Elevated.
RENT, $1,200.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.—Three-story Queen Anne dwelling, nine rooms; $35 per month.
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177 West 73d St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling, newly decorated; rent, $1,600.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

425 4th Av., near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling, 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars on premises or from Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

A.—A.—110 East 25th St.—Three-story and basement, box stoop, hardwood trim, parquetry floor; sixteen rooms, including storeroom, butler's pantry, and two bathrooms; rent, $1,900. (411) A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St. Phone.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

130 West 86th St., Wide Park St.—Furnished or unfurnished 4-story; 20-foot house; will sell very low; underground station. Apply premises.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—FLATS.

Adams st, near Myrtle av, 7 rooms and bath.	$18
Clinton st, corner Pacific, 7 rooms and bath..	35
Clark st, near Fulton, 7 rooms and bath.....	35
Decatur st, near Sumner av, 6 rooms and bath.....	$19, 20
Duffield st, near Concord, 6 rooms and bath..	12
Heyward st, near Wythe av, 6 rooms..$5, $6	8
Chapel st, near Jay, 3 rooms.....	7
Flatbush av, near Sixth, 6 and 7 rooms.....	20
Duffield st, near Fulton, 3 rooms and bath.	$15, 18
Sands st, corner Jay, 6 rooms and bath.....	25
Myrtle av, near Graham st, 6 rooms and bath.	14
Steuben st, near De Kalb av, 7 rooms and bath	23
Seventh av, corner Third st, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....	$22 to 25
Fourth pl, cor. Seventh av, 6 rooms and bath.	19
St. Marks av, near Fifth, 5 rooms and bath..	18
Twelfth st, cor. Fourth av, 6 rooms and bath.	18
Court st, near Schermerhorn, 7 rooms and bath.	30
State st, near Clinton, 7 rooms and bath....	28
Graham st, near Myrtle av, 8 rooms and bath.	12
Atlantic av, near Clinton st, 7 rooms and bath	25
Monroe st, near Nostrand av, 7 rooms and bath	$18, 19

D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., LTD.,
207 MONTAGUE ST.

Look at these housese before renting.

Milford St., 2-story, 7 rooms, frame.....	$16.00
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Covert St., 2-story, 11 rooms, frame.....	30.00
Albany Av., 2-story, 10 rooms, stone.....	35.00
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Verona Place, 2½-story, 11 rooms, stone...	50.00

Suburban houses from $23 to $50.
FREE—BYLE, 1,550 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Open evenings and Washington's Birthday.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame..	$20
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame..	30
Lafayette Av., 2-story and basement frame..	35
Hart St., 2-story and basement brick.....	35
Van Buren St., 2-story and basement frame....	35
Van Buren St., 2-story and basement stone....	45
Quincy St., 2-story and basement stone.....	45

These are some of the small houses we can offer that are vacant; many are now coming in from May 1; just drop us a card and we'll keep you posted. ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

Baltic, nr. 5th, 2 and b., Bk.....	$25
Bergen, nr. Bond, 3 and b., Bk.....	40
Park Place, nr. 6th Av., 3 and b., Bk.....	50
St. Mark's, nr. Flatbush, 3 and b., stone....	960
6th., cor. Bergen, 3 and b., Bk.....	45

Call at office for our
list of Flats and Apartments.
HORATIO S. STEWART,
261 Flatbush Av.

Choice apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, hot water supply, gas ranges, &c., 292 Clinton Av., cor. De Kalb; 252 Madison St., near Nostrand; 118 and 167 Clinton Av., $30 to $65 per month. Bulkley & Horton, 416 Myrtle Av., cor. Clinton. Open Washington's Birthday.

Two good investments, 129 South 2d St., convenient to ferries; near new East River Bridge; suitable for three families; all improvements, $6,500; 56 West 1st St., near trolley, direct to Manhattan, four-family flat, $5,400; rent, $600. Call or write Blumenthal, Owner, 56 West 1st St., Brooklyn.

Houses to let in the choice Bedford-Stuyvesant district, Brooklyn. Charles E. Hotaling, Real Estate Broker and Manager, 441 Sumner Av., cor. McDonough St., Brooklyn.

If you want to rent house or apartment, call at our office. Pinckny, 342 Sumner Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)
7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry.
4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50.
2-story and basement frame house, imp'ts, $16.
2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22.
2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent $20.
Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.
(50 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.)
Old fashioned brick and frame dwelling, 14 rooms; perfect order; all modern improvements. Great variety old shade; stable; 2 acres lawn and garden. Picturesque situation. Rent, $750.
JAMES R. HAY,
71 Broadway, N. Y., or residence, Nutley, N. J.

Desirable residence, 15 rooms, Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; electric lighting; perfect condition; large grounds, fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with living rooms, accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14 N. R., New York.

South Orange.—Model houses; nine rooms, all improvements; rents, $600-$660; Vose Av.; Taylor Place; near station. W. S. Edgar, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, HOLLYWOOD, Norwood Park—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon. Ready for occupation in May. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Long Branch.

For rent and for sale, furnished and unfurnished cottages at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Sound Beach, Rock Ridge. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, 6-7 P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Bay Ridge—Fine residence, 14 rooms; season; horses and carriages optional. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE BEVERLY
FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
245 WEST 116TH ST.
Elegant newly furnished apartment of five rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; elevator service; liveried hall boys; these apartments must be seen to be appreciated; rents moderate. Superintendent, on premises. Open day and night. Restaurant.

A.—Elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment in new fire-proof building; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $36 to $40.

A 7-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—One apartment; elevator; electric light; every improvement; 8 rooms, $1,000.

78th St., 175 West.—Fine corner apartment; seven rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; fine house and location.

17 East 108th St.—Free until March 15; six light rooms and bath; newly decorated; all improvements; $18.00.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St.; 6th Av.—3, 4-room apartments; decorated, $11 to $14.50.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

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WEBER PIANOS

"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I to-day prefer the Weber because of its sympathetic tone-quality." EMMA CALVE.
"The Weber has given me the greatest satisfaction." JOHANNA GADSKI.
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"Perfect for accompanying the voice." ERNST VAN DYCK.
"Your pianos surpass all in excellence, both as to sonority and richness of tone." T. SALIGNAC.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
108 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$151.00
Greatest money value ever offered. Free tuning for one year, scarf and stool.
20th Century PIANO
On our liberal club payment plan of $10 membership fee and $1.50 weekly payment. Immediate delivery to you. Guaranteed 7 Years. Open Saturday Night
Anderson & Co.,
470 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Avenue, near 46th Street.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS,
Rich, powerful tones; latest improvements; rents, $4 up; several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.
MATHUSHEK & SON., B'way cor. 47th St.

$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights, Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$100—Upright, 5 years' guarantee; cheap Steinway, Weber, and Chickering. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Balmoral.
New and fireproof family hotel, block front, 113th to 114th and Lenox Av.; apartments, furnished and unfurnished.
H. J. McGUCKIN, Manager.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Cash paid for job lots of flat paper or misprinted letterheads; send samples and quantity. A. B. M., 1,127 Park Row Building.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Cash or new hair mattress for your old feather beds. Feathers, 113 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S. G. Rains Co., 389 5th Av.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DARWIN.
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION. SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. E 1547 for twenty-five shares of Erie Railroad Company second preferred trust stock, registered in the name of Frank Waller; all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.—New York, Feb. 16, 1901. Frank Waller, 38 Park Row.

Lost.—Bank book No. 136069, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Marcella Simpson. Finder please return to bank.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms, 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 156 Times.

HIGH CLASS WEEKLY PUBLICATION.
Well known, growing business; great field; splendid possibilities; about $15,000 required. Emerson P. Harris, 150 Nassau St.

Lady or gentleman can obtain an interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000; seven finest articles for ladies; handsomest packages; highest recommendations; safe investment; pleasant business. Col. J. F. Milliken, 287 Broadway.

Advertisers!—I accept advertisements; any newspaper in the world; publishers' rates; prompt service. Kahrs's International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. 'Phone, 4508-18th.

A business man with means desires to connect himself in a well-established, legitimate business. Address, stating business and amount of capital required, J., Box 280, 1,269 Broadway.

ARE YOU carrying a life insurance? You can make a pile of money on it; no hokey-pokey business; no transfers; write for circular. D. Weltsch, 158 East 32d St.

Wanted to Buy for Cash, City or Country.—Stocks Jewelry, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Call or address L. Friedman, 320 Broadway.

Chance for a good man, little money; take place partner; fully equipped automobile headquarters; business easily learned. Expert, Box 93, 1,242 Broadway.

A.—Cash paid for stores, merchandise, shoes, groceries, restaurant, dry goods, fixtures, confectionery. Kahn, 338 East 120th St.; telephone 613A—79.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Five and 10c. store information; store plans and system complete; goods purchased for you on commission. Anderson & Ennis, 346 Broadway.

Wanted—$8,000 as first mortgage by owner of A1 real estate worth $19,000 in Borough of Queens. Mortgage, Box 201 Times.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Gentleman with capital wanted to join manufacturer of food products, to organize company. P., 203 East 48th St.

$1,500 buys well-established business; reason for selling, retiring from business. Call 532 East 136th St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Greatest Wonder of 20th Century. IT WARMS THE LARGEST
room in five minutes. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No rubber hose or connections required. No odor. Indispensable for gentlemen shaving. Heats room and water at the same time. Feels like an open fire in bathroom or to dress by. Just the thing for unheated city house hall bedrooms. Makes the dining room warm for breakfast on cold days. Invaluable in nursery to bathe children under. Useful in sick room to heat food at night. Traveling men use it instead of paying fifty cents for a fire in their room. An absolute necessity in the chilly days of early Fall, and indispensable in Winter. Introduction price, small size, **$1.25**; large, **$1.50**. Money refunded within 24 hours if not found satisfactory. **Sent everywhere on receipt of price. Sole agents for the IMPROVED HEATING CO., 1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.**

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

DAUS' TiP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES!!
Elegant Drop Cabinets, **leading makes**, $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments.
DEPARTMENT STORE

CAR STRIKES TRUCK, KILLING A FIREMAN

Capt. Perley and Other Members of Department Injured.

Accident at the Corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street—Two Arrests Made.

A collision between a hook and ladder truck going west and a south-bound Madison Avenue trolley car at Fifty-third Street yesterday afternoon resulted in the death of one fireman, the bruising and shaking up of three others, and the injury of the motorman of the car and a bystander. The dead fireman is John Geary of 510 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Capt. H. F. Perley, Fireman Joseph Kratochvil, and Driver John O'Connor were badly shaken up and bruised. Robert Cunningham of 300 East Fifty-third Street, the bystander, was taken to Flower Hospital, cut about the face, as was Motorman Bernard Murray of 322 East Fiftieth Street, who, with the conductor, was arrested.

Truck No. 2 left its quarters, at Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street, to go to a fire a little after noon. There were six men on it besides Capt. Perley. They went up Park Avenue to the bridge crossing the railroad tracks, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. They then went up Park Avenue to Fifty-third Street, into which they turned west. As the truck was some 200 feet from Madison Avenue two men who stood on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, in front of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, were seen by Capt. Perley motioning to a car, invisible to those on the truck, to stop. A moment later they signaled to the firemen that the way was clear.

The driver whipped up his horses. When the truck got out into the avenue it was seen that the motorman had been unable to stop his car, though brakes were set and the current reversed. The three firemen on the running board nearer the south-bound car jumped in time to get out of the way. The driver managed to get his truck half way across the western track when the car, with terrific force, struck it squarely amidships, raising it into the air and hurling it against the corner of the church, whose sharp edge was ground off. Turning on its side, it crushed Geary's head in its fall, instantly killing him. Capt. Perley was thrown safely out of the débris of wrecked truck and smashed ladders. He was on the running board with Geary.

The driver fell between two of the horses, only one of which was knocked down. Kratochvil, at the tiller guiding the rear wheels, was thrown heavily to the ground. So quickly had the whole thing occurred that Robert Cunningham, who had signaled to the truck to go ahead, was caught in the wreckage and cut on the forehead.

The force of the collision sent the car back a considerable distance—the firemen declare nearly 200 feet. As it backed away it carried with it a number of the scaling ladders that had hung on the side of the truck, in the wreckage of its front platform.

The motorman became unconscious after reaching the hospital. The injured firemen, with the exception of Capt. Perley, went to their homes after their bruises had been dressed by a department physician.

John Geary, the dead fireman, was thirty-three years old. He was appointed to the department in January, 1898. On March 14 of the succeeding year he was elected on the Roll of Merit for meritorious conduct attended with personal risk. At the early morning fire March 11, 1899, in the building at 4 Bayard Street, two women were observed cut off from escape on the ledge of a fifth-floor window. A thirty-five-foot ladder was raised to the fourth floor, up which Geary and Fireman John Clark climbed. From the top of this ladder to the window of the fifth floor Geary went up on a scaling ladder. One of the women was hanging from the sill and was about to drop when Geary reached her. He got her down to the scaling ladder to his companion, at the top of the thirty-five-foot ladder, who carried her to the street, though the scaling ladder slipped repeatedly. Geary then went back for the other woman, who was likewise carried to safety below. On the recommendation of Battalion Chief R. W. Callaghan, Geary was then placed on the Roll of Merit.

Geary was married. He leaves a wife and four children.

Hayes, the conductor, was later arraigned before Magistrate Mott and discharged from custody. Murray is still in the hospital, a prisoner. He will recover.

THE MAINE MONUMENT.

Design of Attilio Piccirilli, the Sculptor, Wins in the Final Competition.

The first competition for a monument in New York to the dead and survivors of the warship Maine, which was blown up in the harbor of Havana, brought out a large number of designs, from which the jury selected three for a final trial. The jury has awarded the making of the monument to the sculptor Attilio Piccirilli, together with the architect Magonigle, who supplied the architectural part of the model.

For the final competition the models were of large size. The sculptor George Julian Zolnay, with whom Architect Freedlander is associated in the design, lost the monument by a few votes. The third in the final is the sculptor Austin Hayes, with Donn Barber as associate architect. The winner is by descent an Italian; Zolnay is a Hungarian, and Hayes a native of this country. The jury was composed of artists and laymen, with the latter in a strong majority.

BOILER FLUE BLOWS OUT.

Persons in Street Near the Accident Have a Narrow Escape.

Narrow escapes, a little damage, and considerable excitement followed the blowing out of a boiler flue yesterday morning at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Madison Avenue. The boiler was employed to furnish steam for blasting operations at that point, under charge of Antonio Alpeiri, a contractor. The force of the explosion blew off the boiler door, and a cloud of steam and hot ashes shot out. Pedestrians and the fifty workmen made hastily for cover.

Fifty feet away, and in line with the boiler, stood an iron two-wheeled cart, filled with paper and other refuse. The horse hitched to it escaped with a few burns, but the contents of the cart took fire, and flame shot fifteen feet or more in the air. The fire burned itself out, although the workmen made frantic efforts to quench it with pails of water.

FILIPELLI IS SENTENCED.

Must Die in the Electric Chair for Murdering Marco Carafielo.

Luigi Filipelli, convicted of the murder of Marco Carafielo at Fifteenth Street and First Avenue on Oct. 22 last, was sentenced by Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday to death. The execution will take place some time during the week beginning April 15.

Carafielo boarded with Filipelli, and left his house owing $80. On the night of the murder Filipelli and his wife were guests with Carafielo at a wedding at 2,244 First Avenue. Mrs. Filipelli improved the opportunity to remind Carafielo of the balance due her for his board. Carafielo slapped her face. Enraged, Filipelli swore to have his wife's assailant's life. He kept his vow within six hours. Lying in wait for Carafielo, according to the State's case against him, Filipelli ambushed his former boarder as he was on his way home from the wedding and reception and plunged a stiletto into the latter's heart. Filipelli's defense was that he was defending the honor of his wife, and that he acted solely in self-defense.

Filipelli, not appreciating the full import of the sentence, shrugged his shoulders. "It is all a lie," he said in his native tongue. "I must protect my family, must I not? I do not care for death."

His wife, leaning far forward in her seat, eagerly caught each word as it was translated, and when the last word of the sentence was pronounced she sobbed violently. Friends led her from the courtroom. At the door she paused and cried out to Judge Foster: "May God forgive you."

Filipelli's counsel, William F. Howe, gave notice of appeal.

Alleged Dance Hall Keeper Discharged.

The case against Louis Waldron for maintaining a dance hall at One Hundred and Tenth Street and the Boulevard was dismissed by Magistrate Hogan, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday. Waldron had a number of witnesses on hand who said his place was entirely reputable.

DEAD MAN'S DIVORCE VOID.

Justice McAdam Sets It Aside on the Ground of Perjured Testimony—The Widow's Story.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside a divorce which had been granted to a man now dead. This proceeding was due to the desire of the widow to protect the name of her ten-year-old son. The Justice, in setting aside the divorce, declared that it had been obtained on perjured testimony.

The story, as told in the papers in the case, is that Arthur Schubiger and Johanna G. Young were married about eleven years ago. During the Winter of 1900 Mrs. Schubiger lived with her father, Charles Young, at the Manhattan Hotel, Coney Island, while her husband acted as bartender at a hotel on Bleecker Street. The husband visited his wife each week. On April 11, 1900, Mrs. Schubiger was served with papers in an action for divorce. She did not understand what they meant, and when her husband came to see her the next Sunday he told her that he had made the application when he was intoxicated. She trusted to him to have the case discontinued.

Mr. Schubiger was taken ill on July 3, and his wife went to the hotel where he was bartender and nursed him there for three days. He was then taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died on Aug. 6 last.

Mrs. Schubiger on Jan. 8, through her counsel, H. H. Walker, obtained letters of administration on her husband's small estate. A few days after receiving the letters she tried to get possession of the property. She found the Public Administrator in possession. He had among other papers a decree of absolute divorce, signed on June 20 last by Justice Andrews. Mrs. Schubiger then instituted an investigation.

The principal witness in the divorce proceedings was Alexander Fischer, who testified against Mrs. Schubiger. When he was asked to explain his testimony, he made an affidavit that it was false. He said that he had been paid for giving the testimony. Mrs. Schubiger will now obtain possession of the property left by her husband, whose tombstone she had erected, paying for it out of her own funds.

TWENTY-SEVEN BOYS FINED.

Each Is Assessed $10 for Throwing Stones in Avenue A.

Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, fined twenty-seven boys, in years from ten to fifteen, $10 each for throwing stones. The day before the Magistrate, when two boys were brought before him, made threats of imposing fines for stone or snowball throwing. The twenty-seven boys were assembled in the Children's Society, in the Court House. Agent Wietling undertook a large contract in trying to keep the boys in order. They were part of a mob of 300 youngsters engaged the night before in Avenue A, between Sixtieth and Sixty-third Streets, in a fierce battle between Boers and British.

Chance passers-by soon saw that they had struck something worse than a hornets' nest, windows went down in winrows, and the air was filled with missiles, shrieks, and yells of the opposing columns.

About that time a column of ten policemen, in charge of Mr. Tunney, a plebeian detective in contrast to the Generals and Colonels on the field, was about executing a flank movement from the side streets. The result was twenty-seven prisoners, some crying, some defiant, others meeting the fortunes of war like Stoics. The remainder of the amalgamated armies, in wild flight, escaped through doorways, down cellars, and by side streets. A little later and the Children's Society held the vanquished warriors.

At the Court House yesterday morning the prisoners had recovered their spirits like true soldiers. Their friends and enemies, individually and collectively, had gathered in front of the Court House. The boys sang rag-time songs and jeered back as they were being unloaded from the patrol wagons.

Presently, when Magistrate Mott, formidable in judicial dignity, cast forth his Magisterial frown, joy and indifference were changed to tears. The fines of but two of the fighters were paid. The others were sentenced to the Catholic Protectory and the Juvenile Asylum. There they will repent for ten days and ruminate upon the exigencies of fate.

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE VESTED IN CHILDREN OF THE BLOOD.—George Rudd, who died in this city sixteen years ago, in his will directed his executors, during the lives of two of his children, Marvin and Allie, and the survivor, to apply one-third of the net rents and income of his residuary real and personal estate to the use of his wife, Janet, during her life, and apply the residue during her life, and the whole after her death, to the use of his five children, the share of any one dying without issue to go to the survivor. Upon the death of the survivor of the two children, Marvin and Allie, the executors were to divide the estate, pay one-third of the residue to the wife, if living, or the whole if she be dead, to each child who would then be living, and to the issue of any that had died. Marvin, one of the two for the period of whose lives the trust was created, died in 1888, leaving a widow, now Annie E. Cornell, and a daughter, Genevieve. The daughter died in 1897, leaving her mother as her sole next of kin and heir-at-law. The testator's widow, his son George, and daughter Allie are now living. The mother and daughter, who are the surviving executrices, brought an action the main question in which was what share or interest Genevieve, the daughter of Marvin, took of the trust estate upon the death of her father. The Appellate Division in this city, on Mrs. Cornell's appeal, has just decided, affirming the judgment rendered below on the report of the referee, that Marvin's daughter, Genevieve, took no greater interest than that possessed by her father, and that having died before the period of distribution arrived, her estate therein was defeated and her heirs and next of kin took nothing by virtue of the will except the income accrued at the time of her death.

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DAMAGES TO ABUTTING OWNER FROM RAILROAD EMBANKMENT.—Gustav R. Fries secured judgment in Supreme Court, Special Term, by which the New York and Harlem and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies were restrained from interfering with his easements of light, air, and access to his premises on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, in this city, and giving him large fee and rental damages because of that interference. On appeal by the defendants the only serious question was as to the amount of damages. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed the judgment, holding that the rights which the Harlem Company had acquired by adverse possession did not give it, as claimed, the right to carry its tracks which for twenty years had run in a cut, upon a viaduct such as this is above ground. It was conceded that when this railroad was constructed in 1831 or 1832, it consisted of one or two tracks laid upon the surface of what afterward became Fourth Avenue. This construction existed until about 1874, when the grade of the railroad was so changed and the tracks were sunk in front of these premises so that after that time the railroad was in a cut 14 or 15 feet deep and wide enough to contain four tracks then laid, and on each side there was erected a parapet to keep people on the avenue above from falling into the cut. This was the situation until the present structure was erected under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature in 1892. This structure consists of a viaduct standing upon steel pillars, of which the outer row is built upon the line of the former parapet. They are 14 feet 4 inches in height with tight sides. The original cut below was filled in and the street paved so that the whole width of the street is passable except so far as it is interfered with by the steel pillars. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, holding that evidence as to the course of values in Madison and Lenox Avenues was improperly admitted on the trial. These avenues, he says, were entirely differently situated from Fourth Avenue, they not being subjected to any such servitude as existed of right on that avenue.

Trusted Army Employe Dead.

John Bartley, an old and trusted employe of the Quartermaster's Department, in the Army Building, died at his home, on Jersey City Heights, yesterday, after a lingering illness. Mr. Bartley entered the employ of the War Department many years ago. Twelve years ago he was made Assistant Engineer to Col. Lynch. Mr. Bartley leaves a wife and four young children.

DR. FLINT WITNESS FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Thinks Miss Brush Was Competent to Make a Will.

Delusions and Insane Delusions—Mrs. Stetson Refuses to Answer Questions About Her Invalid Husband.

The taking of testimony in the contest over the will of Helen C. Brush was closed yesterday afternoon. On Monday the lawyers in the contest will sum up.

Dr. Austin Flint was the only witness yesterday. He appeared as an expert alienist on behalf of the Christian Scientists. He is not a believer in the faith, and some of his answers apparently did not satisfy the members of the Church. Many times during his testimony Surrogate Fitzgerald was compelled to use his gavel in order to preserve order.

The long hypothetical question which went into details of the life of Miss Brush after she became a Scientist was read to Dr. Flint by Lawyer Bowers. Drs Allan McLane Hamilton and Frederick Peterson, in answer to the same question, had answered that Miss Brush was of unsound mind. Dr. Flint, in his answer, said:

"There is nothing to indicate that she was of unsound mind."

The doctor further declared on direct examination that he believed that Miss Brush was fully competent to dispose of her property, and that she was not insane as far as her business ability was concerned. He added that he knew nothing about the case until he went on the witness stand.

"I believe," said he, "that persons entertaining such extraordinary beliefs as Christian Science must be judged from a different standard than other people."

"Do you believe that the average mortal who does not believe these 'extraordinary beliefs' would come to the same conclusion as this woman did?"

"I do not."

"Do you consider that any person of sound mind would believe that all the blood could be extracted from the human body and that the person could still live?"

"Impossible."

"You believe that death would follow the extraction of the blood?"

"Yes."

"Would you consider it a delusion if a person believed that all the blood could be extracted and yet that person would live?"

"Yes, undoubtedly."

"An insane delusion?"

"It would not be in case the person could be convinced that he was wrong. Christian Scientists say the most extraordinary things in argument. They say things that they do not absolutely believe."

Reading from the testimony as to the beliefs of Miss Brush and other Christian Scientists, Mr. Bowers said:

"Do you believe that if a person was run over by a street car and had a cut off, and was bleeding to death, that that person would live if he or she refused the attendance of a surgeon?"

"Oh, no."

"Would such belief be an insane delusion?"

"Not if the person could be convinced that it was necessary to have a surgeon."

"Would it be an insane delusion if you believed that all your blood could be taken out, and then you could be made to live by the power of a Christian Science healer?"

"With myself it would be the most insane delusion that it is possible to think of."

This answer necessitated the vigorous use of the Surrogate's gavel in order to stop the laughter.

The taking of testimony closed after an effort had been made on the part of counsel for the Scientists to have the testimony of Dr. Charles G. Pease stricken from the records. This motion was denied. Dr. Pease is the Scientist who signed Miss Brush's death certificate.

After the hearing the attention of Mrs. Stetson was called to a letter which had been sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES. In this letter the writer declared that Mrs. Stetson's husband was now an invalid, and that he had been ill for years. "It seems to me," said the writer, "that it would be a wonderful test of her spiritual power, and would add laurels to her mighty self, if she would cure her own husband."

Mrs. Stetson had promised the reporter an interview after the adjournment. When she found out the nature of the questions to be asked she refused to talk. "It is an outrage to ask such questions," said George W. De Lano, a lawyer connected with Mrs. Stetson's church. Others interested said: "We will not talk about such matters here." Finally Mrs. Stetson sent her friend, Mrs. Holden, who witnessed the Brush will, back into the courtroom to look at the letter, which was from a person who had made some investigations of Christian Science. "Mrs. Stetson has nothing to say about the matter," said Mrs. Holden.

FOR CABMAN'S LIFE, $12,000.

Third Trial Gives Widow Heavier Damages—Coach Drivers' Rights.

A jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Giegerich, yesterday awarded $12,000 damages against the New York and Queens County Railway Company. This was the third trial of the action. In each of the former trials the juries gave $6,000 damages. The case was that of the widow of Samuel Simon McCann, who wanted the damages on the ground that the company had caused the death of her husband. He was a cabman, and while driving on Borden Avenue, Long Island City, his cab was struck by a trolley car, and he received injuries which resulted in his death.

The various decisions in the case have practically held that the driver of a coach may drive along the tracks of a street railroad company, and that he is not guilty of contributory negligence in so doing, if he should be injured.

ALLEGED THIEF'S PECULIAR PLEA.

Stephane Told Judge He Was Asleep When He Robbed a Store.

Frank Aleno, elevator man at the Excelsior Shirt Company's building, at 20 East Tenth Street, invited his friend, Rocco Stephane, to spend the night with him Tuesday night in the basement of the store, where Aleno is accustomed to sleep. During the night Stephane took the keys to the store from Aleno's pocket, went up stairs, and brought down into the cellar a quantity of men's and boys' clothing. The watchman saw it and had the visitor arrested.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Stephane told Magistrate Mayo that it was all a dream. He said he was not conscious when the removal of goods was taking place, and that he would never have done such a thing in his waking moments. He was held, however, for further examination.

Paroled Boys Set Free.

Nearly fifty boys, who had been convicted of various minor crimes, were given their liberty by Judge Jacobs, in Special Sessions, yesterday, they having been released under suspended sentence for a month, reporting every week to David Willard, the "Schoolmaster of the Tombs," and having been recommended by Mr. Willard yesterday as worthy of being set free. After signing the release of the boys, Judge Jacobs said that Mr. Willard deserved great thanks from the community for the work he is doing.

Charged With Tapping Electric Wires.

Mortimer Norden, a maker of electric signs, at 145 to 149 West Twenty-eighth Street, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of tampering with the wires of the Edison Electric Company. It was charged that a few nights ago the Inspector passed Norden's store and seeing lights investigated and found that Norden had run wires over the roofs of the houses to a blacksmith's shop two doors away, and tapped one of their wires. He was held in $300 for trial.

Judge Honored by a Jury.

Justice Delehanty of the City Court was honored yesterday morning in resolutions presented to him by the jury which has been serving before him during the month. The resolutions say: "We feel that your Honor's dignified, courteous, and considerate treatment under conditions that are novel to you, inspires our respect and admiration." Thanks were also tendered to Harry McGown, Jr., the court clerk. This was Judge Delehanty's first trial term.

SPOILED A BURGLAR TRAP.

Policeman Startled Cracksmen Away by Pouncing On Detective Lying in Ambush.

There were two bold burglars in Brooklyn yesterday, who chuckled with glee when they thought of a certain policeman attached to the Gates Avenue Station. But for an amusing blunder on his part they would have walked into a nicely laid trap on Wednesday night, and been languishing in limbo yesterday.

It happened at the flower store of J. Tschorna, at the corner of Nostrand and Jefferson Avenues. There are two entrances to this store—one on Nostrand Avenue and one on Jefferson Avenue. Some time after the shop had been closed on Wednesday night two burglars appeared, and began working at the side door on Jefferson Avenue. They had just got to work when Mr. Tschorna came up Nostrand Avenue and saw them. The burglars, however, did not see him. A detective in plain clothes happened along, but was also unobserved by the robbers.

Tschorna stopped the detective and explained matters to him. Then the two formed a plan to capture the burglars dead to rights. Tschorna took out a key, and quietly let himself and the detective into the store by the Nostrand Avenue entrance. The store was not lighted, and the two waited in the darkness for the thieves to break in, the detective standing ready with a cocked revolver to cover the burglars. They left the Nostrand Avenue door open behind them, and this was what led to a fizzle of the whole affair.

For it chanced that just as the burglars around in Jefferson Avenue had about succeeded in forcing their way in a policeman of the Gates Avenue Station came along. Nostrand Avenue, saw the door of the florist's shop on that side open, and promptly walked in. Crouched and ready to pounce upon the burglars, Tschorna and the detective failed to hear the policeman enter by the other door. The first they knew of his presence was when the detective felt a heavy hand descend on him and a firm grip fasten on his coat collar, while a loud voice exclaimed:

"Ha, ha, I've got you red-handed this time, my hearty."

"Sh! Sh!" warned the florist. "There's a couple of burglars breaking in here, and we're laying for them."

"Ah, gwan; don't give me no old song and dance like that," said the policeman. "Ther burglars is in already and I've got 'em."

"—— you, shut up; we're onto two burglars, and you're spoiling the game," hissed the detective, angrily.

"Say, just save them nursery rhymes fer ther Judge in the mornin', an' come along with me," ordered the incredulous policeman.

Just then the detective turned his face so that the light from the street shone on it, and the policeman recognized him.

"Well, I'll be ——. Is it you Mike?" exclaimed the astonished policeman.

The thieves in the meantime, alarmed by the noise made by the zealous but mistaken policeman within, had fled down Jefferson Avenue and disappeared.

PALISADES LEAGUE MEETING.

Work of Preservation Will Cost About $500,000—The League Officers.

The first annual meeting of the League for the Preservation of the Palisades was held yesterday afternoon in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. Miss E. B. Vermilye of Englewood, N. J., presided. She said that more interest is shown in the league's work in New York than in New Jersey, but financial aid is not in proportion with the interest shown. The work contemplated, she said, will cost about $500,000.

It was thought that the New York Legislature might be asked to appropriate $250,000, but Gov. Odell said, "Why not ask for $400,000?" she said, and the league confidently expected to receive that much. In addition, the league has pledges for $127,000 from private sources, and the New Jersey Legislature probably will be asked to appropriate $100,000.

Next Monday there will be a hearing at Trenton on the bill now pending in the New Jersey Legislature, before the Judiciary Committee, which has it under consideration. The bill provides for enlarged powers to be given to the Palisades Commission. Commissioner F. W. Hopkins of the New Jersey Commission, Mr. Albert, and the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Secretary of the Federation of Churches, spoke in support of the work for preserving the Palisades.

Officers, to serve two years, were elected as follows: President—Miss E. B. Vermilye of Englewood, N. J.; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Stewart Haitchorn of Short Hills, N. J.; Mrs. Charles H. Denison of New York, and Frederick S. Lamb of New York; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Katharine Sauzade of Englewood; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Miles; Treasurer—S. Wood McClave of New York; Auditor—F. P. Albert; Directors at Large—Mrs. Ernest Seton-Thompson, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. Charles Flint, and Mrs. John Holland of New York; Mrs. W. A. Roebling of Trenton, Mrs. John Scudder of Jersey City, Mrs. Thomas Craven of Salem, and Mrs. John Hollister of Rutherford.

Friends of Palisades Meet at Dinner.

The Palisades Rapid Transit Association gave a dinner last night at the Hudson Heights Hotel, on the old Bullsferry Road, Guttenberg, to bring together persons interested in the improvement of the Palisades region. Among the invited guests were George W. Perkins, President of the Joint Commission of the New York and New Jersey Society for the Preservation of the Palisades; George Frederic Kunz, Treasurer of the New York Society for the Preservation of Historic and Scenic Places; William N. Burrows, Secretary and Treasurer of the New Jersey and Hudson River Railroad Ferry Company; State Senator Wakelee, and Assemblyman Tillotson. Speeches were made by Chairman Allen S. Williams, George Frederic Kunz, Senator Wakelee, S. H. Jory, Herman Walker, ex-Mayor of Guttenberg, and Major S. Wood McClave.

DYING MAN INSURED.

Punching Bag and Big Meal Employed to Represent Him as Healthy—Indicted Men Rearrested.

William Necker, Thomas Kelly, and Dr Richard Edward Jahr of Union Hill, who were arrested some time ago charged with conspiracy to defraud the Colonial Life Insurance Company of Jersey City, in procuring an insurance on the life of Thomas Brennan, were rearrested yesterday on a capias based on a second indictment. This was returned by the Grand Jury on Wednesday. It charges that in January, 1900, Necker and Kelly, through Dr. Jahr, procured an insurance of $1,000 on the life of David Whiston. Recently the company's officials became suspicious as to Whiston's condition, and sent Dr. John Nevin to examine him. He made an affidavit to the effect that he found Whiston a physical wreck and liable to die at any moment from consumption.

The further investigation of the case showed that Whiston was suffering from consumption when insured, and had been treated at several hospitals. The indictment further charges that Kelly and Necker represented Whiston to be an athlete who was training for a fight. They fitted up a room, it is alleged, in the rear of Necker's undertaking establishment and Whiston, arrayed in a sweater, was engaged with a punching bag when Dr. Jahr appeared to make the examination. It is also alleged that when the punching bag swung back it struck Whiston on the breast and knocked him down. He was so weak that he had to be assisted to his feet. He had just resumed his position before the bag when Dr. Jahr entered. It is also declared that as the doctor appeared a waiter came in with a tray on which was food enough for two men. Dr. Jahr was told that Whiston ate three such meals every day.

The accused men were arraigned before Judge Blair and entered pleas of not guilty. Bail was fixed at $2,000. Necker was the only one who could furnish security. Dr. Jahr and Kelly were locked up in the County Jail. Dr. Jahr claims that he was deceived as to Whiston's condition. Necker and Kelly deny that there was any deceit, or that they had knowledge that he was suffering from any ailment.

Public Administrator's Report.

The annual report of the Public Administrator was published in The City Record yesterday. Among the persons mentioned as having died, their effects coming under the charge of the Public Administrator, is Armand Castlemary, the grand opera singer, who died on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Jury Finds Davis Schrank Guilty.

The case of Davis Schrank, on trial in the Queens County Court for the murder of George Schaffer in Sohmer & Co.'s piano factory at Astoria on Dec. 18, was given to the jury shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and several hours later a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree was rendered.

DOCK BOARD UP IN ARMS

Denies Board of Estimate's Power To Revoke a Bond Issue.

Controller Coler Accused of Prevarication and Over-indulgence in Pyrotechnical Displays.

The Dock Commissioners held a short public session yesterday. They defied Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler, and denied the power of the Board of Estimate to revoke a bond issue of $2,000,000 already passed for water-front improvements; Controller Coler was accused of making false statements, and a general denial was made of the charge that the Dock Department was spending more money than allowed by law.

After routine business was transacted, President J. Sergeant Cram said:

"We have received a letter from Mayor Van Wyck stating that the Board of Estimate rescinded its action granting the Dock Board $2,000,000 bond issue. I doubt whether that board now has any jurisdiction in the matter. The letter has been answered. This action was occasioned by a report of the Controller. When he made that report he made a false statement."

"We don't recognize the revocation of their previous resolution," said Commissioner Peter F. Meyer, who is Richard Croker's partner. "We won't stand it because contracts have been entered into by the Dock Board, and the people can sue the city and recover the money due them."

"It is one of the Controller's daily sensations which Coler is supplying to the yellow journals," said President Cram.

"Well, I think the fireworks ordinance should be suspended," said Mr. Meyer. "It is all right one or two days in the year, but I don't think the Controller should keep up a fireworks display the entire year. This is not the first time he has made misstatements about this board."

"Yes, and to think that it comes from a Sunday school Superintendent," continued President Cram. "I did not think that a Sunday school Superintendent would have so little regard for the truth."

"When the Controller made a statement that he did not know all the actions of the Dock Board he told a lie," said Commissioner Meyer, "because a statement is sent to the Mayor twice a year."

Then President Cram read the following statement which was given out for publication:

Other than routine work, the only improvements being carried on by the Board of Docks are the nine piers and the sea wall on the North River, between Bloomfield and West Twenty-third Streets, and the improvements from Seventeenth Street to Twenty-eighth Street, on the East River, being a section of sea wall with five new piers. Both of these improvements were begun under the former administration, having the approval of Mayor Strong, the preceding Board of Docks, and the then Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. They are urgently needed and will cost the taxpayers nothing; the rental from the new piers will more than offset the interest on the cost and the principal of the bonds at maturity.

Owing to the apathy of the present administration and the failure to provide sufficient funds, the work done on these improvements is necessarily small in amount and the progress slow, owing to the necessity of the department keeping its expenditure within the appropriation. These are the improvements referred to by the Controller at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Feb. 19. These improvements have been indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Commerce Commission, the Governor of the State of New York, and the Board of Docks. It may be added that the only opponents of the improvements other than the Controller are two large corporate interests, which, in the opinion of the Dock Board, wrongly think their profits may be somewhat temporarily curtailed during the progress of the work; one of these corporate interests has recently enjoined the work, and the injunction is still standing.

"This board has not spent more than allowed by law. We have kept within our appropriations, and any statement made by Controller Coler that we have exceeded our appropriation is absolutely false," declared Commissioner Meyer.

"This is the only department in the city," said President Cram, "which can show such a record. In the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 we have spent less by $2,700,000 than the amount allowed to the department. If the Controller said we have exceeded our appropriation, he should withdraw his false statement."

WAR BETWEEN OLD FRIENDS.

They Met, Drank, and Parted as Foes—Robbery and a Damage Suit the Sequels.

A story of intoxication, a rupture between friends, a fight, and a robbery was related before Judge Schuchman in the City Court yesterday in a damage suit.

William Weise and John B. Hagenbuckle are both wealthy and retired. For years they have been the closest of friends. They are both members of well-known German clubs and societies, and in the vicinity of their homes, in the Lower Second Avenue neighborhood, no two men are better known or more popular than they. But there came a time when the friends became enemies.

The trouble between the friends dates from the night of April 27, 1900. It was near midnight when Weise, with a party of friends, was walking down Second Avenue, near Ninth Street. Coming in the opposite direction, also with friends, was Hagenbuckle. After greetings had been exchanged all entered a café.

"What will you have, John?" asked Weise.

"Whisky," replied Hagenbuckle. "What's yours?"

"Rhine wine and seltzer," replied Weise.

The orders were repeated several times. Finally the friends started home. What happened afterward is told in the words of Weise in his testimony before Justice Schuchman yesterday.

"You see, my friend Hagenbuckle had been drinking whisky, and was intoxicated I wanted to see him safely home. He wanted to stop and have another drink, and I laid my hand on his shoulder to restrain him. Without a word, he turned around and hit me a heavy blow in the face. I was knocked insensible. Hagenbuckle went on home and left me lying there."

When I awakened I found while he was lying unconscious he was robbed of a watch and chain, worth $200, and all his money. He does not intimate that Hagenbuckle did it, but the blow injured his feelings, and he brought suit against his old friend to recover $1,500 damages.

Hagenbuckle told a different story when he got on the stand. He denied having assaulted Weise, and declared that Weise had knocked him down.

"Were you sober?" asked the Court.

"Yes; I could walk."

Both sides had hosts of friends in court, who testified in their favor. In summing up, counsel for Weise said what his client wanted was vindication. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

YONKERS CITY OFFICES.

Bill to Give the Mayor Absolute Power of Appointment.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 21.—State Senator Isaac Mills on Monday night introduced in the Senate a bill which is intended as an amendment to the Yonkers city charter, and which has created great interest here, now that its provisions have become known. Under it the Mayor is vested with absolute power in the matter of all appointive city offices. He now has to name the officers and Council approves before they are effective.

Mayor Sutherland has been unable to make any appointments in three years. The Council is Democratic and tables all his nominations. As a result many Democrats and anti-Sutherland Republicans are holding over. If the bill should pass Mayor Sutherland could name off-hand all the appointive officers. These, with the patronage they control, would number a force of 535. This would make the Mayor practically supreme in the city.

The Burns Republicans and the Democrats will try to have the bill killed.

Hospital Patient Leaps to His Death.

Joseph Pulice, a patient on the fourth floor of the Columbus Hospital, got rid of the attending nurse yesterday morning, and running to the window, flung himself headlong out. He struck on the roof of a one-story extension, and died in a few minutes. Pulice was twenty-six years old and a widower. He was a brickmaker of Kingston, N. Y., where his three children live. He was being treated for Bright's disease. Dr. Greene of the hospital places no blame on the nurse.

We've shut up shop to-day, won't even "talk shop;" the better the day the less the need.

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Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT at 8—TOSCA (In Italian) Miss Ternina, MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb 23, at 2—LOHENGRIN (In German.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g., Feb. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza, Journet, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 24, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 25, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD (in German.) Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Rauermeister, Muryill, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, March 1, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g. March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Sat. Aft., Feb. 23, at 2:30. Programme: BRAHMS, Academic Festival Overture, Op. 80; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin in D major, Op. 61 (Cadenza by Mr. Kreisler;) SAINT-SAENS, Symphony No. 3, in C minor, with Organ, (Mr. Wallace Goodrich at the Organ.) Soloist, Mr. Fritz Kreisler. Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL. Only Three Concerts March 1, 3, 10, at 8:15. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA. LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. HANS WINDERSTEIN, Conductor. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's and Hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL This (Friday) Aft., at 3. HUGO BECKER 'CELLO. JOSEF WEISS, PIANO. FFRANGCON DAVIES, BARITONE. Res. seats $1.50, $1. Box office open all day.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Saturday Afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock. PIANO RECITAL. DOHNANYI. Beethoven Programme. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Schuberth's. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Third Concert Tues. Evg., Feb'y 26, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisted by ERNST VON D

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 15,953. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

COL. MURPHY NEW HEAD OF POLICE FORCE

Appoints Devery as His First Deputy Commissioner.

GOV. ODELL INDIGNANT

Thinks Ex-Chief's Retention Is An Affront and May Remove the Mayor —John B. Sexton President of the Health Board.

Gov. Odell yesterday morning signed the bill abolishing the bi-partisan board of four Police Commissioners and the office of Chief of Police, and substituting for them a single Commissioner to rule the force. In the afternoon Mayor Van Wyck appointed Col. Michael C. Murphy to the position of Police Commissioner, and ex-Police Commissioner John B. Sexton as President of the Health Board, to succeed Col. Murphy. Police Commissioner Murphy's first official act was to appoint ex-Chief Devery his First Deputy Police Commissioner. He announced that Deputy Chief McLaughlin of Brooklyn may be his choice for Second Deputy Commissioner.

The Mayor's office in the City Hall was locked yesterday morning and until late in the afternoon. Mayor Van Wyck was waiting at the Democratic Club, and when the news was received that the new Police bill had been signed he acted at once. He came to the City Hall accompanied by Col. Michael C. Murphy, John B. Sexton, and Col. Ladd, Assistant Corporation Counsel, attached to the Mayor's office.

The party entered the Mayor's office without attracting any attention, and the doors were locked behind them. The papers appointing Col. Murphy as Police Commissioner and John B. Sexton as President of the Health Board had been prepared. It took but a few minutes for Mayor Van Wyck to administer the oaths to the new officials. Then they signed their names in the big red book which contains the signatures of every official appointed since Mayor Van Wyck took office.

When the Mayor was leaving his office he was accosted by a politician.

"Mr. Mayor, what are you doing here to-day? A little business?" was asked.

"Yes, I have been busy for a few minutes," said the Mayor, pleasantly. "It was big business. I have just appointed 'Mike' Murphy Police Commissioner and John B. Sexton goes to the Health Board."

Col. Murphy was in a pleasant frame of mind. Mr. Sexton was smiling, but not seem to be in a pleasant frame of mind. Mr. Sexton firmly believed up to yesterday morning that he would be appointed the new Commissioner.

On leaving the City Hall, Col. Murphy, accompanied by Col. Ladd and John M. Willis, Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the First Assembly District, drove to Police Headquarters, whither Mr. Sexton had preceded them. The party arrived there at 4:15 o'clock, half an hour after the Mayor's action had been telephoned to Chief Devery. They went into the Chief's office and were received by him and Commissioner Sexton, and the doors were guarded for half an hour, while the old Chief's aids and stenographers were kept busy in taking orders and dictations and sending messages. In the anteroom were Deputy Chief Cortright, Inspector Brooks, Martin Engel, and a score of newspaper men. Later on, Registrar Isaac Fromme went into the Chief's room. The first rumor of what had happened in the sanctum was when Aide Sugden announced:

"Michael C. Murphy qualified as Police Commissioner and Chief of Police, and Capt. Westervelt was transferred from the Second to the Ninth Precinct, and Capt. Halpin from the Ninth to the Second."

COL. MURPHY'S STATEMENT.

A few minutes later Col. Murphy summoned the newspaper men. He appeared to be delighted as he sat on the edge of a table, and Chief Devery beamed from behind his big desk. The new head of the department shook hands with some of his newspaper friends and abruptly made the following statement:

"I ought to say to you, gentlemen, for the public, that all I ask is that I may be provided accordingly to my deeds. I have been appointed Commissioner of Police of New York City, and I declare that I am going to enforce the laws as I find them, and I do not care who may interfere or try to interfere with me, I shall carry out that programme.

"Desiring to have with me men with as much experience as may be possible in police business, I have appointed William S. Devery my First Deputy Police Commissioner. I would like to appoint as my Second Deputy Chief Commissioner Patrick H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn. The matter is not settled yet. I shall have a talk with him. The matter may be settled to-morrow.

"My first act here, as head of the department, was to transfer Capt. Westervelt. It was for the good of the service. I will not say there was a reason for the transfer other than this, or that it was the result of the raid of the poolroom in Dey Street. Now, don't ask any more questions about that. Those who know me know me as direct in language, and that I do not evade questions. There will be no further transfers to-day.

"I want to look around here and study the rules before acting. While I am here there will be no authority but me. No pledges were obtained of me before I took this office. I will administer this department as I did the Health Department. I am going to be 'boss,' as they say, because I am wholly responsible. I am going to enforce the law without favor or fear. I had no intimation that I would be appointed before I was notified at my house that I was to go down town and qualify, and I have not had any conference in regard to my policy or status, or in relation to my office, in any way with any Republican interest."

Col. Murphy said that he had not decided on what quarters he would occupy, and was deaf to questions relating to the way Gov. Odell would view his appointment and his appointment of ex-Chief Devery. He left the Central Office in a carriage just one hour after he entered it, and was accompanied by Mr. Willis.

DEVERY'S FORMAL PROTEST.

It was learned that after the new Commissioner had established that he had been appointed by the Mayor, Chief Devery handed him this protest:

Col. Michael C. Murphy, Police Commissioner:
Sir: I hereby protest against being removed from my position of Chief of Police in the Police Department of the City of New York.

I claim that I am entitled to hold the said office of Chief of Police in the Police Department of the City of New York; that the act passed which removes the four Commissioners and provides for a single Commissioner and abolishes the office of Chief of Police is unconstitutional, void, and of no effect, and does not abolish said office of Chief of Police; that no method prescribed by law has been taken to retire or remove me from said office of Chief of Police or from the position which I hold in the Police Department, and I am therefore lawfully entitled to enjoy all the rights, powers, and privileges incident to said office and incident to my being a member of the Police Department of the City of New York.

In permitting you or any one else to occupy my office or to do any act in derogation of my rights I do so under protest.

WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Chief of Police.

Commissioner Murphy accepted the document, and at once appointed the protestant his First Deputy Commissioner, and ordered the transfers of Capts. Westervelt and Halpin. Then the following order to the force was prepared and handed to Michael R. Brennan, Superintendent of police telegraph, for promulgation to the force of New York City:

Police Department of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry St.,
New York, Feb. 22, 1901.

This is to notify the officers and members of the police force of the Police Department of the City of New York and the clerks, employes, &c., in the Police Department that by action of his Honor Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, I have this day, pursuant to law, been appointed Commissioner and Chief of Police of the police force of the Police Department of the City of New York.

And this is to further notify the above-named that I have this day appointed William S. Devery as First Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Police Department of the City of New York, and that all orders emanating from me, or through me from the 'Deputy Commissioner or Commissioners appointed or hereafter to be appointed by me will be obeyed and respected.

MICHAEL C. MURPHY,
Commissioner of Police, City of New York.

Another order notified all commands of the confirmation of the details of the Deputy Chiefs as follows: Moses W. Cortright, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond; Patrick H. McLaughlin, Borough of Brooklyn; William W. McLaughlin, Borough of the Bronx, and Elias P. Clayton, Borough of Queens.

Then the following orders were transmitted:

Police Department, 300 Mulberry Street,
Feb. 22, 1901.

To All Precincts, Districts, Squads, and Bureaus, All Boroughs:

At a meeting of the Board of Police on the 20th inst. the following resolution was adopted:

"That during the disability of the Chief of Police or during the time that a vacancy for any reason, may exist in said office, or the abolishment of said office, Moses W. Cortright, Deputy Chief of Police, is authorized, empowered, and directed to perform the duties which by law are enjoined upon the Chief of Police."

This is sent to you for your information and guidance and you will govern yourself accordingly. MOSES W. CORTRIGHT, Deputy Chief.

Office of the Commissioner of Police.

To All: The resolution adopted by the Police Board of the City of New York on Feb. 20, 1901, empowering and directing Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortright to perform duties enjoined by law on the Chief of Police and all power and authority conferred by said resolution on said Deputy Chief are hereby revoked, annulled, and set aside. MICHAEL C. MURPHY,
Commissioner of Police.

Deputy Commissioner Devery refused to in any way discuss the events of the day or his intentions. It was learned, however, that he has started a legal fight to be reinstated on the force at a salary of $6,000 per annum—his salary as Deputy Commissioner is $4,000.

Before the consummation of the new police deal affairs at the Central Office were neglected because of contradictory rumors.

The outgoing board of Commisioners had arranged to hold a meeting to-day. They will be at Headquarters to greet Col. Murphy and arrange various matters of importance. One is the transfer of the Treasurer's Department to the Controller's office. Treasurer Hess had everything prepared for this on Thursday, and Wednesday evening he took $200,000 which had been in the Seaboard National Bank and deposited it in equal sums in the Bank of New Amsterdam and the Morton Trust Company. The question of the disposition of the funds of the Police Pension Fund has yet to be settled. In the matter of the Police Treasury urgency is necessary if the force is to be paid from the Controller's office March 1.

MR. SEXTON AFFECTS SURPRISE.

Mr. Sexton spent part of last evening at the Democratic Club receiving congratulations upon his appointment. He was not inclined to talk of his new position, however; in fact, Mr. Sexton expressed some doubt as to his selection.

"What are your plans, now that you have become Health Commissioner?" he was asked.

"My plans?" repeated Mr. Sexton, in a surprised tone. "My plans? Well, I have not yet received any official notification that I have been appointed. All I know about it is what I have seen in the newspapers."

"You were sworn in by the Mayor, were you not?"

"The papers said I was appointed," answered the new Commissioner, with a smile.

"Is it true that you declined the Police Commissionership?"

"It is not."

"Disappointed at not getting it?"

"Do I look so?"

"Do you think Mr. Murphy will make a good Commissioner of Police?"

"I do. Mr. Murphy is a very capable man. He is a fine man for the place."

"How do you like the idea of being Health Commissioner?"

"I think I will like the place very well if I am appointed."

"When was your appointment decided upon, Mr. Sexton?"

"I don't know anything about that. I've really nothing to say. How can I when I have not been officially notified?"

"Did Mr. Croker cable over his personal preferences for Mr. Murphy?"

"Say, I don't know the first thing about such a thing. I've got nothing to say," was the reply, as Mr. Sexton started to break away. "You don't expect a man who has not been officially notified to talk about an office, do you?"

Then Mr. Sexton said good night.

MAYOR MAY BE REMOVED.

Gov. Odell Regards the Retention of Devery as a Challenge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Odell is considering three ways of meeting the challenge thrown down to him by Mayor Van Wyck in the retention of Chief Devery. They are these:

First—The removal of Mayor Man Wyck.

Second—The removal of Commissioner Murphy.

Third—The sending of a message to the Legislature recommending the immediate passage of the Raines Constabulary bill.

Gov. Odell was seen to-night and asked what he had to say about the appointment of Michael C. Murphy as Commissioner and of Devery as one of the Deputy Commissioners. The Governor said:

"I have no comment to make at this time. I shall think very hard over the matter to-right. Later I may have something to say."

When the Governor received the news of Mayor Van Wyck's appointment of Mr. Murphy as Police Commissioner he was rather pleased. The Governor thinks well of Mr. Murphy, and was inclined to the belief that Mr. Murphy would make a good Commissioner. But when he heard that Devery had been retained as Chief Deputy the Governor was indignant. He regarded Devery's appointment as an affront to himself and to the Legislature. As he looked at it, the appointment was in the nature of a challenge. The challenge will be taken up.

The Governor's first impulse was to remove Mayor Van Wyck. It is not im-

Continued on Page 2.

$30.00 Chicago to California, Portland, Seattle, and Puget Sound. Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Settlers' tickets on sale each Tuesday, February 12th to April 30th. Shortest route, finest scenery. Through tourist cars. Address, Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

TO-DAY, SIXTEEN PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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TROUBLE AT THE BATH HOME.

Successor to Head Surgeon Smith Appointed—He Declares He Has Not Resigned.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Dr. James T. Burdick of Brooklyn was to-day appointed head surgeon at the hospital of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home by the Trustees of that institution in annual session. The present head surgeon is Dr. Oran W. Smith. The Trustees declared that Dr. Smith had resigned. When seen to-night he most emphatically denied this, and said he proposed to stay right where he was.

Dr. Smith said two months ago he handed his resignation to Commandant Davidson, but about two weeks ago withdrew it. He is a veteran, and an appointee of the civil service, and cannot be removed except upon charges. No charges have been made against him. The Trustees would say nothing further than that he had tendered his resignation, and it had been accepted.

Dr. Smith's statement has caused much comment here. It is expected that interesting developments will follow, as there seems to be a desire to oust him. He was appointed last September. His former home was in Union Springs.

Dr. Burdick is expected here by April. He is Post Medical Examiner of the State Grand Army of the Republic.

FELL AGAINST CIRCULAR SAW.

Mangled Victim Walked a Mile to Get a Train—Likely to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 22.—While steadying a heavy log to be visected by a circular saw in a sawmill near Rowlands, Penn., this morning, Charles A. Leeks met with an accident that will probably prove fatal. As the log approached the saw the dogs became unfastened and turned the log over with such force that Leeks was thrown against the rapidly revolving saw. His left arm was badly mangled clear to the shoulder.

The unfortunate man soon revived from the shock, and as there was no conveyance within immediate call, he started for the station, nearly a mile distant, to catch a train, which was soon due, for the hospital here. His arm bled profusely, but, assisted by a woman, the man arrived at the station in time, and even assisted himself on the car. He displayed remarkable nerve, and after temporary aid had been administered by a physician who happened to be on the train, he chatted with his fellow-passengers.

The arm was amputated at the shoulder at the hospital here, but the patient's chances of recovery are slim.

INVITES SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Canadian Society of New York Wishes Him to Deliver an Address Here.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to-day invited to visit New York at an early date and address a gathering under the auspices of the Canadian Society of New York. The request was made by a delegation from the society, comprising H. C. Hunter, Alexander MacDougall, M. Bartindale, F. W. MacNaughton, and M. Salter.

The Canadian Premier thanked the delegation for the honor, but expressed the opinion that owing to the fact of the Dominion Parliament being in session, and also that he had promised to go to Australia in company with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to open Parliament, it would be impossible for him to fix any date in the near future. It is possible, however, that Sir Wilfrid may accept the society's invitation soon after his return from Australia.

TO FIGHT THE GLASS TRUST.

Stained Glass Manufacturers Combine and May Erect New Works.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—A combination of the stained glass manufacturers of the United States was formed here to-day to fight the big glass trust. For several weeks the leading concerns in the glass decorative line have been negotiating with the trade in general to combine for protection against the giant trust. This was prompted by an increase of 26 per cent. on the material furnished by the trust to the stained glass concerns. A general protest against the raising of prices was made by the trade and forwarded to the trust. This was met by an ultimatum that the new scale was put in force to stay.

To consider methods of retaliation there was a private conference two weeks ago, in Columbus, Ohio, of the principal manufacturers, and it was finally concluded that a new corporation should be formed, merging all of the principal decorative glass concerns under one management. L. Von Gerichten of Columbus, Ohio, was empowered to call on the trade and solicit signatures for a combine. He succeeded to such an extent in New York, Boston, and the larger cities of the Middle West and the entire East that a corporation was chartered in Ohio early this week with a capitalization of $5,000,000. The charter provides for an additional $3,000,000 if found necessary in a fight with the trust.

All the local manufacturers signed today, and the combination was thereby completed. Each establishment in the combine is to receive paid-up stock to its full value. If the Glass Trust does not accede to the demands to establish the former rates, then the new corporation is to call for the second $5,000,000 capital and erect and operate its own glass works.

Mr. Von Gerichten and his associates will issue a final appeal to the Glass Trust to-morrow, and if the concessions are not made by March 15 preparations will be made to build new glass works. Sites have been picked out here for these factories, if needed.

M. L. SYKES RESIGNS.

Chicago and Northwestern's Vice President Succeeded by E. E. Osborn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Milton Luther Sykes, Vice President and Secretary of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, has resigned. His place will be filled by E. E. Osborn, general attorney for the company. The change will take effect June 1.

The new Vice President has been attorney for the company for the last eight years. He is a graduate of Yale and was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1854.

There is a rumor that Albert Keep, President of the Northwestern board, will also retire.

Mr. Osborn will go to New York in March or April to familiarize himself with the duties of his new position.

Junior Oratorical Prizes at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 22.—The junior class of the Lehigh University held its oratorical contest at 10:30 this morning in the Packer Memorial Church. First, second, and third prizes were awarded to F. R. Lines of Bethlehem, Penn.; J. N. Downey, Lancaster, Penn., and William F. Roberts, Freeland, Penn., respectively.

Employes Share Company's Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Over 250 employes of Steger & Co. congregated at the company's factory at Steger, Ill., to-night to receive their shares of the gross receipts of the year. An account is kept of the material used and the amount wasted by each man during the year, and profits are shared on the basis of the amount saved by the care of the men. Five thousand dollars will be distributed.

"The Rhythm of the Rails"
Is never more harmoniously accompanied than on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

12.55 P. M. for Pinehurst, N. C.
Seaboard Air Line Railway, solid vestibuled trains, latest service. Through Pullman Sleeper Wednesdays and Fridays. Phone 2,301 Madison. Office 1,200 Broadway.

BIG STEAMER SUNK; POSSIBLY 122 DEAD

Pacific Mail Liner Founders in Golden Gate.

STRUCK DURING DENSE FOG

Wild Scenes on the City of Rio de Janeiro.

MR. AND MRS. WILDMAN MISSING

The Consul General Was Aboard With His Wife and Two Children—Whole Family Thought to Be Lost—Only 79 of the 201 Persons Aboard Rescued—Capt. Ward Went Down With His Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro ran on a hidden rock while entering the Golden Gate early this morning in a dense fog. She sank a few minutes after striking.

The latest figures place the loss at 122 persons, most of whom were Chinese and Japanese, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact number, owing to the fact that Purser John Rooney, who had the passenger list and roster of the crew, is among the missing.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon ten bodies had been recovered, two white women, one white man, and seven Chinese. The most prominent passenger on the steamer was Rounseville Wildman, ex-United States Consul General at Hongkong, who was accompanied by his wife and two children. It is thought all were drowned. The ship was in command of Pilot Frederick Jordan when she struck. He was rescued. Capt. William Ward went down with his vessel.

As nearly as can be learned, there were 201 persons on board the Rio de Janeiro, as follows:

Cabin passengers	20
Second cabin	7
Steerage, (Chinese and Japanese)	58
White officers	30
Asiatic crew	77

The saved number 79, classified as follows:

Cabin passengers	12
White officers	11
Steerage, (Asiatic)	15
Crew, (Chinese)	41

The lost number 122, classed as follows:

Passengers	24
Officers	19
Crew, (Chinese)	36
Steerage, (Asiatic)	43

The City of Rio de Janeiro was three days overdue from Hongkong, via Honolulu, when she arrived off the Heads last night, and the dense fog prevailing at the time induced Pilot Jordan to bring her to anchor until he could see his way clear, through the gateway. She was laid to until about 4:30 o'clock this morning, when the atmosphere cleared, and she was started under a slow bell toward Point Bonita. All went well until 5:40 o'clock, when she struck. Most of the passengers were below at the time, and it is believed that many of them were drowned in their berths. The first news of the disaster reached here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and soon afterward a boatload of rescued passengers and petty officers arrived at the Mail Dock.

Tugs were immediately dispatched to render any service that might be needed, but no living persons were afloat when they reached the wreck. A number of drowning people were rescued by Italian fishermen and the bodies of two white women, three Chinese, and a Japanese were brought in on the tugs. The search for victims has continued all day.

From all accounts it appears that the officers were cool and gave the necessary orders with the least possible excitement. Capt. Ward, who was on deck when the vessel struck, at once gave orders to the crew on watch to have the passengers in the forward deck. At the same time the quartermaster on duty sounded the signal for fire drill, and within five minutes all the men were at their stations.

WILD RUSH FOR THE BOATS.

There was no way of telling the extent of the damage to the vessel, as she remained on an even keel for fifteen minutes after striking. But Capt. Ward, with the instinct of long experience, knew the gravest danger threatened the 200 souls in his charge, and he gave orders to lower the lifeboats and liferafts. There was not much confusion until fifteen minutes after striking, the bow of the vessel suddenly plunged under water. Then there was a wild rush for the boats. Two boats had already been lowered and others were getting away as rapidly as the trained discipline of the crew could prepare them. A thick fog enveloped everything, and as yet no signs have come from the life-saving station. Darkness was all about, and with this added horror, the people on the steamer had to cope.

One boat got clear of the vessel with damage. This contained the following persons: Mrs. West, Mrs. Ripley, Chief Engineer Herlihey, Second Officer Coghlan, Frank Cramp, J. R. Russell, Storekeeper Bragg, Water-tender D. Lane, Quartermaster R. Mathieson, and Capt. Hecht of the German Navy.

After the boat got clear it stood by to help in picking up those who were in the water.

Another boat, containing Third Officer Holland and J. K. Carpenter, got away, but was drifted around close up under the bow of the steamer. As the forward end of the vessel plunged downward the prow caught the small boat and cut it in two. The two men in the boat were uninjured, and swam away from the sinking steamer just in time to avoid being caught in the swirl of water caused by the settling of the big ship. Carpenter was picked up by the other boat. The fate of Holland is not known, but he is supposed to have perished.

A number of Italian fishermen who were just starting out this morning, saw the sinking of the steamer, and at once hastened to render every assistance in their power.

CAPTAIN GOES DOWN WITH SHIP.

While all this was going on Capt. Ward was directing the passengers, and trying to keep them from panic. He succeeded only partially, as many of the terrified people rushed to the railings and jumped overboard. Some of these were picked up; others were drowned. The Chinese crew, to the number of more than a hundred, were terrorized. Some of them huddled in little groups chattering in fear. Others crouched close to the deck, moaning pitifully. Many jumped into the sea. Capt. Ward remained on deck until the vessel had settled to such an extent that the water was engulfing him. Then he went up on the bridge, and from there continued to issue his directions, although by this time the confusion was so great that few paid any attention to his commands.

There are several conflicting stories concerning the fate of the Captain. The steward of the steamer says that he stood beside the Captain when the vessel went down. Two other survivors say that they also saw the Captain to the last. Quartermaster Lindstrom was one of the first to land at Meiggs's wharf this morning, and one of the first statements he made was that Capt. Ward had gone down with the wrecked steamer. According to his story Capt. Ward, after consulting with Pilot Jordan, came down from the bridge. He was standing on the deck when the vessel crashed upon the rock.

There was a cry of "Man the boats," but it was apparent that in the midst of the awful confusion a systematic effort to save the passengers would be of no avail. Everybody was scrambling for his own safety.

It was at this time that Lindstrom says he saw Capt. Ward standing on the forward deck. Suddenly the Captain turned and, walking hurriedly to his cabin, disappeared behind the door, which he closed. A second later the vessel was plunging to the bottom of the sea.

That the steamer sank almost immediately after striking is the report of a majority of those rescued. Some of the passengers say that she instantly listed forward, and that in five minutes she went down, while others declare that she staid afloat for half an hour after she struck. The confusion occasioned by such a disaster was intense, and it is not surprising to find that there is a lack of unanimity as to the length of time the vessel remained above water. The wreck lies about three-fourths of a mile south of Fort Point and about a thousand yards off the rocky shore. The smokestack and a portion of the upper works of the ill-fated steamer are visible.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Frederick W. Jordan, the pilot of the steamer, was rescued by an Italian fishing boat owned by Frederick Castrini, and was brought to Meiggs Station, about 10 A. M. Along with him was a Japanese and Philip Nussenblack. He was taken up to a room occupied by the customs officials and told the following story:

"We anchored inside about 5 o'clock last night. The weather was thick, and I left orders that when the weather cleared we should go further in. At 5 A. M. the fog lifted. We could see the Cliff House and the North End Light, and I told the mate to heave short. After we started heaving short the wind came in fresh from the northeast and the fog settled in thick, and I told the mate to stop heaving. Then the Captain came up and said: 'Let her go. We can go ahead.'

Jordan made this statement to Capt. Freeman and his friends, who crowded around him. To Capt. Freeman he said, "Ain't I in a d—d fix?" Capt. Freeman put his arms around the pilot and said: "Don't talk about it. You are here, and that is all we care for."

Jordan continued his story as follows:

"You see, my watch stopped at 5:40. When the vessel struck I ordered all the boats out. The first boat was that of the doctor. She was half filled with water as soon as she struck. I got a ladder and placed a woman on it, and we began to descend. She had a boy with her, a child of about eight years. She gave him to me. I held him in my arms, and the little fellow had his arms around my neck.

"The woman and I were about half way down the ladder, when the Rio gave a tremendous pitch. I was flung off the ladder. I saw nothing then of the woman or the boy. I went down with the ship, about fifty feet. I worked my way up to the surface and got hold of some wreckage. I had sense enough left to turn on my back and drift with the wreckage. Then I came across what seemed to me the top of a house, with a Chinaman on it. He helped me to clamber on the roof, and with him I drifted out toward the North Heads.

"I was then rescued by the fishing boat. I cannot say who the woman was. I believe she had a husband but he was not on deck when we left. I saw nothing either of the woman or the boy after I was flung off the ladder into the water."

"Did you see Capt. Ward?"

"I saw nothing of him after we struck. I believe he is lost."

A PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

William Brander of the firm of Brander & Co., London, was one of the cabin passengers. Mr. Brander was making a tour of the world, and boarded the Rio at Yokohama. He carried a large amount of luggage, all of which was lost. When taken to the harbor hospital Mr. Brander was chilled and very ill. He made the following statement:

"I was asleep when the accident happened. I was awakened by a series of jars and scrapings, and as I arose and heard the screaming of women in the cabin, I dressed hastily and went on deck. I saw Capt. Ward and some officers directing the handling of boats. I was excited, of course, but I could not fail to observe many women crowded aft about the boats. One of the boats, I remember, was full of water and useless. I ran for a life preserver, and had got one arm through it when the forward part of the vessel gave a sickening lurch and went down.

"I was standing near one of the shrouds, and I remember grasping these just as the vessel dove down. When I found myself in the water I was compelled to force my way through the ratlines of the shrouds. I finally reached the surface and saw people swimming near me among a lot of wreckage. Among those I recognized Russell Harper, a journalist of Nagasaki, who called to me that both his legs were broken. I lost sight of him for a time, but was told that he was picked up. I was picked up and taken ashore to the hospital."

Mr. Brander could not recall events definitely. He does not remember when the women had gone on deck were taken off in the boats. What surprised him was that these women were fully dressed, a circumstance he attributes to the fact that they had arisen in order to witness the start from anchorage and approach to the landing.

"I had only time to grasp a few of my valuables," he said, "and went on deck. I should judge I was there only five or ten minutes when the ship went down, carrying me with it. It is possible that all the cabin passengers reached the deck before the fatal plunge, but I doubt it. The Chinese in the steerage were in the greater danger, and I am convinced a large number of Celestials were drowned."

Mr. Brander was then stopped at 5:40 o'clock, thereby indicating that the ship went down at that time. Among his valuables were letters of credit and cash in excess of $1,000.

STEERAGE STEWARD'S EXPERIENCE.

H. Donahue, the steerage steward, gives the following as his experience:

"I was below decks, but partly dressed, when we struck the rocks. The ship seemed to be riding even, and I suddenly thought of the steerage. I ran with all my might to the steerage cabins, where I hauled and yanked people out of bunks—white and Chinese, and what not. I threw them about, whether they had clothes on or not, and finally got twenty-five or thirty of them on deck. I told them to save their lives then if they could, directing them to get life preservers. By this time the ship was turning over, and I left these people. I ran to the middle deck.

"When I reached there I ran in my bewilderment to the forward deck, where I distinctly remember seeing Capt. Ward as he ascended the bridge. I felt the ship going, and I fled for the rigging. I climbed with all my strength and speed, and just as I reached the crosstrees I looked below. There I saw Capt. Ward—I am sure it was he—standing at the bridge and wildly swinging his arms. Then I saw the waters swirl about at his feet and suddenly cover him. At that instant I realized that we were plunging to the bottom. I had not felt our descent while in the rigging.

"While I was making up my mind to this I was amazed and terrified to have my feet thrown above my head by the force of water rushing from below. Then I was torn from the crosstrees and plunged below. I held my breath and fought against the terrible suction, coming finally to the surface again. By some strange chance I was not struck by spars nor caught in the rigging. It was one chance in a million. I struck out when I was gasping to the surface, and a few minutes later, just as my senses were slipping from me, I was picked up. I am confident I saw the Captain go down at the bridge."

OFFICERS DESCRIBE THE DISASTER.

Second Officer Graham Coghlan was on the bridge with Capt. Ward, Pilot Jordan, and First Officer Johnson as the vessel was making port. The Rio had passed Point Bonita Light, and a few moments later port Point Light was sighted. Then, without a word of warning, the big steamer went crashing upon the rocks. Immediately everything was chaos. In the steerage below it was announced that water was rushing in upon the sleeping passengers, and a number of the crew rushed to the deck. Shortly after the shock the four big boats in the davits were lowered. A large number of passengers hastily summoned from their rooms by the commotion crowded into the boats and they pushed off.

Ten minutes later, according to the second officer, the vessel sank. The lifeboats floated off as the vessel disappeared below the surface of the water, and there was a scramble on the part of the many persons in the water to get into them.

"The order was given to arouse the passengers," said Coghlan, "and the crew went about the work coolly. They could not have acted better and everyone was apparently summoned. I myself went in search of Consul General Wildman and family, but I could not find them. Just before one of the big boats, which I commanded, pushed off, I saw Capt. Ward going forward, and then we started for the shore.

"We could see many persons in the water, and others crying for help, and we assisted some to get on the life rafts. The boat I was in saved thirteen of the people on board, and after being picked up by a gasoline launch, we were towed to shore. There were three life rafts, and there was a number of people on them." Mr. Coghlan is the son of Capt. J. B. Coghlan of the United States Navy.

Quartermaster Frederick Lindstrom had the wheel when the steamer struck, and his narrative is interesting.

"I was on the lookout," he said, "when I heard the pilot yell, and the next instant the ship struck. Instantly all was confusion. Many of the passengers had assembled on the deck to see the harbor as the ship passed in, and the women seemed to lose all control of themselves. They screamed piteously, and the men, crew, and passengers apparently were dazed by the suddenness of the calamity. My attention was claimed by the ship, however, and I saw at once she was badly punctured. When she struck she began settling by the head, and in a short time went down.

"When I saw all hope of saving the vessel was lost I turned in and aided the officers and crew in saving the passengers. The Chinese were even more panic-stricken than the white women. They rushed about the deck howling frantically, and some of them jumped overboard in their frenzy. We did our best to get out the boats, but our time was limited, and I don't know just how many boats were launched. I saw three boats filled with people leave the ship, but what became of them I had no means of ascertaining."

INCIDENTS OF RESCUE WORK.

William Caspar of Toledo, Ohio, was among the survivors, who, while floundering in the water, encountered the raft on which were R. H. Long and a number of Chinamen. Caspar was out of his bunk and on deck when the first alarm was given. He agrees with Long that most of the steamer's passengers were on deck when the vessel struck. "I scrambled to the hurricane deck," said Caspar, while telling of his experiences at the Barge Office, "but I had been there only a second when a heavy sea washed me off. I went down, I don't know how far, and I thought it was all up with me. The water was full of wreckage, which knocked me about when I reached the surface. I started to swim for the shore, but on the way met the raft and was pulled on board." Caspar was formerly attached to the transport Lawton.

One of the life-saving boats picked up G. Heinz, a passenger, about half an hour after the ship went down. He was greatly exhausted and is now very ill. He was twice drawn under the water by the suction, and as he came up the second time his head struck a floating spar with considerable force. Half stunned, he grasped the spar and clung to it until rescue came. He says that several other people were saved by clinging to the spar which came so near stunning him and actually was his means of salvation.

At the instant the Rio went on the rocks Andrew Ademi, an Italian fisherman, was not a great distance away in a small smack. Near to him was G. Albert, another Italian fisherman. Both men saw the Rio de Janeiro in the gloom and marveled that she could be so close to the shore. The next moment they knew something was wrong, and each headed for the ship, proceeding carefully for fear they might be entangled in the wreck. They came near enough before the ship went down to hear the voice of some person through a megaphone. The men who yelled at them told that the ship was sinking and lost and to stand by with help, sending word to San Francisco as soon thereafter as they could.

When the ship disappeared the Italians hurried to the scene. Ademi picked up the three persons who were struggling in the water. His small craft could hold no more, and he set out for shore, bent upon summoning other aid. Albert, however, had more room in his steam launch, and he picked up a number of Chinese—he says he does not remember just how many.

These boats proceeded to Meigg's Wharf, where the rescued people were put ashore. Both the Italians then put back after giving the alarm to the scene of the disaster, but found no more people in the water. They soon afterward came ashore. Ademi says that whoever the officer was who shouted to him through a megaphone he was a man of surpassing coolness. He stood with the megaphone to his mouth still shouting instructions when the ship sank, and the Italians saw him go beneath the surface, even as he spoke.

The Italian fishermen brought to the Merchants' Exchange station, at Meigg's Wharf, twelve bags of mail, which they picked up at the scene of the wreck. These include two pouches from the United States military station in China, and also two bags of registered mail. When the registered bags were delivered it was found that they had been ripped open with a knife and all their contents stolen. When this crime was committed is a question, but the fishermen who brought them in are not suspected, and it is impossible to determine who the robbers are. The Rio carried in all 200 bags of mail. Five bags of newspapers are among the rescued sacks. There is one sack of mail from Tokio for Germany and one sack from Tokio for London, all in bad condition. The mail from the United States military station was not tampered with.

J. Wade, a Japanese passenger, had $1,500 in his trunk, which was lost.

The Fort Point life-saving crew was out drilling at 7:40 o'clock when the fishing boat with the first of the survivors passed in and reported the wreck. The rescued people were taken ashore to the life-saving station and the crew started out to the wreck, but there was nothing to be found. The south side crew was on the spot about an hour later, and its Captain was of the opinion that the wreckage pointed to the fact that the Rio had blown up after sinking. All the woodwork is splintered, and other details known to seafaring men and too numerous to mention support this theory thoroughly.

THE WRECK'S RESTING PLACE.

The Rio's resting place is about half a mile from the shore, a mile to the southward of North Head, and a mile and a half to the south and west of Fort Point. The tide, ebb or flood, had a southerly set, and this was what put the steamer in with the land. On the north shore there is a northerly set quite as strong, and it was this that caught the steamship City of New York and piled her high and dry under North Head.

The City of Rio Janeiro was an iron steamer of 3,548 gross tonnage and 2,275 net. She was built by J. Roach & Son at Chester, Penn., in 1878. The vessel was owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and had been in the Oriental service since. She sailed from Hongkong for this port on Jan. 22.

The Rio is not the first ship that has come to grief on Mile Rock. About ten years ago the Frank Jones, an American deep-water ship, struck it and went down. She was standing in half shore, blindly feeling her way through the fog, and those who recall the disaster say that the circumstances attending it were about the same as the Rio's loss, with, however, a far less numerous casualty list.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Following is the cabin passenger list of the City of Rio de Janeiro, almost complete:

Brander, Wm., London.
Carpenter, J. K., mining engineer, Oakland, Cal.
Chong, Zong.
Dodd, Dr., Butte, Mon.
Dowdell, C., Shanghai.
Harper, Russell, journalist, Nagasaki.
Hart, Mr. and Mrs., Manila.
Heicht, Capt., German Navy.
Henshaw, O. H., Butte, Mon.
Hoerou, Miss Gabriel.
Holtz, Capt., Shanghai.
Jehu, Miss Rowena, Honolulu.
Leheran, Miss.
Mattheson, H. C., Shanghai.
Okawhara, Dr., Japan.

MORE BODIES FOUND IN RAILROAD WRECK

Twelve Killed and About Thirty Injured Near Bordentown.

NOW PLACING RESPONSIBILITY

Officials of the Pennsylvania System Blame Local Train Crew—The Conductor's Admissions.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Twelve killed and about thirty injured is the record of the result of the collision of trains last night at Rusling's Siding, near Bordentown, on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is known that all bodies have been removed from the wrecked trains. Of the injured, nineteen are now in the Trenton hospitals and five in Cooper Hospital at Camden. Some of the other more slightly injured went to their homes. Of the injured at Trenton, eight are Italians, and at Camden all the five are Italians. Of the dead, eleven bodies are now at the Trenton Morgue, one of them an unidentified woman, and one body is at Camden.

Both General Superintendent Sheppard of the United Railway of New Jersey and Division Superintendent Abercrombie admitted to-day that the crew of the accommodation train disobeyed the train orders. Conductor Edward Sapp of the local train, who is at his home in Bordentown suffering from slight injuries, admitted to Mr. Abercrombie that he had entirely forgotten the order relative to the third section of the "Nellie Bly" Express.

A "TERRIBLE MISTAKE."

Engineer B. Frank Thompson of the same train was seen to-night at St. Francis's Hospital. Mr. Thompson is still in a critical condition, but the hospital physicians believe that he will recover unless blood poisoning sets in. Dr. Reddan, the resident physician of the hospital, advised that Mr. Thompson be not told of the statement of General Superintendent Sheppard that the orders specifically directed the local train to wait at the Ship Yard Siding for the second and third sections of the "Nellie Bly."

Mr. Thompson, however, anticipated the possibility of the orders being so worded in the statement he voluntarily made. He said that the orders received at Bordentown directed his train to wait at the Ship Yard Siding for the second section. He admitted that some terrible mistake had been made somewhere, and that if the orders directed his train to wait also for the third section the figure three must have been small and indistinct. He thought it strange that if was in the order it should not have been seen by himself or Conductor Sapp. Mr. Thompson, besides suffering great physical pain, is very much disturbed in mind over the collision.

Conductor Edward Sapp was seen at his home at Bordentown. Mr. Sapp was not disposed to talk, and was very guarded in the little he did say. He admitted that the second section of the "Nellie Bly" was carrying the proper signals to indicate another section following. He said that he had made a statement already to the company, and when told of the statement of General Superintendent Sheppard and Division Superintendent Abercrombie, he would only reply that if they had investigated the matter and made the statement, what they said must be so.

Coroner Bower has not yet fixed a date for the inquest. In view of the statements of Messrs. Sheppard and Abercrombie, Prosecutor Crossley of this county was interviewed to-night as to whether he contemplated taking any action. He said he was busy with a murder trial, but he had given the matter some thought, though not sufficient to determine what he would do.

The Prosecutor said that under the law if the deaths had been caused by willful disregard of orders or inexcusable negligence, a charge of manslaughter would be brought against those responsible. He added that he would probably be ready tomorrow to announce whether he will make any move or not or await the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Seven bodies have been positively identified.

EARLE, WALTER, engineer of the express train.
BIRMINGHAM, JAMES, baggage master of the local train.
STOKES, EDWARD J., of Bristol, Penn., collector, passenger on the local train.
NALE, WALTER, of Trenton, salesman, passenger on the local train.
GATES, JOHN, of Trenton, passenger on the local train.
AN ITALIAN, first name was Joe, but last name not known.
SPARTA, MULAS, an Italian, who died at the Cooper Hospital, Camden.

The list of injured so far as known, is as follows:

THOMPSON, B. FRANK, sixty years, Bordentown, engineer of accommodation train; legs broken, arm fractured.
BOLDEN, FRANK, twenty-eight years, White Hill, N. J.; scalp wounds, internally wounded, probably fatal.
KING, C. T., fifty-two years, New York.
LYONS, Miss HARRY, 739 Madison Avenue, New York.
JONES, LEONARD, Albany.
EDWARDS, Mrs. Stephen O., 181 Lloyd Street, Providence, R. I.
ANGILL, Mrs. WALTER F., 165 Brown Street, Providence, R. I.
VAN DER LEITH, Mr. and Mrs. NICHOLAS, 154 East Forty-seventh Street, New York.
WILLS, J. F., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.
ALLEN, Mrs. STEPHEN HENRY, 387 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City Heights.
HONSON, Mr. and Mrs. J. E., 55 Liberty Street, New York.
COPOUTT, Mrs. J. P., 314 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM, Mount Holly, N. J.
PITMAN, ALVIN, Camden.
FORD, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES N., 252 State Street, Albany.
MAGOWAN, MICHAEL, Atlantic City, fireman of the express.
GARWOOD, EDWARD, Bordentown, fireman of the accommodation train.
SAPP, EDWARD, Bordentown, conductor of the accommodation train.
TERVAL, JAMES, New York City.
COSTELLO, FRANK, New York City.
DEANS, CHARLES, Philadelphia.
SPINA, VINCENT, skull fractured.
BERNADINE, JOHN, back broken.
COSTELLO, DOMINICK, skull fractured, back broken; will die.

All the others in the hospital are progressing well.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S ESCAPE.

Miss Lyon, Henry Hart's Grandneice, Thrown from a Car, Hangs by Her Hair.

No more thrilling escape from death in the collision between the "Nellie Bly" express and a local passenger train on the Amboy division of the Pensylvania Railroad Thursday afternoon is reported than that of Miss Harry Lyon, one of the daughters of Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon of 739 Madison Avenue. She was on the express in company with her friend, Mrs. Belle Freedman, of 57 West Fifty-fifth Street, bound for Atlantic City to spend the holiday, both frequently visiting that resort, and when the crash came was thrown through one of the windows of the car and hung on the outside by her hair until it settled down on the ice of the canal, enabling her to gain a foothold.

Both Miss Lyon and Mrs. Freedman are now at their homes, suffering severely from shock, and it is believed that the latter sustained internal injuries, from symptoms which developed last night. The two women had gone directly from this city and were traveling alone. Their car was the third from the locomotive and was an ordinary day car, as they had been unable to get parlor car seats. Miss Lyon occupied the aisle seat. She remembers that her friend was thrown forward as their seat was wrenched from its fastenings by the force of the collision, that the cushion on which they were sitting was hurled through the window, and that she went after it. As she went through she caught the sill with her hand, otherwise her hair, which caught on the sash, would probably have been torn out by the roots. Just how long she was hung so she cannot tell, but after her from the car. The young women were recognized by a lawyer who is acquainted with their families and he accompanied them to Philadelphia and put them on a train for this city yesterday morning. They reached here at 1 o'clock yesterday. Both are confined to their beds. Miss Lyon is badly cut about the face and head, and there is a deep wound on one of her eyelids. She has severe bruises all over her body. She is attended by Dr. Alfred Meyer. Her condition is such that up to last night he had not ventured to make an examination to determine the full extent of her injuries. Miss Lyon is a grandniece of Henry Hart.

Mrs. Freedman is the wife of Daniel B. Freedman, brother of Andrew Freedman. She was under the care of the family physician and a trained nurse last evening. She had considerable money and valuable jewelry with her, Mr. Freedman said, and all had been lost.

MEDICAL STUDENT'S AID.

Saves Lives by Using a Jackknife as a Surgical Instrument and Directing Rescuers.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 22.—While the work of rescue was in progress at the scene of the wreck last night small parties of boys and men flitted about seeking valuables in the ruins. They were seen to carry off pictures, brass decorative pieces, pocketbooks and other articles lost by some of the victims. They gave no aid to the injured, and the rescuers had no time to protect property.

It was a somewhat unusual fact that on the two trains there was but a single medical man, and he not yet a doctor. This man—a student of the class of 1902, University of Pennsylvania—worked away on twenty injured persons. With a long jackknife, which he obtained from a passenger, he sawed off three legs and bandaged ten others. He likewise instructed the train crews and male passengers on first aid to the injured and an impromptu emergency corps, as a result, was set to work. But for him many would have bled to death on the spot. He obtained bandages from all sources, and no man or woman passed by him if they could do anything or contribute anything he needed.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached this place the fire alarm was sounded, and the chemical engine started for the scene. The firemen hauled their engine over rough roads, through the snow, and finally across country. They say that when they reached the wreck, after infinite labor, their services were refused. The bodies which were recovered this morning were then under the wreckage and had not been touched by the flames.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE.

Steamers to Run Regularly Between Manchester and Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The Manchaster Liners, Limited, of Manchester, and the Leyland Shipping Company of Liverpool have just completed arrangements for a joint regular steamship service between Philadelphia and Manchester.

The new line is to be known as the Philadelphia and Manchester Steamship Line, and will be operated under the auspices of th Manchester Ship Canal Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The steamer Manchester Corporation, built in 1899 especially for the Manchester trade, will be the first ship to sail the first week in June, after which there will be regular weekly sailings.

New vessels are being built on the Clyde to supplant chartered steamers thus far obtained.

SUCCESSOR TO DR. FAUNCE.

St. Louis Pastor Receives a Call from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York has called the Rev. Rufus P. Johnson, pastor of the Third Baptist Church of this city, to its pulpit with a view of selecting him pastor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Faunce.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson will preach there next Sunday at the invitation of the Trustees of the church. He departed from this city for the East on Tuesday, and the knowledge of his absence has occasioned some surprise, as the nature of his visit to New York was not generally known in the church circles in which he moves. Mr. Johnson has made an excellent record in both field and church work.

LOLITA ARMOUR WILL WALK.

Dr. Ridlon's Operation Upon Armour's Daughter Proves Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—As the result of an operation performed last December by Dr. John Ridlon, Lolita Armour, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, will soon recover the use of her limbs and be able to walk. The child's femur joints were misplaced, and it was necessary to pull them into the normal position, and then hold them there with bandages and a plaster cast.

The little one was obliged to lie in the plaster cast for two weeks. It was feared for a time that the operation had not been successful, but X-ray pictures show that it will give the child the use of her limbs.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION.

One Has a Hole Stove in Her Side—Two Passengers Hurt.

The Long Island Railroad ferryboat Long Beach reached her slip in Long Island City on the 2:30 trip yesterday afternoon with a big hole torn in her side as a result of a collision with another ferryboat. All information as to the collision was refused at the Long Island City offices.

Vincent Arino, eighteen years old, of 304 Mulberry Street, was taken to St. John's Hospital suffering from a serious contusion of the right eye. Benjamin Lisit, forty-one years old, of the same address, had a severe scalp wound, but insisted on going to his home.

RICHARDS WILL CASE DECISION.

Charge of Undue Influence and Incapacity, Made by Sister, Sustained.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 22.—Judge Vreeland, in the Morris County Orphans' Court yesterday rendered a decision in the Richard's will case in favor of the executor, Miss Edith Richards, on the grounds that Jonathan E. Richards, her brother, lacked testamentary capacity, and that undue influence was used.

When their mother died, the Richardses, who lived in a house in East Seventh Street, New York, which had been owned by her, purchased a home in Afton, Morris County. They quarreled, however, and the young man, who was consumptive, went to North Carolina. On his return he took up his residence in Afton with William H. Benjamin, a friend, who is a real estate broker in that town. At Benjamin's house he died three months later, March 2, 1900. When his will was read it was found that he had left everything he possessed to Benjamin, including the New York home and eighty acres of farm land in Afton, the two valued at $60,000. To his sister his only bequest was $100, and she brought suit.

Rochester Man Found Unconscious.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 22.—William C. M. Rich of Rochester was found unconscious on the Rye Lake Road, near this village, to-day. At one time he was Superintendent of the telephone company in Rochester, and was also Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Syracuse.

He is supposed to have been temporarily insane. He will recover.

Smallpox Scare at Woodbury, N. J.

WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 22.—This place is in the midst of a smallpox scare. The health officers appear to be the most frightened, and have ordered all the churches, Sunday schools, and public schools closed. All citizens are warned not to congregate in crowds. Four thousand persons have been vaccinated in the last few days. Only three cases have developed as yet, but people seem to think an epidemic is threatened.

Two New Cases of Smallpox.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported last night. The patients are Cornelius Goodner, thirty-three years old, of 740 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Mildred Bulger, twelve years old, of

COL. MURPHY NEW HEAD OF POLICE FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

probable that he will yet adopt this course. The Governor feels no resentment against Commissioner Murphy for Devery's appointment. As he views it, the responsibility for Devery's retention is with the Mayor. Having nothing against Commissioner Murphy, his removal is the course which the Governor's impulses least incline him to take. Next to the removal of the Mayor, he would, if he acted upon impulse, send a message to the Legislature on Monday night recommending the passage of the Raines State Constabulary bill.

It developed to-night that Senator Raines's action in introducing his Constabulary bill after the passage of the Police bill had been decided upon was a part of the Republican programme. It was considered well to have the bill pending in the Legislature in case the police situation in New York should take the shape which it has now taken by the retention of Devery.

Gov. Odell has never been one of the believers in the State constabulary system. He has been disposed to non-interference in the police administration in New York City beyond the point necessary to bring about a correction of the evils which have brought such scandal under Devery's administration. If Commissioner Murphy had appointed two unobjectionable men as Deputy Commissioners he would have had the hearty support of Gov. Odell in whatever plans he adopted for the betterment of the force. But the appointment of Devery as Chief Deputy Commissioner is taken to mean that there is to be no effort at reform.

To acquiesce in Devery's retention at the head of the force would be for the State administration to consent to the practical nullification of the legislation which it has enacted to improve the conditions in New York. This the Governor will not do. He intends that the police legislation for New York shall be effective in bringing about the reform which was sought to be accomplished by it.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Raines State Constabulary bill, the passage of which Gov. Odell may advocate, in view of Mayor Van Wyck's insistence upon the selection of Devery as Chief Deputy Commissioner, creates a uniform police system for cities throughout the State. It provides that on and after June 1, 1901, there shall be a new State department, to be known as the State Department of Police.

The head of the department shall be the Commissioner of State Police, and shall be appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner's full term is to be five years.

Each and every authority, duty, and power conferred or enjoined by law upon the now existing Police Department in the City of New York, or upon any officer of that department, are conferred upon the State Department of Police. An exception is made as to the powers over elections. This power is to be exercised by the Bureau of Elections, legislation for which is now pending.

The headquarters of the State Commissioner of Police shall be in Albany, at the State Capitol. The Commissioner shall have the cognizance of and control over the government, administration, and discipline of the State Police Department. nI each city there shall be a City Chief of State Police, who shall be a resident of the city and be appointed by the State Commissioner, and who shall hold office during good behavior, or until retired for age or incapacity.

The State police force shall consist of the various transferred forces, but may at any time be increased by the Commissioner upon request of the city, after such request has been approved by the Municipal Assembly. Any increase, however, shall be gradual, so that not more than 150 policemen shall be added to the force in any city of the first class, nor more than 75 policemen in any city of the second class, nor more than 10 policemen in any city of the third class in any one year.

The duties of the State police who are now members of the police forces of the cities throughout the State shall continue to be precisely as they were immediately prior to the passage of the State Police act.

The City Chief of any city may be removed by the Commissioner of State Police for cause upon written charges preferred by any citizen and after an opportunity to be heard. He shall have the right to appeal to the Governor from the decision of the Commissioner, and the action of the Governor shall be final.

At any time within one year after the passage of the act the Governor may remove from office, whenever in his judgment the public interests so require, the Commissioner of State Police, or the City Chief of any city. After one year the Governor can remove only upon charges which have been sustained.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Democratic Leaders Astonished at Devery's Retention in Office.

While none of them was disposed to talk about the matter for publication last night, anything but pleasure was shown by the Democratic leaders of Brooklyn over the situation developed in the Police Department yesterday.

The appointment of Michael C. Murphy as Commissioner was a keen disappointment to the friends of Bernard J. York in the Brooklyn organization, who had expected that the ex-head of the Police Department would get the place, but the feature of the change which most displeased the Kings County leaders was the retention of William S. Devery as First Deputy Commissioner. Ever since his defiance of the Willoughby Street machine by his transfer of Deputy Chief Patrick H. McLaughlin to Queens the organization across the bridge has felt "sore" toward the former head of the police force.

While the Brooklyn leaders are said to have had no assurance that Mr. York would be made the single head of the department, it is claimed that they were given every reason to believe that Devery's retirement from the force in one way or another was certain. His continuance in a position of authority in the department therefore proved a decidedly unpleasant surprise to them. Whether the Brooklyn leaders contemplate taking any action in the matter, however, could not be learned last night. It is probable that Mr. McLaughlin, who is at Merritt Island, in the Indian River, will be communicated with to-day and his advise asked.

James Shevlin, who, in the absence of Mr. McLaughlin, is running the affairs of the Brooklyn machine, declined to discuss the changes in the Police Department other than to make one brief statement, which was regarded as significant. Asked what he thought of the appointment of Devery as Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Shevlin replied:

"All I care to say about that is that I was not a party to it."

Mr. Shevlin said this in a way which seemed to indicate that he would not have been a party to Devery's appointment even if he had been consulted about it.

"It was a surprise to me," said Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, one of the Willoughby Street leaders when asked his opinion of Devery's appointment. "I don't care to talk about the matter, however."

Ex-President York of the Police Board when seen at the Carleton Club, in Brooklyn, was not disposed to discuss the turn of affairs.

"What do you think of Mr. Murphy's appointment?" he was asked.

"Mr. Murphy is a good man," he replied, shortly.

"Was his appointment a surprise to you?"

"I have nothing to say about that," said Mr. York.

"How do you regard the appointment of Devery as a Deputy Commissioner?" persisted his questioner.

"There is nothing that I care to say about Mr. Devery," responded Mr. York, turning away.

Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, said he thought the appointment of Michael C. Murphy was a good one from a Tammany standpoint, at least.

"Mr. Murphy is a reputable man," added his advantage in running it right, all things considered."

COL. MURPHY'S CAREER.

He Has Won His Way as Soldier, Legislator, and City Official.

Michael C. Murphy, the new head of the police force, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1841. He became an orphan at the age of five weeks, both his parents dying at the same time. He was cared for by friends, and at the age of seven years was brought to this country. His preliminary education was received in the public schools in the old First Ward, near the Battery, and he has made his home in the neighborhood ever since. After knocking about finding employment here and there young Murphy got a position in the composing room of The New York Express newspaper, and he remained at this work until the breaking out of the civil war.

He fought through the entire war, and came out with the rank of Colonel. His first enlistment was in the Eleventh New York Regiment, and on the release of Gen. Corcoran from prison he joined the Irish Legion.

The civil war did not stop Col. Murphy's desire for fighting. He joined the Fenian invasion of Canada, and was arrested by the United States authorities, and was held a prisoner for two months.

In 1866 Col. Murphy returned to New York, and became interested in politics. He settled near the Battery, and as he was a handsome young Irishman of combative habits but good-natured always, rose to be a political power in the district. He was elected to the Assembly in 1866, and became as popular in Albany among the men he met in the Legislature as in New York. He was repeatedly re-elected, and continued to represent the First Assembly District of New York in the Senate and Assembly for fourteen years.

The physical sufferings of Col. Murphy have been much written about. In 1889 he was afflicted with a malady which reduced him from a strong, robust man of 225 pounds to a skeleton weighing 88 pounds. His friends despaired of his recovery, for the doctors reported that an ulcer had formed in the passage leading to the stomach, so that in a few days he would starve to death. Dr. R. F. Weir and Dr. J. Julio Henna then decided to perform a remarkable operation. They despaired of ever saving the life of the patient. The operation consisted of literally cutting open the stomach. A silver tube was inserted, and a small amount of nourishment was pumped into the tube through a funnel. The remarkable physical strength of Col. Murphy surprised the surgeons. He continued to gain in strength, and was soon able to do ordinary work, but all of his food had to be taken into the stomach through the tube. For over ten years he continued to live in this manner. About two years ago his friends said that he was able to take very light forms of nourishment in the usual manner. Col. Murphy never discussed his affliction even with his intimate friends.

Col. Murphy has been a member of Tammany Hall since the disbandment of the County Democracy. He served as an Excise Commissioner, and for years was Clerk of the First District Civil Court. He is a close personal friend of Richard Croker. He rarely goes to the Democratic Club, but is careful to attend all the meetings of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, of which he is a member.

He is a plain, outspoken man, who has made it a rule in life to be frank in his treatment of public questions. He is always ready to give a statement of his views, and explain his actions both political and official.

Col. Murphy was appointed President of the Health Board at a salary of $7,500 a year by Mayor Van Wyck when the present Administration came into power.

Public Career of John B. Sexton.

Mr. Sexton was born in the Twenty-second Ward in 1856. His first political office was when Sheriff Grant made him Under Sheriff. He had been in politics since youth, and when he was twenty-three years of age joined Mr. Grant, Daniel McMahon, Thomas J. Brady, and D. J. Farrell, in the old Nineteenth District, against the Callahan forces. Mr. Sexton was Under Sheriff for nine years, and in 1896 became Sheriff. When Mayor Van Wyck assumed office he appointed Mr. Sexton a Police Commissioner. The new Health Commissioner is the leader of the Nineteenth District and a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, besides being a member of several clubs.

MR. PLATZEK PLEASED.

Considers Choice of Col. Murphy an Ideal One—Mr. Nixon Won't Talk.

M. Warley Platzek, one of the Committee of Five, learned of the appointment of Col. Murphy through a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. When asked whether the appointment of Col. Murphy would be likely to please the members of the Committee of Five, he said:

"Speaking only for myself, I consider the appointment of Mr. Murphy an ideal one. The opinion of the committee in general it would not be proper for me to give without hearing personally from the gentlemen in question. I see no reason, however, why the committee should not congratulate itself upon the success which has crowned its efforts. Before I became a member of the same committee with Col. Murphy, I knew him only in the same way that I would know any other man in public life. Our work during the three months that we put on the vice crusade has brought me into close ontact with Mr. Murphy, and I can say that for honesty, shrewdness, energy, and uprightness of purpose, no man was ever possessed of these qualities more than Mr. Murphy is. I could not say more for any man.

"Aside from all this, Col. Courphy possesses to a remarkable extent all of the advantages which come to a man seasoned by a long career of public life. He is deliberate in his judgments and an untiring worker, and one who is willing to wait patiently, in face of the most adverse circumstances, to conquer by persistence that which might not be pushed through by sheer energy. None has reason to know this more than those who worked with the Colonel on the Committee which, despite sincere and earnest work, was met on all sides by accusations and suspicion."

Lewis Nixon refused to discuss the appointment of Col. Murphy. When asked whether the appointment of the committeeman did not show that the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall intended to compliment the members of the vice Committee for their good work, Mr. Nixon said:

"I have nothing to say, not even as to that point."

MR. HANNA SEES MR. GRISCOM.

Denies That He Had a Consultation Regarding the Subsidy Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Senator Hanna was in Philadelphia for three hours this afternoon, and left for Washington at 4:32. During his stay he was in conference with Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company.

The Senator's visit at this time gave rise to rumors that he intended visiting Dover, Del., for the purpose of ending the Senatorial dead-lock in the State. Senator Hanna when spoken to regarding these rumors said they were all nonsense.

Neither Senator Hanna nor Mr. Griscom would say what the object of the visit of Mr. Hanna was, except that it was on private business. They said the Ship Subsidy bill was not under discussion.

The Rev. Mr. Keller's Eye Improving.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—As a result of another examination made last night of the Rev. John Keller's eyes by Drs. J. A. Exton and A. A. Strasser, his regular attendants, and Eye Specialists Drs. W. P. Eagleton and Charles Kipp, it was stated to-day that an improvement was noticed in the left eye, but that it could not yet be determined what the ultimate outcome of the injury inflicted on it by Barker's bullet would be.

DENTISTRY.

The "Cady System" of filling and crowning provides complete immunity from pain.

The absence of pain prevents interference by the patient, and enables the operator to perform his work in a manner which insures thoroughness and permanence.

Least pain; best work—and yet low prices. Come in and talk about it. We make no charge for consultation.

Steinway the Standard Piano

The merit of other makes of piano is measured by the standard set by the Steinway. Its supremacy is unquestioned. If permanent satisfaction is a factor in the figuring, its price is lower than that of any other piano.

STEINWAY & SONS
107-109 E. 14th Street.
Near Union Square.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

Panic Among Passengers, but Only One Person Seriously Injured.

Car No. 663 of the Sixth Avenue Electric Road, on its way north at 6:30 o'clock last evening, crashed into another car of the Forty-second Street cross-town line at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street with such force as to spill all the passengers of both cars in a heap and cause a panic among them in the scramble to get out.

But one person was seriously injured, a man who refused his name, and who went home in a cab. His right arm was injured. Many other persons were slightly cut with broken glass, and all the passengers were badly shaken up. Young women returning from work in the big stores were badly frightened. Several of them had to be assisted to a drug store in a fainting condition. The collision caused a blockade of two hours on both lines.

It is a rule of the Metropolitan Company that the Forty-second Street line shall take the precedent in crossing Sixth Avenue when the cars of the two lines meet. The falling snow caused the rails to be slippery, and though the motorman of the Sixth Avenue car applied the brakes with all his force, the car slid along the rails and struck the crosstown car amidships.

The side of the latter car was stove in and broken glass flew in all directions. It was thrown several feet by the force of the collision, and its passengers knocked to the other side of the car, where they were bundled together till taken out by the employes of the roads. The passengers of the Sixth Avenue car, those seated and standing, tumbled over each other into a heap in the forward end of the car.

The crash of the collision was heard several blocks, and the police of two precincts had considerable difficulty in handling the large crowd that collected. An ambulance from Flower Hospital soon arrived, but the services of the surgeon were not required, those receiving cuts and other slight injuries preferring to go to their homes.

CHURCH PROPERTY TAXATION.

Illinois Court Decision Will Add Millions to Assessment Rolls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Millions of dollars will be added to the assessment rolls as the result of a decision just announced by the Supreme Court, which holds that the property of religious and educational institutions is subject to taxation under certain conditions.

The question arose in the case of the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago against the people. The decision of the County Court in that case held that all property vacant or occupied by tenants' houses was subject to taxation, notwithstanding it was owned by a religious corporation. The Supreme Court affirms this finding, and declares that where such property is not immediately connected with a religious institution, or occupied by educational buildings or professors' houses, it may be taxed.

The property in Chicago affected by the decree is worth many millions, and both city and county will derive benefit from the additional levy in 1902. Some of the institutions will escape through the special charters under which they are incorporated.

COL. ROOSEVELT ARRIVES.

Reaches This City from the West—Nothing to Say on Politics.

Vice President-elect Roosevelt arrived at the Grand Central on the Chicago Limited at 7:40 last night. He was accompanied by Joseph C. Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings at Albany.

Col. Roosevelt refused to talk upon any political topic, excusing himself on the ground that he was tired from his journey. He went at once to the residence of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, in Madison Avenue. He may leave for Oyster Bay this morning.

Col. Roosevelt carried in his hand a valise and a gun case. His other baggage consisted of a trunk and some bags.

"Not very much in which to bring lions' skins," was suggested to Mr. Murray.

"But I've got a lot of them," he replied quickly; "they'll all be sent on later."

PRESIDENT GILMAN RESIGNS.

To Leave Johns Hopkins Sept. 1—Good Progress on $1,000,000 Fund.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The celebration of the twenty-fifth annual commemoration day at Johns Hopkins this morning was especially signalized by the resignation of its President, Daniel Coit Gilman, and the announcement that friends of the university have almost succeeded in raising the fund of $1,000,000 necessary to secure the completion of the recent conditional gift to the university of a magnificent tract of land for a new site for the institution.

Dr. Gilman did not deliver a valedictory address in connection with his resignation, but merely announced it in a few feeling and well chosen words. It was, however, formally presented to the Trustees of the university in a brief letter, in which the writer expresses his desire that it take effect at the close of the present academic year, Sept. 1, which also marks the anniversary of the birth of President Gilman.

The resignation of Prof. Herbert B. Adams, who, together with Dr. Gilman, has served the university since its inception, was announced also, the reason assigned being ill-health.

Both resignations were accepted by the Trustees in suitable resolutions of regret and respect.

The first award of the Sylvester prizes created much interest. They are handsome bronze medallions of the late Dr. Sylvester framed in oak, and two are to be presented each year to the men who have helped the university most in the field of mathematics. The fund for their distribution was the gift of some of the alumni and friends of the university, and is intended as a memorial of Dr. Sylvester. In announcing the first two awards Dr. Gilman said:

"The first impression of this tablet is presented to Lord Kelvin, who lectured here on 'The Nature of Light' many years ago during the residence of Prof. Sylvester. It will be offered to Lord Kelvin at the time of the jubilee of the University of Glasgow, in June next, by a delegate from this university. The second copy of the tablet is now offered to Prof. Simon Newcomb, a distinguished astronomer, who has been a friend of the university from its inception, and who guided the affairs of the mathematical department after the resignation of Prof. Sylvester until his own retirement from office, a short time since."

Another important announcement was the information that the German Emperor had made a gift to the university of thirty volumes, comprising the works of Frederick the Great, and had bestowed the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class on Prof. Paul Haupt in recognition of his important contributions to Biblical literature.

Syracuse White Rats Lease Theatre.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The White

SHOE SALE

Attractive Values Are Still to be Found in All Departments

Men's, former prices 3.00 to 6.00 2.75 Women's, form'r pric's 3.00 to 7.00 2.45

Misses', former prices 2.00 to 3.00 1.50 Children's, former prices 1.50 and 2.00 .75

ALEXANDER,

SIXTH AVENUE AND NINETEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Aeolian Recital TO-DAY,

Saturday, February 23rd, at 3:00 P. M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

SOLOIST:

Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Basso.

PROGRAM:

Parsifal Vorspiel.....Wagner
Aeolian Pipe-organ.
Siegmund's Love Song.....Wagner-Lange
Pianola.
The Calf of Gold (Faust).....Gounod
Dr. Dufft.
Waldweben (Siegfried).....Wagner
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
Feuerzauber (Gotterdammerung).....Wagner-Brassin
Pianola.
Wotan's Abschied (Gotterdammerung).....Wagner
Dr. Dufft.

All the Wagnerian numbers in the above program are from the big four-night opera which is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next week.

Dr. Carl Dufft is too well known to require special mention.

As a musical entertainment the recital to-day will well repay the person who attends for any effort that he may be obliged to make in order to do so. Aside from the pleasure afforded by the entertainment, there is a double interest to the music lover, when he stops to consider that he may play, in his own home, with the aid of the Aeolian or the Pianola, this or any other program. The lack of musical training does not now debar any one from the enjoyment of the musical literature of the world. The enthusiasm of the musical critics alone should be sufficient to attract to the recital to-day every one who has not heard these instruments.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d Street.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to,

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

especially adapt it to High Balls, as the addition of water, still or carbonated, does not affect its taste in the slightest degree, no matter how great the dilution. Used in cocktails or other mixed drinks "CANADIAN CLUB" retains the fragrant and delicious qualities which are peculiar to it.

#3

SUIT FOLLOWS BOY'S DEATH.

Father Demands $25,000 Damages from Alleged Assailant of His Son.

The case of Thomas Murray, as administrator of the estate of his son, William Murray, against Charles Heninger has been placed on the calendar in the Supreme Court for trial next week. According to the present schedule of the court, it will be called in Part VIII. on Monday next, and will be reached for trial on Tuesday.

The action, which is for $25,000 damages, presents many peculiar features. According to the papers, William Murray was twelve years old. He was standing in front of the liquor store of Charles Heninger, 183 Engerd Avenue, Greenpoint, on April 28, 1899. Somebody threw a stone through the window of the store. Mr. Heninger ran out, and, seeing William on the sidewalk, knocked him into the gutter. At the same time he fell on top of the boy.

Mrs. Murray saw the accident. She also saw her son run across the street and lie down in a vacant lot. She went to the boy and carried him home. The lad died on Aug. 18, 1899.

Prior to the death Mr. Heninger had been arrested. In the Special Sessions of Kings County Mr. Heninger was found guilty of assault in the third degree, on July 31, 1899, and sentence was suspended.

At the time of the boy's death Coroner Delap of Brooklyn ordered an autopsy. He took personal charge of the case and was present when his physician examined the body. The Coroner at once issued a certificate, which shows that the lad died of "peritonitis and gastro-enteritis." None of the members of the family nor the family physician was allowed to be present at the autopsy.

The death certificate gave no explanation of the primary cause of the trouble which was the immediate cause of death. Dr. Thomas J. Edwards of 203 Concord Street, Brooklyn, makes an affidavit declaring that the injury received caused the boy's death.

After the lad died action for damages was brought in the Brooklyn courts, but the lawyer who then had the case gave it up. Mr. Murray later came to Manhattan and retained Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze to prosecute the action.

OUR NEW STORE, southeast corner Broadway and 13th St., will be ready to serve the public on Saturday, March 2d.

To-day, therefore, begins the last week of our "house-cleaning" sale of every man's Winter Suit and Overcoat on our counters (mostly $18, $20 and $22 garments left) at the one price of $10.

Six and seven dollar Trousers at $4. Four and five dollar Trousers at $3. And your money back if you want it, of course.

THE Thompson CLOTHIERS COMPANY
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.
Open Saturday Evening.

TOWN'S SORRY PREDICAMENT.

Light and Water Cut Off by Fire in a Power House.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 22.—The power plant of the Public Light and Water Plant, at Cape May Court House village, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $5,000, on which there is a partial insurance. As a result of the fire the town will be in darkness to-night. The water supply is entirely cut off, and the residents will have to use cistern water until the plant is replaced.

Going Far?

West, Southwest, Northwest, or anywhere west of Chicago? Do you enjoy good food, good service and a good bed? If so, try the service of the

Chicago Great Western

Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or

F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Flatulency, or any form of stomach disorder should try the Bitters if they would be cured. It also fortifies the system against at-

ANTIQUE BELLOWS

in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron. Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases. Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER.

WALDERSEE POSTPONES SIAN-FOO EXPEDITION

Result of China's Acquiescence in Punishment Demands.

Imperial Decree Orders That the Palaces in Peking Be Prepared for the Return of the Court.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is announced in a dispatch from Peking, dated Feb. 21, that Count von Waldersee has postponed the expedition he planned, as China has conceded the demands of the powers for the punishment of guilty officials.

PEKING, Feb. 22.—The foreign Ministers this morning received a message from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries saying the edicts regarding the punishments, the cessation of examinations, and the responsibility of the Viceroys and Governors have been signed, but the text has not yet arrived.

Owing to the Chinese New Year celebrations, many of the telegraph offices are closed until next week.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Standard has received the following from its correspondent at Shanghai:

"An imperial decree orders the Chinese officials in Peking to repair the palaces there promptly, that they may be in readiness to receive the Court, which will leave Sian-Foo toward the end of March."

THE SHAN-HAI-KWAN LINE.

Conditions Under Which the British Get Control of It.

PEKING, Feb. 22.—Among the provisions of the convention under which the British assume control of the Shan-hai-Kwan Railway, the transfer of which was begun yesterday and is to be completed on Feb 28, is an agreement that in case special circumstances, such as the withdrawal of troops, shall cause great demands on the railway, the regulation of the order in which the various contingents shall be accommodated shall not be left to the railway administration, but the decision shall rest with German army headquarters.

In the event of the British handing over the railway to the civil authorities, it is provided that the military authorities shall retain a general supervision of traffic on the line while the occupation of the Province of Pe-chi-Li lasts. The Military Directorate shall consist of a British Director and two Deputy Directors, respectively German and Japanese, the latter of whom shall have charge of all military affairs.

The British agree to pay the Russians, Germans, and Japanese for telegraphic and other improvements on the property.

The Russians will probably hand over the Shan-hai-Kwan-Niu-Chwang Railway to the Chinese in August. The question is, Who shall guard the line?

CHWANG AND YU-HSIEN DEAD?

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Li-Hung-Chang asserts that the punishments to be imposed upon Prince Chwang and Yu-Hsien have been carried out in accordance with the demands of the foreign envoys.

According to the dispatches of Feb. 21, the Chinese Court agreed that Prince Chwang should be ordered to commit suicide and that Yu-Hsien should be beheaded.

JAMBOKED A BRITISH OFFICER.

Released Prisoner Tells of De Wet's Treatment of Men He Captured—Froneman Goes North Again.

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Feb. 19.—Commandant Froneman's force, about 1,000 strong, has separated from Gen. De Wet and gone north. Gen. De Wet is moving westward to meet Commandant Hertzog, who is coming with a fresh supply of horses.

A British officer who was taken prisoner by De Wet at Sand Drift, but subsequently released at Houtenkraal, from which point he made his way to De Aar, asserts that he and his fellow-prisoners were shamefully treated by the Boers. He says he saw De Wet personally jamboking a British officer for expostulating in reference to the treatment.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg records the capture of a gang of German mercenaries and dynamiters who were attempting to destroy a bridge near Krugersdorp.

After they were captured they made a desperate attempt to escape, and some of them had to be shot down.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Replies to Questions in the Commons—Gen. Colvile's Case—16,000 Boer Prisoners in January.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, replying to Mr. Mansfield, (Liberal,) took occasion to offer an explanation regarding the retirement of Major Gen. Colvile, for which he (Mr. Brodrick) has been so much criticised.

Gen. Colvile, said Mr. Brodrick, was sent home by Lord Roberts for inefficiency in the field. Gen. Colvile was never tried, and though his case was considered on his return to England and he was allowed to resume his command at Gibraltar, he was not exonerated from blame. Subsequently, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood (the Adjutant General) brought the Lindley disaster to Mr. Brodrick's notice. After consultation with Lord Roberts, who advised that Gen. Colvile should not be allowed to retain his command at Gibraltar, Mr. Brodrick ordered action in accordance with this advice.

Mr. Brodrick added that he understood the matter would be brought to the attention of the House later, and therefore he would defer a fuller statement.

Replying to Mr. Redmond, (Nationalist,) Mr. Brodrick admitted that Lord Roberts had previously commended Gen. Colvile, but subsequent events necessitated his removal from the army.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, (Nationalist,) Mr. Brodrick said he had received a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner confirming the reports of the ill-treatment of natives by the Boers at Calvinia. Sir Alfred said he had absolutely no doubt that the Boers murdered the man named Esau, that he was flogged, and afterward shot.

Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, assured Mr. Redmond that the Emperor of Germany had not offered to arbitrate the question of terminating the war in South Africa.

Replying to a question on the cost of the war Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that thus far £81,500,000 of bonds had been issued, and the weekly issue was from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

Mr. Brodrick imparted the information that the Boers in the field had recently been estimated at from 19,000 to 20,000. In January there were 16,000 Boer prisoners, and this number had since been increased.

SNUB FOR GEN. BULLER.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—There is considerable comment in military circles on account of a communication from the War Office, which appeared in Army Orders at Aldershot yesterday, discountenancing Gen. Buller's views on the training of artillery. These were announced by him on Feb. 9 at Aldershot, and were to the effect that too much drill was introduced into this arm while on the battlefield, the action of batteries being paralyzed, in many cases, by awaiting the orders of a brigade or division commander, many favorable opportunities being thereby missed. The criticisms therein were intended for the guidance of the officers of Gen. Buller's command.

The War Office now invites Gen. Buller to cancel the portion of the memorandum relating to artillery, and military men are wondering if Lord Roberts is desirous of seeing Gen. Buller retire.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S ILLNESS.

She Is Said to Be Suffering Terribly—Her Son Visits Her.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily Mail to-day prints an inspired rebuke of the Anglophobe press for its references to King Edward's approaching visit to Germany. It says:

"The King of England comes to Germany in a few days. The reason for the British ruler's journey is to be found in the sorely suffering condition of his illustrious sister, Empress Frederick. Unfortunately, it is only too certain, therefore, that this visit to Cronberg, being an act of fraternal piety, is of a purely family character. Some German papers, nevertheless, have sought to make a political event of it, with the object of indulging in venomous attacks which cannot fail to pain the Emperor most deeply. These attacks betray a degree of brutality which deserves to be most severely rebuked."

RUSSIA'S SUGAR POLICY.

How Exportation Is Encouraged—De Witte Professes Warm Friendship for America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—Although the situation arising out of the Russo-American tariff controversy is unquestionably full of peril, neither well-informed Americans nor well-informed Russians anticipate an unbreakable dead-lock. The most hopeful feature of the case is the fact that the political relations between the two powers remain absolutely unaffected.

United States Ambassador Tower, who is in close touch with the Russian Foreign Office, said to-day:

"The present commercial question will be decided in due time by the proper authorities of both countries. It has not interrupted in the slightest the cordial relations which have always existed between the United States and Russia."

A fear has been expressed that any American concession would be considered a sign of weakness by Western Europe, eagerly waiting for an opportunity to make a concerted onslaught upon American exports and the American tariff system, and that Russia opened the battle with this in view. It can be authoritatively asserted that Russia has no ulterior designs whatever. All assertions to the contrary are sufficiently discredited by M. de Witte's well-known warm sentiments for America. It is understood that the Russian Minister of Finance, doubtless without including Russia's great ally, France, in his remark, has recently observed:

"My sentiments for America, like Russia's relations with her, are warmer and closer than in the case of all Europe."

An authoritative exposition of the Russian position, just given, explains why Russia did not wait for the decision of the United States Supreme Court and did not strictly measure the reprisal to fit American action. Russia, it is explained, does not have dealings with the American courts, but with the American Executive. If the countervailing duty were removed to-morrow, M. de Witte would withdraw the reprisal to-morrow.

Russia's sugar policy is explained as follows:

"Conformably to law, the Minister annually fixes the amount of sugar to be produced and disposed of on the domestic market. This amount increases every year, as the consumption increases. The Minister also fixes the maximum domestic price, which diminishes each year.

"There is no truth whatever in the statement that permanently high prices are contemplated by the Russian policy. Prices have fallen within ten years from eight to five and a half rubles. If the producers wish to manufacture more sugar for export, the Government will not interfere.

"It is argued by competitors that because domestic prices are higher in Russia than elsewhere, producers are able to sell lower abroad, and that producers could not sell advantageously at the present export prices if they were not assured of a profit on domestic sales large enough to give satisfactory dividends. This is not to be disputed; but Russia answers that, in any such view of the case, all American exports are bounty fed, for American protection assures the trusts high prices in the domestic market and enables them to export advantageously.

"Russia, therefore, in applying the same principle, is authorized, without weighing blow for blow on a goldbeater's scales, to retaliate upon all American exports of manufactures."

There is considerable force in this analysis; but it overlooks what some regard as the cardinal feature of the Russian sugar system, namely, that producers share in the domestic consumption in proportion to the total production of previous years. It is argued accordingly that manufacturers produce for export in order to secure the largest possible slice of the domestic pie. This argument would have greater force if it were not known that the producers, easily realizing that such cut-throat competition would entail a demoralizing overproduction, long ago reached an understanding among themselves.

No one here denies that the Russian system fosters exportation, as the domestic market being assured, producers can manufacture a surplus on a smaller margin of profit; but it is argued forcibly that a mathematician would have difficulty in computing in dollars and cents the amount of this moral support of producers by the Government.

Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to surmise that M. de Witte was particularly annoyed at Secretary Gage because he had believed Russia's astute sugar legislation to be absolutely unassailable. It should be borne in mind, however, that this legislation long antedates the American countervailing duties.

WANTS TARIFF ACT AMENDED.

Mr. Mann Introduces Bill in the House Repealing Section Five.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Mann (Rep., Ill.,) to-day introduced a bill repealing Section 5 of the Tariff act of 1897, under which the President is empowered to levy additional duty on imports receiving a bounty from a foreign Government, equal to the amount of the bounty paid.

It was under the operation of Section 5 that a duty was recently imposed on Russian sugar equal to the alleged bounty paid on this sugar. Mr. Mann's resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

WANTS ANTI-AMERICAN POLICY.

London Saturday Review Says This Country Dare Not Defy Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Saturday Review, discussing American affairs, says:

"They who fancy we are going to get anything in Alaska in return for further concessions in Nicaragua must be willing dupes. Our Government has the game in its own hands, if it chooses to take the European powers, who have every claim to be consulted, into its confidence. American statesmen are well aware, with difficulties thickening around them, that they dare not defy this country, much less Europe. Russia is giving an object lesson of the proper way of meeting an American 'bluff.'"

The Outlook, reviewing the trade competition between the United States and Great Britain, says:

"After all, the truth probably is that the natural advantages and resources of the United States so far surpass ours as to assure them the commercial predominance they are rapidly attaining. If we take Lord Salisbury's advice and look at a large map, a comparison of the United States with Great Britain is not encouraging for successful rivalry on our part."

THE VENEZUELAN REBELLION.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 22.—Advices received here to-day from Trinidad reveal a serious situation in Venezuela.

It transpires that Gen. Acosta, the rebel leader, has not been captured, and, though his capture has been repeatedly officially and unofficially announced, it is said that he is now being assisted by Gen. Hernandez, Gen. Rolando, and supporters of ex-President Andrade.

The full extent of the rising is not known to the Government, the whole interior of the country is reported to be at the mercy of the rebels, and the ferment is extending to the coast towns.

Several steamers, under British charter and flying the British flag, have been destroyed or impressed, and a number of vessels trading with Trinidad have been burned under orders from President Castro. A strong demand is made for the presence of a British warship.

British Guiana papers express disappointment at the attitude of the United States.

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 22.—At the close of to-day's play the score in the chess masters' tournament was as follows:

WEST SIDE RACE TROUBLES.

White Men Attack Negroes—Trouble Started by a Gang of Boys.

For a time last evening the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station thought they might have another race riot on their hands because of trouble started between a gang of boys known as the "Market Kids" and various colored men in different parts of the precinct.

Philip Kelsey, the colored janitor of 408 West Thirty-sixth Street, was driven from the sidewalk by a shower of stones thrown by the "Kids." He complained to the police, and while returning with Detective Clarke, was again assaulted. Clarke arrested four of the boys. They were George Gallagher, thirteen years old, 554 West Thirty-sixth Street; John McCormick, fifteen years old, of the same address; Patrick Dugan, fifteen years old, of 548 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Joseph Lawless, sixteen years old, 555 West Thirty-sixth Street.

While the names of these prisoners were being entered on the station house blotter a file of policemen was sent to quell trouble in a saloon at Fortieth Street and Eighth Avenue. They found three negroes fighting there. They were Samuel Henessy, William Preham, and a man named Brachcomb, all living in 304 West Thirty-ninth Street. During the fight Henessy was knocked down. He fired four shots from a revolver while on the floor. Henessy and Preham, chased by a crowd, then ran into a hallway, where Policeman Becker caught them, taking Henessy's pistol away after a fight. Both the men were locked up. The other man got away, wounded, the police believe.

Meanwhile William Nealy, colored, of 340 West Thirty-eighth Street was attacked by a crowd of white men at Fortieth Street and Ninth Avenue. After a number of stones had hit him he ran down Ninth Avenue, firing a revolver into the air. At Thirty-eighth Street a policeman caught him. He was locked up.

Later four other of the "Market Kids" were arrested at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. They described themselves as Arthur Schelles, fourteen years old, of 509 West Forty-second Street; Henry Cress, fourteen years old, of 452 West Forty-first Street; Paul Reber, fourteen years old, of 470 Tenth Avenue, and Benjamin Geisler, sixteen years old, of 450 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Charles Hart, a negro of 408 West Thirty-sixth Street, was assaulted by white men at Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue. His head was badly cut. His hurts were dressed, and he went home.

No more trouble was reported during the night.

AMERICANS CHEER CERVERA.

He Receives an Ovation on Boarding the Fuest Bismarck to Greet a New York Friend.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily Express says: "On the arrival here to-day of the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, now cruising in the Mediterranean with a large party of Americans, Admiral Cervera, who is staying at Gibraltar, went on board to visit a friend, Mr. Arthur C. Humphreys. He was vociferously cheered by the Americans, all of whom shook him by the hand."

MADRID, Feb. 23.—El Heraldo has the following from Gibraltar:

"Admiral Cervera, on going aboard the Fuerst Bismarck here to thank one of the American passengers, Mr. Arthur C. Humphreys, for kindnesses while in New York, received a warm ovation, with many marks of sympathy from the passengers and crew. He thanked them and seemed deeply moved.

"The Admiral accompanied Mr. Humphreys to Algeciras, and they propose to visit together the principal towns of Spain."

MARQUIS WEDS AN ACTRESS?

Lord Headfort Said to Have Married a Member of the London "Florodora" Company.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Marquis of Headfort is said to have married Miss Rosa Boote, a member of the "Florodora" company playing at the Gaiety Theatre.

Sir Geoffrey Thomas Taylour, fourth Marquis of Headfort, was born in 1878, and succeeded to the title in 1894. He is a Lieutenant in the First Life Guards, and sits in the House of Lords as Baron Kenlis. He owns about 22,000 acres, mostly in Ireland, but is not very wealthy. He has, however, two fine old residences in Counties Meath and Cavan.

The Taylour family migrated from Sussex to Ireland in 1653. One of them was created a baronet of Ireland in 1704, and the third baronet was made Baron Headfort, Viscount Headfort, and Earl of Bective. His son received the title of Marquis in 1800. A Marquis ranks next to a Duke in the British peerage.

THE EARLDOM OF POULETT.

"Viscount Hinton," the ex-Organ Grinder, Begins an Action to Gain Possession of Hinton House.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Proceedings have been started on behalf of Viscount Hinton, who at one time played an organ in the London streets, to eject the youthful Earl Poulett from Hinton House, pending the trial of the question of his right to the earldom.

An injunction will be asked for to restrain the present occupant of the family estates from using the title of Earl Poulett.

Burke's Peerage sums up the position of affairs regarding the ancient earldom of Poulett as follows:

"Since the death, on Jan. 22, 1899, of William Henry, sixth Earl of Poulett, no claimant has established his right to the earldom."

The question which has now been brought to a head by the action of the soi-disant Viscount is one of the most remarkable in the history of the British peerage, full as that history is of romances and mysteries and tragedies. When the late Earl was a young man there seemed absolutely no chance of his ever inheriting the title. He was then Lieut. George Poulett, an officer in the Second Foot. This was fifty years ago, when it was still the custom of some British officers to drink each other under the table three or four nights a week. At a dinner of the regimental officers a toast was made by Lieut. Poulett that he would marry the first woman he met. The officers went out on the street, and the first woman they saw was Elizabeth Lavinia Newman, the daughter of a Landport pilot.

George Poulett and Lizzie Newman were married, and six months afterward the woman gave birth to a son. Poulett saw that the child had a good education. When the boy was fifteen years old the succession to the earldom fell, by three unexpected deaths, on the infantry officer. The woman whom he had married immediately laid claim to recognition as the Countess. The new Earl refused to have anything further to do with herself or her child. The Countess died in 1871, and five weeks afterward the Earl married again. His second wife also died, and he married a third time. His last wife bore him three children, the eldest of whom now calls himself Earl Poulett.

The story of how the son of Lord Poulett's first wife was for years an organ grinder in the streets of London is a well-known one. There is no doubt that the sympathies of the members of the House of Lords are with the child of the late Earl's third wife. Nevertheless, the child of the first wife was born in wedlock, and his legal advisers have assured him that his claims to the succession cannot be defeated. The Earl's son by his third wife is named William John Lydston Poulett. While he to-day enjoys the estate and uses the title, his claim thereto has never been confirmed by the courts.

The late Earl did everything that lay in his power to destroy the prospects of the son of his first wife. He was declared bankrupt in 1896, having run through a property of millions of dollars. It is declared that he deliberately set out to spend all his money in order that "that organ grinder," as he called the self-styled "Viscount Hinton," could have no chance of inheriting it.

Biggest French Vintage Since 1875.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Official statistics estimate the French vintage of 1900 at 67,352,661 hectolitres, which is an increase of 19,444,981 hectolitres over 1899. The harvest is the biggest since 1875. About 1,730,451 hectares were planted, an increase of 32,717 hectares. The yield per hectare was 39 hectolitres, an increase of 11 hectolitres. The value of the harvest is estimated at 1,261,258,000 francs.

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

Letters from Party Leaders Read at a Dinner in Philadelphia—David B. Hill's Advice.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—A step which is believed to be a preliminary for the unification of the National Democratic Party was taken to-night, when 200 Pennsylvania Democrats and some from other States met at a dinner in the Bullitt Building. No organization stood sponsor for the meeting and all shades of Democrats were represented.

John Cadwalader of this city, who presided, explained the object of the dinner. "This meeting was called for the purpose of putting the Democracy on its feet," he said, "and to keep it from defeat hereafter."

Ex-President Cleveland sent a letter, in which he said:

"I should be pleased to be present on this occasion and testify to my support of the political purposes its projectors have in view. I am sorry, therefore, that some pressing engagements and work prevent my doing so."

Ex-Senator David B. Hill wrote as follows:

"All such gatherings having for their aim the unification of the Democratic Party, a renewal of allegiance to Jeffersonian principles of government, and the making of plans for Democratic victories, deserve the encouragement of all our party friends. We should not be discouraged over recent defeats. What we need at this time is unity of action."

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith wrote:

"While I recognize no authority for 'reorganizing' the Democratic Party, yet, in common with what I believe the desire of the great majority of Democrats, I hope to see the party in its next National Convention adopt a platform so sound that it can again appeal successfully to the conservative masses of voters."

Letters were read from ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert and others, all of whom favored a general reorganization of the National Democratic Party.

Addresses were made by George F. Baer, President of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; Congressman Thayer of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Pattison, and others. Mr. Thayer, in the course of his remarks, said:

"There will never be a reorganized Democracy until a new foundation is built upon safe ground. I think 'redemption' a better word than 'reorganization' in describing our present plight. We must let bygones be by-gones, and begin at the beginning. We must have a rearrangement of our list of leaders. I do not refer to National leaders, but to local men. Incompetent and unworthy men must not be allowed to hold offices in cities or towns, and delegates to State Conventions must be selected with care.

"With these preliminary steps taken in all sections of the country, it will not be a difficult matter to perfect a National organization of Democrats, who believe in and will vote for Democratic candidates who stand upon a Jeffersonian platform."

MURDER AT AVONDALE.

Two Men Lay in Wait and Kill Joseph Motorte—Arrests Follow.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—Joseph Motorte, twenty-six years old, was brutally murdered at Avondale to-night by two men who lay in wait for him and beat his head to a jelly with a balestick. His two companions escaped a similar fate by running.

Angelo Cofone and Michael Cofone, who are not related to each other, are under arrest, charged with the murder.

The Cofones, Metorte, Louis Farrarra, and Louis Grota were in a saloon near the Avondale bridge. A dispute started over the respective merits of some wrestlers. The Cofones took one side of the dispute, and the others were arrayed against them. There were angry words, when the proprietor ordered all hands to cease quarreling or get out. The fight was averted, and shortly afterward the Cofones left the saloon. The other three men remained for an hour or so and then started toward their homes. As they were passing through a lonely road two men sprang from a clump of bushes and attacked Motorte, who was walking a little in advance of the other two. Motorte fell like a log when hit on the head with a bale stick. Farrarra and Grota fled and were shot at.

Farrarra and Goota gave the alarm at once, and when the dead body was found, a searching party was started out. It was ascertained the two men had been seen on the railroad tracks headed toward this city. The Avondale tower operator on the Erie telegraphed to the operator at Fourth Avenue, and a few minutes later two Italians reached the Fourth Avenue station. The police were notified. It then lacked three minutes of time for a train to pass Fourth Avenue for New York. The operator obtained permission to hold the train if need be.

Meanwhile the reserves were rushed to the depot. The patrol dashed up just as the train came in.

The two men realized what it meant, and started to run, but were brought down inside of a hundred yards. They were taken to the station house and have been identified by men from Avondale as the assailants.

ASK POLICE AID TO GAMBLE.

Men Who Lost at Roulette Astonish Tenderloin Sergeant—One Claims Good Relationship.

Two well-dressed young men, one of whom said he was George J. Gordon of Newark, N. J., and that he was a relative of the District Attorney of New York City, complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that they had been victimized in a gambling house in West Thirty-first Street. The place in question is known as the Metropole Club.

The young men said they had lost their money on a "fake" game, but afterward contradicted themselves and said they had lost the money fairly at roulette. Both were in high spirits. They said they didn't care to harm either the house or the police.

"What complaint do you want to make?" asked the Sergeant.

"Well, here's the way it was," exclaimed the man who said his name was Gordon. "We went into the house to play roulette. Luck wasn't with us, and we lost about $25 each. Then we decided to walk out and get the air for a while, hoping our luck would change. When we returned the 'peeper' wouldn't let us in."

"What do you want the police to do?" asked the Sergeant.

"I think they ought to see that we are again admitted to the gambling house so that we can get fair play and win back our money."

The Sergeant said that the police were not expected to get persons into gambling houses, but he promised to file a complaint to the Captain against the house. The young men seemed satisfied and left the station house.

"Remember, Sergeant, this must be on the quiet," said Gordon. "I'm a relative of the District Attorney and it would never do."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Clara F. Bass's six-story building at Dearborn and Harrison Streets was burned to-night. Loss $80,000. The principal tenants were the Titman Printing Company and the C. M. Robertson Printing Company.

NURSING MOTHERS

want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, almost without exception. So before they get to be mothers, eating for two is no small tax, continued for months.

The emulsion not only is food itself; it gives strength for digesting usual food.

If the milk is scanty or poor,

55th

Annual Statement

of the

Connecticut Mutual

Life Insurance Company,

Of Hartford, Conn.

Net Assets, January 1, 1900.....$62,377,878.93

RECEIVED IN 1900.

For Premiums.....$5,036,064.36
For Interest and Rents.. 2,960,678.97

8,046,743.33

$70,424,622.26

DISBURSED IN 1900.

For claims by death, matured endowments, and annuities.....$4,818,998.83
Surplus returned to policy holders.....1,305,439.28
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies.....548,652.96

Total to Policy Holders.$6,673,091.07
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' Fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, all other Expenses.....1,010,709.49
Taxes.....400,799.41

8,084,599.97

Balance Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1900.$62,340,022.29

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien..$26,469,472.96
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds.....2,300.00
Premium Notes on Policies in force.763,861.90
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company.....12,054,396.47
Cost of Bonds.....21,730,558.33
Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks..473,454.00
Cash in Banks.....826,974.00
Bills receivable.....4,346.54
Agents' Debit Balances.....14,658.09

$62,340,022.29

Add
Interest due and accrued.....$980,591.12
Rents due and accrued..21,248.05
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost..1,319,797.97
Net uncollected and deferred premiums.....322,521.35

$2,644,158.49

Less Bills Receivable and Agents' Debit Balances.....19,004.63

2,625,153.86

Admitted Assets, December 31, 1900.$64,965,176.15

Liabilities:
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net, Company's standard...$56,321,159.00
All other liabilities.....1,452,668.71

$57,773,827.71

Surplus, (including contingent real estate depreciation mem. account, $700,730.99).....$7,191,348.44

Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1900.....12.56 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1900, 68,161, insuring.....$161,566,603.00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice-Prest.
HERBERT H. WHITE, Secretary.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary.

THEODORE E. LANE, General Agent, Boreel Building, 115 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Thomas F. Walsh, United States Mineralogical Commissioner, Washington; J. W. Paul, Jr., Philadelphia; ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, Maryland; Col. William E. Hughes, Denver; John M. Beck, Washington; ex-Governor Frank Brown, Maryland.

HOLLAND—L. C. Whiting, Boston; Richard H. Hutton, London; Reginald F. Bolles, Boston.

MANHATTAN—F. J. Goodridge, Cambridge; M. S. Somers, Washington; Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge.

GRAND—Capt. George W. Burr, United States Army; Capt. J. G. Warren, Engineer Corps, United States Army.

GILSEY—H. H. Lippett, Milwaukee; Dr. William B. Mann, Baltimore.

VICTORIA—Postmaster Hugh C. Brown, Wilmington, Del.; Col. Archibald Wright, Lynchburg, Va.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. C. Washburn, Minneapolis; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—E. L. Humphrey, Washington; Andrew Leonard, London; Thomas Hamel, Quebec; Lieut. Commander C. E. Driggs, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. M. Garson, woolens; Hotel Victoria.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. Lyall, laces and gloves; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Inman, Smith & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. Sharp, manufacturing department; 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Goetter, S. J., Montgomery, Ala.; L. J. Goetter, milliners; 395 Broadway.
Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; A. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Boggs & Buhl, Alleghany, Penn.; A. Boggs, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hundley-Fraser Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. M. Hundley, piece goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Baird, D., & Son, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Baird, millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; N. Wertheimer, shoes, 9 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; H. Gilkison, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
O'Callaghan, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. O'Callaghan, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldsmith, J., & Sons, Trinidad, Col.; M. Goldsmith, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Friedman, N., & M., Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. Friedman, dry goods; Miss Berry, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. N. Peck, ladies' and infants' wear, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Otte, G. F., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. F. Otte, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Livingston Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Livingston, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; G. Frankenberg, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Michaels Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, furnishing goods; 93 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.
O'Neill, M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Hadden, millinery; Earlington Hotel.
Silberberg Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Silberberg, shirts; Ida A. Silberberg, shirts.
Herwood, D. M., Mineral Wells, Texas; J. H. McCrackel, general merchandise.
McNeal, Charles, Clarkville, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Kahn-Heller Company, Newcastle, Ind.; M. Heller, general store.
Wolk, Oscar, Conneant, Ohio; clothing.
Thomas, Miss F. L., Colorado Springs, Col.; millinery.
Du Bois-Koller Company, Paducah, Ky.; L. S. Du Bois, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fahy, Thomas, Rome, Ga.; dry goods.
Woodward, W. H., & Co., Muskegee, I. T.; W. H. Woodward, dry goods.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, dry goods; S. A. Goldberg, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Baker, Poston & Co., Westerford, Texas; Anna Kent, dry goods; C. R. Baker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Brim, Harris, Comanche, Texas; Harry Brim, dry goods.
Brim, Harris, Ballinger, Texas; Ben Brim, dry goods.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. McClurg, dry goods; Gerard House.
Stansfield, J. G., Mount Carmel, Ill., dry goods and clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Bristor & Mueller, Stuebenville, Ohio; C. L. Mueller, clothing; H. S. Bristor, clothing; Continental Hotel.
Red Anchor Clothing Company, Callellsberg, Ky.; J. B. Price, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Price, Wolf & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. M. Uhr, cloaks and suits; Gerard House.
Dunham-Nall Umbrella Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. C. Nall, umbrellas; J. S. Dunham, umbrellas; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Good Furniture.

You may trust every piece of Furniture in the great display. All of it was chosen with skill, taste and judgment. The littlest-priced articles are faultless and serviceable. We intend to win new patrons—extend the usefulness of Macy's and establish a fresh record of superiority by means of this Sale.

Men's Cardigan Jackets.

Closing out balance of Men's All-wool Cardigan Jackets.—

Were $1.99 to $2.49; now at $1.24
Were $3.44 to $3.89; now at $1.99
Were $4.14 to $4.99; now at $2.49

Pure Fresh Candies.

They are made in our own factory. Nothing but pure, healthful and delicious ingredients are used. That's why they are so wholesome and palatable.

Pure Vermont Maple Sugar,—one-pound cakes, 14c.

Glace Nuts and Fruits, sold elsewhere at 80c. per pound, our regular price 54c.; to-day, 29c.

Genuine Nougat, made of pistache nuts, almonds and honey, our regular price per pound 39c.: to-day, 31c.

Old Fashioned Chocolate Creams, per pound, 18c.

Assorted Caramels, made of fresh sweet cream, sold elsewhere at 80c per pound, our regular price 49c.; to-day, 39c.

Nurnberg Lebkuchen, special importation, just received—large round tins, 69c.; oblong tins, 57c.

ANOTHER CANAL REPORT.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Odell has been put in possession of another report of State Engineer Bond on the canals, which, in view of the controversy of the past two years over the nine-million-dollar improvement failure, is very significant. So as to have the entire subject of canal legislation properly treated, Gov. Odell ordered the engineers to also present him with figures bearing upon the completion of canal improvement on the plan started under the nine-million-dollar improvement act supervised by George W. Aldridge, then Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Bond says that to carry to completion successfully the improvement begun by Mr. Aldridge will cost at least $19,500,000. Mr. Aldridge and his successor have finished 34 per cent. of the improvement under a nine-million-dollar expenditure, and Mr. Bond's figures are for completing the other 66 per cent.

The Roosevelt commission, headed by Gen. Greene, reported against the carrying out of the nine-million-dollar project, but stated that at least $13,000,000 more would be needed to complete it. The commission appointed to investigate Mr. Aldridge's expenditure did not report at all on the sum needed, but said that the estimates originally furnished for the work were insufficient. Thirteen million dollars in round numbers has been reported several times as a fair estimate for completion of the work, but Mr. Bond adds $6,500,000 to that sum.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

6:20 A. M.—70 Catherine Street; Samuel Crowley; damage, $50.

6:25 A. M.—83 Thompson Street; Dominick Bartoli; damage, $200.

8:30 A. M.—51 Washington Street; Frank Calloon; damage, $50.

9:30 A. M.—445 East Eightieth Street; John Engel; damage, $500.

1:15 P. M.—245 East Twenty-eighth Street; Charles J. Brush; no damage.

4 P. M.—538 Fifth Avenue; Lotos Club; damage, $500.

5:10 P. M.—57 Broome Street; Henry Seider; damage slight.

6:20 P. M.—330 Seventh Avenue; Mary Banly; damage, $50.

8:30 P. M.—200 Wooster Street; Majestic Tucking Company; damage, $2,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, brisk northwesterly winds.

Unsettled weather, with rain, is indicated for the East Gulf States, Florida, and probably the Georgia Coast. Snow is indicated for the lower lake region, Western Pennsylvania, and the mountain districts of West Virginia and New York. The temperature will fall along the East Gulf coast and in Florida. The winds will continue brisk northwesterly on the Atlantic Coast from New England to the Carolinas. On the Georgia and Florida coast light southerly winds will shift to brisk northerly and northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	47	21	28
6 A. M.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Prompt and Radical Clean-Up of MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING

'Most every man has the February feeling now. Tired of winter; tired of winter clothes. But it will be weeks before lighter weight suits are safe. The ideal change is offered by to-day's movement in our Clothing Store.

Handsome new suits are available at extremely low prices. They will freshen up a man's looks for the balance of the cool weeks this spring, and start him off in good shape next fall.

Then there are remarkable offerings of overcoats for wear this year, and several more.

It is such an offering of high-class clothing at extraordinary prices, as few men will want to miss knowing more about.

Men's Sack Suits at $15, from $20 and $25—
All sizes. Made of stylish fancy cheviots—all-wool, of course—most of the coats are the popular military cut—the smartest style of the season. Remarkably handsome suits to buy for $15.

Sack Suits for Large Men at $8.50, from $12 and $15—
Sizes 42 to 46-in. chest measure. Of all-wool fancy cheviots, and some in black. A splendid chance for the men they'll fit.

Cutaway Coats and Vests, $7.50; worth $10 and $15—
Sizes 33 to 36 in. chest measure. Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, of all-wool black Thibet and diagonals; well made all through.

Men's Fancy Vests, $2; worth $3.50 to $5—
Fancy double-breasted Vests, in various styles. Not all sizes of each sort, but all sizes in the group.

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits, $10; worth $13.50 to $18—
This interests *small men*, as well as boys of 14 to 19 years. Sack suits of fancy cheviots and worsteds.

Men's Overcoats at $7.50, worth $8.50 to $12—
Small and large sizes only. Of all-wool Oxford-mixed and black friezes and cheviots. These overcoats were unmatched values at their former prices.

$15 Overcoats at $10—
Of Oxford-mixed rough-faced cheviots. A few Raglans in the lot.

$20 to $30 Overcoats at $15—
Of fine Oxford-mixed and black rough-faced cheviots—the most fashionable fabrics worn. Some very swell Raglans in the lot. Some with black satin shoulders and wool body lining; others lined with fine wool serge. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 are missing.

Men's Ulsters at $10, worth $12 and $15—
Warm, splendidly made garments, good for several years' service; but sizes 36 and 37 are missing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Splendid Offering of Our Own Fine SHOES for Men

The Main Shoe Store joins the February movement to-day; and so we have three shoe stores holding out tempting offers to all wearers of shoes. It's rare buying-time. Chiefest news is this, from the main shoe store:

All of Our Men's *Double-sole* SHOES at $5 and More, are To-day Marked $3.90 a Pair

This is a collection of about five thousand pairs, including all leathers and shapes; and with sizes nearly complete as the selling starts this morning. None of these shoes are too heavy for spring wear, and the wise man keeps a pair of double-sole shoes ready all summer.

Regular prices were $5 and more. Now $3.90 a pair. Main Shoe Store.

Then here is Saturday shoe news from our two bargain shoe stores:

Men's Shoes—
At $2.40, worth $3.50—Fine box calf and kidskin shoes, in full wide toes and the narrow swing last; slightly extended soles; for the dressy man.
At $1.60, worth $2.50—Made of satin calf and kidskin; good heavy soles; just the sort for every-day wear.

Boys' Shoes—
At $1.15—Of satin calfskin; in broad toes; serviceable and yet stylish; soles made of solid leather. Sizes 11 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.25. Annex.

Little Men's Shoes—
At 80c—Solid comfort; no pinching—in satin calf and kidskin; some enamel leather; spring heels and toe shapes that won't crowd. Annex.

Women's Shoes—
At $1.60, from $2.50—Plenty of these shoes, in several toe shapes of fine black kidskin; button and lace; kid and patent leather tips; some have the flat heels, others the neat opera heels; all welted and stitched; all sizes.

Basement.

Women's Shoes—
At $1.30, worth up to $2—600 pairs of these shoes, in good stout black kidskin; button and lace. They fit well—and wear well.

Girls' and Children's Shoes
Of black goatskin, made to wear well; smooth inside, and the fit right, too; in button and lace. Sizes 5 to 8, 75c; 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, 95c.
50c Shoes—to clean up a lot of black kid button shoes; sizes 4 to 7; some 10 and 10½ also. Basement.

Men's GLOVES

Brought out upon an aisle so that you may have better opportunity for making quick selection, is this assortment of excellent gloves at a very little price.

There are kid and dogskin and lambskin gloves among them; pique and prix seams. About a third of the entire lot are gloves that are worth 75c. Others are $1 and $1.25 qualities, and there are even a few $1.50 gloves in the collection.

Choice at Fifty Cents a Pair

All sizes from 6¾ to 9.

Ninth street aisle, Broadway.

Men's COLLARS

Fifty-five cents a half-dozen. Well-made collars, in correct styles. Durable too, for both sides are of linen. They're the product of the same manufacturer that makes our celebrated two-for-a-quarter collars. These are just as good value at the price as that better-known brand. High-band turndowns, high dress collars and Piccadillies. In sizes 14 to 17½.

Put up in boxes of half dozens of a size, and sold only that way. 55c a box.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

PARLOR SUITES In the February Sale

The furniture floor is kaleidoscopic—always changing. New lots come as fast as earlier pieces are taken away. The tremendous sales of the present week made great gaps, but they were all filled immediately. Now available supplies are disappearing. When the present lots are sold, they cannot be replaced at any such prices. Remember that you can take advantage of these prices and have the goods delivered whenever you wish.

These prices on *Parlor Suites:*

At $18, from $25—Three pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $20, from $30—Three pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $35, from $58—Three pieces; carved frames; damask cover.
At $40, from $60—Three pieces; carved frames; tapestry cover.
At $45, from $70—Five pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $50, from $70—Three pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $55, from $75—Three pieces; mahogany veneer panels; tapestry cover.
At $60, from $90—Two pieces; mahogany frames; embossed velour cover.
At $65, from $100—Three pieces; inlaid; tapestry cover.
At $70, from $100—Five pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $75, from $110—Five pieces; inlaid frames; damask cover.
At $75, from $125—Three pieces; mahogany frames; silk damask cover.
At $90, from $130—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $95, from $135—Four pieces; overstuffed and inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $100, from $155—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $110, from $160—Three pieces; mahogany frames carved; damask cover.
At $120, from $170—Three pieces; mahogany frames carved; embossed velour cover.
At $125, from $175—Three pieces; overstuffed frames; satin damask cover.
At $135, from $180—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $140, from $210—Five pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $150, from $215—Three pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.

Fourth floor.

Men's SCARFS

Richest sort of choosing among these 75 dozen Imperials, folded four-in-hands and Tecks. They are of dark silks and satins—a wide variety of tasteful patterns and choice colorings.

Some are regular $1.50 scarfs; the remainder $1 kinds. The price, however, is but 50c.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth Street.

HOSIERY

For men and women. Three attractive offerings for each. All honest goods and all priced a full third lower than the market. Read further:

Men's Half Hose—
25c pair—Fine cotton; 8 styles of stripes, in different widths and color combinations; also extracted figures of various designs on grounds of fast black, cardinal, tan, navy or cadet blue. Value 38c.
37½c pair—Fast black or cardinal cotton, vertical stripes; black cotton, colored dots, or black lisle thread, colored embroidery; also striped lisle thread with grounds of black or cadet blue. Value 50c.
50c pair—Extra fine cotton, in fast black, tan, cardinal, navy or cadet blue; striped; lisle thread in black, tan, navy or cadet blue, embroidered with colored silk or black lisle thread, open work and embroidered. Value 75c.

For Women—
25c pair—Fast black cotton, plain or ribbed, also black with unbleached feet; Richelieu ribbed lisle thread, in fast black. Value 38c.
37½c pair—Cadet blue or fast black lisle thread, with extracted figures; also black with colored silk dots and figures, embroidered ankles. Value 50c.
50c pair—Extra fine lisle thread; fast black, cadet or navy blue and cardinal, with extracted dots. Value 75c.

Broadway.

Women's Skirts

New Dress Skirts in Spring weights for immediate wear. To-day's particular word being of practical sorts at popular prices. These—

At $6—Skirts of Venetian cloth; full circular flounce, trimmed with bands of satin. A good $8 value.
At $7—Skirts of best black sicilian, trimmed with bands of stitched satin.
At $8.50—Skirts of navy blue and black cheviot serge; deep full circular flounce, trimmed with bands of satin.
Others, up to the Princess skirts, of black broadcloth, lined with silk, at $32.

Second floor, Broadway.

The "San Toy"

A new, effectively trimmed cloth hat for women has been so named. It's a new variation of the ever-popular sailor hat, a bit lower than usual; of brown, castor, blue and black cloth; the crown draped with crepe de chine, set off with a quill—some black, others of gold; a side band with velvet bow, after the fashion of the latest Paris hats; the brim neatly stitched.

Very becoming hats for present wear. Price, $6.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

GIRLS' SUITS Skirts, Coats and Capes

All in the best of the new spring styles. Lack of space—and of ability—forbid an attempt at detailed description of these new ready-to-wear outer garments. And even if it were exhaustively and well done, you would perhaps better enjoy seeing them than reading about them.

But of prices this assurance—they're all moderate enough. And this further hint as to the range of prices:

Tailor-made Suits at $10 and up to $54.
Separate Skirts at $5 and up to $12.50.
Coats at $5.50 to $30. Golf Capes at $6.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Albatross and Mohair WAISTS

Just heavy enough for early spring wear, and pretty enough, too, to please almost anybody. The albatross waists are shown in various solid colorings—lavender, gray, green, pink, light blue, old rose and red. The full fronts are plaited to bust; the fitted back with 3 clusters of plaits; the bishop sleeves plaited at top; lined throughout; brass buttons. Price, $2.75.

Black mohair waists with new effective plaiting designs; lined throughout, at $2.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Infants' COATS

Changed somewhat from former fashions, new in cut and different in detail. Yet still just baby coats. They're always pretty. Never saw any more charming, inexpensive little garments than these, however. All for one and two-year-old infants:

$2.25—Of bedford cord; pointed collar, trimmed with deep ruffle; 2 rows of satin ribbon and braid.
$3—Of bedford cord; round collar, with deep ruffle; trimmed with 2 rows of plaited ribbon and fancy braid.
$6.50—Box coat of fine bedford cord; made with shield; large round collar trimmed with silk braid.
Various other styles, silk lined, up to $32.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dressing Sacques

These are in the popular Kimono style. Some of lawn—colored figures on white ground; wide white borders. Price, 50c.

Of neatly striped and figured dimity, in same style at 85c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Those Who Learn Quickest Will Save Most

It is almost like establishing a new store to make you familiar with

Our Basement ... Under-Price Store

But it is now, and shall continue to be, the liveliest bargain center in Greater New York. Regular stocks demand all main floor space, and our biggest special offerings as well as little lots will be found in the Basement store.

If You Don't Wish to Miss the Best Bargains in the City Watch the News from Our BASEMENT UNDER-PRICE STORE Every Day.

These offerings to-day:

Silks at 50c a yard

Though the lowest-priced quality in this most varied assortment is a good 75c value. Other silks in the lot are worth 85c, and some are the usual $1 kinds. They are all silks that are really wanted now, and later on: Black taffetas, black foulards, black surahs, printed foulards in various desirable colorings, fancy taffetas and satins of numerous kinds. Of the fancy taffetas there are only small lots. All the other kinds are in ample supply—nearly 2000 yards of the handsome printed foulards. Fifty cents a yard for any sort in this lot that meets your fancy. Worth half as much again to double.

Lamps at About Half Prices

There have been numerous very decided bargains in lamps here during recent years. There has been none better than this. All decorated lamps, in the new shapes. All complete with matching globes. $3.50 for the $6 kind; $5 for the $8.50 and $10 qualities; $7.50 for those elegant lamps that are regularly priced at $13.50 and $15.

Muslin Underwear Under-priced

A small lot of the cambric chemises that sold at 25c—low-priced then—are now 18c. The 50c quality are reduced to 35c. And the fine nainsook lace and ribbon-trimmed chemises that were cheap at 60c and 75c are now 40c each.

Drawers at 18c instead of 25c. And an excellent value also at 15c—only three of this kind to any one buyer.

White Piques at 12½c a Yard

They're worth 25c at least—some of them are worth more. In fact, there are qualities in this lot that would be fairly priced at 35c. Fresh, perfect goods, and in a few weeks they will be in liveliest demand. Then the price will be double or more.

Printed Piques at 12½c

You'll pay double for this same quality when this lot is gone. It's the maker's surplus. Ours at half its value. Yours at half its regular price—if you don't delay too long. Wide variety of pretty patterns.

25c Ginghams at 12½c—

They are fancy corded ginghams—the best made in America. Fine, fresh, perfect. Cardinal, pink, light and navy blues, and black—each in combination with white; some with lace effects over plaids. 32 in. wide.

$1 Flannel Waists at 50c—

Solid colors—red, navy blue and black; full front, French back; none smaller than size 38. Also some of galatea; white stripe on black ground; full front, plaited back; sizes 32 to 40.

Men's 50c Suspenders at 25c

We begin the day with 160 dozen of these excellent plain and fancy lisle elastic suspenders. All have strong leather ends, glove-button cast-offs and heavy plated buckles. 25c—worth double.

$1 Corsets at 65c

Choice of three well-known kinds—the "J. B.," "P. N.," and "Globe." In white, drab and black. All good dollar values. 65c.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas

Two lots for each. Men's twilled silk umbrellas with ivory or horn handles. Women's twilled silk umbrellas with handles of pearl, ivory, silver and horn. This lot contains values up to $5—none is less than a good $3.75 value. Choice at $2.75.

Men's extra quality union taffeta umbrellas with natural wood handles. Women's union taffeta umbrellas, with a wide variety of fancy handles. Values in this group up to $2.75, though the uniform price is but $1.50.

Table Linen Remnants

Various excellent grades, in 2 to 3½-yard lengths; at about a third below regular low prices.

Little Lots of Napkins

Only half dozen lots, but there's a good assortment and they're all thoroughly good kinds. Prices are a third to a half less than value.

"Sparklets" The Soda Fountain at Home

Do you know that for an outlay of a few dollars you can have what is practically a soda fountain in your own home?

Insipid ice water can be carbonated in an instant. The same with other liquids. Milk that is carbonated is practically sterilized.

Then to plain water you can add flavors and make your own soda water; or with mineral tablets—which we supply—can make all sorts of mineral water.

The new Sparklet bottle has a perfect siphon attachment, and when the bottle is charged you can use it as you wish. The gas remains until the bottleful is used.

It makes New York water practically safe to drink, and makes it appetizing and refreshing.

The only outlay is for a bottle and a supply of "Sparklets."

There are four styles of bottles:
$2—Glass with wicker cover; pints.
$2.50—Nickel, block-tin lined; pints.
$2.75—Glass, covered with open-work of metal; pints.
$3—Nickel, block-tin lined; quarts.

Capsules, for pint bottles, 25c for box of 10; for quart bottles, 40c for box of 10. Demonstration in Basement.

Handkerchiefs

For women. About half price. In a previous sale of handkerchiefs of same quality and style, the large supply lasted barely half a day. They are hemstitched, have embroidered initial and wreath; narrow hem; unlaundered. Linens generally are much higher now than then. But this lot of 200 dozen is unaffected.

12½c each, instead of 25c

It will not take long to distribute 2400 handkerchiefs. Be among the early comers. Main aisle, Broadway.

Boys' Clothing

A final brief word of last little lots. This is the round-up of the best values we have yet offered. High-grade winter garments at almost absurd low prices, while there are yet months of wearing time.

$3.25—Two-piece suits for boys of 15 and 16 years. Values up to $6.
$5—All-wool cheviot suits, with double and single-breasted jackets. Only in 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 16-year sizes. Values up to $10.
$5—Sailor suits; some blue, some in fancy mixtures. Sizes 3 to 12 years. Values up to $7.50.
$5—Three-piece suits of excellent all-wool fabrics that were priced up to $8.50. Sizes 9 to 16 years.
$5—Reefers of Oxford gray and blue chinchilla for boys of 3 to 10 years. Values up to $10. Second floor, Ninth street.

Various Sorts of BAGS and BELTS

We have a showing of these very widely wanted needfuls for women on the main aisle to-day. New and convenient styles of Chatelaine Bags and popular sorts of Belts. Attractive prices, also.

At 50c—Chatelaine Bags of seal, alligator and patent leather; some in suede finish. Also the wrist bags in the long shape, all the popular leathers.
At 25c—Chatelaine Bags, in brown leather, walrus finish; some of seal leather.
At 50c—Black Velvet Belts, with gilt tinsel braid and gilt buckles; also leather belts in patent leather, with silver braid and buckles; seal leather belts with pointed front and buckle on the side.
At 10c—Leather Belts; walrus finish, with nickel buckles. Main aisle.

Correspondence PAPER and Envelopes

This is a clever way of supplying the writing desk for various sorts of correspondence. You know you don't want to use the same size paper for all purposes. Here is a very unique box, with *four sizes* of paper, and with envelopes to match each size. A quire of excellent paper and 24 envelopes in each of the four sizes—well worth a half more. **At 50c a box** Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EXTRA SESSION TO BE HELD

Congress Will Be Asked to Consider Relations with Cuba.

CUBANS' ATTITUDE IS FIRM

Will Not Insert Clause in Their Constitution—Insist the Cuban Must Replace the American Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President will have his way about an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. The reasons that have appeared to him sufficient to justify him in calling it are beginning to be understood by members of the Senate and the House who have rather impatiently resisted the tendency toward such a session, and with some of the information that the President has had, and which Congress has not obtained, the emergency is made to appear to be greater than was generally supposed. On some Monday after the inauguration, from March 18 to April 1, or possibly later, the new Congress will be asked to consider the Cuban situation and share with the President the responsibility of marking out a course of action suggested by the Cuban effort to acquire absolute independence.

The Administration has been impressed with the almost universal desire in Cuba to secure, as the result of the Constitutional Convention, the right to self-government and to fly the Cuban flag and to have it respected as the symbol of a responsible and capable Government. The attempts made through Americans in Cuba, to induce the convention to accept the advice of the Administration have been met by a determined, but not ugly, refusal to accord to the United States the right to maintain naval stations and to dictate too broadly the policy of the Cuban Government when established.

The information of the Government agrees generally with the statements made concerning the situation in Cuba as set forth in a letter printed in The Evening Star here to-night, and written by Charles M. Pepper, one of the best-informed American correspondents who have visited the island, as he has done repeatedly, from a period before the war. He says that the convention has heard the advice given by Americans, but will not incorporate in the Constitution a definition of the relations to exist between Cuba and the United States. He asserts that they will "stand by it with more force and nerve than seems to be understood in the United States." He adds that he makes this statement for the benefit of American public men and others who still assert that the flag will never come down from Morro Castle. "I think," writes Mr. Pepper, "that the American flag will come down from Morro and the Cuban flag go up for a while." Cuba's population of a million and a half is practically a unit for the Cuban flag, and only about a fifth of the population, he assumes, favors the American keep-the-flag-up policy.

The same writer holds the President's view that delay will not satisfy the people of Cuba. There are indications that persistence in such a policy would develop a movement that would be irresistible and compel the sending back of troops in large numbers to maintain a strong military Government. That the radical Cubans are not hostile to the United States or opposed to all the suggestions made by the War Department is instanced in the case of Gen. Aleman, who is described as an ultra-radical. He formulated propositions, Mr. Pepper writes, looking to close relations between the two Governments for the development of Cuba and the satisfaction of the United States that Cuba is able to regulate its international affairs without provoking trouble for itself and the United States. His formula is described as Aleman's way of phrasing the Monroe doctrine.

It has been this information, and more of the same kind, representing the Cubans as averse to ceding naval stations or making commercial treaties too favorable to the United States and the unconcealed impatience to be under their own flag, that has led the President to insist that Congress shall share with him the task of deciding just what shall be done to meet the Cubans as they speak for themselves through their Constitution. Not a little trouble has been caused, it is known, by representatives of foreign governments in Cuba working upon the Cubans to encourage them to a reserved course of action with the United States. These Consuls are all looking out for their own countries, not for the United States, and they have impressed some of the Cubans.

The imminence of the extra session has led to some talk in the House among leading Republicans as to what machinery shall be set up for use during the extra session, and the general belief seems to be that an effort will be made to restrict the business to Cuba alone by appointing only the committees necessary to keep the House in motion on that subject. Accounts, mileage, and insular affairs are suggested as committees that will be absolutely necessary. Any bill touching Cuba or any resolution to be considered or reported would naturally go to the Insular Affairs Committee, constructed to take up the affairs of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. The neglect to appoint other committees would render an attempt to wander into other fields of legislation futile.

It is assumed that a Committee on Rules would be made, and that committee would direct what business should be considered. In the Senate there would be every facility for transacting business to the stage of sending it to the House, only to have most of it arrested there until next Winter. There is no expectation that the Shipping bill will be taken up in the extra session. So far as this session is concerned, it has been absolutely abandoned.

Intimations were thrown out some time ago by spokesmen of the Administration that the relations between Cuba and the United States might properly be defined in some other instrument than the Constitution. It is now certain that this was due to information which had been received by the President from Gen. Wood to the effect that it was hopeless to expect the Constitutional Convention to insert a definition of these relations in the organic law. The convention intends to enact an electoral law, which is to go into practical effect ninety days before the Constitution does, and this law is to be used as a basis for the arrangement of the relations between the two countries.

The Cubans are firmly determined to avoid anything which could be construed as a recognition of a state of vassalage toward the United States, and this applies even to those of them who are most anxious for the definition of relations to be in the shape that the United States desires. They believe that to make the definition of relations a part of their fundamental law would be a humiliation and would involve an admission that they are not free and independent. Hence the desire to make the definition in a separate instrument. It was the recognition of this which led Gen. Wood to issue his proclamation, after the Constitutional Convention had met, in which he placed the definition of relations second to the adoption of the Constitution. The Administration, guided by the information received from Gen. Wood, agreed to this, and a Cabinet officer, in explaining the reasons for its concession, said that the Administration was not disposed to haggle over the manner in which its desires were accomplished provided that the guarantee was sufficient.

NO ACTION YET AT HAVANA.

Nothing Definite Done Regarding Relations Between United States and Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Nothing definite has been decided upon by the Constitutional Convention regarding the question of future relations between Cuba and the United States. Many of the delegates assembled in the convention hall this afternoon to talk over the matter informally. Most of them seem to be impressed with the conviction that, if the convention stood out vigorously for absolute independence, the United States Congress would support them.

The special Committee on Relations has instructed its Secretary, Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez, to draw up a proposition and submit the same to the committee for consideration to-morrow. This proposition, it is understood, will deal with the issue in three leading divisons:

First—That Cuba shall not be made the base of war operations against the United States.

Second—That the commercial treaty with the United States shall embody as far as possible free trade between the two countries; and,

Third—That no foreign treaties shall be made jeopardizing the independence of Cuba.

The special committee considers that the danger of Cuba contracting loans she might be unable to pay has been guarded against in the Constitution. Instructions on this point and the others were given to Señor Gomez in the form of notes and suggestions. It is understood that the question of naval stations was not mentioned.

The committee will report Monday at an executive session of the convention.

MORGAN'S MINORITY REPORT.

Argues that This Country Should Proceed with Nicaragua Canal Regardless of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Morgan of the Committee on Foreign Relations has made a minority report upon the resolution declaring that the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not a condition precedent to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and that the United States should proceed with that work regardless of the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer agreement. The committee made an adverse report upon the resolution a few days ago, and Senator Morgan controverts the wisdom of that action.

Senator Morgan's report intimates that the adverse report was made to conform to the views of the President. On this point he says: "The resolutions have my hearty approval, and I cannot admit that the President has any right to direct Congress as to the time when it is expedient to express our approval of this solemn act of making these agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

"This claim was made in the committee, and his views as to the expediency of action were stated as grounds of objection to the resolutions. From this view of the duty of the Senate I wholly dissent."

In another connection he says on the same point: "We are bound to agree with Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to the terms on which canal privilege will be extended to the United States if this subject is to be settled by agreement. We have so agreed, and the question is whether in a spasm of apprehension or under a subordination to the criticisms that British opinion may inflict upon us we will permit that Government to compel the President to abandon these agreements. They are honorable, just, lawful, and inconceivably valuable, and, once abandoned, we cannot expect a peaceful resumption of them."

Mr. Morgan also takes the position that the President already has outlined the position of the United States toward the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by negotiating the protocols with Costa Rica and Nicaragua. "It is quite as clear" he says, "that the President in making these agreements in the name of the United States defiantly disregarded any claim of right that Great Britain could assert to the effect that her consent was necessary to such action on his part as President. And, equally, he asserted the right of Congress to disregard any claims of Great Britain to prevent the acquisition of such rights from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and to appropriate money for that distinct purpose.

"Beyond question, he has bound himself as President and as a plenipotentiary to those agreements, and if they violate the rights of Great Britain or give her just offense Congress is also bound either to undo the wrong and atone for it and repudiate and impeach what the President has done or sustain his action."

DISCUSSED THE CANAL TREATY.

Conclusions Reached by British Cabinet Yesterday May Be Communicated to Mr. Choate Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In spite of the great secrecy with which the deliberations of the Cabinet are always guarded, it can be asserted that one of the subjects under discussion at yesterday's meeting was a dispatch from Lord Pauncefote which, it is understood, dealt with the probable attitude of the United States toward Great Britain's counter proposals in the Nicaragua Canal matter. Inquiries in official quarters as to whether the Nicaragua or China questions were even mentioned met with the inevitable non-committal answer that all the proceedings of the Cabinet are carried on with the strictest privacy, and that it is impossible to admit the truth or falsity of suppositions regarding even the general nature of affairs discussed.

As the official action resulting from yesterday's meeting has not yet had time to take definite shape, it is impossible to say what conclusions were reached. United States Ambassador Choate will probably be summoned to the Foreign Office next Monday, when Lord Lansdowne is likely to communicate to him the British views regarding the Nicaragua and China controversies. No expectation need be entertained that this interview will settle one way or the other the Nicaragua Canal difficulty.

Great Britain has no intention of ratifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the form desired by the Senate, unless her counter proposals are agreed to within the short time which remains before that treaty lapses, and this is recognized to be almost impossible.

Further information was desired from Lord Pauncefote, and at the request of Lord Lansdowne he sent the dispatch which was discussed yesterday. There is no reason to believe that it has affected the decision previously announced in these dispatches, that the British Government has decided not to give in to the demands of the Senate without a quid pro quo.

AFTER AMERICAN MACHINERY.

Germany to Send an Expert to This Country to Study Agricultural Appliances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Baron Hermann, agricultural expert of the German Embassy, has received word from the German Government that a specialist, designated by the agricultural societies, will leave Berlin soon for the United States to make a careful inquiry into the use of American agricultural machinery, with a view to introduction into general use in Germany. Baron Hermann for some time has been urging on the German authorities the marked advantages of American agricultural machinery. He looks upon the move as one likely to prove beneficial both to German agriculture and to American manufacturers.

The agricultural sections of Germany are being depopulated, while the manufacturing centres are becoming overcrowded, and it is felt by the German Government to be desirable to give every modern facility to the agricultural class to increase the productive capacity of the farms to their full limit. Baron Hermann has urged this upon the Government, and it is now the purpose to make a thorough inquiry, both on the farms and in the agricultural factories.

The expert will arrive in this country about the time the sowing season begins, and through the Spring and Summer will give his attention to the farms, going to the agricultural factories in the Fall.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Passes the Senate with Clause Providing for Fast Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day passed the Post Office Appropriation bill. There was a long debate on a proposition to discontinue the appropriations for fast mail facilities from New York to New Orleans via Atlanta, and from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan. While the debate was protracted, it was not particularly lively. By a decisive vote the Senate continued the appropriations.

An effort was made to obtain an appropriation to continue the pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but it failed.

An amendment offered by Mr. Lodge was agreed to, providing that books belonging to public libraries and sent to persons using such libraries may be carried at the rates now established for books.

Mr. Depew offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that when to any publication the privilege of second-class mail matter has been accorded, the privilege shall not be withdrawn without a full hearing by the Post Office Department.

On motion of Mr. Butler the Senate adopted an amendment directing the Postmaster General to make an investigation of the question of a postal telegraph system and report his findings to Congress, together with the probable cost of establishing the system.

Congressional Notes.

At the opening of the Senate yesterday Senator Bacon of Georgia read Washington's farewell address.

In the Senate yesterday the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was rejected and sent back to conference.

The Senate yesterday passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The bill was disposed of in forty minutes.

An amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Depew, authorizing the expenditure of $100,000 annually for fifteen years upon the dry dock in the New York Harbor.

SMALL BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Day Devoted to Odds and Ends—Pension for Mrs. Lawton—Talbert in the Chair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House devoted to-day to odds and ends of legislation. With the approach of the end of the session members with small bills of various kinds have been besieging Speaker Henderson for recognition. For the last ten days the pressure has grown steadily greater.

To-day, under an arrangement entered into yesterday, a large number of these smaller bills in which members are individually interested, were passed. An hour was devoted to unanimous-consent legislation, and two hours and a half each to the passage of private claims bills and private pension bills. Nine bills were passed by unanimous consent and twenty-nine claims bills and 139 pension bills were passed.

Among the pension bills was the Senate bill to pension the widow of Gen. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines. As the bill passed the Senate it carried $100 a month. The House cut the amount down to $50 upon the representation that Mrs. Lawton enjoyed a comfortable income.

While the House was considering pension bills much merriment was caused when Speaker Henderson called Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,) to the chair. The South Carolinian, who has been a thorn in the side of the friends of pension bills for several years, put the bills through with great rapidity. He seemed to relish the work, and the members of the House, who at first were amazed, applauded him to the echo as he proceeded under a full head of steam.

THE TAX REDUCTION BILL.

Senate Conferrees Believe That the House Conferrees Will Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—An air of indifference about the fate of the Tax Reduction bill is worn by the House conferrees, and something like it is found also on the Senate side of the conference. The report of to-day's proceedings in conference simply goes to show that there was willingness to agree upon points upon which there had been substantial agreement before, and no inclination on the part of the Senate to revise in any respect the beer or tobacco schedules.

The Senate members of the Conference Committee still express the opinion that the House will yield, and that the bill will become a law. The House knows that its conferrees are in a very awkward plight. If they disagree with the Senators who have endeavored to convince or bully them into taking the Senate measure, and bring a disagreeing report to the House, Mr. Richardson, the Democratic member in conference, will gain an advantage by making the motion to concur with the Senate, which takes precedence of a motion not to concur. The result of such a motion is not doubted. Republicans admit that there would be enough Democratic and Republican votes to pass the Senate bill.

The only way of escape now, if the House intends to rebuke the Senate, is to refuse or neglect to agree, and to keep that decision out of the reach of the House. All pride of prerogative has been lost since the House neglected its first opportunity to assert itself by locking the Tax bill up in committee and declining to ask for a conference. That would have compelled the Senate to ask for the conference, and it might have been granted only upon the conditions the House chose to allow.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President to-day sent the following army nominations to the Senate:

REGULAR ARMY.

To be Brigadier General—Aaron S. Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry.

Adjutant General's Department.—Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel; Major John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Medical Department—Capt. H. S. T. Harris, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major; Captains and Assistant Surgeons Charles B. Ewing, Walter D. McCaw, and William P. Kendall, to be Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Major.

Cavalry—Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lebo, First Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major W. S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captains to be Majors—George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Henry H. Wright, Ninth Cavalry; Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—Edward C. Brooks, Sixth Cavalry; Malvern-Hill Barnum, Tenth Cavalry; Letcher Hardeman, Tenth Cavalry; Edmund S. Wright, First Cavalry; William H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry.

Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—William L. Guthrie, Walter D. Smith, Harry B. Jordan, Frank P. Lahm, Orlando C. Trexel, Creed F. Cox, Robert McC. McBéck, Jr., George M. Russell, Lewis Brown, Jr., Jerome G. Pillow, Ralph N. Hayden, Leonard W. Prunty, E. Kersley Sterling, Wylie P. Mangum, Jr., Charles J. Naylor, Kerr T. Riggs, Carl H. Muller, Allen C. Keyes, John A. Pearson, Prince A. Oliver, Charles Burnett, Arthur J.-Lynch, Daniel D. Gregory, John Lymington, Walter H. Smith, George H. Baird, William M. Cooley, William M. Haskell, Henry A. Meyer, Jr., Frank Keller, Fred. L. Dean, Guy Kent, Copley Enos, and E. J. Pike.

Artillery—Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: Henry W. Butner, Marcellus G. Spinks, Jacob C. Johnson, Henry L. Newbold, E. D. Scott, Albert G. Jenkins, Robert E. Wyllie, William Forse, Malcolm Young, Laurence C. Brown, and Harry L. Steele.

Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—Willdur Willing, William S. Browning, Clarence H. Knight, Nathaniel E. Bower, Francis S. Clark, Joseph Barnes, Edward Canfield, Jr., William P. Ennis, Arthur E. Bryant, Willis G. Peace, William P. Platt, Guy E. Carleton, Eugene R. West, Dennis H. Currie, Beverly F. Browne, Edward M. Shinkle, William R. Bettison, Raymond S. Pratt, Alfred A. Maybach, Alden T. Brewster, John A. Perry, Gordon Robinson, Henry M. Dougherty, Edward M. De Armond, Claude E. Brigham, Richard Furnivall, William Tidball, and James Prentice.

Engineer Corps—Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—Edward N. Johnston, Clarence O. Sherrill, John H. Poole, Ernest D. Peck, Walter H. Lee, George R. Spalding, Elliott J. Dent, William G. Caples, Henry C. Jewett, and Arthur Williams.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

William F. James, Texas, Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

A TAX COLLECTOR'S SCHEME.

Officer in Philippines Closes Shops That Were in Default—Hard Blow to Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Reports from Manila indicate that the American tax collector is doing more to sap the vitality of the insurgent cause than many other Governmental agencies. Recently the authorities decided to impose an internal revenue system of taxation by way of compensation for the abandonment of the Cedula tax.

A bright young officer was placed in charge of the collections, but these did not come in with rapidity. Although given due warning, the shopkeepers and others affected by the tax who responded to the call numbered only about ten. A second notice had little better results. Then the officer acted. He went into the town where he was beginning operations with a few soldiers and closed up every shop where the taxes were in default.

The next day there was a rush at the tax office and everybody took out an American license. They did this protesting that they were being twice taxed, paying one rate to the insurgents and another to the American officers. The latter told them they could continue to do this if they pleased, but the shopkeepers and merchants soon tired and cut off their contributions to the insurgent cause.

FILIPINOS BUY FLAGS.

In One Week $25,000 Worth Were Sold —$160,000 for School Supplies.

MANILA, Feb. 22. — During the week American flags to the value of $25,000 have been sold to natives in the Provinces of Pampanga, Tarlac, and Pangasinan.

School supplies to the value of $160,000 have been ordered.

The Government cable to Zamboanga is completed.

Skirmish in Cavite Province.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—Col. Walter S. Schuyler, with a detachment of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, had a smart skirmish near Santa Cruz, Province of Cavite, in which several insurgents were killed. The Americans captured ten rifles.

To be Postmaster at Atlantic City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President to-day nominated Harry Bucharach to be Postmaster at Atlantic City, N. J.

Gov. Odell Tired Out.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Odell was to have delivered an address at a dinner to-night by the Masonic Veterans' Association of Newburg, at that city. Shortly before the time set for his departure he resolved not to go, as he was thoroughly tired after his journey to New York City yesterday and did not think that he could stand the trip.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

We Will Continue To-day the

Sale of Men's Trousers,

offering a splendid collection of High-Grade Trousers, materials and styles calculated to fit and please men of all tastes,

At Fully 1/3 Below Actual Values.

If you need some new trousers here's a chance to get them at a great saving.

MEN'S TROUSERS, worth $2.00 and $2.50 a pair; on sale to-day at 1.00

MEN'S TROUSERS, worth $3.00 and $3.50 a pair; on sale to-day at 2.00

MEN'S TROUSERS, worth $4.00 and $4.50 a pair; on sale to-day at 3.00

MEN'S TROUSERS, worth $6.00 and $7.00 a pair; on sale to-day at 4.00

We will also offer to-day some splendid Values in

Men's Black and Oxford Suits.

Men's Fine Black Thibet or Oxford Suits, worth $15.00; on sale to-day at 8.50

Men's All Wool Black Cheviot Suits, worth $10.00; on sale to-day at 5.50

Men's Black Clay Diagonal Coats and Vests, worth $7.50; on sale to-day at 4.00

and 3 Big Bargains in

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Fine Middle-Weight Suits, worth $4.00; on sale to-day at 2.00 (Ages, 7 to 15)

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, worth $2.50; on sale to-day at 1.39 (Ages, 3 to 12.)

Boys' Woollen Knee Pants, worth 50c.; on sale to-day at 25c

Our Roof Conservatory

is disposing of its large and fine stock of plants at just about half their actual cost, owing to contemplated changes that make a radical clearance desirable. Come early and you'll secure some great bargains.

Continuation of

The Big Shoe Sale.

Men's and Women's Winter-Weight Shoes of good material and faultless fit, offered for a quick clearance at sacrifice prices. Not many pairs left now. Don't wait if you would not be disappointed.

This is what's left:

Men's and Women's $2.50 to $5.00 Shoes, not all sizes in every style, but every size in some style; while they last, your choice for 1.65

Women's, Misses' and Children's $1.50 and $2.00 Shoes, odds and ends we desire to close out; your choice for 95

Cigars.

Smoking is an expensive habit. You can make it less expensive by buying your cigars and tobaccos here. Look at what we offer for to-day:

La Belle Bonita — Key West, clear Havana, as fine as the imported, Puritanos Finos, box of 50 to-day for 4.15

La Esencia de Cuba—Key West, made by Seidenberg & Co., high-grade clear Havana; Concha Regalia; worth $3.75; box of 50 to-day for 2.50

Chappie — Our popular leader, Sumatra wrapper, fine long combination Havana filler, Puritano, box of 50 to-day for 1.90

La Simpatica—Clear Havana, Cuban made, actual 10c. value; Conchas Especiales, box of 50 to-day for 215

Hav-a-Ten—Our $2.00 Leader, Sumatra Wrapper, long mixed Havana filler, Perfectos, box of 50 to-day for 1.50

Key West Extras Cigar, box of 50 to-day for 1.00

Cremo Cigar, box of 50 to-day for 1.90

Lucke's Rolled Cigar, box of 50 to-day for 85

Mail Orders Filled.

A Special Saturday Sale of

Watches and Jewelry.

Good watches and good jewelry come high, it bought at exclusive jewellers, whose rents and expenses are high and who are compelled to look for generous profits. As such a condition of affairs does not prevail at the Big Store, we are able to offer you the very best of jewelry and the most reliable of watches at prices no one will object to. Here's proof:

Women's Hunting Case Watches, 14 karat gold filled, guaranteed for 25 years, fitted with a fine Deuber-Hampden American movement; on sale to-day. Special at 9.75

Men's Open-Face Watches, 14 karat gold filled, engine turned, engraved cases, fitted with Waltham or Elgin 7-jewelled movement; regularly sold at $11.00; priced for to-day special at 7.50

Boys' or Nurses' Nickel Watches, with fine Swiss movement and second hand; regularly worth $3.75; priced for to-day at 2.50

Men's American Watches, open face, gun metal finish, stem wind and set, the kind most needed by conductors, drivers, wheelmen, mechanics and others; here to-day at 98

Women's and Misses' Solid Gold Stone Set Rings, with plain and fancy settings, worth up to $3.00 apiece; a choice to-day for 1.25

Children's Solid Gold Rings, extra heavy and set with real opals, turquoises and ruby doublets; regularly sold at $1.00; here to-day at 50

Imported Oxidized Cigarette Cases, with fancy enamelled subjects; regularly worth $1.75; priced for to-day at 75

Pearl Pen holders, with solid gold pens; regularly sold at $1.00; here to-day at 48

Repairing, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Cutlery and Silverware promptly and skilfully repaired by experienced, careful workmen in our workshop on the premises. Satisfaction assured, and only the most reasonable of prices charged. For one week only we quote these special prices:

Watches cleaned, 75
Watch Main Springs replaced, 75
Razors Honed, 10
Scissors sharpened, 10
Pocket Knives sharpened, per blade, 5

Men's Furnishings.

Nine interesting offerings—specially reduced in price for to-day's selling, affording a chance for good dressers to add to their wardrobe at a trifling cost.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, made of New York Mills muslin, extra well made and perfect fitting; a choice of all sizes; regularly worth 50c., to-day for 35

Men's Colored Dress Shirts, in the newest of patterns, with detached link cuffs; sizes 14 to 17, regularly worth $1.00; a choice to-day for 50

Men's 50c. Neckwear, in many shapes, colors and patterns; to-day for 25

Men's 25c. Neckwear—Tecks, four-in-hands and Imperials; a choice to-day for 19

Men's Bat Wing Ties, Shield Bows and Band Bows; a choice to-day for 15

Men's String Ties and Shield Bows; a choice to-day for 10

Men's 15c. Hosiery, in great variety; all sizes; a choice to-day, per pair, for 10

Men's 25c. Hosiery, in blue, tan and black, with Maco foot or plain black, all sizes; a choice to-day for 15

Men's 50c. French and German Fancy Hosiery, in dozens of the newest and best styles, all sizes; a choice to-day for 29

Sixth Avenue. THE BIG STORE. 18th and 19th St.

THE STATE CONTROLLER'S NEW METAL FURNITURE

$13,000 Worth Bought Without Advertising or Competition.

Two Members of Legislature Said to be Interested in Jamestown Company That Supplied Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—There is in the office of the State Controller $13,000 worth of new metal furniture, put in by the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y., under a contract for which no advertisement was made, and for which there was consequently no competition. It is understood here that two prominent members of the Legislature are large stockholders in the Jamestown Company. In the Deficiency bill, which passed at the last session, there appeared the following item:

For the State Controller, for furnishing and refitting his office with steel filing cases for the safekeeping of the statistics, documents, and records of his office, the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; such work to be done on plans and specifications of the State architect. None of this appropriation shall be available until after the contracts have been let therefor to the lowest responsible bidder and a satisfactory bond for the completion of the same has been approved by and filed with the Controller.

Upon information that the Controller's office had been furnished with the metal furniture provided for in the appropriation act without bids having been solicited, a call was made on the Controller to-day to ascertain the facts. As the contract had been made before his incumbency, Controller Knight called in Deputy Controller Theodore P. Gilman. Mr. Gilman was asked if it was true that the contract had been given to the Jamestown Company without competition.

"The contract was let by the State Architect, and you will have to see him about that," said Mr. Gilman. "All I know is that we needed new filing cases very badly. We were using a lot of old wooden filing cases, which afforded no proper protection to the records of the office. These records if destroyed could not be replaced. The contract was awarded to the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, and the amount paid to the company for furnishing three rooms and a gallery was about $13,000."

"You say that the letting of the contract was made by the State Architect?"

"Yes."

State Architect George L. Heins was seen in his office at the Capitol. He was much surprised at Mr. Gilman's statement. He said:

"The law shows plainly enough whose the responsibility was. The appropriation was made for the State Controller's office, and as a matter of course the State Controller had a right to say how it should be expended. I was called upon to draw up plans and specifications for the filing cases which the Controller wanted, and I did so. I gave him just what he wanted, and when the contract was made with the Jamestown Company, I put my signature to it as a mere matter of form, considering that the responsibility for the contract rested solely with the Controller."

"Were bids solicited for the work?"

"I don't know, I am sure. The Controller ought to be able to tell you about that."

"But he says you are the one who ought to know."

"I never have anything to do with the advertising for bids for work to be done out of my department, as I will show you."

Mr. Heins produced a scrapbook in which there were pasted advertisements for work in the various departments and institutions, which work the State Architect was charged with supervising. All of these advertisements were signed by the head of the department or the manager of the institution in which the work was to be done.

"It is for the department for which the work is to be done to say how much will be paid for it," said Mr. Heins. "My business in connection with such matters is merely to see that the work is properly done."

A second call was made on Mr. Gilman. He was told what Mr. Heins had said. He was asked the direct question whether or not the records of the Controller's office showed that bids for the metal furniture had been solicited.

"I don't know of any such record," he replied. "I didn't have anything to do with that matter. It was in the hands of Col. Morgan and Mr. Heins."

The appropriation was made for "filing cases." Filing cases were not all that were furnished to the Controller's office. Metal desks and metal tables of the latest improved patterns also were purchased. A contract to furnish the rooms of the State Board of Health with metal furniture also has been let to the Jamestown Art Metal Construction Company. The amount of the contract is $4,750. Chief Clerk Hurd, when asked to-day how that contract was let, referred the inquirer to State Architect Heins. Mr. Heins said it was Mr. Hurd who ought to know about it.

The Jamestown Company has secured a contract to supply the Attorney General's office with metal furniture. The contract is for $3,100. Negotiations are in progress to have other State offices and some of the State institutions furnished with the new style metal furniture.

There are other firms in the State besides the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown who would like to have an opportunity to compete with the Jamestown Company for these contracts, but they are not very hopeful of getting it.

THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

Secretary Says They Bid in the Usual Way—No Members of Legislature Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Arthur C. Wade, President of the Art Metal Construction Company, is out of the city and could not be seen. Albert Gilbert, Secretary and manager of the company, in reply to a question touching upon his company securing contracts from the State without competition, said:

"We were invited to bid on certain work for the State of New York, and complied with the request, making our bid in accordance with the specifications, and received an order for the work. The system of letting these contracts was the same as that on all public work, and the prices we asked the State were the same as we would ask of any State or corporation or individual for the same class of furnishings. Whether other bids were received I do not know, but the intimation that there was anything crooked in the matter is utterly without foundation."

"Does Speaker Nixon or Leader Allds hold any stock in the Art Metal Construction Company?" was asked.

"Neither of them owns a dollar in stock in our company and neither of them is interested directly or indirectly in our success or failure. Mr. Nixon is a personal friend of the members of this company, but he was not appealed to, nor did he offer any assistance to us in securing the contracts we have just closed, and, so far as I know, did not even know that we were invited to bid on the work."

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the clergymen of Buffalo this morning presented to the Senate, through Senator Raines, a petition against the proposal to permit saloons in Buffalo keeping open all day and all night, Sunday included, during the Pan-American Exposition.

Senator Elsberg asked permission to amend the Raines Election bill, creating a Bureau of Elections in New York. Mr. Elsberg said that when he consented the other day to the insertion of the word "daily" in relation to the publication of notices in Brooklyn newspapers, he was not aware of the objections that would be made to the amendment. He asked that the word "daily" be eliminated, but no action was taken, as Senator Trainor entered objection.

The Committee on Cities reported favorably a bill relating to appeals made to the Court of Appeals. It was advanced to third reading.

The Finance Committee reported favorably the bill classifying clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, and messengers in the State's employ and arranging their salaries.

Majority Leader Allds presided over the deliberations of the Assembly this morning in the absence of Speaker Nixon, who is the guest of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at his camp in the North Woods.

Among bills advanced to a third reading were the following: By Mr. Morgan—To provide for the construction in Forest Park, Queens County, of a storage reservoir. By Mr. Hammond—Providing that confiscated fish and game, after being used in a court of law as evidence, shall be turned over to State charitable institutions.

The Anti-Policy bill of Mr. Weekes, on the order of second reading, was laid over.

The Kelsey New York City Bureau of Elections bill, on third reading, was laid aside for amendment and will be reprinted.

ASSEMBLY PASSES BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—These bills were passed to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. DAVIS—Permitting library corporations in New York City to convey their property to the public library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.

Mr. T. D. LEWIS—Amending the game law relative to spearing in Oswego River.

Senator SLATER—Changing the name of the Society for the Preservation of the Palisades to the "American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society"; and increasing its powers.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York City to audit and allow the claims of certain persons for services rendered in the Health Department in preparing a civil service list for position of antitoxin accountant.

Mr. DE GRAW—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York City to take proof of claims of laborers appointed to inspect fire hydrants of the late city of Brooklyn for services alleged to have been performed.

Mr. WAITE—Appropriating $5,000 for the quarantine station.

Senator BRACKETT—Conferring power upon the Hudson River Water Company to acquire right of way in Saratoga, Schenectady, and Warren Counties.

GOV. ODELL SIGNS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Odell has signed the following bills:

Assemblyman SALYERDS—Legalizing the acts of Boards of Supervisors in changing the time of holding town meetings from Spring to Fall.

Senator HILL—Providing for the elimination of the railroad grade crossings in Buffalo at Kensington and other streets.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Providing for an Assistant Superintendent of the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children.

Assemblyman MORGAN—Amending the act incorporating the Church Charity Foundation in the County of Kings by including Nassau in its operations and reducing the membership of the Board of Managers so that it shall consist of nine clergymen and twelve laymen.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. JUENGST—Making it a misdemeanor for any persons, firms, companies, or corporations operating ferryboats to permit the transaction of a business, trading, or calling of any description, and begging, vending, singing, acting, shows, and exhibitions upon such passenger boats.

Mr. WEBER—Providing that where any life insurance policy lapses which has been in force for more than three years, until the expiration of ninety days after the mailing of such notice it shall not be forfeited.

Mr. RIDER—Appropriating $17,000 for the repair and improvement of the State Armory at Catskill.

Mr. NYE—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to pollute salt wells and fixing the punishment.

Mr. GARDINER—Fixing the salaries of Aldermen in cities of the second class at $600 with a population of less than 100,000, and $750 in a city with a population of more than 100,000.

Mr. MANSFIELD—Exempting automobiles from the provisions of Section 155 of the General Laws relative to the speed of steam traction engines on highways.

Mr. ROBINSON—Providing for the publication of tax notices in the County of Suffolk once a week for four weeks.

Mr. BEDELL—Authorizing the Panama Railroad Company to assign any credit that may be upon the State Controller's books to other persons or companies.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Extending until 1902 the time in which William S. Tuttle may raise vessels sunk in Lake George prior to 1776.

Mr. JUENGST—Providing that when a franchise shall have been granted to, or streets have been preempted by, street railroad companies for the laying of railroad tracks thereon, said privilege shall be abrogated if said railroad company has not started to lay tracks on the streets preempted within one year, with the intention of continuing such laying of track to a completion with the idea of operating a railroad on such street. Five years must elapse before another franchise is granted to the same company.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Prohibiting the use a second time of any box, package, barrel, encasing, or covering that has been used for the storage and sale of any article of food, particularly flour, cornmeal, hominy, oatmeal, rolled oats, or any other preparation of wheat, corn, or oats.

Mr. SCANLAN—Amending the Greater New York Charter so as to permit the laying of patented pavement to prevent accidents to horses or property. The charter at present prohibits the laying of such pavement "except for repairs."

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that no license shall be issued by the Factory Inspector for any room in a tenement house containing less than 1,250 cubic feet of air, and provided, further, that no license shall be issued for any room occupied during any part of the twenty-four hours otherwise than as a workshop.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator COCKS—Amending the town law providing that the Assessors and Commissioners of Highways of Nassau County shall receive $3 per day instead of $2.

Also, a bill amending the highway law, providing that when a driver or rider is passing another going in the same direction he shall turn to the left of the middle of the road. A penalty of $5 is provided for violations.

Also, a bill providing for rebinding and recopying the books and records in the office of the County Clerk of Queens.

Senator THORNTON—Providing for the refunding of commutation money at the rate of 4 per cent. to those persons who paid such commutation under a draft levied on New York by Congress for the calling out of the National forces, approved March 3,

PAT CROWE HEARD FROM

He Writes to E. A. Cudahy Declaring He Is Innocent.

Says He Will Go to Omaha Some Day and Prove that He Had No Hand in the Kidnapping.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 22.—Pat Crowe has been heard from, under circumstances that indicate that he is soon to make a public appearance. E. A. Cudahy is in receipt of a letter bearing Crowe's signature. The handwriting has been tested by comparison, and it is the opinion of the Pinkertons, Chief Donahue, and other authorities that the signature is genuine. The letter is dated South Omaha, Feb. 15, but the envelope indicated that it had been mailed in Omaha.

Owing to the facts that the letter is now in the Pinkertons' office at Chicago and that no copy was retained here, Mr. Cudahy is unable to repeat it verbatim. He and Chief Donahue have made its contents known, however. Crowe explains in the letter that he has heard that the Omaha police are looking for him and believe him to be one of the kidnappers of Edward Cudahy, Jr. He maintains that he is innocent, and says he has no knowledge of the affair excepting what he has read in the newspapers. He says he will drop into Omaha some day and prove himself innocent, and that he would have done so long ago had he not been afraid that he might suffer the fate of the negro who was lynched at Leavenworth.

Crowe says that Omaha people must have cooled off considerably by this time, and expresses the opinion that he will soon be able to come here with safety. He makes an appeal to the Chief of Police and Mr. Cudahy for protection, and says he will expect them to stand between him and violence. In conclusion, he says he is much hurt to think that Mr. Cudahy suspects him of being guilty of the kidnapping, and expresses his appreciation of the kindness Mr. Cudahy showed to him in the past.

"When I received this letter," Mr. Cudahy explained, "I was determined not to take too much for granted, so I sent it to Chicago, as I know Mr. Pinkerton has samples of Crowe's writing and would be able to identify it without difficulty. A few days later I heard from Mr. Pinkerton. He said he had compared the writing with a sample of Crowe's chirography, and that they were the same beyond question, wouldn't be surprised now if Crowe should show himself almost any time. I believe the letter was written in good faith.

"I don't think the letter was written either in Omaha or South Omaha. It bore the date line 'South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 15,' but the postmark on the envelope showed that it had been mailed in Omaha. It was probably written some distance from here and sent in a separate envelope to some friend in Omaha or South Omaha, who mailed it. This was done for the obvious purpose of keeping Crowe's present whereabouts a secret. He evidently wants to come in voluntarily, without giving detectives the honor of having captured him."

THE D. A. R. ELECTION.

Mrs. Fairbanks Made President General—Gets 333 Votes Out of 584—Mrs. McLean's Experience.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Fairbanks has been elected President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She received 333 votes out of a total of 584 cast. Mrs. Donald McLean received 208 votes and Mrs. Washington Roebling 42. One ballot was rejected.

The balloting for National officers occurred yesterday, but the result was not announced until this morning. Although the question as to who should succeed Mrs. Manning as President General of the society has been the absorbing topic of discussion at this congress, a comparatively small number of delegates was present this morning when the session was called to order.

Other officers were elected as follows:

Vice President General in charge of the organization of Chapters—Mrs. E. Tulloch of the District of Columbia.

Chaplain-General—Mrs. W. A. Smoot of Virginia.

Registrar General—Miss Minnie Mickley of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer General—Mrs. G. B. Darwin of the District of Columbia.

Librarian General—Miss Julia T. McBlair.

Editor American Monthly Magazine—Mrs. Elroy M. Avery of Ohio.

Business Manager of Magazine—Miss Lillian Lockwood of the District of Columbia.

Recording Secretary General—Mrs. E. W. Howard of Virginia.

There was no election of Corresponding Secretary General, Historian General, and Assistant Historian General, as no candidate received sufficient votes for a choice.

The following Vice Presidents General were elected:

Mrs. William Lindsey, Kentucky; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, District of Columbia; Mrs. C. Waring, South Carolina; Mrs. M. T. Scott, Illinois; Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Maine; Mrs. J. E. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. M. Granger, Ohio; Mrs. Wheaton, District of Columbia; Mrs. A. G. Foster, Washington.

After confusion and debate as to the method of electing the Tenth Vice President General, the Corresponding Secretary General, Historian General, and Assistant Historian General, who were not elected on the first ballot, it was decided to cast another ballot this afternoon for the nominees for the respective officers who had received votes on the first.

Mrs. Manning presented Mrs. Fairbanks as the next President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLean approached the platform and congratulated Mrs. Fairbanks, addressing her as President General, and requesting permission to address the House for ten minutes. The Chair ruled that Mrs. Fairbanks had not yet taken her seat, and Mrs. McLean must address the present Chairman. Mrs. McLean then asked the Chair, who put the question to the House, and permission was granted. Mrs. McLean said that while her relations with Mrs. Fairbanks had been slight, they were always agreeable. Mrs. McLean thanked those who had been friends to the principles she represented, and then addressed Mrs Fairbanks, asking her to be a fair presiding officer and to protect the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution from calumny. At this point, amid hisses and applause, Mrs. McLean was ruled out of order by Mrs. Manning. Mrs. McLean continued, saying that she was incapable of doing aught to prevent a legal election or to do anything else which she believed to be wrong.

Mrs. Fairbanks then addressed the House, thanking the members who had identified themselves with her. She invited the Daughters and visitors to a reception on Saturday, and a rising vote of thanks was tendered her.

NOBLE D. LARNER ELECTED.

Made President of Sons of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in this city to-day, Noble D. Larner was elected President of the society on the third ballot. Mr. Larner received 79 votes and Dr. J. W. Bayne 68. The election was subsequently made unanimous.

Other officers were elected as follows:

First Vice President—Dr. John W. Bayne; Second Vice President—John Goode; Third Vice President—John Paul Earnest; Recording Secretary—Wallace McDonald McLean; Corresponding Secretary—William H. Pearce; Treasurer—H. P. R. Holt; Register—Sidney L. Besselievre; Assistant Register—Dr. Albert C. Hale; Historian—Prof. John W. Chickering; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Childs.

A resolution conveying the greetings of the society to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was adopted, with an amendment favoring the passage of the bill by Congress granting Rawlins Square to the Daughters of the American Revolution as a site for the proposed hall of patriotism to be erected by that organization.

Heavy Snow in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Dispatches received here to-night report snow falling at Winnsborough, Monroe, and Tallulah, La., and Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Laurel, and Water Valley, Miss. Greenville, Miss., reports: "Snowing since 10 A. M.; ground covered to the depth of four inches." West Point, Miss.: "The first snow of the season began falling to-day at 1 o'clock and is still falling."

BRIGHTEST STAR IN 300 YEARS.

Harvard Announces the Discovery of One of the First Magnitude.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Harvard College Observatory announced this morning that a new star, observed Feb. 22, is the brightest one discovered in three centuries.

It is in the constellation Perseus, is of the first magnitude, and in three days has emerged from total invisibility.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Latimer E. Jones, Convicted of Forgery, Released—Sentence of Thomas W. Holme Commuted.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Odell has pardoned Latimer E. Jones, who was convicted in New York in June, 1897, of forgery in the second degree, and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years and six months. His allowance for good behavior cut this sentence short, and if he had not been pardoned he would soon have been a free man.

He has also granted a commutation of sentence to Thomas W. Holme, who was convicted in Erie County in the month of April, 1900, of grand larceny, and sentenced to Auburn for one year and six months.

Latimer E. Jones was declared by the police at the time of his arrest in London, in January, 1897, to be one of the cleverest forgers of recent years. He fled from this country when nineteen indictments for forgery and swindling were hanging over his head, and went to the Argentine Republic. It was charged that he had forged paper to the amount of over $300,000, and secured in addition accommodation loans, principally from Benjamin L. Ludington, a retired lawyer, for as much more. Mr. Ludington was the heaviest loser. John T. Martin, a Brooklyn warehouseman, had about $80,000 of Jones's worthless paper. The nineteen indictments were for forgery on promissory notes, the signatures being J. H. Van Cleef, ten times; E. B. Darling, six times; M. Freeman, twice, and E. Tuthill. The gross amount of these notes was nearly $20,000.

Jones's career in New York was meteoric. He was brought up in the lumber business by his father, Elijah Jones, in a small town near Elmira. In March, 1885, he married Blanche Colwell, a daughter of Lewis Colwell, head of the Colwell Lead Company.

One of the first companies that Jones organized was the New York Lumber Auction Company. He made De Witt Clinton Wheeler President, while he acted as Treasurer and general manager. He was also active in the organization of the Ball Electric Light Company, the United States Dredging Company, and the Orange County Stock Farm Company. With all these enterprises, and as the owner of an eighty-acre stock farm at Goshen, he was regarded as a man of wealth.

Shortly after Mrs. Jones's father died, leaving her $70,000 as her share of the estate. This sum she turned over to some of the creditors, and it went toward settling the claim of Martin, the Chemical and other banks.

Early in 1898, when some of the indictments were about to be brought for trial, Jones jumped his bail and fled, leaving his wife and two children. He frequently wrote to his wife from Argentina, but in 1890 his letters ceased. About a year after Mrs. Jones began action for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment. While the case was pending she heard that her husband had married an English widow of wealth, Mrs. Ellen Andrew, and what was more to her surprise, discovered that the ceremony was performed in Albany, March 12, 1892. Jones had met Mrs. Andrew on a steamship coming from Buenos Ayres. He took her to the home of his father, who was then living near Boston, to prove his assertion of family and respectability, and soon after they were married. Later Mrs. Jones visited her husband's father, and demanded an explanation as to his sanction of bigamy. All the satisfaction she received was that her husband was then in London. Mrs. Jones finally got her divorce, which was some time after her husband had written asking her to help him on plea that he supposed she had secured the divorce at the time the marriage at Albany took place.

Jones, from boyhood, had been a lover of horses, and during his residence in England is reported to have kept a stud farm at Scalby, near Scarborough. His arrest was due to George Allen of Brooklyn, where the forger formerly lived, who had gone on his bond, and who was so incensed over the abuse of confidence that he swore to spend every cent he possessed in running Jones down.

STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Championship Contest and a General Tourney Played by Members.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association was held yesterday at the Assembly rooms in the United Charities Building in this city. There were two distinct tourneys played, a championship contest and a general tourney. In the first-named contest there were twelve entries, and in the general tourney twenty-eight. Following are the results of both the contests:

FIRST ROUND.

Opening.	White.	Black.
Sicilian	Zirn, 0;	Finn, 1
Ruy Lopez	Phillips, ½;	Matthews, ½
Fianchetto	Koehler, ½;	Ryan, ½
Irregular	Delmar, ½;	Howell, ½
Philidor	Hodges, 0;	Hanham, 1
King's Knight's Gambit	Ettlinger, 1;	Roething, 0

SECOND ROUND.

Double Ruy Lopez	Phillips, ½;	Zirn, ½
Petroff	Howell, 1;	Koehler, 0
Ponziani	Roething, 1;	Hodges, 0
Irregular	Hanham, ½;	Ettlinger, ½
Ruy Lopez	Ryan, 1;	Delmar, 0
Four Knights	Finn, 1;	Matthews, 0

THIRD ROUND.

Ruy Lopez	Phillips, 0;	Hodges, 1
Scotch	Koehler, 0;	Roething, 1
Ruy Lopez	Delmar, 0;	Finn, 1
King's Knight's Gambit	Ettlinger, 0;	Ryan, 1
Queen's Pawns	Hanham, 1;	Matthews, 0
Queen's Gambit	Zirn, 1;	Howell, 0

Total scores—Finn, 3; Hanham and Ryan, 2½ each; Roething, 2; Howell, Zirn, Ettlinger, 1½ each; Hodges, Phillips, 1 each; Delmar, Koehler, Matthews, ½ each. The first four continued in the tourney.

Appended are the results by rounds in the general tournament:

FIRST ROUND.

Kneff	0	Bixby	1
Schweitzer	0	Selover	1
Zerega	0	Jaffe	1
Pelz	1	Stanley	0
Siegheim	½	Swaffield	0
Igel	½	Limbeck	0
E. Robinson	0	Kamm	1
Smith	0	T. Robinson	0
Weeks	1	Koch	0
Ziegler	1	Kirkham	0

SECOND ROUND.

Kneff	1	Bixby	1
Schweitzer	1	Selover	1
Zerega	1	Jaffe	1
Pelz	1	Stanley	0
Siegheim	1	Swaffield	0
Igel	0	Curt	0
E. Robinson	0	J. Robinson	1
Yeaton	0	Murtha	0
Kamm	0	McMartin	0
Henry	1	Meyer	0
Limbeck	0	Frere	1
Smith	0	T. Robinson	0
Weeks	1	Koch	1
Ziegler	1	Kirkham	0

THIRD ROUND.

Kneff	0	Schweitzer	1
Zerega	0	Pelz	1
Siegheim	1	Igel	0
E. Robinson	0	Bixby	1
Selover	0	Jaffe	1
Stanley	0	Swaffield	1
Curt	1	J. Robinson	0
Kirkham	0	Koch	1
Henry	0	Kann	1
Limbeck	1	Yeaton	0
T. Robinson	1	Frere	0
Meyer	1	McMartin	0
Murtha	½	Ziegler	½
Weeks	0	Smith	1

Total scores after the three preliminary rounds: Pelz, Bixby, and Jaffe, 3 each; Siegheim and Ziegler, 2½ each; Kneff, Selover, Curt, Weeks, Henry, Schweitzer, Swaffield, Frere, and Kann, 2 each; Meyer, 1½; J. Robinson, T. Robinson, Smith, and Limbeck, 1 each; McMartin, Murtha, and Igel, ½ each. The five first-named players entered the finals, also Henry, whose name was drawn by lot.

FINAL ROUND.

Roething, 0; Finn, 1; Queen's Gambit declined. Ryan, 0; Hanham, 1; Philidor.

Final scores—Finn, first prize and the State championship, with 4 won games, lost none; Hanham, 3½, second prize; Ryan, 2½, third prize; Roething, 2, fourth prize.

FINAL ROUND.

Pelz	1	Siegheim	0
Bixby	0	Henry	1
Jaffe	1	Ziegler	0

Final scores—Pelz and Jaffe, 4 each, divide first and second prizes; Bixby and Henry, 3 each, divide third and fourth prizes; Siegheim and Ziegler, 2½, divide fifth prize.

J. D. Probst Undergoes an Operation.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 22.—J. D. Probst, a well-known resident of this city, who is engaged in the brokerage business in New York, is critically ill at his home. He is suffering from peritonitis, and an operation was performed to-day.

Insurance.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A RESUME OF INTERESTING HISTORY AND A REVIEW OF RESULTING CONDITIONS.

TO THE MEMBERS:

The experience of the year 1900, while favorable, was in no way especially remarkable in the business or progress of the Company. Its chief incidents may be very briefly summarized: There was a fair increase in the premium income and in the amount of insurance in force; as for many years past, the rates of interest on desirable securities showed a general tendency downward; the foreclosure of mortgages, which for several years following the panic of 1893 was for considerable amounts, showed a change for the better with an increase in the sales of foreclosed property; the expense ratio has been kept at its usual low limit, save in the expenses incurred upon foreclosed real estate, which have been considerable in order to put and keep the properties in good condition pending sale, and which will disappear as sales take place; the mortality of the year, while somewhat heavier than that of 1899, was so far inside the losses provided for by our tables that the saving amounted to $413,362; the market values of securities, which had ruled lower for several years following the panic of 1893, were in great measure recovered; for two or three years we have been able to earn less surplus than for many previous years, during which we had been slowly accumulating small items of surplus in excess of our usual dividend, which, in just such times as have been experienced since 1893-4, become available to maintain for the present the same high dividend scale as for many years past, and until the interest rate and other conditions which affect the surplus earning ability of all companies shall be more definitely settled and the necessities of the future can be better judged.

Steadiness in Dividends.

It is our desire to go as far as perfect safety will permit in maintaining a steady scale of annually decreasing cash cost. The greatest and most uncertain factor operating against us is the continued tendency to a fall in interest, foreseeing which we, nineteen years ago, changed our calculations from the basis of 4 per cent. annual interest to that of only 3 per cent. The only measurably controllable factors affecting our ability to earn or save surplus are the death rate and the expense account. In respect of these, the care in the selection of risks and the prudence and economy traditional with THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL are steadily maintained.

The Old Century and the New.

With this very brief review of the general features of the year's experience, and calling attention to the statement elsewhere of the details of our financial operations and condition, we beg to ask your careful consideration of certain matters relating to our own past history, and to the existing conditions of the life insurance business, which seem especially pertinent and interesting as we stand at the beginning of a new century, with a history behind us of fifty-five most eventful years.

For in that time there have been wrought on a scale of unparalleled magnitude, and by many companies, certain great practical denials of the fundamental principles of correct practice and of business morality, upon their departure from which THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has stood and stands at issue.

The True Question.

What, in that time, have we done; how efficiently have we accomplished the one service which life insurance alone can render: how do we to-day stand addressed to the best rendering of that service in the future: how far are our bases, plans, and methods responsive to that special need which life insurance is itself to serve, and loyal to those facts and principles which, themselves unchanging, must always remain the basis and test of legitimate plan and legitimate method: how, in respect of these things, does our history and present position contrast with those of many others: and do we stand condemned by those things in which some have succeeded, or justified by those in which they have failed, but in which we have succeeded: have we been, are we to-day, doing right or wrong: have we done, are we doing, the best that can be done for widows and orphans, and for those who must pay its cost?

Financial Summary of Fifty-five Years.

The monetary part of the story is soon told: In the fifty-five years we have received from our members for ordinary, extra, and annuity premiums, $211,642,069.86; we have returned to them for death losses, endowments, annuities, surrendered policies, and dividends, $207,798,111.81, or 98.22 per cent. For interest, rents, and profit and loss we have had $98,820,545.59; total income of $308,462,615.45. Of this sum, $207,798,111.81 has been returned to policyholders as just stated; $27,906,305.69—only 9 per cent.—has gone for expenses; $10,418,175.66 has gone for taxes, and the balance, $62,340,022.29, forms part of our gross assets—$64,965,176.15—covering present liabilities and surplus. The payments to policyholders and the gross assets aggregate $272,763,287.96, or 128.88 per cent. of the receipts from policy-holders.

These results of more than half a century have been equalled by no other American company. No other company has returned to its policy-holders as large a proportion of their payments; no other holds as large a proportion of its interest income in reserve; no other has done its business at so small a rate of expense. It has done more for its policy-holders, and at less cost to them, than any other company.

Life Insurance Past and Present.

But that is not all that is of profoundest interest as we stand at the beginning of a new era. To see clearly where we stand to-day, and what the propriety of our attitude, past and present, it is necessary to review the main features of the development of the business of life insurance during the fifty-five years of our corporate existence, which cover practically the whole history of the business in the United States.

Fifty-five years ago there was no local business experience to be guided by. The companies organized about that time took as a guide the experience of the English companies as being that most likely to be repeated here. They assumed the mortality shown by the actual experience of 17 English companies, 4 per cent. annual interest, and a considerable margin or "loading" for expenses. Their plans were very few and simple. They realized that the right business of a life insurance company was to insure lives and to make that insurance cost the premium payer as little as possible. Commissions and all expenses were pitched on a low scale. Rates of interest were fairly high. No provision was made for any return on lapsing policies. If a premium was not paid all former payments were forfeited to the company, no matter how large the reserve or surplus that had been accumulated from them. This was a very large source of profit, but a great cause of complaint on the part of those who had to give up their policies, especially after they began to learn that not only had their premiums paid the cost of their policies up to the time of lapse, but had also provided a reserve fund which was for the future protection of their policies and was therefore not needed by the company when these policies lapsed and ceased to be a liability.

Dividend Periods.

In view of the lack of experience and the small amount of business, and following again English precedent, dividends were made only at the end of five-year periods, or were not begun on any policy until it had run five years. The profits from forfeitures, the high rates of interest, and the savings from the low expense rate, all contributed, in the carefully managed companies, to make the dividends unexpectedly large. It was not many years before annual dividends became the general practice.

Non-Forfeiture.

Presently, the inequity of keeping a man's contribution to the reserve on a policy which had lapsed and ceased to be a liability, and the current cost of which while it was in force he had fully paid, began to be more clearly seen and more generally understood. "Non-forfeiture" become one of the strongest competitive attractions. Companies vied with each other in doing "equity" to a lapsing policy-holder.

Changes in Plans and Premiums.

As an alternative to annual premium payments during life, rates were made for the payment of all premiums in a limited period of years, as ten, fifteen, etc., while the policy covered the whole term of life.

Life endowment policies were introduced, to cover a certain term of years as an insurance, and payable at their face at the end of the term if the insured survived it. Where the policy term was long enough to cover the period of life when one has others dependent on him, and the policy-holder was so young at the outset as to make the endowment part of his premium comparatively small, and so long as the companies kept their expenses down, this kind of policies served a fairly good purpose, although the endowment feature costs much more in a life insurance company than in a savings bank, because of the much higher rate of general expense.

Along these general lines, which, within judicious limits, were mostly lines of distinct improvement, the development went on without any striking divergence from certain indisputable universally accepted principles governing sound and equitable practice, until about 1870.

New Departures.

The previous decade had seen the formation of a multitude of new companies which copied the plans of the older ones and promised to repeat their success. But, in order to attract agents and get business, they found or felt themselves compelled to pay such commissions to agents, and to incur such other expenses, as to absorb, not only all their surplus, but so much of their reserves as to send the most of them into bankruptcy. In the late '60's the cry had been that no properly organized life insurance company could fail. The early '70's showed that conduct was quite as vital as organization, and that the expense account could bleed to death the most correctly organized concerns; and they died by the dozen.

Motive for New Schemes.

Conspicuous among the competitors of that time were certain companies which were trying to fight their way to the front by such high commissions and other considerations to agents as should draw them away from the more conservative companies, and so build up agency forces that should dominate the field. But their high expenses made such low dividends where those equaling the better companies had been promised, that no agency force could hold their policy-holders, and their business began to decline with alarming rapidity.

The high expenses could not be gotten rid of without losing the agents. There was for them no other attraction. Therefore, the only escape from the fate of so many others lay in some scheme to get the dividend question out of the way for at least a long time; such a scheme was soon found.

Scheme Based on Forfeitures.

The basis of the scheme devised was the very forfeitures which the companies had vied with each other in getting rid of in the name of "equity." "Inequity" was revived for the sake of its profits, put up as a prize for somebody to win. They tabulated and exhibited the lapses of their own dissatisfied policy-holders, showed how large an amount of money their contributions to reserve would amount to, what a great sum these would aggregate at the end of a long period of years, and how few would be left at the end of the period, and how great a dividend each one of those few would get if it were then divided among them.

Illustration.

For a typical example: Taking 1,000 persons, insuring at age 37, they calculated that in 20 years, 544 would at one time or another lapse, and 103 would die, leaving only 353 still insured at the end of the time.

So it was proposed that persons insuring should agree that for, say 20 years, they should have no dividends; that whoever lapsed his policy during this period should forfeit to the company all his contributions to reserve and all the surplus which had accrued from his premiums, and that in case of those who died only the face of the policy should be paid, and whatever surplus had accrued should be forfeited to the company; that these forfeited reserves and surpluses should be put in a fund apart until the end of the 20 years, and then divided among those then alive and still insured.

They calculated that with 1,000 persons, aged 37, insured for $1,000 each, on an annual premium of $28.17, the forfeited reserves and surpluses of the 544 lapsing policy-holders and the forfeited surpluses of the 103 who died would, at the end of 20 years, amount with interest to $400,775.77, to be divided among the 353 supposed to be then alive and still insured, giving each one $4,185.34: just about double what each had paid for premiums during the 20 years, not counting interest. And they got eminent actuaries to endorse the estimate.

The Attraction.

It was a bold scheme. The public had just been thoroughly educated to believe that such forfeitures were a gross injustice and hardship to the policy-holder, whose payments were thus confiscated, and to his family, which needed the protection of the paid-up insurance which his forfeitures would otherwise have purchased. The injustice was palpable, and perfectly unnecessary in any healthy company. The hardship was often notorious and severe; and none had been noisier prophets of "equity" than these very companies which now invited men to take their two chances out of three of losing all, for the one chance in three of getting so great a slice of the fruits of the inequity which they had loudly condemned as immoral and cruel. The scheme was offered in the belief that, with very many, the immorality and cruelty would be lost sight of if a sufficiently brilliant speculation in their profits was presented.

Its Popularity.

The forecast was correct. People could not at once turn back upon all their convictions and sense of justice. But the glittering estimates won their way, and men put their own payments and the protection of their families at the hazard of the game for ten to twenty years, with the distinct agreement,—still in use,—that no accounting shall be made; each is to accept as his true share, and without question, whatever is then allotted him.

Agents no longer presented life insurance for the protection of families, but estimates of "investments" for the policy-holder himself. The larger the estimate the more eagerly it was taken. Success made the companies promoting the scheme very aggressive. Instead of a struggle for existence it became a race for size. Hosts of agents were employed to do the easy work of selling a speculation based on seemingly scientific figures. The scheme took so widely that for a time it threatened completely supplant and drive out true life insurance administered to its own proper ends. So easily was it worked that gradually, one after another, most of the companies followed more or less completely in the wake of the originators of the scheme, until "investment" insurance, depending for the "investment" on the forfeitures to be made during the period of "postponement" of dividends, is the dominant feature with most companies. Their contracts are no longer termed "policies," but are "bonds," "gold bonds," "contracts of sale," "debentures," etc., etc. At bottom they are all one thing. The dividend is postponed on the inducement that by the forfeitures of the unlucky many in the meantime, the returns to the lucky few may be correspondingly large.

Estimates Fail and Why.

But the wisdom of estimates has not been altogether justified of her children. The rivalry of the speculating companies in their struggle for pre-eminence has led them to an unheard-of expense. They have written an enormous amount of business; thousands of millions of insurance have been lapsed as expected; hundreds of millions of reserves and accrued surplus have been forfeited as was hoped. But so much has been absorbed by high commissions to agents, by rebates and the many expenses incident to an abnormal rivalry, that the expected results have not appeared; to this the decline in interest has contributed something, but comparatively little.

Estimates and Results Compared.

The details of their failure are extremely interesting.

As we have seen, the calculations in 1871, in the example taken, promised a dividend in 1891 of $1,135.34. But the 1891 result was only $433.70.

In 1873 they somewhat moderated their estimate, and put it at $831.70; but they paid only $379.70 at the end of the 20 years in 1893.

They continued to make this same estimate until 1878, when they again reduced it to $623.70; they used the same estimate, $623.70, in 1881, and are paying in 1901 only $297.70. The differences between estimates and actual dividends in the 10 and 15 year postponements are still more striking.

New Stimulants Needed.

Obviously, such wide discrepancies between estimate and result, between brilliant prospect and comparative failure, pointed toward the ultimate breakdown of the speculative attraction, and other novelties of plan and practice began to appear by which to incite agents and draw the public.

Concealment of Forfeitures.

Much criticism of the forfeiture investment schemes, as a gross injustice alike to policy-holder and beneficiary, has led the companies to adopt forms of contract as remote as possible from life insurance policies in form, and called by every sort of name suggesting "investment" instead of insurance.

Commissions and Rebates.

Agents have been attracted and stimulated by commissions and allowances from two to five times what they were thirty years ago, and have, in their turn, used these to stimulate the public by giving away in "rebates" to new blood whatever was necessary to secure it, until, in many of the companies, a new insurer can get—if he stands out for it—a rebate of from 50 to 100 per cent. of his premium, drop his policy at the end of the year, go to another rival and repeat the process each year, so long as he is willing to take the risk of being able to pass a new examination.

This makes business easy to get but hard to keep, as the lapses of such companies show.

Competition by Liberality.

Another means of stimulating business has been the rivalry in "liberality." It began in dropping more or less of the defenses against fraud. Fraud may be committed in two ways: The applicant may deceive the company by false statements as to his family or personal history, habits of life, present condition, &c., so that it issues its contract when it would not have done so had it known the truth, or issues it at a different rate from what it would have charged had the real risk been disclosed; or, he may willfully destroy his own life, causing loss when there should have been none. All these things, if successful, cost; and the cost is borne by the policy-holders who do not deceive and do not willfully destroy themselves. It is therefore the duty of a company's managers to protect honest policy-holders against such frauds and losses. When one is asked to make a contract based on the statements of the other party to it, he has a right to know the truth of them, and to be absolved from his promise if they prove to be false. That is the simplest equity and morality. That is the rule in every other kind of contract.

Incontestability.

The first "liberality" proposed was, that if a man could conceal his deception for a year or two, or three, his policy should be "incontestable," no matter how gross the fraud. Rivalry has caused such liberality that now some companies call their policies incontestable from the very outset; if the deception once passes muster its later discovery will be disregarded.

Will Courts Permit Fraud?

There is, however, such a thing as "public morals" and a "public policy" in regard thereto; and the courts are in the habit of regarding fraud and contracts permitting fraud as offenses against public morals, and forbidden by public policy, and of dealing with cases of fraud accordingly; and it is not probable that, in the end, fraud in life insurance will be found to be less fraudulent, more laudable, or more conducive to commercial and public morality than fraud in any other matter. If the courts permit it in life insurance, they must permit it in all transactions. They can permit it in any case only if there is no difference between right and wrong, and if the truth and a lie are of equal moral and commercial value, and of equal safety for the public. Permission to any fraud is an invitation to all fraud.

Liberality as to Self-Destruction.

Another liberality is permission to destroy one's self in any manner and make the rest pay for it. No company would, in these days at least, contest a claim growing out of a suicide which was, under any fair presumption, the legitimate outcome of disease. But the cowardly suicide of a sane man—and there are many of them—is a distinct fraud against men who have the courage to live, and the honor to fight the battle of life fairly, and stay by their families.

Annual Cash Values.

Another liberality is the "annual cash value," by which one may, any year, demand back from the company his contribution to the reserve, thus at will changing the transaction from insurance to a savings bank deposit.

The whole theory of life insurance and all its calculations are based on the duration of its insurance contracts to natural maturity. Only so can it fulfill its special purpose, secure that average experience which gives security to its undertakings, protect itself against those fluctuations of mortality and in general financial conditions which might otherwise be destructive of a company's existence; and only so can the business be handled in a manner to give the lowest cost. The annual cash value makes it possible to wreck or cripple a company in a year. Its policy-holders may all withdraw, or so many of its healthiest lives may withdraw, taking its quickest and best assets, leaving only impaired lives to cause an abnormal death loss to be met with reduced income and poorer assets, as to leave it unable to continue business with advantage or even safety. That is no true liberality to those whom life insurance undertakes to protect, for whom it was created, and for whom it should be administered. Life insurance companies cannot serve as savings banks without danger of destruction or of serious impairment in efficiency for their own special purpose. However willing they may be to take up their policies for cash when the conditions make it convenient and safe to do so, an agreement to do it at any time and under any conditions, adds a distinct element of danger to the future.

Loans on Policies.

Another and kindred liberality is "loans" on policies, by which the policy-holder has the privilege to borrow his contribution to the reserve, pledging his policy as collateral, paying or not paying his debt as he pleases; and he rarely pleases to pay. This was adopted to meet the stock argument of the assessment companies: that a man should pay each year only the mortality cost for that year, and keep the reserve in his own pocket.

This again is a seeming liberality to the policy-holder, but not to the family out of whose policy the loan must finally be paid. No one who has seen the hardships and the disappointments to families caused by such settlements can covet the task of having to make them; no man who stops to realize what it means to his family can willingly leave such a shadow on his memory. Life insurance is a sacrifice of one's self for the imperative and unavoidable duty he owes his family. Loans and cash values are the sacrifice of his family for himself.

The liberality to the policy-holder himself is less than it is made to seem. Under the usual forms of policies the reserve increases so slowly that no considerable sum could be borrowed until after many years.

For instance: A man insured at 25 for $10,000, with an annual premium of about $215, would pay for 14 years before he could borrow $5,000. His policy would then be virtually cut in two, but he would still pay his $215, and 5 per cent. interest in advance, $250 more, in order to get his reserve back into his own pocket; and when, as is often the case, tiring of this, he gives up altogether, there is little or nothing left to give his family paid up insurance which, but for the loan, would probably have amounted to $7,000 to $8,000.

Present Status of Competition.

Out of all this, the situation as respects the life insurance business—that which is offered the public in its name, and the methods by which business is promoted, by the great majority of companies—has developed into this: There is practically no attempt to sell life insurance as such and at annual cost; it is not offered unless men insist on having it, and the agent gets but a very small commission for selling it; the companies push and pay the high commissions for some sort of "investment" bond or contract; the essential feature of the investment is the forfeitures which can be worked into it. This takes time; so dividends are deferred in ten, or twenty years—the longer deferred the higher the commission—in order to secure as many forfeitures as possible. All contract safeguards against even wholesale frauds, are practically abolished, and the protection of honest policy-holders is left to what the various courts may regard as expedient for public morality. The companies are, by the annual cash value, putting their corporate integrity, and the validity of their insurance contracts, completely at the mercy of those who for personal convenience, or in a panic, may wish to withdraw, taking with them the good lives which give a safe average mortality, and the funds which alone make the insurance contracts secure. By "loans on policies," which are rarely paid by the borrower, they offer him every facility to sacrifice to his personal convenience as large a part of his family's protection as he can borrow; and, to crown all, the fight between the companies which do all these things is made mainly by "rebates" of premiums, carried to such a degree that devices are now being adopted which may enable a company to dispense with any legal reserve liability for the first year, leaving almost the entire first year's premium available for expenses; a device which can be extended to any number of subsequent premiums when the exigencies of competition which have caused its use to the extent of one premium, shall have so grown by what they have fed upon as to require the absorption of more.

Where the Connecticut Mutual Stands.

During all the long struggle out of which this situation has developed, and amid the many schemes devised to attract public attention and favor to something else than life insurance, the attitude and position of the Connecticut Mutual has never been doubtful.

It has held to the cardinal facts: Life insurance is for the protection of those dependent on a man's life; their dependence makes it his unavoidable duty. Those dependents we assume to protect by our contract, at his personal cost; our duty to them is to make that protection as large, as secure, and as certainly available to them as possible; our duty to him is to make its cost to him as small as possible.

These things are axiomatic; and certain definite and indisputable propositions grow out of them. Our policies should be framed in every detail to give the protection intended to those for whom it is intended. They should not set up a scheme of speculation in the forfeiture of that protection by those dependent on it, nor of his payments by the man who has paid for it. The inducement to a policy should be the protection it offers; the motive in taking it should be the faithful performance of his unavoidable duty by him who has made others dependent on his life. Business should be gotten by educating men to this standard of duty and of its performance, and not by changing the business into something else, and something which appeals to selfish interest first and leaves duty to take its slender chance in a 5 to 20 year lottery.

Annual Dividends, and Why.

The cost of the protection to the man paying for it is the difference between the premium charged on the face of his policy and the surplus returned to him. In this adjustment he pays his actual share of the mortality and expenses, and is credited with his share of any surplus interest earnings. The savings from mortality, expenses, and interest are determined each year. Each year the company knows just what his risk has cost them to carry; therefore, each year the man should pay that cost and no more. In other words, as the cost of each policy is annually determined, the surplus, if there is any safely divisible, should be annually returned, so that only the actual annual cost is annually paid.

The only proper reason for deferring dividends is either that there is nothing to divide, or that there is something in the condition of the company or its business which renders a division highly inexpedient.

What Deferred Dividends Conceal.

Annual dividends put the management of a company to a constant test. Deferred dividends put off that test to the end of a long period of years. By annual dividends a man knows all the time just what his insurance is costing him. With deferred dividends he cannot know what its cost is until the end of the period, if he lives and holds on; but if he dies before that time, it will have cost him too much by the amount of surplus forfeited, and if he lapses, it will have cost him too much by the amount of surplus forfeited, and also by the amount of reserve forfeited to still further increase the surplus.

The annual dividend is a steady and powerful incentive to prudence and economy. The deferred dividend gives a wide and long opportunity for the extravagance and consequent high cost which it was originally invented to conceal, and which have been further enhanced by the rivalry made possible by taking some of the deferred dividend material to use in more vigorous pushing for business.

Reason of Our Own Course.

Holding such views, our course has not been optional. Our duty has been not to offer something else than true life insurance on its own right lines because it could easily be made popular, but to try to make the true thing popular by telling the

SONS OF REVOLUTION HONOR THEIR PRESIDENT

Loving Cup Presented to Mr. Tallmadge at Annual Banquet.

Poem Dedicated to Him Also Read—Awards of the Society's Medals for Essays Announced.

A stirring moment in an affair of more than usual picturesqueness occurred at the silver anniversary banquet of the Sons of the Revolution at Delmonico's last evening, when to the tune of fife and drum a committee, headed by S. Franklin Stanton, marched through the lines of cheering guests, holding aloft a magnificent loving cup, designed as a gift to Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, who for seventeen years has been President of the society.

On either side of the cup were borne great silken flags, and the orchestra in the balcony played "The Star Spangled Banner" until the committee reached the speaker's table. Then the air was changed to "Auld Lang Syne," and three rousing cheers for Mr. Tallmadge marked the climax of the demonstration.

After the guests had resumed their seats Mr. Stanton presented the cup, saying that to Mr. Tallmadge, more than to any other man, was due the strength of the organization, and the cup was a testimonial of the love and esteem in which he was held by the members, for his unswerving loyalty, wise counsel, and unselfishness.

Mr. Tallmadge was completely taken by surprise, and he was visibly affected. In thanking the members for the gift, he said that to their sympathy and appreciation was due the fact that from day to day, month to month, and year to year, the officers and himself had been upheld in their efforts.

"I shall retain this gift, he said, as long as I live. I hope that when I am gone, those who come after will imbibe from it the affection and love I have felt during the last quarter of a century."

The dinner was the largest in the history of the organization. Over 450 guests attended, and as the large dining room would not accommodate all, a number of tables were set in an adjoining room. The decorations were in the cream and blue of the society, the tables being banked by roses and further ornamented by miniature flags of red, white, and blue. Each guest received a loving cup of silver, bearing in relief the seal of the society, in the space behind the guests' table two large American flags were draped, fringing a portrait of Washington, above which hung the banner bearing the society's seal done on silk. Two members of the Twelfth Regiment, in Continental uniform, headed a procession of invited guests when the dining room was entered.

Mr. Tallmadge presided, and the following were at the guests' table: John Lee Carroll, ex-Governor of South Carolina; Hampton Lawrence Carson of Philadelphia, Oliver Hazard Perry, Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, Edmund Wetmore, Gen. James M. Varnum, Frederic J. de Peyster, David Banks, Theodore M. Banta, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Humphreys, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, William W. Goodrich, George W. Johnston, Col. William E. Morris, Smith Ely, and Gen. Henry E. Tremain.

At the conclusion of the cup presentation the Rev. Dr. Edward O. Flagg read a poem dedicated to the President of the society, of which the following is the first stanza:

One skilled with the gavel a sceptre might grace,
Thy baton proclaims thou hast well filled thy place.
Thy office long borne has our confidence won
Like that of the stars in their leader the Sun.
A facile princeps so well hast thou proved,
Like the famed Charter Oak, thou hast never been moved.
Thy family crest, by a verdict divine,
Is deeply engraven in Liberty's line.
Emblazoned with principles dear to the soul,
Where mercy and justice in union control—
Those principles planted, have grown a vast tillage,
Bestrewn as by magic the city and village,
Sent argosies daring the limits of ocean,
Made work seem but pastime through spur of invention.
Massed storage of power its song has supplied
That wildest conceits of the past have outvied,
Unfolding the purpose of Heaven's decree,
To bless a dominion where all are made free.

Mr. Tallmadge, in introducing the first speaker, expressed the thanks of the society to the Colonial Dames for a gift of roses.

Hampton Lawrence Carson, in responding to the toast "Washington, and the Day We Celebrate," said in part:

"Ways have their uses, their purposes, and a Divine guidance. When the words 'You may fire when you are ready, Gridley,' were spoken in the harbor of Manila, behind the utterance flamed the burning torch of liberty, planted on foreign soil for the sake of civil liberty."

John Lee Carroll, ex-Governor of South Carolina, responded to the toast, "The Patriotic Outlook of the Century." He said, in part:

"There has never been a time when the doctrines and traditions of our fathers were more revered. We are more united than ever before. But what would be the value of our teeming millions if we did not believe that our happiness rested on good laws, virtuous rulers, and high principles? I have listened for years to the prediction of England's downfall, but there never was a reign that produced so much prosperity as that of Victoria.

"The cry of imperialism will only excite ridicule in the minds of those who know the character of our people. There is no danger of militarism. The prediction of prosperity is based on no idle dream."

Talbot Olyphant, heading a delegation from the New York State Order of the Cincinnati, then extended greetings to the Sons of the Revolution.

Three cheers were given for the army when Gen. Clous rose to respond to that toast.

"The crowning glory of the army today," he said, "dates from Washington. He demanded from every officer subordination to the civil authority. The army has never been and I hope never will be a factor in partisan politics. Its pride is that it is the servant of the people."

Rear Admiral Erben said that to talk of the navy would be like throwing bouquets at himself. "But the opinion of the Congressmen who think our navy incompetent," he added, "is not shared by foreign officers."

N. P. Ferris, the Secretary, announced that the society's medals for the best essays on "The French Alliance of 1778" had been awarded as follows:

First—Helena L. Duschak, Buffalo High School.

Second—Ethel Macpherson, same school.

Third—Raymond E. Cook, Troy High School.

In the College of the City of New York the medals were awarded as follows:

First, Harry Crone, Jr.

Second, Isador Goetz, Jr.

THE NEBRASKA DEAD-LOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb. Feb. 22.—Henry C. Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has made a suggestion that the good offices of the committee will be tendered to end the Nebraska Senatorial deadlock. A letter addressed by Mr. Payne to President of the Senate Steel was given out to-night. It is in part as follows:

"Pardon me, an entire stranger, for writing you this letter; my only excuse is the deep anxiety which I feel that the Legislature of Nebraska should not adjourn without electing two Republican United States Senators.

If it should adjourn without doing this it would be a calamity to the party in the State of Nebraska, and would have the effect of disrupting and demoralizing the Republicans of Nebraska worse than the party has ever been demoralized there.

"I am not writing in the interest of any individual candidate, nor am I hostile to any individual candidate before your Legislature for the honorable position of Senator, but it seems to me that something ought to be done, and that at once, to terminate the unfortunate deadlock existing, and if it is not possible to be done through local influence, cannot those interested be persuaded into calling in prominent outside Republicans to recommend some plan of action along this line?

"I would suggest that the members of the Republican National Executive Committee would be glad to help settle the difficulties which exist in your State."

TO PROBE BRIBERY CHARGES.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 22.—The House of Representatives to-day, after a warm debate, decided upon a public investigation of the bribery charges made by Representative Walter M. Hearn, a Democrat, who said that $2,000 had been offered him to absent himself from the joint caucus in order to reduce the vote so that Mr. Addicks's election would be made possible.

The Democrats secured the adoption of a motion to appoint an investigating committeee, and Speaker McCommans appointed Holcomb, Democrat, and Moore and Baynard, Union Republicans, to make the investigation, with instructions to report the result on Monday. Later, Shallcross, Democrat, and Clark, Anti-Addicks, were added. This action places the opponents of Addicks in the majority on the committee. The investigation will probably begin next Tuesday.

The balloting to-day showed practically no change. The seven Du Pont men stood out against Addicks as heretofore. Two regular Republicans voted for Henry B Thompson.

FREDERIC HARRISON ON THE IDEAL REPUBLIC

Distinguished English Critic Discusses the United States.

Speech at Chicago on George Washington, Under Auspices of the Union League Club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Banks, the Stock Exchange, Board of Trade, railroad offices, and most of the schools were closed to-day in memory of the birth of Washington. During the afternoon 5,000 school children gathered at the Auditorium, where, under the auspices of the Union League Club, they were addressed by Frederic Harrison, the English author and philosophical critic, on "George Washington."

Celebrations were also held at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. Many club banquets were held this evening, prominent among them being those of the Marquette and Union League Clubs—the latter at the Auditorium.

Mr. Harrison spoke as follows:

"While Washington's memory is revered by the civilized world in Europe, it is now here held in such especial affection as with the people whom he defeated and whose dominion he shook off; for all right-minded Englishmen now feel that his work was a real gain—albeit a bitter lesson—to our own nation; while his noble character and unsullied career as a soldier, as statesman, as patriot, add new glory to our common race. George Washington is as much one of our great English heroes as Alfred the Great or Shakespeare is one of yours. The robust nature, the ancestral speech, are the common prerogatives of our blood. And as the wildest dreamer in Great Britain cannot conceive our two peoples being other than independent nations today, we have nothing but honor for the hero who achieved the inevitable separation.

"His unshaken devotion to right, his perfect justice, his transparent truthfulness, and lofty sense of honor will ever place him above even the best of modern statesmen in virtue. That which sets him in a rank by himself among chiefs of state is the unfailing honor and guileless candor of his whole public career toward both home and foreign opponents.

"The grand endowment of Washington was character, not imagination; judgment, not subtlety; not brilliancy, but wisdom. The wisdom of Washington was the genius of common sense, glorified into unerring truth of view. He had that true courage, physical and moral, that purity of soul, that cool judgment, which is bred in the bone of the English-speaking race. But in Washington these qualities, not rare on either side of the Atlantic, were developed to a supreme degree, and were found in absolute perfection. He thus became the transfiguration of the stalwart, just, truthful, prudent citizen, having that essence of good sense which amounts to true genius, that perfection of courage which is true heroism, that transparent unselfishness which seems to us the special mark of the saint.

"The American Commonwealth was made by the halo of virtue, honor, and truthfulness which seemed to radiate from the very soul of its first President. May it long continue to guide the destinies of the Republic. It is character that makes heroes more than any genius. It is character which creates nations more than imagination. It is character round which nations rally when the stress comes on them and confusion looms in their midst. It is character, unselfishness, honesty, and truth which in the long run rule the world and determine its destinies.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN IDEAL.

"Europe, alas, never has given the world, does not give it now, the example of a great typical republic. We must look to the great Republic of the West for a closer approach to the true republican ideal. There, indeed, we have the principal conditions adequately and permanently recognized: that office—supreme office—should be absolutely open to every citizen, whatever his birth or fortune or social standing; and this to a degree which has never been accomplished in ancient or modern republics. That the whole forces of the Republic again should be devoted to the public benefit of the community as a whole, not to the interests of any order or class of citizens—at least this has been the case since the final extinction of slavery, and, we ought to say, it is at any rate the avowed purpose of the majority. And as to the third condition, you will be ready to say that never did Government rest so entirely upon consent, for no Government that this world ever yet saw was based upon the free suffrages of 12,000,000 independent electors.

"It may be asked why did I qualify this statement as to the United States. Who can doubt that it is the absolute and perfect type of the true ideal Republic? It is not for a foreign visitor to criticise the house of his hosts, but to the philosophers of Europe there are spots even upon the sun of the American Commonwealth. If it be true that the offices of the States, from the highest to the lowest, are open to every citizen, is it clear that they are always filled by the worthiest men that the American Continent has reared? If birth and wealth confer no title to power, is it certain that they do not sometimes act as a positive bar to merit?

"If it be true that the laws and forces of the Commonwealth are in principle entirely devoted to the good of all, is it certain that they are not at times captured in the interest of minorities, classes, or corporations? At least, so American authorities of high reputation are believed publicly to maintain. And when we come to the third condition, that the Government rests entirely upon consent and to no degree upon force, it is reported in Europe that this must be qualified somewhat in matters of color and race. I hope before I return I may be convinced that the report is untrue. But in any case, consent, and not force, is to be the rule in the United States; there are now, we hear, some 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 outside these States whom the Republic governs, but has no intention of admitting to vote.

PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

"All these questions are problems in the social economy of States of which thinking men in Europe are anxiously watching the solution. We wait to see how a vast democratic electorate can be educated always to choose its foremost citizens in every service, even though the foremost be the least conspicuous and the least ambitious. We want to see how the State is going to deal with those gigantic corporations which have taken the place of the feudal barons and royal favorites of modern Europe. And, lastly, we wait to see how government of the people, by the people, and through the people will be reconciled with the government of all these millions whose consent is never going to be asked at all. When we turn in thought to the ideal republic, we must have in our mind's eye the highest possible standard. And, with ideal standards before us, no actual republic that men have created can be judged to have reached perfection—no, neither the Athens of Pericles, nor the United States of President McKinley, with all the points of likeness between them that certainly exist.

"I am by principle and by conviction a republican, because the republic is the inevitable and final form of human society—the normal type of intelligent citizenship. It must dominate the future, for the future society must be an industrial society. Whatever else is doubtful, it is certain that the development of industrial right will be the keynote of the generations to come. Now industry is of its nature essentially republican; its life is the free cooperation of intelligent masses of men, working with good will to the common interest.

"Industrial life must ultimately eliminate every remnant of privilege, of caste, of monopoly, of prerogative; for the more industry becomes highly organized the more perfectly it demands the intelligent and free co-operation of workers. Slavery dies out before the sight of free industry. Military or feudal types of society, with caste, privilege, idleness, mastery blazoned on the mediæval heraldry, may struggle for their ancient rank, but industry will slay them in the end. An industrial world—the world of the future, grows more and more an industrial world—is a republican world. And a republican world is one in which the State belongs to all, exists for all, and lives by the help and good will of all.

"May the spirit of George Washington, the just, the free, the far-sighted patriot, inspire the people of this Commonwealth in all their problems of government, guide them in all the tasks they undertake to wise and prosperous ends; enable them to crown his work when in the words of our English historian: 'He founded a Democratic republic with no shadow on it of military despotism.'"

SOUTHERN SOCIETY DINNER.

Name of Abraham Lincoln Elicits Great Applause When Mentioned.

During the course of last night's dinner of the New York Southern Society, given in the Hotel Savoy, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the principal speaker of the evening, referred to Abraham Lincoln. This elicited great applause, apparently from everybody in the room. The same name, mentioned a minute later, was again applauded. Only one other time during the dinner did any part of a speech call forth such evident sympathy as this, and that was when the same speaker talked of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

William M. Polk, President of the society, was the toastmaster. The subject of Dr. Curry's talk was "The South: Legal Consequences of the War Between the States and the Resulting Duties of Confederates." John Bassett Moore responded to the toast "Our Diplomatists: The Part Taken by Southern Statesmen in the Foreign Affairs of the United States." Prof. William M. Thornton of the University of Virginia chose as his subject, "National Consciousness," and William H. McElroy spoke of "Home, Sweet Home."

The souvenirs of the occasion were minute candy boxes in the shape of cotton bales. They were covered with the snow-white fleece, and at intervals of an inch small black bands, imitating the iron hoops of the genuine bales, coiled around them.

At each of the 200 or more plates were elaborate menu cards, embossed with the society's seal. Among the guests present were Chancellor Hill of the University of Georgia, Justice O'Gorman, Henry Loewenthal, George Gordon Battle, the Earl of Clonmel, Lewis Nixon, Thomas P. Ochiltree, Dr. George H. Mallett, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Col. Peter Mallett, Percy S. Mallett, Burton N. Harrison, Theodore K. Pembroke, the artist, Col. Samuel Tillman, and Augustus Van Wyck.

Both President Polk and Dr. Curry referred in their speeches to the curtailing of the negro suffrage in the South. Their sentiments on the subject were similar. The latter said: "The wicked and revengeful idea of negro suffrage and domination outrages all the teachings of history and science."

He explained later what he thought the South should do in matters of education, and said that she was educating her men to be broad minded, that being the thing needed for a final successful coping with the race problem. But, despite all theories, he said, the white race is and must always be dominant in all parts of this country, and there is no use in trying to make it otherwise.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY DINNER.

Gen. Miles Praises the Army—Admiral Barker Warns Against "the Deadly Influence of" Pessimism.

The annual dinner of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati was held last evening at Sherry's. About forty members and guests were seated around one large table. Nicholas Fish, Vice President of the society, presided. The guests were Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Gen. H. M. Burnet, Commander of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Hugh Hastings, State Historian; F. de Peyster Foster, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Col. W. G. Sanger, Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East; Col. Mills, Commandant at West Point; Capt. Shepard, United States Navy; Capt. Taylor, United States Navy; F. J. de Peyster, and Col. W. G. Bates.

Before the speechmaking a silent toast was drunk standing, to the memory of George Washington, and then a toast to the President of the United States was drunk, while "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played. A silent toast was also drunk to the memory of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The responses to the toasts were as follows: "The State of New York," Hugh Hastings; "The Army," Gen. Miles; "The Navy," Rear Admiral Barker; "The Society of the Sons of the Revolution," Talbot Olyphant; "The St. Nicholas Society," F. de Peyster Foster; "Our Guests," Col. W. G. Sanger.

Gen. Miles spoke of the wide extension, through time, of the influence of "that great statesman, patriot, soldier, philosopher, George Washington," and of the fruits of his work for the development of a mighty Republic, enjoying greater liberty and prosperity than any people on the face of the earth, and he coupled Lincoln's tribute to Washington as the estimate of the greatest American by the second greatest American. The army, Gen. Miles said, received its traditions from its first Commander in Chief, George Washington, who had impressed upon its officers and men the high sense of honor that has characterized it ever since, and now marks its service in two continents.

Rear Admiral Barker, speaking to the toast, "Our Navy," said in part:

"We look to you who are banded together in these patriotic societies to keep the fires of patriotism burning. We look to you to offset the deadly influence of pessimism. Pessimism never won a battle; pessimism never made a hero; pessimism is death.

"We hope that political influence, luxury, or self-seeking will never mar the efficiency of the navy. The navy can never be a menace, but is a wall of defense to the Nation. It makes my blood boil to hear our sailors and soldiers vilified as hired men employed to crush the liberties of a worthy people.

"The Constitution may or may not follow the flag—that the Supreme Court will determine in its own wisdom and in its own time; but wherever the flag goes to remain, there you will have just laws and true freedom."

Talbot Olyphant proposed that a greeting be sent to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, which was holding its annual dinner at Delmonico's. This was done.

The dinner ended with a toast proposed by Mr. Fish to "that gallant soldier, that noble gentlemen, that good citizen, our late President, Gen. Ward." It was drunk in silence.

NEW YORKERS IN MONTREAL.

They Go There to Spend Washington's Birthday on Canadian Soil.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 22.—A merry party of New Yorkers came to Montreal in a private car for the purpose of spending Washington's birthday on Canadian soil. It was composed of twenty-five, among the number being Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scrymser, the Misses Bulle, Gardner, B. Gurnee, M. Gurnee, Prime, Stokes, Henderson, Greenough, Draper, Stevens, and Messrs M. P. Berkard, S. Phelps, J. E. Stevens, C. Barrett, L. M. Ahan, K. D. Robinson, E. V. Stebbins, W. Parish, J. C. Gray, E. Hewitt, J. L. Irving, and W. V. Hutcheson.

The party is in charge of Mr. Scrysmer, and its visit to Canada is partly for the purpose of celebrating Washington's Birthday on Canadian soil, and partly for the benefit of Miss Charlotte Prime, a daughter of Mrs. Scrymser's brother, Edward Prime.

In the morning the party drove to the Forest and Stream Club, at Dorval, where its members were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Scrymser. They will remain in town until Monday next.

A second party of New Yorkers intent on the same purpose, namely, a celebration on Canadian soil of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, reached the Windsor from New York at a late hour this morning. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Moore, Mr. Fred G. Salter, Mr. H. C. Hunter, Mr. T. W. McLaughlin, Mr. A. J. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. M. Meyerbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Crosby, Carlisle Boyd, Reginald S. Bonner, Eugene S. Willard, W. C. Cameron, Prescott Slade, and J. G. G. Walker.

School Boy Beat Harvard Runner.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 22.—Jere J. Moynihan of Holy Cross College defeated Joseph E. Deady of St. Stephen's Lyceum in a three-fourths mile match race to-night. The race was the feature of the fifth annual indoor meet of the Holy Cross College. In the mile handicap run, Dick Grant, Cambridgeport Gymnasium Association, and former Harvard runner, on scratch, was beaten out by H. T. Murphy, a local high school boy, by two yards, in a spectacular finish. Worcester High School easily defeated Boston English High School in a relay race, and Tufts won over Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

NEW YORK OBSERVES WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Many Flag Raisings, Banquets, and Patriotic Ceremonies.

Children's Celebration at the Educational Alliance—Meetings of Societies—Knights of Columbus Attend Mass.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was in the main a quiet holiday in this city yesterday. There were flag raisings, banquets, celebrations, and meetings of all sorts of societies, but the gray skies and chill winds kept a great many people indoors who otherwise would have attended them. All the celebrations of the day were customary events, and there was little or no spontaneous enthusiasm shown beyond the displaying of flags on a few private dwellings throughout the city.

At a little after 7 yesterday morning Park Laborer John Harmon, escorted by a patrolman, went to the block house in Central Park, opposite One Hundred and Fourth Street, and raised the American flag on its staff. A little later a flag was flying from Fort Wisher, in the Park, opposite One Hundred and Seventh Street. At 11 o'clock a drill of the Washington Cadets, under command of George Centrich, was held, after which a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

Christopher Forbes of Weekes Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, who claims to have the exclusive right to hoist the flag at the Battery because his ancestors have done so since Washington's death, and who has had considerable trouble with the Park Department in consequence, raised the flag at sunrise. Only fifty people were assembled to watch him.

The Society of the War of 1812 held its annual breakfast at Delmonico's at 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix presided over an informal meeting, at which 109 members were present, held before the breakfast. Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner read a letter from 102-year-old Hiram Cronk of North Weston, N. Y., the oldest living member of the society, and exhibited a photograph of Mr. Cronk, which is to be placed among those of the original members of the society. The meeting and dinner were picturesque affairs, as most of the members had donned Continental buff and blue. Among those present were George W. Olney, Oliver Hazard Perry, Charles Isham, and Recorder Goff.

The principal feature of the annual entertainment of the City History Club, held in the Normal College, at Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, was an address by Frank M. Chapman, Associate Curator of the Museum of Natural History, who spoke on bird life, and greatly interested the children who form a large part of the club membership.

The Washington celebration held at the rooms of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, attracted a large crowd of children, many of whom were spending their first Washington's Birthday in this country. Five hundred members of the Baron de Hirsch class, which is conducted by the Alliance from a fund set aside for the purpose by Baron de Hirsch, took part. The object of the class is to prepare immigrant children of Jewish extraction for the public schools. All the children who took part in the exercises yesterday came from Russia or Roumania. A. S. Solomons, President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, presided. The children, boys and girls, varying between six and twelve years of age, filed into the hall shortly after 11 o'clock. In the procession were several large American flags, and miniature flags were pinned in front of the girls' dresses and on the coats of the boys. The exercises consisted of patriotic songs and recitations. There was a "salutation to the flag," and a little boy who had been in the country only two months gave a recitation to the memory of Washington in almost faultless English, and with an intonation which showed his comprehension of the subject. Mr. Solomons and Dr. Blaustein made brief and appropriate addresses. Col. Ferdinand Levy also spoke. Prize medals were distributed at the close.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati met yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's to listen to a Washington's Birthday address by William Merick Griffiths, Regent of the Philip Livingstone Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at Albany. Among those present were Mrs. Catherine Schuyler Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair, Miss Hill House, Mrs. Thomas Rainey, Miss Florence Davidson, Mrs. Scarborough, Miss Giles, H. Lenox Mott, and George C. Heilner.

Requiem mass for members of the Knights of Columbus, the fourth annual service of its kind, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Over 5,000 members of the order were present, and 46 councils were represented. The celebrant was the Rev. Father Joseph Feeney of the Church of the Ascension, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Alexander T. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers' Church.

The day was celebrated with suitable exercises by the boys and girls of the Catholic Protectory in Van Nest Avenue, in the Bronx.

The chief event of the day in Brooklyn was the annual parade of the Veteran Firemen's Association. The parade comprised six divisions, under the command of Louis L. Happ as Grand Marshal. The parade started at 11 o'clock from the corner of Henry and Pierrepont Streets. Besides the veteran firemen's organization of the old City of Brooklyn, the exempt firemen's associations of New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Flatbush, and volunteer fire companies from Elizabeth, N. J., New Brighton, Stapleton, and Tompkinsville, S. I., and several villages on Long Island were in line. The line of march was along Henry Street to Remsen, past the Borough Hall, to Fulton, to Joralemon, Court, and Livingston Streets to Flatbush and Lafayette Avenue, and finally to Lafayette and Bedford Avenue, where the parade was dismissed. While passing the Borough Hall the parade was reviewed by Borough President Grout.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Local Harriers Celebrate the Day on the Regular Courses.

Over a score of cross-country runners took part in the open paper chase of the Past me Athletic Club, over the Jerome Avenue course, yesterday afternoon. Frank Farrell of the Pastimes finished first, with Joseph McGrath second and John Hamilton third.

The Star Athletic Club held one of the largest and best-attended runs of the day. It was an invitation event and was participated in by many well-known athletes. The course was the usual one, traversed twice. Robert W. Kennedy, the Star's crack runner, came in first of the fast pack, closely followed by Leo Lawler of the Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing, L. I., who led the slow division over the line. Samuel J. Tuohmey was third of the Star Athletic Club, and in the order named the following runners finished: T. J. O'Donnell, Star Athletic Club; F. J. Hussey, Star Athletic Club; J. J. Delehanty, Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association; J. G. Cohen, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association; George Harrington, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association; Owen Reilley, Star Athletic Club; J. E. Burns, Wahneta Boat Club, and John Dowd, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association. Time—0:51:31½.

The Montauk Harriers sped over the Bay Ridge trail yesterday morning in greater numbers than at any other run of the season. The course was about six miles of the famous old Bay Ridge trail. The route was along Fourth Avenue to the New Utrecht farm lands, thence over the meadow to Dyker Heights, and back by the Shore Road to Fourth Avenue, home. The order of finish was: John F. Gordon, first; Nelson Muller, second; Henry McTighe, third; William M. Brown, fourth; Edward French, fifth; B. E. Richardson, sixth. Time—0:41:32.

Frank Veres was the winner of the cross-country run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club held yesterday morning from the club grounds, at Maspeth, L. I. There was an unusual turn-out of the athletes of the organization, and fast time was the rule rather than the exception. Christopher J. Kenney was second, Bernard W. Dudley third, Herman Classen fourth, John C. Doyle fifth, and John McCarthy sixth. Time—0:51:21.

The members of the Hamilton Athletic Club enjoyed a seven-mile run over the Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge course. Thomas J. Bradey and Ernest J. Williams were the pacemakers, and they led the pack of harriers a lively run over the course. The pacemakers had a great race of it to the finish, Williams just beating out Bradey by a foot in the fastest time of the season. James H. Kenneth was third, Walter Brown fourth, and John McCarthy fifth. Time—0:50:11½.

THE PUBLISHERS' BANQUET

Philadelphia Newspaper Manager Makes Fun for Diners.

Impromptu Impersonation of Mrs. Nation—Mr. Scatcherd Tells About the Pan-American Exposition.

The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association came to an end last night with the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, which was the most successful and largely attended of any in the history of the organization.

Everything possible to contribute to the success of the feast had been provided by the committee. The Astor gallery looked like a bower of bloom, and all the boxes in the gallery were filled with ladies, who listened to the speeches and applauded the speakers.

Don C. Seitz presided, and, although there were set toasts to be responded to, Mr. Seitz announced that the committee's tastes rather than those of the speakers had been consulted, and that the latter might speak on any subject they saw fit. Nevertheless the speakers, for the most part, confined their remarks to the topics assigned them.

The souvenirs had about them the flavor of the day, and consisted of papier maché hatchets, to which were tied bunches of cherries.

These souvenirs also brought to the minds of most of the diners the idea of a Mrs. Nation demonstration that took form with the Philadelphia members, and shortly before the termination of the feast, while Mr. Seitz was about to announce a toast an apparition in a black gown with a sable shawl over its head rushed into the room, and, flourishing one of the souvenir hatchets, sought to sweep some of the glasses on the guests' table on to the floor, meanwhile denouncing in loud and strident tones the drinking and carousing that was going on. Then, to the tune of "Follow On, Follow On," the figure swept out of the hall, while the diners shouted themselves hoarse in approbation.

The Mrs. Nation of the banquet turned out to be Kendall B. Cressy, business manager of The Philadelphia Record, who had borrowed a skirt and shawl from an obliging maid to carry out the disguise.

Another feature of the dinner was the singing of the Lyric Male Quartet, which rendered a number of songs written for the occasion, parodying some of the well-known advertising features of the newspapers.

Mr. Seitz began the speechmaking with humorous allusions to advertisers that brought forth shouts of delight from the diners. He then introduced Judge Edward W. Hatch, who was down to respond to the toast "American Journalism." Judge Hatch said he was competent to respond to the toast, whether it referred to the business or editorial end of the newspaper, as he had written four editorials, none of which, he said, had ever been published, and had been on the business end of a paper which had gone into bankruptcy in a week. Judge Hatch said incidentally that everything good emanated from Brooklyn, and that that borough held the handsomest man in the United States. At this there were loud cries for W. C. Bryant, the association's Secretary, but Mr. Bryant modestly hid himself and refused to come forth.

Judge Hatch said that the newspaper of to-day, in its news and editorial columns as well, failed to exercise the influence that did the newspaper of a century ago. He said that there was a time when a newspaper could make or unmake men, but that now only the thief was afraid of the newspaper, and not the man who could stand in the white light of public criticism, for now everything said about a public man in the newspapers was taken with a grain of salt. Yet, he said, the newspaper stood between the people and dishonest government, and was the terror of the jobber and the "crooked" politician.

Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck, speaking to the toast, "Early American Journalists," gave voice to much the same sentiments as Judge Hatch. He said, however, that the worst thing for a public man was to be ignored by the newspapers, and instanced the case of Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis, who at the Kansas City Convention came into the newspapermen's headquarters and said: "Boys, for heaven sake say something about me. Good if you can and bad if you must; but don't ignore me whatever you do."

Mr. Beck drew a picture of Benjamin Franklin and The Pennsylvania Gazette of 150 years ago, and of the first James Gordon Bennett. He said that while to-day the newspaper had greater dignity it had less influence in proportion than it had in the early days of American journalism. That, he said, was because of the leveling influence of democracy, and because education had brought men to think for themselves.

Speaking of Washington and contrasting him with Franklin, Mr. Beck said that, although the "man on horseback" threw a longer shadow than the man on foot, yet it was the spirit of the editor that made the Republic, and that it was this editor who, although he had been honored by the great people of the world, when he wrote his will, was proud to write, "Benjamin Franklin, printer, of Philadelphia." [Great cheering and applause.]

John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pan-American Exposition, told about that project, and invited the publishers to be his guests during the Summer.

Col. Frank E. Stevens responded to the toast, "The Harmsworth Experiment." He said that the toast was one that had been got up for him in The World office, and that when he asked Mr. Seitz what to speak about he said that the thing would speak for itself. Col. Stevens admitted that he knew little about his topic, but said he had come to the conclusion with Mr. Seitz that Harmsworthism wouldn't do.

Mr Seitz also poked some fun at the English editor, and said that the first thing he asked for when he came to get the paper out was "more room." This, Mr. Seitz said, was probably the result of the American environment.

Other addresses were made by Congressman John M. Allen on "Newspaper Men in Congress;" Melville E. Stone on "The Business Side," and William B. Green on "The Printer's Devil."

At the morning session of the convention W. J. Smith, President of the Publishers' Paper Company of New York, described a plan for paper manufacturing on a large scale, proposing that members of the association take stock in the concern in proportion to the amount of paper they consume. He said that by next year the company could produce 500 tons of paper a day and would supply it to members at a cent and a half a pound. A committee was appointed to examine the project and also all other matters relating to paper supply.

At the afternoon session, officers were elected as follows: President, S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star; Vice President—Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boston Globe; Secretary—W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn Times; Treasurer—Edward P. Call, New York Evening Post.

The following Executive Committee was chosen: Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; C. M. Apemer, St. Joseph News; A. A. McCormick, Chicago Times-Herald and Chicago Evening Post; F. E. Whiting, Boston Herald; Joseph T. Nevin, Pittsburg Leader, and Charles E. Austin, Buffalo Express.

The special Standing Committee was made up as follows: A. A. McCormick, M. J. Lowenstein, St. Louis Star, and Herman Ridder, New Yorker Staats-Zeitung. This committee has charge of matters pertaining to labor disputes. Under the agreement approved by the association on Thursday, such disputes are hereafter to be settled by arbitration. The agreement is still to be approved by the referendum to the local unions in the International Typographical Union. The agreement covers all forms of labor disputes that come up in newspaper offices, except those with the pressmen, who are not affiliated with the International Typographical Union.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

There was joy and feasting in Chinatown last night, and there was noise a-plenty, too. Ropes of firecrackers were strung from stoops to the top stories of tenements where Celestials dwell. Chinese lanterns were lighted shortly after dark, and Chong Doc, the "Mayor," applied the punk to a big bunch of crackers in front of 14 Mott Street.

Inside was a banquet of Chinese merchants and prominent guests, while the noise was at its height. There were speeches from the oldest and youngest Chinamen on the New Year, and all were happy. Chinese laundrymen from Hoboken, the Bronx, Weehawken, the boroughs, and other places filled the streets.

The crowd was swelled by sightseers. At this time the Mongols hastened to pay each other their debts. If they don't there is a sort of public showing up of delinquents, and a "boycott" is declared. The crowd of New Year's celebrators seemed to be devoid of worry on the score of debts. They paraded Mott, Pell, Doyers, and adjoining streets attired in silken khaki garb, wreathed in bland smiles.

Nominated for Mayor of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—W. J. Akers, one of the owners of the Forest City House, was nominated for the Mayoralty at the Republican primaries last night.

Buy a

Sparklet Bottle

and buy one to-day. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life.

Buy a Sparklet bottle at your druggist's or grocer's, or at our store, 1127 Broadway. Buy one anywhere, but buy one.

Spontaneous Salutations to
The Steinertone Grand Piano.

Those who heard the exclamations of the many musicians who visited the warerooms of the Steinertone Company during the last week must have felt satisfied that they, finally, have found a perfect Pianoforte. It was most gratifying to both the inventor of the instrument, Morris Steinert, and to the Steinertone Company when they listened to the warm expressions of delight of the many callers, such as "Oh! how beautiful these Grands do sound!" "How different in tone coloring and so much more musical when compared with such pianos as we have heard and which we always considered, on account of their reputation, to be the finest." But when our customers were informed that the wonderful Steinertone was sold for TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS LESS than the Grand Pianos made by the OLD-FASHIONED but popular makers, the advent of the Steinertone was hailed with delight and saluted.

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THE HEALTH FOOD CO., Dept. T 61 Fifth Ave., New York.

NEWSBOYS AT A BANQUET

Enjoy a "High Old Time" as Guests of Mr. Guggenheimer.

It wasn't exactly an affair where an expectant nation was besought in flawless rhetoric to observe or depart from—as the case might be—"the tradition and heritage of him whom we delight to call the father of his country, George Washington." Nor did the diners politely stand until the last had found his appointed place. On the contrary, as each table filled with guests it was emptied of food. It was in honor of Washington in a way, but the rare allusions to him characterized him vaguely as "de guy what cut down a tree wid a hatchet an' den de old man found out." It was a dinner given to newsboy by Randolph Guggenheimer

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SIXTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

POLICE COMMISSIONER MICHAEL C. MURPHY.

The net outcome so far of the attempt to reform our police force from Albany is to transfer the entire system to the reckless hands and outworn conscience of Col. MICHAEL C. MURPHY, who, since the days of TWEED, has been in pretty near the worst sense of the term a "Tammany man." He makes DEVERY his Deputy for Manhattan and the Bronx.

Had this impudent appointment been made under a bill placing the appointment and the removal as well in the hands of the Mayor alone, it would have shown simply the cynical contempt of our municipal executive for the welfare of the city and the opinion of its decent inhabitants, and the people would have been free to visit on his head and on that of the party controlling him the consequences of his action. But since this amazing Police Commissioner can remain in his office only by the forbearance and assent of Gov. ODELL, the appointment takes on quite a different significance. It would now appear that maybe Tammany is openly and deliberately inviting the interference of the Governor. It will not be at all surprising if Commissioner MURPHY promptly affords occasion to the Governor for the exercise of his dangerous power. In that case, we should expect to see Mr. MURPHY replaced by a less scandalously unfit person, who will manage to keep the department within those limits that the leaders think public opinion imposes until after the election. Tammany will then have the benefit of the overt act of interference from Albany, and, in the expressive slang of their kind, the Republican scheme of reform will have been "queered."

Or Tammany may decide that Mr. MURPHY himself shall keep the department within bounds, while the constitutionality of the new law is being contested in the courts. In either case, the anti-Tammany issue will be greatly obscured and the fight for decent government rendered more difficult and uncertain.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CANALS.

It will, of course, be necessary to await the full report of State Engineer BOND before forming an opinion of the merits of the plan he recommends for the treatment of the canal problem. So far as appears from the brief abstract furnished from Albany, the plan of the State Engineer has much in common with that proposed by the commission of which Gen. F. V. GREENE was Chairman. The dimensions of the barges to be provided for and the motive power to be employed are practically the same. The cost is represented as less for the Erie Canal and considerably greater for the smaller canals, but there is some confusion as to the exact estimates of cost, and this matter cannot now be discussed intelligently. There is discrepancy in the statements as to the capacity of the canal system proposed by the State Engineer, which is variously given at 10,000,000 tons for a season of five months and 15,000,000 tons for a season of seven months. The estimate of the Greene commission was 20,000,000 tons per year. If it shall turn out that an extra expenditure of some $7,000,000 would increase the capacity of the canals even from 15,000,000 tons to 20,000,000 tons, the money would be well spent, since the tonnage would be increased by one-third and the cost by only one-eighth. But this is a matter on which greater light is needed.

The important fact in the situation at present is that the State Engineer and the able experts associated with him practically agree on the ample improvement and extension of the canals, instead of their abandonment, which is in reality the alternative. It is simply foolish to talk of maintaining the canals as they now are, or of spending some $21,000,000 in slightly improving them. In the first case the cost of maintenance and in the second case the cost of improvement and of maintenance would practically be thrown away. The service of the canals in transporting at low rates the enormous traffic originating in the vast basin of the great lakes would under these conditions be insignificant. The State would get substantially nothing for its money. The traffic would seek other channels, either through the admirable canal system of Canada or down the valley of the Mississippi, save so far as our railroads might be able to compete, and find it profitable to compete, with the other routes. Though this mode of transportation is constantly developing, and it is idle to fix rigid limits to its possibilities, it has been demonstrated that for traffic in which the element of speed is not essential or controlling water transportation can be had at a rate with which the roads cannot compete.

The real problem before the people of the State is what they are willing and able to do to secure the largest share in the trade which the situation of the State has enabled them heretofore to share very largely indeed, and in which their part has for some years been steadily diminishing. It is not contended that our State can permanently continue to enjoy as large a percentage of the traffic of the country as in the past. The great area of the occupied and busy parts of the country and the constantly developing means of intercommunication forbid that. But there is no reason whatever why the volume of the traffic secured by New York should not continually advance, and our growing population obtain from it as much relative advantage as formerly and even more. The configuration of the continent which left through our territory the only practicable route for water transportation, the only practicable pass through the Appalachian range connecting the basin of the great lakes with the Atlantic sea front, has not been changed, and no way has been found to compete with its advantages, if we will only use them. New York still remains the natural outlet from the wide interior regions to the sea. The question for our people is simply what use we will make of those advantages which have built up the State in the past, and which we have failed to improve as the demands on them have increased.

We have long held that the opportunities offered to us were such that it would be a perfectly legitimate use of public funds to develop the canals in accordance with the needs of modern commerce, and in a way that would make them successful competitors with the enterprise of our rivals. Even were it a new question, the answer to it would not seem to us doubtful. As a question of maintaining and extending a system that has been practically the creator of our commercial prosperity, the answer seems to us perfectly clear. We know that if the entire expense of the canals had been met by the public Treasury from the outset, the returns from the increase of taxable values in the State would be many times the equivalent of that expenditure. The possibilities of the future are of the same character, but of incalculably greater value. We are convinced that the Governor can in no other way serve the lasting interests of the people as by using his influence to promote a broad and permanent treatment of the problem of the canals.

THE VIEWS OF A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

The late Judge COOLEY was of the opinion that the Inter-State Commerce Commission would never be able to exercise effective restraint upon the railroads until an amendment to the Constitution should give it power within the States as well as between the States. President THOMAS of the Erie Railroad told the Industrial Commission on Thursday that the Inter-State Commission serves no purpose except to hear statements of grievances which it is powerless to redress. His poor opinion of the commission is best stated in his own words:

> The Inter-State Commerce Commission has neither benefited the public nor the railroads. It has been all the time trying to get the power to regulate freight rates. If I wanted to make money—without regard to principle—I would rather be a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with power to regulate freight rates, than to have unlimited powers to loot the Treasury of the United States. This is too great a power to give into any hands, governed as our country is by political parties.
>
> The railroad companies should be allowed to work out these intricate problems for themselves. The only purpose I can see that the commission serves is the affording an opportunity for people with grievances to make them public. Public opinion may in this way be influenced, and in the long run public opinion makes laws. Railroads should be allowed to make agreements. There should be no prohibition upon pooling. All regulation of railroads should be confined to the regulation of their capitalization.

President THOMAS's judgment of the value and efficiency of the Inter-State Commerce Commission probably is in accord with public opinion generally. It has not met the expectation of its creators, chiefly for the reason pointed out by Judge COOLEY. A body that can take cognizance of abuses only at the boundary line of a State is not in a position to exercise an effective control over great corporations that have always exhibited not only a fondness for doing business in their own way, but a high degree of ability in compassing that end.

The public will not at all agree with President THOMAS that the railroads should be allowed to work out for themselves the intricate problem of freight rates, for the simple reason that experience shows that its interests suffer from the unrestrained exercise of this power. Pooling is often a salutary remedy for the evil of railroad wars, and agreements establishing a "community of interest" may be to the public advantage also. But President THOMAS himself, in speaking of unrestricted competition as "the greatest danger to the country," says that "the danger is not that the railroads will charge too high rates, but that they will be too low, and that too much favoritism will be shown; low rates are the most prolific breeders of favoritism."

We fully agree with that statement—only it should be put the other way, that favoritism is the most prolific breeder of low rates. "What the public needs," says President THOMAS, "is uniform rates." That is pretty nearly the whole gospel of railroad regulation. The secret rebate, the concessions to favored shippers by which they obtain an illegitimate advantage over their rivals is the most vicious and evil of all the bad practices of American corporations. It has built up great trusts and ruined many an honest business. It has put the power of accumulated capital into the hands of men who had hearts of flint as to the interests of the public and consciences of lead as to its rights. It has demoralized railroad traffic and made God-fearing Presidents and Traffic Managers deeply miserable as they sat in church on Sunday praying for the saving grace of a contrite heart, but tortured by the conviction that they ought to be in the penitentiary.

It is, indeed, the uniform freight rate that the public needs—a like charge for like service. But the public is afraid to trust itself to the uncovenanted mercies of the railroads for the making of uniform rates. They have unscrupulously abused their power in the past. They are abusing it to-day, criminally misusing the charter powers given into their hands by the people, not unconditionally, not without reservation, but impressed with obligations arising from the public nature of the service performed. It is absurd to suppose that the people will permit this to go on forever; that they will abandon their competing water routes, abandon their Inter-State Commission, or continue to put confidence in statesmen, politicians, and parties that fool them with laws not drawn to be effective or intended for enforcement.

THE TERMS WITH CHINA.

If it was Count WALDERSEE's threat to start another punitive expedition, exceeding all its predecessors in savagery, which brought the Chinese Government to the terms of the allies, the "Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces in China" is, to that extent, to be congratulated. For ourselves we do not believe it. We even believe that the Chinese Government, being moved by the passions and interests of its own members, would have given anything in reason for the sake of returning to Peking in the capacity of a Government, and that all the punitive expeditions and the promiscuous destruction of Chinese lives and property were as superfluous and wanton, from the point of view of policy, as they were damning and disgraceful from the point of view of Christian civilization.

We observe, not without satisfaction, that some part of the dissatisfaction expressed in Berlin at the obstructive attitude of the United States is founded upon the paucity of the American force in China. Because the reduction of the American force was very deliberately and wisely adopted, expressly to avoid embarrassments in case the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces should make a disposition of them in which the United States could not concur. In the proper and necessary use of force to rescue the beleaguered legationers the American detachment did its share, according to all the foreign witnesses, while the Germans, though not at all by any fault of theirs, had no share at all. But the position of the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces made that functionary necessarily a political as well as a military factor in the situation. If all the countries represented in China had put their forces under his command it would have been quite feasible for him to make use of them for purposes which commended themselves to the authorities at Berlin and did not commend themselves at any other capital. In fact, it does not appear that Count VON WALDERSEE took any counsel but his own in ordering any of the raids that have so disgraced Europe or in ordering the last raid, which is now explained to have been merely a "bluff" intended to affect the mind of the Chinese Government. Evidently we could not expose our troops to the chance of being made so disgraceful a use of, and there would have been a continual danger of such employment if we had not promptly withdrawn our troops from China rather than leave them subject to orders from Berlin. The prevision at Washington of the disgraceful services they might be called upon to render could not have outrun the shameful reality.

It is a question, even now that the Powers have won an apparent victory over China, and, possibly, by means of a "bluff," whether it has not been too dearly bought. We say nothing of the loss of dignity involved in a solemn international threat to do what you do not mean to do, and in the spectacle of a German Field Marshal "tipping the wink" to the representatives of Christendom to let them know that he does not mean what he says. It does not to us seem funny. We mean the substantial results of the operation. Has not the Chinese Government, in its desperation, in its extreme need of returning to its capital to save its own existence, sacrificed its own integrity and value as a Government, which our Government has been so justly anxious to preserve? When the Powers demanded "the severest punishment" of officials whose complicity with the outrages on foreigners should be established, they of course meant the severest punishment the Chinese Government could inflict without abdicating its own position as a Government. When they specified the punishment they took a responsibility which only an exhaustive knowledge of China and Chinese ways of thinking could justify. But it is by no means inconceivable that, in its anxiety to return to Peking, and possibly under the influence of a "bluff" by the Allied Commander in Chief, the Chinese Government has gone further than it could safely go, further than the Chinese people would go along with it.

But in any event our own skirts are quite clear. We have had no part nor lot in this saturnalia of crime and duplicity by which the Western World is fondly supposed to have been showing to China the inferiority of its civilization. The latest effort of the State Department, which has now been crowned with success, is of a piece with the whole work of that department since Mr. HAY took charge of it. It is the acceptance by all the Powers of a "self-denying ordinance," agreeing that no individual acquisition of territory shall be sought or made by any one of the Powers without international assent. How that will apply to Russian acquisitions in Manchuria remains to be seen. But at any rate it can do no harm. In some conceivable contingencies it may do great good.

AS THE ENGLISH SEE IT.

If Lord LANSDOWNE were dependent upon the newspapers of the realm for his understanding of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty he might send it back to us with comments that would make even our not easily abashed Senate hold its breath. In fact, a Minister who took the view that the British newspapers take would be capable of anything.

Here is The London Chronicle, for instance—and it is by no means an extreme instance of the vagaries of the London press in respect to this matter—which offers this highly enlightened opinion to the British public:

> When we remember that the Senate's "amendments" amounted to an entire abrogation not only of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as well, without the least consideration of our wishes or interests or of the good faith by which treaties are maintained, we can hardly wonder that Great Britain's answer is tantamount to a refusal.

The confusion of such a mind is manifestly hopeless. The inchoate project of a treaty, like the Hay-Pauncefote convention, could not very well be abrogated by an amendment. If the parties to the agreement wished to "call it off" they would, one or both of them, simply drop it and that would be the end of the thing. The Senate's amendments do change the character of the original draft. They were adopted for that purpose. But they do not change its object, the removal of obstacles to the building of an isthmian canal by our Government. There is nothing "abrogated" except the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

THE TIMES has believed that the Senate's amendment declaring that instrument abrogated was quite unnecessary. The Hay-Pauncefote project disposed of everything in the old treaty that stood in the way of the construction of the canal or threatened embarrassment to our Government. It is only the remnant that will be abrogated if Great Britain accepts the amended treaty.

The Senate may not have shown consideration for the wishes of the British Government, but The London Chronicle's assertion that its action was taken without the least consideration "of the good faith by which treaties are maintained" is grotesque. It is certainly not a violation of the faith of treaties to ask the other country to consent to their abrogation. That is precisely what the Senate amendment does. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty will stand unless, by accepting the amendment, Great Britain consents to put it out of the way. She has complete liberty of action. She is at liberty to reject the amendment. We had supposed that this was the orderly and lawful way to go about the abrogation of a treaty—by mutual consent of the parties.

MR. HEPBURN ON THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. HEPBURN of Iowa seems an egregious kind of lawgiver. It is true that he has rivals. But we do not know any member of Congress of whom the saying of Sir BOYLE ROCHE is more justified. "He never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it." The "Hepburn amendment" to the Nicaragua treaty was glory enough, one would suppose, for one session, or even for one Congress. But on Thursday Mr. HEPBURN additionally distinguished himself by making an attack upon the educated officers of the army and navy.

West Point, according to this sage, has instigated 4,000 desertions from the army, by reason of the brutality which it encourages in its graduates. Similar brutality on the part of the graduates of Annapolis has left the navy short 8,000 men of its proper complement. But that is not the worst of Annapolis. Mr. HEPBURN has in his pocket a list of twenty-five vessels of the navy which have been lost by incompetent officers since the close of the civil war. He knows that these disasters are due to the incompetency of the officers, because every Court of Inquiry, with one or two partial exceptions, which has investigated the disasters, has reported that they were not. Could there be a clearer proof that the officers of the navy do not know their business?

There is evidently nothing mean about HEPBURN. But the main fact about him is that he has been representing his district, the Eighth of Iowa, for seven or eight Congresses. That fact transfers and diffuses the responsibility for HEPBURN. They seem to like that sort of thing in the Eighth of Iowa. The cursory observer, observing HEPBURN, would be inclined to say that his bumps ought to be felt by the public phrenologist. But evidently it is not so. Evidently HEPBURN is subdued to what he works in, like the dyer's hand. And what he works in is the Eighth District of Iowa. It is the bumps of that district that should be felt. But, unhappily and notoriously, it is a prairie district, and has no bumps.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Every one of New York's innumerable commuters will note with extreme interest and no less joy the preliminary skirmish which Mr. JOEL BARNERT of Paterson has just won against the Erie Railroad. Mr. BARNERT did what all commuters do more than once in a while—he left his ticket at home and then tried to convince the conductor, when that official came through the car, that payment should not be demanded for a ride for which the road had already received compensation. Of course the conductor refused to be convinced, and then Mr. BARNERT did something that commuters do very rarely, indeed—he refused to make the second payment and allowed himself to be arrested on a charge of attempt to defraud. The case was sent to the First District Court of Jersey City, and after Judge CROUSE had heard the evidence he held that no fraud had been committed or attempted and dismissed the prisoner. This decision will fill the commuting tribes with delight, and the railway companies with woe. That the companies will accept the Judge's opinion as final and hereafter allow people who say they have left their commutation tickets at home to travel free is not to be expected, for there is no doubt that if they did the way would be opened to wicked deceptions of several sorts. To demand that a commuter should show his ticket or pay his fare may be harsh in circumstances like that which caused Mr. BARNERT to revolt, but it is not entirely unreasonable. And beyond any doubt the fare thus collected should be returned in case the passenger demonstrates, later, that he really had a ticket and that no improper usage was made of it while it was not in his personal possession. The commuter gets reduced rates, but he pays cash in advance, and he has a good right to get his money's worth. It is not equitable that he should be fined to the company's profit for an accident by which he gains nothing, and by which the company is put to no loss and to only a minute amount of inconvenience. So, too, when the commuter forgets to buy his new ticket the day after his old one expires, he ought to pay his fare on that day, but he ought to get it back on the next, when he presents a ticket calling for transportation for a full month.

—British critics of our Ship Subsidy bill are advised by The Shipping World of London to attack it, not because of its inconsistency with enlightened economic ideas or because of any real or imagined advantages it will give to American shipowners over those of Great Britain, but simply because of the habitual resort, by those who support it in expectation of benefiting from it, to the citation of distorted facts and fallacious principles. The question of consistency, according to The Shipping World, can no more be raised in Ottawa than in Washington, since each levies duty against the new-laid eggs and cabbage heads of its neighbor, and, as for discriminating against one part of a people in favor of another, it is no worse to give public money to shipbuilders than to landowners. Where the friends of the bill are really weak, this authority asserts, is in their pretense that its passage is necessary for successful competition with subsidized British ships, more cheaply manned. As a matter of fact, no British "tramp" receives a cent of Government money, which goes only to those carrying the mail and to exactly eleven that have been built on designs approved by the Admiralty and are available in certain conditions for Government service. The Shipping World denies that the money paid to mail carriers is really a subsidy, it being merely compensation for service actually performed, at a loss, indeed, but required in the execution of the policy of transporting letters to all parts of the empire at the same price. Denied, too, is the claim that the wage bill chargeable to shipping is higher in America than in Great Britain, and Messrs. CRAMP and GRISCOM are challenged to prove that sailors, stewards, or firemen on the American Line get any more than those on the White Star or Cunard boats. As for the theory that British shipping has been systematically "encouraged," The Shipping World declares that the contrary, rather, has been true, and it instances, as typical of the Government's almost invariable attitude, the statement of the Admiralty's Chief Constructor in the days when it was first proposed to build iron ships, that "to talk of iron floating is nonsense; it is contrary to nature."

—We are in receipt of No. 1, Vol. I., of The Anti-Suffragist. Inspection of the four neatly printed pages reveals that the paper is not, as its name seems to promise, antagonistic to all exercise of the franchise privilege and desirous of replacing all republics and democracies with monarchies of the old-fashioned sort in which the general recognition of a divine right to rule rendered any voting at all unnecessary, but that its editor—or editress—has undertaken the smaller and more hopeful task of preventing or delaying the extension to humanity's gentler half of the power which only a fraction of the men who now in most places monopolize it have yet learned to use for their own and the public benefit. The means by which The Anti-Suffragist expects to gain its ends are not definitely formulated in this first number, but the contributors to the paper make evident by their articles that they have studied with care the history of the "movement" they oppose, and that they will keep a sharp eye on the infelicities resulting in any part of the world from permitting some women, and in effect forcing others, to exercise an unfamiliar function. The new paper has a publication office on Twenty-third Street, but it does not announce how often, how long, or at what price it is to be obtained, but we understand that it is backed by the leaders of the strongest and most influential anti-woman suffrage element in New York City. There are many and effective arguments to be made on their side of the great question, and they have demonstrated in the past both ability and inclination to use them all.

—To balance the anonymous letter out of which Congressman LENTZ made something of a sensation, it may be worth while to present a passage from a letter written by Lieut. THEODORE GRUENER, once a member of the New Haven Grays and now in Company K of the Forty-sixth United States Infantry, which he joined for the sake of the active service he has found no difficulty in getting in the Philippines. Lieut. GRUENER, unlike the man exploited by the Ohio statesman, signs his letters and does not impose the obligation of secrecy on his correspondents. Writing on Dec. 10, he said: "The election has come and gone, and we over here, with only a very few exceptions, are more than pleased with the results, for most of us looked upon BRYAN as a more dangerous foe than the actual 'insurrectos'—we can kill the latter and be safe from further attacks, but those snakes in the grass like BRYAN and G. FRED WILLIAMS can strike us and we cannot do anything to them. But people of the United States have a good deal of horse sense still left." Discussing the episodes which Mr. LENTZ describes as "murders," Lieut. GRUENER says: "Every time we go out with a wagon train we can expect an ambush, as the grass is six feet high and one cannot see ten feet ahead. The 'gugus' lie in the thick brush and grass and pour volleys into our mules, stampeding them or maiming them so as to cripple the whole outfit, but they never will get out into the open to fight. If we get after them they dust like rabbits, and they cannot be caught. The treatment of these brigands has been very lenient, and they did not appreciate it at all, but of late they are beginning to punish them a little nearer to what they deserve so richly. Four are going to be hung in a bunch up in Zambales, North Luzon, this month, and several have been given long sentences." Evidently the Lieutenant distinguishes between "brigands" and the natives who are more or less like real soldiers. It is not a pretty form of war, but it doesn't seem to inspire a wild desire to desert in the mind of this officer from conservative New Haven.

—As The Electrical World and Engineer did not, in the article from which we quoted in this column the other day, make or hint at any comparison between the relative speeds at which messages can be transmitted by telegraph and telephone, it was hardly necessary for Mr. L. J. WILLIAMS, whose letter on the subject we published yesterday, to present proof that our scientific contemporary was wrong on that point. It raised a wholly different objection to the telegraph service of to-day—one which Mr. WILLIAMS apparently failed to notice. What The Electrical World and Engineer asserted was that telephony, though many years younger than telegraphy, has made much more progress than the latter. Of course, the electric current moves at exactly the same speed over telegraph as over telephone wires. The contention was that telephone methods and results are now vastly better than they were a few years ago, while the adoption of improvements in telegraphy has been so slow that the lamented MORSE would feel quite at home in many a modern telegraph office.

FEMININE MODES CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES "An Artist" writes a letter complaining at length of the fashion of disposing the hair at present usual among women. He explains why it is unnatural and what an architect would call "unconstructive," and deduces therefrom that it must be ugly.

He may be right. But the real value of his letter consists, not in his words, but in their underlying spirit, the spirit of an honest indignation against the unspeakable sins committed by women against their own persons in the name of fashion or style; the spirit of a man jealous for the fair fame of the other sex, who would see every woman at her best mentally and physically, and if the best is not very good, would not have it replaced by a sham, a pretense of a lie, a simulation of a vain thing; the spirit of the normal man, who, with a natural and proper and respectful admiration for the female form as God made it, protests eagerly but impotently against its defacement by the infinite ingenuity of its owners by paint and pads and peroxide, by shoes of imbecile tightness, waistbands of idiotic compression, corsets of endless types of rigidity, and all the various distortions of figure, unbecoming to describe, but to be seen on every fashion plate and every street, and which, I trust, cause their proprietors as much bodily discomfort as mental satisfaction.

Has it not been pointed out that modern fashions are always changing because they are essentially ugly, and human instinct can only submit to them for a season? That the ancient Greek and Egyptian dress survived practically unchanged for 2,000 years because it was essentially logical and beautiful? Can women not evolve some style of dress with lines and folds and fastenings growing out of the needs and construction of the human form, expressing, submitting to, and protecting it, softening and perhaps covering its imperfections, but telling no lies and making no pretense of anything that does not exist? Is there nothing sung into a woman laying claim by the endless devices that can be dissimulated by modern dress to perfections, real or imaginary, artistic or conventional, and is she justified in deceiving her future husband as well as the general public? As it was in the days of Hamlet, so before and since, "I have heard of your paintings, too, well enough; God has given you one face, and you make yourselves another; you jig, you amble, you lisp, and nickname God's creatures and make your wantonness your ignorance."

Most of your feminine readers will resent a mere man's discussing such matters. But, as woman is the subject of greatest interest to man, the thing he most needs, and most desires to admire, the most powerful regulator of his manners and perhaps of his morals, he has not only a right, but a duty to consider these things; for the tendency of our country and times is to exalt woman more and more to a height at which man may worship her; and if she is to stay there, she must not rest upon a support of physical shams, devised and maintained by mental perverseness, but upon a truthful presentation and development of the best there is in her mind and body.

H. A. C.

New York, Feb. 20, 1901.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you will kindly allow me to say a word or two in answer to E. Beal, who writes in to-day's TIMES in defense of Joseph Chamberlain. He says that Mr. Chamberlain cannot be blamed any more than others for having underestimated the task of subduing the Boers. I think he can, and for this reason: Mr. Chamberlain is a prophet, and some few years ago he foretold with marvelous accuracy what Great Britain might expect if she allowed herself to be driven by the jingoes into a war with the Transvaal. Addressing the House of Commons on May 8, 1896, he said:

> "A war in South Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be in the nature of a civil war, it would be a long war, a bitter war, and a costly war; and, as I have pointed out already, it would leave behind it the embers of a strife which I believe generations would hardly be long enough to extinguish. To go to war with President Krüger in order to force upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his State, in which Secretaries of State, standing in this place have repudiated all right of interference—that would be a course of action as immoral as it would have been unwise."

Addressing his constituents in the town hall of Birmingham on Nov. 16, 1899, Mr. Chamberlain said:

> "The great majority of the Boer inhabitants of the Transvaal are bitterly hostile to English rule. And yet we are told that we ought to have persevered in wrong-doing after it was proved that the two grounds upon which annexation was defended were fallacious, resting on no solid foundation, and that we should still force our rule on an unwilling people whose independence we had solemnly engaged by treaty to respect. I will not at this moment stop to discuss the morality of such a step as that, but I want you to think for a moment of the expediency of it, of the wisdom of those statesmen who recommend such a course to her Majesty's Government. The Transvaal is a country as large as France—a wild and difficult country—and it is perfectly evident to every one that if we are to hold it down by force we must permanently maintain a number of troops at least equal to the number of our possible opponents. We also know that the Orange Free State, which is a neighboring territory, would make common cause with their co-religionists, and therefore I say that it is perfectly certain that no fewer than 15,000 to 20,000 English troops must be permanently stationed in the Transvaal if we are to hold that country by force against the will of its inhabitants."

Mr. Chamberlain was at that time a member of the Liberal Party. It was before the Jameson raid. So far from underestimating the difficulty of subduing the Boers, he knew all about the difficulty and had openly prophesied it with almost miraculous precision.

J. RYDINGS.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 14, 1901.

REMARKS OF MR. VREELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning's issue of your very accurate and public-spirited paper contains a report of some remarks attributed to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway, bearing upon the momentous subject of success and failure in life. In justice to Mr. Vreeland, who, as the employer of many thousand men, working for an honest living, must necessarily, even though it were involuntary, be a public benefactor, it is to be hoped that the very narrow and mercenary standard that he sets up as the proper criterion of distinguishing a successful from an unsuccessful individual does not fairly represent his true views upon the subject. Some unfortunate misapplication of verbiage may have caused his sentiments to appear unworthy of so distinguished a citizen.

Imprimis, as a representative of the so-called unfortunates, who are not glowing financial successes, I must take issue with his dogmatic interpretation of the phrase "successful man." The term is necessarily a relative one and generic enough in its ramifications to be susceptible of many different phases. I do not think it will be disputed when I reiterate the truism that many men of wealth have been perfect failures so far as their calibre can be measured by the amount of benefit conferred upon their fellow-man. The well-known, yea nackneyed, line of Pope, "Worth makes the man, want of it the fellow," and many other aphorisms of a kindred nature too numerous for citation could not by any possibility be construed into a quotation in support of financial "worth" as constituting the man, although I am by no means unaware of the all-powerful arguments that this latter sort of "worth" convey in an age peculiarly commercial. Neither am I one of those rabid and impractical pessimists who ubiquitously and indiscriminately condemn the acquirement of wealth as a means to an end. But I must emphatically and strenuously enter a protest against the measurement of success and failure by the rule of mammon.

Behold you, as Mr. Vreeland points out, (I quote from memory,) the most notorious and most talked of persons are not the most successful. No one will deny that proposition, but when he goes on to say that the great actors and actresses of the world, who are not possessed of great financial means, are consequently, according to his category, "failures," all humanity with professions of happy and instructive moments expended in listening with rapture to the words and accents of these great artists revolts at the blasphemous heresy. Think, too, of the master painters, dying rich in their poverty, to whom the civilization of all times is so much indebted—Raphael, Angelo, Velasquez, Rembrandt, and a host of others—failures? Will posterity give Mr. Vreeland the imperishable gift of immortality that these world conquerors possess? It is not to be inferred that their dying comparatively poor adds of necessity to their achievements as individuals, but the grand fact that their life-works were accomplished independently of the attainment of wealth is an eloquent background to the incalculable benefits their genius and labor conferred upon mankind.

The life of a great financier may be the synonym of a philanthropist and lover of his kind, and if it be, this is the sole criterion of his failure or success. The mere acquirement of millions as a source of gratification to a morbid vanity or love of power is but an indication of a mental affliction as profitless as the ardor of a bibliomaniac—and it is decidedly more dangerous. To the senseless, unreasonable cant against the possession of wealth there has arisen in opposition a reactionary cant, much more insidious, because it professes to bear upon its face the stamp of practicability and plausibility; and, because it contains a most effectual appeal to the sordid side of human nature.

To sum up, this sort of advice the world does not need, as for the most part the promptings of human selfishness preclude its necessity. In effect, it amounts to this: "Young men, the history of the humane and self-sacrificing heroes, men of science, and purely intellectual giants of past times, is a catalogue of financial failures. If you would be sure to avoid the perusal of Plutarch's "Lives"; if you would be a Huxley, Darwin, Haeckel, or Marshall; it will be impossible for you to be respected as a Pierpont Morgan, and if you aspire after histrionic honors, remember that Siddons, Garrick, Booth, and, relatively speaking, even Bernhardt, are regarded as failures by men the compeers and coequals of President Vreeland."

It is probable that this great manipulator of men and magnate of the world's largest intramural system of surface transit does not intend all these horrible iniquities, but the purport of his words seems unmistakable.

ALEXANDER HIRSCHBERG.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1901.

Profits of the Sugar Producers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on the trade war with Russia, published in THE TIMES of Feb. 21, in commenting upon Herman Sielcken's statement, you say that you are forced to the conclusion that there is a great gap somewhere in the other side of the story, and possibly I can indicate where this gap is.

The Sugar Trust was afraid that unless they succeeded in closing the door to Russian sugars, Germany would adopt the same method of getting her sugars into our market, and this would interfere with the profits of the Sugar Trust, which, owing to our protective tariff and the differential or countervailing duty as well, imposed upon bounty paying countries, are now very large. It is greatly to the interest of sugar consumers that there should be a reasonable competition between foreign and American refined sugars, and if at the same time our manufacturers of other goods can widen their markets through having such competition, it is a double gain for the United States. No reasonable person begrudges our sugar producers a fair margin of profit, but they ought not to get as much as they are now receiving.

SUGAR.

New York, Feb. 21, 1901.

The Proposed Mortgage Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you find room in your columns for a few words on the subject of the proposed legislation affecting taxes and mortgages? As a real estate owner, I have given this subject considerable thought, and it seems to me to be a most unwise suggestion. The proposition contained in Senator Stranahan's bill of last year was a far better measure than the present one, though open to many objections. It is absurd for the Legislature to propose one year to tax all mortgages of record, and the next year to propose to exempt all mortgages. The rate of interest on mortgages is now so low that this proposed legislation would not affect the rate of interest, but would certainly make necessary a greater tax that must be borne by the already overburdened real estate owner.

Why does not the Committee on Retrenchment and Taxation once in a while put its time in retrenchment? If it did it would be doing some good to the real estate owner and the owner of personal property as well. If Gov. Odell's suggestion as to economy in State Government is only extended to cover our Municipal Government, we will be all right, and in the meantime nothing but harm can come from further muddling of our already terribly muddled tax laws.

ECONOMY.

New York, Feb. 17, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Color Effects.

"When father came in mother gave him a black look, which made us all feel blue, for father actually turned white."—Boston Transcript.

Time Not at Fault.

"I never tell all I know," he said, intending to be mysterious.

"Well," she replied, "it certainly can't be because you don't have time."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Might Discourage Them.

"It's tin to wan," said the janitor philosopher, "thot th' National Irrigation Congress niver walked down th' business blocks whin a hundred shtore porters hov out thor lingths av strate hose."—Chicago News.

Unprofitable.

"Perhaps posterity will recognize the genius displayed in your new drama."

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "But the difficulty is that so far as I am concerned posterity is on the free list."—Washington Star.

More in Sorrow than Anger.

"Judge," said the lady who was accused of battering her husband, "it is true that I struck him, but the weapon I used proves that I did so more in sorrow than in anger."

"What did you hit him with?"

"A sad iron, your Honor."—Baltimore American.

AS HOLAHAN SINGS IT.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

[President Holahan of the New York Board of Public Improvements, who was captured in a raid on a gambling house, now claims that he was "looking for a wayward son." It is presumed that Mr. Holahan sings this version of the well-known song:]

"Where is my wandering boy to-night?"
(Ten dollars on the jack.)
"Where is my wandering boy, I ask?"
(Give me another stack.)
"Once he was pure as the morning dew."
(I play the king to win.)
"My wandering boy had an angel face."
(A new deal? Count me in.)

"Where is my wandering boy to-night?"
(One hundred on the black.)
"He was the child of my tender care."
(I want my money back.)
"His heart was as pure as the lilies fair."
(Bring me a stack of white,
I'll bet it all on the soda card.)
"Oh, where is my boy to-night?"

"Where is my wandering boy to-night?"
(That looked like a crooked deal.)
"Oh, where is my—Gee! I forget the rest."
(I've half a mind to squeal.)
"Where is my boy, as I said before?"
(Copper the ace. That's right.
Two reds and a blue on the ten to lose.)
"Oh, where is my boy to-night?"

THE STRIKE OF THE VAUDEVILLE ACTORS

Managers Notify White Rats to Call and Get Belongings.

Both Sides Express Themselves as Satisfied with the Outlook—Theatres Well Attended.

"Are you a Rat?"

"No."

"All right. Come in."

This was the dialogue of the variety stage door yesterday.

Mr. Keith, Mr. Proctor, and the rest of the syndicate managers had given orders that the players known to be Rat sympathizers or suspected of abetting the discontented performers be excluded. The day before yesterday, as was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, many of the Rats suddenly terminated their engagements at the different houses.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Keith sent out notes directed to the actors and actresses who had failed to appear for their acts during the previous evening. "You will please call at the theatre," the notes read, "and get your baggage."

Meanwhile the offices of the Association of Vaudeville Managers of America—such is the official name—were scenes of activity. They are in the St. James Building, at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway. Thither flocked scores of performers. They offered to supply the trust with trick dogs, song-and-dance acts, acrobatic performances, and every other kind of thing that goes in a variety bill.

The strikers were no less busy than members of the syndicate. Besides their regular clubrooms, at 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, the Rats had obtained possession of the top floor of the building occupied by the Bon-Ton Music Hall, in Twenty-third Stret, just off Sixth Avenue. There they assembled in force. Among the first to arrive were George Fuller Golden, President of the Rats; James J. Corbett, the pugilist, a member of two or three Rat committees; Henry E. Dixey, one of the chief movers in the strike, and Paul Armstrong, who dispensed bulletins with the aid of a typewriter and several stenographers.

"Our object is to down those managers who are getting rich by using us," said President Golden. "Before long there won't be any Association of Vaudeville Managers at all, for we're going to run our own shows from now on and ruin them."

ACTORS ARE SANGUINE.

"The trust will have Rats in its cellar," said Mr. Armstrong as he announced that the Rats had leased rooms in the St. James Building, just underneath the headquarters of the trust. It was further announced that the Rats would begin at once to organize for the starting out of vaudeville shows all through the country. For the present, however, they will content themselves with opening up here in the city, and for that purpose they have bargained for the Academy of Music, in which they will give a concert to-morrow evening.

"That will be our starter," said Mr. Golden. "Our bill will be such a fine one that people will know at once how the trust can't get along without us."

In the offices of the syndicate a different story was told. E. F. Albee, personal representative of B. F. Keith, and Austin Fynes, press agent of Mr. Proctor's had their say. Mr. Keith was on hand, too, and occasionally during the day others dropped in for a few minutes, among them being Manager Williams of the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn, and Manager Schubert.

"We are not having a bit of trouble," said Mr. Fynes. "Already we've had 200 applications for jobs to-day, and the holes that were made in our bills by the bolting Rats have been filled. In most cases the people with whom we filled them were better and more popular actors than those who vacated. For instance, we have added to our bills such players as Vernona Jarbeau, J. K. Emmet, and Elita Proctor Otis."

"Oh, it is easy, as far as we are concerned," interposed Mr. Hennessey, Secretary of the Association of Vaudeville Managers. "We hear from the circuit of Buffalo and Toronto that there has been no trouble there.

"The Rats who struck will not be let into any of our places hereafter," said Mr. Keith. "Nor will they get their salaries for the week in which they have made their kick. They can sue as much as they like. They have broken contracts, and the law is with us."

"Why, we make money by the disturbance," remarked Mr. Fynes. "For instance, the amount I owed the strikers for their services this week in our theatres was about $9,000. The expenses incidental to the fuss will, of course, not be that much, so you see that we come out ahead on the deal."

Mr. Fynes added that the Rats were rendering themselves liable to suits for conspiracy by writing threatening letters.

In proof of the fact that the vaudeville business had seen a wonderful improvement in the last few years, and that the actors had come to be paid enormous salaries, Mr. Albee brought out the books of the syndicate. Some of the weekly stipends recorded therein were as follows: Della Fox, $500; McIntyre and Heath, $350; Gus Bruno and Bailey, $200; Smith and Campbell, $200; Joe Welch, (for a monologue and a few minutes,) $100; Jessie Bartlett Davis, $350; Henry E. Dixey, $400; James O. Barrows and company, $300; Lew Sully, $125; the Fulgora Shows, including eight people and five acts, $1,545; Alcide Capitaine and Binns and Binns, $400.

SOME FANCY SALARIES.

"This shows that they have no reason to kick," said Mr. Albee. "Why, not longer ago than ten or twelve years we paid Weber and Fields just $30 per week. The Russell brothers and the Rogers brothers then got the same. And they were the high-priced performers of those days!"

The books showed that weekly bills costing as much as $3,305 and $3,995 had been given in the vaudeville houses of the syndicate, which prices, according to Mr. Albee, would cause a manager of the "legitimate" to gasp.

"'It's the Rats,' exclaimed Rogers, jumping from the chair and almost causing the barber to cut his throat."

Mr. Flatow of the acting firm of Flatow & Dunn was the object of a good deal of mock sympathy on account of a muddle he got into when he bolted from Keith's on Thursday night. It seems that he reached the theatre ahead of his wife, who was also to perform. He heard of the Rats' action and told the management that he was going. Then he went around the corner and rung up the theatre on the telephone. "Mrs. Flatow can't be there to-night," he said over the wire; "she is very ill with a case of smallpox." At the other end of the wire there was a moment's pause. A reply followed. "Your wife is here at the 'phone; she is very sick, to be sure." His wife had reached the stage door just as he rounded the corner. Later in the night she learned that was up and grew ill, like the other Rats, but it was not smallpox she had—only a light dose of pneumonia.

There seemed to be no diminution in the crowds at the vaudeville theatres in the city yesterday afternoon. If anything, the audiences were larger than usual, and to the uninitiated observer the bills appeared as good as ever.

"The bills here are being recruited from the Bowery and from cheap music halls elsewhere," said President Golden of the Rats last night. "We'll win out easily, for the theatregoing crowds won't stand bum shows."

"We are giving as good bills as ever," said the officials of the vaudeville managers' organization. "The strike doesn't hurt us at all."

A list of the new "headliners" that were employed by the local managers to fill the places left vacant by the bolters is as follows:

Keith's—Etienne Girardot, C. P. Flockton, and Dupont and Lothian. Proctor's Fifth Avenue—Elita Proctor Otis, Louis Beardet, and Vernona Jarbeau. Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre—Lottie Gilson and J. K. Emmet. Hurtis & Seamon's Music Hall—John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen. Some of these appeared at more than one house. Others, besides them, "doubled up," riding from one theatre to the other in cabs. The managers, despite all they could do, were in a quandary, for of the many offers they had received from independent players few were from stars, or "headliners."

Despite Mr. Albee's statement to the contrary, the White Rats claimed last night that they had news from Buffalo that Mike Shea had given in to the demands of their members in his circuit. They also announced that Jake Wells, the manager of Norfolk and Richmond, Va., had come to the city to make terms with them. Following their arrangement to rent the Academy of Music on Sunday night, an agreement was entered into whereby they are to have that house every Sunday night for ten weeks. Late in the evening it was admitted by their leaders that their negotiations for Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre had fallen through.

The last Rats to bolt from their syndicate contracts were the Hawthorne Sisters, who telephoned Hyde & Behman, the Brooklyn managers, that they were ill with intermittent fever.

ACTORS MAKE A STATEMENT.

Say All the Performers Want Is Fair Play.

George Fuller Golden gave out a statement last night signed by a number of well-known actors who sympathize with the strikers. The statement says, among other things:

"All the White Rats ask is that the commission be abolished and that an equitable contract be made. All they ask, in short, is fair play. They do not intend to raise salaries. They do not intend to try to do aught but what would help to give better value received for the public's money. The organization is not controlled by those who on account of their own inability to work wish to keep others from working.

"It is not controlled by Anarchists nor agitators, but by level-headed, God-fearing men, who, knowing their cause is just and right, intend to fight to the last ditch."

The signers are Nat C. Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, Dan Daly, Maurice Barrymore, Henry E. Dixey, Joseph Weber, Louis Fiefld, Peter F. Dailey, Dave Warfield, Otis Harlan, John T. Kelly, and Sam Bernard.

All of the signers are members of the White Rats organization. Very few of them, however, are "strikers."

NO STRIKE IN THE WEST.

Chicago Vaudeville Managers Operate Under a Different System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Managers of the local vaudeville theatres have no fear, for the present at least, of the performers' strike reaching the Western circuit. Conditions in the East have been known in Chicago for several days, but inasmuch as the bookings and details are operated under a different system in this section of the country, no fear is entertained of the closing of any of the local playhouses devoted to vaudeville.

Performers are engaged for the Chicago and Western circuits through the medium of a joint agency in this city, the agency being controlled and operated by the managers of the various theatres. Up to the present time the Protective Association of Actors and the managers have had no difficulty in reaching terms satisfactory to each.

One of the local managers explained today that the Eastern and Western circuits were separate institutions in every way, and for that reason any grievance which the performers might have in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia need not necessarily extend to the Western houses.

Amateurs "Fill In" at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The difficulty existing between the association of vaudeville managers and the White Rats of America was felt in this city to-day, where one of the Proctor houses is located, when several of the principal performers were absent when the curtain rose. To-night's "turns" at the theatre were mostly by amateurs.

"TOSCA" AT THE OPERA.

Second Performance of Puccini's Version of Sardou's Drama.

Puccini's "Tosca" reached its second performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It should have done so long ago, but the illness of Miss Ternina caused a postponement, and the plans of the manager would not permit of its presentation again till last evening. A second hearing of this work does not materially alter the impression gained at the first one. The score shows masterly skill in the distribution and employment of the melodic material and in the instrumental coloring. But the thematic treatment is clever only in the scheme of the repetitions of the themes. There is absolutely no thematic development. No significant phrase ever changes its outward figure. In so far as these motives illuminate the progress of the story they might as well be marked "Exhibit A" and "B," and so on.

The conviction deepens, too, that Puccini, despite a genuine gift for melody, has no power of characterization. His personages leave no definite musical images in the mind. He falls far short in this respect of the ideal realized by Verdi in his "Aida," and still more in his two subsequent works. The obstacles to the production of a beautiful and eloquent score raised by the story again forced themselves on the attention. The best opportunities for such melodic writing as Puccini excels in are to be found in the first act and in the beginning of the third, but the composer achieves no great effects with them because of the lack of character in his music and because his climaxes come at other points. In the second act there is room for a display of ability in musical realistics, but here the composer accomplishes nothing at all. The sufferings of Cavaradossi, the torture of his beloved, and the tragic discovery of the knife by Tosca evidently suggested nothing special in music to him. For all the score shows, they might as well not have been in the story.

The salient beauties of this opera were pointed out at its first performance. It must be remembered in all considerations of it that the composer calls it a melo-drama, and that is a fair title. It is chiefly action and dialogue with musical accompaniment. The voice parts seldom rise to the importance of vocal music in opera of the older Italian kind. If the orchestral part supplied the complete musical exposition of the moods and movement of the drama, there would be little room for fault finding, but this is precisely what it fails to do.

The performance was vitalized by the same splendid acting as before. Miss Ternina's impersonation of the heroine has been fully described in this place. It is simply superb. It would create a furore in Italy, where Puccini has a following. Mr. Scotti's Scarpia is a worthy companion picture, and Mr. Cremonini's Cavaradossi is acceptable. The opera went more smoothly last night than at the first performance, and the massive finale of the first act had its due effect. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with a firm hand.

MR. BECKER'S CONCERT.

The audience which assembled in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon was one sufficient to demonstrate that a good concert given on a holiday was welcome to the public. The concert yesterday was one in which Hugo Becker, the violoncello virtuoso, figured as the chief performer, with David Ffrangcon-Davies, the Welsh baritone, and Joseph Weiss, pianist, as assistants. The entertainment was one of artistic dignity, and the large audience, in which the number of men showed that it was a day of leisure, was well repaid for its presence. Mr. Becker and Mr. Weiss opened the concert with the F major sonata of Brahms. This interesting work was played in a manner to fill every serious lover of music with delight. Mr. Becker's noble tone, perfect intonation, and polished style proved admirably suited to the interpretation of this music, while Mr. Weiss held his position as an accomplished exponent of Brahms. He deserved especial thanks yesterday for keeping the lid of the piano down, thus preserving that balance of tone which too many piano virtuosi are so ready to sacrifice to their own glorification when playing chamber music.

Mr. Becker's other numbers were the adagio and allegro from Boccherini's sixth sonata, his own romanza in E flat, "Im Traumen" and "Valse Gracieuse." Brandoukoff's "Pensée Elegique," and Davidoff's "Am Springbrunnen." His beautiful command of classic style was heard to its perfection in the Boccherini excerpt. Such a chaste and polished piece of 'cello playing of old music could call for nothing but enthusiasm at the hands of the audience. It was a performance thoroughly worthy of a master of Mr. Becker's standing. Mr. Weiss played three compositions of his own—a minuet, an "Albumblatt," and a valse. All three showed evidences of taste and skill. The minuet was especially well made, while the valse was a most graceful little piece. Mr. Weiss played with excellent technic, particularly in the matters of touch and tone.

Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies was not in the best of condition. In fact, his accompanist, Isidore Luckstone, made an apology for him, stating that he was suffering from a relaxed throat. He therefore substituted for Schubert's "Des Unendlichen," which was on the programme, the same composer's "Prometheus." His command of the technic of singing stood him in good stead. Few persons in the audience could have found anything disappointing in his singing. On the whole, this was a most enjoyable concert, and the three artists made a very interesting combination.

English View of American Engineering Competition

By J. C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph. D.

The series of remarkable letters from a special correspondent sent to the United States by The London Times, which appeared in that journal during the Summer of 1900 and since the beginning of the present year, have just been republished in book form,* and their value as a contribution to current technical and commercial literature can thus be better appreciated than when read in installments. Comparatively few Americans have had opportunity to learn more of this series than could be gathered from reprints in the newspapers on this side of the ocean of parts of the more sensational letters; and many for whom they have great and immediate interest will be glad to have the opportunity thus offered of learning how so much of our National development as contributes to the engineering trades is regarded by a thoroughly qualified expert who knows British practice and is in a position to make intelligent comparisons.

The name of the author is nowhere given in the book, which is to be regretted. The London Times could, without any sacrifice of its great reputation, have shared the credit of so unique and valuable a piece of journalistic enterprise with a correspondent so conspicuously qualified to speak "as one having authority, and not as the Scribes." Perhaps not the least remarkable feature of this achievement was in the selection of a correspondent with so little of "insular prejudice," and so broadly and intelligently receptive of new and startling impressions.

FINDS A "NEW RACE."

The writer of these letters came to the United States with the purpose of learning why our industries in certain lines were showing a development which seriously menaced British trade interests in neutral markets, and perhaps in some that were not quite neutral, as, for example, those of Great Britain's own colonies. Official statistics of the comparative growth of American and British exports were not quite intelligible without a critical analysis of the forces operating to produce the results which the figures reflected. Being, as we judge, something of an ethnologist, as well as a statistician, he expected to find in this country a new race, which had come into existence since Great Britain had built up her once overshadowing industrial supremacy, evidently he found it. On this subject he says:

"Probably ethnologists do not give it a place in their classifications, but for industrial and economic purposes it is a new race; just as the Anglo-Saxon was a new race when it founded our empire. We in England, who are proud of our relationship with America, are fond of speaking of this new and, industrially, most puissant people (who should really invent a generic title for themselves) as 'of the Anglo-Saxon race.' This is true so far as that the stiffening of the people comes from Anglo-Saxon ancestry. But the blood has been so blended by crosses from all peoples of the world, and, moreover, the environment of the race during its infancy and later growth has been so different from anything that has attended the progress of any other nation, that the character of the people is sui generis, a race apart, a fact which would be more apparent to Englishmen were it not for the common tongue.

"The history of our industrial success in the past may interpret much of the present success of America. Our supremacy has been built up largely by foreign immigration. What religious persecution and political oppression abroad did for us in the past, free immigration is doing for America in this present day. It is producing a people so versatile, so far-seeing, and so enduring in effort, that the very forces of nature seem to take more plastic shape in their nervous hands.

"This, while not a product of the result of the fusion of various and seemingly incongruous elements in the crucible of our political system, is clearly put, and shows that the writer has perception. Naturally, however, he finds in the variety and abundance of our natural endowment of material resources all the reason needed to explain the surprising progress which this country has made in spite of an economic policy calculated to strangle enterprise and discourage effort to find foreign markets for our products.

Pig iron is, of course, a first consideration, as it is the basis of the industries which contribute to the engineering trades. Up to about ten years ago Great Britain held easily the first position among the iron producers. In 1890 the United States took the lead. Since that time our increase has been to that of the United Kingdom about as two to one. Only in one recent year, 1894, was the British pig iron product greater than ours. They were closely balanced in 1896, but since then the relation has been about as nine to fourteen. We now lead Great Britain by about as much as our entire production in 1886. In 1898 Great Britain, to produce 3,631,000 tons of pig iron, had to import about 5,500,000 tons of ore. This was not due to the fact that the native supply of ore was exhausted, but because native ores are too low in iron and too high in phosphorous to be economical in a modern blast furnace or suitable for the production of a metal fitted for conversion into steel. Curiously enough—although The Times correspondent says nothing about it in this connection—the basic process, which would have utilized high phosphorous ores and which was invented in England, has had its greatest development abroad, chiefly in this country and Germany. For the present the pig iron competition does not trouble the English ironmaster very seriously, but he is seriously troubled to know what will become of the trade he is not ready to surrender when the increase of pig iron production beyond the requirements of the home market shall give no surplus for export. In attributing the preponderance of steel in America to the requirements of the railroads, The Times correspondent is, we think, only partially correct. By far the larger part of the steel product of this country goes into other forms than rails or railroad materials. This, however, is unimportant. The significant fact is that England is led by both the United States and Germany in steel manufacture.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF.

On the subject of the tariff, The Times correspondent speaks very temperately and intelligently. We quote him as follows:

"We in England speak of the United States as a protectionist country, and no doubt we do so with literal truth. Probably, if there had been no protective duties on iron and steel, the American imports might have been higher, and to some extent the American consumer may thus have been put in a worse position. This probability of outside supply, supposing duties to be relaxed, is becoming less and less every year, owing to the advances made by American steelmakers, enabling them to compete on equal terms with our older industries. But if, instead of using the term 'protectionist country' literally, we may do violence to political geography and think of the States of the Union as separate countries we have an area of highly civilized territory with free trade such as exists nowhere else in the world, for we must not forget that British colonies are very largely protective, even against the mother country. The wide expanse of territory in the Great North American Republic, the variation in climate, and the profusion of mineral deposits—besides other natural riches—enable the different States of the Union to draw from each other duty free materials sufficient for the bulk of the country's industries. Doubtless some of these things could be bought to better advantage abroad, but the United States will be seen to stand on a different footing, as a protectionist nation, to any other country possessing an extensive manufacturing industry."

From the standpoint of The Times's inquiry, most interest attaches to the heavy iron trades. Here England is hard hit by foreign competition. It is a startling fact that of merchandise under this classification our exports to England amounted in 1898 to about three times the value of our imports from that country. From a study of a representative furnace plant the writer reaches the conclusion that our practice is ahead of the English.

The significance of the fact that during the last four years under review the exports of American rails had increased sixteen fold while those of British make had been declining, receives the attention it merits in such an inquiry. The writer attaches more importance than it is entitled to to the fact that at the time of his visit the American rail mills, though much increased in capacity of late years, were taxed to fill home orders. This, at best, is a poor basis for even a hope of relief from American competition in neutral markets.

The descriptions of the equipment and management of American steel works are sketchy, but accurate. The labor-saving machines which are here considered indispensable are known in England only by name. The writer describes them as wonderful novelties. In the domain of structural steel he discovers many surprises for British readers. "When we find," he says, "one firm building for themselves a railway bridge across a river as wide as the Thames at London simply to make communication between two of its factories, it is easy to suppose that bridges are not very expensive in America." Our steel buildings impressed him very forcibly, and he says of the means adopted to extend the use of American steel:

"The energy with which Americans make business is remarkable. Steelmakers manufacture markets out of nothing. If an architect says he cannot put steel in place of wood, the steelmaker employs an expert to show it can be done. This is how the Carnegie staff of designers of steel buildings was called into existence."

EXPERT DESIGNS COMMENDED.

The plan of employing experts to design anything which anybody wants is especially commended.

"On the other hand," he says, "the British contractor, not being consulted, will not consult. He has to produce exactly what he is told, be it good or bad, and he seeks compensation in producing it in exactly his own way.

"Let us imagine a case in machine-shop practice by way of illustration. A locomotive maker may be planing his connecting rods, but a maker of stationary engines has found it is better to machine connecting rods by milling. But the locomotive maker will neither seek nor accept advice and goes on planing. That is a crude instance, but it is British; grossly British, no doubt. The American is different. He sends a connecting rod to the machine toolmaker and says, 'Can you design me a machine for this work, and, if so, how many will it turn out per week, and with what labor?' He knows the toolmaker has wide experience of what is being done in dozens of other shops in kindred branches, and he recognizes that all knowledge of the subject is not concentrated in his own brain. So it is that in the offices of the best machine toolmakers in America one will find quite a collection of curiosities. Although we have in England a larger and more influential class of engineers who sell only advice, I think, on the whole, very much more advice is sought in America. The broad difference is that British advice is manufactured largely in offices unconnected with works; in America it is chiefly the product of the workshop."

On the subject of locomotives the writer discreetly avoids taking sides on the interminable discussion as to which type of locomotive, the English or the American, is the better. The following is interesting:

"So far as Great Britain and the United States are concerned, it may be said that each type is well suited for its respective field, but when we come to those neutral markets where locomotives are most likely to be imported we see that the British maker, with sticks with British pertinacity to his own home ideals, is likely to go to the wall. New countries, our colonies for instance, have railways more approximating to the earlier roads of America than to the solid constructions of our own land. British makers have been apt to think themselves masters of the situation and tell their customers exactly what they propose to supply rather than consult their wishes. 'We make only good engines,' they have said. 'If you want anything else, you had better go elsewhere.' Foreign customers have taken this advice."

He relates that at the time of his visit to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia, he witnessed the shipment of the last of an order of nine engines which an imprudent railway manager had ordered in such a hurry that delivery within fourteen days of receipt of order was insisted upon. Two were shipped within ten days and the remainder within the time specified. All the works had "in stock" were the drawings. Plates for the boilers were ordered by telegraph. It was there that a mechanic said to him: "I wonder how the British workmen can keep awake with machine tools running at the rate usual in England."

Of the American system in the manufacture of stationary engines, the writer speaks with judgment and intelligence. The fact that the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee had lately secured the contract for the Glasgow tramway engines, attracted the writer to that point as the one likely to be most instructive from the point of view of his errand. He had every facility to examine everything that interested him but admits that he could discover no specific reason for the success of the concern. The general reasons are many—an ample plant well designed in every detail, high technical skill, and shrewd and capable business management, willing to invest any amount of capital when the advantage of so doing appears—all these he finds characteristic of our methods. From Frazer & Chalmers of Chicago, who built works at Erith, Kent, in the hope of getting the advantage of cheaper labor in England, he learned that this expectation had not been fulfilled. In this country the manufacturer of machinery has the advantage of cheaper labor per unit of product and better jigs permitting of designs using less metal without sacrifice of strength. He attributes the success of our representative machinery concerns largely to the "readiness with which they pull out old tools and replace them with new when occasion arises."

COMPETITION IN TOOLS.

In no other field of engineering activity has the British manufacturer felt the competition of this country so keenly as in machine tools. In machine tools of the higher grades, in which precision is essential, our practice does not suffer by comparison with the best English standards. The late Joseph Whitworth was the founder of this department of engineering, but so far have his methods been improved upon that, as the writer says: "In some of the machine shops of the United States the effort for accuracy is carried to an extent that would seem almost a craze were it not justified by events." The use made in this country of accurate gauges and standards attracts the correspondent's attention. Of heavy machine tools the writer says:

"The designs of the large American machine tools are not by any means copies of ours, except so far as the origin of most heavy machines is British. There are a good many features about them which at once denote independent thought. In regard to undue lightness, an accusation often brought against American work, there is certainly an impression given of this nature when some of the machines—I am thinking especially of planing machines—are looked at end on, but a side view gives quite a different impression. In other words, the metal is disposed to give rigidity more particularly in a longitudinal direction, and it is longitudinal stresses that have to be met. There are important firms in the United States that are making heavy tools and bidding for export orders. In meeting them in neutral markets British manufacturers will have the advantage of being more within their own peculiar province, but there can be little doubt, whoever gets the bulk of the trade, that American makers will be foemen well worthy of our steel."

Of malleable iron castings The Times's correspondent speaks as if such castings were practically unknown in England. This is scarcely possible, but it is entirely probable that the business has been brought to a much higher development here than there.

The agricultural implement machinery industry has less attention in these fascinating pages than it merits, but what is said is full of suggestive value. What was told him in the works of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company seems to have taken his breath away. He quotes his informant as follows:

"You have been sitting in that chair ten minutes, and during that time we have finished and put into warehouse twenty reaping machines or field mowers, weighing from 700 to 1,500 pounds each. You English are our strongest competitors in foreign markets, but the Swedes and Germans are creeping up every day. They copy everything, but copying will never get more than the dregs of a trade. The country that originates will always be ahead. Moreover, it is no good copying patterns unless you copy methods, too. If a German buys one of our machines and tries to make it he is met by difficulties at every turn. He wants our special tools, our organization, our materials, and then he must produce on the same scale we do to get the same economy."

It is scarcely necessary to follow the author's investigations as to transit and communication. His facts deal chiefly with conditions in which comparisons are impossible. In the final letter of the series (on labor) English conditions are chiefly dealt with. His picture of the state of things resulting from union rule in England is intended to show that, while it is tolerated, anything like equal competition between England and America in the engineering trades is and will continue to be impossible. This part of the work is designed for home consumption. The rest will, as we said at the outset, probably have more value for American than for English readers. It will greatly assist those who are engaged in competition with English manufacturers.

*AMERICAN ENGINEERING COMPETITION. New York and London: Harper Brothers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a goodly show of bunting and some public demonstration, but society went out of town. At nearly all the suburban places there were entertainments and country pastimes. Lakewood had its golf and Tuxedo its squash tournament. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser started with their two dozen guests for Canada, and on a special car for the South went those who are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones in North Carolina. Smaller parties also left town, to be gone until Sunday. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan had one of these gatherings at Highland Falls. There are still several of the younger dancing classes going on, and the one organized some time ago by Mrs. J. B. Erhardt, and sometimes called the Saturday Junior Cotillion, will have a meeting at Delmonico's this evening. Mrs. Sedgwick's class for the very young also had a meeting at Dodworth's last night.

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The calendar for to-day also includes, besides the tableaux at Mrs. Joseph Stickney's, the first meeting of the Saturday Evening Bowling Club at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street, and a meeting of the Badminton Club at the Berkeley Armory, 25 West Forty-fourth Street. Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells have cards out for a dinner, and there will also be a number of small dinners.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser and their party of young guests reached Montreal yesterday morning on the two special cars attached to the Montreal express that left at 6:25 o'clock Thursday evening, and carried out the programme of sleighing, lunching, dining, and dancing outlined in this column yesterday morning. The party will leave Montreal on Sunday evening, and is due to arrive at the Grand Central early Monday morning. The Misses Pauline Robinson, Dorothea Draper, Susanne Butler, Edith Greenough, Mildred Stokes, Nathalie Henderson, and Helen Stevens, and Erskine Hewitt, Philip Benkard, Langdon Irving, Stowe Phelps, Vail Stebbins, and Joseph Stevens of Boston were among those who went on this excursion.

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The tableaux to be given to-night in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, and which are scheduled for 9:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Stickney, 874 Fifth Avenue, will undoubtedly net a large sum for that most deserving charity. Mrs. Goodhue Livingston is to be posed by Carroll Beckwith as the Duchess of Devonshire, William M. Chase will pose his daughter in eighteenth century dress, Walter Satterlee will arrange groups similar to those represented in his picture at the Water Color Exhibition, in which Miss Satterlee, Miss Fuller, Miss Churchill, Gerard Benkard, and Le Roy Satterlee will appear; Arthur Ferraris will pose Mrs. Ferraris in "The Rose and the Doves," and in the Japanese group the Misses Dorothea and Charlotte Adler and the Misses Draper will be posed. Miss Lily Oelrichs is to be "Lady Hamilton," posed by A. Mueller-Ury, and Charles Dana Gibson will present "The Tailor-Made Girl" in several scenes. M. Armand Lecomte will sing, as will also Mrs. Morris Black, in the intermission between the tableaux. Max Liebling will be the accompanist, and Victor Harris's string orchestra will play. John W. Alexander will also pose some "Old Masters." Among those who have purchased tickets for this affair are Mesdames Astor, E. T. Gerry, F. J. de Peyster, William Iselin, Rathbone Bacon, W. Storrs Wells, Bradish Johnson, John Hone, J. Hampden Robb, Robert Hall Butler, Stuyvesant Fish, Morgan Dix, L. K. Wilmerding, G. L. Rives, J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederic Kernochan, James Speyer, and Miss Amy Townsend.

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Miss Cornelia R. Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Miss Grace Seeley-Henop, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Philip Henop, have arranged a "soirée dramatique," to be given at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Leland, 162 Madison Avenue, on the evening of Tuesday, March 26. The programme will begin at 9 P. M., and French is to be the language used.

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The first meeting of the O. N. Sewing Class was held yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, 100 Fifth Avenue. This class will also meet at Mrs. Neilson's on Fridays, March 1 and 8, and at Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs's residence, 35 Madison Avenue, on Fridays, March 15 and 22. The Laura Franklin Sewing Class had its meeting on Thursday at the residence of Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, 676 Madison Avenue.

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On Tuesday next at the residence of Mrs. Richard H. Derby, 3 East Forty-sixth Street, there will be a sale from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. of articles made by the members of the Manual Training Class. There should be a ready sale for the articles, as the proceeds go toward a good cause. Mesdames A. Newbold Morris, Beverly Robinson, H. Mortimer Brooks, and the Misses Schenck, Edwards, Sergeant, Schermerhorn, Norris, and Julia and Clarisse Livingston are interested in the Manual Training Class.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson gave a large dinner at their residence, 511 Fifth Avenue, last evening. Their guests included Mrs. Astor, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, James J. Van Alen, Eliot Gregory, D. O. Mills, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.

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J. Henry Smith, who gave a small dinner at his residence last evening, and later took his guests to the opera, will take a party to Tuxedo to-day, where they will remain until Monday.

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Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards of 12 East Forty-sixth Street gave a luncheon on Tuesday for her daughters, the Misses Julia and Dorothy Edwards. Most of the girl guests were débutantes of this season, but some were older. They were seated at two tables, the older girls at one and the débutantes of this Winter at the other. Among them were the Misses Alice Van Doren Ripley, Jane Lewis, Helen Olyphant, Molly Cozier Jefferts, Edith Greenough, Katharine G. Pratt, Emily Grugan, Pansy Roosevelt, Charlotte Prime, Helen Stevens, and Nellie W. Hard.

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Mrs. William S. Fanshawe (Miss Jessie Jerome) took a number of young people to the Westchester Country Club yesterday, where she entertained them at luncheon. The affair was given for her two débutante daughters, the Misses Julia and Lena Fanshawe, and their friends.

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Lady Bache Cunard has issued invitations for a dinner, which she is to give at the Waldorf on Sunday evening.

OVERDUE LINER ARRIVES.

The Marquette, with Two Propeller Blades Gone, Reaches Port After Being Towed 527 Miles.

The Atlantic Transport liner Marquette, minus two of the blades of her propeller, arrived four days overdue from London yesterday.

Capt. Gates reports that the passage was a very stormy one, gales accompanied by high head seas prevailing most of the way to port. On the 14th, when in latitude 44.37, and longitude 39.58, while weathering a fresh southwester, the first of the blades was broken off. The following day, in latitude 43.20 and longitude 43.33 the second blade was carried away. For two days after this the vessel struggled along at the slowest possible speed, averaging from three to seven knots to the hour.

At 2:15 P. M. on the 17th the Manitou, another west-bound Atlantic Transport liner, overhauled the Marquette, and in answer to the latter's signal for assistance bore down. A hawser was passed, and with the Marquette in tow, the Manitou headed for port. Just after dark the hawser parted, and it being impossible to reestablish the connection, owing to the roughness of the sea, the Manitou remained near. It was not until 7 A. M. of the 19th that, after repeated efforts, the line was finally secured. The hawser held for 527 miles, until, when off Nantucket Friday, it parted again. No attempt was made to use the line after this, and the Marquette proceeded to port under her own steam.

The officers of the Marquette say that the accident was probably due to the screw "racing" out of water. Among the passengers it was said that the liner had sunk a barge while leaving Dover, and that this may have had something to do with the accidents. The Marquette will be docked and repaired. The passengers that had booked for her will sail on the Manitou instead. Among those who arrived on the Marquette were Morris Ansell, Robert Ansell, Miss Ethel Earlé, Miss Harriet Richards, and Miss M. Worthington.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mgr. August Bessonies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Right Rev. Mgr. August Bessonies died to-day at the residence of Bishop Chatard of the Catholic diocese of Indiana, where he had made his home for years. He was probably the best-known Catholic clergyman in the West. Born in France, June 17, 1815, he went to Vincennes, Ind., in 1839, at the instance of the first Bishop of Vincennes, who died the same year.

Mgr. Bessonies labored among the Indians in this State for ten years, was appointed Postmaster of Leopold, Perry County, under President Polk, and came to Indianapolis in 1857. He was Vicar General of the Diocese and in 1884 Pope Leo XIII. named him Roman prelate. His diamond jubilee, or the sixtieth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood, was celebrated here one year ago to-day by prominent clergymen from all parts of the country.

Father Bessonies was the best-loved and most widely revered man in Indiana. Ex-President Harrison said of him to-day:

"I had known Father Bessonies for many years. He was the very earliest representative of the Catholic clergy in the meetings and work of the Benevolent Society, where I used very often to meet him. He was a man of a very sympathetic nature and of liberal ideas. The result of all this was that he had warm friends in all the churches and outside the churches among our good people.

Baruch Wertheim.

Baruch Wertheim, one of the oldest and best-known hide and leather dealers in the "Swamp," died yesterday at his home, 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, after a brief illness. Death was the result of an operation performed about a week ago. He was born in Cassel, Germany, seventy-four years ago, and was educated in his native city. He came to this country fifty years ago and entered a hide and leather house. In 1855 he started in business in a small way for himself. The venture proved a success, and in 1881 he founder the firm of B. Wertheim & Son. Despite his age, he managed the affairs of the concern until ten days ago. He leaves a wife, two sons, and six daughters. He was well known in Hebrew charities.

Funeral services will be held at Temple Israel to-morrow morning at 10 A. M. The interment will be in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Gen. Robert Macfeely.

Brig. Gen. Robert Macfeely, retired, United States Army, died yesterday at Washington, at an advanced age. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania in 1846, served through the war, for which he was brevetted for faithful and meritorious services, and in April, 1875, was appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, which he held for a long time. Gen. Macfeely retired on July 1, 1890.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE P. HIER of Syracuse, formerly a cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, aged seventy-five. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of Syracuse.

THOMAS GILECE, a well-known resident of Williamsburg, died Thursday at his home, 206 South First Street. Mr. Gilece was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago, and came to this country in 1865, and engaged in the lumber business. Five children survive him, three daughters and two sons.

EX-Justice of the Peace CHARLES W. PETERMAN died suddenly Thursday morning, at Stony Brook, L. I. Mr. Peterman was born at Lake Grove in 1836. He served two terms as Justice of the Peace. He was prominent in political and business circles. He was Director in several insurance companies and was connected with other business concerns. He leaves a wife and three children.

JOHN V. MELDOWNY died Wednesday at his home, 64 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Meldowny was born in Williamsburg forty years ago, near where he died, and was well known in musical circles, being an accomplished organist and pianist. At one time he was the organist of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, and presided at

BISHOP POTTER ON "THE WIDER OUTLOOK"

Address at the University of Pennsylvania Celebration.

He Declares that Scholars Were Never More Necessary to America than at the Present Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Bishop Potter of New York was the orator of the day at the University Day celebration of the University of Pennsylvania, held in the Academy of Music this morning. His subject was "The Wider Outlook." Bishop Potter gave a review of the life of Washington, and then, referring to "the situation which confronts the American scholar to-day," said:

"If imperialism means only more avenues of trade, more consumers of our wares, more outlets for our congested products, more ships and steel rails and cheap cotton cloth, and a wider sphere for the bagman and the peddler, large or small, as the case may be, then it is only a vulgar and sordid, and, possibly, very degrading thing. And the worst of all is that, to a great multitude of minds, that is all it does mean, or can, by any ordinary instrumentality at work on the plane of such ambitions, be made to mean.

"But surely it does mean, or ought to mean, something else and more than that! Surely, a great Nation ought to recognize that, after all, its life, its traditions, its achievements, its most precious deposits of high purpose, of noble manhood, of upsoaring faith, of splendid heroisms, of blameless integrity, and of courageous self-sacrifice are the best treasures that it has and the best gifts that it can impart! Surely a great people ought to have no desire to rule other peoples unless it can pass over to them the laws and the ideals which have made it, in every brightest aspect of it, all that it is!

"And just here there enters, as I maintain, the office and duty, in our generation, of the scholar. At a commencement dinner table at a Western university some years ago, I ventured to express my admiration for the purpose which the President of the university had just before announced, to found in connection with the university a school of the mechanic arts, and, in illustration of our need in America of such training, I described some exquisite wrought-iron work which I had seen in Belgium, and which, then, no other than a foreign-born and foreign-trained hand could possibly have fashioned on this side of the Atlantic. When I sat down I was followed by a member of Congress from another Western State, who observed with a fine scorn: 'I have listened to the reverend gent, and I want to tell him that we in America have nothing to learn from those e-feet (sic) civilizations of the Old World!'

"Ah, yes, gentlemen, all that Way that the gift lies just now! How and by whom are we to check or to arrest it? Only, I beg to say, and to say it explicitly, however distasteful it may be to anybody to hear it, by the college-bred man, or by men who, like him, have been taught to read, to think, and to remember. One is exasperated almost beyond measure often in these days by the apologetic tone which is taken about a university training, and, most of all, I think, by the reasoning which is employed to justify or excuse it. Young men are told in fact, if not in form, that their brains are merchandise, and that the college is the mill that will best coin them. Young men are urged to get a college education, shorn as much as possible of all classical training, or any other that cannot be converted immediately into a wage-earning product, because knowledge, and especially certain kinds of knowledge, is power in precisely the same sense that a milldam and a dynamo are power. And so we are getting a class of students to whom whole ranges of highest learning—those that deal with the philosophy of history, with the sources of great social and intellectual movements, with poetry, with literature, and the finer arts, with the foundations of ethics, personal, social, national, are matters of large indifference.

"Believe me, gentlemen, that if our children are to have any republic that is worthy of the name to live in, such matters cannot afford to be! Whatever other classes we have and conserve in the land, artisan, agriculturist, trader, shipper, railway builder, or capitalist, there is no one among them all who can contribute one iota to national stability and national honor, unless, behind and above them, all alike, there is another class, the scholar class, who stand for ideas not only, but for ideals, those higher standards and those enduring measurements of human wisdom and conduct which are born first of insight, and then of an enlightened outlook!

"It is yours, yours; my brothers, I beseech you who are students here, never to forget it, to give to your age these things! If you have come here simply to train your mind, your eye, your hands, to be perfect tools in the mad race for acquisition, then the sooner you go home the better! It is not getting or grasping that this Nation needs to learn half so much as what to do with its gains; and, in justice, equity, and righteousness, how to rule its conquests. In such an age as ours the clever, smart, unscrupulous man becomes, every day, a more dangerous foe to the age in which he lives. He demoralizes the youth, he destroys manly independence, he defies greed and gain. And never more than now, therefore, does the land wait for scholars—scholars who shall be thinkers and seers, too, eager to find the truth, willing to own and follow it when it is discovered, and then, with fearless note, to tell it out to all mankind.

"For this large task, gentlemen of this great university, Trustees, Faculty, alumni, and students, you are set. Yours is a great and noble heritage. May a high ideal lift you to a wider outlook, and then inspire you to use your great trust for God, for the honor of your country, and so, for the cause of truth and justice all round the world!"

Before Bishop Potter's address honorary degrees were conferred on several persons. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was the "Public Orator," who introduced each candidate to the Provost. Provost Harrison conferred the diplomas, and on each candidate placed the hood or gown peculiar to the degree. Those who were honored with degrees were:

Rear Admiral Melville, Doctor of Science; the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Doctor of Laws; President Henry C. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Doctor of Laws; President William L. Prather of the University of Texas, Doctor of Laws; Clement B. Penrose, Doctor of Laws; the Rev. John Sparhawk Jones, pastor of Calvary Church, Doctor of Divinity.

PICTURES BY ZORN AND DEGAS.

The Durand-Ruel Galleries harbor just now two extremists in painting who work by very different methods, but are at one through a certain basic likeness either of temperament or of training. Mr. Anders Zorn is happiest in picturing men, and M. Degas in picturing women, but they are alike in their uncompromising preference for what is ugly. Mr. Zorn is so hampered by this peculiarity that he makes a handsome woman either insipid or ugly; while he can paint a man with all his masculinity on the surface. Whether he can bring out character even in men may be questioned; for while the old gentleman with his morning paper in his hand is a marvelous piece of painting, he has utterly failed to put any character whatever into the likeness of ex-President Cleveland, and enemies as well as friends of the ex-President will hardly deny him that quality. But if the portrait of Mr. Cleveland is flat mediocrity, that of Mrs. Cleveland is more than a negation; it is a farce. Here it is not a question of character or likeness, for there is neither. The portrait is unrecognizable for the reason that the coloring of hair, the features, figure, and attitude are untrue to the reality. Probably no clever painter, which Mr. Zorn is, ever made so complete a fiasco as this, or, if he did make one, had the blindness to exhibit his failure.

To make up for such mistakes as this Mr. Zorn and that of other ladies in the group are charming. The couple of nude studies also—women standing in sunlight and shade under trees—are wrought with a delightful touch.

Degas is quite as incapable as Zorn of painting poetry into anything, or, for the matter of that, singling out what is poetical in things. He is so afraid of being sugary that he becomes bitter. The wretched beings of uncertain age who are trained to acrobatic feats misnamed the dance for the delectation of other barbarians with more money in their pockets but no more brains in their heads are the special victims of Degas, the butt of his cleverness with the brush. The only excuse for painting these hideous creatures would be to single out certain combinations of mass and color which would be enjoyable. But no. Degas must chronicle the stupidity of the whole ballet business, figure by figure. Whole rows are practicing their silly exercises against the wall; others are pulling off their tights; others mending their shoes. Bad enough they are in line, in feature, and in mouon when on the stage. Degas must show them at their meanest and ugliest when off duty. There may be some deep philosophy in all this, but it looks like inability to understand the beautiful—mere empty effort to show cleverness of technique without a suspicion that any one can fail to admire!

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I read in THE TIMES the other day a report from the United States Consul at Liverpool, I think, that jam had now become the national dish of the Britisher. Perhaps that is one reason for the increased demand for sweets that there is coming to the trade in all parts of the town just now," commented a member of one of the largest houses in the country that deals in fancy groceries. "I hadn't heard that this English custom, of which all in our trade well know, had been taken up in this country to any extent because it was an English fad. The fact is, however, that our people are becoming great devourers of sweets, and the trade in this line has almost doubled within the past five years, the increase in the past two years being about 30 per cent. Jams, jellies, and marmalades have become a part of their breakfast with a great many of our people, particularly Frenchmen and Germans. This is notably the case, too, among the poorer classes in our large cities. Farmers and country residents generally have always depended on fruit and its jellies and preserves as a part of their regular menu. The regular work of the country housewife in the Fall includes the putting up of large quantities of preserves, jellies, and canned fruits. Her family gets the real thing. So can those in the city who will pay the price and deal with merchants who sell only the real thing. But it is of the furnishing of the poorer class that I meant specially to speak. They demand a sweet, whatever its labeled flavor. The real fruit jellies and jams could not be supplied with sufficient cheapness. So a knee to nature's laws set to work to find substitute. The apple was pitched on as the proper base, and it proved to serve the purpose well. From the cores and parings that are thrown aside when the dried and evaporated fruits are prepared for the apple pie supply, there is now made a perfectly healthy base for all sorts of jams and jellies that marvelously well supply the want for the cheap grade of goods. Artificially flavored until almost all the berry and fruit flavors are simulated, these make the cheap jams, marmalades, and jells of the bulk of the cheap trade. They look as well as the real thing, and are such clever imitations that they will deceive any one but an expert in the business. The colorings are perfect, the flavor is good, and there is nothing that is harmful about them, unless it is the cheap sweetening materials used. Without these goods it would be impossible to supply the demand made on the grocers for such sweets at a low price. Even the guava jelly is successfully imitated. I had a sample submitted to me the other day made from apple peelings that I confess I could not tell from the original thing. Our best guava jelly comes from Florida, and there is one factory in particular that makes a jell of this sort that is without a rival. I had failed in getting from them a supply that I needed, and had spoken of it to this manufacturer of substitutes, when he sent me the sample I spoke of. In color and flavor it was an apt imitation, and he assured me that it was made of apple peelings with artificial coloring and flavoring that was wholly of chemicals that were harmless. He sent me the formula to prove this. Labeled as it was with a Cuban brand, it would deceive the very elect. The incident only goes to show how ready Americans are to meet any demand made on them. Strawberry, raspberry, currant, quince, and other jells from the same base are excellent imitations, and if the British are shy on any particular flavor I am sure we are ready to supply them from apple parings if they will only tell the color and flavor they want."

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"In common with others, I was sorry to hear of the death of the young composer Ethelbert Nevins, the other day," said a music teacher; "but I sincerely regretted it was not his best-known piece, 'Narcissus,' that had died instead of the writer. 'Narcissus' is one of the sort of jingling things that drives a teacher to distraction. Time was when every young woman who played the piano thought it necessary to her education to play the piece called 'The Maiden's Prayer,' and it can yet be heard in the smaller towns and cities throughout the country wherever there is a piano. Now the young Miss who is learning to play the piano wants her teacher to give her 'Narcissus' as a show piece. One hears it wherever he goes among the younger girl pianoplayers, and if they do not ask a teacher to give it to them as a lesson, their mothers are sure to do so. It has become a veritable bête noir to all music teachers, and they are driven to distraction by hearing it pounded out on pianos here, there, and everywhere. Now that the writer of the piece is gone, I suppose it will have a new vogue, and will prove as ear-racking for years to come as was 'The Maiden's Prayer' in the days of our ancestors."

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"I sincerely wish that some of those people who have been agitating for the abolition of the military canteen would make it their business to get at the facts as to the effects of their abandonment in the posts right about the vicinity of New York," said one of the officers connected with the Governors Island establishment, and who has worn a Captain's bars until his hair is well tinged with gray. "If any of the prohibition people hereabout have been at all familiar with camp life and the conditions surrounding it at the local posts he can get an object lesson right now. He won't have to go further than Staten Island or Fort Hamilton, for near both those posts the proprietors of saloons are already making arrangements for an increase of intemperance among soldiers. The American 'Tommy Atkins' is a tractable sort of person, and isn't inclined to drunkenness when he can get what beer he wants at the army post where he is stationed. Near both of the stations referred to there has been a wonderful improvement among the soldiers of late years. Any one living near Fort Hamilton will tell you how in the past few years the character of the surroundings has been improved. But in July some of the worst of the dives that have been slowly dying for lack of soldier patronage will blossom anew, and the troubles that existed there a dozen years or so ago have all to be fought over again. Just at the end of the street car lines as the post is, it has been in the past a resort for hoodlums, drawn there by the girls who were in turn drawn there by the uniforms of the soldiers. Fortunately, the city has taken a lot of the land where the old dives were situated, but there is still room within easy reach of the barracks, where all the dissipation and devilry that resulted in several murders a few years ago can be revived. With his canteen gone, the soldier seeks out these places and turns in at the end of a leave of absence badly battered up, without money, and much the worse for the poison dealt out to him by the men who run these places and who are only too glad to trust the soldiers if they do not happen to have cash about them. It will be lively at the post court-martials this Summer. Even at this unseasonable period officers are beginning to feel the effects of the presence of the dives down that way. Now that these intemperate temperance people have had their way about wiping out the canteens, it is their duty, to my way of thinking, to turn in and lend a helping hand to the wiping out of the very places that the canteens have made unprofitable. Army officers have enough to do without turning in and fighting for the protection of the soldiers in their charge who in their hours of idleness are now made easy prey for the sharks who are praising the temperance folks for again putting them at their mercy. Officers down

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Time Limit Question Again Interests Local Methodists.

Four Very Desirable Appointments to be Made—The Twentieth Century Gospel Campaign.

Methodist ministers of the three local annual conferences, soon to meet, are agitating the question of the removal of the pastoral time limit, and there is much unrest in Methodism here and elsewhere in consequence. The New York Conference meets in Central Church, Yonkers. There are four very desirable openings, and under ordinary conditions first grade men from outside the Conference would be brought in to fill them. What Bishop Goodsell will do is uncertain, although it is said to be his preference to promote men already in the Conference. The positions in question are the Presiding Eldership of the Newburg district, where the Rev. Dr. Shriver has been for six years, and must leave by reason of the time limit, for the removal of the limit did not affect Presiding Elders. The other three are pastorates, and are in this city. They are St. James's, Harlem, where the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple has been for three years, but retires to become executive secretary of the effort to raise $1,000,000 to pay debts on churches and endow conference claimants; the Madison Avenue Church, from which the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre retires after a service of half a century in the ministry; and the Metropolitan Temple, vacant because the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman turned Congregationalist, and begins a week from to-morrow the pastorate of Central Church, Brooklyn. St. James's and Madison Avenue do not yet know who will fill their empty pits. Rumors have it that the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, lately retired from the Missionary Society Secretaryship, and who must be provided for, is to become Presiding Elder of the Newburg district.

Concerning the Metropolitan Temple, there are reports that the Rev. O. E. Bartholow will be named, and that the Rev. J. F. Belcher, now assistant, will be advanced to have charge of the pastoral work, the Sunday preachers being star men gotten as supplies.

The New York East Conference meets in Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, Bishop Fitzgerald presiding. There the same unrest is felt as here, and a member of the conference said yesterday that it would require twenty-five years for Methodism to get accustomed to the new order of things. Presiding Elders Chadwick, Montgomery, and Pullman, when seen yesterday, said there would probably be more pastoral changes than for several years, because of the readjustments incident to the removal of the time limit. There will probably be no changes in the Presiding Elderships, and few changes in the more desirable pastorates. The Rev. J. B. Hamilton will leave the De Kalb Avenue Church to become President of Waldgn University, Nashville, and will be succeeded by the Rev. W. A. Layton of Bushwick Avenue, and he, in turn, will be followed at Bushwick Avenue by the Rev. W. W. Hannan of Wallabout, Conn. The Rev. F. S. Schofield will leave the Eighteenth Street Church, and be succeeded by the Rev. W. G. Burgwin, and the Rev. W. W. T. Duncan will leave the Tompkins Avenue Church.

In the Newark Conference, to be presided over by Bishop Foss, there is the same unrest. More changes than usual are predicted and fewer adjustments in advance have been made.

The Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign, started in this city in January, and already having campaign committees in many cities, has named local committees in Manhattan and Brooklyn. It is declared that the campaign, local and National, is not for this opening year of the century only, but a permanent organization, designed to work within the churches, and to be a teaching agency for the training of workers rather than something which arranges interdenominational meetings, with professional evangelists to conduct them.

The purpose of this movement is "to secure the deepening of the spiritual life of the churches and the quickening of their activities for the salvation of sinners and the immediate advance of the Kingdom of Christ." The movement has now been organized in a score of cities.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 3, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Jesus betrayed. John, xviii., 1, 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners.—Matthew, xxvi., 45.

In studying the incidents of the "six days before the Passover," (John, xii., 1,) it is very important to recognize that we are not studying merely the actions of men. Men act, to be sure, for the incidents took place on the earth—among men and for men—but it was simply for the carrying out of the plan of God which His "determined counsel and foreknowledge" (Acts, ii., 23) had devised for our salvation. To discern and accept His plan, therefore, is of vastly more consequence than to admire or condemn the conduct of men. The incident of last week's lesson, for instance, was not recorded that our sensibilities might be touched and our sympathies drawn out by the sight of a suffering which wrung from Jesus of Nazareth "great drops of blood," but that we might know the terribleness of sin, and adore the grace of God, which lay it upon His own Son as our Substitute and Saviour.

So, in this lesson, it is not the dastardly conduct of Judas which demands our chief attention, but the marvelous love of the Son of God in dealing with him, and then in freely giving Himself into his hands. This demands our humble faith and sincere thanksgivings. The incidents followed very closely after that which we considered last week.

When Jesus' prayer beside "the oil press" was finished, He awoke His sleeping disciples—Peter and James and John—saying: "It is enough, the hour is come; behold, the Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. Rise up, let us go; lo, he that betrayeth Me is at hand. And immediately, while He yet spake," (Mark, "lo, Judas, one of the twelve," came, and with him," (Matthew,) "behold, a multitude," (Luke,) "a great multitude, with swords and staves from the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders (Mark,) "of the people," (Matthew.) As this company was approaching the garden, Jesus, with His chosen three, had probably returned to the other eight who were still at the place where He had said to them: "Sit ye here while I go and pray yonder," (Matthew, xxvi., 36.)

THE IMPENITENT JUDAS.

Probably not more than two hours before, Judas was with them all in "the upper room" partaking with them of the Passover Feast. Even then, however, he was watching for an opportunity to betray his Master, for he had covenanted to do it "in the absence of the multitude," (Luke, xxii., 6.) When they took their places at the table, and even before they took their places, Jesus was as well aware of this fact as Judas himself, and Judas very soon knew that He knew it. Jesus, however, made no effort whatever to frustrate his purpose or to escape out of his hands, or in any way to expose him. On the contrary it is very touching to see how gently and graciously and continually He dealt with him to awaken him to repentance. He appealed to his self-respect, to his conscience, and to his love, but He put no compulsion upon him. He left him as free to yield to His appeals or to reject them as He leaves us to-day.

So we find that when He arose from the table "and took a towel and girded Himself." He washed Judas's feet as freely as He did those of Peter or John or Andrew. Yet He said very plainly as He washed them: "Ye are clean, but not all." And it is added that He said this because "He knew who should bestray Him; therefore said He, Ye are not all clean," (John xiii., 10.) But the announcement failed to touch Judas or bring from him any sign that a dark secret was lodged in his breast. He

dismay, took possession of the little company. They could not believe it possible that one of them should do so horrible a thing. With feverish anxiety and fear they began to ask Him, "one" by one:

"Is it I?" (Mark.)

"Lord, is it I?" (Matthew.)

"And another asked, Is it I?" (Mark.)

The questions came in quick succession, from all excepting Judas. But there was no reply. Even when Peter beckoned to John to ask Jesus pointedly who it was, and He answered, probably loud enough for all to hear, "He it is to whom I shall give a sop when I have dipped it," it gave them no light. It was only another way of saying again what He had already said, "One of you which eateth with me shall betray me," for according to the common usages of an Oriental meal, He had already given more than one "sop" to each of them, and would continue to do so until the meal was finished. So, when He soon after dipped a sop and gave it to Judas, no one apparently saw any significance in the act but Judas himself. It seemed, however, to awaken him at least for a moment, and lead him to realize that his treachery was known. But it did not bring him to repentance and a forsaking of his wickedness. With a calm, unruffled countenance he received the sop, and then answered, and said:

"Master, is it I?" (Matthew,) just as the others had done before him.

"Thou hast said," was Jesus' simple answer. It was equivalent to saying, You can answer that for yourself.

Judas made no reply. But "Satan entered into him," and Jesus said, "That thou doest, do quickly." "No man at the table," however, "knew for what intent He spake this unto him. He then, having received the sop, went immediately out." (John.)

BETRAYAL OF THE MASTER.

Thus neither his conscience nor his affections were moved, but yielding himself more and more to the power of Satan, he had willingly plunged deeper and deeper into flagrant sin. For it was well recognized in every Oriental entertainment—and Judas knew it as well as others—that if one gave a sop to another, it carried with it the offer and promise of undying friendship; and if one received a sop from another, it was in like manner the pledge on his part that that friendship was accepted and would be fully reciprocated. It was a solemn oath binding the two together. But Judas, after thus giving his pledge to befriend and defend his Master, with all his power and under every circumstance, went out immediately and directly to consummate his plan to betray Him.

The evening had now merged itself into the night, and the streets were well-nigh deserted. It was just the time to accomplish his purpose "in the absence of the multitude." Evidently "the chief priests and Pharisees" were waiting for whatever word he might bring them. So he repaired to their assembly to report where Jesus was, and to receive the "band of men and officers" which they had organized to aid him.

Judas probably led this "band" at first to the "upper room" which he had just left. But they found it empty. This, however, was not an altogether unexpected contingency, or one which he was not prepared to meet. For he was very familiar with the retired inclosure containing "The Oil Press" on the Mount of Olives, and he knew that "Jesus ofttimes resorted thither with His disciples." He had himself, probably, often been with Him on such occasions, and even spent whole nights there while He prayed. Nothing, therefore, was more likely than that He would be found in that place at this time. So, without delay, Judas and his band "cometh thither." (John.)

It is interesting to note that what then took place is reported only by St. John, and that he says nothing whatever concerning the prayer, and the agony, which preceded it, and of which all of the other Evangelists give a more or less full account. And yet he was one of the privileged three who were selected by our Lord to be with Him at this solemn and impressive hour. But then, he had often been with Him at that very spot, and had often waited for Him while He prayed. And as for the agony, Jesus had borne that when He was separated from him and his companions, and when they were all fast asleep. So, he had not actually seen anything more than had often happened there before.

His Master had come into that garden that night just as He usually did, only now He seemed more "sorrowful" (Matthew) than on ordinary occasions. But in all this, He appeared only like all of His companions, a poor, weak, distressed man, needing divine consolations and strength. But now, when this scene of the betrayal took place, and Jesus went out of the garden, everything was changed. The weak and sorrowful man now stood before him endued with a calmness, a majesty, and a divine power, which were irresistible. Even His enemies were overcome and prostrated in His presence. He came in as "The Son of Man." He went out as "The Son of God." So John learned something concerning his Master which he had never learned before, and, guided by the Holy Ghost, he was especially and alone chosen to record it for the strengthening of our faith.

NOT TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

From his account it is evident that when Judas and his band entered the garden with their "lanterns and torches and weapons," Jesus was not at all taken by surprise as one entrapped, but with calm dignity He "went forth" to meet them as those for whose arrival He was looking. And when He "went forth" it was not with any fear or anxiety, but perfectly self-possessed, and yet, "knowing all things that should come upon Him," things which no one else knew until they actually took place.

As Judas and his companions drew nigh, they were suddenly stopped by the presence of Jesus.

"Whom seek ye?" He asked.

"Jesus of Nazareth," they promptly replied.

"I am He," said Jesus.

But they did not press forward to take Him, although He had thus delivered Himself into their hands. On the contrary, the whole band instinctively drew back from His presence, and they fell on their faces before Him.

Then He asked them again, "Whom seek ye?"

"Jesus of Nazareth," they again replied.

"I have told you that I am He," said Jesus. "If, therefore, ye seek Me, let these go their way; that the saying might be fulfilled which He spake, of them which Thou hast given Me, have I lost none."

Judas and his companions had probably by this time recovered from their panic and again stood upon their feet. But they were still so spellbound that, as a body, they made no advance. Judas, however, "had given them a token, saying, 'Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is He.'" So now, without any further hesitation, he stepped forward alone to salute his Master, as he had often done before, with the kiss of a beloved disciple.

"But Jesus said unto him, Judas, betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss?" And then He probably added, according to St. Matthew, "Friend," or, better, "Comrade," (Young,) "do that for which thou art come." (Matthew, xxvi., 50, Revised Version.)

At once the whole "band" closed in upon Him, and did as they had been instructed. This aroused the eleven Apostles. Jesus had often told them that He would be betrayed, and only a few hours before He had said distinctly that one of them would do it, but they had never comprehended the meaning of what He had said. And now when they saw a armed band lay hands upon Him, their only and natural thought was that they must defend Him. So "they said unto Him, Lord, shall we smite with the sword?" (Luke.)

Without waiting for His reply, Simon Peter having a sword, (John,) in his impetuous zeal, "stretched out his hand and drew his sword and struck a servant of the high priest's and smote off his ear," (Matthew,) "his right ear." (Luke.) "The servant's name was Malchus." (John.)

Jesus, however, at once prevented any further resistance by bidding "Peter, put up thy sword into the sheath." (John.) "put up again thy sword into its place. For all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and He shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? But how, then, shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?" (Matthew.) "The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" (John.) Then, turning to Malchus, He said: "Suffer ye thus far." And He touched his ear and healed him." (Luke.) So they took Jesus to "lead Him away safely."

A VOLUNTARY PRISONER.

Now, in all of this transaction nothing is more evident than that it was not by the "cunning craftiness" of men, or by any power of men, that Jesus became their prisoner. He was such by His own voluntary act, as He had long before declared He would be. (John, x., 17, 18.) If it had not been voluntary, it would have had no merit whatever for our salvation. As we have traced the narrative of events, this characteristic of His betrayal has clearly appeared time and time again. But in the closing scene He Himself declared it in the most unmistakable manner.

For when they had bound Him—before leaving the garden—He turned to "the

against Me" (Luke) "and ye took Me not." (Mark.) "But all this was done, that the Scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled." (Matthew.) "This is your hour, and the power of darkness." (Luke.)

"Then all the disciples forsook Him and fled." (Matthew.) For it was not only written of Him, "Mine own familiar friend in whom I trusted, which did eat of My bread, hath lifted up his heel against Me." (Psalm xli., 9.) but also, "I have trodden the wine press alone, and of the people there was none with Me." (Isaiah, lxiii., 3.)

This last declaration of Jesus to the chief priests and their abettors brings before us another consideration which is very important. For He was not only voluntarily bound, that He might set us free, but in that act began His final triumph over Satan for us. Neither Judas nor the chief priests were his real opponents, but Satan. They were only his willing tools. It was his hour, "and the power of darkness." Now he indeed bruised Jesus' "heel." But it was in order that Jesus might bruise his "head," (Genesis, iii., 15,) and by His own death "destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil." (Hebrews, ii., 14.) Thus the apparent triumph of Satan was, in reality, his defeat.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What feature of the incidents now under consideration is it important to recognize, and how is it illustrated?

What took place when Jesus had finished His prayer at "The Oil Press," and what did Jesus do?

What is said of Judas in "the upper room," and of Jesus' dealings with him?

What new fact did Jesus make known, and how was the knowledge of it received, especially by Judas?

What was signified by the giving and receiving of a "sop," and what did Jesus do?

Where did Judas lead his "band," and why?

What is said of St. John's account of the scene in the garden?

How did Jesus meet Judas and his "band," and what was the effect?

How did Peter act, and what did Jesus say and do?

What feature of the incident is particularly prominent, and how is it shown in the closing scene?

What was the effect upon the Apostles, and why?

Who was the real opponent of Jesus, and what was the result?

Will Confer the Pontifical Blessing.

At the Church of the Holy Rosary, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Pleasant Avenue, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, solemn vespers and benediction will be held. The Rev. William G. Murphy, assistant curate, who has just returned from Rome, will confer the pontifical blessing on all members of the congregation. This special honor was received by Father Murphy from Leo XIII. at a private audience on last Christmas Day.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.

Exhibition of Mural Paintings and Notable Designs for Buildings.

The Architectural League is well supplied this year with designs for stained-glass windows and mural decorations, secular as well as religious. These are for the most part in the entrance gallery. Conspicuous, owing to their strong colors, are the decorative panel with peacock and fruits designed by A. R. Willett—a noble and distinctly beautiful composition—the panel "Autumn," by Frank V. du Mond, and the full-size drawing in colors for the head of a colossal angel in the Paulists' Church, Fifty-ninth Street, by John La Farge, meant for stained glass. Much less brilliant in color, but testifying in all their parts a great skill in drawing and composition, are the "Spring" and "Autumn" decorations by William B. Van Ingen for Mr. Gilmore of Philadelphia. These are lunettes in outline and demand a good deal of ingenuity to fit the various figures to the field. The colors are kept very low, perhaps because of special advantages of lighting which the finished work may have when in place. For the ordinary interior even the stronger-toned "Autumn" might seem wanting in the carrying effect of color.

The difficulty of judging cartoons for mural work may be easily imagined in view of just such cases as this. Of course the ideal has always been and will always be to paint directly on the wall the picture that is to stay there—not compose a picture on canvas in a studio with a toplight and then transfer that canvas to a totally different lighting, where all the light, distance, and color problems are different from those in the studio. This is indeed true of the easel picture; how much more so of the mural painting! There are colored cartoons here that look garish, so violent is their scheme; yet it may be that they are not strong enough for the place they will occupy; so, on the other hand, one sees feeble colors and delicate drawing that must almost disappear if the wall is at an average height from the floor and only illuminated by the average amount of light.

Louis Schaettie's "Suggestions of Frieze Decoration" is in itself a charming bit of work, apparently a sketch, but really a careful and exquisite procession of figures moving from right to left in a Bacchic dance. The idea and grouping are not particularly novel, for similar designs may be traced to the remote past on walls and vases and gold work in Europe; but Schaettle has lent a naturalness to the orgy, a flowing line to the draperies, a passion to Centaur, Satyr, faun, and nymph, which is rare. The same gay spirit and clever workmanship appear in his statuette, "Dancing Faun" in the middle gallery. Less attractive are the figure studies for a ceiling in the Gould residence at Lakewood.

Other notable designs in the entrance gallery are cartoons for painted glass in The Daily News Building at Montreal, made by Bryson Burroughs, which are notable for the attempt to introduce secular ideas into glass, a very difficult thing, because in such cases artists have no conventions and traditions to lean on as they have when the glass embodies religious ideas. Compare, for example, the figure of "St. Paul," by Frederick Crowninshield. The uplifted arms, the bearded face, Roman drapery, sandals, and halo are so many commonplaces which the world has been accepting for a thousand years; they harmonize with people's conception of St. Paul. Mr. Burroughs's paintings by F. S. Lamb for St. Peter's Episcopal Church follow the beaten path demanded by clergy and parishioners. But for a business building there are no traditions, no conventions that put the artist and his public at once on common ground. Scientists have not agreed just what figures and symbols on the Stone Age should possess, like that man in the cartoon by Mr. Burroughs, who is chiseling runes into an upright, rude pillar. If the scientist were called in, ten to one he would say that the man of the epoch when runes were cut on stone would surely have on close-fitting trousers and boots, while his wife would be brave in embroidery and jewels. Neither of them would look half-clad, or poor, like the cave people. Burroughs presents to us: since the maker of runes was the learned man of his day, or, at any rate, one who had wealth and education far beyond his fellows.

Among the elevations for new buildings is one of the studio apartment house on Sixth Avenue and West Fortieth Street by Charles A. Rich. As it overlooks Bryant Park and will have the Public Library for a neighbor, it will aid in making this square one of the handsomest in the city. There are many small studios with living rooms attached; the entire front is indeed of glass, in order to give plenty of north light to the studios. The influence of the classical architecture at the World's Fair appears in the library for the Historical Society at Hudson, Wis., designed by Ferry & Clas, and in the design in competition for the New York State Building at the Pan-American, by Green & Wicks. The sham classic of two centuries ago appears in the façade by Elliott Lynch for St. Stephen's Church, New York, but carried out with a good deal of taste. For the "projet" for the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris, by F. E. Perkins, is a strictly modern French design which will bring the building completely in harmony with its surroundings. It occupies a triangle made by the Boulevards Haussmann and Italien and the Rue le Pelletier, and seems altogether a creditable piece of work, although there is nothing distinctively American about it.

Colonial, not to say backwoodsy, is the Adirondack lodge on Upper Saranac Lake by W. L. Coulter, with its enormous fireplace built of rough boulders and hammered arch stones, slabs of great size binding together the breast above. The porches and lower story are of hammered stone and trunks of trees, and so are the supports of the overhanging second story. The interior shows beams, rafters, and ceilings of wood untouched by plaster. Among the monuments in which architecture has the monopoly and sculpture hardly appears is the George A. Fuller Monument, in Chicago, by Bruce Price, a group of eight fluted columns supporting a roof open in the pergola fashion, a massive and handsome structure, with lateral benches and a grave monument opposite the entrance steps; also the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial for Riverside Drive, by the Messrs. Stoughton, which is merely a

THE GREAT STEEL COMBINE.

Negotiations for American Steel and Wire Said to be Completed—Moore Interests Still Out.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—The Pittsburg Leader says:

"Word was received in Pittsburg to-day from New York that the negotiations with the American Steel and Wire Company relative to its participation in the great steel combination, of which the Carnegie and Federal Steel Companies are to be the centre have been brought to a close, satisfactory to the promoters, J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Directory of the wire company.

"So far as the Moore interests are concerned, such progress has not been made. There is still a wide variation between the figures of the two sides, but the promoters have issued an ultimatum, which, if the Moore concerns accept, will be the basis on which they will be included, but if they refuse they will be omitted from the combination entirely or go in on a new basis at some later time.

"It is understood that the securities of the new company will be listed on the London Stock Exchange.

"Henry Phipps has returned to New York to attend a conference of the promoters of the steel combine. He was here preparing matters of great importance, it is said, which are to be discussed by those interested in the combination, and until Mr. Phipps's report is presented, the announcement of the completion of the deal cannot be made. C. M. Schwab and H. C. Frick are expected home Sunday, and may return to New York at once."

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "Japanese Buddhism and Shintoism."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Kept in Peace." 7:45 P. M., "Bible Difficulties." Last in course on "Excuses." Baptism at night. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. R. F. Johnston, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., Bible classes for young women and young men at 9:45 A. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—In the morning, Dr. Judson; in the evening, Mr. MacMurray, with Mrs. Oxley, Gospel soloist, and the Misses Reynolds, 'cellist and violinist.

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Amsterdam Av. and 92d St., ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, PASTOR. Sunday services, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Bible school, 2:45 P.M. Prayer service Fri., 8 P.M.

ADAMS CHAPEL. UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Edward Caldwell Moore, D. D., of Providence, R. I. All are welcome.

At Metropolitan Temple, 7th Ave. & 14th St.

Dr. Cadman, 11, 4, and 8; Monday, council night; Tuesday, illustrated lecture on Malaysia, by Mr. Kensett, returned missionary; Wednesday, prayer meeting led by Mr. J. M. Cornell; meetings every night.

JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., Rev. T. S. Bond at 11 and 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich Street, Rev. Geo. E. Mayer at 11 and 8.

Grand Orchestral Concert To-night.

Parish orchestra, assisted by eminent artists.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.

Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "The Propagating Power of Noble Lives." Evening, "Eleanor, or Jealousy and Love."

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A

MONEY LED WING SHOTS

Young Gunner Won the National Amateur Championship.

FIRST BY A SINGLE BIRD

Great Pigeon Shooting Event at Carteret Gun Club's Grounds Produced a Close Finish.

With variable weather and wind, and light that was good, bad, and indifferent, according to whether the sun was out or snow flurries obscured the view, the conditions were trying to the last degree at the finish of the wing-shooters' competition for the National amateur championship and the William Payne Thompson Cup at the traps of the Carteret Gun Club, at Garden City, L. I., yesterday. All the pigeon shooters who started in the big race on the opening day, Thursday, were on hand again, though three of these withdrew from the race and with at least half a dozen others to continue was but a forlorn hope. The competition was renewed promptly on time, with a brisk banging of guns and under circumstances that were the most favorable of the day. Naturally the gunners left in the shoot plucked up confidence, and through the morning the contest among the leaders was keen, Dr. F. C. Wilson of Savannah, Ga., holding his place at the head of the list by straight shooting and the steadiest kind of nerve, though Harold Money crept up to the front steadily.

The birds, as on the first day, were of the highest class, and their vitality and wing power, aided by the westerly wind that prevailed through the early part of the shoot, carried them like rockets in a quartering course that caused many to hit the wire fence with a force that let them fall stone dead on the right side of the line. In other cases birds that were brought down within bounds rallied so well that the excellence of the dogs that did the retrieving considerably aided some of the scores.

HAROLD MONEY'S LOST BIRD.

On the third twenty-five birds, Harold Money, who then had reached the point where he was even with Dr. Wilson for first place, went to the traps for his seventy-second round, and, in position to shoot, called out that he was ready and gave the command for the trapper to "pull." There was no response from the semi-circle of traps, and Money, after waiting perhaps a dozen seconds for a bird to be released, turned to the referee, mechanically breaking his gun at the same time and asked what was the trouble. At that instant the trapper, who had found some hitch in the arrangement of the traps, pulled again and released a bird, which took flight and got away without being shot at. To the amazement and expressed displeasure of the spectators, Referee Smith called it a lost bird, though clearly the fault was with the traps. Money made no protest, though his friends clamored loudly in disapproval, urging that as there was no rule to cover the case, in fairness it should have been a "no bird."

Beginning the last quarter of the race, when the seventy-sixth round was started, the snow came, and from that time on the shifting light and unfavorable conditions made the most trying time of the shoot. To that point Dr. Wilson, who entered on the second day of the contest with a score of 41 kills in 45, had lost 6 more birds, while Harold Money, shooting in splendid form, considering the adverse circumstances, had lost but 4, this with his 5 lost birds on the first day, putting him in the lead for the first time, with a total of 9 lost birds, or 1 less than Dr. Wilson's score, while Col. Martin of Bluffton, S. C., had taken third place with 11 birds lost in 75, and H. S. Kirkaner of Buffalo was fourth with 12.

Money reached his one hundredth pigeon with the race so close that a miss would have put him in tie for first place with two other men, Martin and Kirkaner, while to kill meant the winning of the big event. While his friends were regretting the earlier lost bird through the failure of the traps, the young gunner took his place, and holding himself as steady as he was at the opening, gave the order to pull. A fast light-colored bird rose, and, taking a course almost directly away from the shooter, was brought down with a single barrel, the only kill of the kind by any of the leaders in the final 25. The winner's score was 88 kills, while Col. Martin and H. S. Kirkaner were tied for second place with 87 kills each, and Dr. Wilson and C. A. Pointer divided third money with 86 kills each.

Harold Money, winner of the amateur championship, is the youngest wing shot who has ever won that honor. He is twenty-three years of age, the son of the noted trap shooter, Capt. A. W. Money, and has figured prominently in pigeon shooting for only two years. That his victory was no accident, and that he ranks among the best of the wing shots of the time, young Money proved in a miss-and-out handicap for a one-hundred-dollar cup that followed the championship. Standing at thirty-three yards, the greatest distance in a handicap at the Carteret grounds this year, he won with a score of 17 kills from the ex-amateur champion, G. S. McAlpin, at 31 yards, who killed 18, while P. Bradley, at 30 yards, was third with 15 kills. The score for the championship follows:

	K. M.
Harold Money, Oakland, N. J.—	
Thursday's total	40 5
Second day's score	22020—3 2
22220 22122 20122 22022 21222—23 2	
22222 22222 22022 20222 02221—22 3	
Grand total	88 12
Col. Thomas Martin, Bluffton, S. C.—	
Thursday's total	36 9
Second day's score	20222—4 1
22022 20212 22022 22022 21222—23 2	
22222 22222 22022 22222 22022—24 1	
Grand total	87 13
H. S. Kirkover, Buffalo, N. Y.—	
Thursday's total	38 7
Second day's score	22222—5 0
22202 21222 22222 02202 02221—20 5	
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—24 1	
Grand total	87 12
Dr. Frank C. Wilson, Savannah, Ga.—	
Thursday's total	41 4
Second day's score	22202—4 1
22222 02220 22222 22102 22202—20 5	
22212 22220 02222 22022 22202—21 4	
Grand total	86 14
C. A. Painter, Pittsburg, Penn.—	
Thursday's total	40 5
Second day's score	22222—5 0
22220 22221 02222 22222 21002—20 5	
22222 22100 22022 22222 22022—21 4	
Grand total	86 14
Daniel I. Bradley, Carteret Gun Club, New York—	
Thursday's total	37 8
Second day's score	22220—4 1
22221 22201 22222 20212 21002—21 4	
22201 22222 20122 22222 22222—22 3	
Grand total	84 16
Capt. A. W. Money, Oakland, N. J.—	
Thursday's total	33 12
Second day's score	02200—2 3
22022 22222 20222 12222 02222—22 3	
22012 22222 20222 22222 22221	
C. H. Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio—	
Thursday's total	33 12
Second day's score	02022—3 2
22212 22220 22222 22022—23 2	
22220 22222 22002 20†	
G. C. McAlpin, Westminster Kennel Club—	
Thursday's total	33 12
Second day's score	22222—5 0
22122 22220 22202 02022 00222—19 6	
Withdrew.	
W. S. Eiey, Carteret Gun Club, New York—	
Thursday's total	34 11
Second day's score	00221— 3 2
22222 22122 22220 0†	
E. H. Vandergrift, Pittsburg, Penn.—	
Thursday's total	31 14
Second day's score	22222—5 0
22122 02222 02222 0†	
Louis T. Dupree, Carteret Gun Club—	
Thursday's total	33 12
Second day's score	22220—4 1
22222 22202 0001	
G. E. Painter, Pittsburg, Penn.—	
Thursday's total	27 18
Second day's score	22222—5 0
22222 22220 21020	
H. Yale Dolan, Philadelphia, Penn.—	
Thursday's total	34 11
Withdrew.	
C. S. Gutherie, Pittsburg, Penn.—	
Thursday's total	33 12
Withdrew	
W. S. Hill, Carteret Gun Club—	
Thursday's total	33 12
Robert A. Welch, Carteret Gun Club—	
Thursday's total	30 15
Withdrew.	

Referee—Walker Breese Smith, Tuxedo, N. Y.
*Killed out of bounds. †Withdrew.

AT THE CRESCENT A. C. TRAPS.

H. M. Brigham Carried Off Most of the Prizes at Owl's Head.

Stephenson and A. M. Boucher were the other winners in one of the most lively and interesting day's sport ever enjoyed at the club traps. Summary:

Match at 25 Targets.—H. M. Brigham, 18; Henry Kryn, 16.
Ten Targets, Expert Traps.—H. M. Brigham, 10; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 9; G. Stephenson, Jr., 8; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 7; G. Stephenson, Sr., 5; W. W. Marshall, 5.
Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets, Expert Traps, Handicap.—Brigham, (1,) 15; Dr. J. J. Keyes, (3,) 15; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, (3,) 14; G. Stephenson, Jr., (2,) 14; A. M. Boucher, (3,) 13; Grant Notman, (2,) 13.
Shoot Off.—Dr. Keyes, (3,) 14; Brigham, (1,) 12.
Ten Targets.—G. Stephenson, Jr., 9; Marshall, 8; Brigham, 8; Boucher, 7; C. Kenyon, 7.
Trophy Shoot, 5 Pairs, Magau Trap.—Dr. Keyes, (2,) 8; W. W. Marshall, (2,) 8; Kenyon, (1,) 8; G. Stephenson, Jr., (1,) 8; Kryn, (1,) 7; Boucher, (2,) 7; Brigham, (1,) 7.
Shoot Off.—Dr. Keyes, (2,) 10; G. Stephenson, Jr., (1,) 9; Kenyon, (1,) 8; Marshall, (2,) 8.
Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets, Handicap.—Dr. Keyes, (3,) 15; Brigham, (1,) 15; G. Stephenson, Jr., (2,) 14; Dr. O'Brien, (3,) 14; Boucher, (3,) 13; Notman, (2,) 13.
Shoot Off.—Dr. Keyes, (3,) 14; Brigham, (1,) 12.
Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets, Expert Traps, Handicap.—Brigham, (1,) 15; Marshall, (4,) 14; Kryn, (1,) 13; G. Stephenson, Jr., (2,) 12.

Inter-State Park Shoot.

Donley Deacon, J. H. Jack of New York, Christian W. Feigonspan, Jr., of Newark, N. J.; Gus E. Grieff, Dr. John P. Kay of Brooklyn, and Phil Daly of Long Branch all made clean scores of twenty kills each in the New Utrecht Gun Club shoot at Inter-State Park yesterday. In the shoot-off, miss and out, Deacon won out with 21 kills, making a total of 41 kills straight, Dr. Kay getting second. Summary:

Seven live birds, handicap rises.—J. H. Jack, (29 yards,) 7; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 5; W. Losee, (28 yards,) 7; A. W. Brooks, (28 yards,) 7.
Seven live birds.—Christian W. Feigonspan, Jr., (28 yards,) 7; B. H. Norton, (28 yards,) 7; Donley Deacon, (28 yards,) 7; J. H. Jack, (29 yards,) 5; C. W. Brooks, (28 yards,) 5; Lockwood, (29 yards,) 5.
Shoot-Off, Miss and Out.—Deacon, 9; Norton, 8; Feigonspan, 8.
Seven live birds.—Gus E. Grieff, (28 yards,) 7; B. H. Norton, (28 yards,) 7; W. Losee, (28 yards,) 7; Lockwood, (27 yards,) 7; J. H. Jay, (29 yards,) 7; Dudley, (29 yards,) 7; Feigonspan, (28 yards,) 5; C. A. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 5; Jack, (29 yards,) 5.
The New Utrecht Handicap, twenty birds.—J. H. Jack, New York, (29 yards,) 20; C. W. Feigonspan, Jr., Newark, N. J., (30 yards,) 20; Gus E. Grieff, Rutherford, N. J., (28 yards,) 20; Donley Deacon, Brooklyn, N. Y., (28 yards,) 20; Dr. John P. Kay, (28 yards,) 20; Phil Daly, Long Branch, N. J., (29 yards,) 20; Ben. H. Norton, New Haven, Conn., (28 yards,) 18; C. F. Dudley, New York, (28 yards,) 16.
Shoot-off, miss and out.—Deacon, 21; Dr. Kay, 20; Jack, 19; Daly, 17; Grieff, 12; Feigonspan, 0.
Three pairs per man.—Daly, 4; Feigonspan, 4; Lockwood, 4; Losee, 3; Lincoln, 3; Brooks, 3; Jack, 3; Jay, 2.

Indoor Rifle Championship.

The team of the Cottage Rifle Club of Jersey City successfully defended its claim to the indoor gallery championship of the metropolitan district on the ranges of the Hudson Rifle Club, in Jersey City, last evening. The teams entered were the Zettler Rifle Club of New York, Our Own Rifle Club of Hoboken, the North Hudson Rifle Club of Guttenburg, and the West Side Rifle Club of New York. The distance was twenty-five yards, and following are the scores, (out of the possible 1,250,) of the three leading teams:

Cottage Rifle Club team	1,200
Zettler Rifle Club team	1,198
Our Own Rifle team	1,150

CHAMPION WON AT RACQUETS.

Quincy A. Shaw Defeated F. F. Rolland in National Championship Tournament Semi-Finals.

The greatest surprise of the competition in the amateur racquet tournament for the National championship in progress in the court of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, in Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, was the result of the second match in the semi-finals played yesterday. It was a champions' contest, F. F. Rolland of Quebec, ex-amateur champion, and Quincy A. Shaw of Boston, holder of the title at present, being the players, and though among the experts it was conceded, practically, that Rolland would be the winner, the meeting held out such a promise of brilliant play by past masters in the game that a very considerable part of the club's membership was on hand to witness the match, and both the galleries of the court were crowded to the limit. Throughout the contest the spectators were keyed up to the highest pitch by the stirring display of skill and the set, prolonged to four games, after starting off with every indication that the expert opinion of Rolland's ability to win was correct, veered around, and roused the crowd to loud applause by ending in a victory for Shaw.

Rolland, quick, wiry, and resourceful, put up a style of play that kept Shaw moving unceasingly but vainly in the effort to receive a service that was puzzling to the last degree. Rolland ran out the game with the score 15 love.

Beginning the second game, Shaw seemed to settle down, and, though he was no less busy when his opponent was in the box, put in some strokes that were as bewildering to Rolland as Rolland's had been to him, the present champion finding added strength in his strategy in the fact that he is a left-handed player. It was in this game that the turn in the contest was made, Shaw running out, while Rolland had scored but 3. For the third game, Shaw shifted his tactics again, and instead of trusting to strategy, relied on his placing, which was splendidly accurate. His favorite method in this period of the contest was to receive the ball, just as a rally grew hot, and then play fast, and with a stroke that took the finest gauging, return it so low as to just get above the telltale, having the sphere to rebound so gently or so low that Rolland could not reach it. Rolland played steady, determined style, but after Shaw really warmed to the work in hand, it was all Shaw's way, and winning the third game, 15—9, he duplicated the performance in the fourth, 15—10, and was winner of the match.

This leaves the final for the National championship to be played to-day between Clarence H. Mackay of New York and Shaw. The score of yesterday's games follows:

SEMI-FINAL.—SECOND MATCH.

First Game—
Quincy A. Shaw, Boston..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
F. F. Rolland, Quebec....2 0 1 1 3 2 3 1 2—15
Second Game—
Shaw.....0 2 1 0 3 0 0 2 1 4 0 2—15
Rolland.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 .—3
Third Game—
Shaw.....1 0 3 2 3 0 0 2 2 0 1 1—15
Rolland.....1 1 0 3 0 2 1 0 1 0 0—9
Fourth Game—
Shaw.....0 2 1 4 1 0 2 1 4—15
Rolland.....0 1 1 3 2 0 0 3 0—10
Total—Shaw, 3; Rolland, 1. Referee—C. L. Perkins. Marker—George Standing.

ICE YACHTS UNDER FULL SAIL.

The Rocket Beat the Scud in a Twenty-Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 22.—Two ice yacht races were sailed this afternoon, one for first and second class yachts and the other for third-class boats. A fair breeze blew from the westward, but the boats carried full sail. The entries in the first class were George Coley's Rocket and James B. Weaver's Scud. The Rocket won, sailing the twenty miles in 0:53:55, beating the Scud by over 2 minutes. The second class race, between Charles Allen, Jr.'s, Edna M. and James B. Weaver's Kittie, was won by the Edna M., her time being 0:56:21.

Eleven yachts of the third class furnished the real fun of the afternoon. The little fellows lifted their windward runners frequently, and one of them, the Leroy, winner of the pennant yesterday, upset. The boat was in the lead at the time. It was a hot race between William Seaman's Harold and Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, the former winning by 42 seconds, her time being 0:47:43. The third class boats sailed fifteen miles. Capt. Irwin entered a protest, claiming that the Harold fouled his yacht.

Narrow Lead for Morningstar.

Ora C. Morningstar held his lead again last night in the professional billiard game that he is playing with Leonard Howison at Maurice Daly's billiard rooms, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. The 300 run took forty-one innings, the longest game in the 1,800-point series, and Morningstar won by 5 points. The latter ran out on the previous evening with 87, and he continued with the balls in the same position, making 5 more, virtually making a run of 92. The total score for five nights' play is 1,500 for Morningstar and 1,461 for Howison.

The scores were:

COLUMBIA ATHLETES WIN

Williams Defeated by Four Points in the Dual Meet.

ROONEY EQUALS THE RECORD

Marshall and Potter Win Two Events for Their Teams—Final Score 38 Points to 34.

Columbia beat Williams last night by the narrow margin of four points in the dual intercollegiate athletic meet held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. Nine events were in competition, first and second only to count, and the blue and white floated triumphant at the close of a well-fought meeting by a margin of four points. The student athletes from Massachusetts gained 34.

The pole vault decided the supremacy. It was one of the events that had previously been conceded to the New Yorkers, but all that Williams had to do to win was to get three points for second place, and in that case she would have won by two points. J. B. Smith and A. C. Whitaker practically gave the victory to Columbia by tying for the first two places at ten feet, thus securing the necessary eight points to win. William Peabody of the Williamstown College gave them a hard fight, but after clearing the bar at 9 feet and 9 inches, he was unable to go an inch more, and greatly to the disappointment of his college mates, he had to relinquish the fight.

Besides this exciting finish, the other feature of the games was Rooney's victory of the 60-yard dash in the world's record time of 0:06 2-5. Careful observers of the start claimed that Rooney, in his eagerness for a speedy start, beat the pistol by a few feet. At any rate, he got a good lead and won by two yards, Harold Weekes, Columbia's crack football player, getting second. Rooney is Williams's champion sprinter, and his time was cheered to the echo by the New England delegation.

C. B. Marshall, Columbia's middle-distance runner, won both the half-mile and one-mile races with ease. He led in the former from the start. The feature at the finish was the strong effort of D. G. Crawford of the Williams team to pass his Columbia opponent, W. M. Van Clse, for second position, but he missed it by three or four feet. Columbia also got both places in the mile run. Marshall held himself in the rear until the last lap, when he sprinted rapidly to the front, and won by ten yards in the good time of 4:47 1-5. C. A. Baker was second after a spirited fight with B. Mears of Williams for the place.

In addition to the nine college events, there was a Twenty-second Regiment company one-mile relay race. Company I entered two teams and Company F one, and the Company I first team, at scratch, won the contest.

The games were run off promptly and in good arrangement. Evart Jansen Wendell was referee and the judges were G. E. Woodbury, W. L. Savage, C. E. Paterson, T. F. O'Brien, T. B. Johnson, and C. Eastmond. The summaries are:

60-Yard Dash.—Won by W. Rooney, Williams; H. H. Weekes, Columbia, second; W. B. Dean, Columbia, third. Time—0:06 2-5.
880-Yard Run.—Won by C. B. Marshall, Columbia; W. M. Van Clse, Columbia, second; D. G. Crawford, Williams, third. Time—2:08.
60-Yard High Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by P. Potter, Williams; S. Barker, Columbia, second Time—0:08. Second Heat—Won by L. G Blackmer, Columbia; W. H. Powers, Columbia, second. Time—0:08 1-5.
Final Heat.—Won by Paul Potter, Williams; L. G. Blackmer, Williams, second; S. Barker, Columbia, third. Time—0:07 4-5.
440-Yard Dash.—Won by C. P. Park, Williams; O. M. Bishop, Columbia, second; J. A. McAnerney, Columbia, third. Time—0:53 1-5.
60-Yard Low Hurdle.—Won by Paul Potter, Williams; L. G. Blackmer, Williams, second; S. Barker, Columbia, third. Time—0:07.
Inter-Regimental Relay Race, One Mile, Teams of Twenty-second Regiment—Won by Company I, first team, W. F. McLaughlin, Sayles, Arnold, and Edwards, (scratch;) Company F, Colyer, Daly, Block, and Hutchinson, 60 yards, second; Company I, second team, Cosgrove, Mouer, Campiglio, and Weston, 90 yards, third. Time—3:39 4-5.
Running High Jump.—Won by R. Shayne, Williams, 5 feet 8 inches; L. G. Blackmer, Williams, second, 5 feet 6 inches; H. C. Breneman, B. M. L. Ernst, E. W. Hamilton, and A. A. Boehm, Columbia, tied for third at 5 feet 5 inches.
One-Mile Run.—Won by C. B. Marshall, Columbia; C. A. Baker, Columbia, second; B. Mears, Williams, third. Time—4:47 4-5.
Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by J. B. Stewart, Columbia, 35 feet 7 inches; H. H. Weekes, Columbia, second, 35 feet 0 inches; R. Doty, Williams, third, 33 feet 7 inches.
Pole Vault.—J. B. Smith and A. C. Whitaker, Columbia, tied for first and second at 10 feet; William Peabody, Williams, third, 9 feet 9 inches.
Points—Columbia, 4 firsts, 20; 6 seconds, 18 Total—38.
Williams, 5 firsts, 25; 3 seconds, 9. Total—34.

Yale Gymnasts at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 22.—Devotees of college sport had a rare opportunity afforded them to-night at Witherspoon Hall, in this city, to gauge the relative merits of two carefully trained college gymnastic teams. The occasion was the annual meeting between Yale and Pennsylvania, and although the teams did not perform on the same apparatus at the same time, it was evident, had a decision been given on merit, the only equitable one would have been "honors even." Of course Pennsylvania enjoyed the advantage of exhibiting at home, thus having a larger team numerically to draw from, but when the Yale team came out on the stage there was a murmur of approbation which immediately developed into an ovation. The eight representatives of "Old Eli" represented perhaps the best symmetrically developed team that has ever exhibited in this city.

The Blue team confined itself to straight gymnastics. The Red and Blue introduced a number of specialties, including a pole act by Crulkshank, the Pennsylvania strong man, who balanced a fifteen-foot pole, while Mestre, a lithe Porto Rican, did all sorts of hair-raising antics on a cross-bar at the top.

Princeton's Gymnastic Exhibition.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The annual exhibition of the Princeton gymnastic team was held in the university gymnasium this afternoon. A large crowd witnessed the performance. "L'Eschelle," performed by C. A. Lyon, P. J. Jones, and J. K. Savage, was liberally applauded. J. K. Savage's club swinging, T. D. Cunningham's trapeze balancing, and P. A. Moore's baton swinging were all well received. The wrestling contests were captured by the freshmen, the sophomores being beaten in two out of the three bouts. In the lightweight bout, C. W. Shearer, '04, defeated E. S. Lovett, '03; middleweight bout, J. W. Ames, '03, won over W. W. Hindman, '04; heavyweight match, T. A. Butkiewicz, '04, defeated J. W. Ames, '03.

The handicap high jump was won by J. L. Lee, who had a handicap of nine inches, and jumped 4 feet 11¾ inches. G. W. Curtiss, handicap three inches, captured second place with an actual jump of 5 feet 2 inches.

Yale, 1903, Basket Ball Team Beaten.

The basket ball team representing Yale, 1903, and the team of Adelphi Academy last night played a spirited match game in the gymnasium of Adelphi Academy, St. James and Clifton Places, Brooklyn, with the result that the visitors were beaten by a score of 14 to 7. A crowd that filled the gymnasium witnessed the contest. In the first period Yale failed to score, but in the second by hard work managed to make a respectable showing. It added interest to the game that the ex-Adelphi Academy student, Louis Hall, was Captain of the Yale players. The line-up:

Yale, 1903, 7.	Position.	Adelphi, 14.
Hall	Right Forward	Mason
Van Coupt	Left Forward	Salter
Finch	Centre	Bishop
Minor	Right Guard	Jelliffe
Stern	Left Guard	Spinney

Referee—Edwin B. Dutcher, Alumnus Adelphi Academy. Umpire—G. H. Burns, Adelphi Academy.
Goals—Mason, 1; Bishop, 2; Hall, 2; Salter, 2; Jelliffe, 1; Finch, 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

DOGS BARK THEIR FAREWELLS.

Last Day of the Bench Show in Madison Square Garden.

It was easy to tell the prize-winning dogs yesterday at the Dog Show, in Madison Square Garden, for every pen which held a prize winner, whether it were first, second, third, or a club special, was adorned with tickets designating the honor won, and the merest novice had the satisfaction of making a critical inspection of the blue-blooded canines. The really handsome dogs received no more attention than the ugly looking bulldogs, and the American Bulldog Club's headquarters were literally thronged with curiosity seekers, drawn thither chiefly to see Richard Croker, Jr.'s, five-thousand-dollar importation, Rodney Stone. Croker's dogs occupied a little section to themselves at one end of the long line of cages, and in that quarter the crowd was frequently so dense that it was impossible even by tiptoeing and painful stretching of one's neck to get the slightest glimpse of the dogs.

It was affirmed by the officers of the Westminster Kennel Club that the afternoon and evening attendance was the largest ever seen at a New York Dog Show. Very few pens were vacant, the health of the dogs for the four days having been extremely good. Not more than half a dozen dogs have had to be carried away. Some of the more excitable canines showed a tendency to be irritable, and they occasionally had periods of strident barking and snapping, but they were perfectly harmless and none had to be forcibly restrained.

More sales were made yesterday than on any previous day, and while no surprisingly high prices were recorded, a number ran up to $200 and $300. One of the highest was William T. Payne's cocker spaniel winner, Midriff Chimes, which was sold to a Saratoga dog fancier for $350. There were probably more cocker spaniels sold than any other single variety.

Senn-Sen, the triumphant Japanese spaniel which was stamped as the best of the women's dogs, was surrounded by admirers all day long. During the greater part of the afternoon he appeared very weary of the honors thrust upon him and tired of looking into hundreds of peering eyes that were seldom absent from the glass front of his cozy little house. He slept most of the time, and only at rare intervals opened his big black eyes.

Many of the fancy dogs were packed up by their owners after 10 o'clock, and the lingering spectators watched these moving operations with the keenest interest. At 11 o'clock the show closed. Many of the dogs were taken away at once, but others slept in the basement and will bid goodbye to the Garden this morning for another year.

TROTTERS AND PACERS OUT.

A Few Brushes Furnish Excellent Sport on the Speedway—Honors For Moth Miller.

Only a few light-harness horsemen drove to the Speedway yesterday, in consequence of which many spectators were disappointed, for, on account of the excellent condition of the roadbed and the fact of it being a holiday, led the sidewalk brigade to expect lots of sport between the fast trotters and pacers. There were a few brushes, however, and they furnished sport of high-class order.

The honors of the day were awarded to the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall, who, with one exception, won every brush he entered in good style. For a while Moth Miller had things his own way, and it looked as though he would leave the road with a clean record until the arrival of the handsome black pacer Grant, who is much faster than his mark of 2:17¼, driven by Alex Frankenstein. After several warming jogs up and down the stretch, he was turned to a good start with Moth Miller. There was no necessity for urging the animals, as they seemed as anxious for a brush as their drivers, and covered the first quarter on even terms. Nearing the second quarter, Moth Miller drew ahead of his rival and gained a lead of a length. This made Dr. Randall overconfident, and, believing he had the race well in hand, if not won, loosened his grip on the lines. Seeing an opportunity, Mr. Frankenstein urged Grant to make a desperate spurt, which carried him by Moth Miller and across the line in the lead. A second brush was at once proposed by Dr. Randall, and accepted by the victor. This time Moth Miller was not to be caught loafing, and, taking a lead at the head of the stretch, gradually increased it, until he had three open lengths at the finish. The final brush was a dead heat.

The gray trotter Clayton, 2:13½, driven by J. F. Salter, did some fast work and led the brown trotter Cardinal, driven by J. E. Watson of Yonkers, a merry chase, winning by several lengths.

Among those who watched the sport and took an occasional hand in it were Elmer Stevens, driving his green trotter Inspector; Capt. McDonald, driving Coxey; Louis Cahn, driving the black pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼; Samuel Frey, driving the pacer Gracie R.; George Coleman, with the pacer Edward W., 2:21¼; M. Jarvis, driving The Dude, 2:13½; Edward Hart, driving Fannie and Dunkirk, 2:18, to the pole; W. E. Durando, driving the blind pacer Hopeful, 2:21½, and C. B. Richardson, driving a team of bay trotters.

Widow Benefited by Horsemen.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 22.—The Woodard & Shanklin trotting sales closed to-day with a commendable act of generosity on the part of local and visiting horsemen. Archiletta, a nine-year-old mare by Almont Archy, consigned by Mrs. Irving Halsey, was being sold for $30. It was known that this mare and her yearling filly by Electric Bell was the only property left by Judge Halsey, the famous writer on the trotting horse.

J. E. Bathgate of Newark, N. J., started a contribution by putting a bill on the mare's back. In this way $218 was realized. The filly was sold by a raffling system for $180, and the lucky man, Sheriff Henry Bosworth, had her resold for the widow's benefit. Five hundred and nine dollars was realized in money, and a feed bill of $80, and the fees of the sale firm were also donated.

The prices to-day were considered good, the average being $161 for seventy-two head. Three hundred and thirty-three head were sold during the four days for an average of $241.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The George Washington Handicap, at a mile and seventy yards, and of a guaranteed value of $1,000, was the feature of to-day's card and proved an easy victory for Intrusive, who has rounded into form. Weather threatening, track fast. Free Advice, Sir Christopher, Intrusive, and Leon Ferguson were the winning favorites. Results: One mile—C. P. Jones, 112, (Lindsey,) 1; King Elkwood, 112, 2; Swordsman, 115, 3. Time—1:42¼. Mile and a half, over six hurdles—Free Advice, 153, (Powers,) 1; Dick Furber, 135, 2; Bristol, 134, 3. Time—2:50¾. Six furlongs—Sir Christopher, 113, (Wilkerson,) 1; Laureatea, 106, 2; Barney Saal, 111, 3. Time—1:14¼. George Washington Handicap, mile and seventy yards—Intrusive, 124, (Walsh,) 1; Sir Gatlan, 107, 2; Stillman, 97, 3. Time—1:44½. Handicap, seven furlongs—Sentry, 96, (Slack,) 1; Joe Collins, 107, 2; Empress of Beauty, 100, 3. Time—1:28½. Mile and an eighth—Leon Ferguson, 104½, (Walsh,) 1; J. H. Sloan, 107, 2; Petit Maitre, 107½, 3. Time—1:56.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Fine sport was witnessed by a crowd of over 7,000 people at Tanforan to-day. The weather was fine and the track heavy. Dolore, 10 to 1 shot, took the opening event handily. Results: Six furlongs—Dolore, 117 pounds, (Bennet,) 1; The Singer, 106, 2; Salvado, 117, 3. Time—1:17¼. Three and a half furlongs: two-year-olds—Sol Lichenstein, (J. Woods,) 1; Rory Dough, 113, 2; Legal Maxim, 103, 3. Time—0:43. Mile—Barrack, 109, (Henry,) 1; McNamara, 106, 2; Prestome, 106, 3. Time—1:45. Washington Birthday Handicap; mile and an eighth; three-year-olds; value $2,800—Telamon, 113, (Henry,) 1; Arctostlata, 118, 2; Canmore, 121, 3. Time—1:57¼. Six furlongs—Nansen, 106, (O'Connor,) 1; Edinborough, 109, 2; Hohenlohe, 112, 3. Time—1:16. Six furlongs—Selde, 108, (Henry,) 1; Haveling, 110, 2; Andrattus, 105, 3. Time—1:16.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Weather fine at Oakland. Track heavy. Results: Five and One-half Furlongs—Amaus, 113 pounds, (Bullman,) 1; Small Jack, 103, 2; Elkarn, 103, 3. Time—1:11¼. Three and One-half Furlongs, Two-Year-Olds—Innocencia, 115 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Vassallo, 115, 2; Fred Atterbury, 105, 3. Time—0:45¼. Mile and Fifty Yards—Joe Ripley, 110 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; St. Simonian, 115, 2; Essence, 104, 3. Time—1:50¾. George Washington Handicap, Mile—Zallon, 95 pounds, (Matthews,) 1; Scotch Plaid, 99, 2; The Fretter, 115, 3. Time—1:46. Six Furlongs—Marcato, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 1; Quiz II., 100, 2; May Dine, 107, 3. Time—1:18¾. Futurity Course—Maggie Davis, 102 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Hermoso, 109, 2; Peace, 100, 3. Time—1:16.

Cadet Broadswordsmen to Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Feb. 22.—Teams of military and naval cadets from Annapolis and West Point will engage in a friendly broadsword fencing bout late in April or early in May. The meeting will be in New York City. The soldiers' challenge was instantly accepted by the sailors, and Sword Master Koehler and Lieut. Leon B. Kromer are whipping their men into shape for the contest. Herman L. Koehler, who teaches the

FOR SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP

New Courts at Tuxedo Park Scene of the Contests.

FASHIONABLE PEOPLE THERE

Preliminary and First Rounds Finished in Second Annual Tournament—Professional Match Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The second annual National squash tournament for the championship of America, held under the management of the Court Tennis and Racquet Club of Tuxedo developed more interest than had been expected, owing to the entries of nearly all of the best squash players in the country. The game between T. Suffern Tailer and Charles L. Hyde was an excellent match, Tailer having slightly the advantage, owing to his experience at court tennis. W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club gave Cecil Baring of Tuxedo a close game, and managed to win by the close score of 15—3 and 15—12. Mr. Dinsmore's superb backhand racquet strokes could not be denied, which probably won the match for him.

William Post, ex-squash champion player of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club played the game he was expected to, being in fine form and easily handled George I. Scott. Beals C. Wright of Harvard University met Robert Bacon of Tuxedo, and, Bacon being in no condition, fell an easy victim to his opponent's skill.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Robert Bacon played a match for a side bet on the tennis courts, Bacon winning by a score of 7 to 1.

Among the spectators in the gallery were Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Seymour Cromwell, Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Grace Potter, Miss Tolfree, Miss McCook, Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Casimir del Rham, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. Dana Gibson, the Baroness Halkett, Mrs. Price Collier, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Judge and Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook.

Following are the day's scores:

Preliminary Round—Frederick F. Carey won by default from Julien Gerard, Townsend Burden, Jr., and Sumner Gerard, and thus remains in the first round; Richard Delafield beat George F. Baker, Jr., by 15 to 8, 15 to 11; T. Suffern Tailer beat Charles L. Hyde 15 to 12, 15 to 7; Louis R. Preston beat Pierre Lorillard, 3d, 15 to 4, 15 to 7; William H. Dinsmore, Jr., beat Cecil Baring 15 to 3, 15 to 12; George I. Scott beat Roderick Terry, Jr., 15 to 5, 18 to 13; William Post drew a bye.

First Round—F. F. Carey won by default; Taylor beat Delafield 15—8, 15—14; Dinsmore beat Preston 15—3, 18—13; Post beat Scott 15—8, 15-12.

Semi-finals and finals will be played to-morrow.

On Sunday the match between Robert Moore, Superintendent of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Court, and George Standing of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club will take place for a purse of $500 at professional squash.

COLUMBIA'S HOCKEY TEAM WON

Pennsylvania's Seven Downed by the Close Score of 4 Goals to 2.

Columbia's hockey team, defeated by Yale and Princeton, revenged itself for past reverses in some measure last night by trouncing the Pennsylvania seven by a score of four goals to two. The match was one of the hardest fought and most bitterly contested intercollegiate contests seen here this season. Both teams were tied for last place in the league, and each was desperately eager to raise itself a notch in the standing.

For two halves the fourteen men played desperately, straining every muscle for the slightest advantage that might bring them victory. In the opening period, the visitors, by dint of arduous work, landed the puck in the net, and Columbia closed the half a point to the bad. The local team, however

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
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38 WALL STREET.

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BANKERS,
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BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

BOND OFFERINGS
PAYING 3.33 TO 4.95%.
Complete Circular List on Application.
Brooklyn Edison 1st Mtg. 4s,
Chic., Burl. & Quincy 3½s,
Cleve. & Marietta 1st 4½s,
Gal., Har. & San Ant. 1st 5s,
Minn. Gen'l Elect. 1st Con. 5s,
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s,
Norf. & West. Imp. & Ext. 6s,
Rio Grande West. 1st 4s,
Terminal R. R. of St. L. Con. 5s,
United Rys. Co. of St. L. 1st 4s.
"STATISTICAL TABLES."
1901 (Pocket Edition) now ready.
Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
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CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank R. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, A. A. Raven, Henry O. Havemeyer, Richard A. Parmus, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 47, 55, 119, 152, 179, 195, 284, 297, 318, 379, 434, 439, 483, 517, 624, 640, 651, 860, 676, 692, 714, 806, 807, 813, 940, 997, 1008, 1020, 1060, 1125, 1131, 1171, 1241, 1252, 1361, 1376, 1437, 1493, 1561, 1578, 1603, 1672, 1690, 1697, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the first day of April, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.
The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.
Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.
Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District,
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-six thousand six hundred and six 88-100 dollars ($56,606.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of February, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, FEB'Y 23D, 1901, at 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:
For account of whom it may concern.
1 share The Lyon Umbrella Co.
124 shs. The Lyon Umbrella Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MONEY.—Oftentimes people need money for private uses; we accommodate you, any amount; see us; talk the matter over. 150 Nassau St., Room 729.

FINANCIAL.

The Tallapoosa Gold Mining Co.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

On account of the very large subscriptions to the stock of the Tallapoosa Gold Mining Co., heretofore offered at 30 cents per share, and also on account of the flattering returns from the smelters regarding the high percentages of gold per ton of all grades of ores from this mine, the Board of Directors has authorized me to withdraw all offers of stock at 30 cents per share on and after Saturday, March 2d.

All orders for stock at 30 cents per share must be received and purchase price paid at my office before 12 o'clock M., Saturday, March 2d.

J. K. TILLOTSON, Fiscal Agent,
11 Broadway, New York.

Meetings and Elections.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 12th March, 1901.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 56 of the Articles of the Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the Manager of the Bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1900.
II. Report and proposition of the Local Board of Directors referring to the application of profits and reformations for the future march of the Bank.
III. Nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to provisions of Article 27 of the Statutes of the Bank.
IV. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid article.
V. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided by in Section No. 3 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, according to Section 4 of Article 63 of the Statutes.
VII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholder should deposit their shares at the offices of the bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 11th March instant; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad St., up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico, January 29th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

TO THE DEPOSITORS OF BONDS OF THE LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND OF THE DETROIT AND LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth paragraphs of the reorganization agreement of the bondholders of the Lima Northern Railway Company and of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company, dated November 22d, 1898, the Committee appointed in and by the said agreement has formulated and adopted on behalf of the holders of certificates representing bonds deposited thereunder a plan of reorganization and has lodged the same with the Colonial Trust Company, at its office, No. 220 Broadway, New York City. Copies of such plan have also been lodged with each member of the Committee for distribution to the persons entitled to receive the same.
Such plan is subject to the approval of the holders of certificates issued under said agreement at a meeting of said certificate holders to be held in conformity with the aforesaid provisions of said reorganization agreement on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., at the office of Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, at which meeting said plan will be submitted for the consideration of said certificate holders.
If at such meeting fifty-one per cent. in amount of all the certificate holders assent to such plan, the same shall become binding upon all of the depositing bondholders.
Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.
JULES S. BACHE,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
EUGENE A. MERRILL,
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM,
Being a majority of the Committee for the Bondholders of the Lima Northern and Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Cos.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Counsel for the Committee, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the TRANSCONTINENTAL SOCIETY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting, will be held on MONDAY, March 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Society's office, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City. Books close February 28th and reopen March 5, 1901.
MESIER R. SNYDER, President.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STOCKholders of the HENRY CORTELYOU PAMPHLET BINDERY for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will take place at the office of the Company, (Jarvis & Co.,) 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 2, 1901, from 2 to 2:30 P. M.—Dated New York, Feb. 15, 1901.
JAS. H. BLAKEMORE, Secretary.
R. M. JARVIS, Vice President.

Lost and Found.

$100.00 REWARD
AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.
LOST OR MISLAID, on Thursday, January 31st, 1901, Check No. 98,038, drawn by W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co. on the Hanover National Bank, New York City, in favor of Henry Brothers & Co., for $25,000.00, certified by said Hanover National Bank, and not endorsed by said Henry Brothers & Co.
The check, by reason of non-endorsement, is not negotiable, and therefore valueless in the hands of the holder. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, upon delivery of the check to us.
HENRY BROTHERS & COMPANY,
71 Broadway, N. Y.

Lost—Certificate No. E 1547 for twenty-five shares of Erie Railroad Company second preferred trust stock, registered in the name of Frank Waller; all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.—New York, Feb. 16, 1901. Frank Waller, 38 Park Row.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, on or before the first day of March, 1901, shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)

[L. S.] JAMES H. FAY,
Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York,
January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OGDEN GAS 5% BONDS.
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.
WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22.—The American Costa Rica Company of New York was chartered to-day, to deal in lands, with a capital of $75,000.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 27th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$14,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
$28,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Indapls. R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$37,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Cons. 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
33 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
16 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1 share United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
30 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. 1st National Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. American Stoker Co. pf.
10 shs. Amphion Academy.
10 shs. German-Am. Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Procter & Gamble Co. pf.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
15 shs. Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. pf.
10 shs. Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. com.
$8,000 Richmond Standard Steel Spike & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1920, May, 1900, Coups., (hypothecated.)
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
$1,000 Jamaica Township Water Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Guar. Bd., 1908.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
39 shs. United States Projectile Co.
60 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Nassau Bank.
20 shs. National Exhibition Co.
4 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
50 shs. N. Y. & Penn. Telephone Co.
160 shs., in 8 lots of 20 shares each, of the capital stock of the Smith-Vassar Telephone Co., deposited and held under and pursuant to the terms of two certain contracts, copies of which, together with a statement showing their present status, may be inspected at the office of the auctioneer.

Pennsylvania Banks.

The Market Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA,
Feb. 5th, 1901.

Loans and investments	$3,817,711.44
Due from banks	283,922.22
Cash and reserve	1,458,602.27
	$5,560,235.93
Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	201,248.25
Circulation	248,950.00
Deposits	4,610,037.68
	$5,560,235.93

W. P. SINNETT,
Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
Philadelphia, February 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$8,412,406.60
Due from banks	1,218,873.15
Exchange for Clearing House	1,234,925.23
Cash and reserve	3,022,792.90
	$13,888,597.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,184,621.80
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	11,203,975.80
	$13,888,597.60

J. G. WHITEMAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
ALTOONA, PA.
Feb'y 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,279,509.08
United States bonds	125,000.00
From other banks	133,734.82
Cash and reserve	447,779.03
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$150,000.00
Surplus and profits	101,897.09
Circulation	49,100.00
Deposits	1,625,025.84

JOHN LLOYD, President.
GEO. D. BECHTEL, Assistant Cashier.

Virginia Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The People's National Bank OF LYNCHBURG, VA.,
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEB. 5th, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$879,086.44
U. S. bonds, par value	200,000.00
Bonds and stocks	80,114.17
	$1,259,200.61
Banking house and fixtures	23,500.00
Overdrafts	1,953.55
Redemption fund with Treas. U. S.	10,000.00
Cash in vault	$79,825.27
Due from other banks	57,830.59
	137,655.86
	$1,432,010.02
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	160,000.00
Other undivided profits	21,659.92
National banknotes outstanding	200,000.00
Deposits	850,350.10
	$1,432,010.02

Dividends.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 19th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable April 1st, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900. Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

National Biscuit Company.
The regularly quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable February 28th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from February 21st to February 28th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Dun's Review, there is a good demand for dry goods and groceries at St. John, and building prospects for Spring are good. Lumbermen are very active at Halifax, and activity is expected in the Cape Breton iron and coal districts. Toronto reports brisk trade in all lines. Wholesale trade is active at Ottawa, retail trade quiet, and collections good. Wholesale trade is brisk at Hamilton, but retail sales not above the average. Montreal reports conditions unchanged. Conditions continue favorable at Quebec. Although trade at Vancouver is unsatisfactory, improvement is expected, and collections are up to the average. Conditions at Victoria are unchanged and collections fair.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reports of the following banks will be found elsewhere: The Market Street National and the Girard National, of Philadelphia; the First National of Altoona, Penn., and the People's National of Lynchburg, Va.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Though the New York Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, local operators were not altogether idle, many orders being placed by them in the London market. A number of the up-town offices of the large Stock Exchange houses were kept open for the convenience of customers who desired to trade in London. The cable advices received during the day indicated an improved sentiment abroad, due largely to the influences of the reduction in the Bank of England's minimum discount rate and the belief that relatively easy money will rule for some time to come.

Americans in particular showed buoyancy in the London market, with advances from one-quarter to three-quarters under the leadership of New York Central, Atchison, and the Erie. The only stock, in fact, below the New York prices was Illinois Central, which declined on relatively few sales, this security being one of the few that lack what on the Street is termed "speculative support." While some of the buying helping to these better prices was by London operators, not a little of it was for local account, the feeling here being better than for several days.

At the Waldorf and in the up-town cafés where financiers most do congregate the talk yesterday was of a better market this coming week. Developments in the Southern railway lines and in the steel trade negotiations are expected to have helpful influence.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Discussing the general trade situation Dun's Review notes that business in the East, and particularly along the North Atlantic Coast, has been catching up with the rest of the country a little this week, so that in the few lines where complaint has been heard locally of late the tone is better. This comes from the working off of retail stocks which owners feared would have to be carried over until next season. In builders' hardware the buying has been notably better, and the distribution in the grocery jobbing trade has received a considerable stimulus. Even the laggard dry goods market has shown a good measure of improvement; though in cotton goods there is still much to be desired, for the larger buying has not brought any improvement in general tone, and in some directions the market is slower than a week ago. From the interior, advices are almost uniformly favorable, with a very heavy movement of general merchandise and farm implements over the Northwestern railroads. Bank clearings at New York for the week are 72.1 per cent. heavier than last year, and 36.2 per cent. larger than in 1899; while at the leading cities outside New York 35.9 per cent. over 1900, and 20.7 per cent. over 1899.

Of iron and steel Dun's says:

No dimunition appears in the movement of iron and steel products. Mills are rushed with orders and new contracts are taken at full prices. Pig iron is freely bought, and prices tend upward. Billets and other partially manufactured forms and firmer, and finished goods would command high prices if immediate delivery could be secured. Structural shapes are still a feature, with large operations pending in bridges and track elevation. More coke ovens are added to the active list, making the output much heavier than at any recent date. Lumber and materials are in good demand, owing to extensive preparation for Spring building, and at Buffalo there is special activity on account of hotels and other work in connection with the exposition.

***

On other trade matters the same authority says:

Activity grows more pronounced in wool, sales at the three chief Eastern markets aggregating 8,328,500 pounds for the last week, against 6,972,000 in the previous week and 2,893,400 a month ago. Although transactions are heavier than at any time in over a year, the situation is far from satisfactory, as each week brings a lower level of prices. There is little evidence of a better demand for goods, and while some holders of wool are sacrificing stocks in order to make room for the new clip, the actual supply is not materially decreasing. Purchasers are larger because of the feeling that prices must be near the bottom, and this impression is deepened by statements that the average is now down to the point from which the rise in advance began in 1899. It is not down to that point by more than half a cent, however, although a few grades are nearer the price on May 1, 1899, than the general average. Unless manufacturers receive larger orders and reduce excessive stocks before supplies are augmented by another clip, it is difficult to see why prices should advance, even if they are at the level of two years ago.

The other large textile industry is in not much better condition. Instead of being able to advance prices of cotton goods in proportion to the high quotations recently made for raw cotton, the mills are meeting with light demand, and even at the reduction to 7 cents for print cloths there is no activity. Many mills have already restricted operations and more will stop spindles on March 1. When the raw material was advanced to the highest price in ten years, it could not defy the law of supply, demand, and prices, which ultimately restores an equilibrium. On Tuesday a decline of $13.75 a bale from the top point had occurred, making it possible to manufacture at a profit, but this does not help mills which have goods on hand made from cotton purchased before the fall to the lowest price in eight months. Foot wear is firmly held at unchanged prices, with good buying of Spring lines in the Boston market. Western trade is less active, and some orders have been countermanded.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The demand for money was brisk to-day, with no indications of ease, borrowers being dependent entirely on the Bank of England, to which they are indebted considerably. Discounts tended higher.

Americans were the only section in which activity was displayed on the Stock Exchange. The stimulus usually accompanying a reduction of the bank rate was lacking, the explanation being the hardening of money. High-class securities and home rails were dull. Americans, responding to the recent advance in New York, continued in good demand. Wabash and Southern were the features. The holidays restrict transactions. The trunk lines were firm.

Kaffirs improved on favorable South African news.

Consols for money, 97 9-16; consols for the account, 97⅝; Atchison, 57⅞; Canadian, 93; St. Paul, 125⅜; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville, 94¾; Union Pacific preferred, 90; New York Central, 149; Erie, 29½; Pennsylvania, 76; Reading, 16; Erie first preferred, 66¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 88¾; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 9; Rand Mines, 40¾.

Money, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market: For short bills 3⅞@4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅞@ 3⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £130,000. Gold premium at Buenos Ayres, 129.90.

Bar silver closed firm at 28 7-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Bourse to-day was quiet and uninteresting. Rentes continued in investment demand. Spanish fours were slightly lower. Brazilians improved on more favorable exchange. Rio Tintos opened strong, but relapsed. De Beers were easier. Kaffirs closed firm, on purchases for London account.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f. 37½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 23½c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 72.17½.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Internationals were maintained on the Boerse to-day, except Spanish fours, which eased toward the close in response to lower prices in Paris. Coal improved, consequent upon favorable mine reports. Iron was supported. Banks were irregular. Canadian Pacifics and Americans advanced.

THE NEW MORTGAGE TAX.

Plan Is to Raise $12,500,000 and Compel Mortgagees to Pay It—Heavy Penalties Provided.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A mortgage tax to raise $12,500,000 is what is proposed in place of the exemption of mortgages from taxation. The new bill will provide for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages, and will be so drawn as to compel the mortgagee to pay the tax. Mortgages will be relieved from local taxation.

The tax will be of two kinds, a direct tax of 5 mills upon every mortgaged obligation and a penalty tax of 1 cent on every dollar in the event of such mortgage obligation not being recorded. The tax is to be imposed in the same manner as proposed in the Mortgage Tax bill introduced by the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of last year, which met with such violent opposition, but which was held at the time to be the only practical compromise of the mortgage tax problem that could be offered with any hope of passage.

This year's bill provides that the tax shall be imposed as though such mortgage is recorded at 9 A. M. on the first day of July each year. At that hour the State shall be deemed to have a lien against all such debts, obligations, and securities, payable without delay. Should the mortgage or obligation not be recorded in the county where the mortgaged property is located on the first day of July, a special tax of 1 cent on a dollar is to be imposed, except in cases where such mortgages have been made subsequent to June 15. Additional special taxes of 5 cents on the dollar are to be imposed annually until such mortgages are recorded.

The bill will also provide that every mortgage made on or after June 15 shall contain a statement of the maximum amount of the principal indebtedness, not including interest, taxes, and other expenses made by the mortgagee to preserve the mortgage lien. Should this statement not be filed, an annual tax of 6 mills on the dollar is to be imposed.

After the entire amount of the State tax has been imposed and collected, the division of the tax between State and city or county will be made. The full details of this division have not yet been decided upon, but it is thought that the same proportion will prevail in the division as now exists in the division of the excise moneys paid to State and local municipalities.

Hearing on the Insurance Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Chairman Hobart Krum of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment received this morning an urgent request from E. R. Kennedy, President of the Board of Underwriters, asking for another hearing on the bill which taxes insurance companies on the premiums of business transacted in this State. Mr. Krum had hoped that the tax bills, which are now in general orders, would be moved to third reading on Tuesday, and pass both houses and be signed before the end of next week. He has telegraphed to Mr. Kennedy that the committee will hear him and his friends next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...5:45	Moon sets...11:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:50	Gov. Isl'd...11:07	H. Gate...1:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:24	Gov. Isl'd...11:46	H. Gate...1:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aips, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Altai, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Caracas, San Juan, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jupiter, Santander	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nasmyth, Manchester	.....	.....
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanz

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping; Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 Congressional Limi.," all Parlor and Dining Cars, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 9:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:20 P. M.) week days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor-Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:35 Penna. Limited) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:35, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:35 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:35 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55 (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 845, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passr Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....	*6:25 p. m.
8:30 a. m...Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....East Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
10:30 a. m.....Day Express.....	*7:00 p. m.
†11:50 a. m.....Rutland Express..	*7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m...Southwestern Limited.	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.N Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
45:00 p. m...Albany & Troy Flier..	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m...The Lake Shore Limited.	*3:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m...St. Louis Limited.....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.....Northern Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m...Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m...Fast Mail Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m...Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
9:50 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express.....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows: 9:30 and 11m. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For interm. pts. to Albany & Mont'l.

†11:20 A. M. (1) Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Saratoga, Catskill Mountains, and Utica.

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express Daily.

*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Ltd. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:45 P. M. (2) for Hudson River Points to Albany.

*6:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve. & Chicago.

†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Lou.

*9:15 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 10:45 A. M., 2 at 2:45 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at 11:20 A. M., 2 at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St. South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner.
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto. * 8:00 AM. † 7:55 AM. Buffet.
Washington, Balto. † 9:00 AM. † 9:55 AM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. *11:00 AM. *11:25 AM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. † 1:00 PM. †12:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. * 1:30 PM. * 1:25 PM. Diner.
"Royal Limited." * 3:40 PM. * 3:35 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. * 4:00 PM. * 4:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Washington, Balto. *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

R. & O. Electromobile Service to and from trains. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

To Atlantic City via Lakewood
Central R. R. of New Jersey
SPECIAL EXPRESS
3 HOURS AND 8 MINUTES

is now in operation on week days only. This splendidly equipped train, composed of parlor and new vestibuled coaches, and drawn by hard coal burning, giant compound engines, leaves New York, foot Liberty st., at 3:40 P. M., and South Ferry 3:52 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 6:48 P. M. Leaves Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., arriving New York 11:40 A. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Sunday changes; c 12:25 d 12:45, e 3:15, s 7:55, t 6:45, v 4:55, x 6:15, y 5:15, z 7:15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., ‖
Easton Local.....	*7:10 AM	*2:20 AM
Buffalo and Western Express....	*8:10 AM	*8:20 AM
Black Diamond Express.....	†11:55 AM	†12:00 N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12:40 PM	*d12:50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3:55 PM	†4:10 PM
Mauch Chunk Local.....	*v5:10 PM	*x5:20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5:55 PM	*s6:10 PM
Exposition Express.....	*7:55 PM	*8:00 PM
Ithaca, Buffalo & Western Exp..	*8:55 PM	*9:00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 945 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 369 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Surrogate Notices.

ELDRIDGE, CATHARINE DEMARTINI.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Demartini Eldridge, otherwise known as C. Demartini or Caterina Demartini or Catharine E. DeMartine or Catharine DiMartini or Catharine Dimetini or Demetrini or C. Dimartini or C. Demertini or C. DeMertini or C. Dimertini or C. DeMartini or Catharine Dimertini, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Consul General of Italy's place of transacting business, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1900. PAOLO DEMARTINI, GIOVANNI BRANCHI, Administrators of said estate. D. HUMPHREYS, Attorney, 237 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

c8-1awdm3

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISE

To the Mediterranean, the Black Sea the Crimea and the Caucasus

By the large new twin-screw Cruising Yacht

Prinzessin Victoria Luise,

LEAVING NEW YORK MARCH 9, 1901.

LEAVING GENOA MARCH 26, 1901.

Duration of voyage, New York to New York, about 65 days. Rates $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

A few choice accommodations still available for

PASSAGE to GENOA only.

For particulars and descriptive pamphlet apply to

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn.....Feb. 26	Kaiser Wm. Gr., Apl. 2
Kaiser Wm. Gr., Mch. 5	Kaiserin M. Th., Apl. 20
*Lahn.....Mch. 26	*Lahn.....Apl. 23

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52, North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbarossa, Mch. 21, 5 PM	Kurfuerst, Ap. 4, 4 PM
K. Luise, Mch. 28, noon	Rhein, Apl. 11, 9 AM

‡MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Werra, Feb. 21, noon	K. M. Th., Mh. 16, 11 AM
Trave, Mch. 2, 2 PM	Aller, Mch. 23, 11 AM
*Hohenzoll'n, Mh. 9, 11 AM	Werra, Mch. 30, 1 PM

*Formerly Kaiser Wm. II.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

‡From Congress St., B'klyn. Take Ferry.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia, Mch. 2, 10 AM	Columbia, May 2, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Apl. 11, 10 PM	F. Bisma'k, May 9, 10 AM
Deutschland, Apl. 18, 3 PM	Deutschla'd, May 16, 2 PM

and every Thursday hereafter.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria, Feb. 23, 8:30 AM	Wal'rsee, May 4, 5:30 PM
Phoenicia, Mar. 2, 3 PM	Pennsyl'a, May 18, 4 PM
Patricia, Mar. 9, 7:30 AM	Pretoria, May 25, 11 AM
Wal'rsee, Mar. 16, 1:30 PM	*Phoenicia, June 1, 4 PM
Pennsyl'a, Mar. 30, 2 PM	Patricia, June 8, 9:30 AM
Pretoria...Apl. 13, noon	Waldersee, June 15, 4 PM
*Phoenicia, Apl. 20, 9 AM	Pennsyl'a, June 29, 3 PM
Patricia, Apl. 27, 12:30 PM	Pretoria.....July 6, 8 AM

*Sails to Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-Amer. Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

New York, Feb. 27, 10 AM	New York, Mar. 20, 10 AM
Vaderland, Mar. 6, 10 AM	Vaderland, Mar. 27, 10 AM
St. Louis, Mar. 13, 10 AM	St. Louis, April 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland...Feb. 27, noon	Westernland, Mar. 13, noon
Southwark, Mar. 6, noon	Kensington, Mar. 20, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....Feb. 27, 9 A. M.	
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 2, 3:00 P. M.	
MESABA.....Mar. 9, 8:30 A. M.	
MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 16, 2 P. M.	
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 23, 9 A. M.	

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Lucania...Mar. 9, 8 AM	Etruria...Mar. 30, Noon

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America Maru...Mar. 15	Gaelic.....Mar. 30

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Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900.

SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frederic Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. HENRY, ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES BERNICE AMES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Bernice Ames, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS ARONOV, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Aronov, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHL. A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 21st, 1901.

NO. 3,362.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON BERMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Solomon Berman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Solomon Berman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 21st, 1901.

NO. 3,508.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. HUNTLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel J. Huntley of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, D. 1901, the said Samuel J. Huntley was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 23, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN MENDELSON and SAMUEL MENDELSON, and the firm of MENDELSON BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Mendelson, Samuel Mendelson, and the firm of Mendelson Brothers, of the City of New Rochelle and County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Nathan Mendelson and Samuel Mendelson were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 27 William St., Room 1,413, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 20th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN RADUS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Radus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON SIMONSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Simonson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 21st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIMON SIMONSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,228.—Notice of sale at auction:

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Christian Zabriskie, the trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., Sam Marx, auctioneer, at Nos. 22 and 24 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1901, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Sewing machines, chairs, stamping and printing machine, cloak rack, cutting tables, show tables, desks, gas stoves, mirror, &c., lot of cut goods, &c.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.—Dated February 20, 1901.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

NO. 3,516.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT SIMOWITCH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert Simowitch of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Albert Simowitch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 706, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 21st, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JULIA EDGAR, Le Roy Edgar, Daniel Edgar, Newbold Edgar, and Hermann H. Cammann, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel M. Edgar, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY S. CLARK, individually, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant three hundred and three feet and eight inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-one feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block, parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-one feet and four inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 152 West Seventy-sixth Street.

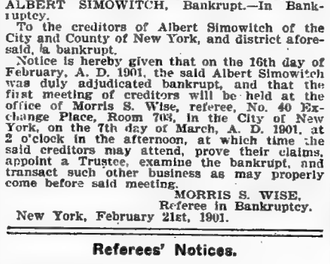

Approximate of lien, to satisfy which property is to be sold, is $21,173.61, with interest thereon from January 28th, 1901; expenses of action, $548.87, with interest thereon from February 8th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of the taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $4,048.81 and interest.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1901. GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

Strong & Cadwalader, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL BURKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet four inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and the westerly side of Ninth Avenue; and running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line sixteen feet ten inches; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-second Street sixteen feet ten inches to the point of beginning; said premises being now known as number Four Hundred and Twenty-three West Thirty-second Street.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1901.

PHILIP CARPENTER, Referee.

KNEELAND, LA FETRA & GLAZE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 423 West 32d Street:

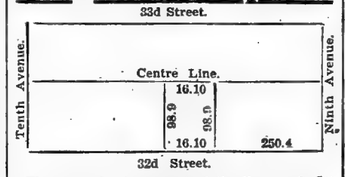

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,388.33, with interest from the 24th day of January, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $352.42, with interest from the 2d day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $698.50 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1901.

PHILIP CARPENTER, Referee.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as trustee for Mary A. Steward, vs. BENJAMIN SIRE et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK County.—GEORGE S. BEACH and FRANKLIN B. LORD, as Trustees under the will of MOSELEY J. DANFORTH, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN T. FARLEY, Henry H. Cahn, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Joseph H. Steiner, as executor of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Ida B. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paul Cahn, husband of Cora L. Cahn, deceased; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, Julia Holly, Anna L. Cahn, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Cahn, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Cahn, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Cahn, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Grimer, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons:

To the above-named defendants, and to Paul Cahn, husband of Cora L. Cahn, deceased; Anna L. Cahn, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Cahn, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Cahn, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Cahn, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Grimer:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901.

LUCIUS H. BEERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendants, Ida B. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, and Paul Cahn, husband of Cora L. Cahn, deceased; Anna L. Cahn, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs;) Ida B. Reiman, on behalf of said defendant; Anna L. Cahn, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Cahn, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Cahn, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Cahn, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Grimer, defendants:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons are served upon you, respectively, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable F. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, February 4, 1901.

THEODORE H. SILKMAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Times Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f9-law6wSa

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. PHELAN, plaintiff, against PHILIP DUFFEY, Laura F. Van Riper, Samuel E. Duffey, and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles A. Berrian and James G. Paton, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 24th, 1900.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Samuel E. Duffey:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901.—Dated February 7th, 1901.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

LENIHAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LENIHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Grady, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1900.

MICHAEL J. PHELAN, Executor.
JOHN J. O'GRADY, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York. d29-law6mSa

MELCHER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. MELCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1901.

JOHN S. MELCHER, Administrator.
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PAGE, CHARLOTTE G.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MYRA L. FOGG; Leroy L. Goodrich, Easton B. Goodrich, Richmond F. Goodrich, Ella A. Glover, Howard Wilcox, Laura Perkins, Fannie Brodock, Myra Wilcox, Wilcox D. Champlin, Lloyd F. Champlin, Everette McDonald, Hester Morton, the heirs and next of kin of CHARLOTTE G. PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, ELON S. HOBBS of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Charlotte G. Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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PAGE, LOUISE N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE N. PAGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of November, 1900. ABRAHAM GRUBER, Executor. WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York City. sep1-law8

SUTPHEN, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SUTPHEN, late of said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold H. Wagner, at No 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1901. JOHN S. SUTPHEN, ADELINE E. SUTPHEN, AMANDA A. POPE, Executors. A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Executors. f2-law6mS

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next. Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-law6mS.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part II. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1901.—Present, Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION for authority to change its name to the NEW YORK TRUCK OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the New York Truckmen's Association, a domestic corporation, duly verified by John H. Wilkes, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, New York Truck Owners' Association, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of such petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and in The New York Journal and Advertiser, a daily newspaper published in the City and County of New York, in which said city and county the said corporation is located, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been made.

Now on motion of Hawes & Judge, Attorneys for the petitioner, no one opposing, it is ordered that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the New York Truckmen's Association, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name New York Truck Owners' Association, on and after the 11th day of March, 1901, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

HAWES & JUDGE,
Petitioner's Attorneys, 120 Broadway. f9-law4wS

RIPPEL, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, to all parties interested in the estate of John Rippel, assigned to Lewis Starr for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Lewis Starr, assignee of the above-named John Rippel, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account, and also to show cause why the assignee should not have the advice and instructions of the Court as to what disposition should be made of the unsold assets referred to in the petition in this matter, and also why the assignee should not have the advice and instructions of the Court as to all other matters which may arise upon his accounting herein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court and of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court, this 6th day of February, 1901. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. f8-law6wF&mh22

Referees' Notices.

N. W. CORNER BROADWAY AND 100TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against HENRY G. GABAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) running thence northerly along the westerly side of Broadway eighty-five (85) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Broadway eighty-five (85) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet to the corner, the place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

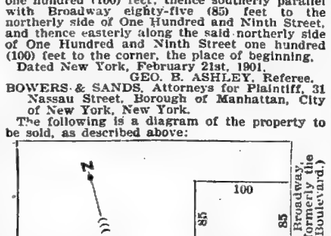

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $38,877.64, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,554.38. The aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $190,271.81.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee. f21-2aw3wTh&Smh14

NO. 550 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CATHARINE C. MIDDLETON, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. MOUNT and another, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fourth Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

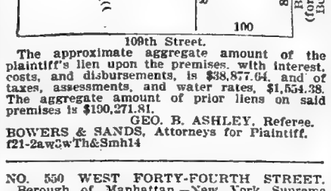

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,588.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $224.10.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. f21-2aw3wTh&Smh14

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against BERNHARD B. ZIPPERT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date of the fourteenth of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street, distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street with the westerly side of the Third Avenue, and running thence northerly, parallel with the Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the provisions of a certain agreement between Anthony McQuade and William Browning, dated December 24th, 1879, and recorded in Liber 1,322 of Conveyances, Page 449, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property, street No. 161 East 74th Street:

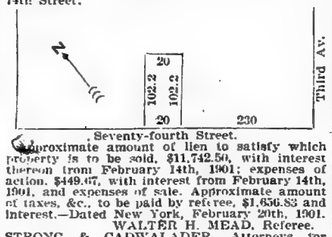

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $11,742.50, with interest thereon from February 14th, 1901; expenses of action, $449.07, with interest from February 14th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $1,656.83 and interest.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

WALTER H. MEAD, Referee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fe21-2aw1w-Th&S&mh14.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. CISCO, as trustee for John A. Cisco, under the will of John J. Cisco, deceased, plaintiff, against PERCY A. LARTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 1st day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City:

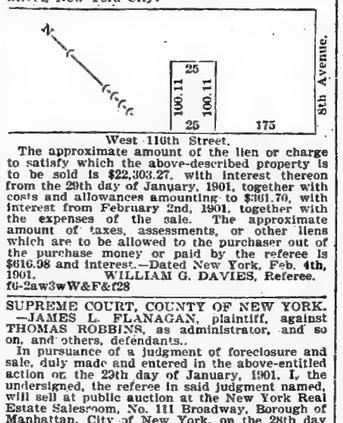

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,303.27, with interest thereon from the 29th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $301.70, with interest from February 2nd, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $616.98 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 4th, 1901. WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee. f6-2aw3wW&F&f28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES L. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS ROBBINS, as administrator, and so on, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 23th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street and the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Twelfth Street nineteen feet eleven inches to land now or late of J. Lynch; thence northerly along said land now or late of J. Lynch forty-eight feet eight inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,588.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $224.10.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. f21-2aw3wTh&Smh14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. CISCO, as trustee for John A. Cisco, under the will of John J. Cisco, deceased, plaintiff, against PERCY A. LARTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 1st day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,303.27, with interest thereon from the 29th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $301.70, with interest from February 2nd, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $616.98 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 4th, 1901. WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee. f6-2aw3wW&F&f28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES L. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS ROBBINS, as administrator, and so on, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 23th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street distant two hundred and twenty-three feet seven inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Twelfth Street and the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Twelfth Street nineteen feet eleven inches to land now or late of J. Lynch; thence northerly along said land now or late of J. Lynch forty-eight feet eight inches; thence northeasterly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive or Avenue, one hundred and three feet seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

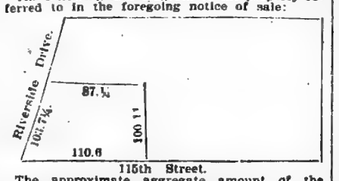

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $23,016.78, and of taxes, assessments and water rates is $388.89.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. f14-2aw3wTh&S&mh7

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Delightful Private House in West 130th St.; three stories, every improvement; open plumbing; size 18.9x50x100; price $17,000; Mortgage $10,000 at 4½ per cent. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

A CORNER PLOT.

One of the best locations in the city for 7 story apartment houses. Can be bought for cash or sold with builder's loan. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$3,000 cash is all that is required to buy 20-family cold water tenement, 5 story, 25 x 90 x 100; well rented; rents for over $2,900 a year. This is a bargain. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$12,000 Cash will buy an elegant 10-family flat, all latest improvements. Actual rents over $4,600 a year. For further particulars, call on Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

A Plot of over 200 Lots in the Borough of Richmond, any portion sold or exchange on easy terms; also a loan made to a responsible builder. To a purchaser of four lots one will be given free. For further particulars address or call Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$15,000 Free & Clear Corner Plot. Will trade for private house. Address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Brokers Paid Usual Commission. $40,000 equity in piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. Will exchange for a country seat. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$50,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with all the latest improvements. Rent $9,400 a year. Will trade for country or city property. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$58,000 Equity in Two Flat Houses free and clear. What can you offer in exchange. Address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$65,000 Free and Clear country seat near the Sound. Will exchange for business property. Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 EQUITY in two fine corner plots ripe for improvement. For further particulars, address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR Apartment House. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

130 WEST 86TH ST.

Park Underground Station Street.

HANDSOME 4-STORY HOUSE, 20X75X106, WITH 3-STORY EXTENSION. MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. APPLY ON PREMISES.

234 West 129th St.—Choice 19-foot 12-room brownstone; 7 bedrooms; open plumbing; beautifully decorated. $14,250; mortgage, $8,000 at 4½ per cent.; immediate possession. M. Wiley, 335 Broadway.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 421 West 160th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

A Great Bargain.—Southeast corner Madison Av. and 133d St.; caretaker on premises; suitable alteration; easy terms. W. S. Patten, Owner, 111 Broadway.

$2,500 cash buys 5-story double tenement, 536 West 39th St.; 5-year mortgage; pays $700 per year net; title guaranteed. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

$22,000 to quick buyer; 5-story double flat, 131st St., near 5th Av.; 25x87x100; mortgage, $16,000; rent over $2,300. Stein, 194 Broadway.

15 West 113th St.—Three-story basement brownstone house; positive bargain; immediate possession. Owner, 27 W. 84th St.

Bargain to quick buyer: 3-story and basement, butler's pantry extension, all improvements. 259 West 71st St.

$400 buys $4,500 nine-room house; all improvements; first-class condition; in N. Y. City. Address Owner, Box 171A Times.

If you wish to buy, sell, or exchange real estate, don't fail to consult the Old Reliable firm of Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A—

Nos. 12, 14 & 22 W. 76th St.

25-foot modern American Basement Dwellings.

MAIN HOUSE BUILT 70 FEET DEEP; LOTS 102.2.

All have extension 13x18 to fourth story; also extra ½ story for servants

BACK STAIRS.

Direct and indirect steam heat. Are complete in every detail.

INSPECTION INVITED.

JAS. CARLEW,
OWNER AND BUILDER.

Elegant New Private Houses on Boulevard Lafayette and 158 h St, the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 178 E. 96th Street.

Investment property from first hands for sale cheap: On Water, Fulton, Maiden Lane, Broadway and South Street.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A SIX-STORY APARTMENT

HOUSE, 92D ST., CENTRAL PARK WEST; 4 ROOMS AND BATH; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; BONA-FIDE RENT, $11,000; PRICE, $110,000; WILL TRADE. BARGEBUHR, MADISON AV., CORNER 119TH ST.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

IDEAL HOUSES IN AN IDEAL LOCATION.

Several modern American basement dwellings, all having full extensions. Four minutes' walk of 140th Street elevated. Inspection invited. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

A Cash Offer.—20 per cent., balance to suit; will take one of the new elegant bluestone swell front houses, St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St.; 20 per cent: less than present cost to build; fine view; best value for price on Heights; high stoop; three-story basement; cellar; hard wood throughout. E. B. TREAT, Owner, on premises, or 241 West 23d St.

$25,000 cash buys 121x100-four 30x100 8-family brownstone flats, with stores; good order; wide Yorkville street; rent, $8,000; price, $72,000; easy terms. Owner, 299 Avenue A.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th, $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th and Madison Av.

Bargain.—Prominent corner dwelling, mansion, stable for elite doctor, 100x100, $25,000; 5-story double flat, new, worth $18,000, sell for $15,000; mortgage $11,000; 2 blocks from L station, 149th St.; new 6 room and bath flat for sale or exchange for property in Manhattan or Bronx; send you particulars at once. Herman, 604 Melrose Av.

Magnificent site for large manufacturing concern, 99 acres, within 15 minutes of city; half-mile water front; accessible by vessel, railroad, trolley and canal; spring pure water, half a million gallons daily; abundant labor; growing in value yearly; present price so low, it will pay to keep for your children. T. Keating, 156 Fifth Av.

Attention, Builders!—100x100, 115th, near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 149th, 8th Av, 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $32,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th and Madison Av.

A tenement, 5-story, 27x98.9, 4 apartments on floor, and store, West 26th St.; perfect order; actual rental, $1,800; price, $16,000; bargain. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

An estate having several hundred building lots, at popular Summer resort on the New England seaboard, wishes to negotiate for sale of same with a first-class real estate man who has access to capitalists. Address "Trustee," Box 400 Times Office.

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Corner Investments!—Best locations; 9th Av., 100x125, rent $22,000; Amsterdam Av., 28x75, rent $1,500; Amsterdam Av

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Loft 184 Feet Deep.

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Adjoining Broadway.

Building has entrances from two streets. Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
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Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
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425 4th Avenue, near 29th Street; central location; very desirable four-story English basement house; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Further particulars on premises, or from Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad Street.

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42d St., east Broadway.—Four story, wide building; reasonable terms.
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New building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., No. 455 West 14th St., New York.

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Lofts, large and light, 25 or 50x100; low rental; No. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.

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MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
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To Let Fireproof building good location 96 by 80 ten stories, light four sides. 400 lbs. to foot—law. 400 Electric H. P. 25,000 sq. ft. sign space can be seen by 500,000 people daily. Will consider dividing. Your agent or Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

A—A.....A—A
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD,
Five story new building, size 60x40, Offices, Stores, and Warerooms; Finest Light; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Would rent entire to one tenant.
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CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms, 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Nuttal, 744 6th Av.

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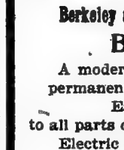

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Berkeley and Boylston Streets,
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A modern hotel, adapted to permanent or transient guests.
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New and fireproof family hotel, block front, 113th to 114th and Lenox Av.; apartments, furnished and unfurnished.
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Offers for rent
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One Small Suite.

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One large light suite on upper floor, also single offices.

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Desirable offices with north light.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
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$151.00
Greatest money value ever offered. Free tuning for one year, scarf and stool.
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On our liberal club payment plan of $10 membership fee and $1.50 weekly payment. Immediate delivery to you.
Guaranteed 7 Years.
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WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity; Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Avenue, near 46th Street.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS,
Rich, powerful tones; latest improvements; rents, $4 up; several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.
MATHUSHEK & SON., B'way cor. 47th St.

$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$100—Upright, 5 years' guarantee; cheap Steinway, Weber, and Chickering. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

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Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

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Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION. SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, AUCTIONEER, office 158 Canal Street. By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, executed by Peter H. Perkins, and delivered to F. & G. Haag & Co., dated October 20th, 1899, will sell to-day, at 9 A. M., 4 oxidized revolving barber's chairs, mirror case, 30 by 48; pier mirror, 36 by 72; two-bowl washstand, 4 Fuller cocks, 4 glass bottles, glass bowls, dusters, nickel cups, brushes, boiler, clippers, box pole, hat rack, curtain poles, and one washstand mirror. At 102 West 3d Street. By order of the Attorney for the Mortgagee.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 10:30 A. M., public auction, at No. 28 West Street, Borough of Manhattan, chattels and contents of a machine shop mentioned in a chattel mortgage made by Wm. W. Francis and Minnie I. Pilling to Frank T. Ternes and Lauritz Lesse, dated July 18th, 1900. By order of attorney for mortgagees.

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LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; bear investigation. AUTO, Box 156 Times.

Corporations are safe, convenient, effective, partnerships risky, inconvenient, unsatisfactory. We incorporate business enterprises. Charters secured in any State. Partnerships incorporated. Folder, giving details, expenses, and advantages, on application. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

HIGH CLASS WEEKLY PUBLICATION.
Well known, growing business; great field; splendid possibilities; about $15,000 required. Emerson P. Harris, 150 Nassau St.

Lady or gentleman can obtain an interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000; seven finest articles for ladies; handsomest packages; highest recommendations; safe investment; pleasant business. Col. J. F. Milliken, 287 Broadway.

ARE YOU carrying a life insurance? You can make a pile of money on it; no hokey-pokey business; no transfers; write for circular. D. Weltsch, 158 East 32d St.

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A.—Cash paid for stores, merchandise, shoes, groceries, restaurant, dry goods, fixtures, confectionery. Kahn, 338 East 120th St.; telephone 513A—79.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Five and 10c. store information; store plans and system complete; goods purchased for you on commission. Anderson & Ennis, 346 Broadway.

Wanted—$8,000 as first mortgage by owner of A1 real estate worth $19,000 in Borough of Queens. Mortgage, Box 201 Times.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

$1,500 buys well-established business; reason for selling, retiring from business. Call 532 East 136th St.

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10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

New York School of Elocution, 26 East 23d St.—Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in elocution, oratory, gesture, expression, and recitation; special attention given to strengthening the speaking voice and the improvement of conversational speech. Classes, meeting Tuesday and Friday evenings, now forming for Winter term; tuition, $5 for ten lessons; also private evening instruction; circulars.

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryship s

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS.
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Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

PRIVATE SELTMAN'S SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Class and private instruction.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., WALTZ 135-137 West 125th St.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 52 West.—Large, small rooms; suitable family or gentlemen; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

18th St., 315 West.—Large and small rooms; convenient to bath; nicely furnished; excellent table.

23d St., 439 West.—Large, sunny, front room, single room, $5, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

83d St., 23 West.—Room for one or two gentlemen; superior house and table; references required.

95th St., 66 West.—Private family have large alcove room, with dressing room; also hallroom; reference.

SUNDAY DINNER.
Tilly Haynes, proprietor Broadway Central Hotel, is introducing a system of Sunday and Holiday Dinners, the same as has proved such a success at the United States Hotel in Boston for the past twenty years and has made this hotel famous. Dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Price 75 cents.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2d Av., 234.—Between 14th and 15th Sts.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private family; running water.

14th St., 201 East.—Furnished rooms, all conveniences, $3 and $3.50. Beeson's bell.

19th St., 16 West.—Newly furnished room, back parlor; unfurnished; reference.

20th St., 16 West.—Suite, with or without private bath; large and sunny; also hall rooms; references.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel,) adjacent Broadway.—$3, $5, $7; weekly transients, 50c., $1, $1.50; steam heated.

46th St., 123 East.—Warm, sunny, light, quiet rooms in doctor's house; new; can afford lowest rate.

47th St., 126 West.—Newly, handsomely furnished large room; all conveniences; refined surroundings; breakfast optional.

58th St., 122 West.—Large, small rooms; richly furnished; elegantly conducted bachelor house; club centre; telephone service.

63d St., 163 West.—Two pleasant front rooms, with 2 beds; steam; home comforts; all improvements. Eklund.

79th St., 104 West.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; running water, &c.; single, en suite; reasonable terms.

81st St., 131 West.—A magnificently furnished parlor suite, suitable for physician; select neighborhood; half a block from "L" station, between Columbus, Amsterdam Avs.; private residence; also other beautifully furnished rooms, with dressing rooms attached; breakfast if desired; gentlemen; references. Owner.

83d St., 17 West.—Back parlor; large sunny front room; modern conveniences; also single room; private house.

104th St., 66 West.—Large parlor and alcove; bath adjoining; steam heat; near L. Smith.

104th St., 118 West.—Furnished rooms; heated; private house; also unfurnished rooms.

128th St., 125 West.—Sunny connecting rooms, single; quiet, comfortable home; invalid, child, clerk, Christopher.

Lexington Av., 605.—Large, warm, cheerfully furnished room, bath; convenient; breakfast optional; large closets; moderate; references.

Lexington Av., 125, Near 28th St.—Furnished parlor suitable for doctor; hall service.

Unfurnished Rooms.

To Let—Unfurnished room for a gentleman without board; private bath and telephone; near Union Square; references. Address X., Box 197 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—Refined woman, unfurnished room; private family; state terms. L., Box 189 Times Office.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Good wages paid for competent German girl; permanent position guaranteed; general housework. Shuttleworth, cor. Anthony Av., Mount Hope Place, Tremont.

Wanted—Chambermaid who can sew; personal city reference required. Apply at 11 West 48th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Cattlemen, experienced and inexperienced, on steamships to Europe; come ready to travel. 209 2d St.

Wanted—Men to assist feeding cattle on steamships to Europe. 5 Clinton St.; 73 West St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
BRANCH OFFICES:

Advertisements may be left at any of the following, where they will be accepted at the same rates as at the main office:

Main Office, 41 Park Row.

Up-town Office, 1269 Broadway.

BATTERY TO 14TH ST.

246 Grand St., J. Blumberg.
325 Bleecker St., N. Y., Jewell's Advt. Ag'cy.
26 2d Av., near 2d St., Max Marcus.
36 Avenue A, near 3d St., A. Stahl, Jr.
52 Avenue A, near 4th St., E. J. Tamsen.
82 Avenue A, near 5th St., J. Heinrichs.
120 1st Av., near 7th St., P. Pathenheimer.
524 West Broadway, Paul Cazenave.
29 E. 9th St., Kahrs' Internat. Advt. Bureau.
81 Fourth Av., Kahrs' (Branch Office.)
333 East 10th St., N. Reis.
154 6th Av., near 11th St., F. B. Lozier & Co.
233 1st Av., near 14th St., F. Zorn.

ABOVE 14TH ST.—EAST SIDE.

25 East 14th St., J. A. McGinnis.
92 East 14th St., L. J. Finch Advt. Agency.
329 3d Av., near 24th St., M. Nussbaum.
102 East 23d St., nr. 3d Av., Murray Hill Advt. Agency.
554 3d Av., nr. 37th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
713 2d Av., nr. 38th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
650 3d Av., nr. 42d St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
203 East 48th St., L. A. Reynold.
957 2d Av., near 51st St.
198 East 58th St., F. Getzler.
340 East 58th St., M. P. Joachim.
755 Lexington Av., nr. 60th St., Milton Leavy.
1,026 3d Av., nr. 61st St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
1,152 3d Av., nr. 67th St., A. Miller.
1,318 2d Av., nr. 69th St., Speyer Advt. Ag'cy.
1,360 3d Av., near 77th St., C. Apt.
1,517 2d Av., near 79th St., G. Deffaa.
1,551 Avenue A, near 82d St., M. Maurer.
1,515 3d Av., bet. 85th and 86th Sts., Kelm Advt. Agency.
1,593 3d Av., near 89th St., E. Ganz.
1,794 3d Av., near 100th St.
1,693 Lexington Av., near 106th St.
200 E. 110th St., near 3d Av.
2,110 3d Av., near 116th St., J. A. Hagamayer & Son.
2,271 2d Av., near 117th St.
1,878 Lexington Av., between 116th and 117th Sts., B. Laguna.

ABOVE 14TH ST.—WEST SIDE.

90 8th Av., near 14th St., H. Jansen.
143 8th Av., near 17th St., F. Loase.
224 West 21st St., Mrs. E. Shaw.
254 8th Av., cor. 23d St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
419½ 6th Av., near 25th St., W. F. Blume.
285 8th Av., nr. 29th St., Batavia Advt. Ag'cy.
1,242 B'way, nr. 31st St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
361 9th Av., near 31st St.
486 8th Av., nr. 34th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
473 9th Av., near 36th St.
70 West 39th St., nr. 6th Av., Wm. Edgar.
668 6th Av., near 39th St.
652 Eighth Av., near 41st St.
783 6th Av., near 42d St., N. A. Heckman.
257 West 42d St., N. A. Heckman.
451 West 42d St., Bruno Opp.
649 9th Av., near 45th St., Kelly Advt. Ag'cy.
760 8th Av., near 47th St., Jones Advt. Ag'cy.
802 8th Av., nr. 49th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
904 8th Av., nr. 53d St., M. Levitz.
960 6th Av., nr. 54th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
859 9th Av., near 56th St., J. F. Gleason.
877 Tenth Av., near 57th St.
886 Ninth Av., near 58th St.
48 Columbus Av., near 61st St.
95 Amsterdam Av., near 64th St., Haberstroh Advt. Agency.
140 Columbus Av., near 66th St., W. H. Allen.
350 Columbus Av., West Side Agency.
492 Columbus Av., near 83d St., Murray Hill Advt. Agency.
608 Columbus Av., near 90th St., B. Levitz.
643 Amsterdam Av., near 91st St.
708 Columbus Av., nr. 95th St., J. S. McGlynn.
852 Columbus Av., nr. 102d St., A. Newmark.
2,180 8th Av., nr. 118th St., Jankon's Adv. Ag.
244 West 124th St., R. A. Carrington.

ABOVE 125TH ST.

157 East 125th St., L. J. Finch Advt. Agency.
283 West 125th St., L. J. Finch Advt. Agency.
2,263 7th Av., nr. 133d St., Wagner's Adv. Ag.
2,662 3d Av., near 143d St., A. Ragette.
2,964 3d Av., near 153d St., L. Berringer.
707 Tremont Av., M. D. Shipman.

BROOKLYN.

397 Fulton St., nr. Adams, Pklyn Advt. Ag.
59 Sands St., near Adams, W. P. Cook.
1,197 Fulton St., nr. Bedford Av., R. C. Talbot.
1,374 B'way, nr. Gates Av., Genl. Adv. Ag.
376 Broadway, I. E. Case.
153 Broadway, M. J. Hayden.
266 Graham Av., M. J. Hayden.
154 Greenpoint Av., M. J. Hayden.
1,152 Myrtle Av., Central Advt. Agency.
736 Flushing Av., Acme Advt. Agency.
48 Broadway, near Wythe Av., N. F. Koch.

NEWARK, N. J.

794 Broad St., F. N. Sommer.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

61 2d St., between Hudson and Washington, J. Lichtenstein.
203 Washington St., Reed & Brother.

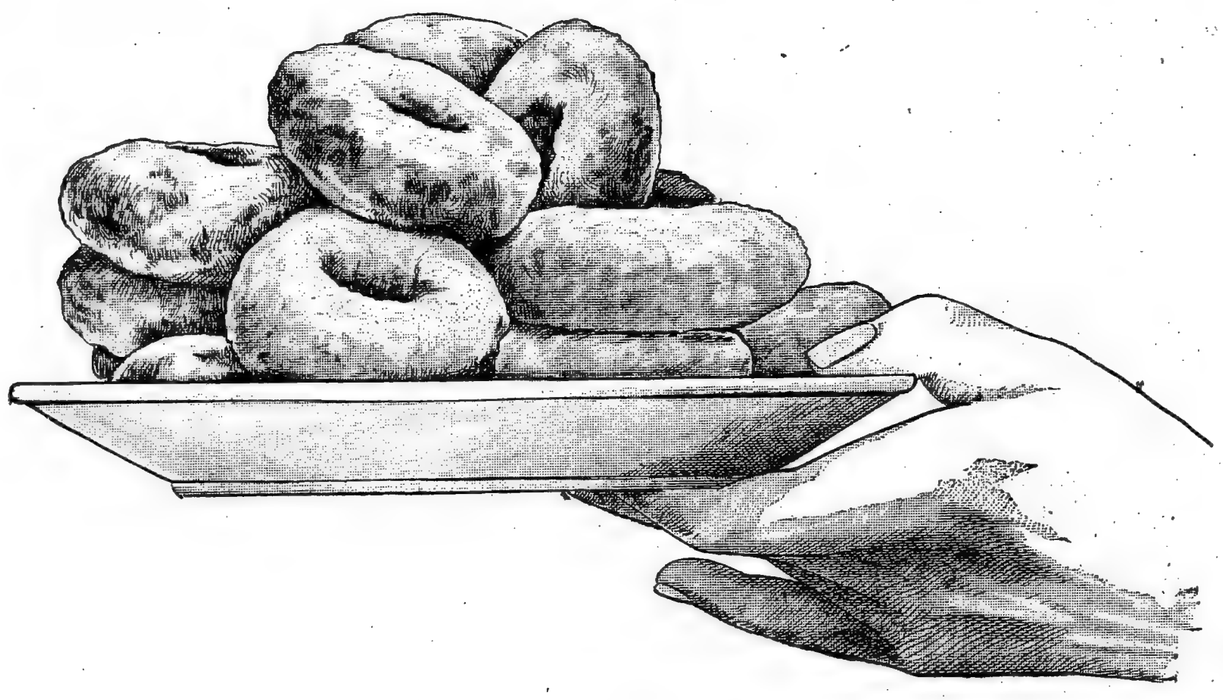

Crullers made with Royal Baking Powder are neither tough nor grease soaked. Sweet, crisp and light. Delicious with coffee for breakfast, lunch or between meals.

Royal Baking Powder makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Carefully avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks, or a new boy not to want clothes like older men wear.

We have what the boy wants—Spring overcoats the same as his father's; coverts and Oxford mixtures; ready.

So are wash sailor, Russian blouse and Norfolk suits in khakis, weltings, linens, crashes and ducks, for indoors here or outdoors South.

Ready since last Summer 140 double-breasted blouse suits, sizes 10 to 16 years—that's why they're $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

JAPANESE RUGS.

Beautiful Oriental Effects.

	were	now
6x 9 ft. . .	$10.00	$6.50
7.6x10 ft. . .	12.50	8.00
9x12 ft. . .	15.00	10.50

A triad of virtues—exclusive designs—just the needed colors needed in many rooms; easily moved and cleaned.

Artistic furniture reduced to make room for spring stock. Choose while the bargains last—"Long Credit" allows you to pay when convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Dress Goods Sale.

2500 yards medium weight Hopsacking,—suitable for tailor made dresses or school suits.

Plain,—tan, beaver, castor and chocolate brown.

Mixed,—blues, browns and grays,

50 cents per yard; value 75 cents and $1.00.

Men's Furnishing Dept.

Madras Pajamas,—pink, blue or lavender fancy stripes, military or "turn down" collars. Extra small to extra large sizes,

95 cents per suit.

Night Shirts—Odd sizes, of figured Cambric or white embroidered Muslin,

50 cents each; value 75 cents and $1.00.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

EXTRA QUALITY DUNLAP & CO.

Spring Styles

Now On Sale.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the World.

KENNEDY JURY DISAGREES

Discharged After Arguing for Nearly Twenty-four Hours.

Bail to be Applied for Pending New Trial—Gen. Molineux Talks with the Prisoner's Father.

Failing to reach an agreement as to the guilt or innocence of Samuel J. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds two years ago, twelve tired jurors, after twenty-three hours of continuous argument and consideration of the evidence for and against the defendant adduced in the three weeks' trial, were discharged by Justice Fursman at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Rumors current in the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building after the jury retired placed the result of the ballots all the way from eight to four for conviction to eleven to one for acquittal. The most generally accepted report was the latter. Eleven jurors, the report had it, voted in ballot after ballot through the weary hours of the night for the young dentist's release. One lone juror, fixed in his opinion, held out stubbornly to the end, according to the story, for conviction. This belief was shared by the prisoner's wife, Mrs. Marion S. Kennedy, and his aged father, Dr. John C. Kennedy. The latter believed this one man to be the foreman, John Klaber, a marble importer, of 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

"I saw in his face when he came in," said old Dr. Kennedy, "that he did not favor an acquittal."

Efforts to ascertain the truth of the various reports was made, but the jurors, enjoined to strict silence by Justice Fursman, in view of the probable speedy retrial of the defendant, would not discuss their deliberations.

The Kennedy family and the faithful contingent of Staten Islanders were greatly disappointed at the disagreement, but rejoiced that the verdict was not the same as that rendered at the former trial.

Cantwell & Moore, the young lawyers who made the stubborn defense for the accused dentist, while somewhat cast down by the failure to acquit, announced their determination to continue the fight for his liberty to the last ditch, and expressed confidence in their client's ultimate vindication. They will make application for bail within a few days to some Supreme Court Justice. Bail may be granted at the discretion of the Justice before whom the motion is made.

Gen. Edward Leslie Molineux, father of Roland B. Molineux, now in the Sing Sing death chamber, called at the Criminal Courts Building early in the day to congratulate Mrs. Kennedy upon her husband's release. The old General confidently expected that by the time he got to court Kennedy would be a free man. He sympathized with Mrs. Kennedy when presented to her in the matron's room and remained in conversation with old Dr. Kennedy for some time. The two white-haired old men, both distinguished looking, conversing together as they passed to the courtroom, attracted the attention of the great crowd of morbid hangers-on eagerly pressing around them, and the court officers cleared a way for their progress with difficulty. Gen. Molineux remained some time in court awaiting a verdict. He went away just before the noon recess.

Justice Fursman opened court promptly at 10:15 o'clock. The jury had been locked up for twelve hours, and showed no disposition to come in with a verdict. Justice Fursman announced a recess shortly after until 2 o'clock, and at 2:30 sent for the jury. Sleepy-eyed and worn-looking, they filed in. The older members of the body looked wan and haggard.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?" asked the Justice, who did not have on his gown.

"We have not," said the foreman, determinedly.

"Do you think there is any probability that you will arrive at an agreement?" questioned Justice Fursman.

"I can only speak for myself, your Honor," replied Foreman Klaber; "I cannot be swerved from my position in this matter."

"In that case," said the Justice, "as you have deliberated practically twenty-four hours and have not yet agreed, I will discharge you. Be careful not to discuss with any person, in view of this defendant's retrial, anything that took place in the jury room."

Mrs. Marion Kennedy was not in court. Through the long morning hours while the jurors argued, voted, and wrangled, she had remained in earnest conversation with her husband, from whom she has been separated by prison bars for more than two years and a half.

The prisoner, faultlessly attired, wearing a light overcoat, gloves, and a soft white hat, when brought into court heard the announcement of Foreman Klaber with calmness. A shade of disappointment crossed his pale face, but otherwise he gave no sign of feeling. To his lawyers he expressed his disappointment and was told by them that another trial would surely result in his favor.

Prosecutor McIntyre announced in open court that the prisoner would be tried again. Mr. McIntyre said subsequently that his connection with the case was ended, unless the District Attorney retained him to conduct the new trial. In his opinion Kennedy would not be tried again in the Supreme Court before Justice Fursman, he said, owing to the large number of important cases on the Justice's calendar, but in the Court of General Sessions.

Old Dr. Kennedy keenly felt the failure of the jury to agree.

"I'm greatly disappointed at the verdict, of course," he said, "but it is not so bad as a conviction would have been. I haven't any doubt about my son's ultimate acquittal. The charge of Justice Fursman displeased me greatly. It seemed to us, though laymen, that he summed up the State's case even better than the prosecution had done. We had a perfect alibi. I do not think the Justice ought to have compared it and the alleged conflicting statements made to the police by my son as he did. The statements were made when my son didn't know whether his name was Kennedy or John Smith, when he was being put through the third degree. I hope that the next trial will be, as I have heard it will be, in the Court of General Sessions."

Mrs. Marion Kennedy smiled bravely when the newspaper men approached her.

"I believe you are all on my side," said she. "Just say what you think I feel about this horrid disagreement. I confidently expected an acquittal as I don't see how anybody could find my husband guilty on that testimony. Of course it has been a pretty severe strain for all of us, but we are glad the result is not the same as it was at the first trial. We'll win yet."

She accompanied her husband to the gloomy Bridge of Sighs, there bade him good-bye, and went back to her Staten Island home with her relatives and friends.

CHILD ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Tired of Household Drudgery "Jimmy" Tallison Tries to End It All.

Three flights up in a dingy tenement at 239 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, there is a suite of cheerless rooms, and these the Tallisons, father and two sons, call home. Last night the father and the elder son sat down to a cold supper and realized for the first time, and with surprise, that "Jimmy," the younger son, was a boy like other boys the world over.

They had seen him time and again press his young face against the window in the front room and watch with wistful eyes the other boys at merry play in the street below, but they did not understand—not until yesterday. There was no mother in the household, and Jimmy, though he cried often when alone, never told that his boy's heart hungered for that which his little fellows enjoyed—freedom and play. But yesterday what was in the lad's heart was wrung from it, and in tears he sought desperately to end his life.

An odd tale of the tenements is this story of little Jimmy Tallison and his life of household drudgery. For it was because he felt that he was nothing but a drudge that the lad sought death. On a cot in the Seney Hospital last night he moaned that he wished to die, but the doctors had overcome the effects of the paris green poison which he had taken and said that he would live.

In the iron foundry down at the foot of Clinton Street John Tallison and his elder son work hard every day. They have no time in which to do the housework at their home, and, as Mrs. Tallison died seven years ago, there had been no one there since that time to do it for them—no one except Jimmy. For several years Jimmy, who is now but fourteen, has been the cook and general housekeeper of the family.

In all that time he attended faithfully to his duties, sweeping, washing dishes, cooking, although his heart was with the boys in the street and their shouts and laughter filled him with a boyish longing to be in the romp.

But he never complained, and there was always a warm supper awaiting his father and elder brother when they returned from the iron foundry in the evening. On Thursday there was more than the usual amount of work to do about the house, and Jimmy was very busy. He was so busy that he was late with the supper, and was chided for his delay by his father when the latter came home hungry.

His heart sore and wounded, the boy wept bitterly all night and arose yesterday deeply depressed in spirit. He had formed a desperate purpose, seeing in it an end to his troubles, and when the chance came he sought to carry it out. Getting a quantity of paris green he ascended to the roof of the house with a glass of water, into which he put the poison, swallowing the dose.

A dreadful sickness came upon him, and he hurried down into the front room of the family apartments, throwing the glass out of a window. His brother, who was at home, ran into the room and, realizing what Jimmy had done, hastened to prepare an emetic of mustard, which he gave to the boy. Then he summoned an ambulance and Jimmy was removed to the hospital.

War Correspondent to Lecture.

Thomas F. Millard, who was staff correspondent in China for The London Daily Mail and for Scribner's Magazine, will lecture at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday evening on "The War in China." The lecture will be illustrated by moving pictures.

TRUST COMPANY ABSORBED

North American Now in Control of the New York.

Assets of the Combined Institutions Will Exceed $22,000,000—The Terms of the Transaction.

The amalgamation of the Trust Company of New York with the North American Trust Company was unanimously agreed to by the Directors of the former company at a meeting held yesterday, when the proposition, made by the latter company through its President, Oakleigh Thorne, was discussed. The amalgamation will become effective in March. The assets of the combined companies will exceed $22,000,000 and the deposits $16,000,000. Neither the capital stock nor the surplus of the North American Trust Company will be increased.

The Trust Company of New York is the second large company absorbed by the North American Company within the last ten months, and it is not regarded as improbable that further consolidations may be effected within the near future.

The International Trust Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000, was absorbed last May, and the surplus of the North American Trust Company increased, in consequence, from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. The avoidance of increased capital or surplus in the second transaction, which would involve increased taxation, was effected by President Thorne by his manner and terms of purchase, agreed to by the stockholders of the absorbed company.

President Thorne individually proposed to the stockholders of the Trust Company of New York to sell him their stock at either of two options. He offered $210 cash for each share, or $170 per share and 18 per cent. of the par value of the stock of the Trust Company of New York, held by each stockholder, in the stock of the North American Trust Company. The latter stock's market value is $256 per share. It was purchased by its present holders at a much lower figure. The stock of the Trust Company of New York sells for $200 per share. The majority of the stockholders of the latter company accepted the cash and stock option, and the purchase was, therefore, made at a profit.

Mr. Thorne said last night that he had carefully investigated the affairs of the Trust Company of New York and had found it in such remarkably good condition that he had decided to make the stockholders an offer which he thought would be satisfactory to unite the two companies.

Ex-State Superintendent of Banking Willis Paine, President of the Trust Company of New York, stated that negotiations for the purchase of his company had been pending for several months, and that Mr. Thorne's offer was such an eminently fair one to all interested that he had advised its acceptance.

Mr. Paine added that at the annual meeting of the North American Trust Company on the 12th inst. Messrs. S. M. Jarvis and S. L. Conklin were not re-elected as Trustees, and that they had previously sold a large amount of their stock.

The Trust Company of New York had a capital and surplus of $1,000,000 respectively. It had been named as a depository of the moneys of the City of New York, of the Coffee, Cotton, and Produce Exchanges, and for State funds. It had also been designated by the Banking Superintendent a depository of lawful money reserve for the bankers of the State. Its deposits at the close of business Dec. 31, 1900, amounted to $4,240,008.12. Among its Trustees were Gen. James Jourdan, James Tallcott, ex-Controller Loew, Ernst Thalmann, Isaac E. Gates, Colgate Hoyt, and Charles E. Sprague.

The capital stock of the North American Trust Company is $2,000,000; its surplus and undivided profits, $2,089,868.91. The deposits amount to $11,788,026.16. Its National and State bonds, real estate, and other securities aggregate $5,322,583.93. The company acts as the fiscal agent of the Government in Cuba, and is qualified to act in the registration of corporate securities under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRE IN THE LOTOS CLUB.

The new library of the Lotos Club, in Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of about $500. The room is on the second floor of the clubhouse and had been recently fitted up for the convenience of the members. Through some unknown cause the fire started in the northeast corner of the room, and although the house was fairly well filled with members on account of the holiday, no one knew the room was ablaze until a passer-by ran hurriedly up the steps and told an employe that flames were breaking out of the second story.

The employe immediately turned in an alarm and at the same time informed some of the club's attendants, and they got out the extinguishers. The fire by this time was rapidly lapping up the woodwork around the north window, and had destroyed the curtains and portieres and burned a large hole in the new carpet.

CHEERS FOR MR. COLER

Greeted as "Mayor" at the Colonial Club Dinner.

He Speaks of "Our City," and Holds Albany Responsible for the High Tax Rate.

Controller Coler was heartily cheered last night at the annual dinner of the Colonial Club when he rose to speak to the toast of "Our City." A few of the enthusiastic diners even shouted, "Mayor," "Mayor," thus giving voice to their personal preference for Mr. Coler as a candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. Coler's speech was punctuated with repeated outbursts of applause, and at the end he was again roundly cheered.

Among the many well-known men who were present at the dinner were L. Laflin Kellogg, ex-President of the club; John Sprunt Hill, ex-Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart, Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, James E. Deming, Robert E. Dowling, President of the Tilden Club; W. J. K. Kenny, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, W. B. Ellison, and W. G. Foster.

The dinner, which was well attended, was served in the banquet hall of the clubhouse, at Seventy-second Street and Broadway. The souvenirs were baskets of cherries and small globes surmounted by an American eagle. The music consisted entirely of patriotic airs in which the diners joined from time to time. Charles W. Drake, President of the club, who acted as toastmaster, introduced Mr. Coler with a few eulogistic words.

Mr. Coler first referred to the anniversary which the country was celebrating. He desired, he said, to call attention to the fact that Washington shot mountain lions with a pistol and skinned them with a pocketknife, and that this should be remembered to-day.

This reference to recent events in the Rocky Mountains brought forth much laughter, which increased when the Controller next suggested that the friends of L. Laflin Kellogg should persuade that gentleman to forsake the law and enter the ministry for the good of the city. The Controller then said:

"In speaking of our city, I wish to ask you to be as loyal to her as you are to our Nation. There is a great deal of good in our city; and the wonder is not that we are so bad, but that we have got along as well as we have. Still, there is no reason why we should not be a whole lot better; and because there are many bad things in Paris and Berlin, that is no reason why we should have them here.

"Now, gentlemen, you can't improve the city much by simply harping about its vice. You can only crowd out vice by giving us something better in its place. These excited movements have never succeeded. It will not do always to be against everything; we must be for something. We must have better government, but we cannot get it while the average intelligence of citizens does not demand it. You business men will have to go into politics."

Mr. Coler then outlined the financial status of the city, and closed by saying:

"Even if you put saints into the various branches of our City Government they would be able to save more than about $2,000,000 a year, because only 18 per cent. of our budget is made up by the city officials. The other 82 per cent. is fixed at Albany by law and cannot be changed by the City Government. The high tax rate is due to the 82 per cent. fixed at Albany and not to the 18 per cent. fixed in New York City."

Ex-Judge James B. C. Drew of West Virginia, in speaking to the toast "The Virginians in Washington's Time," took occasion to say:

"The American people will enslave no other people. The cold clasp of iron will never be fastened on men living under the American flag. We will give them such government as they are entitled to have, but the first duty of English-speaking races, whatever flag they may be under, is first to establish law and order."

The other speakers of the evening were Commander A. V. Waldham, United States Navy; Charles W. Dayton, John R. Van Wormer, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Van Vechten Olcott.

Whiteman and Myers Held in Bail.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, once a State Senator in Minnesota, who was taken into custody at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday night by Detectives Reidy and Armstrong, together with Edward Myers, the pictures of both decorating Capt. Titus's collection in the Rogues' Gallery, were held for examination in the Centre Street Police Court by Magistrate Hogan yesterday. The detectives stated that the men are wanted in Boston on charges of embezzlement, forgery, and obtaining money under false pretenses. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and Whiteman's plea to have this amount reduced was unavailing.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2
....LAST NIGHTS—3D MONTH....
LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.
*.*Mon., Mar. 4th, SAN TOY. Seats Monday.

BURTON HOLMES,
Daly's, Mon. & Tues. at 3; Mendelssohn Wed. & Thurs., 8:30. 5 Weeks Beginning NEXT WEEK, CHINA, MOKI LAND, PARIS EXPOSITION, THESSALY, OBERAMMERGAU.
Course, $5, $4, $3. Single tickets, $1.50, $1, 75c., at Daly's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., 8:15 sharp. Last Matinée To-day at 2.
HENRY MILLER in "RICHARD SAVAGE."
*.*NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 25.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Lash of a Whip
With E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Katherine Florence, and a strong cast of Frohman Players.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | Marcel's Bas-Reliefs, Mme. Hermann, Nina Farrington, & Henry Bergman.
5th Ave. | Belasco's "Mme. Butterfly," Louise Beaudet, Hilda Thomas, Vernona Jarbeau.
58th St. | Tschernoff's Dogs, Mansfield & Wilbur.
125th St. | Whiting Sisters & Big Show. Johnstone Bennett, J. K. Emmet & Lottie Gilson, Christina's Monkeys.

BIJOU—Amelia Bingham Company
MAT. TO-DAY at 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS
To-night at 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Charles Frohman's Special Revival BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

HELD INVALID AT OPEN WINDOW

Firemen Save Woman from Suffocation While Flames Rage Below.

Mrs. John Wren, the mother of a baby one week old, probably owes her life to the quick wits of three firemen of the Tenth Battalion, who were called out early yesterday morning to extinguish a blaze in the five-story tenement house in which she lives, at 445 East Eightieth Street. The fire started in the basement, and had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. The tenants on the second, third, and fourth floors, however, got out unaided. On the fifth floor live Henry Hauser, his wife, and three children, the youngest of whom is only three weeks old, and John Wren, his wife, and child. By the time the firemen had arrived on the scene Hauser was standing on the rear fire-escape of the house, with his two elder children in his arms. He was evidently panic-stricken, and was calling to the people in the yard below that he was going to throw his children down and that he wanted some one to catch them. The children, however, were objecting forcibly to this plan and clinging to the iron fire-escape with all their might. Before he could tear them away Policemen McKenna and Spencer had found their way to the roof above him. They lifted Hauser and his children up to the roof, and his wife, with the three weeks' old baby, who had disappeared in the confusion, appeared on the street a little later. She was unable to tell how she got out, and no one else about the place seemed to know.

When the firemen reached Wren's apartments, he was on the fire-escape, with his baby in his arms. He reached the ground in safety, and then the firemen turned their attention to his wife.

Firemen Lauth, Everhardt, and Berry, who discovered her in bed unable to move, did not dare to take her down the ladder, for fear that the exposure and rough handling would result in her death. The room was full of smoke from the fire below, and they wrapped the sick woman in blankets, so that only the tip of her nose was exposed to the air. Then they lifted her carefully and held her head out of the open window for half an hour, until the firemen below had extinguished the blaze. When word was sent up that the fire had been put out she was placed in her bed again and the window was closed, nose was exposed to the air. Then they lifted her carefully and held her head out of the open window for half an hour, until the firemen below had extinguished the blaze. When word was sent up that the fire had been put out she was placed in her bed again and the window was closed.

A physician was called in, who administered stimulants to her and said that she had received little apparent injury from the excitement

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. This Afternoon at 2.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
TO-NIGHT at 8, at Popular Prices.—LES HUGUENOTS (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval, Louise Homer, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza, Journet, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 24, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 25, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD (in German.) Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Mauermeister, Marnji, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, March 1, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor.
This (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Academic Festival Overture, Op. 80; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin in D major, Op. 61, (Cadenza by Mr. Kreisler;) SAINT-SAENS, Symphony No. 3, in C minor, with Organ, (Mr. Wallace Goodrich at the Organ.) Soloist, Mr. Fritz Kreisler
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tues. Evg., Feb'y 26, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by ERNST VON DOHNANYI PIANO.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

EASTERN STAR FAIR
In aid of the Eastern Star Hall and Home.
Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, NOW OPEN.
Single admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents. Season Tickets, $1.00; Children, 50 cents.

WALDORF-ASTORIA at 8:30 P. M. Monday, Feb. 25
MR. THOMAS F. MILLARD, (War Correspondent) Will Lecture on THE WAR IN CHINA Illustrated by C. Fred Ackerman War Biograph Operator.
With Remarkable Motion Pictures. Tickets at Waldorf, Brentano's, Tyson's, Fifth Av. and leading hotels.

KEITH'S BIG HIT OF LIVING ART STUDIES
MATTHEW & HARRIS, GENARO & BAILEY, RYAN & RICHFIELD, WINTON, TORCAT, NEXT WEEK, SAM BERNARD and Another All Star Vaudeville Bill.

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av. Second Week 34th Annual Exhibition.
American Water Color Society.
Week Day & Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE The CLOWN and the LOCKET THIS MORNING. Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock. CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats Orch. $1.50. Wed. & T'dy.
The New Clyde Fitch Play, LOVERS' LANE.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE
NEW ORCHESTRA. Victoria's Funeral.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c.
Ezra Kendall, Ugo Biondi, Hallen & Fuller, oths.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

GRAND LAST Matinee TO-DAY. Lost River Next Week MAXIE Dressler.

THE New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'dy. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. HAZEL KIRKE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinee to-day and evening and Mond. Eve., last times, Sardou's comedy "FEDORA."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DESIGNS OF FLANDERS.

Chairs that an antiquarian would treasure have tall straight backs, from $4; Rockers, $4, (with leather seats, $6.50.) Large and heavy ones with cowhide seats, $14—such as Flemish burghers indulged in. Others with heavy carvings of grotesque heads, delightfully unreal and spirited; broad pierced "rungs" connected with twisted legs.

Just as characteristic specimens in tea tables from $3.50; Tabourettes, $2; Pedestal Bookcases, $11, and Desks with trash baskets, $13.

All novelties are at factory prices, that you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Neglect of a Cough or Sore Throat may result in an Incurable Throat Trouble or Consumption. For relief use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Nothing excels this simple remedy. Sold only in boxes.

Austin's Dog Bread
made by Austin, Young & Co., Boston.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. CAPTAIN JINKS of the Horse Marines. With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. Matinée To-day at 2:15. Evenings, 8:15. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. "A Real Success."—Herald. Matinées To-day & Wednesday at 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. USUAL SAT. MAT. TO-DAY. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL EDNA MAY. FROM UP THERE. Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. MR. CHAUNCEY In His Greatest Success OLCOTT (all new songs) O'MAGH

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. Matinee To-day, Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Co. of 100 Headed By Chas. J. Ross. MY LADY

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Strauss's Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.) Evgs., 8:15. Mat. T'day, 2:15.

WALLACK'S FAREWELL MATINEE, 2:15. FAREWELL NIGHT, 8:30. MARY MANNERING in "JANICE MEREDITH" Feb. 25th—LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Burlesquers. E. 14th St. Queen of Bohemia: Living Pictures. To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1t west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN In the Palace of the King."

KNICKERBOCKER. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. To-day. When We Were Twenty-one.

Harlem Op. House. Wm H. Crane as David Harum Evs., 8:15. Mat. T'dy, N'xt w'k, ANNIE RUSSELL in "A Royal Family."

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

There was a time, before the passage of the international copyright measure, when legitimate publishers were, according to their own accounts, at the mercy of the "pirates." The latter shaved prices so close that no American publisher could afford to pay an English author a penny for the privilege of bringing out an "authorized" edition of a book that proved to be more than ordinarily popular. Recently the shortsightedness of London publishers has given the pirates a chance to play their old game. Neither "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" nor "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" was copyrighted in this country. The moment these books began to be in demand in England the pirates here attempted to get in their work. So did the authorized publishers. And the latter, through the variety, multitude, and excellence of their editions, rendered the pirates' cheap and hurried efforts at bookmaking a drug in the market. It has happened that, in the second edition of "Elizabeth," new matter was added, and this was copyrighted. "Pirates" have reprinted that edition, and hence suits for infringement have been brought.

Mr. Charles Major, the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," spent a few days in this city last week on his way to the South, where he will take a short holiday with Mrs. Major, who accompanied him. He has completed the writing of his new novel, but is still holding the manuscript for the finishing touches before putting it into the hands of his publishers. Mr. Major's second book, like his first, will be a historical romance laid in England during a later period than "Knighthood." Mr. Major's work has the two essential elements of romance, to wit, love and humor; and, as these are temperamental with him, his next book is not likely to be lacking in them. Needless to say, Mr. Major has already received several offers for the dramatic rights of his forthcoming novel.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have just published a historical novel entitled "A Lady of the Regency," which has already gone through five or six editions in England, where it was recently published. Mrs. Stepney Rawson, the author, served an apprenticeship of years in writing short stories before she attempted the serious work of historical fiction, which has brought her deserved recognition. Mrs. Rawson belongs to a military family—the Fifes—and lost a brother in the Boer war. She first entered journalism about eight years ago, and has contributed largely to the leading journals in England. She has had numerous short stories published in the magazines, but "A Lady of the Regency," on which she was at work for two years, is her first book. She is now engaged on a second novel.

Miss Elisabeth Marbury has acquired the rights of dramatization to "Stringtown on the Pike," which has already reached a sale of 50,000 copies. Miss Marbury has had several applications for the play, and it is believed that the material in the book lends itself readily to a dramatic story for stage purposes. We understand that Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have made arrangements with Mr. Uri Lloyd for two more stories drawn from what the author originally called "The Dead Chemist Series."

The two concluding volumes of Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges," which Harper & Brothers are to publish this month, will bring the narrative down to the beginning of the Victorian era. We shall thus have a valuable introduction to this author's "History of Our Own Times," which, it is to be hoped, Mr. McCarthy may now be induced to augment so as to include the entire reign of Queen Victoria. Before this can be accomplished, however, we understand that he must first finish a history of the reign of Queen Anne in two volumes, a work he had already pledged himself to write when he gave up his seat in the House of Commons last Summer.

The third volume of Mr. Gardiner's "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate," which will be shortly issued by Longmans, Green & Co., does not go so far as the author at first anticipated, owing to the importance of the brief period (1654-6) considered. The volume covers the most important period in the career of Oliver Cromwell, at least from a political point of view, and how far Mr. Gardiner has been able to supplement the already elaborate story of this period, contained in recent lives of the Lord Protector, will be interesting to learn.

Now that the public curiosity aroused by "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" has been somewhat satiated, we should like to call attention to a work which is more deserving of the interest of that world that loves a lover. Some time ago Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co. published a book entitled "The Love of an Uncrowned Queen," which for pure passion and genuine emotion and pathos far surpasses in human interest the fictitious and artificial "letters" said to be the work of Mr. Laurence Housman. Nothing could be more significant of the tyranny of caprice that elects one book for popularity and neglects another without any sane regard for their respective merits and demerits than the public excitement over "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" on the one hand and the utter lack of interest in "The Love of an Uncrowned Queen" on the other.

Prof. Edward Dowden's estimate of Kipling's poetry, which will be reproduced in America in the March Critic, is one of sympathy if not of enthusiasm—that does not matter, for Mr. Dowden is rarely enthusiastic except when writing about Shelley. But he does something to explain the vogue of Kipling's verse, and does it in an entertaining way. His verses, he says, "have served to evoke or guide the feelings of nations, and to determine action in great affairs, * * * he has touched the solemn organ stops; and it is precisely to such a poem as 'Recessional,' with its old prophetic strain, its warning against vain idols and folly and carnal pride, that the deepest response of our race is made." Mr. Dowden may have discovered the formula upon which Kipling's fame may rest, but he does not explain the poet's popularity in London music halls in the heat of discouraging news from South Africa.

Gertrude Atherton sailed from this city last Tuesday for a six weeks' sojourn in the West Indies. The purpose of her visit is connected with her "Life of Hamilton," upon which she has now entered with energy and thoroughness. In all the biographies extant the account of Hamilton's birth and early life is not only meagre, but rests on facts borrowed at second hand and unverified. So that right on the threshold of her "Life of Hamilton" she has found research necessary. Her efforts toward the fullest knowledge of her subject are being supported by the members of the family now living, who have placed all their papers and documents for the first time at her disposal.

THE NEGRO ARRAIGNED.

Mr. Thomas, of Negroid Ancestry, Points Out His Faults and Vices, Seeking to Do Him Good.*

"The American Negro," by William Hannibal Thomas, is a book that may possibly do something toward the solution of the race problem in this country, as it is written by one who passionately desires that end, and who knows what he is talking about. Much has been written heretofore on this important subject, some weakly sentimental, some ignorantly abusive, but it has remained for one who is himself of negroid ancestry and has utilized his intelligence and his environment to make a thorough study of negro characteristics and capabilities to approach the matter with equal authority and fairness. No white man has ever, so far as we can remember, arraigned the freedman with such scathing denunciation of his faults and vices, with such contempt for his ignorance and lack of ambition, as are found in Mr. Thomas's book, and in all probability no white man could use such outspoken severity without being accused of racial prejudice and antipathy. Such a jeremiad, delivered by one belonging to the very race against which it is hurled, carries unmistakable conviction of the writer's sincerity and knowledge whereof he speaks. It is a dark picture that the author draws of the American negro, and one which must insensibly imprint him upon our mental vision as a sinister and terrible figure still to be dealt with in our social economy.

Mr. Thomas is probably, next to Mr. Booker T. Washington, the best American authority on the negro question, because he is a negro himself, gives evidence of superior intelligence, and as lawyer and legislator in South Carolina in the "reconstruction" period has had an excellent opportunity for observing the traits of the Southern negroes. Moreover, for the last thirty years he has devoted all his attention to the educational and social advancement of the freedmen, not only without reward, but at the expense of personal indignity and material losses. He expects that his book will arouse resentment among those freedmen who, while being perfectly conscious of its truth, will naturally object to a revelation to the world in general of negro degradation, and he invites intelligent and honest criticism, confident that his statements rest on personal experience and observation and are capable of verification. In regard to the prevailing estimate of the negro by white men, Mr. Thomas says that we have very little first-hand knowledge regarding the subject, and therefore no intelligent insight into negro sociology. Negroes are extremely secretive, he avers, and their real lives, their individual hopes and fears, temptations, prejudices, and victories, are hidden from all but their own race.

At the outset the author shows how the blacks have, through their own incapacity, made no better use of their freedom than to substitute industrial bondage for the former enslavement of the person. Before the civil war there were on Southern plantations, he says, skilled black workmen in every department of mechanical handicraft, and these men, with the acquirement of their freedom, became men of affairs and substantial citizens in our Southern Commonwealths. But they have found no successors among those born in freedom, and this, Mr. Thomas declares, is because, although the negro, from contact with civilizing forces, has acquired a fair degree of diligence and is reasonably industrious under capable supervision, he has not acquired that self-propelling force inherent in the white race. The freedmen have taught their children to think themselves above the menial occupations, involving physical exertion in which they really excelled under compulsion, and, as their naturally slipshod ways and mental density exclude all but a very few from the class of artisans, the blacks of the present generation easily drift into idle and immoral lives. Black labor has come to be a symbol for ignorance and incapacity, and the negro who tries to enter competitive industries of any kind must prove personal ability under the severest tests before he receives recognition and respect. There is no place, says Mr. Thomas, in this world for the sloven, the indifferent, or the unskilled industrial toiler; therefore, in order to take his place beside the white man, the negro must rid himself of these qualities and acquire the qualities he so largely lacks—truth, frugality, continuity of purpose, and intelligent action. Mr. Thomas thinks the negro will best obtain these by a return to country life and in working the soil, since "rural work constitutes a basis for character building incomparably beyond that of any other agency within his reach." Land ownership and judicious isolation are, in the author's opinion, the two most important factors in the future social elevation of the race, and, in a chapter on "Material Thrift," he outlines a plan by which this could be attained through

*THE AMERICAN NEGRO: WHAT HE WAS, WHAT HE IS, AND WHAT HE MAY BECOME. A Critical and Practical Discussion. By William Hannibal Thomas. New York: The Macmillan Company.

negro settlements of landowners, with schools, churches, workshops, and stores equipped and managed by competent members of the race.

In a chapter on "Characteristic Traits," the author comes to the conclusion that "negro life is a makeshift, a conglomeration of specious expedients, evolved from high-sounding precepts that have existence and source in the pretensions of arrant hypocrisy." The negro, supposedly, has a physical brain, but he never thinks connectedly, never reasons, is thoroughly unstable in all his aims and desires, has no respect for law or order, and, in fact, is just the savage he was in African jungles, except for some purely imitative and external changes. The opinion of Mr. Thomas seems to be that the race as a whole is impervious to elevating and refining influences, and that it would be better to have the lower elements of the race exterminated or excluded rather than allow them to infect the whole fabric of civilization. "Obviously," he says, "so long as negroes are confessedly on the lowest rung of the ladder of social development, there is emphatic need of thoroughly safeguarding every step in their training with forceful and effectual methods of instruction."

According to Mr. Thomas, the moral nature of the American negroes, both men and women, is unspeakably depraved, and he is especially severe in his scoring of the negro preachers and teachers. Far from assisting in the uplifting of the ignorant of their race, they and their religion are declared to have borne a heavy part in degrading and misleading those depending on their advice and admonitions. The author describes negro religion as "a sensuous faith, built up of incongruous matter," and as proof that it is a worthless factor in race regulation he cites numberless instances in which the most heinous crimes are committed by those who read and write, and are members of negro churches. He goes on to say: "The fundamental defect of negro religion is a spiritual inability to realize the essential import of Christian truth. There is no assimilation of ethical principles, nor application of them to everyday life, but the negro's religion is a thing entirely apart from and outside of ordinary life and duty. Hence the moral nature of even the most outwardly respectable church members is generally hopelessly bad, since moral lapses are never followed by social ostracism." This degradation of the negro, Mr. Thomas assures his readers, is growing not less, but greater, and the worst feature of it is that he has no realizing sense of his own vileness.

A chapter on "Criminal Instincts" but adds a darker hue to what the author has already painted of negro turpitude. He dwells on the latent ferocity of the race, and declares that it is nothing but fear for personal safety that keeps all the malignity of his slumbering savagery from finding expression in the most revolting acts of physical lawlessness. For crimes requiring forethought, coolness, sagacity, and persistency, the negro's courage is lacking, but on the impulse of the moment, and when sufficiently sure of his advantage, he can and does commit every atrocity. Petty thieving and assaults upon helpless white women and children are, however, his favorite crimes, and to the latter phase of negro savagery Mr. Thomas naturally gives considerable space in view of the effect on the mutual relations of whites and blacks which this crime has caused in the South. The criminals he unsparingly condemns, the lynchers he disapproves more for the ineffectuality of their punishment than for their cruelty and because the law, if left to take its course, would accomplish the same end. But feasible remedy he does not suggest.

Mr. Thomas devotes an interesting chapter to showing that the kind of mental training hitherto furnished to the negroes in the schools established for them in the South is all wrong, and utterly lacking in the desired awakening of their minds to the duties and responsibilities of life. What good results, he asks, could be expected from applying to negro children, with centuries of mental density behind them, the same methods of education that are used in the case of white children of intelligent ancestry, environed with more or less cultured homes? Yet this is exactly what has been done by the kindhearted but mistaken men and women who are directing their schools. Berea College, in Kentucky, founded by the Rev. John G. Fee, is the only exception made in this sweeping statement.

The trouble with the negro, says Mr. Thomas, is that he learns words easily, but does not absorb ideas and principles, so that a superficial smattering of apparent knowledge is the easiest thing in the world for him to attain, and is all that he is now attaining in the academies and institutes founded for his benefit. Most of Mr. Thomas's readers will agree with him that classical training for negroes, except in rare instances, is worse than absurd, and that what he needs is "a training of the perceptive, constructive, and executive faculties of man in order that he may have an intelligent notion of what he undertakes to do, and the faculty of knowing when and how to do it in the best possible way." In other words, the author recommends an industrial education, and declares that it covers the entire ground of the ordinary negro needs and wants.

In regard to the social rights of the blacks, Mr. Thomas only claims for them the public privileges created and maintained by the State, and he assures the negroes that they can never demand or even expect the personal association and social equality with the white race with which the term "social rights" is often confounded.

Mr. Thomas blames the Republican Party for the political debauchery of the Southern negro, since that party emancipated him, conferred citizenship and suffrage upon him, and when blessed with the opportunity and obligation of teaching him the dignity and duties of citizenship not only failed to do so, but used him simply as a political factor to be bought and sold at election time. The author apparently admits that an unrestricted negro suffrage would be dangerous in the South, but he condemns in the severest terms the unlawful manner in which the negro vote is now suppressed. He admits that the blacks have never appreciated their enfranchisement; but, considering their past, this he regards as hardly surprising, for they need to be taught in civic duties as do also a large number of white voters.

Admitting that the negro has proved a failure in America, not having so far measured up to the requirements of capable citizenship or made appreciable advance in the assimilation of National aims, still Mr. Thomas argues most earnestly through a whole chapter to convince his readers that the regeneration of the negroes will never be accomplished by any such chimerical plan as exporting them back to Africa, but must be worked out here, if anywhere. Of regeneration, however, under any circumstances, he does not entertain much hope, since the most ignorant and degraded examples of freedmen are to be found in the North, where they have enjoyed every advantage around them unrestricted. What better proof of racial incapacity is needed? Mr. Thomas even asserts that it is folly to say that the negro has had but three decades of opportunity for self-culture, when, as a matter of fact, he has had an equal chance with the rest of mankind from the dawn of creation. His regeneration must take place within his own nature, through an assimilation of the thoughts and ideals of American citizenship. Then he will take his proper place in American activity.

Rowland Robinson's "Sam Lovel's Boy."*

It was a strange chance which led the late Rowland E. Robinson to assemble so many of the personages of his former books in "Sam Lovel's Boy," his last complete work, and it is with melancholy pleasure that one again meets the kindly philosopher, Uncle Lisha; stout old Gran'ther Hill, Huldah and Sam, Mrs. Purington, and Antwine, and with them watches the growth of the hero. One teaches him how to play with the wild things of the wood and the familiar creatures of the dooryard and another instructs him how to kill them and which to spare. He learns the ethics of Vermont sport, which do not forbid the shooting of foxes, but sternly discourage traps, and he is inducted into the mysteries of the district school, and becomes the intimate friend of some excellent dogs. His biographer does for the country boy what Mr. Aldrich did for the Portsmouth boy, adding the attractions of animal study, not to be pursued in the New Hampshire town.

But, as one reads of the youth's achievements as hunter and scholar, one looks through the medium of the book to the strong-souled author, working in the deadly loneliness of the blind, calling before his mind the long unseen loveliness of stream and forest, the colors of the blue and golden sky above, and the gold-sown emerald turf below, composing pictures for other eyes to see in imagination his own forever sealed, and making all his landscapes vocal with sounds audible to his trained hearing, but unheeded by his more fortunate fellows. The golden-haired baby, the sturdy boy, the patriot stripling, enlisting because he thought his mother "would want him to go with daddy," his last gift to his readers, was never pictured on the ever-during dark surrounding him. His genial, wholesome stories have been a precious gift to his countrymen. The tale of his own life is more valuable still, an example of cheerful fortitude as admirable as ever bloomed on the battlefield, the life of one who could present his due account nor fear chiding when the Master returned, as faithful as the blind bard whose lovely phrases so often consoled him. This was a man.

Abraham Lincoln—His Book.*

This is an interesting yet not altogether successful attempt to produce a fac simile of a small scrap book, the property of Abraham Lincoln, and containing the substance of his views in regard to "negro equality" and slavery entertained prior to his election to the Presidency of the United States. The book, according to the explanatory note furnished by J. McCan Davis, "owes its existence to the political campaign of 1858, when the opposing candidates for the United States Senator from Illinois were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The issue was slavery—whether, as Mr. Lincoln contended, it should be restricted to the States in which it already existed, or, as Judge Douglas advocated, it should be permitted to invade the new territories if agreeable to the people thereof."

At the time there was much discussion as to Lincoln's position, and he therefore made a scrap book containing what he had said on the subject for J. N. Brown. The latter used it with telling effect in the campaign, and carefully preserved it. On his death in 1868 it passed to his sons, William and Benjamin W. Brown, by whom it is still owned; and from it the fac simile reproduction was recently made. Although the impressions of the newspaper clippings are somewhat dim, Mr. Lincoln's writing is perfectly legible. The little volume, in its appropriate case, is an interesting relic if nothing else.

*SAM LOVEL'S BOY. By Rowland E. Robinson. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Published Feb. 16.)

*ABRAHAM LINCOLN—HIS BOOK. A fac simile reproduction of the original, with an explanatory note by J. McCan Davis. (2½ by 5 inches.) New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

BOOTHBY'S MEMOIRS.

Services Under England's Flag for Many Years.*

This book is distinctively English, and appeals more to the soldier than to the civilian. It comprises the memoirs, diary, and correspondence of Capt. Charles Boothby of the Royal Engineers, serving in the British Army under Sir John Moore in England's memorable campaign on the Peninsula during the years 1804 to 1809.

Capt. Boothby came of a military family, his father being Major Boothby of the Fifty-first Regiment, Royal Engineers, afterward Sir William Boothby, Bart. His letters written home, chiefly to his family, reveal a man of more than ordinary culture and a character as ingenuous as it was noble and religious, and withal a brave, gallant officer of the English type. Much of the interest in the narrative, aside from the charming personality of the man, we fear, has been lost in the delay of its publication. After the book was written it was allowed to slumber in the desk of the writer some fourteen or fifteen years before he concluded to publish it, assigning as a reason for so long withholding it from publication "that I have no new events, no unknown regions, no wonderful discoveries, to unfold. Reader, there are a good many reasons for not troubling thee with a book." But finally he did conclude to publish it in the hope that its publication might be useful to his countrymen. Another motive he had, and upon which he appeared to lay the most stress, was "that I have found much of the writing and style of contemporaneous authors calculated to undervalue religion, to undermine it by sneers and insinuations; and look down upon it with complaisant airs of superior illumination. * * *"

Let the man who has through life felt religion to be as a guard and shield spread before him, becoming a more ample and secure protection as the exigency became more pressing and severe; let him oppose his sober experience to that of the scoffer, whose works and words give out that he has found some secret of happiness in throwing religion aside as a troublesome, childish, and unfashionable restraint, most indolently, most imperfectly, have I served my God, but I have never in any part of life forgotten Him, never have ceased to love and fear Him. The return He has made to me is that I think worthy of remark. Whether my soul has conceived her danger from the wars of earth, or the storms of ocean, the conflict of armies or of the elements if I have had courage, if I have had comfort, if I have had the tranquillity and forming of a man, I know of no source from which I can have derived them, excepting only the kindness of God speaking to my soul through the promises of religion.

These are brave words, coming from an officer in the British Army and addressed mainly to his comrades. We have quoted freely, as they reflect all the more vividly the character of the author of the work we have under review. With such a faith, we can understand that "the whizzing of balls in battle" so little disturbed him. Speaking of his experience at the battle of Corunna, in which Sir John Moore was mortally wounded, he says:

The fire was very hot, and several men and horses of our own group were struck. I was thinking more of the novel sight before me and glorying in the brave obstinacy of our people, who, after so furious and long-continued and unabated attack, still refused to yield one inch to the column after column relieving each other that assailed them.

It was, as already remarked, in this sanguinary battle, the French, under command of Marshal Soult, and the English, commanded by Sir John Moore, where the latter met his death, and which frustrated the attempt of Napoleon to add Spain and Portugal to his dominions. How deeply Capt. Boothby felt and deplored the death of his General is pathetically told in a letter to his father, under date of Jan. 28, 1809. He wrote:

The man I looked up to as a god, and held in the most cordial respect and affection, after devoting his life to the service of his country, is praised by some and blamed by others. I know the latter to be ignorant, but consequently the most talkative, and your catchpenny Generals come forward and tell you how they could have done better. [From this we conclude that the manners of army officers have not improved the last hundred years.] All this makes me sick, and cools my military ardor. For can the utmost blindness of self-love make me think I can ever equal the virtues or military worth of Moore! When dying, though perfectly sensible, he had great difficulty to articulate. He said, gently however, that he had endeavored to serve his country diligently and conscientiously, and hoped it would be satisfied with what he had done. His latest anxiety seemed to be for victory. "Are they beat? Are they beat?" he repeatedly asked. He wished to send some message to Gen. Hope, who had succeeded him in the command. "Hope, Hope," he said at intervals, but could articulate no more. His last words were, "Tell my mother." He could no longer speak, and expired. Was not this the death of a hero and a good man?

John Hope, Lieutenant General, who succeeded Moore in command, in giving his report of the battle of Corunna, 16 January, 1809, pays this glowing tribute to his dead chieftain:

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I lament the blow. It will be the consolation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honor by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe, also, his memory will forever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

We have quoted at some length from that part of Capt. Boothby's interesting account touching the death of Moore, and the eulogies delivered by his brother officers on the occasion, as we doubt whether there is a man in the land of ordinary education who, in his boyhood, has not declaimed the lines on the "Burial of Sir John Moore," commencing:

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

They were written by the Rev. Charles Wolfe of Dublin, suggested by reading Southey's account of the burial, and published in The Edinburgh Annual Register, and are as popular to-day as when they were written, over three-quarters of a century ago. We venture to say that these few lines from the pen of this obscure clergyman of Dublin will prove a more enduring monument to the memory of the heroic Moore than the sculptured stone placed in old St. Paul's, London, by the British Government.

Capt. Boothby possesses a charming style and a fascinating personality, but sheds no new light on the brilliant campaign in which he served with so much distinction. The book is pleasant reading, and all interested in army life will find in this volume an inspiration to higher and nobler ideals, and as such it cannot be too highly commended.

The volume is embellished by several fine portraits—one of the writer, one of his father, Major Sir William Boothby, Bart., after a portrait by Dance; Penelope Boothby, only child of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., from portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Rafela, the mother of Capt. Charles Boothby and wife of Sir William Boothby, Bart., from a portrait by Hoppner, all well known among the collections of these masters and others, with a few pen-and-ink sketches from the author's journal. The volume is well bound and cleanly printed on heavy paper.

J. W. H.

*UNDER ENGLAND'S FLAG FROM 1804 TO 1809. The Memoirs, Diary, and Correspondence of Charles Boothby, Captain of Royal Engineers. Compiled by the survivors of his family, M. S. B. and C. E. B. Seven illustrations, with various pen-and-ink sketches from the author's diary. London: Adam & Charles Black. The Macmillan Company, agents, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York. $2.

The First of Twelve Monthly Novels.*

In "Eastover Court House" we have the first of a series of twelve novels to be published during the year written by new American writers, and dealing with various phases of contemporary American life.

The title of the book is rather misleading, since "Court House" would naturally suggest to the imaginative reader something with a legal atmosphere, but "Eastover Court House" proves to be an uninteresting Virginia town, the seat of Eastover County. Although, from repeated references to such living topics as the Philippines and the late Presidential election, we are assured that the time of the action of the book is the present day, the general impression while reading it is that the picture is that of the South just after the war, when she had not yet gathered together her forces for a new start in life, but still lay crushed and bleeding after defeat.

"Eastover Court House" is hardly typical of the Southern towns of to-day, nor are the shiftless planters, with their dilapidated buildings and fences, to be accepted as fair representatives of the Southern type of corn and tobacco growers. One is almost led to believe that Messrs. Boone and Brown, the collaborators in writing the book, have seen very few Southern towns, and that their ideas of Virginia progress had been drawn from literature issued just after the war.

It would be interesting to know just which part of the book each author wrote. There is undoubtedly a horsiness about it which flavors more of Kentucky than Virginia, and one is unable to decide whether the slight love story which is told is merely a background to the general description of thoroughbreds, or, if the live stock is a side issue, thrown in to add a touch of local color.

"In Virginia," say the authors, "not much beyond social graces is demanded of a man." We doubt if this is true, or, if it is, is it truer of Virginia than of any other State? The incident of the flogging of the two negroes is a rarer occurrence than the book would suggest. The arm of the law, although probably less far-reaching and energetic in the South, would nevertheless be raised against repeated outrages of that kind. On the whole, the Southerners are a maligned people, and their lawlessness has been exaggerated.

We recall that other recent book dealing with Southern life—"The Voice of the People." How tenderly, how lovingly, how truly did its author touch upon the life of the South; how delicately she painted it—its easy-going, tolerant ways; its indolence, and yet its indefinable charm and refinement!

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today "The Historical Novel, and Other Essays," by Brander Matthews; a new and enlarged edition of "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," by the same author; "The Shadow of a Man," by E. W. Hornung; "The Greek Thinkers, a History of Ancient Philosophy," by Prof. Theodore Gomperz, translated by Laurme Magnus; "Introduction to Sociology," a new edition, with additions, by Prof. Arthur Fairbanks; "Messages of Jesus, According to the Synoptists," by Prof. Thomas C. Hall; "The Opera, Past and Present," by W. E. Apthorp, and a second edition of Henry James's new novel, "The Sacred Fount."

*EASTOVER COURT HOUSE. A Novel. By Henry Burnham Boone and Kenneth Brown. 12mo. Pp. 317. New York: Harper & Brothers.

PLUNKET OF DUBLIN.

A Memoir of the Baron Who Was Archbishop of Dublin.*

"Plunket, Dublin," was Baron by hereditary descent, Archbishop by virtue of ecclesiastical award, an Irish gentleman of high degree by birth, and one of the most lovable and generous sons by nature and grace that the Mother Church in Ireland has ever had. Mr. How, who has labored with admirable industry to set before us the life and work of this Irish worthy, makes it clear that the subject of his memoir had a personality which radiated light and warmth about him while he lived, but which escapes the biographer when he attempts to prison the elusive spirit of the man within the bars of type. We are grateful, therefore, for the letters and extracts from addresses which Mr. How has generously bestowed upon his pages. There we get more than a glimpse of a man, noble and upright, strong and charitable, lordly by birth and by nature. For, apart from the peculiar interest and value of this biography to ecclesiastical readers, the work must be of human interest to deserve and warrant attention from the lay reader.

It will be four years on April 1 since Lord Plunket died at the Palace in Dublin, in which same city, in an unpretentious house on Upper Fitzwilliam Street, he was born on Aug. 26, 1828. The surroundings of his birth were in no way luxurious, though comfortable, but the family history shows that his ancestry on both sides was decidedly out of the common. The boy was named William Conyngham, after his grandfather, the first Baron Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Peer of the United Kingdom. There is nothing of particular moment in Mr. How's narrative following the years of childhood and youth, school and college; but with the remarkable position in the Irish Church which he attained so early in life, the future Baron and Archbishop begins to show of what stuff he is made.

The crisis in the disestablishment of the Irish Church was the wind of heaven which touched the smoke to flame in his soul, and made evident the great qualities of his mind as early as the sixties. All through that storm and stress period of the Irish Church William Plunket stands like a young giant, at first endeavoring to stem the flood of disestablishment while yet there seemed time, and afterward facing the inevitable with indomitable courage and with fine temper and tact and ecclesiastical compromise that in him were positive genius, laying down the lines of Irish Church government so as to suit her altered circumstances. Few men, if any, within the Church then, indeed, were so peculiarly endowed and fitted in every way for the stupendous task of those unwearied years of unwearying toil, which in the history of the Irish Church will always be on record as the noblest monument to a noble and untiring life of service to that Church. Again, of how many in ecclesiastical controversy, such as this movement embroiled its members in, could it be said by an opposite faction, as a Roman Catholic paper said of Archbishop Plunket after it was all over: "It is just and pleasing to add that no one ever doubted the transparent sincerity of the Archbishop in all these proceedings. It is also to be added that in controversy he never forgot that he was a gentleman"?

Later in life the Archbishop was much occupied with the question of Church reform in Spain and Portugal. It became a very large interest in his life, and remained a warm one to the end. He made several visits to Spain, but he never came westward. Once Spain was nearly responsible for an American visit. He had been assured of the support and sympathy of the American Church in his missionary endeavors for Spain, and had actually taken his berth on board the Servia, to sail on Sept. 21, 1889. But the serious illness of Lady Plunket—an illness which terminated fatally—intervened, and he never sailed.

Lord Plunket's political tact and Celtic humor were strong aids in his successful career, but, above all, he had a large, abiding charity, which pervaded all other attributes of character and made him beloved alike by friends and foes, political and ecclesiastical. As already indicated, the best interpretation of the man is to be found in his letters and addresses, which reveal his pronounced characteristics.

In a large sense, he was a representative Irishman of the best sort, in whom the best qualities of the Celt were crystallised in the solvent of Christianity. Somehow after reading the life of this man one feels, as it has been written of another, that Archbishop Plunket "must have made faith in goodness easier to other men."

*WILLIAM CONYNGHAM PLUNKET: Fourth Baron Plunket and Sixty-first Archbishop of Dublin. A memoir by Frederick Douglas How. With portraits. Pp. 333. 8vo. cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, $3.

Le Gallienne's Prose Fancies.*

Richard Le Gallienne's prose is undoubtedly seen at its best in the various volumes of prose fancies in which the delicate imagery, the brilliancy of the language, and the author's devotion to what may be called the religion of beauty, his style making these essays seem the most poetic of prose, is most apparent. But it must also be said that the present volume, neither as a whole nor in any one instance, never rises to the level of its predecessors, and yet nothing could be much finer than "A Literary Omnibus," the second short essay in the volume, in which Mr. Le Gallienne's enthusiasm over the books carried by his fellow-travelers, and especially by the last arrival, is so sincere, so vividly expressed, that his readers enter thoroughly into his feelings, the whole paper being full of small bookish touches, which unmistakably show the book lover and appeal with indescribable force to readers of like tastes.

"Sleeping Beauty," the first essay, which gives title to the volume, is based on the assertion that every woman is a sleeping beauty, some of whom, a cynical friend added, need more awakening than others, Le Gallienne asserting that some need the kiss of a great love or of great genius, to some extent the same thing, for such awakening; the essay running off into a discussion as to whether all beauty is for all men or whether the beauty all can see is really of the finest type, and objecting to the often repeated statement that people or pictures are strikingly fascinating or charming, but not really beautiful, which really means the failure to conform to certain established types.

And yet it has not been the modern world alone that has awakened that beauty, independent of, and perhaps greater than, the beauty of form and color; rather, it may be said to have reawakened it by study of certain subtile old masters of the Renaissance, and the great beauties who have made the tragedies and love stories of the world, so far as their faces have been preserved to us, were seldom "beautiful," as the populace would understand beauty. For perhaps the highest beauty is visible only to genius, or to that great love which, we have said, is a form of genius. It was only, it will be remembered, at the kiss of a Prince that Sleeping Beauty might open her wonderful eyes.

Mr. Le Gallienne writes most charmingly of Stevenson, the paper growing out of Mr. George Moore's attempt at "dethroning Stevenson," and taking up, also, Mr. St. Loe Strachey's "We are finely touched in Stevenson's writings, but somehow not to fine issues."

That Stevenson could tell certain stories and create certain characters is undeniable, but it is in his numerous other writings that his highest significance is to be found. And that significance is that of a poet, and one of the most original philosophers of his time.

It is impossible to do more than record a few of the remaining titles of these prose fancies, "Words Written to Music," "The Blue Jar," "A Danish Bathing Place," "Idealism," "A Note on Values," "A Definition of Poetry," "The Browning Love Letters," "The Absent-Minded Beggar," and a beautiful concluding chapter, "In Memoriam," on Hubert Crackanthorpe, "a gentleman so gentle, a man so human, a heart so tender, a nature so noble and true * * * I think it is not friendship that blinds me when I venture to believe that posterity will deem the youth who could write "Wreckage" at the age of twenty-two something like the Chatterton of the English novel."

As is usually the case with the Bodley Head works, the typography, general arrangement, and paper of the present volume are most attractive; the plain blue cloth and gold lettering of its binding being most effective and artistic in every way.

New Allegories for Children.*

The motif of the collection of children's stories before us is to be found in the author's well-known work among the Bands of Mercy; the form which the stories take is well explained in the preface to the volume in the following words: "To listen to the voices of the fairies and elves is more fascinating to a child than to listen to the voice of a teacher, although both tell the same lesson." In relating some of the most entertaining fairy stories that we know anything about the lesson is never missed, and yet its presence is never obtrusive. Its meaning is often as important to elders as it is to children. The story of "King Kindness and the Witch" contains the whole creed which for several years the Audubon Society has attempted with more or less success to impress upon old and young alike. Let us see if it does not.

Other stories are equally intended to show the usefulness of nature's creatures and phenomena, but their lessons are put forth with so much charm that for the child to be interested is to have him learn.

THE POPES OF ROME.—We have before had occasion to refer to the historical volume, "The Papal Monarchy," which the author, Dr. William Barry, will issue in this country through G. P. Putnam's Sons, but until the present moment we have been unable to give any data concerning the work, which describes the rise and fall of the Papacy as a world power in the period from the reign of Gregory the Great to Boniface VII. This period, comprising about 700 years, unfolds, he thinks, one single though immense action of which the Papacy is the hero, and shows how it creates Western Christendom, sets up the Holy Roman Empire, and subdues to itself all the elements of nascent civilisation. But all the people develop, it enters into conflict with them, and is shattered at length during the great schism. Every act in this long tragedy has its beginning and its end. First we see the stage of growth, then the stage of external and internal hinderances; after that the stage of conflict and triumph, and finally the stage of dissolution. The volume will, it is hoped, possess a human interest from the marked personalities of the Popes, and their administrations and influences on Christianity, law, learning, and other diverse subjects will be described. Dr. Barry will deal only with facts, not with speculations. He will view the course of events, but will leave their final purpose to the philosopher. Hence he endeavors to be neither Papist nor Protestant in dealing with phenomena, which he describes and interprets only in their relation to one another. The book will not be in the nature of a mere text-book, but rather a readable volume which tells the history without glossing over incidents.

*KING KINDNESS AND THE WITCH AND OTHER STORIES. By [illegible]. With illustrations by Louis J. Rhead. Pp. 218. 16mo. Privately printed. [illegible]

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

The Historical Novel

AND OTHER ESSAYS. By BRANDER MATTHEWS, Professor of Dramatic Literature in Columbia University. 12mo. $1.25 NET.

PROFESSOR MATTHEWS'S keen and illuminative insight into the personality of writers and into questions of literature appears at its best in this series of essays on literary subjects, both general and personal in character. His discussion of "The Historical Novel," of "Romance against Romanticism," and of "The Study of Fiction," will be found of the first interest and value to the student of fiction.

New Edition of "French Dramatists of the 19th Century." By Brander Matthews. (12mo $1.25 net.) A new edition, uniform with the above, containing a new chapter dealing with Rostand and other dramatic influences of the last decade of the 19th century.

The Greek Thinkers

A History of Ancient Philosophy. By Prof. THEODORE GOMPERZ of Vienna University. Translated by Laurie Magnus, Magdalen College, Oxford. Vol. I. 8vo. $4.00 NET.

THIS account of Greek Philosophy is inspired by the endeavor to do justice to the chief tendencies in all departments of ancient thought. The Greek Thinkers include the leaders of religion, of literature, and of the special sciences. The second volume of this work, treating of Plato, is in preparation.

Introduction to Sociology

A New Edition with Additions. By Professor ARTHUR FAIRBANKS of the State University of Iowa. 8vo. $1.50 NET.

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ANDRE'S CAPTORS.

John Dean the Officer in Charge of Them—Affidavits in Reply to Judge Dykman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

On two different occasions lately long articles have appeared in your columns written by Judge Dykman, criticising the "New History of Westchester County," and also Mr. Abbatt's history, entitled "The Crisis of the Revolution," as to the accounts made given of the capture of Major André.

Mr. Couch and Mr. Spooner, who prepared the André account for the "New History," and Mr. Abbatt, also, say that John Dean was one of the captors, and that the party was under his charge. These authors had sources of information of which it is charitable to suppose the Judge was entirely ignorant—for he has never drawn from those sources, or even referred to them in any way. He has never applied to any of the descendants of John Dean—whom he bitterly attacks over the backs of these authors—to hear what they might have to say. He simply takes it upon himself to act as Judge, jury, and counsel for both sides, argues the case pro and con with such knowledge as he appears to possess, and then decides—to use his own words—that "the evidence that he (Dean) was not so engaged is sufficient to sustain the verdict of a petit jury against him."

One would naturally suppose that before rushing into print in this way—not only once but twice in your columns—he would have called upon me, the only grandson of John Dean bearing the family name, to obtain some information, whatever it might be, to save him from blundering in this way. Being no stranger to him, it would have been friendly and courteous, to say the least, not only toward me and the other descendants, but it would also have been doing the proper and polite thing to Mr. Spooner and to Mr. Abbatt, who are deserving of all praise for publishing what they believe to be the true facts of history, in stating that the captors of André were eight instead of seven, and that John Dean was one of them.

The Judge, too, is not always accurate, and appears to get his statements mixed. In his first article he declares as follows:

> In the first place, it is to be said that Mr. Abbatt did not say that there were eight persons in the party engaged in the capture of André. He merely says that another person had stated in an application for a pension for the widow of John Dean that he witnessed the arrival of eight persons at Armonk with André.

Now, Mr. Abbatt does say this on Page 27 of "The Crisis":

> At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the previous day—Friday, the 22d—John Dean, John Paulding, James Romer, Isaac See, Isaac Van Wart, Abraham Williams, and John Yerks, all young men, left Salem on a "scout" or errand of more or less independent and irregular warfare, having for its object the capture of any cowboys or others who might drive cattle toward New York. As they passed the home of Joseph Benedict, where David Williams was at work, he recognized them, asked their errand, and volunteered to join them.

It is true Mr. Abbatt does not say there were eight, but he gives the names of eight. The Judge also says: "The claim for the prominence of John Dean in the capture is new and now brought forward for the first time." I agree with him, so far as this statement may refer to any claim made by the descendants of John Dean by rushing into print and boasting of the matter is concerned. There can be no reason for this attack on that account. But in all other respects this statement of the Judge, to put it very mildly, is a gross mistake and displays inexcusable ignorance. For in that very same article he admits that Mr. Lossing introduces the name of John Dean in his "Field Book of the Revolution" as one of the captors of André—published many years ago. Mr. Lossing obtained his information from my father, Thomas Dean. In the same article the Judge also admits that Dr. Todd gives the name of John Dean as one of the captors in Dr. Scharf's history. And yet the Judge says the claim is new! Furthermore, in 1894 Mr. Raymond, editor of The Tarrytown Argus, published a very interesting and valuable history of Revolutionary times entitled "Souvenir of the Revolutionary Soldiers' Monument Dedication at Tarrytown, N. Y." In this history Mr. Raymond states that John Dean was not only one of the captors of André, but the officer in charge of the scout. In fairness to Mr. Raymond and the descendants of John Dean I quote at some length from the "souvenir," especially since the Judge appears to know nothing about the book:

> On one occasion Mr. Dean was directed by him [Col. Jameson] to set a guard at each of the roads west of the Sawmill River, and passing through the village and east of Tarrytown. In performing this service, which he did wisely and promptly, it appears Mr. Dean was instrumentally connected with the capture of André by assigning as he did, to those incorruptible men, Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, the post to guard on the road leading through the then sparsely settled village of Tarrytown, while he, with John Yerks, James Romer, Isaac See, and Abraham Williams, took charge of the ridge road and the passes east of that point.
>
> When André was taken, it will be remembered, by the first-named trio they brought the prisoner at once to their comrades on the heights, and all together proceeded with him from thence to the houses of Romer, Mrs. Read, and John Dean, where a horse was procured for him, and from thence the whole party proceeded to Col. Jameson's quarters, where he was surrendered into the custody of their superior officers. * * * Col. Jameson was directed to report the names of all the men concerned in the capture; he, of course, applied to Sergt. Dean, whom, as we see, he had directed to station the guards of the passes; and he, forgetting himself, returned only the names of the men he had placed upon that duty; thus it was, as we are creditably informed, that Sergt. John Dean, although intimately connected with a patriotic transaction which had shed so imperishable a halo of glory upon the memory of the actors in it, was not included by name with those whom the Nation has ever since delighted to honor. * * * (Mr. Raymond's Souvenir, Pages 70-71.)

Here again are the names of eight captors, including John Dean, the officer in charge. Very much in this way the capture of the spy was told me as a "war story" by my old grandmother, the widow of John Dean, while I was yet a mere boy, and the above account by Mr. Raymond, together with that of Mr. Spooner, especially as to why John Dean's name did not figure more prominently in accounts of the capture—are substantially the same as repeatedly related to me by my father, Thomas Dean, and by all the other members of my grandfather's family.

In his "Souvenir" Mr. Raymond very properly introduces the affidavit of John Yerks, one of the captors, dated April 24, 1837, made to enable Mary Dean, the widow of John Dean, to obtain a pension; and also the affidavit of Samuel Youngs, made for the same purpose, dated June 1, 1837. Both of these affidavits are on file in the Pension Office at Washington. John Yerks in his affidavit, among other things, swears as follows:

> That he was seventy-seven years of age on the 11th day of November last. * * * That some time about the 23d of September, 1780, John Dean, together with the deponent and John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart, David Williams, Abraham Williams, James Romer, and Isaac See, being on a scouting party between the American and British outposts, proceeded near to the old Post Road, or what was then called the North River Road, near Tarrytown. That the object was to intercept drovers of cattle that were frequently stolen and drove to the British troops. That the party there halted, and the better to effect their object, mutually agreed to separate. The said John Dean, James Romer, Abraham Williams, and Isaac See and the deponent undertook to watch the private road about one-quarter of a mile east of the said Post Road, and Isaac Van Wart, John Paulding, and David Williams were to remain on or near the old Post Road. That a short time after the said party had so separated Isaac Van Wart, John Paulding, and David Williams joined the others of the party on the top of the hill with a prisoner who called himself John Anderson. * * * That the whole of said party immediately proceeded with said prisoner to Col. Jameson's quarters, who then commanded on the lines, and delivered him into his custody, with a number of papers found concealed about him. That the said prisoner was discovered to be Major John André, who was executed as a spy a few days afterward.

This is the sworn testimony of John Yerks, one of the captors, from whom Mr. Bolton, who wrote the first history of Westchester County, which was published in 1848, says that he received the facts relating to the capture of André, and that the number of the captors was seven. Yerks was seventy-seven years of age when he swore to the affidavit, and when he gave a simple narrative account to Bolton—and which is hearsay from Bolton—he must have been almost eighty-nine years old. Any Judge would, I think, prefer the affidavit. Samuel Youngs, in his affidavit—as also recited in said "Souvenir"—swears, among other things, as follows:

> * * * That when the militia also had to retire over the Croton River Sergt. John Dean was then in service. That the deponent was a Sergeant in Baker's company of Hammond's regiment. * * * That about the 23d day of September, 1780, the deponent well recollects that the said John Dean, Isaac Van Wart, David Williams, John Paulding, James Romer, Abraham Williams, John Yerks, and Isaac See arrived at the quarters of Col. Jameson, bringing with them a prisoner who said his name was John Anderson, * * * and that a few days afterward it was discovered that the prisoner was Major John André, Adjutant General of the British Army.

Here again, as in the affidavit of John Yerks, were eight in the party which captured André and conveyed him to headquarters, and Sergt. John Dean was the officer in charge. Samuel Youngs, or Squire Youngs, as he was generally called, was a man of considerable ability. During the early part of the war he was a volunteer in various companies, served as a guide, and afterward was a Lieutenant in a company attached to Sheldon's Dragoons. In later years he was a Solicitor of Pensions, a lawyer, member of Assembly, served several terms as Surrogate of Westchester County, and was a Master in Chancery. He was certainly a man who understood the nature of an oath, and knew what he was swearing to when he made the above affidavit. In his time he was quite as popular, perhaps more so, than is now our friend the Judge.

As Mr. Couch in his article in the "New History" gives the names of eight men in the capturing party, the Judge says, "Fortunately for Mr. Couch, there yet remains in his article the statement that the money received for the articles taken from André was divided among the party of seven." Mr. Couch was perfectly correct in this statement. John Dean, the officer in command of the seven men under him, very properly scorned to take any share of their spoils. The Judge as an old politician does not seem to understand how such a thing could possibly happen.

All of the statements and evidence shown by the Judge in his quixotic attempt to prove a negative are simply hearsay accounts and mixed up recitals obtained at divers times and in divers places, some of them appearing in a history, as in the case of Mr. Bolton, and some in a magazine article, as in the Judge's own case.

In attempting to controvert this strange attack of the Judge, I have merely set forth just such facts as have already appeared elsewhere. The statements of Mr. Lossing in his "Field Book" and of Dr. Todd in Dr. Scharf's history, giving the name of John Dean as one of the captors, are correct. The fuller accounts given by Mr. Raymond in his "Souvenir," by Mr. Couch and Mr. Spooner in the "New History," and by Mr. Abbatt in his "Crisis," are all and each of them truthful, and entitled to the greatest confidence and consideration, inasmuch as the affidavits of John Yerks and Samuel Youngs bear them out in their statements. Those affidavits made in 1837, and filed in the Pension Office of the United States sixty-three years ago, are now, as the Judge well knows—or should know—indisputable, and prove that John Dean was one of a party of eight men—he being the Sergeant in charge—who captured Major André, and conveyed him to headquarters.

WILLIAM DEAN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1901.

Norris's Tavern, Where Arnold Was Tried by Court-martial.

On Tuesday, Feb. 19, Miss Catharine Elmer Mills read at a meeting of the Morristown Chapter of the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America a paper by Mrs. Sarah Ellen McCurdy, the wife of Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, upon a historical building still standing in that town and known during the period of the Revolution as Norris's Tavern.

It is a curious coincidence that this ancient landmark should have passed, about twenty years ago, through the mutations of adverse fortune, in a much dilapidated condition into the ownership of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, by which it was restored and put in habitable condition. Without any knowledge of this circumstance the wife of the President of that company was requested by the State Officers of the Colonial Dames at Trenton, N. J., to prepare a paper on this particular subject, and, by this accidental selection of topic and of writer, was enabled to procure a historical monograph of greater accuracy and interest than probably could have been secured from any other source.

Mrs. McCurdy's paper follows:

"Under an order from Washington, Gen. Arnold appeared on Thursday morning, Dec. 23, before the court appointed for his trial at this tavern. Further sessions were held at the same place at 11 in the morning each day, on Dec. 24, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the following week, adjourning on the latter day, Dec. 30, to enable Gen. Arnold to secure additional evidence. The court convened again at Norris's Tavern three weeks later, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1780, and sat daily until the following Saturday, when the Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. John Laurance, summed up the case for the prosecution. The court then adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 26, when it held its final meeting at the same place, and rendered its decision, which led to a gentle reprimand by Washington.

"As this court-martial undoubtedly led to Arnold's treason in the following September," said Mrs. McCurdy, "it was probably the most important ever held in America, although it is scarcely mentioned in history, and what little is said of it is usually derived from a wholly incorrect account invented long afterward by M. Marbois, who had been the Secretary of the French Legation at Philadelphia at the time of the trial."

Musical Studies and Silhouettes.*

Ellen Orr, the translator of "Poets and Silhouettes of Musicians," a series of sketches of composers from the French of M. Camille Bellaigue, issued a couple of years ago, has recently finished a translation of "Musical Studies and Silhouettes," from the same author. While the first series was entirely devoted to sketches of various musicians, sixteen in all, the present series is of more general interest, including long and well-written papers on "Sociology in Music," "Realism and Idealism in Music," "Beethoven and His Nine Symphonies," "Italian Music and the Last Two Operas of Verdi," "Three Symbolic Operas," "The Italian Sources of the Orpheus of Gluck," and "The Exotic in Music," while a number of short studies of musicians, ten in all, which M. Bellaigue calls "Silhouettes," form the remaining portion of the volume. The book has an attractive cover, designed and signed by George Wharton Edwards; the frontispiece and illustrations being portraits of musicians, the former an interior view showing the young Mozart at the organ.

Without doubt the paper on "Beethoven and His Nine Symphonies," in reality a careful review of Sir George Grove's book, is the most interesting of all. M. Bellaigue should win all Beethoven lovers by his admiration and reverence for the great master, which is amply evidenced by allusions all through his present volume, as well as in this paper; the volume might almost be called a study of Beethoven, so universally are his illustrations taken from that master. The author considers Grove's "Beethoven" an exhaustive study of the master and his symphonies—an unrivaled book, in which the symphonies of Beethoven and not symphonies in general, are studied. M. Bellaigue follows in Sir George Grove's footsteps, as one by one he takes up and studies a group of symphonies, which, "like the muses, number nine; like the muses form an immortal group, a sacred choir," of which the author writes with enthusiasm and knowledge. M. Bellaigue defines a symphony in terms so explicit it must be given here:

> The symphony is the great masterpiece of music; all musical elements, that of the human voice excepted, are to be found in it, and nothing enters into its composition which is not musical. Well nigh all music speaks through the symphony, and nothing but music; appealing to the intellect and to the senses, all the beauties of art are united in her; she is the desire of the ear and the delight of the mind. Every genre, every type of music, finds its outlet in the symphony, as surely as the river flows to the ocean. Of all, it is the consummation and the perfect development. To the fugue it lends logic and reason, unbinding the fugal constraint, but never slacking its discipline; changing blind servitude into that enlightened and voluntary obedience to superior law which constitutes true liberty, as purely musical in its elements as the sonata or the quartet, it has the twofold advantage of a more varied timbre and vaster proportions. The sonata is solitary in its beauty, and, while the quartet, that choicest form of the profound secret art of chamber music, may be compared to the social group of the family, the symphony is even more largely representative, more fraternal than the concerto, which is dominated by a single voice and a principal of individuality and egotism; the symphony is a universal and unanimous concert, a concert in which things themselves seem to take part, as wood and metal burst into sound, that they may unite the music of nature with the music of humanity.

M. Bellaigue then proceeds to show how thoroughly Beethoven changed and exalted the symphony, first by enlarging the orchestra, adding a flute and clarinets to his first symphony, while in the C minor appear for the first time the trombones, piccolo, and the double bassoon; newly classifying and distributing his instruments and dividing the orchestra into choirs, multiplying both parts and players. He also put old instruments to new uses, employing the horn in such manner as to give entirely new color effects, while even the kettledrums grew expressive and eloquent from his genius.

The essay on realism and idealism in music is also very fine, M. Bellaigue defining his application of these terms very closely, reminding us that music can be realistic, for instance, in the sense of trivial and vulgar, as well as in and of itself. Illustrating the former application he speaks of the airs taken from light operas and the songs sung in music halls, in which it is hard to decide whether the air or the words are the more ignoble.

In the songs which touch the heart of the universe humanity will ever see herself, finding in them the very essence of her being; that ideal which constitutes the most absolute reality of her life, all, in fine, which testifies that she is not matter nor nature, but humanity. Such is the objective end of music; her daily line of march and her constant progress consists in mounting step by step the summits of the inner life; in returning, as the mystics so well said, from the without to the within, and from the within to the highest. * * * The more nearly a note, a chord, a melody, rhythm, or sonority touches a human sentiment or a soul, the more nearly is it ideal, the more nearly is it real, and the more nearly does it attain to the perfection of beauty.

In view of the recent death of Verdi, music lovers may find special interest in the chapter on Italian music and the last two operas of Verdi; M. Bellaigue saying Bellini and Donizetti were dead, Rossini silent, and Italian music slowly dying, when Verdi came to give it new life, careful and particular attention being given to a study of Falstaff and Othello:

> Falstaff as well as Othello is fundamentally classic—classic in the Italian style, but under a new form; and the Verdi of both, while he is a child of his own times, is ever a child of Italy. Back over the heads of those masters who have compromised the national art, he extends a hand to those who founded it; for his work is more a restoration than a revolution; by the trees of his native river the grand old man has hung his harp, and, lo! those trees have miraculously burst forth into a new bloom. What all those, who would raise men, have done for the sciences, for philosophy, and all the orders of human mental development, Verdi has done for music. In this chosen art of his he has corrected imperfections and disowned errors; he has suppressed illegitimate constraint and obstacles, while ever guarding from extinction the essence, the pure spirit of music. Seeking, on the contrary, for nothing but its growth, he has thus, in these, his later works, approached nearer than ever before to absolute truth and absolute beauty.

The exotic in music is a paper brought about by the publication of a new piano concerto, the fifth, by Saint-Saëns, which contains certain unusual characteristics, an exotic coloring, which its composer gathered in his foreign travels—while next in interest to the Beethoven chapter will be found the Italian sources of Gluck's Orpheus, especially interesting to those who agree with the present writer, that this is the finest opera ever written. Of the remaining portion of the volumes the sketch of Bach is the most interesting, containing a short synopsis of his life, his principal works, his creation of the fugue—all there is of deduction and logic in music springing from his brain.

It is as we grow old that we comprehend and admire and love Bach, for he is not the musician of the springtime of life. * * * How close to the heart it comes when to the plaints and sighs of some pathetic melody he fixes a simple grave choral. We are divided against ourselves; the sensibility which suffers is opposed to the will which accepts suffering. Beethoven alone, since the days of Bach, has felt the anguish and renewed the tragic beauty of this struggle and of this submission.

*MUSICAL STUDIES AND SILHOUETTES. Translated from the French of Camille Bellaigue. By Ellen Orr. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1900. Pp. 378. $1.50.

Lord Monboddo.*

Few names so widely known as that of James Burnet, Lord Monboddo, are at the same time to the public intelligence names only. Beyond a somewhat facetious association of Monboddo with monkeys, and a recollection of certain trenchant animadversions of the great Samuel, recorded by Boswell, the world, even the reading world, knows little of one of the most eminent of an eminent group of Scotsmen of the eighteenth century.

The volume before us differs widely from those of the Boswellian type. It is the history of a mind rather than of an entire personality, and it holds little attraction for those who love to be admitted to the privacy of a great man's mental and physical dressing room. The very letters are lengthy and intricate discussions with brother philosophers upon such abstract subjects as space, time, spirit, and the like.

Lord Monboddo's long life seems to have passed with little incident. It is worth recording that, becoming accidentally entangled in that Porteous mob, which so imperiled Effie Deans's cause with the incensed Queen of George II., the career of the young advocate was threatened with blight in its beginning. Happily, able to prove his innocence of the lawless acts, no other untoward event checked his steady rise to fame and fortune, or disturbed the stream of his philosophic pursuits. It is pleasant to find that the distinguished Judge and subtle reasoner could tread a measure with any Lochinvar of them all, and that he found recreation in the chase and at the theatre. That he was also capable of giving gentle thrusts with "little, long, thin, pointed things" is shown by his reply to Lord Kames, who asked whether his fellow-jurist had read the "Elements of Criticism." "No, my Lord," said Monboddo, "you write much quicker than I can read," (a remark which we hereby

*LORD MONBODDO, AND SOME OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES. By William Knight, LL.D., Professor of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews. In one volume. Pp. xv.-305. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: John Murray, Albemarle St.

hand over to Mr. Crockett's reviewer in ordinary.) It is of interest to know that Burns was sometimes a guest at Monboddo, and that his admiration of its Lord's lovely daughter was so great as to cause him to declare that the perfection of Eliza Burnet exalted his conception of the Creator who formed a being so exquisite in body and in mind. Dr. Knight quotes Boswell's description of his and Dr. Johnson's visit to Monboddo during their famous tour, and narrates how courteously the host declined to lift the gauntlet not too civilly thrown down by the dear old Ursa Major.

But these are the plums in very solid pabulum, for the book deals pre-eminently with the philosophic opinions of Monboddo and his contemporaries, as expressed in the letters, all save two published for the first time, and in the two books upon which Monboddo's fame rests—"The Origin and Progress of Language" and "Ancient Metaphysics; or, The Science of Universals," each in six volumes. In his account of these works, Dr. Knight has achieved wonders in both luminousness and compression, the ancient metaphysics being so prolix and abstruse as almost to defy analysis.

We read with a growing appreciation of the scope and profundity of our own ignorance and stupidity, but not without diminishing both as we proceed. It appears that in reference to the descent of man, Monboddo bore much the same relation to Darwin that Bjarne and Leif Erikson bore to Columbus. He touched the shores of a new continent, but did not make it his own. He lacked the opportunity, and perhaps the training, for scientific investigation. He was too credulous of travelers' tales, hence his Simian theories provoked in his own day ridicule only. While apprehending something of evolution, he failed to perceive its logical sequel, faith in "the increasing purpose," the ascent of man, and rarely has there been a more enthusiastic laudator temporis acti than he. Singularly enough, Monboddo never seemed to put side by side in his own mind the cardinal points of his creed—first, "Man has an animal ancestry"; second, "Our ancestors were infinitely our superiors." Dr. Knight justly observes, of the progress of the race, that "in that progress and as a consequence of it, the insight of the ancients is sometimes forgotten, and the wisdom of the fathers occasionally overlooked. Monboddo's assertion that the race had degenerated—mentally, morally, and physically—was, however, curiously illogical, when taken in connection with his admission of the animal ancestry of man. The ascent, and not the descent of man, was the natural corollary of the conclusion he had reached in his anthropological studies." This, however, he failed to perceive. Nevertheless, he did "noble and much-needed service in directing the attention of his time to the ancient masters of wisdom, urging his contemporaries to become familiar with Plato and Aristotle," and "in an experimental era, when inductive science ruled his contemporaries, he was an acute appraiser, and a valiant defender of a priori idealism." At the same time his judgments of Descartes, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Berkeley, and Reid were deplorably erroneous, and, despite what may almost be called his arrowy guesses at scientific truth, he had a total misconception of the trend and tendency of modern science.

The letters, despite their metaphysical discussions and their frequent scientific wrongheadedness, will impress the reader with Monboddo's acute and vigorous intellect, and will sometimes charm him by their literary quality. It is edifying to observe the high-bred courtesy of these philosophic disputants, and to see Lord Monboddo's dignified humility illustrated by such language as the following to Prof. Dalzel: "I hope you will do me the favour to note any mistakes you discover in this volume, and set them down in order to show me that if I do not instruct by my publications, I may at least be instructed, which is hitherto the chief fruit I have reaped from them."

Since much of Lord Monboddo's work has been set aside or supplanted, and the rest carried far beyond his own conceptions, it may be urged that Dr. Knight's presentation of his theories is valueless to our age. But as the coral polyp of the southern seas owes its existence to the slowly sinking skeletons of itself that hold it ever at the proper level, in the fit environment, for life and growth, so are the philosophies of the present and of the future made possible by means of those now dead, submerged, and forgotten.

Famines in India.*

Mr. Dutt's civic and literary standing is such as to recommend his book to the attention of intelligent readers. Of Indian birth and religion, he has acquired distinction in the Indian civil service, has been lecturer on Indian history at University College, London, is a barrister of the Middle Temple, has translated the "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata" into English verse, and has written able books—"Civilization in India" and "England in India." But one has only to read his latest book to know that it stands firmly on its own feet, without need of extraneous support. In form it is a series of letters to Lord Curzon, the Indian Viceroy. The first deals in a general way with the subject of Indian famines, the five following with famines in the Central Provinces, in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Northern India; a sixth letter considers the "Famine Insurance Grant, Railways, and Irrigation," and a seventh "Fallacies Concerning the Indian Land Tax." The value of the book is very greatly enhanced by a series of appendices extending over twice as many pages as the eight letters. The author's part is written in a conciliatory and persuasive manner, though here and there his sense of outraged justice sets his words on fire. There is, however, very little rhetoric, but plenty of good, hard facts that cut like knives. The book is to be highly commended to all those who are profoundly impressed with the success of England's rule in India, and especially to recent converts to this state of mind under the stress of their new imperialistic ideals, and whose opinions and sentiments have the ardor which is at all times a characteristic note of fresh conversion. Even more earnestly is the book to be commended to our legislators, some of whom are putting on the harness of imperialistic sway as jauntily as if they were taking it off.

At the outset Mr. Dutt deprecates the impression that the Indian land question is so difficult that even the more intelligent would do well to avoid it. He protests that the main features of the various systems are so simple as to be easily grasped, and certainly they appear to be so in the course of his luminous and impressive exposition. It is only by trying to consider the land system as a homogeneous unit that one becomes confused. In fact, there is much variety in the different parts of India, but each particular form is easily understood. In Bengal the cultivators of the soil pay rents to private landlords, and the tax paid to the Government by the landlords was fixed forever by the Permanent Settlement of 1793. The rents do not exceed one-fifth of the gross product, and the Government tax is about one-fifth of this. In Northern India the same method prevails minus the Permanent Settlement. New settlements have been made once in thirty years, and the Government collects from 8 to 10 per cent. of the gross product. In Bombay the cultivators pay the tax directly to the Government, and its amount is from 20 to 33 per cent. of the gross product. In Madras this system prevails for the most part, and the State tax is from 12 to 31 per cent. on the gross product, according as the lands are dry or wet. In the central provinces the worst conditions prevail. There the farmers pay rent to private landlords and the landlords pay the Government tax, a new settlement being made from time to time. Hence a tax of 66 per cent. on the rental, sometimes mounting to 100 per cent. and over.

After the famine of 1860 Lord Canning, then Indian Viceroy, recognized the relation of famine to excessive taxation and recommended an extension of the Permanent Settlement. But peace and loyalty in India created complacency and indifference in England, and in 1883 Lord Canning's proposal was finally rejected. Mr. Dutt, while considering this rejection unfortunate, does not repeat Lord Canning's recommendation, but instead of doing so suggests such measures as are in keeping with the different systems of tenure and taxation; notably that the cultivaters should have protection against undue and uncertain enhancements of taxation, and, above all, that in districts which have been surveyed and settled there should be no enhancement except on the ground of a rise in the price of lands. All that Mr. Dutt claims for his book is that it is based on a lifelong study of the actual condition of the Indian village farmer, and that it faithfully describes the real and deep-seated causes of his chronic poverty and indebtedness. He does not overrate the influence of taxation on agricultural conditions. He is perfectly aware that the failure of the annual rains is the main cause of famine, but he contends that the disastrous effects of every famine have been aggravated by excessive taxation, and that the effects of future famines can be mitigated by equitable taxation, by the construction of irrigation works, and by the reduction of the public debt and expenditure of India. The facts concerning the famines of 1897 and 1900 are convincing that their worst effects were consequent on excessive taxation, and not merely coincident with it. This conclusion, as demonstrated by the differences between the less and more severely taxed, is too obvious to be escaped, especially as no collateral circumstances have been overlooked.

Mr. Dutt offers a definite programme of improvement, which is too elaborate for us to quote. None of his letters deals with the subject of wasteful Indian expenditure and the growing pile of Indian debt, but he drives his pen into these subjects in his preface in an illuminating manner. Mr. Kipling's "White Man's Burden" has not suggested a more pregnant comment than is afforded here. We read of his heroic and unselfish bearing of that burden, and of the immunities and satisfactions of his olive-cheeked beneficiaries with a kind of sickly smile. Evidently that tinsel ornament which Beaconsfield proffered Victoria when he greeted her as Empress of India, though highly characteristic of his taste in jewelry, was one of the most doubtful honors of her long and glorious reign. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*FAMINES AND LAND ASSESSMENTS IN INDIA. By Romesh C. Dutt, C. I. E. London: Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co., Ltd. 1900.

More Great Names of Seven Letters.

JAMES T. WHITE & CO. of New York write to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "You might print the following additional names of Americans for the benefit of your correspondent who is hunting for names consisting of only seven letters: Ole Bull, musician; Anne Lee, Quaker; Hugh Orr, inventor; W J McGee, scientist, of Washington, D. C. The letters W J in this last name are not initials, but are used for a first name."

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Q. Did she write the German Garden Book?
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CHINA:

William Barclay Parsons's Book Giving His Observations While There as an Engineer.*

Mr. Parsons has written one of the most interesting and suggestive of recent books about China. He enjoyed the unique experience of traveling through the Province of Hunan, making a survey of the route for the Hankow-Canton Railroad meanwhile and noting his observations of cities and people that no foreigner had seen before. He was enabled by living among the people under all sorts of conditions to inspect and study at close range Chinese who were "absolutely and entirely unaffected by outside influences." His experience extended "from the poorest peasants through all grades of society up to those actually next to the throne," and his observations of the country ranged from the national and commercial capitals down to the individual farmhouse or the little country hamlet, where a foreigner was as great an object of astonishment as a man from Mars would be with us. All this Mr. Parsons narrates in an easy, unpretentious, and succinct style, and having turned to very good account his talent as a photographer, the illustrations with which the book is copiously embellished are of exceptional excellence and value.

To the student of the great problem of the present and future of China there is much in Mr. Parsons's book that will be found illuminating. He reveals one side of Chinese life in this brief sketch of the monotonous existence of the peasantry of Hunan.

Not that there is suffering or want, for everybody seems to have a home and enough to wear and eat, but it is life reduced to its simplest form, in which there is apparently lacking every desire for amelioration or even a knowledge or comprehension that such a thing is possible. Of education or religion or any aspiration toward a better or a higher life, or intercourse with the outer world, there is none. The soil produces enough food and an occasional surplus, which is sold in the nearest market town, and thus serves to provide clothing and the other wants, which are of the simplest nature. There seems to be nothing in the way of social intercourse between the people, and life is merely a struggle, day after day, for a bare existence. From one year's end to another there is no pleasure, no enjoyment, beyond the mere animal instinct of living, and without a single event to break the monotony.

Equally just is his generalization in regard to the operation of the spirit of exclusiveness in the Chinese character—an observation which Mark Twain might properly have studied before venturing to talk about "China's traduced patriots, the Boxers":

> Carried out to the logical conclusion it has made the family the supreme unit. To his family, not merely his wife and children, but his family collectively, to the tribal or community relation, as it were, the Chinaman holds his first allegiance; after that to the district, then to the State or province; and finally to the nation. In consequence, any real national feeling or pride or any sense of genuine patriotism, or in fact of any patriotism whatever, is absolutely wanting.

But Mr. Parsons does not fall into the mistake of regarding China as a moribund nation. He notes, as other observers have done, the aptitude of the Chinaman for trade, and his desire for novelties. Even in Hunan he found that although the foreigner's foot might never before have trodden the streets of the cities, his goods were already exposed for sale in the shop windows. He defends against aspersion the civilization of the Chinese and insists that a people which was able to furnish him with a native letter of credit on local banks in unexplored Hunan can hardly be denied the right to call itself civilized. In the interior, where no outside influence has ever reached, were found cities whose walls, by their size, their crenelated parapets, and their keeps and watch towers, suggested mediaeval Germany rather than Cathay. The streets were paved with stones; in the shop windows were displayed articles of every form, of every make. The streams are crossed by arched bridges, graceful in outline, and of good proportion. The farmer lives in a group of farm buildings inclosed by a compound wall. The rich mandarin dresses himself in Summer in brocaded silk, and in Winter in sable furs. "He is waited on by a retinue of well-trained servants, and will invite the stranger to a dinner at night composed of ten or fifteen courses, entertaining him with a courtesy and intricacy of etiquette that Mayfair itself cannot excel." Mr. Parsons repeats what the members of every commercial commission have testified to, that there is no question that the Chinaman will buy foreign goods and will adopt foreign ways, and that he is just as ready to make the greater changes in his life that must result from the introduction of railways as to buy a few more pieces of cotton or a few more tons of steel.

It is a prevalent fallacy that the interior of China is overpeopled—that every square foot of land is under cultivation. As Mr. Parsons shows, this is entirely without foundation, except possibly in certain portions of the great löss plain in the north. There is a great amount of land, capable of producing crops of various kinds and of supporting a population, that to-day lies fallow and untilled.

Given the means of sending their produce to the sea and so to the foreigner, the people of the interior will see to it that the produce is ready. Of all the conclusions reached by Mr. Parsons, there is none that should be so clearly kept in mind by foreign powers and foreign concessionaires as this, that the twentieth century development of China will be along the line of Chinese and not European influence; that is, it will be in conformity with native characteristics modified by foreign ideas. That many of these characteristics need correction is not denied. For example, one of the most objectionable weaknesses of the Chinese is their lack of thoroughness. Everywhere there is a copious supply of brickmaking clay, but the product is not good, owing to the unfortunate tendency of the natives to a false economy, which, in this particular case takes the form of deficient burning. In all their work the Chinese use poor material and workmanship, so that their buildings will not stand close inspection, and soon succumb to the ravages of time. It is unquestionably true that this deficiency in appreciating the value of thoroughness and the necessity for maintenance will be found to be one of the great obstacles to the industrial development of China.

The hopeless incapacity and corruption of the present official class is, of course, the main obstacle to Chinese progress. No great or lasting advance is possible while the present system of officialdom and officialism continues. But, as Mr. Parsons properly insists, there are men in China who are able to see beyond the immediate limits of their personal ends and who take account of the needs of their country. Moreover, there is rapidly growing among the people an appreciation of the wrongs they have suffered from the ineptitude of the governing class, and of the possibility of radical reforms. Mr. Parsons cites from his own experience an incident which is highly suggestive of the new leaven that is working in China. A high-class mandarin who accompanied him through part of his journey asked for advice as to where he could best send his two sons to receive a Western education, adding that he had been burdened all his life with useless knowledge, and therefore wished his sons to be trained against the day, which he was sure was coming for China, when men of intelligence and liberal education would be called on for public office. Mr. Parsons adds his testimony to the fact that China is full of such men, and that corrupt officialism can no more stand against the growing light than can the darkness of night prevent the coming dawn. "Education will sweep away the incrustations that hamper progress, and as each improvement in the ranks of the official class occurs each addition will hasten the advance and spread of education. Thus the downfall of the one will go hand in hand with the rise of the other." It is the judgment of every man who has made a careful and sympathetic study of the people of China that their very slowness to accept innovations makes them firmer in the new way when once adopted. We may not look, therefore, for the sudden transformation in China which has taken place in Japan, but we may unquestionably look for a development, "less rapid perhaps in its earlier stages, just as its beginning has been longer postponed, yet in its ultimate expansion more thorough, more complete, and more far-reaching."

*AN AMERICAN ENGINEER IN CHINA. By William Barclay Parsons. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 1900.

George H. C. Macgregor's Good Life.*

The volume under notice tells of a man who surrendered all things to God. George H. C. Macgregor's days were short, for he died when he was thirty-six, but there does not seem to have been an hour of his existence not devoted to good works. The subject of this biography is best known in the United States for the prominent position taken by him in the labors of the Christian Endeavor Society. The Rev. Duncan Campbell Macgregor describes what kind of man was George Macgregor. "The tall, wiry figure, so instinct in every nerve with life, the earnest, appealing voice, the frank, cordial smile, all live in the memory of thousands; and there are many who owe to him the greatest of all debts, because his words were the means of turning them to God or of summoning them to a higher life."

George Macgregor was the finest type of the true Celt. He was born in Eastern Ross-shire in 1864, and he came from an educated stock. He went to school at Inverness, and when a little more than fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh. Obtaining his degree, he studied theology at the New College, Edinburgh. In 1885, after his first session in divinity, he went to Nova Scotia and took charge of a small congregation at Bridgetown, in Annapolis County. On his return to Scotland, if not for his inability to pass a medical examination he might have accepted a position at or near Aden as a missionary. Already the fine powers of the young pastor had attracted attention. To his great surprise a call was made for him by the East Church of Aberdeen. The precise condition of this church is described. Once thronged with worshippers, its popularity had diminished. Those who heard the Word of God in the East Church belonged to the most intelligent class in Aberdeen. Wesley has cleverly explained what were the shortcomings of just such a congregation: "They generally are so wise that they need no more knowledge, and so good that they need no more religion." No sooner had the young man's vigorous sermons been heard by the worshippers than the period of stagnation in the church ceased. New members were added to the congregation, until there was no more sitting room. He awakened the interest and won the hearts of the people. Soon the spiritual excellence of the man made him many friends. He had fluency and grace; a clear enunciation, and a musical voice.

In 1891 he was married. In the Summer of 1893 Mr. Macgregor attended for the first time the Keswick Convention. It is for his close relationship with this convention that Mr. Macgregor is best known. Keswick is a little town in Cumberland. It is associated with the name of Southey, who lived there for forty years. In 1875 the "First Convention for the Deepening of the Spiritual Life" was held at Keswick. The founder of "Keswick" was Canon Battersby. The first convention was a small one. For eight successive years Mr. Macgregor took a prominent place in the convention, and it was the new secret of his power. His fame spread. Then there came a call to the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Notting Hill, London. His first sermon was of May, 1894. In 1893 Mr. Macgregor spent some months in Canada. In 1897 a more extended visit was paid to the United States. This specially gifted man passed away on the 3d of May of last year. As his biographer writes: "His memory and example remain; and even as we thankfully dwell on the remembrance of this good gift lent to us for a season, our thoughts are lifted up in praise and adoration to the Eternal Giver."

*GEORGE H. C. MACGREGOR, M. A. By the Rev. Duncan Campbell Macgregor, M. A., Wimbledon. With portrait. Fourth thousand. 8vo, cloth, 298 pages. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Henry Charles Lea's "Moriscos of Spain."*

No page of history is more fascinating than that which tells of the brilliant Saracenic civilization of Spain, and none is more pathetic than that whereon is written the story of the downfall of this exotic empire and the ultimate expulsion of its founders.

Early in the eighth century the victorious Tarik swept before him the army of the last of the Goths, and 900 years later Spain heard with frantic joy "the last sigh of the Moor." "History records many vicissitudes," says Dr. Lea, "but few so complete as this."

As the title of Dr. Lea's book indicates, it is concerned with the tragedy, not the triumph, of the Saracenic conquerors of Spain, for these were not known as Moriscos until the time of their forcible conversion by the fiery Archbishop of Toledo, Francisco Ximenes de Cisneros, about the year 1500. Thereafter "the Inquisition which had thus obtained jurisdiction over them, harried them ceaselessly for a century, with its spies, its confiscations, and its autos de fe," until the culminating act of cruelty and of infatuation robbed Spain of her most valuable inhabitants, and sacrificed to religious unity her national prosperity and glory, her industrial wealth, and her intellectual development.

Dr. Lea has had access to a mass of documents unknown to his predecessors in this historic field. He is, therefore, better able to trace the tendencies of the old Spanish spirit, to discover the causes of the race conflict which led to the final catastrophe, and to place the responsibility for that catastrophe where it belongs. He shows Christian and Moslem living in amity as late as the fifteenth century, although Rome again and again interfered to accentuate the only too natural alienation of race, and to impose humiliating conditions upon the Jew and the Mohammedan. Until, after repeated effort, Rome finally succeeded in arousing the intolerance she desired, we find everywhere Spanish prosperity reposing upon Moorish ability and industry. In architecture, in agriculture, in medicine, in the mechanic arts, the Moors were unexcelled. Nor was their civilization a merely material one. They were intense admirers of Aristotle, and chiefly through translations made by the Jews from Arabic versions did a knowledge of that philosopher reach and vitalize European thought. They cared for the insane in an age when a lunatic was chained like a wild beast or slain as in league with the devil. Their probity passed into a proverb, so that Talavera, the saintly Archbishop of Granada, was wont to say: "They ought to adopt our faith, and we ought to adopt their morals."

Dr. Lea clearly shows that in the long struggle through which Spain was won back from the Moslems, "there was little antagonism either of race or religion." Whichever race was dominant, toleration was, upon the whole, the national policy; until the Inquisition, stepping in with its ferocious zeal, led from forcible "conversions" through long avenues of obloquy and persecution, to the final edict of the banishment of both Jews and Moors—at once a crime and a suicide.

In the closing chapter on Results, Dr. Lea gives various widely divergent views of eminent Spanish authorities, and utterly confutes the argument that any political or race necessity made the expulsion inevitable. He gives also a convincing summing up of the causes of the decadence of Spain after this act, which Cardinal Richelieu characterized "as the boldest and most barbarous recorded in human annals," a decadence not to be explained by the mere loss of productive populations, but by the effects of the regnant fanaticism which had expelled them.

"The Moriscos of Spain" lacks the vividness and glow with which Draper portrays the splendid Saracenic civilization of the Iberian peninsula. It has not the captivating charm with which Prescott invests his story. One does not find upon its pages that warmth and color which lure a reader irresistibly along. Hence in these days of imperious demand for "flowery beds" of intellectual ease, Dr. Lea's work may fall of the large public it so well merits, but students will at once recognise its value, and will welcome it as a scholarly and illuminating contribution to historic truth.

*THE MORISCOS OF SPAIN: Their Conversion and Expulsion. By Henry Charles Lea, LL. D. In one volume. Pp. 444. Crown 8vo, cloth. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

Mr. Apthorp on the Opera.*

It is certainly not original to say that Mr. Apthorp's volume on "The Opera, Past and Present," in Scribner's Music Lovers' Library, fills a long-felt want, but it is in the main true. Most music lovers have especial predilections, and the majority of those who find joy in sweet strains are opera-goers. To those of this large class who take the art with any seriousness at all this little book will be welcome. It aims to present the story of the development of the opera and the characteristics of its principal types in a clear and succinct form, and it does so with notable success. Mr. Apthorp is well known as a writer on musical topics, a man of catholic taste and few prejudices. He is neither a rabid Wagnerite nor an effete Italian. He is not blind to the achievements of Rossini nor to the extraordinary influence of Meyerbeer on his contemporaries and successors. He writes in a brisk and personal style. He is confidential in his treatment of his reader, and he is always interesting.

The scope of his book is wide, yet the plan is judicious and admits of the necessary condensation. The author sets forth his purpose clearly. He aims to show how opera as an art form was established, how it developed, and who were the men of influence in that development. It will be seen at once that this plan enables the author to centralize his efforts on the men who have made significant steps in the advance of operatic art and to have little or nothing to say of those who have merely made a temporary stir and contributed nothing to history.

Even this plan will not disappoint the ordinary reader. He will find plentiful information about all the composers of whom he has heard, for Mr. Apthorp has made exceptions in the cases of Beethoven and Mozart. Certainly the former contributed nothing to the advance of operatic art and the latter was quite as singular. Mozart was not a reformer. He took the extant forms as he found them, wrote Italian opera, and differentiated his work from that of others by the extraordinary fertility of his musical invention. These are matters which the reader will find pleasantly and instructively discussed in the volume before us.

For those who look most closely at the contents of this work the most curious portion is that which deals with the writings of Alessandro Scarlatti. Here the author has parted company with previous authorities and set up a theory of his own, a theory which we do not think can be substantiated on solid historical grounds.

Mr. Apthorp holds that the influence of Scarlatti has been entirely overrated. He holds and seeks to establish that Scarlatti merely propagated the influence of Carissimi. He therefore speaks of the type of opera written by the Neapolitan school as the oratorio opera. Now, there is no great substance in this discovery. There has never been any doubt that the methods of the early oratorio writers, whose works were enacted just as operas were, had a large influence on the operatic composers. Carissimi was a potent factor in the development of the Italian form of oratorio, the form cultivated and carried to its highest perfection by Handel. He showed high talent in his treatment of the choral parts and in his arrangement of the numbers allotted to the soloists.

From him the opera composers undoubtedly borrowed some suggestions as to the effective alternation of solos, duets, and ensembles and the treatment of the chorus. From Cesti, whom Mr. Apthorp also mentions as an influence, the opera writers also received help in their treatment of choral numbers. Carissimi showed the way toward broader, simpler, and less complex polyphonic effects in choral writing, and he furthermore made the recitative of his works more dramatic than that of his predecessors. Mr. Apthorp might also have mentioned Stradella, whose skill in choral climax was remarkable and who had a happy gift of melody in his solo writing.

Mr. Apthorp has not demolished the claims of historians that Scarlatti was the first to employ "recitativo stromentato" and to make clear the distinction between that and "recitativo secco." Nor has he robbed Scarlatti of the credit of establishing the dominance in opera of the "aria da capo," the central sun of the entire system of Italian opera down to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. This author has simply ignored the statements of previous historians on these points, but in all probability the fame of Scarlatti is safe. Mr. Apthorp holds that the advance of Italian opera along the lines followed by Scarlatti was foreign to its real development or opposed to it. But the truth is that it did develop along just those lines, and there can be no question as to the immense influence of the popular elements in the form of opera cultivated by the prolific Alessandro.

In dealing with more modern composers this author is less prone to indulge in originality of this unsubstantial sort. He certainly is not hackneyed in thought or style. He points out faithfully the most potent influences in modern opera. He deals with Wagner without extravagance, yet with justice. He writes interestingly of living composers, and he gives a pleasing chapter on the art of the opera singer. On the whole, the book is good and useful and should be widely read.

*THE OPERA, PAST AND PRESENT. By W. F. Apthorp. The Music Lover's Library. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The death of Queen Victoria has naturally led to the demand for the various books which treat of her life and reign. Doubtless it will also revive the popularity of the book that she wrote describing her life in the Highlands. Of course, the book had a wide sale at the time of its original publication, for the reason that it was written by the Queen, but it deserved to succeed on account of its merit alone. The simple, unpretentious style in which it was written had an attractiveness which many a clever book misses by reason of its absence. The Queen had a story to tell and told it remarkably well. The book read like the conversation of an intelligent, unpretentious woman, and it revealed the warm family affections of the writer. In some respects it might even have been called homely. I remember the passage in which the Queen mentions that "poor Vicky"—the Empress Frederick—"sat down on a wasps' nest and was dreadfully stung." That is the sort of thing that the plain mother of a family would have written, and there certainly was not a trace in it of royal ceremoniousness. It is sad to think that the Empress Frederick cannot long survive her mother.

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Many people like myself have wondered what share Mr. Lloyd Osbourne had in the stories in which he collaborated with Stevenson, and whether Mr. Osbourne would ever prove himself capable of writing a story alone. In his collection of stories entitled "The Queen Versus Billy," Mr. Osbourne has conclusively shown that he is a born story teller. Of course, he had a literary training under Stevenson such as has fallen to the lot of no other man, but strange to say, in his book there is not the least particle of any imitation of Stevenson. Mr. Osbourne has written "off his own bat" and has produced admirable work. Take the story of the "Dust of Orfrut." As a specimen of artistic handling of a theme it seems to me perfect. The end is simply beyond praise. We now know that Mr. Osbourne can write short stories, and of course the next inquiry will be whether he can write novels. There is a popular prejudice to the effect that to write a long novel is a much greater feat than to write a short story. In point of fact, it is nothing of the sort. A novel is one thing and a short story another. To assert that because the writer of short stories cannot write a good novel he is therefore inferior to the man who can is like saying that the workman who can make a good watch and cannot make a good dynamo is inferior to the successful dynamo maker. But the public is firm in its opinion that no man can be called a great writer of fiction until he has written a great novel. How often has it been said of Kipling: "Of course he can write a magnificent short story, but can he write a novel?" Suppose that "Kim" does not turn out to be what it so far promises to—one of the greatest novels of the century. Will that in any way alter the fact that Kipling can write short stories such as no other man can write?

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The "Love Letters of an Englishwoman" are still the subject of undiminished discussion, and the publishers cannot print the book fast enough to meet the demand for it. I see that "The Author of an Englishwoman's Love Letters" has written an article for one of the reviews. If the author were really a woman, and the letters were really genuine, is it conceivable that she would use their authorship as an advertisement for magazine articles? Naturally a book so easily open to parody has already been parodied. Some one has written "The Love Letters of an Englishman," and Mr. Barry Pain has also just published another volume of "Love Letters" in imitation of the "Englishwoman's," which are extremely amusing.

Speaking of Mr. Pain, he is the hardest working literary man in London. He turns out almost unlimited quantities of copy, both prose and verse, serious and humorous, and, what is still more remarkable, all his copy is good. He writes good stories, good leaders, good poetry, and good humor, and in spite of all the work that he does he is always in the most robust health, and does not seem to know the meaning of the word tired.

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Mr. Crockett, I am sorry to say, has partially broken down from overwork. It is only what every one expected. No man can write three or four long novels every year for a series of years and expect to keep in good health. Mr. Crockett has been ordered by his physician to do no more work for some time to come, and has left England in search of a warmer climate remote from publishers and editors. Mr. Gilbert Parker is another man who has done too much work in the last five years, although he has not displayed the amazing fertility of Mr. Crockett. He is now in Egypt, which of all places in the world is the place to rest provided a man keeps out of Cairo, with its ceaseless round of social festivities. If you want to rest go 600 or 800 miles up the Nile before the "season" opens and occupy a hotel alone. You will find each day at least forty-eight hours long, and you will think of nothing except Egyptian antiquities and Arabs, both of which are wonderfully soothing to the tired mind.

The tired man should, however, avoid visiting Egyptian temples, or at all events should indulge in them with moderation. Too many temples will prove extremely indigestible, as I found to my sorrow during a recent visit to Egypt. I noticed that they had the same effect on other people, and that three temples in one day would upset the digestion of a man who in ordinary circumstances could eat pork and beans with impunity.

***

A very delightful book is Mr. Montgomery Carmichael's "In Tuscany." Mr. Carmichael has been for many years the British Vice Consul at Leghorn, and, unlike many persons who venture to write concerning Italians on the strength of the knowledge of the people gained by stopping a fortnight at a Florentine or Roman hotel, kept by a Swiss, he knows whereof he writes. There is a good deal of interesting information of a rather out-of-the-way kind in Mr. Carmichael's book, and his portraits of the genuine Tuscan peasants will probably be a surprise to the sort of people who believe that all Italian peasants are brigands, either in fact or in heart. The book ought to have a wide sale, for it is thoroughly charming from the first to the last page.

***

The latest of the scores of books of the "Battle of Dorking" species is Capt. Cairne's "Coming Waterloo." It is really a clever and readable book, in spite of the fact that the Battle of Dorking idea has been remorselessly exploited by commonplace writers. Of course, the coming Waterloo is to be a great English victory over the French and Russians. Let us hope that if the book proves to be in any respect a prophecy the end of the great war will be as satisfactory to Englishmen as Capt. Cairne has made it.

***

A long while ago I wrote of Mr. Max Beerbohm that he was merely an imitator of the late Oscar Wilde's literary methods. Since then Mr. Beerbohm has grown greatly as a writer, and he is now himself, and no one else, and a very delightful self it is to his readers. I know of few things more enjoyable than an article by "Max" in The Saturday Review. Mr. Beerbohm is wonderfully brilliant and witty, and his style, now that it is his own throughout, is delightful. I doubt, however, if he will always write as he now writes. He ought to do something great as well as amusing, and in time I have little doubt that he will.

***

We are to have almost immediately the long-expected "Life of Stevenson" by his cousin, Mr. Balfour. As every one knows, Mr. Colvin, who was expected to write the book, found himself unable to do so, and turned the letters and notes in his possession over to Mr. Balfour. A better selection of a biographer could not have been made, as Mr. Balfour knew Stevenson thoroughly and had spent nearly a year with him at Samoa. We may confidently expect that the book will be a satisfactory portrait of Stevenson, and that it will make him known to us even more thoroughly than we know him now.

***

Mr. Alfred Austin has hastened to publish a poem on the death of the Queen. With every desire not to find unnecessary fault with the estimable gentleman who has been so unfortunate as to be Tennyson's successor, it must be said that the poem is very far from being what it should have been. The very first line is bad enough to shadow whatever of merit may be in the lines that follow it. So far, by far the best poem that the occasion has brought forth is the one written by the lady who signs herself E. Nesbit. It is not faultless, but there is genuine passion in it, and no one can read it unmoved.

***

There are no new novels this week of especial interest, and probably there will be none until the Spring season arrives. I ought perhaps to except two Ghetto novels that are not without merit, though they follow too closely in Mr. Zangwill's footsteps. But, alas! there is no new field for the novelist, and what is worse, there never can be until Mr. Tesla succeeds in bringing us into close communication with the other planets.

W. L. ALDEN.

Maurice Hewlett.

I.

[After Reading His "Richard-Yea-and-Nay."]

We leap into the saddle, grip the reins,
And kiss the velvet flank with golden spur.
And then, like great, lost winds, we rush with her,
The fair Jehane, through lawless war's domains!
Here's love, with bloody tears, that groans and strains;
Here's valor, that the soul's foundations stir;
Here's sacrifice, that life's prized windows blur,
As we ride over Saladin's wide plains!

We hear the swish of twice ten thousand blades;
We feel the hurricane of Norman wrath;
We see the English wolves at Moslem throats!
And then we dream of far-off Norman glades,
And walk with love along the primrose path,
As Richard's song above the tower floats!

II.

Ye novelists of Britain, hide your heads!
Back to the woods, with large but nimble feet!
For here's your master swinging down the street,
With sword in hand, to cut your fame to shreds!
Back to your caves! and into your straw beds!
And nevermore upon this planet bleat!
Content your stomachs now with uncooked meat:
The banquet hall's for him whom genius weds!

Ye write with pens: this New Man with a sword;
Ye write with ink: and he with blood and tears;
Ye from the head: and he from the head and heart!
He fronts his work like Richard, his great lord,
Or like a god who rules starred hemispheres,
And not like greedy traders in a mart!

JOHN ERNEST McCANN.

Feb. 16, 1901.

Professor J. Berg Esenwein of the Chester Military Academy in an extended review in his literary column of The Chester Times (Pa.) of February 8th says: "I wish to commend to all who are interested in home reading a volume of decided value. Its title, 'Hints for Home Reading,' is definitive. Blessed is he who shall turn these Hints into Helps, and so revolutionize the book life of his home. . . . The eleven Essays are simply rich, and are composed of the best thought of the best minds among bookish men."

HINTS FOR HOME READING

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Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

THE FOLLY OF PLAGIARISM.

The disaster which has befallen a student in the University of Princeton is an additional demonstration of the folly of plagiarism. The McClean prize of $100 is offered for the best-written of the eight junior orations. It has for more than a quarter of a century been the custom at Princeton to publish the winning oration in the Nassau Literary Magazine, which exchanges with all the other university magazines. Therefore the plagiarism in this case was bound to be exposed in time. But such must be the ultimate fate of most direct plagiarism, unless the work copied be one wholly forgotten. Such works seldom appeal to the plagiarist. Mr. Beecher once heard a sermon in a country church, and after the service he asked the minister how long it took him to write that sermon. "Oh, about four hours," was the answer. "That's strange," commented Mr. Beecher; "it took me a month."

Direct plagiarism is most likely to be the offense of a college boy. His mind is not yet prepared to produce original literature, unless it be an exceptional mind. He must depend largely upon reading for his inspiration. With the work of a competent writer before him and the desire to imitate it, the temptation to reproduce the very words is almost irresistible. No doubt in many instances the youth has been told by his instructor to read and try to reproduce in his own words the work of another. Doing this is an admirable exercise in composition. But how often must the student feel the hopelessness of putting into original English comparable with the original the ideas which he borrows. With the book before him he will often almost unconsciously reproduce the original text. His only safety is in filling his mind full of information on the subject about which he is to write, and then to put away all books and endeavor to make his own essay.

The plagiarism which oftenest goes undiscovered, however, is that which results from just this process. Here and there a sentence will take up its residence in the mind, and the author will without volition reproduce it. Still more likely is he to repeat the treatment and line of thought of some other writer who has made a profound impression on him. An experienced author can write with all his books around him. He can refer to them as often as he pleases without the slightest danger of reproducing their contents. But how can the inexperienced college boy do this? At every step in the composition of an essay or an oration he must feel his own incompetence. The temptation to take the shortest road to success is a very strong one indeed. Yet the charge of real plagiarism is seldom brought against the university student. No doubt there is a great lack of originality in his work, but the professor knows what is plagiarism and what is not. In literary work, as in other industries, honesty is the best policy; and one who is in earnest is likely to say something individual and worth reading.

THE READING HABIT.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in an address the other day, the substance of which was published in all the newspapers, took occasion to recur to an old and well-worn thesis, the soundness of which has become increasingly disputable. The thesis was that the habit of reading was an excellent and commendable practice, and that it did not matter so much what you read at first, so long as you acquired the habit. Having begun by reading whatever trash might happen to be in vogue at the moment, you would go on, according to Dr. Abbott, to scale the heights of literature and to acquaint yourselves with the classics thereof.

If there be an injustice to the doctor in this summary of his views it is not ours, but that of the press dispatches which we quote. There is so familiar an air in the report of his views, it has in effect been said so many times before, that we can entertain no doubt of the essential accuracy of the report. Equally without doubt, the report does injustice to the freshness and brilliancy of illustration by which he made attractive so familiar a proposition.

It is the essential proposition itself with which we feel inclined to quarrel. When everybody knows how to read, there are two utterly distinct motives for reading. One is to pass away time, to spend an otherwise vacant and tedious hour. For that demand the flood of contemporaneous literary output furnishes the supply. The mass of readers resort to it as they might resort to a drinking place, or an opium joint, not for light upon the pressing problem of their lives, but for a temporary oblivion of those problems. The further they are taken away from life, the better they are pleased. Hence the attractiveness, to the majority of them, of the "historical romance," which has been so long "downed" and is now coming up again. It is not that they really desire to know anything about historical characters or an historical period. If they did, there is a direct passage open to such knowledge in the reading of the historical scholars who have studied that period. What the mass of readers want is to get away from themselves and from their immediate environment. This is what "fiction" in general, and historical fiction in particular, enables them to do.

Dr. Abbott's contention that this kind of reading leads to more serious and informing reading remains to be proved. It is not axiomatic. The statement of it does not prove itself. It would have to be proved, if provable, by an accumulation of examples of readers who have been led, from reading trash, either to improving and informing works or to literary classics. We have never seen such a vindication of the practice of reading trifling books seriously attempted to be worked out in statistical form. In the absence of such a demonstration we may take leave to doubt that the habit of idle reading has anything at all to do, either with the desire really to understand how human affairs have come about, on the one hand, or with the desire to acquaint one's self with the masterpieces of pure literature on the other. Thomas Carlyle, whatever else one may say about him, was a "good reader." And yet in his Edinburgh address, he told the students that there was a notion abroad in the world that "if a man was reading any book whatever he was doing something better than nothing at all." But he added: "Now I entirely call that in question; I even venture to deny it." We do not go so far as to deny it. But we may safely "call it in question," and add that we should like to see Dr. Abbott, or any other orator who maintains it, adduce some proofs in support of it.

ROSTAND AS AN ACADEMICIAN.

There seems to be no room for doubt that Edmond Rostand will be elected to the seat in the French Academy left vacant by the death of Henri de Bornier. Since the publication of "Cyrano de Bergerac" there has been no question of the fitness of Rostand for a place among the "immortals." He is surely a great dramatic poet, greater than Bornier, who never quite realized his own ambition; and he is the only considerable dramatic poet now in France not already in the Academy.

For Jean Richepin is a lyrist in poetry and a romancer in prose rather than a dramatist, in spite of his half dozen rather fanciful plays and his translations of Shakespeare, and he seems not to have made a strong enough impression in any one field to deserve the highest form of recognition his countrymen can give him in his lifetime.

There will be no dispute over the election of Rostand. He is so clearly the right man for the fauteuil. He is a poet and a patriot, too, and the very soul of a militant, aggressive, and triumphant France breathes in his verse. He has imagination, fervor, and style. He is the idol of young France, while the departing generation looks upon him with fondness and hope.

There will be no suspicion of politics in his election. While it cannot be said that the places in the Academy have been going a-begging lately, the appointments of Freycinet and Deschanel, not to speak of Pierre Loti, scarcely aroused national enthusiasm.

OU L'ON PARLE ANGLAIS.

A correspondent not unknown in current literature and journalism sends to us, apropos of last week's article on "The Languages One Speaks," a copy of a label taken from a bottle of vermouth from which he was served many years ago at "l'Hermitage," on the Bronx, long the home of the late Père Baudouin, of blessed memory, and of his variegated assortment of guests. The place, in common with several others in the neighborhood, was presented by its shrewd and plausible proprietor as the original riverside hostelry, the praises of which were sounded by Hopkinson Smith in "A Day at Laguerre's." One difficulty with this claim seems to be that there was no original to that charming piece of fancy work, which was, so far as our memory serves, a composite picture freely and deftly touched with the author's inimitable "chique." But to the unique contribution of our correspondent:

"The wermouth
Is a white Wine slightly
bitter and parfumed with whole some aromatic herbs.
It is un excellent tonic
Stimulant and astringent
beverage. When taken with
water, it is refreshang and
Acts as en apérient. it
is an excelent prévantative
of feyers and Disentery and all
diseases prévalent in warm climates
for wich purpose it is exprésly
Compounded."

We wish our correspondent had sent us the name of the enterprising dealer who prepared this announcement for his English-speaking customers. We would gladly give him an advertisement with the hope that there are other compositions of his of equal merit. We cannot vouch for the quality of his wines. In all human probability they are much the same as the common run of the things our French friends send across the ocean to us, as good as the profit left by our extortionate tariff will permit, but distinctly requiring the attractions of the places in which they are served to make them drinkable. On the Bronx, at the time to which our correspondent refers this treasure trove, those attractions were simple, but peculiar to the place, and adequate. In those days there was water in the river, especially in the late Spring and in midautumn, and sometimes oarsmen were able to get as far as William's Bridge with one or two portages. When they came of a Sunday, they found a motley and happy gathering, whose members seemed by the spirit of the place and the season to be made one company as completely as if they had always known each other, perhaps more so. Though most of the guests were French, of the tradesman and artisan class, there were also Italians and Mexican-Spanish, and a sprinkling of Americans, and the fun was cosmopolitan and polyglot. The English of the foreigners was apt to be of the "wermouth" label variety, and the French of the English speakers was doubtless of corresponding originality.

We know not if the little settlement survives, or if its gardens and tonnelles have been improved out of existence. We think with apprehension of what the bicycle and the trolley may have achieved in transmogrifying them if they are still there. Whatever they are, the memories of a score of years since cannot be revived in them. Would that Mr. Hopkinson Smith would revisit them and report!

A POPULAR BIRTH MONTH.

February, the shortest of all the months, is the one most crowded with the birthdays of famous people.

Though the shortest of the months, and one of the least pleasant, in the northern hemisphere, February is perhaps more closely packed with famous birthdays, or the birthdays of famous people, than any other of the twelve. In America the most renowned of names is that of Washington, and the best-known of birthdays, barring Christmas, is the 22d of February. If anything could throw additional lustre on Washington's Birthday, it would have been the birth thereon of James Russell Lowell, (1819.) Second in fame among Washington's countrymen is Abraham Lincoln, and while the jour de fête of the Father of his Country is practically a National holiday, being observed in every State but Mississippi, and that of the martyr President is not, Feb. 12 is celebrated in a number of States as a day of rest and recreation, its more general observance being prevented, probably, by its closeness to a universally regarded date. On the very day of Lincoln's birth, (Feb. 12, 1809,) Charles Darwin took his first draught of atmospheric air.

But the most vivid impression of February's richness as a birth season is to be had by starting at the beginning of the month, and going along chronologically to its close. So far as I know, the 1st and the 2d (Candlemas Day) are barren of great births, but Felix Mendelssohn was born on the 3d, in the same year, (1809,) as well as the same month, that gave us Lincoln and Darwin. The 3d was the natal day of Horace Greeley (1811) and Sidney Lanier, (1842.) On the 6th was born Sir Henry Irving, (1838,) on the 7th Charles Dickens, (1812,) and on the 8th John Ruskin, (1819,) Gen. Sherman, (1820,) and Jules Verne, (1828.) Admiral Sampson's birthday is the 9th, (1840,) and Edison's the 11th. To the 12th are to be credited not only Lincoln and Darwin, (1809,) but Gov. John Winthrop, the second, (1606,) and George Meredith, (1828.) The 14th is St. Valentine's Day, though Juno is as likely to have been born on that date as the patron saint of stricken hearts and halting verses.

On the 15th we have Ernest Legouvé in France, (1807,) Dr. Weir Mitchell in America, (1829,) and the distinguished barrister, Sir Edmund Clarke, Q. C., M. P., in England, (1841.) The 20th should be dear to the lovers of the stage from its gift of Joseph Jefferson, (1829,) and "Sailing Around the World" chronicles the birth of its author, Capt. Joshua Slocum, most daring of modern navigators, on the same day, "a cold Feb. 20," (1844.) On the 23th the annals of English literature and theology alike record the coming of Cardinal Newman, (1801.) The 22d, as already noted, is but another name for Washington's birthday, (1732,) and it is to be credited also not only with Lowell, but with Major Gen. Baden-Powell, (1857.) George William Curtis first opened his eyes to the light on the 24th, (1824.) "Kit" Marlowe was baptized on the 26th, (1564,) Longfellow's name makes illustrious the 27th, (1807,) and Lord Rodney's the 28th. Some other celebrity may have seen fit to come into being on the rarest of days, the 29th of February, but if so the fact has escaped my observation. A systematic search of biographical dictionaries would result in a considerable extension of this list, which, when completed would include the names of Margaret Deland, James Parton, Prof. F. J. Child, R. W. Gilder, Rose Terry Cooke, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Prof. N. S. Shaler, and Lydia Maria Child. As a whole, it challenges comparison with any possible list of notabilities born in any of the longer months.

Its popularity as a death month is less marked, though Luther drew his last breath on the 18th, (1546,) the poet Shenstone on the 11th, (1763,) Sir Joshua Reynolds on the 23d, (1792,) and Gen. Sherman, who was born in the same month, on the 14th, (1891.) It was in February (1780) that Cardinal de Salis, Archbishop of Seville, gave up the ghost, at the extraordinary age of five score years and ten, and it was on Feb. 6, a century earlier, (1685,) that Charles II., who feared he had been "an unconscionable time a-dying," passed away, a prematurely old man, at just one-half the Cardinal's great age. J. B. G.

COL. WILKS AND NAPOLEON.

The January number of John Murray's The Monthly Review contains an interesting article on Col. Wilks and Napoleon. Lord Rosebery, in describing the latter and his St. Helena circle, says: "Bertrand had an agreeable singularity; he wrote no book." But Julian S. Corbett, the writer of the present article, assures us Bertrand was not the only St. Anthony to thus resist temptation. Col. Mark Wilks, Governor of the island under the East India Company, when Napoleon landed, not only had exceptional opportunities for observation, but, being a man of letters, was eminently fitted to write of the great exile. In Lord Rosebery's book, however, Wilks is so little referred to as not to appear in its index.

Napoleon is said to have liked and respected Col. Wilks thoroughly, but their official relations having been of the slightest—Wilks being merely a servant of the company—until Sir Hudson Lowe came out Napoleon remained in the custody of the naval officer who brought him to the island. It was never suspected, so great was Col. Wilks's reserve, that he had left written accounts of Napoleon and his suite, but some of the material thus preserved has lately come to light, which, through the kindness of its owner, Sir Mark Wilks Collet of St. Clere, is here printed for the first time.

Col. Mark Wilks was born in the Isle of Man about 1760, received a classical education, and was intended for the ministry, but obtaining a cadetship in the East India Company, almost his entire service was spent in staff or political employment. He was Military Secretary to two Governors and one Commander in Chief, and was on Gen. James Stuart's staff from 1790 to 1792 during all the operations against Tip-

poo. From 1802 to 1808 he was resident at Mysore, after which he was invalided home, and went to work upon a book, the first volume of which was published in 1810, "Historical Sketches of the South of India in an Attempt to Trace the History of Mysore." Wilks having had access to the native archives at Mysore, his book was very highly spoken of, but in the midst of work upon it he was called upon to take the Governorship of St. Helena, assuming its duties in 1813. The inhabitants of the island became much attached to him through his improvements in agriculture and in the amelioration of the land tenure. Wilks was a Fellow of the Royal Society, his knowledge of agriculture, science, and history being evident in these recorded conversations with Napoleon, whom he was able to strongly interest.

Between fifty and sixty years of age when Napoleon arrived, a lady then resident on the island says Wilks was "a tall, handsome, venerable-looking man, with white, curling locks, and a courtierlike manner: Never had the island of St. Helena, since its first possession by the English, been under the government of a man so enlightened, so judicious, so mild and affable, or so much beloved."

The importance of a knowledge of Col. Wilks's personality lies in the fact that he was in every way so great a contrast to the officer who came after him, Sir Hudson Lowe, that many people agreed with the Duke of Wellington that if Wilks had remained in charge results might have been very different.

Sir Hudson Lowe possessed neither the polish nor the scholarly manner or even the requisite tact to deal with such men as Napoleon or his suite, being of the stuff of which soldiers of fortune are made. He was the son of an army surgeon, born and bred in a barrack, most of his service being spent abroad in making soldiers out of some of the worst material in Europe. He was a stern disciplinarian, a hard worker, and fine linguist, and must have been possessed of some sort of tact, because he came to be regarded at headquarters as singularly successful in dealing with foreigners. In 1814 he served under Blücher and was knighted in consequence of a ride across France, attended by a single Cossack, to bring to London the first news of the fall of Paris.

Mr. Corbett's paper very ably contrasts these two men, carefully emphasizing the fact, however, that Lowe was no vulgar martinet, many events in his life going to prove him a very humane man, one of his acts being the abolishment of slavery in St. Helena.

It has been said that in 1815, Napoleon was a man so broken in health and spirits as no longer to be dangerous, but Mr. Corbett says we of this generation have so thoroughly outgrown the "oppression of his name" as not to be able to estimate him fairly.

In 1815 Napoleon was still an Alexander, a Tamburlane. He was still a force that could not be measured, a magician whose powers no man could pretend to have fathomed. They had tried to cage him once and had failed, and now Lord Bathurst found himself saddled with a repetition of the task from which every statesman in Europe shrank.

When Lowe came to St. Helena on April 14, 1816, Lord Bathurst had made up his mind that the only safety lay in complete isolation, and it is thought the former must have felt that the only way to prevent himself from being gradually enticed from a strict execution of his orders was to carry them out to the letter of the law. Indeed, this phase of Lowe's character was probably the reason for his being chosen for the part. One of his first acts was to increase Napoleon's allowance, but when it came to a question of the prisoner's isolation, Lowe was always rough and overbearing.

The importance of Col. Wilks's testimony is, that it goes far to explain Lowe's attitude. For we now know upon unimpeachable evidence that the new Governor's first experience on landing was to find that an attempt was being made to get behind his orders by tampering with his predecessor, as well as with the officer in command of the naval squadron.

The article sets forth, on the authority of Col. Wilks's notes, just how these officers were approached, the result being that it was thought necessary to inform Lowe exactly what had taken place, so that his difficulties may be said to have commenced with the first day of his command.

Outside of the value of Col. Wilks's manuscript notes, as partially explaining Lowe's attitude and his increasing severity, the recorded conversations with Napoleon will be found of much interest; the first, which dealt largely with India, covering not only the political history of that country, but also its sciences and arts, the mention of indigo bringing up the subject of chemistry. The whole article, indeed, exhibits Napoleon in a particularly fresh light.

THE CONTINUITY OF CRITICISM AND REAL BOOKS.

Beyond the furthest point of criticism there is ever a further—the last stage is never reached. It is this that regulates the zeal of the critic and makes him modest. Great writers who have been for centuries, aye, millenniums, under the judgment of man, not only exert a perpetual influence, but ever and anon awaken a new blossoming of interest, as they are viewed from new standpoints, brought over to the tests and standards of new discoveries, and adjusted to the temper of the modern mind. A writer's greatness may be estimated by the extent to which he is subjected to this process, from the bearing his genius is found to have on biggest successes. In the revolutions of human progress the light of the past is at intervals shifted with a more intense lustre upon God's servants, as Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Homer, Virgil, Goethe, Cervantes, Rabelais, Chaucer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Plato, Aristotle, Thucydides, Herodotus, Tacitus, Livy, Caesar, Plutarch, Lucretius, Horace, Juvenal, Ovid, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Martial, Petronius, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Montaigne, Rousseau, Voltaire, Diderot, Pascal, Molière, Racine, Corneille, Calderon, Lope de Vega, Cervantes, Camoens, Tasso, Ariosto, Dante, Petrarch, Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, Heine, Kant, Hegel, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Gibbon, Adam Smith, Burke, Macaulay, Carlyle, Ruskin, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Longfellow, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Whitman, Thoreau, Lincoln, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Marshall, Kent, Story, Wheaton, Dana, Prescott, Motley, Parkman, Fiske, Bancroft, Draper, Agassiz, Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall, Wallace, Fiske, Gray, Asa Gray, Dana, Le Conte, Cope, Marsh, Powell, Hayden, Wilson, Peirce, Gibbs, Newcomb, Simon Newcomb, Langley, Rumford, Faraday, Davy, Young, Herschel, Laplace, Lagrange, Euler, Gauss, Riemann, Helmholtz, Kelvin, Clerk Maxwell, Rayleigh, Ramsay, Mendeleeff, Lavoisier, Berthelot, Pasteur, Curie, Becquerel, Roentgen, Lenard, Hertz, Edison, Tesla, Marconi, Bell, Morse, Henry, Fulton, Stephenson, Watt, Arkwright, Whitney, Ericsson, Nobel, Krupp, Bessemer, Siemens, Cyrus Field, Maury, Rodgers, Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Farragut, Porter, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, Hancock, Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Longstreet, Johnston, Beauregard, Forrest, Wellington, Napoleon, Frederick, Marlborough, Eugene, Moltke, Bismarck, Cavour, Garibaldi, Metternich, Talleyrand, Richelieu, Mazarin, Colbert, Sully, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII., Peter the Great, Catherine, Alexander, Nicholas, Victoria, Albert, Disraeli, Gladstone, Peel, Pitt, Fox, Walpole, Chatham, Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Castlereagh, Canning, Wilberforce, Cobden, Bright, Chamberlain, Salisbury, Rosebery, Harcourt, Asquith, Morley, Balfour, Curzon, Kitchener, Roberts, Wolseley, Buller, White, Methuen, Warren, Clery, Lyttelton, Hunter, Dundonald, Duncan, Colenso, Graham, Ian Hamilton, Rundle, Brabazon, Pole-Carew, Gough, Barker, Hildyard, Lyttelton, Kelly-Kenny, Hart, Talbot, Coke, Bethune, Mahon, Bullock, Hutton, Mansfield, Paget, Dartnell, Rimington, Scobell, Spragge, Thorneycroft, Byng, Haig, Allenby, Gordon, Wauchope, Macdonald, Hector, Alexander, Cronje, Joubert, Botha, Delarey, Kruger, Steyn, Milner, Rhodes, Barnato, Beit, Hays Hammond, Leander Jameson, Labouchere, Dillon, Redmond, Healy, O'Brien, Parnell, Davitt, Sexton, Devlin, Dillon, Blake, Gavan Duffy, Butt, Isaac Butt, Shaw, Russell, Sullivan, Croker, Lecky, Froude, Freeman, Green, Stubbs, Lingard, Hallam, Milman, Grote, Thirlwall, Arnold, Thomas Arnold, Matthew Arnold, Stanley, Jowett, Liddell, Scott, Farrar, Kingsley, Maurice, Trench, Whately, Newman, Keble, Pusey, Wesley, Whitefield, Spurgeon, Moody, Sankey, Torrey, Alexander, Drummond, Gladden, Brooks, Bushnell, Beecher, Henry Ward Beecher, Channing, Parker, Theodore Parker, Edwards, Jonathan Edwards, Mather, Cotton Mather, Increase Mather, Eliot, John Eliot, Penn, Calvert, Lord Baltimore, Oglethorpe, Raleigh, Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Gilbert, Cabot, Columbus, Vespucius, Magellan, Balboa, Cortez, Pizarro, Coronado, Ponce de Leon, De Soto, Champlain, La Salle, Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin, Verrazzano, Cartier, Roberval, Frontenac, Montcalm, Wolfe, Amherst, Abercrombie, Howe, Clinton, Cornwallis, Burgoyne, Gates, Arnold, Benedict Arnold, Putnam, Israel Putnam, Stark, Ethan Allen, Montgomery, Greene, Nathanael Greene, Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse, Hood, Rodney, Nelson, Collingwood, Howard, Drake, Blake, Cromwell, Hampden, Pym, Eliot, Strafford, Laud, Charles I., Charles II., James I., James II., William III., Mary, Anne, George I., George II., George III., Edward VII., Alexander III., Nicholas II., Alexandra, Victoria Eugenie, Wilhelmina, Victoria, Humbert, Margherita, Leopold, Carlos, Christina, Isabella, Alfonso, Maria Teresa, Francis Joseph, Elizabeth, Rudolph, Ferdinand, Francis Ferdinand, Sophie, Leopold, Stephanie, Carmen Sylva, Ferdinand, Marie, Boris, Alexandra, Peter, Nicholas, Constantine, Olga, Paul, Alexandra, Christian, Alexandrine, Frederick, Louise, Haakon, Maud, Oscar, Sophie, Gustaf, Victoria, Wilhelm, Augusta, Albert, Elizabeth, Leopold, Clementine, Philippe, Marie, Albert, Elizabeth, Leopold, Astrid, Charles, Marie, Henri, Charlotte, Felix, Antoinette, Juliana, Wilhelmina, Emma, Henry, Marie Anne, Sixtus, Zita, Otto, Maria Josepha, Ferdinand, Maria Anna, Albert, Amalia, Maximilian, Carl Theodor, Elizabeth, Ludwig, Otto, Marie, Frederick, Olga, William, Pauline, Albert, Anna, Frederick, Sophie, Ernest Augustus, Thyra, Ernest Augustus, Victoria Louise, Frederick, Margaret

HINTS FROM THE MAILBAG.

More Misused Words.

H. L. PINER, Austin, Texas, again calling attention to "The Misuse of Words," writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW:

"The position of the word 'only' continues to be abused. This error has been noticeable in almost all English and American writers. But even Macaulay could not make such an error correct. In one of the most recent and popular books we have: 'He only staid a few moments.' The word here limits either 'he' or 'staid,' whereas the evident intention is that it should modify the idea of time in 'a few moments.' This is one of many similar illustrations as to the misplacement of this word.

"The same author speaks of an 'immaterial spirit.' Is this possible? Again, we must charge to the same distinguished source the sentence, 'I shall try and come.' Another has 'try and turn.' Are these expressions logically correct? Grammatically they are in good form.

"In a story published in 1900 which has reached a sale of many thousands of copies, we find this language: 'He announced that he was not coming home.' This announcement was made in a letter to parents many miles away. Is the word 'coming' excusable here? Is it possible to employ this word in this sentence correctly? Is not 'go' the word—'going home'? What about 'some seven months,' from the same popular authority? It is true that Shakespeare uses it, as do also Beaumont and Fletcher; but are these satisfactory authorities on such matters? Does not the word 'some' necessarily imply something indefinite and indeterminate?

"The word 'love' is made to take the place of 'like' in such expressions as 'he loves his horse,' or 'that man loves potatoes.' We find such expressions in books of recent issue—and books that have great sale and receive great applause. The affections do not deal with things beneath us, or if they do we become abnormal human beings, as when the man 'loves' gold he is a miser. Here, of course, the word is applicable.

"I should like to know the authority for saying 'she went furiously red,' or if we are to tolerate such expressions as 'gives it away,' meaning 'exposes' or 'betrays,' when the language is used seriously.

"Nearly everywhere we meet the word 'stop' in an impossible usage; for example, in one of our new books we are confronted with 'he stopped at the Crescent Hotel for a week,' or 'he had a splendid time while stopping at the Capitol Hotel,' the last illustration containing a second sin of common but grievous import. One of the writers referred to above speaks of 'feeling badly.' This is in the same category with 'he corked the bottle tightly,' 'the rose smelled beautifully,' or 'the apple tastes sweetly.'

"The word 'lovely' is used for sinning against good diction and good logic as often as the root upon which it is built. So also of the word 'divine.' Things are spoken of as 'lovely' and as 'divine' that could not possibly have the qualities which the words suggest. The examples in our books (to say nothing of conversational flummery) are too numerous to mention.

"So also 'infinite' is applied when the writer has exhausted himself with all other superlatives and wishes to convey some sentiment or idea which linguistic poverty cannot utter. 'Infinite' is God's, not man's. It applies to man only with reference to development, and here only in respect to the idea that development never ends, and cannot embrace the idea as applied to Deity in any attribute.

"Perhaps the most popularly abused word in our popular books is 'locate,' in the sense of 'to discover,' 'to apprehend.' The word means to place, to establish, to put, to fix, to set, and no usage can properly remove from it its plain classical signification.

"Stock words are common. One of the most virile of our present day authors uses the clumsy combination 'inexplicable' about fifty times in a single book. Perhaps this author is imitating Carlyle, who uses 'quite' five times on a single page. Another writer very much the rage at this time employs 'delectable' as though he had upon it the exclusive copyright—twenty-five times in one small volume."

The Evolution of Ideas Among the Poets.

FANNY KENNISH EARL writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "It might not be amiss to suggest to your correspondent L. S. Mott in regard to Zangwill's 'curious mistake' that if Tennyson had not borrowed his 'crown of sorrow' from Dante, as shown by 'C. E. H.' in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 9, he might have borrowed it from Chaucer:

"For if of Fortune's sharp adversite
The worste kind of misfortune is this,
A man to have been in prosperite
And it remember when it passed is.

"It should also be noted that Tennyson does not claim the thought as his own. He distinctly says:

"This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow, &c.

"Another familiarly quoted stanza of Tennyson's:

"And blessings on the falling out,
Which all the more endears
When we fall out with those we love
And kiss again with tears,

I find to be borrowed from Richard Edwards, (1523-66:)

"Then did she say: 'Now have I found the proverb true to prove
The falling out of faithful friends renewal is of love.'

"It may be observed that even this author does not claim the original thought, but quotes a 'proverb.' The more one reads the old writers the more likely he is to agree with Solomon that 'there is no new thing under the sun,' and the more inclined he is also to adopt Kipling's view that the modern writer is perforce obliged to console himself with the fact that

"When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land and sea;
An' what he thought 'e might require
'E went an' took—the same as me.

"It seems to me that one need not call into question either the talent or the honesty of a writer if it is sometimes found that his thoughts were expressed by other and earlier authors. Much of a person's knowledge is subconscious, and it is frequently impossible for one to distinguish between a memory and an original thought, because the origin of ideas is a very complex matter.

"While these coincidences or quotations are interesting to the student of literature, indicating as they do the trend of an author's reading, it is scarcely worth while to attempt to fix the absolute ownership of any particular idea, and it simplifies matters if one adopts the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen's ultimatum in regard to such claims: 'A thought belongs to him who best expresses it.'"

Kipling's Latest Romance.

F. C., New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Kipling as a balladist is most enjoyable—excellent. I don't think he is remarkable as a prose writer, although he has written some very 'smart' short stories that no good newspaper man would be ashamed to father. But, in the name of common sense, did any one ever read such a dreary, witless, formless trail of drooling as 'Kim,' now running in McClure's, without interest to the story, brightness to the lines, or palpable substance to the whole thing? Can any one who has read the composition so far say that he honestly likes it, or even knows what it is all about? Is there a point at which it rises above inane commonplace and clap-trap obscurity? Are there ten office boys in New York out of every twelve who could not write such stuff by the yard, and keep it up till the cows come home? It reads like a pointless burlesque. The man who makes the monthly synopsis must find it difficult to wring any connected sense out of the concoction. I watch with interest to see what sort of synopsis he will compress from the chunk of 'Kim' cut off the tale for February consumption. It will be like an attempt to make an essence from the froth of a dubious egg. If the publishers would only give their readers, say, half a dozen lines of synopsis every month, locking the original in the safe with a weight on top of it, all would be forgiven if they didn't do it again. Kipling the balladist forever! Kipling the present-day romancer—well, let's charitably agree that it is a stupid British joke, and begin fair again."

Was the "Baconian" Doctor or Judge Holmes?

C. HAROLD McCHESNEY, Philadelphia, replying to John Phin's letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 16, says: "A member of the London Bacon Society informed me in London last Summer that the society had in its possession, or at one time had, an autograph letter from Dr. Holmes stating his belief that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. Perhaps if Mr. Phin would address a letter to that society he might be able to verify this statement, or he might try the Verulam Society of Boston."

E. C. OLDS, Greenfield, Mass., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "The Holmes referred to by Mr. Phin was no doubt Judge Nathaniel Holmes, author of 'The Authorship of Shakespeare,' Boston, 1887. This was first published in 1866."

Was the Charter Oak Brought from England?

Mrs. C. A. D. B., New London, Conn., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In a recent issue of another New York paper I noticed a description of two trees planted by the Prince of Wales in Central Park in 1860, which stated that one was an English oak and the other was an American elm. I would like to know if this English oak was brought from England and also in what is an English oak different from an American oak. It has been said by some of the descendants of George Wyllys, the Governor of Connecticut in 1642, and upon whose land the famous Charter Oak stood, which was blown down by a storm in 1856, that Gov. Wyllys brought this tree from England, while there are those who claim that it was fully 1,000 years old when it fell. History points to the fact that Wyllys left a fine estate in England and came to New England that he might enjoy religious liberty; that in 1636 he sent his steward, William Gibbons, with twenty men to purchase an estate, build a dwelling, and in every way prepare it suitable for his rank and the comfort of his family. And it is also known that he sent fruit trees, for among them an apple tree was standing not far from the Charter Oak in 1852. This would make it appear probable that the Charter Oak may also have been brought from 'Fenny Compton,' an ancestral home which he reluctantly left in England."

More Collections of Bad Rhetoric.

M. B. ROBERTSON, Short Hills, N. J., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "One word more upon the subject of 'A Novel Collection,' of which Sarah Jeannette Burke writes in your last issue. Undoubtedly, she is right in saying that the joys of such a collection 'rival those of the antiquarian or the lover of old china or Oriental draperies.' After exploiting this form of diversion for several years I am almost persuaded that speech was indeed given to man to conceal his thoughts, and that mine is a collection of draperies.

Most of my treasures, like those of your correspondent, were gathered from current English periodicals, and though I cannot find anything so entertaining as her 'Marriage among our grandmothers was far more frequent than among the women of the present day,' here is something to marvel at from The London Saturday Review:

But he is so brilliant and so much by way of being complete, that they will be few who read his book and do not wish to know more of him.

As your correspondent truly says, "Our leading magazines do demand and get careful writing, and the man who tries to compile a funny, commonplace book from their serious columns will set for himself a long and solemn task."

But there is still room for improvement in our best editorial columns. The New York Tribune tells us that "Capital and labor are mutually dependent on each other." No need to turn, as in the days of old, to the rhetoric for clumsy sentences to show our children how not to write. If they must be shown (though I for one could never see why) "bad form" in writing, let them torture into something lucid almost any page in a modern English periodical.

Coventry Patmore's Private Life.

A TIMES READER, East Orange, N. J., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I read with much interest in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the 16th extracts from Mr. B. Champney's memoirs of Coventry Patmore. In the year 1846, I became acquainted with his mother and sister at the house of a friend, and met them frequently until 1856, when I left for America. Two seasons at 'Christmas time' I was with them at the house of my friend, who had moved to the village of Olney, Buckinghamshire, and who related to me much of their private life. Mrs. P. G. Patmore was a lady of commanding appearance, but inferior in education to her husband, and did not move in the same social circle. He associated with Hazlitt, Lady Blessington, and others of literary fame. I think he published a novel, the title 'Chatsworth,' but which is seldom mentioned. The brothers, Coventry and Eugene, were mostly educated in Paris under the care of their grandmother Patmore. Eugene was appointed Paris correspondent of a London daily paper. Their sister, Eliza, was married to a solicitor named Smith, her senior about fifty years. She is still living and I heard of her recently by letter from the widow of my old friend."

The Pitman Shorthand Method.

M. F. LOBO, Philadelphia, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 2 you say that Isaac Pitman in 1839 began his stenographic and phonetic work at Bath, England. If I am not very much mistaken Mr. Samuel Bagster, the Bible publisher, in return for Mr. Pitman's having, with great care, read and corrected the Comprehensive Bible about to be issued from his press, published for Mr. Pitman a little manual of shorthand, price 4s., under the title of 'Stenographic Sound Hand,' in 1837. Three years afterward, in 1840, at the suggestion of Mr. Bagster, the firm of Samuel Bagster & Sons published this in the form of a sheet, with the text and illustrations crowded all on one side, the name being changed to 'Phonography, or Writing by Sound,' price 1d. (The American Penman's Gazette, under date of December, 1885, a copy of which is before me, reproduces this by photo-engraving.) This sheet very much improved, and with the textual portion on the back, was republished by the same house in 1840 at the same price, entitled 'Phonography and Shorthand.' My copy is one of the original of the fourth edition of 50,000 under date of 1841—not a reproduction.

"It will be seen from this that Mr. Pitman's phonographic and phonetic published work began in 1837 and not in 1840."

Map of Early New York.

I. GIBBINS, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Apropos of the paragraph in 'Notes and News' column of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 19 concerning a recently discovered map of Manhattan Island during the period of the Revolutionary War, I have in my possession an engraved map published in The London Magazine in 1778, entitled 'Map of New York I., with the Adjacent Rocks and Other Remarkable Parts of Hell Gate, by Thos. Kitchin, Senr., Hydrographer to His Majesty,' which shows the same territory, and may possibly have been engraved from the map you mention. It is interesting to note the curious changes which have taken place in the nomenclature and spelling of the various localities in and around Manhattan Island. As quoted above, the island was known as 'New York Island.' Brooklyn was then known as 'Brookland,' Hoboken as 'Hobocken,' Bedloe's Island as 'Bedloe's or Kennedy's Island,' while Spuyten Duyvil was known as 'Spiling Devil.' Fort Washington, then 'Kniphausen,' is shown, while 'Bowery Lane' is the principal road connecting the then City of New York with Albany, by way of 'Kings Bridge.' At the lower extremity of the island is shown a pond, which then drained into the 'North or Hudsons River' by a stream which mingled with the river just north of 'L. Lispenard's' farm. 'Turtle Creek' was then a considerable stream, which flowed south through the centre of the island and emptied itself into 'East River.' Judging from the map Hell Gate must indeed have been surrounded with the infernal terrors with which tradition invests it. What with the 'Gridiron,' 'Hancock Rock,' 'Mill Rock,' 'Hog's Back,' 'Frying Pan,' and 'The Pott,' just east of Hallett's Point, the terrors of navigation must have been great and the 'ships' course,' as shown, very sinuous. But as one contemplates the present unbroken level from the Battery to Central Park one wonders at the disappearance of the many hills which formerly filled the space."

"The Reign of Law."

LEY WHITE, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I have just finished reading 'The Reign of Law,' and it certainly is a wonderful book in many particulars. Its sentences are constructed in a most unique and interesting style; its descriptions of nature are most beautiful, and the literary merits are most admirable and charming.

"But, notwithstanding these attractions, the book has a most depressing effect on the reader, and I think for two reasons.

"The one, on account of the unnatural relations existing between the hero and his parents. The dreariness of the home, the lack of love and sympathy of the father and mother for their only son, produce a painful impression on the mind of the reader, for it is so contrary to human nature.

"The second cause of depression is the forsaking by David of his faith in the Bible and the Christian religion. What did he receive in return for the hope which had inspired his life? Nothing but a few books with high-sounding titles, and the consciousness that he had blasted the hopes of his parents, who, by their sacrifice and self-denial, had made it possible for him to enter college and fit himself for the Gospel ministry."

Poets and Poetry.

K. W. K., New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as follows: "Does one out of ten readers read poetry? Whenever I hear read discussions about poets or poetry, I am reminded of the story an English bard—Aubrey de Vere—tells about Wordsworth and Tennyson. He says that Wordsworth praised Burns highly, but thought his love poems silly trash; while Tennyson lauded the love poems extremely, but considered all the others commonplace. Now, what is the average newspaper reader to do when the 'boss' poets, as Artemus Ward called Shakespeare, can talk in this way? Mr. E. C. Stedman has collected and caged about six hundred American songsters who have lived in the United States up to 1900. Many of them were forgotten fifty years ago, if they even survived the day of publication. Mr. W. D. Howells complains that John G. Saxe has been left out in the cold of last century, and doesn't understand the why or wherefore. Frost is also on Edgar Fawcett, and several others who can't get into the American Anthology. There are a great many one-poem people in this book. F. S. Key published a good-sized volume of poems, but the 'Star Spangled Banner' is the only one which has survived him. He has a hundred-thousand-dollar monument out in San Francisco for writing this. The author of 'Home, Sweet Home' is a similar case. The French writer of 'The Marseillaise' is another. In the American Anthology are about a dozen lucky persons in the same category. Why did not Mr. Stedman rule out all the contestants who could not show at least one poem the reading classes had agreed to honor? The magazines publish a great deal of verse but little or no poetry. Take the oldest of them—Harper's—and, though in its fifty-first year, what single poem has it ever given the public, or what single poet has it brought out? The same may be said of The Century, The Atlantic, and all the rest. The poets of the latter were already well known before they wrote for it. The truth is that the daily papers have really introduced all the best writers of verse and presented the most famous poems which have had a popular success, or made a literary run."

Maurice Thompson.

Maurice Thompson died at his home, in Crawfordsville, Ind., a week ago yesterday. Ere this, most of our readers who may not have read his books have learned from the obituaries in the daily press that he was a charming interpreter of nature; in fact, his work may be said to bear the same relation to the naturalist as that of Mr. Henry James does to the rhetorician. Mr. Thompson wrote simply, but with plenty of shading, and in his most dramatic periods he gave you tints rather than colors. And that is the reason, perhaps, why so many years his success seemed only moderate, although his readers were widely distributed among many classes. "Alice of Old Vincennes," however, was to inspire enthusiasm rather than passive admiration, and its manner of presentation was such that all who knew anything about the author were curious to read it, and it was thus the general public learned that thousands of people had been quietly reading his books and liking them.

Persons who met him say that he had one of the most charming personalities imaginable—simple, unaffected, cheerful, sympathetic. A story is told of his début in The Atlantic Monthly, which is thoroughly characteristic. Mr. Howells was then editor of that periodical. One day there came to him some verses called "At the Window," and signed Maurice Thompson. The first stanza read:

"I heard the woodpecker pecking,
I heard the sapsucker sing;
I turned and looked out of my window,
And lo! it was Spring!"

Neither Mr. Howells nor Longfellow nor Lowell, to whom the lines were submitted, had ever heard of a "sapsucker," and so Mr. Howells struck out the word and wrote in "bluebird." Mr. Thompson made no complaint when the alteration was brought to his notice. Mr. Howells, it may be, had not then seen a Hoosier sugar camp. Before he left The Atlantic he called upon Mr. Thompson at his home, in Indiana, and said: "I have come to make a confession. You were right about the sapsucker, and I was wrong. But so were Mr. Lowell and Mr. Longfellow, and I thought I had the preponderance of authority on my side. However, I'm going to restore the sapsucker to his rightful place in the verses."

Here is another anecdote which shows a fine touch of responsive sympathy: The last book written and published by Mr. Thompson was "My Winter Garden," which appeared in November, 1900, the week after the publication of "Alice of Old Vincennes." When the writing of the book was proposed to him in September, 1899, he wrote to a representative of The Century Company: "Your pleasant note regarding the proposed book, 'My Winter Garden,' (a charming title, thank you!) has reminded me that I have the material in workable shape for such use as you suggest, and indeed I have long contemplated something cognate. * * * The thing fascinates me."

It is not surprising that in the last years of his life publishers should rival each other in attempting to secure his earlier work and give to it a broader public as gauged by "Alice of Old Vincennes." "The King of Honey Island" and "Milly: or, At Love's Extremes," are already out in brand-new editions. And now we are to have a new edition of a book of his which is not fiction, "The Story of Louisiana." And it is of interest to note here that this history of one of the most picturesque States in the Union was regarded with especial favor by the author himself, whose

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141 East 25th Street, New York.

Winters were invariably passed at one of the Louisiana Gulf resorts. It is equally interesting to note that, in his preface to "Alice of Old Vincennes", Mr. Thompson states that that popular novel grew out of his studies of the history of Louisiana while preparing this "story." "The Story of Louisiana" was published a dozen years ago as one of the Story of the States Series issued by the Lothrop Publishing Company, and is one of the most entertaining volumes in that series.

We have never seen a complete bibliography of Mr. Thompson's fiction published, and so we insert it here, feeling quite sure many of the books have been read by persons to whom at the time the author's name meant little:

Hoosier Mosaics	1875
Witchery of Archery	1878
A Tallahassee Girl	1882
His Second Campaign	1882
The King of Honey Island	1883
Milly: or, At Love's Extremes	1885
A Banker of Bankersville	1890
A Fortnight of Folly	1888
Stories of Indiana	1898
Stories of the Cherokee Hills	1899
Alice of Old Vincennes	1900

What is possibly the last poem written by Mr. Thompson is published this week in The Independent, of which he was one of the editors. It is called "Sappho's Apple," and runs as follows:

A dreamy languor lapsed along,
And stirred the dusky bannered boughs;
With half a sigh and half a song
The crooning tree did nod and drowse,
While far aloft blush-tinted hung
One perfect apple maiden-sweet,
At which the gatherers vainly flung,
And could not get to hoard or eat.

"Reddest and best," they growled and went
Slowly away, each with his load
Fragrant upon his shoulders bent,
The hill-flowers darkening where they trode;
"Reddest and best; but not for us;
Some loafing lout will see it fall;
The laborer's prize—'twas ever thus—
Is his who never works at all!"

Soon came a vagrant, loitering,
His young face browned by wind and sun,
Weary, yet blithe and prone to sing,
Tramping his way to Avalon;
Even I it was, who, long athirst
And hungry, saw the apple shine;
Then wondrous wild sweet singing burst
Flame-like across these lips of mine.

O ruby flushed and flaring gold,
Thou splendid lone one left for me,
Apple of love to filch and hold,
Fruit-glory of a kingly tree!
Drop, drop into my open hand,
That I may hide thee in my breast,
And bear thee far o'er sea and land,
A captive, to the purple West.

Report of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference.*

Seldom has any distinctively religious event aroused the interest that was felt in the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions held in this city last Spring. Not merely in religious circles, but among business men, in restaurants, on the street, it was the "talk of the town." The daily press gave columns to its reports, and for ten days foreign missions were in evidence as never before.

It was part of the plan to issue a report of the conference. The preparation of it was put in the hands of a committee well qualified for the work, but for some reason they have been a disappointingly long time about it. Now it is out, however, and for sale, and will well repay the reader.

The general plan of the book, which is in two volumes, a little over 500 pages each, includes four parts: (1) The Story of the Conference, its inception, organization, and conduct; (2) The Missionary Idea, including the principles, character, and organization of missions; (3) Survey of the Field, the mission work as at present conducted, together with a review of the past century and an outlook over the new one, and (4) The Missionary Work in its different forms and the problems connected with them. Following the body of the work are appendices giving the detailed programme of the conference, its organization, committees, and roll of delegates, the boards and societies represented, a summary of statistics of missions, and a bibliography, all supplemented by a copious index.

The one characteristic of the conference which governed the arrangement of the programme, guided in the selection of the speakers, and which has evidently been kept clearly in mind by the editors, was an effort to attain a practical solution of the problems facing the missionary worker. There was the expression of gratitude for achievements already secured, but by far the most emphasis was placed upon the discussion of the methods which would secure greater success in the future. There was no false glamour thrown over failures, nor was there any indication of discouragement because of lack of greater success, but all this was subordinated to the consideration of important questions of policy. Among these there was none more important than that of comity, using the word to indicate that mutual consideration among the workers which would lead them to supplement and help rather than counteract and hinder each other's labors. Another topic was self-support of mission churches looking toward the time when the missionary himself shall give place to the native pastor and teacher, and the churches of India, China, and Africa shall present no mere adaptation of Western Christianity, but a natural development of a Christian life and creed in harmony with their own surroundings and habits of thought. Fully on a par with these was the great question of education; what kind and degree should the missionary endorse and support with funds contributed for the spread of the Gospel? There was, too, the question of great importance just now, of the relation to be held by the missionary toward his own Government and the Government of the land in which he labors. The preparation of a Christian literature, the conduct of medical missions, and philanthropic movements, all were given due attention, and all have found their fair presentation in the pages of the report.

One feature of the book, which adds to its value greatly and will help to make it popular, is the fact that the contributors of material are to a very great extent missionaries. Even students of missions and officers of missionary societies have yielded to the men and women who speak out of intimate personal knowledge and intensity of individual conviction. The whole tendency of missionary life is toward intensity.

One notable feature of the book is its price. The retail price by the American Tract Society is $1.50 for the two volumes. Advance subscribers secured it for $1, delivered, but this was made possible by the fact that the contributions to the funds of the conference met the cost of editing. The extent of general interest in it is shown by the size of the first edition, 25,000, and the fact that it was so nearly covered by orders that another edition may be needed before very long.

*ECUMENICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE. New York, 1900. Report of the Proceedings of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, held in Carnegie Hall and Neighboring Churches, April 21 to May 1, 1900. In two volumes. New York: American Tract Society. $1.50.

Causes for the Chinese Outbreak.*

The author of "The Outbreak in China" differs from many who have treated the same distressing topic, inasmuch as he insists that "the missionaries, who live in closest touch with the people, and hence naturally know the temper of their minds, have been predicting for a long time that we were on the eve of the outburst of a mighty conflagration." The President of the American Association of China believes that unless we understand the causes "we can have no guarantee that similar outbreaks will not occur in the future." The present upheaval in China, "like the mythical hydra, has many heads." But if we cut off the heads, are they not likely to grow again? Can there be a cauterizing process? In the presentation of the causes which have hastened the present most unfortunate conditions, the author cites: "Poverty of the masses; official corruption; innate spirit of exclusiveness." The extension of foreign settlements must not be overlooked. Then comes the introduction of railways, concessions to foreign syndicates, and the subsidizing of China by foreign capital. The author cites, too, "missionary enterprise."

The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott thinks it an error to suppose that the Chinese are peaceful. He writes: "It may be said there is hardly ever a time when a rebellion is not in progress in some part of the empire." The causes for these uprisings are many. In certain provinces there is always starvation. "The Government exists principally for the benefit of the Governors, and the Magistrate's only thought is how he can mulct the people for his own enrichment." Where there is not a material cause for outbreaks, the detestation of the foreigner is the constant disturbing element. "The Chinese cannot perceive that their country has gained in the slightest degree from foreign intercourse. They attribute the origin of China's calamities to her weakly yielding to the demands of the barbarians from over the seas." The author dwells at length on the complex topic of foreign aggression. Who pretends to deny that there has not been a constant filching of Chinese territory? Acts of this character have embittered the Chinese people. Perhaps at the beginning the populace knew little or nothing about the great sections of their country which had been taken from them. News, however, is more quickly disseminated in China than has been supposed. The people began some time ago to realize that the integrity of their country was threatened.

What will the commercial powers of the world not do to find a market? So that we may sell our goods, we enter into the keenest competition with England and Germany. Then there is France, too, and what she wants in China is not so easy to discover. The action of Russia can be understood. She craves territory, a clear track to the Pacific, and she will undoubtedly get all she covets. As a preliminary to the accession of territory, there came the many railway and mining concessions. Lord Charles Beresford, in his "The Break-Up of China," names all these concessions. No financier of European origin would risk a farthing in China unless there were miles of territory adjacent to the road allotted to him.

That most complex subject, the missionary one, is discussed in the volume. The charges made against the missionaries may be summarized as follows: "That the missionary antagonizes the religious beliefs of the people; that he interferes in political affairs; that he depends upon the strong secular arm to help him in his work, and pleads, whenever he considers himself in danger, for the protection of the gunboat; that he arrogates to himself the airs and prerogatives of an official of the empire, and that he disseminates doctrines that can only lead to rebellion." The author writes: "When one considers the vast number of missionaries in China, and how religious enthusiasts are apt to be men of ill-balanced minds, it cannot be but that some few will be found engaged in missionary work who endanger and injure their cause in word and deed." The Rev. Dr. Pott does not think that the Chinese are a religious people. He declares that there is no respect for Buddhism. His Excellency the Chinese Minister has recently described what is Confucianism, as he understands it. His Excellency Wu-Ting-Fang has certainly given us as Americans a clearer conception of what were the high purposes of the great sage. The teachings of Confucius are held by the Chinese, irrespective of class, with the greatest respect, and, it may be added, so do many of a different race.

*THE OUTBREAK IN CHINA—ITS CAUSES. By the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D., President of St. John's College, Shanghai; President of the American Association of China. Illustrated. Cover. Map. 181 pages. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents.

FICTION, SCIENCE & TRAVEL

The Second Book of the American Novel Series and Some Other New and Important Books.

We published on Thursday the second of our series of twelve American novels

"The Sentimentalists"

by Arthur Stanwood Pier, another new writer.

This is the story of a Western family that moves to Boston and of their struggle to get into the inner circle of Boston society. The love story is a refreshingly new one, and the character of the hero's mother, a Becky Sharp sort of woman, is one of the best in recent fiction.

* * * * * *

Apropos of this series, the first one of the books,

"Eastover Court-House"

has just gone into its fourth edition.

Here is a story by two absolutely new American writers. It is a good love story, a strong sporting novel and a true picture of the South.

* * * * * *

A word of apology as to our inability to supply the demand for Sarah Grand's new story

"Babs the Impossible"

While the advance orders were large we made our first edition well ahead of them, but the demand was so great that the extra supply was immediately exhausted.

A new edition in a few days.

* * * * * *

The New York Times recently devoted three-quarters of a column on its editorial page to the uneasiness aroused among British manufacturers by the appearance in the London Times of a series of articles on

"American Engineering Competition"

We published these articles in book form on Thursday. Here is part of what the New York Times said:

"The mere appearance of them in the London Times was a guarantee of the fact that the competition in question was a matter of British national importance. The Times does not give space on such a scale to anything that is of less."

It is a book that every American business man should read.

* * * * * *

The Reverend Francis E. Clark, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, recently made a trip around the world.

He and his party were the first Americans to go over the new Trans-Siberian railroad. He has written an entertaining book about this portion of his trip which he calls

"A New Way Around an Old World"

It is full of interesting experiences and it is illustrated with many photographs which he himself made on the trip.

The Sentimentalists, $1.50. Eastover Court-House, $1.50. Babs The Impossible, $1.50. American Engineering Competition, $1.00. A New Way Around an Old World, $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Sq., New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Paul Laurence Dunbar's new novel, "The Fanatics," will be published in the Spring by Dodd, Mead & Co. Last year this author, who some time ago had made his literary début by a volume of verse, published two novels, "The Strength of Gideon" and "The Love of Landry," both of which met with considerable success.

"The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages," by Henry Osborn Taylor, is published to-day by the Macmillan Company. More than anything else the book is intended to show the formative influences of mediaeval art and literature and how they developed through the mingling of Christian influences with pagan ideals.

The March Critic has articles on Phillips Brooks and Huxley will be presented by the Rev. R. Heber Newton and Prof. N. S. Shaler, respectively; Annie Russell Marble has also written an article with portraits on "Victoria's Poets Laureate."

During 1900 a series of articles appeared in the columns of The London Times showing to what extent the United States had excelled England in the making and output of machines, engines, and implements, manufactured from iron and steel. The articles were written by a correspondent who visited this country for that purpose. They have now been collected in book form, and were published in this country Feb. 21 by Harper & Brothers, under the title of "American Engineering Competition." The book throws much light upon great American enterprises and large American business firms and their methods.

John Bach McMaster will contribute to the March Century an article on "Daniel Webster as a Leader of the Opposition." As a member of New England's delegation, it is interesting to recall that Mr. Webster opposed the War of 1812. The same number will also contain an account of the flight of the Empress Dowager from Peking by Miss Luella Miner, a missionary of the American Board.

Frederick Palmer's collection of stories of American social and military life in the Philippines will be called "The Ways of the Service." It will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons some time in May.

Maurice Thompson's "Milly: at Love's Extremes" is being published to-day by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

"My Ocean Trip," a volume which should particularly appeal to tourists and travelers, will be published early in the Spring by Brentano's.

A new volume of golf stories by Van Tassel Sutphen will shortly be published by Harper & Brothers under the title of "The Nineteenth Hole." This "hole," it is perhaps needless to say, is the smoking room of the golf club.

"Vaudeville and Other Things," by C. E. Schultze, (Mr. Bunny,) has just gone into a new edition at the Isaac H. Blanchard Company's.

Beulah Marie Dix's new novel, "The Making of Christopher Ferringham," the scenes of which are laid in the days of John Endicott, will be published by the Macmillan Company, March 7.

Sarah Grand's "Babs the Impossible," published one week ago by Harper & Brothers, is already in its second edition, and the publishers are unable fully to supply the demand for the present.

A. C. Benson has made an abridged edition of the biography of his father, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, which the Macmillan Company will shortly publish. It will be in only one volume, and in it the author has aimed at retaining all that is essential for following the story of the Archbishop's life.

"Lessons in Law for Women," by Walter S. Cox, retired Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will be issued next week by Brentano's.

A new novel by Amanda M. Douglas, called "A Question of Silence," is in rapid preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. The hero of the story is a physician who marries a woman in whose family there has been what is technically called "impressionable insanity." To save his child from doom he substitutes another in its place, and finally adopts his own child.

The interest which attaches to "Nature" books, such as those written by the late Rowland E. Robinson, and, too, the interest in that author, is shown in the fact that a second impression was rendered necessary before publication in the case of Mr. Robinson's last volume, "Sam Lovel's Boy," which appeared a week ago from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Cardinal's Rose," by Van Tassel Sutphen, published by Harper & Brothers, has just gone into its sixth edition.

William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, who is incidentally the author of "The Angel of Clay," "The Song Life of a Sculptor," "Art for America," and "The Technique of Sculpture," has sailed for an extended tour through Egypt, Greece, and Syria. Just before Mr. Partridge left the city some of his friends gave him a farewell dinner in a little French-Canadian restaurant which he himself claims to have discovered. Mr. Wesley Bigelow presided, and among the speakers were Henry L. Cargill and Charles T. Catlin, the latter an uncle of Mr. Partridge.

An old-style book of fairy stories is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the title of "Royal Roads." The author is Alberta Bancroft.

A novel of love and adventure will shortly come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title of "Every Inch a King," by Josephine Caroline Sawyer. The hero of the tale is Henry of Monmouth.

"The Romance of Robert Burns," by John Templeton, and published by the Isaac H. Blanchard Company, is now in its second edition. The tale, in which move such characters as the poet Burns, Bonnie Jean, and Mary, is said to be worked out with considerable freshness and with charm of Scotch environment.

The Macmillan Company has just issued a brochure containing a biographical and critical sketch of Maurice Hewlett, with portrait, which may be had on application.

Prof. Simon Newcomb has an article in the March Popular Science Monthly on the stars and their distribution through space. Mr. Havelock Ellis treats of the nationality, race, and social class of the most eminent British men of genius. An elaborately illustrated article, about the best-known geological regions of the United States is by Dr. H. W. Fairbanks, while Edwin O. Dexter of the University of Illinois shows the influence of weather on suicide.

A romance of life in California called "John Charity," by Horace Annesley Vachell, which was well received in England last year, will shortly be presented in an American edition by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Harper's Official Golf Guide" for 1901, just published, affords a surprising indication of the growth of the game in this country. Last year there were less than 900 golf courses, and this book contains details relating to 1,037.

Amelia E. Barr's new novel, "Souls of Passage," is now in active preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. It is said to be a romance in Mrs. Barr's best manner.

"What Thelma Found in the Attic," an interesting juvenile by Louise C. Duckwitz, has just been brought out in a new edition through the Alliance Publishing Company. Its covers have a new design, and there are four new illustrations, which should add to the popularity of the book.

"Robert Louis Stevenson: A Life Study in Criticism," by H. Baildon, will be presented in this country early in March by the A. Wessels Company, in connection with Messrs. Chatto & Windus of London. The volume contains a complete bibliography of Stevenson's books and of books and articles on Stevenson.

The Connecticut Hills is the scene of a collection of stories by Arthur Colton, called "The Delectable Mountains," which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish before long. They concern an imaginative boyhood in the hill towns.

A book which is likely to be of interest to agriculturists is "The Feeding of Animals," by W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. It is said to be a thoroughly scientific treatment of the subject. The publishers are the Macmillan Company.

Prof. Brander Matthews has just completed a revision of his "Introduction to American Literature," which will cover the period which has elapsed since the publication of the book in 1896, and brings the literary chronology down to the twentieth century. It is expected that this new edition will carry the book past the 100,000 mark.

The Isaac H. Blanchard Company has in press a touching and well-written story, entitled "The Way of a Man with a Maid," by Frances Gorden Fane, a new aspirant for literary honors.

The new novel, "Betsy Ross," by C. C. Hotchkiss, shortly to be issued by D. Appleton & Co., is said to be a historical romance based upon the story of the maker of the first official American flag. Mrs. Ross was a charming young widow of but little more than twenty-three when she was commissioned to make the flag from a design submitted to her by Washington. Her husband had been killed by an accident at the Philadelphia Arsenal within a few months after his marriage. Betsy Ross was a singularly bright and winsome woman and intensely patriotic. She was the youngest of the many daughters of Samuel Griscom. Mr. Hotchkiss's story has been confined to the romantic days of her early womanhood. The house in which the flag was completed and in and about which most of the action of the novel takes place still stands on Arch Street, Philadelphia, and the attempt being made to preserve it as one of the shrines connected with American history is meeting with deserved success. Mrs. Ross, afterward Mrs. Claypoole, died at the great age of ninety-three, and her remains lie in Mount Moriah Cemetery.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—"Philip Winwood" being in its seventieth thousand, Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. will next week follow it by another historical novel. "The Devil's Plough," by Miss Anna Farquhar, the author of "The Boston Experiences." The coming book is of quality very different from that of the mild adventures upon which "Margaret Allston" dilated, being a tale of Anne of Austria's Court, with Jesuits of the romantic order, and intrigue of the species chronicled by Alexandre, the unveracious but agreeable. Poor Anne! It is only in "The Boys of Scrooby" that one finds anything to her advantage. Who would be a regent.

Another Colonial story, "Aptonia," by Jessie Van Zile Belden, will appear in March, its period being the ante-English days on the Hudson. To these two new books the firm will add eight new numbers of the "Fleur de Lis Library" of paper-covered historical romances. "The Continental Dragoon," by Robert Neilson Stephens, is this month's number. It will be followed by his "The Road to Paris"; Mr. Ewan Martin's "Dauntless," which is going to have a great sale when once the mass of Irish readers shall hear that it tells of Owen Roe O'Neill and the fighting Bishop of Clogher. At present they, like most persons, mistake the volume for a child's story, merely because a wild looking girl in a plaid skirt adorns the cover. As the book has been intelligently noticed in at least half the papers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, this is a good example of the influence of trifles. The May number will be "In Old New York," by Elwyn Barron, and in due order will come Andrew Balfour's "To Arms!", "A Man at Arms," by Mr. Clinton Scollard; "The Golden Fleece," by Amedée Achard; "Beggars of the Sea," by Mr. L. Cope Cornford, and "Vivian of Virginia," by Mr. Hulbert Fuller.

The title of Mrs. Burton Harrison's novel, to be issued by the Lothrop Company, is "A Princess of the Hills." They will also publish a semi-political novel by Mr. Francis Churchill Williams, and "The Dream of My Life," by Mr. E. P. Tenney, the author of "Coronation," "Agamenticus," and "Constance of Acadia." As a matter of course, the company will publish Mr. Irving Bacheller's "D'ri and I," when its career in The Century ends in October. The hero is a Yankee boy, the son of a Vermont soldier of the Revolution, called by Ethan Allen the "best swordsman that ever straddled a horse." His mother was a French lady, the daughter of an emigrant French poet. Impoverished by the war the family left Vermont for Northern New York, where they came in contact with certain of the French noblemen who had made their homes in that region, and later with Joseph Bonaparte. D'ri is the Eben Holden of the story, but an Eben with a vast difference.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have only a few books for Spring, but, while thinking about the seventh edition of "Uncle Terry," are preparing an exceedingly pretty Easter book, "For His Sake," edited by Miss Anna E. Mack, and containing a collection of brief poems and citations of passages in prose and verse bearing upon all the aspects of the central holiday of the Christian year. There is no index, as the work is intended as an aid for devout meditation, not as a literary treasury, but the quotations are arranged under various heads, such as "Easter Angels," "Aspirations," "The Ministry of Sorrow," "Work for God," "Character," "Influence," and "Hope of the Resurrection." The cover has an exceedingly pretty design of Easter lilies in frosted and burnished gold leaning against a cross, outlined in dull gold.

A curious and interesting volume by Mr. Abram English Brown will appear under the title "Faneuil Hall and Market," with the grasshopper vane emblazoned on the cover. It contains all that history has to tell of the good Peter Faneuil, and of his reasons for endowing the city so richly, and so fully describes the scenes which have taken place in the simple, spacious upper room devoted to public meetings that it is almost a political history of Boston. Among other things it tells why the Faneuil Hall vane is a grasshopper, and, alas and alas! it does to death the last lingering theory that the creature refers in any way to ancient Athens and the grasshopper so proudly worn by its daughters. It is a purely personal grasshopper, standing for a remembrance of the day when it awakened Shene Drown, a weary and discouraged boy, from his noontime slumbers in a meadow, arousing him at the precise moment for him to see another boy, the son of wealthy parents, and to enter upon a most fortunate friendship. Years afterward a prosperous coppersmith, acknowledged master of his craft in Boston, he set up his grasshopper for all the world to see as Whittington or the Marquess of Carabas might have exalted a cat. New editions of "The Heroes of the Crusades," by Miss Amanda M. Douglas, and of Mr. Henry Wood's "Political Economy of Humanism" are also promised, but the most important book of all will not appear until June, and may be delayed until Autumn, chiefly because the material for its two large volumes is so abundant and of such excellent quality.

The just and elegant but brief biography of "Gail Hamilton," written by Mrs. Spofford for Harper's Bazar, has hitherto been the only written memorial of one of the most clever and independent women who ever held pen. Beginning to write for The Atlantic forty years ago, when the late Mrs. Parton's "Fanny Fern" articles and the "Widow Bedott" papers represented the highest level of feminine humor, she exerted immense influence on the modes of thought and expression current among thoughtful and gently bred youth. Those far removed from any hope of emulating the wit of Dr. Holmes or the satire of Lowell, accepted her as a model, and ventured to be amusing. Again, readers who found The Atlantic too grave, accepted its general soberness if allowed to smile over Halicarnassus and his companion, and in the end the theory that she was the sole source of The Atlantic sprightliness gave her the credit of many articles written by others, as, for instance, Mrs. Katharine Kent Child Walker's paper on "The Total Depravity of Inanimate Things."

But while she was tasting the best social privileges that Boston and Cambridge could give, and later, while living in Washington with her kinswoman, Mrs. Blaine, she was writing almost daily letters to her family, minute in description, keen in criticism of everything that passed before her, and now those letters are to appear under the title "Gail Hamilton's Life in Letters." They are grouped under some fifteen heads, "Childhood," "Student Days," "Teaching," &c., and are introduced by a letter from Whittier, who once wrote to her that he had been feeling blue, but that a letter from her had cheered him. "If anybody feels 'hypped,'" he added, "I can prescribe no better cure than a course of your letters." The editor of the book will be Miss H. Augusta Dodge, Gail Hamilton's sister. Between the literary gossip of Boston and the political gossip of Washington the book is sure of a host of readers.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. now have ready the promised life of Father Hecker, by Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., who says: "Nobody who feels an interest in the religious and spiritual state of the country can fail to take hope and courage from even a little knowledge of Father Hecker's heart and soul," and in the preface he carefully explains the much misapprehended question of "Americanism." Being a Protestant, he naturally overlooks the unique nature of the Pope's position, and regards his gentle but firm censure of "Americanism" as a sign of a mere "clash between contrary opinions concerning the orthodoxy and also the probable effect" of certain ideas, and he ventures to think in the twentieth century, it may be that the Church will gladly take Father Hecker's opinions as the rough material out of which to fashion sound doctrines that shall help men to lead better lives.

The same firm bring out this week Mr. John Coleman Kenworthy's "The Anatomy of Misery," published privately in England by the author, who sold some seven thousand. An introduction by Count Tolstoi and an interesting letter by Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace are printed with the book, which has been described as applied Ruskin. It is composed of lectures interspersed with rugged verses, and is anything but easy reading.

This firm is reprinting Mr. Havelock Ellis's "The Nineteenth Century," in which he endeavors to see to-day as it will appear 200 years hence, when living men will look down on a century without the universal language and universal coinage which he fancies will then exist; and when they will be horrified at the households of to-day, in which the sole motor power is the wife and mother.

Still a third reprint will be Mr. Ernest Belfort Bax's "Marat," in which there are no good words for Charlotte Corday, but many for her victim, who is described as the true, honest friend of the people. The researches of the last fifteen years have overturned so many old theories that it is not strange that Marat's total depravity should be doubted.

In lighter vein is the Rev. Mr. Goodenough's "The Handyman Afloat and Ashore," an account of the daily, hourly, life of his Majesty's jolly aboardship. It has been highly commended in England and the large American sale of "The Queen's Service," the book describing the soldier's daily life, is earnest that this work will be desired by American buyers.

One novel, "The Grapes of Wrath," by Miss Harriet E. Norris, author of "The Gray House of the Quarries," will also bear the imprint of Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. It is in a vein entirely different from that of the author's first book, and is perhaps even more original.

Medal of Honor Men*

We have just received the first three parts of a publication which has every promise of being a valuable and interesting contribution to the military history of the United States. It is a record of the way in which the wearers of the Congressional Medal of Honor won their awards. The record is chronological in form and many of the achievements are recounted by the actors themselves, by eye witnesses of their deeds, or are drawn from the archives of the War Department. Although the Medal of Honor is as well known here as the Victoria Cross is in England, but little, we believe, has been written of its wearers and their heroic deeds. An important feature of the work will be a short history of the several wars in which this country has been engaged, in which particular stress will be laid upon the battles from the point of view of the strategist and tactician, their inception and their outcome.

The three parts before us—the completed work will comprise forty—have each a colored frontispiece, together with half-tone pictures of battles and portraits of the Medal of Honor men. There is also a general introduction by Gen. Henry M. Duffield. The work begins with the story of the first act, in order of time, for which a Medal of Honor was awarded—the rescue of the regimental flag from the Eighth United States Infantry barracks, at San Antonio, Texas, on April 23, 1861, for which Corp. John C. Hesse was honored. The third part takes us to the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, where Lieut. Col. John C. Black won a Medal by leading a gallant charge.

The exploits recorded include almost every feat of daring and calm, deliberate action that can be imagined, from caring for a wounded comrade, capturing the enemy's colors, saving a gun, leading a charge under particularly perilous circumstances, to the spectacular capture of fourteen rebels by Private James Allen at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862. All of it is very entertaining; by no means the least so being the modest narrative of the heroes themselves, which in many cases are augmented by War Department documents lest the reader should marvel why the Medal had been bestowed in certain cases.

Old and Interesting Glassware.*

Collectors of historical china, and particularly those who are interested in historical American glassware, will welcome a volume bearing the title of "American Glassware, Old and New," which embodies the results of researches by Edwin Atlee Barber. The quaint old designs in glassware which illustrate events of importance in our country's progress, or attempt to portray the features of some of the prominent characters in National history, have aroused the interest of collectors, and there was need of a manual, which, while throwing some light on the factories where these objects were produced, would also serve as a reference list of known designs. The preparation of such a volume meant labor in an untrodden field, and the information here presented represents the results of the author's visits to the older establishments in existence, and the identification, as far as possible, of the names of the makers of the specimens which have been collected to date. On account of the absence of distinguishing marks, it is difficult to determine the names of the makers of the early specimens of American glassware. The information included in this volume will prove invaluable to all who desire to know something of the fascinating history of the glass industry in this country.

*DEEDS OF VALOR: How Our Soldier Heroes Won the Medal of Honor. Compiled by Walter F. Beyer and Oscar F. Keydel. From authentic and personal sources. Illustrated. In forty parts issued weekly. (8x12 inches.) Detroit: The Perrien-Keydel Company. 25 cents a part. $10 the set.

*AMERICAN GLASSWARE, OLD AND NEW. A Sketch of the Glass Industry in the United States and Manual for Collectors of Historical Bottles. By Edwin Barber, A. M., Ph. D., author of "Pottery and Porcelain of America," "Anglo-American Pottery," &c. 16mo. Pp. 112. With index and illustrations. Philadelphia: Patterson & White Company. $1.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE RIVERSIDE BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES. William Penn, by George Hodges; Peter Cooper, by Rossiter W. Raymond, and Thomas Jefferson, by H. C. Merwin. 16mo. Three volumes. Pp. about 140 per volume. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents per volume.

JONATHAN EDWARDS. A Retrospect. Being the addresses delivered in connection with the unveiling of a memorial in the First Church of Christ in Northampton, Mass., on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his dismissal from the pastorate of that church. Edited by H. Norman Gardiner. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-168. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

GEORGE H. C. MACGREGOR, M. A. A Biography. By the Rev. Duncan Campbell MacGregor, M. A., Wimbledon. With portrait. 12mo. Pp. xi.-298. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50. (Second copy.)

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF HARRISON COUNTY. In the State of Ohio. With lists of the first land owners, early marriages, will records, &c. By Charles A. Hanna. 8vo. Pp. viii.-636. New York: Privately printed. $4.50.

OHIO VALLEY GENEALOGIES. Relating chiefly to the County of Harrison, and also to Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio, and to Washington, Fayette, and Westmoreland Counties, Penn. 8vo. Pp. 172. Containing an introductory account of the origin of the Scotch-Irish, German, Quaker, and other peoples comprising the population of the Upper Ohio Valley. Charles A. Hanna, 43 West Thirty-second Street. $2.50.

JEAN-PAUL MARAT. The People's Friend. By Ernest Belfort Bax. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-353. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50.

LIFE OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK. Edited from the German of Margaretha Von Poschinger. Introduction by Sidney Whitman. With a portrait. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-450. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

IRENE PETRIE. A Biography. A Woman's Life for Kashmir. By Mrs. Ashley Corus-Wilson. With an introduction by Robert E. Speer. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-342. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

GIOVANNI BELLINI, by Roger E. Fry, and Altdorfer, by T. Sturge Moore. Nos. 2 and 3 of the Artists' Library. Edited by Laurence Binyon, and published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York, and at the Sign of the Unicorn, London. Small folio. Pp. about 48. Illustrated. $1 per volume.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the Hon. Joseph H. Choate. One vol., 12mo. Pp. 38. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

POETRY.

HARVEST-TIDE. A book of verses by Sir Lewis Morris. Printed at the Merrymount Press. 12mo. Pp. 168. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

LULLABIES AND SLUMBER SONGS. By Lincoln Hulley. 16mo. Pp. 115. Published by author, Lewisburg, Penn. Sold at Wanamaker's, Philadelphia. 75 cents.

STAGE LYRICS. By Harry B. Smith. Illustrated by Archie Gunn, Ray Brown, and E. W. Kemble. 8vo. Pp. 158. New York: R. H. Russell & Co.

VERSES. By Isabella Howe Fiske. 1896. 16mo. Pp. 80. Printed for the benefit of the Wellesley College Endowment Fund.

THE PRAYER OF ST. SCHOLASTICA AND OTHER POEMS. By Lady Lindsay. 12mo. Pp. 166. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SOUTHERN POETS. Selected and edited by William Lander Weber. 16mo. Pp. 1.-221. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE TALE OF RIP VAN WINKLE. By Washington Irving. Small folio. Pp. 44. Charles M. Hill, 1,195 Euclid Avenue, East End, Cleveland, Ohio.

JENNY. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Small folio. Wausau, Wis.: The Philosopher Press.

THE AUTHENTIC EDITION OF DICKENS. Dombey & Son. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-742. London: Chapman & Hall. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

WAVERLEY; OR, 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE. By Sir Walter Scott. 16mo. Pp. lxxviii.-574. London and New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New Revised and Enlarged Edition, with Illustrations, Letters and Journals. Vol. V. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero. 12mo. Pp. ix.-607. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE KING OF HONEY ISLAND. By Maurice Thompson. 12mo. Pp. 343. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

THE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SELBOURNE, AND A GARDEN KALENDAR. By the Rev. Gilbert White. Edited by R. Bowlder Sharpe. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about xxvi.-442. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE RULE AND EXERCISES OF HOLY LIVING. By Jeremy Taylor. In two volumes. 16mo. Pp. about xi-264. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents per volume.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIOLOGICAL.

A DICTIONARY OF THE TARGUMIN, THE TALMUD BABLI AND YERUSHALMI, AND THE MIDRASHIC LITERATURE. Compiled by M. Jastrow. Part XIII. Folio. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE. (Darwin-Spencer-Marx.) By Enrico Ferri. Translated by Robert Rives La Monte. 12mo. Pp. 213. New York: International Library Publishing Company, 23 Duane St.

COMFORTING THOUGHTS. Spoken by Henry Ward Beecher, in Sermons, Addresses, and Prayers. Arranged by Irene H. Ovington. Introduction by Newell Dwight Hillis. 12mo. Pp. 152. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 75 cents.

MODERN CRITICISM, AND THE TEACHING OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. Eight Lectures on the Lyman Beecher Foundation, Yale University. By George Adam Smith. 8vo. Pp. xii.-326. New York: A. C. Armstrong, 3 West 18th St. $1.50.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN. By S. Levasseur. An American Translation by Thomas S. Adams. Edited by Theodore Marburg. 8vo. Pp. xx.-569. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $3.

THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT IN THE POETS. By the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D. D. 12mo. Pp. 247. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

VIRGIN SAINTS AND MARTYRS. By the Rev. S. Baring Gould. 12mo. Pp. 400. Illustrations. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE JEW IN LONDON. A Study of Racial Character and Present Day Conditions. By C. Russell and H. S. Lewis, with an introduction by Canon Barnett and a preface by the Right Hon. James Bryce. Vol. XVII., Crowell's Library of Economics. Pp. 288. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE NEW EPOCH FOR FAITH. By George A. Gordon. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-412. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE. A Record of Personal Observation and Experience, With a short summary of the more important facts in the history of the archipelago. By Dean C. Worcester. Illus. Pp. xix.-533. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THE STORY OF ROME. By Norwood Young. Illustrated by Maltz Erichsen. 12mo. Pp. xi.-400. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

FICTION.

A YEAR OF LIFE. By William Samuel Lilly. 12mo. Pp. 404. New York and London: John Lane.

SENTIMENTAL AFFECTION. A Realistic Romance of the New York Ghetto. By Rowland T. Gilman. 12mo. Pp. 219. New York: J. Tanenhaus Neely, 114 Fifth Avenue.

A MISSING HERO. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo. Pp. 414. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

THE HEART OF THE DANCER. By Percy White. 12mo. Pp. 354. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

DAUNAY'S TOWER. By Adeline Sergeant. 12mo. Pp. 406. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

THE HEIRESS OF THE FOREST. A Romance of Old Anjou. By Eleanor C. Price. 12mo. Pp. 382. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

SAM LOVEL'S BOY. By Rowland E. Robinson. 12mo. Pp. 259. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

WED BY MIGHTY WAVES. A Thrilling Romance of Ill-fated Galveston. By Sue Greenleaf. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 270. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

A LADY OF THE REGENCY. By Mrs. Stephney Rawson. 12mo. Pp. 352. New York: Harper Brothers. $1.50.

BARS THE IMPOSSIBLE. By Sarah Grand. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. 12mo. Pp. xii.-402. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

LOVE. Short Stories by Various Authors. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 170. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THREE MEN AND A WOMAN. A Story of Life in New York. By R. H. P. Miles. Pp. 280. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

THE VISITS OF ELIZABETH. By Elinor Glyn. 12mo. Pp. 321. New York and London: John Lane.

ONE AMERICAN GIRL. A Novel. By Virginia Webb. 12mo. Pp. 402. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. (Paper.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANGIPANI'S RING. An event in the life of Henry Thode. Translated by J. F. C. L. With marginal designs by Hans Thoma. Twelve photographic reproductions. Folio. Pp. 170. London: John Macqueen.

A MODERN COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. (Brief Course.) Containing the Principles of Correct English for Schools. By Lewis Worthington Smith and James E. Thomas. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-312. Boston: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.

QUESTIONS OF EMPIRE. By Lord Rosebery. One vol. 12mo. Pp. 35. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

HERO-PATRIOTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Edgar Sanderson. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-329. Eight full-page portraits. Cloth. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE LAW AND POLICY OF ANNEXATION. With Special Reference to the Philippines, Together with Observations on the Status of Cuba. By Carman F. Randolph. 8vo. Pp. xi.-226. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

THE BI-LITERAL CYPHER OF SIR FRANCIS BACON. Discovered in His Works and Deciphered by Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Gallup. Second edition. Octavo. Pp. 368. Detroit, Mich.: Howard Publishing Company. London: Gay & Bird.

TOUT PARIS. 1901. Annuaire de la Société Parisienne. Noms et Addresses. Dictionnaire des Pseudonymes. Octavo. Pp. xiii.-868. A La Fare, Editeur. Paris. 12f.

THE HANDY MAN AFLOAT AND ASHORE. By Rev. G. Goodenough. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-252. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. An Utopian Retrospect. By Havelock Ellis. 16mo. Pp. 166. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SHORT STORY. By Brander Matthews. 16mo. Pp. 83. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

NOTES ON SPEECH-MAKING. By Brander Matthews. 16mo. Pp. 92. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

HOW TO ENJOY MATRIMONY; OR, THE MONOGAMIC MARRIAGE LAW AMENDED BY TRIAL-EXPIRATION CLAUSE. By Rise Marie. 16mo. Pp. 96. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE ANATOMY OF MISERY. Plain Lectures on Economics. By John Coleman Kenworthy. Introduction by Count Tolstoy. Appendix of Correspondence between the Author and Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

BY LAND AND SKY. By the Rev. John M. Bacon. Four illustrations. 8vo. Pp. viii.-275. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

EDISON'S HANDY ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GENERAL INFORMATION AND UNIVERSAL ATLAS. Compiled by Thomas F. Edison, assisted by Frederick T. Bailey and Charles J. Westinghouse. 16mo. Pp. 512. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

"The Turn of the Road."*

Among heroes not heroic, Dick Heldar stands first, and one cannot resist the suspicion that Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham's "The Turn of the Road" was written with the conscious intention of showing how a brave man could bear the horror of blindness and how surely his very bravery would bring him reward. The story has other resemblances to "The Light That Failed," for, like Maisie, the heroine has an art, and is devoted to it to the point of regarding love as an impossibility, but in character she is as unlike the selfish and conceited little painter as her lover is unlike Dick Heldar. Moreover, she is put to no such trial as came to Maisie, in finding her lover not only disabled, but actually dirty, for his courageous endurance has been his strong ally in winning fame, and his personal appearance is unchanged except for the marks of suffering. Writing such a story is less difficult than such a study of coarseness reduced to cowardice, of selfishness refusing sacrifice, as is offered in "The Light That Failed," but it is no small achievement to have conceived a character of such bravery as Miss Frothingham's hero, and thus to have made concrete the declaration of a Kempis, "The better thou disposest thyself to suffering, the more wisely thou doest, and the greater reward thou shalt receive." The heroine, a genuine artist, but still womanly; the man who plays Damon to the hero's Pythias; the girl who loves the hero, he being all unconscious of her feeling; the physician who pronounces the hero's doom and, later, gathers strength from his example, are described with skill extraordinary in an untried writer. Putting comparison aside, and considering it only by itself, it affords an interesting study of the conflict between art and affection for the soul of a woman, and, incidentally, describes the ideal American opera singer, the woman who walks unscathed through a thousand dangers, all unconscious that they exist, who receives respect because she never dreams of disrespect. The type is as real as Daisy Miller and the American young persons who affect the Latin Quarter, and, although it has been described before, it has never been better described. The book not only gives promise; it is an admirable performance.

*THE TURN OF THE ROAD. By Eugenia Brooks Frothingham. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Published Feb. 23.)

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"L'Aiglon" Barred Out.

The Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury has sent a letter to the Collector of Customs in New York which embodies an interesting decision, for it confirms the prohibition of importing the Paris edition of "L'Aiglon," the American copyrights of the work in French being held by Brentano's. The latter found that the French edition was being imported in violation of their copyright, which had been secured from M. E. Fasquelle, who publishes the book abroad, so the New York publisher invoked the Treasury Department's authority under Sections 4,956 and 4,963, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1891. Assistant Secretary Spaulding writes in his letter to the Collector in this city as follows:

The department, in view of the apparent exception in said Section 4,956 from prohibition of importation of books printed exclusively in a foreign language, doubted its authority to comply with the Brentano's request, and consequently the question was presented to the Attorney General for an expression of his views. In a letter dated the 19th instant, a copy of which is inclosed, the Attorney General expresses the opinion that although "L'Aiglon" was copyrighted as a dramatic composition, the work is none the less a book, and, as such, is subject to prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that it is printed exclusively in a foreign language. This conclusion appears to have been reached through the final proviso in Section 4,956, which, in the opinion of the Attorney General, makes clear the intention of Congress, viz., to permit the importation of a book in the foreign original language only when there is not an American copyright of the book in that language. Otherwise a book in a foreign language could not be effectively copyrighted in the United States, and the reciprocal privileges extended to citizens of France by the Executive proclamation of July 1, 1891, would be rendered nugatory. It will be observed also that the Attorney General does not state that the holder of an American copyright on a work in French would be entitled to prevent the importation, say, of a Spanish or German version, nor that the prohibition of importation extends to books and music in raised print, used exclusively by the blind; books, engravings, maps, &c., more than twenty years old, or imported for the use of the United States, or of any educational, literary, or religious institution, &c., or books forming part of the household effects of persons from foreign countries. In view of the foregoing, you are instructed to prohibit entry of the book "L'Aiglon," imported in violation of the copyright rights of the Brentano's. You will understand that the prohibition does not extend to bona fide importations under paragraphs 560, 691, that portion of paragraph 802 relating to books and music in raised print, 803, and 804 of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897.

Church and Choir.

From The Homiletic Review.

The interest in the music of the church which Calvin and Luther manifested showed their sense of the pastoral duty concerning it; and the hymns to God's praise most used by these Church fathers show the character of the music the pastor should demand from the choir. In many churches the pastor compromises this musical matter by allowing the choir to select the anthems while he selects the hymns and tunes. He may thereby secure personal peace, in his pastorate, for himself, and the choir may choose anthems which suit his sermons, though the choir's choice may sometimes be one in which the devotional element is subordinated to the artistic—a condition of things musical which may have escaped the choir's notice, preparation for choir service being made in the music school instead of the theological seminary. Surely the symmetry of church services is risked by such a compromise as this, and would not be risked by oneness of pulpit and choir. And discrimination in the selection of anthems surely is on a parity of importance with that in the selection of hymns; or, does the rarity of anthematic conversion of sinners render this compromise sufficiently small to be a safe one for the pastor to make? Does, or does not, the choir that accepts of this compromise assume thereby a grave responsibility? The compromising pastor must consider this question in be an open one.

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SAMPLE COPIES ON APPLICATION.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

THE MAYFLOWER.—A large octavo volume is about to appear from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., which will present in unique form all that is authoritatively known about the first voyage of the Mayflower to this country. The author is Dr. Azel Ames, member of the Pilgrim Society, who, after exhaustive study among the documents relating to the subject, has reconstructed the log of the voyage, while in copious foot notes he gives the authority and source of the "entries." Thus, under the date of Friday, Sept. 1-11, 1620, we read:

At anchor in Plymouth roadstead. Transferring passengers and freight to and from Consort. Master Cushman and family, Master Blossom and son, William King and others with children, going back to London in Speedwell. All of Speedwell's passengers who are to make the voyage now aboard. New "governour" of ship and assistants chosen. Master Carver "governour."

While at the foot of the page we read references to "Bradford's Historie," "Blossom's Letter," and Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers," upon which the note is based. Dr. Ames's book, which will be entitled "The Mayflower and Her Log," is printed from old-style type and illustrated with various maps and charts showing the course of the Pilgrims, and with a portrait of Edward Winslow.

EDWARD H. SOTHERN.—McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish shortly Edward H. Sothern's prompt book on "Hamlet," as it was prepared for his own successful production for the first time at the Garden Theatre, New York, on Sept. 17, 1900. The publishers have endeavored to make this book in every way worthy of the play and the production. The format is the same as that of the Mansfield edition of "King Henry V.," which they published recently, and it is printed on toned deckle edge paper. Sixteen half tones illustrate the volume, eight of which show Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned as Hamlet and Ophelia, the rest exhibiting whole scenes in the play. The cover design is probably the most elaborate ever attempted on a book of this character, being a representation in six colors, on imitation Japan vellum, of the burial of Ophelia, and is the work of a distinguished English artist. The volume is a narrow octavo bound in a flexible board cover.

NURSED LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.—There recently died in the Old Ladies' Home in Knoxville, Tenn., at the age of seventy-five an old negro, Priscilla Whitson, who had once been a nurse in the family of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Priscilla took care of both Lionel and Vivian Burnett, the former being the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The old woman was very fond of telling about the famous authoress, of how she "writ and writ all de time." She was a cheerful, happy intelligent old negro, and never had but one real disappointment in her life, and that was that the author did not put her in the book as the nurse of the little lord "stead'n dat French nuss." According to The Knoxville Sentinel, to which we are indebted for this information:

When Priscilla was put in the Old Ladies' Home she wrote to Dr. Burnett about her troubles and got a kindly reply in which he confessed his great troubles to her as if she had been a mother instead of an old servant. He told her that "Fanny" had left him and she said that she did not think "dat po' chile" could leave her out of the book and then leave out of her life "dat good white man." But "Fanny" did and is still one of the most popular authors living to-day.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE QUEEN.—Our attention has just been called to a poem to be found in a volume by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins, published three years ago by Small, Maynard & Co., under the title of "In This Our World." The poem, which is called "Services," might well have been written on the occasion of the funeral of England's late sovereign. That Mrs. Perkins's poetry is appreciated is shown through the fact that "In This Our World" is now in its fourth thousand. Space will not permit us to quote the entire poem in question, but from the following extracts we believe that the appositeness will be apparent:

She was dead. Forth went the word,
And every creature heard.
To the last hamlet in the farthest lands,
To people countless as the sands
Of primal seas.

And with the word so sent
Her life's full record went—
Of what fair line, how gifted, how endowed,
How educated; and then, told aloud,
The splendid tale of what her life had done;
And all the people heard and felt as one;
Exulting all together in their dead,
And the grand story of the life she led.
* * * * * * *
Then the Poet spoke of those long ripening years;
And tenderer music brought the grateful tears;
And then, lest grief upon their heartstrings hang,
Her children stood around the bier and sang:

In the name of the mother that bore us—
Bore us strong—bore us free—
We will strive in the labors before us,
Even as she! Even as she!
* * * * * * *

AN EARLY ALLUSION TO SHAKESPEARE.—A manuscript has just come to light in London which appears to be a sort of diary written by one Robert Dobyns, between the years 1679 and 1685, although some of the writing, in a different hand from the rest, dates as late as 1710. The manuscript also reveals that Robert Dobyns was a poet of no mean order. On Page 72 occurs the following entry, which will doubtless bring pain to the hearts of the Baconians, for it renders naught their theory that the well-known Shakespearean epitaph belongs to the eighteenth century:

In 1673 I Robert Dobyns being at Stratford upon Avon & visiting the church there transcribed these two Epitaphs, the first is on Will: m Shakespeare's monument; the other is upon ye monument of a noted usurer:

I.

Good friend for Jesu sake forbeare
To dig the Dust that lyeth inclosed here
Blessed is the man that spareth thes stones
Cursed be he yt moveth these bones.

II.

Tenn in the hundred here lyeth engraved
A hundred to tenn his soule is now saved
If anny one aske who lyeth in this Tombe
Oh ho quoth the Divell tis my John a Combe.

Since my being at Stratford the heires of Mr. Combe have caused these verses to be razed, so yt now they are not legible. In that church lyeth a yonge Lady, her Monument and the towne tell plainly she died for love, and that when her parents found her sickness reall, as it was unequall, they would have consented, but it was to late.

ZANGWILL.—Readers and reviewers alike of Mr. Zangwill's "Mantle of Elijah" seem to fall into a common error that the author wrote at the dictation of history, hence they are divided into those who praise his interpretation and commentary of natural events and those who rob him of any claim to originality and accuse him (as one reviewer did) of plagiarizing history. The period of the story is thrown back some years, but the social and political forces at work are as inherent in the conduct of the Boer war as in the picture conquest of Novabarba by England. Indeed, readers could not fail to be struck by the startling likeness in the course of events to the trend of things in the Transvaal as the story appeared month after month in Harper's Monthly. Now, as a matter of fact, it is history that may be said to have plagiarized Zangwill! For the novel was conceived and worked out as it now stands long before the English nation was involved in the Boer imbroglio. It is more than two years ago since Mr. Zangwill signed the contract with the Messrs. Harper for the serial use of the book, and also arranged for its stage production. Nor is this the first time that Mr. Zangwill has shown this foresight in fiction. In his first book, "The Premier and the Painter," published twelve years ago, certain political events were presaged by Mr. Zangwill, among them the downfall of Lord Randolph Churchill and the Liberalization of the Conservatives. Of a truth it would seem that there is yet virtue in the mantle of Elijah, and that prophecy has not died out in Israel.

MR. PHILLPOTTS'S NEW NOVEL.—In his new novel, "Johnny Fortnight," to be published next month by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., Mr. Eden Phillpotts leaves Dartmoor entirely; it only rises like a grey veil on the horizon of the valley in which the action of the tale takes place. The valley is a typical Devon one, in whose centre stand the village of Compton and Compton Castle, a fortified manor house, once the home of the illustrious Gilbert family. Sir Walter Raleigh, so tradition hath it, passed here some of the few peaceful hours a distracting Queen allowed him to enjoy. The story is cast in a lighter strain than Mr. Phillpotts has accustomed us to lately, and partakes of the humor of the rustic folk who live in the rich orchard lands of the red earth of Devon.

LAURENCE HUTTON'S LECTURES.—The first of a series of five lectures by Laurence Hutton was delivered at University Hall, Princeton, on Monday evening, Feb. 14. The topic was "Literary Landmarks of Oxford," and, while the lecture was in part a general introduction to those which are to follow, the speaker dwelt with much interest upon the delight to be found in a study of Oxford traditions and history. He described the different types of Oxford students, from the class of fellows who know everything about the dative case and the "Birds" of Aristophanes, but are lamentably ignorant of the Dreyfus case, or even the sparrows in their own quadrangle, to other classes and types of college men. He also considered individually the various colleges, giving particular attention to All Souls' and Balliol, and dwelling at some length upon the class of men who have been graduated from them. The lecture was enlivened with extracts from the diaries and letters of many of the writers and poets to whom Mr. Hutton referred during his lecture. On the same evening Mr. Hutton gave a pleasant talk before the Monday Night Club at his home on Mercer Heights, his topic being "The Literary Life."

THE SOCIETY OF THE ICONOPHILES.—The Society of the Iconophiles was founded in 1895 by ten collectors, all of whom were members of the Grolier Club, their object being to preserve pictorially the historic and picturesque features of New York and its vicinity. The first set issued have long been out of print and are valuable. Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured the remaining sets of the four series afterward issued—"Views of New York and Vicinity," "Facsimiles of Rare Prints"—of which four have been issued and two are to appear; "Eminent American" series, three issued and three unpublished, and "Portraits of American Printers and Engravers," four published and two announced. The views of New York are drawn and lithographed by Charles F. W. Mielatz, have the appearance of original drawings, and are thought to be the most artistic of the series; varying in size from 5 by 8 to 7 by 9½ inches, printed on various papers best suited to the subjects, and are to be had at the subscription price of $18 for the set of twelve plates, limited to 103 impressions. The facsimile rare prints are printed from engraved copper plates, 4 by 8 inches, on imperial Japan paper, to be had at $2.25 per plate; while the "Eminent Americans" are limited to 120 impressions of each on Japan, at $7.50 each. The last series, "American Printers and Engravers," are engraved by F. S. King, 8 by 11½ inches, the plates being held at $7.50 each; the right to increase all prices after March 1 being reserved. The subjects treated are all most interesting and the plates sure to increase in value.

THE TIPPLER'S VOW.—The February number of The Optimist contains an extremely clever poem by Lee Fairchild, evidently inspired by the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the construction of which is very good, while the sentiment of the various rubai, seventeen in all, is even better. The poem should go on every Omar shelf, and although it is much finer as a whole than in extracts, a few may be given to show the cleverness of the poem, which Mr. Fairchild calls "The Tippler's Vow":

I planted vines, and, given to the cup,
Ere long I drank my little vineyard up;
What magic vines that, through the purple yield,
Could serpents turn and hiss me from the field;

I vow to drink no more, for well I know
The more I drink, the thirstier I grow;
And who but drinks to know, too late he learns
The fire he quenches most the more it burns.
* * * * * * *
How shallow we become and babbling, too,
When we are swimming deep, O wine, in you;
* * * * * * *
Yet who has quenched the thirst that gave him pain
That does not long to quench that thirst again?

Wine makes a man, his fancy for the fact,
Believe he owns the earth, his wealth intact;
Here, beggar, take another sip and be
For one brief hour a millionaire with me.
Will drink again that you may feel once more
Yourself as rich as you, alas, are poor?
When that that never was is made to seem
By wine, what is it but an undreampt dream?
* * * * * * *
Just one more drink? Alas, that just one more!
Has been how many thousand ones before;
I break the glass that holds the crimson blush
Of him who first taught man the grape to crush.

New York's First Public Library

There has been placed on exhibition at the New York Society Library, 109 University Place, the first public library of New York. This is a curious collection of a little over 100 volumes, mostly theological, given by the Rev. John Sharp, "Chaplain to her Majesties Forts and Forces in the Province of New York, in America," under the Earl of Bellomont. In a letter (the original of which is in the Lambeth Place Library) the Rev. John Sharp says that he proposes to found three institutions in New York, "A Publick School, a Publick Library, and a Catechising Chappel." He goes on to say that "there is hardly anything which is more wanted in this country than learning, there being no place I know of in America where it is less encouraged or regarded. The city is so conveniently situated for trade, and the genius of the people so inclined to merchandise, that they generally seek no other education for their children than writing and Arithmetick." "This Library I would have to be Publick and provincial, and to be open every day in the week at convenient hours." The regulations are something like the present liberal regulations of the Society Library. He says: "That no books shall be lent for a longer period than a year where the distance is the greatest." The catalogue of the books given for the library follows this letter, and, with a few exceptions, the books are now on exhibition. That the collection is nearly intact is remarkable, because the books of the library were scattered by the British soldiers during the Revolution. The Sharp collection should not be confused with the collection of 1,600 volumes which were bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Millington to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and presented by the latter to the Public Library of New York.

Among the books on exhibition are good examples of the Elzevir, Plantin, Froben, Roycroft, and Bickmann presses. Many of them have very quaint woodcuts, especially the "Homiliarius Doctorum," printed in 1498, and Besse's "La Practique Chrestienne."

Man from the Child.*

This new volume of the Contemporary Science Series, edited by Havelock Ellis, will prove a storehouse of treasure to the large and increasing number of students of that supremely important subject of which it treats. It is not only replete with information, but is luminous and suggestive in its interpretation of "some of the most interesting and important phenomena of human beginnings in the individual and in the race." The bibliography following the text contains the titles of 696 books and articles quoted or referred to in the body of the book. To this exhaustive acquaintance with the literature of his subject—one far more comprehensive than paideutics alone—the author adds a personal knowledge of certain primitive peoples and of their languages. It is obvious, therefore, that he has brought to his work a very unusual equipment of both scholarship and observation. To these he adds an admirable caution and fair-mindedness. He has no idée fixée to which he bends all known phenomena; he leaves these to speak for themselves, and he is the first to warn his readers against pushing analogy too far, or insistence upon "applying a stiff theory to find fact."

The great scope of the author's subject will be seen at once. It includes all science, all history, and all prophecy.

The book consists of ten chapters, the conclusions from which are gathered with clearness and conciseness into a closing "Summary and Conclusion." The topics of these chapters are: "The Meaning of the Helplessness of Infancy," "The Meaning of Youth and Play," "The Resemblances of the Young," "The Periods of Childhood," "The Language of Childhood," "The Arts of Childhood," "The Child as a Revealer of the Past," "The Child and the Savage," "The Child and the Criminal," "The Child and Woman." The book is a perfect cyclopedia of quotation from the authorities named in the bibliography; it is enriched with statistical tables of peculiar value and interest, and with striking illustrations. Of these last one wishes there were more. Could the original of the ideally beautiful child of the frontispiece be found, every reader would become in desire a kidnapper! The illustrations of "green old age" are less happy. Probably we have all known those who have worn the burden of years like a flower, which cannot be affirmed of Dr. Chamberlain's aged.

Many of the analogies seem strained, despite the author's caution; the relegation of almost every peculiarity of childhood to atavism impresses us as especially fanciful. It seems hardly necessary to go back to "the early forms of sessile life" for the origin of many of the childish fears cited. Upon the whole, however, new light is thrown upon many hitherto inexplicable terrors, as the fear of falling, unmistakably exhibited by an infant that has never known a fall; the shuddering horror of soft substances, such as fur and cotton, not seldom evinced, and other like mysterious "instincts," as we conveniently term all unexplained psychic phenomena.

The author takes an eminently wise view of the meaning of play. He writes: "Absolute non-interference, non-direction, non-stimulation of the play of children by parents or teachers is not merely injurious, but unnatural," nevertheless, "the first necessity for the proper exercise of the play instinct in a child is a maximum of child activity with a minimum of adult interference." In this connection he notes the danger of the kindergarten, to rob play of its naïveté and spontaneity, and to become wooden and mechanical. Unless parent and teacher have the grace given them to become "as little children," the play of childhood would best be blessedly let alone.

It is impossible even to touch the salient points of a book that fairly bristles with salient points. It is a book to be owned, to be read, reread, and much marked for reference. We particularly like the author's conception of genius, as opposed, on the one hand, to the theory of inspiration independent of conditions, and, on the other, to those numerous definitions that find in it only capacity for hard work, the power of "taking pains," &c. He evidently agrees with Mr. C. H. Cooley that "genius is that aptitude for greatness that is born in a man," and that it must be both "born and made," its milieu being only less important than the natal germ.

The analogy between the child and the woman and the points of likeness and of unlikeness between woman and man are full of significance, by no means to be ignored in any scheme of education or of sociology.

One charm of the book is that it brims over with hopefulness, and, consequently, with inspiration for all "workers together with God," or, as Dr. Chamberlain would prefer to say it, "with Nature," in the development of that "darling of the gods," the little child.

The closing paragraphs thus sum up the teachings of a work of unique interest and of rare value:

"The child, in the helpless infancy of his first years, in his later activity of play, in his naïveté and genius, in his repetitions and recapitulations of the race's history, in his wonderful variety and manifoldness, in his atavisms and his prophecies, in his brutish and in his divine characteristics, is the evolutionary being of our species, he in whom the useless past tends to be suppressed and the beneficial future to be foretold. In a sense, he is all.

"If the education of the centuries to come be cast in the spirit of wisdom, the child will not, as now, lose so much in becoming a man, the man or woman lose so much through having been a child, but the child-like elements necessary to the race's full development will persist to the greater glory of the individual and the perfection of mankind."

*THE CHILD: A Study in the Evolution of Man. By Alexander Francis Chamberlain, M. A., Ph. D., Lecturer on Anthropology in Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Illustrated. London: Walter Scott, Limited, Paternoster Square. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. In one volume. Pp., 464, 12mo, cloth. $1.50.

Mark Twain as Bismarck.

At the annual dinner of the Employing Bookbinders, at the Savoy Hotel, on Feb. 16, the speakers included Louis Windmüller, Dan Beard, and Robert Rutter. It was the largest gathering ever assembled by the bookbinders since their association was organized, five years ago. Mr. Windmüller, in the course of his address, related the following anecdote of Mark Twain:

When I recently was honored by the visit from the editor of a prominent French newspaper I was amazed at his ignorance of American literature. He had never heard that we had any author besides Mark Twain, and was surprised to hear how we once treated this rare product of the wild West on board the steamer Lahn, when Mark Twain, a well-known New York Judge, and your humble servant were passengers. A young lady appeared before the Judge and accused Mark Twain of being the greatest liar on earth. This was long before he had concocted that mesh of falsehoods about the Filipinos and Boers which he spread over the pages of The North American Review. The Judge concluded to try the case, impaneled a jury, and called for testimony. Fair ladies appeared and read in turn passages from his "Innocents Abroad," "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and other tall stories too numerous to mention. After an impartial trial of several hours' duration the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge condemned him to read his own works for six hours daily until we landed in Bremen. The prisoner fell on his knees, begging for mercy, which angered the Judge so that he inflicted an additional punishment on our unfortunate humorist. He was to transpose and translate his name into German and call himself Bismarck, and not Mark Twain.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"S. D. C.," Post Office Box 346 Knoxville, Tenn.: "I would like to secure Stevenson's 'Vailima Letters' in a nice edition at a moderate price."

Charles Scribner's Sons publish the book, with a portrait, in two volumes.

H. D. METCALF, McKee City, N. J.: "In reply to E. M. Low, 79 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, who asked in 'Appeals to Readers,' Jan. 26, concerning the capture of Monterey, Cal., I would say that Commodore Sloat, in command of the American fleet on the Pacific Coast, realizing that it was up to him to act with the usual American vim and dash, 'did' capture Monterey, Cal., at that time the only port of entry of the then Spanish province. But Fremont and his mountaineers and troops were driving south Spanish and Mexican, and soon formed a junction with the fleet. The fun of it was, the Britisher in command of England's fleet on the Pacific Station came to the same conclusion, that it was then anybody's game, and 'bout ship and put for Monterey, only to see, as he remarked in disgust: 'We're too late; see the d—— Yankee rag flying over the Custom House,' and turned ship about, and soon was out of sight."

"C. H. C.," New Canaan, Conn.: "Can you mention any good selection of Pater's essays at moderate cost? Also, any selection of the best of Rossetti's poems, or a cheap complete edition?"

There is no selection of Pater's essays. The Macmillan Company publishes his "Appreciations" at $1.75, "Imaginary Portraits" at $1.50, his essays on "Plato and Platonism" at $1.75, "Greek Studies" at $1.75, and "Miscellaneous Studies" at $1.75. Pater's two most famous works do not, of course, come under the head of essays. Little, Brown & Co. publish a two-volume edition of Rossetti's poems at $1.50.

"H. A.," New York City: "Referring to the communication of Mr. William L. Stone in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 26, under the heading 'The Authorship of Dies Irae,' it may perhaps be of interest to call attention to the little book published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., entitled 'The Celestial Country.' The date of publication is not given, but a copy has been in my possession since 1888. The title page is 'The Celestial Country, from the rythm of St. Bernard of Cluny. Translated by the Rev. John Mason Neale, D. D.' The first lines are:

'The world is very evil,
The times are waxing late;
Be sober and keep vigil,
The Judge is at the gate.'"

JOHN O'HERLILY, 310 Broadway, New York City: "Where can I get Lafcadio Hearn's sketches of creole life in New Orleans and his sketches of the West Indies?"

"Chita: A Memory of Last Island," Harper & Brothers, $1; "Youma," (West Indies,) the Harpers, $1; "Two Years in French West Indies," the Harpers, $2. We know of no book by Hearn describing creole life in New Orleans.

H. G. POWERS, Crockett, Cal.: "Will you kindly refer me to some recognized work on the Spanish Inquisition at home and abroad."

Henry Charles Lea's "History of the Spanish Inquisition," Harper & Brothers, three volumes, $9—a work of the highest historical value.

M. M. NEILL, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York City: "Can you tell me something about these plays: 'John Bull; or, An Englishman's Fireside,' Dublin, 1803; 'Love a la Mode,' by Macklin, London, 1784, and 'The Mountaineers,' by George Colman, Dublin, 1794. The Century Dictionary says 'John Bull' was produced in 1805. My copy bears the autograph of T. Davis, 1805. On the title page is written, in the same hand, 'By George Colman.' The Century's date is given both under Colman and under John Bull. The Britannica also gives 1805. The Century says that 'Love a la Mode' was written in 1759 and printed in 1793, or nine years later than the date of my copy. According to the same authority 'The Mountaineers' was printed in 1795, though produced Aug. 3, 1793. Here, then, seem to be three plays of which copies picked up on a bookstall in New York are older than the first editions known to the compilers of a respectable authority. What is the explanation of this? Have they any special value? Also, what is the value of a book of plays used by William Wheatley, containing 'Who Wants a Guinea?' New York, 1809; 'Wild Oats,' New York, 1806; 'Lock and Key,' 'My Grandmother,' 'Love Laughs at Locksmiths,' New York, 1808, and 'Miss in Her Teens'? It contains many notes in Wheatley's handwriting, and is badly worn. And who was T. Davis?"

The first authorized edition of "John Bull" was printed in London without date, but in 1805. The Dublin edition, though the first, was a pirated edition. There were many such, and the bibliography of these Dublin editions has never been straightened out. We never knew of any edition of "Love a la Mode" earlier than 1793. The "MDCCLXXXIV." on the title page of our correspondent's copy may be a misprint for 1794. The "Biographia Dramatica," 1812, gives 1795 as the date of the first edition of "The Mountaineers." The Dublin edition of 1794 was simply a pirated edition.

J. L. PALMER, 283 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In answer to D. M. Curtin's question in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 26, the poem consists of two stanzas and is by Thomas Moore. The lines (first stanza) are a little inaccurate as quoted. The correct reading is:

"Friend of my soul, this goblet sip—
'Twill chase the pensive tear;
'Tis not so sweet as woman's lip,
But oh, 'tis more sincere.
Like her delusive beam,
'Twill steal away the mind,
But unlike affection's dream,
It leaves no sting behind."

"L. C. H.," New York City: "The poem to which M. E. Hardman, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J., refers in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 26 is Alfred Tennyson's 'Edward Gray,' beginning:

"Sweet Emma Moreland of yonder town
Met me walking on yonder way.

"The stanza quoted by the inquirer is given in the poem as follows:

"Then I took a pencil and wrote
On the mossy stone, as I lay,
'Here lies the body of Ellen Adair,
And here the heart of Edward Gray.'

"The poem can be found in any edition of Tennyson's works."

"K. F. B.," Avalon, Cal.: "Can you tell me if the poem given below is by the same Edwin Markham who wrote 'The Man With the Hoe'? It appeared in The Californian for July, 1882.

THE MAN UNDER THE STONE.

By Charles Edwin Markham.

When I see a workingman with mouths to feed,
Ply day after day, in the dark before the dawn,
And coming home, night after night, thro' the dusk,
Swinging forward like some fierce silent animal,
I see a man doomed to roll a huge stone up an endless steep,
He strains it onward, inch by stubborn inch,
Crouched always in the shadow of the rock;
See where he crouches, twisted, cramped, misshapen!
He lifts for their life!
The veins knot and darken—
Blood surges into his face;
Now he loses—now he wins;
Now he loses—loses—(God of my soul!)
He digs his feet into the earth—
There's a moment of terrified effort—
A pitch—a moment—
The silent struggle goes on and on,
Like two contending in a dream.

"How is 'Esoteric' pronounced, and will you kindly give me your authority? What is the most impartial English literary magazine? I would like to know the name of one that is not published in the interest of publishers or booksellers."

Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," wrote also "The Man Under the Stone." It appears, in revised form, on Page 119 of Mr. Markham's volume "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems." In early days Mr. Markham wrote his name Charles Edwin Markham.

"Rubaiyat" is pronounced as if spelled "Roobiyat."

The Athenaeum probably comes nearest to our correspondent's description of a literary periodical—that is, a periodical devoted to reviews of the day's books.

"F. A. M. B.," 253 Broadway, New York: "Will you kindly inform me, if possible, through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of a book store where one can procure the latest books, returning same within a certain period, when a portion of the price of the book is refunded? I have heard of such a place in New York."

There is such a book store in the neighborhood of Broadway and Rector Street, on one of the side streets, and probably on Rector.

"L. H. W.," Pittsburg, Penn.: "I notice in Mosher's reprint of Fiona Macleod's Poems, that this author is spoken of as 'she.' I had believed that Fiona Macleod was the pen name of William Sharp. Am I right? Is there any cheap one-volume edition of 'The Golden Legend'?"

Fiona Macleod is described in the English Who's Who as "author," and in "Lyra Celtica" (Edinburgh, 1896,) is called "one of the youngest writers most intimately associated with the Celtic Renascenee in Scotland." It has been claimed that William Sharp is really the author of the books appearing under this name, but there seems to be no absolute proof. There is apparently no such edition of Voragine's "Golden Legend" as our correspondent wishes.

"E. H.," New York City: "What is the value of 'Troilus and Cressida,' by John Dryden, London, 1679?"

The copy in the extensive Adee collection of Dryden's works sold for $5.50 in 1895.

"D. S. Y.," New York City: "Will you, through the columns of your paper, tell me what value (literary and pecuniary) is attached to Capel's 'Prolusions,' containing 'The Nothrowne Mayde,' 'Master Sackville's Induction,' and 'Overbury's Wife,' and 'Edward the Third,' a play thought to be writ by Shakespeare." Those excellent didactic Poems entitled 'Nosce teipsum,' written by Sir John Davis. London, printed for J. & R. Lonson in the Strand, 1760."

Its literary value is slight; its value in money is from $3 to $5.

"L. Z. E. N.," Lena, Ill.: "What do the colors in the robe of the Virgin Mary signify? What does the book held by the Virgin in some paintings signify?"

They have no especial significance.

"BIBLIOPHILE," Manchester, N. H.: "When and by whom was William Loring Andrews's 'Gossip About Book Collecting' published?"

Mr. Andrews's "Gossip of a Book Collector" was published in 1900 by Dodd, Mead & Co. in a limited edition, and is now out of print.

Mrs. S. M. MURRAY, Hancock Street, Germantown, Penn.: "Where can I find a poem called 'The Dream of the World Without Death'?"

In Robert W. Buchanan's "Book of Orm," 1870, in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," and in Buchanan's "Poems," Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.

Wanted and to Exchange.

J. L. BRINK, Room 401, Dun Building, 290 Broadway, New York City: "I have bound volumes of St. Nicholas, 1874 to 1897, also Harper's Young People, 1880 to 1883, which I wish to sell or exchange for books in sets, suited to adults."

J. J. LYNCH, 1,494 Second Avenue, New York City: "I have the 'extras' of The New York Journal and World, containing special correspondents' dispatches of all the important battles and sieges of the Spanish-American War, 1898-9. Not a regular file, but the war numbers, carefully selected. Would exchange for the complete works of Gaston Maspero, George Rawlinson, George Grote, Sir Isaac Newton, George Petrie, O'Donovan's 'Annals of the Four Masters,' O'Flaherty's 'Ogygia,' or other important works, or will sell, but at a stiff price."

Mrs. H. S. RUSSELL, Hudson, Mich.: "I have a pack (52) of cards illustrating book titles, beautifully finished in water colors, suitable for the three-tone process of printing. Will sell copyright cheap. Full directions for playing game furnished. Three or four ways of entertaining suggested."

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R. J. MILLER, 370 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a considerable number of books and magazines to exchange, and will be pleased to correspond with and receive list of wants from any one having numbers of Philistine or Bibelot to dispose of."

R. W. CLARK, 327 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW inform me where I can obtain a pamphlet entitled 'Whom God Hath Joined Together and the Curse Upon Progress,' by S. W. Sheldon? A friend gave me one copy, but I have been unable to discover where it is published."

R. JULIAN, 1,127 Broadway, New York City: "I will give in exchange for Emerson's Essays 'Hints for Home Reading: Bookbuyers' Guide and Book Record,' edited by Lyman Abbott."

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Post Office Box 2,728, New York City: "I would like to buy Henry R. Stiles's 'History of the City of Brooklyn,' the third volume only, and D. T. Valentine's 'Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York,' issued prior to 1866; original cloth covers preferred; state prices and condition."

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BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Many Kelmscott Books—Ruskin's "Poems" Bring $330.

On Feb. 13 and 14 Bangs & Co. held an important sale, disposing of a large number of books of great value and interest. Chief among these, perhaps, was the uncut copy of the first edition, 1859, of FitzGerald's version of the "Rubaiyat," which was sold for $280, as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW said last week. It was the first copy to be sold at auction in this country, and one of a few copies now owned here. A book of almost equal interest was John Ruskin's "Poems," 1850, in the original purple cloth, for which Edwin A. Denham paid $330. This copy was uncut, which is a remarkable condition, as most copies were issued with cut and gilded edges. It was the second copy to be sold at auction here, George T. Maxwell's bringing $190 in 1895. The latter was also in the original purple cloth, uncut top. Other prices of importance were as follows:

"Ovidii Metamorphoseon," Venice, 1502, first Aldine edition, morocco, by Courteval, $45. Bought by "Bronson."

"Le Terze Rime di Dante," Venice, 1502, levant morocco, finely tooled, by Niedrée, first Aldine Dante, $33. Bought by George D. Smith.

W. L. Andrews's "Fragments of American History," New York, 1898, $20. Bought by Mrs. Nichols. (Record price.)

Andrews's "Sextodecimos et Infra," New York, 1890, $27. Bought by "Demond." (Record price, Edelheim's $20, Nov. 26, 1900, $18.)

Barham's "Ingoldsby Legends," London, 1840-47, three volumes, original cloth, first edition, earliest issues, $66. Bought by Mr. Butler.

"Biblia Sacra Latina," Venice, printed by Jenson in Gothic type, $117.50. Bought by "Milton." (The catalogue said: "The Perkins copy brought £250." This is not quite true, however, as the Perkins copy really sold for £200, and was a beautiful copy on vellum. It is now in the Lenox Library. The copy sold at Bangs's was on paper.)

Bierstadt's "Library of Robert Hoe," New York, 1895, bound in levant morocco, decorated with a design copied from a Canevari binding, $31.

Mrs. Brownlig's "Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point," London, 1849, original paper covers, first edition, $14. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mrs. Browning's "Casa Guida Windows," London, 1851, bound at the Doves Bindery, first edition, $29. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. "Two Poems," by Robert and E. B. Browning, London, 1854, original covers, first edition, $12. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Robert Browning's "Bells and Pomegranates," London, 1841-6, first edition, the eight parts in one volume, levant morocco, by Alfred Matthews, $31. Bought by Mr. Hoe.

Browning's "Gold Hair," London, 1864, first edition, levant morocco, uncut, $22.50. Bought by E. A. Denham.

Browning's "La Saisiaz," London, 1878, special copy, with the author's autograph corrections and several autograph letters, levant morocco by Zaehnsdorf, $35. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.

Cooper's "Novels," Darley edition, New York, 1861, thirty-two volumes, original cloth, $76.80. Bought by P. K. Foley.

Court Memoirs Series, London, 1893-6, forty-five volumes, $78.13. Bought by Mr. Winfield.

Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron," 1817, three volumes, $51. Bought by F. P. Harper.—Dibdin's "Tour in France and Germany," 1821, three volumes, with Lewis's etchings, $42. Bought by F. P. Harper.—Dibdin's "Tour in England and Scotland," 1838, two volumes, $21.50. Bought by F. P. Harper.

Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," London, 1859, in the eight monthly parts, as first published, $55. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat," London, 1879, fourth edition, with changes, $33. Bought by "Shelley."

Gay's "Fables," London, 1727-38, two volumes in one, olive morocco, by Riviere, $105. Bought by E. A. Denham.

Grolier Club publications:

FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat," 1895, $180. Bought by "Brazil."—Irving's "Knickerbocker," 1886, $134. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.—De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," 1888, $17. Bought by Mrs. Nichols.—Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding," 1889, $21. Bought by Mrs. Nichols.—Milton's "Areopagitica," 1890, $22. Bought by Mrs. Nichols.—Calverley's bronze medallion of Lowell, 1895, $20. Bought by "Brazil."—Bradford's "Laws," 1894, $36. Bought by George D. Smith.—Pichon's "Life of Count Hoym," 1899, $18. Bought by Mr. Mayer.—"Bibliography of John Dryden," 1900, $11.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Heywood's "Troia Britanica," London, 1609, calf, by Riviere, very rare, $26. Bought by George D. Smith.

Hogarth's "Works," London, 1795, first Boydell edition, $65. Bought by George D. Smith.

Longfellow's "Voices of the Night," Cambridge, 1839, morocco, by the Club Bindery, $21. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Longfellow's "Spanish Student," Cambridge, 1843, morocco, uncut, the Foote copy, $28. Bought by George D. Smith.

Longfellow's "Belfry of Bruges," Cambridge, 1846, morocco, uncut, the Foote copy, $22. Bought by George H. Richmond.

De Kay's "Long Island Names," 1851, very scarce, $19. Bought by William Terry.

Lowell's "Poems," Cambridge, 1844, morocco, uncut, by the Club Bindery, $25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Book of Hours, French execution, eleven miniatures, $55. Bought by F. P. Harper.—Books of Hours, an Italian manuscript, one miniature, $75. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Milton's "Poems," London, 1645, fine copy, levant morocco, by Pratt, $235. Bought by George D. Smith.

Morris's "Defense of Guenevere," London, 1858, levant morocco, $50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Morris's "Two Sides of the River," London, 1876, original paper covers, $17. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.

Rossetti's "Poems," London, 1870, first edition, large paper, $50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Rossetti's "Ballads and Sonnets," London, 1881, first edition, large paper, $40. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Rossetti's "Hand and Soul," first separate issue from "The Germ," paper covers, $21. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.

Shakespeare's "Works," 1893-5, edited by W. Aldis Wright, "the Cambridge Shakespeare," forty volumes, $110. Bought by Mr. Dimmock.

Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," London, 1726, two volumes, morocco, by Riviere, $52. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," London, 1866, first edition, very rare, blue levant morocco, $37. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr. (A copy, also bound, sold for $102 at Bangs's, April 16, 1900.)

Swinburne's "Siena," London, 1868, first edition, levant morocco, by the Club Bindery, $21. Bought by George D. Smith.

Swinburne's "Grace Darling," London, 1866, morocco, by Riviere, $42. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Tennyson's "Helen's Tower," no date, morocco, by Riviere, $100. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr. (Bangs's, Oct. 10, 1899, $180; Sotheby's, Nov. 12, 1898, morocco, by Riviere, probably the copy sold Feb. 14 at Bangs's, £36; Sotheby's, May 21, 1900, a better copy than any of the preceding, in the original covers, £23 10s. A complete copy should contain an extra leaf, with a sonnet by Robert Browning on the same subject.)

Tennyson's "The Window; or, The Loves of the Wrens," Canford Manor, 1867, printed at the private press of Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, morocco, uncut, $65. Bought by "Bronson." (A very rare item.)

Tennyson's "Lucretius," Cambridge, Mass., 1868, original cloth, $21. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

"Tennyson's Poems," 1862, unauthorized edition, $22. Bought by E. A. Denham.

Alfred and Charles Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers," London, 1827, morocco, $85.

Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne," London, 1789, fine copy of first edition, $55. Bought by "Girard."

Gilbert White's "Naturalists' Calendar," London, 1795, $35. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Kelmscott Press Publications:

Tennyson's "Maud," 1893, morocco extra, by the Club's Bindery, $50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Morris's "Wood Beyond the World," 1894, $67. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Morris's "Well at the World's End," 1896, $70. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Morris's "Earthly Paradise," 1890-97, eight volumes, $96. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Morris's "Love Is Enough," 1897, $75. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Shelley's "Poetical Works," 1894-5, three volumes, $157.50. Bought by "Bristol."

Shakespeare's "Poems," 1893, $100. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Caxton's "Reynard the Foxe," 1892, bound by Cobden-Sanderson in levant morocco in 1894, $97.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Morris's "News from Nowhere," 1892, $74. Bought by Mr. Hoe.

Morris's "Defense of Guenevere," 1892, $53. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Blount's "Love Lyrics and Songs of Proteus," 1892, $55. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mackail's "Biblia Innocentium," 1892, $100. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.

Rossetti's "Ballads and Narrative Poems," 1893, $40. Rossetti's "Sonnets and Lyrical Poems," 1894, $37.50. Both bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Keats's "Poems," 1894, $155. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Herrick's "Poems," 1896, $85. Bought by Mr. Wardow.

"Sidonia the Sorceress," 1893, $45. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.

Morris's "Water of the Wondrous Isles," 1896, $38. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Coleridge's "Poems," 1896, $37. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Epistolae de Contempta Mundi," 1894, $43. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Two trial pages of Froissart, all ever printed of a projected edition, $87.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Grolier Books at Auction.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, John Anderson, Jr., held an interesting sale of books, an almost complete set of the publications of the Grolier Club being disposed of. Among the important items were the following:

Lord Macaulay's "Pompeii," Cambridge, 1819, the poem which obtained the Chancellor's medal in July, 1819, the historian's first publication, $10.50. Bought on "order." (This was a very good copy in the original blue paper covers, save for the fact that a name had been partly erased from the front cover. The poem is rather rare.)

Drayton's "Poems," London, 1619, with the engraved title and portrait by Hole, morocco extra, $49. Bought by George D. Smith. (Bierstadt's copy sold for $52 in 1897.)

"United States Magazine," Volume I., January to December, 1779, all that was published, Philadelphia, 1779, from the library of Gov. Bloomfield of New Jersey, and with his scarce book plate, engraved by Trenchard, $51.50. Bought on "order." (This is exceedingly rare, no other perfect copy being known.)

Grolier Club publications:

"Decree of Star Chamber," 1884, $160. Bought on "order." (Edelheim's, 1900, $180. Cox's, 1899, $152.)

FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat," 1885, $160. Bought by J. O. Wright. (Feb. 13, 1901, at Bangs's, $180; 1900, $160 and $165.)

Irving's "New York," 1886, $132. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Nov. 26, 1900, $108; Feb. 13, 1901, $134.)

Hoe's "Bookbinding," 1886, $25. Bought by J. O. Wright. (Nov. 24, 1900, $20.)

De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 1886, $18. Bought on "order." (Nov. 14, at Anderson's, $19.75.)

Reade's "Peg Woffington," 1887, $24. Bought on "order." (Nov. 26, 1901, $28.)

De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," 1888, $10.50. Bought by Joseph W. Stern. (Nov. 14, 1900, $18; Feb. 13, 1901, $17.)

Bury's "Philobiblon," 1889, $84. Bought on "order." (Nov. 14, 1900, $63; sales last season, $76.50, $79.50, $96, $87, and $84.)

Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding," 1889, $17.50. Bought by George D. Smith. (Nov. 14, 1900, $22; Feb. 13, 1901, $21.)

Milton's "Areopagitica," 1890, $15.50. Bought on "order." (Nov. 14, 1900, $20; Feb. 13, 1901, $22.)

Curtis's "Washington Irving," 1801, $10. Bought by Mr. Neal. (Nov. 14, 1900, $20.50.)

Bronze medallion portrait of Hawthorne, 1892, $31. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Edelheim's, March 7, 1900, $35.)

Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock," 1892, $15. Bought on "order." (Nov. 14, 1900, $16.)

"Early English Writers," 1893, $13.50. Bought by George D. Smith. (Nov. 14, 1900, $14.75; Feb. 13, 1901, $13.)

Bradford's "Laws," 1894, $31. Bought on "order." (Nov. 14, 1900, $31; Feb. 13, 1901, $36.)

Dr. Donne's "Poems," 1895, $18. Bought by Mr. Neal. (Nov. 14, 1900, $18.)

Warren's "Charles Whittingham's Printers," 1896, $15. Bought by George D. Smith. (Nov. 14, 1900, $15.50.)

Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City of New York, has written an article for the March issue of Everybody's Magazine on "The Government of a Great City." There will also be presented "Photography as a Fine Art," by Charles H. Caffin, the first of a series on the development and present status of the photograph. "The Outlaw" is a character study of a beaver who was cast out by his companions, by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, illustrated with a series of the author's extraordinary photographs. J. P. Mowbray ("J. P. M.") relates in his inimitable manner how John Dennison and his wife go about "Making a Country Home." The stories are: "In the Dragon's Mouth," by Adele Marie Shaw, a remarkably vivid and dramatic story of the Boxer uprising in China, and "The Riding of Feline," a strenuous tale of Spanish days in California, by Frank Norris, and "Vox Populi," one of W. J. Lampton's "yawps."

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VOL. L...NO. 15,953. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1901.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO SOLVE CUBAN PROBLEM

Plan to State Formally the Attitude of This Country.

Declaration May Be Made Part of Army Appropriation Bill—Hopes of Avoiding an Extra Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—About the only prominent members of the Senate or the House who still hope that an extra session may be avoided are Senators Spooner of Wisconsin and Platt of Connecticut, both members of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, who have been at work during the day, all the way from the White House to the Capitol, trying to find some way to provide for a settlement of the Cuban situation without submitting it to the consideration of Congress. The President does not see any way to avoid the session, and continues to say so to all who call upon him, although there is some doubt as to when it will be necessary to call it, owing to the possible delays to be caused at Havana by the Constitutional Convention, which has yet some work to do before the moment arrives when the Constitution is to be promulgated. The plan of the committee is to attach an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, reciting the so-called Teller amendment to the Spanish war resolution, and giving the President authority to withdraw the troops from Cuba when, in his judgment, the provisions of the Teller amendment are realized. The propositions embodied in the proposed amendment include the following points:

That the United States shall have supervision of all treaties with foreign countries made by the Republic of Cuba.

That Cuba shall not undertake to pay the debt incurred by Spain in her war with Cuba prior to or after the intervention of the United States.

That Cuba shall agree either to lease or to sell to the United States such coaling or naval stations as in the opinion of the President of the United States may be necessary to the protection of the interests of this country.

That the United States shall have sufficient supervision of the laws of Cuba relating to sanitation to protect this country from epidemics liable to originate there.

The idea is that these provisions shall be included in a treaty to be made with Cuba, but that they need not be a part of the Cuban Constitution. It is understood that the draft of the amendment containing these provisions was submitted to the President and the Secretary of War, and they expressed approval of them. The minority members of the committee expressed themselves willing to come to an understanding upon these general lines. Indeed, some of the most important suggestions were made by the minority, Senator Butler of North Carolina being one of the foremost movers in the matter. They insist, however, upon many verbal amendments, thus evincing a determination to aid in giving form to the provision as well as suggesting its general tenor.

When the committee adjourned to-day there were still quite important differences to be reconciled, and the members separated with the understanding that another meeting would be held on Monday. Members on both sides of the committee expressed the hope that an agreement would be reached, but all said that the proceedings had not gone far enough to render it certain that this result would be attained.

One important point to which the committee is giving especial attention, although that point may not be emphasized or even mentioned in the proposed amendment, is the relation of Cuba to the isle of Pines. There is some disposition among the Cubans to hold on to that island, so near their shores, while there is apparently no disposition on the part of the United States to release that possession, on the ground that the island was acquired as a result of the Spanish war.

There is also more or less contention over the exact meaning of the word "pacification," as used in the Teller resolution. That resolution provided that the United States forces should be removed from the island when it should become "pacified." The contention is that this is a word that may be broadly interpreted, and may permit the United States troops to remain for a long period of time. Apparently all the members of the committee unite in the opinion that there is no possibility of withdrawing the American forces until after the election and installation of Cuban officials under the new Constitution.

It is reported that Senators Spooner and Platt have assured their friends that they were never more hopeful of postponing the Cuban question until next December than they are to-night. This report is not verified by either of the Senators, and they persist in maintaining silence as to the plan.

Many indications are found to justify the impression that the Administration will make an effort to carry out in good faith the assurances of Secretary Root, and accord to the Cubans the fullest freedom that they can desire, with the right accorded to the United States to admonish that Government when it needs the counsel or the aid of the United States. The intention is considered to be at once honest and wise. Americans who have been in Cuba tell the Administration that the quickest way to bring Cuba to the notion of making the closest of alliances with the United States is to let it go alone for a while.

Observers who were friendly to Cuba and to the idea of home rule by the Cubans insist that the experiment will last but a short time, that before a year is out the affairs of the island will be in terrible shape, that investments will be menaced and capital withdrawn wherever it can be rescued, and all the Spanish practices that were oppressive will be revived without Spanish restraint. As things are now, it is difficult to convince the Cubans that we are not "shaking the plum tree," and making ready to annex the island. Having demonstrated their own inability to govern and to preserve the peace, the people eventually will be ready to accept any sort of administration the United States would consent to give them.

The President is not insensible to the Cuban argument about the "flag" and the power of an appeal for the flag to the Cuban people. The United States can get along without Cuba more conveniently than Cuba can get along without the United States. The complete release of Cuba will be the beginning of the demonstration, not that Cuba without experience can establish and maintain a stable government, but that with or without experience its interests lie in the same direction as those of this country, and that the people will enjoy a greater measure of freedom under the protection of the United States than they can hope to secure under the rule of experimental politicians.

There has been very little obstructive debate in the Senate since that evening, about a week ago, when Senator Jones made the motion to adjourn, and it was voted down by ten Republicans who were suspected of opposition to the Subsidy bill. There has been debate on appropriation bills, some of it interesting, but none of it so prolonged as to indicate a filibustering spirit. When the Senate adjourned to-night, with the Army Appropriation bill under discussion, there remained to be taken up the Sundry Civil, the Deficiency, and the River and Harbor bills. The Sundry Civil and the Deficiency bills have not yet reached the Senate, and the River and Harbor bill is being kept back. Should the desire to get rid of all move the Senate they could be disposed of very quickly.

It is evident that the River and Harbor bill is to be used as a bait to draw votes promptly for other bills. It is certain that it will not be taken up until after the Army Appropriation bill, with amendments, has been disposed of. "If it takes all Summer," Senator Teller's threat, made in his speech against the Subsidy bill, that he will discuss the Philippines question and the Cuban question in full before adjournment, is said to have been abandoned, at least so far as his words carried the impression that he would speak simply for obstruction. The speech was made to hit the Subsidy bill. It reached its mark, and that measure being out of the way, there is nothing to oppose on any vital ground.

The extra session of the Senate is called in accordance with the usual custom for the purpose of confirming Presidential nominations.

THE CUBAN DELEGATES' IDEAS.

Right to Intervene and to Maintain Naval Stations Considered Dangerous by Them.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The Constitutional Convention's Committee on Relations Between the United States and Cuba held a long session this afternoon, and afterward conferred with a number of delegates to the convention. At the private session the members of the committee unanimously agreed that some form of relations should be drawn up showing the gratitude of Cuba to the United States, but these relations, they also agreed, must be in conformity with the views of the people of Cuba and must not endanger the sovereignty of the republic.

The right of the United States to intervene for the preservation of peace and the establishment and maintenance of naval stations by the Americans were considered dangerous to Cuban sovereignty, and on these two questions the difficulty hinged.

It is understood that the committee was agreeable to accepting the provision of the treaty of Paris with reference to the former clause, giving the United States the right to intervene, however, only when the Republic's sovereignty is endangered or the Government is incompetent to preserve peace. A compromise was suggested with reference to the question of naval stations, providing that it be agreed that the United States be allowed to fortify and occupy forts in time of war the same as at the Dry Tortugas.

The committee will meet Monday morning to sign the report for submission to the executive session of the convention to be held Monday afternoon.

TO PORTO RICAN LABOR.

American Federation Addresses Letter to Insular Workingmen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At to-day's session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers submitted the text of a letter addressed to the workingmen of Porto Rico, which was approved and ordered to be forwarded. The letter says:

It is our duty as organized workers of the United States to aid to the fullest extent of our ability in the organization of our fellow-workers of Porto Rico, and their full affiliation with the workers of the United States. We have requested all our National and international unions in the United States to have their Constitutions and reading and other printed matter translated into the Spanish language, printed, published, and distributed among all the Spanish-speaking workingmen.

If we here realize that organization is good and essential for the promotion of the wage-workers' interests and beneficent for all people, you also must come to the conclusion that the workers of America, no matter where they may be situated, should unite and federate their interests, and thus make common cause for the abolition of such wrongs which may exist and the attainment of rights to which we are all entitled.

With this object in view we freely ask that you correspond with this office on any matter of any interest to Porto Rican workmen, or in any way which will bring about their organization and their attachments as unions to their respective national or international organization, or where such do not exist, directly to the American Federation of Labor.

The letter suggests that the Porto Rican organizations recommend names of volunteer organizers, and says the Federation may authorize a commission to go to Porto Rico at an early date. It was decided that President Gompers be authorized to visit Porto Rico and make an investigation and furnish a report on the conditions found there; that he be authorized to appoint an organizer to accompany him, and, if necessary, to remain on the island.

CHICAGO BOARD BACKS DOWN.

Will Rescind the Rule Concerning Storage of Grain in Elevators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Directors of the Board of Trade are said to be ready to rescind the recently proposed rule aimed at the warehousemen, barring the proprietors of elevators from storing their own grain in their own warehouses. A determination on the part of the elevator men to fight the Directors to a standstill on the obnoxious ruling is said to be responsible for the administration's willingness to back down. The stand taken by the warehousemen is that the board is already hampered by too much legislation. The woeful lack of business is said to be due to this same cause of too much legislation.

So numerous are the complaints that it is said the Directors were quick to see that a mistake had been made, for no secret was made of the fact that the trade did not take kindly to the new elevator rule. Members of the Board of Trade assert that under this legislation, with which the majority of members are not in sympathy, it is costing about $5 to do $2 worth of business.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS CONFER

Will Oppose the Holding of a Constitutional Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 23.—The Republican State Executive Committee met to-day. As expected, the committee declared itself opposed to a constitutional convention, and will take steps to have the Republican masses vote in the election of next April against the holding of a convention.

At the same time, the committee adopted resolutions calling upon the Republicans to nominate and endeavor to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention if it is held, so as to prevent Constitutional changes to which they would be opposed, especially the contemplated elimination of the negro vote.

DISTRESS IN SOUTH ITALY.

Thousands of Persons Are Without Food and Shelter.

ROME, Feb. 23.—As a result of poor crops and the heavy snowfall, great misery exists in the Apulia district. Thousands of persons are without shelter and bread.

Two thousand peasants attacked the local authorities, assailing them with stones and other missiles, and troops were sent to the scene to preserve order, and at the same time to render whatever assistance they could.

It is feared that trouble is imminent similar to that which occurred two years ago, when the inhabitants invaded a number of estates in order to work without the consent of the owners.

FIRE ON GOVERNORS ISLAND.

City Firemen Save the Big Warehouse Filled with Ammunition.

What might have been a disastrous conflagration, but was not, broke out on Governors Island last night about 8 o'clock.

All that was lost was a small, one-story frame warehouse stored with lumber, but if the big warehouse adjoining, which is filled with arms and ammunition, had gone up in flames also, as it threatened for a time to do, there would probably have been a repetition of much the same kind of an explosion as shook Warren Street last Fall.

When the fire broke out it was seen from the dock of the fireboats, at the Battery, and Capts. William C. Brasted and A. D. Aiken put off at once with a crew of a dozen or more men in the New Yorker. They found the small shed next to the big warehouse on this side of the island on fire, but on account of the rocks were obliged to go to the ferry landing and run a hose from there, a distance of over feet. The shed was nearly gone when they were ready for work, and they turned their attention at once to the big warehouse, less than fifty feet away. The window frames of this building were already ablaze, but by cutting them out the firemen stopped further progress.

Capt. Aiken said that he was informed that there were tons of explosives in the large warehouse, and thought that if that had gone up most of the island would have gone with it.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

GEN. BOTHA TO SURRENDER?

Report that He Has Asked for a Conference to Arrange Terms.

Meeting Said to Have Been Fixed for Wednesday—Kitchener Wired for Instructions.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Weekly Dispatch says it learns on good authority that a special Cabinet Council was summoned yesterday to consider a communication from Lord Kitchener to the effect that Gen. Botha had sent an emissary admitting that he was outmanoeuvred and asking for a meeting with a view to arranging a general surrender.

The position of De Wet as a freebooter is a matter of consideration of Lord Kitchener, who is said to have wired for clear instructions respecting the terms of settlement.

It is added that Lord Kitchener sent Gen. Botha's officer back, fixing 2 o'clock on Wednesday for the meeting.

Meanwhile the British commander says he is completing operations by which he hopes to catch De Wet. The rumor than De Wet has been captured was put in circulation again on the Stock Exchange yesterday morning, but no confirmation of the report can be obtained.

MARRIED IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

Magistrate Made Miss Winters Mrs. Schaub While the Couple Were Hurrying to a Railway Station.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Miss May Winters and Francis Schaub of this city are said to enjoy the distinction of being the first couple to be married in an automobile.

The story of their marriage last Tuesday became known to-night. They slipped away to Washington to have the knot tied, but arrived too late in the day to secure a license in the regular way. The office was closed, but in an automobile they hunted up the proper official and secured the license. They had no time to look up a minister, as they wanted to catch the 6 o'clock train back to Baltimore.

A Magistrate was found; There was not a moment to spare. He jumped into the automobile with a witness, and performed the ceremony as the party speeded to the railroad station.

The couple were still at their respective homes, but will start housekeeping next week. The bride's relatives deny that it was an elopement, saying that the couple only wanted to be married quietly and before Lent began.

MR. CARNEGIE GIVES $20,000.

Port Jervis Will Appropriate $3,000 Annually to Support Library.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 23.—This village is rejoicing over the fact that a long-felt need for a public library building has been supplied, through the generosity of the millionaire philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Yesterday morning W. H. Nearpass, one of the Trustees of the Port Jervis Free Library, received a communication from Mr. Carnegie, in which that gentleman offered to give Port Jervis $20,000 for a public library building providing the village obtain a suitable site and annually raise $3,000 for its support by taxation. Mr. Carnegie's gift was first announced by Mr. Nearpass yesterday afternoon, at a dinner of the Minisink Valley Historical Society, which is composed of the representative citizens of the village.

Following the conclusion of the reading of the letter the society broke forth in cheers. A meeting of citizens will be held this evening, consisting of representatives from the Board of Education, Library Trustees, Village Trustees, and Board of Trade, and the offer will be accepted. Mr. Nearpass wrote to Mr. Carnegie on the 12th inst., stating that the present library consists of 12,000 volumes, with inadequate accommodations, and that Port Jervis is a reading community.

RUNAWAY ENDANGERS CROWD.

Coachman Steers Unmanageable Horses Into Elevated Pillar—His Injuries.

William Blakeley of 434 West Forty-eighth Street, coachman for J. H. Sparks of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was driving a team of horses and a carriage to the Garden Theatre for Mr. Sparks last night when the team ran away at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and to avoid a collision in the crowd at Thirty-fourth Street Blakely steered the team into an elevated road pillar. He was pitched over the horses' heads and badly cut. The horses were also hurt, and the carriage partly demolished.

Blakeley was driving down the west side of the avenue when he lost control of his team. He said that they had done this before, and that for three or four blocks he was unable to control them. He pulled on them last night till he got near Thirty-fourth Street, when he feared a collision. There was a big crowd of pedestrians, cars, and carriages there as usual.

Blakely was removed to the West Thirtieth Street Station. It took an hour to get him in shape to be sent to his home. He was congratulated on his pluck.

Southern Industrial Association.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The papers incorporating the Southern Industrial Association, Limited, were filed in this city to-day. New Orleans is named as the permanent headquarters. Among the charter members are prominent merchants, manufacturers, bankers, physicians, attorneys, real estate agents, architects, capitalists, lumbermen, farmers, publishers, industrial corporations, railroads, railroad managers, Exchanges, commercial and trade organizations, and citizens from every State in the South, with a number from Northern States also.

Auditorium Annex to be Enlarged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Rumors in regard to the building of large hotels in Chicago are to be realized in part at least by the construction of an addition to the Auditorium Annex. The Congress Hotel Company is now in control of the Blair and Watson properties at 225, 226 and 227 Michigan Avenue, just south of the annex, under ninety-nine-year leases. Plans are under way for the erection of a building of the same height and appearance as the annex on this site. The buildings upon the property between the present annex and the proposed structure will not be disturbed.

Coal Company Incorporated in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—T. H. Aldrich, T. H. Friel, and J. F. Martin are the incorporators of the Valley Coal Company, which has just been organized with a capital of $700,000. The company owns extensive coal fields in the neighborhood of Bessemer and will mine coal on a large scale. Several openings have already been made. Mr. Aldrich is President of the Southern Cahaba Coal Company, and already a large coal operator.

Reduced Rates to Washington.

Pennsylvania Railroad will sell tickets to Washington at $6.50 for the round trip, good going March 1st to 3d, and returning until March the 8th, inclusive.—Adv.

Asheville, Hot Spring & Pinehurst, N.C.
via P. R. R. & Southern Ry. Perfect Sleeping Car Service. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

PAT CROWE LOCATED?

He Is Said to be Hiding in Wild Country South of Omaha—An Attempt to Capture Him To-day Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 23.—It developed to-night, according to a high police official, that Pat Crowe is in hiding near Bellevue, Neb. That is ten miles south of Omaha, and in the wildest region imaginable. At that point the Missouri River spreads out over a vast quantity of land, and the caves and brush of the adjoining hills are practically impenetrable to man or beast.

This is the lair of the famous bandit Vic McCarty, who has been in hiding in that section for several years, with a twenty-year penitentiary sentence hanging over him. Crowe and McCarty are friends, and the police officials have suspected for some time that Crowe was hiding with the other man.

To-night the report is current that a posse of Pinkerton men and police officials are getting ready to raid the section at daylight to-morrow. Chief Donahue denies this, but there is much activity at the Central Station, and everything points to a raid on Crowe's hiding place.

PROPOSED TIN CAN COMBINE.

Believed that Negotiations Will Be Closed in This City Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—It was stated in canning and packing circles here to-day that a meeting has been called for next Tuesday in New York for the purpose of closing the deal and arranging for the incorporation of the big combination company of tin can manufacturers. Baltimore is the centre of the tin can industry. The Baltimore concerns will receive cash in payment for their properties. The deal has been pending for more than a year, but has encountered several obstacles.

At first several of the larger manufacturers absolutely refused to join the proposed combine, but these have since reconsidered. It is estimated that the trust will control at least 80 per cent. of the output of tin cans in the United States. Among the Baltimore manufacturers said to have given options on their plants are the A. Booth Company, the Norton Tin Can Company, and Black & Krebs.

These are the largest manufacturers in this city, and absolutely control the trade in this section. Financial details are being arranged by Judge Moore of Chicago. The amount of capitalization of the new company has not been definitely fixed, but it will be about $50,000,000. The company will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

NEW BIG TIN CAN CONCERN.

Will Have No Connection with Tin Can Trust Forming in the West.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 23.—A concern, to be known as the "Independent Tin Can Company," may soon be established in this city. It will have no connection with the big tin can combination now being formed in the West. Alfred Gartner of Gartner & Stewart has received final papers in the incorporation of the company. It will be backed by English capitalists, with a capital of $1,000,000. The capacity will be 80,000 cans a day, and employment will be given to over 600 hands.

F. L. Henkman, who it is said will have charge of the plant, will leave England on March 1 with a proposition to be submitted to the Boards of Trade of Paterson, Passaic, and Brooklyn. It is reported that so far Paterson is the favored city.

THREE RAILROADS IN A POOL.

Baltimore and Ohio, Western Maryland, and the Reading Make an Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—A tripartite agreement of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Western Maryland, and the Reading Railroads is greatly increasing the freight traffic from the West over the Baltimore and Ohio to Philadelphia and New York. It will also increase the coal trade to Baltimore.

The Western Maryland Road is being double tracked. It is reported that surveys are being made for a new road to be constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio to reach the coal fields in the Somerset region and to connect with the Broad Top Road in Fulton County, Penn. President Hood of the Western Maryland said to-day:

"The company has ordered ten additional locomotives. They are to be of much larger capacity than any heretofore employed, and will be put in a pool with a proportionate number of Philadelphia and Reading engines, which will be assigned to work between Hagerstown on the Western Maryland and Rutherford on the Philadelphia and Reading, five miles east of Harrisburg. The assignment, according to increased mileage, would call for fourteen additional engines of the same type by the Philadelphia and Reading, which twenty-four would be equivalent to thirty-six of the largest engines now employed upon the Western Maryland or in the through business between Cherry Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio, and Harrisburg."

NEW LINE TO DENVER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—J. J. Hill proposes to St. Paul and Minneapolis a direct line to Denver. His Great Northern Road is at work making a preliminary survey of a new line to run from Sioux Falls to Denver, an extension which will provide a direct Denver short cut for the Twin Cities and Duluth.

The new route to be followed is from Sioux Falls to Mitchell, thence southeasterly to Valentine, 150 miles. Between Mitchell and Valentine it will pass through Davison, Douglas, Gregory, and Tripp Counties, in South Dakota, and through Keya, Pike, and Cherry Counties, in Nebraska. It will then run southwest from Valentine and intersect the Burlington in the neighborhood of Mullen. It will run through Hooker, McPherson, Keith, and Dual Counties, and across the Union Pacific near Chappell. From there it will run southwesterly through Logan, Morgan, and Weld Counties, in Colorado, and the terminus will be at Denver.

SLEIGHING PARTY RUN DOWN.

Three Persons Killed by a Wabash Train at Goshen, Ind.

GOSHEN, Ind., Feb. 23.—Three persons were killed here this evening and several injured by the Wabash westbound passenger train running into a sleigh filled with people. The dead are Christian Wagner, Christian Dearing, and Louis Wagner.

To those who were killed death came instantly. The horses escaped, but the sled was completely demolished. The crossing is a quarter of a mile from the Wabash station, and is regarded as very dangerous.

Alabama's Coal Output for 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—From the partial returns already at hand, Mine Inspector Hooper reports a total of 8,125,000 tons of coal mined in Alabama last year. When the full returns are in, the total will reach 8,500,000 tons. This will be an increase over the preceding year of nearly 1,000,000 tons. The returns already in show that twelve counties in Alabama are mining coal, with a total of 130 collieries and 15,000 miners. Jefferson County, in which is Birmingham, leads with a coal production of over 5,000,000 tons.

Price of Mileage Tickets Reduced on Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Effective February 25th. The Seaboard Air Line Railway will reduce the price of their Mileage Tickets in Florida to $25.00, and will make their one-thousand-mile tickets, sold at $25.00, good over the entire Seaboard Air Line Railway System, including such tickets as are now in the hands of purchasers.

This is an inducement to tourists and the traveling public not offered by any other line. The mileage tickets, good from Washington, D. C., to Tampa, Florida, can be had on application at this office, 1,286 Broadway.—Adv.

TAMMANY IN BITTER FIGHT OVER DEVERY

Protest Against His Appointment Sent to Croker by Nixon.

Murphy Charged with Treachery to His Fellow-Members of the Committee of Five.

Lewis F. Nixon, Chairman of the Tammany Committee of Five, sent a cablegram to Richard Croker yesterday, protesting against the appointment of William S. Devery as First Deputy under Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy.

The naming of Devery has launched a bitter fight in Tammany Hall, which will tax the political resources of Richard Croker to settle. The Carroll-Sexton combination, including Mayor Van Wyck, claimed at the Democratic Club last evening that the appointment of Devery was made on the authorization of Richard Croker. Lewis F. Nixon says he cannot believe any such statement, and he does not think that Mr. Croker will back up the action of the new Commissioner. Up to a late hour last evening Mr. Nixon had received no reply to his cablegram.

The contest over the appointment of Devery is to be fought out to the end, and if he is not forced out of his place as the virtual head of the Police Department Tammany Hall and Richard Croker may be openly charged with bad faith in starting the crusade for the purification of the city through the Committee of Five.

Chairman Nixon was incensed yesterday over the action of Commissioner Murphy in appointing Devery. Commissioner Murphy, who is a member of the Committee of Five, is charged with treachery to his fellow-members.

Chairman Nixon said last evening that Commissioner Murphy signed all the reports of the Committee of Five, which charged that Chief Devery was responsible for the evils in the "Red Light" district, and also for the open protection by the police of poolrooms, policy shops, gambling houses, and other dens of vice. Commissioner Murphy agreed with his fellow-members on all these points. He also agreed to the sending to Chief Devery of a list of poolrooms and other places where the law was violated.

While the Carroll-Sexton-Van Wyck combination have scored a victory in the naming of Devery as First Deputy, they do not feel happy over their success.

The charge was made last evening that Richard Croker has been deceived as to the real state of affairs, and word is expected by several of the Tammany leaders which will uphold Lewis F. Nixon and result in the removal of First Deputy Devery.

WHAT MR. NIXON SAYS.

Lewis F. Nixon was seen last evening by a TIMES reporter. When asked what he thought of the appointment of Devery he said:

"I think it is unwise and impolitic. Under the rule of Chief Devery the condition of affairs in the Police Department became the worst in the history of the City of New York. The police officials protected lawbreakers and gave their support to many forms of crime. From 15,000 to 20,000 young and old men daily frequented the poolrooms and their lives were ruined by this kind of gambling."

"Do you think that Mr. Croker has authorized this appointment?"

"I cannot bring myself to believe that Mr. Croker has authorized it. The Committee of Five was started in good faith to improve the conditions in the city, and also to locate the responsibility for the state of affairs which existed. From the start the committee has received the support of Mr. Croker, and from word received by me I have reason to think that we still have his full support. If Mr. Croker has been led to authorize the appointment of Devery, I think it has been accomplished by deception, or, I might say, that the true state of affairs in this city has not been made plain to him."

"Have you cabled to Mr. Croker protesting against Devery's appointment?"

"I will neither affirm nor deny that statement," was the reply.

"As a result of the appointment of Devery will you resign from the Committee of Five?"

"I have not made up my mind as to that. The committee was appointed with full power and in good faith," replied Mr. Nixon.

"Will Commissioner Murphy continue as a member of the Committee of Five in view of the fact that he has appointed as his chief Deputy the man who was condemned by him as responsible for the state of affairs in the Police Department?"

"Of course, Commissioner Murphy will have to answer that for himself. At no time did Commissioner Murphy differ with the Committee of Five as to policy."

"Did the Committee of Five indorse Commissioner Murphy for the head of the Police Department?" was asked.

"No, we took no such action. I do not know what the members of the committee did personally, but I did not make any request to Mayor Van Wyck to appoint him. The committee had reason to believe that Commissioner Murphy was in full accord with his fellow-members. How he came to appoint Chief Devery First Deputy I cannot tell."

"Will you serve on Commissioner Murphy a list of the gambling places and other disorderly resorts, such as was served on Chief Devery?" was asked.

"The District Attorney has been served with the list of places. He has shown that he is capable of closing up a gambling place and obtaining evidence against the proprietors. Devery could close up every place in twenty-four hours."

"If Chief Devery is retained in office, what action will be taken by yourself and the Committee of Five?"

"I cannot answer that question. The committee will have to meet and talk over matters. I have started at this matter in earnest, and I shall make my position clear, and show the people I have acted in good faith."

That Chairman Nixon has the support of many Tammany leaders was shown by the talk at the Democratic Club last evening. There was a vaudeville entertainment and smoker going on, and over a hundred members were attracted to the club. Nearly all the members outside of the combination which is known to receive a large share of the money derived from the protection of vice supported Mr. Nixon, and they claimed that Mr. Croker would show that he was in earnest when he made his statement before leaving for Europe that Tammany Hall would rid itself of men who took protection money from gamblers and keepers of disorderly resorts.

TALK OF CROKER'S RETURN.

The talk last evening was that Richard Croker would be forced to come from Europe several weeks sooner than he anticipated in order to settle the trouble. It was stated last evening that Health Commissioner Murphy was appointed Police Commissioner without any knowledge that he would have to appoint Chief Devery his First Deputy. Orders from Mr. Croker, it was said, were then shown to the new Police Commissioner, which resulted in the appointment of Devery.

The Tammany leaders who are opposed to the Carroll-Van Wyck combination asserted last evening that no cablegrams have been received from Richard Croker as to the appointment of Chief Devery, and that the only authorization for his selection was an interview with Mr. Croker sent from Europe that Chief Devery was a "good police official."

The interpretation put on this statement by the friends of Mr. Nixon was that the Tammany leader made that as a general statement as to the ability of Chief Devery to handle crowds, and that there was no indorsement of Chief Devery as a protector of gambling places and disorderly resorts.

Mr. Warley Platzek, a member of the Committee of Five, was in consultation with Mr. Nixon. When seen by a reporter, he said:

"I think the appointment of Mr. Devery was very unwise. The choice is an impolitic one. I cannot tell what the Committee of Five will do about the matter at this time. We will have to await developments."

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller was seen at the Democratic Club. Asked his opinion as to the appointment of Devery, he said:

"I have nothing to say."

Mayor Van Wyck was at the Democratic Club. When asked as to whether he had received any cablegram from Richard Croker, he made his stereotyped statement:

"I have nothing to say for publication."

The attitude of Chairman Nixon and M. Warley Platzek brought out many stories from members of the Democratic Club. One was in reference to the attempts of Chief Devery to have the Committee of Five called off before Richard Croker sailed for Europe. When Mr. Croker was aboard the Lucania and the gang plank was about to be hauled in Chief Devery rushed up to where Mr. Croker was standing on deck.

A brief whispered conversation was held. Then Chief Devery came ashore. There were members of the Democratic Club last evening who claimed to know positively as to what was said at that interview. Their claim is that Chief Devery stated plainly to Mr. Croker that the Committee of Five business should be stopped. Mr. Croker stated that the committee would go ahead, and then Chief Devery is said to have defied Mr. Croker.

The absence of Corporation Counsel Whalen from the city and his non-participation in the recent affairs led to talk at the Democratic Club. Many members claimed that Mr. Whalen was left in advisory charge of the affairs of Tammany Hall, and that no appointments were to be made without his consent.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was opposed to Chief Devery, and maintained that he should have been retired from the force, as he was responsible for the state of affairs in the "Red Light" district. Mr. Whalen is said to be at West Baden Springs, but none of his friends has heard from him for over a week.

HARLEM GAMBLERS RAIDED.

Eleven Prisoners, Many Gambling Articles, and Money Captured by Capt. Flood.

Police Captain Flood of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station acted promptly on the advice given him by Magistrate Leroy B. Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday to raid gambling houses after the fashion set by Mrs. Carrie Nation, for he led an assault last night upon the Place Hotel at 1,814 Park Avenue shortly after 10 o'clock, carried off eleven prisoners, and afterward had all the gambling instruments found in the place conveyed to the station house in the patrol wagon.

Capt. Flood started out at the head of a small force of detectives, in which were Buckridge and Phelan of his own staff and several Headquarters men. They went straight to the Place Hotel, which adjoins the Onawa Club, where Myles McDonnell killed one man and wounded three others a few weeks ago.

The hotel is said to be the property of Palmer Wilson, who is a Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, under Commissioner Nagle. Some of the detectives stationed themselves in the back yard, and the others were in front before the final rush was made. Besides the prisoners, about 1,500 chips were seized, together with a considerable amount of money, and even the chairs and tables were removed.

The prisoners are Victor Josephson, the alleged manager of the place, 30 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Thomas Stuart, 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Benjamin Lowatt, 80 East Eleventh Street; Fred Berger, 126 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; George Mansfield, 1,932 Park Avenue; Charles Perry, 120 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Christopher Columbus Gall, 1,919 Lexington Avenue; George Lang, Unionport; George Yeiag, 330 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Victor Erickson, 418 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and George Johnson, 2,235 Third Avenue. They will be arraigned in court this morning.

Magistrate Crane appeared at the station house shortly before midnight, and admitted all the prisoners to bail, and as he left, walked with the reporters to Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where he waved his arm toward the West, and said: "There's a place not far from here that would make good kindling wood," and his hearers agreed with him. He said that if the gamblers whose places were smashed were to seek redress from the city, the tables could be turned by arresting them on criminal charges.

The names given by the prisoners are believed to be fictitious, and two are known to be so, for in one case it happened that one name was that of a well-known Harlem newspaper man, who was not arrested, and by a coincidence the reporter who received it is the son of the rightful owner of it.

RAID IN ELIZABETH STREET.

Fourteen prisoners were captured late last night in the alleged gambling house in the basement in the rear of 258 Elizabeth Street. The raid was planned by the Mulberry Street police and Detectives Burke and Gallagher and eight policemen participated in the descent on the place.

They arrested Vincenzo Fortuno of 234 Elizabeth Street and Salvatore Lutchi of 258 Elizabeth Street, the alleged proprietors, and twelve others. The rest were young men. Half a dozen packs of cards and $7.50 in cash were confiscated by the police. All the prisoners were locked up in the Mulberry Street Station.

MRS. EMMONS BLAINE'S GIFT.

Turns Over Chicago Institute of Pedagogy, Worth $2,000,000, to Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Chronicle will announce to-morrow that Mrs. Emmons Blaine of this city has turned over to Chicago University, the Chicago Institute of Pedagogy, which will represent an addition to the university endowment of nearly $2,000,000. The institute was started by her some years ago by an appropriation of $750,000, and since that time she has made additional gifts to it. The institute is considered one of the leading schools of the kind in the country.

Mrs. Blaine has always been much interested in advancing the cause of teaching and in encouraging any investigations into new methods. She gave $25,000, not long ago to the University College for Teachers. Her desire to advance the cause of teaching, it is thought, can be better consummated by removing the site of the school to the university campus, where there will be abundant opportunity for investigation into the secrets of manipulating the minds of small children.

According to the new idea, the university elementary school will be made a sort of laboratory for experimenting in new pedagogical and physiological theories. The University of Chicago has not tried to develop any very important pedagogical school, but with the event of its new department the university will take charge of the elementary school and try to increase the number of its pupils, so that prospective teachers and special students of pedagogy may have material with which to work.

This elementary school will be made a great practice laboratory for coming teachers, where they will be in charge of instructors and will be directed to teach according to new theories.

A Chicago Vaccination Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Compulsory vaccination of pupils of the Chicago public schools has been attacked in the courts. Joseph P. Tracy has filed mandamus proceedings in the Circuit Court to compel the school authorities to admit his three children to the McPherson School, Ravenswood, from which they were excluded on Feb. 15. The children, though free from any taint of contagious disease, were expelled because they had not been vaccinated. Mr. Tracy fears the effect of the virus, which, he declares, has been known to cause severe sickness and even death to those inoculated.

Florida, Cuba, Nassau, Georgia
via Washington, Richmond, Charleston, "N. Y. and Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. Two other trains. Only one night to all Florida points. Quickest route. Atlantic Coast Line office, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

DEVERY'S APPOINTMENT EXCITES REPUBLICANS

Gov. Odell Comes to This City and Confers with Leaders.

Many of Them Are Now Strongly in Favor of Passing the State Constabulary Bill.

Such a gathering of Republican cohorts as assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon had not before been seen since the Presidential election last November. The possibility of action on the part of the Governor with reference to the appointment of ex-Chief of Police Devery as Deputy Commissioner by Commissioner Murphy was responsible for the assembling and for the atmosphere of suppressed excitement which pervaded the place.

The day was full of conferences. Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the County Republican Committee, and William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, held one long conference, and there were many other little ones. It was around this main consultation that the chief interest centred, and rumors flew about thick and fast as to what the result of it all would be.

But when the mists of rumor and conjecture of unauthorized statements and statements by those who had little authority or influence had all cleared away, there remained only this definite fact: that the police situation had been carefully discussed by the Republican leaders, but that so far as what they intended to do was concerned, they refused absolutely to talk.

To such reporters as saw Senator Platt, he said:

"I am perfectly willing to talk with you upon every subject but politics. Really I can't say a word on the police situation."

Gov. Odell arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a little before noon, and lunched there with Mrs. Odell. Before going into the conference with Senator Platt and the other leaders, he denied having said

pending in the State Legislature, was fathered by Senator Platt from the first. Gov. Odell, it is understood, urged that it be not pressed. It is understood to have been the plan then agreed upon to have the bill introduced and then allow it to remain upon the calendar pending such a condition as has been precipitated by the appointment of Devery.

The great foes of the State Constabulary bill are the up-State Republicans. They do not wish to allow the police of the up-State cities, which are now mostly in Republican hands, to run the risk of getting into Democratic control in the event of a Democratic State Government coming into power. The disagreement among Republicans upon the subject of the reapportionment of the Congressional districts, it is stated by those in authority, makes the leaders very loath to provoke any further controversy on the subject of the police bill.

Republican leaders were of the opinion yesterday, too, that the passage of the present bill had given Tammany, through Mayor Van Wyck, an opportunity to actively espouse the principle of "home rule," and that if a State Constabulary bill should now be passed, Tammany would atone for its appointment of Devery by a great insistence upon the "home rule" idea. This, it was thought, would make Republicans all the more careful about pushing the State police bill. Yet all the leaders felt that something should be done.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Gov. Odell arrived in Albany to-night very much fatigued from his quick trip to New York and return. He made the following statement relative to the New York City police situation:

"Well, Mayor Van Wyck has made his appointment, and he is responsible for it. I have made no plans relative to a State Constabulary bill. I have given out no statement further than this, and this is all I shall say now."

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS ANGRY.

Look Upon Devery's Retention as an Affront, but Don't Know What to Do About It.

As a result of the retention of William S. Devery in a position of power in the Police Department, the Brooklyn Democratic machine finds itself in a grave dilemma. Willoughby Street is looked upon as being between the devil and the deep sea in real earnest. It was common knowledge in local political circles last night that the situation, so far as it concerned the Brooklyn organization, was so ticklish that the greatest uneasiness prevailed among the leaders.

The heads of the local machine not only have been angered by the appointment of Devery; they also look upon the move as a direct affront to Willoughby Street on the part of Tammany Hall. This act of defiance is thought to have placed the Brooklyn organization in a position where it must either sacrifice its self-respect and the good opinion of the general public or break with Tammany Hall.

As yet it has made no choice of these alternatives. So far as can be learned the leaders prefer to believe that affairs will take another turn within a few days, and that the Brooklyn organization will be presented with another and more agreeable way out of its dilemma. Just what this change may be, however, none of the leaders appears to have any very clear idea.

The opinion obtained quite generally among Brooklyn Democrats last night that Tammany had dealt treacherously with Willoughby Street with regard to Devery, and that the relations between the two organizations had become strained almost to the breaking point.

With this crisis in its affairs developed, the Willoughby Street organization feels badly the need of the presence of its veteran leader, Hugh McLaughlin, who is wintering in Florida, and it was suggested that one or the other of Mr. McLaughlin's lieutenants might go South to explain matters thoroughly to him and receive his instructions. Mr. McLaughlin, it was said, would not under any circumstances be asked to return North just now because of the danger to his health in the present raw weather. A number of telegrams were sent to and received from him yesterday regarding the situation. Just what was flashed over the wire could not, however, be learned.

James Shevlin, the acting head of the Brooklyn Democratic machine, declared positively yesterday afternoon that the Willoughby Street organization had nothing whatever to do with bringing about the present situation.

"We were," said he, "opposed to the one-headed bill, to begin with, because we realized that it would result in the practical exclusion of Brooklyn from influence in the Police Board, and we are not either surprised or disappointed at the result. The Republican majority has something to answer for in this relation, inasmuch as it left Brooklyn unprotected when it was in its power to have passed a measure which would have given this county at least a voice in the board, if not control of its own police affairs. The local Democracy, I say again, is in no degree to blame for the existing situation, and is not disposed to have the public fall under the impression that it is satisfied with it."

Mr. Shevlin added that, while it was perhaps perfectly true that Commissioner Murphy had made a good health officer, he saw nothing in that fact to make him think that either the general public or the more thoughtful members of the party would look with approval on his transfer to the head of the Police Department under existing circumstances. Mr. Shevlin said that he did not believe Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin would accept an appointment as Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn. He would not say whether or not he would indorse anybody for the place if asked to do so.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin himself would not discuss the police situation. It is thought that he may decide to retire on a pension.

Ex-Senator John McCarty, one of Hugh McLaughlin's right-hand men, had this to say:

"Neither as a citizen nor as a Democrat can I approve of yesterday's police changes. As a citizen, I regret that the appointing power failed to take a broader view of existing conditions; as a Democrat, I deplore a policy with respect to the Police Department which of necessity will react against the Democracy. The weapon placed in our hands by the passage of the unconstitutional and anti-home rule bill has been deliberately thrown away."

Ex-President of the Police Board Bernard J. York, when seen in Brooklyn, made the following brief statement:

"I was not a candidate for appointment as Police Commissioner under the new law, and I am glad to get out of the department."

LIBRARIES ARE CONSOLIDATED.

Agreement Regarding the Free Circulating Library Filed.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The agreement of consolidation of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations and the New York Free Circulating Library was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The name of the new corporation is the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

The Trustees are Samuel P. Avery, John Bigelow, William Allen Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Andrew H. Green, Daniel Huntington, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, John S. Kennedy, Edward King, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander Maitland, Thomas M. Markoe, Stephen H. Olin, Alexander E. Orr, Henry C. Potter, George L. Rives, Philip Schuyler, George W. Smith, Frederick Sturgis, Charles Howland Russell, and Bird S. Coler, Controller of New York, ex officio.

The agreement of consolidation provides that the property and assets shall pass to the control of the corporation created, but the new corporation shall not be prevented from disposing at any time of any property of which it may be possessed.

TELEPHONE ALARMS BURGLAR.

Home of ex-Mayor Wilson of Plainfield Entered.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 23.—The house of ex-Mayor John F. Wilson, one of the wealthiest residents of North Plainfield, was entered last night by a burglar, who secured $210 in cash and about $50 worth of silverware. He was only prevented from stealing several hundred dollars' worth of valuable articles besides by the ringing of the telephone bell.

Mr. Wilson had retired. His daughter, Miss Minnie Wilson, was reading when she heard the telephone bell. She started to answer the call, when she saw a man run down the stairs and out of the door. Mr. Wilson was summoned, and he made a hurried investigation. He found that his overcoat had been spread out on the dining room table and a large amount of silverware placed on it preparatory to its being carried away.

It is believed the burglary was committed by the same man who succeeded in getting $500 worth of jewelry in Martin I. Cooley's house on Rockview Avenue last Saturday night while the family were at dinner.

Washington's Birthday in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 23.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated yesterday throughout the island, between thirty and forty thousand enrolled pupils in the various schools taking part. The anniversary was made the occasion of the greatest patriotic demonstration in the history of the island. Addresses were delivered to the native school children in both English and Spanish. The remarkable progress made by the pupils is the source of much gratification to those in charge of educational affairs in Porto Rico.

POLICE COMMISSIONER MURPHY STARTS WORK

Reiterates that He Will Enforce the Law and Be Supreme.

Says Second Deputy Will Be a Brooklyn Man— Ex-Chief Devery's Suit for Reinstatement.

The headquarters yesterday of Col. Michael C. Murphy, the single Police Commissioner, were "in the saddle." First Deputy Commissioner William S. Devery filled his ample chair at his big desk in the office he has occupied since he was appointed Chief of Police of New York City just as though nothing had been changed in his office and functions. Col. Murphy camped out as best he could in the same office. Had Devery been the appointing power and the Commissioner the subordinate, the contrast so far as apparent authority went would not have been remarkable. But the Deputy Commissioner had shed his uniform. He is a civilian now, and, like his chief, has no right to sport the "blue and brass."

The routine of police business went on uninterruptedly at the Central Office. Mr. Devery departed from his custom of coming to his office at any time after noon, and was busy at 9 A. M. Col. Murphy, on the other hand, did not reach Mulberry Street until an hour later, although his habit at the Health Department offices was to sit down to work at the stroke of 9. Each official observed the new law in what they transacted. Col. Murphy signed orders relating to general commands and transfers as Commissioner, and Mr. Devery issued orders that were of a routine character as First Deputy Commissioner.

About twenty floral devices, several of which cost more than $100, awaited the Commissioner and his deputy. Some came from the Hickory Club, a Hudson Street organization of publicans; others from the Tammany Hall General Committee, and the Tammany Hall General Committee of the First Assembly District, Capt. Henry Halpin of the Second Precinct, and Registrar Isaac Fromme. Col. Murphy had his trophies sent to his Broome Street home, and Mr. Devery, after generous gifts to friends, sent enough to his West Twenty-eighth Street house to brighten it up.

A delegation from the Hickory Club greeted Col. Murphy when he arrived, and each member of it tendered congratulations. Other callers were Health Commissioner John B. Sexton, who did not appear to regret the shuffle that gave him a new office for one that paid him $5,000. Registrar Isaac Fromme, First Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortright, and several of the Police Inspectors.

Col. Murphy's chief official act was to sign an order which summoned the Deputy Chiefs, Inspectors, and Captains to Police Headquarters at 11 A. M. to-morrow, when the new Commissioner will have a heart-to-heart talk to them in the trial room. Col. Murphy decided that he would make his headquarters on the second floor of the Central Office. They will consist of the rooms that have been occupied by Commissioners Abell, Hess, and Sexton, the partition of which will be removed so that one vast office for the Commissioner and his staff will be created. The plans for the alterations will be perfected in a day or two.

COL. MURPHY'S INTENTIONS.

Col. Murphy remained less than an hour. Just before he left he was visited by Patrick Campbell, once Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, who chatted for a few minutes. The veteran officer good-humoredly declared that he was not a candidate for the position of Second Deputy Commissioner. Col. Murphy as he left the office answered questions in regard to his policy and plans.

"I do not know," he said, "if I ought to add to what I said yesterday. I did say that I would like to appoint Deputy Chief McLaughlin of Brooklyn Second Deputy Commissioner, but I have not seen him, and changes come when a man sleeps over a proposition. I may appoint him yet, but shall not decide on the matter until next week. The other Commissioner will, however, be a Brooklyn man. I shall continue to be a member of the Tammany Hall investigating committee, and shall be on the side of the best interests of the community. I said I would enforce the laws as I found them. That applies to gambling and all other offenses. And I shall co-operate with District Attorney Philbin and all officers of the law and all good citizens. I said yesterday that I would manage the Police Department as I did the Health Department, and that I wanted to be judged according to my acts and merits. That seems to me to cover the ground. I also said, by the way, that I would be supreme. Don't forget that."

Mr. Devery was so taken with the floral trophies in his office that he decided to pose among them for the official photographer, who has quarters in the Bertillon bureau. Several pictures of the Commissioner and the ex-Chief in various poses were taken by flash light. As Commissioner Murphy was leaving he said that his private secretary, Alexander L. Kinkead, would follow him to the Police Department in the same capacity. Commissioner Sexton announced that his secretary, David Ryan, would go with him to the Health Department.

This certificate of First Deputy Commissioner Devery's appointment was filed with Chief Clerk Kipp:

City of New York, Office of the Police Commissioner.

Know all men by these presents, That I, Michael C. Murphy, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, do hereby appoint William S. Devery, a citizen of the United States and resident of the City of New York, First Deputy Police Commissioner of said city, to hold office at the pleasure of the Police Commissioner of said city. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, this 22d day of February, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one.

M. C. MURPHY,
Police Commissioner of the City of New York.

The reference to Mr. Devery's status was called to the notice of one who has authority to speak of his intentions in regard to action to test the law which ended his official career.

"That's just it," he said. "He became a private citizen the moment Gov. Odell signed the bill. Now he is preparing to resort to law to be reinstated as 'a member of the uniformed force' and at the salary he was receiving, $6,000 a year. He will win in each instance or the best lawyers are. It don't matter a particle about his being a Deputy Commissioner. He was out of a job, thrown on his resources, and is now earning pay as a private citizen pending a legal determination of his rights."

The ousted Commissioners, Bernard J. York, Henry E. Abell, and Jacob Hess, went to Police Headquarters after Col. Murphy had left for the day. Mr. York, who was with Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, said that he expected to find Col. Murphy to congratulate him and would do so at the first opportunity. He would not discuss the appointment of Mr. Devery. Mr. Abell said that he wanted to take Col. Murphy by the hand and wish him luck. "I might, perhaps," he added, "inject a little sympathy. Anyway, I'll say with truth that he'll have my co-operation in anything he may do." Mr. Hess went away after visiting Mr. Devery, and Mr. Sexton joined the other ex-Commissioners and they arranged to meet at Headquarters at 2 P. M. to-morrow as Trustees of the Police Pension Fund to dispose of it as may appear legal under the new law.

CHANGES UNDER THE NEW LAW.

This question has not been settled. The new law makes the Controller the fiscal agent of the Police Department, but the disposition of the Pension Fund is not determined by it. The change in the method of paying the force from the Treasurer's office at Police Headquarters to the Controller's office had the attention yesterday of Commissioner Murphy and Chief Clerk Kipp. Orders were issued to the commanders to have the pay rolls for Manhattan and the Bronx at the Central Office to-morrow, and those for the other boroughs on Tuesday.

Nothing was settled in regard to those who may lose positions through the operations of the new law, especially with reference to the Treasurer's office and the Bureau of Elections. It is not believed that Gen. T. F. Rodenbough and William Plimley of the bureau will go into the new department to be created by law. Some of the clerks may. As to the Treasurer's office, Mr. Hess, who took leave of his staff yesterday, said it appeared likely that the Controller would keep a force of clerks at Headquarters as heretofore, as the work would have to go on as usual, the only difference being that the Controller would pay as in the case of the Fire and other departments. If Mr. Hess's request is granted, the Commissioner of Accounts will go over his books as Treasurer of the Police Department.

No arrangement has been made for police trials. There will, of course, be no board meetings, but Chief Clerk Kipp will keep the minutes of the transactions of Commissioner Murphy.

Some of those who are or who appear to be legislated out of clerical positions by the new law were yesterday considering a proposition to test it. The general sentiment was that it would be prudent to watch the litigation started by ex-Chief Devery and take advantage of any success that falls to him. The four secretaries of the late Commissioners would in ordinary circumstance leave with them. Mr. Sexton's, David Ryan, is provided for. The others are Cornell Abell, with his father; E. V. Hines, with Mr. Hess, and James B. Mulry, with Mr. York. Deputy Treasurer Frederick Haldy, who had $4,000 per annum, is not likely to continue. In the Treasurer's office is George P. Gott, who has been in the department since 1859, and is the Treasurer's bookkeeper at $3,500. He may have to go, with his son, C. L. Gott, the cashier, and C. E. Rice, a clerk. In the Auditing Department O. E. Shipman, the Auditor, who receives $3,000 a year, may be retained with his staff. Several stenographers will have to go, but not Mrs. F. A. Reiffert, wife of a Sergeant in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was President York's amanuensis. As Miss Minnie G. Kelly, she was Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt's most valuable assistant. She married recently, and is said to have decided in favor of housekeeping. Some clerks and employes are safe, because they are policemen, and at the worst can only be removed to patrol duty. Controller Coler had not yesterday decided what he would do in regard to the police clerks in question.

Mayor Van Wyck declined yesterday to break his rule of silence to talk about the appointment of Col. Murphy.

MR. SEXTON ASSUMES OFFICE.

Makes the Acquaintance of His Health Board Staff—Calls Talk About Removal of Mayor Nonsense.

"Nonsense! It's all nonsense!" was the way John B. Sexton, the new President of the Board of Health, yesterday characterized the reports that an effort would be made to remove Mayor Van Wyck, or, at least, get rid of Devery as First Deputy Commissioner of Police. "Why, who ever suggested such a thing? I haven't heard of it."

Mr. Sexton was informed that the afternoon papers were full of it.

"Oh, I won't discuss anything as absurd as that," he continued. "No, don't ask me anything about police matters. I'm through with that now."

Mr. Sexton had just come into his office at the Board of Health Building, after making a tour of the various offices connected with the department.

"How do you like it as far as you have gone?" was asked.

The complacent smile that accompanied his answer, "Oh, very well," seemed entirely in harmony with the remark. "I do not contemplate any radical changes," continued the new official. "So far I find things pretty satisfactory. My predecessor seems to have left things in good shape."

"Are you going to make any appointments?"

"None that I know of. By the way," turning to his secretary, "how many employes are there in the Health Department?"

"About 1,700," was the answer; "almost as many as in the Police Department, are there not?"

"O dear, no," said Mr. Sexton, smilingly. "Why, there are over 7,000 there. This will be easy."

"I suppose you are going to enforce the laws against spitting in cars?" Mr. Sexton was asked.

"We'll attend to the business of the department. The details will come later. It's really too early to say just what will be done. I am trying to familiarize myself with the department."

Mr. Sexton arrived at the building of the Board of Health, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, just before noon. Health Commissioners Cosby and Jenkins were waiting in the private office to receive the new official, and general introductions to the staff and employes followed.

An immense basket of flowers had arrived from the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan expressed his good wishes in a telegram.

When Henry Steinert, the counselor of the board, came into the office Mr. Sexton greeted him cordially. The two men were old-time members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

"We've met before," said Sexton. "Take a few flowers, Henry, for luck."

Dr. Dillingham escorted the new President through the building, and he then returned to the office, where he spent some time with Mr. Golderman, the secretary, looking over records and books of the department.

Michael C. Murphy, the retiring President, was at the office for a few minutes yesterday morning. By virtue of his office of Police Commissioner he is still a member, ex-officio, of the Board of Health. The next regular meeting of the board will take place on Wednesday.

BARKER'S RELEASE PROBABLE.

The Bail to be Furnished by an Arlington Man—Condition of the Rev. Mr. Keller.

It appears probable that Thomas G. Barker will be released from the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail to-morrow on $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge that he shot the Rev. John Keller in Arlington. His lawyer, Marshall Van Winkle, has alleged for several days that Prosecutor Erwin had the assurance of an attending physician that Mr. Keller was out of danger. Prosecutor Erwin has declined to answer questions on the subject. Mr. Van Winkle says that the bond will be given by an Arlington man.

Friends of the Rev. Mr. Keller were assured yesterday by the attending physicians that within a short time the clergyman would be so far recovered as to permit a limited number of friends calling to see him. The injured man's condition continues steadily to improve. He is somewhat weak from the diet he has been subjected to for three weeks. The condition of his eye remains the same, although the discoloration in the retina is slowly passing away.

It was reported in the Hudson County Court House yesterday that Mrs. Barker will be on hand to-morrow morning to see her husband upon his release. She has not seen him since her visit to the county jail ten days ago.

JOINT DRILL AND REVIEW.

Col. Austen Puts 13th and 22d Regiments Through Their Paces.

Nearly 6,000 people attended a joint drill and review of the Twenty-second and Thirteenth Regiments in the armory of the latter organization, at Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, last evening, although it was the second time that the same regiments have drilled together in a Brooklyn armory during the present Winter.

Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth commanded during the drill, Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second, with his staff, occupying seats in the gallery. The review followed the drill, Col. Bartlett being the reviewing officer. After this there was a parade, and the evening concluded with dancing.

Severe Snowstorms in Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—It is feared that, owing to the continuance of the snowstorms which have prevailed here recently, the railways north and west of Madrid will be obliged to suspend operations. Many trains are blocked, and mails are missing. In the Province of Avila the snow is three feet deep.

Deep Snow at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 23.—Snow fell here to-day to the depth of 9 inches, next heaviest recorded, in 1896 12 inches being the record.

Newburg Man Gets an Office.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—State Superintendent of Public Buildings Harry H. Bender to-day appointed Robert J. Hill of Newburg Deputy Superintendent of Public Buildings, in place of Joseph A. Murray, resigned. The appointment is to take effect March 1. The salary is $2,500 per year.

Charles Stewart Smith's Condition.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Rapid Transit Commission and of the Committee of Fifteen, who is suffering from pleurisy at his home, 27 West Forty-seventh Street, enjoyed more rest yesterday than for several days, and his condition during the previous night was better than the day before.

If You Have Rheumatism

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, expenses paid. If cured, pay $5.50. If not, it is free.—Adv.

THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE.

First of a Series of Lectures by Edward Howard Griggs.

About 250 persons assembled in one of the rooms at Sherry's last evening to hear Edward Howard Griggs give the first lecture in his Saturday evening course on "The Divine Comedy of Dante." His subject last evening was "The Mediæval World and the Life of Dante." He was introduced by the Rev. Robert Collier.

Mr. Griggs is a young man who has evidently read a great deal about the Florentine, Dante Alighiero, chiefly through English and German authorities, although his conclusions have little in common with those arrived at by American or English students like Lowell, Dean Church, or J. A. Symonds, or Germans like Wegele or Witte, while the scholarship of the Italians Scartassini and Fraticelli does not appeal to him. He prefers the more aesthetic and popular interpretations of the Rossettis and Mrs. Oliphant, and like them he constructed for his audience an ideal Dante, whose only inspiration was the adoration for the girl of Florence, Beatrice Portinari, developed under the spirit, customs, and thought of his times.

The theory that Beatrice was merely a symbol, whether regarded in the light of "La Vita Nuova" or the "Commedia," was not encouraged by the lecturer, who viewed his subject solely from the religious, civic, and social attitude of what has come down to us through numerous translations from Boccaccio, Balbo, and Pelli, as the genuine condition prevailing in Tuscany toward the end of the thirteenth century and the dawn of the fourteenth.

Mr. Griggs spoke with considerable eloquence and a deep enthusiasm, and his well-modulated voice and fine coloring and phrasing held his audience from beginning to end. He said that in order to understand how it was that Dante could have been carried through his great poems solely through the inspiration of a great mortal love we must comprehend the life and thought of his time. "It was not a 'dark age,' as historians have told us," he said, "but one which possessed a cosmopolitan unity of life in spiritual things. The people, whether Teutonic, French, or Italian, accepted the same religious and social institutions. Still, there is hardly a heresy of modern life which did not find some expression or other through great men in Dante's day. It was, too, the period of eager development in the arts of expression in a general way, which was later to be diversified and identified with the great names of the Renaissance. It was in the thirteenth century that the great cathedrals, which so truly reflect the life of the times, were built."

The Christian religion, the lecturer said, did not regard the matron of married life as the highest and most glorious type of womanhood, but virgin womanhood was so regarded. And it was for this reason that the poets of the day selected some lady of their acquaintance and through idealizing her made her the inspiration of their art. It was so with Dante and Beatrice Portinari. Between them there existed a spiritual union which, according to the thought of the day, was far above the state of matrimony and would have been profaned and debased by it.

Mr. Griggs read the opening passage in "La Vita Nuova" to show that Dante first met Beatrice in his ninth year—"Nine times already since my birth had the heaven of light returned to the same point, when there appeared before my eyes the glorious woman of my thoughts, to whom many persons, not knowing how to designate her, have given the name of Beatrice"—and he showed how this youthful infatuation, fanned as it were by the spirit of the age in which Dante lived, soon became the poet's absorbing passion. He then read the closing lines of "La Vita Nuova," in which Dante says: "I beheld a wondrous vision in which I witnessed things which made me form a firm resolution no more to speak of this Beautiful Lady until I could speak in a manner far more worthy of her."

"Thus," said Mr. Griggs, "the way to, and inspiration of, the 'Divine Comedy' is made clear, for in the great poem that follows we find that Beatrice is still the moving spirit, but ennobled, glorified, mystified, it may be."

To show the connection between "La Vita Nuova" and the 'Commedia,' as it appeared to him, Mr. Griggs read with much feeling a poem of his own composition.

Lectures on succeeding Saturday evenings will be "The Problem of the Divine Comedy," "The Inferno," "The Purgatorio," "The Paradiso," and "The Beatified Vision."

SAID HE HAD PSYCHIC POWER.

Watermen Wanted to Start a $3,000,000 Company, but Was Sent to Bellevue.

Herbert C. Watermen, forty years old, of 1,666 Madison Avenue, was sent to the Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion yesterday afternoon from the Virginia Hotel, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. He claims to be possessed of psychic power, and he wants to start a $3,000,000 company to exploit his invention of color photographs.

Watermen was employed in Parker's Hotel, where Corbett's saloon is now, for many years, and up to six months ago he was with the Virginia Hotel as bartender. He called on Day Clerk Moenisch yesterday afternoon with a photographic outfit and a box of artist's colors. He said he had an invention for changing ordinary photographs into natural color works, and the invention was his psychic power. He demonstrated his ability by taking a photograph Moenisch gave him and spoiling it by daubing colored paints all over it, and asking Moenisch's approval. The clerk told him to get out.

Watermen went into the concert room, where there was a big crowd. He said he was going to start a company with millions for capital and himself as President, and then said he was a reformer. He drew out a number of handbills and proceeded to give them out. Policeman Tregarthen was called in, and by the time Watermen had given out a lot of the circulars the auditors were chaffing him. Tregarthen took him out. The circulars told of the "Virginia Hotel Reform Club," and stated that Watermen was head of the committee to purge the Grand Circle of vice and wrongdoing. Watermen said he was going to get a lot of men to join the organization, but the police did not give him time to explain his work. He was sent to the insane pavilion.

LOVING CUP FOR MR. CATCHINGS.

Mississippi Congressman Honored by Citizens of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Representative Thomas C. Catchings of Mississippi was to-day the recipient of a beautiful silver loving cup from the citizens of New Orleans in recognition of his efforts to secure legislation for the improvement of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The presentation was made by Representative Meyer of Louisiana, in the room of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Among those present were the six Representatives of Louisiana, Chairman Burton, and Judge Reeve of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, John W. Bryant of New Orleans, and Capt. Patrick Henry of Arkansas. Engraved on the one side of the cup is the following:

"New Orleans to Hon. Thomas C. Catchings of Mississippi." And on the other, "In grateful recognition of services rendered in behalf of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi River."

Another Step in the Arbuckle Fight.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The Woolson Spice Company brought to the Supreme Court to-day another case growing out of the fight between the company and the Arbuckles. The court at Toledo sent General Manager Brigham of the Woolson Company to jail for contempt, and suspended the sentence until March 7. The case is brought up to the Supreme Court now with a motion for a further stay of execution of this sentence, and the motion will be argued next Thursday.

Hetty Green Appeals a Will Case.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Hetty Green of New York has filed an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Fuller in the case which she prosecuted several months ago in a contest over the terms of the will of Sylvia Ann Howland of New Bedford. By the terms of this will Mrs. Green was a beneficiary to the extent of nearly $1,500,000, but she contested the will, and the decision was adverse to her claims.

Believes Cudahy Suspect Not Guilty.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 23.—Rhodie Redmond, a former Omaha saloon keeper, arrested in Kansas City yesterday as a suspect in the Cudahy kidnapping, reported to-day to Chief of Police Donahue. After a long conversation the Chief said he was convinced Redmond knew nothing about the case.

SAYS ESCORT ROBBED HER.

Woman Left on the Sidewalk While Man with Her Ring Drove Off.

A woman who gave her name as Miss Virginia Waters of 257 West Thirty-fourth Street, went into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night and said that she had been robbed of a diamond and sapphire ring valued at $2,500. She was handsomely gowned and wore a number of fine jewels.

She said that in the afternoon she had gone to the matinée at the New York Theatre with a woman friend. While there her friend introduced her to a man, who described himself as C. H. Smith, Alderman, of this city. After the performance was over her friend left her, but the man invited her to go to dinner with him. They went to a restaurant on Thirty-fourth Street. While sitting in the café the man admired her rings.

"That's an exquisite one," he said. "May I see it?"

She took the ring off of her finger and passed it over to him. He slipped it on his finger and held it up to the light, admiring it. Then he suggested calling a cab to take her home. She agreed and they got into a cab and drove to her address.

A few moments later a policeman in the neighborhood heard the cry, "Stop, thief!" He ran up and found Miss Waters gesticulating on the sidewalk. A cab was speeding away in the distance. Miss Waters said that when they alighted from the vehicle she asked her escort for the ring. He jumped into the cab and told the driver to go ahead. Then she raised the outcry. She accompanied the policeman to the station to tell her story.

FOOTPAD ATTACKS A WOMAN.

Badly Bites a Brave Rescuer and Is Caught After a Sharp Chase.

Mrs. Rosa Saidigren of 156 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a footpad within a half mile of her home last evening, and Thomas Boyle of 163 Seventeenth Street, who ran to the rescue in answer to her cries, was badly bitten by the man, who struggled to escape.

There is a fence in Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, behind which the man had secreted himself, and as his intended victim walked past he leaped upon her and felled her with a single blow on the head. He was bending over her, searching for money and jewels, when Boyle ran up and attacked him. The highwayman was the stronger man, but Boyle held pluckily to him until the man got his fingers in his mouth and began to chew them.

Then Boyle lost his grip, but just at that moment Policeman McGreevan, who had also heard the outcry from a greater distance, came up. The man ran, but the policeman captured him, after a chase of about two blocks, and locked him up in the Fourth Avenue Station on charges of assault and highway robbery.

Both Mrs. Saidigren and Boyle were so badly injured that they received attendance from an ambulance surgeon, who was called from the Norwegian Hospital, before they proceeded to their homes. The prisoner gave the name of Timothy Mailie, twenty-two years old, of 211 Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.

Weekly Report of Secretary Hester Contains Much Statistical Information.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Secretary Hester's Cotton Exchange statement for the week ending Feb. 22, issued to-day, shows a decrease in the movement of cotton into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year, of 41,000, an increase over the same days year before last of 43,000. For the twenty-two days of February the totals show a decrease under last year of 147,000 and an increase over the same period year before last of 11,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 153,856, against 194,900 for the seven days ending this date last year, and 110,399 year before last. The total movement for the 175 days of the season from Sept. 1 to Feb. 22 inclusive is 8,116,187, against 7,544,795 last year.

The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports, 5,754,776, against 5,391,621 last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers to Northern mills and Canada, 904,830, against 1,017,339; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 608,316, against 274,183; Southern mill takings, 848,065, against 861,152. Foreign exports for the week have been 145,844, against 198,640 last year, making the total thus far for the season 4,316,910, against 3,816,452 last year.

The total takings of American mills North and South and Canada thus far for the season have been 2,268,728, against 2,769,986 last year. Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine Southern interior centres have decreased during the week 60,856 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 102,399. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 8,238,721, against 8,163,693 for the same period last year.

Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible to be 4,116,583, against 4,095,821 last week, and 4,019,771 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,127,583, against 3,168,821 last week, and 3,260,771 for the year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 989,000, against 927,000 last week, and 759,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,865,000, against 1,896,000 last year; in Egypt 181,000 bales, against 203,000 last year; in India 488,000, against 353,000 last year, and in the United States 1,583,000, against 1,568,000.

MAYOR OF LIMERICK HERE.

To Attend Emmet Day Celebrations—His Views on South African Conditions.

The Hon. John Daly, the Mayor of Limerick, was a passenger on the steamship Etruria, which arrived last evening. The Mayor is going to Chicago, where he is to attend the Emmet Day celebration on March 2. On his return to this city there will be an Emmet celebration, to be held March 10. The Mayor will attend and make a speech. The Mayor said last evening:

"I like this country very much, and have made several visits here. I shall go to Chicago, and, returning to this city, sail for home on March 13. I shall, however, have the pleasure of speaking in the Academy of Music on March 10. I have served three terms as Mayor of my city."

Speaking of the Irish members of Parliament, he said:

"Some of them had better be fighting with the Boers. I am afraid that some of the men now in Parliament will not do their country much good. I myself am too old to join a commando.

"What do I think of the situation in South Africa? Well, Oom Paul said recently in a speech that the Boers are going to win. He certainly ought to know. I believe that the war in South Africa will last until the English are all driven from the country. Time will tell how long that will be. I see by the papers that they have a report in the Stock Exchange that De Wet has been captured. He is certainly in hard luck. Why, they capture him every time he goes in the Stock Exchange."

When asked as to the decrease of Irish enlistment in the British Army he replied:

"There has been a decided decrease lately, and I think it is the result of a pamphlet published by Father Kavanaugh of the Franciscan Church, Limerick."

Mayor Daly went to the Vanderbilt Hotel. Among those who met him was Tax Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy.

Railway Manager Attempts Suicide.

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—Thomas H. McLean, General Manager of the Toledo Traction Company, and one of the best-known street railway men in the country, made an attempt this morning to end his life by cutting his throat. Newspaper men have been denied any information as to the circumstances, but it is announced that he is in a critical condition, three physicians being at his bedside. Mr. McLean has been in ill-health for several months, and has just returned from a trip to the West Indies. He has recently been mentioned as a possible manager of the Yerkes lines in Chicago.

W. H. HALL.

Sale in Suit Department.

New Spring model in Ladies' Tailor-made Suits in Broadcloth and Pebble Cheviot, sizes 32 to 44 bust measure; new double-breasted open effect Eton Coat, faced with best quality taffeta, nicely stitched. Skirt with new flaring flounce and stitched band of taffeta. Made to sell for $28.00;

Special $15.98.

Pebble Cheviot or Venetian Cloth Suits, skirts with new wide flare flounce, coat in Eton effect, finished with velvet collar, fancy braid and buttons. Made to sell for $22.00;

Special $13.98.

Handsome Broadcloth and Pebble Cheviot Dress Skirts, new flaring flounce; some handsomely stitched or tucked; others beautifully trimmed. Regular value $12.00;

Special $6.49.

Elegant Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts, very prettily trimmed. Regular value $18.50;

Special $9.98.

500 New Spring Model Taffeta Silk Waists, in white, reseda green, old rose, pink, pale blue, red, black and helio, in sizes from 32 to 44 bust; tucked in fine pin tucks all over front and back and sleeves, and hemstitched, new puff sleeve; same Waist will sell later in the season for $6.50;

Special $4.98.

346 Sixth Ave., (BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

He Calls Upon Mr. Philbin—Says He Is Proud of the District Attorney.

Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt, bronzed from his Western trip, and attired in a dark overcoat and Rough Rider hat, walked into the Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon like any other ordinary citizen, and after hunting around the four sides of the building for an elevator in service stepped into one of the old-fashioned cars.

"Bill, the elevator man, recognized the ex-Governor immediately, despite his tan.

"How are ye, Guv'nor?" he remarked, pulling at his cap.

"Pretty good, thank you," replied Col. Roosevelt; "I'd like to see the District Attorney.

He walked into Mr. Philbin's office, where he was greeted by the attendants. His card was taken in to the District Attorney, and the Colonel quickly followed it.

"Just called to pay my respects to my old friend Philbin," said he, with a wave of the hand toward the newspaper men.

In the District Attorney's private office the ex-Governor remained for a short while, when those members of the professional staff who were in the building were sent for and presented to the Colonel, who shook each by the hand, and told several of them he'd heard of them before.

Judge McMahon, now presiding in Part I., General Sessions, called while Col. Roosevelt was present to talk over some matters with Mr. Philbin, and was shown in. He remained but a short while, and the ex-Governor soon followed him out.

To the newspaper men he repeated that he called to pay his respects to the new District Attorney.

"I'm proud of him," said the Governor.

Mr. Philbin was taken quite by surprise by the visit, and expressed his appreciation of the Vice President-elect's commendation. There was no especial significance to be attached to Col. Roosevelt's call, he said.

CANAL BILL IS SET ASIDE

Mr. Morgan Secured Precedence for It but Lost It Again.

SENATE DOES NOT TAKE IT UP

Senator Spooner Argues that Passage of the Bill Would Give Just Offense to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—To-day, by a skillful parliamentary move, Senator Morgan forced the Nicaragua Canal bill to consideration in the Senate, after the measure had been sleeping for many weeks. By a close reading of the proceedings yesterday, Mr. Morgan discovered that the Oleomargarine bill had lost its position as the unfinished business, and with the calendar thus cleared the Nicaragua Canal bill regained the status it held over two months ago as the unfinished business of the Senate. Mr. Morgan's discovery created something of a sensation, and this was heightened when the presiding officer sustained his position and laid the Canal bill before the Senate. Mr. Morgan's success was short-lived, however, as the Fortifications bill was taken up, thus displacing the Canal bill, which, with the Oleomargarine bill and the Shipping bill, takes its place on the calendar.

At 1 o'clock the Oleomargarine bill was laid before the Senate as a special order. Mr. Morgan challenged the regularity of the order, saying it was unwarranted under the understanding of the Senate. He insisted therefore that the Nicaragua Canal bill was entitled to the right of way, coming over from Dec. 10 as unfinished business. There was a hasty examination of precedents. The Alabama Senator said he had long waited for a hearing on the Nicaragua Canal bill, and he now insisted, as a matter of right, that the Canal bill was the regular order.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) who was temporarily in the chair, said he was inclined to rule that the Oleomargarine bill had been displaced. He did not rule finally, however, and a lively discussion followed as to whether the Canal bill had gained the right of way.

In asserting the rights of the Canal bill, Mr. Morgan said he knew that every parliamentary strategy would be resorted to for the purpose of postponing the measure. He appealed to the Senate to proceed with this great measure, although it was fashionable in some quarters to be kicked and cuffed about by King Edward VII. "We ought not to await the consent of any power in proceeding with a measure of so much importance to the American people," he said.

While Mr. Morgan was quoting authorities, Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) interrupted, saying that a quoted rule did not apply, but Mr. Morgan spoke to him sharply, saying: "Oh, thou second Daniel, wait until the question shall come before deciding it. I have great respect for you, but not for your parliamentary law."

Proceeding, Mr. Morgan quoted from Representative Cannon's speech in the House last session, saying that the Canal bill would only be passed by the House because it was understood that it could not pass the Senate. He closed by asking that the presiding officer lay the Canal bill before the Senate.

Mr. Aldrich replied that there was no question before the Senate of passing the Canal bill, but the only question being that on the application of the rules. He contended that the general caneldar was in order.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) said that he had not attempted any finesse in moving the consideration of the Oleomargarine bill, and that he had not believed that any one counted upon the passage of the Canal bill at this session.

Interrupting, Mr. Morgan said he had never lost an opportunity to urge the bill, not only upon the Senate, but upon the President and Secretary of State. He had been encouraged to believe it would be taken up at a convenient moment. He expressed the opinion that Great Britain's action in the matter was not her own, but that of intermeddlers, and supersersedable friends had brought up these points of difficulty. But he said that, while he entertained these hopes, Mr. Cannon's prophecy had continually sounded in his ears as a knell. Evidently, he said, that gentleman knew what he was talking about.

Mr. Spooner argued that it would not be wise or proper for the Senate to act upon the Canal bill while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is pending. As amended by the Senate, he said, it puts an end to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by mutual agreement. This was an important matter for Great Britain's consideration, and could not be well hastened.

Mr. Morgan asked whether, if Great Britain should ratify the amendment, there would be any difficulty in passing the bill. Would the Senator vote for it?

Mr. Spooner replied that he would, but continued his arguments against the bill as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty stands. He asserted that to pass it under these conditions would be not only "a breach of international courtesy, but of international decency."

Mr. Morgan again interrupted to say that the Canal bill makes no reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty could be acted upon as well after the passage of the Canal bill as before.

To this suggestion Mr. Spooner replied that the Senate could not pass the bill now "without giving grave and just offense to Great Britain."

Mr. Morgan—Just offense?

Mr. Spooner—Yes, just offense, because the act proposed is both grossly impolitic and an improper international act.

He continued by saying that he favored the construction of the canal, but that he did not believe the bill could possibly be passed now without going grave injustice.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) then moved the consideration of the Fortifications Appropriation bill

Mr. Morgan called for the ruling of the Chair upon his point of order. The President pro tem., Mr. Frye, then held that the Oleomargarine bill had been displaced as the unfinished business by the Senate and that this circumstance had had the effect of making the Canal bill, as the special order, the unfinished business.

"I therefore," said Mr. Frye, "lay the Nicaragua Canal bill before the Senate as the unfinished business."

Mr. Morgan then asked unanimous consent that the Fortifications bill should be taken up without displacing the Canal bill, saying he had never expected to allow the Canal bill to stand in the way of the Supply bills.

Mr. Aldrich objected, and the Senate voted without division to proceed with the consideration of the Fortifications bill.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

British Foreign Office May Insist on Bringing In the Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The draft of the Cabinet's decision on the Senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is in process of being drawn up in the Foreign Office. It is quite possible the reply to Secretary Hay's note may be transmitted through Lord Pauncefote instead of through Mr. Choate, though Lord Lansdowne has not yet indicated which medium he prefers. Diplomatic precedent rather favors making Lord Pauncefote the bearer of the message. While the exact nature of the British counter-proposals is still kept secret, it is safe to say that if they are considered at all by the United States they will entirely prohibit a conclusion being reached before the date when the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty lapses.

In the course of a lengthy interview today a responsible official satirically remarked that Great Britain would be only too delighted to meet the Senate's wishes if the Senate was equally willing to meet Great Britain's. The mere fact that an adequate discussion of the latter was impossible prior to the lapsing of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was a circumstance over which Great Britain had no control, but which, he trusted, would not interfere with the eventual settlement.

So far, the United States Embassy is without the vaguest indication of Great Britain's reply, and Mr. Choate has not received any notification from the Foreign Office. In the ordinary course of events he will pay his weekly diplomatic visit Tuesday, and it is possible the answer may be delayed until then. Even that will be speedy procedure for the Foreign Office, as the cumbersome machinery of the Cabinet and Government offices works much slower, as a general rule. Unofficial rumor persists in putting down Alaska among the subjects Great Britain is desirous of having settled prior to meeting the Nicaragua Canal demands.

It is learned that the Colonial Office has been busily engaged in gathering Alaska data within the past few weeks, and this may be taken, to some extent, as confirmation of the report. However, Mr. Chamberlain's department has serious doubts as to whether the United States will consider Alaska and Nicaragua in one breath. It may be reiterated without a shadow of doubt that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty will lapse, barring always the possibility of the State Department's speedy acceptance of conditions that, in the ordinary course of events, would take months to negotiate. The counter proposals are not made in the belief that they are impossible of acceptance, though they are, or, rather, will be, suggested with thorough cognizance of the fact that no satisfactory conclusion could be reached within the time remaining before the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty lapses.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL PASSED.

Senator Butler Opposes Purchase of Cushing's Island, Calling It a Job.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—After some debate to-day the Senate passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill, Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) in opening the discussion, spoke of the large appropriations contained in this and other measures. In particular he criticised the appropriation of $225,000 for the purchase of Cushing's Island, Maine, for fortification purposes.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) created a laugh during the presentation of morning business by proposing an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill reading "and that the title of the President shall hereafter be the President of the So-Called Republic of the United States and the Emperor of the Islands of the Sea."

Mr. Butler jocularly asked if the coming inauguration ceremonies were taking into account this imperial régime.

"Yes, everything will be conducted with due pomp," replied Mr. Pettigrew.

"The Senator from South Dakota [Pettigrew] and the Senator from North Carolina [Butler] and myself should not feel concerned about such matters," interjected Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) "for none of us will be here."

Mr. Chandler's reference to the speedy retirement of himself and Messrs. Pettigrew and Butler raised another laugh.

Proceeding, Mr. Butler made caustic personal comments on the course of a Senator, not named, in urging the purchase of Cushing's Island. Mr. Butler asserted that this purchase was a "job to the tune of $225,000." A lot of Boston society folks, he declared, wanted a Summer resort, and had bought this island. They put up cottages and built a hotel. Then, the Senator asserted, they found they were "stuck," and they wanted to unload the island on the Government. Mr. Butler claimed that the Senator to whom he referred made it his business to obstruct the passage of a minor claim of $6,000 of a Southern Masonic organization which he (Butler) had sought to have passed.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) stated with emphasis that nobody from Boston or from Massachusetts owned a foot of Cushing's Island. The island was in Maine, and the owner of the island hotel was a Maine man.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) in charge of the Fortifications bill, said Cushing's Island was one of the most important harbor defenses of the Government, protecting the City of Portland from attack by sea. Part of the island had been condemned and purchased for Government use, and the War Department wanted additional land.

Commending on the price assessed for the land on the former purchase, Mr. Butler asserted that that did not make it any the less a "steal," as every one knew how such things went. After Mr. Butler had concluded his speech against the amendment, it was agreed to.

An amendment by Mr. Chandler was agreed to, appropriating $50,555 for structures simulating the side of a battleship, bearing twelve-inch armor, on which to test the Gathmann torpedo gun and the twelve-inch army service rifle.

In response to Mr. Butler's criticism of the Cushing Island purchase, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) stated that there was no "job" in the matter. The island was the salient point of defense for Casco Bay and Portland Harbor. The War Department had determined that this was one of the localities requiring defense, and the proposed purchase was in execution of the Government needs.

An amendment by Mr. Butler limiting the price of Cushing's Island to $1,200 per acre was defeated—13 to 40.

The original amendment for the purchase of the island at $225,000 was then agreed to, and the bill was passed.

ROUTINE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Further Conferences with Senate Ordered on Several Pending Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House today further insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill and sent the bill back to conference. Similar action was taken upon the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill were disagreed to, and the House ordered a conference thereon. Messrs. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) and Dinsmore, Dem., Ark.,) were appointed conferrees.

The Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill also were disagreed to, and the bill went to conference. Messrs. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) and Swanson, Dem., Va.,) were appointed managers on the part of the House.

Several conference reports on minor bills were acted upon. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue marine service.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) and Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) argued in favor of the passage of the bill, and Mr. Manning in opposition to it. Without action on the bill the committee rose.

The conference reports on the bills to ratify the treaties with the Creek and Cherokee Indians were adopted.

At 4 o'clock public business was suspended to permit the House to pay tribute to the memory of Representatives Frank G. Clarke of New Hampshire and Albert D. Shaw of New York.

SALARIES OF HOUSE EMPLOYES.

Investigation of the Charges of Double Payment Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the opening of the session of the House to-day Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) reported back from the Committee on Rules the resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) for the investigation of the pay of employes of the House. The resolution had been amended by the Committee on Rules so as to empower the committee to send for persons and papers and administer oaths. It is now as follows:

That the Speaker of the House shall immediately appoint a committee consisting of five members, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the appointment of and payments to employes of the House, and report all the facts to the House within six days after its appointment. And said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, and all expenses shall be paid out of the Contingent Fund of the House.

Mr. Dalzell demanded the previous question on the resolution, and it was adopted. The Speaker immediately announced the appointment of the following members of the investigating committee: Messrs. Moody, (Dem., Mass.,) Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) Long, (Rep., Kan.,) Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) and Newlands, (Sil., Nev.)

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, was presented to the House to-day. The amendments, except that appropriating $100,000 additional for seeds and those applying to the reorganization of the bureaus of the Agricultural Department, were disagreed to. The seed amendment was agreed to by a vote of 131 to 82. Messrs. Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.,) Henry, (Rep., Conn.) and Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) were appointed conferrees.

A Substitute Mining Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Stewart, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to-day reported a substitute for the Mining bill heretofore introduced by him. The substitute prohibits any person from locating a mining claim, lode, or placer for any other person, corporation, or association. The substitute also authorizes the purchase from the Government of land believed to be oil land, at the price of $2.50 per acre.

Brigadier General Schwan Retires.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan has been placed on the retired list on his own application under the forty-year service clause.

CUBAN POSTAL INQUIRY

Accused Officials Make Statements in Their Own Defense.

Ex-Director General Rathbone and Postmaster Thompson Deny Bristow's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Two volumes of the testimony and exhibits in the Cuban postal investigation were reported to the Senate to-day. They consist in the main of a mass of figures, the only new matter of popular interest being statements made by ex-Director General Rathbone and E. P. Thompson, Postmaster at Havana, in reply to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's criticisms of their conduct.

Mr. Rathbone's statement is dated Nov. 20 last, and in it he takes up and replies to Mr. Bristow's charges. Referring to Mr. Bristow's charge that there was no contract as to prices in the purchase of Post Office furniture from the Keyless Lock Company of Indiana, Mr. Rathbone says that the statement is contradicted by Bristow's own report. He also says there was a contract with the Mosler Safe and Lock Company, giving this fact as a refutation of Bristow's statement that Neely was absolute in the matter of purchases of safes, &c.

Continuing, Mr. Rathbone says: "No opportunity was given to me to defend myself or the service which I had created until the second day before Bristow's departure. The scanty time then available was devoted to Bristow almost exclusively to the effort to find some incriminating evidence against Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, or myself, as the interview shows.

"No opportunity was given me to explain what appeared against me or to make any showing of the time and labor devoted by me and by my subordinates in the building up of a postal service from its very foundation, nor of the obstacles that were met and overcome by us as best we could under the then existing conditions, but he suppressed documents, letters, &c., which I made a part of my statement."

Referring to the charges in connection with the Neely "miscellaneous bills," Rathbone says: "The statement there made involves another case of suppression, amounting to perversion of material facts. Gen. Bristow knew, for I told him myself—and the office of the Assistant Auditor of the Department of Posts shows—that there were thirteen of the 'Neely bills,' eight of which were approved by myself, as Director General, and five of which were approved by P. H. Bristow, Chief Clerk of the department, as Acting Director General during my absence, when the duty devolved upon him of approving bills of this kind."

He infers, he says, from these and other features of the Bristow report that that official intended to "deliberately mislead by a plain perversion and suppression of facts within his own knowledge." He asserts that P. H. Bristow (Chief Clerk in the Havana office) signed Warrant 7,087 for $12,000, which Gen. Bristow charged him (Rathbone) with signing. Another transaction charged as a dereliction against him is, he says, chargeable to J. W. Irwin, a subordinate of Gen. Bristow.

Mr. Rathbone says there is no evidence, and that none can be secured to sustain the allegation that he was careless, loved ease, and refused to give attention to details." On the contrary, he asserts that he "worked hard, earnestly, and long."

He says that Auditor Lawshe, and not Perry S. Heath, was responsible for the appointment of Dr. W. H. Reeves to a place in the Cuban service. He charges Bristow with suppressing important parts of his testimony.

Postmaster Thompson takes exception to Gen. Bristow's statement that he (Thompson) had caused four money orders to be issued to himself. He says that, as a matter of fact, he purchased nine Post Office orders, but that in doing so he committed no crime; the shortage was made good. Speaking of the Havana office in a general way, Mr. Thompson said:

"The Havana Post Office was organized under the most trying and difficult circumstances, and irregularities were bound to occur. The organization and conduct of this office were such that Mr. Bristow could find no reason for a change, either in its organization or the number of employes required to conduct it. I feel that for a technical mistake on my part I have been most outrageously treated."

GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Gen. Wood Allowed a Free Hand, as Far as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The frequency with which both Cubans and Americans appeal to the War Department in matters relating to the government of the island, together with the comments elicited by various measures, has led the department to believe that its policy is not as well understood as was supposed and has induced it to make a statement in regard to the relations between the War Department and the local Cuban Government.

There is, it seems, a general impression that the department at Washington exercises a close supervision over the island and that Gen. Wood's discretion is only nominal. The truth is that exactly the contrary condition prevails. The policy of the Administration, according to the War Department officials, is to have Cuba governed from Havana and not from Washington. The War Department allows a wide range of discretion to Gen. Wood and the local Government, and it is to him that propositions relating to the Government should be addressed.

"The department," said the official who made the statement, "wants to have Cuba governed on the spot. It leaves as much power as possible in the officials there, so that the Cubans may be able to deal with men whom they can meet and be in constant touch with, instead of having all their affairs regulated from Washington."

This policy was shown the other day, when some Cubans visited the War Department to urge action in relation to the export tax question. They were told that if Gen. Wood recommended the action desired the Secretary of War would approve the suggestion.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE

President Issues Proclamation Calling It to Meet March 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Senate for executive purposes immediately upon the dissolution of the present Congress, March 4. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President,
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

To Report Irrigation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House Committee on Public Lands, at its meeting to-day, ordered a favorable report upon the Irrigation bill, which the sub-committee of five, appointed at the last meeting, had prepared. The bill follows substantially the lines of the Newlands bill in the House and the Hansbrough bill in the Senate, with a modification leaving the disposition of the water to the control of the States. Chairman Lacey voted against the bill in its present form, and will file a minority report.

Conferees on Naval Bill Disagree.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The conferrees on the Naval Appropriation bill disagreed to-day on the main items before them—appropriations for battleships, for additional submarine boats, and for appropriations involving the removal of the naval station from Port Royal to Charleston, S. C. These disagreements will be reported to the respective houses.

CHOCTAW-CHICKASAW TREATY.

Amended Agreement Sent to the Senate for Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Senate an amended treaty between the Dawes Indian Commission on behalf of the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. The agreement provides that no child born to any citizen or freedman of either of these two tribes after Sept. 1, 1901, nor any white person who intermarries with a Choctaw or Chickasaw woman after that date shall be entitled to enrollment, and that no person whose name appears upon the rolls as a citizen or freedman of any other tribe shall be enrolled as either a Choctaw or Chickasaw citizen or freedman.

The treaty also gives authority to either the Chocktaws or the Chickasaws to institute legal action to annul the proceedings of the United States courts in admitting persons to citizenship in those tribes under the law of 1896 without due notice. Jurisdiction is given to the United States Court for the Southern District of Indian Territory to hear such cases, and appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The rolls of the members of the tribes as made by the Dawes Commission are to constitute their final rolls when approved by the Secretary of the Interior and upon them the allotments of land and the distribution of tribal property is to be made. Mississippi Choctaws settling in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country before Sept. 1 next are to be enrolled. The controversy over the rights of Chickasaw freedmen is referred to the Court of Claims. The agreement ratifies the town-site law of May 31, 1900.

FOR ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Senate Passes the Bill Appropriating $5,000,000—$250,000 for Charleston Fair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate today passed the bill which releases the appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903. It was amended by providing an appropriation of $250,000 for a Government exhibit at the Charleston Exposition to be held next December. Before the bill passed amendments were adopted closing both expositions on Sunday.

When Mr. Depew called up the bill Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) and Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) said they would not object, providing they could offer amendments to the bill. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) stated that he was compelled to leave the city shortly on account of his health, but must remain until the bill was disposed of. The friends of the measure would accept even objectionable amendments in order to get it through.

Mr. Teller then offered an amendment providing that the gates of the exposition should be closed on Sunday, and it was adopted without division.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) offered as an amendment the bill which had previously passed the Senate, providing for a Government exhibit at the Charleston (S. C.) Exposition. It makes an appropriation of $250,000 for the Government exhibit. On motion of Mr. Teller an amendment providing for the closing of the Charleston Exposition on Sunday was adopted and the Tillman amendment was then agreed to without division.

Then without a dissenting voice the bill was passed. Senators Depew, Proctor, and Vest were named as conferrees.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Pettigrew Attacks Nepotism in the Army, Saying It Is Scandalous.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Army Appropriation bill was taken up by the Senate to-day. The bill as it passed the House carried $117,847,749, but as reported to the Senate it was cut down to $115,854,049.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) read a newspaper extract which, he said, was corroborated by information in his possession to the effect that there was a "hold up" on the army reorganization conference, as the House members demanded that provision be made for the appointment of their relatives. Mr. Pettigrew said there ought to be an investigation of the charges. It was scandalous, he asserted, that legislators should insist on having their sons and nephews receive the benefits of the legislation enacted. It was a notorious fact, he said, that the President asked Senators if they had sons desiring appointments. Practically there was no longer any minority in Congress, as members of the minority had been "picked off" by those benign influences moving from the Executive.

The Army Appropriation bill was laid aside in order to dispose of a number of private pension bills.

Partial conference reports on the Naval and Indian Appropriation bills were approved, and the bills sent back for further conference. Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) explained as to the two questions in dispute yesterday in the Indian bill (Seneca, N. Y., Indian lands and Indian timber in Minnesota) that they had been eliminated from the bill.

At 5:30 o'clock eulogies were pronounced on Representatives Hoffecker, (Rep., Del.,) Wise, (Rep., Va.,) and Daly, (Dem., N. Y.) Those who pronounced eulogies upon Mr. Hoffecker, were Senators Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) McComas, (Rep., Md.,) Allen, (Rep., Neb.,) and Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.) Those who paid tribute to Mr. Wise of Virginia were Senators Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) and Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)

Tributes were paid to Mr. Daly of New Jersey by Senators Kean (Rep., N. J.,) and Jones, (Dem., Ark.) As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned at 6:40 P. M.

The Kearsarge's Damaged Gun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Long said to-day that the batleship Kearsarge would not come north for the repair of her damaged thirteen-inch gun until after the cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron is over. The injury could be repaired temporarily, he said, by placing a new lining in that portion of the gun muzzle that has been widened by the premature shell explosion.

Capt. Treat Made Commandant of Cadets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Secretary of War to-day detailed Capt. Charles G. Treat, artillery corps, to be Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Tactics at the Military Academy, with the rank and pay of Lieutenant Colonel, to succeed Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, (Captain First Cavalry,) whose four years' detail in that office will expire in June next. Capt. Treat is Senior Instructor of Artillery Tactics at the academy, and has held that office since Aug. 31, 1900.

Successor to Col. Michie.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President has selected Capt. William Crosier of the Ordnance Department to succeed the late Col. Michie at West Point as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will make two visits to the works of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of field material.

Orders of Feb. 15, to First Lieut. William T. Patten, Seventeenth Infantry, to join his company, are revoked, and he will remain on duty with the Thirteenth Infantry until further orders.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Terry, N. Y.

First Lieut. Duncan K. Major, Jr., recently promoted, is assigned to the Eighth Infantry, Company A. He will remain with the Fourteenth Infantry until further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. E. Sawyer and Lieut. G. W. Kline are detached from the Caesar when that vessel goes out of commission and ordered to go home and wait orders.

Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott's order to the Asiatic Station is revoked; he will continue on treatment at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Capt. R. E. Walker, United States Marine Corps, has been placed on the retired list.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Oregon and the Concord arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

The gunboat Scorpion arrived at La Guayra yesterday.

The Osceola has left Port Royal for Brunswick, Ga., for Port Royal.

The Frolic and Piscataqua of the mosquito fleet left Malta to-day for Port Said.

The Hercules has arrived at Annapolis.

The transport Hancock with the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, and the transport Kilpatrick with 400 sick soldiers, arrived at Nagasaki yesterday on their way from Manila to San Francisco.

The training ship Topeka sailed from Barbadoes Thursday for Washington to take part in the inauguration.

The Lancaster touched at San Juan yesterday, and started for Washington on similar service.

The double-turreted monitor Puritan, lying at Annapolis, is in commission, being made ready to sail for Washington in a day or two.

We Exhibit

a grand assortment of Cheviots that splendidly illustrate the "Spring Styles" and incidentally the character of our tailoring stock—which is the peer of the best, yet at moderate cost.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

D. A. R. CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

President McKinley Formally Thanked at Last Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Daughters of the American Revolution assembled today to complete the work of their Tenth Continental Congress and to adjourn. After the election of National officers many delegates returned to their homes, and the attendance on the closing day of the congress was comparatively small. Another vote was cast to-day for the remaining Vice President General, the Corresponding Secretary General, and the Historian General, the first ballot for these officers on Thursday having resulted in a deadlock.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered President McKinley for his reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution on Wednesday. The congress by a rising vote also tendered its thanks to the United States Senate for the appropriation of $100,000 for the Martyrs' Monument.

On the second ballot Mrs. R. S. Hatcher of Indiana was elected Corresponding Secretary General, and Miss S. R. Hertzell Historian General. The second ballot for a Vice President General resulted in no choice, and the election was left to the Board of Management.

The Recording Secretary General cast the vote of the society for Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe of Kentucky as Assistant Historian General.

The night session of the Daughters was devoted to revision of the constitution. The action of the National Board in sending a telegram of sympathy to Edward VII. was indorsed. At midnight the society adjourned until February, 1902.

The friends of Mrs. Daniel Manning presented her a gold loving cup, on which was inscribed a high tribute to the retiring President General.

LEASE OF PHILIPPINE LANDS.

Commissioner Worcester Preparing a Temporary Measure.

MANILA, Feb. 23.—Commissioner Worcester is preparing a bill for submission to the commission permitting the leasing of land until a Government shall have been established, which shall have authority to alienate the lands for mining claims. Many squatters have settled in the Province of Benguet and Lepanto and are mining gold and other metals, which abound. The leases authorized by the proposed bill will not permit the carrying out of mining operations or the cutting of timber, but will give the lessees the advantage in the direction of ownership.

Thousands of men are at work upon the Government wagon road between Dagupan and Baguio, the capital of Benguet Province, which is being constructed at a fractional part of the cost estimated by army engineers.

The records of temperature at Baguio for December and January show the weather to have been remarkably cool and salubrious. A health resort for soldiers and civilians is soon to be established there.

REWARD FOR AMERICANS' HEADS.

Gen. Cailles Offers $10 Each—Gen. Vinegra Captured.

MANILA, Feb. 23.—Gen. Cailles has issued a proclamation offering ten Mexican dollars apiece for the heads of Americans.

A detachment of the Fourth Infantry has captured Gen. Vinegra, near Cavite Viejo.

The Thirty-third Infantry will sail on the transport Logan March 1, stopping at Vigan to take Companies C, E, and M, which have been detained at Ilocos by smallpox, provided the quarantine is raised.

INFECTED FURNITURE FOUND.

Alarm in Connection with the Case of Department Store Packer Stricken with Smallpox.

Some concern was expressed yesterday over a discovery made at the office of the Board of Health, in connection with the case of John Dunn, a glass packer, in a large department store, who was sent to North Brother Island on Thursday, suffering with smallpox. Dunn is married and lives at 522 East Fourteenth Street.

After the man had been removed Dr. Blauvelt learned that the Dunns had furnished their house on the installment plan. The goods were bought from a dealer on Avenue B. On Thursday an agent went to secure a payment on the furniture, and was told that no money could be paid. He insisted on removing the furniture, including a dresser, four chairs, a couple of tables, and a cot and mattress.

The matter was called to the attention of the Board of Health, and when the agent was questioned as to the disposition of the furniture, he said he knew nothing about it. Fearing that it had been sold to other persons, Dr. Blauvelt instituted an investigation. The furniture was finally found in a storage cellar in Allen Street, and a man was sent to fumigate the place.

Another case of smallpox was reported yesterday morning, Pedro Barnabole of 315 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street being the victim.

CHICKENPOX SCARES YONKERS.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The health authorities here had their first smallpox scare to-night, and with it an exciting time. Health Officer Mulligan's attention was called to the case of "Kid" Wayne, a colored pugilist, who lives at 23 Palisade Avenue. The authorities found that Wayne was suffering from an aggravated case of chickenpox, and he was immediately taken to a hospital and isolated. The authorities decided that all the occupants of the house in which Wayne was found should be vaccinated.

Officer Mulligan and a physician visited the house, and they met with such a storm of protests that they hastily retreated. The police were called upon for assistance, and a squad of men accompanied the doctor back to the house. The policemen surrounded the place, and the doctor went inside. There was a wild rush to get away, but every door and window was guarded, and the inmates finally gave in, and all were vaccinated.

Some of those vaccinated thought it would be a joke to induce their friends to enter the place and have them submit their arms to the doctor. Accordingly several went out skirmishing. They managed to get about a dozen negroes in the neighborhood to visit Wayne's house, telling them there was going to be a "hot time" there. Once in the place they could not get away until they received the treatment accorded the others. In all about thirty were vaccinated.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:35 A. M.—347 East Fiftieth Street, Mrs. S. Fredericks; damage, $20.

8:30 A. M.—259 Delancey Street, Nathan Sheer; damage slight.

8:53 A. M.—1,910 Third Avenue, G. Lutz; damage, $200.

9:45 A. M.—971 Amsterdam Avenue, Jacob Charaus; damage, $50.

12:55 P. M.—677 Columbus Avenue, Mrs. Gove; damage, $25.

2:35 P. M.—403 East Seventieth Street, Annie Chierdinka; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—168 King's Bridge Road, James Rohill; damage, $25.

3:45 P. M.—67 Orchard Street, Isaac Mailman; damage, $200.

3:50 P. M.—1,403 Third Avenue, David Hirschfern; damage, $50.

5:15 P. M.—103 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Mrs. E. C. Creegan; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—2,271 Broadway; Otto Schmidt; damage, $500.

9:40 P. M.—395 West Broadway; Gersdau Baurule; damage, $500.

9:50 P. M.—232 and 234 East Forty-fourth Street; William Bangerbau; damage slight.

9:55 P. M.—400 Cherry Street; Salvator Brewing Company; damage slight.

10:43 P. M.—247 East Forty-third Street; Thomas Early; damage, $500.

Surveyor General of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day nominated Edward H. Anderson of Utah to be Surveyor General of Utah.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Infants' and Children's Dresses.

We are offering a particularly dainty and attractive line of dresses, sizes 1 to 3 years.

Made singly or at home, they would be much more expensive, but manufactured in large quantities by trained operatives using improved machinery, we can offer a great variety of these dainty goods at very moderate prices.

Infants' Short Dresses, of Nainsook,
50c., 79c., 95c., $1.10, $1.55 and $1.85.

Long Slips, of Nainsook,
38c., 50c., 59c., 75c. and $1.10.

Gingham Dresses,
89c., 95c., $1.00, $1.19, $1.25 and $1.75.

Also a line of children's long and short dresses of finer quality, at correspondingly low prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

A CARD.

Our firm name, until now, has been associated in the minds of discriminating people with the correct styles and highest grades in ladies' wraps and suits.

Our ambition is to make this name equally symbolic of the most ADVANCED MILLINERY.

The manager of this department has recently returned from Paris, where he has perfected the arrangements for our opening, which will take place on

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

We solicit an inspection of the latest new Parisian models for the coming season, also the creations emanating from our own workrooms.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Hobart Weed, Buffalo; L. O. Cox, Louisville; G. W. R. Matteson, Providence; F. W. Baldwin, St. Albans, Vt.

HOLLAND—L. B. Feigenbaum, San Francisco; F. M. Murphy, Prescott, Ariz.; G. L. Peabody, Boston; E. M. Barton, Chicago; C. N. Tighe, Boston; Agulia Adams, Boston.

GRAND—Thomas C. Lyster, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. Dumas, London; F. Hird, London; Col. John A. Henderson, Florida.

ALBEMARLE—Charles D. Hart, Philadelphia; Alfred R. Riggs, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—D. H. Donovon, Sydney, N. S. W.; Alfred P. Thom, Norfolk, Va.; C. E. Black, Atlanta; H. Fleischman, Guatemala; Charles F. Glenney, London; W. E. Barre, Montreal.

SAVOY—J. E. Bamberger, Salt Lake City; J. B. Wood, Philadelphia; Paul J. Schoff, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Walter L. Morse, Boston; E. N. Scott, Chicago; A. Field, Boston; Dr. H. H. Schuhmann, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Benjamin P. Merrick, Cambridge; C. A. Ellis, Boston; N. C. Wyeth, Washington; G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.; G. V. Stockham, Kansas City.

MURRAY HILL—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; Alexander Campbell, Minneapolis; Fitzhugh Whitehouse, London; the Rev. John T. Stone, Baltimore.

PLAZA—Grant McCargo, Pittsburg; W. G. Hawkins, Jr., Pittsburg.

ASTOR

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Analysis of the Outlook for Both Parliament and Ministry.

MORE LOANS OR HIGHER TAXES

How the Business of the House Is Blocked by the Irish Members.

Broils Likely to Continue, but No Immediate Defeat of the Cabinet Expected—De Wet's Campaign Explained—Apathy Over China.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Parliament has held seven sittings and has done no business. When it may be allowed to begin work appears to rest with the United Irish Party. It is stated that Balfour means to close the debate on the address at the latest on Tuesday night, because financial necessities are compelling the Government to bring forward supplementary estimates for the current year at the earliest convenient date. Were this not so, I believe no official objection would be raised to a further wasting of time in discursive debates, because the longer Parliament lets off steam in speechifying over amendments to the address from the throne less time remains for serious legislation. There will be no important legislation this year as far as I can see, except what may be connected with the raising of money.

Our traders have been in a condition of panic for weeks past on the rumors of new taxation, including the revival of the long-abolished duties on imports, and have been clearing goods at a speed that has swelled the revenue by some £500,000 a week. It was therefore anything but pleasant to be told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his blandest manner that they were not safely out of his grasp because they had done this. He hinted at making duties retrospective, and he might easily do so on tea, tobacco, spirits, and foreign beer.

Last night, in answer to a question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach intimated that the South African war has cost to date £81,000,000, and that it is now involving payments of from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000 a week. Nobody believes these figures represent anything like the entire cost, but it is necessary for the Government to keep totals down as much as possible in order to prevent a popular outcry against the fact that their "unconditional surrender terms" are responsible for the prolongation of the strife.

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MINIMIZING WAR OUTLAYS.

It is always easy, with the assistance of the banks, by postponing settlements and by paying no regard to the depleting military stores, to minimize the war outlays and keep back for many months the full tale thereof. We shall not know the truth for a long time yet, but one basis of it is given: It is obvious that either much fresh taxation will have to be imposed or that big additional loans will be issued. I think the latter course much the more likely to be adopted, and my base of opinion is not merely upon the dislike of the present Government to heavily increase taxation, but even more upon the chaotic state of opinion in the new Parliament.

Although its life has barely begun, it has already given significant indications to observers that its days will be brief. Many politicians have told me that they do not expect the Khaki House of Commons to last more than two years, and I rather doubted the wisdom of their forecast. Now I begin to fear the term they assign is too long. On the main questions that divide the parties there seems to be no probability of a Government defeat. The obedient pawns will always come up at the call of their leaders and vote no matter how they may dissent from the opinion they are ordered to support. A defeat, however, may come any week in the session on some side issue that nobody has thought of or is prepared for. The Government majority this week went down to 45 on a trivial-looking dispute about supplementary questions addressed to Lord Salisbury's son, who is Under Foreign Secretary, and I fear too inexperienced to be trusted beyond the words written down for him beforehand. That was ominous right at the beginning of the new Parliament's life, and may be accepted as a symptom of inherent weakness in its constitution.

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THE IRISH FACTIONS.

The union of the two Irish factions alone is certain to throw the whole gear of legislature into confusion. The Ulster Unionists and the Land League Nationalists are as one on the destruction of "landlordism," and will work together in all manner of ways to prevent the House from carrying on its work unless their demand is attended to. They have dominated the debates this week in a fashion that would be perfectly astounding were we not so familiar with the marvelous capacity of the Celt and Scoto-Celt to drown time in word floods. The ingenuity of these fellows and their utter contempt for all precedents and sacred Parliamentary usages put the authority of the Speaker at defiance, and when they are unable suddenly to spring a discussion on the House they can be relied upon to murder its precious hours by strings of questions addressed to the Ministers.

This heckling system has grown up in comparatively recent times, and is a most valuable help to the Opposition in keeping a check upon the actions of the Government. Formerly, when the multiplicity of legislative business was much smaller than it is now it was possible to keep in touch with current events by frequent debates, but these are now in great measure shut out. Year by year the encroachment of Government business upon the time of the House becomes more complete, until private members and even Opposition leaders have been forced back upon questions as the only means to gain the truth about most things. Already in this session Irish members have displayed an amazing assiduity in finding topics on which to address queries to the Government, and still more striking is their capacity to excite squabbles over answers that do not please them. The followers of O'Brien and Redmond are a wild set containing among their number, as an Irishman said to me, "Fifty of the finist whisky drinkers in Oirland," and their very ignorance of Parliamentary usages promises to be serviceable in throwing the business of the House into confusion.

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TORY DISCONTENT.

Still, were the Irish out of the way, I fear legislation would not go forward smoothly. Discontent rankles within the solid-looking phalanx of the Tory majority. The men are restive under the Cecil domination to a degree I confess being surprised at, and there are questions in relation to the army and navy, the drink traffic, the Government of London, and doles to landlords from the municipal rates, all of which mean cleavages among the supporters of the Government. However much the leaders of both sides of the House may endeavor to put the South African problem in the background, and however hotly the Government followers may support its policy of "thorough," this majority cannot be trusted to hold together throughout the clashings of interests around some of these other points of dispute. The truth is that this Parliament obviously feels itself without mandate, and individual members live in dread of their constituencies to an extent which I have never before witnessed. They are looking over their shoulders, as it were, every one of them, and for this reason alone I shall be surprised at nothing.

The Ministry might be out in three month, but for one consideration—it cannot be dismissed without involving another general election. No Opposition Ministry could be got together capable of facing the present House of Commons rabble for a single week. Hence were Lord Salisbury to be turned out by some surprise vote, as was the Liberal Government in 1895, and were Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or any other Opposition leader to be summoned by the King to form a new Ministry, the only answer possible would be, "I can only do this if allowed to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country." No faction desires another general election this year, and therefore in spite of the impotence, in spite of its raging factions, its jealousies, its fears, the House will scramble through the session somehow, but it is a House obviously without cohesion, without a definite purpose of a legislative kind in any direction, and therefore we are sure to see frequent broils in it and sudden gusts of tempestuous passions similar to what Parliaments on the Continent have made us but too familiar with.

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OUTLOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Behind all these possibilities lies this miserable South African conflict, about the end of which we are much less comfortable in mind than when last I wrote. You know the current news, and I am not going over the items, but it is only fair to point out that the known facts are by no means always in accord with the glosses and garnishings of the telegraphic agencies. Take one test; the march of De Wet through the Orange River Colony across the Orange River into the northern districts of Cape Colony. Through reading the daily stream of telegrams one would suppose that he had been harassed during the whole march, pushed aside, forced to turn back again toward the Orange River Colony, and was frequently in imminent danger of capture. Nothing of this is true, except to the extent of one fight in which he punished the Colonial force under Crewe. He has gone on unhindered, and the men who are asserted to be tracking him or heading him off, and so on, are, when the map is carefully examined, found to be in some instances 100 miles from where he is alleged to be. What can we infer from this sort of mystification, except that the military position in South Africa is much more lamentable than we are officially led to suppose? I say nothing about the silence regarding French and his troops. We are every day told to expect Botha's surrender, but ten days have elapsed since any authentic news has reached this country from the force sent to destroy him.

It is well, therefore, to read all that comes from Africa with anxious doubts. If our illusions were to be rudely dispelled by some of those mishaps to whose occurrence we have been so long injured, there is no saying what might happen in Parliament or out of it. The public temper is again becoming explosive, and, as a reverend speaker put it in my hearing last night, we Londoners, in particular are living on the edge of a volcano.

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UNREST IN EUROPE.

But is it not the same all over Europe, and to a much more alarming degree? Wherever the eye rests, political institutions supposed to be established on a firm and durable basis are seen to be rocking and shaking as if the very earth beneath were in motion. This is not true merely of Austria, where rival nationalities are busy destroying every possibility of a representative Government, but of Italy, Spain, France, and even of Germany with its ever-glorious empire. There must be some under current of subversive ideas at work among the democracies to account for the apparent impotence of representative assemblies to carry out programmes of reform, to control executives, or to guide and husband the national expenditures. All Europe seems drifting politically toward I know not what.

You might naturally suppose that we should be deeply interested in the recent developments of the Chinese question. Nothing of the sort. There is a certain languid talk in the clubs and at dinner tables and where intelligent people meet, and a good deal of vaguely emphatic opinion is enunciated, pro and con, regarding the action of Count von Waldersee, but there is no real general interest in the Chinese question, and were this German soldier to decide that after all an expedition into Shen-Si were necessary in order to make sure that those diplomatically condemned criminals had been disposed of according to compact, only the most languid opposition would be raised in this country as to the participation of British troops.

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THE CHINESE CRIMINALS.

An old China merchant said to me yesterday that he quite believed the expedition would go forward all the same, and gave as his reason that it was always easy to find substitutes in China for any criminal. "You can get a man to sell his life for from $50 to $100 any day," were his words. Perhaps these big-wigs would have to pay a higher price, but the thing can be done, and probably the first news that we should hear after being told that the decrees had been executed is that those gentlemen had all got off in one way or another.

I think that the whole of the policy which has wrangled for months around the heads and heels of certain high Mandarins implicated or alleged to be implicated in the Boxer movement has been mistaken and that further military excursions by the European powers are calculated to bring the whole fabric of the Chinese imperial Government down about their ears. Probably this is the view of the majority of observant people in London at the present time. And certainly we hear commendation of a policy of aloofness much more frequently than any sentiment of hostility. For all that, we shall vote the money and let the men go should the German leader so order. A. J. W.

The New Star in Perseus.

COBURG, Feb. 23.—The new star of the first magnitude, which was discovered yesterday by Dr. T. D. Anderson of Edinburgh, in the Constellation Perseus, was simultaneously observed by Prof. Grimmler at the Erlanger Observatory, Bavaria.

SIR ROBERT HART ANGRY

Protests Against the Seizure of His Peking Property.

SITE OF HIS RESIDENCE TAKEN

Buildings of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service Also Seized by Foreign Envoys.

PEKING, Feb. 23.—Sir Robert Hart (Chief of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs) has sent to the Ministers of the powers a strongly worded letter of protest against the seizure of his property to increase the area of the legations. It has been taken by Austria, France, Germany, and Italy. The last-named power has taken the ground on which Sir Robert's house was situated.

Sir Robert says the property seized can only be considered Chinese Government property in an indefinite sense, as during the past twenty years part of his salary as a Chinese official has been given to him in houses, instead of the Government paying in cash. Sir Robert also put money into the purchase of land, in building houses, and in keeping them in repair. He considers that, having lived there for twenty years, he owned the property absolutely. It is generally understood in the service that whoever has lived that long in a house owns it, having purchased it on rent allowance.

Sir Robert says Italy especially had suitable grounds, and that she had no reason to share in the general gratis distribution of lands for the various legations. Sir Robert also points to his many years in the service of the foreign powers, to his having made the customs pay the principal and interest of loans, a thoroughly international service, and to the fact that he has even paid the interest on the loans since the troubles began. He thinks he ought to have received more consideration.

Next to the Imperial palaces, the offices of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, seized by some of the powers for their legations—the Legation of Italy employs two persons—are the finest collection of buildings in Peking. They are fitted with electric light and every modern improvement. Their development has been one of the principal interests of Sir Robert Hart's life. When he declares that they form part of his salary, and that they are therefore really his private property, it is said that he is understating his case.

Sir Robert has never received a salary from the Chinese Government, which Government he has enriched by so many millions that to compute them is almost impossible. Out of the revenues he collects he has every year deducted a certain fixed sum, and out of that he has paid all his assistants and the other expenses of the department, including the improvement of the service. Under him there have in recent years been between thirty and forty Commissioners, over one hundred clerks and assistants, and an army of native interpreters, clerks, weighers, artificers, and boatmen. He has also paid for half a dozen revenue cutters of the best type, a score of splendidly equipped lighthouses and lightships, besides myriad other details of the far-reaching service of which he was, and still is, the head.

Sir Robert's assistants are drawn from every civilized country in the world, Englishmen taking their chances of obtaining employment under him with men of other nationalities. For this reason alone, if for no other, it was supposed that the Imperial Maritime Customs Service and its property would be respected by the allies, and earlier reports from China make the announcement of the seizure of the offices all the more surprising.

MR. CONGER COMING HOME.

To Leave Peking Immediately on Sixty Days' Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Minister Conger will leave Peking immediately for this country on sixty days' leave of absence. Commissioner Rockhill will have full power to conduct the negotiations now in progress.

Mr. Conger returns of his own initiative. For some time past he has been anxious to get back to Iowa, but the opportunity has not presented itself until this moment. Now that the foreign Ministers have satisfactorily settled the question of punishments of the offending Chinese officials, and a new subject is to be taken up, it will be easy to pass the negotiations into Mr. Rockhill's hands without sacrificing any points. It was Mr. Conger's own suggestion that Mr. Rockhill be placed in charge.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 23.—Another cable message has been received from United States Minister Conger. He explains to an Iowa friend that his wife, daughter, and niece, who were with him during the siege, are in such a nervous condition that he fears to have them remain longer in Peking.

He says he would be glad if he could come home and be Governor of Iowa, but could not well leave China unless for some such good reason, because President McKinley has told Mr. Conger's friends positively that he wants Mr. Conger to stay in China and that there is no truth in the rumors of disagreement between him and the State Department.

EARL LI DISCOURAGED.

Chinese Papers Say He Has Offered Himself for Punishment—Emperor's New Edict Received.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.—Native newspapers assert that Li-Hung-Chang has telegraphed that the negotiations are at a dead-lock, and that he has memorialized the throne admitting his inability to arrive at a settlement, and offering himself for punishment, in accordance with Chinese custom.

The Emperor has sent to Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang the draft of the proposed future Court etiquette for the approval of the Ministers of the powers.

The latest edict of the Chinese Court expresses the desire that Chi-Hsin and Hsu-Cheng-Yu, now in the hands of the powers, be handed over for immediate execution.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Peking, dated Feb. 23, says:

"The Court's edict was received to-day and communicated to the Ministers. It fully complies with the punishments originally demanded, except in the cases of Chao-Shu-Chiao and Ying-Nien, who are condemned to suicide. The executions have been ordered for Feb. 24."

The Foreign Office, though satisfied with what it is pleased to consider the immediate result of Count von Waldersee's action, regards the Chinese backdown with some suspicion. The officials here believe it would be far better for von Waldersee not to withdraw his orders for the expedition, and to hold it over the heads of the Chinese until their professed submission materializes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The United States Government has now received assurances from nearly all the powers represented by military forces at Peking of their entire agreement with the United States as to the inexpediency of resuming offensive military operations in China while the peace negotiations are in progress.

Much apprehension is felt here as to the outcome on the negotiations on the next point, the amount and manner of payment of the indemnities.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Official circles declare that the fears expressed in Washington that Germany's claims for indemnity against China will be excessive are groundless.

The amount has not yet been determined upon, but an examination of the claims is going on.

AMERICA'S NEW PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Nothing except the vaguest tentative suggestion has been received by the British Government in regard to what is generally termed here "America's new note."

It is stated officially that Great Britain has not agreed to any new arrangement regarding concessions in China, nor is the Foreign Office yet in possession of the details of such suggestion.

A reiteration of the open-door policy would meet with Lord Salisbury's approval, but any suggestion going beyond that would meet with a doubtful reception, unless he had previously secured Germany's assent.

JAPAN NOT AFRAID OF RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Tokio, dated Feb. 22, says that, in view of the impending debates in the Japanese Parliament on the Government's foreign policy, the Ministerial newspapers vigorously repudiate the assertions of the Russian newspapers that Japan is seeking a political rapprochement with Russia.

The papers add that Russia's military successes in Manchuria are not such as to frighten Japan into ingratiating herself with Russia.

GERMANS DEFEAT CHINESE.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 23.—Several hundred imperial Chinese troops attacked fifty Germans west of Pao-ting-Foo on Feb. 21. The Germans were hard pressed, fought a rear-guard action, and eventually drove the Chinese back.

The Germans had one man killed and seven men wounded. It is estimated that the Chinese lost 200 in killed and wounded.

Allowed to Visit the Forbidden City.

PEKING, Feb. 23.—Gen. Yamaguchi, the Japanese commander, and Gen. Chaffee have issued orders permitting visitors, properly accredited, to visit the Forbidden City on certain days, during certain hours. They add that foreign Generals and their personal friends can visit the city at any time. The foreign Ministers consider themselves slighted.

KING STARTS FOR GERMANY.

The Royal Yacht Sails for Flushing This Morning—Crowds Cheer His Majesty in London.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—King Edward boarded a train at Charing Cross station at 10 o'clock last night and traveled to Port Victoria, where he embarked on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The vessel sails at 6 o'clock this morning for Flushing, whence the King goes to Cronberg to pay a visit to the Dowager Empress Frederick.

His Majesty wore the service uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet when he departed from London. He was accompanied only by Sir Francis Laking, Capt. Ponsonby, and Capt. Welch. The last named was formerly commander of the royal yacht.

Though the drive from Marlborough House to the station was made without an escort, the route was lined with people, who cheered vociferously. For the first time since the accession of the King, his Majesty seemed himself again, bowing and smiling on every side. Many of the spectators exclaimed, "The same old Prince," as his Majesty's appearance once more appealed to the crowd as that of the jovial Prince of former years.

The royal yacht will be escorted by the cruisers Australia and Severn. No guard of honor will be mounted, nor will any salutes be fired upon her departure from Port Victoria.

A dispatch from Berlin says:

"It is stated, on private information, that the Dowager Empress Frederick's illness has much in common with that of her deceased husband. During a recent severe attack she was heard to murmur, 'Oh, how he must have suffered!' It is said that the spinal column is affected."

MAY EXPLAIN TO THE CZAR.

Gen. von Werder Has Leave to Tell the Kaiser's Motives for His Conduct in England.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Gen. von Werder started to-day on a month's trip to Russia. The General saw Emperor William this week. It is learned on reliable authority that, while it is true that Gen. von Werder goes to Russia in response to the regular annual invitation from the Czar, with whom he is a great favorite, (the General having often held the Czar upon his knee when his Majesty was a child,) Emperor William has instructed him to the effect that if, in the course of his stay, the conversation should turn that way, Gen. von Werder may explain the actual state of the Anglo-German relations and Emperor William's motives for his conduct during his recent visit to England.

Before the Diet Budget Committee, Dr. Studt, Minister of Education, has made an announcement in regard to the extent the study of the English language is to be introduced into the classical schools and so-called gymnasiums. From this statement it is plain that English will find a small place in the studies, and will not be obligatory. In any case, it will be taught only in the highest classes. No delegate spoke against the proposition.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S PROTEST.

Churches Under His Jurisdiction to Celebrate a Communion of Reparation for the "No Popery" Oath.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Vaughan has issued a declaration against the anti-Catholic oath taken by King Edward when he opened Parliament. "With the hope of repairing and canceling the injuries thus committed against the Divine Majesty," the Cardinal directs that a general communion of reparation shall be celebrated in every church within his jurisdiction on the second Sunday of Lent, and that in future the words "in reparation" shall be prefixed and read before the Divine praises recited after benediction.

The Cardinal's declaration says the British Parliament, alone of all the Parliaments of the world, declares that two sacred Catholic doctrines are "superstitious and idolatrous." They are held sacred by 12,000,000 of the King's subjects, and, besides the Roman Church, by the Greek and Eastern communities.

His Eminence says he brought the matter to the attention of a Cabinet Minister three years ago, and was told that the Government would not take up the subject. After the Queen's death he wrote a letter to the King, "couched in terms of fidelity, and dictated alike of conscience and loyalty." The Cardinal does not say whether he received a reply.

The Cardinal commends the Catholic peers' protest, and hopes that "this remnant of hateful fanaticism will soon be removed."

WANT MORE CANADIAN TROOPS.

British Ministers Trying to Arrange for Permanent Recruiting Depots in the Dominion.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, and Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, are trying to arrange with the Canadian Government for the establishment in Canada of permanent recruiting depots for the British Army. In order to avoid the political feeling which such steps might engender in the Dominion, it has been suggested that a new Canadian regiment be established.

The negotiations between the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canadian Premier, and the officials in London are still in progress, without definite result.

Thanks to the excellent record of the Canadian contingents in South Africa, it is believed they constitute an element very necessary in the British Army, and, while the needs of the local Candaian forces are not being overlooked, it is hoped that a permanent supply of Canadians for waging Great Britain's wars will eventually be secured.

GERMANY'S TARIFF PROBLEMS.

Berlin Comment on Russia's Threat—Dissatisfaction with America.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The two Russian semi-official declarations, amounting to threats of a vigorous tariff war if Germany, under Agrarian pressure, should persist in laying heavy import duties upon foreign agricultural products, have been the chief topic of public discussion here, both by the Government organs and the Agrarian and anti-Agrarian press. The Nation to-day contains a remarkable article on the subject by Dr. Barth, the leader of the Freisinninge Volks Party, reviewing Russia's economic relations with Germany and the United States, and saying:

"The present Russo-American tariff war is of a temporary nature, since Russia is seriously and systematically working to establish the closest relations with the United States, not only commercial, but financial, thus assuming the position Germany has heretofore occupied. This forms an inherent part of Russia's policy. It is not only M. de Witte's policy, but it is the policy of the whole Government."

The German press this week also busied itself a good deal with American politics, which are judged unfavorably, the papers pointing out that the United States is evidently unwilling to come to a mutually satisfactory understanding with Germany regarding pending tariff matters. Washington, it is added, frequently shows a political attitude hostile to German interests, particularly in China. The American press is charged with eagerly seizing on every opportunity to create bitterness between the two countries.

B. Altman & Co.

AN UNUSUAL SALE OF

LACE CURTAINS

WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, AT WHICH THE FOLLOWING WILL BE OFFERED:

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS,
Formerly $15.00, at $9.50

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS,
Formerly $11.75 to $15.00, at . . $7.50 and $9.50

COLBERT LACE CURTAINS,
Formerly $12.50 to $22.50, at . $8.50 and $12.75

ARABINET LACE CURTAINS,
Formerly $15.00 and $16.50, at . $9.75 and $11.50

ORIENTAL RUGS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

For MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th:

400 RUGS, average size 3 feet 6 inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches long; value $12.50 to $20.00, at

$8.90, $11.00, $12.80

100 RUGS, in sizes from 3 to 4 feet wide by 6 to 8 feet 6 inches long; value $22.50, $14.50

In addition to the above, a selection of Modern Indian, Persian and Turkish Rugs of choice designs and colors, in sizes suitable for Parlor, Library, Hall, Dining Room or Chamber are offered at

PRICES MUCH BELOW REGULAR VALUE.

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Will display beginning Monday, February 25th, an assortment of

Spring Millinery,

Consisting of Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets, in styles suitable for the Early Season.

Fashionable Mourning Millinery is a feature of this department.

Summer Dresses.

A collection of advanced styles of Summer Dresses of Silk Mousseline, Silk and Linen Batistes, Grenadines, Printed Plumetis, Persian Mull, French Mull Tissues, Embroidered Swiss, etc., are now being shown.

The colorings include Foliage Green, Coral Pink, Vieux Rose, Ciel and Sevres Blue, Beige, Mauve and Silver Grey, also Black and White, and White and Black Combinations.

Paris Lingerie.

The season's First Importations are now being shown. Newest shapes and designs, in materials including Embroidered Batiste, Linon, Nainsook, Washable Mousseline, Fine Hand-made Embroideries and the newest laces.

The "Ideal" Combination Undergarment, a Parisian Novelty, is now being introduced.

CANADIANS ON THE WAY HOME.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Most of the members of Strathcona's Horse, who arrived here from South Africa last week, left here early this morning and later embarked at Liverpool upon the Numidian for their homeward journey.

The troopers were escorted to the station by a band of pipers of the Scots Guards. The large crowds which witnessed their departure and the rousing cheers showed the popularity of the Canadians. The colors presented by the King were carried by a subaltern. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Duke of Abercorn, and many other persons were present at the station to bid the troopers farewell.

About 100 of the Canadians will remain in London for the transaction of private business.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool entertained the troopers at the Town Hall with a reception and luncheon. In welcoming them he tendered to them the heartiest thanks of the City of Liverpool for the services they rendered to the empire, and complimented them on their pluck and endurance. Col. Steele replied.

The Numidian sailed amid great demonstrations in honor of the Canadians.

SERGT. DARRELL IN CUSTODY.

Sails from Naples—Will Be Tried in Cuba on a Charge of Murder.

NAPLES, Feb. 23.—The newspapers of this city to-day publish an item to the effect that "William Lolds Daniel," described as an ex-soldier of the "Pennsylvania Infantry," and who is said to have killed his Captain, robbed him of $100, and fled to the Transvaal, left here on Thursday on the North German Lloyd steamer Hohenzollern for New York, in charge of a man who is described as "Lieut. W. O. Dupuy."

Dupuy is said to have followed the prisoner, disguised as a workman, and to have caused his arrest at Durban, Natal. It is further asserted that on their arrival at Naples Dupuy received a gift or a reward of $2,000 from the United States authorities.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Tribuna of this city, in its account of the embarkation of the American prisoner on board the Hohenzollern, says the man who has him in charge is an American detective.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The man who sailed from Naples on Thursday on the Hohenzollern, in custody, is Sergt. Loys Darrell of Troop G, Seventh United States Cavalry. He is en route for Cuba. A warrant for his arrest was issued by Gov. Gen. Wood, he being charged with the murder of Private Henry L. Crouch of the same troop. The crime was committed in Pinar del Rio last June.

The prisoner will be tried in the civil courts.

NEW PHAS. OF UBAO CASE.

Superior of the Convent Declines to Give the Girl Up.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—The Ubao case has taken a new turn. The Superior of the convent which, according to Señora Ubao, her daughter was induced to enter, declined to surrender the girl, and it has been found necessary to invoke the aid of a Magistrate.

The girl appears to have decided not to return home, on the pretext that she was ill-treated. The public do not believe the charge, and are enraged toward the girl's convent advisers. Señora Ubao is prostrated as a result of her daughter's allegation.

Many papers express regret at the appearance of clericalism in Portugal, referring especially to the Jesuit movement.

El Pais Can Resume Publication.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—The Republican organ El Pais, which was suppressed by the Government a fortnight ago, has been authorized to resume publication.

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 23.—Seven adjourned and drawn games from previous rounds had to be resumed in the International Chess Masters' tournament this morning. In the play Marshall drew with Janowski and beat Marco. Alapin disposed of Winawer, and Schlechter beat Gunsberg, the winners in each case gaining one additional half point. The record of all the players follows:

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
Alapin	7½	3½	Mason	3½	7
Blackburne	6½	5½	Mieses	8	8
Didier	1½	10½	Reggio	4½	7½
Gunsberg	6	6	Scheve	8½	3½
Janowski	9½	2½	Schlechter	8½	3½
Marco	5½	6½	Tschigorin	7½	2½
Marshall	4½	7	Winawer	9½	9½

The final round of the tournament will be played Monday, and the adjourned games Tuesday and Wednesday.

Russian Battleship Launched.

TOULON, Feb. 23.—The Russian battleship Czarovitch was launched to-day at La Seyne, opposite Toulon.

The Czarovitch is of 12,900 tons displacement. She is 388 feet 8 inches long, her beam is 75 feet 2 inches, and her mean draught is 26 feet. She has two propellers, and her indicated horse-power is 16,800. Her armored belt is 9 inches thick, the armor on her gun positions is 10.5 inches thick, and her deck plating is 3 inches thick. Her armament consists of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, twenty 3-inch guns, two 2.5-inch guns, twenty 1.8-inch guns, and six 1.4-inch guns.

Advance Showing of Spring Cloths.

Samples now ready for distribution.

Special Until March 1st.

We are now making heavy-weight Suits, Overcoats and Trousers to order at cost.

Don't want to carry any of this stock over—that's why.

Satisfaction or Money Back.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS

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EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

Great Progress in Recent Years, Especially in Baltic Provinces.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—A circular lately published by the Minister of War here gives some interesting information concerning the number of illiterates in the Russian Army. According to the figures given, the number of illiterates among the young army conscripts is 37 per cent. in the Province of Moscow, 29 per cent. in Kaloga, 26 per cent. in Kostroma, 22 per cent. in Vladimir, 26 per cent. in Tver, and 14 per cent. in the Province of St. Petersburg. This makes the average of illiterate army recruits in Russia about the same as in Austria, and less than in Italy, where the average is 42 per cent. for the entire kingdom.

With the exception of the Grand Duchy of Finland, the provinces in which school children are the most numerous (in proportion to the total population) are: Livonia, 8 school children per 100 inhabitants; Isthonia and Courland, 6½ per 100 inhabitants; St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Yaroslav, 5½ per 100; Tver, 5 per 100, and Kajan, 4½ per 100.

The development of public education in the Baltic provinces of late years has in a great measure been the direct result of the religious quarrels in those provinces. The school question in Livonia has always been the great subject of controversy between the Orthodox Greek Church and the Lutherans. While, on the one hand, the Protestant clergymen make every effort to teach the German language to their pupils, the Russian "papas," on the other hand, exert their influence in favor of the Greek Church and the Russian language. In this manner new schools are continually established by the rival parties, to the great benefit of education. This in a great measure explains why the proportion of illiterates in Livonia and Courland has been reduced, respectively, to 2 and 3 per cent. of the entire population.

It is in the eastern and central provinces of the empire that the condition of public education is the most unsatisfactory. In these provinces the absence of railways and of other means of communication, added to the want of all spirit of emulation, sufficiently explains the intellectual torpor of the peasantry. Nevertheless, even in these provinces great progress has been made during the past twenty years. Thus, for instance, in the Province of Yaroslav there are to-day no less than 52,500 primary schools for a population of 1,100,000 inhabitants, and in the Province of Moscow the number of primary schools is 93,580 for a population of 2,440,000. These figures are hardly equaled in France.

B. C. de W.

Great Blizzard in South Russia.

ODESSA, Feb. 23.—Following a week of intermittent snowstorms, a terrific blizzard has been raging in this region since yesterday morning. The railways are blocked, and numerous trains are snowed in. Many villagers are blockaded in their houses, and there is six feet of snow in the streets.

Headfort Denies that He Is Married.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Marquis of Headfort yesterday telegraphed from Windsor to The Associated Press as follows: "Kindly contradict the report of my being married." Miss Rosie Boote of the "Florodora" company declined to confirm or deny the report of her marriage to the Marquis.

King Leopold in the Riviera.

NICE, Feb. 23.—The King of the Belgians has arrived here for a prolonged stay.

NEW YORK:
Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 115th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2666 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
851 Tenth Ave., cor. 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
28 Amsterdam Ave., near 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
2363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

ESSIE BRAND CORN!

Beginning to-morrow and continuing throughout Tuesday and Wednesday the greatest sale of corn ever attempted by us will take place in all of our 93 stores. Thousands upon thousands of cases of the choicest corn in the world are now in our stores waiting for you at the smallest price ever quoted for corn of this quality.

ESSIE BRAND CORN IS THE FINEST OF MAINE PACKING

and of this we are sure, as season after season the best of every packer's goods are first submitted to us, and after the most careful examination we pick from here and there the cream of the different lots. This means that every can of our corn is young, sweet and tender. Corn of this quality is worth 12 cents a can—our regular price is 10 cents.

ANDERSON'S LENTEN SOUPS
The finest concentrated soups made. Here are some special lenten varieties.
OYSTER, ASPARAGUS, CELERY, PEA, LENTIL, POTATO AND BEAN,
A CAN, ... 7c

FOR THIS SALE WE PRICE IT
SPECIAL AT 8 cents a can,
and you can have all you want at the price quoted—wise housekeepers will supply their wants for weeks, yes months to come.

SANTA CLARA PRUNES,
all fine new fruit, nice and meaty.
Extra Large, 30s. a pound, 12c.
Large size, 50s. a pound, 7c.
Medium size, 90s. a pound, 5c.

Tomatoes, Essie brand, finest Jersey packing, extra large can	10c	**Asparagus,** Mattituck, Long Island, all tender stalks, a can	24c	**Split Peas,** the very choicest quality, a quart	5c	**Blue,** Azure brand, ball blue, ¼-pound box	4c
Peaches, California packing, "White Clover" brand, a can	17c	**Molasses,** New Orelans, quart bottle	10c	**Farina,** finest of the wheat, 3 pounds for	13c	**Evaporated Apples,** extra fine quality, loose, pound	7c
Apricots, California packing, "Jubilee" or "Overland" brand, a can	15c	**Self-Raising Flour,** Peerless brand, 3-pound package, special	8c	**Table Salt,** Blue Ribbon brand, moisture proof, a box	5c	**Oranges,** extra large California navel, a dozen	23c
Pears, California packing, "Jubilee" or "White Clover" brand, a can	17c	**Maple Syrup,** special for this sale, pint bottle	13c	**Bird Food,** Triumph brand, canary and rape mixed, a package	5c	**Butler's Breakfast Cocoa,** as good as the best, ½-pound can	16c
Green Gage Plums, "Jubilee" or San Rafael brand, a can	13c	**Lemon or Vanilla Extract,** Eagle brand, a bottle, 4c.; our best Peerless brand	12c	**Catsup,** Peerless brand, best tomatoes and spices, pint bottle	12c	**Butler's Noodles,** in ½-pound packages	5c
Extract of Beef, peerless brand, finest quality, a jar	15c	**Campbell's Salad Dressing,** special, a pint bottle	8c	**Macaroni or Spaghetti,** Peerless brand, a pound package	6c	**Orange or Lemon Peel,** finest glace, special, pound	12c
		Mince Meat, very fine, 3-pound crocks	23c	**Laundry Soap,** Nickel brand, 18 oz. cake, 2 for 9c.; a cake	5c	**Violet Toilet Soap,** 2 large cakes in a box, perfumed, a box	5c
				Starch, finest laundry, 3-pound box	12c	**Fairy Soap,** oval cake, special, a cake	4c

NEW YORK:
Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
188 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., near Meserole St.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
292 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
132 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
326 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

107 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

Freight Added.

389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
2 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

SHAW WON FROM MACKAY

Boston Athlete Victor in Racquet Amateur Championship.

FINISH HOTLY CONTESTED

Many Experts Witnessed and Applauded the Final Set in the National Tournament.

The final in the racquet tournament for the National amateur championship, with Clarence H. Mackay of New York and Quincy A. Shaw of Boston, left to fight out for the honors of the competition, yesterday made a finish to the competition that approached as near to the sensational as any contest ever held by the exclusive and conservative New York Racquet and Tennis Club. That great things were expected was made evident by the crowd that gathered to see the deciding match, which ended with a victory for the Bostonian, a former champion, after the New Yorker had won the first game.

The contest was only what was expected, though, as its attendance, which crowded both the galleries at the rear of the perfectly appointed court, attested. Among the spectators were about all the best-known devotees of racquet in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the Boston representation being very strong in anticipation of a second victory for the championship by Shaw, the Boston element including G. F. Rice, Harold Blanchard, George R. Fearing, Jr., Austin Potter, Payne Whitney, M. S. Barger, and G. C. Clark. Other spectators present were H. R. Knapp, Robert Bacon, Armary G. Hodges, C. L. Perkins, Halleck Morten, Oliver Campbell, M. S. Paton, E. La Montague, E. T. Brown, N. H. Lord, L. B. Stoddard, W. A. Taylor, Marmaduke T. Tilden, Thomas Pettit, Malcolm Graham, Jr., Reginaldo Ronalds, P. M. Lydig, I. C. McKeever, and J. Henry Smith.

The set, starting out with a win in the first game, was hotly contested from beginning to end. In the style of the opponents, as well as in their appearance, there was a most decided contrast. Shaw, tall and athletic, had the more speed. Mackay, built on much lighter lines, made up in activity for all that he lacked in stature. The feature of his game was his wonderful length of rebound. He not only served and returned with splendid skill and judgment, but also showed superb mastery of a stroke that left the ball to fall dead from the back wall, from which it was impossible for his opponent to take it. Mackay also performed some remarkable feats in getting to the ball, frequently securing it for a return when seemingly it was far out of his reach.

Opening the contest, Shaw earned four aces, while Mackay was retired without having counted, the New Yorker making up for this in the next hand, however, by scoring five, and following this with three more in the fourth hand, he assumed a lead that he held to the end of the game, winning by 15—12. It has often been observed of Shaw's style of play that he never wins the first game, his friends asserting that it requires a game counted against him to warm him up and incite him to try to play. That they have judged him style accurately Shaw verified in the next game by settling down to the bewildering tactics that defeated F. F. Rolland in an earlier match.

With all Mackay's quick eyesight and the great range his activity gave him, Shaw's service had him at a disadvantage, for the Bostonian's placing was most deceptive, and he cut the ball just above the tell tale, to fall dead out of reach or dropped it gently from the back wall, with the same result, in a way that held Mackay down to five aces for the second game. In the third, Mackay, discarding something of his strategy, and putting into his play the dash that generally is his characteristic, made a better showing, and in fifteen turns at the box had rolled up a total of ten aces, when Shaw again was returned the winner. In the last game, Mackay made a gallant struggle on a forlorn hope, but Shaw had settled into his best style of play, and, finishing out in brilliant championship form, the Bostonian won again, giving him the last three games in four played, and the match, which carried with it the National championship and sends the five-hundred-dollar amateur championship cup into the keeping of the Boston Athletic Association for a year, while Shaw will receive a small duplicate of the trophy as his personal prize. The scores follow:

FINAL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

First Game—
C. H. Mackay, New York..0 5 0 3 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 3—15
Quincy A. Shaw, Boston..4 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 2 1—12

Second Game—
Mackay .....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—5
Shaw .....2 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 4—15

Third Game—
Mackay .....0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 3 0 1 1 0—10
Shaw .....0 1 1 0 4 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 4—15

Fourth Game—
Mackay .....1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 1— 6
Shaw .....0 0 3 0 5 1 0 2 1 3—15

Total—Shaw, 3 games; Mackay, 1. Referee—C. L. Perkins. Marker—George Standing.

INTERNATIONAL TRAP MATCH.

Plans for American and English Team Shoot Taking Shape.

The long-talked-of plan for the arrangement of an international wing shooting tournament between teams representing the United States and Great Britain has taken definite shape, and Paul North of Cleveland, Ohio, has been authorized by a number of New York men prominently identified with trap shooting to complete arrangements for a match that have been begun already.

The same men have approved Mr. North's suggestion that a fund be raised by subscription among the patrons of trap shooting, and Thomas Marshall, Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., and twice winner of the Grand American Handicap, has been designated as custodian of the fund, which shall be used to send a thoroughly representative American team to England to compete against a picked English team.

It is estimated that about $4,000 will be ample to cover all the expenses of sending an American team abroad, and the promoters of the plan anticipate no difficulty in raising that amount. This sum, it is announced, must be raised by April 1 to enable the manager of the team to carry out his plans.

The team matches which it is proposed to hold will include competitions at both live birds and targets. Several meetings have been held by the men who are pushing the matter, and inquiry among the most expert trap shooters has been made to learn who of the best of these are willing to make the trip.

Among those who have expressed willingness to go if their business affairs will permit are R. O. Heikes, J. A. R. Elliott, J. S. Fanning, "Fred" Gilbert, W. R. Crosby, C. W. Budd, W. Parmelee, and T. A. Marshall. Among others prominently mentioned are Harvey McMurchy, Edward Banks, E. D. Fulford, and W. Le Roy.

Howison Beats Morningstar.

Leonard Howison, the young Canadian, after being behind in the professional billiard game for $500 a side, with Ora C. Morningstar for three nights, won the final contest last night at Maurice Daly's billiard rooms, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, and scored the total 1,500 points for the week to 1,461 for Morningstar. In order to win, Howison had to make up the 41 points that he was behind, so he scored 941 to 261 for his opponent. The game was at 14-inch balk line, and was devoid of features, being a slow exhibition, requiring forty innings. The scores are:

Howison—4 0 0 0 15 37 2 1 26 2 2 0 1 2 1 2 12 0 2 1 0 0 1 11 36 8 0 27 0 7 24 10 0 0 5 1 1 41 2 55. Total, 341; average, 8 21-40.

Morningstar—0 0 21 3 8 4 0 51 0 9 25 1 2 4 3 2 0 16 16 3 0 0 3 3 15 23 0 23 0 7 3 8 0 4 4 0 0 0 1. Total, 261; average, 6 21-40.

Frank A. Keeney was referee.

Helgoland Cup Race Off.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Emperor William has informed the Helgoland Cup Committee that, in consequence of the death of Queen Victoria, the race for the cup will not be sailed this year.

Exonerated for Shooting Burglar.

Robert J. Cromie and Henry Ungrich, Jr., who were arrested about three weeks ago for shooting Karl Halverson, whom they saw in Ungrich's dairy shop, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, were yesterday discharged in the Harlem Police Court. Cromie and Silas Croft, Surveyor of the Port, were going past the store just as Ungrich, who had been troubled by burglars, and who was in waiting, fired a shot at Halverson as he rushed from the place. Mr. Cromie also fired a shot, and both took effect. Halverson was discharged from the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday morning, and when arraigned in court pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and was held in $500 bail.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MEETING

Seven More Admitted as Members of Intercollegiate Association.

NEW BOARD OF OFFICERS

Amendments to the Constitution Provide for a Strict Interpretation of the Eligibility Rules.

Amendments of a sweeping nature to the rules governing the intercollegiate athletic competitions, the admission of seven colleges that formerly were outside the fold, and the election of officers for the ensuing year made up the most important part of the business transacted yesterday at the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The delegates, many of whom arrived in New York on Friday afternoon to attend the preliminary meeting Friday night, assembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the convention was called to order by Albert G. Mason of Harvard. The delegates present were S. L. Coy, Yale; J. A. Hallowell, Harvard; J. W. Jannison, Princeton; C. A. Hess, College of the City of New York; C. A. Dana, Columbia; H. Blair, Cornell; C. H. McKenna, Fordham; W. H. Kirkbridge, Haverford; F. J. Norton, Holy Cross; J. W. Gould, New York University; E. A. Micheling, Pennsylvania; A. A. Webb, Syracuse, and E. S. Goldthwaite, Williams. These, with proxies, represented about forty educational institutes.

The chief business of the morning session was consideration of proposed amendments to the laws governing intercollegiate athletics. Under this head the meeting reviewed the instances of sharp practice and actions that touched close on the line between fairness and dishonesty, and it was unanimously agreed that it would be to the interest of college sport to amend the rules and make more severe the penalties for infringement upon the laws coming under this head.

Another amendment, said to have the approval of the Faculty Athletic Committees of several of the most important and influential universities, was adopted to provide that no athlete who has been dropped from his proper class to a lower class, or who had been expelled from his college, or who, through not being in good standing in one department, had transferred himself to another, or who has not passed an examination equivalent to that ordinarily required for entrance to a college, shall represent any college in the annual field games of the association. Provision was also made by amendment to the rules, that if a student represents a college in an intercollegiate meeting in which more than two colleges participate, and wins a first or second prize he shall not be eligible to represent any other college he may thereafter attend in the annual field meeting until he shall have attended for one year and passed an examination on one year's work.

A. Hollowell offered a resolution, providing that the annual field meeting of the association shall be held successively in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, each city to have a meeting in turn. In support of this arrangement he urged that by changing the place for the meeting in a circuit of the three cities named, more people would be interested in intercollegiate athletic competitions and larger attendances and increased receipts would result. The proposition was opposed by delegates who thought the interests of intercollegiate athletics would be better served by continuing to hold the annual games in New York. It was decided finally that the annual field meeting shall be held again this year in New York on the last Friday and Saturday of May.

The meeting adopted an amendment to the by-laws, providing that hereafter college athletes must pay the usual rates for board while eating at the common table in training quarters. By resolution, the meeting signified approval of the plans for athletic sports to be conducted in connection with the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The reports of officers for the year ended were presented, and all showed a prosperous condition of the affairs of the association. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $2,299.48 to the credit of the association, and seven institutions were admitted as members of the association, including the University of Michigan. The University of California was dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, with permission to secure reinstatement within three weeks. The following colleges were restored to good standing: Johns Hopkins University, Swarthmore College, University of California, University of Michigan, Amherst College, and Stevens Institute.

Officers were elected for the coming year, as follows: President—E. A. Mechling, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary—J. W. Gould, New York University; Treasurer—A. B. A. Bradley, Columbia University; Honorary Vice Presidents—E. S. Goldthwaite, Williams College, and A. A. Webb, Jr., Syracuse University; Executive Committee—J. W. Jamison, Princeton; T. Gerrish, Harvard; J. H. Blair, Cornell, and S. L. Coy, Yale. The meeting also made provision for the appointment of a committee which shall represent the association in conferences with the Faculty Committee of the association.

NOVELTY RACE ON HORSEBACK.

A series of equestrian games in the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, last night, occasioned considerable amusement for a large attendance. The most entertaining feature was a novelty race. Five men participated in this event, and after riding around the ring a few times they stopped suddenly in front of a row of suit cases and umbrellas. Holding on to the horses' bridles, each contestant opened his case, drew forth a white night robe, put it on, opened his umbrella, lit a cigar, and thus attired mounted his horse and pranced around the ring, somewhat as one might imagine a wild Indian would do if decked out in fantastic finery. Jacob Sapp won the prize for the best time, and the spectators went into peals of laughter.

Charles Sapp won the manikin race, which was a cleverly contested event, and a jeu de barre exhibition was well done by W. C. Eckerson, Rowland Read, and A. T. Spence. A contest styled wrestling on horseback resolved itself into a free-and-easy affair, in which every man grabbed for the nearest man, or else made a sudden dash for the one he thought he could drag most easily from his horse.

A Rugby football game on horseback was interesting to watch, especially when men and horses became mixed together in a confused scramble after the man who had the ball. Some clever jumping was done by L. V. Stewart, H. H. Cochen, W. C. Eckerson, and S. B. Nelson.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:40	Sun sets...5:47	Moon sets.... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:47	Gov. Isl'd..12:01	H. Gate...1:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.... ..	Gov. Isl'd.... ..	H. Gate.... ..

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Leon XIII., Havana, &c.	.....	.....
MONDAY, FEB. 25.		
Capri, Barbados and Santos	.....	.....
Clan Colquhoun, Cape Town	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jeanne Conseil, Marseilles	.....	.....
Songa, Havre	.....	.....
Wilhelm Behrens, Marseilles	.....	.....
TUESDAY, FEB. 26.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Turret Bell, Rotterdam and Havre	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Archimede, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Dania, Hamburg	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Seguranca, Havana, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 28.		
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
FRIDAY, MARCH 1.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at $6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at $11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) $Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $9 and up to March $2, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York March 2, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March $3; mail must be directed "per steamer Warrimoo.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $11 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March $3 and up to March $23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 22, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. $Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Feb. 22, and are due in this city Wednesday morning, Feb. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 24.

Accomac, St. Lucia, Feb. 16.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Britannia, Naples, Jan. 16.
Darlington, Shields, Feb. 7.
Dona Amelia, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Everingham, Shields, Feb. 7.
Fridtjof Nansen, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Glenartney, Gibraltar, Feb. 5.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 21.
Jeanne Conseil, Bordeaux, Feb. 7.
Koln, Bremen, Feb. 6.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 15.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 7.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 12.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 23.
Sahara, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Sangaray, Hamburg, Feb. 3.
San Juan, San Juan, Feb. 19.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Britannia, Bermuda, Feb. 22.
Citta di Messina, Bermuda, Feb. 22.
Dunmore, St. Lucia, Feb. 18.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 10.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 20.
Minnehaha, London, Feb. 15.
Mohawk, Shields, Feb. 11.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 14.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Feb. 11.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 14.
Gallia, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 19.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 20.
Lynalder, Liverpool, Feb. 11.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 16.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Columbia, Naples, Feb. 14.
Europe, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Finance, Colon, Feb. 20.
Frankfurt, Bremen, Feb. 20.
Iberian, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 26.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 13.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Feb. 21.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 20.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Chesapeake, Liverpool, Feb. 14.
Colenso, Hull, Feb. 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 27.
Newton, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Feb. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 P. M.

SS New York, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:07 P. M.

SS Mark Lane, (Br.,) Old, Seville, &c., Jan. 29, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol, &c., Feb. 6, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, Hull, Feb. 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Rogers, Campeachy, &c., Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda, Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Philadelphia, in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Talley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Katahdin, Pierce, Newport News for New Haven, with one barge with coal.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) for Tampico.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Atlas, for Sabine Pass, with one barge.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Alps, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Herks, with one barge, for Philadelphia.
SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Castelio, (Br.,) for Novorossisk, &c.
SS Maristow, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Cuzco, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Canadian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Delaware, (Br.,) for London.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Caracas, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District gives notice that a red and black horizontally striped spar buoy was established Feb. 22 in 16 feet at mean low water, to mark the wreck of a coal barge sunk in Arthur Kill, New Jersey, northeasterly of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge, on the following magnetic bearings: Centre pier of railroad bridge SW. ¾ S., corner stake light station E. ¾ N. The buoy is placed close to the bow of the barge, which has 10 feet of water over it at the bow and 3 feet over the house. The wreck is 185 feet from Bliven & Carrington's shed on the New Jersey shore, and should be given a berth by passing vessels.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly at 8:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York for Antwerp, passed Hurst Castle at 11:05 P. M. to-day and arr. at Southampton, and proceeded.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Huldur, (Nor.,) Capt. Mussans, for New York, sld. from Curacao yesterday.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, for New York, sld. from Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. McKinney, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from Liverpool for New York, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New York via Queenstown for Newcastle, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Capt. Craven, from New York via Singapore and Manila, arr. at Hongkong Feb. 21.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Shrine, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cave, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day for coal.

SS Elbrus, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, for New York, sld. from Manchester yesterday.

SS Hanover, (Ger.,) Capt. Jantzen, for New York and Baltimore, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Genoa, &c., for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Albenga, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Yokohama Feb. 20.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Alexandria Feb. 20.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Karnden, from New York via Oran, &c., arr. at Trieste Feb. 20.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Capt. Fondt, for New York, sld. from Hamburg, Feb. 20.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, for New York, sld. from Naples Feb. 21.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lady Jolcey, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York for Alexandria, Bombay, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Naples yesterday.

Cruising yacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Sauermann, from New York via ports on West Indian cruise, arr. at Havana today.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, for New York, sld. from Hull to-day.

SS Maori King, (Br.,) Capt. Craven, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Hartfield, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from Glasgow for New York, was spoken Feb. 3 in latitude 46 degrees longitude 17 degrees.

LYONS SILK

DRESS LINING.

This fabric is woven from PURE SILK and EGYPTIAN YARN and is positively the most

Superior Lining

manufactured.

It does NOT TEAR.
It does NOT STRETCH.
It keeps the GARMENT in PERFECT SHA

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE SERIES

Our Council Team Moves Up In New York Royal Arcanum League Tournament—List of Records.

Fewer changes than usual were made in the standing of the clubs in the local bowling tournaments during the past week. The greatest shake-up occurred in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League, in which The Bulletin displaced The Journal from the lead, THE TIMES went from fourth to third place, The World moved from fifth to fourth, and The Herald from third to fifth place. The Tribune team, which is last, was the only one which did not change its place.

In the New York Interclub Bowling League the Catholic moved up from sixth to fifth place, its position at the foot of the list being taken by the Harlem Wheelmen, and in the New York Royal Arcanum series Our Council Team No. 1 progressed from sixth to third place.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local tournaments is as follows:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	10	2	Harlem Rep.	6	6
Knickerb'er A. C.	8	4	Catholic Club	5	10
West Side Rep.	7	5	Harlem W.	4	11

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 934. High individual score—Lyons, (N. Y. A. C.,) 225.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chase National	8	1	American Exch.	6	5
Republic	9	2	Continental	4	5
Kountze Bros.	6	3	Imp. & Traders'	4	5
Manhattan Co.	6	3	Plaza	4	7
Sub-Treasury	5	2	Seaboard National	4	7
Mercantile	6	3	J. P. Morgan & Co	3	6
Ladenburg, T., & Co	4	5	Hanover	3	8
Mech. & Traders'	5	4	Mount Morris	2	8
National Park	6	5	Hudson River	1	10

Highest team score—National Bank of the Republic, 864.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Edison Elec. Co.	10	2	Vietor & Achelis	4	6
Passavant & Co.	9	3	Mason & Hanson	5	5
J. Wilde & Co.	8	4	Am. Woolen Co.	5	7
Manning, M. & M.	8	4	Schefer, S. & V.	2	6
Rogers, Peet & Co.	4	2	Hoen & Curtis	3	9
Borgfeldt & Co.	5	4	S. Oppenheim & L.	2	7
R. G. Dun & Co.	5	3	Niles Tool Works.	0	8
Calhoun, R. & Co.	5	5			

High team score—Edison Electric Company, 982; high individual score—Roth, (Edison Electric Company,) 225.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American	15	2	Lloyds P. G.	8	8
Underwriters'	13	3	Norwich Un.	7	9
Home	11	6	Northern	5	9
L. & L. & G.	10	6	Lancashire	5	12
Phenix	9	8	Greenwich	4	12
Caledonian	9	8	Hanover	2	17

High team score—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency, 906; high individual score, Elston, (German-American,) 244.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual No. 2	13	9	Mutual Benefit	11	7
Fidelity & Cas.	13	8	Germania.	8	12
Prudential	10	6	Metropolitan	6	15
Mutual No. 1	11	7	Equitable	2	14

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868; high individual score, Lowe, (Equitable Life Insurance Company,) 223.

HARLEM NAVY BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Friendship B. C.	4	0	Wyanoke B. C.	2	2
Nonpareil R. C.	3	0	Dauntless R. C.	2	4
1st Bohem'n B. C.	4	1	Seawanhaka B. C.	2	5
Nassau B. C.	2	1	Union B. C.	0	2
Harlem R. C.	4	2	Atalanta B. C.	0	4
Ravenswood B. C.	4	2	Lone Star B. C.	0	4

High team score—Friendship Boat Club, 900. High individual score—Dewes, (Friendship Boat Club,) 225.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bulletin	8	3	World	5	5
Journal	7	4	Herald	5	6
Times	6	5	Tribune	1	9

High team score, (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual score, Halligan, (Bulletin,) 219.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yonkers	8	0	Citizen	3	4
Our No. 2	7	1	Harlem	3	5
Colfax	7	1	Morningside	3	5
Our No. 1	8	2	Knickerbocker	2	4
Americus	7	3	Guardant	3	7
De Vinne	6	2	Metropolitan	3	9
New York	6	2	Samaritan	3	9
Colonial	6	2	Stanley	1	7
Empire City	6	4	Defendam	0	6
Lenox	4	2	Benevolent	0	6
Ogden	4	2			

High team score—Our Council team No. 2, 966. High individual score—Davis, (Colonial Council,) 237.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Suburban	12	0	Morrisania	3	9
Bronx	9	3	Claremont	1	11
Fordham	5	7			

High team score—Suburban Council, 925.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Spalding 1	10	1	St. Monica	5	7
Cathedral 2	11	2	Holy Cross 1	4	6
Cathedral 1	10	3	Leo	5	7
Columbus 1	9	3	Holy Cross 2	4	7
Columbus 2	6	7	Loyola	2	9
Spalding 2	6	7	Holy Rosary	0	13

High team score—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1, 902. High individual score—Davis, (Spalding No. 1,) 220.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	11	2	Knickerb'k'r F. C.	4	9
Carleton Club	10	5	Columbian	3	10
Brooklyn B. C.	7	6	Aurora Grata	4	9

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,226. High individual score—F. Schwartze, (Carleton Club,) 208. High string score—Carleton Club, 961.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen.	8	1	Tamaqua W'men.	4	6
Bushwick W'men.	8	2	Greater N. Y. W.	5	7
28th Ward W.	8	4	Mutual Wh'men	4	8
Brooklyn B. C.	5	5	Unknown W'men.	0	8
Logan Wheelmen.	5	6			

High team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 997.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W.	8	1	Oxford Wheelmen.	3	5
Macon Wheelmen.	5	5	Royal Arcan. W.	3	6
3. Brooklyn W.	8	3	Defender Wheelm.	2	7
Williamsburg W.	3	4	Montauk Wheelm.	2	9

High team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940.

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Williamsburg Sav.	18	4	People's	7	12
Franklin Trust Co.	17	5	Hamilton Tr. Co.	6	16
Broadway	13	7	Mfrs'. National	7	15
Mfrs'. Trust Co.	13	7	Queens County	4	17
Sprague Nat.	10	12			

High team score—Broadway Bank, 861. High individual score—J. L. Griffin, Franklin Trust Company, 216.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	16	4	Palace	9	11
Fidelia	16	4	Germania	8	12
Corinthian	15	5	Central	8	12
Manhattan	15	5	Golden Rod	7	13
Columbia	14	6	Orchard	7	13
Monarch	13	7	Bank Clerks	6	14
Spartan	12	8	Empire	6	14
Rosedale	11	9	Surprise	5	15
Arlington	11	9	E. M.	5	15
American Oil	11	9	Glendale	4	16
Bleecker	11	9			

High team score—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,013; high individual score, John Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 277.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE, FINAL.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hyperion	4	0	Claremont	1	3
Central	2	0	Morris W	1	1
Nome City	2	0	Cyclone	1	3
Prospect	2	0	Empire	0	2
Standard	2	0	Klondike	0	2
Elite	3	1	Tremont	0	2
Columbia	3	1	Corinthian	0	2
Friendship	3	1	Crotona	0	4
Bronxdale	1	1	Fairmount	0	4
Chinewa	2	1			
Hooker	1	1			
Knickerbocker	2	2			

High team score—Standard Bowling Club, 987; high individual score, Vieser, Knickerbocker Bowling Club, 216.

CARRUTHERS NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Manhattan	10	6	Bushwick Wheel.	6	6
Prosperity	8	2	East New York.	3	3
Palace	10	4	Orient	5	5
Monarch	5	2	2in Knight	4	6
Arlington	6	3	South Paw	2	6
Fidelia	9	5	Queer Club	2	6
Metropolitan	5	3	Adelphi	3	8
Empire	6	4	Atlantic	1	7
Imperial	6	4	I. D. K.	2	11
Reinecke	4	4	De Long	0	8

High team score—Fidelia Bowling Club, 1,030.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

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"Good, not only in appearance, but in reality."

QUALITY and low prices, combined with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons, have made this store grow. There are three millions of people within easy shopping distance of our store, and it takes a long time for them all to learn that there are honest reasons why we can offer greater inducements than other manufacturers or dealers.

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Will You Find a Store Like This?

A store containing 250 new Upright and Grand Pianos, which come direct from our own factories and are sold to you with but one profit, and a guarantee which not only protects you, but insures perfect satisfaction. We have a reputation built upon a record of 40 years in piano manufacture, and a guarantee from us should mean something.

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Selling only honest pianos at fair prices, without misrepresentation of any sort. Every piano is marked in plain figures.

30 Upright Pianos,

Including a large variety of sample Pianos, which have been on exhibition in our different factory show rooms. They have been exhibited as samples to wholesale buyers, and it is needless to say that they represent the sterling merits of STERLING Pianos. They have stood the test of the most critical buyers in the United States, and we recommend them to any one seeking a good piano at a medium price. You will find them distributed on our third and fourth floors, tagged at tempting prices.

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In the course of each year we take more than 400 second hand Pianos in exchange as part payment for our own make. We reconstruct and refinish them in our Brooklyn repair department and offer them at what we consider very low prices. We guarantee them for 5 years with privilege of exchange for a STERLING and allow full amount paid..... $85 $100 $125 $150

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Opposite Montauk Theater. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Seabury & Johnson	15	5	Parke, D. & Co.	9	7
Johnson & Johnson	13	5	Nat. Lead Co.	8	10
Dodge & Olcott	12	6	Church, D. & Co.	8	10
Colgate & Co.	11	7	Lanman & Kemp.	6	12
			Merck & Co.	6	12
			Gen. Chem. Co.	2	16

High team score—Dodge & Olcott, 887.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Belvidere	17	3	Central Park	9	11
Empire	16	4	Eclipse	8	12
Knickerbocker	16	4	Audubon	7	11
Lotus	15	5	Hyperion	7	11
Corinthian	14	6	Cyclone	7	13
Standard	14	6	New Rochelle	8	12
Morris Club	13	7	Grove Hill	5	13
Lafayette	11	9	Harlem	5	15
Phoenix	12	8	Premier	4	16
Century W.	10	10	Colonial	6	20
Friendship	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 988. High Individual Score—Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 256. High Spare Score—Kahlsdorf, Standard Bowling Club, 198.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

Each of the contestants in the Carruthers National bowling tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, last night, won and lost a game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 156; Medicus, 167; Glover, 140; Vandekar, 145; Biersheneck, 160. Total, 768.

Queer Bowling Club—Rempler, 155; Reding, 156; England, 122; Faro, 178; Myer, 153. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.—De Long Bowling Club—Blake, 145; Hodgson, 126; Herx, 187; Schumann, 169; Ely, 213. Total, 840.

Queer Bowling Club—Rempler, 172; Reding, 178; England, 165; Faro, 153; Myer, 189. Total, 857.

THIRD GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 156; Medicus, 122; Glover, 121; Vandekar, 138; Biersheneck, 163. Total, 703.

De Long Bowling Club—Blake, 170; Hodgson, 133; Herx, 133; Schumann, 116; Ely, 170. Total, 722.

A match between John Voorheis and Charles K. Starr of the Metropolitan Bowling Club and William Cordes and Mr. Silver of the Imperial Bowling Club was rolled on Starr's alleys last night and was won by Voorheis and Starr. Otto Arps of the Monarch Bowling Club was to have been Cordes's partner, but failed to put in an appearance.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Voorheis	208	186	167	172	186	210
Starr	200	191	243	162	195	185
Total	408	377	430	354	381	395
Cordes	198	167	188	208	168	160
Silver	170	212	158	193	201	187
Total	368	379	326	401	364	347

Standing of Hockey Teams.

The hockey season is fast drawing to a close. Only two more weeks of play remain. Interest is waning, except on the contest between the sevens of the New York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club at the St. Nicholas Rink on Thursday. Both teams are tied for the championship, and victory in this game will decide first honors. The standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Crescent Athletic Club	7	1	0
New York Athletic Club	6	1	0
St. Nicholas Skating Club	2	2	3
Brooklyn Skating Club	3	4	1
Hockey Club of New York	2	5	1
Quaker City Hockey Club	0	7	1

In the Intercollegiate League the struggle in the preliminary series is practically over, with Brown and Yale leading. These two teams will contest in a series of three games to decide the intercollegiate championship. The table:

	Won.	Lost.
Brown	2	0
Yale	2	1
Princeton	2	1
Columbia	1	2
Pennsylvania	0	4

De La Salle's Close Hockey Victory.

De La Salle Institute's hockey team yesterday afternoon defeated that of the College of the City of New York team by the close score of 1 to 0. De La Salle's team work was excellent, which more than anything else contributed to their victory. Line-up:

De La Salle, 1.	Position.	C. C. N. Y., 0.
Currier	Goal	Ruge
Morris	Point	Martin
T. Thorpe	Cover point	Markham
Herrera	Forward	Stahlings
Delaney	Forward	Jones
Meehan	Forward	Struthers
Farrelly	Forward	Wood

Referee—Mr. Coogan. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

HILL WON CONSOLATION CUP.

Close Competition for Sequel to Amateur Championship Shoot at Carteret Club Traps.

All things favored the pigeon shooters, who, beaten in the race for the National amateur championship, yesterday disputed for the possession of the Consolation Cup at the traps of the Carteret Gun Club, Garden City, L. I. For the great event the competitors had struggled through all sorts of disagreeable weather, while for the lesser conditions were thoroughly pleasant, even to the point of breeze aiding to make sport, for the shifting wind, helping the uncommonly strong and fast birds to speed and variety in the course of flight, added an element of uncertainty that made the contest all the more interesting. Harold Money, winner of the amateur championship shoot, which was finished Friday, being barred from the consolation event, his father, Capt. A. W. Money, represented the family, and to his twenty-first bird threatened to add the Consolation Cup to the championship prize in the Money collection of trophies. Even after losing his twenty-first bird he still had a chance for a tie, and held it to the very last round, when a miss at the twenty-fifth pigeon dropped him back into a tie, with four in it, for second money, W. S. Hill of the Carteret Gun Club winning the consolation event, with a score of 22 killed. In the tie for second place with Capt. Money were Dr. C. F. Wilson, C. F. Guthrie, and W. S. Emerson.

Dr. Wilson opened the shoot, and at his first bird let go one barrel a shade too high and the other a shade too low. Enough shot hit the pigeon, however, to bring it down within bounds, but it fluttered to the line. Just as the gunner was deploring his bad luck, however, the dog, by a jump high in the air, caught the bird and retrieved it. Elated at the promise of fortune, Dr. Wilson shot in excellent form, but fortune was only trifling with him after all, for his nineteenth and twentieth, both incomers, after receiving full charges of shot, managed to reach the clubhouse porch, there to die out of bounds, while his twenty-first, another incomer, flew unscathed between the double charges and jauntily disappeared over the clubhouse roof.

In a ten-bird sweep for a club cup, C. A. Pointer and D. S. Thomas, with straight kills each, made a tie, and shot off for the trophy, Pointer winning. Three miss and out events were shot early in the day, and Harold Money, competing in the last of these, and dividing at seven kills with Dr. Wilson and T. E. Emerson. The scores follow:

CONSOLATION CUP.—Conditions—25 birds; entrance, $25; handicap rise from 25 yards to 31½ yards.

W. S. Hill, Carteret Gun Club, N. Y., (25 yards.)
02112 22222 22022 22202 22222—22

Dr. C. F. Wilson, Savannah, Ga., (31½ yards.)
22222 22202 22222 222•• 02222—21

Capt. A. W. Money, Carteret Gun Club, N. Y., (30 yards.)
22222 00222 22222 22222 02220—21

C. F. Guthrie, Pittsburg, Penn., (31 yards.)
02202 22222 22220 22•22 21122—21

W. S. Emerson, Carteret Gun Club, N. Y., (27 yards.)
222•2 20222 00222 22222 21222—21

D. S. Thomas, Philadelphia, Penn., (30 yards.)
22220 222•0 22222 22220 21220—20

W. S. Edey, Carteret Gun Club, N. Y., (28 yards.)
22222 05•22 20202 0222• withdrew

H. V. Daly, Carteret Gun Club, N. Y., (25 yards.)
00201 22020 20222 022 withdrew

Cup Event.—Conditions: 10 birds, handicap rise, men at 27 yards, one miss allowed as a kill.

C. A. Painter, (30)	22222 22222	10—0
D. S. Thomas, (30)	22221 21222	10—0
G. E. Painter, ((30)	22222 22220	9—1
I. E. Emerson, (27)	02122 22222	9—1
H. V. Daly, (27)	20122 10	withdrew
Dr. F. C. Wilson, (31½)	22222 202	withdrew
W. S. Edey, (28)	20221 22	withdrew
Capt. A. W. Money, (30)	22202 2101	withdrew
C. F. Guthrie, (31)	01012 2	withdrew

Introductory Events.—Conditions: Miss and out.

	First Event.	Second Event.	Third Event.
G. E. Painter, (30)	5	0	2
D. S. Thomas, (30)	5	2	0
J. E. Emerson, (27)	4	0	7
H. V. Daly, (27)	4	3	3
Dr. C. F. Wilson, (31½)	4	5	7
W. S. Edey, (28)	4	4	6
Capt. Money, (30)	3	2	1
C. F. Guthrie, (31)	3	4	7
C. A. Painter, (30)	0	3	2
Harold Money, (33)	0	6	7

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H Batterman

Resourceful Efforts.

Extra inducements are what our trade expect of us on Monday. A sort of holiday making in prices We are doing more than this by establishing our great price lowering methods **Every Business Day.** There are more buying attractions here than ever—Considerably more than the other half of Brooklyn realize.

Spring Costumes.

Notable for Stylish Wear, at Exceedingly Low Prices.

LADIES' ALL WOOD BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS, short Jaunty Jackets, lined with Taffeta Silk, Skirt full flare, lined with fine soft percalines, velvet bands, $12.98
All Silk lined. $19.98

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, the very latest designs, full flare shapes, trimmed with bands of Taffeta Silk, value $7.75, 5.25

Fabrics of the Season

So admirably arranged in prices as to enable the most moderate shopper an early selection.

ALL-WOOL, SATIN FINISH SOLEIL, 45 inches wide, old Rose, Reseda, Green, Castor, Tan, Ecru, Gray, Silver, Brown, Garnet, Navy and Black; value $1.00 yard, 69c

MOHAIR FIGURED PAEOLA CLOTH, 38 inch, neat designs, for separate skirts; one of this season's greatest offers; value 89c. yd., 49c

HEAVY RICH QUALITY SATIN FOULARDS, 24 inch, guaranteed all silk, perfect shades and designs; value 85c. yd., 59c

Tapestry Hangings—At Half Price.

500 pairs Tapestry Portieres, in every conceivable quality, design and color. This is made through extraordinary efforts and will be of great interest to heads of households and clubs.

Turcoman Portieres,	98c. pair.	Noil Silk (Tinsel),	1.25 pair.
Brocad d Plush,	6.00 pair.	Arfnure Tapestry,	4.25 pair.
Silk Tapestry,	7.00 pair.	Monday only.	

Shoe Event To-Morrow.

It's the close buying powers that give you these extraordinary prices.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S KID SHOES, stout extension soles, patent leather tips, Button, 6 to 8, 79c.; 8½ to 10½, 89c.; 11 to 2, 98c

BOYS' SATIN CALF LACE, stout sole, Dongola kid top, 13 to 5½, 98c.

LADIES' KID SHOES, button and lace, 2½ to 7, widths C to E, with kid or patent leather tips, Value $2.00; 1.39

KID GLOVES. At half prices.

FINE QUALITY LADIES' 2-clasp KID GLOVES, in all leading spring shades, modes, ans, beavers, grays, browns, reds, white and black, all sizes, regular $1.00 quality, Monday, 50c

MEN'S KID GLOVES, in tans and reds, sizes 7 to 9½, Monday, 50c

Infants' Department.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES of imported gingham, in pink, blue and red checks, also in Dimities, trimmed with embroidery and braid, sizes 1 to 4 years. Value 75c. and $1.00, 59c

BABIES' CARRIAGE COVERS, embroinered in pink and blue. Value 79c. 39c

China Dinner Services.

Extraordinary Reductions in Prices.

$4.98 WHITE PORCELAIN DINNER SET, 100 pieces, prettily embossed, new shape regular price, $7.98

14.98 CARLSBAD CHINA DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, delicate floral decorations on the newest shapes, including soup tureen, sold everywhere for 22.49

27.98 LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS, 102 pieces; including soup tureen; rich decorations on pretty shapes, all handles heavily gold stippled; regularly sold at 35.49

Brooklyn's Finest Grocery Dep't.

FANCY PRUNES, largest size, 29 to the pound, special Monday and Tuesday, 9c

FRUIT JAMS, our 15c. jar, special Monday and Tuesday, 12c

LENTILS, largest size, "fancy stock," special Monday and Tuesday, per lb., 5c

HONEYSUCKLE PEACHES, simply delicious, large size can. Special Monday and Tuesday, per can, 18c

KIPPERED HERRING, "Gilt edge brand," large oval can. Special Monday and Tuesday, 10c

On all purchases of $5.00 and upwards we prepay freight or expressage charges.

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Royalto Was in Fine Form and Won the Brushing Honors.

There was some lively sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon when Mrs. David Lamar, driving the handsome little pacer Royalto, won several hotly contested brushes in good style. After several warming jogs up and down the lower stretch which proved that Royalto was in prime form and condition, Mrs. Lamar turned the little pacer to a good start with the pacer Nettie B., 2:16¼, driven by her husband. For a quarter of a mile the pair traveled on even terms, and then Nettie B., making a sudden spurt, gained a lead of half a length. Mrs. Lamar used the whip with good effect, and succeeded in closing up the gap and gaining a head. Nettie B. was just recovering the lost ground when a well-timed spurt landed Royalto a winner by a half length. In a second brush Nettie B. took the lead at the quarter post and was never headed. The final proved extremely exciting, it being a nip-and-tuck race from start to finish. Nettie B. had a lead of a half length when within 200 yards of the finish post, but again Royalto proved her finishing powers and nosed her rival out. The mare May Thorn, 2:17¼, driven by Thomas Russell, did some fast work, and was started with the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman, but broke and spoiled her chances of winning. George Coleman worked the pacer Edward W., 2:21¼, out several times, and C. W. Newman covered several very fast quarters with the black pacer Nemo. Among others on the road were Dr. David Randall, driving the gray pacer T. N. B., 2:1[illegible]; Hugh Reilly, driving Commodore Porter, 2:13, and B. L. Dunton, driving a team of bay cobs. There is every prospect of a big turnout of light harness horsemen this morning, providing the weather permits, as the roadbed is in excellent condition for both trotters and pacers. One or two friendly brushes have been talked of, among which is the postponed brush between the roan pacer, Moth Miller, 2:07, owned by Dr. David Randell; Johnny Agan, 2:05¼, owned by A. L. Bostwick, and Red Lawn, 2:16¼, owned by David Lamar.

College Rowing Association Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Poughkeepsie-Highland Amateur Rowing Association was held at the Nelson House to-day, at which plans for the regatta on July 2 were discussed. The meeting was attended by C. E. Lambert, C. C. Hughes, W. H. Frank, H. von Derlinden, William F. Booth, T. H. Ransom, and Harris S. Reynolds. It has been decided to row four races on July 2, the eight-oared 'Varsity and freshman, the four-oared, and the single scull. All of the colleges represented last year will take part and in addition, Toronto and Syracuse have been asked to send crews. No replies have been received from the last-mentioned colleges.

Tappin Wins South Florida Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23.—Charles L. Tappin of the Westbrook Club, Islip, L. I., won the East Coast championship of South Florida this afternoon by playing the best golf out of a field of ninety-six that entered. Tappin was pitted against E. A. Mulliken of the Wollaston Club, Boston, in the final round, and won by three up and two to play. Mulliken got the runner-up cup. The Consolation Cup was won by C. F. Watson, Jr., of the Essex County Club, Orange, N. J. The Tappin-Mulliken cards were:

C. L. Tappin, Westbrook—									
Out	4	3	5	5	3	5	3	4	—37
In	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	3—35—72
E. A. Mulliken, Wollaston—									
Out	4	3	6	4	4	4	4	4	5—38
In	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	4—37—75

In the morning Tappin defeated Davis 1 up in twenty holes and Mulliken defeated C. F. Watson 3 up and 2 to play. For the Consolation Cup, McElween defeated Willett 4 up and 3 to play, and Watson, Jr., defeated Hart McKee by 4 up and 3 to play.

WARD TENNIS CHAMPION

Cragin Defeated in Final of the Indoor Tournament.

MOLLENHAUER'S CONSOLATION

Final in the Doubles Event to be Played in Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday.

Holcombe Ward, the star tennis player in Harvard, but who entered the indoor tennis tournament of the United States from the Orange Tennis Club, won the championship singles in that event yesterday, beating Calhoun Cragin, champion of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, in three straight sets. Ward, therefore, begins the present tennis year by winning the first championship contest held under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and his past triumphe are thus increased by one more desirable trophy.

The games were played in the Seventh Regiment Armory, and drew a good delegation of lovers of the sport. The spectators were rewarded by some fast and exciting play. In the opening set Cragin surprised even his friends by the strength and vivacity of his game, and he forced Ward to do his cleverest in each game. Cragin had the advantage every time in the set, but lost when just on the point of victory. He forced Ward to play eleven games to win. The most exciting period was when the Seventh Regiment crack had the score 8 to 7 in his favor. Ward's brilliant volleying and fast net play saved him that time, and he gave a grand, nervy exhibition. Cragin, on his part, was very fast at the net, doing his best in that respect in the opening set. Ward won the other two sets handily, by scores of 6—2 and 6—3. He played fast, and Cragin weakened materially toward the finish.

The new indoor tennis champion has held for two years one of the National championships in doubles. He won that honor last year at Newport with D. A. Davis as his partner. This is the second year that the indoor championship has been played. The victor last year was John A. Allen of Yale, who was graduated in June.

Immediately after the single championship had been finished, Ward, with his Orange Club partner, George H. Miles, met W. C. Grant and Robert Le Roy in the unfinished semi-final round for the championship doubles. Le Roy is the Cutler School champion, and plays an excellent game, serving being his strong point, but he is not the equal of either of his strong opponents at the net, when quick, short work is called for. Grant is one of Columbia's strong tennis players, and he put up a highly creditable game. Ward and Miles, however, showed marked superiority in all-around play, and won both sets by scores of 6 to 4. It was announced that the final round will be played next Saturday instead of Wednesday.

Henry Mollenhauer, the star tennis player of the Kings County Tennis Club, won the consolation singles, beating young Le Roy. The latter took the first set in brilliant style by 7 games to 6, but he fell off badly after that, and Mollenhauer won by 6—4 and 6—2, showing a strong service game and being speedy at short returns. Summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Final Round—Holcombe Ward, Orange Tennis Club, beat Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 11—9, 6—2, 6—3.

CONSOLATION SINGLES.

Final Round—Henry Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, beat Robert Le Roy, Indoor Tennis Club, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Semi-Final Round—Holcombe Ward and George H. Miles, Orange Tennis Club, beat W. C. Grant, Columbia University, and Robert Le Roy, Indoor Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4.

The other semi-final round in the championship doubles was finished on the previous day, O. M. Bostwick, West Side Tennis Club, and Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, being the winners. The final round will be played off in the Seventh Regiment Armory next Saturday, and admission will be free. At the close of the games Harry L. Follett, President of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, presented the prizes.

PRIZES FOR YACHT RACES.

Thomas W. Lawson's Offer to Stimulate the Sport in Massachusetts Waters.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—It was announced today that, desiring to stimulate yachting competitions during the coming Summer, which promises to be one of unprecedented interest to yachtsmen, Thomas W. Lawson has offered several cups for open competition, through the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club, of which he is a member. Mr. Lawson, who is building the Boston yacht to contest for the honor of defending the America's Cup, desires to bring into Massachusetts waters not only races between the ninety-footers which are entitled to sail in the cup competition, but also between schooners, seventy-footers, fifty-one raters, and fishermen, for prizes designated as "suitable" in some cases and named at $1,000 in others.

The offer of Mr. Lawson was brought to the attention of the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club in a letter written several days ago, which has been received with favor by the Executive Committee of the club.

Mr. Lawson's letter and the reply of the yacht club's Secretary are as follows:

Boston, Feb. 20, 1901.

Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club, William Avery Cary, Esq., Secretary, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir: I desire to offer, through our club, for open competition, four cups, to become the property of the winners, as follows:

Ninety-foot sloops, a suitable cup.

All schooners, first prize, a cup valued at about $1,000, with suitable second and third prizes.

Seventy-foot sloops, cup valued at about $1,000.

Fifty-one-foot rating class, cup valued at about $500.

Also cash prizes for all fishermen, first $1,000, second $500

THE WHITE RATS ARE STANDING FIRM

Say that They Can Hold Out as Long as the Trust.

Managers Said to be Filling Their Places with Amateurs—Maurice Barrymore Is Indignant.

Maurice Barrymore strode into the headquarters of the White Rats yesterday afternoon. Approaching Deputy Chief Rat Armstrong and waving in one hand a dozen or so newspapers of various editions, he cried:

"How dare they say I will fill my dates if the Rats wish it not? Is my Rat oath as nothing? Shall a paltry six hundred stand between me and my obligations to ye brother Rats? No! By the shade of Hamlet—no! And they dare to say I'll tread the boards while all other good Rats sit here in solemn council! Gadzooks, it is outrageous!"

With this peroration, Mr. Barrymore, who has for a long time been booked to appear in one of the trust's vaudeville houses this week, sank into a chair. Then he explained that some syndicate officials had dared to insinuate that he was not one of the bolters, which he regarded as a dire insult. Finally, after expressing his disgust again, he went away to consult with George Fuller Golden as to what sketch he would donate to the Rat benefit performance to-morrow night at the Academy of Music.

"Ah, he's the stuff!" triumphantly remarked the Deputy Chief. "We're all like that. We are in this for principle. But we shan't suffer. If any Rat gets in hard luck by reason of his or her devotion to the cause, then the unlucky one will be replenished by the order. We can hold out in this strike as long as the trust, and longer, if they don't come round."

WILL NOT INTIMIDATE PLAYERS.

Mr. Armstrong was asked if the reports that the Rats were trying to intimidate players now acting at the syndicate houses had any truth in them. He replied that the Rats, as an organization, issued no instructions for the ill-treatment of "scabs." This is what one of those "scabs," feminine, said:

"This is fine for us, I can tell you. Many of us are amateurs, you know, for the trust can't get all the 'proteshes' it wants nowadays. Now, if it hadn't been for this Rat trouble, I might never have had a chance to go on the stage. I had applied for positions so often that I was beginning to get tired and to think of becoming a shop girl. I didn't have to suffer that fate, though, for when I turned up at the trust's offices the other day just after the Rats bolted, I was told I was all right. Now I'm acting—really acting—don't you know."

When the case of the amateur was referred to the Rats, they said: "Oh, yes, we know that. All the vaudevillites that are worth the name are Rats. Why, do you know that the trust managers are so convinced of the overwhelming influence we can exert that they won't let these novices of theirs come out on the streets from 11 in the morning till after the performance at night. Meals are furnished in the theatres, and then, when the amateur is at last released, he is detected by the trust and follows her home to see that we don't get next to her and tell her to be a Rat."

Up in the offices of the syndicate, Eastern Manager Hennessey and other officials said that, while they had been employing a few amateur players to take the places of the departed Rats, these beginners were in reality better performers than their predecessors.

The trust officials said, too, that they wished to contradict Mr. Golden's alleged statement that Managers Shea and Eirich of Buffalo and Cleveland, respectively, had given in to the strikers. These representatives of the combination, said Mr. Hennessey and Mr. Keith, had not done any such thing, but were firmly holding their own ground. The Rats, added these two, had agreed to bide a while at the conference held on Feb. 8, and had broken faith by striking before the syndicate had a chance to keep its promise to abolish the 5 per cent. commission on salaries. Such being the case, Mr. Keith said, the combination would fight it out to the end and see to it that, when the contest should be won, the Rat bolters would have a hard time getting back their old salaries.

"Poor fellows," continued the trust man; "they were only making two or three hundred or a thousand dollars a week. It's really hard for a man like a great fifteen-minutes-at-a-time vaudeville actor to live on such starvation wages. But we couldn't afford to give them any more; really, we couldn't. Of course they deserve sympathy. A thousand a week—hard luck! But times are hard."

WHAT THE MANAGERS SAY.

It was revealed by the trust managers that the total number of bolting Rats and Rat sympathizers last week had been sufficient to make up the casts of 80 acts, of which 60 went out of houses in the city. To replace these 60 acts, according to Mr. Hennessey, the trust has already prepared 525 acts, all of them being in shipshape to go on the stage at any minute. He said yesterday that the following were some of the headliners on his list:

Helen Dauvray, $500; Homer Lind and company, $500 to $600; Adele Ritchie, $500; Etienne Girardot and company, $500; Lucille Saunders, $250; Elita Proctor Otis, $350; C. P. Flockton and company, $250; Brandon Hurst's company, $225; Mme. Sofia Scalchi, $1,100.

The Rats announced their concert for to-night in the Academy of Music, and gave out the programme. Among those who have volunteered, according to the statement given out at Rat headquarters, are Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Maurice Barrymore, Weber and Fields, De Wolf Hopper, "Jim" Corbett, "Dave" Warfield, Dan Daly, and a score of others. Many sent notes to the effect that if they could not get on the bill they would help at ushering and the like. Seats were sold out fast, the prices being fixed at from 25 cents to $1. It was announced that Arthur Huntone paid $100 for a single seat, Harry von Tilzer $100, R. W. Jackson $25, and Nicholas Engel $100, the last named saying that if the seats had all been sold, he would pay the $100 anyway.

Corbett's saloon was crowded with Rats all the afternoon. "Jim" himself was there, as was the "Big Chief," by which name they have come to call Mr. Golden. "Jim" sat on a table and told why he went into the fight. He said:

"Last year, you know, I made a thousand a week when I did a sketch. Now that wasn't fair, was it? How can I get along? Do you fellows think I'm going to let this blasted trust drive me to starvation? Not a bit."

Thus went the talk in that saloon and others. But there was one bar over which the Rats, although it had before been a favorite haunt for them, did not bend in earnest conclave. This was Joe Schmitt's, at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The reason the Rats abandoned their old friend, Schmitt, was told as follows:

"Joe used to do a vaudeville stunt himself, you know, and when he went into the liquor business his old friends stuck to him. The Rats, most of whom knew him, were his best customers. Just after their strike the trust people heard that Mr. Keith had asked Joe for the loan of a big Newfoundland dog to be used in living pictures. Joe loaned the animal, which was duly exhibited. Then the Rats, after they bolted, went to the saloon keeper and told him he must make his dog strike.

"'The Rats have struck,' they said; 'why not the dog?'

"They told him they would boycott his place if he didn't make the dog bolt. As he hasn't come round to their demands, they don't buy from him any more. Joe, however, says Mr. Keith is a pretty good friend of his, too, and he's glad he's at least on good terms with the trust, though he does think it's a pity a poor laborer can't make his thousand a week without having a 5 per cent. deducted from it."

MEETINGS OF RATS TO-DAY.

There will be big meetings of Rats to-day. Many women will be initiated. Reports on the heroism of the bolters will be heard. It is expected that Miss Russell will make an address, and perhaps Miss Templeton, Miss Summerville, and others equally devoted to the welfare of the Rats. The Rats, it is said, have the refusal of the American Theatre for Sundays during the next ten weeks or longer. At the meeting above mentioned the speeches, according to trust sympathizers, will deal with such problems as: "How to live in at attic on $350 a week." "Is it right that the vaudeville artist should be forced to use the same automobile every day?" "To starve or not to starve—the question of the poor thousand-a-week man."

There will be a Rat reception in the Grand Central Palace this afternoon. A full attendance is expected.

Paul Armstrong of the White Rats said last night that the Board of Directors of the organization would meet the members of a Wall Street syndicate early this week and discuss a proposition said to have been made by the syndicate to build vaudeville houses in several cities. Mr. Armstrong did not say where the meeting would be held.

A free show for the passers-by in the neighborhoods of the vaudeville theatres was provided last night by "Razzle Dazzle" Fields of the team of Fields and Ward, who transformed himself into a "sandwich man" for the benefit of the cause. He wore two canvas signboards on which appeared the words: "White Rats at Academy of Music to-morrow night." After parading up and down the sidewalk in front of the continuous houses, he grew more bold and ventured into the lobbies, but was chased out by irate attendants, while the crowd enjoyed the fun.

At the Orpheum, in Brooklyn, the manager apologized to the audience for the absence of the headliners, and out of a dozen acts billed only two were given.

"That shows conclusively," said George Fuller Golden last night, "that the claim of the managers that they could get people just as good to take the place of the White Rats is untrue. The people are not going to be satisfied with the substitution of cheap talent for the high-priced artists who can give them good entertainment."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The strike of the White Rats Association against the vaudeville managers is lively in Syracuse. To-day Manager Charles P. Salisbury, who has taken the Dunfee Theatre, announced a bill of White Rat stars for his opening week, beginning Monday. The syndicate house, the Grand, has received from the managers' association assurance of unlimited financial support.

Keith's Representative Arrives.

H. H. Felber, the representative of B. F. Keith, returned yesterday on the steamship New York. Mr. Felber has been abroad ten months. He has secured a host of foreign talent. Harris Sparrow, the juggler, who has been appearing at the Drury Lane Theatre, was another passenger. Sparrow said that he intended to remain in this country three weeks. He also announced that he would join the White Rats to-day.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Second Afternoon Concert at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The second afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The audience was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the season in spite of the fact that at the Opera House the most popular of all operas was performed. The programme consisted of Brahms's "Academic Festival" overture, Beethoven's violin concerto, and Saint-Säen's C minor symphony. The soloist was Fritz Kreisler, the young Austrian violinist. The programme was enjoyable by reason of its compactness. No doubt some persons like to hear many compositions at one concert, but the most experienced concert-goers find a reposeful effect in an arrangement which leaves them with only a few impressions, and those clear. The Brahms overture is one of the works which Mr. Gericke conducts con amore, and it is a cheerful and inspiring piece of music in spite of its title. It was played yesterday with fine vigor, the "Lauriger Horatius" theme being proclaimed with unusual breadth and power.

The Beethoven concerto is performed less frequently than it used to be, but repeated hearings of it do not disclose any reason why it should be neglected. Doubtless one of the causes of its being seldom heard is that in these days of technical facility it affords a violinist less scope for exhibition of his command of the mechanics of his art than many less notable works, and at the same time makes more exacting demands upon his musical nature. Its technical simplicity Mr. Kreisler endeavored to relieve by his own cadenza, a lacework of formidable double stopping, utterly foreign to the spirit of the music. The young man's interpretation was not that of a scholarly Beethoven player. It had decided merits, but they were not properly distributed. His reading of the rapid passages transformed the melody of Beethoven into a sort of Slavonic rhapsody, while in the cantabile parts he played with a singularly thin tone and a forced sentiment. The audience elected to receive the performance as a dispensation of musical gospel, and applauded very warmly.

Saint-Saëns's C minor symphony has not been heard here lately. It is a work original in form and treatment, but not always in fundamental ideas. Its most interesting theme is that of the first allegro, which bears a peculiar resemblance to the first theme of Schubert's B minor symphony. The other themes are not at all striking. The workmanship of the composition, however, is worthy of the eminent Frenchman. Here and there the attractive devices of instrumentation are conventional, as the use of the strings in unison, with organ accompaniment, in the leading idea of the adagio. But this good old manner is effective, and it gives a pleasing musical result. The introduction of the piano in the symphony cannot be regarded as a happy expedient. The piano does not combine well with the orchestra. This is a familiar fact, and has often, but without good reason, been urged as an argument against the existence of the piano concerto as a form. In a concerto the prominence of the solo instrument is not censurable, but the piano as an orchestral instrument at once proclaims its alienage. The symphony was admirably played. The orchestra was throughout the concert in excellent form, and sustained its high reputation.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

Mr. Jean de Reszke had not recovered yesterday from the attack of bronchitis which came upon him at the conclusion of his latest appearance in "Tristan und Isolde," when the draught blowing across him as he lay upon the stage feigning death, after the exciting and arduous final scene of his rôle, served him as a similar draught has often served other interpreters of this part. Therefore the dispiriting placards once more showed their colors at the outer gates, and those who went to hear "Lohengrin" were compelled to accept a substitute in the title rôle. Mr. Dippel, of course, was the substitute, and he interpreted the part in his customary intelligent and painstaking manner. The result was that the performance was commendable, and the large audience, one which filled the house, gave plentiful testimony of its delight.

Those who were associated with Mr. Dippel in the afternoon's proceedings were Mme. Nordica as Elsa, Miss Olitzka as Ortrud, Mr. Bispham as Telramund, Edouard de Reszke as the King, and Mr. Muhlmann as the Herald. The versions of their respective rôles given by these singers are too familiar to call for detailed description now. All that needs to be recorded is the fact that the performers were in good voice and that they did their work with earnestness. Mr. Damrosch conducted, and the orchestra, having had a full night's sleep, was in condition to do something like justice to the lights and shades of the beautiful score.

Last night Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" was repeated to a small house. The cast consisted of Miss Breval as Valentine, Miss Adams as the Queen, Mme. Homer as Urbain, Mr. Saleza as Raoul, Mr. Plançon as St. Bris, Mr. Sizes as De Nevers, and Mr. Journet as Marcel. This arrangement furnished a more than respectable performance of the opera. Miss Adams sang the pearly music of the Queen charmingly and Miss Breval was dramatic as Valentine. Mme. Homer was a very pretty picture as the Page, but the part is not one of her best. Mr. Saleza was again in very bad voice, but his upper tones came out one. His vocal condition at present commands sympathy, and it is a pity that he is obliged to sing at all. Mr. Plançon repeated his noble impersonation of St. Bris, and Mr. Journet was a creditable Marcel.

Mr. Frohman Gets an Injunction.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an injunction upon the application of counsel for Charles Frohman, restraining Corse Payton, proprietor of the Payton Theatre, Brooklyn, from giving further productions of the play entitled "L'Aiglon." In his application Mr. Frohman says that the production at the Brooklyn house is not the real "L'Aiglon." He asserts that he is the sole owner of the American right of the play in question, and is entitled to the sole use of the title.

OPERA FOR NEXT SEASON.

It Will Last Only Ten Weeks and Have Fewer Prominent Stars.

The air around the Metropolitan Opera House has been thick of late with rumors as to the probability that there would be no season of opera next Winter. The question has finally been settled, and those who have been trembling lest they would have no one to worship next year may now possess their souls in patience. There will be opera. A long conference of the Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company was held at the Opera House on Friday night while the performance was in progress. All those at the conference pledged themselves to secrecy, but it was learned yesterday that a season was decided on.

The season will last only ten weeks, instead of fifteen, as at present, or seventeen, as heretofore. It has been seen that the public is surfeited with opera, and will attend the performances only when the most prominent stars are in the cast. The English season which preceded the performances in foreign tongues in the Fall did not aid the cheaper Saturday night representations this Winter. Furthermore, the company engaged for this season grew to formidable proportions. Mr. Grau finds himself overstocked with sopranos and tenors. Mr. Salignac, for example, has been heard only once on subscription nights, and has been drawing his salary for very little work. Mme. Nordica has been idle, too, much of the time. Miss Breval has a very limited répertoire, and can be used only for a few operas. Mr. Dippel has done substituting principally, while Mr. Van Dyck has sung only Siegmund and Tannhäuser.

By reducing the season to ten weeks the manager will be able to carry on his work with a much smaller company. He will find it possible to get on with a reasonable number of tenors and sopranos. He will be able to make stronger casts and to centralize more effort on his productions. And the public appetite will be whetted by the prospect of having to get its fill in a short time. Nothing has yet been decided as to the date at which the season will begin, but it will undoubtedly be as late as the middle of December. Who will be in the company must also yet be a matter of conjecture. It may be surmised that only the most attractive and useful members of the organization will be re-engaged.

THEATRES NEXT SEASON.

Managers Have Already Decided Upon Their Plays and Other Details.

The remaining part of the theatrical season in this city will not see many more new productions, and with few exceptions it has practically come to an end. It is so regarded by prominent managers, and in preparing their arrangements for next season many have already decided at which theatres they will present their attractions, the names of their productions, and the number of weeks they propose to stay here.

For the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which has been devoted to vaudeville for the last two years under F. F. Proctor's management, arrangements have been made for the appearance early in the Autumn of Minnie Maddern Fiske, who has not been seen in this city for several seasons.

Reports have had Amelia Bingham taking the Madison Square and the Savoy Theatres for next season, and they have also had her making her appearance at the Herald Square and Wallack's Theatres. These are incorrect, as her plans are to open the season at the Colonial Theatre in Boston with "The Climbers," and continue there until January, when she will return to the Bijou in a new play to be written for her by Clyde Fitch. The preliminary season at this theatre will be occupied by May Irwin with a new play, followed by David Warfield in his play by Charles Klein, which will be called "The Only Levi."

For the Empire, Charles Frohman will have John Drew open the season with a new play, which will be written for him by Clyde Fitch. Mr. Frohman, it is said, has also arranged to have Mr. Fitch write a play for William Faversham, whom he proposes to star next season.

Jacob Litt, who will present John Mason next season as one of his stars, will have for him a dramatization of Anthony Hope's novel entitled, "Castle Inn."

The Academy of Music will begin its season with an elaborate production of "Arizona," which will continue for thirteen weeks, followed by a new production which will be made by William A. Brady. This, in turn, will be followed by another new production about Jan. 8 by David Belasco. "Way Down East" will then be presented for the remainder of the season.

"VIENNA LIFE" ENDS SUDDENLY

Operetta Company Winds Up Owing to Poor Business and No Money.

The Operetta Company, an incorporated organization, which has been giving a comic opera at the Broadway Theatre for the past four weeks, under the direction of Rudolph Aronson, entitled, "Vienna Life," brought its season to a sudden end last night after the performance. During the past week rumors were afloat in theatrical circles that many members of the company were not receiving their salaries, and that they proposed, when Saturday night came, unless they received the money due them, to refuse to continue further.

Rudolph Aronson, who has been giving the affairs of the company his personal attention until he was taken ill two weeks ago, was compelled to relinquish the management to Al. Schlesinger, a novice in the handling of threatrical affairs, and Treasurer of the company. From this time business became very poor, and bills came thick and fast, until it was found that no money was left in the treasury to meet actual expenses.

A meeting of the Directors of the company was held and it was decided to terminate the engagement. The report that the members of the company had not received their money Mr. Schlesinger denied, and said that any outstanding debts would be paid in full, and that the whole trouble is due to bad management, and had the opera been properly advertised and conducted it would have been a success. The company some time soon would be reorganized and sent out on a tour through the country.

The Operetta Company was incorporated in Albany and has among its stockholders Jesse Wasserman, Edward Wasserman, Theodore W. Myers, Henry Seligman, R. W. White, Richard Limburger, Moses Eiseman, Leo Schlesinger, Edward Lauterbach, W. Teplow, Isaac Guggenheim, I. Ferro, I. Spiegelberg, and Arthur Houseman.

Jacob Litt, manager of the Broadway Theatre, will keep his theatre closed for the present, devoting it to rehearsals of his elaborate production of the English melodrama, "The Price of Peace," which will be produced for the first time in this country either on March 11 or 18.

LOW PRICE THEATRE CIRCUIT.

Manager Stair of Chicago to Have a House in Boston Completing His Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Manager E. D. Stair of the Great Northern Theatre announced to-day the completion of a National circuit of popular-price theatres.

A theatre in Boston is to be the last link in the enterprise. Papers, he said, were signed on Friday by him and E. D. Jordan, the millionaire dry goods merchant, whereby the latter agreed to supply property and cash to the extent of $550,000 for the erection of a theatre at Tremont Street and Van Rensselaer Place. Mr. Stair and his partner, A. L. Wilbut, are to have the full charge of the erection of the building.

Mr. Stair prepared a few weeks ago for entry into New York on a similar plan. Contracts have been let for a theatre, to be built on the Circle, Broadway, Fifty-ninth Street, and Central Park West. Mr. Stair has been for two seasons prominent in the popular-price theatre business, and for a year has been almost monopolizing it.

Dinner to ex-Gov. Pinchback.

The Colored Citizens' League will give a testimonial banquet to ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, at the West Side Lyceum, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, on Tuesday night. The dinner committee comprises Fred R. Moore, Chairman; the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, Vice Chairman; George E. Wibecan, Jr., and David N. Prime, Secretaries, and M. F. Saunders, Treasurer.

To Talk About Partnerships.

D. A. Keister will deliver a series of lectures before the New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers, the first on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, at 117 West Twenty-third Street, on the subject of "Partnership and Its Disadvantages."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN THE SOUDAN.—The return of Col. Harrington, the British Agent, to his post at Addis Ababa, in Abyssinia, is said to have been signalized by the discovery that during the last few months Russian influence has been greatly augmented at Menelek's Court in a way which the British Government will find it hard to combat. The Russian Agent Leontieff, who is an honorary member of the Cabinet of the Negus, despairing of making his master believe that the development of British influence and civilization was a bad thing for Abyssinia, turned his efforts in another direction. A large mission of Russian priests recently arrived in Addis Ababa, with the end in view of teaching the Ethiopians that the Orthodox Church and the Coptic Church are really one, and that the Czar stands ready to assume the same position toward the Coptic that he bears toward the Greek Church. What the possible political results of such intriguing may be, the British Agent does not say.

In the meantime, Leontieff is attempting to secure armed aid from the Negus in order to establish his jurisdiction over that equatorial province of which Leontieff was, jointly with Prince Henri d'Orléans, appointed Governor three years ago. An objection to this proceeding, however, has been raised on the ground that the territory in question was allotted to the British by the Anglo-Italian agreement of 1891, which the Negus recently declared he would not question. Moreover, he is said to be abundantly satisfied with the efforts that Lord Cromer is making to bring his empire in touch with European markets by extending the Egyptian railway beyond Kassala, and is, moreover, constantly urging the building of a line from Berber to Harrar, and thence into Abyssinia.

The so-called "Equatorial Province," to which Menelek hesitates to assert his claim, is deemed of great importance to Great Britain, as the section of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway between Uganda and Fashoda will probably traverse this district, as recent explorations have shown that the country west of the Nile is of so swampy a character as almost to preclude the possibility of a roadbed. Aside from the clerical scheme of the Russian Agent, above noted, Downing Street is said to be very well satisfied with the Abyssinian situation.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.—According to The Kobe Chronicle of Kobe, Japan, the development in home industries during the last year has been very marked, although the taxes imposed for naval and military purposes, which fall particularly heavy upon young industries, are beginning to create some discontent.

In January, 1900, there were 7,366 factories in Japan, of which 2,968 were worked by machinery and 4,398 by manual labor. Not more than 700 of these were factories of importance, the remainder being small workshops, often operated by the owner and his immediate family. A total of 414,000 workmen was employed in the factories—274,000 in those worked by machinery and 140,000 in those operated by manual labor. Japan now consumes upward of 2,000,000 tons of coal for industrial purposes.

The cotton industry, which recent statistics showed to be rapidly developing, is said to have felt the burden of armament taxation more than others. Last year only 1 out of 71 companies is said to have earned dividends, 37 lost money, while the remainder—33—just succeeded in making both ends meet.

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THE MEANING OF THE BULGARIAN ELECTIONS.—The general elections to the Bulgarian Parliament, which are now in progress, may, according to the avowed policy of the Government, result in a revision of the Constitution. By virtue of Article XLVII. of this document the reigning Prince, with the consent of his Ministers, may, in certain circumstances, take measures to guard the country against "national dangers" without consulting the Sobranje. Consequently it is deemed likely in Sofia that, should the electorate be unable to return a majority to the Sobranje capable of conducting the affairs of the country in an orderly way, Article XLVII. will be applied by the Government, whose absolutism proclivities have of late been more marked than ever.

The eight political parties in Bulgaria are said to be divided by personal rather than by political differences. At the time Bulgaria was liberated from the Turkish yoke there were two parties—the Conservative and the Liberal. The members of the former now call themselves Nationalists, and are under the leadership of ex-Premier Stolloff. The latter has given forth three groups—the National-Liberals, the Progressist-Liberals, and the Democrats. Then there is the Peasant's Party, which was founded two years ago, and the Socialist Party, which, founded in 1884, developed so rapidly that in the last Sobranje it controlled six seats.

That part of the Conservative Party which did not secede to Nationalism, developed along the lines of absolutism, and is now known as the Court party. Its leader is Gen. Petroff, whose organ, the Telegraf, keeps the party in a united condition, which is maintained by no other faction. The whole matter of the elections, according to authentic sources of information, has resolved itself into this: If the opposition to absolutism tendencies should be marked in the new Sobranje, the article in the Constitution will be interpreted in a way to justify Government intervention on the ground that the opposing Liberal, Peasant, and Socialist groups constitute a "national danger." The Constitution will then be revised in order to protect and perpetuate absolutism.

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THE PEACE TRIBUNAL AT THE HAGUE.—Advices from The Hague show that the Dutch authorities are making every preparation to inaugurate the permanent International Court of Arbitration, with extensive ceremonies, although the date of assembling has not yet been fixed. The General Secretary of the court has drawn up a list of members who are delegated to form the court by the following powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Roumania, Russia, and Sweden and Norway. The powers who have not yet designated their judges are Turkey, China, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Persia, Siam, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Greece, Mexico, and Servia.

It will be recalled that the permanent International Court of Arbitration owes its institution to Article 3 of the General Convention drafted by the Peace Conference in The Hague two years ago and later ratified by the powers interested. According to this article: "A permanent court of arbitration is to be established at The Hague, composed of four members of recognized fitness to be designated by each signatory power, to serve for six years and eligible for reappointment." Whenever the services of the court are required, "the contending powers are to choose from this court members in such numbers as they may agree upon—one possible choice being two members for each side, these four to choose a fifth, and by the members selected will be constituted a special 'arbitration tribunal' with members chosen generally from those previously nominated with no reference to any particular question."

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THE PORTE'S SIDE OF THE DAMASCUS-MECCA RAILWAY.—A summary of the criticism of the new Turkish railway, now in progress of construction from Damascus to Mecca, emanating from the Young Turkish Party, was recently published in these columns. Among other things, the Young Turks declared that the scheme was simply devised by the Yildiz Kiosk junta in order to draw money from the wealthy but simple-minded Mohammedans, and that, as soon as it was evident that no more money could be extracted in this way the privilege of constructing and operating the line would very likely be given to Germany.

The widespread attacks spread broadcast through the Continental press by the Young Turks have caused a reply to be made by Raftuddin Ahmad, an Anglicized Turk, who asserts that he is the originator of the railway scheme. He says that, as far back as 1894, he was moved to make representations to the Sultan that such a line was sorely needed, owing to the suffering that pilgrims were forced to undergo in order to reach Mecca. In his mission he asserts that he was ably assisted by Lord Currie, then British Ambassador in Constantinople.

In reply to the principal charges of the Young Turks—the insincerity of the Sultan and the reluctance of Mohammedan merchants to subscribe to the project—he says:

"In no part of the East the Moslems doubt the sincerity of the Sultan regarding the scheme. Subscriptions are being collected in all parts of India, as a reference to the Indian papers will readily show, while in Egypt, in Asia Minor, and in Persia the scheme is sincerely welcome. To avoid all suspicion the names and amounts of the subscribers are daily published in the Turkish newspapers by his Majesty's order. The Caliph deserves all praise for his action. Honest criticism of the Sultan's policy cannot be objected to, but to calumniate his Majesty for good actions or bad is a method which will certainly be resented by Moslems."

GOSSIP FROM ALBANY

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The hearing on the bill to repeal the mortgage tax developed a humorist, who imparted interest and entertainment to an otherwise dull proceeding. The humorist was John H. Simonson of Oyster Bay. Mr. Simonson, who is a man of advanced years, looks like a "character," and his looks do not belie him. Mr. Simonson's opening remark roused the audience from its apathy, and thereafter to the close of the address his auditors were kept in an almost constant state of laughter.

"Nearly all the speakers who have preceded me," said Mr. Simonson, "have informed you, Mr. Chairman, that they represented the poor man. I am the poor man. Now, I want to say to you that as far as practical results go, we of Oyster Bay do not care very much whether you enact this legislation or not. Three years ago in Oyster Bay we elected three Assessors, who strenuously set out to find every mortgage held in our town and make the holder pay the tax. And I can assure you that there was a hot time in the old town. As a result we have elected a new board that we ain't worrying much about. But I want to appeal to this Legislature to abolish this obnoxious tax on religious grounds. We are about to have a revival in Oyster Bay, and if you will repeal this tax our people won't have to devote so much time to swearing and will have more time for praying."

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Friday morning in the Assembly when a roll call was ordered on a bill there were just twenty-seven Republican members in their seats and a less number of Democrats. Clerk Baxter announced the vote as 99 yeas to 30 nays. The announcement of the vote caused a smile throughout the Chamber. A friend of Col. Baxter's, in explanation of how Col. Baxter made his calculation, said:

"Archie has taken up the study of thosophy, and is now able to see in the Chamber the astral bodies of members who are in New York City."

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The most interesting feature of the tax hearings to one who has nothing which can be taxed is Senator Krum's right boot. The Senator has a habit of leaning far back in his chair and throwing his right leg over his left, thereby bringing his right boot very much in evidence. It is very impressive—this boot. There is nothing else quite so imposing in Albany. It suggests substantiality and solidity. It produces the same awesome feeling which one experiences in viewing the stupendous in architecture. And it raises all sorts of interesting conjectures, such, for instance, as how, where, and when it was made, and how many cows' hides it took. But even more fascinating than these idle and impertinent speculations is the boot's power of argument. During the hearings on the tax bills, when Senator Krum asked questions of the gentlemen who came here to plead poverty, they received his prodding with complacency, except at such times as the boot went up in the air describing an interrogation mark and saying with stunning force, "Answer me that if you can?" Before this inquisition none could stand. If it did not wring his secret from him it at least steeped him in confusion.

It remained for William B. Hornblower to take the measure of the boot. After receiving its impact once or twice, Mr. Hornblower realized that there was no use trying to take it by force. To go at it in that way meant that you were sure to be stamped on. So Mr. Hornblower took another tack.

"Of course," he said, "I would not undertake to argue the law on this subject with the Chairman of this committee. He knows more about that than I could tell him, for he has been at it much longer than I have."

The boot wagged like the tail of a dog that has just been given a piece of good meat and wants more. And thereafter it allowed Mr. Hornblower to proceed without interruption. It was remarkable sagacity on Mr. Hornblower's part to discover the boot's susceptible spot. To look at it, vanity is the last thing in the world you would attribute to it. But odds, boots! Was there ever a hide so thick that it could not be tickled?

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There is one of the Christian Science "healers" who hangs around the corridors of the Capitol who would never be taken for a minister of the Gospel. He wears his hat pulled down over his face and has the swaggering air of a tough. The other day as he was passing into the Assembly chamber he was pointed out to one of the Tammany politicians with the remark:

"There goes that 'healer.'"

"Say, I've seen that fellow around here a good deal; what ward is he from!" asked the Tammany man.

"Oh, he is not that kind of a heeler," said the gentleman who had pointed him out. "He is a Christian Science 'healer.'"

"Well, strike me dead," said the Tammanyite, "if I didn't think he was one of Tim Sullivan's men."

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Neither the Senate nor the Assembly has a regular Chaplain. The ministers who offer prayers at the opening of the session of each branch of the Legislature do so on invitation of the clerks of the respective bodies. The pay the minister receives for his prayer is $5. The prayers are rarely more than a minute in duration. It is a marked custom of both Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Speaker Nixon to grasp the hand of the preacher at the conclusion of his prayer. It is merely a congratulatory shake. The $5 is collected at the clerk's office.

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Major Gen. Roe was engaged in conversation with a group of friends in the Ten Eyck Hotel when the talk drifted on to Christian Science. Gen. Roe told the following story: "Not long ago a man whom I know was taken sick, and his wife, who had become identified with the Christian Science movement, induced him, after much persuasion, to go to a Christian Science healer. The healer took hold of the man's hand and gazed intently into his eyes. Then he closed his own eyes and mumbled something. After he had repeated this 'treatment' half a dozen times, he said:

"'How do you feel?'

"'I feel like a fool,' said the man. 'How much do I owe you?'"

TO VISIT NEWPORT THIS YEAR.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 23.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will visit America next Summer for the first time since their wedding. They will arrive in the latter part of July and go to Marble House, which has undergone improvements this Winter.

Prince and Princess Cantacuzene will arrive in the Summer from Russia and will come to Newport as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who intend to spend a portion of next season, if not all of it, here. Mrs. Palmer has contemplated a trip to Europe with her family during the late Spring, but may abandon this in view of the proposed trip of the Prince and Princess.

The members of the British Legation will also be here for the Summer, and probably those of two other legations from Washington.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage held a reception this afternoon in honor of the Illinois delegates to the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. Receiving with the host and hostess were Mrs. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, poured chocolate; Mrs. R. R. Hitt presided at the tea table, while Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter served frappé. Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Reginald De Koven also assisted in the entertainment of the company.

Senator and Mrs. Hale to-night entertained a dinner party of twenty.

Others entertaining at dinner were Mrs. John Davis, Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edward, and Representative and Mrs. Hitt.

Gen. Anson Mills entertained at a stag dinner of eighteen. The guest of honor was Justice White of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Fairbanks gave a tea this afternoon, complimentary to the National Board of Officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

NEW YORKERS IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, and James Stillman of New York arrived at Palm Beach in Mr. Rockefeller's private car this morning.

Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, arrived yesterday.

Many other New Yorkers are at Palm Beach. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, J. H. Hegeman and wife, C. T. Keogh, E. P. Frame and wife and Miss Frame, J. P. Walsh and Miss Walsh, Charles L. Weber, Mrs. Craig, Marc Klaw, and others. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will be at the Beach when they return from the West, where they have gone on an inspection of the Gould properties.

The rush of tourists from New York City has been heavier this week than any during the season.

PLAN FOR REAPPORTIONMENT.

The question of the redistricting of the State in accordance with the new Congressional reapportionment occupied the attention of the many Republican politicians who gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday with the developments in the police situation. During the afternoon there was a long conference of the Republican leaders of the State, and a programme of action was arranged.

In the conference, which occupied most of the afternoon, there were Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, State Republican Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the County Committee, and George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. After the conference Mr. Dunn made this statement of the plans that had been agreed upon:

"Next week a committee will be appointed by Speaker Nixon for the Assembly and by Senator Ellsworth for the Senate. This joint committee will meet and recommend a plan for the reapportionment. It will decide whether there will be any Congressmen elected at large or whether there will be a redistricting of the State."

It was said by a Republican leader last night that the controversy with Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, might be settled by placing the Twenty-first District in the same Congressional district with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts.

Mr. Gruber's district is now in the same Congressional district with the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Assembly Districts. This is the only Congressional district on Manhattan Island which went Republican last Fall, and Mr. Gruber's 105 delegates give him control of the district conventions and of the nominations.

It was proposed to cut the Twenty-first District in two in the reapportionment. This would have broken into the solidity of Mr. Gruber's influence in the Congressional district conventions. To put his Assembly district in the same Congressional district with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth would deprive Mr. Gruber of his control of even that Congressional district, but he says he had rather have that done than to have his district split up between two Congressional districts. This new plan, therefore, is being actively discussed by Republicans, and negotiations are understood to be under way to effect it as the most satisfactory compromise.

PLAY BY INDIAN ACTORS.

The acme of realism on the stage will be reached when at the Sportsmen's Show, which opens in Madison Square Garden next Saturday, L. O. Armstrong's dramatic version of "Hiawatha" will be presented. The actors in the production will be a band of full-blooded Ojibway Indians. The costumes will be those especially prepared for the first presentation of the drama which took place a year ago on the grounds of the Ojibways, near Sault Ste. Marie, for the special entertainment of Longfellow's daughters, who paid a visit to the region their father had made famous by his pen. The stage in Madison Square Garden will be the miniature island that will arise from the waters of the lake that is to constitute one of the scenic effects in the amphitheatre.

The first production of the dramatization of Longfellow's poem was on the occasion of a visit by the poet's daughters to the Ojibway Indians, in return for a visit paid by representative Indians to Longfellow's home. With the assistance of Mr. Armstrong, the idea of the Ojibways to dramatize the song of

LAKEWOOD GOLF WINNERS

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien Secures the Third Cup.

COUNTRY CLUB TOURNEY ENDS

Jasper Lynch Takes the Chief Trophy—Over Forty in the Handicap—Interesting Mixed Foursome.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 23.—Although there were not many top-notchers in the mid-winter tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood, which was brought to a close this afternoon, there were so many competitors on about the same equality that it proved one of the most enjoyable tourneys that has been held in this vicinity for some time. The majority of the matches were very close, and the handicapping, with but one or two exceptions, was excellent. The chief match of the day was the final round for the first cup, between Jasper Lynch, Golf Club of Lakewood, and C. H. Robbins, Country Club of Lakewood. They are the best players of the two rival clubs, and there was a great local interest in the contest. Robbins set a lively pace by winning the first three holes, but Lynch settled down to his work, and they broke even at the turn. Lynch played a strong game on the homeward journey, and finally won the match by 2 up and 1 to play.

The second cup was won by George C. Low of the Berkeley Golf Club, Toms River, who defeated Henry A. James, St. Andrew's, by 2 up and 1 to play. The competitors for the third cup were Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Country Club, and Henry Des Voeux, North Berwick. The Judge won the match by 1 up. The battle for the fourth cup was between E. B. Alvord, Ardsley, and R. M. Littlejohn, Oakland. Alvord won the match by 3 up and 1 to play.

There were forty-six competitors in the open handicap, which brought the tournament to a close. The winner was J. E. Faber, Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, who had the full benefit of the handicap. He also tied with H. Kennedy Hill for the best gross score prize. The scores follow:

	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
J. E. Faber, Richmond County— Out ...9 5 5 4 5 7 5 5 4—49 In ....6 4 5 5 5 6 3 6 5—47—	96	18	78
T. C. Emmons, Baltusrol	98	18	80
Samuel H. Ordway, Nassau County	103	18	85
C. H. Robbins, Lakewood Country	88	2	86
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood Golf	87	0	87
R. E. Worrall, Country Club	97	10	87
W. W. Lowery, Fox Hills	100	12	88
E. B. Alvord, Ardsley	99	10	89
R. P. T. Fisk, Fox Hills	106	16	90
C. A. Blyth, Englewood	100	10	90
H. A. Gildersleeve, Garden City	99	8	91
Irving Brokaw, Westchester Golf	99	8	91
A. E. Taylor, Country Club	109	18	91
M. J. O'Brien, Westchester Country	102	10	92
Henry Des Voeux, North Burwick	102	10	92
E. Robbins Walker, Country Club	102	10	92
E. F. Aycrault, Ardsley	108	16	92
H. Kennedy Hill, C. of P.	96	3	93
J. H. McKinley, Fairfield	98	5	93
A. J. Hannan, Fox Hills	111	18	93
Louis S. Kerr, Garden City	102	8	94
T. W. Pearsall, Lakewood Country	108	14	94
G. C. Miller, Country Club	112	18	94
H. F. Whitney, Nassau Country	103	8	95
F. A. Moore, Larchmont	105	10	95
Arthur Hinds, Richmond Hill	98	2	96
A. B. Graves, Country Club	105	8	97
Ralph Kickok, Westchester Golf	110	14	96
Arthur B. Claflin, Lakewood Country	105	8	97
F. D. Beard, Lakewood Country	109	12	97
J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau Country	104	6	98
James Converse, Lakewood Country	110	12	98
W. M. Campbell, Crescent A. C.	105	4	101
I. C. Murdock, Shinnecock Hills	109	8	101
Thomas A. Eddy, Dyker Meadow	115	14	101
F. T. Parsons, Oakland	115	14	101
Fred A. Potts, Seabright	115	14	101
R. M. Littlejohn, Oakland	110	8	102
J. Gordon Douglas, Oakland	109	5	104
John M. Kyle, Fairfield County	122	18	104
H. R. Wilkinson, Brooklawn Country	125	18	107
W. J. Kingsland, Country Club	117	8	109
F. P. McDuemry, Country Club	122	10	110
W. E. Cassebeer, Country Club	123	10	113

There was a mixed foursome handicap played in the afternoon on the links of the Golf Club of Lukewood, in which sixteen couples competed. The pair who played from scratch were Miss Bishop and W. M. McCawley, the Philadelphia crack. The winners were Mrs. H. F. Whitney, until recently Miss Louise D. Maxwell, and H. L. Batterman, who had a handicap of 10. The scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mrs. H. F. Whitney and H. S. Batterman	104	10	94
Mrs. Walker and Mr. Blair	107	10	97
Mrs. R. B. Kerr and J. B. Upham	112	14	98
Miss Bishop and W. M. McCawley	100	0	100
Miss Williams and Mr. Richards	121	16	105
Mr. and Mrs. Graves	120	14	106
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Geddes	122	12	110
Mrs. A. C. Smylie and John Maswell	110	8	111
Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson	129	18	111
Mrs. Smith and E. H. Sherman	123	10	113
Miss Marshall and E. A. Kalbfleisch	123	10	113
Mr. and Mrs. Lorning	126	10	116
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Norris	121	4	117
Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Davis	138	18	120
Mrs. Batterman and Mr. Whitney	137	14	123
Mrs. Converse and W. Kennesly	144	18	126

GOLFERS MEET THIS WEEK.

Championship Awards Occasion Inter-Club Rivalry—Protest from Westerners.

Golfers have an interesting week before them, as events of National importance in the golf world are to be settled at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which will be held Thursday night at Delmonico's. The list of officers for election has already been announced, and as no opposition has developed to the selections of the nominating committee, unanimous election for all is assured. The meeting will be called to order by the senior Vice President, John Reid, of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, but he will resign the chair to the new President, Robert H. Robertson, of this city, as soon as the latter is formally elected.

The most important matter will be the selection of the clubs for the three National championships this year. In the announcement of applications by Secretary Kerr last week there are indications that strong rivalry will develop when the subject of awarding the amateur and women's events comes up. Greatly to the surprise of many golfers, the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove has decided to oppose the unanimous choice of Atlantic City for the amateur competition. The reason is said to be the desire of a number of local golfers to see the event held in this locality, and also their wish that it be held in the Autumn.

Atlantic City has plainly stated its preference for June, a date that would be far more objectionable to the Westerners than the time chosen last year, early in July. The Nassau delegation is expected to state its preference for some time after the first of September, and provided Atlantic City is not willing to take a later date, if necessary, Nassau would practically secure the aid of the entire Western delegation.

While the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, has come forward as a rival of Baltusrol for the women's championship, there is little fear of the outcome, and the Baltusrol adherents are not at all anxious. Baltusrol has made a feature of women's open tournaments for three years, and the one it held last year was much superior to the regular championship at Shinnecock in numbers and fully equal to it in the standard of golf.

Although Myopia is the only club to ask for the open tournament, it by no means follows that Myopia will get it, for applications may be made at the meeting, and there have been rumors that St. Andrew's would not be averse to the contest. But if Baltusrol and Atlantic City are chosen, the delegates will probably consider it wise to give the open event to the New England section of the country.

Secretary Kerr will present the request of the newly organized Glen Echo Golf Club of St. Louis for the sanction of the United States Golf Association regarding the proposed world's championship, which it has been proposed to hold in 1903 as a feature of the exposition to be held in St. Louis in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase. The club is not a member of the National body, and it is hard to see how official sanction can be granted until the Glen Echo Club qualifies as a member.

In metropolitan circles the most interesting feature of the week was the informal statement that the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye had reconsidered its former refusal to hold the Metropolitan championship this year. The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Association will meet early in March, and Apawamis will be chosen for the event, which will be held late in May.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Standard Patterns and Fashion Periodicals.

Women's Two-Clasp Kid Gloves, 69c. and 98c.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBIT OF ELEGANCE.

The first note of the Spring warbler is scarcely heard before we are in readiness throughout our entirety for the Spring shopper. Revelations of Laces, Silks and Fancy Dress Stuffs, to which the mind of the fashionable woman turns at this time, are to be seen on all sides, and a perfect delight is the Spring Shopping with us here.

Laces.

BLACK LA TOSCA NETS, (45 in. wide) Plain and Point d'Esprit dots, all perfect goods, regular prices 75c. to 1.50 per yard. Sharp cut for Monday per yard, at.. 69c

BLACK MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, and liberty chiffon, 42 inches wide, regular prices 39c. to 75c. per yard, special Monday, per yard..... 25c

ORIENTAL VALENCIENNES AND POINT DE PARIS LACES, assorted widths and designs, worth per yard from..... 12½ to 25c

IMITATION TORCHON LACES and insertions, assorted widths and designs, regular 5c., 8c., 10c. and 15c. per yard, special per yard..... 3c. and 5c

EMBROIDERED TURN OVER COLLARS, so much in demand, assorted lots, worth from 12½ to 25c. each, Monday..... 10c

REVER LACE COLLARS, black and cream, special each..... 49c

Embroideries. The Biggest Embroidery Values in the Land.

Manufacturers' sample Strips (4½ to 6 yards each) edging and insertions assortment, sold by the strip only.

LOT NO. 1—Values 5c. to 8c., special, per yard..... 3c
LOT NO. 2—Values 8c. to 12c., special, a yard..... 5c
LOT NO. 3—Values 12½c. to 18c., special, per yard..... 8c
LOT NO. 4—Values 19c. to 25c., special, per yard..... 10c
LOT NO. 5—Values 25c. to 48c., special, per yard..... 19c

Books. Specials for Monday Only.

Milly, by Maurice Thompson, author of Alice of Old Vincennes, publisher's price, $1.50; our price..... 88c
A Lady of Regency, by Mrs. Stephen Hawson, publisher's price, $1.50; our price. 98c
In the Name of a Woman, by A. W. Marchmont, publisher's price, $1.50; our price. 98c
Cardinal's Rose, by Van Tassel Sutphen, publisher's price, $1.50; our price.... 98c
Handy volumes for Lenten reading, such books as—
Daily Light, Christian Living, Abide in Christ, With Christ, etc..... 15c. each
Prayer Books and Hymnals and Catholic Prayer Books at special prices.

Stationery.

Latest Novelty in Paper, Hurd's Toilet Damassee, at..... 59c. a box
Cream Wove and Linen Finish Paper, 5 quires to a pound..... 9c
Special lot of Pads, Letter Packet and Commercial, linen bond, wove finish..... 7c
Travelers' Fountain Pen, guaranteed, $1.00 special, in fine, medium, coarse and steel pen points..... 49c
Special sale of Leather Memorandum Books, 9c. each
Steel Pens, assorted..... 25c. a box

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

C. J. Bonnet Black Silks. A Great Sale.

When the best black Silks in the world, which have held that proud title for generations are sold at bargain pricing, it is enough to make a stir. And no one questions the supremacy of C. J. Bonnet Silks. The noble old house in Lyons, France, where they are made, long ago established an alliance with Abraham and Straus as the widest distributors of high class Silks in this vicinage. Bonnet Silks are to be had here exclusively—for years the names of the two great houses, the one greatest in perfect production, the other greatest in wide distribution, have been interlinked. And now comes a sale of Bonnet Silks at record prices:

Less Than Actual Cost in Many Instances.

The black Silk is a need of every woman's wardrobe. The best of black Silks may be had to-morrow for less than the usual cost of poorer sorts. This way:

6,500 yds. 21 inch black Taffeta, at . 58c	4,000 yds. 21 in. black Peau de Soie . 72c
5,000 yds. 23 inch black Taffeta, at . 69c	3,500 yds. 21 in. black Peau de Soie . 95c
5,000 yds. 23 inch black Taffeta, at . 76c	3,500 yds. 21 in. black Peau de Soie . $1.05
3,500 yds. 23 inch black Taffeta, at . 94c	2,000 yds. 22 in. black Peau de Soie . $1.35
2,000 yds. 23 inch black Taffeta, at . $1.12	1,500 yds. 23 in. black Peau de Soie . $1.59

Main floor, West Building.

Printed Silk Stripe Mousseline--29c.

Price is 50c. regularly.

It is quite as remarkable as any of the doings which have made this Dress Goods Store famous. Some thousands of yards of a dainty fabric of silk and cotton with lustrous silk stripes on which are printed quaint and charming designs in exquisite color tones. Fully the match of the most attractive of the season's similar fabrics in texture and style. Ready for the dainty uses of the early Springtime and for the season's record pricing..... 29c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Men's Fancy Shirts at 69c.--Worth $1.

Men's Fine French Suspenders at 25c.--Worth 50c.

A double sale in the Men's Furnishing Store that makes rare interest for thousands of men.

The Shirts are made of a very fine quality of percale with stiff bosoms. There are dozens of attractive patterns that are fresh and bright and identical with those that will be sold for the coming season's wear at full prices. The Shirts are finely finished and a pair of detached link Cuffs goes with each one.

The French Suspenders are of the light weight narrow web that most men care for nowadays. Most of them have neat woven designs. There are a few fine American Suspenders in the lot in plain colors.

Main floor, front, East Building.

Bargains for Booklovers.

These are splendid stories for a small fraction of the cost of the paper and binding. They were published by the Macmillan Press, which is guarantee of their merit from the mechanical standpoint, and they are excellent stories which deserve a wide popularity. Clean and fresh and perfect copies and enough for every one.

Published at $1.00 to $1.50
Here To-morrow at 15c. Each.

These titles:
"The Sealskin Cloak," by Rolf Boldrewood.
"A Drama in Sunshine," by Horace Annesley Vachell.
"The Philanderers," by A. E. H. Mason.
"Richard Escott," by Edward H. Cooper.
"The Bravest of Them All," for younger readers, by Mrs. Edwin Hohler.

Book Store, main floor, rear, East Building.

Men's Spring Hats.

Thinking of your Spring hat yet? We have been thinking hard for some months and the best results are ready now. Hundreds of Brooklyn's best dressed men buy Hats here just because they can get first quality and first choice of styles at a saving that will buy something else.

The Spring Alpine shapes are the very newest arrivals. There are medium and wide brims, a bit more graceful than they have ever been before and in the silver pearls, fawns and blacks that are popular..... $3.00

Derbys in the Spring blocks—all of them. Match these Hats against the best you know for style and quality—that's the way to judge of this Hat Store. The Square top Derby is here, too—all priced at..... $3.00

Golf Caps in the new Spring styles, 48c. 75c. and 98c

Second floor, rear East Building.

A Most Unusual Sale of Waists.

Frankly there are savings on the Waists which join in to-morrow's sale which would make them interesting offerings even if the styles were ordinary. But these are by no means ordinary styles—the very freshest of Spring notions are shown in them, the novel features which are to make the American waists this season more than ever the most beautiful shirt waists in the world. There is double interest in price lowering on Waists of this sort:

Wool Waists. Fine albatross in numerous pretty Spring shades; finely tucked front and back with a white tucked vest finished with gilt buttons; bishop sleeves... $2.98

Silk Waists. A splendid taffeta silk in black and the best Spring colors; front, back and sleeves finely tucked in clusters; front made with a pretty bolero jacket effect, finely tucked; L'Aiglon buttons; a very dressy Waist very little priced, at, $5.48

Second floor, Central Building.

Cotton Shirt Waists. Madras Shirt Waists, in pretty ox-blood, blue and pink and white stripes, made with full front, bishop sleeves..... 85c

Madras Waists, the colors include ox-blood, blue, pink and lavender, box plaited front, bishop sleeves; also striped Madras Waists, in pretty stripes and colorings, full front 48c

Striped Waists, in lavender, blue, pink and ox-blood, with sailor collar and chemisette of solid color, bishop sleeves..... 69c

Madras Waists in ox-blood and lavender, with white tucked lawn chemisette and collar, bishop sleeves..... 97c

Black Sateen Waists. Fine black sateen Shirt Waists, the entire front box plaited, and plaited back, dress sleeves and collar, 97c

Second floor, East Building.

Another Great Sale of Baby Carriages.

Sixty-seven babies are invited to share in this wholly exceptional sale. That many splendid and aristocratic Baby Carriages will be ready to-morrow at almost half of the usual prices. It is the stock of one of the best makers—immediate cash was of more consideration to him than profit. So the Carriages are here, thus:

20 Roll Carriages, worth $12.00, at $6.98.
30 heavy roll and frame Carriages, worth $19.50, at $9.89.
17 heavy frame Carriages, worth $22.50, at $12.48.

All are desirable patterns and all are complete with parasol and fixtures and quick acting foot brakes. Most of the Carriages are upholstered in fine mauve corduroy and silk brocatelle.

Go-Carts—A Handsome Show.

The display is the largest in this vincinity and the Go-Carts are all of the highest grade manufactured. Dainty and striking effects, novelties in shape; everything that is fresh and handsome is included in the collection—for example, the new "Stanhope" for boys, which is the hit of the season.

Basement, East Building.

Undermuslins---Little.

It is not only because of the bargains that most Brooklyn women watch the doings of this White Store. It is also because every garment is of the worthiest sort, excellently made of serviceable or fine materials. On such wear as would be chosen at regular prices, the prices are smartly reduced. Such savings as these are instances:

Gowns. Cambric Gowns, Empire, with wide insertion of choice embroidery across front, and two lace insertions and clusters of hemstitched tucks at side, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves..... 79c

Masonville muslin Gowns, high and V neck, with four insertions of fine embroidery and six clusters of hemstitched tucks in yoke, fine embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..... 97c

Drawers. Good muslin Drawers, with full cambric umbrella ruffle and cluster of tucks above..... 29c

Cambric Drawers, with lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks..... 49c

Walking Skirts. Cambric Skirts, with full lawn umbrella ruffle tucked, trimmed with deep ruffle of fine embroidery, also dust ruffle..... $1.39

Second floor, East Building.

Underwear.

Savings for Spring Needs.

A thing is a bargain, first, *if you want it*; second, if it is little priced. Measured by these standards this Underwear for men and women is in the bargain class—well in. It is excellently made of right materials or it wouldn't be here at all and the weights are those you will want for the months to come. Thus:

Women's Underwear. White Undervests, Richelieu ribbed, low necks, with and without sleeves, finished with silk tapes and lace edging..... 10c

Lisle thread ribbed Vests, with fancy weaves, some shaped, some straight; low neck, with and without sleeves, finished with silk and silk edging..... 19c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Underwear. Light weight Balbriggan; Undershirts of Egyptian yarn, finished with pearl buttons, French necks and patent overlock seams (the kind that don't rip); Drawers with pearl buttons, suspender tape, French extension bands, double gussets and overlock seams; 50c. values, 3 for..... $1.00

Main floor, front, East Building.

Embroideries

A Third to Half Priced.

Thousands of yards have gone, but fresh thousands of yards are arriving almost daily. It is the greatest embroidery selling that we have ever known—because the values are the greatest we have ever known. Think of

2c. to 25c. for 5c. to 75c. Embroideries.

They are well made and on superior nainsook and cambric; dainty baby patterns suitable for trimming infants' robes and undergarments and showy patterns for dress trimmings, underwear, etc. Sold in strips at 2c. to 25c. a yard

Flouncings and Allovers are priced the same way. They are excellent styles and well made, suitable for skirts, waists, dresses, etc.; values 49c. to $1.98, at 25c., 49c., 75c., and 98c a yard

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Harvard Freshmen Win from Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 23.—Harvard's freshman basket ball team defeated the Yale freshmen to-night by a score of 15 to 6. The Crimson players greatly outweighed their opponents from New Haven. The score at the end of the first half was 15 to 0 in favor of Harvard. Line-up:

Harvard, 15.	Positions.	Yale, 6.
Smith	Right forward	Tweedy
Bennett	Left forward	Benham
Fisher	Centre	Luce
Bigelow	Right guard	Binkerd
Fosdick	Left guard	Church

Referee—Mr. Brown of Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Priory of Yale. Goals from field—Smith, Fisher, Tweedy, Fosdick, Luce, Benham, Bigelow, 4. Goals from four—Bigelow. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Mile—Lady Mother, 105 pounds, (Robertson,) 1; Assessment, 98, 2; Albert U., 88, 3. Time—1:52¾. Half mile, two-year-olds—Lou Wood, 110½, (Dupee,) 1; Tambourine II., 107, 2; Marie Bell, 107, 3. Time—0:52¾. One Mile—Krewer, 94½, (A. Weber,) 1; Zolo, 111, 2; Cogswell, 103, 3. Time—1:48½. Speed Handicap, five furlongs—Joe Martin, 110, (W. Dale,) 1; Bummer, 111, 2; Andes, 98, 3. Time—1:17¼. Mile and seven-eighths—Sir Fitzhugh, 104, (W. Dale,) 1; Bert Davis, 98, 2; Banquo II., 107½, 3. Time—3:35¼. Six furlongs—General Magruder, 107, (T. Walsh,) 1; Braw Lad, 108, 2; Dousterswivel, 106, 3. Time—1:19. Seven furlongs—Two Annies, 108, (Coburn,) 1; Sam Lazarus, 113, 2; Lofter, 110, 3. Time—1:36.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Waring disposed of his field easily in the San Mateo Handicap at Tanforan to-day. Results: Five furlongs—Skip Me, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Mamie Hildreth, 100, 2; Birdie Stone, 102, 3. Time—1:04¾. One mile—Topmast, 108, (O'Connor,) 1; Donator, 106, 2; Alee, 104, 3. Time—1:38¼. Hurdle handicap, mile and three-quarters—Periwig, 125, (Brodie,) 1; J. O. C., 165, 2; Choteau, 120, (Bennett,) 3. Time—3:30¾. San Mateo Handicap, mile and an eighth, value $2,000—Waring, 127, (Henry,) 1; Imperious, 96, 2; Wyoming, 103, 3. Time—1:58¾. Six furlongs—Thracia, 108, (O'Connor,) 1; Thornwild, 108, 2; The Gaffer, 104, 3. Time—1:20½. Seven and a half furlongs—Bogus Bill, 104, (Murphy,) 1; Handicapper, 109, 2; Dr. Cave, 107, 3. Time—1:40½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Weather at Oakland cloudy; track sloppy. Results: Six furlongs—Tetrain, 112 pounds, (Powell,) 1; Elkarn, 109, 2; Billy Lyons, 119, 3. Time—1:18¾. Futurity course—St. Rica, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Foul Play, 112, 2; La Mascotta, 116, 3. Time—1:14½. Half a mile—Dr. Scharff, 118, (Mounce,) 1; Zirl, 115, 2; Louweless, 115, 3. Time—0:50¼. One mile—Dunfree, 93, (Ransch,) 1; Moringa, 101, 2; Phil Archibald, 96, 3. Time—1:46¼. Mile and an eighth, Palace Hotel Stakes $2,000—Sea Lion, 96, (Mastbaum,) 1; Favonius, 122, 2; Bangor, 102, 3. Time—1:57½. Six furlongs, Paralta Handicap—Prestidigitator, 100, (Hoar,) 1; Good Hope, 100, 2; Frank Bell, 124, 3. Time—1:10¼.

Another Horse for Croker.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 23.—Col. W. S. Barnston to-night announced the sale of Vassal Dance to Richard Croker and Senator McCarren of New York. The price was private, but is said to be large. The horse will be shipped Sunday to Coney Island.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 10 A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

41—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ins. Co. vs. Paterson.
42—Burnham vs. same.
43—Eldridge vs. same.
44—Rothschild vs. Goldenberg.
45—Same vs. same.
46—Scharz vs. Robbins.
33—Reich vs. Cochran.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lyman vs. Rakopoulos.
2—Fayer vs. Beale.
3—Schmidtke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Kelly vs. Roosevelt.
5—Smith vs. Scofield.
6—Abervino vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Assn.
8—Jones vs. Jones.
9—Giordano vs. Giordano.
10—Howe vs. Skinner.
11—Gobay vs. Doane.
12—Rodgers vs. Clement
13—Southack vs. Central Trust Co.
14—Sun Printing & Pub. Assn. vs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.
15—Solley vs. McGeorge.
16—Hawley vs. same.
17—Stewart vs. Bodine.
18—Same vs. Oppenheimer.
54—People, &c., vs. Donnelly.
55—Graves vs. Graves.
56—City Real Estate Co. vs. Lenihan.
57—Harrison vs. Harrison.
58—Cole vs. Murphy.
59—Bliven vs. Met. Safe Deposit Co.
60—In re Smyth.
61—Zeroga vs. Bell.
62—Cohn vs. Meiker.
63—Tyrrel vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
64—In re Borges.
65—Wallach vs. Jackson
66—Griffith vs. Cohen.
67—Bolheimer vs. Cohen
68—Bulkeley vs. Bach.
69—In re 3d Av. R. R. Co.
70—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
71—In re Pioneer Mfg. Co.
72—E. P. Binswanger vs. Gould.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.

265—Davies vs. Devoe.
272—Hyde vs. Union Tr. Co.
92—In re E. 175th St.
101—In re E. 181st St.
134—In re E. 182d St.
270—Ropes vs. Ropes.
143—In re King's Bridge Road.
254—Atchison vs. Dalton.
273—Buek vs. Buek.
274—In re School Site, 46th St.
242—In re Farmer & Slevin.
276—Vollman vs. Volkman.
279—Varnum vs. Mattelini.
280—Conolly vs. Delaney
281—Kunzenmann vs. Kunzenmann.
282—In re U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
285—Fowler vs. Pozzo. Demurrers.
1637—Jacobson vs. City of New York.
1563—Spare vs. Spare.

Highest regular number reached in regular call on general calendar, 242?.

Preferred causes.

2644—Long Island R. R. Co. vs. Feltner.
2645—Same vs. same.
2700—Bicker vs. Khuner
2319—Rochester Lamp Co. vs. Feltner.
2804—Queens Co. Water Works vs. same.
1660—Ledyard vs. Hughes.
2505—Hanson vs. Warner.
2815—Reade vs. Collins. General calendar.
1425—Mt. Morris Bank vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
2145—Kyrtis vs. City of New York.
1633—Carroll vs. Carroll.
2597—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith
2298—Moran vs. Helf.
2558—Balbach vs. Wallach.
1608—McCormack vs. Chambers.
1838—Jones vs. Levering.
1683—La Ware vs. La Ware.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

1—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Inquest, 9058—Lenk vs. Nolan.
8270—Hart vs. Deller.
7826—Wilkins vs. Traphagen.
8838—Gottschalk vs. Gottschalk.
8210—Plump vs. Skelly.
9155—Williamson vs. Scannell.
8941—Dorf vs. Gressman
9035—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Ottenberg.
9094—Same vs. same.
9202—Studebaker Bros. Co. vs. Vacheron.
7774—Brady vs. Mount Morris Bank.
6550—Bowers vs. Schell.
8749—Ashforth vs. Volkening.
9091—Mitchell vs. Pell.
9207—Klubock vs. Abramovitz.
9046—Hogan vs. City of New York.
9048—Jones vs. same.
9049—Frazer vs. same.
9030—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Noble.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room 31, at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2040—Pascale vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7902—Handy vs. same.
2140—McGrath vs. Jackson Arch. Iron W'ks.
2146—Same vs. N. Y. Athletic Club.
8825—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8722—Koch vs. Fox.
3299—Wright vs. Consol. Gas Co.
5895—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1305—Lyon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3255—Merritt vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1961—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3450—Lange vs. Clarke.
1340—Phoenix Glass Co. vs. La Guayra Elec. Light & Power Co.
2383—N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
8849—Weeks vs. rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
2372—Osterberg vs. same.
2331—Carey vs. Brown.
2332—Cornell vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
1294—Staats vs. Byers.
2264—Sugarman vs. same.
6180—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
8663—Herbst vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
296—Horrigan vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
297—O'Neil vs. same.
1922—Hanlcek vs. Collins.
1930—Willis vs. Brown.
6582—Milone vs. Continental Paper Bag Co.
4421—Sandford vs. McDonald.
8448—Podmore vs. Dime Sav. Bank.
8807—Ingles vs. N. Y. & S. I. R. R. Co.
8597—Ott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4844—Potter vs. Morning Journal Association.
1893—Flangeare vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8031—Cohn vs. Sidell.
4713—Hatch vs. Holden.
4714—Hatch vs. Coudert
1531—Hogan vs. S. C. Royal Arcanum.

Highest number reached is regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gierich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room 31, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
693—Mariano vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1462—Norcia vs. Jones.
1527—Hayes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
597—Same vs. same.
1582—Penders vs. same.
5883—Leahy vs. City of New York.
1624—Flynn vs. City of New York.
8103—Weintraub vs. Parber.
876—Dressler vs. Hard.
1279—Theleman vs. Mayor, &c.
1274—Johnson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1386—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1387—Regan vs. same.
1740—Myers vs. same.
3879—Levy vs. City of New York.
1413—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
2322—Lyons vs. City of New York.
1255—Woolf vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2339—Peterson vs. Abramson.
2342—Bushman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2371—Lasker vs. Schuldiner.
2395—Kiernan vs. McGovern.
6815—Shanahan vs. same.
8295—Fisk vs. McGill.
2666—Bowsky vs. Climinotti Unhairing Co.
6128—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
2368—Glozier vs. Hanna.
7553—Lagutteta vs. Chisolm.
7668—Murray vs. Henninger.
8248—King vs. Burns.
8360—Thompson vs. Mayor, &c.
8065—Kominsky vs. Romolo.
6404—Fantillo vs. Schnepp.
950—Sullivan vs. Barrett.
951—Same vs. same.
2307—Swartwout vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2189—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Bauman.
2190—Rothschild vs. same.
1250—Berger vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Houghton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Henry C. Phillips, Jane McIlveen, Cecelia Walsh, Roger O'Connor, Francis A. Reilly, Minnie T. Witt, Hedwig A. Hoenninger, Antonia Ondracik, Henry Stern, Evelina Hall, Francis Morris, Max Schwarz.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on, 1625—Helen C. Brush.
1639—Mary Beach Tousey.
1641—Catherine Cohn.
1647—George Phillipi, Jr.
1648—Minnie A. Kurz

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Volume of Business, with Large Speculative Purchases.

THE BOREEL BUILDING DEAL

Latest Sales by Brokers—Noticeable Absence of Important Auction Offerings—This Week's Schedule.

In its general character the business of the last few days has shown no new features, and if its volume has been slightly decreased it is only what might have been expected from what was little better than half a week, so far as the transaction of business was concerned. The bulk of dealing continues to be of speculative character, with however enough business of another sort to justify a hope for a more extended investment movement as the season advances.

Chief among the week's speculative operations was the purchase of the Boreel Building by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. This transaction is of especial interest because it marks the passing into active hands of what is perhaps the most valuable among those down-town properties which are available for improvements—and that it will be improved, either by the recent purchasers of it or as the result of a resale by them, goes without saying. With its area of 15,000 square feet and frontages of 500 feet, it is without an equal as an office building site, with the possible exception of the plot occupied by the Trinity Building.

The Boreel Building deal was, moreover, noteworthy from another point of view, in that it illustrates most perfectly the class of business which the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company is prepared to transact. In the hands of the Boreel heirs this magnificent site would never have been improved, and it is an equally safe prediction that it would have been a long time before any individual would have cared to undertake the operation, simply on account of its size and not on account of any misgiving as to its successful outcome. But here is a corporation formed expressly for the purpose of carrying forward these gigantic real estate enterprises, many of which, no doubt, will be larger and of greater importance than that involving the Boreel Building.

Thomas F. Ryan's purchase of the Presbyterian Mission Board's property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, was something of a surprise, following so closely his purchase of the Minturn property at the northwest corner of the same street. There were those who took a rather skeptical view of the announcement that Mr. Ryan intended to make the old Minturn house his residence, and their skepticism was not diminished by the statement that the Presbyterian Missions property had been bought to protect the character of the neighborhood. The belief that both purchases will show a decidedly speculative phase is borne out by a report that Mr. Ryan has already resold the Presbyterian Missions property to a firm of operators, who will erect thereon a twelve-story building.

The successful building operations on the old Columbia College block seem to have convinced builders that the upper west side and upper Fifth Avenue sections are not the only places where a demand exists for the modern five-story American basement house. In line with this movement was the purchase of two lots on Fifty-third Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, last week by Builder William E. Diller. On the west side, the buying of apartment house sites showed more than ordinary activity. Le Grand K. Pettit bought thirteen lots on the south side of Ninety-fifth Stret, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, and resold seven of them to Lorenz Welher, who will build two apartment houses. The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company resold the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and at Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street the New York Investment and Improvement Company disposed of its plot of six lots

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Herman Hahlo to Henry H. Langdon the four-story dwelling 19 East Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Henry L. Feit, who recently bought the plot, 50 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 50 feet west of Columbus Avenue, as a site for an apartment house, has also acquired an abutting lot on Seventy-first Street.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Hughina Heward to a client, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 103 West Seventy-eighth Street, 17 by 102.2.

William P. Jones & Son have sold for John S. Moser, for $37,500, the five-story double flat 360 West Forty-second Street, 29.6 by 100.5.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Margaret McKeon to a Mrs. Lowe the three-story brownstone front dwelling 172 West Sixty-fourth Street, 14.5 by 100.5.

John N. Golding has sold for J. Allen Townsend the plot on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 125 by 100.2.

The Ash estate has sold for about $60,000 the four-story building 183 William Street, southwest corner of Spruce Street, 24.7 by 47.5 by 24.8 by 52.10.

Thomas F. Fitzsimmons, in conjunction with John Jervis, has sold for W. W Farmer, the five-story brick building at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, 22.4 by 90.

Joseph Oatman has sold for Henry Tiedgens and Elizabeth A. Finigan the two dwellings 129 and 131 West Forty-sixth Street. The purchaser will erect on the lots a five-story stable.

The same broker has also sold for the estate of Benjamin F. Smith the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 148 West Forty-seventh Street, for $21,000.

Parsons & Singer have sold for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to a builder, for about $21,000, the lot 142 Ludlow Street.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for E. H. Norton to a client, the four-story brick front and rear tenements 342 East Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles R. Schliess has sold for F. Jantzen, the five-story flats, with stores, 316 Willis Avenue and 644, 646, and 648 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Simon Fine has sold for N. Greenberg to Adelstein & Avrutine, 169 and 171 Allen Street, 50 by 87.6.

Charles Gahren has sold for Emil Hass 807 Columbus Avenue, a five-story apartment house, with stores, 25 by 80, to Louis Vogel and Nathan Lamfeld.

Michael E. Peyer & Brother have sold for Adolph Taheppe to a client, for $35,000, the six-story tenement 107 West Third Street, 25 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Maximilian Morgenthau, at private sale, to a Mr. Stern, the premises 29 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 106½, a four-story residence.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for William H. Welher, five lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Fulton Avenue, for $20,000; also, for John J. Barry, 908 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for $16,500; also, for a Mr. Schnaufer, 1,043 Fox Street, for $8,000; also, for Joseph E. Butterworth, the lot 25 by 105, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 195 feet west of Hall Place, for $3,000; also, for Gustave Streubel, 1,009 Crotona Park East, a two-and-a-half-story dwelling, for $6,300; also, for Jacob Bleitner, the plot of four lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Creston Avenue, to Gustave Streubel, for $6,500; also, for a Mr. Blake, 580 East Eighty-fifth Street, for $7,500; also, for a Mrs. Blake, 1,933 Washington Avenue, for $10,000; also, for Joseph O'Donnell, six lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and German Place, for $25,000; also, for Isaac L. Dunn, 1,003 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for $8,500; also, for Conrad G. Streubel, the plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Brook Avenue, 34 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for $6,300; also, for Lemmon & Chambers, six lots on the east side of Third Avenue, 54 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for $35,000.

The Auction Room.

With the prevailing activity of the private sales branch of the market, it is difficult to account for the very ordinary and uninteresting character of auction-room business. While brokers' offices present a busier appearance than at any time in several years, it would require a long search to find a Spring season in which the absence of large offerings, and those that command anything like general attention, was more conspicuous than it is during the present one. Current salesroom schedules are long enough, but their announcements for the greater part have to do with scattered properties, the demand for which is best shown by a generous amount of bidding-in. The one estate sale of any considerable size held so far this year, that involving the holdings of the late Philip Herman, resulted successfully, and with the generally favorable condition of the market, it is surprising that a larger number of similar offerings have not appeared in the field.

For Tuesday of this week Auctioneer Ryan announces voluntary sales of 108 Spring Street, 525 and 527 West Fifty-first Street, and 217 East Seventy-third Street, while Richard V. Harnett & Co. will sell 113 and 115 Bank Street. On the following day, at the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly, two lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 375 feet east of Lenox Avenue, will be put up, together with an abutting lot on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and one on One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 350 feet east of Lenox Avenue. L. J. Phillips & Co. will offer on Wednesday the five-story double flats 212 West Eighty-third Street and 29 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

There were recorded last week 241 mortgages for $3,551,199, of which 79, for $899,673 were at 5 per cent.; 98, for $610,956, were at more, and 64, for $2,040,570, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 263 mortgages for $4,960,560, of which 87, for $1,148,456, were at 5 per cent.; 114, for $2,029,154, were at more, and 62, for $1,782,950, were at less.

New Broadway Building.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the new eleven-story building which Rose & Putzel will erect at 536 and 538 Broadway, with an "L" at 85 Spring Street. The architects of the new structure, De Lemos & Cordes, estimate the cost at $340,000. The work of removing the old buildings now on the lots has already begun.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward A. Sumner, referee, 165 and 167 Spring Street, northwest corner of West Broadway, 45.3 by 75.4 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,280; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 24 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 52.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 80.7 by 26.3 by 77.9, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,171.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 440 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 177 feet west of Avenue A, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,053.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur Falk, referee, westerly half of the village of Unionport, being on the north side of Fourth Street, 200 feet east of Avenue B, 50 by 108. Due on judgment, $1,116; subject to another mortgage for $1,800.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 445 West Fortieth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,942.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.—By William M. Ryan, sale by order of the heirs, 198 Spring Street, south side, 25 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick building, with store.

By William M. Ryan, sale by order of the heirs, 525 and 527 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 425 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements; 217 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 235 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front tenement, with store.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, 419 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 224.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, two-story brick stable, with two-story brick dwelling at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, 18 by 79 by 19.1 by 72.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,385.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Franklin Avenue, west side, 214 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 120.6 by 103 by 120 by 222.5, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame stable. Due on judgment, $47,987.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 183 William Street, northwest corner of Spruce Street, 24.8 by 47.4 by 24.10 by 52.10, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,988.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 120 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,712.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 315 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 192.11 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,937.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John C. Dorland, referee, 222 and 224 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, each 32 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $27,719.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Boyhan, referee, 2,092 and 2,094 Madison Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, each 25 by 85, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $21,216.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 113 and 115 Bank Street, north side, 157 feet west of Greenwich Street, 44 by 96, three-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 75 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 207.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.3 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,331.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abram Kling, referee, 2,007 Seventh Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 16.11 by 77, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,018.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, running through to Edgecombe Avenue, 249.1 feet south of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 75 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,787.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 3,524 to 3,542 Third Avenue, northeast corner of 168th Street, running through to Fulton Avenue, 176 feet on Third Avenue, 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, three-story brick flat on Third Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings on Fulton Avenue, together with five and five story buildings of the American Brewery Company. Due on judgment, $115,211; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 50 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 98, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,822.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4 and irregular, four-story brownstone-front business building. Due on judgment, $30,790; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Stubblefield, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,988.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 101.10 by 75, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $18,143.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Harwood R. Pool, referee, 510 and 521 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.8 and 33.2, respectively, by 80.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $32,005.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 158 and 160 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Lexington Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, two four-story brownstone-front single flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Lenox Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 99.11; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue, one lot, 25 by 99.11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executors' sale, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Lenox Avenue, one lot, 25 by 193, extending to within 6.10 feet of the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executors' sale, 420 and 422 Eighth Avenue, east side, 23.9 feet north of Thirty-first Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story brick buildings, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 229 Hudson Street, west side, 98.4 feet north of Canal Street, 17.7 by 66.10 and irregular, five-story brick single flat, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Harrison, referee, 84 and 86 Lawrence Street, southwest side, 118.6 feet southeast of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,848.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 63 East Ninth Street, north side, 14.4 feet west of Broadway, 26 by 92.3, leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,068.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. D. Truax, referee, 160 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 66.11 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.7 by 78.2 by 18.4 by 78.2, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $11,898.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 212 West Eighty-third Street, south side, 123 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick double flat; 29 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 480 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick single flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Oswald N. Jacoby, referee, 250 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 310 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,251.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 735 and 737 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 17.11 and 18, respectively, by 86, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $19,059.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, referee, Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 48 by 100, vacant; an undivided three-fourths interest in the foregoing. Due on judgment, $1,916.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry E. B. Stapler, referee, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Broadway, 100 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $44,706.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Fanning, referee, 810 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,877.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Blanke, referee, 87 to 91 Jackson Street, northwest corner of South Street, 84.6 by 50, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,537.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. O'Connor, referee, Lots 166, 167, 169, 214, and 231, on the map of the Arden property, in the former town of Westchester, being on Walnut, Chestnut, Oak, and Cedar Streets, near Syracuse Avenue, each 100 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,342.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, W. H. Willis, referee, 164 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 180.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 78.5 and irregular, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,927.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, Stebbins Avenue, northwest corner of Home Street, 80.6 by 220.11 and irregular, two two-story frame dwellings and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,950.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of Charles N. Talbot, referee, 108 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 82 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,664.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 414 to 426 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 and irregular, one-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $14,720.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 265 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 106.7 by 102.5 by 99.11 by 140.8, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Philip Carpenter, referee, 423 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 250.4 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16.10 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,740.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 45 West Twelfth Street, north side, 423.7 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 19.11 by 44.2 by 49.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,193.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, James W. Perry, referee, 531 to 543 West Twentieth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 175 by 92, one, two, and four story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $57,050.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. Seymour, referee, 386 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.8 by 81, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,238.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Grand Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,063.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,723.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, A. Matthews, referee, Willow Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, runs north 100 by east 225 by north 100 to the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by east 30.6 by south 302 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, by west 226, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,019.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 90.5; J. B. Smith & Son of 158 Maiden Lane, owners; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 2,642 and 2,644 Decatur Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 21 by 53; George W. Flagg of 2,634 Decatur Avenue, owner and architect; cost of each, $5,500.

No. 103 Waverley Place, for an eight-story brick hotel, 27 by 95.5; E. S. L'Amoureux of 87 Nassau Street, owner; H. S. Koelble of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $82,000.

Nos. 536 and 538 Broadway and 85 Spring Street, for an eleven-story and basement brick store and loft building, 50.5 by 103.4 by 72.1 to Spring Street by 25 by irregular; Rose & Putzel of 128 Broadway, owners; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $340,000.

Alterations.

No. 28 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; J. J. Little of 8 Astor Place, owner; Flemer & Koehler of 11 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 359 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Philip McGovern, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 419 West Forty-fourth Stret, architect; cost, $350.

No. 305 Henry Street, to a three-story brick tenement and store; Louis Maskowitz of 305 Henry Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,500.

Ninth Street, north side, 505 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Adam Poderszlva, William's Bridge, owner; Joseph Hoyinski, architect; cost, $200.

Forty-seventh Street, south side, 192.6 feet east of Park Avenue, to a one-story brick storehouse; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner and architect; cost, $700.

No. 2,271 Eleventh Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement; J. H. Borchers, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 26 East Eighteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; J. C. Lyons of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 31 Beekman Place, to a four-story brick tenement; Jacob Vetter of 706 East Sixth Street, owner; Henry Regelman, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Feb. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,454, w s, 25x100; Florence P. Manning to Mary A. McCormick, (R S $2, mtg $21,500)..... 1

BOWERY, 393, e s, 24.2x60.1; John E. Ward, referee, to George H. Byrd, (R S $25)..... 25,000

CAMBRELING AV, e s, Lot 37, and 6 inches of Lot 136, map of S. Cambreleng; Jacob Klees to William Wainwright, (R S $3.50)..... 1

CANNON ST, 112 and 114, e s, 56x100; Max Radt to Moses Zimmerman, (R S $17.50, mtg $37,500)..... 1

FORSYTH ST, w s, 117 ft s of Houston St, runs 39.9 x w 86.10 x s 142 x w 58.8 x n 224.9 x e 58.9 x s 42.9 x e 66.10; George Fischer, Jr. and another, to Harry Fischel, (R S $54, mtg $16,600)..... 100

GREENE LANE, or Avenue, s e corner of 4th St, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Edwin P. Campbell, (R S $1)..... 1

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 50 ft n of 188th St, 23x97.6; William Wainwright to Jacob Klees, (R S $5, mtg $3,500)..... 1

LOT 68, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Joseph M. Weber to M. J. Brodhead and Walter Jones, on..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 184 ft n of 105th St, 17.4x75; William T. Richmond to Harriet T. Greene, executrix, (R S $2)..... 1

ROBBINS AV, 4 w corner of 147th St, 123.9x109; Helen L. Sullivan to Christian Biersack, (R S $7, mtg $5,000)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, at n s of Wolner Court, 250 ft n of 184th St, 50x105; William H. Welher to the Metropolitan Improvement Company, (mtg $32,000, R S $23)..... $5,000

5TH AV, 1,346 and 1,348, w s, 50x100; James Zimerman to Hugo Cohn, (R S $15.60, mtg $45,800)..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 89th St, 25.2x102.2; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Joseph Hamershlag, (R S $40, mtg $50,000)..... 100

5TH AV, s e s, 50.4 ft n of 89th St, 50x102.3; Robert M. Bull to Joseph Hamershlag, (R S $177.50)..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 89th St, 75.6x102.3; Joseph Hamershlag to George Edgar, (R S $142.50, mtg $175,500)..... 100

22D ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 26.3x48.9; Edward E. Harris, executor, to Rudolph Schalk, (R S $75)..... 71,000

22D ST, 331 West; also property in Putnam County, and personal estate of Isaac F. Jones; Amelia A. Jones to Bayard Gulick, ½ part, (R S $15)..... 1

33D ST, 320 West, 20x98.9; Julia F. Karsch to Louis Klein, (R S $16, mtg $9,000)..... 1

35TH ST, 418 and 420 West, 50x98.9; Mary A. McCormick to Florence P. Manning, (R S $5, mtg $56,950)..... Exchange

89TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.8; Heinse Van Tol to Kathehen Elm, (R S $5.50)..... 1

89TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.8; Emil Wissler to Kathehen Elm, (R S $3.50, mtg $15,000) 100

95TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of West End Av, 175x100.8; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Lorenz Welher, (R S $196.20) 1

122D ST, n s, 238 and 240 East, 37.6x100.11; Henry Kallus to Herman Hellberg, (R S $6, mtg $19,000,) taxes, &c.. 1

123D ST, n s, 137 ft w of 2d Av, 37x100.11; Caroline Biersack and another to Helen L. Sullivan, (R S $7, mtg $18,000)..... 1

149TH ST, 400 ft e of Morris Av, 33.4x86.6; Julia Ruvane to Henry Friedman, (R S $2.50, mtg $2,500)..... 1

178TH ST, s s, 105.7 ft e of Daily Av, old line, 60.9x22.3x60x21.3; Frederick Boss and others, by guardian, to William F. Craven..... 207

178TH ST, s s, 105.7 ft e of Daily Av, old line, 60.9x22.3x60x21.3; Caroline A. Boss, widow and executrix, and another to William F. Craven, all liens..... 90

178TH ST, s s, 105.7 ft e of Daily Av, old line, 60.9x22.3x60x21.3; William F. Craven to Augustus E. Gent, (R S 50c)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

GREENWICH ST, 248 and 250; John M. Bowers and another, executors, &c., to James J. McCluskey, 5 years..... $3,700

WATER ST, 643 and 645, and 10 Front St; Matilda E. Brown and another, executrix, to John C. W. Stanley, 5 years. 1,800

1ST AV, 2,225 and 2,227; Philip Zugner to Nove D'Ambola, 5 1-12 years..... 1,800

10TH AV, 891, n w corner of 50th St; Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Francis Loughlin, 5 years..... 720, 900

16TH ST, 509 East; John E. Ferdinand to Albert Dahneke, 8 years..... 800

55TH ST, 310 West, 17.2x100.5; Laura A. Delano and another, trustees, to Sarah Morgan, 20 years..... 310

110TH ST, 26 East; August N. Klep to H. M. Barnes, 5 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CURRY, John J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 158th St, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... $50,000

EDGAR, George, to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 25.2 ft n of 89th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 142,500

EDGAR, George, to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 25.2 ft n of 89th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 120,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to George and Valentine Fischer; Forsyth St, w s, 117 ft s of Houston St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 36,400

FLEISCHMANN, Julius and Gustav J., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 120th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 185,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 1st St, 64 to 68, demand, 6 per cent. 45,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, e s, 25.2 ft n of 89th St, 2 years..... 172,500

HULL, Jonathan W., to Caspar A. Stook; West Broadway, 456, n w corner of Prince St, ¼ part, 5 years..... 7,000

JOHNSON, Albert, to William Doell and wife; Avenue C, w s, 25 ft n of 24 St, Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 47th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, with right of way from Forty-seventh Street, &c., due May 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 100,000

MILLER, Albert, to the Atlantic Dock Company; Beach Av, e s, 174.4 ft s of 156th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 14,000

MILLER, Albert, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and others; Beach Av, e s, 174.4 ft s of 156th St, due Sept. 31, 1901..... 3,000

PFENNING, Arnold, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 139th St, s s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 40,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Louis V. Ebert; 149th St, s s, part of Lots 21, 22, and 23, map of East Ward, Village of Melrose; also, Retreat Av, s s, 100 ft e of Henry St, 100x200 ft to Mill Brook, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SHALK, Rudolph, to Ernest Ehrmann; 22d St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 55,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Meyer Rosenberg; Cambreling Av, w s, 0.6 ft n of dividing line between Lots 136 and 137, being Lot 137, and strip, 0.6 ft from s s of Lot 136, map of S. Cambreleng and others, Fordham, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 2,000

WEIHER, Lorens, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 96th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 58,500

WEIHER, Lorenz, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company, 96th St, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 43,500

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Le Grand K. Pettit; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, due March 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 6,500

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Le Grand K. Pettit; 95th St, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, due Sept. 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

SMITH, H. Erskine, individually and as trustee, to L. Bayard Smith, trustee, &c., order of court..... ....

WERTZ, Anna D., to William Wertz, (assigns 3 mortgages)..... 7,900

Mechanics' Liens.

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St; Glens Falls Terra Cotta and Brick Company against Johanna Bauman, owner; Thomas Smith & Co., contractor..... $1,350

123D ST, 234 and 236 East; John Dahlmeyer against Mary Lyons, owner and contractor..... 39

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

5TH AV, s s, 25.2 ft n of 89th St, 75.6x102.3; Joseph Hamershlag with George Edgar, 11 payments..... $120,000

Lis Pendens.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 197.10 ft n of 158th St, 100.6x180; Cauldwell Av, e s, 502.5 ft s of 161st St, 44.8x130; Cauldwell Av, w s, 544.7 ft s of 161st St, 42x130; Cauldwell Av, w s, Lots 77 and 78, map of Village of Grove Hill, Bronx; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against William H. Ebling, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Mott St, 63.4x82x64.5x76; Josephine Kager against Charles Brenneman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forse & Speir.

LOT 17, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont, 24th Ward; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against David Shuldiner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

LOTS 37 to 40 on map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont, 24th Ward; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Ernest Sass and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 120th St, 36.3x88.3x30.11x69.3; George G. De Witt and another, trustees, against Phebe C. Rapelye and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Lockman.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 50.9 ft n of 120th St, 29.4x101.7x25x98.3; Julia Wray against Phebe C. Rapelye and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John Marion and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. M. Marsh.

5TH AV, n s, Lot 480, map of Village of Wakefield, 105x114; Mary A. Byrne against Jennie A. Murphy and others, (partition;) attorney, M. Sullivan.

22D ST, 36 East; Mayer S. Auerbach against Thomas F. Coghlan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.

36TH ST, 34 East; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Emma B. Richardson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

IRELAND'S M. P.'S.

It Has More than Its Share of Members of Each House.

From The London Telegraph.

It is somewhat curious, writes a correspondent, that, although frequent complaints are made of the over-representation of Ireland in the House of

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of Edwin R Meeks Esq., surviving Executor of the Estate of Joseph W. Meeks, and by order of Hamilton V. Meeks,

The Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
CONSISTING OF
3 5-story stone and brick buildings with stores and lots,
Nos. 26, 28 & 30 Vesey St.
AND
No. 77 Church Street,
Northeast Corner.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, and of E. G. Duvall, Atty., 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
ESTATE OF WALDEN PELL.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, Esq., Referee.
Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
No. 357 6th Ave.,
Northwest Corner 22d Street;
345 6th Ave.,
646 and 648 6th Ave.,
AND
483 8th Ave.
For book-maps, etc., apply to P. Chauncey Anderson and William Temple Emmet, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, March 6, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4-story brick dwelling, with brick and frame extension, and lot,
No. 25 East 11th Street,
between 5th Av. & University Place.
For maps, etc., apply to Coudert Bros., Esqs., Atty's, 71 Broadway; to Stern & Rushmore, Esqs., Atty's, 40 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

108 West 73d Street.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Assignee's sale, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, February 28th, 1901, at 12 o'clock, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, four-story, high-stoop, stone and brick, bay window front, 20x102. To be sold subject to present mortgages and lease until June, 1902. Particulars at sale, or upon application to
C. N. TALBOT, Assignee,
34 Pine Street.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

130 WEST 86TH ST.
Park Underground Station Street.
HANDSOME 4-STORY HOUSE, 20X55X106, WITH 3-STORY EXTENSION, MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. APPLY ON PREMISES

$25,000 cash buys 121x100-four 30x100 S-family brownstone flats, with stores; good order; wide Yorkville street; rent, $8,000; price, $72,000; easy terms. Owner, 299 Avenue A.

Bargain.—Prominent corner dwelling, mansion, stable for elite doctor, 100x100, $25,000; 5-story double flat, new, worth $18,000, sell for $15,000; mortgage $11,000; 2 blocks from L station, 149th St.; new 6 room and bath flat for sale or exchange for good lot Manhattan or Bronx; send you particulars at once. Herman, 604 Melrose Av.

Attention, Builders!—100x100, 115th, near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 149th, 8th Av. 99' on 8th Av.; 125 on 149th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 3 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th and Madison Av.

Pretty 160-acre ranch for sale or trade in Southern California; planted in oats, wheat, alfalfa, onions, &c.; also grapes, oranges, lemons, grape fruit, and other trees; good house, stables, &c.; $2,500 cash; reason selling, too much business. Address L., Box 170 Times.

LIBERAL LOANS. Procured on CITY PROPERTY. Small and Large Sums. Reasonable Charges. MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

Fine investment! Elegant 5-story brownstone double flat; $23,500; cash, $5,000; also 5-story 25-foot single flat; $16,500; cash, $6,000; both near 5th Av. H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 69 West 100th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

10th St., near Broadway.—Mercantile building; steel construction; all leased; paying 12 per cent.; bank mortgage, 4 per cent.; terms easy. ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

Gentleman well qualified for the position would like charge of an estate; valuable man for large real estate owner; highest references; security. Address C. D., Box 167 Times Office.

Rare opportunity; 30 acres; 14-room house; superb ground on the Delaware River; gentleman's place or Summer resort; a genuine bargain. C. W. Waldron, 22 West 107th St.

No. 135 West 14th St. will be sold cheap to divide an estate, 25x103¼ feet; 3½ stories; present mortgage $23,500 at 4½ per cent. W. A. Purrington, 59 Wall St.

Wanted—Loan of $6,000 on suburban corner house and lot, worth $10,000; also, $58,000 on first-class city apartment house, worth $90,000. S8 G., Times Office.

11th Av. 51st St., corner business property; 4-story brownstone front; price, $13,000; owner must sacrifice. Inquire Casper Engler, 714 11th Av., City.

A Great Bargain.—Southeast corner Madison Av. and 133d St.; caretaker on premises; suitable alteration; easy terms. W. B. Patten, Owner, 111 Broadway.

Private dwelling, brick, 9 rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; call and investigate. 15 West 119th St.

Long Acre Square.—We have most desirable plots this section; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots and lots in choice location, with building loans; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Full lot, East 17th St., near 5th; $75,000, with building loan.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Exceptionally fine corner plot, 5th Av., near 23d, 61x140; $500,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, 536 West 39th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; pays $700.00 per year net. Baker, 157 West 23d.

Sherman Park corner store property; stable, 50x100; cheap account death. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 158th St.

$22,000 to quick buyer; 5-story double flat, 131st St., near 5th Av., 25x87x100; mortgage, $16,000; rent over $2,300. Stein, 194 Broadway.

Attention, Investors! Only $1,000 cash; beautiful new double tenement only $11,000; rental $1,400. Rexer, 31 Nassau.

74th St., 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

Bargain to quick buyer; 3-story and basement, butler's pantry extension, all improvements. 289 West 71st St.

Riverside Drive, corner, four lots in the Seventies; grand site apartment or hotel. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

One and two family houses and lots; Elevated extension. Wm. Stonebridge, 951 East 184th St.

Amsterdam corner, in the Seventies; 102 feet on avenue; suited hotel; choice, reasonable. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

Bargain to quick buyer.—Three-story, basement, hardwood trimmed; butler's pantry extension. 289 West 71st St.

We sell, exchange, houses, business, lots, farms, quickly. Call or write, Biber, 204 East 19th St.

High-class single flat; five-story; rent, $1,850; price, $18,000. Owner, 279 West 119th St.

Bargain.—Four-story brownstone single flat; full lot; equity $2,500. Woodhull, 290 3d Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Manhattan Ave., 29 (Near 102d)
Five stories, single apartment, eight rooms and bath, steam heat, and all improvements; size, 19.4x85x100; price, $28,000; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents, $2,700.

MANHATTAN AVE., 31 & 33.
Five stories, ten apartments of 7 rooms and bath each, steam heat, and all improvements; size, 27x85x100; price, $38,000; mortgage, $23,000 at 4½ per cent. each; rent, $3,744 each.

102nd ST., 62 WEST, CORNER HOUSE,
Five stories, three families on a floor, four and five rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; size, 27.10x85x100; price, $65,000; mortgage, $37,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents, $6,610.

56 & 58 PERRY ST.
(56) Five stories, three apartments on a floor, 5 rooms and bath, hot water supply; size, 25x68x72; rentals, $4,284.00.
(58) Five stories, two apartments on a floor, five rooms and bath, hot water supply; size, 25x62x72; rentals, $2,888; price, $75,000 on both; mortgage, $50,000 at 4½ per cent. on both. For further particulars call or address
ROBERT RANKIN, 35 Manhattan Ave.

A.—
Nos. 12, 14 & 22 W. 76th St.
25-foot modern American Basement Dwellings.
MAIN HOUSE BUILT 70 FEET DEEP; LOTS 102.2.
All have extension 13x18 to fourth story; also extra ½ story for servants
BACK STAIRS.
Direct and indirect steam heat.
Are complete in every detail.
INSPECTION INVITED.
JAS. CARLEW,
OWNER AND BUILDER.

Elegant New Private Houses
on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.
A very attractive medium-sized house, in thorough order. Can be bought at a very reasonable figure. (8459)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., at 23d St.
Or 60 Cedar Street.

MURRAY HILL,
Above 35th Street, nr. Park Ave.
A full-size house, at a reasonable figure; suitable for modernizing. (8434)
Further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR STREET.

IN THE 70S NEAR MADISON AV.,
FOR SALE,
A NEW 5-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT
house, beautifully decorated, ready for immediate occupancy.
Permit and Particulars. (8474)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV. 60 CEDAR ST.

Southeast Corner Wooster and Houston Sts.—Lot 23.0x75; three-story brick extension; the most desirable corner in the mercantile district; price $46,000.

No. 142 Bowery; 26.4x102.4; three-story brick; the new East River Bridge will soon tap this section, making this property exceedingly valuable; price $30,000.

No. 190 South St., 20x80; four-story brick, fronting East River; a fine spot for a manufacturing plant.
Possession to all May 1.
Offers solicited.
Post Estate, 150 Canal St., New York City.

$6 Per Week Total Cost.—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city, with all conveniences, but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., Post Office Box 2,678, New York City.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO.
INCORPORATED. $25,000 CAPITAL.
13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Three-story brownstone house and basement in West 42d St, ten rooms and bath, all modern improvements, open plumbing and gas logs, hardwood finish from top to bottom; fine view of river; must be sold at once to close an estate; sacrifice price, $10,500, on easy terms. This is a rare bargain.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
IDEAL HOUSES IN AN IDEAL LOCATION.
Several modern American basement dwellings, all having full extensions. Four minutes' walk of 140th Street elevated. Inspection invited.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE,
18th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
M. & L. HESS,
156 5th Ave.

A Cash Offer.—20 per cent., balance to suit, will take one of the new elegant bluestone swell front houses, St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St.; 30 per cent. less than present cost to build; fine view; best value for price on Heights; high stoop; three story basement, cellar; hard wood throughout. E. B. TREAT, Owner, on premises, or 241 West 23d St.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Aves.
Three-story brownstone private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—A fine avenue corner, with six large stores, 100x125, price $235,000, mortgage $120,000, no vacancies; another, similar property, but smaller, $125,000, mortgage $80,000; these are rare chances for safe and very profitable investment, with sure profit; submit any real estate you are anxious to dispose of; prompt answer to principal. Wm. Freudenthal, 104 West 105th St.

A.—Absolutely the best-constructed seven-story corner apartment house, 100x100; choicest location, west side, $400,000, free and clear, or mortgage to suit; another, smaller very fine apartment house, equity $100,000; great future prospect and high-class investment; submit any real estate you are anxious to dispose of; prompt answer. Wm. Freudenthal, 104 West 105th St.

A.—A.—Several very desirable corner store properties, in best business parts of Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; equities from $25,000-$30,000; all these buildings stand closest investigation; prompt answers to propositions from principals. Wm. Freudenthal, 104 West 105th St.

My client, account of illness, is compelled to sacrifice 5-story double flat on east side, near Park, with great future; will exchange for free and clear country property; principals only; call daily to 9 P. M. Dr. Schneider, 73 West 45th St.

A.—A.—Two of the very finest private houses; extra wide; choicest location, west side; equity $30,000 each; builder needs cash, or would take good lots or old houses, which he can rebuild. Wm. Freudenthal, 104 West 105th St.

Piece of business property rented to one tenant for a term of years netting 6%, in exchange for a country place, free and clear. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 69 LIBERTY ST.

Nine single brick flats, including corner; no vacancies; splendid investment; owner retiring; equity, $20,000; exchange for unincumbered country; brokers protected. Randrup, 3,608 3d Av.

Two fine five-story modern flats; equity, $14,000; want offers, one, both. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

ANY PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE.
H. RAPP, 156 BROADWAY.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FARMS AT AUCTION.
ABRAM HYATT, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, to settle an estate at Pleasantville, Westchester Co., on the Harlem R. R., one hour out, on March 16, 1901,
A RESIDENCE, 24 ROOMS, and 2 ACRES;
FARM OF 38 ACRES—FARM OF 13 ACRES;
ALSO 4 ACRES of WOODLAND. ALSO a large quantity of antique furniture. Under direction of FRANK TICHENOR, Atty., 38 Park Row, and BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Executor, 38 Park Row.
Write or call for AUCTION POSTER containing full particulars.
ABRAM HYATT & CO.,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

We have as fine a house as one can wish for, that can be bought this week for $6,500 on easy terms. It is in a fine location, lot 90 feet front by 150 deep; fine house, 11 rooms; front and back parlor, dining room, kitchen, and hall on first floor; second floor, four fine bed rooms and bath; on the third floor, three bedrooms; all modern improvements; fine stable and carriage house.
The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co.,
13 to 21 Park Row.

Mount Vernon, 127 South 3d Av.—New dwelling; admitted best and most convenient block; reduced to $6,950; easy terms; also larger residence, (owner's,) No. 131; weekdays and Sundays; No. 131 to let for $660.

For Sale or To Rent—Residence at Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.; 18 rooms; good water; five minutes' walk from station. Frederick Sutton, Chappaqua, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DECIDED BARGAIN.
$13,000 palatial Residence, with grounds,
FLATBUSH.
Also other new houses and building plots.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
E. 19TH ST. AND BEVERLY ROAD.
Write, call, or telephone.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Two-story and high basement brownstone house, good order and fine situation, near Clinton St.; thirty feet deep; front courtyard and lawn; also extra deep rear yard; street beautifully shaded; short walk to ferries, or, if preferred, trolley next street; $5,500; terms to suit; owner will sell the furniture, piano, &c., at low prices; only principals please address Traveler, Box 209 Times Office.

PRICE, $13,500. RENTAL, $1,850.
Tremendous sacrifice. Owner, residing out of city, will sacrifice his magnificent, massive, brownstone double apartment, 28x85x100, on beautiful Prospect Park slope; asphalt street, near 6th Avenue. Only $3,500 cash required. Irwine, 66 Court St.

Two good investments, 129 South 2d St., convenient to ferries; near new East River Bridge; suitable for three families; all improvements, $6,500; 56 West 1st St., near trolley, direct to Manhattan, four-family flat, $5,400; rent, $800. Call or write Blumenthal, Owner, 56 West 1st St., Brooklyn.

FREE AND CLEAR LOTS
with all improvements at sacrifice. No assessments. 35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; 5c by elevated. Easy terms. Principals only. Helena, Box 172 Times Down-town Office.

CITY HOUSES OF HIGH CLASS IN RE-
stricted section of Flatbush; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St. HENRY C. VAIL.

For Sale.—Two-story and basement brick and stone house; lot, 18x100; 8 rooms and bath; furnace, gas grate, mantel mirrors, &c.; asphalt street; price, $6,000; mortgage, $3,500. Owner, 523 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Have several sums from $1,000 to $25,000 at 4 to 5 per cent.; private funds; no trust company money; LIBERAL LOANS and LOW EXPENSES.
HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

Double store property on Fifth Av., 20x82; excellent condition; brick flat on 16th St., rented; three-family, all improvements, make offer on these bargains. L. Blume & Co., 29 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Detached cottage, 815 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn; all improvements; lot 44x100; price, $7,500; bank mortgage, $4,000; terms to suit. John Petrie, 147 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$200 down, balance $10 monthly, interest 5%, buys new 2-story basement and cellar brick houses; 10 rooms; every improvement; $3,100. Stoothoff, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

Owners.—I have many applicants for flats, houses, and apartments. If you have vacancies and want good tenants, send particulars to
HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

3-story & base. b. s. house, finely located; price, $6,000; small amount of cash required.
Boerum & Henry,
409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price, $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Good Investment.—2 and 4 story stone flats, single, 20x70 each actual rent $900 each; will bring $1,000 each; taxes low; always rented.
HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

649 GREENE AV.
Three-story house, fine location, for sale at the very low price of $6,000. Charles E. Hotaling, 441 Sumner Av.

444 Greene Av., near Nostrand L Station.—3-story; fancy front; 3 rooms deep; modern; rear stairs; open plumbing; 2 baths; parquet floors; superb decorations; open for inspection.

We have elegant 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on beautiful Macon St.; cost owner $6,500; sacrifice price only $5,250. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$300 down, price $3,000; new houses, 9 rooms, bath; one or two families. Dhuy, owner, on premises, 1,985 Pacific St., near Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GENTLEMEN'S COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

in Bergen County, N. J.; 52 acres, in a high state of cultivation; convenient to three railroads. Time, 45 minutes to N. Y. Fine house; 15 rooms and 3 baths. Running water, electric lights, and hot-water heating. Modern stable containing 5 ordinary and 2 box stalls, cow stables, and cellar. Two ponds (stocked,) Ice house (filled.) Coachman and gardener's cottages and tenant's house (now rented) on premises. Altogether one of the most complete and elegant country homes in the vicinity of New York. For particulars address J. E. VAN WINKLE, 21 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, or 1,511 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Two-story and attic eleven-room dwelling, with all improvements. Plumbing first-class.
PIERMONT AVENUE, SOUTH NYACK,
overlooking the river. Plot 105x186.
For particulars apply to Edward De Witt, Owner, on premises; or, to S. de Walltearss, 171 Broadway, New York City.

A CATSKILL HOME, $5,000,
in the Big Indian Valley. Fine residence of 14 rooms and bath; ¾ acre of lawns, shade, etc.; on Esopus Trout Brook; fully furnished. For full particulars address ABRAM HYATT & CO., 503 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St.

Rivercliff-on-Housatonic, for sale.—Grand estate of 150 acres; 1½ miles of water front; homestead; gardener's house; stables, extensive lawns, rare trees, meadows, woodlands; on the bluff of the Housatonic Bay, opposite the picturesque old town of Stratford, Conn.; also excellent for development enterprise. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Beautiful country house; all improvements; eleven rooms; Hudson River and fine avenue fronts; shade, fruit, flowers; very healthy; tiled fireplaces, hardwood finish; hour out; for sale, bargain. Gordon, Box 43, Nyack, N. Y.

Modern houses, 8 to 12 rooms; open plumbing, hardwood trim, polished floors; 10 miles from New York; rent from $20 to $40 per month; sales price, $2,800 to $7,000; easy terms. Elliott Underwood, Ridgefield, N. J.

Best thirty-acre poultry and fruit farm; 27 miles from New York; one minute from station; fine new buildings; imperative reasons for selling immediately. Address Arthur Stewart, owner, Matawan, N. J.

Shore Front for Sale.—Beautiful site for costly mansion; neighboring property owned and occupied by prominent families. Principals only, address Acreage, Box 151 Times Office.

Sale or Lease.—Factory; 20,000 feet floor room, extra land, 50 horse power, shafting, elevator, heated, perfect light, at Nyack, N. Y.; easy terms. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

For Sale.—Yonkers, desirable modern residence on Warburton Av.; ten rooms and bath; convenient to stations, churches, &c. For particulars address S. A. E., Box 205 Times.

For Sale—To Let.—Large mansion; stable; 6 acres; on the Hudson River at Inwood; suitable for institution. R. W. Ahrens, 95 Liberty St.

$16,000; 163 acres coal land, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Mills, 156th St. and Amsterdam Av.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Over 200 farms; $800 to $10,000; send for new list. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Staten Island Property.

Ocean Terrace, near Country Club; grand ocean view; 2 large private residences, outbuildings, greenhouse, bowling alley, gardener's lodge, and 58 acres; ripe for subdivision into building lots; 3,000 ft. street frontage; trolleys every seven minutes; 2 minutes' drive from Grassmere station; 45 minutes from Battery; 10-cent fare; appraised, $75,000; assessed, $45,000; offered (unincumbered) at $30,000, owing to owner's removal. For descriptive pamphlet address Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway.

CRYMES HILL, S. I.,
Commanding ocean view; large, comfortable private residence, with all modern improvements; stable, 7 acres ground, shade, fruit trees, and garden; to let, $1,200 annually, or for sale, unincumbered. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Modern houses all parts of Staten Island to let and for sale. Cornelius Kloff, 50 Broadway.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

G. NICHOLAS,
537 5TH AV.,
BET. 44TH AND 45TH STS.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PARK AVENUE,
west side, between 37th and 38th Streets; 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 24.5x55x80.

82nd Street, South Side,
BETWEEN FIFTH & MADISON AVENUES,
4-story brownstone dwelling; hardwood; exposed plumbing; view of Central Park from front and rear.

Walker Street, 78 & 80,
fine large business building, fully rented, 48x101.4x98.7.

Three single apartment houses, central location, or will exchange for one large apartment house; equity, $65,000. Full commission paid to brokers.

102nd Street, South Side,
BROADWAY & WEST END AVENUE;
5-story American basement; wire for electric lighting; restricted rear.

32nd Street, South Side,
5TH AVENUE & BROADWAY;
4-story basement, brownstone dwelling.
27TH STREET, NORTH SIDE,
west of 8th Avenue, 40 feet, suitable for builder.
34TH STREET, NORTH SIDE,
just west of Lexington Avenue, 4-story and basement, brownstone dwelling.
NORTH SIDE OF 44TH STREET,
between 5th and 6th Avenues, 50x100.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Property for sale or to rent in the vicinity of this office.
Ground floor store and basement, for a **Druggist,** between **34th & 59th Streets,** on or near **5th & Madison Avenues.** Rental about $1,300.
For a physician, a house, between **5th & 6th Avenues, 36th to 40th Streets,** or **50th to 59th Streets.**
House with 20 rooms, suitable for a boarding house; **20th to 50th Streets, Madison to 6th Avenues.** Rental about $2,000.
A three-story private house; rent, **$1,500 to $1,800; 24th to 50th Streets, 5th to 7th Avenues.**
Small house for physician, **34th to 59th Streets,** on or near **5th & Madison Avenues.** Rent, $1,800.

FOR RENT.
5th Avenue, 537, **44th & 45th Streets; large store** on first floor, entire depth of building; fine, natural light, front and rear; also part of **second,** and entire **third floors;** all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator.
New 16-foot front private dwelling, unfurnished, **955th Street,** south side, few doors **east of 5th Avenue.**
34th Street, north side, just west of Lexington Avenue, brownstone dwelling.
45th Street, north side, between **Broadway** and **6th Avenue;** 3-story and basement and 2-story extension.

NEW HOUSES IN OLD FLUSHING'S
best neighborhood; only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centres. These are finely built, low in price, and offered on EXCEPTIONAL TERMS. Are homes for conservative people of refinement, who at a moderate monthly cost desire something out of the common run. Call or write for full particulars,
Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; country property specialty. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

97 Rockview Av., Plainfield, New Jersey.—For sale or to rent, house, eleven rooms and bathroom; open plumbing; fine heater; city water, also driven well, thus securing abundance of water; best location in park; mountain view; every convenience. Address J. T. Vail, 177 North Av., Plainfield, New Jersey.

Arlington, N. J.—For sale, great bargain, a pretty cottage; 8 rooms and bath, improvements, (furnished complete;) magnificent view; pleasant surroundings; 10 minutes from depot; must be sold; terms to suit. E. D. Cordes, 235 Broadway, New York.

A 17-room house, barn, with 117 acres of land; twenty miles from city; 10c. fare; can be seen Sunday; trains leave 23d and Chambers Sts.; will sacrifice if sold at once. William Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

$2,600, to close estate; one acre, well fenced; 10-room double house, open fire grates, furniture, good water, all kinds fruit, 50 quince; 800 yards from station P. R. R. Stanynought, Iselin, N. J.

Houses in Montclair, the Oranges, Englewood, Plainfield, Ridgewood, and all other suburban towns for sale and exchange; have photographs. Gerald La Mont, 203 Broadway.

West End and Elberon, Ocean Av.; two desirable furnished cottages for sale, $22,000, $25,000; others on Cedar Av., $20,000, $25,000. **WILLIAM LANE,** Long Branch.

Englewood country home, especially attractive and a bargain; call between 12 and 1 o'clock; particulars and photo. E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Sale, Rent—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumsen Road; desirable furnished cottages. **WILLIAM LANE,** Long Branch.

Four-room house, large garden, chicken house, $980, $80 down, balance $10 monthly, at Hackensack; forty minutes out. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty Street, N. Y.

$3 BUYS BUILDING LOT.
Positively this week only; 8 miles from New York; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Englewood property a specialty; houses for sale or rent; choice building plots. Address E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., N. Y., or Englewood, N. J.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Sewaren, N. J.—Two houses for sale or to rent. Address Sewaren Imp. Co., Sewaren, N. J.

Farm, 30 acres; buildings nearly new; view of ocean; price very low. Force, 35 Warren St.

Real Estate Wanted.

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Physician, able to invest $3,000, wishes to buy four-story house in desirable location, $20,000 to $25,000, west of 5th Av., to Broadway, below 59th St.; can pay off mortgage from $3,000 yearly, if desirable. Address Sanitarium, 257 West 42d St.

I WILL PURCHASE Property in Manhattan or Bronx, IF CHEAP. MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

Private, three-story, basement, between 50th and 93d Sts., 5th to Lexington Avs. $30,000; no agents. Louis Bender, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner 159th St. Telephone, 57 High Bridge.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

Wanted—Property 5th Av. and Broadway, above 23d St., for Western investors.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Choice lot, vicinity of Long Acre Square; have syndicate who will build.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Plots, 23d to 59th St., suitable for bachelor apartments; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—For immediate purchasers, all kinds of west side improved and unimproved property. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

From 1 to 6 acres in New Jersey, with small house and barn, not over 25 miles out. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Private house on west side for investment. Address, with full particulars, Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Vacant plots or with old buildings; also dwellings for sale and to rent. Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Attention! Owners. Want flats and tenements for cash, below 125th St.; quick decisions. Rexer, 31 Nassau.

Wanted.—Small farm on or near salt water; mention lowest cash price. J. Lewis, 1,269 Broadway.

I want one or two tenements on lease; Italian district preferred. P. Romanelli, 640 Hudson St.

Wanted—Lots on Washington Heights or Fort George; owners or brokers. Martin, 1,931 B'way.

Wanted—A dwelling house between 10th and 30th Sts., east side. P. Francolini, 60 Spring St.

Don't waste time hunting; I will find what you want; no expense. Schnelle, 31 Nassau St.

Wanted—20 acres farm land within 30 miles of city. Caretto, 333 East 12th St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Bargain; 7-room cottage, every known improvement, $2,750. Small deposit, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 6 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Property situated very good, 255 feet on Metropolitan Av., in Middle Village, near two large cemeteries, with a depth of 374 feet, for sale. One large brick building, with barn and wells optional, for a factory business, bakery, &c., with fruit trees plenty, and near by is a large lake for different amusements; no agents need apply. Inquire of Michael Wendel, Middle Village, L. I.

FLUSHING.—I have a new, modern house, all conveniences, in best part of town, which I will sell, cheap and on very easy terms; small amount of cash down; total cost of carrying and paying for less than rent; want quick sale; write for particulars. J. K., Box 166 Times.

Whitestone, corner; three-story dwelling; rent, $25; 10 rooms, all improvements; 3 minutes to depot; sell for $4,000; $250 cash, balance long mortgage. Wm. Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone, 1086—18th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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Loft 184 Feet Deep.
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
Adjoining Broadway.
Building has entrances from two streets.
Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'WAY, COR. 44.

ARE THERE ANY PARTIES THAT WANT
Stables, Stalls, and Truck Room,
OR
Enclosed Vacant Lots?
RENT VERY LOW.
Address H. R., Box 173 Times Office.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET
IN
TEMPLE COURT,
3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.
119 TO 129 NASSAU ST.
RULAND & WHITING.
ON PREMISES.

3 E. 19TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM **5TH AVE.**
STORE & BASEMENT, 25x100, TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR HIGH GRADE BUSINESS, SPACIOUS HOUSE, 37 FT. FRONT, on Madison Ave.,
ADJOINING WHITE, HOWARD & CO.
For Particulars Apply to ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

4—8TH AVE. & 34TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER.
Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

42 & 44 BOND ST.
MASSIVE 7-story and basement
MODERN BRICK and IRON BUILDING.
HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND POWER.
Suitable for any business.
LONG LEASE and LOW RENT.
M. B. BAER, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

CENTRE ST., S. E. COR. LEONARD,
Five-story new building, size 60x40.
Offices, Stores, Warerooms; Finest Light; Very High Ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

$30 and $35. Studios.
Near 6th Av.
One, two, and three rooms and bathroom.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Broadway, corner 44th St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

266 6TH AV., CORNER 17TH ST. BASEMENT FOR RESTAURANT, 35x75; UPPER FLOORS FOR SALESROOMS OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT. ELEVATOR SERVICE. S. E. JACOBS, 135 BROADWAY.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

New building, strongly constructed, six

HOTEL ON MADISON AVENUE.

Maximilian Morgenthau, the owner of the plot situated on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, (size of plot being 100.5 on Madison Avenue and 83.6 on Sixty-third Street,) has made a contract to convey this property to the Park Realty Company, a corporation recently organized under the laws of the State of New York with a capital stock of $500,000, and of which he is one of the Directors, the others being Byron M. Fellows, David H. Lanman, Henry S. Herrman, and Samuel E. Jacobs. The property was acquired by Mr. Morgenthau from the Henry C. Miner estate in June last.

The Park Realty Company contemplates erecting on the site a twelve-story basement, cellar, and attic fireproof apartment hotel. The front will be of Indiana limestone on Madison Avenue as well as on Sixty-third Street. The plans have been prepared by Buchman & Fox, the architects, and the hotel will have about 200 rooms and about 110 bathrooms, besides parlors, reading rooms, &c., the twelfth story being devoted exclusively to dining rooms, kitchens, and appurtenances belonging to these departments.

It is proposed to make arrangements with the George A. Fuller Company to construct the entire building, which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy before the end of the year. The cost of the structure is estimated to be about $800,000.

New Skyscraper with a Record.

It was announced yesterday that the big skyscraper at the corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, which was started last May and was to be finished in a year, will be actually finished in the time specified. It is the first big building on which, during its construction so far, there have been no strikes or disputes between rival labor unions, such as delayed the Syndicate Building on Park Row for nearly two years. The new building will be twenty-three stories in height, and while not as high as the Syndicate Building, will cover more ground and will have the population of a fair-sized village.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STAMMERING

and other speech defects corrected. Improved educational methods. Expert individual instruction. Day or evening. DAVID GREENE, 1,122 Broadway, Madison Sq.

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 6TH AV. & PARK AV., ON 125TH ST., Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE. Class and private instruction.

Miriam Coyriere's Teachers' Agency, 150 5th Av., New York.—Colleges, schools, families supplied; teachers placed; musical department; schools carefully recommended.

Private lessons, grammar, spelling, reading, writing, French; foreigners taught English; moderate Mrs. Osborne, 370 West 55th St.

Fencing classes, adults and children, $1.00 monthly; etiquette rules strictly observed. Fencing League, 108 East 23d St.

Arithmetic, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history, &c.; private lessons; day and evening. Miss S., 46 West 99th.

Instruction—Business Colleges.

THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE STENOGrapher place him in closest touch with the details of the business. Could a bright young man ask for a better opportunity?

Those who enter school now have several months for business preparation before Summer. All commercial branches—shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, business arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, &c.—taught thoroughly by the distinctive Packard Method. Ask for Catalogue—N.

"The School has Made a Specialty of Each Student" for more than forty years.

THE PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. 4th Ave. and 23d St. Phone 101-18. 43d year. **DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.**

Musical.

30c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

358 West 57th St., bet. 8th and Columbus Ave. The foremost musical school; 23 years on 23d St. Special course for teachers and professionals.

Dr. E. EBERHARD, Pres.

Mrs. Henry Smock Boice. Vocal instruction. (Monday and Thursday.)
Miss Susan Scofield Boice. (Westminster Church, Elizabeth.)
Mrs. Lucie Boice Wood, for concerts. (St. James Church, Madison Av., City.)
Studio 138 Fifth Ave.

THE BELL SCHOOL OF SPEECH, BERKELEY LYCEUM, 23 WEST 44TH ST. MISS MARY S. THOMPSON, Director.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OPERA. Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, 23 W. 44th St., N. Y. W. G. Stewart, Gen. Dir. Complete Instructions in Opera Repertoire. New classes now forming. Circulars sent on application.

Edith Belle Roberts, pupil of Schradieck, violinist and teacher, 112 East 58th St.

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Tilly Haynes, proprietor Broadway Central Hotel, is introducing a system of Sunday and Holiday Dinners, the same as has proved such a success at the United States Hotel in Boston for the past twenty years and has made this hotel famous. Dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Price 75 cents.

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83d, 135 East.—Private family will rent large front room, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; references.

83d St., 141 East.—Furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; bath; private residence.

104th St., 58 West.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; all conveniences; "L" station, &c.; private. Mrs. M. Van Camp.

104th St., 66 West.—Large parlor and alcove; bath adjoining; steam heat; near L. Smith.

104th St., 118 West.—Furnished rooms; heated; private house; also unfurnished rooms.

104th St., 118 West.—Unfurnished rooms; heated; private house.

106th St., 65 West.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove in new modern apartment; suitable for two. Howell.

116th St., 106 East.—Light, clean room for gentleman; all conveniences; breakfast if desired. Inquire elevator boy.

128th St., 125 West.—Sunny connecting rooms, single; quiet, comfortable home; invalid, child, clerk. Christopher.

Lexington Av., 1,017, Corner 73d St.—Front rooms, singly or both; steam heat, running water; large closets; very moderate.

Lexington Av., 605.—Large, warm, cheerfully furnished room; bath; convenient; breakfast optional; large closets; moderate; references.

Manhattan Av., 512.—Large furnished room for two gentlemen; board optional. Hayes.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—Refined woman, unfurnished room; private family; state terms. L., Box 189 Times Office.

Patents.

INVESTORS Prosecute your own Patent Applications. **Avoid Needless Attorney Fees,** delays, unfair treatment; simple, highly indorsed plan. Consult ALBERT C. TANNER, 177 Broadway.

Inventors.—Prosecute your own patent applications; cheapest, best plan. Consult Albert C. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Night school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you. Latest style perfect fitting patterns, 50c.

Mme. Camille (French) does all kinds of fancy sewing, pinking, pleating, &c. 1,278 Madison Av., between 91st and 92d Sts.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Good wages paid for competent German girl; permanent position guaranteed; general housework. Shuttleworth, cor. Anthony Av., Mount Hope Place, Tremont.

HOUSEFURNISHING MANAGER; ALSO TO BUY WITH KNOWLEDGE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE; STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. J. J. GORMAN CO., 229 GRAND ST., BROOKLYN.

Ladies to do piecework for us at home; we furnish all materials and pay $7 to $12 weekly. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

Learn telegraphy; situations; 94-page catalogue. Whiteman's Telegraph School, 111 East 125th St.

Millinery.—Experienced hands wanted on ladies' fancy hats; work given home. Bloom & Mayer, 577 Broadway.

Wanted—For a new business, competent women accustomed to canvass for industrial insurance or book subscription; must have good business record; liberal commission will be paid. Apply to Room 417, 9 Pine St., New York.

Wanted—First-class office assistant and stenographer. Address, stating where last employed and salary expected, Office Assistant, Box 129 Times Up-town Office.

Wanted—Waitress in

THE GOLDEN GATE WRECK

Loss of Life in City of Rio de Janeiro Disaster Was 128.

CAPTAIN HELD RESPONSIBLE

Inquiry to be Made Into the Disaster—List of Passengers Found—Eleven Bodies Recovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—So far as can be ascertained from reliable data, 128 lives were lost in the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro. Some fishermen early this morning found a packet containing the papers of Purser Rooney. Among them was the passenger list and a bunch of canceled passenger tickets, and as there were names on the list for which no canceled passengers' tickets appeared among those recovered, it is assumed that they laid over either at Yokohama, Kobe, or Honolulu. That they were not on the vessel at the time she went down is certain. The list of passengers, as given out by the steamship company and compiled from the papers of the purser found to-day, is not materially different from that already printed.

Thus far only eleven bodies have been recovered, six whites, four Chinese, and one Japanese. During the night a rainstorm of unusual proportions blew up outside the Golden Gate and made the work of the searchers for the Rio's dead a task of difficulty.

Small boats have hovered around the scene of the wreck for the past twenty-four hours, and bodies are frequently seen floating in and out of the harbor with the tide, but the roughness of the water greatly hinders the work of recovery.

If any of the Rio's passengers or crew lived on the water until sunset without meeting succor up to that time they must have perished before this, as the hardiest person scarcely could have lived through such a night. Some of the survivors may have been washed on the Marin County shore at obscure points, but if so none of them has yet reported.

Wreckage strews the shore on both sides of the Golden Gate and beachcombers and fishermen are reaping a harvest.

Surveyor of the Port Spear has established a patrol along the ocean near Bakota Beach and along the bay shore inside Fort Point. Thus far his men have picked up four mailbags, one of these washing in near Baker's and the others near the Fort Point Life Saving Station. The Surveyor has given orders that all fishing boats must report at the customs office.

All bodies brought in by them and all wreckage and flotsam picked up by fishermen must be accounted for to the officials at the Barge Office. In this way it is thought that looting of mailbags and trunks may be stopped. Among other effects picked up by fishermen was the box containing Capt. Ward's papers. The police have established a patrol outside the beach south of Fort Winfield Scott.

The wreck of the Rio, which for a while hung on a pinnacle of the rock where she struck in the Golden Gate so that parts of the upper works were visible, has slid off into deep water, and is now entirely out of sight.

The value of the cargo of the Rio de Janeiro has not been ascertained, owing to the absence of important papers, but it is variously estimated at from $150,000 to $600,000. Among some papers found floating near the scene of the disaster was a copy of the manifest, showing all the consignees with the exception of the Chinese firms. The cargo consisted principally of silk, tea, rice, and other Oriental products. There was no treasure aboard, as was at first reported.

Of the 200 sacks of mail carried by the Rio de Janeiro, only twelve have come to the surface.

An investigation into the loss of the steamer will probably be held next week. Graham Coghlan, the senior surviving officer of the ill-fated vessel, called on Capt. Boles this afternoon to report, and he was instructed to make his statement Monday morning. The Pilot Commissioners, who are Capt. Leland and Messrs. Alexander and Pratt, will hold a regular meeting next Monday, but in courtesy to the Government officials, the State inquiry is always held after that of the Inspectors.

Fort Point, where Pilot Jordan claims the vessel struck, marks the narrowest point of the entrance to the bay, and is usually given a wide berth by mariners. The tide here runs high and at times has a swirling motion. Off Fort Point lie several sunken rocks, forming a dangerous ledge on the southerly edge of the Fairway Channel of the Golden Gate, but close under the shore. There is a light on top of the fort and a fog bell, but the latter cannot be heard far when a westerly wind is blowing.

Pilot Jordan has been a master mariner on this coast for over twenty years. He came from the Atlantic Coast. Previous to being appointed a pilot about twelve years ago, Jordan was in command of the Wellington, Bristol, and other coal vessels plying between this port and Puget Sound. He was a remarkably successful navigator, and never before had any notable misfortune. He declares the loss of the steamer could not be foreseen. According to his story, the vessel drifted half a mile broadside in the fog that enveloped her like a pall, and no man could have judged either the direction or the velocity of the invisible current that changed her course and sent her on the Fort Point ledge.

R. P. Schwerin, Vice President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in discussing the loss of the Rio de Janeiro, said he thought the blame was due to Capt. Ward in bringing his vessel in during a fog.

"Time and again," said Mr. Schwerin, "We have warned our Captains never to leave or enter port during a fog. It is erroneous to think that when a pilot boards a vessel that the Captain has no more responsibility. A pilot is simply a guide for a Captain.

"The statements made to me by Pilot Jordan indicate that there was a fog hanging around the Heads, and I think that undue haste was shown by the Captain in bringing his vessel in. I cannot understand why there should have been so much haste shown, considering the vessel lay outside all night. Capt. Ward was a careful officer, and I learn that when he reached Honolulu with the Rio he waited outside the bar for eleven hours rather than take any chances in the rough weather.

"Of course, he is not here to speak. I wish that he was, for he was one of our best officers. He was brought up in our service, and we all feel deeply his loss and those of his comrades.

"I cannot state exactly the value of the Rio de Janeiro, but it is between $800,000 and $900,000. We have between $400,000 and $500,000 insurance on the vessel, part of which is carried by insurance companies and part of which we carry ourselves. The value of her cargo was probably between $150,000 and $200,000. I do not think she had any amount of specie on board."

In response to further questions, Mr. Schwerin stated that he did not think there was the slightest chance of raising the vessel.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 23.—The steamship Rio de Janeiro was one of a fleet of Pacific Mail steamships built at the Roach shipyards in this city, although she was not contracted for by the Pacific Company at the time of her building. In speaking of the loss of the vessel, John B. Roach, President of the shipbuilding company, said:

"The rapid sinking of the ship was due to the fact that she was not built as modern ships are, with water-tight bulkheads dividing the vessel up into comparatively small compartments. At the time the Rio was built this practice of insuring the safety of vessels had not been developed as it is to-day. The Rio was a stanch and steady ship, splendidly constructed, and had proved her seaworthiness in a dozen typhoons, but the lack of water-tight bulkheads was a fatal defect in case the ship struck a reef which tore a large hole in her."

Many Want to Succeed Wildman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Assistant Secretary Cridler of the State Department has received a telegram from United States Dispatch Agent Cooper at San Francisco stating that "Consul General Wildman and family have undoubtedly perished." Seven applications already have been filed at the State Department for the Hongkong Consulate.

Fireman Dies of Pneumonia.

David West, one of the best-known firemen in West Hoboken, died at his home yesterday. He was a member of Neptune Hose and caught a heavy cold at the big fire in West Hoboken two weeks ago. While confined to his bed another fire occurred, and West, sick as he was, managed to reach the scene. He worked with his company until the flames were extinguished, and then returned to his residence. Pneumonia developed and death resulted yesterday. West was thirty-seven years old and single.

Le Boutillier Brothers

LACES.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING, 1901

In PERSIAN and GOLD EFFECTS. APPLICATIONS of all kinds.

SPECIAL.

Best quality RENAISSANCE ALLOVERS, 20 inches wide, and bands to match,

$3.75 *yard,*

were $9.00.

Plain spot and figured ECRU NETS in real and imitation.

Also,

CLUNY, irregular Insertions and Bandings, 1½ and 4 inches wide,

19c. *and* **29c.**

were 39c. and 69c.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

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ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS.

BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for free catalogue. "Objects of Art and Utility from the Far Away East."

Good Values for the Week: 3rd Floor.

Persian and Turkish Rugs

200 Choice Daghestans & Beloochistans

average size 3.6x5 ft.
worth $10. & $12.

at **$9.00**

150 Extra Large Guendjecs

worth $18.00

at **$12. & $14.**

200 Fine Antique & Modern Shirvan Rugs

averaging 3.6x5.6 ft.
worth $22.

at **$15. & $18.**

100 Antique & Modern Cashmere Rugs

average size 5x6.6 feet

$18. $20. $22. $24.

150 Antique & Modern Kazaks, Missouls and Guendjecs

averaging 4.3x8 ft.
worth $30

at **$20.**

Large lot of Shirvan & Kis Kelim Portieres & Couch Covers

$16. $18. $20. up

DINNER TO MR. GRIGGS.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett Entertains Him at the Metropolitan Club.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney for this district, gave a dinner last evening to Attorney General John W. Griggs at the Metropolitan Club.

Besides the Attorney General, Gen. Burnett's guests were John K. Richards, United States Solicitor General; Justice Wheeler H. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court; Judges Addison Brown, E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, E. B. Thomas, William K. Townsend, and John R. Hazel of the United States District Court; Judge Edgar M Cullen of the New York Court of Appeals; Justices Abraham R. Lawrence, Charles H. Truax, and John Proctor Clarke of the New York Supreme Court; Justice J. Franklin Fort of the New Jersey Supreme Court; James M. Beck, Assistant Attorney General; Edmund Wetmore, President of the National Bar Association; Gen. Henry E. Tremain, President of the Republican Club; Col. John J. McCook, Julien T. Davies, John E. Parsons, Albert B. Boardman, Francis L. Stetson, E. Ellery Anderson, James E. Martin, Edward K. Jones, and Moritz B. Philipp.

There were no speeches at the dinner. The guests of Gen. Burnett drank the health of his especial guest Attorney General Griggs, and welcomed him to the New York bar. Mr. Griggs will establish a practice here after retiring from the Cabinet on March 4.

CHILDREN TRAPPED BY FIRE.

Saved by Plucky Man Who Braved Flame and Dense Smoke.

John Feeney of 60 East Houston Street rushed through flame and smoke on the fourth floor of that house last night to save the lives of Raymond and Florence Hoefler, children, who had been locked in their rooms by their mother. They were carried out safely by Feeney, who was not injured. The fire did $200 damage.

Louis Hoefler, who keeps a grocery a block away from the house, lives on the fourth floor with his wife and the two children, Raymond, two years old, and Florrie, five. While he was in the store last night his wife left home to get some groceries. She locked the door after she had put the children to bed.

The stove in the kitchen became overheated and set fire to the furnishings. Feeney detected the smoke, and investigating found it coming from the transom of the Hoefler apartments. Then he heard the cries of the children. He tried the door, but it was locked, and on again hearing the children cry, he broke open the door with his shoulder. He rushed through the dense smoke and with flames all about him to get to the children's bedroom. He caught them up and hastened out with them to the street, where they soon revived. The tenants rushed out of the building when Feeney shouted that it was on fire.

TOOK SEVEN MEN TO HOLD HIM.

Driver Becomes Suddenly Insane and Smashes Things in an Office.

A middle-aged man, who was known only as Frank, became suddenly insane yesterday afternoon after delivering a load of scrap iron at Simpson's iron foundry, at Kent Avenue and Rodney Street, Williamsburg. The man entered the foundry office and began to smash things, frightening the clerks, who sought a place of safety. Word was sent to the Clymer Street Police Station, and several officers went to the scene. It required the strength of seven men to hold the man down, and when a straitjacket was put on him, the man burst it as if it was a piece of paper. An ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital removed the man to the Flatbush Asylum.

OPPOSE ALL HIS BILLS.

Public Hearing on Assemblyman Vacheron's Measures Ends in a Wrangle.

The Legislature Committee of the Republican County Committee met yesterday in Long Island City for the purpose of giving a public hearing on all bills introduced by Assemblyman Vacheron. Opposition to every measure presented developed, and the hearing finally ended in a wrangle. The Chairman was assailed on all sides, and he adjourned the hearing despite the protests of the entire membership of the committee, who wanted to hold an executive session. They did meet again, but Mr. Vacheron was not there. The meeting was held in the Lincoln Club, which was crowded, and Mr. Vacheron was Chairman.

Chairman Vacheron, in opening the hearing, stated that the bills were intended to make the Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices salaried, and also to abolish the office of Public Administrator and that of transfer tax clerk. He announced that those opposed to the bills would be heard first.

William Rechensteen of the Central Republican Committee was the first speaker. He denounced the bills in vigorous terms. He was followed by F. D. Hallett, Sheriff Joseph De Bragga, Charles Wickerns, ex-Judge Manley, James E. Snedecker, James P. Ingram, County Clerk, and Charles Wadley, Public Administrator.

Each speaker in turn denounced the bills and brought out cries of approval from the spectators. When Public Administrator Wadley started to speak he assailed Mr. Vacheron in unmeasured terms, and was promptly called to order. But the audience kept shouting: "Go on Wadley; give it to him! Hit him again!" The Chairman turned to the members of the committee for assistance, while Wadley renewed his attack. One of the members made a motion to go into executive session, but the Chairman shouted, "No, no! This meeting is adjourned."

J. L. Lenahan stated that the committee had voted in favor of holding an executive session without the presence of the Chairman, and then retired to debate behind closed doors. When the executive session was over it was announced that the committee had decided to bring in an adverse report on all four bills.

WIDOW OFFERS $1,000 REWARD.

Mrs. Silverman Insists that Her Husband Was Murdered in His Store.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered by Mrs. Silverman, the wife of the late Marcel Silverman, the jeweler who was found dying in his store, at 3,056 Third Avenue, on Feb. 5, with a bullet wound in his head, for evidence that will bring to justice the murderer of her husband. The police do not believe that Silverman was murdered, and hint that the family of the deceased is trying to cover up a suicide.

An inquest in the case was to have been held several days ago, but, on the request of Police Captain Weigand of the Morrisania Station, it was postponed by Coroner Anthony McOwen until Friday, March 1. Capt. Weigand's object in asking for a postponement of the inquest was that there were several witnesses who could not be present who were necessary to a full understanding of the case. Lawyer Andrew J. Skinner of 115 Broadway represents the widow.

New York-Philadelphia Trolley Line.

The plans to connect New York and Philadelphia by trolley, via Somerville, N. J., are fast progressing. The tracks of the Philadelphia and New Jersey Railroad and the Philadelphia and Bristol Railroad Company will be used. Heavy tracks will be laid and the cars run at a high rate of speed. The single-trip fare between Philadelphia and New York will, it is stated, be $1.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

will place on sale the following exceptional values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Black and Blue Cheviot Serges, Eton Jacket and Cloth Vest, skirt with flare flounce, lined throughout with taffeta silk, Real value $38.00 — at **$27.50**

of Black, Blue and Brown Camel's Hair Cheviots, Eton Coat, White Satin Vest, Taffeta and Gold Trimmings on Coat and Skirt, lined throughout with silk, Real value $45.00. — at **$34.50**

Silk Departments

3800 Yards Best quality Japanese Corded Wash Silks, — at **35c**

1250 Yards Extra quality Black Peau de Soie, — at **75c**

And in their enlarged Department for Velvets a special offering of

Plain Panne Velvets in the most desirable shades, Formerly $1.50 yd. — at **$1.10**

Later Importations of High-Class

Colored & Black Dress Fabrics

consisting of Striped and Figured Grenadines and Veilings, Eolienne Dentelle, Grenadine Pointille, Dotted Crepe de Chine, New Weaves in Nun's Veilings

And in addition to-morrow

3000 Yards Broadcloths in the most desirable shades for spring, Value $1.25 yd. — **73c**

1500 Yards Imported Veiling Melange in navy blue, gray, brown and tan, Value $1.25 yd. — **59c**

1800 Yards Double Width All-wool Black Etamine Veiling, Value 65c. yd. — **38c**

Waist Patterns of Embroidered Cashmere and Silk Warp Grass Linen, — at **$4.95, 6.75**

Cotton Dress Goods

High-Grade Paris Novelties

Pineapple Silk and Cotton Tissue, Broche and Lace Stripes, Persian Figured Satin Band Mulls, Soft Mercerized Batistes, in Dresden and Foulard effects, Silk Embroidered Mercerized Crepe de Chine, High-finished Linen Chambray Plain and Broche and a large variety of Shirt Waist Materials

Also

12000 yards Printed Broche Swiss Mulls, India Dimities and Corded Batistes, — at **12c** yd.

All new and exclusive designs

Ladies' Shirt Waists

a large collection of entirely new styles of exclusive materials, in Imported Wash Silks and Lace Stripe Grenadines

And will also offer

99 Dozen Plain Colored Madras, White Basket Weave and Lace Striped Pique Waists, — at **95c**

Special Values in their

Upholstery Dep'ts

Curtains for Summer Cottages and Hotels

Plain Muslin Curtains with fluted ruffle, Per pair **60c**

Figured and Striped Muslin Curtains, with fluted ruffle, Per pair **85c, $1.05, 1.50**

Bobbinet Curtains, with full gathered ruffle, Per pair **$2.25, 3.00, 3.75**

Irish Point Lace Curtains, Per pair **$4.50, 5.75, 7.50**

Bagdad Portieres, Per Pair **$3.75, 4.50**

Tapestry Portieres, Per pair **$5.25**

Armure " " " **$9.25**

Bagdad Couch Covers, **$2.25, 2.75**

Exceptional Inducements in

Ladies' Hosiery

Fast Black Cotton Hose, with double soles and high spliced heels, Value 30c pr. — **19c**

Fast Black Lisle Thread Hose, all open-work, embroidered fronts and lace instep, Value 60c pr. — **30c**

Extra quality Fine Lisle Thread Hose, fancy effects and open-work embroidered fronts, Value $1.00 pr. — **50c**

Pure Thread Silk Hose, Black, all open work also with handsome embroidered fronts, Value $3.75 pr. — **$2.35**

West Twenty-third Street

COUNCILMAN OAKLEY'S SPEECH.

Says He Is in Favor of Abolishing Part of Municipal Assembly.

There was little else talked of yesterday among the friends of Councilman John T. Oakley, the Tammany leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, but his speech in response to the toast, "Our City," delivered at the dinner given to Assemblyman Harburger. The dinner began on Friday night, but this toast was not reached until the small hours of yesterday morning. During his speech Mr. Oakley said, turning to Assemblyman Daniel S. Frisbie, minority leader in the Assembly:

"I want to say that when the Charter Revision Committee's amendment abolishing one of the bodies of the Municipal Assembly comes up for a hearing, I will not only heartily vote in favor of it, but will induce as many other Democrats as I can to vote in its favor. I consider it a waste of public money to maintain the two bodies. They are continually bickering each other. In the interests of good government, one of them should be abolished."

HEIRS OF MR. CAGGER.

Cousins Claim Shares in the Brooklyn Yachtsman's Estate.

In the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn tomorrow Mary C. Cagger will apply for letters of administration of the estate of William Cagger, a well-known Brooklyn yachtsman, who died suddenly in Richmond, Va., on Jan. 17 last. After his death it was rumored that the estate, estimated at $500,000, would probably all go to Cagger's aunt, Miss Sarah Tracy, now living in Paris, as she was believed to be his only surviving relative.

Mary C. Cagger is a cousin of Mr. Cagger, and she lives at Albany, N. Y. She claims one-eighth of the estate for herself, and one-eighth each for other cousins, William C., Peter, and Susannah Cagger. They are also residents of Albany, but are now reported to be in Europe.

It is not denied that Miss Sarah Tracy is entitled to one-half of William Cagger's estate. Mr. Cagger was a nephew of Peter Cagger, a State leader in the time of Van Buren.

ACCUSED CONTRACTOR'S STAY.

Disobeyed Injunction Against Early Blasting—Tenants Annoyed.

Antonio Pucci, a contractor, yesterday secured a stay from Justice McAdam pending an appeal by him from an order of Justice Fitzgerald adjudging him in contempt for disobeying an injunction issued by Justice Gildersleeve and fining him $250, with the alternative of imprisonment until the payment of the fine. Justice McAdam granted the stay only on condition that Pucci deposit $250 in the hands of the City Chamberlain pending decision of the Appellate Division.

The injunction disobeyed by Pucci was obtained by Preston Stevenson, owner of the apartment house at 697 and 699 West End Avenue. Pucci has been carrying on blasting operations in the vicinity. It was his custom to begin early in the morning. Mr. Stevenson not only complained that he disturbed his tenants, but that the blasting operations at times were so carelessly conducted that pieces of rock were hurled into the apartments. The workmen also shocked the tenants by alleged profanity and boisterous language. Justice Gildersleeve enjoined the contractor from blasting in such manner as to disturb the tenants or injure the building. Subsequently Mr. Stevenson asked that Pucci be committed, charging that he had ignored Justice Gildersleeve's order.

A Broadway Hotel Changes Hands.

John H. Fife and George B. Selover have purchased the furniture, fixtures, lease, and good-will of the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, and will assume the management of the house Feb. 28. At the expiration of the present lease, which expires May 1, 1906, they intend to have the old building replaced with a modern fifteen-story commercial hotel which will contain in the neighborhood of 800 rooms. Cleveland and Syracuse capitalists are interested in the project with Messrs. Fife and Selover.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Sale of Silk Remnants.

Having just concluded our Annual Inventory of stock, we find about 5,000 yards, representing all makes of Silks, ranging in lengths from 1 to 4 yards.

To make room for our New Spring Importations we will clear them out quickly on Monday at less than half price.

SPECIAL—A good Lining Taffeta, a great favorite with dressmakers, in all shades, including Black and White, at - 39c. yd.

Lace Department.

Early Spring Novelties in Laces, including Russian, Venise, Alencon, Point de Paris and fancy Allovers, in Arab, Cream and White, with bands in wavy, straight and applique effects to match. Also a full line of Black and Persian Nets, with bands to match.

On Centre Tables will be found a choice selection of Insertions and Allovers appropriate for the trimming of Summer Dresses. Insertions ranging in price from - - - 10c. to 50c. per yd.

Embroidery Department.

10,000 yards Edgings and Insertions, purchased at auction, and worth from 7c. to 15c. yard, on sale Monday from 4c. to 10c. yd.

White Goods Department.

40-inch Victoria Lawns, worth 15c., and 20c., at 10c., and 15c. yd.
Fancy White Lawns for Waists and Dresses, from 10c. to 22c. yd.
English Nainsook, piece of 12 yards, very fine quality - $1.38

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Wash Fabrics.

for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

"David and John Anderson's"

celebrated

Zephyrs.

Plaids, Striped and Plain Colors.

Printed Dimities.

Mercerized Ducks,

Silk and Linen Shirtings, Embroidered Batiste, Printed Linen Lawns, Silk and Cotton Plissé.

White Embroidered Piques,

Galatea Cloth.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WINTER WEATHER IN THE SOUTH.

Snow from Three to Ten Inches Deep Throughout the Gulf States.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—The Southern States, from Texas to the Atlantic Coast, were given their first taste of Winter last night and to-day, snow falling in many places from Charleston, S. C., to Central and Northern Texas, and almost to the Gulf. The storm, which was over the West Gulf Coast last night, moved rapidly to the east during the night and was central to-day over Northern Florida. The line of freezing temperature, as reported by the local weather bureau to-day, extended to the southern portion of Georgia and to the coast of Alabama and Louisiana. In some portions of the South the snowstorm was brought on the wings of high northwesterly winds which wrecked telegraph and telephone communication.

The heaviest snowfall recorded was at La Grange, Ga., where the precipitation was ten inches. At Birmingham, Ala., there were about six inches; Montgomery reported a similar depth and very cold weather; Southern Mississippi reported the first snow in some places in two years. The precipitation reported at Dallas was three inches, and in Northwestern Texas from three to six inches. The snow is of great benefit to the growing wheat, but it is feared will cause severe loss to live stock.

In Atlanta snow began falling last night and by 10 o'clock to-day the ground was covered to a depth of five inches. All trains were from twenty minutes to three hours late, causing a consequent delay to mails. The street car companies called out their men at 2 o'clock this morning and put their cars into service for the purpose of keeping their tracks open. This served in a measure to avert a complete suspension of service. Colder weather is predicted for to-night.

Terrific Storms in Alaska.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 23.—Terrific storms have practically stopped travel from Skaguay into the interior of Alaska. Two unknown frozen men were discovered last week in a snow drift near Bennett. In a blizzard at Sitka, Matthew Fox was frozen to death within sight of his cabin. His wife was imprisoned thirteen days with no food but canned corn. Steamer Captains from Lynn Canal report the worst weather they ever experienced.

Brothers Killed by a Locomotive.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 23.—George and Frank Alverson, brothers, were instantly killed at Liverpool, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, to-night by the pony engine Ontario. The engine was running about twenty-five miles an hour when it struck the sleigh containing the two men. The accident happened at a grade crossing. Division Superintendent D. C. Moon and a party of railroad men occupied the engine. Mr. Moon says that the whistle had been sounded for the crossing, and that he saw the flagman appear before the horse and sleigh were driven upon the track. Both men lived near Liverpool and were married.

Water Scarce Up the State.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A great scarcity of water throughout the agricultural districts of this and adjoining counties is causing much trouble and anxiety among the farmers, who are obliged to carry water long distances for their cattle.

Fatal Fall of a Man of Eighty.

Frank Moser, eighty years old, of 828 Second Avenue, fell down stairs at his home last night, fracturing his skull, and dying in a few minutes. He lived with his son and daughters-in-law.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

OLD ENGLISH.

"And lo! the old hath turned into th... new."

Old England's great banquets a... tournaments and dances were a part ... her state business. Then it was th... Kings and noblemen set fashions.

Our splendid "old English" desig... are full of their traditions. A long li... eage has passed them, from primiti... types into Gothic beauty, (all the ag... contributing thereto,) and hence in... Greek or Italian straight lines and mo... ern comfort of these reduced pieces.

OAK—SIDEBOARDS, $16 to $35 (former prices $20 to $450.) CHINA CLOSETS, $32 to $110, (former prices $41 to $135.)

MAHOGANY—SIDEBOARDS, $32 ... $210, (former prices $42 to $26... CHINA CLOSETS, $90 to $100, (fo... mer prices $115 to $235.)

To make room for Spring novelti... many more of our choicest examples a... now below even factory prices, as you ...

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

Geo. C. Flint Co.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HE BROKE A BOY'S LEG.

Man Seriously Injures a Williamsburg Lad Without Cause.

Anton Mock, a carpenter, twenty-eight years old, of 64 North First Street, Williamsburg, was rescued from an infuriated crowd last night by Policeman Connors of the Bedford Avenue Station, after the man had wantonly broken the left leg of eleven-year-old Benjamin Voneski of 63 North First Street, and inflicted other injuries, from which the boy is in a critical condition in the Eastern District Hospital. The appearance of the policeman saved Mock from being roughly handled. He was locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station on a charge of felonious assault.

Mock, in company with a friend, was going up North First Street, and at Wythe Avenue, the boy, on an errand for his mother, passed the carpenter. Mock, who had been drinking, seized the boy around the waist and deliberately tossed him backward over his head. The boy fell on his side and struck the pavement heavily on the left side of his head. The fall stunned him, and he sustained a deep gash in the head and a concussion of the brain. His left leg was also broken. Several persons witnessed the occurrence and became greatly enraged. The cries of the boy added to the indignation of the crowd that was gathering. Mock and his companion, realizing the anger of the crowd, tried to escape. They were quickly surrounded and the crowd began to pummel Mock.

Policeman Connors, who had arrived, clubbed his way through the crowd and rescued Mock from the mob. The boy, in the meantime, had been carried to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, two blocks away, where a call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Vogt responded and found the boy's injuries serious.

Sunday
February 24, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Horner's Furniture.

A COMBINATION OF ADVANTAGES which our stock presents to buyers—

1. It is the largest and most comprehensive stock of Fine Furniture in America.
2. It is absolutely complete in all the lines required for modest homes and for homes of luxury.
3. It represents the very latest designs in all the fashionable woods and various finishes, together with reproductions of the old styles now so much in vogue.
4. It abounds in Novelties combining utility and beauty with inexpensiveness.
5. Prices the lowest that can possibly be quoted for furniture of standard quality and merit.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

COLER CRITICISES DOCK DEPARTMENT

Says It Has Condemned $9,716,000 Worth of Land.

City Has $5,374,150 to Provide for Such Payments, Leaving Deficiency of $4,341,849 of Available Funds.

Controller Coler sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a letter showing how the Dock Commissioners have condemned $9,716,000 worth of land for which the city has $5,374,150.35 to provide for payments, thus leaving a deficiency of $4,341,849.65 of funds available for Dock Department purposes.

Controller Coler said that the Board of Estimate had the right to rescind a resolution authorizing the Dock Board to begin condemnation proceedings for about $2,000,000 worth of land. The Dock Commissioners at the last meeting denied the right of the Board of Estimate to revoke the resolution. Controller Coler claims that the city Board of Estimate has the right to prevent the Dock Board from saddling even a larger deficiency than $4,341,849 on the city.

The following is the letter to Mayor Van Wyck:

I acknowledge receipt of the communication of your Secretary, dated Feb. 21, 1901, transmitting by your direction a communication from J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Department of Docks and Ferries. This communication appears to relate to the financial ability of the city to consummate the acquisition of certain dock property as to which condemnation proceedings have been authorized by the Board of Docks.

The determination of this question depends upon two factors: First, the maximum amount of money, which, under existing laws, might be made available for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries, and secondly, the value of the property which the department seeks to acquire.

As to the latter it is, of course, impossible to do more than estimate the amount of the awards which will be made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed by the Supreme Court. From inquiries which I have made, however, from those who are by experience best qualified to form an opinion on this matter, I am informed that the value of the dock property authorized to be condemned by resolutions of the Dock Board, (excluding the parcels as to which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment rescinded its approving resolution on Feb. 19, 1901,) amounts to $9,716,000.

To provide for the payment of this sum the Board of Docks might, under existing laws, accumulate a surplus available therefor amounting at the close of the year 1901 to $5,374,150.35, leaving a deficiency of $4,341,849.65.

My estimate of the available funds of the department is made up as follows:

Cash on Jan. 1, 1901		$2,841,939.71
Less contract liability	$417,789.36	
Estimated charges during 1901 for general administration, maintenance, construction, repairs, supplies, and contract liabilities	1,500,000.00	
		1,917,789.36
		$924,150.35
Add bonds that may be issued under Chapter 246, Laws 1896		$1,450,000.00
Bonds that may be authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in 1901 under Section 180 of the charter		3,000,000.00
Total		$5,374,150.35

The deficiency of $4,341,849.65 above referred to does not, as already stated, include land of an estimated value of about $2,000,000 which was the subject of action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last Tuesday, nor does it include the slightest provision for the expensive improvement of these lands in the shape of demolishing existing buildings, excavating and dredging, building piers, constructing bulkheads, and extending marginal streets—all of which would probably entail an additional expense of from six to eight millions.

The great value to the city of its dock property and the many advantages, both financial and otherwise, of extending and completing the present system of municipal ownership should not be permitted to blind the local authorities to the grave dangers involved in permitting any department of the city government to proceed independently and recklessly to the binding of the city to expenditures so vast and so out of proportion to existing means as to make progress and improvement impossible in other directions. The same disregard of the diverse, manifold, and properly urgent demands upon the city's purse to which I recently had occasion to refer in reporting on the request of the Board of Education for a bond issue of over fourteen millions of dollars appears to have dictated the action of the Board of Docks. My own enthusiasm for the progress of dock development is, I believe, sufficiently known to you. But new schools must also be built, streets have to be repaved, public improvements of many kinds cannot be altogether neglected, and, above all, the people of the Borough of Brooklyn demand the opportunity of sharing in the benefits of the new subway system of rapid transit. None of these things can be done if liabilities of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 be entered into by the Dock Department.

The statement that this liability should not be incurred must yield to the far more important statement that this liability cannot lawfully be incurred at all, because the law stands in the way of its liquidation. The provisions of Section 180 of the Charter afford the only means by which appropriations may be made for the Dock Department, and this section limits the issue of bonds for this purpose to $3,000,000 annually.

I note several statements in Mr. Cram's letter which need correction. Permit me to call your attention to them as follows: "These proceedings (between Little West Twelfth Street and West Twenty-first Street on the North River) (a) have been held in abeyance by the present Board of Docks, (b) because of the failure of the municipal authorities to provide funds to pay for the property when acquired, and (c) will be held in abeyance until the adequate funds are provided."

There are three erroneous statements in this sentence as follows: (A) The present Dock Board has not held these proceedings in abeyance, but has, as I am informed, been most active in pushing their initiation; (b) the municipal authorities, who happen to be in this instance the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have since consolidation authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 out of a possible issue of $9,000,000 permitted by law, and (c) the proceedings cannot be held in abeyance by the Board of Docks until adequate funds are provided, because it has lost jurisdiction, owing to the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment.

Mr. Cram also states that no liability will arise this year on account of the eight proceedings begun on the East River. Such liability has already arisen, since in six of these eight proceedings title to the property vested in the city on Nov. 30, 1900, and I am furthermore informed that beyond any question these proceedings will be finally terminated and the awards will become payable within the current year 1901.

I also believe that inquiry of the Law Department will develop the fact that unless the city should enter upon merely dilatory and time-consuming tactics there is no reason to believe that the reports of the Commissioners appointed in the North River proceedings would be postponed beyond the end of the present year.

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Spring Importations of Millinery.

Latest Creations of Paris in Trimmed Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques and Turbans.

A large collection of Modified Effects (imported and made by us), designed for present wear at Winter Resorts.

Best and leading Trimmings — Flowers, Wings, Quills, Novelties, Ornaments, Embroideries and Laces — the fullest authority of Fashions — the widest scope for selection.

In addition—**Emphatic Specials.**—Main Floor.

100 dozen finest Chiffon Toques and Turbans, tucked very full, black, white, rose, ciel and mais. Sold invariably for 3.50. Monday 2.45

75 dozen Crushed Muslin Roses, pink, white and light shades, positive current price 40c. Monday ..... 21c.

60 dozen Rose Foliage, natural and tinted shadings, sell, as a rule, at 50c. Our price, Monday ..... 35c.

New Panne Velvets all ready.

Our preparations embrace qualities in varying degrees of fineness—black, white and at least 150 new, desirable shadings.

Sale of Fancy Pannes—800 yards, mostly with gold pin dot effects, particularly appropriate for blouse waists and general trimming purposes. The actual values are 1.75 to 2.50 yard. To introduce our new location (fourth floor) Monday's price will be 1.18

Spring, 1901—Advance Styles.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY OF DRESSES AND GOWNS FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR; NEW FABRICS; LATEST MODELS.

Tailor-made Suits.

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUIT, black only, made double breasted, tight fitting, peau de soie facing on coat, same lined with taffeta, skirt on percaline, beautifully tailored 18.00

HIGH GRADE TAILORED SUIT, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT, best quality fine twilled cheviot, colors black and blue, double-breasted, tight-fitting coat; belt of stitched taffeta, new flounce skirt. Has the fit and finish of a $50.00 custom made suit; special at 28.50

DRESS SKIRTS.—BLACK CHEVIOT DRESS SKIRTS, all wool material; seven gored, flare effect; also with stitched taffeta trimming 7.50

Bargains in Jackets.

65 MEDIUM AND HEAVY WEIGHT JACKETS, finest materials, principally tan, brown and blue; a few blacks; all silk lined and nicely tailored; lowest former price in the lot was $12.00 through the season, from that up to $25; choice at 7.50

LONG GARMENTS, loose back effects, medium weight goods, stylish and serviceable loose Ulsters with plain sleeves; price 18.75

Misses' Suits.

Cheviot and Venetian—Eton Jacket, with revers and band of peau de soie—flounced skirt over drop lining—entire suit lined with taffeta—14, 16 and 18 years 19.75

Exceptionally Special Underwear.

Strenuous efforts made to outstrip on the second floor the vast business that marked underwear's brief tenancy of an entire downstairs aisle.

NIGHT GOWNS of cambric in variety of new yoke effects, lace and embroidery trimmed 75c.-95c

PETTICOATS of cambric, deep umbrella flounce, lace and embroidery trimmed, also all over tucks 65c.-95c

DRAWERS of cambric and muslin, with deep ruffles, cluster of fine tucks, hemstitched pleats and fine embroidery 35c.-50c

CORSET COVERS of choice cambric, effectively trimmed with lace 45c

Straight Front Corsets.

Colored Madras and Sateen Corsets in gray, white, pink and blue 45c

The best domestic brands of Corsets 1.00

Very Unusual Umbrella News.

An all pure silk tight rolling Umbrella, with choice imported natural handles. Here, in black, blue or garnet—26 inch—a standard of our own stock, at 1.75

A good Black Union Taffeta Umbrella, assorted natural and fancy handles. We draw about 300 from stock, 26 and 28 inch, and mark them to 1.15

Tapestry Portieres—Upholstery Dept., 3d Floor.

In the leading colorings, a variety of new styles, handsomely fringed, $3.45 pair, actual value $5.50.

Couch Covers, in rich Oriental effects, 60 inches wide, fringed all round, actual value $7.50, at $4.25 each.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, plain centres, also with dainty detached figures, at $3.45 per pair, actual value $5.25.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, pretty insertions and edgings, at $4.75 per pair, actual value $6.50.

All pure down Cushions, uncovered, size 24 in. by 24 in., at 95c., actual value $1.48.

Straw Mattings.

Japanese Government, hand made cotton warp, contract matting, long straw, good value for $8.00, 40-yd. roll for $5.95

High-grade inlaid Japan Matting, double-dyed, quaint, detached figuring, at $5.98 per roll of 40 yds., value $8.00.

Extra heavy jointless contract China matting, in a variety of checks and stripes, fresh, crisp straw, very serviceable, at $5.75 per roll of 40 yds., good value at $8.50.

Cushions for cozy corners, covered with brocades, damasks and tapestries, filled with vegetable silk floss, 24 inches square, value $1.50, at 98c. each.

Lyons Black Taffetas.—New Building.

Manufactured by C. J. Bonnet & Cie---a guarantee of choiceness.

On Sale, Monday. 50c

Bonnet Silks fill a unique position among fabrics—the mere name carries conviction of utmost reliability. We shear away a large proportion of our own unchanging selling price, and present a bargain of phenomenal character—bright, lustrous Silk.

Another Record in Challies.—Main Floor.

Imported Pure Wool Cloths. The makers' names, if given, would render a long advertisement superfluous.

All new effects. All popular styles. 29c

French Challies of this type at this price simply upset all precedents. In the first place, designs run into the dozens, and it is hard to say among the charming, new effects, just which lead in value. The cloths are perfect. The dyeing is clear and uniform, and every preference for color, light, medium or dark, is amply met and suited in

15,000 yards of as handsome Foreign Challies as ever crossed the Atlantic.

How rare this opportunity with spring dress to plan for! It should bring twice the crowds that sought our 25c. domestic goods, for when were Imported Challies ever on sale before at 29c.?

Handsome Cotton Challies---12½c.

Fourth Floor.

Unless supremely confident that we controlled the price situation, we would not venture on simultaneous sales of Challies—the claims of one great bargain might detract from the other.

But we run no risk with two such items as are ours to-day.

Daintiest sprays and foliage, bolder spirals and scrolls, dense, close set Persian figures appear and reappear in all the colors known to art, and are well set off by the filmy cloth. Such attractions are uncommon at 25c. To find them at 12½c. revolutionizes the laws of trade.

Regular 10c. Batistes, 6¼c.—Fourth Floor.

Responsibility rests upon recent removals for this offering. Cotton Goods have changed homes. We must make their new place familiar by constant specials. Figures and Flowers overlay striped grounds. The Batiste is 31 inches wide—its merits known to all who buy reliability and smartness combined; 61-4c. per yard should close the lot in, at most, one day.

"Paris Exposition" White Goods.

Among the exhibits—textile, mechanical and miscellaneous—at the great Paris Exposition none excited more favorable comments than the beautiful white goods displays. All manufacturing countries competed—it was left to an American firm,

CLARENCE WHITMAN & CO.,

to not alone carry off the highest award (the Grand Prix), but, further, to astonish the world with the progress made by American weaving.

Clarence Whitman & Co.'s entire exhibit was bought by us at an average of 50 cents on the Dollar of value.

It is here in bulk, precisely as shown at the Exposition—plain and fancy welt Piques, Leno striped Lawns, Persian and Victoria Lawns, India Linons, Long Cloths, etc.—

And will be sold only in 12 yard lengths (as it runs) at an extraordinary ratio of money saving; an opportunity without precedent.

Striking Sales of Laces—Main Floor.

Extreme values made, not from any miscellaneous, ill assorted, broken lines of shown goods, but from freshly received Imports—Straight out of their cases—designed and made up for our exacting, ex perienced trade.

Two Lots are Arranged.

Point de Paris, Imitation Duchesse, Renaissance and Cluny, in Arab, butter and ecru shades. | 15c. for the widest. | 10c. for the narrower.

Values, in each instance, largely exceed those low, absurdly low, prices.

Venise irregulars and heavy patterns, in imitation of Renaissance and Cluny, Arab and Butter shades—per yard 45c

All-Silk Lyons Weave Chiffons; Mousseline and Liberties, 45 inches wide (impossible to be duplicated later) 45c

Sale of Women's Neckwear.

(New Building—Main Floor.)

Fancy Satin and Gold Trimmed Stock Collars, all colors 25c

All-Silk Taffeta Barbes, corded neckband 23c

All-Silk Taffeta two-toned Barbes 33c

All our designs and shapes in Lace Collars and Revers that sold from $1.25 to $1.50 ..... 98c

Embroideries Contribute Extraordinary Features of Special Interest.

We pick our patterns individually, one by one. They are made up just as we direct. Embroideries bought in the mass can never present the perfection assured by our buying methods—poor patterns are bound to creep in.

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edges and Insertings 10c, 15c, 20c

Incorporating for this sale our own 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 28c regular lines of staple, immaculate new importations.

(New Building—First Floor.)

Handkerchiefs at Memorable Prices.

Practically the first reception held by Handkerchiefs in their new, attractive quarters—New Building. Those who attend will find extraordinary economy in all the following offerings:

Women's very fine all linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at 9c

Women's all linen Unlaundered hand embroidered Initials at 9c

Women's all linen lace trimmed embroidered at 19c

Art Needlework Dept.—Fourth Floor, New Building.

We are showing a most complete line of Stamped Renaissance Patterns, comprising Handkerchiefs, Collars, Revers, Bolero Jackets, Shams, Bed Spreads, etc., with material to finish in Point, Honiton, Duchess and Arabian Laces:—Braids, Rings, Threads, etc.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Four Days More—Then Stock Taking

'Tis Easier to Inventory CASH than MERCHANDISE.

The more we sell, the less to count, measure and list.

Therefore

THESE UNEQUALLED VALUES

EXTRA FINE CHEVIOTS—46 inch Smooth and rough finish—Gray, Tan, Brown, Garnet, Navy Green—strictly all wool—value .98 ..... .59

ALL WOOL HOMESPUNS—50 and 56 inch—Best Colorings—value 79 cents ..... .49

ALL WOOL TAILOR CLOTHS—20 shades, also gray and brown mixtures, 50 inches wide—Spring weight—special value ..... .49

BLACK CHEVIOTS AND SERGES—50 inches wide—splendid quality—sponged and shrunk ..... .59
Rich, deep, black and thoroughly reliable in every way—Such quality for the money was never before known.

IMPORTED HENRIETTAS—44 inches wide—every fashionable shade—fancy and staple—worth .98 .. .59
Will outwear two dresses of ordinary quality.

RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILKS. 20, 23 and 24 inch—Medium and Heavy—Bright and dull lustre ..... .59
As good qualities as you can find elsewhere at 75 cents—Silks that will sell themselves when seen and will satisfy by their excellent wear.

BLACK INDIA SILKS 27 inches wide—soft Taffeta finish .. .49
No tender goods of poor dye—but good honest quality—made to give service. A pleasure to sell—a pleasure to buy.

FANCY FOULARD SILKS A dozen shades—each in three to six designs—24 inches wide—all silk .... .49
Note width—also "All Silk"—furthermore
Note quality when you see the Silks. Real Foulards with the real Foulard Twill—not merely Foulard finish—This season's latest designs.

FANCY SATIN LIBERTYS—24 inch—Gray, Violet, Tan, Green, Heliotrope, Old Rose, Red and all the new Blues in two-toned colored or combination White and Black figures—quality elsewhere sold at 1.00 ..... .85

FINEST IRISH DIMITIES. Violet, Coral, Porcelain, Red, Reseda, Dahlia, Tan, Gray, and other tinted and White grounds—single and double color designs—also second mournings—beautiful quality—none finer made—81 designs and colors ..... .19

FANCY DIMITY CORDS—Also Satin Stripe Dimities—Also Emb'd Dotted Swiss Cords—Solid tints with white or black stripes, figures, or polka dots ..... .14
Above are of designs exactly similar to those imported to sell at $1.00 and $1.50 the yard.

MERCERIZED SILK CHAMBRAYS—32-inch—Brilliant shades of Melon and Rose Pink, Helio, Porcelain and Azure Blue, with woven polka dots and bowknots ..... .32

FINE YARD WIDE PERCALES White, tinted and dark grounds, in an endless variety of stripes, figures, spots, dots, horseshoes, rings, etc.—madras or hard finish—splendid, strong fabrics for Men's Shirts, Boys' Waists, and House Dresses, 12½ cent quality 9¾

NEW FANCY DRESS CAMBRICS Garnet, Navy, Gobelin, and light grounds—fast colors—value 8 cents 4¾

RUFFLED ORGANDY CURTAINS. 3 yds. long—38 inches wide—value 69 .45
Far less than material alone would cost.

BEST BOBINET CURTAINS, lace inserting and deep lace ruffle—20 styles—value 4.98 ..... 2.98
Is two dollars a pair worth saving?

HEAVY CURTAINS, Venetian, Velour, and Frou Frou—heavy fringe top and bottom—value 8.98 About 50 pair—they'll quickly go at 5.98
Oriental Tapestry and Mercerized—choice colorings—value 10.98 ..... 6.98
Bagdad Stripes and Armure Tapestry—15 colorings—value 3.00 .. 1.98
Heavy Corduroy Tapestry—rich Oriental and fancy colors—Heavy fringe—were great value at 5.98 ..... 3.98

LACE BED SETS Clearance sale of Irish Point, Point de Calais and Antique—full size Spread and Shams—were Eight to Twelve dollars 5.98

WINDOW SHADES—Some quick selling prices.
500 Opaque Shades—linen or cotton fringes—full size—were .45 and .59—to quickly close ..... .29
Another lot fine Opaque Shades—with lace inserting and tassel fringe—best colors—should be 59 cents ..... .49

ALL LINEN NAPKINS Single and Double Damask—centre and all over patterns—20 and 24 inches square; regularly 2.19 dozen 1.69
Half dozen price .. 89 cents.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS full 2¾ yards long—openwork hemstitch border—German Silver Bleach—no dressing—wear splendidly—worth 1.98 ..... 1.29

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES—We have a surplus of these sizes. Therefore
Pillow Cases—strong unbleached muslin—regularly 12 cents 8

PILLOW CASES—HEMSTITCHED HEMS
42x36 ..... regularly .15 ..... .11
50x36 ..... regularly .17 ..... .12

READY MADE SHEETS—
54x90 ——— regularly .33 ..... .25
"Dwight Anchor" and "Good Wear" muslin—90x90 and 72x90—usually .59 and .63—to close ..... .49

SILK EMB'D BABY FLANNELS—Hemstitch and scallop—floral, ring, leaf, scroll and other designs—elsewhere 55 to 65 cents ..... .39

WOOL BLOUSE FLANNELS—New mixtures—just enough cotton to prevent shrinkage—value .29 ..... .19

LADIES' NEW ETON SUITS—Rough Cheviot and Venetian Cloth—L'Aiglon or Collarless Etons—taffeta lined—braid or satin stitched bands—newest skirts—value 17.00 ..... 11.98

LADIES' JACKETS AND BOX COATS—Kersey—were 4.98 to 7.98 ..... 2.98
Box Coats—Three-quarter and extra lengths—were 11.98 to 17.98 ..... 6.98

LADIES' PLUSH CAPES—Handsome silk finish—fur trim—high collar—value 8.50 ..... 3.79

LADIES' TWILL FLANNEL WAISTS—New shades—light and dark—gilt buttons—French back—value 2.98 ..... 1.89

LADIES' SATEEN WAISTS—Full tucked—lined and unlined—all sizes to 50 bust—value 1.98 ..... .95

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS—Venetian cloth—satin stitched bands—value 4.50 ..... 2.98

LADIES' FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS—deep flounce and shoulder ruffles—lined waists—braid trim—value 1.49. .98

LADIES' NEW CAMBRIC WRAPPERS—Polka Dots and Stripes—flounced skirt—bishop sleeve—value 1.00 ..... .69

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES—fine muslin—high or V neck—full trim of fancy lace or emb'y—
Four 69 cent styles ..... .49
Ten 98 cent styles ..... .79

LADIES' DRAWERS—"Good Wear" Muslin—with Tucks .. .24
Cambric and Muslin—Umbrella or Regular Widths—inserting and ruffle of lace and emb'y—value .69 ..... .49

500 PAIRS CORSETS—$1.25 and $1.50 goods ..... .69
Fine Coutille and Sateen—6 styles—Short Hip, Long Waist—also Abdominal—Black, White and Drab—All sizes—

STRAIGHT FRONT CORSETS—French Bias Cut, Regular Lengths—Coutille and Prunella—White, Gray and Black—value 1.75 to 2.50 ..... .98

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS—We never carry stock from year to year Therefore
Derbies and other Hats ..... were 1.29 .49
Leather Tams ..... were .98 .49
Cloth Tams ..... were .49 .19
Polos, Cadets and Derbies ... were .98 .39
Pull-down Caps—all kinds ... were .49 .19

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" WAISTS—Laundered Percale—finest quality—attached or separate collars, or Boston front with separate cuffs—value .69 to .89 ..... .29
A good example of how little we consider cost when we want to sell.

BOYS' REEFERS AND OVERCOATS—Covert and Frieze—3 to 6 years—value $4.00 and $5.00 ... 1.98

GIRLS' FINE LAWN GUIMPES—Cluster or solid tucks—fine emb'y Insertion—Hemstitch ruffle round neck and sleeves—value .69 ..... .39

GIRLS' WASHABLE BLOUSE SUITS—Pique—Dainty colored and fancy Tinted Basket Linens—white pique Shields and Sailor collars—emb'd emblems—fancy Stripes and Plain colors—4 to 12 years; worth 2.75 ..... 1.69

GIRLS' WOOL DRESSES—plain and fancy mixtures—Sailor and fancy waist styles—4 to 10 years—were 5.98 to 7.98. Price to close 2.98
Medium weight, right for present wear and for next three months.

BABIES' FINE CAPS—Emb'd and Corded Silks—full or French ruches—value .49 ..... .29

FANCY LACES—2 to 5 inch Point De Paris, Platte Val. and imitation Renaissance—value .15 9

DRESS SUIT CASES—Sole leather—Satin or leather lined—brass locks—Vienna handles 5.98
"Exclusive outfitters" ask double for these High Class goods.

FANCY SATIN SQUARES—24 inch—all colors—floral and Oriental—value 1.00 ..... .69

ORIENTAL SILK SOFA CUSHIONS—24 inch—deep ruffle—were 2.00 ..... 1.29

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS—All Linen Hemstitch—also new styles in Sheer Emb'd Hdkfs—Hemstitch and Scallop—special 7
The Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs are worth $1.50 per dozen.

LADIES' SATEEN PETTICOATS—Black and Colors—plain and mercerized—deep flounces or pleatings—a dozen styles.
Were 2.98 ..... 1.49
Were 1.59 ..... .98
Were .98 ..... .69

GOOD HOSIERY SPECIALS—Ladies' Black Lisle—lace effects—full regular—value 29 cents ..... .19
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton—white split feet—regularly .27 ..... .19
Children's Fast Black Cotton—Double Knees 12½

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—Scarlet Medicated Shirts and Drawers—were 1.29 ..... .89
Natural Wool—were .98 ..... .69
It will pay to buy for next year.

EMBROIDERIES—A fine lot of Edgings—one-half to three inches wide—Swiss, Cambric, and Nainsook—Insertings to match 5
A half-price Pre-inventory offering.

NEW SKIRTING MOREENS—Cerise, Royal Blue, Purple, Turquoise, Magenta—39 cent quality. .24

"GLOSSEX" LININGS—36 inch—new Spring shades ..... .19
as fine and glossy as silk, with twice the wear, at less than half the cost!

CREPE CLOTHS—White, Heliotrope, and Black—only 10 and 15 cent qualities 4¾

FINEST FRENCH PIQUES—the real imported goods—Heliotrope, Cream, Navy, and Violet—quality elsewhere sold at .60 ..... .19

WASHINGTON GETS READY

Inauguration Arrangements Are Well Advanced.

PROGRESS ON COURT OF HONOR

Committees Expect 130,000 Visitors—Gen. Boynton Finds Errors in School Histories—D. A. R. Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Inauguration arrangements are very well advanced, and before the week is out all the plans of the committees of arrangements will have been completed. Out of the piles of lumber along Pennsylvania Avenue, near the White House, the Court of Honor and the President's reviewing stand have been evolved; not without somewhat mystifying those who had detected a departure from old plans. The Court of Honor will begin just beyond the Treasury Building, and extend to Seventeenth Street, along Pennsylvania Avenue. The principal features will be four pairs of columns, surmounted by braziers, in which, at night, Greek fire—or an imitation of it—will be burned. Just now the columns are unclothed, but they are to be elaborately decorated. Between the pairs of large columns will be smaller ones, also decked with bunting and surmounted by flags.

The Court of Honor extends into the White House grounds and up to the doorway; for a series of secondary columns marks the line of the semi-circle by which the entrance of the house is reached. The scheme of the designer promises a gorgeous display of color in this court by day and of electric illumination by night. As the lighting scheme takes in the White House, it was decided to move the reviewing stand from its former central position to one at the east side of the east driveway, putting it in a corner, where the spectators who share the stand with the President can look straight up Madison Place, and the wind from the north will have a fine sweep over the structure.

Everybody now hopes for fair weather, but the persistent fine weather of the last week or more is regarded as threatening a bad opening for March. The committees, who ought to know, say that there will be about 130,000 visitors here. This is a calculation merely, based upon a comparison of former crowds, and their proportion to the number of marching men in the parade. Then it is found that 15 per cent. of the visitors arrive on March 1, 25 per cent. on March 2, 45 per cent. on March 3, and the remaining 15 per cent. on March 4. Bearing in mind the dreadful crushes at the doors of the Pension Bureau four years ago, when many were obliged to wait longer to enter than was good for their health, it is determined that the number of ball tickets to be sold shall not exceed the 12,000 printed on first order. The tickets for the avenue stands, which are in the hands of the appropriate committee instead of those of speculators, are having a good sale, and the buyers of seats in them will be protected from rain or snow, as they are all covered.

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The fact that 85 per cent. of the visitors to Washington will be here on Sunday, the day before the inauguration, and that they will all make an average stay of but three days in the capital, has given thought to two classes of people. The hotel keepers and the barbers, of the commercial class, who wish to be as hospitable as possible, even if it is a Sunday, have been wondering why something could not be found in the Constitution and the laws to enable them to serve customers on Sunday with luxuries that are forbidden to be dealt in by the everyday laws. Before the District became so good, or fell so completely under the Sunday-closing opinion, Sunday preceding inauguration day was a very good one for barrooms and barbers' shops. Now it is a crime to sell from a bar on Sunday or to be shaved by a barber on Sunday, unless you pay the barber $1 to shave you in your own home.

There have been Commissioners of the District, and not bad men, either, as Commissioners go, who have winked on such occasions, and policemen were at once afflicted with temporary and partial blindness when passing open barroom doors. The present Commissioners are incapable of winking—in this particular manner, even at a barber. To prevent winking on their part by inadvertance, they have been visited by a large committee of clergymen, of various denominations, to beg that the Commissioners would not permit any relaxation of the laws on Sunday, March 3. There was no special mention of barbers or barroom keepers, and the President or the commission, in reply, gave assurance that the day would be dry as to rum and dear as to barbers. Of course, this will make it trying upon the hotel keepers and inconvenient to those visiting fishermen who have left their bait boxes at home, and it will be uncomfortable to the shaving men who have not thought to bring their kits with them. No one will die of thirst, for even Commissioners who never get thirsty must know that there are several ways of dodging the Sunday law that are practiced here all the time, and that will be used on March 3.

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Gen. H. V. Boynton has recently been appointed a member of the District of Columbia School Board, and was chosen President of the board by his associates. With characteristic promptness and energy and fairness he has begun to "do things" in the board. His attention having been directed to the subject of a hymnal, used in the school assemblies and objected to by some persons as offensively dogmatic on doctrinal, he took up the book referred to and presently found himself running through books used by the eight grades in the public schools. Gen. Boynton knows some facts of history well, because he was part of the history. Having gone through several of the text books in use in Washington schools he has felt impelled to make a report as to what he had discovered about some accepted histories.

It will be surprising to people outside the District of Columbia to know that he describes Barnes's "Brief History of the United States," Montgomery's "Leading Facts in American History," Johnston's "History of the United States for Schools," and McMaster's "School History of the United States," as containing many grave inaccuracies and misstatements of fact. His examination was pursued only to verify the descriptions of operations with which he is familiar, those in the Western army under Sherman and Grant. He makes good his characterization by quotation of the erroneous passages and by giving the necessary correction. All of the statements made by the historians seem to indicate to Gen. Boynton that the writers have accepted early newspaper reports that have been handed down, sometimes in language that has defied the wear of time, and that no research has been made to verify the accounts given. The records of the rebellion, he suggests would have afforded plenty of information upon which to repair the misstatements found in these books which are intended to give children the truth as it can be found in history. The concern of Gen. Boynton is that in other respects the histories may be careless. He intends to examine them more carefully, and to extend his scrutiny to other books than histories. One of the discoveries to him was the prodigious number of books that the juvenile mind is expected to assimilate.

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There are some signs that a wordy conflict may be brought on in Congress, indeed the beginning of it was heard on Thursday, to prove that the navy and the cutter service are getting in the way of each other. The Revenue Marine people insist that the attempted interference is all made by the navy. The Revenue Marine Service has pending a bill that has been advocated for many years by friends of the service in and out of it. It provides for too many things to be even outlined here, but one of its important provisions is a retired list for officers who have become incapable, by great age, of efficient duty, and who have to be kept on waiting orders, thus preventing the advancement of other officers entitled by service to promotion. Should the measure become law, as Senator Frye says it should, it would better the conditions of the service, increase self-respect among officers, and let some comparatively youthful blood into the commanders.

Senator Chandler has a proposition to make that when vessels of the navy and the Revenue Marine meet on duty, the officers of the Revenue Marine shall take rank so far below officers of the navy of heretofore equal rank that the higher officers of the Revenue Marine may be subject to the commands of a boatswain, if the boatswain be the senior naval officer present. To brace up this proposition hints have been thrown out that the seamanship and command abilities of the Revenue Marine are not to be spoken of in the same breath with the like accomplishments in the navy. One result of that challenge has been the production of a list of losses of naval vessels during a series of years, and the demand to match it with any list of losses of revenue cutters. In Pacific waters it is pointed out that with years of cruising and miles of work along those northwest coasts with many vessels, the cutter service has not lost a ship, where the navy has lost the Saranac and just missed losing the Adams. The stories of the losses of the Huron, the Dispatch, the Tallapoosa, the Kearsarge—a wretched case—may be retold in language that will not save feelings or regard pride or prejudice, if the Revenue Marine Service people are a little bit provoked.

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Unless the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution develop a more decided capacity for the mastery of Parliamentary procedure and a sense of humor that will help to restrain such manifestations of temper as have marred the proceedings of the Tenth Congress, it is admitted by some of its leading members that the Congresses must fall into disfavor or bring about a state of chronic ill-feeling and bitterness. The sessions here have been conflicts of words; the betrayals of personal antagonism have been made repeatedly by those who should have set an example of parliamentary politeness, even if it were assumed, and not even the advice of a skilled man parliamentarian sufficed to secure the conduct of the affairs of the Congress with order. The worst of it is, according to the critics in the organization the bad temper is increasing from year to year, and with the formation of cliques that assume to dictate who shall rule the body, seems liable to end in a disruption of the organization.

E. G. D.

BASKET MAKING POPULAR.

Many American Women Have Taken Up the English Fad.

The girl who wishes any number of pretty hats this Summer, one with every gown, must begin learning basket work at once. The hatmaking comes in in the basket work, and the prettiest hats imaginable can be made of raffia, which is as soft as down, weighs no more than a dried leaf, and takes dye—well, comparisons stop there, but the dye can be applied with the best of results and the girl can have a hat of a sky-blue if she likes, and others which run the gantlet of the rainbow shades.

Basket making is only now being taken up to some extent in this country. It has been a fad for several years in England and Englishwomen do very clever work in basket making. The work has many attractions; it is simple to learn, easy to do, and offers great scope for the individuality. In fact, two people starting in with the same materials cut the same length will, after they have learned the principles of the art, find when the two baskets are finished that they are as unlike as possible. It is more difficult for two workers to make two baskets alike than to bring out new and original results.

The art of basket making is so little known in this country that it is difficult to find teachers. These are increasing in numbers, however, for basket making is considered one of the best of the industrial arts to teach for manual training, and it is taught to some extent in the schools. Of those now taking up basket making some will teach, but others are studying for their own amusement. They have an outside class at Pratt Institute this Winter, a departure, as heretofore basket making has only been taught in the regular normal classes.

When the children are taught they begin with the simplest kind of work, using splints and raffia, making baskets and tiny carpet beaters of these two materials and little hats and little baskets of the raffia, which is easier to use than the rattan, which requires some strength in the hands. For the regular students the rattan work is begun first and a mat about the size of a tea stand is the first piece to be made. The general principles of the work are learned in this first lesson, and after that the work is comparatively simple. Baskets of different sizes follow, each having a different border, and work in raffia comes in later and is used according to the judgment of the worker.

The rattan baskets are not inexpensive. They cannot be made for much less than they can be bought at the shops, for these are imported and sell at low prices. They say of the plainer baskets that come from Germany—clothes and other practical baskets—that they are made in small quantities by individual families, as so much work is done in Germany, and the workers are able to gather all the willow they use, and in this way make the goods for remarkably low prices.

The rattan in this country sells according to the size, and there are some twenty sizes, numbered from 1 up, the No. 1 being the finest. It costs, according to its size, and the finer the rattan the higher the price. Nos. 2 and 4 are chiefly used at the institute, though occasionally wide mats and 8. The price ranges from about 40 to 60 cents for these numbers, and almost double on the No. 1, the finest, which is $1.25 a pound. Basket making has been so little done by private individuals that it is still difficult to obtain the materials in desired quantities, as at the factories they will not sell less than five pounds at a time of a kind, and that all of one number. Occasionally, however, in some of the shops, a man who is generally patronized will keep the material on hand and sell any quantity desired.

The raffia, which comes in long strips, is the outer cuticle of the leaves of a Madagascar palm, and is the same material which florists tie up their plants in the Spring. It is to be found at the seed stores and costs very little. The use of raffia is taught later in the course of basket making, for, being soft and pliable, it is easy to work. In some instances it is braided tightly and woven in strips into a basket, or baskets are made after the style of those sold in the shops for knife baskets, the raffia threaded into a large needle and sewed around the rattan. This makes a most attractive basket, strong and durable, but though simple to make, it takes time. One small round basket made by one of the members of the institute class cost ten hours of work.

Entire baskets of the raffia are made, the material being softly woven, and the result is extremely good. These little baskets, counting the value of the material, cost only a few cents apiece. The children in the schools like to make little hats of the raffia, but the girls of an older growth are quite as pleased in making hats for themselves. The raffia as well as the rattan will take dyes excellently well, and with regular dyes or soaps used for that purpose, with directions for use, they are easy to manipulate and bring about excellent results. The hats are as light and comfortable to wear as they are pretty, and they are most attractive for Summer with light gowns.

Pretty effects are made in baskets by dyeing the rattan or raffia before it is woven and then putting it in according to the individual taste. If only one color is desired the basket can be dyed after it is completed. One little mat which has been made with the rattan covered with the raffia has the design woven in different colors.

The work is simple to do and easy to learn. When the principles are conquered the progress of the worker depends upon her own ingenuity. There are a certain number of weaves to know and she can originate as many as she likes after that. To the greater number of people there is a fascination in the work. It requires a rather strong hand for some of the work, but the rattan is first soaked to make it flexible, and there is more knack than strength required. The time required for learning depends upon the individual. A course is ten lessons, and it is seldom that everything is not learned in that time and occasionally in half the number of lessons. Often the work proves so interesting that the beginner continues the lessons for a certain degree of perfection after the principles have been mastered.

There are few tools required. The work can be done with a pair of scissors and a penknife, and perhaps a worsted needle for the raffia. In England regular sets of tools are sold for the purpose, including pincers, cutters, awl, knife, and a bodkin. The simpler materials will answer the purpose equally well. A yard stick is used at first to measure off the rattan, but that is dispensed with shortly and the rods are cut off by the eye.

The supporting pieces of the rattan are called the spokes of the basket, and the pieces of rattan woven in are called the weavers. A basket may have four spokes, and the worker will commence with one of these, then follow with an eight-spoke basket, and any number of weavers can be used. There are no limitations to the shapes of the baskets. Square baskets are the most difficult to make, but this is a matter of little consequence, for most people prefer round or oval baskets.

A favorite basket is one in the melon shape, with a handle, and there are double melon baskets. Workbaskets are made with one small basket woven inside a large one; there are big waste baskets and a "tote" basket with strong handles. A baby's rattle is a favorite piece of work with a beginner. Little bells are put in to make the rattle. Carpet and rug dusters are popular—in fact, there is no part of the work which the novitiate does not find fascinating. With the cheapness of the imported article there is no chance for a woman to make a living in basket-making unless she teaches, but she can make pretty things for the amusement of herself and her friends, and that is all she usually desires.

WASHINGTON'S HARVEST

The Inaugural Parade a Gold Mine for Many Residents.

Experiences of a Man Who Tried to Get a Window in Pennsylvania Avenue for Some Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The people living or doing business in Pennsylvania Avenue are preparing for a rich harvest, and many of them have already begun to reap it. Inauguration Day is the one day in four years when the Washingtonian, if he lives on the line of march, has nothing to do but lie back and let riches roll in on him. It matters not how poor and scrubby his house or store is during the rest of the year, and some of the places on the avenue are pretty poor, it is worth more than a palace on that day. People who want to spend several hours sitting at a window and seeing the inaugural parade move past will pay the owner anything he wants for it.

The local papers are full of advertisements announcing windows, rooms, and balconies to let on Inauguration Day. The prices are not given as a rule, the advertiser contenting himself with defining them as "reasonable." No doubt they are reasonable as compared with what the advertisers could get if they formed a union and Washington were visited only by millionaires. In addition to the newspaper advertisements there are placards in windows all the way down the avenue. A few enterprising citizens have secured options on windows in different houses and stores, and are dealing extensively in them.

Most of the windows are over stores, and every one of them is claimed by the advertiser to have the "finest view on the avenue." A man who expected some relatives from Vermont to come and spend Inauguration Day with him visited some of the advertised places and sought to obtain accommodation for them. In most cases he found that as soon as his modest wants were made known the window dealers refused to talk to him at all. His first experience of this kind was with a little flat which advertised "five windows, warm parlors, home comforts, including choice luncheon, for select party." The advertiser asked him how many were in his party, and when he unguardedly admitted that there were only three or four, she refused to state her terms.

"There are five windows," she said, pointing to two windows in a little alcove room and three in a small parlor, "and this parlor will accommodate about twenty people."

Looking around on the parlor, which would be a tight fit for the twenty even if they did not crowd to the windows, the man with the Vermont relatives pleaded for a chance at the alcove room. The windows were not large, but the advertiser utterly declined to consider filling them with only three or four Vermonters. Then the man of Vermont ancestry had a bright idea, and suggested that he might be able to effect a combination with another party by which he could scare up ten people altogether. This prospect caused the advertiser to unbend a little, and the man seized the opportunity to inquire how much he could get those two windows for if he had a party of ten, leaving the main room to be filled with other parties.

"The alcove room," the advertiser said, lightly, "will cost you $40."

"And the home comforts—the choice luncheon?" stammered the man with the relatives.

"That," said the advertiser, smiling gently, "will have to be arranged later and separately."

Not convinced that the comfort of his relatives would be safe in the alcove room behind the two windows, with ten people fighting for place, the inquirer went on down the avenue till he found a dingy little cigar store, over which was a little wooden balcony with a railing. Warned by the contempt with which his lonely little party of three had been received, he increased it to ten, and asked for one window and an outlook on the balcony.

"Sorry I can't do business with you," said the cigar dealer, affably, "but that balcony is a money-maker, and I can't afford to let it in sections. It's got to go all at once. If you don't get suited elsewhere, you might drop in in a few days from now, and if I haven't succeeded in letting the whole balcony, I might think of letting you have a window and standing room. However, to be right frank with you, I don't think you have any show. Last inauguration I had no trouble in letting the whole balcony, and I guess I won't this time. The Governor of Illinois got it that time," he added, reminiscently.

"How much do you want for it?" asked the man with the Vermont heirlooms.

"A hundred dollars gets it for the whole parade," replied the cigar dealer.

The next sign that attracted the man from the old homestead led him to a flat. The entrance was not inviting, but the room made up for all deficiencies. It was a tastefully furnished flat, with fairly large windows and a sofa to sit on, and it was warm. In front of it was a balcony. The man with the ten relatives was beginning to unfold his purpose to the advertiser kindly but firmly cut him short.

"I am very sorry," he said, "but I can't let a section of that balcony or a single window, and so it would be useless for us to talk about terms. A Senator has half agreed to take it, and, if he doesn't, I will have no trouble in disposing of it. It's the best balcony on the avenue, and whoever gets it can bring his luncheon and have the dining room to eat it in. You see, I couldn't think of letting a section of it at any price."

"I see you advertise it for a 'reasonable price,'" broke in the man with the relatives, who had a faint gleam of hope that he could take the whole balcony. "How much is it for the day?"

"Only $150," said the advertiser, cheerfully.

The man with the relatives had a few more experiences of the same kind. He was standing in a store trying to induce a man with a balcony to let him have a seat on it for less than $100, when the balcony broker interrupted him with:

"No, I can't think of it; but here's a gentleman who deals a little in windows. Let me introduce you acquaintance with Mr. Blank."

"What have you got in windows, Mr. Blank?" said the man with the New England escutcheon, who was mentally figuring on a telegram to his relatives advising them that the inauguration ceremonies had been postponed because Mr. Roosevelt couldn't be there in time.

"About all I've got is gone," answered the man with the windows, who was a prosperous gentleman in a silk hat. "All snapped up as soon as I put 'em up. But I've got three windows over Smith's cigar store that you can have for $25 apiece—they're on the third floor, and the view isn't so very good, but I'll make that price. Then I've got a couple of windows over Jones's furnishing store. They're small windows and up on the fourth floor, so I'll let you have those for $15 apiece."

Pursuing his investigations, the man with the relatives discovered four windows to let for $15 apiece. They were fairly large for a flat, and this was the cheapest bargain he found in his entire journey. They were on the top floor of a good-sized building, to be sure, which lessened their attractions considerably—partly because people, especially from Vermont, do not like to climb stairs, and partly because it is much pleasanter to see the faces of the paraders interested of the tops of their hats. For the rest, the rooms all rented for high prices. Only the undesirable ones could be had in sections, and they cost $25 a window. All the desirable ones had to be taken in a lump, and $100 or $150 was quite the customary price.

"Well," reflected the inquirer, as he bent his steps toward a telegraph office, "I won't interfere with the Senators who want those rooms, nor with the Governor of Illinois. And I'm mighty glad that it's only my wife's relatives, anyhow."

TROOPS GOING TO WASHINGTON.

New York Militia to Participate in the Inauguration.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Gov. Odell, through Adjt. Gen. Hoffman to-day, granted permission to the following organizations of the National Guard to leave this State, fully armed and equipped, for participation in the parade attending the inauguration of President McKinley at Washington, March 4:

A provisional battalion, composed of companies of the Forty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirtieth, and Fourteenth Regiments of Brooklyn, under the command of Lieut. Col. H. H. Quick of the Forty-seventh Regiment; the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, under the command of Lieut. Col. Jasper E. Brady; the Forty-eighth Separate Company of Oswego, the First Battalion Naval Militia and the First Signal Corps of New York City, the Third Signal Corps of Albany, the Twenty-second Separate Company of Saratoga, and Squadron A of New York City.

It is also understood, although no orders have as yet been issued, that Troop C of Brooklyn and the Seventh Separate Company of Cohoes will be granted like permission.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

Natives Tolerate Their Religion, but Resent Their Meddling.

FEW CONVERTS ARE SINCERE

Many Become Christians as a Matter of Business—Comforts of Life at the Missions.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8.—There will apparently be no end to the discussion over the responsibility of the missionaries for the anti-foreign outbreak. Chinese opinions are untrustworthy, because they are dictated by political or personal interest. A declaration by Li-Hung-Chang that the missionaries brought on the trouble does not signify that he really thinks so, but that it suits his purposes so to declare. Foreign lay residents know so little of the subject that when one of them states an opinion it may usually be traced to a bellwether. Missionaries themselves may not be reliable guides in this inquiry. The circumstance that this class became the special object of attack in various sections furnishes only partial proof of motive, for in many places no foreigners could be found except missionaries. Rioters did not spare others when they could get at them. Even the slaughter of converts, doubtless running into thousands, is quite inconclusive as a general proposition, for in some places converts escaped unharmed and in others they were slain as the allies of foreigners rather than because of their religious professions.

Religious bigotry is not characteristic of the Chinese. They are devout along certain lines, but followers of Buddha, of Confucius, and of Taoism have gotten on amicably together, and promise to do so indefinitely. The native mind is so composed that it can regard all religions pleasantly and acquiesce in several at the same time with the utmost good-will. Christianity as a creed has never repelled the mass of the people. They simply care nothing about it one way or the other. It is quite conceivable that many of the so-called converts in embracing it have had no thought of divorcing themselves from their other religions, although they may have so impressed the missionaries, but have accepted the new from the motives that lead men to take out fresh policies of insurance.

Among the Mohammedans of the northwest the religious fervor that dominates that sect in warmer latitudes rarely appears. Fanaticism was doubtless excited there last year, but ordinarily the missionaries went about their work with as little hindrance in that section as in any other. Enmities were provoked by missionaries whose zeal led them to concern themselves with the temporal affairs of communities as much as with their spiritual well-being. It may be supposed that fancied wrongs at the hands of such persons were redressed by the aggrieved when opportunity offered, but the revenges were taken for meddling, not for teaching a new religion.

FACILITY FOR BEING HATED.

One of the best-known workers in the North China field, hearing of the misfortunes of a brother worker, before the outbreak became general, said, at a dinner at Tien-Tsin: "I don't wish to appear uncharitable toward our friend. He is thoroughly in earnest and his intentions are lofty. But he would get himself into trouble in any field. He considers the cause of his converts his own in their private dealings, and is forever stirring up trouble and litigation. The natives could settle their disputes fairly enough without his help, and leave no lasting ill-will. When he meddles, he magnifies small things into big ones, and unless the other side yields he will carry appeals to the highest village officials, or even beyond them. He is never able to see any side but that of his convert, and the vigor and persistency with which he will work in a convert's interests stir up needless and endless vexation. I know of instances in which he has been deceived in the wrong, and I have good reason to believe that in others converts have made unworthy causes for the purpose of getting him to help them clear off personal scores. Eventually he provokes bad feeling against himself in every community in which he is active.

"From what we all know of work here, it is fair to suppose that many of his so-called conversions have no purpose behind them more serious or higher than a selfish scheme to inveigle him to help put through private revenges. He must be hated by many persons, and, perhaps, there are not many who love or respect him, or who would go out of their way to save him from trouble. In an experience of thirty years in this field, during which I have lived all over the northern provinces, I have received the greatest kindness and consideration everywhere. I love my people, and believe they are attached to me. Wherever I have been I always feel sure of a welcome on my return. Moreover, the work has gone on in all these places without interruption or interference. The reason is that I have held myself strictly to the task for which I was appointed. I fully believe that to be the only way to deal with this or any other people among whom missionaries go."

The missionary who had busied himself with the squabbles of the people was afterward killed. No one gave him warning of the gravity of the approaching trouble, although the converts must have known of it, and it is not improbable that he lost his life to a personal enemy. That experience may be regarded as typical of many others. It may not fit the missionaries as a body, for while all interest themselves in the material welfare of their converts, the charge of meddlesome interference in village affairs is not generally applicable. The sweeping terms in which it is commonly made do not stand the test of inquiry.

METHODS OF THE SECTS.

Catholics regard close oversight of personal affairs as a legitimate function, but usually they exercise it discreetly. Their mission methods and principles leave no room to doubt the negation of self in all they undertake. While zeal for a cause may send into a mission field the Protestants who come into China, it probably does them no discredit if many of them have thought of other lines of work for which they intend this to be a preparation. Catholics come expecting to stay, with none of the vacations or long leaves customary among Protestants. It is their life work and for life, and, knowing that, they take care to ingratiate themselves and to persuade the people that they are to be of them, and not apart from them.

While Protestants, under orders usually from home offices, abandoned their stations last year, the Catholics vacated mission fields only under force. Nearly all the stations now occupied in the distant interior are held by them. They are at their work as usual, while there are so many Protestant missionaries in this settlement that one may feel sure of meeting some of them whatever direction he may take at any time of day. The men wear full native costume, braiding their hair into queues, and the women go bareheaded and affect the blouse and other peculiarities of the attire of native women, except the shoes, which would necessitate a change of gait.

Personal equation counts among missionaries as in other conditions of life. Some have excited animosities, however good their intentions, while others with little apparent effort have friends who really wish them well, were helpful to them in their work, and proved of value in enabling them to escape trouble when it came. Whenever it has been possible to trace the origin or cause of attacks upon them, native officials have usually been behind them, either by connivance or instigation, and the officials acted with the approval or at the nod of those high in authority. There are instances in which the officials gave warning to missionaries and enabled them to escape danger; and others in which orders to drive the missionaries away were ignored or evaded. In spite of the prejudices of race, many of the mission workers had made sincere friends among the natives, who saved them when the frenzy of extermination set in, just as foreigners at some of the mines and foreign tradesmen were saved by those to whom they had been kind.

In these friendly offices there was no discrimination of native favor, a fact which, so far as it was indicative of anything, pointed to a racial rather than to a religious movement. No contention is sustained at so many points as that the outbreak was incited by the alarm of the imperial authorities over foreign encroachments, which they feared threatened the dismemberment of the empire. The truth had been impressed upon them that first comes the missionary, then the Consul, and then the soldier. As they read this lesson they saw no way to profit by it except by the expulsion of all foreigners. The decision to adopt this course comprehended the missionaries rather than singled them out for special attack. They suffered more than any other class because their numbers were greater, because the majority of them were detached from foreign settlements and because their isolation made them easy prey.

It is noteworthy in this connection that reports given out for native consumption in regard to the progress of hostilities gave the Japanese the most serious losses. The Chinese Army exterminated the enemy whenever it met the Japanese. It would seem that such reports were what those who issued them thought the people would most gladly hear. In the North, horror of the Russians quite equals the hatred toward the Japanese. Guarded and indirect as the Chinese are in their speech, they cannot restrain their abhorrence of these two nations. On the other hand, expressions are generally kindly toward the United States and England. Neither Russia nor Japan sends missionaries to China. It has been observed that if missionaries were the cause of the outbreak, it was strange that the Chinese should love most, or hate least, the two nations from whom nine-tenths of the missionaries came.

SINCERITY OF CONVERTS.

There is less variation of opinion than might be supposed in regard to the sincerity of converts. It was a comfortable thing for a native to be attached to a mission, especially if the world had not been using him gently. Sometimes he was said to be paid for this exhibition of himself. He did not need to want for food, clothing, or a place to sleep. Perhaps many of the converts had no favors to ask of the missionaries, but at all times in the compounds natives might be seen sitting about and enjoying the ease that their new environment provided for them. The compounds are roomy, and their care requires much work, but labor divides itself into such small parts that the suggestion of a compound calls up a scene of a numerous and happy family partaking of the sweets of life with the least possible effort, and abundant leisure. The prospect of getting something for nothing appeals to the Chinese as strongly as to any other race. Consequently, the compounds and chapels in quiet times never lacked inquirers, most of whom vanished when trouble came.

A recent letter from a veteran observer in the interior of Central China says: "In a neighboring city there was last Spring a number of inquiries in connection with a mission chapel. Since then they have nearly all subsided, giving as their reason that foreign prestige has waned. They will keep low until it revives, and then they will put out their heads again. No doubt by that time the various missions will have more inquiries than we shall know what to do with.

"In spite of all information to the contrary, the Chinese think that Christianity is a foreign commodity, as really as are foreign piece goods. They are willing to take hold of it with both hands if they see any temporal advantage in it and are pretty sure of not getting into trouble on account of it. By no means would I assert that all of the Chinese Christians are so from mercenary motives, but every great army has a multitude of camp followers."

HOW MISSIONARIES LIVE.

Home notions that missionaries go to heathen lands and suffer privations for their cause become grotesque when applied to this field. They manage to make themselves about as comfortable here as men and women can be. They have excellent quarters, fitted with every possible convenience, and they get good native service at small outlay. In the larger settlements, where business wealth centres, their houses, set in spacious, well-tended grounds, are among the best. Clergymen at home would consider themselves in great fortune to be lodged nearly so well. Because of what is provided for them, a small salary is no drawback to the enjoyment of creature comforts, for they are able to get better return from a little money than any other foreign residents. Their establishments seem exceptionally well ordered, their tables bounteous, and their furnishings plentiful and homelike. It is always a treat to be invited to dinner by a missionary. Away from the settlements they have the best that can be had and ordinarily find life agreeable. There are no careworn faces among the refugees now here awaiting orders.

As in Hawaii, some of the missionaries have not been averse to turning to honest account opportunities that came their way, and while they preached they traded. They founded a Summer resort to Pei-tai-Ho, on the north coast, which eclipsed Che-Foo, formerly the favorite coast resort, and which attracted laymen, who were willing to pay fancy prices for the privilege of quartering there. Missionary and lay reservations are quite distinct, that for the elect being the choicer. It may be that the missionaries do not consider themselves superior, but they prefer to keep apart from the ordinary mortal, and see no reason why they should shut a preference at Pei-tai-Ho. The distinction is so clear and well drawn that it passes here as a matter of course. When a visitor to Pei-tai-Ho returns home, and in reply to a question about who are there, says: "I suppose thirty missionaries and twenty 'stumbling blocks,'" the inferior designation of the lay colony as "stumbling blocks" provoking not the slightest resentment.

It need not be questioned that the missionary body in China is composed of earnest men and women. Opinions vary widely here as elsewhere as to what they accomplish for Christianity. Some of the benevolent work undertaken by them does not lack appreciation, notably that done in their hospitals. Business interests here regard them so highly, from a purely material standpoint, that contributions in their behalf do not come alone from the churches, but they are general and generous. Missionaries have proved most valuable aids in enlarging foreign acquaintance and in establishing foreign connections among the people. The frightful penalties exacted of them last year had something besides sentimental meaning to foreign residents in China. With no thought of irreverence or of disrespect, these residents feel that in the promised adjustment of affairs the blood of the missionaries will be the seed of trade.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

"TRILBY" IS DEAD.

She Was a Pet Turkey and the Family Mourns Her.

This is to say requiescat in pace to Trilby. It is probable that never before was such a requiem pronounced over another Trilby or one of her kin. The departure of these is usually the signal for rejoicing, for Trilby was a turkey. That Trilby was an unusual bird goes without saying, and to do full justice to her good qualities would require a Dr. John Brown. That is the opinion of Trilby's friends in her late home, a big farm up in the State, and her untimely end has left as big a vacuum in their hearts as if Trilby had walked on four feet instead of two.

Trilby's whole tale of life was so upright and virtuous that there is but little to say of her. Her chief claim to distinction was that, being a turkey, she was also a much-loved pet.

Trilby first pecked out of her shell about the time that Du Maurier's heroine was attracting popular attention. Then when Trilby was cast off by her cold-hearted mamma and taken into the house to be brought up by hand she was considered worthy of a name, and that of the charming model was considered none too good for her. Trilby thrived on the name, grew up to be a large and handsome turkey, and as is frequently the case in human affairs, being warned by the wicked example of her parent, became herself a model mother.

She knew her name always, but it is also true that her mistress, going down into the fields to call home Trilby and a large family of little turkeys, would not always receive a prompt answer.

"Tril, Tril," she would call, and a long neck surmounted by Trilby's head would stretch out of the long grass; then duck down quickly out of sight, while Trilby played possum and pretended she was not there. This was only one of the shadows which emphasized the fineness of her character. It was the custom of members of the family, even though Trilby had acquired the maternity proportions of sixteen or more pounds, to pick her up in their arms, stroke her head, and address her by various pet names. This Trilby felt it consistent with her dignity to appear to resent, and gave a constant warning: "Tut, tut, tut, tut, tut," but without unpleasant emphasis.

Trilby was the proudest of the happy mothers herself, and her proud airs and dignified waddling as she walked about with a large family toddling behind was something worth seeing. The affection of one of the members of Trilby's last family points to her excellent maternal qualities. There was in her flock a changeling, a little guinea fowl, which was devoted to her. The small turkeys, comprising the greater portion of the family, grew up and one by one started off into the world for themselves; but the guinea remained faithful to her adopted mother. Up to the day of Trilby's last illness the guinea, then grown a large fowl, followed her around with the flock of turkeys.

It has always been said that Trilby should never come to an unnatural end, and she did not. She was taken ill one day, her indisposition was noticed, she was taken into the house, fed tenderly, and put in a comfortable place to recover if possible. But this was not to be, and when it was discovered that Trilby was no more it is probable that there were tears shed. Certainly she had made a warm place in the hearts of her friends, but nothing more can be said, for Trilby was only a turkey.

THE LOOTING IN PEKING

An Officer's Letter in Defense of the American Troops.

Says They Were Allowed to Take Only Bedding, but Thinks They Might as Well Have Had More License.

In the course of a letter, dated Dec. 4 last, from an American army officer in Peking to a friend in this city, the writer says:

"The other day, in clearing out a drawer, I chanced to reread your last letter, and it occurred to me that you asked a serious question about loot which I treated rather lightly; so that, having a little time this evening, I will endeavor to indite a dissertation on loot, looting, and looters, as it has appeared on my small horizon.

"I can truthfully state that the American forces did not loot. We say that American people do not steal—they are not thieves as citizens, but nevertheless we find thieves sometimes in America. A like exception in respect to looting may thus occur in the army, but the per cent. was small in the total; the exception, therefore, is more likely to be commented upon because it was the exception. An officer looting endangered his commission; a man looting would be run in by a patrol, his stuff taken from him, and he would go to the mill for trial. Officers with patrols circulated about the city here as soon as districts were assigned. Under these conditions you can see that the business was handled well. Chinese caught looting were summarily dealt with. Most stores and houses were empty, and the real valuables taken away by owners. We had a general court-martial here earlier to try a man for killing two Sikhs. While on patrol he found three Sikhs in our district coming out of a place with arms full of loot. He ordered them to halt, and they ran for the English side. He finally fired and dropped two of them dead. I believe he was acquitted before the full court, the evidence showing in his favor.

"There was one license allowed us when we entered—that was to get bedding. If you consider that most men had only their gun and belt, it will be seen that this was necessary. If we had not dropped our roll in some charge, we were apt to have done so during the heat of some day when dozens were prostrated. I have carried half a blanket and poncho clear through, but consider my training better than many. From athletics I knew a mouthful of H. 2 O. was as good as a quart, and acted accordingly, making a canteen full do a day easily. But most men, as they go, can't be expected to do this. As long as our system compels men to be their own pack mules and furnishes no water supply along the route, (as English do in big skin pouches on horses or mules,) so long men will fight for water at infrequent wells and drop their exhausting burdens, except when restrained by officers.

"Take into consideration that when we arrived the nights were as chilly as the noon hour hot, and that it rained and drizzled a good deal; also consider the proposition of lying with nothing over or under you, in a wet khaki suit. There were blankets in the shops and sweet potatoes in the fields outside, and naturally it was allowable to get both. Good company commanders saw to it that their men did get blankets, and then saw to it that they went out and got more—for exhausted, sick guards and all who could not go for themselves. It was a long, long time before our Quartermaster Department got any blankets up, and what we got were indeed needed sorely, were absolutely necessary. You can see at once that this gave us some liberty of course. How other forces were limited, if limited at all, I don't know, but many stores were disordered badly. All soldiers were looking for bedding. Often bedding stores would contain fur coats, wool, rabbit, squirrel, &c. A big coat was a warm thing, and naturally some would be taken, especially if you found the place burn up. But at the American gate your bedding was searched by the guard, and if you had a wool cape or a fur coat, it was taken away by orders. So you see Americans were held well in hand—they could not really loot much.

"I was not at Tien-Tsin at the big fight, and cannot speak with authority of events there, but I believe much the same limitations obtained there. Hundreds of men had been killed. In our district the big mint was burning and silver melting, yet guards were posted, and any person found hiking away with loot was caused to drop it, and it was turned in to the Government. Thus over a million dollars' worth of silver was turned over. Men who have risked their lives a dozen times have not had the chance to be one dollar richer by it even with all this stuff of our enemies about.

"Very different was it in Gordon's time, when, in 1860, the English burned the Summer Palace. They gave the Prince twelve hours to open the gate, although he assured them the envoys were all right. The English not desisting, he gave up, and those captives still alive were brought out in iron cages—a terrible sight. The English looted $20,000,000. 'We could not plunder them properly,' said Gordon. 'Gold ornaments were burned, being mistaken for brass. It was wretchedly demoralizing work for an army: everybody was wild for plunder.' So it was, no doubt; but what could you do with such barbarians. It was less than a year before the Chinese were taught to believe that the English did not enter this 'sacred city' because they dared not. If they had plundered it, too, it might have saved this trip.

"If we had found our Ministers dead or in torture, I believe the furor of the relief column would have razed Peking, in spite of the howl in the United States of 'that was wrong.' 'How could Christian nations do such things?' 'Why, we never did it to our little brown friends, the Filipinos.' But I don't see why the intention is not about as bad as the deed. They offered a price for a woman's or a child's head while attacking the legations. They tried to take it, and did get sixty-five of its defenders. Now, just take the case of a missionary. He has tried to honestly benefit and uplift certain

THE AMERICAN POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Correspondent Says It Has Been a Long Series of Mistakes.

Declares War with the Natives Would Have Been Avoided If Firmness Had Been Shown at the Outset.

The failure to understand the situation in the Philippines is inexplicable to any one familiar with the course of events in the Islands since the victory of Manila Bay. These facts were within easy reach of every one. That the people of the country are not familiar with them can only be attributed to indifference to the situation in the earlier part of our occupation, after the intoxication of Admiral Dewey's victory had expended itself.

Now that the smoke of the campaign has passed away, and the situation remains the same, even the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES marvels that the war does not come to an end, and seeks for reasons to account for that native mischievousness which breaks out in garrison attacks, and sends our heavily laden troops in painful enterprises through the jungle, when we are offering them improved machinery for elections, Presidents, and Alcaides galore. The stress laid upon individual utterances, upon politics at home, upon encouragement in the United States, has always been greater than was warranted, and presupposed an intelligence on the part of the natives that they do not possess.

The present has its roots in the past. The situation in Luzon to-day is the logical outcome of that diplomacy which terminated our relations with Spain, encouraged and fostered by subsequent military operations and experiments. The situation was all ours, and we threw it away with a fatalousness which to this day seems more and more unparalleled in the history of nations.

When Admiral Dewey sank the Spanish fleet he could have gone from one end of Luzon to the other and have been received with acclamations. There was not a moment afterward when the City of Manila would not have surrendered. The navy, with its guns, lay outside; within the Governor General was implored by the women to surrender. The situation was known to be hopeless. The subsequent surrender, as every one knows, was prearranged, and the Spanish soldiers who lost their lives in the attack on San Antonio were sacrificed in cold blood to what was considered the honor of Spain. I all the law of nations the islands were ours. In the East, where they are accustomed to transfers of this sort, this was immediately recognized.

Mr. Fukizawa, the great Commoner of Japan, asked us: "Now that the Philippines are yours, what will you do with them?"

"We will keep them ourselves until we can hand them back to their people."

"That is right."

We were halfway across the globe, and not in the confidence of the Government, but, being Americans, we supposed that no other answer could be given. That we would so dispose of the islands was not so easily believed by the other nationalities. But everybody recognized the importance of our declaring our intentions, in accordance with our conceded rights, at the outset. The Hongkong and Shanghai papers, with their greater knowledge of the Oriental, warned us repeatedly that in the midst of our triumphs the failure to do this was preparing for future trouble.

If Spain and the United States had set up o' nights to determine how they could best give the insurgents a status, they could not have done better. The third term of the protocol is the most mischievous paragraph that ever tripped up the heels of a nation. By it the troops of the United States were shut up within Manila and its defenses. To Spain—her navy sunk, her army prisoners, except for some outlying garrisons—was given the task of keeping the peace in the rest of the Islands. These garrisons were promptly confiscated by the natives, and their Mausers stocked the insurgent armories. Spanish prisoners languished for months in remote prisons, and Spanish women and children dragged out a miserable existence in anxiety and poverty in Manila in consequence.

The defenses of Manila now defined the insurgent lines, which they made haste to occupy. The blockhouses which we had captured from the Spaniards were left in their hands. The water works on which Manila depended for water were in their territory, for Spain was powerless to fulfill her part of the contract. Think for a moment how much these two things alone added to our loss of life when we came to retake these blockhouses and protect the water works.

To the fatality of the protocol succeeded the weary days of the Paris Commission. Nothing could be more mischievous than these days, in which the town was filled with rumors, the most persistent of all being that the islands would be given back to Spain. Each day brought new anxieties. The situation of the two armies so closely juxtaposed was already strained. But it was these rumors and this uncertainty that kept the population in a state of restlessness unfortunate for every one.

Meanwhile Aguinaldo and the band of superficially educated and theatrically disposed young men about him were busy organising a Government, to make a background for their appeal to the powers, and especially perfecting a system of collecting customs and recruiting the army. One never hears any one in the Philippines speak of Aguinaldo as a brave man or conspicuous in the field. But his talents as an organizer are admitted. We saw the method of recruiting the army at Montenegro's headquarters at San Juan, where half-grown boys were brought in from the neighboring districts by prisoners under guard. At the end of October a great university was inaugurated at Malolos, the seat of Aguinaldo's Government. To this inauguration we went. The fact that there was no university was merely a detail. But what was interesting to us was the statement that English was to be the official language of the university, and as soon as practicable in all the studies were to be conducted in English. This was evidence that up to this time we were an accepted fact on the part of the insurgents themselves.

After the ceremonies I was taken by Aguinaldo's Secretary to call on him. After the formalities I asked him if he were willing to tell me just what his party desired. He replied: "Yours is a great and generous Nation. We hope you will give us our independence." Fully he recognized our right to give. But by no means did he expect us to leave the islands. On the contrary, he said, "We want our Independence under an American protectorate. We have no navy, no means of defense. If you should leave here, some other nation would come and take us. We prefer the United States." Even at that time, when the insurgents were busy making ready before our eyes for offensive operations in case they were disappointed in the results of the Paris Conference, we did not think there was a foreigner in Manila but who believed that a prompt declaration that the islands would not be given back to Spain would have restored confidence.

After two months, in which the situation grew worse day by day, the decision of the Paris conference was announced. Nothing could exceed the disappointment and humiliation of the insurgents. The discrimination between them and the Cubans hurt their pride. But the last straw was the payment of twenty millions to Spain. The explanation given was that it was a payment for all that Spain had spent in public works. This did not avail, for the natives knew that every dollar Spain had spent came out of the islands, and was not a tithe of that which had been wrung from them. The insurgents had their own interpretation. Independencia, the insurgent journal, put it briefly: "We are not chattels to be sold."

The complaisant acquiescence of the people at home, as revealed in the newspapers, was especially irritating to us, who now knew we were going to have to fight. The rumors of midnight uprisings and sorties now gained the open attention of the military. There were fewer soldiers seen on the streets. Our officers and men were arrested if they ventured within the insurgent lines, while the insurgents ran in and out of town at will. At first it seemed rather amusing to see the insurgents playing football, as it were, with the United States. It was like the antics of children playing with grown folks. In time, however, it became more annoying. The military acquiescence in it, from whatever reason, was unfortunate.

Two members of Aguinaldo's Cabinet visited familiarly the house of a Filipino friend. These were Señor Paterno and Dr. Xeres. Neither had any hesitation in telling us that the United States would not fight; that we were afraid. An Englishman said: "I have never seen white troops subjected to such humiliation."

It was not a question of our interfering with the insurgents. That was demonstrated. Our outposts were forbidden to fire. It was a question of keeping the insurgents out of Manila. Their hopes and intentions were not concealed. These people see things in spectacular fashion. They meant to come into Manila, take possession of the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and at high mass proclaim their independence. They threw up trenches in our faces. We watched them, bound hand and foot. The troops which had come to Manila to fight the Spaniards saw another war awaiting them, and they were not allowed to put forth one preventive effort in their own defense. We seemed to be forgotten at home. It was almost a relief when the tenseness of the situation was broken on the night of Feb. 4.

I have read with astonishment the speeches of some of the Senators concerning the breaking out of hostilities. Their opinions are their own, but there is no reason why they should be ignorant of the facts. Prof. Huxley has said that one little fact will knock out the finest theory in existence. That Col. Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska had his wife in camp that night at Santa Mesa is proof that the attack that night was not expected or arranged for. The little room he had built for her was penetrated by bullets, and she was hastily sent to town under guard.

All that diplomacy and a marvelous misapprehension could do to put the insurgents in a position to combat us had been done. On the morning of Feb. 6, when the bodies of our men in their dingy brown were ranged stiff and cold on the floor of the hospital morgue the New York papers reported the President as saying, "I still have faith in my policy of magnanimity."

It remained now for the military authorities to continue the work so well begun at home. The troops that left San Francisco on Feb. 19 were astounded to find that we were still fighting. One officer had brought his family and sent them home on the next boat. He had thought the war was over. Officers and men looked at one another, wondering at the inexplicable delays. When we finally arrived at Caloocan the line was so extended that it was impossible to move, and no reinforcements had arrived. It was part of our humiliation that the insurgents should be so much better armed than were we. They had Mausers; the volunteers Springfields, that could not be depended on at over 600 yards. The men said that nothing so tried their nerves as having to go from 300 to 400 yards under fire before they could return the fire. The insurgents had smokeless powder, we had black powder. At this time there was scarcely a day when from five to seven men were not shot in the trenches, while we could not touch the insurgent lines.

At this juncture the Commissioners arrived. I only say what everybody felt, that their visit was ill-timed. That their arrival gave the enemy encouragement there is no doubt. It certainly aided the insurgent plans. When Aguinaldo wanted to gain time he would send in a brace of peace Commissioners asking impossible conditions, and after a few days' parley and his own ends accomplished, hostilities recommenced. The insurgents always carried the white clothes of the amigo in their haversacks. Frequently they were caught in the act of changing in the jungle. During these parleys they ran in and out of our lines with impunity, secure in the fact that we could not distinguish them from the peaceful Macabebes. In some papers since captured by Gen. Funston there is an allusion to this particular occasion.

"We have just sent in some Commissioners to Manila, wanting time to reorganize and restock our little arsenal," reports one of the insurgent commanders to Aguinaldo. Except the authorities in town no one was deceived by these peace Commissioners. So many times was this farce repeated that there was not a soldier in the army but understood its object. It was they, poor fellows, who always paid the price.

With the fall of Malolos the war would end—this was the opinion confidently given out. Malolos fell without a struggle. The insurgents went off on the train as our troops entered. We did not pursue them, made no effort to secure the railroad for our use, but quietly sat down for two weeks. Apparently by the peaceful fall of Malolos the military plans had all broken down. I am certainly not a military person, but I well remember the astonishment of officers and men at this period of inaction, and the anxious queries "What are we waiting for?" for by this time we had been reinforced by the Fourth, the Seventeenth, the Ninth, and the Twenty-second regulars. Apparently it was military courtesy, for when the insurgents had torn up the railroad, dropped spans out of the bridges of the Bagbag River, built some marvelous trenches, and were quite ready for us, our army moved, the men heavily accoutred and clothed, marching in the murderous sun, instead of having the advantage of the railroad.

Again we gave time for the destruction of the railroad from the Bagbag River to Calumpit. Here every rail was removed and great sections cut absolutely away. Another two weeks' wait until the army could be brought up, and we advanced to Santa Tomas, eventually reaching San Fernando, where we succumbed to the rainy season. By this time the volunteers, the Nebraskas, the Montanas, and the South Dakotas, had scarcely 200 able men in the field, and these utterly discouraged with the burdens put upon them, the wearisome delays and the little consideration paid to their welfare. Frequently the men who felt that he was unnecessarily risking, would say to me: "I am beginning to loath the phrase 'Be kind to the natives.'" And, indeed, this did tend to engender a bitterness of feeling to the natives that had not previously existed.

During this time Gen. Lawton was coming up through the interior with the purpose of rounding up the insurgents. It was with sad amusement that we afterward read the official dispatches announcing that Gen. Lawton had captured—there followed a long array of names of towns. Gen. Lawton had certainly passed through these towns. One would scarcely say they were captured. As our troops approached any town the inhabitants would seemingly disappear through the ground. After the troops had left, they would apparently rise out of the ground. Not the slightest military importance could be inferred from the passage of Gen. Lawton's troops through these towns.

During this time on the right flank we had the famous Bill Posting Expedition. The soldiers cleared the way, not without loss of life, and then pasted the Commissioners' gaily tinted bills on the trees and fences, and retired, that the insurgents might come back and read it. The natives of Luzon have unfortunately been brought up on proclamations and promises. Good roads, schools, and even civil rights presented no allurements. They simply did not believe us. The Malay, with the memory of three centuries of Spanish rule, respects only force. Of this we had an object lesson at Cavite. As soon as this province was taken the machinery of civil government was set up in its little towns. The home newspapers came to us with glowing accounts of this work. It was melancholy reading. These governments had gone to pieces in a week. As soon as Las Pinas and Paranaque were taken canned beef and casco at provisions was sent down to the supposed needy people. This same canned beef was afterward found in the insurgent trenches. The people who carried this food to the insurgents were at the time making loud protestations of friendship, and electing Mayors after the most approved fashion. The amount of time and consideration given to these matters when we were needing Krags and smokeless powder, when men were trudging through the jungle under the murderous sun, and failing by the way, was very sad to us.

The appreciation of civil government and its machinery we will find much slower than we are yet aware. What could one expect from a people whose would-be President had a rival General assassinated at his door, when both are engaged with a common foe. One of my Filipino friends, the son of the owner of one of the largest fabricas, said to me. "If you people leave here we will be cutting one another's throats in a week." The establishment of the civil courts, giving the majority of the Judges to the natives, was a matter of ridicule to them. "Do you think I would take a case before those niggers?" said a man of large affairs.

The stress we laid on these matters amused them. They wanted security for their affairs. They were not interested in independence or in the spectacular establishment of the courts. At the same time they said:

"Do you know what everybody is saying? The Americans have been here a year, and we are no better off yet." The onerous Spanish customs were still in force. Goods from other parts of the islands still paid duty. The oppressive Spanish taxes were still preserved. One of the first things the Filipinos hoped for was relief from all this, and we wanted to give them—elections.

Briefly, everything done in the Philippines, it seemed, was with a view to the effect at home. To this end both the American soldiers and the real warfare of the inhabitants were sacrificed. Diplomacy plunged us into the insurgent war. Military operations favored the insurgents at the expense of our own men. Experiments in statecraft took the place of substantial benefits it was in our power to confer on the islands. In the beginning the situation was entirely in our favor, and we mistakenly or recklessly threw it away. I am not stating an individual opinion. I am but voicing the common sentiment in Manila. We had conquered a land inhabited by a friendly people. We are now fighting an enemy.

Those who have been in Luzon find when they return home that they must flock alone. I do not believe there is a person who has been there but returns filled with affectionate regard for the Philippines, proud of the American soldiers, and with high hopes of what it is in our power to accomplish. If the vote should be taken it would be in favor for some time of military occupation. The one thing to be feared is the letting loose upon the islands of a swarm of civil officials. These offices have been filled by the army. Any one who has seen men on $15 a month employed in the customs can testify to what advantage these compare with the service of twelve-hundred-dollar-a-year officials, as it is administered in this city. The morale of the army is higher than that of either business or politics. It is not for nothing that men are trained to be officers and gentlemen. Nor does the discipline of the ranks fail to count. A large standing army will be necessary for the security of both natives and foreigners for a number of years. To impose upon the islands in addition to this a costly civil service is an injustice which one has only to go to other colonies in the East to fully realize.

MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Queer persons one meets with while traveling," soliloquized the man who had just returned from a business trip to St. Louis. "One of the offensive travelers is he who has an elaborate toilet to make each morning, and wants a whole car to himself to do it in. One of these chaps was neatly called down on our train by a New York man who, after an early toilet and breakfast, had taken his seat in the smoking compartment to enjoy his cigar. Presently entered the man with the elaborate toilet to be performed. His dressing case was spread out on one of the long, sofa-like seats of the compartment. Towels, brushes, shaving materials, manicure set, and all the other contents of his dressing case were spread abroad with utter disregard of the two occupants of the compartment who were smoking. The climax was reached when this half-dressed traveling hog came into the compartment. Whipping out a couple of military hair brushes he began to brush his hair vigorously before the mirror of the compartment instead of going to the toilet room adjoining. Dandruff and hair flew all about the room. The New Yorker quietly pressed the button that summoned the car porter. 'Does this man hire this compartment? If so, I do not care to trespass on his rights. If this is a public smoking room, I don't care to have him longer trespass on mine.' The force of this quiet inquiry rather stumped the man of the elaborate toilet, and he started to get back at the New Yorker. The latter absolutely ignored his existence further than to say, 'Hadn't you better address your remarks to the porter. It is to him I was talking, and not to you, Sir.' Of course there was but one thing for the porter to do, and he did it. The fussy person therefore completed his toilet where he belonged. I noticed, too, that on the following morning, when it came his turn to make his toilet, he did it as other men did, and kept away from the smoking compartment. What every parlor car train needs, in my humble opinion, is one thoroughly good kicker, who knows how and when to kick, and does it in the right way, as your New Yorker did. A few such lessons as that chap was taught are badly needed among travelers. The great trouble among travelers as a whole is that they are afraid to stand up for their rights and for the privileges and comforts for which they pay as well as do their more assertive fellow-passengers."

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"My wife being out of town, I have been dining around of late," said a gentleman who likes to get about a bit among men and see how others live. "The thing that struck me most forcibly was the enormous waste there in the better class of restaurants, and why managers should permit it, when it could just as well be avoided. Take this as an example: I dined in the café of a big Broadway hotel on Wednesday night. That being a 'fish day,' I thought I could get some first-class fish, and tried it. I got what I wanted—a bit of sheepshead that was superbly cooked, finely served, and as good a piece of fish as I ever put in my mouth. I had celery with it. The charges were moderate enough—too moderate, I thought, for the quantity of food I was given. There was fish enough for four persons and celery enough for three, at least. No half portions of either were served. Now, I would as soon have paid the same price for half the quantity of either dish, and would then have thought I was abundantly served. More than half my order went back to the kitchen, and I felt as if I was in a measure responsible for part of that waste in consequence. Of course, it was none of my business to philosophize that there were hundreds of persons in New York who would have been made happy could they have had that which I could not eat. Neither is it any business of the hotel people. But why in the world whoever has charge of serving the food should give one man so much more than he can possibly eat is a question in the economy of running hotels and restaurants that bothered me then and bothers me still. It is a custom in all first-class places, and the reason for it is a puzzle that seems beyond solution. Two men could not have wanted what I had in one portion of fish, if they had anything else; and there was hardly a man dining at this particular place that evening but had either soup or oysters to begin with, and followed his fish course with some other food—either a solid meat or a sweet of some sort. It would seem as if economy were one of the things never thought of in the management of restaurants. Yet it strikes the average man, I fancy, as one of the first things that would naturally be considered if a place is run for the profit there is in it. I am not convinced that restaurants are conducted solely for the fun of feeding the public."

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But that the amenities of life are not wholly wanting among those Americans who are so constantly rubbing elbows with commercialism and the sterner phases of life, was shown by a pretty little incident that happened on a steamer bound Franceward last Summer. Two casual acquaintances were thrown together again on shipboard, apparently to their mutual gratification. One morning toward the end of the voyage as they were taking their morning walk together, the New Yorker turned to his companion and said: "See here, my dear X, I've a sort of grievance against our mutual friends who first made us acquainted. I was told that you were a veritable genius among the architects of Chicago; that you were possessed of wonderful business ability, and had been fast making yourself felt in the business and social life of the great Western city. But no one of our friends ever told me you were such a delightful companion and such a rare type of the true gentleman. How was that?"

"Possibly because that happens to be your discovery," quietly responded the Western man, who suddenly found thitherto undiscovered beauties in the vast waterscape spread before them.

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No one of the group at the breakfast table had discovered anything worth comment in the morning papers that told of the destruction by fire of the great Armstrong cork works in Pittsburg until there passed through the corridors to the breakfast room the form of one of the best-known horse trainers who make this city their Winter quarters. Then the face of one of the party lighted, and he said, "I knew when I read that item about the Pittsburg fire that it contained something of interest hidden away in the dry statistics and figures. It was 'Pittsburg Phil,' who is the nigger in that particular woodpile. You all know George Smith, the 'Pittsburg Phil' of the race tracks? Of course you do; everybody either knows him or has heard of him. Well, it was in that shop that that bold young speculator began his fight for a living. His parents were poor as the average workingman commonly is and 'Phil' was set to work in that factory as a lad; although he was bent on getting on in the world as a handler of trotting horses. But his father thought cork-cutting the better task for him, and set him at work at Armstrong's. It was there 'Phil,' as he was nicknamed, heard his fellows talk about the fortunes to be made in betting on the running horses. It was from there that his first money was sent to a local poolroom for a bet on the ponies. It was while working there that he accumulated the first $300 by betting that sent him out into the world, first to Cincinnati, and afterward to this city to become the most successful plunger at that game this country has ever known. 'Mike' Dwyer, in his palmy days and 'Plunger' Walton were both more spectacular than he, and Pierre Lorillard and 'Jimmy' Kelly had some pyrotechnical sallies at the game years ago. 'Dave' Johnson's ventures were those of a gambler, and buried him for a time. But that quiet, modest, gentlemanly little cork-cutter was the first man to make the bookmakers continuously wince before the operations of a man who played the horses on a scientific basis—from the standpoint of an analytical student of their performances. He was and still is a genius at the game. In his specialty he remains as great a man as Pierpont Morgan for example is in his. They seem the two men who have no rivals in their respective ways of dealing with things."

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BALKED IN CHICAGO

Far-Reaching Effect of the Late Supreme Court Decision.

Plans Involving an Expenditure of $46,250,000 Must Be Abandoned—City Accounts in a Muddle.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A death blow has been dealt to this city's hopes of its proposed public improvements. The Supreme Court has decided that Chicago has no right to increase the limit of its bonded indebtedness. This was the case brought to test the question upon which all the contemplated improvements of the city depend. The decision knocks out the proposed issue of bonds by which it was to construct the immense electric lighting plant at Lockport, taking advantage of the water power of the drainage canal which was to be leased from the Drainage Trustees. The subway system by which all the street cars were to be put under ground in the downtown district will also go glimmering. So, also, will several other large schemes of public improvement. More than this, it is found that the city has already exceeded the limit by several millions.

The only hope of the city now is in the acquirement of a new charter. Without the right to issue more bonds, the city is absolutely without money for improvements of any kind. The ruling of the lower court was also adverse to the increase of indebtedness. It held that the Constitutional provision limiting the bonded debt of the city to 5 per cent. of the value of taxable property means 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property. The city depended on the theory that the limitation should be based on the actual, and not the assessed, valuation. The plans knocked out by the decision are as follows:

Development of canal power	$2,500,000
Lowering of tunnels	1,000,000
Building electric light plants	2,000,000
Establishment of small parks	2,000,000
Building of subway	10,000,000
Building of bridges	5,000,000
For public benefits	10,000,000
To take up judgments	3,500,000
To change fiscal year	9,000,000
For police stations	750,000
For fire engine houses	500,000
Total	$46,250,000

Thus the last hope of Chicago of getting out temporarily from its financial quagmire is gone. The demand for a new charter may now be expected, but it will be a long while before the terms can be agreed upon, and it is one thing to go to the State capital with a pretty charter and another thing to get the country members to pass it with all its beauty intact. The country members are always against Chicago, and they will certainly sit on the city's attempt to increase its bonded debt.

Another proof of the deplorable condition in which the city finds itself is shown in the fact that it is proposed to give a New York firm a contract and pay it $65,000 to have the corporation books balanced. Thirty years of what is termed the most stupid and "criminally negligent" system of bookkeeping ever known in the municipal Government has produced the conditions which will now have to be unraveled. It is a fact that during the last generation there has hardly been a time when the Controller could tell where the city was "at." It is said that the present officer, who is noted as one of the ablest business men and financiers in Chicago, can make neither head nor tail of the affairs under his charge and that he has had to call in the aid of expert accountants that the books may be straightened out. For years successive Controllers have accepted the books from their predecessors on faith, and gone on muddling affairs just a little worse than they were before.

The transfer of money from one fund to another after the manner of "kiting" checks is responsible for much of this trouble, but it is said that investigation may reveal many ugly features. The Merchants' Club started the agitation for better city bookkeeping, and the Council has taken the matter up. One Alderman, who is Chairman of the Special Assessment Committee, believes that at least half a million dollars are due the city from property owners for improvements made long ago. The record of these debts is contained in six carloads of warrants and vouchers stacked in musty heaps in City Hall vaults.

Fraud will be revealed by the investigation, many believe. It is said that certain contractors have been paid twice for their work, so lopsided have the methods been. Rebates have been paid many times on property owners for the same improvement. This wretched system of bookkeeping, or rather of not keeping books, has been existing since 1871. As a sample of how loosely matters have been run, it may be said that it has been the custom when the city was ready to pay a claim against the special assessment fund, the County Collector was asked for money. He sent over a sum without any specification as to which account it should be credited. It was paid on the warrant pressed without any regard to the condition of that particular fund. When the Collector made his annual statement it was found that by this process some account had been depleted to pay claims against others. Sometimes a telephone message accompanied the money when it came from the office of the County Collector, or an office boy brought the statement that it was to the credit of a certain fund. Neither end kept any record.

When Controller Kerfoot forced a balance in the fund, a deficit of $700,000 was found. All payments were stopped from the "old law" fund, and property owners ever since have been endeavoring vainly to secure money justly due them from the city, which was prevented by the chaotic condition of the fund from paying. Mr. Kerfoot and his able assistant, Mr. Frost, have done a great deal toward untangling the knot, but they have reached the limit of possible help without expert aid from the outside. The New York men, in addition to striking a balance and straightening out the city's affairs, will be required to prepare and recommend a system for the future handling of special assessment collections which will complement the reforms already started by the Controller here.

When something like a real system of municipal bookkeeping has been started, the city cannot but enjoy a healthier financial condition, and investors will look with more favor upon its securities.

The Board of Education, copying after the City Council, also has its affairs in a tangle. In spite of its rich income, it cannot keep abreast of the necessity for new school buildings, always in arrears with the salaries of its employes, and it has only this week agreed to appropriate sufficient money to pay one-half of an increase in salaries to teachers which it promised several years ago. The teachers have been able to squeeze this only by organization and repeated efforts to collect. In spite of its stringency, the board at the same meeting decided to give free school books to all pupils in the four low grades of the schools, something which even the laboring classes have opposed for years.

The curriculum is so cluttered with fads which are called useless that adequate instruction in many of the really necessary studies is almost impossible, but the board has just increased the appropriation by nearly one-third for the teaching of German.

Those of us who had begun to be discouraged by the thought that art in this city was not, as one of its admirers once said, "hustling," have been cheered this week by the remarks of no less an authority than F. Hopkinson Smith, who told the newspapers that he saw here rapid progress in everything that was artistic. Though not so refined as Boston or New York, the city is rapidly coming to the front, he thinks. "Art in the West is no longer a theory, to become a fact some day. Mr. Smith spoke with some surprise of the effect of his recent remarks about "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

"The saving of the Union of the United States was grand, and all Southern men believe this," said Mr. Smith, "but it is the facts leading up to the war, the question of slavery, that make such works as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' a crime. Conditions prevalent in the South before the war were greatly exaggerated in Mrs. Stowe's book. It was just such 'gush' as her book that inflamed the passions of the opposing factions, the slavery leaders and the abolitionists, and brought on the war."

R. B. F.

BRIDGE PLANS APPROVED.

Secretary of War Sanctions the Blackwell's Island Structure.

Commissioner of Bridges John L. Shea received a telegram from Washington yesterday informing him that the Secretary of War had approved the plans for the building of the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The Secretary has issued the necessary permit.

The bridge plans have been in Washington for some time, and nothing has been done in the matter, awaiting action by the Government. The bridge, as planned, will have two spans, one reaching from Manhattan to Blackwell's Island, where there will be a foundation, and the other from the island to Queens.

WORK DONE BY THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Has Expended More than $150,000 in Gathering Testimony.

Recommendations to Congress as to How to Deal With Trusts—Reports to Be Published.

The Industrial Commission of the United States, the sub-Committee on Transportation of which held sessions at the Chamber of Commerce in this city last week, has now been in existence more than two years. More than $150,000 has been expended by the commission in gathering testimony and between fifteen and twenty volumes of reports are being prepared, containing the results of the commission's work.

The bill creating the commission was drawn up by Thomas W. Phillips. According to this bill, it was to be the duty of the commission "to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture, to manufacturing, and to business and to report to Congress, and to suggest such legislation as it may deem best upon these subjects." It was the idea of Mr. Phillips to create such an organization as the Labor Commission in England, which has collected for the use of the Government a vast quantity of evidence upon industrial subjects.

The commission consists of nineteen members, four appointed from the Senate, five from the House of Representatives, and ten appointed by the President from outside the National Legislature. The membership is thus constituted: Senators James H. Kyle, Boies Penrose, Stephen R. Mallory, John W. Daniel, Representatives John J. Gardner, William Lorimer, L. F. Livingston, John C. Bell, and Theobald Otjen; Messrs. Lee Mantle, (ex-Senator,) Andrew L. Harris, Ellison A. Smyth, John M. Farquhar, Eugene D. Conger, Thomas W. Phillips, Charles J. Harris, M. D. Ratchford, John L. Kennedy, and Albert Clarke. Each member of the commission is paid a salary of $3,600 a year and his actual traveling expenses. This, of course, does not apply to members of Congress.

The commission was divided into five subcommissions in order to facilitate the securing of information. The titles of these subcommissions are: Agriculture and Agricultural Labor—Conditions of Labor and Capital Employed in Manufacturing and General Business; Conditions of Labor and Capital Employed in Mining; Transportation, and Statistics. Each of the sub-committees is allowed to employ an expert on the subject under consideration. These experts are in most cases college professors. As one of them said:

"They employ us because they are not able to secure the services of lawyers without paying very much more than is necessary with us. It is also true that our work with the commission assists us greatly in our work in the colleges."

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University is the commission's expert on industrial combinations. Prof. W. Z. Ripley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the expert on questions of transportation. These experts question witnesses, and digest the testimony that is secured. Last year Prof. Jenks went to Europe for the commission and gathered the corporation laws and trust regulations of all the leading countries. These will be published as one of the commission's reports.

It is in the value of the information in these reports as illumination upon the subjects in hand rather than in any suggestions that the commission may recommend that, according to Commissioner John L. Kennedy, the chief value of the commission's work will lie.

"These volumes," said Mr. Kennedy, "mark a new era in Government reports. They are of more value than anything of the kind before attempted. In the first place, we have the voluminous testimony before the commission printed in full and carefully indexed. Then the testimony of each witness is digested in a small space, with a cross reference to the page containing the evidence in full. These digests are collated and classified logically and again indexed. In addition to all this, a chronological or general statement is prepared, which explains the meaning of the testimony when it is all taken together."

The five volumes already published by the commission are upon the subjects of Industrial Combinations, Transportation, Prison Labor, Labor Legislation, and Trust and Corporation Laws. These will be followed by others as rapidly as possible until the full 15 or 20 are published.

Of these volumes, that on Trusts or Industrial Combinations is the most voluminous. It contains about 1,400 pages. Even in the evidence of John D. Rockefeller, Henry O. Havemeyer, John D. Archbold, S. C. T. Dodd, John W. Gates, and many others of prominence. After considering all this testimony, the commission made these recommendations to Congress as a possible remedy for some of the evils of trusts:

(a) The promoters and organizers of corporations or industrial combinations which look to the public to purchase or deal in their stocks or securities should be required to furnish full details regarding the organization, the property or services for which stocks or securities are to be issued, amount and kind of same, and all other material information necessary for safe and intelligent investment.

(b) That any prospectus or announcement of any kind soliciting subscriptions, which fails to make full disclosures as aforesaid, or which is false, should be deemed fraudulent, and the promoters, with their associates, held legally responsible;

(c) That the nature of the business of the corporation, all powers granted to Directors and officers thereof, and all limitations upon them or upon the rights or powers of the members, should be required to be expressed in the certificate of incorporation, which instrument should be open to the inspection of any investor.

The affairs of a corporation should be carried on without detriment to the public, in the interest of its members, and under their lawful control. To this end the Directors and Trustees should be required:

(a) To report to the members thereof its financial condition in reasonable detail, verified by a competent auditor, at least once a year;

(b) To inform members regarding the method and conduct of business by granting them, under proper restrictions, access to records of Directors' meeting, or otherwise;

(c) To provide for the use of members, before the annual meetings, lists of members, with their addresses and their several holdings, and

(d) To provide, in whatever other ways may be named in the certificate of incorporation, means whereby the members may prevent the misuse of their property by Directors or Trustees.

The larger corporations—the so-called trusts—should be required to publish annually a properly audited report, showing in reasonable detail their assets and liabilities, with profit or loss; such report to be duly verified under oath to be under Government inspection.

The commission has taken a vast amount of evidence with regard to the effects of the present inter-State commerce law. It found, its report says, that discriminations in freight rates are allowed by the railroads even to-day. Accordingly the following recommendations were made:

(a) That the Inter-State Commerce Commission be given authority not only to prescribe the methods of keeping accounts of the railroads, and to demand reports in such detail as it may require, but also to inspect and audit said accounts;

(b) That the inter-State commerce law be so amended as to make the decisions of the commission operative at a day fixed in the decisions and until reversed by the United States Courts on appeal;

(c) That the Inter-State Commerce Commission be authorized to prescribe classifications of freight articles, and to make rules and regulations for freight transportation throughout the United States; and,

(d) That penalties for violations of the Inter-State Commerce act should be appropriate fines against the carrier, and not imprisonment of officials.

The commission expects within the near future to hear testimony from Andrew Carnegie, James J. Hill, and J. Pierpont Morgan. The full report must be submitted to Congress by the 15th of December of this year, although there is now pending a bill making the life of the commission stretch over another year.

MOTOR VEHICLES SEIZED.

Owner's Declaration Contradicted by Special Customs Report from Paris.

James W. S. Langerman of this city recently imported from Europe two motor vehicles, which he said were part of his household effects, used abroad. He asserted that they had been in use by him and his family for more than a year. The Special Agent of the Treasury in Paris was asked to investigate the matter. According to his report, the motor vehicles, which are said to be worth 36,000f., were purchased in the French capital less than a month ago from one M. Charron, who bought them of the manufacturer last July.

With the Special Treasury Agent's report as a basis, Mr. Langerman's vehicles were held by the local customs officials, subject to an import tax of 45 per cent. Mr. Langerman appeared before Deputy Collector Phelps of the Law Division at the Custom House yesterday, declared that the report of the Treasury Agent at Paris was wrong, and registered a strong protest. Collector Bidwell has ordered a searching investigation. A penalty is prescribed for fraudulent importations of this class.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

EQUESTRIAN BOOTS & LEGGINS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

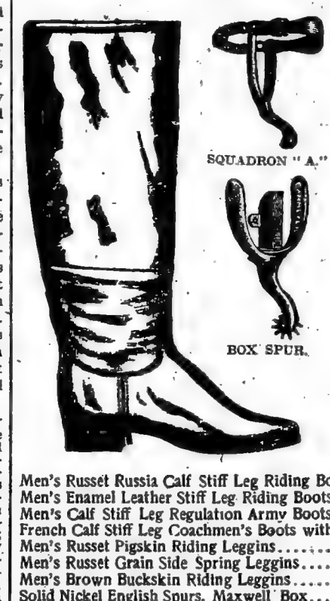

Everybody should know that our stock of Horseback Riding Footwear is the finest—that it excels the stock of all competitors. Our goods are as splendid and serviceable and as beautiful and comfortable as the genius of man can create.

We have all the great and fashionable styles. Not only are our goods reasonable for superiority over all others, but our prices are less. Come and give them a trial. You will never regret it. You can ride 'round the world and not find their equals.

Men's Russet Russia Calf Stiff Leg Riding Boots. Regulation Style	10.00
Men's Enamel Leather Stiff Leg Riding Boots. Regulation Style	11.00
Men's Calf Stiff Leg Regulation Army Boots	9.00
French Calf Stiff Leg Coachmen's Boots with tops	12.00
Men's Russet Pigskin Riding Leggins	6.00
Men's Russet Grain Side Spring Leggins	4.00
Men's Brown Buckskin Riding Leggins	3.50
Solid Nickel English Spurs, Maxwell Box	2.50
Solid Brass Squadron "A" Strap Spurs, including Straps	1.50
Women's French Calf Riding Boots	10.00
Women's Patent Leather, Foxed Riding Boots	10.00
Women's Tan Russia Calf Riding Boots	10.00

6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

MUSIC IN ELEVATED WHEELS.

A Voluble Stranger Suggests How Life Can Become One Grand, Sweet Song.

As the outer wheels of the "L" train slid along the rails of the Bleecker Street curve there went up from them a sound that might have been the wailing of lost souls. The man with the sensitive face and the great coat shuddered. The man from whose coat an opium pipe stuck out edged nearer his companion of the shudders.

"Most deuced unpleasant sound that," he observed.

"Well, it isn't very musical," the sensitive man replied.

Into the dull eyes of the man with the opium pipe came a light of enthusiastic intelligence.

"My friend," he said fervidly, "you've hit the thing right where the solar plexus is. That's just it. It isn't musical. You know that. I knew that. Now, why isn't it musical? I ask you the question?"

The sensitive man wasn't prepared to say just why car wheels grinding around the Bleecker Street curve are not musical.

The man with the opium pipe had a clear field for his opportunity.

"I'll tell you why it isn't musical. Its because of an unenlightened municipal government, that's why."

"Explain yourself," said the man of the shudders, glancing with suspicion at the man with the opium pipe.

"Gladly will I do so," began the man with the opium pipe, "and I think, Sir, that before we part you'll agree with me. Now, if the grasping corporation that owns this elevated and elevating property, instead of merely reaching out a stockholder's paw for the public's nickels, would study the laws of musical harmony they could very easily arrange rails of such a pitch and have the wheels cast to such a key that, instead of the present grating, which I observed you shudder, my friend, a most exquisite bit of music might be played.

"Yes," he went on, "the principle is capable of universal extension. All the surface cars could adopt it. The heavy trucks that rumble so unmusically through the streets could be so musically tempered that life in the city would become one vast symphony, instead of the thing that you and I know it to be. Why, Sir; the very paving stones could be so pitched and placed that, as vehicles passed over them, a complete tune would be played, and on their return trip another.

"Now consider the possibilities. The trucks and traffic of the early morning is of a peculiar quality. It just exists at the morning hour of arising. Now if things were ordained as I suggest, the milk carts rambling through the slumbering streets, with their wheels set to a certain pitch, running over paving stones set to a certain pitch, would play a grand anthem that should rouse the people from their beds, called 'Awake, All Ye Slu

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Gradually New York, socially, is being restored to the status of midsummer. There are certain seasons when there is an absolute lull in the doings of society. With the beginning of Lent, after a very busy year, every one who can leaves town for relaxation in the country or abroad. The travel this year abroad has not been very heavy. There are certain fashionable women, like Mrs. Astor, who make it a rule to enjoy the best part of the season in different climates. Mrs. Astor always sails the last week in February, and she is in Paris during March, April, and May, and sometimes during the first month goes to the Riviera. When the season opens in London she is there for a few weeks, and returns to her own country in time for the beginning of the gayeties at Newport. Mrs. Astor, as already announced, will sail on the Oceanic on Wednesday. That ship will take out many New Yorkers.

Florida and the Pacific Coast are now enjoying their season, and daily reports from these places and from Aiken and Jekyl's Island show that many New Yorkers are settled, waiting for the approach of Spring, which is poetically knocking at the gates of the South. New Orleans has had quite a gay carnival, and the last two weeks were filled with a number of entertainments. From Aiken come constantly the reports of gay doings of life in the open and of a new and dangerous amusement—polo for women—which is as exciting in its way as clearing high fences at the risk of broken necks and maimed limbs. Mrs. John Jacob Astor had an ugly fall from her pony last week while at polo. However, the sensible fashion of riding astride may prevent many serious accidents in hazardous sports of this nature, as there is less danger in the equipment than in the old style of side saddle.

The party which has gone to Mrs. Pembroke Jones's South Carolina plantation will enjoy itself in old-fashioned Southern amusements. Among these are 'possum hunts, which have been introduced in Maryland as fashionable diversions, and which have had much success in the late Autumn at Lenox, and in oyster roasts, and other pastimes of that kind. The party is a large and a merry one, and the elements are most congenial, belonging to the same set in which Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Charles A. Childs are shining lights. Mr. James Henry Smith, who is now in the South, may join the party.

Over Washington's Birthday many country houses were thrown open, and the holiday was thoroughly enjoyed. For those who were in business, there was little need to return before Monday, and consequently there were many young men available at the different house parties. Tuxedo was extremely gay, and the parties break up today to return to town to-morrow morning. The Lakewood hotels were all crowded, and what with golf and other amusements the time was passed most pleasantly.

There is a comparative dearth of sewing classes this Winter. Two years ago there were so many that each day there was no lack of Lenten amusement. At all these classes music was provided, and at several of them which met later in the afternoon, men were asked in to take a cup of tea. This year the most fashionable and most popular are the Post-Graduate Hospital Class, of the O. N., and Miss Leary's Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class. The Knickerbocker Sewing Class meets every Wednesday during the Winter and Spring, and is a recognized institution, and there are several smaller organizations. The Helping Hand has also organized for a series of meetings. But this is very limited when the work of other years is taken into consideration.

The last of the series of dinners take place this week. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will have one to-morrow evening. Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford left yesterday for California. They will be gone two months. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have returned from Washington, and they are shortly to go to the Pacific Coast. Miss Kathleen Emmet has been visiting in Washington, and has had many entertainments given her.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shepherd will give a dinner to-morrow evening, and there will also be a meeting of the Monday Evening Bowling Club. The Euchre Club will meet on Tuesday, as usual, at the residence of Mrs. Jules Reynal. On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will give a dinner. Miss Leary's class meets as usual on Thursdays. On Wednesday the sewing class of the Post-Graduate Hospital will meet at Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow's, 6 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Miss Lydia Eustis has been giving a very successful series of musicales in Paris, where she has received much praise and favorable criticism. The Countess de Bearn gave a large musicale on Feb. 8, and Miss Eustis and Mme. Aiken, her sister, sang selections from Mozart, and with the aid of the Countess de Guerne and MM. Albers, Clement, Vieulle, and Bernard of the opera, gave the quintet from "Don Juan," the "Cosi fan tutti," and the trio des masques. Widor led the orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are at Cannes with their yacht, the Margarita. Miss Leila Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Paget, is their guest. Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, the Hon. Alan Johnstone, and Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin are among the late arrivals. Gen. and Mme. de Charette and Miss Polk, M. von Hoffmann, Mrs. John Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence are among the prominent people in the American colony at Cannes this season.

At the wedding of Stephen H. Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, which is to be celebrated on April 17 at 3 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the ushers and bridesmaids, as stated Thursday, will be the Misses Esther Hoppin, Bertha Mundé, Eleanor Russell, and Mary Osgood Pell, and the Messrs. Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs, Prescott Slade, Robert Barclay, and Eugene Willard. Mr. Pell's brother will be his best man. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan is to officiate. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents for relatives and intimate friends only. Miss Thompson and Mr. Pell have had innumerable dinners given in their honor.

The tableaus which were given last evening at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Stickney, 874 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, proved a great success. The drawing rooms were crowded, and many of the pictures were enthusiastically redemanded. Mrs. Goodhue Livingston was the Duchess of Devonshire, posed by Carroll Beckwith; Mrs. Ferraris was in "The Rose and the Doves," posed by her husband, Mr. Arthur Ferraris; Miss Lily Oelrichs was Lady Hamilton, posed by A. Muller-Ury, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, posed by her husband, was "The Tailor-Made Girl." There was a musicale interlude, in which Mrs. Morris Black and M. Armand Le Comte sang. Among the audience were the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Miss Wells, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Amy Townsend, and Miss Morgan.

The party of young people that Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser took to Montreal on Thursday evening are having, as their letters report, a jolly time in the land of snows. They will arrive in New York early to-morrow morning. As stated in THE TIMES of Friday, the party included the Misses Edith Greenough, Nathalie Henderson, Mildred Stokes, Dorothea Draper, Susanne Butler, and Pauline Robinson, and the Messrs. Joseph Stevens, Stowe Phelps, Erskine Hewitt, Vail Stebbins, Philip Benkard, and others.

As announced during the week, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald have issued invitations for a dinner, to be given for Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson and her fiancé, Stephen H. Pell, on Tuesday, March 12. Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson has invitations out for a card party, to be given on Tuesday next at her residence, 54 East Fifty-sixth Street, at which some handsome prizes will be given. Mrs. Everett M. Culver also has cards out for a musicale; this is scheduled for Sunday, March 10.

The engagement is announced of Luis James Phelps of 34 West Thirty-seventh Street, this city, and Miss Marie Christina Nichols, daughter of the late George L. Nichols of Brooklyn. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Union Club and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '96.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave a luncheon at her residence, on Tuesday last. The guests included Mrs. Le Grand L. Benedict, Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, Mrs. Daniel Wopien, Mrs. Richard Peabody, Mrs. William Denison Hatch, Mrs. Hart Lyman, and Mrs. William H. Macy, second. The table was decorated with orchids and mignonette. Mrs. Twombly has cards out for dinners to be given on the evenings of Monday and Thursday of this week. The luncheon that Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards gave for her two daughters on the same day has been described in this column.

The next meeting of the Post-Graduate Hospital Sewing Class is to be held on Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, 6 East Seventy-sixth Street. On March 6 it will meet at the home of Miss Sands, 385 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. E. J. Beewind, 2 East Sixty-fourth Street, will have the meeting of March 13 and that of March 20 will be at Mrs. Victor Sorchan's, 267 Madison Avenue, while the meeting of March 27 will be at Mrs. Valentine G. Hall's residence, 11 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The O. N. Sewing Class held its meeting last Friday, at Mrs. Frederic Neilson's, 100 Fifth Avenue, and the meetings of March 1 and 8 will be held at the same place, while those of March 15 and 22 will be at Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs's home, 35 Madison Avenue.

The Bellevue Hospital class, better known as Miss Leary's, will, with the exception of next Thursday's meeting—which is to be at Mrs. John V. Dahlgren's—meet at Miss Leary's every Thursday.

Miss Ethel Henry of London will give a dramatic and musical recital at the Waldorf on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. She will be assisted by Heathe Gregory, the baritone, and Miss Alice Davies will be the accompanist. Miss Henry will give "The Answer of the Rose," including the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet"; Austin Dobson's "The Broken Heart," "A Lesson with a Fan," &c. Heathe Gregory will render selections from Liza Lehman's "Persian Garden" and "The Daisy Chain" and other songs. Miss Henry's patronesses include Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. E. Reeves Merrit, and Mrs. George B. de Forest.

There is to be an entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum on the evening of March 5 for the benefit of the Sunshine Mission. There will be recitations and music, and a little comedietta in one act, "A Game of Cards," in which Evert Janssen Wendell, Frederic E. Camp, and Miss Pauline Cory are to take part.

The Lenten Sewing Class, mentioned in this column on Thursday with names of many of its members, is for the débutantes of this season only, and comprises most of them. It will have its meetings in the afternoon, and there will, after the sewing, be afternoon tea, at which the young men will drop in. The meeting of the coming week, as said on Thursday, will be at the residence of Miss Laura Jay Edwards, where Miss Wurts, a member of the class, was introduced this season by Miss Edwards, will be the hostess.

The dates for the Fortnightlies of next season were given in this column on Wednesday last, but it may be well to repeat them here. The first dance will be held in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria on Nov. 26, and the others will follow on Dec. 10 and 24, Jan. 7 and 21, and Feb. 4.

James Henry Smith took a few friends out to Tuxedo with him on the 3:30 train yesterday. They will remain until to-morrow morning. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster have gone to Lakewood. Lieut. C. McR. Winslow and Mrs. Winslow, (Miss Dora Havemeyer,) Robert Stuyvesant, and Edwin Sands are also stopping at Lakewood. Mrs. Robert Thompson of 5 East Fifty-third Street is to take a party to the same place on Tuesday next for a week's stay. In the party will be Miss Thompson and Miss Angelica Singleton Duer.

Mrs. Astor has been ill and confined to her town house, 842 Fifth Avenue, for a week, and has therefore been compelled to cancel her social engagements. Her indisposition is only a slight one, a heavy cold, and she will be able to sail on Wednesday next on the Oceanic.

To-morrow evening "Jim the Penman" will be presented at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street, for the benefit of the Business Women's Association, an organization having rooms at 108 Fulton Street. This club was organized last Summer, and several well-known women are interested in it, among whom are Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Miss Dodge, and Miss Virginia Potter, and have arranged for this benefit performance. The receipts are to be used in paying off the debt incurred in fitting up the association's quarters. The cast of the play will be as follows:

James Ralston.....Arthur M. Blake
Louis Percival.....Frederic Edgar Camp
Baron Hartfeld.....Jacob Wendell, Jr.
Capt. Redwood.....Evert Jansen Wendell
Lord Drelincourt.....Philip T. Brown
George Ralston.....George Dillwyn Cross
Mr. Chapstone, Q. C.....Thomas S. McLane
Mr. Netherby, M. P.....Arthur Boylston Nichols
Dr. Pettiwise.....John T. Conover
Butler.....Charles Nelson Kent, Jr.
Agnes Ralston.....Miss Pauline Cory
Lady Dunscombe.....Mrs. Francis Lansing Pruyn
Mrs. Chapstone.....Mrs. William H. Judson
Mrs. Ralston.....Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr.

The New Orleans carnival this year had particular interest for New Yorkers, as the King was A. H. Morris, the brother of Dave Hennen Morris, who married the daughter of Elliott Shepard. Mr. Morris resides in New Orleans and at Trogg's Neck. He married a Miss Harding of Philadelphia. The Queen was Miss Bessie Meyrick, a New Orleans girl. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who were in New Orleans for the carnival, have returned to this city, but are to go immediately to Jekyl Island.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes and family are in the Bahamas, where they will remain during a greater part of the Spring. Nassau is still the objective point for many travelers in the South. Bermuda is also enjoying quite a vogue this Winter.

Among the events of last week not already chronicled was the baptism last Sunday of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Jr. It took place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. A few intimate friends and relatives were present.

Sir Bache and Lady Cunard remain for a while at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will give a dinner this evening there. They will sail some time later in the Spring, and will be in London during the season.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has been entertained by many of her old New York friends. On Wednesday she was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Francis H. Leggett. The other guests included Lady Cunard, Prince Troubetskoy, Mr. Frederick Martin, and Mr. James Parker. On Friday evening she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, and she went to the opera with them.

Among the recent arrivals on the Riviera have been Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. H. D. Brookman, and Mrs. Philip Niles. At the Cercle Nautique at Cannes a very pretty dance was given on the eve of the carnival. Among the Americans present were the Countess Hermann de Pourtales in pale lavender satin, Mme. de Charette in black velvet and white lace, Miss Morton in pink, and Miss Helen Morton in white satin.

Admiral Rodgers, who is about to take command of the squadron in Chinese waters, gave a breakfast this morning for Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont on the flagship New York, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The form of invitation sent out by the committee of the One Hundred Club for its Mi-Carême entertainment is decidedly unique and clever. It is said that this affair, which is to be entirely Roman in character, will be the most amusing that the club has ever given. The following is a copy of the invitation:

POPULI ROMANI ECCE PANEM ET CIRCENCES.

Benefit Performance on the eve of the Ides of March, Thursday the XIV., under the patronage of the Vestals.

Publius Scipio, Æmilianus, and Africano Minor, Numantius and Cornelia of the Gracchi, given by the Administratore of the Circus Maximus to the Roman public.

The doors at XXII., via XVI. East, near the via Late and Forum Unionense, will be open at half after the IX. hour expedite. Many celebrated artists have consented to appear.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, who will make a few remarks; chariot races, throwing the biscuit, and other athletic feats.

No howling allowed.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus, who will scan a little, and other Leoni, Lupi, Aurochs, gladiators, and captives, who have been specially imported for the occasion.

Roman costume imperative.

Gentlemen will and Plebeians must wear laurel wreaths and togas.

Respondiate velociter.

Administratorares:

Miss Constable, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt,
Mrs. L. H. Chapin, Mrs. H. L. Satterlee,
Miss Rhett.

A number of engagements have been announced during the week. Among them were those of William Talman Wisner of Summit, N. J., second son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wisner, (Miss Isabella Read,) and Miss Matilda S. Janeway, daughter of Dr. Edward G. Janeway and Mrs. Janeway, (Miss Fanny S. Rogers.) Also that of William Denison Hatch, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Denison Hatch, (Miss Lucy Rigney,) of New Rochelle. Another engagement was that of Arthur Johns and Miss Caroline Seward Green, daughter of the late Robert S. Green, one time Governor of New Jersey. Still another engagement, announced Friday, was that of William Wilson Heaton, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Heaton, (Miss Sarah A. Wilson,) and Miss Mary Whitman Chase of Fall River, Mass., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chase of that city.

The wedding of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Lady Sybil Cuffe will be celebrated in the Spring, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting will soon sail for England to be present at the ceremony. The wedding of Miss Justine Bayard Cutting and George Cabot Ward will not take place before next Autumn.

The official mourning for the King of Italy expiring on Jan. 29, there was a rush to entertain between that date and the beginning of Lent. Mrs. Iddings, wife of the First Secretary of the Embassy, gave a large reception to the new American Ambassador to Italy, George von L. Meyer. Among New Yorkers who are spending the month of February in Rome are Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, and Miss Marie Louise Gibson.

The Florodora dance that the Society of Decorative Art purposed giving at its Venetian Carnival of March 14, has been abandoned owing to the society not getting the necessary permission. A folly dance will take its place. The rose dance will be one of the most beautiful of the séries. The gowns of the girls will represent the petals of different hued roses, and their partners will wear soft shades of green to represent the stem and leaves.

There arrived yesterday on the St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg, Capt. G. S. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Duncan, Jr., Richard H. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Girard, Lieut. C. Carpandale, Royal Navy; O. H. Baynes, G. Ireland, Frederick Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. Wells.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Cards have been issued announcing the engagement of Miss Esther Fox to Mr. Saul Elias. Miss Fox will be at home on Sunday, March 3, at her residence, 431 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stix have issued cards for a family dinner, to be followed by a reception, on Monday evening, March 11, at Delmonico's. It is their golden wedding. They were married in Cincinnati fifty years ago.

The engagement of Miss Bertha Lazarus, the daughter of the late Solomon Lazarus and of Mrs. Emma Lazarus, to Herbert E. Carle, will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Sunday, March 3.

Among Lenten diversions will be a course of three talks, March 14, 21, and 28, on the development of the pianoforte and its music, at the residence of Mrs. W. D. Harper, 106 East Seventieth Street. These will be given by Miss Helen MacIntyre and illustrated by the pianist, Miss Katharine Heyman.

Mme. L. Lucchetti is to give an entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street, on Thursday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. It is to be "An Hour with Alfred de Musset." Mme. Lucchetti will present "Un Caprice," a comedy in one act, which is to be preceded by a biographical account of the author. The talk and comedy will be in French.

A number of people from New York and Brooklyn will arrive to-day from an excursion on the Guyandotte of the Old Dominion Line. They left the 16th for Old Point Comfort; from there they steamed to Richmond and then back. Among those who were in the party, which numbered about fifty, were Mrs. C. Stevenson, W. W. Stephenson, A. S. and W. D. Moore, H. V. B. Davenport, Thomas Marshall, W. F. Powers, and the Misses Ida and Harriet Sayre, E. C. Wray, and G. and M. Stephenson.

The Independent Euchre Club, of which Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham of the Strathmore is President, gave, at Sherry's, Friday evening, Feb. 15, a euchre party and dance, which was largely attended. The prizes, twelve in number, were pretty. The members are Mrs. R. W. Poor, Mrs. P. G. Gordon, Mrs. P. J. Kenedy, Mrs. H. L. Dyer, Mrs. D. W. Truss, Mrs. G. H. Winkler, Mrs. J. Bancroft, Mrs. H. McCrossin, Mrs. C. Hill, Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. R. Forester, Mrs. W. Stechelberg, Mrs. G. W. Roberts, Mrs. W. G. Townes, Mrs. S. Griffin, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. A. A. Roberts, Mrs. P. B. Lea Roche, Mrs. G. B. Goodwin, Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. John Turner, Mrs. J. M. Broadbelt, Mrs. J. Bellah, Mrs. A. J. Adams, Mrs. F. C. F. Albertson, Miss S. E. Edgelow, Miss Van Alen, Miss Maud E. Becker, Baroness E. von Rythiner, and Mrs. G. S. Whilson, who named the club the Independent Euchre Club.

On Monday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Hyneman gave a musicale in their studio at the Sherwood. In addition to a string quartet, Mme. Josephine Jacoby sang "Oh, for a Burst of Song," and was followed by Mr. Malone with "Down Among the Dead Men." Mrs. Hyneman sang "The Bluebell," by Maedowel, and "The Robin," by Niedlinger. Max Siebling gave a piano solo and accompanied the vocal numbers. Mr. Herbert Brenon recited "Jim Bludsoe." Mrs. St. John-Brenon of London, England, and Mrs. James G. Scott assisted in receiving. Among the guests were Mrs. John Drew, Miss M. A. Smith, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Gen. and Mrs. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Mr. O. W. Buckingham, Mr. Carl Blenner, Dr. George D. Cochran, Mr. William D. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen, Mrs. William Grant, Mr. and Mrs. George Carlton-Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Blashfield, Mr. William C. Carl, Mrs. and Miss De Cordova, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Duffield, Mr. and Miss Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. James Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Danforth Freeman, Col. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Le Breton Gardiner, the Rev. Dr. Walter Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Hart, Mrs. A. Harper Lynde, Mrs. and the Misses Lent, Mr. Robert C. Minor, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Minor, Miss S. Macauly, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Robinson, Mr. R. W. Van Boskerck, Mr. and Mrs. Philipps, Dr. and Mrs. Mary Bond-Foot, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry.

LENT AT LAKEWOOD.

Washington's Birthday Celebrated with Great Eclat—Other Events of the Week.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 23.—So far the arrival of Lent has in no wise affected the social life of Lakewood. As for the hotels, these have been more than ordinarily crowded, Washington's Birthday and the golf tournament having formed a double attraction which served to bring down a large number of visitors. In addition to these pleasure seekers the usual Lenten attendance has set in, thereby taxing the hospitality of the largest hotels. On Thursday evening it was a serious difficulty to find sufficient conveyances in which to speed the arriving holiday guests to their respective inns, for as the most of these descended from the same train the ordinary number of coaches could not be made to accommodate them.

Indoors there was everywhere an evidence of holiday welcome. Never, indeed, have the Lakewood hotels worn a more festive air. On every side was displayed some tri-colored tribute to the "Father of Our Country," while orchestras, table menus, and chefs d'oeuvre of pastry cooks, confectioners, and head chefs all echoed the National sentiment of pride in the birthday of America's first President.

At the Lakewood every room was occupied. This strain upon the service of the house, however, was so well supported by the hostelry's invisible domestic machinery that each guest received the customary and generous share of individual attention. Not for one moment, indeed, was the quotidian courtesy of the proprietor and his assistants in dispensing hospitality allowed to diminish.

The principal feature of the day, and the best entertainment of the season, was the concert of the Princeton Glee Club, which took place on Friday night in the music room. This large hall was filled with an audience similar in character to the brilliant assembly which gathered therein on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, and was composed of the holiday patrons of the various hotels, resident friends of the students, and many from Lakewood's smart set. The patronesses were Mrs. W. R. Byneer, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. Alfred Dashiell, Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis, Mrs. Sherwood B. Ferris, Mrs. Irwin H. Hance, Mrs. J. Russell May, Miss Miley, Mrs. W. C. Schauffler, and Mrs. C. H. McClellan. The programme was well chosen and musically rendered, each number being received with enthusiasm by the appreciative audience. When concluded an informal dance took place, which was much enjoyed by the students and Lakewood's younger set. Supper was served at 11:30, and carriages were called shortly after midnight.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were gala days at the Country Club, every one being interested in the golf tournament which for three days dotted the beautiful links with "pink" coats and other golf colors. This gay company of players and spectators had very evidently found what the French describe as "the key of the fields," and as lovers of sport were making the most of their "ebats." The clubhouse, too, was a scene of good cheer, where a cold bird and bottle could be enjoyed amid congenial company.

On Thursday night Mrs. Kingdon gave a dinner at Georgian Court in honor of her sisters, Mrs. H. Peareth Brumell and Miss Margaret Carter of Toronto, Canada, who are visiting here for a few weeks. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Bianchard, Dr. and Mrs. Lindley, Mrs. William M. McCauley of Philadelphia, Wisner R. Townsend of New York, Albert E. Kennedy, William A. Hamilton, Mr. Brisbane, William A. Richardson, Charles Cortis, Mangham Carter, and William W. Miller. Pink was the color scheme of the table decorations, and the flowers used were roses and carnations.

Among the miscellaneous private functions of the week was a tea, given by W. A. Richardson to Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham. Other guests were the Misses Marsh, Miss Rees of Biltmore, N. C., and Ray Anderson of New York.

On Monday a class in American literature was held at The Hillock, under the direction of Miss Chadwick. Colonist for Conscience Sake" was the attractive title of the topic for discussion. Next week "Black Cats and Broomsticks" will throw a modern light upon witchcraft. Miss Chadwick is delivering in New York the same course of lectures.

Friday night a dinner was given by Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin to a number of out-of-town friends, who have been visiting her this past week. Among these were the Rev. Dr. Wood of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, the Rev. Dr. Terry, George Crawford Clarke, Louis Murdoch, Miss Harriet Roberts of New York. Among others invited were: Mrs. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Among the Lenten lectures announced are those of Miss Helen Dorrs Brown, which will take place at The Laurel-in-the-Pines on Tuesdays. On Thursday the second of Mrs. E. Moffett Tyng's talks on foreign travel occurred at the Laurel House. The subject was "Fontainebleau and Barbizon."

On Ash Wednesday a meeting of the Lent Sewing Class was held at the parish house of All Saints' Memorial Church. The attendance was promising.

Shrove Tuesday the Junior Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church held a successful sale and tea.

Last Monday George Gould, accompanied by Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Hamilton, and Masters Jay and Kingdon Gould, left Georgian Court for an extended Western tour. They will return to Lakewood in about three weeks.

Bishop Potter, who has been visiting friends in Lakewood, left last Thursday for Philadelphia.

Arthur B. Claflin has returned from a hunting trip to Jekyl's Island, Brunswick, Ga.

W. B. Hornblower, President of the New York Bar Association, was among recent guests at the Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert of New York have taken a cottage in Lakewood for the season.

Judge George C. Barrett and family this week assumed the occupancy of their recently rented cottage on Forest Avenue.

BLACK AND COLORED FROCKS.

Whatever feelings of sadness the death of Queen Victoria has caused among the women of this country, there has been no attempt to show it in dress. While all England as one woman went into black, and while there were sympathizers enough in New York to bring out big mass meetings of mourners, there was no mourning worn. People interested in black dress goods watched to see what the result would be, but there was no perceptible difference in the trade in black goods.

This is the time of the year when the handsome thin dress goods in black come in, and by the time the season is well under way the stylishly dressed woman has made up her mind as to what she will have. With the tendency to thin goods of all kinds there are many exceptionally beautiful things in black. Among these nothing is more beautiful than the grenadines, and they come in a wonderful variety and varying prices. These latter range in pretty and stylish goods from $1 to $8 a yard. The latter gives one of the handsomest materials put into black gowns. It has the effect of a large figure appliqued upon an irregular meshed, lace-like net, and makes up into very elegant frocks.

There are stripes in everything this year, but the higher priced goods run as a rule to figures, while the wash goods with the lower priced grades of woolen and silks are in stripes. This is true of the grenadines and in the stripes there are some stylish patterns at reasonable prices. Veilings and crêpes are always popular in black as in colors, and one of the handsomest of these lightweight goods is the Eolienne, silk and wool, a stylish goods with a heavy twill like an old-fashioned poplin, while the material is soft and light, and can almost be called sheer.

Poplinette, another kind of silk and woolen goods, is without this twill, has a glossy surface, and is sheer and soft. Crêpe de Paris is a trifle heavier, but is one of the lightweight goods which are attractive for Spring wear.

The February shopper as a rule buys more of the regular cloths. The cheviots and homespuns are goods that are always popular, so are the Venetian cloths and silk warp Henriettas, and crêpe cloth is a popular goods, having the crêpe, but more body than the crêpe.

Taffeta silks are more desirable purchases than they were at one time. A first-class house will sell a black taffeta that can be warranted for 65 cents a yard, and the prices vary from that, going up with the quality of the silk. From 80 to 85 cents a serviceable taffeta comes in colors, and if not warranted it is at least known to be of better quality than a year or two ago, when all taffetas were a lottery. There has been a change in the manner of manufacturing, and the silks are now worth buying.

The foulard silk, which is as popular as ever, shows many of the old pastel shades for backgrounds with colored figures upon them. These are in dots of various kinds and many have large figures. Popular backgrounds are in old rose, light reseda, light cadet blues, and reds. The Persian designs are not as popular now as others. The satin foulards are possibly a little more popular than silks with a regular finish.

The ever-popular broadcloths are to be seen in all the light shades, tans and grays running a close race for popularity, and to be found in all tints, the grays varying from the lightest silver to the dark shades. The light and golf reds are popular, and there are a few shades of dark red. There are some 200 shades from which to select, and it is impossible not to find a desirable and becoming color.

NEW DESIGNS IN FURNITURE

An Increasing Number of Beautiful Novelties Offered.

No Unsightly Side, Every Part Being Finished With Equal Care—Tapestry That Is Effective.

People who have houses to furnish in these days are fortunate. It is possible to have a house that is truly beautiful and without an enormous outlay of money. Every year there is an increasing number of beautiful things in the way of furniture, hanging, upholstery, and wall papers. There is the new art which is introducing many beautiful designs and combinations of colors, and there are reproductions along the line of the old styles which were designed by artists, their worth proved, and then lost sight of in more garish ideas introduced in the constant demand of the people for something new.

The mission furniture with its simple designs, effect of solidity with comfort and durability and attractive finish showing the grain of the wood is one of the best styles of furniture to be found nowadays. The early English half-timbered effect is to be found in this attractive furniture, and are reminiscent of the Tudor designs which are always interesting. The wood used in this furniture is ash stained in different colors, sometimes too the color of a Hawaiian wood, again with the weathered finish of New England farmhouses, or perhaps in green, though colors are not as popular as they have been. Still, a pretty piece of furniture in green is always desirable.

Dutch tiles are introduced in some pieces of the mission furniture, and many people have them decorated with mottoes. These are German, Flemish, Danish, or old English and add to the individuality of the pieces upon which they are used. In some cases they are put on in white and red, or a more expensive and also a richer effect is produced by the use of letters in gold, with shaded red.

The rush bottom seats, which are effective with many pieces of furniture, are made in this country, are strong and handsome, and will wear indefinitely. The contrast between our hand-made rush seats and those machines made and imported is marked. The rushing in the best American chairs are from New Jersey, and they are especially fine for the purpose. They go through a regular process of curing, are cut, and lie for a certain time in the sun, then are rolled, softened, and woven, and the result is a coarse, firm strand, which is most effective. The work is all done by women of the southern part of New Jersey.

A mission settle in dark tones, with heavy corner posts, the half-timbered effect at the sides and the rush seat, is one of the most effective pieces of the mission furniture, though in large and broad-armed chairs it has also a particular appropriateness. In settles a pretty one, which is made in a lighter design, is without a back, having only the high arms. Many of the mission chairs, while having the straight lines, are built of light pieces of wood, and, while strong and durable, are of lighter weight. A pretty light folding chair has a seat and back, each made of a single piece of sole leather, adjustable, buttoning on to wooden buttons.

The great beauty of the furniture is that it does not have a line that does not mean something and not an inch of waste room. Any part of a piece of furniture which does not show on the face of it its reason for being is in bad taste. A handsome corner cupboard in the tea shade has a locker below; another glazed with closely crossed bars above gives a good amount of spacious closet room, while it projects but a short distance into the room and occupies but little space.

A pretty desk that is called the tower stands high as its name implies, but the actual amount of floor space which it occupies is small. There are a couple of sheives at the bottom, the lower one only a few inches from the floor, to give convenience to the desk as well as general convenience. The desk narrows on its two flat sides at the top, having the appearance of a flat pyramid. At the proper height for writing there is a leaf which lets down and discloses drawers and conveniences for writing material within. In some of the desks there are two of these leaves for writing, one on either side, and the compartments within are divided, making a double desk in the same amount of space.

NO UNSIGHTLY SIDE.

But whether in the form of a double desk or not there is no unsightly side to the desk, for one feature of all the mission furniture is that it is finished with equal care on all sides. These little desks appear in smaller form for children, a junior piece, as the furniture in the children's size is called. There are the round study tables for children, like those of their elders; the pretty circular tables which have openings at one side with seats built in the backs, forming an arc of the circle. There are also tiny rush-bottomed, broad-armed chairs for the children, like those of their elders. A high chair for a child, finished in a pretty grain shade, bears over the back the words from Eugene Field, "Heigh ho, but a child was I," in white and red. A novelty in this chair is the wooden tray at the front, which does not come off entirely, but can be pulled out by rods which slide into the arms of the chair, and when in place are fastened at the back with a bolt.

A pretty little table with simple lines is called the Formosa. It is hexagonal, with a narrow, low leaf on either side, and has

This is the season of the year when the thought of the housekeeper lightly turns to thoughts of wicker furniture. In this as in other kinds the simplicity of designs is admirable. A pretty new style in an arm chair which the man of the house says is admirable for Summer is the skeleton chair. It is not an unpleasant display of anatomy in the chair. It is simply made of heavy wicker in double sticks in long lines. It is a comfortable chair, for it has an agreeable elasticity, with at the same time a feeling of firmness.

A big chair, with high back and sides forming almost a circle, is another attractive one, particularly when it has upholstered cushions, covered with corduroys, liberty velvets, or perhaps the Guildhall tapestries in plain colors, which are most attractive and cost only 50 cents a yard in a width of thirty-six inches. There is much to say of these Guildhall tapestries, but that comes later.

A NEW STEAMER CHAIR.

A new steamer chair comes in wicker, and a most attractive chair it is and a great improvement upon the old-fashioned edition. It is light, has a back which folds over on to the seat when it is to be transported, a lower part which slides up and becomes invisible until it is needed, and the whole chair is contracted into a small compass, is light, and costs only $15. The back is adjustable, and it makes a pretty and serviceable chair for ordinary service when not in use for the specific purpose for which it was designed. There are broad arms in this up-to-date traveling companion, with the wicker woven into deep glass holders, one in each arm.

A large square wicker chair is a golf chair, the beloved of golf clubs and establishments where golf is played, and is good at all times in these days of golf as an attractive piazza chair. Two golf baskets at each side, open posts, and are most convenient for my lady or my gentleman, who place their clubs in them while they are resting.

Smaller articles of wicker are the muffin racks, with a number of shelves, which come at $4 each, and there are pretty little hour-glass taborettes which turned upside down can be used for—as the English say—trash baskets. These hour-glass stands come also at regular table height. Big work-baskets come on standards, divided into compartments, and are large enough to hold the unmended stockings of an orphan asylum.

The Guildhall tapestries are among the prettiest things in colored wall and furniture coverings. The plain, solid, mission furniture requires certain concomitants. Delicate tints are impossible with it. It needs strong, bright colors. These are to be found in the tapestries which are printed from actual old blocks used for the English chintzes a number of years ago. In the printing of these each color is put in with a separate block, and one of the most interesting patterns dates back to 1814. This is Vyvyan, the old name spelled in the old way and having a special interest on that account. There are clusters of bright flowers on a light ground with a tiny trefoil dot upon it. There is a cluster of lilacs and another cluster of different old-fashioned flowers, all charming, with quaint dotted background. The Zanzibar is another old pattern dating back to 1850, and a trellis rose pattern, the roses trailing over a closely barred trellis, dates back to the same time and comes in different colors.

The tapestry has a poplin-like weave with little raised figures in it. It is to be found printed with new as well as old designs, and it also comes

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Proctor's 5th Ave.

Mr. Proctor has the honor to announce the Second Week of

Vaudeville's Crowning Triumph, Mr. David Belasco's

Exquisite Dramatization of John Luther Long's Superb Japanese Story,

"MADAME BUTTERFLY."

(By Arrangement with The Century Co.)

The production will be under the personal supervision of MR. BELASCO. The original and beautiful scenic and lighting effects will be used, and the cast will be that employed in the recent successful road tour of this dainty and delightful playlet.

☞" MME. BUTTERFLY "will be presented twice daily, at Three and Nine o'clock P. M.

☞It will constitute only one of numerous excellent features in the PROCTOR'S standard programme of High-Class Continuous Vaudeville, from Noon to 10:45 P. M.

☞There will be no change in the prices—25 and 50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. ....LAST WEEK—3D MONTH.... **LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.** ....MONDAY, MARCH 4.....

SAN TOY Return of THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, including JAMES T. POWERS, in the dainty, picturesque, tuneful, Chinese-English musical comedy. Seats ready at box office.

Burton Holmes

THIS Mon. & Tues., at 3, at DALY'S. Wed. & Thurs., 8:30, MENDELSSOHN.

Edge of China

Tickets, 50c., 75c., $1.00, and $1.50, at Daly's. Next Week—same hours and places—"MOKI LAND."

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman .....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.

To-morrow (Monday) until further notice. .....A SPECIAL COMEDY SEASON.....

Chas. Frohman Presents (with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Katharine Florence, and a strong cast) his newest farce, in three acts, entitled

The Lash of a Whip

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided Success."—Herald. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Empire Theatre Company, in **Mrs. DANE'S DEFENCE**

Garrick Theatre. 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. **CAPTAIN JINKS** OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées at 2. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. **Under Two Flags** With BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **Criterion Theatre** Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2. **JULIA MARLOWE** WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. "A real success."—Herald. **WILLIAM COLLIER** | **ON THE QUIET**

THE NEW YORK IMMENSE SUNDAY CONCERT THIS AFT'N AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. ALL SEATS (NO HIGHER.) **50c** BIG ALL-STAR BILL ! ! To-morrow Night and Mats. Wed. & Sat. New Special Features, "After Office Hours," by Members of the N. Y. Theatre Stock Co. | followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's GIDDY THRONG.

LYCEUM THEATRE ....Feb. 20 at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. SAM FRANKO Conductor. LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Soloist. TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Monday eve., last time Sardou's "FEDORA." Tuesday, BENEFIT. KIERSCHNER Laube's Comedy, "DIE FALSCHEN BIEDERMAENNER." Wed. eve., last time Lessing's "MINNA VON BARNHELM." Thur., Fri. & Sat. Eve., Paul Lindau's newest comedy, "Der Herr im Hause." Mat. Sat. (pop. prices) "Wilhelm Tell."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Matinee Daily (except Mon.) 25c. | **THE MAST ER AT ARMS** Next Week, CARMEN.

5TH AVE.

12:30 TO 10:45.

SECOND WEEK OF DAVID BELASCO'S "Mme. BUTTERFLY." JOHNSTONE BENNETT, SUPPORTED BY TONY WILLIAMS IN "A QUIET EVENING AT HOME." CHRISTINA'S MONKEYS, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, REED FAMILY, MLLE. ALMA, AURIE DAGWELL, STIRK & ANITA, R. H. MOHR, MARTELLES, LYON ADAMS & CO., KALATECHNOSCOPE, OTHERS. 15c 25c 50c

Concert To-day 2 to 10:45. 15c 25c 50c

125TH ST.

2 TO 10:45. 15c 25c 50c

NINA FARRINGTON & HENRY BERGMAN, LOUISE BEAUDET, FLORA MOORE, C. W. LITTLEFIELD, MELVILLE & STETSON, SMITH & CHISHOLM, WILLIAM HOOD, SMITH & POWELL, SIEBORS, ARTHUR STONE, OTHERS, KALATECHNOSCOPE. 15c 25c 50c

Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45. 15c 25c 50c

PROCTOR'S

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. PROCTOR'S 125TH ST. PROCTOR'S ALBANY PROCTOR'S MONTREAL

Devoted to High Class Continuous Vaudeville. By F. F. Proctor, Sole Prop. and Mgr.

Six Beautiful Play Houses. Vaudeville—A Policy Est'b'd in 1883. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

15---25---50 CENTS.

Now we'll have another of those confidential little chats, just as we did on Sunday last, when we talked, and, we hope, with befitting modesty of the splendid, refined, mirthful continuous performances which MR. PROCTOR is presenting at his four beautiful theatres in this city, the 5th Avenue, Broadway and 28th St.; the 23d Street, the East 58th Street, the 125th Street, and his cosey house in Albany, at those wondrously popular prices of 15, 25 AND 50 CENTS. In your visits to these houses for the past several seasons, you have seen all of the most famous stars and novelties and laugh-makers that are found in the amusement profession. To visit either the 5th Avenue or the 23d Street will result in a maximum of pleasure at a minimum of expense, 50 cents the highest. And so with the up-town PROCTOR HOUSES, the East 58th Street or the only Harlem continuous performance, the 125th Street, the shows there are equally good and a bit cheaper, too, in the afternoons, where 15 and 25 cents are the highest figures charged, while at night the orchestra is only 50 cents.

So you can readily observe you have but to choose the theatre most convenient, and at any time from 12:30 till 10:45 P. M. at the 5th Avenue and 23d Street, and from 2 to 10:45 P. M. at the East 58th Street and 125th Street, you can just drop in and you'll fine something good always going on.

The New York newspapers have told you in extremely complimentary terms, during the past 8 years, how thoroughly refined, how amply entertaining, and how different from music halls have our programs ever been, and, in fact, the press has also added that the audiences in the PROCTOR HOUSES differ most radically from those gathered in the "halls."

In the Proctor houses no smoking or drinking is permitted, and your wives, daughters and sweethearts are assured the completest comfort and protection from the time they enter the doors until they leave them. And, now don't forget that the capital Sunday concerts to-day are very entertaining and the prices are the same always, 15, 25 AND 50 CENTS.

23RD ST.

12:30 TO 10:45.

LAST WEEK OF MARCEL'S BAS-RELIEFS & LIVING TABLEAUX, TSCHERNOFF'S DOGS, GERTRUDE MANSFIELD & CARYL WILBUR, HILDA THOMAS, HILL & HULL, ARTHUR BARRY, O'HARA & WATSON, KALATECHNOSCOPE, OTHERS. 15c 25c 50c

Concert To-day 1 to 10:45. 15c 25c 50c

PALACE.

58TH. & 3RD AVE. 2 TO 10:45. 15c 25c 50c

ADELAIDE HERRMANN & CO. IN "A NIGHT IN JAPAN," VERNONA JARBEAU, D. E. BANDMAN & CO., FLORENCE REED, MABEL MAITLAND, IRENE MACKEY TRIO, J. S. BURDETTE, E. NIZARRAS, THURMAN, PURVIS & DARRELL, OTHERS, KALATECHNOSCOPE, 15c 25c 50c

Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45. 15c 25c 50c

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MANAGEMENT SAM. S. SHUBERT.

Engagement Extended Until March 9th

Account of the CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS. 2 WEEKS MORE—THEN LONDON.

LAST 12 NIGHTS. CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY CO. LAST 4 MATINEES.

WITH **EDNA MAY** DAN DALY AND GREAT CAST.

Good-bye Performances. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Good-bye Performances.

THE FUN FASTER, THE SHOW BIGGER, THE MUSIC SWEETER, THE GIRLS PRETTIER, THE DANCING MORE ENTRANCING | EVERY TIME YOU SEE IT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

WALLACK'S

Bway. & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. THE SEASON'S BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT.

LOUIS **MANN** CLARA **LIPMAN** IN THEIR GREATEST TRIUMPH, ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

BY LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

IT IS TO LAUGH AGAIN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GRAND Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c. MARIE **DRESSLER** AND 40 OTHERS JUST AS GOOD. THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SURPRISE **MISS PRINNT** TO-NIGHT Big Concert, All Seats, 25c., 50c. Jas. Thornton, Fields & Ward; others.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. 3rd Month. Seats selling 4 weeks in Advance.

VIOLA ALLEN

in Lorimer Stoddard & F. Marion Crawford's Play, **IN THE PALACE OF THE KING**

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av. Third Week 34th Annual Exhibition. **American Water Color Society.** Week Day & Evening. This Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Annie Russell IN A Royal Family Lyceum Theatre Cast & Production. March 4th—Mary Mannering in "Janice Meredith."

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. cir. or bal., 50c. 8TH WEEK of the season's big hit. Mr. Chauncey **OLCOTT** In his greatest success, GARRETT O'MAGH All new songs.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, Cor. 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. Evenings at 8:25. Matinée Saturday at 2:20.

LAST WEEK OF N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott When We Were Twenty-One.

Seats on Sale Thursday.

NEXT WEEK Matinées Wed. and Sat. Charles Frohman's PRODUCTION TO HAVE & TO HOLD. A Dramatization of Mary Johnston's Great Novel.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:00. On Block East of Grand Central Depot. 3d YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO. SECRET SERVICE THIS WEEK By WM. GILLETTE. 25, 35, 50 WEEK OF MAR. 4TH. EVENING PRICES 25, 35, 50 THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA By ANTHONY HOPE.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. 16TH Record Breaking Week of **FLORODORA** With a Gem Every Minute.

Edna Wallace-Hopper, KATE CONDON, R. E. GRAHAM, W. J. FERGUSON, CYRIL SCOTT, MAY EDOUIN, SIDNEY DEANE.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Seventh Week. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY In Clyde Fitch's best play, THE CLIMBERS. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15

EASTERN STAR FAIR

In aid of the Eastern Star Hall and Home, Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, OPEN 2 TO 10 P. M. Single admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. Season Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

1884 1901

The AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.

Franklin H. Sargent, President. A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and traveling companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145 Carnegie Hall.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE

—NEW TO-DAY— MRS. CARRIE NATION CLEANING OUT A SALOON.

The Paterson Horror, McALISTER, DEATH, CAMPBELL.

This Afternoon and Evening, NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA and Vocal Soloists. GRAND LENTEN ATTRACTION Commencing To-morrow, THE PASSION PLAY Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Props. & Mgrs. —LAST WEEK— Chas. Frohman's latest great success, **BARBARA FRIETCHIE,** with Effie Ellsler and over 250 People. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15. —EXTRA— Commencing Monday Eve., March 4th, W. A. Brady's 25,000-dollar modern revival **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.** With Wilton Lackaye, Odell Williams, Theodore Roberts, Mabel Amber, Emily Rigl, L. R. Stockwell, Annie Yeamans, Maud Raymond, and Frank Hatch. 300 Jubilee Singers. Seats now on sale.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVS. **TO-NIGHT. GRAND GALA BILL.** Popular Prices, 25c., 50c. JAMES THORNTON, GRACIE EMMETT & CO., JOE FLYNN, THE DONOVANS, ANNIE HART, MAUD NUGENT, Mallory Bros. & Brooks, WILLIAMS & HOOD, HENRY & GALLOT, Robt. Recker's Harmonists. Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. & all week LOUIS ROBIE'S "GAY TIME IN PARIS." | KNICKERBOCKER BURLESQUERS | LIVING PICTURES.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, Victoria Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat 42d St., B'way & 7th Av 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c

Matinee Saturday—Prices 50c., 75c., $1.

"SCORED A HIT."—HERALD.

A. H. Chamberlyn's Extravaganza Triumph, **MY LADY**

Company of 100, including CHAS. J. ROSS. "Abounds in fun—a delight to the eye."—World. GENERAL ADMISSION . . 50c.

SAVOY 34TH ST. & BROADWAY. TO-MORROW NIGHT, THE FOUR COHANS AND 50 OTHERS. THE GOVERNOR'S SON.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d and B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Wm. A. Brady's Production of the Charming New Clyde Fitch Play, **LOVERS' LANE.** Entire Orch. $1.50. Souvs. Mon., Mar. 18.

WHITE RATS!

ALL THE STARS OF VAUDEVILLE AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT.

SOME OF THE ARTISTS WHO WILL APPEAR:

DE WOLF HOPPER, DAN DALY, HENRY E. DIXIE, AMELIA SUMMERVILLE, WEBER and FIELDS, EMMA CARUS, "THE BIG CHIEF"—GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN; JENNIE YEAMANS, OTIS HARLAN, DOROTHY MORTON, DAVE WARFIELD, JAMES THORNTON, BONNIE THORNTON, MAURICE BARRYMORE, LEW SULLY, DOROTHY NEVILLE, MILTON and DOLLIE NOBLES, EZRA KENDALL, DOLAN and LENHARR, JOHN T. KELLY, MATTHEWS and HARRIS, MONTGOMERY and STONE, CHARLES ALDRICH, TOM NAWN & CO., COOK and SONORA.

These are a few selected at random; there are a thousand others to select from in the WHITE RATS.

GOOD RATS! WHITE RATS! STARS! BRAVO!

Matinee 2:30. Evening Performance 8:30.

Prices from 25 cts. to $1.

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - General Manager.

Third week and Increasing Vogue of the

LIVING ART STUDIES

Read what the New York Newspapers Say:

TIMES: Remarkably beautiful in landscape effects, as well as in the posing of the figures.

HERALD: After several weeks of painstaking rehearsal, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Glendening, a London artist, and an expenditure of considerable money, the art reproductions were seen at Keith's yesterday and proved to be particularly effective.

SUN: The art in these groupings is irreproachable; there is no indication of a pandering to vicious tastes. The posers, dressed in colors or seemingly partly bare in flesh tints, are placed with painted backgrounds and foreground accessories in which the harmony of color is maintained handsomely.

PRESS: The best things of the kind yet presented to the public. Mr. Alfred Glendening's backgrounds are the most expert and artistic that have ever been seen in this city.

TRIBUNE: There are several pictures of child life which are in great favor with the public.

JOURNAL: Handsomely outfitted as to backgrounds and accessories.

WORLD: Bronze and marble statuary are natural in pose and color.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER: The presentation of beautiful reproductions of great paintings is uncommonly effective.

EVENING POST: Well worth seeing. They are novel and pretty.

EVENING SUN: Scored a great hit.

MAIL AND EXPRESS: Best ever shown in this city.

DAILY NEWS: Most artistic living pictures ever seen in New York.

MARIE WAINWRIGHT & CO. in "Lady Di's Escapade." TROVOLLO, Ventriloquist. HILL & SILVIANY, Wonderful Bicycle Act. DAN WILLIAMS & CO., Irish Comedy.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Saturday Afternoon, March 2, at 3. Piano Recital

DOHNANYI

Beethoven Programme { 32 variations in C minor. Sonata, A flat major, Op. 110. Sonata, C major, Op. 2, No. 3. Polonaise, Op. 89. Andante, F major. Rondo Capriccio, Op. 129.

Reserved Seats $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. To All. The Only Museum and Theatre in New York. Largest Resort of Its Kind in America. THE SENSATION OF THE HOUR. La Belle Rosa the Beautiful

Oriental Dancer, most graceful and original ever seen on an American Stage, gorgeous costumes, assisted by her own company direct from Algiers; Fanny Burdette, midget snake charmer; Herrmann, German Hercules; Pamahasika's Trained Cockatoos and Canaries; Allen's Punch and Judy, 100,000 other objects of interest in immense Curio Halls. Theatre—Double Co. Vaudeville and Comedy—Moore and Palmer, Mack and Mara, Zara and Zara, Charles Orchard, Edison's Moving Pictures, all new views; John H. Burke & Co. in the laughing comedy, "The German Brewer." DON'T MISS THE SUNDAY CONCERTS. MORE FOR YOUR MONEY THAN ANY PLACE IN GREATER NEW YORK.

50c. Evg. All Orc. **KOSTER & BIAL'S** West 34th Street. Evgs., 7:45. Mats., 1:45. 25c. Sunday Mat. To-Day—To-Night. Mats. Daily All Orc. Ezra Kendall, Ugo Biondi, Hallen & Fuller, Elfie Fay, 20 others. Big New Bill To-morrow—See papers.

BROADWAY THEATRE. SPECIAL. NEXT FRIDAY AT 11, SHARP. ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT. ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT. Sale begins to-morrow. Seats ordered must be called for TUESDAY, or will be sold. ***Further particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

WALDORF-ASTORIA TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8:30. **MR. THOMAS F. MILLARD** (War Correspondent) will lecture on **THE WAR IN CHINA,** Illustrated by **C. FRED ACKERMAN** (War Biograph Operator,) with REMARKABLE MOTION PICTURES. TICKETS AT WALDORF, BRENTANO'S FIFTH AVENUE, AND LEADING HOTELS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC LADIES' MATINEE HALL 125TH ST. TO-NIGHT J. K. Emmett & Lottie Gilson, Press Eldridge, Midgeleys, Sabel. NEXT WEEK. MAURICE Barrymore & Co. Le Roy & Clayton, Dolan & Lenharr, Jess Dandy, ECKERT & BERG, Emp. Comedy 4, Webb & Hassen, Morton & Elliott, etc.

WALDORF-ASTORIA Astor Gallery, Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 8:15. MAJOR J. B. POND ANNOUNCES **MR. GEORGE LYNCH** War Artist & Correspondent of The London Daily Express & The Sphere, in his Illustrated Lecture, **IN THE HEART OF PEKIN.** Tickets $1.50 and $1.00, at the Waldorf Newsstand, and J. B. Pond's office, Everett House, N. Y.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat. 2. **FIDDLE-DEE-DEE** and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and a Royal Family.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. **TO-NIGHT** at 8:15 o'Clock. TENTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. SOLOISTS: Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plançon. Entire opera orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 25, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD (in German.) Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryili, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Fri. Ev'g, March 1, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., March 2d, at 2—DOUBLE BILL—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Saleza and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Ternini and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Sat. Eve., March 2d, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Muhlmann, and Blass. Conductor, Damrosch.

Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director. Second Concert, THURS. EVG., March 14. Miserere, Josquin de Pres; Cantata, Bach; works by Palestrina, Cornelius, Mendelssohn, etc. Tickets now on sale at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

SYMPHONY CONCERT

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director. SAT. AFT., MARCH 2, CARNEGIE HALL. Finale from Symphony in C, Mozart; Romanza in F for Violin, Beethoven; Finale from "Farewell" Symphony, Haydn; Overture, Leonore No. 3, Beethoven. MR. DAVID MANNES, Soloist. Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock

LISZT CONCERT

by **Richard Burmeister** Kindly assisted by **Madame Schumann-Heink** (Permission of Mr. Maurice Grau.) Entire gross receipts applied to fund for monument to Franz Liszt at Wiemar. Seats, $2 each, on sale at Schuberth's. EVERETT PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. First time in America. Only Three Concerts. MARCH 1, 3, 10. At 8:15.

LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Hans Winderstein, Conductor. Soloist First Concert. **Josef von Slivinski.** Tickets at Schuberth's, hotels and Carnegie Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Third Concert Tues. Evg., Feb'y 26, at 8:15. **KNEISEL QUARTET** Assisted by ERNST VON **DOHNANYI** PIANO. PROGRAMME: TSCHAIKOWSKY, Quartet No. 2, F major, Op. 22; DOHNANYI, Sonata for Piano and Violoncello, B flat minor, Op. 8; BRAHMS, Quartet No. 1, for Piano, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, G minor, Op. 25. Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Two Song Recitals. Friday afternoon, March 1, at 3. Friday evening, March 8, at 8:30. MR. DAVID **BISPHAM** Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, principal hotels.

JOSEF HOFMANN CARNEGIE HALL, Tuesday, March 5th, at 2:30 P. M. For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square and Carnegie Hall. THE STEINWAY PIANO.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, TUESDAY AFT., FEB. 26, at 3 O'CLOCK. 119 West 40th St.

Harold Bauer

FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL. Tickets, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., MASON & HAMLIN PIANOFORTE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Aft., Feb. 27, at 3. **MORGAN QUARTET** PROGRAM: Brahms, Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No 2...Verdi, Quartet in E minor. Res. Seats, $1.50 and $1.00, at Schuberth's.

BUILDING THE DEFENDERS

Riggers to Start on the Herreshoff Yacht This Week.

LAWSON'S OFFER OF PRIZES

Manner of Launching the Belmont Boat Still Undecided—Funeral Causes Temporary Lull at Bristol.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 23.—The new cup defender under construction at Bristol, from a passing view does not appear to occupy any more room in the south construction shop than did the Columbia when she was being built in 1899. A few feet in increase of length over all over that of the Columbia would hardly be noticed.

The months have rolled by without anything definite being decided relative to the launching of the Belmont boat, whether it will be a private or a public launching. As the matter now stands objection to a public launching is regarded as reasonable in view of the unfortunate incidents attending the launching of the Columbia in 1899. It is also a question of importance to the builders that the members of the Belmont syndicate and their many friends, besides local yachtsmen, would desire to watch the defender launched. In view of these circumstances, it is believed in Bristol that it will not be an out-and-out secret launching, although nothing officially has been given out to that effect. The barring of the entrances to the piers to exclude the public would lead many people to go out in the harbor in boats, as it would be the only point of vantage remaining once the wharves were closed. Even on the waters of the harbor, with the place crowded with boats, big and little, there would be danger of craft getting capsized in the crush. There were many spectators in boats at the last launching of a cup defender in Bristol, with quite a number of accidents, owing to boats crowding into the slip in the darkness.

The designer appears in many parts of the new boat in the course of a day. Often he is called to some particular point by a foreman for the purpose of hearing his decision about some detail of the work. He wastes no talk about these matters. If it is a question of fit he refers the man to the working plans, which are always close at hand. If it is a matter of defect in some piece of metal, no matter how trivial, the orders come quickly to discard it for a new piece. Following up the riveters on the outer hull of the cup defender the past week were three machines going over the driven rivets, and where there was the slightest opening in a rivet head the men calked them with hammer and iron until the job was flush and neat in all particulars. In the same manner the seams where the plates lap over each other, both inside and outside, are receiving a close calking.

Next week will mark the initial work of making the rigging for the new Belmont boat at the Herreshoff shops, the final arrangements for the work having been concluded with Billman. The material was hurried along from New York, and arrived here by rail to-day. The material is of nickel steel wire, rolled on drums of wood. The lot comes from the New York firm that furnished wire rigging for the Columbia. Part of the wire has a slight alloy of copper.

Three gangs of riveters are daily making the music of their art ring inside the walls of the south boatshed. The midship section is now well riveted and the butt straps connected up inside, enabling the mechanics to push out along the forward and after overhangs, which are plated. The thin plates of bronze for the top sides are nearly all placed, and are much easier manipulated than the plates of the underbody. The shear strake was set four days ago. The tying and strapping of the interior of the boat is about half completed inside.

The Herreshoff shops were closed down two hours this forenoon owing to the funeral of Mrs. Julia A. Herreshoff, mother of Designer Herreshoff, whose home was directly across the street from the south shop.

Ice Yachts Race at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The second and third class ice yachts participated in three races this afternoon. The main fixture was a match race between the South Shrewsbury Yacht Leroy, owned by Edward E. Taber, and the North Shrewsbury Yacht Georgie, owned by Charles P. Irwin. The distance was ten miles, and the Leroy won, her time being 0:37:30. The Georgie finished 4 minutes and 3 seconds later. A race for second-class yachts took place between Charles Allen, Jr., Edna M., and James B. Weaver's Kittie. The Edna M. won in 0:32, beating the Kittie 3 minutes. A club race for third-class yachts was won by the Georgie, which sailed the ten miles in 0:27:10. Edward Asay's Daisy was second.

Setting Up the Boston Yacht.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Sixteen frames of the Lawson boat are in position. The workmen were busy to-day getting the bevels right on the frames in the wake of the trough. The work of punching the plates for the rivet holes has begun. The stem is being made ready for setting up, and as soon as this is in position the boat will be framed out forward. The sternpost is now as good as ever, and the rivet holes are being bored in the lugs, which will take the heels of the frames. It will be set up next Monday or Tuesday, and then the work of framing the boat out aft will be started.

All the material for the construction of the yacht is at the works, and as soon as the skeleton is set up it will be shut in rapidly.

SQUASH SEMI-FINALS.

Championship Between T. Suffern Tailer and W. M. Post of the New York Club.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 23.—T. Suffern Tailer of the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club was pitted against Fred F. Carey of the same club in the semi-final round of the annual squash tournament, which constituted the main feature of the second day's play. The match was stubbornly contested from the start, both men being in fine form and playing at their best. The match lasted an hour and forty minutes. In the second game honors were even, though Tailer was the favorite, and he justified the faith of his adherents by winning the third game by 15—3, thus winning the match.

Another very evenly matched pair was William B. Dinsmore, Jr., of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and W. M. Post, ex-champion squash player, also of the New York Racquet Club. Dinsmore was expected to win on account of his good showing in yesterday's matches, but the champion proved too much for him, and finally won by a score of 15—5, 15—13. This leaves Tailer and Post to play in the finals to-morrow for the J. Henry Smith five-hundred-dollar cup.

In the consolations which were started to-day, Roderick Terry defeated P. Lorillard 3d and Charles L. Hyde. To-morrow George F. Baker, Jr., will meet Cecil Baring, and the winner of this match will then meet Terry for the Consolation Cup.

The professional match between Robert Moore, Tuxedo, and George Standing, New York Racquet Club, has attracted many tennis and racquet experts, who are on hand to witness the match. Both Moore and Standing are in excellent condition, so the game should be very evenly contested.

The day's scores follow:

Semi-Final Round—T. Suffern Tailer, Tuxedo, beat Frederic F. Carey, Tuxedo, 15—11, 13—15, 15—3. William Post, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, beat William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo, 15—5; 15—13.

Consolation Round—Roderick Terry, Harvard University, beat Pierre Lorillard, third, Tuxedo, 15—5, 15—7. R. Terry beat Charles L. Hyde, Tuxedo, 9—15, 15—11, 17—15.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL SEASON.

Games with Princeton and Carlisle Indians May Not Be Scheduled.

C. A. Dana, Columbia's new football manager, has the season's schedule of games well under way, and the list thus far outlined promises to be quite as stiff as last year's, when Columbia tackled the teams of the larger colleges almost in succession.

There will probably be several departures from last year's schedule, and by far the most important is a proposed discontinuance of the annual game with Princeton. An unconfirmed rumor is to the effect that the contest with the Tigers will be omitted because of the inability of the respective managers to agree on a meeting ground. Princeton insists that the game be played at Princeton.

In spite of the report to the contrary, Columbia will play Harvard this year, and the game, if arranged, will take place at Cambridge.

One game with Pennsylvania at New York, in the latter part of October, is assured, and a return match at Philadelphia some time in November is a possibility. This arrangement bids fair to become a fixture.

The only other game about which anything definite is known is the contest with Yale, which, as usual, will take place in this city on election day. The game with the Carlisle Indians, which has been an annual Thanksgiving Day fixture, may not be played this year, and Lafayette is the most likely substitute.

ATHLETICS AT N. Y. U.

Indoor, Track, and Field Contests to Start on Thursday.

During the coming week the regular indoor athletic serial contests at New York University will be started in the gymnasium on University Heights. There will be six events on the programme. Three events will be run off each week. The list of events includes: 175-yard dash, 440-yard run, high jump, pole vault, shot-put, and mile run, and of these the first three will be run off on Thursday afternoon. This year the track team is stronger than ever before, which fact augurs well for the coming season.

Few of the members of last year's team have left college. Capt. Jones will compete in the high and broad jumps, and in the shot-put, while Denchfield, who captained the team last year, will compete in the 220 and 440 yard dashes. Grasmuck and Walz will run in the sprint races. In the long-distance runs the team will rely upon Trede, while in the field events Fernald and De La Mater will take care of the weights, and Young will compete in the pole vault. In the hurdles, Silleck, the interscholastic champion, will go over the sticks at both distances. A meeting of the candidates for the team will be held in the gymnasium on Thursday afternoon, when the candidates will register.

A new set of rules will govern the contests this year. Prizes will only be awarded at the end of the season to record-breakers.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Athletic Association Newton Chapin, 1902, was elected assistant manager of the baseball team.

During the past week the candidates for the baseball team have commenced practice in the cage. Owing to the loss of six of the members of last year's team the prospects for this year are not bright. Capt. Taylor is making every effort to strengthen the team.

Golfer Killed in a Dance Hall.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 23.—James Russell, golf instructor for the Overland Park Golf Club, was instantly killed in a dance hall last night by the accidental discharge of a revolver. Russell was a well-known golfer, and won a game from Vardon during the English champion's recent visit here.

BUTTER AND MILK JURIES

New Jersey's Troubles in Enforcing the Pure Food Act.

Lactometers and Oleomargarine Tests Scorned and Delinquents Promptly Acquitted by Farmer Jurymen.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 16.—Many lawyers and even laymen in this State find much interest, as well as amusement, in considering a new phase of the jury system known as the "butter and milk juries" of New Jersey. There has sprung into existence a general prejudice among farmers and residents in rural districts against the attitude of the State in prosecuting under the pure food act. Men, without rhyme or reason, go against the State when it attempts to bring to justice a man found selling milk below 12 per cent. of solids, or bogus butter, as oleomargarine is called.

No matter how convincing the evidence in a prosecution of a milk case, the jury will invariably acquit the defendant.

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THE NEXT MOVE.

The prompt and insolent defiance of Tammany to the Albany people seems to have taken the Governor and his advisers by surprise. It is intimated that there has been a breach of faith, and that a verbal understanding that Tammany would not reinstate DEVERY if his banishment from the police was not definitely provided for in the law has been broken. That is not at all improbable. It would not be the first time that a verbal deal was made with Tammany by the Republicans nor the first time that the Republicans' confiding disposition had been outraged. Be that as it may, the Republican leaders are reported to be in a state of great resentment, and deeply considering how they can meet the insult and injury that have been put upon them.

It is suggested that they are contemplating the passage of the Raines State Constabulary bill. It is even intimated that their recent action was intended to provoke Tammany to the defiance it has offered, and to give a decent excuse for taking into the hands of the State the entire police power of the city. There is a depth and complexity of duplicity about such a scheme that forbid us to give it much credence unless we are forced so to do by the course of events. And its folly would be as great as its duplicity. It is more reasonable to suppose that the Governor has miscalculated the obduracy and the insolence of Tammany and its willingness to have him go to extremes in using the power of removal he has reserved to him under the law. Tammany appears now to believe that the more that power of removal is used the greater will be the advantage to the organization, and it courts interference from Albany. The reasoning is not without much force.

If that is the view of Tammany, it will regard the passage of a State constabulary law, and especially of the extreme law proposed by Mr. RAINES, with still greater equanimity, for it will count not merely on victory in the city as a result, but on victory in the State as well. Such a law would arouse all through the State in all the interior cities the same indignation that it would arouse in this city, and the chances of Mr. ODELL retiring unwept and unhonored to private life at the close of his present term would be greatly increased. It does not seem probable that in the circle of the Governor's friends there is not some one who would warn him of this consequence, if, unfortunately, he is himself blind to it.

LARGE FIGURES.

The recent negotiations with reference to the consolidation of iron and steel interests in this country have aroused much discussion as to the enormous amount of capital, or capitalization, involved, and some of our more excitable contemporaries have manifested alarm and indignation at what has seemed to them an overwhelming accumulation of "money" and "money power" in a few hands. Without going into the question, which we have already discussed, of the conditions of safety and success imposed by modern commercial forces upon such a combination, it is well to point out that while the extent of its capitalization and its operations is vast as compared with anything known in the past, it is by no means so remarkable when measured by the scale of other affairs at the present time.

The working of great industrial combinations depends mainly, of course, on their relations to production and consumption, on the skill, energy, and foresight with which they are managed. A subordinate but essential condition is the relation to the free capital of the country and the command of the resources necessary to current financial requirements. The remarkable change that has taken place within the last dozen years in the amount of what we have called free capital is what has made these combinations possible on a scale never before dreamed of, and what makes them in fact less extraordinary and less disquieting than they appear to those who contemplate them without reference to this change.

One of the most impressive signs of this change is the volume of the deposits in the banks. The casual observer was greatly moved last week by the announcement that the deposits in the Clearing House banks of the city had passed the billion point, and certainly that fact is calculated to arrest attention. But it is in reality quite in harmony with the tendency prevailing, with more or less interruption, for a long time. This is seen more clearly if comparison at intervals of five years for the past fifteen years:

Years.	Deposits.
1901	$2,823,907,522
1896	1,798,700,000
1891	1,758,600,000
1886	1,301,800,000

We do not submit these figures as giving an accurate impression of the growth of the trade and prosperity of the country, but only as significant of the rate of that growth. For that purpose they are quite adequate. The greater part of the growth thus indicated has taken place within the last five years, and that is too short a time on which to base calculations, but there can be no question as to the direction of the change that has been going on for the longer period. It is as certain as anything can be that there will be some reaction from the extreme activity and prosperity of the present and the immediate past, but the forces that have contributed to the progress of the country are not of a temporary nature, and we can look forward with confidence to sure recovery from any reaction that may occur, and to continued general advance for a time beyond which it is not worth while to calculate.

THE DOCKS AND THE DEBT LIMIT.

Mr. COLER's reply to the contention of Mr. CRAM, President of the Dock Department, seems to be conclusive as to the immediate point at issue. Mr. CRAM maintained the right of his department, under existing laws, to incur a deficiency amounting on the face of it to something over four millions. As a matter of fact, the Controller points out in detail, it would doubtless be far in excess of that amount.

Mr. COLER takes occasion to emphasize what he calls his "own enthusiasm for the progress of dock development." In fact, there is no class of public improvements which yields a more immediate or a surer return to the City Treasury than the municipal acquirement and improvement of the water front. But at the same time the Board of Estimate, and more specifically the Controller himself, is charged with preventing any department from intrenching upon the financial ability of the city to pay its way.

Evidently the thing to be done is to limit the debt-incurring capacity of every department which is authorized to institute condemnation proceedings on its own account. The extent to which this liability may be incurred by the Dock Department is limited by the charter to five millions a year. Mr. COLER estimates the liability which under the pending proposals of the department it may incur this year as "from fifteen to twenty millions."

The Dock Department is not the only offender. If it has all it asks for, other departments will suffer. As Mr. COLER points out, there are new schools to be built, streets to be repaved, and there is a large demand from Brooklyn for a new system of rapid transit. It was simply because a public official, or a set of public officials, intent upon its separate work, could not be trusted to apportion fairly its own respective share of the public revenue that the Board of Estimate was instituted and has been continued. Every proposed expenditure should evidently come within the purview of that body and be made part of the municipal budget. The separate right of beginning condemnation proceedings is an anomaly in such a system. The abolition of it seems to be required by the very considerations which compelled the formation of the Board of Estimate to consider and revise the estimates of the administrative departments.

THE NEW ENGLISH CORPORATIONS LAW.

With the beginning of 1901 there came into operation in Great Britain a new law relative to the formation of joint stock companies which may be assumed to represent the net result of a century, more or less, of experience with corporations formed under the general law. An examination of its provisions will be of interest to those who are concerned about what they consider the laxity of the statutes governing the formation of limited liability companies in this country.

The most important requirement of the new statute is absolute publicity. Nothing can be done in a corner, so to speak, and any concealment of essential facts places the company within the classification of copartnerships. It is no more obligatory upon Directors to subscribe for shares than it was before; but if a share qualification is specified in the articles of incorporation, it must be complied with literally. Merely pro forma subscriptions will not answer, and a company which accepts them vitiates its charter privileges and renders its members individually liable for all the debts incurred, without limitation. No one is entitled to act as a Director, or can be legally elected to that office, unless he has in good faith subscribed and paid for the number of shares named in the articles of incorporation. This prevents recourse to the very usual expedient in the incorporation of American companies of starting with a dummy list of incorporators, consisting of junior partners and office clerks, whose qualifications consist of the nominal ownership of one share each transferred to them from the promotion interest, and paid for by nobody; and a dummy Board of Directors elected to do as they are told by the promoters and to resign when their places are wanted. A company may prescribe the share qualifications of its Directors, but if it prescribes one share or any other nominal qualification, it is a danger signal which those asked to buy its stock would entail awkward responsibilities for those practicing it.

Under the new law a company must not begin business nor perform any act involving the exercise of its corporate powers, including the borrowing of money and the incurring of liabilities, until the number of shares prescribed in its articles of incorporation have been responsibly and in good faith subscribed for. We do not understand this to mean that the incorporators are made responsible for the ability of subscribers to take and pay for the number of shares they subscribe, but that subscriptions which they know or have reason to believe are not genuine shall not count, and any business done on the strength of such subscriptions is fraudulent. The value of this provision of the law will be apparent to merchants and others who are asked to give credit to so-called limited liability corporations which never attain the status of companies at all. A company may fix the minimum amount of its initial subscribed capital, but this minimum—or, if none is fixed, the whole of the authorized capital stock—must be subscribed and paid in or secured within forty days of the issue of the prospectus. If not, all money received for or in payment of stock subscriptions must be returned. Failure to comply with this requirement of the law involves responsibilities of a criminal nature which promoters will hesitate to incur. The first stockholders' meeting must be held within three months of the formation of the company, and with the notice thereof the Directors must send to each stockholder of record a truthful statement showing the number of shares allotted, the amount of money received, the preliminary expenses, and all other facts which the shareholders are entitled to have placed before them.

On the whole, this seems like a very good law, though not conspicuously better than those of some of our own States. In the digest before us we fail to find any statement of the limitation placed by the new law upon the issue of stock "for property purchased," including patents. It would immensely clarify the statutes if the issue of stock for any other consideration than money could be done away with, especially during the first year of corporate existence. All the legitimate purposes of patent purchase could be accomplished by licenses or options, and some of the worst abuses of the stock corporations laws would be effectually reformed if no stock could be issued for what is known among promoters as "cats and dogs," meaning property without value.

THE CANTEEN AND THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is ill-work stirring up a dead issue, but a few statistics may prove interesting:

I may premise these statistics by stating that I am in command of a company of regular infantry, stationed in a State which has upon its statute books a most stringent prohibitory law. I have been here with my organization since the 13th of August last, (1900.)

Order abolishing the exchange received at post and carried into effect Feb. 14, 1901.

Trials by court-martial, Aug. 13, 1900, to Feb. 14, 1901, 28; trials by court-martial, Feb. 14 to Feb. 22, 1901, 13.

Trials per month with canteen or exchange in operation, 4.66 plus.

Trials per month without canteen or exchange in operation, 43.33 plus.

In addition to the foregoing, I have at the present time two men absent without leave, who, I have reason to believe, are now in jail in the hands of the civil authorities for drunkenness on the streets of the neighboring city, which is four miles distant. Every one of the trials noted since the 14th of the current month have been made necessary for purposes of discipline on account of drunkenness and absences from duty without leave.

I draw no conclusions; the day for that is past; but I most sincerely trust that the benefit (?) conferred upon the military service of the United States by the abolition of the post exchange may be repaid to the authors thereof a thousandfold, and to their children after them. CAPTAIN.

Feb. 22, 1901.

Our correspondent, in a private letter, adds: "If my aspirations for the future welfare of our benefactors appear too heartless, I trust you will remember that this is a matter which touches most nearly the welfare of every officer and enlisted man in the service. It affects the officers through the men, because it is to the personal interest of every officer to have as contented a command as the necessities of discipline will permit; and well-being and contentment cannot be secured through the medium of court-martials."

Undoubtedly this is the view taken by the great majority of officers who have reported favorably on the Post Exchange, of which the canteen is a necessary part. Mr. JAMES B. DUNN has not scrupled to insult the whole body of officers of the army by charging that when they reported "on honor," in favor of the canteen as the most useful agency that could be devised, or at least that ever had been devised, for the promotion of good morals and discipline in general, and of temperance in particular, which has ever been in the United States Army, they lied for the purpose of pleasing the Adjutant General's Department. We do not in the least blame our correspondent, or any one of the thousands of officers who partake his views, for growing warm when they consider that the results of their anxious efforts for the efficiency of their commands are nullified because Congress prefers to their actual evidence the sentimental appeals of a parcel of ignorami, and even more of ignoramae, who have undertaken to settle an important and practical question by dint of mere sentimental squawks. But neither should they blame Mr. DUNN and the rest too severely. Those persons are simply victims of a fixed idea. And the victim of a fixed idea is to that extent not in possession of his mind, or, in the legal phrase, "non compos mentis."

But, in view of this showing from one army post of the discontinuance of the canteen, let us ask our hysterical friends of both sexes what they think they have gained for the cause of morality, or of what they had been repeatedly warned would be the effect of that discontinuance. It is true also that it would be unsafe to draw generalizations from any single instance, though that is by no means the principle upon which they themselves proceed. But what a crucial instance this is. Here is a prohibition post in a prohibition State, with the nearest town four miles away. There, if anywhere, prohibition ought to prohibit. And yet it appears, as a matter of fact, that during eight days after the discontinuance of the canteen in which men were allowed to drink beer under the surveillance of their comrades and their officers, the court-martials for drunkenness and absence without leave have been almost half as many as during the six months preceding, with the canteen in operation.

We do not expect such a fact as this, nor a thousand such facts, to affect the minds of the Rev. Mr. DUNN and the male and female fanatics who are not in possession of their minds because they are under the possession of a fixed idea. But we do not envy their responsibility before GOD and man for the frightful mischief which they have wrought.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Despite the many opportunities and even more numerous reasons that the inhabitants of the British Isles have for acquiring a practical knowledge of boats and boating, the proportion of them that have done so, according to a writer in The London Yachtsman, is "pitifully small." In the greatest of maritime nations, he says, with a large part of the population living by or near tidal waters, everybody knows all about cricket, but not more than one in a hundred can tell the difference between a martingale and a marline-spike. This state of affairs grieves him deeply, as dangerous both to the safety and to the prosperity of the empire, and, ascribing it to a wholly wrong impression as to the expense incidental even to the most modest forms of yachting, he proceeds to show that "what is justly described as one of the purest of sports" can be enjoyed at as little cost as any except the very cheapest. "The adoption of one-model classes," he explains, "has eliminated the power of wealth as a factor to success in racing. Many clubs have instituted classes restricted in every little detail of design, rig, equipment, and cost, and suited to the means of their members, insuring thereby that proficiency in seamanship shall be the one element to success. Such a class is, notably, the twelve-foot centreboard class, which, originated here some ten years ago, has spread to various ports of the United Kingdom. These little craft, built, rigged with lugsail and everything necessary to racing, cost from £15 to £20. The class has afforded, and is affording, splendid racing up and down the coast, and has turned out (in more ways than one) some of the best open-boat sailors in the world. The same remarks may apply, with possibly slight modifications, to the 'Water Wags' of Dublin Bay, the eighteen-footers in the Mersey, the half and three-quarter raters here; the two latter, half decked and weatherly little boats, costing £35 and £60 complete respectively." Every bit of this might be applied almost unchanged to American yachting. Here, too, it is unnecessary to spend a fortune either in the building or the maintenance of a boat, and all the advantages and most of the joys of the amateur sailor can be secured, so far as money goes, by almost anybody inclined to get them. But yachting, whatever its form, does take a lot of time—daylight time at that—and whoso goeth out on a sailboat, saying, Lo, I will return at such and such an hour, stakes his veracity on the wind—and usually loses. Therefore yachting fits in ill with a regular occupation and makes trouble for those whose work cannot be postponed. Hence, probably, the "pitifully small" number in England and America that enjoy the finest as well as the purest of all sports.

—Mr. LEONARD COURTNEY, a Londoner with some practical knowledge of both journalism and politics, delivered a lecture the other day before the Political and Social League of London, in the course of which he made some rather interesting remarks about newspapers and their readers. He began by dividing newspaper readers into two classes—those who read them in moderation, little more than at breakfast, in the train, and at the club, and those who read them all the time that they are not engaged in passing off as original the ideas thus acquired. These immoderate ones, Mr. COURTNEY said, had sometimes forced others than CARLYLE to preach the advisability of total abstinence from periodical literature. The ideal newspaper, in Mr. COURTNEY's opinion, was one that contented every reader with the amount of space it devoted to the things in which that reader's neighbors were interested; that each reader would be dissatisfied with the attention given to his own pet subject was inevitable in the very nature of things. This is true, as well as smart, but when Mr. COURTNEY touched upon the question whether newspaper articles should be signed or not, the extent of his wisdom ceased to be impressive. The only argument of the many in defense of anonymity that he presented was the very bad one that the public man and the writer who had severely criticised him could meet on friendly terms if the article had not been signed, even though its authorship were a matter of common knowledge. Weak, too, was his contention that a signature increased the writer's responsibility by lessening that of the editor, and gave the paper in which it appeared more "life." These are the ideas of a past generation, and the hope expressed by Mr. COURTNEY that they would soon win general acceptance will not be realized. Apparently with the intention of causing his hearers to distrust the present approach to unanimity among the London papers in regard to the Boer war, Mr. COURTNEY recalled to them the fact that only one important journal in the English metropolis failed to take the wrong side at the outbreak of the civil war in the United States.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston pays $166,000 a year for its schoolhouse janitors, and the schoolhouse janitors' opinion is that the city gets off cheap.

* * *

Kansas papers say that ex-Senator William A. Peffer is going to Washington to reside permanently, "for the benefit of his asthma."

* * *

Nearly all the lawyers of New Hampshire are desirous of having a Court of Appeals established there. More than two-thirds of them have signed a petition in favor of it.

* * *

The alluring project of an aggregate increase of $50,000 in salaries led over 1,200 000 for seats in theatres, $2,000,000 at the four race courses, $800,000 for golf, $500,000 for athletics, $300,000 for bowling, and $150,000 for baseball.

* * *

A Boston street car conductor, being asked by an impatient passenger how long the delay caused by the breaking down of a loaded wagon on the track was likely to last, replied: "That is only a matter of the merest conjecture." The passenger got out quickly and took to the sidewalk.

* * *

A veteran policeman who has just died in Chicago, after a continuous service of twenty-seven years, made only one arrest in all that time. He used to say that a policeman's duty was to "kape the peace and not be makin' trouble by arristin' any wan." His superiors say he always maintained excellent order wherever he was placed.

* * *

The young people's church societies in Little Rock, Ark., have formed a permanent anti-crime league, to carry on "a fight against the evil one and his imps." They complain bitterly of the neglect of the police to enforce the laws against gambling and Sunday liquor selling, and will see what they can do in the work of suppression.

A WARNING IN SEASON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York is being torn up from end to end to build the new subway, and miles of soil will consequently be exposed for months, if not years. Such conditions have always created malaria in the past, as when the elevated road was built. Already physicians report an increase of malaria on the fashionable west side, which will undoubtedly multiply when milder weather sets in. Yet the Health Board does not seem to have given a thought to the matter.

In one of the most thickly populated sections up town a large sewer has had to be lowered on account of the subway in Broadway. The work has been going on since Sept. 1, yet the sewer was left entirely uncovered and overflowing into an open cut for six weeks before the Board of Health discovered the fact and sent two medical inspectors, upon my personal complaint, to look at it. Instead of disinfecting the place themselves, the contractor, a well-meaning but ignorant man, was told to buy some chemicals and use them in the trench. This he has tried to do, and during the cold weather the odors have not being specially noticeable, but latterly they have been most offensive, and really a menace to health. A large apartment house overlooks the sewer on one side, and a fashionable church on the other, while hundreds of school children pass the open trench daily.

Is it not extraordinary that such conditions should be permitted? A number of sewers will have to be lowered in the same way, and work has been begun on them in other sections, apparently with the same disregard for the public safety. If this policy of apathy and inaction is to continue during the construction of the subway, serious consequences may be expected, and property values will undoubtedly suffer. It is high time that some concerted action should be taken by those interested.

CHARLES F. WINGATE.

New York, Feb. 21, 1901.

PROPOSED TAXES CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be apparent to any thoughtful mind that the enactment of the Governor's tax bills will be productive of results that will be injurious to the business interests of New York. The tax on insurance companies will handicap them in competition with companies of other States and may possibly lead to a decline in the insurance business in this State just as that business has already been largely driven from a part of New England by taxation.

The tax on savings banks' surpluses must and will be paid by the depositors, for the very good reason that there is no one else to pay the tax, as all the assets of savings banks are the sole property of the depositors, the only interest of the officers of such banks being to get good salaries and to have comfortable quarters to work in. Higher taxes on banks and trust companies will tend to stop New York's growth as a great financial centre, and such taxes will have to be paid by the general public in the shape of higher rates for money.

Another danger lies in the fact that if the general levy upon the counties is to be abandoned, and if the State is to derive its revenue from a few sources, the general public will no longer have any interest in economy in State expenditures. The proposed taxes may only be the entering wedge for much heavier burdens, offices may be multiplied and salaries doubled, and the people in general might be disposed to tolerate such extravagance because it would all be paid for by a few rich corporations principally situated in New York City. New sources of income might be found, and no man's business would be safe from invasion at any time.

There are strong indications that Gov. Odell's tax policy, instead of improving the tax system, would really make it much worse and cause more dissatisfaction than ever. Keen, thoughtful men, who have made a study of the tax question, have come to the conclusion that the local option plan as embodied in the Elsberg bill is the only one that will produce good results. As you have clearly pointed out in your splendid editorial of the 16th inst., it allows New York City and each county outside of this city to determine for themselves how local taxes should be raised and provides for State revenue by a tax on county income. The ineradicable difference of opinion between city and country in the matter of taxation points to local option as the only means of bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

New York, Feb. 21, 1901.

SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 18th inst., there appeared under the heading "Real Origin of the Golden Rule," the sermon of Dr. Silverman, showing that both Minister Wu and Prof. Adler overlooked the credit which properly belongs to Moses as the human originator of the Golden Rule, but I am sure that Dr. Silverman would be the last to deny that Moses promulgated his laws as "The Man of God"—that is, as by Divine inspiration and authority as a prophet; consequently, we have the law of Moses as coming from Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and, therefore, from Jesus, whose authority in Heaven was pre-existent to that even of Abraham on earth.

Dr. Silverman says the Sermon on the Mount contains no new principle or teaching until we reach the words, "Resist not him that is evil, but whosoever smiteth thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also, and if any man would go to law with thee and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." He thinks both these precepts equally impractical, as Confucius, "Do not quarrel with those who offend you." He says the fact is that human nature, that ethics, is based on resistance of all evil of every injustice.

In this view he appears to misapprehend the application of the precepts of Jesus, which were addressed to individual treatment of injustice and wrong, and had no reference to the manner in which society, organized to maintain justice, should act. They condemn personal resistance only.

May I ask both Minister Wu and Dr. Silverman to read what such an intelligent believer in Jesus as Canon Gore of the Church of England has to say on these precepts, before dismissing them from their minds as "inapplicable to present conditions?" It will be found on Pages 86 and 91 of his book, "The Sermon on the Mount," as follows:

"Our Lord then teaches by proverbs. In emphasizing one principle he expresses it as an absolute direction in an extreme instance: 'If a man will take thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.' In emphasizing another principle, he expresses it in a similar form: 'If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault,' and follow the matter up to its extreme consequences.

"And every one must recognize that the right application of each proverb depends on the question, What is the particular principle which at a particular moment is The actual words need, of course, no explanation. But can we see how we are to apply the precept? Would it do to obey it exactly and literally? Well, there are occasions when it might be obeyed, if not literally—because people may seldom, or perhaps never, smite us on the right cheek—yet nearly literally; occasions when nothing is concerned but our own instinct of revenge or our own pride, and we had better simply take meekly some insult or wrong and make no effort to defend ourselves.

"For example: There is a nasty thing said about you in the newspaper or a nasty thing whispered about you in the circle where you move, and you know quite well who has put it into the newspaper or given it currency. You cannot be mistaken; there is evidence. Only one person could have done it. And the statement is really untrue. No one can be subjected to that kind of wrong without being brought face to face with the question whether he intends to be a thoroughgoing Christian. For there is no doubt what we ought to do. We ought not to be content until we have utterly crushed out of ourselves the least desire, as far as our own personal feeling is concerned, to take any kind of revenge whatever. We are to efface ourselves utterly; we are to turn the other cheek. That means, of course, that we decline to show in any way that we know who has done the wrong, and that we are at pains to look out for an opportunity of kindness to the person who has wronged us. That would be not a literal, but a practical, application of the principle, and there are numerous occasions in any man's life when it is right to act thus, and any other course of conduct at all is more or less morally wrong because no social duty compels us to assert our just cause."

"The next injunction is: 'And if any man would go to law with thee, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.' There again, it is quite plain what is meant. It is to refuse to resist legal injustice. Very often it can and ought to be literally obeyed. 'Nay, already it is altogether a defect in you, that ye have lawsuits one with another. Why not rather take wrong? Why not rather be defrauded?' But there are also instances in which to act literally on this precept would be, in any sober judgment, doing a great wrong to society and to the man who is himself the wrongdoer. But the question is, am I able to look at the matter from that point of view? The difficulty to almost all of us is to get into such a state of mind that we can honestly say, 'As far as my own will goes, I am ready to suffer this, and more,' and not to let the question of legal proceedings come into our minds at all till we are sure that our motive is for the general interest of society and of the wrongdoer." TRUTH.

New York, Feb. 19, 1901.

DR. SILVERMAN TO HIS CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In replying to the unwarranted attack which Dr. Harris makes in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES upon my lecture on "Chinese, Christian, and Jewish Ethics," I ask him and other critics to consider the fact which I emphasized last Sunday, that Jesus Himself acknowledged His indebtedness to Jewish, especially to Mosaic, teachings. In regard to the Golden Rule, Jesus distinctly says, "for this is the law and the prophets." (Matthew, vii., 12.) By "law" was always meant by the rabbis (and certainly by Rabbi Jesus) the Thorah, i. e., the Pentateuch.

Jesus further says: "Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets; I came not to destroy, but to fulfill." (Matthew, v., 17.) When a Pharisee says to Jesus, "Master, [rabbi,] which is the great commandment in the law?" He replies, "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy might, [mind.] This is the first and great commandment. And a second like unto it is this: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' On these two commandments hangeth the whole law and the prophets." (Matthew, xxii., 36-40.)

I did not forget, as Dr. Harris thinks, the rabbinic interpretation of the commandment, "eye for eye," &c., for I stated in my lecture that this injunction was not taken literally, but was regarded as conveying the idea of strict justice—a fundamental principle of Judaism. Furthermore, I did not overlook, as Dr. Harris intimates, the distinction between the Mosaic code and the Sermon on the Mount, but declared that the latter was more in the nature of an exhortation or religious discourse, intended to encourage, inspire, and ennoble those to whom it was addressed.

The other points made in the attack were also fully covered in my lecture, of which Dr. Harris only had before him incomplete and inaccurate newspaper reports. I quoted the saying of Hillel, "Whatever is hateful to thee, do not do unto thy fellowman," for fear lest the Sunday school children present might miss their familiar text. I also mentioned a few other Talmudic and Biblical teachings, particularly regarding the injunction against "hatred," but, unfortunately, did not quote the whole Bible and Talmud, and thus gave Dr. Harris an opportunity to see a mote in my eye.

JOSEPH SILVERMAN.

New York, Feb. 20, 1901.

THE QUESTION OF SUCCESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is rather amusing to listen to the words of wisdom falling from the lips of "well-fixed" men on the subject of "How to Succeed." They all tell how lowly they began. "I begged for the privilege of shoveling coal into the firebox" of a locomotive, President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company writes, and then adds: "I used to loaf in the shops at night to learn the business of the mechanic. In this way I built up the groundwork for the success I have achieved. It all dates back to those long hours." But what has become of the people who gave him the privilege of shoveling coal, and of these men who were "working" in the shop (and knew all he had to learn) while he "loafed"? Are there any of them occupying similar positions to those of the President of the Metropolitan Railway? Or have they all remained among the "common herd," or gone to the poorhouse, because they did not happen to realize that "chance" or "help" or "opportunity" or "influence" that perhaps was extended to Mr. Vreeland?

Another no doubt "well-fixed" gentleman writes in The Evening Journal of the 19th inst.: "Remember that the greatest elements in success are, first, cultivation of the mind; second, cultivation of the powers of self-denial."

The chances are that, if President Vreeland was to take a census of his trolley-car conductors, he would find among them at least a few college graduates who did nothing for some years but "cultivate their minds," and while waiting and begging for a job in the great city, "cultivated the powers of self-denial" to the fullest extent—existing on "wind pudding" for their daily repast, and, in theatrical parlance, "walking on their uppers."

No; the great well-fixed philosophers of success, Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vreeland, and others, do not seem to have satisfactorily solved its problem. The good fortune is due to something else than "shoveling coal into a firebox" or "loafing" in a machine shop to learn the business of the men. He has forgotten something. Because there are thousands of very worthy young men in this city to-day—and young men of cultivated minds—who have been compelled to do and are still doing as menial work as "shoveling coal," who have no $100,000 salaries in sight.

Suppose Jacob Sharp had not worked thirty years after his first defeat, in 1853, for a Broadway railroad, until, in order to secure success in 1884, after finding that "loafing" around the Aldermanic Chamber would not accomplish results, he was compelled to "fight fire with fire," and was convicted of bribery in consequence—or suppose that away off in Boston some one had not adapted electricity to street railway transit—there might not have been any Metropolitan Traction Company to gobble up the franchise efforts of Jacob Sharp, in which case perhaps Mr. Vreeland's coal shoveling might not have panned out so profitably, and instead of pocketing $100,000 salary as President of a flourishing institution in New York City, he might still be following his original occupation, as doubtless are many of his then associates.

"How to succeed" is a very interesting as well as a very knotty problem, and not a few not of the "well-fixed" portion of the community who have given the matter thought, are inclined to the belief that its realization is more often a matter of chance, favoritism, or circumstance than of individual merit. Let those who write upon "Success," inwardly digest the popular conception, and see if there is not something in it.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, Feb. 20, 1901.

Street Railway Amenities

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it that the Police Department can furnish eight policemen, or one for every ten gamblers present, in a down-town gambling house on private property, and is not able to furnish ample police protection on such an exposed place as the corner of Roosevelt and South Streets, right in the glare of electric lights from our great interborough structure, and within view of three or four leading ferry stations, and millions of dollars' worth of shipping property on one side, and the lowest dens of vice, and, in fact, the most wicked part of New York City on the other side?

Right on this very corner, as mentioned above, two highway robberies and knockdowns were committed at about 11 o'clock on the night of Feb. 18, within ten minutes of each other. I, the undersigned, was the victim in one case, and although I had a clear view of South Street for nearly a mile up and down, and Roosevelt Street for three or four blocks up, and the entrance to Long Island City and Roosevelt Street ferries, I could not find a policeman nearer than at the Oak Street Station.

CHARLES P. OSTERBERG.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1901.

Holidays and Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a humbug these so-called holidays are! In my opinion the fact that the 12th and 22d of February are legal holidays by statute and are generally not observed is a greater insult to the memory of Lincoln and Washington than if they were not so proclaimed.

How little patriotism there really is in our business men when their pockets are concerned!

I, for one, recommend that the acts which made these holidays be repealed and the farce ended. PATRIOT.

New York, Feb. 21, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Why He Growled.

Hoax—I saw you at the theatre last night. You were in the dog seat.

Josx—Sir, what do you mean?

Hoax—Weren't you sitting in K—9?—Philadelphia Record.

Harvard Won't Kick.

The announcement that one of Yale's leading footballists has been dropped for intellectual backwardness will be cordially approved by those who put scholarship before athletics everywhere—and particularly at Harvard.—Boston Herald.

Large Discount for Cash.

"If the late Collis P. Huntington's fortune was equally distributed throughout the Nation every man, woman, and child would get a dollar."

"Say, ol' boy, I'll assign my dollar to you for a nickel in cash."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Hogan—Oi hov found the mon thot hit me wid the brick as Oi was passin' the alley. 'Twas Garrigan.

Grogan—Are yez goin' to git even?

"Oi am not. 'Twas all a mistake. Th' mon was only doin' his jooty. He t'ought Oi was th' cop in plain clothes.—Indianapolis Press.

Could Understand English.

An American hostess was endeavoring to talk to a man in his native language. Noticing her lack of fluency and desiring to relieve her embarrassment, the foreigner said: "Pardon, Madame, somewhat the French is difficult for you. I am able to understand your mean-ness if you will speak English."—Boston Christian Register.

OBSTINACY.

From The Washington Star.

It's the contrairy chap that makes this world a vale of woe;
The fellow that keeps sayin' "yes" when I keep thinkin' "no."
Or, it's the other way around. My thoughts he seems to guess,
He loudly hollers "no" whenever I'm thinkin' "yes."
I've done my duty by him. I have labored day by day
To lead him to the light an' show the error of his way.
I might as well be restin'. I had better take a nap
Than waste my time in argument with that contrairy chap.

I am sometimes sorry for him from the bottom of my heart
To see him so deluded. In some lines he's really smart.
But his way o' gettin' twisted on a plain an' simple fact
I've given up. I'll let him be. I'll not say nothin' more.
I'll jest keep thinkin' "yes" when I keep thinkin' "no."
And I'll keep thinkin' "no" whenever I'm thinkin' "yes."

The Poor Called to Account.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing in THE TIMES is more interesting and helpful to the ninety-and-nine than the Hewitt discussion on the rich and the poor. Our ex-Mayor has a fine heart. He has also the prayers of the poor, and he dies well who has that.

In thinking over this whole big subject the writer inclines to the belief that the poor are more to blame than the rich. Isn't the root of the trouble self-indulgence?

The millionaire doesn't use his money as he does his tobacco—in his mouth. It is out in a thousand ways, giving work to the crowd in ways too numerous to mention—every dollar of it, a fact for which every toiler should say his prayers and be thankful. Look at those dead communities where there are no millionaires and bankers, few railways, and many poor. See the liveliest of those making of America a land of the free and the brave with more comforts for all than any 70,000,000 people have enjoyed since Adam neglected his rôle in Eden!

Believe it, my fellow-worker, if blame there be, the bulk of it is ours. Foolish and wicked self-indulgence tells three-fourths of the sad tale. Time makes fools of the most of us.

Money answereth all things, says the Bible. The wise man foreseeth the evil, the simple pass on and are punished.

He is safe who parts with his earnings as grudgingly as with drops of his blood. Is there any gain in silly self-indulgence? Your earnings; what have you done with them? I. C.

Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1901.

A Question for the Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it that the Police Department can furnish eight policemen, or one for every ten gamblers present, in a down-town gambling house on private property, and is not able to furnish ample police protection on such an exposed place as the corner of Roosevelt and South Streets, right in the glare of electric lights from our great interborough structure, and within view of three or four leading ferry stations, and millions of dollars' worth of shipping property on one side, and the lowest dens of vice, and, in fact, the most wicked part of New York City on the other side?

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Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

STATE AID FOR COLLEGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the bill now pending in the State Legislature, which provides for establishing an electrical laboratory at Union College, your editorial of Feb. 16 calls to mind a similar bill which was passed last year providing for a State school of ceramics at Alfred University. Not that the two cases are similar in every detail, but that it may be well to make careful inquiry into the exact status of these various colleges where the State is asked to establish schools.

The annual reports of Alfred University show that her present total productive endowment fund of $246,058.19 is only about two-thirds large enough to meet the yearly expenses of the university after deducting all the available income from other sources. This yearly deficit has been allowed to accumulate until on June 1, 1900, it amounted to nearly $51,000. The budget for the current financial year shows a large estimated deficit, which, by the end of the year, will in all probability be found to have increased largely rather than otherwise. Besides, it is understood that the contract price for the new building for the State school is about 20 per cent. in excess of the appropriation, all of which will probably result in increasing the debt to nearly $60,000 by the 1st of June, 1901. Another decade of such financiering will totally wreck the Alfred University, and the State School of Ceramics, which, if Albany traditions are to be relied upon, was engineered through the Legislature last Winter by a department clerk at Albany, who, for private reasons, wishes to develop clay-working industries at Alfred, will come to naught.

Another point probably not clearly brought out when Alfred University applied to the Legislature for a State school of ceramics is that that university is the principal educational institution of the Seventh Day Baptists, and that, of its entire $290,325 endowment fund, (productive and otherwise,) $147,734.66 is held by the Board of Trustees of the Seventh Day Baptist Memorial Fund, and $43,167.96 is held by the Seventh Day Baptist Education Society, leaving but $58,422.75 (less than one-third) of its endowment fund not under openly avowed Seventh Day Baptist control. Moreover, the funds in the hands of the Board of Trustees of the Seventh Day Baptist Memorial Fund are held for the benefit of Alfred University subject to the provision that a majority of the Trustees of that university must always be Seventh Day Baptists. The benefits of the funds of the Seventh Day Baptist Education Society are subject to a like restriction, with the added requirement that an annual report is required to be made by Alfred University to the Seventh Day Baptist Education Society.

Every intelligent voting citizen of the State of New York knows with what care the new Constitution seeks to guard the State Treasury from the assaults of the Church and denominational school. Behold here a university which is distinctly denominational, and which is manifestly in an unsound, financial condition, holding a State school in its lap, and from the funds appropriated by the State, evidently paying the salaries of professors of Alfred University!

L. E. M.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1901.

THE RUSSIAN SUGAR SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After all has been said pro and con on the still-pending question of the status of Russian beet sugar under the existing tariff regulations of the United States, it seems to me that the following propositions will remain true to facts and principles involved in the issue:

First—That the historical development and the existing organization of the entire Russian sugar industry, as now in operation, is such (1) that it enables the producer to exact a monopoly from the domestic consumer for the entire sugar requirement of the country, and (2) that the organization of the existing industry is expressly devised for the encouragement of exportation of a growing surplus.

Second—That the cost of production in Russia is, in all probability, in many cases, if not generally, less than the competitive price of beet sugar in the world market, (London.)

Third—That under such circumstances, and with the knowledge of the general bounty policy of Russia toward exports, it is more than probable that the exportation of Russian beet sugar is explainable only on the assumption of a premium which enables the producer to put an increasing quantity of his surplus sugar on the world market without loss.

Fourth—Even if there is no exactly determinable premium paid by the Imperial Treasury to the exporting producer, the monopoly price received by the producer for the portion of his output sold on the domestic market exceeds the cost of production by so much more than the world-market price falls below the cost of production as to make the joint return on the domestic and foreign sales collectively profitable. If, for example, the domestic price fixed by decree is 10 cents per pound, the cost of production being 6 cents per pound, and the world-market (London) price of sugar is 4 cents per pound; allowing for a profit of 1 cent per pound on capital invested in the industry, (20 per cent. on the cost of the product,) the gross cost of production would be 6 cents per pound. On this basis, every pound sold domestically would yield a net gain or gift from the Government, which maintains the monopoly level of home prices, of 4 cents per pound. But, as producers make much more sugar than the home market takes, the balance must be exported, and at a loss of 2 cents per pound, compared with the price received for the home requirement. If, however, for every pound sold domestically another pound be exported, the joint profit, or, rather, premium, would be just 2 cents per pound, or 33 1-3 per cent. on the gross cost of the sugar to the Russian producer. In other words, the Russian system has incorporated into the price of beet sugar sold domestically—a price which the Government virtually controls—an adequate and ample element of insurance against loss on the part of the exporting producer.

It may naturally be asked why the producer does not cease to produce for the foreign market and simply confine himself to the home requirement.

1. Because with the increase in the volume of output of each factory the cost of production per unit of product is reduced and the rate of premium thus realized is increased on every pound made. This is the producer's peculiar advantage. But the producer is hand in glove with the financial administration, and there is thus a Governmental side to the question, which is apparent in the following reason: 2. Because it is the policy of the Russian Government to encourage the exportation of Russian products by the premium system, in order to prevent, as far as possible, any drain of her gold to pay for her heavy importations of machinery, implements, railway materials, &c. Her exports of grain, petroleum, lumber, &c., will hardly suffice for that, at the present rate of importing and exporting. But sugar culture, too, helps Russian agriculture and relieves agricultural depression.

Under these circumstances, for any one to hold that Russian sugar is exported without what amounts virtually to a premium, is equivalent to pulling the wool over his own eyes.

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1901.

A PARK AT FORT GEORGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several of your correspondents have lately given many excellent reasons for the conversion of the land around Fort George into a public park. Perhaps you will allow me to appear in print on the subject, to strengthen their plea, not perhaps by argument, but by the addition of one more voice.

Speaking generally, the more land reserved for city parks the better; the value for health and beauty, rest and comfort, of these oases in the deserts of bricks and mortar cannot be calculated, and for ventilating a city a number of small parks is probably better than a single large one. A great deal of land in the aggregate has been set apart in Northern New York for parks, but when in future years this part of the town comes to be built up as the central parts are now, most of these park areas will appear miserably small and scattered.

The bluff from Fort George along the Speedway, as far south as possible, to Washington Bridge at least, ought to be included in this park. Its value for scenic purposes in its present condition, rising as it does steeply above the waters of the Harlem, is immense; it still remains a mass of rocks and foliage, easy to destroy, but impossible to replace, but it tends more and more to become speckled with mean and unrelated structures ruining this priceless and permanent legacy of nature to the many for the temporary comfort of a very few whose Sunday delight is in beer and the amusements that are likely to go with it.

This territory is admirably situated for variegating the wastes of bricks and mortar that not many years hence must cover all the country near it; for it runs north and south between two strips of thick population present or future, near to both of them, and while it is excellent for park purposes it is good, as far as I can see, for nothing else.

H. A. C.

New York, Feb. 23, 1901.

BRITONS IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My letter referring to the attitude of the American press toward England, or rather Britain, having elicited one or two replies that show I have, perhaps from my own fault, been misunderstood, I will be glad if you will allow me a few words in explanation.

First—I meant more particularly to refer to New-York newspapers; and while I gladly acknowledge that your excellent paper is about the least unfair toward England, even your paper now and then is a little to blame, as when not long ago it said in respect to the Boer war there "was need for a searching of hearts" in England in respect to its justice. But that is, after all, criticism which I could only attribute to the writer of the editorial having lost sight of the chief causes that led to the war.

Second—I did not mean to suggest that I had any difficulty whatever in getting along amicably with Americans during my stay here. On the contrary, I have much pleasure in my social contact with Americans. If ever we have a discussion on American versus English politics, it never goes further than good-natured chaff on either side. If this were the spirit of the American, especially the New York press, we Britons might be as happy here as in Old England.

Mr. Bates accuses me of being "superficial" in my reference to the causes that led to the war with the Boers. My defense is that I desired, for brevity, to point to the immediate cause of war. Had the Boers not invaded Natal after sending England an ultimatum, the questions previously under discussion might have been settled on the "give-and-take" principle of diplomacy. But I must call Mr. Bates's attention to a book reviewed in your columns recently, written by a man who had mastered the whole subject by placing himself in possession of the whole facts, by being on the scene and in communication with every available source of information from parties on both sides—Boers and Britons. That writer showed conclusively that the remote cause of war was the secret arming of the Boers for years past, with the admitted intention of driving the British out of South Africa.

Boer aggression is, therefore, from first to last the cause of the Boer war. The Boers have only themselves to blame for the consequences—their loss of independence. But this will not be an everlasting calamity if they will only reconcile themselves to the inevitable by prizing internal freedom and safety from molestation by any power from the outside.

"Anti-Boer" having put "Anglo-American" right on the attitude of the Scotch toward the Salisbury Government as respects its South African policy, I have only to add my affirmative to "Anti-Boer's" remarks.

A SCOTCHMAN.

New York, Feb. 22, 1901.

Holyrood Church's Rector Replies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reference to Holyrood Church in Mr. Bolton's letter entitled "Parks and Patriotism," may possibly be misunderstood to reflect upon the patriotism of the same.

The church does stand very close to the site of Fort Washington, and the churchyard would be a most suitable place for a handsome memorial peace cross commemorative of the battle, especially since the remains of the fort itself have been so ruthlessly spoiled, but the parish is a new one, and until the churchyard can be freed from the incumbrance of some mortgages it will not be possible to take steps toward doing this honor to the noble dead who so bravely fought for their country.

C. MORTON MURRAY, Rector.

New York, Feb. 21, 1901.

THE TWO-CENT FARE BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial this morning entitled "The Brooklyn Railroad Problem," in which you pass unfavorable judgment upon the Two-cent Fare bill for standing passengers, you say, "Probably the Woman's Reform Club has not considered all the results which might follow its enactment."

As attorney for the club, I happen to have the knowledge that there is no such probability. Every phase of the question was well considered, and the bill is the result of mature thought and study. There may have been miscalculation or defective judgment—though I doubt it—but there was certainly not insufficient consideration.

The comments of THE TIMES would indicate to my mind that it has given far less consideration to the bill than have the members of the club. Again, THE TIMES shows a slight unfamiliarity with the provisions of the measure. One of your objections is disposed of by reference to the bill itself. It provides that when a passenger first enters a car he is compelled to pay 5 cents, provided there is a vacant seat. He has no option, thus far. He must pay 5 cents whether he sits or stands. If a passenger, upon entering a car, finds that there is no vacant seat, he is to pay only 2 cents. If a seat becomes vacant after he has paid his 2 cents, he then has an option of remaining standing or of paying an additional 3 cents for a seat. The justice of this provision is apparent when we consider that a passenger may have been standing during nine-tenths of his journey, when a seat becomes vacant just as he nears his destination. Surely it would be unjust to make him pay 5 cents more for the privilege of sitting down for a minute or two, unless the passenger so elects. Thus disappears one of the principal objections of THE TIMES.

The next "perplexing complication" suggested by THE TIMES arises out of the giving up of a seat by a sitting man to a standing woman, he having already paid 5 cents for it and she having paid only 2 cents. It seems to me that this is a private matter that concerns these two people only, and should not be offered as an objection to the bill. I think most women would refuse the seat unless the man consented to be reimbursed by her for the difference in fares. It is not the company's business to interfere, so long as the seat has been paid for, and probably society would soon make an unwritten law of etiquette to relieve any embarrassing situations that might arise. Surely it is not serious, looked at from the most unfavorable point of view; but we urge that there will be very few such incidents for the reason that more cars will at once be operated, so that there will be seats for all who desire them. More cars will of course lead to more congestion of traffic, but this will soon be remedied by more tracks, more routes, more tunnels, or more bridges. If compelled to, these enterprising companies will soon find a method of exacting the full 5 cents from every passenger by providing seats for all; but certainly they will not, so long as people are willing to pay 5 cents for a ride on a strap with floor room for only one foot.

The further objection that the companies might well afford to remove all the seats and collect 2 cents each from about 160 standing passengers, where they could at best collect only about 40 five-cent fares and 80 two-cent fares, under the provisions of the bill, is not mathematically sound, even if probable. Taking your figures for a large car, 40 seated and 80 standing passengers would yield the companies $3.60. Taking out the seats, there would be room for about 160 passengers, (two could stand where one sits,) and this would yield the company only $3.20. But would any company dare remove the seats? No, for there would be such a universal uprising and protest that the reaction would almost ruin them. It is true that the companies might then run less cars and thus economise, but I think that this contingency can hardly be looked upon as probable. If such a crime were actually done by a railroad company, other legislation would be required, and it certainly would not be difficult or long to get it.

These are the only objections offered by THE TIMES. We have heard several others, however, and at the appropriate time we are prepared to answer them.

That some kind of legislation regarding Brooklyn railroad service is much needed I think there are few to doubt. If this proposed measure is inadequate or impracticable, let somebody propose a better. We have chosen this among a half dozen remedies suggested, and its only serious rival was the European system of allowing only that number of passengers on any car equal to the number of seats. We think our system is superior to this in several respects, and manifestly more fair to the companies, whose rights we recognize and respect.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER,

Attorney for the Woman's Reform Club.

Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1901.

RELIGIOUS DOUBT.

AN OLD MAN'S BELIEF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in a letter which appeared in your issue of Feb. 22, headed, "An Old Man's Doubts," in which the writer bewailed the bewilderment of mind into which he was plunged by the conflicting creeds of the various churches calling themselves Christian. He says he has reached nearly fourscore years, and is naturally very solicitous to find a satisfactory answer to the question, "If a man die, shall he live again, and where, and how?"

Now, I am an old man, also, having passed my seventieth year, but I am entirely free from the inquietude which troubles your correspondent. I acknowledge that I think the creed of any church utterly fails to throw any certain light on the nature and condition of a disembodied spirit, and, in the nature of the case, it must ever be so. A finite mind cannot possibly comprehend the design and eternal purpose of an infinite Creator; any speculations in that direction must of necessity end in disappointment. Churches have their use, no doubt, and if truly informed by a genuine Christlike spirit might be made a powerful factor in the development of a sweet and noble civilization, which I fear we are far from possessing in the beginning of the twentieth century.

But, in my opinion, the duty of the churches lies in the direction of teaching their people how to live nobly and purely on this earth, and when they do this I think their disciples will have little to dread from the passage into the unseen land which we call Death. The ethics of nearly all religions are about the same. I can find in the Vedas nearly all the precepts so clearly and beautifully expressed in the Sermon on the Mount, and even the moral teachings of Confucius are not so very far apart from those taught by that divine and lofty soul who walked the earth nineteen hundred years ago. It is only when the churches get into the misty realms of metaphysics and what they call religion that they begin to fight each other and grow loud in their assertions of a knowledge of unseen things, about which they cannot possibly know anything whatever.

I suppose your correspondent will naturally ask if such is my belief, and that I confess I have more knowledge of life beyond the grave than has the Pope or the Archbishop of Canterbury, how can I be so calm, in view of the fact that perhaps in less than five years I will enter this unknown realm? And the answer is very simple. I have the utmost confidence in the goodness and wisdom of the God who sent me here, and of whose infinite spirit mine and your correspondent's also are infinitesimal parts. I can see working through nature in the visible realm a great and noble law of evolution, which is constantly changing the simple into the complex, and the coarse into finer and still finer forms of organic life; and I do not doubt that the noble process continues in the unseen universe. I believe with Theodore Parker that "the infinite Creator is working out for His creatures the greatest maximum of bliss with the least minimum of pain," and, though the plan is withheld from my mortal vision, I do not doubt for a moment its eternal beneficence. It may be that my personality, as I and other people know it, will entirely vanish when I shall come to lay down my head for the long sleep; but that thought does not vex me. I am not so enamored of my little ego that I would wish it perpetuated forever. But if the vital principle within me is caught at death and blended into a larger and much nobler being, I shall not be sorry, but shall be ready to sing my "Nunc dimittis" with serenity and joy.

T. C.

New York, Feb. 22, 1901.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pathetic plaint of the "Old Man in Doubt" will find a sympathetic echo in the hearts of many readers, and he will, I trust, receive kindly suggestions to the quiet of his soul.

From the advent of the human brain man has been inventing schemes to define his relations to his Creator until in slow old London more than 250 religious denominations are officially registered, and still speculative philosophy has by no means exhausted its efforts.

If one confines his reading to the literature of any one of these sects to the exclusion of all others, no doubts will disturb his mind, but he will be sure that he, and he alone, is right, and all the rest of the world is wrong, but as soon as he investigates the claims of all, doubt and distrust necessarily assail him, and he becomes a man in doubt.

The inevitable conclusion is that they are all the invention of man, with but faint glimpses of the real truth. In truth, the religious systems of any age represent only the enlightenment of that age, and all are mixtures of truth and error, varying only in proportion; Christianity being no exception.

At this stage of the world's evolution science steps in. Science has up to this time been collecting the facts of the universe, not the speculations of Moses or Buddha, Mohammed, Joseph Smith, or even of Jesus of Nazareth; not the ignorance of any age of the dim past, but the light and knowledge and wisdom of the whole race from the beginning to the twentieth century; collating the facts of all time, not of this little planet only, but of the universe. Facts of nature were written by the hand of God, and when they are rightly read by those competent to the task the result is incontrovertible.

Science does not concern itself with the beliefs of man. It antagonizes no one. It simply loves truth for truth's sake. For truth's sake it wrests the secrets from nature's storehouse and publishes its knowledge and conclusions for the good of all. It lays no tax upon man. It supports no priests. It rears no temples on the blood of sacrifices and martyrs.

Listen to James Lane Allen in the "Reign of Law":

"Science! Science! There is the fresh path for the faith of the races! For the race henceforth must get its idea of God, and build its religion to Him, from a knowledge of the laws of His universe. Our religion will more and more be what our science is, and some day they will be the same."

Science has already answered the great question: "If a man die, shall he live again?" and science has demonstrated the Fatherhood of God and the sonship of man. See Hudson's "Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life" and "Divine Pedigree of Man."

In conclusion I would suggest that the man in doubt put away all the "crumbling creeds" and "dark theological dogmas" of the past and look only forward. "Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God," and, with a mind at peace, leave the result in the hands of our Father.

A. S. GEORGE.

New Brighton, S. I., Feb. 22, 1901.

THE CHRISTIAN'S BELIEF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a sad and a strange thing that "An Old Man in Doubt," whose letter appears in this morning's paper, has not found in his diligent reading of the Bible the "solid foundation to stand upon." For the Bible tells a man so plainly that Jesus Christ is that solid foundation. And there is not a part of the Christian Church which does not hold, in the midst of all its conflicting creeds and down beneath them all, that a man is saved through his personal relationship to Jesus Christ. This great fact makes the Christian Church one, in spite of its sects and denominations. It is particularly strange that through his early connection with Methodism "An Old Man in Doubt" was not brought into the knowledge of this fact. For it is the peculiar glory of that part of the Christian Church that it has brought multitudes of common men and women into this personal relationship with Jesus Christ.

Why does your correspondent trouble himself so deeply over the fact that the different parts of the Church interpret the various parts of the Bible in such a clashing way? That is only a superficial thing. They all agree, both Catholics and Protestant, that the centre of the Bible is Jesus Christ, and that the centre of the Christian faith is to believe in Jesus Christ, the Son of God. That centre is enough for him or for any man, in his own personal relation to death and life, to rest upon. He can let the creeds and dogmas go clashing on about him.

Your correspondent is utterly wrong when he says that "the infallible Catholic Church consigns every one outside its communion to perdition, and the so-called orthodox Protestants give no hope to those who do not accept their dogmas." The contention of the Catholic Church is really this—that a man who believes the Catholic Church to be the true Church of Christ and then refuses to come into its communion, will not be saved. No Protestant Church makes an intellectual test of salvation.

The general belief of the Christian Church put into plain words is something like this: Every man on this earth, who down deep in his own heart chooses righteousness and puts himself on the side of righteousness, will be saved. This test is universal, for every man knows the distinction between right and wrong, and every man has to take one side or the other. The Holy Spirit is all the time watching the hearts of men to see which choice each man makes. But this choice that each man makes down in his own heart-life must express itself in some way in his outside life. In heathen lands it will express itself in various ways, according to the environment of the man. In Christian lands, or to men who have any true knowledge of Jesus Christ, this choice of righteousness will naturally express itself in believing and following Jesus Christ. For Jesus Christ is righteousness personified.

This choice of righteousness is but the bare test of salvation. It is not by any means all that has to be done, even on man's part, to get a man out into that social and ethical ideal in the eternal ages which we call salvation. It is the part that has to be done on this earth. Men who through lack of knowledge have no chance to do more in this life will be able to do the rest in the life to come. The peculiar advantage of men in Christian lands is that they have the chance to go further on toward that great salvation ideal here on this earth. This I believe to be the general belief of the whole Christian Church.

To "An Old Man in Doubt" the words of Jesus Christ should come with great meaning—"Let not your heart be troubled. You believe in God, believe also in Me." The only "dogma" he must believe is this, that the Son of God has come down here on this earth to live a man's life, and to die in order to get men out into the great saved brotherhood. If he will choose to believe that and then join himself in personal loyalty to Jesus Christ, the Son of God, he will be able to "embark for that spiritual continent" which he sees so soon before him, without dread or apprehension, or darkness. For to a man who has joined himself to Jesus Christ there are two things out in the eternal ages that fill him with glory, and those two things are Jesus Christ and the rest of the saved brotherhood.

ARTHUR D. BERRY.

Maplewood, N. J., Feb. 22, 1901.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO TRUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit a few lines in reply to "An Old Man in Doubt."

If we are to believe anything, we must accept that which is most conscious with our natural reasonings, and reason compels recognition of the great laws of God, which underlie our mortal existence; we must reason them to be true or false; if false, then creation and nature and nature's laws are a myth or a dream. The regularity in the movements of the sun, moon, and stars are but an imagination or a conception with a foundation, and such a conclusion would be ridiculous to human sensibility.

"Truth"—what is truth? It is fact—virtue, veracity, and fidelity. We must admit that there is a great ruling power, and that power is God, and in Him is truth, love, and immortality, and that He is fully revealed to us by Jesus Christ. Jesus is our mediator, and in the fullness of time will reveal all things to us. We are the children of God the Father, and must simply believe the heavenly as we do the earthly. No child stops to inquire into all the plans of his father through life, and why should we look for revelations as to the great future, when we have the assurance through the mediator that God is love, and that he has sent his Son to us to prepare a place for us in the eternal kingdom.

All this theory about creeds and methods of worship amounts to nothing, and all those great writers and authors are but human opinions and of no weight or worth as against the doctrine of St. Paul. The Old Testament is full of evidences that God tried to save his people, and there is not one evidence of bad faith with the upright and righteous believer. We must not lose sight of the great law of God—that He created man a free moral agent, and that the germ of life and salvation must live in the man; that impurity cannot dwell in the hereafter with purity.

May I commend you to the living Jesus for all the comforts you need in the few remaining years of your life, and that you study the fourteenth chapter of John and believe, and you shall have life eternal and dwell with Jesus Christ, your elder brother, in the mansions prepared for you from the foundation of the world? May God be with you in your efforts to find truth and salvation.

B. J. STURGIS.

New York, Feb. 23, 1901.

Belief in Dogmas Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow a word in answer to an "Old Man in Doubt." No man in New Testament times has left better evidence of preparation for the future life than Paul the Apostle. His Christian life began with his question, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" He continued to do what he had reason to believe Christ would have him do to the end of life. That was coming to Christ, and He has said, "Him that cometh to Me I will in nowise cast out." The writer has tried that method since the Summer of 1842. The hope kindled then has had active life every hour since.

Men are not saved by belief in dogmas, but by belief in and personal service to the Lord Jesus Christ, who is alive forevermore, and is as ready to accept personal faith and service as he was in the day of Saul of Tarsus.

W. N. STEELE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1901.

A Man Who No Longer Doubts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "An Old Man in Doubt," whose tone appears honest and earnest enough to warrant a response, will read "Catholic Belief," sold by any Catholic publisher here for 25 cents, he will find an answer to his doubts, the "solid foundation" he seeks, and the road to a haven of peace that will bring comfort to him in his "serious moments."

I have felt as he, and speak from experience.

A MAN WHO NO LONGER HAS DOUBTS.

Brooklyn, Fem. 22, 1901.

History Repeating Itself.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subjoined extracts from The London Times of Feb. 8, 1801, (recently reprinted by that paper,) show how history repeats itself. With necessary alterations as to time and place, they might have appeared in any paper published in this city:

"The Strand (from Charing Cross to Temple Bar) has been lately most intolerably infested every morning by pickpockets. The designs of these fellows might with the greatest ease be frustrated if the police officers, instead of lounging away their time at the Punch House and Brown Bear without doors, would attend a little more to what passes within."

The up-to-date method of pickpocketing is on a more wholesale scale, and the pocket picked is that of the city. The same paper warns tradesmen "against two females of very genteel appearance who are now going about for the express purpose of entrapping shopkeepers."

We learn, also, that during the first week of February, 1801, wheat sold at £10 per quarter, and the price of a "Peck Loaf of Household Bread" was 6s. 2d. (about $1.50.) This condition of things has at any rate changed for the better.

C. B. D.

New York, Feb. 23, 1901.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME AND ITS HOUSEKEEPER

Duties of Women Who Manage Great City Mansions.

Their Preparation and How She Gains Experience—The Vagaries of the Mistresses.

The work of a housekeeper in a big New York establishment is no sinecure. The housekeeper receives a large salary, varying according to the size of the house of which she is in charge and according to the services she renders. The average is from $40 to $125 a month. There is a demand frequently in this line of employment, as in others, for valuable workers at low prices, as for instance a forty-dollar housekeeper for $25, but a housekeeper who is worthy the name in a house of any size earns $40 at least.

Among the housekeepers who receive the larger salaries there are many who are expected to act as secretary to the mistress of the house, in addition to their other duties. The housekeeper must be a woman of some education and cultivation; she usually has had some experience of life and good society, and she is a valuable assistant in writing letters, sending out invitations, and performing the various duties required of the secretary of a society woman.

As a rule, the housekeeper is not less than forty and she may be older. A woman under forty will not feel, unless she has had some particular preparation, that she has had sufficient experience for the work. There are younger women, however, who learn the art of managing a large establishment as a regular profession.

As there are many Canadian women among the trained nurses, so there are many women from Canada who come to New York looking for positions as housekeepers. They are shrewd and energetic, they are persistent and industrious, and they usually succeed in whatever they undertake. The American woman may many times look for a position as companion as requiring less responsibility and needing less preparation. Not so with the Canadian woman. She likes to put all her faculties to work, and there is ample opportunity for this in a large house where many entertainments are given during the season.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S DUTIES.

The mere knowledge of the care of a house and ability to direct servants is the smallest part of a good housekeeper's work. Where there is no chef she attends to the marketing and arranges the menus, and she must see to it that there is great variety in her menus, and that everything which goes to the table is the best of the kind. She must keep thoroughly posted in everything in the way of new dishes, and they must be found on the table over which she has charge as soon as anywhere.

She has a thorough and careful knowledge of the markets. That is one of the most important of her accomplishments. There is no delicacy of the season, or out of it, which she must not be ready to serve at a moment's notice. When there may be an order given suddenly for a luncheon and a dinner the same day, she cannot waste time in finding the best places in which to look for the best game, fruits, fish, terrapin, or anything of which she may have need. She knows when she begins her work usually where these things can be obtained, and she has made arrangements with certain dealers to give them her trade if they will always furnish her with the best the market affords and at a discount. This discount, or a percentage of it, may be one of her perquisites if she desires, and she will at the same time obtain a discount for her employers. It is an understood thing. The housekeeper is not as apt as the cook to take advantage of this discount, and she may waive it altogether.

The woman who learns the profession of housekeeper, by what she has had no previous experience, takes lessons if possible of some other housekeeper. She goes with her on marketing trips, she learns from her the best shops to patronize, and she learns how to buy. She also finds what are the newest dishes of the season, information she may possibly arrange to obtain from some prominent caterer or through the butler or chef of some fine establishment.

When she finds that she is nearly ready for her position she goes around to the shops, tells the shopkeepers that she is a housekeeper, is about to take a position, and learns what arrangements for buying she can make with them. She goes to the large groceries, and other establishments in the same way, and they gladly give her all the information she wishes. Then, with her forces all in hand, she puts herself in the market, very likely obtains a position, and fills it in a way that is satisfactory to all concerned.

In reading English books a wrong idea of a housekeeper is obtained by American readers. The descriptions do not apply to housekeepers in this country, and the American housekeeper has not found her way into books. There is more room in the English homes which figure in books; the housekeeper is a matronly, motherly person, who has begun at the lowest rung of the domestic ladder in the household and worked up to her dignified position, knowing the ins and outs of that particular family, and the likes and dislikes of all its members. She has a suite of rooms for herself, and in them is mistress of all she surveys.

HER OFFICE READY FOR HER.

In the large hotels in this country and in some few houses the housekeeper has more than one room, but that is not customary. She has her own sleeping room, and that is more or less spacious and comfortable, according to circumstances. In houses now being built there is an office down stairs for the housekeeper and this is a great advantage. She is accessible when she is in it, and she attends to her accounts there, and when she wishes to speak to the servants she sends for them to come to her office. If she is a tactful housekeeper, and that should be one of her chief traits, she never reproves one servant before another.

The position of the housekeeper is one that requires tact in every particular. The mistress of the house has nothing to say to the servants personally, but she has her opinions of them. The housekeeper stands always between the servants on the one side and the mistress on the other. She must satisfy the mistress, have the best servants possible, and keep them contented and happy and in a condition to do the best work.

The personal appearance of maids is of some importance in the estimation of the mistress, and this adds to the housekeeper's difficulties. A maid may be too short or too tall, or her hair may be red when it should be black, or light when it should be dark, and the mistress thinks she has an unpleasant expression. The housekeeper, who superintends the work, knows that the girl is an excellent servant, but she does not suggest this. The girl goes, an inferior one perhaps, takes her place, but the mistress is pleased.

In the largest houses, where a chef is employed, the housekeeper's duties are much lessened and the most important work is done by the chef. He attends to the marketing, prepares the menus, and sends them up with the breakfast tray to the mistress of the house for inspection, attends to the meals of the servants, and the housekeeper has nothing to do with the kitchen. This is always customary in large hotels, and the housekeeper has plenty to occupy her time in her own realm.

As a rule, the housekeeper prefers to attend to the catering. The work makes more demands upon her resources, but she enjoys the marketing. The part of the day that she spends out of doors is a relaxation.

Housekeeping varies infinitely in different houses. The housekeeper has to accommodate herself to circumstances. She prefers to have the entire superintendence of the house left in her hands. She simplifies matters for her, as it is always easier to accomplish anything more satisfactorily when there is only one head. Some mistresses inspect all parts of the house themselves, even making periodical visits to the kitchen. Some inspect carefully every item of expenditure and their households are conducted with rigid economy. This may frequently be the case in the richest families.

FANCIES OF MISTRESSES.

Different women have different fancies to be gratified in the care of their houses. One woman has a particular horror of dust. She does not care to have her rooms swept too frequently, but there must never by any chance be a speck of dust anywhere. One wealthy woman is constantly haunted by a fear that by some oversight the housekeeper will not keep the maids up to their duties in the way of sweeping, and the fear that the rugs will not be moved on such occasions torments her. She knows if the rugs are not turned, for she puts pins under them herself, and investigates to see if they have disappeared at proper intervals. Another woman mounts chairs and examines the tops of doors and picture frames and wipes down the walls with her pocket handkerchief to be sure they have not been left undusted.

In the treatment of the housekeeper by the mistress, as in the treatment of the servants by their superior, frankness is always desirable. Underhand methods of learning if work is left undone are always resented, and in nine times out of ten will cause a bad feeling which is disastrous to good work.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

The Original Duties of the Famous Regiment of "Beefeaters."

In all the ceremonies connected with the obsequies of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward, the prominent part played by the Yeomen of the Guard and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard has been very noticeable. Americans know that the Yeomen are the "Beefeaters" who form such a picturesque accessory of the Tower of London, and even those who have not visited that historic building know the quaint costume of the Yeomen from Gilbert and Sullivan's play. But Americans and Englishmen alike are usually ignorant of the history and original duties of this famous body of royal retainers.

The regiment of Yeomen of the Guard is the most ancient in England. It was formed by Henry VII., just about the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a personal guard, which should at the same time perform various duties when his Majesty was traveling. Some of the members of the body in this way come to bear titles that sound strangely enough to modern ears. There are six "Yeomen Hangers," for instance, who have no connection with the public executioner, but whose original duties were to take down and put up the royal tapestries and embroideries, always carried by the King when he moved from one place to another. Four of the Yeomen are in like manner entitled "Yeomen Red-Goers." Their duty was the care of the sovereign's bedding when he was on his journeys. It is hardly necessary to say that such services as these are no longer required from the Yeomen, but the Hangers and Red-Goers draw some additional pay to this day.

At the present time the duties of the regiment, which is made up of veterans from the regular army, most of them ex-noncommissioned officers, are comparatively light, though the many royal functions in the last few weeks must have been rather trying to them. Forty of the Yeomen act as warders of the Tower of London, and the rest are on duty at all state functions, acting theoretically as a royal bodyguard, but actually as handsome pieces of bric-à-brac.

However, King Edward may elect to use the Yeomen for one purpose not wholly decorative—as a guard for his box when he goes to the theatre. Queen Victoria used to do so when in her early days she attended the theatre in state, and the precaution of having a guard for the sovereign in places of amusement is regarded as by no means an unnecessary one.

The Captain of "His Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard" is the ninth Earl Waldegrave, who succeeded to the post on the death of Lord Limerick in 1896. The post always goes to a peer, and carries with it a salary of £1,200 a year. Lord Waldegrave is one of the best shots in Great Britain, and is Vice Chairman of the National Rifle Association. The Lieutenant of the regiment is Col. Sir Horatio Page Vance.

OLD WEATHER VANE GONE.

Federal Building Indicator's Arrow Was Capricious, but Its Letters Pointed True.

People crossing Brooklyn Bridge on foot and people who found time to look out from their office windows in the tall structures surrounding the Federal Building had come to regard the old weather vane on the eastern dome there as an old friend whose very vagaries had in them the essentials of humor, when vane and bail and letters suddenly disappeared.

For many years the old vane had swung to all points of the compass without the slightest regard for the cardinal commands of the letters above. Sometimes, like the people that watched it, the creature of the winds that would have none of the winds took a day off. But it never gave notice beforehand, and occasionally its vacation stretched into weeks. Then the most powerful gale was unable to disturb by so much as a single convulsive swing the rigidity of its repose.

At such times the watchers in high places saw a man walk to the supporting pole, slowly ascending it by means of two nooses, one in which he sat and one in which he put his knee. The alternate upward movement of these brought him to the vane. Then the rusty bearing was oiled, the halyards of the flag underneath untwisted from their clinging contact with the arrow, or anything else done that seemed likely to end the vacation. The effort might or might not be successful according to the vane's mood.

There was one thing, however, upon which the vane, or rather its accompanying letters, might be consulted safely, though comparatively few people knew it. The letters did point to the cardinal points of the compass. The people walking up Park Row under the impression that they were going north, if they glanced up at the old vane at all, did so with a smile that said, "Old liar," a belief shared by their fellows going due north in imagination on Broadway. But the old vane's deposition that Park Row runs east and west and Broadway northeast is proved correct by maps having other existence than in the imagination of man. Similarly, Pike, Market, and Catharine Streets, on the east side, run north and south.

The vane which has been taken down dates back to the building and first occupation of the edifice it crowned. In 1867 the site was purchased; in 1875 the building was first occupied. For the earlier years of its existence the vane was regarded by its maker as a marvel of accuracy and size. Upon some old letterheads of the firm recently found in the building was the proud assertion that it was the largest in the world. The same claim was subsequently made of the vane on the Produce Exchange Building. The frame was of two-inch iron pipe, covered with copper and zinc. The arrow, letters, and supporting axles in all weighed close to half a ton. As the pole tapered from twelve inches at the top to eighteen at the bottom, the whole structure had fallen into the way lately of swaying from side to side with a constant tottering threat of falling into the street. By many it was deemed a menace to a street already sufficiently dangerous with four car tracks.

When the Federal Building was recently painted in that part presided over by the dome, it was thought that the vane was too heavy for the pole. So it was taken down and the new pole has an American flag whose flapping may compensate for its loss. The twelve feet length of the arrow made it impossible to take it intact into a storeroom. It was broken up. Its remains, pieces of pipe, broken sheets of metal, and the wood of the letters lie in a heap in the cellar mingled in the democracy of death with the dust and rust of ex-letter boxes which the vane was wont to look down upon during the days of its pointing.

There will be no successor. It has been decided that the good of the service requires none.

AGED BICYCLE RIDER KILLED.

Sewing Machine Company's Foreman Run Down by a Truck.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—Charles H. Redmond, sixty-nine years old, who lived in Roseville, was instantly killed while riding a bicycle on Central Avenue, near Hudson Street, this afternoon. He was run down by a heavy truck owned by Moses R. Sayre & Co., and driven by Charles McCue. The truck was laden with brick. Redmond's skull and right side were crushed by the wheels.

Redmond was a well-known resident of Roseville, and he was one of the oldest employes of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, having been a foreman since the company began manufactur

AT THE THEATRES

That Perennial Dream of an Endowed Theatre and More Substantial Things.

Richard Mansfield, in whose occasional utterances about the theatre and the actor's art all the world is mightily interested, because he is a great actor with original ideas, has lately permitted himself publicly to express the opinion that Mr. Carnegie, who gives so much money to found libraries and things, ought to endow a theatre. Why? Surely an artistic but commercial manager, like Mr. Mansfield, who produces good plays well and acts in them sometimes superbly, would gain nothing from the rivalry of an endowed theatre, whose Directors would not be compelled to consider the public taste at all. Nor would such an institution, conducted in the wisest way, exert so much influence upon the public taste as to appreciably increase the support of such actors and managers as Mr. Mansfield within his lifetime.

An endowed theatre, firmly established, might have great influence after a while. It might result in the establishment of similar exclusive temples of dramatic art in all the large cities, so that the people of the next generation might be taught to take the dramatic stage more seriously than the people of this. There would be no harm in an endowed theatre, and much good, sooner or later, might come of it.

But the very large share of pecuniary success that has fallen to Mr. Mansfield, the fact that he can act Shakespeare's King Henry V. five consecutive weeks in Chicago and then leave the Chicagoans crying for more King Henry V., may be cited as sound arguments against the practicability of the endowed theatre scheme. When such an actor as Mansfield can produce such plays as he has produced (not counting that preposterous "First Violin") and grow rich; when the prevailing conditions of the stage permit him to cling to so high a standard, the advisability of endowing a theatre is not likely forcibly to strike any billionaire.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that Mr. Mansfield wants Mr. Carnegie to endow him—that is to say, that he expects Mr. Carnegie to endow him or hopes that he will. When it comes to wanting—well, all of us could tell any wealthy philanthropist what he might do with great credit to himself and comfort to us, but that is another matter.

The endowed theatre, as long as it lasted, would be a rival to Mr. Mansfield and other prominent actors and managers of the same artistic rank, if there are any others. If it were sanely founded it would have nothing to do with that kind of drama which can be made commercially profitable. It would strive to do things the commercial theatre obviously cannot afford to do; to encourage dramatic poets, of whom there are still a few, to test the dramas in verse of such writers as the late Richard Hovey and the living Stephen Phillips and John Davidson; to try to ascertain the true worth of Yeats, Edward Martyn, George Moore, and Bernard Shaw, and a few young Americans who have poetical and satirical and symbolical plays in manuscript.

It might produce, consecutively, the historical cycle of Shakespeare, from "King John" to "Henry VIII.," with no greater scenic magnificence or pictorial accuracy than Mansfield has given to "Henry V.," with no finer acting in the principal rôles than his as warlike Harry, but with a juster balance of the parts, an adequate Pistol and Mountjoy, as well as an eloquent King, a stirring Falconbridge and noble Hubert, a good Falstaff, a capable Shallow, as well as showy impersonations of John and Constance and Arthur, Hotspur and Prince Hal.

The endowed theatre, richly endowed, with a manager to snap his fingers at public fickleness and folly, might do many things superbly. It could easily sink a few hundred thousand dollars every year. But it would not be likely to exist for the sole purpose of advancing the interest of any one actor or to help him impress his individuality upon his era. The commercial theatre already does that sort of thing.

The radical changes already made in the musical farce called "The Girl from Up There," at the Herald Square, have transformed it into a bright and taking show, in which there are some fairly good singing and some taking melody, but more pictorial diversion, comic antic, acrobatic dancing, and personal drollery. Scenically, it has always been among the most notable of the whole series of modern musial farces. Now it is one of the most entertaining of the lot, and, with the suppression of a few inanities, which do not make ten minutes of the three hours dull, it will be worthy of still warmer praise.

Success came to it slowly. But it has caught the public fancy now, and might easily be kept going in town until the hot weather. Daniel Daly's peculiar style of humor fits well into the whimsicality of this thing, while all his associates, except Edna May, who is as unchanging as the smile of the Sphinx, have greatly improved their work. Miss May's, from her own point of view and that of her admirers, was always perfect.

Mme. Bartet's first appearance as a lecturer on her art seems to have caused a veritable flutter of excitement in Paris. It is unusual for a sociétaire of the august Comédie to do anything out of the regular rut. But her lecture was conservative and eminently sensible. She spoke intelligibly about elocution and action, and paid a very graceful tribute to her famous contemporary Mme. Bernhardt, whose portrayal of Phèdre she rightly ranked among the great works of histrionism in our time, with Rachel's Roxane.

Mr. Courtenay Thorpe has been out of the sight and hearing of American audiences a long while. In London he has lately made a brief tentative appearance in a translation, not an "adaptation," of Pailleron's masterwork, "Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie," acting the Bunthorne-like Bellac. Nina Boucicault, who also rarely gets an opportunity nowadays, was the Susanne.

Annie Russell's delightful portrayal of this sympathetic rôle in an "adaptation" of the French play, at the Madison Square Theatre many years ago, is still well remembered, and a fair version of Pailleron's play might yet serve her well, now that she has become a star, especially while she is surrounded by actors so good as those associated with her in "A Royal Family."

Sydney Grundy's tragi-comedy called "A Fool's Paradise" was first acted in this city in October, 1897, at Wallack's Theatre, with Rose Coghlan, Osmond Tearle, Mrs. Abbey, and Charles Groves in the principal parts. It was then called "The Mousetrap." Afterward it was in Mr. Willard's repertory for two seasons. He acted Sir Peter Lund, the wise and Sargent's pupils, but scarcely "for the first time in America," as the announcements declare. E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

The performance of "The Lash of a Whip," at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening, will be the only theatrical novelty in New York this week. It is an adaptation from the French farce entitled "Le Coup de Fouet," by Maurice Hennequin and George Duval. Wallack's Theatre changes its attraction by offering Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in Leo Dietrichstein's comedy entitled "All on Account of Eliza," which has been seen in this city before. For the Irving Place Theatre patrons an interesting week's entertainment is promised. Sardou's "Fédora" will be repeated to-morrow evening, and on Tuesday a benefit performance for Frans Kiersehner will be given; when Barriere and Capendu's play, "Die Falschen Biedermaenner," will be produced. According to numerous requests made upon Manager Conried by various educational institutions, Lessing's play, "Minna Von Barnhelm," will be given on Wednesday. On Thursday the first American production of Paul Lindau's comedy, "Der Herr Im Hause," will take place. For the Saturday matinée Schiller's "William Tell" will be given.

Among the indefinitely continued plays is "Mrs. Dane's Defence," at the Empire. The musical comedy at the Herald Square Theatre is agreeably employed in "The Girl from Up There," which will be kept at this house two weeks more. The melodramatic production at the Garden Theatre, "Under Two Flags," is fixed firmly at this theatre to stay perhaps for the remaining part of the season. It enters upon its fourth week to-morrow with the attendance undiminished. The Garrick is still the place for Miss Ethel Barrymore and "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," in which her experience as a star has thus far proved prosperous. To-morrow night Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott will begin the last week of their engagement in "When We Were Twenty-One," at the Knickerbocker Theatre. They have altogether presented the Esmond play here over 100 times. Only eight more performances of "Barbara Frietchie" will be given at the Academy of Music, after which the production will go on an extensive tour of the country.

William Collier and his cast of comedians in Augustus Thomas's newest comedy, "On the Quiet," are making an enviable record at the Madison Square Theatre. For the first time in several years the "house full" sign has been seen upon the Twenty-fourth Street sidewalk. There is every indication that "On the Quiet," with its crisp humor and epigrammatic lines, will remain in this city until the close of the dramatic season. "In the Palace of the King" at the Theatre Republic had another of its big weeks, and to-morrow evening will begin its third month. The notion that society is now interested in the pastoral play is effectually dispelled by the fashionable following of the new Clyde Fitch play, "Lovers' Lane," at the Manhattan. Something of this is due to the author, no doubt, but the piece is one that appeals to the heart, and it is full of human nature. The alterations usually requisite in a musical production have been made in "My Lady" at the Victoria. Miss Amelia Bingham's production of Clyde Fitch's play, "The Climbers," will to-morrow night celebrate its fiftieth performance at the Bijou Theatre. That both the company and the play continue to grow in popular favor is substantiated by the fact that the advance sale for the coming week is the largest of the season.

Miss Julia Marlowe turns the half-hundred mark in the New York performance of her rôle of Princess Mary Tudor in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" at the Criterion this week.

"The Clown and the Locket" remains the attraction at the Children's Theatre in the Carnegie Lyceum. A performance this week will be given on Saturday morning at 11 A.M., the afternoon of Saturday having been previously engaged for the Columbia College comic opera. The Eden Musée has added to its wax collection a group that will interest New Yorkers and be another evidence that the Musée is thoroughly up to date. It represents Mrs. Carrie Nation demolishing a saloon. A special room has been fitted up from photographs of a saloon Mrs. Nation recently destroyed in Topeka.

None of the other changes of bill this week involves a new play except at the American Theatre, where "Master-at-Arms," a new romantic drama in four acts, will be given its first production. The Harlem Opera House will have Miss Annie Russell in Capt. Marshall's comedy, "A Royal Family." Marie Dressler and her musical comedy organization, which has finished a successful tour of the principal cities, will return to New York again to-morrow evening, appearing at the Grand Opera House in George V. Hobart's musical comedy, "Miss Prinnt." The production will be identical with that given during its run at the Victoria Theatre. Miss Dressler has eliminated all the burlesques, and the third act is now devoted to high-class vaudeville. Chauncey Olcott will begin the eighth week of his engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in his new play, "Garrett O'Magh." "Secret Service" will be the revival at the Murray Hill Theatre, and "Across the Pacific" will be at the Metropolis. "The Octoroon," a melodrama, will be the attraction at the Third Avenue Theatre.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

The announced programmes at some of the "continuous" vaudeville houses this week are offered subject to change owing to the present unsettled condition existing between the managers and the "White Rats" Association. At the Proctor houses in this city only those who are not identified with the actors' association are announced to appear. For the Fifth Avenue Theatre David Belasco's "Madam Butterfly" has proved so thorough a success that it will be continued as the star feature indefinitely. The programme of specialties offers Johnstone Bennett in her sketch called "A Quiet Evening at Home," Manning and Davis, Christina's monkey and dogs, and various others.

The living tableaus and bas reliefs displayed by Jean Marcels are continued at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. In the olio will be found Ivan Tschernoff's dogs, Miss Hilda Thomas in a musical comedy called "A Lone Star," Hill and Hull, European grotesque actors, and others.

Mr. Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will have for a headliner Mme. Adelaide Herrmann in her Oriental specialty called "A Night in Japan." Others in the bill of importance are the Juggling Johnsons, club swingers; Florence Reed in a monologue, Carmen Sisters, banjoists, and Mabel Maitland.

In Proctor's Harlem house there will be an unusual number of laughing features, the more prominent being Ed M. Favor and Edith Sinclair in their sketch, "The McGuires"; Al Shean and Charles Warren in "Quo Vadis Upside Down," Williams and Adams, and Elizabeth Murry.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre Sam Bernard is announced as the leading attraction. As he happens to be a member of the "White Rats" Association it is doubtful whether he will appear. This same condition exists with the other attractions and the probabilities are that Mr. Keith will give an entirely different programme. However, the following people are under contract to appear: Al Leach and the three Rosebuds in a sketch, "Examination Day at School"; Hill and Silvrany in a bicycle act, Milton Aborn and Dorothy Drew, and Trovolo. The Living Art Studies will in no way be interfered with and will be given with many new features.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, like the other houses, is affected by the strike of the actors, and in announcing their programme for the week they do so subject to change. Maurice Barrymore and his company will present his own playlet, "A Midnight Call," Le Roy and Clayton, Dolan and Lenharr, Jess Dandy, Eckert and Berg, and Webb and Hassen.

A long and varied bill is offered at the ular bill, with Reilly and Wood's traveling company. Mrs. Drexel-Biddle heads the list of features, and Junie McCree, a comedian from the West, makes his first appearance. Ugo Biondis has been retained for another week. Bobby Gaylor, Frank D. Bryan, Fanny Fields, Keno, Welch and Melrose, and numerous others make up the remaining part of the bill.

On the Lion Palace programme, Marie Bartlett, contralto; Gilbert Girard, imitator; Signor Mountvjn, baritone; Ed and Josie Evans, and others appear. This week's attraction at the Dewey Theatre will be Robie's Knickerbocker Burlesquers. The vaudeville portion of the entertainment will be long and interesting.

THE ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

Although the Actors' Fund benefit does not take place until next Friday at the Broadway Theatre, Daniel Frohman has secured such ready responses from the prominent actors and actresses that he is already enabled to announce the features in this entertainment, which is of an unusually novel and attractive character. In consequence of its length the curtain will rise at 1:15 P. M. The numbers will succeed each other as follows: Richard Maddern and his Broadway Theatre Orchestra will perform the Offenbach overture to "Orpheus," after which will come the gavotte and chorus from the second act of "Vienna Life." This will be succeeded by a new one-act play by the author of "A Royal Family," entitled "The Shades of Night," a love story involving two ghosts and two live people. The actors will be Cecilia Loftus, Alison Skipworth, William Courtenay, and Grant Stewart. The Casino management have furnished the Florodora Sextet, after which Mary Munnering, Mrs. Whiffen, and Dorothy Tennant will appear in the one-act play by Lottie Blair Parker, entitled "White Roses," the piece played some years ago at the Lyceum Theatre by Georgia Cayvan.

De Wolf Hopper will then appear with a humorous recitation, and he will be followed by Hilda Spong, Charles Richman, Guy Standing, William H. Thompson, and Fred Courtayne in a short scene from "The School for Scandal." After this Beatrice Herford will appear in a new monologue. She will be followed by Amelia Bingham, Blanche Bates, Ethel Barrymore, Max Robson, Minnie Dupree, Bijou Fernandez, and Evangeline Irving in a skit written by Grant Stewart, entitled "An Appeal to the Muse," a humorous fantasy upon the craze for dramatizing modern heroines. A special event of the programme will be the last feature on the bill, a new and original one-act play written for this occasion by Grant Stewart, entitled "Undine," founded on the "French fable, with incidental music by J. S. Hiller.

Mr. Frohman has secured for this production the following cast: Cecilia Loftus as Undine, William Courtenay as Huldebrand, Alison Skipworth as Bertoldi, and Fred Courtayne as the Fisherman.

Lectures by Burton Holmes.

"The Edge of China" is the first subject in the series of lectures to be given by Burton Holmes in this city at Daly's Theatre. The first lecture will be delivered to-morrow afternoon. On his way back from Manila Mr. Holmes visited the coast cities of the Chinese Empire. The other lectures of the series will follow on the succeeding Monday and Tuesday afternoons at Daly's Theatre and Wednesday and Thursday evenings at Mendelssohn Hall for five weeks, the subjects being given one week as follows: "Moki Land," "The Paris Exposition," "The Wonders of Thessaly," and "Oberammergau in 1900."

A Lecture on Peking.

"In the Heart of Peking" is the title of a lecture to be delivered Tuesday evening in the Waldorf-Astoria by George Lynch, the war correspondent, who, as the representative of The Illustrated Sphere and The Daily Express of London, marched with the allied troops to the Imperial City. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views from photographs made by Mr. Lynch and by J. C. Hemment.

A MUSIC BOX IN MID-AIR.

It Plays on W. A. Eddy's Kite Sustained by Steel Wire.

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 23.—William A. Eddy yesterday sent aloft on his kite-sustained steel wire a music box which was wound up at the earth and which continued to play in midair. The object of the experiment was to test the efficiency of the wire to transmit musical and other sounds without a telephone attachment. Innumerable electric sparks from the upper air were drawn from the wire by application to it of an iron rod driven into the ground.

It was found that when the wire was charged with electric force and before sparks were drawn the musical sound vibrations were more distinct with the wire under the electric strain. When the wire was grounded the musical sounds were fainter. Mr. Eddy says he thinks that the sound vibrations that travel so far ahead of a trolley car at the earth are made more definite by the electric strain of the trolley wire.

PROF. ROSS'S DISMISSAL.

The Reticence of Stanford's President Said to Have Hampered the Economists' Committee.

The report of the Committee of Three University Professors of Political Economy appointed at a meeting of economists in Detroit on Dec. 28 last to inquire into the dismissal of Prof. Ross from the Faculty of the Leland Stanford Junior University was made public yesterday. It is a pamphlet of about 2,500 words, and is signed by Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia, Henry W. Farnam of Yale, and Henry B. Gardner of Brown, the full committee.

Their conclusion is that there is evidence to show that Mrs. Stanford's objections to Prof. Ross were due in part to his attitude on the silver question in the campaign of 1896, and to his utterances on coolie immigration and municipal ownership, but that there is no evidence to show that in the opinion of President David Jordan of the Stanford University Prof. Ross in these utterances overstepped the bounds of professorial propriety.

The committee declines to make public the full text of the letters upon which they based their labors, though they state that they stand ready to do so should such a course prove necessary to establish the truth of the matter, and their report ends with the following note of censure:

> We are aware that, owing to the failure of President Jordan to give definite replies to all our questions, there may be important facts with which we are unacquainted. On the other hand, we cannot but feel that a refusal to furnish specific information in a case of such importance—in which it is charged that the freedom of speech is at stake—is itself a fact of significance, which, to say the least, is much to be regretted.

Letters from President Jordan in which he refuses to furnish information requested are appended to the report, which is indorsed by Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan, Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; Simon N. Patten and Henry R. Seager, University of Pennsylvania; John C. Schwab and Henry C. Emery, Yale University; Sidney Sherwan, Johns Hopkins University; William J. Ashley, Harvard University; Charles H. Hull, Cornell University; Davis R. Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Horace White, editor of The New York Evening Post, and John B. Clark, Richmond Mayo-Smith, and Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University.

It is customary at the Stanford University to reappoint the Faculty each Spring. Prof. Ross's reappointment last year was deferred until June 2, and three days later he handed in his resignation, giving as his reason the disapproval of himself by Mrs. Stanford. No action was taken upon it, however, until Nov. 12, when the resignation was accepted, to take effect at the Professor's own convenience. Two days later Prof. Ross authorized newspaper statements giving the reasons as stated by the committee, and was at once informed by President Jordan that on account of this statement his connection with the university should terminate at once.

AMONG MUSICIANS

The Sad Effects of Decadent Literature on Musical Art.

It was perhaps not in Mr. Gericke's mind to preach a sermon on programme music the other night when he put in the same concert the symphonic poem, "The Death of Tintagiles" of Charles Martin Loeffler, and the "Fantastic Symphony" of Hector Berlioz, but none the less he did so. There in close juxtaposition were two striking examples of this class of music, the music in which the modern romanticist has striven to make us find definite images and logical development of moods. The Berlioz music sounded strangely old-fashioned after the hot and seething orchestration, the weird and restless harmonies of the Boston composer. How we have changed it all in our time! Wagner, the Cyprian de Rore of the nineteenth century, with his Cyclopian chromatic madrigals, opened the way to a new scheme of harmonic progressions, progressions which seem ever to tend to nowhere and which almost abolish the final cadence from music. What is to become of the old elements of form in the mind of the student? Where is he to discover the beginning or the end of the phrase, the period or the sentence, when every one is psychologically labeled "To be continued in our next"?

The listener to this new and kaleidoscopic music must put aside his primer. He must not think of it with Mozart or even Beethoven in his mind. Certainly he must set Mendelssohn on the other side of the darkling world when he goes to listen to the music of these moderns. Berlioz, who was once called a Titanic lark, twitters like a volksthümlisches sparrow, after we have been listening to the "Death of Tintagiles." And there is tenfold more technic in such writing as Loeffler's than there is in that of the genial Hector. The "Traite d'Instrumentation" is out of date. You must go to Gevaert or Prout if you would find out how these newer tricks of strings and wood and brass are done, and even then you will hardly keep up with the march of progress, for the wizard of Munich, the elrie Strauss, is constantly warping the nature of the instruments and teaching them to caper like performing dogs.

Where will it all end? Well, there are many, like myself, who believe that there must eventually come a reaction. For all this new development is based upon the imposition of demands foreign to the nature of a healthy art. In Wagner we find that the music is the exposition of a text. The man has given us something for a guide to his intent, and he has held himself to the spirit of his poesy with a firm and masterly hand. The dramas are not past human understanding. Neither are they morbid. They are strong and straight and true. They court human intelligence. They woo the sunlight and the touch of warm hands. They are supremely human, and they utter world thoughts. The depths of their poetry may not, indeed, be plumbed by the matinée girls fainting behind the orchestra rail, but the outward meaning of their stories is plain to all, and even the limp and the fat-witted may carry away something.

But what is to become of health in art if the inspiration of the composer is to be sought in the wild philosophy of a Nietsche or a Nordau, or in the hideous dramatic fantasies of a Maeterlinck or an Ibsen, and the Wagner idiom exaggerated without the Wagner consolidation of the arts? Is great music to be made by seizing on the foulness of nature, on the corruption of our mortality, on the rottenness of life? Are we to be asked to glorify the earthworm? Even Hamlet, when he ruminated over the skull of Yorick, did not make special note of the disease of which he died, nor disclose that he was a fellow of infinite wickedness. But give one of these decadents a skull and he will give you an emetic.

Granted that Mr. Loeffler, in his "Death of Tintagiles," begged the question, for that is what he did. He made no attempt to tell the shuddering story of Maeterlinck, the story of the mysterious old Queen, the grandmother living away up in the red-lighted tower with her handmaidens and plotting the destruction of a little child who might come to sit on the throne in her stead. He made no attempt to picture the silent horrors of the darkness in which the pursuit of the child takes place, nor the awfulness of Ygraine's desperate struggle to reach him through the fastened iron door, nor the pitiful death of the child in the darkness on the other side. You notice that the element of darkness plays a mighty part in these Maeterlinck ghost stories for adults. It was terrifying in "Les Aveugles." But Mr. Loeffler cannot paint the atmosphere of darkness. Haydn tried it, and failed. Darkness belongs to stage effects; it is a negation and cannot be expressed in music. Mr. Loeffler depicted the vain beatings of Ygraine on the door. He did it with a bass drum. One would have thought that Ygraine had an axe. As a matter of record, she had only a lamp.

But granting that Mr. Loeffler begged the question, and that in delineating in music a struggle and a climax, he did no more than a hundred other composers have done before him, shall we applaud him for putting before our minds a fresh inquiry into the charnel-house literature of Maeterlinck, that horrid symbolism of putrescent mortality? Why should the musical poet seek inspiration in such literature when there is an ocean of grand, gloomy, and dramatic human tragedy all around him? The decadent idea is not one upon which a healthy art can be reared. This kind of writing will not endure. It belongs to the bizarre, the banal, the grewsome. Goethe and Schiller and Hugo and Tennyson and Wordsworth will outlive all the Ibsens and Maeterlincks and poets of the morgue. Yea, even the old bon vivant, the Roman boulevardier Horace, will be read when they are forgotten, and his verses will make better food for music than all of theirs.

> Nec dulces amores
> Sperne, puer, neque tu choreas,
> Donec virenti canities abest
> Morosa.

That does not assume such a portentous aspect of profundity as the Maeterlinckian preachment, but it is saner and wiser and healthier philosophy. And a mass of the world's best music has been made out of it, music which I firmly believe will be heard when the songs of madness and disease and murder and "cold old crimes that were misbegotten" have ceased to interest even the curious.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The third evening concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given on Tuesday at 8:15 o'clock, in Mendelssohn Hall, with the following programme:

Quartet, Op. 22, F major.....Tschaikowsky.
Sonata for pianoforte and 'cello, B flat minor, Op. 8.....Dohnanyi
Quartet for pianoforte and strings, Op. 25, G minor.....Brahms

Mr. Ernst von Dohnanyi will be the pianist.

has contributed most widely to his fame, his first pianoforte concerto. This quartet was privately performed at Nicholas Rubinstein's rooms in Moscow, in the presence of Anton Rubinstein. The latter, though very proud of Tschaikowsky as a man, took an almost hostile view of his compositions, especially the great ones, as the latter's biographer, Kashkin, points out. He thus describes the scene: "All the time the music went on, Rubinstein listened with a lowering, discontented expression, and at the end, with his usual brutal frankness, he said that it was not in the least in the style of chamber music; that he himself could not understand the composition, &c. The audience as well as the players went into ecstasies; but the one listener whose appreciation meant most to the composer obstinately stuck to his own opinion. One word from him would have been more valued than all other praise or success, but Tschaikowsky was not destined to hear that word, and he was evidently deeply hurt by Rubinstein's cutting remarks. It did not, however, shake his devotion to his former master." The quartet, however, has become almost as famous as its predecessor, Op. 11; but if more euphonious, as Mr. Huneker says, is not marked by the rude Russian vigor and originality of that one. Yet some of the themes bear the unmistakable trace of their relation to Russian folk-song elements.

Mr. Dohnanyi's sonata is still in manuscript, as are the other works of the talented young Hungarian. The movements are allegro non troppo, scherzo vivace, andantino, leading directly to the finale, a theme with variations.

Brahms wrote two pianoforte quartets in 1863, both of which added largely to his growing fame. Though the second, in A major, has attained a somewhat higher place in the esteem of latter day audiences, the first, which Mr. Kneisel will play, has the more popular qualities, with its strong, bold, first movement; its uncommonly suave melodious intermezzo, and the brilliant finale, a "Rondo alla Zingarese"—one of Brahms's numerous manifestations of his strong liking for the Hungarian melodic and rhythmic characteristics. This movement is given a peculiar character by the fact that its first theme is in two three-measure periods instead of the usual form of eight measures, "gay and daring" as Dr. Deiters calls it.

MR. FRANKO'S LENTEN CONCERTS.

The appended programme for Mr. Sam Franko's next orchestral concert, which takes place next Tuesday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, may justly be considered one of the most delightful and dignified offerings of the present musical season. The only number which is at all familiar to concertgoers is the Haydn Symphony, but performed under the musical conditions peculiar to Mr. Franko's concerts, new beauties in this beautiful work will doubtless be revealed to us. Westerhout's modern arrangement and orchestration of a theme from Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater" is said to be a striking example of pious adherence to the original musical thought, combined with a masterly presentation of modern orchestral possibilities. The Rode Concerto, No. 8, though one of the numerous concertos by the same master, and written many years ago, will be performed here for the first time. The soloist will be Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, whose performance of the Viotti concerto at Mr. Franko's first concert this season gave unalloyed pleasure to every one of his listeners. The programme is as follows:

Symphony No. 2—D major.....Joseph Haydn, (1732-1817)
Concerto, for violin—No. 8, E minor, (first time in America).....Jacques Pierre Joseph Rode, (1774-1830.)
Prelude—On a theme from "Stabat Mater," (first time in America).....Giovanni Battista Pergolesi-Westerhout, (1710-1756.)
String orchestra.
Overture—(L'Epreuve Villageoise,) (first time in America).....Andre Ernest Modeste Gretry, (1741-1813.)

The Liszt Monument Concert.

Mr. Richard Burmeister's concert in aid of the Liszt monument fund will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternpon at 3 o'clock. The programme, wholly of Liszt music, as follows:

Variations on the basso continuo of the Crucifixus of Bach's B minor Mass, ending with a choral.
Two piano transcriptions.
"On Song's Pinions," by Mendelssohn.
Senta's ballad from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman."
Mr. Burmeister.
Three songs—
"Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh'."
"Es muss ein Wunderbares sein."
"Der Du vom Himmel kommst."
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Sonata in B minor.
Mr. Burmeister.
"The Three Gypsies."
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Bénédiction de Dieu dans la solitude."
Valse Impromptu in A flat major.
"Pester Carnival."
Mr. Burmeister.

Music for Young People.

The fifth symphony concert for young people under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch will be given on Saturday afternoon next in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch will play the finale of the famous "Farewell Symphony," written by Haydn in 1780. "The object of this symphony was to persuade Prince Nicolaus to shorten his stay in Esterhaz, and so enable the musicians to rejoin their families. One after another stopped playing and left the orchestra, until only two violins were left; the hint was unmistakable. 'If all go,' said the Prince, 'we might as well go, too,' Haydn then knew that his object was attained." Mr. David Mannes will be the soloist. The programme:

Finale from Symphony in C, (Koechel 551).....Mozart.
Romanza in F, for violin.....Beethoven
Finale from "Farewell Symphony".....Haydn
Overture, "Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven

Mr. Bispham's Song Recital.

The following is the programme arranged by Mr. David Bispham for his recital in Mendelssohn Hall Friday afternoon next, when he will be assisted by Mr. Rudolf von Scarpa at the piano:

"Desperato's Banquet" } Hy. Purcell
"I'll sail upon the Dog-Star" }
"Sylvia, now your scorn give over" }
"Si, tra i ceppi".....Handel
Cycle of songs from Tennyson's "Maud"..Arthur Somervell
"Herod's Lament" }
"Fair Red Rose" } .....C. Loewe
"Archibald Douglass" }
"I'm Mitternacht" }
"Liebchen ist da" } .....Franz
"Es hat die Rose sich beklagt" }
Iago's "Credo," (Othello) } .....Verdi
"Quand'ero Paggio," (Falstaff) }
"The Return from Fingal" }
"Kitty Bawn" } .....Old Irish
"By Avon's Tide" }
"My Love Neil" }

The Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra.

This is the programme of the first concert to be given by the Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra, Hans Winderstein, conductor, assisted by Von Slivinski, pianist, at Carnegie Hall, March 1:

Prelude to "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Prelude and Liebstod from third act of "Tristan und Isolde".....Wagner
Overture to "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Concerto in E minor.....Chopin
(Mr. Von Slivinski.)
Symphony No. 5 in C minor.....Beethoven

"Sumer Is I-cumen In."

The second concert of the Musical Art Society will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, March 14. In the third part of the programme Mr. Damrosch will give the first English Rota or Round, which is supposed to have been written A. D. 1226, the original manuscript being preserved in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum. Aside from its historical interest, "Sumer Is I-cumen In" is delightful music and is as fresh as if written yesterday.

Mr. Dohnanyi's Recital.

Mr. Ernst Dohnanyi, the pianist, will give a recital of Beethoven's music at Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will play the thirty-two variations in C minor, the sonatas in A flat major and C major, (Opus 2, No. 3,) and the polonaise, Opus 89; the F major andante, and the Rondo a Capriccio, Opus 129.

The Morgan String Quartet.

The Morgan Quartet will give its second concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme will consist of Brahms's quartet in A minor and Verdi's quartet in E minor. There should be a general desire to hear the only will take place in Memorial Hall, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening next. Mr. McIlroy has fully recovered his voice. Mr. Hammond, the pianist, is well known in musical circles.

Notes of Music.

Josef Hofmann, who is to be heard in America during March and April, has made his greatest success in Russia.

The audiences of "Vienna Life" at the Broadway Theatre continue to grow in size and enthusiasm. The topical song of Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, entitled, "They Gave Me a Medal for That," is encored six or seven times nightly, each verse getting a big round of applause. The opera is now rendered in splendid form, and is likely to remain a Broadway attraction for some time. The ballroom scene and Mr. Rudolph Aronson's gavotte will be given for the benefit of the Actors' Fund on March 1.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

Monday.—"Das Rheingold," Mmes. Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Schumann-Heink, and Olitzka, Messrs. Van Dyck, Bertram, Dippel, Bispham, Hubbenet, Blass, and Journet.

Wednesday.—"Die Walküre," Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Gadski; Messrs. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram.

Friday.—"Siegfried," Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Scheff; Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Bispham, Hubbenet, and Blass.

Saturday Afternoon.—"Lucia" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with the same casts as on last Monday night, except that Miss Ternina will make her first appearance here as Santuzza.

Saturday Night.—"Lohengrin," Miss MacIntyre, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Mühlmann.

The usual Sunday evening concert will take place to-night. The soloists will be Mmes. Melba and Homer, Messrs. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plançon. Next Sunday evening Verdi's "Requiem" will be repeated. The performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be completed on the evening of Wednesday, March 6.

ART NOTES.

Barye has modeled the anthropoid ape, making use of a four-footed animal as a means of conveyance, and since his day other sculptors have introduced the larger monkeys into statuary, especially the gorilla. There remained portraiture of the monkey and monumental portraiture after that. But if The Globe is to be trusted, a chimpanzee that died in Grenoble lately is to have all the posthumous honors of a public monument at the hands of his sorrowing friends. Charlemagne was the name of this chimpanzee. He was clothed, and in his right monkey mind, friendly to all and beloved by all. Legends collected around him, one of which was that he once hauled out of the fountain a child who was drowning. While Charlemagne was the pet of the market people and the frequenters of the cafés, he acted as a tonic for the children at the hospitals. He did everything but pronounce words; one defect, however, he could never eradicate; when it came to walking, he was unable to step far without putting his hands to the ground. His monument should prove an interesting problem to French sculptors, for it will be necessary to combine his natural ugliness with an action that will compel respect.

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St. Valentine makes his appearance with commendable regularity, but it is plain that his art education has been as much neglected where he now abides as it was on earth. Otherwise he would take some measures to improve the artistic quality of the little bright-colored missives that are sent under his name and auspices on the 14th of February about the Christian world. Can it be possible that he admires the inane faces that look from bowers of roses and the figures guiltless of the proper curves that inhabit those pink and white jungles of cardboard? Should not the Society for the Decoration of Schoolrooms interfere to protect children from the debilitating effect on their minds of the Valentine card "made in Germany" and sold by the enterprising Britons? It may be argued in his favor that St. Valentine lost his head; but that was so long ago he should have had time to get it straight. The water colorists ought to give prizes for new designs and try them on the children.

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Joseph Linden Smith, who showed his colored drawings from antiquities in Greece and Turkey in New York and Philadelphia recently, has gone to Japan to copy the grand pieces of Buddhistic art at Nara and other places. Many of his drawings belong to the Fine Art Museum of Boston. The Japanese studies will appear in the two volumes on the history of the arts of Japan to be published by the J. B. Millet Company. This work will be written in Japan by Japanese and translated into English.

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The cross of the Legion of Honor is sometimes decreed to queer customers, but that it should be granted to a city is the height of oddity. Yet the City of Paris, by a decree dated Oct. 9, 1900, was authorized to wear the cross of the Legion of Honor. Wear it where? Why, on its coat of arms. Sure enough, the coat of arms of Paris has the cross suspended from the lower point of the shield on which it is painted. Paris has the motto "Fluctuat Nec Mergitur," which corresponds to the three-masted galleon with all canvas raised that sails a silver sea before a red sky. The upper third of the shield has an azure ground sown with golden fleur de lys. The crest above the shield is a crown, bearing four crenelated square towers, all of gold, and connected together by crenelated walls.

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The sculptor Dalou has made the model for his monument to Gen. Hoche, which is to stand in Quiberon. It is an order from the "Blues" of Brittany. Hoche stands in a pensive attitude with bent head, both hands on the pommel of his sword, which is thrust into the ground before his feet. The pedestal will be carved from the live side of the genius of France, and watches here the same plain as oneth other side; but this time the plain is crossed by trains and agricultural machines, while the chimneys of factories are seen against the horizon. Roty has also designed a medal for the stockholders of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway. Three figures representing the two cities and the sea are grouped about a figure representing Progress. The motto reads: "Ferro Conjungit."

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Paris has a Franco-Japanese Society encouraged by the Governments of France and Japan, whose purpose is to bring the manufacturers, commercial men, artists, and learned men of the two countries together. Once a month a lecture is given. Thus, in January the art of making bouquets as it is practiced in Japan was considered by Michel Revon. This month the lecturer was Dr. Mène, who spoke on Japanese armà and armor in the past, using as illustrations of his topic certain historical armor shown at the exposition, as well as pieces that are in the Trocadero Museum.

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Paintings by Claude Monet, Sisley, Renoir, and other French open-air artists, are shown in London at the Hanover Gallery, in New Bond Street. It is the first time that any number of these pictures have appeared in London.

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The exhibition of the American Water Color Society begins its third week to-day at the old Academy of Design. An admission fee, C. Harry Eaton, the Secretary of the society, says, is charged on Sundays.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY BANQUET.

Silver Anniversary of the Great Charity to be Observed on March 23.

Great preparations are making for the anniversary banquet of the Legal Aid Society, which this year completes the twenty-fifth year of its existence. Charles S. Fairchild will preside over the feast, which will be held in the ballroom of the Wald

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

George Washington Forever!

Stern, ruthless, Time is none too kind
To history's precious pages.
Too soon they fade and pale behind
The shadows of the ages.
* * * * * * *
True tales that should be often told,
Round which brave heroes cluster,
Too soon grow threadbare, worn, and old,
And lose their wonted lustre.
Lives of great men, that once were themes
For stirring song and story,
Soon take their flight, like midnight dreams,
They and their erstwhile glory.
And signal deeds, of peace and war,
That once were loudly lauded,
Fall victims to Time's changeless law,
Forgotten—save recorded.
Grand monuments that men do raise,
As measures to remind them
Of trying, tho' illustrious, days
That swiftly pass behind them—
Tho' made of adamant, must fall—
They cannot hold together;
Two tyrant forces wreck them all—
The monsters, Wind and Weather.
And by iconoclastic hands
They will be rudely shattered,
And o'er the breadth of distant lands
Their splintered remnants scattered.
* * * * * * *
Such is the fate of earthly things,
And such the fate of mortals,
To mount upon oblivion's wings
And pass within its portals;
But there is one illustrious name,
A name both loved and cherished,
That will adorn the page of fame
Till history shall have perished.
And "men will come and men will go,"
Death earthly ties will sever,
But, while it lasts, the world will know
George Washington forever!
—LAWRENCE PORCHER HEXT in Leslie's Weekly.

The Catalans.

It is a point of honor with the Catalan of high or humble position to repudiate his Spanish nationality. He hints disgust of the bullfight as an alien institution. Even with a stranger he is loath to converse in Castilian. Some Barcelonese shopkeepers, until the police interfered, used to supplement the seductive "Ici on parle Français" with a satirical announcement, "Aquí se habla Español." The Bishop of Barcelona has fully embraced regionalist doctrines. Animated debates in the Cortes were occasioned by his pastoral letter forbidding his clergy to use the Castilian language in the pulpit or for religious instruction. Catalunia has adopted a national anthem of her own in a militant adaptation of "Els Segadors," ("The Reapers.") When the French squadron visited Barcelonn the "Marseillaise" was sung with enthusiasm; at a gala function in the Liceo—an Opera House of superior size to either La Scala of Milan or the San Carlos of Naples—the royal hymn was hissed, and vivas were raised for a Catalan republic and for a union with France. The strategy recommended by the National Union, of refusing to pay each quarter's taxes until reforms and economies were assured, was eagerly applied in Barcelona by some thousands of commercial houses of standing and shopkeepers.

Under the Constitution the legal remedy is to enforce a seizure of goods to double the amount due. Dr. Robert, then Alcalde of Barcelona, refused to sign the tax claims. He was obliged to resign the Mayoralty. Every obstacle, however, continued to be placed in the way of the execution of the embargoes, and it was freely prophesied that the Government, placed by an inability to collect the revenue, would be forced to surrender to the demands of reformers through fear of bankruptcy. The authorities, however, and Señor Dato, Minister for the Interior, countered the movement with energy. The guarantees were suspended, the press vigorously censored, and no reference allowed in its columns to the non-payment of taxes or to the subject of autonomy. All public meetings were forbidden, the cafés closed at early hours. Ultimately Barcelona was declared in a state of siege and the civil law wholly superseded. A cruiser, Carlos V., arrived in her port, and recalcitrant taxpayers were shipped on board and threatened with transportation if they persisted in their recusancy. The "bloodless revolution" collapsed.

The Queen as a Farmer.

From The Spectator.

The farms which her late Majesty held for the longest time, and which became widely known, were at Windsor. They are not large, considering the wonderful success of the animals bred there. One, Shaw Farm, is a grazing farm with only 120 acres of arable. The other, the Flemish Farm, covers 400 acres, of which 240 are arable. They are cultivated "exactly as the shrewd and practical Prince Albert settled that they ought to be half a century ago." The whole management has been on a serious business system, and the Queen insisted that this, which was also arranged by Prince Albert, should be strictly adhered to. The land has been made to yield good crops, yet kept unexhausted, and so long as arable farming and corn were likely to pay this was made the main object. But it would not have been creditable had not the Queen made her farms profitable; and it was in the quick recognition of the necessity for making a change, and relying more on stock breeding, that she again led the way among agriculturists. The Prince Consort was the actual tenant. Her Majesty, on his death, took over the land, like any farmer's widow, but caused the main attention of her servants to be directed to the rearing of pedigree cattle. Her herds of Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons soon became famous. During the last eighteen years they have been among the most steady prize winners for all-round excellence of the herds of England; and in the show season of last Spring and Summer they beat all previous records, the shorthorns winning forty-eight first prizes and twenty-two championships, and the Herefords twenty-eight first prizes and seven championships; the Devons won twenty-six first prizes.

Roumania and Persecution.

From The National Review.

From all the professional schools in Roumania the Jews are excluded, from the colleges of preceptors, from the naval schools, from the military ones, from all boarding schools. They have tried to reopen their own schools, which, at the invitation of the State, they closed in 1800; but here their endeavors are hampered in every possible way by the authorities. Prohibitive fees are levied on pupils from such schools who present themselves for State examinations, on the mocking pretext that they have not come up from the public schools. At the same time, vexatious regulations forbid them inside their own schools to teach anything on Sundays, because it is a Christian day of rest—this although in Roumania, as in most Latin countries, Sunday is not a day of rest for the work people, shopkeepers, or keepers of places of entertainment. In short, Sunday rest in Roumania is imposed on Jews alone, on Christians never. Another order of the Minister of Public Instruction, of April, 1900, obliged the Jews to continue teaching inside their own schools on Saturdays the same as on other days. In February of that year (1900) a similarly vexatious order decreed that in their schools the Jews shall not teach their religion for more than one hour every other day, and shall not observe the Jewish habit of covering their heads at such time!

Thus anti-Semitic fury has ruined what had become a very promising system of public instruction. An outcry is raised against the Jews for not being Roumanians, and at the same time every barrier is raised against their becoming such, however desirous and willing they may be.

Service for Tenure.

The Rev. Dr. Jessopp in The Nineteenth Century.

The first impression of a layman on reading Lyttelton and his commentators is that no man in England in the good old times—oh! those delightful "good old times"!—could have felt any certainty that there was a single acre, from the Land's mother's side of the house, he was bound to render certain services to the lord, such as helping to cart the said lord's hay for half a day in July, or provide a dozen of eggs at Lady Day or a hen—it would often enough be a tough one that was past laying—at Christmas.

On many large estates there are still survivals of these services and dues to be met with, though during the last twenty years they have largely disappeared, owing to what has been called the agricultural distress, which has prevailed so widely. The annual "homeage turkeys" which the tenants on Lord Leicester's estates in Norfolk contributed some few years ago, and which I am inclined to think they still bring at the Christmas audit, constituted in the aggregate a money value by no means contemptible; and the obligation to convey so many tons of coal to the capital mansion of many another estate, or to provide the carting of gravel or timber when required by the landlord, is still a custom on many a large property, and such services are, or were till very recently, imposed upon the tenants by clauses actually inserted in the leases. One of my earliest reminiscences goes back to more than sixty years ago, when as a child I went with my father to pay a visit to a tenant of his in Essex. For some reason or other the old farmer protested to his landlord, saying: "Your honor needn't be afraid of me, Sir. Me and my father has always kept the best goose for your honor and your father, and we ain't a-going to do other than fair now!" I remember the scene, and I remember the words, because my father often repeated them to me afterward. The best goose was a customary service beyond the money rent paid for the farm.

The Food of Prehistoric Man.

From Chambers's Journal.

Our attention has recently been called to some curious experiments conducted some time ago by Mr. Charters White, M. R. C. S., lately the President of the Royal Odontological Society of Great Britain. Upon examining some skulls dating back from the stone age, he noted that several of the teeth, although quite free from caries, were thickly coated with tartar. It occurred to him that it would be possible by a rough analysis to identify any particles of food that might be imbodied in this natural concrete, and so reveal the character of the ailment partaken of by prehistoric man. Dissolving the tartar in weak acid, a residue was left which, under the microscope, was found to consist of corn-husk particles, hairs from the outside of the husks, spiral vessels from vegetables, particles of starch, the point of a fish tooth, a conglomeration of oval cells probably of fruit, the barbiets of down, and portions of wool. In addition to this varied list were some round, red bodies, the origin of which defied detection, and many sandy particles, some relating to quartz and some to flint. These mineral fragments were very likely attributable to the rough stones used in grinding the corn, and would account for the erosion of the masticating surfaces, which in many cases was strongly marked. This inquiry into the food of men who lived not less than 4,000 years ago is a matter of great archaeological interest.

The Two Parrots.

From "My Birds in Freedom and Captivity." By the Rev. H. A. Astley.

A Dean's wife—why do disreputable parrots always belong to ecclesiastics and their wives?—complained to the Bishop's wife, who also owned a parrot, that her bird used such shocking language; whereupon the Bishop's lady generously offered to lend hers, in order to assist the Deanery bird to become more refined in its conversation, and enlarged upon its charming and correct vocabulary. The following day the Dean's wife, hearing that the episcopal parrot had arrived on its mission to convert its heathen brother, entered the dining room, where the cages had been placed side by side.

"Go to the devil!" shrieked her parrot. "We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord," solemnly said the parrot of the palace!

Presence of Mind.

From "Reminiscences of Oxford." By the Rev. W. Tuckerell.

Smith, the Dean of Christ Church, went down to Nuneham with a friend in his undergraduate days. He returned alone. "Where is T.?" "Well, we had an accident. The boat leaked, and while we were bailing it, T. fell over into the water. He caught hold of the skiff, and pulled it down to the water's edge. Neither of us could swim; and if I had not with great presence of mind hit him on the head with the boathook, both would have been drowned."

The British Wolf.

From The Spectator.

Britain has been infested with wolves from that remote period conventionally termed "the earliest times." Their fossilized remains are frequently discovered, their bones lie about the untidy floors of prehistoric caves, the barrow-folk made necklaces of their teeth. They are mentioned in Welsh and Saxon laws. The Norman, however fond of the "tall deer," was not affectionate toward the wolf, for in many feudal tenures, down to the year 1430, appears an obligation to hunt him. An entry in the account rolls of Whitby Abbey (quoted by Mr. Harting) records a payment for dressing wolf skins in the year 1394—possibly the latest strictly historical evidence as to the English wolf. Mr. Harting mentions a tradition that one Barnes, in the time of Henry VII. was nicknamed "Roast Wolf," because he destroyed so many of these animals, which infested Durham and Yorkshire (according to another legend) during the reign of Elizabeth.

In Scotland, owing to its physical character, they existed until a much later period. So recently as 1577 an act of the Scottish Parliament ordained a wolf hunt in each barony four times a year. Sir Ewen Cameron slew the last wolf in Lochaber in 1680.

"To Lailie—Who Is Dead."

God made you very fair;
I cannot dream He meant you to be lost;
At what tremendous cost
Could Earth supply such wealth of golden hair?

That pansied arch above,
Nor all the shining vast of Morning skies,
Could make two wistful eyes
Like those through which I read your loan of love.

Not all the rose's heart
Nor heart of ev'ry Summer-breathing rose,
That ever buds and blows
Could match those lips your laughter kissed apart.

And so I have no fear;
Your Beauty lives; I have no fear for you;
Your soul grows lovely, too,
In His pure light who holds all beauty dear.

God loves you, and no less;
Death leaves you as He made you—very fair;
Your beauty and His care
Shall wake your very soul to loveliness.
—From The Academy.

The Difficult Turkish.

From The Conservative Review.

Arabic words, phrases, and expressions, as in the case of the Persian, were freely employed by the Turkish writers. So the original Tartaric, or Turkish, dialect of the Ottomans, blended with the refined and melodious tongue of the Arabs and the sweet and harmonious language of the former followers of Zoroaster formed what is today the literary language of the Turks.

Hence the variety in the expressions and the richness of the words of the Turkish literature. While in the European languages Latin and Greek words are used merely as a foundation stone upon which the respective national words are built, the Turks, on the contrary, employ almost to an unlimited extent Persian and Arabic phrases in their original shape. Hence, again, the difficulty of mastering the literary Turkish, which necessitates also the study of the other two Oriental tongues. This variety of languages, coupled with the difficulty of the union of sentences into one so-called "chain," which is unknown to any European language, renders Turkish one of the most difficult of the living tongues of the world. To be able to write well in Turkish, or, to use their own expression, to be a good "Kiatib" (writer) (not in the sense of an author) is held in that country as one of the highest accomplishments that a person can possess, no matter how deficient his knowledge may be in other respects.

Liszt at Windsor.

From The Atheneum.

when, in 1886, Liszt entered the music room at Windsor he remarked to Cusins, then Master of Music to the Queen, "This is the place where I played before George IV. sixty and more years ago." Liszt, in fact, played to the King when, as a prodigy, he visited London in 1824, also again in 1825.

The House of Commons.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

There have, of course, been various improvements effected in the House of Commons in recent years—the electric light, the telephone, and the lifts to the ladies' and reporters' galleries; but in other respects the House of Commons is still strangely behind the times. No self-respecting member ever dines there if he can dine elsewhere. Mr. Gladstone is said to have dined there only once in the sixty years of his Parliamentary career. The cooking (with the exception of the grill) is that of a third-class restaurant; the stock of wine is small, and there is no great variety of choice; the smoking rooms are badly ventilated, and are often so crowded that it is difficult to breathe or see through the thick fumes of tobacco; the corridors and passages are swept by all the winds of Aeolus; in fact, as a member, just returned from the front, remarked on being complimented on his healthy appearance: "If you can stand the atmosphere of the House you need have no fear of the climate out there." The conditions of life in Parliament are certainly hard enough to try the strongest constitution; and Sir George Trevelyan's description of it in Macaulay's time fifty years ago holds good at the present day:

"The tedious and exhausting routine of a political existence; waiting whole evenings for the vote, and then walking half a mile at a foot's pace round and round the crowded lobbies; dining amid clamor and confusion, with a division of twenty minutes long between two of the mouthfuls; trudging home at 3 in the morning through the slush of a February thaw; and sitting behind Ministers in the centre of a closely packed bench during the hottest weeks of a London Summer."

A Glint of Gold.

Unmindful of the wintry cold,
The snowdrops peep above the mold,
And show an inner glint of gold
To eyes that care to see.
The violets sleep till winds of March
Have swept the clouds from heaven's blue arch;
The thrush will sing upon the larch
Before they smile at me.

But these fair children of the snow—
A slender, swaying, glistening row,
With all their silver bells ablow—
Swing lightly o'er the rime.
Hush! though the world looks dark and drear,
It only needs a listening ear
To catch the music—faint, yet clear—
Of their prophetic chime,

Which says: "Though the gloom the earth enshrouds,
And fierce winds drive the heavy clouds,
And seagulls landward fly in crowds
On tempest-beaten wing,
The sky will not be always gray;
But you, please God! shall wake some day
To feel the sun again, and say,
With laughing lips, 'Tis Spring.'"
—E. MATHESON in Chambers's Journal.

Merv, City of the Desert.

Henry Norman in Scribner's.

At 9 o'clock at night another sensation. Merv, once the "Queen of the World," once a household word in England, thanks to O'Donovan and Marvin and Vambéry, as the possible cause of war with Russia, whose absorption of Central Asia brought her here in 1884, just a year before Parliament, at Gladstone's behest, voted £11,000,000 of war money at a sitting in view of Russia's next step south. Now the whole oasis of Merv, one of the most fertile spots in the whole world, is as Russian as Riga, and when you say "Merv" in Central Asia you mean a long, low, neat, stone railway station, lit by a score of bright lamps in a row, where the train changes engines, while in a busy telegraph office a dozen operators click before their clicking instruments; and if you are a Russian officer or official you mean also a brand new town where a pestilent malarial fever is sure to catch you sooner or later, and very likely to kill you.

The Wild Ass.

From Chambers's Journal.

The wild ass may almost be said to be the antithesis of the domestic species. The one is high-spirited and untamable, the other the meekest and most submissive of quadrupeds; the one is as remarkable for its speed as the other for its slowness; and while the wild specimen ranks among the most graceful animals of creation, its every movement typical of the untrammeled freedom of the desert over which it loves to roam, and of the unfettered breath of heaven which seems to lend it wings, its subjugated congener is awkward and ungainly.

In color the roulan, or wild ass, is a creamy white, shading to fawn on the back, with a handsome darker stripe running from wither to tail, and a corresponding marking on each forearm. The head and muzzle are finely molded, the ears long and pointed than those in the tame donkey, the eyes large and prominent and as bright as those of the gazelle, and the legs resemble in length and lightness those of the deer.

Occasionally one of these true children of the desert may be seen in the countries adjoining the Runn of Cutch, in a state of semi-captivity. One which was in the possession of an English officer would come to feed from the hand, but would never allow any one to mount. Whenever such an attempt was made its lowered head and flying heels foretold the fate of the would-be rider.

Wild asses congregate in herds of from sixty to seventy; and it is said by the natives that there is generally but one male in every herd. It is even rare to find a male among the young ones captured.

No prettier sight can be seen than one of these herds careering over the plain, sending up the salt spray like a shower of crystal in the light. Their's is the very poetry of motion; but the sight is too transient, their fleetness of foot carrying them out of the range of vision long before the enjoyment that their beauty gives is satiated.

No Room for the Devil.

From "The Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert," in Scribner's.

I remember once in Dublin we were just going to open our show—we were something like the famous Ravel Brothers, only our work would be serious comedy, while theirs was farce—and we went in to see the performance of "Faust," as actors always will go to the play, when not working themselves. Something went wrong with the trap that should have let Mephistopheles down to the under world. He went halfway down, and then stuck; they hitched him up a bit, and he went down better, but stuck again. They tried two or three times, and then had to lower the curtain with him sticking head and shoulders above the trap. A voice in the gallery shouted out: "Hurrah, boys, hell's full," and the house roared.

The Queen. The Wife.

Lady Jeune in The North American Review.

The Queen was a warm-hearted, generous woman, with strong likes and dislikes, and a very quick temper, which made her passionate and hasty at times. She took some time to forget an injury or an insult. There is one very touching story told of her and the Prince Consort, which is so generally believed to be true that it may be repeated now without indiscretion. On one occasion when there had been some difference between them and the Queen had expressed herself with some heat, the Prince, as was his custom on such occasions, withdrew to his room and locked the door. Presently, a knock came to his door, and on asking who was there he was told, "The Queen." He answered that he was engaged, and a second knock came, followed by the same question and the same reply. After a lapse of a few minutes a gentle knock was heard, and on the Prince's inquiring who was there, the Queen answered, "Your wife"; whereupon the door was opened, with the loving assurance that what the Queen demanded might not be possible, but the wife's appeal was unanswerable.

Snuff-Taking.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

We are threatened with a revival of snuff-taking. These being days of popular hygienic science, the first question for le gros public is not unlikely to be similar to that asked by one of Dr. Abernethy's innumerable patients: "Does a moderate use of snuff after dinner"; and a Poet Laureate readily tolerated what he called "the most innocent of sensualities," especially if the snuff-taker were an old woman. Indeed, Southey referred to snuff as "perhaps the greatest advantage as yet of Columbus's discovery," and added: "The fine lady's snuff; the fine gentleman's; the doctor's, the schoolmaster's, but the old woman's reconciles me to it."

A clergyman of the last century, the Rev. W. King of Mallow, burst into enthusiastic rhyme over snuff:

Before I budge an inch
I had Aurora with a pinch;
After three cups of morning tea
A pinch most grateful is to me;
If then by chance the post arrive,
My fingers still the deeper dive.
When gallant Nelson gains his point
I sink in deep to middle joint;
And soon as ere the work he clinches,
Oh, then I take the pinch of pinches.
* * * * * * *
For rich or poor, in peace or strife,
It smoothes the rugged path of life.

Chinese Method of Measuring.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Many travelers returning from China have commented upon the apparently singular lack of knowledge of the distances across their country or between their towns that exists among the Chinese. If at one town you inquire the distance to the next you may be told that it is twenty li, (one-third of a mile,) but upon arriving at the town you will be surprised to find the distance back to the town from which you have just come is twenty-four li, and that the cost of journeying back again is correspondingly greater than the cost to go to it. This peculiarity also extends to distances between towns by river, the distances up stream being from 50 to 100 per cent. greater than down stream. The cost of travel and transportation in the different directions bears the same relation to each other as the distances. The confusion which has thus arisen has been incomprehensible to foreigners. The Chinese measure distance not by rule, but by the amount of physical energy required to traverse them. Their wage is based on a unit of energy, the amount that it takes them to carry a given load, one picul one li, on level ground. If the road from A to B is down hill the distance is regarded as less than the actual linear distance, because it is supposed to take less energy to travel in that direction; or, as the Chinese say, "the li are short." It naturally follows that in traveling in the other direction, from B back to A, the road being a gradual ascent, a greater expenditure of energy is necessary. "The li are long," and in order to get a fair compensation for their work the carriers must see that the distance and the charges are correspondingly increased. With this explanation, what has often appeared as a vagary of the Chinese becomes simple and reasonable.

A Dog with a Broken Bone.

From Our Animal Friends.

The long bones of the dog are those which he is most liable to break, or, rather, to have broken for him, as the injuries are usually traceable to direct violence. When the parts of the broken bone are properly brought together, the reparative process is almost always remarkably rapid in the dog, because he seems to understand that he must not interfere with the injured limb, and willingly keeps quiet.

John Woodroffe Hill, the noted English veterinary surgeon and a writer of authority on "The Dog: Its Management and Diseases," says of fractures that "the treatment consists in reducing the separated portions to their proper position and maintaining them there, when so reduced, by the application of splints and bandages. Splints may be composed of wood, pasteboard, leather, or gutta percha, the first three of which are retained in position by bandaging, but the last is made soft by hot water and then molded to the limb. To take the place of splints, bandages may be soaked in gum, starch, or plaster of paris."

The Cluck in Speech.

From The Humanitarian.

Among the Geckos of Asia and the clucking sand lizards of the South African veldt the (lingual) suctional note is probably a sex call. On the other hand, the "clocking" of a "broody hen," as John Ray, the seventeenth century naturalist, termed the sound by which fowls, both cocks and hens, summon their families to a feast, ostensibly signifies a bidding to come to a selected trysting place. It is in many respects the antithesis of the sibilant. Although banished for centuries from European speech, yet just as the hiss of an old-time language lingers on the lips of an English mother, while she soothes a fractious child to sleep, or can be heard from the mouth of a hostler when he is grooming a restless steed; so, too, the click of the driver still rouses the dormant energy of the English hack, as no doubtless did for generations before English was spoken. The short, sharp note, best represented, perhaps, by the letters cl-k, gl-k, cr-k, (and vocalised as E. clack, click, G., glucken, E. cluck, crack, &c., which are really the out-breathed equivalents of certain lingual clicks,) is almost as widely, although not so generally distributed throughout the animal kingdom as the explosive hiss. Owing to its mode of production, the click (or cl-k) is, I believe, only uttered by animals possessing fleshy tongues.

A Cookery Book.

See on her shelf, revered and priceless tome,
The "Guide for Cookery for Every Home";
Those broken sides, that tattered leaves inclose,
Proclaim its merits and demand repose.
Past are the days when on the dresser laid
It gave its lore to every passing maid;
There Martha came its counsel to entreat
And left a grease spot where she found a sweet,
Here violets marked the lines my lady conned
When wifely pride the kitchen apron donned
To roll the pie crust, or, mistaken zeal,
With mousse and omelette dress the evening meal.
But graver themes these dog-eared leaves portray,
The household ethics of an earlier day;
Their ancient rules the secret still enshrine
Of how an Englishman should lunch and dine.
To distant lands his errant tastes may roam,
From Orient empires fetch the curry home;
Yet still, unswerving in his true belief,
He finds his ailment in British beef.
Then, faded page! though writ in sober prose
The kitchen epic of our race discloses,
The life of man from childish pap unroll
Till senile gruel shall complete the whole.
—E. V. in The Academy.

Russian Diplomacy.

From Harper's Weekly.

As a matter of fact, the Russian is not more clever than the European, he is not less scrupulous, as scruples go in diplomacy, and, as a rule, he is not more resourceful. But he has the great advantage of working for a Government which has a fixed policy, and which is never swerved from its path. It is persistency arrayed against genius, to quote Lord Rosebery, which was the reason why England overthrew Napoleon, as in a long-continued contest persistency counts for more than genius. An illustration of the bulldog tenacity with which Russia holds to what she wants is shown in England having, after many years of negotiation, at last permitted Russia to establish a Consulate at Bombay. When the request was first made England refused it on the ground that the commercial interests of Russia in India were not of sufficient importance to warrant the appointment of a Consul. Russia was disappointed, but not unduly cast down. Whenever it appeared that England's heart was softening, the request was renewed, and always diplomatically declined until a few weeks ago, when persistency, as usual, won its reward. England has no objection to entertaining a Consul in Bombay. What she does object to is giving her Asiatic rival the facilities to establish an outpost of her Secret Service Corps under such favorable circumstances, as the Consul must be treated with the respect due to an accredited Government agent. Why England has yielded at this time after having resisted so strenuously for so many years no one knows; perhaps she receives an equivalent somewhere; but irrespective of reason, it shows that Russia, like an encroaching sea, may meet with temporary obstruction, only to cut a new channel a few feet off. Russia never turns back, and she never tries to overturn an obstacle when it is so much easier to go around it.

Napoleon's Human Checkers.

From The Century.

A part of Napoleon's misunderstanding of human nature was his misunderstanding of as if they were checkers, and moving them about the board according to his own momentary whim, without a thought of their passions or character or traditions; in a word, by ignoring human nature."

All this "cutting and carving" Napoleon did without the slightest regard for "the exasperation of the transferred souls." Moreover, by his mania for moving boundaries and shifting realms, he created a feeling of impermanence and insecurity. "He never seems to have given a thought to the storm of undying hatred, rancor, and revenge that was chafing and raging below."

Lord Rosebery thinks it "only fair to add" that the congress of his enemies at Vienna proceeded, with flattering imitation, on the same principles as to "cutting and carving."

Looking out upon the world as it now is, one cannot help asking, with a shudder, whether, aside from all questions of original right and wrong, the mistake of Napoleon, repeated in some measure by the allies, is one altogether avoided in our time by the very nations that believe themselves the most civilized, the most enlightened, the most free. Answer, China, the Philippines, and South Africa!

Mothers Are the Queerest Things.

Mothers are the queerest things!
Member when John went away,
All but mother cried and cried
When they said good-bye that day.
She just talked and seemed to be
Not the slightest bit upset—
Was the only one who smiled!
Others' eyes were streaming wet.
But when John come back again
On a furlough, safe and sound,
With a medal for his deeds,
And without a single wound,
While the rest of us hurrahed,
Laughed and joked, and danced about,
Mother kissed him, then she cried—
Cried and cried like all git out!
—EDWIN L. SABIN in The Century.

The Lourdes of Canada.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The church of good St. Anne comes to you with something of a shock; a shrine ought to be old and weather-beaten, and this is as insolently new and clean as the deck of a line-of-battle ship. The platform of the railway bounds one side of a square, inclosed by railings of white and gold; on the north and west are hotels, all French, all new, all depending on pilgrims for their patronage; on the east side is the church itself, built of stone of a delicate silver gray, checkered with white; over the main entrance is a great gilt statue of the saint. On each side of the doors within is a huge pyramid reaching up to the roof, composed of crutches, boots, rosaries, trusses, plaster-of-paris casts—all mysterious things you see in the windows of shops where they sell surgical appliances. I even saw a wooden leg! Close to the altar was a lovely column on a pedestal of exquisite marble, surmounted by a tawdry painted statue with a gold sun-burst round its head. Here also was a smaller pile of crutches and other artificial aids for suffering humanity, and scattered about were candles and candle-ends and lamps of all sizes. There were votive tablets carved in white marble on the walls. One of them read, "Good St. Anne, pray for me and Mrs. Owen Tansey." Fancy presenting a card engraved, "Mr. and Mrs." for admission to the courts of heaven! American sense of humor is a queer thing. In the side chapels were glass cases holding waxen, bloody hands pierced through with nails; and in a porchway there were spectacles, and pipes, and tobacco boxes fastened to the wall. In an annex to the church rosaries, candles, and relics were exposed for sale.

Religious Ecstacy.

From The Homiletic Review.

Some time ago I was engaged in holding a series of revival meetings. Among the attendants were some good people of the free Methodist persuasion who took part in the meeting, and who were sometimes called on to pray, which they seemed delighted to do. As the meeting progressed they became very much elated, especially a lady who sometimes delighted to shout. One evening a deep solemnity pervaded the house, and this particular lady betook herself to prayer. All went well till, carried away by her joy, she praised the Lord she would be at the marriage supper of the Lamb, and, losing control of herself, said, "Praise His name, I can hear the dishes rattling now!" It is needless to add that the solemnity of the meeting was broken for that evening.

Japanese Ladies.

Onoto Watanna in The Woman's Home Companion.

In Japan the higher-class ladies never go to market; the market comes to them. That is, the dealers call and offer wares for sale at their customers' doors. The fish merchant brings his stock, and if any is sold prepares it for cooking. The greengrocer, the saké dealer, and nowadays the meat man, all go to their patrons' houses.

In the morning the ladies are frequently engaged in the characteristic occupation of doing harimona—that is, in starching old clothes and spreading them on large boards to dry in the sunshine. This is the first step to making over old garments, and is done in the open air. Nearly all Japanese women make their own clothes; at all events, even the very richest embroider their garments themselves. They are very economical little dressmakers.

The Gallop in Classic Art.

From The American Journal of Archaeology.

M. Reinach, in the Revue, discusses the different attitudes given to galloping animals in art. He makes four divisions—(1) the canter, in which one hind foot is on the ground, the other three being in the air; (2) the cabré fléchi, in which both hind feet are on the ground and both fore feet raised high in the air; (3) the cabré allongé, like the preceding, except that the fore feet are raised less high and the whole animal is more stretched out, so that the hind feet extend beyond the body and the fore feet before it, and (4) the galop volant, in which all four feet are in the air and stretched, respectively, before and behind the body. Of all these, the first is the only one which instantaneous photography shows to be true to nature. The other four attitudes are, to be sure, sometimes taken by horses and similar animals, but not in galloping. Assyrians and Egyptians used only the second and third (the Assyrians only the third) attitudes in representing galloping horses. The first attitude (canter) was invented in Greece about the middle of the fifth century, and appears in the frieze of the Parthenon, but is soon given up in favor of the second attitude. The two rearing attitudes (the second and third) are in exclusive use in Roman and mediaeval art, and in modern art until the fourth attitude was invented, (probably by some English engraver,) in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In reality this attitude is peculiar to jumping. The correct representation of the galloping horse has been introduced in art only since the artists began to study instantaneous photographs.

Athens and the Goat.

From Scribner's.

Nor do the men who sell milk and its various products lie in bed till the sun rises. There are a couple of European dairies in Athens whose proprietors keep cows; but they do business mostly with the foreigners and with those Greeks who ape foreign manners. Your genuine Athenian believes the goat to be the proper milk-producing animal, and he regards the cow in this connection about as we Americans do the mare. The milkman takes his animals with him, jangling their bells and sneezing. "Gála!" he shouts, a quick, startling cry with a "g" whose guttural quality is unattainable by adult learners and usually unperceived by them. When a customer comes to the door he strips the desired quantity into the proffered receptacle before her vigilant eyes, selecting one of the goats, and paying no attention to the others, who understand the business as well as he does. Patiently they stand about, chewing the cud or resting on contiguous doorsteps. When their master moves on they arise and follow, more faithful than dogs. The obvious and well-nigh overpowering temptation to which the milkman is subjected affects him in Greece as in America. In Greece it is taken for granted that he cannot resist and he is therefore obliged to take his animals with him. But even thus he is not above suspicion, for they tell of a rubber water bag, carried inside the coat and provided with a tube reaching to the palm of the hand. Each time the milkman closes his hand over the udder he presses the bag between his arm and his body.

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The Gallop in Classic Art.

From The American Journal of Archaeology.

M. Reinach, in the Revue, discusses the different attitudes given to galloping animals in art. He makes four divisions—(1) the canter, in which one hind foot is on the ground, the other three being in the air; (2) the cabré fléchi, in which both hind feet are on the ground and both fore feet raised high in the air; (3) the cabré allongé, like the preceding, except that the fore feet are raised less high and the whole animal is more stretched out, so that the hind feet extend beyond the body and the fore feet before it, and (4) the galop volant, in which all four feet are in the air and stretched, respectively, before and behind the body. Of all these, the first is the only one which instantaneous photography shows to be true to nature. The other four attitudes are, to be sure, sometimes taken by horses and similar animals, but not in galloping. Assyrians and Egyptians used only the second and third (the Assyrians only the third) attitudes in representing galloping horses. The first attitude (canter) was invented in Greece about the middle of the fifth century, and appears in the frieze of the Parthenon, but is soon given up in favor of the second attitude. The two rearing attitudes (the second and third) are in exclusive use in Roman and mediaeval art, and in modern art until the fourth attitude was invented, (probably by some English engraver,) in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In reality this attitude is peculiar to jumping. The correct representation of the galloping horse has been introduced in art only since the artists began to study instantaneous photographs.

Athens and the Goat.

From Scribner's.

Nor do the men who sell milk and its various products lie in bed till the sun rises. There are a couple of European dairies in Athens whose proprietors keep cows; but they do business mostly with the foreigners and with those Greeks who ape foreign manners. Your genuine Athenian believes the goat to be the proper milk-producing animal, and he regards the cow in this connection about as we Americans do the mare. The milkman takes his animals with him, jangling their bells and sneezing. "Gála!" he shouts, a quick, startling cry with a "g" whose guttural quality is unattainable by adult learners and usually unperceived by them. When a customer comes to the door he strips the desired quantity into the proffered receptacle before her vigilant eyes, selecting one of the goats, and paying no attention to the others, who understand the business as well as he does. Patiently they stand about, chewing the cud or resting on contiguous doorsteps. When their master moves on they arise and follow, more faithful than dogs. The obvious and well-nigh overpowering temptation to which the milkman is subjected affects him in Greece as in America. In Greece it is taken for granted that he cannot resist and he is therefore obliged to take his animals with him. But even thus he is not above suspicion, for they tell of a rubber water bag, carried inside the coat and provided with a tube reaching to the palm of the hand. Each time the milkman closes his hand over the udder he presses the bag between his arm and his body.

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FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	**$100.00**
April 1	**150.50**
May 1	**151.00**
June 1	**151.50**
July 1	**152.00**
August 1	**152.50**
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	**133.00**
Total	**$990.50**

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books **February 21, 1901**, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
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Voting Trustees.

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Surplus, $1,000,000.

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

READING COMPANY.

Jersey Central Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable April 1, 1951. Interest April 1st and October 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from April 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York and Philadelphia, February 19, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $23,000,000 of the above-described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
NEW YORK.
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PHILADELPHIA.

READING COMPANY,
General Office Reading Terminal.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Reading Company's Jersey Central Collateral fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide part of the cost to this Company of 145,000 shares of $100 each of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, being a majority of such capital stock. The balance of the cost of such stock has been provided by this company from other resources.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Reading Company and are secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture pledging all of said 145,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey purchased as above stated, and in addition thereto 29,900 shares of the Capital Stock of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, being the whole of its capital Stock, less 100 shares reserved to qualify directors; and also 4,400 shares of the Capital Stock of the Port Reading Railroad Company.

The Perkiomen Railroad extends from Perkiomen Junction on the main line of the Reading Railroad to a point on the Reading Company's East Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of Allentown, a distance of 38 5-10 miles, with 9 5-10 miles of sidings, a total of 48 miles of single track. It is capable of easy physical connection at Allentown with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which by such connection would be enabled to obtain an advantageous line into Philadelphia and obtain access to the valuable local territory along the line. The ownership of the Perkiomen Railroad would thus be of very great value to the Jersey Central System and the addition of this collateral to the majority holdings of Central Railroad of New Jersey stock makes a combined value far in excess of the value of the Jersey Central and Perkiomen stock held separately.

The Port Reading Railroad is a valuable asset of the Reading Company, furnishing, as it does, an outlet to New York tide waters for about 2,000,000 tons of coal annually. It has always earned a handsome profit over its charges.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated April 1, 1901, and will be executed to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as Trustee. It will provide for the issue from time to time of bonds to an aggregate of not exceeding in all $35,000,000, of which $23,000,000 are now offered for sale. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of acquiring ADDITIONAL shares of the stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The 145,000 shares of stock now pledged are fully paid for from the present issue of $23,000,000 of bonds in connection with other resources of the Reading Company.

The Trust Indenture will provide that this issue of bonds shall be redeemable upon six months' previous notice on any interest date after April 1, 1906, at 105 and interest.

The income account of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the fiscal years ending December 31, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Receipts from all Sources	$17,089,379.51	$16,249,486.64
All Expenses	9,690,903.83	9,344,949.43
Net Earnings	$7,389,475.68	$6,904,537.16
All charges, (including rentals)	4,770,112.80	4,842,188.68
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$2,619,362.88	$2,062,348.48

The results for the year 1900 thus show a substantial increase in surplus, although the coal strike which occurred in September and October, 1900, occasioned a loss of more than $500,000 in net earnings.

The proportion of net earnings of the Jersey Central Company alone, distributable to the $14,500,000 of its capital stock pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, (out of the total issue of $27,055,800 of such stock,) would thus be more than sufficient to provide for the interest upon the $23,000,000 of bonds now issued, without calling upon the Reading Company at all.

The combined income account of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Receipts from all Sources	$55,945,934.78	$46,882,907.92	$9,063,026.86
All Expenses	44,857,390.48	36,643,846.63	8,213,543.85
Net Earnings	$11,088,544.30	$10,239,061.29	$849,483.01
All Charges	9,150,543.47	9,073,852.40	76,691.07
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$1,938,000.83	$1,165,208.89	$772,791.94

The Reading and Jersey Central systems do not come into competition, but supplement each other at all common points. It is confidently expected that large economies can be accomplished through a closer interchange of traffic and of facilities between the two properties, and at the same time that the gross earnings of both may be substantially increased.

Yours very truly,
J. S. HARRIS,
President.

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Dividends.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900, Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, February 5, 1901.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ payable March 1st, to the Stockholders of record February 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from February 18th to February 28th, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
45 Broadway.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.
OBO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Iron Silver Mining Company,
813 LORD'S COURT BUILDING,
40 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York, February 13, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Iron Silver Mining Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls close at 12:30 P. M.
In accordance with the by-laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of stock will close February 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen March 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FREMONT WOODRUFF, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

$100.00 REWARD
AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.
LOST OR MISLAID, on Thursday, January 31st, 1901, Check No. 94,082, drawn by W. Gurnee, Jr., & Co. on the Hanover National Bank, New York City, in favor of Henry Brothers & Co. for $25,000.00, certified by said Hanover

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

During most of the business days of the week Wall Street was uneasy. Everything seemed to be hinging—from a speculative point of view—upon the big steel trade deal; and of a hundred circulating tales referring to it, some were exceedingly depressing. Over and over again it was declared that insurmountable obstacles had been met, and one specific representation was to the effect that Mr. Morgan had notified two of the important iron companies that they would not be, under any circumstances, absorbed. Out of reports of this sort grew a good deal of nervousness on the theory that a general metal trade war might be close at hand.

Yet—according to the very highest authority—there has at no time intruded a single difficulty grave enough to warrant any anxiety whatever. The big deal's success was assured from the start—such is the unequivocal declaration of one who has abundant opportunity to know and abundant right to speak.

What was natural enough was that the stock market as a whole fell into a state of suspended animation pending official disclosure of details in a transaction so gigantic as that undertaken by Mr. Morgan and his confrères for a concentration of control in the iron and steel trade of the country. What was similarly natural was that all the little traders of the Stock Exchange should grow hysterical and make every possible attack upon market values. Their campaign effected something; and when quotations softened under the pressure of short selling, considerable volumes of long stock were forced into liquidation, for nervous holders of securities gave more heed to market recessions than to the legitimacy of the causes that produced those recessions. Commission brokers, incidentally counseling prudence, saw a good many slightly margined accounts disappear, and the net result, marketwise, is that there has been a general clearing out of the weaker elements in the market. The market as a whole and for its future is better for the experience.

While the markets here have been closed for the last two days of the week, there has been considerable activity in American issues abroad, and the more conspicuous shares have advanced. This exhibit is due, undoubtedly, to orders cabled from this side, for it is only pretense to claim that there is now showing in Europe anything like a genuine substantial interest in American securities. What is of first account in our relations with foreign investors and speculators is, however, that Europe has relatively few American stocks left—has relatively few to unload. International trade balances are no longer to be settled when in our favor by the shipment to us of American stocks and bonds. That performance has run its limit. In so far as market influences can come from abroad they most largely depend upon such a renewal in European interest as will induce buying; and with market values here standing such tests as recently have been forced upon them, it is probable that such a revival of European favor may appear. Such is the opinion of most conservative international bankers. The securities of no other country in the world are yielding such net returns to investors as do ours; and in no other country outside of England itself is there similar stability. All this Europe is bound to act upon in its large way when once the evidence has been impressed.

Money market discussions are animated. Theories in great variety conflict with one another as to whether present ease can continue or is likely to be interrupted—naturally or otherwise. The extraordinary size of various undertakings in progress brings new elements into the situation. Wall Street never anticipated developments such as are now commanding the attention of our bankers; old maximums of tens of millions are so far surpassed that hitherto prevailing rules for calculation prove valueless. Superficially considered, it is difficult to regard some of the problems now pending as other than likely to disturb the equanimity of any money market. Yet those bankers of experience who are devoting themselves to the colossal plans seem wholly at ease, confident that they can carry through their projects without difficulty, without upsetting the loan market. And that this view is accepted by the most important money-holding interests of the country appears in the fact that time funds can be borrowed in Wall Street in apparently limitless volume at 3 and 4 per cent. covering a period of months to come.

Many railway consolidations of which not much has been heard recently may be soon announced. St. Paul negotiations have not been dropped. There are important plans, too, close to completion in the Eastern trunk line field. In the South there is developing a surprise.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Instead of a predicted increase in loans, the bank statement yesterday showed a decrease of $2,822,100 and an increase in surplus reserves of $1,694,225. There was a gain in cash of nearly $1,200,000, represented by a loss in specie of $280,100 and an increase in legal tenders of $1,418,800. Deposits decreased $2,142,100. The decrease in loans is probably due to the liquidation in the market during the week and to the fact that pending "deals" have, for the time at least, not demanded any greater use of capital.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$841,800,900	$745,455,100	$771,674,900
Deposits	1,009,196,900	826,806,600	910,573,600
Circulation	31,225,000	17,971,500	14,516,300
Specie	182,363,300	122,664,900	202,658,300
Legal tend's.	73,980,100	63,710,900	65,230,000
Total res.	$256,343,400	$186,375,800	$267,978,300
Res. req'd.	252,299,725	206,716,650	227,643,400
Surp. res.	$14,646,675	$19,678,550	$30,334,900

THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

Clinton P. Paine, head of the banking house of Clinton P. Paine & Co., Baltimore, speaking of the prosperity of the South generally, says:

"The development of the South, greater than ever before within the past year, has done much for the monetary interests of Baltimore. Regarded as 75 cents by the market. It will probably maintain its firmness next week, when the supply of money for the week will be reduced by heavy tax payments. The further large quantity of dutiable goods cleared has caused traders to borrow money from banks on one hand and on the other hand it has sent cash to the Bank of England to the credit of the Government. The Government is using the revenue to redeem its indebtedness to the Bank.

There has been a further drain on the supplies, owing to the payment of £2,000,000 of the first installment of the new Exchequer bonds. Hence, borrowers had to temporarily secure a large sum from the Bank of England at 5 per cent., and were also obliged to take a fair amount in short bills for discount. How long the Bank will retain control of the market largely depends on the extent of the Government disbursements. The Government's loans having been repaid to the Bank, no further absorption of money for this purpose will occur, but the Government's indebtedness to the Bank of Ireland and National Debt Commissioners, some £5,000,000, remains to be liquidated. It will probably be redeemed during the next week or two.

A large sum will have to be borrowed for the Stock Exchange Settlement and the month-end requirements, but the early March supplies will be so large that a fall in rates is unavoidable. The further inflow of gold from abroad and from the country will probably continue for two or three weeks, and will so strengthen the Bank's position that it may be undesirable to keep up rates. Since the Bank return over £300,000 has been imported, and a further considerable amount is expected from Paris in the next few days, and another half a million from India is due within ten days. Adding this to the heavy inflow from tax payments, it is apparent that the addition to the reserve will be large, and a further reduction of the Bank rate to 3½ per cent. will be possible. Even 3 per cent. is regarded as within sight, if not before, immediately after the financial year.

A new loan may be raised in March or April. It is expected some £30,000,000 would provide for the conduct of the war to the end of June, and the retirement of £13,000,000 of Treasury bills.

The recent advance in silver is attributed chiefly to speculative purchases, and partly to the buying of the Indian Government.

Commencing on the report of the combination of mines and manufacturing plants in the United States, The Statist remarks:

"Apart from the possibility of a great silver mining combination and the effect on the price, there is the prospect that the price may gradually improve, as a result of the world's normal consumption. The Indian Government is obliged to purchase 50,000,000 ounces annually, and the demand for China will possibly be larger than hitherto. With the normal demand and the subsidiary coinage for trade purposes, the conditions warrant the opinion that silver will permanently command a higher level than witnessed in recent years."

Consols for money, 97½; consols for the account, 97 9-16; Atchison, 57¾; Canadian, 93; St. Paul, 152½; Illinois Central, 134¾; Louisville, 94¾; Union Pacific preferred, 90; New York Central, 147¾; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 76; Reading, 16; Erie first preferred, 68¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 89; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 9; Rand mines, 40½.

Bar silver closed quiet at 28 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 13-16 per cent.

Spanish fours, 71¾.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130; Madrid, 37.10; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.40.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Parquets were firm on the Bourse to-day. Spanish fours improved. Kafirs were good, especially Rands, on rumors favorable to the British regarding Gen. De Wet's position. At the close some departments slightly reacted, but the market was generally steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 40c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 72.22½.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—On the Boerse to-day internationals were firm, and there was good investment in home threes. Americans were quiet. Locals fluctuated and closed firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

GOOD TIMES IN THE WEST.

Ex-Gov. Thomas Lowry of Minnesota is more than ever impressed with the country's prosperity, as witness these, his words:

"I believe the good times and the general prosperity have but begun. Prosperous as the country is, I look to see it even more prosperous. In the West all the signs point to improvement. The community of interest appearing in the Western railroads; the certainty of the removal of disturbing and demoralizing rate wars; the opening up of the Far East to the products of our country, and the necessary growth of our railroad and shipping facilities; the increase in the Western manufactories—these are but a few of the many signs that the future has in store for us great and substantial good.

"I do not remember a time when the railroads of the country were in such solid position and making so large net earnings. It is not surprising that increased dividends are coming to be the rule."

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Edward Wassermann, one of the shrewdest of the progressive Stock Exchange members, has this to say of the market and the market outlook:

"I look to see the market do better. In the first place, a lot of the small traders took on more stocks than they were able to carry, and there has been some liquidation from that source. Then, too, there was some selling—a good deal of liquidation, in fact—in consequence of the poor showing made by the bank statements for several weeks. Nor were the big men averse to the decline, being of opinion that they had too many followers. I think that from now on the condition of the banks will show more favorably than in past weeks. I look also for continued ease in money.

"Stocks have gone into much stronger hands as a result of the decline, and the short interest has been largely increased, which by itself is an element of strength. The market, therefore, is apt to have a substantial advance on any favorable news.

"Railroad stocks will, in my opinion, have a sharp rise, while I look to see a lively interest again taken in industrials. It will be only a question of a short time when the steel deal negotiations will be completed. In the railroad group I think some stocks are likely to have increased dividends—for instance, Southern Railway preferred at its next dividend meeting.

"With the favorable conditions throughout the country and with so many important transactions to be carried through, I cannot see why the market should fail to do better."

A BULL ON THE MARKET.

John Dupee of Schwartz, Dupee & Co. is a bull on the market. His reasons, tersely put, follow:

"I am a bull on stocks in general for the reason that never in my experience have I seen conditions so legitimately strong as they are now. I never saw the prospects for railroad earnings better than they are now. The country is full of high-price produce, and that means prosperity.

"Pessimists are predicting all sorts of calamity as a result of the proposed new steel combine, but I think the people behind it have demonstrated that they know where they are at and that no disaster will result from it."

ACTIVITY IN DRY GOODS.

Business in the dry goods district is booming, and, according to all authority, is likely to show continued improvement. Demand is good, collections are easy, and export trade, particularly to Cuba and Porto Rico, is steadily increasing. A few representative views on the subject are herewith given:

***

John N. Beach of Teft, Weller & Co.—Trade is exceptionally good up to date, and the outlook is very promising. We usually get right into busy times around Washington's Birthday, and this year has been no exception to the rule. There is an unusual demand for washed fabrics and ginghams—in many cases largely in excess of the supply.—Plain cotton goods are a little slow, and there is some cutting; but all in all, the trade is in prosperous condition.

***

George L. Putnam of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.—Business is good; just as good as it was last year. January of this year, as a matter of fact, was considerably ahead of last year, but there was some falling off this month, so that as a result up to date we are about even as compared with 1900. Collections are good, failures are few, and everything indicates prosperity throughout the country, unusual prosperity, I may say, in Texas and the Southern States. The outlook is assuring. The retailers report everything in their particular sections prosperous and promising.

***

George R. Pond of Lee, Tweedy & Co.—The feeling in the trade is optimistic, though it is not absolutely correct to say that business is as good as last year. Then we were operating in boom times and there was a good advance in prices. Now conditions are all changed. While prices are firm, there is nevertheless not the same demand and rush as there was a year ago. However, I think the situation is healthier. There is especially a good demand for woolen and dress goods and washed dress fabrics. Lighter weight dress goods are more in demand than the heavier—just the reverse of last year. The export trade, particularly in washed dress fabrics, is steadily increasing, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Honolulu sending larger orders. At the conclusion of the Spanish war we sent a man to Cuba, and he has developed quite a trade there. So far as the relative demand for domestic and imported goods is concerned, I may say we sell more than ten dollars' worth of domestic goods to one dollar's worth of foreign. This is due in part to the fact that the tariff keeps out imported goods and in part to the fact that domestic goods give just as much satisfaction.

J. H. Dunham & Co.—The volume of business is unusually good and the outlook is very bright in all lines.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The cable advices from London yesterday reported further improvement in the market for Americans, practically every American stock on the list showing an advance. The Reading securities were especially strong, while continued strength showed in the Erie and Southern Railways. These advances in the Morgan stocks are attributed in London to buying by Morgan interests, and are taken to foreshadow coming favorable developments.

The general tone abroad was reported healthier, and the belief is that money will grow easier.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Money was in good demand to-day, and somewhat easier. The pressure was partly relieved through large amounts obtained from the Bank of England. Discounts were firm on the dearness of money. The approach of the carry-over of mines Monday restricted business.

On the Stock Exchange, apart from Satmarket. It will probably maintain its firmness next week, when the supply of money for the week will be reduced by heavy tax payments. The further large quantity of dutiable goods cleared has caused traders to borrow money from banks on one hand and on the other hand it has sent cash to the Bank of England to the credit of the Government. The Government is using the revenue to redeem its indebtedness to the Bank.

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CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 23, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$951,325,981	$804,362,927	+17.9
Boston	87,382,942	78,737,555	+11.0
Philadelphia	99,697,174	91,737,913	+14.2
Baltimore	14,065,194	11,730,632	+25.0
Chicago	91,465,122	94,057,234	— 2.8
St. Louis	27,951,749	22,437,939

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,074,300	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,905,000	$3,477,000	$1,181,000	$16,270,000	$499,700
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bank Manhattan Co.	21,844,000	5,560,000	2,126,000	26,465,000	.....
2,000,000	1,190,900	Merchants' National	15,742,200	3,193,200	1,675,600	18,869,500	.....
2,000,000	2,251,400	Mechanics' National	14,673,000	2,334,000	650,000	14,777,000	.....
1,500,000	2,980,300	Bank of America	22,078,300	4,384,000	2,450,100	28,452,100	.....
1,000,000	241,300	Phenix National	6,241,000	1,387,000	109,000	5,411,000	45,900
10,000,000	3,490,300	National City	128,037,800	34,467,000	5,590,200	148,652,500	4,202,200
300,000	6,881,700	Chemical National	25,011,200	3,887,300	2,728,700	26,304,200	.....
600,000	224,600	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	5,506,000	1,088,600	503,100	6,256,800	43,300
1,000,000	1,873,300	Gallatin National	9,113,200	1,122,500	770,700	7,540,300	988,000
300,000	85,500	Nat. But. & Drovers'	1,143,200	414,000	49,700	1,338,500	39,700
400,000	124,800	Mechanics and Traders'	2,374,000	185,000	250,000	2,514,000	.....
200,000	173,600	Greenwich	873,000	93,000	157,100	760,400	.....
600,000	486,100	Leather Manf. Nat.	4,634,900	1,252,500	229,900	4,923,500	475,400
300,000	216,400	Seventh National	3,763,900	909,800	324,700	4,983,700	298,900
1,200,000	543,300	State of N. Y.	6,054,300	360,700	343,600	4,277,400	.....
5,000,000	2,940,100	American Exch. Nat.	29,870,000	5,105,000	1,552,000	24,772,000	4,804,000
10,000,000	6,936,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce	78,653,400	6,893,400	6,373,200	67,509,900	7,533,400
1,000,000	1,603,900	National Broadway	5,886,200	906,900	313,300	4,941,100	199,700
1,000,000	1,259,200	Mercantile National	15,059,600	2,223,800	1,041,800	15,770,800	987,000
422,700	484,700	Pacific	2,822,000	132,500	464,400	3,286,500	.....
1,500,000	1,140,800	Nat. Bank of Republic	21,018,000	4,634,500	1,117,000	23,441,800	1,395,800
450,000	994,500	Chatham National	6,362,500	712,500	1,015,300	6,589,200	50,000
200,000	337,300	People's	2,178,200	133,300	574,900	2,731,800	.....
1,000,000	734,900	Nat. Bk. of N. America	15,773,100	2,924,900	1,315,200	17,627,300	724,200
3,000,000	5,178,900	Hanover National	52,574,900	9,779,700	5,491,700	58,085,900	2,980,200
500,000	458,100	Irving National	3,907,000	707,500	612,300	4,381,000	226,600
600,000	407,300	National Citizens'	3,409,700	542,200	210,100	3,478,100	295,400
500,000	274,000	Nassau	2,728,100	350,700	447,600	3,388,000	.....
900,000	1,047,500	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,782,500	1,367,900	737,000	7,393,000	225,400
1,000,000	206,800	Nat. Shoe & Leather	5,535,200	701,500	212,600	3,939,000	48,900
1,400,000	1,807,200	Corn Exchange	21,807,000	3,975,000	2,162,000	24,889,000	.....
1,000,000	518,400	Continental National	4,565,200	800,000	541,900	5,375,800	324,500
300,000	401,600	Oriental	2,080,000	196,000	345,400	2,982,000	.....
1,500,000	6,167,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,719,000	4,392,000	1,074,000	22,859,000	46,100
2,000,000	3,568,900	National Park	31,550,000	18,780,000	4,872,000	71,021,000	49,600
250,000	161,100	East River National	1,241,100	255,100	177,800	1,463,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,467,400	Fourth National	26,057,100	5,711,600	2,502,900	29,417,900	50,000
1,000,000	557,500	Central National	10,986,000	3,235,000	1,345,000	14,580,000	580,000
500,000	888,700	Second National	9,265,000	1,538,000	897,000	10,075,000	267,000
750,000	66,800	Ninth National	2,907,000	544,000	267,000	3,300,000	49,800
500,000	9,229,900	First National	42,166,800	12,741,000	1,758,100	46,778,900	494,800
300,000	109,000	N. Y. National Exch.	3,145,500	573,200	330,200	3,384,400	247,100
250,000	724,700	Bowery	5,776,000	377,000	260,000	3,342,000	.....
200,000	358,300	N. Y. County National	3,078,400	831,300	410,600	4,145,700	50,000
750,000	366,000	German-American	5,231,100	459,000	240,400	3,351,100	.....
1,000,000	2,110,500	Chase National	40,022,100	11,369,100	1,729,000	49,009,200	800,000
100,000	1,326,700	Fifth Avenue	8,858,900	2,496,400	754,400	10,315,900	.....
200,000	638,600	German Exchange	2,253,100	220,400	930,600	3,320,300	.....
200,000	818,500	Germania	3,068,800	405,400	596,000	4,536,200	.....
300,000	819,700	Lincoln National	13,869,300	1,407,100	1,945,700	13,835,500	246,200
250,000	1,095,500	Garfield National	6,564,500	1,627,700	270,200	7,509,700	49,400
200,000	348,000	Fifth National	2,170,700	477,500	168,400	2,288,100	191,000
300,000	1,018,200	Bank of the Metropolis	7,786,800	1,365,400	548,600	8,548,700	.....
200,000	426,400	West Side	2,907,000	365,000	381,000	3,008,000	.....
500,000	871,800	Seaboard National	15,054,000	2,717,000	2,073,000	18,615,000	460,000
2,100,000	1,871,700	Western National	41,978,300	10,404,200	2,474,300	50,719,000	50,000
300,000	530,800	First National, B'klyn.	3,821,000	505,000	989,000	4,401,000	75,000
500,000	604,100	Liberty National	6,801,600	1,522,500	425,000	7,099,700	497,800
1,000,000	379,200	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,070,400	599,200	437,100	3,987,300	.....
250,000	444,600	Bk. of New Amsterdam	5,319,000	779,900	787,000	6,242,200	.....
250,000	996,300	Astor National	4,835,000	343,700	1,227,300	5,600,000	350,000
500,000	325,100	Hide & Leather National	2,654,300	500,200	61,100	1,904,400	380,000
62,800,000	78,872,500	Total, National banks...					
11,422,700	15,385,000	Total, State banks.....					
74,222,700	92,257,500	Total	911,800,900	192,953,300	73,890,100	1009188900	31,225,000

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, Dec. 13, 1900; 19 State Banks, Dec. 4. 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 23 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,256,700.00	$43,100.00	$131,300	$469,800.00		$1,652,600.00
Columbia	300,000	2,241,000.00	107,000.00	85,000	159,000.00	$13,000.00	2,314,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,096,326.81	45,418.84	47,285	428,384.12	.....	1,408,198.55
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,150,600.00	66,100.00	45,000	251,600.00	.....	1,335,300.00
Gansevoort	200,000	698,104.97	7,758.97	54,994	39,685.21	59,416.28	755,979.16
Hamilton	200,000	1,274,900.00	80,400.00	95,800	82,700.00	100,000.00	1,516,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,028,900.00	118,900.00	89,900	307,700.00	51,600.00	2,049,500.00
Mutual	200,000	1,272,973.84	28,587.00	139,005	225,240.17	139,242.91	1,504,168.16
19th Ward	100,000	1,271,242.00	21,549.00	137,048	222,354.00	5,130.00	1,721,107.00
Plaza	100,000	2,253,000.00	155,000.00	161,000	223,000.00	.....	2,615,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,039,961.12	16,235.47	32,791	71,044.59	.....	1,055,181.55
State	100,000	2,943,000.00	288,000.00	144,000	92,000.00	278,000.00	3,524,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,122,800.00	31,000.00	159,800	78,000.00	138,000.00	1,058,600.00
Union Square	200,000	2,160,910.69	57,109.13	215,821	602,146.86	.....	2,812,250.04
Washington	100,000	505,409.22	22,825.00	11,000	48,251.19	4,389.04	479,042.19
Yorkville	100,000	1,395,300.00	100,700.00	127,700	113,300.00	80,000.04	1,528,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,079,119.00	15,408.00	85,892	273,795.00	100,000.00	1,340,184.00
Broadway	100,000	1,476,664.41	14,806.20	106,453	224,559.91	.....	1,612,439.39
Eighth Ward	100,000	322,400.00	10,000.00	24,300	40,700.00	3,000.00	293,900.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	655,300.00	25,400.00	29,800	71,800.00	27,700.00	624,800.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	250,000	2,477,400.00	319,300.00	167,300	639,200.00	.....	3,243,000.00
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	809,891.37	20,079.00	62,249	110,687.08	70,734.40	892,868.03
Merchants'	100,000	533,800.00	3,600.00	35,400	79,200.00	.....	557,100.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,632,000.00	150,000.00	321,000	530,000.00	25,000.00	3,890,000.00
National City	300,000	2,445,000.00	137,000.00	292,000	530,000.00	53,000.00	2,942,000.00
North Side	100,000	721,504.08	12,076.74	59,955	48,071.97	285,545.44	903,830.47
People's	100,000	902,200.00	38,900.00	44,700	44,800.00	59,900.00	922,900.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	397,718.00	18,631.00	30,333	330,445.00	15,000.00	634,551.00
17th Ward	100,000	395,487.00	10,164.00	46,173	65,258.00	39,360.00	472,565.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,084,800.00	101,200.00	10,000	180,000.00	103,000.00	1,010,000.00
20th Ward	100,000	419,233.00	10,053.00	19,054	111,274.00	1,365.00	471,869.00
Union	150,000	614,454.00	24,203.00	48,406	54,800.00	28,800.00	618,140.00
Wallabout	100,000	650,200.00	34,500.00	18,900	51,600.00	77,500.00	685,800.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	523,735.00	15,070.00	22,500	74,800.00	9,000.00	580,635.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,764,700.00	272,200.00	226,900	903,200.00	1,219,000.00	6,394,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,955,150.00	87,792	171,715.00	56,320.00	1,639,950.00	1,639,950.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,164,900.00	72,300.00	17,000	244,600.00	.....	1,065,100.00
Third National	200,000	893,991.20	45,149.96	51,057	235,810.51	45,538.43	975,468.57
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,088,400.00	94,400.00	15,400	116,400.00	15,900.00	1,767,700.00
Second National	125,000	791,435.00	44,137.00	51,978	102,300.00	6,300.00	838,600.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Thursday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.26	.25
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.73	.73
Challenge Con.	.19	.19
Chollar	.09	.08
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.12
Gould & Curry	.28	.28
Hale & Norcross	.18	.17
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.24	.22
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.82	.77
Overman	.14	.13
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.13	.13
Sag Belcher	.03	.01
Sierra Nevada	.32	.32
Standard	4.15	4.20
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.05	.06
Union Con.	.26	.25
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25
Silver bars	61⅝	61⅝
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,801	1,838	1,838
24 week Feb.	$308,073	$307,344	$245,083
From July 1	11,227,012	10,592,585	9,340,447
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,500	5,167	4,947
2d week Feb.	537,666	495,012	396,813
From July 1	21,472,278	20,229,578	17,799,893

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	15,853,062	15,591,190	13,187,271
Operating ex.	9,969,904	9,344,949	8,068,313
Net earnings	6,163,158	6,246,250	5,118,958
Other income	1,250,318	658,289	596,525
Total income	7,389,075	6,904,538	5,715,483
Bond & other int.	2,780,262	2,881,490	2,990,809
Rentals	2,009,861	1,960,098	1,585,940
Total charges	4,770,113	4,842,188	4,582,749
Balance	2,619,362	2,062,350	1,132,734
Dividends	*1,255,615	†1,104,485	‡899,880
Surplus	1,263,747	957,865	232,854

*5 per cent. †4½ per cent. ‡4 per cent.

CALIFORNIA NORTHWESTERN for January—

	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$62,946	$2,907
Operating expenses	49,029	886
Net earnings	13,918	2,021
Charges	22,862	*96
Deficit	8,944	*2,117
From July 1 to Jan. 31—		
Surplus	81,941	5,450

DUNKIRK, ALLEGHANY VAL. & PITTS. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	70,170	*470
Operating expenses	49,309	12,278
Net earnings	20,861	*12,748
Total income	20,893	*12,841
Fixed charges	3,383	150
Net income	17,510	*12,991
Net inc. prec. quar.	28,750	.....

LEHIGH & HUDSON for quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	100,187	*15,333
Operating expenses	53,791	2,911
Net earnings	46,390	*17,544
Fixed charges	34,757	*1,326
Net income	11,633	*16,218
Net income previous quarter	14,275	.....

NEW YORK CENT. for quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	14,194,173	380,420
Operating expenses	9,623,417	*80,633
Net earnings	4,829,756	*277,053
Other income	1,762,466	147,446
Total	6,583,222	*129,603
Fixed charges	4,468,836	206,784
Surplus	2,114,386	376,393
From July 1 to Dec. 31—		
Gross earnings	28,867,748	878,605
Operating expenses	18,340,991	1,162,479
Net earnings	10,526,757	*283,874
Other income	3,850,860	145,659
Total	13,377,649	*138,224
Fixed charges	8,711,343	200,620

Import of Specie Port of New York Feb. 16 to 22 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	$7,200
Prins Willem V	Curacao	335
Allianca	Colon	40,000
Foreign Gold Coin—		
L'Aquitaine	Havre	96,500
Coastwise	San José	5,000
Gold Bullion—		
Allianca	Colon	4,100
Altai	Port Colombia	2,000
Total		$155,135

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Feb. 18 to 23 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 19	Caribbee	Georgetown, S. C. (Mex.)	$250
Feb. 19	St. Louis	London, S. B.	531,310
Feb. 21	Servia	London, S. B.	192,700
Total			$724,260

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 15	Alleghany	Barranquilla, G. C. (U. S.)	$150
Feb. 15	Umbria	London, S. B.	339,235
Total			$1,063,645

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $3,096,084. The imports of specie amounted to $155,135, and the exports of specie to $1,001,645.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The transfer books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company closed yesterday for dividends, special meeting, and subscription rights purposes. Stockholders who are registered on the books of the company on Feb. 23 will have the right to subscribe to the new 4 per cent. convertible bonds up to March 20.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Sodus Canning Company of Sodus, Wayne County; capital, $12,000. Directors—E. Curtis, W. Dufloo, and S. De Right, Sodus.

Alcazar Hotel Company of Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—William H. Johnson, Walter H. Johnson, and S. E. Adame, Buffalo.

The Sperrill Contracting Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. L. Sperrill, Imogene E. Sperrill, and Martin Clark, Buffalo.

The Abbe Engineering Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Max F. Abbe, Lina Abbe, and Paul O. Abbe, New York City.

El Idilio Leaf Tobacco Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—Robert Fuetz, Wilhelmine Fuetz, and Benedetto Castellano, Brooklyn.

Galligan Contracting Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Thomas Galligan, F. T. Noble, and L. D. Brown, New York City.

The Kopholds Poison Cork Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—V. H. Kopholds, Leon Kopholds, and F. M. Burke, Brooklyn.

The Syracuse Faucet and Valve Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. S. Purington, L. S. Chapman, and R. V. Miller of Syracuse.

Liberman Brothers of New York City, to deal in millinery merchandise; capital, $10,000. Directors—Morris Marks, Aaron Marks, and Agnes Liberman.

Fred Mersmann of Buffalo, to carry on a produce business; capital, $16,000. Directors—Frederick Mersmann, Christina Mersmann, and G. M. Frohe, Buffalo.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The El Rusio Honduras Mining Company, with a capital of $250,000, of which $1,000 is paid up, was incorporated here to-day. The holders of the paid-up stock are A. T. Sanger, V. Mussbaum, G. L. Sigler, Isaac Flechum, W. Friedman, F. T. Peck, George D. Hile, G. D. Hornet, and W. B. Gillispie. The object of the company is to carry on mining business in Honduras.

Incorporated in Delaware.

BIG COMBINATION OF THE TRUST COMPANIES

North American Controls Many Corporations in Various States.

ITS CAPITAL OF $50,000,000

Branch System Adopted Makes It a "Financial Department Store"—Banks Are Included.

The largest consolidation of banking and trust corporations ever effected was announced yesterday by the North American Trust Company, the control by which of the Trust Company of New York was announced in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES. The present consolidation, however, involves nearly a dozen different corporations, which will be under the control of the North American Trust Company, and will have a capitalization of something like $50,000,000. In the words of one of the prominent promoters of the scheme, the company proposes to conduct "a financial department store" in this city, with branches throughout the country.

The North American has, in view of this plan, taken over the control of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, the Corporation Trust Company of New York, the Corporation Organization and Trust Company of Chicago, the New Jersey Registration Company of Boston, and the Corporation Trust Company of Maine. It has also organized in Havana the Bank of Havana, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Oakleigh Thorne, the President of the North American Trust Company, sailed for Cuba yesterday to perfect the plans of the trust there.

The formation of the great combination, which is said to include several banks and institutions not yet named, is the result of the friction between the banks and the trust companies growing out of the latter assuming functions that had always belonged exclusively to banks. In other words, the trust company will itself use the branch bank system which has become a feature of the banking business.

The various classes of business heretofore carried on by trust companies have been largely handled by district agents, the banks keeping principally the deposits and the trust companies, under very careful scrutiny and severe limitations, financing and promoting the corporations, because at this point the Bank Examiner intervened, and if the promotion turned out to be wrong or improper the Examiner would throw the responsibility for the loss back on the stockholder and Director.

The registration of corporations has grown to an enormous extent, the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey alone representing over 1,000 different companies, the registration company thus becoming primarily a financial title company which had the history of every share of stock and was enabled to tell at a glance whether the transfers made were valid or invalid. It occupied in corporate affairs a position similar to that of a title guarantee company in real estate, doing away with the necessity for separate searches in each State.

In regard to branch banks the difficulty has been that, although the charter of a company provided that it might do business in various States, yet each State into which the company might go has insisted, under the laws of its Banking and Insurance Departments, upon making an examination in entirety of the finances and standing of each branch and of the branch office, so that every institution was examined, not as many times as it had branches, but as many times as it had branches multiplied by its number of branches.

A simplification of this procedure has been made necessary by the growth of the industrial movement, and the demand for such change the North American Trust Company has now endeavored to meet. Instead of having branches in each State, the trust company establishes separate trust companies in various States and simply owns the control of the stocks of those auxiliary trust companies. The majority interests in the subsidiary companies were not purchased out of the capital of the trust company, but out of its surplus, so that the Bank Examiner of the State of New York would find that a trust company learned by him to be so owned or controlled by another trust company was not subject to examination by him, his duty being solely to see that the capital of the purchasing company was not impaired.

Under this plan it is not proposed to increase the capitalization of the North American Trust Company, the controlling organization, from its present figure of $2,500,000, but those who are on the inside state that the company's surplus will be enough to make its combined capital and surplus aggregate nearly $50,000,000.

The companies mentioned as included in the consolidation, besides a number of subsidiary ones the control of which the North American has acquired, will not have exactly the same Boards of Directors, yet their Executive Committees will be identical in composition and will consist of not more than five members, so that all of these organizations in the various States will be practically controlled and managed from the New York office of the North American Trust Company.

The North American Trust Company, according to current report, owns the controlling interest in the Seventh and Ninth National Banks. If this is correct, there has been effected a combination of financial enterprises which will make it possible for a single agency to care for the interests of a new company from its organization through the various steps of flotation, promotion, financiering, acting as trustee of mortgages, acting as register and transfer agent of stocks, receiving and holding its deposits.

One of the promoters of the consolidation said yesterday that in its plans there was a close similarity between the North American in its field and that presented by the proposed steel combination—"from the mine to the mill and thence through the transportation lines to the market."

The combination is of unusual importance in view of other consolidations pending, and suggests the ultimate centralization in this city of trust company business on a scale never before attempted in the United States. One result of the alliance will be to make instantly available the corporation facilities of different States. In this way the financing of great enterprises is expected to be expedited.

SAULT CANAL TRAFFIC.

Greatest Amount on Record, but Low Percentage of Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 23.—Enough freight was carried through the Sault canals, at the outlet to Lake Superior, the past season to make a freight bill of $25,000,000. This was the amount, though the price per ton for each mile carried was 1.18 mills. This is less than half the cost of freight carriage on the most economically managed and cheapest road in the United States, and yet it is considerably more than the corresponding lake rate in any year since 1892. The amount of freight moved was 25,643,000 tons.

The officials in charge of the Sault have just issued their annual "discussion of statistics," in which they give a mass of figures showing what the canals have done and comparing their work with preceding years. By this it is shown that, though the traffic of the year was the greatest on record, it had the lowest percentage of increase in ten years, that increase being but 2 per cent. over 1899. It shows that the United States canal did 92 per cent. of the business and the Canadian canal the remainder, though one is as free and as easy of access as the other. The season of navigation through the canals was 246 days. It shows a continuation in the decline in commerce carried by Canadian ships, which reached but 3 per cent. of the total, though in recent years it has been as high as 5 per cent. The total value of the freight carried through the canals, or the commerce of Lake Superior alone, was $289,000,000.

The chief item in the season's business was iron ore, which amounted to 15,500,000 tons, of a value of $61,986,000. Copper had a value of $39,319,000, wheat and flour of $56,000,000, and other grains $14,000,000 more. Merchandise moved through was worth $54,130,000, and coal $14,600,000.

Will Form a New Granite Company.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 23.—George H. Cutting, William W. Carter, Burton C. Cutting, and others have filed articles of association for the Sodus Granite Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, to operate quarries in Sodus, Wayne County, N. Y.

A PLEA FOR "BRONX COUNTY."

Real Estate Dealer Tells Why He Advocates the Bruckner Bill.

An agitation has been started by several prominent Bronx Borough business men in favor of the bill introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Henry Bruckner "to erect the County of the Bronx from the territory now comprised within the limits of the City of New York north and east of the Harlem River and known as the Borough of the Bronx, in the County of New York. The bill, which was read once and referred to the Committee on Cities, is somewhat different from the bill introduced a year ago by Senator Richard Mitchell. Assemblyman Bruckner is aware that it will take constant agitation and the support of the representative citizens of the Bronx to make any headway with the bill, and says that he does not think Senator Mitchell pushed it very hard when it was introduced before.

Charles M. Kaeppel, a well-known Bronx Borough real estate operator, who was one of the most ardent supporters of the first bill, has taken up the new measure with equal interest. When interviewed yesterday on the subject he said:

"The objection to the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell, which by the way has been greatly improved upon, was caused by the unfamiliarity of exact facts on the part of the opposition. The reason why many business men and property owners are in favor of this bill is that Bronx Borough is at present paying something like $500,000 a year toward the running expenses of the County Government of New York and at the same time has no representation among the county officers, and the cry to-day is that we do not want taxation without representation.

"The smaller counties comprising a part of Greater New York can afford their own County Government, and even with that they are paying less taxes than the inhabitants of this borough. By not having our own courts the cases are now held on the calendar for two years, of which I can speak from personal experience. By having our own County Court we could have them tried in much less time and at much lower cost. The beauty of the present bill is that the expenses have been considerably cut down, and the cry that the taxes will amount to any more than they are at present is positively nonsensical considering the amount of taxes we pay to-day.

"Should the County bill become law it would mean the erection of a County Court House in which could be located the courts and the different officers of all descriptions necessary for the conducting of its business. A beautiful Court House could be erected at a cost not to exceed $500,000, which would not only mean the improvement of the locality but it would be an ornament to the Bronx.

"The question has very often been asked why offices do not rent in the Bronx, and the reason is that the Register's Office, the courts, &c., are all down town, and it would hardly pay a lawyer to have his office up town, as it would be too inconvenient for him.

"The property owners of the Bronx do not realize what a great benefit this step would be toward building up this magnificent borough. As an instance, I will leave it to any fair-minded man to tell me what White Plains would amount to to-day were it not for its having the county seat. With the $500,000 or more which we send to New York County every year we could run a County Government; also at least 50 per cent. of this money would remain in the Bronx to the benefit of business men and property owners in general.

"We do not want to leave the City of New York; we are just as proud of our city as our Manhattan Island neighbors; we are willing to stay under the City Government, but what we do want is a separate and distinct County Government, to which we are certainly entitled."

A NEW STEEL COMPANY.

The Universal, Capital Stock $300,000, Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Universal Steel Company, with a capital stock of $300,000, was incorporated in Trenton yesterday, and a copy of the articles was filed in the office of the Clerk of Hudson County, in Jersey City. In the articles William W. Montgomery, with eighteen shares, and Herbert C. Page and Joseph Reynolds, with one share each, par value $100, making $2,000 paid in, appear as the incorporators. All gave their address as 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, which is the office of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey. Assistant Secretary McLaren of the trust company says the steel company is to meet at that office.

The papers filed show that the company is to carry on any business pertaining to steel and iron foundries in New Jersey or any other State. It is also provided that the syndicate underwriting the new corporation is to receive $25,000,000 in common and $25,000,000 in preferred stock.

The affidavits were made before Millard Baldwin, a Commissioner of Deeds of this city. Th witness was Arthur B. Shepley, a St. Louis lawyer.

There was something of a flurry in Wall Street yesterday when the incorporation of the company became known, and it was thought to be the start of the enterprise being engineered by J. P. Morgan. At the office of Mr. Morgan, however, one of the members of the firm stated positively that the Universal had no connection with the company being formed by Mr. Morgan, and the same statement was made by the County Clerk in Jersey City.

H. C. Frick Returns to Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—H. C. Frick arrived home from New York to-day and is in conference with his business associates of the Carnegie Steel Company.

SUIT AGAINST FIDELITY TRUST.

The Action Involves About $200,000 in Newark Gas Stock.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—In the suit of Christian H. Wolters and Frederick R. Wolters against the Fidelity Trust Company, Chief Justice Depue to-day, in the Supreme Court Circuit, granted an order directing the defendants to produce a certain contract in court. This action involves about $200,000, and the litigation has been a very protracted one. It was brought in the Supreme Court by the plaintiffs, who allege that in November, 1898, they sold a block of Newark Gas stock to the defendant company for $155 a share. It was also claimed that the trust company, in writing, agreed that if it paid to any one else more than $155 a share for the stock, it would pay the difference between $155 a share and the highest price to the Messrs. Wolters.

The plaintiffs allege that some time after the sale of the stock by them, Cornelius Zabriskie, a Jersey City broker, bought a number of shares of the gas stock for $308.87, and that other persons paid more than $155 a share for the stock. The papers that the plaintiffs asked the Chief Justice to cause to be produced are an alleged contract between Zabriskie and the Fidelity Trust Company.

Richard V. Lindabury represented the plaintiffs, and Senator Thomas N. McCarter acted for the defendant company. He insisted that it made no difference to the plaintiffs in this case what agreement had existed between Zabriskie and the trust company.

NEWARK SCHOOLS NEED MONEY.

Will Require About $75,000 and Can Only Raise $41,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—City Attorney Boggs, City Auditor Runyon, Controller Johnson, and Assemblyman Bacheller had a conference this morning in reference to getting an act passed to enable the city to advance money to the Board of Education. If some such action is not taken soon, the Board of Education will not be able to pay the teachers on March 8. After the conference it was decided that all the officials should go to Trenton on Monday night and have one of several relief acts passed.

The Board of Education will require about March 1 a sum not less than $75,000 to meet all the obligations that will have been incurred up to that period, including necessary current expenses and salaries of teachers, officers, and janitors.

To meet this demand there is now in the treasury of the board only about $2,000. By the law of 1899, under which this city is operating, it is provided for the raising in advance, in anticipation of receipts from taxes and other sources, an amount each year not to exceed 2 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the city. This year the assessed valuation is $41,000,000, and the amount that can be raised is $41,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Statement of Operations of the Central Railroad of New Jersey—The Increase in Earnings.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has issued a preliminary statement of its operations for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900. The statement contains the general balance sheet and the income amount, which are as follows:

ASSETS.

Railro

HOW THE EAST SIDE POOR ARE SWINDLED

Installment Harpies' Methods Blamed for Weisbard Murder.

Agents and Collectors Form a Union to Protect Themselves and Stop Fraud, Its President Says.

The bill before the Legislature to prevent the imprisonment of persons who, after making a deposit on a small bill of goods, find themselves unable to keep up to the requirements of the contract, was recently indorsed by the employes of the installment houses to such an extent that they have formed themselves into a union to protest against the frauds practiced by these "companies" throughout the east side. The murder of Meyer Weisbard, whose throat was cut from ear to ear, and whose body was found in a trunk which had been deposited on the end of Pier 11 two months ago, has aroused the agents and the collectors of these installment houses, and they protest now that Weisbard was murdered, not for a motive of robbery, but owing to revenge for the fraudulent practices of installment houses in general.

As was told at the time of the Weisbard murder, the agents and collectors of these companies are frequently assaulted by irate customers, who have been thrown into jail for alleged defaults in small payments. At the time no complaint was made by the agents and collectors against the practices of their employers. Now they have come out, as a matter of self-protection, and accuse their employers of fraud and robbery, aimed against ignorant foreigners in the densely packed tenement districts of the city.

B. Weckstein, 121 Avenue C, the President of the Agents and Collectors' Protective Union, says a number of the so-called installment companies reap a harvest from the robbing and subsequent imprisonment of the victims.

"The robbing of innocent and ignorant people, notably foreigners, on the east side, has reached a point which would cause surprise were such a plot discovered even in Turkey," said Mr. Weckstein yesterday. "Contracts are forged and changed, inferior gold is sold at misrepresented value, threatening 'lawyers's letters' are brought into play, and in many cases, if goods can't be secured by hook or crook after an instalment has been paid, they are simply stolen outright. If the customer does not like this mode of proceeding he has the chance to bring his case into court.

"Even people who have never bought anything from these companies are often hauled into court and are made to pay the amounts which the complainants swear they owe. In one case one of these companies has its own false witnesses under salary. In another they have stalwart men armed with badges reading, 'The —— Company's Special Police.' These fellows are sent to bluff the ignorant.

"The extent to which these frauds have been carried is simply astounding even to one who has lived for years among the ignorant who form the foreign part of our city. Coming from all parts of the world, these people have instilled into them an Old World fear of law and the police, and it takes little to drive them into a corner where they are only too glad to give up their money if only to keep out of the clutches of the law. For years I have been in this business, and I know whereof I speak. I can give figures and names and incidents to any one that wants to convince himself of the truth of these statements.

"One of the most common ways to rob these people is in the manner in which the contracts are drawn. A man buys goods, say to the amount of $100, and pays on them at the time of purchase an installment of $10. A contract is drawn up in lead pencil, in the handwriting of the storekeeper. This is signed by the purchaser. The rest is easy, for the amount of the indebtedness is changed on the contract and, the purchaser, not knowing that the contract ought to have been drawn in ink, simply pays the claim, which is often from 10 to 20 per cent in advance of the original agreement.

"Again, contracts are made up and are so drawn that the 'amount due' is named as the full amount of the original contract price, no mention being made of the first installment which the purchaser makes when he buys. In either case, if the buyer refuses to pay he gets into trouble. The first method employed is the 'lawyer's letter.' Certain shyster lawyers—and I have the names of half a dozen of them, and the evidence to show that they are implicated—allow these concerns the use of their names. The 'company' has numbers of blank letters drafted. These are headed with the lawyer's name and his address, and then, in print, leaving space only for amounts and dates, the letter goes on to say that a certain claim 'by my client has been placed in my hands, and if I do not hear from you by such and such a date, suit will be begun.' The amount mentioned in this letter is usually 10 or 15 per cent, in advance over the contract price, and if the puzzled buyer comes to find what is wrong, he is told that the advanced amount is to defray the expense of the 'lawyer letter.'

"If then the man or woman refuses to pay, a burly chap armed with the 'special police shield' is sent to 'bluff' the buyer. In many cases, when people have the money, this display of threatening danger is enough in itself. If not, a summons is obtained from the Court and given to a city Marshal to serve. There are only two city Marshals who will do this sort of work. You must know it is not easy to break into a poor man's family and take out some one who you know is not guilty of a wrong. These Marshals, instead of securing the summons, throw it away. That brings up the case so that no defendant appears. It is easy to see that the summonses were served properly. The failure to appear gives the right to serve a 'body attachment,' and this is exactly what the 'company' wants. The man is then thrown into Ludlow Street Jail, and his friends and relatives appear to pay up for him.

"Another trick common among dealings with east siders is to sell jewelry of 7 or 8 carat fineness and to make it 14 carat. Still another trick is played on the man who buys a watch or piece of jewelry, and who finds shortly afterward that it needs repair. He sends it to the store and hears nothing more of it. If he inquires what has become of it he is told that it has been resold, as he had sent his purchase back, thus intimating that the contract was void, and that he was willing to forego whatever deposits he had made.

"In some cases men are hauled into court, though never in their lives have they had dealings with the 'company.' I know now a man who is on the point of paying for a gold watch which a cousin of his bought two years ago just before skipping to Italy. That is of frequent occurrence to pick out a relative and make him pay for the debt of one who had no money.

"Our union has been formed to do away with all this swindle. We are in danger of our lives going among people who have been robbed and swindled and thrown into Ludlow Street Jail by the hundreds. The matter was brought to our Assemblyman, Mr. Adler, and he after investigation introduced the bill into the Legislature to prevent body attachments in cases where people buy within a certain limited sum. Already the 'companies' are scheming to beat the new law, if it goes into effect."

IMPRISONED MINERS RESCUED.

Ten Men Brought to the Surface After Sixty-three Hours' Work.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 23.—After sixty-three hours under ground, for the greater part of the time almost submerged in water, ten of the thirteen negroes caught in the Asylum Mines by a sudden inrush of water were rescued this morning.

When they reached the light they were nearly blind and in an exhausted condition. It is hoped to rescue the remaining three during the day, as a large pump, in addition to the others already in operation, has been put to work.

HUSBAND DIES OF GRIEF.

Looks at His Wife's Body, Walks to His Room and Expires.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Mary H. White and her husband, Samuel, both lie dead at their home here. The wife died of pneumonia on Tuesday last. The husband

MELLETTE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Ex-Manager of Big Local Telegraph and Telephone Offices in This State Becomes Despondent.

William M. Mellette, for thirteen years manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Rochester, N. Y., and for ten years previous manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Syracuse, N. Y., tried to end his life yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. The attempt was made at the home of W. A. Delaney, 345 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Mellette was found by Mrs. Delaney.

According to William Bronson, a nephew of Millette, and who lives in the Twenty-seventh Street house, Mellette left his home in Rochester Tuesday morning, saying he was going to Ansonia, Conn., where he is interested in the manufacture of a patent lamp. The next heard of him was on Thursday, when he was found lying in the snow unconscious at Lye Lake, near White Plains, N. Y. He was taken to a near-by hotel and treated by a physician. In his possession were found a diamond ring, $45, and a letter addressed to Bronson, who is employed in a library at 29 West Thirty-third Street. Bronson was notified, went to Lye Lake Friday, and brought his uncle to this city, arriving here Friday night.

Mellette expressed a desire to go to Sharon Springs, N. Y., where Bronson's parents reside, and preparations had been made for him to go there last night.

Bronson noticed that his uncle was despondent, and fearing that he might harm himself, hid his razor. Late yesterday afternoon Mellette asked for a physician, and then sent Mrs. Delaney into the parlor for something. While she was in the room the man entered the bathroom and cut his throat. Mrs. Delaney returned in a few minutes and found Mellette had left the room. She then made a search of the house and found him.

Dr. Baker of 331 West Eighteenth Street was called, and he attended the man and then sent for a policeman, who summoned an ambulance from New York Hospital. Surgeon Youmans took the man to the hospital and says his chances for recovery are very slight. Bronson says Mr. Mellette has had some business reverses, and he believes his mind had become affected.

PRINCETON LITERARY EXERCISES.

The Debating Prize of $100 Awarded to Robert S. Steen.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The annual Washington's Birthday literary exercises were held here yesterday. The class of 1876 prize debate took place in Alexander Hall. The subject for debate was: "Resolved, that the constitutional restrictions upon the suffrage recently adopted in North Carolina are for that State both wise and necessary." The supporters of the resolution were Thomas A. Dutkiewiez, '04, Nanticoke, Penn., and Alexander J. Barron, '02, Pittsburg, Penn. The negative was supported by John E. Steen, '03, and Robert S. Steen, '01, both of Philadelphia. The judges awarded the prize of $100 to Robert S. Steen.

At the close of the prize debate the oratorical contest was held in the gymnasium. After the orations, Charles G. Memken, '01, delivered the annual senior oration, entitled "George Washington and a Few Others."

NOVELTIES IN LINGERIE.

The new French underwear is in for the season to tempt the money out of the purse of every woman who likes refinement of wearing apparel. But the French underwear need not be so expensive if one does not care for the very latest designs, for with the arrival of the new goods come the bargain sales of the old, and the daintiest of underwear may be found for—considering its quality—a song. It is really inexpensive from any point of view.

***

The beautiful French nainsook which comes in the imported garments is not to be found in the piece, a fact which adds to the desirability of the made garments. They seem to be this year more dainty, if anything, than before. The long-waisted, low-busted gowns have made any fullness in chemises and corset covers impracticable, and there are no full ruffles and falling trimmings, and there is simplicity of design in the patterns of embroidery which are of the smallest, and dainty and attractive to a degree.

***

In gowns there is a continued tendency to a low cut at the neck and the greater number of sleeves reach only to the elbow. Many of the chemises have a little embroidery around the lower edge and serve as a corset cover and short petticoat both. Women who do not wear a light undervest or flannels wear both the chemise and corset cover. The greater number of the latter basque below the waist.

***

There is a little lace-edged ruffle around the neck of most of the gowns and many of the chemises with a line of insertion through which is run a narrow ribbon to draw it into place. A pretty gown is cut square neck, plain with the little ruffle at the back, with tucked and embroidered lapels folding away from the neck in the front. In the centre of the front there are numerous fine tucks carried down a few inches and forming the fullness over the bust. Where the necks of the gowns are pointed the lapels or lapel effects in lace or lace embroidery meet in front.

***

A very pretty gown has insertions of Renaissance lace with a falling ruffle around the edge of the yoke edged with Cluny. This ruffle is carried down on either side of the opening at the front, which is closed with little ribbon bows. There are insertions of the lace set in a graceful design at the tops of the sleeves of this gown.

***

In chemises there are many varieties of trimming, varying from the simple garment with a plain little scalloped edge to the more elaborate with the embroidered edge. The yokes of lace and embroidery are simple, but beautiful. Some of these are in the form of semi-circles, others in points, some in squares. There are insertions of lace, with embroidery in some, while others have tiny embroidered figures with little squares or stripes of fine drawn work, and still others are made entirely of insertions of lace.

***

The corset covers repeat the designs of the other pieces. In the front many of them are fitted with fine tucks. Many tie over the arms with ribbons, and have no pretensions to sleeves.

***

The French drawers are made without yokes, finished with a narrow little facing of the material at the top, fitted with small gores in front, and draw up with a ribbon at the back. The ruffles around the lower edges are deep, and many of them very full. The ruffles of some are accordion-plaited and scalloped and edged with lace; others have the handkerchief ruffle, with an embroidered edge and tiny embroidered figures. Some have the fullness formed by tiny tucks at the top, and others have groups of the tucks, with embroidery in the spaces between. This is in the form of tiny embroidered crosses in one instance, and is extremely pretty. Lace insertion and edges are on others.

***

Some short petticoats are made with a single front breadth of ordinary width and four narrow gores on either side, each finished with a point at the lower edge. The handkerchief ruffles are to be seen on the long skirts, which are a mass of ruffles upon ruffles.

Fell Down Stairs, Broke Her Neck.

Mrs. Anna Pobb, thirty-seven years old, of 403 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, met death yesterday by falling down a flight of stairs while visiting a neighbor, Mrs. Kleinman, who lives at 419 Bushwick Avenue. Mrs. Pobb was leaving Mrs. Kleinman's apartments, on the second floor, and as she started to go down the stairs stumbled and fell to the bottom. Her neck was

YARN OF A BISECTED SHIP

Told by a Mariner Who Was on It, and Ought to Know.

Foremost Half of Vessel Cut in Two by an Iceberg—Sailed on and Distanced a Liner.

"Yes, Sirs! Cut in two by an iceberg! That's what we were."

"You don't say so?"

"True as daylight," the Skipper continued, ridding himself of a mouthful of tobacco. "We were cut right square in two, an' after that th' ship was two ships. Th' berg hit us amidships. It went through from port to starboard, an' I'm alive to tell th' tale, to-day.

"T'wasn't long after we'd left th' Maine shores that we had a lively time of it. We were twenty in all. Th' ship was th' Flyin' Dutchman, full rigged an' fine to look at. She got her name from some old boat that a feller wrote about that flew across th' sea an' in th' air an' never was touched by a storm all durin' th' hundred years or so that she sailed. At last this boat in th' story-book shot up into th' sky one day an' never came down again, an' th' men on her turned into angels an' drank beer as much as they wanted ever after. Well, our ship was named after this here craft, an' I guess she was just about as lucky, though she didn't fly up to th' clouds. Howsoever, the story-book ship never had herself cut in two pieces by a berg, like ours did.

"As I was remarkin', we got a little way off o' th' coast o' Maine when we got up against it. One mornin' I looked out to port an' saw a whole army o' them icebergs makin' straight for us, comin' like th' wind an' reachin' their white heads high up in th' air. I was th' mate o' th' ship, an' was keepin' watch on deck at th' time. I ran down to th' Cap'n an' told him about the bergs, an' then we both roused up th' men that were sleepin' an' begun work to steer th' vessel out o' th' way o' destruction.

"We put up all th' sails, though there was a big wind that pretty near tore 'em to pieces, an' headed us toward th' east, but we hadn't done it hardly before th' blamed icebergs turned an' began to chase us. When we changed our course again they did th' same, an' we couldn't go any way but what they came after us. All th' time, while we were changin' an' changin', they kept getting closer, until they were all around us, an' we hadn't any other way to turn to get out o' their path.

"Then we gave up th' game. Some of us, me bein' one, prayed a bit. I had forgotten how to do it very well, but I made a turrible bluff. Th' Cap'n, in fact, was th' only one that didn't, for he was a godless old scamp, an' he didn't care much whether he went to heb'n or not. Well, when we saw we were surrounded an' couldn't get out at all, we pulled down th' sails so as to hit th' bergs as easy as we could, or, ruther, to let 'em hit us. An' they hit—leastwise, one of 'em did. It got us square, like a batterin' ram, an' went through us from one side to th' other. I was on th' bow end, with th' Cap'n an' six o' th' men. Th' rest o' th' men were on th' stern. When that berg got between us, sawin' its way through the icebergs, all of us thought we were goners, an' even th' Cap'n began to get shaky. But a funny thing happened.

"Instead o' th' water flowin' into the hole made by th' berg, th' two parts o' th' ship kept on top after th' berg had gone by, an' we could see that th' other end was also floatin' safe not far away. Th' Cap'n ran to th' edge of th' deck where th' ice had cut past an' looked over.

"'For Gawd's sake,' he yelled, 'come here.'

"We all ran to th' edge an' looked over, too. An' what do you think? There wasn't any openin' in the ship at all. There was a coatin' of ice over th' place where th' openin' ought to have been. Th' weather was so cold around there that th' water froze before it could get into th' ship. Of course, it started to run in as soon as th' iceberg passed by, but th' army o' bergs had made th' air so freezin' that pretty near all th' water in th' ocean froze up. In fact, when we saw the bergs float away, we noticed that we were all bound in by th' ice, an' th' other end' o' th' ship was in th' same fix about twenty steps away.

"It took us some time to get over th' shock. There we were saved from th' cheeks o' death, but we were hard froze in, an' th' question was how to get out. Th' Cap'n hollered to th' men on th' stern o' th' ship to come over across th' ice in between us. They did it all safe enough, an' when we were all together we began to plan.

"'Now,' said th' Cap'n, 'th' best thing we can do is to cut a path out o' this ice an' sail away in this here half a ship. We've got th' foremast with us all O. K., an' that ought to pull us back to th' States safe. But th' first thing is to get out o' th' ice.'

"Thus said th' Cap'n. We agreed with him. A party of us, me bein' one, set out to walk along th' ice an' see how far it stretched. We walked for a while an' then came to th' end, where th' water was running free. You see, th' cold air from th' icebergs had only froze th' water for a quarter of a mile round us, an' beyond that it was as warm as could be—just like it should 'a' been at that time o' year, for it was th' middle o' th' Summer. We went back to th' ship, or, ruther th' half of a ship, an' reported to th' Cap'n how it was. He said for us to get to work an' cut a path in th' ice, so as we could pull th' Flyin' Dutchman, or th' other half o' her, out to runnin' water.

"Without waitin' a minute we set to work. It took us two whole days to cut that path, an' it might have been longer but for th' sunshine, which made th' ice soft an' easy to hack through.

"At last th' path was finished. Then we tried to h'ist th' sails on th' foremost an' sail her out through th' cut, but that didn't go, for we hadn't cut a very big path, an' th' ship kept knockin' against th' ice. So we lowered the sails an' tied ropes to th' vessel an' pulled her out. Just as she was goin' through th' clear water we jumped aboard her an' felt ourselves floatin' out easy-like to th' smooth sea once again. Before we put up th' canvas we took a farewell look at th' stern half of th' ship stickin' way back behind us in th' ice.

"'It's a pity to leave her,' said th' Cap'n, 'but we hadn't better take any chances, or this here ice that's froze over our midships will go an' melt on us.'

"We agreed with that, an' th' sails were set. We had to learn how to manage th' thing we were sailin', for it didn't act like a whole ship, an' kept wobblin' this way an' that. But at last we got to it an' started toward home at the av'rage speed o' thirty knots an hour."

"What's that?" exclaimed the skipper's hearers in one breath. Then one of them added, "You're jokin', Skip; why, even th' steamboats don't make no thirty knots."

"All right, all right," responded the story teller petulantly, "if you don't want to believe my tales, don't you ever ask me to tell 'em. Now, as I was sayin', we made 30 knots. [No interruption this time.] An' we sometimes made 40, an' we might have made 50 if we'd half tried. Oh, that piece of a ship was a daisy! In a day or two all of us got so stuck on her that we didn't want to go home at all.

"'We'll never get a whole ship like this,' said th' Cap'n one day, just as we were gettin' in sight o' the islands round Maine.

"'No, we won't,' said I.

"Th' men said they were o' th' same thinkin', an' we decided to turn round right away an' go across th' ocean. We calculated we could do it in three days, if we tried hard. We would go to London, or somewhere, an' get a patent on ships made halfwise, showin' people that whole vessels weren't th' go any more. All this we planned out, an' then we steered straight for th' English Channel.

"Th' first day we made 52½ miles an hour, an' th' second we made 60, an' after that we stopped countin', for th' half ship went so blarsted fast that it took our breaths away an' got us all mixed up on figures. As we were goin' along at this clip we sighted a liner. It was puffin' through th' water mighty slow. I felt sorry for them people aboard, that they couldn't go along like we could. Well, we sailed by 'em.

"I took out my spyglass an' looked across th' water at th' liner, an' I saw th' people on her runnin' about like they were scared half to death. Then I strained my ears to hear what they said—you know, I always could hear talk over a mile or two o'sea

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Best Restaurant in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Orders Taken for Plaiting in Neckwear Department.

The Flood Tide of Merchandising.

A Monday that will awaken deeper interest than this store has ever known. As the French proverb says, "You can't have an omelet without breaking eggs"; we have broken prices, in many instances shattered them in two, so that you will find goods at less than cost of making even. It will be a day so memorable that the achievements of the past will be shadowed by the light of the future. Then beyond all price advantages is that blending of all that fashion dictates in the European capitals with all that's best of American thought of dress. Dame Fashion shares interest with everything. But it's a power, the largest part of which is almost latent, as far as advertising is concerned, a reserve force which acts directly on your presence. A magnetism of worth, interest and fashion; an instruction which touches every visitor, but of which we can only hint in our news columns.

A Mighty Movement of Laces. The Lowest Prices Ever Heard of. 39c. to $3.98, Instead of $1.89 to $18.00.

A natural course of events cannot be permanently usurped by a spasmodic forerunner. This sale of laces has the greatest significance for those who look deeper than the surface. It follows naturally, in well ordered course, our first showing of the season's new creations in laces, which took place almost months before they could be seen anywhere else. It comes with an irresistible force because its advantages have accumulated with each month's wise and systematic preparation. Our customers have always been largely rewarded whenever they have waited for any of our merchandising movements. And never has there been a better illustration of the wisdom of such confidence than in this greatest harvest of lace benefits. Such prices have never been approached before—the very lowest ever known—and the goods are the newest, most artistic, serviceable and good ever shown. The very creations that will be seen on the new Paris models this spring. Without meaning to be self-laudatory, it is a practical fact that no retail store in this country even begins to have the facilities for gathering, distributing and selling laces that we have. It is an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly business with us. Can't be anything spasmodic about it because you always get the best known to the world direct from our own branch houses at every lace centre in Europe—we are creators and designers of laces, and other houses even buy and sell our creations which you saw here first.

Now for the prices—like finding money on every item—there's not a lace in the lot that you couldn't turn around and sell again at a profit:

Real Lierre Laces, 6 to 9 inch wide.	At 49c.	worth up to	$2.25.
Real " Allovers, 27 inch wide.	$2.98	" "	$6.00.
" " " 45 " "	$3.98	" "	$12.00.
" Arabian Galloons	98c.	" "	$4.89.
" Renaissance Laces and Galloons	$1.29	" "	$3.75.
" " " " "	$2.50	" "	$7.50.
" " " " "	$2.98	" "	$7.50.
" " " " "	$3.98	" "	$11.00.
" " " " "	$3.98	" "	$12.00.
Real Black Renaissance Laces	39c.	" "	$1.50.
" " " "	$2.98	" "	$9.75.
" " " "	$2.98	" "	$10.50.
" " " "	$3.98	" "	$12.50.
" " " "	$3.98	" "	$13.50.
" " " "	$3.98	" "	$18.00.
Real Black Renaissance Allovers	$3.98	" "	$12.00.
Real Black Renaissance Allovers	At $3.98	worth up to	$15.00.
" " " "	$3.98	" "	$16.00.
" " " Galloons	$3.98	" "	$12.00.
Real Butter " " 3 to 6 in. wide	79c.	" "	$3.00.
" " " Allovers	$1 29	" "	$7.00.
" " " "	$2.98	" "	$9.00.
" " " "	$3.98	" "	$9.75.
" " " "	$3.98	" "	$11.50.
" " " Applique Allovers	$2.98	" "	$7.50.
Real Black Guipure Galloons	29c. to 98c.	"	$2.65.
Real Cluny Galloons	39c.	worth	$1.89.
" " Allovers	$2.98	"	$7.50.
Arabian and Venetian Galloons	15 to 49c.	worth	$2.50.
" " " Allovers	79c.	" "	$2.98.
" " " "	98c.	" "	$3.50.

And the Embroideries at ⅓ Their Worth.

At 5c. to 69c. yd.—The very newest and best sorts—prettiest and most tasteful patterns—Cambric-Nainsook and Swiss edges and insertions—all by the yard—can have as little or as much as you want.

Colored Dress Goods. Three Prices Never Heard of Anywhere.

Second Floor, New Building.

39c. for 59c. Imported Albatross.

The demand for this fabric is so great that we could sell at wholesale for a better price than we name at retail. The colors are the best, including ciel, reseda, old rose, light castor, sage, Nile and black. The quality and finish are better than similar goods of domestic make.

29c. for 50c. Homespun Mixtures.

The best fabric in use for every day wear, 4 different grays, cadets and Oxford; 3½ yards are sufficient for a walking skirt and 5 yards for a dress, as the width is full 48 inches. We name the lowest price ever quoted for this quality.

39c. for 75c. Henriettas.

Another lot of 3,000 yards of fine printed cashmere Henrietta, double width, pure wool, in the most desirable colors, including old rose, reseda, ciel, cadet, helio, cardinal, navy, garnet, pink, light blue and white; the goods are perfect, no seconds or misprints, and are particularly adapted for dresses, waists, house gowns and children's wear; no such goods have ever been offered at the price.

Another Ribbon Flurry. 5c. to 19c. Instead of 8c. to 39c.

Ribbons that make you feel as if spring were here, and just like finding money to buy such ribbons at such prices.

AT 5c. PER YARD, REGULAR 8c.—1½-inch glace taffeta white cords; 1½-inch French plaids; bright combinations; 1½-inch satin and taffeta stripe; heavy white cords; 1-inch surah stripe; 1½-inch taffeta white border and stripes.

AT 12c. PER YARD, REGULAR 19c.—3½-inch taffeta colored ground and white stripe, all light shades.

AT 19c. PER YARD, REGULAR 25c.—3½ and 4-inch fancy stripes in a variety of styles and all the desirable colors.

AT 25c. PER YARD, REGULAR 39c.—4¾-inch satin, wide moire border; one of the newest spring styles; white, cream, light blue, rose, turquoise, violet, mais, Nile, old rose and cerise.

Greatest of All Great Stationery Sales. The Lowest Prices Ever Named.

There was never a better chance given for you to test the capacity and real serviceableness of our stationery store—an opportunity to lay in a supply of all that's best at the lowest prices ever known. The assortment is the most complete to be found anywhere, and supported by a standard of excellence that characterizes everything this store does.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 39c.—500 boxes of writing paper, containing 48 sheets and envelopes to match, of four of the most fashionable tints, assorted in a box, velvet finish, Oxford size.

AT 25c. A BOX INSTEAD OF 49c.—300 boxes of writing paper, containing 120 sheets and 100 envelopes to match, satin and antique finish, in octavo and Oxford sizes.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 17c.—500 boxes of writing paper, containing 60 sheets and 50 envelopes, satin and antique finish, ruled and plain, Oxford and octavo sizes.

AT 12½c. A BOX INSTEAD OF 21c.—300 boxes of mourning paper, borders 1, 2, 3.

AT 17c. INSTEAD OF 29c.—300 cabinets, containing 72 sheets and envelopes to match, linen and satin, octavo and Oxford sizes.

AT 4c. INSTEAD OF 10c.—1,000 boxes of Envoy writing paper, containing 24 sheets and 24 envelopes to match, satin finish, ruled or plain, Oxford size.

AT 8c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—500 boxes containing 24 sheets and envelopes to match, velvet finish, cream and azure, Gladstone size.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—500 boxes containing engraved initial paper, 24 sheets with envelopes, velvet finish.

MAGISTRATE ATTACKS "CRAPS"

Advocates Mrs. Nation's Tactics in Eradicating This and Other Forms of Gambling.

Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, from the bench in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday advocated the adoption of Mrs. Nation's tactics in the matter of ridding the city of "crap" games and policy shops.

"A man who will 'shoot craps' is the most contemptible object on earth," he said, "and together with the policy players ought to be driven off it."

This statement was brought out when Capt. Flood of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and two detectives arraigned Benjamin and David Mulhouser, brothers, of 211 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and charged them with keeping a "crap" game at a place in Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets.

Capt. Flood told the Magistrate that two of Inspector Kane's men had been in the place, and had seen "craps" played and money on the table. Capt. Flood said he was there himself, but, while he saw no gambling going on, was certain there was "crap shooting" in the place.

Then Magistrate Crane, turning to Capt. Flood, said:

"My advice to you, and I am certain every Police Magistrate in the city will agree with me, is that, if you are fully convinced gambling is going on, to go into these places, smash down the doors, pull down the partitions, and clean the place out from cellar to garret. I don't know the game of poker, and I don't want to. But I do not think there is anything wrong in a man having a game of cards in his own home or in his cigar store. But 'craps' and policy pauperize a man quicker than anything else on earth. Clean these places out."

Magistrate Crane then dismissed the two men for lack of evidence. When they were in the corridor outside of the courtroom, Capt. Flood ordered them to leave the precinct. Then, turning to his two wardmen, Dwyer and Meehan, he said:

"Did you hear what the Judge told us to in such action. Gamblers have no license to exist, and I wouldn't trouble myself to take these men into a court. Should they have any grievance, let them bring a civil action against the people of the State."

KENNEDY MAY BE RETRIED.

District Attorney Philbin Will Read the Evidence and Then Decide.

District Attorney Philbin will decide to-morrow, after reading the evidence in the case, whether Samuel J. Kennedy will be tried again, and if an affirmative decision is reached at what time and before whom the case will be called. Any motion of the prisoner's counsel for bail will be opposed by him.

In the event of a retrial, which is considered quite probable, some Judge of General Sessions will hear the case, beyond a doubt, as the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, is filled with important cases already. The expenses of Kennedy's second trial will, it is estimated, amount to about $15,000, including counsel's fees, the special jury panel, and the salaries of Justice Fursman and the court attendants.

SERVANT USED KEROSENE.

An Explosion Followed and She Was Probably Fatally Burned.

The fatal combination of the careless servant and the can of kerosene in lighting a fire was exemplified again yesterday morning in an accident to Marie Hoerick, fifteen years old, in the employ of Nathan Sherry, a tailor, at 259 Delancey Street. Last night she was dying in Gouverneur Hospital.

Shortly after 8 yesterday morning Marie made a fire in the tailor's shop. It did not draw well. An explosion followed when she brought the can near the flame, and the burning oil covered her from head to foot. Shrieking and like a flaming torch she reached the sidewalk, and there fell.

William Kennedy, a fireman, passing, wrapped his overcoat around the girl, but she was injured past recovery. Fire was then lapping up the woodwork and cloth in the shop, and in the rear, the tailor was frantically trying to rescue his wife and

SOLDIER-PRISONER'S WRATH.

Attacks Accused Man Seated Beside Him in Court After Hearing Revolting Testimony.

Because a man charged with a revolting crime sat beside him for a moment in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, Joseph Sanders, a private in Battery A, at Fort Hamilton, himself a prisoner, fell upon and beat him savagely before the court attendants could interfere. There was much excitement.

Sanders was in court to answer a charge of having fired two shots at his brother-in-law, John Sasser, of 346 St. Ann's Avenue, the alleged cause being that Sasser ill-treated his sister.

While waiting for Sasser to appear to press the complaint, Sanders listened to testimony in a case in which William Fehlert was charged with having assaulted a girl of thirteen. The soldier listened with increasing indignation. Fehlert was finally held for trial and was ordered to take a seat beside Sanders. He remained there but an instant. Sanders jumped up, exclaiming:

"Do you think I'd sit beside that fellow?"

Sounds of blows and cries from Fehlert mingled with the shouts of the court officers as they sprang forward. Full in Fehlert's face fell several straight arm punches before the policemen could separate the two. Meantime Fehlert had gone to the floor, half stunned. Sanders, struggling to do further damage to the other prisoner, shouted:

"Let me at him. That fellow isn't fit to live."

When the excitement was over Sanders was held in $300 bail for examination today for assaulting Fehlert. Sasser did not appear to press the other charge.

MARRIED AFTER FORTY YEARS.

R. S. Edmunston Meets and Weds His Old Love—Both Sixty Years Old.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Robert Scott Edmunston, Pennsylvania State Senator from Bradford County, was married to Miss Victoria Louise Thompson, his sweet-

FIVE PERISH IN FLAMES.

Only One Inmate Escapes from a Burning Farmhouse in Indiana.

VERSAILLES, Ind., Feb. 23.—George James and his four young daughters were burned to death in their farmhouse, four miles from Versailles, early to-day. Mrs. James and another daughter were away from home. A son twelve years of age made a desperate effort to get his father and sisters from the burning house, but failed.

Just before daylight James arose and built a wood fire in the kitchen range. In some unexplained manner the stove fell apart and in a short time the house was filled with smoke. The fire burned quickly. It first awoke the four girls, who slept on the second floor. They rushed down stairs to their father's room and tried to get him to leave. Apparently, he was stupefied by the smoke and refused to move.

The twelve-year-old son, who had been sleeping with his father, escaped through a rear door and, finding it impossible to get back owing to the rapid spread of the fire, rushed to a window of his father's room and broke in the glass with his fist. He begged those inside to climb through the broken sash, but they made no reply. Then he ran to the farm bell, which he rang for several minutes, alarming the neighborhood.

But before help arrived the house was a mass of flames, and in a few moments the whole structure fell, burying the five inmates. James was a civil war veteran, sixty-five years old.

WAGON UPSETS, INJURING MANY.

One Member of Party of Thirteen Is Killed Outright.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 23.—By the upsetting of a wagon in which a party of thirteen were returning to this city from a birthday celebration in Williamstown to-day, Arthur Kearn, a lad, was killed and ten of the occupants of the wagon were injured, three of them being seriously hurt. Those who received injuries are W. S. Underwood, Mrs. I. S. Brown, and Nason Morrison.

The accident happened at about 3 A. M. on the Williamstown Road, two and a half miles from this place. The vehicle used by

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, light to fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,954. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHINESE TO DIE TUESDAY

Chih Siu and Hsu Cheng Yu Will Be Publicly Executed.

Prince Chun to Go to Berlin to Express Regrets for Baron von Ketteler's Murder.

PEKING, Feb. 24.—The full text of the imperial edict regarding punishments was sent last evening to the Ministers of the powers. It is almost identical with the unofficial reports, but the Ministers say that there is a little confusion in its terms with reference to strangulation and suicide, but that this is not important.

The Ministers of the powers regard the punishment edict as satisfactory. Chih Siu, former Grand Secretary, and Hsu Cheng-Yu, son of the notorious Hsu-Tung, will be publicly executed in Peking Tuesday.

An edict has been promulgated suspending examinations at all points which were the scenes of outrages upon foreigners, regarding the responsibility of Viceroys and Governors.

Li-Hung-Chang received a bulletin announcing the sentences which could be best carried into effect by the Board of Punishment, and he requested the Japanese to deliver Ying Nien and Chao Shu Chiao, in order that the sentences in their cases might be executed to-day in conformity with the edict; but the Japanese considered the notice too short, and have delayed the enforcement of the penalties until Tuesday in order that the Ministers of the powers might send representatives, as they desire. It is also intended to guard the men at the place of execution, so as to prevent suicide or escape.

When official confirmation, duly certified by high officers of state, of the sentences of death upon the others shall have been received, and these two have been executed, China will have practically complied with the terms demanded by the powers.

Prince Chun, the Emperor's brother, will soon go to Berlin to express China's regrets for the murder of Baron von Ketteler He says China has now accepted to the uttermost, and also performed everything required by the powers, except the payment of the indemnities, the amount of which has not been decided. He thinks arrangements should be made for the evacuation of Peking in order to enable the Court to return. He says he believes no nation in history ever complied with a series of terms more quickly and more completely.

No official announcement has been made of the abandonment of the proposed expedition into the interior, but it is not likely that any further preparations will be made. The foreign envoys feel that the proposal was a master stroke, and caused the settlement of what might have been a protracted affair.

ANSWERS SIR ROBERT HART.

Italy Says Land Taken for Legation Did Not Belong to the Chief of the Customs.

ROME, Feb. 25.—An official communiqué relative to the occupation of ground formerly belonging to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs in order to provide accommodation for the legations, says:

"It was decided last November to occupy land as compensation, together with the other legations, and exclusive of the ground belonging to Sir Robert Hart. Russia, the United States, and Belgium occupied premises other than those used by the customs offices or belonging to the Chinese Government. The German Legation commenced building. Sir Robert Hart did not oppose, but simply asked for compensation, which was spontaneously granted. Marquis Salvago Raggi (Italian Minister in Peking) made sure that the land necessary for the Italian Legation did not belong to Sir Robert Hart, but to the Chinese Customs."

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS IN MONGOLIA.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—"The Lhassa mission to Emperor Nicholas last Spring was connected with a plan," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, "to build a railway through Mongolia, of which Russia has obtained a virtual protectorate. I learn that on Jan. 14 the Russian officials in Kiakhta, Urga, Ulissutai, and Kobdo received secret advices that the district was henceforth under Russian protection. Probably Russia's designs more deeply concerned the gold deposits in Mongolia than Manchuria."

GERMANY TO RECALL SHIPS.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The German Government has definitely decided to recall the Asiatic Squadron.

THE BLIZZARD IN RUSSIA.

Omnibuses Upset in Odessa—People Unable to Leave Theatres.

ODESSA, Feb. 24.—The blizzard was renewed last night, and to-day the temperature is 6 degrees below zero, Centigrade. All traffic in the streets is suspended. The storm came on so suddenly and severely that street cars and other vehicles were snowed in on the public thoroughfares. Many people were unable to leave the theatres until 3 o'clock this morning. The wind was so strong that omnibuses were overturned, and immense drifts of snow were piled up, which it is impossible to cope with.

The shipping in the harbor has already suffered considerable damage, the anchor chains of many vessels breaking. The steamer Simeon went on the rocks and sank. Most of the telegraph and telephone wires are down. Railroad traffic has ceased as far as Zatishin, and cannot be resumed for some days.

A large number of people have been frozen to death in the outskirts of Odessa.

A PRINCE A SUICIDE.

Charles of Croy Said to Have Killed Himself for a Peasant Girl.

LONDON, Feb 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Morning Leader says Prince Charles of Croy has committed suicide because he was jilted by a peasant girl.

Prince Charles was the second child and only son of Rodolphe, Duke of Croy. He was born in Brussels in 1859, and in the same city, in 1888, married Ludmilla, Princess of Arenberg. Four children are living as the result of this marriage.

TO-DAY,
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

At the Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—

CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Speeches by Leaders of the Two Political Parties—Annexationists Denounced.

HAVANA, Feb.24.—Independence Day was celebrated with processions, mass meetings, and general demonstrations of rejoicings. This morning there was a parade of 10,000 school children bearing Cuban flags. They were reviewed by prominent politicians. Gen. and Mrs. Wood were showered with flowers by the children as they passed.

The Republican Party held a meeting in the Tacon Theatre. Señor Capote, who presided, said there was never more need than now to be quiet. The United States was the only country that had helped Cuba in her time of trouble, and he did not believe that the Washington Government was now deceiving the Cubans. The work of intervention was long and difficult, but, in his opinion, everything would be settled satisfactorily to the people of the island.

Señor Zayas gave a revolutionary tone to his remarks by asserting that the present Cuban leaders should imitate the martyrs of the past. He declared that the "trick which the Americans have been playing upon the Cubans is the cause of the non-development of the island." He predicted that the end of all would be dissatisfaction, adding that independence could only be attained by the machetes of liberators. "Cuba," he exclaimed, "should be preserved for the glories of the Latin race."

Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez arraigned the advocates of annexation as traitors to the cause of Cuba. He said he had more faith in independence now than he had in 1895, and that the United States could not rob Cuba of independence unless by a force of 500,000 men. Speaking of the future relations between Cuba and the United States, he said that this matter was only a mere detail, that all the important principles were embodied in the Constitution, and that, in spite of recent declarations to the contrary, he believed everything would be settled in conformity with Cuba's demand for independence in the near future.

At the meeting of the National Party the speakers were Señor Bravo, Señor Lacret, and Señor Alfredo Zayas, the last named opposing the proposal to grant the United States naval stations in Cuba.

CUBA AND AN EXTRA SESSION.

Senators Believe the President Should Not Be Asked to Take All the Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Whether there shall be an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress depends a good deal on what is done to-morrow in the meeting of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba. This body has for its Chairman Senator Platt of Connecticut, and he is very hopeful to-night that something will be done to relieve the President of the responsibility that he feels he should not bear alone, to decide whether Cuba shall be permitted to set up a Government for itself that will not admit, in black and white, prior to its establishment, that common interest requires that their relations with the United States shall be more intimate than those with any other country.

The prospect for agreeing upon a course is not hopeless. It is admitted that all the members of the committee, Democrats as well as Republicans, hold practically the same opinions about the necessity for some sort of protection by the United States over Cuba, for a time. In the interest of both Cuba and the United States. The Democrats do not insist that the troops shall be at once withdrawn and the Cubans permitted to do as they desire, regardless of consequences that can be foreseen. The trouble is to secure a form of words to express the sentiment of the Congress as to what Cuba shall promise. It is inferred that the action of Congress will go no further than to express a sentiment. That will embody the expectations of the Congress and be the guide of the President when he has learned what the Constitution of the Cuban convention contains.

Several members of the Committee on Cuba say that there is no friction over the proposed assertion of the expectations of the United States, but it is admitted that some difficulty may be encountered in framing the form of words to be used. "That is the only real difficulty," said a member of the committee, "to get it down in black and white." This member declared that any form of words that had been published was mere conjecture based upon some knowledge of the things that have been discussed.

"There is no doubt," said Senator Platt, "that we ought not to ask the President to say when Cuba shall be allowed to begin governing, or when the troops shall be withdrawn, or that Cuba shall recognize that our desire to be closely related to her is not prompted by greed, but by the wish that her best interests, which are identical with our interests, shall be taken care of. A decision might involve delay and possible disturbance, for which the President properly may ask Congress to accept the responsibility."

If the committee, of which Senator Teller is member, can construct the resolution that is hoped may briefly embody the purpose of Congress, it is believed that neither Mr. Teller nor Mr. Butler, also a member, nor Mr. Pettigrew, will make any prolonged opposition.

MRS. NATION TIRED OF JAIL.

Writes Judge Hazen to Let Her Out—He Throws Her Letter Into the Waste Basket.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, tiring of jail life, has written Judge Hazen a letter demanding release.

"I want you to quit your fooling," she writes, "and let me out of here. If you cause me to miss my engagements I won't feel like a ministering angel unto you. It is time for you to recover yourself before the devil, your master, makes a clean sweep with you into hell.

"You know you are persecuting one of God's children who loves you for Jesus' sake. Let me out that I may go about my business of saving such poor devils as you. Write or come to see me right off."

Judge Hazen has ignored the letter, throwing it in the waste basket with dozens of others received on the subject from different parts of the country. Some of these letters threaten the Judge.

One from Bunker Hill, Kan., says a committee of fifty will administer a coat of tar and feathers to the official if Mrs. Nation is not released by Feb. 27, and another from a woman in Douglas, Mich., says: "We now propose, if Mrs. Nation is held longer, to form the greatest army of women the world has ever known and wipe man cut of existence. It is our intention to begin with you."

"BOOT-LEGGING" IN KANSAS.

Liquor Sellers Find a Way to Dispose of Their Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—The temperance people of Kansas are aroused over the reign of boot-legging which follows the closing of joints. Vendors of liquor who sell by the bottle in all alleys and by-paths are flooding the towns and cities. Every morning the alleys of Topeka are strewn with empty whisky bottles in size from two ounces to a pint. Most of these vendors come from Kansas City, Mo.

At Winfield this morning the police found

OREGON ELECTS A SENATOR

John H. Mitchell, Republican, Named by the Legislature.

This Will Be His Fourth Term in the Senate—Eleven Democrats Vote with the Republicans.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 24.—John H. Mitchell, Republican, was elected United States Senator at 12:30 o'clock this morning to succeed George W. McBride, whose term will expire March 4. His election was accomplished by a combination of 35 Republicans with 11 Democrats, making 46 votes, a majority of the Legislature. The result was reached on the twenty-fifth ballot of the day and the fifty-third of the session.

At noon Saturday the joint Assembly met and took one ballot for Senator, and then adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M., when balloting was resumed. Both houses had decided to adjourn sine die at midnight Saturday, and the prospect of an exciting close brought thousands of people to the Capitol. Voting proceeded without material change for twenty ballots. Just as the Assembly was about to take the twenty-first ballot, State Senator Brownell arose and presented the name of John H. Mitchell, which was received with tremendous applause.

The next ballot gave H. W. Corbett 30, J. H. Mitchell 35, and A. S. Bennett (Democrat) 19. Three more ballots were taken, but with few changes. The hands of the clock had already pointed to midnight, and the clerks were engaged in checking up the roll call for the twenty-fifth ballot. There was great excitement and loud calls of the name of Mitchell from the lobby.

The first deserter from the Corbett ranks was Hemingway of Lane. On the previous roll call Mitchell had had 34 votes and Corbett 36. When his name was reached, Hemingway, in the last roll call, without explanation, responded "J. H. Mitchell." The call proceeded to the end, and Mitchell and Corbett were then exactly tied, having 35 votes each. Then McQueene of Lane arose, and, with a brief speech, changed to Mitchell, putting him in the lead. Nine others changed to Mitchell, giving him 45 votes, within one of the goal.

There was a brief wait, and then the name of Mattoon of Douglass, repeated with great vehemence, came from many parts of the hall, and a crowd of Mattoon's friends got around him and talked to him excitedly. He seemed to be successfully withstanding them, and soon the house cries of "Deadlock!" "Adjourn!" Mattoon finally yielded and changed his vote to Mitchell. This was all that was needed, and the crowd knew it. Pandemonium reigned for many seconds, and the Chairman made little effort to check it.

The clerks then completed the roll and passed it to President Fulton, who announced that Mr. Corbett had received 29 votes, Mr. Mitchell 46, and Mr. Bennett 16. The crowd went wild again, fairly jumping up and down in their joy.

Mr. Mitchell had been in the lobby all evening, watching the progress of the voting. He was hurried forward through the jostling crowd and escorted to the platform, where he stood for a minute until order was restored. Addressing the large audience, he said:

"It would be impossible for me at this time to offer words in which to properly express the gratitude that is swelling up in my heart for the great distinction shown me by your rendered votes. The elevation to a seat in the United States Senate is a great distinction, the greatest that can be conferred upon a citizen, but when for a period of thirty years, or less than that, the same State, speaking through four Legislatures, selects the same man to that office, he is made the recipient of a debt that never can be paid by mere words.

"There is only one way to recompense you and the State of Oregon, and that is faithful, earnest, and efficient attendance to the duty to which you have assigned me. Thus I will endeavor to do. To all who cast a vote for me, Republicans, Democrats, and Populists, my heart goes out in deep gratitude. As to you who voted for another, let me assure you that I make no distinctions against you. I will represent all the people, all of Oregon to the best of my ability."

Mr. Mitchell already has served three terms in the United States Senate as a representative of the State of Oregon. He was elected a Senator Sept. 28, 1872, for the term beginning the following March. That term having expired, he was in private life until he again was elected Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1885. He held his seat until March 3, 1897, having been re-elected Jan. 20, 1891.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Pennsylvania June 22, 1835. He studied law in his native State, and practiced there for a time. From Pennsylvania he went to California, whence in 1860 he removed to Oregon. He was elected Corporation Attorney of Portland, Oregon in 1861, and the following year was elected as a Republican to the State Senate, in which he served four years, the last two as President of that body.

He has been a practicing attorney ever since he went to Oregon, and since his last term in the Senate has devoted himself exclusively to his practice. He is connected in a legal capacity with a number of Western railroads, and does a large business as a corporation lawyer. For four years he was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

THE SITUATION IN NEBRASKA.

Legislators Resent Interference of Messrs. Hanna and Payne in the Senatorial Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—Letters received by legislators in this city from members of the Republican National Committee during the past week have urged that all personal ambitions of candidates for United States Senator be dropped and that caucus rules on which all Republicans may get together be adopted. Senator Hanna has written such a letter to D. E. Thompson, leading candidate.

These letters and those of Vice Chairman Payne to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, making the same appeal for harmony, have caused a feeling among the legislators that such interference is not welcome, and that the Nebraska Legislature is able to work out its own salvation. It was reported to-night that Mr. Thompson would drop out of the fight this week in deference to these appeals, but one of his managers said this was not true.

The refusal of the Legislature to follow the National Committee's advice will be marked by the usual showing of strength by candidates in Tuesday's joint ballot.

It is understood that all candidates have received letters from members of the National Committee urging that personal ambition be dropped,

Firm's Goods Sold for Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 24.—That the city administration is determined to collect delinquent and personal poll taxes was evidenced yesterday afternoon in the serving of an attachment, sworn out by City Collector Smith, on the goods and chattels of the Chapot Chamois Company. The members of the firm are removing to Great Bend, Penn., and to-day the last of their goods was to be shipped to that place. They owed the city $165 in taxes, which Collector Smith was determined to compel them to pay before all their property that could be taken as security was shipped out of the city's jurisdiction.

Expired in Her Ball Dress.

From a scene of gayety in an east side ballroom, Mrs. Kausky, thirty-seven years old, of 61 Third Avenue, was removed to St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue, where she died before her ball dress could be removed. The ball took place Saturday evening in a hall near the hospital. Mrs.

COMPLAINS OF POLICEMEN.

Tailor Says Four of Them Made No Effort to Arrest Thieves Who Robbed Him.

E. Levy, a tailor, of 61 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, whose store was broken into and robbed early yesterday morning for the second time in a week, claims that four policemen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, who arrived on the scene shortly after the robbery occurred, refused to follow the thieves into a house across the way, which they had been seen entering, and did not make any effort to capture them.

On Feb. 20 some one entered his store by a rear window and carried off a quantity of cloth, which he says was worth $200. Levy reported the matter to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, but no arrests have been made as yet in connection with his complaint.

Yesterday morning the store was entered again, this time by the front door, which had been pried open with a large jimmy, which was found near it after the staple to which a padlock was attached had been drawn out. W. T. Sampson of 7 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and T. J. Campbell of 110 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who were passing at the time, saw two men leave the store laden with rolls of cloth and enter the flat house across the way at 68 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. They had heard of the former robbery, and awakened Levy, who lives in the house next door to his store. Levy went across to 68 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, but found that the men who had taken his cloth had locked themselves in one of the flats. He then went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station House, where he told of the robbery.

Two policemen were sent back with him, and when they arrived at his house they found that the two policemen on post there were on the scene. Levy says that he told the policemen where the thieves had gone, and asked them to follow them, but that they refused to do so, and after examining the front door of his store, went away without making any effort to capture the thieves.

He returned again to the station house and found that no report of the robbery had been entered on the books. He reported it again, and a detective was assigned to investigate the case.

Patrolman Schreiber, of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who was one of the men on post in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street at the time of the robbery, says that he was at the store some time before Levy was out of his bed.

"It took an hour for us to get him up," he said, "and he didn't tell us anything then about the cloth being carried into the house across the way. I made what investigation I could, and then reported the case to the station house."

At the station house it was said that two detectives were detailed to make an investigation as soon as the case was reported. They searched the house at 168 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from top to bottom, but could find no trace of the stolen cloth.

MOTORMAN BURNS KILLED.

He Once Lifted a Little Girl from in Front of His Car.

Joseph Burns of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Melrose Avenue, the motorman who about a year ago attracted considerable attention by lifting a little girl from the track in front of his car, which would otherwise have run over her, was knocked down and killed yesterday by a trolley car while he was waving his hand to his wife and two children, who were watching him from his house.

He was on his way home on a southbound Willis Avenue car, about noon yesterday, and left it at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Melrose Avenue. As he stepped to the ground he saw his wife and two children watching him from the window of his house. While he was standing on the north-bound track waving his hand to them a car swept along, and before the motorman, Thomas Hanley, could bring it to a standstill, it struck him, knocking him down. His head struck the cobblestones heavily, but the motorman thinking that he had been only stunned by the fall, lifted him with the aid of several bystanders, and carried him to the sidewalk.

His wife and children, and several other women, gathered about him and tried to restore him to consciousness by chafing his hands and administering restoratives. Finally some one suggested that he be carried into the house. As Hanley placed his hand underneath his head to lift him, he found that the whole base of his skull had been crushed in. An ambulance was immediately summoned from the Fordham Hospital, but Burns was dead before it arrived.

He was employed on the Jerome Avenue Line of the Union Trolley Company, and was one of the oldest motormen on the road.

"CALAMITY" JANE A PAUPER.

Noted Woman of the Border, a Daring Fighter, Now Destitute.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 24.—"Calamity" Jane, one of the most noted characters of Western border life, a friend of Buffalo Bill, and a participant in many of the early Indian campaigns, has been admitted to the poorhouse in Gallatin County.

"Calamity" is one of the relics of early frontier life, and is known to nearly all the old Indian fighters and frontiersmen, from Gen. Miles to Col. Roosevelt. Shortly after the war she donned male attire and has never discarded it since. She is an expert shot and a daring fighter.

After a fierce fight with Indians, in which she displayed great courage, she was dubbed "Calamity" Jane, and the name has stuck to her ever since. She has been married a dozen or more times. She killed her first husband. The second one also was killed, and a bad end came to each succeeding matrimonial venture. Of late years she had been making a living by selling a pamphlet which tells the story of her life.

WOMAN REFUNDS TEN CENTS.

Rode Twice on Railway Two Years Ago Without Paying Fare.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—After two years the conscience of a young woman now living in Maine drove her to write a letter to Station Agent Laing of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, in Evanston, confessing that she had ridden on the line twice without paying her fare, and tendering five 2-cent stamps in payment of it. Mr. Laing refused to make public the name of the young woman. It is the first experience of the kind he has had since being connected with the railroad.

The letter which accompanied the stamps is unique. It was written last Monday, and the writer informs Mr. Laing that she is now in a Bible school, and that her Christian experience led her to reimburse the railroad.

New Jersey Guard's New Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 24.—Adjt. Gen. A. C. Oliphant of the New Jersey National Guard has just issued orders for the mustering in of Company K, which has been recruited in this city in the last month, on Wednesday evening next. Col. Quincy O'M. Gillmore has been detailed to do the mustering, assisted by Lieut. Col. D. F. Collins of Elizabeth, who commands the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment, to

DE WET BEATEN AND FLEEING

Invasion of Cape Colony a Complete Failure.

5,000 Boers in Full Retreat, With British in Pursuit—Steyn Said to Have Notified Them to Shift for Themselves.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Middelburg, Transvaal, Feb. 24.

"French reports from Piet Retief, Feb. 22, that the result of the columns sweeping the country east is that the Boers are retreating in scattered and disorganized parties to the number of some 5,000 in front of him.

"Amsterdam and Piet Retief have been occupied, and troops are protecting the Swazi frontier. French will push on, but is much hampered by the continuous heavy rains.

"Summary of total losses inflicted upon the enemy up to Feb. 16: Two hundred and sixty-two Boers known to have been killed and wounded in action, 56 taken prisoners, 183 surrendered. One fifteen-pounder gun, 462 rifles, 160,000 rounds of small ammunition, 3,500 horses, 70 mules, 3,530 trek oxen, 18,700 cattle, 155,400 sheep, and 1,070 wagons and carts captured.

"Our casualties: Five officers and 41 men killed and 4 officers and 108 men wounded. I regret to say that Major Howard, a very gallant officer of the Canadian Scouts, was killed Feb. 17.

"Plumer reports that Col. Owen captured De Wet's fifteen-pounder and pompom Feb. 23, as well as fifty-three prisoners and a quantity of ammunition. We had no casualties. Enemy in full retreat and dispersing, being vigorously pursued.

"De Wet's attempt to invade Cape Colony has evidently completely failed."

A correspondent of The Daily Mail with Henniker's column, wiring Saturday, says:

"Gen. De Wet was routed yesterday by Col. Plumer, with whom were Cols. Henniker, Craddock, Jeffreys, and Grabbo. This success was preceded by a series of desperate attempts on the part of the Boers to escape from the water belt of the Orange and Brak Rivers.

"Gen De Wet, after unsuccessfully attempting to cross the Brak at Klip Drift and the Orange at Read's Drift and Mark's Drift, moved along the bank of the Orange with one gun and one pompom and laagered opposite Kameel Drift. At dawn Col. Plumer left Welgevenden, twenty-two miles west of the Boer camp, and moved northeast.

"At Zuurgat he attacked the enemy, taking forty prisoners. The pursuit was continued during the afternoon, the Boers moving toward Hopetown. Toward evening the leading troops sighted the enemy, who had laagered beyond gun range. Col. Owen charged the spot where the Boer artillery was supposed to be, and captured the whole of it. The enemy fled, leaving their horses ready saddled and their cooking pots full. According to the latest reports only 400 Boers recrossed to the north side of the river. The Orange is greatly swollen."

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from De Aar, dated Feb. 24:

"Mr. Steyn addressed the Boers yesterday and told them they must all shift for themselves, returning to Orange River Colony as best they could. He and Gen. De Wet took 300 of the best horses with which to escape."

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 24.—Col. Plumer engaged Gen. De Wet yesterday near Disselfontein, on the south bank of the Orange River, capturing a gun and a pompom and taking fifty prisoners. The Boers were scattered and are being pursued by Col. Plumer.

It is reported that Gen. De Wet escaped to the opposite bank in a boat and is now fleeing with a handful of followers.

It is reported from a Boer source at Zeerust that Gen. Delarey has been captured.

MAJOR HOWARD'S RECORD.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 24.—Lord Kitchener's cable that Major A. C. Howard, better known as "Gatling Gun" Howard, had been killed caused a sensation here, where he has been well known for years. His connection with the Canadian forces dates back to the Riel rebellion in 1885, when he was in charge of a Gatling gun sent out with the forces to the Northwest.

Howard lived at Brownsville, sixty miles from Ottawa, and left home last year with the second contingent to assume charge of a Colt battery in the South African campaign. He remained in Africa on the departure of the Canadians for home to organize a corps of 100 Canadian scouts, and was leading them when he met his death.

Howard left here as a Lieutenant and was subsequently promoted. In a recent letter from the front he said: "I have added to my battery a pompom, so we have quite a force, six Colt guns, three pompoms, and 100 scouts. I have had two brushes with the enemy since you left, and made them hump each time. I may come back in July and recruit a regiment of half-breeds for service in the Transvaal. I will meet you in England next June."

Major Howard was an American by birth, but became a naturalized Canadian three years ago.

Satisfied with Col. Ward.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Great satisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Col. Ward as Permanent Under Secretary of State for War on the retirement of Sir Ralph Henry Knox next April. Col. Ward distinguished himself by his organizing ability during the siege of Ladysmith. The morning papers congratulate Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of War, on the appointment, pointing out that it proves his earnest desire for thorough reform.

SAYS KRUEGER IS OUT OF IT.

Wouldn't Be Re-elected President If Boers Won, Boer Commissary Declares.

S. Pearson, formerly a commissary in the Boer Army, who sailed for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Staatendam on Jan. 19, returned to New York on the steamship Rotterdam of the same line yesterday. Most of his limited stay abroad was spent in Brussels, and at The Hague. Speaking of his trip, Mr. Pearson said yesterday:

"I did not see President Krüger. The old gentleman is in bad health, and had public, that office having devolved upon Vice President Schalk-Burger."

"In the event of the Boers finally winning their independence, do you think that Mr. Krüger would be reinstated in the Presidency?" Mr. Pearson was asked.

"No," he replied. "A new election would be necessary, and it is doubtful if he could be elected. The choice would in all probability fall on ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State."

Concerning the situation in South Africa, Mr. Pearson talked at length, saying, among other things:

"It is absolutely impossible to get the true condition of affairs, owing to the fact that all the telegraphic and cable lines are controlled by the British. I would not be surprised to hear that both Dorrien-Smith and French, with their forces, had been captured. The capture of De Wet would not end the war. There are other able Generals in the Boer Army, and a capable successor to him would be found."

Mr. Pearson said that he would go to Washington in a few days, but declined to State the nature of his business there.

KILLS HER SIX CHILDREN.

Crazed by Poverty, Woman Throws Them in a Well, Jumps In, and Deliberately Drowns Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Washington, Feb. 24.—A terrible murder of six helpless children by a crazed mother occurred at Uniontown, Washington, to-day. Mrs. Rosa Wurzer, a widow, threw her six children, two boys and four girls, ranging in age from four to twelve years, into a well thirty feet deep, with but two feet of water in the bottom, then jumped in the well and held their heads under the water until all were drowned. Neighbors found Mrs. Wurzer in the well with her six murdered children, and, putting a rope around her body, drew her out. She is violently insane, and is restrained with difficulty.

Mrs. Wurzer is a widow, forty years old, her husband having died one year ago, leaving her in destitute circumstances. She has been supported by the county, which allowed her $15 per month, and by the charity of neighbors. Brooding over her circumstances drove her crazy, and she determined to kill her children and herself. She has lived in Uniontown ten years. Coroner Mitchell was notified, and has gone to the scene of the tragedy to hold an inquest.

GOV. ODELL WILL RIDE.

New York's Executive at the Head of State Troops at the President's Inauguration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Odell will ride at the head of the New York troops in the inaugural parade in Washington. He will be on horseback. Recently a friend of the Governor's made him a present of a high-class riding horse. Since he acquired the horse the Governor has been "practicing up." He starts out from the Executive Mansion about 8 o'clock every morning and rides for an hour. He has acquired his old-time mastery of his mount.

Through Adjt. Gen. Hoffman the Governor has granted permission to the following organizations of the National Guard to leave the State fully armed and equipped for participation in the parade on the occasion of the inauguration of President William McKinley:

A provisional battalion composed of companies of the Forty-Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments of Brooklyn, under the command of Lieut. Col. H. H. Quick of the Forty-seventh Regiment; the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn under the command of Lieut. Col. Jasper E. Brady, the Forty-eighth Separate Company of Oswego, the First Battalion, Naval Militia, and the First Signal Corps of New York City; the Third Signal Corps of Albany, the Twenty-second Separate Company of Saratoga, and Squadron A of New York City.

It is also announced, although no orders have as yet been issued, that Troop C of Brooklyn and the Seventh Separate Company of Cohoes will be granted like permission. The New York troops which will take part in the inaugural parade will number about 1,500 in all.

SQUADRON A FOR WASHINGTON.

The Troopers and Their Horses Will Leave Next Saturday.

Squadron A of the New York National Guard, which will go to Washington in a body for the inauguration celebration, will leave the armory in this city next Saturday. The horses of the squadron will be taken to the trains by a detail of men in the afternoon. The headquarters of the squadron while in Washington will be at 1,218 F Street, N. W., where rooms are already being fitted up.

On arriving at Washington the squadron, after the horses are taken care of, will proceed to the Hotel Raleigh, where a breakfast will be served. The whole trip, including sleeping car berths, car fare, and transportation for the horses, will only cost each man $15. In addition to this a rebate of $5 will be allowed to troopers who take their own horses with them. Arrangements have been made with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to convey the squadron from the armory to the ferry for Jersey City Saturday afternoon.

NAVAL CADETS COMPLAIN.

Not Pleased with Their Programme for Inauguration Day.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 24.—The naval cadets are very much disgruntled over the programme which they understand has been arranged for their trip to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and complain that they are being treated unfairly, in comparison with the boys from West Point.

The programme, as generally understood here, is to have the cadets start early on the morning of March 4. The train, upon reaching Washington, will stop at Sherman Street, from which point the battalion will have a long march to the White House. From there they will march with the procession, and as soon as the ceremonies are over they will return to the train and depart for Annapolis. In the meantime, they will be fed from lunch wagons, and not a cadet will be permitted to leave the line.

On the other hand, the West Pointers will arrive in Washington March 3, spend a comfortable night at the Ebbett House, have their meals served in the regular way, and remain over to attend the inaugural ball.

The reason for not allowing the cadets to stay over, it is understood, is that no headquarters have been obtained for them in Washington, and the authorities are unwilling to turn the corps lose in the city. The naval cadets think they could be trusted with several hours of liberty.

ARBUCKLES ASK INJUNCTION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Arbuckle Brothers of New York have petitioned Judge Thompson of the United States Court for an injunction to restrain State Food Commissioner Blackburn in the course he has announced for the enforcement of the statute which prohibits the adulterating of coffee by coating, polishing, or powdering coffee grains, so as to give them the appearance of a better grade. The Commissioner further ruled that it was not in compliance with the provisions of the law to label such articles "compound."

One of the brands handled by the Arbuckle Brothers came within the regulations that Commissioner Blackburn intended to carry out, and their application was for an injunction to stop the Commissioner and his agents from interfering with their employes and agents in Ohio.

The Arbuckles state that the coating used on the brand of coffee is a mixture of eggs and other ingredients intended to preserve

NIXON TO STAY WITH COMMITTEE OF FIVE

Will Make His Fight Against Devery in Tammany Hall.

Has Not Heard from Croker, but Is Confident He Will Be Upheld—Tammany Men Think Otherwise.

Richard Croker up to a late hour last evening had sent no cablegram to Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Committee of Five, in answer to the protest made against the appointment of William S. Devery as First Deputy of the Police Department. The Tammany politicians declared yesterday that it would be some time before Mr. Nixon's cablegram was answered and that the victory of the Carroll-Van Wyck—Sexton combination in Tammany Hall was now complete. A dispatch from Jacksonville announced the arrival at St. Augustine on Saturday, of John F. Carroll. This gave rise to the supposition that he has gone to Florida to confer with Hugh McLaughlin in an effort to placate him.

Mr. Nixon was chagrined at the turn affairs have taken on police matters. He makes no attempt to conceal the fact that he is not satisfied and that he intends to contest Devery's appointment to the end. Mr. Nixon, it was said last evening on good authority, did not intend at the present time to resign from the Committee of Five, but will make his fight inside of Tammany Hall, and he expects the support of Richard Croker in his attempt to better the condition of affairs.

The inside story of the appointment of Mr. Nixon as Chairman of the Committee of Five became known yesterday. Mr. Croker, at an interview before sailing for Europe, told Mr. Nixon of the intention of Tammany Hall to appoint a vice-investigating committee. The cause which prompted Mr. Croker to action was an interview he had with Isidor Straus, in which the merchant plainly told Mr. Croker that it was the opinion of all people outside of Tammany Hall that he (Croker) was receiving large sums of money for the protection of poolrooms and disorderly resorts. Mr. Croker protested that he "had never taken a dollar of money in his life" which came either directly or indirectly from such places. This was followed up by Mr. Croker's public statement before the Tammany Hall Executive Committee.

Here is what transpired when Mr. Croker requested Mr. Nixon to act as Chairman of the Vice Investigating Committee, according to a man who was there. Mr. Croker requested Mr. Nixon to serve. The reply was:

"Mr. Croker, I am a very busy man, and I have no time to spend at such work."

"I have looked over the matter carefully," replied Mr. Croker, "and you are the only man I can see who is the right man for this work."

"I do not care to have anything to do with the matter," replied Mr. Nixon, "but if it is settled that I am the man to do the work it must be distinctly understood that there will be no 'hauling off.'"

Mr. Nixon became Chairman of the Committee of Five under this distinct understanding. He received other word from the Tammany leader from Europe, and in all of his letters to Mr. Nixon he has upheld the action of the Committee of Five in placing the responsibility for the condition of affairs on the head of Chief Devery. Mr. Nixon does not believe that Mr. Croker will change his position, and he thinks that in a few days the Committee of Five will be upheld by the leader of Tammany Hall.

A meeting of the Committee of Five will be held this afternoon at the headquarters on the Bowery. Notices have been sent to all the members, and a lively session is anticipated. Police Commissioner Murphy is expected to attend, as he announced the day after his appointment that he intended to continue as a member of the committee.

TAMMANY LEADERS CAUTIOUS.

A story was circulated among some of the close friends of Richard Croker in Tammany Hall yesterday that the recent turn of affairs would bring him back to New York several weeks before his expected return. It is known that Corporation Counsel Whalen, "Larry" Delmour, and nearly all of the Tammany leaders outside of the close Carroll-Sexton-Van Wyck combination, did not favor the appointment of Devery as First Deputy. It was found that few of the district leaders of power would be quoted in support of the naming of Devery to be the virtual head of police affairs.

Some friends of Richard Croker claim that the Carroll-Sexton-Van Wyck combination, with the backing of Senator "Tim" Sullivan, have "bossed" affairs in the absence of Mr. Croker in Europe, and that the authority which was given to Corporation Counsel Whalen to act in an advisory capacity as the leader of Tammany Hall had been purposely overridden.

Senator "Tim" Sullivan, whose association of "Eagles" comprises the keepers, waiters, clerks, and experts in every gambling place in New York, including the poolrooms, is not on very friendly terms with the present leader of Tammany Hall. "Tim" Sullivan has often spoken in plain language his opinion of Mr. Croker, and his statements have been couched in abusive language.

Senator Sullivan's appearance at the last meeting of the Tammany Hall executive meeting caused a buzz of talk. All the district leaders pa

yars, and he will carry out the instructions of Col. Murphy better than any man I know."

"Who is responsible for the appointment of Devery?"

Commissioner Sexton smiled and winked his eye as he said:

"I don't know."

"Do you know whether Mr. Croker sent a cablegram as stated directing the appointment of Chief Devery?"

"I don't know about that."

"Do you know whether Mr. Carroll or any one else in Tammany Hall received an order directing the appointment of Devery?"

"I don't know about that." This with another broad smile.

"What do you think about the statement of Chairman Nixon of the Committee of Five?"

"Nixon is an able and conscientious man, but he is still very young, and he has a good deal to learn, especially about politics. I think, possibly, he is inclined to talk more at times than he should. He is a stanch Tammany man, and I do not believe that he will resign from Tammany Hall or the Committee of Five."

"The Tammany Hall men seem to be in good humor over the police situation," was suggested.

"Well, they have every reason to be. The Republicans are making mistakes right and left, and every Tammany man is in good humor. How could they be otherwise?"

WHAT COL. MURPHY SAYS.

Police Commissioner Murphy surprised the officials at the Mulberry Street headquarters yesterday morning. He arrived at 10:30 o'clock, and went into his temporary office to look over papers. When asked about his call, the new Police Commissioner said he was "merely looking things over."

When asked about the meeting at Police Headquarters called for to-day, Commissioner Murphy said:

"One of the principal subjects to be talked about will be the Police Pension Fund. The old Police Commissioners will be present at the meeting. I think the Police Pension Fund should be turned over to Controller Coler under the provisions of the bill creating a single-headed Police Commission for this city. I know very few of the men in the Police Department personally, and I want to meet them—I want to know them all. I want to talk to them collectively, just as I talked to Devery when I told him that the responsibility now rested upon my shoulders, and that I intended to enforce the law no matter who was hurt by it. Those who do not carry out my orders—well—I will find out the reason why."

"Have you decided who will be your Second Deputy?"

"I have been in office only one day. I have not had time to do much. I have been reading the records of the men all morning, but I have found so many good men among them that it is very hard to make a selection."

When asked if the position of Second Deputy had been offered to Deputy Chief McLaughlin, Commissioner Murphy said:

"I have heard nothing from McLaughlin."

"Did Mr. Croker direct the appointment of Chief Devery as First Deputy?"

"I don't think you should ask that," said Commissioner Murphy.

Commissioner Murphy made a plea to be allowed to run the Police Department to show the people that he intended to do his whole duty. He said:

"I do not think Gov. Odell will remove me. Gov. Odell has known that in the various positions I have held my duty has always been my first consideration."

"Do you intend to listen to the public clamor demanding the removal of Devery?"

Commissioner Murphy evaded the question by saying:

"I am responsible for the Police Department now, and the public can hold me responsible for the acts of my subordinates. I would rather not be held responsible for what took place under the former Commissioners. I am willing to stand on the record I make here. One thing is certain—that is the affairs of the Police Department will be conducted in a very systematic manner."

"Do you think the Republicans will take any action to force the removal of Devery?"

"No. I do not think they will. The conduct of the affairs of the Police Department now rests upon me, and not on Devery, and I am the only one who will be held accountable."

BROOKLYN LEADERS WORRIED.

York to Confer with Hugh McLaughlin. It Is Said—P. H. McLaughlin Won't Accept Deputy Commissionership.

The Brooklyn Democratic leaders spent yesterday in thinking things over. From all accounts they did some very heavy thinking, for the burden of their thoughts was Devery. How to get the local organization out of the dilemma in which it has been placed by the appointment of the ex-Chief as Deputy Commissioner, without sacrifice of dignity and prestige, was the vexing problem which the Willoughby Street leaders sought during the day to solve. So far as could be learned, they made very little progress toward a solution of the matter and were decided to "put it up to" Hugh McLaughlin, who is down in Florida.

It was reported last night that ex-President of the Police Board Bernard J. York had been selected to go South for the purpose of conferring with Mr. McLaughlin about the situation developed by the changes in the Police Department, and learn just what course he desires the Brooklyn organization to follow in the matter. Mr. York would neither deny nor affirm the report when questioned last night.

"Who told you that?" he asked quickly.

He was told that the report was current in certain circles down town.

"Well, I haven't anything to say," he remarked, after a pause.

Mr. York declined to talk about the police situation. He skillfully parried all questions on the subject that were put to him. Like the other Brooklyn leaders, he seemed disinclined to make any statement that might commit the local organization until Mr. McLaughlin had first spoken.

"I'm out of public life now," said Mr. York finally, "and don't care to talk politics?"

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, one of the Willoughby Street leaders, said he did not think that Deputy Chief Patrick H. McLaughlin would accept the position of Deputy Commissioner if it were offered to him. Asked if the Willoughby Street organization would name a man for the place if asked to do so, Mr. Shea replied that he thought it would.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin was asked point-blank by a newspaper man if he would accept the position of Second Deputy Police Commissioner.

"I cannot accept or decline a thing until it has been offered to me, can I?" he replied.

"Well, will you accept the place if it is tendered to you?" persisted the questioner.

"No," answered Mr. McLaughlin, shortly and decisively.

The opinion obtained generally in the Police Department in Brooklyn yesterday that Mr. McLaughlin had fully made up his mind to retire on a pension. It is said that with Devery still in power, he feels that things might be made very unpleasant for him if he continued in the department.

It is expected that there will be a conference of the Brooklyn Democratic leaders to-day, at which the trouble caused by Devery's retention in power will be gone over at length.

DEMANDS MAYOR'S REMOVAL.

German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn Roused.

The appointment of Michael C. Murphy as Police Commissioner and the retention of William S. Devery in a position of power in the department were severely condemned and the removal of Mayor Van Wyck demanded at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Citizens' League held yesterday afternoon in a hall at the corner of De Kalb and Vanderbilt Avenues, Brooklyn. Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner presided at the meeting. Joseph Treumann introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the appointment of Col. Michael C. Murphy as Police Commissioner, with the evident understanding that he retain the notorious and corrupt Devery in the police service as his Chief Deputy, merits the condemnation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn that Mayor Van Wyck has betrayed the best interests of the city by his course in this matter, and the league hereby demands his removal from office by the Governor.

Mr. Kempner, in discussing the resolution, said:

"In no department of our municipal government under Tammany rule has corruption flourished as in the Police Department. The Mayor, shortly after assuming the reins of office, removed Chief McCullagh, a faithful and competent official, and put in his place the discredited Devery, a man with a positively bad record, and with no special fitness for the duties of Chief.

"In the Police Board the Mayor put four pliant politicians, selected because they could be relied on not to interfere with Devery's plans. Under that miserable set of Commissioners and that despicable Chief the whole police force became honeycombed by a system of official blackmail. Illicit revenues aggregating millions of dollars annually were collected from the vicious and criminal classes for the benefit of a political 'combine.'

"To correct the police plague, a single-headed department was established under a new law and the opportunity given to Tammany Hall to redeem this city from police corruption. Instead of seizing that opportunity in the right spirit, that same Mayor provides for the retention of Devery in office, as the real power under the new system. How can words fitly characterize this brazen defiance of public decency and this wanton betrayal of the best interests of the community by its chief executive official?"

PLATT GOES TO WASHINGTON.

State Constabulary Bill at Albany May Be Taken Up at Once.

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned to Washington yesterday, and the activity of Republican leaders on Saturday stirred up by the appointment of Chief Devery as Deputy Commissioner of Police and the possibility of summary action by Gov. Odell, subsided completely. Scarcely a Republican politician was to be seen in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whereas the day before such a gathering of them as had not been seen before in months assembled there.

The few who did appear were of the opinion that the action of Commissioner Murphy in appointing Devery made it entirely advisable for the Republicans to pass the State Constabulary bill, whereas, the cry of "home rule" might have deterred them somewhat before. Republicans say that Tammany has secured its "home rule" and has abused it, and that there is ample justification now for the State's taking a hand in things.

Senator Platt gave no intimation before he went away of what course the leaders at Albany would follow, but it is understood that the plan outlined at the conference on Saturday, in which Gov. Odell took part, will come to the light in the Legislature this week, if any action at all is to be taken. The State Constabulary bill is now in the hands of a Senate Committee. Many Republicans believe that the bill will be taken up at once and passed. Senator John Raines, the author of the bill, said yesterday that he would make every effort to have the bill passed this week.

SMASH THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

Magistrate Crane Again Advises the Police to Go and Strip Them Clean.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Crane once more spoke his mind regarding gamblers and gambling houses. The occasion was the arraignment of eleven men who were arrested in a raid made late Saturday night by Capt. Flood and Detectives Carter and Devenney of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. The place raided was on the second floor of 1,814 Park Avenue.

Looking at the eleven men as they stood at the bar, Magistrate Crane said to Detective Carter:

"Is the proprietor of the place among these men?"

"I understand one of these men, Victor Josephson, is the manager of the place," replied the detective.

"No, he is not," said the Magistrate, warmly. "I have received positive information as to the name of the proprietor, and it is rather odd that the police cannot do as well. I am not a police officer, but I know you policemen could put a stop to gambling if you went to these houses and stripped them clean. Smash all the furniture—anything you can lay hands on. If Commissioner Murphy went to Canfield's Fifth Avenue place and left nothing but the bare walls, he would be doing a good thing for the city."

Then the Magistrate directed Detective Carter to have the proprietor of the Park Avenue place, as well as the owner or lessee of the building, in court this morning, and discharged the eleven men caught in the raid.

Thirty Caught in a Raid.

Capt. Walsh and a squad of men from the Eldridge Street Station last night raided a pool and billiard room at 171 Bowery and arrested thirty men. One of them is alleged to be the proprietor. He is Rudolph Kicokinsky. The remaining twenty-nine are mostly young men, many of them mere boys. All claimed to be over eighteen. The charge was violating the Sunday laws by keeping the place open for business on Sunday.

HE WAS THE WRONG SAM.

Card Players Opened Door to Policeman Who Answered to the Name.

Police Inspector Samuel Archibold, with Detective Larkins, Sergt. Snow, and Patrolman Donovan of Jersey City, raided an alleged poker room over a saloon kept by Louis Voos, at 192 Halliday Street, that city, late Saturday night. Inspector Archibold ascended the stairs, followed by the others, without alarming those in the saloon. When the Inspector rapped on the door of the room some one inside asked:

"Is that you, Sam?"

The Inspector answered truthfully: "Yes, it's Sam," adding, as the door swung open and he entered: "Sam Archibold."

Seven men were in the room, and they, the cards, $1 in cash, and 200 chips were taken to the police station. Voos was also arrested. All the men were bailed to appear this morning.

SWORE DEAF-MUTE SHOUTED.

Testimony of Policeman Who Tried to Eject a Man for Disturbing Court.

The usually orderly proceedings at the Jefferson Market Court were interrupted yesterday morning by a man running down the centre aisle of the courtroom, waving his arms frantically. He was closely followed by one of the court officers, who tried to eject him, but he fought and refused to be put out. The Sergeant ordered the man locked up and told Policeman Ryder to make a complaint against him for disorderly conduct.

The complaint was drawn and the man was arraigned before the Magistrate, Ryder appearing as the complainant. This complaint, to which the officer swore, charged that the man had acted in a disorderly manner at 125 Sixth Avenue by shouting and disturbing the proceedings of the court. The man up to this time had not said a word, and when the Magistrate asked him what he had to say, he made signs for a pencil and paper, which were given him. He then wrote the following and passed it up to the Judge:

My name is James O'Leary. I have no home, but I am a gentleman printer. I was cold and came in to warm myself at the radiator when the police usher tried to eject me. I have been ruined by the jail to which you sent me two weeks ago, but if the Judge will give me 50 cents I will get out of New York and die by the side of the road. I don't like to beg, but there is no work for the old-time printers nowadays, and there is nothing left for me to do but to lie down and die.

The Magistrate read what the man had written and then wrote his reply as follows:

I will send you to the workhouse for one month as a vagrant. There they will give you a free bed, free clothes, and free food, and you will be better off in every way.

BOY SWALLOWS A BANK TOP.

Also Several Dimes, and Then Later Dies in a Hospital.

Abraham Bartish, sixteen years old, who lived with his parents at 4 Rutgers Street, was playing in his home last Friday with a "dime savings bank" about three inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. His mother, who was busy with her household duties, ran to the boy when he screamed. She found him writhing in convulsions, and also discovered that the boy had detached the top of the bank with his teeth and had apparently swallowed the round piece of metal and several 10-cent pieces as well.

The woman did what she thought would relieve the boy, and when the father came home he carried him to the Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Roland Cox did all that could be done to save the child's life, but was unsuccessful, and death came on Saturday. Coroner's Physician Weston will perform an autopsy.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Dyspepsia write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Exp. paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.—Adv.

LURED FROM EUROPE BY MYTHICAL GOLD MINE

Federal Authorities Arrest a Supposed Swindler.

Count von Finckenstein of Berlin Decoyed Here to Receive His Share of Supposed Wealth.

Proceeding upon information supplied from Washington, the local Federal authorities have caused the arrest of a man describing himself as George Howard of Chicago, who is believed to be identified with a gang of swindlers who had been luring people across the Atlantic under the belief that a share of a rich gold mine was theirs.

Howard was arrested in the Hotel Cadillac last Tuesday just after he had received and opened mail matter addressed to "John W. Adams," the name signed to the baiting letters. He may be examined before Commissioner Shields this afternoon, but if the evidence against him does not seem sufficient he may be either remanded or sent to Washington, where a warrant was issued for Adams.

Among those who had received letters of this kind was Count Finck von Finckenstein, a Captain in the Third Foot Guards in Berlin, and an heir of the late German Field Marshal, Count von Blumenthal. Because of one of these letters the Count came to this country on the Lahn Thursday, and was prevented from meeting members of the gang only through the postal authorities, who, learning of the plot, had already arrested the recipient of a decoy letter. The Count was present at a preliminary examination of Howard before Magistrate Shields Saturday, at which time the prisoner was held in $1,500 bail, immediately after which the Count left for Washington.

Some time ago the English postal authorities informed the Washington department that people of influence throughout Europe had been receiving letters signed by "John W. Adams" who gave the Cairo Hotel in Washington as his address. The letters informed the recipients that a person spoken vaguely of as "Thomas" had discovered vast quantities of gold on the Laird River, in British Columbia.

Thomas, the letter said, owed his start to the recipient. If he would come to New York, first cabling to Adams, he would receive a share. A young Englishman named Wright, whose address was the Bath Club, London, W., had accepted the invitation, going to New York, where he received two gold bricks, for which he paid $10,000.

A description of Adams was sent by the London people to Washington, gained from Wright. A warrant was then issued in Washington, since many of the letters had been mailed from there. It was sent to United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton, in New York. Before Mr. Houghton had had it served through the police he was informed from Washington that John Young Sandys, of Queensgate, London, who had received one of the gold-brick letters, had written a decoy letter to Adams, in care of the Cairo Hotel, Washington, and that it had been forwarded to him at the Cadillac, in this city.

Mr. Houghton had the Hotel Cadillac watched and when on Tuesday the man calling himself Howard had opened and received Adams's mail he was promptly arrested. The prisoner claimed that he had met Adams in a Boston restaurant, where he had asked him, upon learning of his intention to go to New York, to open any mail for Adams at the Cadillac, reply to whatever needed cabling, and to forward the rest to the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago.

As there was some disparity between Howard the prisoner and the English description of Adams, the Federal people in New York have had him held from day to day by the police. Finally bail was fixed at $15,000, and being furnished by a Mrs. S. Kahn, Howard was released pending further examination before Commissioner Shields.

In the meantime it was learned that the Count von Finckenstein had arrived in New York and gone to the Grand Union as directed by a cable he had received in answer to one sent by him in reply to the letter. He was informed by Post Office Inspector Jacobs of the discovery of the swindle. He said that the letter had been received during the life of the Count von Blumenthal, in January, and that members of the family had recalled a Thomas whom they had befriended. After the death of the Field Marshal he had come on to receive the family share of Thomas's discovery.

Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton said last night:

"There is some doubt as to whether we have captured Adams or not. The man calling himself Howard does not answer the description in every particular. Just what is to be done with him has not been decided. The original warrant was intended to be served here, after which the prisoner was to be tried in Washington, as the letters in evidence were mailed there.

"The statute provides for the punishment of one who either mails a swindling letter or receives an answer to one. Additional information concerning Adams and his operations will be at my disposal tomorrow, and we shall know then better what is to be done. The man Howard was arrested after he had opened the decoy letter. That violation of the part of the statute concerning the taking of answers to swindling letters from the mail might be added to the complaint."

Uncle Looking for Rachael Ahlstrom.

A man who gave the name of Horatio Marcellas and said he was a letter carrier of Boston went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night and asked the police to assist him in finding Rachael Ahlstrom, thirteen years old, his niece. The Ahlstrom girl was the step-daughter of Dr. Christian Ahlstrom, who a few months ago was found dead from gas in the Boulevard Hotel, at Sixty-seventh Street and the Boulevard. Mrs. Harry Gardiner was found dead in the same room. The police said they would try to locate the girl.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 24.—Fire at Penn Yan early this morning destroyed the cold-storage warehouse and contents. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24.—Fire last night nearly destroyed the works of the Galveston Cotton Oil Refining Company. The damage is estimated at $90,000. Eight cars loaded with cottonseed meal and soap were burned.

WAUSAU, Wis., Feb. 24.—Fire to-day practically destroyed the Kikbusch block and adjoining property, entailing a loss of about $60,000, on which the insurance was less than half that amount. The principal losses are: Robert & Otto Kikbusch, Evanson, Builder & Co., and the Delmonico saloon.

URBANA, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Fire started in the Boston Department Store to-day and spread to adjoining buildings in the centre of the city, causing a loss of $75,000. The principal losers are: The Daily Citizen plant, totally destroyed, $15,000; J. K. Cheatham, $5,000; Boston Department Store, $12,000; National Bank of Urbana, $5,500; J. K. Berry, grocer, $10,000; Berry estate, $3,000; Rhoades estate, $2,000; J. F. Houge & Co., stoves and tinware, $1,800; J. B. Hitt & Co., $6,000. All are covered by insurance except The Daily Citizen.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light to fresh westerly winds.

The storm that was central over Eastern Florida Saturday morning moved to Nova Scotia in twenty-four hours, giving very little precipitation in its path. With the exception of a narrow belt along the Atlantic Coast, very little precipitation has occurred east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature is 10 to 25 degrees below the seasonal average in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Minimum temperatures of 28 and 32 degrees, respectively, occurred yesterday morning at Jacksonville and Tampa. Generally fair weather is indicated for the central valleys, the South Atlantic States, and the Northwest, and increasing cloudiness, and probably rain, for Texas and the West Gulf States. The rain area will probably overspread the South Atlantic States and the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys to-morrow. The temperature will rise in the Southwest, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will continue fresh to brisk northwesterly, becoming variable on the South Atlantic Coast to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	36	19	17
6 A. M.	34	17	16
9 A. M.	39	17	23
12 M.	45	22	27
3 P. M.	46	26	27
6 P. M.	45	24	28
9 P. M.	46	21	25
12 P. M.	45	20	24

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23⅝
Weather Bureau	21
Corresponding date 1900	40
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

WOMAN TERRIBLY BEATEN.

Her Husband Locked Up Charged with Felonious Assault Upon Her.

John Calhoun, thirty years old, a laborer, was taken from his home at 326 East Seventieth Street last night and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. The charge is felonious assault. Sergt. Quigley said last night that he feared he would have to make it murder before morning. The victim of the alleged assault is Bridget, the prisoner's wife. She was found unconscious in the hallway leading to the Calhoun flat, which is on the ground floor. One arm was fractured, her face was beaten to an unrecognizable mass, and bore the imprint of the iron-nailed heel of a man's boot.

Shivering from fear, hunger, and cold, the police found the three children of the couple. They are Mamie, six; Martin, five, and Ellen, two years of age.

Policeman Bouser was at the corner when little Mamie ran to him and asked him to go with her, that her father was killing her mother. She fled home in terror. Bouser called Policeman Allen, and they ran to the place. They found the mother as told. Calhoun had barricaded himself in the flat. The policemen smashed in a rear window and Bouser jumped into the apartment. As he entered Calhoun is alleged to have tried to brain him with a chair, but missed and the next moment he was lying at full length from a blow on the head with the policeman's night stick.

When the neighbors heard what had happened to Mrs. Calhoun, they made an effort to get at the husband, and it was fortunate for him that there were two policemen present.

Mrs. Calhoun said that her husband had beaten her. She told a story of brutality such as is seldom heard even in New York tenements. Two years ago, she said, he had thrown Martin down stairs, injuring his spine. The boy was for a year in a hospital, and is now a hopelessly crippled hunchback. The children were sent to the Children's Society Rooms.

COACH RUNS DOWN FOUR BOYS.

Driver Makes No Attempt to Avert the Accident and Continues on His Way.

Half a dozen Brooklyn boys narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday afternoon through the recklessness of a coach driver. One of the number, John Ross, ten years old, of 123 Walton Street, received internal injuries, and is said to be in a critical condition.

Young Ross and a number of companions about his own age were playing in the street at Walton Street and Marcy Avenue when the coach, which was attached to a spirited team of horses, came toward them at a rapid speed. It was not until the horses were upon them and it was too late to escape that they saw the danger. Four of them were knocked down and trampled on, but the only one seriously injured was young Ross, the wheels passing over his body. The driver of the coach, who had made no attempt to avert the accident, continued to drive right on, and escaped during the excitement.

Dr. Vogt of the Eastern District Hospital attended to Ross and removed him to the hospital.

Surrey Overturned by a Runaway.

A horse hitched to a light runabout owned by James Murphy of 223 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, ran away last night in the West Farms Road, near Silver Street, Westchester. It ran into and overturned a surrey in which four women were riding, but none was hurt. Mounted Policeman John J. Powers captured the runaway after a half-mile chase.

ITALIAN MURDERER DEPORTED.

Immigrant on the Trojan Prince Served Nearly Nine Years in Prison.

John Lederhilger, Chief of the Registry of the Immigration Service at Ellis Island, yesterday haled before the Board of Special Inquiry Pelligrino Lepore, an Italian immigrant whom the board ordered deported. Pellegrino is said to be an ex-convict, and it was upon his own admissions and other testimony that it was ordered that he be sent back on the Trojan Prince, on which vessel he arrived.

The crime for which Pelligrino served a term of eight years and nine months in an Italian prison at Pesara was, it appears, the murder of his cousin and namesake, Pelligrino Lepore. The cousins were drinking wine in a tavern in their native town, in the Province of Benevento, when the subject of a comely peasant girl with whom they were both infatuated came up. The men quarreled, and the elder Pelligrino suddenly arose from the bench at which they were seated and plunged a stiletto into his cousin's heart.

The man about to be deported from these shores was pardoned when the present King ascended the throne, a few months ago.

"In spite of the treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy, which includes an agreement that Italy shall not unload any of its convicts or criminals upon the United States, this man Pelligrino Lepore was furnished with a passport and with a Government stamp at the expense of the Italian Government because he was too poor to pay for the same," said Chief Lederhilger.

Dr. Kennedy Is Cheerful.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, according to the keepers in the City Prison, passed a cheerful day in the Tombs yesterday, probably, it was said, the most cheerful Sunday since he was arrested and first accused of the murder of Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel. He received no visitors, and his time was principally given to reading the newspapers. Although the jury failed to agree on Saturday and Kennedy was not at liberty yesterday, as he expected to be, his hope of escaping the death chair securing freedom is not shaken.

NEWARK BUILDING STRIKE.

Electric Workers Discharged and Other Men Will Also Go Out.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 24.—The plumbers, carpenters, ironworkers, and painters at work on the new Hahne Building will go on strike to-morrow. About 100 men in all will quit. The trouble is over the discharge of two local electricians, whose places were filled by two electricians from New York. The discharged men are members of local union No. 52, and the men who took their places belong to local union No. 3 of New York, of the International Brotherhood of Electricians.

The Newark union is also affiliated with the brotherhood, and has a charter giving the union jurisdiction over "Newark and vicinity." The New York union, however, claims jurisdiction over all territory within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York.

When the electricians began work on the building a few days ago, only two members of the Newark union were put to work by Thompson and Starrett, the contractors, while thirteen members of the New York union were engaged. When the Newarkers objected, Mr. Starrett informed them he had a contract with the New Yorkers to hire every member of that union on the job. The two Newark men were discharged yesterday, and they notified the union. As a result, the other trades unions were appealed to, and they decided to call their members off.

The members of the New York union declared yesterday that the charter of the Newark union had been declared void. F. J. McNulty, President of the Newark union, telegraphed to Grand Secretary H. W. Sherman, at Rochester, inquiring if the claim made by the New Yorkers concerning the charter was true, and he received a reply in the negative.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:40 A. M.—166 Church Street; Theodore J. Dunn; damage, $6,000.

8:45 A. M.—204 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; James Corallo; damage slight.

9:45 A. M.—135 Bowery; Jacob Henberg; damage, $25.

9:50 A. M.—75 Avenue A; owner unknown; damage, $75.

11:20 A. M.—144 East Sixtieth Street; Louisa Meyer; damage, $25.

12:30 P. M.—104 Second Street; William Ellivick; damage slight.

7 P. M.—120 Broome Street; damage slight.

FIVE-CENT CAR FARE WANTED IN THE BRONX

Citizens Organizing to Support Assemblyman Cooley's Bill.

Object Is to Prevent Harlem River Branch Charging Extra Fare Over Second Avenue Bridge.

Citizens and property owners of the Borough of the Bronx are organizing for the purpose of supporting Assemblyman A. M. Cooley's bill, which provides for a five-cent fare on all railways within the city limits. Such a law has long been desired by the residents of the Bronx, and especially by those in the outlying sections, who are now obliged to pay exorbitant car fares.

This is the situation on the suburban branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which runs from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue across the Second Avenue bridge at New Rochelle, touching at West Farms, Westchester, East Chester, Bartow, and other points along Long Island Sound, and it is at this railroad that the bill is particularly aimed. An example of the way this company charges the traveling public is shown by the fact that a 5-cent fare is charged in addition to the regular fare for riding over the Second Avenue bridge from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Patrons of the road have made a desperate fight against this extra five-cent fare without avail, the company claiming that the road was only run to 129th Street and 3d Avenue to accommodate the public, and that it was obliged to secure and pay for a lease of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad tracks over which it runs its trains for a distance of probably not more than a couple of hundred feet. Assemblyman Cooley, when interviewed on the subject, said:

"One of the principal objects of the five-cent fare bill which I have introduced in the Assembly is to prevent the Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad charging more than 5 cents between any two points within the City of New York. This branch line runs from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to New Rochelle. The last station within the city limits being Bartow.

"All the freight brought into the city by the New Haven Road comes over this branch line and passenger traffic is merely an incident to this. The passenger trains are made up of light cars constructed somewhat similarly to the elevated trains and drawn by light engines. The expense of running them should be very small. No effort has been made in the past by the New Haven Road to increase the passenger traffic on this branch line and the result has been that the entire section through which the line runs has been seriously handicaped by lack of cheap transportation facilities. The feeling is very strong throughout Westchester and its neighborhood that some concession should be made by the road.

"I may further state that this road has to-day, and always will have, an absolute monopoly of transportation to and from Pelham Bay Park. The fares it now charges are so high that it is quite impossible for a poor man to take his family out to the park on a Sunday or a holiday, and the result is that this magnificent tract of land, recently acquired by the city, is absolutely inaccessible to a large number of poor people in the city.

"The passage of this bill will, in my judgment, do an enormous amount toward improving the section through which the road runs, and will further greatly increase the passenger traffic of the road so that it will entail no material loss to the road."

The various taxpayers' associations in the borough have taken the bill up enthusiastically, and at a meeting of the Heights Taxpayers' Association, which represents that portion of the Borough of the Bronx from High Bridge to King's Bridge, west of Jerome Avenue, held Thursday evening, the following resolutions were passed and a committee appointed to look after the matter:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature providing for a five-cent fare on all railways within the city limits, the passage of which would be of great benefit to the section of the City of New York which this association represents,

Resolved, That the Heights Taxpayers' Association urge upon the Senate and Assembly the importance and necessity of the enactment of the proposed law, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senator and Assemblyman representing this district at Albany.

ACCUSED CAPTAIN OF TIMIDITY.

Alameda's Passengers Objected to Anchoring Off Golden Gate in Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 24.—The Oceanic Company's steamship Alameda, which arrived from Sydney to-day was kept at anchor off the Golden Gate for nearly twenty-four hours in a thick fog. Capt. Herriman, who was new to the run, refused to enter the harbor until the fog lifted, although a delegation of the passengers waited on him and made formal protest against what they called his timidity. Some of the more excitable passengers said they would make charges to the company against the Captain, as they claimed his delay would injure their business.

When the pilot appeared last night with copies of the San Francisco papers containing accounts of the wreck of the City of Rio de Janeiro through her master's attempt to enter the harbor during a thick fog, there was a prompt revulsion of sentiment, and those who had criticised the Captain joined in signing a testimonial which was presented to him.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR REPORTS.

Third Officer of the City of Rio de Janeiro Appears.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—J. C. Holland, third officer of the City of Rio de Janeiro, who on the day of the wreck at the entrance of the Golden Gate was among the missing, has reported, to the surprise and delight of his friends, unharmed. It is not known how he came to be numbered with the dead, further than that after the boat sank he did not report his escape to any of the officers of the steamboat company. He was on the wharf and along the beach after the disaster occurred, but his presence was not noted.

After the Rio struck upon the reef, Holland assisted Capt. Ward in getting the passengers into the lifeboats. He and the Captain walked aft together on the starboard side, and just as they reached the saloon the boat gave a lurch and disappeared beneath the water. Holland was carried down by the suction, but managed to get hold of a life preserver, which assisted him to rise to the surface, but not until he had been almost strangled by the salt water. Being an expert swimmer, he succeeded in keeping afloat until picked up by an Italian fisherman. Holland has relatives residing in New York.

HOAXED AN UNDERTAKER.

Man Tells of Railroad Wreck and Orders Him to Get Bodies.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Undertaker D. K. Ryno of this city had a strange experience on Friday afternoon. A man—evidently a railroad man—walked into Mr. Ryno's office and introduced himself as William Smith, conductor of Freight No. 26 of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad runs west of this city about two miles, having Ricton and Ash Brook Stations not far from each other. Mr. Smith then told Undertaker Ryno that a serious accident had happened, in which Engine No. 484, drawing a string of live freight east, was wrecked, and John Thompson of Pittsburg, Penn. engineer; Philip Stone, fireman, and Willis Jones, a brakeman, were killed outright. He instructed the undertaker to get the bodies and prepare them for shipment.

The undertaker had no reason to doubt the man's story, as he told it in such a straightforward manner as not to leave any suspicion. However, the undertaker did not relish looking for dead bodies in such cold weather, and telephoned County Physician Westcott of Westfield to see if he was wanted.

The County Physician was surprised at the story, as nothing had been reported to him up to that time. Undertaker Ryno directed his assistant to take the trolley car to Ricton to get particulars of the wreck, but upon arriving there he learned from the ticket agent that the reported wreck was a canard.

ALLEGED MURDERER'S DEATH.

Prisoner Taken in Ambulance to Tombs from Hospital Sent Back to Die of Pneumonia.

Louis Geroux, twenty-four years old, a French comedian who lived at 262 West Twenty-fourth Street, died Saturday night in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital from pneumonia. Geroux was taken to the hospital on Feb. 16 after having been arraigned in the West Side Police Court on a charge of homicide. At the time he was suffering from a broken jaw, and for that reason was placed in the prison ward of Bellevue.

Last Friday the physicians judged that Geroux was strong enough to leave the hospital and go to the Tombs, where he was to await trial. A keeper, with the prisoner in his custody, started for the city prison, but when First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street was reached, Geroux collapsed, and the officer had almost to carry his charge back to the hospital. Then, at the keeper's request, an ambulance was provided, and Geroux was soon in a cell in the Tombs. There his condition soon became alarming, and Saturday morning he was taken to Bellevue once more.

Dr. R. B. Anderson of the Bellevue medical staff had charge of Geroux's case, but he was "off duty" last night and could not be found. Deputy Superintendent O'Rourke, however, remembered the circumstances of Geroux's departure from the hospital, for he had authorized the use of the ambulance. Mr. O'Rourke at that time understood that the condition of Geroux was not serious.

It was on the charge of having caused the death on Sept. 9 of Charles Merry, twenty-one years old, who lived with his father, C. M. Merry, at 168 West Twenty-seventh Street, that Geroux was arrested. Young Merry was found dead. At first it was supposed that death was due to carbolic acid poisoning, but an autopsy performed by Coroner's Physician Weston revealed the fact that Merry had been strangled.

The police investigated the case, and on the strength of facts placed in their possession by young Merry's father arrested Geroux.

Ambulance Attendants Accused.

A case of smallpox was removed from College Point yesterday to North Brother Island. The victim was Mamie Strassburger, twelve years old. The girl's family said last night complaint would be made by them against the ambulance attendants who took the child away. It is asserted that, although the girl was too sick to do so, she was ordered to walk to the ambulance, and finally the invalid mother of the girl had to carry her out and place her in the vehicle.

Two New Cases of Smallpox.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. The patients are Rosa Schaarterz, nineteen years old, of 1,341 Avenue A, and Julia Grisco, seventeen years old, of the same address. They were taken to North Brother Island.

Revising the Presbyterian Standards.

The revision of the Westminster standards will be discussed at the meeting of the Presbyterian Union at the Hotel Savoy next Monday evening. The following are the speakers and their topics: The Rev. Dr. John De Witt, Princeton Seminary, "The Established Standards of the Presbyterian Church Should, in This Crisis, be Reaffirmed and Left Unchanged"; the Rev. Dr. George Black Stewart, Princeton Seminary, "Entirely New Standards of Relief Are Demanded at the Present Time"; the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, McCormick Seminary, Chicago, "While It Would Be Inadvisable to Discard the Established Standards of the Presbyterian Church, the Time Has Come When They Should Be Modernized in Form and Modified in Certain Statements."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir V. and Lady Goold, Canada; Col. H. H. Prettyman, Ohio.

HOLLAND—Jules Cambon, French Minister to the United States, Washington; Lieut. C. W. Carpendale, R. N., London; Noble B. Judah, Jr., Chicago; W. T. Hitt, Washington; Gen. J. G. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

GRAND—F. S. Stanwood, Boston; H. L. Underwood, Middleborough, Ky.; C. F. Denby, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—W. A. Bigelow, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—N. P. de Vogel, The Hague; J. F. Winslow, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—D. A. Dupon, London; H. Gaskell, Liverpool; Edward Chiswell, Manchester, England; George H. Lindenberger, Louisville.

VICTORIA—Capt. J. C. Sanford, United States Army; Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington; Judge W. A. Day, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Dr. Stephen J. Howell, Buffalo; W. S. Sample, Birmingham, Ala.

PLAZA—M. Guggenheimer, J

"ZUCKER MUTTER" IS DEAD

East Side Tradition Has It that She Was 114 Years Old.

Little Old Candy Seller Long a Familiar Figure to Hester Street School Children.

There will be mourning in Hester Street when the little boys and girls of the east side troop to school to-day. A familiar figure that always greeted them from the door stoop opposite the schoolhouse will be missing. For the little "Zucker Mutter," as they called her, is no more. She was buried yesterday in Washington Cemetery, and so to-day the little boys and girls will have to go without their "Ingbus" and the candied orange peel that she knew so well how to make. None of the children ever knew her real name. But they, and indeed some of their mothers before them—those who did not come from the far-away lands across the sea, but who were born in this city—can tell how they, too, bought the peppery sugar sticks from the little "Zucker Mutter" years and years ago; for Leah Abrams—that was her real name—died at the ripe old age of a hundred and fourteen. No one on the east side doubts that.

Mrs. Abrams lived at 7 Ludlow Street, in a little room of a rear tenement. Her only living relatives are a daughter, now eighty years old, and a son-in-law, Isaac Drukmann. Years ago the woman who has just died married Abraham Abrams in Russia. His father owned the big woods that adjoined the family home in Kovner, and apart from his prospects of inheriting a fortune, young Abrams was prosperous himself. But oppression came, and the family were forced to leave the land of their fathers. There was no time to lose. Most of their belongings were left behind, and when they went on shipboard the only things they possessed were a pair of brass candlesticks and a couple of blankets.

The blankets were a necessity. The candlesticks they brought because the pious mother was determined to follow, as far as possible, the old customs of her people, in the Russian home the elder Abrams, every Friday night, had blessed the son before the glowing candles, and the mother looked forward to the time when she might do the same for the son whom she carried in her arms on board the big ship that was to take them to America. The boy died. A little later, the father, too, was called away. But the daughter grew into womanhood. She married Isaac Drukmann, and for a while the family had some comfort.

Drunkmann is old now, too. Times grew hard, and the rent always went on. Then Mrs. Abrams decided that she would do her share to help. She bought from a peddler a big brass pot. In that she mixed, as she remembered it was done in Russia, the sugar and spice that formed the delicious "Ingbus." Then filling a tin pail she went and stood in Hester Street, and the curious children gathered about. To one she gave a taste of the candy. He liked it, and told his fellows. And since then the old woman had never lacked for trade, though, to be sure, she had to sell much in order to realize the $2.50 she paid every month to her daughter for her keep. But she soon became a familiar figure to the people of the neighborhood, and her cheery face and the cry of her wares was known to all of them.

Lately things had been even worse for the family than before, and one day last week some one suggested that Leah be sent to an old woman's home.

"Yes, I will go after the Passover," she said, "but I want to stay in the old place till then."

On Friday she went out as usual, and took her place on the stoon with her basin of candy. Late in the afternoon she returned home. She sat down in a chair in the little room, and, according to one of the neighbors, "curled up and went to sleep." She never awoke.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses Will Sit at Night During Last Days of Session—Will Take Up No New Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the House the last week of this Congress will be mainly occupied with conference reports on the Appropriation bills and the other numerous measures now being fought over by the managers of the two houses. The last of the general appropriation bills went to the Senate on Thursday, and the House has its decks pretty well cleared for the final contests with the Senate. Some of these struggles probably will be exceedingly fierce, but when it comes down to actual work the House, although a large and unwieldy body, ordinarily can dispose of business under its rules with much greater celerity than the Senate.

The last six days of the session are suspension days, and it is always possible to bring the House to a vote on any proposition under a motion to suspend the rules, which provide for only twenty minutes' debate upon a side. The time has practically gone by for the passage of new bills, although an attempt doubtless will be made to secure action on the bills to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service and to create a standardizing bureau. Beyond these and a few small bills of local importance, no effort will be made to put through any new bills.

The leaders know that it would be a waste of time to send any further general legislation to the Senate at this stage of the session, and their efforts will be directed to clearing matters in dispute between the two houses.

It probably will be necessary to hold night sessions during the latter part of the week, and both houses will sit next Sunday to continue the legislative day of Saturday, which expires at noon March 4.

The Army Appropriation bill will receive the attention of the Senate during the early part of the present week, and when it is disposed of, another appropriation bill will be taken up. It is probable that the Army bill will be debated at length, especially upon the Philippine amendment, and the amendment relating to Cuba, if the latter is introduced as is proposed. These amendments, or either of them, quite certainly will be made the basis of a number of speeches, as they will serve to open up the entire question of the relations of the United States to the islands over which this country obtained control through the war with Spain.

It is hoped that the Sundry Civil bill will be reported by the time the Army bill is disposed of, so that it may be taken up next. If it is not in shape to be considered by that time the River and Harbor bill probably will receive attention. The General Deficiency bill is likely to be the last of the appropriation bills acted on.

Conference reports will be made from time to time during the week. Some of these will create considerable discussion. The conferees on the War Revenue Reduction bill expect to make their report during the week.

Of the appropriation bills, only two, the Pension and the Urgent Deficiency, have been signed by the President. Both houses have passed the Legislative, Indian, District of Columbia, Naval, Agricultural, Fortifications, Post Office, and Diplomatic bills, and they are in varying states of conference. The Army bill and the River and Harbor, Sundry Civil, and General Deficiency bills still remain entirely unacted upon by the Senate.

It is not believed that much general legislation will be accomplished during the week, but a great many private bills will be passed. The probabilities are all against getting up the Nicaragua Canal bill.

The Senate will continue to meet at 11 o'clock each day, and probably will sit every night of the week.

ADMIRAL HICHBORN TO RETIRE.

Chief Constructor of the Navy Goes Out March 4, but Has Already Given Up Active Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The retirement of Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, for eight years past Chief Constructor of the navy, marks the passing from public life of one of the ablest naval men in our history. From a shipwright apprentice at the Boston Navy Yard he rose steadily through the various grades of the construction branch of the service, until in July, 1883, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the highest position in the construction corps.

In 1888, when Congress determined to reorganize the navy, Admiral Hichborn, then a naval constructor, was chosen to serve as a member of the first Naval Advisory Board, and four years later was selected by Secretary Chandler to go abroad in the capacity of a naval expert and investigate naval progress in Europe. He has been always a stanch advocate of sheathed ships, and in the face of strong opposition succeeded in having this type of vessels introduced into the navy.

Admiral Hichborn's designs of ships and inventions of naval accoutrements are in evidence throughout the service, prominent among them being the barbette turrets, commonly known as "Hichborn turrets"; the Franklin life buoy, which is in use in this and nearly every European navy; submarine boats, water-tube boilers, fire-proof wood, and a complete set of ship boats, which have been adopted as the standard. The Admiral also has been foremost in the design and construction of the battleships and cruisers for the "new navy," now being contracted for by shipbuilders throughout the country.

Admiral Hichborn retires by age limit March 4, but already has relinquished the active duties of his position.

Sunday Conference on War Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Republican conferees on the War Revenue Reduction bill were in conference at the Capitol for some time to-day. The members are reticent regarding the deliberations of the committee and refuse to make any statement further than that no final agreement has been reached on the Senate and House bills, but that one appears to be probable.

PROTESTANTS IN PHILIPPINES.

Meetings Held Yesterday Under Auspices of Evangelical Church.

MANILA, Feb. 24.—A largely attended meeting was held this morning in the Tondo Ward of Manila, under the auspices of the Evangelical Church, and a great open-air gathering in furtherance of Protestantism was held this afternoon at Pasay. The Rev. James B. Rodgers of the local staff of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, together with Señor Buencamino and others, is preparing articles on Church polity and government.

The Methodists report the baptism of 258 converts in Manila last week.

Salamanca, the native Methodist preacher who was arrested at Cavite a month ago, has not yet been tried. The Methodists assert that he will be completely vindicated. They say the assertion that he is an insurgent is a fabrication of hostile friars, and they are anxious to have the charges against him investigated.

Twenty insurgents were captured by a detachment of native scouts near Polo, in the Province of Bulacan. There are unverified rumors in circulation here that Gen. Torres has surrendered.

DEFENDS AMERICAN MEATS.

Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Protests Against German Exclusion Law.

In its annual report the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg points out that the suspicions with reference to American pork and lard are based on gross ignorance, and condemns opposition thereto. The prohibition of the importation of canned meats and sausages into Germany has now gone into effect, but other kinds of prepared meats may be admitted, under the meat inspection law, if it is shown that there is no danger to human health in the manner of their production and preparation.

Richard Guenther, Consul General of the United States at Frankfort, in a communication under date of Jan. 14, quotes as follows from the annual report to the Board of Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg:

The staple kinds of prepared foreign meats hitherto imported should be admitted without question, for experience has shown them to be harmless. Not only the public, but also the different branches of the Government, especially the imperial German Navy, have used these articles for many years without having found any cause for such restrictions. Only recently large purchases of American salt pork have been made for supplying the troops in East Africa. The premium of 1,000 marks ($238) offered for the last two years for proof of trichinosis resulting from eating American pork has as yet not been claimed. Suspicions with reference to American lard have been proved by reliable experts to emanate from gross ignorance, and if, in spite of such testimony, they are raised over and over again, it simply furnishes proof that the opposition has little choice of weapons for its warfare.

AMERICAN PUSH IN INDIA.

Electric Plant for Gold Fields a New Departure in Mining There.

A new departure in gold mining that is attracting attention in India, according to United States Consul Fee, at Bombay, is the arrival there of the steamer Buceros, sailing direct from the Port of New York, with an electric plant and outfit and a party of engineers and electricians representing the General Electric Company of New York.

The plant is intended for the gold fields near Bangalore, the capital of the native State of Mysore. The Cauvery River, adds Mr. Fee, is to be used as the source of generating the electric power, which will be conducted across the country to the Kolar gold fields. It is expected that this new power will increase the production of the mines, and also lessen the cost of working.

The plan is attracting considerable attention, not only because it is American, but also because it is a new departure in gold mining in India.

BLIND BEGGAR HAS MONEY.

But Forced His Consumptive Wife to Beg for Him.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—Michael McFeeney, a blind beggar, and his wife, were taken to the Poor Farm in this city this morning, by the City Almoner, who found Mrs. McFeeney suffering from physical exhaustion and consumption. She told a story of being abused by her husband, who obliged her to go out and beg in the streets.

At the farm, when the attendants searched McFeeney's clothing, they found bank books, a certified check, and money showing him to be worth $3,200. He said he had spent money on his wife when she had two paralytic shocks, and felt he could not spend much more. McFeeney told the city physician that he was at one time a veterinarian, and had a lucrative practice in Syracuse, N. Y., where he says his home is at present.

BURGLAR UNDER HIS BED.

O'Neil Confesses that He Had Robbed His Employer Three Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—For the fourth time within the last six months the residence of James Fields, on Union Avenue, was entered by a burglar to-night. This time the burglar was captured. He proved to be John O'Neil, twenty years old, a clerk, and a friend of the Fields family.

Mr. Fields was to-night preparing to retire, when he heard a noise under the bed and, investigating, found a man there. He proceeded to drag out the intruder. There was a short struggle, in which Fields obtained the upper hand. O'Neil then consented to accompany Mr. Fields to the police station.

When searched, some jewelry which he had taken to-night was found in one of his shoes. He then confessed that it was he who had three times previously visited the house and stolen clothing, money, and jewelry. He said the reason he robbed the house was because he wanted more money than he had, and he knew Mr. Fields had plenty. He was locked up.

WARMER IN THE SOUTH.

Cold Snap Did No Injury in the Fruit-Growing Sections.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 24.—The predicted freeze did not occur in Florida last night in any of the fruit-growing sections, and the orange trees are to-day in as good condition as ever. Vegetables are also uninjured. After 2 o'clock Sunday morning the weather began to warm up, and the frost line did not reach the Jupiter station nor the Tampa station. The temperatures reported from the stations are as follows: Jacksonville, 42; Jupiter, 44; Tampa, 40; Key West, 54.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 24.—Reports to-night from Laurens, Coffee, Ware, and other South Georgia counties say that the cold wave and snow of yesterday did no damage to fruit trees, but, as a matter of fact, will prove beneficial. The weather had been unseasonably warm, and the continuance of a high temperature for a week longer would have resulted in the budding of the trees. Had this occurred, the cold snaps of March would have destroyed hopes of a fruit crop. Yesterday's cold snap has stopped the sap in the trees from rising, thus increasing the chances for a full crop. The same applies to vegetables.

MR. COLER CRITICISES THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Gives Him Used-Up Old Men in His Office, He Says.

Tells Woman's Henry George League School Graduates Should Be Eligible for Public Positions.

Controller Bird S. Coler advocated a novel plan for replacing the civil service law in New York's municipal affairs before the Woman's Henry George League, at the headquarters of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 27 West Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. He said that he was as much in favor of the civil service law as those who shouted more about it than he did, "but," he added, "my experience in my own department is that the civil service law means absolutely nothing." He continued:

"It so happens that through it I get a great many old men, men who have failed in almost everything they have undertaken. These men seem to lack hope and ambition. They do what the law requires them to do, but no more. I have about 500 men in my department. I could do the same amount of work with 400 young men, who have the hope and ambition to improve their condition.

"I have my own ideas about education, and one of them would help, also, it seems to me, to solve this civil service law question. If, for example, the graduates of our various schools were made eligible for public positions, it seems to me it would be a good thing and would act as an incentive to study."

In speaking further upon the free school system, Mr. Coler said he believed that if the impression which prevailed with scholars, that only the higher, the classical, and artistic branches were conducive to giving a man a standing in the world regarded as "respectable," were combated, it would be a good thing.

"We need all classes of men," he said, "and a laboring man should be made to feel that he occupies a position in society just as respectable as does the artist—as you or I do."

A man in the audience whose hair and beard were gray, took some exception to the Controller's utterance about the lack of efficiency of old men in his office, and for his benefit Mr. Coler explained that the trouble with them mainly was that they could not stand the strain of the work.

Dr. Gavin Clark of Glasgow, ex-member of Parliament, followed Mr. Coler. He advised the Controller to study the municipal affairs of his native city—particularly the manner in which the tramways, water works, &c., were controlled. This, he said, would teach him the value of permitting the public to own the municipal franchises. Dr. Clark, in his further remarks, pictured the headway which the single tax ideas were making in the Old World, and said that the idea that a community should get the benefit of the land which it had raised in value was growing apace.

In a brief talk after the meeting, Dr. Clark explained that a reaction was taking place in England regarding the trouble in the Transvaal, and that khaki fever was dying out.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

Bill to Extend Preference to Veterans of Spanish and Philippine Wars Declared Unconstitutional.

A memorandum has been issued by the Civil Service Reform Association with reference to the bill introduced by Assemblyman Bennet to extend the preference in appointments in the civil service to veterans of the Spanish-American war and of the war in the Philippines. This bill, the memorandum says, was considered at the legislative session of 1900, and laid aside by the respective Committees on Judiciary because of its very clear unconstitutionality.

It is provided in Section 9 of Article V. of the Constitution that:

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are residents of this State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.

The preference given by this section is to veterans of the late civil war. The courts have held in successive cases that this preference is exclusive of all others, and that the Legislature cannot pass a law giving other persons, whether they are veterans of other wars or not, rights equal to those enjoyed by veterans of the civil war. One of these cases was that of Keymer, determined the latter part of 1895, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The decision read:

The Constitutional requirement is that appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be made according to merit and fitness, which shall be ascertained by examinations, so far as practicable. It is followed by the proviso that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. I think that the preference thus given was meant to be exclusive of any other—to be the sole preference.

The Appellate Division, in affirming the decision below, said:

The effect of the Constitutional provision, therefore, is that the whole civil service of the State has been brought under the operation of the civil service laws. Veteran soldiers and sailors have the preference that the Constitution gives them. This preference is exclusive of all others. The Legislature can give them no more.

This decision was finally affirmed by the Court of Appeals in much the same language.

"The Constitutional provision," continues the memorandum, "subjects to competitive examination, when such examinations are practicable, all candidates for either appointment or promotion. The Constitution itself makes one exception. If it had made none, no preference could have been given to any person or persons. It would be clear, therefore, even in the absence of the above-mentioned decisions, that any further exception attempted to be made by an act of the Legislature—no matter how meritorious or fit the class of persons affected might be—would be unconstitutional, for it would be repugnant to the general rule.

"It does not seem necessary, therefore, to discuss the merits of the pending bill from the point of view of its effect upon the public service, or upon the rights of those civilians who did not enlist for the Spanish war, and who would be passed by, no matter how high their standing in the examination, in favor of those who did enlist, if this plan were adopted.

"It may be added, however, that in the Federal House of Representatives, where, notwithstanding the fact that there are no Constitutional limitations upon the power of Congress in the matter, a similar bill was defeated in December last, purely on its merits, by a vote of 107 to 51."

TROLLEY TRAVEL TIED UP.

Owing to Alterations at Plainfield No Power Is Available.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 24.—There has been a complete shutdown of local trolley travel since 1 o'clock this afternoon. The local lines have been idle, and also the trunk lines to Elizabeth and other points. The shutdown is a result of improvements, as the power plant is being enlarged.

Men have been at work for some time past, and yesterday it was calculated that between 1 o'clock this morning and 6 o'clock the alterations could be done. There was a miscalculation, and it was 8 o'clock before any power was available. It proved too little and also uncertain, and cars were run at long intervals and uncertainly. At 1 o'clock this afternoon all the cars had to be withdrawn. It is now hoped to have the changes completed by morning.

False Report About "Pat" Crowe.

OMAHA, Feb. 24.—Chief of Police Donahue to-night said that if "Pat" Crowe was hiding on Bellevue Island the police had no knowledge of it, and that he very much doubted if it was true. He knew that Crowe was at Bellevue, where he has relatives, a week prior to the abduction of young Cudahy, but he did not think he had been there since that time.

The story that Crowe had been traced to Bellevue Island and was being watched there probably originated from the fact that he has a brother-in-law living in the vicinity, and that the island has been the scene of a number of captures of counterfeiters and other criminals.

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RUSSIAN'S WEIRD STORY

Tells of Alleged Incident in His Career That Drove Him Mad.

Would Have Related Another to Prove He Is Demented, but Doctors Took His Word for It.

A man walked into the Macdougal Street Police Station last night, and, addressing Sergt. Kelly, said:

"Lock me up! I'm insane. I've got a bug as big as a house. I'm all right now, but won't be in a little while."

He then explained that he was the watchman for Crosby, Van Kuren & Co. at 137 Wooster Street. He said he had periodical visions of a beautiful woman, and that at such times he was the imaginary commander of a regiment and had orders to execute the lady. This gave him great anguish.

He said he was Otto Biernoth, thirty-five years old, of 235 West Sixteenth Street, and a former officer in the Russian Army. He said he had recently studied dentistry in Philadelphia and had taught modern languages in a university, the name of which he would not give, and spoke Spanish, Italian, French, ancient and modern Greek, and Latin. He was taken to Bellevue.

Mr. Van Kuren of the firm named was found at his home, 453 Central Park West, and, calling at the station, took the watchman's keys. He went over to his place and made an investigation, but found everything intact. He knew nothing about the watchman.

In the ambulance on his way to Bellevue Biernoth told a weird story.

"Seven years ago," he said, "I was a Colonel in his Majesty the Czar's Guards. Commanding a scouting party near Moscow, we were attacked by an immense pack of ferocious wolves. We fought them until our ammunition almost gave out. Then we took refuge in a small cave that barely permitted the thirteen men of my little force room to turn around. There we barricaded ourselves with brush and rocks. The wolves snapped at and fought each other trying to get at us. From my place in the front I had a view of a road which ran by our hiding place.

"As I looked for any possible rescuing party I was stricken with horror to see a peasant woman approaching. She was oblivious to her peril. I had to act quickly. A minute more and the wolves would get her scent and rend her in fragments. I called to my sharpshooter, Petrolovitz Miskolitzski, and ordered him to shoot the woman through the head. It was better to kill her instantly than to have the wolves eat her. Petrolovitz demurred, but I told him to shoot or I would hurl him to the wolves. He obeyed the order, and the woman fell dead. The wolves left her bones only.

"After we were rescued I was tried for the murder of the woman and dismissed in disgrace from the army. With my wife I came to this country. Ever since the terrible day I have had moments when this unfortunate woman haunted me. She is at my heels pointing her finger at me accusingly, and I hear myself giving orders to shoot her. It is terrible."

On the man were found a medal for marksmanship in the Guards and a letter from Mr. Rawics, United States Consul at Warsaw, which states that the bearer is a man of excellent reputation and that his father is a rich and respected citizen of that place. The letter commends the bearer to all he may meet. There was also a letter of credit showing him to have a large sum of money with Kessler & Co., bankers, at 54 Wall Street.

The unfortunate man wanted to tell another story about wolves to prove that he was demented. The surgeons said the first one was quite enough and sent him to the insane pavilion without further question.

WANTED HIS PRESENTS BACK.

Girl Refused to Give Them Up, and Had Her ex-Fiance Arrested.

Santis Collocco, twenty-three years old, of 81 Oliver Street, was a prisoner before Magistrate Hogan, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning, charged with annoying Lucy San Marco, an Italian girl, to whom he had been engaged to to be married. The girl told Magistrate Hogan that for two weeks Santis had been following her about on the streets and making himself obnoxious in many ways.

When allowed to tell his story, Santis said that when engaged to Miss San Marco he had given her an engagement ring and a bed quilt. He wanted them back; had demanded their return many times, and that was the cause of all the trouble.

"Why don't you give him his things?" said Magistrate Hogan to the girl. "He will need them when he becomes engaged to some other young woman."

"Well, I've lost the ring, and mamma has the quilt," she answered. "If mamma is willing to give him the quilt, why, all right."

Santis was discharged, with a warning to be more careful in his demands for the presents.

INJURED MEN DOING WELL.

Victims of the Railroad Wreck Near Bordentown Improving Rapidly.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The twelve injured men in St. Francis Hospital, victims of the wreck near Bordentown, on Thursday night, are doing well with the exception of Dominic Costello of New York. His back is broken, and he will doubtless be added to the dead within a day or two.

Vincent Spena, who was suffering from a bad scalp wound, has developed indications of pneumonia, and this may complicate what otherwise would not have been a very serious case. House Surgeon M. W. Redden said to-night he was satisfied with the condition of all of the men and, with the exception of Costello, believed all would recover.

There are four Italians at the Mercer Hospital, and probably all will recover. They are improving rapidly. The less injured have now all left the hospitals and gone to their homes.

TO INQUIRE INTO THE WRECK.

Coroner's Jury to be Sworn In To-day —Four Bodies Not Identified.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Coroner Bower will to-morrow swear in the Coroner's jury that is to inquire into the collision on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Bordentown, in which thirteen persons lost their lives and a large number were injured.

The jury will visit the scene of the wreck and will also view the bodies of the dead still at the Morgue, and will then adjourn for two or three weeks, in order to give time for the injured persons at the hospitals in this city and Camden to recover so that they can appear at the inquest.

Prosecutor Crossley says he will cause no arrests to be made until the Coroner's Jury fixes the responsibility for the accident.

There are still four bodies at the Morgue, one of them that of a woman, which have not yet been identified.

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SMALL MAN FELLS LABORER.

Latter Tries to Strike Him and Is Knocked Down with a Cane.

Passengers on a Columbus Avenue car near Seventy-fourth Street were witnesses of an argument and a quarrel last night that kept excitement at a high pitch while it lasted. George D. Crooks, twenty-nine years old, of 65 West Ninety-fifth Street, a small man, and wearing fine clothes and eyeglasses, and Joseps Dyer, forty-five years old, an Irish laborer, of 320 West Forty-seventh Street, were the disputants.

Mr. Crooks was accompanied by his sister. They wanted to get off at Seventy-sixth Street. Dyer was in the doorway and declined to let Mr. Crooks and his sister by. Crooks rashly tried to shove the herculean laborer aside.

"Stand back, stand back, you dude," roared Dyer. "I'll smash yer face. Don't think because you've better clothes nor me I'll let you treat me like a baste."

The car had reached Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Crooks signaled the conductor, who stopped the car. Dyer reluctantly allowed Crooks and his sister to get out, but they were hardly landed before he jumped off after them.

"I'll give you one good punch if it costs me $5," roared Dyer. He made a pass at Crooks, who dodged nimbly and then brought his silver-tipped cane down with a crash on Dyer's head. The laborer dropped like one shot. His roars for the police were audible a block away, and Policeman Joseph Craig ran to Dyer's rescue. He took Crooks and Dyer to the station.

The injured laborer bled freely from a small scalp wound, and was treated by an ambulance surgeon. He demanded Crooks's arrest, and the Sergeant reluctantly entertained his complaint. Mr. Crooks was locked up, but was almost immediately bailed by a friend, who had been notified by Miss Crooks. Dyer was not arrested, as Mr. Crooks said he did not care to make a counter-charge.

RIOT AMONG HUNGARIANS.

Breaks Out at a Party, and a Dozen of Them Are Arrested.

For half an hour last night the reserves of the Morrisania Police Station were held in readiness to go to a big tenement house at 435 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street in case they were needed to quell a bloody riot which broke out there in a colony of Hungarians. Their services were not needed, as the squad of police first sent by some vigorous clubbing restored law and order, and arrested a dozen or more of the participants.

The trouble started in the flat of Edward Skicko, on the fourth floor. Skicko was giving a party. One of his guests was Mrs. Eva Gaggze of 667 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, who was accompanied by her brother, Michael Scheivkax. The latter met John Morkimvo, an enemy, and they flew at each other. Mrs. Gaggze went to her brother's rescue, and the next thirty minutes was one of turmoil. All the abovenamed persons were more or less mutilated by broken dishes, flatirons, &c., and were arrested. Others taken in the general police haul were Michael Skicko and John Katowinski of 435 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

An ambulance surgeon from the Fordham Hospital spent an hour bandaging the wounds of the victims of the quarrel, and all were locked up, on charges ranging from assault to disorderly conduct and intoxication.

Student in Denver Killed by Train.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 24.—Michael Reilly, a theological student, of Holyoke, Mass., was run over by a freight train to-day, and received injuries from which he died within a short time. An electric car on which he was a passenger had barely cleared the railroad track in front of the moving train, the danger of a collision causing a panic among the passengers. A number of the passengers jumped, but Reilly's foot slipped and he fell across the track. He got up, but stumbled and fell again, his legs across the track. The train rolled him over, crushing both legs.

Verdict Against New York Central.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 24.—A verdict was received in the Supreme Court of this county to-day in the case of Delia Martin, as administratrix, against the New York Central Railroad Company. She sued to recover damages for the death of her husband, who received fatal injuries by being struck by a locomotive at Adams Crossing, on the West Shore Railroad, near Oneida Castle, Oct. 18, 1898. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for $8,000, which, with interest from the time of Mr. Martin's death, will amount to about $9,400.

Pilots Make Friends of Gulls.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Sea gulls are capable of domestication. This has been demonstrated by the pilots, who have not only tamed them in a general way, but some of them have captured birds and taken them home, where they remain. Capt. Wilson began to pay attention to the great flocks of gulls that hang about the mouth of the harbor about two years ago. He commenced by throwing bits of food to them, and, as the other pilots found that the birds hung about the pilot boat whenever there was any food expected, they began to encourage the presence of the birds. Now the flocks have increased in numbers and the sea thereabouts is usually dotted with birds floating up and down with the rise and fall of the waves of the never-resting sea. They swim alongside and grab eevry bit of food that is thrown overboard.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Hundreds of Handsome

New Spring Ribbons.

'Tis Dame Fashion's decree that you shall wear ribbons this year more than ever before—ribbons for everything. On hats, gowns, waists, and everywhere a ribbon can possibly go. It is a decree that will undoubtedly meet with great approbation among you. We are ready to serve fashion at the start. Here's our first display of new ribbons, and a grand one it is! All new colorings. Most unique combinations; in fact, our ribbon store has taken on a new and gorgeous raiment that will attract the eye of all in its vicinity. But a few of the different styles can be enumerated here, and we can't possibly tell you about the colors. Here's a rough list, which will give you some idea of what's to be had:

The New "Taffeta Regence."

This is to be decidedly popular this spring. Here's all colors and widths. Priced thus:

1 inch, 8c. yd. | 1⅛ inch, 12c. yd. | 2½ inches, 18c. yd.
1¼ inch, 9c. yd. | 2 inches, 15c. yd. | 2⅝ inches, 22c. yd.
3¼ inches, 28c. yd. | 4½ inches, 35c. yd.

New Persian Effects, 60c. yd.—Very fine, 2½ inches wide.
Dresden Effects, 30c. yd.—Hemstitched edges.
Fancy Satin Striped Ribbon, 48c. yd.—3½ inches wide.
Dresden Effect Ribbon on Taffeta, 45c. yd.—4 inches wide.
Changeable Liberty Ribbon, 75c. yd.—4 inches wide.
Changeable Peau de Sole, 65c. yd.—7 inches wide.
Novelty Bayadere Stripe Ribbon, 70c. yd.—7 inches wide.
Novelty Striped and Plaid Taffeta, 98c. yd.—7 inches wide.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

A Special Offering of Women's

Crêpe Kimonas, $2.98.

These attractive negligee garments are just what every woman needs when she longs to be comfortable and yet does not wish to sacrifice an atom of becomingness. They are in all the delicate shades of Cotton Crepe, bound with satin, moire or figured ribbon, and have never been offered before for less than $3.98.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

20% Off Our Oriental Rugs.

There are some of the greatest bargains in Oriental Rugs in New York here in our Oriental Rug Department, and not considering this discount at that. This discount will be discontinued shortly, so you had better take advantage of it now.

20% discount off these prices for this week.

Anatolian Mats at, each, $3.48 and $3.98.
Daghestan Rugs at, each, $13.00, $14.00, $15.00; fine and large.
Daghestan, Karabagh, Kazak, Anatolian Rugs, &c., $18.00; average size, 4 1-2 x 6 1-2 feet.
Melas Rugs, $29.00—Plain centre, cream, blue and old rose; average size, 4 1-2 x 7 feet.
Anatolian Silk Rugs, $125.00.
Kerman Rugs, $85.00—Antique and modern; size, 4 1-2 x 7 fee'.

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

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JAMES MEANS' (Trade Mark) $2.50 SHOE

None genuine unless bearing upon the heel the adhesive label of which a fac-simile is here given.

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SOLD BY LEADING RETAILERS.

Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sewed. Smooth Insersoles.

Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H) stamped upon the soles. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.

Distributed at wholesale by MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

Mishap to Steamer Folsjo.

ST. MICHAELS, Azores, Feb. 24.—The Norwegian steamer Folsjo, Capt. Berentsen, which sailed from New York Jan. 17 for Oporto, was passed Feb. 9 in latitude 41 degrees north, longitude 20 degrees west, with a broken shaft, by the British steamer Para, Capt. Stranger, which arrived at this port to-day from Barbadoes, bound to Plymouth.

The Folsjo was cleared from this port by the firm of Bennett, Walsh & Co.

British Ship Reported Dismasted.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The British ship Brodick Castle, Capt. Olsen, which sailed from London Feb. 13 for New York, was spoken in a dismasted condition in latitude 48 degrees north, longitude 24 degrees west, by the British steamer Mackinaw, Capt. Musselwhite, which signalled the fact when passing Lizard Head to-day, bound from Philadelphia to London.

J. F. Whitney & Co. are the agents in this city of the Brodick Castle.

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A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

SOME thousands of New Yorkers will remember the sensation caused by our Clock and Watch Sale of a year ago.

It was a new feature in the trade, and entirely unexpected by those who knew market conditions. Perhaps it will be a greater surprise that we are able to exploit a still broader movement to-day. Our buyer has been watching the market for a year, and in spite of scarcity of clock and watch movements for regular selling, and scarcely any over-production of clock and watch cases, we have secured at these liberal price-concessions

12,000 Clocks and 5,000 Watches

which are divided between our New York and Philadelphia stores.

The variety includes every sort of Clock from nickel alarm clocks at 65c, regularly 85c; to exquisite gilt and onyx clocks at $39.50, worth $55. In Watches from a boy's nickel watch, *with chain*, at 75c, to handsome watches for men in 14-kt. gold cases at $64, worth $80. Women's Watches, from those with gold-filled cases at $5.50, worth $7.50; to those with 14-kt. cases at $60, worth $75.

Best fact about this transaction is that every watch and clock here offered comes from some reliable maker, and is fully guaranteed, which means that we will keep it in repair for one year without charge. *A very substantial point of a bargain, that.*

There is one exception noted below—the Swiss clocks, with carved-wood cases that are rather decorative than practical.

These hints of sorts and prices:

Spring DRESSES for Women

A large and comprehensive gathering is already here. The practical tailor-made suits for which you are so anxiously waiting are shown in fullest variety, ready for the bright days that will be constantly coming at frequent intervals until spring itself is here. Then here are the more elaborate costumes—brightest thoughts of American makers, as well as clever adaptations of foreign ideas. All the garments are of high character in both style and tailoring; all fairly priced.

Prices start at $11 for tailor-made suits of cheviot, with double-breasted Eton jacket, lined with satin, with velvet collar. Skirt also stylishly made.

There is a complete range of prices, up to $112.

Silk dresses and cloth costumes in the same profuse variety.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Silk Petticoats

Might call them "old friends with new faces." There's all the sheen and rustle, richness of color and luxury, flounces and furbelows that you associate with silk petticoats, but still the effect is new, different. That's the charm of the twenty styles which make up this spring showing. Some have deep ruffle, others two or three ruffles; still others are finished with a single gathered ruffle or two small ones, neat ruching or a plaited umbrella ruffle. Among the various styles of plaiting a new one, with a wavy effect, is extremely attractive. The petticoats are generously cut and carefully finished—in all the latest shades, and black. $5 to $22.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

The new ideas embodied in our stock of spring clothing for boys, shown for the first time this morning, will be both attractive and suggestive to every mother who has soon to grapple with the problem of her boy's wardrobe. Spring styles and spring colorings are here in abundance, and we'd like to have you make Wanamaker's your starting point in your search after knowledge. For then it will surely be your terminal station. Some spring things:

Sailor suits, in several shades of gray, for boys of 3 to 12 years. Splendi new materials, and exceptional value at $5.

Russian blouse suits, for boys of 3 to 7 years, in new shades of blue and olive. Very stylish and effective. $5.

A new Russian blouse top-coat, of brown cheviot; with leather belt. For boys of 2½ to 7 years. $5.

And a wide variety of other spring styles.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

BLANKETS and Comfortables

The warm, clean, pure sorts that are dainty to every sense; and made in faultless manner, to give long and satisfactory service. We are extremely particular about our bed coverings; yet prices are always fair. These suggestions:

At $2.50 a pair—"The Raritan;" good, warm, white single-bed blankets; wool filling with cotton warp; weight 4 pounds; 60x80 in.

At $3.75 a pair—"The Astoria;" white wool filling on cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 pounds.

At $5 a pair—"The Physician's Favorite;" made 4 parts wool, one part cotton; 76x86 in., 6½ pounds.

Wool-filled silkoline comfortables, figured both sides; medium weight, but warm; $2.75 each.

Third floor, Ninth Street.

Clocks—

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 65c; value 85c.

Gilt Boudoir and Desk Clocks, $1 to $4.75; values $1.50 to $6.50.

Porcelain Boudoir Clocks, 90c to $1.25; values $1.10 to $2.

Porcelain Mantel Clocks, American movements, $4.25; value $6.50.

Enameled Iron Clocks, American movements, $3.75 to $5.75; values $5 to $8.

Bronze Clocks, American movements, $4.75 to $10; values $6.50 to $14.

Tile Clocks, American movements, $11.25; value $14.

Westminster Chime Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, $15; value $22.50.

Fine French Clocks, Dresden and Sevres decorations, $5 to $8.50; values $10 to $22.

Fine French Clocks, Delft Decorations, $6 to $15; values $10 to $35.

Onyx Clocks, some with French, others with American movements, $15 to $28.50; values $24 to $40.

Gilt Clock Sets, American movements, $20 to $35; values $24 to $43.50.

Gilt and Onyx Clocks, American movements, $31.25 to $39.50; values $40 to $55.

Cuckoo Clocks, $3 to $43.25.

Swiss Carved Clocks, 75c and $1 (not guaranteed as timekeepers).

Watch Chains—

Women's, gold filled, $1.10 to $3.25; values $1.75 to $4.50. 10-k. gold, $5 to $24; values $6.75 to $30. 14-k. gold, $6.75 to $19.75; values $9 to $25.

Men's, gold filled, $1.10 to $3.50; values $1.75 to $4.75. 10-k. gold, $3.75 to $12.50; values $5 to $15. 14-k. gold, $9 to $16.25; values $11 to $21.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Watches—

Silver Chatelaine Watches, $3.50 to $17.75; values $4.50 to $25.

Gun Metal Watches, $3 to $9.50; values $4 to $12.50.

Gold-filled Watches, $5.50 to $13; values $7.50 to $17.

Enameled Chatelaine Watches and Pin, in box, $5.75 to $6.75; values $7.50 to $10.

Silver Gilt Chatelaine Watches and Pins, set with imitation pearls, $10; value $14.

Silver Gilt Chatelaine Watches, set with imitation pearls, $8.25; value $12.

Solid Gold Enameled Chatelaine Watches, $10; value $13.50.

14-k. Gold Small Chatelaine Watches, American movements; a great variety of cases, $11.75 to $20; values $21 to $30.

14-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches, Swiss movements; some plain, some enameled, some with miniatures and some set with stones, $12.75 to $60; values $16 to $75.

14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $14.50 to $45; values $17.50 to $55.

18-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches, $24 to $42; values $32 to $60.

Men's Watches—

Nickel Watches, $2 to $3.25; values $3 to $4.50.

Silveroid Watches, Waltham movements, $4.75 to $5.75; values $6 to $7.50.

Silver Watches, $3.75 to $9.50. Gun Metal Watches, $2.50 to $9.50.

Gold-filled Watches, $6 to $21.

Gold-filled Watches, guaranteed 25 years Waltham movements, $10 to $12.50; values $15 to $18. One of the best values in the sale. The cases are so slightly imperfect that without our help you would not find the imperfection.

8-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $17.

14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $19 to $64; values $24 to $80.

Solid Gold Stop Watches, $27.50; value $35.

14-k. Gold Stop Watches, $36.25; value $45.

Boys' Nickel Watches and Chains, 75c and 95c.

Bargains in Chairs

Many interesting bits of furniture news that ordinarily would achieve—because they merit it—greater prominence, are swept along like chips on the strong current of this February Furniture Sale. Consider, for instance, these two excellent offerings in chairs:

The first lot is a reproduction of a celebrated chair of the Colonial period—in fact, an exact copy of the Ipswich chair of Colonial times. We have the reproductions in mahogany, golden oak and weathered oak. They have wood seat in saddle shaped pattern; high spindled back with wide spreading top; turned legs; are splendidly built and finished, and are priced,

Of Oak, at $3.50, from $5.50
Of Mahogany, at $5, from $6.50

A few rockers in the same pattern are also here. Then there is another Colonial bedroom chair of small size, but very quaint and pretty:

In Oak only, at $3.50, from $5

The second bargain is a lot of 500 Austrian bent wood chairs, just arrived, suitable for cafes, restaurants or private dining rooms. These chairs are in oak finish, with straight post backs, with bent wood brace to back from seat; open cane seats or veneered seats with fancy pattern centers; well made and highly finished.

At $1.50, from $2.25

Fourth floor.

New FURNITURE From Old

Are there sundry pieces of furniture in your house which you have relegated to dark corners and oblivion on account of an untrustworthy leg, an all-too-yielding back, or holes in the upholstering that won't stay concealed? Most probably there are, if yours is an average household, and it is also probable that these same chairs, and sofas and what-not had given a good account of themselves before they were retired. Why not give them a new lease of life? *Now* is a good time; our staff of upholsterers can give you much prompter—it can't be any better—attention than later, when the spring rush has commenced. Safe to say, you won't know your old furniture when it comes back—it won't be merely renovated, but remade—carefully, substantially, artistically.

One man confines himself to refinishing woodwork—it fairly glistens with newness when he's through with it. As to the upholstery, many styles of furniture coverings await your choice:

Cotton Tapestry—$1.35 to $1.75; was $1.65 to $2.25 yard.

Wool Tapestry—$3.35; was $4 yard.

Silk Tapestry—$4.50; was $5.65 yard.

Velour de Gene—Crimson, green and red—$3.50; was $5.50 yard.

Also a lot of short lengths of silk tapestries and damasks from 1½ to 8 yards in length at one-half original prices:

Were $4 to $30 yard; now $2 to $15 yard.

Various styles and colorings in this lot.

Third floor.

LINENS

Here's another lot of that fine French linen sheeting—the kind that gives such very excellent service. It's grass bleached—will outwear any of the chemically bleached kinds,—and is unusually heavy. The last importation of this sheeting was sold in a remarkably little time. This will probably go as quickly, for it's priced at $1 a yard, though $1.25 would be nearer its value.

These linen pillow cases are only French in style—made in Ireland. Made with ruffles and hand-embroidery. At $3 each—they're about half the French price.

Hemstitched sets—cloth and one dozen napkins, at $8.50, $9 and $9.50, according to size. They were $12, $13.50 and $15.

Fourth avenue.

To-day's News from the UNDER-PRICE STORE

Here are bargains not to be passed by, if worthy merchandise very decidedly under-price is of interest to you. Thrifty women and careful housekeepers find the most important shopping news from our Basement store daily.

White Pique at 12½c—

Worth double and more. Still plenty of this best white-goods offering of the season. Perfect goods, fine and new. Not matched anywhere under 25c a yard.

Upholstery Goods Reduced—

About a thousand yards of cretonnes, denims and fancy tickings, in desirable styles and colorings, now priced this way: Cretonnes, 10c a yard; were 15c. Denims, 15c a yard; were 25c. Tickings 12½c a yard; were 25c.

$1 Bedspreads at 80c—

White crochet spreads in Marseilles patterns; excellent quality.

50c Bath Mats at 35c—

Handsome Turkish bath mats, in eight different colorings; size 24 x 46 inches.

Writing Tablets at 6c—

A line of excellent ten-cent tablets that we secured at this liberal saving. Three sizes, 5x8 in., with 72 pages; 5¼x8¼ in., with 54 pages; 7½x10 in., with 32 pages in each tablet. 6c each.

$2.50 Pictures at $1.50—

Artotypes; ten good subjects, in pretty gilt frames, size 22 x 26 inches. Splendid value.

Hosiery Under-Price—

At 12½c, worth 18c—Men's fast tan or black cotton socks, seamless, elastic, durable.

3 pairs for 50c, worth 25c a pair—Women's fine gauge, fast black cotton stockings; regular made; Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed through to toe.

At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Women's fast black lisle thread stockings; also black cotton with white polka-dots; heavy black cotton, fleece lined.

Embroideries for Little—

Two groups of edgings and insertions, in excellent variety of patterns; some a trifle soiled. 15c to 25c kinds at 10c; 35c to 45c kinds at 25c.

Handkerchiefs at 12½c—

Men's and women's hemstitched, and women's embroidered handkerchiefs; "seconds" that have no real hurts. Made to sell for double and more.

Soaps at Little Prices—

Violette Soap, 5c a cake. Olive Tar Soap, 5c a cake.

Transparent Glycerine Soap, 5c a cake.

Turkish Bath Soap, box of 12 cakes for 19c.

Pure Olive Oil Soap, more than 3 pounds to a bar, 25c a bar.

Fourth Avenue end of Basement.

10,000 Yards of Black All-Wool Lace Grenadines at Half Price

Here is startling news right in the front of what promises to be a very decided grenadine season. These Grenadines are made of high-grade pure wool, in a rich lasting black, with open-work plaids and stripes. They will make up beautifully, and wear splendidly.

Made to sell at 75c; yet we are able to offer them to-day at

37½c a Yard!

They are 44 inches wide.

This is one of the most remarkable offerings of staple black goods made recently; and should bring thousands of women to share the extraordinary offering to-day.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

79,000 Yards of Silk-Figured GINGHAMS at 18c

Identical in quality with goods we sold on Saturday at 30c a yard; and they were then at their fairest price. A trade happening changed the price over night. These ginghams are of the highest class—from one of the best makers in the country. The fine cotton ground is studded with figurings of silk that sparkle and glisten in a most fascinating way.

The colorings are light blue, pink, heliotrope, black—each in combination with white—more than fifty variations of design and coloring.

18c a Yard, instead of 30c

The luster of silk, with the serviceableness of cotton. They should sell as fast as the scissors can cut them.

Rotunda.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MAY RAISE TARIFF ON PRODUCTS OF TRUSTS

Russian Official Organs Advocate Such a Step.

To Apply to All the World—Say Theory of Concealed Export Premiums Originated in Europe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—The semi-official Financial Messenger, in the course of an article denying that sugar exports enjoy either an open or a secret premium from the Russian Treasury, points out that the character of the sugar regime, which fixes the selling price for the home market at a regularly reduced rate from year to year, is intended to protect the Russian consumer against the encouragement of exportation at his expense, and that if secret export premiums exist at all they are due to the growing power of trusts and syndicates in getting various branches of production into their power, with no other aim than to maintain high prices abroad at the expense of the home market. The Journal de St. Petersburg says:

"Will not a dangerous precedent be created by the desire to prove at any price that alleged secret premiums are concealed by the Russian sugar regime? If Russia employed the same logic she would, with even greater justification, be driven to impose countervailing duties upon cast-iron, steel, copper, and other American products, to which the principle now being established could be applied with equal justice.

"Russia would also be perfectly justified in applying this new procedure not only against the United States, but also against Western Europe, inasmuch as this singular idea of the concealment of secret premiums originated in no way with the United States. It was first proclaimed by Europe at the Brussels conference in 1898, and it is only such an idea, for which Europe is responsible, that Russia has to thank for an iniquitous act on the part of the friendly United States.

"It must above all not be forgotten that this is a slippery path, and that, if it is pursued further, we, too, shall inevitably proceed, without even awaiting the expiration of commercial treaties, to similar measures, not only with regard to America, but also with regard to Europe, in the case of such products as are controlled by syndicates or other organizations, and sold cheaper abroad than at home.

"To such incredible consequences one comes even at first glance, when one starts upon the solution of international questions from unsound principles, questions which require above all the most absolute justice and consideration of mutual interests if an understanding between parties is to be maintained."

These articles, which appear in the official organs of the Ministry of Finance, undoubtedly represent the views of the Russian Government in the application of the theory of concealed export premiums to trust-made products. Both papers significantly hold Western Europe responsible for the theory, thus tacitly admitting that the United States acted under pressure. They threaten trust-made European and American products which are sold cheaper abroad than at home with compensatory duties. They ignore as irrelevant the distinction between legislative and voluntary regulation of industries.

The announcement of this doctrine opens up a wide field of speculation, apparently presaging a transformation of the discriminating duties against America into a general increase of duties on all articles which enter largely into the world's commerce, and are the objects of the keenest competition.

Russian industries would certainly welcome any excuse to increase the present high protection. During the existing stagnation they have bitterly complained whenever a foreign concern has secured a Government order, and they are continually demanding favors of every kind, railway rates and the like, against foreigners. Possibly, however, the inspired organs merely desire to illustrate in a drastic way the dangers from the attempts of one State to interfere indirectly with the internal affairs of another.

EMPRESS FREDERICK GOES OUT.

Kaiser's Mother, So Her Physician Says, Is Getting Stronger.

CRONBERG, Prussia, Feb. 24.—The Dowager Empress Frederick went for a ride in the park for half an hour about noon to-day in a hand sleigh. She was accompanied by Dr. Renvers, who arrived here this morning for his usual Sunday visit. Emperor William drove over yesterday afternoon and remained two hours. He came again to-day, and remained an hour. Dr. Renvers has issued the following bulletin:

"Since the acute change for the worse in October, 1900, both the strength and general condition of the Empress Frederick have slowly improved. Her Majesty has been permanently free from fever and her nutrition has been sufficient. Her sleep, however, has been disturbed by attacks of pain. The chronic suffering has made but slight progress during the last few months.

"The Empress spends several hours each day out of bed, and, in favorable weather, spends a short time daily in the open air."

LONDON, Feb. 24.—King Edward left Flushing for Cronberg at 6 o'clock this evening. Owing to his desire to divest his visit of any official character, he has declined Emperor William's invitation to stay at Homburg Castle, and will be his sister's guest at the Friedrichshof Schloss. His Majesty will arrive at Frankfort at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will proceed direct to Cronberg, where Emperor William will meet him. Princess Beatrice will leave Windsor to-morrow for Cronberg.

AID FOR SUFFERING ITALIANS.

Cabinet Hopes to Prevent Trouble by Helping the Needy.

ROME, Feb. 24.—In view of the increasing distress among the laboring classes at Poullies and of the threats of disorder, Signor Giolitti, the Minister of the Interior, is sending assistance. The Cabinet, however, hopes to maintain order without force and to avoid further trouble by the use of kindness and persuasion.

Even at a short distance from Rome the misery of the people is assuming disquieting proportions. The municipalities of Albano, Marino, and Ariaca have instituted economical kitchens, and are delivering food to persons especially needy. Their resources, however, are diminishing.

Senorita Ubao Leaves the Convent.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—Señorita Ubao, the young girl whom the courts had ordered restored to her mother by the authorities of the Jesuit convent, which she had been induced to enter, was turned over to Señora Ubao to-day, although the Ultramontanes were credited with a determination to prevent such restitution in order to cause a conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.

Office of a Catholic Paper Stoned.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—El Liberal publishes a dispatch from Oporto, Portugal, saying that a crowd stoned the office of A Palavra, a Catholic journal of that city, because of a report that the editor had attempted to carry away the daughter of the Brazilian Consul. The police were obliged to interfere. In consequence of the disturbance, the dispatch says, the homes of the religious congregations in Oporto are now guarded by police.

Exiled Colombians Reach Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 24.—Three exiled Colombians arrived here to-day from Colon on the British steamer Orinoco, Capt. Pope. They were charged with conspiring inside Panama to assist the insurgents in capturing the city. One of them had long been an influential business man in Panama. They report that the general situation in Colombia is unchanged.

Mgr. Martinelli to be a Cardinal.

ROME, Feb. 24.—The report that Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, will be created a Cardinal is confirmed.

Fatal Theatre Fire in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Castagnola says two persons were killed and many others were injured in the destruction of a theatre there by fire

PLEA FOR PARIS BABIES.

M. Brieux Wants the Law Regarding Wet Nurses Enforced.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—With the object of diminishing the high death rate among the children of wet nurses, a matter which is greatly exercising public opinion in Paris, M. Brieux, the well-known playwright, has addressed a petition to the Prefect of Police urging him to carry out the law forbidding a woman to take a situation unless she can show that her latest child is at least seven months old or is being suckled by another. For some time this law has been a dead letter.

M. Brieux is the author of "Les Remplacantes," a play recently produced, which scathingly criticises the ladies of Parisian society for refusing to suckle their own progeny.

DEROULEDE, THE EXILE, TALKS.

Frenchman Says Royalists Frustrated His Attempted Coup.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the attempt at a coup d'etat by MM. Paul Déroulède and Marcel-Habert at the Neuilly Barracks on the occasion of the funeral of M. Faure, and also the anniversary of the sentence to five years' banishment imposed a year later by the French Senate, sitting as the High Court, upon M. Marcel-Habert. Many of their sympathizers went to San Sebastian, where the two exiles are residing, to pay their respects.

M. Déroulède delivered a long address, in the course of which he made several startling statements. He asserted that he and M. Marcel-Habert were approached, on the night before the attempted coup, by an agent of the Duke of Orleans, who proposed that the Duke should appear in the ranks in time to participate in the projected action. M. Déroulède declared that he had resented this offer and replied that if any Royalist, especially the Duke of Orleans, should attempt to take part, he (Déroulède) would be the first to turn the troops against him.

On the following morning, M. Déroulède continued, it was found that the arrangement of the troops had been so changed that the coup would fail, and he declares that the Royalists effected this change when they learned that he would not aid their cause. If this interference had not occurred, M. Déroulède said, the coup would certainly have succeeded.

MORE TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA.

Feared that There Will Be Another Dissolution of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—It is feared that matters in the Austrian Reichsrath are drifting toward another dissolution and the probable filling of all important posts by military officers. Yesterday Herren Schoenerer and Wolf interpellated the Government on matters connected with the confessional. The Chamber went into secret session, and then, amid a storm of Clerical protests, copious extracts from the confessional rules and the questions of St. Alphonsus of Ligouri were read.

These extracts had been contained in the interpellation by Herr Schoenerer, his object being to get them placed on the minutes of the House and thus to brand the Catholics with immorality. But the President of the Reichsrath refused to allow the interpellation to be read except in secret session.

The Clericals loaded the Schoenerer party with opprobrious epithets, and threatened them with bodily chastisement. Fists were clenched, and members were hustled, the situation bordering on a free fight. The Pan-Germans kept shouting, "Away with Rome."

Finally Dr. Schelecher got a hearing, and assured the House that the translations of the book were inaccurate and, further, that it never got into the hands of young people. This statement quieted the Reichsrath, which resolved to erase the whole interpellation from the minutes.

French Pensioners Asphyxiated.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—At the Home for Old Men in Noisy Le Seu this morning seven pensioners were found dead from asphyxiation. Two others were barely alive, but there is a hope of saving them. It is supposed the casualty was caused by a defective chimney.

Charges Against French ex-Deputy.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Criminal proceedings have been begun against M. Miervaoque de Lacour, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies, on a charge of receiving 30,000f in return for his influence as Deputy for Brives-la-Gaillarde to shorten the term of five years' imprisonment imposed upon a son of Mme. Richet.

Gen. Montero Rios Not Seriously Ill.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—An official dispatch denies the report of the serious illness of Gen. Montero Rios, former President of the Spanish Senate, who presided at the sessions of the peace commission in Paris at the close of the Spanish-American war.

King's Visit to Ireland Postponed.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—King Edward has informed Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that, owing to deep mourning, he finds it impossible to visit Ireland this year, as he had wished to do, but that he hopes to make the visit next year.

GOLD MINING IN SAMOA.

Company Buys a Ship to Send Auriferous Sand to Sydney.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Feb. 17.—A new 800-ton steam schooner, recently purchased by the Samoan Gold Mining Company, will soon be running between Apia and Sydney, and Capt. W. Best, formerly of the Oceanic Steamship Company's service, will be in command. The schooner will be run by the company mainly to transport gold bearing black sand from the mines near Apia to the Sydney Smelter Company, which is composed of San Francisco capitalists, among whom is Walter Selby. It has also chartered a schooner to carry tin and nickel ore from Samoa to Sydney.

The black sand is taken from the beds of creeks in the interior of Upolu Island and it runs as high as $550 per ton in free gold. Ten tons recently sent to Sydney by regular mail steamers yielded 47 ounces of gold per ton. The nickel and tin ores are also said to be rich.

The new schooner will also carry passengers between Samoa and Sydney.

Fatal Fire at Ashley, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLEY, Penn., Feb. 24.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the Mansion House, the leading hotel in the town. The weather was intensely cold and water scarce. Help was summoned from Wilkesbarre, three miles away, but before the fire was gotten under control the hotel was in ashes and the Post Office and the Tax Collector's office, in the adjoining block, were also badly damaged. The body of Eugene Fenner, the bartender, was found in the débris this afternoon. The total loss is $45,000, and it is said the fire was started by incendiaries.

To Appraise Rogers Locomotive Works.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 24.—It is expected that before the middle of the week the work of appraisement of the plant of the Rogers Locomotive Works will have been completed. The receivers have held a number of conferences, and have been kept busy giving information to intending buyers and promoters, but they have not been able to make much progress in the absence of any idea as to the value the appraisers would place on the property.

$500 for a Confederate Monument.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 24.—Capt. G. L. Jones, Treasurer of the Missouri Confederate Monument Association, to-day received a check for $500 from Senator Vest, a gift from Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst of California. In a letter accompanying the gift Mrs. Hearst refers with satisfaction to an earlier gift by her late husband, ex-Senator Hearst, to the Confederate Home in Missouri.

Young Woman Killed by Morphine.

Miss Mabel Kellogg of Saginaw Avenue and Charlton Street, Hollis, Queens Borough, died at noon yesterday from the effects of morphine taken the night before, the police say, by mistake for medicine to cure a headache. Dr. M. J. Ward of Jamaica was called to attend the young woman, but she could not be aroused

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many Spectators on the Course to See the Brushing.

FAST CHICAGO TEAM BEATEN

An Unknown Trotter Tackled Alice Barnes and Hustled the Queen to Keep the Lead.

The "Speedway brigade" of light-harness horsemen and their fast steppers were late in putting in an appearance on the famous drive yesterday morning, owing to the fact that the snow had made the footing in the streets and avenues exceedingly dangerous. Shortly before noon, when the sun had begun to melt the light fall of snow, about a dozen of the regulars succeeded in reaching the lower stretch, which they found in unusually fine condition and several interesting brushes followed. But if there was a lack of horses, there was no lack of spectators, as both sides of the stretch were lined with pedestrians attracted by the bright, pleasant weather and the hope of seeing some good sport.

The black pacer Grant, 2:17¼, driven by A. Frankenstein, attracted much attention and was finally turned with his old rival, the roan pacer Matt Miller, 2:07, driven by Trainer Clyde McBride. It was a nip and tuck heat from the very start, and when the pair were taken in hand at the beginning of the macadam pavement honors were about even. J. W. Cornish drove the trotter David B., 2:09½, several fast quarters and came down the stretch with an unknown gray trotter which gave him a hot race to the first quarter, where the pace proved too swift for him and he broke and was distanced.

During the afternoon there was a big turnout of horses, and conspicuous among the teams was a pair of black geldings driven by B. W. Van Sickle of Chicago, accompanied by John Northrup of this city.

It was the first appearance of the team on the drive, and many questions were asked regarding their heading and marks. Finally, they were turned to a good start with the pacer Western Reserve, 2:23½, driven by George Coleman. Although the team was pulling two men, the conditions were fairly even, for Western Reserve's driver is not of very slight build. For a quarter the team held the lead, and then Western Reserve began to creep up on them gradually, nipping them just at the head of the stretch. The race was on in full tilt from here on, and it looked as though it was going to end in a dead heat until Western Reserve showed a remarkable burst of speed and won by a head amid the applause of the crowd, which appreciated the speed and quality of the pair, handicapped by a heavy wagon and two occupants. Mr. Van Sickle leaves for the West in a few days, but intends to return in July, bringing with him several strings of trotters and pacers.

The appearance of Alice Barnes, 2:11½, the trotting queen of the Speedway, driven by her owner, E. E. Smathers, aroused considerable enthusiasm among the "curbstone brigade." An unknown brown trotter gave Alice Barnes three lively brushes, showing a gait that made the queen step fast to keep in the lead. Maid Thorne, 2:17¼, driven by Thomas Russell, had a series of three heats with Western Reserve. The first proved an easy race for Maid Thorne, and Western Reserve won the second by an open length; but the third and final heat was a contest of speed worth witnessing. On the start Maid Thorne, who is very fast in getting away, took the lead, and had a length before Western Reserve had struck his gait. Nearing the first quarter post Western Reserve succeeded in closing the gap, and a blanket would have covered the pair as they came down the stretch under the whip. When within 200 yards of the finish Maid Thorne showed in front of her opponent, but before the line was reached Western Reserve was again on even terms, and as the post was passed the crowd shouted "Dead heat." Dr. David Randell drove F. N. B., 2:10½, better known as "the gray ghost," in a number of fast brushes, winning the majority of them.

DEMENTED WOMAN'S TRICKS.

Rode in Trolley Cars for Three Days, and Tried to Cut Her Hair Off.

Mrs. Matilda Massey, fifty-one years old, of 516 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night and put in the insane pavilion.

She began to act strangely last week. She spent three days riding in trolley cars. When she came home she insisted on keeping all her gas jets burning. Last night she tried to cut off her hair. Mr. Burns, living in the same house, notified a policeman, and the woman was sent to Bellevue.

Mrs. Mary Rice of 832 Second Avenue, an intimate friend of Mrs. Massey's, said that the latter has two sons in business at Bordeaux, France, and that she is well off.

BABY UNDER BRIDGE STAIRS.

It Was Wrapped in a Shawl and Was Taken to Police Station.

A female infant about ten days old was found comfortably wrapped up in a black shawl under the stairs leading to the Third Avenue elevated road at Brooklyn Bridge this morning at 12:30 o'clock. The child was dressed in white linen and seemed to have suffered nothing from exposure. The infant was lying on the asphalt in the darkness of the stairs.

Policeman Bowen of the Oak Street Station was notified. He carried the child to the station, and from there it was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The bridge police say the child was not long where it was found, but, though the sentry box is only a few feet away, they did not see any one leave the child there.

"THE GRAFT" WAS "TOUGH."

What Man Accused of Theft Told Detective and Magistrate.

Just because he had "been away," as he expressed it, Edward Connolly, who is known to the police as a professional thief, told Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, that he was so constantly hounded that there was no chance for him.

"An officer can take me up now any day in the week," he said. "It's got now so that a man's got to have a license to walk the streets like a dog. I've got no chance to be honest—now that I've been away once."

Detective McCarthy told the Judge that he and Detective Larkin had seen the prisoner with another man Saturday night standing near First Avenue and Twelfth Street. When the officers approached Connolly said to his companion, "Cheese it, we're pinched," and then both ran. As they went the officers saw Connolly throw down a pocketbook. This they recovered, and shortly afterward took Connolly too.

The pocket book contained some money and some letters in Sicilian. They bore no address, but after an all-night search the detectives located Louisa Lattorre of 322 East Twenty-fourth Street as the owner, who told them that the pocketbook had been taken from her in the market crowd.

Detective McCarthy explained to the Judge that when Connolly was taken he said to his captors:

"The graft is tough. I was trying to get together a few pennies to go down to Washington for the Inauguration and make some money, but now I suppose I'll get soaked instead."

The Judge held him in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury. Connolly is 22 years old, and lives at 322 East Twenty-fourth Street. He has been at Elmira.

Young Woman Arrested for Theft.

Detective Driscoll of Capt. Titus's staff visited Jersey City yesterday in search of two young women whom he wanted for the alleged theft of clothing and jewelry from the house of Mrs. Mary Clark, on West Twenty-ninth Street. He located one of them in a flat on York Street, and she was arrested. The clothing and jewelry were found in the flat. The prisoner gave her name was Minnie Helwig, and said that she was twenty-three years old. The police did not succeed in finding Miss Helwig's companion.

The Solace Reaches San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The Solace arrived here to-day from Manila with six officers and seventeen privates sick and wounded. She also brought thirteen military prisoners. Among them is Frederick M. Baker, a deserter, who was captured while serving as an officer in the Filipino Army. He is under a sentence of life imprisonment.

Another Crowned Head of Europe,

CARLOS I., King of Portugal, Purchases an AEOLIAN.

The following cablegram has just been received from our London house:

"SOLD KING of PORTUGAL RENAISSANCE."

While the list of Aeolian patrons among royal personages, members of nobility, and of those whose names are of national reputation in this country would more than cover this entire page, the list of Rulers alone is as follows:

Her Late Majesty Victoria, Queen of England.
His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.
Her Majesty Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain.
His Majesty Carlos I., King of Portugal.
His Excellency Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico.
The Honorable Rafael Nunez, ex-President of Colombia, and
The Honorable Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the U. S. of America.

THE advertisement of the Aeolian does not and can not add to the instrument's value. It is simply a means of drawing attention to this value.

So it is, only in a more forcible way, whenever the Aeolian is purchased by a person of prominence, whether he be King Carlos I. or a man of culture in our own country. Your attention is attracted to the Aeolian anew.

Every time another famous musician revokes his opinion that no musical instrument the playing of which does not require musical training can be artistic, and indorses the *Aeolian* and the *Pianola*, your attention is *again* attracted to them.

Consider for a moment the *number* of times your attention has been called to the Aeolian and the Pianola, and consider the weight of evidence placed before you.

Style Renaissance purchased by Carlos I.

Style Renaissance is one of the new styles of Aeolian Orchestrelles. Its cost is $1,800. Its most noticeable feature in the Aeolian family is the purity of its tones, which are voiced so as to make it a veritable solo orchestra. Any one can play it, even if he does not know one note from another, and he has full power to control the expression to suit his own particular mood.

Other styles of Aeolian, $75 to $2,500.

Can be bought by moderate monthly payments if desired.

Scarcely a week passes but some one, whose judgment controls Wall Street, another who is an authority in legal matters, or still another who regulates opinion in the musical world, invests $250 in a Pianola, $300 to $2,500 in an Aeolian, or $3,000 to $15,000 in an Aeolian Pipe Organ.

Then another, and another—a king—a duke—a society leader—a merchant of national reputation makes the same investment.

These are the facts which confront you, and are incomprehensible unless you have seen and heard the Aeolian yourself. If you have not, the point for you to decide is, whether you are to remain in ignorance, or whether you will be influenced by these forcible recommendations to see and hear the instrument at our warerooms, particularly the Aeolian Orchestrelle, style Renaissance—the one purchased by King Carlos I.

The Aeolian can be played by any one, irrespective of musical training.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West Twenty-third Street, New York. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HOW FREDDY BLAKE DRANK NITROGLYCERINE

Then Was Called Away from His Home in the Oil Regions.

The Story Told in the Oil Exchange by a Broker to an Innocent Young New Yorker.

The big bell of the Oil Exchange at Oil City, Penn., interrupting with its brass note the unfinished business of the day, scattered the ringside. But instead of hurrying off for suburban or out-of-town homes, the brokers gathered about the windows, apparently awaiting some event of which they had whispered, and whose shadow had been discerned in the shadowless room by those skilled in reading the signs of such things.

The man who had been trying with the full vigor of sound lungs to sell "three for ⅝" crossed to one whose white hair was in contrast to his youthful and sad face.

"Harvey," he asked, "what's Frank Bowen up to now?"

"Oh, it's his same little game," Harvey replied. "A practical joke. You see, there's a young writer visiting him from the wicked Isle of Manhattan. He's confided in Frank in an unguarded moment that he thinks there's miles of unwritten history and romance kicking about the oil regions, and that he is going to write it. So Frank told him that the Exchange was the best place to get it. The boys commonly talk it after business hours. So Frank's brought him here to get some unwritten romance."

"Unwritten romance?"

"Unwritten romance—the romance of the oil regions. We'll give it to him at first hand."

The two joined the others about Frank Bowen and his pale young guest from the "wild Isle of Manhattan." The face of the host was grave. He might have been assisting at a funeral. For a time the talk was general. Finally some one spoke of the decrease in the manufacturing of nitroglycerine for the shooting of oil wells. Harvey Rathbun seized the remark as a long-awaited cue.

"Did I ever tell you fellows of how little Freddy Blake swallowed a quart of nitroglycerine and was called shortly afterward to his heavenly home?" he asked, with a deep and wicked look at Bowen.

The eye of the stranger glittered. He was now to hear unwritten history. Furtively he prepared his cuffs to serve as notebooks.

"Drive ahead, Harvey," chorused the group.

Slowly and sadly Harvey began:

"It was long in the eighties, some time when the Ball lease opened up big. You remember the time, Frank. They put down a test well and got a big strike of oil. You know"—he explained to the stranger—"after a well has been drilled to the bottom down through the earth, they pour many quarts of the powerful explosive nitroglycerine down into the bottom and explode it. This prepares the well for production.

"Well, as the Ball lease opened big, they decided to have a shooter on the ground all the time, so that the wells could be shot, as they call it, when they were finished with as little loss of time as possible. John Blake was a well shooter. To him the manager of the lease went with a liberal proposition that he live on the lease. Blake hesitated.

"'You see,' he said, 'we well shooters are liable to be blown into hell at any moment, and I don't want to be separated from my family any more than is absolutely necessary. If you'll put up a shanty on the lease for the ole woman, I'll do it.'

"Blake was a good man—one of the best in the business—so the manager didn't hesitate.

"'Done,' he cried.

"That's how little Freddy came to live on the Ball lease. For a time all went well with the Blake family. Little Freddy played about the lease enjoying his country living. He was a real knowing little cuss, and seemed greatly interested in his father's dangerous calling. Why, the little fellow would dig holes in the ground and shoot 'em with his fire crackers.

"'Me wants to be a well shooter, like papa,' he would say.

"One fine morning Blake had a number of wells to shoot. For this he had big quantities of the explosive stored on the place. He had shot a couple of wells, and was kneeling at a wellside lowering the tin tubeful into the hole, when a heavy explosion occurred away down at the other end of the lease. Blake was alarmed. So much of the stuff was about that he feared a big accident. He started off, forgetting a can half full that he left on the derrick floor. Blake found that the explosion was nothing but some nearly empty cans in the woods, and was returning to the well he had been working on when he saw Freddy approaching.

"'Me thirsty,' Blake heard him say, as he raised to his lips the can his father had left there.

"Blake shouted, but Freddy didn't seem to hear. When his agonized father got up to the well Freddy had drained the can of its nitroglycerine.

"'Me want to shoot a well, papa,' he lisped.

"'You've done it now, Freddy,' his father groaned; 'you're a living torpedo.'

"Blake picked up his son and started on a run for his shanty. Then, realizing that the slightest jar would set his son off into bits, he stopped. Freddy wriggled in his arms.

"'Me want to shoot a well, papa,' he repeated.

"'Be still!' roared Blake. 'My son, you're a living torpedo, and the slightest jar will explode you,' and it was true what he said.

"At last Blake got to his shanty. How he got there he never knew.

"'Freddy's swallowed a pint of nitroglycerine,' he told his wife.

"She reached for a long stick that to Freddy stood for moral suasion.

"'You wicked boy!' she cried. 'I've a big mind to whip you hard.'

"'For God's sake, do nothing of the kind!' shouted Blake. 'He'll explode if you do.'

"By this time the news of Freddy's condition had spread all over the lease. The men there gathered at a safe distance from Blake's shanty. They wanted to show their sympathy, but they didn't dare venture on anything more than a distant expression of it.

"'You see, it's this way,' explained one of them. 'Nitro is unsartain stuff, a small boy is—unsartain, but the two of them together are—unsartain.'

"However, they were willing to telephone to Oil City for a physician from the lease office, and this they did. 'A stomach pump and a physician,' was their message. While poor Blake and his wife were waiting for the doctor they had great trouble in keeping Freddy still.

"'Me wants to shoot a well,' he kept saying.

"Finally his father promised that he should, if he would only keep quiet and lie still. After that he lay quite still with an angel's smile on his lips. Out on the grass before the shanty they carried him to wait for the doctor.

"After an eternity of anxiety the doctor drove up in his light rig. He was a youngster just out of the school. He was one of those young fellows that pride themselves on their unvarying politeness to everybody. So he was smiling sweetly as he came toward the sad little group under the trees.

"'What can I do for you to-day?' he said to Mrs. Blake, his hat in one hand and an instrument case in the other. They had told him to bring a stomach pump, and nothing else, so he didn't know what was coming.

"Blake explained the condition of things in a few well-chosen words, as the newspapers say. The smile was still on the doctor's face when he finished, but it was a rigid smile. It was frozen stiff. For a moment everybody stood still as death. The mother bending over her child, the father in the background, and the doctor full in front, with the drillers away back, peeking out from behind trees. Suddenly a wild yell broke up the picture. It came from the young doctor. One hand dropped his hat, the other the instrument case. To his horse he bolted. He didn't wait to unhitch. The terrific blow he gave the horse tore loose the light hitchings, and away he went. The hill sloped at a sharp angle, but he didn't mind that. Down it he tore. Occasionally a side wheel would crawl up one side of a stump and then down the other, but the doctor didn't stop. They say he passed the exchange here going at a 2:10 clip.

"Coward!" said Blake, alone in the woods behind. Then he picked up a stomach pump from the case. After some experiments he was able to work it from his knowledge of oil pumps. Freddy was promised three wells to shoot, and he lay still as Blake carefully pumped every drop of the dangerous explosive from the boy's stomach. It was finished.

"'There, my boy won't be an Anarchist,' said Blake, tossing the pump aside.

"It hit a stone sharply. Some few drops of the dangerous stuff had clung to the piston or sucker rod of the pump. There was a sharp and violent explosion. Little Freddy lay quite still. The pump head had passed through his poor little body. Poor little Freddy, he's an angel now."

There was absolute silence in the group of brokers for a time.

"Poor little Freddy!" said one after the other softly.

Then somebody laughed.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:38	Sun sets...5:48	Moon sets..12:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:20	Gov. Isl'd..12:47	H. Gate...2:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:50	Gov. Isl'd...1:07	H. Gate...3:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 25.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Capri, Barbados and Santos	.....	.....
Clan Colquhoun, Cape Town	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jeanne Conseil, Marseilles	.....	.....
Songa, Havre	.....	.....
Wilheim Behrens, Marseilles	.....	.....

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Turret Bell, Rotterdam and Havre	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Archimede, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Dania, Hamburg	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leuenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 10:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 28 and up to March 22, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York March 2, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 23; mail must be directed "per steamer Warrimoo.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 310, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 311 for dispatch per steamer Miyosan. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 319, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 323, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Feb. 22, and are due in this city Wednesday morning, Feb. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 25.

Accomac, St. Lucia, Feb. 16.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Britannia, Naples, Jan. 16.
Britannia, Bermuda, Feb. 22.
Citta di Messina, Bermuda, Feb. 22.
Darlington, Shields, Feb. 7.
Dona Amelia, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
Dunmore, St. Lucia, Feb. 18.
Everingham, Shields, Feb. 7.
Fridtjof Nansen, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Glenartney, Gibraltar, Feb. 5.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 10.
Koln, Bremen, Feb. 6.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 20.
Mohawk, Shields, Feb. 11.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 7.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Sahara, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Sangaray, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
San Juan, San Juan, Feb. 19.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Feb. 11.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 14.
Gallia, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 19.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 20.
Lynalder, Liverpool, Feb. 11.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 16.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Columbia, Naples, Feb. 14.
Europe, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Finance, Colon, Feb. 20.
Frankfurt, Bremen, Feb. 20.
Iberian, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 26.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 13.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Feb. 21.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 20.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Chesapeake, Liverpool, Feb. 14.
Colenso, Hull, Feb. 12.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 27.
Newton, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Comal, Galveston, Feb. 28.
Hawnby, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 28.
Verona, Algiers, Feb. 15.

Arrived.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old D

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1901.

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THE CUBAN IDEA OF RELATIONS WITH US.

Press dispatches from Havana report that the proposition to be considered by the Committee on Relations of the Constitutional Convention contains these three provisions: First, Cuba is not to be used as a base of war operations against the United States; second, the commercial treaty shall provide, so far as possible, for free trade between the two countries; third, Cuba shall make no foreign treaties jeopardizing her independence. It will be observed that these engagements mean nothing at all. Probably the committee will not seriously offer them as a definition of the relations of Cuba to the United States. We are justified in supposing that the Constitutional Convention will make some intelligent attempt to meet the reasonable demands of the United States for guarantees as to the two most fruitful sources of apprehended trouble—the power to create debt and the power to make treaties.

Probably very few if any members of the Constitutional Convention are able to recall the fact that it was the debts of Mexico that furnished the pretext for the intervention of France, England, and Spain in the affairs of that republic in 1861, which led to the setting up by NAPOLEON III. of MAXIMILIAN as Emperor of Mexico, and very nearly brought about a war between the United States and France. Possibly some Americans have forgotten that grave international incident; and there are evidently others who would have this Government create upon the basis of the Teller resolution a situation full of similar perils.

COMONFORT, the constitutionally elected President of Mexico, had been driven from the capital by ZULOAGA, who, proving unpopular, was forced to relinquish the powers of the Government into the hands of MIRAMON, who ruled without shadow of lawful authority or any regard for principle or the public welfare. Bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 were issued by him through the agency of a Swiss speculator named JECKER, on which $750,000 was realized. Frenchmen having taken over the bonds from JECKER, the face of the loan and $12,900,000 for damages to the property of French subjects in Mexico figured in the amount France set out to collect by force. England and Spain withdrew from the undertaking soon after the landing of the troops, perceiving that the designs of France transcended the limits of the convention of London, by which the three powers bound themselves not to seek any acquisition of territory or to attempt to control the action of the Mexicans in choosing their own form of government. But NAPOLEON III., in his letter of instruction to Gen. FOREY, had declared that it was the purpose of France to put an obstacle in the way of the absorption of Mexico by the United States; to destroy the commercial domination of "the great Anglo-Saxon federation" in North America; "to re-establish the prestige of the Latin race in America"; and "to increase the influence of France by the establishment in Mexico of a Government more sympathetic with its interests." The Mexican people were silenced by French arms, and the puppet Emperor was set up, only to lose his throne and life as soon as the increasing peremptoriness of Mr. SEWARD'S protests and the significant massing of Federal troops on the Rio Grande warned NAPOLEON III. that he could not after the conclusion of our civil war safely persist in a policy that during its progress we had been compelled to tolerate. If we had not been pretty fully occupied with our own troubles we should, of course, have interfered long before to drive the French invaders out of Mexico. We should have become involved in a war with France.

The story of that affair reads to-day not merely like a recital of historic events, but as a reasonable prophecy of things to come in Cuba if that little neighbor of ours is not at the outset put in a position that safeguards her from visitation by European powers seeking to collect debts with ironclads and armies. Her statesmen tell us that they have provided that safeguard by a clause in the Constitution forbidding the creation of debt beyond the ability of the country to pay principal and interest. Of what avail are Constitutional prohibitions when they stand opposed to the large designs of dictators and usurpers? There will be Miramons in Cuba. There is now a Castro in Venezuela who candidly admits that the decisions of the Supreme Court of that republic are law, "except where they conflict with the principles of the revolution," meaning the revolution by which he came into power. There will always be Jeckers ready to give Cuba $750,000 for $15,000,000 of her bonds. And we can never say at what moment some new Napoleon III. on a European throne will become animated with the desire to curb the power of the great Anglo-Saxon federation in North America.

Of like importance to us is it that the treaty-making power in Cuba shall be exercised under restraining considerations of prudence for her and safety for us. A stipulation that she shall make no treaty compromising her independence is quite meaningless. No free and well-governed nation does that. But dictators and usurpers in Spanish-American republics are capable of anything. It is not merely the prohibition of improvident and perilous acts that we must insist on, but the recognition of our intervention as of right to put an end to conditions that imperil our peace and safety. We do not want to have to go to war with Cuba or with her usurping rulers or with her invaders, and be compelled to reduce the defenses of Havana and Santiago whenever we shall next be called on to deal with dangers in that quarter. The sovereignty and independence of Cuba are perfectly compatible with all that we require. Less than we require would not insure our own safety or the peace and tranquillity of the island. Out of the power we now have under the treaty with Spain we must reserve rights requisite for self-protection.

CROKER AND DEVERY.

We tender to Mr. NIXON, the Chairman of the Committee of Purification appointed by CROKER, the assurance of our hearty sympathy. He is in a most embarrassing situation, and we fear that he is not likely to be relieved from it by his official godfather.

Mr. NIXON is apparently the victim of his too guileless and confiding nature. He went into the task set for him by Mr. CROKER with the most emphatic professions of faith in the sincerity of Mr. CROKER'S wish to have the task performed with energy and impartiality. In accordance with that faith he has been engaged in securing evidence that the unspeakable corruption of the Police Department was to be put down only by the removal of DEVERY from the office of Chief. In this pursuit he has undoubtedly been very successful. We are not able to say just how much further he has gone, or whether he has traced or tried to trace the corruption beyond DEVERY to the "combine" which represents the power higher and stronger than DEVERY himself. But Mr. NIXON unquestionably has reached the proof that the sale of licenses to deal in vice was protected by DEVERY, and could not be broken up while he was at the head of the force. As to this fact Mr. NIXON has made no pretense of secrecy. He has been apologetic and ambiguous in his utterances on other matters, but on this he has shown no reserve.

Now he finds DEVERY more strongly intrenched than ever before, with no one but an invalid old man over him, and even that degree of control rendered futile by the fact that Commissioner MURPHY knew as well as Mr. NIXON did the real character and function of DEVERY when he appointed him to his present position. Of course this is not likely to have been done without the consent of Mr. CROKER. Mr. NIXON is torn with doubt whether Mr. CROKER has betrayed him, or has himself been deceived, or has been misrepresented. It is reported that he has sent to Mr. CROKER a vigorous protest on the subject, and an appeal to reverse the action which is so peculiarly injurious and insulting to the Chairman of the Purification Committee.

We fear that it will avail him nothing. Even if Mr. CROKER has been misled, he will hardly venture to "call down" the Mayor, who is directly responsible for the recent proceeding. And we do not for a moment think that Mr. CROKER has been misled. We do not believe that he ever had the faintest intention that Mr. NIXON should expose DEVERY'S guilt in the matter under discussion, or that the revenues of Tammany from vice should be interfered with, save possibly for a time, when public sentiment was particularly aroused. Mr. NIXON was meant to be either an accomplice or a dupe in a game of deceit and humbug. Apparently he has not understood the limitations of his part. He has gone so far that it will be exceedingly difficult for him to draw back. But we are convinced that it will be in vain for him to appeal to Mr. CROKER for help or support.

THE IRON AND STEEL CONSOLIDATION.

In the scheme of industrial consolidation now attracting so large a measure of public attention, we have the principle of business organization carried to what would appear to be its ultimate application. The underlying purpose is to secure the highest attainable economies in cost of production by bringing coal and ore mining, coke making, crude and finished iron, steel in all forms, most of the manufactures of iron and steel and both rail and water carriage under one central management. Competition is thus practically eliminated from the iron and steel business under existing conditions. So far as can be judged from a survey of the field, it will remain a vast monopoly as long as the tariff is continued on the plane of duties adjusted to the views of producers. That our iron and steel duties have ceased to be protective is too obvious to need explanation. Industries which not only met the requirements of the home markets, but were able last year to export to the value of $130,000,000, in round numbers, do not need protection. Without it very little foreign material in the way of iron or steel could come to this country. It can nowhere be made abroad cheap enough to meet American competition in our own markets. If, however, the principle of protection was abandoned, and such raw materials as ore and fuel, which never needed protection at any time and least of all now, were made free, there would be opportunity for the profitable establishment of iron and steel works on the seaboard, independent of controlled domestic ore and coal supplies, and, so far as the Eastern and seaboard markets are concerned, of the railroad combinations which do, or may, control distribution.

That such a checkmate may be considered imminent is shown by the surprise furnished the country by Mr. BABCOCK of Wisconsin in his bill providing for the transfer of most of the items of the metal schedule of the Dingley tariff to the free list. Had Mr. BABCOCK been a Democrat or a Populist, this would have passed for a bit of demagogy, with no more serious purpose than to make the sponsor of the bill "solid" with his constituents. But Mr. BABCOCK is a forceful business man, one of the leaders of the Republican Party in the House, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee. That he is somewhat in advance of his party in this matter is evident; but it may be that he is not so far in advance of public opinion as would appear. If Mr. BABCOCK is right, it is obvious that the new iron and steel consolidation, however strong, is by no means invulnerable. Such a change in the tariff as he proposes might create conditions which, if assured, would render the consummation of the plan impossible. If subsequently effected it will impose such restraints upon the operations of the company as will effectually safeguard the interests of consumers.

It is dangerous to prejudge the effects of a movement which seems to be the outgrowth of forces operating in obedience to the natural laws of trade. Under such a consolidation as is now in hand, it will be possible to cheapen costs materially and maintain prices at a uniformly low level with almost entire freedom from disturbing fluctuations. To those who are honestly desirous of following the results of the consolidation, and of judging for themselves, independent of any dictation by politicians eager for issues, how its promoters have discharged their stewardship, the following summary statement of the conditions existing at the moment in the iron and steel markets of this country will be of interest. It will furnish a datum line from which to determine the movement of prices under the new control. This is fair enough, as present conditions may be considered normal to a general average prosperity.

The average market price since January 1 of the staples of the iron and steel trades, all of which are to pass under the new control if the plan of consolidation is consummated, each taken in what may be considered its principal market, is shown in the following table:

Foundry pig, No. 2 standard, Philadelphia	$15.30
Foundry pig, No. 2 Southern, Cincinnati	12.90
Bessemer pig, Pittsburg	14.17
Grey forge, Pittsburg	13.75
Steel billets, Philadelphia	21.33
Steel billets, Pittsburg	20.00
Wire rods (delivered)	35.00
Steel rails, heavy section, Eastern mill	28.00
Bar iron, refined, Philadelphia	1.40
Bar iron, common, Chicago	1.45
Steel bars, tidewater	1.40
Steel bars, Chicago	1.25
Steel beams, tidewater	1.65
Steel beams, Pittsburg	1.50
Angles, tidewater	1.55
Angles, Pittsburg	1.40
Sheets, No. 27, Pittsburg	2.85
Barb wire, Pittsburg	2.90
Wire nails, Pittsburg	2.30
Tank plates, Pittsburg	1.40

These are neither "boom" prices nor are they comparable to those which ruled during the period of depression which followed the phenomenal advance of the first months of 1899. They are, as we have said, normal to a satisfactory market. If the statements of the companies to be absorbed into the new omnibus consolidation are truthful, they are now making large profits and adding heavily to surplus. No combination of ore miners, coal miners, or carrying companies can be formed which will force them to advance prices to protect themselves against loss. If such advance is made, it will be because the management finds itself in a position to "squeeze" consumers, and means to take advantage of the opportunity. The moment this disposition is shown, it will not require a telescope to discover the danger signals flying, and forces will be set in motion which will look to the protection of the public interest. They are now held in leash.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

So far as we are able to make out from the voluminous history of the causes of Prof. Ross's resignation from Stanford University in California, there is a certain want of freedom of speech in that institution and a worse want of common sense in nearly all who have had to do with the business.

We appreciate the sensitiveness of the American Economists, and particularly of the professors, in that association as to restrictions on the expression of opinion by teachers in colleges. It is clearly desirable that there should be no restrictions that would interfere with the intellectual independence of teachers or with their faithful exposition of their respective branches of learning and research. But it is obvious that the definition and maintenance of the relations intended to secure this result must vary in different institutions. Leland Stanford University was founded by the wealthy man whose name it bears, and his widow seems to retain not only a lively interest in, but a good deal of control over, its affairs. In the case of Prof. Ross she was deeply wounded or offended by what she had been led to believe were the utterances of the professor, some of them relating to the silver question, some to coolie labor and municipal ownership, and some of them reflecting on the character of her husband. It is quite probable that she was misinformed. It is not impossible that she was unreasonable and unjust in her views of the professor's conduct and prejudiced as to the professor himself. However this may be, in June, 1900, the professor resigned because, as he wrote to the President, he was "unwilling to become a cause of worry to Mrs. STANFORD or of embarrassment to" the President, Mr. JORDAN. In the light of this statement, it does not seem doubtful that it was on account of Mrs. STANFORD'S wishes that Prof. Ross resigned. His resignation was not accepted until Nov. 12. On Nov. 14 the professor published a statement attributing the acceptance of his resignation to the dissatisfaction of Mrs. STANFORD with his expressions of opinion on public policy. On the next day he was dismissed by the President.

Since then there has been much discussion of the incident and a careful investigation by a committee of the American Economists. From the facts elicited, it appears that Prof. Ross is a man of ability and character, faithful to his duties and competent to perform them; as to his judgment and taste there is room for difference of opinion. President JORDAN seems to have been irresolute and vacillating and not consistent in his acts and utterances, not ashamed to dismiss Prof. Ross, but afraid to acknowledge his reasons for doing so. That the net result was that the professor's "freedom of speech" was interfered with at the university by the personal preferences of Mrs. STANFORD hardly admits of doubt. Whether that fact is of as great importance as it is made to appear in the report of the committee is not so clear. The professor himself does not seem at first to have resented it with as much heat as he afterward showed. It must be borne in mind that he was not dependent on the university for opportunity to expound his peculiar convictions. The press was open to him, and other institutions of instruction where his views were acceptable and his abilities recognized were not closed to him by the nature of the reasons for his removal from Stanford. Doubtless it would be best if men and women of means founding universities should leave their management to persons of skill and intelligence without interference; but if they prefer not to do so, it is mainly their own affair, and only very indirectly that of the public. Professors who do not approve are always at liberty to decline employment under such conditions. It is common sense rather than heroism in them to do so, and it is not exactly martyrdom if they accept the employment and subsequently lose it. We confess that the excitement that has been indulged in as to this matter strikes us as rather excessive, and the part taken in it by the professors a little undignified.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"How can it be," asks The Post-Graduate, in discussing the Grand Jury's condemnation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board; "how can it be that a Medical Board, without authority except in the matter of prescribing for patients, a Medical Board which has nothing to do with the hiring of nurses, and which is subject to a ward politician as a Superintendent, can be held for abuses which creep in, or, rather, pour in, on account of bad appointments, we are unable to see." Well, it is a little difficult at first thought, but, admitting, as most or all of us readily will, that the Medical Board was not responsible for the badness of appointments it did not make and could not veto, the great body of lay critics will still refuse to hold the board innocent of complicity in the scandals and cruelties recently revealed. For the doctors certainly knew of all that was going on, and they were powerless to bring about reforms only so long as, for one reason or another, all possibly connected with the retention of their positions, they submitted to the domination of the politicians and were silent in regard to objectionable practices. At any moment, by appealing to the public and giving to it unquestionable evidence that the hospital patients were systematically abused, they could have aroused the people of the city to a state of indignation that would have been instantly effective. Exactly what the Hilliard case brought to light could have been made public months and years before if the Medical Board had possessed the courage and the inclination to do it, and the politicians would have yielded to the pressure of public sentiment just as they have now. So, in a way, the doctors are responsible for the bad appointments and for all the consequences thereof.

—"Accidents," properly so called, are not nearly so frequent on railways as disasters are, but the collision on the Pennsylvania Road seems really to have been accidental in the sense that it was not due to any avoidable defect or inadequacy in the system of operation. According to present official information, such orders had been given, and such signals set, as should have made it impossible for the two trains to come together, but the forever unavoidable element of human fallibility made the apparently sufficient precautions of no avail. If the official information is accurate as well, two men, an engineer and a conductor, both of them experienced and trustworthy, and with their own lives no less than those of others put in dreadful jeopardy by any mistake, forgot their orders, ignored the signals, and rushed the train of which they had charge along a track over which another train had full right of way. Such acts are beyond comprehension, but their incomprehensibility is not enough to justify the assertion which some of the New Jersey papers are making that the managerial theory of the collision is necessarily false. Men do queer things, and what they cannot momentarily forget is yet to be discovered. In deciding upon the reality of the "accident," however, it is to be remembered that this was a "head-on" collision—that is, the trains were moving in different directions over the same line of rails. Now, single-track railways did much for the upbuilding of this country in the days when money was scarce and traffic light, but at present, and on the North Atlantic seaboard, their continued existence is hard to excuse. The Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Road traverses a section where big towns are frequent, and its business requires the running of many trains in each direction. Reflection on these circumstances suggests doubts if, after all, the unavoidable element of human fallibility was wholly responsible for the wreck, and if the lives of the passengers on the colliding trains were lost by an accident, properly so called.

—Congress passed and the President signed this month an act authorising the Secretary of the Navy to restore the frigate Constitution—the immortal "Old Ironsides"—to a condition, as regards hull and rigging, as nearly like what she was when in active service as is consistent with her preservation, but the expense incidental to the restoration must be provided by the Massachusetts Society, United States Daughters of 1812, at the request of which the authorization was given. So the society is now appealing to patriots in all parts of the country for contributions. Gifts as small as 25 cents will be welcomed, and everybody sending that amount will receive a handsome certificate bearing the subscriber's name. The certificate for dollar contributions is more elaborate, and the reward for getting twenty-five twenty-five-cent subscriptions will be a large photogravure of MARSHALL JOHNSON'S painting of the Constitution under full sail, a particularly fitting ornament for any schoolroom. The Constitution, after lying for many years neglected at Portsmouth, was taken to the Charlestown Navy Yard in 1898, and there the hundredth anniversary of the vessel was celebrated. She is now equipped with a deckhouse that makes her look a good deal as Admiral NOAH'S flagship is supposed to have looked. This appearance is of course quite respectable, but it is hardly in keeping with Old Ironsides's history and fame, and the task of raising the few thousand dollars needed for restoring her early graces ought not to be difficult in these days, when Americans are remembering their past with special pride. The old frigate is freighted deep with glorious associations, and it is a duty as well as a privilege to put and keep her in a condition to inspire respect as well as to deserve it. Mrs. NELSON V. TITUS, Post Office Box 3,514, Boston, is the President of the Massachusetts Society, U. S. D., 1812, and to her applications for certificates—with money inclosed, of course—should be sent.

—Unqualified acceptance of the malaria-mosquito theory is expressed by The London Lancet, but the words used in doing it are unhappily chosen and arranged. "That malaria," says The Lancet, "is transmitted from man to man by a particular species of mosquito is now accepted by all biologists and medical men who have given proper attention to the matter." This seems to be a specimen of reasoping in a circle, for, strictly speaking, it involves the assumption, not on its face necessary or even justifiable, that doubt or denial of the mosquito-malaria theory is proof of failure to investigate the subject. It would have been better if The Lancet had said what it meant and what is unquestionably true, that all biologists and medical men who have given the theory enough attention and investigation to warrant them in forming an opinion on its merits have accorded to it their unqualified approbation—as a good working hypothesis. Many of them still hesitate to assert, or even to admit, that malaria is invariably conveyed from man to man by mosquitoes, but none of them denies that the insect can and does perform this unkindly service. For the confusion of such skeptics as remain, not because they are unconvinced, but because they are uninformed, The Lancet rehearses in elaborate detail the two experiments—one positive and one negative—that were conducted during the past Summer by a committee of eminent London scientists. One of them, while remaining in England in a place where malaria was unknown, allowed himself to be bitten by mosquitoes from Italy known to be infected. He immediately developed a case of tertian malaria. Meanwhile a party of doctors took up their residence in the most dangerous part of the Roman Campagna, where even the native peasants have not been able to acquire immunity, and though they took no precautions except to protect themselves from mosquitoes betweeen sunset and sunrise, not one of them, though their stay was prolonged for several months, showed the slightest symptoms of the disease. These tests, so far as they go, are conclusive, and they go no little distance.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston is reported as saying that he is not seeking to boom anybody for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904, and that, in his opinion, it is altogether too early to be bothering one's self or the party about that.

* * *

United States Minister Edwin H. Conger may be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa at the next election, but if so he will find that he is not the only man willing, perhaps anxious, to accept it. Already there are five others in the field, and the State Nominating Convention is a long way off.

* * *

It is expected that Thomas McAdory Owen, a lawyer, of Birmingham, will be the first appointee to the new office of Commissioner in charge of the Department of History and Archives of Alabama. He is a son-in-law of Congressman J. H. Bankhead. He has given much attention to historical research, and is believed to be as well qualified for the position as any man in the State.

* * *

Mayor Sutherland of Yonkers is persuaded that Yonkers is greatly in need of a public library, having failed to get that bequeathed to it by Samuel J. Tilden through the "breaking" of his will, and he is trying to persuade Mr. Andrew Carnegie to give the money to build one. He promises him that the city will furnish the site, and defray all the expenses of maintaining the library.

* * *

Joshua F. Chipperfield, the new Postmaster at Belleville, West Va., has just taken out naturalization papers, it is said, after being in office a week. He was the son of an English ship Captain, and was born at sea. For many years he has been a Notary Public, and in that time has taken acknowledgments to a very large number of deeds and other papers, the legality of which may now be called in question.

* * *

A new tea company, influenced by Dr. Shepard's success, has just bought 6,000 acres of land in Colleton County, S. C., intending to raise tea for the market. The company paid $20,000 for the land, and will plant but 100 acres this season, as it is now rather late to begin the preparation of the ground. Next year over 5,000 acres will be planted, and the output is expected to exceed 300,000 pounds.

DEEP WATER HARBOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from a civil engineer about the effect of the projecting jetties in gathering the storm water and pouring it on the City of Galveston was very interesting and, to most of us, novel. I do not see the practical benefit of it now, for the work is done, the channel has been obtained, and the unchangeable trade current has been established; but it is the right of every prophet to say afterward, "I told you so," and in that trite expression lies his only satisfaction.

What he says about the effort to obtain thirty-foot water there reminds me of a thing that has made me wonder. Thirty-foot harbors are scarce in the United States, and one would suppose that the gain of such a port would be observed and talked about, especially considering the promise of a canal through the Isthmus. If you examine the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, you will find no such harbor, not one. Yet we think we are to have a canal, and that will call for at least one deep-water port on the Gulf, to receive the Pacific freights, and there is a prospect of a great foreign trade in coal and iron, both of which require large ships for economical transportation.

Now I reach the point, which is, that within the last year a good channel has been opened into Pensacola, straight, easy, and thirty-one feet deep. Three battleships are in there now. This is a big thing, for Pensacola has good interior water and a yellow pine trade that is perhaps the greatest done by any port, and the place lies well for the coal and iron business. The simple fact is that we have gained another harbor of the New York and San Francisco class just where we want it.

Now, why has so little attention been paid to it? It is because the work was done by the army on a regular appropriation, without flourish of trumpets and as a matter of course. Some of the papers seem to hate the army, to believe it is dangerous and costly, and avoid giving it any free advertising.

FRANCIS H. SHEPPARD.
St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., Feb. 20, 1901.

THE TEACHINGS OF JESUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Feb. 18 contains a report of the sermon of Rabbi Silverman, preached the day preceding, on the "Real Origin of the Golden Rule." Dr. Silverman, with Count Tolstoi, regards Jesus' teaching of non-resistance (in the Sermon on the Mount) as not only literal, but as intended to be literally applied in the sphere of legislation and government. Unlike Tolstoi, the learned Rabbi says Jesus' teaching is utterly impracticable and injurious to society.

But the speaker overlooked two things in the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ. Jesus' reply to the question of tribute money showed that He expected government to continue and to have and exercise rights, and, if need be, compulsion. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's"—this involves Caesar's right to collect taxes for the support of government and involves also police, soldiery, and all the machinery of force.

Another oft-overlooked fact is Jesus' practical interpretation of His own injunction about turning the other cheek. At a certain point in His so-called trial before the High Priest, an underling smote Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, "Answerest thou the High Priest so?" Did Jesus then abrogate courts of justice? Did He turn the other side of His face for the man to smite Him again? Not at all. With supreme dignity He reminded His smiter and the Sanhedrin which permitted such an outrage, that this was a court of justice—a place not for smiting with the fist of passion, but for the ascertaining of the truth and for the just execution of law. "If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil; but if well, why smitest thou me?" So Jesus Christ both taught and acted in a way that showed His complete recognition of government and society, and yet there was no spirit of revenge in His repelling of His assailant's blow. The words of Jesus are spirit and are life. If understood as He intended and interpreted them, they are both a practical guide for daily conduct, while they always hold up an ideal higher than we can at present attain.

Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS.
Marble Collegiate Church.
New York, Feb. 23, 1901.

DEAN SWIFT'S SERMON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish through your valuable paper briefly to reply to an article appearing in the issue of the 22d inst., signed "An Old Man in Doubt." Like this old man, I am in doubt also. Although only thirty years of age, I have seen and learned much concerning different creeds, to my own satisfaction! I was reared a Methodist, but for various reasons now belong to no Church, though firmly believing in a God and superior Being. I believe that "Ye are bought with a price, be not ye the servants of men." (First Corinthians, vii., 23.)

For that reason I will always remain a Protestant. But the most convincing argument I find to satisfy myself (and I hope it will help to console this old gentleman in the remaining years of his life) is the short sermon by Dean Swift and handed to me by the Rev. William Manning, formerly of Rochester, N. Y. The text is taken from Job, i., 21: "Naked came I from my mother's womb, and naked return I hither." He divides it into three parts, thus: 1. Man's ingress into the world; 2. Man's progress through the world; 3. Man's egress out of the world.

Man's ingress into the world is—naked and bare!
Man's progress through the world is—sorrow and care!
Man's egress out of the world—the Lord knows where!
But if we do well here we shall do well there,
And I could tell you no more if I preached the whole year.

JAMES N. HERBERT, Jr.
Cranford, N. J., Feb. 23, 1901.

Criticism of Controller Coler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When one from conviction is a Democrat, Republican, Prohibitionist, or what not, party fealty is to be commended; but when the administration of one's party is corrupt, the corruptors should be condemned.

Hobnobbing with them seems very much like condoning their faults, and it is to be regretted to see a young man of such possibilities as Bird S. Coler extending the hand of fellowship to those from whom it should be withdrawn.

Mr. Coler's evident ambition to be Mayor of New York is to be admired. With a proper Council, Board of Aldermen, and the other city officers, his administration would, no doubt, be one of excellence; but a Mayor with the balance of power in the hands of a boss openly opposed to him would cut a sorry figure, and forever ruin his political prospects.

Though an admirer of Mr. Coler and a Democrat, I cannot understand how he can, after his turning down by the last State Convention, now consort with the henchmen of the King of New York, especially when, by so doing, he alienates many elements which would gladly support him.

G. FLETCHER HALL.
New York, Feb. 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Getting Into the Whirl.

"Is Mrs. McSwagger a member of the swell circle?"

"No, she is simply clinging to the periphery."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Lincoln Didn't Say That.

"Er—who was it said that no man is good enough to govern another man without that man's consent?"

"Lincoln, I believe. But he never said no woman was good enough."—Indianapolis Press.

Exposure.

"Where are you rushing so fast?"

"Up to the health office to get vaccinated."

"Eh! Been exposed?"

"Yep. Telephone girl this morning gave the pest-house number by mistake!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Had Dined Late.

"What can I do for you?" asked the druggist, who had been aroused from his sleep by the violent ringing of the night bell.

"Why, m' fr'en," said De Kanter, "I want look atyer City Direct'ry, an' shee what my 'dresh ish, sho I can go home."—Philadelphia Press.

Fatal Process.

"Gazzam has been going without his breakfast for a month, to reduce his flesh," said Twynn.

"With what effect?" asked Triplett.

"He is losing two pounds a week and is very much tickled over it."

"Well, if he keeps on at that rate he'll be tickled to death."—Detroit Free Press.

HOPES FULFILLED.

Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Herald.

After the rain, then the sunshine again;
After the night the dawn;
And a sweet release and abiding peace
After the pain has gone.
But over and over this lesson stern,
The fickle and careless old world must learn:
Under the beauty and bloom of the rose,
In hiding, the sharp, cruel thorns repose.

He only knows of the sweetness that flows
From Nature's purest rills,
Who, weary, mounts to the life-giving founts
Far up among the hills.
But over and over this lesson stern
The fickle and careless old world must learn:
Under the beauty and bloom of the rose,
In hiding, the sharp, cruel thorns repose.

After the fear and the sad, bitter tear,
Cometh the hope fulfilled.
After the climb, then the prospect sublime,
As the Good Father willed.
But over and over this lesson stern
The fickle and careless old world must learn:
Under the beauty and bloom of the rose,
In hiding, the sharp, cruel thorns repose.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A NEW BILL AGAINST ANARCHISTS IN ITALY.—One of the last acts of Signor Gianturco before he retired from the post of Italian Minister of Justice was to bring forward the scheme of a law against Anarchists. It was done in reply to an interpellation in the Chamber inquiring what had been done since the international conference in regard to the suppression of anarchy. The bill is now being examined by the Senate, which body it is expected to pass without much opposition, while it is believed that, as far as the Chamber is concerned, the new Minister of Justice may possibly withdraw it before it reaches that body, as otherwise it would drive the Moderates on the left away from the support of the new administration. The bill contains several features of the old Public Safety bill, which caused so much difficulty under the Pelloux Ministry.

The measure includes eight articles, of which the first makes Articles 248 and 250 of the Italian Penal Code applicable to all persons who unite or associate in order to attempt to overturn existing institutions or to commit crimes against life and property. The articles of the Penal Code referred to inflict penal servitude varying from one to twelve years.

Article 2 of the bill exempts from penalty persons who turn King's evidence against their associates. Articles 3 and 4 condemn public and private instigators to Anarchist crimes to a punishment of from four to seven years' penal servitude, and make persons on whom such a penalty has been inflicted liable to transportation outside the kingdom.

Article 5 enables the police to forbid persons condemned under the present law to reside in certain localities.

Article 6 causes Articles 1, 3, and 4 to be made applicable to the person of the sovereign as the personification of existing institutions.

Article 7 forbids the publication of the biographies and portraits of Anarchist criminals and the publication of reports of proceedings taken against them. Article 8 forbids the publication of subscription lists in favor of Anarchist criminals and punishes those who open subscriptions with imprisonment from three months to one year and a fine up to 3,000 lire, or $600.

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THE BULGARIAN ELECTIONS.—Advices from Bulgaria by way of Athens show that the results of the general election to the Sobranje are such that the Court party can hardly feel itself strong enough to invoke Article XLVII. of the Constitution, providing for government from the Throne, which would very likely be followed by a revision of the Constitution in favor of absolutism. The liberal tendencies of the electorates are said to be very marked in the returns that have thus far come to hand. The most significant sign is the revival of the old Stambolofist Party, which is reported to have gained 36 seats; on the other hand, the Stoiloffists have gained 24, the Karaveloffists 23, and the Zankoffists 28. The Peasant Party has placed 13 members, the Ministerialists 11, the Turks 8, the Radoslavoffists 4, the Socialists 3, and the Independents 1, while fresh elections are now being held in 16 constituencies. The number of candidates and the activity displayed on all sides are said to have been unprecedented.

Organs of the Court party in Sofia are now accusing Prince Ferdinand of playing a double game, for while it is said that he openly advocated absolutism, he insisted upon the appointment of Gen. Petroff as Minister of the Interior, under whose direction the elections were held. The possession of this post by a party leader has often turned the election in the favor of his party, as it is the duty of the Minister of the Interior to supervise the gendarmerie, in whose charge the voting is carried on. Hence it is said that the result of the election shows that the Prince has invited the support of the Stoiloffists, and that a rational coalition Ministry is contemplated. The fact that Prince Ferdinand has practically asked the constituencies to rid him of the domination of absolutist leaders is said to have made a good impression throughout the principality.

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THE GREAT NILE DAMS.—Sir John Aird, M. P., and Sir Benjamin Baker, the well-known British engineer, who last Fall were sent to Egypt by the Foreign Office to inspect the great engineering works on the Nile, which, when completed, will go far toward rendering famine in the valley impossible, are now on their way from Cairo to London with their report. Before leaving Egypt they refused to talk for publication except in so far as to make a statement as to the present extent of the work accomplished. But this is given with so much detail that it is believed to preclude the possibility of an adverse report.

The total extent of the Assuan Dam, which will hold back the waters of the Nile, is one mile and a quarter, of which one mile and an eighth of the foundation is finished. All the granite masonry required for the dam is cut and ready to be laid in its place, and when the Commissioners left Assuan temporary dams had already been constructed throughout for this purpose, and pumps were about to be placed at work. The dam is pierced with 180 openings, about 23 feet high and 7 feet wide, which are controlled by steel sluices, their number and size being determined by exact mathematical calculations based upon the records of floods extending back for more than twenty-five years. The discharge through these sluices at high Nile may reach 15,000 tons of water per second.

The Commissioners found that the navigation channel and chain of locks were equally advanced with the dam itself, and that the lock gates will be in operation in about three months, while unless something unforeseen occurs the reservoirs will be ready for use for the Nile flood of 1903, well within the contract time.

At Assiut the Commissioners found that in the great regulating dam across the Nile only a portion of the superstructure is yet to be completed, the sluice openings here number 111, all 16 feet wide. The delivery of their steel gates has already begun. Here, too, the foundation is granite, unlike that of the great structure near Cairo, which is brick, but it will be operated upon the same principle.

A supplementary work to the reservoirs dam is the new headwork to the Ibramieh Canal, consisting of regulating sluices and a lock. To permit the beginning of this, a diversion channel has been constructed for the Ibramieh Canal, where from 4,000 to 5,000 men are engaged in the cutting. All these works, which form the most prodigious barrage system in the world, it is expected will be completed in time for the Nile flood of 1905.

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RUSSIA'S CLAIM TO MANCHURIA.—What is considered as confirmation of the view that Russia means to hold on to Manchuria, irrespective of the desires of the powers, is an article in The Moscow Gazette, which paper, in delicate questions of international diplomacy, has frequently been known to speak ex cathedra. The article begins by saying that it would be a waste of time for Russia to keep a loose hand on Manchuria while awaiting the present condition of anarchy in China to subside. The country must be made acquainted with the benefits of Russian civilization, and at once. This can only be done by the re-establishment of order, and Russia for obvious reasons is alone able to do this. The article thus concludes:

"The sole means of maintaining order in the country is the establishment of a permanent Russian administration. This is the only way in which we can fulfill our historic mission without imposing an intolerable burden on the Treasury. The natural resources of Manchuria, in the discovery of which we have spent hundreds of millions, would easily render possible a successful administration of the province by Russian officials, without necessitating any demand for pecuniary assistance on our part. At present we are merely camping there; we are forced to incur expense without compensation, and without being able to rescue the inhabitants from distress and demoralization. Yet the welfare of Manchuria would be a natural consequence of a properly organized Russian administration, which would at the same time relieve the Treasury from the present enormous expenditure. The necessity of the permanent settlement of the Manchurian question has now become urgent. We repeat that the more the Chinese problem is confused by the intrigues of the European powers and of the Imperial Court the more necessary for us is the speedy solution of the Manchurian question."

Charles Stewart Smith Improved.

At the home of Charles Stewart Smith, 25 West Forty-seventh Street, it was said last night that Mr. Smith's condition had much improved during the preceding twenty-four hours. Mr. Smith has been seriously ill with pleurisy for two weeks.

THE WHITE RATS SAY THEY RAISED $10,000

Their Benefit at the Academy of Music a Great Success.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan Said to Have Paid $3,000 for a Seat—Contradictory Statements by Both Sides.

From noon yesterday to almost midnight the White Rats of America were busy giving their first independent benefit in the Academy of Music. They announced in the evening that they had realized between $9,000 and $10,000 on the venture. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan is said to have paid $3,000 for one seat. Many tickets were sold for as much as $200.

Among the performers who made up the bill were De Wolf Hopper, "Jim" Corbett, J. Aldrich Libby, the Raymond musical trio, Tim Cronin, Ezra Kendall, Weber and Fields, John T. Kelly, Dorothy Morton, Andrew Mack, Henry E. Dixey, George Fuller Golden, Kitty Mitchell, Maurice Barrymore, Sam Bernard, and Dan Daly. Mr. Golden made two speeches, one in the afternoon and one at night. He said that the Rats had at their command for the building of theatres over the country and for the lease of houses already built the sum of $1,000,000.

"The syndicate is trying to keep us from earning our bread and butter," he said.

("Down with the trusts," shouted the audience, after which there was prolonged applause.

One announcement that Mr. Golden made was greeted by an uproar. It was the reading of an agreement that Tim Cronin had brought from Worcester. The signers of the bargain, Managers Shea and Wilton, both hitherto syndicate men, wrote that they would in future cease to deduct the 5 per cent. commission from salaries, and that all Rats billed to appear on their forthcoming bills should be billed by Rat agencies. This was regarded as the sign of speedy victory by the Rats, as the trust managers had announced that none of their satellites in smaller towns were giving in to Rat demands.

It was announced from the stage that, besides having the Academy of Music for ten weeks on Sundays, the Rats had arranged to use the Academy of Music in Brooklyn and the Star Theatre in Philadelphia. Mr. Golden said that he had at least a score of offers from wealthy men who wished to organize syndicates to provide houses for the Rats. While the benefit was in progress the scenery on the stage of the Academy was packed with Rats and their friends. So crowded was the place that the performers had to fight their way to the footlights, and the applause after each act was as loud behind the curtain as in front.

The Auditorium was nearly filled all day. For the very few empty seats the Rats had received money, although the buyers did not appear. The aisles were crowded part of the time. Out in the lobby women members of the striking organization sold flowers at ridiculously low prices, and talked to the incoming spectators about the controversy, urging sympathy with the Rats. Among those who sold thus were Miss Morton, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. "Jimmie" Harry, Mrs. Harry Watson, Mlle. Florine, Miss Myrtle Gale, Miss Neville, and Miss Emma Carus.

During the day the Rats found time to have some meetings. More than 150 new members were initiated, among them being forty-three women, called "White Stars." It was stated by Mr. Keith that he had just made contracts with several leading Rats, who were supposed to be in power among the strikers, but he refused to name the men. The Rats vigorously denied this. They said, further, that the organization of a society known as the White Mice was due to a scheme of the managers to divide attention and persuade the public that there was one union which was on their side.

From the offices of the Association of Vaudeville Managers, called the Vaudeville Trust, there was issued the following signed type-written statement:

The statement by the White Rats that commissions on booking contracts would be abolished is only voicing the mangers' sentiments as already expressed to the White Rats' committee on Feb. 7, as they well know. Yet in this connection it is a bit queer the performers have in many instances in the past insisted on paying commissions to agencies they preferred to do so instead of booking directly with the manager with whom they could book, in most cases, free of charge. Some of the association members never took a commission until they became members of the association, and then only under personal protest at nearly every meeting held. The majority in the association favored commissions, and those opposed submitted to the majority. This has been known to every White Rat since March 6, and it is also further known to all Rats that we have agreed to abrogate commissions on March 6, subject only to ratification by the full association, which is so extremely probable as to amount to a practical certainty.

So the Rats "have made the vaudeville profession what it is." We thought other performers and the managers had helped a little. We believe the public would think so too if they could know all about it. That the money for the magnificent houses built for performers and the public come from the pockets of performers whose salaries have increased with the improvements in the houses?

These people have a royal nerve when they say that "the statement that just as good bills can be offered without them is absolutely untrue and absurd." This would sound better coming from the public rather than the actor. We challenge the performer to show wherein our contracts are inequitable. The manager does not "reserve the right to cancel the artist's engagement" without notice—without good and sufficient cause. All the players and acts are not "well known before they are booked" and cannot all be known to any manager.

Commissions will doubtless be abolished on March 6, but not before. What influence the hasty and inconsiderate action of the performers during the past few days will have on the managers at their meeting on March 6 it is impossible to say. Their unwarranted action may have so antagonized the managers who were formerly working for their interest as to lead them to reconsider the agreement which has been violated by the performers themselves. Whatever action may be taken by the managers at this meeting on March 6, the results will be for the benefit of individual performers only and not because of the high-handed and arbitrary demands of any organization. So far as the managers are concerned, the White Rats, by violating agreements entered into by them, have ceased to exist as an organization.

D. F. HENNESSY,
Manager Eastern Office, Association of Vaudeville Managers.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—Manager Wilton of the Park Theatre denies absolutely the statement made by the White Rats in New York to the effect that Shea & Wilton, members of the Eastern circuit, controlling vaudeville houses in Worcester and Springfield, have agreed to abrogate the commission and engage their artists through the agency of the White Rats. Mr. Wilton said: "I brand the story as a lie. We have not conceded an inch to the demands of the White Rats, and never will."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24.—Manager Casey, for P. F. Shea, proprietor of the local vaudeville house, emphatically denies that Mr. Shea, who is now in Montreal, has made or will make any agreement to submit to the White Rats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The White Rats have extended their fight against the vaudeville managers to this city. M. Shea, proprietor of the leading vaudeville theatre here and one of the leading members of the Vaudeville Managers' Association, has received notice from over half the actors billed to appear next week that they will not appear.

WHITE RATS' STRIKE INDORSED

A Variety Actor Says that the Published Salaries Are Much Exaggerated.

For once a variety actor yesterday broke all records by declaring that vaudeville artists were not paid as much as the public generally supposed. The rule with variety actors is to make the salaries appear as large as possible in order to enhance the value of the performers. The shining exception was Joseph M. Lawrence, delegate of the Actors' National Protective Union to the Central Federated Union, who made the assertion in a speech yesterday at the meeting of the central body regarding the strike of the Whate Rats.

"If they were paid the salaries they are quoted as receiving," he continued, "the general run of them would be better off. While some of the stars are paid $400, $500, $600, or $900 a week, the great majority of good every-day vaudeville actors receive less. A team generally gets $60 a week, which is $30 a week each for two men. Of this the 5 per cent. commission leaves them $28.50, and when they have to jump to others towns the fare comes out of this. Besides, a vaudeville artist is lucky if he works thirty or forty weeks in the year."

Lawrence said that his organization had decided to support the White Rats in their strike. Delegate Barry, also of the Actors' Protective Union, said that not a member of his organization had taken the place of a single White Rat.

"We are hand in hand with them," he went on. "They asked us to support them, and we voted to do so morally and financially. I was offered $250 a week and a long engagement to take the place of a White Rat, and refused the offer. [Applause.] Why, a manager offered a Bowery actor $300 a week to take the place of a White Rat, and he laughed at the idea, and refused the job." [Cries of "Good Boy!"]

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said his organization was also ready to support the White Rats. It would cooperate in every way posible to help them to win.

"I want to speak for the Bill Posters' Union said the delegate of that organization. "We are ready to refuse to stick bills for any theatre whose variety teams are suffering from the sickness of the White Rats, which attacked them last week. We'll get sick, too, if it is necessary to help them to win."

The strike of the White Rats was then indorsed.

"THE WHITE MICE" MEET.

They Will Have a Ball Soon and Then Try to Elevate Chorus Girls.

"The White Mice," an organization of chorus girls, met yesterday afternoon in the Grand Central Palace. They elected Miss Annie Black President, to succeed Miss Rita Dean, resigned. The Secretary, Miss Frances Rockefeller King, managed the meeting. She announced that the organization had received an indorsement of its plan from Charles Frohman and other managers, and that the Mice did not intend to be anything in the nature of a labor union or to oppose the managers in any way.

A letter was read in the meeting. In it was a request for tickets to the Mices' ball, which will be given in the Grand Central Palace on March 7. The writer said:

"I inclose 26 cents in postage. I want to come to the ball if there is any chance that I shall meet there a nice actress. I never met an actress, and I want to see one. The 26 cents is for answers to this. I want an answer every day between now and the ball, may be oftener."

When the letter was read the President called for a vote by hand-raising on the question of whether or not the letter should be adopted. The affirmatives won. Then there was a call for those to raise hands who would undertake the thirteen answers. All the members present responded favorably. Miss King said that they would have to draw straws.

Arrangements for the ball were discussed. A letter stating that several lodges of Elks would attend in a body was read, also one to the effect that some Yale and Harvard students were coming to town for the event. Miss Black made a speech.

"The ball," she said, "is to start a fund. After that we shall attend to the needs of those chorus girls who are stranded or sick. We shall have afternoon teas and other entertainments. We are not going to allow any stars in this society. Our purpose is to better the members of our class in every way we can, give them pleasure and help, promote their friendship among themselves, and generally make life more enjoyable and more profitable to them."

"VIENNA LIFE" TO TRAVEL.

Rudolph Aronson Says He Will Put It on the Road.

Rudolph Aronson was asked yesterday what he intended to do with his production "Vienna Life," which has been running at the Broadway Theatre, but which came to an abrupt ending Saturday night. He said that there was no doubt in his mind that the piece met with failure on account of inexperienced management, he himself having been ill at home for several weeks and unable to attend to the business.

"We are going to put the piece on the road just as soon as I can get out to attend to it," said Mr. Aronson. "I have already received offers for booking it in some of the large cities. There may be a change in the cast, but I do not yet know what it will be."

Reopening of the Savoy.

The Savoy Theatre, which has been dark for several weeks, will reopen to-night with the new musical farce, "The Governor's Son," written by George M. Cohan. The farce is in three acts, and employs over fifty persons, the stars being the family of fun-makers, as the four Cohans are known.

The Nethersole Company Disbands.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The Olga Nethersole company has closed its season with the performance of "Sapho" at the Olympic Theatre, and the entire troupe departed for New York to-day. The illness of Miss Nethersole and her departure for Europe were the immediate cause of the premature winding up of the season.

A MORAL LAW FOR ART.

Lecture by Dr. Henry Van Dyke Before the People's Institute.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton was the speaker before the People's Institute at Cooper Union last evening. His subject was, "Is There a Moral Law for Art?" Beginning with the general proposition that all men are able to distinguish between right and wrong, and that all therefore are called upon to live under the moral law, Dr. Van Dyke continued:

"The purpose of art is the expression and diffusion of human pleasure.' Nothing is good in art that does not fulfill that requirement. A man may be a good teacher, but he is not necessarily an artist. We are thankful to the man who was responsible for 'Thirty days hath September,' &c.; it's useful when we want to remember, but it is not poetry. So one might be good morally, like old Dr. Watts, who wrote 'How doth the little busy bee, improve each shining hour.' That is irreproachable morally, but it is not art."

After touching upon the laws of painting, sculpture, and literature, Dr. Van Dyke said that a community without art is blind, deaf, and dumb.

"The great value of art," he added, "is that it teaches us to find pleasure in our emotions greater than that we find in mere sensations. The pleasure found in the enjoyment of a painting is higher than that found in a good dinner. The old ascetic idea of life which would shut out all pleasure is impossible. The modern pharasaic idea, admitting the pleasure of the table but denying that of art, would be ridiculous if it were not so contemptible. The contention of those who proclaim 'art for art's sake' is based on a claim that art has no cognizance of good or evil. But the greatest works of art have always had in them a reference to the standards of life.

"The man who wants to be exempt from the moral law seeks not liberty, but degradation. The moral law applies first to the artist himself. Of moral qualities, he must first have reverence. The pessimist and cynic cannot rise to the plane of high art. There must also be sincerity. He must 'Paint the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are.'

"The mission of art is in perfect harmony with the moral law. We must, however, beware of attributing to the work of art the evil in the eye of the beholder. Many a work has been condemned by a philistine community as immoral, because the eyes of that community were immoral. There is less immorality in the nudity of art than in the nudity of the language in which it is discussed.

"Art in which the moral lesson is so weak that you can't taste it, and in which the sensual quality is so strong that you can't miss it, is the kinds that destroys and wrecks men."

Photographing the New Star.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 24.—Numerous measures and photographs have been obtained at the Harvard College Observatory of the new star in the constellation Perseus. Photographs of its spectrum by Mr. King show a remarkable change during the last two days. Instead of a continuous spectrum traversed by narrow dark lines, it now has a strongly banded spectrum, showing an entire change of its physical and chemical conditions. The star is now so bright that it can be seen at 1 o'clock in full sunlight with a telescope of only two inches' aperture.

Plainfield's Mayor to be Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 24.—It is settled among the Republicans of North Plainfield that Mayor Newton B. Smalley will be renominated for another term at the convention to be held next week, but there will be lively contests for the other nominations to be made. The Democrats have not yet secured a man who will consent to be nominated for the Mayoralty nomination.

STORY OF DELUGE PROVED BY GEOLOGY

The Rev. Dr. Wright Tells of the Results of His Travels.

Has Found Evidence in Asia Showing that Biblical Account is an Entirely Credible Story.

Letters have just been received here from the Rev. Dr. George Frederick Wright, the noted authority on the glacial period and Biblical geology, telling of the results of his search in Asia for evidences that the deluge covered the whole earth. Dr. Wright says there is eyery reason to believe in the literal accuracy of the story related in Genesis to the effect that the flood covered "all the high hills that were under the whole heaven."

The detailed results of Dr. Wright's investigations are awaited with great interest by scientists and Biblical students. He himself is now in Palestine exploring geological formations there. He expects to reach his home at Oberlin, Ohio, in the Spring. He will then publish the full story of his work.

Dr. Wright is editor of the Bibliotheca Sacra. He is Professor of the Harmony of Science and Religion in the Oberlin Theological Seminary. He is the author of a number of well-known books, notable among which are "The Ice Age in North America," "The Glacial Boundary in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky," and "Studies in Science and Religion."

The problem of the extent of the deluge is one that has long puzzled geologists. The theory generally held was that the waters merely covered the lands of Mesopotamia and the regions surrounding Mount Ararat. Dr. Wright conceived the idea that by exploring and excavating in unfrequented parts of the highlands of Siberia he could possibly find alluvial deposits which would show whether or not water had covered them at about the time the deluge is recorded to have taken place. Dr. Wright's idea was not to find fossils; such as had long before been found on mountain tops, and which had once elicited from Voltaire an elaborate argument to account for their presence upon other than Biblical theories. The Oberlin professor thought the remains would be very slight, but that perhaps disturbances would be shown to have taken place to account for which the fact of the flood would be necessary.

Dr. Wright secured a leave of absence from Oberlin, and sailed for Japan early last year. He went at once to Siberia and began his work. His son accompanied Dr. Wright as an assistant. The professor went all through Siberia, and then proceeded to Syria via the Ural and Caucasus Mountains. In a letter received in New York last week from him at Jerusalem, Prof. Wright said:

The account of the flood in the Bible is not such as to lead us to expect much direct geological evidence of it. A submergence of a year, several thousand years ago, would leave few signs which are not obliterated by time.

The Bible history stands on its own merits and has independent value. The main question of geological interest is: Are there insuperable objections to the account? The answer to this question turns upon the geological theories concerning the possible or probable rate at which changes of land levels may proceed.

Lyell's theory of uniformitarianism has been pushed too far and has had too much influence in discrediting the theory of geological catastrophes. Professor Prestwich's great work on geology does much to counteract the errors of Lyell and his followers.

Catastrophes comparable to the flood are not strange things in geology. The glacial period was connected with a series of catastrophes. I have traveled 12,000 miles in Asia to find evidences of the glacial period and have found none. There was no general glaciation of Eastern and Central Asia, as there was of America and Europe.

But I have found indisputable evidence of an extensive submergence of the land extending to the base of Mount Ararat, and that this submergence took place subsequent to the appearance of man on the earth. The Russian geologists have recently found remains of man deep down in the deposits connected with this period of submergence.

The one point of certainty is that since man's appearance there has been a period of instability in the earth's crust in Northern and Central Asia, which shows that the Biblical account of the flood is an entirely credible story.

The theory of uniformitarianism conceived by the famous geologist Lyell, and which Prof. Wright criticises, was to the effect that the stratification of the earth's surface due to different geological periods was in large measure uniform over the whole earth, and that catastrophes were of almost no occurrence in the history of the earth's crust.

Dr. Wright's criticism of Lyell, his announcement that there are scarcely any evidences of the glacial period in Northern Asia, and that he finds direct evidence of the accuracy of the theory of a universal deluge excite great interest, in view of the authority from which they come and of their distinctly novel character. The debate over the deluge question has waged for 300 years, and Prof. Wright's investigations will probably reopen it with energy.

DISMISSAL OF PROF. ROSS.

President Jordan Makes Public His Letter Explaining Why Action Was Taken by Him.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Feb. 24.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, discussing the report of the Committee of Economics on the dismissal of Prof. Ross from the university, said:

"The statement of Profs. Seligman, Farnam, and Gardner is not, as might be inferred from the newspapers, the report of an authorized committee of the American Economic Association. If we are correctly informed, this body declined to appoint a committee of investigation. These three gentlemen, from a self-constituted committee, represent only a minority of this association.

"The facts at their disposal were none other than those already made public by Prof. Ross and his friends, and the attitude they hold in regard to these matters is evidently that of partisans.

"It may be regretted that they did not see fit to publish the letters which they obtained from the President and the committee at Stanford. The following is the statement sent by the President, and states the chiefest facts in the whole affair:

"Office of the President, Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California, Feb. 17, 1901.

"Profs. Edwin R. Seligman, Henry W. Farnam, Henry B. Gardner:

"Gentlemen:

"Your letter of Jan. 30 is at hand asking further information as to the reasons for the dismissal of Prof. Ross. When I expressed my willingness to answer further questions I did not mean to indicate that I would enter into circumstantial description of events leading to or following from Prof. Ross's dismissal. Nor do I consider it expedient or proper to go into a discussion of extracts from my letters or conversations or of any of my statements or alleged statements or those of others as published in the newspapers. There are, however, certain assurances which it is within the privilege of the public to ask and which it is my desire to furnish, that the public may be assisted in forming a judgment as to the position of the university upon important questions.

"It seems to me that I shall answer these questions best by certain plain statements which involve the important facts concerning the position of the university.

"It will be necessary for you to assume my knowledge of all the facts, also that the interpretation herewith presented is authoritative from the university standpoint.

"First—Prof. Ross was not dismissed on account of his views on Oriental immigration nor on any of his opinions on any economic questions.

"Second—Prof. Ross was dismissed because, in the judgment of the university authorities, he was not the proper man for the place he held. The responsibility for the correctness of this judgment belongs to the university authorities, and to them alone.

"Third—No ground exists for any interpretation of his dismissal resting upon his private character, of which your letter seems to imply a fear.

"Fourth—The judgment that Prof. Ross was not the proper man for the place he held is not incompatible with my appreciation of many good qualities he possesses, nor with my wishes or efforts at any time to further his prospects. I have been neither ignorant of his professional shortcomings nor inappreciative of his good qualities. Of such appreciation, Prof. Ross has himself received several expressions from my letter.

"In the hope that you may find in the above a substantial answer to the questions involved in your inquiries, I remain,

"DAVID S. JORDAN, President."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Apropos of the paragraph in a recent number of THE TIMES noting the congregating of dealers in antiques on Fourth Avenue, The Observant Man remarks: "Dealers in antiques are not the only gregarious men in business. Your great department stores are so nearly all in one territory that that part of Sixth Avenue between Fourteenth Street and Twenty-third Street that contains the greater number of them has come to be generally known as 'the shopping district.' Similarly, Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Park Avenue, and Thirty-first Street, to an almost similar extent, have become headquarters for the ladies' tailors. About Thirtieth Street are clustered a large number of men's tailors of the better class, and Fifth Avenue itself, particularly that part between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, is about equally divided between milliners, art dealers, photographers, and jewelers, all catering to such as can pay the highest prices for the goods they buy. Similarly, Twenty-third Street has become a sort of centre for bookish folks. The leading florists have pre-empted a short section of Broadway just above Madison Square, and another section of Fifth Avenue a short distance below the Fifty-ninth Street entrance to the Park, and right in the heart of the clubhouse and fashionable residence district. All of the leading hatters have establishments within pistol shot of Madison Square. This massing of competitors in the same line of business is getting to be about as noticeable in the retail districts up town as it is in the wholesale districts down town, where each distinct line of business has been massed for many years."

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Every few days some report leaks out of a guest at some one of the many fashionable or social dinners losing some article of wearing apparel or of his having lost money given to a waiter with which to buy some special brand of wine or cigars not on the menu of the dinner at which he was an attendant. Many more of these losses are never heard of beyond the limited circle of friends of the loser, as he prefers to quietly accept the loss rather than make the fact known that he has been a victim of the cupidity of one of the "extra waiters" that have to be pressed into service on such occasions. Hotel and restaurant proprietors have as yet failed to find a way to guard against such peculations, though they do everything in their power to prevent them. The head waiter tries his best to secure only reliable men for the extra hands he must have. Sift the applicants for places as he will, he cannot help but be caught with a dishonest man or two on his staff occasionally, though a black list of untrustworthy men is passed about among them regularly. But these thieves change names as frequently as they do places, and so the culprits are rarely detected. All waiters look alike to the diner, and he assumes them to be honest when he trusts them with cash and a special mission. As it is almost impossible for him to identify the man to whom he has handed money to pay for an extra, he suffers the loss. As these losses rarely run above a five or a ten dollar bill, the victims suffers rather than go to the great amount of trouble he would have in trying to find the man who has robbed him. Head waiters have had to become detectives, as well as managers of a dining room, and are under such constant strain from watching their extra employes that they welcome the departure of the dinner-giving season as sincerely as their employers welcome its coming.

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"Do you know," said one theatregoer to another, "that it seems absolutely impossible to see a play nowadays without some disturbing feature. Among these are the late-comers, and even more annoying, those people who know all about the play and insist on telling what they know. At a recent matinée performance of "Mrs. Dane's Defense," at the Empire Theatre, for instance, there was a case which, while very annoying at the beginning, proved amusing in the end. A dozen young ladies from one of the suburbs of the city, several of whom were evidently school teachers, entered and took seats in the row in front of where I sat. Shortly after the curtain rose a man and woman brushed behind the party of young women with scant courtesy, and, taking seats adjoining mine, sat back, not to enjoy the play, but to delight in each other's society. Every word from the stage seemed to the twelve young ladies and to myself to blend itself into a 'Charlie dear,' or 'Maud darling,' until finally it became unbearable. Then one of the young ladies, determined to hear what she had paid to enjoy, instead of a lot of lovers' inanities, glanced back with a look of disgust on her face, and in a tone the spooning lovers would not misunderstand exclaimed: 'Stop that!' This was too much for the people in the immediate vicinity, who had been paying more attention to the little love comedy than the play on the stage, and a burst of laughter followed the young woman's command. Before quiet was restored the act drop fell. Then the man and woman, who had been the cause of the commotion, shamefacedly left the theatre. The young lady who had dared reprove the offenders received the congratulations of her friends, in which I was tempted to join. New York needs a few more young ladies of the type of this one, who dared assert her rights in a theatre."

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Driving through one of the sparsely settled portions of this big and scattered city, a Montana man espied a poster that had done duty when the play of "Arizona" was the attraction at one of the city theatres. It showed the heroine of the play in the backwoodish sort of costume that had presumably been adopted for its theatric effect. It was like a red rag to a bull to the Montana man. "That picture makes me tired," he exclaimed. "It gives you people an altogether wrong idea of the women of the West. A ranchman's wife, particularly one of the wealth of the Canbys, and his daughter as well, would try to dress as nearly like the women of Madison or any other fashionable avenue of your city as possible. We do not permit our women folks to indulge in the outré. Once in a while a lady at a ranch will wear moccasins or a broad-brimmed hat, but she seldom if ever goes beyond such a touch of mannishness in her dress. Out in the Far West there is peculiarity of costume for the men, but never for the women, Augustus Thomas to the contrary notwithstanding."

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"I'm no Little American and I've every respect for the honest foreigner who comes to this country and tries to better his position," said a resident of Brooklyn in the unmistakable tone of a man with a grievance. "I think he should be encouraged, and I try to encourage him. But he ought to observe the proprieties, and that's just what he doesn't do. Now, if there is any one thing that the average Italian immigrant doesn't know much about it is English literature. Yet it seems as if the only persons who deal in books, magazines, and newspapers in my part of the town are Italians. They can't even speak good English, not to mention writing it or comprehending its beauties. What I'm kicking about is that good native Americans, who know more or less of our language, and who ought to be able to appreciate it, allow these foreigners to monopolize the newsdealing business. It takes half the enjoyment out of reading a carefully prepared article in one of the reviews to know that I bought it from a fellow who couldn't spell out a half dozen words on the entire page, and wouldn't know how to pronounce them if he could. But I suppose it's all right. Americans produce the literature, or a good deal of it, and Americans consume it, and if foreigners corral the distribution end of the game it may be proper enough. Only there's something incongruous about it."

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Among recent arrivals at the Fulton Fish Market was a small consignment of what are known to the trade as Turkish devilfish. The fact of their coming from somewhere on the Mediterranean had been made known to the Syrian, Arabian, and Greek contingents of this cosmopolitan city, and from these there was such a demand that the supply was quickly exhausted. These and a few Italians took the whole consignment before it could be exposed to others for sale, and for a week people who patronise the restaurants run by these foreigners have had devilfish as a pièce de résistance on their bills of fare. A venturesome American, being told of the arrival of the fish, tried some at an Armenian restaurant on Third Avenue, where the dinners served are decidedly out of the ordinary, to our way of thinking. He found that the sauted octopus made a by no means bad dish. The part served tasted very like a particularly delicate mess of frogs' legs. If the eater did not know what was being served, and so began his meal with no aversion to devilfish, he would no doubt fancy the unknown dish. But the thought of what the fish itself is, and how it looks, will probably prevent the average American from having it added to his regular bills of fare, even though others regard it as a dainty.

NEW IDEA IN CHURCH WORK.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis Has Refreshments Served at a Prayer Meeting for Young Men.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, last night introduced a new idea in church work in Brooklyn, which promises to become popular in that borough. Desiring to interest as many young men as possible in the church, Dr. Hillis felt that something should be added to the ordinary attractions of the services to draw them there.

He decided that it would be a good thing to meet the young men in the parlors after the regular service, have refreshments served there, and while these were being discussed, talk to them. The idea was put into practice last night, and Dr. Hillis was highly pleased with the result.

The announcement that the pastor had adopted this plan to get in closer touch with the young men attracted more of them to the church last night than usually attend. Just before the benediction Dr. Hillis said:

"Some of you young men when at home heard your fathers read psalms, and you had family prayers at night. I am going to have family prayer in the church parlors, and I want the young men here to join me there. I want to met you young men. I haven't any chance to go and visit you, but I want to become better acquainted with you."

After the regular services Dr. Hillis went into the parlors and stood at the door while the young men, to the number of about 100, filed in. Dr. Hillis shaking each of them by the hand as he entered and speaking a word to him. Many other members of the congregation also went into the parlors.

Dr. Hillis first requested that all sing "Love Divine," which was the favorite hymn of Henry Ward Beecher. After the singing of the hymn, Dr. Hillis spoke briefly to the young men of their home life and of their mothers' love and hopes for them. Dr. Hillis then read from the Psalms and offered prayer. After prayer the pastor said:

"For fifteen years I have been in the habit of taking some light refreshment before retiring at night. I am going to have some coffee and sandwiches now, and I wish you all to join me."

A number of young women of the church then brought up trays filled with sandwiches and pots of coffee from the kitchen and passed the refreshments around among the young men and others present. While the coffee and sandwiches were being discussed Dr. Hillis moved around among the young men and talked with all of them. After another hymn had been sung the meeting in the parlors was brought to a close.

Dr. Hillis will receive the young men in the church parlors every Sunday evening hereafter and will continue to have refreshments served at the receptions. Several detectives from the Fulton Street Station were stationed in the corridor of the church during the evening, it being feared that some objectionable character might be attracted to the church by the announcement that a luncheon was to be served.

MOHAMMED AND HIS CREED.

Dr. Silverman Hopes Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism May Become United.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman preached on Mohammedanism yesterday at Temple Emanu-El. He said that the founder of that religion was one of the strongest figures among all the world's great religious leaders. He described the development of the consciousness of power in the meditative Arabian shepherd, and the failure of his attempt to redeem his people from idolatry, atheism, and degradation by persuasion and argument. Then it was that Mohammed fled to Medina and became a man of war, determined to compel them to accept the redemption which he offered.

Mohammed, raised an army of 10,000 men and conquered Mecca, said Dr. Silverman, and for ten years he plowed the soil with the sword, and in 100 years, offering the alternative of the Koran or the sword, Mohammedanism had conquered an empire extending from the Atlantic to India, and now embracing one-third of humanity.

The essential element of every great religion, said Dr. Silverman, is the tenet that is the rallying cry of Mohammedanism: "There is one God, and Mohammed is His prophet." It holds that faith can never bring salvation unless accompanied by good works, and it clings to the doctrine of fatalism.

The religious duties of the Mohammedan are to repeat the Mohammedan Creed, to pray five times a day, to fast, give alms, and make pilgrimages to Mecca. It is a dictum of Mohammedanism that every man must be regarded as good and pure until the contrary is proved by witnesses, and if no witnesses appear against a man, his own oath wins for him the Judge's declaration of his innocence. Mohammedanism also holds to the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body.

But the religion which holds under its sway one-third of humanity, said Dr. Silverman, has many weaknesses. Its fatalism tends to destroy man's freedom, and in maintaining polygamy and slavery, it also is inimical to freedom. Its sympathy for the poor degenerates to legal almsgiving. Its devotion to God is retained in the form of mechanical prayer. Its idea of immortality is a materialistic and sensualistic heaven.

"Mohammed," the rabbi said in conclusion, "must be credited with setting his people upon a high plane of intellectuality, philosophy, and civilization, and he deserves a niche among the immortals. I hope for the time when the three great religions of the world, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism, will sing together the grand anthem of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

SCENES AT QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

London Merchant's Description in a Letter to a Friend in This City.

A graphic picture of conditions in London during the services attendant on the funeral of Queen Victoria is contained in a letter from Harry C. Dickins, a merchant of 26 Regent Street, London, to a friend in this city.

"Truly, we have been through a wonderful fortnight," he writes, "literally millions of sqals, all in black, lining the three and a half miles of route, like myself, making an enforced eight hours' fast and four hours' stand on one spot. Hundreds of fainting women and innumerable incidents like the following: Three friends of mine paid $90 for seats in a shop which they were unable to reach on account of the density of the crowd. They saw nothing of the procession. One of my friends, who had a seat on the stable wall of Lady Somerset's, at the corner of Park Lane, helped to haul up with ropes twenty-three women who had fainted in the crowd.

"As the cortège approached a gang of 'toughs' hoisted three of their chums, who literally walked on the shoulders and heads of the solid, living mass, to a point of vantage.

"Not a single drink or feeding store open till 2 P. M. All hats off but not one cheer. Silence of the grave. As to mourning, the announcement of the Queen's death was followed in an hour by the disappearance from the windows and shops in Regent Street, Bond Street, and Piccadilly of every vestige of color. One draper, a small man in the trade, told me that he had sold over 5,000 ladies' black waists in the week.

"Politically, of course, the great outcome is the bearing throughout of the German Emperor, acting, as usual, entirely oblivious of his country's wishes in the matter. He has, without doubt, succeeded in 'burying' his famous Krüger telegram. It is fair to suppose that this emphatic combination of the whale (Britain) and the elephant (Germany) will make a further long run of European peace.

"And now it is coats off, sleeves rolled up, for the real war of the twentieth century. The war in which, as you may be aware, America is expected to come out easily on top. Already we receive smilingly, as becomes a fair fighter, the first smack in the face—the news that the first of our many-railway companies has just laid an order in Pittsburg for 8,000 tons of steel rails. Well, the British schoolboy will still nail his faith to a 'fair field and no favor.'"

New Yorkers in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 24.—Among the prominent New Yorkers arriving at St. Augustine yesterday and to-day are John F. Carroll, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, wife, and daughter; Washington E. Connor, wife, and son; Miss A. Simmons, C. P. Cowles, F. S. Bangs and wife, Mrs. E. L. Narsau, Miss E. D. Chandler, and E. Rudolph Gunther.

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM.

Annual Meeting, Reading of Reports, and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Infant Asylum was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue. There was an attendance of several hundred members, and the annual report, which was a favorable one, showed that there were 152 infants in the asylum against 98 for the previous year.

The death rate was remarkably low, there being only eighteen deaths during the twelve months, and all of these being infants under eight months with one exception. The Treasurer's report showed that the expenses had been $28,000 and the receipts $30,000, leaving a balance of $2,000 on hand.

Mrs. Esther Wallenstein, the President, who occupied the chair, announced that the kindergarten system had been introduced with success. Addresses were made by Samuel D. Levy, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, who complimented the officials upon the report, and ex-Judge Goldfogle.

The following officers were unanimously elected: Mrs. Esther Wallenstein, President; Maurice Untermyer, Vice President; Charles Dittman, Treasurer, and E. Gaspari, Secretary. Directors, to serve three years—Morris Gross, E. L. Reiser, Maurice Untermyer, Louis Stadholz, and B. Frankel.

AID FOR NEW SETTLEMENT.

The Young Womens' Christian Association Requests Contributions.

For the past five years the Young Women's Christian Association has maintained a West Side Settlement at 453 West Forty-seventh Street, where women find a congenial home at rates suited to their earnings. Classes to fit young girls for self-support, a kindergarten, a library, and a Penny Provident Station teaching thrift to the children, are here carried on, and mothers' meetings also have been established.

Larger quarters being needed, a house 35 by 50 upon a lot 50 by 100 feet, has been found at 458 and 460 West Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue. It has been decided to purchase this house. The association has contracted to pay $36,000, the full price, on March 1, 1901. Four thousand dollars more will be needed for alterations, furniture, &c. Twenty-five thousand dollars has already been raised, but help is needed, and the association asks the aid of its friends in securing the full amount. Any sum inclosed to the Treasurer, Mrs. G. L. Elliott, 322 West Seventy-seventh Street, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York.

William B. Banigan.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—William B. Banigan, one of the best-known business men of this city, died shortly after midnight from pneumonia. Besides being a successful business man, Mr. Banigan was an enthusiastic sportsman, being Commodore of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, one of the Board of Directors of the Providence Driving Association, and controlling owner in the Providence Baseball Club. He was Superintendent of the Marvel and other rubber mills, and agent of the Banigan estate. He had large business interests in Atlanta, Ga. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Col. Robert L. Pollock.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 24.—Col. Robert L. Pollock, United States Army, retired, died to-day at Cornelius, Washington County, in his eighty-second year. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars and had engaged in many Indian campaigns in the West.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE TALBOT died suddenly yesterday at her residence, 62 Fifth Avenue. She was in her ninety-second year, and was the daughter of the late Samuel N. Richmond of Providence, R. I. She was the widow of Charles N. Talbot of this city.

CHARLES ESTABROOK, who had been Librarian of the Newburg Free Library since 1877, died Saturday night at Newburg. He was born in Rochester in 1823, and went to Newburg in 1835. He was a lay preacher and a local historian of repute.

JOSEPH Y. HODSDON of Yarmouth, a State Senator, died in Augusta, Me., from appendicitis, yesterday. He is survived by a widow and one son. He was born in Portland, in 1837, and during his entire life was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business in that city.

The Rev. J. BARTON FRENCH of Trumansburg, N. Y., who was stricken with paralysis at Syracuse Thursday, died there at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Burkhard, yesterday morning. Mr. French was Deputy Grand Master of the State Odd Fellows' Association.

The Rev. JOHN P. O'GARA, school visitor for the Catholic Diocese of Springfield, Ill., died yesterday in Springfield, aged thirty-five years. He was a native of Ottawa, Canada, and was the son of the late Judge O'Gara of the Dominion Supreme Court. He was ordained at St. Hyacinthe Seminary in 1891, and had been connected with the Springfield Diocese for two years.

Dr. THOMAS O'REILLY, for fifty-two years a prominent physician of St. Louis, well known as a member of the Knights of St. Patrick and other Irish societies, and a notable home rule advocate, died at his home yesterday from the effects of grip. Dr. O'Re

POST SQUASH CHAMPION

Final in Tuxedo Tournament with T. Suffern Tailer Second.

STANDING DEFEATED MOORE

Many Society Folk Witness the Interesting Games in the New Courts at Tuxedo Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The finals and consolations of the second annual championship squash tournament of America held under the management of the Tuxedo and New York Racquet Clubs were played off to-day in the new courts of the local club. In the morning T. Suffern Tailer of Tuxedo was pitted against William Post, ex-squash champion and a member of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. The match was exciting throughout, both playing at their best, but Post having slightly the advantage in the first and third games. The first game was won by Post at 15—13, the score running up to 7 love before Post lost a point. Then Tailer pulled himself into shape and brought the score up to 7 all before Post got another point. Post finally won the honors, taking the first game. The second game was a repetition of the first up to 7 all; then Tailer, taking the lead, won this game. Tailer was playing with slow strokes and Post playing strong back-hand strokes. The third game was evenly contested up to the last almost. Tailer seemed tired, but Post was playing strong, and pulled out the game by 15—13. The match lasted one hour and fifty minutes. Besides getting a leg on the J. Henry Smith Cup, Post wins a cup valued at $100, the prize emblematic of the squash championship, and Tailer gained the second prize.

In the consolation semi-final round George F. Baker, Jr., of New York defaulted to Cecil Baring. Baring then met Roderick Terry, winner of yesterday's preliminary, in the final round for the consolation prize. This match proved a good one, but Baring, with his skilled strokes and experience at court tennis, defeated Terry by two straight games with a score of 15—1, 15—5.

The professional match, the chief event of the day, between George Standing, racquet champion of America, and of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and Robert Moore, Superintendent of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club and ex-champion of England, was witnessed by a good crowd. The match was very fast from start to finish, both players showing up in fine form. Although Standing won by two straight games, the match was any one's up to the last stroke. Moore played a brilliantly sensational game, hitting the balls close to the tell-tale, while Standing played with very accurate racquet strokes. Standing seemed somewhat puzzled by the tell-tale, which is higher than the one on his own court. In the first game honors were even up to 10 all, and then Standing took the lead and won the game by a score of 15—11. In the second game some excellent squash was witnessed, each player being well warmed up. Some of the rallies were as high as 75 strokes, and the game was undecided up to the last stroke, as the score shows, but a streak of good luck seemed to favor Standing, and he won out, winning the match by the score of 15—1.

The scores of the day:

Final Round—Second Squash Championship of America—William Post, New York Tennis and Racquet Club, beat T. Suffern Tailer, Tuxedo Racquet Club, 15—11, 13—15, 15—13.

Consolation Round—Cecil Baring, Tuxedo, won from George F. Baker, Jr., New York, by default. Cecil Baring, Tuxedo, beat R. Terry, New York, 15—1, 15—5.

Professional Championship—George Standing, New York, beat Robert Moore, Tuxedo, 15—11, 15—12.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rahm, George Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Cecil Baring, George R. Preston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Charles G. Barney, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, J. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rushmore.

QUIET WEEK IN BILLIARDS.

Foss and Keeney Play To-morrow at the Crescent Athletic Club—Pool Championship at the N. Y. A. C.

Wilson P. Foss, who is now holding the Class A amateur billiard championship for the second year, will play a 300-point, fourteen-inch balk-line game with Frank A. Keeney to-morrow night at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn. This will be the first of two matches between the men. The second will be played next month at Foss's home club, in Haverstraw. Following the Keeney-Foss game, George Slosson will play a 400-point game at cushion carroms against Dr. H. D. Jennings, the latter playing fourteen-inch balk-line. Keeney has been keeping in excellent practice since his good work in the Amateur Billiard Players' Association tournament, and while he frankly states that he does not expect to beat Foss, it is quite certain that the game will be warmly contested.

This match will be the chief event in billiards this week, a slight cessation in activity being noticeable after the unusually lively season since the first of the year. Next week, it is reported, two amateur events will be started, one at Maurice Daly's rooms and the other at the Metropolitan Academy, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. No announcement of entries, however, has yet been made.

The annual pool championship of the New York Athletic Club will begin this evening. Two games of 100 balls each will be played each night, and the competition will last about two weeks. It will be immediately followed by the club billiard championship. The games in this event will be 200 points each, straight rail, and two games will be played every night during the tournament. A number of entries have been received for each event. The present pool champion of the club is W. A. Yokes, and Dr. Walter G. Douglas holds the billiard championship.

Pool Champion De Oro Defeated.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Frank Sherman of Washington outplayed and defeated Alfred De Oro, the world's champion, by a score of 150 to 101, last night, in the pool tournament at the Hub Billiard Palace. Sherman played a careful and steady game, taking no chances on difficult shots. On the other hand, De Oro tried several hard plays, and one that he succeeded in making was the most brilliant one of the game. He cut a ball across the table by playing a three-ball combination:

Handicap Match at Court Tennis.

A special match at court tennis was played in the New York Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday afternoon between Thomas Pettit, the instructor of the Boston Athletic Association, and Alfred Tompkins, in which Pettit attempted to concede three aces in each game to his opponent, playing a match of three in five games. A number of the Boston amateurs who came to New York to attend the racquet tournament for the National amateur championship, and a fair crowd of club members, witnessed the set, which was well contested, but finished in a very one-sided manner, as Pettit proved unable to overcome the handicap, and was beaten after winning the first game. Pettit displayed all his usual science and skill, and getting a terrific pace at the beginning of the match, had his opponent guessing for a time, and actually appeared to be able to cope successfully against the odds. The pace told in the succeeding games, however, Pettit failing to hold his speed, though his skill never deteriorated. Tompkins won the second, third, and fourth games, and the set, the score being 5—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Snowshoe Runner Claims Record.

Charles C. Gladwin, the snowshoe runner from Montreal, ran against the world's snowshoe record of 0:11½ for 100 yards in Central Park yesterday for a wager made with W. H. Higgins, and paced by his trainer, William Dufrane, and timed by Higgins, was credited with covering the distance in 0:10⅘. The snow hardly covered the ground and the conditions all favored Gladwin, who wore skeleton snowshoes and ran over a course measured by Higgins and Dufrane and packed down first by Dufrane, who ran over it often enough to smooth over and beat down the loose snow.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Germania Sub-Tournament Begins To-day—Schedule of Games for the Week.

A new bowling tournament this week is the Germania sub-tournament, which will begin this evening on the Germania alleys, Brooklyn. The teams scheduled for the first evening's play represent the Twenty-sixth Ward, Kings County, and Monarch Clubs.

The schedule for the week in the principal local leagues is as follows:

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—West Side Republican Club and Harlem Republican Club at Harlem Republican Club alleys; Knickerbocker Athletic Club and New York Athletic Club at New York Athletic Club alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Lone Star, Atalanta, and Union Boat Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Colfax, Yonkers, and Morningside Councils. Starr's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Inter-Club Bowling League, Brooklyn—Carleton Club and Knickerbocker Field Club; Crescent Athletic Club and Columbian Club; Aurora Grata Club and Brooklyn Bicycle Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament, Second Series—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Reinecke, Prosperity, and Adelphi Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—Catholic Club and Harlem Wheelmen. Harlem Wheelmen alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—R. G. Dun & Co., S. Oppenheimer & Levy, and Victor & Achells. Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Nonpareil Rowing Club and First Bohemian and Wyanoke Boat Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Colonial, Defendam, and Our (No. 1) Councils. Starr's alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies F and G. Armory alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn—Broadway and People's Bank and Manufacturers' Trust Company. Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Williamsburg, Oxford, and Defender Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Prosperity, Echo, and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Commercial Bowling League—American Woolen Company, Passavant & Co., and Niles Tool Works. Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Lone Star, Seawanhaka, and Ravenswood Boat Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Knickerbocker, Harlem, and New York Councils. Starr's alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Mutual, Prudential, Equitable, and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Companies. Ehler's alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—New York Tribune and New York World; New York Journal and New York Herald. Thum's Germania alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Holy Cross Lyceum team No. 2, St. Monica and Holy Rosary Catholic Clubs. Thumann's Colonial alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament, Second Series—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Fidelia, Arlington, and Qdeer Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—Knickerbocker Athletic Club and West Side Republican Club. West Side Republican Club alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Friendship and Union Boat Clubs, Dauntless Rowing Club and Union Boat Club; and Wyanoke and Atalanta Boat Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—De Vinne, Metropolitan, and Benevolent Councils. Starr's alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League of New York—Greenwich, Northern, and Hanover Fire Insurance Companies; Caledonian and Phenix Fire Insurance Companies, and Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company. Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Field and Staff and Company E. Armory alleys.

North Side National Bowling Tournament—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Bushwick and Unknown Wheelmen and Brooklyn Bicycle Club. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn—Sprague National and Queens County Banks and Manufacturers' Trust Company. Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—East New York, Monarch, and Atlantic Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—New York Athletic Club and West Side Republican Club. West Side Republican Club alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—R. G. Dun & Co., Manning, Maxwell & Moore, and Rogers, Peet & Co. Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Nassau, and First Bohemian Boat Clubs and Harlem Rowing Club. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Lenox, Morningside, and Citizens' Councils. Starr's alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—New York Commercial Bulletin and New York Tribune; New York World and NEW YORK TIMES. Thum's Germania alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club team No. 2, Cathedral Catholic Club team No. 1, and Leo Catholic Club. Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament, Second Series—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Manhattan, Palace, and Imperial Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies A and I. Armory alleys.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Dodge & Olcott, Parke, Davis & Co., and Lanman & Kemp; Colgate & Co., Merck & Co., and Johnson & Johnson. Reid's alleys.

Custom House Bowling League—Schwalbach's Academy alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—South Paw, Fidelia, and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

The National Bowling League tournament for the season of 1900-1901 was formally concluded Saturday night with the distribution of the prizes at Starr's alleys, West Fifty-ninth Street. This tournament is recognized as the leader of the local series, and the twelve clubs which compose it include the best bowlers of the city and vicinity, among them being the New York Athletic Club, the Roseville Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., and the Oriental, Fidelia, and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Six team prizes are offered, the first being $150, and the others in proportion, and the play is of an unusually high order, as is shown by the following records for the past season.

The six prize-winning teams, with their averages and high scores, are as follows:

Prize.	Team.	Average.	High Score.
1.	Oriental Bowling Club	919 9-33	1,014
2.	Fidelia Bowling Club	897 17-33	977
3.	Roseville Athletic Association	877 30-33	981
4.	Metropolitan Bowling Club	887 4-33	1,011
5.	Golden Rod Bowling Club	896 27-33	1,002
6.	New York Athletic Club	883 21-33	972

The individual prize winners, with their averages and high scores, are as follows:

Prize.	Name and Team.	Average.	High Score.
1.	Voorheis, Metropolitan B. C.	193 25-33	236
2.	Stein, Oriental B. C.	191 31-33	236
3.	Clinch, Corinthian B. C.	190 5-33	242
4.	Mitchell, Oriental B. C.	186 22-33	220
5.	Klingelhofer, N. Y. A. C.	183 9-33	226

The schedule of the Harlem Navy Bowling League has been announced as follows:

Feb. 25—Lone Star, Union, and Atlanta; 26—Nonpareil, Bohemian, and Wyanoke; 27—Lone Star, Seawanhaka, and Ravenswood; 28—Friendship vs. Union, Dauntless vs. Union, and Wyanoke vs. Atlanta.

March 1—Harlem, Bohemian, and Nassau; 4—Friendship, Lone Star, and Nonpareil; 5—Harlem vs. Union, Ravenswood vs. Wyanoke, and Lone Star vs. Wyanoke; 6—Nonpareil, Nassau, and Dauntless; 7—Bohemian, Friendship, and Atlanta; 8—Union, Ravenswood, and Nonpareil; 11—Atlanta, Harlem, and Dauntless; 12—Nassau, Seawanhaka, and Friendship.

Remodeling the Yacht Amorita.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 24.—W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht Amorita is rapidly nearing completion. Notwithstanding her former slippery appearance, she will, when finished, present a more favorable aspect than heretofore. Necessary alterations have proved successful for the boat, and with the building of a new antagonist this season for Wildam Brewster of New Haven the changes to be made in the Amorita were intrusted to Robert Jacob, with Henry Piepgras as superintendent. These alterations consisted of straightening the shear in the boat from the waterline to a point 18 inches lower than the forehead part of the keel, and slightly curving to the heel of the boat. The keel has been made slightly narrower and a new steel centreboard and centreboard trunk will be added. The centreboard is made 16 feet long, with a drop of 3 feet. The yacht is now undergoing the scraping process preparatory to cementing and repainting. Capt. Frederick L. Sieman, the well-known skipper, will sail the Amorita this season, and William Anderson will act as mate, having proved a valuable man in that capacity in racing.

SPORTS AT BUFFALO MEET.

Programme of Athletic Events, Amateur and Professional, at the Pan-American Exposition.

With the sanction of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, granted Saturday, for the strictly amateur college sports which will be made a feature of the sporting competitions at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, the committee in charge of athletics and sports now is in a position to make a number of additions to the programme originally planned, and will begin work at once preparing a schedule of events to be arranged with special purpose of attracting the famous athletes of the great colleges.

Following is a partial list of the sporting events which will be held at the exposition, and which have been approved by the Executive Committee:

Amateur Athletic Union, annual meetings of the different associations, to continue eleven days in all; Amateur Athletic Union championship swimming and water sports meets, twelve days; Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, two days; intercollegiate and interscholastic games, four days; lacrosse championship games, six days; Scottish games, two days; Cornell-Carlisle football game; college baseball, four games; professional cycle week, five days; annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen; canoe meet, two days; firemen's tournament, two days.

The programme of the outdoor track and field championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is to be held on the Exposition Grounds on Friday and Saturday, July 26 and 27, has just been completed. This is as follows:

First day, handicap events: Track—100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, three-mile run, 120-yard high hurdle race, 220-yard low hurdle race. Field events—Putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing 56-pound weight, throwing the discus, running broad jump, running high jump, pole vault.

Second day, scratch events—100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, one-mile run, three-mile run, 120-yard high hurdle race, 220-yard low hurdle race, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing 16-pound weight, throwing the discus, running broad jump, running high jump, pole vault.

In these competitions the regulation Metropolitan Association championship die medals will be offered—gold for the winners, silver for the second men, and bronze for the thirds. Competition will be restricted to regularly registered athletes holding membership in clubs attached to the Metropolitan Association. The entries will close on July 15, with James E. Sullivan, Post Office box 611, New York. The committee in charge of the championship events is composed of John J. Dixon, Chairman; J. P. Boyle, M. Flynn, Bartow S. Weeks, C. Sullivan, and F. O'Brien.

With the events already arranged for, and other competitions that are being planned, the time will be filled completely, and there will be sports and games every day through the period that the exposition is open. The great arena for the sporting contests, the Stadium, on the exposition grounds, when completed will be the most splendidly equipped structure of its kind ever erected in America. Its architecture is that of the classic Grecian amphitheatre, but in beauty and fitness for its purpose it is essentially modern.

The entrance is from the Plaza. Within is a comfortable seating capacity for 12,000 persons, while in the arena itself is space in which regiments might battle. Around the edge of this is one of the best and fastest quarter-mile tracks in the world, and within this again are turf and cinder tracks and prepared grounds, fit for any sort of contest known to patrons of sports.

Only a few days ago the announcement was made of the great National automobile race, which will start simultaneously in New York and other cities, and will have its finish upon the track of this Stadium. It is in and near this Stadium that the real races between the horseless carriages will be contested. These races will make new records in this most modern sport, and the ingenuity and skill of every civilized nation will be taxed to produce the most perfect machines possible for the contest.

In this Stadium, too, will take place, in the coming Summer and Fall, many of the most noted contests between all of the universities and colleges of this country. Baseball, football, lacrosse, and all sorts of track and field sports, in which the representatives of the various seats of learning will take part, will supply days of fine competition.

There will also be international sports of all sorts, and it is expected that in these, new world records will be established, for the "cracks" of all lands will take part. There will also be military tournaments and exhibitions, horse, cattle, and other animal shows, and many other contests which promise to be of great general interest.

Doings of College Athletes.

The date of the race between the Yale and Annapolis crews has been changed from May 11 to May 4.

The Harvard Checker Club has challenged the Yale Checker Club to a dual match.

Fifteen members of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club have ordered sailing dories of similar design to race during the coming season.

T. P. Beal, Jr., has been appointed manager and A. Hunt assistant manager of the Harvard Freshman baseball team.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association has decided to hold the annual tournament in Philadelphia during the week of Oct. 1, 1901.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, Physical Director of the Yale Gymnasium, expects to leave New Haven April 1 for a six weeks' tour of England and Sweden. His purpose is to study the methods of physical culture which are employed in the universities of these countries.

Harvard will as usual be represented in the intercollegiate strength test championship, the results of which will be made known in the early part of May. Although last year H. F. Cochems 3L made the best individual record, Harvard lost the championship to Columbia, owing to the comparatively small number of strong men who took the test.

The Harvard Fencers' Club finished last in the second round of the New England Fencing Tournament at Worcester. The scores were: B. A. A. 7, Providence T. M. C. A 5, Worcester Fencers' Club 4, Harvard Club 2. This makes the total score of the B. A. A. team 15, and they will probably win the tournament. The final round will be held at Providence on March 16.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Bicycle Association will be held in New York City on Saturday, March 2. Plans for the coming intercollegiate meet will be discussed, and the advisability of holding the meet in Buffalo, during the progress of the Pan-American Exposition, will be under consideration. After the meeting, arrangements will probably be concluded for a triangular meet between Yale, Princeton, and Columbia.

The Trinity College baseball schedule has been announced as follows: April 6—Brown at Providence; 17—Holy Cross at Worcester; 24—Amherst at Amherst; 25—N. Y. U. at New York; 27—Tufts at Hartford; May 2—Rochester University at Hartford; 4—Dartmouth at Hanover; 8—N. Y. U. at Hartford; 11—Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn; 15—Williams at Williamstown; 18—Yale Law School at Hartford; 23—Hamilton at Hartford.

Washington Delgado, the crack West Side Y. M. C. A. athlete, who defeated Georgetown's champion sprinter, Arnold Duffy, in the recent Knickerbocker Athletic Club games in Madison Square Garden, will run a special race with Duffy on Saturday night at the indoor games of Georgetown University. The distance is sixty yards. "Maxey" Long and W. G. Holland are also matched for a special quarter mile run in the same games.

Nearly fifty students of Lehigh University are training for their baseball team, and indications are that a stronger nine will be turned out than was the case last year. The first game will be played March 30 at South Bethlehem with Rutgers. A Southern tour is to be made in April, games being scheduled with teams in Richmond, Raleigh, Winston, and Charlottesville. Matches have been arranged with Princeton, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Loughlin, the centre field of Harvard's baseball team last year, is the only member of the old nine who is not in college this year. There is plenty of excellent material for that position among the small army of substitutes. In pitchers, Harvard has gained the services of Clarkson, who was not eligible last year. His fame as a pitcher is well known, for last season, playing with the freshmen, he struck out twenty-four men in one game. The candidates for the crew are expected to get out on the river by March 1.

The Cornell football management has permitted twenty members of the scrub team to wear the official Cornell team sweaters. This action was taken to show the appreciation for the hard work of the second team during the year. Coach Courtney has begun to weed out his crew aspirants, and he first decided to let freshmen, whose rowing ranks were thinned by dropping about a dozen last week. Over sixty candidates are still at work for freshmen positions.

T. Truxton Hare, the former football Captain of the University of Pennsylvania, has commenced training with the track team. The Quaker athletes base most of their hopes for points in the weight contests upon Hare. In the Paris games last year Hare threw the hammer 152 feet, beating all other competitors except Flanigan, the world's champion. In the first of a series of shot-putting contests held last week on Franklin Field, Hare led with a put of 35 feet 7 inch. He can do much better, as he has a record of 43 feet 10 inches.

There is considerable rivalry between the Georgetown and Pennsylvania athletes regarding the entries for their respective games, which come in each case on March 3. Most of the Pennsylvania tracks will remain loyal to their own city, but they may not be able to meet as many outside athletes as they would like to. The Quakers are trying to induce Baxter, their former high jumper, to remain in Philadelphia instead of going to Georgetown, as he has intimated.

The request of the University of Wisconsin that the railroad company be allowed to lay tracks along both banks of the Chicago drainage canal for the purpose of affording a good view of the Fourth of July regatta, which the university was anxious to hold, has been refused by the authorities. Permission was granted to give the regatta, but not to lay tracks upon the sanitary district's land. It is probable that the scheme will now be abandoned, as without good railroad facilities it would hardly be a financial success.

YANKEE JOCKEYS ABROAD

Great Demand for Riders from This Country by Europeans.

HAMILTON GOES TO AUSTRIA

English Turfmen Seriously Considering Measures to Stop the So-Called Invasion.

The Reiff brothers, Lester and John, most successful of the American jockeys who rode in England last year, have booked passage and will sail from New York for England on Thursday to report to Trainer John Huggins, under a contract made last season with the late Lord William Beresford. The boys, when they signed, expected to ride for Lord Beresford, but the contract gave their services to Huggins, who now has charge of William C. Whitney's stable of American horses in England, and Mr. Whitney, in consequence, will reap the benefit of the agreement made by Lord Beresford.

One other rider from the American race tracks who has completed plans to sail for England this week is the once famous negro jockey Anthony Hamilton, who, having failed to find employment on the American turf, has been induced to try his fortune abroad. Hamilton is much the eldest of the trio, and was at the height of his fame twelve years ago, when his services were in demand by the millionaires of the turf. He fell out of fashion for a time, and riding in poor and losing form, was lost sight of until William Lakeland, who first brought him out, gave him another chance, and Hamilton, by winning the Brooklyn Handicap on Hornpipe, and the Suburban on Lazzarone, regained his lost prestige.

He dropped into evil ways again, however, and for the past two years has had so little riding to do that he was practically forgotten. Hamilton has signed a contract to ride this year for Baron John Harkyani, in Austria, the success of other American riders there having induced the Austrian nobleman to engage an American. Of the Reiffs, Lester rode with great success in the United States nearly ten years ago, but he, too, lost his skill and became a so-called "back number" until he went to England to ride for Duke and Wishard, the American turfmen, for whom he rode in his earlier successful days. In England, Reiff suddenly regained the skill he seemed to have lost, and last year his successes were such that he was even more the fashion than Tod Sloan. John Reiff, the most famous lightweight in England last year, is but a small boy, who rode fairly well in America, but did not attract attention until he went to England.

ENGLISHMEN APPREHENSIVE.

Last year in England turfmen and all the patrons of the sport of horse racing talked of the growing number of American riders there as the "American invasion." They must find a new term to describe the condition in the coming season, for the Yankee riders then will outnumber those of last season so much that it is difficult to conceive how all can find employment. As it is, there is alarm among the English riders, and conservative English turfmen are considering seriously legislation by the Jockey Club putting some sort of restraint on the new-comers from the United States, though the excuse of desiring protection from irresponsibility is advanced as a reason for wishing the Jockey Club to act. In France and in Austria also there will be "American invasions" this year, though in those countries there has been no protest as yet.

A singular fact in connection with the demand in Europe for American race riders is that jockeys who in the United States were shelved as having outgrown their usefulness, in England, France, and Austria have jumped at once into prominence and have ridden with brilliant success against the best horsemen of those countries. Among these old riders who in America found it difficult to get riding enough to earn expenses, but who, going abroad, at once had all the riding they could do, are Lester Reiff, William Simms, Cassius Sloan, and Patrick Freeman.

In other cases, riders who were regarded as incompetent in the United States became stars of the saddle abroad. Prominent in this class is Benjamin Rigby. On all European race courses now, horse owners want jockeys to ride in the "American style," and many attribute the Yankee rider's success solely to the peculiar seat, which, even in America, seems to have attracted attention first when Tod Sloan was winning his early success, riding propped over on his mount's neck, with a short stirrup leather, and his hands only an inch or two from the rings of the bit. American riders, having become the fashion, there is such a call for them that the supply is not equal to the demand.

NEW CONTRACTS FOR AMERICANS.

The Reiffs, Martin, Jones, Rigby, and Maher, all of whom rode in England last year, will ride there again this year, under contracts even more favorable than those of 1900. Freeman, Sims, and Cassius Sloan have been re-engaged to ride in France, while Morgan has been engaged again to ride in Austria. In addition a host of other riders have gone already, or will go soon, to ride on Old World race tracks. Prominent among these is Fred Taral, most famous and popular of American jockeys six years ago, but a "back number," so called, now.

Taral has contracts said to aggregate $15,000 a year, to ride in Austria, his two chief employers being Baron Sigmund de Uechtritz and Andre de Pechy. Samuel Doggett also is under engagement to ride in Austria, under contract to Nicholas de Szemere. The clever young Western rider Vitatoe is another exportation to Austria, he having been engaged by Baron Springer. Against these Morgan will ride for Count Clary-Aldringen, Prime Minister of Austria, and Hamilton will be Baron Harkyani's jockey.

For the French tracks, the most prominent of this year's recruits is Edward McJoynt, who will ride for the American millionaire, William K. Vanderbilt, who has a great French breeding farm and racing stable stocked with American horses. George Cochrane, the steeplechase rider, also will go to France.

The English turf, in addition to about all the American jockeys who rode there last season, given employment to about a dozen recruits. Chief among these, conditional upon his being licensed by the Jockey Club, is Henry Spencer, who has a contract with the American turfman, Edward Corrigan.

Corrigan also has engaged the two Waldo brothers, giving him three American riders. Charles Thorpe, a few years ago regarded as the best jockey of the West, and still a popular rider there, will wear Sir Francis Hodgenson's colors in England. William Buchanan is to ride for Broderick Cloate, while Patrick McDermott will go to England unengaged, but with the assurance from the other Yankee jockeys there that there will be employment in plenty for him. Clem Jenkins, among the American riders, is said to have the best contract. He will ride for Prince Sallykoff in England, for a salary that approximates the retaining fees Tod Sloan is said to have received. Maher and Martin are others who will earn much money in England.

Tod Sloan is the only Yankee rider who achieved success abroad who is doubtful about riding there again. Sloan does not know yet whether he will be licensed.

Seventh Regiment's Rifle Shoot.

A competition in the continuous sharpshooters' match was the chief feature of the regular weekly shoot of the Seventh Regiment on the rifle range in the basement of the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, Saturday night. The expert marksmen held up to the averages attained in former shoots, and at the finish of the third month of the competition, Private A. Stevens of Company C led Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., of Company G. The scores of the night's shooting follow:

SHARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G.	34	34	68
Private N. B. Beam, Co. C.	33	35	68
Private E. W. Zentgraf, Co. G.	33	34	67
Private H. T. Spencer, Co. D.	33	33	66

AGGREGATE OF SHARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.

Name and Company.	Nov. 8, 1900.	Dec. 1, 1900.	Feb. 23, 1901.
Private A. Stevens, Co. C.	68	68	67
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	86	68	68

SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFIED.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private H. T. Spencer, Co. D.	34	33	67
Private J. C. Madigan, Co. G.	33	34	67
Private W. C. Raymond, Co. G.	31	34	65
Private J. B. Power, Co. I.	32	33	65
Lance Corp. E. Steiger, Jr., Co. C.	31	34	65

EXPERT QUALIFICATION.

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.	Total.
Sergt. B. B. McAlpin, Co. I.	68	85	152

A CELEBRATED "RINGER."

How a Good Race Horse Was Prepared by His Dishonest Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24. — There is more than one path which leads to success on the turf, and among the most remarkable and at the same time disreputable was chosen by William Brannon, who is now living a retired life in Covington with the notoriety of being the most marked man ever connected with racing in this country. Others have offended the turf laws, and after a period been reinstated, but those in authority have said that William Brannon should never again enjoy the privileges of the course. He stands to-day in racing records as an outlaw on the American turf without a future.

No race ever run in America was followed by more sensations than when Polk Badget swept down the stretch at Latonia an easy winner that mellow September afternoon nearly ten years ago. He was entered in the race by the Rocky Creek Stable, and the faded colors of his jockey—Keith—suggested that he was nothing more than a regular campaigner from the small fair districts familiarly known as the "bush." His pedigree was given as by Quicksote-Eva R., and the peculiar looking breeding was not noticed, as in those days it was not out of the ordinary to enter horses with the most ordinary pedigree in maiden races. The opening price against him was 25 to 1, but this was quickly pounded down to 8 to 5, and when the horses went to the post the thirty books doing business at the track that day had, in the majority of instances, rubbed his price off their slates. Everything worked well for the Brannon confederation that day. There was no delay at the post; they were sent away and Polk Badget took the lead from the jump, and flashed under the wire an easy winner. Before the judge suspected anything the numbers had been hung up, the bets paid, and the greatest steal in American turf annals had passed into history. Perhaps because the Brannon confederation had worked so successfully in ringing Tanner as Polk Badget is the reason "Will" Brannon's sin against turf laws is classed as unpardonable. At any rate, Secretary Hopper recently said Brannon would never be reinstated so long as he had any voice in racing affairs.

In a recent talk Brannon said he did not think it possible now to ring a good horse like Tanner with profit and escape detection. He said that the only way such a job could be worked now would be by some one of such standing that his simple word would explain away any suspicious circumstances.

"I never saw as good a subject for ringing purposes as Tanner," said Brannon. "In the first place, he was a horse of perfect temper and as docile as the buggy horse of a country doctor. All the races he ran for us he only had to gallop in. He was really a high-class horse, and over tracks as fast as they are to-day a mile in 1:39 would not have been beyond his capabilities. He could carry weight, any kind of going suited him, and a stable boy could ride him as well as a Reiff or a Tod Sloan. After he had cleaned up at Louisville as Little Dan, I bleached him a chestnut and sold him. He won many times afterward under the name of Bill Brown. Counting his legitimate races, together with the races he won under various aliases, I should think that Tanner landed first money in fully seventy-five races, and in his ringing career, when right on edge, he never encountered a horse that could make him fully extend himself. It takes a good horse to make a ringer," continued Brannon. "Some one once asked Milton Young, the famous breeder, what was the best horse he ever bred. He replied that Frogdance probably was, because he was the only one good enough to be bought for a ringer."

Brannon, according to his own statement, has no knowledge of Frogdance, and what became of the son of Pirate of Pensance will probably remain a mystery forever. It is generally believed that the horse died before the coup planned for him could be carried out. Brannon tells many interesting stories of "bush" racing. In Texas the combination put through many jobs, but was finally caught redhanded at Waco, and the Sheriff attempted to seize the horse. The horse was with some effort removed from the track to a stall, but the Sheriff traced him. Inside a negro boy was heard singing Georgia ballads, and he apparently did not hear the knocks of the Sheriff on the outside. The exasperated Sheriff broke down the door, only to find that the back of the barn had been taken away and that the horse had been spirited out through a cornfield. Although they lost money at Waco, they had better luck at the other places, and as the result of the trip with Post Odds cleaned up a tidy sum.

Ordinary hair dye is as good a solution as can be used in transforming the color of a horse, and Brannon is an expert in this line who has no equal in the world. He has even converted a broad blaze in a horse's face to a star and snip and made a chestnut with white legs turn a bay with black points. Had he turned his attention to legitimate racing, it is a question whether Rowe, Lakeland, or any other of the famous trainers would have been his equal to-day. Sam Hildreth, so successful last year, was one of his pupils, and Ed Wiley, so well known in the South, was taught what he knows by the outlaw turfman. Good trainers cannot always have a horse just on edge after months of preparation, but require a race or two for their charges before they can be at their best. Brannon has brought them forth for their first race, and they have done all that was asked of them, and in a decisive manner. No one is a better judge of a horse than Brannon, or appreciates more the meaning of the word class. He says that unless a horse can occasionally do something out of the ordinary he is of no use for any purpose. Brannon's ringing operations have netted him thousands of dollars, but just how much it is difficult to surmise. The Cincinnati ring lost over $20,000 on Polk Badget, and the amount was won in the poolrooms over the country

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FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT

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December 31, 1900.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 40
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 62
United States and City Bonds	3,361,834 40
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 45
Real Estate	38,847 07
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,689,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

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First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Dated January 1, 1901. Interest January and July, payable at the Investment Trust Company of Philadelphia.
COUPON, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.
Denomination $1,000. Due January 1, 1921.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.

EARNINGS.
THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Cedar and William Streets.
New York, Feb. 2, 1901.

Messrs. DICK BROS. & CO., 435 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs: In accordance with your request, we have made an audit of the books of the Michigan Traction Company for the six months beginning July 1, 1900, and ending December 31, 1900, and accordingly submit the accompanying exhibits:
Income Account (condensed) for the six months, July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900.
Balance Sheet (as adjusted) December 31, 1900.
which we certify to be correct according to your books and accounts.
Yours very truly, THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
(Signed) THOMAS L. GREENE, Vice President.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JULY 1, 1900, TO DEC. 31, 1900.

Gross earnings	$72,292.31
Operating expenses	40,473.66
	$31,818.65
Deduct estimated proportion of additions and betterments chargeable against earnings.	2,527.99
Net earnings as adjusted for six months	$29,290.66

From the above statement, certified to by The Audit Company of New York, it will be seen the road has earned in six months, after paying all operating expenses, an amount nearly sufficient to meet the entire fixed charges ($35,000) FOR THE YEAR, leaving the next six months' earnings clear and applicable to dividends on stock.
In a letter under date of January 30, 1901, from the General Manager of the Company, the earnings for this year are conservatively estimated: Gross, $171,183.20; net earnings, $82,157.85. Less total fixed charges and taxes—SURPLUS, $45,642.85.
1st. Earnings certified to by The Audit Company of New York.
2d. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, and Knappen & Kleinhans of Grand Rapids have passed upon the legality of issue.
3d. Horatio A. Foster of Philadelphia, late consulting engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Company, has passed favorably upon the physical condition of the property.
4th. The road has a monopoly of the street railway business in the Cities of Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, Michigan, with an interurban division connecting the two. Population of district served, (1900 census,) 52,631.
5th. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon 47.50 miles of road, WHICH IS LESS THAN $14,800 PER MILE, and forty per cent. of the mileage is on city streets.
6th. The mortgage provides for a sinking fund commencing with the year 1902 of 5 per cent. of the Company's gross earnings.
7th. Application will be made to list this issue on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, which will give an open market for the bonds.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds AT 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL BE OPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, and will be closed without notice. The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotments of less than the amount applied for. Allotments and delivery of bonds will be made as soon as possible after the subscription books close. For further information reference is made to a prospectus issued under date of February 11, which we will mail with map of property upon application.

DICK BROTHERS & COMPANY
NEW YORK, 30 BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, 435 CHESTNUT STREET, AND BRANCH BETZ BLDG.

FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST CO.
PITTSBURG, 341 FOURTH AVENUE.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,804.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,886,202.04
Due from banks and bankers	527,491.56
Clearing House exchanges	223,133.19
Cash and reserve	845,871.58
	$5,482,698.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	556,429.18
Circulation	74,000.00
Deposits	4,552,269.19
	$5,482,698.37

OFFICERS.
J. G. JENKINS, President.
W. A. FIELD, Cashier.
I. HAMBURGER, Assistant Cashier.

The Nassau National Bank,
26 Court St.,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,929,514.75
Due from banks and bankers	704,838.68
Clearing House exchanges	602,514.59
Cash and reserve	471,805.54
	$5,708,673.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	618,739.47
Circulation	67,196.00
Deposits	4,722,738.09
	$5,708,673.56

OFFICERS.
THOMAS T. BARR, President.
EDGAR McDONALD, Cashier.
D. V. B. HEGEMAN, Assistant Cashier.
JOHN W. SEAMAN, 2d Assistant Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and Profits	$1,700,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell,
	Henry C. Perkins.

OGDEN GAS 5% BONDS.
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MONEY.—Oftentimes people need money for private uses; we accommodate you, any amount; see us; talk the matter over. 150 Nassau St., Room 729.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK** at Albany, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5, 1901:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,020,497.21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		138.05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds on hand		330,150.81
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		25,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,529,690.08
Due from State banks and bankers		332,208.67
Due from approved reserve agents		1,034,867.38
Checks and other cash items		2,420.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		30,016.22
Notes of other National banks		5,271.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		234.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$390,462.00	
Legal-tender notes	497,750.00	
		708,212.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$8,776,277.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	65,120.95
National banknotes outstanding	47,650.00
Due to other National banks	5,486,884.87
Due to State banks and bankers	1,362,395.35
Dividends unpaid	232.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,296,339.79
Demand certificates of deposit	3,613.07
Certified checks	15,941.19
Total	$8,776,277.02

OFFICERS.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
W. B. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice President.
WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John H. Van Antwerp, Nelson H. Salisbury, Marcus T. Hun, James Ten Eyck, Henry K. McHarg, J. Townsend Lansing, Ledyard Cogswell, Rufus H. King, Wm. B. Van Rensselaer, Frederick Townsend, Edw. N. McKinney, Henry M. Sage.

Georgia Banks.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Feb'y 5th, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$794,878.04
Due from banks and bankers	68,947.00
Clearing House exchanges	74,128.17
Cash and reserve	46,577.14
Total	$984,530,35

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	40,844.58
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	543,685.77
Total	$984,530,35

OFFICERS.
W. B. YOUNG, President.
PERCY E. MAY, Cashier.

Pennsylvania Banks.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
Feb. 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,861,569.26
United States bonds		1,400,000.00
Due from banks		2,289,437.98
Cash and reserve		4,155,029.89 $15,706,036.13
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	769,509.42	
Circulation	1,230,500.00	
Deposits	11,697,026.71	$15,706,036.13

Henry C. Stroup, Pres. John Mason, Trans. Off'r.
H. W. Lewis, Cash. E. H. Austin, Asst. Cash.

Dividends.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1901.
H. M. WORK, Secretary.
THOMAS & POST, Transfer Agents,
71 Broadway, New York.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen February 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
32 Liberty St., New York, Feb. 14th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1st, 1901. Common Stock transfer books will be closed from February 19th at 3 P. M. until March 2d, 10 A. M.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regularly quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable February 28th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from February 21st to February 28th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Office of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
23 BROAD ST. (MILLS BUILDING.)
The following coupons, due March 1st, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after that date: Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R. R. CO.
23 BROAD ST. (MILLS BUILDING.)
The coupons due March 1, 1901, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Connecticut Banks.

AETNA NATIONAL BANK
HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,044,001.56
United States bonds	208,860.00
Due from banks	474,764.31
Cash and reserve	436,481.07 $5,184,107.84
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$525,000.00
Surplus and profits	491,068.34
Circulation	144,510.00
Deposits	4,023,529.50 $5,184,107.84

A. Spencer, Jr., Pres. A. R. Hillyer, Vice Pres.
W. D. Morgan, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO
135 Broadway,
New York, February 15, 1901.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 1st until the morning of April 4th next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1901, and opened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 5th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1901, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the F. C. Linde Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at the corner of Beach and Varick Streets, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 4th, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
F. M. DOLBEER, Secretary.
Dated Feb. 16th, 1901.

Federal Rubber Co.
February 18, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Federal Rubber Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, March 4, 1901, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
CHAS. E. CARR, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. E 1547 for twenty-five shares of Erie Railroad Company second preferred trust stock, registered in the name of Frank Waller; all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.—New York, Feb. 16, 1901. Frank Waller, 38 Park Row.

$100.00 reward; turquoise pin, surrounded by diamonds, lost Saturday night, between 48th St. and Garrick Theatre, via 6th Av. Return to 49 West 44th St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street, counting upon an early announcement of controlling details in the big steel trade deal, is prepared to resume activity, and that confidently. Only the making of the project a long drawn out mystery can exert bad market effect. Only folks professionally foolish can be surprised that there is delay involved in the completion of so vast an enterprise; but, none the less, there will be relief for a host of people when finally it can be officially stated that the deal is beyond the problematical stage—that it is absolutely assured. Thus the security market's immediate future is much dependent upon what may be disclosed by Mr. Morgan.

They who have been worrying over what might develop to disturb the money market have had trouble for pains. Instead of further shrinkage in surplus reserves, the banks show indications that the corner may be already turned; and this is merely as conservative opinion has anticipated, for every banker of experience has appreciated the fact that those financiers who are handling current undertakings never act carelessly, are always amply safeguarded. Yet for weeks the professional bear traders of Wall Street have been bewailing dangers that might come to the country's business interests through miscalculations or recklessness upon the part of such masters of finance. And to-day there is an extended short interest in the stock market actually based upon no other theory than that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, and their associates are tyros.

Three of the most important banking houses of London have asked for a larger allotment than offered to them in the Steel Trust underwriting.

Southern Railway affairs are much discussed, some quiet reports having it that surprising developments may be expected. Incidentally an important meeting of the Directors of the Seaboard Air Line is to be held in this city.

George J. Gould since New Year's has reinvested over $2,000,000 of income in Manhattan.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Last week the Stock Exchange did only a moderate business. The reduction in the rate of the Bank of England slightly stimulated purchases for investment, but consols were lower on the week.

American securities were the only weak section of the market. They fell sharply in the early part of the week, thus encouraging not only realizations, but also some bear activity. Later the market hardened under favorable reports of the progress of the steel combine negotiations, which led to some local buying on this side. Thus, while quotations were from 2 to 4 points lower on the week, they closed above the worst. Among the increases were Illinois Central, which rose ½ point; New York Central and Hudson River, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ½; Baltimore and Ohio, ¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, ½; Pennsylvania, ¼; Union Pacific, ¼, and Wabash preferred, ¼. It is asserted that a large amount of 4 per cent. Union Pacific bonds was placed in London last week at 108.

Mining shares show only a moderate activity. Speculators are cautious, and although values have been fairly well maintained, there is an absence of animation. At one time a sharp advance was made on rumors that Gen. De Wet had been captured, but the best quotations were not maintained. Rands, after advancing to 40⅞, closed at ¼ lower. Money was in strong demand.

Excursion Ticket Rule Resented.

Residents along the Erie Railroad are considerably wrought up over the rule now being enforced by that road relative to the use of the "going coupon" of excursion tickets upon the day the ticket is purchased. Conductors are not allowed to accept these tickets even one day late. Conductors have ejected a number of persons who refused to abide by the rule, and several of these, residents of Paterson and Passaic, will file suits against the road at the next term of the Passaic County Court, on the ground that the company has no right to limit the use of the tickets.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut	2	Mar. 11	Feb. 28	Mar. 12
Baltimore & Ohio com	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine pf	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 20
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 2
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 7	Mar. 4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 9	Mar. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 9	Mar. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 27	Mar. 16
Ft. Wayne & Jackson (semi-annual)	2¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Hartford & Connecticut Western	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 23
Louisiana & Missouri River pf	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 20
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
North. Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Feb. 25	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 8	Feb. 19	Mar. 9
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 1
Union Pacific com	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25
Union Pacific pf	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25
West Jersey & Seashore (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 21

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co. (Phila.)	1	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Detroit United Rys. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Met. West Side El. Ry. pf., Chicago, (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 28	Feb. 18	Feb. 28
Philadelphia Co. (Pitts.) pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Southern Ohio Traction (quarter)	¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 2
American Coal Co. (extra)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 2
Andover Iron Co. (Phila.)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 2
Bethlehem Steel Co	50c	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Breece Mining Co	5c	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 4
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co.	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Consolidated Lake Superior Co. com.	1	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 28
Con. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 28
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 2	Mar. 13
General Chemical Co. com. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Glucose S. Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 20	.....
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power (quarter)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 1
Laclede Gas Light Co. com	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 26	Mar. 16
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co.	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 1
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 11	Apr. 2
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Niles-Bement-Pond com	1½	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	.....
Ohio & Indiana Con. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 1
Park Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pressed Steel Car Co. com	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 28
Pressed Steel Car Co pf	1¾	Feb. 25	Feb. 4	Feb. 25
Quincy Mining Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Feb. 25	Jan. 28	Feb. 5
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co	1½	Mar. 20	Feb. 28	Mar. 21
Standard Chain pf	1¾	May 15	May 1	May 16
Standard Oil Co	$20	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 15
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Ice Co	Feb. 20	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Annual & spl
American Lithographic Co	Feb. 15	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Annual
American Snuff Co	Feb. 11	Mar. 6	Mar. 5	Annual
American Tobacco Co	Feb. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 13	Annual
Arizona & Utah Railway Co	Mar. 2	Mar. 18	Mar. 13	Annual
Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad	Feb. 9	Mar. 14	Mar. 13	Annual
Bottling Brewers' Protective Ass'n.	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
British Columbia Copper Co	.....	.....	Mar. 14	Postp'd ann'l
Columbus & Hocking Coal & I. Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 11	Special
Commercial Cable Co	Feb. 21	Mar. 5	Mar. 4	Annual
Cuban Plantations Co	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
Elmira Bridge Co	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Special
Erie Railroad	Feb 13	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	Special
Eugene P. Peyser Corporation	.....	.....	Mar. 5	Annual
Federal Rubber Co	.....	.....	Mar. 4	Annual
Ferdinand Hirsch Co	Feb. 14	Feb. 26	Feb. 25	Annual
F. C. Linde Co	.....	.....	Mar. 4	Annual
Florida Cent. & Pen. R. R.	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Mar. 7	Annual
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande R'way	Mar. 1	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Forum Publishing Co	.....	.....	Mar. 5	Annual
Garvin Machine Co	Feb. 20	Feb. 28	Feb. 27	Annual
Henry Cortelyou Pamphlet Bindery	.....	.....	Mar. 2	Annual
Hudson River Telephone Co	.....	.....	Mar. 7	Special
International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico	.....	.....	Mar. 12	General
Kansas City Southern Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
Lyon Umbrella Co	.....	.....	Feb. 25	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way	Mar. 1	Apr. 6	Apr. 4	Annual
Missouri Pacific Railway	Jan. 29	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Annual
Monopol Tobacco Works	.....	.....	Mar. 7	Annual
Morse & Rogers	.....	.....	Feb. 26	Special
National Steel Co	Feb. 16	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	Annual
New Amsterdam Gas Co	Feb. 9	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
N. Y. & N. Jersey Telephone Co	.....	.....	Mar. 1	Special
New York Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 5	Annual
New Yorker Staats Zeitung	.....	.....	Mar. 11	Annual
Otis Elevator Co	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Annual
Pennsylvania Railroad	.....	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
Sterling Iron & Railway Co	.....	.....	Mar. 5	Annual
Stuyvesant Insurance Co	.....	.....	Mar. 7	Annual
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 19	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Annual
Texas & Pacific Railway	Feb. 15	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	Annual
Transcontinental Society	Feb. 28	Mar. 5	Mar. 4	Annual
Truth Co	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
Tuburban Dispatch Co	Feb. 19	Mar. 5	Mar. 4	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad	Feb. 23	Mar. 25	Mar. 23	Special
United Shoe Machinery Co	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 12	Annual
United States Leather Co	.....	.....	Feb. 27	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Feb. 26	Mar. 22	Mar. 19	Special
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	Feb. 18	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Annual

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 23d day of February, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$277,373,279	Gold certificates outstanding	$277,373,279
Silver dollars	427,000,000	Silver certificates outstanding	427,000,000
Silver dollars of 1890

Legal Notices.

New York, February 25th, 1901.
MORGAN & BROTHER, Storage Warehouse, 222, 224, and 226 West 47th Street.

To Mrs. N. C. Newman, Miss Mary Geraghty, Mrs. Maud K. Muir, Mr. G. Romaine, T. Mc. Murdo, Miss M. E. Gibbins, Mrs. R. Frazer, David W. Armstrong, F. M. Bixby, Mr. E. E. Rice, Mrs. Jacquemot, Mrs. J. A. Dourigan, Mrs. Ellen Byrnes, Mrs. E. Anderson, Mrs. F. Nixon, Mrs. Briggs, J. M. Cunningham, Mrs. P. G. Brown, W. H. Smith, Ann Mulligan, Mrs. D. Gray, Mrs. C. M. Watson, J. G. Hyatt, Peter Lang, Mrs. E. E. Millard, J. J. Harkins, Francis Rorke, Mrs. L. L. Strauss, J. C. Tuite, W. R. Davidson, Mrs. C. Gilbert, United States Express Co., E. J. Campbell, Mrs. Kimball, Emil Kuntz, Mrs. G. H. Morris, Mrs. Alfred Poindexter, S. Meyer, Hugh McCarten, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. A. Allen, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. G. W. Thomson, T. N. Taliaferro, Mrs. Westlake, J. T. Barron, Mrs. F. E. Brooks, Mrs. L. D. Cogswell, deceased; W. E. Dewey, Mrs. H. L. Hort, E. M. Curtis, Mrs. G. F. Palmer, C. G. Cutler, A. Agnew, Mrs. K. Johnson, Miss T. Gebhardt, Annie C. O'Connor, Mrs. J. H. Dorrity, James Simmons, Mrs. C. H. Grube, W. H. Johnson, Mrs. D. H. Blakeley, Mrs. Willets, Mrs. Laton, William Claussen, Schultz, Mrs. K. Fogarty, Elizabeth Mooney, Patrick Heffernan, Margaret Biggins, Mrs. Lacy, L. de Palve, Mrs. Middleton Leigh, H. F. Bergman, Margaret Nay, W. J. Conney, H. D. Crisp, William Munnie, Miss Susan I. Richards, E. N. Hazard, William Crewe, Robert Lyford, Mrs. Maud Dixon Salvini, Mrs. M. A. Duran, Marion Singer, Miss M. Wald, P. Haughey, Mrs. Julia Clark, Mrs. Jessie Greene, C. J. Greiner, O. C. Banstrom, Mrs. Mc. E. Bourneu, T. P. McElrath, Mrs. Wellington, E. Maidhoff, Mrs. B. F. Bickel, C. J. Heitzman, F. Van Linda, W. R. Laidlaw, H. Henriques, Louise Shuler, Mrs. R. Riehl, Jas. McBride, Mrs. Ress, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. L. Fitzgerald, Dr. A. L. White, H. Adams Van Co., John Clark, George Degenhardt, Miss F. Seeger, Mrs. M. Howard, Margaret Byrnes, Mrs. Cattanach, John Barnes, Mrs. C. Parker, Mrs. Ellen Brady, Miss N. Warner, C. G. Baker, C. A. Stoddard, C. S. Monroe, Mrs. Margaret Howard, J. R. Hinchman, Nellie Blair, Mary E. Nutley, Mrs. C. Darling, W. J. Maitland, Nellie Maddocks, Louise M. Berkley, Mrs. F. A. Merrill, G. Bevan.—You are hereby notified that the time for payment of this firm's lien upon the property hereinafter described having expired, after due notice thereof had been given you, this firm will cause such property, to wit: Household goods, personal effects, and merchandise, stored by you in their warehouses, to be sold at public auction, according to the statute in such case made and provided, at their warehouses, 222, 224, and 226 West 47th Street, on Thursday, March 14th, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and will be continued on Thursday, March 21st, 1901, at the same time and place, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer.
MORGAN & BROTHER.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To GEORGE W. HELFRICH, as Assignee of Newton Reynolds and Theodore Fischer, lately doing business under the name of N. Reynolds & Co.

Lawyers' Surety Company, surety on the bond filed by said George W. Helfrich, as Assignee; Howard Thayer Kingsbury, attorney of the said George W. Helfrich, Assignee:

American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate assigned by said Newton Reynolds and Theodore Fischer, lately doing business under the name of N. Reynolds & Company, assigned to George W. Helfrich, as assignee for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at the Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of said George W. Helfrich as assignee of N. Reynolds & Co., and the account of proceedings of Herman S. Mendelsohn as substituted assignee of N. Reynolds & Co., should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, The Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal [L. S.] of said court, the 28th day of January 1901.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

NATHAN, LEVENTRITT & PERHAM, Attorneys for Herman S. Mendelsohn, Substituted Assignee, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f4-law6wM

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of the City of New York, held in chambers thereof at the Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 11th day of February, 1901. Present: Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, Justice.—In the matter of the application of THEOBALD BRUMM SELDENECK for leave to assume the name "THEOBALD VON SELDENECK."

On reading and filing the annexed petition and affidavit of Theobald Brumm Seldeneck, and on motion of Hermann Lindheimer, attorney for the petitioner, it is

Ordered, That said Theobald Brumm Seldeneck be and he hereby is authorized to assume the name of "Theobald von Seldeneck" on the eleventh day of March, 1901; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be entered and the annexed petition be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court within ten days from the date of this order; and it is further

Ordered, That within ten days after the entry of this order a copy thereof be published at least once in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York. Enter: L. J. C., J. C. C.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,530.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM I. WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham I. Weinstein of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Abraham I. Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 23, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK F. READ, Bankrupt.—No. 3,513.

To the creditors of Frederick F. Read of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Frederick F. Read was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 23d, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIZZIE HUNSICKER, bankrupt.—No. 3,507.

To the creditors of Lizzie Hunsicker of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Lizzie Hunsicker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 18th, 1901.

NO. 3,188.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN G. WOOD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin G. Wood, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 23d, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMMA IDA TOPLITZ, Harry L. Toplitz, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Lippman Toplitz, deceased; Lillie Toplitz, wife of said Harry L. Toplitz; Solomon B. Toplitz, and Belle Hall Toplitz, his wife; Samson L. Toplitz, and Millie G. Toplitz, his wife; Berthold L. Toplitz, and Jennie Toplitz, his wife; Edgar M. Toplitz, Betty M. Hilborn, Martha Palmer, Florence Rose Docter, Charles A. Brolick, Mitchell C. Harrison, Claudia B. Stone, William Carroll Willi..n Burtenshaw, Charles H. Watson, Joshua Seidlin, Manhattan Straw Board Company, George W. Middleton, Edward B. Spaulding, Charles J. Quinn, Joseph Diaz, Celia Lyon, William W. Kimmey, "John Doe," and "Richard Roe," the names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 24th, 1901.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Edwin S. Updike, Senior:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 24 day of February, 1901.

Dated New York, February 24, 1901.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f11-1aw6wM&mh25

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN, Meyer Greenberg, and Lillian Rose Greenberg, his wife, Mary J. Stafford, Henry Wallman, Swancott Stein, Edgar Marks, Louis Lipset, Joseph McCarthy, Max Peltz, Alexander Luckhoff, Adolph Schindler, and Frederick H. Feakins.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 8, 1901.
EDO E. MERCELIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants William J. Devlin and Henry Wallman: The foregoing summons is served upon you respectively by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1901, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 13th day of December, 1900.

Dated February 8, 1901.
EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f11-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—WILLIAM JAY and Egerton L. Winthrop, Junior, as Trustees for ANNA BENKARD HUNT, plaintiffs, against EDWIN S. UPDIKE, Senior, Fannie M. Updike, Samuel Aronson, Bernhard Rosenstock, and Mary Rosenstock, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her first name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Hemer and Antoinette Remer, his wife, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 24th, 1901.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Edwin S. Updike, Senior:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 24 day of February, 1901.

Dated New York, February 24, 1901.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f11-1aw6wM&mh25

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN, Meyer Greenberg, and Lillian Rose Greenberg, his wife, Mary J. Stafford, Henry Wallman, Swancott Stein, Edgar Marks, Louis Lipset, Joseph McCarthy, Max Peltz, Alexander Luckhoff, Adolph Schindler, and Frederick H. Feakins.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 8, 1901.
EDO E. MERCELIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants William J. Devlin and Henry Wallman: The foregoing summons is served upon you respectively by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1901, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 13th day of December, 1900.

Dated February 8, 1901.
EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f11-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN CROSBY BROWN and JAMES CROSBY BROWN, Trustees, Plaintiffs, against HENRY H. CAHN and Mary Cahn, his wife, Marion Cahn, the Christian name is unknown to plaintiffs and is therefore sued by the fictitious name of Mary,) and Henry H. Cahn, as trustee for Anna Louisa Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn, and said Anna Louisa Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn, Samuel H. Spingarn, Cora Ward, Joseph Louchheim, Tiffany & Company, James M. Cahn, Charles Cahn, and Moses Cahn, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna L. Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

Dated New York, February 9, 1901.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f11-1aw6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—DORA MIESEL, Plaintiff, against JOHN FRANCIS TEE, Jr., and JESSIE TEE, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 11, 1901.
WEINBERG BROS., Attorneys for Plaintiff, Post Office Address and Office, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Jessie Tee: The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1901.
WEINBERG BROS., Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fe25-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK H. WRIGHT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM KRAUSE & SONS CEMENT COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the Above-named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1900.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To WILLIAM KRAUSE & SONS CEMENT COMPANY:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New York.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1901. ANNA LYDIA CUSHIER, EMMA KLATZL, PETER V. ROGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors, 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-1aw6mM

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 918 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against DORA OSBORNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 6th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described, as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and two feet; thence westerly, parallel with Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred feet, to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.
HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

79th Street.

Nos. 172 & 174 West 79th Street and Nos. 383 to 391 Amsterdam Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $297,606.60 and interest thereon from January 21st, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $413.57 and interest thereon from February 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1899, $4,464.72 and interest thereon; taxes for 1900, $4,045.87 and interest thereon; also water rates amounting to about $800.00.—Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.
HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LUCY BACH, plaintiff, against GEORGE WALTON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment and foreclosure of sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of St. Ann's Avenue and Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with Southern Boulevard seventy-five (75) feet, thence southerly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, thence easterly and parallel with Southern Boulevard seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.
RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
CHRYSTIE & BRIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 50 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 113 St. Ann's Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx.

Southern Boulevard.

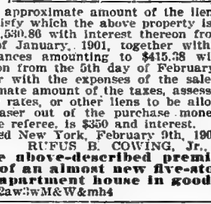

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $13,530.86 with interest thereon from the 21st day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $415.58 with interest thereon from the 5th day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $350 and interest.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.
RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

The above-described premises consist of an almost new five-story modern apartment house in good order.
f11-2aw3wM&W&mh4

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial. —MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU, plaintiff, against JOHN F. STEEVES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled, "Map of 144 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased," dated New York, November 9th, 1898, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, by the numbers 17 to 20, both inclusive, in Block 2,930, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant three hundred and eighty-nine (389) feet and eighty-four one hundredths (84-100) of a foot northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; running thence easterly at right angles with the easterly side of Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with the easterly side of Third Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and ninety-seven one hundredths (97-100) of a foot; thence westerly, one hundred (100) feet to a point in the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet and thirteen one hundredths (13-100) of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; and thence southerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and one one hundredth (1-100) of a foot, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

175th Street.

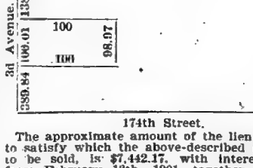

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,442.17, with interest thereon from February 13th, 1901, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $323.74, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates is $1,837.88, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior first mortgage for $20,000, now overdue, with interest from December 12th, 1899, accrued and to accrue at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; subject also to a prior second mortgage for $14,000, now overdue, with interest thereon from January 25th, 1900, accrued and to accrue at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; subject also to a prior third building loan mortgage for $22,000, upon which the sum of $17,000 has been advanced, with the interest thereon from the date of the respective advances of the principal sum at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, said mortgage being now overdue, which said interest will on the 14th day of March, 1901, amount to $638.25.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.
f25-2aw3wM&Th&mh18

Surrogate Notices.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City. s17-1aw6mM

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSEPH LIEBMANN and others, Plaintiffs, against ANDREW HAHTMANN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, and an order made and entered therein on the 18th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain leasehold premises and that certain lease bearing date and made on or about the 11th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan,) and known as Number 28 Water Street, beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of Water Street distant forty-six feet eight and three-quarter inches northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly line of Broad Street with the northwesterly line of Water Street, running thence northwesterly at right angles, or nearly so, with Water Street thirty-five feet and ten inches, thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Water Street thirty-one feet one and three-quarter inches, thence southeasterly thirty-five feet nine and one-half inches to a point in the northwesterly line of Water Street, distant twenty-seven feet eleven and three-quarter inchs northeasterly from the point of beginning, running thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of Water Street twenty-seven feet eleven and three-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises which are described in the two following deeds, to wit: Clarence D. Sackett, referee, to Stephen D. Herrick and Josiah Herrick, dated the 27th day of December, 1855, and recorded in the Register's Office of New York County in Liber 695 of Conveyances, Page 449, on the 2d day of January, 1856, and Jane Ayering to Stephen D. Herrick, dated the 17th day of May, 1862, and recorded in the Register's Office of New York County, in Liber 853 of Conveyances, Page 568, on the 29th day of May, 1862, and of which Stephen D. Herrick died seized and possessed.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1901.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
FRANK A. IRISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

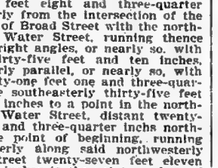

Broad Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge and interest to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,616.47, together with costs and allowances amounting, with interest, to $406.44. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $420 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1901.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
f11-2aw3wM&F&mh6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. RENWICK and others, as sole acting and surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William R. Renwick, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereby described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the City of New York and lying in block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,756, Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue distant 24 feet and 11 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of 132nd Street; running thence westerly and parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through a party wall 93 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly and again parallel with 132nd Street and part of the distance through another party wall 93 feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 2nd, 1901.
WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,094 Madison Avenue:

132d St.

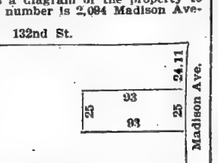

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $20,973.33, with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $343.48, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,216.

Dated New York, February 2nd, 1901.
WILLIAM J. BOYHAN, Referee.
f4-aw3wM&F&f25&26.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. RENWICK and others, as sole acting and surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William R. Renwick, deceased, against TOBIAS KRAKOWER and others.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed

CHARTER REVISERS NOT THERE

George L. Rives and R. Fulton Cutting Send Letters to Central Federated Union.

George L. Rives and Robert Fulton Cutting of the Charter Revision Committee, who were to be allowed the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, failed to appear and sent letters instead.

The letter from Mr. Rives was to Mr. Cutting, and Mr. Cutting wrote to the central body inclosing Mr. Rives's letter. Both gentlemen said that they were unavoidably absent from the meeting.

Mr. Rives in his letter said that he understood that he had been asked to discuss the question, "Why should organized labor support the proposed amendments to the city charter?" He wrote:

My answer to the question would be that there is no difference in this regard between the members of labor organizations and any other resident of the city. We all want clean streets, good schools, proper police and fire protection, and so on. And we want a form of government that will not be so complicated that when things go wrong no one can say who is to blame.

The main trouble with the present charter, Mr. Rives said, was its complications. In the amended charter the committee had tried to simplify matters by abolishing some of the boards and doing away with a good deal of red tape. They wanted to be able to fix on the men directly responsible for abuses.

The principal objections of the labor unions, he understood, was to the clause prohibiting certain city employes from joining organizations intended to affect legislation. This could be easily stricken out, but he believed it was a good clause. It would keep city employes out of politics, while it would not prevent them from joining benevolent associations.

Mr. Cutting's letter was to the same effect.

The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss of the Civic Council was then allowed the privilege of the floor. He said that while there were some good things in the amended charter, there were so many bad things in it that he was in favor of condemning it altogether. He was, at all events, in favor of holding it up at Albany until the people would have a chance of learning more about it.

A motion was proposed to the effect that the delegates from the central body to the Civic Council should be instructed to cooperate with the Civic Council in any action it would take regarding the amendments. A dozen delegates got up to oppose the motion.

Mr. Bliss was again allowed to speak, and explained that he did not mean the Civic Council to run the Central Federated Union.

It was finally decided that the delegates to the Civic Council would attend its next meeting, which will be this day week, and report back; also, that the central body should co-operate with the Council in opposing all amendments supposed to be inimical to organized labor.

DRIVEN FROM HOME, TOOK ACID

Son Died in Bed that His Father Had Refused Him.

George Kenwood, twenty-one years of age, committed suicide early yesterday morning by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid in the hallway of his residence.

Kenwood was a grocery clerk, but had been out of employment for several months and had been drinking heavily of late. He lived on the top floor of the three-story building at 18 First Street, with his father and several brothers and sisters. He arrived home shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Admittance was denied him by his father, who told him to go away and not bother the family any more. The son pleaded in vain, but the father was obdurate.

Kenwood then left the house threatening to commit suicide, but returned and again begged to be let in. Again he was denied. With the words "Here goes," he swallowed the contents of a bottle containing carbolic acid and fell to the floor. The noise of the fall caused the father to open the door, and he found his son unconscious.

Policeman James Morris of the Fifth Street Police Station was summoned, and he sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Broughton worked over Kenwood for nearly an hour, but the man never regained consciousness, and died in the bed that had been refused him a short time before.

Girl Shoplifter Demented.

Genevieve Hook of 316 West Thirteenth Street, who was arrested in a Sixth Avenue department store Saturday afternoon, was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court. A physician testified that he had been attending the girl for two years and that she was mentally unbalanced and not accountable for her actions. The Magistrate discharged her in the custody of her physician, who said he would have her placed in an institution at once.

Boy Accused of Attempting Burglary.

William Burns, seventeen years old, a printer, living at 1,731 Lexington Avenue, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night on the charge of attempting to rob the grocery store of Edgar Rose at 85 Lenox Avenue. Rose, who lives in the rear of his store, was in his living apartment when he heard some one trying to pick the lock of the door which leads from the store to a private hall. He hastily opened the door, and Burns ran to the street. Rose ran after him. The boy was caught by Policeman Sharkey of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward A. Sumner, referee, 165 and 167 Spring Street, northwest corner of West Broadway, 45.3 by 75.4 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,280; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 24 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 52.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 20.5 by 80.7 by 26.3 by 77.9, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,171.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 440 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 177 feet west of Avenue A, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,053.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur Falk, referee, westerly half of the village of Unionport, being on the north side of Fourth Street, 200 feet east of Avenue B, 50 by 108. Due on judgment, $1,116; subject to another mortgage for $1,800.

By McClellar & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 445 West Fortieth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,942.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.
Losses for Fourteen Years, $27,323.21.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; country property specialty. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Queens Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)
7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry.
4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50.
2-story and basement frame house, imp'ts, $16.
2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22.
2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent $20.
Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Bargain; 7-room cottage, every known improvement, $2,750. Small deposit, balance monthly; fare 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

Southeast Corner Wooster and Houston Sts.—Lot 23.9x75; three-story brick extension; the most desirable corner in the mercantile district; price $40,000.

No. 142 Bowery; 26.4x102.4; three-story brick; the new East River Bridge will soon tap this section, making this property exceedingly valuable; price $30,000.

No. 199 South St., 20x80; four-story brick, fronting East River; a fine spot for a manufacturing plant.

Possession to all May 1.
Offers solicited.
Post Estate, 150 Canal St., New York City.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED. $25,000 CAPITAL.
13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Three-story brownstone house and basement in West 142d St, ten rooms and bath, all modern improvements, open plumbing and gas logs, hardwood finish from top to bottom; fine view of river; must be sold at once to close an estate; sacrifice price, $10,500, on easy terms. This is a rare bargain.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

IDEAL HOUSES IN AN IDEAL LOCATION.
Several modern American basement dwellings, all having full extensions. Four minutes' walk of 140th Street elevated. Inspection invited. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

Attention, Builders!—100x100, 115th, near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 149th, 8th Av., 99" on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $25,000. Bargebuhr, corner 110th St. and Madison Av.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000); price, $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

$25,000 cash buys 121x100-four 30x100 8-family brownstone flats, with stores; wood order; wide Yorkville street; rent, $8,000; price, $72,000; easy terms. Owner, 299 Avenue A.

LIBERAL LOANS. Procured on CITY PROPERTY. Small and Large Sums. Reasonable Charges. MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

Fine investment! Elegant 5-story brownstone double flat; $23,500; cash, $5,000; also 5-story 25-foot single flat; $16,500; cash, $6,000; both near 5th Av. H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 69 West 100th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

Gentleman well qualified for the position would like charge of an estate; valuable man for large real estate owner; highest references; security. Address C. D., Box 167 Times Office.

Call this week; best bargain ever offered; 12-room house; fully furnished; full of good-paying roomers; income, $50 a month over the rent. 1,785 Lexington Av.

Have for sale several well-paying tenements; Yorkville or down town; also private house, near Lexington; call personally; no agents. Owner, 160 East 78th St.

Wanted—Loan of $6,000 on suburban corner house and lot, worth $10,000; also, $58,000 on first-class city apartment house, worth $90,000. 58 G., Times Office.

11th Av. 51st St., corner business property; 4-story brownstone front; price, $13,000; owner must sacrifice. Inquire Casper Engler, 714 11th Av., City.

A Great Bargain.—Southeast corner Madison Av. and 133d St.; caretaker on premises; suitable alteration; easy terms. W. S. Patten, Owner, 111 Broadway.

Private dwelling, brick, 9 rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; call and investigate. 15 West 119th St.

$2,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, 536 West 30th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; pays $700.00 per year net. Baker, 157 West 23d.

Sherman Park corner store property; stable, 50x100; cheap account death. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 150th St.

$22,000 to quick buyer; 5-story double flat, 131st St., near 5th Av.; 25x87x100; mortgage, $16,000; rent over $2,300. Stein, 194 Broadway.

74th St., 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

One and two family houses and lots; Elevated extension. Wm. Stonebridge, 951 East 184th St.

Bargain.—Four-story brownstone single flat; full lot; equity $2,500. Woodhull, 200 3d Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We have as fine a house as one can wish for, that can be bought this week for $6,500 on easy terms. It is in a fine location, lot 90 feet front by 150 deep; fine house, 11 rooms; front and back parlor, dining room, kitchen, and hall on first floor; second floor, four fine bed rooms and bath; on the third floor, three bedrooms; all modern improvements; fine stable and carriage house.
The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co.,
13 to 21 Park Row.

Mount Vernon, 127 South 3d Av.—New dwelling; admitted best and most convenient block; reduced to $6,950; easy terms; also larger residence, (owner's,) No. 131; weekdays and Sundays; No. 131 to let for $660.

For Sale or To Rent—Residence at Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.; 13 rooms; good water; five minutes' walk from station. Frederick Sutton, Chappaqua, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, ox stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

PRICE, $13,500. RENTAL, $1,850.
Tremendous sacrifice. Owner, residing out of city, will sacrifice his magnificent, massive, brownstone double apartment, 28x85x100, on beautiful Prospect Park slope; asphalt street, near 6th Avenue. Only $3,500 cash required. Irwine, 66 Court St.

Two good investments, 129 South 2d St., convenient to ferries; near new East River Bridge; suitable for three families; all improvements, $6,500; 56 West 1st St., near trolley, direct to Manhattan, four-family flat, $5,400; rent, $600. Call or write Blumenthal, Owner, 56 West 1st St., Brooklyn.

FREE AND CLEAR LOTS

with all improvements at sacrifice. No assessments. 35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; 5c by elevated. Easy terms. Principals only. Helena, Box 172 Times Down-town Office.

CITY HOUSES OF HIGH CLASS IN RE-stricted section of Flatbush; also detached dwellings; choice lots for business; plots for building; acres for investment. Late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby St. HENRY C. VAIL.

For Sale—Detached cottage, 815 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn; all improvements; lot 44x100; price, $7,500; bank mortgage, $4,000; terms to suit. John Petrie, 147 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$200 down, balance $10 monthly, interest 5%, buys new 2-story basement and cellar brick houses; 10 rooms; every improvement; $3,100. Stoothoff, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price, $5,500; terms to suit. 23d Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

649 GREENE AV.
Three-story house, fine location, for sale at the very low price of $6,000. Charles E. Hotaling, 441 Sumner Av.

We have elegant 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on beautiful Macon St.; cost owner $6,500; sacrifice price only $5,250. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$300 down, price $3,000; new houses, 9 rooms, bath; one or two families, Dhuy, owner, on premises, 1,985 Pacific St., near Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

6c. per line 5 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Property situated very good, 255 feet on Metropolitan Av., in Middle Village, near two large cemeteries, with a depth of 374 feet, for sale. One large brick building, with barn and wells optional, for a factory business, bakery, &c., with fruit trees plenty, and near by is a large lake for different amusements; no agents need apply. Inquire of Michael Wendel, Middle Village, L. I.

Whitestone, corner; three-story dwelling; rent, $25; 10 rooms, all improvements; 3 minutes to depot; sell for $4,000; $250 cash, balance long mortgage. Wm. Baker, 167 West 23d St. Telephone, 1086—18th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; will exchange for dividend-paying stock. J. G., 403 Amsterdam Av.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Loft 184 Feet Deep.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
Adjoining Broadway.
Building has entrances from two streets.
Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'WAY, cor. 44.

A small business building on 6th Avenue; near 14th Street; for sale; possession now.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
10 Liberty St.

To Let Fireproof building good location 96 by 80 ten stories light four sides. 400 lbs. to foot—law. 400 Electric H. P. 25,000 sq. ft. sign space can be seen by 500,000 people daily. Will consider dividing. Your agent or Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St., N. y. C.

42 & 44 BOND ST.
MASSIVE 7-story and basement MODERN BRICK and IRON BUILDING. HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND POWER. Suitable for any business.
LONG LEASE and LOW RENT.
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CENTRE ST., S. E. COR. LEONARD,
Five-story new building, size 60x40.
Offices, Stores, Warerooms; Finest Light; Very High Ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

A—8TH AVE. & 34TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER.
Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
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Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
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266 6TH AV., CORNER 17TH ST., BASEMENT FOR RESTAURANT, 35x75; UPPER FLOORS FOR SALESROOMS OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT. ELEVATOR SERVICE. S. E. JACOBS, 135 BROADWAY.

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New building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., No. 455 West 14th St., New York.

1,480 1ST AV., CORNER 77TH ST.—LARGE CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT. SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS. S. E. JACOBS, 135 BROADWAY.

The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. R. Patten, 66 Broadway, Room 11.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

40th Street, 438-440 West.—Large store, with plate glass fronts and two rooms; newly decorated; $15.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Positively this week only; 8 miles from New York; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

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Over 200 farms; $800 to $10,000; send for new list. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

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I WILL PURCHASE | Property in Manhattan or Bronx, IF CHEAP. MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

Private, three-story, basement, between 50th and 93d Sts., 5th to Lexington Avs. $30,000; no agents. Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner 159th St. Telephone, 87 High Bridge.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

Wanted—For immediate purchasers, all kinds of west side improved and unimproved property. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

From 1 to 6 acres in New Jersey, with small house and barn, not over 25 miles out. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Private house on west side for investment. Address, with full particulars, Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Vacant plots or with old buildings; also dwellings for sale and to rent. Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Wanted.—Small farm on or near salt water; mention lowest cash price. J. Lewis, 1,269 Broadway.

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Wanted—20 acres farm land within 30 miles of city. Caretto, 333 East 12th St.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

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11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.—Three-story Queen Anne dwelling, nine rooms; $35 per month.
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101st St. and Lexington Av.—Beautiful corner house; hardwood throughout; tiled bathroom; moderate rent; 126 East 101st St., similar house, $35. Apply 1,588 Lexington, or John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St. Immediate possession.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—226 East 68th St., modern three-story high-stoop dwelling; rent, $900.

Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

5th Av., 29.—27 feet wide; open for inspection. Rent, $3,200. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

To Rent—House No. 17 East 55th St. Address James Graham, 26 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Houses to let in the choice Bedford-Stuyvesant district, Brooklyn. Charles E. Hotaling, Real Estate Broker and Manager, 441 Sumner Av., cor. McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Hancock St., 3-story, stone, $55.00; Monroe St., 2½-story, stone, $50.00; Putnam Av., 3-story, stone, $45.00 and $40. Pinckney, 342 Sumner Av.

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LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, HOLLYWOOD, Norwood Park—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon. All ready for occupation in May. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Long Branch.

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THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
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We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
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REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
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THE SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.;
APARTMENTS TO LET;
RENT $35 TO $135;
five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT;
reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

RIVERVIEW, RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

Corner apartments and others equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St., and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.
THE TROUVILLE,
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133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44 St.

THE BELLA,
48 E. 26th St. First-class apartments; all improvements; heat, light, and elevator service.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

276 ST. ANN'S AV., COR. 139TH ST., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $22; 5 ROOMS, BATH, $18; STEAM HEATED; HOT WATER SUPPLIED. 278 ST. ANN'S AV., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $18-$21; HOT WATER SUPPLIED; HALLS AND BATH HEATED. HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

A Single Flat, 338 West 51st St.—Nine rooms and bath; steam heat. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

6 and 8; 3 and 4 rooms, improvements, 42, 44, 46 West End Av., near 61st St.

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
245 WEST 116TH ST.
Elegant newly furnished apartment of five rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; elevator service; liveried hall boys; these apartments must be seen to be appreciated; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises. Open day and night. Restaurant.

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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
$300-$1,100, SUITES SEVEN ROOMS.
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APPLY ON PREMISES OR JOHN McCARTHY, 1 WEST 113TH ST.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $36 to $40.

Seven light, clean rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing, tiled kitchen, elevator service; $40 per month. See agent on premises, 106 East 116th St.

A 7-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply; agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

144th St., 307-309 West.—Five large rooms; newly decorated; $13 and $14.

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J. RHEINFRANK & CO.
COAL & WOOD.
3D ST. E.R.-141ST ST. E.R.
Telephones: 14th St. Yard, 506 18th St. 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

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36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 270 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 464 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

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Wanted to Buy for Cash, City or Country.—Stocks, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Call or address L. Friedman, 330 Broadway.

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Corporations are safe, convenient, effective, partnerships risky, inconvenient, unsatisfactory. We incorporate business enterprises. Charters secured in any State. Partnerships incorporated. Folder, giving details, expenses, and advantages, on application. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

A.—Cash paid for stores, merchandise, shoes, groceries, restaurant, dry goods, fixtures, confectionery. Kahn, 338 East 120th St.; telephone 513A—79.

FOR SALE—A Stamping and Enameling Works, nearly new; equipment complete. For particulars address C. H. MEYER & CO., Dubuque, Iowa.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N. Y.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Best Offer.—For five years, prominent Sixth Av. liquor corner; quick deal. Evans, 235 West 116th St.

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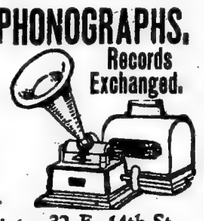
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Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

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Elegant Drop Cabinets, leading makes, $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments.
DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES, $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $6.00 upwards.
H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St.
Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
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SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
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Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brass Ware, &c., ON CREDIT.
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Direct Importers. Complete Cozy Corners.

816 BROADWAY,
Oriental art ware, draperies, and rugs, antique jewelry, fans, and shawls; rare collection at a bargain.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 80 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, changed, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Try one of our Aluminum Discs on your graphophone reproducer; increases volume, improves tone; price, $1; call and hear it. Hawthorne & Sheble Manufacturing Co., 297 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

For Sale.—A handsome two-story house for sale in South Bronxville. Call for particulars at 418 5th Av., Lundquist.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged.

MRS. STETSON AND HER INVALID HUSBAND

Christian Scientists' "First Reader" Unable to Cure Him.

He Has Rheumatism and Curvature of the Spine—Her Mother Also Had Been Ill Recently.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, "First Reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist," lives in a handsomely furnished house at 24 West Seventy-second Street. She gets a salary of $5,000 a year from the church, and it has been said that her income amounts to many times that figure, because she teaches people the arts of the "healers" and does a little "healing" on her own account. Her claim, like that of her fellow "healers," is that she can cure what rational folks call disease by what she terms the "mental treatment." She says there is no such thing as sickness—that people who have a physical disorder merely imagine they have it.

In spite of all this, Mrs. Stetson's husband, Frederick J. Stetson, is an invalid. He lives in her house. Once he was a soldier, but in the civil war he contracted rheumatism and other troubles, after being confined a long time in a Confederate prison. For that reason he is now drawing a pension, being considered an invalid by the Government, notwithstanding the fact that his wife says there is no such thing as sickness. Just at present he is constantly attended by a servant, is bent nearly double with curvature of the spine, walks with great difficulty, takes no apparent interest in his own or anybody else's affairs, and looks the picture of aged helplessness. He is nearly sixty years old.

But the husband is not the only sick person Mrs. Stetson has had in her house. Her mother, who makes her home there, recently had an attack of rheumatism. Members of the household say that she is now well During her illness she had a trained nurse. Mrs. Stetson's sister, who also lives in the house, said yesterday that this nurse was a "Scientist nurse."

When a newspaper man called at Mrs. Stetson's home yesterday afternoon to ask after the health of her relatives that are known to be, or to have been, unwell, one of whom is now admitted by the household to be an invalid, he was informed that Mrs. Stetson herself was away and would not be in during the day. The "First Reader's" sister, Mrs. Stimson, consented to talk about the sick occupants of the house.

"Did Mrs. Stetson's mother have the rheumatism?" was asked.

"Yes, she had it," replied Mrs. Stimson, "but she's recovered now."

"Did she have a trained nurse?"

"Yes"

"How do you explain that? I thought Christian Scientists did not believe in nurses and sickness."

"Oh, the nurse was a Scientist," said Mrs. Stimson. "It was partly due to her treatment that Mrs. Stetson's mother got well."

"What kind of treatment was that?"

"Mental."

"There was no medicine?"

"No, we don't use it. Mrs. Stetson's mother recovered by being treated mentally."

"And how about Mr. Stetson?" Mrs. Stimson was asked.

"He was cured of rheumatism, too."

"He's well, is he?"

"Yes—no, not exactly well. He has lost ambition for business, and he has curvature of the spine, and has to be attended by a servant. But he hasn't the rheumatism any longer."

"How long has he been under your treatment?"

"Oh, Mrs. Stetson cured him of rheumatism years ago. After the war he was well enough for a while to go to sea. He was a Captain and had ships of his own. But he returned home with his rheumatism very bad, and it was due to her solicitude about him that his wife studied Christian Science and came to believe in the faith."

Mrs. Stimson said that sickness was a "mental phenomenon." She told something of the history of her sister and of the latter's husband. It seems that Mr. Stetson, a native of Maine, enlisted at the beginning of the war in the Fourth Maine Regiment, was later captured by the Southerners, and staid in prison in Richmond for a long time. From that city he was transferred to New Orleans, and afterward to Salisbury, N. C. After he was discharged from the service for physical disabilities, in July, 1862, he was found to be suffering with rheumatism and heart trouble.

"He draws the pension," Mrs. Stimson said, "because he chooses to do so. He does not need it. He is a wealthy man."

She volunteered the information that when Mrs. Stetson came here, in 1886, to make converts to the "faith," the husband was left behind, in Somerville, Mass.

"He was brought here after that," she continued. "All these reports about our trying to conceal the fact of his being in this house are wrong."

Just as Mrs. Stimson had finished telling her interviewer about the two sick ones, her son, Harold Stimson, came into the room.

"Now, you had better let Mrs. Stetson talk about this," he said to his mother. "She will know what to say."

Young Mr. Stimson appeared to be about twenty years old. He said that his aunt was out of the house on business. She might be seen, he added, during the evening, after she had completed holding services in the meeting place, at 143 West Forty-eighth Street.

When an attempt was made to see Mrs. Stetson after her services last night, she sent out word that she had nothing to say.

AUTOMATIC BANJO HIS TARGET.

Man Arrested for Firing a Revolver in a "Penny Arcade."

Richard Scales, thirty-five years old, who says he lives in "Smith's Hotel, Brooklyn," and is a telegraph operator, was a prisoner before Magistrate Hogan, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, as a result of his reckless use of a revolver in M. K. Hill's "Penny Arcade," 106 Park Row, Saturday evening, when he wrecked an automatic banjo. He was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury on the charge of attempted felonious assault, made by Mrs. Sarah Hill, wife of the proprietor.

Scales told Magistrate Hogan that it was about 10 o'clock when he entered the place. Almost immediately, he said, he was approached by a man who wanted to know the time. Scales declared that he feared he was going to be robbed, and he drew and fired his revolver to attract attention. As he did so, the man ran away, but not before he had made a slash at Scales with a knife. As proof of his story, Scales showed Magistrate Hogan a three-inch cut in the left shoulder of his overcoat.

Mrs. Hill said Scales entered the Arcade in a state of extreme alcoholic exhilaration and sent a bullet through the automatic banjo simply for amusement. He had created some disturbance, and she was approaching him when the shot was fired. She declared that the shot passed over her shoulder. One of the attendants of the place called Policeman Nillson of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, and Scales was arrested.

TWO DIE FROM BURNS.

Servant Girls Who Met with Accidents Expire in Hospitals.

Marie Hoerick died in the Gouverneur Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of burns which she received on Saturday while attempting to light a fire in a stove with the aid of kerosene. She was employed as a servant by Nathan Sherr, a tailor of 259 Delancey Street, and it was in his house she was burned. With her clothing ablaze the girl ran to the street. William Kennedy of 24 Mangin Street, a fireman, who was passing, wrapped the girl in his overcoat and extinguished the flames, but not before she had been frightfully burned.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp Saturday evening in the house of Mrs. Amelia Berger, 319 West Nineteenth Street, resulted yesterday morning in the death in St. Vincent's Hospital of Annie Grimes, a servant. She was in the basement of the house when the lamp exploded, rushed upstairs, and then to the street. Albert, the thirteen-year-old son of Mrs. Berger, ran after the girl with a rug, which he threw around her. She was taken to the hospital, and it was thought at first she would recover.

GIRL GAVE FALSE ADDRESS.

She Was Arrested for Loitering and Then Sent to the Workhouse.

Five women arrested on a charge of loitering on the streets were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Three were discharged, and of the remaining two, one was an attractive-appearing girl of about eighteen, who gave her name as Marion Kendall and her address as 269 East Eleventh Street. She was arrested on Saturday night by Detective Schwartz of the Mercer Street Station at Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. He saw her speak to several men, he said, and when he arrested her, she broke away and ran down Fifth Avenue. The Magistrate asked her what she was doing out at the hour, 10 o'clock. She replied that she was here on a visit to an old friend of her mother's, and went out for a little fun.

"I meant no harm, Judge, and was not aware that I was violating the law," she pleaded.

The girl began to cry, and begged the Magistrate to release her, saying that she was going back to her home in Providence to-day, and that he would never see her again.

"You will go to the workhouse for two months unless you can give a bond for your good behavior for that length of time," the Magistrate said.

"I am a good girl, Judge. I was never arrested before, and this will break my mother's heart," cried the prisoner. "Please do not send me to the workhouse."

But Magistrate Pool was obdurate, and the girl was led away. There is no such number as 269 East Eleventh Street.

DANCING WAS HER RUIN.

Jacob Cohen, Whose Daughter Disappeared, Has a Man Arrested for Extortion.

Jacob Cohen, twenty-three years old, of 71 Henry Street, was held for examination on a charge of extortion by Magistrate Zeller in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The complainant against the defendant is also named Jacob Cohen of 138 Eldridge Street. They are not related to each other.

Five weeks ago the complainant's daughter Dora, sixteen years old, mysteriously disappeared from home. Since then the father has been looking for her, but without success. On Thursday last the defendant called on the father of the girl and declared that for $25 he would tell where the girl could be found. The father made an appointment with the defendant for Saturday afternoon, when he was to hand over the money for the information.

In the meantime the father went to the Eldridge Street Station and reported what had happened to Capt. Walsh, who has had his detectives looking for the girl since she left home. Detective Delaney was placed on the case. The father of the girl marked the $25 he intended to give to Cohen in the presence of Capt. Walsh and Detective Delaney. On Saturday last the father met Cohen at Forsyth and Grand Street. The father handed over the marked money, and asked where his daughter was.

Cohen then said that he did not know, but with the money he received he would start out to find her. He attempted to run away, but was seized by Detective Delaney, who locked him up.

"You miserable scoundrel," said Magistrate Zeller to the defendant, "how dare you act this way? You are a liar as well as a thief."

Detective Delaney said that he had learned that the girl went away with a man, and it is believed that they fled to Boston, Mass. Her father said that she was a good girl until she learned dancing, which led to her ruin.

HISTORIC RESTAURANT DAMAGED.

Fire Above a Resort Popular with Supreme Court Judges and Officials.

There were two alarms of fire early yesterday morning from Chambers and Church Streets, where a restaurant which has some historic memories is situated. It is the eating house of Weil & Weldman, and has been the resort of a number of the Supreme Court Judges and of other public officials for several years. It was a favorite eating place for Theodore Roosevelt when he was Police Commissioner.

The restaurant occupies the first and second floors of a five-story brick building, which is 101 Chambers Street and 166 Church Street. The three upper floors are occupied by Thomas J. Dunn, who makes buttons and ornaments. Among other things he makes the buttons for the Police Department. A commuter on his way to the Chambers Street ferry saw the flames in the fourth story of the building, and he called to Patrolman Clark of the Leonard Street Station, who sent in an alarm.

The firemen found the fire burning so fiercely that they sent in a second alarm, which brought Chief Croker, the searchlight engine, and a number of other companies. The work of the water tower, which was run up so as to fight the fire through the windows of the fifth floor, finally drowned out the flames. Dunn lost about $5,000 worth of stock and machinery, and the loss on the restaurant could not be estimated, as there were a number of valuable pictures on the second floor, which were damaged by water.

BERGEN POINT CHURCH BURNED.

Wind Carries Sparks Which Set Fire to a House and Barn.

An overheated furnace in the basement of the Bergen Point Reformed Church, at the corner of Lord and Third Streets, Bergen Point, shortly after the congregation had been dismissed after the morning service yesterday set fire to the building, and before the flames could be put out the entire structure was destroyed.

A strong northwest wind was blowing at the time, and sparks from the burning church set fire to the barn owned by James Brady, two blocks away, and the barn was also destroyed. Shortly after the barn began to burn the sparks set fire to a dwelling house at the corner of First Street and Ingram Avenue, and before that fire could be put out the upper portion of the building was gutted. The house was known as the "Old Paret House." It looked at one time as if the entire section would go up in flames, as there were three fires burning at once within a radius of three blocks.

The loss on the church is $40,000, partly insured. The loss on the barn is estimated at $1,000, which is covered by insurance, and the loss on the "Old Paret House" is placed at $2,500, on which the insurance is not known.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRES.

Boys' Clubhouse at Mount Vernon Ignited Twice.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The police of this city are looking for a firebug. On Friday night some one set fire to the two-story frame building at 227 South Third Avenue, occupied by the Elmwood Athletic Club. The flames were put out by neighbors before the arrival of the firemen. On Saturday morning the curtains and window trimmings of the building were soaked with oil and set on fire. The flames were again discovered in time to save the building.

The club is composed of boys, and it is said there has been considerable ill-feeling created by a number of boys not being allowed to join. Frederick Clark, the owner of the building, said to-day he would cause it to be pulled down, as it adjoins his house, and he fears that if it is set on fire his house will also suffer.

INCENDIARY AT MATAWAN.

Third Attempt to Burn a Building Near Scene of Recent Big Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Feb. 24.—The ringing of the firebells this evening caused general excitement, and emptied the churches of their congregations.

The fire was at the grocery store of Thomas E. Shepherd, on Main Street, the scene of the disastrous fire of Jan. 27, which swept the principal business section of the town, and caused nearly $100,000 damage. A pile of rags and papers was seen by Charles Carman, who lives next door, to be burning under an old stairway in the rear of the building. The blaze was extinguished by a bucket brigade before much damage was done.

There seems to be no doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin. On the night of the January conflagration two attempts were made to burn Shepherd's place. The inhabitants of the town are aroused, and it will go hard with the firebug if he is caught

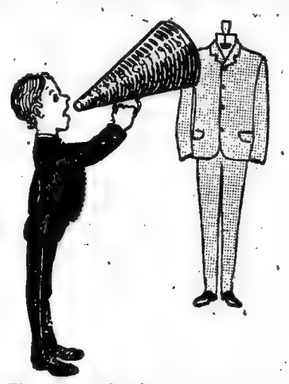

Every suit its own megaphone.

A cardinal principle of good store-keeping is "keep merchandise with the bloom on."

That's why we end Winter with a Spring sale—men will buy May clothing in February, if it's made worth their while.

All of last Spring's, and the remaining Fall weights in Spring colors, fancy mixed suits; cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, with a few plain black and blue cheviots and serges; chiefly single-breasted—a few double-breasted sacks and some walking coats.

15% were $16.
20% were $18.
40% were $20 and $22.
25% were $25 and above.

Sizes 32, 33, 34, $10.
Sizes 35 to 50, $12.50.

About 6000 suits in the three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED DECORATIVENESS FOR THE LIBRARY.

Donegal Rugs, Made in Ireland,

by the newly established Government factories. Heavy, hand-tufted. Any size or design made to order. Also some on view here now.

Here and there in our superb furniture gathering are pieces of last season's design greatly reduced.

MAHOGANY 3 pc. Suites, $80 to $340 (former prices $113 to $442.)
Covered with brocades, tapestries, leathers, etc., or All-upholstered.
ODD SOFAS, $55 to $145 (former prices $70 to $180). Covered with brocades, tapestries, velours, etc.

To give your library a distinctive air and still adhere to strict economy, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BRONX STILL LACKS WATER

Famine Driving Many Residents Out of the Borough.

Property Owners Taking Steps to Ascertain Whether They Can Sue the City for Damages.

There is little or no improvement in the water supply of the Borough of the Bronx, and so serious has the matter become that many tenants are vacating their premises and moving to a part of the city where they can at least get enough water to wash with, which is denied them in many portions of the Bronx. Residents along Boston Avenue and the abutting streets have felt the famine severely, and there are many vacant houses and flats. Owners in their endeavors to hold their tenants have placed pumps in the flat houses and tanks on the roofs, but of late there has not been enough water in the pipes to pump, despite Commissioner Dalton's statements and promises of relief.

The loss of rentals owing to tenants vacating apartments and dwellings on account of the lack of water has induced some of the owners who have suffered to take steps to ascertain whether they can recover this loss by legal or other action. Daniel A. McCormick, Secretary of the Bedford Park Taxpayers' Association, is at the head of a movement, and competent counsel has been secured and authorized to take whatever steps in his opinion are proper. The action will probably be brought on the ground that the corporation of the City of New York has either failed to fulfill or broken its contract with the taxpayers in regard to the water supply.

Recently Dr. Frank Le C. Dowe of Bedford Park, in the Bronx, made a very bitter attack on the Department of Health of the Bronx, alleging that the officials were derelict in their duty and responsible for the unsanitary condition of dwelling houses arising from the dearth of water. Dr. Eugene Monaghan, Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of the Bronx, in reply to Dr. Dowe's assertions said yesterday:

"Dr. Dowe's statement, recently published, to the effect that the Department of Health is at fault in the matter is entirely unfounded. The Department of Health is entirely faultless, and this, even though an unsanitary condition of those houses exists or follows in others on account of the present lack of a sufficient water supply, as it has to do only with the eradication of disease or with the prevention or the spread of disease with the facilities at hand and with the power conferred upon it by law. But in the nature of things it cannot of itself increase the supply of water, neither is it vested with any legal power to compel any other department to initiate any measures to cause an increase of such supply."

Real estate men say that the agitation concerning the scarcity of water has kept many prospective residents away from the borough, and that they have more vacant flats and apartments on their hands than ever before.

THE ANTI-RAMAPO BILL.

Amendment of Title Proposed by the Merchants' Association.

The Merchants' Association, through S. Christy Mead, sent on Saturday a letter to Senator Slater at Albany suggesting an amendment changing the title of the bill designed to repeal the law giving the Ramapo Water Company extraordinary powers, and conferring upon it the ordinary powers enjoyed by other water companies.

The letter and amendment were prompted by the opinion recently expressed by ex-Senator Hill that the bill which repeals Chapter 985, Laws of 1895, is unconstitutional. The body of the bill as drawn by representatives of the Merchants' Association is held to relate to one subject, namely, alteration or change of the powers of the Ramapo Water Company, but the question of its title, which the letter on analysis says seems to express three subjects—repeal, conferring power, and limiting power—has brought about the following amendment, which the association wishes to have offered when the bill comes up on general orders:

An act to alter the powers of the Ramapo Water Company by repealing Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895, entitled, "An Act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company," and by conferring upon said company the rights and powers possessed by corporations organized under Chapter 40 of the general law known as the Transportation Corporations law, and by subjecting said company to the limitations contained therein.

Men's Cravats.

The Question of Wear

in high grade Cravats for men has assumed a new importance on account of the high band collar at present in vogue. This collar puts a great strain on the narrow Four-in-Hands and Butterfly Ties which are now the fashionable shapes.

We shall place on sale to-day a large assortment of small figured scarves and ties made from a Barathea weave of Silk that we can commend to well dressed men as the best cravattings made. They look well and wear well.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Dress Goods.

Linen duck will be very popular and fashionable this season.

40 styles and 150 colorings of the newest spring goods, with a wide range in price.

New Spring Waistings,

35 new designs, comprising 185 colorings of the latest spring styles,

50c. to 85c.

a yard.

Veilings.

A most attractive line of Fine Veilings, at

$1.00.

a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Silk Dep't.

3,000 yards *Black Taffeta Silk,* guaranteed, at 65 cts. a yard.

A special line of *Printed Foulard Silks,* in attractive designs and colorings, at 60 cts. a yard.

2,500 yards *Imported Black Taffeta Silk,* special value, at 59 cts. a yard.

We are now showing *Plain and Fancy Louisine Silks,* in striped, checks and faconné effects, at $1 & $1.25 a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tues. Evg., Feb'y 26, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by ERNST VON DOHNANYI PIANO.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KEITH'S MARIE WAINWRIGHT, TROVOLLO, HILL & SILVIANY. LIVING ART STUDIES.

O'Neill's

Special Sale of GROCERIES.

All high-grade and all remarkably cheap in price. Read!

TEAS.
Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and Mixed Tea, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents, lb., 35c.; three pounds for 1.00
Choice India Ceylon, lb., 40c.; three pounds 1.15

COFFEES.
Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb. 25c
Jamoka Blend Coffee, lb. 20c

HAMS AND BACON.
Choice Sugar Cured Hams, lb. 13c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb. 13c

VEGETABLES.
Fancy Maine Corn, can 10c
case 2.25
Jersey Tomatoes, can, 10c.; case 2.25
Early June Peas, can, 11c.; case 2.40
Early June Peas, sifted, extra small, can 18c
Prunes, the thin-skinned kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-two to the pound, 25-lb. boxes 1.90
2-lb. cartons, each 16c
Hominy, 5-lb. bags 15c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, 2-lb. pkgs. 7c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, lb. 3c
Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, tin, 10c. and 16c
Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins 1.15 and 1.85
Kits of Mackerel 1.25, 1.55 and 1.85
5-lb. pails Mackerel 65c
Macaroni, imported, lb. 10c
Spaghetti, imported, lb. 10c
Codfish, 3-lb. boxes 25c
Kippered Herring, tin, 15c. each, or dozen 1.75

OLIVES.
Queen Olives, fine quality, gal. crock 1.80
10-oz. Pound Bottles 25c
Pint Pound Bottles 45c
Baby Olives (Manzanilla) bottle 10c
Baby Olives stuffed with peppers, bottle 10c., 20c. and 30c

All our Groceries are guaranteed as represented.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Our "to each season belongs its own" policy again asserts itself driving out all our fashionable Suits "made last season":

MEN'S SPRING SUITS,

$12½

Were $16, $18, $20, $22, $25 & $28.

All sizes—many patterns. Beginning this morning.

New York Store Only.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE. BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, B'way & Bedford Ave., Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

CARPETS

Great Special Sale.

We will open for sale on Monday, and continue for THREE DAYS

150 Pieces VELVETS, Odd Patterns, we do not intend duplicating. Also

RUGS made up from odd pieces, in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms,

With Borders. All at Remnant Prices.
(Bring Size of Room.)

Inlaid Linoleum

at a great reduction.
Also remnants of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums at about one-half price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE . . Special ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.
Next Friday. Curtain Rises 1:15.
GAYOTTE from VIENNA LIFE—THE SHADES OF NIGHT, (by CAPT. MARSHALL,) with CECILIA LOFTUS, ALISON SKIPWORTH, WM. COURTENAY, GRANT STEWART—FLORODORA SEXTETTE—WHITE ROSES, (one-act play,) with MARY MANNERING, Mrs. WHIFFEN, DOROTHY TENNANT—Mr. DE WOLF HOPPER—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL scene, with HILDA SPONG, CHAS. RICHMAN, WM. H. THOMPSON, GUY STANDING—BEATRICE HERFORD—AN APPEAL TO THE MUSE, a fantasy, with AMELIA BINGHAM, BLANCHE BATES, MAY ROBSON, MARIE VALLEAU, MINNIE DUPREE, BIJOU FERNANDEZ, EVANGELINE IRVING—and a play especially written by GRANT STEWART, entitled UNDINE, with CECILIA LOFTUS, WM. COURTENAY, ALISON SKIPWORTH, F. COURTAYNE. Boxes $20 & $15, and seats at the box office ready. All seats ordered must be called for Tuesday noon.
MANAGEMENT OF....DANIEL FROHMAN

SAVOY 34th St. & Broadway
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
The Favorite Family of Fun Makers.
THE FOUR COHANS
IN THE GOVERNOR'S SON.
A Musical Comedy by George M. Cohan.
A COMPLETE PRODUCTION. BIG CAST.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.
PRICES $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Ev. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
The New Clyde Fitch Play, LOVERS' LANE.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. Knickerbocker Burlesquers. "Gay Time in Paris." LIVING PICTURES.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street. Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c.
Mrs. Drexel Biddle, Pat Reilly, Ugo Biondi, oth's

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Annie Russell IN "A ROYAL FAMILY."

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. D'ly exc't Mon. 25c. The Master at Arms

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. La Belle Rosa, Oriental Sensation; 20 others.

O'Neill's.

Upholstery Department 3d Floor.

February clearing sale of Upholstery Fabrics and Portieres! Unusual and decidedly attractive values are offered.

Odd lengths of Tapestry, six hundred pieces in all, excellent designs, formerly $1 50 to $2.50 yard, reduced to, yard 75c
250 odd lengths of 50-inch Velour, yard 69c

Reversible Tapestry Portieres.

75 pairs, all desirable colors, full length and width, fringe top and bottom, pair 1.98
Better quality, worth $5.00, reduced to, pair 3.50

Sale of Trunks & Dress Suit Cases

Need a Trunk or Dress Suit Case? 4th Floor.

If you do, here is a chance to get one, and at the same time save some money. When you read the prices don't think the goods we offer are flimsy, trashy stuff. They're not. They are entirely reliable in every way and sure to give satisfaction.

CANVAS-COVERED TRUNKS, bound with sheet-iron, very strong, Excelsior lock, deep hat tray, sheet-iron bottom, worth $6 50 to $7.98, according to size, at these special prices:

28-inch,	30-inch,	32-inch,	34-inch,	36-inch,
4.00	4.29	4.59	4.89	5.19

TRAVELING TRUNKS, made of best quality of basswood, covered with heavy duck and bound with sheet-iron, closely nailed, hardwood slats, brass clamp, lock and trimming, two leather straps around body of trunk, large, deep hat tray, lined with linen throughout, worth $6.00 to $9.50, marked for this sale:

28-inch,	30-inch,	32-inch,	34-inch,	36-inch,	38-inch	40-inch
4.25	4.60	4.95	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00

Better Quality, worth $7.00 to $10.50, 4.98 to 8.19

Sole Leather Suit Cases,

finest quality, steel frames, protected at the corners, Vienna handles, Yale lock, linen lined and fitted with pocket, 22 and 24 inch, worth $6.50,

FOR THIS SALE, 4.48

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
—3D MONTH—
Seats One Month in Advance.
GREATEST OF EMPIRE SUCCESSES.
"Decided Success."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company presenting Henry Arthur Jones's greatest play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
"A great play splendidly acted."—Evening Sun.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4th WONDERFUL SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF THE
MOST DELIGHTFUL NOVELTY NEW YORK HAS EVER KNOWN.
"Another Beau Brummel. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Clyde Fitch's Fantastic Comedy,
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE Horse Marines
with
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"Sweeping success."—Sun.
"Scored a hit."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4th RECORD SMASHING WEEK.
Seats One Month in Advance.
IMMENSE TRIPLE TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS BY ARRANGEMENT WITH DAVID BELASCO, Paul M. Potter's Play,
UNDER TWO FLAGS
with
BLANCHE BATES as CIGARETTE.
OUIDA'S GREAT LOVE STORY,
with its
MARVELLOUS SCENERY.
STIRRING REALISM.
MAGNIFICENT SETTING.
"A triumph."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, Cor. 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors.
Evenings at 8:25. Matinée Saturday at 2:20.
LAST WEEK OF
N. C. Goodwin / Maxine Elliott
When We Were Twenty-One.
Seats on Sale Thursday.
NEXT WEEK
Matinées Wed. and Sat.
Charles Frohman's PRODUCTION
TO HAVE & TO HOLD.
A Dramatization of Mary Johnston's Great Novel.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, Corner Broadway, 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
—SEVENTH WEEK—
Seats selling for next four weeks.
JULIA MARLOWE,
Presenting Paul Kester's Dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
C. B. DILLINGHAM.....Manager
Only Matinée Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
—3d WEEK—
NO LET UP TO THE LAUGHTER AND CROWDS.
"A real success."—Herald.
Messrs. W. G. Smythe and P. L. Perley Present
WILLIAM COLLIER
In Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy,
ON THE QUIET.
"Not since the merry 'Trip to Chinatown' has an audience laughed so heartily."—World.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

BIJOU. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. 50th—TIME—50th TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. To-night, last time Sardou's Comedy, "FEDORA." Tuesday Eve., Benefit for Mr. FRANZ KIERSCHNER, "DIE FALSCHEN BIEDERMAENNER," by Laube.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK Barbara Frietchie Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15
NEXT WEEK—A Mammoth Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Theatre REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY Co. of 100 Headed By Chas. J. Ross.

GRAND Opera House MARIE Dressler Miss Printt

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD (in German.) Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Mcran-Olden; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Marylli, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Bliss, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, March 1, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., March 2d, at 2—DOUBLE BILL—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Saleza and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Ternini and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., March 2d, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Muhlmann, and Blass. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

LYCEUM THEATRE ....Feb. 26 at 3 o'clock.
AMERICAN SYMPHONY | SAM FRANKO Conductor | ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Soloist.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman .....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Saturday 2:20.
THIS (Monday) until further notice.
.....A SPECIAL COMEDY SEASON.....
Chas. Frohman Presents (with E. M. Holland, Felix Williams, Katharine Florence, and a strong cast) his newest farce, in three acts, entitled
The Lash of a Whip

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2.
.....LAST WEEK—3D MONTH.....
LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.
MONDAY, MARCH 4.

SAN TOY
Return of THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, including
JAMES T. POWERS,
in the dainty, picturesque, tuneful, Chinese-English musical comedy.
Seats ready at box office.

BURTON HOLMES,
THIS Mon. and Tues., at 3, at DALY'S. Wed. and Thurs., 8:30, MENDELSSOHN.
EDGE OF CHINA
Tickets, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, at Daly's. Next week (same hours and places), MOKI LAND.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:15.
THE SEASON'S BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT.
LOUIS MANN IN THEIR GREATEST TRIUMPH— ALL ON CLARA LIPMAN ACCOUNT OF ELIZA,
By LEO DITRICHSTEIN
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

WALDORF ASTORIA—TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
MR. THOMAS F. MILLARD, (War Correspondent) WILL LECTURE ON THE WAR IN CHINA
Illustrated by C. Fred Ackerman War Biograph Operator.
With Remarkable Motion Pictures. Tickets at Waldorf, Brentano's, Tyson's, Fifth Ave. and leading hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St.
TUESDAY AFT., FEB. 26, at 3 O'CLOCK.
Harold Bauer
FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL.
Tickets, $1.50, $1. at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOFORTE.

Proctor's | Continuous Performances. | 15, 25, 50c Vaudeville.
23d St. | Marcel's Living Tableaux, Tacherroff's Dogs, Mansfield & Wilbur, Hilda, David Bell's "Mme. Butterfly," Johnstone Bennett, Elita Proctor Otis.
58th St. | Adelaide Herrmann, Vernona Jarbeau, D. E. Bandman, Florence Reed.
125th St. | Louise Beaudet, Nina Farrington, & H. Bergman, Flor. Moore, Melville & Stetson.

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av. Third Week 34th Annual Exhibition.
American Water Color Society.
Week Day & Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL, March 1, 3, 10 at 8:15. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tickets at Schuberth's, hotels, and Carnegie Hall.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PASSION PLAY aft. at 3; e

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 23...	3,464,290
Same week last year.....	1,753,821
To date this year.....	48,130,722
Corresponding date last year..	18,337,562

Bonds for the week.....	$17,022,500
Same week last year.....	$8,119,500
To date this year.....	$187,018,450
Corresponding date last year.	$87,735,100

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2½; at three months, 3½; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last-week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	7⅛
Am. Steel & H. pf.	2½	Knickerbocker Ice	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¾	Minn. & St. Louis	5¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	3¼
Am. Tinplate pf.	5½	Morris & Essex	1⅜
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	N. J. Central	1¾
Brooklyn Union Gas.	6	N. Y. C. & St. Louis 1st pf	2
Federal Steel pf.	2½	N. Y. L. & West	6
General Electric	2	Ontario Mining	1
Green Bay & West.	1½	Pere Marquette	8½
Illinois Central	1½	St. L. & Adir.	1¾
Iowa Central	1¼		
Iowa Central pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amag. Chem.	1⅞	Kan. City Southern.	1⅞
Am. Car & Foundry.	1⅛	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil.	1	Keokuk & D. M.	1½
Am. District Tel.	1	Mex. Central	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1⅜
Am. Steel Hoop.	2½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	3
Am. Steel & Wire.	3⅜	Mo. Pacific	2⅞
Am. Tin Plate	2⅞	Nat. Lead	1½
Ann Arbor	2	Nat. Lead pf.	8½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	National Tube	4½
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	Nat. Tube pf.	1
Chesapeake & Ohio.	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Chicago & Alton	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅞	N. Y., C., & St. L.	1⅝
Chi. & E. Illinois.	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	1⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅜	Norf. & West.	1¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	1	North American	1¼
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1	North American new	3¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Nor. Pacific	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Pennsylvania	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	Peoria & Eastern	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅜	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	Pullman Car	3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2⅜	Reading	2⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Read. 1st pf.	2¼
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	4⅜	Read. 2d pf.	3
Clev., L. & W. pf.	3½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. J. & Gr. I.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1⅜	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	2⅜
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	2¼
Continental Tobacco.	1⅞	St. L. & San Fran.	2
Delaware & Hudson.	5½	St. L. Southwest.	1⅝
Denver & Rio Gr.	3⅝	St. L. Southwest pf.	5⅝
Den. & Rio. Gr. pf.	1½	Southern Ry pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	1⅜	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	6
Erie 2d pf.	2	Texas Pacific	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	2⅜	Tex. Pac. Land tr. r.	1¼
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Union Bag & P.	2⅜
Federal Steel	3⅜	Union Pacific	2
Gas. & El., Bergen Co.	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	1⅜
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Wabash pf.	1⅜
Gt. Northwest. pf.	2⅜	West. Union Tel.	2½
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
International Paper.	1½	Whel & L. E. 1st pf.	2⅛
Int. Paper pf.	2½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	2⅜
		Wis. Cent. pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. I. gen. 5s.	1½	Lake Erie & W. 1st.	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1½	Laclede Gas 5s.	1
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	2½	Mo. Pacific 3d 7s.	1¾
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 6s	1	Norfolk & W. gen. 6s.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	2	N. & W. imp. and ext. 6s	4
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1⅝
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1	So. Pacific 4s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Adams Ex. 4s.	1	Norfolk & W. con. 4s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	3¾
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1½
Cal. & South. 1st.	1¾	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1½
D. & Iron R. 1st.	1¾	St. Louis S. W. 2d.	1¼
Mex. Cen. con. 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	7¾
Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	2¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	1¼
N. Y. C. & L. S. 3½s.	1	Wabash 2d	2
		Wabash deb. A.	1
		Wis. Central 1st.	1

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY AS TIGHT AS A DRUM

Though the Rate Is 4 Per Cent. the Bank Still Asks 5 on All Short Loans—Low Interest on Deposits May Cause Increased Investment in American Railroad Bonds—Public Refuses to Enter the Stock Market.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Feb. 24.—When the bank rate fell to 4½ per cent. it was a foregone conclusion that it would soon reach 4 per cent. Have we now got it finally? I am really not sure. We ought to, since credit is so multiplied by those very debt creations of the Government that, except when a special cause pinches the market, rates are pressed down. You have the same thing on your side from other causes. The more demand there is upon credit and the more securities are multiplied capable of being pawned to create credit, the easier your money market seems to be. It is just so with us, and yet the undercurrent is not assured or confident.

At the moment also money is as tight as a drum because the Government has been raking in taxes at an unprecedented speed and receiving the first installment upon its last issue of Exchequer bonds. Therefore the Bank of England has complete control over the rates and has made no difference in its charge for advances. Although its discount rate has been lowered to 4 per cent., it still asks 5 per cent. on all short loans, and will only discount mixed parcels of bills having an average currency of about fifteen days at 4 per cent. Money was 4½ to 5 per cent. yesterday on call in the open market.

We shall probably remain in this position till the end of the month, with little or no variation, and it depends wholly on the Government disbursements whether the next month will bring us into more comfortable circumstances. I can make no prediction, because one week the War Office pays out £2,000,000 and the next £5,000,000, so one never knows what may happen to-morrow.

Trade, however, has been dwindling, and mercantile credit is being curtailed so that the intermittent flow of disbursements of revenue should tax the market but slightly for a few days at a time. Continuous ease is not to be hoped for. Were it seemingly to arrive, we should immediately be flooded with dammed-up loans of municipalities and colonies to such an extent as would sweep every farthing away again. That is the financial position.

Before the bank rate came down the open market discount was forced back to 3½ per cent., and sometimes less; now it is nearly 4 per cent., ranging from 3⅞ to 4, and the bill brokers have lost money on their recent purchases. I know of an instance where they bought bills at 3½ and sold them again to banks at 4¼, but these are mere isolated incidents, and on the whole the bill-broking business has been remarkably good this long while back.

Nothing is happening in stocks worth more than a phrase or two. The attempt to revive active speculation in Kafirs has died away. Prices rise and subside as the war telegrams dictate, but the public keeps cold. Now, however, that the bank deposit rates are down to 2½ per cent., I think considerable money will be seeking investment, and I believe the people are turning their eyes to the bonds of your railways. I really do not know that they could do any better.

Our domestic stocks of the best class are mostly still high enough priced to give less revenue to purchasers than your good railroad bonds. Moreover, the position of the United States seems stronger, politically and economically, than that of most other countries whose securities we know or hold. The volume of purchases may not be great enough to affect your market much, but the current is setting your way, except for shares. In them it is all part gambling or realization.

In spite of M. de Witte's denial I fear Russia must borrow soon in one guise or another.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 25.

Ferdinand Hirsch Company—Annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Lyon Umbrella Company—Annual meeting.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

American Lithographic Company—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books close.
Morse & Rogers Company—Special meeting.
Wabash Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company—Anuual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Books close.
Garvin Machine Company—Annual meeting.
United States Leather Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut—Books close.
Bottling Brewers' Protective Association—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Bcoks close.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Cuban Plantations Company—Annual meeting.
Erie Railroad—Special meeting.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on common.
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company—Annual meeting.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Company—Books close.
Transcontinental Society—Books close for annual meeting.
Truth Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, March 1.

American Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Andover Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railways—Dividend payable.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Kings County Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Special meeting.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Park Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Southern Ohio Traction Company—Dividend payable.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, March 2.

Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Henry Cortelyou Pamphlet Bindery Company—Annual meeting.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 21, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Thursday, Feb. 21. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Feb. 21, 3,464,290.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended. Feb. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 21, '01.
99½	89¾	94¾	Jan. 2.	83¾	Jan. 21.	90	90¼	+ 1¼	Amalgamated Copper Company.	100	$75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	2	Q	89¼	90¾	89	90¼	...	18,175
...	...	32½	Feb. 16.	30	Feb. 19.	29	30	— 1½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	...	...	..	31½	31½	30	30½	...	350
...	...	*85¼	Feb. 21.	*84½	Feb. 15.	81	86	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	3	SA	85¾	85¾	86½	85¾	...	20
*23	*23	*25	Feb. 19.	*25	Feb. 19.	...	...	..	American Beet Sugar Company	100	15,000,000	...	...	..	25	25	25	25	...	50
25½	12½	23⅞	Jan. 3.	19	Jan. 21.	20½	20¾	— 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	½	Q	21½	21¾	20¼	20¾	15½	3,285
72	57⅜	73½	Jan. 7	67	Jan. 18.	70⅝	71	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry C. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	70	71¼	70	70⅞	63	2,159
37¾	30	31½	Jan. 3.	26¼	Jan. 18.	28	28¾	— 1	American Cotton Oil.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	29	29½	28¾	28¾	34	2,080
37	24⅛	36	Feb. 5.	34	Jan. 30.	35	37	— 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¾	SA	36	36	35	35	26½	300
191	145	195	Feb. 15.	170	Jan. 12.	182	190	..	American Express.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	190	190	185	190	147½	53
40½	27½	41¼	Jan. 9.	34½	Feb. 21.	36½	36½	+ ½	American Ice Company.	100	22,938,100	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	36⅞	38⅞	34½	36¼	42	1,700
78½	60½	70	Jan. 5.	68	Feb. 23.	68	69	— ⅝	American Ice Company pf.	100	13,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	68½	68½	68	68	78	800
16¼	6	8¼	Feb. 7.	5⅛	Jan. 24.	6¾	7⅛	..	American Linseed Company.	100	14,750,000	...	...	..	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	15	1,365
60	34½	37½	Feb. 6.	31	Jan. 24.	35½	36	+ ⅞	American Linseed Company pf.	100	18,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	57¼	1,977
56½	34½	65½	Jan. 15.	52¼	Feb. 21.	52⅝	53	— 3½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000	...	...	..	55¼	57½	52⅝	53½	40	61,635
99	86	100	Jan. 16.	93¼	Feb. 20.	94½	94¾	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 5, 1901.	1¾	Q	94½	95¾	93¾	94½	90¼	22,313
50¼	17	33⅜	Jan. 2.	23	Jan. 18.	23¾	29	— 2½	American Steel Hoop Company.	100	19,000,000	...	...	..	31¼	32	28½	29	43¼	19,580
85	64¼	86	Feb. 18.	69	Jan. 18.	81	82	+ 2½	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	79	86	78½	81	83	82,015
59¾	29½	53¾	Feb. 11.	38	Jan. 14.	48⅝	48½	— 3⅜	American Steel & Wire Company.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	51¼	51½	45½	48¾	57¼	161,725
85	69½	98	Feb. 18.	83¾	Jan. 17.	95½	96¼	+ 1¾	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	94½	98	94½	95¾	92¾	23,640
140	95¾	147⅜	Jan. 2.	131½	Jan. 18.	135¾	136	— ⅜	American Sugar Refining Company.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	136	137	133½	135¾	111½	138,545
118	107	121	Feb. 20.	117½	Jan. 3	120	121	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	120¼	121	120	120¾	111¾	1,625
56⅞	18	67⅛	Feb. 16.	55	Jan. 4.	64	64½	— 2½	American Tin Plate.	100	28,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	66¼	66⅛	60¼	64	31½	35,510
92	70¾	100	Feb. 18.	87	Jan. 18.	98	98¾	+ 5¾	American Tin Plate pf.	100	18,825,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	98¼	100	93¾	98¾	81	13,888
114⅝	84½	118¾	Feb. 7.	110½	Jan. 21.	116	116⅜	— ⅛	American Tobacco.	50	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	117	117	114⅜	116½	107½	45,920
140	128	143	Jan. 16.	137	Jan. 2.	140	145	+ 2	American Tobacco pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	Q	142¾	142¾	142½	142½	143	235
77	70	76¾	Jan. 2.	70	Jan. 17.	72¼	74¼	— ⅛	American Woolen Company pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	73¾	73½	73¼	73½	...	240
54⅞	37⅛	49⅝	Jan. 2.	40⅜	Jan. 21.	44	44¼	+ ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2	SA	43¼	44½	43½	44⅜	42	2,510
25	16	20	Feb. 20.	20	Feb. 20.	20	21	— 2	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	...	...	..	20	20	20	20	...	100
59	40¾	58¾	Jan. 2.	56	Feb. 20.	56½	58	— 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	...	...	..	57	57	56	56	...	320
48⅜	18⅝	58⅝	Feb. 18.	42¼	Jan. 21.	55⅝	55¾	— 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	...	...	..	56¾	57	54⅝	55⅝	20¼	184,650
89⅝	58¼	90⅜	Jan. 2.	62¼	Jan. 21.	88	88¼	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,189,500	Feb. 1, 1901.	2½	SA	88¼	88⅝	87¼	88¼	62¾	59,496
89¼	65¼	94	Jan. 7.	81⅝	Jan. 4.	83½	85¼	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	90¼	90¾	87½	88¾	61½	28,336
90	72¾	90	Jan. 7.	84¼	Jan. 23.	84½	85	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	39,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	87¾	87¾	84½	84½	78¾	3,400
...	...	½	Feb. 21.	½	Feb. 21.	...	...	..	Baltimore & Ohio Rights.	...	...	...	...	..	½	½	½	½	...	5,235
88¼	47⅛	87½	Jan. 12.	73½	Jan. 21.	75¾	75⅞	— ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000	...	...	..	76¼	77¾	74¾	76¾	69¾	73,605
183	140	184	Feb. 21.	175	Jan. 18.	184	185	+ 6	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	178	184	178	184	145	1,512
10⅝	6½	10⅝	Feb. 7.	8⅜	Jan. 19.	9⅜	10	— ⅜	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	...	...	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	12½	453
61¾	47⅝	59¼	Feb. 4.	54½	Jan. 4.	56½	57	— ⅝	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	SA	57¼	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	48¾	1,700
150½	115	160	Jan. 5.	145¾	Jan. 4.	155½	155½	+ 1⅝	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,214,800	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	154¾	158¾	153	155⅝	117¾	1,080
42¾	24	42¾	Jan. 2.	36⅞	Jan. 21.	39⅝	40	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,583,400	Nov. 28, 1900.	1	..	40¾	41	39⅛	39¾	28⅝	11,700
42	31	41¼	Jan. 9.	36⅜	Jan. 21.	38½	38⅝	— 1½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	...	...	..	40	40	38⅝	38½	...	6,230
78½	68½	76⅝	Jan. 2.	72¼	Jan. 4.	74¼	74⅝	— 1½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 10, 1901.	2	SA	75¼	75¼	74	74	...	3,409
144	119¾	148½	Jan. 7.	138½	Jan. 4.	144¾	144¾	— ½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	80,227,000	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	145	147	143	144¾	122¾	284,900
...	...	4½	Feb. 16.	3⅝	Feb. 14.	...	...	— ⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rights.	...	...	...	...	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...	16,710
109	88	111¾	Feb. 18.	91	Jan. 2.	106	108	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	Jan. 2, 1901.	2½	SA	109¾	109¾	107	107¾	93½	1,460
126	119¾	134	Feb. 13.	120½	Jan. 3.	126	130	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	...	20
18	9¾	21⅜	Feb. 6.	16	Jan. 8.	19	19¼	— 1¾	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,511,300	...	...	..	20	20	17¾	18⅝	13¼	4,760
82	68¼	86¾	Feb. 5.	77	Jan. 19.	79	79¾	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,571,800	Jan. 31, 1901.	2½	SA	80	80¼	80	80¼	76¾	400
45	30	54	Feb. 5.	43	Jan. 3.	45¾	46	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	7,489,100	...	...	..	47	47	45	46	29¾	1,000
86¼	81	86¼	Feb. 6.	81¾	Jan. 17.	82½	83½	— 1	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,270,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	82	82	82	82	86¾	300

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 21, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Thursday, Feb. 21. Bid	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week	STOCKS.	Par of Shares.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Feb. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Years Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 21, 01.
29	14	25 Feb. 8.		23 Jan. 21.		30¼	30¾	— 1/4	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,000,000				28¾	32	28¾	30¾	20	14,940
64	45¼	71⅝ Feb. 9.		53⅝ Jan. 21.		67	67½	— 1/4	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	66	68¼	66	67¼	52½	3,725
148¼	105½	152 Jan. 3.		142½ Jan. 21.		148¾	148¾	— 3/4	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	47,148,600	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	150	152	147¾	148½	121¾	96,525
188	169½	195½ Jan. 28.		187½ Jan. 4.		188½	190	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,003,900	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	191	191	191	191	171½	65
173¾	150¼	177 Jan. 5.		165¾ Jan. 21.		171½	172½	— 1/8	Chicago & Northwestern	100	30,112,200	Jan. 7, 1901.	5	SA	174	174	170½	172½	162	1,900
122½	102	128¾ Jan. 7.		116⅞ Jan. 4.		122¾	122⅝	— 1/8	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	124	128⅝	121½	122¾	107	103,440
14⅝	8¼	15¼ Jan. 21.		10¾ Jan. 19.		13	13⅝	— 1/8	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000		..	..	14	14	13	13½	11	1,100
39¾	28½	39¾ Jan. 31.		36 Jan. 16.		35	35½	— 3/8	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000		..	..	36½	36½	34⅞	34⅞	35½	1,400
78	75	81 Jan. 14.		73⅜ Jan. 28.		75½	76	— 3/8	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	22,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	76⅝	76⅝	75¼	76½	59¼	700
119	103½	119 Jan. 14.		115⅞ Jan. 12.		116	117	— 1/2	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1¼	Q	116	118	116	116	..	200
39	14½	35 Feb. 18.		27⅜ Jan. 7.		28½	30	— 4/8	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000		..	..	34½	35	29⅞	29⅞	22	1,900
72	46	75 Feb. 18.		68 Jan. 16.		68	70	— 3/4	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1¼	..	74½	75	70	70	58	1,900
56½	29¼	58¾ Jan. 2.		41¾ Jan. 21.		44¾	44⅞	— 1/4	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	17,000,000		..	..	45	46	41¾	44⅜	43	11,885
6⅝	5	11¼ Feb. 18.		6⅝ Jan. 21.		9¼	9¾	— 1/8	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000		..	..	10	10	8⅝	9⅛	5½	12,750
47½	36	48 Feb. 11.		40 Jan. 31.		43½	44	— 1/4	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 14, 1901.	2	A	44½	44⅝	44	44	43	2,500
20¼	14	21½ Feb. 9.		16¼ Jan. 29.		18½	18¾	— 1/8	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000		..	..	19¼	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	16	2,200
21	11½	18⅝ Jan. 2.		14 Jan. 18.		14⅝	15½	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	4,700,000		..	..	15	15	15	15	..	100
201	194	198¾ Jan. 2.		187 Jan. 18.		193½	194	+ 7/8	Consolidated Gas	100	71,030,300	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	192⅝	195	191½	193½	185½	21,040
40¼	21½	47½ Feb. 7.		38¾ Jan. 4.		43⅝	44	— 1/8	Continental Tobacco Company	100	43,845,000		..	..	45½	45½	42⅜	43⅝	31½	29,230
95	70	96⅛ Feb. 8.		93½ Jan. 2.		96⅛	96¼	..	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	100	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	95¼	96	95¼	95½	84½	2,600
..	..	27⅞ Feb. 15.		25 Feb. 20.		24½	24⅞	— 2	Crucible Steel Co.	100	25,000,000		..	..	20½	26½	25	25	..	1,356
..	..	82½ Feb. 18.		81½ Feb. 21.		79	..	..	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	82½	82¼	81½	81½	..	243
134½	100½	174⅜ Feb. 18.		126½ Jan. 3.		165½	165¾	— 5½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,080,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	170½	173⅝	164	166	116½	56,040
34½	16½	42½ Feb. 9.		29¼ Jan. 21.		37½	38	— 3/8	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000		..	..	40½	40⅝	37¼	37⅜	20⅝	17,380
87½	64½	89⅝ Feb. 9.		80 Jan. 21.		86⅞	87¼	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	88	88	86⅞	87	72	4,810
21⅞	12	25½ Feb. 13.		18 Jan. 30.		22	23	— 1⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,288,100		..	..	23¾	23¾	22	22½	14	1,935
..	..	123 Feb. 13.		*121 Feb. 20.		120	125	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	765,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	7	..	121	121	121	121	..	73
98¼	89	89¼ Feb. 7.		88 Feb. 19.		..	..	— 1/2	Detroit City Gas	50	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	88½	88½	88	88½	..	860
6¼	4	6⅞ Feb. 18.		1½ Feb. 5.		5⅝	6	— 1/4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000		..	..	6¼	6⅝	6	6	5½	9,925
17⅛	12	16⅞ Feb. 18.		13⅞ Jan. 8.		15	15½	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000		..	..	16¾	16⅞	14⅜	15¼	15½	2,570
27½	10½	31 Jan. 7.		24⅝ Jan. 4.		28¼	28¼	— 1/4	**Erie**	100	112,347,400		..	..	28¼	28⅝	27	28¼	12¾	44,150
63½	36⅝	66¾ Jan. 5.		59¾ Jan. 21.		64½	64½	— 3/8	Erie 1st pf.	100	42,882,890		..	..	64¾	64¾	62¾	64½	38½	25,995
43¼	15	46¾ Jan. 7.		39¼ Jan. 4.		42½	43	— 2	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000		..	..	44¾	44¾	40¼	42¾	20	5,350
54⅝	38½	55½ Feb. 15.		41 Jan. 31.		51½	52	— 2¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	54⅞	55½	50	52	47¾	11,288
94½	74	90 Feb. 15.		81 Jan. 4.		86	90	— 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	89	89¾	88	88¼	..	500
58¼	28¾	59 Jan. 2.		41 Jan. 29.		47½	47¾	— 3/8	**Federal Steel**	100	46,484,300	Feb. 20, 1901.	5	..	51	51½	44¾	48	52⅜	128,640
79½	60¾	87 Feb. 18.		68 Jan. 21.		84⅝	84⅞	+ 2½	Federal Steel pf.	100	58,201,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1½	Q	82¾	87	82¾	84¾	74	95,380
81	64	82⅝ Feb. 14.		72 Jan. 2.		..	..	— 1⅛	**Gas & Electric** of Bergen County	100	2,000,000		..	..	82¼	82¼	81¼	81½	..	1,100
200	120	218 Feb. 20.		183½ Jan. 10.		212	214	+ 2	General Electric	100	21,605,100	Jan. 15, 1901.	‡3	Q	210	218*	204	218	127	6,917
60	44	53 Jan. 2.		45 Feb. 16.		45¾	46¼	— ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	100	24,027,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	46	46	45	46	51½	830
103	92	97¾ Jan. 5.		94 Feb. 18.		90	94	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf.	100	13,038,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	94	94	94	94	100	120
191½	144¾	200 Jan. 9.		188 Jan. 4.		189	191	— 2⅞	Great Northern pf.	100	98,422,250	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	191	191½	189	189	157	1,100
47	40	50 Feb. 18.		50 Feb. 18.		50	..	+ 1½	Green Bay & Western	100	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	3	A	50	50	50	50	..	200
115¼	105	112 Jan. 11.		110 Jan. 10.		..	..	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	100	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	111¼	100
42⅞	30	49¾ Feb. 6.		41 Jan. 3.		48	48½	— ½	Hocking Valley	100	10,383,300		..	..	47⅝	48	47	48	33⅜	1,450
74⅜	58	76 Feb. 6.		69¾ Jan. 21.		72½	73	— 1⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,300	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	74½	74½	72½	73	63	4,485
133	110	136 Jan. 9.		127⅜ Feb. 1.		131¼	132	+ 1½	**Illinois Central**	100	60,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	3	SA	131	134	130	132	113	27,952
..	..	3¼ Feb. 19.		2⅜ Jan. 29.		..	..	..	Illinois Central Rights	..	..	..	..	..	3	3¼	3	3	..	5,000
103¾	100¾	105 Jan. 11.		105 Jan. 11.		102	..	..	Illinois Central leased line	100	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	2	SA	104	104	104	104	..	20
26½	14½	25⅝ Jan. 5.		20 Jan. 22.		22	22¼	— 1¼	International Paper	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23¼	23¼	22	22	23⅜	2,050
75	58	74¼ Jan. 3.		69 Jan. 21.		71	72	— 2½	International Paper pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	71	71	67¾	1,935
55¾	24	65¾ Feb. 16.		54½ Jan. 2.		65½	65¾	+ ¾	International Power Company	100	6,400,000		..	..	65¼	65¾	64½	65⅜	..	3,650
10½	3¼	11 Jan. 5.		5½ Feb. 7.		6	6½	— ⅜	International Silver	100	10,000,000		..	..	6¼	6½	6	6	8¾	200
29¾	28	30 Feb. 13.		24½ Jan. 22.		28	29	— ½	International Steam Pump Company	100	12,262,500		..	..	28¾	29⅛	28½	28½	..	1,170
77½	76	77 Jan. 2.		74 Jan. 25.		75¼	76	— ⅛	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	76⅛	76⅛	76	76	..	400
27⅜	11⅞	28 Jan. 2.		21 Jan. 21.		27	27¼	+ 1¼	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900		..	..	25¾	27¾	25¾	27¼	14	7,420
58	39	56 Feb. 20.		48 Jan. 21.		54½	55	+ 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	52½	56	52½	53	50	3,400
25	10	28 Jan. 15.		21 Jan. 8.		24	25	— ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000		..	..	24⅞	25	24⅛	24⅞	13½	330
17½	17	19 Feb. 4.		13½ Jan. 4.		16⅝	17	— 1⅛	Kansas City Southern	100	29,903,500		..	..	17	17	16	17	..	700
43⅜	27¼	42 Feb. 8.		35 Jan. 4.		39¼	40	— 1¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000		..	..	40½	40½	39¼	40	..	3,050
6	3½	10½ Feb. 13.		5¾ Jan. 3.		8	9	— 1½	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400		..	..	9	9	8	8	..	200
23	14½	33 Feb. 18.		24 Jan. 2.		32	33	+ 7/8	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,324,600	July 2, 1900.	50c	..	33	33	32¾	32¾	..	200
40	10	18 Jan. 16.		12 Jan. 8.		16	16½	+ 1	Knickerbocker Ice (Chicago)	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	..	18	18	18	18	32	200
52	20½	46¼ Jan. 3.		39¾ Jan. 21.		41	43	— ¾	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000		..	..	42½	42¾	42	42	..	300
115	83¼	114 Feb. 15.		108⅜ Feb. 18.		210½	250	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¼	..	50
230	106	*235 Feb. 18.		*235 Feb. 18.		210½	250	..	Lake Shore	100	49,486,500	Jan. 28, 1901.	3½	SA	235	235	235	235	..	50
89	47½	70½ Feb. 8.		67 Jan. 3.		69	71	— ⅞	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89⅛	68¾	93¾ Feb. 5.		84½ Jan. 4.		91⅜	91¾	..	Louisville & Nashville	100	52,800,080	Feb. 11, 1901.	2½	SA	91½	91⅞	90⅜	91¾	81⅝	30,210
117	84	126½ Jan. 12.		111 Jan. 21.		117	117¼	— ⅜	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	117¼	117⅝	116	116⅞	96	40,240
182	143¾	174 Jan. 2.		168 Jan. 21.		162½	163	— ½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	163½	164½	162	162⅝	174	12,915
57½	24½	30 Jan. 3.		27 Jan. 9.		27½	28½	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	100	7,498,700		..	..	27	28	27	28	29	200
17⅝	10½	19½ Feb. 13.		12¾ Jan. 21.		16½	16¾	— 1½	Mexican Central	100	36,000,000		..	..	17⅞	18	16¾	16½	11¼	7,770
5	2⅝	6⅜ Feb. 13.		3⅝ Jan. 18.		5	5¼	— ⅜	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000		..	..	5⅝	6	5	5⅛	4½	1,775
71¼	45½	77½ Feb. 21.		67¾ Jan. 19.		76	77	+ 5¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	72¼	77½	71½	77½	63¾	13,155
104¼	87½	110 Jan. 12.		101⅝ Feb. 21.		107¾	107¾	— ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	106	107¾	106	107	92	500
27	14	21 Jan. 9.		18 Jan. 21.		17½	20	— ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000		..	..	18	18	18	18	..	100
17⅛	9	22⅜ Feb. 6.		15 Jan. 21.		19⅜	19½	— 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,181,000		..	..	20⅝	21	18½	19¼	10⅜	10,620
47½	25⅞	61 Feb. 5.		44¾ Jan. 18.		52⅜	52½	— 3	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000		..	..	55	55½	50½	52¼	33	46,150
72½	38⅜	93⅛ Feb. 7.		69 Jan. 4.		86¾	87	— 2⅞	Missouri Pacific	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	89¼	89¼	85	86¾	4..	4..
40	25	70¾ Feb. 21.		64 Jan. 21.		79	79¾	+ 3¼	Mobile & Ohio	100	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	76	79¾	75½	78¾	43	5,310
190½	184	193¾ Feb. 19.		192 Jan. 12.		193½	194	+ 1¾	Morris & Essex	50	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	3½	SA	193¾	193¾	193¾	193¾	..	440
40¼	27¾	43 Jan. 5.		37 Jan. 21.		38¾	39½	— ⅝	**National Biscuit Company**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	39¼	40	38¾	39	36½	1,910
96	79½	94½ Feb. 19.		92 Jan. 2.		92¼	92⅝	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Company pf.	100	23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	94½	94½	92	92¾	92¼	541
28¼	15⅞	20½ Jan. 2.		16 Feb. 21.		16⅝	16⅞	— 1⅛	National Lead Company	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	17	17¼	16	16⅞	24½	2,150
106¾	83	92 Jan. 2.		82 Jan. 12.		83¼	83⅝	— 3/8	National Lead Company pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	87	87	83½	83⅝	106	800
46	32¼	46 Jan. 14.		40 Jan. 7.		40⅝	41	+ ⅛	National Salt Company	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅜	..	2,100
76¼	69	79 Jan. 23.		72¼ Jan. 3.		73½	74½	— ½	National Salt Company pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	74	74½	73¼	74	..	600
53½	20	49¼ Feb. 7.		37 Jan. 21.		46¾	47½	— ¼	National Steel Company	100	32,000,000		..	..	47	47½	42	47	46¼	41,040
97	79¾	101½ Feb. 16.		90 Jan. 18.		98½	99¼	— ⅜	National Steel Company pf.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	100	101¼	98¾	99½	96	8,535
69¾	40¾	70¾ Feb. 6.		53¼ Jan. 14.		62¾	63	— 4¼	National Tube Company	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	66½	66½	60	62¾	..	22,105
105½	86¾	106⅛ Feb. 18.		93 Jan. 9.		104	105	— 1	National Tube Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	106	106⅛	103½	105	..	1,776
37	30	37 Jan. 8.		35 Jan. 10.		35	36	..	New Central Coal	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900.	2	..	35	35	35	35	..	300
175	112	164 Feb. 4.		150½ Jan. 25.		150	160	— 8½	New York Air Brake	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	150½	150½	150¼	150¼	..	100
145⅝	125⅝	148 Feb. 5.		139⅝ Jan. 21.		144½	144½	— 1⅜	New York Central	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	145	146	143	144⅜	132½	32,600
24½	11	24½ Jan. 2.		17⅝ Jan. 21.		19⅜	20½	— 1⅜	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000		..	..	20¼	20¼	19	19¾	..	1,000
110	75	100 Jan. 10.		100 Feb. 6.		101½	102¼	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	A	101½	102	101½	102	..	1,305
58¼	29	50¾ Jan. 2.		49 Jan. 18.		50	51	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000		..	..	51	51	51	51	..	100
134	150	139 Feb. 21.		139 Feb. 21.		137	135	+ 6	New York, Lackawanna & Western	100	10,000,000	Jan., 1901.	1¼	Q	139	139	139	139	..	200
215¼	210	213¾ Jan. 25.		210 Feb. 14.		205	207	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	208	208	208	208	214	55
32½	18¼	35½ Jan. 12.		28⅛ Jan. 21.		31¾	31½	— 1¾	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900		..	..	32½	32⅝	30⅞	31⅜	24	23,700
45⅜	22⅝	48 Feb. 15.		42 Jan 10.		45⅞	46	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western	100	60,000,000		..	..	47	47½	45½	46	32⅜	13,700
81	67	85½ Feb. 7.		82 Feb. 15.		82½	83	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1901.	2	SA	83	83	83	83	74½	100
22¾	13⅝	25 Feb. 15.		19½ Jan. 3.		22⅝	22¾	— 1¼	North American	100	27,839,800		..	..	23¾	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	14¼	4,900
..	..	82¼ Feb. 15.		73½ Feb. 14.		76	77½	— 3½	North American (new)	100	11,336,700		..	..	77½	77½	77½	77½	..	100
86⅛	45¾	90 Jan. 5.		77¼ Jan. 21.		82¼	82⅜	— 1¼	Northern Pacific	100	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1901.	1	Q	83½	84⅛	81¾	82½	52⅝	81,675
91½	67	89 Jan. 5.		84¼ Jan. 21.		86¾	87	— ⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Dec. 5, 1900.	1	Q	87⅞	87⅞	85¾	86⅜	74¼	5,032
9	6	7½ Jan. 22		6¼ Feb. 4.		7	7⅛	+ 1	**Ontario Mining**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30c	..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	9	100
57	23¾	47¼ Jan. 29.		40 Jan. 4.		40¼	41	+ ¾	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	40¼	42	40	41¼	37	1,110
149½	124¾	153 Jan. 5.		142¼ Jan. 21.		148⅝	148½	— 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	151,700,000	No. 30, 1900.	‡3½	SA	149¾	150	147½	148⅜	133⅜	40,590
111¼	81⅝	106⅜ Jan. 2.		95⅝ Jan. 21.		100¾	101	— ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,628,800	Feb. 25, 1901.	1½	Q	100¾	101¼	98½	100¾	98½	17,860
18	5	28¼ Feb. 9.		14⅞ Jan. 22.		26	20½	— 1½	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000		..	..	28	28⅝	25¾	26	6	3,200
35	20	63 Feb. 21.		33¾ Jan. 9.		61½	63	+ 8½	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500		..	..	56	63	55	62⅞	..	3,900
73½	54½	79 Jan. 28.		72 Jan. 2.		74	76	+ ½	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 11, 1901.	4	..	75	75	75	75	..	350
58⅜	32½	52 Jan. 2.		35 Jan. 22.		36¾	37	— ⅞	Pressed Steel Car	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	37½	37⅞	35⅞	36¾	55⅜	2,650
89½	70¾	83½ Jan. 2.		75⅜ Feb. 6.		76¼	76½	— 1⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 25, 1901.	1¾	QJ	77½	77½	76	76	87	700
204	176	203 Jan. 2.		195½ Jan. 21.		197	199	— 3	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	198¼	198½	197	197	187½	735
36	15	36 Jan. 7.		24½ Jan. 4.		30¼	31	— 2⅜	**Reading**	50	69,900,000		..	..	32¼	32½	29½	30¼	18⅜	28,750
71⅝	49	77 Jan. 5.		68⅝ Jan. 4.		70⅞	71	— 2¼	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	74⅝	74⅞	70⅞	71	56⅜	39,700
39⅜	23⅝	47⅜ Jan. 7.		38 Jan. 3.		40⅜	41	— 3	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000		..	..	43¼	43⅞	39⅜	40⅜	20⅜	23,650
27½	8⅝	18½ Jan. 2.		12⅞ Jan. 22.		14⅝	14¾	— 1⅝	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000		..	..	16¼	16¼	14½	14⅝	23	3,775
70¾	40	65⅝ Jan. 2.		63¼ Jan. 21.		63	63½	+ ¼	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,390,900	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	63¾	65	63	63	68¼	6,462
95½	80	94⅞ Feb. 7.		93 Feb. 16.		93	95	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	91¾	91¾	91¾	91⅜	90	31
8¾	5	14½ Feb. 9.		7⅞ Jan. 21.		11¼	11⅜	— 1⅛	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,800,000		..	..	12	12	10½	11	6	700
64½	38½	73 Feb. 8.		58 Jan. 29.		65	67	— 2¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	..	66	66	64	64	42	200
21¼	11⅝	30 Feb. 11.		20 Jan. 4.		24	26	— 2⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000		..	..	26	26	24½	24½	15	375
..	..	68¼ Feb. 21.		57 Jan. 29.		65⅞	69½	+ 1¾	St Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000		..	..	66	68½	65¾	68½	..	3,300
24½	8⅝	36¾ Feb. 16.		21½ Jan. 4.		34	34⅜	— 2	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700		..	..	33⅞	36¾	33⅜	34	10⅝	21,292
78½	64	82⅞ Feb. 15.		78½ Jan. 2.		81½	82½	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 7, 1901.	2	SA	82¾	82¾	82	82	..	200
55	31¼	65 Feb. 14.		53

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 21, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 21. $17,022,500

	Week Ended Feb. 21.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	9
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100¾	100¾	100	100	15
American Hide & Leather 6s	92½	93	92½	93	15
American Tobacco scrip	100¾	102	100¾	102	5
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	97	97	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅜	103⅝	102⅞	103	225
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	5
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	92¾	93	92¼	92½	144
Atchison, T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92½	92½	92½	92½	5
Atlantic & Danville 4s	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	69
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98⅝	100	98⅝	100	90
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	190
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103¼	103¼	102¾	103	2581½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅝	89⅝	89	89⅜	286
Boston United Gas 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	3
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	121	121	121	121	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	98	98⅛	98	98¼	20
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	10
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	1½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	6
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	102	102⅜	101	101½	101
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	69½	69½	68½	68½	61
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29½	30	28	28	35
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	14	14	13	13	60
Central of New Jersey general 5s	131½	131½	131	131¼	82
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	130½	130¾	130½	130⅜	30
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	86¾	88	86¾	87⅜	1,229
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100¾	101	100⅝	101	241
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106	106	106	106	11
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle, 2d con. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	7
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106	106⅞	106	106	13
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121¼	120¾	121¼	6
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85	85¼	84½	84⅝	129
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	92⅞	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	24
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅞	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123⅝	124	123⅝	124	18
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	124	124	124	124	6
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	6
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	3
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
C. M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	121	121	121	121	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	114	114⅛	114	114⅛	2
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	110	110	110	110	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	44
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97	97¼	96⅞	97	15
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	1
Clev., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	136	136	136	136	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	24
Colorado Midland 3-4s	81¼	81⅝	81	81	42
Colorado & Southern 4s	86	86	84⅞	84⅞	49
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	109⅜	110¼	109⅜	110¼	22
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	96½	95½	96¼	23
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88½	7
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	32½	32¾	32½	32¼	16
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110½	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96½	97	96⅝	96½	88
Erie general 4s	84	84	83¼	83½	33
Erie 1st consol. 7s	142⅞	143½	142⅞	143½	29
Evansville & Indianapolis con. 6s	108½	108½	108	108	14
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	114½	115	114½	115	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	83¼	83½	82½	83	50
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	74¼	75½	73¾	75¼	118
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102⅞	103	102⅜	102⅞	97
Green Bay debenture, B	10	10	9½	9⅞	103
Hocking Valley 4½s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¼	55
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	35
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	70	70	68	68	11
International Paper Co. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	69¾	60½	69¾	120
Kings County Elevated 4s	89	89½	89	89½	26
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	25
Lake Shore 3½s	109½	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	18
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s, reg	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Long Island general 4s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118¾	119	118¾	119	7
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	100	100½	100	100	17
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	117¾	117⅞	117¼	117⅜	11
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119⅝	119⅞	119⅜	119⅞	11
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	98⅝	98½	98⅜	98½	12
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81½	82	81¼	82	70
Mexican Central 1st income	30	30	28	28¼	103
Mexican Central 2d income	15½	15½	14¼	14½	103
Mexican International con. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	28
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	103	103	103	103	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western conv. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	99	99½	98⅞	99	85
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99½	99½	99	99½	75
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78¾	78½	75¾	77	3314
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103	103⅜	103	103¼	72
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	9
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107½	107½	107	107	79
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	116	116	116	116	20
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	113	113	112	112¾	14
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	96	96½	96	96½	64
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 3½s, coupon	97	97	96	96	42
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	96¾	97	96½	97	26
New York Central 1st 7s	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	1
New York Central general 3½s	110	110	109	110	12
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884, reg	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	108	108½	108	108	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	50
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95½	95½	95½	95¾	16
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s deb., certfs	196½	196½	197	197	16
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s deb. certfs., small	195	195	195	195	¼
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	102¼	102¾	102½	102½	8
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	101	101	45
Norfolk & Western ext. & imp. 6s	131	132¾	131	132¾	22
Norfolk & Western general 6s	134	134	134	134	1
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	71¼	71¾	70¾	71	129¾
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	105¼	105⅝	104⅞	104⅞	84
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104	104	104	104	48
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116	116½	116	116½	2½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127⅝	128	127⅝	128	8
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	14
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	3
Peoria & Eastern income	63¼	63¼	60	60	15
P., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	117½	117½	117½	117⅝	2
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Reading general 4s	94⅜	94½	93¾	93⅞	378
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s, gtd	93	93	93	93	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99½	100	99½	99¾	6
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	93¾	93¾	92	92	13
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92½	92½	91	91	83
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117	116½	116½	15
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. 5s, stamped	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
St. Louis, & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	10
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	97½	97½	96½	96½	18
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	117	117	116¼	116¼	25
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	129½	129¾	129½	129½	7
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97½	96	97	142
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	78	78	76	77	1361
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	118⅝	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞	2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	83⅛	84½	83⅛	84	882
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Southern Pacific 4s	92¼	95½	92¼	93	4,209
Southern Pacific 4½s	99⅜	100	99½	99½	228
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	20
South Carolina & Georgia 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Southern Railway 5s	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	62
Standard Rope & Twine income	8½	9	8	8	123
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	60	60	52	52⅝	66
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	107½	107¾	107⅝	107⅜	76
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118	118¾	118	118¼	22
Third Avenue 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	12
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	89¼	89¼	88½	88¾	199
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	78	78⅝	76	76⅞	1,068
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¼	106⅞	105⅝	105⅝	1841
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	105	105	105	105	5
Wabash 1st 5s	119¼	119½	119¼	119¼	46
Wabash 2d 5s	109	109	108½	108½	7
Wabash debenture, Series B	54¾	55	51¾	54½	2,245
Wabash debenture, Series A	100	100	100	100	15
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	6
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114⅝	115¼	114⅝	115¼	10
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½	32
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99	99	98⅝	98⅝	7
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112⅜	113	112⅜	113	5
Western Union ref. & real estate 4½s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116⅝	117	116⅝	117	8
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91	91	90½	91	48
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	15
Wisconsin Central general 4s	89	89⅛	88¼	88¼	147

Total sales.....$16,907,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 21, 1901.

United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	2
United States 2s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	18
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113	113	113	½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
United States 5s, coupon	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3

Total sales.....$25,500
Grand total.....$17,022,500
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	105½	Jan. 21	105½	Jan. 21	105½	Feb. 14
United States 2s, coupon	106	Jan. 2	105¼	Jan. 17	105¾	Feb. 21
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 10	113¾	Feb. 20	113¾	Feb. 20
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 17	113¾	Feb. 14	113¾	Feb. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137¾	Jan. 31
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12
United States 5s, 1904, registered					115	Dec. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Jan. 4	110¾	Feb. 18	110¾	Feb. 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111	Jan. 3	110	Jan. 21	111	Feb. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Feb. 13	110	Jan. 9	110½	Feb. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	110⅞	Feb. 1	109½	Jan. 10	110¾	Feb. 6
District of Columbia 3-65s					121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	96¾	Jan. 16	96½	Jan. 14	96½	Feb. 19

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14
Alabama, Class B					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102	Feb. 13	102	Feb. 13	102	Feb. 13
Louisiana consolidated 4s					108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	106	Feb. 13
South Carolina 4½s					120	Mar. 15
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	Jan. 28	96	Jan. 17	96½	Jan. 28
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan.	7¾	Feb. 15	7½	Feb. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96¾	Jan. 17	96	Jan. 31	96⅝	Feb. 8

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 23, total transactions included 3,464,290 shares of stock, $17,022,500 bonds, including $25,500 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 24, 1900.	Feb. 23, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,753,621	3,464,290	1,710,469
Mining	1,000	500	*500
Banks	25	200	175

BONDS.

	Feb. 24, 1900.	Feb. 23, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$8,015,000	$16,997,000	$8,982,000
State	25000	.....	*25,000
Government	79,500	25,500	*54,000

*Decrease.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,630,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	30,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,225	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Feb. 24	$19,678,550	$30,334,900	$22,959,325
March 3	18,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,208,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,404,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,900	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,850	24,175,000	40,525,100
April 28	17,074,775	25,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	15,979,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,382,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,625	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	45,933,725	53,704,900
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,322,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,488,750	39,003,200	50,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	52,209,550
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	52,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,098,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,804,475
Aug. 4	29,144,575	8,110,800	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,296,375	38,111,850
Aug. 18	20,567,050	15,082,350	28,837,250
Aug. 25	22,588,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,091,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,830,175	*275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	19,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,745,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,550	19,081,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,525	3,038,525	25,001,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,606,050	*2,758,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,899,775	*812,025	16,687,375
Nov. 24	12,278,875	4,612,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,905,975	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,701,125	6,858,525	16,745,300
Dec. 15	6,825,575	7,095,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,650
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,166,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Feb. 23	$1,230,760,794	$65,505,796
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,062
Feb. 2	1,490,597,295	63,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,608,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,559,539,179	56,916,100
Nov. 17	1,546,552,775	54,650,801
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,387	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,672,849,696	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,022,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,356	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	832,749,352	47,060,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	967,786,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	855,929,081	51,182,188
*July 7	823,188,447	56,844,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,494
June 23	842,002,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,098	54,623,659
*June 2	920,976,655	49,240,800
May 26	965,215,730	55,921,961
May 19	1,096,963,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 29	1,064,446,857	48,974,340
April 21	1,195,364,041	78,000,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	90,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,363	96,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,965,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,568,191
March 3	1,020,785,849	65,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547

*Five days.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 24.—The local market was rather more animated last week, and transactions in a variety of cloths were fairly numerous, although the turnover was not satisfactory. Merchants, stimulated by the harder cotton, did not hesitate to offer such business as they had in hand, but much of this was not acceptable.

There was a moderate inquiry from the East and the Far East, and a few lines of shirtings were secured for China and Singapore. Increased business with China is expected after the Chinese New Year celebrations. Occasional fair lines were negotiated for India. The reviving interest of the South American market continues, showing itself in a demand for suitable novelties. The African market shows no improvement, and buyers for that market are despondent.

The home trade houses are busy forwarding the first parcels of the season's novelties.

Yarns show no change, prices being firm, in sympathy with cotton. There is little or no inquiry for Eastern shipment, but the Levant demand continues, with moderate sales.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 21, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	97 Feb 5	95 Jan 7	97 Feb 18	98 ..
At.; Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O*	103¾ Jan 30	102¼ Jan 10	106 Feb 21	103 103½
Do registered..A O*	102¾ Jan 19	102 Feb 18	102 Feb 18	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	93½ Feb 6	86¾ Jan 4	92¾ Feb 21	92¼ 92¾
Do do registered..Nov.	.. ..	.. ..	78¾ De 11,90	.. ..
Do stamped..Nov.	92¼ Feb 21	90 Jan 29	92¼ Feb 21	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	.. ..	.. ..	103 De 4, 00	105 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925..J J*	97¼ Feb 4	95 Jan 8	96¾ Feb 21	96½ 96¾
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948..A O	103¾ Feb 5	101¼ Jan 3	103 Feb 21	102½ 103¼
Do do registered..J J	102 Jan 19	102 Jan 10	102 Jan 19	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¾ Feb 1	88¾ Jan 21	89¾ Feb 21	89 89½
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N*	90¾ Feb 6	89 Jan 11	90 Feb 16	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	111 My 22,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio. reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jne 5,00	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.M S*	117 Feb 1	115 Jan 3	116¾ Feb 4	117 120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	130 Jan 3	130 Jan 3	130 Jan 3	128 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922..J D*	130 Feb 7	130 Feb 7	130 Feb 7	120 130
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	108 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 ,No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906..*J D	107¼ Feb 7	106¾ Jan 4	107¼ Feb 20	107½ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	123 Feb 15	119½ Jan 15	123 Feb 15	122 ..
Do do registered..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 20,00	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ De 6, 00	114 ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	107¼ Feb 21	106¾ Jan 5	107¼ Feb 21	107½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913..*M S	111 Jan 23	109¾ Jan 11	111 Feb 19	110¾ 111
Do do registered..*M S	.. ..	.. ..	104 Ap 24,00	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948....*J D	94½ Jan 31	92 Jan 8	94 Feb 4	92 ..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1037.*M N	99¾ Jan 31	98 Jan 31	98 Feb 13	96 100
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945..F A	120 Feb 8	119 Feb 7	120 Feb 8	118½ 123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945..M N*	103¾ Jan 31	97¼ Jan 18	101½ Feb 21	101¼ 101½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000..M N*	.. ..	.. ..	96 Oc 30,00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	72 Feb 1	60 Jan 9	68¾ Feb 21	68 69
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	34¼ Feb 11	20 Jan 2	28 Feb 21	28 29
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	17 Feb 11	8 Jan 18	13 Feb 21	12 14
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 29,99	.. 102
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 24,00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902..M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ De 4, 00	106½ 108
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908..*M N	.. ..	.. ..	130 Jul 25,00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987..J J*	131¾ Feb 15	127 Jan 22	131¼ Feb 21	.. ..
Do do registered..Q J	130½ Feb 16	127 Jan 17	130¾ Feb 19	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	.. ..	.. ..	105 Au 30,00	.. ..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910..Q March	104 Feb 7	103 Jan 4	103½ Feb 20	103 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921..J J*	113¾ Jan 21	113 Jan 7	113¾ Jan 21	113½ 115
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	116¾ Jan 23	115½ Jan 17	116¾ Jan 31	116¼ ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911..A O	119 Feb 19	118¾ Jan 31	119 Feb 19	119½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939..*M N	122 Feb 7	120¾ Jan 19	121½ Feb 20	120¾ 121½
Do do registered..*M N	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jne 11,00	.. ..
Do gen g 4½s, 1992..*M S	107½ Feb 6	104 Jan 4	106 Feb 21	.. ..
Do do registered..*M S	.. ..	.. ..	94½ Au 23,00	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.*J J	106 Jan 28	104¾ Jan 8	106 Feb 20	106 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989..*J J	103 Jan 11	100 Jan 7	100½ Feb 21	100 ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940... J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 26,00	104½ ..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,99	107 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902....*M S	102¾ Jan 14	102¾ Jan 14	102¾ Jan 14	102 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903..*M N	107¾ Jan 9	103¾ Jan 9	105¾ Jan 9	104¾ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.A O*	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949..A O*	94 Jan 12	93 Jan 3	94 Jan 25	.. ..
Do certificates of interest.....	93 Jan 24	91¼ Jan 3	92¾ Feb 21	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950..... J J*	86 Feb 5	83½ Jan 14	84¾ Feb 21	84¾ 85
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903..... J J*	109¾ Feb 21	108¾ Jan 2	109¾ Feb 21	.. ..
Do s. f 5s, 1901..A O*	101½ Jan 19	101½ Jan 19	101½ Jan 19	101¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913..*M N	111¼ Feb 7	110 Jan 7	111¼ Feb 9	111¾ ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903..M O*	146¾ Feb 5	141¼ Feb 11	141¼ Feb 11	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ No 30,00	116 ..
Do do 4s, 1919..A O*	106 Feb 4	105½ Feb 18	105½ Feb 19	105¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922..*F A	102¾ Jan 7	102 Feb 14	102 Feb 21	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921..M S*	.. ..	.. ..	100½ Oc 15,00	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949..... J J*	104¼ Jan 28	103¾ Jan 10	103¾ Feb 11	103¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927..*M N	112¾ Feb 7	112 Jan 3	112¾ Feb 7	112¾ ..
Do do registered..*M N	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ Jne 2,99	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911....*M S	122¾ Jan 14	122¾ Jan 12	122¾ Jan 14	123¾ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907..... J D*	115 Feb 13	113 Feb 13	113 Feb 13	112¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934..A O*	137½ Feb 14	135¼ Jan 11	137½ Feb 14	133 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937..M N*	124 Feb 20	115 Jan 2	124 Feb 21	123 ..
Do do registered..M N*	.. ..	.. ..	115 My 11,00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	116 Feb 16	112¾ Jan 23	116 Feb 16	116 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—				
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	114½ Feb 18	113 Jan 21	114½ Feb 18	114 ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947..... J J*	108¾ Jan 16	106¾ Jan 31	108¾ Feb 18	.. ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947..... J J*	116¾ Feb 20	115 Jan 15	119¾ Feb 20	118 122
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	185 Feb 15	185 Feb 15	185 Feb 15	184 ..
Do 7s, £, 1902..... J J*	.. ..	.. ..	172½ Ap 10,00	184 ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903..... J J	190 Jan 28	188½ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	184 ..
Do con. 7s, 1905..... J J	188 Jan 29	182¾ Jan 2	185 Feb 13	184 ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908..... J J*	187¾ Jan 28	185¼ Jan 14	187 Jan 31	184 ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909..... J J*	117¾ Jan 14	117 Jan 4	117¾ Jan 29	117¼ ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919..... J J*	118¾ Jan 23	117⅞ Jan 4	118¼ Jan 23	118¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910..... J J	119 Jan 28	117½ Jan 3	118¼ Feb 15	118¾ 118½
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910..... J J	125¾ Jan 24	125¾ Jan 23	125¾ Feb 13	125¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910..... J J	110¼ Jan 15	110¼ Jan 15	110¼ Jan 16	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..... J J	119 Feb 7	118 Jan 9	119 Feb 7	118¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..J J	121 Feb 21	119½ Jan 3	121 Feb 21	.. ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122¾ Jan 23	122¾ Jan 23	122¾ Jan 23	122¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	110⅝ Jan 9	110⅝ Jan 9	110⅝ Jan 9	110¾ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	119¼ Jan 3	119¼ Jan 3	119¼ Jan 3	119¾ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	119¾ Jan 29	119¾ Jan 29	119¾ Jan 29	119¾ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914..... J J*	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ De 27,00	114¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jul 18,99	130 ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115¾ Feb 15	115¾ Jan 23	115¾ Feb 15	115¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	114¾ Feb 15	112¾ Jan 11	114¾ Feb 18	114 114½
Do do registered..Q J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19,08	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910..*J D	119¾ Feb 11	119¾ Feb 11	119¾ Feb 11	110 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913..*J D	121¾ Feb 7	121¼ Feb 7	121½ Feb 7	120¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915.Q F	138¾ Jan 15	138¾ Jan 15	138¾ Jan 15	140 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902..... J D*	107½ Jan 12	107¼ Jan 9	107½ Jan 16	107 ..
Do do registered..... J D*	107½ Jan 18	107½ Jan 18	107½ Jan 18	107 ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929..... A O*	.. ..	.. ..	116½ De 3, 00	115 119
Do do registered..... A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929..... A O*	108¼ Jan 24	108¼ Jan 24	108¼ Jan 24	100¼ ..
Do do registered..... A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107 De 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933..... *M N	125¼ Jan 8	124 Jan 21	124 Feb 19	.. ..
Do do registered..... *M N	122½ Jan 15	122 Jan 11	122½ Jan 15	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909..... M N*	110¼ Jan 25	108 Jan 7	110 Feb 18	108⅝ ..
Do do registered..... M N*	.. ..	.. ..	105 De 26,99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921..... A O 15	116½ Jan 11	116 Jan 18	116 Feb 14	116 ..
Do do registered..... A O 15	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	109 Jan 3	109 Jan 3	109 Jan 3	.. ..
Do do registered..... F A 15	.. ..	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987..... M N*	110 Jan 28	109½ Jan 15	110 Jan 29	110½ ..
Do do registered..... Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901.J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103¼ Fe 28,00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	.. ..	.. ..	120½ No 10,00	120¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905..... M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	111⅞ ..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ Ap 24,00	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..... *M S	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Ap 24,00	111 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921..... *M N	136⅞ Feb 14	136¾ Jan 10	136⅞ Feb 14	137 ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907..... *F A	107⅛ Feb 21	107⅛ Feb 21	107⅛ Feb 21	.. ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127½ Jan 17	123½ Feb 4	125 Feb 14	125 ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	138¾ Jan 2	138¾ Jan 2	138¾ Jan 2	139¼ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	.. ..	.. ..	139½ Ap 17,00	142¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911..... *M N	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 13,99	110 118
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	131 Feb 19	130½ Jan 25	131 Feb 19	131 ..
Do registered..... J J*	.. ..	.. ..	130 No 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988..... *J J	110 Jan 25	107½ Jan 5	108¾ Feb 20	108½ 109
Do do registered..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ No 8, 00	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	107⅞ Feb 20	107⅞ Feb 20	107⅞ Feb 20	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	86¼ Au 25,00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923..... A O*	112 Feb 14	111¼ Jan 7	112 Feb 14	.. 112½
Do small bonds, 1923..... A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 15,97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	136½ Feb 14	134½ Jan 16	136⅜ Feb 14	137¼ ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	134 Feb 8	134 Feb 8	134 Feb 8	137 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	133½ Feb 13	130 Jan 5	131½ Feb 15	131 132½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	140 My 31,00	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947..... J J*	97¾ Jan 30	92 Jan 8	97 Feb 21	96 97¼
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 4, 99	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932..... Q M	119¾ Jan 28	119¾ Jan 28	119¾ Jan 28	.. ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off.J D*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28,99	.. ..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1910.J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ja 17, 00	100 109½
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	115 De 14,00	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s,1941.*M N	113¼ Jan 29	113¼ Jan 29	113¼ Jan 29	113 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	104½ Jan 30	101 Jan 4	103½ Feb 19	103 ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*J J	99 Jan 10	80 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	100 ..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	105 Jan 30	104½ Jan 16	104½ Feb 8	.. ..
Do do registered..... M N*	.. ..	.. ..	99 My 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	.. ..	.. ..	94 Oc 12, 00	100 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22,95	99¾ ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	101¾ Feb 21	100¼ Jan 15	101¼ Feb 21	99¾ ..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	104½ Feb 1	104½ Feb 1	104½ Feb 20	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920..... *M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928.*J J	115½ Feb 16	113⅝ Jan 18	115½ Feb 16	115 ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	99 Feb 8	95½ Jan 4	98 Feb 21	.. ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990..... A	65 Feb 8	43½ Jan 22	60 Feb 21	60 ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914..... *J D	136 Feb 21	135¾ Jan 9	136 Feb 21	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934..... *J J	136 Feb 6	134 Jan 28	136 Feb 6	134 136
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901..... M S*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ De 7, 00	.. ..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Se 5, 00	110 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938..... *J J	130 Jan 3	130 Jan 3	130 Jan 3	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947..... J J*	83½ Feb 9	78 Jan 24	81 Feb 21	80¾ 81¼
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947..... J J*	82 Feb 8	77 Jan 25	82 Feb 11	80 ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	87½ Feb 11	83 Jan 4	84⅞ Feb 21	84 85
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	114½ ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asked.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123¼ Jan 8	123¼ Jan 8	123¼ Jan 8	122½ ..
Ryr., E. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ No 15,00	118½ 120¼
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	140 Feb 19	139¾ Jan 29	140 Feb 19	138½ ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901..... A O*	104¾ Feb 4	104¼ Feb 4	104¼ Feb 4	104¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915..... *J D	.. ..	.. ..	138¾ De 28,00	135½ ..
Do do registered..... J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	136 Feb 5	136 Feb 5	136 Feb 5	135 ..
Do registered.....	.. ..	.. ..	135½ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923..... F A*	.. ..	.. ..	121½ De 27,00	118 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*M N	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Oc 15,00	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	.. ..	.. ..	146¾ My 2, 00	148 ..
Do registered..... M S*	150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s,1906.*A O	117 Feb 7	117 Feb 7	117 Feb 7	118 ..
Do registered..... *A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6,99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906..... *A O	.. ..	.. ..	112 De 4, 00	113¾ ..
Do do registered..... *A O	112¾ Feb 15	112½ Feb 15	112½ Feb 15	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	.. ..	.. ..	147 De 4, 00	151 ..
Do registered..... *M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	103¾ Feb 6	100 Jan 23	102¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936..... *J J	110¾ Feb 21	108 Jan 10	110¾ Feb 21	109 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....*J D	110 Feb 6	107 Jan 10	109½ Feb 14	109 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917..M N*	108¾ Jan 19	108¾ Jan 19	108¾ Jan 19	109 111
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	.. ..	.. ..	98½ Nov 20,00	101 103
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995..... *J D	89¼ Feb 9	85 Jan 23	88½ Feb 21	88½ 89½
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937..... A O*	112 Jan 31	110½ Jan 16	110¾ Feb 18	.. ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1923.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Fe 11,98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112¾ Jan 12	112 Jan 11	112¾ Jan 12	113 ..
Elgin, Joil. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109¼ De 6, 00	110½ ..
Erie. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947..... *M N	119¾ Jan 7	118½ Jan 28	118½ Jan 28	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919..... M S*	121 Jan 7	121 Jan 7	121 Jan 7	122¼ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923..... *M S	118 Jan 26	118 Jan 26	118 Jan 26	117½ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920..... A O*	124 Feb 11	124 Feb 11	124 Feb 11	123 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928..... *J D	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Ap 14,99	110 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920..... M S*	143½ Feb 20	142 Jan 17	143½ Feb 20	142½ ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	.. ..	.. ..	143 De 30,98	137¾ ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935..... A O*	139 Jan 16	138 Jan 17	138 Jan 17	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 6, 99	139 ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909..A O	106¾ Feb 15	106 Jan 9	106¾ Feb 15	107 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.. *M N	121½ Jan 8	120 Jan 8	121 Jan 26	.. ..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	.. ..	.. ..	118 Fe 17,00	118 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oc 27, 98	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	97¾ Feb 5	95½ Jan 21	96½ Feb 21	.. 97
Do registered..... J J	.. ..	.. ..	93¾ My 25,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	83¾ Jan 5	82¾ Jan 21	83½ Feb 21	82½ 83½
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937.*J J	116¾ Feb 1	111 Jan 4	116½ Feb 15	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937..... *F A	94½ Feb 11	94½ Feb 11	94½ Feb 11	98 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940..... F A*	105¾ Jan 9	102¼ Feb 15	102½ Feb 20	.. ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943..... *M N	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 27,00	115 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942..*J D	108¼ Feb 20	107¼ Jan 11	108¼ Feb 20	.. ..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	118 Feb 13	117½ Jan 5	118 Feb 13	.. ..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921..... J J*	124¼ Feb 9	124 Jan 24	124¼ Feb 9	.. ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942..... *A O	.. ..	.. ..	108¼ De 26,00	108 ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923..... *A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	108½ Feb 20	108 Feb 21	108 Feb 21	107½ 108½
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g.5s,1918.J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	80½ May, 98	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft.W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	85 Feb 9	78½ Jan 4	83 Feb 21	82½ ..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4-4s, 1928...J J*	75½ Feb 21	67 Jan 21	75½ Feb 21	74 75
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	103 Jan 2	102½ Jan 26	102½ Jan 26	103 ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945.J J	.. ..	.. ..	98½ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1929.J J*	.. ..	.. ..	90½ Ja 22,00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	67¾ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	10¾ Feb 13	7⅝ Jan 7	9¼ Feb 21	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999.J J*	106 Feb 11	103¾ Jan 7	105½ Feb 21	105 105¾
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948. A O*	106¾ Feb 6	106¾ Feb 6	106¾ Feb 6	105 ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	116 Jne 6, 00	115 ..
Do registered..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	113½ Mr 12,00	114½ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	106½ De 14,00	106 ..
Do do registered..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952..... *A O	104½ Feb 15	104½ Feb 15	104½ Feb 15	.. ..
Do do registered.....	.. ..	.. ..	104 Fe 1, 99	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953..... M N*	104½ Jan 7	104 Jan 23	104 Jan 23	.. ..
Do do registered.....	.. ..	.. ..	98 Ja 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951..F A*	115½ Jan 29	113 Feb 9	113 Feb 9	113¾ ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953.J J*	102⅞ Feb 8	101⅝ Jan 7	102⅝ Feb 8	102⅛ ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950....J D*	.. ..	.. ..	102½ Sep., 96	.. ..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921....F A*	.. ..	.. ..	123 My 24,99	.. ..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g.3½s,1951.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 7, 00	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951...J J*	.. ..	.. ..	92 De 15,00	.. ..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951..... J J*	102¾ Jan 15	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102⅛ ..
Do do registered.....	.. .

BOND LIST.

A list of bonds which do not have a proper alphabetical order in the Bond Quotation List," unged. Opposite each is the system under which e table referred to:

nd Bonds.

System.
Southern Ry.
Sav., Fla. & Western
Delaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie—
Erie
Erie
Illinois Central
Seaboard & Roanoke
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
Southern Pacific Co.
Erie
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé
Orleans— Illinois Cent.
burg— Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
rn— C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
. Co.— Penn. R. R.
ge— C. R. I. & Pac.
olis— Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
nn.— St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
thern— Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
rior— Chi. & N. W.
Chi., M. & St. P.
Pere Marquette
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
rn— South. Pac. Co.
1st gtd. g. 5s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C., B. & Quincy
N. Y., N. H. & H.
as— Southern Pacific
al— Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
R.— L. S. & M. S.
Toledo & Ohio Central
Missouri, Kan. & Texas
St. Louis & San Francisco
Louisville & Nashville
C. R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
Southern— N. Y. C. & H.
— Central of New Jersey
Central of New Jersey
Missouri Valley
Erie
Chicago & Alton
cago—Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
L. S. M. Southern
on— N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
York Central & Hudson
estern— Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Bur., C. R. & N.
St. P., M. & M.
e— Chicago & Alton
N. Y. C. & H.
Baltimore & Ohio
St. P. & Man.
Texas— S. Pacific Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louisville & Nashville
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Bridge Co.— Penn. Co.
ch— Long Island
ake— Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
n— Del., L. & W.
estern— Erie
— N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
each— Long Island
Erie
— Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Northwestern
Lake Erie & Western
Southern Pac.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
vigation— Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
P.— Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. Louis
L.— Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
ugh.— N. Y. C. & H.
Southern Railway.
urg— Southern Railway
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
densburg— N. Y. C. & H.
Mobile & Ohio.
t— Missouri Pac.
Chas. Rge— Wabash.
Term. R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
Northern Pacific.
ific— Northern Pacific.
C., St. P., M. & O.
Pass— South. Pac. Co.
Norfolk & Western.
South.— Mo., K. & T.
— Sav., Florida & W.
Southern Railway.
Louisville & Nashville.
Pennsylvania R. R.
N. Y.— Del., L. & W.
souri, Kansas & Texas.
Southern Pacific Co.
Co.— Penn. R. R.
Rio Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
— Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & Western.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Y. Central & Hudson.
g— Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie R. R.
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & N. W.

us Bonds.

Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
People's R. & C. Co.
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Tenn. C. & I.
Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927....Q J	130	Jan 31	130	Jan 31	130	Jan 31	125	128
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938....M S*	96⅞	Feb 14	87½	Jan 5	96½	Feb 21	96	97
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1047..*F A	113	Jan 29	110	Jan 5	112⅝	Feb 20	112	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931....*J J	..	....	..	....	96½	De 3, 00	97	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J*	128¼	Jan 23	128	Jan 22	128¼	Feb 18	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901....*J J	..	....	..	....	100	Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928....*A O	114½	Feb 15	111	Jan 2	114½	Feb 15	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb..*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 98	115½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brh., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	118	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903....*J J	107¼	Feb 19	106⅛	Jan 2	107¼	Feb 19	107	..
Do registered....*J J	107	Feb 4	107	Feb 4	107	Feb 5	107	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904....M S*	109⅛	Jan 16	105¼	Jan 4	106½	Feb 1	106¾	..
Do do registered....M S*	106¾	Feb 21	106½	Feb 21	106½	Feb 21	106¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	106¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905....*J D	102¾	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 23	102⅝	..
Do do registered....*J D	102¾	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102⅝	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	..	....	..	....	101	De 6, 00	102⅝	..
Do do registered....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 90	102⅝	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997....J J*	110	Feb 21	109	Jan 18	110	Feb 21	..	..
Do do registered....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen., col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	97¼	Jan 15	96	Feb 4	96½	Feb 15	96	96½
Do do registered..*F A	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	99	Jan 25	96	Feb 21	96	Feb 21	..	97½
Do do registered....*F A	97½	Jan 10	95½	Jan 25	97	Feb 21	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361....*J J	115¼	Jan 22	113⅜	Jan 4	115¼	Feb 21	115	..
Do registered....*J J	114½	Feb 14	112⅞	Jan 17	114½	Feb 19	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936....J J*	112⅜	Jan 30	112⅜	Jan 30	112⅜	Jan 30	110½	..
Do do registered....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A, 1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000....*M N	..	....	..	....	115⅞	My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 3, 00	105	..
R., W. & O. en. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	127¾	Jan 18	126¾	Jan 7	127¾	Jan 18	128	129
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927....A O*	122	Jan 30	121	Jan 18	122	Jan 30	122½	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906..F A*	117	Feb 13	117	Feb 13	117	Feb 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903....J D*	110⅜	Feb 21	110⅜	Feb 21	110⅜	Feb 21	110¼	..
Do do registered, 1903....J D*	110¼	Jan 8	110½	Jan 8	110⅜	Jan 17	110⅛	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997....*J D	109⅞	Feb 13	109⅛	Feb 18	109¼	Feb 19	..	..
Do do registered....*J D	..	....	..	....	110½	Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S., 1901. *A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934....J J*	..	....	..	....	130	De 17,00	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	105⅞	Feb 4	105⅞	Jan 8	105⅞	Feb 11	105½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902....*M N	103	Feb 5	102¾	Jan 30	103	Feb 19	102⅝	..
Do 6s, 1900....M S*	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 3	..	..
Do 5s, 1931....*M S	127⅝	Jan 9	127⅝	Jan 9	127⅝	Jan 9	129	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	126	Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940....*J J	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 4, 00	107	..
Do registered....*J J	..	....	..	....	106½	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	109	Feb 5	108	Jan 4	108	Feb 21	108	108½
Do registered....A O*	..	....	..	....	106¾	De 10,00	..	107½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. *J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000....A O*	198½	Feb 4	196½	Jan 4	197	Feb 19	197½	..
Do registered....J J*	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100....J J*	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195	Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	135½	De 12,00	135	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	113½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	113	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905....J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 29,99	109	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992..M S	108	Jan 9	106½	Jan 21	107¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only....M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	..	....	..	....	110⅜	De 14,00	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	134	Feb 20	134	Feb 20	134	Feb 20	134	136
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Jan 20	132¾	Jan 11	133	Jan 29	132¾	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934....*F A	132¾	Feb 20	131	Feb 20	132¾	Feb 20	126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	107	No 26,00	107	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	103	Jan 30	102¼	Feb 5	102⅜	Feb 18	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	102¼	Feb 11	99½	Jan 21	101	Feb 21	101	101½
Do registered....J J	..	....	..	....	97¾	Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	105¼	Feb 4	104¼	Jan 8	104⅞	Feb 21	104½	105⅛
Do registered....Q J	..	....	..	....	101⅜	Se 18, 00	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047....Q F	71⅜	Jan 28	69½	Jan 21	71	Feb 21	70¾	71
Do do registered....Q F	..	....	..	....	70¾	De 10,00	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	..	..
Do registered certificates....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 23,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾	My 31,00	90½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931....*F A	122½	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	122½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917....A O*	117	Jan 9	116	Feb 1	116	Feb 1	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968....*J D	103	Jan 8	102	Feb 13	102	Feb 16	101	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	116¼	Feb 20	116	Jan 21	116¼	Feb 20	116¼	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	110	Jul 24,00	100	112
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937....*A O	..	....	..	....	95	De 12,00	100	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901....J J*	..	....	..	....	75	Ap 4, 00	90	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	110	Jan 31	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 31	109	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	..	....	..	....	101	De 15,00	100⅝	..
Penn. Co. 4½s, 1917....*A O	105	Jan 31	104	Jan 5	105	Jan 31	105	106½
Do registered, 1921....J J*	115	Jan 12	114¼	Jan 16	114⅝	Feb 21	114¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937. M S*	113⅜	Jan 23	113¼	Jan 23	113¼	Jan 23	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942....*J J	..	....	..	....	121	De 5, 00	123	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	122	..
P., C., C. & St. L. n. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	116¾	Jan 15	116¾	Jan 15	102	No 7, 00	101	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942....*A O	117¼	Feb 18	115½	Jan 9	116¾	Jan 25	116½	117½
Do Series C, gtd., 1942....M N*	116¾	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	117½	Feb 21	116¾	117½
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	..	....	..	....	116½	Feb 14	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949....F A*	..	....	..	....	109	Ap 12,00	105	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912....J J*	136½	Feb 19	136½	Feb 19	99	De 21,00	99	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912....J J*	..	....	..	....	136½	Feb 19	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912....A O	136¾	Jan 28	136¾	Jan 28	137¾	No 27,00	134	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	..	....	..	....	136¾	Jan 28	131	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	110	..
Cleve. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935. *M N	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	112½	Jan 23	112	Jan 30	112¾	Mr 1, 00	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	....	..	....	112	Jan 30	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	133½	Jan 28	133¼	Jan 22	102	No 10,97	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921....M N	..	....	..	....	135½	Jan 28	..	..
Pere Marquette—					101	Oc 31, 00	99	..
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920....A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127	Feb 4	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939....*M N	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	106	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	115	Feb 18	109	Jan 19	115	Feb 18	114	115½
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	112	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940....A O*	118	Feb 16	116½	Jan 23	118	Feb 16	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917....J J*	100¼	Feb 21	100	Feb 14	100¼	Feb 21	100¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.......	100½	Feb 14	98	Jan 21	100½	Feb 14	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121	Feb 15	121	Feb 15	121	Feb 15	119	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997....*J J	95⅞	Feb 7	92½	Jan 3	93⅞	Feb 21	88¾	94
Do registered....*J J	..	....	..	....	88	No 15,00	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	100½	Feb 11	96½	Jan 4	99¾	Feb 20	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	..	....	..	....	88¾	Se 27, 00	90	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940....J J*	80½	Feb 13	80½	Feb 13	80¾	Feb 13	81	88
Do guaranteed....J J*	93	Feb 15	92½	Jan 3	93	Feb 21	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947....*J J	93¾	Feb 16	89¼	Jan 11	92	Feb 19	92	93
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	112¼	Feb 14	112¼	Feb 14	112¼	Feb 14	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906....M N*	112⅜	Jan 31	111¾	Jan 22	112⅜	Feb 13	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906....M N*	112	Jan 24	111¾	Jan 8	112	Jan 28	111	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919...F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 98	100	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931....J J*	130	Feb 14	127½	Jan 8	128¾	Feb 21	129	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931....J J*	117	Feb 18	112½	Jan 3	116¼	Feb 19	116	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987....A O*	..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 17, 00	106	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	97½	Feb 11	91¼	Jan 2	98½	Feb 21	96½	97
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929....*A O	96½	Feb 20	96	Feb 8	96½	Feb 20	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	98¾	Feb 6	95¾	Jan 23	97	Feb 21	97	97¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	80¾	Feb 6	71	Jan 18	77	Feb 21	76½	77½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909....A O*	118¾	Feb 20	118½	Jan 22	118¾	Feb 20	118¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910....M N*	120	Jan 29	119¾	Jan 8	120	Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933....J J*	142	Feb 11	141¾	Jan 12	142	Feb 14	..	..
Do do registered....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s....J J*	115¾	Jan 29	114¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 29	115¾	..
Do do do registered....J J*	..	....	..	....	115¾	No 20,00	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....J D	106	Feb 16	103¾	Jan 18	105	Feb 16	..	..
Do do registered....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24,99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922....J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	136½	Feb 16	132	Jan 21	136½	Feb 16	..	..
Do registered....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. 5s, 1937....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	De 7, 00	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110	Feb 14	109	Jan 11	110	Feb 14	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,99	120	..
Do registered....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,98	..	..
S. F., P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942. M S*	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jne 9, 00	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	..	....	..	....	126½	Ja 12, 00	124¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934....*A O	..	....	..	....	113	Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1994....J J*	94¾	Feb 15	94	Feb 8	94¾	Feb 15	94	96
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928....M N*	108¾	Feb 18	107¼	Feb 7	108¾	Feb 18	..	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938....*J J	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926....J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. J D*	100⅜	Feb 4	99⅝	Jan 24	99¾	Feb 21	99½	100
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	95½	Feb 19	88	Jan 3	95	Feb 21	92¾	93¾
Do do registered....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 9, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949. F A*	102¾	Jan 31	100½	Feb 11	101	Feb 21	..	..
Do registered....*J D	..	....	..	....	99¼	Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1939. J D	98	Feb 19	96¼	Jan 18	97¾	Feb 21	97¼	97¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910....F A*	..	....	..	....	110	My 23,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905....*J D	..	....	..	....	106	Au 15,00	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931. *M N	104	Feb 11	103	Jan 3	103¾	Feb 21	103¼	103
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937..J J*	110	Jan 2	110	Jan 2	110	Feb 20	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 4,00	111¾	..
Louis., N. & W. T. 1st g. 6s, 1930. *M N	104	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920....J J*	..	....	..	....	120¼	Fe 28,00	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918....*A O	137½	Jan 29	137½	Jan 29	137½	Jan 29	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927....J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼	De 27,00	..	104
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943. *J J	84½	Feb 20	77¾	Jan 3	84	Feb 21	83½	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905....F A*	110¾	Feb 8	110¾	Feb 8	110¾	Feb 8	..	114¼
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943....J J*	107⅞	Feb 15	103¾	Jan 2	107⅝	Feb 21	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10. J J	112	Jan 29	111	Jan 17	111⅝	Feb 18	110	112
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905. *A O	111½	Jan 30	108½	Jan 21	111½	Jan 30	109½	..
Do do Series B....*J J	..	....	..	....	110⅜	Au 24,00	110	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906....*J J	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 24,00	112	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912. A O	120	Feb 15	119	Jan 19	120	Feb 15	220½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37....M N	108½	Feb 5	106¾	Jan 4	108½	Feb 8	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	100	Feb 20	96	Jan 8	100	Feb 21	98	100
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911. *J J	..	....	..	....	116	Au 3, 96	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	106¾	Feb 8	105	Jan 9	106¾	Feb 15	106	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938....A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	116¾	Feb 6	111⅜	Jan 4	115¼	Feb 21	..	115⅝
Do registered....J J	..	....	..	....	108	Au 3, 00	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4-4-5s, 1996. J J	109	Jan 21	109	Jan 21	109	Jan 21	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	116½	Feb	113¼	Jan 15	113⅝	Feb 13	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17,97	114	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948....J J*	94	Feb 16	93¼	Jan 25	94	Feb 21	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916....J J*	120	Feb 15	120	Feb 15	120	Feb 15	118¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930. J J*	117½	Jan 29	117½	Jan 29	117½	Jan 29	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956....M N*	120½	Feb 5	118	Jan 10	119¾	Feb 18	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	124½	Feb 7	124½	Feb 7	124½	Feb 7	125½	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925....J J*	127	Feb 7	124⅛	Jan 24	127	Feb 7	..	128
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915....*J J	123	Jan 8	122	Jan 7	122⅜	Feb 14	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909....M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927....*A O	109¼	Feb 15	109¼	Feb 15	109¼	Feb 15	109½	..
Rich. & Meckl. 1st g. 4s, 1948. M N*	..	....	..	....	83	De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936....*M N	115⅛	Feb 11	114	Jan 25	115⅜	Feb 11	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936....*M N	..	....	..	....	113½	De 14,00	..	..
Do serial, Series D....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E....*A O	..	....	..	....	109

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	475	485
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1900	245	250
Astor National...	250,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway Nat. ($25)...	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Butch. & Drov's Nat. ($25).....	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	95	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Chase National..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham National ($25).....	450,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	300	310
Chemical Nat....	300,000	25	B	Jan., 1901	3050	4050
Citizens' National ($25).....	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	148	..
City National....	10,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	500	520
Colonial	200,000	5	..	1896	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Commerce Nat..	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Continental Nat..	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange...	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	380	..
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25).....	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
11th Ward ($25)..	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	25	Q	Jan., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National...	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National...	500,000	25	Q	Jan., 1901	3800	..
Fourteenth St....	100,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50).....	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50).	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	100	125
German Exch....	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	265	..
Garfield National.	200,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	1725	..
Germ.-Am. ($75).	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	120	..
Germania	200,000	8	S	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	150	160
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	540	..
Irving Nat. ($50).	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	185	190
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty National..	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Lincoln National.	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	280	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	800,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25).....	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	210	220
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	105	..
Mercantile Nat...	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merch. Nat. ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	176	183
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50).....	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	620	..
Mount Morris....	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50).....	500,000	4	S	Nov., 1900	180	..
New Amsterdam.	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	730	..
New York Nat...	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	335	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	130	..
N.Y. Pr. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	140	150
Ninth National..	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	92	98
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	112	..
North Amer. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)...	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	185	..
Pacific ($50).....	422,700	2	Q	Feb., 1901	165	180
Park National...	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	475	500
People's ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	230	..
Phenix Nat. ($20).	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	475	..
Republic Nat....	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	210	..
Seaboard Nat...	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National.	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National.	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Shoe & Leath. Nat.	1,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	107	..
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	360	..
State of N. Y....	1,200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	140	145
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square..	200,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western Nat....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	515	..
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	375	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	..	Jan., 1898	235	245
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan., 1901	1900	2100
Central Realty, Bond & Trust...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	315	..
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	350	360
Colonial	1,000,000	5	..	Jan., 1901	375	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	400	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)..	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1470	..
Fifth Avenue....	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	275	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	610	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb., 1901	260	270
Kings County..	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	400	420
Knickerbocker ...	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	545	575
Long Island....	500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Manufacturers' ..	500,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	425	475
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	185	200
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1300	1375
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	770	..
North American..	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	250	255
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Feb., 1901	340	..
Real Estate.....	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan., 1901	470	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	215	..
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	197
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1400	1415
U. S. Mtge & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	430	..
United States.....	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1645	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	220

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	18	18¼
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112½	113½
E.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	69½	70½
Do 1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95½	97½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & Hoboken.	3,800,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	81	82½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,200,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94½	95½
10th & 23d St...	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	850,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	32	33
Do 1st 5s, 1925.	2,300,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)..	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
Buff. City 5s,1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	78	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	500,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	103	..
Denver Gas.....	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	..	20
Denver Gas bonds	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	63½	65
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	50
Gr. Rapids ($50).	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	102	105
Gr'd R. 1st 5s,1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	Jun., 1900	45	55
Ind'olis 1st 6s,1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	94½	96
Ind.Nat. & Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds....	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)..	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	65	70
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1920.....	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	106	..
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	294	296
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	13¾	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937.....	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68¾	69
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	114
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.).	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	38	40½
St. Jo.(Mo.) 5s,1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St Paul (Minn.)..	1,500,000	1	Q	Feb., 1901	45½	48
St. P. gn. 5s, 1944.	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	79	81
Standard (N. Y.).	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Standard pf.....	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	148	151
Stand. 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Syra. 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	95	96
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.....	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	106½	107½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alhemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s,1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am.B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	*50	53
American Bicycle.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6½
Do preferred...	10,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	77½	80
American Bridge.	35,000,000	..	..	.....	42¾	43
Do preferred...	35,000,000	2½	..	Jan., 1901	91½	91½
American Chicle..	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	79	82
Do preferred...	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	80	81
Amer. Hide & L..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	10
Do preferred...	13,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Am. Soda Fount.	1,250,000	1½	..	Nov., 1896	4	8
Do 1st pref'd..	1,250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	40	50
Do 2d pref'd...	1,250,000	1	..	Nov., 1896	9	12½
Am. Sheet St. pf.	26,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	81	81⅞
Am.Thread pf.($5)	4,800,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	58	62½
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	46	47
Do preferred...	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1900	86	87
Am.Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred..	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1900	63	65
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1942..	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*20	20½
Brit. Exchcq. 3s.	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98½	99
Calif. Cop. ($10).	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s,2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	104½	105
Celluloid	5,925,000	‡2½	Q	Dec., 1900	99	101
Cen.& So.Am.Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	104	106
Cent. Fireworks..	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	25
Do preferred...	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	74
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Jan., 1901	380	400
Compressed Air..	6,158,400	..	..	.....	28	30
Con. Car Heating.	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Cons. Equipment.	16,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	11⅝
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred...	549,000	‡6	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	34
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	84½	86
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	53½	54½
Do preferred..	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	55	57
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,759,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	93½	94
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,065	..	..	.....	5⅝	5¾
Do preferred...	29,283,831	..	..	.....	27	28
Electric Boat..	4,997,800	..	..	.....	24	26
Do preferred..	1,630,300	..	..	.....	52	55
Electric Vehicle...	11,000,000	8	..	1899	15	16
Do preferred...	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	30	40
El.-P'matic ($10)..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	2¼
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	17
Gen'l Carriage.	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
General Chemical.	6,760,200	1	Q	Dec., 1900	70	75
Do preferred...	8,088,700	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	105
Havana Com'c'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14¼	14⅞
Do preferred...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50	53
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd..	600,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do 2d pref'd..	1,050,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	‡2½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	125
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Internat. Silver pf	5,111,500	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	37½	40
Int.-State Oil ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	5
Iron St'boat ($25).	500,000	..	..	.....	*2	5
Do 1st 6s.....	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	58	65
Peay&Burnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred...	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	40	..
Lorillard pf.....	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	105	..
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	‡5	Q	Dec., 1900	162	165
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	20	21
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	17	21
Do preferred...	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	79	82
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	15
Nat. Sugar pf....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3	3½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	‡2½	Q	Jan., 1901	180	183
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910.....	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	115	..
N. Y. Trans.....	23,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	5
Otis Elevator...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	29¾	30
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	½	1
P.,B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*30¼	32
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	20
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	325	..
Do preferred...	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	93½	94
Rubber Goods....	15,140,800	1	Q	Jan., 1901	28	28½
Do preferred...	7,624,400	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	77	78

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting...	8,750,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	125	130
Seaboard Air L....	29,197,650	..	..	.....	13	15½
Do preferred..	16,695,100	..	..	.....	29¼	29½
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1900	73	73½
Singer Mfg......	30,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1900	285	290
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	34	37½
Do preferred...	800,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil.....	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec., 1900	788	793
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	9	16¾
Swift & Co....	20,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	101	104
Do 1st 5s, 1914.	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $15 paid ($30).	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25).	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*10¾	17½
Tex. & Pac. Coal.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	99	101
T. & P. C. 6s,1908.	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	103	106
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	5	7
Do preferred...	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	55	60
Union Cop. ($10)	8,000,000	..	..	.....	*3⅞	4⅛
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	43½	45
Do 1st pref'd..	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1900	112½	114
Do 2d pref'd...	4,000,000	18	S	Oct., 1900	117½	118½
U.S.Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Do preferred..	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	32	34
U. S. Envelope...	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred...	3,750,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	90½	92
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	37½	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Jan., 1901	*180	182
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)...	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	111	116
Commonwealth ..	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	90	100
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	570	600
Eagle ($40).....	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	310	320
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	..
German-Amer..	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Germania ($50)..	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	208	305
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hamilton ($15)..	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)....	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	245	256
Kings Co. ($20).	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	165	175
New York.....	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	86	90
Niagara ($50).....	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	118	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1901	50	..
Un'd States (25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125
W'chester ($10).	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909....	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	113	115
Do imp 5s,1934.	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock...	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	230	240
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905..	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933.....	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn C. R. ($10).	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	240	242½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	113
B. C. & New. 1st.	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	113	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2¼	Q	Jan., 1901	203½	210
Do 1st 7s, 1902.	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	183	..
Columbus Ry....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	39½	41
Do preferred...	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	99	101
Coney Island & B.	1,898,000	‡1½	Q	Feb., 1901	340	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903.	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	103
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948.....	1,208,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	61	62
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109½	110¼
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.....	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932.	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	118
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	101	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909.	236,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av.1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995.....	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn,1st 5s, 1944	600,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111	..
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	96	97
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do preferred..	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	95	98
Ninth Avenue....	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948.	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	82	83
Rochester Ry...	3,000,000	..	..	.....	29	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.		Range in 1901 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
150	170	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 4	150½	Jan. 25	147	Jan. 19	150½	Jan. 25, 1901
200	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*365	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1¾	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
160	190	American Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900 4	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5, 1901
85	87	Am. Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900 3	91½	Jan. 8	87½	Feb. 14	87½	Feb. 16, 1901
4¾	5	American Malting	14,500,000	....	5⅜	Feb. 11	4½	Feb. 4	5	Feb. 16, 1901
22½	25	American Malting pf	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1899 1¾	27½	Jan. 2	24	Feb. 1	25	Feb. 11, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	....	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	6,995,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Sept. 26, 1900
94	96	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1½	97	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 26	97	Feb. 11, 1901
17	18	Am. Woolen	29,501,000	....	21⅞	Jan. 2	16⅛	Jan. 17	18⅞	Feb. 11, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	100½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
78	81	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 2	85	Jan. 10	81	Feb. 4	81	Feb. 4, 1901
115	118	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 3	125	Jan. 9	120	Feb. 11	120	Feb. 11, 1901
120	128	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	132	Jan. 8	128	Jan. 8	132	Jan. 8, 1901
89½	90½	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2½	91¾	Jan. 3	88¾	Jan. 18	90	Feb. 5, 1901
105	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103⅜	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf	22,396,600	Jan. 7, 1901 1¾	222¼	Jan. 5	214	Feb. 13	214	Feb. 13, 1901
125	127¼	Chi., St. P., M. & O	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1901 5	137	Jan. 11	126	Jan. 2	132	Jan. 17, 1901
175	185	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	22,396,600	Feb. 20, 1901 3½	185	Jan. 11	184¾	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction	20,000,000	....	14¼	Feb. 11	12	Jan. 17	13¾	Feb. 11, 1901
..	..	Chi. Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	56¼	Feb. 11	54¾	Feb. 11	54¾	Feb. 11, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
117	125	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 4	122	Jan. 14	117	Feb. 1	118½	Feb. 8, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	8,429,200	....	..	.....	..	.....	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,054,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
100	163½	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1900 2½	168½	Feb. 16	168½	Feb. 16	168½	Feb. 16, 1901
60	65	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	56½	Jan. 30	56½	Jan. 30	56½	Jan. 30, 1901
195	196	**Del., Lack. & West**	26,200,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	202	Jan. 8	188¾	Jan. 3	196½	Feb. 16, 1901
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Dec. 26, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	....	17⅛	Jan. 24	17	Jan. 18	17⅛	Jan. 24, 1901
26	28	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	27½	Feb. 15, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
78	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901 50c	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8, 1901
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	8	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	8¼	Dec. 31, 1900
47	50½	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	50	Nov. 26, 1900
73½	75½	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,000	Sept. 15, 1900 2	77	Feb. 13	70	Jan. 18	75	Feb. 15, 1901
97	100	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	97	Jan. 14	95	Jan. 21	95	Jan. 21, 1901
10	15	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	14⅜	Jan. 7	8¼	Jan. 28	8¼	Jan. 28, 1901
60	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 29, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	79	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
79	80½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900 2	83¼	Jan. 2	79½	Jan. 15	79½	Jan. 15, 1901
108	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*105	Dec. 10, 1900
50	52	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	....	56¼	Jan. 2	53	Jan. 21	53⅞	Feb. 8, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*50	Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	413	July 12, 1900
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,354,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,143,600	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
52	54	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1901 1	61¼	Jan. 12	52	Feb. 1	53¾	Feb. 8, 1901
87	91	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	94¾	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 18	91	Jan. 18, 1901
62	67	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1901 1	68	Jan. 12	63	Jan. 8	64¼	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*35	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	....	92⅞	Feb. 16	92¼	Feb. 16	92⅞	Feb. 16, 1901
..	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,347,000	....	61	Jan. 31	57	Jan. 30	57	Feb. 15, 1901
..	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1901 2	95	Jan. 25	88	Jan. 4	92½	Feb. 15, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
102	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	*1½	Sept. 5, 1900
7⅞	..	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	9½	Jan. 29	9½	Jan. 29	9½	Jan. 29, 1901
204	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..	.....	..	.....	200	Dec. 10, 1900
70	85	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	70	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 5	70	Feb. 6, 1901
136	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1¼	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. ..
62	63	**Silver Bullion Certs**	.....	....	65½	Jan. 3	64½	Jan. 14	64½	Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,648,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
120	122	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1½	129½	Jan. 9	118	Jan. 3	121	Feb. 15, 1901
6½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	....	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	147⅛	Jan. 30	147⅛	Jan. 30	147⅛	Jan. 30, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ⅛	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*268½	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	⅛	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*1½	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	105	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
138	143	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901 3	137½	Jan. 16	135	Jan. 14	137	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Kingston and Pembroke, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,514,138 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 48.90, became 52.24 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,525,000f gold and 2,300,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.83⅞ for sixty days, $4.87⅛ for demand, $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95¼@95 3-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 3,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 644,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,701,000 pesetas.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 21, 1901	£35,009,574	.....
Feb. 22, 1900	38,728,977	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 21, 1901	96,464,200	£43,910,150
Feb. 22, 1900	76,818,720	45,747,676
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 21, 1901	29,350,000	15,119,000
Feb. 22, 1900	28,973,000	14,925,000
RUSSIA.		
Feb. 21, 1901	73,028,000	6,575,000
Feb. 22, 1900	79,003,000	83,364,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 21, 1901	38,678,000	10,372,000
Feb. 22, 1900	37,840,000	9,069,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 21, 1901	14,001,000	16,469,000
Feb. 22, 1900	13,003,000	14,834,000
ITALY.		
Feb. 21, 1901	15,573,000	1,859,000
Feb. 22, 1900	15,400,000	1,502,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 21, 1901	5,033,000	5,605,000
Feb. 22, 1900	5,234,000	6,004,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 21, 1901	2,895,000	1,448,000
Feb. 22, 1900	3,911,000	1,625,000
Total for week	£309,126,840	£101,447,199
Total preceding week	306,626,971	100,882,142
Corresp. date last year	230,512,705	99,854,879

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
20 BROAD STREET.
Branch Office, No. 2 Astor Court.
NEW YORK.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

A. M. Kidder & Co.,
BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

WARNER & CO.
52 Broadway,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
High-Class Investment Netting 4½ and 5%.
Loans made on approved collateral.
Stocks and bonds bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 1515 BROAD.

H. B. Hollins & Co.,
WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.
Letters of Credit
FOR TRAVELLERS.
Available in all parts of the world
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

WANTED.
Fourth Nat'l Bank.
Importers & Traders
Nat'l Bank of Republic
J. S. & R. D. FARLEE,
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
11 WALL ST., N. Y.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

300 SHARES
Balt. & Cumberland Valley R. R. Extension Co.
7% Guaranteed Stock.
(TAX EXEMPT.)
NET EARNINGS FOR 1900 EQUAL TO 57% ON CAPITAL STOCK.
Price and particulars on application.
C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.

FOURTH STREET
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,950,000
Deposits . 29,000,000

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1888.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
Bankers,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

William T. Floyd. Frederic P. Moore.
Floyd & Moore
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway & 30th St.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

TEXAS OIL.

THE BEAUMONT NATIONAL BANK, Beaumont, Texas.

Offers 100,000 Shares of the First Allotment of

The American Oil & Refining Co.

Capital $1,000,000. Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

DIRECTORS.
President—D. Call, President Beaumont National Bank, Beaumont, Texas.
Vice President—Charles Chaison, Capitalist and Land Owner, Beaumont, Texas.
Secretary—Sam Park, President Industrial Lumber Co., Beaumont, Texas.
Treasurer—L. I. Parminter, Lumberman, Beaumont, Texas.
D. A. Duncan, Cashier Beaumont National Bank, Beaumont, Texas.
General Business Manager—James P. McCarthy, Real Estate Owner, San Francisco, Cal., and Oil Operator, Kern River Fields, Cal.

at

75 C. Per Share

Subject to Advance Without Notice.

PROMINENT STOCKHOLDERS.
M. L. Oppenheim, ex-President First Nat. Bank, Eagle Pass, Texas.
Chanslor & Canfield, Biggest California Oil Magnates.
Hanson & Treadwell, Oil Experts for So. Pac. R.R.
The McCarthy Co., Kern River Oil Operators, Cal.
The Daniel Myers Bank, San Francisco.
O. H. Wefing, Credit Man, F. H. Leggett & Co., New York.
L. A. Peck, Landowner, New York City.
S. Goldman, Paper Manufacturers' Agent, N. Y.

This Company owns in fee simple 4,725 acres of proven oil lands, located near Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas, and adjoining the famous Lucas Gusher, the largest oil well in the world, flowing 25,000 bbls. daily. The Company's lands also adjoin lands, upon the north, east and south sides, upon which there are flowing oil wells.

Lands adjoining this Company's property are now selling at from $400 to $2,000 per acre and royalty and bonus.

The Company now has in hand offers for the sale of portions of its property and a few leaseholds, carrying royalty, sufficient to pay for the property owned several times over and give an immediate profit to shareholders at the present price.

This Company's property was the first secured after oil was struck in Eastern Texas, and all the prestige which goes with the best location is given to those who subscribe in the next few days.

Make checks, drafts, or money orders payable to W. H. Spooner & Co. (or Beaumont National Bank) only. Send for Prospectus to-day.

W. H. SPOONER & CO., 220 Broadway, New York,
Fiscal Agent, in this transaction, for

The Beaumont National Bank.

[The Hanover National Bank is the regular New York banking correspondent of The Beaumont National Bank.]

[NO. 341.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 5th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$933,190.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		595.27
United States bonds to secure circulation, two per cents		200,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits, four per cents		200,000.00
Premium on United States bonds		4,702.19
Stocks, securities, &c.		783,131.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		212,710.12
Due from State banks and bankers		29,539.50
Internal revenue stamps		250.00
Checks and other cash items		8,217.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		159,723.84
Notes of other National banks		13,240.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		687.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$504,716.50	
Legal-tender notes	99,328.00	
		604,044.50
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		10,000.00
Total		$3,284,132.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		298,295.43
National banknotes outstanding		196,200.00
Dividends unpaid		234.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,298,577.26	
Demand certificates of deposit	13,154.32	
Certified checks	34,151.26	
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,020.52	
United States deposits	161,500.00	
		2,519,403.36
Total		$3,264,132.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February.
GEO. W. McCABE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FREDERICK ZITTEL,
DANIEL D. WYLIE,
JOHN BYRNS, } Directors.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Landsdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee,

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelsbenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Hails, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Wardell,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES:
23 W. 23d St., cor. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
467 B'way, 25th St. Bldg | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
67 Hudson St., Mercantile Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Letters of Credit IN Pounds Sterling AND Francs

ISSUED BY

BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers,

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.), N. Y.

Issue Travelers' Letters of Credit Available in all Parts of the World.

Deal in Bonds of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas and Electric Light Companies.
Government and Municipal Bonds Bought and Sold.

Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
15 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS - 100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.

DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIAL OFFERING.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack 2s, 6s, (Operated by N. Y. Central,) to net over 5 %
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. mtge. 5s . . . . . to net about 4¾ %

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS
Members New York Stock Exchange. 71 Broadway, New York City.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Cable address, Hutch, New York. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh southwest to west winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,955. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SENATE AGAIN ON THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Much Opposition to Granting Greater Powers to the President.

Disposal of Public Lands and Granting of Franchises During the Temporary Government Will Probably Be Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate is now engaged with the question of providing civil Government for the Philippines.

Strong opposition developed to-day on the Democratic side to the Spooner amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, conferring on the President authority to provide a government for the Filipinos, but it is quite likely the amendment will be so changed that it will be less objectionable to the Democrats. It is proposed to modify the amendment so as to prohibit the disposal of the public lands in the Philippine Islands and the bestowal of franchises during the pendency of the temporary Government authorized by the proposed legislation.

The friends of the measure are disposed to accept the amendment. Some of them have indicated a willingness to make concessions on these lines, but no concerted action has yet been undertaken. Confidence is expressed in the acceptance of the amendment with these changes incorporated in it.

The amendment was debated during two sessions, afternoon and night. Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) opened the discussion by presenting a written statement raising a point of order against the amendment. The President pro tem., Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) submitted the point to the Senate. The amendment was decided to be in order by a vote of 39 to 23, the detailed vote being as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Carl, (Rep., Cal.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Debow, (Rep., Ky.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Dillingham, (Rep., Vt.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)	Scott, (Rep., W. Va.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Faulkner, (Rep., W. Va.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
Kearns, (Rep., Utah.)	Total—39.

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Heyburn, (Rep., Idaho.)	Total—23.

After the announcement of the vote, Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) inquired: "I'd like to know how the Chair voted?"

The Chair—Does the Senator rise to a question of order?

Mr. Pettigrew—To a question of privilege.

"The Chair will say that he did not vote," said Mr. Frye.

"I think the Chair was wise," suggested Mr. Pettigrew, amid laughter.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) then offered an amendment. As the amendment providing that until a permanent Government shall have been established in the Philippine archipelago full reports shall be made to Congress on the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary Government, and that full information shall be supplied to the President as to the conditions in the islands. The amendment was agreed to.

FORCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) offered the following amendment to the Philippine provision: "That no judgment, order, or act by any of said officials so appointed shall conflict with the law and Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Spooner opposed the Vest amendment, saying he did not think the proposed amendment was necessary. He thought this fact ought to be recognized, and especially by Democrats. Many of them held that the Constitution extended to the Philippine Islands ex proprio vigore.

Mr. Vest replied that the doctrine that the Constitution was in force in the Philippines was held by such good Republicans as ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-President Harrison, ex-Gov. Boutwell, and many others. He did not know what the decision of the Supreme Court upon this point would be. He would be bold indeed, he said, who would venture to say what the decision would be, but it was rumored that the Supreme Court would not decide the question at all as to whether the Constitution extended to the Islands of its own force. And it had even been suggested that the Court might say that government of the Island possessions of this country was entirely within the military power of the Government.

In an extended speech, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) vigorously opposed the Philippine amendment. He declared it was a bold and naked proposition to invest the President with plenary power to govern the Philippine archipelago in a civil way. Yet, he said, objection was raised to the Constitution of the United States being the President's guiding star. It was not proposed, he asserted, that the President should be hampered, even by the Constitution.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) followed with a Constitutional argument against the Philippine provision in the bill, incidentally supporting the amendment proposed by Mr. Vest. The author of the proposition, he maintained, lost sight of the fact that Congress was the supreme judge of the class of enactments to which the proposed provision belonged. It was proposed to confer upon the President a power vested only in Congress.

Mr. Daniel, continuing, said he had no disposition to be critical or to find fault as to action with respect to the Philippines. He recognized the treaty of Paris to be as binding upon him as it would have been had he voted for its ratification. He was well aware, he said, of the complicated condition of affairs in the Philippines. The questions involved were so numerous and confused and doubtful that he regarded it as impossible to comprehend them fully in the present light or to act with wisdom and due deliberation. In his opinion it would be a mistake, from all standpoints of sound legislation, to do anything more than provide temporary arrangements, which later might be set aside and annulled.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) then made an argument against conferring such power upon the President as was contemplated by the pending proposition. Mr. Perry (Dem., Ark.,) inquired whether the authority conferred included power to dispose of public lands in the islands.

Mr. Caffery replied that undoubtedly it did include such authority.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) inquired whether, as a matter of fact, it was not one of the chief purposes of the pending proposition to provide for the sale of the public lands before the Filipino people had any opportunity to have a voice in the sale.

"Precisely so," replied Mr. Caffery, "and if the Filipinos ever come into their own they will discover that they have no public lands. They will all have been alienated."

"The leading, bald proposal here is," interjected Mr. Hoar, "that the public lands and franchises of twelve millions of people shall be sold by Americans to Americans as upon the whole the best means of pacification. The best means of pacifying a man," continued Mr. Hoar, sarcastically, "is for one foreigner to take and sell his property to another foreigner. And this is the method by which we are to teach the principles of liberty and self-government."

Mr. Caffery, who then resumed, was saying there was no precedent for "this wild and comprehensive grant of power," when he was interrupted by Mr. Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) who inquired if it would not be better for our Government to proceed along present lines than for Congress to adopt the pending proposition.

"I think," replied the Louisiana Senator, "it would be far better for us to go on forever as we are than that we should do voluntarily so grave an injustice to the Filipino people as is proposed here."

"PLUNDERERS AND THIEVES."

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) here read from the report of the Taft Commission to show the necessity for the proposed conference of authority, and added that unless the authority was conferred there could be no development of the resources of the island.

Mr. Tillman interrupted to say that no five men composing any commission had a right to ask that they be allowed to deal arbitrarily with the rights of 12,000,000 people, and Congress had no right to grant the power.

Mr. Fairbanks replied that if the recommendation of the Taft commission was not acceded to there would be no progress in the islands until the establishment of a complete system of civil government, and no man could tell when that would be.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) at this point began an extended argument against the grant of a power "unlimited and illimitable." He declared it would be of advantage only to those who wished to advance their personal interests in the Philippines. They were, he declared, a "band of public plunderers and thieves." If given the opportunity to fasten themselves upon the islands they would hold the lands and mines and franchises acquired by them to the detriment of the interests of both the people of the Philippines and those of the United States.

Three amendments to the Philippine section of the bill were then offered, as follows:

NEW AMENDMENTS.

By Mr. BACON, (Dem., Ga.)—That all grants of franchises, rights, and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature granted under the powers conferred by this act shall be reported to the Congress of the United States, which hereby reserves the power to annul or modify the same.

That all laws enacted by any Governmental authority created under the powers conferred by this act shall be reported to the Congress of the United States, which hereby reserves the power and authority, if deemed advisable, to annul the same.

By Mr. HOAR, (Rep., Mass.)—That no sale or lease of public property shall be made and no franchises granted which is not approved by the President of the United States and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest and welfare thereof, and which cannot without great public mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government.

By Mr. PETTUS, (Dem., Ala.)—That every person in whom shall be vested any power in or over the Philippine Islands, before exercising any such power, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

DENOUNCES REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) denounced the action of the Republican majority in bringing into the Senate at this time in the session propositions of so farreaching a character as those relating to the Philippines and Cuba. It was, he said, a most important and dangerous movement, and, as he and a large body of men on his side of the chamber believed, in direct conflict with the Constitution. The action of the majority he declared, "is a despotism in legislation never paralleled in the history of this country."

In view of the far-reaching importance of the Philippine and Cuban questions he proposed to discuss them at length. He was not freed from his duty because the Senate was cramped for time to such an extent as to place the pending propositions upon an appropriation bill.

"I will not be crowded from my duty," he said, "because I regard it as a duty I owe to my constituents."

At great length Mr. Morgan discussed the Constitutional phases of the Philippine question. He insisted that there was no war in the Philippine Islands.

"With whom are we dealing in the Philippine Islands?" he inquired. "We are dealing with citizens of the United States, some of whom are in insurrection. They are just as surely citizens of the United States as I am—every one of them. That is the law of the land. As citizens of the United States they are as much entitled to the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States as are any of our citizens."

In the course of his discussion of the question, into which he went very fully, Mr. Morgan referred in terms of high praise to the work of the Taft Commission and to the government which had been established in the islands. He declared that no law enacted by the Taft Commission was unjust or usurpatory, and he had never heard of any more successful government in any territory of the United States. Without completing his speech he yielded at 5:30 o'clock in order that the Senate might take a recess until 8 o'clock.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

When the Senate reconvened, Mr. Morgan continued his speech. He declared that the Philippine amendment was in effect an abdication of power by Congress and a turning over to the Executive branch of complete and final authority over the Philippines. Once this power was possessed by the President, Congress could never again get possession of it without a two-thirds vote to overrule his veto. It was such a transfer of power as the British Parliament would never dream of conferring upon King Edward. The hazard and rashness of this proceeding, he declared, was never equaled in a country having a parliamentary government.

Mr. Morgan said that under the proposed legislation speculators and trusts would lick up the 83,000,000 acres of lands in the Philippines, with their mines and forests of untold richness, without the reservation of a single homestead for the people. The Senator expressed the belief that the real motive of the measure was to give authority under which the millions of acres in the Philippines could be "gobbled up" by great speculative enterprises.

Mr. Morgan spoke two hours, and then stated that to-morrow he would take up the question of the right of Congress to delegate or abdicate its powers, and after that would discuss the Cuban branch of the subject.

At 10:15 o'clock Mr. Morgan's colleague from Alabama, Mr. Pettus, moved an adjournment, but on a yea and nay vote the motion was defeated, 43 to 6. The Senate's refusal to adjourn compelled Mr. Morgan to go on with his speech. As he resumed he referred to the feeling to the apparent effort to dragoon this measure through, despite all the proprieties. After an arduous and lengthy session, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. Morgan said the Senate had determined to force an old man to go on with his speech, and in effect had served him with notice that he would go on until he closed.

"But," he added, speaking with impressive deliberation, "I would rather leave this chamber a dead man than to leave it a coward."

Mr. Spooner tried to gain recognition to ask Mr. Morgan as to his plans. But the venerable Senator waved him off and caustically declined to yield, but at 11:20 o'clock Mr. Morgan yielded to Mr. Spooner for a motion to adjourn and the long session came to a close.

The Train of the Century.
The Pennsylvania Limited, which embodies all that is best in railway architecture.—Adv.

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Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

SENATOR MALBY A BOLTER ON RAMAPO

Gives Notice He Is Not in Accord with Republicans.

Says He Will Vote for Unconditional Repeal of Charter—Title of Bill Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Senator Malby gave notice in the Senate to-night of his intention to bolt his party's programme upon the Ramapo question. Just as the Senate was about to adjourn Senator Slater moved the Ramapo bill reported by the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and, at the same time, offered amendments to the title. In explanation of them, Senator Slater said:

"Question has been raised upon the Constitutionality of this bill because it is said to contain more than one subject. The committee is of the opinion that this objection is without force. At the same time, it was thought that the title could be made more compact and improved grammatically, and for this reason the change of the wording was decided upon."

Senator Grady said he hoped the motion to advance the bill would not be pressed. He said the minority wanted time to consider what its policy with regard to the bill would be.

Senator Slater replied that he could not yield to the desire of the Senator from the Fourteenth for a postponement. The minority had had plenty of time to make up its mind upon the bill, and, as a matter of fact, he believed it was fully made up.

The motion to advance the bill to a third reading was carried.

Senator Grady then moved that the bill in its amended form be recommitted to the committee. He called for the yeas and nays. The voting was on strict party lines, but when Senator Malby's name was reached he rose for an explanation. He said:

"Mr. President—While I shall vote nay upon the proposition of the Senator from the Fourteenth, I do not wish my vote to be taken as indicating how I will vote upon the passage of this bill. In our party platform we pledged ourselves to the unconditional repeal of the Ramapo company's charter, and Gov. Odell in the letter which he wrote upon the subject previous to the election gave a similar pledge. I am in favor of carrying out these pledges, and when the time comes, if I am given an opportunity, I shall so vote."

The vote upon Senator Grady's motion to recommit was 29 nays to 14 yeas. The motion was lost. The Ramapo bill, as amended, will be reprinted and under the rules must be upon the calendar for three days before it can be taken up.

The members of the minority are taking much satisfaction from Senator Malby's declaration in favor of unconditional repeal. Senator Trainor has a bill before the Senate which provides for unconditional repeal, and the programme is to offer it as a substitute for the Judiciary Committee's bill at the proper time.

Controller Coler said yesterday that it was useless to pass such a measure as that advocated by the Republicans as the Ramapo Company would not be scratched. The company could go into the courts and have the law declared unconstitutional because it provided for the repeal of the special privileges of the company, and in the same bill granted the company other privileges.

It was ascertained yesterday that Senator Slater studied law in the office of Edward F. Lauterbach, counsel for the Ramapo Company. Senator Slater became managing clerk for the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and was such for two years. Herrman Katz, who is connected with the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, said yesterday that Mr. Slater was for several years employed there, and began as an office boy.

Controller Coler said yesterday that with such men preparing laws to repeal the special privileges granted to the Ramapo Company it was plain that no action adverse to the interests of the company was likely to be taken by the Republicans at Albany.

THE DEMOCRATS' NEW BILL.

To Try to Repeal Another Charter They Consider Dangerous.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Assemblyman Otto Kelsey, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee and of the subcommittee considering the constitutionality of the Morgan Anti-Ramapo bill, made this statement to-night:

"I guess everybody understands what will be done in the Ramapo matter. It is a mere question of how it shall be done. The subcommittee on the Assembly side has not considered the introduction of a bill similar to the Senate Judiciary Committee's Anti-Ramapo bill."

This statement is taken to indicate that the Assembly will do nothing with Ramapo this week.

Another advance was made to-night by the Democrats in the fight against the Ramapo Company by the introduction by Senator Trainor of New York of a bill repealing Chapter 598 of the Laws of 1881 and Chapter 915 of the Laws of 1895, entitled An Act to Incorporate the New York Building and Improvement Company.

The Democrats believe that these laws were passed at the instance of the Ramapo Company, especially the amendment in 1895, the bill for which was introduced by the same person at the same time. The Democrats are taking this step to prevent the Ramapo Company from regaining its powers, even if a repeal bill is passed, by gaining control of this company and acting under its charter, which is quite as good as the Ramapo charter.

TAMMANY MEN DISCIPLINED.

"First Termers" Not Allowed to Hold Proposed Caucus on Ramapo Bills Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Tammany's "first termers" are disgruntled. They received a hard lesson in Tammany discipline during the recess of the Legislature between last Friday and to-night. A number of these beginners thought they saw in the Ramapo situation an opportunity to distinguish themselves. They had ideas as to how the Ramapo game was to be played. In the first flush of their excitement over their plan they concluded it would be a good thing to have a party caucus on the subject and get the minority committed to the policy which they had devised.

Without waiting to get the opinion of the Tammany leaders upon their proposal, they gave out Friday that there would be a caucus to-night of the minority, at which a new Ramapo bill would likely be put forward. This, too, in the face of the fact that Mr. Fitzgerald, under the instruction of the Tammany leaders, had already introduced a bill for the unconditional repeal of the Ramapo charter. The caucus which the "first termers" advertised did not materialize. When McKeown, the minority leader, was questioned about the proposed caucus he announced that he had called it off.

Another prominent Tammany member of the Assembly said: "The proposition was the brain fancy of a few amateurs who thought they knew a whole lot more than John F. Carroll as to what would be best for Tammany interests."

"Did Carroll call them off?"

"Call them off? He told them to sit down."

It was learned to-night on good authority that the Board of Trade and Transportation is not heartily in accord with the view taken by the Merchants' Association of the Ramapo bill, favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Judiciary. While there is said to be no likelihood of the Board of Trade and Transportation coming to an open conflict with the Merchants' Association over the matter, many of its members have been expressing themselves as not at all pleased with the proposal to give vitality and value to the Ramapo options.

Reduced Rates to Washington.
Pennsylvania Railroad will sell tickets to Washington, on account of the Inauguration, at $6.50 for the round trip from New York, good going March 1st to 3d; and returning until March 8th, inclusive.—Adv.

MEXICAN COMBINES PLANNED.

Enrique Creel Proposes Pooling of Big Industries—Agent of C. R. Flint on His Way to Monterey.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 25.—It was stated here to-day that as a result of the recent visit of Enrique Creel, the millionaire banker of Chihuahua, to New York City, steps have been taken looking to the pooling of a number of Mexico's large industrial concerns. An agent of Charles R. Flint of New York, who is to undertake this gigantic deal, is now on his way to Mexico, and will reach Monterey this week.

The most important of the proposed consolidations is that of the brewery interests. It is proposed to form a combine which will embrace all the breweries of Mexico, the most important of which are situated at Monterey, Toluca, Guadalajara, the City of Mexico, and Hermosillo. The proposed capital stock of this brewery company is $10,000,000 gold. An effort of this kind was made a few years ago by a syndicate of English capitalists, but it failed, owing to objections that were made by the Federal Government. It is understood that Mr. Creel has overcome these objections and that the deal is in a fair way of being consummated.

It is also proposed to consolidate all the principal cotton mills into one corporation. As there are about 400 cotton mills of large capacity in Mexico, the magnitude of this deal can be appreciated. It is also contemplated to combine the principal cigarette factories and soap factories into two large corporations. Mr. Flint will have unlimited American and Mexican capital at his command in forming these combinations.

Mr. Creel also proposed to combine the iron manufacturing concerns into one corporation, but the refusal of the syndicate which is erecting the ten-million-dollar steel plant at Monterey to join in the combination caused the abandonment of this project.

It is said that the recent success of the American Smelting and Refining Company in acquiring all the smelter and large mining interests of Mexico induced Mr. Creel to undertake the gigantic deals proposed.

NEW STAR BECOMES DIM.

Marked Decrease in Brightness—Lick Observatory Report.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Feb. 25.—The following is furnished by Prof. W. W. Campbell, astronomical director:

"Our first opportunity for securing observations of Anderson's new star, discovered in Edinburgh on the 21st inst., occured Sunday forenoon. The star was easily found in full sunlight with a twelve-inch telescope. At 11 A. M. it was fully half a magnitude brighter than the first-magnitude star Capella, with which it was compared. At 7 P. M. it was fully half a magnitude fainter than Capella, a decline of a whole magnitude since noon. Its brightness continued to decrease throughout the evening.

"Its accurate position, as observed by Prof. Tucker, is right ascension 3 hours 34 minutes 28 seconds and declination 43 degrees 33 minutes 54 seconds.

"The star has been observed with the Mills spectroscope. Its spectrum is peculiar, in that it contains no trace of either bright or dark lines in the blue and violet. Its light appears to be strictly continuous, though a few extremely broad bands exist. This is very unusual in the case of a new star.

"This new star can be seen by all in the constellation Perseus, of which it is now the brightest member."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—Observations made in the daytime at the Yale Observatory substantially confirm the reports from Lick Observatory, and show that the new star in Perseus was of one-half greater magnitude than Capella. Observations last night showed that the star had considerably decreased in magnitude and was smaller than Capella. Heliometer observations were made, preliminary to determining the parallax of the star, but probably cannot be completed, owing to its seeming rapid diminution in size.

MUST PAY TAXES ON SURPLUS.

New Jersey Supreme Court Decides Against Fidelity Trust Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Supreme Court rendered an opinion to-day in the case of the Fidelity Trust Company against the City of Newark. The trust company appealed from an assessment made by the Tax Commissioners against its stock. The company has a capital stock of $1,000,000 and a surplus of over $1,125,000. The surplus was taken into consideration by the Tax Commissioners. The trust company contended that under the revision of 1899 it should be assessed only on the par value of its capital stock.

The Court, in an opinion by Justice Van Syckle, decided against the trust company, and holds that the term "capital stock issued and outstanding" in the revision cannot be construed to mean the par value of the capital stock, otherwise the act would be unconstitutional.

PELTED BY OTHER STUDENTS.

Henry Schurman, Who Had Hazers Arrested, Driven from Maryland University Grounds.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Henry Schurman, a freshman at the Maryland University, was to-day driven from the grounds of the institution by his fellow-students, who pelted him with eggs in various stages of decay, dead cats, cabbages, and any other missiles on which they could lay their hands. This was the result of Schurman's resistance to hazing.

The trouble began about a week ago, when several of the students caught Schurman in the dissecting room of the college, bound and gagged him, and shaved off his luxuriant mustache, it being a rule among the sophomores that freshmen must be clean shaven.

Schurman, who is a married man, resented this treatment, and had his tormentors haled before a Magistrate, who fined the chief offender $25 and costs. This the students made up by contribution, and when Schurman again appeared at class he was roughly treated a second time. Again he appealed to the courts, and two more students were fined, each being taxed $10 and costs.

Then the students burned the offending Magistrate in effigy, and Schurman decided to stay away from the university until the affair blew over. To-day he concluded that the time was propitious, and, escorted by several policemen in a patrol wagon, made his appearance at the entrance. The boys waited until he got inside the grounds and the guardians of the peace had left him, and then the bombardment began.

Accounts as to the result differ. Schurman says he was struck by but two eggs, one in the back of the head, and the other between the shoulders. The students say he was hit by three dozen eggs, twenty-seven cats, and at least a barrel of cabbages. At any rate, he retreated in confusion, and has not yet made up his mind as to his future course.

It is thought that other arrests will follow.

Luxurious Daily Train to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars. Buffet library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

When ordering **Otard's** you are sure to get the finest brandy.—Adv.

MAY LEAVE DEVERY ALONE

Gov. Odell is Not Likely to Take any Further Steps.

Republicans Argue that they Have Shown Good Faith and Onus is Now On Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Republicans are viewing the police situation in New York with more composure and the likelihood of reprisal by the Governor for Devery's appointment is diminishing.

The disposition now seems to be to let Tammany do its own wrecking. "Give them enough rope and they will surely hang themselves," is the advice which has been given to the Governor, and he is growing more and more inclined to regard it, especially since action by him to remedy the situation does not appear so free from difficulty as it did when Devery was first flaunted in his face.

To understand the present frame of the Republican mind here, it is necessary to have knowledge of the different views out of which the Police bill was born. There were three distinct divisions in the Republican Party on the subject of police legislation for New York City. The radicals under Senator Platt started out with the idea of a State constabulary. To head them off, Gov. Odell, as the leader of the conservatives, proposed the single-headed commissioner bill as a compromise. Then there was a third division, led by Senator Malby, which was in favor of letting the police situation in New York City alone, their argument being that the more rottenness there was brought to the surface the more improved would be the chances of the Republicans to win the city at the next election. The Malby division finally threw its support to the conservatives under Odell, and the single-headed commission bill was the result.

When Devery was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Gov. Odell, in the first flush of his indignation, was inclined to go over to the radicals and advocate a State constabulary bill. The Republican members who had opposed any police bill argued against his doing so. They argued in this way: To pass a State constabulary bill would not only lose us ground in New York City, but in the other cities of the State. If the single-headed police bill should by any chance result in improved conditions in New York, the Republican Party will get the credit of it. If it fails, it will be because of Deveryism. The people of New York understand that we made an honest attempt to crush Deveryism, and if it should continue to be as obnoxious during the next six months, the people can be relied upon to discriminate and place the blame on Tammany, which insisted on the continuance of Deveryism, and not on the Republican Party, which tried to crush it out, and which failed solely because it did not want to go so far as to deprive New York City of home rule.

This line of reasoning is apparently having its effect with Gov. Odell.

Senator Raines was asked to-night whether he intended to push his State Constabulary bill. He said: "The bill is before the Committee on Cities, and it is for that committee to say what will be done with it."

A WONDERFUL NEW GEYSER.

Began to Play in Yellowstone National Park on Feb. 18—Is 500 Feet High.

Special to The New York Times.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Feb. 25.—Tourists to the Yellowstone National Park next season will find a new attraction in the shape of a wonderful new geyser which, if the accounts received in this city to-day are to be credited, will rival in magnificence any of the geyser attractions.

James King, who has been living in the park during the past Winter, where he has been employed looking after the property of some of the transportation companies near the Fountain Geyser, about forty miles south of the mammoth hot springs, states that in the early morning of Feb. 18 he was awakened by a terrific explosion similar in noise to that of the explosion of a large quantity of powder. The ground rocked and quivered for some time violently, dishes rattled on the shelves, pictures hanging on the walls were thrown down, and the clock was stopped.

Mr. King's first idea was that it was a severe earthquake shock, accompanied, perhaps, by the eruption of a volcano. On going out to try to ascertain the cause, Mr. King discovered that the Fountain Geyser had given birth to a new geyser.

It is located about 200 feet immediately south of the famous Fountain Geyser, and at the moment Mr. King discovered it, it sent a solid column of hot water fully 500 feet into the air, the water gushing forth from a hole about 5 feet in diameter with a loud roar. Mr. King says the thermometer registered about ten degrees below zero, and for one hour and thirty minutes the master column of hot water shot upward. It then subsided, and has since been playing at regular intervals of about two hours.

Word has also reached this city that Excelsior Geyser, the largest geyser in the park, which has not been in a state of eruption for several years past, began to play on Washington's Birthday, and continued in full play for over five hours. The volume of water sent out, which flows into the Fire Hole River, so swelled that stream that it overflowed its banks. The water of the river became so hot from the geyser water that fish in the stream for a distance of about two miles below the Excelsior were killed.

SILK WEAVERS DISSATISFIED.

Paterson Men to Ask for an Advance in Wages—Strike Would Affect 14,000 Employes.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—In every mill in this city where silk ribbon is manufactured a request will be made to-morrow morning for an advance in wages.

The prepared schedule provides for a wage scale 20 per cent. below the schedule for German change looms in 1895, 35 per cent. below that schedule on Knowles looms, and 15 per cent. below on German looms. The striking weavers at Levy Brothers' asked for this schedule. It was granted, but subsequently a change was made; hence the present strike.

There are about 2,000 ribbon weavers in this city, and a general strike would affect about 12,000 more, including doublers, warpers, winders, quillers, and hand silk workers. The plan is, however, should a strike be deemed necessary, to start with the factories in which the lowest wages are paid, and the strikers will receive the moral and financial support of those who remain at work. There are about twenty different concerns in the city manufacturing ribbons.

The weavers claim that under the manufacturers' schedule of 1895 the average wages of ribbon weavers the year round were from $11 to $14 per week. This included compensation for twisting. The average is based on time lost waiting for warps. In 1898 some of the manufacturers began making reductions of 10 per cent., but in 1899 there was a general cut ranging from 25 to 75 per cent., so that to-day the best ribbon weavers do not average more than $9 per week for the year, and some of them average as low as $3 per week.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

As the Sun Flies
So travels the Pennsylvania Limited, from New York to Chicago in 24 hours.—Adv.

DANGEROUS FIRE DOWN TOWN.

Building at Duane and Caroline Streets Heavily Damaged—Hotel in Peril.

The five-story building on the corner of Duane and Caroline Streets was heavily damaged by a fire which was discovered in the basement at 1:15 o'clock this morning. Three alarms were sent in.

The building occupies half of the short block between West and Caroline Streets, and has a frontage of about 60 feet. The basement and street floor are occupied by J. See & Co., commission merchants. The four floors above the street level are occupied by Morgan & Cornell, manufacturers of grocers' cans and tea canisters.

The basement was filled with boxes and old Christmas trees, and the smoke was so dense that the firemen were much handicapped.

Occupying the other half of the short block and on the West Street corner is the "On Der Rhein," a Raines law hotel. The hotel had only one wall between it and the burning building and was in danger. The inmates of the hotel were roused from their beds and ran to the street.

C. T. YERKES SELLS OUT.

Blair & Co. and the Whitney-Widener-Elkins Syndicate Get His Chicago Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Charles T. Yerkes to-day completed the sale of his remaining street and elevated railway interests in Chicago for $5,000,000. The purchasers are the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate of New York and Philadelphia, a syndicate represented by Blair & Co. of New York and Marshall Field, Norman B. Ream, and John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of this city.

This transaction severs Mr. Yerkes's connection with local street railway interests. Two years ago he sold his West and North Side cable and electric lines to the Whitney syndicate for about $12,000,000, retaining $1,000,000 worth of stock in the Union Traction Company, into which they reorganized. Besides this, he still retained the Lake Street elevated road and the unfinished Northwestern Elevated Road. The latter has been completed since then and is now in operation.

Blair & Co., who were previously interested with Mr. Yerkes in the control and management of the Northwestern Elevated line and the Lake Street Road, head the capitalists who secure the elevated road properties, including the Union Elevated Loop, which was also controlled by Mr. Yerkes. Associated with Blair & Co. in this part of the deal are Marshall Field, N. B. Ream, and J. J. Mitchell. The Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate gets the stock held by Mr. Yerkes in the Union Traction Company.

The property sold by Mr. Yerkes included $1,000,000 worth of Union Traction Company stock, 25,000 shares of Lake Street Elevated, 25,000 shares Union Elevated Loop, 10,000 shares Northwestern Elevated. Besides this he held big blocks of the bonds of the different companies.

Mr. Yerkes has been anxious for some time to close out his Chicago holdings so he could have more time to devote himself to the development of his London underground railway enterprises. The closing of the deal will enable him to sail March 6. He came here two weeks ago with a representative of the Whitney and Blair syndicates, and careful inspection of the traction properties was made.

The transfer of the elevated lines to Blair & Co., according to one who has had an active part in the negotiations, is the first step in a consolidation of all the elevated roads here. The deal puts the Northwestern, Lake Street, and Union Loop elevated roads under one control, and it will be necessary to acquire the Metropolitan and South Side elevated roads. A consolidation has been attempted before, but without success. It has been a favorite scheme of Blair & Co., and it is now believed they are in a position to carry it through.

Meetings of the Directors of the various Yerkes companies affected by to-day's deal have been called for Wednesday. Clarence A. Knight will be continued as general counsel of the elevated roads, and in addition will be made President of the Lake Street line and Vice President of the Union Loop. Mr. Yerkes will retire from the Presidency of the Union Loop, to be succeeded by John B. Dennis of Blair & Co. Although Mr. Yerkes held a big slice of Union Traction stocks and bonds he was not represented in the Directory of that corporation, so no changes will be necessary in that road.

HISTORIC BUILDING BURNED.

Schoolhouse at Dingman's, Penn., Destroyed—It Used to be Known as "Dingman's Choice."

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The historic schoolhouse situated at Dingman's, Pike County, Penn., a popular Summer resort, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with its contents. It is believed that the fire was caused by a defective chimney. Some women were in the building the day before, cleaning up after an entertainment on the evening of Washington's Birthday, and it is thought that fire was left in the stove. School is now being held in the basement of the Methodist Church.

In 1814, when Pike County was formed from Northampton County, Judge Daniel Dingman, from whom the town was named, had the choice of having Dingman's the capital of the new county or having a State academy there. He chose the latter, and the academy was constructed, but in late years it was used for an ordinary schoolhouse. The building was known for many years as "Dingman's Choice."

Judge Dingman was an influential and wealthy man, but very eccentric. The Pike County history records the conviction of a negro before him, and the following sentence given by him:

"Nigger, stand up. You are charged with and are guilty of the crime of larceny. You are a bad nigger. I know all about niggers. You ought to be hung, but the sentence of this Court is that you be banished from the face of the earth. Go, get off the face of the earth."

"Why, massa, how ken I git off de face of dis yere earth?" ejaculated the negro.

"You can go to Jersey," replied the Judge. "The sentence of this Court is that you have fifteen minutes to get out of the County of Pike and into the State of New Jersey, and if you ever come back I will hang you."

STAID ON ELEVATED TRAINS.

Chicago Girl Lost Her Purse and Traveled Three Days and Nights.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—After riding for three days and as many nights on elevated trains, Miss Mollie Fischer, eighteen years old, was taken from a Metropolitan train at 2 o'clock this morning. She was seen often by the guards, but they did not question her, as she left one train frequently to get on the next.

During her first day's travel she fell asleep, and on awakening found that her purse had been stolen. She reported it to the conductor, and said the pocketbook contained all the money she had, which was about $1. She

tempt made to retire the Committee of Five. Mr. Nixon did not at that time believe, however, that the committee's work should end, and he was prepared to debate the question. But the expected move was not made, and Mr. Nixon was not forced to use the arguments he had prepared.

When Mr. Nixon accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee of Five from Mr. Croker, he made it distinctly understood that if he was to do the work set forth, there must be no "hauling off." This was recalled by several politicians yesterday in arguing that such impediments had now been thrown in Mr. Nixon's way that he was determined to give up the work, and that other members of the committee had consented to the final report being made rather than that the news of an open breach should be made public.

Mr. Platzek of the committee was quoted only yesterday morning as saying, before the Committee of Five met: "The committee should continue its labors and stand by its guns. I see no reason why its work should come to an end."

Commissioner Keller said last Thursday: "I know of no movement to bring the work of the committee to an immediate end."

Col. Murphy said Friday, the day he was appointed Police Commissioner, that he expected to remain a member of the Committee of Five, notwithstanding his connection with the Police Department.

Many politicians recalled these interviews in considering the abrupt ending of the committee's labors. It was generally felt that some sudden movement had precipitated the conclusion of the members to retire.

THE REPORT NOT GIVEN OUT.

The report of the committee, after being signed by the four members present yesterday, was intrusted to Mr. Platzek, to be delivered to Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. Mr. Platzek said he would deliver the report either late last night, after it had been typewritten, or early this morning.

Mr. McMahon was seen by a reporter at his headquarters, the Narragansett Club, Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, last night, and he said:

"I have not yet received the report of the Committee of Five, and I will not give it out when I get it. Why should I? I will submit it to the Executive Committee, and the committee can do what it deems best."

Mr. McMahon said the committee would not be summoned for at least three weeks. He himself expects to leave for Jacksonville, Fla., this morning. He will join John F. Carroll, who left last Saturday, and will be gone three weeks or more.

"I will lock up this report in a safe when I go away," said Mr. McMahon," and nobody will know what is in it until the Tammany Executive Committee gets it."

District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin was asked last night if he cared to make any commentary upon the work of the Committee of Five. He replied:

"I have not a word to say of the work of this committee."

Mr. Philbin also declined to say what future use he would make of the evidence the committee had submitted to him. Mr. Philbin has had several conferences with Mr. Nixon, and had stated that the committee had given him some valuable information.

The Committee of Five was appointed by Mr. Croker at a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee on Nov. 15, just a few days before the Tammany leader sailed for Europe. Mr. Croker told the committee that the organization had been accused of profiting by the vicious conditions on the east side, and he wanted this committee to go ahead, and with the cooperation of the police drive out the manifestations of vice that could be discovered.

He made a speech to the assembled leaders which startled them. He said he had selected as good a committee as could be found in New York, and that this committee must purify things as much as possible. The committee as appointed was the same which finished its work yesterday, except that Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell was originally appointed, but declined to serve.

On the day Mr. Croker apointed his committee, Mayor Van Wyck had received a strong letter from Bishop Potter complaining of police conditions in the neighborhood surrounding the Pro-Cathedral on Stanton Street, and reciting the incident of the alleged insults to the Rev. Mr. Paddock offered by Inspector Cross and Capt. Herlihy, when that clergyman complained of the vice of that district.

Bishop Potter's letter was not made public until two days later, and by that time the committee had held its first meeting and prepared for business. Bishop Potter's letter subsequently resulted in the trial of Capt. Herlihy. The Police Board exonerated him from the charges that had been made.

Chief Devery on Nov. 27 promised the committee that he would co-operate with it in securing evidence and carrying out the wishes of the committee. On Nov. 28, a meeting of representative citizens was held at the Chamber of Commerce, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to investigate the subject of vice conditions. William H. Baldwin, Jr., was appointed Chairman of this committee.

The Tammany committee held many sessions and took a quantity of evidence. On Dec. 22 the committee placed in the hands of Acting Chief Cortright a list of forty-eight gambling houses and poolrooms. The next day Chief Devery received from the committee the names of 200 gambling resorts, with the demand that they should be closed immediately.

BLAMED CHIEF DEVERY.

The Committee of Five on Feb. 11 placed in the hands of District Attorney Philbin evidence of the operation of a number of gambling places down town. At this time, it was also made known that most of the Committee of Five had decided that Chief Devery was to blame for the conditions existing on the East Side.

District Attorney Philbin on Feb. 19 made his raid on the Parole Club, 20 Dey Street, where a large number of persons were found and among them Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, happened to be at the time.

There was great bitterness in Tammany Hall because of the supposed fact that the existence of the Parole Club had been made known to the District Attorney by Mr. Nixon and his committee. The district leaders murmured that the committee had passed the day of its usefulness, and it was understood that the organization would no longer give active support to the Committee of Five.

Mr. Nixon announced a few days later that the work of the committee was virtually ended, and would be brought to a formal close at an early meeting.

KINGS LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

James Shevlin, the acting head of the Brooklyn Democratic machine, said last night that he had received no instructions from Hugh McLaughlin with regard to the situation brought about by the changes in the Police Department. He had nothing to add, he declared, to what he had already said about the matter.

It was believed by local Democrats last night that Mr. McLaughlin would make no decision as to the course to be followed by the Brooklyn organization until the situation had been fully explained to him. The belief still obtained that ex-President York would go South to talk matters over with Mr. McLaughlin. Mr. York was asked again yesterday if it were true that he was going to Florida, but he still refused to either affirm or deny the report.

"Why shouldn't I go, if I want to?" he asked. "I'm a private citizen now, and privileged to go where I please."

Mr. York says that he is in need of a rest, and it is thought that the trip South would be very agreeable to him.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Shevlin had been in conference with some of the Tammany leaders over the situation, but this he denied when asked about it last night.

The opinion is gaining ground in Brooklyn that the local organization will, for policy's sake, swallow its resentment over the appointment of Devery and resolve to content itself with the selection of a Brooklyn man for the position of Second Deputy Chief, insisting that he be left free to run things in Brooklyn as the local leaders say they would have them run. Willoughby Street has taken pains to have it appear that it is opposed to the existence of poolrooms and other vicious resorts in Brooklyn, whatever conditions may be allowed to obtain in Manhattan, and it is thought that if it is permitted to have its way in this matter it will make no fight with Tammany Hall over Devery.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea said yesterday that the local organization had not as yet been asked to name a Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens. He did not know who would be recommended for the place, he said. There is much speculation in Brooklyn over this appointment, but the local leaders have as yet given no intimation of their choice of a Deputy Commissioner.

Date of Croker's Home-Coming.

Patrick Keenan, City Chamberlain, when asked yesterday as to the time Richard Croker would return to this country to take charge of Tammany Hall, said: "I believe Mr. Croker will be home in May or June. I have received a letter from Mr. Croker personally within the past week. He is hale, hearty, and strong."

If You Have Dyspepsia

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 103, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.—Adv.

COL. MURPHY GIVES DEVERY GREAT POWER

Reserves Only the Right to Appoint and Transfer Men.

AN ADDRESS TO COMMANDERS

Warning Regarding Reports About Disorderly Houses and Suspicious Places in the Greater City.

Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy was very much in evidence as head of his department yesterday. He did not camp out, as on Saturday, in ex-Chief Devery's room, but had his quarters near a blazing cannel coal fire in what was the sanctum of Jacob Hess's offices. Here came all persons of note who entered the Central Office. Mr. Devery's office was neglected, but the first Deputy Commissioner was beaming all day. Commissioner Murphy had before him in the morning all the police officers above the rank of a Sergeant, and spoke to them briefly and to the point. He called upon them to be "very careful" to enforce Rule 45 of the Police Manual, which is on "Reports To Be Made," and says, among other requirements:

Captains shall report on Monday of each week to the Chief of Police, in duplicate, the location of all alleged or reputed disorderly houses and suspicious places in their respective precincts, and the names of the keepers and owners thereof; also all places used for gambling, lottery, or policy purposes. One copy of such report to be transmitted to the President of the Police Board.

Some of Col. Murphy's audience said after the address that the test of his administration will be the heed paid to his admonition.

COL. MURPHY'S FIRST WORK.

Commissioner Murphy and Chief Deputy Devery arrived at Police Headquarters in the same carriage. Ten minutes later Col. Murphy was transacting business that has heretofore fallen to the lot of the board, with Chief Clerk Kipp. The new Commissioner awarded the contract for building the new station house at Boston Avenue and Summit Place, King's Bridge, to Ryan & McFerran, whose bid was $74,800. He ordered that proposals for furnishing the department with printing, books, blanks, and lithographs be advertised for, that estimates be submitted for supplying Summer helmets, that steps be taken to provide him and his Deputy Commissioners with shields, and that Deputy Chief Clerk Delamater, Deputy Chiefs Cortright, W. W. and D. McLaughlin, and Clayton; Inspectors Cross, Brooks, Harley, Thompson, and Kane revise the rules so as to fit the present administration and the duties of the Deputy Commissioners.

The Commissioner also ordered that the following persons be dropped from the rolls from Feb. 24: F. Haldy, Deputy Treasurer; Secretaries Ryan, Hines, Mulry, and Abell; C. E. Bell, Treasurer's clerk, and Miss Minnie G. Kelly, stenographer to President York, who married Sergt. F. A. Reiffert.

Col. Murphy ordered the following digest of the single-headed Police Commission law, so far as it relates to the duties of the Deputy Commissioners, to be promulgated:

In pursuance of the authority vested in me by Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1901, I hereby delegate to the First Deputy Commissioner of Police the performance of all the duties which the Chief of Police performed prior to the passage of Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1901, except the power of making appointments and transfers. In the absence or disability of the First Deputy Commissioner of Police, then and then only such duties shall devolve upon the Second Deputy Commissioner of Police to such extent as may be determined by the Commissioner of Police.

"There is," said Col. Murphy, in speaking of this announcement, "nothing that should be tortured into a device in this, the powers of appointment, dismissal, suspension, and transfer are mine, and not those of the Deputy Commissioners. I am Chief of Police, and will exercise those powers, and no one else can use them."

Col. Murphy talked to the superior officers of the force in the trial room shortly after 11 o'clock. He came there with Mr. Devery, and sat on the dais with the First Deputy Commissioner on his left. Before him were the four Deputy Chiefs, eleven Inspectors, and all the commanders of the eighty New York precincts, and the two Detective Bureaus, except Capt. McClusky of the Grand Central Station command, and Capt. Peers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who is sick.

THE COMMISSIONER'S WARNING.

"Call the roll," said the Commissioner, sharply. Inspector Harley obeyed, and announced the absentees. Then Col. Murphy rose, put one hand on the desk before him, and said, deliberately:

I have a very few words to say to you. I called this meeting more for the purpose of getting acquainted with you than anything else. I feel that you all know your duties, and I only want to say to you now that I am here for the purpose of discharging my duties.

I will enforce the rules as I find them, and I want you gentlemen to be very careful to enforce Rule 45. You all know what it is. I did not come here as a slave driver. I came here as your friend. I have shown my friendship in the past for the Police Department, and my only effort now will be to keep the Police Department as an ideal department of the world, and there is nobody more capable of bringing it to that condition than you. Many of you have had vast experience, and some not so much; but all of you have had experience in police duty, and therefore you know what it is to enforce the laws.

When you enforce the laws you give satisfaction to the people, and your first duty is to gratify the people. They pay the taxes. They pay your salaries. It is your duty to be obliging to them. It is the duty of the patrolmen to be equally obliging and civil to them as it is for them to be to their superior officers. For that reason I brought you together to say to you what I have said, and with one more remark I will conclude the interview.

It has been stated in the papers—among others, a former President of this department has stated [Col. Murphy alluded to Frank Moss]—this morning that I am here only as a figurehead. I want to say to you that I am here as head of this department, and that the utmost good feeling exists between myself and the Deputy Commissioner, your former Chief. He shows a disposition, and I believe him, to aid me in my efforts. I want you to help him and help me in those efforts. But one thing bear in mind, and bear it thoroughly in mind, that I am the head of the department and I will allow no interference. Now, gentlemen, I will bid you all good day, and I am glad to meet you.

Col. Murphy is a martinet in regard to discipline, and he looked just a bit vexed when his audience burst into ringing cheers and handclapping. Deputy Commissioner Devery, however, planned to have all who were addressed introduced to Col. Murphy, and they went up the east side of the dais and passed out on the left, Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin, at Mr. Devery's instance, acting as introducer. Col. Murphy had a few moments' chat with many of the commanders. Then he went to luncheon.

In the afternoon the members of the old board, Messrs. York, Sexton, Abell, and Hess, sat with Col. Murphy to discuss what shall be done with the funds of the Police Pension Fund. They consist of $386,000 in invested securities, $110,000 in the New Amsterdam and Garfield National Banks, and $75,000 in excise money, due from the State. It was decided to await the decision of Controller Coler in regard to transfer and responsibilities and future administration.

THE SECOND DEPUTYSHIP.

Col. Murphy left Police Headquarters at 5 o'clock. He will transact business with Col. Kipp at 9 A. M. to-day. He has arranged to try delinquent policemen on Thursday. In regard to his selection of the Second Deputy Commissioner, he said that he may not reach a decision for several days.

"I saw Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin to-day, but did not offer him the position," he added.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin said that he would not in any circumstance accept the position.

Among the callers on Col. Murphy yesterday were Health Commissioner John B. Cosby, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Andrew Freedman, Patrick Divver, Civil Justice Daniel E. Finn, and Henry W. Unger. Senator P. H. McCarren called when the Commissioner was out and did not see him.

Transfers were ordered of the Sergeants and staffs of Capts. Westervelt and Halpin, recently transferred from the Church Street and Charles Street commands.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN SPEAKS.

Much Disappointment in Willoughby Street.

The hangers-on about the Willoughby Street auction room, the rendezvous of the Brooklyn Democratic leaders, were thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday afternoon by the arrival of a telegram from Hugh McLaughlin, who is wintering in Florida. At last, it was felt, the "old man" had been heard from and something was about to drop. Without question, he had wired an ultimatum to be presented to Tammany, and the burden of it was that Devery must go at once or—well, there would be war.

The hangers-oh, crowding with feverish expectancy into the room, saw the telegram delivered to one of the leaders, saw him tear open the envelope with trembling, eager fingers, and watched him as with grave face he read the momentous dispatch. Then they beheld him withdraw into a corner with another leader, and the two talk together in low, earnest tones.

"There's somethin' doin', yer kin betcher life," whispered one hanger-on to another, with an air of deep conviction.

The other nodded and winked knowingly. Finally, a reporter boldly asked the leader who had received the telegram to make known its contents, explaining that an eager public waited to learn the will of Mr. McLaughlin.

"Why, certainly," said the leader, placidly. "Here, read it yourself," handing the telegram to the reporter.

Several men in the room fairly climbed up on the reporter's neck in the scramble to get a peep at the dispatch. This is what they read:

"Send me a six-ounce fishing rod at once.
"HUGH McLAUGHLIN."

THE "RED-LIGHT" DISTRICTS.

Signs of Reform in Capt. Walsh's Precinct—Bowery Disorderly Resorts Still Running.

A tour through the "Red Light" district of Stanton, Rivington, and other streets in the Eldridge Street Station Precinct early this morning showed that everything was closed. The houses occupied formerly by disorderly tenants were in a great many cases entirely vacant, with a policeman in front of them. Others still occupied by the proprietors of former disorderly resorts were guarded by uniformed men also. Capt. Walsh's detectives have been in the habit of calling at these places three or four times during the night and making the tenants admit them. Then they have been searched.

"Ultimately I'll tire out the proprietors of places formerly alleged to have been disorderly," said Capt. Walsh last night, "so that they'll give up even their residence in the precinct. Where proprietors of resorts that have been closed still reside in the precinct we wake them up during the night several times. Although some of them hold leases for the houses in which they live, it won't be long before they give up their residence here."

The precinct above, however, known as the upper "red-light" district, of which Capt. Diamond is the commander, at the East Fifth Street Station, was in a different condition. The disorderly houses on the side streets had their "runners" as usual at the doors; the dummy cigar stores, in reality disorderly houses, and the Bowery dives ran noisily. McGurk's, with a new sign on which McGurk's name does not appear, had its usual crowd of sailors and their companions, with a "barker" at the door who assured all comers that "the old place is still McGurk's and it hasn't moved away."

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S DENIAL.

Did Not Advise the Destruction of Property—Will Not Criticise Murphy or Devery.

The Board of City Magistrates, which met last night at the West Side Court, adopted the new set of rules which were presented at the last meeting a week ago. One of the new rules is to the effect that in future no Magistrate shall issue a warrant for an offense not committed in the district in which he is sitting, and another provides for order in the courtrooms.

Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, when questioned, denied that he had criticised the actions of any city official. "I never said that if I were Chief of Police I would have the gambling houses closed up in twenty-four hours," he said. "Nor did I instruct the police to go in and smash things up after the Carrie Nation fashion. I told them that if they had secured evidence and warned the proprietors they could go in and clean out the places in case the warning was disregarded. I did not mean to say that they should destroy any property. I told them to begin with Canfield's if they had sufficient evidence against it, and if they had not the evidence I told them to get it.

"If the police will stop arresting so many push cart peddlers and proceed against the big violators of the law, conditions will be vastly improved. I think that one Police Commissioner can do more than four in enforcing the laws, because he has to consult with no one.

"If Devery agrees with him it will not take long for Commissioner Murphy to clean up the city, but I do not wish to criticise either Devery or Murphy."

Late Police Board Defeated.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision refusing an application which had been made by the late Police Board to set aside an order made by ex-Justice Daly on June 21, 1898, under which James Martin, doorman, was reinstated in the police force. Martin had been a doorman in the park police, and after the entire force was placed under one head, Martin was discharged. He brought mandamus proceedings for his reinstatement, and was successful. Martin now has a suit pending for back pay.

Five Policy Prisoners Plead Guilty.

Five prisoners charged with writing policy slips pleaded guilty yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions and were remanded for sentence until to-day. The prisoners were among the forty-three apprehended through Capt. F. Norton Goddard's efforts within the last eighteen months. Of this number twenty-five cases have already been disposed of, resulting in twenty-four convictions or pleas of guilty. Several similar cases will be disposed of by the Recorder to-day.

BODY FOUND IN A BOX.

Discovered Near Kaskaskia, Ill.—Head Was Cut Off—No Clue.

Special to The New York Times.

KASKASKIA, Ill., Feb. 25.—The mutilated body of a man richly clad was found in a heavy oaken box on a sand bar near the river by a farmer while hunting near here to-day. Further investigation revealed that the box was too short for the body to lie lengthwise. The head was cut off and shoved down in one corner, and the rest of the body was jammed in. The box was made of heavy two-inch oak planks, and the lid of thin pine boards.

The box had been observed on the spot three weeks ago, but was not disturbed. From the condition of the body it is supposed that the man has been dead about three months. It also seems clear that he was murdered, as the back of his skull is crushed in, as from some blunt instrument. His hands were crossed upon his breast, and in one hand he held a soft dark-brown felt hat. The length of the box was a little under five feet.

The victim was a man about thirty-five years old, stubby mustache and chin whiskers, which, however, may have grown after death. His hair was slightly gray. His clothes were new and of the best material, were dark in color, finely spun, and of fashionable cut. On his feet were a heavy pair of woolen socks and a fine pair of shoes. Nothing was found which would give a clue.

NOT COD-LIVER OIL

but Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. They are not the same; far from it.

Scott's emulsion is cod-liver oil prepared for the stomach.

Let cod-liver oil alone if you need it. When your physician orders toast, do you breakfast on flour?

Pure cod-liver oil is hard to take and hard to digest. A man that can keep it down, can saw wood. He thinks he is sick; he is lazy.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW LINE INTO PITTSBURG.

Carnegie and Gould Interests Said to Have Agreed to Build an Extension of the Wabash.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—It is announced here that the oft-repeated threat of Andrew Carnegie to build a trunk line into Pittsburg and the long-promised entry of the Wabash Railroad into this great tonnage centre are at last assured facts. The Carnegie Steel Company has entered into an agreement with George J. Gould, principal owner of the Wabash Railroad; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Vice President and General Manager; Col. Myron T. Herrick, Chairman of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and a dozen Pittsburg capitalists to furnish them with a heavy tonnage to the West and Southwest if they will build and lease lines that will connect Pittsburg with Toledo, the present northern terminus of the Wabash.

The new railroad must be started within six months, and the contract will continue for twenty years. The road will cost $15,000,000. It is said other heavy tonnage contracts in the Pittsburg district are guaranteed.

This agreement assures a new railroad outlet for Pittsburg to the West, despite the fact that J. P. Morgan and the Vanderbilt-Cassatt-Cowen railroad combination has the Carnegie interests tied up under an option to sell. The contract was signed three weeks ago, and at a time when the Morgan interests were clamoring for the option on Mr. Carnegie's holdings.

WESTERN FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

February Records May Be Broken—Demand for Cars Exceeds Supply.

According to the reports of Western freight agents, traffic in the West continues good, and some freight men even declare that the records for February will be broken. They base this claim on the ground that the weather has been favorable, so that the freight offered could be moved without interference. The supply of freight cars continues to fall short of the demand, and the rate situation is said to be well maintained.

There was an increase last week in the movement of grain, flour, and packing house products out of Chicago east bound. There were shipped 2,115,000 bushels of grain, as against 2,029,000 bushels for the previous week. Flour shipments increased from 194,097 barrels the week before to 221,979 barrels last week, while 20,710 tons of packing house product were carried east last week, against 20,687 tons for the previous week. Almost half the entire shipment was carried by the combined Vanderbilt lines.

FREIGHT CREWS LAID OFF.

New Haven Road Takes Action Because Business Has Decreased.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—A large proportion of the freight crews in the western district of the New Haven Road have been temporarily laid off as a result of the recent decrease in freight business. The Consolidated Road has not passed through such a period of wholesale loss of freight tonnage in years, and what the end will be cannot be foretold. President Hall states that the loss for the last quarter merely brings the business down to a normal line, as the business of 1899 was abnormal.

In other quarters than official it is stated that the loss is due to the hostile attitude of the New Haven Road to the other railroads occupying part of the same field. During March the employes of the car shops will be given shorter hours to make up for the loss in business, as there is a much smaller number of cars and engines in service than usual.

SEABOARD AIR LINE OFFICIALS.

Rumors of Important Changes Afloat in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—A report was current in financial circles to-day that announcement would shortly be made of important changes among officials of the Seaboard Air Line. According to the story, General Superintendent McBee, who since the resignation of Vice President and General Manager St. John has been Acting General Manager of the system, will be confirmed in the higher position, and that Frank K. Huger, formerly Superintendent of the Knoxville division of the Southern Railway, will become General Superintendent.

It was also reported that the duties of Vice President and General Manager, heretofore discharged by Mr. St. John, would be divided, and that one of the best-known traffic and operating officials in the country would become Vice President. The reports could not be confirmed in Baltimore.

The meeting of the Directors of the Seaboard, which was scheduled to take place in New York on next Wednesday, will be held in Richmond on that day. Messrs. William Middendorf and S. Davies Warfield will leave for Richmond to-morrow to attend the meeting.

Chicago General Railway Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The affairs of the Chicago General Railway Company, already the subject of several suits pending in the courts, have been further complicated by the filing of foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage held against the property of the company by the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. The trust deed on which the action is based was given in 1892 to secure $500,000 of bonds of the West and South Town Street Railway Company. The bonds were afterward assumed by the Chicago General Railway Company when it was incorporated.

G. H. Heafford with a New Road.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—George H. Heafford, formerly General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been elected First Vice President and General Manager of the Morning Star Railway Company. This company, having a capitalization of $2,500,000, intends to build a line to develop the zinc deposits in Northern Arkansas.

Brief Railroad Items.

A further reduction has been made by the lines between Pittsburg and New York in freight rates on iron and steel from that point. The new rate is 9 cents per 100 pounds on these products.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its existence. Fifty years ago the first train was run from Milwaukee to Waukesha, a distance of twenty miles, over what was then the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and which was the beginning of the present Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system.

It is reported that the local committees of the Western trunk lines are to be reorganized. It is said that so much has constantly leaked out about the transactions, especially of the Kansas City Committee, that its usefulness has been impaired. It is proposed hereafter to do away with all records of its proceedings as much as possible. It is said that on account of the publicity of the transactions several roads withdrew from the Kansas City Committee. These are expected to return when the committee is reorganized.

The Southwestern Passenger Asssociation at its meeting on Feb. 28 at St. Louis will discuss the question of carrying mercantile samples as baggage and of a system of interchangeable excess baggage books.

The Western Presidents' conference, which was to have taken place on March 6, has been postponed for one month, because the Presidents of some of the most important systems are unable to attend at the regular date.

It is expected that the question of adjusting fares to Chicago via the differential lines in order to make them conform to those over the Erie Railroad will be taken up at the meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee to-day.

Transcontinental railroads will put into effect immediately an agreement for a new basis of military traffic rates. The agreement stipulates that no road shall make a bid for the transportation of soldiers to and from San Francisco at less than an agreed basis which is higher than the thirty-dollar tourist rate in effect every Tuesday. It is believed that this action on the part of the railroads is due to an alleged attempt of the Government to apply the new tourist rate as a basis, which would reduce the net cash rate from Chicago to San Francisco from $28 to $19, after making all deductions on account of roads aided with bond issues or land grants.

BANKER ROBBED IN A HOTEL.

Mr. Kuhne Said to Have Lost $10,000 Worth of Jewelry—Brooch Recovered, Man Arrested.

Six Central Office detectives who have been working for the past two weeks trying to find some clue in regard to a robbery of $10,000 worth of jewelry in the Hotel Savoy, from Percival Kuhne, a banker of 13 William Street, succeeded last night in recovering one of the stolen pieces.

The detectives were working on a theory furnished by House Detective Conway of the New Netherland Hotel, who gave it as his opinion that some of the bellboys in the hotel had taken the jewels.

Last night a negro tried to pawn a large brooch set with a turquois surrounded by diamonds in a pawnshop on Sixth Avenue. The pawnbroker, who had been warned by the detectives to look out for a similar piece of jewelry, called in a policeman, who called in Detective McConville, and the negro was placed under arrest.

The brooch was identified as one that had been stolen from Mr. Kuhne, who valued it at $2,500. The negro, who said that he was Judd Lewiston of 22 West Thirty-second Street, declared that it had been given him by a bellboy, who had left the Hotel Savoy a short time ago, and asked him to pawn it for him for $200. The police are now looking for the bellboy.

ESCAPES TRIAL FOR MURDER.

An Electrician Who Served Under Dewey Guilty of Manslaughter.

Edward A. Leasure, at one time an electrician on the United States battleship Oregon, who was indicted for murder for shooting George Crotty on April 26 last, was yesterday allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. Leasure shot and killed Crotty in Fifty-third Street, South Brooklyn, the killing being the result of a quarrel.

Leasure claimed that Crotty was the aggressor. He was on the Oregon when she made her famous run around the Horn, and also manipulated her searchlights during the blockade of Cervera's squadron in Santiago Harbor. He also served under Admiral Dewey in Asiatic waters.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

ALBERT—Gov. J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia.

CAMBRIDGE.—C. J. Singer, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE.—N. E. Young, President of the National Baseball League, Washington; Col. W. M. Hahn, Mansfield, Ohio; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minster, Washington.

GRAND UNION.—W. Beresford, M. P., Ireland.

HOFFMAN.—Col. W. F. Cody, Wyoming.

HOLLAND.—Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy.

MANHATTAN.—The Rev. D. W. Rhodes, Cincinnati; Sir Henry Lynch Bloss, Ireland; ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston.

VICTORIA.—Prof. S. C. Chancellor, University of Virginia.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, Louisville; H. Seifers McKee, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Whitnir, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Grosch, dressmaking department; Hotel Albert.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; W. Heanlhen, notions; 157 Duane Street; Belvedere House.
Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. B. Griffith, sporting goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery; 377 Broadway.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; G. H. Kelley, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Mathes, C. D., Company, Hamilton, Ohio; C. D. Mathes, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Taft, J. H., & Co., London, Ohio; J. L. Sellers, notions, carpets, and cloaks; Hotel Victoria.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. G. Schoonmaker, notions; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.
Griggs, H. H., & Co., Newark, Ohio; W. H. Mozely, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Marting Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; F. L. Marting, notions, laces, and millinery; St. George Hotel.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Sniffin, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taft, J. H., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. H. Taft, dress goods and silks; Hotel Victoria.
Shillit, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, ladies' and infants' wear; 346 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehead, furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. M. Benson, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; J. W. Hill, laces; W. H. Flack, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. G. Webber, carpets and millinery; F. O. Palmer, cloaks; Miss McDonough, millinery; 52 Franklin Street.
MacInnes, J. C., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seeley, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Meyer & Gimbel, Houston, Texas; M. E. Gimbel, dry goods.
Welsh, Driscol & Buck, Park City, Utah; Henry Welsh, general merchandise.
"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; James F. Boyle, millinery.
Kline, E. B., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. W. Miller, cloaks and suits.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. S. Butler, dry goods; P. R. Stewart, carpets, &c.; E. S. White, upholstery, 43 Leonard Street.
Schunneman & Evans, Louisville, Ky.; A. Murdock, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brett, George E., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred. Krus, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Segal, J. J., Jefferson, Texas, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Legg, J. F., Tecumseh, Oklahoma, general merchandise.
Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind., department store.
Joseph, J., & Son, Tremont; O. B. Joseph, department store.
Kirshbaum, R., Company, The, Union City, Ind., department store; Herald Square Hotel.
Aner, J., Jewelry Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Isidor Aner, jewelry; Belvedere House.
Acme Sign Printing Company, The, Dayton, Ohio; George F. Andrews, sign painting; Imperial Hotel.
Nahn Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. Nahn, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Wallace, M. E., Minneapolis, Minn., millinery.
People's Store, El Paso, Texas; R. Merkin, dry goods.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Mills's Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; W. L. Trumps, dry goods; E. W. White, cloaks and suits; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Margaret Barry, dry goods; R. Y. Leslie, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Milner, W. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; M. E. Le Hire, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Openhym, William, Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. N. Curley, silks; Grand Union Hotel.
Mabley & Carew Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. J. Anderson, ladies' furnishings.
McKeen, Abel & Foster, Columbia, Tenn.; Hettie Hite, millinery.
Manix, J. E., Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; R. C. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Perry, Mrs. C. E., Marion, Ohio; pianos, &c.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Carry Nelson, dry goods; E. S. Wakefield, dry goods; 450 Broome Street.
Columbus Merchandise Company, Columbus, Ohio; George M. Schwartz, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Merganthelm, A., Fort Wayne, Ind., millinery.
Terse, C. J. & Peter, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Lottie Ahlers, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kerfoot, Benjamin H., Kansas City, Mo., lawyer.
Davis, Webster, Kansas City, Mo., newspaper.
"Fair, The," Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Goldstein, general line; Hotel Marlborough.
New York Store, Springdale, Ark.; A. E. Smyer, general store.
Weil, ——, Louis, Mo., furnisher.
Broadman, T. V., & Co., Binghamton, Ala.; T. V. Broadman, carpets.
Gouschalk, J., Chester, Penn., millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Kuhn, B., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; Ike B. Kuhn, dry goods.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Edward Horgan, dry goods; Vendome Hotel.
Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. /White, clothing.
Anderson, J. H., Company, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Ida T. Blumenstel, millinery; Ella Blumenstel, dry goods.
Nahm, Max B., Bowling Green, Ky., clothing.
Carman, W. A., Lexington, Ky., dry goods.
Alms & Doepke, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. E. Schelhamer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hudson, Davis & Co., Gorland, Texas; C. E. Hudson, dry goods.
Friedman, B., Circleville, Ohio, millinery; Hotel Bradford.
Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; H. C. Anderson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Taft, John H., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John H. Taft, dry goods; Waldorf Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Fear, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Learm, Joseph L., Hannibal, Mo.; clothing.
Baldwin Brothers, Winchester, Ky.; H. R. Baldwin, jewelry.
Estes, J. H., & Co., Richmond, Mo.; J. H. Estes, department store; Colonnade Hotel.
Ducker, George, Joliet, Ill.; J. D. Thompson, dry goods.
Lowree Glove Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Simons, gloves.
Joseph, J., Indianapolis, Ind.; Phil Joseph, department store; Hotel Imperial.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Mayer, silks and wash goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Victoria.
Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hotel Victoria.
Paris, J. H., & Sons, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Paris, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. R. Kenyon, millinery; 47 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.
Marcuse, A. J., Richmond, Va.; piece goods; Hoffman House.

GIANT STEEL TRUST LAUNCHED AT LAST

Will be Known as the United States Steel Corporation.

Capital Stock Put at $3,000 in Articles of Incorporation—Concerns Believed to be in the Combination.

Under the name of the United States Steel Corporation, the "billion-dollar steel combine" which J. P. Morgan and his associates have for some time been perfecting, was formally launched yesterday when the articles of incorporation were filed in Jersey City with the County Clerk of Hudson County. Beyond the admitted fact, however, that this is actually the trust which for some time has been setting the financial and trade worlds agog, and that it is organized for the purpose of transacting such business as usually a well-regulated steel company does transact, little new is disclosed. Neither the real capital stock nor the concerns which will make up the company, nor the men who will be the controlling spirits in it figure in the articles of incorporation.

The new concern starts out modestly with a total authorized capital stock of $3,000, divided into 30 shares of $100 each—15 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and fifteen shares of common stock, while the incorporators—Charles C. Cluff, William J Curtis, and Charles McVeagh—are merely the usual "dummy" incorporators. Mr. Cluff is a subordinate official of the Federal Steel Company. Mr. Curtis is a member of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, and Mr. MacVeagh is identified with the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, the head of which, Francis Lynde Stetson, prepared the incorporation papers. It is explained, however, in the articles of incorporation, that "from time to time the preferred stock and the common stock may be increased according to law," so that Wall Street has little fear that the trust will be called upon to worry along for any considerable length of time on a $3,000 capital. Explanation for the failure to state the complete capital is given by a banker close to J. P. Morgan, who declares that, though the deal is practically completed, there were some few figures in the way of the capitalization, and earnings of some of the constituent companies that were still receiving consideration, and that for that reason it was deemed advisable at the outset to incorporate with merely a nominal capital.

As to the concerns to be included in the combine, there is still more or less press work. An official statement was expected yesterday from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., setting out the companies and the plan of financing, but none was given out. Instead, after keeping the reporters waiting from 2:30 until 6:10 P. M., Robert Bacon, one of Mr. Morgan's partners, announced that he had expected to have a statement ready, but was very sorry that it had been delayed. "It may," he added, "be ready to-morrow, Tuesday." Generally, however, it is understood and there is substantial basis for the understanding—that the new company will take over the control of the Carnegie, the Federal Steel, the American Steel and Wire, the American Tin Plate, the National Tube, the National Steel, the American Steel Hoop, and the American Sheet Steel Companies, by an exchange of stock. Trade arrangements may be made, also, with the Pennsylvania, the Cambria, and the Bethlehem Steel Companies, and with the American Bridge Company.

A WALL STREET ESTIMATE.

Upon what basis these concerns will be taken over—what valuation has been determined upon, the assets and earning powers of the respective companies considered, is a matter of much conjecture—necessarily so until an authoritative statement is forthcoming. One of the Wall Street reports had the figures as follows:

Carnegie Company—Minority stock, $73,621,000, divided into $1,000 shares. Each share to be paid for by $1,500 worth of preferred stock in the new company and an equal amount of common.

American Steel and Wire—$40,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock taken in at 117½; $50,000,000 common stock taken in at 102.

Federal Steel—$58,586,900 7 per cent. preferred stock taken in at 110, and $46,484,300 common stock at 104.

National Tube—$40,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred taken in at 120, and $10,000,000 common stock taken in at 140.

National Steel—$27,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred taken in at 122, and $22,000,000 common stock taken in at par.

American Tin Plate—$18,325,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred taken in at 120, and $28,500,000 common stock at 132.

American Steel Hoop—$14,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative taken in at par, and $19,000,000 common stock taken in at 91.

American Sheet Steel—$24,500,000 preferred taken in at 97, and $24,500,000 common taken in at 60.

These figures, however, as has been pointed out, are not official or conclusive, though a Director of Steel and Wire is quoted as saying that they were substantially correct. On this estimate this would account for about $360,000,000 preferred and $360,000,000 common stock of the new company.

The saving to be effected by such a combination will, it is declared, be enormous. It is a fact that Mr. Morgan's figures as collated show that an expenditure of fully $250,000,000 would have been necessary on the part of the big companies taken in in order to safeguard each its own interest. Not one would have been able to go on operating successfully without having developed along much broader lines than at present—the Carnegie Company perhaps excepted. Federal Steel following next. It would have been necessary for each company, as competition grew keener, to own its own ore lands, mine its own ore—control, in fact, every intermediate product and process up to the turning out of the finest finished products. The so-called minor companies, too, would, it was demonstrated, be at great disadvantage because of the modern machines and mechanical appliances which the bigger companies possess.

Another item that looks big in Mr. Morgan's tabulated figures is a saving of over $80,000,000 per year by getting rid of the middlemen which competition makes necessary. In the language of a steel man, in fact, the deal is regarded as the "broadest, biggest, most gigantic, and most influential combination ever effected."

There is an understanding in Wall Street—founded on no one knows what—that the Directors of the company will be elected this week. The men said to be selected to enter this Directorate are J. Pierpont Morgan, Judge Gary of Federal Steel, Judge Moore of American Tin Plate, John W. Gates of Steel and Wire, and Charles M. Schwab and H. C. Frick—the incorporation papers stating that the Directors shall be three in number or, if more, multiples of three. It may be that only three will at first be named, in which event it is likely they would be J. P. Morgan, Judge Moore, and Mr. Schwab, or Mr. Frick.

STORY OF AN $800,000 SALARY.

One of the many stories afloat concerning the great deal has it that C. M. Schwab, who is slated to be the President and general manager of the new company, with H. C. Frick as Chairman, will receive a salary of $800,000 a year. Mr. Schwab, who was in conference for several hours yesterday with Mr. Morgan, was asked as to the report and as to the progress of the negotiations. He answered: "I have nothing to say."

"But about your salary?" ventured the reporter.

Mr. Schwab smiled.

"It's a lot of money—$800,000—isn't it?" he remarked, and was gone.

Besides Mr. Schwab, Mr. Morgan saw other steel men and lawyers from time to time during the day, including Judge Gary of Federal Steel and Francis Lynde Stetson. But what was discussed or done at these inner councils was zealously guarded.

John W. Gates, Chairman of Steel and Wire, who in a certain quarter not especially reliable is credited with having pleaded with Mr. Morgan not to give out the details of the combine until "the boys" had got a chance in the stock market, was in very good humor yesterday, but altogether uncommunicative. When seen he said, smilingly:

"I have nothing to say. Mr. Morgan will give you all the facts and figures. Go to his office."

"Well, are you satisfied with the terms?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, now—now," was the reply. "Didn't I tell you I had nothing to say?"

Max Pam, general counsel for the Steel and Wire Company, said:

"There's nothing for us to say."

Judge Moore of Chicago, the promoter of the National Steel, Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop Companies, seen at his offices at 71 Broadway, said:

"I never talk for publication."

President E. H. Gary of Federal Steel denied himself to reporters, sending out word that he would not have anything to say.

Francis Lynde Stetson, approached in the matter, said that as a lawyer, occupying a fiduciary position, he could not say anything even if he would.

"Will you tell how these various companies mentioned as being in the new concern are taken in?" he was asked.

"Should I tell you about these companies and they shouldn't come in that would place the matter in a very awkward position," was the answer.

"But the understanding is that all that matter has been arranged—what companies are to come in," persisted the reporter.

"There is nothing on which to base any such assumption," was the reply, the interview being closed at the same time.

Full light, however, is probable to-day, when it is understood a committee representing the constituent companies will hold a meeting, and when final details will be settled. Following this it is understood the respective Boards of Directors will issue letters to stockholders, stating the terms on which the companies are admitted and urging their acceptance.

THE FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS.

As for the arrangements for financing the corporation and for exchanging the securities of the participating companies, it is reported they have been practically completed. Prominent bank officers were quoted as saying that not more than $15,000,000 will be needed to float the new company, and that this amount has already been set aside by the underwriters.

A more difficult problem deals with the sale of the new corporation's securities. Undoubtedly the securities will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange and probably on the London Stock Exchange. Morgan & Co.'s extensive connections abroad are likely to be used for the sale of large blocks of securities there. Reports have it that London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort will take at least $100,000,000 of them, but as to the truth of this nobody but insiders can say. It is also said that the underwriting syndicate will take $10,000,000 in bonds and $15,000,000 in stock.

Bankers discussing the matter yesterday said that they did not think the consolidation would have any immediate influence on the money market.

The reference in the articles of incorporation to the mining of copper led to a report that the Amalgamated Copper Company would be taken into the combine, but this is altogether lacking of confirmation.

Profiting by the trouble of the Federal Steel Company in respect to the question of the legality of its dividend payments on the common stock, it is noted as significant that the articles of incorporation of the new company provide that a full year's dividend on the preferred must be paid before any dividend on the common stock can be paid.

The Hudson Trust Company, which is named as the corporation's agent, last year became closely identified with the Morgan interests, and Mr. Morgan has been transacting much of his New Jersey business through that corporation. He is represented in the Board of Directors. The steel combine will have an entire floor of the Hudson Trust Company's new building in Jersey City.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Wide Scope and Latitude of the Trust's Powers and Business.

In the articles of incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation, which were filed yesterday morning at the office of the Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., the incorporators are set out as Charles C. Cuff, William J. Curtis, and Charles MacVeagh, whose address is given as 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, which is that of the Hudson Trust Company. The capital stock is $3,000, of the par value of $100, divided into thirty shares, fifteen of which are preferred and fifteen common. Of the thirty shares, the common and preferred are held in the names of the incorporators in five-share lots. The witnesses to the document are Francis Lynde Stetson and Victor Morawetz.

The corporation is empowered to manufacture iron, manganese, coke, copper, and lumber and other materials, and all or any articles consisting or partly consisting of iron, steel, copper, wood, or other materials, and all or any products thereof.

To acquire, lease, or occupy, use or develop any lands containing coal, iron, manganese, stone, or other ores, oil or wood lands, to mine and buy and sell these or other materials, and to construct bridges, buildings, machinery, ships, boats, engines, cars, and other equipment, railroads, docks, slips, elevators, water, gas, and electric works, viaducts, canals, and other waterways. It is stipulated, however, that the company shall not maintain or operate any railroad or canal in New Jersey. The company is also empowered to acquire and deal in trade marks, trade names, patents, inventions, improvements, processes, &c., and to acquire and deal in stocks, bonds, and other securities of other companies engaged in the acquisition, manufacture, and sale of the products heretofore mentioned.

The company is also empowered to engage in other manufacturing, mining, construction, or transportation, business of any kind or character whatsoever, and to that end to acquire, deal in, and dispose of all property, assets, stocks and bonds, and rights of any and every kind, but not to engage in any business hereunder which shall require the exercise of the right of eminent domain within the State of New Jersey.

The company also may acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and hold or dispose of stocks, bonds, or other obligations of any corporation formed or engaged in the objects or operations indicated. The company may hold for investment the securities or obligations of any such other corporation and also aid in any manner any corporation whose obligations are held or guaranteed by this company.

The company may conduct its business in any other States or Territories or foreign countries, may have more than one office, and keep the books of the company outside of New Jersey, except as otherwise may be provided by law, and it also may have real estate transactions either in or out of the State.

Without in any particular limiting any of the objects and powers of the company, it is provided that the corporation shall have power to issue bonds and other obligations in payment for property purchased or acquired, or for any other object in or about its business; to mortgage or pledge stocks, bonds, or other obligations of any property which may be acquired by it to secure obligations issued or incurred, to guarantee dividends, bonds, or contracts, and to make or perform contracts of any description.

RIGHTS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Among other things, it is provided that preferred stockholders shall be entitled from surplus or net profits to receive yearly dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, payable quarterly. The dividends on the preferred stock shall be cumulative, and shall be payable before dividends on the common stock is set apart, so that if in any year dividends amounting to 7 per cent. shall not have been paid thereon, the deficiency shall be payable before any dividends shall be payable on the common stock.

Whenever all cumulative dividends on the preferred stock for all previous years shall have been declared and become payable, and the accrued quarterly installments for the current year shall have been declared and the company shall have paid cumulative dividends for previous years and such accrued quarterly installments, or shall have set aside from its surplus or net profits a sum sufficient for the payment thereof, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock, payable then or thereafter out of any remaining surplus or profits.

In event of liquidation or dissolution or winding up of the corporation, holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to be paid in full both the par amount of their shares and the unpaid dividends accruing thereon before any amount shall be paid to the holders of common stock, which holders may receive the balance pro rata.

From time to time the preferred and common stock may be increased at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

It is provided that the number of Directors may be increased from time to time as fixed, but if fixed at more than three, by some multiple of three. Directors will fill one, two, and three year terms. Authorization of two-thirds of the capital stock is necessary to pledge or mortgage any of the property of the company or of any company controlled by it.

The Directors are authorized to delegate their powers to an Executive Committee, to appoint a standing committee or standing committees, and to appoint various officers. The board has the power to fix and determine the amount of working capital and to direct and determine the use and disposition of any surplus and net profits over and above the capital stock paid, and to follow out other transactions provided and allowed by law.

The document is witnessed by George Holmes, Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

WILD TRADING IN STEEL STOCKS.

Fluctuations Violent and Dealings on an Enormous Scale.

On the Stock Exchange the trading in the steel stocks yesterday was on an enormous scale, with violent fluctuations in prices, advances and declines of from 2 to 3 points between sales being not infrequent. It was the wildest trading in the shares the Street has ever seen, even the break following the declaration by John W. Gates about a year ago that the steel industry was going to the dogs being tame in comparison. Prices advanced by leaps and bounds, fell back just as easily, advanced again, again fell back, and finally began gradually to sag, until at the close many of the early gains had been lost, while in a few cases in their stead net declines appeared.

The opening was, in the language of the Street, "wild." Influenced by the published stories respecting the deal, the basis of exchange for the stocks as put out being much more favorable than had been expected, the stocks opened materially above the closing figures of Thursday. Undoubtedly the rise was helped by the high bids made for many of the stocks at the Waldorf on Sunday, John W. Gates being credited with buying 1,000 Steel and Wire at 52 and 1,000 preferred at 101, these figures in each case being considerably above Thursday's final quotations. The initial prices were as follows:

Steel and Wire, 9,000 shares from 49 to 51, as compared with Thursday's close of 48½.

Steel and Wire preferred, 2,000 shares from 101 to 101½, as compared with close on Thursday of 95¾.

Federal Steel, 5,000 shares from 50½ to 50¾, as against Thursday's close of 48.

Federal Steel preferred, 10,000 shares from 87 to 89½, the close on Thursday being 84¾.

Tin Plate 66, Thursday's close 64.

Tin Plate preferred, 100 to 100½, Thursday's close 98¾.

National Steel, 3,500 shares from 48½ to 50, Thursday's close 47.

National Steel preferred, 102½, Thursday's close 98¾.

Steel Hoop, 32, Thursday's close 29.

Of these, Tin Plate and Steel Hoop were exceptional features. The former advanced rapidly from 66 to 70, the first three sales being recorded at 66, 67, and 70—a jump of three full points. Steel Hoop likewise rose rapidly to 33, after a period of irregularity, held the price. Tin Plate, on the other hand, moved in most erratic fashion, jumping up and down without apparent reason. As an evidence of the stock's pyrotechnics, it may be said that an order to buy 500 shares at the market, given on the floor when the stock was 72, was executed at 74. Almost immediately the stock broke several points. Fearful that it might go lower, the buyer ordered it sold, only to receive the gratifying announcement that the sale was effected at 77—all of this taking place within five minutes. The other shares were less erratic, but nevertheless moved very irregularly.

From the opening it was apparent that large realizing sales in many of the shares had been and were being placed on the market, the not unnatural result being that from the high figures prices commenced to fall off. At the same time some interests in the Street began to analyze the figures as published, and as a result declared that they were less favorable than appeared on the surface—were too much "watered." Other interests, in another line, undertook to question the accuracy of the figures. The result of these conflicting opinions was a feeling of disquietude which induced early buyers hastily to turn over their holdings. The close showed more or less general liquidation and weakness throughout the group, particularly in Steel and Wire and National Tube. The final figures were:

Steel and Wire, 45, a net loss of 3½ and a drop of 6 points from the high figure for the day.

Steel and Wire preferred, 98¼, a net gain of 2¾.

Steel Hoop, 35, a net gain of 6.

Steel Hoop preferred, 83½, a net gain of 2½.

Tin Plate, 69, a net gain of 5 but a drop of 10 points from the high figure.

Tin Plate preferred, 99¾, a net gain of 1.

Federal Steel, 47½, a net loss of 1½ and a decline of 3½ from the high figure.

Federal Steel preferred, 88¾, a net gain of 2¾, but a decline from the high figure, 90.

National Steel, 46½, a net loss of ¾ and a decline from the high figure, 50.

National Steel preferred, 100½, a net gain of 1¾.

National Tube, 61½, net decline 1¼, with the high figure for the day 66.

National Tube preferred, 106, a net gain of 1.

Other steel stocks not mentioned as in the combination showed changes as follows: Pressed Steel Car, net decline, ¾; preferred, net decline, ¼; Tennessee Coal, net decline, 1¾; Colorado Fuel, net decline, ¾; Republic Iron and Steel preferred, net advance, 1.

The heaviest trading was in Steel and Wire, of which over 110,000 shares changed hands. In Tin Plate 75,000 shares were traded in, and in Federal Steel 63,000 shares.

On the curb the steel stocks dealt in there were as irregular as the steel issues on the Exchange. American Sheet Steel common, which closed on Thursday at 26¼, opened at 29¾, and sold up to 35. It ended the day with a net gain of 8¼ points. The preferred opened at 81¼, and sold up to 83¾, but then dropped back to 81. The stocks of the American Bridge Company advanced at the opening, but then sold down, the common closing with a net loss at 42, against 42¾ on Thursday.

On the curb 101 was bid for underwriters' certificates or subscriptions to the stock of the new company, but there were no sales, 109 being asked.

STEEL TRUST INVADES CANADA.

Buys Cape Breton Works at a Cost of $60,000,000—Dominion Pays Bounties on Their Product.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Sydney, Cape Breton, brings the news that it is officially announced that the Morgan-Rockefeller syndicate, the new United States Steel Corporation, has secured control of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Sydney and of the Dominion Coal Company properties, at a cost of about $60,000,000. This deal, which has been rumored for several days, will complete the ring of the Morgan syndicate around all the sources of iron and steel production on the continent.

Canadians were at first afraid that if the trust obtained control of the Sydney works, the operations there, which had been looked to to do great things for Nova Scotia, would be ended. But later consideration brings the conclusion that if the Morgan-Rockefeller syndicate contemplates closing any of the works it has acquired, such works will be in the United States, and not those at Sydney.

The Dominion Company starts off with the advantage of a bounty from the Treasury of Canada of $3 on every ton of pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore, and of $2 on each ton manufactured from foreign ore, as well as a bounty of $3 flat on each ton of steel manufactured from this same pig iron. This is an inducement which, it is contended, will make the syndicate pause before it ceases the operations just begun at Sydney.

These bounties will remain at these figures until April, 1903, after which they will be gradually reduced until in 1907, when they will be brought down to 60 cents a ton. Similar bounties will be paid for the production of steel, so that the company will secure a double bounty for the same article under certain conditions.

Those who argue that the syndicate cannot afford to abandon the Sydney works base their theory upon the following facts: At Pittsburg iron ore has to be hauled by lake and rail from Lake Superior, a distance of 1,200 miles; at Sydney the ore has to be carried only 400 miles, all in deep sea water and by seagoing vessels. At Pittsburg coal has to be brought from Connellsville, about eighty miles by rail, and limestone a distance of 130 miles also by rail; at Sydney coal is close beside the furnaces, the coke ovens being in fact between the mines and the furnaces, while the limestone is close at hand. Then Sydney is a deep water harbor, open all the year round, and only 2,282 miles from Liverpool, while Philadelphia, the nearest seaport to Pittsburg, is 3,160 miles from Liverpool.

Experts claim that it will cost $2.45 a ton less to manufacture pig iron at Sydney than at Pittsburg, even for admission to the United States market, after paying duty, while the difference in the European market in favor of Sydney the product will be as much as $6.

While some apprehension exists as to what the syndicate will do, it is generally felt that the natural advantages of the Canadian works will save them from extinction.

Reported that Mr. Schwab May Retire.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 25.—The Leader to-day published this statement: "A later development in the Carnegie-Morgan steel combination deal is that C. M. Schwab, now President of the Carnegie Company, may not hold that position, or any other, in the great steel deal. The Leader has information that the President's father, J. H. Schwab of Loretta, stated a few days ago his belief that his son would retire from the steel business when his work as President of the local concern in the big deal is concluded."

What a London Paper Hears.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon what it calls "the gravity of the menace to English trade" of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, says it understands Mr. Carnegie was bought out for about £80,000,000.

NO VICKERS-MAXIM-CRAMP DEAL.

English Papers Say the Negotiations Have Been Declared Off.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Sheffield Daily Telegraph announces that the negotiations between Vickers Sons & Maxim and the Cramp Shipbuilding Company have been broken off because the former were unable to get all the independent reports they considered necessary.

The Times confirms the report that the negotiations have been abandoned. According to The Standard, which treats the question in its financial column, the break was due to the Midvale Company objecting to an independent audit; and the underwriters' letters in connection with the projected debenture issue have been returned.

The shares of Vickers' Sons & Maxim were easier on the Stock Exchange yesterday on the strength of reports that the negotiations had been broken off.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Midvale Steel Company, held to-day, no action was taken on the recent offer of the Vickers Brothers and Maxim Company to purchase the Midvale plant. President Harrah and the old board were re-elected.

FAITH CURE ANNOYED A WIFE.

Mrs. Reynolds Again Testifies in Her Divorce Suit—Defendant Accuses Her Parents.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday, took further testimony in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Leonore Reynolds against her husband, Wilmot E. Reynolds, a well-known Faith Cure advocate of Union Hill, for desertion.

Mrs. Reynolds testified that her husband deserted her on April 5, 1898, after having subjected her to many privations because she declined to be converted to his religious faith. Mrs. Reynolds further said her husband's ill-treatment began soon after their marriage, July 20, 1895, when she asked him for money to buy dresses, and that after her husband's conversion to the Faith Cure he was hardly ever at home.

"I found him one day," continued Mrs. Reynolds, "at the home of Miss Grace Dunham. When I asked him what he was doing there he told me he was talking about religion. He also said that his home was not congenial, and that he must find some place where he could pray and have peace.

"At another time I found him at the home of Mrs. Mallory, and when I asked him to go home with me he and Mrs. Mallory fell upon their knees, and Mrs. Mallory prayed: 'O, Lord, take the devil out of Mrs. Reynolds.' My husband finally went home with me, but not until he had asked Mrs. Mallory to pray for him in his absence."

Mr. Reynolds was then called to tell his version of the trouble.

"The fact is," said he, "that this is a case of too much father-in-law, and too much mother-in-law. When I became converted and believed in God's word for the healing of the body my wife's parents not only annoyed, they threatened me. Next my wife compelled me to sleep down stairs on a lounge. My life was finally made so miserable that I was obliged to leave the house.

"I told my wife that as soon as she was prepared to live a Bible Christian life—by that I mean that we should live in peace—I would make a home for her. She said she would not live such a life as I did, and after that I made my home with my mother. I deny positively that I ever neglected her to visit other women, or that I ever denied her any need for her welfare or that of our child."

The hearing will be continued next Monday.

WOMAN WINS HER CASE.

Mrs. Gressman, Sued by a Manufacturer and Without Counsel, Pleads Her Own Cause.

Mrs. Anna Gressman of Buffalo, N. Y., appeared as her own counsel in the Supreme Court yesterday and won her case. The action was that of Max Dorf, a clothing manufacturer, against Mrs. Gressman to recover $100 for clothing sold to her.

The case was called for trial before Justice John Proctor Clarke. A jury was in the box, and as no answer was made by the defendant the Justice ordered an inquest in order to ascertain how much was due Mr. Dorf. The plaintiff went on the stand and testified to sending the goods to Buffalo on Mrs. Gressman's order. The goods were sent back to him by express, and he refused to take them. At this stage of the proceedings a woman who had been an attentive listener in the rear of the court room arose and said:

"I am Mrs. Gressman. I thought I had a lawyer here to defend me, but he is not here, and I would like to say something."

"Certainly, Madam," said the Justice. "You can represent yourself."

Mrs. Gressman then went on the witness stand and told her story. She said that she had purchased goods from Mr. Dorf, but when the box in question was opened at Buffalo she discovered that it did not contain the goods she ordered. She sent the box back to Mr. Dorf.

The jury was out five minutes when it returned with a verdict in favor of Mrs. Gressman. She thanked each individual juryman for the verdict, and in turn she was complimented by Justice Clarke for the manner in which she had conducted her own case.

JOHN J. CLARK'S DEBTS.

Once Wealthy Restaurant Keeper Now a Cook—Owes $181,848.

John J. Clark, residing at 5 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $181,848 and no assets.

Although only a cook now at $15 a week, John J. Clark was a few years ago a millionaire restaurant proprietor, and owned some famous trotting horses, among them Kingwood, record 2:10. Starting thirty-three years ago on a capital of $50 with a small oyster stand at 210 Chrystie Street, he made money and came to own restaurants at 340 Canal Street, 120 Fulton Street, 603 Broadway, 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue, 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 31 Park Row, and 10 Park Place. He owned the building at 336, 338, and 340 Canal Street, four houses in Grand Street the building at 603 Broadway, and a house at 108 West Seventy-third Street, where he lived until ill-fortune reduced him to beggary. He failed in 1895. Wall Street was his ruin. He is now fifty-one years old and lives with his sister, Mrs. Many.

Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are the Union Trust Company, as executor, $50,000, on a bond; Peter Tosteevin's Sons, $10,000; liability on a contract, amount unknown; National Park Bank, $23,646; Garfield National Bank, $16,810; Fifth Avenue Bank, $15,169.

He declares he will yet pay his creditors in full. He owns a chowder stand in Tilyou's Walk, Coney Island, and during the Winter works as a cook at 588 Broadway.

SUIT OVER LION BREWERY.

An Application for an Injunction to Prevent Its Sale.

Papers were filed yesterday in a suit brought by Mrs. Pauline Rhoades for an injunction to prevent Simon E. Bernheimer from selling the Lion Brewery property, on Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets. Mrs. Rhoades, the daughter of Mrs. Josephine Schmid, whose husband was a partner of Mr. Bernheimer in the brewery, filed a lis pendens on the property yesterday.

Mrs. Schmid, in 1895, conveyed all her title in trust to Mrs. Rhoades for a nominal consideration. The suit and filing of the lis pendens are the result of a proposal by Mr. Bernheimer to sell the brewery property.

Steinway the Standard Piano

The merit of other makes of pianos is measured by the standard set by the Steinway. Its supremacy is unquestioned. If permanent satisfaction is a factor in the figuring, its price is lower than that of any other piano.

STEINWAY & SONS
107-109 E. 14th Street.
Near Union Square.

KANSAN SHOT IN A RAID

Fatally Hurt While Helping to Smash a Liquor Store.

Police Say the Man Was Wounded by the Raiders During an Exchange of Shots.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—J. W. Adams was fatally wounded early this morning in a battle between three policemen and a band of citizens who made a midnight raid on a North Topeka wholesale liquor house. A large quantity of beer was destroyed before the crowd was dispersed.

A crowd of from thirty to sixty citizens, armed with revolvers, sledgehammers, crowbars, and a battering ram, broke into the wholesale liquor house of "Cash" Curtis, in West Curtis Street, between Kansas Avenue and Jackson Street, and smashed the beer found there. Three policemen drove the crowd back. Both the policemen and the citizens fired their revolvers, and J. W. Adams, a carpenter, was shot twice in the breast. He was taken in a hack to Riverside Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

Dr. M. R. Mitchell and the Rev. F. W. Emerson, who were part of the crowd, were both arrested by the police. The Rev. Mr. Emerson was taken to the police station, where he was booked under the charge of resisting an officer. He was allowed to go upon his own recognizance. Dr. Mitchell took Adams to the hospital, and was allowed to stay and administer to him without giving bond.

The three officers, Patrolmen Downey, Boyles, and Private Watchman Conners, claim Adams was shot by his own crowd while he was retreating from the point of attack. Adams declares, however, that he was shot by a policeman. Officer Downey says he did not arrive on the scene until the trouble was about over, and Officer Boyles, who carried a 44-calibre revolver, says he fired two shots, both into the air.

"When we arrived," said Boyles, "the crowd yelled 'Mob 'em,' 'Hang 'em,' 'Burn 'em!' I arrested Dr. Mitchell and the Rev. F. W. Emerson. They seemed to be the leaders. When I got there they stopped carrying out the beer. Dr. Mitchell was giving orders. All the crowd had white handkerchiefs tied over their faces, but Dr. Mitchell's and the Rev. Emerson's handkerchiefs came off. I went to where they were throwing out the stuff and told them to stop. The crowd fell back toward Jackson Street and the shooting commenced. I shot twice in the air. Adams was running toward the crowd when he was shot. He had a sledge and a steel bar in his hands. He did not say a word when he fell."

Watchman Conners corroborated Officer Boyles. He says: "When we got into the yard Emerson drew a revolver on me," said Conners. "When I tried to take it away from him he got me down on some boxes and would not get up. He called upon the crowd to rally and fired his revolver. My revolver was knocked from my hand, and I did not fire it."

Dr. Mitchell had little to say about the shooting, but declared that both the crowd and officers fired. He did not know who shot first. Both Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Charles W. Hammond, who cared for Adams at the hospital, say he was shot with a 32 or 38 calibre revolver. One shot took effect in the centre of his chest and the other in the right shoulder. The bullets did not come out.

The crowd which did the smashing met in West Curtis Street, about two blocks from the "joint." The wholesale liquor house is a small frame building at the rear of Curtis's home, which faces on Curtis Street. In the yard the crowd found a log a foot thick. A half dozen men seized the timber and used it as a battering ram. At the first blow the door gave way and the crowd rushed in. A lantern served to light the interior, but it was accidentally extinguished and the work was done in the dark.

Three men stood inside and passed the cases and kegs of beer to the men in the doorway, who threw them into the yard to be smashed. The crowd used heavy sledges, axes, masons' hammers, and crowbars. The owners of the beer made no resistance. Patrolman Boyles and Watchman Conners were called from the Union Pacific Depot two blocks away, and were the first officers there. They entered the yard and drove the crowd back. Before the officers arrived thirty cases and two kegs of beer had been smashed. The crowd fell back slowly to a ditch near Jackson Street, where the leaders succeeded in rallying their forces.

While the crowd was being driven back twenty or thirty shots were fired. When the crowd retreated to Jackson Street the officers were near the building, and Adams was between the officers and the crowd. When he was shot he fell beside a pile of wood. Officer Boyles claims Adams was facing west and running toward the crowd when he was shot. When Adams fell the crowd thought he had tripped over the pile of wood. He did not rise, and several men ran to his assistance. A carriage was called and he was removed to the hospital.

When the crowd learned that one of their number had been wounded it quickly dispersed. Officers Boyles and Downey arrested Dr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Emerson. A patrol wagon was called and the Rev. Mr. Emerson was taken to the police station. There it was found that his left hand was cut and bleeding.

The broken cases and the smashed beer bottles were carried back into the building and a man stood guard during the remainder of the night with a shotgun.

MRS. NATION OUT ON BAIL.

She Goes to Peoria to Edit a Newspaper for a Day.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Nation has been released from the county jail on bond, and at 5 o'clock A. M. to-day left for Peoria, to act as editor of The Peoria Journal for one day. J. B. McCaffe of this city, with the Rev. Dr. McFarland, furnished bonds for Mrs. Nation's reappearance.

Mrs. Nation had received several urgent telegrams requesting her to come to Peoria, and her determination not to give bond failed to hold out.

TOWSER SAVES HIS MASTER.

A Dog Averts Fatal Results After a Mixed Ale Party.

Towser is only a mongrel dog, but he saved the life of his owner, Peter Keenihan, early yesterday morning. Keenihan lives at 111 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken. He went to Jersey City to visit friends Sunday night. If he had kept as straight as Towser, he would have had no trouble. But there was a mixed ale party at the house Keenihan visited, and when he started for home at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday he was hardly in a condition to navigate safely. He proved this by wandering out on the meadows at Congress Street, and there fell into a ditch. Towser, realizing his master's danger, sat on the bank and howled dismally.

Policeman McShane heard Towser's howls. Thinking there was something uncanny about it, he went down to the meadows to ascertain the cause. He was in time to save Keenihan, who was taken to the Webster Avenue Police Station, where he was dried out, externally, and internally, and sent home.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Continuation of the China, Glass, Lace and Madras Sales Advertised in the Sunday Papers.

The Furniture Sale.

This is a Furniture Sale of the first magnitude. All others are dwarfed and dimmed by comparison. Measure it at every point—quantity involved, quality offered, prices asked—and you'll easily accord it pre-eminence.

Your responses sustain the early enthusiasm—and the movement intensifies daily. That's but the expected action resulting from expert energy and enterprise on our part. We did not concentrate the best values for the first day—nor for the first week. Ample reserves are at command to maintain your interest to the very last. For that reason to-day's offerings are not a rehash of former quotations—not a renewal of the things heretofore described. The power of the sale is fed by fresh items—gains strength, animation and spirit by the large additions of manufacturers' samples, dropped stock patterns and factory surpluses secured from the leading sources of supply in America. They are the elements that keep up the continuity and spontaneity of the Macy Furniture Sale.

A forecast of conditions justify the claim that the event will be extended—not indefinitely—but long enough to arouse the personal attention of thousands whose needs may assert themselves as the season lengthens.

People who must provide for town houses and country homes—all who have the partial or complete equipment of boarding houses and hotels in mind should give this chance their direct thought.

Manifest merit has stamped this sale with its unmistakable seal. Its overtowering leadership is due to the clear fact that we are selling good Furniture for less money than you can buy it elsewhere.

Truth of that kind requires no heightening or coloring. It is the one thing that we depend upon, that appeals to you and grants the proper stimulus for aggressive retailing.

Shoddy, trucky Furniture is tabooed here. The creaky, warped, weak kind never gets in. We don't embrace it for the sake of low prices. Our plan is to take advantage of abnormal trade happenings and give you reliable, handsome, serviceable products at less than others charge for the sort no sensible or really economical person wants at any price.

Houses that sell on credit find it impossible to match our prices.

Clocks as Guides.

Clocks are as salient and conclusive guides to economy as anything else. In this case they strike a key-note that we fain would emphasize. It is this:—

Thorough comparison proves that our regular rates are less than the ones quoted elsewhere as being a quarter to a half under price.

Houses that sell on credit find it impossible to match our prices.

Take the lesson to heart—consider it seriously—and apply it not only to Clocks—but to nearly everything else that is sold beneath the Macy roofs.

One thousand Nickel Clocks, guaranteed movement, advertised as a great bargain at 65c; our regular price 59c.

Boudoir Clocks, porcelain with pretty painted decorations, advertised as a great bargain at $1.25; our regular price 88c.

Gold-finished Boudoir Clocks, large variety of styles, advertised as a great bargain elsewhere at $1.00; our regular price 94c.

Porcelain Mantel Clocks, artistically decorated, one-day movement, advertised as a great bargain elsewhere at $2.00; our regular price, $1.49.

Enamelled Iron Clocks, guaranteed eight-day movement, cathedral gong, advertised as a great bargain elsewhere at $3.75; our regular price $2.98.

Mantel Clocks, large size, marbleized and ebony finished, guaranteed eight-day movement, advertised as a great bargain elsewhere at $5.00; our regular price $3.69.

Mantel Sets, including clock and pair of candelabra, gold-finished with painted panels, advertised as a great bargain elsewhere at $20.00; our regular price $14.98.

One thousand Nickel Watches, good timekeepers, advertised as a great bargain elsewhere at 75c; our regular price, 69c.

Furs—Big Values.

The woman who has practiced self-denial this season in regard to Furs may now enjoy her recompense.

The following are specimen items of the way we are selling rich, beautiful Furs. There'll be cold weather a-plenty before the May blooms burst—and then, think of being provided for next winter—and the great savings that are possible.

Russian Sable Neck Pieces, finished with clusters of tails and claws, value $150.00; at $69.74.

Broadtail Neck Pieces, finished with seven fisher tails, value $67.50; at $29.74.

Alaska Sable Neck Pieces (skunk) finished with clusters of tails, value $10.00; at $5.99.

Blue Lynx Collarettes, new model, full animal with head and tail on sho

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

FABRICS for Spring Costumes

A BRILLIANT ARRAY from Home and Abroad

OUR latest letter from Paris reiterates the prophesies and forecasts which we voiced many weeks ago. The style is now established, and the clinging fabrics will continue their reign. As suggested by our Paris correspondent, these diaphanous fabrics produce the artistic effects of Grecian draperies. The graceful lines and perfect curves of beauty, which were unknown with the stiff and bulksome fabrics that went before, are expressed most delightfully by fashion's latest favorites; and Twentieth Century dress approaches a beauty that is almost classic.

The fabrics bear names that have grown familiar during the past season; but many are wonderfully changed. Wavy, serpentine stripes, in many combinations, glide through the meshes of grenadines. The glint of gold thread gives a modest sparkle from braid-like appliques on other fabrics. The panne finish gives new richness to crepe de chines and venetians.

But there is particular beauty all the way through an almost boundless variety of silk-and-wool crepe de chines, Panne crepe de chine, Eolienne, Panne Venetian and Grenadine. In the wool fabrics are Voile Grenadines, Voile Crepes, Crepe Mohair Etamine, Voile Spider-web and Etamine. The colorings are soft tones of tans, grays, ivories, old rose and reseda.

France, Germany and England have contributed their best—for beauty and serviceableness. It is a broad and comprehensive gathering that leaves nothing to be desired beyond. Of course it must be seen—fabric beauty cannot be rightly described. These brief hints of prices:

Tinsel and Lace Striped Voile Grenadine, at $7.
Ribbon Striped Voile Grenadine, at $3.50.
Tinsel Bordered Voile Grenadine, at $2.50.
Satin Striped Lace Grenadine, at $3.
Lace Striped Dotted Eolienne, at $3.
Silk-and-wool Embroidered Figured Eolienne, at $3.50.
Silk-and-wool Polka Dot Eolienne, at $2 and $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Panne Satin Armure, at $3.
Silk-and-wool Panne Crepe de Chine, at $2.50.
Silk-and-wool Dotted Crepe de Chine, at $2.50.
Silk-and-wool Panne Venetian, at $2.
Silk striped Voile Grenadine, at $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Striped Crepe, at $1.75.
Silk Figured Striped Voile Grenadine, at $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Eolienne, at $2.50. Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine, at $2.
Self-colored Tape Bordered Voile Grenadine, at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44 Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, February 15, 1901.

In spite of snow and icy winds, the Parisiennes are already thinking of Spring and speculating with regard to Spring fashions. Perhaps these thoughts are suggested by the letters which they receive from their friends in the South who are now basking in warm sunshine, and perhaps also by the beautiful light-colored things that the great couturieres are sending daily to these favored regions. The latter are also preparing many black toilettes for Cannes and Nice, as many smart Frenchwomen of the "grand monde" have put on complimentary mourning and are ordering black or white gowns for the early season in Paris. Black satin is again being much used for both evening and day toilettes—the supple, rather dull kind, which drapes so becomingly. Crepe de Chine is being immensely used, a new very fine make, called ondee in dull paillettes being much sought after.

In one or two of the new plays just brought out here we have had a few "feelers" also, creations launched by some of the greatest houses and worn before the public by actresses noted for their "chic," as a trial, to see if they would take. It is rumored that an effort is being made to bring in flounces again, but they are everywhere disposed so as to preserve the general line that Parisiennes are extremely loth to give up—the clinging effect about the hips and any amount of fullness about the feet. One of these new creations was brought out a day or two ago, designed expressly for Mademoiselle Sorel and worn with great chic by that charming actress, who is so often spoken of as one of the handsomest women of Paris and always as an advanced leader in matters of fashion. The skirt was long and consisted of two flounces only; the first, falling from a little above the middle of the skirt to the edge, was cut in a circular form and without being gathered was very full. It fell over a mass of soft white Valenciennes ruffles that bordered the edge of the white taffeta foundation. The ruffle itself was of white mousseline de soie painted most delicately so as to give the impression of an ancient organdy, forming wide shallow scallops, along which ran a garland of large pink roses, then a garland of large trumpet flowers in purple and mauve, then another garland of roses; alternating thus so that scarcely any of the white mousseline de soie was left uncovered. The second ruffle which started from the waist line was exactly like the first, with this difference, that it fell flat over the hips, being cut "en forme," and fell in full undulations only in the middle of the skirt where it met the first one. Nothing can give an idea of the lightness, fluffiness, and exquisite delicate color of this skirt, which modeled the statuesque form of the wearer, in spite of the fullness of the lower flounce, quite as beautifully as she would have been by Greek drapery. The corsage, too, was a poem. It was of the straight Louis XVI. shape without basques, and was of a roseate mauve taffeta, closed down the front with small barrettes of black velvet and buckles of cut steel. A drapery of softest rose taffeta, starting from beneath the arms, was drawn over the bust and caught up in the centre just at the decolletage with two huge full-blown pink roses.

The Sale of CLOCKS and WATCHES

Do you wonder that in our two stores in New York and Philadelphia we can distribute in three or four days as many Clocks and Watches as many a big jewelry store could sell in a year? It isn't strange. When you realize that the same new, handsome, perfect, guaranteed, Clocks and Watches are offered at a

Saving of a Quarter to a Half of Their Worth

You know it means quite an amount of money, particularly if you want one of the best sorts.

This is a remarkable sale that requires many months of masterful preparation, and it has no counterpart movement in the trade.

These repeated hints of goods and prices:

Spring Styles in Women's NEWMARKETS and RAINCOATS

For once Dame Fortune and Common Sense are agreed—long Paletots and Newmarkets are decreed to be "good form" this spring. Fortunate it is, too, for they're peculiarly qualified for early spring wear—as protectors against driving rains, searching wind and dust and sudden weather changes, yet light enough to be comfortable on the warmer days.

We're ready to supply the demand created as fashion dictates. Within the general lines of this splendid collection of Newmarkets and Paletots there's ample leeway for the satisfying of every individual taste. Raglan sleeves, coat sleeves, full or half-fitting backs; in fact, all the newest variations which have been rung on the best of the prevailing styles are here, and in a broad assortment of cloths—coverts, cheviots, whipcords and kerseys.

Then there are Raincoats—in stylishness, appearance or wearing qualities in no wise different from the Newmarkets. But the imported cloths from which they're made are chemically treated, and they are impervious to rain. A new style among the Raincoats, which is attracting much attention, is made with yoke back and front, and a very stylish sleeve which combines the good points of the Raglan and coat sleeves.

Prices of Newmarkets range from $18 to $45
Prices of Raincoats range from $10.50 to $30

A word of description about a few of each sort:

Raincoats—

$10.50—Of tan or Oxford cheviot; coat sleeves; loose back; fly front; velvet collar. Excellent value.

$22.50—Of imported cravenette; Oxford and olive; coat sleeves; fly-front; velvet collar; dip pockets.

Newmarkets—

$18—Of gray cheviot; fly-front; turnover cuffs; yoke back; shoulders lined with satin.

$43.50—Of tan covert; tight fitting back; strapped seams; fly-front; lined with taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

MOURNING MILLINERY

Mangin Maurice, the noted Paris milliner, and Wanamaker's, New York, collaborate in this showing of mourning headwear. The result is an unmatchable display. Beyond the best efforts of any one establishment in Paris itself, and easily leading all here at home. A Broadway window to-day holds specimens of the newest styles, both French and American. But only the merest hint is shown there. The show proper is on the second floor—broad enough in scope, rich and tasteful enough, to make a viewing well worth while.

$6 to $25

Dressing Sacques

You'll certainly have no difficulty in finding just the sort you wish for in *this* gathering. There are at least a dozen new and pretty styles at $2 and under; and ever so many more finer, more elaborate kinds, up to $7.50. The surprising feature about this showing is that white lawn could be worked up into so many really handsome effects, with the aid only of a bit of ribbon or lace.

And there's another feature that's far from uninteresting. And that's the way these sacques are priced. Eighty-five cents for one style—of good lawn, attractively made. $1 for another kind—a long front, shirred back sacque; some with high necks, others Empire. $1.25 for the next higher, then $1.50, and so on. Every one a good value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Babies' BONNETS

Later on there'll be lots of talk concerning millinery—for grown-ups. But the Infants' Store here anticipates that greater event. Its spring millinery showing is ready now. And there's been some very big planning and gathering here for the very little people. Bonnets and all other sorts of headwear, made up of lawn, and lace and silk, and so forth. Pretty headgear of so many materials and in so many forms. All of it most moderately priced:

Caps of corded lawn and with lace ruche; trimmed with colored ribbon; for little ones of 6 months to 3 years; at 35c up to $2.50.

Bonnets of lawn; ruffles of embroidery over face, or trimmed with lace; sizes 1 to 4 years; at 50c to $3.75.

Bonnets of point d'Esprit lace; prettily trimmed with lace and colored ribbon; sizes 1 to 4 years; at $2.25 to $5.

Various other styles in silk, satin and Liberty silk; trimmed with ribbons and flowers, at $3.25 to $10.

Broad assortment of hats for the baby boys of 1 and 2 years, at $2 to $6.25.

Hats for small girls, of lawn, organdie and point d'Esprit and silk, at $1 to $12.50.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Clocks—

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 65c; value 85c.

Gilt Boudoir and Desk Clocks, $1 to $4.75; values $1.50 to $6.50.

Porcelain Boudoir Clocks, 90c to $1.25; values $1.10 to $2.

Porcelain Mantel Clocks, American movements, $4.25; value $6.50.

Enameled Iron Clocks, American movements, $3.75 to $5.75; values $5 to $8.

Bronze Clocks, American movements, $4.75 to $10; values $6.50 to $14.

Tile Clocks, American movements, $11.25; value $14.

Westminster Chime Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, $15; value $22.50.

Fine French Clocks, Dresden and Sevres decorations, $5 to $8.50; values $10 to $22.

Fine French Clocks, Delft decorations, $6 to $15; values $10 to $35.

Onyx Clocks, some with French, others with American movements, $15 to $28.50; values $24 to $40.

Gilt and Onyx Clocks, American movements, $31.25 to $39.50; values $40 to $55.

Cuckoo Clocks, $4 to $43.25.

Swiss Carved Clocks, 75c and $1 (not guaranteed as timekeepers).

Watch Chains—

Women's, gold filled, $1.10 to $3.25; values $1.75 to $4.50. 10-k. gold, $5.25 to $24; values $6.75 to $30. 14-k. gold, $6.75 to $19.75; values $9 to $25.

Men's, gold filled, $1.10 to $3.50; values $1.75 to $4.75. 10-k. gold, $3.75 to $12.50; values $5 to $15. 14-k. gold, $9 to $16.25; values $11 to $21.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Watches—

Silver Chatelaine Watches, $3.50 to $17.75; values $4.50 to $25.

Gun Metal Watches, $2.50 to $9.50; values $4 to $12.50.

Gold-filled Watches, $5.50 to $13; values $7.50 to $17.

Enameled Chatelaine Watches and Pins in box, $5.75 to $6.75; values $7.50 to $10.

Silver Gilt Chatelaine Watches and Pins, set with imitation pearls, $10; value $14.

Silver Gilt Chatelaine Watches, set with imitation pearls, $8.25; value $12.

Solid Gold Enameled Chatelaine Watches, $10; value $13.50.

14-k. Gold Small Chatelaine Watches, American movements; a great variety of cases, $11.75 to $20; values $21 to $30.

14-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches, Swiss movements; some plain, some enameled, some with miniatures and some set with stones, $12.75 to $60; values $16 to $75.

14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $14.50 to $45; values $17.50 to $55.

18-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches, $24 to $42; values $32 to $60.

Men's Watches—

Nickel Watches, $2 to $3.25; values $3 to $4.50.

Silveroid Watches, Waltham movements, $4.75 to $5.75; values $6 to $7.50.

Silver Watches, $3.75 to $9.50. Gun Metal Watches, $2.50 to $9.50.

Gold-filled Watches, $6 to $15.

Gold-filled Watches, guaranteed 25 years, Waltham movements, $10 to $12.50; values $15 to $18. One of the best values in the sale. The cases are so slightly imperfect that without our help you would not find the imperfection.

8-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $17.

14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $19 to $64; value $24 to $80.

Solid Gold Stop Watches, $27.50; value $35.

14-k. Gold Stop Watches, $36.25; value $45.

Boys' Nickel Watches and Chains, 75c and 95c.

Silk-Figured GINGHAMS—18c

Less, by many thousand yards, than there were yesterday. But still in unbroken assortment—fifty distinct combinations of pattern and color, in pink, light blue, heliotrope and black, all on white, with lustrous designs in silk upon the cotton ground.

These ginghams are of the best quality, from a maker of high repute,—the same in quality as those we sold last week at 30c a yard. Now, when every day brings them nearer using-time—

18 Cents a Yard

Fourth avenue.

Half Price on Lace Grenadines

Everybody is going to wear Grenadines this season. Hence this striking offering has added point. Handsome, lustrous black, all-wool lace grenadines, in rich open-work patterns of plaids and stripes, that were intended to sell at 75c, now just half—

37½ Cents a Yard

44 inches wide—they will make up most effectively and have splendid wearing qualities. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Lillian CORSETS

One style of these leading imported corsets costs but $1.25. That's an excellent model, and an exceptionally good value. There are no less than twenty other models, up to $25. All are priced proportionately low—not after the method generally followed in pricing imported corsets. Some are $1.50; some of the new Lillian straight-front corsets are $3.75, $4.50, $5 and $6.75.

The Lillian girdles are $1.50, $2.50, $3 and $5.50. Nothing daintier than these are made. Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Sack Suits

There was just enough of this excellent Oxford-mixed cheviot to make 80 sack suits. The owner of the goods could find no immediate purchaser at the market value. And the cheviot came to us at *much less* than its actual worth. We made it up into what we consider good $15 suits—many other dealers would probably ask still more for equal quality. The price for this lot, however, is **Twelve Dollars Each.** All with military sack coats.

There are still some of those fine, stylish $20 sack suits remaining—they're marked $15 each. Also with military coats.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Last Three Days of The February Sale of FURNITURE

Three more days and these remarkable offerings will be gone. The chance to furnish three rooms for the ordinary cost of two will have passed by. This has been the most successful sale of furniture we ever had in February. Of course our supplies of furniture at special prices were greater, or we could not have maintained such splendid variety through twenty-four such tremendous selling days as are now assured.

These hints of the remarkable values still here to-day:

Odd Bureaus—

At $18.50, from $25—Golden oak and mahogany.
At $20, from $30—Golden oak.
At $22, from $30—Golden oak and mahogany.
At $25, from $35—Golden oak and mahogany.
At $27, from $38—Mahogany.
At $28, from $44—Mahogany.
At $30, from $45—Golden oak and mahogany.
At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple.
At $35, from $45—Golden oak.
At $35, from $55—Mahogany.
At $40, from $60—Mahogany.
At $45, from $58—Golden oak.
At $60, from $100—Mahogany.

Sideboards—

At $16, from $25—Golden oak.
At $22, from $32—Golden oak.
At $25, from $36—Golden oak.
At $28, from $38—Golden oak.
At $30, from $40—Golden oak.
At $32, from $47—Golden oak.
At $35, from $50—Mahogany.
At $40, from $55—Golden oak.
At $40, from $65—Mahogany.
At $45, from $60—Golden oak.
At $52, from $78—Golden oak.
At $60, from $90—Golden oak.

Sideboards—

At $62, from $95—Mahogany.
At $70, from $100—Mahogany.
At $75, from $100—Golden oak.
At $125, from $175—Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—

At $12, from $18.50—Curly birch and maple.
At $14, from $21—Curly birch and maple.
At $14, from $22—Golden oak.
At $13.50, from $20—Golden oak.
At $15, from $20—Golden oak.
At $20, from $30—Golden oak and mahogany.
At $20, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple.
At $23, from $34—Golden oak.
At $24, from $36—Golden oak.
At $28, from $45—Golden oak.
At $30, from $45—Mahogany and maple.
At $35, from $47—Mahogany.
At $55, from $70—Mahogany.

Chiffonniers—

At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany.
At $19, from $27—Mahogany.
At $20, from $31—Golden oak.
At $22, from $32—Golden oak.
At $22, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple.
At $25, from $35—Golden oak and birch.

Chiffonniers—

At $25, from $38—Golden oak and birch.
At $28, from $40—Curly birch.
At $30, from $40—Curly birch.
At $30, from $46—Golden oak and maple.

Bookcases—

At $6, from $10—Golden oak.
At $6.50, from $11.50—Golden oak.
At $10, from $14—Golden oak.
At $12.50, from $18—Golden oak.
At $16, from $22—Golden oak.
At $20, from $30—Mahogany.
At $21, from $32—Golden oak.
At $25, from $38—Golden oak.
At $27, from $38—Golden oak.
At $32, from $48—Golden oak.

Fancy Rockers—

Just one item from our stock of fancy rockers. We show about 100 styles.

At $3, from $4.50—Two hundred golden oak, polish finish, fancy rockers; wood seat, saddle shaped, or cobbler seat, embossed leather; spindle and panel back, with ornamental top; high shaped arms; fine construction.

Fourth floor.

SHOE Bargains
Everywhere, and for Everybody

All of our shoe stores are in the bargain business to-day. The offerings comprise shoes of many grades—almost every fancy, every need, every condition of purse can be met.

In the main store two especially attractive offerings—one for women the other for men. These fine kidskin lace and button shoes for women are regularly $3 here—better than most $3 shoes, however. They are in correct styles, medium toes and heels; kid and patent leather tips. $2.30.

Men's $5 shoes at $3.90. Double-soled shoes of kidskin, calfskin, enameled leather and chrome calfskin—made for this season's selling; all sizes in each kind. All good values at $5. Price $3.90.

In the bargain shoe store for men, across the street, are shoes at $1.60, $1.90, $2.20 and $2.40. And shoes for boys at $1.15, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.70. All good styles, all seasonable, all at least a third below regular—*some about half price.*

The bargain shoes for women are in the basement, just underneath the main store. Here are neat, durable shoes for women, at $1.30, $1.60, $1.80 and $2, and for children at 50c, 75c, 85c and 95c. All worth at least a half more.

Under-price Store

A rich contribution comes from the Rotunda—silks under-price, very much! Several lots of handsome printed foulards in newest colors and patterns, all 24 in. wide. They're 40c and 50c a yard, though easily worth 75c and 85c. Also some plain black foulards at 50c instead of 85c. Then there's very attractive choosing, too, among the silk remnants—very little prices for these. Very desirable short lengths.

Edgings and Insertions—
There's wide variety of patterns—good patterns. Some of the goods are just a little bit soiled. 10c for the 15c to 25c kinds; 25c for the 35c to 45c kinds.

25c White Pique at 12½c—
New, fine, perfect goods. We bought an exceptionally large quantity at a very little price. It's going fast enough at this half price. Try to get your share of it to-day.

Handkerchiefs at 12½c—
They were made to sell for 25c and more, but they didn't turn out quite perfect. "Seconds," the imperfections of which will be hard to detect. Men's and women's

Men's 50c Suspenders at 25c—
They're of fine lisle elastic, plain and fancy; strong leather ends, glove-button cast-offs and heavy plated buckles. 25c—value 50c.

Printed Piques at Half—
A large supply of this very excellent fabric came our way at a little price. It's selling now at 12½c. When this purchase is gone the price shall be 25c—the quality is fully worth that.

20c and 25c Books at 12c—
The Chef d'Oeuvre series, comprising some of Kipling's Works, some of Scott's; After Bread, by Sienkiewicz; Romance of a Poor Young Man, by Feuillet, and numerous other good titles. About 1500 books in all, regularly priced at 20c and 25c, choice at 12c.

Upholstery Fabrics for Little—
They are cretonnes, denims and fancy tickings—all fresh and in desirable colorings. Repriced thus: 10c a yard, were 15c; denims, 15c a yard, were 25c; tickings, 12½c a yard, were 25c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SAMPSON'S LATEST ERROR

Effort to Block Gunner Morgan's Promotion Freely Criticised.

Regarded as a Slight to Congress and Secretary Long and May Affect His Own Chances of Advancement—Morgan Will Not Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Admiral Sampson's friends are greatly exercised and not a little worried over his language used in protesting against the application of Charles Morgan, a gunner in the navy, to be examined for an Ensign's commission. Admiral Sampson in effect says that the men of the forecastle are, as a rule, by birth, breeding, and education unfit to be commissioned officers of the navy. His friends realize that his words amount to a rebuke to the Secretary of the Navy, the General Board of the Navy Department, the Senate and House of Representatives, and, after the President has signed the Naval Appropriation bill, it will be a censure of the President also.

Early in the session, when the Navy Department was seeking to supply its lack of officers, it occurred to some one in the service, who was inspired not only by the navy's necessity, but by its opportunity, to suggest that the service be made more democratic—placed on a footing with the army in one respect—by offering to the enlisted man who had ambition and capacity the chance to cross the dead line between the forecastle and the quarter-deck.

The General Board of the department, consisting of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Capts. Evans, Taylor, Clark, Sigsbee, and Chadwick, Commander Rodgers, Lieut. Commander Mulligan, Lieut. Ward and Col. Reid, Marine Corps, received from Secretary Long the recommendation that they consider a proposition to ask Congress to consent that in each year six boatswains or gunners, to be selected upon recommendation of commanding officers, should be examined for promotion to the rank of Ensign. The board did recommend the suggestion, the House put it in the Naval Appropriation bill, and passed the bill with it in, and the Senate, after modifying it to make it apply to warrant machinists, retained it. It is therefore not a subject in the pending conference.

Gunner Morgan served under Rear Admiral Sampson on the New York. Under the provisions of the bill that is about to become law, and with which Morgan seems to be familiar, he requested from his commanding officer the recommendation he is required to get to become a qualified candidate for examination and promotion.

It is regarded at the department as a very curious liberty for a subordinate officer to make use of such a request as Morgan's to chide the Secretary for giving the gunner the opportunity to carry out a matured purpose of the department, and it is also considered a very unkind thing for Rear Admiral Sampson to fling reproach upon a candidate whom he compliments mildly, while smirching all other petty officers in the navy with the plain suggestion that they are incurably deficient in good manners.

It has been suggested that an excuse may be found for Sampson's latest error in the fact that his health is impaired, and possibly his ill-health has affected his judgment. The lack of weight carried by his comments on Gunner Morgan's application is shown by the promise of Secretary Long that Morgan shall be in the first list of those recommended for examination.

Even in the bureaus which have been the centre of the Sampson cause and which have most ardently carried on the war against Admiral Schley there is no disposition to defend Admiral Sampson for his latest "break," and there is even a perceptible feeling of anger that he should at this particular time, when the Vice Admiral bill is pending and the Sampson-Schley controversy about to be smoothed out, have made the task of his friends so hard. "Unfortunate," "ill-advised," are the only expressions heard among Sampson's friends, while those who do not like him have much stronger things to say.

The task of Sampson's friends has been made harder every time he has appeared in print since the battle of Santiago. His first report on that battle, in which he commended hardly any of his officers by name, afforded an opportunity to Admiral Schley's friends to contrast it with that officer's report, in which he heartily commended a great number of his subordinates, even down to petty officers.

Subsequently Sampson made a speech in West Virginia, in which he not only claimed that the credit of the surrender of Gen. Toral was due to a powerful letter written to that commander by Capt. Chadwick, but also made a savage attack on Gen. Shafter. He said that Shafter preferred not to attack "his friends, the Spaniards," and plainly intimated that the General was both incompetent and cowardly.

Afterward Lieut. Hobson made an appeal to the people of the South, in which he asserted that Sampson was dying of a broken heart because of the injustice of the American people, and said he was authorized to make it.

All of the misguided utterances of Admiral Sampson, while they have not decreased his popularity among his friends in the navy, have had a bad effect on his cause, and have made the task of his supporters difficult. Some of them admit that it is only Sampson's own utterances which have prevented recognition of him as the victor of Santiago. None of them, however, has had such an injurious effect as this letter indirectly criticising both Congress and the Secretary of the Navy.

Senators who have been interested in the Sampson-Schley controversy, and who are expected to vote upon the bill to revive the grade of Vice Admiral for the benefit of Schley and Sampson, and afterward for their confirmation, are willing to express opinions about Sampson's latest indiscretion, but not for quotation. They denounce it as doubly unfortunate as lacking in that refinement of feeling which he considers indispensable in an officer of the navy, and contemptuous in its treatment of the superior officers he ought to respect and the Congress to which he must look for the preferment he desires.

The chances that existed a day or two ago for his advancement to Vice Admiral are not helped by his attempt to block Gunner Morgan's promotion, and it may determine Schley's friends to let Schley remain a Rear Admiral ahead of Sampson, and to decide that both shall fall to reach a higher grade.

CORRESPONDENCE IN THE CASE.

From The New York Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Rear Admiral Sampson has vetoed the application of Charles Morgan, a gallant gunner on the cruiser New York, for the position of Ensign in the navy. The remarkable correspondence in which this attitude of the Rear Admiral is unmistakably set forth is herewith appended:

This is the application of Gunner Morgan:

United States Torpedo Station,
Newport, R. I., Feb. 13, 1901.

Admiral William T. Sampson, United States Navy:

Dear Sir: The new bill whereby six gunners are to be commissioned Ensigns tempts me to write you, trusting you will pardon the liberty I take in so doing.

As I served on the flagship New York during your command of the fleet, you will know whether my abilities, whatever they may be, are of such merit as to warrant me in filling the position of Ensign. I would say here that I never use tobacco or liquor in any form.

If, in your estimation, I am worthy of this position, I should be most grateful to you if you will recommend me to the department. I am, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES MORGAN,
Gunner, U. S. N.

These are Sampson's indorsements respecting the application:

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Feb. 14.

Indorsement 1.—Respectfully forwarded to the Navy Department for its consideration.

2.—Mr. Morgan has good professional ability. He also has, which distinguishes him from most other warrant officers, a gentlemanly bearing. If he were to be commissioned as an Ensign he would probably compare favorably, both professionally and in personal conduct and bearing, with other officers of that grade, as far as his technical education would permit.

3.—It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the Secretary of the Navy will not find it necessary to take advantage of the authority which I understand is to be granted him to appoint a certain number of warrant officers to the grade of Ensigns.

While it is true that these men are selected from a large class of men of very unusual ability, which distinguishes them as perhaps the professional equals of their officers, as far as their technical education stands, it is also true that they are recruited from a class of men who have not had the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer.

It is submitted that in time of peace the navy's function consists, to a certain extent, of representing the country abroad, and it is important that the navy's representatives should be men of at least refinement. While there are perhaps a certain few among the warrant officers who could fulfill this requirement, I am of the opinion that the vast majority of them could not.

Once they are commissioned they will have the same social standing as other officers, and no distinction properly could be made in extending general invitations. The consequences that would arise from their acceptance might not redound to the credit of the navy or the country which the navy represents.

I do not mean to detract from the sterling worth of the warrant officers of the navy; I merely mean to suggest to the department that, unfortunately for them, they have been deprived of certain natural advantages, and in consequence their proper place is that of leading men among the crew, and not as representatives of the country in the wardroom and steerage.

4.—I request that this may be brought to the personal attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.
Commandant.

May Lose Contracts for Warships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Navy Department having waited what it deems an adequate time for the consummation of the contracts for the new protected cruisers, has informed the bidders that unless they reach a final agreement with the Government by March 2, bids for these vessels will be readvertised. The contracts were conditionally awarded to Neafie & Levy on Feb. 10, and to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and the Bath Iron Works on Feb. 12.

BANDS OF INSURGENTS BEATEN

Detachments of American Troops Defeat Parties of Natives—Panay Rebels May Surrender.

MANILA, Feb. 25.—Lieut. West, with a detachment of the crew of the gunboat Laguna de Bay, attacked 200 insurgents under Caballos, near Cavinta, Province of Laguna. After a hard fight of forty minutes the insurgents were dispersed, losing six killed and fourteen captured.

A detachment of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry encountered a body of insurgents in the Province of Albay, killing eighteen, and subsequently another body, killing nine. The Americans had no casualties.

A squad of the Eighteenth United States Infantry surprised a band of Ladrones at Moosin, Island of Panay, killing six of them and capturing five rifles.

A peace commission is negotiating with the insurgents in Northern Panay, and there is a prospect of an early surrender.

PRIESTS OPPOSE FEDERALISTS.

Say Filipino Party Is a Cloak to Cover Attempt to Weaken Power of the Church of Rome.

MANILA, Feb. 25.—The Rev. Father McKinnon, who was formerly private secretary to Mgr. Chappelle, and who is now pastor of the Ermitta Catholic Church, said to-day that there were more than 800 native priests in the Philippines opposed to the Federal Party, and that these would refuse to administer the sacrament to Federalists, because they believed the Federal Party to be merely a cloak for Protestant attempts to weaken the power of the Church of Rome.

Father McKinnon referred to the Federal Party as "resting on an insecure foundation and destined to crumble soon," and asserted that the Methodist and Presbyterian missionaries were using unfair means to induce Filipinos to leave the Catholic faith. He assailed the character of Señor Buencamino and other leaders, and contended that only by securing the co-operation and good-will of the padres could the Americans make permanent progress in the Philippines.

Señor Tavera, President of the Federal Party, when the views of Father McKinnon were brought to his attention, replied, "So much the better, as it will bring the matter to an issue." When asked whether the members of the party would not leave it if they learned that membership involved their church standing, Señor Tavera replied:

"They probably would if that were true, but I believe only a small proportion of the priests would exclude people from their church privileges for such a reason. We Filipinos did not make an issue of separation of Church and State. This was decreed by the United States Constitution. Nothing else is tolerated under American sovereignty. Whether Federalists approve or not, they cannot be loyalists and yet oppose that doctrine.

"If the Catholic authorities are not willing to accept it, they are not patriotic. The Federal Party may disintegrate after civil government is generally established in the Philippines, but the principles of peace under American sovereignty will not disintegrate."

Señor Tavera asserted that the Federalists who had relatives and friends among the prominent insurgent leaders were endeavoring by correspondence to induce them to surrender, although thus far without result.

Some employers of native labor allege that the natives are gathered by the Federalists wholesale, without any explanation of the principles to which they are subscribing. Ordinarily the natives are easily led by their accustomed leaders, but the movement for peace with the United States has authority and great momentum, and it is now generally understood and approved by the natives.

Chaplain Fitzgerald administered the oath of allegiance to 200 Ilocanos at a church in Virgan Feb. 22, and a parish priest at Santa Catalina administered a similar oath to 700 natives Feb. 24.

Pay for Reconstruction Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Chandler to-day reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resolutions to pay Hiram R. Revels, a United States Senator from Mississippi thirty years ago, $4,847 in salary, and Joseph C. Abbott, United States Senator from North Carolina, thirty-two years ago, $6,543 in salary. These Senators came in during reconstruction days and filled vacancies in the Senate. They were paid from the time they entered and the amendments agreed to propose to give them pay for the full terms. Six payments of this character have been made, and there are yet twelve which have not been acted upon.

Little Chance for the Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—It has been decided that any action looking to the extension of the time allowed for the ratification of the many treaties pending before the Senate can only be had through the positive action of the Senate. Some pressure is being brought to bear to keep the French reciprocity treaty alive and pending until the next Congress, otherwise the treaty would die by limitation March 17. The impression prevails, however, that none of the treaties can be extended.

Congressional Notes.

The House has agreed to a conference on the Fortification bill, with Messrs. Hemenway, Pugh, and McRae as conferrees.

The Senate has agreed to a conference upon the Post Office Appropriation bill, Senators Wolcott, Chandler, and Butler being named as conferrees.

The Senate agreed yesterday to a conference on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and Senators Hale, Cullom, and Teller were named as conferrees.

The Senate has passed the House bill to relieve the estates of William B. Moses and L. H. Rodgers from liability as sureties of Capt. Howgate, who, as a Government official, was convicted of defalcation.

Senator Hansbrough, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably yesterday an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill for the purchase of a replica of the bronze statue of Rochambeau recently unveiled in France.

The House yesterday agreed to the conference report on the bill to create a commission to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain assumed by the United States under the terms of the treaty of Paris.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution in the Senate yesterday declaring that the Nicaragua Canal bill was entitled to be placed in the order of unfinished business, and that under the rules of the Senate it was entitled to that privileged position. The resolution went over until to-day.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Gallinger of the Committee on Pensions authorizing that committee to make an examination of all laws granting pensions to soldiers, their survivors, and dependents; to make investigation of special pension legislation, and to make any other inquiry on the general subject of pension legislation which the committee may deem desirable.

SENATORS PLAN TO AVOID EXTRA SESSION

Define the Terms of Future Relations with the Cubans.

Upon Conditions Named in Amendment to the Army Bill Troops Will Be Withdrawn from the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba to-day reported an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, in which the wishes of the United States regarding the future relations between the island Government and the United States are set forth and the conditions of withdrawal of the troops are specified. The friends of this amendment hope thereby to make an extra session of Congress unnecessary. The amendment reads:

That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba," demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect, the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people as soon as a Government shall have been established in said island under a Constitution which, either as a part thereof, or in any ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

1. That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.
2. That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.
3. That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.
4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.
5. That the Government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.
6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, and the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty.
7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.
8. That by way of further assurance, the Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

The President has known what the Cuba committee was about to do. As his belief that he would have to call an extra session depended largely upon what Congress would do, if called in extra session, and the proposed amendment meets all the problems the President was reluctant to solve by his own action, it is known in the Senate that the adoption of the amenfment will be considered by the President as instruction and authority to him, and so will relieve him from the necessity of calling an extra session.

No Democrat or Republican has been found who is in favor of an extra session, but the Democrats may force one by asserting their right to discuss this amendment, together with the Philippine amendment, for dilatory purposes. Many Democrats consider the amendments reasonable and necessary, and will not join a filibustering opposition.

It is believed here that the principal stumbling block in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the Cuban matter is the absolute disbelief of the Cubans in the rectitude of our intentions. This applies even to those Cubans who are most friendly to us. If they could be brought to believe that the United States means to give them independence, officials say there would be little difficulty in getting them to agree to any propositions. The trouble is that all the Cubans are simply saturated with the conviction that the fair professions of the United States are lies.

The highest officers of the Administration have been reluctantly brought to the recognition of this unpleasant truth, and it is thoroughly understood by them. It has been made manifest not only in the attitude of the Cubans in their own country, but in that of the delegations of Cubans who for various purposes have visited Washington and consulted with the President and members of the Cabinet. Most of these delegations have been composed of Cubans friendly to America, but none of them, in conversation with the President and his Cabinet, have made the slightest pretense of concealing their disbelief in the honesty of the Administration's professions. Nevertheless the Administration will persist in its determination.

A member of the Cabinet was asked today why America should insist on having Cuba provide against the possibility of coming under the dominion of any foreign power, when we have not made any such requirement of the South American republics, and yet we have absolutely safeguarded those republics from being taken by foreign powers. He replied:

"We safeguard these republics only by the Monroe doctrine, and of course we would not let them come under the dominion of any foreign power. But it is desirable that we should have a legal right to prevent Cuba from doing so. We have no legal right to prevent the surrender of a South American republic, although we should not allow it. The Monroe doctrine is not recognized by international law, and the only way we could prevent the surrender of a South American republic would be by war. In the case of Cuba we want to have some other method than war. We want to have a legal title to interfere, recognized by international law.

"Under international law, if we offer to intervene between two powers, and one of them declines our intervention, we can do nothing more unless we are ready to go to war. That was what happened when we tendered our good offices to Great Britain and the South African republics. They were declined by Great Britain, and we could do nothing more. We don't want that situation to arise in Cuba. We must have some protection against the conquest of Cuba. There is no country in South America which is so rich in opportunity and would be more desirable to foreign nations."

Senator Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) who is one of the Senators in charge of the Army Appropriation bill, insists that the Cuban amendment to the bill must be further amended so as to compel Cuba to render an accounting to the United States for the money which has been expended by this Government, with a view to repayment at some future time.

SUGGESTIONS REACH CUBA.

Delegates Deeply Impressed with Senate Recommendations, but No Action on Them Is Taken.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention met in executive session at 3 o'clock this afternoon to discuss the question of the future relations between Cuba and the United States. It was evident that the delegates were deeply impressed with the recommendations of the United States Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, which were cabled from Washington. When Señor Nunez was asked his opinion, he replied:

"That settles it. If the United States Government insists upon naval stations I have nothing to say."

The report of the Special Committee on Relations declared that any scheme of relations accepted by the convention could not bind the future republic and must be approved by the Cuban Congress. The members of the committee were unanimous on this point. The report was rather in the nature of suggestions, showing no substantial variation from the forecast already cabled.

Señor Nunez introduced a resolution that the convention should appoint a committee either to go to Washington or to meet a committee from the United States Congress to discuss the question. This proposal was not favored by a majority of the delegates, but no action was taken upon it. The general discussion was adjourned until to-morrow.

NO PROVISION FOR WARSHIPS.

House Follows Senate's Action in Striking Out from the Naval Bill the Clause Authorizing Four.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House to-day agreed to a partial report from the conferrees on the Naval Appropriation bill. It also concurred in the Senate amendment striking out the provision for two battleships and two cruisers. There was considerable debate on this Senate amendment, on a motion by Mr. Rixey (Dem., Va.,) that the House concur. Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.,) vigorously opposed it. He contended that to strike out the authorization for new ships would check the building up of the navy and open up a long controversy over the various types of ships, armor plate, &c.

Mr. Rixey argued that the Senate's proposition was eminently fair. It simply proposed to postpone the building of new ships until the next session of Congress, and that meantime Congress could be informed upon the questions as to whether ships should be sheathed or not, as to the thickness of armor, and kindred subjects. He said the shipyards throughout the country were already full of work on warships.

Mr. Dayton answered that he had in his pocket a telegram from the great shipyard in Mr. Rixey's own State saying they could build four more ships, while a dispatch from the Union Iron Works stated they could build several more vessels.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) supported Mr. Rixey's motion. He said the mooted questions as to armor and guns should be settled before new ships costing millions were authorized. He said experiments were about to be made with a gun which, it was claimed, could blow a great warship to atoms with a single shot. If these claims were substantiated, Mr. Hopkins declared that the last battleship had been built.

After some further debate Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) closed the debate in support of the motion. He said the real question was whether from the standpoint of the Treasury, of the public defense, and of sound business principles, it was not time to call a halt for a year in the authorization of new ships. There were in the navy, he said, 254 warships and 36 auxiliary vessels. There were still to be paid upon ships building and authorized $65,000,000. When our navy was completed, he said, America would have the greatest navy in the world, save that of England. England was no menace, because Canada with 3,000 miles of territory on our northern border was a hostage against war with Great Britain. Mr. Cannon thought the motion should carry.

Mr. Dayton closed the debate charging Mr. Cannon with inconsistency in being for the House proposition when it was before the House and now attacking it.

The Rixey motion was then carried, 138 to 88. The bill was then sent back to conference.

THE PUNISHMENT FOR HAZING.

Academy Bill Conferrees Balk at the Total Disability Clause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The proposed West Point hazing restrictions are proving a stumbling block to conference agreement on the Military Academy bill, but it is understood that a plan is now under consideration for compromising the differences. This contemplates the omission of the proposed total disability to hold a commission in the army, navy, or Marine Corps, when once dismissed for hazing, and the substitution of a two years' disability from the date of graduation of the class to which a convicted hazer belongs.

This would give meritorious graduates at least two years' start, and would prevent the repetition of cases in which persons dismissed for hazing have afterward secured appointments which placed them ahead of their class. The conferrees will meet to-morrow to consider and probably adopt this compromise plan.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Infantry officers recently promoted are assigned to regiments as follows:

COLONELS.

Mott Hooten to Twenty-eighth Infantry.
William M. Van Horne to Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Constant Williams to Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Augustus W. Corliss to Second Infantry.
Richard I. Eskridge to Twenty-seventh Infantry.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Alpheus H. Bowman to Fifth Infantry.
Joel T. Kirkman to Eighteenth Infantry.
Morris C. Foote to Ninth Infantry.
Edmund Rice to Second Infantry.
Charles G. Penny to Twenty-third Infantry.
William Quinton to Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Jesse C. Chance to Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Charles H. Noble to Sixteenth Infantry.
John F. Stretch to Twenty-eighth Infantry.
William P. Rogers to Twenty-ninth Infantry.

MAJORS.

J. Rozier Clagett to Second Infantry.
Charles J. Crane to Seventh Infantry.
Hobart K. Dalby to Fifth Infantry.
Cols. Hooten and Eskridge will join their respective regiments.
Col. Van Horne will join his regiment on the expiration of his leave of absence.
Lieut. Col. Bowman will joint the battalion of his regiment at Fort Sheridan.
Lieut. Col. Kirkman will join his regiment.
Major Clagett will join the battalion of his regiment at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Cavalry officers, recently promoted, are assigned as follows:

COLONELS.

Almond B. Wells to First Cavalry.
Theodore J. Wint to Sixth Cavalry.
Francis Moore to Eleventh Cavalry.
James N. Wheelan to Twelfth Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Albert E. Woodson to Ninth Cavalry.
Edward S. Godfrey to Twelfth Cavalry.
Louis H. Rucker to Sixth Cavalry.
Eli L. Huggins to Third Cavalry.
William C. Forbush to Seventh Cavalry.
Jacob A. Augur to Fourth Cavalry.
Allen Smith to First Cavalry.
Araglus G. Henrisee to Eleventh Cavalry.
Samuel M. Swigert to Thirteenth Cavalry.
Richard H. Pratt to Fourteenth Cavalry.

MAJORS.

Frank West to Sixth Cavalry.
George F. Chase to Seventh Cavalry.
William H. Beck to Sixth Cavalry.
Peter S. Bomus to First Cavalry.
Francis Michler to Fifth Cavalry.
James Parker to Fourth Cavalry.
Joseph Garrard to Ninth Cavalry.
Frank U. Robinson to Second Cavalry.
Otto L. Hein to Third Cavalry.
George H. Paddock to Tenth Cavalry.
Samuel W. Fountain to Ninth Cavalry.

Cols. Wells and Moore, Lieut. Cols. Godfrey, Huggins, and Hennissee, and Major Paddock will join their respective regiments.

Lieut. Col. Forbush will remain on duty with the Ninth Cavalry until further orders.

Col. Abraham K. Arnold, First Cavalry, is transferred to the Eighth Cavalry.

Assignments of officers of the artillery arm recently promoted:

Col. Frank G. Smith, to coast artillery.
Col. George B. Rodney, to field artillery.
Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, to coast artillery.
Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, to coast artillery.
Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills, to coast artillery.
Major Louis V. Caziart, to coast artillery.
Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, will report to Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, President of the examining board appointed Oct. 19, 1900, to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Col. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., United States Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, was retired from active service Feb. 19.

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, is assigned to duty as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, to date from Feb. 2, vice Capt. Andrew H. Russell, now Major, Ordnance Department, relieved.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, will make one visit per week to New York City on official business pertaining to the transaction of the duties of Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, during the absence of the latter officer.

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Feb. 13 to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, vice First Lieut. Robert N. Winn, Assistant Surgeon, hereby relieved.

Navy.

Cadet W. K. Wortman is ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Capt. Hiram I. Bearss's (United States Marine Corps) orders to Guam are revoked.

Lieut. George B. Bradshaw is detached from command of the Callao and ordered to the Glacier.

Naval Cadet Frank P. Helm, Jr., is detached from the Callao and ordered to the Glacier.

Surgeon George Pickrell is detached from Cavite Station and ordered to Mare Island.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Admiral Remey, on the Brooklyn, left Hongkong to-day for Cavite.

The Annapolis and Wampatuck of the mosquito fleet have arrived at Port Said.

The Philadelphia reached Callao Saturday.

The Leyden arrived at New York to-day.

The Leonidas has arrived at Port Royal.

The Mayflower has arrived back at San Juan from Mona Island.

The training ship Dixie left Pensacola Saturday for Alexandria, Va.

The Atlanta has arrived at Montevideo.

The Adams left San Diego Saturday for San Pedro.

The Monongahela left St. Kitts yesterday for St. Thomas.

The Puritan and the tugs Mohawk and Wahneta left Annapolis to-day for Washington.

The tug Tecumseh left this city to-day for Kettle Bottom Shoals in Lower Chesapeake Bay.

The Mohican, recenly commissioned, will leave San Francisco March 1 for a Summer cruise to the southward. She is scheduled to arrive back at the Mare Island Yard Sept. 1.

Movements of United States transports were reported to the War Department to-day as follows:

The Hancock and Kilpatrick left Nagasaki yesterday for San Francisco with troops from the Philippines.

The Sedgwick left Cienfuegos yesterday for Newport News with 13 officers and 459 enlisted men of the Tenth Infantry, destined to the Philippines.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

John H. Fesler of Colorado, to be Consul at Amoy, China.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy.

First Sergt. Thomas F. Loudon, Fortieth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers.

Admiral Hichborn Commended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Long has written a commendatory letter to Rear Admiral Hichborn upon the occasion of the latter's retirement as Chief Constructor of the navy, commenting on the conspicuous part the Rear Admiral bore in the construction of the new navy, which "stood the test of the recent war with Spain, and put our navy in the forefront. The credit of all this," he says, "is due not only to the men who fought the ships, but to the chiefs of bureaus, who constructed, equipped, and armed them, and as one of these chiefs you, too, have a share in the victories of Manila and Santiago."

Porto Rican Government Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate to-day a substitute was presented for the House bill providing for a civil government in Porto Rico. Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment that all customs and internal taxes should be paid into the Treasury of Porto Rico. This led to an extended discussion, the proviso being attacked on the ground that the Constitution required that all customs should be paid into the United States Treasury. Mr. Foraker finally withdrew his amendment, and the bill was passed.

HELD FOR OFFERING PETS.

Postal Authorities Charge Fraudulent Use of the Mails Against E. C. Vick.

Because E. C. Vick, who says he is manager and Treasurer of The Animal World and The Humane Alliance, advertised that he would give gratuitously pet animals, he was yesterday arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal and held in bail of $2,500 for examination on the charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes.

Mr. Vick was arrested at his office, 248 West Twenty-third Street, on complaint of Post Office Inspector Sutton. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, and Leonard L. Hill of 132 West Ninety-seventh Street signed bonds for his appearance before Commissioner Alexander on Friday next.

According to the statements made by the Deputy Marshal and Inspector Sutton Vick's advertisements were to the effect that he would give to all who wished them pet animals of all species, the only requirement being that the recipients should take the pets in pairs and should agree to sell to The Animal World the first of the progeny at the current market prices.

To all who answered the advertisements a circular letter was addressed, in which it was stated that all that was necessary to secure these pets was the sending of $1 for the current year's subscription to The Animal World and The Humane Alliance. Accompanying this circular letter was sent a printed slip stating that for a certain number of subscribers a pair of Belgian hares would be sent, for a certain larger number a span of Shetland ponies, or for a certain smaller number a pair of gray squirrels.

When the recipient of this circular sent his dollar he received another communication which stated that on receipt of the requisite number of subscriptions to the publications offering the prizes the animals would be shipped forthwith.

Mr. Sutton said that letters of complaint had come pouring into the Inspector's office by the score from all parts of the country. He was detailed to work up the case.

Mr. Vick declares that the publication is issued by a corporation known by the same name, the Animal World. He states that it was established in 1873. He assured Commissioner Shields that his arrest was a mistake, and that he would show in his examination that "everything was on the square."

ATTACKED BY THEIR VISITOR.

Wild-Eyed Stranger Knocks Down Two Women and Smashes Bric-a-Brac.

On Sunday morning, just as they were preparing for church, the members of the family of William F. Boothe, President of the American Piano Company, heard a tapping at the outside door of their apartment in one of the houses annexed to the Grenoble Hotel, 205 West Fifty-sixth Street. Thinking it was the newsboy with the Sunday papers, Mrs. Boothe's mother opened the door. She was seized and thrown to the floor. Mrs. Boothe, coming out, attempted to close the door in the face of a big, wild-eyed stranger. The man struck her a blow that knocked her from the door to the outside stairway.

The screams of the two women alarmed the house, every apartment of which is occupied. The negro hallboy of the annex ran into the Grenoble, around the corner, and reported the state of things there. Half a dozen porters and bellboys were sent back. They found the man breaking bric-à-brac in an inner room of the Boothe apartment. After more or less of a struggle, they managed to hustle the stranger to the street, where Policeman Fitzgerald of the Bicycle Squad took charge of him.

In the West Side Court yesterday the man gave his name as Nelson Campbell of the United States steamer Portsmouth. He said he was a salesman. He was held in $1,000 bonds to answer to the charges of assault and disorderly conduct.

The Portsmouth, which is a practice ship used by the naval militia of New Jersey, is at present off Fifth Street, Hoboken. Campbell is unknown there.

William F. Boothe said last night that if it were shown that the record of the man calling himself Nelson is clear up to the present he would drop the charge.

"Campbell is not his real name," he said; "the man is a salesman for a house down town. He is not a person of great prominence. But he has a number of friends who have interested themselves in his behalf. The thing proved to be but the drunken freak of a man of general respectability, I am willing to give him another chance. I have learned his name, but under a pledge of secrecy. While Mrs. Boothe was prostrated by the shock and fright for a day, she is not seriously ill."

BACK TO CLAIM HER FORTUNE.

Dr. Schindler's Daughter Worked as a Servant After Her Elopement.

Adelheid Schindler Siebert, daughter of the late Dr. Theodore Schindler of Hoboken, who left town suddenly some years ago, and later caused much comment by failing to claim the estate, worth $50,000, left by her father, has returned from Montana and will accept the legacy.

The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City is acting as executor under the will left by Dr. Schindler. J. D. Hulshizer, Secretary and Treasurer, said yesterday that the woman had called at the office and that all matters pertaining to her claims would be adjusted in a few days.

The young woman eloped with William H. Siebert, a son of ex-Police Captain Siebert of this city, and when found by the company had separated from her husband and was working as a servant. She declared she would secure a divorce from Siebert and marry a ranchman named Norton. Mr. Hulshizer refuses to say where the young woman is staying.

Came Home and Committed Suicide.

Louis Waller of Belleville, N. J., left his father's home several months ago, the family not knowing why he went. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until yesterday, when the family heard a pistol shot, and, running into the yard, found that Louis had killed himself. On the back stoop of the house lay the young man's satchel, umbrella, and a note stating that he was about to kill himself, and requesting that his body be buried in the grave with his mother. In his satchel were presents for his father, brothers, and sisters.

Councilman Brice Must Pay Fine.

Councilman Stewart M. Brice is to be forced to pay a fine of $250 for contempt of court or make an apology because of the defiance of the Municipal Council of a mandamus directing the members to approve an issue of bonds for the Hall of Records. Councilman Brice refused to make an apology after the members were declared technically in contempt of court.

B. Altman & Co.

FINE UNDERWEAR. (Made in workrooms on the premises.)

A number of Bridal Sets are shown in

Linen, Persian Lawn and the Finest Nainsook,

trimmed with Old English, Hamburg, Fine Irish point and the New Lace Embroidery; Real Torchon and Maltese; Normandy Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces.

Special orders for elaborate and costly Trousseaux are made a special feature.

Embroidered Monograms, Crests, etc.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING AT MATAWAN, N. J.

Charles Herbert Strung Up Twice by a Mob.

Finally Turned Over to the Authorities—Declares that He Is Innocent.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Feb. 25.—In connection with the incendiary fire which excited the residents of Matawan early last evening, after the blaze was put out, an attempted lynching took place and the alleged firebug had a narrow escape with his life. The fire was in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Lydia C. Herbert, in the Bissell block, on Main Street. The fire bells rang while the churches were holding their evening services. In a twinkling the congregations were in the streets. While the excited people were standing about wishing that the firebug might be found out, a vigilance committee began winding a chain of circumstantial evidence about Charles Herbert, the married son of Mrs. Lydia Herbert, whose apartments were fired.

Mrs. Herbert had left a gallon of kerosene in a can in the closet. When she returned from church this was found to be empty. A small sum of money is also alleged to have been taken from her pocketbook.

The residents formed a strong bucket brigade and put the flames out last night before any serious damage had been done.

Charles Carman, who lives next door, and who discovered the flames, said that he saw a man walking through the rooms at the time the fire was seen by him. As Carman gave the alarm the lamp was blown out and the person disappeared. An examination of the fire showed that a rear stairway had been soaked with kerosene before being fired.

The self-appointed vigilance committee canvassed the matter for some time. It was ascertained that Mrs. Herbert's son had been endeavoring to have her live at his house. She refused to do so, and retained her apartment at Shepperd's store. Herbert is a man of family, and lives with his wife and five children on the outskirts. It was alleged that he was in his mother's rooms during the early evening, but left when his mother started to attend evening church services. His mother says she did not see her son at all last night, and his wife says he was not out of the house during the evening.

The committee, which consisted of forty or fifty men, most of them well known, set about to locate Herbert. When they approached his house it is alleged that Herbert was seen to be looking from the window, as if watching for

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Lively and Successful New Farce at the Lyceum.

Fritz Williams In "The Lash of the Whip"—A New Variety Farce at the Savoy Theatre.

The cause of most of the fun in the new farce called "The Lash of the Whip," in which Charles Frohman's comedians, that expert band of theatrical humorists, acted for the first time at the Lyceum last night, is the audacious ruse of a gay deceiver whose amazingly ingenious wife has begun to suspect him. He had invented a yarn about a "double," and had, as he thought, fixed the idea of the existence of that wicked fellow who looked like him firmly in his better half's innocent mind. But when wisdom began to get a foothold there and the deceiver scented danger, he went out of the house in his own natural guise and returned presently as his own "double," sending up his card to his wife, and hoodwinking her and her mother, and even his best masculine friend, with superb impudence.

The French contrivers of this conceit, which is set forth as something so new in farce that even Scribe never heard of it, (though, surely, Scribe is not the greatest French theatrical contriver of intrigue,) are MM. Hennequin and Duval, and while they start the ball of fun rolling with the characteristic deliberation of Gallic comic dramatists, when they reach their best situation they have prepared the spectator for it admirably. Every possible development of it that could lead to diversion has been carefully made. The plight of the deceiver, who speedily falls from the pinnacle of glory to which his audacity temporarily lifts him, is all that the rules of this kind of farce demand. He always gets as good as he gives. And when, in the most inopportune moment, a sharp pain in the leg imprisons him in his own house, the fun reaches a natural and effective climax.

For the rest, the materials of the piece reveal no great ingenuity.

The plot is rather tenuous, and the characterization never very novel. The mother-in-law who pretends to be amiable, while at heart she is nothing of the sort, but just a mother-in-law; the rustic savant, who is really a lady-killer held in subjection to the wisdom and authority of his wife; the extremely innocent young wife and her almost equally innocent young lover are personages often encountered in the modern comic drama imported from the Paris Nouveautés and the Palais Royal. As for the purposeful lady, who "sees it all" from the first, and understands the ways of wicked men thoroughly because she is the grandniece of Scribe, and has read all his 900 plays, she differs from most of the purposeful ladies of farce in being young and beautiful. But perhaps it is Katharine Florence that makes her so rather than the authors of the play.

Miss Florence acted her rather taking rôle last evening with spirit and grace and appreciable comic skill. The mother-in-law's part was taken discreetly enough by Mrs. Fisher, and Mr. Holland, cast to a secondary rôle, acted with abundant humor and was always exactly in the picture. Marie Derickson was the comely young wife and May Lambert, that young woman with the eloquent eyes, was a certain young widow who was, quite innocently, her rival.

But the burden of the farce rested upon Fritz Williams, who bore it easily and amusingly. No living comedian rivals him in mere patter. He is the most voluble of all the comic actors. Yet his utterance is never indistinct, and he never misses a desirable shade of meaning. In the composition of a rôle, too, he is unusually expert, and while the pseudo Duval in the present case is, properly enough, exactly like his supposititious "double," Poirel except for a trick of speech which would deceive nobody, Poirel himself is sufficiently unlike the two other heroes of French farce, the police official and the amateur tenor, Mr. Williams has lately been acting, to make him seem a reasonably new as well as an agreeable acquaintance.

The piece is admirably set in a pretty interior by Unitt, and is costumed as well as any "society play." The cordial reception it received last night indicated a prosperous run.

Dr. Marcinelle	E. M. Holland
Armand Poirel	Fritz Williams
Theodore	Roy Atwell
General Brochard	James Kearney
Casimir	Jay Wilson
Suzanne	Katherine Florence
Colette	Marie Derickson
Mme. Pinglet	Maggie Holloway Fisher
Coralie	May Lambert
Sophie	Nellie Butler

"DER RING" AT THE OPERA.

"Das Rheingold" Sung at the Metropolitan Last Night.

The performance of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" has come to be regarded as an annual necessity in this town. It would have been instructive for some of the wofully ignorant English and German commentators on the state of culture in this country to look into the Metropolitan Opera House last night. "Das Rheingold" was given for the first time this season, and every place of vantage in the large auditorium was occupied. The performance was heard with that rapt attention and eager spirit which are always observable at the presentations of the four chapters of this remarkable tetralogy. The audience was one which combined the best elements of our musical life with others added by the curiosity of strangers or the sincere desire of neophytes to enter the shrine of Wagnerism. Even the society people in the boxes rendered the tribute of respect to the proceedings, though it may easily be conceived that for most of them the performance was something in the nature of a Lenten mortification of the flesh. Certainly the social lights do not enjoy being dimmed by the darkness which enshrouds the auditorium while these Wagner dramas are enacted, but the influence of public opinion is felt even at the Metropolitan, and the Wagner dramas have come to be accepted as the strongest attractions in the current list.

It is not possible, after so many years of continued observation of the Nibelungen work, to make any comment that has not frequently been made already. "Das Rheingold," being but a prologue to the real tragedy, is admittedly the least interesting of the four works, yet it offers a very substantial evening's enjoyment, and places the auditor in a proper mood and on the right level to receive the main story. It is rich in change of scene and in variety of color, and certainly no more fascinating stage picture than that of the first scene has yet been offered to the public. The "vorabend," as Wagner called it, is very well given at the Metropolitan. There were weak spots in last night's cast, as compared with those of former seasons, but the traditions were observed. These are, indeed, well known here, and among the performers are some who bring with them the authority of Baireuth. The scenery, which has been on exhibition before, is well made, though improvements would not be beyond reach.

The cast consisted of Mr. Bertram as Wotan, Mr. Van Dyck as Loge, Mr. Bispham as Alberich, Mr. Hubbenet as Mime, Mr. Dippel as Froh, Mr. Dufriche as Donner, Messrs. Blass and Journet as the giants, Mme. Moran-Olden as Fricka, Miss Scheff as Freia, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Erda, and the latter two, with Miss Olitzka, as the Rhine Daughters. The central figure of "Das Rheingold" is Loge, and in this rôle Mr. Van Dyck is superlatively excellent. His interpretation is subtle and intellectual, and his brattling style of singing is entirely suitable to most of the dialogue. Mr. Bertram's Wotan is a respectable but not imposing performance, while Mr. Bispham's Alberich is in all respects admirable. Mr. Hubbenet is a good Mime, and Mme. Schumann-Heink is a most impressive Erda. All of these members of the cast have been heard and seen here in the same parts before. The others were new, and one was unexpected. Miss Strong, who was to have sung Fricka, was unable to appear, and her place was taken by Mme. Moran-Olden, who is not a member of the company, but used to sing at the Metropolitan in the reign of German opera under the late Mr. Stanton. She is an experienced performer, but her voice is no longer what he was. Miss Scheff was suffering from a slight attack of grip and the programme contained an apology for her. In the circumstances she deserves credit for going on the stage at all.

Messrs. Blass and Journet were excellent giants, though the illusion would have been greater had they been greater physically. Mr. Dufriche managed to get through the rôle of Donner, and that is about all that can be said for him. The orchestra played excellently and Mr. Damrosch conducted with a firm hand. There were numerous hitches in the stage management. The Rhine maidens did not swim always at the right time, and the gold was invisible to the audience till some time after Woglinde saw it. The lights misbehaved, and there were other bits of disillusion, but on the whole the presentation was creditable. If "Das Rheingold" were given oftener it would move more smoothly.

"THE MASTER-AT-ARMS."

Romantic Melodrama Applauded at the American.

"The Master-at-Arms" is the title of a romantic play in four acts which had its first performance by the American Theatre's stock company. According to the programme it was "adapted from the dramatic work of Victor Hugo, A. D'Ennery, and Paul Feval, combined and constructed for the American stage by Miron Leffingwell."

This is an accurate statement of the work of the author. For the master at arms is none other than our old friend Don Caesar de Bazan, an impoverished nobleman of Spain. He is now, however, a friend of Malatesta, a bandit, as well as the lover of Maritana, supposedly a peasant girl, who turns out to be of high birth, though she was abducted as a child by Don Salluste de Bazan, (from "Ruy Blas,") the King's Prime Minister. King Charles of Spain is something of a fool. On a hunting party he falls in love with Maritana, who refuses his insolent attentions. Malatesta, who comes to her aid, dies in her defense, and, dying, tells who her parents were.

The next act shows Maritana and Don Caesar at Court, the latter in the quality of Master-at-Arms, to which he has been appointed. Don Caesar kills an officer of the guard who attempted to inflict the punishment of whipping on Inez, Maritana's sister, who is disguised as a boy. For this Don Caesar is condemned to death, but the pleading of the Queen and Maritana secures him a pardon.

His wicked cousin, however, conspires to have the pardon arrive too late. Don Caesar is saved only by the omission of the balls in the loading of the guns, a duty which falls to Inez, as the armorer's boy. In the last act Don Caesar prevents the accomplishment of a conspiracy to take the life of the King, by killing the wicked cousin and bringing the play to a happy end.

The audience last night was enthusiastic in its approval of these new-old episodes, especially in the gallery, and all the favorites, especially Ralph Stuart, who played the title part with vivacity, were received with much applause.

Jane Kennark was liked as Maritana. The rest of the cast was amply sufficient to the demands of the playwright. In the first act the "roaring" of a "real" waterfall made it frequently impossible to understand the words of the actors. The scenery was all that could be required:

King of Spain	Herbert E. Sears
Don Salluste de Bazan	Hardy Kirkland
Don Pedro	Menifee Johnstone
Don Caesar de Bazan	Ralph Stuart
Count Alba	Herman Sheldon
Malatesta	Alphonz Ethier
Lopez	Walter Daniels
Maritana	Jane Kennark
Inez	Georgia Weiles
The Princess Marrianne	Barbara Douglas
Paquita	Julia Blanc

"THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

The Four Cohans Produce a "Musical Comedy" at the Savoy.

Among the favorites of the vaudeville houses—"head-liners" they are called—have been for some time The Four Cohans, apparently a family, as they claim to be, consisting of father, mother, son, and daughter. Last night they made their first attempt at furnishing a whole evening's entertainment for New Yorkers. This attempt was at the Savoy Theatre, and the vehicle was a musical comedy called "The Governor's Son."

As a comedy, the affair was not worth considering, even though there was a muddle of entanglements between a pair of married couples that led to a maze beside which the effort of the French farce builder was a straight and narrow path. George Cohan, the youngest of the family, and the chief funmaker in the combination, is the author. Josephine Cohan is about his age, and a very agile dancer. They are about all there is to the four Cohans, the others being tiresome, and apparently thrown in for good measure.

To help them the principals had a score of shapely chorus girls, and Ethel Levey, who sings "coon songs" in a particularly strident voice of the regular serio-comic type, and who dances cleverly. There is an imitator of the German comedians, Harry Mann, and a few other unimportant people to help along what there is of a story, and give the principal entertainers a chance to get their breath between their several turns.

There was an unexpectedly fine show of gowns worn by the leading women of the company that met with the approval of the many women in the audience, as they were of the latest fashion, one or two approaching the elegant. These, and the singing and dancing, were features which will probably serve to keep the house well filled for the short time allotted to the performance.

As a vaudeville show it was one that was rather above the average, and one of the songs, "Oh, Mr. Moon"—of the coon sort—had such a swinging chorus that the young men and boys who filled the upper part of the house were singing and whistling it when they left the theatre. This certainly spells popularity for a part of the show, at least. The Story of the Wedding March," by the two Cohans, George and Josephine, was a very clever bit, with a dance that was as taking as it was unusual.

The dull moments in the "musical comedy" were many, the opening of the first act being particularly stupid, but this was counterbalanced by enough that was brisk and witty and at times very pleasing to the eye, to warrant the assertion that the thing will serve well enough the purpose for which it was created. There have been several shows of its general type in town this season, done by more pretentious people that were much worse than "The Governor's Son."

Benjamin Curtis	Jerry J. Cohan
Algy Wheelock	George M. Cohan
The Hon. Theodore Wheelock	William Keough
Dickey Dickson	Will H. Sloan
Martin McGovern	James H. Manning
Bill Swift	M. J. Sullivan
Emerald Green	Ethel Levey
Mrs. Franklin-Jones Berrymore	Josephine Kirkwood
Mrs. Benjamin Curtis	Helen F. Cohan
Mrs. Dickey Dickson	Josephine Cohan

"All on Account of Eliza."

Clara Lipman and Louis Mann returned to town last evening and reappeared at Wallack's Theatre in Leo Ditrichstein's comic piece, "All on Account of Eliza," in which they were so well received at another house early in the season. A large audience found great enjoyment in the humors of the piece and the German-American stock farmer caused as much laughter as ever before. Mr. Mann's droll impersonation has not deteriorated, while Miss Lipman acts the pretty schoolmistress with all her accustomed vivacity and charm.

THE VAUDEVILLE STRIKE.

One Theatre, the Gayety, Closes in Brooklyn—Both Sides Confident.

There was no change in the situation yesterday which brought on the strike of the vaudeville performers known as the White Rats. While the managers in this city were somewhat inconvenienced, they managed to secure enough acts to carry out their entertainments and to supply the patrons with specialties of all kinds.

Regarding the situation D. F. Hennessy, Manager of the Eastern office of the Association of Vaudeville Managers, said yesterday: "The President of the White Rats made a statement in his speech at the Academy of Music Sunday to the effect that the assertion that the actors' association insisted upon booking through their own office was a falsehood. In response to this assertion I wish to say that a letter written on the official paper of the White Rats of America and signed by Secretary Frank Lalor was forwarded to S. K. Hodgdon, the booking representative for all the Keith houses. In this letter contracts were inclosed, and the letter further demanded the transfer of the original contracts.

"Regarding the statement that the White Rats will never surrender, we can say that many have already seceded from their ranks and returned to work. We have also received propositions from others asking for our protection, and we consider that the backbone of the strike is broken.

While the managers were busily engaged at their headquarters, the White Rats were holding a jollification meeting at their meeting rooms, in the Gramercy Lyceum, over the financial and artistic success of their initial Sunday performance at the Academy of Music. During the day the accession to their ranks numbered thirty-five men and eleven women.

Paul Armstrong, the press representative of the White Rats, said yesterday that they were very much encouraged by the substantial support given to them by the public, not only by their sympathy, but in a financial way as shown by the attendance at the Academy of Music last Sunday. "The statement made by the vaudeville managers that some prominent members are going to work for them is incorrect," said Mr. Armstrong.

The White Rats again asserted themselves in Brooklyn last night, and as a result one theatre was closed down altogether and several others badly crippled. Hyde & Behman, who control half a dozen theatres in Brooklyn, were chiefly affected by the action of the organized vaudeville performers.

The Gaiety, in Williamsburg, one of their houses, was obliged to close its doors last night, and it is thought that it will remain closed for the remainder of the week. Hayes and Lytton's comedians, presenting "A Wise Guy," and headed by Maggie Cline, were billed for a week's engagement at the house, but they declined to go on, and the management was unable to put on a substitute show.

The "Morning Glories" company, composed of vaudeville performers, also refused to go on at the Star Theatre, in Jay Street, another Hyde & Beaman house. The management, however, was helped out by performers from the Adams Street house of Hyde & Behman, the Orpheum, and Brooklyn Music Hall. A third Hyde & Behman theatre, the Empire, in the Eastern District, was also badly crippled, about a dozen performers who were billed refusing to go on and do their "turns."

The management succeeded in getting enough substitute performers to fill out a bill. Three "White Rats" who were billed to appear at the Orpheum, including Otis Harlan, declined to go on, but Manager Williams was prepared for this, and was not seriously inconvenienced.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The attempt of the White Rats to force the management of the Howard Atheneum to acknowledge the order met with defeat to-day though legal proceedings, which were begun against several members of a burlesque company. The actors arrived here yesterday morning and at once demanded recognition of the order. The proprietor of the theatre refused the demand, and at once made arrangements to attach the baggage in a suit for breach of contract. He also threatened to swear out warrants for conspiracy. The Rats finally decided to withdraw their demands and took part in the performance this evening.

The show at Keith's went on according to the advertised programme to-day, and there was no trouble, all the White Rats apparently having left.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 25.—The White Rats refuse to appear at the Park Theatre here. The house is managed by Shea & Wilton, who are in the Vaudeville Managers' Association. Shea & Wilton have ten acts billed for this week, and the daily performances will be given, but none of the performers are Rats.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Knickerbocker Burlesquers presented their burlesque, followed by an extensive olio.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Annie Russell, in her popular impersonation of the Princess in "The Royal Family," appeared last night, greatly pleasing a large audience.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Miss Prinnt," an arrangement of comic opera, musical comedy, and farce, is presented this week by Marie Dressler, who has surrounded herself with a large company of comedians.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Another good bill is presented at this Harlem amusement house the present week. Among those who made their appearance were Melville and Stetson, Powell, the illusionist and magician; the two Glissandoes, Dick and Effie Guise, Newell and Shwett, and Glasel and Sherwood.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Mme. Adelaide Herrmann was the headliner at this house in her unique entertainment, "A Night in Japan." D. E. Bandman and his company furnished the dramatic offering, and the others were Florence Reed, in her monologue; Irene Mackey Trio, J. S. Burdette, Mabel Maitland, Lunette, illusionist, and Thurman, the card manipulator.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Secret Service" was presented yesterday to fair-sized audiences at both the afternoon and evening performances. While in some instances the revival lacked the vim which has characterized earlier productions of the play, it was sufficiently full of dash and exciting scenes to keep the audience keyed up to the highest tension.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—An exceptionally good programme is that offered this week. There are the most recent sketch, "After Office Hours," and the spectacular ballet, the burlesque entitled "The Giddy Throng," and the olio. The Aglos Trio, composed of a male and female performer and a huge boarhound, give a good act. They are skilled performers.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Nina Farrington, supported by Henry Bergman, was seen in their playlet, "A Case of Divorce." Louise Beaudet, Flora Moore, balladist; Janet Melville and Evie Stetson, comediennes; Smith and Powell, colored comedians, and Arthur Stone, made up the remaining part of the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A good bill of vaudeville specialties was presented yesterday, the leading feature being Marie Wainwright in her sketch called "Lady Di's Escapade." Others on the bill were Montrell, the juggler; the Baileys, Edward, a comedy juggler; the Gaspard brothers, Bonner and his trained horse, the Jeffersons, and many more.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly" continued as the leading attraction, while the vaudeville portion of the programme included Johnstone Bennett, supported by Tony Williams in a sketch entitled "A Quiet Evening at Home"; Elita Proctor Otis, Mlle. Christina's trained monkeys, dogs, and cats; the Seven Reed Birds, Mlle. Alma, Annie Dagwell, and Stirk and Anita.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The Jean Marcel living tableaus and bas-relief pictures began the final week of their engagement yesterday in this house. The novelties in the programme consisted of Ivan Tschernoff's trained dogs, Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur, in their playlet called "A Bird and a Bottle"; Hilda Thomas and Lou Hall in a farcical sketch, "A Lone Star"; Hill and Hull, Arthur Barry, Globe Comedy Four, Vino and Searle, O'Hare and Watson, and Kalatechnoscope pictures.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—There are no dull moments in the entertainment provided by the Hashim brothers this week, and the performance throughout sparkles with fun and novelty. Mrs. Drexel-Biddle made her first appearance in this city, creating a favorable impression. Junie McCree, another new vaudeville artist in this vicinity, also made his début. Ugo Biondi was seen in his rapid-change act, Bobby Gaylor gave some of his Irish monologue work, while others were Frank D. Bryan, Frank Fields, and Kno.

BRAVE RESCUE AT A FIRE.

Capt. Cosgrove Dashes Into Burning Room to Save a Man.

Capt. Cosgrove of Engine No. 40 risked his own life last night and saved that of another man in a fire at 186 West End Avenue. The man rescued was Emil Schindler, thirty-five years old, owner of the small stationery store on the ground floor of the five-story tenement at the number given.

Schindler slept on a sofa in a rear room. He was found there unconscious from smoke and severely burned. When Cosgrove appeared the store was full of smoke and flame. He overheard another tenant ask if anything had been seen of Schindler. Cosgrove waited long enough to make a few inquiries and then dashed into the burning store.

Schindler was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. The fire did $300 damage. The other tenants got out safely, and later returned to their rooms.

TWO FIRES IN ELIZABETH.

Lumber Yard, Three Houses, and a Barn Destroyed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 25.—There were two fires in quick succession here to-night. The first started about 10:30 o'clock in Smeig's Hall, an old building on Elizabeth Avenue, occupied as a second-hand store by a man named Reibel. The building was a frame structure, and it and its contents burned rapidly. The loss is only a few thousand dollars.

A half hour later a more serious fire started in J. & S. Thompson's lumber yard, on the Elizabeth River. This fire destroyed several stacks of lumber and two old houses, which were built before the Revolution. The houses were occupied by colored families. From the lumber yard the fire jumped to a large barn occupied by T. F. & H. C. Sayre, 1,000 feet east of the yard. This was also burned to the ground, but the horses and wagons in it were saved. The loss at the second fire is estimated at about $10,000.

It is believed both fires were of incendiary origin.

BRUSH WILL CASE ENDED

Counsel for Both Sides Make Their Final Arguments.

Surrogate's Decision in Christian Science Cause Celebre May Not Be Rendered for Some Time.

The summing up of the counsel in the Brush will contest furnished a regular field day for spectators in the Surrogates' Court yesterday.

John M. Bowers, who, with Latting & Wadhams, represents the contestants, began the argument. Mr. Bowers said that there had been an effort on the part of the Christian Scientists to inject a religious question into the contest. He denied that any question of religious belief should be considered. The question involved was whether Miss Helen C. Brush was insane when she believed Scientists could heal disease without the use of medicine, and again whether Miss Brush was under the influence of Mrs. Stetson when she executed the will. The lawyer then reviewed the testimony and recited the history of Miss Brush meeting with the Scientists and then leaving her sisters to go with a Scientist "healer." Continuing, Mr. Bowers said:

"Poor Miss Brush, living here and there, always with Miss Duncan, and ending her days with Miss Duncan in an apartment! What a sin, this giving up of a whole life to strange ideas. This case has been full of strange things. When dissolution threatens, Mrs. Stetson comes, sees none but her emissaries about Miss Brush, and leaves the house with what she says were Miss Brush's instructions for a will, and takes them to a Christian Science lawyer who draws the will. It seems that if you follow the instructions of a Christian Science healer you cast all the decencies to the winds. Mrs. Stetson put herself into a position to pose before this court by appearing as unselfish in refusing a bequest of $5,000, and as devoted to the interests of the Church, but I fancy from her relations to the Church that to build it up is all that she needs for the building up of her own fortunes."

Mr. Bowers referred to the fact that Mrs. Stetson after having received a memorandum from Miss Brush as to how her property should be disposed of, had taken it to the law office of Mr. Delano, and after telling him how to draw the will, had destroyed the memorandum. Commenting on this, the lawyer said:

"It is only the criminal that dares to deal in destroyed evidence and corrected writings and put in such statements as I have shown you. You must have noticed the confused and halting testimony of Mrs. Stetson, and what a weak memory she had of what took place within the year. She received such a munificent donation and had such a slight recollection of it. This is so inconsistent with the power she manifested in taking Miss Brush from her home and with her power over these poor followers whom she has put on the stand.

"There have been many strange things in this case, from the first, when we heard from the gentleman who was before Abraham, until the very end of the testimony.

"This is the clearest case ever brought into court, and the evidence fully warrants me in saying that this is the will of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, or of the diseased mind of Helen C. Brush, disordered by the strange influence of these strange ideas. She came so under the influence of Mrs. Stetson that she lived and moved and had her being in her. We are not trying Christian Science, we are trying the influence of Mrs. Stetson and a small band of followers over Miss Brush."

Immediately after recess William Rand, Jr., counsel for the Christian Scientists, began summing up in their interest.

The lawyer made a vigorous defense of the will. He declared that it had not been obtained by undue influence and that Miss Brush was not insane. In defense of Mrs. Stetson he said:

"She came here sixteen or seventeen years ago, alone and friendless, to preach the doctrines in which she believed, and she has preached and healed the sick, until now she has a large congregation in which are some of the most intelligent people of the community."

The lawyer denied that Mrs. Stetson was responsible for Miss Brush separating from her relatives. He also attacked the sister and brother who are opposing the admission of the will. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the Surrogate to be careful, as the decision in this case involved so much.

"This case has an importance," he said, "not confined to the immediate parties to the suit. The proposition that those who believe in the power of God to heal through a human agency are to be declared incompetent to execute a will or to dispose of property is the real point at issue."

The counsel have until Monday to submit briefs on law points involved. It is not expected that Surrogate Fitzgerald will render his decision until just before the Summer recess.

FOUND BURGLAR UNDER BED.

Mrs. Siegel Grappled with Man, but He Got Away, to be Captured on the Fire Escape.

Mendel Siegel and his wife, who live on the second floor of the flat house at 593 Fifth Street, had a burglar hunt yesterday morning which both of them will remember for some time to come. Mrs. Siegel awoke her husband early yesterday morning and told him that there were burglars in the house, and that he must get up and chase them out. He got up, lit the gas, and went out into the hall. No sooner had he gone outside than his wife, who was leaning over the side of the bed, saw a man's legs sticking out from underneath it.

The scream that came from her brought the burglar out in a hurry, but Mrs. Siegel was out of bed before he was on his feet, and grasped him around the waist when he arose. Her husband rushed to her assistance at the same time, and for a few minutes there was a rough-and-tumble fight that aroused everybody in the house. The burglar, however, had heavy boots on, and by stamping on the bare feet of his antagonists, soon made them break their hold on him. He then ran to the rear window and started to climb down the fire escape.

Before he had reached the bottom everybody in the flat house was aroused and making as much noise as possible, and Policeman Burke, with a club and a janitor with a big furnace poker, were waiting for him at the foot of the fire escape. When the burglar saw them he started back again, followed by the policeman, who caught up with him before he had reached the roof.

The burglar for the second time used his heavy boots with good effect, and in this instance stamped so hard on the head of the policeman below him that he flattened his helmet down over his eyes. The policeman, however, drew a pistol, and the burglar surrendered at once. He gave his name as Harris Bloom, and said that he lived at 127 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn.

A gold watch and chain, which Siegel identified, were found on him, but $108 which Siegel said had been stolen from him could not be found. Bloom was held in the Yorkville Police Court in $4,000 bail.

Repeatedly Tossed by a Bull.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—John Finch, a well-to-do Columbia County farmer, residing at Rayville, went to the barnyard on Saturday to feed the cattle, among them a heretofore tame bull. While Finch's back was turned toward the bull, the animal attacked him, tossing him repeatedly in the air. Before assistance came Finch was terribly mangled. Efforts to attract the bull's attention proved unavailing. Several pistol shots had no effect, a rifle ball finally stopping the animal's fury. The man is still alive, but has little chance of recovery.

Tennessee Farmers in a Fatal Fight.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Feb. 25.—A free-for-all fight in Hancock County, Tenn., between Thomas Holdman and his sons on one side and John Tye and his boys on the other, resulted in the death of Thomas Holdman and one of Tye's sons. Both were shot through the heart. Thomas Holdman and John Tye were neighbors and farmers, and fell out over a question in which their farms were involved. They got their sons together and fought a pitched battle.

Dropped Dead in a Barber's Shop.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 25.—Major I. D. F. Crozier, a merchant of Cushing, O. T., and Vice President of the Bank of Indian Territory, dropped dead in a barber's shop today. He served with the Canadian forces in the Louis Riel rebellion, and was given a badge for special bravery.

RUNAWAY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Cab Horse Causes a Panic in the Crowded Thoroughfare—Two Men Badly Injured.

A cab horse became frightened in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon and ran away with disastrous results. The animal finally wound up its flight by breaking a leg and had to be killed. One man had his skull fractured, another was seriously injured, and escapes were numerous from serious injury.

The cab belonged to William Sullivan of 217 Henry Street. The driver was James Harnett of 181 Monroe Street. In the cab were Raymond Kearney of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and Miss Helen Fleece of 30 East Eighty-third Street.

Harnett was driving down the avenue, when, near Fifty-second Street, the horse took fright and bolted. Fifth Avenue was crowded with vehicles, and Harnett made desperate but vain efforts to stop the runaway. In an out, missing some by the merest scratch, hitting others, but not hard enough to harm them, the horse fled through the maze of vehicles.

John Dolan was overtaken at Forty-eighth Street, driving a peddler's wagon. Dolan lives with his employer, John Sullivan, at 230 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. Sullivan, too, was in the wagon. The cab hit the wagon, and Harnett, the cab driver, was thrown into the air and struck the pavement headlong. His skull was fractured. Later it was said at Flower Hospital that he might die. The horse fell at the same time, breaking a leg.

Mr. Kearney jumped and escaped with slight injury. Miss Fleece clung to the cab seat. Dolan, the peddler, was so severely injured baout the spine that he had to be taken home.

Policeman O'Rourke of the bicycle squad made sarenuous efforts to stop the runaway, but without success. Mr. Kearney and Miss Fleece went away in another cab. Fifth Avenue in the vicinity was in a panic for a time.

VAN SCHAICK KILLS HIMSELF.

Was One of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and Had Been Recently Married.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Harry Van Schaick, who lived in Middletown Township, just across the river from New York, died last night from the effects of a revolver bullet in his head, which was fired by his own hand. Whether or not it was a case of suicide will probably never be known. Mr. Van Schaick was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and had lived in this part of the country ever since his return from the war. He formerly resided in New York, where the family is well known. He was forty-two years old. A widow survives him, their marriage having taken place about a month ago.

Mr. Van Schaick and his wife were sitting together in their house, when he suddenly arose, and going to a table in the room procured a revolver, which he placed alongside of his head. He made some joking remark, and his wife told him to put the revolver down. No sooner had she said the words than the weapon was discharged and Mr. Van Schaick fell with a bullet in his brain. Doctors were sent for, but before any of them arrived the man was dead. Coroner John T. Tetley was summoned, but he did not think an inquest necessary.

If his death was premeditated his family is at a loss to account for the cause. His business affairs are said to be in good shape, and no reason whatever can be assigned.

Accident to John E. Jenkins.

John E. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank of Brookiyn, has been confined to his home, at Sumner and Lafayette Avenues, since Thursday, suffering from an application of carbolic acid, which he had applied to his foot, thinking it was diluted. The accident has caused the postponement of a trip to Florida.

Wyoming Miners in a Burning Mine.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 25.—A message has just been received by Superintendent Calvin of the Oregon Short Line Railway stating that Mine No. 1 at Diamondville, Wyo., is on fire between the sixth and seventh levels. It is thought that the lives of thirty or forty men are in danger.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:37	Sun sets...5:49	Moon sets...1:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:22	Gov. Isl'd...1:52	H. Gate....3:48
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:57	Gov. Isl'd...2:16	H. Gate....4:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	3:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Capri, Barbados	.....	10:30 A. M.
Clement, Para	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Songa, Havre	.....	.....
Turret Bell, Rotterdam and Havre	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Archimede, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Dania, Hamburg	.....	.....
Ivteland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leuenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitou, London	9:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Seguranca, Havana, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Strabo, Santos	.....	12:30 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhein, Bremen	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Strabo, Manchester	.....	.....
Trojan Prince, Naples, &c.	11:00 A. M.	.....
Wilhelm Behrens, Dunkirk	.....	.....

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arcadia, Singapore, &c.	.....	.....
British Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	.....
Kansas City, Bristol	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellena, Argentine Republic	9:30 A. M.	.....
Clan Colquhoun, South Africa	.....	.....
Colenso, Novorosisk	.....	.....
Columbia, Plymouth, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dona Amelia, Azores, &c.	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etona, Montevideo and Santos	.....	.....
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Finland, Cardenas, &c.	.....	.....
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Lampasas, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

†SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa R

TENEMENT COMMISSION MAKES ITS REPORT

Recommends a Single-Headed Separate Department.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED

Great Danger in Air Shafts—Rigid System of Inspection, with Certificates, Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The report of the Tenement House Commission, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt last year, was submitted to the Legislature, with a special message by Gov. Odell to-night.

The commission, appointed to examine the construction, healthfulness, safety, rentals, and effect of tenement house life on the health, education, and morals of the people who live in such abodes makes a full report of the conditions as it found them, and submits a proposed new code of tenement house laws, with recommendations for other specific legislation looking to the betterment of the condition of the tenement dwellers.

The general report of the commission calls especial attention to the present dangers from immorality and disease in the tenements, and emphasizes the need of proper bathing facilities, air space, and small parks in the densely crowded portions of the city. Notice is directed to the fact that many of the present difficulties are not due to lack of proper laws, but to the wholesale laxity in their enforcement. A separate tenement house department is recommended.

The most serious evils confronting the commission were, the report says, insufficiency of light and air, due to narrow courts and airshafts; undue height of houses, and to the occupation by the building or adjacent buildings of too great a proportion of the lot area; danger from fire, lack of separate water closet and washing facilities, overcrowding, foul cellars and courts, and like evils, classed as bad housekeeping.

"Of the 3,437,202 inhabitants of New York City," says the commission, "2,572,079, or more than two-thirds, live in tenement houses, as these houses are defined by law. In Greater New York there are 82,152 of these buildings, of which 42,700 are located in Manhattan, 23,771 in the Borough of Brooklyn, 4,365 in the Borough of the Bronx, 1,398 in the Borough of Queens, and 418 in the Borough of Richmond.

"With all the remedial legislation and regulation which has been put into operation since the enactment of the first tenement house law in 1867, the present type of tenement house—the six-story double-decker—occupying 75 per cent. of a twenty-five-foot lot, with four families on a floor, gives to its occupants less light and less ventilation, less fire protection, and less comfortable surroundings than the average tenement of fifty years ago. It is known as the 'double decker' or 'dumbbell' tenement, a type unknown to any other city in America or Europe."

AIR SHAFTS SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.

The report then considers some of the defects of present tenement house construction. It says:

"Practically all the witnesses who testified before the commission united in the opinion that the 'air shaft' was the most serious evil of the present tenement. We found it had been designated 'culture tube on a large scale.' The objections to it are that owing to its narrowness and height it cannot possibly afford light to the rooms, but only semi-darkness; owing to these same facts it is impossible for it to furnish fresh air to the rooms, but it simply becomes a stagnant well of foul air emptied from each one of the rooms opening upon it, sometimes numbering as many as sixty. The air shaft serves also as conveyor of smells and noise. The Fire Department has protested for years against it as one of the most serious evils with which it has had to contend in fighting fires in the tenement house district. The commission therefore recommends that such narrow 'air shafts' be absolutely prohibited in all future tenement houses, and that proper courts, sufficiently large to secure adequate light and ventilation to all rooms, be required."

As to the size of these courts, the commission seeks to distinguish between courts entirely inclosed and those open in one direction or more. The report recommends that where such a court is between wings of the same building or between different buildings on the same lot, the width shall be twelve feet. For buildings over sixty feet in height it recommends that the court increase in width for each additional story. For inner courts a minimum width of twelve feet is laid down. Where inclosed by four walls the minimum dimension is fixed at twenty-four feet.

Regarding space at the rear, the commission recommends that this be increased from ten to twelve feet in depth for buildings sixty feet high. It suggests that the power to build upon 75 per cent. of the lot be restricted to 70 per cent. Compulsory fire-proofing is not recommended on account of the burden it would put upon both owners and tenants. The height of non-fire-proof tenements it limits to five stories, except in the case of a building having a width of forty feet or more. In such cases sixty-seven feet or six stories are allowed.

Concerning the law requiring a light to be kept burning on each floor that is not light from sunrise to 10 o'clock at night, the commission states that this statute has become a dead letter and that the Board of Health makes practically no attempt to enforce it. The commission seeks to substitute for this provision a law providing that wherever a tenement house hallway is now dark the wooden panels in the doors shall be removed and glass panels substituted, or if this is not done that a proper window be placed at the end of the hall leading to the outer air. It also recommends that a light shall be kept burning in the public hallways of all tenements upon the entrance floor and also upon the second floor above every night from sunset to sunrise, and that upon all other floors such a light shall be kept burning from sunset until 10 o'clock at night.

PRESENT LAWS NOT ENFORCED.

The investigations of the commission showed that there are thousands of tenement houses without proper fire escapes and that many are improperly constructed where present, and are totally inadequate for the purpose intended. The provisions recommended covering this subject are to a very large extent copies of the present regulations of the Department of Buildings.

One of the most striking features of the report is the section relating to the non-enforcement of existing tenement house laws and the recommendation of the Tenement House Department with the system requiring certificates of inspections before tenement house property may be occupied. "Out of 333 tenement houses in course of construction inspected by the commission in the Borough of Manhattan," says the commission, "only fifteen were found in which there were no violations of law. In the other boroughs there was no such house found. At present the enforcement of the different laws in relation to tenements is divided among the Health, Building, Fire, and Police Departments. It is apparent that the enforcement of the tenement house laws being only a small part of the work of these four different departments must receive a comparatively small amount of attention. This system possesses other disadvantages equally great.

"The responsibility being divided, it is difficult to hold any particular person or department responsible for the enforcement of the law. This became very apparent to the commission at the public hearings, where testimony was given by the different city officials. The responsibility for very serious violations of the law was shifted from one official to another to such an extent as to elicit the statement from the Assistant Corporation Counsel that 'the shifting of official responsibility has become quite a science.' When we consider that the physical, moral, and industrial welfare of a large part of the community is directly affected by this shifting of official responsibility the consequences become most serious.

"The commission is of opinion that the best solution of the present and future tenement house problem will come through the creation of a separate department charged with no duty except the supervision of the tenement houses—a department of such size as to adequately fulfill such functions."

A BUREAU OF BUILDING NEEDED.

The commission recommends in one of the bills accompanying the report that the proposed department shall have at its head a single Commissioner, who shall have entire control of the department and be the sole individual to be held responsible for any violation of the tenemeht house laws. In such a department there should be bureaus, according to the views of the commission, charged with specific functions.

The duty of enforcing the laws relating to light and ventilation of new tenement houses should be placed, the commission says, in a department whose daily duties take its officers and employes into existing tenement houses, and who are thereby familiar with existing evils and qualified to pass intelligently on those important particulars in the planning of new tenements.

At present, says the report, the officials of the Building Department, upon whom this duty devolves, practically never go into a completed tenement house. The commission defines a tenement house as "any house occupied as the home or residence of three families or more living independently and doing their cooking upon the premises.

"The officials of the Building Department," continues the report, "have not the knowledge or experience necessary to fit them to pass upon the sanitary questions that arise in considering the light and ventilation of a new tenement house. The testimony of the Building Commissioners that the present laws are adequate, and that the present type of airshaft is entirely sufficient in size, notwithstanding the testimony of every witness who appeared before the commission that the airshaft was a most serious evil and of no benefit, indicates this conclusively.

"One of the most important bureaus in a tenement house department will be, therefore, a building bureau, which should be charged with the duty of examining the plans for all new tenement houses, and seeing that they conform to the laws in regard to light and ventilation. In the bill submitted by the commission it is provided that the owner of every tenement house, after submitting his plans to the Tenement House Commissioner, shall receive from the latter a certificate that the plans conform to the tenement house laws in regard to light and ventilation, if upon examination they are found to do so. Until such a certificate is filed with the Commissioner of Building the latter, it is provided, shall not grant a permit for the construction of the house.

"The commission has sought to develop this idea of granting certificates to a still greater degree and has provided that before a new tenement house may be occupied the Tenement House Commissioner shall cause an examination of the building to be made, to determine whether it complies with the tenement house laws; and that if the building does not so comply, it shall not be used or occupied as a tenement house until it is made to conform to the requirements of the statute.

"The law provides specific penalties of $50 for each violation of the building law, and a further penalty of $250 for every such violation which is not removed within ten days. The Assistant Corporation Counsel testified before the commission that although about 11,000 violations of the building law had been filed in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, these penalties were collected in only four cases.

"The requirement, therefore, that no tenement house should be occupied for living purposes until a certificate for its completion in compliance with the law be issued, will not only enforce obedience to law in the simplest manner, but will do away with the present cumbersome system of threatening prosecution and the dragging on of long legal proceedings in civil actions."

SANITARY SUPERVISION.

"The work of the new Tenement House Department will relate mainly to the sanitary supervision of existing tenements. This will, of course, necessitate the creation in such a department of a Sanitary Inspection Bureau. To be effective, this bureau should be of a size sufficient to inspect every tenement house in the city at least once a month. The commission estimates there are about 1,200 blocks of tenements on the island of Manhattan. It would be necessary, therefore, to have for the island of Manhattan about 100 Inspectors, and for the greater city about 190 Inspectors. This does not mean 190 additional employes. The Inspectors would only take the places of those now employed in other city departments for such inspection.

"In addition to these two bureaus, it is very desirable that there should be a Bureau of Records, which should keep the records of every tenement house in such a manner as would enable the Commissioner to know at any time all the facts in reference to any one tenement house.

"The commission finds that there are a number of houses in the city which are permanently infected with tuberculosis, and that families moving into such houses without knowing these facts have become infected with this dread disease. Dr. Biggs of the Department of Health shows in a special report on this subject, which forms part of the report, that in one block in one part of the city there are at least three tenement houses in which have occurred twenty-two cases of tuberculosis in each house within five years.

"As a result of the lack of light," says the commission, "we find that pulmonary tuberculosis has become practically epidemic in this city. The testimony taken before the Tenement House Commission at its public hearings, in which leading physicians and specialists upon this subject testified, shows that there are over 8,000 deaths a year in New York City due to this disease alone; and that there are at least 20,000 cases of well-developed and recognized pulmonary tuberculosis in the city, and, in addition, a large number of obscure or incipient cases.

"The commission recommends the enactment of more severe penalties against prostitution in tenement houses. Its proposed code subjects a tenement house, any part of which is used as a house of prostitution, to a penalty of $1,000, which is to be made a lien upon the premises. The fact that a tenement house is used for such purposes is made presumptive evidence that it is so occupied with the knowledge of the owner or lessee, with a proviso that such presumption may be rebutted by appropriate evidence."

In regard to baths the commission says "ordinary commercial considerations are likely to settle this question in the near future. Out of 311 of the new tenement houses which were inspected in the Borough of Manhattan, 125 buildings, or 40 per cent. of all, had a private bath for each apartment, and in Brooklyn the percentage was even greater."

SYSTEM OF INTERIOR PARKS.

The commission concludes that the average net return on tenements, without any mortgage placed upon the property, is 5.81 per cent., and that when a mortgage is placed upon the property, for about 60 per cent. of its entire cost, that the average net profit on such property is 7.03 per cent. It does not advocate the exemption of tenement house property from taxation, naming among other reasons the objection that it would necessitate drawing a distinction between "tenements" and "flats."

The commission recommends that streets in tenement districts should be paved with asphalt, and that they should be well lighted and kept clean. More lavatories and public conveniences are recommended.

In reference to parks, the report states: "It has been suggested that a park in a crowded district could be obtained at comparatively small expense by taking only the interior of a block and permitting the erection of model tenements upon the two exterior strips abutting on the streets. By its adoption the city would be able to obtain needed small parks and recreation grounds at comparatively small expense, and new tenements could be constructed to accommodate, at remunerative rents, quite as many people as are now inadequately housed by old tenements on the old area."

The membership of the Tenement House Commission follows: Robert W. De Forest, Chairman; Raymond F. Almirall, Hugh Bonner, Charles S. Brown, Paul D. Cravath, William A. Douglas, Otto M. Eidlitz, George B. Fowler, Williams Lansing, William J. O'Brien, James B. Reynolds, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Myles Tierney, Alfred T. White, and Lawrence Veiller, Secretary.

GOV. ODELL TRANSMITS REPORT

Recommends that Proposals of the Commission Be Speedily Made Laws.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In transmitting the report of the New York City Tenement House Commission to the Legislature Gov. Odell says:

"The subject which this commission has had under consideration, and to which it has devoted a great deal of time and painstaking labor, is one of the most important claiming your attention. More than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the City of New York now dwell in houses which have been defined by law as tenement houses. Frequent attempts have been made by the Legislature as the result of investigations made by legislative commissions and by philanthropic organizations to improve the conditions surrounding those residents of New York and the other large cities who are obliged to live in the congested centres of population. While the legislation enacted as a result of such investigations has in some degree improved the conditions which they are aimed to remedy, yet the rapid increase in the number of these buildings renders the subject of more vital importance to-day than ever before.

"The commission has been actuated by the highest motives in undertaking this work, and has prosecuted its investigations with energy and intelligence. They have codified existing and proposed laws bearing on the subject, and recommend them as amendments to the present charter of the City of New York. They also suggest an amendment to the general health law. Their investigation has shown that discretionary power, as it relates to tenements, which is now lodged in the Police Board, the Board of Health, the Fire Department, and the Building Commission in the City of New York, leads to complications, friction, and non-enforcement of the laws. The result has been the erection of buildings without proper regard to sanitary and hygienic conditions.

"In lieu of this divided authority now lodged in the various municipal bodies, as enumerated above, the commission recommends the creation of a new department to be known as the Tenement House Committee, to which shall be submitted all plans for tenements, and whose approval must be obtained before such buildings can be occupied after completion, still leaving to the Building Department of the city the inspection of the structural part of the work. They propose to go further by making of this department an inspection bureau, so that existing tenement houses may at all times be under their surveillance. To the proposed commission is to be given power to enforce the laws which they suggest.

"Of necessity, the administration of such a department as recommended by the commission must be municipal, yet it would be of great importance to the State at large. The evils resulting from poor tenements, through lack of sufficient light, ill ventilation, and bad sanitation, affect not only the city in which they are situated, but all parts of the Commonwealth. Comfortable home life is the inspiration of good citizenship, and therefore in this the State at large is interested. The sociologic side of the question—the relation of comfortable and sanitary housing to good morals—is so apparent as so well understood that it hardly calls for discussion.

"I believe that the enactment and proper enforcement of the laws proposed will do more to eradicate vice and benefit the morals of communities where overcrowded and unhealthy conditions prevail than any other police law which can be framed.

"This report is commended to your careful consideration with the hope and in the belief that it will receive at your hands the attention which its importance warrants. If the proposed recommendations, after careful scrutiny, shall meet with your approval, they should be speedily enacted into law. "B. B. ODELL, JR."

When the message was received in the Senate, Senator Stranahan moved that the report be printed and referred to the Committee on Cities.

TAX BILLS ARE ADVANCED.

Minority Attempts to Impede Their Progress Without Success.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Senate to-night took up the general orders—the Insurance Tax bill. Senator Grady asked for an explanation regarding the amendments. Senator Krum suggested that Senator Grady read the bill. Senator Grady replied that he could get no information that way, but thought the Senator could best advise him as to the reasons for the changes and amendments. He said he inferred the original bill was introduced as a bluff, and to get the insurance men present at a hearing.

"Not as a bluff," replied Senator Krum."

"Then I ask," said Senator Grady, "if the committee acted in good faith, and what was said at the hearing that induced the committee to change the bill?"

"The arguments presented," replied Senator Krum, "convinced the committee that the tax as originally imposed was too great and that it would militate against them. And, I may add, that the insurance companies, life and fire, are substantially satisfied with the present bill."

Senator Grady said he believed that the Senate was entitled to more information than Senator Krum seemed willing to give. There were various reasons why the Senate should have the information he asked before it advanced the bill and passed it.

Senator Stranahan said that the surplus of insurance companies was made up of the premiums paid by people of not only New York, but of every State and all the foreign companies. Senator Stranahan also said that the 1 per cent. tax would devolve on policy holders. The actuaries told the committee that if the tax was imposed the New York companies could not do their share of business and would lose thereby, and companies in other States, where such rigorous measures are not resorted to, would be benefited. The committee believed it should not be too radical and therefore limited the tax to business done in New York State. It is a conservative measure and not as productive as the other measure, which was too radical.

Senator Grady said the bill was a scheme to create a new system of taxation for a well-defined purpose. "Let it be understood," he said, "that the bill means more than the establishment of a new form of taxation. It means that more money is being raised to meet the enormous State expenditures."

Senator Grady said there was no reason why the bill should be rushed through. The bill changes the policy of the State of 100 years. The taxpayer meets the tax in the dark, and not in the open, where he cannot tell whether there has been great extravagances. He moved that when the committee rose it report progress. The motion was lost by a vote of 23 to 12.

After further debate the bill was advanced to third reading. Another hearing will be given on the Insurance bill on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock by the Senate Committee on Taxation.

The Savings Banks Tax bill was then taken up, and Senator Grady asked why the par value was assessed instead of the market value. Senator Krum explained that the committee had deemed it wise to make the change. Senator Grady moved that the word "market value" be again inserted. He said that the tax should be imposed on the actual value of the stock as householders and all property owners pay on actual value. Senator Grady's motion was lost by a vote of 23 to 14. The bill was advanced to third reading.

The bill to tax trust companies was also advanced to third reading.

Senator Trainor then asked Senator Krum when there would be a hearing on the State and National Bank Tax bills. Senator Krum asked why he was particularly interested, and Senator Trainor replied that he had prepared similar bills which he had refrained from introducing out of courtesy to the Senator. Senator Krum said there would be a hearing when some one applied for it.

To Extend Insurance Charters.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Assemblyman Aulds introduced a bill to-night amending the insurance law so that a corporation formed under it may extend its existence beyond the time specified in its original certificate of incorporation by the consent of two-thirds of its Directors and by a certificate signed and ackowledged by them and filed in the offices in which the original incorporation certificate was filed.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

State Railroad Board Sees No Relief from Present Conditions Until New Bridges Are in Use.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners rendered a decision to-day on the last of the complaints made by A. C. Ruch and other residents of the Twenty-third Ward of Brooklyn relative to the service of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. In addition to the specific charges of inadequacy of service, the complaint alleged that "the transit facilities on the elevated and surface lines all over the borough are inadequate and diminished from those enjoyed under the separate, independent, and competitive operation of the roads previously." Relative to these charges the board says:

It is undoubtedly true that the public suffer great inconvenience all over the borough during certain hours of the morning and evening, but this condition, as the board has pointed out in previous decisions and reports, is due mainly to the unavoidable congestion of traffic on certain main routes. The company operates all the cars that can be moved over the existing lines with anything approaching time and safety. To put additional cars into service in those hours, on these already crowded lines, would make the movement of all slower and more dangerous. And there will be no relief to this condition of affairs until the new bridges to Manhattan are opened for traffic. Other general subjects of complaint embrace the opening and closing of front doors of cars during cold weather, defects in methods of heating and ventilating cars, &c.

Regarding the operation of the so-called Lexington Avenueelevated railroad lines, the company has not as yet been able to arrange for the running of its trains across the Brooklyn Bridge to Manhattan, but it intends and expects to be able to do so at an early day. The movement of trains from the elevated structures across the bridge to Manhattan is a matter of very considerable difficulty; so far as the company has gone in that direction already, the absolute success of the method is not assured and the addition of other trains to the movement at this time would doubtless embarass the entire operation. The board has never assumed that it had jurisdiction over the operation of trains on the Brooklyn Bridge, and therefore makes no recommendation on the subject.

The board recommends that the railroad companies prevent, so far as possible, the entrance or egress of passengers by the front doors of cars in weather that is more than ordinarily cold, and particularly while the cars are in motion. If the car is comfortably warmed, at the time, the opening of the front door chills it; if the car is already cold the operation makes it colder. The complainants herein ask that the single-acting side ventilators now in use be ordered changed to the style opening from the front or rear. The board has considered this subject and finds that it would afford no better general ventilation.

THE GOVERNOR VETOES A BILL.

Objects to Measure Allowing Evasion of Regents' Examination.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In vetoing a bill to-night designed to allow persons to evade a Regents' examination for public accountant, Gov. Odell established a precedent that will probably act as a damper on the numerous bills exempting law students, engineers, and students in many other branches from examination. The Governor says:

"This proposed act seeks to nullify, so far as certain accountants are concerned, Section 3 of Chapter 312 of the Laws of 1896, and to exempt them from the Regents' examinations. Approval of this bill would place those who have practiced as public accountants since the passage of the original act at a disadvantage; would operate unfairly, and would be an invasion for the benefit of those who may, perhaps, not possess the necessary qualifications for the profession which they seek to enter. As the original law was intended for the public benefit, it should not be evaded in any particular by special legislation."

FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Proposed Law Will Apply Only to Those Who Register.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—A bill providing for compulsory arbitration between employer and employe will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow by Assemblyman Costello. It is framed on the lines of the New Zealand compulsory arbitration law. The State, under its provisions, is divided into three arbitration districts, as follows:

First District.—The First and Second Judicial Districts. Second District—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Judicial Districts. Third District—the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts.

The bill provides that there shall be in each arbitration district a court of arbitration consisting of three members appointed by the Governor, one who has been a Judge of the Supreme or a County Court; one representing the employes and one the employers. In the case of each labor dispute the State Commissioner of Labor shall first try to settle it, but if he is unable he shall refer the matter to the court of the district in which the dispute arose.

Employes and associations of employers and incorporated and unincorporated labor unions who shall register with the State Commissioner of Labor shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the law. The court is given power to decide the disputes and enforce its decisions and award damages for violations of such decisions. The law is compulsory only in the case of such employers and employes as register according to the provisions of the act.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Policy playing in all its stages was discussed to-night on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, in the presence of a large audience, the fair sex predominating. Mr. Weekes's anti-policy bill, on the order of second reading, was opposed by Mr. Hyman of New York, who moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Weekes, in defense of his measure, said that last year's bill was much more drastic than was the present one. The game as played, he said, was nothing more than robbery, and the robbery of the poor. Mr. Hyman asked for the elimination of the matter which made the janitor liable who swept out a policy shop. The bill was advanced.

Mr. Degraw's bill in relation to old charges upon real estate embracing taxes and assessments levied more than twenty years prior to Dec. 21, 1901, on the order of second reading was advanced and recommitted to the Committee on Banks for a further hearing.

Mr. Doughty's bill to regulate the speed of automobiles on the highways of Nassau County on the order of third reading was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Affairs for a further hearing.

Mr. Harburger of New York introduced a resolution that an investigating committee of five members to examine into the alleged charges that Senator Raines had stolen the present excise law from Alxander Selkirk of Albany. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the Senate to-night Mr. Mills introduced a bill which was advanced to third reading amending the charter of Mount Vernon so that the city might appropriate annually the sum of $3,500 to maintain the library established by Mr. Carnegie, who contributed $35,000.

The Appropriations bill was received from the Assembly. Senator Higgins asked that the bill be advanced to third reading, but Senator Grady objected, and the bill goes into committee.

The Slater bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to grounds of challenge, came up for final passage. The bill provides that an employe, partner, or stockholder of the defendant corporation shall not be eligible to serve on a jury to pass on the merits of a case in court. Senator Brackett said that it was petty legislation, and that the entire time of the Senate could be taken up rebuking Judges for erroneous decisions and rulings. Senator Grady spoke in favor of the bill. Senator Brackett withdrew his objection, and the bill was passed without a dissenting vote.

Assembly Bills Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In the Assembly to-night the following bills were passed:

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that in Nassau County the navigable depth of water diverted by a municipal corporation shall not be a greater width than fifty feet.

Mr. BELL—Providing that the annuity for public school teachers in New York City already retired or hereafter to be retired, shall not be less than $800.

No Adjournment for Inauguration.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—It is learned to-night that it has been almost definitely settled that the Legislature will not adjourn during the week of inauguration, in spite of the fact that a former Governor of the State is to be inaugurated as Vice President.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. PRINCE—Providing that an action may be brought by the Attorney General or by a creditor of a corporation, or by a trustee, Director, manager, or other officer of a corporation against officers of such corporation for misconduct.

Mr. KNIPP—Appropriating $136,000 for Elmira State Reformatory.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Authorizing the Boards of Supervisors of counties to appoint county engineers, removable at the board's pleasure.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing that a cause of action to recover damages for personal injuries shall survive the death of a person who, or the dissolution of a corporation which is liable therefor, and the court must, when motion is made, allow the action to be continued against his representative or its receiver, respectively.

Also, to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the claim of $15,000 of James J. O'Brien, an ex-policeman, who was tried for assaulting a peddler whom he was arresting and acquitted. O'Brien, who is a Republican, claims that the Corporation Counsel failed to defend him and he was forced to pay a lawyer himself.

Also a bill amending the election law by providing that political parties entitled to file certificates of nominations of candidates may appoint not more than two watchers to attend any meeting or meetings of inspectors for an election district in cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more held for the enrollment of the voters thereof.

NEGRO ATTACKS A TEACHER.

Victim with Her Throat Cut Runs Half a Mile for Aid.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 25.—Ida Finklestein, aged twenty years, a school teacher, while walking through a lonely strip of wood late to-day on the way from the school house three miles east of Terre Haute, was attacked by an unknown negro, who shot her in the back of the head and cut her throat, severing the windpipe.

After the dastardly attack Miss Finklestein, with the blood streaming from her wounds, ran for a half mile to a farmhouse and fell unconscious on the doorsteps. She is not expected to live.

Officers and men, who have a fairly good description of the negro, are searching the country east of the city. A lynching may result if the negro can be caught.

Kennedy to be Tried Again.

Samuel J. Kennedy, twice tried for the murder of Dolly Reynolds, in August, 1898, will face a third jury within a few weeks. District Attorney Philbin, after looking over the evidence in the case, decided that he had no alternative but to put the case on trial again. Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Deputy Assistant O'Connor were assigned to prosecute. Mr. McIntyre insisted yesterday that the jury stood seven to five for conviction when the last ballot was taken in the second trial last week.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY POLLUTED

Kings County Medical Society Gives Result of Investigation.

Sanitary Patrol of Watershed and Erection of Sand Filtration Plant Urged to Avert Typhoid Outbreak.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Kings yesterday the Committee on Public Health, composed of Dr. E. H. Bartley, Chairman; Dr. E. Taylor Emery, and Dr. J. H. Raymond, presented a report of their investigation of the sanitary aspect of the water supply of the Borough of Brooklyn. The conclusions reached were as follows:

An examination of the reports, papers, and records of analysis show that the Brooklyn water supply is primarily a good, clean water of excellent character. It is obtained from two sources, open surface ponds and streams and driven wells.

All the analytical results show that the western end of the system is undoubtedly polluted, and that the eastern end is comparatively free from contamination. The degree of pollution increases gradually from east to west, until at Springfield and at Baisley's ponds it reaches its maximum. These two sources of supply have become so manifestly dangerous that we are informed by the Department of Water Supply that they have been shut off from use.

The results of the examinations made in 1897, 1898, and 1899 all agree in the fact that Brooklyn water contains the bacillus coli communis, a bacillus inhabiting the intestinal canal of both man and many of the domestic animals. Sixty-two per cent. of the samples examined in 1898 contain the colon bacillus. In 1899 37 per cent. of the samples examined contained this bacillus. The largest per cent. of samples containing this bacillus were collected in the months of March, April, and May. This shows that the drainages from cow stables, horse stables, and privy vaults find their way into the supply.

It is evident from the reports of the experts that the Department of Water Supply knows which sources of our supply are polluted and which are pure. In a recent interview, published in the daily press of January 4, 1901, we are assured by Commissioner Dalton that the new main being laid from the Milburn Pumping Station to Ridgewood will relieve Brooklyn from the danger of a water famine. It will not, however, relieve this borough from the dangers of the pollution of the water. Sooner or later we may have an infection of our water supply with typhoid fever stools, the possibility of which ought to make us shudder. The present death rate from typhoid fever is not indicative of such infection, which, in view of the present possibilities, is a cause for gratification.

The deaths from this fever during the years from 1890 to 1898 averaged 17.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, which compares favorably with other American cities. The lowest death rate was 14.5 per 100,000, in 1896, and the highest was 22.6 in 1899. In 1897 the death rate was 14.9 per 100,000, while in 1898 it was 22.6. In 1897 Dr. Hill found the colon bacillus in 10 per cent. of the samples, while in 1898 Dr. Whipple, biologist of the Department of Water Supply, found this bacillus in 62 per cent. of the samples examined.

So far as these figures go, they would indicate that the water may have received in 1898 a small amount of infective material. At any rate, the possibility and even probability of such infection is by no means remote, and the committee feel that it is the duty of this society to use its influence to avert such a calamity. In this connection, attention is called to the fact that the sanitary patrol of the water-shed in 1897 was the means of preventing the infection of two of the feeders of ponds from which a part of our supply is taken, by the stools of two typhoid fever patients.

This sanitary patrol of our water-shed has been discontinued since Jan. 1, 1898, although the charter of the city, (Section 1,109, Eagle edition,) makes it the duty of the Health Department to exercise "the necessary sanitary supervision of the purity and wholesomeness of the water supply and the sources thereof for the City of New York."

All competent authorities agree that the constant sanitary inspection of the sources of water supply, with power to prosecute for violations of existing laws as to pollution of streams, together with sand filtration, is the only means by which a pure and safe water supply can be obtained for large cities.

The committee offered for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this society recognizes that certain sources of the water supply of the Borough of Brooklyn are a menace to the public health;

Resolved, That this society urges upon the Department of Health and the Department of Water Supply the necessity of the sanitary patrol of the whole water shed, as provided for by the charter of the city;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this society that the early construction of a sand filtration plant for the filtration of all our supply is necessary for the protection of the public health.

The report was received and the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

BROOKLYN'S WATER FAMINE.

Bushwick Avenue Main to be Shut Down To-day Till Rain Brings Relief.

On account of the inadequate supply of water to meet the demands of Brooklyn consumers, the large Bushwick Avenue main will be temporarily shut down to-day. This action was taken on the advice of the engineers, who said that the reservoir supplying the main was very low. It will not only deprive thousands of households of their usual daily supply of water, but many breweries will be affected, besides dozens of other industries. Nearly all the large breweries in Brooklyn are situated in that section of the city. Most of them, however, have their own wells from which they can pump their water.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply William H. Moffett said that the shutting off of the main would affect all the industries to the north of Broadway, but efforts would be made to supply them from other mains. The main will remain closed until the reservoir is replenished by rain.

Pumping Station for New Reservoir.

Plans were submitted at the Department of Buildings yesterday by Architect George W. Birdsall for a one-story stone and brick high-service pumping station for the new Jerome Park Reservoir, to be erected by the city, at an estimated cost of $175,000. The station, which will have a frontage of 413 feet and a depth of 54 feet, will be built on Jerome Avenue, between the Mosholu Parkway and Van Cortlandt Avenue.

DAVIS' TRIAL NEARING THE END.

Physicians Give Contradictory Testimony in Case of Bellevue Nurse Accused of Killing Hilliard.

The case of Jesse R. Davis, the Bellevue Hospital nurse charged with the killing of Louis H. Hilliard, an insane patient, in December last, will go to the jury to-day or to-morrow. Francis Wellman, of counsel for Davis, Dean, and Marshall, rested his case yesterday after adducing testimony to contradict Coroner's Physician Donlin. The State will call several witnesses in rebuttal, and the summing up will then begin.

Dr. Herman Biggs, pathologist of the Health Department called to the stand yesterday, declared that Dr. Donlin's opinion that Hilliard had died of strangulation was unjustified.

"Fracture of the hyoid bone is a serious injury only because of the complications that might result therefrom," said Dr. Biggs. "Oedema of the lungs, as was found in Hilliard's case, precludes the possibility of strangulation as the direct cause of death. The only logical conclusion to be drawn from the condition of Hilliard's body, as shown by the autopsy, was that death was caused by dilation of the heart. The autopsy showed that weak heart had been superinduced by alcoholism. The struggle with the nurses might easily have killed the patient while his heart was in such an exhausted condition."

"Would you not consider the breaking of the hyoid bone an all-important piece of evidence in determining the cause of death?" asked Mr. Pierce, cross-examining.

"The history of this case as you have given it, I take to be absolutely incompatible with the findings of the autopsy," replied Dr. Biggs.

Mr. Wellman announced that he would not call alienists to refute the testimony of the insane witnesses, but would leave the determination of the credence to be attached to their testimony entirely to the jury.

Dr. Otto H. Schultz, a pathologist and Professor of Pathology at the New York University, testified that the use of a sheet in accomplishing strangulation would leave unmistakable traces of its use. In twenty-one cases of strangulation, he said, he had found only one fractured hyoid bone.

Dr. Robert Weir, a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was called by the prosecution in rebuttal and asked if from his understanding of the death of Hilliard he could say haw the hyoid bone was broken. Dr. Weir replied that it was probably done by the action of the sheet on the man's neck.

"There are many instances of death through strangulation," said the witness, "that leave no traces."

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ANTI-VICE EXTORTION SCHEME EXPOSED

Many Saloon Keepers Said to Have Been Victimized.

"Detective Agency" and an "Anti-Vice Society" Figure in It—Four Accused Men Under Arrest.

Charged with extortion, Etienne Bayer, formerly a wardman in the "Red Light" District, now President of "Bayer's International Detective Agency" and "agent" of the "New York Anti-Vice Society," with Louis Levene, a lawyer; Louis Gampel, a barber, and Julius Bayer, the ex-detective's son, were held in $1,500 bail for further examination by Magistrate Hogan, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, when arraigned by Central Office Detectives Collins, Murphy, and Cooney.

The police and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Skidmore, who has the case in charge, think that in the four prisoners they have captured the combination about which much complaint has been made by saloon keepers and others that the men were attempting to extort money by threats of proceeding against them for keeping alleged disorderly houses and for alleged violations of the excise law. Among those from whom it was attempted to extort money, Mr. Skidmore says, was James W. Pringle, the present Foreman of the Grand Jury. Foreman Pringle did not allow himself to be taken in.

The complainant in the case is Edward H. Alcott, a saloon keeper, of 141 East Seventeenth Street. He alleges that the men extorted $100 from him by threatening to have his license revoked for keeping a disorderly house. Alcott reported the matter to Magistrate Hogan some days ago, and the latter turned the matter over to District Attorney Philbin for investigation. The arrest of the four men at Capt. Titus's instance followed.

Alcott says that on Dec. 24 last he was served with an order to show cause, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Dugro, why his license should not be revoked. From the Bayers, he further states, he received an intimation that $300 would satisfactorily settle the matter. The amount was subsequently reduced to $150. Alcott swore that he was instructed by the younger Bayer to place the money in an envelope and give it to the barber in the third chair at 525 Broadway. Placing a hundred-dollar bill in an envelope, Alcott did as he was told. Gampel he identified as the man who took the envelope. Gampel, he says, placed it with several others in a pile in front of him.

Samuel Coler, Alcott's manager, testified in court yesterday that the elder Bayer had called at the saloon on last election night and asked why no attention had been paid to three letters from the Anti-Vice Society. These letters, said Coler, demanded money to prevent the revocation of the liquor license. The next day, according to his story, Coler went to Bayer's office, and there was told by Louis Levene that the matter could be settled for $150. Levene's name, he said, appeared on the order to show cause before Justice Dugro. The next day, Coler says, he pawned his watch to get the $100 which was left at the barber's shop as agreed upon. Young Bayer called in reference to the remaining $50 some time later.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Kidmore said that the number of saloon keepers victimized would probably amount to twenty or more.

In the offices of the detective agency at 320 Broadway was found a number of petitions to the Supre

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THE PORTO RICAN CUSTOMS.

That was not only an interesting point that was raised by Senator MORGAN yesterday against the proposal of Senator FORAKER that the revenues from customs collected in this country on imports from Porto Rico shall be forthwith expended for the use and benefit of Porto Rico itself. It is a conclusive point. We must cover all our revenue into the Treasury before we can appropriate any of it out. The only wonder is that this point should not have been raised during all the discussion in Congress last year.

It concerns what may almost be called the personal honor of the Administration that the revenue derived from Porto Rican commerce should inure to the benefit of Porto Rico. When the Porto Rican tariff was first proposed, a considerable number of American citizens took the ground that to tax these innocent and friendly islanders for their innocence and their friendliness would be an act of the grossest perfidy and bad faith. This Journal took that view. The President took that view. On the other hand, it was argued that to plead the essential right of Porto Rico to be treated as an integral part of the United States would be to make a "bad precedent." There were other dependencies of the United States, it was pleaded, which would take advantage of such a precedent to make trouble for us. The President's own course in the matter could with difficulty be defended upon the ground of strict honesty and fair dealing. Having begun by asserting that "plain duty" required us to make a strict zollverein between Porto Rico and ourselves, he brought up by assenting to the proposition, asserted by all the special organs of the Administration, that it did not make any practical difference, since all the revenue derived from Porto Rico, at either end, was to be returned to Porto Rico. To secure the return of the money to Porto Rico was evidently the purpose of Senator FORAKER'S amendment. And against this is the very plain and lawyerlike objection of the Senator from Alabama, that evidently this thing cannot be constitutionally done, that the money must be in the Treasury before Congress can vote it out.

Now, the decent treatment of the Porto Ricans, those friendly people who have hailed us as deliverers, and who have never added a feather's weight to our troubles, is, as the President said a year and a half ago, our "plain duty." If we do not give them absolute free trade, we must give them "something equally as good." The well-meant effort of the Senator from Ohio is inadmissible, as the Senator from Alabama has so clearly shown. Congress must devise some other means of reaching the desired end. But we absolutely must reach the end. Otherwise we shall stand convicted of a scandalous and damning breach of National faith.

THE CUBAN TERMS.

Whether the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill reported by Senator PLATT of Connecticut shall be adopted or not, the formulation of the terms and conditions upon which we are willing to intrust the Government of Cuba to its own people is timely and advantageous for the information of the public here and in Havana. It is to be hoped that the amendment will be made effective by enactment, not only because it is a meritorious and sensible statement of the views of this Government, a declaration of the foundation principles of Cuban relations which National interest and policy require us to assert, but because this present disposition of a matter which Congress is not yet prepared to discuss will remove the necessity for an extra session. Following the example of the Spooner resolution in respect to the Philippines, it vests the President with the power and discretion to withdraw our forces from Cuba as soon as our obligations under the treaty have been fulfilled and the purposes of our occupation accomplished. It would now be quite impossible to fix a date when as of right the Cuban people should take their place as a new nation under their own Constitution. Evil consequences will be averted by the adoption of a plan that permits that date to be determined by the facts of the case.

Readers of THE TIMES have been made familiar with the engagements which, in the judgment of this journal, the Cuban people must be asked to make for their own protection and our own safety. We find them set forth in the seven articles of the Platt amendment, of which only the sixth, relating to the Isle of Pines, contains a new principle. In asking that that island be excepted from the operation of the Cuban Constitution, its status to be determined by future treaty, the authors of the amendment proceed, we suppose, upon the assumption that the Isle of Pines, being nowhere mentioned in the treaty, or, if our information is correct, in the discussions of the Peace Conference, is to be considered either as one of the "other islands" ceded to this country along with Porto Rico; or that it is not an integral part of Cuba and may therefore be politically detached. As the island has always been under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Havana as a part of that province, it is safe to conclude that the Government contemplates taking it only by purchase. It does not appear that it could be lawfully taken in any other way.

The other sections of the amendment present the minimum of our demands for reasonable safeguards against future trouble. We ask that Cuba shall consider her interests and our own by entering into no treaty that would either impair her independence or permit foreign powers to obtain a lodgment on her soil for colonies or by military occupation; that the credit of the island shall not be pledged beyond its capacity to pay interest and principal out of the surplus of ordinary revenues; that she shall accord to this Government the right to intervene for the preservation of her independence and the maintenance of a capable and stable Government; that acts done and rights acquired during our military occupation shall be ratified and protected; that the new Government shall carry out plans already devised for the sanitation of the island; that for the protection of Cuba and for our own defense naval or coaling stations shall be leased or sold to us, and that these conditions shall be embodied in a permanent treaty.

The Cubans may and probably will be disinclined to accept all these stipulations. It is difficult to see how our obligations under the treaty can be fulfilled or our peace and safety be assured by anything less. They may insist that the conditions impair their independence. But the most that we ask is that Cuba shall recognize by treaty rights which we hold and should always exercise under the supreme law of self-preservation. Neither the Cuban Constitution nor the Teller resolution can in the least impair our right of forcible intervention in Cuba for the repulse of assaults or the suppression of disorders that imperil our peace. Spain was sovereign in Cuba, but we intervened to put a stop to intolerable tumults. Cuba can be no more than sovereign, treaty or no treaty; and she may be sure that we shall assert our right of self-protection whether or not she formally concedes to us the right to do it. We possess the right anyway. She loses nothing by giving it formal expression. She gains, on the contrary, by acquiring for herself the right to call upon her powerful friend and neighbor to protect her whenever she may be in peril.

We seek nothing that is inconsistent with her independence, with her sovereignty, with her good and her safety.

SENATOR ELSBERG'S SCHOOL BILL.

The School bill which Senator ELSBERG introduced a fortnight since is, as we understand it, intended to embody the portions of the Charter Revision Commission's recommendations which relate to the reorganization of the School Boards, while retaining the best features of the Davis bill, which the Charter Commission proposed to repeal. To both these general objects THE TIMES has given its approval from time to time, and we sincerely trust that a measure may be perfected in the Legislature which will satisfactorily deal with them.

There is no doubt that the reorganization of the School Boards in the direction of more concentration of power and responsibility, as proposed by the Charter Commission, is in the interest of the whole school system, and is necessary to secure the application of as high a standard in the city as is attained in other cities of far less importance and resources. The opposition to this reorganization in the past has originated in Brooklyn, where the old system of local committees has a certain number of attached supporters. But the sentiment in this direction in Brooklyn has changed greatly within the past two years. It was much weakened by the passage of the Davis bill, which gave to the teachers the security that they had previously thought they might get through a return to the old system, and the Brooklyn teachers are largely in favor of the general objects of the Elsberg bill. Certainly there is no portion of the city in which the principles of that bill would be productive of better results, or where their application is more essential than in that borough.

The Elsberg bill, as we have said, retains the best features of the Davis bill. That there were defects in the latter and that it was loosely drawn is admitted by its friends, and has been demonstrated by experience. But its principle was sound. We presume that the recommendation for its absolute repeal made by the Charter Commission was due in great part to the laudable desire to accomplish economy, and it is not denied that the appropriation of four mills of the annual tax yields a very large sum. In the bill of Senator ELSBERG this objection is met in two ways. In the first place, the other employés of the Board of Education are to be paid from the general fund created by the 4 mills tax. In the second place, whatever part of one year's tax is not expended is to be deducted from the amount to be raised the next year. In this way, while the revenue for the schools is made absolutely certain, the amount actually expended is determined by the Board of Education. The specific distribution of the salary appropriation is also left in the Elsberg bill much more to the board within the maximum and minimum rates fixed by the bill.

There is no doubt that the excellent provisions of the Charter Revision Commission with reference to the government of the schools and the management of the general system are seriously imperiled by the proposed absolute repeal of the Davis law. Senator ELSBERG'S proposition to secure the former while retaining the latter is in the right line, and we hope that it may succeed.

THE UNITED STATES TAKES FIRST PLACE.

Statistics given in a Washington dispatch to The Tribune show that for the calendar year 1900 the exports of domestic products of the United States were greater than those of any other nation. The relative rank of the other great commercial nations is shown in the following brief table:

United States	$1,453,013,659
United Kingdom	1,418,348,000
Germany	1,050,611,000
France	787,060,000

This table, of course, takes no note of the re-export trade, which, in the case of the United Kingdom, is large. The change in the order of the various nations in the matter of domestic exports is, however, sufficiently significant. It is particularly so when we notice the rate of increase in the trade of the three principal competitors. A quarter of a century ago the exports of the United States were less than $500,000,000; they are now nearly thrice that amount, the actual increase being 192 per cent. In 1875 the domestic exports of Germany were a little over $600,000,000, and the increase has been 72 per cent. During the same period the domestic exports of the United Kingdom have advanced from a little less than $1,100,000,000, and the rate of advance has been 34 per cent. The trade of France in the meantime has remained almost exactly stationary.

One noteworthy feature of the record of domestic exports is that the most marked advance has taken place in all three countries since 1896. Previous to that time, with some not great fluctuations, the trade of the United Kingdom remained substantially at the same level. In the case of the United States and of Germany about one-half of the total increase has taken place in the last four years. This is shown by the following table:

Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.
1875...	$1,087,497,000	$607,000,000	$497,263,737
1896...	1,168,671,000	857,745,000	986,850,080
1897...	1,139,882,000	884,486,000	1,079,834,296
1898...	1,135,642,000	894,063,000	1,233,504,828
1899...	1,287,971,039	1,001,278,000	1,253,466,000
1900...	1,418,348,000	1,050,611,000	1,453,013,659

Here it will be seen that the advance in domestic exports for the United Kingdom has been in the last four years about 20 per cent., for Germany 23 per cent., and for the United States 45 per cent., or, taking the actual advance in amounts, it has been for the United Kingdom $249,000,000, for Germany $216,000,000, and for the United States $466,000,000. In whatever way the comparison is made the result is extremely encouraging for our own country.

ELECTRICAL TRACTION FOR SUBURBAN TRAINS.

A great many thousands of people will welcome the announcement that the management of the New York and Hudson River Railroad has practically decided to move its suburban trains by electricity. No such announcement, so far as we are aware, has been made on behalf of the Harlem and the New Haven and Hartford Roads, but it may be assumed that so radical a departure from established habit on the part of the Hudson River management will compel the other roads using the Grand Central Station to abandon locomotives and move their trains by electricity. The third-rail system is said to be the one which is regarded with most favor, the experiments with hot water and compressed air motors not having given results sufficiently satisfactory to warrant their adoption. If the other roads using the Park Avenue tunnel should hesitate to follow the example of the Hudson River Directory, we do not think it would be long before the present tunnel conditions would be held to constitute a nuisance dangerous to life and detrimental to health.

Assuming that this announcement is made in good faith, those who enter and leave New York by the north and east may be congratulated that what THE TIMES has done for the amelioration of their discomforts in calling attention, with all proper emphasis, to the evils of a tunnel charged with mephitic and stifling gases, has not been without results. We cannot, however, congratulate the management of the roads to be benefited upon their lack of enterprise in neglecting so important an improvement until it was forced by the irresistible pressure of public opinion. For years the development of the beautiful residential district between New York and Sing Sing, and for an equal distance east—say, as far as Stamford—has been retarded by the discomforts of the journey to and fro for those who had to make it regularly, or even frequently. Scarcely tolerable when the tunnel was first built, the difficulty has been emphasized by the steady increase of traffic, until it has become quite intolerable. It is good business policy, sometimes, to be sure that the best possible system has been secured before adopting any; but in the case of railroads with enormously valuable franchises and a steadily growing business, it pays to do the best you can always and change for something better as soon as the way is open.

None of the railroads using the Grand Central Station is properly an object of public sympathy. These roads are among the most profitable in the United States, and it would have paid them many fold to have spent money liberally to convince the public that their managements were really desirous of making their roads as comfortable as the state of the art permitted. On the contrary, they have waited for more enterprising managements to solve their problems for them, and probably would not now make the advantageous change if it were not that it promised an economy. However, it is not worth while to quarrel with an improvement because it is postponed until public patience is worn out. To get it at all is a cause for thankfulness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

—For some time after the publication of The Star of Hope began in Sing Sing Prison we took quite frequent occasion to express an appreciation at once cordial and surprised of the paper's general excellence, but after a while doubts as to the wisdom of giving to convicted criminals an opportunity to pose as the unfortunate victims of economic and social wrongs grew stronger and stronger in our minds, and of late we have left to others the task of praising the literary productions of the jailbirds. Accompanying these doubts from the very beginning was a suspicion that at least a part both of the prose and the poetry in The Star of Hope had been either adapted or stolen outright from the works of authors who, whatever their sins, had managed to remain outside of stone walls except when they went within them voluntarily, but it must be confessed that we never lighted upon any clear evidence of gross plagiarism. The Chicago Times-Herald, which has a professional poet on its staff, has been more—shall we say successful?—in the detection of literary theft, and it calls attention to the fact that a stirring poem entitled "The Fireman," though recently published in The Star of Hope over the signature "Clinton 4,715," is a reproduction, letter for letter, word for word, and line for line, of verses written by ROBERT T. CONRAD. Not many people are familiar with the writings of Judge CONRAD, but we can assure those who never heard of him that he does not now and never did wear a number in Clinton or any other prison. He was a talented Philadelphia lawyer, who died in 1858, after making something more than a local reputation in both politics and literature. He wrote, among other things, the tragedy "Aylmere," in which EDWIN FORREST long played the part of Jack Cade. That the editor of the prison paper should have been fooled into reprinting as original an old poem by Judge CONRAD is no great matter, as such accidents happen in the best regulated offices, but it should put him very thoroughly on his guard against the wiles to be expected from his peculiar contributors, and it furnishes some justification for our own impression that much of the matter in The Star of Hope simply could not have been written by the class of people that tends naturally toward State prison.

—One of our enterprising neighbors, by the exercise of arts upon the qualities of which we are not in a position to pass any opinion, has secured and published certain official papers which will, we fear, have a tendency to increase, rather than decrease, the inclination of the general public to criticise Rear Admiral SAMPSON. It seems that one CHARLES MORGAN, a gunner who had served under the Admiral, wrote to him, asking the exercise of his influence toward securing promotion to the rank of Ensign—that is, from warrant officer to commissioned officer—under a law providing for such promotions, now before Congress. It was a manly and modest letter, entirely creditable to the man who wrote it, and it revealed an ambition founded on character and competency that is calculated to win the instant favor of the average American. It did not win the favor of Admiral SAMPSON; instead, it excited his strenuous opposition, and he sent the document to the Navy Department, bearing a long indorsement, in which he argued strongly against the advancement of any warrant officer to a grade that would give him social equality with the present holders of commissions in the navy. Admiral SAMPSON admitted that this particular gunner was a man of ability and that "as an Ensign he would probably compare favorably, both professionally and in personal conduct and bearing, with other officers of that grade, so far as his technical education would permit," but, to be brief, the warrant officers as a class have not had social advantages, they are not refined, and therefore they could not worthily perform the task of representing the country abroad, which is an essential function of naval officers in time of peace. That there is an element of truth in this reasoning need not be denied by any except the most reckless demagogues, and yet it does seem as though any other officer than Admiral SAMPSON would have trusted the Secretary of the Navy to open the upward road only to those able to travel it safely. In the army men have risen from the ranks to the very highest positions without humiliating the Nation at home or abroad, in peace or war. We do not grant or withhold the title of "gentleman" because of what a man's father was or did, and we do not regard the early lack of social advantages as precluding the acquirement and exhibition of good manners. Admiral SAMPSON is destined to hear no small amount of savage criticism in the next few weeks, and his attempt to crush the ambition of others will not conduce to the attainment of his own.

—British contentment with the latest dispatches from South Africa is more than a little hard to understand. Gen. DE WET seems to have been turned from his purpose, if his purpose was the occupation as well as the invasion of territory belonging to Cape Colony, but he has not been forced into a regular battle involving the definite defeat of one or the other army engaged. He has been repulsed rather than beaten, and whether the present scattering of his forces is the result of his own inclinations or is due to the compulsion of Gen. KITCHENER'S subordinates is a question not to be decided from the information now at hand. Certainly the Boer commander has not met the fate of Gen. CRONJE—he has not been captured, and he is in no instant danger of exile to St. Helena or Ceylon. If successful self-defense were the object of the British operations the situation might well be a pleasing one to the followers of the red flag, but for them failure to conquer is almost as humiliating as to be conquered. For some reason or other, the KITCHENER of South Africa has not demonstrated his identity with the KITCHENER of the Soudan as clearly as was expected. Titles and wealth, more than once before now, have had marked effects in making great soldiers less hungry for toil and danger. NAPOLEON was better served by his Generals than by his Marshals.

—Under a recent decision of the Massachusetts State Railroad Commissioners the street railway companies of Boston must equip all their cars in Winter with "vestibules" for the protection of their motormen. A law to this effect is already in force throughout the rest of the State, but hitherto the Commissioners, in exercise of the discretion given to them, have allowed Boston to be an exception. The companies there claimed that, in narrow and crowded streets, accidents would be sure to follow if the motormen were prevented from seeing and hearing as well as they can see and hear on an open platform, and the questioning of experts in other cities resulted in the gathering of confusingly contradictory opinions as to the amount of interference due to the "vestibules." It was regarded as significant, however, that the number of vestibuled street cars is steadily increasing in all parts of the country, and no cases were found where the companies using them had been forced by the increased number of accidents to return to the older form of construction. This moved the Commissioners to bring Boston under the general rule of the State. The companies have until Jan. 1, 1905, however, in which to make the change in their cars, and the board has promised to reverse its decision if experience should prove the unwisdom or danger of the change. Meanwhile New York's motormen continue to face the storms without protection. To be sure, New York weather isn't Boston weather, but it is trying enough at times.

TO A TEACHER'S MEMORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of John Hays Myers is a melancholy event in the lives of hundreds of young men and women in this city and elsewhere who passed their childhood in the old brick Grammar School No. 63, of which he was for many years the Principal.

The boyhood of the writer fell in those pleasant days, when old No. 63, with its ample lawns and playgrounds, had for neighbors only the stately standards of the Bathgate farm, whose meadows undulated for half a mile or more on either side, north and south, along Third Avenue, and over eastward to the tract of timberland that reached almost to West Farms. There were, I suppose, about a couple of hundred young people at the school in those days, about half of whom came into contact with the Principal. Over them he reigned, for them he was almost the sole embodiment of authority. The laws of our little world sanctioned at home, proceeded from his office. There also our misdemeanors were tried on appeal, and he it was who meted out our punishment or let us off scot free, as he often did, to the disgust of our teachers.

I cannot tell all the thousand and one ways in which he got stamped on the juvenile brains and souls that were under his care, this strong, firm, kindly gentleman; his insight, his modesty, his genuine Americanism, his solid common sense, his love of fun, and acute sense of the ridiculous. We did not then, of course, think much about his virtues, except that we understood in a vague sort of way that "Myers was all right." But his influence was not limited to the school days. We found it with us in the later vicissitudes, proving him as strong to rule men as boys. And when one considers that to rule one's self is the condition precedent to ruling others, and that he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city, one can readily understand what kind of man was John Hays Myers.

I believe it is our country's blessing that such men are not rare. I don't know what would become of us if they were. It is only once in a great while that one of them gets a chance and becomes famous. It is easy in this big city when nothing protrudes, for such a man to slip away unnoticed, as a pebble drops into the sea.

H. M. C., Class of 1889.

New York Law School, Feb. 23, 1901.

WOMAN'S REPLY TO MALE CRITICS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So the periodical complaint of woman, her appearance, her dress, and her general deceitfulness and desire to appear something she is not has begun again. This complaint dates back several centuries, for we read of one man in 1700 who in his arraignment of the fair sex quotes the following, as at that time an old satire:

Thus finished in taste, as on her you gaze,
You may take the dear charmer for life.
But never undress her, for out of her stays
You'll find you have lost your wife.

I would suggest that the men, "An Artist" and "H. A. C." among them, might do well to study their own sex a little and see if their appearance cannot be improved upon. Is long hair hanging about the eyes such a vast improvement on woman's hairdressing? And round shoulders with a slouching walk so much more admirable than the erect carriage with head and shoulders well thrown back of your sister woman?

Certainly man cannot be accused of covering up the defects in his features, because fashion decrees that every man must wear a cleanly shaven face, but to the other sex it looks like a wanton waste of the good material with which nature has provided him for hiding defects and heightening charms.

As for paddings and devices for covering the defects of one's figure, what man would employ a tailor who allowed one shoulder of his coat to fall limp and hollow or one shoulder blade to protrude without an effort to pad them into symmetry, because he must be left absolutely as nature had made him lest his future wife should come to a terrible awakening.

That old, old story of tight shoes is worn entirely threadbare, and the tight shoe is not to be found on the woman of to-day any more than on the man.

In fact, the daintiness and beauty of a woman's foot can no longer be sung; her present ambition is to have it as much like that of her brother as possible, and nothing could be much uglier.

Again, poor woman is held responsible for a man's manners and morals. Well—granted, perhaps. But it isn't her dress or appearance that is responsible for the lack of courteous manners in man.

I hear that even the Baltimore men are beginning to allow women to stand in the cars. Is it that so many young women will accept and overlook discourtesies because they see that those who are too self-respecting to stand and talk to a man who remains seated, or to overlook numberless similar discourtesies, are the ones who go without escorts and partners?

Oh, man, "Take the beam out of thine own eye."

S. L. S.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 23, 1901.

TAX REFORM SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of tax reformers throughout the country is just now centred upon the State of Colorado.

A very important document has recently been published containing the report of the commission appointed by the Senate in March, 1899, to investigate the defects in existing tax laws and to recommend a "just, wise, and complete remedy." They were also specially instructed to study the tax laws of New Zealand and Australia, which was accomplished in the Winter of 1899 and 1900 by James W. Bucklin, one of the Commissioners, at his own expense.

The first edition of 1,000 copies is exhausted, and the demand from all over the civilized world has been so great that another edition of 20,000 copies has been printed, a copy of which can be obtained upon application to Mr. Bucklin, Denver, Col., who in connection with two other State Senators, comprised the commission.

The report contains much valuable information, and legislators and tax assessors in particular should not fail to procure a copy and study it carefully.

The Commissioners lay bare the unjust and inequitable tax methods that prevail throughout the country, and relate how similar methods formerly in operation in the Antipodes have been discarded by the people and a "land value" tax adopted instead. This is not Henry George's "single tax," as it amounts to only 2 cents on every $5 of land value—exclusive of improvements—but under this system, the withholding of large tracts of valuable land from use for speculative purposes has been stopped, and those countries are constantly increasing in prosperity.

The adoption of a similar tax is strongly urged for local purposes in Colorado by the commission. This, however, will require a Constitutional amendment which can be secured by the passage of a bill granting local option, or home rule in taxation, a recommendation for such a bill being also embodied in the report. In 1896 a Local Option bill passed the Lower House through Senator Bucklin's efforts, but it was defeated in the Senate, although now it is believed that the chances for its passage are almost certain, and that Colorado will be the first State in the Union to lead the procession for genuine tax reform.

It is well known that, among other States local option in taxation has been defeated time and again in the New York Legislature, which proves, better than a chemical analysis possibly could, that the members who voted against it are men with brains of sawdust.

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, Feb. 23, 1901.

MORTGAGE TAX BILL CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that the old idea of taxing all mortgages in this State at one-half of 1 per cent., no matter how or where they may be held, has been revived in the Legislature. The bill, as I understand it, requires the mortgagor to pay the tax directly to the State, deducting the amount from the interest payable to the mortgagee. It is difficult to discuss seriously the taxation of mortgages in any way, as such taxation must always be simply a retaxation of property which has already paid as real estate. Every schoolboy knows that, but it seems quite impossible to beat the idea into the heads of the kind of "statesmen" that result from universal suffrage.

The present bill, however, appears to be particularly stupid as well as wicked.

If the notion of the Legislature that the holder of the mortgage pays the tax were correct, the law would, of course, be wholly invalid as against non-residents, and as applied to savings banks and insurance companies would be in direct contradiction of the present laws exempting such corporations. But every educated man knows that no matter how such tax is to be collected, it is the real estate owners, and they only, who would pay it in the end, and that thus another load would be imposed upon that oppressed class. Such a result would be as certain and inevitable as the law of gravity.

Moreover, this additional tax would fall upon those real estate owners who are the least able to pay. The rich, who have no mortgages on their lands, would pay merely the ordinary tax, while the poor, who have been compelled to borrow in order to build their homes, would pay the same tax as the others and also this additional tax on their mortgages.

Shame on such legislation! Happily, if the bill be passed, the consequences must fall on the farmers as well as on us city people, and our Republican friends may hear from the former class at the next election.

W.

New York, Feb. 23, 1901.

THE SCRIPTURES THE GUIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "An Old Man in Doubt," which appeared in the issue of your excellent paper of the 18th inst., interested me very much, as I am an old man myself, but had all my doubts resolved thirty-nine years ago by the simple acceptance of Jesus Christ as my Saviour, who, in answer to my anxious seeking, manifested Himself to my soul, at a time when nothing else could have given me peace. Even the Scriptures, in which I firmly believed, could give me no peace at that time, my distress was so great.

This "Old Man in Doubt" tells us that "he found but little satisfaction" in reading Voltaire, Renan, Comte, &c., and I do not wonder, for what were they but men, whose experience, wisdom, or qualification to answer the supreme question: "If a man die, shall he live again?" was no greater than his own. Why have recourse to such "blind guides," whose best answer is: "We don't know"?

There is one who claims to know, but, although "An Old Man in Doubt" has "read the Bible diligently," he does not tell us that he ever put his claims to the proof, or ever had recourse to Him. Why? These agnostics, as they delight to call themselves, did not claim to know anything about this paramount question, and the only being in the universe that did claim to know all about it, he never thought of applying to. This to me is a marvelous thing. So sensible a man as he, widely read and acquainted with the Scriptures, could not possibly have committed so radical a blunder had not Satan thrown athwart his quest for knowledge the "clashing sects," "religious dogmas," "conflicting creeds," and "conflicting commentators," chiefly on account of which he has been kept in the dark!

But in spite of all these difficulties, did it never occur to him that if the Almighty ever did reveal Himself to mankind, it would naturally be to the comprehension of the meanest intellect, rather than to the philosopher and scholar, inasmuch as "He is the Father of all men, especially of those who believe."? Hence the Scriptures declare: "For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching (the Gospel) to save them that believe." Now it is not possible for all men to be wise, or learned, or even good, but it is possible for all men to "believe," and herein is the wisdom of God made manifest, "that He might have mercy upon all." If, then, the majority of mankind remain unbelievers, it is their own fault, wherever the Gospel has been preached.

To one so well acquainted with the Scriptures I need not give the chapter and verse, but, if Jesus is to be believed, He has said: "I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me." Again He says: "I am the light of the world; he that believeth in Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." But it is as repentant sinners that we must come to Him "who, His own self, bore our sins in His own body on the tree." "Who died for us, and rose again."

Hear the testimony of John the Baptist: "Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world." And "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him."

AN OLD BELIEVER.

New York, Feb. 25, 1901.

The Question of Immortality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that the article in THE TIMES of Feb. 22, from "An Old Man in Doubt," has called forth several very prompt and mostly interesting responses in the Sunday TIMES, for which I am thankful.

The day of theological controversy has about passed away. It seems to have exhausted itself. It was in the drift of evolution like everything else, and its terrible history of bloodshed, bigotry, heresy, and superstition has slowly but surely receded before the reign of reason, science, and law. I am thankful that I have been permitted to greet the dawn of the new century, and, although I cannot remain here much longer, and shall not, in all probability, live to realize a hope and prophecy which I have long cherished, that religion and science in God's time will together solve the supreme problem, "If a man die, shall he live again?" I cannot quite agree with your correspondent, "T. C.," who says: "I acknowledge that I think the creed of any Church utterly fails to throw any certain light on the nature and condition of a disembodied spirit, and, in the nature of the case, it must ever be so."

All things are possible. I have seen some remarkable phenomena for several years past, some in my own family, which I am compelled to accept as proceeding from supra-mundane sources. I am neither a scientist nor a philosopher, but common sense goes for something. I am inclined to believe amid all the blind credulity and chaff of the various phases of spiritism and kindred psychical phenomena that there are possibly some grains of truth which may eventually lead to a scientific demonstration of the momentous questions of "If a man die, shall he live again, and where and how?"

AN OLD MAN IN DOUBT.

Brooklyn, Feb. 24, 1901.

The Things That Are Caesar's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The words of the Rev. Alfred E. Myers of the Marble Collegiate Church hardly prove his contention. In fact, the words of the New Testament disprove his argument. Jesus is asked the question: "Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Caesar or not?" But he perceived their craftiness, and said unto them, "Show me a penny. Whose image and superscription hath it? And they said Caesar's, and he said unto them, Then render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The interpretation of these words is very simple. Tribute to Rome was paid in coin stamped with Caesar's image. Remember the Second Commandment, and the reader will understand what is meant when this coin was looked upon with abhorrence by the pious Jew, who viewed the coin as "issue baaloch," forbidden by the law. A negative answer would have brought Jesus into conflict with the temporal powers; a positive reply would have brought on a clash with the spiritual powers.

But we are not left in the dark as to the opinion of Jesus in this regard. When standing before Pilate, are not the above words interpreted beyond misunderstanding when Jesus tells Pilate: "My kingdom is not of this world"? To elucidate further would be "carrying straw to Egypt."

One word more: The intelligent Jew does not question the ethical character of the teachings of the Jew of Nazareth—"Bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh." But no one will gainsay that there is a large gap between theory and practice—between the ethics and the events of 1900 years.

"By their fruits ye shall judge them."

THE REV. HEIMAN J. ELKIN.

New York, Feb. 23, 1901.

CIVIC CLUB'S APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Civic Club, whose clubhouse is at 243 East Thirty-fourth Stret, through one of its committees comes in contact with many men and women living in its immediate neighborhood who are out of work and need positions. By reason of the fact that only residents of the ward in which the club is situated are eligible to membership, it results that there are sure to be quite a number of men in the club who are neighbors of and know all about and know personally every one of these men and women who need help. It would thus be practically impossible for anybody who was not thoroughly deserving to get the indorsement of the club, and it has, therefore, occurred to the club that it was in a particularly good position to appeal to employers and ask them if they would not be willing, when in need of additional help, to let the Civic Club have a chance to recommend suitable and reliable persons to them.

The Civic Club has all the social interests that any other club in the city has, and besides that has civic interests:

Through its Committee on Streets it attempts to keep the streets in its ward in fair condition.

Through its Committee on Buildings it has been somewhat successful in having unsafe tenements in its ward made safe or demolished.

Through its Sanitary Committee it has had some success in attempting to force the Health Department to do its duty in the matter of making unsanitary tenements sanitary.

Through its Policy Committee it is making an attempt, which it is expected will be successful, to suppress policy in the city.

Through its Committee on Eviction and Destitution it acts, as far as its means will allow, in giving material help to those who are in need, especially in cases where otherwise the families would be broken up and the children sent to institutions, the mother to scrubbing, and the father to a lodging house.

The main point is that, as the members live right in the district, where their efforts are exerted, they know practically all there is to be known about every individual case and cannot be deceived by any means.

One of the principles of the club is "to help people to help themselves," and one of the best ways to do this is to get persons who are willing to work positions where they will fit and can give satisfaction, and it is for the benefit of men and women personally known to the club as reliable and decent that the club issues this appeal.

The club usually has several men and women on hand that it needs work for. The club hopes that you will publish this letter and bring the facts to the attention of employers, who, it is hoped, will, from time to time, as opportunity arises, remember the Civic Club. The positions most usually in demand by the men whom the club is called on to help are watchmen, laborers, porters, drivers, gasfitters, formen of laborers, messengers, packers, shipping clerks, and stablemen, and by the women, cashiers, saleswomen, cleaners, and forewomen.

We thank you very sincerely for the support you have heretofore given the club. Communications should be addressed to Alexander Dickson, Secretary Employment Committee, Civic Club, 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

F. NORTON GODDARD, Chairman.
ALEXANDER DICKSON, Secretary.
Employment Committee of the Civic Club
New York, Feb. 25, 1901.

Defense of Mr. Chamberlain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of J. Rydings quoting speeches of Mr. Chamberlain, which show that he foresaw the magnitude of a struggle with the Boers, would seem to throw cold water on my attempted defense of that statesman. But the fact of his having foreseen the difficulty is no evidence that he could have avoided it, neither is a change of sentiment or policy evolved from changing circumstances any evidence of a lack of sincerity or statesmanship.

The speech of 1880 was in defense of the restoration policy of the Gladstone Government. The sequel of that policy shows that those who carried it out were but sowing to the wind, and their successors have now to reap the whirlwind therefrom. British subjects were not at that time menaced by a tremendous armament, and there were no grievances of an Uitlander population to cry aloud for redress. At the same time, pledges were made by the Krüger Government and conditions attached to the restoring of independence which have since been grossly violated or totally ignored.

Since the Chamberlain speech of 1896 the strained condition of affairs had become more aggravated, the Afrikander Bund more active to stir up strife, and the Krüger power ever more defiant, until when it came to the point where the British Empire had to either break its opponent or be broken, Mr. Chamberlain, voicing the opinion of his colleagues and backed by the sentiment of the nation at large, decided for the integrity of the empire and the protection of her subjects at whatever cost.

This change of attitude—owing to changed conditions—I still maintain he could adopt without either inconsistency or discredit.

E. BEAL.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 23, 1901.

Correcting a Quotation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon the authority of Bartlett I would ask leave to correct your correspondent, James N. Herbert, Jr., who, in THE TIMES of to-day, publishes what he designates "Dean Swift's Sermon."

The so-called sermon was written by John Edwin, and published in "The Eccentricities of John Edwin," (second edition.) Vol. I., Page 74, London, 1791. Longfellow, in "The Tales of a Wayside Inn"—"Student's Tale," Part II., without acknowledgment, places these lines in the mouth of "The Cobbler of Hagenau."

JOHN TOWNSHEND.

New York, Feb. 25, 1901.

Photographing the Stomach.

From The London Globe.

Drs. Lange and Melzing have succeeded in taking photographs of the mucous membrane of the stomach in the living subject. A stomach tube, 66 centimeters long, with a diameter of 11 millimeters, is introduced, having at the lower end an electric lamp and at the upper end a camera. The stomach is first emptied and washed and then distended with air. Then fifty pictures can be taken in rapid succession in from ten to fifteen minutes. By turning the apparatus on its axis all parts of the mucous membrance can be pictured. The photographs are about the size of a cherry stone, but of course they can be enlarged to any extent.

NUGGETS.

An Unsatisfied Longing.

She—Ah, they can never reproduce such colors as are in that gorgeous sunset.

He—Too bad, isn't it? I'd deahly love to have a necktie like it!—Brooklyn Life.

Disappointment.

Miss Gabbeigh—As a penance during Lent I am not going to gossip.

Mrs. Sezzit—Oh, that's too bad. I intended to come and listen to you, as my penance.—Baltimore American.

The Teacher's Fault.

"I'd like to know why it is," exclaimed the angry father to his indolent son, "that you always stand at the foot of your class in school?"

"It's 'cause the teacher won't let me sit down," drawled the lazy youth.—Chicago News.

Couldn't Fool Him.

Farmer Hayrake—I s'pose ye've heard 'bout my sendin' my son Reuben to an institution uv learnin'?

Farmer Snakeroot—Why, no. Some fool 's bin spreadin' the report round the neighborhood that yew've sent him ter college.—Judge.

Where Ignorance Was Bliss.

"But, after all, don't you think a good education is an essential in business success?"

"Not much," replied the wealthy man. "It was my poor education that gave me a start. I done a job o' work for a rich fellow, and made out my bill for 'too dollars.' Besides the bad spellin' I forgot to cross the t. He sent me a check for $100."—Philadelphia Press.

A TOAST.

Amy Lyman Phillips in Boston Transcript.

Here's to a pair of sunny eyes
That laugh as I go by,
Yet, when I try to look in them,
Hide behind lashes shy;
But ah! they're thieves! I saw them steal
Their blue

ROCKHILL IN CHARGE OF PEKING LEGATION

Conger Turns Over Conduct of Negotiations to Him.

TWO MEN TO BE HANGED TO-DAY

Tuan, Chwang, and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang Said to be Still Taking Refuge in Kan-Soo.

PEKING, Feb. 25.—This morning Mr. Conger turned over the affairs of the United States Legation to W. W. Rockhill, particularly the conduct of the negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries, and he will shortly return to the United States for a six months' vacation.

Americans here feel that this arrangement is a confirmation of the report that everything is practically settled, for Mr. Conger felt it his duty to finish the negotiations satisfactorily. The Pei River will open next week, and then the exodus of diplomats, correspondents, and others will begin.

Mr. Rockhill to-day attended for the first time a meeting of the foreign envoys in an independent capacity. No business of importance was transacted.

Li-Hung-Chang says he expects that the Imperial Court will return to Peking as soon as notification is given that the troops of the allies are evacuating the capital. He also asserts that no further difficulty in the negotiations is possible.

Some old residents here think there may be difficulty in connection with the ceremonial of receiving the Ministers of the powers by the Court, but the Ministers themselves do not anticipate any.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Commenting upon Mr. Conger's tranfer of the affairs of the United States Legation in Peking to Mr. Rockhill, the Berlin Tageblatt says:

"It is probable that Mr. Conger's leave of absence means his recall, since he has been but imperfectly able to accommodate himself to the lukewarm policy of Washington."

Most of the papers believe that Mr. Rockhill will act more in harmony with the other powers.

The Lokal Anzeiger has the following from Peking, dated Feb. 25:

"The execution of Chi-Hsin, former Grand Secretary, and Hsu-Cheng-Yu, son of the notorious Hsu-Tung, to-morrow by the hangman will take place upon the same place where last Summer two pro-civilization Mandarins were beheaded. The spot is within the German zone.

"All the other officials whose lives are demanded by the Ministers of the powers will be beheaded in Sian-Foo.

"The opinion largely prevails in Peking that Prince Tuan's punishment will necessitate the choosing of another heir to the throne than his son."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Conger has cabled to the State Department from Peking, under date of Feb. 23, as follows:

"Satisfactory edict in answer to punishment demands has been received."

From this statement the department assumes that the punishments are to be administered substantially as stated in Mr. Conger's cablegram received on Feb. 21.

The Minister has not yet informed the State Department of the date he has selected for his departure from Peking.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to Le Temps from Shanghai says it is believed that the evacuation of the foreign troops from China will begin at the end of March.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following from Shanghai, dated Feb. 25:

"Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang, and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang are still taking refuge at Ning-hia-Foo, Province of Kan-Soo."

MORE MISSIONARIES SLAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Reuter Telegram Company says:

"Two native Christians from Kuei-hua-Cheng, in the northern part of the Province of Shan-Si, report the massacre of twenty male and female missionaries and nine children, who have been missing since October."

THE MANCHURIA AGREEMENT.

Russia Gave Great Britain Verbal Assurances that It Was of a Temporary Character.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was asked in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (Conservative) if the Government had any information confirming the reported Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria. Sir Ellis mentioned the clauses in the agreement referred to in a dispatch to The Times from Peking, published Feb. 20.

Among the clauses referred to were provisions that all the military and other officials shall be appointed subject to Russian approval; that each province shall have two Russian officials, one in command of the Chinese police and the other to control the railroad, and that China shall not be allowed to build any railroad in Manchuria. Sir Ellis also referred to other articles previously published.

The Under Secretary replied that the Government had no official knowledge of the terms of the Russo-Chinese agreement, but had been informed that it included most of the provisions enumerated. He added that the Russian Government had given verbal assurances that the agreement was of a temporary and provisional character.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, answering a question regarding the looting at Peking, replied that the British troops had been strictly forbidden to loot. Stringent measures had been taken. Certain articles of value which had been left in the Summer Palace after the Russian evacuation were in possession of the British. They would be restored to the Chinese when peace was established.

GERMANS KILLED 300 CHINESE.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Count von Waldersee says over 300 Chinese were killed when they attacked the Germans at Kuang-Chang recently.

Hoffmeister's column, which started for Kuang-Chang, will return to Pao-ting-Foo.

Officials say they cannot explain the attacks by Chinese regulars upon German troops, but they are confident these have not been instigated by the Chinese Government, which at the present juncture would not give such orders. The attacks, in the opinion of German officialdom, merely show that chaotic conditions still prevail in China.

Post in Peking for C. T. Williams.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Edward T. Williams, claiming to be a native of Ohio, and recently interpreter at Shanghai, has been appointed Chinese Secretary to the United States Legation at Peking.

Dominicans Attack Haitians.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Feb. 25.—A skirmish has taken place between Haitians and Dominicans at Phitobert, on the northern frontier. A party of Haitians was suddenly attacked by a number of Dominicans. The Haitian Consul at Dajabon sought refuge at Ouanaminthe, Haiti, about five minutes from the frontier. The Dominican Consul at Cape Haitien has received orders from his Government to repair immediately to the scene of the disturbance, endeavor to put an end to the fighting, and cause the Haitian Consulate at Dajabon to be respected.

Bulgarian Cabinet Again Resigns.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 25.—Gen. Petroff has again tendered the resignation of the Cabinet, saying he will not, under any consideration, remain in office and meet the Sobranje, (National Assembly.)

Six Killed in Birmingham Fire.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A fire in a residence in the poor quarter of Birmingham to-day resulted in six persons being incinerated and in four persons being dangerously burned.

KING EDWARD AT CRONBERG.

Lunches with the Kaiser and Visits Empress Frederick—No Decorations, or Even Flags Shown.

CRONBERG, Feb. 25.—King Edward and Emperor William arrived here this morning and drove in a sleigh to Friedrichshof. The Emperor returned to Homburg, and King Edward proceeded to the bedside of his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick. He remained with her a quarter of an hour.

It was observed that his Majesty on leaving betrayed no special anxiety, and it was deduced therefrom that he was favorably impressed with the Dowager Empress's condition.

Later there was a luncheon, at which seventeen persons sat down. Emperor William, who had in the meantime driven over from Homburg, sat next to King Edward. In the course of the meal the Kaiser silently raised his glass to King Edward, who returned the compliment.

Afterward the Emperor was alone with his mother for ten minutes. He then returned in a sleigh to Homburg, traversing nearly six miles in twenty minutes, behind two Hungarian horses. King Edward also rode in a sleigh to Homburg, where he took tea with the Emperor.

At King Edward's particular request Emperor William did not return here for dinner, and the King dined with Princess Sophia and Princess Margaret.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Dispatches from Cronberg say that neither Cronberg nor Homburg showed any decorations whatever to mark the presence of King Edward, and that not even flags were displayed. One correspondent says:

"It was remarked that a large number of detectives from Frankfort-on-the-Main and Berlin were present."

RUSSIA IN NEED OF MONEY.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—"Russia is in dire need of money immediately," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, "and M. de Witte will be compelled to negotiate a loan."

MANY LUNATICS IN EDINBURGH.

Their Number Ascribed to the Recent Excessive Use of Alcohol.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 25.—Mr. Clouston, Superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, the largest in Scotland, in reporting to-day to the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, ascribed the increased number of inmates to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants during the recent period of brisk trade and high wages. He asserted that alcoholic lunatics, judging from the admissions to the asylum, had increased from an average of 15½ per cent., covering the years between 1874 and 1888, to 24½ per cent. in 1900.

A consumptive race, Mr. Clouston declared, might be cured in two generations, but it would take 100 years to cure a drink-sodden race.

Oporto Anti-Clerical Demonstration.

OPORTO, Feb. 25.—The manifestations against the Clericals continue. The police are doing everything possible to overcome the disorder. A crowd assembled before the home of the Brazilian Consul, who was obliged to appear on the balcony with his wife. They were loudly acclaimed. The police dispersed the manifestants. A few arrests were made.

Plans for Mgr. Martinelli.

ROME, Feb. 25.—It is understood that Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate in the United States, after he has been created a Cardinal at the Consistory to be held at the end of March, will remain for some time in his present position, and will later be replaced by Mgr. Falconio, the Papal Delegate in Canada.

Ballet in Honor of Queen Wilhelmina.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The best ballet dancers at the Berlin Opera House will appear on March 8 in Amsterdam before Queen Wilhelmina to perform a ballet entitled "Bride and Bridegroom," specially composed by the master of the ballet at the Royal Opera.

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Libre Parole says the resignation of the Azcarraga Ministry was tendered last evening and accepted by the Regent.

BENARD LEAVES CALIFORNIA.

Architect of University Returns to Paris.

The winner of the first prize in the competition arranged and paid for by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst to secure a comprehensive plan for the University of California, is on his way home. He is M. Emil Bénard, a very talented architect, whose design in a competition in Paris some ten years ago to secure the traveling scholarship called the Prix de Rome, formed the basis of the Art Building at the Chicago World's Fair. When Bénard, a couple of years ago, won the first prize for the new edifices of the University of California, the architects over here were pleased, because it seemed a compensation for the use which had been made of his Prix de Rome design in the planning of the beautiful building in the White City at the World's Fair. His premiated plans were shown last year at the Architectural League, and he has been in San Francisco for some time, occupied with the main edifice shown therein.

Mr. John Galen Howard, who designed the electric tower for the Pan-American, is on his way to California to take Bénard's place.

Various explanations are given of this swapping of architects, but the best authenticated version warrants the statement that there has been an amicable arrangement between Mrs. Hearst and the distinguished Frenchman. When he came to America, it was understood that the State of California would aid Mrs. Hearst in the building of the complex of buildings. It seems, however, that the State has failed to appropriate the necessary money, and Mrs. Hearst does not feel that she can do more than erect the principal building. In these conditions it would not pay M. Bénard to remain in California and lose the patronage of his clients in France. He has accepted $14,000 and retired from the field.

Mr. John Galen Howard's firm took fourth prize in the original competition of five architects and firms. The second prize went to Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, the third to Despradelle & Codman of Boston, and the fifth to Lord, Hewlett & Hull. Mrs. Hearst has met the architects who won prizes in this competition, and has selected Mr. Howard of Howard & Cauldwell to carry on the work. It is understood that Bénard's plan will be carried out in all its main points, so far as the building erected by Mrs. Hearst is concerned. Presumably the other buildings will follow his plan, whenever the money can be had to erect them.

It is a striking example of the continuity of art in France that in the twentieth century architects should still be traveling far from Paris to establish buildings designed by them. The old cathedral in Upsala, Sweden, was erected by a Frenchman who journeyed thither with sculptors and masons to rear the most famous Gothic church in Scandinavia. The English cathedrals were erected by French architects, and largely built of French stone fetched across the British Channel. Germany and Northern Italy owe their Gothic churches to the men of the Valley of the Seine, who invented that order of architecture. Washington was laid out by a Frenchman, whom we have to thank that our National capital has a convenient, logical, simple, and beautiful plan. If M. Bénard stops long enough in New York on his way home the architects are likely to make his stay a pleasant one.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 25.—The anti-Addicks Republicans in the Delaware Legislature began distributing their votes among distinguished Republicans of the State to-day in the joint Assembly. They voted for Henry A. Du Pont on the first ballot, but on the short-term proposition they began the distribution of favors. The result of the long-term ballot was: Kenney, (Dem.,) 23; Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 16; Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 8; Higgins, (Reg. Rep.,) 3; Bird, (Reg. Rep.,) 2. Unexpired term: Saulsbury, (Dem.,) 22; Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 20; Biliamy, 2; Higgins, 1; Fooks, 1; Cannon, 1; Richardson, 1; Nellds, 1; Chandler, 1. Necessary to elect, 27.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 25.—The vote for United States Senator to-day was: Mantle, 26; Frank, 24; Maginnis, 18; Cooper, 6; Conrad, 2; Toole, 1; Clements, 1.

RIVER STOPS GEN. DE WET

It Is Believed Impossible for Him to Cross the Orange.

British Columns Converging on the Boers—Botha Said to Have Broken Away from French.

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Feb. 25.—Gen. De Wet, accompanied by Mr. Steyn, recrossed the railroad north of Kranskuil and south of Orange River Station yesterday.

The Orange River rose five feet last evening. A heavy rain is still falling, and it is believed to be impossible for the Boers to cross the stream. They are being closely followed by Col. Thorneycroft, who left here yesterday by rail. Several other columns are converging on De Wet.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 25.—It is reported here that Commandant Gen. Botha, with 2,000 Boers, has broken away from Gen. French's pursuit in the direction of Komati Poort.

It is reported that the influential Commandant Piet Fourie, with several hundred Boers in the De Wet's Dorp district, are willing to surrender if the Commandant receives a proposition direct from Gen. Kitchener.

The Boers are attacking the village of Richmond, in the central part of Cape Colony, and reinforcements have been dispatched from Hanover Road.

BRITISH OFFICERS PUNISHED.

War Secretary Says They Have Been Held Accountable for Surrender of Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons yesterday, the Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, discussing a motion to publish the proceedings of courts of inquiry, said it was still the purpose of the Government to make a general inquiry into the conduct of the war in South Africa, when the war was substantially ended. Nobody could say the war was substantially ended while 200,000 men were engaged in the military operations.

The Government, said Mr. Brodrick, had in the meanwhile investigated twenty painful incidents of the surrender of British troops. A large number of officers had been made accountable, and ten had been dismissed. No officer returning from South Africa would be employed at home without Lord Roberts's and Gen. Kitchener's recommendation. Scarcely a week passed without an officer being removed or otherwise punished.

CITIZENS' UNION PLANS.

Delegate Convention of April 9 Will Appoint a Committee of Seventy.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union issued a statement last night in which it announced that the City Delegate Convention of the union would be held on April 9. A plan of campaign was also foreshadowed in the statement.

The convention of April 9 will formulate a municipal programme and issue an address to the people. A committee of seventy is to be appointed and clothed with power to co-operate with other bodies in selecting a non-partisan list of candidates. These candidates will be submitted to a second convention, to be held in the Autumn, at a date not yet fixed.

R. Fulton Cutting presided last night, and four Vice Chairmen were elected as follows: Ludwig Nissen of Brooklyn, Fielding L. Marshall of the Bronx, John W. Weed of Queens, and Arthur Hollick of Richmond.

Before the next meeting, which will be on the fourth Monday in March, it was stated by Secretary Thomas R. Fulton last night, all of the twenty-one districts in Brooklyn will be organized. The organizations in Queens and Richmond were reported perfected. Before the convention every one of the Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx will be organized.

The convention on April 9 will first adopt a platform. The ten additional delegates at large were not chosen last night, it being deemed best to wait until more Assembly districts had been organized.

One of the features of the meeting last night was a discussion on the present outlook for an anti-Tammany fusion of all forces. Most of those who spoke thought that at no time was the outlook so propitious for a fusion candidate. After the meeting R. Fulton Cutting said: "The prospect for a fusion of all the anti-Tammany forces appears very flattering now."

"Do you think that the Republican County Committee mean to meet the Citizens' Union half way from the resolutions passed at its last meeting?"

"I do not see how the Republican County Committee could have done anything else. It merely reiterated what it said in 1899. I think that there is a disposition to combine with the independents to defeat Tammany."

The new meeting place of the Citizens' Committee is at 34 Union Square.

SUGGESTS W. F. KING FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Hinrichs's Proposition Applauded by the Get-Together Club.

The Get-Together Club, 150 strong, met at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, last night, and after a dinner discussed municipal problems. Robert C. Ogden presided. In the course of an address on the water supply of the city, Frederic W. Hinrichs, arraigning the Ramapo Water Company, named William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association as a desirable candidate for Mayor by saying that he was admirably adapted for the highest executive office in the city. Mr. Hinrichs's suggestion met with instant response, and the Get-Togethers applauded heartily, many of them saying after the meeting that Mr. King would be a good man to have in mind when the coming campaign fairly opens.

Mr. Hinrichs gave a history of the Ramapo Water Company's dealings, and closed by saying that the company's purpose is to make a few millions by squeezing the people, unmindful of the distress and privation inflicted upon the poor of the community.

Among the other speakers were Meyer London, on "Among the Workers"; Magistrate Teale of Brooklyn, on "A Day in the Police Courts"; William R. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, on "The Commerce, Finance, and Education of New York City," and John Lloyd Thomas, manager of the Mills Hotels, who outlined the conditions of tenement life.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE OPENED.

Building in Chicago Crowded on Sunday Night—To be Headquarters for the Party in the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Socialistic Temple, the first in the United States, was opened last night at 120 Western Avenue, which was once the chapel of the Calvary Episcopal Church. The meeting attracted Socialists from all over the city, and the building was crowded. Prof. G. D. Herron gave a lecture on the fundamental principles of sociology.

The establishment of a Socialist Party in a temple of its own is due in a measure to the secession last Autumn of many members from the ranks of the Christian Socialist League under Prof. Herron's lead. With Prof. Herron's appearance in the political party it took on new life, and from small meetings in saloons and stores it grew large enough to rent a hall at Madison Street and Western Avenue.

Meetings have been held there steadily since the first of the year, but the attendance grew daily until it was determined to secure a permanent home from which to send out Socialist doctrines.

Porto Ricans Start for Washington.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 25.—The United States transport Rawlins left for the United States to-day with the Porto Rican Battalion ordered to attend the inauguration. An enormous crowd gathered at the wharf to witness the departure of the steamer. The men, who number 260, seemed delighted at the opportunity to go. The regimental band accompanied the detachment.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second week in Lent began quite auspiciously. The Monday Evening Bowling Club, the amateur theatricals for the benefit of the New York Business Women's Association, and the different dinners which were given made it quite a gay evening. Again to-day there will be much going on, although the principal entertainments will be dinners and musicales.

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The funeral of Arthur White took place yesterday afternoon from St. Bartholomew's Church. Mr. White was a son of John Jay White and a brother of John Jay White, Jr. He was unmarried and a member of the University, Racquet, Calumet, and other clubs. On Saturday a very large contingent of New York society went to Orange to attend the funeral of Samuel Campbell. Mr. Campbell was a well-known figure in New York society some years ago. He was a half brother of the late Allen Campbell and the Princess Charles Bourbon Faustino and an uncle of Hallett Alsop Borrowe, who married Miss Corbin. His father was the late George W. Campbell. He married Miss Fanny Mott, the granddaughter of Dr. Valentine Mott, a great belle in New York some years ago. He leaves two daughters, one of whom, Miss Frances Campbell, has been conducting for some seasons the weekly assemblies and cotillions in Orange. Another daughter married John J. Boyd of South Orange.

***

Miss Ethel Henry will give her dramatic and musical recital this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, as already announced. Miss Henry has had much success in London. The entertainment will be under the patronage of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. George B. De Forest. Heath Gregory will assist Miss Henry. There will be selections from Lila Selman's "Daisy Chain" and "Persian Garden." Miss Henry will recite "The Answer of the Rose," "Le Voyage de Noce," "The Story of Pierrot," &c.

Another musicale entertainment of this afternoon will be the recital given by Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, soprano, and Miss Martina Johnstone, violinist, at the Astoria. Mr. Perry Hemus, the baritone, will assist.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who went to New Orleans for the carnival, left that city on Friday night for Airlie, the Pembroke Jones country place at Wilmington, N. C., where they remained for several days, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

***

Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook have sailed from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and are due here at the end of the week. William C. Whitney, who will doubtless entertain them while they are here, came up from Aiken yesterday, and will probably take them back to Aiken with him.

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There was a gay party at Chatsworth, N. J., over Washington's Birthday. Most of the guests returned to town yesterday. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Heckscher, Miss Mary Field, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Miss Ethel Phelps, the Misses Clark, Mrs. William Stowe, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison, and Messrs. George H. Morgan, Frederic Juilliard, B. O. Field, Marcy Pendleton, Duer Irving, De Witt Clinton Falls, Rufus King, Morris Kellogg, Madison Grant, and John Pendleton Rogers.

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There are many gay dinners and entertainments being given. J. J. Van Alen has already given several large and elaborate dinners and a musicale, and will give several more before he goes abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills had a party at Staatsburg over Sunday. J. Henry Smith and his guests arrived from Tuxedo yesterday, and the party of young people that Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser took to Montreal returned yesterday morning also, their train being some two hours late. They had a jolly time, lunching at the Forest and Stream Club, dancing, sleighing, &c. Among the party were the Misses Belle and Mary Gurnee, Helen Stevens, Miss Gardner, Miss Draper, Pauline Robinson, Susanne Butler, Miss Prime, Mildred Stokes, Natalie Henderson, Edith Greenough, Philip Benkard, Kenneth Robinson, William Parrish, John Clinton Gray, J. L. Irving, Erskine Hewitt, Cecil Barret, Stowe Phelps, and J. D. Stevens.

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The Countess of Strafford arrived yesterday and is at the Holland House. She will remain only a short time in this country.

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News was received last week of the birth of a son to the Count and Countess Mercati. The Countess Mercati was Miss Harriet Wright. She and her husband have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who are living at Cannes. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury (Miss Maude Hall) are also receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

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Aiken is still very gay, in fact, it is quite at the zenith of its season. The beagles meet twice a week and polo continues with unabated vigor. Hibernia, near Magnolia Springs, is another favorite sojourning spot in the South. Mrs. Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia takes this week a large party there among whom are Miss Eunice Terry of this city, Miss Eliza Foster Cassatt, and Miss Rebecca Winsor of Philadelphia.

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Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer has gone to Philadelphia, where she is the guest of Mrs. George McClellan. Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne is to be the guest of Mrs. Spencer Trotter in the same city. Mrs. George B. McClellan of Washington is in New York visiting her sister, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.

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The Oceanic, sailing to-morrow morning for Liverpool, has booked Mrs. Astor, who has recovered from her illness of last week; Mrs. T. M. Adams, Mr. William H. Appleton, E. J. Berwind, Sir William B. Forwood and Lady Forwood, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Hadden and the Misses Hadden, Miss Ethel Irvin, Henry B. Livingston, C. Seton Lindsay, Frank J. Otis, H. G. Thaw, E. Wainwright, J. Louis Webb, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Fairfax L. Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright, William H. Appleton, S. K. De Forest and Mrs. De Forest, W. R. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, and Ernest Turnbull. Booked to sail on the New York to-morrow are the Comte L. de Montesquiou, Max Norman, A. Blair Thaw of Pittsburg, George Emery of Boston, and W. G. Hayward.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin and their daughter, Miss May Gallatin, left town yesterday afternoon for Tuxedo, where they will remain for some time. What with squash, skating, &c., Tuxedo is very gay just now.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison (Miss Mary Crocker) and Mrs. Burton Harrison will start to-morrow on a private car for a trip to and through Mexico and California. They will take a number of friends with them, and are to be absent several weeks. F. V. Grand d'Hauteville will be one of the party.

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Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a small dinner last evening, and among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and J. Henry Smith. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly also gave a dinner last night, and will give another one on Thursday evening.

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To-night there are to be several entertainments, among them a musicale to be given by Mrs. Jacob W. Miller at her residence, 113 East Thirtieth Street, and another, the "soirée dramatique," to be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Leland, 162 Madison Avenue. At this last there are to be French songs and poems and a little one-act French play. The entire entertainment will be French in language and character, and is to be followed by refreshments as thoroughly French as the literary part of the programme. The Misses Grace Seeley Henop and Cornelia R Barnes have arranged the affair, and there are to be some "surprises."

Princeton Debaters Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The final contest for choosing the men who will represent Princeton in the debate with Yale was held this afternoon. The team chosen consisted of Walter E. Hope, '01, of New York City; Robert S. Steen, '01, of Philadelphia, and Axtell J. Byles, '03, of Titusville, Penn.

WHITELAW REID ON THE NEWSPAPER OF TO-DAY

He Delivers the First of the Bromley Lectures at Yale.

Good and Bad Features of Modern Journalism—The Press Now Powerful Only When in Agreement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—Whitelaw Reid to-night delivered the first of the Isaac Bromley courses of lectures on "Journalism, Literature, and Public Affairs," before 800 students of Yale University.

Mr. Reid's subject was "The Newspapers as They Are." He was introduced by Prof. Park Fisher, in the absence of President Hadley, and spoke for an hour and a half. He began by saying:

"The old saying, 'Let me make the songs of a people and I care not who makes the laws,' is out of date now as completely as the Ptolemies. Where is the song writer to-day, compared with the reporter? Who is there who does not read the newspapers? What song, what speech, what scripture, what other utterance of any kind unfailingly gets attention every day? Some adequate comprehension of this tremendous fact in modern life was no doubt the motive for founding these lectures intended to deal with newspapers and the questions they raise.

After a reference to Mr. Bromley, the founder of the course, Mr. Reid went on to speak of the increased tendency to take up newspaper work among collegians, and the circumstances that led to it, but enumerated certain drawbacks that ought to be considered. He next referred to the tendency to large papers, longer reports, news about more kinds of things, more sensational treatment, pictures, and cheaper prices, and the causes that had brought all this about.

It was shown that the reductions in prices compelled by great reductions in the cost of producing papers created a new constituency. This constituency had different tastes from the old one, and among features which further developed it was mentioned the incessant playing on two chords of human nature, the liking of most people to see their names in print, and their ability to hear criticism of their neighbors with composure. A craze for circulation at any cost took possession of many old papers; circulation rather than merit; circulation, in fact, as the only practical test of merit; circulation among intelligent and moral classes if practicable and convenient, but at any rate, a very great circulation, no matter among what classes, was regarded as the final evidence of success. Thus the press came at last to extend its reports over almost every conceivable form of the multiplied activities of an age when all the world seemed to be wanting to rush into cities, and live in the glare of electric light and move to the accompaniment of brass bands, and be tortured with unrest if ever left out of public light and notice except when asleep.

The lecturer said it would be grossly unjust not to give the other side of the picture. He dwelt on the completeness of modern newsgathering, and illustrated its extension to multitudes of subjects never covered in the old times. He concluded by saying:

"The flippancy of our newspapers, which so vexed the soul of Matthew Arnold, certainly continues, as well as their deplorable addiction to the use and invention of slang. But they are more generally well written than they were fifteen years ago, and are often more attractively arranged. They are better informed on the subjects they discuss, or at least they have acquired and organized far better means of gathering information. Whoever has had to do with public affairs has learned that, as all nature is in conspiracy against a vacuum, so, under the guidance of the newspapers, the whole world around them is in conspiracy against ignorance. They study the progress and even the politics of all nations. They give foreign news by cabic with tenfold the fullness of a few years ago. A rate of 55 cents a word from China and of far more from the Philippines does not check the full daily reports. Telegraphs and telephones, in the energetic hands of the press, have made our own country from ocean to ocean a mere sounding board. There has been an extraordinary increase in the attention given to the interests of women, and also in the space surrendered, even in the most sedate of journals, to every conceivable variety of sport. All kinds of special interests find constant and copious notice—bicycles and bicycle riders; automobiles, their makers, patterns, riders, and records; chess, checkers, bridge whist, spelling reform, and reform in Greek form; amateur photography, and so on and on to anything and everything that may be found under the sun. In fact, the great American daily has become a good deal like the great 'department store,' a sort of universal provider.

"In the villages and smaller towns scarcely anybody, fifteen or twenty years ago, habitually took more than one large daily paper, and many were satisfied with only weeklies. Even in the larger cities the average well-to-do householder was often content with one morning paper, to which he sometimes, but not in the majority of cases, added another for the evening. Now few readers of the prosperous class get on with less than one of each for the house, and another, preferably of different politics, for the office or the street car. Never since the first daily was printed did the papers give so much for the money, and never were they so much sought after. Everybody reads them—and nearly everybody, among the more educated classes at least, abuses them.

"It would be unjust to say that the influence of the press at large declined in proportion as its circulation increased, its resources expanded, and people acquired the habit of reading both sides. Yet with all this superfluous richness of material, facility of output, and enormous increase of circulation, it must be obvious to every one that the influence of the modern newspaper has not advanced in equal proportion, nor has its general standing in the community improved. When the papers show reasonable agreement they still carry the whole community with them with practical unanimity. The most corrupt and powerful combination cannot long stand, even yet, against a united press. Government by newspaper is in that case, more than ever before, the most powerful, the most resistless form of government in the known world. But when they differ radically on any great public question people give less serious thought to what any of them say, and attach give less to that question itself. In the multitude of contradictory voices one neutralizes another, and the reader thinks of something else.

"Meantime the influence of the press, if measured merely by the frequent appearance of actual subservience to it, has been enhanced. This cutwardly deference may be accompanied by a latent distrust which is becoming unfortunately common, and even by a distinct dislike, which, in spite of the supposed imprudence, is now more often openly expressed than formerly. The possibility of more stringent repressive measures, social or legal, for false news and unwarranted personalities is sometimes discussed, but not often seriously approached."

"The Future of the Press" is to be discussed in the next lecture.

BOOK PUBLISHERS' AGREEMENT.

Leading Houses, It Is Said, Combine to Prevent Cutting Prices.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Post to-day says: "Leading publishers of the country have at last reached a definite agreement upon the question of preventing demoralizing cuts in book prices and their plan is to become operative on copyrighted books published after May 1. The Publishers' Association has been agitating this matter since early last Summer, and the report of its special committee, presenting a plan for reform which is comprehensive and far-reaching, has just been adopted. The signatures of all the leading publishers have been obtained to the agreement."

The agreement, according to The Post, includes a reduction of 25 per cent. in the cost of copyrighted books. Retail dealers will be protected from competition with publishers by the latter agreeing to sell their own publications at retail prices. To enforce the reforms the publishers have agreed to sell only to those dealers who will maintain the net prices, and central offices are to be established by the association to carry out its plans.

Condition of Charles Stewart Smith.

Charles Stewart Smith, who has been ill at his home, 25 West Forty-seventh Street, for several days, was reported to be much better last night. It was said at the house that he had improved during the day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Louis Beckers.

Louis Beckers, for more than sixty years a well-known chemist and analyst, died on Sunday at his home, 82 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, aged eighty-six. Mr. Beckers, who was a native of Westphalia, Germany, came to the United States in 1837, and was for many years associated with Powers & Weightman, the Philadelphia manufacturing chemists, retiring from a responsible position in their service a number of years ago. Mr. Beckers had made his home in Brooklyn for the last ten years, and until the end of his long life retained a deep interest in the political and ethical questions of the day. He was one of the early advocates of cremation, and his body will be incinerated at the Fresh Pond Crematory tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Beckers is survived by no near relative, except a twin brother, Alexander, a resident of Hoboken.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. HELEN M. TODD, widow of Mortimer M. Todd, died Saturday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Powell, 310 West Eightieth Street. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Henry M. Benedict and sister of Commodore E. C. Benedict. Funeral services will be held at the Powell residence to-day and the interment will be at Rye.

MERVYN ARMSTRONG, Sr., died at his home, 6 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. He was born in Ireland in 1828. He came to this country when a boy, his parents settling in New Orleans. When secession became imminent he removed to New York, where he was associated for a time with Orlando B. Potter in the manufacture of sewing machines. For the last twelve years he had been a clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds. He is survived by his wife and one son, who is a well-known lawyer of Jersey City.

Capt. OLIVER S. DOXSEY, one of the pioneers in the oyster-planting business in Hempstead Bay, died of pneumonia Sunday. He was born in 1813. Capt. Doxsey for many years commanded a packet sloop plying between East Rockaway and the foot of Broome Street, New York. He made two trips weekly, carrying to the city farm produce, oysters, clams, &c., and returning with groceries and naval stores. He made it a point to make his trips regularly, despite wind and weather, and stories are told of the risks he used to run in coming over the bar through the inlet during heavy weather. He was remarkably vigorous, considering his years, and walked several miles on his eighty-eighth birthday.

President Schurman Will Speak.

The Phi Beta Kappa alumni in New York will hold their second meeting of the year at the Hotel Savoy to-morrow evening. President Schurman of Cornell University, formerly Philippine Commissioner, will speak on "The Philippines: A Retrospect and a Forecast."

Dinner to President Truax.

President Truax of the Manhattan Club will be the guest of the members of the club at a subscription dinner on Wednesday evening. Among the speakers will be ex-Senator David B. Hill, ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, and ex-Congressman Perry Belmont.

Wood for Sale in Aid of Charity.

The wood yard of the Charity Organization Society is overstocked, due largely to the recent cold snap, when from 500 to 600 men applied daily for work. The necessity of turning men away by reason of the incapacity of the wood yard seriously embarrasses the workers in their efforts to provide a labor test for mendicants. People having any need of kindling wood will aid the work by sending orders to the Charity Organization Society, 516 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Money for a Consumptive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from "L. N. T." in aid of the young consumptive for whom the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities made an appeal recently.

Business Notices.

Prince Albert No. 2.

E. & W. Full Dress Shirts. E. & W.

DIED.

AMORY.—On Monday, Feb. 25, at her residence, 17 Madison Av., Elizabeth J. Amory, daughter of the late Jonathan Amory of Boston.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ARMOUR.—At Low Point, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 24, 1901, Virginia S., wife of Paul J. Armour.
Funeral private.

BAXTER.—On Friday, Feb. 22, 1901, Francis Edward, son of George S. and Emmelin C. Baxter, in the 22d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No 237 West 70th St., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock.

BECKERS.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, 1901, Louis, brother of Alexander Beckers, in the 85th year of his age
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 82 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Incineration at Fresh Pond.
California papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Monday, Feb. 25, 1901, Sarah J. Brown, aged 81 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from St. Luke's Home, 114th St. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FINCH.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, Rachel P. Finch, widow of the

WILL HEAR BALL PLAYERS

National League Committee to Confer with Charles Zimmer.

OLD DEMANDS ARE RENEWED

Promoters of Baseball in Session for Regular Spring Meeting Anticipate a Fight.

Wide-awake to the fact that a baseball fight, which will involve a decrease in receipts, if not a loss of money, is almost a certainty, the club owners who constitute the National Baseball League went into session last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the annual Spring meeting. There was the usual delay in getting the members together, and they were an hour behind the scheduled time, but from all appearances there was for once unanimity among them, in one direction at least, in that all desired to make the best of the coming fight.

The delegates in attendance at the meeting were Andrew Freedman and Fred Knowles of New York, Charles H. Ebbetts and Edward Hanlon of Brooklyn, John I. Rogers and A. J. Reach of Philadelphia, A. H. Soden, W. M. Conant, and J. R. Billings of Boston, James A. Hart of Chicago, "Barney" Dreyfus and Harry Pulliam of Pittsburg, F. De Haas Robinson of St. Louis, and John T. Brush of Cincinnati, and "Nick" Young of Washington, President of the National League. Behind closed doors President Young called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. The doors remained closed until nearly 11 o'clock.

In the lobby the attendance of ball players and club managers was lighter than is usual at the meetings of the league, but as it was not expected that much business would be transacted in the first day of the session, a great many of the professionals still are to be heard from. It is probable that to-day the attendance will assume its usual proportions. Among the more prominent of the men identified with baseball who were on hand were Arthur Irwin and Frank Selee of Boston, John McPhee of Cincinnati, "Jack" Doyle, the New York player who recently was exchanged to Chicago; Charles Zimmer of Pittsburg, William Clark of the Baltimore American Association club, Alex Smith of the Brooklyn Club, Frank McPartland of the Rochester Club, T. J. Hickey, President of the Western League, and Timothy Hurst, the umpire.

Charles Zimmer, Chairman of the Committee of the Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players, appointed to confer with the league managers, was the only member of that committee to attend the meeting, he representing the full committee, the other members having authorized him to act for them. Zimmer, early in the evening, communicated the fact of his presence to the league meeting, and asked for a conference on behalf of the Players' Association, with the request that if the league granted him a hearing it be set for to-day. Zimmer stated that he had come to present again the players' demands, slightly modified since they were made at the December meeting. Chief among the things asked by the players, he said, was that the option clause, by which clubs held players for an indefinite term, be abolished, and the old reserve rule, by which players may be held only from year to year, be inserted in its stead. He also asked, for the players, that farming, selling, and the lending of players from club to club be abolished.

Providing for a means of adjusting differences between the club managers and the players, the players' association asks that the written request of either such differences shall be submitted to an arbitration committee, to be composed of three members, one each to be chosen by either side and the two thus selected to name a third member, the decisions of such committees to be final. The players propose also that should either side refuse to abide by a decision so rendered the person or persons refusing to submit shall be required to pay to the other side $100 for costs, aside from any sum that the committee may impose as a penalty or fine.

At 10:30 o'clock the league meeting was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The meeting, it was announced, had heard Zimmer's request, and had appointed a committee composed of Brush, Hart, and Soden, to confer with him to-day. This committee will meet with Zimmer at 11 o'clock in secret session. In the morning there will also be meetings of the Committees on Constitution and on Playing Rules. Nothing was said about the league having considered the encroachment by Ben Johnson's American League on National League territory, but there was every indication that the meeting will take action to conciliate the players, as a means of gaining strength for the fight with Johnson's organization. As matters stand at present, Johnson's league clubs have already begun building baseball grounds in Washington, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia.

BASEBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Work Begun Under New Coach by Candidates for Team.

Forty candidates for Columbia's 'Varsity baseball team began work yesterday afternoon under the new coach, Leo Fishel. The men were put in the cage and were limbered up with a little batting practice. Fishel gave the two pitchers, Marcus and Bulkley, a short period of work.

There were eleven men from last year's squad present at yesterday's preliminary work, who were distributed as follows: For the infield, Milke, Bulkley, Goodman, Cooper, Armstrong, and Burrell; for the outfield, Southard, Rodgers, and Sarles; pitchers, Bulkley and Marcus. Of last year's freshman team the following members came out yesterday for the 'Varsity: Cooper, Bacon, Elias, H. McLintock, F. McLintock, Smith, Allen, McCollom, and Loder.

The other most likely candidates were Brown, Robinson, Walker, Jones, Cromwell, Wund, Guerrin, Seeling, Dorman, York, H. H. Werkes, and Pembroke. The practice in the gymnasium will be continued until a suitable field is obtained for the use of the team.

Baseball Practice at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—A call was issued to-day by Capt. Green of the Princeton University baseball nine for candidates from the freshman class for the several positions on the 'Varsity and freshman teams. More than thirty candidates reported at the 'Varsity cage, and were immediately set to work, being instructed by Capt. Green and later indulging in light practice. The men seemed to be in good condition, and the practice was lively and encouraging to the coaches. The freshmen will practice daily from now on. It is probable that other candidates will report next week.

Basket Ball Championship Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 25.—The special committee for the championship basket ball tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union having decided the protests against holding the championships at this place in the armory of the Seventeenth Separate Company, the sub-committee, consisting of Lieut. T. J. Dooley, Chairman; First Lieut. W. J. McCoy, and Sergt. Edwin J. Clarke, met to-night and decided to commence play in the annual championship tournament on April 1 and continue throughout the week until the championship is determined. Play will be for heavy-weight teams and for scholastic teams and those weighing 145 pounds and under.

Colgate's Basket Ball Schedule.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Colgate University basket ball team will play the following games: Feb. 26, Watervliet Young Men's Christian Association, at Watervliet, N. Y.; Feb. 27, Williams College, at Williamstown, N. Y.; March 7, the Thirtieth Separate Company, State National Guard, of Elmira, at Elmira, N. Y.

Manhattan Cricketers Elect Officers.

The Manhattan Cricket Club held its annual meeting yesterday in Brooklyn. The club was reported to be in a flourishing condition by the retiring Treasurer. The following officers were elected:

President—Thomas Howard; First Vice President—David A. Munro; Second Vice President; Frank J. Prendergast; Secretary—W. Adam, 36 Pine Street, Manhattan; Treasurer—E. Fitzgibbon; Captain—Allan J. Gray; Vice Captain—Jerome Flannery; Captain Second Eleven—F. A. Cox; Vice Captain—C. H. Tuke; Captain Veteran Eleven—S. E. Hosford; Vice Captain—C. H. Pepper; Executive Committee—T. Howard, D. A. Munro, F. J. Prendergast, W. Adam, E. Fitzgibbon, A. J. Gray, T. J. O'Reilly, and A. W. Cherrington; Delegates to Metropolitan District Cricket League—Jerome Flannery, A. J. Gray, and W. Adam; Delegates to New York Cricket Association—F. A. Cox, E. J. Atwood, and W. Adam; Auditors—Jerome Flannery, C. H. Hill, and J. Benyon.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW SHOOTS.

Programme for the Competitions at Traps on the Roof.

The programme for the continuous trap shooting tournament at clay pigeons, which will be one of the chief attractions at the Sportsmen's Show, to open in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, has been announced. The shooting will be under the management of Elmer E. Shaner, well known to wing shots through his connection with the Grand American Handicap, while a committee composed of J. A. H. Dressel, Elmer E. Shaner, W. M. Thomas, B. Waters, and Edward Banks will have general supervision of the tournament. All the contests will be held at the traps on the roof of the Madison Square Garden building, when a magantrap, run by electric power, will be used to throw the targets.

The continuous match, which will be governed by much the same conditions as in former Sportsmen's Shows, with four prizes for the longest continuous scores, re-entry unlimited, will be shot for between 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursday, and Fridays. The Sportsmen's Show championship, at 100 targets, unknown angles, with re-entry unlimited, will be shot for between 12:30 and 5 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and between 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In this competition the twenty-five contestants who have made the twenty-five highest totals in the qualifying rounds will be eligible to shoot in the final rounds for the championship trophy.

The prizes provided for this event will consist of an appropriate trophy for the championship winner and medals of gold, silver, and bronze respectively for the next best scores. For the best general average in the championship another gold medal is offered, with silver and bronze medals for the two next best.

An unusual addition to the programme of the show has been made in that there will be an exhibition by some of the best-trained Chesapeake Bay retrievers from the kennels of Thomas P. Chappelear, Benedict, Patuxent River, Md.

Team Match at the Traps.

By agreement among the pigeon shooters entered for the team match, New York against New Jersey, arranged for to-morrow, to be shot at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., the original terms of the match have been changed to make the number of men on each side fifteen, instead of twelve. The other provisions of the shoot remain as announced when the match was made, all the gunners to stand at thirty yards and each man to shoot at twenty-five live birds. The Captain of the New York team will be L. H. Schartemeier, and for the New Jersey team C. W. Feigenspan. Two sets of traps will be reserved for the team match, which will begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Before the chief event there will be a special programme of sweepstake events. To-day at Inter-State Park John J. Hallowell of Philadelphia and I. W. Budd of Pemberton, N. J., will shoot a match at 100 live birds, the contest to begin at 1 o'clock.

Open Match for Revolver Shots.

The Metropolitan Shooting Club, at a meeting held last night at 513 Sixth Avenue, completed arrangements for an open-to-all revolver match, to be held under the direction of the club. The contest is to begin on March 4, at Conlin's gallery, and continue until midnight of April 1. This event promises to interest the crack shots who are to compete at Madison Square Garden next month, as the chief prize is the famous one-hundred-dollar medal offered by Gastinne Bennette of Paris, through his representative, Capt. Conlin of this city. Besides President W. C. Southwick, there were present at the meeting A. L. A. Himmelwright, W. E. Petty, J. C. Summers, Bernard Glaser, Rheinold Busse, and J. W. Christiansen.

It was decided that the standard American target—13-inch bull's-eye for 15 yards and 2¾-inch bull's-eye for 20 yards—shall be used; that the contestant shall have six shots at each target, and that the best three targets at each distance shall count. Entries may be sent to the Secretary, J. C. Summers, at 116 Nassau Street.

Robin Hood Rod and Gun Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—To further the pleasure of fishing, shooting, and other sports in Richmond County, the Robin Hood Rod and Gun Club of Richmond County has been incorporated. The Directors are: George Connelly, Jr., and Thomas Foley, Jr., of Concord, and Louis Birkle of Stapleton. The certificate is signed, besides the Directors, by James McGrath, William Butler, Dennis Foley, and Martin Reierson.

Oriental Boating and Fishing Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Oriental Boating and Fishing Club of Rockaway Beach, to carry on operations in the waters of Jamaica Bay, has been incorporated. The principal office is at Holland Station. The Directors are: Anthony Wolff, 202 East Fifty-fifth Street; John Newman, 309 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Richard E. Schoder, 51 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Henry C. Mandel, 232 East Thirty-ninth Street; Jacob Engel, 1,593 Second Avenue, New York City, and Jacob Schnatz, 263 Berry Street, Brooklyn.

Want a New Entrance to the Park.

The dangerous condition of the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, due to the rapid transit excavations at that point, which renders it almost impossible for drivers of spirited horses to enter or leave the Park at that entrance, and which is likely to continue for some time, was discussed by the Executive Committee of the Road Drivers' Association at its last meeting, and a committee, composed of Charles C. Lloyd, George T. Putney, and Alexander Newburger, was appointed to wait upon President Clausen of the Park Board and to urge the making of a temporary carriage entrance at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, which, in the opinion of the Road Drivers' Association, should later be made permanent.

Hale to Coach Phillips Exeter.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 25.—Perry Hale, who played full back on the Yale 'Varsity football team last year, will coach at Phillips Exeter Academy next Fall.

Philadelphia Fighter Wins in England.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Feb. 25.—"Jack" O'Brien of Philadelphia defeated Harry Smith of Birmingham, England, in the third round of a fifteen-round boxing contest here this evening for a purse of £200. The referee stopped the fight before the third round was completed, Smith at that time being helpless and without any chance of winning.

NEW YORK'S MILITARY WEEK.

Novelties Planned for the Annual Soldiers' Athletic Tournament.

It will be Soldier Week at Madison Square Garden from March 25 to 30 with the Military Athletic League's fifth annual tournament. The programme will give a representation of every branch of the service. The athletic part of the entertainments will have some of the best men in the National Guard in the entries, and some close contests for the championships. The military part will give more than the usual rough riding by the cavalry, and the artillery promises even a better showing than was made in 1899 and last year.

At the Wednesday afternoon performance, a competitive drill will be arranged between the boys from the De La Salle School, St. Francis Xavier, Berkeley School, Hamilton, Columbia Institute, and Fordham College. The prize awarded will be either a banner or a cup. The arrangements for this competition are in the hands of Brevet Major Wilson, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, and Major F. H. Ebstein, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the De La Salle School.

Newport's Coming Yachting Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25.—The coming yachting season for Newport will begin early in May, and probably before that time, as the fast boats now being constructed in Bristol and Boston will be here some little time before May for rigging and setting up trials

The Columbia will come to Newport in May to be used as a trial horse for the Herreshoff boat, and Mr. Lawson is negotiating for a fast boat to act as a trial horse for the boat he is building.

With the coming of the fast boats there will be a revival of interests all along the line, and from reports at hand, owners of some of the fastest sailing yachts are to have their boats commissioned much earlier than usual and brought on here, so that their owners and guests will have an opportunity to watch the work of the fast boats vying for selection as the defender of the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's boat, Shamrock II.

PENN. SKATERS SHUT OUT.

University Hockey Team Never Scored Against Picked Seven.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania hockey team was unable to score in the match against the All Scholastic players of Pittsburg at the Ice Palace to-night, being defeated by the one-sided score of 6 to 0. The All Scholastic seven were players from Shady Side Academy, Pittsburg High School, and East Liberty Academy, and, considering the fact that they had never played together before, their team work was marvelously fine. Lewis and Rowe did the bulk of the work for Pittsburg, and W. Gardner carried off the honors for Pennsylvania. The line-up:

Pittsburg. All Scholastic.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Evans	Goal	Kier
Bauersmith	Point	Atlee
Booth	Cover point	W. Gadner
Lewis	Cover	Mills
Gamble	Right forward	Freeland
Rowe	Centre forward	Brown
Preston	Left forward	Whelstone

Goals—Rowe, 3; Lewis, 3. Referee—D. G. Harmer, Pennsylvania Dental College. Umpires—Messrs. Robertson, Quaker City Hockey Club, and Munhall, Pittsburg. Timekeeper—Peter Ballinggall. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

Aluminum Deck for Shamrock II.

GLASGOW, Feb. 25.—The Associated Press learns that aluminum will be used for the deck of the Shamrock II., with a view of saving top weight. Though the order was placed some time ago, the first of the plates have just been delivered at Dunbarton. On top of the aluminum plates the whole deck will be covered with a thin sheeting of wood, this serving the double purpose of protecting the metal from the corroding effects of salt water and giving the crew a better foothold. Designer Watson decided that this composite deck would be both much lighter and stronger than one of wood, and he considers every pound of top weight saved valuable.

Trouble in Clifton Boat Club.

A lively time is anticipated at the annual election of the Clifton Boat Club of Clifton, S. I., which is to be held at the St. George Hotel, at St. George, this evening, as there are two tickets in the field and an active canvass is being conducted by the supporters of each. The so-called "regular" ticket is made up as follows: For President—F. C. Townsend; for Vice President—J. C. Garrison; for Treasurer—S. M. Dix; for Secretary—Charles Henderson; for Captain—D. H. McDougall; for Lieutenant—G. S. Scofield, Jr.; for Trustees—F. C. Townsend, W. B. L'Huillier, J. T. Sprague, Thomas Shenton, and H. M. Myrick. The opposing ticket is headed by David Marsh, and contains the name of Carl G. King for Treasurer instead of S. M. Dix, and the names of A. E. Haddock and A. G. Hall for Trustees instead of F. C. Townsend and H. M. Myrick. The contest is said to be between the more active members on the one hand and the inactive or more socially inclined contingent on the other.

Trotter Cecilian Sold Again.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 25.—The purchase of Cecilian, 2:22, the good son of Electioneer, by R. E. Marsh of Chicago, from Charles Marvin, is reported to-night. Cecilian is the sire of several good ones, among them the world's champion gelding, as a two-year-old, Endow, record, 2:14¾. When Miller and Sibley retired from business two months ago Marvin, who had been with them for a number of years, was presented with their holdings of trotting horses, among them Cecilian.

Goodwin's Annual Turf Guide Out.

The second volume of Goodwin's Turf Guide, completing the record of racing in the United States and Canada for the year 1900, has just been issued. The work contains all the best features of the publication in former years, and has also several new departments, one of the best of which is a tabulation of the performances of American horses in England, showing the number of races and amount of money won by each. Records of American racing, indexed form tables, records of best performances, the names and addresses of race track Secretaries, information about the various tracks, and an article on handicapping are among the conspicuous departments of the "Guide."

Belmont Enters in Saratoga Special.

The Saratoga Special for two-year-olds, announced by the reorganized Saratoga Racing Association, has attracted very general attention throughout the United States, and the promise now is that the race, which is in the nature of a private sweepstakes, will be one of the great events of the season of 1901. There were twelve subscribers to the special originally. To this list the name of August Belmont now has been added, he having sent his subscription from Garnet, S. C.

Jockey Martin Suspended at Cairo.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Martin, the American jockey, has been suspended from the Egyptian turf for fouling a gentleman rider at the Cairo races."

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Six furlongs—Al Lone, 90, (Wonderly,) 1; Kiss Quick, 99, 2; Juanetta, 104, 3. Time—1:18½. One mile—The Elba, 109, (Cochran,) 1; Cogswell, 114, 2; Sara Gamp, 106, 3. Time—1:45½. Six furlongs—Curtsey, 107½, (Boland,) 1; Irene Lindsay, 107, 2; Saint Bluff, 109, 3. Time—1:19. Mile and a quarter, handicap—Joe Collins, 98, (Slack,) 1; False Lead, 104, 2; Hood's Brigade, 102, 3. Time—2:12½. Six and a half furlongs—The Bronze Demon, 91, (Gormley,) 1; Animosity, 91, 2; Empress of Beauty, 86, 3. Time—1:25. Seven furlongs—Uterp, 109, (Hothersoll,) 1; Henry of Franstamar, 107, 2; J. H. Sloan, 111, 3. Time—1:32.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Something never before heard of on the turf occurred at Tanforan to-day. Beau Ormonde and Invictus ran a dead heat and the former was disqualified for fouling Cougar and Darlene. Invictus, who was as good as 30 to 1, was given the race. Turner, on Beau Ormonde, admitted that his mount interfered with the others. Results. Six furlongs—Isoline, 106, (O'Connor,) 1; Toan, 92, 2; Nellie Forrest, 95, 3. Time—1:18¾. Three furlongs—Legal Maxim, 100, (O'Connor,) 1; Snooze, 109, 2; Ursula, 100, 3. Time—0:37. Mile and seventy yards—Browne C. Anderson, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Walkenshaw, 110, 2; Royal Prize, 107, 3. Time—1:47¾. One mile—Montanic, 106, (Burns,) 1; Barrack, 109, 2; Rolling Boer, 94, 3. Time—1:42½. Six and a half furlongs—Invictus, 109, (Daly,) 1; Cougar, 106, 2; Darlene, 107, 3. Time—1:23½. Seven furlongs—High Hoe, 105, (Burns,) 1; Vohicer, 107, 2; Sybaris, 105, 3. Time—1:29.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Results at Oakland: Six furlongs—Daniel, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Urchin, 106, 2; Jack McCabe, 112, 3. Time—1:20¼. Seven furlongs—Cue, 112, (Alexander,) 1; Maydine, 107, 2; Pat Morrissey, 112, 3. Time—1:35. Four furlongs—Tyranus, 115, (Mounce,) 1; Montoya, 115, 2; Jarretierre d'Or, 115, 3. Time—0:53. Mile and a sixteenth—Marcatto, 114, (Shields,) 1; Norford, 114, 2; The Buffoon, 109, 3. Time—1:55. Six furlongs—Jerid, 112, (Mounce,) 1; Hermoso, 112, 2; Boundlee, 106, 3. Time—1:20. Five furlongs—Gusto, 114, (Ruise,) 1; Small Jack, 103, 2; Satin Coat, 107, 3. Time—1:12¼.

New York A. C. Pool Tourney.

In the New York Athletic Club's championship pool tournament the opening contest last night was between Fulgratt and Tilt, the former winning by the score of 100 to 95, after a rather closely contested game. In the second game Bickel and Kane were the competitors, Bickel running out the 100 balls necessary to win when Kane had scored 62.

For Cross-Country Championships.

The Cross-Country Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union met last night at the clubhouse of the Star Athletic Club, corner of Fourteenth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. It was decided to hold the cross-country championship over the eight-mile course used by the Star Athletic Club in its weekly runs on Sunday, April 28, that date being agreeable to most of the teams that will enter from the metropolitan athletic clubs. There will be several novelties this year, as in addition to the junior and senior championship prizes each individual runner whose club does not enter a team, but who feels that he has a chance to win, will be given a prize of value for his own efforts, irrespective of the team contests. This makes it an individual championship as well as a team championship race. Handsome prizes will be awarded for the winning team, the team making the fastest time over the course, and the individuals making the best time.

Football Fifty Years Ago.

Writing in a recent number of Forest and Stream, Charles Hallock, noted as a naturalist and fisherman, says:

"I have just been reading some copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES of ten years ago which describe from various viewpoints the celebrated game of football between the sophomores and freshmen of Yale in 1850, when the freshmen were for the first time in history victorious in two innings out of three. I was a member of that athletic freshmen class, and am moved to allude to the game here just for the purpose of unearthing some facts which have been overlaid for more than half a century, and which, I may add, involve the origin of the rubber football as well, which same is not of record, I ween.

"Up to the year 1846 nothing but a 'beef bladder' had ever been used on the campus on either side of the Atlantic, and I recall very readily the pains it required to knead, distend, and gradually work it out so as to fit it for field service, and how we blew it up with a quill after it was placed in its leather case and laced up near the top. This was at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. Such a ball was necessarily oval in shape, and seldom if ever a sphere. It scaled and wabbled ungracefully whenever it took aerial flight. It was very light, too, and scarcely one-fourth of the weight of a modern football. It was at that school where (Gen.) Alfred Terry and Lester M. Dorman, the man who was selected to 'cant' the ball at the memorable Yale game in 1850, obtained their manhood and soldierly training by processes and methods much more merciful and superior to those in vogue at West Point of late years.

"It was about the year 1846 that the great evolution in American rubber manufacture took place, and the same genius which conceived the improved rubber overshoes brought out the round rubber football, which was immediately adopted on both sides of the Atlantic as a welcome substitute, its only objection being its weight, though even this permitted of its being kicked to greater distances than the beef bladder. It was cleaner, made no trouble, and had more bounce. It was a live ball. It was naturally introduced at New Haven because the Goodyear factory was there. Charles and Robert, sons of the inventor, happened to be among my schoolmates in the early forties. In England it was first introduced at the First Grammar School in Birmingham by the late eminent Rabbi Raphall, who was resident in New York for many years previous to his death, Charles Joselyn being the Principal."

COLUMBIA CYCLERS AT WORK.

College Wheelmen Began Training Under Capt. C. R. Rose.

Columbia's cycle team began the Spring work yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium. C. R. Rose, the new Captain, took charge of the men and gave them a short period of hard work. Capt. Rose will probably train the cyclers this season without the assistance of a professional coach, as the present financial condition of the team will not warrant the extra expense.

J. K. Fitch, C. R. Rose, J. G. Rae, R. L. Waters, J. Knoell, and H. F. Haviland, all of last year's team, engaged in the work yesterday. The only men who rode last year were A. R. Allan, who has left the university to enter business, and D. S. Hudson, who was suspended from athletics for playing hockey at Pittsburg, contrary to the orders of the Faculty. Two new men who rode especially well yesterday were A. E. Thurber, 1904, college, and H. Brown, 1902, college. Capt. Rose proposes to make long-distance road riding a feature of this year's training, in order to give the men a firm foundation of endurance.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic and West Side Republican Club Win in New York Inter-Club League.

In the tournament of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League last night the New York Athletic Club bowlers won two of their three games with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team, on the New York Athletic Club alleys, and the West Side Republican Club won by the same score from the Harlem Republican Club, on the Harlem Republican Club alleys. The scores:

AT NETW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.	NEW YORK A. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Name.				Name.			
Headley	142	182	147	Carter	153	142	154
Gaylord	189	109	177	Lyons	156	154	160
Fletcher	172	143	159	Martin	172	153	117
Wilson	160	150	148	Bell	188	167	147
Ross	128	140	161	Toussaint	160	101	170
Total	791	724	792	Total	829	777	749

AT HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB.

HARLEM REP. CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	W. SIDE REP. CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Merritt	142	109	125	Brown	155	153	175
Page	110	196	144	Olt	127	175	125
Wise	112	141	114	Wilson	154	134	172
Howland	187	156	157	Stanton	131	147	169
Safford	121	181	164	Beldbase	135	122	154
Total	681	783	704	Total	702	731	795

Yonkers Council won two games, Colfax Council won one game and lost one, and Morningside Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Council—Barnes, 173; Beers, 198; Lawrence, 134; A. Lawrence, 164; Kellock, 184. Total, 853.

Colfax Council—Dormagen, 179; Sanford, 163; Hinds, 124; Meler, 200; Sherwood, 162. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.—Colfax Council—Dormagen, 164; Sanford, 190; McMullen, 146; Meler, 165; Sherwood, 179. Total, 844.

Morningside Council—Duncan, 137; H. Doncourt, 143; Devine, 127; Dohm, 167; L. Doncourt, 161. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.—Morningside Council—Duncan, 148; H. Doncourt, 113; Cook, 143; Dohm, 167; L. Doncourt, 163. Total, 734.

Yonkers Council—Barnes, 194; Brewer, 188; C. Lawrence, 121; A. Lawrence, 161; Kellock, 150. Total, 814.

The Union Boat Club won two games, the Lone Star Boat Club won one game and lost one, and the Atalanta Boat Club lost two games in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlesdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lone Star Boat Club—Rinaldo, 112; Yankauer, 154; Rhemann, 113; Dublon, 135; Levor, 117; total, 631.

Union Boat Club—Connell, 129; Webb, 148; Stepath, 146; Welcke, 113; Smith, 124; total, 660.

SECOND GAME.—Atalanta Boat Club—Belzer, 133; Mercadante, 121; Lott, 120; Heath, 145; Zigge, 135; total, 654.

Lone Star Boat Club—Rinaldo, 174; Yankauer, 111; Rhemann, 157; Dublon, 123; Levor, 161; total, 720.

THIRD GAME.—Union Boat Club—Connel, 136; Webb, 173; Stepath, 173; Welcke, 130; Smith, 146; total, 758.

Atalanta Boat Club—Belzer, 153; Mercadante, 151; Lott, 142; Heath, 134; Zigge, 148; total, 713.

In the North Side National Bowling League tournament, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys, last night, the Hooker Bowling Club won two games, the Home City team won one game and lost one, and the Central five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Home City Bowling Club—Conlin, 151; Dennison, 112; Wilson, 127; Slawter, 153; Winter, 188. Total, 731.

Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 155; Stelloh, 161; Heins, 185; Kruse, 158; Pump, 200. Total, 859.

SECOND GAME.—Home City Bowling Club—Conlin, 135; Dennison, 169; Brodbeck, 165; Slawter, 177; Winter, 147. Total, 793.

Central Bowling Club—Dohn, 159; Kuehn, 108; Dieckman, 156; Carstens, 160; Hotaling, 160. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.—Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 175; Stelloh, 200; Heines, 148; Kruse, 166; Pump, 193. Total, 882.

Central Bowling Club—Dohn, 163; Kuehn, 164; Dieckman, 142; Carstens, 191; Hotaling, 185. Total, 845.

The Bushwick Council team won two games, the Spartan bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Greater New York five lost two games in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Lenz, 185; Ridderhoff, 160; Corrigan, 173; Scharfenberg, 177; Baker, 205. Total, 900.

Greater New York Bowling Club—Ehlers, 170; Holst, 163; McWhorter, 179; Walters, 159; Wilcox, 149. Total, 818.

SECOND GAME.—Greater New York Bowling Club—Ehlers, 201; Holst, 161; McWhorter, 152; Walters, 160; Wilcox, 159. Total, 833.

Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 162; Schultz, 178; Rentsch, 180; Coleson, 164; Maier, 204. Total, 888.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 178; Schultz, 163; Rentsch, 136; Coleson, 185; Maier, 168. Total, 830.

Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Lenz, 189; Ridderhoff, 160; Corrigan, 188; Scharfenberg, 163; Baker, 211. Total, 911.

A postponed match between the Adelphi and I. D. K. teams was rolled in addition to the regular games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night, and was won by the Adelphi team. In the regular series, the Prosperity bowlers won two games, the Adelphi bowlers won one game, and lost one, and the Reineche five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Auer, 191; Hueter, 194; Sohl, 231; Albert, 207; Wolff, 146. Total, 969.

Reinecke Bowling Club—Meyer, 181; Wichern, 169; Mahlan, 149; Wulfern, 159; Kruse, 191. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.—Adelphi Bowling Club—Williams, 175; Russell, 191; Schroeder, 143; Kruser, 151; Anderson, 192. Total, 852.

Reinecke Bowling Club—Meyer, 176; Wichern, 152; Mahlan, 165; Wulfern, 151; Kruse, 163. Total, 807.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Auer, 190; Hueter, 179; Sohl, 222; Albert, 178; Wolff, 212. Total, 981.

Adelphi Bowling Club—Williams, 178; Russell, 168; Schroeder, 164; Kruser, 163; Anderson, 195. Total, 868.

FOURTH GAME.—Adelphi Bowling Club—Williams, 192; Russell, 186; Schroeder, 177; Kruser, 170; Anderson, 151. Total, 876.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Norwich, 190; Froester, 172; Morris, 142; Markman, 180; Fink, 179. Total, 863.

In the tournament of the Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn last night the Brooklyn Bicycle Club beat the Aurora Grata Club by 145 pins, the Columbian Club beat the Crescent Athletic Club by 335 pins, and the Carleton Club beat the Knickerbocker Field Club by 79 pins. The scores:

AT CARLETON CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Carleton Club, 899; Knickerbocker Field Club, 907.

SECOND GAME.—Carleton Club, 947; Knickerbocker Field Club, 807.

THIRD GAME.—Carleton Club, 935; Knickerbocker Field Club, 871.

Total—Carleton Club, 2,781; Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,585.

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 842; Carleton Club, 765.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 921; Carleton Club, 772.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 775; Carleton Club, 884.

Total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,538; Carleton Club, 2,421.

Grand total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 5,123; Carleton Club, 5,202.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 819; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 765.

SECOND GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 778; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 718.

THIRD GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 722; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 752.

Total—Aurora Grata Club, 2,319; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,235.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 866; Aurora Grata Club, 850.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 885; Aurora Grata Club, 820.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 910; Aurora Grata Club, 762.

Total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,661; Aurora Grata Club, 2,432.

Grand Total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,896; Aurora Grata Club, 4,751.

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 726; Columbian Club, 905.

SECOND GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 761; Columbian Club, 876.

THIRD GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 837; Columbian Club, 709.

Total—Crescent Athletic Club, 2,324; Columbian Club, 2,490.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 822; Columbian Club, 890.

SECOND GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 800; Columbian Club, 846.

THIRD GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 824; Columbian Club, 879.

Total—Crescent Athletic Club, 2,446; Columbian Club, 2,615.

Grand total—Crescent Athletic Club, 4,770; Columbian Club, 5,105.

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 25.—The committee of the international chess masters' tournament decided to finish up all the most important drawn and adjourned games before ordering the final round to be played. This morning, therefore, Tschigorin and Mason and Marco and Winawer were called upon to finish their respective games. Tschigorin beat Mason, although the latter had much the best of the game in the opening and middle stage, and Marco and Winawer drew their game a second time. In the afternoon Janowski defeated Marshall.

Here follows the record of all the players up to date:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7¼	3¾	Mason	3½	8
Blackburne	6¾	5¼	Mieses	6	5
Didier	1¼	10¾	Reggio	4¾	7¼
Gunsberg	6	6	Scheve	3½	3½
Janowski	9¾	2¼	Schlechter	3½	3½
Marco	5½	6½	Tschigorin	6½	2½
Marshall	4½	7½	Winawer	2½	9½

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

POTTER & KIRKHAM.—Schedules of Potter & Kirkham, stock brokers, at 57 and 1,286 Broadway, show liabilities of $31,781, nominal assets of $18,408, and actual assets, $16,421, consisting of accounts, $12,609; office furniture, $713, and cash, $3,099. There are 220 creditors.

CHESTER B. LAWRENCE, Jr.—Schedules of Chester B. Lawrence,

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Supreme Court of the United States:

71—The United States, appellant, vs. Eugene Peebles et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama reversed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court, with directions to overrule the demurrers, with leave to the defendants to answer, and for such further proceedings as are consistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

128—D. Marx, appellant, vs. William E. Ebner and the Ebner Gold Mining Company.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

129—The New Orleans Debenture Redemption Company of Louisiana, (Limited,) et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Louisiana.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

247—Roswell M. Blythe, plaintiff in error, vs. Florence Hinckley.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

137—F. Windsor Robinson, as receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Southern National Bank of New York.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Opinion by Justice Shiras.

138—James Holly, petitioner, vs. the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, &c., et al. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice Brewer did not hear the argument or take part in the decision of this case.

278—Homer Bird, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded with directions to set aside the verdict and award a new trial. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

420—Fred Lee Rice et al., appellants, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

143—Jacob Gardner et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. L. H. Bonestell, executor, &c. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

148—John A. McDonald, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In error to the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

161—Joseph Wheless et al., appellants, vs. the City of St. Louis et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced that motions noticed for Monday, March 4 next, will be taken Tuesday, March 5.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the Court:

"Order: The reporter having represented that, owing to the number of decisions at the term, it will be impracticable to put the reports in one volume, it is therefore now hereby ordered that the Supplement be published in volumes in this year, pursuant to Section 681 of the Revised Statutes."

35—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent.—Leave granted to plaintiffs in error to file petition for rehearing on the subject of the taxes of 1892 will be received from counsel within thirty days—twenty days allowed plaintiffs in error to file briefs and ten days for defendant in error.

42—Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. City of Richmond.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

468—The United States Trust Company of New York et al., appellants, vs. the Territory of New Mexico, and No. 461—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. the United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Reassigned for argument Oct. 28 next.

230—Edward P. Gallup, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Schmidt, Treasurer, &c. —Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 28 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

255—J. McGregor Adams, petitioner, vs. Milton Shirk et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

355—The County of Otoe, petitioner, vs. John Martin Clapp.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

364—The Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. the New York and Texas Land Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of James M. Bigelus, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus denied.

208—Frederick Maish et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Dismissed per stipulation on motion of Solicitor General Richards.

573—The United States, petitioner, vs. Rudolph C. Hahn.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the petitioner and by Albert Comstock and Everit Brown for the respondent.

572—L. Hahn et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Albert Comstock and Everit Brown for the petitioners and by Solicitor General Richards for the respondent.

566—The Southern Pine Company, petitioner, vs. Mrs. Olive B. Hall.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by F. C. Latchings and T. M. Miller for the petitioner and by D. B. H. Chaffe and E. J. Bowers for the respondent.

412—The City of Detroit et al., appellants, vs. the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company. —Motion to advance submitted by T. E. Tarsney for the appellants.

576—Arthur E. Mueller, trustee, &c., petitioner, vs. William T. Nugent.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by William W. Watts for the petitioner.

542—Franklin S. Buell, petitioner, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by C. Walter Artz for the petitioner and by Herbert B. Turner for the respondent.

55—Henry L. Ward, Treasurer, &c., petitioner, vs. Edward Joslin.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by William Reed Bigelow for the petitioner and by J. S. H. Frink for the respondent.

461—The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Reynolds, Controller, &c., et al.—Motion to advance submitted by W. B. Lamar for the defendants in error.

494—Alfred V. Booth, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois.—Motion to advance submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error.

561—Charles W. Colton, petitioner, vs. James I. Raymond.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKenney, Wayne MacVeagh, and A. Walker Otis for the petitioner, and E. C. James and John L. Hill for the respondent.

Ex parte: The Board of County Commissioners of Meade County, Kan., petitioner, vs. Anna Corning.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Chester I. Long in behalf of S. S. Ashbaugh for the petitioner, and by C. F. Hutchings for the respondent.

331—Pablo Maese et al., appellants, vs. Binger Herman, Commissioner of the General Land Office, et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Fred. Small for the plaintiffs in error.

534—John E. Hanifen, &c., petitioner, vs. Edward A. Price et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by W. F. Preble, Jr., for the petitioner and by Edmond Wetmore for the respondents.

540—The Security Trust Company, as administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. the Black River National Bank of Lowville.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by A. H. Browne and E. S. Durment for the petitioner and by Edward C. Stringer for the respondent.

350—Helen M. Gridley, plaintiff in error, vs. the Thousand Island Park Association.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. —Dismissed, per stipulation, on motion of William Henry Dennis for the plaintiff in error.

218—The Chicago Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Maton Gold Mining Company.—Continued, per stipulation.

240—Samuel T. Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. J. A. Magoun, Jr., Treasurer of Woodbury County, Iowa.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

332—The Fulton Bay Water Works, Light, and Railway Company, appellant, vs. Charles W. Ryan et al.—Submitted under Thirty-second Rule by J. B. Foraker for the appellant and by J. K. Hamilton and William C. Cochran for the appellees.

144—B. F. Thompson, appellant, vs. D. M. Ferry et al.—Submitted by J. F. Wilson for the appellant and by G. W. Kretzinger for the appellee.

17 (Original) ex parte—In the matter of Theodore Queen et al., petitioners.—Argued by Walter D. Davidge, Jr., and Walter D. Davidge for the petitioners, and by A. S. Worthington for the respondents.

258—Pin Kwan, petitioner vs. the United States, and 254—Pin Yik, petitioner, vs. the United States.—On writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

449—The United States, appellant, vs. Pin Kwan, and 450—The United States, appellant, vs. Ping Yik.—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York.—Dismissed on motion of Assistant Attorney General Beck for the appellants.

390—William B. Dinsmore et al., petitioners, vs. the Southern Express Company et al.—Argued by William K. Miller and Frank H. Miller for the petitioners, and by J. M. Terrell for the respondents.

488—Margaret French et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. 411—The City of Detroit et al., appellants, vs. Reisemond A. Parker; 214—The Town of Tonawanda et al., appellants, vs. James B. Lyon; 378—Martimer Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Fargo et al.; 550—John L. Shumate, plaintiff in error, vs. August Heman, and 508—Cass Farm Company, Limited, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Detroit.—Four hours allowed each side in the argument of these cases. Argument commenced by Henry N. Ess for French et al.

Call for Tuesday: 498, (411, 214, 378, 550, and 508.) 106, 159, 82, 133, 37, 162, 163, 164, 165, (and 247.)

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will continue at its session to-day the consideration of the motion and appeals from orders calendar it took up yesterday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—First Department.

People ex rel. Thomas M. Hart, relator, vs. Thomas J. Brady, Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed without costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Plachetto Segi, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. William E. Streubel, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Masons' Supplies Company, respondent, vs. Roland B. Jones, appellant; Henry L. Fridenberg, respondent.—Judgment modified by striking out the provision directing the payment to the defendant Fridenberg, and as modified affirmed with costs to appellant as against the defendant Fridenberg as assignee, and with costs to the plaintiff as against the appellant Jones. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Rosie Harris, by guardian, respondent, vs. New Amsterdam Gas Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Hester E. Mooney, appellant, vs. Press Publishing Company, respondent.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Howard V. Stillman, appellant, vs. Henry L. Brunt, respondent.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Charles V. T. Foley and another, appellants, vs. August C. Scharman and another, respondents.—Interlocutory judgment reversed and demurrer sustained, and final judgment reversed and final judgment directed for plaintiff, with costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hatch, J.

W. P. Fuller & Co., respondent, vs. Wenzel Schrenck et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John Sugden et al., appellants, vs. Magnolia Metal Company, respondent.—Judgment upon the counterclaim reversed and judgment modified by striking out the affirmative recovery and dismissing the action without costs in the court below, but with costs to appellant upon this appeal. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Alice B. Eagan, appellant, vs. Peter Eagan, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Henry Abegg et al., respondent, vs. People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, respondents, and Homer L. Scoville, as assignee, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

James Maguire, respondent, vs. Henry T. Chapman, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Samuel W. Hale, appellant, vs. William P. Shannon, et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mary A. Collins, appellant, vs. Samuel Love et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Frank H. Goodyear et al., appellants, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Augustus V. H. Stuyvesant, respondent, vs. Mary E. Early, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Jerome Gross, appellant, vs. Michael J. Egan, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles E. Brown, trustee, appellant, vs. John W. Russell et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Louisa Weekes, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Rushton Peabody, respondent, vs. Herman Knubel, appellant; Channing S. Timberlake vs. the same; Peter Young et al. vs. the same.—Case stricken from the calendar. Memorandum per curiam.

Press Publishing Company vs. Altonwood Park, &c., Company.—Upon payment of $50 costs, motion denied, and leave given to apply in the court below to open default.

In the matter of Rayeton Kautsky.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In re Manhattan Railway Company vs. William T. Comstock.—Appeal dismissed without costs.

In the matter of David Clarke, deceased.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

American Press Association vs. May Thorne Brantingham.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles A. Sherman vs. Charles A. Tucker.—Motion denied.

Louisa Lage vs. Pauline Kruger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Christopher C. Shayne vs. Evening Post Publishing Company.—Motion granted. Question certified as in memorandum per curiam.

In the matter of the transfer tax upon the estate of William H. Vanderbilt, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements, upon the opinion in the case of matter of Vanderbilt, (50 App., Div. 246.)

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Andrews, P. J.; O'Gorman and Blanchard, JJ.

Benner vs. West, Pasquarillo vs. Garofalo, Hubener vs. Frick, Speck vs. Fielding, Rosenbloom vs. Chittick, Koster vs. Koedding, McAuliffe vs. Flinn, Rosenweig vs. Von Bauer, Armstrong vs. Morrison, American Watchman's Time Detector Company vs. American Exchange National Bank, Davis vs. Lohsen, Stuart vs. Manhattan Bathtub Company, Reed vs. Erie Railroad Company, Warshawsky vs. Horowitz, Dugoff vs. Zeman, Stern vs. Brodsky, Bendix vs. Saul, Ericson vs. North River Electric Light and Power Company, Burke vs. Pfeffer, Elsas vs. Gallagher, Industrial Loan Association vs. Saul, Lakner vs. Coggill, Grant vs. Langley, Condict vs. Chisolm, Greger vs. Niedermann, Steinhart vs. Phelps, Duryea vs. Matranga, Stroehmenger vs. Hawke, Walton vs. Montagne, Schuchman vs. The Club Stables, Guedalia vs. Kelly, Immen vs. New Amsterdam Casualty Company, Wyckoff vs. Randall, Thompson vs. Stevenson, Hedenberg vs. Boehm, Stark vs. Sutherland, Wallace vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Hedenberg vs. Heller, Lowther vs. Manhattan Brass Works, Bendheim vs. Higgins, Ludwin vs. Pagano, Levinson vs. Blake, Cohen vs. Van Wyck, Weissberg vs. Geizert, Folsom vs. Abrams, Perotti vs. Talmage, Katenberg vs. Becker, Secor vs. Matthews, Hughes vs. National Wall Paper Company, Brady vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Meyers vs. Freud, Greenberg vs. Burwick, Cantor vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Query vs. Cooney, Robinson vs. Wappans, Early vs. Krauss, Frank vs. Lockhart, Heuer vs. Molia, Barnard vs. Devine, Bustanoby vs. Crotte, Mahon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Hanning vs. Daily Telegraph Company, Hillier vs. Rogers—Judgments affirmed.

Lyons vs. Thomas, Silver vs. Elias, Newcomb vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Cushman vs. Kleiner, Degenarlo vs. Sire, Rall vs. Miller, Book vs. Decker, Hawkes vs. Burke, Vogel vs. Friedman, Prager vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Company, Cohan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kahn vs. Rosenheim, Henning vs. Rothschild, Groh's Sons vs. Schneider, Third Avenue Railroad Company, Dilley vs. Willas, Heineman vs. Van Slone, Meehan vs. Traders and Travelers' Accident Company, Bloch vs. Katz, Worthington vs. London Guarantee and Accident Company—Judgments reversed.

Tilley vs. Deverwyck Towing Company, Leght vs. Fischel—Orders affirmed.

Equitable General Providing Company vs. Eisentrager, Bernstein vs. Levy, March vs. Lamb—Judgments modified.

Fischer vs. Fishman, Spina vs. Moroselli, Levene vs. Hahner—Orders reversed.

Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

104—Tribune Ass'n vs. Follwell.
94—U. S. vs. Dodge.
97—U. S. vs. Grempler.
98—U. S. vs. Zelmer.
103—McLain vs. Dean Richmond.
104—Penn. R. R. vs. The Kennebec.
105—Atlantic Dredging Co. vs. Java Steam Tug Co.
51—Herbst vs. The Asiatic Prince.
96—Mencke vs. Cargo of Java Sugar.
101—Morgan's Louisiana, &c., R. R. vs. The R. G. Dun.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Pierce.
2—Rosenfeld vs. McCreery.
3—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Webber.
4—McLoughlin vs. Naugle.
5—In re Hatch & Foote.
6—In re Kirsch.
7—Sun Printing & Pub. Co. vs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.
8—Quigley vs. City of N. Y.
9—Spencer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Hillis vs. same.
11—Stern vs. same.
12—McCabe vs. Union Ry. Co.
13—Lynskey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Straus vs. Bogert.
15—McMahon vs. McKee.
16—In re Atwood & Sons.
17—In re Hughes Av.
18—In re Van Cortlandt Av.
19—In re Mohawk Av.
20—Rockefeller vs. Butler.
21—Ludlam vs. Ludlam.
22—Peabody vs. O'Brien.
23—Saunders vs. Saunders.
24—Pruden vs. Butler.
25—Campbell vs. Connell.
26—Met. Trust Co. vs. Buck.
27—2d Nat. Bank vs. Vredenburg.
28—Wood vs. Fennelly.
29—James vs. Signelli.
30—Shuttleworth vs. Blinn.
31—In re Brant.
32—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Gaynor
33—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
34—Beck vs. Ernst.
35—Colgate vs. Greene.
36—In re Goldstein.
37—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Willis.
38—Morrison vs. Harrell
39—Wallace vs. Wallace
40—Smith vs. Smith.
41—Kassel vs. Binder.
42—Marino vs. Marino.
43—Alexander vs. Riker.
44—Bunn vs. Bacon.
45—Sibley vs. Smith.
46—In re Thiel.
47—Chilson vs. Eisenbuth.
48—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier
49—Bailey vs. Am. Deposit & L. Co.
50—Proskey vs. Burns.
51—Sachs vs. Levy.
52—Platt vs. Gallo.
53—Berge vs. Berge.
54—Reed vs. Sterns.
55—Alderoft vs. Langfeld.
56—Lecour vs. Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
57—Mason vs. Blumenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

143—In re King's Bridge Road.
242—In re Farmer & Slevin.
282—Dunham vs. Dunham.
284—Lowenfeld vs. Stern.
286—Campbell vs. Kenny.
287—Brown vs. Sheedy. Also motions to confirm reports of commissioners.

Preferred causes.

2805—Hanson vs. Warner.
2818—Bowen vs. Feitner.
2769—Whitman vs. Monteith.
2765—Kirschner vs. Miller. General calendar.
1508—McCormack vs. Chamberlain.
1683—La Ware vs. La Ware.
1425—Mt. Morris Bank vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2307—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith.
1838—Jones vs. Levering.
2272—Bianchi vs. Peckham.
2281—Mackellar vs. Jackson.
2332—Kittel vs. Domeyer.
2311—Appleby vs. Walsh.
2129—Steinfelder vs. Cunahan.
748—Megrue vs. Wemple.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garrison for the People.

1—Graham Polley. | 2—Isaac Micalson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9202—Studebaker Brothers Co. vs. Vacheron & Constantin Co. vs. Noble.
9035—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Ottenberg.
9030—Same vs. same.
9090—Same vs. same.
6550—Bivers vs. Scheel.
8584—Howell vs. Denton

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

3450—Lange vs. Clarke.
2383—N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
8849—Weeks vs. rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
2372—Osterberg vs. same.
2231—Carey vs. Brown.
2532—Cornell vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
1294—Staats vs. Byers.
2070—Whitman vs. John.
2362—Steiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2264—Sugarman vs. same.
6180—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
8603—Herbst vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
296—Horrigan vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
237—O'Neil vs. same.
1936—Willis vs. Brown.
6552—Milone vs. Continental Paper Bag Co.
8448—Podmore vs. Dime Sav. Bank.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2,405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

2395—Kiernan vs. McGovern.
8295—Fisk vs. McGill.
7553—Laguttuta vs. Chisolm.
7668—Murray vs. Henninger.
8248—King vs. Burns.
8005—Kominsky vs. Romolo.
6404—Tantillo vs. Schnepp.
950—Sullivan vs. Barrett.
951—Same vs. same.
2307—Swartwout vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2189—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Bauman.
2190—Rothschild vs. same.
1280—Berger vs. Mayor, &c. Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3373—Harris vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7062—Epner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1887—Barry vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Houghton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Arlow H. Warner.
2—Charles P. Huntington.
3—Phebe Pearsall.
4—David W. Fenton.
5—Charles J. Todd.
6—Charles H. Poote.
7—Baptiste Rion.
8—Patrick Henry Morgan.
9—Charles P. Huntington.
10—Charles P. Huntington.
11—Hannah W. Fardon.
12—James H. Hoffman.
13—Christian Koch.
14—Adolph Schaffer.
15—Moses Weinstein.
16—Mary A. Fitzgerald.
17—Albert McDowell.
18—William E. Howell.
19—Julia A. Ward.
20—Bridget Morris.
21—Regina A. Steinmetz.
22—Bertha J. Steinmetz.
23—Henry G. Steinmetz.
24—William Taylor.
25—Hyman Ulin.
26—Fredericka Brenzinger.
27—Marks Leopold.
28—Charles P. Huntington.
29—Charles Perles.
30—Solomon Heyman.
31—Jane T. Dillon.
32—Hugh McCormick.
33—John F. Olmstead.
34—Carrie Louise Scott.
35—Helen C. Brush.
36—Belle Freigel Nanes.
37—Lilly Fischer.
38—Sarah A. Grover.
39—David Dows, Sr.
40—Peter Weick.
41—Julia Connor.
42—Mary Murray, or Tuten.
43—Timothy B. Blackstone.
44—Hattie Jacobius.
45—Rose Ferrigan.
46—Charles A. Jordan.
47—Max Gebhardt.
48—Joseph Schwarz, or Schwack.
49—Helena Kaelin, or Kalin.
50—Charles Hartmeyer.
51—Patrick F. McKeon.
52—Solomon Michael.
53—Herman Deutsch.
54—Lewis Fritz.
55—Fannie L. E. Roy.
56—Sarah Alexander.
57—Sarah Alexander.
58—Charles Geis.
59—Edward J. Mulvaney
60—Henrietta Kuhn.
61—Ellen L. Dunn.
62—Peter Finck.
63—Henry C. Ritter.
64—James Macklin.
65—Patrick Cannon.
66—Catherine T. Cannon
67—Benjamin Fox.
68—Lewis Fritz.
69—Margaret E. Stevenson.
70—Matthew Smith.
71—Tobias Kohn.
72—Maria R. Manning.
73—Louis Schaffer.
74—Oscar T. Marshall.
75—Lucy H. Donohue.
76—Edward Dargon.
77—Charles R. Cornell.
78—Julius Tuman.
79—Julius Hirsch.
80—Henry Knaus.
81—Patrick Shaw.
82—William Bowen.
83—William Scott.
84—Jacob Weeks Cornwell.
85—Margaret Hollander.
86—Joseph Wescott.
87—Hugh Nicholas Dubius.
88—Patrick Daly.
89—Delia M. Ritter.
90—Margaret J. Scott.
91—Isaac Clason.
92—Josepha Palmer.
93—Stephen D. Wilson.
94—Evan Thomas.
95—Margaret Russell.
96—Matilda F. Van Buren.
97—John Volpp.
98—John G. Zehnder.
99—George F. Vetter.
100—Caroline A. Wetherbee.
101—Moses Weil.
102—Sarah P. Dillon.
103—John F. Egan.
104—William Hamilton.
105—William Hamilton.
106—John J. Dennehy.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Adele A. R. Regila, Mary Conway, John H. Robertson, Louise Haas, Kate A. Peck, John B. Mulloy, August Freutel, Shepherd Meagher, Jane McIlveen.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1645—Wilhelmina vs. Martin.
1649—Agnes G. O. Dixon.
1640—Robert Courtright.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1284—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1640—Kirby vs. same.
3605½—Anderson vs. Steinreich.
982—Fass vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
781—Bieber vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2709.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Abraham Wolberg.
2—George Lewis.
Oscar Freeman.
Michael Harris.
3—Abraham Meyers.
4—Harry Bosky.
5—Henry Friene.
6—Benjamin Smith.
7—James Flanagan.
John Carras.
Joseph Casazza.
8—William H. Vetter.
9—James Whalen.
10—William G. Davies.
Charles Grady.
11—James Concannon, otherwise called William Wilson.
12—Charles Brown.
13—Anthony Devine.
14—Max Levine.
Milton Bernheim.
15—Frank Bologna.
16—John Nolan.
17—Samuel Aaronstein.
18—Pauline Sperling.
19—Fannie Zibilski.

Pleadings.

1—Michael Kenny.
2—David Becker.
3—James Ward.
4—Victor Rosenbaum.
5—John Clark.
6—Joseph Dailey, James Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Pierce for the People.

1—Jesse R. Davis, Edward O. Dean, Clinton Marshall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Joseph Krinkus.
2—Lewis Doughty.
3—Homer Townsend, John Pfitzinger.
4—Frederick Stiefel.
5—John Dunn.
6—Edward Lewis, Charles Terween.
7—Daniel Leddy.
8—John H. Taylor.
9—John Schmidt.
10—Otto Oeltze.
11—Edward Ferris, George Meade, James Culhane.
12—Fannie Nicholas, Nannie Reed.
13—Harry Williams.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Harry M. Wheeler.
2—Charles Blumenthal.
3—John Harrigan.
4—Morris Chauls.
5—Horace C. Skelly.
6—Edward Berger.
7—Joseph Eagan.
8—Richard F. Hayes.
9—Frederick E. Wilbur.
10—Luther H. Bailey.
11—Cornelius Foley.
12—William F. Stockdale
13—John F. Behlmer.
14—James Clark.
15—Patrick Sullivan.
16—John Kenny.
17—Samuel Beatty.
18—Grace R. Ryan.
19—William Hughes.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—John A. Straley vs. May Disken et al.—Thomas F. Keogh.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re King—Alexander T. Mason.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Fuller vs. Beyer—Edward E. Hargrave. Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Floyd—Edward D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Judson vs. Conger—Samson Lachman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess. Term begins Monday, March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., Kenefick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

8936—Butler vs. Corlett.
7388—Vanderbilt vs. B. H. R. R.
4540—Hinchcliffe vs. Jacobs.
4546—Fleming vs. Burdewick.
7851—Aaronson vs. B. H. R. R.
8728—Bernstein vs. Krautz.
4552—Dronbrink vs. B. H. R. R.
4554—Rowell vs. same.
4553—Anderson vs. Met. Street R. R.
4561—Gorman vs. B. H. R. R.
4562—Koppie vs. same.
4568—Gray vs. same.
4574—Schumacher vs. same.
4578—Murphy vs. same.
2027—Zier vs. City of New York.
1213—Nagle vs. Union Railway.
2656—Skoglund vs. Whitney.
4022—Patten vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4629.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1512—McKane vs. McKane et al.
1254—Wardell vs. Willard.
156—Jager vs. City of New York.
100½—Westphal vs. same.
160—F. Hiller vs. same.
161—T. Hiller vs. same.
163—Dickman vs. same.
1311—Hayes, admr., vs. Johnson.
1302—Lovejoy vs. Baxter.
1132—Toombes vs. B'k'n Un. El. R. R. and another.
1278—Gilbert and another vs. Mabon.
1135—Bridge vs. B. Un. El. R. R. and another.
1210—Weed vs. same.
561—Presters vs. Boucher.
1274—Thiede vs. Ruoff.
644—Squibb and another vs. Pollion et al.
1058—Cent. Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. N. Y. & West. Water Co. et al.
828—Brookiyn Lumber Co. vs. Rofrano et al.
1200—McBride vs. Powers and another.
1124—Meiggs vs. Hoagland.
1233—Bystrom vs. Moodey.
1322—Tarla, an infant, vs. Tarla.
270—Eberstein vs.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
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J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
33 Wall Street, New York.
DEALS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND NEGOTIATES LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By Order of Trustees.)
$14,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
$28,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Indapls. R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$37,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Cons. 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
33 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
16 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1 sh. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. 1st National Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. American Stoker Co. pf.
10 shs. Amphion Academy.
10 shs. German-Am. Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Procter & Gamble Co. pf.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$8,000 Richmond Standard Steel Spike & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929, May, 1900. Coups. (Hypothecated.)
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Association.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1949.
$1,000 Jamaica Township Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Guar. Bd., 1908.
7 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Trust Co.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
39 shs. United States Projectile Co.
60 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of New York.
3 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Nassau Bank.
20 shs. National Exhibition Co.
4 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
50 shs. N. Y. & Penn. Telephone Co.
160 shs., in 8 lots of 20 shares each, of the capital stock of the Smith-Vassar Telephone Co., deposited and held under and pursuant to the terms of two certain contracts, copies of which, together with a statement showing their present status, may be inspected at the office of the auctioneer.
$5,000 Lanyon Zinc Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1929.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
1 sh. Home Insurance Co.
44 shs. Merchants' Nati. Bank.
20 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
200 shs. Aero Pulverizer Co.
200 shs. Aero Pulverizer Co.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. Co.
$2,000 Port Reading R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
4 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$30,000 Oregon Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Certfs. of Deposit.) Hypd.
300 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. common. (Hypd.)
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$500 United States 4 per cent. Registered Bond, due 1907.
100 shares Canandaigua Water Works Co., $100 each.
(By order of Executors of Estate of John T. Wilson, deceased.)
Bonds, Claims, Notes, and Judgment, a list of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
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Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
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R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emery McMillin, Jos. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. R. Craglin, William P. Spies, H. S. Redmond, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edwd. Jr. A. Sec. Geo. Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark, John W. Griggs.

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ESTABLISHED 1887.
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OGDEN GAS 5% BONDS.
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	**$100.00**
April 1	**150.50**
May 1	**151.00**
June 1	**151.50**
July 1	**152.00**
August 1	**152.50**
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	**133.00**
Total	**$990.50**

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF THE
DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.,
DATED JANUARY 1, 1900.

The undersigned Agent, under the Debentures above referred to, desire under authority of said Debentures to expend the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in the purchase of Debentures of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said Debentures may be sent to the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,** 66 Broadway, on or before **MARCH 11TH, 1901.**

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agent,
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.
New York, February 19th, 1901.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Fifty (30) year negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District.
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-six thousand six hundred and six 88-100 dollars ($56,606.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of February, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, **on or before the first day of March, 1901,** shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)

JAMES H. FAY,
[L. S.] Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York,
January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

SINGER MFG. CO.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA** in New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,072,676.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		41,009.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		740,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		760,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		75,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,447,632.34
Other real estate owned		53,655.82
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,578,102.67
Due from State banks and bankers		113,685.69
Internal revenue stamps		2,595.00
Checks and other cash items		40,323.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,934,576.87
Notes of other National banks		13,805.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		307.32
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,864,316.89	
Legal-tender notes	716,295.00	3,580,611.89
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		37,000.00
Total		$23,500,072.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	317,657.76
National banknotes outstanding	728,650.00
Due to other National banks	8,689,153.11
Due to State banks and bankers	1,458,631.71
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,790,591.89
Dividends unpaid	1,086.60
Individual deposits subject to check	4,921,456.83
Demand certificates of deposit	182,325.77
Certified checks	1,092,622.44
Cashier's checks outstanding	140,821.23
United States deposits	717,075.00
Total	$23,500,072.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1901. A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. VAN NORDEN,
M. D. THATCHER,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
Directors.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

READING COMPANY.

Jersey Central Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable April 1, 1951. Interest April 1st and October 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from April 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York and Philadelphia, February 19, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $23,000,000 of the above-described bonds at 94½ and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK.
DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

READING COMPANY,
General Office Reading Terminal.
Philadelphia, February 18, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Reading Company's Jersey Central Collateral fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide part of the cost to this Company of 145,000 shares of $100 each of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, being a majority of such capital stock. The balance of the cost of such stock has been provided by this company from other resources.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Reading Company and are secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture pledging all of said 145,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey purchased as above stated, and in addition thereto 29,900 shares of the Capital Stock of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, being the whole of its capital Stock, less 100 shares reserved to qualify directors; and also 4,400 shares of the Capital Stock of the Port Reading Railroad Company.

The Perkiomen Railroad extends from Perkiomen Junction on the main line of the Reading Railroad to a point on the Reading Company's East Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of Allentown, a distance of 38 5-10 miles, with 9 5-10 miles of sidings, a total of 48 miles of single track. It is capable of easy physical connection at Allentown with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which by such connection would be enabled to obtain an advantageous line into Philadelphia and obtain access to the valuable local territory along the line. The ownership of the Perkiomen Railroad would thus be of very great value to the Jersey Central System and the addition of this collateral to the majority holdings of Central Railroad of New Jersey stock makes a combined value far in excess of the value of the Jersey Central and Perkiomen stock held separately.

The Port Reading Railroad is a valuable asset of the Reading Company, furnishing, as it does, an outlet to New York tide waters for about 2,000,000 tons of coal annually. It has always earned a handsome profit over its charges.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated April 1, 1901, and will be executed to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as Trustee. It will provide for the issue from time to time of bonds to an aggregate of not exceeding in all $45,000,000, of which $23,000,000 are now offered for sale. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of acquiring ADDITIONAL shares of the stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The 145,000 shares of stock now pledged are fully paid for from the present issue of $23,000,000 of bonds in connection with other resources of the Reading Company.

The Trust Indenture will provide that this issue of bonds shall be redeemable upon six months' previous notice on any interest date after April 1, 1906, at 105 and interest.

The income account of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the fiscal years ending December 31, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Receipts from all Sources	$17,089,379.51	$16,249,486.64
All Expenses	9,699,903.83	9,344,049.43
Net Earnings	$7,389,475.68	$6,904,537.16
All charges, (including rentals)	4,770,112.80	4,842,188.68
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$2,619,362.88	$2,062,348.43

The results for the year 1900 thus show a substantial increase in surplus, although the coal strike which occurred in September and October, 1900, occasioned a loss of more than $500,000 in net earnings.

The proportion of net earnings of the Jersey Central Company alone, distributable to the $14,500,000 of its capital stock pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture; (out of the total issue of $27,055,800 of such stock,) would thus be more than sufficient to provide for the interest upon the $23,000,000 of bonds now issued, without calling upon the Reading Company at all.

The combined income account of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Receipts from all Sources	$55,945,934.78	$46,882,907.92	$9,063,026.86
All Expenses	44,857,390.48	36,643,846.63	8,213,543.85
Net Earnings	$11,088,544.30	$10,239,061.29	$849,483.01
All Charges	9,150,543.47	9,073,852.40	76,691.07
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$1,938,000.83	$1,165,208.89	$772,791.94

The Reading and Jersey Central systems do not come into competition, but supplement each other at all common points. It is confidently expected that large economies can be accomplished through a closer interchange of traffic and of facilities between the two properties, and at the same time that the gross earnings of both may be substantially increased.

Yours very truly,
J. S. HARRIS,
President.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE DEPOSITORS OF BONDS OF THE LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND OF THE DETROIT AND LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth paragraphs of the reorganization agreement of the bondholders of the Lima Northern Railway Company and of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company, dated November 22d, 1898, the Committee appointed in and by the said agreement has formulated and adopted on behalf of the holders of certificates representing bonds deposited thereunder a plan of reorganization and has lodged the same with the Colonial Trust Company, at its office, No. 220 Broadway, New York City. Copies of such plan have also been lodged with each member of the Committee for distribution to the persons entitled to receive the same.

Such plan is subject to the approval of the holders of certificates issued under said agreement at a meeting of said certificate holders to be held in conformity with the aforesaid provisions of said reorganization agreement on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., at the office of Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, at which meeting said plan will be submitted for the consideration of said certificate holders.

If at such meeting fifty-one per cent. in amount of all the certificate holders assent to such plan, the same shall become binding upon all of the depositing bondholders.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

JULES S. BACHE,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
EUGENE A. MERRILL,
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM,
Being a Majority of the Committee for the Bondholders of the Lima Northern and Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Cos.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Counsel for the Committee, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

New York, January 12th, 1901.

Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE STERLING IRON AND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in Room K. & L., Astor House, Broadway and Vesey Street, New York, Tuesday, March 5, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

JAY COOKE, JR.,
Secretary.

February 19, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Harlem Transfer Company, for the election of seven (7) Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 402 Produce Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

D. D. ALLERTON, Secretary.
New York, Feb. 26th, 1901.

The Forum Publishing Company.
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Forum Publishing Company will be held at the office as above on Tuesday, March 5, at three o'clock.

J. M. RICE, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900. Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

United Traction and Electric Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Niles Bement Pond Company.
New York, February 25, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Niles Bement Pond Company will be paid March 9, 1901.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. February 28th and reopen at 10 A. M. March 11th.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE STERLING IRON AND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in Rooms K and L, Astor House, Broadway and Vesey Street, New York, Tuesday, March 5, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

JAY COOKE, JR.,
Secretary.

Feb. 19, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Harlem Transfer Company, for the election of seven (7) Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 402 Produce Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

D. D. ALLERTON, Secretary.
New York, Feb. 26th, 1901.

The Forum Publishing Company.
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Forum Publishing Company will be held at the office as above on Tuesday, March 5, at three o'clock.

J. M. RICE, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900. Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

United Traction and Electric Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Niles Bement Pond Company.
New York, February 25, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Niles Bement Pond Company will be paid March 9, 1901.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. February 28th and reopen at 10 A. M. March 11th.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

Coupons due March 1st, 1901, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF $700,000

Michigan Traction Company

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Dated January 1, 1901. Interest January and July, payable at the Investment Trust Company of Philadelphia.
COUPON, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.
Denomination $1,000. Due January 1, 1921.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.

EARNINGS.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Cedar and William Streets.
New York, Feb. 2, 1901.

Messrs. DICK BROS. & CO., 435 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs: In accordance with your request, we have made an audit of the books of the Michigan Traction Company for the six months beginning July 1, 1900, and ending December 31, 1900, and accordingly submit the accompanying exhibits:

Income Account (condensed) for the six months, July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900.
Balance Sheet (as adjusted) December 31, 1900.

which we certify to be correct according to your books and accounts.

Yours very truly, THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
(Signed) THOMAS L. GREENE, Vice President.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JULY 1, 1900, TO DEC. 31, 1900.

Gross earnings	$72,292.31
Operating expenses	40,473.66
	$31,818.65
Deduct estimated proportion of additions and betterments chargeable against earnings.	2,527.99
Net earnings as adjusted for six months	$29,290.66

From the above statement, certified to by The Aud

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 25	1,062,837
To date this year	49,193,559
Corresponding date last year	18,918,478

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 25	$3,209,000
To date this year	$190,317,450
Corresponding date last year	$89,089,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2½ per cent.; at three months, 2½ per cent.; at six months, 2½@3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	Kan. City South.	1¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Ice pf.	1	Mexican Central	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mo., K. & T.	¾
Am. Steel H. pf.	2½	Nat. Salt	1⅜
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2½	Nat. Salt pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate	.5	Nat. Tube pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Woolen pf.	1¼	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	⅝	Pere Marquette	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Crucible Steel	½	St. J. & Gr. Is.	½
Cont. Tobacco	3⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	St. L. & Adir.	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	St. L. & San F.	1½
Federal Steel pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Great North., P. pf.	⅜	Southern Railway	½
Int. Paper	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	⅜
Int. Pump pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	½	Federal Steel	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	2½	Hocking Valley	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	3½	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. St. & W.	3½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	Kan. & Tex.	⅜
Am. Woolen	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Lead	⅝
Brklyn Rap. Tr.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	⅝
Brklyn Union Gas	1	Nat. Steel	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Pacific Mail	1½
Col. Southern	⅝	People's Gas	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S.	
Austin & N. W. 1st	2½	3½s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¾
Del. & L. M. R. 1st	4½	U. S. Leather 6s	1½
H. & St. Jo. con.	1	W. & L. E., Wheel.	
Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1	Div. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ala. Mid. 1st	2½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Erklyn Ferry 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. Birm.	
Det. M. & M. 1. s.	2½	6s	2

MARKET MOVEMENTS.

The stock market yesterday was much excited at the opening. The list was strong, while the entire iron and steel group showed exceptional buoyancy. All Wall Street had come to business anticipating official disclosure during the day of the details in the formation of the colossal metal trust. Some speculators short of stock hurried to cover, bidding substantial advances over last week's quotations; but the market's movement was much more dominated by buying of stock for the long account, for nine out of ten customers in Stock Exchange houses were enthusiastic in the belief that finally the time had come to witness a big and lasting rise in the market values of all the properties sharing in the consolidation.

But a quick and extraordinary change came into the market; the entire list of steel stocks reacted sharply, and at the close nearly all of them showed weakness compared with the prices of the morning, though final quotations in a majority of instances still showed material gains. Illustrative of the market's character was the swing of American Tin Plate common stock; nearly 80,000 shares of that issue were traded in, and the first price of the day was at an advance of two points over the closing figure of last week. With a rush the quotation ran 13 points further upward, to 79; but it stayed there only a little while, the closing price of the day being 69—5 points higher than last week's closing. In American Steel and Wire common stock—considerably over 100,000 shares being traded in—there was an opening advance to 51, and subsequent recession to 45, the net change for the day being a loss of over 3 points.

Most of the other iron and steel stocks were similarly lively in their moves, all of them being traded in largely, though none except Steel and Wire passed the 100,000-share mark. Federal Steel's total transactions in the common stock crossed 60,000 shares, the net change for the day being but a fraction, though there was a fluctuation of 4 or 5 points from top to bottom during the day. The day's activity and the day's exceptional fluctuations were wholly independent of any official disclosure of news in the Steel Trust deal. A great deal was taken for granted; much misrepresentation was current. Theories instead of facts were the basis of the speculative commitments that the traders made. Of actual knowledge there was none possessed by Wall Street rank and file—by the contingent whose operations in the market were responsible for the wide fluctuations.

What, more than anything else, is made clear, and what, more than anything else, is of consequence to the financial world, is the assurance that trustworthy authorities give that the money market's equanimity is not to be disturbed—that the colossal undertaking which Mr. Morgan and his associates are forming can be consummated fully without causing stringency.

London sent over higher prices all through the list at the opening here, but, contrary to expectations, followed it up with few buying orders. The total trading from that source did not amount to more than 20,000 shares, of which about two-thirds were purchases. To-day is the first day of the fortnightly settlement in London, and there is some expectation that it will disclose a fairly large short interest in Americans.

Southern railway shares, easily the most active in the railway group, showed decided strength under the stimulus of buying by Morgan interests who are now openly quoted as saying that the dividend on the preferred stock is certain to be increased to a 4 per cent. basis at the meeting next month. This, it is explained, is rendered possible not only by the larger earnings of the system, but by the assurance of a stability of rates through the development of the "community of interest" idea in respect to the Southern roads.

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Pacific Mail broke at one time nearly 4 points on selling induced by the sinking of the Rio Janeiro. Some support appeared at the low figure, rallying the price nearly 2 points. The buying was said to be in the belief that the Ship Subsidy bill is by no means as dead as the recent developments at Washington would indicate.

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Of the local railway shares, the only stock to show an advance was Manhattan, which was well bought all day, brokers usually acting for Metropolitan interests being the heaviest purchasers. There was some selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit following the publication of the January earnings, showing a decrease in gross of $6,580, an increase in operating expenses of $23,140, and a consequent decrease in net earnings of $29,720, with a total net of $253,850.

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The pool in Burlington took advantage of the strong opening on the steel stocks to open Burlington up, unloading a substantial line at the high figure to persons who were tempted to buy by the report that Burlington is to be taken over in the place of St. Paul by Northern Pacific and Great Northern. So far as can be learned, there never was a particle of foundation for the Burlington story.

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The buying of the Tobacco stocks was credited largely to Washington interests, and in the Street was taken to foreshadow a substantial reduction in the tax on tobacco under the tax reduction bill now before Congress.

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According to late reports the trouble among the Directors of the American Smelting Company is spreading, and out of the present disputes and legal fight it is said even more serious complications may follow. In the meantime, pending a hearing of the injunction suit now on, it is understood plans for an independent company are being progressed. To these disquieting rumors was largely due the weakness of Smelters stock. The next dividend was offered yesterday at a reduced rate by Stock Exchange brokers.

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Further talk of a probable absorption of St. Louis and San Francisco was responsible for the strength of that security. In that stock as well as in Atchisons there was pool selling at the high figures, notwithstanding well-circulated "tips" that the stocks were in for a substantial rise. Pool selling also appeared in Union Pacific and St. Paul.

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Père Marquette scored a further substantial rise, the buying being—so the Street declared—either for Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk. The stock of the company is very closely held, the control being practically in the hands of two men—Thomas F. Ryan of New York and Nathaniel Thayer of Boston. These gentlemen at present are not discussing, for publication, the company's probable future.

MARITIME EXCHANGE RULE.

An old standing rule of the House Committee of the Maritime Exchange was unexpectedly put in force yesterday afternoon, after the following bulletin had been posted:

On and after Feb. 25 the front door of the Maritime Exchange will be used by members only. The rear door will be used by Captains and visitors, and the registry book will be kept at this door.

This old rule has been more honored in the breach than in the observance for several years past, and its enforcement greatly incensed members who arrived with friends and were informed that their friends must enter by the rear door.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of $10,000 in Rio Grande Western's gross earnings for the third week in February, due to coal miners' strike.

Copper shipments by the lakes mines from Houghton, Mich., during February thus far the heaviest ever known.

Surplus of $2,286,025 above the legal requirement shown by last week's statement outside banks, a decrease of $102,075 as compared with the previous week.

According to President Purdy of the Rock Island, the February showing of his road has been very satisfactory, being in excess of the corresponding period last year.

Boston dispatches stating that the report of a recent sale of a block of Burlington 3½ per cent. bonds to a banking house in that city was incorrect, the transaction in question taking place more than a year ago.

Arrangement made by the St. Joseph and Grand Island with the Union Pacific for the use of the latter's terminals at Stromsberg, Neb., rendering it unnecessary for the former to construct terminals of its own at that point.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four and six months. Mercantile paper, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement; Exchanges, $112,286,280; balances, $7,838,773; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $223,468.

Money on call in London, 4@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £22,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—There was a favorable disposition on the Bourse to-day until toward the end, when Parquet stocks became duller. Internationals were irregular and rentes were easier on realizations, due to the approaching declaration of options. Brazilians were in great demand, on the further advance in exchange. Spanish stocks also advanced. Rio Tintos commenced firm and closed easier. Kafirs were strong on the war news.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.87½.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Home funds were firm on the Boerse to-day, in view of the expected lowering of the bank rate to-morrow. The British South African victories gave a general stimulus to business. Mines were harder, on bear purchases, and banks improved, especially Deutsche Bank, which was animated in anticipation of a favorable balance sheet.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 78.40. Gold was quoted at 37.15.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—On call money rules from 3 to 3½ per cent. There are a few loans outstanding at 2½ per cent. Time money rates rule from 4 to 4½ per cent. for four to six months. These rates would be shaded on exceptionally strong names and collateral, and would be shaded on mixed loans on shorter time. Commercial paper is dull; quotations range from 3¾ to 5 per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in good supply at 2 per cent. Exchanges, $16,253,503; balances, $1,616,845. New York funds sold at 10 cents discount for cash.

The stock market was generally strong.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,170	At., Top. & S. F.	57	56½	56
340	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	88½	88	88
160	Boston & Albany	255	254	254¾
30	Boston Elevated	169	169	169
27	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
2	Boston & Providence	303	303	303
205	Cent. Massachusetts	19½	17	19
2,140	C., B. & Q., (ex rts.)	145¾	144½	144½
9,354	C., B. & Q. rts.	4¾	4¼	4⅝
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	151	151	151
15	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	129½	128	129½
33	Fitchburg pf.	143	142½	142¾
1,000	Kan. City, F. S. & M.	95	93	93
100	Kan. City, Mem. & B.	47	47	47
165	Mexican Central	17½	16½	17¼
42	N. Y., N. H. & H.	207	207	207
240	Northern Pacific	83	82⅞	82⅞
12	Old Colony	206	206	206
80	Pere Marquette	60	60	60
15	Pere Marquette pf.	76	76	76
290	Rock Island	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝
150	Rutland pf.	99	99	99
20	Southern Ry. pf.	76¾	76⅝	76⅝
741	Union Pac., (ex rts.)	90	89¼	89¼
3,074	Union Pac., (rights.)	1.00	.87½	.87½
25	Union Pacific pf.	85⅞	84⅝	84⅞
25	West End	95	95	95
9	West End pf.	111½	111	111½

TELEPHONES.

60	Am. Tel. & Tel.	162	161½	161½
210	Erie, (trust ctfs.)	58	55	55
120	Mexican	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
15	New England	137	137	137

ELECTRICS.

5	General Electric pf.	185	185	185
410	Massachusetts	26¼	25¾	26¼
561	Massachusetts pf.	80	79¾	79¾
50	Westinghouse	59	59	59

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Agricul. Chem Co.	30	30	30
5	Am. Agri. Ch. Co. pf.	83	83	83
80	Am. Pneumatic Serv.	8	7	7
10	Am. Steel & Wire	47¾	47¾	47¾
2,197	Am. Sugar	130⅜	135¼	135¼
221	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	121¼
5	Am. Woolen pf.	74	74	74
1,280	Dom. Iron & Steel	27¾	26½	27
1,786	Federal Steel	50½	47	47
2,469	Federal Steel pf.	88½	87	87
16	Mergenthaler	164	162	162
2,172	National Tube	65¼	62	62¼
516	National Tube pf.	106¾	105¾	105¾
485	N. E. Gas & Coke	14	13½	14
30	Planters' Compress	19	18	18
70	Pullman	199	198	198
25	Reece Buttonhole	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	United Fruit	127	127	127
113	Union Shoe Machine	31½	31¼	31¾
457	Union Shoe Machine pf.	24½	24	24
100	U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13½

MINING.

715	Adventure	13	12½	13
100	Aetna	1	1	1
855	Allouez	3¾	3½	3½
858	Amalgamated	91	90½	90½
161	Amalgamated Zinc	9	8¾	9
100	Anaconda	44½	44½	44½
100	Arcadian	17	17	17
15	Arnold	4	3¾	4
25	Baltic	42	42	42
970	Bingham	20	19¼	19¾
107	Boston & Montana	325	324	324¾
600	Boston Quicksilver	7½	7⅜	7½
540	British Columbia	20¾	20½	20¾
100	Butte & Boston	82	81¾	82
8	Calumet & Hecla	850	850	852
222	Centennial	24⅝	23	24¼
85	Centennial Eureka	27	27	27
460	Cochiti	9	8⅝	8⅝
415	Copper Range	46	45¾	45¾
1,705	Dominion Coal	35¼	35	35¼
45	Elm River	5½	5½	5½
169	Franklin	23	22	22¾
85	Humboldt	75	75	75
1,450	Isle Royale	18½	18	18½
50	Mass.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
215	Michigan	7	7	7
516	Mohawk	26½	25½	26¼
50	Napa	4	4	4
185	Old Dominion	34⅞	34¼	34⅝
200	Osceola	88	87	87½
528	Parrot	50	48½	49
600	Phoenix	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15	Quincy	175	174½	174½
235	Rhode Island	8	7	7
100	Santa Fé	7¾	7½	7½
8	Tamarack	332	332	332
150	Tecumseh	2½	2½	2½
1,105	Trimountain	27⅝	27	27
550	Unit. States, (tr. ctfs.)	12½	11¾	12¼
280	Utah	34	33¾	34
225	Victoria	5	4¾	4¾
85	Winona	6½	6½	6½
375	Wolverine	54⅜	53	54⅜
275	Wyandotte	2½	2½	2½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The stock market failed to show any improvement in point of activity to-day, and the volume of trading was light. The supply of money is plentiful. Call loans, 3@4; time loans, 3½@4½. Complete transactions were as follows:

		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Alkali	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Bethlehem Steel	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Bethlehem Iron	61½	61	61
200	Cambria Steel	17¾	17¾	17¾
570	Choctaw, T. C.	43½	43	43
225	Choctaw pf.	45½	45½	45½
40	Con. Lake Superior Co.	31	31	31
1,153	Con. Lake Superior pf.	40¾	40	40¾
3,015	Diamond State Steel	4	3¾	3⅞
300	Elect. Co. of America	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
3	Investment of Phila.	98	98	98
2,915	Lehigh Valley	33	32⅞	33
100	Marsden Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	Minehill Co.	61½	61	61
245	National Asphalt	7	6⅞	7
300	National Asphalt pf.	12½	12	12
100	Nor. Pac. com. T. C.	83	83	83
10	Penn. ex div.	108	108	108
69	Palmetto Co.	⅝	½	½
473	Pennsylvania	74 7-16	74	74
100	Pa. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1	1	1
335	Philadelphia Co.	45½	45	45
46	Philadelphia Trac.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4,475	Phila. Electric	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
45	Railways Co. gen.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,960	Reading, T. C.	15 11-16	15 3-16	15 3-16
200	Reading 1st pf., T. C.	35½	35⅜	35⅜
1,980	Reading 2d pf., T. C.	20 11-16	20½	20½
1,300	Southern Pacific	44¼	44¼	44¼
1,300	Southern Railway	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞
50	Sus. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
100	Tidewater Steel	6	6	6
1,677	United Gas Imp.	126⅝	125	126¼
315	Union Traction	34	33⅝	34
125	United Power & Trans.	39	39	39
10	Warwick Iron & Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
320	Welsbach Co.	41⅝	41	41
95	Welsbach of Canada	1	1	1
6	Westmoreland Coal	68	68	68
5	West. N. Y. & Penn.	10	10	10

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Although there was no great activity in any one thing on the Exchange to-day, there appeared to be a fair demand for several of the leading stocks, and prices generally were held firm. Biscuit common sold at 38¾@39¼, closing at the former. West Chicago brought 101@101½. Diamond Match sold at 136½@137. Lake Street Elevated closed at 15⅝, although it sold as high as 16⅛. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 28½@28, and 80 for the preferred. Union Traction was steady at 14@14¼ for the common and 55@57 for the preferred. Carbon common found buyers at 16¼@17, and the preferred at 83@83¾.

Money ranged from 4 to 4½ per cent. for loans, and New York exchange rates were 10 cents discount before call and 5 cents after it.

		High.	Low.	Last.
215	American Linseed pf.	34⅞	34½	34½
9	Chicago City Railway	258	258	258
810	Chicago Union Traction	14½	14	14
341	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	57	55	57
338	Diamond Match	137	136½	137
905	Lake Street Elevated	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝
210	Metropolitan Elevated	28½	28	28
25	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	80	80	80
50	Milwaukee Brewing	3	3	3
1,380	National Biscuit	39¼	38¾	38¾
104	National Biscuit pf.	93	92¼	92½
110	National Carbon	17	16¾	17
155	National Carbon pf.	83¾	83	83¾
28	N. W. Elevated pf.	87½	87½	87½
100	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	50	50	50
2	Street's Stable Car pf.	71	71	71
265	West Chicago	101½	101	101½
125	Western Stone	40	39½	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.

†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	103½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	247	240	245
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	39½	41	39½	41
Columbus Railway pf.	91	99	91	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80¾	83	80¾	83
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	13	13	13
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	90	90	90	90
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1900	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
Unit-d Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	103	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

By far the most active issues in yesterday's market for outside securities were the steel stocks, and, except in this group, the list showed little activity. Some substantial advances showed in the closing prices, but, as a whole, the market was irregular, and in a number of stocks final figures were below those of last Thursday.

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SHEET STEEL preferred led the market in point of activity, as well as of strength. The filing of the papers of incorporation of the new steel combination and the rumored bases upon which the several stocks are to be taken in resulted in an active demand for the stocks of the American Sheet Steel Company, which, it is expected, will be one of the companies to be included in the combination. The preferred stock was strong early in the day, but it subsequently reacted, and closed unchanged at 81 bid. The common stock was more active and more irregular. Thursday last it closed at 26¼ bid, and the first sale yesterday was at 20½. From that point the price rose rapidly to 35, at which figure 500 shares were sold. Then as quickly did the price react to about 30. Just at the close another sharp advance occurred, which brought the stock back to 34½, and it closed there, with a net gain of over 8 points. The combined trading in the two issues amounted to many thousand shares, some of the transactions representing fairly large blocks of stock.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was at first inclined to advance with the other steel stocks, but, after a strong opening, both the common and preferred reacted, and the former closed with an actual loss of three-quarters of a point, at 42 bid. A slight net gain appeared in the preferred stock, which closed at 91½ bid. The stocks were much less active than the Sheet Steel issues, less interest being taken in the Bridge stocks because of the belief that they will not, at least for the present, be merged in the great steel combination.

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UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION underwriters' certificates or subscriptions were quoted on the curb. A bid was made of 101, and they were offered at 109, but it did not seem to be definitely known just what the subscriptions or certificates will represent.

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So much interest was taken in the steel situation that the rest of the market was comparatively neglected. No other stock was by any means as active as the steel group, and the fluctuations in prices were not in many cases of sufficient importance to attract much attention.

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ELECTRIC BOAT common showed considerable strength on light transactions. It sold up to 27, and closed at 27 bid, a net gain of 3 points. The preferred stock sold at 52, and closed unchanged at 52 bid. The other electric stocks were not much traded in.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was strong and closed with a substantial net gain at 11⅝ bid. Sales at buyer's option were made as high as 12¼. The transactions amounted to about 1,000 shares.

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UNION PACIFIC convertible fours were more than usually active, but somewhat weak, selling down to 105½, and being offered there at the close.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were fairly active, but showed little change in prices from Thursday's closing figures. The bonds closed unchanged, while the common and preferred stocks showed slight net losses.

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INTERNATIONAL SILVER preferred sold at 37½, and closed at 35½ bid, a decline of 2 points.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold at 28 and closed at 28 bid, a net gain of 1 point. The common stock remained at Thursday's figure.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Thursday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½
American Bicycle pf.	24½	26	24½	26
American Bicycle bonds	77½	80	77½	80
American Bridge	42	42½	42	43
American Bridge pf.	91½	92	91½	91⅝
American Chicle	79	82	70	82
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10	9¼	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	33	35
American Snuff pf.	72	76		
*American Thread pf.	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
*British Columbia Copper	20	20½	20	20½
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	¾	⅞	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	4½	4¼	4¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	34	36	32	34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	105	103	105
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	74
Compressed Air	27½	30	28	30
Consolidated Equipment	11⅞	12¼	11½	11⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅞
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	34	36	34	36
Continental Tobacco	deb. 104½	106¾	104½	106¾
Cramps' Shipyard	83	85	83	85
Denver & Southwestern	53½	54½	53½	54½
Denver & S. W. pf.	55	57	55	57
Denver & S. W. 5s	93	93½	93½	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	6	5½	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	28	29	27	28
Electric Boat	27	30	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	52	55	52	55
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	1¾	2¼
Empire Steel	6	..	..	6
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	20	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	17	..	19
General Carriage	2⅝	3	2¼	2½
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101⅛	101¼	101¼	101½
Havana Commercial	14½	15	14½	14¾
Havana Commercial pf.	52	60	52	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1½	1½	1	1½
International Silver pf.	35½	38½	37½	40
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	..	105	..
†Markeen Copper	1⅜	3	1⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	20	25	20	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Otis Elevator	29½	30¼	29½	30¼
Otis Elevator pf.	93	94	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33¼	33½	33	33½
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	82	88	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94	93½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27⅞	28½	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	78	76½	77½
Safety Car Heat & Light	125	130	125	128
St. Louis Transit	24

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S con 2s, reg		Mo, K & T ext 5s	
10,000	106	2,000	99½
U S 3s, coup		Mo Pac trust 5s	
500	111	1,000	107½
10,000	111¼	17,000	107⅝
		6,000	107½
Adams Express 4s		10,000	107¼
1,000	107¼	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Alabama Mid 1st		5,000	104
1,000	106½	Mob & O gen 4s	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		15,000	96⅞
3,000	98	3,000	96⅞
Atch, Top & Santa		4,000	96
Fe gen 4s		4,000	96⅜
4,000	102⅜	Nash, C & St L 1st	
5,000	102⅜	con 5s	114
4,000	102⅜	1,000	
1,000	102⅛	N Y Cent & Hud	
5,000	102⅜	River 1st 7s	
11,000	102⅜	1,000	107¼
5,000	102⅜	L S col 3½s	
Adjustment 4s		6,000	97
7,000	92½	M C col 3½s	
Stamped		4,000	96
55,000	92¼	N Y Gas, El L, H	
Aus & N W'n 1st		& P purchase	
25,000	102½	money 4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		2,000	95⅞
5,000	103½	River 1st 7s	
1,000	103¾	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
1,000	102⅞	1,000	107
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Nor & W con 4s	
30,000	96½	5,000	101¾
1,000	96⅝	3,000	101⅝
5,000	96½	North Pac 4s	
1,000	96½	6,000	105
49,000	96½	North Pac gen 3s	
500	96⅝	100,000	71¾
Balt & Ohio, S W'n		114,000	71¾
Div 3½s		1,000	71¾
15,000	89⅜	18,000	71⅜
B'klyn Ferry 5s		Ore R & N con 4s	
6,000	84½	9,000	104½
B'klyn Un El 1st		Peo & E inc 4s	
2,000	98½	2,000	59
Canada South 2d		Pitts & West 1st	
5,000	111	2,000	100½
Cent of Ga con 5s		Reading gen 4s	
5,000	102	10,000	94
5,000	101⅞	10,000	94⅛
12,000	102⅛	8,000	94
6,000	102¼	1,000	94½
55,000	102¼	9,000	94
Cent of Ga 1st inc		7,000	93½
10,000	69	1,000	94
Cent of Ga 2d inc		4,000	94¼
6,000	29	4,000	93¾
12,000	29⅞	7,000	94⅛
2,000	28⅝	4,000	94⅝
Cent of Ga 3d inc		10,000	94⅜
5,000	13	15,000	94⅛
Cent of N J gen 5s		St L S W'n 1st	
1,000	131¼	10,000	97½
Cent Pac gtd 4s		5,000	97¼
25,000	101	11,000	96⅞
5,000	101½	5,000	96⅞
11,000	101⅜	St L S W'n 2d	
15,000	101¼	2,000	96⅜
20,000	101	6,000	96⅛
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		St L Kan City &	
10,000	88⅝	N, 1st Chas	
25,000	88¼	Bge 1st	107
5,000	88⅛	1,000	112
Cent R R & Bkg		St Paul, M & M,	
Co of Ga col		Dak Ext 6s	
5s		2,000	120½
2,000	98	San A & A P 4s	
Ches & O con 5s		30,000	84½
1,000	121¼	20,000	84⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s		38,000	85
2,000	106½	Chi, B & Q conv	
4,000	107	5s	
Ches & O, R & A		5,000	145⅝
Div 1st con 4s		Chi, B & Q, Neb	
5,000	106	Ext 4s	
Chi & Alton 3½s		2,000	112½
5,000	84⅞	Chi, B & Q, Iowa	
1,000	84½	Div 4s	
13,000	84⅝	2,000	106
38,000	85	Chi & E Ill 1st 6s	
Chi, B & Q conv		2,000	113½
5s		Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
5,000	85¼	9,000	124
5,000	85⅜	Chi, Mil & St P,	
10,000	85⅜	C & P W Div	
10,000	85⅜	5s	
5,000	85⅜	2,000	120⅜
25,000	85⅜	1,000	120½
50,000	85⅜	10,000	120⅜
34,000	85⅜	40,000	120⅝
20,000	85⅜	10,000	120⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc		20,000	55⅛
13,000	29	5,000	55½
7,000	29⅛	20,000	55½
83,000	29⅜	20,000	55½
7,000	29⅝	10,000	55⅛
5,000	29⅝	20,000	55
10,000	29⅝	20,000	54⅞
30,000	29½	10,000b3	55
Mex Cent 2d inc		30,000	54⅜
30,000	15	30,000	55
Mich Cent con 7s		10,000	54⅞
1,000	106	20,000	54⅝
20,000	106½	40,000	54½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s		5,000	54½
500	97¾	West Shore 4s	
Mo, K & T 2d 4s		2,000	115½
5,000	78	Registered	
2,000	78½	500	113⅜
81,000	78	Wheeling & L E	
Mo, K & T of T 5s		1st con 4s	
2,000	103¾	10,000	91
Mo Pac 1st con 6s		1,000	91½
2,000	123½	Wheel Div 5s	
5,000	123⅞	7,000	113
Total sales		$3,290,000	

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,045,795
Gold	78,063,014
Silver	20,145,377
United States notes	12,368,787
Treasury notes of 1890	132,489
National banknotes	10,649,984
Total receipts this day	1,894,961
Total receipts this month	40,535,512
Total receipts this year	379,717,373
Total expenditures this day	1,930,000
Total expenditures this month	34,470,000
Total expenditures this year	347,646,642
Deposits in National banks	98,251,836
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	592,274
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,173,891
Customs	694,572
Miscellaneous	116,497

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$277,247,279
Silver dollars	427,104,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,950,729
Silver bullion of 1890	54,341,271
United States notes	720,000
Total	$761,363,279

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$277,247,279
Silver certificates outstanding	427,104,000
Treasury notes outstanding	56,292,000
Currency certificates outstanding	720,000
Total	$761,363,279

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,682,234
Gold certificates	18,380,780
Silver coin and bullion	15,016,058
Silver certificates	5,127,319
United States notes	12,368,787
Other assets	18,620,381
Total in Treasury	$129,193,561
Deposits in National banks	98,251,836
Total	$227,445,398
Current liabilities	82,379,795
Available cash balance	$145,065,602

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.01
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.06	.05
Belcher	.14	.16
Best & Belcher	.23	.20
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.70	.75
Challenge Con.	.17	.19
Chollar	.08	.09
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.13
Gould & Curry	.26	.28
Hale & Norcross	.17	.18
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.25	.24
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.78	.82
Overman	.15	.14
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.13	.13
Sav Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.30	.32
Standard	4.35	4.15
Syndicate	.09	.09
Union	.05	.05
Union Con.	.23	.20
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25
Silver bars	61⅝	61⅝
Mexican dollars	50@50⅛	50@50⅛
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	18¾	20	19¾	19⅞
Alamo	15	15½	15½	16
Argentum	25	26	26	28½
Anaconda	45½	47	44	45
Butterfly	30	30½	30½	31
Buena Mountain	25	25⅞	24	26
Blue Bell	19¾	20½	19½	19¾
C. C. Cons.	10¾	11	11½	12
C. C. & M.	9	9¾	9¼	9½
Columbine Victor	10¾	11	10¾	11
Coriolanus	16½	17½	16½	17
Doctor Jackpot	85	88½	85	87½
Dante	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Damon	14⅞	15	14½	14¾
Elkton	178	179	182½	183½
El Paso	55½	57½	56	57
Findlay	11	12	12	13
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	30
Gibson	20	21	20	22
Gold King	105	110	102	107
Gold Knob	9⅞	10¼	10	10¼
Gold Coin	350	500	350	600
Golden Cycle	82½	83	82½	82¾
Gold Dollar	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅝
Gold Sovereign	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7½
Gould	29	31	29	31
Hart	12	15	14	15
Ingham	18½	19	19	19½
Isabella	77½	78	78	79
Independence	25	26	25½	25
Jackpot	57½	58½	58	59½
Keystone	10	12	10	12½
Last Dollar	70	74	67½	69
Lexington	95	97	95	97½
Mount Rosa	40	49	40	50
Mary Cashen	12	13	12	13
Moon Anchor	34	38	30⅞	31¼
National	9⅞	9½	9¾	9½
Nugget	19	21	19½	21
New Haven	10⅜	10½		
Ophir	33	35	33	37
Orphan	16	17½	16⅜	17½
Pharmacist	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝
Pinnacle	19	20	17½	18½
Portland	300	500	300	305
Pointer	15½	16¾		
Rose Nicol	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Sedan	17⅜	18	14⅝	15⅜
Vindicator	125	130	125	135
Work	18	19¾	18⅝	18⅞
Zoe	10½	10⅝	11⅞	12

Friday and Saturday holidays.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Broadway Purchases on Washington Heights—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John L. Miller has sold the plot of eleven lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 275. The purchaser of this property, whose name could not be learned yesterday, has also acquired from Andrew J. Connick, the vacant block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, 200 by 125. The price paid for the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street corner is said to have been about $125,000, while about $100,000 was paid for the block front mentioned. It will be remembered that the sale of six lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street by the New York Investment and Improvement Company was reported last week. Two other large parcels in the same neighborhood have also changed hands, and it is believed that the same buyer figures in all these transactions.

Kempner Brothers have bought from Frederick Eberlin the plot of five lots on the south side of Eighty-third Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

It was reported yesterday that the Sloane residence, on the north side of Seventy-second Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, had been sold to James Stillman. Those in a position to speak on the subject said that negotiations for the sale of the property are in progress, but have not yet been closed.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. E. F. Browning, for about $20,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 109½ East Fortieth Street.

P. C. Eckhardt has sold for Ludwig Kleinschmidt the five-story double tenement, 48 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for I. Abraham, the five-story three-family flat, 111 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Robert Morrison has sold for Clarence G. Taylor the five-story double flat 156 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

George Ranger has sold for the Clark estate to Daniel L. Korn, for about $50,000, the two five-story brownstone-front double flats, 313 and 315 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 50 by 88 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought from Francis Diller the four-story flat 224 East Thirteenth Street, 21.5 by 100.3.

Nathan H. Weil has sold for Michael A. Hoffman, to an investor, the five-story brick three-family flat 208 East Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

The Ludin Realty Company has bought the property 511 West Fifty-fourth Street.

It is reported that David Hyman has bought the four-story dwelling 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for Henry Roth the three-story frame dwelling 3,913 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 27.6 by 81.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor were the brokers in the sale of the property 4 and 6 East Forty-ninth Street to Samuel L. White.

The Tontine Company, a New Jersey corporation, of which W. K. Aston is President and Martin Wells Treasurer, took title yesterday to the property at the northeast corner of Wall and Water Streets, upon which a twelve-story building will be erected. The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company has advanced $315,000 as a building loan to the Tontine Company.

C. E. Harrell reports the following leases of business properties: For the Cossitt estate, to D. Powers & Sons, the building 95 Fifth Avenue; also, for the Constable estate, to the Baker & Taylor Company, the Century Building, 33 to 37 East Seventeenth Street; also, for John Kennedy, to Theodore Scott & Co., for Clark, Gage, Howland & Co., and the Tollettes Publishing Company the building 26 East Twenty-second Street; also, for A. J. Cammeyer, part of the building at the southeast corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, to J. A. Flier & Co.; also, for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, the premises recently vacated by them at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Broadway, to the Ballou-Dickson Company of Baltimore; also, for Stern Brothers, to the Hastings Clothing Company of San Francisco, part of the building 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street; also, to Dent, Allcroft & Co., part of the new ten-story building at the northeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Lovejoy & Noyes have leased for John Boyd, Jr., the buildings 57 and 59 Front Street, to J. H. Meyer & Co.; also, the building 67 Cliff Street, for ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren to the Columbia Manufacturing and Importing Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

440 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 177 feet west of Avenue A, 17 by 100.11; three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Jerusha A. Wright and another 5,500

Fourth Street, Unionport, north side, 550 feet west of Avenue B, 50 by 108; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alice J. L. Dolan 2,625

445 West Fortieth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to E. Logan 14,725

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, sale by order of the heirs, 198 Spring Street, south side, 25 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick building with store.

By William M. Ryan, sale by order of the heirs, 525 and 527 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 425 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements; 217 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 235 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front tenement, with store.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, 419 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 224.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, two-story brick stable, with two-story brick dwelling at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, 18 by 79 by 19.1 by 72.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,385.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Franklin Avenue, west side, 214 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 126.6 by 193 by 120 by 222.5, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame stable. Due on judgment, $47,887.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 18; William Street, northwest corner of Spruce Street, 24.8 by 47.4 by 24.10 by 52.5, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,086.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John C. Dorland, referee, 222 and 224 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, each 32 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $27,719.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Boyhan, referee, 2,092 and 2,094 Madison Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, each 25 by 93, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $21,216.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 113 and 115 Bank Street, north side, 157 feet west of Greenwich Street, 44 by 95, three-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abram Kling, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.11 by 77, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,018.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, running through to Edgecombe Avenue, 249.1 feet south of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 75 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,787.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 3,524 to 3,542 Third Avenue, northeast corner of 168th Street, running through to Fulton Avenue, 176 feet on Third Avenue, 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and 228 feet on Fulton Avenue, three-story brick flat on Third Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings on Fulton Avenue, together with four and five story buildings of the American Brewery Company. Due on judgment, $115,211; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 50 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,822.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Teller Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for five three-story frame dwellings, each 20 by 36; Auke Dooper of 571 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt of 644 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; total cost, $17,500.

Nathalie Avenue, east side, 70.3 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 23 by 23; Carrie R. Thayer, King's Bridge, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $1,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 35 by 84.11 by 89.1; Davis Karp of 429 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

Jerome Park Reservoir, for a one-story stone pumping station, 413.6 by 54.3; city, owner; George W. Birdsall of 17 Park Row, architect; cost, $175,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick tenements, each 20 by 55; Coryell & Lavelle of 1,414 Vyse Avenue, owners; Charles Kromborg of 1,308 Boston Avenue, architect; total cost, $14,000.

No. 136 Norfolk Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; A. Solomon of 121 Division Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

Corsa Lane, west side, 780 feet north of Ash Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; James Stickney of 874 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. A. Gifford of 31 Union Square West, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefor show the true consideration:

Monday, Feb. 25.

BAXTER ST, 4, w s, 28x34.8x28x33.6; Ellen Sinnott, widow, to David Finelite, (R S $1.) $1

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 34 ft s of 51st St, 33x25; Christine S. Foster to James P. Cloherty, (mtg $5,500, R S $1.50) 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 54 ft s of 51st St, 33x25; Annie Bouton, executrix, &c., to Christine S. Foster 7,000

BOSTON ROAD, from New York to Boston, n w s, being Lot 2 on map of land of Benjamin Dean, Westchester; Otto E. Ellendt to William H. Birchall, (mtg $1,850, R S $50) 1

BOSTON ROAD, from New York to Boston, n w s, being Lot 2 on map of land of Benjamin Dean, Westchester; William H. Birchall to Thomas Bolton, Jr., (mtg $1,850, R S $50) 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 62d St, 116.1 x66.6x100.5x144.4; James L. Barclay to Robert E. Dowling, (R S $177.10) 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 62d St, 116.1x 86.6x100.3x144.4; R. E. Dowling to Henry D. Hotchkiss, (R S $38, mtg $160,000) 1

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x146.11x25x155.11; Elizabeth Lauter to Charles Lauter, (R S 50 cents) 1

CATHARINE ST, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, Wakefield; Bengt Neison to Matilda Svenson, (mtg $3,300, R S $50) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; Niels Hansen to Edward Hirsh and another, (R S $1 mtg $90,000) 1

CLINTON ST, 14, 20x100.2; Samuel Wacht to Adam Kornblum, (mtg $23,000, R S $7.50) 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 108th St, runs w 675x s 100.11x e 125x s 100.11 to 107th St x e 550 to av x n 201.10; Josephine Schmid to Pauline Rhoades, all title 1

COMMONWELATH AV, w s, 375 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Isaac L. Dunn and wife to Ida C. Butterworth, (mtg $2,500, R S $2) 1

FULTON ST, s w corner of William St, 45.10x60x45.3x50.2; Philip Sandis to Elizabeth M. Sands, (all title, R S $5) 1

GRAND ST, 484, n e corner of Willett St, 16x62; Jacob Bier to Peppi Rosenberg, (R S $3.50, mtg $16,000) 19,250

HANCOCK ST, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.10x100; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to A. Giuseppe Paolillo, (R S $2) 1,600

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, new e s, 162.6 ft n of Nindham Place, 37.6x116.3x—x111; Frederic E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executors, &c., to Jennie Ericson 3,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 200 ft n of Nindham Place, 32.5x126.3x36?9x116.3; Edward A. Caswell to Jennie Ericson 2,700

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 210.10 ft s of 187th St, 77.11x175.5x72.10x187; Rosina Vollhart, widow, to Catharine C. Sheedy, (R S $14, mtg $10,000) 1

MADISON AV, 1,661, e s, 25x95; Annie J. Grozcky to Sarah Grozcky; all liens 1

MORRIS AV, n s, 400 ft s of 169th St, 20x100; George H. Pigueron to Charles Van Cott, Jr. (R S $5, mtg $5,000) 1

PERRY AV, e s, 300 ft s of 209th St, 25x100; Louis Eickwort to Cora B. Upp, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,500) 1

POST ROAD LEADING FROM NEW York to Boston, n w s, Lot 2, map of land of Benjamin Dean, Westchester; Otto E. Ellendt to William Birchall and another, quitclaim and confirmation deed) 1

POST ROAD LEADING FROM NEW York to Boston, n w s, Lot 2, map of land of Benjamin Dean, Westchester; Otto E. Ellendt to William Birchall and another, quitclaim and confirmation deed) 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 202, e s, 23.6 ft n of 126th St, 36.3x88.3x36.1x89.3; Mary J. Bryant to Annie Donahue, (R S $1) 1

WALL ST, n w corner of Water St, runs n 50.9x w 80.7x n —x w 20x s 53.6 to Wall St x e — to beginning; John B. Donohue and others to Tontine Company, (R S $220) 1,000

WEST END AV, 519, s w corner of 85th St, 30.2x34; Solomon S. Carvalho to Henry A. Tuttle, (R S $3, mtg $26,000) 1

WOOSTER ST, 149 to 153, 74.6x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Harriet Strong 218,000

10TH ST, n s, 164 ft e of University Place, 24.10x94.9; Alfred R. Conkling to James A. Campbell, (R S $50) 50,000

26TH ST, 231 West, 24.10x98.9; John H. Koch to Henry Schlobohm, all liens 1

26TH ST, 231 West, 24.10x98.9; Henry Schlobohm to Wilhelmine L. M. Koch, (all liens, R S. none) 1

28TH ST, 222 West, 25x98.9; the Franklin Savings Bank to Charles W. Hoffman, (R S $20) 100

35TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Sarah A. Morgan to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, (R S $12) ... 12,000

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Helen T. Trimble, guardian, &c. 25,858

46TH ST, 220 West, 17.10x100.5; Anna V. and Frederick G. Lewis to Nellie S. Lynch Blosse, (mtg $16,000, R S $8) 1

65TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 84.11x 104.3x57.1x100.5; Jacob Marks, referee, to Charles Simpson 9,000

75D ST, 254 West, 20x102.2; Katherine T. Geishenan to Benjamin A. Jackson, (R S $40) 29,600

76TH ST, 343 East, 25x102.2; Charles F. W. Johanning to John Motzer, (mtg $17,000, R S $5) 600

100TH ST, 156 West, 25x100.11; Clarence G. Taylor to William Hauser, (mtg $22,000, R S $8) 1

114TH ST, 220 East, 16.8x100.11x18.6x 100.11; Leo G. Rosenblatt to Delilie C. Rosenblatt, (mtg $5,000, R S $2.50) 1

125TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Benjamin Eichberg to Diantha A. Scudworth, (R S $3, mtg $16,000) 1

137TH ST, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to William H. Picken, (R S, $51) 100

145TH ST, n s, 291.6 ft e of Broadway, 33.6x99.11; Edwin T. Rice, jr., to Harry P. Winters, (R S $2.50, mtg $30,000) 1

152D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x 145.5x27.11x133; Isabella Meeks to Mary A. McNamara, (all liens, R S $2) 1

167TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft w of Hall St, 25x 105; Ida C. Butterworth to Isaac L. Dunn, (R S $3) 1

173D ST, 773 East, 28x75; Frederick Schuhmann to Antonia Klingenbeck, (mtg $15,088, R S $1) 100

187TH ST, 110.9 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x99.11; John Hodgett, by guardian, to Louis Hildenstein, all title, &c., (R S $3) 3,000

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 430; H. M. Barry to Barry Greenwald, 3 1-6 years $1,100-1,200

AVENUE B, 205; Karl Hense, as executor, to Adolph Steiner, 5 years $1,500

BROOK AV, 546; Mary Lechnyr and another to Samuel Leiman, 1 year 240

GREENWICH ST, 152; Joseph Metzger to Joseph Bloch, 3 years 35

MACDOUGAL ST, 181; Caterina Gonfarone to Salvatore Tomasi, 2 11-12 years 300

PARK ROW, 80; John B. Haskin to Thomas F. Connery, 6 1-6 years $3,500-4,500

RIVINGTON ST, 151; Herman Lottman to Joseph Cornweiss, 5 years 480

SUFFOLK ST, 125; Mendel Selden to Hyman Salomon, 3 years 432

8TH AV, 2,079; S. P. Proops to Louis Schetter, 3 years 960

8TH AV, s w corner of 113th St; August Brakmann to John P. McCulag, 3 years $1,500-1,700

10TH AV, 570; George W. Wickersham, as trustee, to Moses Loewenstein, 2 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BIERHOFF, Joseph, to College Point Savings Bank; Alexander Av, 126 to 134, 5 years, 5 mortgages, 4½ per cent., each 7,500

CAMPBELL, Edwin P., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 148, map of Section 2 of St. Raymond Park, due March 1, 1905 750

CAMPBELL, James A., to Alfred R. Conkling; 10th St, n s, 154 ft s e of University Place, demand, 6 per cent 25,000

CAMPBELL, James A., to Alfred R. Conkling; 10th St, n s, 154 ft s e of University Place, due Feb. 15, 1902 50,000

CHATTERTON, Bertha L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 32d St, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,500

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 14th St, s s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years, 6 per cent 13,000

CONNERY, Susan, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Park Row, 80, saloon lease, demand 4,500

COUMEIGH, Marie M., to Louise L. Dudgeon; 39th St, n s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 11,500

COUMEIGH, Marie M., to John M. Finck; 39th St, n s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, due April 23, 1901 170

DEMPSEY, Patrick J. and Elizabeth A., and another to Djmock & Fink Company; Tremont Av, n s, 100 ft n w of Prospect Av, demand 3,575

DONOHUE, Charles, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 389, Block ——, amended map of Mapes estate, due March 1, 1905 200

DOWLING, Robert E., to James L. Barclay; Broadway, n w corner of 62d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 160,000

DUNN, Isaac L., to Otto C. Butterworth; 167th St, s s, 138.4 ft w of Hall Place, 2 years 1,000

ENIG, Franz and Anna, to the Consumers' Park Brewing Company of Brooklyn; Avenue A, 208, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 1,516

ERICSON, Jennie, to Empire Mortgage Company; King's Bridge Road, e s, 200 ft n of Nindham Place, 3 years 4,000

ERICSON, Jennie, to Empire Mortgage Company; King's Bridge Road, e s, 162.6 ft n of Nindham Place, 3 years 4,500

FASTENAU, William, and others to Bernheimer & Schmid; 180th St, 713 and 715, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

FINELITE, David, to Nancy Crosier; Baxter St, 4, demand 11,000

FLOOD, John, to Hudson P. Rose; lots 119 and 120 map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 5 years 600

HAGEN, Macarius, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 30th St, n s, 167.8 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,300

HILDENSTEIN, Louis, to John Roberts; 187th St, n s, 110.9 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 2,000

HOFFMAN, Charles W., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 28th St, 222 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 12,000

HOULIHAN, Edward, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lebanon St, n s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year 300

HURRY, Randolph, to Thom

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Elegant New Private Houses
on Boulevard Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms, $14,500. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

Southeast Corner Wooster and Houston Sts.—Lot 23.9x75; three-story brick extension; the most desirable corner in the mercantile district; price $40,000.

No. 142 Bowery; 20.4x102.4; three-story brick; the new East River Bridge will soon tap this section, making this property exceedingly valuable; price $30,000.

No. 199 South St., 20x80; four-story brick, fronting East River; a fine spot for a manufacturing plant.

Possession to all May 1.

Offers solicited.

Post Estate, 150 Canal St., New York City.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED. $25,000 CAPITAL. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT. EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Three-story brownstone house and basement in West 142d St, ten rooms and bath, all modern improvements, open plumbing and gas logs, hardwood finish from top to bottom; fine view of river; must be sold at once to close an estate; sacrifice price, $10,500, on easy terms. This is a rare bargain.

A BARGAIN.
NO. 145 WEST 103D ST.
A CHARMING THREE-STORY MEDIUM SIZED DWELLING.
SEEN ANY DAY AFTER 10 A. M. BY PERMIT ONLY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
116 WEST 42D ST.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
Ideal Houses In An Ideal Location.
Several modern, American-basement dwellings, all having full extensions, four minutes' walk from 140th St. elevated; inspection invited. JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

Attention, Builders!—100x100, 115th, near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 149th, 8th Av., 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $43,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price, $50,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

A charming home. A little palace for a little money; four story and basement; choice location; fourteen rooms; tiled bathrooms; newly decorated throughout; all modern improvements; $35,000; will exchange for good tenement or apartment house property. Address L., Box 176 Times.

$25,000 cash buys 121x100-four 30x100 8-family brownstone flats, with stores; good order; wide Yorkville street; rent, $8,000; price, $72,000; easy terms. Owner, 299 Avenue A.

LIBERAL LOANS. Procured on CITY PROPERTY. Small and Large Sums. Reasonable Charges. MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

Fine investment! Elegant 5-story brownstone double flat; $21,500; cash, $5,000; also 5-story 25-foot single flat; $16,500; cash, $6,000; both near 5th Av. H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 69 West 100th St.; sacrifice price; 6-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

Have for sale several well-paying tenements; Yorkville or down town; also private house, near Lexington; call personally; no agents. Owner, 160 East 78th St.

Wanted—Loan of $8,000 on suburban corner house and lot, worth $10,000; also, $58,000 on first-class city apartment house, worth $90,000. 58 G., Times Office.

11th Av. 51st St., corner business property; 4-story brownstone front; price, $13,000; owner must sacrifice. Inquire Casper Engler, 714 11th Av., City.

Private dwelling, brick, 9 rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; call and investigate. 15 West 119th St.

$2,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, 536 West 39th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; pays $700.00 per year net. Baker, 157 West 23d.

A Bargain.—New five-story apartment house; 2 stores, 5 families on floor; rent, $3,140; price, $27,500. Charles A. Hands, 372 Lenox Av.

For Sale or to Let—Two-story mansard frame dwelling, 64 West 133d St., between 5th and Lenox Aves. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Sherman Park corner store property; stable, 50x100; cheap account death. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

$22,000 to quick buyer; 5-story double flat, 131st St., near 5th Av.; 25x87x100; mortgage, $16,000; rent over $2,300. Stein, 194 Broadway.

34th St., 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

One and two family houses and lots: Elevated extension. Wm. Stonebridge, 951 East 184th St.

8th Av., Harlem.—Two corner flats, 25x100, $46,000 each. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Bargain.—Four-story brownstone single flat; full lot; equity $2,500. Woodhull, 290 3d Av.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; country property specialty. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Oc. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Property situated very good, 255 feet on Metropolitan Av., in Middle Village, near two large cemeteries, with a depth of 374 feet, for sale. One large brick building, with barn and wells optional, for a factory business, brewery, &c., with fruit trees plenty, and near by is a large lake for different amusements; no agents need apply. Inquire of Michael Wendel, Middle Village, L. I.

Whitestone, corner; three-story dwelling; rent, $25; 10 rooms, all improvements; 3 minutes to depot; sell for $4,000; $250 cash, balance long mortgage. Wm. Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone, 1086—18th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A 17-room house, barn, with 117 acres of land; twenty miles from city; 10c. fare; can be seen Sunday; trains leave 23d and Chambers Sts.; will sacrifice if sold at once. William Heurer, 941 Columbus Av.

Houses in Montclair, the Oranges, Englewood, Plainfield, Ridgewood, and all other suburban towns for sale and exchange; have photographs. Gerald La Mont, 205 Broadway.

$3 BUYS BUILDING LOT.
Positively this week only; 8 miles from New York; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Englewood property a specialty; houses for sale or rent; choice building plots. Address E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., N. Y., or Englewood, N. J.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—For immediate purchasers, all kinds of west side improved and unimproved property. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

I WILL PURCHASE | Property in Manhattan or Bronx, IF CHEAP. MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

Private, three-story, basement, between 50th and 83d Sts., 5th to Lexington Avs. $30,000; no agents. Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av.; northeast corner 129th St. Telephone, 87 High Bridge.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

From 1 to 6 acres in New Jersey, with small house and barn, not over 25 miles out. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Private house on west side for investment. Address, with full particulars, Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Vacant plots or with old buildings; also dwellings for sale and to rent. Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Wanted.—Small farm on or near salt water; mention lowest cash price. J. Lewis, 1,269 Broadway.

I want one or two tenements on lease; Italian district preferred. P. Romanelli, 640 Hudson St

Wanted—A dwelling house between 10th and 30th Sts., east side. P. Francolini, 60 Spring St.

ANY PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE.
H. RAPP, 156 BROADWAY.

Wanted—20 acres farm land within 30 miles of city. Caretto, 338 East 12th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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FOR RENT IN
PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING,
156 5TH AVE. COR. 20TH ST.
On 2d floor, space of about 3,000 sq. feet.
Also a few desirable offices at moderate rent.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO., AGENTS,
64 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

Loft 184 Feet Deep.
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
Adjoining Broadway.
Building has entrances from two streets.
Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET
IN
TEMPLE COURT,
3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.,
119 TO 129 NASSAU ST.
RULAND & WHITING.
ON PREMISES.

3 E. 19TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM **5TH AVE.**
STORE & BASEMENT, 25x100, TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

42 & 44 BOND ST.
MASSIVE 7-story and basement MODERN BRICK and IRON BUILDING. HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND POWER. Suitable for any business. LONG LEASE and LOW RENT. M. B. BAER, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

CENTRE ST., S. E. COR. LEONARD, Five-story new building, size 60x40. Offices, Stores, Warerooms; Finest Light; Very High Ceilings. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT. Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

4—8TH AVE. & 34TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER.
Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

266 6TH AV., CORNER 17TH ST., BASEMENT FOR RESTAURANT, 35x75; UPPER FLOORS FOR SALESROOMS OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, ELEVATOR SERVICE. S. E. JACOBS, 135 BROADWAY.

Dry goods store for rent after March 15; an established stand; good trade; 278 Main St., Ansonia; 15,000 people; one store in town; rent, $40. Address Shanley Brothers, 278 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

425 4th Avenue, near 29th Street; central location; very desirable four-story English basement house; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad Street.

New building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., No. 455 West 14th St., New York.

1,480 1ST AV., CORNER 77TH ST.—LARGE CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS. S. E. JACOBS, 135 BROADWAY.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Very desirable office, middle size, in Fulton Building; all improvements; reasonable. Tenant, Room 416, 130 Fulton.

40th Street, 438-440 West.—Large store, with plate glass fronts and two rooms; newly decorated; $15.

Lofts, large and light, 25 or 50x100; low rental; No. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.

Large store, 50x100; corner 26th St. and 4th Av.; can be divided.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; will exchange for dividend-paying stock. J. G., 403 Amsterdam Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, HOLLYWOOD, Norwood Park—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon. All ready for occupation in May. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Long Branch.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

For Rent.—Plain seven-room cottage, near hotel; 900 feet altitude; 3 acres; fine chicken farm; $100.00. Address Box 82, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Montclair.—For rent; fine location; owners might board. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3308 John.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING.
FLORIDA GULF COAST HOTELS
PLANT SYSTEM.
Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels. Professionals in charge.
TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA., A. E. Dick, Manager.
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OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla.
THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 12 West 23d St., and 200 Broadway. Also TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place and 25 Union Square.

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Are You Seeking Health Pleasure and Rest?
. . . VISIT . . .
The Hotel Chamberlain
—AT—
Fortress Monroe, Va.
The most luxurious establishment on the Atlantic Coast, in the mild and invigorating climate of
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
This property has just passed into the hands of the Old Point Comfort Improvement Co., and its patrons may rely upon receiving every attention found in the most approved hotels of this country.
G. A. KEELER,
Lately with the Essex of Boston and the Plaza of New York, will have charge of the property.

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THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, N. J.
The leading hotel of Lakewood.
In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Golf. —— Automobiles. —— Driving.
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THE NEW RUDOLF
Atlantic City, N. J.
OPENS MARCH 9TH.
Ocean front. Capacity doubled to 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plans. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.—Three-story Queen Anne dwelling, nine rooms; $35 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

FOR RENT
Attractive 4-story, American-basement dwelling, NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE. Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 104th St. Elev. RENT $1,200.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace

708 Madison Ave., the southwest corner of 63d St.—Now occupied by a physician; the partition in the front parlor will be removed if desired; can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

101st St. and Lexington Av.—Beautiful corner house; hardwood throughout; tiled bathroom; moderate rent; 126 East 101st St., similar house, $55. Apply 1,568 Lexington, or John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St. Immediate possession.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—226 East 68th St., modern three-story high-stoop dwelling; rent, $900.

Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

To Rent—House No. 17 East 55th St. Address James Graham, 26 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Houses to let in the choice Bedford-Stuyvesant district, Brooklyn. Charles E. Hotaling, Real Estate Broker and Manager, 441 Sumner Av., cor. McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Hancock St., 3-story, stone, $55.00; Monroe St., 2½-story, stone, $50.00; Putnam Av., 3-story, stone, $45.00 and $46. Pinckney, 342 Sumner Av.

Queens Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)
7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry, 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50, 2-story and basement frame house, imp'ts, $16. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent $20. Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

The GANOGA
APARTMENTS,
35 EAST 27TH ST.
1 AND 2 ROOMS,
WITH BATH, UNFURNISHED.
Table d'hote, a la carte. Hotel service.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.:
APARTMENTS TO LET;
RENT $65 TO $135;
five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT;
reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

RIVERVIEW, RIVERVIEW, RIVERVIEW.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

Corner apartments and others equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St., and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44 St.

THE BELLA,
48 E. 26th St. First-class apartments; all improvements; heat, light, and elevator service.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

276 ST. ANN'S AV., COR. 139TH ST., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $22; 5 ROOMS, BATH, $18; STEAM HEATED; HOT WATER SUPPLIED. 275 ST. ANN'S AV., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $18-$21; HOT WATER SUPPLIED; HALLS AND BATH HEATED. HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

A Single Flat, 338 West 51st St.—Nine rooms and bath; steam heat. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flats; 7 large, light rooms, bath; steam heat; $30. Janitor.

5th Av., corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

$6 and $8; 3 and 4 rooms, improvements. 42, 44, 46 West End Av., near 61st St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE BEVERLY
FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
245 WEST 116TH ST.
Elegant newly furnished apartment of five rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; elevator service; liveried hall boys; these apartments must be seen to be appreciated; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises. Open day and night. Restaurant.

A.—Elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment in new fire-proof building; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE ELISE,
200 WEST 111TH, CORNER 7TH.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
$800-$1,100. SUITES SEVEN ROOMS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, REFRIGERATION, ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 WEST 113TH ST.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, near Madison Av.; wide street; fine neighborhood, 4th and 5th flats, $36 to $40.

Seven light, clean rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing, tiled kitchen, elevator service; $40 per month. See agent on premises, 106 East 116th St.

A 7-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

144th St., 307-309 West.—Five large rooms; newly decorated; $13 and $14.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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6-room flats, all improvements, $15.00 to $17.00. 212 Grand St. Apply janitor.

6-room flats, all improvements, $13.50 to $15.00. 458 Pulaski St. Apply janitor.

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J. RHEINFRANK & CO
COAL & WOOD.
3D ST. E. R.-14TH ST. F. R.
Telephones: 14th St. Yard, 506 18th St. 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

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36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel: 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Pianos and Organs.

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WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS
5th Ave., corner 16th St.
In addition to our usual assortment of Grand and Upright WEBER PIANOS, in all woods, we offer this week, at VERY LOW PRICES to close them out quickly, a number of good, serviceable Pianos, more or less used, but ALL in first-rate condition.

Fischer Upright, Rosewood	$115
Hardman Upright, Rosewood	145
Wheelock Upright, Rosewood	120
Stuyvesant Upright, Mahogany	165
Chickering Upright, Rosewood	195
Weber Upright, Rosewood	245
Weber Upright, Rosewood	270
Weber Square, Rosewood	135

And others. Cash or installments.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER
PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS
109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

—STECK—
On account of removal, we are closing out our stock of slightly used and second-hand Grand and Upright Pianos at great reduction in prices; also several odd styles. A few Organs and Square Pianos very cheap. A rare chance for shrewd buyers. 11 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS,
Also full assortment of large Uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others. Rents $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Cabinet grand upright piano; reliable make; guaranteed perfect; cost, $350; will be sacrificed for $160 cash. Inquire elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

Emerson; bargains; $105; little used; usual price, $375; almost new upright, $150; other bargains. Summers, 1,192 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

John C. Uhrlaut 218 Fifth Av. — Louis B. & May. Cor. 26th St.

1700 Oriental Carpets and Rugs,
IN SILK AND WOOL.
Collection of Ali Ekber, Constantinople.
Will be Sold at Auction, to highest Bidder.
JOSEPH STERN, Auctioneer.
Also lot of Carved Ivories, Teakwood Furniture, Bronzes and Cloisonne.
TO-DAY, FEBRUARY 26,
and following days, at 2:30 P. M.
Money refunded within 24 hours on any purchase unsatisfactory.
Descriptive Catalogue on Application.

DARWIN,
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

William Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a line of leather goods, trunks, and bags.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 5TH AV. & PARK AV., ON 125TH ST., Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

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Class and private instruction.

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PROF. STEPHEN ACUNTO, Instructor Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, and Flute; moderate price; guaranteed progress. 52 West 12th St.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th. —Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**
At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Detective Agencies.

Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1831 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms, 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

Wanted to Purchase.

Wanted to Buy for Cash, City or Country.—Stocks, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Call or address L. Friedman, 839 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Corporations are safe, convenient, effective, partnerships risky, inconvenient, unsatisfactory. We incorporate business enterprises. Charters secured in any State. Partnerships incorporated. Folder, giving details, expenses, and advantages, on application. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A Stamping and Enameling Works, nearly new; equipment complete. For particulars address C. H. MEYER & CO., Dubuque, Iowa.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Best Offer.—For five years, prominent Sixth Av. liquor corner; quick deal. Evans, 235 West 116th St.

Chemical analysis, working formulae, &c. Seinonite & Hale, Rooms 1 and 8, 5 and 7, Dey St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.
$1.00 A week.
Records Exchanged.
Bicycles on easy terms.
S. B. DAVEGA 32 E. 14th St. 802 3d Av., near 49th, 125 West 125th St.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Eye Glasses Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES!!
Elegant Drop Cabinets, leading makes, $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or monthly payments. DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES, $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $5.00 upwards. H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St. Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

ORIENTAL RUGS,

Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brass Ware, &c., ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
ANDALAFT BROS. & CO., 13 E. 16th St.
Direct Importers. Complete Cozy Corners.

816 BROADWAY,
Oriental art ware, draperies, and rugs, antique jewelry, fans, and shawls; rare collection at a bargain.

JEWELERS' CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & BELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Try one of our Aluminum Discs on your graphophone reproducer; increases volume, improves tone; price, $1; call and hear it. Hawthorne & Sheble Manufacturing Co., 297 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing. (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

For Sale.—A handsome two-story house for sale in South Bronxville. Call for particulars at 418 5th Av., Lundquist.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 205 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Uptown agency for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; baseball, golf goods a specialty; uniforms order. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Credit—Diamonds, watches, small weekly payments; lowest prices; strictly confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Complete set watchmaker's tools, including Webster lathe, cheap. Inquire 998 Flushing Av., Brooklyn, one flight.

Foot Knitting Co. removed to 240 6th Av.; underwear repaired; stockings refooted; elevator in building.

CASH BUYER.
I pay highest prices for furniture of flats and houses. M. Marks, World Building.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading

GAYNOR CASE AGAIN GOES TO JUDGE BROWN

Commissioner Shields Decides that Defendants Should Be Held.

Declares that Probable Cause Exists Under the Evidence — Attorneys Will Continue the Fight.

United States Commissioner Shields decided yesterday that probable cause exists requiring the Gaynors and Benjamin D. Greene to be held to await a warrant for their removal to the Southern District of Georgia. The men are charged with conspiring with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to defraud the United States Government. They are now out on bail, John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene having been required to furnish $20,000 surety and E. H. Gaynor and William T. Gaynor being under $10,000 bonds to insure their appearance when wanted.

The case will now go before Judge Brown of the United States District Court, upon the application for a warrant for the removal of the prisoners to the jurisdiction of the Georgia Federal courts. The lawyers for the accused men, Kellogg, Ross & Smith, will again fight against the removal of their clients.

In explanation of his decision, Commissioner Shields said:

"A careful examination of the briefs, all of which are voluminous, establishes, in my judgment, that a case of probable cause has been made out, requiring the defendants to be held to await a warrant of removal to the Southern District of Georgia, being the district in which the indictment was found. The defendants, Benjamin D. Greene and John F., Edward H., and William T. Gaynor, are accordingly held to await a warrant of removal, to be issued by the United States District Judge from the Southern District of New York, or otherwise dealt with according to law."

The proceedings, so far as they have gone now, have produced an enormous amount of evidence. It embodies 5,000 typewritten pages, which Judge Brown will be required to wade through. The application for the removal of the defendants to Georgia will be made by District Attorney Marion Erwin of Georgia.

The defendants were indicted by a Georgia Federal Grand Jury on Dec. 18, 1899. On Dec. 28 proceedings for their removal were instituted here before Commissioner Shields. The hearing lasted for six weeks. The defendants were finally held for removal, and an application was made to Judge Brown for a warrant of removal. Judge Brown refused the application, on the ground that the indictment was an ex-parte document and that its mere existence was not sufficient to establish probable cause. He sent the case back to Commissioner Shields.

On July 6, 1900, the taking of testimony was begun again by Commissioner Shields, and it was not until Jan. 20 last that counsel had concluded with their summing up and submitting of briefs. Now the case goes back to Judge Brown again.

The accusation against Carter, who is now serving a sentence in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., was that he had defrauded the Government out of about $200,000 in connection with the river and harbor work in Savannah Harbor. The total amount of the Government's loss by fraud in connection with the job is said to be $575,749.90. During Carter's court-martial trial it was testified that the Atlantic Contracting Company had done the work on the Savannah Harbor and that the accused men were connected with that company.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 25.—United States District Attorney Marion Erwin said to-night, when informed of the decision reached by Commissioner Shields in the Greene and Gaynor case: "When the case comes to Georgia we will have to go over not only the great volume of testimony introduced before the New York Commissioner, but we will have to add to it. It will be a huge undertaking, but it is a huge case." Mr. Irwing has asked for the naming of a day when the application for a warrant is to be heard before Judge Brown.

CAPT. VOGELGESANG TO RETIRE

Hamburg-American Line Officer Has Seen Fifty Years of Active Sea Service.

Capt. H. Vogelgesang of the Hamburg-American Line, a commander widely known among transatlantic travelers for his urbanity, and celebrated for many deeds of heroism in life-saving at sea, announced yesterday when he arrived here on the steamship Columbia that he had decided to retire from active duty on the sea, after having sailed for fifty years.

In this time Capt. Vogelgesang has served in every capacity, from that of cabin boy to his present rank. Since he became a Captain in the Hamburg-American Line he has made 162 trips across the ocean, 86 of them having been aboard the Columbia. He has numerous decorations conferred upon him for bravery, and one memento in his collection of gifts from admiring friends is a picture of the sea presented to him by the German Emperor. The picture was painted by the Kaiser himself.

The Captain was born in Berlin in 1836, and when a boy of sixteen years he became an apprentice on board ship. For a while he served on British and American sailing vessels, and once, in 1854, went on an extended tour aboard a whaler. Entering the German Navy in 1858, he acquitted himself creditably there, and after his term of service expired he received a Captain's certificate from the School of Navigation in Hamburg. A British Captain's certificate followed this, and later the young officer commanded a British bark, the Meteor.

At the outbreak of the war between Germany and Denmark in 1864 he returned to his country and entered the royal navy, becoming a Captain of Reserves and participating in several engagements. In 1871 he joined the forces of the Hamburg-American Line as fourth officer, and was made a Captain eight years later. At one time or another he has commanded the Allemania, Cyclops, Holsatia, Gellert, Silesia, Rhaetia, Hammonia, Arabia, Hungaria, Andalusia, Syria, and Patricia.

JOHN L. IS NOW A "DRUMMER."

The ex-Champion Sells Goods by Sample for a Distillery Company.

John L. Sullivan, "always on the level," has started out, so he says, to get back some of the money he has spent over New York bars. In short, he is now a "drummer" for a distilling house, with headquarters at 18 Broadway.

Sullivan and P. O. Hegan left the old champion's café in Forty-second Street at noon yesterday. Hegan had the goods. Sullivan was to sell. They began their labors in a café in East Tenth Street.

Much to the disgust of Sullivan, the rotund proprietor had never heard of the champion. Indeed, Sullivan took a fleeting glance at the barkeeper and said:

"Gee, git on to the dead one. Watch me back away."

And he did. But a little later he was at home. He entered a place still further south and said:

"Here's where I sell a dozen barrels. Gimme the paper."

Mr. Hegan handed him a contract calling for ten barrels in bond, but without any price being fixed therein. Sullivan handed it to "Jim" and said:

"Jist put yer mitt to that, 'Jim.'"

"Jim" glanced at the paper and signed it without objection or comment.

"This footing it is no good," remarked the "old man after the day's jaunt had ended. "To-morrow I git a cab and a nice boy on the roof. Then when it comes my way I get an automobile. One of these glass ones, you know, with a button to throw on the light when it gets dark, so they can all see it's John L. inside. Oh, I guess I'm bad."

And he sighed contentedly as he looked into the future.

Gold Mine Swindle Case Adjourned.

The hearing in the examination before United States Commissioner Shields of George Howard, arrested on Tuesday last by Post Office Inspector King, charged with being one of a gang of swindlers who have been luring people across the Atlantic under the belief that a share of a rich gold mine awaited them, was adjourned yesterday afternoon until 2 o'clock to-day. The adjournment was made owing to the inability of Howard's counsel, Abraham J. Rose, to appear. Post Office Inspector Frye of Washington was in this city yesterday and said he will make no effort to take Howard to Washington. He said they had just as good a case against the prisoner here as they would have in the capital.

WILLED TO HAVE HER LOVE HIM.

But the Object of O'Brien's Attentions Turned Letters Over to Her Father.

James O'Brien, a stenographer, of 2,087 Broadway, after diligently studying a handbook on "How to Make Love," came to a realization yesterday of the fact that he might better have put in his time in looking up authorities on "when not to make love."

He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, charged with annoying twelve-year-old Ethel Gerlach, the daughter of Charles Gerlach, the owner of the Hoffman Arms apartment house, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. He was committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

Mr. Gerlach, who appeared as complainant against O'Brien, said that last October the defendant began sending postal cards and letters of a tender nature to his little girl. He had seen Ethel enter the building, he said, and had learned her name from the elevator man. The first letter that Miss Gerlach received was as follows:

Ethel: They took me without my consent. Oh, my God, what will I do! Oh, why did you leave me, Tell Samantha. They promise to kill me, but I will wait for you around the corner.
MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. Gerlach says that letters of this kind followed in quick succession, sometimes as often as two or three in a day. In almost all of them, the writer told of his undying love, and said that he was anxious to die for Miss Gerlach at any time.

"I finally saw O'Brien," said Mr. Gerlach, "and told him that the letters must cease. They didn't cease, but they changed their tone instead, for he now began to upbraid my daughter for not returning his affection. He said that distance could never modify the power of his love, and that she might as well yield at once, for if he willed it, she could not help loving him."

Mr. Gerlach says that he then went to O'Brien's mother and asked her to make her son stop bothering his daughter. A few days later he received a letter from O'Brien in which he was told that his accusations were "not worth denying."

"You have not the first qualifications of a moneyed man," the letter concluded, "because you act like a wild beast."

On receipt of this letter, Mr. Gerlach notified the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and O'Brien was arrested.

When searched, many typewritten papers of an erotic nature, besides a well-worn volume entitled "How to Make Love," were found in his pockets.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES IN LIBEL SUIT.—The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed an order granting a new trial in Hester E. Mooney's suit against the Press Publishing Company, in which the jury gave her a verdict for $7,000. The trial Justice set aside the verdict as being excessive, and granted an application for a new trial unless Mrs. Mooney stipulated to reduce the verdict to $3,500. This she refused to do. The publication complained of in effect charged Mrs. Hester Sears with living many years with one James Mooney without being married to him. The evidence of the plaintiff's marriage with Mr. Mooney, depended entirely upon her own testimony, and she was met by contradictory statements she had made as to the date of the marriage.

Justice Ingraham, giving the unanimous opinion of the Appellate tribunal, said several of the exceptions might justify them in ordering a new trial, but they were not disposed to interfere with the exercise of the discretion of the court below in determining that the verdict was excessive, and they concluded that under the circumstances, considering the size of the verdict, the plaintiff's contradictory statements as to the time of her marriage, the fact that if her statement in the verified complaint upon which she obtained a judicial separation from Mooney was true, she had been living with Mooney for years before her marriage to him, the amount of damages should be submitted to another jury.

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WIFE'S ILLNESS NO EXCUSE FOR ABANDONING PUBLIC DUTY.—The discharge of Thomas M. Hart by Commissioner Thomas J. Brady of the Department of Buildings from his place as clerk in that department was yesterday sustained, on writ of certiorari, by the Appellate Division in this city. In October, 1899, Mr. Hart obtained a week's leave of absence on account of the serious illness of his wife. On the day the leave expired he started for California with his wife, because her physician said it was absolutely necessary to do so to preserve her life. As he had no opportunity to apply for a further leave, Mr. Hart said he sent Mr. Coogan, a friend, with a written request that the Commissioner grant such leave for four months without pay, to enable him to attend his wife while she was so seriously ill. Mr. Hart was suspended on the 1st of November, pending charges, and notice of this was attempted to be served upon him. He came back to the city last February, but did not report for duty, and nothing was done in the case until June.

On June 13 Mr. Hart submitted an explanation in answer to charges served upon him, and asked to introduce testimony to establish the truth of the facts stated in his explanation. This was refused. Justice Rumsey, for the Appellate Division, says Hart was not entitled to give any evidence whatever to establish the truth of the explanation which he had made. When he had offered his explanation, if the charges were material and serious encugh to warrant his removal unless they were sufficiently explained, it was for the Commissioner to say whether the excuses were satisfactory, and his conclusion could not be reviewed. "It is quite likely," Justice Rumsey says, "that such absence as this man was guilty of was a serious detriment to the department, and, while we cannot say that he was not justified to himself in sacrificing everything for his wife's health, yet even that affords no reason why the Commissioner should overlook his abandonment of his public duty.

"So, although every word of the explanation may be true, it does not necessarily operate to excuse him of the charge which was made against him."

***

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Adolphus Brown, a widower having three children, by his will gave one-third of his residuary estate, real and personal, to "my friend" Walli Goetz, a widow with two children, during her life. At her death two-thirds of this was to go to her children and one-third to his children. He gave her power to sell and dispose of her share. The remaining two-thirds of his property Mr. Brown gave in equal shares to his children. The share of each child was directed to be invested, the income to be applied to its maintenance and education during minority. Mr. Brown soon after married Walli Goetz. He died in this city in 1875. His executors assumed to convey to his brother, Felix Brown, the interest in certain real estate which their testator held with his brother, as tenants in common; and on the back of the deed Walli Brown executed an instrument whereby she released and quitclaimed to Felix Brown all her interest and power to these premises. In 1878, the three children of Adolphus Brown quitclaimed all their interest in this property to Felix Brown. In 1884 Felix Brown and his wife conveyed the property to Joseph Weber. Walli Goetz Brown and Max Brown, one of her two children by the former marriage, are now dead. Max left a widow and a daughter, Julie, who is still an infant. Julie, the other child of Walli, who after the testator's death married Robert Bain, in January, 1899, quitclaimed to Weber her interest in the property.

Recently Weber contracted to sell this property to Rachel Weinstein. She, claiming the title was defective, brought an action to compel specific performance of the contract or for the recovery of the sum she had paid, with damages. The dismissal of her complaint on the trial has been unanimously reversed by the Appellate Division in this city, Justice Hatch giving the opinion. The question at issue depended upon the legal construction to be put upon the testator's will, and the instrument executed by his widow, Walli Brown, to Felix Brown. The Court holds the language of the will does not indicate that it was the intention of the testator that Walli should have the power to sell or dispose of the property for her own benefit. As there was nothing in the instrument executed by her indicating that it was made and delivered in execution of the power to sell contained in the will, the Court holds that the instrument was not an execution of the power, but only a conveyance of her power in the two-thirds of her life estate in the one-third devised to her.

Bellevue Patient Jaeger Dead.

Alfred Jaeger, who was badly burned by a radiator in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital on Feb. 9, and on whose account three nurses in the pavilion were suspended on suspicion of having abused him, died in the insane pavilion yesterday. His death certificate ascribes the cause as maniacal exhaustion and tuberculosis. At the time of the accident a story was circulated that Jaeger's injuries had been caused by his being hazed by the nurses, but this was disproved by an investigation. Jaeger lived at 340 East Fifty-second Street.

Thanks for the mid-summery welcome given our Spring suit sale. Half an hour after the doors were opened we had to begin telephoning for extra salesmen.

But don't worry—we are as generous in providing as in price reducing. There are 6,000 suits, and 6,000 suits can't be sold in a day.

Last Spring's suits and Spring-colored Fall suits.

$16 to $30 were the prices.

$10 to $12.50 are the prices.

$10 for sizes 34 and under; $12.50 for those above.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2.
....LAST WEEK—3D MONTH....
LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.
NEXT MONDAY—RETURN OF
SAN TOY The Augustin Daly Musical Co., including James T. Powers.
Seats and Boxes Ready at Daly's.

BURTON HOLMES, THIS Tuesday, at 3, at DALY'S. Wed. and Thurs., 8:30, MENDELSSOHN.
EDGE OF CHINA
Tickets, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, at Daly's. Next week (same hours and places), MOKI LAND

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman .....Manager
Mariéne Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
The Lash of a Whip

BROADWAY THEATRE—SPECIAL.
—FRIDAY NEXT AT 1:15 SHARP.—
ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.
ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.
Box office open daily. All seats not called for TO-DAY will be sold.

LYCEUM THEATRE ....Feb. 26 at 3 o'clock.
AMERICAN SYMPHONY SAM FRANKO Conductor. ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Soloist.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Marcel's Living Tableaux, Tscherkoff's Dogs, Mansfield & Wilbur, etc. | David Belasco's "Mme. Butterfly," Johnstone Bennett, Elita Proctor Otis, | Adelaide Herrmann, D. E. Bandman, Florence Reed, J. S. Bendette. | Louise Beaudet, Nina Farrington, & H. Bergman, Flor. Moore, Melville & Stetson.

WALDORF-ASTORIA Astor Gallery. TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15
MAJOR J. B. POND ANNOUNCES MR. GEORGE LYNCH
War Artist & Correspondent of the London Daily Express & The Sphere, in his Illustrated Lecture,
IN THE HEART OF PEKIN
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00, at the Waldorf Newsstand, and J. B. Pond's office, Everett House, N.Y.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. TO'M'W & SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY MAT. TO-MORROW.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. Victoria Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY Co. of 100 including Chas. J. Ross.

KEITH'S MARIE WAINWRIGHT, TROVOLLO, HILL & SILVIANY.
LIVING ART STUDIES.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Ev. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 18.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. D'ly exc'pt Mon. 25c. The Master at Arms

ASK BAIL FOR BARKER.

Prosecutors Directed to Offer Medical Testimony as to Mr. Keller's Condition.

Judge John A. Blair of the Hudson County Common Pleas Court yesterday afternoon heard an application for bail for Thomas G. Barker, who is charged with having shot the Rev. John Keller of Arlington. The counsel for the defense intimated bad faith on the part of Prosecutor Erwin in failing to submit to the Court an affidavit of the condition of Mr. Keller. They had been unable to get any certificate themselves, the counsel said, and were informed that the Prosecutor had not asked the attending physicians for a certificate. Prosecutor Erwin denied that he had made any promise to produce a certificate last week.

Judge Blair adjourned the hearing until 10 o'clock this morning, and directed the Prosecutor to have a certificate as to the Rev. Mr. Keller's condition at that time, or to have one of the attending physicians present.

SAYS WIFE TURNED HIM OUT.

Old Man Also Asserts that She First Deprived Him of His Savings.

Martin Frank, a veteran of the civil war, seventy-two years old, of Union Hill, yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, for an injunction to restrain his wife from disposing of $1,200, which he claims he saved by years of labor and industry. Frank alleged that his wife, to whom he was married thirty-eight years ago, had drawn the money from a bank, where it was deposited in their joint names, and had deposited it in another bank in her own name. After that, as Frank further alleges, his wife turned him out of their home, telling him he must provide for himself, which he is now too old to do.

A temporary stay was granted, restraining the Hudson Trust Company from paying the money to Mrs. Frank until testimony can be taken. She has thirty days in which to file her answer.

Federal Building's Vane Replaced.

The weather vane on the Federal Building was replaced yesterday. For several days it has been down. Yesterday it was sufficiently repaired to be placed in its old position, and a steeple climber, creeping up the slender pole that surmounts the tower, was the centre of interest to those in the streets. Hundreds of the throng on Lower Broadway stopped in their hurry to gaze aloft. From City Hall Park and Park Row the same curiosity was manifested.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company, in Mrs. DANE'S DEFENCE

Garrick Theatre. 25th St., near Broadway.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées at 2.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Under Two Flags With BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT LAST WEEK. When We Were Twenty-One.
NEXT WEEK—Seats Ready Thursday, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S Criterion Theatre Broadway & 44th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE. When Knighthood Was in Flower.

Madison SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way.
Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
THE SEASON'S BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN IN THEIR GREATEST TRIUMPH— ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA,
By LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1t west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

Madam Mountford's Lenten Lectures.—Picturesque Palestine, Beautiful Costumes. Association Hall, 23d & 4th Av, 8:15 To-night, "City Life in Jerusalem."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
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72 x 96 twin or single bed size — with fancy, open work ends, $4.25 per pair.
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In aid of the Eastern Star Hall and Home,
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Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryill, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, March 1, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., March 2d, at 2—DOUBLE BILL—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Salezs and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Ternina and Louis Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., March 2d, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Muhimann, and Blass. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS will be repeated under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plancon. Entire opera orchestra and chorus.
Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhimann. Conductor, Damrosch.
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Embroidered Swiss,—latest novelties, 45 cents per yard.
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,956. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SENATORS AGREE ON PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Republicans Make Concessions to the Democrats.

The Latter Will Abandon Filibustering and Allow Army Bill with Philippine and Cuban Amendments to Come to a Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The threatening words of Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.) uttered in the Senate last night, and indicating what appeared to be a determination to defeat the Philippine and Cuban amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, seem to have been taken too literally when first heard. The Democrats, while objecting to some features of the Philippine amendments, were substantially agreed with the Republicans on the Cuban declarations, and advances made to-day in the direction of meeting the objections to the Philippine amendment are believed to have cleared the way for the adoption of both and the avoidance of an extra session. A large majority of the Senators agreed to support as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill a modification of the amendment suggested yesterday by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) As agreed on the amendment reads:

"Provided, That no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon or the mining rights therein shall be made, and provided, further, that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States and is not in his judgment clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof and which cannot, without great public mischief, be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government, and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

Senators Morgan, Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) and Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) who had been among the most determined opponents of the original provision, were all consulted concerning the amendment, and all of them, except Mr. Morgan, indicated a willingness to let the amendment go through after reasonable debate. Senator Morgan did not commit himself. The Democratic acquiescence does not go to the extent of agreeing to support the entire Philippine provision, but only to the point of allowing it to reach the voting stage. The Republicans, without exception, accept the modification of the amendment.

As a matter of course, the Republicans will not be quite comfortable until the bill is passed with the amendments added. Until the vote has been taken the uncertainty about what Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.) or Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) or Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) may do prevents premature celebration. Neither Mr. Butler nor Mr. Pettigrew will be personally interested in an extra session, but they always derive pleasure from acting as obstructors, Mr. Pettigrew being alert to discover nice methods of annoying the majority.

The temper of the Senate was good today, and there was a disposition to urge action which showed some concern for the untouched appropriation bills, like the Sundry Civil, with its important items threatening to crowd the last hours of the session hard, and to keep the River and Harbor bill out of the way of prolonged discussion. But that bill could be passed without discussion in an hour if the necessity for disposing of it in short order became evident. It certainly will not pass if the Philippine amendment and the declaration about Cuba are not attached to the Army bill. All the Democrats know that.

No Senator who has been here at the close of a short session is worried about whether the appropriation bills will get through or fail. It is seldom that there is not a rush at the wind-up of Congress, and always the talk about failure of appropriation bills. It is many years since the rumor came true, and then the failure was the result of deliberate party policy.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Morgan Declares Cubans Will Refuse to Accept the Terms of the Cuban Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Both the Cuban and Philippine questions figured in to-day's Senate debate on the Army Appropriation bill. When the bill came up for consideration, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) took the floor to continue his speech begun yesterday. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked Mr. Morgan to yield briefly to him that he might present the redraft of the amendment he had offered relating to the restriction upon the sale of public lands in the Philippines and the granting of franchises that were not indispensable to the proper development of the islands. He said that the amendment had found favor on both sides of the chamber, and if it could be adopted now it would facilitate materially the consideration of the measure.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Philippine Committee, on behalf of the committee, accepted it.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) said he could see no reason why the Senate should not go as far as it went in the Porto Rican bill, and provide that all franchises should be ratified by Congress.

Mr. Morgan, after the amendment had been read, insisted upon proceeding with his speech, saying it was evident that the Senators disagreed as to the wisdom of the adoption of the amendment at present. He said his attention had been directed to a statement in a morning newspaper to the effect that the Democratic members of the Senate had reached an agreement that no vote should be had on the pending proposition before the 4th of March. This statement he denied emphatically. Personally he would not occupy a minute's time that he did not deem necessary to a proper elucidation of the question. He then asked Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, whether it was the intention of the committee to press the amendment it had proposed to the bill.

"I had hoped," Mr. Platt replied, "that the amendment would meet with practical unanimity and that it would be placed upon this bill."

"There cannot be unanimity with respect to it," said Mr. Morgan, "without some effort to amend it. I do not think the Senate is ready to proceed with its discussion. We have not the necessary facts and data. We certainly are getting upon dangerous ground."

Mr. Platt said that an unofficial translation of the Cuban Constitution was being made, but it might be several days before it was available. However, he thought the draft of the Constitution already printed was sufficient for the Senate to act upon so far as the pending amendment was concerned. After protesting against being forced to pass upon questions the facts concerning which were obscure, Mr. Morgan resumed his discussion of the Philippine question, urging the Senate and Congress not to confer such extraordinary power upon the President as was contemplated by the Philippine amendment.

Continuing his address Mr. Morgan reached the Cuban amendment, which he declared was "a legislative ultimatum."

"We are saying to the Cubans," he insisted, "take this or die. Take this or abandon your hopes of an independent, autonomous Government. Take this and lay your national and race pride beneath the feet of the Anglo-Saxon and let him rule over you. You must stand and deliver. We make this exaction upon you by solemn act of Congress of the United States. We leave nothing to be adjusted in the future except the terminology of the arrangement. All of these provisions which we here lay down are conditions precedent to your right to demand any sort of independence, of autonomy, or of sovereignty."

Mr. Morgan protested against thus imposing the views and demands of this Government upon Cuba. Under such an arrangement, he said, we had no right to expect that the Cubans would remain quiet. He insisted that Cuba never could and never would accept the terms imposed by the Government, and this Government had no right to demand that she should accept them.

"What is the use, then, of putting these demands in the form of an ultimatum," he inquired, when it is perfectly obvious that Cuba cannot accept them and preserve at the same time her dignity as a sovereign and independent nation?

Mr. Morgan referred to what he said was the popular feeling in Cuba against the United States. He had communications from Cuban officials as early as February, 1899, indicating a feeling against the Government and people of the United States, of absolute irreconcilability, unless this Government should withdraw from the island and its people all sovereignty and suzerainty.

He said he had in his possession papers which he would be glad to present to the Senate at some time in secret legislative session. He desired to preserve the secrecy of the documents because he did not think the time ripe for their publication. They showed the situation to be as he had indicated it. We were deceiving ourselves, he said, if we should expect to find in Cuba a set of men not determined upon having their own way and their own independence.

In conclusion, Mr. Morgan said the solution of the present difficulties was to arrange for absolute free trade between the United States and Cuba and enable the Cubans to establish a free and independent Government unhampered by anybody. After a trial of such a Government, he said, he believed they would realize that their best home for liberty and independence, after all, was in the United States. Mr. Morgan concluded with these words:

"Gentlemen, lay aside these amendments and let us pass the Army bill."

At 5 o'clock Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) called up the resolutions upon the death of Frank G. Clark, a Representative from New Hampshire. Those who paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Clark were Senators Gallinger, Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Kean, (Rep., N. J.,) Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) and Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) and then at 6:22 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed at the evening session, the pending question being Mr. Vest's (Dem., Mo.,) amendment to the Philippine amendment, providing that "No judgment, order, or act, by any of said officials, so appointed, shall conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States."

At the close of the night session the indications were that a vote might be reached upon the pending bill and amendments before to-morrow. It seemed likely that no further serious opposition would be encountered, although no definite agreement for a vote had been reached. During the evening Mr. Turner (Fusion, Washington) made a legal and Constitutional argument against the conferrence upon the President of the power contemplated by the Philippine amendment.

A lively discussion of the Alaskan Judiciary matter was precipitated by some remarks by Mr. Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Mr. Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) and Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) defending Judge Arthur H. Noyes.

WRECK ON WABASH RAILROAD.

Train Leaves Rails Near Millersburg, Ind.—All the Passengers Injured, Some Probably Fatally.

GOSHEN, Ind., Feb. 26.—Passenger Train No. 9 on the Wabash Railroad, which left Buffalo last night and was scheduled to arrive in Chicago this morning, was wrecked two miles west of Millersburg at 9:35 A. M. to-day. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The engine passed over the break in safety, but the six cars following left the rails, and one of them, the rear Pullman, rolled over on its side and slid down a twenty-five-foot embankment.

Of the forty or more passengers in the train, not one escaped injury. Twelve were severely hurt, and some of these will probably die. The railroad officials were prompt in securing medical aid, and in a short time surgeons were hurrying to the scene of the wreck on special trains from every available point in Northern Indiana. The Lake Shore officials made up a special train, and also carried doctors to the relief of the injured. The little hotels at Millersburg and Benton were turned into hospitals.

No deaths are thus far reported, but some of the injured are in a critical condition. The crew of the train escaped injury.

The following is a list of those more seriously injured:

BARBER, Mrs. F. E., 584 South Forty-fifth Street, Chicago; back injured.

BENDER, IDA C., Buffalo, N. Y.; slight injuries.

BLOMGRED, JOHN, Chicago; head hurt, arm broken.

BOGART, CHARLES, Chatham, Ontario; eye, head, and shoulder hurt.

BROWN, A. H., Leesburg, Ind.; badly hurt back and head.

CLARKSON, G. F., Toronto, Ontario; slightly hurt.

COLLIE, Miss JULIA, Rochester, N. Y.; head, back, and shoulders badly crippled.

COMBS, W. L., Washington, D. C.; head, arms, and shoulder badly crippled.

DORCEY, GEORGE W., Boston; bruises and sprains.

ELBROSE, Mr. and Mrs. W. H., Omaha, Neb., and six months old infant; parents slightly hurt; baby's skull fractured; child will probably die.

EMERSON, Mr. and Mrs. HENRY D., Buffalo, N. Y., Pan-American representatives to Chicago; Mr. Emerson received severe scalp wound, flap lying over her left ear; wife cut about head and face.

EVANS, Mr., San Francisco; deep incision in leg.

EVANS, C. W., Boston; cut about head.

FOWLER, ABRAHAM, Creston, Iowa; hurt about head.

GREENFIELD, S. T., Chicago; slightly injured.

GROSSMAN, F. M., Chicago; back badly hurt.

JASPAN, M. A., Johnstown, N. Y.; body bruised.

KASSING, T., Waseca, Minn.; spine and back hurt; serious.

KERRACHKE, HENRY, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; head, hands, and legs hurt.

LORIMER, JOHN A., Chicago; legs bruised.

LORIMER, Mrs. J. A.; hurt internally; will probably die.

McCLARREN, DANIEL, Lanard, Ontario; head and back hurt.

McDONALD, Miss ANNIE, Anaconda, Mont.; back, head, and arms injured.

PORTER, FRED E., South Dakota; head and back hurt.

ROWE, Prof. S. H., New Haven, Conn.; deep incision in back.

SELIGMAN, J. A., baggageman on Erie Road.

SMITH, A. C., Denver; head cut and shoulder sprained.

VANDERLIP, the Rev. J. W., Ransom, Kan.

WAMSLEY, J. M., traveling man, Buffalo; head and face cut.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by Parker's Hair Balsam. Greve's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47⅞c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c.; cotton, middling, 9¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 24c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
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Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

EXECUTIONS IN PEKING

Chi-Hsin and Hsu-Cheng-Yu Are Publicly Beheaded.

German Report Says Great Britain, France, and America Demand Lives of Still More Chinamen.

PEKING, Feb. 26.—Chi-Hsin (ex-Grand Secretary) and Hsu-Cheng-Yu (son of the notorious Hsu-Tung) were publicly beheaded to-day.

The street in which the execution took place was guarded by French, German, and American troops. The condemned officials were taken to the ground in carts, escorted by a company of Japanese infantry.

Chi-Hsin met his fate in a dignified manner, walking from the cart calmly and fearlessly. Hsu-Cheng-Yu was stupefied with opium. They were both dressed in their Chinese official costumes, without the insignia of their rank.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—It is learned from a reliable source that Great Britain, France, and the United States are demanding the execution of a dozen Chinamen involved in the murders of missionaries in the provinces, in addition to the ringleaders already mentioned.

Germany, it is understood, has nothing whatever to do with this demand, no German missionaries having been killed.

Emperor William will give a special audience to Herr Cordes, the interpreter of the German Legation in Peking, who was wounded at the time Baron von Ketteler was killed, in order to hear his account of the troubles in China.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at Peking, wiring on Feb. 25, says:

"United States Minister Conger's recall, which is practically a rebuff, is very generally regretted. It is feared that his uncompromising attitude will be exchanged for a policy that will prove unnecessarily benevolent.

"To-day's meeting of Ministers was concerned in drawing up a list of the provincial officials implicated in the Boxer movement, whose punishment it is intended to demand.

"The remaining clauses of the powers' demands will take six months to settle.

"The Germans continue to punish Chinese troops guilty of brigandage and bloodshed. They have gained a magnificent reputation for military efficiency."

Chi-Hsin was indicted by the foreign Ministers in Peking for being one of the Chinese officials most hostile to foreigners, and for using his office in order to encourage the Boxers.

Hsu-Cheng-Yu, it was claimed, was also one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, and it was added in the indictment that he "praised the Boxers, of whom he was an accomplice, and used against foreigners all his influence with the high persons of the empire."

"PRESENTED TO HUMANITY."

Frederic Harrison Presides at Positivist Rite Over a Child in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Frederic Harrison of London officiated to-day at the Positivist ceremony of "Presenting to Humanity" William Sahud, the two-year-old son of Dr. M. Sahud. The ceremony corresponds to that of baptism in Christian churches. It is called by Positivists "The First Sacrament." It was performed in the Auditorium Annex, and was the first rite of the kind ever conducted in Chicago.

Mr. Harrison explained that he was not a priest, but was about to do what any "brother" would be equally willing and qualified to do. Then he read the presentation hymn, composed by Judge Vernon Lushington of London. Mr. Harrison then read a brief prayer, addressed to Humanity, and pronounced a "discourse on the presentation of infants." After parents and sponsors had made the formal promises, they signed a register, which will be deposited in London.

DELAWARE BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Representative Hearn Says Representative Offered Him $2,000, and Layton Denies It.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 26.—The committee appointed last week by the House of Representatives to investigate the allegation of Representative Walter M. Hearn, Democrat, that he had been offered $2,000 to absent himself from the joint caucus and induce another Democrat to remain out of the joint session of the Legislature while the balloting for United States Senator was progressing last Thursday, met to-day to take testimony.

The committee, consisting of two Democrats, two Union, or Addicks Republicans, and one regular Republican, listened to some sensational testimony. Representatives Hearn and Layton were the two first witnesses called. Hearn swore that he was approached by Representative Reese Layton, one of the Addicks members from Sussex County, who offered him $2,000 if he would absent himself and induce another Democrat to leave the joint session on Thursday, Feb. 21. He said Layton also offered him $800 if he would never vote for the regular Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Representative Layton swore that Mr. Hearn's testimony was absolutely false in every particular. He said that Hearn was drunk when the alleged conversation took place, while the two members were on their way to the German ball Feb. 18.

The committee sat until nearly 10 o'clock to-night and examined twenty-three witnesses. The testimony was principally regarding the character of Representative Hearn and of the witnesses against him. Robert Blakely swore that while on a gunning trip at Seaford he was approached by Hearn, who asked him if he was a brother of Senator Blakely. The witness said he gave Hearn a negative reply, and added that he was a Democrat. Hearn then said, according to the witness, that he was going to the Legislature "to do business, and not for his health." Blakely said he warned Hearn to be careful.

After all the testimony had been taken the committee adjourned.

SAYS END OF TRUST IS NEAR.

Chicagoan Declares Conditions Are Against American Woolen Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—According to reports received by clothing manufacturers here the American Woolen Company owns millions of pounds of raw wool purchased at prices ranging from 15 to 20 cents a pound two years ago, the market price to-day being only 11 cents a pound. The amount of surplus wool on hand at the last annual meeting was valued at $3,424,000. The clothing manufacturers are finding it to their advantage to buy cloth of the independent factories.

A leading clothing manufacturer of Chicago, who returned from New York today, declared that the backbone of the trust already had been broken, and that it was only a question of a few months when natural conditions would bring the combination to an end.

Center of American Metropolis is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d St. You can reach it from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theaters.—Adv.

SENATE AGAINST SAMPSON.

Refuses to Confirm His Nomination and That of Schley, but Acts on Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate in executive session to-night confirmed all the naval nominations for promotion sent in except those of Admirals Sampson and Schley.

THREE CHILDREN PERISH.

Burned to Death at Cold Spring Harbor While Their Mother Is Absent.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Feb. 26.—Three children, locked in the home of their parents here this afternoon, while their mother ran out on an errand, were burned to death. One of them was taken out alive, but died in a few minutes in the arms of the fireman who dragged her from the house. It will never be known how the fire started. It is believed one of the older girls began to play with the fire and dragged a live coal upon the kitchen floor, and that they stood watching the fire until it spread about the room and overcame them.

The children were those of Daniel Ireland, coachman for Louis C. Tiffany of Manhattan, at Mr. Tiffany's Summer home here. The father was away at his work when the children met their deaths. The little ones were Nina, five years old; Grace Mary, four years old, and Etta Elizabeth, three months.

The family consisted of the father, mother, and the three children. Shortly after 12 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Ireland had occasion to visit the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Philo Jarvis, a short distance on the road from her own home. She had just rocked the baby to sleep and placed it in bed.

She was absent but a short time when a neighbor saw the house on fire and gave the alarm. The mother, sitting in the house of her friend a short distance away, knew nothing of the fire until the firemen ran past the house on their way to her home. She ran out to see where the fire was, and saw the whole side of her home in flames. She ran screaming down the road toward the house, and reached it at the moment the firemen did. She attempted to rush in, but was restrained.

Several of the firemen ran in through the flames and smoke, and, although scorched and almost overcome in their effort to save the children, brought out only one alive. The other two were fearfully burned. The third child was still alive, but unconscious. The little one's death occurred within a minute of the time the firemen emerged from the building with it.

When the burned and charred bodies of the little ones were borne out into view the mother became temporarily insane. She ran toward the Sound screaming and raving, and would have thrown herself in had she not been overtaken and restrained. She is now being guarded to prevent her ending her life.

The flames were discovered by William Nerity. He tried to get in by the front door, but could not break it open. He ran to the rear of the building and forced an entrance. The place was then filled with smoke and flame. He was searching about for the children when the firemen arrived, and he found one of the little ones on the floor. It was dead. Mr. Nerity was badly scorched by the flames and was almost suffocated by the smoke. The firemen saved little of the building owing to the start the flames had before they were discovered.

Fireman White was badly cut on one of his hands while working on the fire. Justice Franklin of Oyster Bay has been summoned to hold the inquest.

DUNCAN ELLIOTT SUED.

Wife, Who Was Sallie Hargous, Seeks Divorce—He Is a Soldier in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 26.—For some time there has been a rumor abroad that Mrs. Duncan Elliott intended bringing action for divorce against her husband, who is with his regiment, the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, in the Philippines. To-day it was learned that this action has been brought and service has been or will shortly be served on the husband. The Elliotts were married at All Saints' Memorial Church here on Sept. 15, 1891, and the occasion was one of the social events of that season, as Mrs. Elliott, who was Miss Sallie Hargous, was considered one of the most popular members of the younger set. Besides her social position, she became possessed of a fortune when she became of age.

Lieut. Elliott was connected with a banking house in New York, his native city. Mrs. Elliott has been occupying Dellmain Cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, for the past two years, and last Autumn she purchased the William Starr-Miller place, on Bellevue Avenue. It is supposed that the proceedings will be heard during the May term of the Supreme Court here. Mrs. Elliott, with her two children, has been living here for the past two years.

CHICAGO USES GASOLINE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A new system of street lighting has been installed in Dearborn Avenue, which, if extended, will make the city independent of gas companies. Gasoline lamps substituted for gas lamps as an experiment are now pronounced successful. In the opinion of City Electrician Ellicott the experiment has been successful.

Within forty-five days, it is estimated, the entire city can be equipped with these lamps. If installed by the company holding the patent the final assuming of control by the city is a question of less magnitude than the acquisition of a gas plant or the equipment of an electric light system for the entire city.

ONE MAN STOPS A RAILROAD.

He Is General Manager, Engineer, and Fireman, and Is Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

LYONS, Col., Feb. 26.—The illness of John W. Wright, General Manager of the Stone Mountain Railway Company, has necessitated the closing down of the road and the blocking of many stone quarries. The Stone Mountain Road is but five miles long, and the rolling stock consists of an engine and three cars, yet its mission as feeder to the Burlington system is important.

General Manager Wright, who is also engineer and fireman of the engine, is in the hospital, and until he recover traffic is entirely suspended and the stone quarries are idle, as only he can run the locomotive.

Young Women Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Roy Sampson, a workman, threw a lighted match in a barrel of celluloid scraps in the Waukegan organ stop factory of R. Alden, and as a result two young women employes were burned to death and three other persons were injured. The fire originated on the second floor of the main building, a two-story frame structure. The girls rushed for the stairs, but escape already was cut off. It was only fifteen feet to the snow-covered ground, but the girls who were burned refused to jump.

Florida, Cuba, and Nassau.
12:40 Noon, the Florida Limited.
First to leave New York, (daily, except Sunday,) via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. First arriving St. Augustine. First in every respect. Drawing Room, Compartment, Library, Dining, and Observation Cars. Two other fast trains daily, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. Perfect dining and sleeping car service. Convenient side tours to Aiken, Augusta, Asheville, and Pinehurst. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

If the grain isn't perfect in growth and weight it has no chance to get into the BALLANTINE BREWS.—Adv.

FIRE PANIC IN BIG APARTMENT HOUSE

Tenants of the Strathmore Take to Fire-Escapes.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER'S PLIGHT

Many Birds, Dogs, and Cats Left Behind—Firemen Hampered by Low Water Pressure.

The Strathmore Apartments, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-second Street, were badly damaged by fire and water early last evening. Three alarms were turned in, and the blaze illuminated the neighborhood for blocks around. A tremendous crowd collected, and the police reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station had great difficulty for a time in keeping the throngs back of the fire lines. Broadway cars above Fiftieth Street were blockaded for more than an hour.

The damage done to the apartments amounted, in the estimation of Fire Chief Croker, to $40,000. The valuable library of the Rev. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was probably ruined. He lived on the eighth floor of the building, and had to hurry away without even a volume under his arm, the spread of the blaze was so rapid. Mr. Collyer said afterward that two minutes of delay might have cut off all escape for him.

A queer feature of the fire was the unusual number of parrots, canary birds, dogs, and cats it revealed to be owned by the women tenants of the building. It seemed that in almost every apartment some pet of this kind was treasured, and most anxious inquiries were made of the firemen as to whether or not they had detected any rescues of these precious possessions. The police had to force some of the women who wished to get at their pets away from the building.

The Strathmore is a brownstone-front, brick building. It is one of the best of the old-style, non-fire-proof apartment houses. It fronts 100 feet on Broadway and runs back 100 feet on Fifty-second Street. The fire started on the seventh floor in the apartment occupied by Mrs. C. D. Gould, her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Fisk, and two of Mrs. Fisk's children. This apartment was at the northwest corner of the building, overlooking Broadway. The family was absent at the time.

At 5:40 Clara Carroll, a servant, lit a lamp in the front room. She says it was near a curtain, though she did not notice it at the time. A few minutes later Mary McNierney, another servant, smelled smoke, and rushed into the room to find it all ablaze. She ran to the elevator, and the elevator boy, William Saunders, sent in an alarm. The whole house was aroused by the ringing of bells and other demonstrations, and most of the tenants were taken down by the elevator.

The family of ex-Judge Bankson T. Morgan, who lived with his wife and son on the third floor, were the last to leave the building. They had to go down a fire escape assisted by firemen, although none of them was injured.

Mrs. Randolph Balyn, a singer, known on the stage as Mme. Poppenheim, lived with her husband on the seventh floor. She and her husband started down a back fire-escape. When part of the way down, she urged that he return to the room and get her canary and parrot. He ascended the ladder, but when he again reached the room found it necessary to go down the front stairway, the blaze making it dangerous in the rear.

Dr. E. Howard, his wife, and mother-in-law, Mrs. Hibbard, had apartments on the sixth floor. They were slow in getting away, but left a valuable dog and canary and parrot behind. Mrs. Hibbard afterward identified her parrot in the hands of a fireman in the Lincoln Hotel corridor, across the street from the Strathmore.

The other tenants of the building were: First floor, Dr. Thomas H. Allen and Dr. W. H. Porter, with their families; second floor, Dr. G. W. Robert, and Dr. G. A. Shepard; fourth floor, Daniel P. Ingraham, a brother of Justice Ingraham, and R. K. Mason, his wife, and three daughters; fifth floor, Mrs. Paul Armitage, a son and daughter, and Mrs. Rene Martin and two sons: sixth floor, J. W. Tucker and wife; eighth floor, Mr. Mott and Mr. Montecchi.

The firemen found great difficulty in getting at the fire, owing to its height above ground. It was not at first thought dangerous, but after fifteen minutes of work it was discovered that the water pressure was very slight and that the fire was gaining ground. Battalion Chief Binns turned in another alarm. Even this, however, was not sufficient, so when Chief Croker arrived he turned in a third alarm. Chief Croker said that the water mains in that section were very small and the water pressure so light that it took four engines to pump the water, whereas only two should have sufficed.

Adjoining the Strathmore is a flathouse, 208 West Fifty-second Street. Its occupants, fearing that they were in danger, left their apartments. The upper floors of the house were slightly damaged by water.

Benjamin Bimberg, who conducts the West Side Lyceum on the sixth floor of 201 West Fifty-second Street, adjoining the flathouse, made his way to the roof of the latter building and rescued a woman carrying two cages containing a parrot and canary bird. William Levine, a broker, living in the first floor of the flathouse, carried two pet cats into Bimberg's Lyceum for safe keeping.

Most of the tenants of the Strathmore took refuge in the Lincoln Hotel while the firemen were struggling with the blaze. Dr. Allen found that he had left behind a quantity of valuable jewels and some money. He appealed to Bernard Connelly of the District Attorney's Office and Detective Lyon to help him recover them. They went into the apartment, on the first floor, and recovered the property.

After the third alarm was responded to the firemen quickly got control of the blaze, but it was fully two hours before all traces of it had disappeared. The water, meanwhile, had poured down all through the building, though the bulk of it went down through the hall. The fire itself did not get below the seventh floor. The police, after the fire, recovered considerable jewelry, and returned it to its owners.

Fire Commissioner Scannell responded to the first alarm. When asked concerning the low water pressure the Commissioner said:

"The ground here is high. The apparatus is in perfect working order, but at this time in the evening the pressure is always low, especially where the ground is high. The firemen did good work."

Chief Croker also said the firemen did unusually effective work.

The Strathmore is owned by the Hobart estate of California. Horace S. Ely is the local representative. C. A. Lockerell is the superintendent of the building. He was on the third floor when the blaze started, and assisted in getting the tenants out.

AMBULANCE DOCTOR'S ACT.

Refused to Enter the Strathmore to Aid an Injured Fireman, According to the Police.

While working last night with other members of his company on the eighth floor of the Strathmore Apartment Building in "washing down," Fireman Joseph McCarthy, thirty-five years old, attached to Engine Company No. 26, situated in West Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, fell from the eighth floor to the fifth floor. He was picked up bleeding from an ugly wound on the head and had also received a fracture of the right leg.

Lieut. Malley of the company sent a fireman to summon an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Among the crowd surrounding the building was Dr. Catherwood of 58 West Fifty-eighth Street. He volunteered to attend the injured man, and, with the water running in almost a steady stream from the upper floors, ascended the stairs to the fifth floor.

Dr. Pannacci soon arrived with an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. According to the police, he refused to enter the building and ordered the patient to be brought down stairs to him. The police asked him to go up stairs, but they say Dr. Pannacci replied:

"I am in supreme authority here and my orders must be obeyed."

The police say they told the physician that another physician was up stairs attending the man, but he absolutely refused to enter the building.

McCarthy was carried to the first floor, and Dr. Pannacci was again asked to enter the place. Again he refused, according to the police. Some one took the stretcher from the ambulance, and the injured fireman was placed on it and, attended by Dr. Catherwood and other physicians, who had arrived in the meantime, was carried into the dining room of the Hotel Lincoln.

Dr. Pannacci then tried to get near the injured man, but was refused admittance. Driver Deissroth was instructed to send to New York Hospital for another ambulance, and soon Dr. Youmans arrived and took the injured fireman to that institution.

Dr. Pannacci, according to the police, got near enough to the stretcher on which Dr. Catherwood and the other physicians were attending the man to ask the physician's name.

"I'm Dr. Catherwood," replied the physician.

"Give him your card!" some one yelled.

Dr. Catherwood said that he did not happen to have any of his cards with him, and Dr. Pannacci left the building. As he passed through the door he was heard to say

"Oh, he's too poor to have cards."

McCarthy when examined in the New York Hospital was found to have sustained a possible fracture of the skull and fracture of the leg.

Pannacci's stretcher was given to him and he returned to the hospital.

BOYS HURT ON WAY TO FIRE.

John Campbell, six years old, and Felix Nizza, eight years old, both of 404 East Fifty-fourth Street, while running to the fire at Fifty-second Street and Broadway last evening, attempted to dodge between several cabs, and an electric motor vehicle at Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Doing so the boys ran in front of the motor vehicle and were struck and knocked down.

Edward McEwen, of 322 West Forty-seventh Street, the operator of the motor vehicle, attempted, according to the police, to make his escape, but was detained by some persons who had witnessed the accident until a policeman arrived and took him to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

The injured boys were taken to Flower Hospital. Campbell had his right leg fractured and is suffering from contusions. Nizza escaped with serious contusions of the head and body.

McEwen is employed by the New York Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company.

MORE FIGHTING REPORTED.

The French Said to Have Fought a Battle with the Chinese Near Cheng-ting.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—"It is reported that heavy fighting has taken place between the French and the Chinese near Chengting-Foo," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring yesterday. He adds:

"Count von Waldersee, it is understood, is issuing orders for a cessation of expeditions, but these orders do not refer to the preparations for the projected expedition to Sian-Foo."

LAKE OF OIL TO BE SET ON FIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 26.—J. M. Guffey and J. H. Galey, the owners of the Great Lucas oil gusher, near Beaumont, have decided that the 300,000 barrels of oil which now fill an earth reservoir covering about seventy-five acres are of such little commercial value owing to their being mixed with surface dirt and trash, they shall be destroyed by burning. This oil represented a value of thousands of dollars. It will be diverted into small ditches and set on fire one day next week.

It will be one of the biggest fires ever witnessed in this country, and every precaution is to be taken to prevent it doing damage to property in that section. It is expected that the oil will burn several days before it is completely destroyed, as the ground is thoroughly saturated with it.

The statement was also made here to-day by a practical oil man who is in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject, that the actual flow of the Lucas well at the time the controlling valve was placed on it, was more than 60,000 barrels of oil a day of twenty-four hours. It has been heretofore estimated that the flow was 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a day.

THE REVENUE REDUCTION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A complete agreement has been reached by the Republican conferrees on the most important items of the War Revenue Reduction bill. On beer the House wins its contention and the Senate yields. The House fixed a rate of $1.60 per barrel without any discount, while the Senate retained the old rate of $2 per barrel, with a 25 per cent. discount. The difference between the two rates is about 10 cents on the barrel.

The tobacco tax is compromised. The House left the tax standing at 12 cents per pound, as in the existing law, while the Senate reduced it 25 per cent., or to 9 cents per pound. The compromise provides for a reduction of 2 40-100ths of a cent per pound, leaving the rate 9.60.

The House also comes out ahead on bank checks. The House repealed the entire tax on checks, but the Senate did not accept this action. The Senate conferrees now concede the House provision. The reduction in the revenue will be $7,000,000 on account of this action. The House provision entirely repealing the tax on proprietary medicines is also accepted.

PRAYER AS A SCIENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

LEBANON, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Rev. H. L. Derr, until recently pastor of the local Baptist church, has resigned the pastorate to devote his time to a new educational project, probably the only one of its kind in the world. The school is to be a department of Ewing College, a Baptist institution situate at Ewing, in Franklin County.

Mr. Derr proposes to give a two years' course in the nature, purposes, and conditions of effectiveness of prayer, treating it from a historical and scientific standpoint, in order to enable Christian workers and others to better understand its true nature and scope.

Diamond Salesman Robbed in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—In the shadow of the Rawson Street Police Station and in broad daylight, Marcus Sprague, a diamond salesman, was robbed of $1,000 worth of precious stones this afternoon. The thief escaped. Sprague was on his way to a Milwaukee Avenue jewelry house. As he passed the mouth of an alley, in North Avenue, he was struck violently upon the head from behind.

Sprague dropped his sample case containing the precious stones. Picking it up, the thief fled northward up on Elston Avenue and disappeared. Sprague lives at 268 Mohawk Street and represents a New York firm.

Pinehurst.
Charming Resort among the pine-clad hills of North Carolina, reached by the Seaboard Air Line Railway! Superb service! Quick schedules! Seasonable hours! All information cheerfully furnished at 1,206 Broadway.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted sausage in perfection unless you have tried them. Beware of imitation.—Adv.

Center of American Metropolis is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d St. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theaters.—Adv.

REFORMERS IN EVENING DRESS MAKE TEN RAIDS

Committee of Fifteen Causes Sensation in Two Precincts.

GAMBLING MATERIAL SEIZED

The "Tip," However, Had Gone Forth from Somewhere and Only a Few Arrests

various places, and they were allowed to go.

The best-known place raided was the Victoria Club, 15 West Thirty-second Street. This is a brownstone house close to the Imperial Hotel. The police themselves say that some one tipped off this house, for when the squad got there it was dark. There was no one in the rooms save a negro waiter and a man to look after the door. They were not arrested. One of the Committee of Fifteen's men said the house is conducted by a man named Lichtenstein under the patronage of Frank Farrell, the "Poolroom King."

In the place at 24 West Thirty-first Street four men who said they were James D. Howard, Providence, R. I.; David Hudson, of Framingham, Mass.; James W. Hill, of Boston, Andrew G. Andrews of Boston, and John Williams were captured. Only Howard and Hudson were held by the police. The others were questioned by Justice Jerome and allowed to go.

THREW VITRIOL ON POLICEMAN

William Hardick, twenty-seven years old, living at 119 East Eighty-eighth Street, and attached to the Oak Street Station as a patrolman, was blinded by vitriol last night and it is expected will lose the sight of his right eye. Hardick was appointed to the Police Department on Nov. 18, 1897. He came to this city from Albany. About six weeks ago Hardick went to Albany and was married.

It is said that for some time Hardick has been paying attention to Sadie Regan of 216 Henry Street, who is employed in Gardiner's mailing room, 216 William Street, and was thought to be engaged to the woman. Hardick was on duty on the Peck Slip post last evening when the Regan woman, it is alleged, approached him and threw a quantity of vitriol in the policeman's face. The woman then disappeared.

Hardick was found on his post by Roundsman Shattuck, who took him to the station house and then telephoned to Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance. Before one arrived, however, Dr. Bradner of Gouverneur Hospital reached the station after an insane patient. He attended the policeman, and later was assisted by the ambulance surgeon from Hudson Street Hospital. Policeman Lyons and some detectives were sent to look for the Regan woman, but were unable to find her.

BAIL FOR RICE'S LAWYER.

Sudden Deposit of $10,000 for His Release in Mr. Osborne's Absence—District Attorney Interferes.

Albert T. Patrick, a prisoner in the Tombs since Oct. 4 last, charged with forging W. M. Rice's name to checks aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, came within an ace of being released on bail yesterday in the absence of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who may charge Patrick with the murder of the old millionaire. Mr. Osborne was in Albany yesterday to oppose the repeal of the special jury law. Patrick was held by Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court in $10,000 for the action of the Grand Jury.

John T. Milliken, a wealthy manufacturer of St. Louis, Patrick's brother-in-law, with his lawyer, Charles W. Webster of Kansas City, called at the City Chamberlain's office yesterday and deposited $10,000 in cash as security for Patrick's appearance at any time. Mr. Webster had previously seen Bond Clerk Poole at the District Attorney's office, and the latter had made out the bail form. This must be signed by some Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Osborne, who has charge of Patrick's case, being absent, the form was sent to First Assistant Le Barbier. The latter indorsed it "Correct as to form" and returned it. It was Poole's duty to notify the District Attorney; he did not do so, and the District Attorney learned of the proceedings from an outsider.

Mr. Webster went before Judge McMahon and asked that Patrick be released, Judge McMahon had already acquiesced verbally, when District Attorney Philbin entered the courtroom and requested the Judge to defer action on the motion until to-day. Mr. Philbin stated that he was not familiar with the case and that none of his assistants except Mr. Osborne was. Judge McMahon immediately put the matter over until to-day.

Patrick was brought over from the Tombs in charge of a Deputy Sheriff. He seemed highly elated over his prospective release, and laughingly said that he had gained fifteen pounds since his imprisonment. Messrs. Webster and Milliken seemed disappointed over the failure to secure the prisoner's release. Patrick merely laughed and went back to his cell with a smile on his face.

District Attorney Philbin said that it was peculiar, to say the least, that efforts to bail Patrick should be made on the very day that Mr. Osborne was out of town. He said that the latter might not oppose the motion to-day, but that no action would be taken until the circumstances attendant upon the effort to obtain bail were fully investigated and Mr. Osborne had conferred with him.

TEACHER ILL WITH SMALLPOX.

Miss Guinne of Public School No. 109 Removed to North Brother Island—Other Cases and Two Deaths.

Delia Guinne, twenty-eight years old, a teacher in Public School No. 109, at Ninety-ninth Street and Second Avenue, was removed from her home at 740 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to North Brother Island, yesterday morning, suffering from smallpox. Her case is the latest of a dozen or more that have been found in the five-story double flathouse in which she, with her parents and a brother and sister, lives.

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the neighborhood Miss Guinne a week ago went to live with a sister who has a home on University Heights and who is also a school teacher. Monday morning Delia became ill and returned to her home. Her complaint was found to be smallpox. On Friday last Cornelius Guinne, a brother of Delia, was removed to North Brother Island and a smallpox patient.

Other cases reported to the Board of Health were Frank Dorsch, twenty-seven years old; Pasqualla Bicotsa, two years old; Philomena Ipalioca, forty years old, and Josephine Tunis, seven years old, of 341 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Grauben Noon, thirty-seven years old, of 757 St. Ann's Avenue; Annie Schmidt, five years old, of 2,286 Second Avenue; Claude Bishop, twenty-two years old, of 257 Seventh Street, and Michael Marchette, forty years old, of 2 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Deaths reported were William McVeigh, thirty years old, of 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Frank Dunlap, twenty-four years old, of 740 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

BELATED SHIPS IN PORT.

Storms and Coal Famine Delay Vessels Bound In—The Britannia Burns Her Woodwork.

Among the vessels that arrived from Bermuda yesterday, where several had been compelled to call to replenish their coal bunkers, was the Fabre liner Britannia, from Marseilles. On the 4th of this month the Britannia ran short of coal, and for twenty-four hours was compelled to burn her woodwork. On the morning of the 7th the British steamship Knight Commander was sighted, and, in response to Britannia's appeal for assistance, managed to get a line to her.

The hawsers held for 190 miles, when they broke. Another connection was made, but it also broke after holding for a few hours. The next connection that was made held until the 9th. Then attempts at towing were abandoned. The Britannia made sail, and, accompanied by the Knight Commander, arrived at Bermuda on the 12th, where her coal bunkers were filled, and the voyage to this port resumed.

Other vessels arriving yesterday that had been compelled to pay a visit to the coal dealers of Bermuda were the Amsinck steamship Fernfield and the British steamship Adra. The Fernfield was within 160 miles of Sandy Hook, when the terrific gales raging at that time buffeted her until she was so far out of her course that no alternative was left but to make the Bermudas and take on a new supply of coal. When she started for New York the second time the Fernfield ran into another fierce northwester, and at the end of three days was compelled once more to make Bermuda and take on her third supply of coal, which this time held out for the rest of the voyage.

PREVAILING WAGES LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Court of Appeals So Decides by a Vote of Five to Two.

Chief Justice Parker Writes a Dissenting Opinion—Amount Involved Is Said to be $6,000,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the law providing that contractors performing work on municipal or other public contracts shall pay the rate of wages prevailing in the locality where the work is performed, is unconstitutional, and in disposing of the question settled a number of disputes which have arisen between contractors and the authorities of New York City, involving the payment of $6,000,000. The decision of the Court affects every part of the State where public contract work is performed. It was rendered in the case of William J. Rogers, a contractor, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller of New York City, and involved the sum of $2,863, which the Controller withheld from the contractor on a contract he performed for New York City because he had failed to comply with the "prevailing rate of wages" law.

The law was passed in 1897, and provided that a contractor performing public work shall pay his workmen at a rate which "shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality."

The Court of Appeals is divided on the question, but declares the law unconstitutional by a vote of 5 to 2. Justice O'Brien wrote the prevailing, and Chief Justice Parker the dissenting opinion. Justice Landon also wrote an opinion on the unconstitutionality of the law. Justice O'Brien holds that the law is unconstitutional:

1. Because in its actual operation it permits and requires the expenditure of the money of the city or that of the local property owner for other than city purposes.

2. Because it invades rights of liberty and property in that it denies to the city and the contractor the right to agree with their employes upon the measure of their compensation, and compels them in all cases to pay an arbitrary and uniform rate which is expressed in vague language, difficult to define or ascertain, and subject to constant change from artificial causes.

3. Because it virtually confiscates all property rights of the contractor under his contract for breach of his engagement to obey the statute, and it attempts to make acts and omissions penal which, in themselves, are innocent and harmless. It, in effect, imposes a penalty upon the exercise by the city or by the contractor of the right to agree with the employes upon the terms and conditions of the employment.

Judge Landon, in concurring in Judge O'Brien's findings, goes into these details of the unconstitutionality of a law compelling city or State contractors to pay a certain rate of wages:

I concur in the opinion of Judge O'Brien. I think it proper to state some considerations which I suppose to be pertinent and well settled:

1. The city has a governmental capacity, and the business capacity incidental to it. Its governmental capacity does not extend to the wages private persons shall pay their servants, and hence it cannot in its business capacity fix such wages.

2. The relator, in taking care of his part of the contract, is exclusively engaged in minding his private business. The city cannot interfere with him except upon his failure to render proper performance of the work or of some connected requirement affecting the public service or safety. Hence he is an independent contractor, and thus free to hire his own workmen, as any other person may.

3. In its business contracts with a person, the State or city is on one side of the contract, and the person on the other, the promised equivalent. Here the contractor has rendered to the city all the equivalent that it has capacity to receive. It cannot ask for more in behalf of itself, but it assumes a grievance in behalf of others, of whom it is neither guardian nor trustee. They are free men. It will be timely to hear them when they ask a hearing. The city thus asks for more than the equivalent promised to it. The vice of its position is that it seeks to thrust into a business contract, in addition to its subject matter, control over the contractor's independent relations with other people. It does not hire his servants, and therefore cannot fix their wages.

4. The State, like an individual, may contract for the kind and quality of materials to be furnished in a given construction. Otherwise it may not get what it wants. It is, I submit, false analogy to assume that it has the like right to dictate to the contractor the wages he shall pay his workmen. They are not parties to the contract; it is not made for their benefit; the State cannot directly give them gratuities, and therefore cannot indirectly do so through the contractor, much less by extortion masked under the guise of contract. Conceding that the State has a benevolent sentiment of concern in the matter of workmen's wages, that sentiment has no relation to the subject matter the contractor has agreed to deliver and because it has none the contrary claim of the State has no just basis. The contract calls for a certain kind of work by Rogers, the relator. If he furnishes it, it is of no more business concern to the State than to the individual whether he has meantime furnished his workmen with toothbrushes or paid them extra wages.

5. The State can fix the salaries it will pay its officers, but no more than the individual, can fix the wages it will pay employes; it can fix the wages it will offer—and its policy is to fix them high enough to secure acceptance by the workmen—but without such acceptance, the wages cannot be fixed. This must remain a matter of contract; the power to fix the rate is distinguished from offering it includes a low rate as well as a high one, and thus becomes despotic in substance, however dormant in exercise.

6. When an independent contractor with the State or city has performed his work on time, complete in every detail, according to the contract, free from every lien and incumbrance, then, if the State or city can escape paying him because he has not voted a certain ticket, made contribution to a certain political party, or paid his workmen any more than they agreed to work for, the State can compel him to choose between losing his earnings or his natural liberty to make such honest contracts with his fellowmen for such services as they are willing to make with him. To deny an independent contractor such liberty and protect others in it is to deny him the equal protection of the laws.

7. To enact that no less than the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid by such contractor is an indirect method of excluding from his employment those who can earn something, but not so much, since he will not hire those who cannot do the work of an able-bodied man.

Judge Parker writes a long dissenting opinion, on which he claims that the State or municipality as a proprietor has a right to pay such wages as it chooses or dictate that its agent, the contractor, must do so.

Judge O'Brien, in the prevailing opinion, says that the claim that the contractor did not pay high enough wages would mean, if approved, that the taxpayers would find the cost of every public improvement made greater. He also contends that the law would operate against unskilled workmen, or else give them the same pay as skilled workmen get, and compel the taxpayer to pay for it.

COUNSEL FOR ROGERS PLEASED.

Mr. Kellogg Says Court Decision Will Save the City Thousands of Dollars.

L. Laflin Kellogg, who argued the case of William J. Rogers, the contractor, against Controller Coler, growing out of the prevailing rate of wages law, and decided by the Court of Appeals yesterday, expressed himself as well pleased last night at the outcome of his work. Mr. Kellogg was asked if the case affected, and if so to what extent, the several millions of dollars in claims filed against the city under the prevailing rate of wages law. He replied that he did not know the effect of the decision, as he had not yet seen it, and added that the question as to the employment by the city direct was not involved in the Rogers case.

"The Rogers decision," said Mr. Kellogg, "is a very important one, and the outcome will result in a saving to the city of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The only question we had to deal with was as to the employment of laborers by contractors. The decision simply means that contractors on city work may make the same terms with labor as private contractors on private work.

"In the Rogers case the contract involved $50,000, and was one of the assessment contracts for grading streets. The question at issue was on one of the payments due under it. The contract required that the city should pay the contractor 70 per cent. of the value of the work, and provisions were made for monthly payments on the certificate of the city engineer in charge of the work, and in turn the Commissioner in charge of the department certified that the contract to that extent was properly performed, and that the sum was due as a monthly payment.

"The certificate was sent to the Controller, and when it reached there a complaint was filed by a walking delegate of a labor union to the effect that Rogers was paying certain of the employes less than the prevailing rate. Then Mr. Coler notified him that, inasmuch as he would be guilty of a misdemeanor if he paid, and as Rogers was guilty of a violation of the labor law, no money would be paid under his contract.

"The contractor acknowledged that he was not paying the labor union rates, but said he was paying a price for which any number of men could be hired and refused to increase his price to his men. At this time complaints were being made against many contractors, and their money was held back. Much distress and inconvenience followed Mr. Coler's decision in the matter, and Mr. Rogers stepped forward and decided upon a test case.

"The case first came before Justice Leventritt upon the application of Mr. Rogers for a mandamus to compel the Controller to issue a warrant for the payment of the amount claimed.

"Justice Leventritt denied the motion for a mandamus and refused a writ on the ground that the contractor having agreed by his contract to obey the provisions of the labor law was estopped from complaining of the law and must obey it. The Appellate Division reversed Justice Leventritt, and a peremptory writ of mandamus was granted on the ground that the city could not accept the work of the contractor, and after it was fully performed claim rights to confiscate it, and that, having done the work, the contractor was entitled to his money, and that the statute so far as it prevented the payment under the circumstances in this case was unconstitutional.

"I have not seen the decision," said Mr. Kellogg, "but I am informed that the prevailing opinion of the court declares the statute known as the labor law, so far as it affects the rights of the contractors with the city, or prevents them from contracting for their labor without restriction and upon the same footing as private parties and under private contracts, is unconstitutional and void.

"Briefly speaking, the idea of the law was to make the contractors pay any wages the labor unions might fix. By this law the city joined forces with the labor unions to make the contractors pay whatever rate the unions determine upon and call it the 'prevailing rate.' It placed the contractors at a sharp disadvantage. Considerable money was paid through compromise, as this became absolutely necessary, in order that the contractor might get along at all and be able to live up to his contract and pay his men."

Corporation Counsel Whalen refused to discuss yesterday the effect of the decision wherein it affects or may affect pending claims, saying that he would wait until he receives a copy of the decision. Mr. Whalen called attention to decisions in two other cases, the McCann and McAvoy cases, both against the city.

These cases likewise involve the legal construction of the labor laws of 1894 and 1897, as amended in 1899. Thomas McAvoy and Hugh McCann, Jr., as administrator, each brought a suit against the City of New York to recover a difference between the amount paid in each case by the municipality, and the "prevailing rate of wages." The two cases first came before Justice Bischoff upon demurrers interposed to the complaint by the Corporation Counsel.

McAvoy was employed by the city as a rammer on the streets at $3 a day, while he claimed the prevailing rate during that time for other laborers here was $3.50 a day. Justice Bischoff sustained the demurrer in this case because the employment had been after the passage of the act of 1899, following former decisions that this statute operated as a repeal of the earlier provisions of the law on the subject.

In McCann's suit, where the labor sued upon was performed when the law of 1894 was in force, the demurrer was overruled and judgment given for the plaintiff. That decision was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division last June, in an opinion by Justice Patterson. The court held that, assuming, without deciding, that the law of 1899 repealed the prior statutes securing to workmen employed by the State or municipalities the right to payment for their labor at the prevailing rate of wages in their respective trades or callings, such repeal did not deprive a workman employed by a municipal corporation at daily wages of his right to recover the difference between the wages actually received by him and the prevailing rate of wages for the time that he was employed prior to the passage of the amendment of 1899, although he had not commenced his action at that time. His right to the prevailing rate of wages was held to be a vested contract right, which could not be impaired by subsequent legislation, and was, moreover, expressly preserved by Section 31 of the statutory construction law.

In the McAvoy case the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, unanimously ordered a reversal, holding that the term "public work" used in Section 3 of the Labor law, as amended by Chapter 567 of the Laws of 1899, providing that the wages to be paid for a legal day's work to all classes of laborers, workmen, and mechanics upon all such public work should not be less than the prevailing rate paid in the same calling in the locality in which the work was performed, included work done by a municipal corporation itself as well as that done for a municipal corporation by a contractor; the amendment of 1899 effected no change in the law in this respect.

COURT RULING ON UNIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of The Paterson Chronicle Company against the City of Paterson, set aside a resolution of the Council of Paterson, instructing its Printing Committee, in ordering printing and advertising, to ignore all concerns that did not recognize typographical unions.

The court in its order said that such a regulation excluded open competition and tended toward monopoly and was illegal.

THIRTY-FIVE LOST IN A MINE.

KEMMERER, Wyoming, Feb. 26.—Thirty-five men have undoubtedly perished in the fire which was discovered last evening in No. 6 Level of the Diamondville Coal Mine No. 1. Only one man in this level, John Anderson, was able to reach the main shaft and make his escape, so quickly did the fire spread through the level.

Fire was discovered in the sixth level of the mine late last evening. No one knows how it started. The night shift of thirty-six men, all foreigners except two, had been at work several hours, and for a time were unaware of their danger. They were scattered along the workings, some distance back from the main lead. John Anderson was the nearest man to the opening of the level into the shaft. He gave an alarm, which was passed down the tunnel, and then, placing a heavy overcoat over his head, began a desperate battle with the smoke, fire, and deadly fumes of gas, to reach the main lead, where escape might be possible.

By this time the outside men of the colliery had learned of the fire and several went down in the hope of rescuing the imprisoned miners. At the opening of the level where the flames were at work they found Anderson completely exhausted. He was carried to the open air and soon revived, although he was severely burned about the body. Anderson explained the situation in which his companions were placed, and every effort was made to reach the imprisoned men.

The level was "plugged" at its opening in order to check the draught throughout the workings and thus kill the fire. Bands of men went down the shaft repeatedly and tried to face the flames, which were eating their way through the level, but were invariably compelled to retreat.

There was no let-up in the efforts to get into the level, however, and this despite the almost absolute certainty that none of the imprisoned men can now be alive.

Nearly all the mines at Diamondville are owned by the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The output of Mine No. 1 is about 175,000 tons of coal per year. More than 700 miners are employed.

Although Anderson sounded an alarm to his fellow-workmen, he was not the first to discover the fire, a boy driver, James Hetson, being the first to realize that the mine was burning. He was on another level. He bravely ran and told many men who were inside. Richard Fern, fifteen years old, also ran through levels 7 and 8 and notified the men, and many were saved through his courageous action.

It was just fourteen months ago to-day since a fire occurred in this same mine. It was desperately fought and overcome by brave men, headed by Superintendent Thomas Sneddon. That fire was far greater than this, but this one has cost a great many more lives.

The scenes at the mouth of the mine during the night and to-day were heartrending. Relatives and friends of the entombed miners rushed to the mine, frantically waving their hands and crying to the mine officials and miners to save their dear ones. Many of the women and children were slightly injured in the crowd and by falling over obstacles in the darkness.

Death of Two Ministers.

LONG MEADOW, Mass., Feb. 26.—The Rev. Charles R. Bliss, formerly engaged in educational work in Utah, died at Long Meadow, Mass., yesterday, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Bliss came here from Fanwood, N. J., on Feb. 10, bringing the body of his wife for burial. The shock of her sudden death is supposed to have hastened his own. He was graduated from Williams College in 1854.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 26.—The Rev. Warren H. Beaman died at Amherst, Mass. yesterday. He was born in Wendell eighty-eight years ago, and was graduated from Amherst College. He studied theology with Dr. Samuel Worcester of Salem, in 1840 and was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church at North Hadley, where he remained for thirty-three years.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, exp. paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.—Adv.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION BANQUET

The Fourteenth Annual Function Held at the Hotel Savoy.

President Schurman of Cornell Speaks of the Earth Hunger of the Various Nations.

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University was down on the programme of the fourteenth annual banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association, which was held at the Hotel Savoy last evening, for a speech on "The Insurance of Nations." He embraced the opportunity for ventilating his views on the proper attitude of the United States toward the Philippines.

He began by alluding to the recent big steel combine, and said that with a beginning like that in the way of the consolidation of interests at the commencement of the Twentieth Century, it was difficult to calculate what would happen in the way of combination during the remainder of the hundred years.

"That's a characteristic of our time," he continued. "Everywhere about us there are evidences of combination and co-operation, increasing products and a reduction of prices. What the end is to be we can scarcely foretell. Whether through these consolidations the dreams of the Socialist are to be realized—that the Government will take the management of large concerns into its own hands—we must leave to the future to determine.

"We are reaching out in all directions. It is within the memory of men still living that our Republic has ceased to be known as an Atlantic Coast republic, and has become a continental republic. There are many who believe that this development leads to felicity; that the more prosperous a nation is, the greater is the proportion of happiness which comes to its citizens.

"I suppose there are few of us who when asked should we annex China but would answer no, and yet I have met missionaries who entertained the view that the United States might be benefited by owning certain portions of China.

"What is the goal we wish to reach? Is the dream of expansion to bring us substantial good, or is it a chimera that will end in privations or disaster? There has been during the last half century a veritable earth-scramble—nations seem to be earth-hungry. What is to be the result?

"For my part I question whether the craze of nations for spreading their sovereignty over foreign nations will bring beneficial results. It is an hallucination which is attended by enormous dangers and disadvantages.

"We are a Nation distinguished for tall talk. We talk high, and struggle to bring about big things. But with these big things come also big responsibilities, which it will do well for us to estimate on.

"I do not mean by this to indicate that we should not have annexed the Philippines. I believe that there was no other honorable way for us to act than the one we adopted, but I do not believe that the Philippine Islands, with their wealth of coal, copper, sugar, rice, &c., properly belong to the United States. These belong to the Filipinos, who discovered and are developing them.

"If I know the sentiment of the people of this country it is to hold the land of the Philippine Islands merely in trust for the people who inhabit them. They are at the present incapable of managing their possessions, and as we took away from them their rulers, it is our duty to replace them with our own.

"Judging by the recent report of Gen. MacArthur, the end of hostilities in the Philippines is in view. I believe that the relations between the Government and the Philippines will be greatly benefited by the passage of the Spooner bill."

Besides Prof. Schurman, Layton Register, from Philadelphia, a member of the National Underwriters' Association; the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, and Angus Thomas spoke.

The dinner was attended by 150 men. Before the banquet there was an election, which resulted as follows: President—Frank K. Kohler of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company; First Vice President—William Dutcher of the Prudential Life Insurance Company; Second Vice President—C. A. Bryan of the Equitable Life Assurance Association; Secretary—W. S. Douglas of the New England Life Insurance Company; Treasurer—Archibald Arthur.

WHITE RATS INVOKE LAW.

Actors Take Legal Steps to Stop Sunday Concerts—Summonses for Managers.

The scene of action in the controversy between the vaudeville managers and the White Rats' Association was transferred yesterday from the headquarters of the rival factions to the Harlem and Jefferson Market Police Courts, where the actors took legal steps to stop the so-called sacred concerts that have been going on in this city for a long time in the vaudeville houses.

Through their counsel the White Rats secured summonses for the appearance of F. F. Proctor, the proprietor of various vaudeville houses; J. Austin Fynes, his general manager, and several of the actors and actresses who appeared at his concerts last Sunday night. The summonses were made returnable to-morrow morning, the defendants to show cause why they should not be punished for violating the Sunday law, Section 277 of the Penal Code and Section 1,481 of the charter, the penalty being a forfeiture of $500 to be given to the Juvenile Asylum and a revocation of each theatre's license.

President E. F. Keith of the Association of Vaudeville Managers, stated yesterday that they were more determined than ever in the position which they have taken, and that all members, both in this and other cities, have agreed to stand by the association's action.

In a long typewritten statement issued by Mr. Keith yesterday, he says, among other things, that many of the accusations made by the White Rats against the managers are erroneous and misleading, and in self-defense and in justice to the general public, and the patrons of vaudeville, he declares that the managers are at a loss to know just what the actors are striking for.

"As to the continuance of the strike," says Mr. Keith, "we are personally indifferent. We have been enabled to place many new and meritorious acts through the vacancies created by the striking performers, and the public has in consequence benefited."

At the headquarters of the White Rats, in the Gramercy Lyceum, activity prevailed during the afternoon and evening, where largely attended meetings were held with a brief recess for dinner. The actors announced that arrangements have been made definitely to give another Sunday matinée and evening performance at the Academy of Music instead of at the Grand Central Palace, which will be accepted by the committee for the following Sunday. The withdrawal from the association of members who have renounced their allegiance to the order has not dismayed the Rats in the least, they said yesterday, and in return for those who have withdrawn seventy-seven were initiated at yesterday's meeting, including thirty-five women.

It is proposed to accept the offers of managers who have given their theatres for use next week. These theatres include Koster & Bial's, Grand Opera House, Philadelphia; Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Empire, Rochester; Dunfee, Syracuse, and the Auditorium, Springfield, Mass.

It was stated that the Twenty-second Regiment Armory had been offered for use next Saturday night. This offer was accepted, and an elaborate programme is being arranged.

ANOTHER WHITE RAT BENEFIT.

Dixey as a "Sandwich" Man Advertises the Show in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—The White Rats will hold a benefit performance at the Duquesne Theatre Friday. John Kernell and Henry E. Dixey are the committee in charge. Last night, as the crowds were coming out of the theatre, Dixey paraded Lower Fifth Avenue as a "sandwich" man. He was fashionably attired in a double-breasted frock coat, silk hat, patent leather shoes, &c. He had a huge placard hanging on his breast bearing the inscription:

"White Rats' Benefit, Duquesne Theatre, Friday Night." He made an instantaneous hit and at Newell's received an enthusiastic reception.

The Rats are trying to get E. H. Sothern, playing at the Alvin, the Klaw & Erlanger syndicate house, to appear at the benefit.

FIFTY YEARS OF BANKING

Bank of North America's Foundation Celebrated at a Dinner.

Warner Van Norden Presides at Metropolitan Club—Mr. Claflin's Tribute to Mr. Morgan.

About one hundred men last night attended a dinner at the Metropolitan Club, given to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Bank of North America. The bank's President, Warner Van Norden, presided. Among the prominent financiers present were the following: William F. Havemeyer, John H. Flagler, Alvah Trowbridge, M. D. Thatcher, H. H. Cook, H. F. Dimock, D. H. Houghtaling, and Salem H. Wales.

At the speakers' table sat Edward D. Adams, Chancellor MacCracken, Henry Budge, John Crosby Brown, John Claflin, John J. Donaldson, H. Dowd, Charles R. Flint, Ashbel P. Fitch, Hart Lyman, Col. John J. McCook, and Henry Parish.

The dinner was served in the Red Room, which was handsomely decorated with tropical plants and American flags. Letters of regret were read from ex-President Grover Cleveland, Secretary of War Elihu Root, and a telegram of congratulation from Jacob H. Schiff.

In opening the speechmaking President Van Norden said in part:

"The fifty years passed since the bank was chartered have been of greater moment to the world, perhaps, than any other like period.

"The thought I would like to leave you, however, is that of all the banks in the world, there are none more stable than those of this city. I do not say they are the largest, but they are the best managed. We have not had a failure since that of the Metropolitan Bank in 1884.

"All the gold and silver mined in the past year would not pay the balance of trade in our favor, and we have lent millions to foreign Governments.

We will not be here at the next semi-centennial anniversary of the Bank of North America, but I believe the bank will be here."

A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank and an ex-Controller of the Currency, was the first speaker introduced.

The barrier which this country has had for years surrounding itself," he said, "has been broken down, and we are ready to enter the sisterhood of the great nations of the world. The markets of the world are opening to our merchants. As a consequence, there must be a material change in the policy of the banks. We must give our merchants credit while they are bringing their merchandise to the foreign market and receive our pay in drafts on the barter that is brought to our shores in exchange."

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank was introduced as the Nestor of American bankers. He made a brief speech, congratulating the bank and its officials on their success. President Joseph C. Hendrix of the Bank of Commerce and Stephen V. White of Brooklyn, also spoke.

Mr. White referred to a prophecy made by him in 1865 that Wall Street and not London would one day become the Clearing House of the world. He said that he had not supposed that the prediction would be verified in his lifetime, but declared that this had been done. He referred to several recent loans of magnitude to prove his statement.

John Claflin then made an address. He paid a tribute to J. Pierpont Morgan, saying he had "done more for the commercial world than any man who ever lived."

This sentiment was indorsed by hearty cheers by all the bankers present. Mr. Claflin spoke of the benefits to be derived through Mr. Morgan's organization of industry. He said that he was not one of those who fear the effect of consolidation of industries and the elimination of the small producer. He declared that he could see in this only an unmixed blessing. With a man like Mr. Morgan at the head of a great industry, as against the old plan of many diverse interests in it, production would become more regular, labor would be more steadily employed at better wages, and the panic caused by overproduction would become a thing of the past. He said that the world is now in a period of combination and organization of its forces, and for the great good of the great majority of mankind.

J. Nelson Cromwell was the last speaker. He referred to the power wielded in modern times by the great European bankers, and declared that of late years they had to be consulted by the nations before they dared go to war. He said the balances of trade have grown in favor of this country, and that will make the United States in a short time the creditor and banking nation of the world. This Government, he said, will then be able to dictate terms of war and peace to the other nations, and be a great agent for good, conserving peace and prosperity for all. This was applauded.

HACKENSACK ARMORY BURNED.

National Guard Dance Was in Progress When Fire Started—Building Also the Opera House.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 26.—The Hackensack Armory, which was also the Opera House, was destroyed by fire to-night, and shortly after midnight the side walls began to tumble in. The building had been Hackensack's pride for a number of years, and when it was sold under foreclosure proceedings a couple of years ago, Company M of the Fourth Regiment was enabled to buy it through the liberality of the residents of the village.

Within an hour to-night the building, which was of brick, with two floors, but more than three stories in height, was swept away. The only property saved consisted of the rifles and the piano which belonged to the company. The scenery in the Opera House and the furnishings were all lost.

Company M held a drill to-night and a dance afterward. There were about seventy-five couples on the floor of the drill-room dancing when the flames started.

The ground floor was used as the drill room and ballroom. The auditorium was on the second floor. The stage was at the east end of the auditorium. The dressing rooms back of the stage were dropped several feet below the auditorium floor and hung down into the drill hall. It was in these dressing rooms the fire started. The cause is unknown. There was no one in the auditorium to-night, and the place had been locked up all day.

The first the dancers knew of the fire was when the glass and wood which formed a side wall of the dressing room burst into flames and a great rush of fire and smoke filled the drillroom.

All the women screamed and some fainted. The ushers hurried them out of the building and then set about saving what they could. The rifles and other equipment which belonged to the State were taken out of the building and a rope was procured, and although the flames were already playing about the piano, the rope was passed about it and the instrument was dragged out.

The firemen arrived within a short time, but could do little or nothing. The only State property destroyed, as far as known, was 1,000 rounds of ammunition, which was stored near the point where the fire broke out, and for which no one cared to risk his life.

The building and its contents are estimated to have been worth $27,000. Company M carried an insurance of $10,000.

DENTISTRY.

I perform every operation known to dental science and excel for two reasons:

1st. Because I have a specialist for each branch.

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Patients can't hold still when hurt. Dentists can't do good work when patients don't hold still. We don't hurt.

Prices moderate. Consultation gratis.

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357 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan; 346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.,) Bklyn.

NEGRO KILLS A SHERIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

LIVE OAK, Fla., Feb. 26.—The greatest excitement exists here over the killing of Sheriff W. B. Matthis to-day by a negro whom he was pursuing with a posse of men.

Yesterday Henry J. Platt, one of the largest naval store operators in this section, was shot and mortally wounded by a drunken negro who was using bad language in his commissary store, and whom he ordered out. The negro fled to the swamps.

Sheriff Matthis quickly gathered a posse and started in pursuit. This morning they located the negro in a wood near here. He saw the party coming, and getting into a thicket, fired at them, shooting the Sheriff. The men fired back, but without result. The Sheriff cried out: "He's got me, boys," and fell to the ground.

Seeing the nego in the bushes, the brave officer, suffering though he was, raised himself to his knees, and, taking careful aim, fired, killing the negro. Sheriff Matthis was brought here, but died this afternoon. He was a very popular officer, and the people are wild over his death. It was feared at one time that his relatives would take revenge upon the negroes living near the scene of the crime, but all is quiet now, though the negroes keep at home as much as possible.

Matthis's funeral will, it is expected, bring out the entire county.

New President of a Chicago Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Clarence Buckingham will take the position of President of the Northwestern Elevated Road to-morrow, when the changes are made by which the Yerkes element retires from the management of the property. Mr. Buckingham has been a Director and Vice President of the company for some time, and is one of the representatives of the Mitchell and Blair interests. His acceptance of the office completes the changes which will be made in the active control of the old Yerkes lines.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—ASTORIA.—Congressman Henry C. Brewster, Rochester; H. H. Hanna, Indianapolis; D. B. Martin, Baltimore; Col. Washington A. Roebling, Trenton.

HOLLAND.—G. L. Peabody, Boston; Edward E. Arnold, Providence; L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; Myron C. Wicks, Youngstown, Ohio; W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo.

GRAND.—Lieut. C. Bartlett Barnes, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN.—Col. A. L. Strang, Sedalia, Mo.; Willard Spencer, Philadelphia; Judge Alexander Hamilton, Albany; ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse; Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

MANHATTAN.—Frederick Atwater, Boston; A. P. Talcott, San Francisco; H. R. Dolphin, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—George W. Colby, Boston; W. A. Kilgour, Winnipeg, Manitoba; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, furnishing goods and linens; A. Feldman, dry goods, 477 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Ryan, boys' clothing, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Spraggon, R., & Co., Christ Church, New Zealand; F. Wright, notions; 338 Broadway.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. C. Johnston, blankets; 258 Church Street.

Mead, George O., Walton, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods and linings, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gerber, John, Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Gerber, dry goods; 465 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gross Bros., Cumberland, Md.; A. P. Gross, dry goods; S. Prager, dry goods; 447 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Lobs, C., Sons, New Orleans, La.; E. Lobs, cloths; 82 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Bush & Bull Co., Easton, Penn.; F. R. Bush, dry goods; M. D. Kelly, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Snellenberg, N., & Co.,

BLASTING DAMAGES APARTMENT HOUSE

Causes Women to Faint and Ruins Much Expensive Furniture.

Contractor Patrick Reddy and His Foreman Arrested for Reckless Work on East 117th Street.

Patrick Reddy, a contractor, of 78 West Twenty-eighth Street, and his foreman, Patrick Martin of 2,019 Lexington Avenue, were paroled by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, when they were haled thither on the charge of reckless blasting. Later in the day there came to light for the first time the story of an exciting episode that took place as a result of the blasting for which they were arrested.

Mr. Reddy and his workmen had been excavating in the vacant lot at 4, 6, 8, and 10 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street for some days, and the neighbors made several complaints that they feared for their safety. On Monday afternoon there was an explosion that shook from top to bottom the big apartment house at 2 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, next door to the vacant lot; entirely wrecked two rooms, ruined several hundred dollars' worth of furniture, and caused two women to faint. One of the women is now critically ill, and two physicians who have been attending her say she has nervous prostration as a result of the shock and that her hearing has been seriously damaged.

According to the people of the vicinity, the blasters have been accustomed to save their greatest blast for late in the afternoon, and they made no exception on this occasion. Forty-five minutes before the explosion the workmen were shouting to people in the windows to "look out," as if they expected that their blast for the day might do some damage. When the powder went off, the apartment house, which is five stories in height, rocked on its foundations, according to the occupants.

On the first floor Mrs. A. Heideman was preparing her dinner. She had just left the front window, when two or three rocks, one of them weighing 100 pounds, were hurled past the spot on which she had stood. The crash was terrific. The woman fainted. The rocks smashed the dining table into bits, tore to pieces a chair and couch, burst through the panel of a door at the further side of the room from the window through which they came, and shattered nearly all the crockery and glassware on the table and in the china closet.

On the ground floor was Mrs. M. Scherman, whose husband is a ladies' tailor. He was there, too, but he had moved his seat from in front of the window because of the warning shouts of the workmen outside and the admonitions of his wife. Through that window, as in the case of the one on the floor above, came some big rocks, thrown by the blasting powder. The window sash fell in, torn to bits. One rock hit the ceiling and wrecked it entirely, the plastering falling down and covering up the man and woman.

On the third floor, as well, the damage was serious, though not so much so as below. When the people there and on the two top stories heard the noise, a panic followed. Everybody rushed to the street. Some one discovered on the way down that the Heideman and Scherman apartments were almost wrecked. Mrs. Heideman, still fainting, was borne to the sidewalk by a man. Another man went to the Schermans' rooms, and, upon looking in, saw the tailor and his wife creeping out from the pile of debris caused by the fallen ceiling. When Mrs. Scherman got safely out she, too, fainted.

Then, the excitement having in a measure subsided, a messenger was dispatched for Dr. John Schall, who arrived and administered restoratives to the women. Mrs. Scherman was revived easily, but the other woman only opened her eyes to faint again. She was finally put to bed, suffering, the doctor said, from nervousness, hysteria, and deafness that would be a long time, if ever, in disappearing.

HARRY VAN SCHAICK'S DEATH.

Family Did Not Know He Was Married Until He Killed Himself.

Harry Van Schaick, who shot himself through the head with a revolver at his home near Red Bank, N. J., Sunday night, will be buried from his father's home, 40 West Thirty-fourth Street, this morning, and after the service the body will be taken to Albany for interment in the family plot in Rural Cemetery.

The tragedy was the means of bringing to the knowledge of his relatives the fact that he was a married man. They believed he was single, for they knew he had been divorced from his first wife, who was a Miss Ferguson, about five years ago, and she has since remarried. It is said that he was married to the woman before whose eyes he killed himself in Jersey City on Jan. 24, and they have since been living in his new home at Red Bank. She was a Miss Borden, a distant relative of the well-known family of manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., but has also been married and divorced.

Dr. George G. Van Schaick of 23 West Thirty-seventh Street, a brother of the dead man, said last night that neither he nor his father had known of the second marriage until they went to the house on the day after the shooting. The second wife, he said, had gone upstairs and remained there while her father-in-law was in the house, and they had not met. Dr. Van Schaick still clings to the accident theory, although he says there is no doubt that his brother put the revolver to his temple and deliberately pulled the trigger. He bases his belief that he did not mean to die on the fact that just before the act he had been to his stables making arrangements to be driven to the railway station early Monday morning, when he was coming to this city and had made other plans for the near future. He had also left no letter or farewell message for his father, whose name he bore, and with whom he had always been a favorite, nor for any of his other relatives.

"He was always fond of frightening people," said Dr. Van Schaick. "The same evening he had driven over from Red Bank with his cousin, Henry Blake, who was visiting him, when he galloped over the bridges and roughest parts of the road in order to startle him." He said, however, that his brother had received a severe sunstroke while in Cuba with the Rough Riders and that he had never been exactly in his right mind since.

Harry Van Schaick was the eldest son of Henry Van Schaick, an aged lawyer, whose office is at 141 Broadway; he was also a brother of Lawyer Eugene Van Schaick of 135 Broadway. He was born in this city forty-one years ago, and was educated at Harvard, after a course in several foreign schools, and was for a short time in the real estate busines in this city, though his principal interest had been a large ranch which he owned in Colorado. He was by the side of Hamilton Fish when the latter was killed in battle.

RETIRED MERCHANT A SUICIDE.

Inactivity Believed to Have Driven Sigmund Weissblatt to End His Life.

Sigmund Weissblatt, fifty-nine years old, was found dead in his bed in his home at 224 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street by his wife yesterday afternoon. Dr. Tanner of 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street said death had been caused by carbolic acid poisoning. A bottle which had contained that poison was found near the bed.

Mr. Weissblatt was a retired clothing merchant. He had a place on Broadway and Eighth Street until three years ago. Two sons and his widow survive him. One of the former said last night he thought it was the inactive life his father had been compelled to live since leaving business that had caused him to take the poison.

Carpet Companies Consolidated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—The E. S. Higgins Carpet Company of New York and the Hartford Carpet Company were consolidated to-day by filing a certificate of incorporation for $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is preferred. Robert P. Perkins, New York, was elected President; George Roberts, Hartford, Vice President; George S. Squire, New York, Treasurer, and O. M. Beach, New York, Secretary.

STRIKE OF SILK WEAVERS.

Paterson Workmen Leave Their Looms and March Out on the Street.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The first strike in the general move for an advance in wages among the silk ribbon weavers, who met in Feist's Hall on Saturday afternoon last, was made at 8:30 this morning, when the 128 weavers employed in the mill of the Meding Manufacturing Company left their looms and marched out and down Grand Street, and thence to Harmony Hall, on Main Street.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the committee appointed waited upon the Superintendent with the wage scale of 1894 and the increase of wages they demanded. They requested that their wages be increased to within 15 per cent. of the scale of 1894 on German looms, 20 per cent. less on German change looms, and 35 per cent. less on Knowles looms.

About 8:30 they got the following answer back, presumably from Mr. Meding:

"Tell the men that I am very sorry, but I will be unable at present to grant them the increase they ask for, as I do not think it advisable to be the first manufacturer to grant the increase and to set a precedent for the others."

They held a hasty conference and decided to go out in a body, and stopped their looms, put on their hats and coats, and walked out. At Harmony Hall they held a meeting and appointed another committee, which was sent back to inform the bosses that the weavers were firm and that they would never give in or return to work until they were granted the increase.

There was a rumor this morning to the effect that Pelgrim & Meyers's weavers had struck because the firm had refused to accede to their demands for higher wages. This proved untrue. The committee of weavers went to the mill to see the members of the firm. They had a conference, the result of which will not be made known until to-morrow night, when the weavers meet at Rich's Hall. It has been given out by the weavers, however, that Pelgrim & Meyer are paying about the best wages in this city for ribbon weaving, within 10 per cent. of the scale of 1895, which differs materially from the New York scale of 1894. This firm, it is said, would be willing to accede to the demands of the weavers, but they wish to have the scale conform with other local shops.

The Dexter & Lambert Company has granted the raise its weavers asked for. So far, that is the only mill that is not threatened with strike.

SAYS WIFE DESERTED HIM.

Townsend Says She Drew His Money Out of Bank and Then Left.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—John R. Townsend of Arlington has begun suit for divorce against his wife, Ida E., on the ground of desertion. According to Townsend's bill he was married to Ida E. Delter in Binghamton Oct. 22, 1884. One child, a boy thirteen, is living.

The couple lived together at Rutherford until Aug. 19, 1894, when Mrs. Townsend left her husband and went to Passaic to live. A quarrel over money matters preceded her leaving. According to Townsend he had a large sum of money in the People's Bank and Trust Company of Rutherford eight years ago, when a run was started on the bank.

His wife telegraphed him of the run and he hastened from New York, but found the bank closed for the day. The next morning he left her a check, so that she could draw his deposit in case the run was resumed. When he returned that night she told him there had been no further run, and in consequence she had destroyed the check.

Four years later, when Townsend had his bankbook balanced, he found his account was $2,500 less than he had thought it was. Inquiry showed that his wife had drawn the amount a short time before.

Mrs. Townsend admitted having drawn the money on the check, which she had hidden away so long, and said that she had it, and would like to know what he was going to do about it. She was defiant, and told him she intended to leave him, and two weeks later, it was alleged, carried her threat into execution.

SUMMING UP FOR DAVIS.

Accused Bellevue Nurse's Trial Nearing the End—Mr. Wellman Attacks the Witnesses.

Jesse R. Davis, indicted with his fellow nurses, Marshall and Deán, for causing the death of Louis H. Hilliard, a patient in the Bellevue Insane Pavilion, in December last, will know, perhaps, by this afternoon, whether he may go out of the General Sessions Court room a free man or must go to prison for a long term of years.

Francis L. Wellman, his counsel, after the State placed three more medical experts on the stand yesterday to testify to the breaking of Hilliard's hyoid bone by means of a twisted sheet, began his summing up. He attacked Thomas J. Minnock's testimony and that of Dr. Donlin, the Coroner's Physician, and touched lightly on the evidence of the two insane patients. He will finish summing up to-day. Assistant District Attorney Pierce will close for the prosecution, and Judge Cowing will give the case to the jury.

Dr. John A. Wyeth, Dr. George A. Tuttle, and Dr. Frederick A. Lyons testified that the hyoid bone might be broken by the twisting of a sheet in the way the three nurses are alleged to have strangled Hillard to death. Mr. Wellman then began summing up.

"I have a suspicion," said he to the jury, "that you will be asked before we get through to convict this man, not of manslaughter, but of a misdemeanor. I beg of you not to make a farce of the matter in that way. Mr. Pierce told you in opening that this was one of the most important cases ever tried. He said that because it's the first one he has tried here. I felt that way myself about my first."

CASE OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Objected to the Questions and May Now Be Adjudged in Contempt.

John C. Breckenridge, the young man who claims to be a relative of ex-Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, will have to appear in the City Court on Friday next and submit to a further examination in supplementary proceedings or else he will be adjudged in contempt of court. This was the decision handed down yesterday by Justice O'Dwyer. The application was made by Louise & Co., milliners, who have obtained a judgment against the young man for various bonnets he ordered for women he knew.

He was partially examined in supplementary proceedings last July. At that time he said his board was costing $30 a week, but that he was not paying it himself. He had pleaded infancy as the reason for not meeting the bill, as he declared that he was not responsible for the debt and that he was under twenty-one years of age. When he was asked if he had not stated that he was twenty-four years old when he made application for a position as life insurance agent, he said that he had. In answer to other questions he replied:

"I wish to say that I cannot see what right you have to ask questions like this. I have said I would pay this judgment when I was in a position to do so, but I have been treated so meanly that I would not pay now even if I had the money in my pocket. However, I will answer no more questions, and if anything is brought up you can take your own steps. If I have any more trouble given to me about this matter I will go into bankruptcy."

Mr. Breckinridge then left the courtroom, and since then has refused to submit to further examination, hence the contempt proceedings.

BOTH COMPLAINANTS DEAD.

Man and Wife Who Had Vanderheyden Arrested Were Buried Yesterday.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Thomas of Cohoes, who caused the arrest of Fred Vanderheyden in New York City last week on a charge of stealing $140 from them, both died shortly after the complaint was made. They were buried to-day.

The charge against Vanderheyden will probably be dismissed.

A young man who gave his name as Fred Vanderheyden was arrested in the Grand Central Station on Feb. 10, upon information sent from Cohoes. His wife was with him.

Vanderheyden was charged with the theft of money from Nathan Thomas in Cohoes. From Jefferson Market he was sent to Cohoes. His wife was sent to the House of Detention pending the arrival of car fare from Cohoes.

ANOTHER RUMOR THAT BOTHA WILL SURRENDER

He Is Reported to Have Met Lord Kitchener to Arrange Terms.

Armistice Said to Have Been Granted to Enable Him to Communicate with Other Commandants.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes, under reserve, a rumor that Lord Kitchener has met Gen. Louis Botha to arrange terms for the surrender of the Boers, and that an armistice of twenty-four hours was granted to the Boer Commandant General to enable him to consult with the other commandants.

According to The Daily Chronicle, the Cabinet Council yesterday considered this new turn of affairs.

On the other hand, a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg says:

"It is reported that Gen. Louis Botha is now between Ermelo and Middleburg and that two peace delegates from Belfast, Messrs. De Kock and Meyer, have been shot."

A dispatch from London printed on Sunday said it was reported on good authority that Gen. Botha had sent an emissary to Lord Kitchener asking for a meeting with a view to arranging a general surrender.

BOER REFUGEES DEPORTED?

Dispatch to Paris Says They Are on Their Way from Lorenzo Marques to Lisbon.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Havas Agency has received the following from Lorenzo Marques, dated Feb. 26:

"The Portuguese Government has sent a strong guard on board the Benguela to accompany the Boer refugees to Lisbon. The prisoners will be sent to Peniche.

"The Benguela sailed this evening."

BRITISH METHODS DENOUNCED.

Mr. Dillon Says Not Since the Days of the Romans Has a War Been Waged Like That in South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons yesterday, on the resumption of the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech at the opening of Parliament, John Dillon (Irish Nationalist) said:

"Not since the days of the Romans has an army made a habit of capturing women and children, as the British Generals in South Africa are doing."

This, Mr. Dillon added, was cruel and cowardly. To put Boer women on half rations because their husbands had not surrendered, as was the undenied practice in the reconcentrado camps, was worthy of the worst brigands of Sicily and Greece. This plan of starving women and children had been adopted by the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick.

Mr. Dillon then went over the record of the war, referring to the house burnings, &c., averring that in treachery and cruelty the balance was against the British. He congratulated the Boers on having a different record.

Mr. Brodrick replied that the British conduct was humane. It was not true that the country had been devastated deliberately and by wholesale. Farmhouses had been burned for cause, and portions of the country had been devastated because it had been fought over five or six times. In some cases the Boers deserted their houses and the Kaffirs burned them. The Secretary, in the course of his remarks, reaffirmed that the Government had not the slightest intention of giving way in the question of independence.

An amendment offered by Mr. Dillon, objecting to house burning and the imprisonment of women and children, was rejected by 243 to 91 votes.

BATTLE WITH SOMALIS.

British Lose Seventeen Men, Including Lieut., Col. Maitland—The Natives Beaten Off.

MOMBASA, East Coast of Africa, Feb. 26.—A British expedition of 500 men, after making an eight-day march of 114 miles into the Somalis' country, to punish them for killing Sub-Commissioner Jenner, was attacked on Feb. 19 at Sannasa, 29 miles from Affmadu, and lost 17 killed, including Lieut. Col. Maitland.

The Somalis were beaten off with the loss of 150 men killed. The cattle captured on the march stampeded and were lost. The expedition has returned to Affmadu.

More Germans Appeal to Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Wilhelm Behrens, a German missionary, and six other Germans have applied for assistance to the German Foreign Office, being prisoners at the Irene Refugee Camp, near Pretoria, although it is claimed that they have been strictly neutral in the South African war. The German Consul General in Cape Town is acting on their behalf.

EDWARD'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

London Truth Says Empress Frederick Wanted to Consult Him About Her Will—Kaiser Goes to Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Truth will say to-morrow:

"King Edward has gone to Germany not because the Empress Dowager is considered to be in great and immediate danger, but to discuss private affairs of importance with her. The Empress Dowager is about to make a new will, and she is anxious that both Emperor William and King Edward should approve the proposed arrangement of her affairs.

"She has an immense fortune, entirely at her own disposal, and it is understood that she proposes to leave the Friedrichshof domain and enough to keep it up to her second daughter, Princess Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe."

CRONBERG, Feb. 26.—Emperor William returned to Berlin to-day in order to be with the Empress to-morrow, the anniversary of their wedding. Her Majesty is detained in Berlin owing to the indisposition of her daughter, the Princess Victoria Louise.

King Edward, by special request of his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick, will remain until Saturday. Empress Frederick took an airing in a wheel chair this morning, King Edward walking by her side.

Before he started for Berlin Emperor William was driven in a sleigh from Homburg to Friedrichshof. His Majesty threw a package of 50 marks to the old gardener as he entered the grounds. The Emperor lunched with King Edward, and they drove to Saalburg through the woods. Emperor William bade farewell to the King at Saalburg and went to Homburg, where he took a train for Berlin, and King Edward returned to Friedrichshof.

Empress Frederick spent nearly an hour with the guests last night in the Salle d'Or.

THE KING'S CORONATION OATH.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 26.—John Costigan, who was the Irish Catholic representative in the late Conservative Government, gave notice in the House of Commons today that he would move an amendment in supply providing that an address be sent to King Edward VII., asking for the elimination in the coronation oath of the "odious reference to Roman Catholics."

"I wish to declare," said Mr. Costigan, "that in moving that amendment I expect the Government to receive it as a friendly one, that is, one not inspired by any political reason, and which should not be received as a vote of want of confidence. If it is moved as an amendment in supply that is simply because it is the only way of obtaining a fair expression of opinion on a proposition of this kind."

CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Nicaragua negotiations have been, or are on the point of being, entirely transferred to Washington, as Ambassador Choate is not empowered to deal with the suggestions of the British Government.

The usual weekly Cabinet meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Senate to-day the resolution of Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) coming over from yesterday, declaring the Nicaragua Canal bill the unfinished business of the Senate, was called up. After Mr. Morgan had made a brief statement regarding the Parliamentary phases of the question, in the course of which he said he knew that the enemies of the Canal bill would employ every device to kill the measure, the resolution, upon his motion, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

BRITISH TAXPAYERS' BURDEN.

Mr. Balfour Announces that the Supplementary Estimates Will Be Very Heavy.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the course of a statement on public business in the House of Commons yesterday, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, mentioned that the supplementary estimates for this year would be very heavy, including over £1,000,000 for the navy and £3,000,000 for the army.

Replying to Sir Howard Vincent, (Conservative), Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said for the year ending March 25, 1900, direct taxation contributed 48.4 per cent. and indirect taxation 51.6 per cent. of the public revenue. He was unable to give the figures of foreign countries, and pointed out that in the case of countries like the United States and Germany a comparison was apt to be misleading.

EXCITEMENT IN OPORTO.

Brazilian Government Will, It Is Expected, Demand Explanations of the Attempted Abduction.

OPORTO, Feb. 26.—There is much excitement here in connection with the anti-clerical feeling aroused by the attempt to abduct the daughter of the Brazilian Consul here and place her in a convent against the wishes of the father.

The Voz Publica says the present situation in Portugal cannot be prolonged, for it constitutes a veritable national peril, adding that foreign clergy who have entered Portugal are contributing to the reaction which is abasing the country.

A Vanguarda also protests against the "invasion of Portugal during the last fifteen years by religious congregations."

It is understood that the Brazilian Government will demand explanations from Portugal. A dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro says that a mob at that place stoned the Portuguese representative on account of the incidents here.

A collision between the police and students yesterday evening resulted in numbers on both sides being injured. The police invaded the institute in pursuit of the students, and the professors protested to the Government.

A WINDFALL FOR TURKEY.

Italian Destroys His Ottoman Securities and Then Kills Himself.

LEGHORN, Italy, Feb. 27.—Signor Nagiuri, a millionaire, has committed suicide here, having previously destroyed Turkish securities of the value of 2,000,000 lire ($380,000) in order that no one might enjoy his fortune.

New Line to Africa and India.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Nine large vessels have been ordered by a Bremen steamship company with a view to the establishment of a line of German steamers from New York to South Africa and East India, according to United States Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz, in a communication to the State Department. He says the promoters of the enterprise believe that they will be able to compete successfully with the British lines running to all parts of India and Africa. In addition to these plans, the Consul says, the same company proposes to establish a line from New York to Mexico and the West Indies.

American Plant for India Gold Mines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The State Department has been informed by Consul Fee at Bombay in a recent report that a steamer, plying directly from New York City, has arrived with an electric plant and outfit and party of engineers and electricians. The party are representatives of a New York firm, and are destined for the Kolar Gold Fields, near Bamgalore, the capital of the native State of Mysore. The power necessary to operate this electric plant is to be furnished by the Cauvery River, which will be conducted across the country to the gold fields. The erection of this plant will, it is expected, increase the production of the mines and reduce the expense of working. It is a new feature in gold mining in India.

American Rivalry in Tinplate Trade.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The President of the Board of Trade, Gerald Balfour, in the House of Commons yesterday, while admitting the competition of the United States in the tinplate trade, thought the British trade was, nevertheless, in a satisfactory condition. He said that while the Welsh exports of tin to the United States had declined, exports elsewhere had increased in recent years. Mr. Balfour added that he had no reason to suppose that representations to the United States, suggesting a reduction of the duty on tinplate, would have any effect.

Irish Party Needs Money.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the alleged shortage of the Irish Parliamentary funds, says: "It is becoming a serious matter to the party that not a single American dollar is reaching the official exchequer, and it is generally accepted among the Irish members that Mr. John Redmond will shortly have to undertake a fresh visit to the United States, and try to secure financial help."

Increase in Germany's Population.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The census taken on Dec. 1, 1900, shows that the population of the empire was 56,345,014, of which number 27,731,067 were males. Thirty-three of the largest towns have populations of over 100,000 each, or an aggregate of 9,108,814. Since 1895 the increase in the population of the empire has been about 4,000,000, or 7.78 per cent., the highest rate of increase for any quinquennial period during the last thirty years.

Venezuelan Abuse of Americans.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 26.—Systematic and violent abuse of Americans, instigated by high Venezuelan officials implicated in the asphalt affair, has begun in the Caracas press. Everything hostile to the United States is seized upon and exaggerated. United States Minister Loomis is much attacked for informing Washington of events occurring in Venezuela.

British Royal Appointments.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Duke of Connaught has been gazetted Grand Master of the Order of the Bath. Lord Lister, (who was Sergeant Surgeon to Queen Victoria,) has been gazetted Sargeant Surgeon to King Edward.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain gave a dinner in the House of Commons restaurant last evening to Adelbert S. Hay and Joseph Choate, Jr.

Commons Pass Reply to King's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons yesterday the address in reply to the King's speech from the throne was adopted by 297 to 78 votes.

FOREIGN PICKPOCKETS, THEY SAY

Detective Arrests Two Italians in Evening Dress on a Broadway Car.

The two "Birds of Paradise" is the description given by Detective Arfken of the Central Office to a couple of Italians he arrested on Monday night near Bond Street on a Broadway car. They were clad in evening dress suits, Inverness coats, and tall hats, and, according to the detectives, were picking pockets on the street cars. Neither of the men could talk English. They gave their names as Vincenzo Seipio and Angelo Russi.

A gold watch, which Capt. Titus says was stolen from a Mr. White of Massachusetts, was found on Russi. Capt. Titus says that the men are European pickpockets, and has sent descriptions of them to the Italian police. They were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and were remanded for forty-eight hours.

ROW IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Two Deputies Only Just Prevented from Coming to Blows.

The Trouble Started Through a Quotation from Savary About the "Assassination" of Louis XVI.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—To-day's session of the Chamber of Deputies ended with an uproarious scene such as had not been witnessed for many months. Heretofore the Chamber has discussed the Law Associations bill with much moderation and with an avoidance of inflammatory language, but a word uttered this evening by Baron Xavier Reille, Deputy for Castress, provoked a storm which raged in the Chamber for fully half an hour.

Articles IX., X., and XI. of the bill had been adopted, and the Deputies were discussing Article XII., which provides that any association composed mainly of foreigners, or of which the headquarters is abroad, may be dissolved by decree. Numerous amendments had been submitted to this clause, and Baron Reille moved an amendment with a view to legalizing any association the management of which should be composed of Frenchmen.

In the course of his speech he quoted from Savary, the member of the National Convention, who stigmatized the condemnation of Louis XVI. as "assassination." Immediately the Radicals and Socialists burst into loud protests, Julien Antoine Simyan, one of the Deputies for Macon, shouting, "You have to thank that 'assassination' for the fact that your grandfather became a Baron," alluding to Marshal Soult, Baron Reille's grandfather. Others called upon the Baron to withdraw the word "assassination."

Baron Reille remained in the tribune without replying. The Rightists cheered him and the Leftists hooted him. Members shouted one to another across the floor of the Chamber. Bernard Cadenat, one of the Deputies from Marseilles, who is a Revolutionary Socialist, fell into a furious rage at a retort from Jean Plichon, Moderate Republican, and rushed to strike him. The ushers threw themselves between the two men, and held back M. Cadenat, who gesticulated wildly and shook his fist at M. Plichon.

A veritable pandemonium drowned the sound of the President's bell, although M. Deschanel kept ringing it vigorously. A number of Radicals and Socialists demanded that he should resign for not calling Baron Reille to order. When the uproar had somewhat moderated Baron Reille, who is a young Conservative, again quoted from Savary: "The interest you have in vengeance is nothing in comparison with the interests of liberty," applying the quotation to the anti-clerical policy of M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

This created renewed tumult, the Rightists cheering Baron Reille, while the Leftists protested, banging the lids of their desks in unison and producing an earsplitting din.

Louis Victor Renou, Revolutionary Socialist, one of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine, shouted:

"The National Convention punished an act of treason."

Another Leftist cried: "Vive la Revolution! Vive la Convention Nationale! A bas les traitres!"

Finally M. Deschanel succeeded in putting the amendment to a vote, the Chamber rejecting it by 365 against 170.

Paul Gouzy, Radical Socialist, Deputy for Gaillac, who is one of the most venerable-looking members of the Chamber, then ascended the tribune and said:

"I was absent from the Chamber when the name 'assassin' was applied to those who saved the fatherland and condemned a traitor to death, but I take up the insult because my grandfather voted for the death of Louiv XVI."

Augustin Fernand de Ramel, Conservative, Deputy for Alais, interpected:

"The regicides refused to appeal to the people. They committed assassination."

The tumult was revived for a moment, but it subsided, and M. Gouzy was allowed to continue.

"I regret," he said, "that the President of the Chamber permitted such a word to be uttered without a reprimand."

To this M. Deschanel replied:

"The lesson to be learned from the incident is the inconvenience of introducing historical digressions into the discussions of the Chamber. Every one ought to refrain from evoking the passions and hatreds which are tearing France asunder."

The hubbub continued during the President's remarks, and at their conclusion the Chamber adjourned until Thursday.

WIFE ACCUSED OF CRUELTY.

Mr. St. John, Who Asks for a Separation, Specifies Violent Acts and Bitter Invective.

Edward St. John, an editor for D. Appleton & Co., is the plaintiff in an action for a separation from Margaret Sharman St. John, whom he married May 23, 1881, at Port Richmond, in which he charges her with long-continued cruel and inhuman conduct. Mrs. St. John was yesterday awarded $250 counsel fee, pending the trial of her husband's action by Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court. She did not ask for alimony.

Mr. St. John says there are two children of the marriage, aged, respectively, nineteen and fourteen. His wife has repeatedly in their presence, he declares, referred to him as a "dog," a "liar," an "unprincipled scoundrel," and several other epithets of a similar nature.

Mrs. St. John, also, during the years 1898 and 1899, according to her husband's complaint, called her two sisters "beasts" and "hogs," her brother a "tough," her deceased father an "old jackass" and a "blatant idiot," the plaintiff's sister a "miserable beggar," and his deceased father, who was a clergyman, an "old lying hypocrite, like all ministers."

The plaintiff says his wife, in 1899, threatened to leave for the West and take the children with her unless he deeded her a house, which he did. In February, 1890, she seized him by the throat, he alleges, and attempted to force him from the room, slapping him in the face all the time. While endeavoring to do some writing at his residence, New Brighton, in March, 1892, she attacked him about money matters, until he rose to leave the room and carry on his work in the kitchen. Then she grabbed the pencil from his hands and tore the paper.

Mrs. St. John more than once, according to the complaint, said she had been born to "grace a throne," but that by marrying him she had, unfortunately, placed herself in a position where "she only graced a dung heap."

Mr. St. John says his income is only $2,500 a year, while his wife has two houses which she bought out of his money, and which are worth at least $15,000.

Mrs. St. John denied her husband's charges, and said he had declined to support her and her children since November, 1899, and that she was compelled to go to her brother, Frank I. Abbott, Berwyn, Cook County, Ill., who is supporting her and helping her to maintain her children. She demands a separation and the custody of the younger child.

GRAHAMS POLLEY ON TRIAL.

Edward S. Stokes Appears Against the ex-Treasurer of the Hoffman House.

Grahams Polley, ex-Treasurer of the Hoffman House, charged with perjury by Edward S. Stokes, the former proprietor, was placed on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Fursman and a jury. Polley for some time has been confined in Ludlow Street Jail on a contempt order growing out of his failure to make an accounting with his sister in the administration of the estate of his father.

Edward S. Stokes, the first witness examined, testified that in June last Polley made arrangements to purchase a controlling interest in the Hoffman House corporation which Stokes held. The purchase price was to be $140,000. Polley paid $55,000 in cash and $85,000 in notes.

Stokes told of Polley's failure to pay the notes and of the consequent judgments obtained against the defendant and the affidavit of Polley asking for a new trial upon the ground of false representation. Upon these charges the accusation of perjury was made. The case will continue to-day.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Bill Authorizing Morris and Essex Canal Company to Abandon Its Franchise —Measures Passed and Rejected.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—A number of important bills were introduced in the Senate this morning.

Senator Hudspeth (Dem., Hudson,) introduced a measure which authorizes the Morris and Essex Canal Company to abandon its franchise to operate the canal in whole or in part. It also allows the sale, or lease, of the water and land rights which the company now owns for railroad or other purposes.

Senator Hudspeth when asked as to the purpose of the bill said that the bill spoke for itself. A similar bill was introduced last year, and was killed in committee. It is understood that one of the purposes is to permit the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to acquire a Jersey City terminal and that another is to permit Contractor Flynn to use the bed of the canal for a pipe line to carry out his contract of supplying Jersey City with a water supply from the water sheds along the line of the canal.

Senator Haines (Rep., Burlington,) introduced a bill to the effect that members of the National Guard, when on duty for more than thirty days, shall receive pay equivalent to that of the regular army. The men now get $1.50 daily.

Senator Johnson of Camden introduced a bill permitting trust companies in the same county to consolidate.

The Senate passed Senate Bill 21, which increases the penalty for an assault, with intent to rape, or rob, from seven years to twelve years imprisonment and a fine of from $2,000 to $3,000.

The Anti-Spring Election bill was advanced to second reading.

In the House Assemblyman Lyons, Republican, Middlesex, introduced a Constitutional amendment to require voters to have a legal residence in voting districts for fifteen days before election, and another amendment making terms of County Judges five years, with vacancies to be filled for the unexpired term only.

Mr. Blackwell (Dem., Hunterdon,) introduced a bill to abolish grade crossings. It provides that municipalities and railroads may agree to the abolishing of grade crossings and the apportionment of the cost; it also provides that new railroads shall not build grade crossings, except as permitted by the Court of Chancery, and that when new streets are opened across existing railroads they shall not be at grade.

Mr. Williams introduced a measure prohibiting savings banks from loaning money on notes without collateral security.

The House passed the House bill imposing a fine of $100 on railroads for carrying the bodies of persons who had died of contagious diseases.

Adverse reports were presented on House Bill No. 123, permitting laborers to sue for wages in city district courts without paying costs, and House Bill No. 135, providing that two years' imprisonment is sufficient ground for divorce.

Both reports were accepted.

The House passed a joint resolution making an appropriation to present medals to the New Jersey soldiers who responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers.

Although no formal action has been taken, it is the general belief that final adjournment will take place March 15.

ONE-EYED CONNELLY INSANE.

He Has Seen Prizefights for Twenty-five Years Without Paying a Cent.

"One-Eyed Connelly," who despite his affliction has seen more prizefights than most men with two eyes, and at decidedly less expense, was yesterday committed to the Kings Park Asylum for the Insane, suffering with alcoholic dementia. He has been a picturesque character for many years, and no one was better known by those who like to gather about the prize-ring.

Conelly's chief cause for pride was that he had seen every important fight that has come off in twenty-five years without the payment of a cent for entrance fee. Just at present he is laboring under a hallucination that he is a millionaire and is making an arrangement for a circuit of prizefights all over the country.

James Connelly was born in England forty-seven years ago, and came to this country when a lad.

His most famous exploit occurred at the time when Squire Abingdon (Baird) came to this country with Charles Mitchell. Abingdon and Mitchell were sitting in the Hoffman House on the night of their arrival, when Connelly walked in. He posed as an English sport, expressed delight at meeting two compatriots, and proceeded to order wine and cigars.

"The best hin the 'ouse 'aint too good for my friends," was the way he put it.

Mitchell and Abingdon were impressed with the liberality of their new acquaintance, whose orders suggested a never-ending roll of money. He kept them in a state of laughter for an hour.

Then Connelly picked up the accumulated bar checks and remarked that he was going to call on an heiress. A few moments later a boy approached Abingdon with an envelope on which was marked, "For my friend, the Squire—nothing but money." Opening the envelope he found the bill for nearly $50 worth of drinks, &c. He paid it, seeming to think it was a good joke.

Connelly was sent, four weeks ago, to the Kings County Hospital, where he was committed for alcoholism. He did not improve there, and was therefore transferred.

WAGON AND BOY STOLEN.

The Latter Was Sound Asleep and Knew Nothing of It Until Rescued.

The fabled Seven Sleepers have found a worthy successor in Frederick Bernhardt, thirteen years old, of Hoboken. He is employed as a driver's helper at William H. Downs's laundry, 407 Washington Street. He went out on Monday morning with James McCarthy.

No sooner had the wagon started than young Bernhardt curled himself up on the bottom of the vehicle and went to sleep. When the wagon stopped at Bloomfield and Fourth Streets, Freddie was snoring, as McCarthy afterward said, "loud enough to beat the band." He let the boy sleep and went into a house to get the soiled linen of a customer. When he came out the wagon was gone. Freddie, of course, had gone with it.

"Looking for your wagon, mister?" queried one of the party of boys who were playing near by. "A man who came out of the saloon on the corner got into it and drove off."

"Didn't the boy in the wagon wake up?" asked McCarthy.

"No boy in the wagon that I know of," was the reply. "Anyway, if there was, he must have kept on sleeping."

McCarthy notified the police. They could not trace the wagon, and it was not found until Monday afternoon. It was then discovered in Mercer Street, Jersey City, where it had been abandoned by the thief.

Freddie was all right. He was still fast asleep, and did not know that he and the wagon had been stolen. McCarthy wanted Mr. Downs to discharge Freddie, but he refused to do so.

"A boy who can sleep as soundly as Freddie," said he, "deserves encouragement. I think I'll raise his wages."

ECCENTRIC MAN'S SUICIDE.

Aged Cabinet Worker Shot Himself After Cutting His Wrists.

Joseph Horak, an aged cabinet worker, of 258 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, committed suicide in his home yesterday afternoon. He slashed both wrists with a razor. This failing to reach the arteries he shot himself in the top of the head.

Horak was considered somewhat eccentric. He lived in a small frame house. He has a son who is the editor of a local newspaper in Queens, and one daughter, Mrs. Robert Luthman, who has recently been caring for her father, who had suffered from pneumonia. Usually Mr. Horak employed a housekeeper, but

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

To-day and To-morrow End the Splendid Opportunities of this February FURNITURE SALE

We've already sold thirty per cent. more furniture than was sold during our successful sale of a year ago. Of course we planned more elaborately, and have made tremendous efforts to maintain full assortments right up to the last day of the month.

Never before in the history of furniture retailing in New York has so much furniture been sold in the month of February. The furniture itself explains the marvelous selling.

Refined, artistic, *new;* made up in the most skillful manner, to last perhaps for generations. In fact—

As Good Furniture as Can be Bought For as Little Prices as You Would Wish to Pay

To-day qualities are small in each particular sort; but selection is very broad and satisfying. Those who have plans for this spring which include furniture buying will miss the opportunity of saving a third of the cost if they do not profit by the offerings on our floors to-day. Selections made now will be held for delivery until wanted.

All sorts of Furniture for every room in the house—

A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

Some price hints follow; but scores of other offerings equally profitable are also here.

Dining Chairs—

About three hundred dining chairs, odds and ends of stock, from among our best selling patterns, mostly side chairs, a few arm chairs, but all at unusual prices.

At $1.50, from $2.25—Austrian bent-wood dining chairs in oak or imitation mahogany finish, with cane seats, also in oak with fancy veneer seats.

At $3, from $5—Golden oak dining chairs, quartered oak frames with box seat; banister back; shaped legs; green leather seat; polish finish.

At $4, from $6—Golden oak dining chairs; panel back; Spanish leather seat; polish finish.

At $4.50, from $6.50—Mahogany dining chairs; polish finish; green leather seat; leather panel back.

Dining Chairs—

At $5.50, from $8—Mahogany dining chairs; dull finish; shaped legs with claw feet; Spanish leather seat and back.

At $6, from $9—Golden oak dining arm chairs; claw feet; Spanish leather seat and back.

At $7.50, from $11.50—Mahogany dining chairs; full spring seat in dark green leather; leather panel back; carved top.

At $10, from $15—Arm chairs to match the above.

At $13.50, from $18—Golden oak dining chairs, elaborately carved; full spring seat in green leather; green leather back.

At $18, from $24—Arm chairs to match the above.

At $15, from $22—Golden oak dining chairs, elaborately carved; turned legs with claw feet; spring seat; Spanish leather seat and back.

China Closets—

Some of the very best under-priced china closets are still here.

At $17.50, from $27—Golden oak.

At $18, from $22—Golden oak, mirror back of top shelf.

At $22, from $33—Mahogany corner closet.

At $30, from $45—English oak, mirror back of top of shelf.

At $35, from $50—Golden oak, French plate mirror back.

At $40, from $55—Golden oak, French plate mirror back.

At $45, from $60—Mahogany, French plate mirror back.

At $50, from $70—Mahogany, French plate mirror back.

At $75, from $145—Mahogany; plate glass shelves; French plate mirror back.

At $130, from $195—Mahogany; plate glass shelves; French plate mirror back.

Fancy and Library Tables

One of our largest lines, here some special prices:

At $3.50, from $5—Mahogany veneered center table.

At $4.25, from $6.50—Mahogany veneered center table.

At $6, from $10—Imitation mahogany center table.

At $7, from $12—Imitation mahogany center table.

At $8, from $12—Golden oak library table.

At $10, from $18—Golden oak library table.

At $12, from $20—Imitation mahogany center table.

At $14, from $21—Golden oak library table.

At $32, from $48—Golden oak library table.

At $37, from $55—Golden oak library table.

At $45, from $65—Golden oak library table.

Bedroom Suites—

At $34, from $47—Two pieces; golden oak

At $40, from $60—Three pieces; golden oak

At $40, from $60—Two pieces; mahogany

At $42, from $65—Three pieces; golden oak

At $45, from $57—Three pieces; mahogany

At $48, from $54—Three pieces; curly birch

At $50, from $68—Two pieces; maple

At $55, from $80—Two pieces; mahogany

At $60, from $85—Two pieces; mahogany

At $80, from $95—Two pieces; mahogany

Odd Bureaus—

At $18.50, from $25—Golden oak

At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany veneered

At $20, from $30—Mahogany

At $22, from $36—Mahogany

At $25, from $35—Golden oak

At $27, from $38—Mahogany

At $28, from $44—Mahogany

At $32, from $50—Golden oak

Odd Bureaus—

At $35, from $45—Golden oak

At $35, from $50—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

At $19, from $27—Curly birch

At $22, from $33—Curly birch

At $24, from $35—Curly birch

At $25, from $38—Golden oak

At $25, from $40—Bird's-eye maple

At $26, from $40—Curly birch

At $30, from $50—Mahogany

At $30, from $46—Golden oak

At $32, from $50—Mahogany

Wardrobes—

At $27, from $38—Curly birch

At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple

At $37.50, from $50—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern

At $45, from $65—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern

Brass Beds—

At $15, from $18—3 ft., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 in.

At $15, from $27—4 ft. 6 in.

At $20, from $30—3 ft. 6 in.

At $25, from $30—4 ft. 6 in.

At $45, from $60—4 ft. 6 in.

At $45, from $70—4 ft. 6 in.

Toilet Tables—

At $14, from $22—Golden oak

At $20, from $30—Mahogany

At $23, from $34—Golden oak

At $24, from $36—Golden oak

At $25, from $36—Mahogany

At $26, from $40—Mahogany

At $28, from $42—Golden oak

At $30, from $45—Mahogany

Fourth floor.

The New Wanamaker Scarf "King Edward"

Another collection of these cleverly shaped scarfs is here, made of handsome new silks. The illustration explains its immense popularity. The smart dresser gets the newest bow-knot effect; the more modest man can tie it four-in-hand, and change when he wishes to the Ascot.

The *cut* of this scarf makes the variation possible. No scarf made before, will tie successfully in the three ways. It is our own idea, and sold only in our two stores, here and in Philadelphia.

A popular price, too —50c each. Broadway and Ninth street.

The Sale of CLOCKS AND Watches

It's wonderful how many people want to buy Clocks and Watches just now. We're selling almost half again as many as we did during last year's big sale.

Wide variety. *Guaranteed movements.*

A Saving of a Quarter to a Half

Not so strange after all.

Still most of the sorts to choose from to-day again. But you must be prompt now.

Clocks—

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 65c; value 85c.

Gilt Boudoir and Desk Clocks, $1 to $4.75; values $1.50 to $6.50.

Porcelain Boudoir Clocks, 90c to $1.25; values $1.10 to $2.

Porcelain Mantel Clocks, American movements, $4.25; value $6.50.

Enameled Iron Clocks, American movements, $3.75 to $5.75; values $5 to $8.

Tile Clocks, American movements, $11.25; value $14.

Westminster Chime Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, $15; value $22.50.

Fine French Clocks, Dresden and Sevres decorations, $5 to $8.50; values $10 to $22.

Fine French Clocks, Delft decorations, $6 to $12; values $10 to $20.

Onyx Clocks, some with French, others with American movements, $15 to $28.50; values $24 to $40.

Gilt and Onyx Clocks, American movements, $31.25 to $39.50; values $40 to $55.

Cuckoo Clocks, $4 to $43.25.

Swiss Carved Clocks, 75c and $1 (not guaranteed as timekeepers).

Watch Chains—

Women's, gold filled, $1.10 to $3.25; values $1.75 to $4.50. 10-k. gold, $5.25 to $24; values $6.75 to $30. 14-k. gold, $6.75 to $19.75; values $9 to $25.

Men's, gold filled, $1.10 to $2.50; values $1.75 to $4.75. 10-k. gold, $3.75 to $12.50; values $5 to $15. 14-k. gold, $9 to $16.25; values $11 to $21.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Watches—

Silver Chatelaine Watches, $3.50 to $17.75; values $4.50 to $25.

Gun-Metal Watches, $2.50 to $9.50; values $4 to $12.50.

Gold filled Watches, $5.50 to $13; values $7.50 to $17.

Enameled Chatelaine Watches and Pin, in box, $5.75 to $6.75; values $7.50 to $10.

Silver Gilt Chatelaine Watches and Pins, set with imitation pearls, $10; value $14.

Silver Gilt Chatelaine Watches, set with imitation pearls, $8.25; value $12.

Solid Gold Enameled Chatelaine Watches, $10; value $13.50.

14-k. Gold Small Chatelaine Watches, American movements; a great variety of cases, $11.75 to $20; values $21 to $30.

14-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches, Swiss movements; some plain, some enameled, some with miniatures and some set with stones, $12.75 to $60; values $16 to $75.

14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $14.50 to $45; values $17.50 to $55.

18-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches, $24 to $42; values $32 to $60.

Men's Watches—

Nickel Watches, $2 to $3.25; values $3 to $4.50.

Silveroid Watches, Waltham movements, $4.75 to $5.75; values $6 to $7.50.

Silver Watches, $3.75 to $9.50. Gun Metal Watches, $2.50 to $9.50.

Gold filled Watches, $6 to $15.

8-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $17.

14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $19 to $64; value $24 to $80.

Solid Gold Stop Watches, $27.50; value $35.

14-k. Gold Stop Watches, $36.25; value $45.

Boys' Nickel Watches and Chains, 75c and 95c.

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--ARTISTS--

MONTAUK LADIES QUARTET

Mr. CLARENCE DE VAUX-ROYER, Violin

PROGRAM

Overture—"Masaniello" - - - - - - - - *Auber*
The Symphony.

(*a*) Legende } - - - - - - - - - - *Wieniawski*
(*b*) Mazurka }
Mr. CLARENCE DE VAUX-ROYER.

(*a*) Elevation - - - - - - - - - - *Chaminade*
(*b*) Waltz Op. 64, No. 2 - - - - - - - - *Chopin*
The Angelus.

(*a*) Love's Old Sweet Song } - - - - - - - - *Molloy*
(*b*) Kerry Dance }
MONTAUK LADIES QUARTET.

(*a*) Air } - - - - - - - - - - *Bach*
(*b*) Loure }
Mr. CLARENCE DE VAUX-ROYER.

(*a*) If I Were a Bird - - - - - - - - - *Hensell*
The Angelus.

(*b*) Tuning the Old Banjo } - - - - - - - - *Smythe*
(*c*) Darktown Grenadiers }
The Orchestral Angelus and Crown Piano with Harp effect.

Old Songs { (*a*) American, (*b*) Irish, (*c*) Scotch } MONTAUK LADIES QUARTET.

New English HOSIERY

Sixty-five varieties of open-work, or "lace" stockings, for spring wear, have just been opened. Our own people who are accustomed to prodigal variety are delighted with the present collection, which has never been equaled before. The designs are new and effective. Some are very elaborate; others that are quite beautiful are very modestly priced. These hints:

50c pair—Lisle thread stockings with "lace" ankles, in fast black or assorted shades of tan or bronze.

$1 pair—Allover "lace" or lace ankles, in fast black, Yale blue or cardinal; also black with lace ankles with silk clocks of colored silk embroidery.

$1.50 pair—Allover "lace" and crepon effects in black, in solid or contrasting lace effects with self-raised vertical stripes; also Yale or sky blue, pink, lavender, purple, heliotrope, cardinal or green lace and crepon.

$2 pair—Extra fine lisle thread, fast black, Yale blue or cardinal, with "lace" ankles, with self-colored embroidery in handsome designs.

$4 pair—All silk, black with "lace" ankles, plain or colored silk, embroidered; also allover "lace" and crepon effects, in black and solid cardinal or Yale blue.

Various designs at 75c, $1.25 and $1.75 a pair, as well.

Broadway.

GINGHAMS

A day or two ago we were selling goods of exactly the same quality as this offering consists of, *at thirty cents a yard.* They are ginghams of the highest class. Fine cotton ground, with pretty silk figures, in the most desirable colorings—light blue, pink, heliotrope, black, each in combination with white.

There's variety enough—no less than 50 patterns in the lot. They are all 27 in. wide.

18c a yard—value 30c

The supply is large. Plenty for all comers. But it's going very fast. Don't postpone coming for your share too long. Rotunda.

Ingrain CARPETS Under-price

We have about two thousand yards of these carpets, in the very best grades, that we want to dispose of before new lots arrive. Identical in quality, and equal perhaps in beauty to the newer designs; but we do not have room for all, even if we had the desire to mix them.

You have no such reason to stand between you and such positive economy as this opportunity offers.

85c Agra Ingrains at 65c
65c Extra Super Ingrains at 45c

A good variety to select from. Third floor.

Fine *Drapery* FABRICS

Radically reduced prices on all of these elegant satin damasks. Some are $2.85 a yard, instead of $4.25—only in blue and red. There's another lot, too, at $2.85 a yard, instead of $3.85; these in red, rose, blue, olive, Nile and Empire green. And still another lot, the handsomest of all, at $4 a yard, though $5.25 was a moderate price—red, green and gold.

If you notify us we'll send a competent designer to your home, to talk over plans and colorings of your window and door draperies. Selections from these lots, however, should be made without delay. Third floor.

Remnants of RIBBONS

A brief hint will make a busy counter all day. We have gone through our entire ribbon stock and taken all short ends of both plain and fancy ribbons and place them on sale today on a Tenth street counter. There are prices suitable for all kinds of fancy work at *just half* their regular prices. Tenth street, near Elevators.

The New Black DRESS FABRICS

Yesterday's chapter of the Spring Fabric Display told only of the colored goods. To-day we turn to the brilliant and elegant assemblage of black goods.

Here the soft clinging fabrics are at their best. The rich, lustrous folds give promise of most refined apparel, and the new designs make an interesting study, and give most satisfying choice.

These price-suggestions:

All-Silk Grenadines—

Swivel embroidered figured gauze Grenadine, at $2.50, $3.50, $4.

Chenille striped gauze Grenadine, at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.75.

Figured gauze Grenadine, at $1.75 and $2.

Hemstitched faille striped Grenadine, at $1.75.

Figured satin striped Grenadine, at $1.50.

Looped-edge satin wavy striped Grenadine, at $1.50.

Pekin striped Grenadine, at $1 and $1.25.

Sewing silk Grenadine, at $1.25 to $3.

Silk-and-wool Grenadines—

Satin and lace striped Grenadine, at $2.75, $3 and $3.50.

Drawn striped Voile Grenadine, at $4 and $4.50.

Fancy striped Grenadine, at $2.50 and $3.50.

Crepe striped gauze Grenadine, at $1.50 to $2.75.

Crepe figured Voile Grenadine, at $2.25.

Faille crepe striped Voile Grenadine, at $3.

Iron frame Grenadine, at $1.50 to $2.75.

High Lustre Clinging Fabrics—

All-silk Crepe de Chine, at $2 to $6.

Silk-and-wool Eolienne, at $2 to $2.50.

Silk-and-wool crepe Eolienne, at $2.50.

Silk-and-wool panne crepe Eolienne, at $3.

Silk-and-wool figured crepe Eolienne, at $2.

Silk-and-wool panne Crepe de Chine, at $2.50.

Clinging Fabrics With Little Lustre—

Silk-and-wool crepe Plisse Eolienne, at $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.50.

Silk-and-wool figured crepe Plisse Eolienne, at $2.

Silk-and-wool Plisse Crepe Voile, at $1, $1.50 and $1.75.

Silk striped Crepe Voile, at $1.50 and $1.75.

Silk figured striped Voile, at $1.25.

Mohair Crepe Voile, at $1 and $1.25.

Plain Voile Grenadine, at $1 to $1.75.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

TROUSERS

This opportunity for several hundred men to save $1.50 to $2.50.

First, a lot of black trousers, remaining from suits. Some of Thibet, some of cheviot. None in the lot worth less than $5—some would be good values at even a higher price.

Choice at Three-fifty

Then there's another lot of those celebrated $5 trousers *of ours.* They are good $7.50 value. Plenty of new, handsome patterns from which to choose, at **five dollars each.** Second floor, Fourth avenue

Boys' CLOTHING

The quest of suits of lighter weight has already begun. There's anxiety, too, regarding the new, less cumbersome top-coats. A bit early, perhaps, for some. Though yesterday's selling indicated that we're ready not any too soon with our unmatched collection. Some suggestions therefrom:

Covert cloth top-coats at $3.50. Stylish garments and exceptional value, too. These are for boys of 3 to 10 years. $4 for sizes 11 to 16 years.

Russian blouse suits in several shades of serge; effectively trimmed; leather belt; 3 to 7 years, $5.

Sailor suits of mixed gray cheviot and plain blue serge, for boys of 3 to 12 years. $5.50.

Three-piece suits of blue cheviot, for boys of 9 to 16 years. $5. Second floor, Ninth st.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

But a few more February days, then the first spring month is here. And spring is eminently the season of the tailor-made gown.

A glance at this generous collection of the newest and most stylish among tailored suits quickens the thought of spring apparel, the desire to own one of these alluring specimens, and, at the same time, places within easy reach of any pocket a fulfillment of the wish, as witnessed by these moderate prices. There's a wide field for you to choose from, with respect to diversity in treatment, latest materials, and favorite spring colorings. A few details and price-hints:

$10—Of cheviot; fly-front jacket, lined with silk; skirt lined with percaline.

$13.50—Of homespun, mixed gray and brown; Eton jacket, trimmed with small buttons, lined with silk; skirt percaline lined.

$21—Of Venetian cloth; double-breasted jacket, with stitched taffeta silk collar; jacket lined with silk; skirt trimmed with folds of stitched taffeta, and lined with percaline.

$16—Of cheviot; double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket, with velvet collar, lined with satin; skirt percaline lined.

$18—Of pebble cheviot; double-breasted box front jacket, faced with silk and lined with silk; velvet collar; skirt percaline lined.

$27.50—Of cheviot; double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket; velvet collar; revers trimmed with taffeta; lined throughout with taffeta silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Under-price Store

Of the numerous new offerings here to-day chief prominence must be given these two splendid lots of seasonable, very desirable dress goods. There are 3000 yards in these two groups of plaids—about 30 distinct styles. One lot is of all-wool cloth plaids that sell generally at 50c a yard. Of them, choose now at 20c. The others are *part*-wool bourette plaids of a 35c quality, though the present price is 10c. Some of these will make pretty dresses for children, some suitable for separate skirts—some for the summer outing dresses. 3000 yards—at about a third price—will not last long.

Other interesting items, new to-day:

Braids at 5c a yard—

They are the usual 10c and 15c qualities. About 3,000 yards at this little price. All wanted kinds, and perfect: Black silk and black mohair, black-and-gold, black-and-white, and plain white braids.

$1.25 Sofa Pillows at 85c—

The coverings are of Java prints and cretonnes—all tasteful patterns. The filling is "silk floss"—soft and very light. All the pillows are neatly ruffled.

Children's Aprons at 65c—

Some of these are regularly $1.25—that's the lowest-priced in this lot. The others are aprons that usually sell at prices up to $1.65. Not all, however, are strictly fresh and clean.

Various Rugs at Half Price—

Some goat skin rugs, in plain colors and combinations—gray-and-white, cinnamon-and-white, and so on. All selected skins, all lined. Size 28x64 in., at $2—were $4; size 36x72, at $3.50 instead of $7.50.

Algerian rugs—made of mohair—very neat, exceptionally durable. 30x36 in., at $1.75 from $3.50; 24x56 in., at $2 from $4; 30x60 in., at $2.50 from $5.

Queen Mary Toilet Waters—

Five Cents an Ounce. Ten cents—regular price—is very moderate. Choice of orabapple blossom, violet, lilac, jockey club, white rose and eau de cologne.

Carpet Samples Very Cheap—

They are only very little pieces—but so are the prices. 1 to 1½ yards long; all nicely bound. 65c to $1.75—worth double.

Rubber Mats at Half—

Just 60 of these; size 17x30 in. 50c from $1.

15c Tooth Brushes at 10c—

A good assortment of these—all French—all with 4 rows of bristle.

25c White Piques at 12½c—

Perfect goods—and in a few weeks they will be among the most-wanted goods. There's still a fair supply of these fine piques here, but every day lessens it considerably. Be among to-day's sharers, if possible.

Floor and Stair Linens—

Remnants—at half-price. The floor linens are 52 in. to 180 in. wide—50c to $2 qualities. The stair crashes are 14 to 36 in. wide—14c to 38c grades. All now at just half.

85c Framed Pictures at 60c—

Four good coaching subjects, in natural oak frames; 11x17 in. Very effective wall decoration at very little cost.

New Roses for Hat Trimming—

They're the vogue, and they're very pretty. New styles. New colors: Pink, yellow, cerise, heliotrope and white. 25c and 35c for a bunch of three. Value 35c and 50c. Foliage at 35c; value 45c.

Handkerchiefs—3 for 25c—

Men's and women's handkerchiefs of a quality that sells at 25c regularly. These are "seconds"—each has a *little* imperfection. Often so trifling a fault that it must be searched for.

Boys' Blouses and Waists—

Some of open and twilled flannel for boys of 2½ to 10 years. Price $1.25, values $2.25. Flannel shirt waists, in broken sizes, at 50c—were $1. Children's underwaists, sizes 2½ to 10 years, at 35c instead of 50c.

Snapping Mottoes—

6c a dozen. Were low at 8c.

Candy Boxes Reduced—

Dogs, cats and elephants. While empty they were 35c to 50c. Now, after being filled with good candy, the price is 25c each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SAMPSON DENOUNCED IN SCATHING TERMS

Senator Allen Calls the Rear Admiral Ass and Arrant Coward.

Discusses Morgan Affair on the Senate Floor—Mr. Berry in the House Refers to the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In both houses to-day, caustic comments were made on the action of Rear Admiral Sampson in the matter of the application of Gunner Charles Morgan. Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) in the Senate, asked Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) to yield the floor.

When Mr. Allen arose he read the letter of Gunner Morgan, published recently, and the official indorsements of Rear Admiral Sampson, to the effect that, while he recognized Gunner Morgan's technical and professional ability, he was opposed to appointing warrant officers to the grade of Ensign because they had not enjoyed the social advantages which Admiral Sampson held a commissioned officer of the navy should have enjoyed in order that he might represent properly his country, in foreign countries particularly.

Mr. Allen presupposed that the Morgan letter and indorsements upon it by Admiral Sampson were genuine, although he had no official information upon that point. He took it that the indorsements proved beyond a shadow of doubt that there was "a snobbish aristocracy in the navy that is detrimental to the country and a disgrace to the country represented by this officer and like officers."

"If William T. Sampson is the author of those indorsements," declared Mr. Allen, with vehemence, "he is a conceited ass, and he ought to be marked down as such. We are not bringing up in this country a race of snobs. If I am correctly informed, there was a time when Sampson was no better than Charles Morgan, the gunner. He came from no better stock. I am glad to repeat that we are not raising in the United States a class of braw-jeweled aristocrats. If this rank and arrant coward is to be believed, the time may never come in this country when a poor boy may attain to such a position as his abilities warrant him in holding."

As Mr. Morgan rose to resume his speech, Mr. Allen remarked: "I want to say to Sampson and to his friends that I am responsible for what I say."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) appealed to Mr. Morgan to yield briefly to him, that he might reply to Mr. Allen, but as several Senators, among them Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) and Mr. Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) announced their desire to reply to Mr. Chandler, Mr. Morgan declined to accede to Mr. Chandler's appeal.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "I'd rather have the Admiral's quarrel relegated to a time of war than brought up in a time of peace."

The matter was referred to in the House while the second conference report upon the Naval Appropriation bill was under discussion. The old controversy between Sampson and Schley was made the subject of comment by Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ky.) He referred to the long-standing controversy, and said it was still the evident purpose of the Navy Department to confer the highest honor upon the man who was "furthest away" at the battle of Santiago. Mr. Berry sent to the Clerk's desk and had read Admiral Sampson's alleged recent letter to Secretary Long as to the inadvisability of giving commissions to warrant officers in the navy on account of their lack of social refinement.

Mr. Berry said that Admiral Sampson, who had written the letter, was of extremely humble origin himself, and whatever refinement he had obtained had been due to his service in the American Navy. He contrasted Admiral Sampson's attitude toward the men of the navy with Admiral Schley's action during the stress of battle in sending word to those below that "went well," and when the battle was over, in saying that the victory belonged to the "men behind the guns."

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) said he indorsed everything Mr. Berry had said. He went to the Clerk's desk and had read an editorial clipping denouncing Admiral Sampson. The incident ended there.

TEST FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Examination to Determine Their Fitness to Become Officers in the Regular Army.

The examination of twenty-seven enlisted men of the regular army to determine their fitness for promotion to be Second Lieutenants will probably be held either in the Army Building or on Governors Island to-day. The board which will conduct the examination consists of Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon United States Army; Major Anthony W. Vogdes, Artillery Corps; Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Capt. Odon Guvovits, Eleventh Infantry, United States Army; Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. Woodson Hocker, Eleventh Infantry. The men who have been designated to stand the examination for promotion are the following:

Quartermaster Sergt. George F. Brady, Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Leigh Sypher, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Edward Barclay Wharton, Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
Corp. George Daney, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Frank McEnhill, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Hospital Steward O. A. Manscan.
Private Charles S. Paget, Company D, Battery of Engineers.
First Sergt. Leonard A. Kelly, Company G, Fifteenth Infantry.
First Sergt. Arthur E. Boyce, Eighty-second Company, Coast Artillery.
Corp. C. C. Farnham, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Electric Sergt. Lee Hagood.
Electric Sergt. James E. Wilson.
Corp. Ralph M. Parker, Company I, Fifth Cavalry.
Private James F. Tompkins, Company L, Fifth Cavalry.
Sergt. John Cooke, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. W. H. Peck, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. George Gorwent, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. A. S. Fuger, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Charles M. Harris, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Corp. Thomas M. Holliday, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Corp. Walter O. Boswell, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery.
Corp. William F. Howell, Sixty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private John B. Barnes, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Private William G. Mead, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Corp. Maynard H. Wells, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
Corp. William J. Driver, Company L, Eleventh Infantry.
Corp. Jesse H. Graham, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

REAR ADMIRAL BARKER'S VIEW.

Believes that Men Should Be Promoted on Their Merits.

Rear Admiral Albert T. Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, said yesterday, referring to the affair of Gunner Morgan:

"Of course this is a Republic, and I believe in people being promoted on account of their merits. I cannot conceive of Admiral Sampson writing that letter when he was in his right mind."

Rear Admiral Barker said that if Admiral Sampson had not included his statements regarding the social standing which he deems necessary for a ward-room officer, the letter would have been accepted by the navy as proper.

Commander John B. Briggs, who has been head of the Ordnance Department of the Norfolk Navy Yard, reported at the Brooklyn yard yesterday for duty as head of the Ordnance Department there. Commander R. R. Ingersoll, whom he succeeds, will leave for San Francisco to-day. He sails on the steamship Koptic, on March 7, for the Asiatic Station, to assume command of the gunboat Bennington.

Capt. Morris R. Mackenzie, commander of the flagship New York, has been ordered to sail to Hampton Roads on Sunday, for recruits, prior to starting for Manila.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—Smedley D. Butler, George C. Thorpe, Charles S. Hill, Robert M. Gilson, Frederic L. Bradman, George C. Reid, Robert H. Dunlap, R. C. Berkeley, Charles G. Andrews, Charles S. Hatch, Hiram I. Bearss, and Robert F. Wynne.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—Frank E. Evans, Wirt McCreary, Wade L. Jolly, John K. Wright, Stephen Elliott, James McE. Huey, Rush R. Wallace, Jr., Samuel A. W. Patterson, and William C. Harllee.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following named Chaplains are assigned to regiments as follows:

George Robinson, First Infantry; John B. McCleery, Seventeenth Infantry; Orville J. Nave, Third Infantry; Thomas W. Barry, Artillery Corps; Joseph A. Potter, Fourth Infantry; Brant C. Hammon, Fifth Infantry; Henry Swift, Thirteenth Infantry; Charles C. Pierce, Eleventh Cavalry; Edward J. Vattmann, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Cephas C. Bateman, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Walter Marvine, Ninth Infantry; Charles W. Freeland, Sixth Cavalry; Patrick J. Hart, Eighth Infantry; James W. Hillman, Sixteenth Infantry; Ruter W. Springer, Fourth Cavalry; Ivory H. B. Headley, Artillery Corps; Leslie R. Groves, Fourteenth Infantry; Samuel H. Bell, Seventh Cavalry; Charles S. Walkley, Artillery Corps; Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, Twenty-second Infantry; Bernard Kelly, Tenth Infantry; Halsey C. Gavitt, Twelfth Infantry; Joseph H. Sutherland, Thirteenth Infantry; Henry A. Brown, Artillery Corps; John A. Randolph, Sixth Infantry, William D. McKinnon, Third Cavalry; Rowland S. Nichols, Fifth Cavalry; Edmund P. Easterbrook, Seventeenth Infantry; Barton W. Perry, Eighteenth Infantry; Oliver C. Miller, Artillery Corps.

The Chaplains named will join the regiments to which they are assigned: Chaplain Nichols will join the Fifth Cavalry on its arrival in the Philippine Islands.

Chaplain Walkley will be assigned to a station by the commanding General, Division of the Philippines.

Chaplain Brown will be assigned to a station by the commanding General, Department of the East.

Chaplain Headley will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

Chaplain Miller will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Transfers: Major Eugene D. Dimmick, from the Fifth Cavalry to the Tenth Cavalry; Major George H. Paddock, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry; Major Paddock will join the First Squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, now under orders to proceed to the Division of the Philippines.

The following named officers are honorably discharged from the volunteer service, to take effect Feb. 28: Major Gens. John C. Bates and Loyd Wheaton.

Capt. John K. Cree, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Second Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, Third Infantry, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to the organization of the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Major Alexander N. Stark, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and to the commanding General, Department of the East, to relieve Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that post for duty.

Capt. Frank S. Harlow, Artillery Corps, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground for the purpose of examining the ballistic apparatus, methods, &c., at that station.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Adams has arrived at San Pedro.

The Leyden left New York for New London.

The Buffalo arrived at Cavite to-day.

The Porter left New York to-day to join the torpedo boat at Norfolk.

The Osceola has arrived at Port Royal.

F. A. VANDERLIP RESIGNS.

Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Will Become Identified with the National City Bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The resignation of Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was announced at the department to-day, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, not later than March 8. Mr. Vanderlip will at once become identified with the National City Bank of New York, for which institution he will undertake a mission abroad, the nature of which is not exactly known.

Mr. Vanderlip came to Washington as Secretary Gage's private secretary. In the rush of the first few months of President McKinley's Administration he demonstrated executive ability of a high order, and a capacity in the management of affairs which won an Assistant Secretary's commission, he having been appointed to that office in July, 1897, upon the expiration of the term of the late Scott Wike.

Mr. Vanderlip was conspicuously successful in the management of the details of the war loan of 1898, and of the recent refunding operations under the new financial law. In speaking of his retirement, Secretary Gage said:

"I am sorry, indeed, to have Mr. Vanderlip leave us. I realize, however, that at his age, for he is still a young man, it is to his advantage to engage in the wider opportunities which his abilities can command in financial and industrial fields."

It is understood that Milton E. Alles of Ohio will succeed Mr. Vanderlip. He is thirty-four years of age, and is a native of Sidney, Ohio. He entered the Government service fourteen years ago as an assistant messenger in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department. In 1893 he was appointed to a special position in the Customs Bureau, and later was made private secretary to Assistant Secretary Wike. During this service Mr. Alles had exceptional opportunities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Treasury Department and its workings, and because of this knowledge he was detailed to the Secretary's office early in the present Administration, and later was appointed private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury.

He has written much on financial subjects, and has been a frequent contributor to the popular magazines.

To Pay ex-Confederates for Horses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A bill for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States, passed the Senate to-day. It provides for the payment for horses taken from Confederate soldiers after the surrender of General Lee.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate Committee on Finance was authorized a favorable report upon the House bill extending for twenty years the charters of National banks.

The House yesterday voted that the Sulzer resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the imposition of countervailing duties on Russian sugar with the recommendation, lie on the table.

The conferees of the two houses on the fortifications appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The Senate representatives receded from the Senate amendment appropriating $225,000 for the purchase of land on Cushing's Island, Me.

A partial conference report of the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to by the House yesterday, and the bill was sent back to conference. The Western members made an ineffectual effort to accept the Senate amendment appropriating $100,000 for irrigation experiments on the Gila River in Arizona, but they were defeated, 58 to 97.

The Vote in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 26.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Allen, (Fus.,) 39; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 31; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 21; Berge, (Fus.,) 9; Harrington, (Fus.,) 5; D. E. Thompson, 37; Meiklejohn, 29; Hinshaw, 11; Crounse, 8; Hainer, 8; Currie, 14; Rosewater, 15; Martin, 6; W. E. Therald, 4; scattering, 7.

Carter Gets Votes in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 26.—The Republicans to-day voted for Thomas H. Carter for the short-term Senatorship in place of Lee Mantle, the former choice of the Republican caucus. The vote follows: Carter, 28; Frank, 28; Maginnis, 19; Cooper, 7; Conrad, 2; Coburn, 2; Toole, 1; Clements, 1.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH EXPLAINED.

Man Found with Face Covered with Gold Leaf Died of Apoplexy.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 26.—The analysis made by Dr. James A. Hutcheson of the internal organs of Game Constable Jacob Abrams, who was found dead in his home recently under peculiar circumstances, showed that the continued use of alcoholic stimulants had caused a clot of blood to form on the right side of the brain. This had produced coma and apoplexy. Acting Coroner Walter Franklin has been informed of the result of the analysis, which was made by order of District Attorney Niemann.

Abrams was found dead in his house with his face covered with gold leaf and lamp black. The night before he had been spending a convivial evening with friends, and had been accompanied home by two young men. He was rather an eccentric character and had often been made the victim of practical jokes by the young men of the village.

REPRESENTATIVE LENTZ ACCUSES THE SPEAKER

National House in an Uproar Over a Question of Privilege.

Minority Leader Richardson Offers a Resolution of Censure Against the Presiding Officer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House was the scene of a sensational incident late this afternoon which threw that body into a violent state of excitement. For an hour the storm raged, ending abruptly when an adjournment was taken on motion of Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the floor leader of the majority. Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat who has created many sensations during his service in the House, stirred the Democrats to a fever pitch by rising to a question of privilege and alleging that a speech he had turned over to the Public Printer under general leave to print had been withheld from The Record and had been turned over to Representative Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) by Speaker Henderson. The nature of the speech was not developed during the events that followed, but it was learned that it was an attack upon Senator Hanna and the methods by which he was elected to the Senate.

Mr. Lentz, in rising to the question of privilege, declared that under the general leave to print granted some days ago he had prepared a speech for The Record yesterday which had not appeared, and upon inquiry to-day he had been informed that it had been withheld by the direction of the Speaker of the House, and that it was now in the hands of Mr. Grosvenor. "I am a little curious to know," said he ironically, "whether the Speaker withheld it from The Record. Is my speech to be edited? Is Congress to have a censorship such as exists in the Philippine Islands? I supposed every member had the right to have his speech printed in The Record, but my speech has been withheld by the order of some one."

Mr. Lentz was interrupted by the Speaker, who stated that his attention had been called to what was said to be a great abuse of the privileges of the House under the general leave to print, and he had asked that the speech of the gentleman be withheld until he should have an opportunity to look it over. But the pressure of public business had been such that he had not had time to do this, and within the last twenty minutes he had directed that it should go into The Record. Subsequently, if it appeared that the speech contained anything wrong or offensive it could be corrected by the House.

Mr. Lentz asserted that no living man could have known a word of what his speech contained until 9:30 last night, and that therefore whoever told the Chair what it was said to contain had falsified the facts.

Intense excitement followed. Several points of order were made by Republicans, but the Speaker declined to sidetrack the matter in that way, holding, however, that to proceed a proposition of some kind must be before the House.

THE MINORITY LEADER ACTS.

The Speaker then said that the matter had been brought to his attention by the representative of the Government Printing Office. Such matters, he said, were repeatedly called to the attention of the Chair. Frequently after a hot debate the members engaged settled disputes amicably in this way. The Speaker said, in conclusion, that the discussion could not proceed unless something was submitted to the House. Amid cries of "Regular order" Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the minority leader, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House has no right to withhold from The Record the speech of any member made under general leave to print.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) made the point of order that the resolution, dealing with a general subject, did not bear directly upon the question of privilege in hand, and therefore was not in order. The Speaker said he was loath to rule against a matter submitted as a question of privilege, and he therefore would hold it to be in order. The Speaker added that he had no intention of keeping Mr. Lentz's speech out of The Record, but had asked to have it held until he could look into the representations that had been made to him.

While he was making his ruling a half dozen members on both sides were on their feet. Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) raised the question of consideration against the resolution. Mr. Richardson contended that he could not be taken off the floor for that purpose, but the Speaker held that the question of consideration always could be raised.

"It is so late," cried Mr. Richardson, pointing to the clock, "that if you do not dispose of this matter now, the speech will be kept out of The Record another day."

"That would be too bad," observed Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) amid laughter on the Republican side.

"You certainly are not going to deny a member the right to print a speech in The Record," retorted Mr. Richardson.

The House voted 118 to 130 not to consider the resolution. As soon as the result was announced Mr. Richardson offered as a matter of privilege affecting the integrity of the House the following resolution:

Whereas, The speech of Mr. Lentz of Ohio on the General Deficiency Bill, made in the House on Wednesday last, Feb. 20, has been withheld from publication in The Congressional Record, after the same was delivered to the Public Printer for publication by Mr. Lentz; and

And whereas, Said speech has been turned over to the Speaker of the House, who, it is alleged, has delivered same to a member of the House for some purpose to the House unknown;

Resolved, That such action is hereby condemned by the House, and it is hereby ordered that said speech be delivered forthwith to the Public Printer for publication in The Record."

SCENE OF WILD CONFUSION.

Another scene of the wildest confusion followed. Party feeling by this time was at fever pitch. A dozen members were on their feet clamoring for recognition. Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, sought to make the point of order that the consideration of the conference report before the House could not be interrupted by such a resolution, to which Mr. Richardson cried out that the matter was one of the highest privilege, affecting the integrity of the House. The Speaker ruled that the conference report, having been voted down, was not before the House, and that the resolution was in order.

Again Mr. Lacey raised the question of consideration. Members on each side were shouting at each other across the political aisle. The Speaker pounded vainly for order. Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) were engaged in a wordy duel, but what they said could not be heard in the din and confusion. At last, when order was restored, the Speaker ruled that the question of consideration could be raised against any proposition, and the vote was taken. Each side voted solidly, and the House refused to consider the resolution—115 to 127. As soon as the result was announced, Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, moved an adjournment.

"I make the point that the motion is dilatory," shouted Mr. Richardson.

"The Chair overrules the point," said the Speaker, blandly, as he put the question.

By a strict party vote—115 to 101—the motion was carried, and at 6:05 the House adjourned.

HOUSE VOTES DOWN A REPORT.

Refuses to Accept Senate Amendment to Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the House to-day Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.,) presented the second conference report upon the Naval Appropriation bill. The report still left in issue the Senate proposition for the transfer of the Port Royal dry dock to Charleston, the authorization of three submarine boats, and the promotion of petty officers to the rank of Ensign.

Mr. Dayton demanded the previous question upon the adoption of the report, but the demand was refused, 48 to 76. The control of the floor then passed to Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) who opposed the feature of the report accepting the Senate amendment relative to the detail of Assistant Bureau Chiefs in the Navy Department.

Mr. Hepburn declared that the Navy Department was really a part of the civil branch of the Government. It was the usurpation of the naval officers at the head of the bureaus year by year which was raising the service to an "aristocracy," and which enabled the navy to lobby here in Washington when legislation affecting the navy was before Congress. In his judgment, there should not be a single naval officer directly connected with the department.

The report was voted down without division.

Mr. Hawley (Dem., Texas,) moved that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment authorizing the construction of three additional Holland submarine boats at a cost not to exceed $170,000 for each boat. Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) supported the motion with a speech commending the Holland boats. He said England recently had contracted for five of these boats, and read the indorsements of Admiral Dewey and other naval officers.

Mr. Dayton opposed the motion, declaring that the Board of Bureau Chiefs did not consider the Holland boat an unqualified success.

The motion had not been decided when the House adjourned.

FIX PUNISHMENT FOR HAZING.

The House and Senate Conferrees Agree on a Penalty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The conferrees of the Senate and House have reached an agreement on the hazing amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Yielding to the demands of the Senate they have eliminated the provision inserted by the first conference at the instance of the Dick investigating committee, and the House conferrees have agreed to accept the amendment as originally made by the Senate, with modifications and one addition.

The modification limits the time during which offenders may be kept out of the Army or Navy to two years, the Senate making it perpetual, and the Marine Corps is added to the organizations to which they are rendered ineligible. The provision as agreed upon is as follows:

"The Superintendent of the Military Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of War, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging or countenancing such practice shall be summarily expelled from the Academy and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commanding officer in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member."

GOVERNMENT FOR BULACAN.

Taft Commission Is Establishing Civil Rule in the Province—Insurgents Still Active in It.

GUIGUINTO, Bulacan Province, P. I., Feb. 26.—The United States Philippine Commission has arrived from Manila and has organized a Provincial Government for this province, which until recently was controlled by the insurgents. The insurgent Col. Morels is still operating with his band of 300 men in a portion of the province. Nevertheless, sentiments of peace and satisfaction with American sovereignty appear to be as prevalent here as in the provinces in which Governments have previously been organized.

The party arrived here in army wagons and native carts, and were driven to the military headquarters. As many natives as could be crowded into the hall were present. The Presidente of the town welcomed the Commissioners, declaring that the people of the province, which had been watered with the blood of Americans and Filipinos, earnestly hoped for the obliteration of the marks of war and for the establishment of a peaceful Government, guaranteeing personal liberty.

Judge Taft responded. He said he rejoiced at the fact that the people of the Province of Bulacan no longer misunderstood the objects of the American Government, which, solely, were to secure for the people the blessings of civil liberty, and to develop their self-governing capacity.

During the afternoon there was a big meeting in the chapel, and the bill applying the Provincial act to Bulacan was publicly discussed. The discussion developed into a contest between Bulacan and Malolos over the location of the capital. Bulacan has always been the capital, but Malolos is more central. Some of the Malolos delegates were recently insurgent officers. The Commissioners deferred deciding whether to take a vote of the delegations on the capital question. All the towns were represented, excepting Santa Isabel, which is the insurgent centre.

The arguments on the tax and salary questions indicted that Bulacan is fertile, but that the live stock has been decimated. Labor is scarce, on account of the insurrection, and gambling was asserted to be the curse of the province. Judge Taft replied that the enforcement of the Spanish anti-gambling laws depends largely on the people. He assured the delegates that the vast tracts in Bulacan belonging to the friars would not escape taxation.

All the business of the establishment of the Government will be completed to-morrow.

The next province to be organized is Bataan, which will complete the organization of Governments in Gen. Grant's district.

FILIPINO LEADER KILLED.

Miranda Meets Death in the Mountains of Nueva Ecija.

MANILA, Feb. 26.—Capt. Lowe, with a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, has captured a Ladrone camp in the mountains of Nueva Ecija and killed the leader, the notorious Angel Miranda.

Lieut. Lewis, with a detachment of the Third Infantry, has had five skirmishes with the insurgents in the Pampanga swamps. The enemy was routed and sixteen rifles were secured.

GOVERNMENT TUG WRECKED.

The Newark, Philippine Supply Boat, Lost on Cantaduanes Island.

MANILA, Feb. 26.—The steamer Newark of the Quartermaster's Department has been wrecked on Catanduanes Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The steamer Newark, reported wrecked on Catanduanes Island, undoubtedly is a small tug recently purchased at a cost of about $5,000, and used for the transportation of supplies in the Philippines. This is the only vessel of that name in the Quartermaster's Department.

Cattle Disease in the Philippines.

MANILA, Feb. 26.—An epidemic of rinderpest exists in the Visayan Islands. The disease first appeared on Burias Island and spread thence to Ticlo and Masbate, and it is now appearing on the island of Panay. Twenty-five thousand cariboo have already died on Masbate Island. The natives are dependent upon the cariboo for agricultural operations; and the disease has minimized rice planting and restricted the sugar crop, and much suffering is likely to ensue. Rigid quarantine measures have been adopted.

Catholics in a New Party.

MANILA, Feb. 26.—A new party, called Conservative, is being organized. Col. Blanco, a Macabebe chief, is the leader of the movement. The Catholic Church element is identified with the Conservative party.

FORMER STUDENT ARRESTED.

Bert Houghton Sheppard Charged with Burglary at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Bert Houghton Sheppard, a former Syracuse University student, was arrested to-day. On Aug. 26 last the office of the Syracuse, Lakeside and Baldwinsville Railroad Company was broken into and $292.46 in cash, $144 in stamps, and six one-thousand-dollar bonds were stolen. Sheppard offered the bonds for sale in New York, it is alleged, and to-day, when he had made an engagement to dispose of them, he was arrested.

Sheppard's home is in Richfield Springs. He would have been graduated in June in the electrical engineering course, but left college last November. He belonged to the Phi Delta Theta, and was popular among the students.

GUEST POCKETED THE SPOONS.

Underhill Sent to Jail for Stealing at the Mount Vernon Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 26.—C. A. Underhill is in trouble, and was this morning sent up to the county jail here from Mount Vernon to serve fifty-nine days for some petty stealing at the Mount Vernon City Club last night. He said that he came to the club last night with a friend from Yonkers, and drank too much wine.

The complainant against him was David Swits of Mount Vernon, who alleged that Underhill slipped a number of silver spoons, forks, and knives into his pocket.

When he was arrested he appeared to think it a good joke until sentence was passed upon him; then it looked less humorous. The silverware was found on his person when searched by Chief of Police Foley. The complainant also said the prisoner stole $8 in change belonging to his friend.

Underhill is a salesman, employed by a firm in New York, and has been living with his mother in Yonkers.

The Genuine Scotch

fabrics are superior cloths for Spring suitings—light, cool and handsome—a combination not easy to secure in one cloth. In hundreds of patterns, qualities and prices—that are moderate.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

CUBANS AT WORK ON THE AMERICAN TERMS

Adopt One Referring to Treaties with Other Countries.

Many Delegates Believe Washington Dispatches Are "Fakes"—Gen. Gomez Discusses the Situation.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention this afternoon, after a discussion of several hours, adopted one article defining the proposed relations with the United States, namely, that Cuba would not make treaties with any country which would endanger the sovereignty of the republic or allow the island to be made a base of war operations against the United States or any other country.

The last four words, "or any other country," were added after a warm debate. The advocates of this clause maintained that Cuba should remain neutral, as a war carried on in the island would only result in the ruin of its agricultural interests, which had already suffered greatly and had not yet fully recovered.

Señor Giberga said that, in accepting the scheme of relations outlined by the United States, they would be adopting the only guarantees of peace in the island and of keeping off other nations desirous of making Cuba a base of operations.

Most of the delegates openly declare that the dispatches from the United States purporting to set forth the idea of the Senate are "fake" telegrams, sent to influence the convention. Those who take this view declare that the United States Congress will not support President McKinley in putting forward a scheme of relations not satisfactory to the Constitutional Convention. In any event, they say, their belief will not be shaken until Congress acts otherwise.

The convention held another secret session this evening, and the discussion will be continued to-morrow. It is understood that a large majority of the delegates are still unwilling to admit the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba in times of peace or to establish naval stations.

Gen. Gomez visited Gov. Gen. Wood today and assured him that the stories of unrest and dissatisfaction at the continuance of the intervention of the United States were false, and that he had been misrepresented in statements to the effect that he favored an immediate withdrawal of the United States troops, and giving Cuba absolute independence. If they withdraw now he feared there would be bloodshed, beyond doubt. Within sixty days the Cubans would be fighting among themselves. Gen. Gomez added:

"If the Americans were to withdraw today, I would go with them."

Gen. Gomez recognized the fact that the United States was responsible for the establishment of a stable government in Cuba and could not withdraw until such a condition was brought about. The work of handing over the reins of Government to the new republic was an undertaking involving much time and labor, and a large amount of study and experience on the part of the Cubans in the work of self-government. The General also said the element in control of the municipalities was not working in the interest of the island. The officials were inexperienced and could not be given a free hand. It would mean the destruction and ruination of the island.

Gen. Wood said the greatest difficulty experienced was in getting the conservative element interested in municipal governments. His purpose was to bring the best element to the front. The coming municipal elections would pave the way for the elections to be held under the Electoral law, being drawn up by the convention.

Gen. Gomez had no objection to the outline of the future relations between the United States and Cuba, as recommended by the Senate of the United States. He thought, however, that it would be better for the United States to lease land for naval stations, instead of purchasing outright.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. WOOD.

Mr. Root Says Cuba Should Not Be Pressed for an Early Definition of International Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Root was in communication with Gen. Wood last night, and there was a long conference between them on the subject of the Cuban amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. The communication is by direct wire, and it is almost as direct as by long-distance telephone. It takes only three or four minutes for Mr. Root to receive an answer from Gen. Wood. In this way they can at any time hold what is practically a conversation, and Gen. Wood is kept as fully advised of the proceedings as if he were on the spot.

The conference last night was a protracted one, and in it Mr. Root gave the Governor the full text of the amendment, and gave him certain instructions, after hearing his views on the subject. The nature of the instructions is not divulged, but it is understood that Gen. Wood will now cease his efforts to hurry up the convention in its formulation of a plan of international relations. Originally it was the design of the Administration that the first proposition should come from Cuba, but now that the United States is taking the initiative there is not the same motive for haste that there was before.

The principal reason for giving Gen. Wood the full text of the resolutions at once was to head off comments on the American policy which would result from a partial report of the amendment in the Havana papers to-day.

An erroneous impression exists regarding the clause of the amendment which postpones the question of the ownership of the Isle of Pines, and provides that it shall be decided by treaty. It has been intimated that this indicates a purpose on the part of the United States to claim the Isle of Pines or to hold it as a club over the heads of the Cubans for the exaction of further favors. It is stated on high authority that the clause was inserted as a concession to the Cubans.

The American right to the Isle of Pines is undoubted, Spain having ceded it to us by the Paris treaty. But the Cubans have been so frantic at the least suggestion that the Isle of Pines was not theirs, and have so plainly indicated their desire to possess it, that the Administration proposes, as a compromise, to let the question go over until after the Cuban government shall be in operation, when it may be settled by arrangement with the United States.

Alleged Russian Deserter Set Free.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Leo Alexandroff, an Assistant Surgeon of the Russian cruiser Variag, who was arrested as a deserter, was to-day set free, by a decision of the United States Court of Appeals. Alexandroff came to this country with a crew intended for the Variag while the vessel was building at Cramps' shipyards. Shortly after his arrival he took out his first naturalization papers, and was later arrested as a deserter. The Surgeon claimed that, as the Variag was not in commission, he could not desert from a ship that did not exist. It is probable the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Have You Seen
Our Great Window Display of
Women's and Misses'
Coats, Suits, Waists and Skirts?

We consider this glimpse of the new spring styles so important and so interesting that we devoted our entire Sixth Avenue front to it—200 feet of show windows—and yet but a small fraction of the new things are shown.

As the window display cannot be maintained in its completeness longer than three or four days, we would advise all who are interested in such matters to see it without delay.

Upholstery Economies.

Fifty stores in New York will claim in the public prints that they sell upholsterings at the lowest prices—how many of the 50 will duplicate this special price list or any part of it?

Holland Window Shades to Order, with wide side hems, on guaranteed rollers. Shades for ordinary sized windows, measured, made and hung complete for	49	Three-fold Screens, finest fillings, 66-in. high, elaborate spindle tops, regular $4.00 style, each,	2.95
New Cretonnes, per yard, 25c., 19c., 15c. and	9	Three-panel Screens, taut panels of handsome art cottons, ornamental spindle tops, the $4.25 kind,	2.95
Fancy Satines, for Draperies and Comfortables, per yard	12½	Pyro-etched Screens, in mahogany or oak, with burlap panels, very cheap. A pretty style, worth $7.50, at	5.50
Figured Denims, per yard, 22c., 15c. and	9	Better ones, worth $9.00 and $10.00, at	6.50
Beautiful Taffetas, worth double our price,	49	Solid Mahogany and Oak Screens, with hand-painted, fine tapestry or leather panels, regular $10.00 to $15.00 styles, sale price,	8.75
Canvas Art Cottons, 25c. values, per yard,	19	Fluted Muslin Curtains, good quality, dainty stripes, 3 yards long, the $1.25 kind, per pair,	89
Three-fold Screens, 65-in. high, oak, white enamel or mahogany, silkoline filled, each,	89	Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, lace trimmed; three fine bargains, per pair, $1.25, $1.95 and	2.85
Three-fold Screens, golden oak, best fillings, 66-in. high, positive $3.00 style, each,	1.95		

Dinner Ware, China and Glass.

For the last two days of our last yearly trade sale we offer a card unusually rich in values.

Of course, all these goods will be on sale later on, too, but not at these prices.

Dinner Ware.

Dinner Set, 103 pieces, thin porcelain, very richly decorated in natural color, all gold lined, very special value at	9.50
Dinner Set, 100 pieces, fine thin Austrian china, very richly decorated, special value at	12.50
Dinner Set, 100 pieces, fine French Limoges china, very handsomely decorated in new designs, special at	17.50

Odd China.

Cups and Saucers, also Plates of all sizes, including Soup Plates, regularly worth 18c. and 20c., special at	9
Chocolate Pots and Cracker Jars, regularly worth $1.00, special at	50

Glass Ware.

Tumblers, water size, best crystal glass, handsome design; special, per doz., at	20
Tumblers, water size, thin lead blown glass, very best quality, no second; special,

ANTI-RAMAPO FORCES CHANGE THEIR PLANS

Mr. Slater Will Make Two Bills of His Repeal Measure.

One for Repeal Only, the Other to Confer Ordinary Powers—Hopes Thus to Make It Constitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Slater has practically decided to split his anti-Ramapo bill so as to avoid all possible complications and remove all doubt as to its constitutionality.

The bill will be made two acts, one of which will be the original Slater bill, simply repealing the act of 1895 conferring special privileges on the Ramapo Company. The other bill will define the status of the Ramapo Company by explicitly conferring upon it the rights granted to similar corporations by the Transportation Corporations act.

This determination upon the part of Mr. Slater is largely due to the presence here of Mr. Limburger, assistant counsel for the Ramapo Company, who frankly confesses that he came up to urge the passage of the Senate Judiciary bill, and of ex-State Senator Guy, counsel for the Merchants' Association, who has all along contended that the bill as it stands is unconstitutional, in that it divides its subject.

The Senate Judiciary Committee's Ramapo bill is the bill which was decided upon after numerous conferences on the part of the Republican leaders in the Senate as the bill which would meet all the demands of the people of New York City for Ramapo legislation. It is the bill to which it is said Gov. Odell gave his approval before it was put forward. It is likewise the bill which President King of the Merchants' Association, which has been the leading factor in the campaign against the Ramapo Company, said would be perfectly satisfactory to his association. Mr. King took luncheon with Gov. Odell here one day last week. The plan for Ramapo legislation was then outlined to him, and he then gave out an interview in which he stated that the proposed bill would meet all the requirements of the situation.

When the Slater bill was reported with the provision for repeal coupled with a provision conferring upon the company all the rights enjoyed by companies organized under the General Transportation Corporations act, Senator Slater and other members of the Judiciary Committee were informed of Mr. Guy's view of such a bill. In answer, they said that Senator Guy was the real author of the bill which the committee had reported. Mr. Guy was questioned upon this point to-day, and in explanation he said:

"I have never given my indorsement to the Slater bill as it stands. If it were enacted into law it would be declared unconstitutional in three weeks. It divides its subject, which is contrary to Article III., Section 16 of the Constitution. It repeals powers and then confers new powers. It would be declared unconstitutional on that ground. But worst of all, it clearly and unmistakably violates Section 17 of the Constitution.

"I have never had any objection to the Ramapo Company having the rights enjoyed by companies organized under the General Transportation act. I so expressed myself. It was when they knew my views on this subject, which are also the views of the Merchants' Association, that some of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee came to me and asked me if I would draw up a bill which would answer the views of the Merchants' Association on that subject. I drew up a bill which was identical with the second and third sections of the Slater bill. I never had an idea that it was the intention of those who came to me to draw the bill to make my bill a tail to a repeal bill. As a matter of course, I would have objected to that being done, believing, as I do, that such a bill would defeat the very end for which we are working, namely, the repeal of the law of 1895, which conferred such extraordinary powers on the Ramapo Company."

OSTEOPATHS TO HAVE A HEARING.

Mark Twain Will Defend Them Before an Assembly Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health will give a hearing to-morrow to the osteopaths. The practice of Osteopathy is prohibited in the same bill which prohibits the practice of so-called Christian Science.

The principal speaker before the committee will be Mark Twain. Assemblyman Seymour has received a letter from Mr. Twain announcing his intention of attending the hearing to say a good word for the Osteopaths. Mr. Twain is said to have been treated by an Osteopath and to have derived much benefit. The Osteopaths will also read a letter from United States Senator Dillingham giving his cordial indorsement to their practice.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS SPLIT.

Manhattan and Brooklyn Men Fall Out About Advertising.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The New York City Republicans have fallen out with their colleagues from Brooklyn, with whom they formed a combine at the opening of the session. The New Yorkers to-night refused to attend the usual Tuesday night caucus.

The split came about over the bill which provided for the printing of election notices in two Brooklyn papers. When this bill was introduced the Brooklyn men found they had trouble on their hands. All the Brooklyn papers wanted to have a share in the printing. They advocated their claims so persistently that the Brooklyn members decided to amend the bill so as to permit of the notices being printed in all of them. But when the amendment was proposed at last Tuesday night's caucus the New Yorkers objected.

"If all the Brooklyn papers are to have this advertising, why not all the New York papers?" asked the New York members. The Brooklyn men could not see the force of this logic. When the New York members insisted upon having all the New York papers included if all the Brooklyn papers were to be included, the Brooklyn men voted them down. This made the New York men angry, and they decided to let the Brooklyn men confer among themselves hereafter.

"It is a case of too much Woodruff and too much Dady," said one of the New York members to-night in explaining the break.

GOVERNOR STUDIES CANAL PLANS.

Preparing a Message to the Legislature on the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Gov. Odell is now preparing a message to be sent to the Legislature on the subject of the canals. Since he received the report of State Engineer Bond Gov. Odell has been doing some figuring to determine just what amount of the tax necessary to complete the canal improvement under Engineer Bond's estimate each thousand dollars' worth of assessed property in the State would have to contribute. The probability is that the Governor's message will be a recommendation for the adoption of the Bond plan.

City Pays Its Share of State Tax.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—State Treasurer Jaeckel to-day received from Chamberlain Patrick Keenan of New York City checks aggregating $2,319,679. The checks were for one-third of New York City's share of the State tax due on Feb. 15. The amount from each county within Greater New York was as follows: New York County, $1,771,725; Kings County, $448,689; Queens County, $67,142; Richmond County, $32,122.

Will Report 75-Cent Gas Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—At a joint meeting of the Miscellaneous Corporations Committee of the Senate and the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Committee of the Assembly to-day it was decided to report to-morrow the Trainor bill providing for 75-cent gas. The bill will be amended to make the maximum price for gas outside New York and Buffalo $1.50.

Refuse to Amend Insurance Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Senate Committee on Taxation, after a hearing to New York fire insurance men, refused to amend the Insurance bill by exempting returned premiums from taxation.

Gov. Odell Ill with a Cold.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Gov. Odell is ill. He is suffering from a severe cold and remained at the executive mansion to-day.

KILBURN ON SAVINGS BANKS.

Says as a Matter of Justice Capitalists Should Be Excluded from Carrying Large Deposits in Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—"Against the duplication of accounts in savings banks," says State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn in a report submitted to the Legislature to-day, "and against the practice of accepting deposits which properly belong in the banks of deposit or in the trust companies, it would be wise that the officers of the banks establish an inflexible rule, and that the law should require this from them.

"The immunity from taxation which deposits in the savings banks enjoy under the law was not intended to cover investment funds, and a wrong is done to the system and to the State if that condition is permitted to obtain. This proposition is continually borne in mind, and is made controlling by many managements, but it is feared that on the part of others—not the many, but the few—the desire to gain rank as a large bank tempts them to disregard it. There ought to be some stringent provision of law which would be effective to prevent it.

The total amount of money deposited in the savings banks of the State in 1900 was $268,323,513, about $9,000,000 in excess of the amount deposited in 1899. The amount withdrawn during the past year was $240,013,371, making a net gain in deposits, exclusive of interest, of $28,310,142. In this connection the Superintendent says:

"Whether the gain gives occasion for congratulation depends upon the source from which it comes. It is not properly the province of these institutions to serve as depository, custodian, and investor of whatever funds may be offered them, but only to carry the accounts of those whose savings are small, or of those who, by reason of inexperience or misfortune, are unable to invest for themselves advantageously or safely. Every deposit accepted from capitalists or from those who use the savings banks merely as a convenience tends to prejudice the interest of those who may legitimately claim the benefit of their care."

A summary of the reports of the fifty-seven trust companies shows a decrease during the year in their aggregate capital amounting to $900,000, an increase of $9,430,361.37 in their combined surplus and undivided profits, a gain of $114,580,200.48 in deposits, and of $125,792,841.07 in total resources, which amount to $797,983,552.84.

TO AMEND SPECIAL JURY BILL.

If Passed in Present Form It Would Stop Trial of Several Cases.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Elsberg will introduce a resolution in the Senate to-morrow recalling from the Governor, for purposes of amendment, his bill abolishing the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors in criminal cases in New York and Kings Counties. The bill will be amended so as to provide that the special panel of jurors in New York County, from which several juries have been drawn for the consideration of various important criminal cases, shall not be affected by the act.

It is pointed out that the enactment of the bill in its present form would stop the trial of several important cases.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

State Federation of Labor Favors Measure Drawn by Senator Dowling.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Employers' Liability bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Dowling this morning, is a measure which meets the approval of the State Federation of Labor. The Brackett bill does not meet such approval and is opposed because of the clause permitting "contracting out" by the employer with employe for "valuable consideration," as a waiver of damages. They say it seems a compulsory insurance measure, making the employe practically dependent on the employer's decision. The clause compelling the injured party to prove incompetence on the part of fellow-employe is also opposed, as it is almost impossible for the injured party to secure such proof.

The Dowling bill overcomes these objections and also gives the executor or relatives of a deceased employe additional time after death in which to file notice of damages, whereas the Brackett bill gives no time after death in which to do so.

CONEY ISLAND BOARDWALK.

Much Opposition to the Bill for a Public Recreation Ground.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Marshall's bill providing for the location of a public recreation ground containing a boardwalk on the ocean front at Coney Island, from West Thirty-seventh Street to West Fifth Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, met with considerable opposition at the hearing before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon.

Frank Tucker, general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was the first to oppose the bill. He declared the measure a scheme on the part of land owners, and said that its enactment would militate against the well-being of thousands of the city's poor who are annually given outings along the beach where this boardwalk is propsed.

Francis H. White, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, declared the bill would permit the extension of the Coney Island Bowery, and that in the event of the construction of the boardwalk dance halls and concert saloons would spring up. This, he said, would prevent the sea breezes from sweeping over the beach where the society's building stands, and where thousands of Brooklyn people are ministered to annually.

A. J. Aubrey, representing the Brooklyn Business Men's League, protested against the bill. It had been framed, he said, by the Coney Island Park Association. Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts of New York opposed the bill on behalf of the city. He said the city already possessed the powers conferred by the bill, except that at present they are permissive and not mandatory.

C. S. Voorhees, representing certain Brooklyn property holders, favored the bill.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator White of Syracuse this morning presented a petition from Onondaga residents against the proposition to permit saloons to remain open on Sundays during the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The report of the New York Catholic Protectory was handed down.

The Senate passed the Kidnapping bill reported by the Committee on Codes, which provides that there shall be two degrees, the first stealing a child for ransom, punishable by life imprisonment, and the second degree for stealing any person not a child for any purpose, punishable by fifteen years' imprisonment.

The tax bills, imposing a tax on insurance and trust companies and on savings banks, were taken up after the Senators played for time, talking on unimportant subjects in order to allow the engrossing of the bills. Senator Donnelly raised a point of order that the bills were not properly before the House because the Committee on Engrossed Bills had not met and passed on the bills. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff replied that the engrossed bills were on the Clerk's desk, and he had no reason to believe that the bills had not been acted on by the committee. He therefore decided that Senator Donnelly's point of order was not well taken. An appeal was taken, but the Chair was sustained.

Senator Foley then raised a point of order that the bills had been passed by, and the Senate should proceed to general orders. Senator Ellsworth said that in order to give Senator Grady a chance to be present the bills would be laid aside during a recess of three-quarters of an hour. Ostensibly for this purpose, but in reality to give the Committee on Engrossed Bills an opportunity to go through the formality, seldom observed, the Senate took a recess until 12:50.

The Senate reconvened at 12:50, Senator Grady not being present. Senator Ellsworth then moved that the three tax bills be laid aside indefinitely in order to afford Senator Grady an opportunity to be heard.

The Brackett bill amending the insanity law, relative to qualifications, terms of office and salaries of Commissioners, was advanced to third reading. The Higgins bill classifying salaries of clerks and others in the State's employ will be amended to except Supreme Court stenographers, at Senator Brackett's suggestion. The bill was not advanced.

In the Assembly Mr. Kelsey's bill, permitting women who own property in a village to vote for village officers and upon a proposition to raise money by tax or assessment, came up for final passage this morning. Messrs. Fish of Madison, Harburger of New York, and Rogers of Broome opposed the measure. Mr. Fish presented a petition against the bill, signed by a number of women. Mr. Rogers argued that the bill as drawn gave the women double the rights accorded to the male sex upon voting.

Mr. Kelsey replied that if such was the fact it could be amended in the Senate. Mr. Harburger praised Mr. Kelsey for having the nerve and temerity to introduce such a bill. The bill was passed, 83 yeas, 20 nays.

Mr. Lynn of New York opposed the Fish Stock Corporation bill on the order of second reading, which provides that a domestic corporation with the consent of 95 per cent. of its stockholders, may sell and convey its property in an adjoining State to a foreign corporation, which, it has been claimed, would give Ramapo some powers. Mr. Lynn argued that the intent of the bill was wicked and far-reaching in its scope. Under its provisions, he said, a corporation could sell its franchise to a foreign corporation, thereby avoiding the State tax.

Mr. Lynn said he did not doubt that the bill was honestly introduced, but he thought it was too far-reaching in its scope and the members should carefully consider it before voting upon it. Mr. McKeown suggested that the bill be allowed to go to third reading, where it could be amply debated upon final passage. Mr. Lynn therefore withdrew his motion to strike out, and the bill was advanced.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

Senate.

Senator ELSBERG—Revising the act to incorporate the German Society in the City of New York.

Assemblyman J. E. SMITH—For the relief of the Elliott & Hatch Book and Typewriter Company in payment for merchandise and supplies sold in the City of New York.

Assembly.

Mr. H. WILSON—Providing that the Board of Justices of the Municipal Court of New York City shall appoint a commission of three Justices of the Court from the Borough of Manhattan and one each from the Boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond to revise and codify the laws relating to the clerks, officers, and attendants, and report to the next Legislature. The expenses of the commission not to exceed $3,500.

Senator WAGNER—Authorizing the completion with reasonable expediency of the improvement of Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Senator AHEARN—Vesting the Deputy Fire Commissioner of New York City with authority to exercise all the powers of the Commissioner during his absence, except the appointment or promotion, detail, or dismissal of any member of the force.

Senator DAVIS—Authorizing Buffalo to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000 for better police protection on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator WAGNER—Authorizing the Board of Public Improvements of New York to construct a road at the Eastern terminus of the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Senator SLATER—Authorizing the City of New York to pay salaries of employes who took part in the war with Spain.

Senator McCARREN—Relating to the power of Justices of the Municipal Court, New York City, to take bail for persons charged with criminal offenses. They will have the same power as City Magistrates.

Senator DOWLING—Amending the labor law in relation to work in tenements and dwelling houses by providing that no license shall be issued for any room in a tenement house containing less than 1,250 cubic feet of air, and that no license shall be issued if a room is occupied as living apartments during the twenty-four hours.

Senator HENNESSEY—Abolishing grade crossings of the Central Hudson Railroad in the Borough of the Bronx.

Senator WILCOX—Amending the transportation corporation law relative to the powers and duties of telephone corporations. It provides that all long-distance toll lines shall be at the service of whatever company that may wish to use them, and that there shall be no discrimination.

Senator GREEN—Empowering the Chautauqua County Trust Company and the Binghamton Trust Company, with their present capital of $500,000, to transact business in counties having a population of 65,000. The present law prohibits companies capitalized in this amount to transact business in counties having less than 100,000 inhabitants.

The following were among the bills introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. COOK—Reducing the rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent.

By Mr. ELLIS—Appropriating $6,796 for the New York State School for the Blind.

By Mr. BENNETT—Granting and releasing to John Cass all the right, title, and interest of the people of the State in and to certain real estate in New York City.

By Mr. COOLEY—Establishing the rates of fare on railroads operated within the limits of New York City as follows: Steam roads, operating wholly or in part within the boundaries of New York, shall not charge more than 5 cents for a single continuous ride over all or any portion of such city, nor shall such roads act as lessees for companies charging more than this rate. Steam surface, street surface, or elevated railroads incorporated under the laws of this State and operated and managed wholly within the limits of the State are not included in the provisions of the bill.

Brooklyn Park Bill to be Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably the Matthews bill for the establishment of a recreation park at the foot of Noble Street, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Trunk Line Passenger Committee Acts on Rates for the Pan-American—Mr. Grau's Request Refused.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee met yesterday at its rooms, 143 Liberty Street. The first matter discussed was the advisability of allowing reduced rates to all regular organizations wishing to visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in a body. It was decided to grant such applications, but the exact rates were left to the Commissioner to work out. All regular bonafide organizations that desire to visit Buffalo during the time of the exposition may secure these rates by applying to the railroad over which they decide to travel. These applications will be certified to Commissioner Farmer of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, who will then authorize the issuing of a party ticket and under whose surveillance the further management of the tickets will remain.

Another matter which was taken up was the application of the Grau Opera Company for lower rates than it had heretofore enjoyed. Manager Grau was present to plead his cause, but the application was not granted.

The question of adjusting differential rates to Chicago, which, it was hoped, would be reached to-day, was permitted to go over until the next meeting.

It was learned yesterday that the roads of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee recently decided, at the suggestion of D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, to honor each other's tickets to the Pan-American Exposition. This means that a return ticket to Buffalo over one railroad will be good on the return trip over any other railroad without extra charge, except over the New York Central, on which an extra charge of 75 cents will be made. This system, it is believed, offers advantages to both the public and the railroads. The public is permitted an absolute choice of route. The railroads will be protected from all cut rates, as a ticket agent will hesitate to offer any reduction when there is every chance that he may have to make good the cut personally if the tickets should be honored by another road. Besides, when there is no room on one train, passengers may be referred to another road whose train may not be crowded, and thus the railroads will be frequently relieved from the necessity of running their trains in sections with the second or third section half empty. This privilege will attach to all excursion tickets to the Pan-American Exposition except the so-called coach excursions.

THE CENTRAL'S MOTIVE POWER.

Statement that Electric System Had Been Adopted Is Denied.

A statement recently published, and ascribed to a member of the engineering department of the New York Central Railroad, has created the erroneous idea that the question of motive power for hauling passenger trains through the tunnel had been decided upon and that an electric third-rail system would be installed. As a matter of fact, such is not the case, and an electric third-rail system has never been seriously considered, because it offers insurmountable difficulties, one of which would be the necessity of changing motors at Mott Haven. All experienced railroad men to whom the question of the possibility of such a change of motors was submitted agree that the traffic could not be handled with the loss of time the change would involve. The engineer who was quoted in the published article declares that he was entirely misrepresented.

On the authority of President Callaway, it may be stated that the question of finding a suitable motor for running suburban trains is no nearer solution than it has been for some time, although the New York Central's engineers are constantly watching the improvements in compressed air, electric, and other motors, in the hope of finding what the road needs.

Southern Pacific's Rate Reduction.

The Southern Pacific Company has made a reduction of 30 per cent. from regular second-class tariff rates in order to give travelers to California the same facilities which from time to time have been offered to them for other sections of the country.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Well, I see that 'Gatling Gun Howard,' as he was generally called, has met his fate at last," commented one of the army officers at the Grand Hotel after reading the war news from South Africa. "It was a wonder to me that he lasted as long as he did, for he was an intrepid and absolutely fearless fellow. Without much military training except such as he got while a member of the Connecticut National Guard, he was a born soldier, and a good one for rough and ready work. Originally a machinist and a good rifle shot, he naturally drifted into the gun manufactories of his State and was for a time employed by both the Winchester and Colt people to exploit the arms of their manufacture. He knew a machine gun perfectly, and it was his skill in handling the gun of the Gatling make that earned for him his title during the Riel rebellion, when he was in the Canadian service. Howard was a veritable soldier of fortune, and in his early life was crazy to become an Indian fighter in our service. He haunted the West as an agent for a gun company, and as an expert shot showed their gun all about the West and sold hundreds of them. What he wanted, though, was fighting. So when the Riel rebellion broke out about '85 he left New Haven and offered himself as an expert with the Gatling gun to the Canadians. He drilled men in handling the machine and handled one himself in some of the scraps in the Northwest. My impression is that he afterward became a Canadian through naturalization. He did some good service on the frontier as long as there was any work for the Northwestern mounted police to do, and then was in charge of an ammunition factory he established. He jumped at the chance to get into the South African mix-up, and was one of the first batch to leave Canada when the call for recruits came, taking a bunch of his favorite machine guns along with him. They were of the sort that could be strapped to the back of a mule and toted about in that way. He did a lot of effective service with them, according to the reports that have found their way to this country. Howard was a fine-looking fellow and a popular one with his men, according to the story of one of my soldiers who was on duty with him for a time in the Northwest. As I said, he was a born soldier, for he devised a drill and tactics for handling a company of machine-gun men. Had he had an opportunity for regular military training in our institution at West Point he would almost certainly have gained distinction in our army. As a scout he had a reputation that entitled him to distinction, and the country where he was killed was just the sort of place for him to show to advantage. When Kitchener lost him he lost one of his best men, and he certainly missed what he said when he wired to London, 'I regret to say that Major Howard was killed.' He got to know his worth in the guerrilla sort of fighting that is going on down there."

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We who are worrying about the crime that stalks abroad in our city have little to complain of, compared with the people of Chicago, if what a gentleman who has just returned from there has to tell is a fair sample of the way things go there. "I was walking down State Street the other morning," says this generally veracious person, "when I saw the janitor of one of the big wholesale business houses come out of the door with a mat, a hammer, and some spikes in his hand. It struck me as rather queer, and I watched him until he put the door mat down on the step, took out his spikes, and drove them through the mat to fasten them securely in place. As I went up to the door to ask him why he did that I noticed that the step was full of holes where the mat had previously been fastened, and asked him if his proceeding was a joke or if the fastening was done as a matter of necessity.

"'Necessity, boss,' said he. 'If I didn't fasten the mat that way some thief would have it in an hour, or as soon as business began. If the stone steps underneath these storm steps were not fastened down with mortar, and these wooden steps with iron bands, some cheap thief would have had them long ago.'"

"And that's no joke," said a bystander who heard the story. I live in one of the outlying wards of Chicago myself. The other morning I got up much earlier than usual and went to the front door to get a breath of fresh air. Hang me, if I didn't find three men with a horse and wagon who were stealing the turf and dirt out of my front yard. And half a block away was a policeman watching them do the job."

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Every little while some new story drops out about "Ed" Stokes, and the fear he has had ever since that unfortunate little affair of his in which Col. "Jim" Fisk had rather the worst of it. Stokes is said to have a delusion or an idea that some one is anxious to take his life, and so he has a personal attendant who never sleeps when Mr. Stokes does, but watches by his bedside to see that no harm comes to him. A short time ago, so goes the latest story of Stokes's fears, some friend sent Mr. Stokes a case of imported beer. Unfortunately the donor forgot to send his card with the present, and the recipient was at once a trifle suspicious. He told his fears to one of his friends, asking if he supposed the beer could have been poisoned and was sent him for the purpose of doing away with him. "I'm sure I don't know, Ed, but I hardly think so. Anyway, a safe thing for you to do would be to try it on your man, and if he comes out all right, why you can drink the rest." The suggestion was made in fun, of course, but Mr. Stokes took it seriously and actually tried the beer on his negro-porter. Convinced thus that it was all right, he drank the rest.

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So much interest is taken in the nature studies that are now a fad among educators that an entirely new class of entertainers has sprung up. Ernest Seton-Thompson in his very interesting series of talks about wild life among animals set a pace which he found a very profitable method of entertaining children and even people of mature growth who still have a fondness for outdoor life and its incidents. He has several imitators who are now traveling about the country with more or less success. The most peculiar of these, however, seems to be a man who calls himself a "bird warbler," who devotes an entire evening to descriptions of the bird life of the woods immediately about us. Aside from the usual lot of pictures shown by a stereopticon, this man imitates with wonderful exactness the calls and songs of the common birds with which every one is familiar. In this field, peculiarly his own, he is making a good thing this Winter, and an attendant at the Zoological Garden who heard him, and who is a "bird sharp" himself, says the imitations of the calls and songs are done so perfectly as to deceive even the birds themselves. Thus is a decidedly unusual gift turned to good business advantage.

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Slippery sidewalks that have been the rule for the past few days have tended to bring out emphatically one of the peculiar sides of human nature. No matter how much the fall injures a man physically, it seems as nothing to the damage to his self-esteem if perchance his misfortune happens to be witnessed by some one else. The first thing the unfortunate does after picking himself up is to look all about him with an idiotic smile on his face just as if he took the whole thing as a joke, but anxious to see if any one has seen his tumble. If there happens to be one near by who has witnessed the fall the smile vanishes and there is a display of temper that is ludicrous. It is his hat that suffers. It is pounded instead of brushed, as if that hat was responsible for the humiliation, or as if he could get square with the hat by a "rough house" sort of brushing. If, however, no one is in sight, and no face is seen at a window, the unfortunate goes on his way after a few preliminary limps as if the thing was a matter-of-course incident that must be taken good-naturedly in common with the other trifling affairs of a lifetime. The result is about the same when a soft, slushy snowball hurled by a mischievous boy finds its mark on the broad back of an otherwise dignified person.

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Two brothers-in-law attended a large banquet recently and returned home very late. Their wives told about it at a card party a few days afterward.

"I don't know what time it was or what condition they were in," said one of the wives, "but I know that my brother-in-law induced my husband to take his shoes off in the street to avoid waking me. Then my husband came right up stairs and woke me up. 'Got bootful bouquet for you, my dear, right off Governor's table. Booful flowers, he said. 'Well, put them on the table and go to bed,' I replied, for I was half asleep. Next day I looked at the flowers, and what do you suppose they were? A big bunch of artificial violets, and they looked as if he had taken them from some girl's hat."

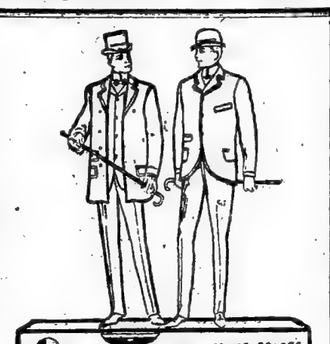

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TWO NEW SPRING DERBYS.
"Raglan" (taper derby).....2.75
"Newmarket" (taper square).....2.75
Both are London styles and don't forget they are the 4.00 kind elsewhere.

NEGRO HANGED AND BURNED AT TERRE HAUTE

Had Confessed to the Murder of a Young Woman.

Mob Composed of Unmasked Men Storm Jail in Broad Daylight—Three Deputy Sheriffs Wounded.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 26.—George Ward, a negro, who confessed to-day that he murdered Ida Finklestein, the young school teacher, who was found dying in a grove last evening, was taken from jail shortly after noon and lynched. Jailer Lawrence O'Donnell and three Deputy Sheriffs resisted the mob and were fired upon, all the deputies being wounded, though not seriously. The Sheriff was absent when the crowd made its first attack.

Ward had recently, it is said, been discharged from an insane asylum as cured. In his confession he said Miss Finklestein taunted him about his color and then struck him in the face. In a fit of anger he shot her and then cut her throat. A blood-stained knife found in his pocket corroborated the statement. Ward, when first captured, strenuously denied his guilt, but finally confessed. He failed to explain, however, how he came to be engaged in conversation with the victim, and the officials believe it was either an unprovoked murder or the deed of a maniac.

At 12:30 P. M., wrought to a tremendous pitch of fury, the mob gathered in front of the city jail and battered down the outer door. O'Donnell appeared with a shotgun and fired over the crowd in a vain effort to stampede it.

Ward's confession was passed through the streets, and the crowd, reinforced by hundreds of recruits, redoubled its attack on the jail. At 12:45 they succeeded in reaching Ward's cell. He was quickly dragged out to the street. It is estimated that at least 2,000 men took part in the lynching. None of them was disguised.

Ward was dragged from his cell, a rope was placed around his neck, and he was dragged down the street to a wagon bridge spanning the Wabash River. On the way to the bridge, three blocks distant, Ward was beaten with clubs and repeatedly shot at. He was unconscious, and in all probability dead when the loose end of the rope was tied to a timber of the bridge and his body swung out over the stream.

A strand of the rope suddenly broke, and the leaders, fearing their prey might drop into the water, hastily drew the body back upon the bridge. It was dragged across to the west side. A huge bonfire was quickly built, the body was thrown upon the pyre, and in a short time was burned to a crisp.

Ward's body was laid across the fire, the feet projecting from one side and the head from the other. Members of the mob were dissatisfied with the conflagration, however, and quantities of oil and turpentine were poured upon the pile. The flames leaped higher and higher, and in a short time little was left of the negro.

A vast crowd witnessed the final act. When the mob dragged Ward to the bridge and prepared to hang him a great crowd collected along the river side. This kept on increasing in size as thousands of men, women, and children hurried to the scene. After it was determined to burn the negro a bar was placed across the bridge to prevent the crowd from pressing closer, and when the fire was lighted and the body thrown into the flames, the east bank of the river, the bridges up and down stream, and hundreds of housetops were black with spectators, from whom not a word of pity escaped, although many deprecated the burning of the body.

The certainty that the wretch was dead did not appease the anger of the mob. With grim determination they fed the flames and watched the flesh shrivel to cinders and the bones crumble and burn.

Souvenir hunters were on hand in force and fragments of the body are now scattered broadcast. One man, while the feet still protruded from the flames, offered $1 for a toe from the "nigger's foot." A venturesome youth, drawing a knife from his pocket, made a dash for the prize. He quickly amputated a toe, delivered the goods, and got his money.

As the bones began to crumble and fall apart the fragments were drawn from the fire and carried away. At 3 o'clock there was nothing left of the body except a small section of the trunk and the back of the head.

Busy hands kept the burning faggots piled upon the roasting segment. An old stump with spreading roots was placed upon the apex of the pyre and was soon aglow.

Women came to the scene by scores and elbowed their way into the inner circle of spectators, undeterred and apparently unmoved by the horror of the spectacle. At about 2:30 o'clock the barricade was removed from the west end of the bridge and the crowd streamed across and surrounded the fire. They watched and waited and came and went while the flames did their work, and when the last fragment of the body was consumed the crowd still lingered, augmented by new arrivals, satisfied to gaze upon the scene of the tragedy.

Ward was twenty-seven years old and leaves a wife and two children. He came here five years ago from Circleville, Ohio. The statement that he was one time in an insane asylum is denied by his wife. He served a jail sentence in 1889 for larceny.

As public sentiment upholds the lynching no prosecutions are expected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—When Gov. Durbin heard to-day that Ward was in danger of being lynched he telephoned the Chief of Police of Terre Haute and was informed there was no danger. The Sheriff also told him that he was fully able to control the situation. Twenty minutes later the Sheriff telephoned that a mob was gathering about the jail.

Immediately an order was issued commanding the Colonel of the militia company at Terre Haute to get his men ready and protect the prisoner. The order was on the way when another message to the Governor announced that the mob had entered the jail, secured the prisoner, and lynched him.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,534.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES CASHIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of James Cashin of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said James Cashin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 26, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KINGMAN B. PAGE, Bankrupt.—No. 2,222.

Notice is hereby given that Kingman B. Page, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 21st, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 26th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARL ROEDELSPERGER, Bankrupt.—No. 2,795.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Roedelsperger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 7th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 25th, 1901.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Prinzessin Victoria Luise,

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, Mch. 2, 10 AM | Columbia, May 2, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Apl. 11, 10 AM | P. Bismarck, May 9, 10 AM
Deutschland, Apl. 18, 3 PM | Deutschland, May 16, 2 PM
and every Thursday hereafter.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Phoenicia, Mar. 2, 3 PM | Wal'rsee, May 4, 5:30 PM
Patricia, Mar. 9, 7:30 AM | *Batavia, May 11, 10:30 AM
Wal'rsee, Mar. 16, 1:30 PM | Pennsylv'a, May 18,

EIGHT BIG CONCERNS IN THE STEEL TRUST

Backed by $200,000,000 of Bankers' Underwriting.

NO MONEY PAID TO CARNEGIE

Combination Effected, J. P. Morgan Says, to Avert War in Iron and Steel Trades Involving Industrial Chaos.

The first official statement in connection with the United States Steel Corporation—the new "billion-dollar steel combine"—was given out yesterday from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., setting out the names of the companies to be included in the corporation and the offer made for the various stocks. Later, Mr. Morgan himself made a statement, in which he gave his full approval of a publication in the Boston News Bureau telling in some detail the plans of and the reasons for the consolidation.

The first statement, doubt as to the authenticity of which was removed by Mr. Morgan himself, is as follows:

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was stated that they were not yet prepared to make any official statement or issue any circular giving the full details of the proposed United States Steel Corporation. They recognize, however, that it is due to the public and the various stockholders that they should know as early as possible the basis upon which securities of the various companies will ultimately be received for conversion into the securities of the new corporation, which is as follows:

The following offer is to be made for stock of the several companies named:

	New Pf.	New Com.
Federal Steel preferred	1.10	.....
Federal Steel common	.04	1.07½
Am. Steel & Wire preferred	1.17½	.....
Am. Steel & Wire common	.....	1.02½
National Tube preferred	1.25	.....
National Tube common	.088	1.25
National Steel preferred	1.25	.....
National Steel common	.....	1.25
Am. Tinplate preferred	1.25	.....
Am. Tinplate common	.20	1.25
Am. Steel Hoop preferred	1.00	.....
Am. Steel Hoop common	.....	1.00
Am. Sheet Steel preferred	1.00	.....
Am. Sheet Steel common	.....	1.00

As to the stocks of the last four companies, the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those companies who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four companies to be made in the percentages as stated.

These figures are about what had already been unofficially published, Federal Steel, however, faring somewhat better than had been expected.

Though no other statement was given out, other details which may be regarded as official are now presented. All the preferred stocks are to be taken in as of April 1 next, and the dividends adjusted and paid up to that time; there will be no division of the Treasury assets in the case of any of the companies merged in the larger company; all the subsidiary mortgages except the Carnegie bonds will stand, and the underwriting syndicate will take $200,000,000 of the stocks and bonds of the new corporation. So much is authentic.

Coming to reports and rumors, it may be that other concerns will later be taken in—perhaps the American Bridge Company. Perhaps, also, the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mine, whose stock on the curb showed a decided advance yesterday, will be bought in the interests of the combination. Robert Bacon, seen in reference to these reports and asked whether all the companies which are to form the new corporation are included in the preliminary statement, said: "You will have to take the statement as it is for the present."

As for the underwriting syndicate back of the new corporation, while no names are yet officially mentioned, it is understood it will include the following financial houses and banks: J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Speyer & Co., H. B. Hollins & Co., Lazard Frères & Co., August Belmont & Co., National City Bank, First National Bank, National Park Bank and National Bank of Commerce. According to one estimate the syndicate will clear 12 per cent. on the subscriptions.

During the day, Wall Street mathematicians were busy figuring out what the value of the new stocks would be. In considering this value on the basis of the day's prices of the various issues to be taken in in the new company, it is pointed out that allowance has to be made for the dividends that will have accrued on the several preferred stocks up to April 1. Estimates were further modified by the arbitrary ratio of values of the common and preferred stocks in the cases where present issues are to be taken up partly by common and partly by preferred stock of the new corporation. This ratio was fixed at 2½, one share of common stock being equivalent to two-fifths of a share of preferred. As a matter of fact, the prices established yesterday for the new stocks made a share of common stock about equal to one-half a share of preferred. Not taking into account the adjustment of the dividends, the values of the new stocks as based on the prices of the old issues stood as follows at the close of the market yesterday:

Stock.	Ratio. New Pfd.	Ratio. New Common.	Estimated Yester-day's Close.	Value, New Stock.
Federal Steel pf...	1.10	...	87	79½
Federal Steel com.	.04	1.07½	45½	38¾
Am. Steel & W. pf	1.17½	...	95	96½
Am. S. & W. com.	...	1.02½	30½	39¼
Nat. Tube pf.....	1.25	...	103	82⅝
Nat. Tube common	.088	1.25	58	29½
Nat. Steel pf.....	1.25	...	101	80⅞
Nat. Steel common	...	1.25	46½	37
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1.25	...	100⅜	80½
Am. Tin P. com...	.20	1.25	65	37⅜
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1.00	...	82¼	82¼
Am. Steel H. com.	...	1.00	36	36
Am. Sheet Steel pf	1.00	...	81	81
Am. Sheet S. com.	...	1.00	35½	35½

One of the Wall Street news bulletins yesterday gave a comparison of the present common and preferred stocks of the steel companies with the new stock which they get and the increases. It shows a total increase of over $75,000,000 of capital, of which $23,500,000 is in National Tube.

	Old Stock.	New Stock.	Increase.
Fed. Steel.....	$99,745,200	$110,436,424	$10,691,224
A. S. & W.....	90,000,000	98,250,000	8,250,000
National Tube.	80,000,000	103,520,000	23,520,000
National Steel.	59,000,000	73,750,000	14,750,000
Tin Plate.....	46,325,000	63,506,200	17,181,250
A. Hoop.....	34,600,000	32,000,000	.....
A. Sheet Steel.	49,000,000	49,000,000	.....
Total	$457,670,200	$531,462,674	$74,372,474

WHAT LED TO THE COMBINATION.

Mr. Morgan Appealed To in Crisis Precipitated by Mr. Carnegie.

After having maintained silence on the subject of the new steel combination for many weeks and refusing to make any statement for publication, J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday gave an interview to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Morgan was in his office at the time, and was reading a publication called Boston News Bureau Summary, which contained on its first page an article of some length entitled "The United States Steel Corporation—A Unification of Great Interests." Mr. Morgan said:

"The statement given out here to-day is all that there is to be said at present. There will be nothing else until our circular is issued, and that will not be until all the concerns have been brought in."

Then turning to the publication he was reading Mr. Morgan said:

"That is the best statement of the situation that has yet come to my notice. Had I written it myself I could not have stated the situation better."

Mr. Morgan then handed the paper to the reporter. The first statement in the article indorsed by Mr. Morgan is as follows:

The present operations should not be classed with promotions of industrial corporations for the purpose of converting existing manufacturing business into new securities to be floated upon the public. The proposed amalgamation means nothing more than a unification of existing security interests for the better protection and more harmonious operation of existing properties.

The article then makes the following statement, which is the first authentic admission of the questions which brought the consolidation about:

Mr. Andrew Carnegie recently threatened to duplicate the mills of various makers of finished products because enough raw material was not being purchased from his mills. The companies making the finished productions threatened retaliation into the Carnegie field, with the result that a sort of industrial war was threatening in the steel and iron trades and in the security markets of this country.

The story then goes on to state practically the facts contained in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday regarding the duplication and reduplication of plants which would have followed the carrying out of Mr. Carnegie's threat and tells how Mr. Morgan was brought into the matter as follows:

Mr. Carnegie said he must progress or go out of business. Other interests said they must do the same thing. Mr J. P. Morgan was asked to furnish some plan of solution. With great reluctance he took hold of the situation. Before proceeding, however, Mr Morgan demanded that $200,000,000 should be promised him by responsible banking and financial interests, should so much money be needed. The money was promised and Mr. Morgan set to work. Mr. Carnegie had the largest plant and the strongest position and named his terms of sale. He, however, signified his willingness to take securities in lieu of cash, and negotiations proceeded very rapidly.

The article states that two weeks ago the proposition was to take over only three companies with the Carnegie Company, viz., the Federal Steel, the National Tube, and the American Steel and Wire, but the Moore companies were taken into the consideration when it was found that, operating in unison, these companies were independent of every other company, from ore to finished product. This determination to take in the Moore companies was strengthened when it was found that the Moore companies were in a position to expand laterally into the fields of the four companies which it was proposed to consolidate.

The article makes the important statement that the new corporation is to be primarily a finance corporation, and the fact is set forth in the following terms:

This week a new company has been incorporated in New Jersey called the United States Steel corporation, which is backed by $200,000,000 of bankers' underwriting. This corporation will be primarily a finance corporation. It will purchase a majority of the Carnegie Company bonds and shares, and also a majority, if the stockholders elect to sell, of seven other leading steel and iron concerns, and by reason of such ownership insure the harmonious operation of the leading iron and steel plants of this country. In outline this is all there is of the so-called giant corporation. Not a dollar has been paid Mr. Carnegie, and in the end, Mr. Carnegie may receive no money except so far as he, in common with others, may elect to sell their securities at market prices hereafter.

In regarding the matter of underwriting, the article says:

Circulars will issue to the stockholders of the various companies, probably this week, offering an exchange of existing securities into United States Steel securities. Some part of the $200,000,000 subscribed will be called up to make organization and to furnish what new capital may be required, not for itself primarily, but for the companies for which it will be responsible when it takes majority control. The unification of these iron and steel interests through majority control in such a voluntary association as is the United States Steel Company, will make unnecessary the duplication of plants and the raising of a large amount of new capital.

Instead of $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 of new capital for the destruction of existing industries, $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 of capital may be paid in for their unification and harmonious operation, and whatever expansion may be necessary for the sub-companies each in its own field.

It is said that the underwriters who promised $200,000,000 have set aside for them $25,000,000 of preferred stock and $25,000,000 of common. We understand, however, that definite terms concerning this matter are not yet agreed upon, but that the bankers may get during the next eighteen months preferred stock at par for any money furnished, and a 100 per cent. bonus in common stock.

STEEL STOCKS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Trading in Steel and Wire the Feature with a Total of 165,000 Shares.

On the Stock Exchange there was much less irregularity in the movement of the steel stocks yesterday than on Monday, though the trading was again on an enormous scale. The opening prices were generally the same as Monday's close, save in the case of National Tube, which opened up 1½ points. Following the opening there was much "switching over" by traders from one stock to another, an endeavor being made, following the publication of the figures showing the basis of exchange, to arrive at the value of the new stock under the consolidation. This was apparently found to be a difficult matter, the estimates in some cases being very far apart.

Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, and National Tube were, on this theory, sold down as not worth their then market price, while on the other hand Steel Hoop was strong in the belief that it was actually worth more.

Final figures for the day showed net changes as follows:

Steel and Wire, net decline, 4½; preferred, net decline, 3¼.
Steel Hoop, net gain, 1; preferred, net decline, 1¼.
Tin Plate, net decline, 4; preferred, net advance, ⅝.
Federal Steel, net decline, 2¼; preferred, net advance, ⅛.
National Steel preferred, net advance, ½.
National Tube, net decline, 3½; preferred, net decline, 3.

The trading in Steel and Wire was on a great scale, no fewer than 165,000 shares of the stock changing hands.

In the steel stocks not in the United States Steel Corporation, Colorado Fuel declined 1½ points, Tennessee Coal lost 2⅜, and Pressed Steel Car 1.

On the curb the new United States Steel Corporation stocks were very actively traded in—the common between 38 and 40 and the preferred between 81 and 84. The closing prices were 39 and 83, respectively. American Sheet Steel was also very active. The common sold up to 36¼, and closed at 35½, but the preferred remained practically unchanged at 81.

FEAR AMERICAN COMPETITION.

German Manufacturers Demand Higher Duty on Machinery.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—A convention of German machine builders now in session in Berlin demands a higher duty upon foreign machines, especially those from the United States.

The Boersen Zeitung says:

"Now that the Russo-American tariff war has begun, Germany can easily supplant the importation of American machines into Russia, especially naphtha pumps."

The Berlin press this evening asserts that the offer of a big iron manufacturer for a contract with the Russian Government involving 1,250,000 marks has been rejected, although his bid was the lowest, the letter of rejection informing him that, in accordance with official instructions, no orders would be given to Germany at present.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—President Henry M. Whitney, when asked if there was any truth in the report that the United States Steel Corporation had acquired or would control the Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal Company, said:

"No; control of our companies has not passed into the hands of those behind the steel combination, and I think that control will pass. However, I am not surprised that the gentlemen in the new corporation have had their attention attracted to our properties. I know that the steel people in New York have been looking into the Dominion Iron and Steel proposition, but further than this, so far as I know, there is no basis for the report."

LABOR APPROVES COMBINE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 26.—President Theodore J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and President Patrick Dolan of the Pittsburg district organization of the United Mine Workers of America, united to-day in expressing a qualified approval of the new Morgan billion-dollar steel combine as a possible aid for labor. Mr. Shaffer sees in the new combine the possibility of securing what the Homestead strike of 1892 lost, the recognition for the Amalgamated Association.

President Dolan said: "If there is a disposition on the part of the men at the head of this new trust to be fair it will last and flourish. Whenever these men try to crush any or every body with the great power they hold, then the new corporation must go down."

HUNDREDS OF WORKMEN IDLE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 26.—Work on the new furnaces of the American Steel and Wire Company, on Neville Island, near this city, has been almost completely suspended, and of the hundreds of workmen formerly employed in the construction of the furnaces, not more than a dozen are now engaged on the improvements.

It was the intention of the company to concentrate their plant and to invest $6,000,000 on the island. The first move was to commence the erection of five blast furnaces. Of these, one is nearly completed and only the foundations of the others have been built.

For a time there was a great boom in real estate, and hundreds of lots were purchased by workmen for homes near the new works. What will be done now is not known, and before work is resumed, it is said, orders will have to come from the officials of the new steel combination.

BRITISH VIEWS OF THE TRUST.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Daily Express publishes a number of expert opinions as to the effect of the Steel Trust. Some of those interviewed believe this will not be serious. The majority, however, think it likely to be extremely serious, and that it will probably work a temporary disorganization of British trade.

The Daily Mail, in an alarmist editorial on the "Threatening Aspect of the Steel Trade," says: "The time has surely come to recognize that, in an era of the fiercest and most unscrupulous competition, the community and the State must stand by the threatened trade, and, if national efforts will not suffice, international resources must be invoked to keep in Europe trade that will otherwise go to America."

Reported Mr. Morgan Gets $1 800,000.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—According to The Pittsburg Dispatch, which says its information comes from Pittsburgers interested in the negotiations, J. Pierpont Morgan will receive $1,800,000 for perfecting the arrangements for the great steel combination.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Mr. Sargent's Pupils in an Old Play by Sydney Grundy.

The Season of Public Readings—Fritz Williams as a Farce Actor—Gossip of the Stage.

"A Fool's Paradise," a three-act piece by Sydney Grundy, too obviously theatrical and artificial to gain public favor in this hour, was used by some of Mr. Sargent's pupils at a matinée in the Empire Theatre yesterday as a medium for the exhibition of their accomplishments. The general performance was far above the amateur standard, and quite as good as most of the acting in the "popular price" stock companies. The young man who appeared as the wise old physician who restores Kate Derwent to her material rights, secures for her a titled husband and outwits the wicked prisoner, was always obviously a young man, and the deliberateness of his acting was a sign of his inexperience. The two women, one amiable, tender-hearted, prodigiously generous; the other cruel and crafty, yet concealing a passionate love under a frigid exterior, were portrayed intelligently enough but manifestly without sufficient art. The actors of the three parts, however, named respectively Edmund Liston, Julia Mary Taylor, and Susan Halpren, may reasonably hope to secure advancement on the professional stage.

Grundy's play is well known to habitual playgoers. It was acted by Henry E. Abbey's company at Wallack's in 1887, with Florence Gerard as the poisoner, Rose Coghlan as the good, self-sacrificing girl, Charles Groves as the physician, Sir Peter Lund, and Osmond Tearle as young Lord Normantower. Mr. Willard has used it in his American tours more recently, calling it, by its London title, "A Fool's Paradise," instead of by the name its author first gave it, "The Mousetrap." Willard's acting of Sir Peter Lund was a delightful example of his finished art, but it did not suffice to make people like the play.

While Fritz Williams has been compelled by fate to stick to the light-hearted rattlers of partly deodorized French farce, and to appear again and again in equivalents for the old, old situations, telling the same lies with the same volubility, he is manifestly an actor who will sooner or later make a big hit in a "character part." There is, to be sure, no better hero for Pagan and frolicsome farce now in sight. William Collier, who is a born humorist, and is now, also, a star, could learn much by watching Williams act and making him a model. Williams puts more variety of tone and expression in any one scene than Collier lends to a whole play, makes every wink and grimace tell in the general effect, and, though unquestionably lacking something of Collier's equipment of personal humor, still contrives to lend to the rather mechanically contrived situations of the farce of commerce some semblance to human interest. It is not quite much to expect that in the good time coming, (there is always a good time coming,) Mr. Williams will have a part better worth artistic treatment.

Meanwhile, though the new farce at the Lyceum is more "worth while" than some of the other farces of this season, because of its smart second act, Mr. Frohman might do much better to have a few of the old comedies adapted to fit the requirements of his comedians than to depend altogether upon the output of the Parisian farce market. There are a dozen of the eighteenth century plays still worth doing once in a while, when such actors as Williams and Holland are at hand.

Lent has always been the season of the harvest of the public readers. Society has time, then, to listen to them, and tickets to their afternoons are therefore salable. One of the best liked of the entertainers of this description now bidding for the ear and the material support of society is Ethel Henry, who has been heard this Winter in drawing room entertainments, and gave a public recital yesterday afternoon in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Henry is a tall, slender young English woman, who has been on the theatrical stage and acted a conventional and difficult rôle in "The Degeneres," with Mrs. Langtry at the Garden Theatre, a year or two ago.

Miss Henry's field, however, is the platform rather than the stage. She has a good voice, and reads with sympathy and expression. Her programme yesterday was miscellaneous and "catholic," for it included selections from Le Gallienne, Austin Dobson, Thénard, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Mr. Heathe Gregory sang a song by Chaminade, an excerpt from Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden," and other selections.

Grace Fisher, who has made some sort of personal and artistic success on the dramatic stage, especially in a trifling but amusing rôle in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," in one of Annie Russell's engagements at the Lyceum Theatre, is another of this season's public readers. She had an "afternoon" yesterday at the St. Marc Lyceum, 1 West Thirty-eighth Street, and her really enjoyable programme included a condensation of Bret Harte's "Outcasts of Poker Flat," as well as selections from Whitcomb Riley, George Cable, and Mary Wilkins. Miss Fisher herself is quaint and pleasing, with appreciable interpretative skill and a sense of humor, and her recitation of Riley's Hoosier verses is particularly good.

The practical suppression in Paris of a new and very promising drama, "Decadence," announced by Porel at the Vaudeville, has created a stir. The piece is said to have contained a particularly taking rôle for Rejane, whose talent is, to tell the truth, not for all markets, and who has been sadly in need of good parts lately. The author, Albert Guinon, is not in the front rank, but Porel thought highly of his play, and the censor had favorably passed upon it. The scenery was all painted and the rehearsals well under way when the request came from the authorities that it should not be acted. The reasons given for this proceeding are only conjectural. But the plot is known to concern the marriage of a poor Duke's daughter to a rich money lender's son, her subsequent elopement, and her return to her husband after a "scene of three" in which his effective pleadings is eminently practical and not a bit sentimental. Not the moral situation, but the satirical representation of the remnants of the old aristocracy in the grasp of the money lenders is believed to be the reason of the play's suppression.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The attraction to follow Louis Mann and Clara Lippman at Wallack's Theatre will be a comedy from the German, which is at present without a name.

One hundred members of the Seventh Regiment have purchased seats for next Friday evening to witness the Four Cohans in the new musical comedy "The Governor's Son" at the Savoy Theatre. The interior of the theatre will be decorated for the occasion.

Maurice Grau has arranged to have Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Constant Coquelin play a return engagement in this city for one week prior to their sailing for London, to fill a Spring season. They will appear in the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning April 8. They will present "L'Aiglon" at popular prices.

Mathews and Bulger, the comedians, have been engaged by the Sire brothers, managers of the New York Theatre, to become members of the stock company that will be seen in a new burlesque, to be produced at that house the latter part of next month. In this piece they will have parts especially written for them, to suit their peculiar style of work. Another important new member of the company will be Miss Adele Ritchie, who will make her appearance earlier by taking Lady Francis Hope's rôle next Monday night in "The Giddy Throng."

Mr. Harold Bauer's Fourth Recital.

Mr. Harold Bauer, a pianist of excellent but not transcendent qualities, gave his fourth and last recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. Mr. Bauer has been pretty thoroughly discussed in these columns, and there seems to be nothing more to say that would inform the readers of this paper. The programme offered yesterday consisted of Beethoven's "Sonata Appassonata." Liszt's "Au Bord d'une Source," Scarlatti's sonata in A, Tschaikowsky's romance in F minor, Chopin's G flat impromptu and B flat minor scherzo, and Schumann's "Carnival." The audience was large.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Its Third Evening Concert at Mendelssohn Hall Last Night.

The third evening concert of the Kneisel Quartet took place at Mendelssohn Hall last night. The programme consisted of Tschaikowsky's F major quartet, Opus 22; Dohnanyi's sonata in B flat minor, Opus 8, for piano and 'cello, and the Brahms quartet, for piano and strings, Opus 25. The pianist was Ernst Dohnanyi, whose sonata was heard here for the first time. The composition, like the other works of this young Hungarian, is still in manuscript. Its four movements are arranged in conventional order, the scherzo preceding the andantino—a not uncommon disposition. The slow movement leads directly into the finale.

This composition and its composer will be heard of again. The sonata shows a firm command of the technics of musical composition and no little originality in the details of the treatment. The prominence given to the piano part and the subordination of the 'cello will militate against its popularity with 'cellists and must be regarded as a defect in the work. The 'cello has too little opportunity to sing. Its cantilena is not heard to advantage till the andantino is reached, and then the flight is short and unsatisfying. But, aside from this shortcoming, the 'cello is used ingeniously, especially in the scherzo and in the finale. In the scherzo, indeed, the 'cello is only an obligato to the piano part, but it makes color and piquancy for a very piquant movement. The first movement of the sonata is very concise and almost monothematic. The only suggestion of a cantabile motive is an augmented development of the short and incisive principal theme. Yet the workmanship of this movement is good and its form clear and symmetrical. It is in the finale, a theme and variations, however, that Mr. Dohnanyi reveals his best powers. This is a really admirable piece of writing. The theme is a fruitful one, and some of the variations—for example, that in which the staccato of the piano and the pizzicato of the 'cello are employed—are simply masterly. The development of a reiteration of the scherzo motive out of the variation theme is extremely clever and original. On the whole, so much talent is displayed in this work as to create a lively hope for the future of its young composer. The sonata was admirably played by Mr. Alwyn Schroeder, the 'cellist of the quartet, and Mr. Dohnanyi, though the latter's tone was unusually dry. The work was received by the audience with lively demonstrations of pleasure.

The Tschaikowsky quartet is not heard often. It is a notable piece of music, especially in its scherzo and its slow movement. Both of these would suffice to give reputation to any musician. The work is by no means easy and the harmonics were such as to test to the uttermost the intonation of the four players. It is not at all surprising that the mellifluous Rubinstein did not fancy this composition, which in its chord relations leans toward Baireuth and in some of its thematic thought enters the field of nationalism cultivated by the young Russian school. The work was played with spirit and appreciation by the members of the quartet.

The Brahms quartet brought the concert to an inspiring close. It is a work of genius, this quartet, and its four movements vie with one another for the supremacy. Certainly the intermezzo is most characteristic of its composer. But the climax is reached in the brilliant and rhythmic last movement, in which Brahms bursts into one of those splendid paeans of melodic joy which are so frequent in his compositions, and in which his marvelous mastery of the art of ensemble-writing produces such stirring moments. In this finale the four artists outdid themselves. Dohnanyi attacked the piano part with bewildering dash and daring, and without any sacrifice of tonal beauty pealed out its blazing proclamation in a glorious burst of power, in which the others, stimulated by him, took their full share. The audience departed in a mental and emotional glow after a most inspiring performance.

MR. FRANKO'S LENTEN CONCERTS.

First of a Series of Three at the Lyceum Theatre.

Earlier in the current season Mr. Samuel Franko gave at the Lyceum Theatre three concerts of old music which attracted large interest and won the praise of the most sincere music lovers. The purpose of these entertainments was to present music of the earlier writers in the manner in which they designed it to be performed, with a small array of instruments and in a small audience chamber. Furthermore, Mr. Franko brought forward several delightful novelties, some of them more than a century old. So successful were these concerts that their conductor was persuaded to give three more, and the first of these took place yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre. The audience was large, and disclosed a lively interest in the entertainment. The success of the second series is apparently beyond question, and this is a cause for general congratulation. The element of sensationalism is conspicuously absent from these concerts, while their claims to artistic consideration are high. Not only do they appeal to the purest musical taste by their offering of compositions of the most fascinating naïveté and piquancy, but they serve a very good purpose in keeping alive the American Symphony Orchestra, a collection of native born players brought together by Mr. Franko. That they also sustain public remembrance of so sound and earnest a musician as the conductor himself is something further for which we may be thankful.

Yesterday afternoon's programme consisted of three numbers: Haydn's familiar D major symphony, No. 2 of the Breitkopf and Hertel series; Rode's violin concerto for violin, transcribed for strings made by Nicolo van Westerhout on a theme of Pergolesi, and the overture to Gretry's operetta, "L'Epreuve Villagoise." The Haydn symphony was, of course, an old friend to most of the hearers, but in its performance the purpose of the concerts was preserved by the employment of the small orchestra of but three men and the conditions of the small room. The delicate effects of the composition were all brought out, and the contours of the music were not obscured, as they too often are, by the crashing dynamics of our large bands.

It chanced that the Rode concerto was played on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of its composer's birth. The work proved to be pleasing by reason of the unaffected style of its melodies and the piquancy of its ornamental developments. The soloist was Leopold Lichtenberg, whose performance of a Viotti concerto in the first series of concerts justified his re-engagement. He played the Rode work yesterday with beautiful tone, with sure technic, and with a perfect appreciation of its musical style. It was an altogether admirable performance, and was heartily applauded.

Nicolo van Westerhout is a young Netherlander living in Italy. His one-act Italian opera, "Donna Flor," was produced with success at Brescia on Oct. 30 last. The work heard yesterday is an unpretentious piece for strings built on the theme of the "Quando Corpus" of Pergolesi's lovely "Stabat Mater." It proved to be a pretty bit of writing, well suited to a small orchestra and a small room. It was particularly well played. The bright, humorous, and pointed overture of Gretry brought the concert to a happy ending and sent the audience away in a cheerful mood. The orchestra did itself and its conductor credit throughout the entertainment. The results of careful preparation were especially noticeable in the attention given to the distribution of light and shade in the performance. The second of these most enjoyable concerts will take place on March 12.

FRANZ KIERSCHNER'S BENEFIT.

A Large Audience Greets the Veteran Actor at the Irving Place Theatre.

Franz Kierschner, the veteran member of the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre, had his benefit last night. It was a success from every point of view. Kierschner had selected a German adaptation by Heinrich Laube of the well known French play "Les Faux Bonhommes," (The False Men of Honor,) by Barrière and Capendu, and his friends had gathered in force to do him honor.

In the part of Péponet, a wealthy retired merchant, who has two daughters whom he endeavors to marry off to the best advantage, Kierschner was at his best. His portrayal of the vacillating old man, who cannot make up his mind which of the many suitors would prove the best match, was full of delightful humor and exceedingly lifelike. The part is a long one and would test the strength of a younger man, but Kierschner, who is considerably over sixty years old, showed the vigor to keep up during the four acts of hard work.

The enthusiasm with which the audience responded to his efforts must have been gratifying to him. There were curtain calls after every act, and there was applause after several scenes. After the third act Kierschner was presented with a handsome floral piece amid great enthusiasm.

Otto Ottbert as Thevenot, one of the artists, who wants to marry one of Péponet's daughters, shared some of the honors with Mr. Kierschner. Of the others, Max Hansler as Bassecourt, who criticises everything and everybody; Adolph Zimmerman as Deloroix, the other artist, and Marie Reichardt and Maria Eisenhut as the two daughters, contributed much to the success of the play.

DR. H. D. WILBUR ARRESTED.

Said to Have Been Connected with an Alleged Swindling Scheme in Brooklyn.

Detective Sergeants Rodden and Farrell of the Brooklyn Central Office yesterday arrested, in the Tenderloin, Manhattan, Dr. H. D. Wilbur, who has been sought for since Jan. 2 in connection with an alleged swindling game carried on at 22 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Wilbur is said to have taken an active part in the operations of a concern known as the "Vis Vitene Medical Company," which advertised extensively offering employment to persons willing to give security in cash for their personal responsibility.

Wilbur, it is alleged, posed as the head of the "Vis Vitene" company. The method of the concern, according to complaints of the victims, was to advertise for clerks and office assistants. They would promise to pay from $60 to $80 a month to all applicants, but a deposit of several hundred dollars was required from each before an engagement was made with him.

Among those who applied was Frank L. Gould of Brentwood, L. I. He deposited $500, and was told to return on the 3d of January. When he reached the office on that day he found two detectives in charge, their attention having been directed to the place by numerous complaints.

Herman L. Cohen, who, it is charged, was the manager of the concern, was arrested on Jan. 3 and is now in Raymond Street Jail. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery.

Wilbur was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in court this morning.

WAITERS USED BOGUS CHECKS.

Detective Arrests Two Employes of the Hotel Majestic for Making Short Change.

According to the story told in the West Side Police Court yesterday by Detective Flannelly of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, some of the waiters in the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, have been reaping a rich harvest recently by the employment of fictitious checks in turning in the money received from diners in the hotel to the cashier.

Flannelly was sent to live at the hotel in response to a request from the management that an investigation be made into the honesty of the waiters. Yesterday, as a result of his investigation, he arraigned in the West Side Police Court Charles Bernard of 197 West Thirty-third Street, and Philip Jermyn, both waiters in the hotel, on charges of petit larceny.

He said that Bernard had served him with a meal the check for which had amounted to $3.45, and had given him $1.55 in change for a five-dollar bill. The detective says that instead of presenting the genuine check to the cashier, he gave him a check for 65 cents, and received from him the difference between that amount and the five-dollar bill which he had turned over to him.

Copeland Townsend, the manager of the hotel, who was in the courtroom, said that Bernard had received the duplicate check from the "checker" of the hotel, who had confessed that he was helping the waiters in the thefts.

Bernard said that he had found the check for 65 cents in his pocket, and turned it in to the cashier by mistake. Jermyn was charged with stealing $2.70 in a similar way. Both men were held in $500 bail.

BAYER AND HIS MEN BAILED.

Magistrate Hogan Waxes Wroth at Deputy Assistant District Attorney Skidmore.

Bail was accepted by Magistrate Hogan in the Centre Street Court yesterday for Louis Levene, Etienne Bayer, his son Julius, and Louis Gampel, charged by Edward H. Alcott, a saloon keeper, of 141 East Seventeenth Street, with extorting $100 from him under threat of moving for the revocation of his license. The four men, according to the District Attorney, are members of a combination which has been extorting money from many saloon keepers and others throughotu the city for some time.

Nathan Hutkoff, a mirror manufacturer of 109 Wooster Street, gave bail. Magistrate Hogan sent for the prisoners, and found that Levene had been taken by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Skidmore to the former's office while a search of the premises was made. Magistrate Hogan waxed quite wroth at the proceedings, and proceeded to vent his indignation on Mr. Skidmore when the latter finally appeared.

"I've been on the bench a good many years," said the Magistrate, "and have had a good deal of experience, but I never heard of such a proceeding before. I should have been notified when the prisoner was removed from my jurisdiction. The District Attorney has taken it upon himself to ignore me entirely. This is rather peculiar, in view of the fact that he knew nothing of the matter until I told him and furnished the evidence with which he could proceed against these men."

Mr. Skidmore said that it was quite a common practice to allow prisoners to leave the Tombs voluntarily in charge of the proper authorities when the District Attorney had need of them as witnesses or expected to use them as such. The matter was smoothed over when Mr. Skidmore tendered an apology for his unavoidable delay in answering the Magistrate's request to come into court with Levene.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...6:36|Sun sets...5:50|Moon sets...2:39

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...2:26|Gov. Isl'd...3:00|H. Gate...4:56
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...3:06|Gov. Isl'd...3:31|H. Gate...5:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Archimede, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Dania, Hamburg	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Segurança, Havana, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Straba, Santos	.....	12:30 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhein, Bremen	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Strabo, Manchester	.....	.....
Troian Prince, Naples, &c	11:00 A. M.	.....
Wilhelm Behrens, Dunkirk	.....	.....

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arcadia, Singapore, &c.	.....	.....
British Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Bristol	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellena, Argentine Republic	9:30 A. M.	.....
Clan Colquhoun, South Africa	.....	.....
Colenso, Novorosiak	.....	.....
Columbia, Plymouth, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dona Amelia, Azores, &c.	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nina, Montevideo and Santos	.....	.....
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Finland, Cardenas, &c.	.....	.....
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Lampasas, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ENGLAND'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE TREATY.

The acceptance of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the Government of Great Britain would bring to a fortunate end a situation that gives occasion for anxiety to Englishmen and Americans who set a high value upon the continuance of amicable relations between the two nations. It is hardly conceivable that anything approaching the proportions of a rupture would be invited by the rejection of the treaty. Good sense on both sides would avert that calamity. But it is impossible to put out of sight the grave risk that in future preparations for the building of the canal measures would be taken that would sensibly impair the present entirely cordial feeling of the two peoples.

It is worth while to avoid that, even at some cost of pride. We should applaud our own treaty-making power for a similar exhibition of broad minded statesmanship. We shall most heartily welcome the acceptance of the treaty as an evidence that British statesmen have put the greater above the less.

TWO THEORIES ABOUT CUBA.

The practical difference between our plan in regard to Cuba and the Cuban plan is this: If the Cuban desire for the entirely free hand is gratified the door will be left open for troubles about treaties, debts, concessions, and disputes of all sorts with foreign powers, and for the impulses of revolution and usurpation to provoke without restraint those internal tumults of which so many of the Spanish-American republics furnish the world with an endless series of examples. Whenever these complications, internal or external, shall reach and pass the line of disturbance to our commerce and peril to tranquillity we shall be compelled to interfere precisely as we interfered in April, 1898, and by the same supreme right, the right which every nation enjoys to protect its own interests and defend its own peace and security. Our interference will be forcibly resisted. We shall be compelled to blockade the island, to reduce by siege the defenses of Santiago, and the much more formidable forts and coast batteries of Havana, to land troops against opposing forces, and in general to conduct somewhat extensive and costly military operations as a preliminary to the second pacification of Cuba.

If, on the other hand, Cuba consents to enter into the engagements outlined in the Platt resolution the danger of foreign embroilments will be avoided, and our aid for the suppression of internal disorders will not only be invoked and given as of right and obligation, but it will be much more promptly and effectively accorded by reason of our possession of naval stations and the absence of preparations to resist us. The result will be the same in either case. But in the latter case the process will involve small loss and destruction, while in the former all the risks of war will be assumed by both parties.

Cubans who have property to protect, who have business interests that demand the safeguards of civil order and a stable government, all of that considerable class of the Cuban people whose ambition it is to see the industries of the island regenerated and its inhabitants busy, contented, and prosperous, earnestly hope for the establishment of close protective relations with the United States. They would favor a very much more intimate relation, indeed, than is contemplated in the policy of this Government, for they view with the utmost apprehension the preparations of the Constitutional Convention to establish a Cuban Government free from all restraining influence. They know that that means the destruction of confidence, the paralysis of business, and the indefinite postponement of the revival of industry.

Persons who take pains to inform themselves as to the sentiment of sober-minded, property-owning business men in Cuba will learn that we have faithfully presented their opinions and their wishes.

On the other side there are those leaders of public opinion among the Cubans to whom power and personal opportunity appear to be the most glorious advantages of independence. Upon the minds of these men, trained in a very different school from that in which most of the work-a-day American people have acquired their notions of what constitute the chief blessings and the highest glory of civil government, the trappings and symbols of authority not unnaturally exercise a more potent fascination than ambition to develop the sugar plantations and build up the profitable tobacco trade of Cuba. It is not reasonable to expect these veterans of the long struggle of the insurrection to look at the interests of the island as we look at them, or to see the sound principles of their relations with us as they appear to the enlightened understanding of their neighbors already ambitious for the industrial future of the island. It is the old strife between the military régime and the industrial régime, with the initial advantage altogether in favor of the former. We may hope for the spread of enlightenment among the Cuban leaders. Unfortunately, we cannot speak with the same confidence of all the Americans whose views upon our relations with Cuba show that in their judgment the obligations of the Treaty of Paris, the interests of the island, and the peace of the United States should be altogether left out of the question.

TAMMANY AND DEMOCRACY.

Like the defeated warriors in the poem, the Committee of Five is "few and faint, but fearless still." CARLYLE once had a good deal of rude fun with the idea of a "reforming Pope," when Pius Ninth was expected to be one. But that is really mild compared with the notion of reforming Tammany. Real reform of the city by Tammany, which is the organization of its vice and crime, would of course mean the suicide of the organization. Every poolseller, every liquor dealer who breaks the law, every keeper of a disorderly house, is necessarily not only a sympathizer with the organization, but a tributary to it. The going out of business of any one of them would be, to that extent, an injury to the business of the organization.

That Mr. CROKER should have set a committee to work to suppress vice was a triumph of impudence. That any five sane adults should have consented to take the places of Tammany purifiers, and as such should even have looked for practical help from the boss, is a triumph of something, though we are not quite prepared to say of what. Mr. NIXON asks the public to believe that that was his position. Mr. NIXON seems to be a very trustful citizen. But we observe with interest that he still sticks to Tammany. Being asked by a reporter whether he meant to resign from Tammany on account of its frustration of his efforts to purify it, he is reported to have answered that that was "an absurd idea," and to have added "I am a Democrat." Seeing that there are many thousands of New Yorkers who call themselves Democrats, but who have not the least notion of belonging to Tammany Hall, that does not seem to be a completely satisfactory explanation. The true explanation may be that Mr. NIXON is a Democrat, but not by the advice of his physician.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.

No student of the tenement house question can fail to be impressed with the moderation and practicality of the report of the Tenement House Commission. The tenement house question is indeed a group of questions, including sanitary questions, sociological questions, and political questions. If all the tenement houses in New York were fit for human habitation, Tammany Hall would cease to exist. It would perish of inanition. Mr. HEWITT put his finger on the sore spot in this municipality when he advised the well-to-do of New York that it was not only their duty, but their interest, as a matter of moral insurance, to establish centres of civilization in the tenement house districts, which should make provision, not only for instruction, secular and religious, but also for wholesome and decent recreation.

More than two-thirds of the people of Greater New York, according to the report, live in tenement houses. The commission does not say so, but it is probable that quite two-thirds of these two-thirds live in conditions unfit for human habitation. Why should it not be so? The object of the ordinary investors in tenement houses is to make as much money as possible out of the investment. They have found that the regulations imposed by law would reduce income if they were enforced. Luckily for them, but unluckily for the great majority of the population, the responsibility for enforcing these regulations is so divided that scarcely any of them are enforced. If they were all enforced, the reduction of income by the increase of original cost and cost of maintenance would be considerable. The effect of an attempt to enforce a really effective set of restrictions upon new tenement houses would be trivial. The great mass of the population would still be condemned to live in places not fit for human habitation. The projectors of new tenement houses, who include the most provident and thrifty of the small investors of the community, would resent, and with some show of reason, compulsion upon them to raise the standard of construction in buildings in the rentals of which they would be forced to compete with the rentals fixed by the habits of living of the great majority of tenement house dwellers. The public-spirited men who have erected really habitable tenement houses have to admit that, although the return from their investment is as large as can be expected from absolutely safe securities, it is not so large by much as it would be if they had taken advantage of the inadequacy of the laws and of the laxity of their administration, even leaving out of view the difference caused by the fact that the owner of tenement houses is so often his own agent and superintendent, and that his gains are therefore in part wages as well as profits.

In these circumstances, the Tenement House Commission, made up, for the first time, of representatives of every interest that is entitled to a hearing, has done wisely in limiting its demands upon the owners of existing tenement houses and the projectors of new ones to the very minimum compatible with health and decency. The prohibition of "air shafts" is almost the only one of its recommendations that can be called sensational. And of the necessity of this there can be no question. The ordinary air shaft of the tenement house admits neither fresh air nor light, as it is fondly supposed to do, but only smells and noises and germs of disease. It is not meant to conduce to the health or comfort of the tenants. It is meant as a pretext of compliance with a well-meant regulation, the purpose of which it in fact nullifies. The commission does not, as we understand its report, maintain that tenement houses constructed and operated in accordance with its recommendations would be "model tenements" in any proper sense of the term. It merely maintains that the real adoption of them would work a great improvement in the actual conditions of tenement house life in New York, and, to insure the real adoption of them, it proposes a new municipal department, which shall be responsible for the enforcement of all the existing ordinances, whether they concern the protection of the dwellers in tenement houses against disease, against fire, or against vice.

All this is evidently sensible, moderate, and practical, and we have to accept the assurance of the commission that it is the best there is any real chance of getting. But, on that very account, it ought to be understood, in and out of the Legislature, that it is an "irreducible minimum," and that it would be an act of hostility to the majority of the people of New York to attempt to reduce it. The measure recommended by the commission and the Governor ought to pass the Legislature, we will not say without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," but without any impairment of the necessary safeguards it imposes against cupidity in behalf of a helpless population.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEMININE SELF-RELIANCE.

The release of Mrs. NATION on bail from the Topeka Bastile was effected just in time to save the male portion of the human race from annihilation. A Michigan woman had formally notified Judge HAZEN, who seems to have been the committing magistrate, that if the illustrious prisoner was longer detained "we propose to raise the greatest army of women the world has ever known and wipe man out of existence." Considering the facility with which armies of women, at least large enough to do great damage to property, can be raised in the West, it would be in the highest degree fatuous to dismiss this threat as idle vaporing. It might not be made good to the extent of wiping man out of existence, but even decimation would be undesirable from the male point of view. That a beginning would have been made in that direction is extremely probable. To the new woman all things appear to be possible. An army of them much less numerous than St. URSULA'S following of eleven thousand virgins would be likely to give a good deal better account of themselves than those unhappy young women did at Cologne. Times have changed since that sad event "cast a gloom over Europe." At the head of eleven thousand new women armed with hatchets Mrs. NATION would have routed the Huns without difficulty.

The principal characteristic of the new woman which has hitherto escaped the recognition to which its importance entitles it is her exaggerated self-reliance. Up to a certain point this is admirable, but it can perhaps be carried too far for the good of society and the peace of mankind. Time was—and it was not very long ago—when the favorite attitude of the typical woman was that of complete theoretical dependence upon the strong arm and masterful intelligence of her male protector. We speak of this dependence as theoretical, advisedly. It accomplished its chief purpose in flattering the masculine vanity. A favorite figure of speech in describing the proper and normal relation of the sexes was to compare man to the sturdy oak which buffeted the storms and wrestled the strong winds, and woman to the clinging vine which embraced the oak and was upheld by it. This was very pretty and poetical, no doubt, and it did service for a good many centuries, until women began to take an interest in botany. Then they made the discovery that the figure was at least an unfortunate one, since the clinging vine, however decorative to the rough and scraggy oak, was at best a parasite, and that the oak would best promote its own well-being and insure a green old age if it had as little as possible to do with vegetables of the clinging vine variety. Naturalists had pointed out that when the clinging vine got its growth its principal business in life was to embrace its victim so tightly as to squeeze the sap out of it, not in exuberance of affection, but because it was by nature a constrictor. No woman of good judgment cared to be put in that classification; so the clinging vine metaphor was dropped, and the woman who should now venture to suggest that view of the relation of the sexes in a paper before her club would be promptly invited to resign, as irredeemably ineligible for association with any one but hopeless old maids—whose views on that subject "don't count." Accepted conventions permit, and indeed demand, the amelioration of unpleasant truths to suit the fictions of social amenities. The favorite modern figure is safer. It pictures man as the sun, the source of life and light and power, perpetually eliminative of energising forces; and woman as the earth, perpetually absorptive of the benefits radiated from the generous luminary which is the accredited source of all terrestrial phenomena. This is free from objection. The new woman is content with the earth and the fullness thereof, and makes no objection to any amount of solar radiation up to the limit of her absorptive powers. Moreover, the sun, while conferring inestimable benefits, remains some ninety-two millions of miles out of her way, and demands nothing in return for what he confers. This is as it should be.

Those who think that the development of self-reliance stops at intellectual independence, or even at political equality, have read history to small purpose. Circumstances partly of her own making and partly the result of influences which have always tended to promote a certain degree of artificiality in social relations, have operated to restrain woman from participation in much of the world's work which has profoundly interested them. It looks now as if this restraint was becoming steadily weaker. The swing of the arrested pendulum and the relaxation of the coiled spring are familiar phenomena, invariably illustrating the law of equality between action and reaction. This is a disquieting thought. We believe it is a statistical fact that there are more women than men in the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Comment on Admiral SAMPSON'S refusal to recommend Gunner MORGAN for promotion to the grade of Ensign is taking exactly the course that was to be expected. The papers and politicians that aim at popularity with the unthinking and unintelligent are indulging in frenzied denunciation of the officer who dared to speak of refinement and social graces as necessary qualifications for the holding of naval commissions, while calmer critics admit the general truth of what the Admiral said, and object chiefly to his failure to recognize the fact that there are exceptions to every rule and that the innovation he opposes was designed to turn one class of exceptions to good account. Another error that Admiral SAMPSON makes, it seems to us, is in assuming that because the great majority of warrant officers are unfit for higher positions, the fault, or the misfortune, is wholly theirs and is irremediable. Not a few young Americans of education and ambition enlist as private soldiers, simply because that is one of the roads to the attainment of the military honors and dignities they covet. Hitherto the navy has presented no such attraction, and most naturally the educated and ambitious young American who for one reason or another could not go to Annapolis has carefully refrained from entering a service in some ways more alluring than the army. With a door opened between the berth deck and the ward-room, even though the door is a very narrow one, the life of a common sailor on a man-of-war would become endurable to men who now would enter it only in a moment of extreme desperation. This would increase the number of those exceptions the existence of which even Admiral SAMPSON admits, and in the same proportion decrease the dangers which he fears from a letting down of the ancient bars.

—In the Washington correspondence of The Baltimore Sun there appears a sentence that will cause surprise, we think, to a great majority even of those who have followed most carefully the various phases of the Schley-Sampson controversy. The writer, after discussing the Morgan episode, says: "Officers most kindly disposed to Admiral SAMPSON believe that, perhaps, like his message after the Santiago fight, the letter was prepared by his aide, and was sent to the Navy Department without the Admiral's fully appreciating its contents." Is there, then, a theory that the fatal message about the Fourth of July present was worded by a subordinate and dispatched before it had received much or any consideration from the nominal and responsible author? The suggestion is more of an explanation than of an excuse, however, and perhaps its novelty is its most important feature. We get another queer Sampson story from The Boston Globe. "Soon after the end of active naval operations around Cuba, in the Autumn of 1898," says that paper, "a dinner was given in honor of Admiral SAMPSON by a Cambridge gentleman distinguished in the world of letters. One of the guests when introduced to the Admiral, remarked: 'I had the honor of serving under you before Santiago, Sir.' Admiral SAMPSON looked puzzled for a moment and then remarked: 'I thought I knew all the officers in the fleet; may I ask on which ship you were?' 'I was a seaman on the Prairie, Sir,' was the reply." That incident should have taught the Admiral that when the conditions are right, men who have had "social advantages" will enter the navy in humble positions and afterward retain unimpaired whatever capacity they may have possessed for taking part in social functions. It is probable, though, that if the conversation quoted ever took place, it merely confirmed the Admiral's belief that the Naval Militia is a troublesome and confusing organization, calculated to break down the sacred distinctions of the service.

—Major W. C. GORGAS, the Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, issues each month a report of the city's vital statistics which is not only a model of minute detail combined with brevity and clearness, but is also the finest possible commentary on the character of the rule with which the Cubans are so eager to dispense. Havana in January had a population of 231,111, and its death rate is only 22.75 per 1,000—a really remarkable figure, in comparison with what the death rate of Cuba used to be, and one to be proud of even when the comparison is with that of cities in the tropics that have attended to municipal sanitation for as many years as Havana has months. The total number of deaths in January was 476, the smallest for the month in twelve years, the next lowest being 488 for the January of 1890, and the highest that of 1897, which was 1,556. The rate per 1,000 for the month in 1899 was 63.84, for 1900 it was 23.90, and in twelve years past nothing better than 27 in 1894 is recorded. Yellow fever is hardly an appreciable factor in the mortality total at present, but tuberculosis, of which nobody talks, claimed 90 victims, or about as many as any other three diseases in the Major's long list. The city's gain by immigration during the month was 1,410, almost 900 of the arrivals being Spaniards, and the rest coming from all parts of the world. Even the Philippines contributed one immigrant—a woman. No Americans are included in this list, though, of course, many of them visited the island for business or pleasure, and one of them died there, but not of yellow fever. The range of temperature for the month was from 85, on New Year's Day, to 50, on the 27th. On Jan. 5 the rainfall amounted to 5.49 inches, which must have been a decidedly vigorous shower, but there was only one other real rain, and most of the days were pleasant.

—Those of our feminine readers who have resented the advice of "Artist" as to how they should comb their hair devoted most of their energy and indignation to telling him that men, too, follow the fashion even when it leads to ugliness. This was a waste of time. The really vulnerable point in the letter of the masculine critic was his plea for a return to "nature" in hair dressing and otherwise. Now, "nature" is all right in its way, but nine-tenths of the talk about it is merest nonsense, and the theory that to be natural is to be either beautiful or good will not bear analysis a moment. The Greek knot is as unnatural, though, of course, not as complex, as the methods of arranging hair that so worry our artistic correspondent, and any woman who cannot improve on nature in every conceivable manner would better go and live in a cave and let her hair go uncombed, just as her very remote and very natural ancestors did.

As to Anonymous Letters.

No attention is paid to anonymous letters. Those intended for publication should have attached the written signature and correct address of the writer in each instance and should be written legibly.

SOME MORTGAGE TAX QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that it is proposed by our wonderful legislators at Albany to relieve the owners of real estate from a portion of the taxes which they now have to pay by imposing a special tax of half of 1 per cent. on all mortgages, and that it is further announced with a great "flourish of trumpets" that the law is to be so framed that the mortgagee will be obliged to pay this tax and not the mortgagor. May I ask how this is to be accomplished? Perhaps the great Krum, who appears to be the leader of the Senate in matters of taxation, can "enlighten my darkness" in this respect.

How, for instance, can the mortgagee be compelled to pay the tax where a mortgage is already due, though not called in, or where there is a provision in an existing mortgage that upon the enactment of any law imposing such a tax, the mortgage is to become due? Does the great man think that it is possible to compel a mortgagor not to call in a mortgage under such circumstances, if the mortgagee refuses to pay him an amount equal to the new tax? If this cannot be done, as must be obvious to everybody except Krum and his disciples, the mortgagor must either pay the tax or be put to the expense and trouble of procuring a new loan, if he can. Should he choose the latter horn of the dilemma, can anybody, even Krum, be foolish enough to suppose that the mortgagor can procure a new loan without either paying an additional amount of interest equal to the tax, or agreeing to pay the tax?

Nothing can possibly prevent such a result except an immediate and enormous flow of new capital into the real estate loan market, ready to be loaned at rates at least one-half of 1 per cent. below the current rates of interest, and which the owner would be willing to lend without putting the borrower to any expense for examining his title to his real estate. "For, what shall it profit a man if he gain" one-half of 1 per cent. by reduction of interest on his mortgage and pay to brokers and lawyers from one-half of 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent. for obtaining such reduction?

It is safe to say that more than half of the present mortgages on real estate in New York City contain a clause whereby they become due at the option of the mortgagee upon the enactment of any law imposing such a tax on them, as is proposed by Krum, and that of the remainder a very large proportion are overdue. So that if Krum will show these unlucky real estate owners how they can escape having the burden of his new tax added to the taxes that they are already staggering under, he will confer an inestimable boon upon thousands of his suffering fellow-citizens. If he won't do this, why won't he at least let the unfortunate real estate owners, of whom I am one, alone?

As real estate is already taxed beyond what it can bear, a large number of its owners, under the delusion that they might at least be supposed to understand their own business, have appealed to the Legislature to remove the tax on mortgages altogether, knowing only too well that whatever tax the mortgagee might nominally be called upon to pay would really be paid by the mortgagor.

But wisest Krum says no
This must not yet be so.

"Behold, I, even I, in my infinite wisdom have decided that you are wrong. Let all mortgages still be taxed, and out of the vast stores of my knowledge I will provide a way of escape for you, so that ye may be able to bear it."

We have asked for bread and are given a stone with a vengeance. So that unless the almighty Platt shall intervene, it looks as if nothing can save us from the assininity of our alleged friends. Well may the poor real estate owner exclaim "The Lord deliver us from our friends."

CHALMERS WOOD.

New York, Feb. 24, 1901.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO MR. MYERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES give place to one of the class of '87 to second the words of "H. M. C., Class of 1689," in regard to the late John H. Myers, Principal of Grammar School No. 63? It seems a reflection upon us if a man like Mr. Myers can pass away and leave scarcely a ripple. If we, who owe him so much, allow this occasion to pass without some concrete evidence of the love and respect we bear him we are indeed lax and ungrateful.

Who reverenced his conscience as his king,
Who spoke no slander, no, nor listened to it,
* * * We have lost him, he is gone.
We know him now; all narrow jealousies
Are silent; and we see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, self-accomplished, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself
And in what limits and how tenderly!
* * * But through all the tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.

Truly he was the kind of man whom one remembers.

Who of his scholars will ever forget those matchless history lessons in which he drew upon the stores of his memory until Miss E. openly fidgeted to see slipping away that time which should have been given to some less interesting study; or who will ever forget those little morning talks upon current events, given by the kindly figure leaning upon his platform desk, with perhaps the singing of the Primary Department welling up from down stairs? Other memories may fade, but not that picture of Mr. Myers in his office seated at his big table, with books around him, while on the south side was that fascinating collection of laboratory apparatus and, crowning all, the view out over the fields and woods, such as no other school could boast.

Wherever they may be, his "boys" and his "girls" will rise up with wet lids and call him blessed.

Mr. Myers demanded no unusual attainments of his scholars. Industry, integrity, and high aims were essentials; beyond that he took philosophically what the gods chose to give. Insolence, insubordination, or flat revolt were to him outbreaks of growing boys, but at the first sign of fraud or cheating his swift anger would flash out like a sword from its sheath and transfix the unhappy culprit.

Who of us will ever cease to render thanks for those lessons in common sense, honesty, and high ideals, which are in no curriculum and under the direction of no superintendent. Let us see to it that some form of memorial may be devised to fittingly show forth to a younger generation the esteem and affection in which John H. Myers will ever be held by his graduates.

Let us now praise famous men—
Men of little showing,
For their work continueth,
And their work continueth
Greater than their knowing.

'87.

New York, Feb. 26, 1901.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in THE TIMES to-day, "The Iron and Steel Combination," must have been a reminder to your many readers of the magnitude of the problem the people of the United States are soon to be called upon to solve.

The power of this gigantic combination to control the production of iron and steel in the United States in the various processes from the mine to the consumer and manufacturer of goods of iron and steel has been demonstrated by THE TIMES, and should cause those men who are in control of this monopoly to proceed with caution. Will they be wise enough to do so? I think not.

This large combination is composed of small trusts that in the past have robbed the American consumer at every opportunity. Why not? The people have voted for a high protective tariff, and if it did not enable those who produce protected goods to charge more in the United States than they would have been able to charge under free trade there would be no protective tariff for the benefit (?) of American labor. Those who are prominent in the steel combination are all advocates of a high tariff on iron and steel.

Their industry needs protection. To protect the consumers of iron and steel in the United States, they sell their products cheaper to foreigners than at home.

Have those who are high in the councils of the Republican Party shown any inclination to take from this trust any of the privileges it now enjoys? Have they not justified the robbery of the people by the small trusts that now form this combination, and are they not now striving to obtain for this same clique a shipping subsidy which is called by many Republicans a barefaced steal?

These men demand a subsidy to encourage the construction of steel ships in the United States, pose as patriots, and charge the opponents of the scheme with treason. These patriots who are so anxious to encourage the construction of steel ships in the United States sell steel plates for ships cheaper to foreigners than to Americans. They now ask the people whom they have fleeced for years to pay them shipping subsidies, or, in other words, ask the people to pay a part of the freight charges across the ocean on steel and iron that they will sell cheaper to foreigners than to Americans, to aid in opening the markets of the world to foreigners who use American-made steel. These friends of protection say American manufacturers of goods of iron and steel who pay more for steel than foreigners are still able to compete in foreign markets.

Are the statesmen who favor protection likely to be backward in demanding from our people all they can obtain? They now enjoy a tariff monopoly of the iron and steel industry, and now only demand that a part of the ocean freights on iron and steel to foreigners be paid by the Government. Is there anything we should not be pleased to offer them? Hurrah for protection.

THOMAS LYNCH.

New York, Feb. 25, 1901.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY TROUBLES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your editorial on freedom of speech at Stanford University, let me, as a former student of the university and as one well acquainted with President Jordan, add a word. I believe the dismissal of Prof. Ross is an insidious rebuff to President Jordan's own great participation in the discussion of current questions. I am only surprised that the university's brave and strenuous President has not received direct admonition. His activity dates from the battle of Manila, and while the welkin split, for annexation and conquest, his voice thundered out in denunciation of the new methods. More than that, he sowed broadcast his intention to vote for Mr. Bryan.

Under his influence Stanford University became a centre of activity against the new Imperialism. In the Spring of 1899 he invited me to denounce, in an address to the students, the Philippine iniquity as I saw it when a soldier there. After that the papers teemed with acrid comment on the President of Stanford, and accused him of employing the university to promulgate "vagaries." Then Mrs. Stanford returned from Europe and, in an interview, expressed disappointment at Dr. Jordan's stand. About that time—April—I asked Dr. Jordan if he could not increase his activity against the Administration at Washington, to which he replied "No," for he did not wish to commit the university. "Why not resign for a few months?" I asked. He thought a moment, and said something about neglecting the university.

Dr. Jordan has chosen too many thorny paths in California for you to accuse him of being "vacillating and not consistent in his acts and utterances." He is the most indomitable and consistent man I ever met. But there are times when the ends weigh more than the means, and in this case he must cater against his wishes to Mrs. Stanford. For, should Dr. Jordan resign, it would mean the breaking up of the university, for, as a student wrote me, every member of the Faculty and student body would leave with him.

GEORGE L. REES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1901.

THE FORT GEORGE PARK SITE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in your columns several letters referring to the taking of the land at Fort George as a public park, particularly in your issue of Feb. 21, signed by Mr. R. P. Bolton.

As I have already taken very considerable and active interest in this matter, I beg to call your attention to the fact that a bill for the taking of this land as a public park was introduced in the Legislature in 1895 by Senator Guy, and, as it was not successful that year, it was again introduced in the Legislature in the year 1896 by Senator Ford, and that year passed both houses of the Legislature; came down before Mayor Strong, who was then Mayor of the city, for his approval; public hearings were had on it before him, and after investigating the matter Mayor Strong approved the bill, and it was taken, with his approval, to the Governor, but it was among the thirty-day bills, and Gov. Morton, the then Governor, did not sign the bill. Mayor Strong told me a short time before his death that he thought that Gov. Morton subsequently regretted that he had not signed the bill. The only opposition to finally came from the owners of the property proposed to be taken as a public park, who, apparently, felt that the purposes for which the ground is now used, namely, beer gardens and the like, would afford them more profit than the sale of the property to the city.

The area provided to be taken by the bill included two plots bounded on the east by Amsterdam Avenue, on the north by Fort George Avenue, on the west by Fort George and Eleventh Avenues, and on the south by a line drawn parallel to West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, distant 431 83-100 feet northerly from the northerly line of said street. The area so included, which is divided by Audubon Avenue into two plots, would have embraced in the larger plot 190.00 city lots, and in the smaller 52.08 city lots.

As already stated, the bill at the time of its final passage met with no opposition whatever, except from the property owners, though at an earlier stage some of the persons interested in the restaurants and saloons in that locality opposed the bill, but their opposition was subsequently withdrawn. The bill had many arguments in its favor, chiefly those arising from the historic and scenic attractions of the place. The high ground included within the area described forms, I believe, the site of the last struggle between the Revolutionary forces headed by Col. Rawlins of the Virginia Rifles and the British in the opening years of the Revolutionary War, the heights being finally captured by the British on the 17th day of November, 1776, and the whole height being subsequently held by the British until their evacuation. A map showing the attacks on Fort Washington and also on Fort George, with the disposition of the American and British forces, may be found in Valentine's Manual for the year 1861.

The scenic attractions of the place are equally great, and I earnestly hope that in the near future some effort will again be made to secure the retention of the place as a public park. The lines of the bill already drafted by me and passed by the Legislature will afford an easy means of securing that end, should there be sufficient public sentiment to demand it.

MORNAY WILLIAMS.

New York, Feb. 26, 1901.

THE LIFE BEYOND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion in your columns over the question raised by an "Old Man in Doubt" has interested the writer in more ways than one. The express or implied familiarity with the unknown and the unknowable which some of your correspondents evidence is little short of startling to the one who pens these lines, and to him in one of its aspects is even more pathetic than the doubtings of the octogenarian trembling in the shadow of the Great Divide. Yet it is the same old question, the same old yearning to know of the mysteries beyond the grave, and the desire for the soul's immortality that in all ages has been nurtured in the minds of men. Perhaps in the days to come men will realize that the contemplation of this subject is barren and profitless, and then they may turn to issues more important and more pertinent to the welfare of themselves and society. How much better off would man be if he knew what was to become of him after his soul had left his body? Would he be any happier for that knowledge? I think not.

There is a peculiar fascination, however, in the case of the aged gentleman who doubts. If his doubts do not cause him mental pain, then the matter as a personal problem to him is not worth bothering about. If, on the other hand, these doubts cause acute mental suffering and treatment is imperative to allay the fears of the sufferer, an analysis of the matter must prove of service. Of what is this old man afraid? Has he, like all other mortals, sinned? Has he not been punished for these sins in some way? If he has not, then does he fear the wrath of an awful omnipotent God who will wreak the most terrible vengeance on him in the hereafter for the sins committed in the flesh? If a God of this conception rules the universe, then is everything noble in philosophy and religion a horrible combination of lies. That men should be born into the world through an agency for which they themselves are not responsible, and into conditions which they had no share in making and can do little to change; the heirs of the vices of preceding generations, most of them doomed to a struggle for existence; all of this under the eye of an All-Wise Being to whom everything is plain, and that these beings should be damned little or long in another world for sins they could hardly help committing—sins punished by society, or remorse, or both—that a just God should thus torture a puny human is monstrous, is blasphemy, and an atrocious libel on the sanity and the intelligence of mankind, to boot. No; our doubting friend has nothing to fear in the court of a just Judge—even at a post-mortem tribunal.

After all it does seem to the writer that this longing for a life beyond the grave is the most arrant selfishness, and he has yet to hear a satisfactory explanation of "eternal happiness." I doubt if any one can conceive of such a state, or give it logical expression if he could. If death be the end of all, then all the more should we pilgrims work while we have the light, and get out of life the best and purest enjoyment that it affords. Let us so order our lives and our affairs to make this world a heaven for ourselves and our fellows. Let us show in our daily lives that religion is service for material good, and not a fervid, semi-hysterical abstraction beginning and ending in our own consciousness and, at bottom, nothing less than self-created terrorism. It is too late now in this age of man when the sciences, physical and moral, have penetrated into every part of the knowable for men to crouch and whimper before a Deity who has created them "free agents," according to their own testimony. Of what value is the homage of a wretch who slinks in fear of the thunderbolts of Jove and who refrains from cutting his neighbor's throat either because he is afraid of punishment if he does, or because he will get a lollypop if he doesn't?

Has the Great Designer given men brains to reason with, or are they to rot away in the fetters of barbaric superstition? If the man with the most brains does not see the nobler things above him, no less does the desire for physical immortality often blind men to the noble things below the clouds. In striving for an ideal world hereafter, that so far as we know has no existence except in their imagination, men have often neglected the gravest matters in this world. They have reasoned themselves to the most unjust condition, consoling themselves with the thought that justice would be done ultimately in the world to come, and have nursed their own ignorance and superstition by following the advice to be content in their "station of life" into which they were born. What has been the result? The greater part of men to-day have come to look on religion as a matter of one day out of seven as mainly a matter of life service, and letting God do the rest.

However, there is a comforting feature of the situation, and that is that, after all, the world is better to-day than ever before, and love and justice are more abundant than they were, judged by tangible evidence. Old men who doubt, and doubts should come in youth only, are, I believe, getting scarce. Men nowadays either have a firm faith in a future existence, in which they may or may not have cognition of their present life, and the faith precludes all doubt, or they look on death as a last, a dreamless, and an eternal sleep. If both are wise, both will do the best they can for themselves and mankind, and as they approach the threshold of the great mystery they should pass the portal with their minds filled with hope and love and peace.

W. WINGRAVE CARVER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1901.

WHENCE AND WHITHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "An Old Man in Doubt" seems to have called out a great many replies, but none of these appears to suggest the only reasonable theory which answers the question, "If a man die, shall he live again? And where and how?"

This theory is what is known as "reincarnation," or the rebirth of the soul or thinking part of man into successive physical bodies on the earth, and no doubt in the course of evolution on other planets. The theory of course involves the idea of the pre-existence of the soul in other physical bodies before that it now inhabits. Of course this theory is opposed to that of the orthodox churches, which hold that the soul is a newly created entity, having no individual life before it came into physical life as an infant.

Yet the orthodox claim for such a soul with a finite beginnig is that it has in the future an eternal or endless life, a most unscientific and unphilosophical proposition. Again, in this view it is charging an all-wise and omnipotent Deity with monstrous injustice to bring a freshly created soul involuntarily into a diseased body and all the environments of crime, and at the end of a single unhappy life here on earth to condemn it—according to some orthodox views—to an endless life of torture and suffering. Opposed to this unhappy view, the theory of "reincarnation" presents a very reasonable and comforting solution of the problem of life, coupled as it is with the theory of exact Divine justice.

If an "Old Man in Doubt" has never looked into this theory of immortal life, it is commended to him by

COMMON SENSE.

New York, Feb. 26, 1901.

Title Suggested for Devery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the analogy of the terms President and Vice President, and the record of the new Deputy Commissioner of Police, would it not be more appropriate if he were styled the Vice Commissioner? C. R. D.

New York, Feb. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Elusive De Wet.

De Wet seems always to have another last ditch up his sleeve, as it were.—Detroit Journal.

A Prolonged Agony.

"Henry, you're such a sleeper. I'm sure you'd like those arctic nights, six months long."

"No; you're mistaken. In three months you'd begin telling me it was time to get up."—Chicago Record.

Better than Making a Note.

"Just before Badmun was sent to prison he bought a set of books, to be paid for in installments."

"What did he do that for?"

"He said it would make the time seem shorter."—Chicago Tribune.

Cause of the Feud.

Mr. Meddergrass—Hi Slocum an' Bill Hocorn ain't speakin' now.

Mrs. Meddergrass—Do tell! What's up!

Mr. Meddergrass—Hi claims his th'mometer averages ten degrees lower 'n Bill's in Winter an' fifteen degrees higher in Summer.—Baltimore American.

They Came.

"What's all that crowd of women over there at Bargen's?"

"Shoppers who read Bargen's 'ad.'"

"But that's an unusually large crowd for so early in the morning."

"I know, but the 'ad' said: 'Come early and avoid the crowd.'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

"RELICS OF THE CIVIL WAR."

Mary E. Allbright in Boston Transcript.

Bargains!—in army rifles,
Shown in a city store;
Piled up high on a counter,
Stacked on the polished floor.
Rusty and old and clumsy,
Battered and scratched and marred,
They are brought like slaves to market,
Placed under a "bargain" card!

Long have you been in hiding,
Veterans of the war!
Many the shifts and changes
That have brought you where you are.
Like poor old Rip Van Winkle,
You belong to another day,
To different scenes and duties,
To times that have passed away.

Old guns, could you speak, you'd tell us
Tales of the battlefield;
Of death which you wrought, and havoc,
Of wounds which have long been healed
You would tell of a dauntless courage,
Of a pupose grim and high
Which made the men who carried you
Ready to win or die.

Heroes!—they won, and gave us
The country we call "the free";
Where now all are friends and brothers
In the love of liberty.
And stacked there on the counter,
A queer, old-fashioned band,
Are the tried and true companions
That helped them save the land.

"Bargains in army rifles"!
Ah, well!—we will take them home,
And count them among our treasures
In the days that are to come.
As they hang above our firesides
While their age and fame increase,
May their last days be their best days
And they come to their end in peace!

PUBLISHERS AGREE TO ADVANCE BOOK PRICES

Fiction Alone Held Exempt Under the General Decree.

FOR THE RETAILERS' BENEFIT

Effect Upon Author and Book-Buying Public—The Harpers' Experiment —Mr. Scribner's Views.

Book prices are to go up. May 1 is the day set for the advance, and the absolute reign of the $1.50 book for 98 cents and $1.12 will be at an end. No trust has done this, but publishers by mutual consent have decided that it is to be so, and they have established most stringent regulations to enforce their decision. The publishers maintain, too, that this is not so much for their benefit as for that of the bookseller—for him whom, publishers say, the all-inclusiveness of the department store has almost driven out of business within the last few years.

The only books to be exempted under the new plan are works of fiction. For the present publishers may sell fiction to booksellers without regard to the discount to be offered to the retail purchaser, but if the publisher really does not want his price cut and puts a net sum at which it shall be sold, woe, proclaims the publisher, unto the book dealer who cuts the net price. Some publishers want all fiction to come under the new rule, but others feel that this would be too revolutionary a step to take at once. They wish to see first how the net prices for other books will operate in practice.

While the public will have to pay higher prices for the books in stores where rates have heretofore been cut heavily, the net or retail prices will be lower than heretofore. It is expected that there will be a horizontal reduction of about 20 per cent. in the retail prices of all books. The publisher will get as much from the dealer as before, in that he will offer the dealer a smaller trade discount. It is possible that authors may be affected in time, as most of their royalties are paid upon the basis of the gross prices of the books, which are now to be cut by the publisher and maintained by the dealer.

MANY PUBLISHERS SIGN.

The agreement under which all this is to be done has just been signed by most of the members of the American Publishers' Association, formed last Fall with a view to remedying the cut-price bookselling system. In this association are most of the leading publishers of the country. In their agreement the following are the chief provisions:

That the members of the American Publishers' Association agree that all copyrighted books first issued by them after May 1, 1901, shall be published at net prices, which it is recommended shall be reduced from the prices at which similar books have been issued heretofore; provided, however, that there shall be exempt from this agreement all school books, such works of fiction (not juveniles) and new editions as the individual publisher may desire, and such other books as are not sold through the trade.

That the members of the association agree that such net copyrighted books and all others of their books shall be sold by them to those booksellers only who will maintain the retail price of such net copyrighted books for one year, and to those booksellers and jobbers only who will sell their books further to no one known to them to cut such net prices or whose name has been given to them by the association as one who cuts such prices or who fails to abide by such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as may be established by local associations.

That after the expiration of a year from the publication of any such net copyrighted book the publisher shall be relieved from these restrictions, and may sell such book at a cut price; but if, on learning of such action, the publisher shall desire to buy back at the purchase price the copies then remaining in the dealer's hands they must be resold to him on demand.

The agreement provides also that every person or dealer who cuts prices shall be reported, and a notice sent at once to all members of the association. In order to facilitate the operation of the new scheme in dealing with the retail purchaser, it is recommended in the agreement that the retail price of each book shall be printed, marked "net," on a paper wrapper covering the book.

The only exception to the rule of maintaining the retail price is to be in the case of libraries to which access is either free or by annual subscription. The "book clubs" is frowned upon, and it is said that several of these clubs which have done a large business in the past selling books to subscribers at greatly reduced prices may now be forced out of business. This will depend, it is stated, upon how large a proportion of the business of these clubs is done in the current publications.

In the agreement it is suggested that the discount on net copyrighted books hereafter be 25 per cent. This matter, however, is left entirely to the individual publisher. Heretofore it has been customary for discounts to run anywhere from 25 to 60 per cent. It was the rule that department stores, buying novels in large quantities, could secure books catalogued at $1.50 at 98 cents. These books were then sold for from 95 cents up, the average price being about $1.10. One publisher only a few days ago issued 50,000 copies as a first edition of a certain novel, and offered it to the trade at 60 per cent. flat discount, which was an advance upon all other cuttings, because, in addition to the flat discount dealers generally expect a discount for cash payment.

THE HARPERS' TEST.

The first result of the new agreement is a test which Harper & Brothers will make. They were sending to dealers yesterday a circular, of which this is in part a copy:

In order to give the earliest possible test to the plan to be adopted by the American Publishers' Association to correct the evils connected with the cutting of prices on books, we have decided to present our forthcoming novel as a net book.

The plan upon which this book is published contemplates the maintaining of the retail price to all purchasers excepting in the case of libraries, which may be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. If we sell the book to others than the trade we will add the cost of postage or expressage to the retail price. The retail price will be $1.20, instead of $1.50, as it would have been ordinarily.

As is known to you, the plan referred to does not become effective until May 1, 1901, but we see no reason why so wise and just a measure should not be carried out at once. It would seem to be in our mutual interest to test the merits of the plan, and we, therefore, do not hesitate to seek your co-operation by requesting you not to cut the price of this book.

On the paper cover of this volume there will appear the following notice:

To the purchaser: The price of this book under the usual method of sale would be $1.50, from which the bookseller would make such deduction to you as he might consider proper. Believing that all purchasers should be treated alike, we have made the price $1.20 net, which means that the bookseller is expected to charge you neither more nor less than that amount.

Col. George B. M. Harvey, President of the Harper concern, and one of the prime movers in the Publishers' Association, said yesterday that he had already heard from a number of dealers with regard to this tentative scheme, and that most of them seemed to be pleased with it.

"Our agreement," said Col. Harvey, "gives the publisher the option of setting a net price on his fiction, as well as on other books, and I anticipate that there will be a flood of books at net prices when the agreement goes into effect. The agreement simply allows the option to a publisher of setting either an old-time retail price which could be cut and the new net price which cannot be cut without trouble for the dealer.

"I believe the dealers of the country have been hungering for such a step as this on the part of the publishers. Our association has been formed only a few months, and a great many details had to be arranged before this agreement could be effected. This is the first time there has ever been any concerted action among publishers. It was felt that we should go slow at first, and that is the reason fiction was exempted from the agreement, in a measure. But as soon as the new agreement has gone into effect and the public has gotten used to it, I believe fiction will be added to the list.

"This plan has proved feasible in England and Germany, and I believe our organization is strong enough to make it work here. The publishers are determined to see the matter through. I do not believe the large department stores will object to the plan. These stores have now become great book sellers, their book departments being no longer mere advertisements for the dry goods and other departments. All that the department stores now want is the assurance that their competitors will not cut the book prices, and I feel sure they will be as glad as any one else to keep the prices up."

VIEWS OF MR. SCRIBNER.

Charles Scribner's Sons is one of the firms which expressed a willingness to place all fiction on the list of net books, though the concern has signed the agreement as it now stands. Charles Scribner himself said yesterday:

"So far as the books we publish are concerned, I should have been willing to place fiction on the net list. But the agreement could not be made unless all were willing to abide by it, so we had to make a sort of compromise. It does seem that it would be revolutionary to stop all cutting of prices on works of fiction all at once. And some of the publishers would not agree to any such regulation at the start. They preferred to wait and see how the arrangement with respect to other books would work. I see no reason why all books should not be included in this net arrangement within a short time."

One publisher, who has not yet signed the May 1 agreement, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday that he felt very strongly that all books should be included in the net arrangement.

"Why," said he, "should we acknowledge to the trade that we are not strong enough to enforce an agreement of this kind regarding all books? It is feared that some of the larger dealers would cut fiction prices, in spite of the publishers, and that then publishers would not be willing to forego the profit derived from their trade simply because they broke an agreement with some other house.

"It is true that to include fiction might cut down slightly the sale of such phenomenally popular books as 'David Harum' and 'Richard Carvel,' although this would be only temporary. In the end, the small dealer would be rehabilitated and there would be just as much trade as before. As it is now, the bookseller, to keep his head above water, must make a specialty of something besides books. He is a stationer or something of the kind, else he is earning only a bare existence. The department store would not, I think, lose very much, and that only temporarily, by selling fiction at net prices, and such prices would give the book dealer heart again and enable him to make enough profit to stay in the business."

Before reaching its present agreement, the Publishers' Association, through George P. Brett, its Secretary, addressed to hundreds of booksellers a circular, in which was the following question, among others:

Should all new copyright books be issued at net prices, or in the beginning would it be better to make only certain classes of books—such as perhaps the more serious books—net, leaving novels and some other popular classes to be issued at regular retail prices, as at present?

The answer to this question, it is understood, was well-nigh unanimously to the effect that fiction, as well as all other books, should be sold at net prices. A book dealer, in a letter published in the current number of The Publishers' Weekly, thus comments upon the agreement just reached:

"It would seem that fiction—the source of most of the trouble of recent years—is to be handled in the same distressing way as before, with the same disheartening results. The trouble that would follow if a change is not attempted is proved in advance of the testimony of the several hundred booksellers who have pleaded so continuously for the change which it is now proposed to withhold from them. It was because of their petitions for a change in the matter of sale of the fast-selling books—including fiction—that the present movement was inaugurated. And it cannot be that so many men, with such varying interests and environment, are in error in the one judgment as to which they are in so full accord. A change must be brought about now."

EX-GOV. PINCHBACK SPEAKS.

Colored Republicans Give a Dinner in His Honor—Ask the Party to Reward Him.

About 200 colored Republicans gave a dinner last night at the West Side Lyceum, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, in honor of ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana. The avowed purpose of the dinner was to boom the ex-Governor for a political position under the present National Administration. Fred B. Moore was the toastmaster.

Charles W. Anderson responded to the toast, "Our Guest." In greeting the ex-Governor he said, among other things:

"We are here to do honor to the foremost living negro in America. He has always been faithful to us. He has never been accustomed to show the seamy side of the negro to gain sympathy from the white people.

"If our white friends would pity us less and study us more they would find out that the black man is not so remarkable—he is just like anybody else."

Mr. Anderson then introduced ex-Gov. Pinchback, who in part spoke as follows:

"Numbering quite ten millions, of every shade of color, from jet black to the complexion of the fairest Caucasian, counting those who by reason of their fair complexion are not identified with the race, they constitute at least one-sixth of the entire population, and graduated by the organic law of the land every right and privilege of citizenship and equality before the law, yet the race is subjected to the most odious proscription and humiliation in several of the Southern States by class legislation, which enforces their separation from all the other classes of citizens in railroad stations and coaches and places of public resort.

"A voteless class has no rights that anybody is bound to respect. It is noticeable that wherever colored men have been deprived of the ballot, unjust class legislation has speedily followed, race antagonism intensified, and lawlessness and outrage against the race increased."

Resolutions were adopted commending the ex-Governor to a consideration of the Republican Party for a political position.

PRECIOUS PAPYRI FOUND.

Oldest Fragment of the Gospels Known Is Among a Batch Received by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow of this city, Vice President of the Egypt Exploration Fund, to-day announced a remarkable discovery among the large number of papyri recently received by him for distribution among several universities. It is said to be the oldest fragment of the Gospels known.

Dr. Winslow states that the papyrus contains a large part of the first chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew. It was found at Oxyrhynchus, 140 miles south of Cairo, near where the famous "Logia," or "Sayings of Jesus," was discovered, and its date is placed by some experts at 150 A. D., and by the editors of the Egypt Fund publications at 50 or 60 years later. Dr. Winslow says it belongs to the same class as the famous Sinaitic and Vatican codices, and is a remarkable corroboration of those texts and of the accepted version. On an important doctrinal point it contains the exact accepted language: "Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary, thy wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost."

Dr. Winslow states that valuable papyri of Homer, Thucydides, and Euclid are also in the collection. The papyrus of Thucidides includes Chapters 36-41 of his fourth book.

Very fortunate, too, says Dr. Winslow, is the University of Pennsylvania, which gets twenty-nine of the papyri, to now possess a splendid papyrus of a large part of the fifth book of the Iliad in very good text. It dates a little later than 200 A. D. The accentuation is full and somewhat unique.

A petition of a certain Dionysia to the Prefect, dated 180 A. D., is a legal document of many pages full of just such references to precedents as one finds in a petition and argument to the United States Supreme Court. Dionysia claims her right to property conferred by her marriage contract and to enjoy the income of it without the interference of Chaeremon, her father. A bit of Euclid of the third century illustrates Proposition 5 of the second book, and Papyrus 200 reveals the fact that private syndicates existed in 83 A. D., for it states how a company of residents got together to do some banking—of the Nile, not of funds—in order to keep their lands from being too much watered.

A Philadelphian last season sent to the Egypt Exploration Fund office in Boston a check for $750, and Dr. Winslow says that is why Philadelphia reaps so handsome a return in papyri as well as in antiquities. All subscriptions to the explorations govern pro rata the distribution of the discoveries among the museums.

Vassar Student Sees New Star.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The brilliant new star in Perseus was observed independently at Vassar College by Miss Ida Watson of Newark, N. J., a student in the Department of Astronomy, on Thursday evening at 11 P. M., Eastern standard time. While looking at Algol she discovered the new star, and found it to be of the first magnitude, and nearly as bright as Capella. The next observation, made Feb. 25, showed it to have diminished in brightness. It was then found to be of the same magnitude as Pollux.

ART NOTES.

The exclusive exhibition of foreign pictures by some of the clubs has nettled American painters from time to time, although the reason for such apparent neglect of the local artists in most cases may be sought in the fact that it is easier for the Art Committee of a club to borrow from the private galleries of members than to go about to the artists for exhibits. There are few collectors who have large American galleries from which drafts can be made. The Lotos Club has made an effort to reach the artists themselves, and among the pictures in the present exhibition are a number of good pieces. Frederick S. Church has a woman's and a panther's head painted in a broader style and with deeper tones than usual; Charles Rollo Peters supplies a nocturne from Monterey, and Henry Lee a shore view, with pleasing color effects. Rather hard but likely to improve with time is the torrent, crag, and cloud piece from Maine by Julian Rix. The most notable landscape is a French farm scene by L. P. Dessar, which was so much liked that it was bought at once by the club for the permanent decoration of the lounging rooms. It is an early Autumn view, with low-lying farmhouse, flock of sheep, blue-coated shepherd, and screen of tall trees. The picture would be improved by lightening the curtain of cloud along the horizon behind the row of tall trees and toning down the blue of the shepherd's coat, changes which are very easy to make and will improve vastly the effect of the landscape. The color scheme in other respects is most attractive. This picture marks a change in Mr. Dessar's methods, from a rather heavy but still attractive brush work to a lighter and more refined handling of paint, in which the brush work is far less obtrusive.

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Postal cards are printed in Paris showing the statue of Washington on horseback, modeled by Messrs. French and Potter, standing near the Musée Guimet. Another postal card shows the equestrian statue of La Fayette, modeled by Bartlett, which stands in the courtyard of the Louvre.

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That arch-impressionist, Mr. Childe Hassam, has a very vibrating lot of landscapes, townscapes, and flower pieces in the lower Clausen Gallery, which will please those who have succumbed to the ways in paint walked by Monticelli, Monet, and other revelers in pure colors juxtaposed. His pictures may be placed at almost any distance from the observer, for the system pursued by Mr. Hassam is one that makes a picture chaotic at ordinary range, but causes it to fall into excellent, even brilliant condition when seen from afar. They are pictures for halls with high walls for staircases, where difficult conditions of lighting exist. Like his fellows overseas, Mr. Hassam tries to give the look of things at a distance under the full light of the sun.

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The successful design for the monument to the crew of the Maine is more architectural than sculptural, as it was certain to be from the start. The pedestal for the quadriga, with its erect goddess, is a massive piece of masonry, sixty feet high, that a good deal more than suffices to uphold the seahorses and symbolical figures of Columbia; and is more than necessary as a support and background for the winged Victory and other figures on the deck of the galley into the lower or fountain plane. Mr. Magonigle, the architect is a young man who has won prizes at the Architectural League; the sculptor, Piccirimi is a native of Rome, less than forty years of age, who has resided many years in New York. There are ten pieces of bronze statuary in this design, two of which, on the fountain plane, represent the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by reclining human figures to the right and left of the pedestal.

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The Boston Art Club will open its sixty-fourth exhibition on Friday, April 5 and close it on the 27th. Five hundred dollars will be spent on pictures for the club, chosen from this exhibition. The Chairman of the Exhibition Committee is Walter L. Dean.

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Mr. Louis Dyer of Oxford, England, will give three lectures on the early Greek age called the Mykenaean in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University. These lectures are at 4:30 this afternoon and Friday and Monday. Mr. Dyer will treat particularly on the recent discoveries at Knossos, in the Island of Crete.

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A score of pictures by Frederick Ballard Williams form the latest attraction at the Macbeth Gallery. He is best known as a painter of landscapes in oils and water colors very nice in tones. At the recent Academy exhibition his "Vermont Landscape" drew attention. It has the tones of Jules Dupré. But the present show reveals him as a figure painter, and one that carries the symbolical with him into that field. He also appears as a portrait painter with several canvases, among which is a likeness of Rear Admiral Sampson.

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The Knoedler Galleries have small exhibitions of landscapes by Robert W. Van Boskerck and J. Appleton Brown which will appeal to those who love to look on Summer fields and blossoming orchards. The structure of the landscape attracts Mr. Van Boskerck's attention; the finer elements of country scenery, bits of pasture, orchard, and seashore draw Mr. Brown's, partly because he uses pastel as a medium, but also because that is the natural bent of his mind.

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At Tiffany & Co.'s a notable example of forged iron work is on exhibition, after having formed one of the centres of interest in the German exhibit of the late Paris Exposition. The design is by Prof. Fritz Hausman, and the forging was done by Armbruster Brothers. A wingless dragon, a sort of iguana, is wound about a crag, and an eagle with outspread wings has alighted on the back of the scaly beast. An arrangement of electric bulbs permits a gleam of fire to issue from the open jaws of the dragon. The group is of great size, the dragon being 22 feet in length when measured along its coils, while the eagle is 12 feet from tip to tip of the wings. Each feather is separate and seemingly welded on. As a feat in forging, the group excites astonishment, but as a piece of art there is less to be said. Obviously the symbolisms of liberty and truth by the eagle and oppression and superstition by the dragon are forced symbolisms. They are like the designs by the Emperor William, which make one smile at their ineptness. The eagle is not an alert or intelligent-looking bird. Prof. Hausman has modeled a dragon looking sleepily up at a feathered creature which has dared to oppose its unprotected body to the scaly armor and enormous jaws of the reptile. There can be no question of the outcome of a battle between the bird and the beast. The bird will soon be inside the dragon.

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The talk at the National Arts Club today will be on "Early English Pottery," by Dr. George T. Stevens. The music will be by Miss Margaret Goetz and Mr. Pascal.

INAUGURAL PARADE PROGRAMME.

Gen. Francis V. Greene Issues Orders for the Event.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Gen. Francis V. Greene, Grand Marshal of the inaugural parade, to-day issued his orders for that event. Major Gen. John R. Brooke will command the military grand division, and B. H. Warner of this city the civic grand division.

The military division will include regular soldiers and parts of the National Guard from Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, West Virginia, Nebraska, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

The Grand Army and other veterans' associations also will be in this division, under command of Gen. Nicholas. The President's escort to the Capitol, besides the Grand Marshal and his staff, will include the cadets from West Point and Annapolis, Troop A of Ohio, and soldiers from the regular army and the District of Columbia National Guard.

Returning from the Capitol, the Grand Marshal and staff and Troop A of Ohio will form the President's personal escort. The Governors Island (N. Y.) Band will head the Civic Division, and will be the only band permitted to play "Hail to the Chief."

The chief line of march will be from the east front of the Capitol around to Pennsylvania Avenue at the Peace Monument, and thence up the avenue to the Treasury Department, where the procession will swing into Fifteenth Street, and then up Pennsylvania Avenue past the Presidential reviewing stand erected on the south side of the line between the White House and the War Department.

William M. Evarts's Illness.

It was said last night that the condition of William M. Evarts was improved. He has had an attak of pneumonia.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was not very much on the tapis yesterday, yet with the "Soirée Dramatique," several musicales, teas by Mrs. Edward Winslow and Miss Gurnee, and dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and H. G. Thaw of Pittsburg, and the various recitals and card parties, it could not, for the Lenten season, be called a dull day.

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The wedding of Henry A. Barclay, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, (Miss Clara O. Wright,) and Miss Rosalie Xavier Paul, daughter of Col. Charles R. Paul, United States Army, is to be celebrated at 3 P. M. on Thursday, April 18, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Paul's maid of honor will be Miss Gertrude O. Barclay, a sister of Mr. Barclay, and the Misses Julia P. Brown, Ruth De Koven Prescott, Louise L. Veazie, and Julia R. Dwight are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Barclay's brother, Wright Barclay, will be his best man, and the ushers selected are Robert C. Barclay, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Eugene S. Willard, Edward de Witt Walsh, Dudley G. Eldridge, and J. Foster Rawlins. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at Sherry's for the members of the two families only.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, whose dinner of last evening was one of twenty covers, and among whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly—who are also giving a series of dinners—have cards out for a dinner to be given on Tuesday evening of next week. March 5. Harry G. Thaw's dinner at the Waldorf was a farewell dinner, as he and his friend Frank Otis are to sail this morning on the Oceanic.

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Mrs. William H. Osgood of 10 West Thirtieth Street has cards out for a card party to be given in the green room at Sherry's on Thursday afternoon. There will be some handsome prizes, and tea will be served in the Palm Garden.

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To-day will bring a number of sewing-class meetings. The Post-Graduate class will meet at the residence of Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, 6 East Seventy-sixth Street, and there will be a meeting of the Knickerbocker Class, and also of several other smaller classes. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will also meet at the Tennis Building, 212 West Forty-first Street. There was no meeting of this club last week, owing to the day being Ash Wednesday. Dinners are to be given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and Mrs. Burton Harrison will leave to-day on a private car on their trip, announced yesterday, to Mexico and California, and will be absent some weeks. Mrs. Robert S. Thompson left town for Lakewood yesterday, taking with her several young people, including her daughter, Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, whose marriage to Stephen H. Pell is to be celebrated on April 17, and Miss Angelica Singleton Duer, who is to be married to Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs on April 8.

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The "Soirée Dramatique" given last night by the Misses Cornelia R. Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Miss Grace Seeley Henop, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Philip Henop, at Mrs. Charles L. Leland's residence, on Madison Avenue, was a pretty and novel affair. The large drawing room in which it was given was decorated with French and American flags and French posters and signs. The flags were arranged over the stage and were surmounted by a bust of Molière. The Misses Mary S. Gardiner, Rosalie Moran, and Sydney S. Henop, gowned in frocks of pink cotton, white aprons, and black bows, acted as "ouvreuses," and ushered guests to their seats, and there was a "bureau de location," in charge of John Howells. Shields bearing the letters "R. F.," and various amusing placards and pictures were placed on the walls. The "bureau de renseignement" was a large dictionary fastened to a table. French grammars and conversation manuals were tied to the chairs, and various other amusing features were in evidence. The programme was as follows: "Poésies," recited by Mrs. Francis McNeill Bacon; songs in French, by Miss Lusita Leland; "La scène à faire," by Grenet-Dancourt, acted by Miss Henop; "Les bavardes," a one-act play in verse by Boursault, which was acted by Mrs. F. L. Pruyn, Mlle. Gerault, and Marshall Kernochan; Victor Hugo's "La fiancée du timbalier," recited to music by Miss Cornelius T. Harper, and "Imitations of Cornelle," by F. T. Thurber. A "surprise" number was given by James Barnes, in an imitation of Signora Duse. French refreshments were served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wendel, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Henop, Mr. and Mrs. Leland, the Misses Gurnee, Ives, Stokes, Hoyt, Howland, Phelps, Nichols, Cross, Redmond, Barbey, Post, Moran, Twombly, Constable, Godwin, Morgan, Caroline Morgan, Mrs. de Castro, Louise Scott, and the Messrs. Mansfield Patterson, Schuyler Schieffelin, George Brewster, Cameron, Kenneth Robinson, Beverly and Herman Robinson, Fox, Blair Fairchild, B. B. Moore, W. V. S. Thorne, Redmond Cross, and Grosvenor Atterbury.

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Plans are being made for the inauguration. Senator Chauncey M. Depew will have a house party, at which Mrs. Arthur Paget will be one of the guests. Mrs. Leiter and the Misses Leiter and Representative Wadsworth will also entertain.

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Aiken has not been as gay as usual. It has turned suddenly quite cold, and there was a fall of snow. All the polo and hunting which had been planned have been abandoned. The season, however, is just beginning, and there are many luncheons and dinners and bridge parties. Mrs. John Jacob Aster is recovering rapidly from the effects of her recent fall from a polo pony.

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Florida has been gay, and at St. Augustine there have been some charming entertainments. Mrs. William V. Chapin and Loomis White have been doing much of the entertaining at the St. Augustine Golf Club, and there have been some dinners and luncheons in honor of Miss Helen Harriman, who is visiting Mrs. Andrew Anderson.

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At the Hotel Poinciana, at Palm Beach, great preparations have been made for the season, which is at its height in March. Mrs. E. Gray Pendleton, who has a pretty cottage, Reverie, has been giving luncheons and dinners, one of the last being to meet Miss Lucile Fuller of Washington, D. C. Among some of the well-known people at Palm Beach are Dunbar Wright, Harry Disston, and Miss Roberts of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. A. Sidney Carpenter, and Mrs. Coralie Coudert.

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The sailing of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden for New York closed a series of entertainments which were given for them at Nassau. Mrs. C. F. Sprague, who is doing much of the entertaining, gave a short time ago a sailing party for the Governor, Sir Gilbert Carter, K. C. M. G., and the Misses Carter. Other guests were Frederick Crowninshield, Miss Dana, and Mrs. Daunt McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque had a picnic and sailing party on the phosphorescent lake the same week. Among their guests were Mrs. William E. Bullard, Mrs. H. L. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Weld. The Duke of Newcastle and Sir Colton Fox are still at Nassau.

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The departure of the Oceanic with Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Ethel Irvin, Frank Otis, E. J. Berwind, Henry B. Livingston, and H. G. Thaw, has already been mentioned. The ship sails this morning. Mrs. Astor will go direct to Paris.

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There were a number of fashionable people at the recital given by Miss Ethel Henry of London in the myrtle room of the Astoria yesterday. Miss Henry was assisted by Heathe Gregory. Among those present were Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. de Forest, and others.

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The dinner given by H. K. Thaw of Pittsburg at the Waldorf last night was a handsome affair. The myrtle room was used for the dinner, and the table was decorated with pink chiffon and asparagus vines and vases of pink roses. Bouquets of pink roses were laid at each woman's plate, and boutonnières of pink sweet peas were placed at the men's plates. Covers were laid for forty. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Ethel Irwin, Mrs. Marshall, James Henry Smith, Miss Van Alen, George Keppel, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds, and others.

WILLIAM CAGGER'S ESTATE.

Letters of Administration Granted on a Personalty of $500,000.

Letters of administration have been granted by Surrogate Abbott to Mrs. Sarah C. Tracy and Charles E. Dusenbury, on the personalty of about $500,000 of the estate of William Cagger, who formerly lived at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, but died at the Virginia Hospital, Richmond, Va., in January last.

Miss Tracy is in Paris. She has cabled to her attorney, Senator John Foley, that she will start for this country in April. Mr. Dusenbury lives in Lansingburg, and he is the executor of an estate of one of the uncles of William Cagger, a part of whose estate is included in that of the uncle.

William Cagger left no will. It was at first thought that all of his property, estimated at about $1,000,000, would go to Miss Tracy. Other heirs appeared in the persons of Mary Cagger, Suzanne Cagger, William Cagger, and Peter Cagger, cousins of the deceased. Counter-claims for letters of administration were set up by Mary Cagger and Miss Tracy.

One-eighth of the estate goes to each claimant, and the other half to Miss Tracy.

Will Contest a Legacy to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 26.—The will of Daniel A. Buckley, for many years a Cambridge newspaper publisher, was filed for probate to-day. The bulk of the property is given in trust for the use of Harvard University. John Buckley, brother of the testator, filed notice of a contest. The estate is estimated at about $50,000. In a codicil the testator sets forth the reasons for making no provision for his relatives.

JOHN P. MADDEN IS DYING.

Former Democratic Leader of Queens Borough Very Low at El Paso, Texas.

The family of John P. Madden, the former Democratic leader of Queens Borough, received word yesterday that Mr. Madden was dying at El Paso, Texas, whither he had gone in the hope of restoring his health. Mr. Madden has been suffering from consumption for a long time. He has been absent from his office for a number of months at Denver, Col., and recently went to El Paso, thinking that the climate there might be beneficial.

It has been claimed by friends of Mr. Madden that his sickness was not of a critical character, but it has been generally understood that, although the Democratic leader was of stalwart frame, being 6 feet 4 inches in height, he was nevertheless a victim of consumption.

The last appearance of Mr. Madden in a political capacity was as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held at Kansas City in July last. He went to the convention from his Colorado resort.

Ambrose Madden, a brother, and Miss Margaret Madden, a sister, who is a stenographer in the Department of Highways in Queens, started for El Paso yesterday. On Saturday night last Miss Madden received a letter from her brother stating that he was doing well, and the shock of the telegram stating that he was dying was more severe on this account.

WILLIAM J. McMANUS DEAD.

Was a Secret Service Agent and Figured in Many Big Cases.

William J. McManus, a Secret Service detective in the employ of the United States, died yesterday afternoon in St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, from a complication of diseases. He had been ill since the first of the year. He was forty-seven years old, and leaves a wife. Sixteen years ago he joined the United States Secret Service Bureau, and since that time has taken part in many celebrated cases, notable among them being the recent counterfeiting cases in Pennsylvania, which resulted in the conviction of the gang and the sending of their lawyers to the penitentiary.

The latter, Ellery P. Ingham, former United States District Attorney, and his law partner, Harvey K. Newitt, attempted to bribe McManus to betray the prosecution. McManus accepted the money, turned it over to the United States authorities, and testified against the lawyers.

McManus's mother, who is living in this city, is said to be at the point of death.

William H. French Found Dead.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Feb. 26.—William H. French, thirty-eight years old, the New York manager for Dexter, Lambert & Co., silk manufacturers, whose office is at 33 Greene Street, was found dead in his bed at his home at 121 Feronia Way, this place, when his daughter called him at 8 o'clock this morning. The gas jet in the room was partly turned on. Coroner Hoffman has given a burial permit, in which he gives accidental death from gas asphyxiation as the cause. Mr. French is survived by a wife and one daughter. He had been with the silk concern twenty-four years, having entered its employ when a boy.

Death of an Old Watchmaker.

Hubert Tanis, the oldest watchmaker in New Jersey, died in Paterson yesterday on his ninety-second birthday. His death was sudden, and preparations had been made for a celebration by a family reunion in honor of the anniversary. Mr. Tanis came from Holland in 1853. He married 62 years ago, and a widow, eighty years old, and four children, survive him.

Alderman Dunn's Memory Honored.

The Board of Aldermen and the Council met yesterday and adjourned out of respect to the memory of Alderman Frank Dunn. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, introduced appropriate resolutions providing that the Aldermanic Chamber should be draped for thirty days. Alderman Dunn was forty-one years old, and represented the Twenty-fourth Assembly District. He died of acute pneumonia. Alderman Dunn was at one time a member of the County Democracy, and when that organization dissolved he joined Tammany Hall. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10:15 A. M. at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Fifty-fifth Street and Second Avenue.

GIFT TO ART MUSEUM.

The Metropolitan Receives $10,000 from Charles B. Curtis—Inheritance Tax Avoided.

Announcement was made yesterday that at the Monday meeting of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art a gift of $10,000 had been made to the museum by Charles B. Curtis, the lawyer. A postscript to this announcement read: "This gift is a result of the Inheritance Tax law."

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will receive the full benefit of the $10,000, which is in gilt-edged bonds. There will be no deductions for State taxes. The letter announcing the gift is as follows:

9 East Fifty-fourth Street,
New York, Feb. 2, 1901.

Henry C. Marquand, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in sending to you herewith a slight contribution of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars for the uses of your institution.

With many heartfelt wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the institution over whose interest you preside? I have the honor to be, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES B. CURTIS.

President Henry G. Marquand, when seen at his home, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, last night, said:

"I did not remain until the close of the meeting, but I understand that Mr. Curtis preferred to make his gift direct to the museum rather than have it subject to the taxation under the inheritance tax law."

President Marquand commended adversely on the law, saying that it really cut down many legacies left to charitable and educational institutions. He cited some instances where the law had done an injustice both to the testator and to the institutions receiving bequests.

Gen. Louis Di Cesnola, Director of the museum, said:

"Some time ago Mr. Curtis called on me and told me that he had made provision in his will for a bequest of $10,000 to the museum. Lately Mr. Curtis called again and said 'General, I don't think I will leave you that $10,000. I will give it to you in cash. The inheritance tax will take up $1,500 or $2,000 of it, and you will not get the benefit of the whole amount if I leave it to you in my will.'"

Abraham Gruber to Sing a Song.

Abraham Gruber will sing a song of at least eight verses to-morrow evening at the seventh annual reception of the Riverside Republican Club, to be held in Colonial Hall.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Police Justice Francis McKenna.

Ex-Police Justice Francis McKenna of Newtown, L. I., died Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Laughran, 683 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland seventy-two years ago, and in 1849 came to America and settled in Maspeth, L. I., where he at first became a contractor and later embarked in the grocery and feed business. He took an active part in politics, and was elected a Police Justice, serving several terms.

He continued to take an active part in politics in Queens County until the consolidation of Greater New York. He then retired, and made his home with his daughter in Brooklyn.

Three years ago while carriage riding a trolley car crashed into the vehicle at Fresh Pond and he never fully recovered from the injuries sustained. He sued the railroad company for $10,000, and in order to testify was carried to the courtroom upon a stretcher. The jury gave him a verdict of $8,000.

He belonged to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion in Newtown.

Dr. Abbott Hodgman.

Dr. Abbott Hodgman, who had been for the last forty years a practicing physician of this city, died yesterday at his home, 141 East Thirty-eighth Street. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Numerous organizations, both social and professional, lose a member in Dr. Hodgman. He belonged to the New England Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Medical Association, New York State and County Medical Associations, County Medical Society, and New York Academy of Medicine. He was also a Trustee of the New York Savings Bank. Born in West Townsend, Mass., on Nov. 15, 1832, Dr. Hodgman received his early education in the public schools there, going later to the New Hampton (N. H.) Institute, and after that to Coley Institute, at New London, N. H. Then he studied medicine privately in a physician's office. A course of lectures in the Dartmouth Medical College followed, after which he came to New York University. There he took his degree of M. D. in 1858.

He was attached to the hospital staff on Blackwell's Island in 1859, and then settled down to the practice of medicine in the city. From 1861 for eight consecutive years he had charge of the medical department of the local prisons. In 1864 he was a member of the comm

MATCHES AT THE TRAPS

J. J. Hallowell Defeated I. W. Budd in a Race at 100 Live Birds.

DR. WEBBER BEAT W. H. SANDERS

Conditions at Inter-State Park Favored Pigeon Shooters' Sport—Team Race for To-day.

A double programme, embracing a shoot for the Dewar Challenge Cup, under the amended conditions governing contests for that trophy, and a match at 100 live birds, drew an unusually large attendance to the Inter-State Park shooting grounds at Queens, L. I., yesterday, and furnished excellent sport for both spectators and contestants.

The main event was the match between John J. Hallowell of Philadelphia and I. W. Budd of Pemberton, N. J., for $100 a side, both men to stand at thirty yards. Budd was unfortunate at the start, and lost four of his first six birds, but after that steadied himself and shot in such good form that in the ninetieth round he seemed to have a good chance to win. He finished the first twenty-five with eighteen kills, while Hallowell, who shot in superb form and with rare coolness and judgment, had killed straight and had a lead of seven birds. From that point in the match the contest was much closer, Budd bringing down twenty-three in his next twenty-five to Hallowell's twenty-two, twenty of his third twenty-five to Hallowell's twenty-two, and twenty-one of his last twenty-five to Hallowell's twenty-two, the match ending with Hallowell winner, he having killed ninety-three birds, while Budd's score was eighty-two. Hallowell's best work was in the early part of the match, when he killed thirty-one birds straight, lost his thirty-second dead out of bounds, and went on to his thirty-ninth bird before he made an actual miss.

In the consolation for the Dewar Cup, at twenty-five birds, fifty yards boundary and thirty-three yards dead line, W. H. Sanders, at twenty-seven yards, and Dr. A. A. Webber, at thirty-one yards, shot. Dr. Webber was in his best form, and won with a score of twenty-three kills, the excellence of his marksmanship showing strongly in the fact that the two birds he lost were dead out of bounds.

A pigeon shooting event out of the ordinary, in a team match, with fifteen men on a side, New York against New Jersey, will be the attraction at the Inter-State Park to-day. The scores of yesterday's events follow:

Dewar Cup Match.—Conditions—25 birds, 50 yards' boundary, 33-yard dead line.

W. H. Sanders. (27)—					K.	M.
	22201	22222	2*10‡	*1020	22221—19	6
Dr. A. A. Webber. (31—						
	22222	22222	22222	22222—23	2	

*Dead out of bounds.
S. M. Van Allen, Jamaica, referee.

Match at 100 live birds, 50 yards rise.

I. W. Budd, Pemberton, N. J., 30 yards—						
	22021	02222	21212	11011	10221—18	7
	22012	12222	12212	21221	11222—21	3
	01212	*1221	21222	22101	12212—20	5
	22012	11111	02212	22112	01122—21	4
						82
J. J. Hallowell, Philadelphia, 30 yards—						
	12212	11211	12211	21121	21212—25	0
	12111	21111	12221	21120	12122—22	3
	22222	22222	01211	10211	11222—22	3
	22122	21112	22222	22222	22220—24	1
						93	7

*Dead out of bounds.
Col. Courtney, referee.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Trotters and Pacers Brush on a Slightly Heavy Course.

The footing was a trifle heavy on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, but this did not keep the regulars away or prevent the fast steppers from showing the spectators what they could do in the way of brushing. There was an unusual number of new horses on the road, some of which did very creditable work. Conspicuous among them was the pacer Busy Bee, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman, who had three lively brushes with Billy Dodge, 2:23¾, driven by W. F. Northrup. The first heat was a fast one until the head of the stretch was reached, when Busy Bee lagged and Billy Dodge landed an easy winner. On the next trip down, Billy Dodge took the lead in the start and held it to the first quarter post, where his opponent made a desperate spurt and gained a half length, which he held to the finish. The final was a nip-and-tuck race from start to finish, and it was either horse's race until Billy Dodge showed a burst of speed 100 yards from the finish post, that landed him a winner in good shape with a head to spare.

Charles Reilly, driving his recent purchase, Dollad Wilkes, (2:10¾,) did some fast work in the upper stretch and won a very pretty race from Azote, driven by David Lamar. The roan pacer Moth Miller, (2:07,) driven by Dr. David Randall, did a good afternoon's work, but did not seem to be in the best of condition, as he broke several times while leading a brush and spoiled his chances of winning. This was the case when he was started with Freeland, driven by David Goodman. In the first heat the pair came three-quarters of the length of the stretch, and Moth Miller, when urged to make a spurt, broke and fell behind. The second heat Freeland won easily, as Moth Miller broke near the first quarter post. On being turned with The Dude, driven by C. J. Jarvis, Moth Miller made a much better showing, and won three straight heats, although The Dude, who was stepping in fine form, gave him a hard race each time. The gray pacer Nancy, driven by Louis Hartley of Yonkers, showed several fast quarters, and led the green mare Flossie E., driven by George Campbell, home by an open length.

Among the many noticed on the drive were A. B. Gwathmey, driving a team; G. M. Irwin, driving Lamp Girl (2:08) and Lilly Dwyer to the pole; Louis Kahn, driving George Wallace; Elmer Stevens, driving the green pacer Inspector, and Charles Lewis, driving a team of chestnut pacers.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—After a thorough investigation of all the incidents of the steeplechase of Feb. 20, the Stewards to-day announced their decision. All evidence tended to establish the fact that the mare Lizzie Kelly was intended to win. The Stewards therefore declared the race off, the association not being held responsible for the purse or the owners for jockey fees, and ruled William Foreman, owner; M. Cady, trainer, and Lizzie Kelly and Jockeys Porter, A. Eggerson, and W. Williams off the turf. In addition they recommended that Jockeys M. Clancy and F. Lawless be denied the privileges of the track. The other owners, trainers, and horses implicated were exonerated. Bonul, in the last race to-day, was the only winning favorite. Weather fine; track heavy. Summaries: Six and a half furlongs—Little Duchess II., 108 pounds, (Walsh,) 1; Miss Golightly, 105, 2; Juanetta, 101, 3. Time—1:26⅘. Six furlongs—Sue Johnson, 107, (O'Brien,) 1; Braw Lad, 121, 2; Mizzoura, 115, 3. Time—1:18. One mile—J. H. Barnes, 102, (Gormley,) 1; Mitt Boykin, 107, 2; Palarm, 110, 3. Time—1:49½. Seven furlongs, handicap—Strancost, 110, (Davidson,) 1; Monk Wayman, 114, 2; Silver Coin, 100, 3. Time—1:34. Mile and a sixteenth—Swordsman, 116, (O'Brien,) 1; King Fitzwood, 113, 2; Stella, 103, 3. Time—1:52. Mile and an eighth—Bobul, 113, (Coburn,) 1; Waterhouse, 109, 2; Henry of Branstamar, 107, 3. Time—2:03.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Favorites fared badly at Tanforan to-day, only two of them getting in front. Results: Five furlongs—Kenilworth, 108, (Burns,) 1; Theory, 111, 2; Edinborough, 110, 3. Time—1:00¾. Mile—Vohicer, 99, (J. Daly,) 1; Donator, 107, 2; Artilla, 105, 3. Time—1:41⅘. Handicap, hurdle, mile and three-quarters—Chateau, 120, (Bennett,) 1; Eva Moe, 126, 2; J. O. C., 3. Time—3:18. Mile—Florizar, 108, 1; Gonfalion, 107, 2; Prejudice, 102, 3. Time—1:41⅘. Six furlongs—Tola, 97, (O'Connor,) 1; Skip Me, 107, 2; Sublime, 101, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Six and a half furlongs—Mountain Dew, 107, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Diomed, 106, 2; Meadow Lark, 109, 3. Time—1:22½.

CRICKETERS IN SESSION.

New York Cricket Association Elects Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The annual meeting of the New York Cricket Association was held yesterday at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. It proved one of the largest and most successful meetings of the association since its organization, and the delegates present all expressed the opinion that the coming season will prove one of the most active on record. Nine teams were represented at the meeting, the delegates in attendance being as follows:

Brooklyn, A. Withers, H. O. Seale, and C. G. Goodchild; Manhattan, W. Adam, F. A. Cox, and E. J. Atwood; Paterson Team A, E. G. Warburton, W. Bunce, and J. Ridings; Kings County, A. B. Lewis, A. Nugent, and C. T. Toddings; Nelson Lodge, R. W. R. Powell and F. J. Chadwick; Paterson Team B, H. E. Davies, T. W. Kenyon, and J. Smith; Kearny, L. Brierly, R. Marshall, and J. Allen; Newark, J. A. Booth, S. Livingston, and O. B. O. Livingston, and Essex County, T. Findon, W. G. Turton, and W. Law.

The Essex County and Newark Clubs, on assurances that their grounds would be in good condition for playing during the season, were admitted by a unanimous vote. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Jerome Flannery, Manhattan; Vice President—E. G. Warburton, Paterson Team A; Secretary and Treasurer—H. E. Davies, Paterson Team B, 76 Pennington Street, Paterson, N. J.; Executive Committee—H. O. Seale, Brooklyn; W. Adam, Manhattan; F. G. Warburton, Paterson Team A; A. B. Lewis, Kings County; W. Low, Essex County; J. A. Booth, Newark; H. E. Davies, Paterson Team B; J. Allen, Kearny; W. C. Turton, Essex County. The Nelson Lodge Club will appoint their delegate to the Executive Committee later.

Before the meeting adjourned a suggestion was made regarding each club appointing a permanent umpire for the season, and notice was given of a proposed amendment to the by-laws, which would have the effect of making void all games played by a club which might disband during the season.

WHY HALE LEFT YALE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 26.—Closely following the announcement in THE TIMES that Perry Hale, the full back of the great team last year, will not return to Yale next Fall comes the real reason for Hale's retirement as an amateur, as given by his friends here. The Dean of the Scientific School said this morning, in answer to a question regarding Hale's standing, that there had been no official severing of the relations between the school and Hale, but that the football player had not been seen about the school for some time.

Hale's retirement from the Yale football team was the result of his failure to receive the Captaincy of the team last Fall when the season closed, according to close friends of his here. Hale's work was in some respects the most remarkable of any man's on the championship team of 1900, and he thought, as many friends of his did, that the Captaincy of next year's team belonged to him. When he lost the election he stated that he should not play next year, and within a few weeks has reiterated that remark. While he is still in town, the statement of the Sheffield Faculty member quoted that Hale is not working in his classes to any extent shows that Hale has already carried his intention into effect. With Hale and Bloomer gone from next year's team and Sharpe expecting to teach in the East next year, the 1901 football team starts out with poor material to work from. It is also stated that Dick Sheldon will not return to play next year, though this is not assured, and every endeavor is being made to keep Sheldon here.

Hale's action in coming back to the Scientific School for a graduate course and to play football, and then leaving the school after the playing season was over, has probably precipitated an important ruling by the Sheffield Faculty. Burr Chamberlain, Sheffield, '97, Captain of the '97 team, established a bad precedent when he returned to Sheffield for a graduate course, took the Captaincy of the '98 team, and left college after the season's play was over. At that time Chamberlain's action so worked up the Sheffield Faculty that it was resolved if ever a Sheffield graduate came back to play football again and left after his play was over that thereafter no Sheffield graduate should be allowed to play. Hale has now done this very thing, and the ruling will certainly go into effect.

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY.

An over-confident goalkeeper was the main cause of the defeat of the Hockey Club of New York by the St. Nicholas Skating Club to the tune of 4—1 in a championship hockey match at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The Hockey Club had far the better attack, and kept the puck most of the time by the St. Nicholas net, but fast and clever defensive tactics on the part of Hayward and Ayres turned aside many a score. St. Nicholas seldom had the rubber by the opposing goal, but almost every time this occurred the puck went into the net. Ellison, the goal, was apparently too confident of his skill, and attempted spectacular one-hand stops that resulted in no material good. The contest was, on the whole, uninteresting and tame, except at the intervals, when Newbery tried to body check Ayres. The old Princeton football player employed gridiron tactics, and had little trouble in sending the Hockey Club player to the ice, while the crowd laughed.

In the first half, although the period ended with a tie score, play was insipid and featureless. Conway failed first for St. Nicholas, after Barron had brought the rubber down the ice. The instrument hit Cunningham's outstretched stick and hurtled into the net. Newbery followed this up with one of the cleverest individual plays of the evening, when he went the whole length of the ice for a dash that ended in his team's only score.

The second half found both teams a little more interested in the game, which was fast and rough. Campbell scored in a scrimmage. Shortly after Barron spun down the ice, Ellison made a one-handed stop, but Gordon smashed the disk back into the net. The goal keeper was thinking of other things and failed to notice a high lift of Mortimer's from the far end of the rink that did not stop till it landed in the net. Line-up:

St. N. S. C. (4.)	Position.	H. C. of N. Y. (1.)
Hayward	Goal	Ellison
Ayres	Point	Cunningham
Mortimer	Cover point	Corry
Conway	Forward	Huntington
Barron	Forward	Russell
Gordon	Forward	Loughman
Campbell	Forward	Newbery

Goals scored—By Conway, Campbell, Gordon, Mortimer, and Newbery. Referee—Max Hornfeck, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—W. A. Belden, New York Athletic Club; L. De Casanova, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

BILLIARDS BY TELEGRAPH.

Billiard games by telegraph are a novelty in the sporting world, although long-distance tournaments in chess and some other sports are by no means new. If the plans of Wayman C. McCreery, the champion billiard amateur of St. Louis, can be carried out, the first billiard competition by telegraph will be held next month between McCreery and Martin Mullen of Cleveland. McCreery was unable to play in the recent Class A tournament, and, although very anxious to meet Mullen, neither man can take the time to meet the other in personal encounter. Mullen won the Class A championship in 1898, but has not competed in that event since. McCreery has played Mullen three times and won two games, and efforts have been made for the last four weeks to arrange a fourth game. McCreery believes he has solved the problem by challenging the Cleveland champion to a game by telegraph and is now awaiting his reply. The plan is for each man to begin playing at the same moment, upon the same size table, with the same weight balls, and all other particulars as nearly identical as possible.

After spotting the balls each man is to play until he misses, which will close his inning. The balls will then be respotted, and play continue as before until five innings are finished, when the score of each will be telegraphed to the other. There will be a referee at each table, and an umpire for the absent player. While there can be no such thing as safety play in a match by telegraph, it is believed the games can be so arranged as to sustain a continuity of interest, and provided the projected match takes place and is successful, McCreery believes that intercity team billiard contests could be managed on the same principle.

McCreery has also stated that he will be willing to play a game on the same method with champion Wilson P. Foss of this city. The St. Louis billiardist is evidently playing a strong game at present, for in a recent match he ran out 300 points at fourteen-inch balkline in twenty-one innings, making a high run of 73 points.

The billiard match between Foss and Frank A. Keeny, which was to be played last evening at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, was postponed until to-night.

Columbia Fencers to Meet Yale.

Arrangements are being made by the manager of the Fencers' Club at Columbia for a junior tournament with Yale at the New York Fencers' Club on Saturday night. The team will be composed of three men who did not represent Columbia in the intercollegiate tournament last year. The Columbia team is also preparing for a round robin handicap tournament next week.

Ice Yacht Georgie Won.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 26.—The ice yachts Georgie and Daisy, owned, respectively, by Charles P. Irwin and Edward Assy, sailed a ten-mile race this afternoon for the championship and pennant in the third class. The wind was light from the westward, and there was but little windward work. The race was very close, Georgie winning by but 10 seconds. Her time was 0:30:40.

SKILL IN MOUNTED GAMES

Squadron A Athletes Seen in Feats of Horsemanship.

HONORS WON BY TROOP 2

Interesting Exhibit of Picking Up Wounded Men and Slashing at Dummy Heads—Hard Pull in Tug-of-War.

Troop 2 carried off the honors in the eleventh annual mounted games of Squadron A, held last night in the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The athletic horsemen of Troop 2 won eight events handily, and the total number on the programme was eleven. Privates John Jerome Kelly and Henry E. Holt did the best individual work of the evening, each won two events, and Holt got one second. Kelly's superiority lay in picking up dummy heads on the point of his sabre, and in avoiding his pursuers in the pursuit race. Holt won the novelty potato race and the low-reaching exercise at gallop.

The potato race was one of the most spectacular and amusing events in the series. Four men took part. Each had to pick up a number of potatoes at one end of the ring, only one being taken at a time, and then it was carried back to the opposite side of the ring and deposited in a pail. Holt and Corp. Alfred W. Booraem of Troop 3 had the closest contest. Each man swung himself well down to the ground from his saddle as he darted past his potato heap and seldom missed picking one up.

This task done, the troopers approached a mysterious white bundle, opened it, and, drawing forth a nightgown and cap, proceeded to array themselves in these, holding on to the horse's bridles all the time. Comical situations were sure to result, and the spectators fairly roared with laughter at the antics of the contestants in their efforts to succeed in the quickest possible time.

The tug-of-war on horseback was another of the features of the evening. Five men each from Troops 1 and 2 met for the pull, and drew up in parallel lines, instead of in single file, one horse directly in the rear of the other, as was the case when the tug was first tried in the armory a few months ago.

The tug-of-war was more orderly last night, and there were no ludicrous pulls all around the tanbark, as formerly was the case. The horses stood as if glued to the spot, and it was a case of sheer pull, with no good or bad luck to favor either side. The opponents were well matched, but after a three minutes' tussle, Troop 2 won by about a foot of rope. Capt. Albert W. Putnam was Captain of the victorious team, and the others were Corp. James O. Nichols, J. C. D. Hitch, Leonard S. Horner, and Frederick J. Grace.

Four stuffed figures, clad in Squadron A uniform and wonderfully humanlike in appearance, were deposited on the tan bark, and four rescuing live troopers dashed after them, leaping a hurdle on the way. Putnam dismounted quickly, and remounting with his human dummy was soon back home again. Two of the others were not so fortunate. The manikins slipped from their grasp as they remounted and were stepped upon by the horses and otherwise foully treated, one figure losing an entire arm.

The games closed with a spirited exhibition of rough riding, in which the recent Porto Rican veterans took part, and many rode the same ponies that carried them through their portion of the Spanish war. Summary:

Sibley Tent Drill.—Won by Troop 2—Sergt. Irving Ruland, Corp. Frank R. Outerbridge, Artificer T. R. Barry, Jr., Privates Charles R. Hickox, Sherrill Babcock, C. W. Chisolm, S. S. Horner, Wolcott P. Robbins, Henry D. Whitfield.

Bareback Jumping, three jumps at 3 feet 4 inches, 3 feet 8 inches, and 4 feet 8 inches.—Won by Capt. Herbert Barry, Troop 3; Corp. Frank R. Outerbridge, Troop 2, second.

Cossack Head-Cutting.—Won by Corp. Frank R. Outerbridge, Troop 2; Private Leonard S. Horner, Troop 2, second.

Tierce-a-Tete.—Won by Private John Jerome Kelly, Troop 2; Capt. Herbert Barry, Troop 3, second.

Double Pursuit Race.—Won by Private John Jerome Kelly, Troop 2; Private Henry E. Holt, Troop 2, second.

Novelty Potato Race.—Won by Private Henry E. Holt, Troop 2; Corp. Alfred W. Booraem, Troop 3, second.

Tug-of-War.—Troop 2 vs. Troop 1. Won by Troop 2, Corp. James O. Nichols, Artificer J. C. D. Hitch, Privates, Albert W. Putnam, Leonard S. Horner, and Fred J. Grace; Troop 1, second, First Sergt. Arthur J. Slade, Commissary Sergt. F. W. Becker, Sergt. J. G. Clark, Sergt. Smith, and Corp. Arthur Comlies.

Manikin Race, with Hurdle.—Won by Private Albert W. Putnam, Troop 2; Sergt. Frank S. Rollins, Troop 2, second.

Low Reach at Gallop.—Won by Private Henry E. Holt, Troop 2; Corporal Alfred W. Booraem, Troop 3, second.

Major General Charles F. Roe acted as referee in the games, and the judges were Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Capt. George H. Sands of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and Major Oliver B. Bridgman of Squadron A. Among the guests present were Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Col. Guilford Hurry, Major Kelly Prentice, Major M. E. Thurston, Capt. Parker and his staff of the Essex Troop, New Jersey; Capt. Groom and staff of the City Troop of Philadelphia, and Capt. Debevoise of Troop C, Brooklyn.

BASEBALL AT PRINCETON.

Candidates Who Have Reported for the Annual Spring Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The baseball season at Princeton was inaugurated Monday afternoon when the first call for candidates for the freshman team, and candidates from the freshman class for the 'Varsity nine, assembled in the university cage, and took part in preliminary practice. The elementary practice of fielding grounders and throwing to bases was continued to-day, and will be the regular thing from now on.

Capt. Green said that he has not yet decided when to call out the rest of the candidates, but it is believed that the first of next week will find University Field busy with "Spring practice," if the weather permits, and if the weather is unfavorable, the cage will be crowded with would-be 'Varsity men.

The men who have reported thus far are as follows: Catchers—L. G. Bissell, W. D. Clarke, H. P. Butler, H. H. H. Hillebrand, and T. P. Mumford; Pitchers—C. G. Stevens, W. H. Underhill, J. H. Duff, W. B. Buyers, and H. E. Newman; First Basemen—F. H. McLaurey, S. L. Koch, J. P. Sousa, N. R. McLure, W. Woods, and W. W. Gordon; Second Basemen—W. A. Bours, R. P. Crary, F. H. McLaurey; Third Baseman—E. L. Burrell; Short Stops—R. V. Pell, F. L. Madden, and W. B. Cosgrave; Fielders—J. D. Mills, T. P. Mumford, E. M. Miller, E. B. Powell, F. L. Madden, W. F. Preston, D. W. Edwards, G. W. Ely, J. Truesdale, H. Gormany, W. B. Buyers, and H. F. Spurgin.

It is to the freshman class that Princeton must look for the development of pitchers this season. C. G. Stevens, the freshman from Andover, is said to give good promise of brilliant work.

W. H. Underhill, who made a good record in football last Fall, is also a likely candidate for the pitcher's box.

A NEW DIAMOND FOR COLUMBIA.

Made Possible by President Low's Generosity to the Baseball Interests.

A first-class baseball diamond will be laid out by Columbia's baseball management on South Field, the athletic practice grounds of the university. This advantage has been obtained through the generosity of President Seth Low, who has contributed enough to put South Field into excellent shape for the nine's use. The trees toward the western part of the plot, which interfered badly with the outfielders' work last season, will be cut down. The fence, on the southern side, which separates the football field from the tennis courts, will be removed, and a clear playing space obtained. The ground will be rolled and graded and a fast infield built. The diamond will be so turned as to give three clear outfields. In this way the men will have the advantages of a suitable practice ground convenient to the university. Lack of this last season hampered the team considerably.

A project has been suggested to build small stands from which the students could watch the practice of the baseball candidates. If this plan is feasible and carried out it is not unlikely that some of the minor games may be played on South Field.

In addition to his contribution to remodel the field, President Low is reported to have made a substantial gift toward liquidating the indebtedness incurred by last year's team.

The scheme of improving South Field has stimulated interest in the project for its purchase by the university or by the graduates. The field is large enough to accommodate athletic grounds, dormitories, and other educational buildings.

Cornell Fencers in Local Events.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 26.—Manager Davis of the Cornell Fencers' team to-night announced that Cornell will take part in the junior foils at the meet of the New York Fencing Club on March 9. The Ithacans are anxious to meet Columbia, and it is expected that they will then have the opportunity. Mr. Davis also announced that he has entered Cornell in the intercollegiate meet, which will take place at the New York Athletic Club about March 30. Since the recent victory of the team over Yale the undergraduates have shown considerable interest in fencing, and there is a general feeling here that the Red and White will press Harvard, Yale, Columbia, West Point, and Annapolis hard for first place. The University of Michigan has offered strong inducements to Cornell to go West for a dual meet, but it is understood that the Cornell management is trying to arrange a dual meet with Annapolis.

Pittsburg Schoolboys Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—In a hockey match brimful of rough and exciting play the All-Scholastic team of Pittsburg defeated the All-Scholastics of Philadelphia at the Ice Palace here to-night by the score of 4 goals to 2. It was one of the roughest games ever witnessed in the city, but Referee Gorman was fully equal to the occasion and never hesitated an instant to deal summarily with refractory players. The line-up:

Pittsburg A. S., 4.	Positions.	Philadelphia A. S., 2.
Evans	Goal	Tenny
Bauersmith	Point	Rhoads, Richards
Flynn	Cover point	S. Rulon-Miller
Lewis	Forward	Vetterlein
Preston	Forward	Newhall, Sayen
Rowe	Forward	Fuller
Gamble	Forward	J. Rulon-Miller

Goals—Rowe 2, Gamble, Lewis, and Fuller 2. Referee—John Gorman, Quaker City Hockey Club. Umpires—Messrs. Robertson, Quaker City Hockey Club, and Gosser, Pittsburg All Scholastics. Timekeeper—Peter Ballingall. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

Ice Sports in Brooklyn's Rink.

Besides the hockey match between Heffley School and the Bedford Athletic Association there were a number of exhibitions on skates at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. Sarony and Swan of the New York Athletic Club furnished amusement for the spectators with their comic actions on skates, and Le Roy See skated a half mile in 1:26 2-5, and Arthur Sarony won a half-mile reverse race in 1:43 2-5.

The half mile snowshoe race, to decide the amateur rink championship at this kind of racing, was won by Bayley of the Montreal Snowshoe Club, who finished in 3:10, after almost lapping Zeller of the Gladwin Social Club. A broom ball match brought the events to a close. It was between Heffley School and Berkeley Broom Ball Club, and neither side was able to score.

The hockey match was a rather one-sided affair, Heffley having things her own way in the second half. In the first half, however, the play was more even, Bedford meeting the determined rushes of Heffley with good defensive work. In this half Heffley scored twice just before time was called, but the next half Heffley kept the puck almost entirely in the Bedford's territory, and succeeded in driving the puck through the goal five times. Line up:

Heffley (7.)	Position.	Bedford (0.)
Bullen	Forward	Bolin
Niven	Forward	C. Blake
Bush	Forward	Vezin
Kennedy	Forward	Finch
Smith	Cover point	Shaller
Palliser	Point	MacKenzie
Mason	Goal	W. Blake

Referee—J. Drysdale. Umpires—C. T. Earl, Heffley School; J. Welch. Goals—Kennedy, 3; Bullen, 3; Smith.

N. Y. A. C. Hockey Captain Protested.

Apart from the playing skill of the hockey teams of the Crescent Athletic Club and the New York Athletic Club when they measure strength to-morrow in the game to decide the amateur hockey championship, additional interest attaches to the game, in view of the fact that Thomas Howard, the Captain and bulwark of the Mercury Foot team, is by some declared to be ineligible to play with the seven of which he is leader. This assertion is based on the fact that a letter has been received from the President of the Western Pennsylvania Hockey League, saying that Howard is ineligible to play in that league. It is maintained that debarment in one league disqualifies a man in any other. Whether this ruling is positive is not yet known. If the Protest Committee of the Amateur League, consisting of Howard Drakeley of the Crescent Athletic Club and J. W. Callender of the St. Nicholas Skating Club, abides by this decision, Howard cannot play.

The whole trouble is based upon the fact that enrly in the season Howard played with the seven of the Keystone Hockey Club of Pittsburg in two games, and then came back to this city to play on the New York Athletic Club team. This it is said is in violation of the amateur rules.

The New York Athletic Club will play Howard to-morrow evening, and the Crescent Athletic Club will probably protest him.

BALL PLAYERS GAIN A POINT.

National League Recognizes Their Association and Grants Demands.

The National Baseball League, after having ignored studiously for a long time the existence of both the Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players and "Ban" Johnson's American League, yesterday at the League's annual Spring meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel practically committed itself to recognition of both.

The acknowledgment of the players' organization came through the demand of the league's committee in return for concessions to the players, that the players furnish a guarantee that the league would be protected, and this guarantee, the committee stated in positive terms, the league was ready to accept from Charles Zimmer, President of the Players' Association.

In the same demand the league committee admitted that the conflict with Johnson's American League is assured, and that in preparation for the fight the National League wishes to have the ball players as allies. The matter reached the stage of the National League promising concessions to the players on condition that the players stand by the National League and decline to play with the opposing baseball organization. The agreements remain to be ratified to-day.

The first matter in which concessions were made to the players were regarding the option clause, the abolishment of which the committee will recommend, the old reserve rule to be substituted for it, thus giving the clubs the privilege of holding players from year to year instead of indefinitely as was formerly the practice.

The League committee also agreed to recommend that the club owners shall cease to farm, sell, and lend players from one club to another, unless the players so to be transferred shall be consulted and shall agree to the changes.

Finishing the conference, the League representatives asked Zimmer what guarantee the Players' Association would give that the players will live up to the contracts they have made and the terms of the agreement. Zimmer then drew up the following, which, as President of the Players' Association, he said, would be binding and which he will submit to the League representatives to-day:

As President of the Protective Association of Baseball Players, and as its authorized representative, I hereby agree, in return for the concessions granted by the National League and the American Association of Baseball Clubs, this 26th day of February, 1901, that all National League and Eastern League players who may sign American League contracts will be suspended pending action of the Players' Protective Association as a body. CHARLES ZIMMER.

The league went into regular session at 7 o'clock and remained behind closed doors until an early hour this morning. The only business considered, it was said, was related to proposed changes in the playing rules.

Several representatives of the American Association, the baseball organization whose formation was fathered by the National League, with the purpose of creating a rival for Johnson's league, were about the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day, but they received little notice from the League club others.

The association men now are very uneasy, for the belief is general that the National League, having failed to frighten Johnson out of the field by creating an opponent for his league, will have no further use for the American Association and will drop it entirely. In that case the association will die an early death. Another matter that is causing trouble is that owing to the failure of the Inter-State League to comply technically with the terms of the National agreement, the players of many of the clubs have been drafted to Western clubs. As matters stand, if the drafts hold good, the Inter-State League will be very short of players this season. The league meeting will be continued to-day.

NEW YACHT RACING RULES

Seawanhaka - Corinthian Club Takes Action Against Freak Boats.

PRIZES FOR CORINTHIANS

Formula Adopted at Last Night's Meeting to be Acted Upon by All Leading Yacht Clubs.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club met last night at Sherry's and unanimously adopted the new rule of measurement which special committees of the New York, the Larchmont, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs recommended for adoption. The rule is to take effect from Jan. 1, 1902, any boats built after July 1 next to come under the rating. The rule was adopted by the Seawanhakas independently of action which the other clubs may decide to take. The committee on the new rule of measurement, however, was made permanent, with power to act in order to modify the rule or to elaborate on it in case a change seems desirable. The committee consists of John Hyslop, Chairman; J. Fred Tams, A. Cass Canfield, C. H. Crane, and Henry W. Eaton.

The new rule, which taxes both beam and draught is different from anything that has been proposed before. It is as follows:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\,L.\ W.\ L. + \frac{2}{3}\,V\ SA + L}{1.1} \text{ equals R. L.}$$

"The quantity L is to be obtained in the following manner:

B is breadth of load water line plant at one-third of its length from the fore end.

C is breadth of load water line plane at one-half from after end.

D is breadth of low water line plane.

E is D+C—D.

F is draught at M S + two-fifth of any greater draft aft and all of any greater draft forward.

G equals D+F—3½ M. S. submerged.

E+G-L.

"On all yachts launched after July 1, 1901, there shall be placed by the owner or his agent, on every vessel to be entered for racing, marks on each side of her to indicate the water line and other marks vertical to and three inches above the first named. These shall be placed immediately over the largest cross section of the submerged part of the yacht.

"The owner shall furnish to the measurer a certificate of the draught to the waterline as above indicated, and shall also include a statement of any greater draught whether the same is at a place or places forward or aft of this point. The certificate shall also state the measurement of the yacht's breadth on the load water line and the area of the submerged section when measured to the marks at the water line, and also to the marks three inches above it. These marks shall be kept on hand at the clubhouse and shall be furnished to all who require them; shall be small disks of noncorrosive metal, each having a hole in the centre through which it may be secured to the side of the vessel by a pin, the centre of the latter to indicate the point measured to.

"In case of metal hulls a cross such as can be made with a cold chisel may be used, the intersection of the lines to indicate the point measured to. The measurement furnished by the owner to be subject to verification by the club's measurer when called into question, by protest, or when required by the Racing Committee.

"Any yacht launched before July 1, 1901, whose measurement made under the rule of the previous year, brought her within the limits of a class shall be eligible to race in such class, although when measured under the rule of 1901 she may exceed the limits of such class, or may fall below it, and such yachts shall be rated for time allowance at their actual measurement.

Yachts launched after July 1, 1901, shall receive no time allowance except in Class A of schooners and of sloops, and from yachts launched prior to that time whose measurement shall exceed the maximum class limit.

Yachts launched after July 1, 1901, shall give time to smaller yachts launched prior thereto, all yachts being rated for time allowance at their actual measurement.

Strike out first part of Paragraph 2 down to "class" in the third line. Advance the numbering of Paragraph 3 to 4 and of 4 to 5.

The foregoing rules to apply to all yachts that race after Jan. 1, 1902.

Committee—John Hyslop, Chairman; John F. Lovejoy, Philip T. Dodge, E. A. Willard, Secretary.

A communication from Howard Gould was read at the meeting. Mr. Gould notifying the club that he would subscribe $1,000 to the "Founders' Fund" for prizes for boats manned by Corinthians.

The adoption of a new rule of measurement was made necessary by the numbers of freak boats that have of late years appeared with the opening of each season. The universal complaint of yachtsmen that freak racing machines were turned out simply for the purpose of racing and unfit for any other kind of use, has led to the adoption of rules which are meant to handicap the freaks so that the legitimate boat can enter in a regatta without the foreknowledge that under the existing racing rules it cannot hope to win. For some years past yachtsmen have tried to devise a rule which will relegate these freaks beyond successful competition, and for want of a better rule the formula used by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club has been in general use in this section among yacht clubs.

Clifton Boat Club Officers.

The annual election of the Clifton Boat Club of Clifton, S. I., which was held at the St. George Hotel, St. George, S. I., last night, was not as exciting as was expected, as an agreement between the two factions was reached previous to the meeting, and the only struggle was for the Vice Presidency, for which Carl G. King received 26 votes to 18 for J. C. Garrison.

The officers elected were as follows: President—Ferdinand C. Townsend; Vice President—Carl G. King; Secretary—Charles Henderson; Treasurer—S. M. Dix; Captain—Douglass H. McDougall; Lieutenant—G. S. Scofield, Jr.; Trustees—J. C. Garrison, Thomas Shenton, John Scott, David Marsh, and H. M. Myrick.

The club enter crews in the Long Island and Middle States regattas as well as in the local regattas during the coming season. A trainer and coach for the crews will be engaged soon.

Yale's One-Design Dories.

The "one design dory class," which has established itself in yacht clubs throughout the country with a grip that promises to make it permanent, was provided for in the programme of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club, at Morris Cove, which will go into commission on April 10. On Saturday, April 13, the season will be opened with a regatta for the one design dory class, and it will continue with a similar race to be held each Saturday until June 15. The season will be divided into two sections, from April 13 to May 11, and from May 18 to June 15. To the dory winning the greatest number of points in each half of the season, a handsome silver cup will be presented.

On Memorial Day there will be two special regattas, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, each over the club's usual course. On June 24 the fleet will cruise to New London for the Yale-Harvard boat race of the 27th, spending the night at Saybrook and then proceeding to New London the next day.

At a meeting of the Harvard Yacht Club, the committee appointed for the purpose of considering a regatta with Yale reported that the idea had been given up, as the Harvard Club had decided not to race in the one design class of dories decided upon by the Yale Club.

A Eulogy on American Sailmaking.

In an article taking exception to a statement made by Gilbert H. Wilson at the Yachtsmen's Club in this city, The Yachtsman incidentally pays a tribute to American sailmaking, which may find embodiment in the sails of the Shamrock II. when she comes over to "lift that cup." Doubt was expressed by the lecturer that a sail was ever in a better condition than when new. It is pointed out that heretofore sailmakers designed their sails so as to set well when stretched regardless of the fit when first bent. The case of the Navahoe in her races abroad is cited against the new theory. In her first race the Navahoe, with brand-new sails setting like gloves, crossed the line and easily led the fleet on the first round. All the time her sails were stretching, and on the second round they went entirely out of shape, and remained so for the rest of the season.

The Y

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Supreme Court of the United States:

4, (Original)—The State of Minnesota, complainant, vs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Leave granted to file agreed statement of facts, and cause assigned for argument Oct. 28 next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter for the defendants.

Original—Ex parte: in the matter of Alexander McKenzie, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari and that petitioner be admitted to bail, submitted by J. M. Wilson for the petitioner.

498—Margaret French et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Barber Asphalt Paving Company; 411 The City of Detroit et al., appellants, vs. Ralsemond A. Parker; 214—The Town of Tonawanda et al., appellants, vs. James R. Lyon; 378—Mortimer Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Fargo et al.; 550—John L. Shumate, plaintiff in error, vs. August Hernan, and 508—Cass Farm Company, (Limited,) et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Detroit.—Argument continued by Henry N. Ess for French et al.; by William C. Scarrit for The Barber Asphalt Paving Company; by Timothy E. Tarnsey for the City of Detroit et al.; by Elbridge T. Bacon for R. A. Parker; by John Cunneen for the Town of Tonawanda et al., and by Tracy W. Becker for James R. Lyon.

Call for Wednesday: 496, (and 411, 214, 378, 550, and 508,) 106, 150, 82, 133, 37, 162, 163, 164, 165, (and 247.)

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

98—U. S. vs. Zelmer.
103—McLain vs. The Dean Richmond.
104—Penn. R. R. vs. The Kennebec.
105—Atlantic Dredging Co. vs. Steam Tug A. H. Ellis.
51—Herbst vs. The Atlantic Prince.
96—Mencke vs. Cargo of Java Sugar.
101—Morgan's Louisiana, &c., R. R. vs. Behrens, G. Dun.
106—Evans vs. Nellis.
107—Blanchard vs. The Archie Crossman.
109—Gazzam vs. Simpatic Prince.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions. Discharges.

In re Peter Aronson.
In re Solomon Silverman.
In re Harris Levy.
In re Samuel Weintraub
In re Mayers & Bernstein.
In re Great Am. 5 and 10 Cent Store Co.
In re Bowlby, Klein & Becker.
In re Julius A. Robinson.
In re Jacob Rabinowitz.
In re Catherine W. Arnheim.
In re C. & M. Greenberg.
In re J. J. Rogers.
In re Gottlieb Bros.
In re A. M. Copstein & Co.
In re Safier & Wasserman.
In re Jacob Hein.
In re Schilling Bros.
In re George S. Noyes.
In re William F. Rohrig.
In re Morris Young.
In bankruptcy.
814—Bernard Edelman.
3307—Julius A. Robinson.
3224—Grant Brothers.
3404—Humboldt Foss.
482—Bacon vs. Jacobs et al.
3271—Bowlby, Klein & Becker.
3250—Lloyd R. Blynn.
2933—Mary E. Palmer.
3373—S. & L. T. Williams.
2924—Ben. Rutchik.
3372—Otto Emmerich.
3391—Clothilde Alkan.
2263—Morris Heine.
2185—James Tanto.
2468—Simon Robbins.
3377—Abraham Levy.
226—Jennie Levy.
1874—Matilda Marriott.
2678—W. A. Brown & Co.
3359—Louis Minet, Jr.
3296—Rufus B. Chamberlin.
Under objection.
3029—C. P. & Treganor.
3154—David F. Mann.
2921—William H. Riker.
3337—George M. Collins.
Adjourned cases.
2404—Simon Young.
2630—Adolph W. Kasner
3101—Oscar F. Opate.
2613—William H. Budd.
2823—Louis Silverstone.
2262—Emmet Vare Sickle.
3226—W. E. & F. B. Simpson.
2731—Elias M. Pilzer.
2578—William H. Thornton.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Cayadutta Plank Road Company vs. Cummings, Mayor, &c., appellants.—Order and judgment of Appellate Division reversed and the assessment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Kennedy vs. Brady, appellant.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, with costs, and the writ quashed.

McCann, Jr., vs. City of New York, appellant; McAvoy vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs, and the questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Schoellkopf vs. Coatsworth, appellant.—Order and interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, and the question certified answered in the affirmative.

In re application of Grade Crossing Commissioners of Buffalo; People ex rel. Rogers vs. Coler, appellant.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Maine, appellant.—Judgment of conviction reversed and a new trial ordered.

Bristol vs. Hull, executor; Stone vs. Board of Supervisors of Broome County, appellant, &c.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, and costs to abide the events.

McKeeley, vs. Weed and another, appellants; Springer vs. Westcott, appellant; Cottle and another, appellants, vs. Marine Bank of Buffalo; Consolidated Ice Company, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c., of New York; Pratt & Whitney Company vs. the American Pneumatic Tool Company, appellant; Glor and another, appellants, vs. Kelly, administrator; Lawson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant; Bender and another vs. Terwilliger, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Leonard, appellant, vs. City of Hornellsville.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs.

Merritt, appellant, vs. the Mayor of New York, —Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Schumacker and another vs. City of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered on the stipulation, with costs.

The court will continue at its session to-day consideration of the calendar of appeals from orders and motions, which it has been considering for the past two days.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Andrews, F. J.: O'Gorman and Blanchard, JJ. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company vs. Koepler.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated actions.

1—In re Pierce.
2—Brady vs. Kennedy.
3—Litt vs. West.
4—Frohman vs. Payton.
5—Mattiage vs. Rosenstreter.
6—Struck vs. Baar.
7—In re Lyman.
8—Rodgers vs. Clement.
9—Southack vs. Central Trust Co.
10—Marx vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Denz vs. same.
12—Odze vs. same.
13—Steinan vs. same.
14—Marx vs. Houghton.
15—Clark Johnson Medicine Co. vs. Olmstead.
16—In re Kaye.
17—Hermandez vs. Hermigildez.
18—Tweedie Trading Co. vs. C. & O. Coal & Coke Co.
19—O'Connor vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
20—Adler vs. Kramer.
21—Ehlers vs. Gage.
22—Haven vs. Earle.
23—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Co. vs. Willsey.
24—Dittmar vs. Blake.
25—Mahon vs. Percival.
26—Schlaefke vs. Huibert.
27—Matter of Morris.
28—Hendricks vs. Babbitt.
29—In re Hogenauer.
30—Lenane vs. MacDonald.
31—Toines vs. De Camp.
32—Manheimer vs. Steinthal.
33—Cooper vs. Cooper.
34—Rosenkranz vs. Stern.
35—Bels vs. Miller.
36—Scheurer vs. Brown.
37—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
38—Zarega vs. Bell.
39—In re Luft.
40—In re Milleman.
41—Frank vs. Frank.
42—Newbary vs. Ebling.
43—Foster vs. Kendall.
44—Sherman vs. Levine.
45—Alden Speare's Sons Co. vs. Hinckel Brew. Co.
46—In re Marble & Enamel Mosaic Co.
47—Randrup vs. Norman.
48—In re Kind.
49—Cohn vs. Walker.
50—Inglese vs. N. Y. & Staten Island El. Co.
51—In re Hughes Av. R. R. Co.
52—In re Van Cortlandt.
53—In re Mohawk Av.
54—James Signell.
55—Alexander vs. Riker
56—Krenneke vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
57—Peabody vs. Weber.
58—Nelson vs. Porter.
59—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
60—In re Suydam.
61—Steinke vs. Steinke.
62—In re 3d Av. Widening.
63—Reed vs. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

2246—Hansen vs. Hansen.
2787—Dimond vs. Shewan.
2846—Waldman vs. Waldman.
2753—Hauser vs. Brunjes.
2258—Delling vs. Delling.
General calendar.
2245—Khyacho vs. Khyacho.
1425—Mount Morris B'k vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2497—Pessolano vs. Pessolano.
2307—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith.
2850—Babcock vs. Babcock.
2291—Mackellar vs. Jackson.
Preferred causes.
2720—Clitz of New York vs. U. S. Trust Co.
2232—Kittel vs. Domeyer.
2711—Appleby vs. Welsh
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro J.—Orens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

1—Graham Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8354—Howell vs. Den-ton.
9200—Erie Fire Ins. Co. vs. Cobb.
8270—Hart vs. Deller.
9201—Sawyer vs. same.
8210—Plump vs. Skelty.
9117—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Everhart.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

8663—Herbst vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2383—N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
2331—Carey vs. Brown.
6180—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
4844—Potter vs. Morning Journal Association.
2204—Maxwell vs. McLaughlin.
6649—Lyman vs. Trolley Club.
6744—Lyman vs. Columbus Soc'y & Ath. Club.
6781—Same vs. Austin.
6947—Hetzig vs. Halms.
7181—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1345—Schroeder vs. same.
123—Guiterman vs. Hadden.
1665—Von Hesse vs. John Mohl & Co.
4960—Ploppinger vs. Indiana Wharf Brewing Co.
4281—Hoag vs. Keating.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2,405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gleserich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

2066—Bowsky vs. Cimlotte Unhairing Co.
8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
693—Mariano vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1482—Norcia vs. Jones.
1582—Fenders vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6383—Leahy vs. City of New York.
876—Dressler vs. Hard.
1279—Theleman vs. Romolo.
6464—Tantillo vs. Schnepp.
4687—Swartwout vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2159—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Bauman.
2190—Rothschild vs. same.
1280—Berger vs. Mayor, &c.
5373—Harris vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7062—Epner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1887—Barry vs. City of New York.
1551—Silberthau vs. Man. Storage & W. Co.
1804—Linden vs. same.
1801—Levin vs. Wallach
1452—Widdowson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
274—Robinson vs. same.
1635—White vs. Trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan House.
518—Thomas vs. Brown
1728—Meyer vs. Acker.
1897—Coughlan vs. Laug.
1946—De La Vergne Ref. Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
2251—Ryan vs. Duffy.
1328—First Nat. Bank of Colorado Springs vs. Ullman.
1634—Curtis vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
1653—Flower vs. McNulty.
1797—Old Dominion SS. Co. vs. L. J. Wing Co.
1434—Neale vs. Sherriff.
1515—Kantrowitz vs. Rogers.
1738—Brooks vs. J. H. Woodbury Dermatological Inst.
2054—Binger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Houghton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Henry T. Dartie.
Elizabeth E. Hutchins.
William L. Trenholm.
Mary Donnelly. At 11 A. M.
John Zeiller.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1649—Agnes G. O. Dixon.
1646—James Brady.
1645—Anna Aaron.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term.
Highest number reached in regular call, 2709.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Jacob Schiem.
2—Pasquale Garini.
3—John McGovern, Aloysius Kenney.
4—Tydol Klick.
5—Morton L. Mortimer, John M. Van Kleeck
6—Lazarus Silber.
7—Frederick Graff.
8—Paul C. Wagner.
9—William Powers, Michael Carroll.
10—Grace Thompson, Oliver Thompson.
11—Otto Hauser, William Thomas.
12—James Brant, Calvin Martin.
13—Joseph Lamberson.
14—John Lolan.
15—James Flanagan, John Carras.
16—George Lewis, Oscar Freeman, Michael Harris.
Pleadings.
1—George Summers.
2—Charles Keller, Joseph Pospisil.
3—Jeremiah Corcoran.
4—Frank Toohey.
5—Bruno Trembolt, Carmine Spadaforl.
6—Harry Muir.
7—Jacob Schwartz.
Barnett Silverman, Hyman Levine.
8—John Burns, John Morrissey.
9—John McNally.
10—John Stelz.
11—George F. Summers.
12—Samuel Sutters.
13—Thomas P. Moran.
14—George Darrew, alias Dorsey Doyle.
15—Lee Gang, alias Walter Lee.
16—May Moore.
17—Frank Kroegel, John Fetzner.
18—Jerry Smith.
19—Lawrence Garbarino.
20—Nathan Goldner.
21—Ernest J. Walthen.
22—James Risset.
23—Henry Mans.
24—Peter Daly.
25—Victor Rosenbaum.
26—William Eldridge.
27—Michael Carlisse, John W. Austin.
28—John O'Brien.
29—Edward Fisher.
30—Constanzo Cugini.
31—Frank Toohey.
32—Nicola Stentz.
33—Myron L. Bernard.
34—Joseph Dailey. James Miller.
36—Peter Cassinelli.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Pierce for the People.

1—Jesse R. Davis, Edward O. Dean.
Clinton Marshall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—David G. Berkowitz.
2—Samuel Hertz.
3—Richard Livingston.
4—John T. Bradley, Andrew G. Brown.
5—John J. Regan.
6—Annie Michaelis.
7—Max Diller.
8—Louis Fishkins.
9—Michael McMahon.
10—William King.
11—Moses Bloom.
12—Lewis Doughty.
13—Charles E. Fuerst.
14—Marcus Finkelstein.
15—John Ryan, William Mulligan.
16—Pasquale Masucci.
17—John Connolly, Edward McGowan.
18—Homer Townsend, John Pfitzinger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—David Marks.
2—Percy W. H. Robinson.
3—Frederick Raush.
4—Frank Bennacasl.
5—George Wilson.
6—Michael Steadman.
7—Louis Charles Ballow. Indicted as Louis Charles.
6—Morris Chauls.
9—Charles Williams.
10—Waldorf H. Phillips.
11—John J. Brookman.
12—Benjamin Jacobson.
13—John Alexander.
14—Max Saar.
15—Vincenzo Grasse.
16—Adolph Brodesch.
17—Joseph Eagan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Archer v. Pancoast vs. Mary E. Harris et al.—Edwin B. Root. Gustav Lange vs. Charles Schaefer et al.—Gustave Lange, Jr., William Jay vs. Edwin S. Updike—Frank J. Nealis. Bradley & Currier vs. William G. Webber—James R. Cherry.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—William B. Crosby vs. William B. McNiece et al.—James J. Stelle.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Jacob Becker, executor, &c., vs. Christian Becker—Thomas F. O'Connor. Norman A. Fyffe, assignee, &c., vs. Lewis D. Howes—John J. Breen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Gottgetreu vs. Aubry—A. C. Anderson. Jacob vs. Horowitz—Thomas F. Keogh. Levi vs. Zolinsky—B. Gerson. Oppenheim, Wesselman vs. McCabe—Daniel P. Ingraham. City Real Estate Company vs. Lenihan—Ernest Hall. In re Gomez—Michael J. Sweeney. In re Hammond—Walter T. Lindsay. Lowenfeld vs. Hofman—John F. Ward. H. Stewart vs. Bodine—Henry W. Bookstaver. Potter vs. Goldreyer—Abraham A Joseph. Stewart vs. Oppenheimer—Henry W. Bookstaver. Gomprecht vs. Steitz—Edmund J. Tinsdale. Peabody vs. O'Brien—James F. C. Blackhurst.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Townsend vs. Hartman—William W. Macfarland. Gugel vs. Macdonnell—Henry M. Powell.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Vickerman vs. Henschel—Robert A. Stewart.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Crosby vs. McNiece—George W. Cotterill.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—People ex rel. Long Island Railroad Company vs. Feitner—Francis C. Cantine. Brown vs. Sheedy—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Whitman vs. Montieth—Hamilton Odell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess. Term begins Monday, March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., Kenefick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4540—Hinchcliffe vs. Jacobs.
4546—Fleming vs. Burdewick.
7851—Aaronson vs. B. H. R. R.
8728—Bernstein vs. Krauz.
4135—Zelenko vs. Krakower.
4552—Dronbrink vs. B. H. R. R.
4564—Rowell vs. same.
4559—Looney vs. same.
4551—Anderson vs. Met. Street R. R.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LUCY BACH, plaintiff, against GEORGE WALTON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment and foreclosure of sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of St. Ann's Avenue and Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with Southern Boulevard seventy-five (75) feet, thence southerly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, thence easterly and parallel with Southern Boulevard seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

CHRYSTIE & BRIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 50 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 113 St. Ann's Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx.

Southern Boulevard.

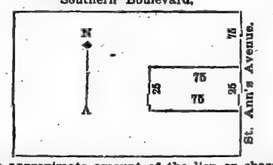

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $13,530.86 with interest thereon from the 21st day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $415.38 with interest thereon from the 5th day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $350 and interest.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

The above-described premises consist of an almost new five-story modern apartment house in good order.

f11-2aw3wM&W&mh4

NO. 51 LEROY STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM M. RYAN, Plaintiff, against MARIE C. SMITH and another, Defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward (and located in Section 20, Block 583, 7th Dist. Land Map,) of the City of New York, with the buildings thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Leroy Street distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Leroy Street with the westerly line of Bedford Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-five feet; running thence westerly and parallel with Leroy Street twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-five feet; running thence easterly along said northerly side of Leroy Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known by the street Number Fifty-one Leroy Street.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1901.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Leroy Street.

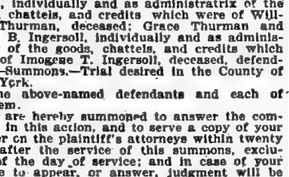

Approximate amount due plaintiff, principal, costs, allowance, and interest, $11,806.25; taxes, $225.69.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH, Referee.

f15-2aw3wF&W

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—L. BAYARD SMITH, as trustee under the last will and testament of CHARLOTTE Y. SMITH, deceased, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN GAINSBORG and BESSIE GAINSBORG, his wife; Samuel H. Gainsborg and Anita Gainsborg, his wife; Eleanor T. Smith, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of William Thurman, deceased; Grace Thurman and David B. Ingersoll, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Imogene T. Ingersoll, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 11th, 1901.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f13-1aw7wW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY M. BURNS, Samuel H. Paulding, and Alfred T. Ackert, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MARGARET CALLAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the Fifteenth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York (formerly at Springhurst, in the county of Westchester) and State of New York and designated by the number (293 b,) Two Hundred and Ninety-three b, on a map entitled "Map of the Westchester Property of Edward T. Young, Springhurst, New York," surveyed August, 1873, by C. B. Taylor, Civil Engineer, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, October 25th, 1873, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, as laid down on said map, distant one hundred and fifty feet (150) westerly from the southwesterly corner formed by the intersection of said street with the line of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad as laid down on said map; running thence southerly and at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to a point in the division line between the land of the said Edward T. Young and land formerly conveyed by the said parties of the first part to Inocencio Cassanova; running thence northwesterly along said division line to a point in the division line between said Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-three b (293b) and Lot numbered Two Hundred and Ninety-three a (293a) on said map; running thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street two hundred and forty-three (243) feet to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, running thence easterly along said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, being the same premises mentioned and described in conveyances recorded in Liber 2,311, Page 283, and Block Series of Conveyances Liber 8 of Section 10, Page 282, indexed under Block 2,729.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

HOWARD H. MORSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 10 Wall Street, New York City.

Longwood Ave., Called 145th Street.

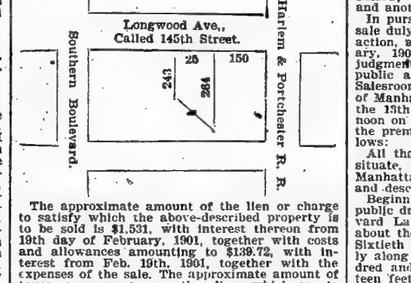

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,531, with interest thereon from 19th day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $139.72, with interest from Feb. 19th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $220.71 and interest

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

f20-2aw3wW&S&mh15.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK B. TREIBER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York and known as No. 67 Pearl Street and 32 Stone Street, as the same are now occupied, inclosed, and built upon, and further described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street distant one hundred and thirty-nine feet and one inch easterly from a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Pearl Street and the easterly side of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along land now or formerly occupied by Lee Peck and land now or formerly of Richard Suydam eighty-four feet and four inches; thence westerly six inches; thence northerly and along land now or formerly of Richard Suydam to the southerly side of Stone Street at a point thereon distant one hundred and eighteen feet and five inches easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Stone Street with the easterly side of Broad Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Stone Street nineteen feet ten inches to land now or formerly of John L. Lawrence; thence southerly along the last-mentioned land thirty-five feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence easterly along the last-mentioned land to other land now or formerly of John L. Lawrence; thence southerly along the last-mentioned land seven feet and five inches to other land now or formerly of said John L. Lawrence; thence westerly along the last-mentioned land three feet and four inches, and thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-three feet and two inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Pearl Street twenty feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

The property is sold subject to the owner of the premises 32½ Stone Street to the easterly wall of premises known as 32 Stone Street for the insertion of the beams of the building erected on the premises adjoining the premises known as 32 Stone Street, on the easterly side.

Dated New York, February 19th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises:

Stone Street.

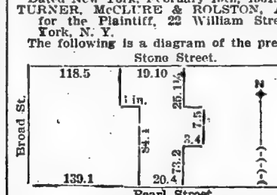

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,604.04, with interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $447.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed by the purchaser out of the purchase money, is $1,440.19, with interest thereon.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH.

f20-2aw3wW&S&mh12&13

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. PRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip J. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and one (0) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

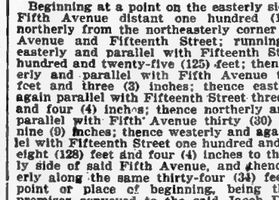

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,790.95, with interest thereon from the 4th day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $35,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from December 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHIL

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

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Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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20 Years' Experience.
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Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
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James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
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EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP B. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
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Anson R. Flower, Percy Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

AMERICAN CHICLE
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, **on or before the first day of March, 1901,** shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)
[L. S.] JAMES H. FAY, Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York, January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000
OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest
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W. REDMOND CROSS, Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer
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George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.
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THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
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MARKETABLE UNLISTED SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By Order of Trustees.)
$14,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1920.
$28,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Indapls. R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$37,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Cons. 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
33 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
16 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1 sh. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. 1st National Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. American Stoker Co. pf.
10 shs. Amphion Academy.
10 shs. German-Am. Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Procter & Gamble Co. pf.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$8,000 Richmond Standard Steel Spike & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929, May, 1900. Coups. (Hypothecated.)
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Association.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
$1,000 Jamaica Township Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Guar. Bd., 1908.
7 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Trust Co.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
39 shs. United States Projectile Co.
60 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of New York.
3 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Nassau Bank.
20 shs. National Exhibition Co.
4 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
50 shs. N. Y. & Penn. Telephone Co.
160 shs., in 8 lots of 20 shares each, of the capital stock of the Smith-Vasar Telephone Co., deposited and held under and pursuant to the terms of two certain contracts, copies of which, together with a statement showing their present status, may be inspected at the office of the auctioneer.
$5,000 Lanyon Zinc Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1920.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
1 sh. Home Insurances Co.
44 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
200 shs. Aero Pulverizer Co.
300 shs. Aero Pulverizer Co.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. Co.
$2,000 Port Reading R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
4 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$30,000 Oregon Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
(Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Certfs. of Deposit.) Hypd.
300 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. common. (Hypd.)
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Nat'l. Bank of Commerce.
$30,000 Farmville & Powhatan R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 2d Mtge. Income Bds.

BOND OFFERINGS
PAYING 3.33 TO 4.95%.
Complete Circular List on Application.
Brooklyn Edison 1st Mtg. 4s.
Chic., Burl. & Quincy 3½s,
Cleve. & Marietta 1st 4½s,
Gal., Har. & San Ant. 1st 5s,
Minn. Gen'l Elect. 1st Con. 5s,
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s,
Norf. & West. Imp. & Ext. 6s,
Rio Grande West. 1st 4s,
Terminal R. R. of St. L. Con. 5s,
United Rys. Co. of St. L. 1st 4s.
"STATISTICAL TABLES."
1901 (Pocket Edition) now ready.
Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
65 State St., Albany, N. Y. New York.

A DIVIDEND
Investment of the Century.
A Permanent Income Assured.
Before making any other investment, write for booklet and full information regarding the
RIO HONDO
COPPER COMPANY to
J. L. RICE,
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.,
Fiscal Agent of the Company.
INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO.,
Boston, Mass.,
Registrar and Transfer Agent.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District,
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

Important in Wall Street.

The publication of the official terms of exchange of Steel Stocks yesterday morning enabled operators to discover where there were sure profits by buying one stock and selling another. Dow, Jones & Co.'s News Service gave these calculations promptly and accurately in time to be of use. A Stock Exchange house without this service was at a decided disadvantage.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 204 DEARBORN ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Buffalo Banks.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO.
Buffalo, N. Y., February 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $1,984,414.05
Due from banks 460,452.19
Csh rsve. & U. S. bds. 604,484.07
Bk office bld. 184,500.00
Other real estate 75,857.06 $3,305,707.37
LIABILITIES.
Capital $300,000.00
Surplus and profits. 209,700.13
Circulation 125,000.00
Deposits 2,671,007.24 $3,305,707.37

Dividends.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Dividends for the half year ended 31st December, 1900, have been declared as follows:

On the Preference Stock two per cent.

On the Common Stock two and one-half per cent.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st April to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York, and London, respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Monday, 1st April, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

The Common Stock Transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, 22d February, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 8th March. The Preference Stock books will close at 1 P. M. on Saturday, March 2d.

All books will be reopened on Tuesday, 2d April.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 11th February, 1901.

United Traction and Electric Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company.

New York, February 8, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1%, payable March 1st, to the Stockholders of record February 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from February 18th to February 28th, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
45 Broadway.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company.
26-28 Ferry Street.
New York, February 26th, 1901.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 1st, 1901.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close March 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopen April 2nd, 1901.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1901, from Southern Railway Company's East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Sinking Fund Equipment 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, Eng.; Virginia Midland Ry. serial bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

Coupons due March 1st, 1901, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dehl, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

Coupons due March 1, 1901, from first Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this company will be paid on and after March 1st, 1901, on presentation at Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due March 1st, 1901, on the Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

American Hide and Leather Co.

Coupons No. 2, due March 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York. C. W. TIDD, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

Ordinary General Meeting of the 12th March, 1901.
ORDER OF THE DAY.

In accordance with Article 36 of the Articles of the Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

The objects of the meeting are:

I. The reading of the report of the Manager of the Bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1900.

II. Report and proposition of the Local Board of Directors referring to the application of profits and reformations for the future march of the Bank.

III. Nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to provisions of Article 27 of the Statutes of the Bank.

IV. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid article.

V. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided by in Section No. 3 of Article 63 of the Statutes.

VI. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, according to Section 4 of Article 63 of the Statutes.

VII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.

In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 11th March instant; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad St., up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.

Mexico, January 29th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of Georgetown & Western Railroad Company will be held in Georgetown, South Carolina, March twelfth, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Company's office, for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year, the adoption of new By-Laws and such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, February 26, 1901.
FREDERICK STEWART, Secretary.

Monopol Tobacco Works.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office, No. 250 West 27th Street, New York City, N. Y., on March 7, 1901, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CARL P. DIETZ, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, for the election of Trustees, for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 11, 1901, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, Tryon Row, New York City. EDWARD UHL, President.

TRUST COMPANY COMBINATION.

The Holland and Century Now to be Absorbed by the North American.

Negotiations are now under way by the stockholders of the North American Trust Company, which practically absorbed eight other companies on Saturday last, to secure control of two other trust companies and to liquidate their business in the interests of the North American Trust Company. The companies to be absorbed are the Holland Trust Company and the Century Trust Company.

Charlton T. Lewis and H. B. Hollins yesterday repudiated statements attributed to them in various newspapers, to the effect that the North American Trust Company was not absorbing any other companies and stating that this was true, notwithstanding the statements of James B. Dill and of Oakleigh Thorne, the President of the North American. Mr. Lewis said yesterday that the statements issued by Mr. Thorne and Mr. Dill were correct in every particular, and Mr. Hollins said:

"I desire to correct any misapprehension concerning the North American matter. The statement issued by Mr. Thorne was authorized, and was given out under his direction. Investigation shows that Mr. Thorne's and Mr. Dill's statements were correct and that I was mistaken."

The Holland and the Century Trust Companies are recent corporations. The former has offices at 99 Cedar Street. John D. Vermeule is President, James B. Van Woert Secretary, and the capital is $500,000. The Century Trust Company is a New York corporation, with a capital of $2,000,000 and offices at 5 Wall Street. The Directors include Amzi L. Barber, John R. Hegeman, Silas B. Dutcher, Edwin Gould, Charles Cooper, William Berri, and William H. Ziegler.

Mobile and Ohio Plan Operative.

It is officially announced that the plan of interchange of the collateral trust gold bonds of the Southern Railway Company for the general mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company is now operative, a majority of the bonds having been deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Copartnership Notices.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

This will certify that the copartnership heretofore existing between ABRAHAM WOOLF and ISAAC ALBERT, under the firm name of WOOLF & ALBERT, in the cloak manufacturing business, at 336 Canal Street, City, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day, and ABRAHAM WOOLF retains said business and assumes all obligations of above firm.

Feb. 25th, 1901. ISAAC ALBERT.

The partnership of Douglass & Flynn, 330 Columbus Avenue, New York City, was mutually dissolved this 16th day of February, 1901. Mrs. Flynn will pay all liabilities and collect all outstanding debts of the late firm.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 26	1,091,110
To date this year	50,284,069
Corresponding date last year	19,541,762

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 26	$2,624,800
To date this year	$102,942,250
Corresponding date last year	$90,852,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Int. Silver	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	¾	Int. Pump pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., Evanston pf.	1
Brklyn Un. Gas	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	5	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Miss. Kan. & Tex.	¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	¼	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Cent. Tobacco	1½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Cent. Tob. pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1
Crucible Steel	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Wabash pf.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅜	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅜	Mobile & Ohio	⅜
Am. S. L. pf.	⅜	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Steel & W.	4½	Nat. Tube	3½
Am. S. & W. pf.	3¾	Nat. Tube pf.	3
Am. Tin Plate	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅜
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	North American	½
Brklyn Rap. Tran.	½	North Am. new	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	5½	Pacific Coast	⅜
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1⅞	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Peoria & East.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I.	¾
Federal Steel	2⅛	St. L. & Adir.	½
General Electric	1⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	2¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf.	⅞
Lacede Gas	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Aus. & N. W. 1st..2½ | Nat. Starch 1st....1½

Bonds Declined.

Mobile & Ohio gen. 1⅝ | Pacific Coast 1st...1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Wall Street devotes itself to steel trade developments. Hardly any other business topic gets attention. The official announcement that the United States Steel Corporation is completed and that the merger into it of most of the important iron and steel properties of the country will now proceed disposes of all the stock jobbery tales of snarls and obstacles and possible failure. The new Steel Trust an accomplished fact, there is required now only the natural working of the financial machinery by which outstanding security issues of other companies will be absorbed.

In yesterday's stock market most of the steel stocks were weak, some of them declining several points. A vast deal of market manipulation was in evidence. In one stock—American Steel and Wire—over 165,000 shares were quoted; and much curious rumor-mongering was indulged in to help along a decline which seemed to be promoted chiefly by a group of reckles speculators ousted from power by the passing of that property into the new combination. In this one particular—not as to this single property merely—there is ample warrant for congratulation upon the part of the investment world. Of important results brought about by the consolidation few can be of greater consequence than that which assures a new character of management. Ever since the iron and steel stocks have been quoted in Wall Street they have been the centre of continual stock jobbery—and much illicit work has originated in the very headquarters of the companies themselves. Over and over again the interests of investors have been sacrificed that insiders might grab a stock market profit. Trade fights have been fomented for the mere purpose of affecting quotations, and there have been other performances along similar lines. Such tactics cannot proceed further. J. P. Morgan and his associates stand for a character of management wholesomely different.

Pessimistic talk is heard as to what will happen to the new combination when Congress yields to public demands for revision of tariff laws. On this line it is theorized that the reduction of tariff taxes, letting down the bars of foreign competition, will completely upset the plans of the new company and play smash with the market for its product. This is superficial judgment. The men who have taken hold of the formation, flotation, and management of the United States Steel Corporation are in no sense little. They are in every sense broad. They can anticipate public demands; and the prediction is warranted that even before Congress meets or tariff reformers impress themselves at Washington, Mr. Morgan and his associates will themselves be suggesting such tariff modifications as will please the public and gratify consumers. They have in contemplation plans so comprehensive that they can afford to do this without endangering their financial status—with the certainty, indeed, of adding vastly to the scope and the prosperity of their enterprise.

To the investor's inquiry as to what is effected by this Colossus of combinations, what advantages accrue, it is answerable that the two most important accomplishments are the assurance of stability for prosperity and the extension of the field of American trade. Economies made possible in production mount to figures that represent hundreds of millions of dollars per year. It is even officially estimated that $250,000,000 can be saved during the next two years through the abolition of the burden of middlemen which the trade hitherto has been obliged to stand. And that is but one of a variety of wasteful features which attend such competition as has waged in the iron and steel trade.

Room traders took hold of St. Paul stock and forced it up rather easily on the shorts, a number of the more timid of whom ran to cover at the first sign of strength shown. They were aided in their campaign by the fact that the meeting to act on the dividend on the stock is now only a few weeks distant and that, for that reason, any story of the probability of an increased dividend receives more than ordinary consideration. Yesterday the story was not only that the stock would receive a 6 per cent. dividend, but also that a 10 per cent. stock dividend is to be declared. Generally, the increased dividend is expected, but the talk of the stock dividend is ridiculed.

***

The strength of St. Paul was used as a pretext to advance Northern Pacific, on the report that the St. Paul deal was on again. An official of St. Paul says there is not a word of truth in such a story.

***

There was a well-distributed "tip" out early yesterday to buy Brooklyn Rapid Transit on "coming developments," the information being vouchsafed that the stock was in for a substantial rise. If any buying was induced by the tip, it did not show in the price for the stock, which declined very easily, receiving little support. Continued disappointment was shown because of the unfavorable statement of January earnings, showing a decrease in net of nearly $30,000.

***

Wall Street would give much to know what actually are the developments in the affairs of Southern Railway, the stocks of which were yesterday again active and strong under the influence of Morgan buying. The admitted fact that the preferred stock is to be placed on a 4 per cent. dividend basis is responsible for some of the bullish sentiment, but the opinion is general that something quite apart and beyond this is prompting to the very heavy purchases. In some quarters it is declared that when Mr. Morgan has finally perfected the steel deal an announcement in relation to Southern Railway may be expected.

***

The tobacco shares were bought by the same interests who were the largest purchasers on Monday, the buying being said to be for Washington interests. All sorts of predictions were heard as to the probable tobacco tax reductions to be made under the bill now before Congress, and "private advices" from the capital were said to indicate much more favorable action than had been expected.

***

Tennessee Coal and Iron and Colorado Fuel were offered down on the theory that, being outside the United States Steel Corporation, they will suffer from the competition of the combine, but the stocks found support at the lower level.

***

The selling of Smelters was by brokers acting for interests at one time identified with the property, while even insiders were credited with some of the selling that broke the common stock more than four points. Plans for the new company in opposition to the trust are said to be progressing rapidly.

***

These are active days in pool liquidation, selling of that kind being conspicuous in Union Pacific, Atchison, and St. Louis and San Francisco common. On these stocks a group of room traders are credited with being pronounced bulls, but in some quarters their bidding for the stocks at the Waldorf above the market price is not regarded as altogether bullish.

***

Some very good statements of railway earnings were put out yesterday for the third week of February. They included St. Paul with earnings of $796,470, an increase of $51,480; Louisville and Nashville, earnings $592,300, increase $49,560; Missouri Pacific, earnings $605,000, increase $73,000; Norfolk and Western, earnings $298,130, increase $32,500; St. Louis and Southwestern, earnings $144,260, increase $41,570.

***

London did little in this market yesterday, trading in probably not more than 15,000 shares, principally purchases. The prices sent over here at the opening were higher all through the list, with Union Pacific preferred showing a gain of more than a point.

SMELTING FLOATING DEBT.

Finally the managers of the American Refining and Smelting Company take official notice of the abounding reports in circulation concerning the property's affairs. Owners of the company's securities have been made very anxious by statements—some of them filed under oath in court—representing grave financial conditions. President Nash issues the following statement, "to warn stockholders not to be driven or frightened into parting with their stock":

The company's annual business amounts to $75,000,000. It is borrowing only $5,000,000. None of this matures until April, and then only $350,000, and it has on hand, subject to check, $1,000,000 in cash. The remainder matures at later dates upon time paper. The company could liquidate its entire debt in thirty days without inconvenience, using only its gold and silver, or using only its copper and lead on hand, since, while its debt is $5,000,000, its quick assets amount to over $14,000,000. The company's paper is eagerly, and generally sought after on terms most favorable to borrowers.

The company's net quick assets, over and above all indebtedness, represented by gold and silver, copper and lead, is approximately $9,000,000. The company has increased its original working capital to this amount by accumulation of earnings, besides paying off a million and a quarter of mortgage bonds, subject to which it took over its plants, and having put $2,000,000 into new construction.

Its net earnings for the year ending Oct. 31, 1900, exceeded $4,500,000. For the months of November and December, 1900, they exceeded $1,200,000. The January earnings are not yet in. The plants and property of the company were never in

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday exceeded in amount those recorded on any resent day, but the bulk of the business was supplied by the steel stocks. The event of interest in the market was the beginning of trading in the securities of the New United States Steel Corporation. These stocks as well as those of the Sheet Steel Company were active and strong, and during much of the day monopolized interest in the curb market. The list generally was fairly active, but prices showed considerable irregularity, and final quotations in many cases were below those of Monday, while in others net gains appeared. Apart from items affecting the steel stocks, the day brought very little news of consequence to affect curb stocks.

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UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.—Trading in the new United States Steel stock began in the afternoon with initial sales at 38 and 81 in the common and preferred stocks respectively. From the outset of trading these stocks attracted wide interest, and brokers representing Morgan and other interests were very active in them. Many thousand shares of the common changed hands between 38 and 40, and the stock closed at 39 bid. In the preferred stock trading was fully as active, and this issue sold from 81 up to 84, and closed at 84 bid. There was an apparent arbitrage profit between the Sheet Steel stocks and the new United States Steel stocks, and there was considerable selling of the latter against purchasers of the former. Some effort was made to trade in the underwriters' certificates of the syndicate which has undertaken to carry through the consolidation of the various steel companies, but these efforts met with little success. It is not expected that there will be much chance for the public to take part in the syndicate through purchases of underwriters' certificates.

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AMERICAN SHEET STEEL was active throughout the day, and after selling up about 2 points to 36¼, it reacted to the opening price, and then recovered to 35½. It closed at the last figure, with a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock was less active, and at the same time less irregular. It closed unchanged at 81 bid. A good deal of the buying of these stocks seemed to be with the object of selling the new United States Steel stocks against them.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE, the only other active steel stock on the curb, was not materially affected by the announcements in regard to the steel combination, as it is not believed that it is proposed to include this company in the new corporation. The common stock closed with a net gain of a quarter of a point, at 42¼ bid, and the preferred with a net loss of a quarter of a point, at 91¼ bid.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were relatively dull, and except in the preferred stock there was no change of importance in price. The preferred closed at 28 bid, with stock offered at 28⅞, against 29 bid on Monday.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was strong and active. A fairly large amount of stock sold at 12, and during the last hour sales were made as high as 12¼. A bid of 12⅜ was made at the close for a ten days' buyers' option.

***

CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR IRON MINES attracted much attention by a very sharp advance, which carried the stock from about 80 to par. Not very long ago the stock was selling around 75, and yesterday at the opening stock was offered at 84. This was withdrawn, and the first sale was not made until the bid had advanced to par. At the close a small fraction above par was bid for the stock.

***

STANDARD OIL showed a net loss of 4 points, after trading in a few small lots. It closed at 780 bid.

***

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold down to 3 on fairly large trading.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was weak. It sold as low as 4, and ended the day at 3⅜ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼
American Bicycle pf.	24½	26	24¼	26
American Bicycle bonds.	77½	80	77½	80
American Bridge	42¼	42½	42	42½
American Bridge pf.	91¼	92	91½	92
American Chicle	79	82	79	82
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10	9¾	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
American Snuff pf.	72	76	72	76
Amerigraan Thread pf.	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders.	58	62½	58	62½
*British Columbia Copper	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅛
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	4½	4	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	34	..	34	..
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	105	103	105
Central Fireworks	23	..	23	..
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	27½	30	27½	30
Consolidated Equipment.	11¾	12¼	11½	11¾
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	..	..
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	85	88	85	88
Denver & Southwestern.	55½	57	53½	54½
Denver & S. W. pf.	55½	57	55	57
Denver & S. W. 5s	92½	93½	93	93½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	6	5½	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	26½	28	28	29
Electric Boat	27	30	27	30
Electric Boat pf.	52	55	52	55
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	39	40	39	40
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Empire Steel	5	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	..	17	..	17
General Carriage	2¾	3	2¾	3
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s.	100¼	100⅝	101¼	101¼
Havana Commercial	14½	15	14½	15
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	125	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
International Silver pf.	35½	38½	35½	38½
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1½	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	65	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	..	105	..
†Markeen Copper	1⅝	3	1⅝	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	20	21	20	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	70	82	70	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	3¾	4½	4½	4¾
Otis Elevator	29½	30¼	29½	30¼
Otis Elevator pf.	92¾	94	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	34	33½	33⅝
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94½	93½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¾	29	27¾	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76½	77½	77	78
Safety Car Heat & Light.	125	130	125	128
St. Louis Transit	23	24½	24	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71½	72	73½	73⅝
Seaboard Air Line	12¾	13	12¾	13
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28	28⅞	29	29¼
Sheet Steel	35½	36	34½	35
Sheet Steel pf.	81	81¼	81	82
Singer Mfg.	285	290	285	290
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	32	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	780	787	784	790
Sterling Copper	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
Storage Power	12	16	12	16
Storey Gen. Electric	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tennessee Copper	17	18	17	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
†Trenton Potteries	8	8	8	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	43½	45	43½	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112½	114	112½	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	118½	117½	118½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77	78	77¾	78½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	37	38½	37½	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	113	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	113	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	243	240	249
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	39½	41	39½	41
Columbus Railway pf.	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s.	109½	110¼	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	388	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80¾	85	80¾	85
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s.	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s.	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac.	23	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Trans. pf.	..	70	..	..

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	78½	78	78½	78
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108¼	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	105	..
Denver Gas	..	21	..	21
Denver Gas 5s.	63	64½	63½	65½
Essex & Hudson Gas.	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s.	94	95½	94⅞	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	68	70	68	70
New Amsterdam 5s.	108½	109½	108¾	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke.	13¾	14	13½	14½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	68¾	69½	68¾	69
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	112½	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40½	36	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	94	95	93½	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	81	70	81
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13½	15½	13½	15½
Western Gas	94½	95¾	94¾	95¾
Western Gas 1st 5s.	106½	107½	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	18½	18	18¾
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94¾	95¼	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	82½	81	82½
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The money market is quiet. If there is any change, it is toward easier conditions. Sterling exchange is firm, with an advance of ¼c in short bills. Money rates, bank clearances, balances, and foreign exchange rates are reported to-day as follows: Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 10@12½c discount; call loans, 3@3½; time money, 4@5; Clearing House exchanges, $21,652,704; balances, $1,952,987; New York call loans, 2@3.

The stock market, especially the coppers, was strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
525	Atch. & Topeka	56½	55⅞	55⅞
12	Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
8	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
30	Central Mass.	19	19	18½
1,518	Chicago, B. & Q.	145⅝	144	144¼
5,878	Chi., B. & Q. rights.	4½	4 5-16	4⅜
10	Chicago Junction	150¼	150¼	150¼
24	Fitchburg pf.	142¾	142¾	142½
480	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	97	95	97
160	K. C., M. & B.	48	47	47
2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	208	207	207
—	Old Colony	..	..	206
150	Pere Marquette	59	59	58½
200	Pere Marquette pf.	76	76	76½
5	Rutland	10	10	10
60	Rutland pf.	99	99	98¼
250	Union Pacific	88¾	88½	88⅝
2,105	Union Pacific rights.	.75	.75	.75
240	Union Pacific pf.	84¾	84	83¾
43	West End	95	95	94
4	West End pf.	111	111	111

TELEPHONES.

743	Am. Tel. & Tel.	162	161½	161½
1,176	Erie (trust certs.)	50	49¾	51
15	Mexican	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	New England	137	137	137

ELECTRICS.

18	Gen. Elec.	212	211	212
600	Massachusetts	26¼	25¾	26¼
5	Massachusetts pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	Westinghouse pf.	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

410	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	30	29½	30
15	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	84	84	84
10	Am. Pneu. Service	7	7	7
110	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	33	32	33
1,691	Am. Sugar	136	135	135½
10	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120	120½
410	Am. Woolen	18	17	18
100	Am. Woolen pf.	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
2,109	Dom. Iron & Steel	30¾	29½	30
2,238	Federal Steel	47¼	44⅝	45¾
428	Federal Steel pf.	88	85¾	86½
56	Mergenthaler	163	162	163
1,314	National Tube	61½	59	59½
68	National Tube pf.	106	102½	103
6	U. S. Cotton Yarn pf.	92½	92½	92½
300	N. E. Gas & Coke	14	13½	13½
10	Planters' Compress	16	16	16
40	Pullman	198	198	198
200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
31	Torrington (Class A)	28	27½	27½
10	Torrington pf.	27½	27½	27½
5	United Fruit	127	127	127
80	United Shoe Machine	31½	31½	31½
18	United Shoe Mach. pf.	24	24	24
100	United States Leath.	13	13	13

MINING.

305	Adventure	13⅞	13¼	13⅞
620	Allouez	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
840	Amalgamated	91	90⅝	91
250	Arcadian	17	17	17
70	Arnold	3¾	3¾	3¾
759	Atlantic	30	29	29⅞
895	Bingham	42½	42	42½
1,722	Bingham	21	20	21
100	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
263	Boston & Montana	325	325	325
600	British Columbia	21	20½	21
590	Butte & Boston	83	81¼	82½
6	Cal. & Hecla	855	850	850
838	Centennial	25	24½	24⅝
252	Centennial Eureka	27½	27	27
5	Central Oil	12	12	12
765	Copper Range	47	46	46
250	Daily-West	32½	32¼	32½
830	Dom. Coal	36⅜	36	36
70	Dom. Coal pf.	109¾	109½	109¾
100	Elm River	5½	5½	5½
1,334	Franklin	24	22½	23½
75	Humboldt	2	1½	1½
1,760	Isle Royal	40⅝	38¾	40⅜
375	Massachusetts	13⅞	12½	13⅜
140	Mayflower	3	3	3
100	Michigan	7¼	7	7½
455	Mohawk	27	26⅞	26¾
2,100	Napa	4	4	4
1,350	Old Dominion	36	35¼	35⅝
467	Osceola	89	88	89
176	Parrot	50	49½	50
180	Phoenix	4¾	4½	4⅝
183	Quincy	174⅝	174½	174½
643	Rhode Island	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜
500	Santa Fé	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
150	Tecumseh	32½	32	32½
1,446	Tri-Mountain	28	27½	27⅞
1,000	United States (tr. cfs.)	12½	12¼	12⅝
50	United States Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼
411	Utah	34	33	34
275	Victoria	5	4⅞	5
1635	Winona	7¼	6¾	7
1,590	Wolverine	56	54½	55½
510	Wyandotte	2¾	2½	2½

Sales....1,091,110

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
90½	91	1,470	Amalgamated Copper.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90½	+ ¼
21	21½	330	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21½	21½	21	21	— ½
71⅞	72	1,325	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	71⅜	72	71½	72	+ ⅛
28	28½	300	American Cotton Oil.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
35⅜	36	1,100	American Ice Co.	36⅛	36⅜	35½	36	— ⅛
6⅞	7	612	Am. Linseed Co.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	....
34½	35	280	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
49½	49⅝	46,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	49½	50	47⅝	49⅛	— ⅜
91½	91½	16,250	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91½	88	91½	— ⅜
35½	35⅞	75,710	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	37	37¾	35	36	+1
82½	83	7,075	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	85¾	86	81½	82½	—1½
40½	40⅝	166,560	Am. Steel & Wire.	44½	44½	40½	40½	—1½
94⅜	95½	7,810	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97	97	94	95	—3½
135½	136	4,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	135¾	136	135½	135⅝	+ ⅛
120	121	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	121	121	121	121	....
64⅜	65	16,383	American Tin Plate.	69	69⅜	64	65	— ⅛
101	101½	13,040	Am. Tin Plate pf.	100	101	100	100⅜	+ ⅝
120⅞	121	82,500	American Tobacco.	118	121	117¾	121	+3½
73	77½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
44¼	44½	1,900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	44½	44½	— ¼
55½	56⅛	430	Ann Arbor pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ½
56	56⅜	19,710	At., T. & S. F.	55⅞	56⅝	55⅜	56	....
88	88½	7,195	At., T. & S. F. pf.	88⅝	88	88	88	— ⅛
87	87⅝	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio.	87¾	88	87½	87¾	— ⅛
84	84½	377	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅝
74½	74⅝	24,952	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅝	76¼	74	74⅜	—1¼
182½	184	620	Brooklyn Union Gas.	183½	184	183½	184	+1
56½	57	1,900	Canada Southern	58½	57	56¼	57	+ ⅝
90¼	90⅝	200	Canadian Pacific.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	....
39½	39⅝	950	Chesapeake & Ohio.	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
38½	38⅝	650	Chicago & Alton.	38¾	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
74	74½	250	Chicago & Alton pf.	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
143⅜	144½	21,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	144½	145⅜	144	144½	+ ⅝
....	....	2,500	C., B. & Q., rights.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	....
106½	107½	1,200	Chi. & East. Ill.	107	107	106¼	106¼	— ¾
18⅜	18½	2,000	Chicago Great West.	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18½	— ⅛
78½	79½	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78½	78½	78⅜	78⅝	—1⅝
92½	93½	250	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92	92	92	92	....
29⅞	30	2,950	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	29⅝	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
67⅞	68	1,200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	67¾	68	67½	67⅝	— ¼
152⅞	153	88,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	148¼	153¼	148	153	+5
189⅝	191	222	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	—1¼
172	173	500	Chicago & Northw.	171⅝	173	171⅜	173	+ ½
123⅜	124	11,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	123	124¼	122½	124	+ ⅝
126	127	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	127	127	127	127	....
128⅜	129	210	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
34½	34½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
75½	76¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	76½	76¼	76¼	76½	+ ⅛
42⅝	42½	5,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44¾	44¾	42	42½	—1½
117	125	50	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	....
8¼	8½	2,600	Colorado Southern	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
43	44	100	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ½
17⅜	17⅝	1,100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½	....
15	17	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	16	16¾	16	16	+ ½
193½	194	1,720	Consolidated Gas.	193½	194	193	193¾	— ¼
48¼	48¾	19,040	Con. Tobacco Co.	47¼	48¾	47	48⅛	+1⅛
97⅝	98	3,075	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	97	98¼	97	97⅝	+1½
25½	26	200	Crucible Steel	26	26	26	26	+ ½
80	82	100	Crucible Steel pf.	81½	81¾	81½	81½	— ½
165	165½	2,020	Delaware & Hudson.	165	165¾	165	165	+ ¼
39½	39⅝	1,100	Denver & R. G.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
86⅞	87¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	+ ¼
....	....	200	Detroit City Gas.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
5¼	6	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	5⅜	5⅜	3⅜	5⅜	— ¼
14½	15¼	30	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	....
27⅝	27½	5,440	Erie	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
63¼	63¾	720	Erie 1st pf.	63⅞	64	63½	63½	+ ⅛
42	42¼	525	Erie 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
51	51¾	300	Evans. & T. H.	51	51	51	51	....
45¼	45¾	38,750	Federal Steel	46¾	47⅝	44⅝	45¼	—2½
87½	88	33,420	Federal Steel pf.	87½	88	86	87	+ ⅛
....	....	400	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅜
211	212	2,400	General Electric.	213½	213¾	210	211¼	—1½
45¾	46	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	46	46	46	46	+ ¼
93	94	10	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
194	194½	2,121	Great Northern pf.	192	194¾	192	192½	—1½
47½	47¾	300	Hocking Valley	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
73¾	73¾	1,200	Hocking Valley pf.	73¼	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
131⅝	131⅞	1,800	Illinois Central	131	131⅞	130¾	131½	+ ⅛
....	....	648	Ill. Central, rights.	3	3	3	3	....
22½	22½	100	International Paper	22½	22½	22½	22½	....
72	72	700	Int. Paper pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ½
65¾	65¾	1,700	Int. Power Co.	65¾	66	65¼	65⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	6¼	100	International Silver.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	400	Iowa Central	27¼	27½	26¾	26¾	....
53¾	54½	1,000	Iowa Central pf.	54	54	54	54	— ¾
28½	28½	800	Int. Steam Pump.	28½	28½	28½	28½	....
77¼	79¼	200	Int. Steam Pump. pf.	76¾	78	76¾	78	+1½
39¾	40	300	Kan. City South. pf.	39½	40	39½	40	....
72½	73	200	Laclede Gas, ex div.	73	73	72	72	—1
41	43	200	Lake Erie & West.	41½	41½	41	41	—1
111	113	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	....
92½	92¾	3,225	Louisville & Nashville	92	92½	92	92¼	+ ⅛
117	117¾	8,675	Manhattan Elevated.	117¼	118⅝	117¼	118⅛	....
160½	160⅝	8,700	Met. Street Railway.	161	161⅜	160	160½	—1⅜
30	30½	600	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	28½	30	28½	30	+2
80	85	125	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+1
17½	17⅝	1,200	Mexican Central	17½	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
4⅞	5⅛	100	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	900	Minn. & St. Louis.	78	78⅜	78	78¼	+ ⅛
109	110	900

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifty-first Street Lot Sold for $110,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Pease & Elliman have sold for W. G. Park the lot 52.6 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to Builder John T. Farley, who will erect thereon an American basement dwelling of the highest class. The lot adjoins the new Union Club site at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and the price paid for it by Mr. Farley is reported at $110,000.

Henry G. Timmerman has sold to L. Cohn the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 60 East Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Brokers who are conducting the negotiations say that reports of the sale of 40, 42, and 44 West Thirty-fifth Street are premature.

Alexander Walker has bought the plot of four lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-seventh Street.

It is reported that James Slattery has sold three lots at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street.

Felt & Livingston have sold, through William B. Lowe & Co., to Thomas L. Watts for about $200,000 the six-story apartment house known as the Grantley, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 75 feet east of Broadway, on a plot 100 by 100.

Rusher & Babcock were the brokers in the sale reported yesterday of five lots on Eighty-third Street, near West End Avenue, for Frederick C. Eberlin to Kempner Brothers.

Miles & Heifer have sold for an estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine the four-story buildings on plot 64 by 58.6 by 58 by 51 by 100, at the northwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth Streets; also, to the same firm as operators, 200 East Houston Street, running through to 15 First Street, two five-story tenements on lot 25 by 89.4 by 25 by 75.5.

Louis Lese has bought from the Hamersley estate the four-story double tenements 51 to 55 Cannon Street, 75 by 100.

Charles E. Duross and Richard H. Gatling have sold for Henry Blankin to Henry A. Reese, for $12,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 52 Jane Street, 22.6 by 80.

Charles Rosenthal has sold to Max Bargquhr, for about $29,000, the five-story flat, 65 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mortimer J. Waters has sold for M. Jacobson to John M. Sheehan, the three-story dwelling 404 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Nathan H. Weil has sold for Herman Soden the three-story brick stable 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

Neubeck & Busher have sold the plot, 50 by 85, on the west side of Brook Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

H. E. & C. H. Smith have sold for the United Real Estate Company of Nebraska three lots on the east side of Morris Avenue, about 300 feet south of Burnside Avenue; also, for Samuel I. Ferguson, for $7,000, the two-story frame dwelling, 678 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; also, for Abraham Cahn, the five-story tenement, 480 East Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5.

The buildings 643 and 645 Water Street and 340 and 342 Front Street have been leased, through Miles & Heifer, for Miss M. Bergh Brown to J. C. W. Stanley, for a term of five years.

Plans filed yesterday at the Building Department provide for two seven-story apartment houses, to be erected by George L. Felt on the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets, on Morningside Avenue East. Architect Frederick C. Browne estimates the cost of the buildings at $800,000.

Gunn & Grant will build an eight-and-one-half-story hotel on the plot, 50 by 114, recently purchased by them on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue. The structure will cost $200,000, and has been planned by Architect Henry Andersen.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for S. Moses, to Rudolph O. Haubold, the four-story brick and limestone private dwelling 519 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 19 by 50 by 100.

Ferdinand Kramer has sold the private residence 28 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street for $20,000; also the five-story flat 28 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street for $22,000.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Jesse Ehrich four lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, which they sold to him a few weeks ago.

Edward J. Sause has sold for the Alsop estate the dwelling and lot, 45 by 110 feet, corner of Washington Square West and Washington Place, to Lewis H. Hyde.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

419 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 224.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, two-story brick stable, with two-story brick dwelling at the rear; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... $8,200

Franklin Avenue, west side, 214 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 126.6 by 193 by 120 by 222.5, two-story frame stable; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Irving Savings Institution..... 31,900

120 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Israel Lilienthal..... 10,000

315 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 192.11 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert W. Hall, as executor.. 8,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

222 and 224 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 295 feet east of Third Avenue, each 22 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, No. 222, to Bertha Steuer..... 29,500

No. 224, to the same buyer..... 29,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

2,602 and 2,604 Madison Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, each 25 by 93, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Charles H. Reed..... 45,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

75 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 207.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.3 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to F. N. Menjo..... 8,600

2,007 Seventh Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.11 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association..... 12,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 70 Fifth Avenue, east side, 160 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4 and irregular, four-story brownstone-front business building. Due on judgment, $30,790; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,988.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 101.10 by 75, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $18,145.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Harwood R. Pool, referee, 510 and 521 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.8 and 33.2, respectively, by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $32,055.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 158 and 160 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Lexington Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, two four-story brownstone-front single flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Lenox Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 99.11; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue, one lot, 25 by 99.11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executors' sale, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 530 feet east of Lenox Avenue, one lot, 25 by 193, extending to within 6.10 feet of the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executors' sale, 420 and 422 Eighth Avenue, east side, 22.9 feet north of Thirty-first Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story brick buildings, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 229 Hudson Street, west side, 22.4 feet north of Canal Street, 17.7 by 66.10 and irregular, five-story brick single flat, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Harrison, referee, 84 and 86 Lawrence Street, southwest side, 118.6 feet southeast of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,848.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 63 East Ninth Street, north side, 148.4 feet west of Broadway, 26 by 93, leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,609.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. D. Truax, referee, 160 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 56.11 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.7 by 78.2 by 18.4 by 78.2, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $11,898.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 212 West Eighty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick double flat; 29 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 460 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick single flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Oswald N. Jacoby, referee, 250 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 210 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 112 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,251.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 735 and 737 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 17.11 and 18, respectively, by 88, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $19,059.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, referee, Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 48 by 100, vacant; an undivided three-fourths interest in the foregoing. Due on judgment, $1,916.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-third Street, south side, 300 feet east of Sixth Avenue, for a one-story brick storage house, 52 by 94; Spaulding-Bidwell Company, owner; R. C. Gillies, Jr., architect; cost, $3,500.

Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for an eight-and-a-half-story brick and stone hotel, 50 by 114.2; Gunn & Grant of 174 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, owners; Henry Andersen of 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost, $200,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 52; August Diener, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Classon Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; Charles Knauf, owner; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick and stone flats, 33.4 by 87; Glickman Brothers of 320 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; total cost, $111,000.

Morningside Avenue East, east side, from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for two seven-story brick and stone flats, each 100.11 by 94.10; G. L. Felt of 246 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; F. C. Brown of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost of each, $300,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 209.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two five-story brick flats, each 25 by 94.7; E. T. Barry, Boston Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost of each, $28,000.

Alterations.

No. 136 Norfolk Street, to a three-story brick store and restaurant; G. L. Morgenthau of 50 West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, owner; Frederick Jacobson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 58 John Street, to a five-story brick loft building; C. B. T. Benton, owner; Pollard & Steinam, architects; cost, $100.

No. 336 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; James M. Duggan of 344 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; William Gegan of 379 Canal Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 153 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; M. K. Wallach of 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,637 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; M. K. Wallach, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $300.

No. 58 West Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; G. F. Laidlaw of 137 West Forty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $250.

No. 347 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; John Carlan of 427 Park Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Third Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a three-story car barn; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $300.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick storehouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fourth Street, southeast corner of Greene Street, to a six-story brick store; estate of S. T. Shortland of 110 Wall Street, owner; the Rusling Company, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 111 and 113 Horatio Street, to a six-story brick power house; F. A. Hoffman of 178 Ninth Avenue, owner; L. C. Holden, architect; cost, $700.

Mr. Carnegie Buys Another House.

Yesterday's recorded transfers of real estate show that Andrew Carnegie is still acquiring property in the neighborhood of his new residence at Fifth Avenue, Ninetieth to Ninety-first Street. He took title yesterday from Everett MacKinstry to 17 East Ninety-first Street, 17 by 100.8, for a consideration of $21,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

ALL LAND owned formerly by Columbia College between 11th Av. Hudson River, 102d St and 130th St, except portions lying west of Boulevard Lafayette and south of 100th St, old line; Jacob D. Butler to Loyal L. Smith, (mtg $250,000, R S $92.50)..... $

BOWERY, 2,1 and 235, c s, 51.6x174.9x irregular; John O. Baker to Louise M. Mitchell, (R S $32.50, mtg $50,000)..... 1,000

CHARLTON ST, 98, s s, 25x100; John L. Cameron and others to Joseph Havitch & Brother, (R S $13.50)..... 13,500

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; A. H. Marvin to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $36,000)..... 1

CLESTON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 99x95.6; Emma Kramer to Henry Gundlach and another, (R S $4, mtg $2,500)..... 100

CRESTON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 99x95.6; Charles H. Cone to Emma Kramer, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

CROMWELL AV, n w s, n e ½ of Lot 48, map of Claremont, 50x125; Thomas J. Day and wife to Josephine B. Rezzano and Fidalma Del Genovesse, (mtg $1,000, R S $50)..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 70.3 ft s of 182d St, 98.1,00x88.1,000; Raymond C. Kayser to Charles D. Kayser..... 1

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 1,000, n s, 118.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Conrad G. Strubel to Emma Kramer, (R S $4.50)..... 100

DATER ST, s s, extends from Wales Av to Concord Av, —x201.1; David Schwartz to Emanuel Stern, ½ part, (R S $10)... 1

EAST END AV, s w corner of 80th St, 102.2x75; Warner Sherwood and another to John McLaughlin, (R S $9, mtg $20,000)..... 1

FOREST ST, e s, 250 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Joseph J. Gleason to Michael Baumeister and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,400)..... 1

HENRY ST, 238, 23.2x100x26.4x100; Elizabeth S. Dessart and others to Dora Sakolskli, (R S $26)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Windham Place, 31.5x104.3x31.1x100.9; Chester B. Overbaugh to Mary B. Overbaugh, (R S $4, mtg $5,000)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 106.5 ft n of Windham Place, 18.7x106.11x18.9x 104.5; Chester B. Overbaugh to Mary B. Overbaugh, (R S $2, mtg $800)..... 1

LOTS 9,396 and 9,397, Section 23, map of Woodlawn Cemetery, containing 508 superficial feet; The Woodlawn Cemetery Company to Magdalena Schmitt... 762

MADISON AV, w s, 82 ft n of 77th St, 20.2x45; the St. Paul Trust Company of Minnesota, trustee, to Alfred M. Sneeker, quitclaim, 1-11 part, (R S $1.50)... 1,181

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge; one of the finest elevations in town; commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in this town as a site for a large, first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich.—Shore boarding house, unfurnished, 23 rooms, stable; shady grounds; shore road between depot and Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore property in Town of Greenwich, Connecticut.—20 acres, elevated, wooded; a very choice site for a first-class residence; one mile from depot, Post Office, and telegraph; 50 minutes from 42d St.; express trains. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Sale or Lease.—Factory; 20,000 feet floor room, extra land, 50 horse power, shafting, elevator, heated, perfect light, at Nyack, N. Y.; easy terms. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

For Sale.—Yonkers, desirable modern residence on Warburton Av.; ten rooms and bath; convenient to stations, churches, &c. For particulars address S. A. E., Box 205 Times.

Montclair, N. J.—Choice residence properties; sale and rent. Clarence R. Tubbs, opp. Lackawanna station and 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Two of the best lots in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; actual worth $1,200; will sell for $800 cash. Box 80, Tappan, N. Y.

Over 200 farms; $800 to $10,000; send for new list. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DWELLINGS $75 a Month and Upward.

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Avs.

Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th st. Telephone 647 Harlem.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 147th St., No. 630 West.

New three-story house; Indiana limestone front, hand-somely decorated; wide, spacious stoop and area; magnificent broad and near view of Hudson. Apply 632.

11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.—Three-story Queen Anne dwelling, nine rooms; $35 per month.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

FOR RENT

Attractive 4-story, American-basement dwelling, NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE. Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 104th St. Elev. RENT $1,200.

JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace

705 Madison Ave., the southwest corner of 63d St.—Now occupied by a physician; the partition in the front parlor will be removed if desired; can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

4th Av., 425, near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

68th St., 269 East.—3-story; 11 rooms; restricted block; rent, $1,100. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

To Rent—House No. 17 East 55th St. Address James Graham, 26 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

EVELYN

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
101 WEST 78TH ST.

Choice housekeeping apartments of 7 large, light rooms and bath; butler's pantry, laundry, and steam dryers.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, on premises.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE FAIRFAX, SOUTHWEST CORNER 94TH ST. & MADISON.
62-64 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON.
2,790-2,792 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
841 WEST END AV., CORNER 101ST ST.

We have a large list of Flats, Apartments, and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections. Full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.

ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 91ST ST.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.;
APARTMENTS TO LET;
RENT $65 TO $135;
five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT;
reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

RIVERVIEW,
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HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44 St.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Splendid location. Moderate rents.
All modern improvements.

Janitor, 371 W. 119th St., or G.W. Lee, 2,107 7th Av.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,

THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.

2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.

ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

276 ST. ANN'S AV., COR. 139TH ST., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $22; 5 ROOMS, BATH, $19; STEAM HEATED; HOT WATER SUPPLIED. 278 ST. ANN'S AV., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $18-$21; HOT WATER SUPPLIED; HALLS AND BATH HEATED. HOFFMAN, 281 ST. ANN'S AV.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 302 East 72d St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flats; 7 large, light rooms, bath; steam heat; $30. Janitor.

419 3d Av.—Apartments of four large rooms; quiet house; rents, $11 and $13.

$6 and $8; 3 and 4 rooms, improvements. 42, 44, 46 West End Av., near 61st St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment in new fire-proof building; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

6-room flats, all improvements, $15.00 to $17.00. 212 Grand St. Apply janitor.

6-room flats, all improvements, $13.50 to $15.00. 458 Pulask St. Apply janitor.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Houses to let in the choice Bedford-Stuyvesant district, Brooklyn. Charles E. Hotaling, Real Estate Broker and Manager, 441 Sumner Av., cor. McDonough St., Brooklyn.

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Wanted—House in country below Yonkers, along Hudson; 12 rooms; modern improvements; stable; intention of buying later. Waldo, 186 Times.

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To Lease, the few remaining
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Among the incoming tenants who have already hired are
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For plans and particulars apply to
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Broadway, Wall & New Sts.
NEW AND HANDSOME BUILDING

For rent, an attractive large and a small suite.

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60 CEDAR ST.

Loft 184 Feet Deep.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
Adjoining Broadway.

Building has entrances from two streets. Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
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To Let Fireproof building good location 96 x 80 ten stories light four sides. 400 lbs. to foot—law. 400 Electric H. P. 25,000 sq. ft. sign space can be seen by 500,000 people daily. Will consider dividing. Attractive rate to satisfactory long term tenant. Will consider moving expenses, etc. Reciprocative contract to printer or lithographer. Your agent or Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
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Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
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RULAND & WHITING,
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Five-story new building, size 60x40.
Offices, Stores, Warerooms; Finest Light; Very High Ceilings.
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Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
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Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum:
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A large corner store, 3d Av. and 68th St., now used as a branch office of the Prudential Insurance Co., size 24x92; can be rented as a whole or will divide; steam heat; reasonable rent.
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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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A.—304 8th Av.—Store and first floor, 100 feet deep, at a moderate rental.
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Lofts, large and light, 25 or 50x100; low rental; No. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.

Pleasant light office, $15. Desk room, $8. Dry goods district. 89 White St.

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$40 for splendid first flat of seven extra large rooms and bathroom, hall attendance, &c., at 438 West 57th St., near 6th Av., 9th Av. "L" station and cable cars. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

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Palisades.—A fine, large house; good locality; fine shade and fruit trees; house contains 12 rooms and all modern improvements; barn and outbuildings on the premises. Apply Samuel Brown, Palisades, N. Y.

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Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th New, Original, Unique.

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GRIFFOU, 19 W. 9th St. Tdh. 5:30 to 9. (wine) 75c.

STEPHANS, 78 & Col. Av. Tdh. Lch. 50c. Din. 75c

Au chat noir. 32 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine,) 50c.

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HOMELIKE — EVERY COMFORT
Family and Transient Rooms, $1 per day. Rooms with bath, $2. Single Rooms, $5 per week. New, Fireproof.
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Lost.—An alligator satchel, Feb. 22, about 5 P. M., either on Lackawanna train, ferry from Hoboken, Pennsylvania Ferry house, or Pennsylvania ferryboat; reward if returned to Room 48, Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Building, No. 22 William St.

Lost—Certificate No. E 1547 for twenty-five shares of Erie Railroad Company second preferred trust stock, registered in the name of Frank Waller; all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.—New York, Feb. 16, 1901. Frank Waller, 38 Park Row.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Books Nos. 310,215 and 386,451 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return books to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

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Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Night school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you. Latest style perfect fitting patterns, 50c.

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Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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5th Ave., corner 16th St.

In addition to our usual assortment of Grand and Upright WEBER PIANOS, in all woods, we offer this week, at VERY LOW PRICES to close them out quickly, a number of good, serviceable Pianos, more or less used, but ALL in first-rate condition:

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Weber Upright, Rosewood	270
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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers. $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
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A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

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Also full assortment of large Uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others. Rents $4 up.
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A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
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$10 first payment; balance easy installments. New Uprights. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

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The bids must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount thereof.

By application to this office, stock can be examined at any time.

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Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brass Ware, &c., ON CREDIT.
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Credit—Diamonds, watches, small weekly payments; lowest prices; strictly confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

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Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Foot Knitting Co. removed to 240 6th Av.; underwear repaired, stockings refooted; elevator in building.

CASH BUYER.
I pay highest prices for furniture of flats and houses. M. Marks, World Building.

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased

COL. MURPHY AFTER DISORDERLY HOUSES

Declares He Will Suppress Places Where the Law Is Violated.

Invites the Public to Address Complaints to Him, but Will Not Notice Anonymous Communications.

The new Police Commissioner's last official act at Police Headquarters yesterday was to dictate the following order, which was last night placed in the hands of every commander affected by it:

To all Districts and Precincts in the Borough of Manhattan:

Commanding officers of precincts are hereby ordered to report to me in writing, with returns, Friday morning, March 1, 1901, the names of all proprietors or keepers of gambling houses, poolrooms, or other places in which the law is habitually violated within their precincts, with the character of the business carried on there and the street and number.

M. C. MURPHY,
Commissioner and Chief.

This order is in consonance with that part of Commissioner Murphy's address to the superior officers of the force on Monday which called upon them to be "very careful" to enforce Rule 45, which embodies an order to report on each Monday on the illegal resorts referred to in the general order. It also chimes in with a declaration made yesterday by Col. Murphy, that he would cause such resorts to be closed and that he had acted on several complaints about such places and invited aid in his efforts in complaints other than anonymous. On this subject he was very positive last evening.

"In my mail to-day," he said, "I received seventy communications from the public, many of them complaints or denunciations. Some of them were anonymous. These I cast into my waste basket, following my strict rule when in the Health Department. It seems to me that if people want to be good citizens they can afford to identify themselves. They should certainly know that in writing to me they run no risk of publicity. All such communications will be regarded by me as confidential. They will be protected with inviolable secrecy."

Commissioner Murphy had his single-headed board meeting with Col. W. H. Kipp at 9 A. M. yesterday. He changed the command of the East Fifty-seventh Street Police Court by sending there Sergt. Patrick H. McGirr, who was Commissioner Sexton's aide, in place of Sergt. De Los Reynolds, who was sent to the Sixth Precinct. Sergt. James Churchill was transferred from the Seventy-seventh (Flushing) Precinct back to the Nineteenth ("Tenderloin") Precinct, from which he was removed less than a week ago, in place of Sergt. F. G. Carson. In the order of transfer, the Commissioner upset rumor that First Deputy Commissioner Devery would, after all, have to do with transfers by stipulating that First Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortright should assign Reynolds and Carson to duty. A command will be found for Carson by Chief Murphy's first executive officer to-day.

The new Commissioner said he was satisfied with the progress he had made.

"My health?" he said in reply to a suggestion that he was frail, "that should concern no one. It does not me. I was as I am when I took hold of the Health Department. Let others say how I administered its affairs. Taking everything into consideration my duties here will not be more arduous than in that department. As to the press, I have been fairly treated in quarters where I did not expect courtesy.

"I have put the machinery of the police force into activity on complaints that have come to me as Chief and Commissioner. Deputy Chief Cortright was directed to investigate and report on nuisances created by women in West Thirty-fifth Street and evil resorts in Third Street. I shall hear from him to-morrow on these and other subjects he will inquire into for me. I will on Friday have a fair idea of what the conditions of this borough is in respect to places where the law is violated, and will take proper measures to suppress them.

"I have nothing to add to what I said on Monday about the Tammany Hall investigating committee. I signed the report on Monday, and received a copy of it today through the committee's Secretary. The committee exists until it is discharged by the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. Nothing in the report in the way of evidence against evildoers will be used by me to carry out my programme to enforce the law as I find it, as I shall use evidence of this kind from any proper source.

"No, I have not heard from Mr. Croker or received any message from him. I may not appoint a Second Deputy Commissioner for several days. I shall try police cases on Friday. Commissioner Devery, when he starts in, will conduct such trials. I, of course, will scrutinize his decisions."

Some curiosity was exhibited yesterday in regard to the shields of the ousted Commissioners, Mr. Devery and Col. Murphy and his Deputy Commissioners. So far the old shields of Messrs. York, Hess, Sexton, and Abell and Chief Devery have not been turned in. The Commissioners may care to keep theirs as souvenirs. Each cost about $31. Mr. Devery, it is understood will keep his pending litigation to restore him to the uniformed force at $1,000 a year. Shields for Col. Murphy and the Deputy Commissioners have been ordered. Mr. Devery's official brougham has been turned over to the Police Department.

Tom Wu, a Chinaman, called at the Mayor's office yesterday and complained of gambling houses and policy playing in Pell and Mott Streets. He was advised to report their existence to Police Headquarters, but had not done so last evening.

Commissioner Murphy was indignant last night when an evening newspaper printed a story of a prizefight to a finish, said to have been held yesterday at an up-town sporting resort.

"I don't know that it is true," he said, "but if it be true, you can depend on it I'll have this town scoured to get the men who violated the boxing laws. Then I'll put them in prison, where they belong."

COL. ERHARDT'S REMEDY.

Would Turn Entire Police Force Out of Office and Reorganize It.

Joel B. Erhardt of the Committee of Fifteen was asked yesterday his opinion of the police situation. He handed the reporter an interview in a Philadelphia newspaper. In it he is quoted as saying that the new law creating a single police head was a complete failure.

"All we have as the result of the law," he is quoted," is a removable Commissioner at the head of an irremovable force. That Commissioner has appointed as his deputy Chief Devery, whom we had hoped to get rid of. It is no wonder the police are laughing in their sleeves."

As the only effective remedy Mr. Erhardt recommended the legislation out of office of the entire force and a complete reorganization of the police.

DADY MAY BE COMMISSIONER.

Interest among Brooklyn Republicans yesterday centred in the probable selection of a Republican Elections Commissioner from Kings County if the bill creating a new bi-partisan board of four Commissioners is passed. It is currently reported in Brooklyn that Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, will be the choice of the Republicans. Mr. Dady is understood to be a candidate for the place, and it is conceded that he can have it if he wants it.

John D. Post, State Committeeman from the Fourth District, and Clarence Van Dusen, Deputy State Superintendent of Elections, were also after the place, but were not looked upon as probable selections. Until Mr. Dady's willingness to take it was known, John K. Neal, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Elections, was mentioned favorably. It is possible, in case of Mr. Dady's nomination, that he would be retained in his present position.

MRS. MARTIN ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Gussie McKee Martin, indicted as Grace R. Ryan, for bookmaking, was acquitted in General Sessions yesterday by a jury, upon the direction of Recorder Goff, who stated that there was no evidence to show that Mrs. Martin was the proprietress of the poolroom at 264 Eighth Avenue, raided by the police June 5 last.

Mrs. Martin is the wife of ex-Lieut. Edward H. Martin, recently dismissed from the service for irregularities in his canteen accounts. Of late Mrs. Martin has appeared on the vaudeville stage as "The Poolroom Queen." In court the prisoner, the first woman to be arraigned in General Sessions charged with bookmaking in several years, made bets with her counsel that she would be discharged.

BARKER OUT ON BAIL.

Man Who Shot the Rev. Mr. Keller Returns to His Home.

Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller at Arlington, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 3, is now at his home. He was released from the Hudson County Jail at 1:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday, though he was not formally set at liberty until 2 o'clock. This occurred at Judge Blair's private office, in the Weldon Building, in lower Jersey City.

A great crowd had gathered at the Court House, on the Heights, in anticipation of the proceedings and to get a look at the prisoner. Whether by design or accident could not be learned, but all the sightseers were disappointed. Judge Blair left the Court House at 1 o'clock. Half an hour later Constables O'Brien and Egan took Barker out of jail by the rear entrance. The trio walked up Pavonia Avenue to Summit Avenue, where they boarded a belt line trolley car running directly past Judge Blair's office.

They were met at the door of the Weldon Building by Marshal Van Winkle and Albert C. Ball, Barker's counsel. They escorted him to Judge Blair's rooms. There the Judge, Prosecutor James S. Erwin, and Barker's bondsmen were awaiting his arrival. These were Robert Malloy of East Orange and George Sumner and Robert G. Victor of Arlington. As bail had been previously fixed at $5,000, little time was wasted on preliminaries. Prosecutor Erwin did ask that the amount be increased, but Judge Blair said he thought, in view of the fact that Dr. John H. Exton had certified that Mr. Keller was out of danger, $5,000 would be sufficient. The sureties then qualified in $10,000 each, as required by law; the bail bond was signed, and Barker was released. He went at once to his home, accompanied only by his bondsmen. They traveled by a Newark trolley car. Barker refused to be interviewed by the few reporters who had learned of the changed programme.

CUTS OFF HER HUSBAND.

Will of Mrs. G. W. Stokes Says He Is Not to Receive Anything.

The will of Alice Louise Stokes, daughter of the late Benjamin J. Barnes, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The property left by the testatrix is left to her son and daughter. A clause in the will reads, "I expressly declare it to be my intention and my will not to make any provision out of my estate for the benefit of my husband, George W. Stokes, I having already paid over to him a large portion of my estate, there being, owing to his extravagance and lack of thrift, only sufficient of my estate left to provide for the proper maintenance, education, and support of my children."

Notwithstanding this clause in the will, it was probated by Mr. Stokes, who has applied for letters of administration on the estate. Mrs. Stokes made the will on Jan. 10, 1899. At that time her husband, who is a mining engineer by profession, was engaged in several mining ventures in the West. Mrs. Stokes, who had inherited considerable money from her father, invested a large part of this money in these ventures with no profit to herself, and it was for this reason that she added the clause to her will. For some time past Mr. Stokes has not been following his profession, but has been connected with one of the city departments.

When the will was executed, the testatrix's two brothers, Franklin R. and Reginald S. Barnes, were named as executors and testamentary guardians of the two children, Alice Temple Stokes and George Thomas Stokes. Henry De Forest Weekes and James Farrelly witnessed the will. Since the execution of the will James Farrelly, one of the witnesses, and Franklin R. Barnes, one of the executors, have both died.

The death of Mr. Farrelly and the absence abroad of Mr. Weekes will necessitate the proving of the will by the use of witnesses who are familiar with the signature of Mrs. Stokes, as well as those of the two witnesses to the will.

According to the papers filed in the Surrogates' Court, the surviving executor, Reginald H. Barnes, renounces his rights in favor of Mr. Stokes. Mrs. Stokes died on Feb. 4, at her home, 131 Manhattan Avenue. At the time she was living there with her husband and children, and at present Mr. Stokes and the children are occupying the house. According to the schedule filed in the court, Mrs. Stokes left real estate valued at $12,000 and personal property to the value of $600.

MAGISTRATE POOL'S RULINGS.

He Would Not Entertain a Complaint Because the Policeman Had Red Hair.

Though there were very few prisoners yesterday at the Jefferson Market Court, the morning session was protracted until after 1 o'clock, and the afternoon session lasted until 5:30.

It has been the rule of all the Magistrates to take up first those who were arraigned on a charge of intoxication so that the officers could return to their posts, but Magistrate Pool said that all women should be arraigned first, no matter with what they were charged. He also said that it was an outrage that these poor creatures should be made to stand while waiting for their cases to be called, and he ordered that a bench be brought in and placed next to the rail on the right and the women were seated. The women were much elated.

When the first of their number was arraigned the Magistrate asked Detective Robert Binning, who made the arrest, where the men were whom the woman had solicited. Binning replied that he has asked the men to appear, but that they had failed to do so.

"Give their names to the clerk and I will issue and attachment and bring them to court and force them to testify against the women. I will not convict them on the testimony of any officer unless these men appear also."

The women were in an excellent humor when they heard these words from the Magistrate, for they thought that they were all to be discharged without even being fined, but the smiles disappeared from their faces a moment later when the Magistrate ordered that the women be returned to the prison and adjourned the case for twenty-four hours. This was worse than being fined.

Several cases were adjourned in this way, and the women were returned to prison. Every woman who had been bailed out by a saloon keeper, however, was fined $5.

The next case was that of a cabman who had been arrested by Officer McKay of the West Thirtieth Street Station for blocking the street in front of the Metropolitan Opera House and refusing to pull out when ordered. The officer stated the case, and the cabman was about to put in his defense when the Magistrate said:

"No, I will not entertain the complaint, officer. You are red-headed, and I think that you arrested the man because you were angry. Red-headed people get angry too quickly. You are discharged, cabman."

When the order, "All those who want to see the Judge, step inside," was given, a young girl asked the Magistrate what she could do toward compelling a man to marry her who had frequently promised to do so, but never did it. She said that she had spoken to a lawyer in the hallway, but since she had come to the court she thought she would see the Judge.

"You did right to see me," said the Magistrate. "These lawyers who hang around the police courts are a thoroughly unscrupulous lot. Have nothing to do with them."

A few minutes later he again surprised the lawyers by issuing an order:

"Don't let any one sit on that bench to the left except the lawyers. Lawyers are entitled to some consideration, and I am going to see that it is shown them. Keep that front bench outside the rail for their use also."

Changes in Brooklyn Pastorates.

A call has been extended by the Twelfth Street Reformed Church of Brooklyn to the Rev. Mark B. Denham, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Chatham, N. Y. Mr. Denham has accepted the call, and will begin his pastorate on Easter Sunday. The Rev. Arnold S. Yantis, pastor of the Church of the Good Tidings, Fourth Universalist, Quincy Street, near Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, has resigned his pastorate to accept a call to the Church of the Messiah, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Died Suddenly at Patient's Bedside.

Mrs. Mary Reeves, forty years old, a nurse, died suddenly yesterday at the bedside of Mrs. Ella Engelke of 199 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, whom she was nursing. Mrs. Reeves was seated in a rocking chair and talking with the patient, when she pitched forward on the floor. The screams of Mrs. Engelke brought other members of the family to the room, who found the woman dead. Death was due to heart disease.

Spring is almost on top of us, only 22 days off, and Spring suit prices are away off—that tells the whole story.

But to adorn the tale, we add: Last Spring's suits—all of them; this Fall's suits—those that are Spring in color.

Were $16 to $30.

Are $10 for sizes 32 to 34; $12.50 for sizes 35 to 50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

"The best preparation for colds, coughs, and asthma."
MRS. S. A. WATSON, Temperance Lecturer.
"Pre-eminently the best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MEN RESCUED IN MIDOCEAN

Experience of the Citta di Messina and the Jupiter.

Lull in Raging Gale Attributed to Providence — Jupiter's Officers on Board and Adrift.

"It is necessary to believe in God to account for the half-hour lull in the gale that was raging in midocean, about 1,000 miles east of Bermuda, on the 13th," were the words of Chief Engineer Gaetano Casarino of the Italian liner Citta di Messina, in describing the transfer of twenty-four members of the crew of the Italian steamship Jupiter to the Messina on that date. It was reported last week that the Jupiter had been abandoned and that her Captain, the Chief Engineer, and the Chief Steward had been drowned.

This report turns out to be erroneous. While the skipper and his brother officers are no doubt having a lonely time drifting in the high seas, watching for some friendly craft that will take them in hand and tow their unfortunate vessel to safety, it transpires that the cause of their being adrift is purely voluntary, the skipper having decided, when his men were taken off, that it was his duty to remain on board, so that when succor should come the Jupiter would not be liable to the classification of a derelict. With provisions ample to last for months, and his vessel, with the exception of a total lack of coal, in good condition, all indications point to the ultimate rescue of the gallant Captain and his ship.

"It was on the 10th inst. that the Messina fell in with the Jupiter," said Chief Engineer Casarino yesterday. "We were midway between the Azores and Bermuda at the time. Capt. Cremonini of the Jupiter signaled to us that he was out of coal and asked us to take him in tow. We floated a line to the Jupiter, and after the connection was complete towed her for eighteen hours, when the hawsers broke. The sea was extremely rough at this time, and it was impossible to get a new connection. For three days we stood by. All this time both vessels were drifting to the leeward. It was at this time that the lull in the gale I spoke of occured.

"We made four trips to the Jupiter, taking off twenty-four of the men, leaving Capt. Cremonini, the Second Engineer, and the Chief Steward on board. They would not desert the ship. At the end of the fourth trip the gale broke out afresh, and this half hour must, in my mind, be attributed to the Providence of Almighty God."

The only loss of life during the exciting experiences of the vessels was the washing overboard of Diana, a magnificent pointer belonging to Mr. Becker of Becker & Pierce of Palmero, the owners of the Citta di Messina. Diana had been sent on board in the hope that a sea voyage would benefit her health. It was on the night of the 13th inst. that the dog, while on deck, was caught by a heavy sea sweeping across the liner. She was carried overboard, and the roughness of the sea made her rescue impossible.

The Messina called at Bermuda for coal, taking on fifty tons, which cost the ship $9 a ton, the highest price, it was said, that has prevailed at that port in years.

WHIRLED BY A TRUCK WHEEL.

Boy in Critical Condition as Result of a Peculiar Accident.

While Meyer Goldstein, sixteen years old, was trying to get off a cooperage wagon on which he had been stealing a ride yesterday, his left leg caught in the spokes of a hind wheel and he was swung around several times until the attention of William Murray, of 529 Grand Street, who was driving the truck, was attracted to the boy by the screams of some women passing along the street, and he stopped the horses.

An ambulance surgeon from St. Catharine's Hospital, who was called, found that young Goldstein's left leg was broken, that his head was badly cut and bruised, and that he had also received internal injuries. He was removed to the hospital in a critical condition. The boy lives at 25 Seigel Street, Williamsburg.

STOLE WREATHS FROM GRAVES.

Two Men Caught in Brooklyn Confess—A Florist Summoned to Court.

For some time complaints have been received by the police of the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, and the officials of the Evergreens Cemetery of the stealing of floral pieces from the graves, but it was not until early yesterday morning that the police were able to capture any of the culprits.

Policeman Herbert Lowe, who is known as the "Police Evangelist," owing to his practice of making religious addresses, and whose post was just outside of the cemetery, noticed two young men carrying nine wreaths coming toward him, and hid in a doorway. When they came up he stepped out and asked what they were doing with the wreaths.

"We got them from a man named Miller of Stony Road, Middle Village, to take to a man named E. F. Kreipler, a florist of 240 McDougall Street, who bought them," they replied.

The policeman took them there, and Kreipler, it is alleged, admitted he had bargained with some men to buy some wreaths. The two men were then taken to the station house, where they described themselves as George Lane of 163 Eldert Street and Wilbur Levy, seventeen years old, of 267 Covert Street. They said they had delivered eighteen wreaths to Kreipler, which had been purchased from Miller. In the Gates Avenue Police Court the prisoners admitted they had stolen the wreaths, and were held in default of bail for Special Sessions.

Magistrate Teale directed Policeman Lowe to get out a summons for Florist Kreipler and have him in court to-morrow.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Shirt-Waists.
CLEARANCE OF WINTER SEASON'S STOCK.

Fine French Flannel Waists, with white flannel, gilt buttoned vests, or trimmed with applied velvet.
Handsome models,—attractive colors,
$3.95; Formerly $6.25.

Imported Flannel Waists,—finished with hemstitched, taffetas silk tucks,
$5.45.

Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose.

One hundred dozen pairs, fine quality, black Lisle Thread.
Plain, ribbed or lace weaves,
3 pairs for $1.00; Value 50 cents per pair.

Fifty dozen pairs,—plain black Lisle Thread,
6 pairs for $1.35; Value 35 cents per pair.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

FOUGHT ON A FIRE-ESCAPE.

Detective Has a Desperate Struggle with an Alleged Thief on a Small Platform.

Meyer, otherwise known as "Red" Davis, a clothesline peddler, who was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of larceny in the flathouse at 153 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, had a hand-to-hand struggle with the detective who arrested him on the fire-escape outside the fifth floor, that came near costing both detective and prisoner their lives. Had not another officer come to the detective's assistance, he would have fallen with his prisoner through the aperture in the fire-escape to the yard below.

Mrs. Jacob Shanpansky, who lives on the second floor of the house, notified the police that Davis had stolen a quantity of jewelry from her apartments while he was there stringing a line for her. She said that he called at the place every Tuesday, and Detectives Reid and Callahan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station were detailed to watch for him yesterday. When Davis saw the detectives in the yard they had cut off his escape through the house, and he started up the fire-escape. Both detectives followed him up to the fifth floor, where the ladder terminated.

Davis got through the aperture on the floor of the little balcony there and prevented Reid from following him by kicking him on the head. Callahan, however, reached past Reid and grasped Davis's foot, and after a brief struggle succeeded in following the fugitive to the platform on the fifth floor. There he clinched, and for a few moments both men were fighting desperately. In their struggles they upset a box filled with eggs, milk, and butter. Its contents were poured over Reid's head as he was coming up the fire-escape again, and his head and shoulders were completely covered with a mixture of dairy products.

He climbed through, however, just in time to prevent the two men from falling through the opening. With his assistance Davis was soon overpowered and taken to the station house. He was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of grand larceny and held in $1,000 bail.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—The Appellate Term yesterday reversed a judgment for $369.30 obtained by Roundsman Patrick H. Meehan in the City Court against the Traders and Travelers' Accident Company, in which the plaintiff was insured against accident. The Roundsman lost his left eye and was otherwise injured by carbolic acid thrown in his face by a woman named Marie Ann Pfistler. He was confined in the J. Hood Wright Hospital ten weeks and two days before he could resume duty. The company contended that under the terms of the policy it was not liable for "injuries fatal or otherwise resulting directly or indirectly from or in any wise contributed to by poison in any form or manner, or contact with poisonous substances." The plaintiff claimed that the policy meant poison taken intentionally. Justice Blanchard, for the Court, says there is a great distinction between the words "by taking poison" and "by poison." The former expression might very well be held to mean the internal use of poison, but the latter wording could not be so construed, except by a forced construction. "The further contention of the plaintiff," the Court says, "that by the subsequent words 'contact with poisonous substances' is meant and intended voluntary and conscious action of the plaintiff, is likewise without force. In this case the meaning is clear and beyond any doubt. The injuries occasioned to the plaintiff were occasioned by 'poison' or by 'contact with poisonous substances,' within the meaning of the certificate." Mrs. Pfistler has been twice tried for assault, the jury disagreeing both times. Her story was that the acid was thrown at her by Meehan, and in defending herself with an umbrella the liquid was splattered over him. Justices Andrews and O'Gorman concurred.

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NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-SERVANT.—Frank Di Vito, who had been in the employ of Donato A. Crage and others for several months, was directed on Aug. 18, 1895, by their foreman to gather loose pieces of rock that should be found along a bank where they were engaged in blasting away a portion of the face of a rocky cliff, upon the eastern shore of Niagara River, so as to render the continuance of blasting safe. While engaged in so doing a large stone which had been thrown on the top of the bank by a previous blast, in the prosecution of the general work, and had rested there until the accident, which Crage's foreman had been directed to remove, fell and struck Di Vito, causing severe injuries. A judgment was rendered in Di Vito's favor on the trial of his suit against his employers, and that decision was sustained by the Fourth Appellate Division, but has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, Judge Martin writing the opinion. The Court holds the injuries were the result of a risk which the plaintiff assumed as an incident to the employment in which he was engaged, and, if the result of any negligence, it was that of the foreman, a fellow-servant, for which the defendants would not be responsible.

***

CLAIMED DAMAGES FOR TORN TROUSERS.—Borden's Condensed Milk Company was successful yesterday in its appeal from a decision of the Eleventh District Municipal Court awarding Louis D. Prager $30 for injuries done to a pair of trousers he had only worn for a month, which caused the loss of a suit that had cost him $35 a month before. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court handed down a decision reversing the judgment of the inferior tribunal, on the ground that a new trial had been held by the Municipal Court Justice, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, the Municipal Courts having no jurisdiction to grant a new trial for such a reason. Prager claimed that one of Borden's drivers, while delivering milk in a wire basket from a wagon in William Street, ran into him and caught the corner of the wire basket in his trousers, tearing a small triangular hole in them, which destroyed the whole suit.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BELOW FACTORY PRICES

To Make Room for Spring Novelties.

3 and 4 pc. LIBRARY SUITES, $80 to $340 (former prices $113 to $442.) Mahogany frames, covered with brocades, tapestries, leathers, etc., or all upholstered.

ODD SOFAS, $55 to $145 (former prices $70 to $180.) Covered with brocades, tapestries, velours, etc.

An air of aristocratic dignity hovers about our library furniture that makes it appeal to heirloom-hunters as well as to the comfort-loving litterateur.

Our Donegal Rugs (made in Ireland) especially appropriate for libraries.

For furniture that lasts and remains in style, you must always

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. LAST WEEK—3D MONTH. LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT. NEXT MONDAY—RETURN OF THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., including JAMES T. POWERS. SAN TOY. Seats and Boxes Ready at Daly's.

BURTON HOLMES, This Wed. and Thurs., 8:30, MENDELSSOHN. EDGE OF CHINA. Tickets, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50, at Daly's. Next Mon., Tues., 3, MOKI LAND. Next Wed., Thurs., 8:30, MENDELSSOHN.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:20. Charles Frohman Presents "A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun. The Lash of a Whip

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. THE LAUGHIEST T. A SPECIAL FEATURE. Mat. To-Day at 2:15. Entire Orchestra & Box Seats. $1; Gen. Adm. & Balcony, 50c. The Favorite Family of Fun Makers. THE FOUR COHANS. IN THE GOVERNOR'S SON. A Musical Comedy by George M. Cohan. A COMPLETE PRODUCTION. CAST OF 50. EVEG. PRICES, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.

Proctor's — Continuous Performances. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudevilles. 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Marcel's Living Tableaux, Tscherkoff's Dogs, Mansfield & Wilbur, etc. David Bels co's "Mme. Butterfly," Johnstone Fennett, Elita Proctor Otis. Adelaide Herrmann, D. E. Bandman, Florence Reed, J. S. Bendette, etc. Louise Beaudet, Nina Farrington, & H. Bergman, Flor. Moore, Deville & Stetson.

SAYS HE WAS KIDNAPPED.

Lawyer Appeals to the Court to Find a Missing Witness in a Case.

There was a flurry in the Queens County Court House yesterday morning, when a lawyer went running about the building declaring that a witness had been kidnapped from him while in the courtroom. The matter was brought to the attention of Judge Moore, but the Court could do nothing for the lawyer.

The witness was William Johnson, whom District Attorney Merrill subpoenaed on Saturday last to testify for the people in the disorderly house case against Maria Jacobs, a hotel keeper of Rockaway Beach. Mr. Merrill had the boy in court yesterday morning, and was busy in his office, when his detectives reported to him that Arthur H. Cameron of Brooklyn, counsel for Mrs. Jacobs, was conversing with the lad. County Detective Sullivan and another officer were summoned and sent to the courtroom to bring the boy out. They took the lad out. Mr. Cameron tried to prevent it, but Detective Sullivan interposed his figure and pocketed the lawyer so that the boy was gone before the lawyer could tack around the officer.

The lawyer and his friends started a lively hunt for the lad, but he had been hidden Judge Moore ascended the bench and to him Mr. Cameron appealed, claiming that the boy was his witness. Mr. Merrill was called before the Court and explained the boy was his witness, and claimed priority of service of subpoena. Judge Moore said he could not interfere in the case. Mr. Cameron claimed the proceedings amounted to kidnapping his witness, but the Court held the people had a right to protect their witness.

Mr. Merrill said afterward the boy was the principal witness for the people. Trouble had been encountered in serving him. He was an inmate of the hotel, having been adopted by Mrs. Jacobs, and knew all that went on in the place. It took a detective and a female employe of his office some time to locate the boy. They finally traced the hotel people and got the lad, and two detectives had since been guarding him and would do so until his testimony was given.

Fell from the New Bridge Span.

Charles Miller of 2,073 Second Avenue fell 120 feet to his death yesterday from the Manhattan span of the New East River Bridge. He was a laborer, employed with a number of other men on the girder work running from Tompkins Street down to the big steel pier at the river. He slipped, lost his footing, and fell through an opening in the planks with which the girders are overlaid.

Our left over $18 and $20 Spring Suits from 1900, are huddled together at $10.00 and $12.00.

These are complete in sizes and desirable in styles—a rare thing with mark-downs.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
CROWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

"It's what you save that makes you rich."
We do our part to help you save, by offering special bargains in all housekeeping luxuries.

REDUCED ORIENTAL CARPETS, $35.00 to $75.00.
(Former Prices $55 to $110.)
A splendid array of furniture bargains.
Golden Oak Extension Tables, $5.00.
Golden Oak Sideboards, $13.50.
Sideboards handsomely carved with French bevel mirror.
"Long Credit" chimes in as the most tuneful note in our economy harmony.

CASH OR CREDIT
CROWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Mary Hi, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, March 1, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., March 2d, at 2—DOUBLE BILL—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Salezz and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Ternina and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., March 2d, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Muhlmann, and Blass. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert.
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS will be repeated under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plancon. Entire opera orchestra and chorus.
Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 4, at 8—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 7, at 7:45—Special Performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8—TANNHAUSER (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock
LISZT CONCERT
by
Richard Burmeister
Kindly assisted by
Madame Schumann-Heink
(Permission of Mr. Maurice Grau.)
Entire gross receipts applied to fund for monument to Franz Liszt at Wiemar.
Seats, $2 each, on sale at Schuberth's.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL,
Tuesday, March 5th, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Thursday, March 7th, at 2:30 P. M.
Seats and boxes for sale at the Academy.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

Two Song Recitals — Friday afternoon, March 1, at 3. Friday evening, March 8, at 8:30. MR. DAVID BISPHAM. Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, principal hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Saturday Afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock.
PIANO RECITAL DOHNANYI
Beethoven Programme.
Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's
Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This (Wed.) Aft. at 3.
MORGAN QUARTET
PROGRAM: Brahms, Quartet in E minor, Op. 51, No. 2....Verdi, Quartet in E minor.
Res. Seats, $1.50 and $1.00, at Schuberth's.

CARNEGIE HALL. March 1, 3, 10 at 8:15.
Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra
Tickets at Schuberth's, hotels, and Carnegie Hall.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
39 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
NEW YORK A. C. VS. CRESCENT A. C.
THURSDAY, FEB. 28TH, 8:15 P. M.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

KEITH'S MARIE WAINWRIGHT, MONTRELLO, EDGAR & MABEL NORTON. LIVING ART STUDIES.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats Orch. $1.50. To-day & Sat. LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 18.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE. FRIDAY. FRIDAY, 1:15 SHARP. ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT. ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT. Boxes and Seats at Broadway Theatre.

BIJOU. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. 52D & 53D TIMES. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night at 8:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK Barbara Frietchie Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. NEXT WEEK—A Mammoth Uncle Tom's Cabin.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day & Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 33c., 50c. Mat. D'ly exc't Mon. 25c. The Master at Arms

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. To-day & Sat. Empire Theatre Company, in Mrs. DANE'S DEFENCE

Garrick Theatre. 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday. CAPTAIN JIN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, brisk northwesterly winds.

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SURRENDER OF BOTHA REPORTED IN LONDON

No Confirmation, but Dispatches Locate Him Near Kitchener.

British War Office Does Not Believe, Even If the Report Is True, that Hostilities Will Be Ended.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily Chronicle has received a report, which it believes to be trustworthy, though it has no means of verification, that Gen. Botha has surrendered to Lord Kitchener. The paper says:

"According to earlier information Gen. Botha was to be received at Lord Kitchener's camp about the end of this week, but if the foregoing report is correct events have ripened with unexpected rapidity."

Dispatches from Pretoria locate Gen. Botha, with a small force, north of Middelburg. They point out that he is probably making for the headquarters of Commandant Viljoen and the seat of the Boer Government beyond Roosenkal.

Lord Kitchener has been at Middelburg for the last few days, but there is no indication from any quarter other than that relied upon by The Daily Chronicle that Botha has surrendered.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Middelburg, under date of Feb. 27, says:

"The following additional captures are reported by French up to Feb. 25: Three hundred Boers, surrendered; a nineteen-pounder Krupp, one howitzer, a Maxim, 20,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 153 rifles, 388 horses, 834 trek oxen, 5,600 cattle, 9,800 sheep, and 287 wagons and carts."

Whether or not it be true that Botha has surrendered or is about to surrender, Gen. French's most recent success, combined with the other advantages gained by the British forces in South Africa, have created a most hopeful feeling in the War Office here. Lord Raglan, Under Secretary of State for War, described French's work as being "the thin edge of the wedge," and this also is the opinion of the military critics, who reiterate that, while the war cannot be expected to end with a sudden stroke, this constant capturing of men, guns, supplies, and horses means that the operations will soon be reduced to a Dacoit stage. Gen. French is quite the hero of the hour in Pall Mall, though, of course, Lord Kitchener's controlling hand is recognized under every circumstance.

It is not believed to be at all likely that Gen. Kitchener will grant any armistice as a preliminary to peace, or, if he does, he will not let the War Office know of it until he learns the result. In fact, small reliance is placed on such an offer, for even if Gen. Botha has given in, the War Office is inclined to consider that his action will only affect the force under his immediate individual command, and that the same policy which is now being pursued will have to be continued against the other Boer forces operating in vicinities far removed from the Boer Commander in Chief.

FIGHT WITH DE WET IMMINENT.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Bennet Burleigh wires to The Daily Telegraph from De Aar, under Tuesday's date, as follows:

"The Orange River remains high. Our columns are tightening their grip upon Steyn, De Wet, and Hertzog near Petrusville, and our patrols have been engaged.

"I anticipate that a general action is about to be fought and that the collision is likely to prove serious."

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Feb. 27.—A private message received here says Scheeper's laager, near Willowmere, has been captured by the British. The main body of Boers was absent, but forty burghers and the whole of the supplies were taken.

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Feb. 26.—Thorneycroft's column, when last heard from, was a few hours' march behind De Wet. Hertzog, the Boer commander, appears to be still inside the rectangle formed by the railroads and river.

COLLISION IN NORTH SEA.

Unidentified Vessel Sunk, and the British Steamer Chamois May Also Have Foundered.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Early yesterday morning the British steamer Chamois collided near Newarp Lightship, three miles east of Yarmouth, with a steamer of which the name has not yet been ascertained in London. The unidentified steamer sank, and a boat which put off from her was swamped. A few of her crew scrambled on board the Chamois.

Four of the crew of the Chamois, while searching in a small boat for possible survivors, lost their own vessel, but reached the lightship, from which they were rescued.

The Chamois has not yet been heard from, and it is feared that she may also have foundered, which would make a total of probably about thirty lives lost.

PROTEST AGAINST CLUB FEES.

Harvard Students Oppose Payment to New University Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 27.—The new University Club building, at Harvard, which has just been erected at a cost of nearly $200,000, seems to be about to defeat the purpose for which it was built by the proposed charging of a fee of $10 for the enjoyment of its privileges.

When Mayor Higgins gave the money for the club his idea was to furnish a social resort for poor Harvard students who could not afford admission to the more aristocratic social clubs. Such a club had long been needed at Harvard, and the idea met with general approval. Now, however, the constitution and by-laws which have been provisionally drawn up provide that a fee of $10 shall be demanded of all who are to enjoy the privileges of the club, and a howl of protest is going up from students on every hand.

Ten dollars is not a large amount, but it is just large enough to bar from membership those poor and worthy students for whose particular benefit the magnificent building was erected. The Harvard Crimson in an editorial has complained against the fee, and protests are being made by the wealthy as well as from the poor students of the university.

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Stocks irregular. Financial affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c; cotton, middling, 9 15-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 24c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

TEXAS OIL FIGHT RENEWED.

Bill Introduced in State Legislature Revoking Waters-Pierce Company's License to Do Business.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 27.—D. A. McFall of Austin to-day introduced a bill in the House of Representatives revoking the privilege heretofore granted to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to do business in Texas, and directing the Secretary of State to cancel the permit issued to the company. It is alleged in this measure that the officers and stockholders of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is the Southern branch of the Standard Oil Company, committed a fraud when they pretended to dissolve the organization of the company and to reincorporate it under the same name, and that the purpose of such action was to evade and avoid the effect of the judgment of the Travis County District Court, affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, forever debarring the Waters-Pierce Oil Company from doing business in Texas.

The introduction of this bill means that the fight over the readmission of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to do business in Texas will be fought all over again in the Legislature. It was the cause of the legislative investigation into the acts of Congressman J. W. Bailey at the beginning of this session of the Legislature.

KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Dr. W. F. Aiken, a Savannah Specialist, Was Mentally Unsound—He Formerly Lived in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Dr. W. F. Aiken, the best known and most prominent eye and ear specialist in Savannah, this morning killed himself and his wife with a revolver. But two shots were fired, one entering the right temple of Mrs. Aiken and the other inflicting a similar wound in her husband's head. Death in both instances was instantaneous.

The tragedy occurred at 7 o'clock. Details are meagre. There was a short quarrel, and then came the two pistol shots. There were no witnesses to the tragedy. The children, four in number, were in an adjoining room, and when the shooting began the eldest son rushed across to the police barracks near by, clothed only in his night shirt, and reported that his father was killing his mother. The police went at once to the scene.

Dr. Aiken was mentally unbalanced. He had tried to take the life of himself and his wife on former occasions. He came to Savannah seventeen years ago from New York, where he had a position in the Health Department. His wife was from New Bedford, Mass. Her maiden name was Anna Kempton Potter. Her father was a prominent Unitarian minister.

The coroner's jury, which investigated the case, found that Mrs. Aiken came to her death from a pistol shot wound inflicted by her husband, and that he took his own life.

The tragedy has created a profound sensation. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken moved in exclusive society circles.

GIRLS' FIRE BRIGADE AT WORK.

Bryn Mawr Students Save Prof. Scott's Cottage from Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Feb. 27.—The students' fire brigade at Bryn Mawr College saved the cottage of Prof. Scott from total destruction to-day. As it was, the loss was kept within $1,000. For a little while after the fire was discovered the greatest excitement prevailed, but under the leadership of Miss G. L. Fowler, Chief of the Girls' Fire Brigade, the young women in a very short time were working hard to put out the fire.

The fire burned fiercely, and for a time it appeared as if the flames would devour everything of value in the house. The girls, however, were persistent in their efforts, and an hour after the fire was discovered the fire was practically under control. One of the girls of the fire brigade was cut by a piece of falling glass. The Ardmore volunteer fire company arrived on the scene in time to give valuable assistance.

The Girls' Fire Brigade rendered valuable aid in subduing a fire in one of the cottages last year, and President Thomas is very proud of them. "They proved themselves brave and heroic, and deserve a lot of credit for remaining cool in time of danger," she said this morning as she stood on the campus and watched the bedraggled but triumphant fire fighters return to their dormitories to change their shoes and dresses and put up their hair.

BIG DEMAND FOR MONKEYS.

Large Lot Received in Chicago All Sold Before Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The demand for monkeys has grown in Chicago until dealers find it impossible to fill their orders. Telegrams are received whenever a new shipment arrives, advising the owner to set his own price on the coveted simians. The animals are sought by persons who desire to keep them as pets as well as by owners of circuses, who seek them for exhibition purposes.

The heaviest shipment of monkeys said to have been received in Chicago, arrived to-day, its value being $3,730. The animals came directly from Antwerp, and every one was sold prior to its arrival, the dealer naming his own price. Some of the specimens are rare, one especially, an African green ape with black mask, valued at $325, is said to be the only one of its kind in the country. A monster spider monkey, resembles in the formation of its body and the hairy covering the insect from which it derives its name.

SOLD $3,670 FOR 11 CENTS.

Money Was Concealed in a Cloth—A Ragpicker Got It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—In the excitement attending what Mrs. Mary Conley and her husband had hoped would be their last journey, to die among the friends from whom they had parted forty years ago, the savings of a lifetime of the old couple, amounting to $3,670, were sold inadvertently to a ragpicker for 11 cents.

They had saved $3,000 and raised $1,000 by mortgaging their house. Tickets to Australia had been bought for $245, and the household goods packed. The wife placed the money in a bit of cloth and hid it among a lot of rags. During her absence a ragpicker appeared, and, Conley not knowing the whereabouts of the money, sold the whole lot of rags for 11 cents. Of the money, $1,020 was in gold, the remainder was in bills. The police are looking for the ragpicker, but he has not yet been found.

Finds Money and Checks in Dump Heap

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—To-day Carl Sanberg, while playing on a city dump pile at West Point Mill, on the bank of Cooper River, this city, found $5,000 in money and certified checks. The little boy found a package of letters from Rockhill, in this State, and opened them through curiosity. As soon as he came across money he went to his grandfather, Charles Colson, who reported the facts. The package of letters, which was delivered to the postal authorities here, is supposed to have been carelessly dropped at the Post Office here and swept out as rubbish.

"Special Train from Atlantic City to New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sundays During Lent."
For the better accommodation of business men, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on Sunday next, the 3d inst., and on each Sunday during Lent, run a special train from Atlantic City to New York, leaving Atlantic City at 5 P. M. and running through on quick schedule. The train will be composed of first-class coaches, parlor cars, and a dining car, and will stop at Trenton and Newark.—Adv.

MARK TWAIN, OSTEOPATH

Appears at Public Hearing Before Assembly Committee.

HIS PERSONAL LIBERTY PLEA

Wants to Try Everything That Comes Along—Adam, He Says, Was Unjustly Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—With Mark Twain and Will Carleton advertised as "top liners," the hearing before the Assembly Committee on Public Health to-day upon the Seymour bill to license osteopaths drew a big audience to the Assembly Chamber. Mr. Carleton did not speak, but Mark Twain did. For nearly an hour he had his hearers laughing.

The New York County Medical Society, which is opposing the bill, was represented at the hearing to-day by a formidable delegation. Among the speakers for the society were Dr. Elliot Harris, Dr. Floyd Crandall, Dr. Frank Van Fleet, Dr. Charles N. Dowd, Dr. Henry D. Didama, Regent of the Medical University of Syracuse, and Jacob Bolin, the President of the New York Society of Masseurs. Assemblyman Julius Seymour, the author of the bill; Attorney Edward Coleman, and Mason W. Presley, a Philadelphia osteopath, were the speakers in support of the bill.

In his speech Dr. Van Fleet made some caustic personal references to Mark Twain and to Assemblyman Seymour. He said:

"One of the reasons which are given why this bill should be passed is that Mark Twain favors it. Mark Twain is a very funny man. He writes humorous books. People read them and roll over on the floor with laughter. But no one ever takes Mark Twain seriously. When he returned from abroad recently Mark Twain referred to the American flag as a dishonored flag. The people did not take his utterance seriously. If they had they would have mobbed him, and justly, too." Mr. Clemens was sitting within a few feet of Dr. Van Fleet when the doctor took his fling at him, but he showed no signs of being disturbed by the criticism.

Dr. Didama of Syracuse said the purpose of the bill was obvious one. It sought to give a license to practice to men who, according to their own admissions, did not take a course of study of half the length required by the State of all persons who applied to practice medicine. Referring to Dr. Van Fleet's references to Mark Twain, Dr. Didama said:

"Mark Twain has the respect not only of the physicians of this State, but of the whole country. Down under all his joking we know him to have a great deal of common sense, and we do not believe his common sense will permit him to give indorsement to the proposition which is here advanced."

Dr. Robert T. Morris read from one of the authorities of the osteopaths the treatment prescribed for felon. The treatment advised consisted in moving the muscles of the finger on which the felon was. "The value of that treatment will be readily understood," said Dr. Morris, "when I tell you that there are no muscles in the fingers." He continued:

"Mark Twain may come to you with jokes, but we are here dealing with life and death. It is a part of the game which these people play to get noted men to indorse their practice. When a patent medicine man wants to advertise his medicine he goes to a clergyman. They are used to taking things on faith. These osteopaths and others go to the great men in public life, who give their indorsement to get their pictures in the papers or to get rid of the preying solicitor. When the physician wants to try a new remedy he first tries it on the dog. He does not fool with precious human life. I notice that a lot of the indorsements of these osteopaths come from Vermont. Well, Vermont has such lax laws with regard to medical practice that it is now the garbage ground of the profession."

At this point of his address Dr. Morris created something of a sensation. After referring to the fact that the osteopaths, according to their authorities, treated locomotor ataxia by rubbing the spinal cord and adjusting, as they claimed, by this process, bones which were out of position, the doctor produced from a bundle, which he unwrapped, the spinal cord of a child.

"Now, there," he said, "is the vertebrae of a little child. I challenge any one of these osteopaths to move a part of that cord the fraction of an inch."

The crowd gathered around the table upon which is the specimen had been laid to view it, but none of the osteopaths took up the challenge, although Dr. Morris repeated it several times, saying: "Now, there are the gloves; come put them on and give us an exhibition of your professed skill."

MARK TWAIN'S PURPOSE.

Attorney Coleman, the spokesman for the osteopaths, introduced Mark Twain as the first speaker in their behalf. As Mr. Clemens faced his large audience he was greeted with generous applause. Turning to Dr. Van Fleet he said:

"This is the gentleman who gave me the character. Well, I want to say to him that I have been furnished with views of my character before he was born, and the men who described it were much more competent to show up all the iniquities in it than he is: [Laughter.]

"Now, gentlemen of the committee, when I came here, I came with a purpose of some kind, but it is difficult for me to find out now just what it was. These debators have knocked it all out of my head. They have put my mind in a sort of maze with their scientific terms. I must say that I was both touched and distressed when they brought out that part of a child. I suppose the object of it was to prove that you cannot take a child apart in that way, (laughter), and I suppose we must concede that they have proved that.

"Why, Sir, when I listened to all those remarkable names of diseases which our learned medical friends have thrown out to us here this afternoon it made me envious of the man who had them all. [Laughter.] I don't suppose I shall ever enjoy the felicity of having them all in the span of life allotted to me, but I am truly thankful for those I have had.

"I am so constituted that I want to give everybody a chance. I want to give the mountebank a chance, if you please. And I do not want to have any restriction put upon my free will when I have that disposition. I could not stand here and advocate osteopathy without knowing much more about it than I do. One of the gentlemen who spoke referred to my having acquired such knowledge of osteopathy as I had in Sweden. That is true. About a year and a half ago in London I met Mr. Kelgrin, who I believe is the most noted practitioner of this kind abroad. He calls himself Mr. because he has not acquired the privilege of giving a certificate when a patient dies on his hands. He has been practicing in London for twenty-seven years.

"My meeting with him was quite by chance. I heard of him through a friend of mine whom he had cured of dysentery after eminent physicians had failed to give any relief, and after my friend had been brought close to the point of death. The friend of whom I speak is Poultney Bigelow. Now, of course, there may have been some flaw in Mr. Bigelow's cure, but he seemed to me to have been restored to full strength and health, and he himself insisted that he was. I thought he ought to know, though doubtless our medical friends will not agree with me on that point.

WANTS TO TRY EVERYTHING.

"Now I am always wanting to try everything that comes along. It doesn't matter much what it is, I want to try it. And so I went to Mr. Kelgrin, was treated by him in London, and later on in Switzerland, and he did me a lot of good, as I thought, although I must admit that my education doesn't qualify me to say just when I am in good health. [Laughter.] But I should like to have the right to experiment with my own body to my heart's content. I don't care whether it is to my own peril or anybody else's. I am not particular about that.

"I notice that the Bell bill exempts the grandmother practitioner. Well, that is just as well, for she would practice, anyhow. As a matter of fact, we all know that our population is really divided in allegiance between two schools of medicine, the regular physicians and the grandmothers. [Laughter.] Now all I ask is the same liberty that you give to the grandmother. The grandmother has been practicing without a license as far as the memory of any one of us goes back, and, on the whole, her success has been such that the medical profession is willing to have her continue in practice.

"The State stands a Gibraltar between me and anybody who insists upon prescribing for my soul what I don't want to take, and why shouldn't I have equal liberty with regard to my body, which is of so much less concern?

WANTS TO RETAIN LIBERTY.

"I believe we ought to retain all of our liberties. We can't afford to throw any of them away. They didn't come to us in a night, like Jonah's gourd, if Jonah was the man who had a gourd. [Laughter.] The moment you start to drive anybody out of the State then you have the same situation which existed in the Garden of Eden. I don't know as I cared much about these osteopaths until I heard you were going to drive them out of the State, but since I heard that I haven't been able to sleep. [Laughter.]

"I suppose if you do drive them out, they will go up to Vermont, which has been characterized here as the 'garbage ground of the profession,' and which, since it became that, has also become one of the healthiest States in the Union, and I suppose I can go up there without much trouble. But, anyhow, it worries me. I can conceive just how it was in the Garden of Eden when the Lord told Adam he must not eat of the forbidden fruit. And my own opinion is that Adam is unjustly criticised. I am confident that if any of my tribe had been in the Garden of Eden when that injunction was served they would never have contented themselves with just one apple. They would have eaten the whole crop. [Great laughter.]

"Now, what I contend is that my body is my own, at least, I have always so regarded it. If I do it harm through my experimenting it is I who suffer, not the State. And if I indulge in dangerous experiments the State don't die. I attend to that. [Laughter.] This disposition to experiment is an inheritance from my mother. She was all the time experimenting. She thought every patent medicine that came along. Not that she needed it, but just to see what effect it would have. But withal she was cautious. She didn't try the thing herself first, nor did she just pick out any one of the flock at random. She nearly always chose me.

THE COLD-WATER CURE.

"I can remember well when the cold-water cure was first talked about. I was then about nine years old, and I remember how my mother used to stand me up naked in the back yard every morning and throw buckets of cold water on me, just to see what effect it would have. Personally, I had no curiosity upon the subject. [Laughter] And then, when the dousing was over, she would wrap me up in a sheet and then wrap blankets around that and put me into bed. I never realized that the treatment was doing me any particular good physically. But it purified me spiritually. For pretty soon after I was put into bed I would get up a perspiration that was something worth seeing. Mother generally put a life preserver in bed with me. And when finally she let me out and wound the sheet, I remember that it was all covered with yellow color, but that was only the outpourings of my conscience, just spiritual outpourings, and, fortunately, it removed all that, so that I am not troubled with it now.

"But I am willing to say that sometimes my mother's experiments had such an effect upon me that she was obliged to call in 'that ministering angel with the pills' to bring me around. And remembering that I do not bar allopathy in my experiments now, I am willing to take a chance at that just for old time's sake. [Laughter.]

"At the time when I lived in the banner State, Missouri, we had a rather primitive society there. We didn't have the fine distinctions in language which we now have. To us the word dispute meant to quarrel. One day, when I was carried out to visit an uncle of mine I saw a picture in the house, copies of which most of you have doubtless seen, 'Christ Disputing with the Disciples in the Temple.' Now, although I was the model Sunday school boy of our section, I couldn't quite understand that. For to my mind to dispute meant to quarrel. There was an old slave in the house, Uncle Ben by name, who came into the room when I was revolving the problem of the picture in my mind. I thought perhaps Uncle Ben might be able to enlighten me, for he was a sort of doctor himself, a herb doctor, unlicensed, of course.

"'Uncle Ben,' I asked him, 'What does that picture mean? Christ surely didn't begin the fracture, did He?'

"'Naw, the doctors, they begin it,' he said.

"'And what did they want to quarrel with Christ for?'

"'Cause He ain't go no license, dat's why dey say He bust dem up in business.'" [Great laughter.]

THE ALEXANDROFF CASE.

Papers Relating to the Alleged Deserter Sent to Count Cassini.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The papers in the case of Dr. Leo Alexandroff of New York, charged with being a deserter from the Russian ship Variag, at Cramps' ship yard, in Philadelphia, have been sent to Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador. He is to decide whether or not to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Count Cassini said to-day that he had not yet received the papers, and that when he did he would submit the question to counsel.

Dr. Alexandroff came to America as an assistant surgeon when the Variag was building. He went to New York and seized the opportunity to take up his residence there, and took out first naturalization papers. He was arrested as a deserter. The question decided by the United States Court in Philadelphia yesterday was that Alexandroff had not deserted a commissioned warship, since he left before the Variag was built.

A dissenting opinion was rendered by Judge Bradford, who held that Capt. Behr of the Variag had a right to exercise discipline over the Russian naval force which came to the United States under his command. He therefore had the power to take Alexandroff into custody as a deserter. Judge Bradford held this to be according to the principles of international comity as recognized in this country and declared by the Supreme Court. If the case is taken to the Supreme Court it will probably be upon this ground.

DISAPPOINTED BURGLARS.

Find Only $2 in a Safe They Blow Open—Leave a Note to Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Two dollars in stamps was all that rewarded safe blowers who last night blew open the safe in the office of Bryant Brothers, lumber dealers, at Melrose Park. That the burglars were chagrined by the small pay for half an hour's hard labor and the risk entailed in opening the safe with nitroglycerine was shown by a note left on the top of the safe, which read:

Dear Sir: For God's sake leave us a few dollars next time, so we don't have to work half an hour for nothing. Please excuse the damage we done. Respectfully,

RIVER FOREST AMATEURS.

MAYOR RESIGNS TO DEAL FARO.

Believes the Game Would Take Up Too Much Official Time.

Special to The New York Times.

EUREKA, Utah, Feb. 27.—Irwin H. Spiggs, who was elected Mayor of Eureka last Fall by the Republicans, has resigned his office to accept the more lucrative position of dealer of the faro bank in the White Elephant saloon.

While there is no ordinance to prevent him filling both positions, Spiggs thought the faro game would occupy too much of his time. Incidentally he is receiving no salary as Mayor, while the dealer's job is quite a sinecure.

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CONDITIONS FOR CUP RACES

New York Yacht Club and Royal Ulster Agree on Terms.

THE AMERICA'S CUP CONTESTS

Shamrock II. to be Allowed Time to Fit and Tune Up—Start Similar to Other Cup Events.

The final conditions governing the America's Cup races as agreed upon between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, challenging in behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, were made public yesterday by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club. As in the last international yacht race, the match is to be decided by the best three out of five races. The courses, starting from Sandy Hook Lightship, will be in alternate races to windward or leeward and return; and an equilateral triangle, the first leg of the triangle being, if possible, to windward. The races shall be sailed on Aug. 20, 22, and 24, and on the following Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays until the match has been decided. By request of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, the above dates, in case the Shamrock II. is detained on her voyage here by stress of weather or other causes, may be postponed for one week. In case of the challenger's delay, three weeks will be allowed her in which to fit and to tune up, but the first race will not be started later than on Aug. 27, thereafter to take place in alternate days. The races will be started as near as possible to 11 o'clock A. M. No race will be started after 1 o'clock P. M., and one of the contestants, in order to win, must finish the course within five and a half hours' time limit.

The postponement of a race is in every case to be decided upon by the Regatta Committee, and this may take such action for any of the following five causes: First, in order to change the starting point; second, in case of fog; third, if the space around the starting point is not sufficiently clear; fourth, in case both yachts decide to postpone, and, fifth, in case of serious accident to either vessel. In that event, if the accident occurs prior to the preparatory signal, sufficient time shall be given the damaged contestant to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before being required to start in the next race. If either vessel is injured during a race the other contestant shall sail out the course alone.

Together with the racing conditions, Secretary Oddie gave out copies of two letters bearing on the subject. One of these is a letter from Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, wherein the New York Yacht Club is asked to consent to a number of changes in the original conditions agreed upon. The other letter is the New York Yacht Club's reply to the requests, some of which were acceded to by the challenged side.

The suggestion to agree to a flying start without time allowance when crossing the line, according to British custom, was refused on the ground that the Regatta Committee saw no reason for "changing in this respect the conditions governing the last match." The details of the racing conditions and both letters modifying the original agreement somewhat are as follows:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB,
67 Madison Avenue.
New York, Nov. 28, 1901.

Conditions to govern the races for the America's Cup, under the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, dated Oct. 2, 1900, as agreed upon by the Committee of the New York Yacht Club and Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

The match to be decided by the best three out of five races.

Courses, starting from Sandy Hook Lightship.—First race—To windward or leeward and return; Second race—Equilateral triangle; Third race—Similar to first race; Fourth race—Similar to second race; Fifth race—Similar to first race.

In every case the course from the starting line to be laid to windward, if possible, from Sandy Hook Lighship.

The courses shall be, as nearly as possible, thirty (30) nautical miles in length.

The starting signal shall be given, as nearly as practicable, at eleven (11) A. M., and this time shall not be changed.

The preparatory signal shall be given fifteen (15) minutes before the starting signal, and a warning signal five (5) minutes before the starting signal. In case of a change in the time of starting, the same signals shall be used. At the starting signal a yacht may cross the line; the exact time at which a yacht crosses the line during the succeeding two minutes to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of the one crossing after its expiration. No race shall be started after 1:00 P. M.

If in any race neither vessel goes over the course within five and a half (5½) hours, exclusive of time allowance, such race shall not count and must be resailed.

The races shall be sailed on the following dates, until the series be completed, viz.: Aug. 20, 22, and 24, 1901, and on the following Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. An unfinished race of one kind shall be repeated until finished.

In case a serious accident occurs to either vessel prior to the preparatory signal, he shall have sufficient time to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before being required to start in the next race.

Each yacht shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and upon the occurrence of any such accident disabling either vessel, the other vessel shall sail out the race.

Distinct marks shall be placed at the low water line at the bow, and as far aft as possible on each vessel. Signed: Lewis Case Ledyard, Commodore; August Belmont, Vice Commodore; C. L. F. Robinson, Rear Commodore; J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary; Nicholson Kane, (chairman,) E. D. Morgan, E. M. Brown, J. P. Morgan, C. Oliver Iselin, Regatta Committee.

ROYAL ULSTER YACHT CLUB,
Mountpettinger Road,
Belfast, 30th ultimo, 1901.

J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York.

Dear Sir: I have had a meeting of my committee upon the subject of the conditions in which you received from us a short time ago, and in reply we would like you to consider and if possible agree to the following slight alterations, viz.:

Signals—In the second paragraph, for the purpose of making the matter clear, we suggest the following words should be added: "either" between the words "which" and "yacht," "first" between the words "yacht" and "crosses," "after the starting signal" between the words "line" and "during," and the word "yacht" instead of the word "one."

Would it not be possible for your committee to agree to a flying start without any time allowance to either yacht? This is the rule upon our side of the water, and we find it to work very well; besides it makes the result of the race more easily understood by the public.

New York Yacht Club Rules to Govern—In the conditions for the 1899 races were the words "unless the Shamrock be detained by stress of weather or other cause, in which case three weeks shall be given her for fitting out after her arrival at New York," and we would like those words inserted in the second paragraph after the words "following dates."

Measurements—We would further suggest that, if practicable, the measurement should take place at the Graving Dock of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as was done on the last occasion.

All the other conditions are quite satisfactory, and if you agree to our suggestions I can interline the words referred to and forward you a copy duly signed. Yours faithfully,

HUGH C. KELLY,
Hon. Secretary.

(COPY.)
Secretary's Office New York Yacht Club,
37 West Thirty-fourth Street, Feb. 18, 1901.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Jan. 30, 1901, requesting, on behalf of the committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club the consideration by our committee of some slight alterations in the conditions to govern the coming races for the America's Cup, which were forwarded to you on Dec. 10, 1900. Your letter was submitted to our committee on Feb. 11, with the result that they cheerfully agree to the following changes, viz.:

First—That the clause entitled "Signals" be changed to read as follows:

"Signals: The preparatory signal shall be given fifteen (15) minutes before the starting signal, and a warning signal five (5) minutes before the starting signal. In case of a change in the time of starting the same signals shall be used.

"At the starting signal a yacht may cross the line; the exact time at which either yacht first crosses the line after the starting signal, during the succeeding two minutes, to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of the yacht crossing after its expiration. No race shall be started after 1 P. M."

Second—That there be inserted under the clause "New York Yacht Club Rules to Govern," a second paragraph, to read:

"The first race shall be sailed on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1901, unless the Shamrock II. should be detained by stress of weather or other cause, in which case three (3) weeks shall be given her for fitting out after her arrival; but the first race shall not be started later than Aug. 27, 1901, and the races shall be sailed on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, until completed."

This clause allows the same period after arrival as was provided in the agreement for the last match. It was omitted from the conditions sent you through inadvertence.

Third—I am instructed by the committee to answer the suggestion of your committee that there be a "flying start" without any time allowance to either yacht, by saying that they see no reason for changing, in this respect the conditions governing the last match.

Fourth—I am also requested to state in reference to the suggestion of your committee that the rules as to measurement be modified so as to provide for measurement at the Graving Dock of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that our committee concurs in your opinion that the Graving Dock is the best place to measure the yachts, and will do all that they can to secure it, but in view of the fact that they have no control of it and cannot be assured, in advance, of their ability to obtain its use, it is deemed inexpedient to make this one of the conditions of the match.

Will you kindly insert the changes herein agreed upon in the copies of the conditions that you have, and forward them to me, duly signed by your committee, that I may return one to you signed by us. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. V. S. ODDIE,
Secretary.

HUGH C. KELLY, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary, R. U. Y. C.

EXPECT 600,000 CONVERTS.

Year's Work by Methodists in Twentieth Century Movement May Show That Result.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 27.—Willis Cooper of this city, Corresponding Secretary of the twentieth century forward movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this morning made public his first report of the work done since the movement was started on Aug. 1 of last year. The result of this six months of work is astounding and shows that Methodistism is enjoying the greatest revival of a generation.

Speaking of the figures thus far secured on the work, Mr. Cooper stated that the reports from 100 Presiding Elders' districts, in which only two-thirds of the churches had reported, a total of 34,103 conversions had been effected. Using these reports as a basis for comparison, the reports from the 600 Presiding Elders' districts in the United States will show for the six months a total of over 300,000 converts. Should this ratio be kept up for the year for which the special services are to continue, the movement will result in the addition of fully 600,000 persons to the Methodist Church.

Up to the present time the banner district of the country is the Salisbury district of Maryland, in which the Presiding Elder, T. E. Martindale, reports a total of 894 conversions and 822 accessions to the different churches of the district.

INNOVATION BY KING EDWARD.

He Appears in the Official List as Head of the Navy—An Old Custom Broken.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the March issue of the official Navy List there is an interesting innovation. King Edward appears as head of the navy. Until now the Navy List has not recognized the existence of the monarch, and the omission was a relic of the old struggles between the Crown and Parliament.

The Duke of Clarence was Admiral of the Fleet, but when he became William IV. his name disappeared from the Navy List.

King Edward considers that his accession ought not to terminate his long connection with the navy. The innovation will change the old custom of the navy of drinking the health of the monarch sitting. Apart from this it is merely sentimental, an indication of the King's interest in the fleet.

MUST DISARM IN COURT ROOM.

New Judge in Kentucky Announces an Innovation in His District.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Ky., Feb. 27.—Judge J. H. Tinsley, the new Circuit Judge in this district, made famous by mountain feuds, particularly in Clay County, read the mountaineers a lesson when he opened court yesterday. The Court House was packed with people, and as soon as the Grand Jury had been impaneled Judge Tinsley addressed them on the homicidal propensities of this section, emphasized by the fact that last week a man who was confined in the county jail was assassinated, and last Summer a prisoner was shot and killed while in the presence of the Court.

He told the Grand Jury that no indictments had ever been returned for these and other crimes, but that a new leaf must be turned. For this reason, he would hereafter have every man disarmed as he entered the Court House, whether an officer or not. Furthermore, he warned them to get the names of men who carried Winchesters and other big guns, bring them to the Court House, and have them put under bonds to keep the peace if they could not be restrained from carrying deadly weapons.

WOMEN FIGHT FOR AN ESTATE.

Man Who Left It Said to Have Been Known by Several Names.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Who was the man who died in the Battle Creek Sanitarium Jan. 28, who was known there as William Lee and was buried under that name, is being determined in the Probate Court. To-day Mrs. Esther Bernstein of New York testified that the man was her brother, and that his name was Solomon Susman.

Miss Emma Crowe, who was the confidential clerk and cashier of William Lee, claims the estate. In the absence of direct heirs the Public Administrator was given charge of the estate. Miss Crowe asked to be appointed administratrix and founded her request upon the claim that Lee, as he was known, had left her all his estate by a verbal bequest.

Miss Crowe says Lee also gave her specifically $2,000 three days before his death. She said he told her he had been married years ago, but had separated from his wife in New York, but he never told her his name was Solomon Susman.

SUPPOSED AMERICAN CRIMINAL.

Man Arrested in Vienna Had Jewelry Worth £5,000 in His Possession.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—A man who was arrested here to-day, having in his possession jewelry of the value of £5,000, supposed to be the proceeds of burglaries and robberies in London and New York City, gave the name W. A. Morley, asserting that he resided at 211 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York City.

He is said to have arrived in London from the United States a month ago.

The name "W. A. Morley" does not appear in the New York City Directories, nor does any person named Morley figure as residing at 211 West Thirty-seventh Street.

RUSSIAN MINISTER SHOT.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Times's correspondent at St. Petersburg, wiring yesterday, says:

"This afternoon, while the Minister of Public Instruction, M.

Consul General Wildman which contradicted the dispatch quoted. Mr. Bacon responded that with entire respect for the views of Mr. Wildman he would much prefer to accept the statement of the press representative, who was in the islands and in position to see for himself, than to take the word even of Mr. Wildman, who was no nearer the Philippines than Hongkong.

Mr. Bacon also declared he would vote against the Cuban amendment because he believed it was not in harmony with the pledges made by this Government when it went to war with Spain.

MR. JONES EXPLAINS.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) followed, opening with the assertion that he would vote against the Cuban amendment because it seemed to reserve the right of the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs whenever the Government does not suit the purposes of the United States. This was in direct contradiction to our pledge to the people of Cuba. He also criticised the right claimed to interfere in regulating the sanitation of Cuban cities.

Notwithstanding these objections he was willing to say that the amendment was far better than he had expected, for he had for months been apprehensive that the party in power would desire to maintain a real protectorate over Cuba. He therefore considered that the Philippine amendment contained a more serious question than that involved in the Cuban amendment. He contradicted all reports that there had been any agreement to vote upon the Army bill, but he for one was not willing to filibuster and thus force an extra session when he knew that in case of an extra session measures more objectionable than those pending would be forced through Congress. Hence he was willing that a vote should be taken.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) expressed the conviction that a great change is going on in the minds of the American people and of the Republican Party as to the policy to be pursued in the Philippines. In view of this change of sentiment he considered it better to postpone further discussion in order that the change might go on.

"Although," he said, "I am opposed to the proposition contained in this amendment to commit to five men despotic power over 12,000,000 men, yet I bear in mind that that power is now and will be for some time in the future exercised by one man. I do not therefore think it wise to bring on an extra session of Congress by what would in the end be unavailing opposition."

Mr. Hoar said public opinion was changing as to the character of the Filipinos. He presented documents signed by natives, which he said were convincing evidence that those people were not ignorant, savages, calling attention to the fact that they were all signed by citizens in their own hands. The documents were protests from the leading citizens of twenty-three towns in the Province of Cebu against the terms proposed by the American Military Governor of that province.

"You may," he declaimed in conclusion, "talk about benevolent assimilation and use other honeyed phrases, but your act is pure, simple, undiluted, unchecked despotism."

WHERE DEMOCRATS STAND.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) declared Congress was about to abandon its prerogatives and turn them over to an oligarchy—a new despotism—of five men, to be appointed by the President. He declared that by the Hoar amendment "the teeth of the hyena which was about to tear out the vitals of the Filipinos have been pulled." He protested that the President ought to be left with his present power—the war power—which he thought was ample, and he urged that the committee amendment be voted down.

In a somewhat extended speech Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) discussed particularly the Cuban amendment, which he, as a member of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, assisted in preparing. The extreme necessity for action upon the Cuban question, he said, was recognized by all members of the committee. Personally he thought it desirable to get our troops out of Cuba as soon as possible. He did not want to leave the island in the hands of United States forces until next December. The time had come, he thought, for action. He then read and commented upon the several paragraphs of the Cuban amendment, giving most of them his approval, but qualifying his approval of others.

In giving the reasons which, he said, would induce him to support the Cuban amendment, Mr. Money said that he was violating no great secret in saying he had consulted some of his Democratic colleagues about the amendment before it was reported, and every one of them had approved it. They had changed their minds now, but why he did not know.

AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

A vote was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Vest providing that the action of this Government, or its officials in the Philippines shall be subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States, so far as they are applicable. The amendment was rejected, 25 to 45, as follows:

YEAS.

Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Turner, (Fus., Wash.)
Kenney, (Dem., Del.)	Total, 25.

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Allison, (Rep., Ia.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McComas, (Rep., W. Va.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Dillingham, (Rep., Vt.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Total, 45.

CUBAN AMENDMENT CALLED UP.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) then offered the amendment prepared by the Committee on Relations with Cuba. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) moved to strike out the third condition, providing that Cuba shall agree that the United States shall exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) said he considered the entire Cuban amendment wise. He was not able to share in the apprehensions indulged in on the other side. It was designed to enforce the Monroe doctrine. The only condition against which objection could be raised was that regarding sanitation of cities, and he thought it was only proper that our country should be safeguarded against yellow fever and other epidemics which might originate in Cuba under unsanitary conditions.

Mr. Jones replied that the Monroe doctrine was not involved in the third condition. The right of the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of the island would be, he thought tantamount to assuming the right to overturn the Government of Cuba whenever we saw fit, on one pretext or another.

Mr. Jones thereupon modified his motion so as to strike out only that portion of the condition or section providing that the United States could intervene "for the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) declared the Cuban proposition was a piece of arrant hypocrisy. The position we were to assume toward Cuba would justify England in slaying the Boer people in South Africa under the claim of suzerainty. The amendment in effect proposed an American suzerainty over Cuba.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) declared that the honor of the country was at stake. Congress and the President had pledged their word that the Cuban people "were and of right ought to be free and independent." This proposition violated the pledge. It was to be the old law of "let him take who has the power and let him keep who can." It was a disgrace upon the American people.

Mr. Jones's motion to amend the amendment was defeated—yeas 21, nays 43.

AMENDMENT AND BILL PASS.

"In order to save the Isle of Pines, which belongs to us, without a row with Cuba," observed Mr. Morgan, after the vote was announced, "I move to strike out the reference to that island." The motion was lost without division.

Mr. Tillman then read the text of the war resolution pledging independence to Cuba and the list of Republican Senators who had voted for it. He said the Republicans now had the power and assumed the responsibility for the passage of this resolution. He warned them that if this ultimatum precipitated war, his hands were clean.

At this point Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, rather startled the Senate by proposing an amendment to change Section 3 in effect as suggested by Mr. Jones in his amendment. Much as he disliked to differ with his colleagues he said the more he thought of it the more he was convinced that the language of the third section was unfortunate. He pointed out that it might lead to complications and urged the acceptance of his amendment, but it was defeated—yeas, 31; nays, 42.

The vote was then taken up on the Cuban amendment, and it was agreed to, 43 to 20, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Kearns, (Rep., Utah.)
Allison, (Rep., Ia.)	Kyle, (Rep., S. D.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Dillingham, (Rep., Vt.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Ia.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Foraker, (Rep., O.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hanna, (Rep., O.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Total, 43.

NAYS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Culberson, (Dem. Tex.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Turner, (Fus., Wash.)
Kenney, (Dem., Del.)	Total, 20.
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	

Several amendments to the bill itself were then voted down and the bill was passed—43 yeas, 18 nays.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the Senate at 1 o'clock adjourned.

THE PHILIPPINE AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Philippine amendment as agreed to in the Senate is as follows:

"All military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

"Provided, that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend, or repeal the same.

"Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago, full reports shall be made to Congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof, and full reports of the acts, doings of said government, and as to the condition of the archipelago and of its people shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to the Congress in providing a more permanent government.

"Provided, that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein shall be made; and provided further, that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not in his judgment clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which cannot without great public mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government, and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The plant of the Ark Brand Paint Company was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 27.—Fire of unknown origin to-day destroyed a three-story frame building, owned by Rose Reilly and occupied by Abram Kaufman, a dry goods merchant. The building was valued at $4,000, and Kaufman fixes his loss at $5,000. Both are partially covered by insurance.

BOONTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The barn of Phineas H. Farrand of Hanover Township was destroyed last night. Four horses, nineteen cows, six other head of cattle, farming utensils, and a large amount of hay and grain were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. The loss is about $3,000, partly insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Fire late to-night destroyed the warehouse of the Philips Oil Company, at 136 North Delaware Avenue. The first floor of the structure was occupied by the Anglo-American Provision Company. Adjoining buildings, occupied by the N. K. Fairbank Company, manufacturers of cottolene; Armour & Co., and the Weikel & Smith Spice Company were damaged. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

CUBANS DEFINE RELATIONS

Constitutional Convention Adopts Five Declarations.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT NOT BOUND

Other Items of American Claims, It Is Declared, Are Covered by the New Constitution.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention in a public session this afternoon adopted the following declarations referring to the relations between the United States and Cuba:

1. The Government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any power to obtain by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold or authority, or right over any portion of Cuba.
2. The Government will not permit its territory to be used as a base of operations for war against the United States or against any foreign nation.
3. The Government of Cuba accepts in its entirety the Treaty of Paris, in which are affirmed the rights of Cuba to the extent of the obligations which are explicitly indicated, and especially those which the international law imposes for the protection of life and property, substituting itself for the United States in the pledge, which they assumed in that sense according to Articles 12 and 162 of the Treaty of Paris.
4. Cuba recognizes as legally valid all acts of the Military Government during the period of occupation, also the rights arising out of them in conformity with the joint resolution and the Foraker amendment and the existing laws of the country.
5. The Governments of the United States and Cuba ought to regulate their commercial relations by means of a treaty based on reciprocity, and with tendencies toward free trade in natural and manufactured products, mutually assuring ample special advantages in their respective markets.

Only three delegates voted against the declarations. Señor Giberga and Señor Quilez favored the adoption of the scheme of relations recommended by the United States Senate Committee. Señor Cisneros opposed this on the ground that Cuba was independent and should not enter into any scheme of relations with the United States.

The preamble to the declarations, which is lengthy, sets forth the receiving of the letter from Gen. Wood outlining the wishes of the Washington Executive regarding future relations. It asserts that the convention understood the desire of the Executive to be to bring about these specified relations with the object of preserving the independence of Cuba, and that the suggestion as to naval stations was made on these lines.

"But this in itself," the preamble goes on to say, "would militate against the independence which both parties desire to preserve."

Regarding the other conditions suggested for preserving independence, such as raising loans, the preamble points out that these are fully covered by the Constitution, which document, in the opinion of the convention, amply protects independence, including liberal laws as to the rights of foreigners and individual rights.

Regarding the sanitary question, the preamble declares that the future Government should make satisfactory arrangements with the United States to protect that country as well as Cuba.

The convention clearly implies that its action would not bind the future Government, for the last part of the preamble reads:

"The convention considers that relations might exist if the first Government under the republic thinks it advisable."

THE MANCHESTERS SAIL.

Two Terrier Pups Left Behind, Their Former Owner Claiming Them.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester sailed for England on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday. The Duke said he was going directly to his country home, and that his father-in-law, Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, would visit them soon.

When the Duke of Manchester sailed away he left behind two terriers that he had intended to take with him. They were tagged with large labels, on which were their names and that of their owner. But complications arose between the Duke and the man from whom he bought the dogs some months ago, and as a result the nobleman had to leave the dogs behind.

"The reason he didn't carry them with him," said a friend of the dogs' former owner yesterday, "was that he hadn't paid for them. Mr. Kelly of Boston, who is a friend of mine, sold the terriers to the Duke last year. Manchester promised to pay $1,500 for the pair. He didn't pay. So, when Kelly heard the Duke was to sail today, he came to New York and located his debtor at the Holland House.

"But when he went to the hotel the Duke was 'not at home.' This morning, however, Kelly took his lawyer to the hotel and lay in wait for the Duke. He found him in the lobby. The Duke said he hadn't the money. His father-in-law, when asked to pay the bill, refused to do so. So the Duke had to let Kelly take the dogs."

CHILD DIED FROM POISON.

Parents Blame the Druggist, but He Says They Were Careless.

Nellie Korneszewaka, nine years old, of 433½ Monmouth Street, Jersey City, died on Tuesday. She was to have been buried yesterday, but County Physician Charles B. Converse ordered the funeral postponed until Friday, in order that he may make an autopsy. The child's death was probably caused by carbolic acid poisoning, but it was at first supposed that the affair was an accident. Later developments showed that the child's death was the result of carelessness. At whose door the fault lies Dr. Converse will endeavor to ascertain.

The child had been suffering from catarrh and an ailment of the right ear. Dr. A. Von Forckenbeck was called to attend her. He prescribed for an internal application containing carbolic acid. As the child did not improve Dr. W. F. Faison was called in. He told the parents to continue the external application, but also gave them a second prescription, to be given internally. Both were prepared by a druggist named Schmartz.

On Saturday both prescriptions were exhausted, and the bottles were sent to the same druggist for renewal. The medicine was given to the child on Sunday and Monday, and a third dose was followed by her death. The parents now claim that Schmartz put the prescriptions in the wrong bottles. This he denies. He says that if any mistake was made it was by the child's mother in using the wrong prescription for internal use.

Dr. Converse said last night that the carbolic acid solution was a weak one and he does not think it could have killed the child. On the other hand, the child's parents say they gave the medicine to a cat and that the effect was fatal.

Widow of H. C. Ives Dead.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Gertrude S. Ives, widow of the "Napoleon of Finance," H. C. Ives, died in a private hospital in this city. Her body was shipped to New York for burial. She was known here as Miss Graham and only disclosed her identity shortly before her death.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:50 A. M.—1,435 Third Avenue; Mrs. Daniel; damage, $400.

5:10 A. M.—451 West Thirty-seventh Street; Allen Holdenrick; damage, $1,000.

7:05 A. M.—295 Delancey Street; Isaac Kramer; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—447 West Thirty-fifth Street; Thomas Csat; damage, $800.

12:55 P. M.—2,124 Second Avenue; S. Menso; damage, $500.

2:30 P. M.—34 West Fifty-ninth Street; Jennett Devery; damage, $25.

2:35 P. M.—Van Nest and Sollmore Streets; Owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:50 P. M.—540 West Eighteenth Street; Consolidated Gas Company; no damage.

6:00 P. M.—19 Allen Street; Wolf Fisher; damage, slight.

6:30 P. M.—68 Suffolk Street; Louis Cohen; damage, slight.

6:40 P. M.—144 Ludlow Street; Abraham Rice; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—927 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Andrew Meyers; damage, $200.

8:10 P. M.—419 Tenth Avenue; Henry Selzhog; damage, $25.

12:50 P. M.—Criminal Court Building, Franklin and Centre Streets; damage, $500.

If You Have Rheumatism

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, expenses paid. If cured, pay $5.50. If not, it is free.—Adv.

FEAR LYNCHING IN INDIANA.

Troops and Police Held Ready to Resist a Mob and Protect a Negro at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—This afternoon Darter identified as her assailant the negro "Doc" Reed, brought here from New Castle. Last Thursday afternoon, on the streets of Irvington, she was assaulted and beaten into insensibility. She is yet in a dangerous condition. The negro was brought here handcuffed to an officer.

At her home, two miles from Irvington, an Indianapolis suburb, the girl identified the negro, then, seeing the crowd of several hundred men that had gathered around the house, wavered, and said she was uncertain. Later, when the negro and officers had left, she stated that she positively identified the man, but hesitated to say so when he was there, fearing the crowd would hang him in the yard.

When the news scattered that Reed had been identified there was intense excitement throughout the city. A hasty consultation between the Governor, Adjutant General, Sheriff, and Superintendent of Police was called, and the companies of the National Guard here were placed under orders to be ready at a moment's notice to quell a mob. One hundred stands of arms were taken from the State Armory to the county jail, and seventy-five Deputy Sheriffs were at once sworn in. In addition to this fifty policemen are on guard in every street in the vicinity of the jail, and every one is stopped from approaching. This method of avoiding trouble will continue throughout the night.

Thousands of people began gathering on the down-town streets early this evening, and groups of men appeared on every corner near the jail, which is across the street from the City Police Station. Stern orders to disperse, however, separated them. The negro was greatly frightened and continually implored the officers in the jail to save him. The jail is a new structure of stone, costing $75,000, and will withstand an attack.

STOCK FOR EMPLOYES.

National Biscuit Company Believes in Community of Interest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The National Biscuit Company to-day announced that all employes would be given an opportunity to purchase the preferred stock of the company on the most favorable terms, with the view of becoming associate proprietors. This policy, which was determined on at a meeting of the stockholders, affects nearly 7,000 employes.

The reason given for this course by A. W. Green, Chairman of the Board of Directors, is "the earnest desire of the officers and Directors of the company to have every employe associated with them in the ownership of the business that there may be a community of interest existing between all persons connected with the active work of the company, from the Chairman of its Board of Directors to the youngest man or woman on its pay rolls."

The company agrees to buy the necessary amount of stock from outside for its employes at the regular market value and to assume all expense.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

JOSS RAILROAD BILL VETOED.

Gov. Durbin of Indiana Says It Would Take Control of Corporations from the State.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—Gov. Durbin sprang a surprise this afternoon by vetoing the Joss Railroad Consolidation bill, said to have been drawn at the instance of J. Pierpont Morgan and other Eastern financiers.

In his message the Governor said he did not object so much to the consolidation feature, as that might be in the interest of economy, but he did object decidedly to taking from the State all control over its own domestic corporations.

Further, he insisted that the bill would take most of the suits against railroads out of the State courts into Federal courts, and force citizens to go long distances to prosecute suits. The State would also surrender all power over Indiana roads, and would be powerless to cope with foreign railroad corporations; once this power were lost it could never be regained.

It is doubtful if the railroad lobby can muster enough votes to pass the bill over the veto.

FUTURE OF THE MONON ROAD.

It Is Expected that Mr. Morgan Will Turn It Over to the Big Four.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The upward movement of Monon stock during the last few days has revived the rumors that either the Big Four or the Southern Railway will get control of this property in the near future. No doubt is entertained that the Monon will be absorbed by one of the Morgan roads as soon as the Beattyville suit, now pending in the Supreme Court, has been decided. This suit involves a sum exceeding $1,000,000. A decision against the Monon would place it in rather a precarious position, and it is this possibility that has prevented a change in the control of the road heretofore.

It is now said that a compromise has practically been effected with the Beattyville bondholders, and that Mr. Morgan, who controls the Monon, is now ready to act. It is considered likely that Mr. Morgan will turn the Monon over to the Big Four Road, which has been after the former for years, and needs it more than does the Southern.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON'S REPORT

The annual report of the Delaware and Hudson Company for the year 1900 was published yesterday. The report shows net profits amounting to $3,187,392, and a surplus of $5,489,403. Of the total output of coal for 1900, which was 45,107,484 tons, the Delaware and Hudson produced 4,017,139 tons and carried 2,211,630 tons more for other shippers.

Of the effect of the coal strike, President Olyphant says:

A general strike occurred Sept. 15 and continued until Oct. 29, causing a serious interruption in the mining operations and reducing the total quantity mined 196,174.17 tons below that of the preceding year. Had normal conditions prevailed, the total amount would have been increased not less than from 500,000 to 600,000 tons. When it is borne in mind that many of the expenses incident thereto continued during the suspension of mining when revenue from the sale of coal was almost altogether cut off, the result of the year's business is a gratifying evidence of the earning power of the company.

The report states that since the close of the year 1,350 shares of stock of the company have been purchased and retired, so that the capital stock now stands at $34,658,200.

Railroads' Exposition Advertising.

All the railroads leading to Buffalo are spending considerable amounts of money in advertising the exposition. The Lackawanna has had made a quantity of porcelain pans with a map of its lines, to be used as trays for cigar ashes or pins. The Erie Railroad has received from Europe a special order of several hundred transparencies, with the two female figures representing North and South America.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

Generally fair weather is indicated for New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Gulf States, and the Northwest. Snow or rain is probable to-day in the middle slope region, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the Middle Mississippi Valley. The rain will probably extend over the Ohio Valley and the lake region by to-morrow. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northwesterly winds will continue.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	7	26	30
6 A. M.	6	23	29
9 A. M.	5	23	30
12 M.	11	24	32
4 P. M.	15	27	35
6 P. M.	18	26	33
9 P. M.	18	25	29
12 P. M.	19	26	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	25
Corresponding date, 1900	12
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The barometer yesterday registered 30 inches at 8 A. M., and 30.10 inches at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 28 degrees at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 22 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 64 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 44 per cent.

THE CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING ON FIRE

Excitement Follows and Judges and Grand Jury Adjourn.

Flames Start in Upper Portion and Do Serious Damage—Paintings and Stained Glass Destroyed.

The Criminal Court Building, bounded by Centre, Franklin, White, and Elm Streets, was threatened with destruction yesterday afternoon by fire, which was discovered in the upper portion of the northwest corner of the building shortly before 1 o'clock. The flames, originating in a storeroom in which were piled great heaps of documents, gained dangerous headway while the firemen struggled up the many flights of stairs with their hose, and ate away almost the entire upper corner of the building, causing widespread consternation and excitement throughout the Court House and in the streets.

The business of the various courts was paralyzed for a time and the structure was filled with excited officials rushing about with documents in their arms. Courts were adjourned and prisoners were sent without delay to the basement pens. In some of the courts the Judges received quiet information of the presence of fire in the building and adjourned the proceedings. In others there was a sudden rapping of the gavel and a hasty announcement of adjournment. One court was upset by a man who rushed in crying "Fire!"

For a time there were wild rumors afloat outside the building that the structure was being gutted and that many prisoners were in danger of losing their lives. This drew a tremendous crowd of spectators, blocking all of the streets leading to the scene and gave the police no end of trouble.

The fire was subdued within an hour without accident, but not until damage to the building estimated at from $6,000 to $10,000 had been done. Vast quantities of documents were destroyed, but, according to the District Attorney's staff and other officials in the building, these were for the most part comparatively worthless.

The Criminal Court Building is five stories in height, two of the stories being double, making seven floors in all. The building is constructed of brick, stone, iron, and marble. The top floor was formerly occupied by the Board of Health. These rooms were being fitted up for the accommodation of the District Attorney and staff, and some of the Assistant District Attorneys had moved part of their office effects into them. Above the top floor is an attic divided into compartments, in which were stored old papers and broken-down office furniture.

It was in a corner of this attic that the fire occurred. It is supposed that some defect in one or more of the many electric-light wires running through the place ignited some of the rubbish. The fire was discovered by newspaper reporters. Five minutes later a pyramid of fire was shooting into the air.

A still alarm was sent to Engine Company No. 31, whose headquarters are only a few doors away, but the first fireman who ran out of the door of the engine house saw in the heavy billows of thick, yellow smoke rolling out of the top of the building a need for serious work, and two more alarms were turned in. To get a hose line through the centre of the building it became necessary to smash a hole in the stained glass dome which spans the entire central part of the building, and which cost $12,000. All the spectators and loungers in the corridors of the building were quickly driven to the street by the first of the police arrivals.

There was a considerable audience in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, where the Bellevue Hospital nurse Davis is on trial. Judge Cowing was presiding, and he refused to be interrupted. The proceedings went on until 1 o'clock, the usual hour for recess. Judges McMahon and Foster and Recorder Goff were holding court in the other parts of General Sessions. Judges McMahon and Foster were quietly notified of the fire, and they adjourned forthwith. Recorder Goff was charging a jury when a man rushed in and shouted "Fire!" The Recorder announced an adjournment; the spectators were already making for the doors.

The Grand Jury was in session, and its members were entirely oblivious of what was going on until a fireman burst into the room and warned them to leave. Justices Holbrook, McKean, and Jacobs adjourned the Special Sessions Courts.

The excitement spread to the Tombs. The prisoners became much alarmed, and Deputy Warden Flynn went from cell to cell reassuring them.

The fire was conquered by 2 o'clock, and the courts took up business again at 2:30 o'clock. The entire building, however, was rather a messy place. Water had poured by tons down the elevator shafts and out upon the floors. It is feared that valuable mural paintings in some of the courtrooms have been ruined by water. These paintings were the gift of the Municipal Art Society.

TENANTS' PERIL FROM FLAMES.

Police and Firemen Make Several Rescues at Early Morning Fires in Brooklyn.

Two early morning fires in Brooklyn yesterday were attended with much excitement among the occupants of the buildings and rescues by foremen and policemen. The first fire was discovered in the cigar store of Marquis & Co., at 39 Broadway. The building is three stories high. On the two upper floors lived Charles Fennell, with his wife and four children, and W. F. Ayres, his wife, and invalid son, Charles.

Roundsman McGarry of the Bedford Avenue Station discovered the fire, and after turning in an alarm he rushed back to the building and forced the door leading to the hall and aroused the sleeping tenants, who were carried to the street in their night clothes. McGarry was assisted by Policemen Fitzgerald and Dougherty.

The flames spread to 37 and 41, on either side of the burning building. These buildings were occupied by stores on the ground floor. When the police and firemen reached the occupants on the upper floors they found them in a great state of excitement, the buildings being filled with smoke, which was rapidly overcoming them. All were carried to the street in safety.

Two alarms were turned in, and an hour later the fire was extinguished. Marquis & Company place their loss at $3,000. The tenants' loss is estimated at $500. The origin of the fire is not known.

The second fire started in the grocery store of Max Federman, at 177 Boerum Street. The building is of three stories. The upper stories were occupied by Italian families. Federman, with his wife and two children, occupied apartments back of the store. The members of the family were awakened by the smoke, and when Federman saw the store in a blaze he seized his two children and shouted to his wife to follow him. He then escaped from the building by the rear. The children were much affected by the smoke, but soon revived in the open air. The fire, the cause of which is unknown, caused a damage of $1,500. The tenants living on the upper stories got out without accident.

DENTISTRY.

Most dentists have but one way of obtunding pain. I have ten. My system makes filling and crowning painless because it contains a remedy for each of the several causes of tooth sensibility.

A system which makes painless work possible, makes excellent work probable. Pain means interference with the operator. The patient can't hold still—the dentist works at a great disadvantage. With the "Cady System" there is no pain, hence no interference.

Good work—painlessness—moderate prices. Consultation costs nothing.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

357 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan; 346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.,) Bklyn.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

True economy in outfitting children consists in buying articles that have intrinsic merit, in wearing qualities, style and workmanship—points wherein we claim our goods excel. *Novelties in every department, goods not found elsewhere.*

60-62 West 23d Street.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS RESIGN.

Orange Memorial Hospital Doctors Say They Were Interfered With.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 27.—The resignations of Dr. Frank H. Glazebrook and Dr. Henry P. Merrill, Jr., as house physicians at the Orange Memorial Hospital, were accepted this afternoon by the medical staff, and the two physicians left the institution to-night. The staff, which is composed of prominent doctors of the Oranges, is obliged to attend to the patients in the institution. A joint meeting of the staff and the Board of Governors was held this afternoon. The Governors are well-known society women of the Oranges, and they stood by Mrs. Mary J. Chambers, the Superintendent of the hospital. The medical staff upheld the house physicians. The two boards could not agree, and therefore the staff accepted the resignations.

The house physicians say they resigned because they were unwilling to further stand the dictation of Mrs. Chambers, who, they allege, is arbitrary and unreasonable and interferes in matters which do not come within her province. To this statement Mrs. Chambers declines to reply or to make any explanation. It was suggested that a basis of settlement might be arrived at by the retirement of Mrs. Chambers, but to this the women managers would not consent.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Samuel C. Lawrence, Boston; Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

HOLLAND—W. A. Ramsey, Minneapolis; Butler Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; F. W. French, Boston; D. Webster King, Boston; Spencer Eddy, Paris; Porter Pollock, Youngstown, Ohio.

EVERETT—Capt. De Koven, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman M. T. Stevens, Massachusetts; ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Pennsylvania.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Upmann, Hamburg; E. F. Shepard, Paris.

PLAZA—Josef Hoffman, Berlin; Cassimir Hoffman, Berlin.

SAVOY—John C. Groome, Philadelphia; J. Willis Martin, Philadelphia; John Wagner, Jr., Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Prof. Goldwin Smith, Toronto; Dr. W. W. Blair, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—George A. Clark, Montana; Burdett Loomis, Hartford.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. George Fales Baker, Philadelphia; R. W. Taft, Providence.

GILSEY.—Col. W. H. Powell, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany; Joseph V. Slivinski, Poland; Hans Winderstein, Leipzig.

ASTOR—Judge William Kirkley, Toledo.

NETHERLAND—Benjamin Starr, Richmond, Ind.; M. O. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala.; H. Barnard, Birmingham, Ala.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; A. W. Whiting, Boston; Capt. James H. Rice, United States Army, (retired.)

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Stetevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Mich

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN AFTER BIGGER GAME

Gambling Syndicate's Destruction Main Plan of Campaign.

MR. McCULLAGH'S AID INVOKED

The "Men Who Give the Orders", Known to the Reformers—Defense of the Police.

The Committee of Fifteen is determined to break up the gambling syndicate in New York. The raid of gambling places in the Tenderloin Tuesday night was but the initial step in the crusade which is to be conducted. Other raids are to be made, it is understood, and the committee has determined not to stop until it has captured the "men who give the orders." These facts were made known by Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Committee of Fifteen, yesterday.

Ex-Chief of Police John G. McCullagh, now State Superintendent of Elections, has been appointed by the committee to secure evidence upon which to proceed. This appointment was announced by Chairman Baldwin after a meeting of the committee in the United Charities Building, in the afternoon.

Superintendent McCullagh was deposed as Chief of Police when the present Tammany administration came into power. Devery being appointed in his stead. It was against the deputies of Superintendent McCullagh that the order of Chief Devery, issued just before the last Presidential election, and which was rescinded through the interference of Gov. Roosevelt, was directed. The fact that Devery had been accused of so much responsibility for vicious conditions existing in the city, and that McCullagh had been appointed chief investigator for the committee aiming to attack those conditions, was regarded as significant by those who knew the two men and the history of their controversies.

McCULLAGH DIRECTED RAIDS.

The raids Tuesday night by Austen G. Fox and Charles F. McFarlane, and which resulted in closing up ten gambling houses, were directed by William H. Baldwin, Jr., and Superintendent McCullagh from Mr. McCullagh's office, 583 Broadway. Every move that was taken was reported by telephone to Mr. McCullagh's headquarters. When Mr. Baldwin reached his office, 128 Broadway, yesterday he held a long conference with Mr. Fox and Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the Committee of Fifteen. After that conference Mr. Baldwin gave out the following statement:

"I am thoroughly satisfied with what was accomplished last night. The work, as a whole, was a complete success, and it was successful in relation to each particular gambling place. Whether the different places were 'tipped off' or not I have no knowledge. While the Committee of Fifteen took action directly upon the evidence which they had secured instead of simply handing it over to the District Attorney for him to act upon, I want it distinctly understood that the District Attorney was informed of our proposed action, and it met with his approval, and Assistant District Attorney Scnurman was present last night. The same policy will be pursued in the future.

"Last night we did not expect to get any evidence—we had all the evidence before; we went last night to execute the warrants. There was no attempt to detain any players as witnesses.

"When we retained Mr. Monroe as counsel, he advised us to secure the assistance of Mr. McCullagh, ex-Chief of Police. Mr. McCullagh's value in the work of our committee was fully demonstrated last night."

Mr. Fox heard the foregoing statement, and said that he fully concurred and said that he knew nothing to add."

Chairman Lewis Nixon of the Tammany Committee of Five started yesterday morning, as reported elsewhere, that if his committee had secured only gambling paraphernalia as the result of raids, the public would have had no confidence in its sincerity. This statement was called to the attention of Mr. Baldwin.

"Do not make any such mistake," he responded. "Do you know who ran the gambling rooms we raided last night? Exactly who did run them will appear in due time. We are after the gambling combination. We know who ran those places, and we intend to get him. Make no mistake. We got all we wanted to get. We have said from the outset that we are not looking for little individual offenders. We are after big game, and we think we are on the right track.

"Making a raid is out a step in our plan of campaign. In itself it is nothing. Unless followed by arrests and convictions, raids can't do much good, and the arrest and conviction of petty offenders would not mend matters. Just wait. We will show who is responsible for the gambling that has been permitted by the police."

Mr. Fox was at the meeting of the Committee of Fifteen in the afternoon. He said the raids had accomplished all that he expected. He had secured the warrants from Justice Jerome, in Special Sessions, Tuesday morning, and had dined at the University Club with a number of lawyers, his friends, though not members of the Committee of Fifteen. They started on their raid about 11 P. M. The raiders met at Mr. Fox's home, 45 West Thirty-third Street. All of Mr. Fox's fellow-raiders wore dress suits and silk hats. Mr. Fox was asked yesterday who his friends were. He replied:

"I do not think they would care to have their names appear in print."

Mr. Fox said he had no opinion to advance upon the question how the fact of the prospective raid "leaked," so that when the raiders appeared very few were in the gambling houses. This was a question nearly all the members of the committee parried.

One explanation given for the fact that all the places raided had apparently been notified was the "order" that is understood to have gone out from Police Headquarters that during the first few days of Police Commissioner Murphy's incumbency all gambling places and dives must be virtually closed.

McCULLAGH DEFENDS POLICE.

Superintendent McCullagh's name had not been mentioned in connection with the work of the Committee of Fifteen until Chairman Baldwin included it in his statement yesterday morning. Besides being Superintendent of Elections, Mr. McCullagh draws a salary as State Custodian of Election Records. He is also a pensioner of the Police Department, and is understood to be employed by one or two insurance companies. He was approached by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday and asked about his connection with the Committee of Fifteen.

"What do I know about the committee?" he asked in response to the reporter's question.

He was informed that he had been named as the committee's agent by Chairman Baldwin.

"Well, suppose I am; what of it?" said the Superintendent. "I have nothing to conceal. I was requested by the Committee of Fifteen to aid it in its investigations of the vice in this city. I decided to do it and took into my confidence two men who had formerly served under me as deputies at election polling places. Their names are C. F. Dillon and George F. Hammond.

"We decided on our plan of campaign and then secured the assistance of several others in obtaining evidence. The raids last night were the result of our evidence."

The two detectives named by Superintendent McCullagh are also employed by the City Vigilance League, of which Frank Moss is Chairman. A statement was issued from Mr. Moss's office yesterday to the effect that the raids were based upon evidence first collected by The Vigilant, the organ of the league.

Superintendent McCullagh was asked if he received any salary from the Committee of Fifteen. He replied:

"That would be telling. Ask Mr. Baldwin."

Mr. Baldwin had stated that McCullagh was in the employ of the committee. The Superintendent continued:

"This work will not interfere with my duties to the State as Superintendent of Elections. I am a private citizen and can do what I please. Why, if I wanted to I could engage to do detective work for half a dozen dry goods merchants on this street. Nobody could interfere with me."

It was suggested to Superintendent McCullagh that some had "leaked" with reference to the raids of the night before, thus preventing more arrests than were made.

"Well," he said, "you can rely upon this: that the 'tip' was not given by the police. I can state that positively. I know who did give the 'tip,' and it was not a policeman. A better body of men never existed than the uniformed police of New York City.

"The police here are obeying orders. Just bear that in mind. They themselves want to do the square thing and enforce the laws. Devery is obeying orders, too. Devery is not responsible for the condition of affairs now existing in this city."

"An afternoon paper," said the reporter, "has said that you are aiding the work of this committee because of your personal dislike for Devery."

"Devery and I are not enemies," replied McCullagh. "When he was appointed Chief I congratulated him. Devery is simply obeying orders. A powerful system exists in this city which has Devery and the police machine by the throttle."

Superintendent McCullagh said that, though he knew who had given the "tip" the night before, he would not mention any names. He said that he and his detectives would continue their work and give the Committee of Fifteen such additional aid as they found possible.

The meeting of the Committee of Fifteen yesterday was attended by Alexander E. Orr, Dr. Felix Adler, Charles Sprague Smith, Austen G. Fox, Robert Grier Monroe, George Haven Putnam, and William H. Baldwin, Jr., the Chairman.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Baldwin stated that no details of what was done would be given out. He declined to comment upon the statement of Commissioner of Police Murphy that no open gambling houses now existed in New York. He simply smiled when the statement was quoted to him. He announced that the next meeting of the committee would be held Wednesday afternoon of next week.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS HELD.

Men Arraigned Before Justice Jerome, Following the Raids of the Committee of Fifteen.

Twenty prisoners captured by the members and agents of the Committee of Fifteen Tuesday night in raids on ten gambling houses in Police Captains Thomas and Donahue's precincts were conducted to the Criminal Court Building yesterday by detectives, arraigned before Justice Jerome, and held in bail ranging from $1,500 to $1,000 each for examination.

It is expected that these men will be rigidly questioned concerning the identity of the Does and Roes constituting the gambling syndicate, with a view to securing sufficient evidence against these persons to warrant asking the Grand Jury to return indictments.

Many of the prisoners who had spent the night on the hard benches of the West Thirtieth Street cells, in consequence of failure to obtain bondsmen, plainly showed traces of a sleepless night. Otherwise they seemed in good spirits, and regarded the proceedings as rather amusing. Some wore dress suits beneath their overcoats.

Justice Jerome, who had retired about 4:15 A. M., after an exciting night of vice hunting, arrived at his chambers at 9:45. In the station house Tuesday night he had allowed all of the bona fide players to go and held twenty employes, managers, and alleged proprietors. Among the first of those arraigned was John Morris, the barkeeper arrested at 172 West Thirty-second Street. When his name was called, the prisoner stood up and said:

"Your Honor, I ain't got no more connections with a gambling house than you have. This 'cop' here," slapping a policeman on the back, "can stand for me. Hey?"

The policeman, turned red and muttered a sharp rebuke.

"Speak up, yer mug," continued the barkeeper. "don't you think I'll hand you out any more 'Mulligans,' huh?"

Morris was removed from the courtroom by direction of Justice Jerome and later held in $500 bail.

John Durant, arrested at 148 West Forty-third Street, was held in $2,500 bail, and March 7 fixed as the date for his examination. George Clark and William Baker, found in 104 West Forty-third Street, were held in $2,500 and $1,500 bail, respectively, for examination March 7. Clark was described as the proprietor and Baker the dealer. James D. Howard and Nathan Hudson, captured in the raid at 24 West Thirty-first Street, were held in $1,500 bail for examination March 6. Four hundred and fifty dollars in money and $490 in checks, also captured, were turned over to the property clerk. Detective Thomas S. Archer was the complainant. Edward Wilson, arrested at 118 West Thirty-fifth Street, was held in $1,500. William Keenan was the complainant. James Stewart, arrested at 104 West Thirty-eighth Street, was held in $1,500.

George Missman, found at 128 West Thirty-sixth Street, was charged by Detective George P. Hammond with being the gamekeeper at this place. He was held in $1,500. Hammond, the complainant, became well known during the Lexow and Mazet investigations. Frank H. Johnson, arrested at 118 West Thirty-fifth Street, charged with running a roulette wheel, was held in $1,500 bail. So was James Murphy, captured at 108 West Thirty-first Street. William Crevelier, the colored man, watchman at the Victoria Club, 15 West Thirty-second Street, who thought the raid "just another of those police 'fakes,'" was held in $1,000 bail. Henry Hughes, John Williams, and Frank Jackson were committed to the Tombs in default of bail in $1,000. Henry Morrison, John Donan, and John Williams were also held.

The gambling "lay-outs" captured are estimated by the police to be worth at least $20,000.

COL. MURPHY ASKS FOR TIME.

The Commissioner's Views on the Police Situation—Criticises Committee of Fifteen's Raids.

Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy, in a running chat yesterday over the police situation, the existence of illegal resorts, and the raids by the Committee of Fifteen on Tuesday night, made it clear that he considers that his responsibility for any conditions should be gauged by the short time he has been at the head of the department.

"I have been in office," he said, "but a couple of days, and scarcely know the names of the principal officers of the department. I have been busy since I was sworn in. It takes two hours daily to dispose of the routine business with Chief Clerk Kipp and Deputy Chief Cortright. To-day I have been saddled with a meeting of the Health Board.

"In my mail to-day I received more complaints and information about illegal doings from citizens. Like those of yesterday, they were placed in the hands of Deputy Chief Cortright. I cannot go out and investigate, and until I find that I am deceived I have to pin my faith to the men I find on duty.

"Deputy Chief Cortright made reports on several matters intrusted to him yesterday. He has the women nuisance in West Third-fifth Street and the disorderly houses in Third Street, for instance, under surveillance. The women will be kept off the street, you can depend on that, and drastic action will be taken in regard to every violation of law."

"Do you intend, Commissioner, to raid gambling houses in person?"

"I don't know what I may do until I get the information. If I lead a gambling raid I hope I shall have better success than the raiders appear to have had last night. If I did no better I should not claim success. But I am not to be understood as disparaging the action of the Committee of Fifteen.

"I see it is alleged that the police 'tipped off' last night's raid. That is mischievous rot. How could it be? Justice Jerome kept the warrants until he got to the Nineteenth Precinct Station House and confided his errand to Sergt. Churchill, transferred that day from Flatbush. There was no police leak. I had no information of the raid until 1:15 A. M. to-day, when a newspaper editor told me about it by telephone. No police official had prior information of it so far as I can find out.

"I do not know that any charges will be made against the commanders of the precincts in which the raids were made. Capt. Thomas of the Nineteenth was away on vacation. I have nothing on which to base an opinion as to the responsibility of Capt. Donohue of the Twenty-second Precinct or of Inspector Thompson.

"But in my address to the superior officers of the force I clearly defined my intentions, and I emphasized them in my order of yesterday that a list of illegal resorts in this borough be furnished me by the commanders on Friday morning. It is settled that places where the law is violated will have to go."

"Even Canfield's gambling house?"

"That, or any other resort against which evidence which would warrant action is presented. I am not playing any favorites."

"It is said, Commissioner, that before the raid was made at 20 Dey Street, a high police official was notified by courtesy."

"That's before my time."

"And that places raided last night by the Committee of Fifteen were on the list submitted by Chairman Nixon of the Tammany Hall Investigating Committee and Mr. Platzek to Chief Devery and Deputy Chief Cortright."

"I do not know that this is correct or incorrect.

"I think," continued Col. Murphy, "that I have made my intentions explicit. I told Magistrate Crane yesterday that if he would furnish warrants I would raid any place in the city and make a success of it. He said he could not issue warrants without evidence, and that he did not have the evidence. This was said in the presence of two other persons. It isn't necessary to mention who they were. When it comes to what is called a 'Chief's warrant,' if I have the evidence I will exercise all the powers I possess.

"I may as well say, however, that, apart from what are known as 'snap games,' there is not a single gambling house or poolroom open in New York. I mean open in the sense that any person could enter without hindrance. There are, of course, a great many so-called clubs, where gambling goes on. But for that matter, is there a hotel in New York free from gambling in the sense that short-card playing is not indulged in? What I mean to say is that there is no open gambling. Of course, there are places where gambling paraphernalia of all kinds may be found, and which are spasmodically active. These are what we will get at—in time. I'll know more on the subject Friday."

Deputy Chief Cortright said last night that not one of the places raided on Tuesday night was on the list handed to him by Chairman Nixon, and that only one place on the list was in the raided district. First Deputy Commissioner Devery refused to discuss the subject.

JUSTICE JEROME'S STATEMENT.

Considers Raids Successful—Denounces an Attack on Mr. Philbin.

Justice William Travers Jerome, who participated in the raids instituted by the Committee of Fifteen Tuesday night, and before whom the prisoners taken were arraigned yesterday, said after the hearing that the raiders were entirely successful, and that the purposes of the committee were satisfactorily accomplished.

Justice Jerome was positive that no "tip" had gone out to the gamblers in the late afternoon, except a general order from the gambling syndicate to the various houses to be careful.

Implied indifference to the success of the Committee of Fifteen, imputed to Mr. Philbin in a morning newspaper, was emphatically denounced by the Justice as a partisan attack upon a public official.

"As I understand the attitude of the District Attorney and the Committee of Fifteen," said the Justice, "it is this: Since it has been alleged and commonly believed that police officials and persons of great political influence have been receiving large sums of money for protecting persons engaged in the commission of crimes, it is essential to demonstrate beyond peradventure that such 'protectors,' in the vernacular, 'cannot deliver the goods,' and that no amount of money paid will secure the wrongdoer from arrest and prosecution, and that if in the course of breaking up this practice, if it exists, any police official or other person is found to have violated the law, such persons will be criminally proceeded against forthwith.

"In my judgment, there was no information conveyed by the police that such raids as were effected were about to be made. I have positive knowledge that the police had no definite information that they could convey until too late. In eight of the houses raided games were in full blast and many arrests of players could have been made had not instructions been given to arrest no one but dealers and persons connected with the management of the places."

RETIREMENT OF MR. NIXON.

He Says the Late Tammany Committee of Five Found It Could Not Please Anybody.

Lewis Nixon, the Chairman of the Tammany Committee of Five, which recently disbanded, went back to his shipbuilding yards in Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday, saying that his official labors in connection with the stamping out of vice in New York were ended. He made a statement just before going away in which he discussed briefly the labors of the committee.

"Our committee was appointed to cooperate with any other body of citizens," he said, "but, while a number of citizens came to us with complaints, which were acted upon, none of the other committees ever expressed any desire to act with us. We were forced to move independently. Having now finished my work on the committee, I wish to say that whereas I have been freely criticised myself, I have no desire to criticise others. So far as I can say, the results of the Dey Street raid have been such as to shatter the faith of the gamblers in their immunity.

"Having spent three months in this work, taking up a great deal of my time, I feel that I am now entitled to the opportunity to attend to my own business, and in the future I shall not discuss the vice question."

Asked as to whether or not he would give aid to the Committee of Fifteen, he said:

"I shall do my share as a private citizen whenever the opportunity offers."

Discussing the difficulties encountered by his committee, Mr. Nixon said:

"You will understand how difficult it is to please everybody. In fact, it seems that we cannot please anybody. Some members within the organization, who did not understand our motives, thought that we were trying to hurt the organization. The Republicans were dissatisfied because in our work of reform we acted irrespectively of whom it might hurt. I acted both ways."

Asked what he thought of the raid of the Committee of Fifteen on gambling houses Tuesday night, Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to discuss the matter, but added:

"If the Committee of Five had piled the City Hall full of gambling paraphernalia what would have been said of us? I think that the raid we made could stand as an object lesson. We showed them how to get important witnesses."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AT WORK.

Chief Dispenser of Gambling Privileges May Soon Face Charges.

District Attorney Philbin declared yesterday that his remarks of Tuesday afternoon that developments in the war upon flagrant vice might be expected on the morrow did not refer to the raids of the Committee of Fifteen Tuesday night. The matter he had reference to, said the District Attorney, had not yet reached such a point that it could be made public.

The District Attorney also said that he was not fully informed of the contemplated movements of the Committee of Fifteen or its agents on the night in question, but that Assistant District Attorney Schurman had accompanied the committee representing his office. What Mr. Schurman knew of the raids the District Attorney was unable to say.

Mr. Philbin's promised disclosure is said to be the revelation of the identity of "John Doe," the dispenser of gambling house privileges on the west side. Indictment of this person was expected, but unless the bill is handed up to-day, when the February Grand Jury is discharged, no indictments can be returned until next week, after the March Grand Jury is sworn in.

Changes in the Ogdensburg Diocese.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 27.—It is officially announced that the Very Rev. Joseph X. Conroy and the Very Rev. Peter O. Larose, both of Ogdensburg, have been appointed Vicars General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Ogdensburg by Bishop Henry Gabriels. The new Vicars General take rank in the order named. Both will continue to reside in Ogdensburg and preside over their present parishes, St. Mary's Cathedral and Notre Dame, respectively. The Rev. William A. Kelly of Cape Vincent is promoted by the Bishop to St. John's Church at Plattsburg, over which the late Vicar General Walsh presided.

THIN CHILD

If a child is thin, let him take a little of Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Some children like it too well; begin with a little. A half-or quarter-teaspoonful is enough at first, if the stomach is weak; but increase, as you find the stomach will bear.

The effect is: the little one takes on strength; gets hungry; eats and is happy; gets fat—he ought to be fat—and gets healthy.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York

HEAVY TRADING IN UNITED STATES STEEL

New Corporation Overshadows All the Other Stocks Dealt In.

Transactions Said to Exceed 100,000 Shares—Judge Gary Issues a Statement Regarding New Company.

New developments yesterday in relation to the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation were enormous dealings on the curb in the new securities, in which brokers acting for Mr. Morgan were conspicuous; a statement by Judge Gary, President of Federal Steel, in respect to the corporation and its benefits; and some more or less idle gossip about the underwriting plans. Of actual news, however, there was a dearth.

Chief interest centred round and about the proposed plan of financing the corporation, but beyond the fact that the underwriting of the new stock and bonds was completed nothing definite was learned. In addition to the local banks and banking houses already mentioned as in the underwriting plan it is said Chicago and Boston houses are to underwrite some of the new stock. One statement that the scheme might be wholly financed with foreign capital was heard, but it was pronounced ridiculous. In this connection it was pointed out that in the published statement approved by Mr. Morgan it was declared that he had been assured of $200,000,000 placed at his disposal before he would even undertake to furnish a plan of solution—this amount, it is understood, being practically all supplied by New York interests.

There was some talk during the day as to the Secretary likely to be appointed to the new company, one report having it that F. T. F. Lovejoy, the former Secretary of the Carnegie Company, would be named.

NUMEROUS CONFERENCES HELD.

Numerous conferences of interested parties were held during the day, but they developed nothing for publication.

As a matter of fact, the financial district gave most heed to the trading in the new stocks of the corporation on the curb—trading that ran the day's total up to the largest for any single stock ever dealt in on the outside market and turned that market for a time into a miniature Stock Exchange in which the faces of leading Stock Exchange brokers were conspicuous. From the opening of the market the trading in the stocks was animated, and the scene presented by the curb was a livelier one than has been seen here in a long time. As a result of the interest in the Steel stocks, even in cases of some general stocks which recently have daily shown fairly large totals, business was practically at a standstill.

United States Steel Corporation overshadowed in importance all the other steel stocks, and it was in the issues of this company that the very heavy trading occurred. Both the common and preferred stocks opened up considerably above Tuesday's closing prices, and the transactions accompanying the advance were exceedingly large. Both issues sold mostly in thousand share lots, and the number of brokers trading was so great that frequently the stocks were selling at widely different figures at the some moment. Estimates of the amount of stocks that changed hands during the day varied very considerably, but the transactions were conservatively said to exceed 100,000 shares. Trading seemed to be about equally divided between the common and the preferred, but price movements in the two stocks differed considerably. The common at the opening sold up about two points, and the heaviest transactions were made at 40. Later the very heavy selling of the stock forced the price down to Tuesday's opening price, and it closed with a net loss of 1¼ points, at 37¾ bid.

PREFERRED STOCK ADVANCES.

The preferred stock advanced even more rapidly than the common, but when the break occurred in this issue the decline proved much heavier than in the common. The quotation at the opening jumped to 87, and remained near this figure during the first hour's trading. Later, however, the price declined steadily, going as low as 82, and standing at 82¼ at the close, a net loss of 1¾ points. During the early part of the day, while the stocks were selling at the highest prices recorded, brokers acting for Mr. Morgan and his associates in the flotation of the new company were large buyers, and their purchases for some time sustained the prices of both common and preferred in the face of very heavy selling by traders. There was much effort made to reap an arbitrage profit by buying the outstanding stocks and selling the United States stocks against these purchases. Estimates of the profit likely to accrue from these transactions varied considerably, and necessarily the margin of profit fluctuated with the greater or less divergence of the quotations for the several stocks. The calculations were somewhat uncertain, as it was not known how long it may be necessary to carry the stocks purchased in such operations before the United States stocks will be delivered, and the question of interest is an important one in the transaction.

Sheet Steel was quite active, but the trading in this stock was naturally overshadowed by that in the new issues. As on Tuesday, the common stock showed a net gain, while the preferred remained unchanged, the former closing yesterday at 36¾ bid, and the latter at 81 bid.

On the Stock Exchange there was much less activity in the steel shares than on the two previous days, with the price movements irregular and uncertain. In some stocks there was what was called inside selling, in others inside buying, the result being much confusion among speculators and investors alike as to where they were. Closing prices showed net changes as follows: Steel and Wire, decline ⅝, preferred, advance 1½; Steel Hoop, advance ½, preferred, decline ⅝; Tin Plate, decline 2, preferred, advance ⅝; Federal Steel, decline ⅝, preferred, advance ⅞; National Steel, decline 1; preferred, decline 1; National Tube, decline 2⅝, preferred, decline 1½.

JUDGE GARY'S STATEMENT.

The statement of President Gary of Federal Steel is as follows:

The consummation of the plans which Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. have been considering for uniting under one management the properties and business of many of the large iron and steel industries, as announced by them, will be favorably received. The business has been managed with ability, courage, and patience, and with great promptness. The circumstances which surrounded the enterprise at the beginning were so complicated, and the interests involved so variant and wide, as to make it apparently impossible to accomplish the desired result. Therefore, the successful termination of the negotiations which have been pending will be considered as the greatest business achievement of this decade.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the enterprise, and the large amount of figures involved, there should be no unfavorable effect in business circles; for it is proposed simply to withdraw from the market a large amount of stocks representing many different corporations under as many different managements, and place in their stead the stock of a new corporation; and the amount of new cash required will be comparatively small and contributed largely by those who are now interested in the old companies, thus transfering balances on money principally in the same banks.

Possibly at the beginning, and before opportunity is given to demonstrate whether or not the consummation of such vast business interests will be beneficial, there may be some apprehension; but there need be none, provided the management is able, conservative, and responsible; and it may be assumed that after the stocks of the different companies have been received, the question of management of the new company will be taken up by the gentlemen who are responsible for the success of the company, and determined solely from the standpoint of merit. If the disposition of the management of the new company is to secure increased earnings by economies in business, and not as the result of unreasonable prices to the consumer or unfair wages to the workmen, surely there can be no cause for complaint.

There are many large manufactories of iron and steel and their products, involving a very large percentage of the total production in this country, outside and independent of the concerns included in the pending negotiations; and, therefore, there will still remain opportunity for spirited competition in every line; but there need not be destructive or unjustifiable competition—a competition that serves only to destroy the properties and business of the competitor, to reduce to a starving point the wages of the workmen, and, finally, to greatly prejudice even the consumer. The management of the outside and independent manufactories referred to are, as a rule, fair-minded and broad-gauged; and they will not be disposed to engage in any unreasonable business methods. The companies interested have at the present time under consideration plans for the expenditure of approximately $150,000,000 for extensions, additions, and improvements. This results largely from a disposition of the owner of raw products to prepare for their conversion into finished materials, and of the manufacturer of finished materials to own or control the raw materials. Most of these expenditures will become unnecessary. The new company will, by the proposed community of interests, own an abundant supply of the best iron ore and coking coal in the world, transportation facilities to carry the ore to the mills, and mills to utilize the raw materials. The different departments of mining, manufacturing, transportation, selling, and accounting can be so grouped and concentrated as to greatly reduce the cost; and all materials, raw or finished, can be delivered to the nearest point of consumption. The very best appliances and improvements which are in use at any place, as the result of the experiment and efforts of the ablest men, will be applied at all points. Indeed, the business of the company will be so great, and its resources so large, that it may secure the very best talent.

The railroad companies who are at present carrying immense tonnages for these industrial companies will be greatly benefited, for the business will be uninterrupted; and the large interest which railroad managers will have in the stocks of the Steel Company, and the like interest of the steel men in the railroad companies, will naturally result in the firm establishment of satisfactory business relations.

The opportunities for an increase in the present large and growing foreign trade will be very great. The ownership of raw materials, and facilities for manufacturing at the minimum cost, will be so great as to enable the new company to increase its foreign trade to an extent which cannot at present be measured.

UNITED STATES STEEL PLANT.

Will Have 78 Blast Furnaces, 149 Steel Works, and Many Vessels.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—It is learned from a reliable source that the newly organized United States Steel Corporation takes in companies owning 78 blast furnaces, 149 steel works, and 6 finishing plants. This includes bar mills, structural steel and plate mills, tinplate works, sheet mills and wire rod and wire nail mills. The annual capacity in finished material is about 9,000,000 tons.

The company owns Lake Superior iron mines, which produced last year nearly 11,000,000 tons of ore. It has 18,309 coke ovens, 70,880 acres of coal lands, and about 30,000 acres of surface lands in the coke region. The lake fleet will number 66 vessels. When the Rockefeller ore and vessel interests are absorbed, which, it is said, will probably be done later, the iron ore capacity will be increased about 2,000,000 tons a year, and the number of lake vessels by 59, making 125 large ore carriers in all.

A conservative estimate of the number of men employed by the company's various interests puts it at 125,000. The capacity of the consolidation's 78 blast furnaces is upward of 6,500,000 tons of pig iron a year, or half the pig iron output of the United States in 1900.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 27.—Ten thousand shares of Crucible Steel common stock were sold at the first call of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day at 26¾@27¼, as against 22½ yesterday afternoon. The demand for the stock was due to a report that the Crucible Steel Company would probably be included in the great steel deal. Chairman C. H. Holcomb and Treasurer Reuben Miller, Jr., are now in New York, and the report says they are conferring with the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation. The Crucible Steel Company controls 95 per cent of the output. The capitalization is $25,000,000 each of common and preferred stock.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—The announcement was made to-day that the American Sheet Steel Company had advanced all gauges of sheet $4 per ton.

TUBE STOCKHOLDERS ANGRY.

They May Overturn the Steel Deal Unless Some Concession Is Made.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 27.—The Pittsburg Leader to-day says:

"The stockholders of the National Tube Company in this city are not satisfied with the allotment made to them by the Morgan syndicate of the issue of the proposed United States Steel Corporation for their shares in the National Tube Company. So decided is the dissatisfaction that there are some of the stockholders who say that they will positively refuse to make an exchange of securities unless they are accorded more favorable terms.

"Indeed, the temper of some of the stockholders is such that there is grave danger of the tube people overturning the whole deal, as is now proposed, unless some concession is made to them."

Bessemer Pig Iron Advances.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 27.—Within a week the price of Bessemer pig iron has advanced about $1 a ton. Since the purchase by the Carnegie Company two weeks ago of 150,000 tons there has been a scarcity of iron, and this week but 1,000 tons were sold, the price being $14.75 a ton at the valley furnaces or $15.50 delivered in Pittsburg. The iron purchased by the Carnegie Company was at the rate of $12.50 a ton at the furnaces. Grey forge has advanced this week from $13.25 a ton to $14 and $14.25 a ton. Foundry No. 2 is also higher, and sales were made this week at $14.50 a ton. The steel market is also strong, and it is difficult to get Bessemer Steel billets at $2 a ton above the pool price of $19.75 a ton.

COL. MURPHY'S ROUTINE.

Many Soon Announce His Choice for Second Deputy Commissioner.

Commissioner Murphy will try police delinquents at the Central Office at 9:30 A. M. to-day. He transacted routine business with Chief Clerk Kipp yesterday. One item was the petition of Sergt. W. G. Egan to have the rating of his record in connection with his application for promotion to the rank of Captain reconsidered. It was filed. Chief Croker of the Fire Department and John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, were of those who called on Col. Murphy.

The Commissioner left Police Headquarters at 4:30 o'clock. As he was going away he said he might announce his choice for Second Deputy Commissioner this week.

"I cannot say," he added, "that he will be a Brooklyn man or a man who has seen police service. I can take any citizen who is a resident. I will not say that it will not be Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin."

SELECTED GRAIN SCIENTIFIC MALTING

the most skilful handling.

Ballantine Brew

Look for this mark. It is on

India Pale Ale, XXX Canada Malt Ale, Old Burton Ale, Porter, Brown Stout, Half and Half.

On Draught or in Bottles.

P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.
134 Cedar St., cor. Washington, New York.

Steinway the Standard Piano

The merit of other makes of pianos is measured by the standard set by the Steinway. Its supremacy is unquestioned. If permanent satisfaction is a factor in the figuring, its price is lower than that of any other piano.

STEINWAY & SONS
107-109 E. 14th Street.
Near Union Square.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Macy-made Mattresses.—Annex.

Here's the gist—the main points—the pith. All Mattresses sold here are made on the premises and our prices are enough under the rates asked by others to make it worth while for you to buy of us.

Mattress-making, as we follow it, is a fine art—and an honest one. No shams or subterfuges. We tell you the exact quality—the real contents—of every Mattress submitted. The ticking may conceal the substance—but we have samples that are set before you for consideration and selection. Easy buying—safe, satisfactory and economical.

Combination Mattresses, excelsior-and-cotton top and bottom, covered with fancy ticking, 3 ft. size, $2.74.

Fibre Mattresses, heavy layer of cotton on top and bottom, covered with A. C. A. ticking:—
$3.14 for 3 feet size.
$3.79 for 3½ feet size.
$4.49 for 4 feet size.
$4.74 for 4½ feet size.

Short Hair Mattresses, covered with A. C. A. ticking, at the following low prices:—
$3.99 for 3 feet size.
$4.74 for 3½ feet size.
$5.24 for 4 feet size.
$5.99 for 4½ feet size.

Best No. 1 Mixed Hair Mattresses, covered with A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts:—
$8.34 for 3 feet size.
$10.19 for 3½ feet size.
$11.39 for 4 feet size.
$13.21 for 4½ feet size.

Pure South American Hair Mattresses, full forty pounds, made in one or two parts:—
$10.74 for 3 feet size.
$13.24 for 3½ feet size.
$15.49 for 4 feet size.
$17.49 for 4½ feet size.

"Macylace" Mattresses.

"Macylace" stands for something new in the Mattress line. We trust to popularize the name by the real merit and price-cheapness of the article it represents. The "Macylace" Mattress is sanitary and odorless. Made of scientifically sterilized horsehair, entirely free from admixtures. It is non-absorbent, healthful, elastic and springy, durable and naturally restful. Made in all sizes, in one or two parts, and covered in fancy ticking of your own choosing.

It is laced, thereby doing away with the objectionable features of tufting. The laces may be tightened or loosened, rendering the Mattress harder or softer as desired. The imperial edges are great shape retainers.

$21.84 for 3 feet size.
$24.72 for 3½ feet size.
$27.31 for 4 feet size.
$30.27 for 4½ feet size.

These Mattresses afford the largest amount of physical comfort and they are serviceable, besides.

SMALLPOX FOUND IN BROOKLYN TENEMENTS

Half a Dozen Cases Discovered in Warren Street.

Supposed to Have Been Contracted by Children Playing Near Rags Brought from Europe.

The neighborhood of Warren and Columbia Streets, Brooklyn, experienced a smallpox scare yesterday as a result of the discovery of half a dozen cases of the disease in three adjoining tenements on Warren Street, between Columbia and Hicks Streets. The discovery that the disease was epidemic in these houses was made when an investigation of a suspicious case was instituted by the Health Department. When the doctors of the department went to investigate the case reported, they found smallpox in 98, 100, and 102 Warren Street. All of these are five-story buildings, and together they shelter more than sixty families.

In 98 Warren Street Agnes Walsh, twelve years old, was found suffering with smallpox; in 100 Warren Street, Matthew Hersney, forty-seven years old, and in 102 Warren Street, Sarah Russell, fifty-two years old, were found ill with the disease. These were at once removed to North Brother Island. Dr. Black, the local health officer, sent a corps of vaccinators down to the houses, with instructions to vaccinate every inmate of the buildings. While one of the doctors was going through 102 Warren Street he discovered two additional cases of smallpox, the new patients being James O'Neill, three years old, and John O'Neill, fifteen months old. A woman was also found in this house who had suffered recently with the disease, but who was convalescent.

Dr. Black was informed that a child had died of smallpox in this tenement on Feb. 12, but that no report of the case had been made to the Health Department. Dr. Black made an inquiry and learned that Dr. Emil F. Hartung, examining physician to the Coroner, had investigated the case and had reported that the child had died from convulsions. Dr. Black sent for Dr. Hartung; and after a consultation with the latter, announced that there was nothing in the facts to show that the child had died from smallpox. The cause of death, he said, was that given by Dr. Hartung.

Besides those found to be actually suffering with smallpox in the Warren Street tenements, two other persons in the houses who, it was thought, showed indications of having contracted the disease, were sent to the Riverside Hospital, on North Brother Island.

The three houses were placed under quarantine yesterday. The children were excluded from the schools, but the men were permitted to go to their work, the Health Department having no authority to prevent them from doing so.

While the Health Department officials have been unable to establish the cause of the outbreak in Warren Street, they have a theory that the disease was first contracted by one of the children while playing about on the piers at the foot of Warren Street. A large quantity of rags brought from Europe has recently been unloaded from steamers at these docks, and it is thought the disease may have been communicated from these rags to children playing about on the wharves.

There has been an unusual number of cases of smallpox reported in Brooklyn during the past week. On Tuesday three cases of the disease were discovered in the Greenpoint section of the borough, all the patients being removed to North Brother Island.

Another case reported was that of John Dempsey, four months old, of 60 Diamond Street.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday morning: Annie Schmidt, five years old, 2,086 Second Avenue; Clara Bishop, twenty-two, 256 Seventh Avenue; Michael Marchetta, forty, 2 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; John Cowen, twenty-two, 639 East Thirteenth Street; William Edwards, colored, thirty-eight, 232 East Seventieth Street; John King, two years and ten months, 403 East Twenty-ninth Street. One death was reported, that of Joseph Barrellotti, seven months, 2,036 First Avenue, who died in North Brother Island Hospital yesterday afternoon.

TRYING TO OUST MR. REISS.

Justice Gaynor Asked to Remove Him from Receivership of Cordage

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Last Day of the February FURNITURE SALE

The advantage is yours to-day—delivery of the furniture will be made whenever you wish.

The chiefest merit of this February Furniture is its excellence. No trash—nothing unworthy ever comes on our floor, even as a bargain. These were new goods, perfect in every way, in late and popular patterns and woods; splendidly made and finished; yet sold on the average at

A Third Under-Price

Of course the sale is largely store history now. Still there is one day yet of quite satisfying opportunity in almost every sort of furniture. All goods in the February Sale will be sold out at prices marked; but there will be little of the special lots left after to-day. It has required stupendous effort to maintain variety up to the last day. Now this effort ends and to-day's selling will leave little for those who procrastinate. Probably best variety remains in

Parlor Furniture

And some exceptionally handsome parlor suites, divans and Davenports may be selected to-day at the very liberal price-concessions named below:

Parlor Suites—

Some of our best suites are still here; not the ones we started with, but duplicates. Goods from the best makers in the land.

At $20, from $30—3 pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $50, from $70—3 pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $55, from $85—3 pieces; inlaid frames; damask cover.
At $65 from $100—3 pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $70, from $110—3 pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $85, from $120—5 pieces; inlaid frames; damask cover.
At $75, from $125—3 pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $90, from $135—3 pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $95, from $135—3 pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $100, from $170—3 pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

Fourth floor.

Parlor Suites—

At $125, from $175—3 pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $135, from $180—3 pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $150, from $190—3 pieces; mahogany frames; haircloth cover.
At $150, from $200—3 pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

Divans and Sofas—

Some very special divans and sofas, almost every size and quality.

At $12, from $18—Inlaid divan; damask cover.
At $15, from $22—Inlaid divan; damask cover.
At $17, from $25—Inlaid divan; damask cover.
At $20, from $28—Inlaid divan; damask cover.
At $27.50, from $55—Mahogany sofa; damask cover.
At $30, from $60—Inlaid divan; velour cover.

Divans and Sofas—

At $34, from $68—Imitation mahogany divan; tapestry cover.
At $35, from $55—Mahogany sofa; tapestry cover.
At $50, from $70—Flemish oak sofa; leather cover.
At $40, from $60—Mahogany divan; leather cover.
At $55, from $75—Mahogany Colonial seat; damask cover.
At $55, from $80—Mahogany sofa; damask cover.
At $60, from $120—Mahogany sofa; velour cover.
At $85, from $125—Mahogany sofa; damask cover.
At $100, from $140—Mahogany sofa; velour cover.
At $100, from $150—Mahogany Colonial sofa; velour cover.
At $125, from $175—Mahogany Colonial sofa; velour cover.
At $150, from $175—Mahogany seat; denim cushions.

Dining Chairs—

About three hundred dining chairs, odds and ends of stock, from among our best selling patterns, mostly side chairs, a few arm chairs, but all at unusual prices.

At $1.50, from $2.25—Austrian bent-wood dining chairs in oak or imitation mahogany finish, with cane seats, also in oak with fancy veneer seats.
At $3, from $5—Golden oak dining chairs, quartered oak frames with box seat; banister back; shaped legs; green leather seat; polish finish.
At $4, from $6—Golden oak dining chairs; panel back; Spanish leather seat; polish finish.
At $4.50, from $6.50—Mahogany dining chairs; polish finish; green leather seat; leather panel back.

Wardrobes—

At $27, from $38—Curly birch
At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $37.50, from $50—Mahogany chiffonnier pattern.

China Closets—

Some of the very best under-priced china closets are still here.

At $17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
At $18, from $22—Golden oak, mirror back of top shelf.
At $22, from $33—Mahogany corner closet.
At $30, from $45—English oak, mirror back of top shelf.
At $35, from $50—Golden oak, French plate mirror back.
At $45, from $60—Mahogany, French plate mirror back.
At $50, from $70—Mahogany, French plate mirror back.
At $75, from $145—Mahogany; plate glass shelves; French plate mirror back.
At $130, from $195—Mahogany; plate glass shelves; French plate mirror back.

Bedroom Suites—

At $34, from $47—Two pieces; golden oak
At $40, from $60—Three pieces; golden oak
At $40, from $60—Two pieces; mahogany
At $42, from $65—Three pieces; golden oak
At $45, from $57—Three pieces; mahogany
At $48, from $54—Three pieces; curly birch
At $50, from $68—Two pieces; maple
At $55, from $80—Two pieces; mahogany
At $60, from $85—Two pieces; mahogany
At $80, from $95—Two pieces; mahogany

Odd Bureaus—

At $18.50, from $25—Golden oak
At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany veneered
At $20, from $30—Mahogany
At $22, from $36—Mahogany
At $25, from $35—Golden oak
At $27, from $38—Mahogany
At $28, from $44—Mahogany
At $32, from $50—Golden oak
At $35, from $45—Golden oak
At $35, from $50—Mahogany

Chiffonniers—

At $19, from $27—Curly birch
At $22, from $33—Curly birch
At $24, from $35—Curly birch
At $25, from $38—Golden oak
At $25, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $26, from $40—Curly birch
At $30, from $50—Mahogany
At $30, from $46—Golden oak
At $32, from $50—Mahogany

Brass Beds—

At $15, from $18—3 ft., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 in.
At $20, from $30—3 ft. 6 in.
At $25, from $30—4 ft. 6 in.
At $45, from $60—4 ft. 6 in.
At $45, from $70—4 ft. 6 in.

Toilet Tables—

At $14, from $22—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Mahogany
At $23, from $34—Golden oak
At $24, from $36—Golden oak
At $25, from $36—Mahogany
At $28, from $42—Golden oak

The New Spring BROADCLOTHS

Broadcloths will play a prominent role in the economies of women's dress this season. It is a grateful and responsive material for women's tailors to work with. It gives them ample scope for the embodiment of their ideas, and shows to best advantage the effects of artistic treatment. And American tailors, besides being the most workman-like and skillful of their kind, are notable originators.

Broadcloth lends itself with peculiar aptness to the styles that Fashion has decreed for the coming season. Although designed primarily for clinging fabrics, these styles will be carried out in many a broadcloth gown—the addition of a flare ruffle at the bottom of the skirt, of the same material, or of silk of the same shade, giving the necessary fluency to the whole.

Our collection of the new spring broadcloths is now ready. It contains the finest fabrics that Europe can send us, some grades of which we have been selling for over twenty years. And this year the showing, both in price range and variety of colorings, is better than ever.

At $3.50 a yard—65 colorings.
At $2.75 a yard—35 colorings.
At $2 a yard—45 colorings.
At $1.75 a yard—20 colorings
At $1.50 a yard—22 colorings.
At $1.25 a yard—25 colorings.

Rotunda.

GRENADINES

Handsome, high-grade—*half price.* They are all-wool lace Grenadines, in a rich, lustrous black. We were glad to get the ten thousand yards with which we began this sale. Doubly glad, as we procured the lot at about half its worth.

These splendid grenadines will make up into beautiful dresses or skirts. They will be an extremely popular fabric. This grade was made to sell at 75c a yard. Several thousand yards yet remain. The price now

Thirty-seven and a Half Cents

The goods are all 44 in. wide. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Cloth Venetians $1.50 Kind at $1

Opportuneness plays an important part in determining the value of a bargain. This offering of Venetian cloth—we bought all a maker had left—is opportune. It comes just when thousands of women are planning for their spring tailor-made gowns, for which no fabric is better suited than Venetian cloth. And at a price which would be impossible under present conditions, for these goods, if ordered now, would cost $1.50 a yard. As it is, we've marked them

One Dollar a Yard

They are 56 inches wide, in these favorite mixed colorings: Oxford, medium and light gray, blue, tan and castor.

Rotunda.

Women's WAISTS

New styles of albatross waists—the particularly appropriate garment for this period of the year. Just about the right weight—neither too heavy and warm nor too light. These are in new, very pretty shades. The making and trimming, too, are wholly new and effective.

Some at $3.75. Rose, light blue, gray, black and white; full front with 6 rows of plaits at neck; 6 rows of small buttons; French back; bishop sleeves.

Another style at $4.50. Pink, lavender, light blue and black; small plaits in box plait effect; fancy brass buttons; velvet ribbon at neck.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Washable Dresses

Women's spring and summer dresses for home wear. Already there's a varied collection of them here. Especially of these two-piece dresses. Mostly of prettily figured lawns. Though there's one kind made of percale, neatly striped; effectively plaited front and back and trimmed with embroidery and ruffle. Price, $1.50.

The lawn dresses begin at $1.75. Some also at $2.25 and at $2.50. These are in pink, navy blue, black and gray grounds with white figures. Some very attractively trimmed with lace.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Handkerchiefs

This is the third lot of these handkerchiefs we've purchased within a few weeks. The preceding offerings marched out of here in quick-step. And they were far from little lots. There are only 100 dozen to-day.

Hemstitched handkerchiefs of pure linen; embroidered initial with wreath; unlaundered: the kind that sells regularly at 25c each.

Price of these is 12½c each

Broadway.

The CLOCK and WATCH Sale

The country is flooded with trashy clocks and watches; but none of them get into this sale. Take the matter of Alarm Clocks—there are factories that chop them out like clothes-pins. We demand a better movement, a better finish, and then we guarantee them fully. Of course it is easy to sell Alarm Clocks for less than sixty-five cents; but the aim of Wanamaker bargain offerings is

To Sell High-Class Goods At the Lowest Prices

Rather than sell less worthy goods for a few cents less.

And the immense selling proves that you prefer the Wanamaker kind of bargains.

There is still excellent variety to-day in both Clocks and Watches, and

All are Guaranteed for One Year

with the sole exception of the decorative Swiss Clocks as noted. This has been the biggest, broadest, best offering of Clocks and Watches ever known in the trade; and the selection to-day is greater than in many good stores where full prices would have to be paid. These hints of sorts still here:

Clocks—

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 65c; value 85c.
Gilt Boudoir and Desk Clocks, $1 to $4.75; values $1.50 to $6.50.
Porcelain Boudoir Clocks, 90c to $1.25; values $1.10 to $2.
Porcelain Mantel Clocks, American movements, $4.25; value $6.50.
Enameled Iron Clocks, American movements, $3.75 to $5.75; values $5 to $8.
Tile Clocks, American movements, $11.25; value $14.
Fine French Clocks, Dresden and Sevres decorations, $5 to $8.50; values $10 to $22.
Fine French Clocks, Delft decorations, $6 to $12; values $10 to $20.
Onyx Clocks, some with French, others with American movements, $15 to $28.50; values $24 to $40.
Gilt and Onyx Clocks, American movements, $31.25 to $39.50; values $40 to $55.
Cuckoo Clocks, $4 to $43.25.
Swiss Carved Clocks, 75c and $1 (not guaranteed as timekeepers).

Watch Chains—

Women's, gold filled, $1.10 to $3.25; values $1.75 to $4.50. 10-k. gold, $5.25 to $24; values $6.75 to $30. 14-k. gold, $6.75 to $19.75; values $9 to $25.
Men's gold filled, $1.10 to $2.50; values $1.75 to $4.75. 10-k. gold, $3.75 to $12.50; values $5 to $15. 14-k. gold, $9 to $16.25; values $11 to $21.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Watches—

Silver chatelaine Watches, $3.50 to $17.75; values $4.50 to $25.
Gun Metal Watches, $2.50 to $9.50; values $4 to $12.50.
Gold-filled Watches, $5.50 to $13; values $7.50 to $17.
Silver Gilt Chatelaine Watches and Pins, set with imitation pearls, $10; value $14.
Silver Gilt Chatelaine Watches, set with imitation pearls, $8.25; value $12.
Solid Gold Enameled Chatelaine Watches, $10; value $13.50.
14-k. Gold Small Chatelaine Watches, American movements, a great variety of cases, $12.75 to $20; values $21 to $30.
14-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches, Swiss movements; some plain, some enameled, some with miniatures and some set with stones, $12.75 to $60; values $16 to $75.
14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $14.50 to $45; values $17.50 to $55.
18-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches, $24 to $42; values $32 to $60.

Men's Watches—

Nickel Watches, $2 to $3.25; values $3 to $4.50.
Silveroid Watches, Waltham movements, $4.75 to $5.75; values $6 to $7.50.
Silver Watches, $3.75 to $9.50. Gun Metal Watches, $2.50 to $9.50.
Gold-filled Watches, $6 to $15.
8-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $17.
14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $19 to $64; values $24 to $80.
Solid Gold Stop Watches, $27.50; value $35.
14-k. Gold Stop Watches, $36.25; value $45.
Boys' Nickel Watches and Chains, 75c and 95c.

Fascinating Newness in Spring WRAPS for Women

This magnificent collection of Wraps breathes the atmosphere of Spring. It is virile, full of the vigor of new ideas beautifully, even daringly carried out, rich in interest and suggestion. Its comprehensiveness increases daily.

Predominant among the materials for these new paletots and jackets is taffeta—black, of course. It lends itself readily to effective treatment—velvet ribbon bands, broadcloth applique on net in elaborate designs. Bold contrasts are formed by lavish use on lapels and on revers, of Persian embroidery.

In striking relief to this airy elegance stand the three-quarter and box coats, and Newmarkets—severe, dignified, simply but splendidly tailored; and the Raincoats, lacking nothing of the style of their companions, the Newmarkets, but vastly efficient in inclement weather.

But the showing defies description. It holds hours of delightful study for the lover of the beautiful in woman's dress. As to prices:

Jackets, from $5 to $50
Paletots, from $18 to $175
Three-quarter and Box Coats, from $12.50 to $125

Second floor, Broadway.

LINENS

Beautiful new linens—for table and bath—that, though just brought to light from the cases, are priced a full quarter less than their actual worth. The linen market has experienced a sharp advance. These goods were unaffected. They were ordered *in time.* This bleached table damask, in most desirable new designs, 67 in. wide, is 56c a yard. And this heavier make, same width, is 75c a yard.

Napkins—

150 dozen bleached dinner napkins, made of the famous Courtrai flax, with a silk-like sheen, 24½ in. square; four beautiful floral patterns; regularly $3.50 doz.; now $2.85.

Towels—

Bleached huckaback towels of the "Old Bleach" make; hemmed ends; soft, yet heavy; 20x39 in.; 25c each. The very best 25-cent towel we know of.

Bleached German huckaback towels; hemstitched ends; red, blue or plain white borders; 26x43 in.; regularly sold at 65c; now 50c each. Fourth avenue.

PORTIERES

The collection of new spring goods is nearly complete. It will grow, of course. As newer things are made, they'll be found here quickly. But it's a very comprehensive gathering as it is, that now awaits you. Doubtful if any later arrivals will surpass in beauty those already shown.

Mercerized tapestries, of course. They're particularly effective, for such low priced portieres—$6.50, $6.75 and $7.50 a pair.

Plain tapestry portieres, corded edges and bottom, at $12 a pair.

Portieres with moire centers and tapestry borders, at $14. Some with repp centers and tapestry borders, at $6.75, $9.75 and $10.50 a pair. Third floor.

Boys' CLOTHING

More of the new early spring suits. One very good value at $4.50. Double-breasted suits; all wool; popular shades; for boys of 9 to 16 years.

Blue serge sailor suits, for boys of 3 to 12 years, at $5. And some neat, stylish, durable suits of cheviot—Oxford gray and olive shades, at same price.

New Norfolk suits, with notch collar, 2 box plaits, breast pockets and belt; for boys of 3 to 8 years. $6.50 is a very moderate price for these. Second floor, Ninth street.

LONG COATS for Girls

The fortunate possessors of these long coats—they're intended for the young woman of 14 to 16—may be justly proud to wear them. They are the acknowledged fashionable coats for early spring. Plain, even severe and mannish, well tailored, and full of style, they form a very interesting collection—now shown for the first time. The newest models are here, including the swell yoke back. Cloths are mostly coverts, in Oxford mixtures, grays and tans. Some of the wraps are made of double-faced cloth, which renders them particularly adapted for wear on an ocean voyage. Some description of a few:

$16—Full-length Raglan Coat of covert cloth; fly front, yoke back; velvet collar; yoke and sleeves lined with satin.
$18.50—Double-breasted Box Ulster of covert; velvet collar; beautifully tailored.
$20—Double-breasted Raglan Coat of double-faced covert; smartly tailored.

Second floor, Ninth street.

All Around the Store

Louisine Ribbons. Something new in an effective ribbon. In a variety of delicate colors, light blue, pink, lavender, white, red and others. 5¾ in., two attractive designs, 22c a yard.

Royal Pianos. The Piano Store offers one new sweet-toned "Royal," studio size, rosewood finish, full 7⅓ octaves, at $150, reduced from $175.

'Boys' $1.50 Shoes at $1.15. They're built of strong satin calf, with solid soles and leather counters. Made for hard service, and will stand plenty of it. Sizes 11 to 2, $1.15; larger sizes, $1.25.

Children's Colored Wash Dresses. Sizes for 2 to 4 years. These pretty frocks are shown in different styles and colors, with either high neck or guimpe; trimmed with pique and embroidery. According to elaborateness, prices range from $1.45 to $8.

Framed Pictures. Is there a corner on your wall that needs filling up? No better way than with one of these attractive artotypes. 22x26 in., in gilt ornamental frames, and a wide choice of subjects, such as "The Evening Hour," "Memories," "The Music of Love," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and others equally good. These pictures are a regular $2.50 value. Now $1.50 each.

New Carpets. The spring accessions to the stock of carpets are continually arriving nowadays. Designs are varied and new, and the range of qualities and sorts is as broad as you have learned to expect to find in Wanamaker stocks.

Women's Gloves at 60c. They're 2-clasp, perfectly shaped, and in desirable styles, in all the new spring colorings, and white. Sizes are complete, and they're excellent gloves at the price.

Lithographed Pillow Tops. A bright note of color for the den or cozy corner. In four attractive designs—an Indian chief's head, women's heads, a golf scene, with variously tinted back-grounds. Very effective, and at such a little price—15c each.

The "Royal" Belt is a narrow elastic belt, shaping itself to the waist; with prettily decorated clasps in oxidized or gilt finish. $1.25 and $1.50.

Dress Linens. Many beautiful new shades of these linens, which are destined to be so popular this summer, are here for you to choose from. 36 in. wide, 50c a yard. Also, Linen Dimities, in assorted corded stripes, all white, for shirt waists, at 45c a yard.

Fancy White Lawns, in stripes, piques and dimities, for the summer supply of cool dresses and waists, are here in excellent variety, from 10c to 75c a yard.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with embroidered initial, for men or women, are priced at 12½c each. Though unlaundered, they stand the test of comparison with laundered handkerchiefs sold for 25c.

Embroideries and Plaitings. Every day sees new additions to our gathering of all-over flouncings, plaitings with lace insertion, cambric, Swiss and nainsook insertions and edgings, in wide price-range.

Bargains in Window Shades. Made of oil opaque cloth—short lengths from our regular goods; mounted on best wood spring rollers, and made to fit the average window—3 ft. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. long. All regular colors. Splendid value at 50c each, because they're the regular 90c quality.

Women's Vests. Of lustre cotton, in white, cream, pink and sky-blue, with prettily crocheted fronts, backs and shoulder-straps, are offered at 50c a garment.

Sterling Silver Purses and Side-bags. There's good choosing among our assortment of these increasingly popular link purses and side-bags. Purses, with fish-scale or mesh, and tops in numerous effective designs, are $2 to $15—the latter with elaborately hand-chased top. Side-bags, in several sorts of fish-scale, and plain or spider-web mesh; bright or French gray finish, range in price from $7.50 to $50.

Alligator Hand-bags. Have you the traveling bag you need for your trip to the South or the Mediterranean? Here are alligator hand-bags, in Club and Oxford shapes; handsomely lined with leather; Vienna handle; priced at $2.50 for 12-in. size, up to $4.50 for 17-in. size.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AGUINALDO'S UNCLE IS GOVERNOR OF BULACAN

Was an Insurgent Colonel, but Surrendered Long Ago.

Taft Commission Completes Its Work in the Province—Over 1,200 Natives Take the Oath.

BIGUINTO, Bulacan, Feb. 27.—José Serapio, an uncle of Aguinaldo, and formerly an insurgent Colonel, has been appointed Governor of Bulacan Province. There were several candidates, including two army officers, but the United States Commission was unanimously in favor of Serapio, who surrendered during Gen. Lawton's progress northward, and who has since been such a consistent friend of the United States that Aguinaldo published an order degrading him.

There was considerable protest against Serapio's appointment, chiefly from a delegation which represnted the interests of the friars. The Commission announced that it had investigated the allegations made against Serapio and found them to be untrue.

Capt. Greenough of the Forty-first Regiment was appointed Treasurer, and Lieut. Wells of the Thirty-second Regiment was appointed Supervisor. The other officials appointed were natives. All the appointments practically were made on Gen. Grant's recommendations.

According to the reputation of Bulacan it is not the easiest province to govern, but all the local leaders and most of the inhabitants are now friendly to the United States.

The question of the selection of a capital for the province was submitted to the vote of the delegations. Malolos, the former seat of the insurgent Congress, is the best town, but Bulacan has always been the seat of the Government, and was easily first. The ballot was the first free voting in the Philippines, excepting at the town elections held under military orders. The delegates enjoyed it immensely. Judge Taft, in admonishing the delegates, said that, since they had the reputation of being gamesters, they must abide by the result and show their capability of abiding by the suffrage.

During the course of his speech announcing the appointments Judge Taft said nowhere had a military commander shown such benevolent consideration for the interests of the people as had Gen. Grant. The appointment of a native Governor indicated the Commission's confidence in the Tagalos.

The concluding scene of the Commission's visit to the Province of Bulacan was most dramatic. Gen. Grant presented Serapio with a flag which once belonged to Gen. Grant's father. The Filipinos received the flag enthusiastically, swore loyalty to the United States, and cheered Gen. Grant and the Commissioners.

MANILA, Feb. 27.—Pro-American sentiment is spreading in former insurgent strongholds. Six hundred and sixty-five persons voluntarily took the oath of allegiance at Camiling, Province of Albay, at one time reported as the worst insurgent centre next to Luzon, and 584 took the oath at Calamba.

LIEUT. JAMES CAPTURES LADRONES.

Takes 175 Prisoners in a Raid on Their Rendezvous.

MANILA, Feb. 27.—Lieut. James, with a detachment of the Eighth Infantry, has raided a Ladrone rendezvous at Macquilling, Island of Polo, killing 2 men, securing 175 prisoners, and destroying 20 tons of rice and other insurgent supplies.

Capt. Chase, with a detachment of the Twenty-first Regiment, in a three days' scouting expedition, dispersed 200 insurgents and destroyed their main camp, that of Pedro Caballos.

January Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue, issued to-day, shows that during January, 1901, the total collections from all sources were $23,947,778, an increase, as compared with January, 1900, of $928,893. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $9,921,-168, increase $750,941; tobacco $4,991,363, decrease $40,254; fermented liquors $4,389,852, decrease $51,220; oleomargarine $206,060, decrease $14,037; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated $23,177, decrease $7,448; miscellaneous $4,511,655, increase $482,312. During the last seven months the total receipts were $140,439,713, an increase, as compared with the same period last year, of $5,640,500.

Efforts to Preserve the Big Trees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A committee appointed by the California Club is in this city making efforts to prevent the destruction of the Calaveras big trees. A bill providing for the purchase of these trees by the National Government has passed the Senate, but at this late day it seems improbable that it will be brought before the House. The committee has decided to recommend a fund by popular subscription for the purchase of the trees.

Postmaster at Larchmont.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President has nominated Ambrose C. Montross to be Postmaster at Larchmont, N. Y.

TAX REDUCTION AGREEMENT.

Republican Conferrees Settle Rates on Additional Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Republican conferrees on the Revenue Reduction bill have reached an agreement on many of the items in controversy, in addition to those on beer, tobacco, bank checks, and medicines, heretofore given.

The House provision repealing the tax on insurance policies, life and fire, is retained.

The Senate provision regarding conveyances of real estate, &c., is preferred over those of the House, which made a complete repeal of all taxes on conveyances. The Senate provision exempts conveyances under $2,500, and imposes a tax of 25 cents for each $500 over $2,500.

The numerous special taxes on theatres, circuses, and exhibitions are taken off as provided by the House.

Besides the compromise of 9.6 cents on tobacco, the cigar rates came in for much discussion as to the rights of the conferrees over this item. The $3 rate on cigars is that fixed by the House and is a repeal of the entire 60 cents added for war purposes. The Senate proposition was to take off half of the 60 cents, making the rate $3.30.

The understanding thus far reached is looked upon as likely to be final, although the conferrees themselves say that no formal agreement has yet been arrived at, and will not be until the Democratic conferrees are called in that a final agreement can be made. In the meantime the Republican members are continuing their meetings on the various items still open, with the prospect that a complete adjustment is not far off.

A new proposition has been agreed upon as to steamship tickets, the tax being fixed at 50 cents on each $50, and 25 cents on each additional $50. There will be no tax on tickets under $50.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES GO OVER.

Senate Committee Will Make No Effort to Secure Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to make no further effort to secure action upon the various reciprocity treaties before the Senate during the present session. The question was thoroughly canvassed. All the Senators present agreed that in the present condition of business it would be impossible to secure action upon the treaties during the few days left of the session.

Senator Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) has indicated unalterable opposition to the Jamaican treaty and other Senators oppose all the treaties on principle. There would be a desire for general debate if the question should be brought to the front at all, and for this reason the committee considers that it would be a waste of very precious time to take up the question now.

TO SUCCEED F. A. VANDERLIP.

President Selects M. E. Ailes for the Assistant Secretaryship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President to-day nominated Milton E. Ailes of Ohio to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Frank A. Vanderlip, resigned.

WHITNEY FOR PROMOTION.

He Thinks Social Qualifications on Quarterdeck Are Desirable but Not Essential.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney said yesterday that he considered the proposal of Secretary Long and the General Board of the Navy Department to promote six boatswains or gunners each year to the rank of Ensign a wise plan. Mr. Whitney was at the North German Lloyd piers at the foot of Gansevoort Street to met Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, who were among the arrivals on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

While waiting for the docking of the vessel to be completed Mr. Whitney was asked for a statement in reference to the proposed obliteration to a certain extent of the line between the forecastle and the quarterdeck.

"In my tenure of office as Secretary of the Navy," said Mr. Whitney, "the Naval Academy graduated each year a larger number of men than it was possible to provide berths for in the service. But now the reverse is true. Then we had to relegate each year a certain number of the graduates to civil life, giving them their discharge with $1,000 to start them in life. Now, instead of having too many officers for our ships, we have too many ships for the number of officers available. Clearly, then, something had to be done to remedy the deficiency. So, in providing for the officering of our ships, if we can't get enough men from the academy, we will have to look elsewhere, and I see no reason why men who have served as apprentices should not, if qualified, be promoted to the line.

"The apprentice system in our navy is the best in the world; it is capable of fitting men for positions in the line, and it is right that those who through merit and by reason of gallant service have proved themselves worthy of such promotion should be rewarded."

When his attention was called to the letter of Rear Admiral Sampson recently made public, in which the Admiral opposed the promotion of warrant officers on account of their not having had sufficient social advantages, Mr. Whitney indicated that he would prefer not to criticise the Admiral.

"I have not read the letter to which you refer," he said, "and know nothing concerning the case. But if the social status of the man to be promoted is the only obstacle to the advancement of a warrant officer to the line, why, the idea is all wrong. While the American Navy has the finest personnel in the world, and social qualifications on the quarterdeck are very desirable, yet they are not absolutely essential."

SCHLEY'S FRIENDS DISMAYED.

They Recognize that He Cannot Become Vice Admiral Unless Sampson Is Also Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Considerable amusement was caused among naval officers to-day by the publication in a New York paper of an article charging "Admiral Schley's friends" with having given out Admiral Sampson's now famous indorsement of Gunner Morgan's application, with the design of injuring Sampson's chances for the Vice Admiralty. The fact is that Schley's friends are simply dismayed by the publication of the Sampson indorsement, and the only solace that Sampson's friends find in their bewilderment and disgust is the reflection that Schley is nearly as much injured as Sampson.

If the publication of the indorsement on Gunner Morgan's application for promotion has any effect at all on the action of Congress, it will be to defeat the measure creating the position of Vice Admiral. If this measure fails, both Sampson and Schley will fail of promotion. Sampson is anxious for the bill to pass, and Schley is willing that it should pass. If one fails to attain the rank of Vice Admiral, both will fail. Schley's friends are anxious that he should become Vice Admiral, and they know that he cannot become Vice Admiral unless Sampson does. It would therefore have been suicidal for them to attempt to injure Sampson by publishing his attack on the warrant officers.

This, of course, does not apply to those Congressmen who are merely enemies of Sampson without particularly caring what becomes of Schley. They are not "Schley's friends," but are simply opponents of the Administration.

Schley is to retire in October. He is now cruising in the South Atlantic, but is about to come home and be assigned to shore duty until his retirement. This is his last chance for promotion, and Admiral Sampson's utterance has probably killed it.

The Navy Department does not share in the supposition that Schley's friends dealt this heavy blow to his prospects. The department has strong suspicions about the origin of the publication, and is at present busily engaged in trying to verify them. Inquiries are being prosecuted in the suspected quarter, but nothing has as yet been learned.

MORGAN CALLS ON SAMPSON.

Gunner Goes to Thank the Admiral for His "Friendly Indorsement."

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Chief Gunner Charles Morgan, United States Navy, whose name has become known in connection with his application for consideration as one of a number of warrant officers to be advanced to positions in the line, and in indorsing which Rear Admiral Sampson expressed the hope to the Secretary of the Navy that promotions of this character would not be made, came to Boston to-day and called upon Admiral Sampson. Some time was spent in conversation, but afterward Gunner Morgan refused emphatically to say anything about the matter. Admiral Sampson would see no reporter concerning the subject, sending out word that he was "sick and tired of it."

Gunner Morgan left for Newport again this afternoon, but before he started he was induced to say: "I came up from Newport to thank Admiral Sampson for the very friendly indorsement he gave me." The Chief Gunner said he did not take it as a personal affront that the Admiral had advised against admitting warrant officers to the line, saying that he considered that the Admiral had given him a good recommendation. He had a long talk with the Admiral to-day, he said, and with Mr. Bennett, the Admiral's aide, with whom he dined.

"I found Admiral Sampson," he concluded, "kind and courteous, as always. More than that I cannot say."

CONDEMN SAMPSON'S LETTER.

Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R., Passes Resolutions to That Effect.

At a meeting of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., on Tuesday evening the following resolutions respecting Admiral Sampson and his letter in reference to Gunner Charles Morgan were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in which he declines to support the application of Gunner Charles Morgan for advancement to the rank of Ensign; and

Whereas, Admiral Sampson gives as his reason for objecting to the promotion of Gunner Morgan the fact that he (Morgan) has not had the education or social standing that should fit and qualify him for a commission in the United States Navy; and

Whereas, When it is borne in mind that Paul Jones, Decatur, Hull, Stewart, Farragut, Chief Engineer Melville, Admiral O'Neil, the Chief of Ordnance, and others whose names have added lustre to the navy of the United States, have all risen from the ranks, we fail to see the force or sense of such a statement as is made by Admiral Sampson; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of U. S. Grant Post, who count it an honor to have in our organization men of every rank and no rank in the army and navy of the United States, regard this letter of Admiral Sampson as a reflection upon the manhood of the rank and file of the army and navy of the United States, and that we condemn in the most emphatic terms such an expression from any officer, or any man, or any citizen of the United States against any subaltern either of the navy or of the army, believing as we do that every free-born citizen of this country has a right to aspire to the highest offices in the gift of his countrymen. The letter of Admiral Sampson is a reflection on Congress, a reflection on the Secretary of the Navy, and a reflection on the "men behind the guns," the bravest, the noblest, the truest, and the grandest men who have done their part in the building up of this glorious republic.

ASPHALT SUIT IN COURT.

Warner-Quinlan People Start Action in Venezuela—State Department Will Await Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The first campaign of the "asphalt war" has been won by the Warner-Quinlan interests, as against the Asphalt Trust. This campaign has been conducted by the trust to secure the recognition of the affair as an international question in its present phase, and to induce the Administration to intervene without waiting for the action of the Venezuelan courts. The Warner-Quinlan people contended that the case was one for the courts of Venezuela to pass upon, and that intervention was out of place.

The State Department at first leaned toward the trust's view, but later inclined toward the view that the case could be settled by the courts. The Asphalt Trust made a last effort on Wednesday of last week to get the State Department to change its mind. A strong brief was submitted, setting forth the grounds for intervention and for the treatment of the matter as an international question without awaiting the action of the courts. This was followed to-day by a brief on the other side submitted by ex-Senator Hiscock.

The State Department has decided definitely to refrain from intervention and from influencing Venezuela in any way until the matter has been passed upon by the courts. Thus the Warner-Quinlan people have won first blood. The next campaign will begin when the Venezuelan courts have rendered their decision. The Asphalt Trust evidently expects that the decision will be adverse to its interests, and will then urge the State Department to carry out its threat made to Venezuela some time ago that it would review the proceedings of the courts and ascertain whether the trust had a claim for indemnity.

There is no doubt that this will be done, and the fight then will be a legal one over the question of whether justice has been done or not, and will make the State Department the judge of the validity of the respective concessions.

The question has already been submitted to the courts. Ex-Senator Hiscock has just received a telegram from the Warner-Quinlan representatives in Venezuela announcing that suit has been brought. Nothing is stated about the form of it, but Mr. Hiscock understands that it is in the shape of a suit to quiet title.

VETERANS REFUSE TO PARADE.

Will Take No Part in Inauguration Ceremonies Because They Object to Position Assigned Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Veteran organizations of the civil and Spanish wars have officially declined to participate in the inaugural parade on March 4. The decision affects organizations in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veterans' Union, and the Spanish War Veterans.

The dissatisfaction of the veterans with the place assigned them in the parade is responsible for to-day's action. It was their wish to act as the personal escort to the President. Grand Marshal Green, on the contrary, assigned them to a position in the line ahead of the civic organizations and following the National Guard. Gen. Daniel Sickles to-day notified Gen. Green that the veterans had declined to participate in the parade and he tendered his resignation as Marshal of the veteran division.

Word was received to-night from the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, which the President commanded in the civil war, that the survivors are too old to take the long journey to Washington and endure the fatigues of an inaugural march. This left their posts of honor in the parade vacant. Gen. Greene, after consultation with the President, has suggested to Gen. Sickles that if the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbia and the Union Veteran Union desires to form an escort of honor to the President, consisting of a detail of twenty men from each post, in uniform if practicable, the application therefor will be favorably considered.

Gov. Odell to Leave on Friday.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell and family will leave this city for Washington on Friday night to attend the inauguration of President McKinley.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday adopted the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Both house and Senate have agreed to the conference report on the Fortificaifons Appropriation bill.

The House yesterday refused to concur in the Senate amendment of the Naval Appropriation bill providing for three submarine torpedo boats. An attempt in the House yesterday to pass under suspension of the rules the bill for the erection of a monument in honor of the prison-ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, failed.

What is known as the "Olmstead resolution," relating to the relative black and white populations of States, was tabled in the House yesterday, owing to the inability of the Census Office to furnish the information before the adjournment of Congress.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition bill, which had been in jeopardy in the House, was yesterday sent to conference after the Senate amendments were disagreed to. This action was under suspension of the rules and without division. Messrs. Tawney, Steele, and Williams (Miss.) were named House conferrees. The chief obstacle in the way of the bill is now removed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Frank G. Smith, Artillery Corps, is detained as a member of the board of officers; appointed Feb. 13, to meet at Governors Island, for the examination of enlisted men and others for appointment as Second Lieutenants, vice Capt. Odon Gurovits, Eleventh Infantry, relieved.

Transfers in the Eighth Infantry: Capt. Richard H. Wilson, from Company A to Company H, and Capt. Jacques de L. Lafittee, from Company H to Company A.

The following named officers are announced as Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers, with rank in that corps from June 13, to fill original vacancies created by the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2: Addisional Second Lieuts. Gustave R. Lukesh, Edmund M. Rhett, and John R. Slatter.

Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Matte, ..er Jersey, via Philadelphia, and Salem, N. J., on official business pertaining to the construction duties under his charge.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander S. Cooke is commissioned from Aug. 30, 1900.

Lieut. L. McNamee is commissioned from July 1, 1900.

Lieut. E. F. Hayden, is commissioned from May 1, 1895, to take rank next after Lieut. J. Hood.

Lieuts. W. D. Brotherton, F. C. Bieg, C. H. Mathews, H. G. Leopold, C. M. McCormick, and A. L. Althouse, and Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson are detached from the Solace and ordered home to await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Admiral Remey, on the Brooklyn, arrived at Cavite yesterday from Hongkong.

The Leydem has arrived at Newport.

The Puritan, with the tugs Mohawk and Wahneta, arrived at Alexandria, Va., to-day.

Army Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

REGULAR ARMY.

Engineers—Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: Edward M. Adams, Earl I. Brown, Amos A. Fries, James A. Woodruff, William Kelly, Horton W. Stickle, Lewis H. Rand, Edward M. Markham, Thomas H. Jackson, George J. Pillsbury, Gustave R. Lukesh, and Edmund M. Rhett.

Artillery—W. S. Volkmar, promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.

VOLUNTEERS.

Thirtieth Infantry—Major Leonard A. Lovering, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captains to be Majors—C. P. Newberry, Kenneth M. Burr.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—Frank D. Buckingham, Albert E. McCabe.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—Charles H. Errington, William F. Pack.

Battalion Sergt. Major George J. Harman, to be Second Lieutenant.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S THREAT.

Legislators Pass Treaty Shore Modus Vivendi Bill, but Say It Is for the Last Time.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 27.—The Legislative Council passed the French Shore Modus Vivendi bill this evening after spirited speeches defining the attitude of the various members. Messrs. Baird, Bowring, and Blandford declared that this was the last time they would support the measure, and that even now they only did so because of a patriotic desire to assist the empire during the continuance of the war in South Africa. All three asserted that after the expiration of the term fixed by the bill, at the end of the present year, they would throw upon the British Government the onus of further legislation.

"The imperial Government may then pass a Coercion bill if it dares," exclaimed one of the councillors. "Newfoundland has sacrificed her rights long enough."

These outspoken sentiments were warmly indorsed, and represent the feeling of virtually the whole council. Notice is thus served upon the British Government that it must effect a settlement during the present year or take the consequences in the form of a general revulsion in the colony.

Gov. McCallum will sign the bill to-morrow forenoon and prorogue the special session in the afternoon.

Lord Headfort to Marry Miss Boote.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily Mail says it is requested to announce that a marriage will shortly take place between the Marquis of Headfort and Miss Rosa Boote, who is now playing at the Gaiety Theatre in London.

BELL TELEPHONE LOSES

Famous Berliner Patent Case Decided Against It.

COURT HOLDS PATENT INVALID

Claims Are Too Broad—Invention, It Declares, Was Edison's—Likely to Have Important Results.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Judge Brown of the United States Circuit Court to-day decided against the American Bell Telephone Company in the famous Berliner patent case.

The suits were brought by the Bell Company against the National Telephone Manufacturing Company and others, and the same against the Century Telephone Company, to restrain respondents from selling, using, or making telephones or telephonic apparatus with the microphone attachment, and to account to the Bell Company for past use, manufacture, and sales, upon the ground that such use, manufacture, or sale was an infringement of patent.

The cases were argued before Judge Brown a year and a half ago, and as they related to the same patent—the microphone—were put in together, and were tried as if they were one case.

The Berliner patent is considered one of the most important held by the Bell Company, and it does not expire until Nov. 17, 1903. The patent is the same one that has been before the courts in the United States vs. Bell Telephone Company, where it was held that the patent was not invalid on account of delay at the Patent Office.

The whole case turns upon the validity of this patent, the defense setting up, among other things, the invalidity of the patent, its lack of invention, anticipation, and non-patentability.

It is understood that an appeal will be made from the decision, and that it will be carried to the United States Supreme Court upon this appeal.

The rescript as handed down by the court and which is an abstract of a more lengthy opinion which the court will duly file, finds that "the Berliner patent is invalid: First, because at the date of the application therefor, June 4, 1877, Berliner had not made the invention covered by the patent; second, because the invention described in the patent is radically different from the invention described in the application; third, because the invention was previously patented by Berliner in 1880; fourth, because Edison was the prior inventor."

The rescript points out that the claims of the Berliner patent in suit are worded broadly enough to appropriate an invention made by Bell, inasmuch as they include his liquid transmitter; wherefore, they are invalid for excessive breadth. And as to anticipation by Edison, the rescript points out that some of the Berliner claims are of excessive breadth, because they include various devices of Edison which employ a battery current and a variable contact of electrodes and variable pressure. These two claims are void, and cannot be saved by reference to the specification.

The rescript further shows that the transmitters of Bell, Edison, and Berliner agree in this: that each is capable of producing electrical undulations similar in form to sound waves, and that nothing more than distinctions in the kinds of contact are shown by the complainant. And it further finds that two inventors before Berliner had found out that when electrodes are pressed together more or less by the minute pressure of sound waves, the current increases and decreases proportionally; and that Edison had previously found this out in the case of solid electrodes.

The rescript compares the work of Berliner with that of Edison at some length, showing that the world owes the carbon transmitter to Edison, and not to Berliner; and says that "from his first conception Edison diligently proceeded upon a line of experiments that led to an invention of remarkable character, which borrows nothing from Berliner, has no substantial resemblance to what is shown in the Berliner patent, and cannot be identified with it by any ingenious use of language. The defendants owe nothing to Berliner."

"It is a great victory," said James M. Thomas, President of the Independent Telephone Association, last night. "Capital that has been withheld from the telephone business will undoubtedly be put in it now by men who were afraid of the outcome of this suit. The Bell Company's stock may hold up for a time, but this is bound to affect it eventually."

"It will be beneficial to the public generally, in that it will encourage independent telephone enterprise. Here in New York the Knickerbocker Company and in Boston the Massachusetts Company will be encouraged to go ahead.

"The court sustains every defense we set up. We had six chances to win, and we won on all six. That is certainly a decisive victory."

Mr. Thomas, who had just arrived from Boston, was seen at the Holland House. He had numerous telegrams, all of which expressed jubilation at the outcome.

THE SURRENDER AT PAARDEBERG.

Kelly-Kenny's Dispatch Suggests Kitchener's Responsibility.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The War Office selected yesterday, the double anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill and Gen. Cronje's surrender, to publish Gen. Kelly-Kenny's dispatch to Lord Roberts, dealing with the events immediately preceding the surrender at Paardeberg.

The dispatch contains no news, but it threatens to reopen the discussion regarding the responsibility for the attack on the Boer lines at Paardeberg, which proved so costly to the British. Only last Tuesday evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretry, said Gen. Kelly-Kenny was in command. Presumably he was; but his dispatch concludes as follows:

"Lord Kitchener, the Chief of Staff, was present all the time. In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your note of Feb. 17, I recognized his suggestions as conveying to me your Lordship's orders, and acted thereon."

THE PLAGUE IN CAPE TOWN.

Government Takes Over Control of Sanitary Measures.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 27.—In consequence of the gravity of the bubonic plague situation, the Government has taken over from the corporation control of everything connected therewith, and is engaging a large corps for a thorough cleansing of the city, the burning of undesirable houses, and the destruction of rats. In the majority of cases the spread of the disease is traceable to the rodents.

Seven fresh cases of plague were reported yesterday. Two of the victims are Europeans, a man and a woman. The dead body of a Kafir was found in a house near the cathedral. The principal difficulty encountered by the authorities in their efforts to prevent the plague from spreading is the concealment by the colored people of its existence among them.

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

Janowski Leads Contestants, with One Day More of Play.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 27.—This morning the players engaged in the international chess masters' tourney met at the Casino in this city to play the final round of the contest. When the usual adjournment took place at noon Janowski and Marco had drawn, while Marshall had scored by default, Didier not appearing. In the afternoon session Tschigorin and Mieses adjourned their game, much in favor of the latter; Alapin and Blackburne drew, as did Gunsberg and Mason; Reggio succumbed to Schlechter, and Scheve and Winawer adjourned their game in an even position. These are the records of the players to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7½	4½	Mason	5½	6½
Blackburne	6½	6	Mieses	6	6
Didier	1½	11½	Reggio	4½	8½
Gunsberg	6½	6½	Scheve	8½	3½
Janowski	10	2½	Schlechter	9½	3½
Marco	5½	6½	Techigorin	9	5
Marshall	5½	7½	Winawer	2½	9½

Most of the adjourned and drawn games will be played to a finish to-morrow. Janowski cannot lose the privilege of tieing for the first prize now, but he will, in all probability, win the contest outright.

Sister of Lord Waterford Married.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Hon. Claud Anson (a brother of the Earl of Lichfield) was married to Lady Clodagh De-la-Poer Beresford, (a sister of the Marquis of Waterford and niece of Lord Charles Beresford,) in London this afternoon. The Marquis of Waterford gave the bride away. The bridegroom passed some years on a ranch in Texas.

Cervera Now a Vice Admiral.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree appointing Rear Admiral Cervera to be a Vice Admiral.

AVOID THE GRIP

by fortifying the system by a generous, stimulative diet. In your soups and sauces use a little of the well-known

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

of Beef, and take a cup of beef tea made from it, when cold or tired.

Get the genuine and only efficacious, signed in blue: Liebig

LENIENCY FOR THE CHINESE.

Majority of Envoys in Peking Determine Against Further Demands for Capital Punishment.

PEKING, Feb. 27.—At the time the executions of Chi-Hsin and Hsu-Cheng-Yu were being carried out yesterday, the foreign Ministers held a meeting and determined, on the part of the majority, against further demands for blood.

United States Special Commissioner Rockhill sided strongly with those favoring humane methods, who are Sir Ernest M. Satow and MM. Komura, Cologan, and de Giers, respectively British, Japanese, Spanish, and Russian Ministers. Others believe that China has not been sufficiently punished, and that men should be executed in every city, town, and village where foreigners were injured. It is safe to say, however, that little more bloodshed will be demanded.

Another important point that was brought up at the meeting was that of the legation quarters. Mr. Rockhill impressed the Ministers by his remarks regarding the protest of Sir Robert Hart (Chief of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs) against the seizure of his property to increase the area of the legations. Mr. Rockhill said that the services rendered to the powers by Sir Robert should have prevented the indignities and spoliation inflicted. The feeling is general that Italy should recede from her position and return the property she has taken, and that if it is necessary for her to increase her legation, she should take land elsewhere.

Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister, and the Marquis Raggi, the Italian representative, expressed high appreciation of Sir Robert, and said they regretted that matters of State made necessary the taking of lands of the customs officials.

Sir Ernest M. Satow and Mr. Rockhill thought an exception should certainly be made of Sir Robert's personal property.

The committee of the Ministers met to-day to decide on the general basis of the indemnities to be discussed at the meeting of the Ministers to-morrow.

The accounts of a fearful famine in the Province of Shen-Si, where horses are said to be dying for lack of food and water, are not believed here. It is thought that the Court ordered the publication of these reports in order to frighten off the expedition threatened.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—It is an open secret in Berlin that the declaration made by the United States to the German Foreign Office against the land grabbing of foreign powers in China, and in favor of awaiting the joint action of all the powers concerned, and then taking simply what land is necessary for diplomatic purposes, was especially well received by Baron von Richtofen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, when Ambassador White presented the subject.

It is known that the Imperial Government, after a full discussion of the American declaration and proposal, returned to the United States Embassy, in writing, a cordial acceptance thereof.

The report that Count von Waldersee has ceased a discontinuance of punitive expeditions is not confirmed, although it is regarded as very probable.

WHAT RUSSIA DEMANDS.

Convention Excludes Chinese Troops from Manchuria—Only Russians to Get Concessions.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, gives a precis of the draft of the Manchuria convention. He says:

"Russia requires China to sign a convention consisting of twelve articles. The first says the Czar is willing to forget the recent hostilities in Manchuria, and consents to allow China to resume the civil government.

"The other articles virtually place complete control in Russian hands. They exclude Chinese troops, and forbid the importation of arms. They demand the degradation of the high officials implicated in the recent disturbances, and exclude persons of any other nationality from holding official positions in Manchuria or drilling Chinese soldiers or sailors anywhere in Northern China.

"Article XVII. provides that in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan no railway, mining, or other concessions shall be granted to persons of any other nationality, nor can China herself construct any railroad. No land around Niu-Chwang can be leased to foreigners.

"The remaining clauses deal with indemnities. So far as the military expense is concerned, Russia will act in conjunction with the other powers. As regards indemnity for the destruction of the Manchurian Railway, China shall arrange with the railway company itself, and a commercial concession may be accepted in part payment."

CONGER MAY STAY IN AMERICA.

It Is Thought Likely that He Will Decide to Run for Iowa Governorship—He Has Not Been Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Reports from Peking that Minister Conger has six months' leave of absence are unfounded. He has only sixty days' leave. It is believed here, however, that when he returns to the United States he will apply for an extension of his leave, and that in time he will resign his post. His friends want him to run for Governor of Iowa, and it is considered highly probable that his sixty days' leave, which will bring him home just in time for the ante-convention campaign, will end in his exchanging his diplomatic post for the chance of an executive one.

Mr. Conger will not leave China at once, but for all practical purposes he has ceased to represent the United States in the negotiations. He has turned everything over to Commissioner Rockhill, who is believed to have entered actively upon his duties. The State Department's information has been that it will be impossible for Minister Conger to return home before May, but this, it is said, is based simply on the obstruction to navigation during the Winter months, and it may be possible for him to return home sooner. It is, however, certain that he will be for some time in Peking as a spectator of events, his powers being discharged by Mr. Rockhill.

In spite of the flood of dispatches from Peking to London and Berlin newspapers, all insisting that Mr. Conger has been recalled and that Mr. Rockhill contemplates entering upon a policy different from Mr. Conger's, the State Department still maintains that the American Minister is coming home of his own accord.

That Mr. Rockhill will carry out the instructions of the State Department in a different spirit from Mr. Conger, however, there is no doubt. The antagonism between Mr. Conger's views and those of the State Department led to some serious consequences a few months ago, but at that time, there is reason to believe, some strong dispatches were sent to him by Secretary Hay, and his duties to the department were clearly set before him. Since then there has been no complaint of Mr. Conger's setting at naught the spirit of his instructions. He has apparently done his best, since his momentous errors in December, to obey his orders. It has not been possible for him to change his own views, and the necessity of carrying out a policy in which he did not agree has been irksome to him. This, it is suggested, is the explanation of his coming home of his own accord.

The policy which Mr. Rockhill is to carry out will not be different from that of Mr. Conger, for he will obey the orders of the State Department, as Mr. Conger has done since December. The only difference is that Mr. Rockhill will carry them out in a different spirit and with more enthusiasm.

THE EXECUTIONS ON TUESDAY.

PEKING, Feb. 27.—A crowd of fully ten thousand persons witnessed the execution of Chi-Hsin and Hsu-Cheng-Yu, who were beheaded here yesterday in accordance with the demands of the powers. The members of the various legations were conspicuous by their absence, feeling that if they were present they might seem to be gloating over their fallen adversaries. Every power, however, was largely represented by military officials and soldiers. Besides these many missionaries witnessed the executions.

The condemned men met death stoically. In each case one blow severed the head from the body.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent with Count von Waldersee gives the following particulars regarding the execution of Chi-Hsin and Hsu-Cheng-Yu:

"Major Lauenstein represented Count von Waldersee and the Chinese Government sent the Minister of Justice to witness the execution. After it was over the executioners sewed the heads upon the trunks and, having placed the bodies in splendid coffins, turned them over to the relatives of the beheaded officials."

The report of the suicide of Ying-Lien and Chao-Shu-Chiao is officially confirmed.

"Interview" with Mr. McKinley a Fake.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—An authoritative denial is given at the White House to an alleged interview with President McKinley printed in The Manchester (England) Guardian and circulated in this country. The language attributed to the President is as follows: "The thirst of Christendom for blood must now be considered sufficiently slaked after taking at least 100 lives for every Christian slaughtered."

Russian Interference in Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Information comes from Seoul that Korea, with Japanese support, desired to borrow five million yen, ($2,450,000,) mortgaging their customs receipts as security therefor, to purchase shares of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, but the Russian representative in Korea, M. Pabloff, believing the road to be unprofitable, prevented the transaction.

Eight Germans Repulse 160 Chinese.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The War Office has received the following from Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, Feb. 26: "A patrol of 8 Germans repulsed an attack by 160 Chinese Imperial troops at Suling Pass, killing twenty."

WILDMAN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Said at Honolulu that the Trouble Is Practically Over—Believed Aguinaldo Was Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Probably the last statement of Consul General Wildman, for publication, was made by him when the ill-fated Rio de Janeiro touched at Honolulu. In speaking of conditions in the Philippines, he said:

"Our present Administration has acted most wisely in handling this matter. The Philippine question is practically at an end. If our forces can keep the insurgents under control during the rainy season—and I believe they can—the matter will solve itself. The insurgents are being cut off from all external communication. They find it harder and harder to secure foodstuffs. They long ago were prevented from receiving anything in the way of firearms. They have scarcely any powder, and, in order to carry on their warfare, fill their shells with the heads of matches. The force generated by this material is sufficient to drive a ball through an inch plank.

"Aguinaldo, I believe, is dead. There is considerable dispute as to this, but, from indications, I am inclined to believe that he is no more. Gen. Sandico, the chief of Aguinaldo's staff, is trading on Aguinaldo's name, and is in a very unhappy plight. It was he who issued the proclamation to the insurgents to kill all foreign women and children. We have the proclamation in his own handwriting. He is making threats over Aguinaldo's name, and seeking for peace, at the same time declaring that if terms advantageous to the rebel foreign protectorate were not made the war would be renewed with much more severity."

WANTS ANTI-AMERICAN POLICY.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the leading Centrist organ, argues to-day in favor of Germany maintaining a good understanding with Great Britain in order to have a freer hand against the United States, adding:

"We have hitherto shown the gentlemen in Washington too much readiness to yield. We can only make them feel the full weight of our power when England does not stand in the way. Of course, nobody in Germany intends to provoke a war with the United States, from which we would have nothing to gain; but the interests of our agriculture absolutely demand a more energetic assertion in Washington through the Imperial Government than they have hitherto had.

"The United States surrounds itself with a tariff wall ever growing higher. Nevertheless, it continually demands

SENATE PASSES TAX BILLS

Little Opposition to Gov. Odell's Measures on Final Vote.

Few Members Vote Against Bills to Tax Insurance and Trust Companies and Savings Banks.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Senate this morning passed three of the tax bills favored by Gov. Odell, relating, respectively, to insurance companies, savings banks, and trust companies.

When the bill taxing insurance companies in the State 1 per cent. on their business done in this State was taken up, Senator Grady at once raised objection. He said he was not speaking for his party associates on the floor. Each one should vote as he pleased.

"A tax bill," he said, "has never been made a party measure before, and I hope and trust that it will never be done again. I am for some method of taxation of these companies, and I am going to content myself with voting against all three bills because while they may yield money to the State Treasury, that will simply lead to extravagance in expenditures in State government."

Senator Grady withdrew the motion to strike out, and the bill was passed. In voting, Senator Hennessy said that while he believed the tax too high, it would relieve property holders.

The vote was: Yeas, 40; nays, 8. Those voting no were Cullen, Foley, Grady, Martin, McCabe, McCarren, Ramsperger, and Wagner.

The bill taxing savings banks 1 per cent. on their par value surplus was taken up and passed by a vote of yeas 35, nays 13. Senator Donnelly said he looked upon the bill as a tax on thrift, and he could not afford to give his vote to such a bill. Those voting in the negative were: Ahearn, Donnelly, Foley, Grady, Cullen, Dowling, Hennessy, Martin, McCabe, McCarren, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, and Wagner.

Senator Krum took issue with the statement that the bills were a tax on thrift. All taxes, he declared, were taxes on thrift in a certain way.

When the bill taxing trust companies 1 per cent. on capital, surplus, and undivided profits 1 per cent. was taken up, Senator Grady objected to the section that exempts the companies from local taxation on personal property.

"Does not the City of New York want personal property exempted from taxation?" asked Senator Krum.

"No," thundered Grady: "no."

Senator Krum—Why, all the New York people at the hearings last week were in favor of such a thing.

Senator Grady—Yes, but they were personally interested.

Senator Krum—I don't think so.

The bill was passed, yeas 41, nays 7. Those voting in the negative were Cullen, Grady, Foley, Wagner, Plunkitt, McCabe, and McCarren.

Bill Taxing Street Railways.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Railroad Committee of the Assembly to-morrow will report favorably the Mapsfield bill fixing the franchise tax paid by elevated roads or surface railroads not operated by steam at 1 per cent. upon gross earnings from operation, and, five-tenths of 1 per cent. of gross earnings from all other sources.

CHARTER REVISION HEARING.

Commissioners Explain Some of the Proposed Changes.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The joint Senate and Assembly Cities Committees gave a hearing to the New York Charter Revision Commissioners this afternoon in order to ascertain if possible just what legislation will have to be enacted as an outcome of the Commissioners' recent report to the Governor. The hearing was more in the nature of a defense of the report, the commission taking up three hours in explaining why each of the innovations in the report was proposed.

At the hearing were Commissioners George L. Rives, William C. De Witt, James L. Wells, Henry W. Taft, Charles A. Schieren, and George Cromwell. The first four defended the report and its recommendations according to the various investigations of different city departments made by each.

George L. Rives explained that although the commission had spent seven months in changing the charter according to the recommendations proposed, it was aware that it still had many deficiencies. It had not presumed to go into every detail, but had contented itself with taking up the various organic divisions of the charter and attempting to better them in a general way.

William C. De Witt stated that the commission had found the most crying need was a change in the form of borough government. Strictly speaking, the name borough should never have been applied to the various divisions of the city. It had been found best to get the divisions of the City Government nearer to the people. While the idea of centralization in the make-up and government of the entire new city need not be disturbed, it was better to separate the various parts of the city in such a way that strictly local affairs could be attended to without bothering the entire city. To this end local improvement boards had been established all over the city. Local improvements was the rock upon which the various boroughs had split up to now.

If a local body could be trusted to a little street repairing up to a matter of $2,000, it was far better to let it do it. The districts in which local improvement boards were to be established had been named historically, instead of being numbered, thus: Bowery, Bowling Green, Yorkville, Harlem, Morrisania, New Utrecht, Kip's Bay, and other similar local appellations had been used. The representation of 129 in the new city body might be considered unwieldy, but under the local improvement scheme it was necessary to give a representation of at least one man to a locality, and when the proportion was extended it made the number large. But better have the number large than small and not truly representative or convenient to every locality of the city.

James L. Wells stated that there was nothing proposed in the commission's report which was the outcome of its own imagination. It represented the earnest request and appeal of the people of all the boroughs for a change in the charter in the manner proposed.

Henry W. Taft explained the educational suggestions of the report. He said that in its present shape the educational system under the charter had proved a rank failure. The educational and business ends of the school system in the city were continually at variance. There was no department that knew its needs better than the department itself, yet when the educational officials had asked for anything they found it impossible to get over the financial barriers imposed by the charter, because they found it impossible to convince the financial officers of the city that they needed the things asked for enough to have them granted. The committee will give another hearing.

TO PUSH RAMAPO REPEAL.

Senator Slater Gives Up His Measure and Will Advocate the Original Repeal Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—After all the talk about amending the Ramapo bills to make two bills so as to meet constitutional objections, it is learned to-night that Senator Slater, annoyed and worried over the result, has determined to go back to original principles and call up the original and drastic Anti-Ramapo bill in the Senate to-morrow and asked for its passage.

The bill provides for the absolute repeal of the law giving Ramapo its privileges and charter. Senator Slater says, in explanation: "I am not going to fuss over the thing any longer. I'll push the original bill, and if anybody wants to introduce a second bill giving the company the same rights as other water companies, why, all right. The delay is dangerous, and I'm not going to get in danger."

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—In the Senate this morning the Trainor bill for seventy-five-cent gas in New York City was reported favorably with amendments for reprinting and recommittal, and Senator Trainor asked for a third reading. Senator Goodsell objected and the bill went back to committee.

Senator Elsberg offered a resolution for the return of the bill for the abolition of special juror office in New York and Brooklyn from the Governor, and it was adopted.

Senator Brackett's bill, allowing the parties to an action to agree on a receiver with the court's concurrence, was passed.

When the Chair handed down the Senate Codes Committee bill, fixing the punishment for kidnapping, in the Assembly this morning, Mr. McInerney of Kings moved the bill to a second reading. Mr. Lynn of New York objecting, the bill will take the usual course. Mr. Lynn, it is understood, is opposed to the penalty of life punishment, and believes the law should be left as it is at present.

Mr. Phipps's bill, to amend the agricultural law relative to the distribution of moneys to agricultural societies, was advanced to third reading.

Senator Brackett's concurrent resolution, authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Union Bridge Company, was handed down by the Speaker and adopted without debate.

Considerable discussion ensued over Mr. Waite's bill to legalize and confirm the appointment of thirty emergency firemen of Brooklyn, appointed by Mayor Wurster, and removed by his successor, which was called up by the introducer for final passage in the Assembly this morning.

Messrs. Vacheron, Harburger, and Davis of New York and Cooley of Westchester spoke against the bill, while Messrs. Waite, Doughty, and Keenan defended it.

An amendment offered by Mr. Vacheron to exempt Queens County was lost by a viva voce vote. The bill was then placed on final passage, and was "killed" by a vote of 68 to 49.

Mr. Waite moved that the vote by which his bill had been defeated be reconsidered and that it be laid on the table. It was so ordered.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

Charged that Brackett Measure Was Put Forward by the Railroads.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Ex-Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo practically made the assertion this afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the so-called Employers' Liability bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Brackett and in the Assembly by Mr. Costello, was a bill put forward by the railroads to meet the Governor's suggestion of legislation and prevent the enactment of legislation that might help the employe.

Mr. Laughlin's statement was partially borne out by the attitude of the railroad lawyers present. The bill in its present form was opposed by James Lavery, who represented the Federation of Labor. He asked for various amendments designed to perfect it, and said if it were not so perfected the labor people would turn their attention to the passage of the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Dowling.

Mark Cohn, an Albany lawyer, opposed the bill on the same grounds as ex-Senator Laughlin, while Lewis E. Carr, for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and William H. Rudd for the New York Central opposed any other bill, preferring to have this bill if one was to be passed.

Mr. Laughlin was very caustic in his strictures on the bill. He said: "The bill is entitled 'An Act to Extend and Regulate Liability of Employers to Employes and Others for Injuries Suffered by Them.' But with all due respect to the learned Senator who introduced it, I am certain that a careful reading of its provisions will convince every intelligent man that it should have been entitled 'An Act to Exempt Employers from All Liability to Their Employes and Others for Injuries Suffered by Them.'

"The interests of the employer are promoted by every provision of this measure, even to the minutest detail. Those who drafted it were not content with making the exercise of care and the entire freedom from any negligence on the part of an employe contributing to his injury a condition precedent to recovery, at the very beginning of the first section. They are particular to reaffirm this in the second section, and Section III. begins with a provision enabling the employer to offset the pro rata portion of his contributions to any indemnity or relief fund from which an employe receives a few dollars by reason of an injury, against any claim of the employe against such employer on account of his injuries."

Mr. Laughlin said that the last section of the bill would permit every employer of labor to procure from a casualty or accident insurance company or to himself adopt a nominal insurance schedule, agreeing, for instance, to give his employe 50 cents for a finger, $1 for an eye, $1.50 for an arm, or $2 for a leg lost through the negligence of such employer, and to pay $5 to the widow and children or other next of kin of a poor workingman killed through such negligence, and compel the employe to sign and agree to the same as a condition of getting employment. Or, if the employer did not wish to go to the trouble of preparing this insurance schedule, he could, under the provision "for other valuable consideration," agree to give him $1 extra pay, either monthly or annually, according to his generosity, thereby relieving himself of all claims for injuries or death, no matter how grossly negligent he might be in regard to his employes.

Tax Listing Bill Will Not Pass.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—It may be definitely stated that the bill of S. W. Smith, compelling the listing of personal property for taxation purposes, will not become a law. A long hearing was given this afternoon by the Assembly Taxation and Retrenchment Committee on the bill. The opposition to the measure was formidable, including the Merchants' Association of New York City, represented by J. M. Perry and A. D. Eddy. F. B. Thurber of New York City, representing the United States Export Association of New York, and the New York City Board of Trade and Transportation, represented by ex-Mayor Schieren, also opposed the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. BENNETT—Authorizing New York City to raise $15,000 to pay the salaries of city employes who fought in the late war with Spain.

Mr. DAVIS—Providing that 10 per cent. of moneys paid for taxes upon the business of trafficking in liquors, ale, wine, or beer in New York City, shall be paid into the Relief Fund.

Mr. LEGGETT—Providing that voting machines must be so constructed that no person being in a room when the machine is operated can ascertain or tell whether the person voting is voting a straight ticket or a split ticket.

Mr. BENNETT—An act to permit foreign corporations, who have failed within thirteen months after beginning to carry on business, to pay their license fee, to deposit such fee with the State Treasurer.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Providing that an appeal to the Court of General Sessions may be taken in an abandonment proceeding by the Commissioner of Public Charities, from a decision or judgment of a City Magistrate.

Mr. M. E. LEWIS—Appropriating $30,000 for a steel bridge over the Erie Canal at Rochester.

Mr. BAKER—To provide for the compulsory education of Indian children on the Onondaga Reservation.

Mr. DOUGHTY—To authorize the City of New York to pay the fair and reasonable value of public lighting actually furnished by Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company.

Mr. BRUCKNER—Providing that in all cities of the first class where land is taken, or set apart, for public improvement, the cost and expense of acquiring such land by condemnation proceedings or otherwise, shall be borne by the city, and not by the property deemed to be benefitted.

Mr. PRINCE—Providing that all articles manufactured in tenement houses shall be labeled "Tenement Made." The label shall be printed in small pica type on a tag not less than 4 inches in length.

Also a bill prociding for vestibules on street cars in New York City.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator ELLSWORTH—Making an omnibus appropriation for the Western House of Refuge for Women.

Senator SLATER—Compelling the attachment of conveyor's name and address upon conveyances to make the filing of such papers legal.

Senator STEWART—Authorizing Cornell College to use insurance money realized in payment for the loss of the New York State Veterinary College for the rebuilding of the same.

Senator MALBY—Authorizing the City of Ogdensburg to borrow $16,000 for the improvement and extension of its water works.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

Hearing at Albany on Measure to Give Supervisors Authority to Regulate It.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Internal Affairs Committee of the Assembly gave a further hearing this afternoon on the S. W. Smith bill, giving authority to Boards of Supervisors to regulate the speed of automobiles upon the public highways of the State.

A. R. Shattuck of New York City, President of the Automobile Club of America, in opposition to the bill, said that if it became a law it would be impossible for a person running an automobile to avoid breaking the laws, as each county would prescribe its own speed limitation, irrespective of what the other county would do in the matter. Therefore there would be no uniformity of system.

"In view of this fact," he said, "we have prepared a substitute bill for the consideration of the committee, which restricts the speed to ten miles an hour in cities and villages, and to fifteen miles an hour elsewhere. In closing, gentlemen, I may say that the automobile can be stopped more readily than a vehicle drawn by a horse, and if you will step outside to the entrance of the Capitol, where there are several automobiles in waiting I will demonstrate to you that what I now assert is the truth."

It is believed the bill will be amended so as to make the speed eight miles per hour in cities and villages and fifteen miles elsewhere, and to compel uniformity in the ordinances.

NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER.

John McMackin Appointed Head of the Combined Bureaus.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed John McMackin of New York City, as State Labor Commissioner. For the past two years Mr. McMackin has been State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, succeeding John T. McDonough when the latter was elected Secretary of State. The appointment was made to-day under the provision of the new law creating a State Department of Labor. The nomination was sent to the Senate for confirmation. The salary of the Commissioner is fixed at $3,500 and the term of office four years.

The Commissioner will have jurisdiction over the three State labor departments, which have heretofore been operated under separate heads. The Commissioner is authorized to appoint a First Deputy, who will have charge of the Factory Inspection Bureau, and a Second Deputy who will administer the affairs of the Labor Statistics Bureau. The Commissioner and the two Deputies will constitute the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

ROW OVER PUBLIC PRINTING.

Work Pledged to Brooklyn Papers, It Is Said, If They Supported Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Brooklyn Republicans assert that the New York members are violating a pledge given to the Brooklyn newspapers at the time of the consolidation by refusing to vote for the bill which permits all the papers in Brooklyn to have a share of the public printing.

At the time of the consolidation the public printing for Brooklyn was not printed in a City Record, as in the City of New York. Five of the papers in Brooklyn were given the printing under an agreement by which the amount paid was just about equal to the amount which it would have cost to maintain a City Record. It is said by the Brooklyn members that when the consolidation was being advocated the Brooklyn newspapers were assured that the public printing would be preserved to them if they gave their support to the Greater New York proposition. They did so, and they are now insisting that the pledge given to them shall be fulfilled.

"The public printing is a matter of importance to the Brooklyn papers," said a Brooklyn Senator to-day. "As I understand it, there is really no profit in it at the rates paid, but it enables two or three of the papers to tide over the Summer without actual loss."

Salaries of State Employes.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The bill of Senator Higgins, reclassifying the salaries of employes of State departments, passed the Senate to-day. The bill does not affect salaries now paid to State employes, but those of all persons who shall hereafter be appointed. The employes are classified in nine grades, with minimum salaries of $360 and maximum salaries of $2,400 per year. Promotions shall be made by successive grades so far as practical, and no person shall be promoted to a position in the higher grade who has not served at least one year in the next lower grade.

Cession of Governors Island Lands.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Governor has signed the Wilson bill, authorizing the State Land Board to cede certain lands under water about Governors Island to the United States Government for improvement purposes.

BANK BURGLARS TRAPPED.

Desperate Fight at Riley, Kan., Between Deputies and Robbers—Leader of Gang Caught.

RILEY, Kan., Feb. 27.—Early this morning a gang of supposed bank robbers walked into a carefully laid trap here, and the leader, Frank Wharton, alleged to be an expert safe blower, was captured after a desperate fight in the dark.

Some time ago Wharton came to this vicinity and, it is alleged, planned with some local characters to rob the Riley Bank. One of the men, named Johnson, became frightened, and notified the officers. Sheriff D. D. Finney induced the man to go ahead with his part of the programme, and yesterday he notified the Sheriff that the raid would take place this morning. Finney took two deputies, and the three secreted themselves in the bank building, leaving the usual light burning. At 1:30 o'clock, Wharton and his companions appeared, accompanied by Johnson. Doors were posted, and the leader, with a short bar, forced the back door entirely off its hinges. Drills, dynamite fuses, and a full outfit were carried in and arrangements made to crack the safe.

The Sheriff thought it time to interfere, and demanded surrender, but Wharton's first move was to smash the light, and in the darkness the four men fought. The robber used his bar, and felled two deputies before they could get hold of him. The officers could not shoot, because of the danger of hitting each other. Johnson finally succeeded in getting a light, and Wharton was overpowered and handcuffed. His companions fled at the first sign of danger, and have not been captured.

The deputies were badly injured by the bar, but will recover.

BIG VERDICT FOR TRAINMAN.

Railroad Charged with Not Having Improved Automatic Couplers.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 27.—In the Supreme Court Frank Crawford of Mount Vernon, a trainman on the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, received a verdict of $7,000 for injuries received while coupling cars at the Grand Central Station.

He was very badly crushed. It was charged that the railroad company was negligent in not having improved automatic couplers.

TAX DECISION IN MICHIGAN.

Court Holds Resident Owner of New York Central Stock Must Pay.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of Thaddeus W. Bacon vs. the State Board of Tax Commissioners, in which the court held that Mr. Bacon, who lives at St. Claire, Mich., and who is the owner of a number of shares of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad stock, was liable to a tax upon these holdings. Justice Grant dissented from the opinion.

Mr. Bacon's attorneys contended that inasmuch as the property and franchises of the railroad company were assessed in New York, the taxing of Mr. Bacon's holdings would be double taxation. The Court ruled that shares of stock in foreign corporations owned by residents of this State may be taxed to the owners even though the owners are taxed in jurisdictions where their operations are carried on.

JENNIE HOWELL MARRIES.

Court a Week Ago Refused to Declare Her a Lunatic.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 27.—Miss Jennie Howell, the West Scranton woman who was a week ago adjudged mentally sound, after a sensational inquiry instituted by her brother, Franklin Howell, to declare her a lunatic, was married this afternoon at her home here to Edward B. Dean of Hackensack, the lover who stood firmly by her while the inquiry was on.

It was because of her engagement to Mr. Dean that the brother questioned her sanity, although it was claimed in defense that the brother had misused fully $100,000 of the sister's money, and it was to secure control of her estate that the proceedings were begun.

Want Guardian for Edward P. Deacon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 27.—A brief hearing was held in the Probate Court this evening over the matter of the appointment of a guardian of the person and estate of Edward Parker Deacon, who is confined to the McLean Asylum in Waverly, Mass., and who has recently come into possession, through the death of his mother, of a large trust fund. The hearing was continued until Monday.

LABOR LAW DECISION AFFECTS CITY'S INTERESTS

Mr. Coler Says It Is the Most Sweeping Ever Handed Down.

There Are Now Suits for $3,000,000 Against New York on Which Nothing Will Be Collected.

Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler say that the decision of the Court of Appeals on the labor law is one of the most sweeping as affecting the city's interests ever rendered by a court in this State. The full extent of the decision has not been found out. Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that he would not discuss the matter fully until he had a copy of the opinion and had a chance to study the matter. Controller Coler said that about $200,000 of money already paid on confessions of judgment on the basis that the prevailing rate of wages section was Constitutional will be lost to the city now that the Court of Appeals has declared the law unconstitutional.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said that the decision might affect the Davis school law and might also have some bearing on the recent Police bill passed by the Legislature, as the Court of Appeals decision is very sweeping in restricting the powers of the Legislature in dealing with local matters.

The city officials now hold that since the prevailing rate of wages law has been declared void, the laws which were passed by the Legislature increasing the salaries of the policemen and the firemen in the boroughs of Greater New York outside of Manhattan up to the rate of wages received in the old City of New York may be abrogated if the fight is carried to the Court of Appeals.

Corporation Counsel Whalen declined to state yesterday whether he would bring any suits to have laws declared unconstitutional which are likely to come within the scope of the decision of the Court of Appeals.

A few instances will show the general effect of the decision.

Contractor John B. McDonald, who has the thirty-five-million-dollar contract for the building of the rapid transit road, is likely to be a big gainer by the decision. His contract called for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages to all workingmen. Now that that law is void, the contractor can go into the market and hire labor at the lowest possible wages.

The contracts for all public buildings, including the new Hall of Records and all the contracts recently let in the Water Supply Department, and all other bureaus of the city will be affected. The contractors will now save thousands of dollars by reductions which it will be possible to make in the wage scale.

There is not a department of the city in which the wages of city employes have not been raised to comply with the prevailing rate of wages law. Whether reductions will now be made has not been determined as yet. The arbitrary provision of the law was that the city officials had no power to question about the matter, but if it was claimed and proved that lower wages were being paid by the city the employes had to have their salaries increased.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would not venture a guess at the present time as to the amount of money which the city may be saved by the decision. There are at the present time suits for over $3,000,000 against the city. Nothing will be collected on these suits.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday:

"It is impossible for me to discuss this matter now. I will have to have a copy of the decision and it will have to be carefully considered to see what principles the Court of Appeals has laid down. The Appellate Division in this city held that the provision of the labor law declaring that all moneys earned by a contractor were forfeited by reason of a violation of the statute was unconstitutional. It is impossible at this time to tell how far the Court of Appeals has gone in declaring the labor law unconstitutional or whether any provisions except the one referred to have been declared invalid."

Controller Coler said yesterday:

"All I can say at present is that the decision is the most sweeping one ever handed down affecting the interests of the City of New York. I cannot at this time tell the extent to which the Court of Appeals has gone."

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Bill to Consolidate Elections Passes Both Houses at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—A discovery was made to-day of another defect in the anti-Spring Election bill. No provision was made for the extension of the terms of Freeholders. The Republican Senators decided to amend it. When the House convened at 12:45 for the first session, Mr. Lewis, the Republican leader, moved a call of the House in order to hold the members until late in the afternoon, in anticipation of getting the amended bill from the Senate.

The bill came up in the Senate to-day on Mr. McCarter's motion to return it to the second reading for amendment. This was done, and the amendment was added correcting the defects that were discovered this morning. The bill went to third reading and an extensive debate was engaged in. Mr. Reed, the Republican leader, spoke in favor of the bill. He said it was in line with modern progress, reduced the number of elections, and saved $150,000 yearly in election expenses.

Senator Hudspeth (Dem., Hudson,) spoke at length and with considerable heat against the bill. He said it was a step backward to consolidate local and general elections. The bill, he said, was a measure to assist the Republican Party by securing the vote of the thousand of commuters in northern New Jersey who go to New York every day, and who have not enough interest in local affairs to vote at Spring elections.

The bill passed the Senate by a party vote, and was immediately rushed over to the House, where the Senate amendment was concurred in—35 to 8. The bill now goes to the Governor.

The House passed these House bills:

Appropriating $8,000 for the erection of a monument at Antietam in memory of New Jersey soldiers.

Appropriating $30,000 for a State homeopathic asylum for the insane.

Making dependent mothers of soldiers eligible for admission to the home at Vineland for soldiers and their wives.

The House also passed the Senate bill allowing Atlantic City to spend more money for the extension of her board walk. The Senate passed these bills:

Requiring Mayors in filling vacancies in elective offices to appoint a person of the same politics as that of the person who is being succeeded.

Making the maximum population of second class counties 200,000, and the maximum population of second class cities 150,000.

The two houses adjourned until next Tuesday night.

A Drunken Man's Freak.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Feb. 27.—An unknown man, who was drunk, drove a pair of colts on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks, between Cortland and Homer, early this morning, and got them on to a railroad bridge. Then he notified the engineer at the power house of an electric light company, near by, and disappeared. The engineer set red lanterns on the track to stop trains and aroused twenty men in the neighborhood to help get the horses off the bridge. It took two hours to do this. One of the animals broke its leg, and was shot.

Ex-Village Clerk Accused.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 27.—An examination of the accounts of Charles R. Swain, late Democratic Clerk of the village, by an expert, disclosed the fact that there was an apparent shortage of $842. The matter has been under discussion by the Board of Trustees for several weeks, and the bondsmen were notified to make good the deficiency. Last night the bondsmen gave a check for $700, which was accepted by the Board of Trustees in settlement, after making allowances for certain claims presented by Mr. Swain.

Poisoned by His Doctor's Medicine.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Feb. 27.—A Coroner's jury to-day found Dr. L. F. Stuch responsible for the death of Earl Wedge, a nineteen-year-old boy, whom he treated. The jury's verdict says: "We find that Earl Wedge came to his death from the effects of poisoning by red iodide of mercury applied to his body in the form of an ointment. The poisonous ointment was prescribed by L. F. Stuch and put up under his personal direction." Dr. Stuch has practiced here for fifteen years.

CHICAGO BROKER EVICTED.

A. J. Cutler Thrown Out of House He Gave to His Divorced Wife Who Lives There.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Before an excited throng of his neighbors and old acquaintances Alonzo J. Cutler, the Board of Trade broker who became famous in the "plunges" of Edward Partridge, yesterday was evicted from his residence, 528 West Sixty-third Place, by agents of his divorced wife, now a resident of New York City.

The decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, giving Mrs. Cutler possession of the premises, was the last opinion handed down by the late Judge Jesse Phillips, and the order to vacate was quickly pressed by the woman's attorneys. The broker says that he deeded the property to his wife during their honeymoon twenty years ago "as a token of love."

The eviction was the aftermath of the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Cutler in October, 1898. Mrs. Cutler was Miss Jessie Warner of Peoria, Ill., who came to Chicago in 1880 to study for the stage. Mr. Cutler met her, and they were married a year later, at which time the husband says he presented the house to his bride. In October, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler separated, and the next Spring Mr. Cutler sued for a divorce, which was granted.

Mrs. Cutler moved to New York City in February, 1900, and later suit was instituted by her to obtain possession of the property. Cutler fought the suit from court to court, and finally lost. He was allowed five days to move, but the reply was that the Sheriff would have to throw him out.

To Administer Mrs. Wildman's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Judge Coffey yesterday granted the petition of Mrs. Virginia Aldrich for letters of administration upon the estate of her daughter, Mrs. Letitia Wildman, wife of Consul General Wildman. Mrs. Wildman's estate is valued at $100,000.

$150,000 Library for Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 27.—A few days ago Andrew Carnegie offered to build a public library here providing that this city furnished a site. Martin P. Ryerson of Chicago has offered to build a library to cost $150,000. Mr. Ryerson has already given the city a park valued at $35,000. He is a native of Grand Rapids.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:35	Sun sets...5:51	Moon sets...3:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:30	Gov. Isl'd...4:03	H. Gate....5:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:12	Gov. Isl'd...4:38	H. Gate....6:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhein, Bremen	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lavenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Strabo, Manchester	.....	.....
Trojan Prince, Naples, &c.	11:00 A. M.	.....
Wilhelm Behrens, Dunkirk	.....	.....

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Algonquin, Charleston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arcadia, Singapore, &c..	.....	.....
British Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Bristol.....	.....	.....
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellona, Argentine Republic	9:30 A. M.	.....
Clan Colquhoun, South America.....	.....	.....
Colenso, Novorosisk	.....	.....
Columbia, Plymouth, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dona Amelia, Azores, &c.	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finland, Cardenas, &c.,.	.....	.....
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Lampasas, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg ...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti....	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam..	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Comanche, Charleston ..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Cestrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Southampton.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:30 P. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless otherwise addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. (connecting closes here on Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 19 and up to March 12, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Sierra, due at New York March 2, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Feb. 22, and are due in this city this morning. Mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates, Melbourne, Feb. 1; Sydney, Feb. 2; Auckland, Feb. 9, and Honolulu, Feb. 17, which reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, were dispatched east at 10 A. M. Sunday, and are due in this city on the afternoon of to-morrow.

Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 29; Shanghai, Feb. 2; Yokohama, Feb. 9, and Honolulu, Feb. 19, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east Feb. 25, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 2.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 28.

Accomac, St. Lucia, Feb. 16.
Bona, Bermuda, Feb. 21.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Colenso, Hull, Feb. 13.
Europe, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Everingham, Shields, Feb. 7.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 27.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 10.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 26.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Newton, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.
Norra, Christiansand, Feb. 12.
Odra, Bermuda, Feb. 21.
Sahara, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Sangaray, Hamburg, Feb.

TEAM SHOOT WAS CLOSE

New York Gunners Won Inter-State Match from New Jersey.

SINGLE BIRD DECIDED EVENT

J. M. Thompson, on Winning Side, Had the Best Individual Score in Hotly Fought Contest.

With thirty men shooting, divided into teams of fifteen each, and the finish brought down to a point when on the last round of twenty-five, at live pigeons, the killing or missing of a single bird meant the difference between a win and a tie, the Inter-State team match, shot yesterday at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., had a finish that was sensational enough to satisfy the most exacting wing shooter. Fortune was with the New York team, however, and the kill needed to defeat the New Jersey-men was scored, with the result that the New York team won the big match by a single bird, the fifteen men shooting on that side scoring 303 kills in a possible 375, against 302 kills for New Jersey.

The match, originally proposed and started by John S. Wright, proved one of the best contests at the traps that the season has produced, and throughout its progress an unusually large crowd waited and watched and cheered the really skillful shots with generous enthusiasm. The weather was bright and clear, making a splendid light, but the temperature was low enough to cause the gunners to seek shelter in the shooting boxes through the greater part of the contest. The wind was from the west, shifting but little in the course of the afternoon.

The first eighteen rounds were shot on the first set of traps just in front of the clubhouse, and the next two rounds on the fifth trap to the west. From start to finish the race was a close one. To the seventeenth round neither side ever had an advantage of more than four birds, the seventeenth turn at the traps bringing the score to the close figures where New York had one bird the better of it.

For the New York team the best work was done by J. M. Thompson, who killed twenty-four of the twenty-five birds shot at, scoring straight to the twenty-first, when he shot just under with one barrel and just over with the other, and a rapid outgoer got away with the loss of only a few feathers. He killed straight for the remainder of the match and finished in the place of honor, with the best score made in the race, twenty-four kills. W. Hopkins, E. Banks, Dr. Webber, and J. P. Kay, with twenty-three kills each, were the next best men for the New York team, Dr. Webber failing by mischance to get up to Thompson's mark, for with twenty-one kills, he lost his twenty-second bird, one that was hard hit, died just over the boundary line, and then missed his twenty-fourth. For the New Jersey team Capt. Fiegenspan and W. Hassinger made the best scores, each killing twenty-three. Straight through, the race proved such a success that the gunners were talking of a return match immediately after the finish, and that similar teams will meet in another contest in a short time is very probable. The scores:

Inter-State team match, New York against New Jersey, fifteen men on a side, each man to shoot at twenty-five live birds at 30 yards rise.

NEW YORK TEAM.

		K. M.
H. P. Fessenden, 30 yards—	22222 22220 02220 22020 12022—16	9
Prof. Day, 30 yards—	20220 20202 22221 20122 22202—18	7
C. Fisher, 30 yards—	22202 22221 02110 02022 02212—16	9
H. Waters, 30 yards—	22012 02210 02222 22222 12220—19	6
J. B. Hopkins, 30 yards—	22202 11222 22210 12121 01211—20	5
Gus F. Glasell, 30 yards—	11202 22202 12222 00222 02212—21	4
W. Hopkins, 30 yards—	22212 11221 02220 11222 22222—23	2
Ed Banks, 30 yards—	22222 22212 22212 22012 01211—23	2
T. H. Keller, 30 yards—	20222 02221 22222 22202 0222•—16	5
Dr. Webber, 30 yards—	22222 22222 22220 22222 22202—23	2
S. M. Van Allen, 30 yards—	22220 02222 22222 22222 22022—21	3
J. M. Thompson, 30 yards—	22222 22222 22222 22112 02211—24	1
Dr. Miller, 30 yards—	02201 12220 22212 22202 20222—18	7
J. P. Kay, 30 yards—	22222 12202 02122 22122 22122—23	2
T. W. Morfey, 30 yards—	22222 02222 22222 22220 22022—22	3
Total		302 72

NEW JERSEY TEAM.

		K. M.
W. B. Widmann, 30 yards—	22222 22222 22222 •2022 20222—21	4
Henry Kaegel, 30 yards—	22220 02222 22202 22022 22222—21	4
Capt. Bunk, 30 yards—	22222 02022 22212 22222 22202—19	6
A. Doty, 30 yards—	22202 22222 22220 22220• 22222—19	6
G. W. Page, 30 yards—	10222 12201 22222 10022 10111—19	6
J. W. Hoffman, 30 yards—	22220 02220 22122 22022 02222—18	7
W. Hassinger, 30 yards—	22221 22202 22202 22222 22222—23	2
J. W. Budd, 30 yards—	21122 10112 02222 22022 01212—20	5
J. H. Outwater, 30 yards—	21222 11222 11222 02220• 11102—22	3
C. W. Fiegenspan, 30 yards—	22220 22222 02222 22222 22222—23	2
G. H. Pierce, 30 yards—	20122 21222 02222 11222 02102—20	5
F. E. Simmons, 30 yards—	20202 00022 22222 02200 22220—18	9
Phil Daly, Jr., 30 yards—	22220 20112 02022 22222 21222—20	5
E. C. Kuser, 30 yards—	22202 22202 11121 111•2 01121—21	4
A. L. Ivins, 30 yards—	21222 12201 01021 •222• 11222—20	5
Total		302 73

•Out of bounds.

COLUMBIA'S INDOOR GAMES.

New Records Were Made in the Forty-Yard and Mile Run Events.

Two more Columbia records were broken yesterday in the third series of indoor games, held in the gymnasium. Five events in all were run off, and new figures were made in the forty-yard dash and in the mile run.

The most closely contested event was the forty-yard dash. Three preliminary heats were run off, which were won respectively by Harold Weekes, H. C. Brenneman, and W. H. Powers, the time in each heat being 0:05. In the final heat, however, Brenneman succeeded in leading Weekes at the finish by a foot and in clipping 1-5 of a second from the university record. Weekes ran a magnificent race, but was slow at the start, where Brenneman got the lead on him.

The mile run, the only other record event, was won in hollow style by C. G. Baker, who ran from the scratch, and finished in 4:41 2-5, knocking a full six seconds from his previous record of 4:48. Summary:

Forty-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First heat—Won by H. H. Weekes, (scratch,) 1903, college; R. Carlton, (1 yard,) 1904, college, second. Time —0:05. Second heat—Won by H. C. Brenneman, (1 foot,) 1902, college; T. H. Johnson, (4 feet,) 1903, law, second. Time—0:05. Third heat—Won by W. H. Powers, (1 foot,) 1902, college; J. A. McAneney, (3 feet,) 1902, college, second. Time—0:05. Final heat—Won by H. C. Brenneman, H. H. Weekes second, W. H. Powers third. Time—0:04 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. G. Baker, (scratch,) 1902, law; C. E. Scharps, (35 yards,) 1903, college, second; H. A. Keeler, (70 yards,) 1903, college, third. Time—4:41 2-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by F. Whittaker, (8 inches,) 1904, college, with an actual vault of 9 feet 7 inches; J. B. Smith, (scratch,) 1901, college, with an actual vault of 9 feet 7 inches, second; A. Whittaker, (3 inches,) post graduate student, with an actual vault of 9 feet 3 inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Whittaker, (3 inches,) post-graduate student, with an actual jump of 5 feet 3 inches; E. H. Updike, (3½ inches,) 1904, college, second, with an actual jump of 5 feet 2 inches; E. B. L. Ernst, 1902, law; H. C. Brenneman, 1902, college, and E. W. Hamilton, 1903, law, all scratch, tied at 5 feet 4 inches. Ernst won in the jump-off with a jump of 5 feet 6¼ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by T. B. Johnson, (scratch,) 1903, law, with an actual put of 37 feet 9½ inches; E. S. Willard, (4 feet,) 1903, law, second, with an actual put of 33 feet 5½ inches; Harold Weekes, (4 feet,) 1903, college, third, with an actual put of 33 feet 4 inches.

Columbia's First Lacrosse Practice.

The first Spring practice of Columbia's 'Varsity lacrosse team was held yesterday afternoon on South Field. About twenty-five candidates were out and were given some preliminary work in handling the sticks and in throwing the ball by Capt. Lindsay, who took charge of the men in the absence of Coach Miller. The team will continue practicing daily until the first game, which will probably be played about the 1st of April. Among the men who took part in yesterday's practice were the following former 'Varsity players: Lindsay, Lauder, Colwell, Crocker, and Schwerine.

AMATEUR BILLIARD RECORD.

Wilson P. Foss Runs 300 Points in Seventeen Innings—Average 17 11-17.

Wilson P. Foss, the Class A champion billiard player, broke all records for amateur games at 300 points, fourteen-inch balk line, last night in his exhibition match with Frank A. Keeney in the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn. Foss ran out his 300 points in 17 innings, giving him the record-breaking average of 17 11-17. It cannot go down exactly as an official record, as it was not made in competition, but it was greeted with loud applause by an enthusiastic throng of clubmen, the majority of whom were able to appreciate all the clever shots and delicate plays of America's champion amateur.

Foss never played a steadier game either in competition or exhibition. He constantly improved from the start, finishing with a grand run of 73 points, which ran out his string of 300 in the seventeenth inning. Keeney scored 147 points, which included one excellent run of 40, and his game was fully up to its customary high standard.

The features of Foss's game were his supreme steadiness and his fast play. He wasted no time over a single shot. His best run, until the final inning, was thirty in the ninth inning. A run of twenty-six in the twelfth inning gave him an even 150, while Keeney had 78. Immediately after this Foss showed his steadiest work for his successive runs were 24, 27, 2, 24, and 73.

When Foss beat Keeney's run of 40 in the final inning, the crowd broke out in loud applause and gave another evidence of its appreciation when 50 was passed. Some of the shots were on nursed balls, but the majority were open-table plays, draw shots, and skillful carroms. The match was the first of a home-and-home series to be played between the men, and the second game will be played at Foss's home club, in Haverstraw, early in March.

The best previous average was 14 22-27, made by Wayman McCreery in a competition with Foss two years ago. Up to last night it had never been equaled either in competition or exhibition, but while it will continue to stand as the official record, the new standard set by Foss will be remembered wherever billiard records are discussed. The scores are:

Wilson P. Foss.—11, 13 3 2 15 24 17 1 30 0 8 26 24 27 2 24 73. Total, 300; average, 17 11-17; high runs, 73 30 27 26 24 24 24.

Frank A. Keeney.—2 6 0 2 5 0 0 12 12 12 0 2 7 1 30 8 1 19. Total, 147; average, 8 11-17; high runs, 40 27 19.

Previous to the big game of the evening, George Slosson played a 100-point game at cushion carroms with Dr. H. D. Jennings, the latter playing fourteen-inch balk-line. Slosson won by 100 to 71 points for his amateur opponent. Slosson's high runs were 15, 13, 13, 11, 10, while Jennings's high runs were 15 and 14.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Ex-Congressman Ward's new keel sloop, designed by Gardiner & Co., shows rapid progress at the Woods yard. The steel frame has already been set up and the planking will begin soon.

The 21-foot sloop building at the same yard for Mr. Crane, Jr., from designs of Clinton H. Crane, is practically completed. The prime coat of paint and a few minor details will equip the boat for launching.

The fin-keel sloop Vencedor, recently purchased by G. Price from H. M. Gillig, New York Yacht Club, is undergoing preparations for shipment to Chicago. The fin-keel has been taken off, and with other paraphernalia has been made ready for transportation. The boat and fixtures will be put on a derrick scow at City Island and shipped via rail from Jersey City. The Vencedor is lying at the Hawkins yard.

W. K. Vanderbilt Jr.'s, 70-foter Virginia was launched from the marine railway at the Jacob yard a few days ago and towed to Staten Island, where she will get the same attention as the Yankee and Rainbow have received.

Rigger Charles Billman Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Charles Billman, head of the well-known firm of Charles Billman & Son, ship riggers, died at his home here to-day, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Billman had been prominently identified with yachting for many years, his firm having rigged all the American Cup defenders since 1876, and it being at present engaged in getting out the rigging for the Belmont yacht in process of construction at Bristol.

Mr. Billman was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 4, 1828. He stood at the head of those in his business. It was he who was credited with giving the late Edward Burgess his ideas about rigging and, when the original cup yacht America was altered, he refitted her. He leaves five sons and four daughters. His wife died Dec. 13, 1897.

Ice Yachting on the Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Hyde Park Ice Yacht Club got off the first race of the season this morning, under unfavorable conditions of weather and ice. The wind blew a gale and the ice was very rough. The Meteor, starting at 9:48, finished first, covering the distance of ten miles in 34:11. The yacht is owned by D. H. Wales, and was sailed by F. Cleary. The Snowsquall, owned by John Hopkins and sailed by A. E. Hover, started at 9:48, and finished second, in 46:13. The Bessie, owned by S. R. Rogers and sailed by Commodore Bird, parted its shroud one mile after its start. The Seal, owned by S. B. Sexton and sailed by J. Brophy, shook its shroud loose and had to withdraw. The Allons, H. B. Sleight, owner, sailed by the owner, fouled a buoy and withdrew.

There will be very little ice yachting on the middle Hudson this season unless a rain comes, followed at once by a freeze. The ice is hummocky and scaly.

Cornell's Strong Athletic Teams.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Capt. H. Hastings, C. D. Young, W. J. Warren, and F. M. Sears were to-day selected to represent Cornell in the mile relay race against Columbia, to be held in Washington, under the management of Georgetown, Saturday evening.

The 'Varsity hockey team, which will meet Swarthmore to-morrow night, University of Pennsylvania Friday, and Princeton Saturday, left here tonight. The men will play as follows: C. H. Day, goal; J. H. Strauss, point; A. R. Ellis, cover-point; Capt. Wood, E. B. Whitman, C. B. Brown, and R. M. Roberts, forwards. Both teams are representative and considered stronger than the same teams of 1900.

American Jockeys Sail for Europe.

American jockeys sailed for Europe on the outgoing transatlantic liners yesterday. Lester and "Johnny" Reiff were among the number. The elder Reiff, who was under contract to the late Lord William Beresford, will secure what mounts he can. "Johnny" will ride for Richard Croker, who has also second call on his brother's services. Both of the boys seem to anticipate a successful season on the English tracks. Other jockeys who sailed on the Oceanic were "Eddie" Jones, Clem Jenkins, "Cush" Sloan, and "Willie" Sims, the two former of whom will ride for English turfmen and the latter two will take mounts in France. On the American liner New York, which sailed for Southampton, was Elmer James, said to be a son of Frank James, the brother of Jesse James. He will ride for the Messrs. Edwardes, the London theatrical managers.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Mile—Crystalline, 99, (Gormley,) 1; Macie Marie, 100, 2; Olive Order, 94, 3. Time—1:51¾. Six furlongs—General Magruder, 107, (Lyne,) 1; Ben Frost, 105, 2; All's Well, 85, 3. Time—1:20. Steeplechase, handicap, short course—Dick Furber, 133, (Hertig,) 1; Don Clarencio, 138, 2; Miss Ransom, 143, 3. Time—3:33¾. Lexington Stakes, half mile—Lena, 106, (Dupee,) 1; Blue Ridge, 108, 2; Ardita, 116, 3. Time—0:53¾. Mile—Sallie J., 104, (Cochran,) 1; Mitt Boykin, 104, 2; Prestar, 103, 3. Time—1:43¾. Six furlongs—Censor, 110, (Dale,) 1; Saline, 110, 2; Free Admission, 109, 3. Time—1:20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Favorites succeeded in taking three races at Tanforan to-day. The remaining events went to a second choice and two outsiders. Results: Six and a half furlongs—Straight Shot, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Introductor, 108, 2; The Gaffer, 109, 3. Time—1:22¾. Four furlongs—Legal Maxim, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Snowberry, 104, 2; Musique, 103, 3. Time—0:49. Mile and seventy yards—Advance Guard, 119, (Burns,) 1; Autumn, 111, 2; Tuthill, 106, 3. Time—1:44¾. Six furlongs—Isaline, 104, (Henry,) 1; Saint Cuthbert, 103, 2; Theory, 105, 3. Time—1:18¾. One mile—Vain, 109, (O'Connor,) 1; The Singer, 108, 2; Torsida, 112, 3. Time—1:42. Five and a half furlongs—Rolling Boer, 117, (Henry,) 1; Raveling, 122, 2; Rio de Alter, 117, 3. Time—1:07¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Weather at Oakland fine; track good. Results, Futurity course—Parsifal, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Diderot, 114, 2; Marcy, 114, 3. Time—1:14. Five and a half furlongs—Tame Irishman, 105, (Weir,) 1; Doubleton, 103, 2; Miss Rowena, 103, 3. Time—1:10¾. Four furlongs—Rosewar, 115, (Shields,) 1; Flora Pomona, 105, 2; San Luition, 105, 3. Time—0:50. One mile and a sixteenth—Lena, 114, (Rausch,) 1; Joe Ripley, 119, 2; St. Simonian, 114, 3. Time—1:53. One mile—Mayline, 105, (Howell,) 1; Expedient, 104, 2; Montellade, 109, 3. Time—1:46¾. Six furlongs—Alleviate, 105, (Howell,) 1; Modwena, 101, 2; Alicia, 105, 3. Time—1:17.

BASEBALL RULES CHANGED.

National League Amends Playing Regulations—Players and Club Owners Make Terms.

The National Baseball League and the Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players at the league meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday reached an agreement on the matters which have been under discussion since Monday, and a friendly alliance was formed which left the baseball onlookers convinced that the two had combined for the league's purpose of opposing Ban Johnson's American League. This alliance left out entirely the American Association, which the National League caused to be formed as an opponent to Johnson's League, when the relations between the National League and the players were somewhat strained. The baseball onlookers regarded the National League's concessions to the players and the subsequent joining of their forces as the deathknell of the American Association, and the men in the association seemed to take the same view. Charles Power, President of the American Association, made diligent efforts to reach the National League meeting to urge the claims of the association, but he failed signally. Arthur Irwin, who holds the Boston franchise in the association, surrendered it and went home in disgust. "Bill" Clark, holder of the Baltimore franchise, also went home.

The concessions to the players were not all they asked, but a compromise was reached.

The League's session lasted through the greater part of the day, and far into the night, but little that was done was made public. The Committee on Playing Rules, composed of Hanlon, Reach, and Hart, reported in favor of a number of changes in the rules, and all these were adopted. All the alterations were with the view to shortening the game. The changes, in brief, are as follows:

Hereafter the catcher must play up close to the bat at all times, the position to be within ten feet of the batter. Instead of permitting a range of ninety feet. Slow pitchers will be penalized under an amendment that requires the pitcher to deliver the ball to the batsman as soon as the latter takes his place. Should the pitcher deliver the ball to any place other than the plate, a ball will be called for each delivery. One ball penalty will be called against the pitcher if he fails to deliver the ball in twenty seconds after the batsman has taken his place. Hereafter a batsman may not take his base if hit by the ball, but a ball will be called against the pitcher. Batsmen who "foul off" good strikes are to be disciplined. The rule defining a strike was amended to read: "The first and second foul ball hit, if not caught on the fly, unless the batsman already has two strikes on him, shall be called a strike.

A new rule was adopted that will prevent the pitcher from delaying the game by "warming up" to the infielders before he begins to pitch. The rule reads: "If the ball is thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher, (except to retire a base runner,) when the batsman is standing in his proper place to strike a pitched ball, the umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman within twenty seconds after the latter has taken his position."

In connection with the other changes in the rules, the following, which amounts to a new rule, was offered:

No manager, Captain, or player during the progress of the game shall use indecent or improper language directed to a spectator, umpire, manager, club official, or player. A violation of this rule must be followed by the removal forthwith of the offender from the game and the grounds by the umpire or upon the written accusation of the officials of either club, such removal to be within twelve hours, to be sent within twenty-four hours to the President of the League, who shall suspend the player, subject to appeal to the Board of Directors.

To this President Freedman offered an amendment providing that, in case the umpire shall refuse to act, the club officials shall have the offending player removed from the grounds forthwith. When this amendment was rejected Mr. Freedman arose, and, expressing himself in strong language, said that for many years the laxity of umpires had been made the excuse for disorder and bad language on the ball grounds, but now that the clubs had an opportunity to take matters into their own hands they refused to act. He then put on his overcoat and hat and, declaring that he would have nothing more to do with baseball management until restrictions were made that would call for clean baseball, withdrew from the meeting. The meeting adopted the new rule in its original form.

Charles Zimmer, President of the Players' Protective Association, said now that the agreement between the players and the League had been completed, the rule prohibiting players from signing was lifted.

Under the new arrangements, he said, the players ought to get liberal contracts and good terms.

BOYS PLAY ROUGH HOCKEY.

Cutler and Columbia Grammar School Teams in a No-Score Game.

After one of the roughest and most bitterly fought schoolboy hockey matches ever played here the sevens of Cutler and Columbia Grammar Schools quitted the St. Nicholas Rink last evening without either team having scored a goal in the deciding struggle for the hockey championship of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association. Play was so keenly contested that neither seven could land the puck in the opposing goal net in the regular forty minutes of play, and the referee, W. G. Wylie of the St. Nicholas Skating Club ordered an extra period of play.

During the first five minutes' play the contest was even more bitterly contested. Once O'Brien, Captain of the Columbia Grammar team, had a clear shoot for goal, when Arbock, the Cutler cover point, gave him a vicious cut over the knee that inflicted an ugly gash. O'Brien dropped to the ice like a log, and had to be carried off. It was said later that he was threatened with water on the knee as a result of the blow. When play began after this interruption Cutler, many thought, was guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct in attempting to spar for wind and unduly prolong the game. The men constantly found it necessary to adjust their skates and tie their shoestrings. Manager Phillips of the rink grew tired of this, and after seven minutes of play in the extra period ordered the game stopped in order to give the spectators access to the ice. The contest was therefore abruptly cut short, without either team having scored. The match will be replayed. Line up:

Columbia Grammar.	Position.	Cutler.
Strange	Goal	Muser
Richards	Point	Dabney
Pearsall	Cover point	Arbock
O'Brien	Forward	Dalley
Kranich	Forward	Cooper
Lestrade	Forward	L. Cornell
Camp	Forward	M. Cornell

Referee—W. G. Wylie, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves and an extra period of seven minutes.

Brooklyn Hockey Team Won.

The Brooklyn Skating Club's hockey team won a championship game of hockey in the Amateur Hockey League championship series last night at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn. Their opponents were the seven of the Quacker City Hockey Club, who were beaten by the score of 3 to 1. Line-up:

Brooklyn, S. C. 3.	Positions.	Quaker City, 1.
McKenzie	Goal	Rhodes
Jennison	Point	Menzie
Drysdale	Cover Point	Clothier
Holton	Forwards	DeVine
Bullen	Forwards	Gorman
Kennedy	Forwards	Orton
Lifflton	Forwards	Rogers

Referee—Robert Wall, C. A. C. Umpires—W. E. Burtenshaw, Polytechnic Preparatory School, and J. Hutchison, Philadelphia. Timekeeper—Joseph A. Smith, Clermont Hockey Club. Goals—Bullen, 4; Kennedy, 1; De Vine, 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Howard Eligible to Play.

The New York Athletic Club is determined to play Howard, their Captain, in tonight's game with the Crescent Athletic Club in St. Nicholas Rink. It was said on excellent authority at the rink last night that the attempt to protest him was simply a revival of charges that had once been officially dismissed. The Mercury Foot team will therefore have its full playing strength on the ice to-night. The men, on account of the accurate shooting of Howard and Hornfeck, their general team play, and splendid defense, expect success and hope to duplicate their victory by 2—1 gained over the Crescents early in the season. The teams are tied for the league championship.

Princeton Football Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Capt. Pell of the university football team called a meeting of the candidates last night and outlined the work for Spring practice. All line men will be given light practice in the gymnasium daily, and the back field candidates will take sprints in the 'Varsity cage every afternoon. Outdoor practice will begin as soon as the weather permits. Thirty candidates attended the meeting.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Lone Star Boat Club Wins Two Games in Harlem Navy Bowling League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Harlem Navy Bowling League on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys, the Lone Star Boat Club bowlers won two games, the Ravenswood team won one game and lost one, and the Seawanhaka Boat Club five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lone Star Boat Club—Sundheim, 150; Yankauer, 151; Dublon, 118; Rinaldo, 130; Epstein, 148. Total, 697.

Seawanhaka Boat Club—Emerson, 121; Belton, 104; Leighton, 121; Schluter, 127; Lee, 152. Total, 625.

SECOND GAME.—Seawanhaka Boat Club—Emerson, 123; Belton, 135; Leighton, 108; Schluter, 117; Lee, 171. Total, 654.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 177; Keihl, 149; Holstrom, 170; Couch, 144; Sharkey, 164. Total, 804.

THIRD GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 172; Keihl, 150; Holstrom, 135; Couch, 159; Sharkey, 144. Total, 760.

Lone Star Boat Club—Sundheim, 145; Yankauer, 159; Dublon, 161; Rinaldo, 161; Epstein, 176. Total, 809.

A postponed game between the Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2 and the Prudential Life Insurance Company team was rolled in addition to the regular six games in the Life Insurance Bowling League tournament on Ehlers's alleys last night. The Prudential team won three games and lost one, the Mutual Life Team No. 2 won one game, and the Equitable, Mutual Benefit, and Mutual Life No. 1 teams each won one game and lost two. Garrison of the Mutual Life Team No. 1 made a new high individual score of 235. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 168; Austin, 187; Green, 148; Schiff, 200; Olozaga, 145. Total, 848.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1—Babcock, 199; Carbonell, 138; Sorenson, 210; Garrison, 155; Miller, 132. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 175; Austin, 149; Green, 156; Schiff, 147; Olozaga, 178. Total, 805.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Denning, 149; Moran, 212; West, 157; Whitney, 163; Geiser, 171. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pearson, 182; Austin, 165; Green, 194; Schiff, 200; Olozaga, 181. Total, 922.

Equitable Life Assurance Company—Merz, 148; Haubner, 168; Meffert, 158; Dey, 145; Burgess, 187. Total, 806.

FOURTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Company.—Merz, 131; Haubner, 166; Meffert, 161; Dey, 127; Burgess, 149; total, 734.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 201; Haskell, 180; Sisserson, 181; Reeve, 197; Thomson, 154; total, 913.

FIFTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Company—Merz, 160; Haubner, 156; Meffert, 156; Dey, 181; Burgess, 166; total, 819.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1—Babcock, 157; Carbonell, 147; Sorenson, 162; Garrison, 153; Miller, 173. Total, 792.

SIXTH GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 198; Austin, 175; Green, 164; Schiff, 174; Olozaga, 146. Total, 857.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 156; Haskell 135; Sisserson, 171; Reeve, 162; Thomson, 185. Total, 809.

SEVENTH GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 179; Haskell, 129; Sisserson, 161; Reeve, 161; Thomson, 153. Total, 783.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 1—Babcock, 166; Carbonell, 153; Sorenson, 160; Garrison, 235; Miller, 151. Total, 865.

The World defeated The Tribune and The Journal beat The Herald in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament, on Thum's Germania alleys, yesterday. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Tribune—Bentley, 137; McKee, 110; O'Neill, 158; Wiley, 124; Vanderveer, 115; Kimball, 165; Lewis, 120. Total, 929.

New York World—Siddell, 135; Kirwan, 214; Kenney, 145; Rouse, 156; McLoughlin, 125; Yates, 150; Perkins, 138; Fowler, 145. Total, 1,078.

SECOND GAME.—New York Journal—Juppe, 170; Caspari, 173; Fitzpatrick, 130; Newman, 143; Howell, 125; Jeffries, 132; Perkins, 150; Strawinsky, 166. Total, 1,198.

New York Herald—Allen, 152; Nutzhorn, 162; Knecht, 172; Moran, 142; Long, 152; Thompson, 162; Minnick, 105; Dewes, 140. Total, 1,187.

Harlem Council won two games, New York Council won one game and lost one, and Knickerbocker Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Council—Wagner, 137; Cook, 137; Cowles, 202; Diedrich, 163; Wyman, 171. Total, 810.

Knickerbocker Council—Firnsen, 101; Schwartz, 165; Von Glahn, 125; Smith, 130; Kraeger, 183. Total, 644.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Council—Firnson, 129; Blair, 142; Von Glahn, 168; Smith, 126; Kraeger, 156. Total, 721.

New York Council—Kitchelt, 169; Young, 164; May, 184; Snover, 127; Grunninger, 137. Total, 781.

THIRD GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 177; Young, 159; May, 137; Snover, 171; Grunninger, 151. Total, 795.

Harlem Council—Wagner, 195; Cook, 154; Cowles, 158; Diedrick, 170; Wyman, 158. Total, 835.

The tie between the Corinthian and Manhattan teams for third and fourth places in the American National tournament was decided on the Germania alleys last night, the Corinthians winning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walters, 178; Clinch, 189; Holden, 167; Leiser, 175; Schaefer, 246. Total, 955.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 181; Batch, 152; Haller, 189; Allen, 176. Total, 716.

SECOND GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 193; Batch, 192; Haller, 161; Allen, 169; Lyons, 119. Total, 834.

Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walters, 167; Clinch, 207; Holden, 168; Leiser, 167; Schaefer, 154. Total, 863.

Passavant & Co. won two games, the American Woolen Company won one game and lost one, and the Niles Tool Works lost two games in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night. Frankel made a new high score of 235. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Passavant & Co.—Kuncken, 178; Fry, 155; Anthes, 147; Clingen, 183; Toussaint, 168. Total, 831.

Niles Tool Works—Cleaver, 150; Tuohy, 90; Durbrow, 150; Harrison, 144; Morgan, 118. Total, 664.

SECOND GAME.—American Woolen Company—Frankel, 159; Lansing, 191; Donaldson, 144; Warmuth, 174; Cantrell, 160. Total, 828.

Passavant & Co.—Kuncken, 164; Fry, 181; Anthes, 147; Clingen, 176; Toussaint, 169; total, 837.

THIRD GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Cleaver, 167; Tuohy, 97; Durbrow, 122; Harrison, 96; Morgan, 148; total, 570.

American Woolen Company—Frankel, 235; Lansing, 147; Donaldson, 164; Warmuth, 142; Cantrell, 119; total, 807.

The St. Monica Catholic Club bowlers won two games, the Holy Cross Lyceum team No. 2 won one game and lost one, and the Holy Rosary five lost two games in the Archdiocesan Union League Bowling tournament on Thumann's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2—Sherrick, 110; Schaft, 153; Steffins, 133; Donohue, 135; Ford, 147. Total, 678.

St. Monica Catholic Club—Kelly, 147; Daly, 155; H. Connolly, 112; W. Connolly, 155; Road, 138. Total, 707.

SECOND GAME.—Holy Rosary Catholic Club—O'Neill, 199; Wright, 126; Powers, 143; McConologue, 168; Finnegan, 115. Total, 646.

Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2—Sherrick, 102; Schaft, 138; Stebbins, 150; Donohue, 137; Ford, 157. Total, 684.

THIRD GAME.—St. Monica Catholic Club—Gounod, 126; Daly, 137; H. Connolly, 119; W. Connolly, 150; Roach, 134. Total, 681.

Holy Rosary Catholic Club—O'Neill, 123; Wright, 126; Powers, 120; McConologue, 143; Finnegan, 115. Total, 627.

The Claremont bowlers won two games, the Hyperion team won one game and lost one, and the Morris Wheelmen five lost two games in the North Side National Bowling League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 195; Schlett, 177; Steifel, 164; Fecher, 200; Mayer, 212. Total, 948.

Morris Wheelmen—McDonald, 167; Schwager, 160; O'Neill, 188; Briggs, 220; Thompson, 182. Total, 907.

SECOND GAME.—Claremont Bowling Club—Kessler, 176; Leonhardt, 156; Field, 140; Blanchard, 188; Weisker, 180. Total, 840.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 202; Schlett, 157; Steifel, 163; Fecher, 143; Mayer, 156. Total, 821.

THIRD GAME.—Morris Wheelmen—McDonald, 149; Schwager, 171; O'Neill, 178; Briggs, 178; Thompson, 168. Total, 844.

Claremont Bowling Club—Kessler, 209; Leonhardt, 184; Field, 174; Blanchard, 151; Weisker, 173. Total, 891.

The Palace bowlers won two games, the Central team won one game and lost one, and the Lafayette five lost two games in the Greater New York tournament on the Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Rosbach, 182; Bachrach, 163; Roggenkamp, 163; Rheinhardt, 143; Maxwell, 188. Total, 839.

Central Bowling Club—Yagts, 150; Patterson, 158; Marquis, 155; Rhinow, 175; Cauly, 231. Total, 869.

SECOND GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 214; Dickson, 146; Carroon, 196; Jackson, 214; Beinert, 180. Total, 920.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Rosbach, 148; Bachrach, 202; Roggenkamp, 177; Rheinhardt, 192; Maxwell, 182. Total, 901.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 178; Dickson, 165; Carroon, 150; Jackson, 177; Beinert, 200. Total, 900.

Central Bowling Club—Vagts, 148; Patterson, 130; Marquis, 203; Rhinow, 149; Cauly, 212. Total, 842.

The Queer Club team won two games, the Fidelia five won one game and lost one, and the Arlington bowlers lost two games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermel, 195; Bietzen, 165; Kibble, 182; Foege, 194; Amann, 179. Total, 915.

Arlington Bowling Club—Oliver, 164; Helfst, 134; Addickes, 171; Wickern, 133; Maass, 152. Total, 754.

SECOND GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Oliver, 103; Helfst, 143; Addickes, 147; Wickern, 121; Maass, 178. Total, 752.

Queer Bowling Club—Remple, 162; Frage, 166; Ingram, 161; Meyer, 179; Smith, 224. Total, 892.

THIRD GAME.—Queer Bowling Club—Remple, 233; Fkge. 213; Ingram, 148; Meyer, 168; Smith, 189. Total, 951.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermel, 186; Bietzen, 149; Kibble, 189; Foege, 146; Amann, 176. Total, 816.

Athletics at New York University.

Thirty candidates for the New York University baseball team began practice in the gymnasium at University Heights yesterday afternoon. Capt. Taylor, who will pitch; Rorke and Halford, in the infield, and Condit, in the outfield, were the only members of last year's team who reported, the others having not returned to college this year, so that it will be necessary to depend very largely upon new material for this year's team. The men who reported yesterday were nearly all upper-class men, as the freshm

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THE EXECUTIONS AT PEKING.

No man, civilized or savage, Chinese or "foreign devil," can gainsay the essential righteousness of the awful retribution that has been taken at Peking. Both the Legationers and the missionaries were where they were under the shield of China. They were not slain in fair fight, but through foul perfidy. The two men who were beheaded at Peking were officials who used their official positions to break the faith of their Government and to oppress and persecute, even to the shedding of blood, those whom they were officially bound to protect. Whether we take the "punitive," or the merely exemplary view of punishment, this is, in the one case a deserved and in the other a necessary retribution that has been visited upon these Chinese officials.

And yet there is food for reflection in the reported last words of one of them, CHI-HSIN, the former Grand Secretary, as reported by the correspondent of The Sun: "I do not know what I have done to make me deserving of death, but if beheading me will make the foreign troops evacuate Peking and my Emperor return, I am satisfied to die. I will die a patriot." This is a new Chinese "note." It is news to us that they have even the name of patriot, they have so little of the thing. True, Sir ROBERT HART has warned us that the Boxer movement was, in its inception, a patriotic movement. It is the one sign of civic virtue or public spirit that we have had from China.

The existence of these invaluable qualities, even when misdirected, is the foundation of all hopes for the future of China. The fact should make us proceed, even in our necessary punishment of official Chinamen, with great circumspection. But that is a moral which, of all the Powers concerned, only Japan and the United States appear to have laid to heart—for the siding with them of Russia must mean simply that Russia has already collected her own claims.

DOMESTIC COMPETITION IN STEEL AND IRON.

The organization of the new iron and steel combination shows that its scope and influence are somewhat more restricted than the original plan of its promoters was understood to contemplate. It has by no means absorbed all the facilities of production in any branch of iron or steel. Outside of it there still remain not only a great many independent plants, but some strong and formidable consolidations which, already in a position to steady the steel market and place a wholesome check upon an arbitrary advance in prices, are susceptible of such further development as the protection of trade interests may demand.

Among the consolidations which are not included in the new corporation are the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, a combination of five important concerns, with a capital of about $5,000,000, making iron and steel bars, bolts, and nuts of all kinds, and many important kinds of railway and other supplies; the Consolidated Coal and Iron Company of Alabama, with a capital of about $5,000,000, owning a number of blast furnaces, great areas of valuable coal and ore lands, and extensive coke-oven plants; the Empire Iron and Steel Company of New Jersey, with a capital of about $5,000,000, owning a number of valuable furnaces and ore properties in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, and making Bessemer, basic, foundry, and forge pig irons to the amount of about 1,000 tons a day; the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, with a capital of about $14,000,000, operating seven modern furnaces, owning vast areas of ore and coal, limestone quarries and coke ovens, and producing, besides coal and coke, 1,000 tons of pig iron per day; the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of about $20,000,000, owning some twenty blast furnaces, besides foundries, machine shops, coke ovens, ore and coal mines, and railroads, and producing half a million tons of pig iron, 1,250,000 tons of coal, and 450,000 tons of coke annually; the Republic Iron and Steel Company of New Jersey, with about $50,000,000 capital, owning extensive ore properties in the Lake Superior district and in the South, with seven blast furnaces, three steel plants, coke ovens, and many mills and factories, and having a productive capacity of about half a million tons of pig iron and a million tons of bar iron and steel shapes, including plates, sheets, &c., and the Shelby Steel Tube Company, also of New Jersey, with a capital of about $14,000,000, and producing 100,000,000 feet of seamless tubes annually. It does not appear that the Rockefeller ore and transportation interest is included in the new deal. This interest controls the Adams, Duluth, Lake Superior, Pillsbury, Sellers, Aetna, Day, and Minnewas properties, which last year produced 1,347,268 tons of Bessemer ore.

Besides the relatively small, but still potential consolidations named above, which less than two years ago staggered the trade statisticians by the magnitude of their capitalization, there are many important independent works, among which may be mentioned JONES & LAUGHLIN'S of Pittsburg, one of the great manufacturing industries of the United States, making steel billets, bars, structural materials, light rails, and other staple products; the Cambria Steel Company of Johnstown, large producers of Bessemer rails, bars, structural shapes, &c.; the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland, making open hearth steel and plates; the Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburg, also making open hearth steel and plates; the Wheeling Iron and Steel Company of Wheeling, making pig iron, steel, and various finished products; the Colorado Coal and Iron Company of Pueblo, making pig iron, steel, and rails from their own materials; the Sharon Steel Company of Sharon, Penn., now building an important plant and soon to become a large producer of pig iron, open hearth steel, tin plates, sheets, hoops, and other specialties from its own raw materials; the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company of Scranton, now increasing its facilities by building a great steel plant at Buffalo; the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Steelton, with its annex at Sparrow's Point, Md., both of which are quite independent of any controlled supplies; the Bethlehem Steel Company of South Bethlehem, making billets, armor plates, guns, forgings, &c.; the Phoenix Iron Company of Phoenixville, making open hearth steel and rolling it into various shapes; the Passaic Rolling Mill Company of Paterson, making open hearth steel for shapes, bridges, and buildings; the Tidewater Steel Company of Chester, making pig iron and steel; the Diamond Steel Company of Wilmington, in the same lines, and innumerable smaller concerns which are not only outside of any consolidation, but are in a position to remain so. This list should also include the Troy Steel Works, which, if not competitive with the new consolidation, is at least not a part of it; the Pencoyd, Standard, Midvale, and Latrobe plants, the American Bridge Company, which rumor says may be taken in; the Crucible Steel Company of America, making Bessemer and open hearth steel as well as cast steel; the Union Steel Company, now building an extensive plant in Donora, Penn.; the Reading Iron Works, the Crane Company of Chicago, and many others. To name them all would give this article the character of a trade directory.

The South is very little interested in the new deal. It will be heard from in the already large and increasing output of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, with its important steel-producing facilities; of the Alabama Steel and Iron Company at Ensley, one of the most important of the new steel plants of the country, and in that of the smaller plants of the Richmond district. The future of the South in steel production depends a good deal upon what the new consolidation may do to help it.

It may be assumed that on the basis of existing facilities the United States Steel Corporation will practically control the steel rail business, though not absolutely, as we have shown. It will have no such control of the open hearth output. In the field of structural steel the competition will remain active and probably increase. In plates the outside production will be large enough seriously to embarrass any plans disadvantageous to consumers. The same is true of bars, hoops, sheets, and wire. While it must be conceded that the concerns joined in the new consolidation are the "cream" of the trade in the Middle West and have important advantages, these are not great enough to warrant grave apprehensions of a misuse of the power thus gained. Tonnage comparisons between the works in the consolidation and those out of it, even if possible at this time, would be misleading. On both sides of the line there is a good deal of so-called capacity which could be profitably utilized only under exceptional conditions of a great demand and high prices.

The facts above outlined are significant chiefly as showing that the new consolidation, however formidable, is a long way from controlling the iron and steel trades of the United States. So far as appears, this is not its purpose. Those who know the facts understand that it has been formed primarily to eliminate Mr. CARNEGIE from the trade. His competitors are tired of dancing to the music of his bagpipes, and could make no plans for their own protection until his vast capital and masterful intelligence were devoted to philanthropy rather than to business.

"THE PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES."

Every honest citizen will rejoice that the Court of Appeals has found unconstitutional "the prevailing rate of wages law." Morally, that statute never had a leg to stand on. It was, in its enactment, a piece of cheap demagogy, intended to make votes for the legislators who supported it. In practice, the claims that have arisen under it for extra compensation beyond what laborers had agreed to receive would not have inured to the benefit of the laborers themselves. We will not say they would have inured to the benefit of a gang of shysters, because that term has been held to be libelous. We will say that they would have inured to the benefit of a group of sharp and enterprising agents and attorneys.

Judge LANDON'S points, as they have been reported, seem especially clear and cogent. It seems difficult to escape from them or to break their force. It may be assumed that this decision is an end of the whole litigation which at one time seemed so threatening. That is a matter for public congratulation. But it is by no means a matter for public congratulation that the legal representative of the city, instead of showing a disposition to resist this imposition, and to test the law which authorized it, should have shown a disposition to give up millions of the city's money "on demand," without testing the lawfulness of the demand.

IT SHOULD MAKE NO DIFFERENCE.

The Senate will perpetrate a double wrong, if, out of resentment at Admiral SAMPSON'S indiscreet expression of his views about the promotion of warrant officers, it should refuse to confirm the two Vice Admiral appointments. The President has sent to the Senate the names of Admiral SAMPSON and Admiral SCHLEY appointed by him to that rank. He took that means of honoring and rewarding them for distinguished service. Admiral SAMPSON'S unwise indorsement upon the application of Gunner MORGAN in no wise alters the record of professional service for which the President deemed him worthy of reward. It does not affect the matter at all, and should be altogether disregarded by the Senate.

It would be a serious wrong to Admiral SAMPSON to deprive him of the honors and emoluments of the higher rank because of an error of judgment having no relation to the record of service which entitles him to appointment as Vice Admiral.

But if Admiral SAMPSON'S appointment fails of confirmation, that of Admiral SCHLEY will fall also, and nobody but a madman would pretend that SCHLEY ought to lose his promotion because SAMPSON wrote a foolish note. The position said to have been taken by the Senate in executive session is unfair and unjust to SAMPSON, but it is stupid, wrongful, and altogether barbarian as to SCHLEY.

Both these officers should be made Vice Admirals. SAMPSON'S service in the blockade of Santiago proved him to be an officer of a high order of professional ability. He served his country faithfully and upheld the reputation of the American Navy. SCHLEY'S conspicuous part in the battle of July 3 and in disabling and sinking the Spanish fleet is known to all the world. The Brooklyn's wounds caused by the shells of the enemy sufficiently attest his valor and his desert. It would be in the highest degree indecent for the Senate to deny to this gallant officer, who goes on the retired list in a few months, the rank the President seeks to confer on him.

The indiscretion of SAMPSON was a matter between him and the Secretary of the Navy. The Senate has no call to concern itself with it. By permitting it to be considered, the Senate gave to Mr. ALLEN the opportunity to make his outrageous attack on the Admiral. The least reparation it can now make is the confirmation of both nominations.

"LEAVE TO PRINT."

The grievance of Mr. LENTZ of Ohio is that a "speech" of his, which he had turned in under the general "leave to print," had been omitted from The Record, and that he had been informed that it was in the hands of the Speaker. And thereupon Mr. LENTZ proceeded, after his manner, to inquire whether freedom of speech and of the press was to be denied to members of Congress, whether there was a censorship of their utterances "such as exists in the Philippine Islands," and so forth.

The Speaker, on his part, was dignified and pertinent. He explained that it had been complained to him that Mr. LENTZ'S so-called speech went even further in defying decency and in gross abuse of the privileges of the House than is the habit of its author when he actually talks. He had accordingly laid the speech aside to examine whether it was "fit to print." But, on examining the copy, he did not see that it was so much worse than the stuff its author talks in the House that he was called upon to interfere, and he had sent it to The Record about twenty minutes before LENTZ began to howl.

This explanation seems to have shut up LENTZ all right. But there is something else to be considered. It is the people of the United States who are really aggrieved. The Congressional Record is either a record of what has been actually said in Congress, in debate, and subject to contradiction or correction, or it is nothing for which the people of the United States should be expected to pay. They are no more bound than they are inclined to keep an open arena or rag bag for the individual vagaries of members of Congress about things in general, or for the solidification of Mr. LENTZ in the Twelfth District of Ohio in particular.

The "leave to print." is the fountain and origin of the whole mischief. If Mr. LENTZ had actually delivered the speech—that is, if it had actually been a speech, the Speaker need not have troubled himself to hold it over. Mr. LENTZ would have been confuted and shown up on the spot as he was, by Mr. CANNON and others, last week, when he actually delivered some scurrilous attacks and unpatriotic sentiments. Perhaps it was to escape another castigation of the same kind that he tried to smuggle his sentiments into The Record unobserved. In the interest of decency the Speaker had to baffle him. But this would not have been necessary if the rule were what it ought to be, that nothing not actually said in Congress should appear as "remarks" and "speeches" in The Record. Doubtless it is easier for members to skip Mr. LENTZ in The Record than to hear him in the House. But they ought to take the bore by the horns. This is what is done in the House of Commons. The record of that House contains nothing not actually said in the House. The members protect themselves by refusing to hear an orator who has nothing amusing or instructive to say. It would be an excellent thing all around if the House of Representatives would take the same view.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No professional humorist ever wrote for the papers entirely devoted to increasing the gayety of nations anything much funnier than is a grave warning addressed by the financial editor of The London Mail to the British owners of American railway securities. Apparently not content with the rate at which, for reasons originating lamentably near home, the British capitalists have been getting rid of their American stocks, this wise person calls their attention to the not unrelated fact that American railway finance is now under the almost exclusive control of Americans. "Not many years ago," he says, "there was not a single American road, except the Pennsylvania, which was not represented in London by a finance house or a committee of financiers who had a powerful voice in its administration. Now there is no longer such a thing. The last vestige of it disappeared with the withdrawal of the Messrs. GILLIAT from the Denver and Rio Grande. * * * This move, taken in connection with the sale by Messrs. SPEYER of their Southern Pacific stock, shows how completely the Americans are throwing off their former dependence on London." The writer of the article does not say in so many words the American railways, no longer guided by British wisdom, are all sure to go to everlasting smash, but he more than hints as much when he remarks: "The change dates from the memorable quarrel of the McCALMONTS with the Reading management, when they washed their hands of the whole concern. Soon after the Reading Road was over head and ears in bankruptcy, but it is to be hoped that no such sequel will follow any of the recent changes. But it will be well for holders of American stocks in this country to note that for the future they will be entirely subject to American conditions. Whatever London supervision may have been worth, it has practically ceased, and the Americans are now in absolute control." What makes all this an enormous joke is the fact that every now and then for years past, and very frequently in the last few months, all the important English papers have been publishing long and almost desperate appeals for the adoption in England of American methods of operating railways and especially of fixing rates and keeping accounts. Time after time persons apparently well informed concerning the systems in vogue in both countries have compared the two, always to our advantage, and yet this Mail man pretends to apprehend disaster here because the state of British trade has forced the sale of American securities!

—We notice that Rear Admiral BARKER, the Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in commenting on the Sampson-Morgan episode, said, "I cannot conceive of Admiral SAMPSON writing that letter when he was in his right mind." Elsewhere we find a reference to a feeling of "general pity" in Washington "that the Commander in Chief of the greatest American fleet ever assembled should have dictated such an indorsement at a time when he was broken in health and his faculties were impaired by long illness and irritating duties." It is probable that this sort of apology for the Admiral's attempt to keep the warrant officers in what he regards as their proper place will give him much more pain than has the harshest and most reckless denunciation uttered in Congress or out of it. And certainly his letter, to those who remember that it was written with the freedom we all display in private and privileged communications, betrays no evidence that either the mental or the physical powers of the author are in a state of eclipse. The opinions expressed were well turned, and almost beyond question they are and long have been Admiral SAMPSON'S firm convictions. The views of army and navy men differ in many and material respects from those of the average civilian, and few of them, if their often rash confidences were violated as the Admiral's has been, would escape troubles like, if not identical with, those through which he is now passing. Fortunately—one can say it without the slightest unkindness or disrespect—neither the policies nor the destinies of the United States are determined by its army and navy men, as such, and so long as we are thoroughly content with what they do when performing the work for which they are trained—and we never have had excuse for discontent—it is a matter of no actual consequence that they are less democratic in their ideas than the rest of us and think more of artificial and impermanent distinctions between class and class. The prolonged exercise of a stern authority does not conduce to humility of mind or to a belief in the doctrine of social equality.

—In pleading at Albany for the recognition of "osteopathy" as a legitimate and commendable form of the healing art, "Mark Twain" has given new cause for sorrow to those whose respect he has won as a humorous writer, but he has not surprised them by it as much as he would have done in the days before he revealed his full capacity for making grave mistakes in serious matters. There is a close harmony between the position of Mr. CLEMENS as a judge of world politics and as a defender of quacks. Among educated—that is, real—physicians and surgeons, there is only one opinion as to the merits of "osteopathy," and that opinion is that, in the hands of the men who are now exploiting the so-called system, it hasn't any merits. That their manipulations are occasionally beneficial is no more denied than that the "Christian Scientists" work an occasional cure, but this, as the regular practitioners say with perfect truth, is no reason why the "osteopaths," who do not even claim to possess the knowledge necessary for distinguishing between diseases, should be licensed to treat patients of every class with their single remedy. "Osteopathy" flourishes only in the States where the laws governing medical practice are dangerously and criminally lax, and it will be a disgrace as well as a misfortune if the laws of New York, at present very far from overstrict, should be so weakened as to let in this band of ignorant pretenders. In advocating their cause Mr. CLEMENS is engaged in a very bad business. He is setting himself in exact opposition to all decent authority, and, however unintentionally, he is assuming the rôle of a public enemy.

—If the members of the Committee of Fifteen were either surprised or disappointed by the results of the raids on gambling houses which were made by them on Tuesday night, they are doomed to experience similar emotions just as many times in the future as they may go about such work in the same way. All the newspapers and practically everybody who takes any interest in matters of this kind were warned hours before the raiders started out that something sensational was going to happen, and, naturally, the "tip" reached those whom it most vitally affected in good time for them to avoid anything more embarrassing than the loss of a few implements of trade. Real trouble for the gamblers and their friends and patrons in office is not created in this way. The right way was illustrated only a few days ago with entire success, and it is hard to understand why the effective method should have been abandoned for one the uselessness of which the New York police have always been so ready to demonstrate.

MORTGAGE TAX REPEAL URGED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Slater, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Seymour, repealing the existent law so far as taxation of mortgages is concerned.

A large delegation from Brooklyn and a smaller one from New York addressed the Governor, and a joint committee in Albany on Thursday last. The trend of the various addresses showed that it was the sentiment of the real estate community, and the lenders and borrowers generally, that the entire tax against mortgages should be repealed, and that the bill should be passed in its entirety.

I attended this meeting myself, and gathered from certain sources of most reliable information that it was purposed to make the rate on mortgages one-half of 1 per cent. In my estimation, and in the estimation of the majority of the committee, this would be of no avail in curing the existing evil. Any tax whatever on mortgages is a double tax, and is, undoubtedly, eventually paid by the owner of the property, and not by the mortgagee. In other words, it will simply mean the increasing of the rates of interest as now existent.

It was pointed out that the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and several others have no tax whatever on mortgages, and in these States the rate of interest is comparatively lower than in New York. It was also pointed out that this action on the part of the Legislature was already bearing evil fruit in driving capital from the State. Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, stated that, to his certain knowledge, three wills had recently been drawn in which the executors named were either residents of New Jersey, Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, and this was done simply to evade any tax which might be imposed by the Legislature.

I note that little has been said regarding this matter by the New York newspapers, and I take this opportunity of requesting that you give the matter some immediate consideration and publicity, so that those who are so vitally interested may take hold of it and make their endeavors to have the bill, as introduced by Mr. Slater and Mr. Seymour, passed without compromise.

JOHN FINCK.

New York, Feb. 26, 1901.

THE MORTGAGE TAX QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Supplementing Mr. Chalmers Wood's letter in this morning's TIMES, headed "Some Mortgage Tax Questions," I submit below the provision which has been very generally inserted in mortgages written in New York within the last five years. It is quite likely that hundreds of real estate owners, who look with complacency upon the probable passage of the Mortgage Tax bill, would be disagreeably surprised if they were given the opportunity to examine their mortgages and should find that they were within ninety days of possible foreclosure, and certain increase of their already heavy taxes. The provision is as follows:

The holder of this mortgage and the debt which it secures shall have the right, on giving three months' previous written notice to the owner of said land, to require payment of this mortgage in the event of the passage of any law of the State of New York deducting from the value of land for the purpose of taxation any lien thereon, or changing in any way the laws now in force for the taxation of mortgages or mortgage debts, or the manner of the collection of any such taxes, if said notice is given, it is hereby agreed that said debt and this mortgage shall become due, payable, and collectible at the expiration of said three months.

I venture to say that there are few property owners who can afford to look upon this prospect with equinimity, especially among the class of small home owners. It is not yet too late to let our representatives at Albany know the popular feeling in this matter, by personal letter or by newspaper extract, though, to his credit be it said, it is not the city legislator who needs educating, but the up-country member, who only sees in this bill another chance to get in a whack at the "City Feller," otherwise the "Money Shark."

SUBURBAN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1901.

MR. KILBURN'S CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of Feb. 21 contained an Albany dispatch wherein, under the heading "Extravagance at Albany," it was represented that the annual expenses of the State Banking Department had increased since 1891 from $27,703.70 to $91,816.88 in 1900. I have not attempted to analyze the figures here quoted to determine their source, but they are clearly wrong.

The actual expenses of the Banking Department for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1891, were $47,408.14, while for the year 1900 they were $92,033.02, an increase of about $44,525, instead of $64,113, as your article stated. Without explanation, it is disadvantageous to the department that your comparison starts with the year 1891, for the very next year the expenses had increased to $70,317.04, showing that about $23,000 of the increase occurred in that year. That there was legitimate occasion for it, and for the increase which has since been made, no one cognizant of the work done by the department will question. Nearly or quite all of this increase is attributable to the increased cost of examination of the institutions subject to the department's supervision.

The methods employed in this work of examination have been changed largely since 1891, resulting in much more thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the condition of the institutions examined, and the increase in the number of these institutions, and also in the volume of their business, within this period has been so great that even were the old system continued the work must needs be much more costly.

For any increase in the expenses occurring under my predecessor in office, I am satisfied that he had good warrant, and gained results commensurate with their cost. But as to that I am not particularly concerned, and am not under obligation to speak. It is only as to my own administration that I desire to be set right before the public, and concerning that I merely cite the official figures. For the year preceding my appointment as Superintendent all of the expenses of the department amounted to $102,497.11, and for the year 1900 they aggregated $92,033.02, a decrease since six years ago of over $10,000, notwithstanding there has been a large increase in the number of the great trust companies in New York City and also in the resources of all of the institutions.

F. D. KILBURN.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1901.

WOMEN'S FASHIONS ATTACKED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was extremely interested in and in sympathy with the "Artist" and "H. A. C.," and felt as if I would like to send a communication and tell them so, but thought that I would just wait and see if some woman would not precede me, either in approbation of their letters or to take up the cudgels for her sex.

To "Artist" and "H. A. C." I will say that among the "up to date" girls, who are also the "outdoor girls," to look pretty, to be graceful, even neat, is quite out of the fashion. Last Summer I gently chided one of these for coming to the hotel luncheon table with her hair very untidy, her collar limp, and her skirt all wrinkled up, fresh from boating on the lake. Her answer to me was "that the girls would laugh at her if she stopped to prink." This neglect of attire is in a way the fault of the men; fathers, brothers, and even husbands do not notice, or certainly do not criticise the rough, badly arranged hair, burned, hard skin, that it is now the fashion to call "an outdoor complexion"—a complexion that some silly girls are so anxious to obtain that they will put sea water on their faces and stay in the sun at the same time, scorching their skin and eyes and fading their heads to a tow color. Well, let them uglify themselves as much as they deem it convenient to do.

To "S. L. S." I will remark that in regard to discourtesies from men, such as leaving women standing in the cars, it is entirely on account of the way girls disrespect themselves, and women also.

I am not an old lady, but I have never got into a crowded car or ferryboat cabin that some man did not give me a seat. If a man, or men, see a girl or woman entering a car dragging along a bunch of golf sticks, he thinks she is a man-woman, and so can stand instead of being seated. Of course the same men would have the chivalry to offer a seat to a poor woman carrying a bundle or a baby. Recently a young woman, very well dressed, got into a surface car where I was seated, carrying a large traveling case; she was evidently returning from a visit to the country, but she did not look the lady. She probably was dragging the heavy case instead of expressing it. No one need expect men to treat her with courtesy unless she tries to live up to masculine ideas of feminine refinement.

I have wandered far away from the original question of the arrangement of the hair. There never was a fashion so odious; on some women it looks like the heavy forehead of a cow, on others it has the appearance of a thatched roof. On elderly women it makes them appear older, and, exposing the temples, gives a pained expression to the eyes.

I would wish to remind "S. L. S." that two wrongs do not make a right, so that retaliation on her part, alluding to bad taste in men's dress and their bad manners does not help the woman's side. It is needless to say that the style of men she disapproves of are the very ones who encourage the women to follow all their ugly and unhealthful fashions. Every man is supposed to be the master in his own home, and if he criticised the appearance of his daughters, they might cease to adopt ugly modes.

Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 26, 1901. G. L.

CONDEMNATION OF SAMPSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an appreciative reader of THE TIMES, I have watched for editorial comment on the last Sampson episode, and, while what was said in the Topics of The Times column yesterday and to-day—especially the latter—was excellent as far as it went, it did not, in my opinion, go far enough.

With the course of the yellow journals in pouncing with ghoul-like eagerness on this chance to add fuel to the Sampson-Schley controversy, and to make it even worse, if such a thing were possible, I have of course no sympathy. It is, perhaps, because of a disinclination to join in the uproar that THE TIMES has refrained from treating the matter more at length. But two points stand out so plainly, and one of them is of such National importance, that a departure from this rule could be made with advantage.

I refer, first, to the violation of professional ethics by Rear Admiral Sampson in passing in judgment on his peers and superior, and in attempting to overrule them after action had been taken which closed the episode. The general board of the navy was assigned the duty of considering the suggestion to let down the bars sufficiently to admit six non-commissioned officers per year, and after a careful consideration of the matter it decided that such a course would be wise and for the good of the service. This finding was approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and presumably by Congress and the President, and is about to become a law. The presumption of Rear Admiral Sampson in arrogating to himself wisdom superior to that possessed by Admiral Dewey and his fellow-members of the board, all of them of the elect, is astonishing. He had a perfect right to differ with them in the matter and even to protest against such a radical change as was contemplated, but the change had been decided upon and approved by the Secretary the time for such protest was passed.

The second matter calling for discussion is the continued existence of a rule which must be characterized as undemocratic and un-American—those much-abused terms. No better denunciation of it, in moderate and absolutely truthful language, could be made than is contained in the first Topics paragraph in this morning's TIMES. As an absolute rule, inflexible and incapable of modification, it is indefensible. Hedge it round with every possible precaution, make it extremely difficult for enlisted men to cross the line, give Annapolis men the preference always, abate not one jot of the present standard of prudence—social as well as technical—but do not say to the ambitious enlisted sailor that no merit on his part will enable him to cross the line. Then, and then only, will the service attract a better class of men than it does at present—and more of them.

S. W. MERRIHEW.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

Rear Admiral Sampson's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a contrast! Sampson, the son of a day laborer, posing as an aristocrat and opposing the advancement of such a "common person" as Gunner Morgan, while Schley, the son and grandson of an aristocrat, has always a kindly word and warm commendation for the "men behind the guns!"

Sampson's pretentions to aristocracy are almost as "bogus" as his claims to be the "hero of Santiago."

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

Tenement Bureau Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not read the report of the Tenement House Commission, but from the summary that appears in the daily papers it is quite evident that the legislation which it proposes will add very materially to the cost of running the City Government, which cost largely falls on the tenement house population.

The proposition to create a new bureau with a large corps of inspectors sounds as if it had come directly from Tammany Hall.

The commission states that the law is not now enforced, but there is no reason to suppose that the new bureau would enforce it any better than the Building and Health Departments do now. There is no lack of power in the Building Department now, but there is a lack of efficiency. It is pretty generally supposed that the law is not enforced now because of the liberality of those who disregard it to the Inspectors. There is no reason to suppose that the Inspectors of the new department would be less vulnerable than those of the other departments.

The only effect of the proposed legislation would be to create a lot of new employes to receive salaries from the city and douceurs from builders, a certain proportion of which will be added to the income of Tammany Hall.

If the expenses of the city were decreased instead of being increased, more tenements would be erected and small houses built so that every tenant would have better and more sanitary accommodations than he has now for the rent he is able to pay.

New York, Feb. 26, 1901. V. N.

Protest Against New Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the present Building Department, Fire Department, &c., neglect or refuse to enforce the laws affecting tenements, how will the dwellers in tenements be benefited by the creation of a new department, which shall have especial supervision over such buildings? If the laws are not strong enough amend them, and then see that they are enforced.

A new department means another large addition to our already enormous number of salaried officers and another great increase in our expense. The very men who recommend the change allege our present City Government to be incompetent. If a new department must be created wait until we have a Mayor in whom the people have confidence.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

THE CRITIC CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday W. J. Henderson, reviewing musical affairs of the preceding week, says: "But what is to become of health in art if the inspiration of the composer is to be sought in the wild philosophy of a Nietzsche or a Nordau or in the hideous dramatic fantasies of a Maeterlinck or an Ibsen?" Thus throwing Max Nordau into the same pot with those men whom the latter so mercilessly branded as degenerates.

Mr. Henderson then goes on to make exactly the same prognosis for art as Nordau, the teacher of "wild philosophy." For he states there that "the decadent idea is not one upon which a healthy art can be reared; this kind of writing will not endure." And Nordau (Degeneration, 4th Ed. Appleton, 1895, at p. 550) says: "The aberrations of art (meaning the works of Nietzsche, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, and others) have no future. They will disappear when civilized humanity shall have triumphed over its exhausted condition." In both these remarks, to my mind, there is no difference but that of words. One who has read that book knows that Nordau's estimation of those men is as little flattering as Mr. Henderson's, and for almost exactly the same reasons. Your critic, therefore, runs the risk of having that non-complimentary epithet applied to his utterances by a reader who thinks logically. My purpose is not to defend Max Nordau—he can take better care of himself than I—but to express my regret at seeing Mr. Henderson, whose critical abilities I so greatly admire, make such an awful blunder. As this was probably due to the fact that he has not read Nordau's works, he might perhaps take the advice of a younger person to make good that neglect.

Perhaps Mr. Henderson was entrapped into this remark by his musical ear, which rejoiced in the rather pleasing alliteration, "a Nietzsche or a Nordau." If that be the case, Mr. Henderson, in justice to himself, should use more care in his statements for a weekly review upon which he has had time to reflect. It might have been pardonable in a criticism for a daily paper, which is born in the few hours between the close of the theatre and the going to press of the newspaper.

Had Mr. Henderson expressed views different from those entertained by Nordau, this letter would not have been written; for so able a critic is certainly entitled to his own opinion. But when that opinion is termed "wild philosophy" when expressed by another, he betrays either an ignorance of the other side or a prejudice against a man who dared to deny the superiority of Wagner above all other composers.

LEOPOLD JACHES.

New York, Feb. 26, 1901.

THE IMMORTALITY OF MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters which have appeared from "An Old Man in Doubt" and others in relation to immortality are deeply interesting. A subject so personal to us all can but demand earnest attention from those who think. Its solution, however, is beyond our ken. A vessel cannot contain another vessel of equal or larger dimensions than itself, and the problem of our life involves a similar condition. It is purely the problem of our own selfhood, and so is beyond the measuring line of our thought. It may be granted that there are messages from the eternal world to this region of time, and that many who have died have remained still alive and make actual communications with others who are still in the earth-life. Yet this only shows that such dying is not the end of our being. There may be another death, a dissolving which is an ending.

Hesiod explained that certain superior men became good demons or celestial guardians over others. The Stoics and other philosophers held that human beings are of the same substance as demons, or spiritual essences; and, also, that demons themselves existed for only limited periods of life. All that can be deduced legitimately from this reasoning carries us no further than this: That the human soul, or selfhood, does not cease to exist at the period of bodily dissolution. It does not show that it will not come to an end at some ulterior period.

Nevertheless, I believe that there is no such extinguishment. The human being is part of the universe, and the universe is in motion and order from the energy and direction of mind. What of mind is individual in us is an outcome of that mind, and so must participate in its permanence. The body ages, but the soul does not. It is in constant communication with its source, and continues in being from that communication.

Swedenborg taught that the purpose in creation was to have a heaven of human beings. The extent of that heaven was in proportion to the many that were celestial. If soul be the essential element of divinity, then divinity cannot abide alone in absolute selfishness; it must have an object to love, and that object must be a reflected likeness of itself. Such is man on the better side of his nature. Love only can create. Evil always comes to an end in destroying. Creation can take place only through wisdom, and hence love and wisdom are at one in its evolution. That which they create they continue to create by sustaining it. As absolute love and wisdom are unchangeable, they sustain their emanation and outcome in the same permanency. I must believe, therefore, that man is as immortal as Divinity Itself.

We may rest content to leave the matter in the hands of the Maker. He is no peevish infant to destroy his own work. Nor does He keep a State prison for subjects of jealous wrath. "It is impossible," says Goethe, "for a thinking being to think himself non-existent, ceasing to think and live; so far does every one carry in himself the proof of immortality and quite spontaneously. But so soon as the man will be objective and go out of himself, so soon as he dogmatically will grasp a personal duration to bolster up in cockney fashion that inward assurance, he is lost in contradiction."

No assurance which one may make to another can go further than this. Angels know no more. We may be assured that we are in safer hands than our own, and with this assurance do each his proper work and await the event with confidence that, whatever it may be, it will be the best for us.

A. W.

Newark, Feb. 26, 1901.

Immortality in the Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Question of Immortality," appearing in THE TIMES of Feb. 25, by "An Old Man in Doubt," very likely commands the attention of most of its readers, as it is a subject which concerns our relations to the hereafter. The truth and that alone will satisfactorily answer the question, and as it is expressly stated in the Bible that "Thy word is truth," God's word, and not the opinions of men, should be resorted to in a matter of this kind. See 2 Timothy, iv., 3, 4; Luke, xvi., 15.

Therefore, a few texts from various writers in the Bible bearing on the subject should be appreciated (and no doubt will be) by "An Old Man in Doubt" and others, and prove a source of great comfort to every true believer. They are:

1 Timothy, vi., 14-16, (by Paul;) Job, xiv., 10-12, 20, 21, (by Moses;) Psalms, 146, 4, (by David;) Ecclesiastes, ix., 5, 6, (by Solomon;) Acts, ii., 29, 34, (by Luke;) 1 Thessalonians, iv., 16, 17, (by Paul;) 1 Corinthians, xv., 51-54, (by Paul.)

And, in conclusion, it behooves us all, in the face of error, superstition, and gross darkness covering the earth, to live so that the words of Christ in John xiv., 1-3, shall be fulfilled in us.

D. K. ROYER.

New York, Feb. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Lost No Time.

"My novel is on sale at last," exclaimed young Penner; "did you know it?" "Yes, indeed," replied the old curmudgeon, "and I assure you I lost no time in reading it."—Philadelphia Record.

Superfluous Worry.

Neighbor—I just ran in to say that your boy is playing in the puddle out there and he'll catch cold, sure!

Fond Father—That's all right, mum, no harm, mum, he's got a cold already!—Chicago News.

In Lovers' Eyes.

"How lovers are given to freaks of fancy."

"What's the case in point?"

"Here's a story where a fellow calls his girl's hair golden, and the accompanying picture shows it's only plaited."—Washington Star.

Couldn't See the Town.

"Did you ever visit Washington during an inauguration season?"

"Yes."

"What were your impressions of the city?"

"The streets are remarkably wide, and instead of shops and homes, they have immense tiers of wooden benches on each side."—Washington Star.

Just His Wish.

Mr. Plodder—I see there's a man in New York who has just paid $51,000 for a seat in the Stock Exchange. I wish I had enough money to buy one.

Mrs. Plodder—For goodness sake! What do you want with a seat in the Stock Exchange?

Mr. Plodder—I don't. I merely want to have that much money.—Philadelphia Press.

LENTEN WOOING.

From The Chicago Post.

"Oh, no," she said, and turned away;
"No favor should you ask to-day,
For, don't you see, it's Lent.
The time of self-denial's here,
So I must keep my conscience clear,
And p

HOME RULE COMMENDED AT MANHATTAN CLUB

Perry Belmont's Address at a Dinner to Justice Truax.

EX-GOV. HILL TO DEMOCRATS

Declares He Sees Signs of Awakening and Efforts to Return to True Party Principles.

The members of the Manhattan Club, to the number of more than 250, gave a dinner last night to the President of the club, Justice Charles H. Truax, and the affair was one of the largest and most elaborate that the organization has ever given. The dinner, the ménus stated, was offered as a tribute to Justice Truax by the club, "in appreciation of his services toward the restoration of its prestige."

There were among the guests Democrats of every shade of opinion and a number of prominent Republicans. John Hone presided and Justice Truax was seated at his right hand. On the other side of the Chairman was William F. Sheehan.

The others at the guests' table were ex-Senator David B. Hill, Charles J. Canda, John C. Calhoun, William G. Rice, Perry Belmont, William R. Grace, John A. McCall, Nathan Straus, Randolph Guggenheimer, David B. Gilbert, Judge Martin T. McMahon, Robert B. Roosevelt, De Lancey Nicoll, John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, and Justice Lawrence.

The diners occupied four rooms on the second floor of the club, and there was much visiting among the members during the evening, while good cheer flowed in a continuous stream. Each diner had a pencil made in the shape of a silver key. With this was a book of coupons and a card bearing the inscription: "This is the key to the wine cellar. The lock will be changed when the coffee is served." Up to that time the cellar was frequently visited.

Mr. Hone, in beginning the speechmaking, paid a tribute to Justice Truax and said he valued a letter from Mantle Fiske, once President of the Manhattan Club, in which he said that the Presidency of the Manhattan Club was the blue ribbon of Democracy. He asked the diners to drink to the wearer of the blue ribbon, and they did so with a will.

JUSTICE TRUAX'S RESPONSE.

Justice Truax was visibly affected when he rose to respond to the cheers that greeted him. "If I said I was not a proud and happy man this night," he said, "I'd be a liar."

"And you're not," shouted a dozen voices.

I appreciate the spirit that prompted this dinner," Justice Truax went on, "it is one of friendship. As I look over the diners here there is but ont who does not call me 'Charley'—and that is my son. [Laughter and applause.]

"While I appreciate this greeting, I know that I am not 'It.' It is the Manhattan Club which we all love. You are honoring not the individual but the President of the oldest Democratic club in the country. There is nothing in the world like friendship. Men may get money and fame, but if they have not friends they are poor, indeed, and to-night when I see you all here around me I am richer than all the Vanderbilts and Rockefellers in the world. [Cheers and applause.] This is a dinner to friends, and not to me, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your exceeding kindness to me this evening."

Ex-Senator Hill received a great ovation when he rose to speak. He said that at a dinner some time ago it was stated as a fact that every Democratic Governor of New York State but one had been a member of the Manhattan Club, and that thinking the matter over he had come to the conclusion that perhaps he was not looked on as a Democratic Governor.

Since that time, he said, the error had been rectified and he thanked the club for making him a member. He said he came to the dinner to thank the members and also to testify to his high regard for the President, who, he was surprised to learn, he said, wore a blue ribbon, for he did not know that he belonged to any temperance organization.

"I came also," said Mr. Hill, "because of a letter recently written by a prominent Democrat, in which he said that the rank and file should have a show, and I am of the rank and file. I hope this club is to be the rallying point of the rank and file, which will include every true Democrat in the country.

"I think I see the signs everywhere of renewed activity and interest on the part of Democrats who love the old party for the good it has done, and for the good it still can and will do. I know of no better organization to rally round than this club. I am glad to belong to such an organization, and in future will follow the Manhattan Club's flag. That reminds me that I have not yet signed the Constitution of the club, but I will soon do so and thereby subscribe to the true Democratic doctrine that the Constitution follows the flag."

PERRY BELMONT'S ADDRESS.

Perry Belmont made the concluding address, dwelling mainly on the question of home rule, and calling attention to the fact that the Manhattan Club had included in its membership O'Conor and Tilden, who had fought for the principle. Mr. Belmont, after eulogizing Justice Truax, said in part:

"The Manhattan Club, by its traditions and history, does not concern itself in local factions and disputes. The sphere of its activity is mainly in National and State politics. As we look back over its record it is a source of gratification to all of us that the membership of the club included those glorious volunteers, O'Conor and Tilden, who destroyed the power of the Albany monster, which, in their day, had enforced State administration of the local affairs of this city.

"A chief object of the founders of the club was to promote 'home rule,' and every member will recall with pride that one of our Presidents wrote into the platform of the New York Democratic State Convention of 1874 this sentence:

"'Home rule, to limit and localize most zealously the power intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal. No centralization.'

"Centralization of political power is a form of despotism. Every political question should be decided as far as possible by the vicinage most to be affected by the decision. That is the foundation of democratic institutions destined, if the United States be faithful, to encircle the globe.

"How accurately and concisely that sentence in the Democratic platform of 1874 defined the Democratic principle for which Jefferson of Virginia and Clinton of New York struggled a hundred years ago! Home rule and central rule are as implacable enemies to-day as they were then:

"It is permitted to the Governor by the present Republican charter of Greater New York to remove the Mayor from office, even though chosen by the voters, provided sufficient charges shall be presented to the Governor and proved at an open public judicial hearing. This State law empowering the Governor, merely on his personal prejudice, pique, or fancy or on his partisan pleasure to remove the Mayor would be imposing foreign dictation on this city.

"It may confidently be affirmed that the founders of this club did not believe that the New York Constitution permitted the Governor to remove a city official unless after a public trial in a judicial proceeding. It is not surprising that Republican Senators at Albany have recently declared that there shall be a State police for the cities of our State.

"They are, in political opinion, the lineal descendants of those Federalists who, in the convention which made our Union of States, so distrusted the people that they would have established an English type of Government and a President chosen by the Senate.

THE CREED OF DEMOCRACY.

"The creed of the American Democracy can be summed up in two propositions. First, the utmost limitation, consistent with safety, of all official powers. Second, intrusting the exercise of those powers to the localities to be affected. The Republican creed is the opposite. It can be summed up as a centralization of power at Albany and Washington, which fills both places with lobbyists debauching those who should be the legislative and executive servants of the people.

"The founders of this club know that the line which divides the power and duties of cities from those of the State had not in all particulars been defined with perfect precision. Cities, counties, and towns do not have written constitutions as the Nation and States have.

"Therefore the State should interpose a few impediments in the way of hasty or emotional action by cities relating to affairs, such as debts and taxes. The general outline of division, however, is clear enough for those who wish to see it.

"The founders of this club saw it. O'Conor and Tilden saw it, and would have condemned such an assertion by the State, as is the recent police law, of power in the Governor to remove at pleasure the Police Commissioner under the pretext of definite term of office. However that may be, the new law has not left the ruling power in the situation it was before the enactment. Those having power over the police are now unhindered, and, therefore, have also full responsibility therefor.

"In conclusion may I not offer this sentiment 'The health of those now living and the memory of those not now living, who have been Presidents of the Manhattan Club.'"

ADDRESS BY MR. COCKRAN.

Speaks on Social Problems Before the United States Historical Society.

W. Bourke Cockran was the principal speaker at the meeting of the United States Historical Society, which was held last night at the St. Francis Xavier College Theatre, at 40 West Sixteenth Street. "The Church and Social Problems" was the subject of his lecture, and he spoke to a crowded house. In his remarks Mr. Cockran maintained that the solution of the social problem of the present day lay with the Church, and he declared that, while the economic evils must lay in economic laws, there was no difference between the economic and the moral law.

He defined prosperity as the abundance of commodities equitably distributed to the people who could best use them, and he held that the system under which the greatest abundance of commodities could be drawn from the earth was the system toward which all human energy and all human laws should tend. All wealth, he said, must be drawn from the earth by the hand of man. He said in part:

"The prosperity we now have throughout the world is due to the Christian Church. There is no difference between the economic and the moral law. What have the philosophers told us with all their ranting? Just one truth, that 'wealth comes from the labor of man exercised.' The Church is not only the repository of the moral law, but also of the economic law. When the Christian Church first appeared in this world the whole productive output of the world was based on slave labor. To-day, when Christianity is at its zenith, slavery has disappeared. It took but four centuries to convert the temple of heathens into Christian churches, but it took eighteen centuries to strike the shackles from the limbs of man in the religion of brotherly love." The speaker then contended that the secret of the great economic problem was to be found nowhere else than in the Scriptures in the greatest of all laws. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He continued:

"The present relation between capital and labor belong more to imperial and heathen Rome than they do to an American Christian democracy. It took the Christian Church 300 years to strike the shackles from slaves, and it remains now for it to teach the laborer that his employer is not an enemy, but a friend to be consulted, and to the employer that the laborer is not a servant, but a partner in the output of his wares, and a man to be trusted."

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 27.—The Republicans to-day again voted for Senator Carter for the short term. The vote was as follows: Carter, 31; Frank, 29; Maginnis, 18; Cooper, 8; Conrad, 3; Clements, 1; Toole, 1.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27.—The thirty-first ballot for United States Senator today resulted as follows: R. L. Metcalfe, (Fusion,) 39; Allen, (Fusion,) 42; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 31; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 4; Berge, (Fusion,) 7; Harrington, (Fusion,) 1; E. E. Thompson, 39; Melklejohn, 33; Crounse, 8; Currie, 14; Martin, 5; Hinshaw, 13; Wetherald, 4; Rosewater, 13; scattering, 9.

BROOKLYN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Justice Edgar M. Cullen the Guest of Honor at Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Brooklyn Bar Association, which was given last night in the Pouch Gallery, Brooklyn, took the form of a complimentary banquet and reception for Justice Edgar M. Cullen of the Court of Appeals. H. C. M. Ingraham, President of the Association, acted as toastmaster. Justice Cullen was introduced as "the man who was born to be a Judge, just as Emerson was born to be a poet." Justice Cullen responded in a brief speech.

Justice Edward W. Hatch responded to the toast, "The Peripatetic Judge." Justice Almet F. Jenks spoke on "The Trials of an Appellate Judge." Ex-Justice George G. Reynolds told "How the Judges Look to the Lawyers," and St. Clair McKelway chose as his topic, "What the Courts Can Learn from the Press." In the course of his remarks, Mr. McKelway said that the press constantly teaches the lesson that the greatest benefit and the surest and longest fame are involved in the promulgation of fundamental principles on the line of natural right in their application to human contentions and to all conditions of governments and of men. The newspapers of power and of principle will stand for an example of the permanence of justice, candor, fairness, and self-respect. And the Judges who are but for a day and the Judges who are for all time point the same distinction and personify the same difference.

Among those present were Justices Maxean, Goodrich, Dickey, and Mattice. County Court Judges Aspinall and Hurd, District Attorney Clarke, Isaac M. Kapper, Lewis Nixon, Charles J. McDermott, and ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

COLUMBIA-CORNELL DEBATE.

It Will Take Place March 9 at the Lenox Lyceum.

The second annual debate between Columbia and Cornell will take place March 9 at the Lenox Lyceum. The subject which will be discussed will be: "Resolved, That the second portion of Section II. of the Fourteenth Amendment be retained as an integral part of the Constitution and be rigorously enforced."

Columbia has the affirmative side. Her speakers will be B. M. L. Ernst, 1902, Law; C. A. Baker, 1902, Law, and O. H. Cardozo, 1902, Law. The judges have been selected and are as follows: Gen. Francis V. Greene, Edward M. Shepard, and Albert Stickney.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs gave their last dinner at their present home this evening, when they entertained a company which included the German Ambassador, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator Depew, Senator Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Hearst, Miss Kean, Miss Paulding, and Gen. Corbin. On Tuesday evening the same hosts entertained a dinner party of young people, which included Miss Eleanor Fitch of Pittsburg, the granddaughter of the late Gen. Sherman, and a dozen friends of the Misses Griggs.

Senator and Mrs. Jones of Nevada entertained at dinner last evening in honor of ex-Senator and Mrs. Farwell of Illinois. To meet them were Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Kibbey, and M. Boeufvé of the French Embassy.

Mrs. Dalzell gave one of the most beautifully appointed luncheons of the season yesterday at her New Hampshire Avenue home in honor of Miss Laura McGinley of Pittsburg, the guest of Miss Ruth Hanna. In addition to these two young women Mrs. Dalzell's company included Miss Fitch, Miss Lelia Griggs, Miss Constance Griggs, Miss Coe of Cleveland, Miss Hemmick, Miss Helen Bell and her guest, Miss Willtshire of Boston; Miss Elsie Curtis, Miss Page Morris, Miss Hackley, Miss Nicholson, Miss Pelrson, and Miss Kitzmiller.

Hills—Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A beautiful home wedding was celebrated to-day at noon at the K Street residence of ex-Senator and Mrs. Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, the bride being their youngest daughter, Miss Mary Edna, and the bridegroom Ralph W. Hills of this city. No cards of invitation were issued, and only the immediate relatives of the two young people were present to witness the ceremony or attend the breakfast which followed.

The ceremony was performed in the first drawing room, decorated with palms and Bride roses. The bride, who is an extremely handsome brunette, entered the room with her father, and had no attendants. Her gown was of Renaissance lace over white satin. She wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white violets and lillies of the valley. Mr. Hillis was attended by Morgan Shuster, who has recently returned from the Philippines. The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church officiated.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hills left for a honeymoon trip of some weeks, and on their return will occupy an apartment at the Westover.

THE LEIPSIC ORCHESTRA.

It Arrives Here with Josef Hofmann and Josef von Slivinski.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday, brought among her passengers a number of foreign musical artists who intend touring this country for the next four months, after which they will return to Europe. Prominent among them are Hans Winderstein and his entire Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra, comprising seventy-five musicians and the two pianists Josef Hofmann and Josef von Slivinski.

Hans Winderstein, when seen at the Holland House yesterday afternoon, said that the orchestra which he has brought to this country to tour some of the principal cities is an organization similar to the Boston and Pittsburg Philharmonic Orchestras and which he founded in 1896. Since it has been in existence the men have given concerts in all the principal cities of Germany and have acquired quite a reputation. He has never visited America before and looks forward to a pleasant experience.

The tour will consist of a sixty days' trip under the management of Mrs. Norma Knupfel, the opening concert taking place to-morrow evening at Carnegie Hall, after which concerts will be given every day, sometimes twice a day, in nearly every prominent city of the United States and Canada.

Josef von Slivinski, who will be heard in conjunction with the orchestra as soloist, was in this country six years ago, and since then he has been playing in all the principal cities of Germany, England, and Russia. He comes direct from Odessa, where he has been filling a brief engagement with considerable success.

Josef Hofmann's return to this country is for the purpose of giving recitals. He will limit his visit to two months, during which time he will also be heard in some of the large cities, his first recital taking place in Carnegie Hall, March 5.

DERESZKE GOING TO LAKEWOOD

The Tenor Not Likely to Appear Before an Audience To-morrow Evening.

There are grave doubts whether Jean de Reszke will be well enough to sing the rôle of Siegfried to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. For the past week Mr. de Reszke has been suffering from a severe attack of the grip, which has prevented him from singing in several performances. Thinking his condition was improved the tenor braved the weather yesterday morning by taking a short walk. Before he had been gone from his hotel a half hour he discovered a hoarseness developing in his throat that prompted him to return to his apartments.

He immediately sent for his physician, who found the tenor's condition decidedly changed, his voice being barely audible, and it was forthwith decided that Lakewood would be the best place for him, and this morning he will, accompanied by his secretary and valet, leave for the New Jersey Winter resort to remain until he has fully regained his health. It is very likely that Herr Dippel will sing the rôle in the performance to be given to-morrow night.

THE "RING" AT THE OPERA.

"Die Walkuere" Performed Last Night in Its Order.

The second evening of the tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was reached at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, when "Die Walküre" was performed in its proper order, succeeding "Das Rheingold," which was given on Monday. The presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" is, as we remarked on Tuesday, now accepted as one of the ordinary features of a season of opera at the Metropolitan. It was in the latter part of the season of 1888-9 that the series was first given in full at the Metropolitan. It had been given the previous season without "Das Rheingold," which had yet to be made known to New York. There were splendid features in the performances of those days. None who saw them will ever forget the Siegfried of Max Alvary, the Brünnhilde of Lilli Lehmann, and the Wotan and Hagen of Emil Fischer. All these great artists were then in the full possession of their notable powers, and what they did was noble.

But, on the whole, the works are done better in these days. And we ought all to be pleased to see how delightfully the power of public demand has made itself felt in the exclusively controlled Opera House. It is only a few years since the stockholders forcibly turned these masterpieces out of doors, declaring that they would have none of them. Yet here they are back again, and the manager is devoutly thankful for it, because they are his most potent attractions. Last night's performance was not one to call for detailed comment. The principal parts were in the same hands as they were at the latest previous performance. Mme. Nordica was the Brünnhilde, Mme. Gadski the Sieglinde, Mme. Schumann-Heink the Fricka, Mr. van Dyck the Siegmund, Mr. Bertram the Wotan, and Mr. Blass the Hunding. With the interpretation in these competent hands the evening could not fail to be one of high artistic results. Mr. Damrosch conducted with the same skill as heretofore.

THE MORGAN QUARTET.

Second Concert Yesterday Afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Morgan Quartet gave the second of its public concerts at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme consisted of Brahms's Quartet in A minor, Opus 51, No. 2, and Verdi's Quartet in E minor. Two quartets make a pleasantly concise list for an afternoon entertainment, and the audience, which was small, seemed to be satisfied at the conclusion of the concert. The Brahms quartet is, of course, no stranger to local concert-goers, but it is not at all likely that many of those in the hall yesterday had ever before heard the quartet of the composer of "Il Trovatore." Many are familiar with his quartet in "Rigoletto," but not his quartet for strings. This work in E minor was written at Naples and first performed in the composer's drawing room on April 1, 1873. It is not therefore, as might seem, an early work, but one belonging to the period in which the musician produced his imposing score of "Aida."

But the string quartet was not a form in which Verdi was at home. The very first movement, though it is made with musicianly skill, discloses the fact that theatricalism is the forte of its author, and there are some characteristic Verdian upward rushes, which, if there were orchestra, would certainly be topped with a piccolo. The second movement shows us the Verdi of the "Rigoletto" period singing through strings a neat dance-song. And so it goes. It is not a badly written quartet, but it is not instinct with the true spirit of chamber music. That could hardly be expected of a footlight musician like Verdi. This quartet possesses the same sort of historical interest as Wagner's symphony. Verdi wrote a symphony when he was a boy. Perhaps some one will play that, now that he is dead. The Morgan Quartet played yesterday roughly, with a raw tone, and with anything but pure intonation.

Sam T. Jack's Widow to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Emma Ward Jack, widow of Sam T. Jack, the theatrical manager and former owner of Sam T. Jack's Opera House, is to be married Sunday night to Robert W. Winters. When Sam T. Jack died, two years ago, he left his wife a fortune of $100,000 and made the strange request in his will that she marry his brother, James Jack. Mrs. Jack, before she was married, was Emma Ward, a burlesque actress.

GRANT FAMILY REUNION.

Mrs. Cramer, a Sister of the Late President, at the Head of the Table.

A sister of Gen. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sat at the head of the table last night at a reunion of the Grant Association. The occasion was the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Priscilla Grant, and sixty members of the association and their guests sat down to dinner at 58 West Twenty-fifth Street.

It is said that there are now 12,000 descendants of Matthew and Priscilla Grant in this country. The couple reached America in 1630. Telegrams were received from Grant Associations which celebrated last night in Cleveland, Ohio; Westfield, and Northampton, Mass., and telegrams were sent to these societies.

LAWSUIT OVER TITLE TO A FEW INCHES OF LAND

Frontage Is Less Than One-Sixth of One Foot.

Already the Erection of an Apartment House Has Been Stopped by Injunction.

A dispute over a strip of land one and three-fourth inches wide and twenty feet in length promises to furnish no end of litigation in the Supreme Court. The defendant, who is alleged to be illegally holding the property, has obtained an injunction, which will prevent the plaintiff from building a six-story apartment house until the original action is disposed of. In the courts yesterday, Justice McAdam on the application of James W. & Charles J. McDermott, counsel for the defendant, issued an order compelling the plaintiff to accept service of an amended answer.

The case in controversy is that of Patrick E. O'Brian against John C. Klatzl. It appears from the papers that Mr. Klatzl owns a five-story house at 323 East Seventy-fifth Street. Next to the house on the west was a vacant lot which was purchased by Mr. O'Brian on Dec. 29 last. Mr. O'Brian began to erect a six-story apartment house on the lot. Before the foundation was fairly under way Mr. O'Brian discovered, as he alleged, that the wall of his neighbour's house trespassed on his land to the extent of one and three-quarter inches for a distance of at least twenty feet. He began action in the Supreme Court. In this action he declared that he could not proceed with his building operations until the obstruction was removed. If it was not removed he wanted $1,000 damages.

Almost as soon as this action was started counsel for the defendant went before Justice Dugro and obtained the injunction. This injunction was entered on Jan. 28 last. Since the entry of the injunction Mr. O'Brian has been compelled to discontinue his building operations.

The points submitted in the injunction proceedings were later incorporated in an additional affidavit of defendant. The plaintiff's lawyer refused to accept service of this additional affidavit.

In part the brief submitted in the injunction proceedings is as follows:

Section 1499 of the Code provides that an action to recover property or the possession thereof, or damages for withholding the same, cannot be maintained "when in any city the real property consists of a strip of land not exceeding six inches in width upon which there stands the exterior wall of a building erected partly upon said strip and partly upon the adjoining lot, and a building has been erected upon land of the plaintiff abutting on said wall, unless such action be commenced within one year after the completion of the erection of such wall or within one year after the first day of September, 1898."

The answer as well as the brief points out the fact that the building owned by Mr. Klatzl was erected at least twenty years ago, and as the property adjoining was a vacant lot up to a few weeks ago, it was only then that the action was commenced. It is further pointed out that even if there is an encroachment, it is under the six inches specified by the law.

GEO. W. WARREN COLLECTION.

Pictures at Auction in the Fifth Avenue Galleries.

Paintings belonging to Mr. Warren, formerly organist at St. Thomas's Church, and to Mr. Gustav Holsten will be sold at auction by James P. Silo at 386 Fifth Avenue to-night and to-morrow night.

Mr. Warren's pictures carry one back to days when Winslow Homer, Homer Martin, George Boughton, Wyant, and George Inness were painting many more indifferent than good pictures, and had hardly begun to understand what painting might be, if a fellow had a real grip on the intricacies of the craft. All honor to the collectors who could see the promise of these budding masters and had the hardihood to buy on the promptings of their own taste. Boughton, who is now a Royal Academician in London, may be seen here in his modest beginnings as an Albany boy painting landscapes and fruit pieces with an occasional dash into figure work; then during his expansion period with a view of Paestum, in Italy, and a scène on the Nile; again while painting Lake Windermere and venturing into illustration of Shakespeare. It is difficult to realize that George Boughton is over sixty, so well has he kept his youthfulness of spirits; he is as hard at work today as he was when elected a member of the National Academy of Design in the seventies.

The Homer Martins are for the most part early works, landscapes from the valley of the Housatonic and the Highlands of the Hudson, in which the very signatures look youthful and inexperienced. They bear the traces of the coming colorist. Then there is a specimen of Frederick E. Church that shows his South American phase, a "Mount Chimborazo" rising snowy from a mass of brownish clouds.

Pictures by the young artists of to-day are not present, but they seem to belong to other collections than that made by Mr. Warren—flowers by Franzèn, landscapes by Ochtman, Howard Russell Butler, Charles Warren Eaton, Hoeber, Bruce Crane, Murphy, and Merritt Post: marines by Tyler, C. Chapman, Rehn, Bricher, and Edward Moran; figures by Frank Fowler, Harry Roseland, F. C. Jones, G. A. Baker, G. H. Yewell, W. H. Lippincott, and Miss Emily Hart. There is a view of Shanty Town, at West Fifty-fifth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, as it looked in 1868, painted by R. A. Blakelock, and there are pictures by foreign artists of varying degrees of interest, together with two old canvases attributed to Delacroix and Douw.

THE PARIS ARTISTS' QUARREL.

Statement by Member of Paris Society of American Painters.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The publication in New York of the statement that John W. Alexander, the American portrait painter, has been asked by the Paris Society of American Painters to resign his membership in that organization has aroused interest in the American art colony here. The Paris Society of American Painters has resolved to abstain from replying to the statements made in New York, in view of the indirect character of the allegations, but a well-known American painter, a prominent member of the society, said:

"There has never been any conflict between the society and the American Art Section of the exposition, therefore there is no necessity for any member of the society to take up the defense of the younger men. The reasons for the society's action are entirely different from those given by Mr. Alexander's anonymous friend."

JOHN P. MADDEN DEAD.

Ex-Leader of Queens Borough Democracy Expires at El Paso, Texas.

Word was received in Long Island City yesterday that John P. Madden, the former Democratic leader in Queens Borough, died at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night at El Paso, Texas. Mr. Madden had been a victim of consumption for a long time. Several months ago he was compelled to give up his official duties and go to Denver, Col., in the hope of restoring his health. A few weeks ago he went to El Paso, thinking that the climate there might benefit him.

Mr. Madden was born in Solo, Allegany County, N. Y. He was educated at the common schools at Scio and the Riverside Academy, and afterward became a telegraph operator. He went to Long Island City in 1881, and worked as a reporter on The Star. Afterward he became manager of The Long Island City Tribune. Subsequently he went to Albany, where he was clerk of the Senate Committee on Cities. He was at one time cashier of the Water Department of the City of New York. He was a member of the Assembly in 1894-5.

At the time of his death he was Deputy Commissioner of Highways of the Borough of Queens. Mr. Madden's last public appearance was as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Kansas City last July. He went to the convention from Denver. Mr. Madden's brother, Ambrose, and his sister, Miss Margaret Madden, left for El Paso Tuesday, having received word that their brother was sinking.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Lent has set in, at last, in earnest. The sewing classes, the charitable entertainments, the bowling and badminton clubs are now in full swing. In fact, the departure of Mrs. Astor marks the close of the New York season. There are still many in town, and there are yet many dinners. Miss Josephine Johnson gave a handsome dinner on Tuesday evening, and James J. Van Alen and a few others are still entertaining.

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Yesterday afternoon the Knickerbocker Bowling Club had its second meeting and played for special prizes. Its members are much interested in the Lenten tournament. The Post-Graduate Hospital Sewing Class met in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, and the meeting of next Wednesday will be held at the residence of Miss Sands, 385 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Goelet gave a luncheon, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler a small musicale, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, and Miss Gurnee gave dinners.

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This afternoon the Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class will meet at the residence of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Mrs. William H. Osgood will give a card party in the green room at Sherry's, where thirty guests will play for handsome prizes, and later tea will be served in the palm garden. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly will give a dinner, and Mrs. William R. Grace will also give a dinner at her residence, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street.

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The rehearsals for the dances in the Venetian Carnival, to be given at the Astoria on the evening of March 14, have begun, and will continue almost nightly. The afternoon entertainment at first outlined has been given up, as it was thought wiser to have only the carnival. There is to be a dance with Mephistos and Marguerites, in addition to the folly rose, and other dances already mentioned. The price for admission tickets has been fixed at $2.25, and supper tickets will be $2.25 additional. Tables for suppers must be engaged in advance. Most of the dancers in this carnival will come from the more fashionable of the dancing classes, and many of those who danced last year at the kermess will take part in this year's carnival.

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Despite a report to the contrary, Harry K. Thaw of Pittsburg, gave a dinner on Tuesday evening. It was given in the Myrtle Room of the Astoria, and covers were laid for forty guests. The decorations by Small were extremely pretty, in pink roses, chiffon, and asparagus vine. Mr. Thaw's guests included many of the "smart set."

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Childs, and several others who went on to the Airlie, the country place at Wilmington, N. C., of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, are now back in New York. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander are to give a dinner on Saturday evening next, at their residence, 36 West Fifty-second Street, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright will give a dinner on Tuesday, March 12, at their house, 22 West Forty-sixth Street.

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The wedding of Frederick Martin Davies and Miss Emily O'Neill of Pittsburg is to be celebrated the middle of April, and the young couple will make their future home in Albany. Miss O'Neill has been staying at Palm Beach for some weeks.

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It is now reported that the wedding of Miss Ethel M. Iselin, daughter of Mrs. John H. Iselin, (Miss Mary P. Gouverneur,) and Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, son of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, (Miss Charlotte M. Grosvenor,) is to be celebrated early in June, and that the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

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In addition to the list of bridesmaids and ushers at the wedding of Stephen Hyatt Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, published in this column last week, there will be several others. Miss Adele Fitzgerald, daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald; Miss Edith H. Smalley of Netherwood, N. J., and Miss Edith Hyde, daughter of Charles Hyde, have been added to the list of bridesmaids, and Lawrence Elliman, Walter Albert Pease, Jr., and Theodore Pell have been added to the list of ushers. S. Osgood Pell will be the best man.

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Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, United States Army, who has been for some time on duty in the Philippines, has returned to this country on sick leave. He will remain with his family at 28 West Thirty-third Street until after the wedding of his daughter, Miss Rosalie Xavier Paul, and Henry A. Barclay, Jr., which is to take place, as announced, on Thursday, April 18, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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The Saturday Afternoon Badminton Club is to have a handicap tournament on Saturday in the Berkeley Armory, at 3 o'clock. Those in charge of the tournament are Philip Livingston, O. De L. Cotter, Goelet Gallatin, Philip G. Birckhead, and C. R. Edwards.

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Among the arrivals on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Bernuth, J. Roosevelt Carmody, Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, John S. Dale, Mrs. Fithian, the mother of Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur; Thomas Janney, Dwight Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Edward May, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. McCormick, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Jr., William Steinway, Theodore Steinway, Miss Steinway, Mrs. Stanton, Louis Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Wyck, Mme de Choiseul, and Col. and Mrs. George B. Sanford. Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke came almost direct from the Riviera. Lady Colebrooke was Miss Paget, a sister of Sidney and Almeric Hugh Paget, the latter being Mr. Whitney's son-in-law. She was here some years ago as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, and was with Mrs. Whitney at the time of the accident to the latter at Aiken, S. C. Lady Sarah Wilson, the sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who was to have been a passenger on the same ship, has deferred her trip to this country.

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The departure of Frank Grey Griswold for Europe is fraught with interest to the little hunting set which has established a meet at Goshen, near Tuxedo. Mr. Griswold goes to choose some dogs for the hunt. He will be in Ireland a greater part of the time that he will pass abroad. The meets will not be resumed at Goshen until late in the Spring.

Newport Cottages Rented.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 27.—De Blois & Eldredge have rented Mrs. John G. Weaver's cottage in Berkeley Avenue to H. Ray Miller of New York, and Prof. C. W. Shields's cottage in Ruggles Avenue to George Gordon King for next season.

PROF. GRIGGS CORRECTED.

Member of the Audience Speaks Out at a Brooklyn Institute Lecture.

The tongues of members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences were wagging merrily yesterday over an incident which caused a flurry at the close of a lecture under the auspices of the institute on Tuesday night. The lecture was given by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, his subject being "Martin Luther."

As Prof. Griggs was about to leave the platform a man who sat in the centre of the hall arose and protested against the introduction by the lecturer of a letter on indulgences, (Archbishop Alvord's,) which he denounced as a forgery. The man, it was afterward learned, was Dr. John M. Reiner, a professor in a college at Wayne, Penn. It is said that he was formerly a Lutheran minister, but is now a convert to Catholicism. His protest, which caused a stir, was received by a part of the audience with applause.

Prof. Griggs did not reply to Dr. Reiner. The latter, when he left the hall, was followed by a number of people who sympathized with his protest, and he held a sort of reception outside. Dr. Reiner was accompanied by a party of friends, among whom, it was said, were two local Catholic clergymen.

American Woolen Company.

A Director of the American Woolen Company, referring yesterday to the report that the company had on hand a large amount of raw wool bought at higher prices than those now prevailing, said: "The company uses wool in such volume that it could not, from the very nature of its consumption, have any accumulation of high-priced wool. On the contrary, as the wool merchants of the country know all too well, the American Woolen Company has, by its course in buying daily, secured the cheapest going wool, and its stock in process stands on a low basis."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Alexander, a widely known Presbyterian clergyman, and editor of The Presbyterian, died at his home, here, to-day, after an illness of five weeks. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Dr. Alexander was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1837. He was graduated from Washington College, this State, when eighteen years old. He studied theology at Princeton and at Edinburgh, Scotland. His first charge was at Little Britain, Penn. In 1867 he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church at St. Clairsville, Ohio, and his pastorate there extended over a period of thirty-two years. He assumed the editorship of The Presbyterian in 1899. He was particularly interested in educational work in the Church, and for many years was a Trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and a Director of the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny.

Leonard W. Kip, D. D.

Leonard W. Kip, D. D., father of Mrs. A. S. Van Dyck, who is the wife of the Rev. A. S. Van Dyck, of Highland Park, N. J., died Tuesday night at Trenton. The Rev. Dr. Kip was formerly a missionary in China, but had retired owing to illness. He had been in poor health for a long time. The body was taken to Highland Park and the interment will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL A. BRECK, aged fifty-five years, a civil war veteran and for twelve years Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff's Clerk of Steuben County, N. Y., died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in Bath.

JAMES H. KEYES, aged sixty-five, is dead at his home, in Oneonta, N. Y. He was a prominent lawyer and Democrat, an ex-Surrogate of Otsego County and a brother of M. L. Keyes, President of the First National Bank of Oneonta.

Recorder FRANK W. HORSTMAN of East Newark, N. J., died yesterday morning at his home, 210 Grant Avenue. He was a veteran of the civil war and had been Recorder three years. He is survived by three sons and six daughters.

JOHN TIBBY, one of the most prominent glass manufacturers of Pennsylvania, and well-known throughout the trade as senior member of the Tibby Brothers Company, died at his home in Sharpsburg Tuesday night after a two weeks' illness.

PETER MORNINGSTEIN died suddenly at his home, 50 Warren Street, Newark, N. J., yesterday morning. He was at his place of business in New York on Monday. For many years he was a member of the Temple Quartet, composed of himself, Charles Blaich, William Wright, and Frank White. This quartet sang not only in Newark, but in many parts of the country.

J. FRANK FORD, Clerk of the Court of Appeals for Maryland, died of Bright's disease at his home on Briton's Bay, near the Potomac River, in St. Mary's County, Md., Tuesday. Although Mr. Ford had been ill for more than a year with a disease which is usually regarded as incurable, he recently had been reported as much better, and his death at this time was something of a surprise to his friends.

ISAAC W. AKIN died at his home, in Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 25, after

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .47¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .31
Flour, Minnesota Patents..... $4.15
Cotton, middling..... 10 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .07¾
Sugar, granulated..... 5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Beef, family..... 11.25
Beef hams..... 18.75
Tallow, prime..... .04¾
Pork, mess..... 14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .07½
Lard, prime..... 7.80
Butter, Western creamery..... .24

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 2 red, 74¾@76¾c; No. 2 corn, 39c; No. 2 yellow, 39c; No. 2 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½@27¾; No. 3 white, 25¾@27½; No. 2 rye, 50@53c; fair to choice malting, 48@55c; flaxseed, No. 1 Northwestern, $1.05 bid; prime timothy seed, $3.40, nominal; mess pork, per bbl., $13.95@$14; Lard, per 100 lbs, $7.42½@7.45; short ribs, sides (loose), $7@$7.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.35@$7.55; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Though shorts had things pretty much their own way during the early session yesterday, they no more than succeeded in increasing obligations, and in shaking out a small remaining long interest, thereby placing the market in a singularly good position to rally on the slightest bull pretext. The latter came in the afternoon, with a suddenness which fairly took away the breath of forenoon sellers. Shorts started in on the opening to sell near months and oppose anything in the way of speculative support. The market, while about steady in tone, went off 1@4 points under these conditions, and soon after the call broke several points further under increasing pressure from the bear side. At midday a weak undertone was apparent, with the net loss a matter of 5@6 points. A scramble to cover, which later grew into a small bear stampede, sent prices up 8@15 points, with the market feverishly active and firm. The close was quiet, with near months 2@4 points higher, and far months 1@2 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 1-16c lower, on the basis of 9 5-16c for middling upland and 9 9-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 16 bales. Southern spot markets: Galveston reported as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9 1-16c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 9 1-16c; Charleston steady, unchanged, at 9c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk dull, unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Augusta quiet 1-16c decline, at 9 5-16c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.94	8.94	8.92	9.00@9.02
March	8.98	9.00	8.94	9.03@9.04
April	8.90	8.91	8.90	8.97@8.98
May	8.96	9.02	8.93	9.00@9.01
June	8.94	9.00	8.94	8.99@9.01
July	8.96	9.01	8.93	9.00@9.01
August	8.63	8.88	8.61	8.86@8.87
September	.....	.....	.....	8.20@8.22
October	7.99	8.00	7.97	7.98@7.99
November	.....	.....	.....	7.90@7.91
December	7.90	7.90	7.86	7.88@7.89

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—4 P. M.—Spot Cotton—Fair demand; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 7-32d; good, 5 1-16d; middling, 5 9-32d; low middling, 5 5-32d; good ordinary, 4 27-32d; ordinary, 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,600 bales American. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 14,200 bales American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, February, 5 15-64d buyers; February-March, 5 12-64@5 13-64d buyers; March-April, 5 11, April-May, 5 9-64@5 10-64d sellers; May-June, 5 8-64@5 9-64d sellers; June-July, 5 6-64@5 7-64d sellers; July-August, 5 4-64d buyers; August-September, 4 56-64d sellers; September, 4 56-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 54-64d nominal; October-November, good ordinary clause, 4 27-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat opened easy in tone on a decline of ½@¾c, and further declined 1@1¼c during the session, several liquidation following lower cables, a slack public interest, and an absence of foreign orders; leaving the market much of the time to the strictly local contingent. The decline was largely the result of unsatisfactory cable news and in view of the quantity of exportable in the face of favorable ocean freight rates. Later, however, the market recovered quite sharply on reports of heavy export sales at Baltimore and Philadelphia. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91½c; old, No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84⅝c; No. 2 red, New York, 80½c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81¾c, spot, and No. 2 hard, New York, 81¾c. FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@3.50; Winter patents, $3.90@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Spring, $2.50@$2.60; No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Corn meal steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Rye meal steady; fine and medium and yellow, $3—coarse, 90@91c. Feed steady; Spring bran, spot, $17.25@17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $16.75@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$20.50; city bran, $18 @$18.50; cornmeal, $22; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oil meal, $28.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 3 red, cash, 73½c; May, 74½c; July, 72⅝@72¾c; No. 2 hard, 71½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38¾c; May, 38⅝c; July, 38½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29½c; May, 28½c; July, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75⅝c; May, 76⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; May, 76⅜c; July, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@70½c. Corn, 30¾c. Oats, 26¼@26½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 75½@76c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73c. Rye lower; No. 1, 52¾@53c. Barley dull; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 40@54½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Wheat—Cash, 74c; May, 74½@74⅝c; July, 75⅝@75¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 68½@70½c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	79 7-16	79 3-16	78⅝	79⅛
May	80¼	80⅝	79⅝	80
July	79 9-16	79 9-16	79⅛	79½
Corn—				
March	.....	.....	.....	48
May	46¾	46¾	45 11-16	46
July	44⅞	45	44⅞	44⅞
Lard—				
February	.....	.....	.....	7.77

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	74⅝	74 7-16	73 13-16	74⅛
March	74⅝	74 7-16	73 13-16	74⅛
May	76⅞	76¼	75 9-16	76
Corn—				
February	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
March	.....	.....	.....	39
May	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40¾
Oats—				
February	24⅝	24⅝	24 7-16	24½
May	26¾	25 13-16	25 7-16	25⅞
Lard—				
May	7.47½	7.52½	7.45	7.52½
July	.....	.....	.....	7.55
Ribs—				
May	7.05	7.07½	7.02½	7.07½
Pork—				
May	14.02½	14.15	14.02½	14.15

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $14@$14.75; family, $15@$15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $8.50@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7⅜c; 140 lb, 7⅝c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9½@10c; 10 lb, 8¼c; 12 lb, 8⅝@8¾c; 14 lb, 7⅝@8c; pickled shoulders firmer, 6½c; pickled hams firmer, 9½@10c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4¾c; country, 4⅝@5¼c. LARD—Firmer, $7.80; city lard firmer, $7.45; refined lard quiet; South America, 8c; Continent, $7.95; Brazil, kegs, $9.00; compound quiet; city, 6½@6¾c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8c.

COFFEE.—It has been months since prices have shown the violent variations recorded yesterday, and in only a few instances during that time have transactions exceeded those of this session. On the opening call the market was bulletined as steady, though prices were down 15@20 points under active selling from nearly all quarters for both accounts. Large receipts in the crop country and a bad break in foreign speculative markets were the chief causes for the relapse from the recent quite steady upward movement. Spot coffee in the Street market was irregular and more or less nominal, about on the basis of 7⅞c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.90	5.90	5.90	6.00@6.05
April	.....	.....	.....	6.05@6.10
May	6.05	6.20	5.95	6.15@6.20
June	.....	.....	.....	6.15@6.25
July	6.10	6.25	6.05	6.20@6.25
August	.....	.....	.....	6.20@6.25
September	6.15	6.30	6.10	6.25@6.30
October	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30@6.35
November	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.30@6.40
December	6.40	6.45	6.35	6.45@6.50
January	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.50@6.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market flat; good average Santos, 5½@6c. Hamburg—Coffee market opened 1 pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was 1@¼ pfennig net lower. Santos—Coffee market opened steady, ¾f lower; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. irregular and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. ¼f lower; January, 41.50; February, 39.75; March, 39.75; April, 40.00; May, 40.25; June, 40.50; July, 40.75; August, 41.00; September, 41.00; October, 41.00; November, 41.25; December, 41.50. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 6½@125; exchange, 11 1-16d.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 41@41½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.85; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; W. G., $2.80; W. W., $3.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 38@38½c; receipts, 4 casks. Resin firm, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 295 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 7 casks. Tar firm, $1.20; receipts, 127 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Spirits of turpentine dull, 39c; receipts, 196 casks; sales, 39 casks; exports, 389 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,967 bbls; sales, 5,516 bbls; exports, 8,325 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Common to prime steers sold at $4.30@$5.30 per 100 lb; oxen at $3.25@$4.40; bulls at $2.75@$4.25; cows at $1.90@$4; stockers at $3.40. CALVES—Common to choice veals sold at $3.50@$7.50 per 100 lb; extra do at $7.75; few head at $8; little calves at $4@$5.50; barnyard calves at $2.75@$3; yearlings at $2.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to fairly good sheep sold at $3.50 and $4.50 per 100 lb; a few head prime to choice at $4.75 and $5; common to prime lambs at $5.80 and $6.35; culls at $5. HOGS—Pennsylvania hogs were quoted at $5.85 and $6.10 per 100 lb; Western and Ohio do at $5.75 and $6.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NEW ENGLAND MONUMENT COMPANY.—The New England Monument Company, designers, contractors, and dealers in granite and bronze at 1,321 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Theodore Pentlarge without preference. Charles B. Canfield is President. The company was incorporated on Jan. 31, 1900, under New York laws, with a capital stock of $35,000, but had no rating at Bradstreet's. In 1885 Charles B. Canfield and George T. Batterson started in business at 1,321 Broadway as a firm under the style of the New England Monument Company. Mr. Batterson died in 1889, and Mr. Canfield continued the business alone until the present company was incorporated on Jan. 31, 1900.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN LINCK.—John Linck, residing at 1,570 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,155 and no assets.

HERMAN HARRIS.—Herman Harris, salesman, residing at 223 East Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,947 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1893 and at Shreveport, La., in 1898.

ABRAHAM WEISS.—Abraham Weiss, drug clerk, at 146 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,920 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $3,750 is on a lease of 128 Second Avenue, which is disputed. He has been in the drug line for ten years.

M. LEVY & CO.—Marx and Moille Levy, residing at 212 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who composed the firm of M. Levy & Co., manufacturers of Women's wrappers, formerly at 32 Walker Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,964 and no assets. They made an assignment on Nov. 13, 1894.

SARAH W. SEARLES.—Sarah W. Searles, residing at 59 West Sixty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,806 and no assets. Of the liabilities $10,000 are secured by bond and mortgage and $5,806 are as indorser for Arthur C. Searles, a real estate operator at the same address. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 4.

ADOLPH VON OEHEN.—Adolph von Oehen, bartender, residing at 50 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,-753 and no assets. Of the liabilities $19,072 are for rent and repairs on the building at the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue from 1894 to 1899, under a lease. He formerly kept a liquor saloon at 781 Seventh Avenue.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN.—Charles Bernstein, residing at 310 East Eighty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,650 and no assets. There are only two creditors, Sophie Cohen, $1,650, for money loaned, and the People of the State of New York, $1,000 judgment on a forfeited bail bond given to the District Attorney as surety for Charles Kuberch.

MOSES KATZENBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Moses Katzenberg, wholesale dealer in silks at 321 Canal Street, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for two creditors, Abegg & Reed, for $2,753, and Passavant & Co., $1,241, both claims being for merchandise sold. It was alleged that he is insolvent and had transferred a portion of his property to some creditors to give them a preference. Mr. Katzenberg has been in this line of business for eighteen years.

Attachments.

KARL GEISERT.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against Karl Geisert, baker, at 1,322 Fifth Avenue, for $448 in favor of Reiss & Bernhard, for bakers' supplies and money loaned. It was obtained on information and belief that Mr. Geisert was about to leave the city and go to Europe.

EGYPTIAN TOBACCO COMPANY OF AMERICA.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against the Egyptian Tobacco Company of America for $2,405 in favor of Ava B. Chutjian on an assigned claim of H. P. Chutjian for services as Superintendent, and it was served on the manager at 23 Worth Street.

R. H. & B. C. REEVE CO.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against the R. H. & B. C. Reeve Company in favor of Edward Hills, Son & Co., for $2,327 for merchandise. It was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation. The attachment was served on a dry goods firm which handles oil cloths made by the company.

HALTER INVESTMENT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment for $10,372 against the Halter Investment Company in favor of the Union Surety and Guaranty Company on a claim to indemnify the latter company for giving bonds of $15,000 to cancel mechanics liens on property 243 and 245 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Judgments in connection with the matter were obtained against the Union Surety and Guaranty Company for $8,372 on Feb. 20 in favor of several material men. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the Halter Investment Company is a New Jersey corporation, and a lis pendens was filed against it on property on the south side of Forty-second Street, 125 feet west of Sixth Avenue, extending through to Forty-first Street.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to bankrupts as follows: John J. Rogers, who kept a restaurant and chop house at 6 Park Place for many years, liabilities $23,626; Morris Heine, formerly lessee of the Thalia and Oriental Theatres, liabilities $9,155; Oscar F. Spate, clerk, of 890 Broadway, formerly of White & Spate, dealers in carpets at 31 West Twenty-third Street, liabilities $46,000; Lloyd R. Blynn, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street; Mary E. Palmer, 21 East Fourteenth Street; Samuel and Lillian Williams, 312 Madison Avenue; Benjamin Rutchik, 123 Mercer Street; Otto Emmerich, 178 East Eightieth Street; Clotilde Alkan, 128 East Sixty-first Street; Louis Weinstein, 164 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Abraham Levy, 80 Allen Street; Louis Ninet, Jr., 63 Grove Street; Rufus Chamberlin, 217 West Sixteenth Street, and George W. Collins, 530 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Miles M. O'Brien receiver of the assets of L. Dryfoos & Co., manufacturers of skirts at 104 Wooster Street, in a suit brought by Louis and Mortimer H. Dryfoos against Jacob Fessel to dissolve the partnership. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $50,000. The business was started thirty-two years ago, and the present firm was formed on April 8, 1898, and was dissolved by limitation on Feb. 1 last, but the partners could not agree on their share of the assets. It was stated that the firm is solvent, with assets of $20,000 in excess of the liabilities. The inventory on Jan. 1, it is said, showed assets $49,000 and liabilities $25,000.

Receiver for J. T. Scott & Co.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long receiver of the assets of J. T. Scott & Co., wholesale jewelers at 4 Maiden Lane, on the application of Stern, Singer & Barr, representing More & Son, creditors, for $2,555. It was represented that the liabilities are about $100,000, and that the assets do not exceed $20,000. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $20,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Kate F.—J. S. Baird and others, trustees, &c.	$1,355
BYERS, Moses G.—R. P. Staats	633
BUSBY, William J.—Erie Railroad Company	304
BISSELL, Nicholas—P. Weigele	87
BOND, Ellen M.—E. W. Powers	392
CHASE, George P.—William H. Haskins	170
CURTIS, Ellen L.—C. H. Van Buren and another	219
CAMPBELL, Mary A.—J. S. Baird and others, trustees	830
COHN, Samuel and Gottschalk, also Marcus Marsop—The Chatham National Bank of New York	5,471
DANGLER, Harry—L. Siegbert and another	252
DAPPING, Charles—George Hill	30
DE GARMENDIA, B. Spaulding—H. Simon	185
DE GARMENDIA, B. Spaulding—H. Simon	233
DE WITT, David G.—F. H. Leggett and others	123
DEICKMAN, Frederick and Frederick, Jr.—George Fiencke and another	834
DAVIDSON, George T.—M. H. Oppenheim, executor, &c	17,074
ENGLISH, Theodore J.—A. Cassot	99
GREENSPAN, Elias M.—J. Halmesand and another	31
GOLDSTEIN, Louis—The Bradford Importing and Trading Company	220
HELD, Berlina—F. Nachod and others	226
HAINES, Laura J.—C. T. Barney, costs	72
HUNTER, Henry M.—J. A. Flomerfelt	77
HASKIN, John B., executor, &c.—W. H. Deady, administrator, &c	10,000
KRESIS, James—A. Bornstein	190
KILPATRICK, Edward—A. M. Piel and another	21
LAWLOR, James—Magnolia Metal Company, costs	116
LICHTIG, Hugo—Hamburg American Steamship Company, costs	97
LITTLE, Edward, by guardian &c.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
LARKIN, Thomas and Mary M.—M. H. Hall	317
MURRAY, Henry, Dow S. Kittle, and The Dow S. Kittle Provision Company—E. Heuel and another, executors, &c	2,798
MILLICE, Thomas S.—E. S. Eunson	98
MAHER, Christopher—E. Herbert	30
MUELLER, Charles F.—Nils Nelson, and another	106
MALENS, Toney and Joseph—C. M. Silverman, costs	99
McCAHEY, Michael—Max Stiner	262
McKENNAN, William G.—L. Doelman and another	99
NOLAN, Jangs—R. Link	524
NORMAN, Frank O.—Hross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company	108
OLWELL, Nellie—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
OTTO, Joseph—A. F. Mono, and another	29
PEETZ, Gertrude—Emperor, and another	195
PRATT, Arthur W.—W. R. Winn	163
ROSE, William H.—John Dawson, and others	110
RODES, Edward D.—M. E. Rodes, costs	150
STOLZ, George—A. M. Strebeigh, and another, executors, &c	1,939
SCHMIDT, George W.—Bowden Felting Mills Company	732
SCHMIDT, George W.—Bowden Felting Mills Company	225
SLESSINGER, Charles—F. L. Slazenger	29
STERN, Herman—A. Rosenstein	84
SCHMIDT, William—T. Altschul	96
SCHWARTZ, Aaron L. Monday	221
TENNEY, Herman A., by E. Emery	287
TAAFFE, John P.—A. C. Gildersleeve	146
ZAPPETELLI, Pietro F. Amatucia	557
W. & J. SLOANE—C. A. Hess, assignee, &c	5,478
THE MAYOR, &c.—T. J. Curley	114
SEDATIVE CHEMICAL COMPANY OF Philadelphia—Bankers and Manufacturers' Mercantile Agency	222
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Herbst, by guardian	250
THE 42D STREET, MANHATTANVILLE and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company—M. St. John, and another	500

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH BLUMENKROHN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Blumenkrohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 13, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAX GOLDSTEIN, individually and as a member of the firm of J. D. Kalish & Co., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 25th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 27, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN GOTTLIEB and SAMUEL L. GOTTLIEB, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman Gottlieb and Samuel L. Gottlieb of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts;

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Herman Gottlieb and Samuel L. Gottlieb were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb'y 27th, 1901.

NO. 3,387.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LAFAYETTE LILIENSTERN and THOMAS H. LEAKE, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Lafayette Lilienstern and Thomas H. Leake, individually and as composing the firm of Lilienstern & Leake, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 25th, 1901, praying for confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 27th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LILIENTHAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Lilienthal of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt;

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Lilienthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 27th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN LOWENSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman Lowenstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt;

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Herman Lowenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 27th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD S. LUTHER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward S. Luther, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 21, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 13, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

NO. 3,535.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR MEHRINGER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Isidor Mehringer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt, and the firm of Senftenberg Brothers & Co.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Isidor Mehringer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 27th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY RUHLAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Ruhland of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Henry Ruhland was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 27th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. YOUNG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles L. Young of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Charles L. Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 27 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 97 Nassau Street, New York City.
154 W. 28th St.

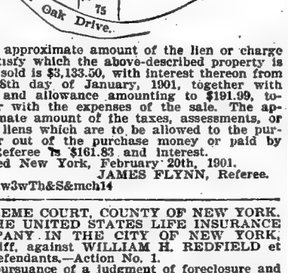

Seventh Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,816.98 with interest thereon from the 2nd day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.60, with interest from February 4th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,544.52 and interest.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

f28-2aw3wTh&Sa&mh21

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as trustee for Mary A. Steward, vs. BENJAMIN SIRE et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-three feet and six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly along the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

JAMES FLYNN, Referee.

DEXTER, OSBORN, & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,133.50, with interest thereon from the 28th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $191.99, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $168.87 and interest.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

JAMES FLYNN, Referee.

f21-2aw3wTh&S&mch14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. REDFIELD et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 25th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Supreme Court of the United States:

408—Margaret French et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Barber Asphalt Paving Company; 411—The City of Detroit et al., appellants, vs. Raizemond A. Parker; 214—The Town of Tonawanda et al., appellants, vs. James B. Lyon; 378—Mortimer Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Fargo et al.; 550—John R. Shumate, plaintiff in error, vs. August Heman, and 508—Cass Farm Company, Limited, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Detroit.—Argument continued by Tracy C. Becker for James B. Lyons, by Seth Newman for Mortimer Webster, by G. B. Webster for John L. Shumate, by Robert E. Collins and David Goldsmith for August Heman, and by Henry M. Campbell for the Cass Farm Company, and concluded by C. D. Joslyn for the City of Detroit. Brief submitted by S. B. Pinney for the City of Fargo et al.

196—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshall.—Argument commenced by Moritz Rosenthal for appellant.

Call for Thursday: 106, 159, 82, 133, 37, 162, 163, 164, 165, (247,) 166.

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

165—Atlantic Dredging Co. vs. Steam Tug A. H. Ellis.
96—Mencke vs. Cargo of Java Sugar.
101—Morgan's Louisiana, &c., R. R. vs. The R. G. Dun.
106—Evans vs. Nellis.
107—Blanchard vs. The Archie Crossman.
109—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
110—Consol. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
112—Dunn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
113—Moran vs. The West Brooklyn.
114—Reed Mfg. Co. vs. Smith & Winchester Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 138, 145, 124, 57, 131, 91, 107, 139.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Pierce.
2—Bois vs. Miller.
3—Nowicki vs. Nowicki.
4—N. Y. Inv. & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
5—In re Wallach.
6—Deny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Ness vs. same.
8—Meyer vs. Union Ry. Co.
9—Backstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Ruchel vs. same.
11—Behrman vs. same.
12—Schnuz vs. same.
13—McCabe vs. Union Ry. Co.
14—Weil vs. same.
15—Higgins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Appel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
17—O'Brien vs. Cavanagh.
18—City of N. Y. vs. Schnugg.
19—In re Wilcox.
20—In re Belmont Av.
21—Fabione vs. Society Artific. &c.
22—Richmond vs. New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
23—Braker vs. Nesbit.
24—In re Heidel, &c.
25—Harrison vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
26—Cassidy vs. Houston, West St., &c., R. R.
27—Komp vs. Raymond.
28—Hurwitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
29—Conant vs. Flower.
30—Levi vs. Baumann.
31—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Association.
32—Tomosky vs. Am. Tartar Works.
33—In re Barry.
34—Voight vs. Frayer.
35—Jenkins vs. Humboldt Library.
36—In re Dickson.
37—Buckingham vs. N. Y. Braided Cord Co.
38—Templeton vs. Aronson.
39—Dawes vs. Sheldon.
40—Alexander vs. Riker.
41—Schofield vs. Brill.
42—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
43—Dougherty vs. Schnugg.
44—Vossnack vs. Vossnack.
45—Bailey vs. Carter.
46—In re Lazzard.
47—Secor vs. Goslin.
48—In re Greenwood.
49—Lee vs. Timpkin.
50—Sweeney vs. Wilson.
51—Kempner vs. Wilson.
52—Moore vs. London Virginia Mining Co.
53—Kittenplan vs. Holander.
54—Gansenheim vs. Feitner.
55—O'Bierne vs. Browne.
56—Same vs. Miller.
57—Same vs. Shea.
58—Shelley vs. Shelley.
59—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
60—Andalaft vs. Wm. E. Uptegrove & Brother.
61—Tomes vs. De Camp.
62—Knenneke vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
63—Jahn vs. Sigell.
64—In re Hughes Av.
65—In re Van Cortlandt Av.
66—Bailey vs. Carter.
67—Bailey vs. Am. Deposit & Loan Co.
68—Rosenblum vs. Bridge.
69—Ralheimer vs. Cohen.
70—In re Art Fabric Co.
71—Levine vs. American Woolen Co.
72—Dowling vs. Operetta Co.
73—Levy vs. Dunn.
74—Tiscitelli vs. Cosgiano.
75—Bunn vs. Bacon.
76—People, &c., vs. Hand.
77—Secor vs. Goslin.
78—In re Schuyler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.

2027—Kemp vs. Kemp.
2422—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Feitner.
2573—Dunne vs. Am. Surety Co.
2819—Rochester Lamp Co. vs. Feitner.
2804—Queens Co. Water Works vs. same.
2818—Bowen vs. same. General calendar.
1127—Mt. Morris Bank vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2307—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith.
2358—Bullach vs. Wallach.
2372—Kittel vs. Domeyer.
2311—Appleby vs. Welsh

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

1—Grahams Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

9171—Wasel vs. Kuntz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2172—Ostrolenk vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
2844—Potter vs. Morning Journal Association.
2175—Murphy vs. Parsons.
1605—Von Hesse vs. John Mehl & Co.
749—Tyler vs. Dean.
973—Shattrick vs. Bernhardt.
2023—Burger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8799—Shoemaker vs. Sulzer.
723—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.
2104—Cassano vs. Hopper.
2236—Fox vs. Stern.
2256—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
2263—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2276—Rosebault vs. Bennett.
5057—Dawson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2,405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Speedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. for trial.

8277—Cohen vs. City of New York.
1532—Penders vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8383—Leahy vs. City of New York.
1279—Theleman vs. Mayor, &c.
2322—Lyons vs. City of New York.
2342—Bushman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8295—Fisk vs. McGill.
8248—King vs. Burns.
5065—Kominsky vs. Romolo.
9104—Tantillo vs. Schnepp.
1280—Berger vs. Mayor, &c.
6378—Harris vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7062—Ennes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1887—Barry vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Houghton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Hold on ground floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Maria T. P. Bicknell,
Anna A. Carrington,
Samuel J. Trusdell,
John Cronan,
Eliza Thoene.
John H. Myers,
Lawrence O'Brien,
Albert Storer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Hold in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1646—James Brady.

At 2 P. M.—1649—Agnes G. O. Dixon.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Hold in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term. Highest number reached in regular call, 2709.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Julian C. Wilson, Horace Brown.
2—Walter Stalen.
3—Pauline Sperling.
4—Sam Mickievitz.
5—Arsenia Maffia.
6—Samuel Mauch.
7—Emil Petri.
8—James Flanagan, John Carras.
9—George Lewis, Oscar Freeman, Michael Harris.
10—Thomas F. Gibbons.
11—Tydel Klick.

Pleadings.

1—Nehemiah Slater.
2—Jacob Brown.
3—Peter Cassinelli.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Pierce for the People.

1—Jesse R. Davis, Edward O. Dean, Clinton Marshall.
2—Michael Keating.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Lewis Doughty.
2—Martin McMahon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Herman Nerlich.
2—Thomas W. Lyons.
3—Henry Graham, Charles Williams.
4—George Wilson.
5—Charles Williams.
6—Waldorf H. Phillips.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—William B. Ewing vs. Ernest Heidtman et al.—Stephen F. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Louis Dryfoos vs. Jacob Hessel—Miles M. O'Brien.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—John F. Steeves vs. John J. McLean—Moses Levi.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Gaynor—Richard H. Clarke, Horner vs. Dietrich—Frederick W. Bloch. Matter of Hatch & Foote—Frederick K. Pendleton.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Kingsland vs. Lebeck—Wilber McBride.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Ross vs. Tattersalls, (of New York,) Limited—Henry C. Johnson. Tate vs. Little—Abraham A. Joseph.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess. Term begins Monday, March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Garrison, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., Kenefick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4135—Zelenko vs. Krakower.
4552—Dombrink vs. B. H. R. R.
4562—Kopple vs. same.
4574—Schumacher vs. same.
4578—Murphy vs. same.
1213—Nagle vs. Union Railway.
4022—Patten vs. B. H. R. R.
4456—Tompkins vs. Nassau R. R.
8601—Morrisey vs. Smith.
3990—Phillips vs. Tripler.
4553—Carr vs. B. H. R. R.
3075—Montesi vs. N. Y. Times Co.
4476—Brady vs. Reiners.
2923—O'Neill vs. Ennis.
3714—Therman vs. B. H. R. R.
9348—McKane vs. Stauch.
429—Amalga. Soap Co. vs. Donovan.
8471—Peters vs. Robinson.
3532—Nassau Brewery vs. Farley.
7949—Wright vs. B. H. R. R.
2525—Leeks vs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
7954—Meekin vs. B. H. R. R.
3472—Pescher vs. Long Island Elec. R. R.
1004—Smith vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4664.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar.

1254—Wardell vs. Williard.
1311—Hayes, admr., vs. Johnson.
1132—Toombes vs. B'k'n Un. El. R. R. and another.
1273—Gilbert and another vs. Maben.
1135—Bridge vs. B. Un. El. R. R. and another.
1210—Weed vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term For Motions.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Abbott. Same vs. Swales. Same vs. Heath.
Same vs. McIvor. Same vs. Felmetto.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The will of Mary E. Sacias.

The accounting in the estates of Isabella C. Beale, Fredericka Moadinger, Chauncey J. Hastings, Charles Keehl, Mary P. Ellis, as executrix; Mary P. Ellis, as trustee; Chauncey H. L'Amoureux, Charles J. B. Valadier, Robert W. Browne, John Eadie, Andrew Hohn, John Y. Fitchett, August Ruppel, Smith Powell, Daniel McCullum, John P. Wessels, Frederick Westphal, Catharine M. Steuber, Harry L. Christian, Buchrod F. Rice.

The estates of Elizabeth Davidge, Albert Baluka, John C. Reich, Catharine Oschman, Harry W. H. Blanchard, (motion,) William A. Harney.

The guardianship of Estelle A. Conselyea.

Contested calendar at 10:30 o'clock: No. 13—The will of Maria S. Meeker.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Rogers vs. Rogers, as administrator—F. B. Van Vleck, to compute and sell. Leach vs. Leach et al.—C. Y. Van Doren, in partition.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Carroll vs. Carroll et al.—James P. Clarke.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.—IN PURSUance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against HERMAN ENGELMANN and RUDOLF VOIGT, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the name of Engelmann & Voigt, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Joseph B. Solomon, the duly appointed assignee of the said Engelmann & Voigt, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of business, 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1901.

JOSEPH B. SOLOMON, Assignee.

ROBERT A. AMMON, Attorney for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rice, Sons & Co., a copartnership composed of Henrietta Rice, Isaac Rice, Harry Rice, and Jonas Lowenstein, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Rice, Sons & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 20th day of April, 1901.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1901.

HERMANN CANTOR, Assignee.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Assignee, 302 Broadway, N. Y. City (Manhattan).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MAjestic Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Crosby Manufacturing Company.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 30th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNty.—EMMA V. STORMS, plaintiff, against EVERINA MORRIS, Gertrude V. Close and husband, William L. Voorhis and wife, Benjamin F. Voorhis and wife, Augustus M. Voorhis and wife, Mary Adelaide Voorhis, and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action, by an order of this court, made herein on the 15th day of December, 1900, hereby require each and every person not a party to this action, who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before the undersigned on or before the 16th day of March, 1901, at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland, to prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof.

The premises are fully described in the complaint, duly filed, and are briefly described as follows:

Parcel I. Situate in the Village of Nyack, New York, and known as Voorhis Block, bounded north by New Street, west by Broadway, south by Main Street, and east by land of D. Turnau and others.

Parcel II. Situate in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., and known as Voorhis Point. Bounded north by land of George H. Nichols, east by Hudson River, south by land of Jackson, Cook, Burr, and others, and west by Piermont Avenue. Together with land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel III. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, north by land of De Witt and Van Buren, west by Broadway, and south by land of Wilcox and Hardy.

Parcel IV. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y. bounded east by Piermont Avenue, south by land of Everina Morris, west by Pirnie and Fraser, and north by Voorhis Avenue.

Parcel V. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of the Nyack and Northern Railroad, north by Lot No. 2, and south by Lot No. 5, on map of property of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel VI. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms and land late of Hesdra, east by land of De Pew, and south by De Pew Avenue.

Parcel VII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Hillside Avenue, south by land of Elizabeth A. Pye, west by land of S. R. Bradley, and north by land late of David Perry.

Parcel VIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by Division Avenue, east by Lot 33, south by Lots 27 and 28, and west by Lot 31, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel IX. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by land of Elizabeth J. Matthews, east by land of Nyack Rowing Association and Hudson River, south by land of W. W. Crosby, and west by land of Delia Van Houten and others and Spear Street. Together with the land lying under water in front of said premises.

Parcel X. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded, east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, north by Lot No. 9, and south by Lot No. 12, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel XI. Lying on South Mountain, being a small tract of land adjoining land formerly of William J. Ambler, John Smith, and others.

Parcel XII. Being all that certain warehouse and two lots of ground situate on the westerly side of Mercer Street, in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, now known and designated as Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer Street, being 50 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.

Parcel XIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Piermont Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms, east by Hudson River, and south by land late of Anna Woodnutt. Together with the land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel XIV. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Lavina Wyman, east by land late of Edward D. Hesdra, and south by land of Emma V. Storms.

Dated January 29, 1901.

IRVING HOPPER, Referee.

Arthur S. Tompkins, Tompkins and McFarlane, Charles E. Miller, Hays, Greenbaum and Hershfield, William H. Bannister, Jr., Frank Comesky, and George A. Wyre, respectively, attorneys for some of the defendants.

Andrew X. Fallon, guardian ad litem.

ja31-law7tTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Board of Directors of the CHARLES E. RYCROFT COMPANY of the City of New York for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

I, Samuel Lever of the City and County of New York, do hereby give notice, that the corporation the CHARLES E. RYCROFT COMPANY was dissolved and that I was appointed receiver of said corporation, its property and effects, with all the powers and authority of such receiver, by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of February, 1901, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and that I hereby give notice and require, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided:

I. All persons indebted to said corporation to render to me, at my office, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, where I conduct my business, on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me.

II. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to me on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, at said office.

III. All creditors of said company to deliver their respective accounts and demands against said corporation, with vouchers therefor in writing and duly verified, to me on or before the said 2d day of May, 1901, at said office.

IV. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation to present the same in writing and detail to me, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 2d day of May, 1901.

Notice is further given that I hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the corporation to be held at the said office on the 2d day of May, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and all accounts and demands for and against said company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be then ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount in the hands of the receiver declared.

Dated New York, February 27, 1901.

SAMUEL LEVER, Receiver.

GOODWIN, THOMPSON & VAN DERPOEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. f28-1aw3wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of F. BIANCHI & COMPANY, assigned by Charles Beers, as sole surviving partner, of Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the account of said Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, as such assignee, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York [L. S.] to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, this 30th day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORS, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the name of "Moors Company," that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefore, duly verified, to the subscriber, Anthony Moors, the duly appointed assignee of said Elizabeth Moors, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, his attorneys, No. 29 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1901.

ANTHONY MOORS, Assignee.

RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 27-29 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja24-1aw6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to GEORGE SMITH, Sarah Culhane, Fanny Smith, Grace E. Dauphin, Charlotte Cooney, Thomas Cooney, James Smith, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sherman Hoyt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

f7-1aw6wTh&m21

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS. LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER. Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-1aw6wTh

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—HENRY E. JONES, Plaintiff, against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS and IDA M. PHILLIPS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Fifty-third Street and the westerly side of Ninth Avenue and opposite the centre of a party wall lying partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next adjoining on the easterly side thereof; running thence northerly on a line parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Ninth Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly side of Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along Fifty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

HENRY D. MACDONA, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 411 West Fifty-third Street:

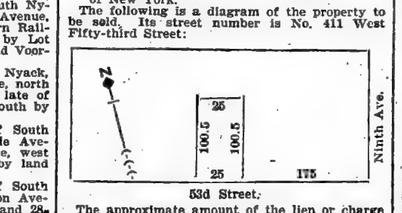

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, is $14,140.14, with interest from February 26th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $222 and interest.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

f18-2aw3wM&Th&mh11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against DORA OSBORNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of February, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 6th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and two feet; thence westerly, parallel with Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred feet, to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1901.

HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

79th Street.

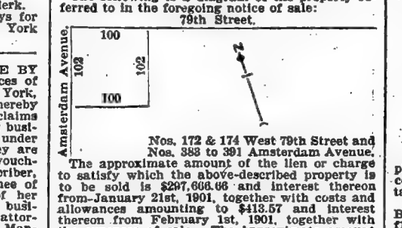

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,588.73, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $234.35.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. f21-2aw3wTh&S&mh14

NO. 550 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Wm. M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence southerly again parallel with the Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

HENRY D. MACDONA, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY J. STUART, plaintiff, against SANFORD B. DAWDEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with the northerly line of Third Avenue, twenty-six (26) feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-five feet and ten (95' 10") inches to the said westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence southerly, along the said westerly line of Third Avenue, twenty-six feet (26) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 22, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

MILLER, DECKER & MILLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City.

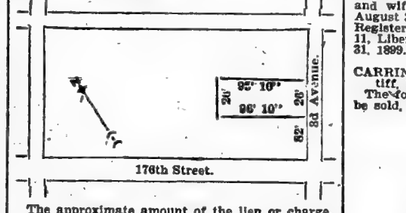

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $11,742.50, with interest thereon from February 14th, 1901; expenses of action, $449.07, with interest from February 14th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
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New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

WARDWELL & ADAMS,
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16 BEAVER STREET.
Telephone 3134 3135 Broad.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

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MEMBERS OF THE
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Established 1865.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin.
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Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY UNDER THE PROTECTIVE AGREEMENT, BEARING DATE JUNE 21ST, 1898, are hereby notified that an offer has been made to purchase the railroad property acquired by the Committee for the account and benefit of the holders of such certificates, and that the Committee has considered and approved of the same, and has entered into a contract to sell the same, subject to the approval of the certificate holders, as provided in said agreement.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED to attend a meeting of the holders of such certificates, to be held on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Number 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to consider such matters in order that proper action may be taken thereon.

Holders of Certificates are requested to present the same at the meeting, or to attest their ownership by affidavit setting forth the amount and the number of the certificates owned or represented by them.—Dated New York, February 20, 1901.

WILLIAM A. HEAD, Chairman,
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.,
DATED JANUARY 1, 1900.

The undersigned Agent, under the Debentures above referred to, desire under authority of said Debentures to expend the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in the purchase of Debentures of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said Debentures may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before MARCH 11TH, 1901.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agent,
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.
New York, February 19th, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, **on or before the first day of March, 1901,** shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)
JAMES H. FAY,
[L. S.] Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York,
January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,500,000
Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.

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LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS..Man'g For'n Dep't

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Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler, Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey, Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon, Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Grannis, James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr., Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson, George W. Young.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED AND COMMON SHARES:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was voted to issue **FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($15,000,000) OF FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES** of $1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Railroad Company, at par, on March 1, 1902, or on any subsequent semi-annual interest day, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Company, but with the right on the part of the Railroad Company, to deliver in lieu of common stock, voting trust certificates therefor, during the pendency of the Voting Trust Agreement. All or any of such debentures may be redeemed by the Company, at par and accrued interest, upon any interest day beginning with March 1, 1902, upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. In case part of the debentures are redeemed, they shall be redeemed in the inverse order of their numbers. Any debentures called in for redemption may nevertheless, at the option of the holder, be converted upon the redemption day into common stock, (or, at the election of the Company, voting trust certificates therefor,) provided thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to the Company. The debentures will mature March 1, 1911, and bear interest from March 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The debentures will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration as to principal.

The proceeds of the sale of these debentures are intended to be used for construction purposes and for additions and improvements to the property.

The debentures will be sold at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:

March 1	**$100.00**
April 1	**150.50**
May 1	**151.00**
June 1	**151.50**
July 1	**152.00**
August 1	**152.50**
September 1 ($153, less $20, the amount of the first coupon which will be cut off before delivery of the debentures)	**133.00**
Total	**$990.50**

Receipts will be issued at the time of the first payment and these receipts must be presented at the time of payment of each succeeding installment, in order that such payments may be endorsed thereon. Debentures will be delivered **WITHOUT** the first coupon, on payment of the final installment on September 1, 1901, and surrender of the receipts.

Holders of Voting Trust certificates of record at the closing of the transfer books February 21, 1901, may subscribe for said debentures at the rate of one debenture for every seventy shares of stock represented by their Voting Trust certificates.

No subscription for a fraction of a debenture will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished by the Company upon application, any holder of voting trust certificates for a number of shares which cannot be divided by seventy without leaving a remainder may, before making a subscription, buy or sell enough rights to make his holdings so divisible. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights.

THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE WILL EXPIRE AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901. A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE AT PAR ANY PORTION OF SAID ISSUE OF DEBENTURES WHICH SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED WITHIN THE PERIOD ABOVE SPECIFIED.

Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the debentures subscribed for and of any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions should be made out on the subscription form, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros.

Subscriptions must, in all cases, be in the hands of J. V. McNeal, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, before THREE O'CLOCK P. M. FEBRUARY 28, 1901, and payment of the first installment of the subscription in all cases be made at that office. Payment of subsequent installments may be made either at the Company's New York office, or, in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E. C. Copies of the Debentures and of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued will be furnished upon application.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of such subscription, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
61 WILLIAM STREET.
(Will remove about May 1st to Atlantic Building, cor. of Wall & William Sts.)
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
JOHN L. RIKER, 1st Vice-President. L. M. JONES, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM CARPENDER, 2d Vice-President. BENJ. STRONG, JR., Asst. Secretary
ALFRED H. SWAYNE, Treasurer.
Depository; Trustee; Executor; Guardian; Registrar; Agent.
Allows interest on deposits subject to draft.
Capital, $1,500,000.
Surplus, $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
Wm. Carpender, Lewis Cass Ledyard,
D. Crawford Clark, C. D. Leverich,
John F. Dryden, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, Anton A. Raven,
Andrew H. Green, L. V. F. Randolph,
John E. Halsted, John L. Riker,
Clifford A. Hand, Otto Sartorius,
Charles R. Henderson, Wm. Schall, Jr.,
Wm. H. Hollister, John W. Simpson,
Wm. B. Isham, Francis S. Smithers,
Martin Joost, Frederick Sturges,
W. E. T. Jones, Alfred Wagstaff.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.18.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. A. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

READING COMPANY.

Jersey Central Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable April 1, 1951. Interest April 1st and October 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from April 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York and Philadelphia, February 19, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $23,000,000 of the above-described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
NEW YORK.
DREXEL & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

READING COMPANY,
General Office Reading Terminal.
Philadelphia, February 18, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Reading Company's Jersey Central Collateral fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide part of the cost to this Company of 145,000 shares of $100 each of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, being a majority of such capital stock. The balance of the cost of such stock has been provided by this company from other resources.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Reading Company and are secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture pledging all of said 145,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey purchased as above stated, and in addition thereto 29,900 shares of the Capital Stock of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, being the whole of its capital Stock, less 100 shares reserved to qualify directors; and also 4,400 shares of the Capital Stock of the Port Reading Railroad Company.

The Perkiomen Railroad extends from Perkiomen Junction on the main line of the Reading Railroad to a point on the Reading Company's East Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of Allentown, a distance of 38 5-10 miles, with 9 5-10 miles of sidings, a total of 48 miles of single track. It is capable of easy physical connection at Allentown with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which by such connection would be enabled to obtain an advantageous line into Philadelphia and obtain access to the valuable local territory along the line. The ownership of the Perkiomen Railroad would thus be of very great value to the Jersey Central System and the addition of this collateral to the majority holdings of Central Railroad of New Jersey stock makes a combined value far in excess of the value of the Jersey Central and Perkiomen stock held separately.

The Port Reading Railroad is a valuable asset of the Reading Company, furnishing, as it does, an outlet to New York tide waters for about 2,000,000 tons of coal annually. It has always earned a handsome profit over its charges.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated April 1, 1901, and will be executed to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as Trustee. It will provide for the issue from time to time of bonds to an aggregate of not exceeding in all $45,000,000, of which $23,000,000 are now offered for sale. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of acquiring ADDITIONAL shares of the stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The 145,000 shares of stock now pledged are fully paid for from the present issue of $23,000,000 of bonds, in connection with other resources of the Reading Company.

The Trust Indenture will provide that this issue of bonds shall be redeemable upon six months' previous notice on any interest date after April 1, 1906, at 105 and interest.

The income account of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the fiscal years ending December 31, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Receipts from all Sources	$17,089,379.51	$16,249,486.64
All Expenses	9,699,903.83	9,344,949.48
Net Earnings	$7,389,475.68	$6,904,537.16
All charges, (including rentals)	4,770,112.80	4,842,188.68
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$2,619,362.88	$2,062,348.48

The results for the year 1900 thus show a substantial increase in surplus, although the coal strike which occurred in September and October, 1900, occasioned a loss of more than $500,000 in net earnings.

The proportion of net earnings of the Jersey Central Company alone, distributable to the $14,500,000 of its capital stock pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, (out of the total issue of $27,055,800 of such stock,) would thus be more than sufficient to provide for the interest upon the $23,000,000 of bonds now issued, without calling upon the Reading Company at all.

The combined income account of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Receipts from all Sources	$55,945,934.78	$46,882,907.92	$9,063,026.86
All Expenses	44,857,390.48	36,643,846.63	8,213,543.85
Net Earnings	$11,088,544.30	$10,239,061.29	$849,483.01
All Charges	9,150,543.47	9,073,852.40	76,691.07
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$1,938,000.83	$1,165,208.89	$772,791.94

The Reading and Jersey Central systems do not come into competition, but supplement each other at all common points. It is confidently expected that large economies can be accomplished through a closer interchange of traffic and of facilities between the two properties, and at the same time that the gross earnings of both may be substantially increased.

Yours very truly,
J. S. HARRIS,
President.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

To General Mortgage Bondholders and to Stockholders of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 27th, 1901.

Referring to the offer of the Southern Railway Company under date of January 31st, 1901, to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and Stock of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, we have now received more than a majority of the General Mortgage Bonds, which assures the consummation of the plan. It is essential bondholders and stockholders who have not already done so should deposit their securities at our office **ON OR BEFORE FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1901,** in order that they may not be debarred from participation in the plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Drainage Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive up to March 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., sealed proposals to purchase One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of Thirty (30) year negotiable 5% interest bearing bonds of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage District in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, interest payable annually, bonds secured by a Five-mill tax for Thirty (30) years.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory reference as to financial standing. No bid below par considered.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A. L. MONNOT, President
Iberia & St. Mary Drainage District,
Jeanerette, Louisiana.

LOST OR MISLAID. Certificate No. 25593 for Eighty-seven (87) shares, and Certificate No. 11,395 for Fifty (50) shares of Consolidated Gas Company Stock in the name of Peter Reid, and unsigned by him. Kindly notify
ROLSTON & HOOLEY.

MARKETABLE UNLISTED SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Tennessee Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, TENN. Feb. 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,735,606.60	
United States bonds	200,000.00	
Due from banks	514,744.95	
Cash and reserve	203,223.88	$2,653,575.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00
Surplus and profits	36,793.08
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	2,116,782.35
	$2,653,575.43

J. W. Carter, Pres. D. S. Williams, Vice Pres.
F. O. Watts, Cash. A. F. Thomasson, Asst. Cash.

Alabama Banks.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,
at the close of business February 5, 1901, as rendered to the Comptroller of the Currency:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,064,744.12
Overdrafts		1,598.03
U. S. Bonds		50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		38,350.22
Bank building		51,000.00
Other real estate		11,075.00
Cash in vault	$196,708.99	
Cash with banks	810,229.32	
Cash with U. S. Treas.	2,587.00	1,009,524.41
		$3,226,291.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	127,413.98
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits, individual	$2,203,605.88
Deposits, bank	595,271.92
	2,798,877.80
	$3,226,291.78

OFFICERS.
N. E. Barker, Pres. J. H. Woodward, V. Pres.
W. P. G. Harding, 2d V. Pres.
J. H. Barr, Cashier. W. W. Crawford, Ass't Cashier.

Connecticut Banks.

THE THAMES NATIONAL BANK,
NORWICH, CONN. Feb. 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,479,156.55	
United States bonds	1,050,000.00	
Due from banks	474,569.27	
Cash and reserve	397,363.73	$4,401,089.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	841,298.59
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	1,559,790.96
	$4,401,089.55

Stephen B. Meech, Pres. Chas. W. Gale, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Notice of Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Gansevoort Bank.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Gansevoort Bank will be held at the Banking Rooms, 14th St., cor. 9th Av. and Hudson St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. for the following purposes:

FIRST: For the purpose of voting upon the proposition to reduce the number of Directors of the Bank from fourteen to eleven.

SECOND: For the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, as required by Section 50 of the Banking Law of 1892, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

P. D. Strauch, Jabez R. Parsons,
Edw. Swann, Frank Frommell,
Geo. Hotchkiss, Andrew Ickers,
T. Albeus Adams,
A majority of Directors.

New York, January 12th, 1901.

Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & South Atlantic Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 63 Wall St., New York, on March eighteenth, 1901, for the purpose of organization and such other business and proceedings as might lawfully be done and transacted at that time.

Books are now open at the office of Shetter, Rannis & Co., No. 63 Wall St., New York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.

JOHN P. LAFLIN,
STUART SCOTT,
W. R. RANNIE,
ALLEN R. SHEFFER,
Z. T. VINSON,
Incorporators.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

At a special meeting of the stockholders, held this day, Article Third of the Articles of Association was amended to read as follows: "The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than thirteen nor more than fifteen stockholders."

Subsequently, Mr. Geo. H. Byrd and Mr. Geo. L. Rives were unanimously elected Directors, to serve until the next annual election.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
19 Liberty Street,
New York, Feb. 21st, 1901.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 19 Liberty St., on THURSDAY, March 7, 1901.

Polls opened 12 M. and closed 1 P. M.
A. E. MILLER, Secy.

Dividends.

International Paper Company,
30 Broad Street, New York.
12th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
Feb. 27th, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable April 1, 1901, to Preferred Stockholders of record of March 15, 1901.

Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of March, 1901, and reopen April 1, 1901. E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1900. Payable on and after March 1st, 1901, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 19th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable April 1st, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.

The seventh quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT., upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on April 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on March 15th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopen on April 1st, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1901.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company.
26-28 Ferry Street.
New York, February 26th, 1901.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 1st, 1901.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close March 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopen April 2nd, 1901.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1901, from Southern Railway Company, East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Sinking Fund Equipment 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, Eng.; Virginia Midland Ry. serial bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

American Bicycle Company.

The coupons due March 1st, 1901, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.

C. W. DICKERSON, Acting Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due March 1st, 1901, on the Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
135 Broadway, New York.

Coupons due March 1st, 1901, of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO. OF TEXAS First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this company, due March 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Co. of New York.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treas.

American Hide and Leather Co.

Coupons No. 3, due March 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST CO

trading in not more than 15,000 shares, selling on balance.

***

Money continues easy and there are less gloomy predictions now in respect to the future of the money market. Yesterday the call rate fell as low as 1¾ per cent.

SUGAR'S SHARP RISE.

Sugar Trust stock was the feature of the market yesterday, scoring a phenomenal advance of nearly 10 points after an early decline of more than 2 points. The dealings in the stock were on a tremendous scale, more than 100,000 shares being traded in, with the quotation several times jumping up a half point between sales.

Mr. Keene got the credit for the early selling of the stock, which broke the price below 134. Whether or not this was an endeavor to force liquidation or to acquire a line of stocks at the lower level was a matter about which there was in the Street during the day much speculation. In any event, from the low figure the stock suddenly shot up nearly 10 points, fortunes being made and lost incidentally. It is told of one speculator who rushed into an office with a "sure thing" on the stock, that on the decline he sold 1,000 shares short, only to cover it two hours later at a $5,000 loss.

So far as the movement is concerned, it is very certain that some people were hard hit by the remarkable rise, for there was a considerable short interest in the security. One story has it that Mr. Keene is among the number having undertaken some time ago to check any advance in the stock, and being obliged—so the story runs—to put out a large line of shorts in this endeavor. On the other hand, Thomas Lawson of Boston is popularly credited with being the leading bull on the issue, and to have netted a handsome fortune out of yesterday's advance. This, however, is merely gossip, and cannot be verified. Knowing ones in the Street smile when Mr. Keene is accused of being caught short of the stock.

One of the stories is that the stock of the company is certain to receive an increased dividend next month. Another is that the duty on raw sugar from Cuba is to be removed.

LEATHER TRUST'S YEAR.

At the annual meeting of the United States Leather Company, held yesterday, the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected unanimously, and the annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, presented in the form of a balance sheet was submitted. It shows as follows:

Assets—	1900.	Increase.
Cash	$2,440,133	*$873,807
Due by customers	4,841,287	‡2,154,770
Bills receivable	47,495	*76,713
Doubtful debts	39,015	26,084
Other debts	133,864	37,500
Materials on hand	8,647,477	*4,163
Trade marks	199,154	*261,454
Bark at tanneries	1,157,204	228,912
Personal property	1161,425	6,317
Adv. to cos	16,725,389	2,241,778
Tannery plants and land	7,005,872	655,844
Stock in other companies	53,446,229	.....
Railroad mortgages	100,000	.....
Treasury stock	100,000	.....
Unexpired insurance	54,544	6,474
Good-will and exp	62,819,887	.....
Total	$130,508,960	*$188,189
Liabilities—		
Accrued interest and unpaid coupons	$57,600	*$5,700
Accounts and unpaid bills	130,381	3,700
Foreign exchange	1,449,951	1295,429
Bonds	5,280,000	.....
Preferred stock	62,269,800	.....
Common stock	62,869,800	.....
Surplus	4,540,871	*314,616
Total	$136,598,960	*$188,189

*Decrease.

‡Represented by tannery plant, saw mills, railroads, bark, timber, and lands in fee, bark contracts, bark at tanneries, personal property—betterments to stock in process of tanning—cash and sundry debtors equal in value to amount stated.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following new securities:

Southern Pacific Company—$1,000,000 additional two-five years 4½ per cent. collateral trust mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1965, for $1,000 each, No. 10,001 to 11,000 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $11,000,000, No. 1 to 11,000 inclusive.

Central Pacific Railway Company—$3,283,500 additional first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1949, No. 62,975 to 65,915 inclusive, No. 80,843 to 90,000 inclusive, all for $1,000 each, and No. 18,958 to 18,446 inclusive, for $500 each, making the total amount of said bonds listed to date $58,036,500, No. 1 to 21,800 inclusive, No. 62,975 to 90,000 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and No. 1 to 1,656 inclusive, and No. 1,082 to 18,446 inclusive, for $500 each; also, $15,500 additional 3½ per cent. mortgage guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1929, No. 9,195 to 9,225 inclusive, for $500 each, making the total amount of said bonds listed to date $19,802,500, included in No. 1 to 20,000 for $1,000, and No. 1 to 9,225 for $500.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—$6,000,000 additional capital stock to be added on and after March 5, 1901, as and when official notice shall be received that the same has been paid for and issued, making the total amount to be listed under this and previous applications $60,000,000.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York—$300,000 additional capital stock to be added to the amount previously authorized to be listed, viz.: $72,277,100, making the total amount authorized to be listed at this date $73,177,100.

The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company—$300,000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed to date $5,000,000.

New York and Long Branch Railroad Company—$1,500,000 general mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1 for $1,000 each, No. 193 to 1,692 inclusive.

Grand Rapids Railway Company—$2,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1916, for $1,000 each, No. 1 to 2,500 inclusive.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

According to The Iron Age, in its weekly review of the iron and steel trades situation, there has been a continuance of the buying of iron for steel making purposes, and the market is buoyant, with prices for Bessemer pig up to $15.50, Pittsburg, as compared with $13.25 a month ago. Gray forge has shared in the advance, and, in consequence, muck bars have risen, and such lines as iron skelp have followed. It is of interest to note that Southern gray forge is reappearing in the Pittsburg market.

Discussing the situation generally, the same authority says:

The developments in pig iron for steel purposes, indicating a very heavy consumption, are corroborated by the happenings in the steel market. Some mills, which are supposed to control an ample supply of steel through associated interests, have been large buyers of billets during the past week, and have paid a considerable premium above the pool prices, which are now practically of no interest whatever.

So far as foundry irons are concerned the movement in other departments is beginning to affect them, and a better feeling has developed, with some good sales being reported.

The change in the situation in pig iron appears to have reacted on the ore interests. It is expected now that the steel consolidation is an accomplished fact, and that a heavy consumption seems assured, that prices will be made considerably higher than was at first expected. It is believed that the booking of orders will begin this week or next.

Reports of heavy sales of rolled products appear in all quarters. The bar and sheet mills report a heavy tonnage. Additional orders are coming to the plate mills, already crowded with work. The structural mills are booking heavily, and have further good orders in sight. The leading bridge contractors have taken orders aggregating about 15,000 tons, which include about 6,000 tons of buildings in various parts of the country, about 6,000 tons of bridge work for Western roads, and 3,000 tons for an anthracite road. Another contractor has taken 2,000 tons for the Choctaw Road.

The rail mills report that they have now on their books orders for 1,750,000 tons from Oct. 1 of last year. The European makers are making a sharp struggle to retain their markets, and recently captured an order for 10,000 tons for Great Britain and one of 17,000 tons for Australia. On the other hand, the Carnegie Steel Company have just secured the contract for 50,000 tons for the Guayaquil and Quito Road, in Ecuador, one of the largest orders ever taken.

How eager foreign works are for business, however, and how much, therefore, the chances of an export trade in the cruder products have dwindled is exemplified by the fact that figuring has been going on on billets for export under the drawback clauses, and that foreign wire rods have been offered pretty close to our delivered prices.

In the copper trade the exports are falling off in a somewhat disquieting manner. As an offset to this, however, our domestic consumption is very heavy. To what extent copper is being accumulated quietly by those who have a vital interest in the stock market it is difficult to judge.

LAST CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

The last certificate of deposit issued under the act of June 8, 1872, permitting the issuance of certificates on the deposit by banks of currency with the Treasury was canceled yesterday, and the Sub-Treasury officials are happy as a result. The act was repealed by the act of March 14 last, but during the time it was a law $738,000,000 in certificates were issued.

A diligent search for this last outstanding certificate has been made for several months past. It was made for $10,000. Every bank and trust company making clearings directly or indirectly through the Clearing House has received a circular letter from Assistant Treasurer C. N. Jordan asking for the return and cancellation of this certificate if its location was known.

The Bank of America yesterday reported the certificate. It had been originally issued to the National City Bank and transferred by indorsement to the Bank of America.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Admission to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of Union Pacific first lien convertible 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1911, deliverable when and as issued.

Dispatches from Richmond, Va., stating that the shipment of over 100,000 pounds of plug tobacco to Cuba, South Africa, Australia, and the Philippines from that city was a record breaker.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 12 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 310.

According to Chicago advices the gross increase in January of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, which approximated $700,000, establishes a record for the property.

Foreign cables to the effect that English iron and steel stocks have been depreciating in value since the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, on fears that the foreign companies will be unable to compete with the new combination.

Boston rumors that another dividend of 85 per share will be declared on Butte & Boston stock, payable in April.

Price to be paid by the Boston & Maine for the Massachusetts Central shares fixed by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners at $65 for the preferred and $21 for the common stock.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

By Order of Trustees.

$14,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due October, 1929, coupons April and October, 117⅞.

$28,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, due June, 1914, coupons June and December, 153⅝.

$17,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1933, coupons January and July, 143¾.

33 shares New Jersey Zinc Company, $100 each, 245½.

10 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,335.

1 share United States Trust Company, $100, 1,701.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 2,010 to 2,010½.

25 shares Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, (leased to Western Union Telegraph Company at 5 per cent.) $25 each, 102½.

50 shares Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 210.

10 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, $100 each, 20.

5 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 200½.

5 shares Procter & Gamble Company pf., $100 each, 103.

7 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 460½.

1 share Bloomingdale Grove Park Association, (subject to rules of the club,) $30.

10 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 271½.

5 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

10 shares Real Estate Trust Company, $100 each, 355.

39 shares United States Projectile Company, $100 each, 111½.

40 shares Safe Deposit Company of New York, $25 each, 124¼.

40 shares Nassau Bank, $50 each, 200.

3 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 150½.

4 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 686.

44 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 188½.

$5,000 Lanyon Zinc Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1929, coupons March and September, 84.

1 share Home Insurance Company, $100, 286.

$30,000 Oregon Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, (Farmers' Loan and Trust Company certificates of deposit.) Hypothecated, $30 lot.

200 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 1.

200 shares Aero Pulverizer Company, $100 each, 1.

200 shares Aero Pulverizer Company, $100 each, 1.

10 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway Company, $100 each, 149.

$2,000 Port Reading Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, interest January and July, 112¾.

4 shares Colonial Trust, Company, $100 each, 400.

25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 271.

$30,000 Farmville and Powhatan Railroad Company 6 per cent. second mortgage income bonds, $500, lot.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5¼ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $248,323,361; balances, $12,548,150; Sub-Treasury, $2,000,000; balances, $302,280.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞@4 per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 71½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £6,000. Gold premiums at Rome, 5.35; at Buenos Ayres, 120.40; at Madrid, 37.12; at Lisbon, 42.

Bar silver closed steadier at 28½d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb 27.—Business on the Bourse to-day was cheerful. The declarations passed off smoothly. Internationals were firm. Portuguese were in great demand. Rio Tintos fluctuated, closing firm. Kafirs were in demand and hardening. This was accentuated after Bourse hours.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 22½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 23½c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.32½.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—On the Boerse to-day funds and Americans were quiet. Transvaal Railroads were strong. Locals were weak, on unsatisfactory reports regarding the situation in the rolled-iron trade.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent. The advance in the rate for short bills is due to the settlement.

The report of the Deutsche Bank for 1900 shows net profits amounting to 20,410,000 marks, or an increase of 89,000 marks upon the net profits of 1899. It shows also a dividend of 11 per cent., corresponding with that of the previous year, and the highest dividend declared by any Berlin bank. The total turnover was 49,778,000,000 marks, a decrease of 2 per cent., owing to the shrinkage of stock values. The deposits and other trust funds aggregated 531,000,000 marks, or an increase of 52,000,000 marks for the year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the securities of the new steel combination exceeded the record of transactions in any one stock, and the total for the day was larger than those of any day since the extremely active period of two years ago. These stocks moved very irregularly, at times showing very considerable strength, while at others the prices fell off sharply on very heavy selling. The list as a whole was not more active than it has been of late, but prices were somewhat firmer.

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UNITED STATES STEEL.—Trading in the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, which were dealt in when issued, was carried on on a very large scale, and large blocks of both the common and preferred stocks sold throughout the day. It was estimated that not less than 100,000 shares of the two issues changed hands, a larger total than any single stock has shown in curb market records. The prices of these issues moved sharply, at first advancing and then declining below the closing prices of the previous day. The common sold up to 40, and then down to 38, and the preferred advanced to 87 and then fell back to 82. The former closed at 37⅞ and the latter at 82½, against Tuesday's prices of 39 and 84. Trading in the other curb steel stocks was relatively small and was attended by much less violent movements than those which occurred in the stock of the United States Steel Corporation.

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SHEET STEEL was traded in to the extent of a good many thousand shares, but the transactions in these issues were made relatively insignificant by the enormous trading in the United States Steel stocks. Sheet Steel common sold up to 38 and then back to 36. It closed with a net gain of three-quarters of a point at 36¼ bid. The preferred at first advanced with the common, but then dropped back to Tuesday's figure and closed unchanged for the day at 81 bid.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE common was traded in to the extent of perhaps 1,000 shares between 42 and 42½. At the close it was offered at 42, and showed a net loss of half a point. The preferred was dull and fractionally lower.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common was unusually active, being traded in to the extent of 1,500 shares or more. It showed decided strength, and after selling as high as 60, closed at 59½ bid, a net gain of 4 points. The preferred stock sold up to 59 and closed at 58¾ bid, a net gain of 3¼ points.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE securities were stronger, and the bonds were fairly active. They sold up to 78½ and closed at that price, with a net gain of 1 point.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred sold up 1½ points, to 95. The transactions in the stock were small.

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BROOKLYN FERRY stock was in demand for the first time in a good while. It sold at 18½, and closed at 18½ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6¾	5¾	6½
American Bicycle pf	25	25½	24¼	26
American Bicycle bonds	78½	79½	77½	80
American Bridge	41¾	42	42¼	42¼
American Bridge pf	91	91¾	91¼	92
American Chicle	81	85	79	82
American Chicle pf	79	81	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10	9¼	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf	32	35	32	35
American Snuff pf	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
*British Columbia Copper	20⅛	20½	20¼	20⅝
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	4½	4	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	..	34	..	34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	103	103	103
Central Fireworks	27	29	25	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	24	27	27½	30
Consolidated Equipment	11⅞	12¼	11⅝	12¼
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85	83	85
Denver & Southwestern	59½	60½	53½	57
Denver & S. W. pf	58¾	60	55½	57
Denver & S. W. 5s	74	77	74	78
Distillers' Sec.	37⅝	38	39	39½
United States Steel pf	82½	82¾	84	85
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	36	37	37	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103⅝
Brooklyn City	240	243	240	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	106
Columbus Railway	39½	41	39¼	41
Columbus Railway pf	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¾	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	80¾	83
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	89¼	91	89½	91¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	84	82	84
North Jersey St. R. R. pf	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	118	110½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	13	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	..	..	70	80
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	76½	78	76½	78
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	21	..	..	21
Denver Gas 5s	63	64½	63	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	95½	94½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	106¼	109¼	108¼	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	13¾	14	13½	14½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68¾	69¼	68¾	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s	111½	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	106¼	106	105¼	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18½	20	18	18¾
East River Ferry	69½	70¼	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	98	98	80	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95¼
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	82½	81	82½
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The market for commercial paper is steady at 4 per cent. for indorsements and choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others. The supply of paper is increasing, but the demand continues good. On call, money ranges from 1¾@2½ per cent.

Money rates, bank clearances, balances, and foreign exchange rates are reported to-day as below: Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 10, 12½, and 5 cents discount; call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; Time money, 3¾@4½ per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $22,250,594; balances, $1,334,946.

Copper shares were buoyant and strong to-day; other stocks except American Telephone were firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
491	Atchison & Topeka	56	55	55¾
1,032	Atch. & Topeka pf	88¾	88	87⅝
1	Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
15	Boston Elevated	169	169	168
2	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
11	Boston & Maine	195	194½	194½
3	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
1,507	Chi., B. & Quincy	144⅞	144	144½
5,377	Chi., B. & Quincy rts.	4½	4¾	4¾
10	Chicago Junction	150	150	150
25	Fitchburg pf	143	142¾	142
510	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	97	95½	95½
29	Mexican Central	17½	16¾	17
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	208	208	208
4	Old Colony	206	206	206
35	Pere Marquette	58¾	50	58
9	Pere Marquette pf	76	76	76
310	Rutland pf	100	95	95½
492	Union Pacific	88¼	87¾	87¾
3,348	Union Pacific rights	75	50	42½
40	Union Pacific pf	84	83½	85½
17	West End	95	94	94
79	West End pf	112	111¼	111½

TELEPHONES.

2,850	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163	156	158
941	Erie, (trust, ctfs)	51	50	50
150	Mexican	27⅝	27¼	27¼
100	New England	137	137	137

ELECTRICS.

10	Boston	220	220	220
41	General Electric	210	210	210
25	General Electric pf	187½	187½	187½
1,500	Massachusetts	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
80	Massachusetts pf	80¼	80	80¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	30	30	30
200	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	83½	83½	83½
4	Am. Pneu. Service	7	7	7
100	Am. Steel Hoop	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
16,639	Am. Sugar	142	134	142
94	Am. Sugar pf	121¼	120½	121¼
5	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
53	Am. Woolen pf	75	75	75
2,537	Dom. Iron & Steel	31½	29¼	31½
638	Federal Steel	45½	44⅜	45¾
1,348	Federal Steel pf	88½	87½	88½
5	Mergenthaler	165	165	165
2,220	Nat. Tube	58	55½	55¾
172	Nat. Tube pf	103	101	101
30	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	92½	92	92
342	N. E. Gas & Coke	11½	11	13½
5	Reece Buttonhole	8	8	8
10	Swift Pkg. & Pro	103	103	103
153	Torrington pf	28	27¾	27¾
80	United Fruit	127	127	127
280	United Shoe Machine pf.	24	24	24
100	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
120	U. S. Leather pf	74½	74	74½
10	U. S. Rubber pf	59½	59¼	59½

MINING.

360	Adventure	13¾	13½	13¾
100	Aetna	1	1	1
2,144	Amalgamated	92	91	92
25	Anaconda	45½	45½	45½
280	Arcadian	18½	17¼	18
65	Arnold	3⅜	3½	3½
350	Ashbed	..	1½	1½
2,877	Atlantic	35	30	35
680	Baltic	43½	42¾	43½
950	Bingham	21¼	21	21
178	Boston & Montana	328	326	328
350	British Columbia	20¾	20½	20½
882	Butte & Boston	84	83	84
5	Cal. & Hecla	855	855	855
2,280	Centennial	20½	25	26¼
350	Centennial Eureka	27½	27½	27½
500	Cochiti	9	8½	8½
1,005	Commercial Line	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,095	Copper Range	48¾	47	48¼
710	Dom. Coal	36½	36	36½
150	Dom. Coal pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
875	Elm River	6	5½	6
1,442	Franklin	24	23¾	24
100	Humboldt	..	½	½
3,062	Isle Royale	42	40½	42
150	Mayflower	3	3	3
300	Osceola	..	1¼	1¼
225	Michigan	7¼	7	7¼
515	Mohawk	28	27	27¾
226	Old Colony	..	4¾	4¾
3,091	Old Dominion	37¼	36	37
322	Osceola	89½	89	89
205	Parrot	50½	50	50½
100	Phoenix	4¾	4¾	4¾
375	Rhode Island	7⅞	7	7¼
150	Santa Fé	8	7¾	8
48	Tamarack	334	332	334
140	Tecumseh	2¾	2½	2¾
2,427	Trimountain	28¾	27	28¾
2,790	United States, (t. ctfs)	13	12½	13
1,635	Utah	34⅝	34	34½
160	Victoria	5	4¾	5
675	Winona	7¼	7	7¼
1,286	Wolverine	56	55	55¾
350	Wyandotte	2⅝	2½	2½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Quotations were firm in the market to-day, but dull and unprofitable conditions still lingered. There were a few slight advances, but nothing noteworthy. There is considerable money awaiting borrowers, and a number of long-time loans have been made as low as 3½ per cent. Call money generally is quoted at from 3 to 4, and loans for 30 and 60 days at from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

Complete Stock Exchange transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
10	American Sugar	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝
108	American Railways	34½	33¾	33¾
1,000	American Alkali	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Bethlehem Steel	18	18	18
24	Bethlehem Iron	61	61	61
115	Cambria Iron	46¾	46½	46¾
300	Cambria Steel	17	17	17
180	Choctaw T. C.	43	42½	43
71	Choctaw pf	45½	45¼	45½
25	Cons. Lake Superior	31	31	31
232	Cons. Lake Superior pf	42	41	41
350	Cons. Traction N. J.	62	61¼	62
1,485	Diamond State Steel	4	3¾	4
400	Electric Co. of America	8½	8¼	8½
250	Electric Storage	69¼	68	69¼
100	Electric Storage pf	68	68	68
3	Investment of Phila	98	98	98
15	Insurance of North Am.	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,825	Lehigh Valley	33½	32¾	33
120	Marsden Co	8¼	8¼	8¼
74	Minehill Co	61	61	61
28	National Asphalt	7	6½	6½
200	National Asphalt pf	12¾	12	12¾
50	Palmetto Co	⅝	⅝	⅝
647	Pennsylvania	74⅝	74½	74⅝
50	Philadelphia Traction	101½	101½	101½
664	Philadelphia Electric	6¼	6¼	6¾
2,900	Reading T.	15¼	14 15-16	15⅛
600	Reading 1st pf. T. C.	35 7-16	35¼	35 5-16
600	Reading 2d pf. T. C.	20½	20¼	20¼
100	Southern Railway	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Southern Railway pf	77½	77½	77¾
100	Susquehanna Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
304	United Gas Improve	126	124¾	124¾
100	United Power & Trans	39	39	39
710	Union Traction	33¾	33½	33½
25	United Companies	280	280	280
25	Warwick Iron & Steel	7¾	7¼	7¾
50	Welsbach of Canada	1	1	1

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Local stocks, especially the elevated issues, were strong to-day. The principal trading was in Metropolitan Elevated. The common opened at 31, advanced to 32½ and closed at 31⅞; the preferred advanced from 84½ to 85½, but closed at 84. South Side Elevated sold at 102¼, and Lake Street Elevated at 14¾@15½. The improvement in the demand for elevated stocks is based largely on the idea that with the transfer of the control of the Northwestern, Lake Street, and Union Loop Companies the whole local elevated situation is likely soon to undergo an important change for the better. Match closed at 137, a point's advance during the day. Union Loop stopped at 107, an advance of 2 points. The bond market was strong. Over 12,000 Lake Street income fives sold from 56 to 57½; nearly 10,000 of the road's debenture fives brought 100¾@100¾. West Chicago consolidated fives (over 60,000) sold at 107¾@102⅝, and 36,000 Northwestern Elevated sold at 103

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@63. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 49c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Brunswick sold at .29@.28, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.58, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 500 Golden Fleece at .26, 200 Horn Silver at 1.20, 300 Isabella at .70, 100 Ontario at 7.62½, 500 Ophir at 7.77, and 200 Syndicate at .10.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alpha	.02	Iron Silver	.65
Anaconda	.42	La Crosse	.10
Alice	.30	Leadville Con	.00
Adams Con	.20	Little Chief	.14
Belcher	.10	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.20	Moulton	.30
Brunswick Con	.28	Ontario	7.25
Caledonia	2.00	Ophir	.70
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.03
Challenge Con	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Potosi	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Quicksilver	1.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Quicksilver pf	2.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.10
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.25
Daly	1.15	Standard	4.20
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.65
Eureka Con	.15	Union Con	.30
Father De Smet	.25	Yellow Jacket	.50
Golden Fleece	.24	Argentum Juanita	.24
Gould & Curry	.20	Isabella	.62
Hale & Norcross	.13	Mollie Gibson	2.00
Homestake	45.00	Portland	2.00
Horn Silver	1.15		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.02		.02	
Alpha Con	.02		.02	
Andes	.06		.06	
Belcher	.12		.11	
Best & Belcher	.21		.23	
Bullion	.02		.02	
Caledonia	.61		.65	
Challenge Con	.17		.16	
Chollar	.08		.08	
Confidence	.70		.70	
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75		1.65	
Con. Imperial	.01		.01	
Crown Point	.04		.04	
Gould & Curry	.20		.20	
Hale & Norcross	.16		.17	
Julia	.03		.03	
Justice	.02		.03	
Kentucky Con	.01		.01	
Lady Washington Con	.01		.01	
Mexican	.21		.21	
Occidental Con	.05		.04	
Ophir	.75		.76	
Overman	.12		.12	
Potosi	.10		.12	
Savage	.12		.12	
Sag Belcher	.01		.01	
Sierra Nevada	.30		.31	
Standard	4.30		4.30	
Seg Belcher	.09		.09	
St. Louis	.08		.08	
Union Con	.32		.32	
Utah Con	.06		.05	
Yellow Jacket	.49		.51	
Silver	61	63¼	61	63¼
Mexican dollars	50c	50½	50c	50½
Drafts, sight	17½		17½	
Telegraph	.20		.20	

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	18¾	19	18	19¼
Alamo	14½	14¾	14½	15¼
Argonaut	24½	25	25	25¾
Anaconda	43	45½	44½	45½
Butterfly Terrible	29	29½	28½	29
Battle Mountain	25	25½	25½	26
Blue Bell	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾
C. C. Cons	11	11¼	10¾	11
C. K. & M	9	9½	9¾	9½
Cashboard Victor	11	11½	11	11¾
Coriolanus	16½	18	16	18
Dr. Jackpot	80	80	84	84½
Dante	7½	8	7¾	7¾
Damon	14½	15	14¾	15
Elkton	103½	104	103½	104½
El Paso	52½	54½	50	55
Findlay	11	12	11	11¾
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	30
Gibson	20	21	20	21
Gold King	105	110	102	120
Gold Knob	95	100	95	100
Gold Coin	325	500	325	500
Golden Cycle	79¾	80½	80	80¾
Gold Dollar	22	23½	23	23½
Gold Sovereign	7⅝	7	6¾	7⅛
Gould	27	28	28	30
Hart	13	15	13½	15
Ingham	18½	19	18	19
Isabella	69	71	69	70
Independence	24½	25		
Jackpot	55	58	55½	57
Keystone	10	12	10	12½
Lexington	8¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Last Dollar	65½	68	71½	73
Mary Gold	45	48	45	48
[illegible]	11½	12½	12	12½
[illegible]	33	35	33½	35
[illegible]	8	9	8¼	8¾
[illegible]	19	20½	19	21
[illegible]	10	10½	10	10½
Ophir	53	55	53	55
Orphan	17	17½	17	17¼
Pharmacist	11	11¼	11¼	11½
Pinnacle	18½	19	19	20
Portland	298	300	300	302½
Pointer	145	150	145	145
Rose Nicol	9½	10	10	10½
Sedan	165	169	14	148
Vindicator	120	130	120	130
Work	18	18¼	18½	19
Zoe	8½	8¾	9¾	10

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reported yesterday gross earnings for the third week in February showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Central of Georgia	$27,440
Chesapeake & Ohio	73,227
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,394
Kanawha & Michigan	4,277
St. Louis & San Francisco	33,982
Total increase 5 roads	$142,318
Increase previously reported	502,857
Total increase 30 roads	$645,175

The following showed decreases:

Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific	$4,521
Toledo, Peoria & Western	970
Total decrease 2 roads	$5,491
Decrease previously reported	22,533
Total decrease 10 roads	$28,024
Net increase	$617,151

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,480	1,540	1,524
3d week Feb	$161,545	$134,103	$99,685
From July 1	4,703,591	4,134,447	3,994,596
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,445
3d week Feb	295,423	222,196	193,998
From July 1	9,988,514	8,636,134	7,765,104
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	103	94	93
3d week Feb	26,595	23,201	22,517
From July 1	904,417	790,363	764,055
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week Feb	92,810	97,131	67,112
From July 1	3,155,614	3,308,770	3,043,097
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week Feb	17,453	13,178	10,260
From July 1	570,668	462,315	
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,691	1,402	1,385
3d week Feb	194,746	160,704	140,274
From July 1	6,318,753	5,132,402	4,603,080
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Feb	21,781	22,751	18,992
From July 1	765,456	713,955	
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for January—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	79,588	67,970	11,618
Op. exp. and taxes	66,906	53,483	13,513
Net	12,592	14,487	*1,895
Total income	13,158	15,053	1,895
Charges	10,585	9,171	1,414
Balance	2,573	5,882	*3,309
From July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Gross	536,719	430,744	105,975
Net earnings	90,827	88,560	8,268
Total income	100,794	92,526	8,268
Net income	26,232	31,035	*4,803
*Decrease.			
LEXINGTON & EASTERN for January—			
Gross	29,386	25,881	15,689
Op. expenses	16,170	16,252	13,920
Net	13,216	9,629	1,769
Gross, 7 months	205,378	167,042	159,686
Net, 7 months	77,056	64,273	51,777
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for January—			
	1901	1900.	1899.
Gross	677,712	502,831	502,554
Expenses	393,381	312,707	344,210
Net	284,331	190,093	158,344
Improvement	21,554	29,113	
Balance	260,797	172,019	
Gross, 7 months	4,547,712	3,725,831	3,742,165
Net, 7 months	2,221,331	1,409,632	1,166,344
Balance, 7 months	1,966,947	1,219,072	
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for January—			
	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross	200,418	202,120	1,702
Expenses and tax	154,949	136,769	*18,180
Net	45,469	65,351	19,882
Total income	46,427	65,385	18,958
Charges	35,185	35,966	781
Surplus	11,242	29,419	18,177
Gross, 7 months	1,500,994	1,346,727	*163,267
Net, 7 months	388,124	443,947	55,810
Total inc., 7 mos.	392,594	453,102	60,568
Surplus, 7 months	149,029	210,759	61,721
*Increase.			
WABASH for January—			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	2,356	2,328	2,326
Gross	1,518,885	1,314,582	1,138,488
Operating exp	1,092,892	967,199	895,459
Net	425,793	347,383	243,029
Prop ex to gross	71%	73%	78%
Gross, 7 months	10,622,590	9,963,676	8,537,698
Net, 7 months	3,092,678	2,329,301	2,227,858

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Business Men's Association of Owego; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. A. Smyth, G. A. King, and F. M. Baker, Owego.

Conger Produce Company of Groton; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. W. Conger, Mary J. Conger, and Frank Conger, Groton.

Moser Palace Carriage Company of Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. M. Clark, F. H. La Roche and J. J. Byrne, Brooklyn.

Otzlic Commercial Company of Cortland; capital, $3,000. Directors—J. B. Bland and C. O. Scull, Baltimore; L. N. Frederick, Cortland.

Nutshell Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. B. Ellis, R. J. McCorrigan, and G. E. Skelly, New York City.

Rabitte & Co. of New York City, to dye and print fabrics; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. E. Rabitte, C. L. Rabitte, and J. E. Watson, Brooklyn.

Conger Manufacturing Company of Groton, to manufacture steam engines; capital, $200,000. Directors—Frank Conger, Jay Conger, and C. W. Conger, Groton.

International Clock Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—N. Trahan, Brooklyn; Joseph Konigsberg and Joseph Forshaim, New York City.

United States Card Index Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—S. W. McNeil, Brooklyn; C. B. Weller and A. T. Morey, New York City.

Brownville Board Company of Hounsfield, to manufacture wood pulp; capital, $60,000. Directors—J. M. Gamble, C. W. Gamble, and Blanche C. Gamble, Watertown.

Conger, Jay, Conger Company of Groton, to deal in produce, stocks, bonds, and property; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. W. Conger, Mary J. Conger, and Frank Conger, Groton.

Jacob Hertz Company of New York City, to deal in furs and skins; capital, $2,500. Directors—Jacob Hertz and Jacob Seidler, Brooklyn; E. L. Grossman, New York City.

Lackawanna Company of New York City, to deal in coal, coke, charcoal, and firewood; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. B. Ripsom, A. S. Fisher, and T. N. Ripsom, New York City.

G. A. Vossler & Sons' Company of Poughkeepsie, to manufacture musical instruments; capital, $12,000. Directors—G. A. Vossler, Charles Vossler, and Wilbur Vossler, Poughkeepsie.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Knapp Estate's Tract on Washington Heights.

James Stillman Buys the Sloane Mansion—Upper Third Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings.

The Knapp estate tract on Washington Heights, owned by the heirs of the late Shepherd Knapp, has been sold, through J. Romaine Brown & Co., to Loyal L. Smith. This property is immediately north of the so-called Columbia College tract, which was transferred on Thursday by Jacob D. Butler to Mr. Smith for a consideration of $342,500.

The Knapp property contains about sixty lots, and is bounded by the Boulevard Lafayette, the Eleventh Avenue Boulevard, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and an irregular line at about One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. If the latter were extended. The land has been in the possession of the Knapp family for about eighty years. It was at one time the property of Aaron Burr, and the deed of conveyance, in which he appears as grantor, is still in the possession of the Knapp heirs. The only building on the tract is a frame structure of Colonial design, formerly the Knapp mansion, but of recent years known as the Grand View Hotel. This landmark, it is said, will not be disturbed, at least for the present.

Negotiations have been concluded, through L. J. Phillips & Co., for the sale of Henry T. Sloane's mansion, 9 East Seventy-second Street, to James Stillman, President of the National City Bank. This property, which has a frontage of 59.6 feet, has been held at $450,000, although the present purchase price is understood to be considerably less than that figure. None of the parties to the deal would say anything yesterday as to what Mr. Stillman intends to do with the house. His own new residence is now building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, while it will be remembered that he recently purchased 17 and 19 East Seventy-second Street with the idea of converting them into a single house for his mother's occupancy. The Sloane mansion is now occupied by Joseph Pulitzer under a lease which will exuire on May 1.

In addition to 17 East Ninety-first Street, to which title yesterday, Andrew Carnegie has also acquired 13, 19, 21, and 23 East Ninety-first Street, three-story dwellings, each 17 by 100.8. The purchase of 15 is also in negotiation, and, with it, Mr. Carnegie will control the north side of Ninety-first Street to within 100 feet of the Madison Avenue corner.

Dr. George H. Lockwood has bought the four-story dwelling, 28 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5, and will alter it into a house of the American basement type. The adjoining houses, 60 and 62, have been similarly altered by their recent purchasers, Dr. John R. Erdmann and Dr. James F. McKernon.

S. Pendergast & Co. have sold for David Lippman to Dr. H. R. Borst, the four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling 176 Second Avenue, for $29,000.

Collins & Collins have sold for Edward Steiglitz the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 East Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.

Edward Y. Z. Lane is the purchaser of the six-story building at the southwest corner of William and Spruce Streets, sold recently by the estate of John G. Ash. Ruland & Whiting were the brokers in the transaction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Peter Wagner the five-story American basement dwelling 318 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 22 by 102.2, the first house sold out of a row of ten just completed.

William M. Ryan and Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Marie Raecke to the Hudson Realty Company the three and four story buildings at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 102.2 by 120.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Sonn Brothers to Richard M. Kimbel, for $23,000, the four-story lightstone-front dwelling 464 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 17 by 60 by 100. The house is one of a row of thirteen recently finished.

It is reported that Dr. Herman J. Boldt has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 West Fifty-first Street, 21 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

McVickar & Co., in conjunction with H. R. Drew & Co., have sold for Dr. Joseph E. Janvrin the four-story English basement dwelling 22 East Thirty-fifth Street, 20.8 by 98.9.

John H. Berry has sold for M. F. Laurie the five-story building 12 East Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103.

Louis Lese has sold to Hyman & Oppenheimer the four-story brick flat 224 East Thirteenth Street, 21.5 by 103.3. John Peters represented Mr. Lese.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold through Harry Cahn the three-story dwelling 17 Washington Terrace, 17.9 by 62.

William J. Roome has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, for $30,000, the five-story dwelling 48 West Twenty-sixth Street, 16 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four-story buildings 111 and 113 Macdougal Street, southwest corner of Minetta Street, each 21 by 75; also the four-story building 415 East Houston Street, 21 by 75.

The lot on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 350 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 193 and irregular, advertised for sale at auction yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly, was sold by that broker at private sale. The lot was owned by the estate of William H. Harrison.

Louis Becker reports that he has leased for William J. Seaman to Mrs. Frieda Wilcke for $2,300 a year the two dwellings 882 and 884 St. Nicholas Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The lease is for a term of five years from May 1.

Henry Corn filed plans yesterday, through Architect Robert Maynicke, for the eleven-story store and loft building, which he will erect on the plot 19 to 23 West Eighteenth Street, running through to 22 to 28 West Nineteenth Street. The estimated cost of the structure is $550,000.

John Peters has sold for Isabella Scribner, to Hyman & Oppenheimer, 228 East Thirteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 21.5 by 103.3. The same agent has also sold for Rachel Simon, to Hyman & Oppenheimer, 226 East Thirteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 21.5 by 103.3.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

158 and 160 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Lexington Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, two four-story brownstone-front single flats; public auction sale, to James Fitzpatrick $42,600

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Lenox Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 99.11; together with One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue, one lot, 25 by 99.11; public auction sale, to I. J. Lithauer 11,000

420 and 422 Eighth Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet north of Thirty-first Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story brick buildings, with stores; executor's sale, to Isaac Metzgar 36,900

229 Hudson Street, west side, 92.4 feet north of Canal Street, 17.7 by 66.10 and irregular, five-story brick single flat, with store; executor's sale, to S. Rosenthal 15,300

54 and 56 Lawrence Street, southwest side, 118.6 feet southeast of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Rosa Kniffen, one of the defendants 11,750

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

63 East Ninth Street, north side, 148.4 feet west of Broadway, 20 by 92.3, leasehold, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph Liebmann and others 8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

250 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 210 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 112 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the New York Realty Company 59,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry B. B. Stapler, referee, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Broadway, 100 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $44,706.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Fanning, referee, 310 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 141.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,377.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Blanke, referee, 1 to 25 Jackson Street, northwest corner of South Street, 84.6 by 30, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,387.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. O'Connor, referee, Lots 166, 167, 169, 214, and 231, on the map of the Arden property, in the former town of Westchester, being on Walnut, Chestnut, Oak, and Cedar Streets, near Syracuse Avenue, each 100 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,242.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, W. H. Willis, referee, 154 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 130.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 73.5 and irregular, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,927.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, Stebbins Avenue, northwest corner of Home Street, 80.6 by 220.11 and irregular, two two-story frame dwellings and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,950.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of Charles N. Talbot, referee, 108 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 82 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,604.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 414 to 426 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 and irregular, one-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $14,728.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 265 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100.7 by 102.5 by 99.11 by 149.6, vacant. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Philip Carpenter, referee, 423 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 250.4 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16.10 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,740.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 45 West Twelfth Street, north side, 423.7 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 19.11 by 44.3 by 48.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,199.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, James W. Perry, referee, 531 to 541 West Twentieth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 175 by 92, one, two, and four story, brick buildings. Due on judgment, $57,050.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Warren Street, northeast corner of Washington Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 76 by 66.1; Frank Hustace of 413 Madison Avenue, owner; Ernst Green, Temple Court, architect; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 125 and 127 Allen Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 75; Jacob Fischel of 197 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 75; L. A. Liebeskind of 36 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $140,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 249 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat and bachelor apartment house, 49 by 100.11; John Paterino's Sons of 507 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; M. V. B. Ferdon of 243 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Broome Street, northeast corner of Essex Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 70; Binder & Baum of 167 Rivington Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 19 to 23 West Eighteenth Street and 2 to 28 West Nineteenth Street, for an eleven-story brick store and lofts, 90 by 184; Henry Corn of 142 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $550,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 807½ and 809 Ninth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; J. Kiel, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, builder; cost, $300.

Nos. 104 and 106 John Street, and 9 and 11 Platt Street, to a four and five story brick office and warehouse building; McMann & Taylor of 42 Cliff Street, owners; Ralph S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 49 and 51 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick office and dwelling; W. Seward Webb of 680 Fifth Avenue, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 341 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a five-story brick flat and stores; John Schreiner of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 509 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Lena and George Sternecker et ux. of 507 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owners; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $250.

No. 114 West Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Henry L. Thornell of 39 Wall Street, agent; Henry Palmer of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 238 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; George A. Gill of 238 East Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Richard T. Black of 341 East Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 12 Malden Lane, to a five-story brick store and offices; Harriet B. Fisk and others of 88 Nassau Street, owners; Lessauer & Co., lessees; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 210 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick store; Sarah Bendt, owner; William Horne of 245 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $260.

No. 371 Madison Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $700.

New Building on Warren Street Ruins.

Plans filed yesterday at the Building Department provide for the first new building to be erected on the ground laid waste by the explosion in Tarrant & Co.'s warehouse, at Greenwich and Warren Streets, last October. The new structure will be built by Frank Hustace at the northeast corner of Warren and Washington Streets, and will cost $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

ALL RIGHT, TITLE, &c., to estate of which Catharine T. and Margarete T. Bennett died seized; Robert Bennett to John Bennett, (R S $2) $1

ALLEN ST, 132, e s, 24.8x87.6; Jacob H. Scheinman and wife to David Jaffe, (R S $3.50, mtg $17,000) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 69th St, 20.5x65; John Kerscher and others to James C. Tighe, (R S $38) 38,000

BROAD ST, 109 and 111, n e corner of Front St, 66.3x23.9x04.7x24.2; William L. Findley, referee, to Joseph Nussbaum.. 47,935

ELDRIDGE ST, 180, e s, 69 ft s of Division St, 23.7x87.6; Eldridge St, 176, 24.5x87.6; Joseph Polstein to Morris Perlmutter, (mtg $86,000, R S $29.50) .. 100

FOREST AV, 1,177, w s, 257.1 ft n of Home St, 20x87.7; Caroline F. A. Bullwinkel to Oscar K. Hentschel, (R S $7.50) 7,100

GRAMERCY PARK, east carriageway, corner of 20th St, suite of rooms, Section A, on third floor of Gramercy Building, with store room, with 128 shares of capital stock of the Gramercy Company; Charles Donohue, referee, to Samuel J. Wright, (R S $5) 5,000

LENOX AV, n w corner of 135th St, 20x100; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Paul Mayer, (R S $15.50, mtg $44,500) .. 60,000

LOTS 4 to 7, Block A, and Lots 14 to 17, Block B, map of Lester Park, Whitestone's Bridge; Mary J. Gavagan to Frank McGarry, quitclaim, (R S $2) 1

MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 123d St, 25x83; William J. Boyham, referee, to Charles H. Reed, (R S $23) 22,800

MADISON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 123d St, 25x83; William J. Boyham, referee, to Charles H. Reed, (R S $23) 22,800

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 30x85; Charles Donohue, referee, to Le Grand K. Pettit, (R S $4.50, mtg $22,000) 44,000

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 75x100, Henry J. Norris to Sarah L. T. S. Pugh and others, (mtg $22,000, R S $4) 1

NORWOOD AV, n s, 170.1 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Josephine Bennett to Henry Schmidt and another, (R S $2) 1

RAILROAD AV, s e corner of Washington St, 108x53.4, Unionport; Georgia P. Corwin to Joseph H. Witherell, ½ part, (R S 50 cents) 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 53, n s, 25x85.11; Herman Watjen to Lena Penner and another, (R S $23.50) 23,250

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 32, 45x110; Charles E. Jackson, executor, &c., and another to Mary M. S. Hyde 62,500

WENDOVER AV, s w corner of Washington Av, 40x150.11x irregular; Theresa Lindsay to Morris Rosenberg 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 79th St, 48x100; Sarah L. T. S. Pugh, and others, to Henry J. Robert, (mtg $135,000, R S $60.50) 1

WILLIS AV, 316, s e corner of 141st St, 25x100, Frederick Jantzen to Eliza Eselgroth, (R S $7.50, mtg $30,500) 1

2D AV, 2,308, e s, 20.11x80; Henry G. Peters to Mary Sullivan, (R S 88) 8,000

4TH AV, 411, 22.8x80; also land in Otsego County, N. Y.; Duncan C. Bell to William T. Emmet, (R S $20) 1

8TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 155th St, 25x100; Peter McCaffrey to Anna J. Sheehan 7,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 12th St, 19x78x16x80; John J. Wilson to Clara G. Wilson, ¼ part 1

11TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 18th St, 92.80.11 x irregular, with all title to wharfage, &c; Richard H. Handley and wife to James G. Wallace, (R S $56) 100

11TH AV, s w corner of 19th St, 46x88.10 x irregular, with all the title to wharfage, &c; Joseph Fisher and others to James G. Wallace, (R S $35) 100

13TH AV, e s, 47.2 ft s of 19th St, 47x80.2 x irregular, with wharfage rights, &c.; Joseph Fisher and wife to James G. Wallace, (R S $50) 100

13TH AV, s e corner of 19th St, 94.4x88.10 x irregular; Richard H. Handley and others to Joseph Fisher and others, quitclaim, all titles, &c., (R S $1) 1

13TH AV, n e corner of 18th St, 94.4x67.9 x irregular, with all title to wharfage, &c; Anna Hockman to James G. Wallace, (R S $80

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599 Madison Ave., the southwest corner of 56th St.—Now occupied by a physician; the parlors in the front parlor will be rented for $—per week; can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

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Weber Upright, Rosewood	270
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And others. Cash or installments.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
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A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity; Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

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Also a full assortment of large Uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others. Rents $4 up.
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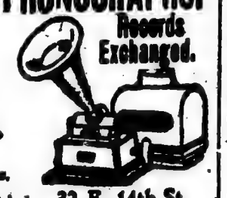

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Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $20; also, two slightly used Caligraphs, $10 each to clear them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lowering's New York Exchange, 828 Broadway, near 13th St. Open evenings.

COINS—Highest prices paid for rare United States Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins. Paper Currency, etc.; book of premiums paid, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

STAMPS.—Will buy collections of foreign, United States, and revenues; highest prices paid; call or write E. W. Brown, care Koch, 198 West 125th St.

CASH for furniture, carpets, pianos, contents of flats, &c. TOM, 213 East 125th St.

Highest prices paid; contents bought; flats, antiques, &c. Telephone, 1,020 Harlem. Wheeler, 161 West 125th St.

For Sale.—Upright piano, standard make; parlor organ; cash, hourly hire. F. Dimel, 19 West 30th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L. Hill, University Place.

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Wanted to Buy for Cash, City of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., Bonds. Call or address F. L. Pitcher, 25 Broadway.

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LEADING PACKING AND WAREHOUSE CO., 253-255 West 125th St.

Highest prices paid for furniture of flats and houses. Call or address 1,020 Harlem. Wheeler, 161 West 125th St.

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A. T. PATRICK CHARGED WITH RICE'S MURDER

Taken Out of the Tombs, He Is Recommitted Without Bail.

Valet Jones Accuses Him of Administering Mercury to Old Millionaire—Prof. Witthaus's Affidavit.

Charged with murdering Millionaire William Marsh Rice in September last, Albert T. Patrick, in the Tombs accused of forging the dead man's name to checks for many hundred thousands of dollars, was yesterday taken out of his cell for a brief breath of freedom, and almost immediately recommitted without bail on the homicide charge by Special Sessions Justice Jerome, sitting as a Magistrate. Patrick's efforts to effect his release by depositing $10,000 cash bail with the City Chamberlain on Tuesday in Assistant District Attorney Osborne's absence, frustrated by District Attorney Philbin, were thus rendered an impossibility.

Patrick was charged with murder upon the affidavit of Charles F. Jones, the old millionaire's nurse and valet, who alleged that the accused administered mercury to Rice on Sept. 23, 1900, and the corroborating affidavit of Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus that he found mercury in Rice's kidneys and intestines. Patrick heard the new charges imperiling his life with calm indifference. A faint smile traversed his red-bearded face. Otherwise he gave no sign of feeling.

Patrick was arraigned before Judge McMahon in General Sessions to hear a motion for his release on bail on the forgery charge. Patrick's counsel, Lawyer Martin, stated to the Court that as he understood his client would be arrested immediately charged with murder if released, they preferred to withdraw the $10,000 cash bail deposited with the City Chamberlain. Mr. Osborne offered no objections, and Judge McMahon granted the lawyer an order for the money.

Mr. Osborne placed the affidavits of Jones and Prof. Witthaus before Justice Jerome and asked for a warrant. It was secured, and served by Detective Carey in the Tombs. Patrick was brought to the library of the District Attorney's office and the affidavits were read to him. His lawyer, L. K. Martin, agreed to an adjournment of the case until March 14. The prisoner was taken back across the Bridge of Sighs to the Tombs. The inquest into Rice's death is yet to be held.

Jones, in his affidavit, swears that Patrick, on the 23d of September last, "did willfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, administer to W. M. Rice a large quantity of mercury and divers poisons, by means of which the said Rice became mortally sick and died." In view of which Jones charges Patrick with the old millionaire's murder.

Prof. Witthaus's affidavit is as follows:

"I was present at an autopsy upon the body of W. M. Rice on Sept. 23. I received the viscera as they were taken from the body. I thereafter made a chemical analysis of a portion of the viscera, and discovered therein the presence of mercury in the kidneys and intestines.

"I have read the affidavit and information of Charles F. Jones, and, in view of the results of my analysis and in the absence of intercurrent causes of death, it is my opinion that, if the said affidavit and information be true, the said W. M. Rice died of mercurial poisoning."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that he believed he had sufficient evidence upon which to convict Patrick of murder.

"Prof. Witthaus first reported that he had found mercury in the old man's vitals," said Mr. Osborne. "Now, in his verbal report to me to-day, he says the poison was present in a sufficient quantity to cause death. With Jones's testimony and that of the chemical expert, I think we can convict the accused."

No indictment charging forgery has yet been found against Patrick.

RECORD IN MOLINEUX CASE.

Mr. Weeks Seeks to Have Matters Restored That Were Stricken Out.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Roland B Molineux, moved before Recorder Goff yesterday to resettle the case of his client, on appeal by restoring to the record the matters already ordered stricken out by the Recorder. Mr. Weeks wished 129 of these dilsions restored.

"Why do you make this request on the last day of the term?" asked the Recorder.

"You did the same thing in July."

Mr. Weeks replied that he did not wish to delay argument on the case on appeal before the higher court until after the Court's Summer vacation. The Recorder sharply retorted that Mr. Weeks was extremely disingenuous." Mr. Weeks denied the imputation, and intimated that he expected any of his amendments to be granted anyway.

"What right have you to assume that?" asked the Recorder, with some asperity. "The Court, for good cause, is always willing to change its decisions."

The argument will continue to-day.

INDIAN GIRL VISITS POPE LEO.

Kolinzuten, a Flathead, Tells of Her Reception at the Vatican.

"She is the brightest, most winsome little tot of a girl that we've brought across the Atlantic in many a day," said Commodore Engelhart of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday morning. The object of his praise was a nine-year-old Indian child from the Rocky Mountain region of Montana. Kolinsuten, which in the court language of the Flathead Indians means "child of God," is the name of the diminutive maiden, who, when she landed yesterday, proudly informed an admiring coterie that surrounded her on the pier, that she was just returning from Rome, where, with Mother Provincial Mary Amandeus of Helena, Mon., she had gone to see Pope Leo.

Kolinsuten is an inmate of the convent of the Ursuline nuns at Helena, Mon., an institution where nearly 500 Indian children are being educated.

"This little girl," said Mother Amandeus yesterday, "accompanied me as the representative of the 500 Indian children who are being educated in the Diocese of Helena by the Ursuline nuns. Dressed in the costume of her people, with her gay feathers and bright-colored dress, she was presented to the Holy Father. When she appeared his Holiness exclaimed, in his eagerness, 'Who is this child? Who is this child?' blessing her several times during the audience. Kolinsuten is a member of the Flathead tribe—a tribe that boasts of never having shed the blood of a white man."

When Kolinsuten was asked what the Pontiff had said to her, she replied:

"I do not know. He spoke in French, and as yet I do not understand that language."

Every passenger who landed yesterday, it seemed, had a picture of the little Indian girl. "They had me standing for my picture all the way, it seemed," she said. In Rome, she met, besides the Pontiff, many of the most eminent prelates of the Catholic Church, among them Cardinals Rampolla and Satolli, both of whom presented mementos of her visit to Rome to Kolinsuten.

After leaving Rome, Mother Amandeus visited Florence, Paris, and various other cities of France and Italy, at every place the little North American Indian being warmly welcomed by everybody with whom she came in contact.

Kolinzuten said that she would remain with the Ursuline Sisters twelve years more, when she would leave the institution.

"What are you going to do then?" she was asked. "Will you be a sister also?"

"Oh, I don't know about that," she replied. "There are already four Indian sisters, but it's too far away. I don't know what I'll do yet."

She will probably get married and be a good little wife, like the great majority of the other nice little Indian girls," suggested Mother Amandeus, just as the customs officer chalked a big 'O. K.' on their baggage, which inscription marked the termination of Kolinsuten's voyage across the Atlantic.

Not 166 East 113th Street.

Through a typographical error in the story headed "Complains of Policeman" in THE TIMES of last Monday, it was said that the house at 166 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street was searched for a stolen piece of cloth. The house at 66 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, which was mentioned elsewhere in the story, and not the house at 166 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was searched.

We've snipped off two great big sized snacks of Spring suits these last two days.

But it's the same old story of "how happy were t'other dear charmer away"—the difficulty of choosing between many is often decided by choosing the least good.

In other words, in spite of the large sales, there are still a goodly number of $30, $28, $25 and $22 suits among those marked down to $10 for sizes 34 and under; $12.50 for sizes 35 and above.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 23d St.

MAYOR TALKS ABOUT MILITIA.

Says New York Does Not Need It with the Excellent Police.

Mayor Van Wyck made some remarks about the militia at the meeting of the Armory Board yesterday. Just as the roll was about to be called for adjournment Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt spoke about the request for an appropriation for the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn. He said:

"Soldiers who cannot shoot are of no use."

Mayor Van Wyck bristled up. He said.

"They don't have to shoot in this city. We have no use for the militia here with the excellent police force we have."

"You never can tell when it will be necessary to call out the militia," replied Gen. Butt.

"Oh, yes, you can," retorted Mayor Van Wyck. "The militia will never be called out while I am Mayor of this city."

"There have been strikes in this city where it was necessary to turn out the militia," said Brig. Gen. McLeer of Brooklyn.

"Not since I have been Mayor, and you won't have them called out either while I am Executive. The police force is efficient to handle disturbances, and there will be no shooting on the streets of this city."

Gen. McLeer looked at Mayor Van Wyck and said:

"Gov. Cornell once said that there was no need for the militia to know how to shoot. He said they were only good to march."

"Oh, dress parade, eh?" retorted Mayor Van Wyck.

"Gov. Cornell was made to feel the effect of that very foolish remark," said Gen. McLeer, eying Mayor Van Wyck.

Mayor Van Wyck hesitated before saying:

"There will be no need of the militia while I am Mayor. We have a police force that can handle anything. We had a strike in Brooklyn early in my administration, and we did not need the militia."

"The police handled that in the beginning," said Gen. McLeer.

"The police cannot man the forts," said Gen. Butt.

"Well, we will look after New York City without soldiers," was the reply. The roll was called and the board adjourned.

MAN HID IN A DUMB WAITER.

The Rope Gave Way and He Broke His Leg in Two Places.

Mrs. Annie Craig opened the door of her apartment on the second floor of 189 St. Nicholas Avenue in answer to a ring last evening. A man brushed by her into the room beyond and began gathering up her valuables. He had put a gold watch into his pocket when the woman screamed. The man ran to the street as Mrs. Craig shouted "Police!" from her window. Policeman Rhyn ran after him. The man went up St. Nicholas Avenue to Eighth, and then turned west into One Hundred and Twenty-first Street with the policeman and a crowd in the rear. Three other policemen joined the chase shortly.

At Hoffman Avenue the fugitive disappeared into a flathouse on the corner. The police, who got there a little later, began a search of the place from roof to cellar. They had reached the fourth floor when they heard a yell and a crash in the dumb waiter shaft, in which he had hidden. Examining it, they found the rope broken. In the cellar the wrecked dumb waiter lay on the ground at the bottom of the shaft. The fugitive was discovered in a coal bin. His face was cut up and his right leg broken in two places. At the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he was taken a prisoner, he said he was Otto Kahn, but did not give his address. He was in a dangerous condition. The watch was not found.

About the same time a man broke into the apartment of Rose Meyers, 87 Lenox Avenue, with a jimmy. Finding him pocketing jewelry and trinkets, the woman drove him to the street. Detectives Enright and Kenelgrin, who were near by, pursued him up Lenox Avenue and caught him. The jewelry was found in his pockets. He gave the name of Fred Burlingame at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where he was locked up.

MRS. MACKAY'S CAB STRUCK.

Twenty-eighth Street Car Demolishes It and the Horse Has to be Shot.

An east-bound Twenty-eighth Street cross-town car struck and demolished a private hansom in which was Mrs. Mackay, wife of Clarence H. Mackay, yesterday afternoon on Fifth Avenue. Although the horse was so injured that he had to be shot and the cab was wrecked, Mrs. Mackay was not hurt.

Late in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Mackay left their residence, 99 Madison Avenue, in Mrs. Mackay's hansom, behind a blooded animal, for which the Mackays paid $3,000. Mrs. Mackay left her husband at the Union Club and drove to a number of shops on Twenty-third Street. She was returning home by way of Fifth Avenue when the accident occurred.

The cab's driver, John MacKie, of 458 Third Avenue, had driven the horse entirely across the Twenty-eighth Street track, when a car which he says he didn't hear struck the cab just back of the horse. The force of the blow hurled cab and horse 30 feet against the curbing of the northeast corner. As it struck the cab turned completely over, throwing the coachman some distance and cutting his face. Mrs. Mackay remained in the carriage through it all until helped out by passers by. She was driven at once to her residence and later in the evening it was said that she had gone to the theatre.

The horse was shot by an officer from the Humane Society. Two of its legs had been broken. The coachman had a number of cuts, none of them serious. The motorman, Richard Dunn, of 120 Christopher Street, was locked up in the Tenderloin Station.

Runaway on Third Avenue.

A horse drawing a light runabout ran away last night in Third Avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and got to One Hundred and Twelfth Street before a policeman stopped it. Several persons were almost run down, and one woman had her arm broken. She was Ella Kelly, fifty-six years old, of 2,070 Third Avenue. She was taken to her home. Ludwig Bubler of 324 East One Hundred and Second Street, the driver and owner of the runaway, was locked up. His wife, who was in the wagon with him, was allowed to drive the outfit home.

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FIFTEEN THOUSAND YARDS.

French Piques, various weights, Dresden floral designs and fancy stripes—white and delicate colors.

White Nainsook, Zephyrs, and Piques—novelty weaves,

11 cents per yard; This season's price 25 cents.

Leather Goods Dep't.

Combination Pocket Books,—plain or mounted with sterling silver,
50 cents.

Chatelaine Bags,—black or colored,
50 and 95 cents.

Black Seal and Colored Leather Pocket Books,—plain or sterling silver mounted.

Men's Seal Card Cases,—leather lined,—three sizes,
95 cents; Value $1.25 to $1.50.

The new "Eton" Belt,—made of Satin or Gros Grain Ribbon,
50 cents.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
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WALL FALLS AND BURIES FOUR MEN

Two Are Killed Outright and the Others Badly Crushed.

One of the Latter Shrieked for Two Hours and Begged Those Around to Kill Him.

While a force of Italian laborers were excavating in the vacant lot at 333 West Nineteenth Street early yesterday morning a massive brick wall, formerly the exterior of the cellar to a house that had stood on the spot, fell in and buried under its ruins four men. Two were killed outright. Two others were pinned down, their legs crushed and their bodies lacerated. There was much delay in disentangling the wounded men from the brick and stone piled on top of them, and while their rescue was being effected they screamed in agony. A physician from St. Vincent's Hospital administered stimulants to one of them, as half a dozen workmen were plying their pickaxes in the ton of brick and mortar bedded around his legs.

The men who were killed were Constantino Muracco, an Italian laborer, of 217 Elizabeth Street, and Gewiomo Ranna, also an Italian, of 2 Second Street. The latter leaves a wife and children.

The injured workmen were Stefano Golyadato of 228 Elizabeth Street, and Francis Scimerrone of the same address. About 7 o'clock after sunrise the men, a dozen in all, had started to work. In the deep trench where they were digging was a flooring of soft earth. On the west side of the hollow, resting against the house next door, stood the remains of the old cellar wall. According to the police, the laborers went too far under this in their excavations. However that may be, the wall crashed down at 6:30 o'clock while four of the men were directly under it. The noise of the fall was terrific. A few pedestrians on the sidewalk heard the crash, ran toward the spot, and saw the hollow filled with a thick cloud of dust. From the midst of this came terrified shrieks, and when the cloud floated upward the laborers were discerned in the bottom of the hole, from which the six who had escaped harm were scurrying out as fast as they could.

Protruding from the ruins of the wall were seen the bodies of the four victims. Two were motionless—dead. The other two writhed, and from them issued heartrending appeals for help. A crowd of men and boys formed themselves into a temporary rescuing force and started to dig away from the wounded the ruins that imprisoned them. The laborers who had escaped recovered themselves in a few minutes and began to help free their comrades. The two dead bodies were left alone for a time. Meanwhile the reserves from the West Twentieth Street Police Station had been called to the scene, and a hook and ladder company had been summoned. Battalion Chief Gooderson of the Fire Department arrived, and ambulances from different hospitals were pulling up at the curb. For a while everything was confusion, and the crowd that had assembled did not know for half an hour whether or not more men than those who could be seen were buried under the ruins.

Stenerrene was taken out in fifteen minutes and carried away to the hospital. He was found to be badly crushed and may die. Salvadato, over whose legs fully a ton of débris had been imbedded, shrieked for two whole hours before he was liberated, though his rescuers worked with all their might to break up the big pieces of rock above him. He would certainly have fainted away from pain but for the fact that one of the surgeons administered restoratives to him all the time. Except when he was swallowing the liquor, he begged those around to kill him. When he was finally released and taken to the hospital it was discovered that his legs were crushed to a shapeless mass, and that he had also sustained serious injuries around the body. He will probably recover.

The wounded men safely out, work was begun to excavate the dead bodies, which was accomplished successfully after several hours of hard digging.

Edward Glassnool of 278 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, foreman of the band of laborers, was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, but was released, as he proved he was not responsible for the accident. The contractor in charge of the work in the lot was Tony D. Rouse of 201 Elizabeth Street. The police say that the proper precautions for supporting the old wall were not taken. The workmen had dug a deep trench in the lot, four or five feet away from the inner edge of the wall, and so, when this trench had gone down to a depth of a few feet, the wall slowly tumbled over into it. At the West Twentieth Street Station it was announced that more arrests would probably be made.

ORIENTAL STUDY FELLOWSHIP.

Prof. Richard H. Gotthell of the Department of Semitic Languages of Columbia University has made the announcement that a new fellowship has been established in the recently organized American School for Oriental Study and Research, at Jerusalem. The fellowship is worth $500 annually, and may be won in competitive examination open only to a person holding a baccalaureate degree from a recognized institution.

The fellowship is founded by the following institutions, which have agreed to contribute $100 annually for five years: Columbia University, Harvard, Yale, Andover Theological Seminary, Auburn Theological Seminary, Episcopal Theological Schools at Cambridge and Philadelphia, Yale, General Theological Seminary, Columbia, Union College, Hayward Johns Hopkins, McCormick Theological Seminary, New York University, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Trinity College, and Union Theological Seminary.

Sale of
Men's Fancy Dress Shirts,
Made of woven color Madras in neat stripes; colors: blue, pink, heliotrope, and black and white; open front, cuffs attached; open front and back, cuffs detached,
$1.00,
value $1.50.
Lord & Taylor,
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"The bedroom should be the airiest, sweetest, prettiest room in the house."

Economical housekeepers will take advantage of these 4.0, 4, 3.6, 3 ft. and Twin

BRASS BEDS.
$17.00 to $120.00.
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Reduced Mahogany Bedroom Furniture—charming and graceful eighteenth century French, or Colonial, or following some fresh fancy of our own.

CALEDONIA RUGS
Made in Scotland.

7.6x10.6 ft., $22.50. 9x12 ft. $27.50

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Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St.
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THE DEWEY | MATINEE TO-DAY. | Knickerbocker Burlesquers.
E. 14TH ST. "Gay Times in Paris." Living Pict'rs This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th Street | Mat. Daily, 25c. Ev. all Orc. 50c
Mrs. Drexel Biddle, Pat Reilly, Ugo Biondi, oth's

THE FOSBURG MURDER CASE.

Father Says that the Assassin Will Be Apprehended Soon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fosburg of Pittsfield, Mass., were at the North German Lloyd pier yesterday to meet J. C. Stewart, a brother of Mrs. Fosburg, who was among the arrivals on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. It was said that Mr. Stewart had been abroad trying to trace the murderer of Miss May L. Fosburg, for which R. L. Fosburg, Jr., was arrested recently.

Mr. Fosburg, when asked if the reports as to the object of Mr. Stewart's trip were true, replied that he had been advised not to discuss the subject.

"I will say, though, that we have every reason to believe that the murderer will be apprehended in a few days," he added.

Assets of the Old Harper Firm.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday signed the formal order by which the assets of the old firm of Harper & Brothers will be sold to the new firm of the same name. The order was signed on the report of Peter B. Olney, the referee, and it gives permission to the Morton Trust Company to dispose of the property to the new firm for the sum of $500,000.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Last Matinée Sat., 2. ...LAST WEEK—3D MONTH.... LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT. NEXT MONDAY—RETURN OF THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., including JAMES T. POWERS. Seats and Boxes Ready at Daly's.

BURTON HOLMES
Illustrated Lectures. Motion Pictures.
Monday and Tuesday at 3, Daly's. | MOKI LAND
Wednesday & Thursday, 8:30, Mendelssohn.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:30. Charles Frohman Presents "A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun. The Lash of a Whip

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES
FOR MARCH.
AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—REV. H. G. SPAULDING, "Roman Life and Art." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 3 P. M.—EDWARD R. SMITH, "Michel Angelo, Buonarrotti, and the Renaissance in Italy." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, 3 P. M.—Prof. J. K. REES, "Astronomy." Apply for tickets to Secretary of University.
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Lectures in German, Thursdays, 4:30. Lectures on "Colonial Administration," by POULTNEY BIGELOW, March 12, 13, 19, and 26, at 3:45. Lectures on the Literature of the Orient, March 8, 15, 16, 22, at 3:30. Lectures in French, March 7 and 28, 3:30 P. M. No tickets required.
Also, "Histoire de la Presse en France au 18e Siecle," by Professor GASTON DESCHAMPS, March 14, 3:30; March 16, 11:30. March 16 and 21, 3:30. Apply for tickets to Secretary of University.
AT CHAPEL OF 5TH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH. March 5, 12, 19, 26, and 29, 4:30. Lectures on "Dutch Literature," by LEONARD CHARLES VAN NOPPEN, A. M.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Opening Saturday Morning, March 2d.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatisation of
HIAWATHA
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE
DAM AND BEAVERS, MAINE, ADIRONDACK, CANADIAN EXHIBITS, LAUNCHES, YACHTS, CANOES, ETC.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT
50c..... ADMISSION .....50c.

Old Academy of Design, 23d St. & 4th Av. Third Week 34th Annual Exhibition.
American Water Color Society.
Week Day & Evening. On Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

MADAM MOUNTFORD—"Patriarchal Life" picturesque Palestine. Beautiful Costumes. To-morrow, March 1st, 8:15 P. M., Association Hall, 23d St. and 4th Av.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. This Week—GILLETTE'S SECRET SERVICE

Harlem Opera House | Annie Russell. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. N't Wk—Mary Mannering in "Janice Meredith."

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New spect. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Stoner's "Glody Throng."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S | 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mon. Orch., 25c. | —10— BIG ACTS.

AMERICAN 3RD ST. AND 8TH AVE. Ev. 8:15. Sc., 25c., 50c. Mat. D'ly 25c. Mon. 10c. The Masters of Arms

Irving Place Theatre. Evs., 8:15. To-night, Fri. & Sat. Evs., Lessing's Comedy, Der Herr Senator. Matinée Sat., Wilhelm Tell.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Empire Theatre Company, in Mrs. DANE'S DEFENCE

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinées at 2. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Under Two Flags With BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT When We Were Twenty-One. NEXT WEEK—Seats on Sale To-day. "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S Criterion Theatre Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2. When Knighthood Was in Flower. JULIA MARLOWE.

Madison SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. "A real success."—Herald. WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA." AFTERNOONS—MAR. 4, 5, 7, 8—3 P. M. Lecture by THOMAS F. MILLARD on the WAR IN CHINA. Illustrated by C. FRED ACKERMAN, with MOST MARVELOUS MOVING PICTURES.

SAVOY. 34th St. and Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. EVENING PRICES.....$1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. THE COMICALEST EVER—FULL OF LAUGHTER "THE FAVORITE FAMILY OF FUNMAKERS. THE FOUR COHANS In THE GOVERNOR'S SON. GORGEOUS PRODUCTION—CAST OF 50.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH. NEW YORK A. C. VS. CRESCENT A. C. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

Theatre Evs. 8:15 REPUBLIC 42d St., 9 west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN In the Palace of the King.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

BIJOU. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. 54TH TIME. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. In Clyde Fitch's New Play THE CLIMBER

KEITH'S MARIE WAINWRIGHT MONTRELLO. EDGAR & MABEL NORTON. LIVING ART STUDIES.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d St. B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. MY LADY Co. of 150 including Chas. J. Ross.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Orch. $1.50. Wed. & Sat. LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Seavs. Mar. 18.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL Evs., 8:15 sharp. Mats., Tues., Sat., & Wed. Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Week Barbara Frietchie Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. NEXT WEEK—A Mammoth Uncle Tom's Cabin.

GRAND Open Every Night Mlle Priest. Broadway Next week, White Horse Tavern.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM., Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., March 2d, at 2—DOUBLE BILL—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Salezs and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Termina and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli. Sat. Eve., March 2d, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Margaret MacIntyre and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Muhlmann, and Blass. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert.
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS will be repeated under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Saligmac and Plancon. Entire opera orchestra and chorus.
Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 4, at 8—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 7, at 7:45—Special Performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8—TANNHAUSER (in German.) Mmes. Termina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday, March 5th, at 8:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Thursday, March 7th, at 2:30 P. M.
Seats and boxes for sale at the Academy.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

SYMPHONY CONCERT
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
SAT. AFT., MARCH 2, CARNEGIE HALL.
Finale "Jupiter" Symphony, Mozart; Romanza in F for Violin; Beethoven; Finale from "Farewell" Symphony, Haydn; Overture, Leonore, No. 3, Beethoven.
Mr. DAVID MANNES, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 266 Fifth Ave., (26th St.)

CARNEGIE HALL
First Concert, To-morrow (Fri.) Eve. at 8:15
Only Three Concerts
LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
March 1, 2, 10, at 8:15.
HANS WINDERSTEIN, Conductor.
Tickets at Schuberth's, hotels and Carnegie Hall.

Two Song Recitals
MENDELSSOHN HALL.
To-morrow, Friday afternoon, at 3,
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
Second Recital, Friday Eve., March 8, at 8:30.
Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's principal hotels. Admission $1.

PIANO RECITAL
MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Saturday Afternoon, March 2, at 2 o'clock.
DOHNANYI
Beethoven Programme.
Seats, $1.00 & $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MATS. WED. AND SAT.
Charles Frohman's SECOND EDITION. Musical Comedy Co. with THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. EDNA MAY. Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PASSION PLAY all'd at 3, eve. at 8

Lectures.

PARIS EXPOSITION.
Prof. Wm. H. Goodyear.
Three lectures, illustrated by 200 colored slide views from photos taken under Mr. Goodyear's personal supervision. Tickets now on sale. Single lectures, $1.00; course three lectures, $2.50.
BERKELEY LYCEUM 23-29 West 44th St. March 8th, 9th, 11th AT 3:00 P. M.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STILL GROWING.

Another store is to be added this week to our great system of Retail Branch Houses. No. 2112 Amsterdam avenue, corner 165th street, Borough of Manhattan, opens for business on Saturday next, March 2d, and thus ends the reign of high prices and cheap, uncertain groceries in that particular neighborhood.

NINETY-FOUR RETAIL BRANCHES.

Just think of it—94 stores under one management. Big indeed! But mere bigness we know does not always signify success; real success is growth—growth that's steady, healthy, sure and true—as we have grown. All the result of honesty—honesty in quality, honesty in prices.

Big Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

ESSIE BRAND TOMATOES.
These are the finest tomatoes packed in New Jersey. All solid, red, ripe and in great big generous cans. You cannot buy such tomatoes at less than 12c. a can in other stores. Our regular price is 10c.; for this sale we make them SPECIAL, a can..... 9c

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
In this flour we have the choicest product of the best mill in the country. We offer an inducement this week to urge a trial. 7-pound bag St. Louis Flour..... 19c
With every 7-pound bag sold we offer a ¼ pound can Popular Baking Powder FREE.

Mackerel, fancy, white, fat fish, 5-lb. pails,	60c	Johnson's Best Preserves, very fancy, 5-lb stone crocks.....	43c
Mackerel, fancy, white, fat fish, 10-pound pails.....	99c	Catsup, Liberty Brand, choicest quality, pint bottle.....	9c
Cromarty Bloaters, very fine, 3 for.....	5c	Syrup, Golden Drip, our best, quart bottle.....	10c
Codfish Bricks, best pure cod, 1 pound.....	7c	Prepared Buckwheat, Peerless Brand, 5-lb package.....	8c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a package.....	7c	Hominy, Cataract Brand, 4-lb carton.....	11c
Aviso Threads of Codfish, package.....	4c	Leaf Lard, very best quality, special, a pound.....	10c
Sardines, domestic, ¼ oil, a can.....	6c	French Mustard, our own special bottling, a bottle.....	4c
Sardines, domestic, ¼ oil, with key, a can.....	7c	Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, ½-lb can, 8c.; ¼-lb can, 15c.; 1-lb can.....	28c
Sardines, French ¼s, Rolland or Clement Brands, a can, with key.....	9c	Olives, Finest Queen, 12-oz. bottle, 23c.; 16-oz., 14c.; Manzanilla, 8-oz..	9c
Salmon, fancy Sockeye, ½-lb. flat can, 10c.; 1-lb tall can.....	15c	Soap, Coney Island Brand, 3 cakes for.....	5c

Liberty Brand Milk, our best, 3 cans for 25c.; a can.....	9c
Prunes, Largest Santa Clara, 50s, special, 3 lbs., 20c.; a pound.....	7c
Evaporated Apples, very choice, 1-lb. carton.....	8c
Dates, all choice, new packing, very fine, 1-lb. package.....	5c
Salt, Vacuum Process, 5-lb. packet, special.....	4c
Lib rty Jam, all fruit flavors, special, a jar.....	8c
Lemons, fine, juicy Messina, a dozen.....	13c
Patapsco Peaches, Baltimore pack, a can.....	10c
Eagle Peaches, Finest California, heavy syrup, a can.....	19c
Royal Belle Pears, Baltimore pack, a can.....	9c
Eagle Pears, Finest California, heavy syrup, a can.....	19c

All the News
s Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

E WEATHER.
Probable rain or snow at night; winds variable.

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..NO. 15,958. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

..PO BILL PASSED

..ves the Original ... Unanimously.

..ikely to Act Speedily ..y—Partisan Wran- ... the Senate.

... The New York Times.

.. 28.—The original Ramapo ... the Senate to-day. There ... to believe that it will be ...dily and favorably by the ..., and that it will receive the sig... Governor. The Assembly ... Cities some days ago ap... committee to draft a new ... This sub-committee has its ...ut it is doubtful if it will ... of day now that the Sen... an unconditional Repeal ...

... to-night of putting the ... through the Assembly ... Slater bill was passed by ...ut opposition. The vote ... no nays.

... taking up of the Slater ... caused a long partisan ...oving to discharge the Ju...ittee from the consideration ... the unconditional repeal of ...Company's charter. The Re... the Democrats of play... The Democrats knew perfect... asserted, the intention of ... to move the substitution of ...al Repeal bill for the Ju...ittee's bill, against which ... Constitutionality had been ... the proper time came in the ... for such a motion. The ... Senator Martin's motion, it ... to make a little cheap ... by creating the impression ... Democratic initiative which ... Republicans to unconditio... A half dozen Senators on each ... in the political tug-of-war, ... were furnished with much ... Mark Twain, who was pres... was one of the best exhibitions ... had ever seen.

... resolution for the dis... Committee on Judiciary Sen... "Both parties have come ... in favor of the bill, and ...lly-dallied until everybody ... my motion will prevail."

...ett said: "Senator Martin ... to make political capital ...tter. The minority members ...tee on Judiciary heard Sen... make a statement yesterday in ... would go back to first ... and would give the Senate the ... bill to repeal the act of 1895. I ... they have influenced the Senator ... Thirteenth [Martin] to get ahead ...ator Slater and make politics.

...Slater went into a long explana... to show that the Senate, or ... the majority, had waited to be sure ...per form of the bill. He said that ... of the minority had heard him ... vote the bill in its ... the wishes of the com...

...room.

...ator Slater—I did not allude to Sena... ...ling. I meant the Senator from the ... (McCarren.)

...Martin—I desire to say that I ... not talked with Senator McCarren. I ...et talked with anybody. I prepared ... last night.

...Carren—I deny that I gave ... I never divulge the pro... committee rooms. Some people ... notice by the morning pa... been too long in the Senate ...ch breaches of faith.

...or—Why, Mr. President, the ...Senator Slater himself gave ... to happen to-day. Read ... this morning's papers and ...ll about it.

... tried to prove that Dem... of the bill was buncombe, ... declaration against Rama... orm.

...—The fact is that the Dem... ...uts its buncombe in its ... the Republicans give it ...rry Chadwick, Woodruff, ... If you want buncombe. ... howl here about purity; ...ir name of New York, and ... a stench in the nostrils ... and by legislation you aid ... and trusts to sap the ... the people.

... hands and stepping forth ...Senator Grady said drama... you level your shafts at ...mmany; to-morrow you ... It is the lowest plane of ... I will take Mr. Croker ... will place him side by ... leader Platt and I will ... whether there be much ...it be in Croker's favor."

... said: "And now about ... the law, over which ... talk on the statute ... you Republicans? Who ... the Governor you ... President, not be...

...How did the Democrats ...

...—Well, I don't know, but ...ood thirty-five Republican ... to ... fifteen Democrats ...oted for it.

... Elsberg, Donnelly, and ...assed the matter, on motion ...ellsworth Senator Martin's ... was defeated.

...Senator Slater called up ... anti-Ramapo bill by moving o... bill passed the present amended anti-... There was little objection ... passed unanimously.

... Assistant Secretary of the ...Association, speaking in regard ... bill, unanimously passed by the ...

...Merchants' Association, believing ... vested rights of the Ramapo ...mpany would, under the O'Brien ...ing out of the repeal of the Broad... Railroad charter be amply ... by the courts, prepared the bill ... and ... as passed this morning. ...ever, the Judiciary Committee ... to incorporate in the bill af... legislation to protect such vested ... to place the Ramapo Water ... a parity with other water ...panies licensed under the laws of ...ation was perfectly willing ... be done, provided it should ...d in form without any ... question was raised, how... amended form, and it is ...ry to us that the Senate ...y turned to and adopted ...Merchants' Association orig...

...ator said yesterday about the ...ich passed the Senate: ...ured to hear that the bill has ... No compromise measure ...been of avail. My object in ... was to make it plain that ... which stood by the way ... New York obtaining its ...m any water-shed without ...

...TO DEPARTMENTS.

... Financial Affairs.—Pages ...

..., 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, ... 2 mixed, 31c; cotton, mid... ..., Northern No. 1 foundry, ...tern creamery, 23½c. Coun... Page 12.

...age ...

...ets and Out-of-Town Buy... ...

...s.—Page 12.
...—Page 9.
... Page 3.
...nce and Foreign Mails.—
...—Page 10.
...2.
...e 12.

...Page 5.
... Page 3.
...—Page 3.

...TO CENSOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bill in Illinois Prohibits False Announcements as to Value and Quality of Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day to prohibit the publication in any manner of false or fictitious advertising matter, either as to quality, price, brand, or character of the goods. The bill provides for the creation of the office of State Censor of Advertising, at a salary of $3,000 per annum. The bill provides:

"That no person, firm, association, or corporation doing business in this State shall insert or cause to be inserted in any newspaper or magazine circulated in this State or display or exhibit any sign, placard, transparency, or distributor or cause to be distributed any handbills, circular, pamphlet, catalogue, or sample book whereby any goods or merchandise shall be falsely represented or advertised as stocks damaged by fire, water, or otherwise, or as bankrupt or insolvent stocks, or as Sheriffs', constables', receivers', assignees', or other judicial sales, or whereby the same are falsely represented to be of a greater value or worth than the selling price at which the same are offered for sale, or whereby the description, make, or manufacture or brand, label, or trademark are falsely represented or stated.

"That worth or value, as mentioned in this act, shall be construed to mean the market value of such articles or merchandise."

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

One Man Blown to Pieces and Others Injured—New York Office Asks for News.

POMPTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—One man was killed, three seriously hurt, and several others less seriously injured in an explosion at the Laflin-Rand Powder Mills this afternoon. The report was heard for miles, and five minutes after the explosion the office on Cedar Street, New York, inquired by telephone what building had exploded. The employes said the explosion had been felt there. At Tuxedo Park and at other distant points the explosion was heard and felt, and messages were sent asking what had occurred.

The building which blew up was No. 57, the drying room. It is said there was a ton or more of gun cotton in the building at the time. It was one well isolated from the rest. In the building was John Duffy of Wantaque. It was blown to pieces.

Near the building were others, and they were knocked down and bruised and burned by the rush of flames. Those seriously injured were: Joseph Smith, lacerations and concussion caused by the flying pieces of the structure; James Harvey, lacerations, and also badly burned; Robert Segerio, fracture of right arm, and back injured.

The explosion caused the families of all the men employed at the works to rush there to see about their relatives. There was an exciting time about the office, the women and children demanding news from inside. The fact that only one man was killed was at once made public. The men returned to work in a few minutes. No cause can be assigned for the explosion.

WALKER DIVORCE SUIT EVIDENCE.

Testimony Taken in Boston Against John Brisben Walker, Jr.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Robert L. Raymond of Boston, who has been appointed by the Supreme Court a referee to take testimony in that city on matters connected with the action for absolute divorce brought by Isabel B. Walker against John Brisben Walker, Jr., son of the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, filed his report in the Westchester County Clerk's office to-day. The parties reside in Irvington-on-the-Hudson and are well known in society circles.

The Commissioner was to take the testimony of Mrs. Jennie R. Reinhard of 31 Newberry Street, Boston. She keeps a boarding house. She testified that she knew Mr. Walker. He came to her boarding house last August with a woman whom he introduced as his wife, Mrs. Moore, and he told the witness his name was Moore and that he came from Chicago. They lived at the house four or five weeks. He had told her he was in the automobile business.

Germany Issuing Weather Charts.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The German Naval Department has organized, largely after information obtained from Commander W. H. Bechler, United States Naval Attaché here, a regular publication of North Atlantic weather prognostications, patterned from United States charts, of which the excellence is recognized. It is claimed that the German charts already published are better than the American.

Will Not Appeal to Mr. Carnegie.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Trustees of the Free Public Library yesterday voted down a resolution, which was offered to Mayor Williamson, to ask Andrew Carnegie for a free library building. The trustees claimed the city could build its own building when in need of one better than it now has.

Carnegie Gives Jackson a Library.

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give $25,000 to the Free Public Library here, provided the town will make an annual appropriation sufficient to keep up the library.

"Special" Train from Atlantic City to New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sundays During Lent.

For the better accommodation of business men, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on Sunday next, March 3, and on each Sunday during Lent, run a special train from Atlantic City to New York, leaving Atlantic City at 4:30 P. M., arriving New York, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:08 P. M.; West 23d St., 8:15 P. M. The train will be composed of first-class coaches, parlor cars, and a dining car, and will stop at Trenton, Elizabeth, and Newark to let off passengers.—Adv.

CONGRESS AGREES ON WAR TAX REDUCTION

Both Houses Adopt the Conference Report on the Bill.

Estimates of Reduction Range from $41,000,000 to $45,000,000—Beer Pays $1.60—No Tax on Checks or Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Both the Senate and the House agreed to the report of the conferrees on the War Revenue Reduction bill to-day. In the Senate there was no debate on the report, but in the House there was a disposition on the part of some Democrats to open a discussion, which was abandoned when Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, advised the adoption of the report.

Various estimates are made as to the total reduction made by the bill. These range from $41,000,000 to $45,000,000, as against a reduction of $40,000,000 as the bill passed the House and $45,000,000 as amended by the Senate. The report of the conference committee shows a compromise all along the line of the bill, the changes in the present law being as follows:

TOBACCO—Twenty per cent. discount of the original tax of 12 cents per pound, as against 25 per cent. reduction, as fixed by the Senate and none as the bill passed by the House. The rate agreed upon will make the tax $9.60 per 100 pounds.

CIGARS—On those weighing more than three pounds per thousand, the House rate, $3 per thousand, was retained as against $3.30, as fixed by the Senate and $3.60 as in the present law. On those weighing less than three pounds per thousand the Senate rate of 18 cents per pound was allowed to stand, as against the rate of $1 per thousand as fixed by the existing law, which was not disturbed by the House.

CIGARETTES—On those weighing not more than three pounds per thousand the Senate action fixing the rate at 18 cents per pound prevailed. The House did not change the existing law.

BEER.—The House rate of $1.60 per barrel and repealing the 7¼ per cent. discount was retained.

BANKERS' CAPITAL—Present law retained, the Senate receding from its amendment.

COMMERCIAL BROKERS' TAX—Repealed in accordance with the original action of both houses.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK TRANSFERS—The rate of 2 cents for each $100 is retained, and the Senate amendment making the law include the transactions of bucketshops was accepted by the House conferrees.

SALES OF PRODUCTS AT EXCHANGES—The Senate amendment exempting sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation was accepted, but the rate of 1 cent for each $100 as fixed by the present law was retained, the Senate amendment making the rate $2 being disagreed to.

BANK CHECKS—Repealed in accordance with the House action.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT—Tax repealed.

PROMISSORY NOTES—Tax repealed.

MONEY ORDERS—Tax repealed.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, FOREIGN—The rate fixed at 2 cents for each $100, in accordance with the Senate amendment.

BILLS OF LADING FOR EXPORT—Repealed.

EXPRESS RECEIPTS—Repealed.

TELEPHONE MESSAGES—Repealed.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Tax repealed, except upon bonds of indemnity.

CERTIFICATES OF DAMAGE, and Certificates Not Otherwise Specified—Repealed.

TRANSFER PARTY—Repealed:

CONVEYANCE—Exempted below $2,500; above that sum 50 cents for each $500, in accordance with the Senate amendment.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES—Tax repealed.

INSURANCE—Tax repealed on all kinds of insurance, in accordance with the action of the House, the Senate conferrees receding on all Senate amendments.

LEASES—Tax repealed.

MANIFESTS—Tax repealed.

MORTGAGES—Tax repealed.

STEAMSHIP PASSAGE TICKETS—Exempted below $50 in value, and the rate fixed at 50 cents for each $50 in cost for that price and over.

POWER OF ATTORNEY—Tax repealed.

PROTEST—Tax repealed.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS—Tax repealed.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES—Tax repealed, in accordance with House action, the Senate amendment being disagreed to.

PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS—Tax repealed.

CHEWING GUM—Tax repealed.

LEGACIES—Law modified so as to exclude from taxation legacies of charitable, religious, literary, or educational character.

The provisions of the bill as agreed upon will take effect on the first of next July.

The following are detailed estimates of reductions made by Representative Payne, one of the House conferrees:

Commercial brokers, $138,000; certificates of deposits, $200,000; promissory notes, $3,500,000; bills of lading for export, $100,000; telegraphic dispatches, $800,000; telephone messages, $315,000; bonds other than indemnity, $25,000; certificates not otherwise specified, $200,000; charter party, $100,000; conveyances, $4,750,000; insurance, $3,000,000; leases, $200,000; mortgages, $500,000; passage tickets, $100,000; power of attorney, $100,000; protests, $25,000; warehouse receipts, $250,000; express receipts, $800,000; proprietary medicines, cosmetics, and chewing gum, $3,950,000; legacies, $500,000; cigars, $3,100,000; tobacco, $7,000,000; small cigars and cigarettes, $500,000; beer, $6,900,000; bank checks, $7,000,000; foreign bills of exchange, $50,000; money orders, $602,000; manifest for Custom House, $60,000.

MOTOR VEHICLE'S ESCAPADE.

Dashes Into Stores, Knocks a Woman Down, and Runs Into a Trolley Car.

A motor vehicle owned by the New York Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company and operated by Patrick Rafferty of 758 Eighth Avenue got out of order and created a sensation last night at Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

First it ran into the drug store kept by Joseph Finkelstein at 750 Eighth Avenue and demolished a $200 plate glass window. Then it reversed and knocked over Mrs. Kate Maloney, forty-five years old, of 2 Gansevoort Street. She received a severe scalp wound and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The machine next ran into an Eighth Avenue car, and smashed a couple of windows, then went off at a tangent and splintered a plate glass window in Rack's bakery, at 777 Eighth Avenue. Finally it ran down Eighth Avenue until the power was used up.

A policeman arrested Rafferty and locked him up for reckless driving. Rafferty was unhurt.

W. B. BANIGAN'S WILL.

His Widow, Bessie Tyree's Sister, Gets Half of a $3,000,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28.—Mrs. William B. Banigan, who was Miss Tyree of Baltimore, sister of Bessie Tyree, the actress, by the terms of her husband's will, filed to-day, becomes one of the richest widows in this State. Mr. Banigan, who was the son of the late Joseph Banigan of rubber fame, died this week. He left an estate which is estimated to be worth about $3,000,000. The estate under the will is equally divided between the widow and a daughter of six years.

The will gives the entire estate in trust to Emma T. Banigan for the use and support of the wife and daughter until the daughter reaches the age of twenty-one, when the property is to be divided, one-half going to the wife and the other to the daughter, if the daughter dies without issue before her mother, the entire estate free from trust goes to Mrs. Banigan.

Mrs. Banigan is sole executrix of the estate, with no inventory or account to be filed.

ANOTHER BIG ANTHRACITE DEAL.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 28.—Another big anthracite coal deal was consummated to-day by the purchase by the Delaware and Hudson Company of the Laflin, Langcliffe, Greenwood, and Brooks Coal Companies. The papers were signed in New York this afternoon. Four collieries and three washeries are included in the deal, and the consideration is $1,500,000. The total output of the collieries is 600,000 tons a year. Seventeen hundred men are employed. The purchased companies were owned by Reese G. Brooks, T. H. Dale, and W. J. Lewis.

NURSE DAVIS ACQUITTED.

Verdict of Not Guilty After Five Hours' Deliberation.

Jesse R. Davis, the Bellevue nurse, on trial for three weeks past, accused of killing Louis H. Hilliard, an insane patient, in December last, was acquitted of the charge before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, last night, by the jury after five hours' deliberation. The words of Foreman De Braekeleer were almost lost in the shouts of the court officers, directed toward him, to rise when addressing the court. All of the jury jumped up, at the cries of the attendants.

"We find the defendant not guilty," repeated the foreman firmly, in response to the clerk's query. "So say we all," echoed the eleven jurymen.

"The prisoner is discharged," said Judge Cowing.

Davis, when he caught the Judge's words, relaxed his features into the first smile that had been seen to cross his face since the trial began, and warmly shook his lawyer, Francis L. Wellman, by the hand.

"I'm glad it's over," said he; "the strain has been awful." He was told that he had not shown his suspense. "Well, it wasn't because I didn't feel it," he said with a smile.

The jury filing out shook hands with him, patted him on the back, and expressed their congratulations over his release.

Nurses Marshall and Dean, who could scarcely repress their jubilation, ran immediately up to the Coroner's office, where they were first taken when arrested, and quickly telephoned the news to Ogden Mills, Deputy Superintendent Rickard at Bellevue, and the Mills Training School. The verdict was rendered at 9:53 P. M.

"Well, I guess I'll sleep a little to-night," smiled Davis to the other two young men, as he left the courtroom.

"Yes, it's all over now," chimed in Mr. Wellman, looking tired, but happy.

Assistant District Attorney Pierce, who made a lengthy summing up, said that the release of Davis would not prevent Dean and Marshall from being brought to trial.

Mr. Wellman said he had not yet decided whether he would move the dismissal of the indictments against the latter or not.

Summing up, Mr. Pierce, referring to experts, said: "An expert has been termed a thundering big liar. Some have done more to discredit the medical professsion than any other cause I know. Their testimony is often a steeplechase between story tellers. Nothing is so destructive to law, nothing has caused so much disrespect for the courts. I can say here that this office will not pay out thousands of dollars for expert testimony in future. If this office can't convict upon the facts it won't convict at all."

Mr. Pierce admitted that there were some discrepancies in Hancock's testimony. "That," said he, "is in accordance with the ethics of his profession. These young men of the press see many things that never happen. The public is gullible enough to accept the stories they dress up as true. I wish the 'yellow journals' might be scoured out of the city to-morrow."

Judge Cowing, in delivering his charge, said:

"It is my duty to charge you as to the law governing this case. Some Judges sometimes go further and review the evidence. I am glad to say that able summing up has made it unnecessary for me to allude to the testimony at all. There is great danger always in Judges who do allude to the testimony being unfair by intonation or gesture, or by omission of some testimony of importance, to one side or another. I hope there will be no disagreement in this case. You are the sole judges of the facts in the case. I am the judge of the law. You are to take it as I lay it down. If I err I may be reviewed. If you make a mistake it is a matter. You are to be the judges as to the credence to be attached to the testimony of any witness in this case. Concerning the testimony of the two insane witnesses, I have settled its competency. The evidence is good and legal. You solely are to determine the credit to be given it. This applies to all the other witnesses."

COLLEGE GIRLS IN A CIRCUS.

Students of the Chicago University Will Give a Performance Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The young women of Kelly Hall, at the University of Chicago, are to give a circus. This "greatest show on earth" will be presented to admiring friends in the women's gymnasium on Saturday night, March 9. The gymnasium will be converted into an amphitheatre for the occasion, and a ring marked out on the floor, banked with the traditional mound of earth. Within this circle the chief ringmaster will crack her whip, the clown sing her funny songs and retail antiquated jokes, while other Kelly Hall young women will do their best to emulate the feats of the sawdust arena. Their best gymnastic efforts will be put forth, and, while they may not accomplish wonderful aerial flights from the trapeze or balance airily on the tight wire, they hope to surprise their friends.

After the "performance in the big tent" there will be a concert, which will embrace every sort of vaudeville turn yet invented.

The audience will be of the typical country type, as the young women of the other halls have been requested to come in the rural fashion, garbed in the prevailing styles of the Hickory Ridge, and carrying their buggy whips for safekeeping.

THE B. M. SHANLEY ESTATE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The appraised valuation of the estate of B. M. Shanley, according to the accounting just filed with Surrogate Ellor by John W. Whelan and W. G. Shiler, is over $6,000,000, including interest and dividends earned since Mr. Shanley's death. Of this amount nearly $400,000 is cash in banks. The balance is made up of stocks of banks and trust companies and railroad, railway transportation, gas, and electric light companies throughout the county. In the inventory were promissory notes, secured with collateral, to the amount of $86,738.92.

Obligations outstanding against the estate which were found by the accountants amounted to $281,220.67. These the executor, according to the accounting, discharged, in addition to the bequests named in the will.

MRS. COLER RECOVERS WATCH.

While Mrs. Bird S. Coler, wife of Controller Coler, was a passenger on a Nostrand Avenue trolley car, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, she either lost her watch or it was stolen. As soon as it was missed the police were communicated with. Capt. Short and his detectives, Tracey and Collins, set out early yesterday morning to search the pawn shops. They found that it had been pledged in a pawnshop on Grand Street near Bedford Avenue for $7. The police arrested James Cox, a lodger in the Starr lodging house. Cox admitted having pledged the watch, but insisted that he had found it. He had sold the ticket to Frederick Prehm, the lodging house keeper, for $1, and Prehm had redeemed it. Prehm was found at his home, 48 Prospect Avenue, and gave the watch over to the police.

Last evening Mrs. Coler went to the Bedford Avenue Police Station and claimed the watch, which was valued at $100. She declined to prefer a charge against Cox, who is being held on a charge of vagrancy.

Steam Yacht Genesee Damaged.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 28.—The American steam yacht Genesee, twenty-six days out from New York, bound for Naples, arrived here to-day with her steering gear deranged; bulwarks stove, and steam launch smashed.

The Genesee is an auxiliary steel schooner yacht, owned by James Sibley Watson. The vessel sailed from New York in command of R. W. Sheldrake, on Feb. 2 bound to Naples, where her owner and family are to join her and make a cruise in the Mediterranean. The Genesee is a new vessel, having been launched at Elizabethport, N. J., last October.

Before going to bed remember there is no sleep brinjer like a bottle of BALLANTINE'S OLD BURTON.—Adv.

BIG SHAKE-UP IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Offices of the Surveyor's Staff Inspectors Are Abolished.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS REMOVED

The Deposed Men Charge that the Change Is a Scheme to Evade Civil Service.

One of the biggest shake-ups in the history of the Custom House occurred yesterday, when the Treasury Department, acting under suggestions from Collector Bidwell and Sureyor Croft, abolished the offices of thirty-one Staff Inspectors attached to the Sureyor's office and removed from office that number of Customs Inspectors who have been under the jurisdiction of the Surveyor. The department also requested the resignations of Deputy Surveyors Daniel E. Dowling and Theodore F. Reed.

Collector Bidwell issued a statement late in the day giving as the main reason for the change the desire of the department to stop the alleged wholesale smuggling. Borrowing a favorite announcement by the ex-Chief of Police, Collector Bidwell said that the changes were made wholly "for the good of the service," and were entirely without political significance. This statement is disputed in many quarters, and although it is yet too soon for any of the discharged men to take action, it was intimated by some of them last night that a vigorous fight would be waged against removal, and that the Collector had abolished their offices solely for the purpose of dodging the civil service laws.

The change will bring the personal effects of passengers landing at this port under the direct supervision of the Collector instead of under the Surveyor, as formerly, and the whole routine as to dutiable merchandise will be placed under one head. The Surveyor concurred in the changes and recommended them.

THE COLLECTOR'S STATEMENT.

There was a great deal of excitement around the Collector's office yesterday when the news of the changes leaked out. There was more or less scurrying around by those who felt or knew that they were to go to bring their backers on the scene, but this was to no purpose, as the Collector denied himself to all of these, and left his office immediately after making his official announcement of the changes, which is as follows:

"After carefully considering the provisions of the new tariff law governing the entry of passengers' effects and the present system of examining and passing their baggage on the steamship docks, Collector Bidwell has submitted certain recommendations to the Secretary of the Treasury which it is believed will result in bringing the system in closer conformity to the statutes and in enhancing the efficiency of this branch of the Customs Service.

"Under the proposed plan the Collector has, with the concurrence of the Surveyor, recommended that what has been known as the Snurveyor's staff be dispensed with. The duty of these staff officers has been to go down the bay and board incoming ships for the purpose of taking the passengers' baggage declarations. Inasmuch as these declarations are in fact entries of merchandise contained in the baggage, the Collector has deemed it proper and in accordance with the law that they should be taken by Collectors' clerks, and has therefore recommended that, in lieu of the Surveyor's staff, a corps of sixteen clerks be appointed for this duty. The Collector further believes that the strength of the outside force will not be weakened or the service in any way impaired by abolishing the places of a number of Customs Inspectors, and has therefore recommended that the following thirty-one Inspectors be dropped:

Samuel W. Swayze,	William Beebe,
Herman Bioch,	Charles H. Conklin,
James H. Cochnower,	Thomas F. Cummiskey,
Herbert C. Davidson,	John Heim,
James E. Fitzgerald,	William J. Cobb,
Lawrence J. Hanley,	Frank B. Fawcett,
Samuel I. Kruckman,	John P. Murray,
Charles F. Whitbeck,	William Turk,
Thomas P. Howley,	Cornelius E. Murphy,
Walter O'Mara,	Simon P. Donnelly,
James E. Costello,	Francis J. Driscoll,
John W. Dost,	Daniel J. O'Connell,
Patrick Elliff,	Albenius R. McCoy,
Michael J. Rush,	William Lamb,
	Alfred Griffin.

"The present practice of issuing permits to go down on the revenue cutters to meet incoming steamers will be discontinued, as well as the granting of courtesies of the port. Both of these privileges have been misunderstood and misconstrued by the public, and have frequently caused complaint from persons who have not secured them, and are detrimental to the interests of the revenue.

"The Collector states that American residents returning from abroad can greatly facilitate the examination of their baggage and avoid much delay if they will declare their purchases. Blank forms of declaration can be obtained from the pursers of the ships of the principal steamship lines, and if passengers will secure them during the homeward voyage and fill in the proper spaces with the correct description of what they have purchased and sign and swear to their statements before the customs officers when they board the ship, it will not only save them time and annoyance, but will greatly aid the officers in the proper discharge of their duties.

"A change in the manner of marking baggage which is to leave the dock, and other matters of detail tending to improve the present methods, will also be put into effect.

"In all of these matters the Collector states that he will have the hearty cooperation of Surveyor Croft and Naval Officer Sharkey, who have concurred in the Collector's recommendations to the Treasury Department. The Collector further adds that the foregoing recommendations, having been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the plan outlined will go into effect at once."

REMOVED DEPUTIES TO FIGHT.

Surveyor Croft refused to be interviewed last night, as did Deputy Surveyor Dowling, although it was learned from sources in a position to know that both he and Mr. Reed would make a vigorous protest against their removal. Dowling was appointed to his office under the Cleveland Administration, and is known as a Democrat. He is also said to have the backing of one of the best-known financiers in this country. In the case of Reed, it was said by persons in the Customs Service yesterday that he was a Tammany man and had made no secret of his affiliation with that organization.

Of the men removed, many have been in the service for years, notably Samuel W. Swayze, who was Chief of Staff and is a veteran, and Albenius R. McCoy, who has been fifteen years in the service and was Chief of Staff under Surveyors Beatty and McGuire. Mr. Swayze refused last night to say anything about the situation and intimated that it was yet too soon to talk about what action would be taken.

Mr. McCoy said that he knew nothing of his removal until he returned to his home last night, when he received a notice stating that his office had been abolished. He said he had been down the bay all day, and [illegible] dismissal came on me like a [illegible] Asked whether he would [illegible] or join with others in any [illegible] that he had not yet had [illegible] up his mind what to do, and would [illegible] seek advice before making [illegible] ment.

Inspectors who would talk only on the promise that their names should not be used for the present declared the whole matter as a transparent scheme to evade the civil service law, and that the announcement that no passes would be issued or privileges given to the friends of incoming tourists was the "veriest nonsense" and was merely made a part of the order to blind the people to the real issue, which was a political one in every way.

These men said that, on its face, the scheme was a ridiculous one, for it would be impossible to improve the service with sixteen clerks acting in the places of the thirty-one experienced Inspectors, and that in time the number of clerks would be brought up to that of the discharged Inspectors, and that the change would result in delay and confusion. Smuggling, they said, could not be stopped in that way, and they were certain that the courts would not sustain any such transparent evasion of the civil service laws. None of the men seen would say whether he was a Democrat or a Republican. Each of them stated that he was not affiliated with either of the political parties.

Some thirty years ago the Collector of the Port had charge of the staff officers who went down the bay to prepare the declarations of passengers. It was said at the Custom House yesterday that in those times there was very little smuggling.

TO FIGHT THE STEEL TRUST.

Three Concerns, with $50,000,000 Capital, to Combine, It Is Said.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The North American to-morrow will publish an article to the effect that the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company, and the Bethlehem Steel Company will establish a community of interests for the better protection of these concerns in competition with the United States Steel Corporation. The three Pennsylvania concerns have a combined capital of nearly $50,000,000.

The article quotes Effingham B. Morris of this city as confirming the story, and adds that all that remains to have a closer understanding among the companies is the election of Morris, J. Lowber Welsh, and E. T. Stotesbury of this city, members of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. These three capitalists are at present members of the Board of Directors of the other two companies.

Mr. Morris is also quoted as saying that Messrs. Welsh and Stotesbury have been mentioned as possible members of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's board. This company will be reorganized on March 15, at which time the capital stock and the membership of the Board of Directors will be increased.

KAISER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

His Carriage Collides with an Electric Car in Berlin, and He Is Slightly Bruised.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—About noon to-day Emperor William had a narrow escape from serious injury while crossing Unter den Linden, when his carriage came into collision with an electric street car near the Schloss, to which he was returning. The brake of the car did not work effectively, and the Emperor's coachman barely succeeded in stopping the horses. As it was, the car shook the carriage roughly and somewhat damaged it.

The Emperor was thrown against the side of the carriage and slightly bruised, but almost immediately thrust his head out to ascertain the cause of the accident.

As His Majesty drove through the city it was remarked that he had gained flesh during the last few weeks.

An eye-witness, who describes the Kaiser's parting from Dowager Empress Frederick at Cronberg, says he carefully concealed his emotions, so as not to allow her to suspect her real condition.

TURKEY THREATENS BULGARIA.

50,000 Troops to be Concentrated on the Frontier Owing to Bulgarians' Sympathy for Macedonians.

LONDON, March 1.—"An imperial irade orders the concentration of 50,000 Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier near Kustendil," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail. He adds:

"This measure is taken on the advice of the Ministry of War, owing to the agitation of the revolutionary Bulgarian committees in Macedonia, which is assuming the form of brigandage on a large scale.

"Prince Ferdinand opposes the operations of the Macedonian committee, but is believed to be powerless to stop them, and there is no doubt that sympathizers in Bulgaria are providing the promoters of the revolution with arms.

"Numerous arrests of armed Bulgarians in Macedonia have been made, among them Bulgarian officers, priests, and merchants. All prove to be accomplices of the revolutionary movement."

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Bulgarian papers announce that the Bulgarian Minister of Justice has issued a circular urging public prosecutors and Judges throughout the country to be active in the repression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee and other agents of agitation.

MRS. EDWIN GOULD'S ANTIQUES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Edwin Gould of New York, who is very fond of antiques, invested several thousand dollars in rare old pieces of furniture and bric-a-brac during her visit to New Orleans last week. In one Royal Street shop Mrs. Gould ordered $4,000 worth before finishing her ramblings about the establishment. She purchased a mahogany sideboard and serving table that are reputed to be over 100 years old, and a bookcase of similar wood. She also bought a number of mahogany chairs, which had been used in Louisiana long before Andrew Jackson's time.

A "grandfather's clock" of the Revolutionary period and a French clock are on her list of acquisitions. The clock is one of those octagonal timepieces heavily laden with gems and exquisitely carved woods. Its value is about $500.

A solid silver piece, which was formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte and was bought at the sale of his household property in 1846, is now in Mrs. Gould's possession. Other articles acquired in New Orleans were a mahogany Davenport, a marriage basket, and a cordial set. The Davenport is large and comfortable, and is little the worse for the wear and tear it is supposed to have had for a hundred years and more. The marriage basket has a Louisiana history, and being a traditional feature of the olden days in this State, is much prized by it's new owner. The cordial set, in use many years ago in one of the Louisiana plantation mansions, is very handsome.

All of these antiques have been ordered shipped to Jekyl Island for a new cottage Mrs. Gould is furnishing at that Georgia resort.

GREENWICH'S TAX LIST.

The Assessed Valuation Shows an Increase of $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 28.—The grand list of the town, just completed to-day, shows that the assessed valuation of Greenwich property this year exceeds that of last year by $1,500,000. The list is now nearly $9,000,000. This was caused by Robert M. Bruce, one of Greenwich's millionaires, applying to the assessors to double the assessed value of his property, as he and all the other millionaires of the town were not paying enough taxes. Mr. Bruce did this, he said, in justice to the town, which was running in debt.

The inducement of low assessments has brought many New Yorkers here during the past ten years, and the appointment of an investigation committee opened the eyes of the taxpayers to the fact that the newcomers were not paying their share of taxes. The assessors' work was not undone by the Board of Relief, and on Monday the town will lay its tax.

BOLD ROBBERY IN GRACE CHURCH RECTORY

A Large Quantity of Silverware Stolen by the Burglars.

POLICE AND DETECTIVES NEAR

Thieves Worked So Quietly that None Knew of Their Entrance Till Morning—Dr. Huntington's Loss.

The rectory which adjoins Grace Church on Broadway, near Tenth Street, and which is occupied by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, was robbed during the early hours of yesterday. A considerable quantity of silverware was stolen so skillfully that Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station, several of his patrolmen, four private detectives, all of them more or less responsible for the invasion of thieves in the spot where the rectory stands, failed to find any trace of the burglars.

The illumination about the rectory is brilliant, too, that it is difficult to [illegible] that anybody could cross [illegible] artistic little garden which lies [illegible] the iron fence on Broadway and [illegible] tory, some twenty feet back. [illegible] what was accomplished by [illegible] Nor is this the strangest [illegible] matter, for the burglars [illegible] house and the garden again [illegible] verware absolutely unobserved.

The theory that there were [illegible] be disproved hereafter, if the [illegible] police are lucky. It may be [illegible] man did it all. One thing is [illegible] from the police point of view [illegible] used was nothing better than [illegible] as is used for opening dry [illegible]

BURGLARS' [illegible]

All that was done [illegible] ware was accomplished [illegible] a person in the recto[illegible] burglars had entered. [illegible] the house were the R[illegible] his son, a sister-in-l[illegible] maid, and four other [illegible]

Dr. Huntington was [illegible] He was in his study as [illegible] The maid discovered that [illegible] been committed when she [illegible] ing room on the first [illegible] o'clock yesterday morni[illegible]

The burglars had [illegible] floor with silverware. [illegible] her at once, not [illegible] gotten in, but that [illegible] ed off, without ha[illegible] all that they had [illegible]

The investigation [illegible] covery of the robbe[illegible] fact that an entra[illegible] into the rectory by [illegible] door. In order to reach [illegible] to cross the garden [illegible] basement door was loc[illegible] panels of this door are of [illegible]

In order to reach the lock [illegible] aperture was cut into the glass [illegible] mitted one of the men to inser[illegible] and turn the key on the inside. [illegible] procedure also enabled the burg[illegible] back the bolt at the top, [illegible] it was necessary for the thie[illegible] through a hallway, up a flig[illegible] then forward again toward Bro[illegible] into the dining room. [illegible] cult feature of the robbery re[illegible] done.

The silverware in the Huntington [illegible] dence is locked up in a safe which [illegible] built into the rectory sideboard. [illegible] is securely locked every night by the [illegible] Her duty was not omitted on Wednesday evening. After having been locked the

RPHY ORGANIZES A CORPS OF 100 SPIES

Policemen and Civilians After Places Violating the Law.

Commissioner Doesn't Believe There Is a Head of the Gambling Ring—Receives Visit from Shevlin.

The new police administration was busy yesterday in the trial of police delinquents, the paying of February salaries, and action on Commissioner Murphy's programme to let no guilty poolroom keeper or gambler escape.

In regard to the plan to close all places where the law is habitually violated there were interesting developments in relation to the surveillance under which Richard A. Canfield's reputed gambling house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street has been for several weeks. It was positively asserted at the Central Office that a uniformed policeman of the Twenty-fourth Precinct was placed in front of the building, the plan adopted in regard to evil resorts in the "Red Light" district. Commissioner Murphy was disposed to believe the story, but the commander of the district, Capt. John J. Lantry, denied it positively.

"Nothing of the sort," he said. "No such detail. Entirely unnecessary, because I know that there's nothing doing in the place. How do I know? Why, I was all over it last night with one of my men; saw every part of it, and am positive that there was no gambling going on. This house has had my closest attention for some time."

The new Commissioner had his usual afternoon talk for publication. He was [illegible] asked about a visit which James [illegible], Hugh McLaughlin's first lieutenant, had with the Colonel for half an hour.

"Shevlin was here," he replied. "His visit was partly social, partly otherwise. Else otherwise," I fancy you can [illegible] a correct idea. I'll not talk about it."

"And your programme to rid New York [illegible] where the law is habitually vio-

[illegible] results are satisfactory. Find a [illegible] if you can. There's no Bas- [illegible] which had not been closed for [illegible] years. It's shut tight, or my infor- [illegible] wrong. I shall get reports that I [illegible] about illegal resorts from the [illegible] commanders to-morrow. I shall [illegible] them with information [illegible] collecting. Yesterday I organ- [illegible] policemen and citizens [illegible] and get facts in regard to [illegible] other violations of law, and [illegible] busy, and not likely to [illegible] I said when I took this [illegible] the law as I found [illegible] have a letter here from [illegible] Philbin, which gives me [illegible] assurance of support, and he [illegible] reputed gambling and dis- [illegible] and poolrooms, which the [illegible] looking after, so that these [illegible] attacked from all sides.

[illegible] there's a lot of talk about a head [illegible] gambling ring. Bosh! Why don't [illegible] name him. If there's such a person, [illegible] he's no myth, give me the evidence and [illegible] guaranteeing his arrest. As to a rumor [illegible] Commissioner Devery has been ig- [illegible] by me, that I have turned him down, [illegible] I never had to deal with him one day, [illegible] Deputy Chief Cortright another, Inspector [illegible] so on as it suits my [illegible] Devery is doing his full duty [illegible] Commissioner, as he has done since I [illegible] appointed, and my relations with him [illegible] not impaired one particle. I have had [illegible] reason so far to be dissatisfied with any [illegible] my official staff."

Col. Murphy filed yesterday an application from the attorney for ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty, that he be reinstated under the law of 1900, which gave the Police Commissioners discretion in the matter. Doherty was dismissed on charges growing out of the Lexow investigation.

The problem of paying the force under the provisions of the new law, which makes the Controller the fiscal agent of the department, was satisfactorily solved yesterday. At 3:15 o'clock all the staffs, bureaus, squads, and the eighty-one precincts except the Third District Police Court and the Sixty-fifth Precinct, the commander of which, Capt. A. J. Lees, is sick, had received the Controller's checks for the February pay, the aggregate amount being $890,000. Several commands were paid off last evening, the others will receive their cash before noon to-day.

Controller Bird S. Coler went to Police Headquarters himself, accompanied by City Chamberlain John H. Timmerman, Deputy Chamberlain John A. Hamilton, and Deputy Chamberlain John H. Campbell. Controller Coler when he left said:

"The paying off of the department to-day has been accomplished very satisfactorily. Many technical matters were involved, and I came to get it going and to show that the Finance Department can pay as quickly as did the old régime. I conferred with Col. Murphy about the Police Pension Fund, and we are in accord in the idea that it should go to my department, but this will be determined by an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, which I have asked for. The Treasurer's Department here will probably be abolished."

Deputy Commissioner Devery did not draw from Mr. Timmerman his pay as Chief to Feb. 22 and pay as Deputy Commissioner to last night. In this he pursues his policy of protest advised by his lawyers and entered on the day he ceased to be Chief and became a civilian and Deputy Commissioner. The checks for the salaries of Commissioners York, Sexton, Hess, and Abell for services to Feb. 22 will be sent to them.

MURPHY AND DEVERY AS JUDGES

Severity of Sentences Alarms Delinquent Members of the Force.

Commissioner Murphy and First Deputy Commissioner Devery tried police delinquents at the Central Office yesterday. Each got to the essence of the case by direct methods, and was prompt in decision. Old hands at the business were amazed. The judgments were generally of extreme severity. Both the Brooklyn and New York calendars were tried. There were thirty-five cases in all. Eight were adjourned, ten charges were dismissed, and decision on three complaints against one officer was reserved. There was no change in the method of procedure. Complaint Clerk Robert S. Peterson called the calendar.

Col. Murphy seated himself at the trial desk at 9:30 o'clock, with Deputy Devery at his left, and opened the court with:

"Call the first case."

The defendant was John Rudden of the Forty-fourth Precinct. He was charged with failing, Feb. 15, to discover a burglary in Bauer's store, No. 442 Third Avenue during his tour of duty.

"How do you plead?" asked Col. Murphy.

Rudden pleaded not guilty, and complained of a twenty-four-block post. He insisted that he complied with the rules in particular.

"Do you complain that you had too big a post?"

"We didn't have men enough—"

"That's not for you to say. What were you put on the post for?"

"To prevent crime."

"And you failed to prevent it?"

"I did my best."

"I fine you thirty days' pay. I will not stand for burglaries, drunkenness, or abuse of citizens."

"But, Mr. Commissioner, where a man has so large a post what—"

"Case closed. Call the next case."

This judgment was sufficient to "encourage" the delinquents who were about to face trial to an acute condition of apprehension. W. J. Hoffman of the Fifty-sixth Precinct, who was charged with abusing W. J. Walsh at muster Feb. 19, had five witnesses who "didn't hear" what Sergt. Eason, the complainant, heard. The Commissioner, in imposing a fine of five days' pay, said that he would not countenance impertinence or bad language between officers or to superior officers or citizens.

Thomas J. Green of the Sixty-fifth was fined ten days' pay for being off post in an Atlantic Avenue hotel on the night of Feb. 16. Col. Murphy looked at his record, and said it was a scandalous one.

"Look at it," he exclaimed, "you ought to be ashamed of it. If you come before me again it will be the last time. You have no place on a force that is expected to protect life and property."

Commissioner Murphy fined James McCarthy, Martin H. Roache of the Eighth two days' pay for being off post in a Church Street restaurant; John F. Kelly of the Eleventh one day's pay for failure to attend drill, N. W. Webb of the Fourteenth two days' pay for being off post, George W. Kokell of the Eighteenth five days' pay for being off post in the hallway of a beer saloon, and James D. Cunningham and A. B. Wood of the Twenty-fourth ten days' pay for being in the side door of a saloon. No time or words were wasted in any instance, but now and then the ex-Chief got impatient over trivial charges, which he dismissed.

In the case of Policeman John O'Leary of the Thirty-sixth Precinct, who on Jan. 8 in a saloon threw Joseph Richmond and severely injured him, Mr. Devery adjourned the trial after advising Richmond to have the defendant arrested on a warrant for assault.

FAKE GAMBLING OUTFITS.

McCullagh Says Some Seized in Raids Show Customers Played Losing Game.

The Committee of Fifteen did little talking yesterday. Whatever was accomplished by the men who comprise it was done in secret, and will probably crop out in deeds hereafter which will resemble in one way or another the raids of Tuesday morning last. That the work which the committee has set itself to do would be pushed on was made plain, but beyond that very little information was given to the public. Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., whose activity on Tuesday morning showed his interest in the work of closing up the poolrooms and gambling houses, was very busy, but he would not show his hand. Austen G. Fox, who rumpled his full-dress suit for the benefit of the city in and about the Tenderloin Police Station while the raids were in progress, also declared he had nothing to say.

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh who arrived at his office, at 583 Broadway, after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and after a day of hard work for the committee, was questioned about the paraphernalia which was confiscated during the recent raids, and jokingly admitted that some of it was said to show that it was a difficult thing for a man to win in the houses from which it was taken.

"I myself know nothing about such things," the ex-Chief went on. "That may sound strange coming from a man who has held the positions which I have held, and yet it is true that I cannot tell one card from another. I have visited only one gambling resort in my life, and that for the purpose merely of seeing how things were done. I know of course what is to be done in exigencies like the present. I know the men whom I can send to get evidence, and know that they know what evidence is. I have it merely through a source which is accessible to you all, that at least three of the outfits which were confiscated on Tuesday morning last were fake outfits. The men who played in the places in which they were found certainly played a losing game. It was impossible for them to win."

Mr. McCullagh was interrupted at this point by some one who wished to know if steps had been taken by the committee to close up Canfield's place.

"Why is so much made of that particular place?" Mr. McCullagh asked bluntly.

"Because it is a big place—because men who frequent it are said to make and lose large sums," was the answer.

"Well," commented Mr. McCullagh, "that is not exactly a right view to take. No distinction should be made. Then, too, it frequently happens that a comparatively small place does more mischief than a so-called important one."

"Can you tell what District Attorney Philbin meant when he said that he had in view more important arrests than had been made?"

Mr. McCullagh refused to discuss this phase of the subject, and suggested that the District Attorney might have been misquoted.

"It has been said that the committee now proposes to get the proprietors of the establishments which were raided on Tuesday morning. Is that true?" Mr. McCullagh was asked.

"Do you know them?" he inquired promptly. "If you do I will supply you with subpoenaes."

FAVORS A CONSTABULARY BILL.

It was reported by politicians who arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Albany last evening that Gov. Odell would consent to the passage of a State Constabulary bill in order to get Deputy Devery out of the Police Department. State Chairman George W. Dunn, Michael J. Dady, Walter B Atterbury, Senator John Raines, and a dozen other Republican leaders are anxious to see the Constabulary bill made a law. The allegations that Gov. Odell had decided that a State Police bill should be passed if First Deputy Devery was to continue as the practical head of the police of New York was made by many politicians, who, during the past few days, have been consulting Gov. Odell at Albany.

Senator Thomas C. Platt is anxious to see the Constabulary bill passed, and months ago he declared that such a law should be adopted by the Legislature. Gov. Odell was opposed to the proposed law, but it is said that he has decided to accept such a law on account of the action of Mayor Van Wyck in allowing William S. Devery to be put in control of the Police Department, and continuing the corrupt conditions in New York City about which the Tammany Committee of Five has been complaining.

Women's Anti-Vice Mass Meeting.

A call was sent out yesterday by a committee of members of women's clubs for a mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, March 17, under the direction of women, and having for its object the considering of ways and means for fighting vice in this city. The general arrangements for the meeting have been placed in the hands of Mrs. Ella A. Boole and Mrs. Charles R. Lowell. They will report to the larger committee at a meeting to be held March 8.

AN ARCHIMANDRITE ACCUSED.

When the case of Thodore Folerou, a Greek fruit dealer, of 732 Columbus Avenue, arrested at the instance of his wife, Marie, in abandonment proceedings, was called yesterday in the West Side Police Court, the Rev. A. A. Papageorgopoulos, Archimandrite of the Greek Church and pastor of Holy Trinity Church, on West Twenty-seventh Street, came in for a very bad half hour. Apparently much to his surprise he was drawn into the case as a co-respondent.

Joseph Moss of the firm of Howe & Hummel, counsel for Folerou, told the Magistrate that Mrs. Folerou had been served with papers in a suit for divorce instituted in the Supreme Court by her husband, who had named the priest as co-respondent.

Folerou was paroled until this morning, when he must furnish bonds to pay his wife $7 a week pending the settlement of the divorce suit.

FORT GEORGE PARK PROJECT.

The sympathy and good will of the members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places of Interest was offered to the agitators of the Fort George Park project at a meeting of the society in the Hotel Buckingham yesterday. This action was brought about by the reading of open letters written by Mornay Williams and Reginald P. Bolton, which were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

As the members of the organization are in favor of converting the Jumel Mansion and its grounds into a park and museum, a Committee of Five, of which Mrs. Charles R. Flint is to be the head, was appointed to appear before the Board of Public Improvements, and ask it to reopen the subject of preserving the mansion and its grounds.

"Al" Hallenbach Dead.

"Al" Hallenbach, one of the best-known proprietors of gambling houses in this city, died at his place in West Forty-fifth Street, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning of typhoid pneumonia. Hallenbach was in a class with such men as John Kelly and Canfield. He had the reputation of conducting a "fair game."

Four or five years ago he opened a gambling house in Long Branch, which, it is said, excelled in elegance anything ever known there. "Phil" and John Daly, with whom he came in competition, forced him out of business. His place had been closed down for some time on account of his illness.

The Senatorial Contests.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 28.—The vote today for United States Senator was as follows: Allen, 37; W. H. Thompson, 11; Berge, 4; Hitchcock, 33; Harrington, 6; D. E. Thompson, 38; Meiklejohn, 34; Currie, 15; Martin, 4; Hinshaw, 13; Crouns, 7; Rosewater, 15; scattering, 14.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 28.—In the vote for

ROUGH RIDER MISSED HIS WIFE

While Police Searched for Her, She Was Under Arrest Accused of Theft.

While Emil Cassi, who was a bugler of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war, was scouring the city for his wife, whom he thought to be lost, she was being held on a charge of shoplifting.

The Cassis live in a flat at 24 West Ninety-ninth Street. On Wednesday afternoon Cassi became alarmed because his wife did not return home promptly, and he went out to look for her. Being unable to find any trace of the woman, he reported to the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station that she was lost. A general alarm was sent out, but no trace of the missing woman was found. He received a message from his wife telling him that she had been arrested for shoplifting and was at that moment a prisoner in Jefferson Market Court. He hurried to the court and did his utmost to have her acquitted.

Shortly before noon Magistrate Pool held her in $300 bail for trial. Bail was furnished.

The woman, it appears, was arrested on Wednesday afternoon in a Broadway department store by the house detective, who testified that he saw her take two silver pocketbooks from the counter and place them in her muff. She had the property in her possession when arrested.

It was explained that the reason the police could not locate her when informed of her disappearance was that she had given her maiden name when arrested.

The Cassis last night, when questioned about the affair, denied emphatically that Mrs. Cassi had been arrested.

"Lies! Lies!" said Mrs. Emilio Cassi.

"A lie—every word," echoed the husband. They said that Mrs. Cassi while shopping was taken ill and went to the home of a friend.

"I never was near a court," said Mrs. Cassi.

Cassi met the woman who is now his wife in Cuba in 1898. She was then a Red Cross nurse with the army. He married her at the end of the war. While a part of the army was still in Cuba, after the cessation of hostilities, Cassi, who had been appointed a Lieutenant of Police in Havana, quarreled with a Spaniard and shot him. Cassi was arrested and, after ten months in prison, was pardoned.

DIES IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Rosslyn Ferrell, Who Killed His Friend to Get Money to Marry, Pays the Penalty.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Rosslyn Ferrell, who shot and killed Charles Lane on the night of Aug. 10, 1900, to-day was executed in the electric chair of the Ohio Penitentiary.

Ferrell had been in the employ of the Adams Express Company, and had lost his position. He had represented to Miss Lillian Costlow, to whom he was to have been married a few days after the commission of the crime, that he had a considerable sum of money in the bank, and that he still retained his situation with the company. He boarded the express car of an East-bound Pennsylvania train on the night mentioned, being permitted to ride by his old friend Lane.

When the messenger's back was turned Ferrell shot, the ball taking effect in Lane's back. The killing was just before coming to Union, Madison County. Ferrell fired again and again, until the chambers of his revolver were empty. Lane lay on the car floor dead. Ferrell took gold, bank checks, and bank notes amounting to $2,400 from the safe, and when the train stopped at Plain City he leaped off.

Ferrell stayed all night at a hotel in Plain City, and the next day went to Miss Costlow. He was arrested at her house the following Sunday, and his trial and conviction followed. He admitted the crime, and it has been shown that his reason for it was infatuation for the girl he was to marry. He has repeatedly visited him since he was condemned to die.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS UNITE.

Fusion of Rival Societies Announced at Dinner to Chaplain Chidwick—Admiral Sampson Criticised.

A farewell dinner to the Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor, was given at the Hotel St. Denis last night by the officers of the New York Corps of Spanish War Veterans. Father Chidwick has been detailed to three years' sea duty, and leaves here on Sunday next.

An announcement important to those who fought in the Spanish-American war was made and received with great applause.

At the cessation of hostilities an organization was formed of those who had participated in the war. This organization was known as the Spanish War Veterans. A short time later another organization, the Spanish-American War Veterans, was formed. For nearly two years the rivalry between these organizations had been bitter. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is the Commander in Chief of the Spanish War Veterans, of which organization Father Chidwick is the Chaplain. Col. Willis J. Hulings of Oil City, Penn., is the head of the Spanish-American War Veterans. The two organizations, it was announced last night, propose to consolidate and become one representative organization of all who fought in the late war.

Next Sunday there will be a meeting in this city to make the final arrangements. Col. Hulings and Col. Rufus K. Townsend will be here to represent the Spanish-American War Veterans, while the older organization will be represented by Col. William H. Hubbell, Col. Bernard A. Reinold, Major Champe S. Andrews, and Lieut. Gov. James Tillman of South Carolina.

Another lively topic of discussion at the dinner was the indorsement made by Admiral Sampson on the application of Gunner Charles Morgan to become an Ensign. The opinion expressed by all was that the Admiral had made a break. Some of the speakers who had served their time in the navy as officers were very pronounced in their views.

THE GUNNER MORGAN PAPERS.

Navy Department's Efforts to Discover How They Became Public.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 28.—It was reported here to-day that the Navy Department has asked Gunner Morgan whether he gave out for publication any information regarding his application for promotion.

Gunner Morgan refuses to be interviewed, and declares all alleged interviews with him are fakes. However, his friends say he will be able to show that he was in no way responsible for the publication of the correspondence.

Morgan gets an enormous amount of mail daily, but does not reply to letters from strangers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In answer to an inquiry as to how the much-discussed application of Gunner Morgan and the accompanying papers were made public, Secretary Long has received a reply from Rear Admiral Sampson disclaiming all knowledge concerning the means by, which the papers were obtained by the press.

FIRE IN PENITENTIARY.

Institution Near Lincoln, Neb., Is Threatened.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 28.—A fire is raging in one of the buildings of the State penitentiary, three miles south of this city. Warden Davis has asked for assistance, and the Lincoln Fire Department, with a steamer and men, are on the way out.

A telephone message from the penitentiary says the fire is in the main building. It started in the living apartments of the Warden and is burning furiously. Water has been turned on, and if the flames can be held in check until the Lincoln department can arrive it is believed the fire can be controlled. The convict cells are in no immediate danger.

New Trial for White Star Line.

The Oceanic Steamship Company, better known as the White Star Line, obtained a new trial yesterday from Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, in the action of W. W. Brauer against the company.

Mr. Brauer, at a former trial, recovered a verdict for $40,000 for breach of contract, alleging that the company, after entering into a contract with him for the shipment of cattle, had placed such restrictions on it as to prevent him making the shipments. The company asked for the new trial on the grounds that Mr. Brauer had suffered no loss, and that the contract was vague.

BENSONHURST CHURCH DIVIDED

The Minister Resigning Did Not Meet with the Congregation's Approval.

Feeling ran high among the members of the Cropsey Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bensonhurst. The joint Board of Trustees and Stewards has decided by one vote not to recall the Rev. Orrin Wilmer Stockwell, who has guided the flock of that church during the last year.

It is said that a romance caused all the trouble. Miss Lottie Geddes Remsen is charged with jilting her old sweetheart and plighting her troth with the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass. Miss Remsen is the leading soprano of the church choir and a daughter of one of the Trustees of the church. The young man who was "cut out" is a leader in Bensonhurst society. Not so very long ago Miss Lottie and he were happy in each other's company.

Then it was just a year ago—the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass appeared on the scene of the idyllic suburban romance. He was just out of college. Being a bachelor he looked around for pleasant quarters and decided to take up his abode with the Remsen family. He immediately fell a victim to the charms of Miss Lottie.

Three weeks later her friends noticed a change in her manner toward her former steady company, and at the same time announcement was made that "all was off." His friends were indignant. Still more indignation was caused when, in November last, Miss Remsen formally announced her engagement to the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass.

When the time came around when it should be decided by the joint board whether or not Mr. Snodgrass, whose term expires in April, should be recalled for another year the opposition gathered its forces to defeat Mr. Snodgrass. The board met last Thursday. On the first vote the result was a tie.

On the second ballot the Chairman cast his vote against Mr. Snodgrass, and he was not recalled. Now the Remsen partisans are indignant and threaten to withdraw from the church. Mr. Snodgrass takes the matter lightly. He said last night that he had not wished to stay with the church, and that he had asked the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church for Brooklyn to give him another charge.

SMALLPOX SCARE IN COURT.

Litigants Came from an Infected House and the Audience Fled.

The discovery that the plaintiff and defendant in a case before Magistrate Bristow in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday were from a house in which smallpox had been found the day before completely upset the dignity of the court and caused a wild stampede of the spectators from the court room.

There were many cases up before the Magistrate, and the court room was crowded with persons interested in the trials. Things ran along serenely, however, until the case of Mary Bates, who charged Mary Igo with pulling her hair, was reached. Both live in 98 Warren Street, which is one of a row of houses in which eight cases of smallpox were found by the Health Department officials on Wednesday. Nobody, however, knew where the women came from until the usual questions as to names and addresses were asked by the Court.

"Name?" asked the Court as the complainant took the stand.

"Mary Bates," returned the witness.

"Where do you live?" by the Court, indifferently.

"At 98 Warren Street," by the witness, with equal indifference.

At that the spectators arose as one person and climbed over each other in their efforts to reach the door. In something like thirty-eight seconds only the Magistrate, the clerks, the court officers, and complainant and defendant were left in the room. Magistrate Bristow, startled, looked into the faces of the clerks, and the clerks looked into the face of the Magistrate.

"Case adjourned for two weeks," said the Magistrate quickly, fleeing into his private room, followed by the clerks.

Five New Cases of Smallpox.

Additional cases of smallpox reported last evening were Helen Anderson, twenty-four years old, a servant at 1 West Sixty-ninth Street; Philip Estarita, twenty-seven years old, of 325 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Angelo Tedisto, twenty-nine years old, of 325 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Antonio Romandetto, twenty-six, and Caroline Romandetto, three years old, 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Smallpox at Keyport, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Feb. 28.—Smallpox has broken out in Keyport. But one case has as yet been reported. That is in the family of Abraham Huyler. His daughter Florence visited in New York, and when she returned she took the disease. The Huyler home has been quarantined.

BOY FELL IN POOL OF ACID.

Rodie Sheehan, 18 years old, of 108 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was frightfully burned about the hands, arms, and face yesterday at the Long Island Railroad crossing on Vernon Avenue, in Long Island City.

The boy was employed in the Eagle Chemical Works in Brooklyn and was given a fifteen-pound bottle of a sulphuric compound to deliver at the Klenert Rubber Works, in College Point. He walked across the Vernon Avenue Bridge to take a car for College Point. As he was crossing the railroad tracks he had to avoid an approaching train. A man going toward Brooklyn started to get across the tracks before the train arrived. Others were doing the same thing, and the man was jostled against the boy.

The shock knocked the bottle from the boy's arm and it struck a rail, broke, and scattered its contents about. Somehow the boy fell and landed face downward in the pool of acid. His hands and face were burned, and the fiery compound soaked through his clothing at the breast, stomach, and down the legs to the knees.

The boy emitted fearful shrieks as he lay with the acid eating into his flesh. Several persons who saw him aid drew back when they encountered the fumes. A man recognizing them covered his mouth and nose with a silk muffler and grabbing the boy dragged him from the acid. The lad was hurried to White's drug store, and one of the clerks emptied bottle after bottle of oil on him as he lay on the floor. Dr. Brennan, from St. John's Hospital, arrived in a few minutes, and cut the clothing from the body, and then hurried the boy to the hospital. It is feared the boy will not recover.

In places the acid ate to the bone. He suffered fearful agony and sedatives had to be administered.

NEWSBOYS' HAPPY EVENING.

More than [illegible] boys from the Newsboys' Home, corner of Duane and Chambers Streets, traveled to Brooklyn last night in two special trolley cars furnished them by President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and paid their social debt to the Sampson Junior League boys, to whom they owed a visit.

An elaborate programme had been provided for the visitors, including speeches by Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council; Mr. Rossiter, and Herbert F. Gunnison. Besides these there was a recitation of "Little Jerry," a newsboy, by Miss [illegible] S. Ruhlind, and to lend the proper tone to the situation, a bag punching exhibition by "Billy," alias "Kid" Sheehy, [illegible] brought down the house. Besides these attractions, there was music from the orchestra from the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, and Southern melodies by "Charley" Jackson, the [illegible] warbler."

The speech of the evening, the boys decided, was that of Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Brooklyn Eagle, who in the course of his remarks said:

"Now, boys, you and I are in the same business, and [illegible] we are in the best business in the world. We are partners in the same business." [Applause and laughter.] I have been with newsboys for the last fifteen years, and [illegible] are the bravest and most enterprising [illegible] the most honest class of little [illegible] have ever met."

Lawyer Wa[illegible]Phillips Convicted.

Lawyer Wa[illegible] Phillips, tried for the second time [illegible] fourth for misappropriating $397.[illegible] client's money, was last night con[illegible]ore Recorder Goff. Dr. J. C. Pea[illegible]client, alleged that he gave Phill[illegible]ount named to satisfy a judgme[illegible]os. Instead of paying

"HOW LONG THIS COLD HANGS ON!"

Such a remark would never have been made had the speaker known of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. A cold has no show whatever against such a remedy. For sale by all druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00; largest size cheapest.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
Cure in One Minute.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Directors Increase Capital Stock.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which was held yesterday, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company by 10 per cent. The new issue will be all common stock, and it will be sold at par to stockholders of record after the close of business on March 11 next. Every holder of shares of either preferred or common stock may subscribe to one share of the new stock for every ten shares of the old stock held by him.

The right to subscribe will expire at 3 P. M., April 18. Payments are to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, the last one to be made on Sept. 5.

The purpose of the issue is to replace funds already expended for construction purposes, which amount to $4,522,520, and to provide funds for the Kansas City cut-off and other construction.

The dividend which it was expected would be declared at the meeting yesterday will not be acted upon until March 14.

WESTERN ROADS TO BE SOLD.

Investors Will Acquire Kansas City & Fort Scott and Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Properties.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—An agreement has been signed by a majority interest of the Kansas City and Fort Scott and of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad to sell the roads to investors who are interested in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The St. Louis and San Francisco Road has no direct part in the transaction, and none of its securities are to be furnished in payment for the property acquired.

The sale is to be made on the following basis: Kansas City and Fort Scott preferred stockholders are to receive $150 in cash, common stockholders $75 in cash and 25 per cent. in securities of Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham stockholders $50 in cash, income bondholders 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds, redeemable at 95. It is understood, however, that the exchange of the income bonds is not obligatory. Nathaniel Thayer, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City and Fort Scott and of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Road, made known the facts of the agreement to-day. He said:

"I shall remain as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Mr. Merriman will continue as Treasurer and Mr. Winchell as President. The general offices will remain in Boston."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—The announcement of the purchase of control of the Kansas City and Fort Scott and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railway system by investors who are interested in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was made here to-day. The transaction, it is asserted, will result in the consolidation of the San Francisco and Memphis systems, and will give the San Francisco Road use of the valuable Memphis terminal in Kansas City, entrance to the Union Station, and a controlling interest in the Kansas City Belt Railroad. B. L. Winchell, President of the Memphis Railway, who is in Florida, wired the following statement to-day regarding the deal:

"Nothing has ever meant more good for Kansas City commercially than the plan contemplated for the unification and enlargement of the Memphis system. The new capital will be available for needed additions to mileage, all of which will largely benefit both Kansas City and the Memphis road. Much valuable additional territory will be opened to Kansas City jobbers and manufacturers. The present organization of the road will be maintained throughout."

The Memphis Road to-day purchased the Deckerville, Osceola and Northern Road, which runs from Deckerville, Ark., to Luxora, Ark., forty-five miles northeast of Deckerville, on the Mississippi River. The road was owned by the Pond-Decker Lumber Company.

GERMAN RAILWAY EXPERIMENT.

Line Placed at Disposal of Electrical Promoters—Motive Power on All Roads May Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It is reported that Emperor William has expressed himself in favor of a complete change in the entire German railway service, according to a communication received at the State Department from Consul General Günther at Frankfort. At an audience recently Privy Councilor Rathenau, a promoter of great electrical enterprises, gave the Emperor detailed information, emphasizing the necessity of constructing electrical railways for direct and rapid connection between Berlin and the principal cities of the empire. He also brought out the fact that a great national triumph would be gained if Germany could be the leader in the creation of an entire electrical railway system.

The German Secretary of War has placed the military line from Berlin to Zossen at the disposal of electrical promoters, who are urging upon the Government this mode of travel for experimental purposes. This line is eighteen miles in length, and it is hoped that a speed of from 125 to 135 miles an hour can be attained. The cars will each accommodate fifty passengers, and will look very much like the sleeping cars now in use. If the trial runs prove satisfactory a great step toward the utilization of electricity as the sole railway motive power will have been gained, and, says the Consul General, the time will not be distant when it will be possible to travel, for example, from Berlin to Hamburg in a little over an hour, in cars which will follow each other at intervals of ten minutes."

For the purpose of furthering this project a number of prominent industrial and banking firms some time ago formed a society for investigation, with Dr. Schuls, President of the Imperial Railway Department, at the head.

Consul General Günther says, in conclusion:

"By raising the speed, which now averages 37 miles per hour for fast trains, to 155 miles per hour, and by dispatching the cars singly, the ideal railway of the future will have been reached."

READING COMPANY GETS ROAD.

The Sea Coast Railroad, in New Jersey, Under Its Control.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Sea Coast Railroad, formerly the South Jersey Railroad, to-day passed into the control of the Reading Company through the purchase of more than a majority interest in the common and preferred stock and the lien series "B" bonds by the Atlantic City Railroad, which, in turn, is owned by the Reading Company.

Negotiations for the purchase of this controlling interest, which was held by the Bethlehem Iron Company, the Jackson & Sharp Company of Wilmington, Del.; John C. Bullitt, and Thomas Robb of this city, and others, were completed several days ago, and the formal deposit and transfer of their securities were made to-day.

The terms under which the stock and bonds were purchased could not be learned.

The capitalization of the Sea Coast Railroad amounts to $2,300,000. The road extends from Winslow Junction, N. J., to Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City.

Changes on the Lackawanna.

The Lackawanna Railroad announced yesterday two important changes in its operating department. C. J. Phillips, who was General Agent of the Bangor and Portland Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Buffalo Division, with headquarters at Buffalo. Mr. Phillips will be succeeded as Superintendent of the Bangor and Portland Division by H. H. Shepard, who is at present Superintendent of the Unadilla Valley Railway.

Brief Railroad Items.

The purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the issue of bonds and stock wherewith to carry out the purchase were approved yesterday at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railroad.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company yesterday executed to the Mercantile Trust Company of this city, the trustee of the first consolidated mortgage of the Norfolk and Western, a supplementary deed by which the railroad company forever waives its right to issue $3,500,000 of prior lien bonds which were reserved in the original mortgage.

The Traction and Light Company which was incorporated in Trenton on Wednesday with a capital of $4,000,000 has for its purpose, it was learned yesterday, the consolidation of the electric railroads and the electric light companies on Staten Island. There will, however, be no transfer of interests, as these properties are already owned by the same men who organized the new company.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that they had received more than a majority of the general mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company in exchange for Southern Railway securities. This assures the consummation of the plan to absorb the first-named property. This is the last day for the deposit of Mobile and Ohio securities.

The construction of a track from the Newark Bay shore, in Bayonne, to New York Bay shore, in Greenville, near Chapel Avenue, was begun last Wednesday by a contractor for the Pennsylvania, which will use the track for freight purposes. The new track will be laid a few feet from the Lehigh Valley track, which the Pennsylvania Road will use between Bayonne and Waverly. The Greenville shore front will be improved.

MR. GRUBER SINGS A SONG.

Is the Star Attraction at Riverside Club Entertainment.

Abraham Gruber, the leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, was the principal attraction at the entertainment of the Riverside Republican Club, held last night at Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street. He sang a song which he had composed himself. Besides Mr. Gruber, there was a regular vaudeville entertainment, but that served only as a prelude to Mr. Gruber himself.

He appeared on the stage clad in a dress suit and crush hat and carrying a long coat over one arm. After singing a song entitled "A Song of All Nations," he disappeared, amid a burst of applause, and reappeared a moment later wearing a large artificial nose, with a heavy black mustache attached to it. With this addition to his costume he sang "Signor Bing-Binda, the Baritone Singer," and followed it by the song he had composed himself.

SOUTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION.

Directors of the Inter-State and West Indian Company Here—City Merchants Offer Aid.

Several of the Directors of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition Company have been in this city for the last two days promoting the interest of the exposition, which they expect to open in Charleston Dec. 1 of this year.

The party, which includes Capt. F. W. Wagener, President of the company, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday in the hope of securing the Mayor's promise of an appropriation for a metropolitan exhibit. The Mayor informed them that the granting of such an appropriation was contrary to precedent.

Mr. Wagener said last evening that one of the company's agents had conferred with Gov. Odell on the subject of a State exhibit. He added that the Governor will probably recommend an appropriation.

The Directors have visited all the capitals of New England and secured from the Governors of those States promises that their respective Commonwealths will be represented.

The Merchants' Association and the Board of Trade and Transportation of this city have indorsed the proposed exposition and have promised their aid in securing exhibits of industries in this city. It is hoped that many of the exhibits of the Pan-American will be transferred to Charleston when it closes.

The party dined at the Hoffman House last evening. The members will return to Charleston to-day. It includes, besides Mr. Wagener, John F. Ficken, ex-Mayor of Charleston; C. S. Gadsden, Vice President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; C. Hemphill, Charleston News and Courier, and W. G. Harvey, Cashier of the Enterprise Bank of Charleston.

Dr. Pease, Christian Scientist, Free.

Dr. Charles G. Pease, the Christian Scientist arrested at the instance of the Board of Health, as a result of his testimony in the Brush will case last week, was discharged by Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Dr. Pease had stated on the witness stand that he had treated Miss Brush for phthisis, and did not report the matter to the Board of Health. Abraham Levy, who appeared for the defendant, insisted that Dr. Pease's uncorroborated admissions couldn't be used against him.

$100,000 Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The extensive establishment of Hirschberg, Hollander & Co., dealers in paints and oils, at 23 and

W. H. HALL.

Spring Tailormade S[illegible]

Special for To-day and Saturd[illegible]

Ladies' Fine Tailored Suits in fine Pebble Cheviot, stylish [illegible] trimmed with bands of Taffeta, and Fancy Vest, full flaring Skirt, trimmed to match Jacket, finely tailored, regular value $20.

Special $12.75.

Ladies' High Grade Tailored Suit, silk lined throughout, [illegible] of fine twilled

A NEW CORPORATION LAW

Radical Amendments Accepted by Senate Caucus at Albany.

Senator Brackett Says His Bill Will Be Indorsed as It Stands—Action on Wednesday.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Senate Republican caucus has agreed practically to the very radical amendments to the general corporation laws proposed by Senator Brackett. At the caucus last night the Brackett bills were fully discussed, and attempts to amend them were defeated by votes of 2 to 1. Final action on the measure as a whole was deferred until next Wednesday, but Senator Brackett says they will be indorsed substantially as they are. He says that one of the principal reasons why those forming business corporations have gone to New Jersey, instead of acting under the laws of New York, has been that the New York law imposes an arbitrary restriction upon the power of borrowing money and mortgaging. The amendments are intended to remove this restriction and place New York corporations in respect to their power to borrow and execute mortgages upon the same footing as New Jersey corporations. The other amendments are described as follows:

Exempting from the necessity of stockholders' consent mortgages authorized by contract prior to the revision of 1890. Without exemption in such case the statute has been held by Judge Wallace to be of doubtful constitutionality.

Providing for the filing and recording of an official certificate of consent, in lieu of the consents themselves. The originals should remain in possession of the corporation.

Making it permissive, but not obligatory, to insert in the certificate of organization of a new company any provisions in the plan relating to the new corporation or its management.

Striking out the clause which gives to every stockholder a right to assent to a plan of reorganization.

Striking out the provision making it obligatory that a plan of reorganization must contain suitable provision for the bondholders voting by proxy.

Permitting Directors to qualify as such, without regard to their holding of stock.

Providing that the Directors shall be liable to creditors and stockholders only to the full extent of any loss which they respectively may sustain by reason of improper action.

Limiting the liability of Directors to the injury done to the creditors or shareholders suing therefor, instead of permitting the corporation itself to recover from the Directors the entire amounting of a dividend already received by shareholders.

Permitting corporations in the furtherance of proper business methods to prescribe one hour upon each day when their books shall be open to inspection, leaving the rest of the day free for the use of the books in the proper work of the corporation.

Making the penalty for failure to file an annual report $50 a day for every day of neglect or refusal to make and file a report, and not exposing the company to the attack of any creditor as now permitted. This is modelled upon the requirement of the New Jersey statute.

Providing that a corporation by filing an amended or supplemental certificate may alter its certificate of incorporation so as to include therein any purposes, powers, or provisions which at the time of such alteration may apply to corporations engaged in the business of the same general character, or which might be included in the certificate or incorporation of a corporation organized under any general law for a business of the same general character.

Permitting preferred stock to be created by the vote of the holders of two-thirds of the capital stock publicly recorded instead of by unanimous consent, as now required.

Limiting each stockholder's liability to the amount unpaid upon his stock as provided in New Jersey in place of the double liability, until all other stockholders shall have paid up.

Providing that the Directors' recital in a mortgage publicly recorded shall constitute presumptive evidence, and, secondly, that after the expiration of a year from the public record of a mortgage containing such a recital the valid assent of stockholders shall be conclusively presumed, if bonds have been issued for money actually received by the corporation and interest paid thereon.

Giving to any stockholder a right at any time pending a foreclosure to pay any part of the debt secured by a mortgage or deed of trust, and to that extent to become interested in the mortgage and be protected thereby.

That stockholders of record be allowed to vote, although the equitable interest in their stock be vested in others who do not call for proxies, rather than that the stock so held be legally disqualified from voting.

Making clear the legality of voting trusts for terms not exceeding five years where all the stockholders are allowed upon their demand to obtain the benefit of such voting trusts. It is believed that the adoption of this amendment legalizing such trusts on the conditions above stated will enable the small minority stockholders to combine for the purpose of protecting their common interests.

Adding a provision that whenever every member of the Board of Directors shall be present at a meeting they may act as though the meeting had been regularly called, and that, except when otherwise required by law or by the by-laws of a corporation, special meetings of the members may be called in the same manner as the annual meeting.

The above synopsis is of the salient features, most of which have been approved by the city and State bar associations.

SECOND CHOICE FOR VOTERS.

Proposed Law, It Is Believed, Would Diminish Loss of Votes on Third Party Candidates.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Senator Mills introduced a bill to-day giving voters a second choice among the candidates for any office—a system which has been in operation in Australia since 1892. Senator Mills said:

"This bill is designed specially to meet such occasions as the last Mayoralty election in the City of New York, where upward of 100,000 citizens wasted their votes by casting them for third candidates for Mayor. They did their best to make their votes effective by taking the trouble to register and go to the polls, but they failed, because they could not know in advance that Mr. Low would receive more votes than Gen. Tracy. Had they known in advance what the result would be, they could have joined hands with Mr. Low's supporters and elected him. As it is, Mr. Van Wyck was elected by a minority, incident to a division of the majority.

"If Gen. Tracy's supporters had had the privilege of giving their first choice to him and their second choice to Mr. Low, and vice versa, there never would have been any ill-feeling between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union, but, on the contrary, the greatest cordiality, and the result would have been very different. Many Republicans think with this method Gen. Tracy would have been elected.

"The method proposed is one used in Australia for some years past. It is said to afford relief and be entirely practical. The voter obtains the privilege of marking his ballot so as to indicate his second choice, to take effect only in case his first choice candidate turns out to be a third party candidate.

"In practical operation the ballots having been so marked, if no one candidate received a majority of all the votes cast, the candidate receiving the smallest number of votes is out of the race, and the second choice votes of his supporters become operative and go to the other candidates for whom they were given by the voters. If no candidate then has a majority, the operation is repeated until one candidate has a majority, or until only two remain in the race. The one then having the larger number of votes is elected.

"The result is that few votes are lost on third party candidates, and the vote of no person counts more than once."

Physician for Lunacy Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Senate has passed the bill of Senator Brackett providing that the vacancy in the Lunacy Commission now existing may be filled by Gov. Odell from the ranks of physicians who are alienists or who have for two years been in charge of the insane.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. FISHER.—Providing that voting machines shall be so constructed as to enable each voter to vote for each candidate for whom he desires to vote, and no machine shall be used which makes it necessary to vote collectively for candidates for any office.

Mr. HARBURGER.—To release from assessment the estate of St. Joseph's Asylum in New York City.

Mr. BRYAN.—Authorizing Commissioners of Highways to care for burial grounds in towns which have been abandoned; also regulating fees of Veterinarians Public for protecting notes, bills, checks, etc.

Mr. COOLEY.—Amending the charter of the City of New Rochelle by increasing the number of Police Justices and patrolmen, and providing for the creation of the office of Controller.

Mr. DOUGHTY.—Providing that roundsmen and doormen shall be regularly constituted members of the police force of Long Island City.

Mr. EGAN.—Appropriating $40,765 for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Mr. ADLER.—Fixing salaries of Assistant Court Clerks in New York City at $2,000 each, and the interpreter at $2,000.

Mr. COSTON.—Authorizing the audit and allowance of claims against New York City for expenses in connection with the contest of certain judgments against the city.

Mr. PLANE.—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to steal into a baseball, football game, or athletic exhibition.

Mr. HOLSTEN.—Prohibiting the construction and maintenance of railroads on Cropsey Avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Avenues in Brooklyn.

Mr. HENRY.—Exempting clubhouses from the provisions of the excise law which requires the consent in writing by the owner or owners of dwelling houses to the carrying on of a liquor business on premises within 200 feet of such dwelling houses.

Mr. HOLSTEN.—To provide for the establishment of a public dock in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. O'BRIEN.—Authorizing the selection, location, and appropriation of certain lands in the town of Au Sable, Clinton County, for a State park or reservation, and to preserve the scenery of the Au Sable Chasm, and to make it a place of public recreation.

Mr. BLACKWELL.—Authorizing the Governor to appoint a Supreme Court reporter.

Mr. O'BRIEN.—Taxing the forest land in the towns of Altona and Dannemora, Clinton County.

Mr. BRYAN.—To permit the State Superintendent of Prisons to transfer prisoners from the Eastern New York Reformatory at Matteawan to either of the State Prisons.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator ARMSTRONG.—Appropriating $7,000 for the State Industrial School.

Senator MALBY.—Amending the Penal Code so as to make it a misdemeanor for telegraph companies to deliver a dispatch without fully identifying the addressee.

Senator HIGGINS.—Appropriating $750,000 for construction, repairs, and improvements at the State Hospital for the Insane.

Senator RAINES.—Appropriating $67,300 for repairs to the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.

Senator WHITE.—Appropriating $32,500 for a new canal bridge over North Salina Street in Syracuse.

Senator WILEY.—Reappropriating several amounts for the use of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Senator PLUNKITT.—Rescinding the action of the Board of Street Opening of New York City in the laying out of lands at Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue.

Senator HILL.—Appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of Buffalo Harbor.

Riverside Drive Assessments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Assembly Committee on Cities to-day favorably reported the bill introduced by Assemblyman Smith reducing the amount which the property owners are to be assessed for the improvement of Riverside Drive between One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street from 50 to 20 per cent.

Savings Banks Investments.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Senator Krum, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, to-day introduced a bill authorizing the savings banks of this State to invest in the bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Jersey Central Railroad Company.

Assembly Passes Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—These bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Mr. BELL—Giving to the Park Commissioners of New York City the power to authorize and regulate the projections on and determine the line or curb and the surface construction of all streets and avenues lying within any park, square, or public place.

Mr. HALPIN—Providing for a court attendant for the Board of Justices of the Municipal Court in New York City.

Mr. HAMMOND—Providing that confiscated fish and game, after it has served its purpose, shall be turned over to charitable institutions.

Mr. COSTELLO—Amending the labor law relative to the employment of women and children at polishing and buffing.

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the real property law relative to acknowledgment of conveyances.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Gov. Odell has signed the following bills:

Senator ELSBERG—Incorporating "The Lucas A. Steinam Memorial Fund," of New York City, to maintain a technical or mechanical school for the education of boys or girls in metal working or other technical or mechanical arts.

Mr. O'MALLEY—Providing for three Assistant District Attorneys in Erie County.

Mr. BARNETT—Legalizing certain tax sale deeds made by the Treasurer of Ontario County.

Mr. SWIFT—Providing for a fine of $10 to be laid by Highway Commissioners upon any person who deposits or throws loose stones in the gutter or the grass adjoining a highway from which they may have been removed.

ELECTION BILLS PASSED.

Raines Measure Goes Through Both Houses—Provides for a Bi-Partisan Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Raines Bureau of Elections bill, providing for a bi-partisan board for Greater New York, was passed to-day in both the Senate and Assembly. The vote was on strict party lines in both houses.

The Assembly early in the day passed the Kelsey Bureau of Elections bill, which differed from the Raines bill in some particulars. The difference which proved the most material was that the Kelsey bill provided that the advertising of the bureau should be given to but one Brooklyn paper, while the Raines bill provided that it might be given to three. The Senate would not accept the Kelsey bill, chiefly because of this difference. When the Raines bill came over to the Assembly the leaders were talked into substituting it for the Kelsey bill.

The Governor sent in an emergency message to the Senate for the passage of the bill of Mr. Wilson, extending the present powers of the New York Election Bureau until the permanent board is established. This is necessary, because during the next few days it will be necessary to make transfers and certify to signatures on the primary rolls. Senator Grady took occasion to criticise the proposed plan of appointment of election officials, and after brief debate the bill passed by a vote of yeas, 29, nays, 14—a party vote. The Senate then took up and passed the Raines bill.

The Raines bill provides for the appointment of four Commissioners of Elections, who are to be appointed by the Mayor upon the designation of the four County Chairmen of Greater New York.

The County Chairman of the Republican Committee of New York will have the designation of one member, and the County Chairman of the Democratic Committee in New York of another. The Republican County Chairman and the Democratic County Chairman in Kings will have the same privilege.

The ground upon which the minority opposed the bill in the Senate and the Assembly was that the Mayor's power of selection was too limited. They thought he ought to have at least two names in each case from which to choose.

Senator Elsberg explained why the Mayor was limited in his choice to the single man designated by the County Chairman. If the Mayor had the choice as between two men, the man selected would be under more or less obligation to the Mayor. But when only one man was designated that man would be directly resonsible for his conduct to his county organization. In this way the strict bi-partisan character of the board would be more surely preserved.

The four Commissioners appointed are to serve for two years. They are to receive a salary of $5,000 each. The Mayor can reject any man recommended to him if he sees fit to do so. The Governor has the power of removal.

The bill increases the number of votes to an election district from 450 to 600.

STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

Dr. Daniel Lewis of the Former State Board of Health Appointed.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed Dr. Daniel Lewis of New York City State Health Commissioner and sent his name to the Senate for confirmation. Dr. Lewis was President of the State Board of Health, which has been legislated out of office. He held the Presidency of the board for three terms, serving on it since 1895.

His appointment as State Health Commissioner is for the term ending Dec. 31, 1901. The salary of the office is $3,500 per year. He will have entire jurisdiction over the matters which have hitherto been supervised by the State Board of Health.

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEES.

To Determine Congressional Districts in This State.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Kelsey of Livingston introduced a resolution that the Speaker appoint a special committee of seven, to be known as "the Committee on Congressional Apportionment," to which all petitions, papers, and bills shall be referred relating to the division of the State into Congressional districts, and that such committee report to the Assembly from time to time what legislation should be had or measures taken to divide the State into Congressional districts. The resolution was adopted.

Speaker Nixon appointed the following: Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Fish of Madison, M. E. Lewis of Monroe, Weekes and Sullivan of New York, O'Malley of Erie, and Priable of Schoharie.

The Senate appointed the following committee to act on the proposed Congressional apportionment: Senators Raines, Stranahan, Elsberg, Green, McCarren, and Trainor.

DINNER BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Gov. Odell gave a dinner at the Executive Mansion this evening. The guests were William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee; Senators Higgins, Maltby, Stranahan, Ellsworth, Brackett, Krum, and White; Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Assemblymen Kelsey, Allds, and Fish; Col. Joseph Dickey, H. B. Odell, Major Wilbur H. Weston, Frank Bain, W. H. Taggart, H. C. Duncan, C. F. Waring, and Col. G. A. Cantine of Newburg; James G. Graham, secretary to the Governor, and Col. Archie E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly.

To Amend Trust Company Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Senate Committee on Taxation has decided to amend the Trust Company Tax bill in an important particular. It is found that under the bill the stock of a taxable trust company might also be listed as personal property of the individual holder for further taxation for local purposes. The amendment reads:

"The holder of stock in an incorporated trust company liable to be taxed under this act shall not be taxed as an individual upon that stock as personal property taxable for local purposes."

Hearing on Corporation Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—A joint hearing will be given next Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. by the Senate and Assembly Committees on Taaxtion and Retrenchment on the General Corporation Franchise Tax bill. No amendments to the bill have been suggested.

ALTGELD TALKS POLITICS.

Says Chicago Republicans Can Win in the Mayoralty Race.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—"If the Republicans unite on a candidate," says John P. Altgeld, "they will beat Mayor Harrison by from 50,000 to 80,000 votes. The sentiment against Mayor Harrison is that strong. Any good man whom the Republicans nominate and support will defeat the Mayor by that margin. Mr. Harrison will not get the united support of his own party."

"Will you make speeches against Mayor Harrison?"

"I will not say that I won't, and I will not say that I will. I will simply say that I do not expect to take any active part in the campaign."

EX-GOV. POWERS NOMINATED.

Selected to Succeed C. A. Boutelle of Maine in Congress.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 28.—At the convention of the Fourth District Republicans to-day, ex-Gov. Llewellyn Powers was nominated on first ballot for Representative to Congress, to succeed Charles A. Boutelle. He received 316 votes out of 431.

Ex-Gov. Powers, who is one of the largest lumber land owners in New England, has served one term in Congress, having represented his district from 1887 to 1889. He has also served several terms in the Maine Legislature, and last month left the Gubernatorial Mansion after two terms as the Chief Executive of the State.

DR. MITCHELL KING BURIED.

Was a Fellow-Student of Bismarck at Goettingen in 1832.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—The funeral of Dr. Mitchell King, an eminent physician, took place here to-day. He died in his eighty-sixth year. At Goettingen University three Americans, John Lothrop Motley, Amory Coffin, and Mitchell King of South Carolina gave a Fourth of July dinner in 1832, with their fellow student Bismarck as guest.

Bismarck said that Germany would be united in thirty years. Coffin thought not, and a bet was made of a bottle of champagne, which the loser was to carry to the country and drink with the winner and with him. Bismarck lost; civil war was raging and he supposed Coffin dead. After the war he wrote affectionately to Dr. Coffin and Dr. King, sending the latter a letter of warm regard and a meerschaum pipe.

Looking for Gen. Greene's Remains.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, is here for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the last resting place of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the revolutionary hero. There is doubt as to whether his body was buried in the Colonial Cemetery in this city, or in the Cemetery at Dungeness, St. Simon's Island. Gen. Greene was the first President of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, which society is desirous of erecting a suitable memorial to him at his burial place.

Tax Refunded to Botanical Garden.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 28.—Surrogate Petty has rendered a decision holding that the New York Botanical Garden is exempt from the transfer tax on the bequests made by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, and ordering that it be refunded. Under the will the Botanical Garden receives $64,402.30, on which a tax of $1,725.03 was imposed by the appraiser.

Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Major Lynford Lardner, son of Admiral Lardner, a veteran of the civil war, fell down the marble steps of his home this morning, fractured his skull, and died later in the day. He was about sixty-five years of age. Major Lardner was Acting Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy during the civil war, from Dec. 5, 1862, until Dec. 24, 1865.

Doctor Takes Poison by Mistake.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 28.—Edward A. Fessenden, a well-known physician, swallowed two teaspoonfuls of a 95 per cent. solution of carbolic acid by mistake to-day, and died fifteen minutes later. Dr. Fessenden came here from the West about eight years ago. His wife is traveling in California. He was about fifty-five years old.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Fire here early to day caused losses estimated at $50,000, partially insured. Among the business places damaged are Ohmer Company, Thresher Electric Company, J. E. Belsford, printer, and Kramer & Viet, hardware.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28.—A fire which did damage to the extent of about $20,000 broke out this morning in a store in the Walker Block, in Main Street, occupied by Morgan & Ball, bicycle dealers. The stock of bicycles and sporting goods was nearly a complete loss, but was fully insured. The building was damaged to the extent of about $1,000, also covered by insurance.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—Brae Mar, the handsome residence lately owned by John G. A. Leishman, Minister to Turkey, and recently bought by Col. Frank J. Hearne, First Vice President of the National Tube Company, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss will exceed $100,000. The house has been unoccupied for several months past, and during the past two weeks workmen have been employed in renovating the building, preparatory to its occupancy by Col. Hearne, who three weeks ago purchased it from Minister Leishman for $125,000.

MANTUA, Ohio, Feb. 28.—A fire which originated in the saloon of N. V. Rosensteel, shortly before midnight, destroyed a large portion of the business part of Mantua. The village is without fire protection, and aid was summoned from Cleveland. The principal losers are J. Hays, clothing; Mrs. Goddard; James Kirk, photographer; S. E. Eldrige, jewelry; the Post Office; C. C. White, grocery; J. M. Helman, residence; Mrs. A. E. Goddard, residence; the Brown House, the Mantua House, N. V. Rosensteel, saloon; Mr. Still, saloon; Mr. Brown, saloon. The loss will amount to $75,000, and is only partially covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:35 A. M.—114 Ludlow Street; Harry Newman; damage, $50.

3 A. M.—Foot of James Slip; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:15 A. M.—68 First Street; L. Schwartzberg; damage slight.

9:50 A. M.—25 Chrystie Street; Jacob Wagner; damage, $500.

12:45 P. M.—12 Pell Street; Wing On; damage, $1,000.

1:45 P. M.—648 West Fifty-second Street; Mrs. Mary White; damage, $30.

2:10 P. M.—1,926 Third Avenue; Frederick Zittel; damage, $5.

2:15 P. M.—923 Third Avenue; Thomas Hanlon; damage slight.

STEEL AND WIRE WILL JOIN THE TRUST

Terms Accepted, Though Declared Unsatisfactory by Mr. Gates.

Other Companies Expected to Follow Suit—Probable Officers—Duration of Syndicate to be 15 Months.

The most important development yesterday in relation to the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation was a statement from John W. Gates, Chairman of American Steel and Wire, to the effect that the Directors of that company, though not altogether satisfied with the terms offered them, had nevertheless decided to accept them, at a meeting held during the day, and that circular letters to other stockholders, advising them also to accept, had been prepared and would at once be sent out. At the same time Mr. Gates took occasion to deny the report that he and Mr. Morgan were not in accord.

"Mr. Morgan and I are in absolute accord," said Mr. Gates, when seen at the office of the Steel and Wire Company, "and any statement to the contrary is absolute nonsense. While we Steel and Wire Directors are not satisfied with the terms, we will nevertheless go in and accept them. I guess there are others also who are not satisfied, but who will, notwithstanding, accept.

"We will at once send out circulars notifying our stockholders that we have transferred our stock, and stating that it is our belief that the merger is a good one. As to the amount of stock represented by these Directors, it will be very large—several hundred thousand shares. As to whether, as one report has it, it will be 500,000, I can't say. You can guess on that if you want to.

"I think the combination will be a very good thing for the iron trade of the country. I don't think there will be any advance in prices by the combination, as in some quarters seems to be feared, for the reason that under the consolidation the operations will be carried on more economically. The trade, I may say, was never better."

This explicit statement and the action taken will, it is believed, serve to set at rest a number of rumors afloat yesterday that Mr. Gates and his friends would fight the combination. At the same time, it is believed that it will influence other interests in other companies who are reported to be dissatisfied with the terms offered them. In any event, the opinion in the financial district is that it is not possible now to prevent the combination, even were an endeavor made. Should it be necessary, it is pointed out that purchases for control could be bought in the open market. As a matter of fact, however, it does not appear that stockholders in any other company except National Tube are expressing any dissatisfaction. In the case of National Tube, it is not expected that this opposition will be serious, as this company is controlled by Mr. Morgan. It is understood circular letters, such as that of the Steel and Wire Company, will to-day be sent out by the other companies to stockholders.

The syndicate agreement is a long document, most of it of a routine character, not stating in terms what the syndicate is to get for the subscriptions nor what the total amount of the subscriptions will be. The duration of the syndicate is to be fifteen months, and at the close of this period, or earlier, as the case may be, the funds are to be divided after reimbursing the syndicate and the managers between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the syndicate in the proportion of one-fifth and four-fifths.

The clause dealing with the question of transfer of subscription rights reads as follows:

J. P. Morgan & Co. shall issue to the subscribers suitable receipts in respect of payments made thereunder and they may issue to the respective subscribers certificates of interest of such tenor and form as they may deem suitable. Such certificates of interest and all rights and obligations hereunder may be made transferable in such manner and such terms and conditions as J. P. Morgan & Co. may prescribe.

It is said to be practically settled that President Schwab of the Carnegie Company will be selected President of the new corporation, and there is semi-official authority for the statement that Elbert H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, will be named for the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee. Until yesterday it was generally believed that H. C. Frick would be placed at the head of this committee, but the change of programme is said to be due partly to Mr. Frick's statements to friends that his other interests would not allow him to give sufficient time to the duties of that important position.

Trading in the steel stocks on the curb during the day assumed very much smaller proportions than on Wednesday, and neither the new United States Steel nor Sheet Steel shares showed any remarkable activity. All these issues were somewhat weak, and all ended the day with net losses. One cause of the relative inactivity of the stocks was the fact that the prices of the new and the old issues differed less widely than they had the day before, and so offered less chance to arbitrage between the new and the old shares.

On the Stock Exchange the steel stocks were generally weak and much less active than on any previous day. Net changes were as follows: Steel and Wire, decline 1⅛, preferred, advance ¼; Steel Hoop, decline 3, preferred, decline ¼; Tin Plate, decline 2, preferred, decline 1⅜; Federal Steel, decline 1⅛, preferred, decline 1¼; National Steel, decline ⅝, preferred, advance ½; National Tube, decline 4¼, preferred, decline ½.

INQUIRIES IN THE COMMONS.

Gerald Balfour Says He Does Not Think Great Britain Should Take Action Regarding the Trust.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons yesterday, replying to Sir Howard Vincent, (Conservative,) the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said he was aware that the exports of the United States in iron and steel amounted last year to $145,000,000, over double the value of similar exports in 1897. He added that Sir Howard, in asking the Government to take steps to secure such fiscal treatment for these and other competing foreign manufactured imports as should establish an equality of foreign goods with British goods in British markets, and place upon the foreigner a portion of the pecuniary burden of the Boer war, merely expressed an opinion with which he did not agree.

Sir Howard Vincent also asked a question about the new United States Steel Corporation, and the President of the Board of Trade, Gerald Balfour, replied that he understood that such a combination was in course of formation, but he was not inclined to adopt Sir Howard's statement that the main object of the combine was to destroy the iron and steel industries of Great Britain. He did not think any action on the part of the Government could be usefully taken.

The continuous decline in Scotch pig iron, prices having reached a ruinous level, is said to be the result of the formation of the steel trust in the United States. It is claimed that the makers are alarmed at the prospects.

Another Big Carnegie Furnace.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—The second new furnace of the Carrie group at Rankin, Penn., owned by the Carnegie Steel Company, was blown in to-day. The first one was blown in last Tuesday night. The capacity of the new furnaces is 750 tons a day, which is said to be the greatest of any furnaces of this character in the world.

Four Children Burned to Death.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Four children, ranging from four to twelve years of age, were cremated in the burning residence of Jacob Balt at Litchfield, Penn., nine miles south of this place, early this morning. Balt was away from home. A hired man rescued Mrs. Balt and Mrs. Alonzo Scott, but it was impossible to reach Mrs. Scott's four children, who were asleep upstairs.

Michigan Judge Renominated.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 28.—Justice Robert M. Montgomery of Grand Rapids was to-day nominated by the State Republican Judiciary Convention to succeed himself on the Supreme Court bench.

Purer and Stronger than the Trust Powders, yet it costs you much less.

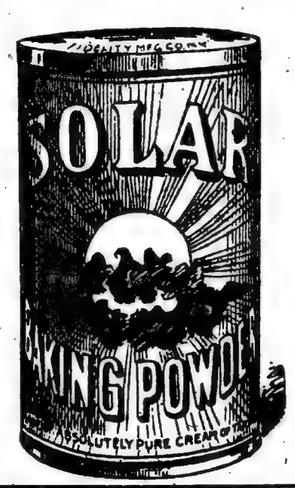

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. George P. McLean, Connecticut; ex-State Controller James A. Roberts, Buffalo; Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; W. Broderick Cloete, London, and Nicholas P. Bond, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; John C. King, Chicago; Capt. J. Moore, London, and Henry E. Magone, St. Louis.

VICTORIA—A. Bentley, M. P., Manchester, England; Col. W. H. Dingee, Lynchburg; W. N. Coit, Columbus, Ohio; Major W. F. Smart, Boston, and Col. C. J. Fisher, Indianapolis.

HOFFMAN—H. B. Wing, Boston; George P. Nielson, Baltimore, and B. A. Quaritsch, London.

IMPERIAL—Myron Francis Hill, Boston.

PLAZA—N. J. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del., and M. Lesser, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—C. H. Venner, Boston, and J. H. Metcalf, Providence.

MANHATTAN—F. G. H. Bowker, London, and Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, Sixth United States Artillery.

MURRAY HILL—A. Hall, London, and H. Gill, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Josiah Speer, Pittsburg; J. A. Drake, Corning, and Count R. d'Oyley, Paris.

ALBEMARLE—S. Jarvis Adams, Pittsburg; William Blodgett, Boston, and J. E. Hargreaves, London.

EVERETT—Capt. J. C. White, United States Army, retired.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Goodman, upholstery goods; 70 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Cohen, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Jackson, woolens; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Courtney, dress goods; 335 Broadway.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Moore, W. R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. L. Lane, millinery; 248 Church Street.

Milner, J. R., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. H. Moses, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. C. Barbour, domestics; 28 Howard Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and gloves; 27 West Fourth Street; Westminister Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss K. Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Pierce, shoes; 377 Broadway.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Blum, underwear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Victoria.

Cutler Brothers, Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. C. Cutler, ladies' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Cluett, R. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. O'Brien, upholstery goods; 32 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; U. F. Sano, notions; 58 West Fourteenth Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Smith, ribbons; 27 West Fourth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

PICTURES NOT UNDERVALUED.

General Appraiser Sustains Protest Against Their Seizure.

General Appraiser Howell, representing the Board of United States General Appraisers, yesterday handed down a decision sustaining the protest of M. Van Gelder against the appraisement of the eighteen paintings which arrived here several weeks ago and were seized for undervaluation.

The paintings were from Pottier of Paris, and were invoiced at 19,400 francs. The examiners at the Public Stores thought the values given were much less than the real values, and Appraiser Wakeman called in experts from outside the Customs Department. Upon their report the valuation was increased to 85,000 francs. As the law provides that when goods are advanced more than 50 per cent. in value above the invoice they shall be confiscated, this meant the loss of the consignment of paintings if the advanced valuation were sustained.

At the time the appeal was taken it was given as the opinion of many officials that even the appraisement of 85,000 francs would be increased.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Probably rain or snow at night, winds variable.

Increasing cloudiness and occasional rain is indicated for the East Gulf States to-day and the South Atlantic States to-morrow. Unsettled weather and probably rain or snow will prevail in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States to-day, and in New England to-morrow. The temperature will rise east of the Appalachians. On the Atlantic Coast light to fresh northerly winds will continue, becoming variable to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—1900.	1901.	—TIMES.— 1901.
3 A. M.	19	21	24
6 A. M.	19	18	21
9 A. M.	22	20	27
12 M.	31	23	32
3 P. M.	34	27	32
6 P. M.	36	26	30
9 P. M.	39	25	27
12 P. M.	39	24	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27½
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1900	28
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The barometer yesterday registered 30.27 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.33 inches at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 27 degrees at 4:30 P. M. and the minimum 16 degrees at 7:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

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Broadway & Houston St.
Broadway, near Dey St.
Broadway, near Duane St.
Broadway, near 28th St.
Broadway, near 30th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.

TO-MORROW we open our new UPTOWN STORE, 838-840 Broadway, Cor. 13th St.

In this store we shall carry a "high-grade-at-moderate-price" stock of Haber... dashery and Hats, as well a... MEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTH... ING. At our down-town Store, 245 Broadway, we shall sell

CLOTHING ONLY.

Lack of room prev... from keeping a proper ... of other lines there. best attention is at ... service at both stores.

THE Thompson COMPANY

245 Broadway, Opp. City Hall Park. 838 & 840 Broadway, Cor. 13th St.

New Publications.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

EDITED BY GEORGE B. M. HARVEY

OUT TO-DAY

March, 1901

The Pope's Civil Kingdom - - The Most Rev. JOHN IRELAND, Archbishop of St. Paul

Musings Upon Current Topics—II. - - BENJAMIN HARRISON, Former President of the United States

Matilde Serao - - - - - - - - HENRY JAMES

Business Situation and Prospects in the United States - CHARLES R. FLINT

Protestant Foreign Missions: a Retrospect - The Rev. JUDSON SMITH, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.

The Independence of Cuba - - - - - FRANK D. PAVEY

The King of England - - - - Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, Bt., M. P.

Some Perils of the Postal Service—I. - - - HENRY A. CASTLE, Auditor for the Post-Office Department

Recent Discoveries in Greece and the Mycenæan Age - CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Slade Professor in Fine Arts in King's College, Cambridge

Municipal Ownership of Natural Monopolies. - RICHARD T. ELY, Professor of Political Economy, University of Wisconsin

The Great Religions of the World—VII. Positivism: its Position, Aims and Ideals - - - - - - FREDERICK HARRISON

The Recent Dramatic Season - - - - - W. D. HOWELL

Silver Anniversary of the Advent of Wanamaker Retailing

IN March, 1876, there was established in Philadelphia a new kind of a store. Old trade traditions were cut loose; and the ideas which had been evolved during fifteen years of successful selling of Men's and Boys' Clothes were applied with many entirely new ones to the broadest selling of merchandise then known in America.

The history of Wanamaker's is now national history; and has come within the last five years to include New York, where the Wanamaker ideas of merchandising have met with marvelous favor.

Broader principles than had previously been known were the foundation of our enterprise. Testimony to the wisdom of the liberal policy then begun appears in our two unmatched retail stores. Twenty-five years of progress without pause have marked the growth of our sales until our store in the Quaker City is conceded to lead the retail business of the country, with our New York store a close second.

We think it fitting and proper to mark the entire month of March as a

Silver Anniversary

This fact of itself may not be important enough to interest you as it does us. But we intend, if possible, to compel your attention by fitting and beautiful store decorations and attractive exhibits; as well such as a continuous series of merchandise movements as will fill the month's twenty-six selling days with the broadest and most intense public interest ever known in merchandising.

The offerings of fine new goods at special prices will include every line of merchandise which we sell.

Great interest is often expressed in our store decorations. This month they will illustrate the Silver occasion, and will sustain the reputation of our store as one of the most attractive places in New York.

To-day the *twenty-five brilliant stars*, significant of the twenty-five successful years, point the way to as many extraordinary offerings with which we inaugurate this historic occasion.

The stories are necessarily brief, but their importance is intense—each one is a condensed quarter-page announcement, and will be so measured by the thousands who profit by the extraordinary money-saving opportunities which they exploit.

Read on:

Men's $15 Raglans at $10

Second new winter Raglan Overcoats, just from the factory. We've sold six hundred of these identical overcoats at fifteen dollars each, and never saw their match elsewhere at that.

Silver Anniversary Price, $10

Of all-wool Oxford mixed rough-faced cheviots; silk-lined; all sizes.

Four hundred and fifty to sell at this price. 2d floor, 4th Av.

12,000 Men's Percale Shirts at 50c instead of $1

Here is an announcement that is worthy of a half page of space. New and handsome dollar shirts—two for the price of one.

Splendid variety; all sizes.

Also 250 Dozen Men's Scarfs Four-in-hands and Imperials, worth 50c and $1—

Silver Anniversary Price, 25c each

A most remarkable offering. Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's SUITS

$20 worth $30

New and handsome tailor-made suits, in latest style, just made up for this occasion. Of handsome pebble cheviot in black, brown, or navy blue; with double-breasted tight-fitting coat, lined with taffeta silk. Smartly tailored flare skirt, with drop lining of taffeta silk.

Excellent $30 value for $20.

2nd floor, Broadway.

Extraordinary News of PIANOS

News worthy of a half-page. A number of shop-worn, but unused pianos shown as samples on our floors; and a group of used pianos taken in exchange, and re-aired, re-tuned and re-voiced—at remarkably low prices. These few hints from a large collection:

Square Pianos—
Chickering, originally $500, now $75.
Sohmer, originally $400, now $100.
Hazleton, originally $400, now $95.
Chambers, originally $300, now $25.

Upright Pianos—
2 Chickerings, originally $400, now $250.
Royal Upright Grand, orig. $260, now $195
Crown Orchestral, orig. $330, now $290.
Jewett, originally $250, now $195.

Angelus Piano Players, originally $225, now $175.

4 Angelus Orchestrals, originally $250, now $200. Fifth floor.

A Splendid Offering of BLACK SILKS

About five thousand yards of Black Habutai Silks. An importer's clean-up of pieces uneven in weave. For dresses, waists, linings and bloomers; now priced this way:

40c quality at 25c. 60c quality at 40c.
50c quality at 30c. 65c quality at 45c.
55c quality at 35c. 75c quality at 50c.
$1 quality at 55c.

Basement.

Black Mohair Crepons at 37½c from $1

Just a thousand yards of this very refined and serviceable dress fabric, in a dozen different designs; all in high-lustre finish; 38 inches wide.

Silver Anniversary Price, 37½c

An unheard-of offering till now.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The Season's Best Offering of SILK WAISTS

Two fascinating groups at prices that should take the entire seven hundred in a jiffy.

Manufacturers' Samples—Styles for the present season—handsome silks, beautifully made, in wide variety of designs:
$6.75 to $8.50 values at $5.
$9 to $12 values at $6.50.

These fresh and new, right from the maker—made up for this occasion:
$4.50 Waists at $3—all black; $5 Waists at $4—gray, cerise and violet

Second floor, Tenth street.

Imported Corsets Half Price, or Near It

Two groups of excellent corsets, including some models of our splendid Lillians.

At $2, from $3.50 and $4—Lillian corsets, medium or long waist; bias cut; some with real whalebones.

At $1.75 and $2, from $2.75 and $4.50—C. P. Imported Corsets, in white batiste or Italian cloth, with dainty silk-embroidered flowers; low bust; short hips. Second floor, Tenth street.

Opera Capes, $12

Just about fifty of these luxurious wraps that were made to sell for double and more.

Perhaps it is the one garment you thought you could do without. These are really handsome evening wraps at a ridiculous price, not likely to be approached when these few are gone.

Golf Capes, $5

Worth $8 to $15. About a hundred and twenty-five capes at this stirring price. All new in style and material—made within the last month.

Second floor, Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Men's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—with 1 and 1½-inch hems. A quality that sells regularly at $12 a dozen. A large lot of these fine handkerchiefs here at $2.25 a half dozen, instead of $6.

Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure Irish linen, with 1½ in. hem. $1.25 a half dozen, instead of $3. Broadway.

Mattresses and BLANKETS

Two facts concerning this mattress business are worthy of the especial notice of spring furnishers. One—that we make the mattresses we sell. That's assured worthiness. Two—we're making them at unusually low price: $20 kind at $15; $15 kind at $12.50; $10 kind at $8.50; $8 kind at $6.50.

The "Astoria" white wool blanket is a good $3.75 quality. Price, $2.90.

$2.50 Italian silk blankets at $1.75.

90c. crocheted bedspreads at 70c.

Children's Dresses

A manufacturer brings his sample line of white dresses to us. Samples are always best of their kind. But these are not quite fresh. You'd hardly expect, though, that the little handling these garments received would so affect their prices.

50c for kinds that are regularly priced up to $1; 85c for values up to $1.65; $1.15 for values up to $2.15; $1.75 for values up to $3. Some particularly fine dresses, with trimming, at $2.25 to $5.50—were $3.50 to $8.25. For children of 1 to 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Silver Anniversary Sale of CHINA

The March Sales of the last three years have led New York housekeepers to expect great things during this immense movement. But the expectation and inspiration of this anniversary occasion have produced a greater and finer offering than could have been anticipated by the most enthusiastic expectation.

Some idea of the immensity of the preparation may be gathered from these figures of our special purchases for this sale:

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Dinner Sets.
4,000 Toilet Sets.
$50,000 worth of Decorated China.
$50,000 worth of Cut Glass.
Jardinieres, Umbrella Stands, Pressed and Blown Glass in proportionate quantities.
In all, $225,000 worth to be offered for $150,000.

The offering includes every wanted sort of China, Glass and Bric-a-brac. And, as is fitting for a Silver Anniversary occasion,

This Beautiful China and Glass is all NEW

Not one favorable price was obtained at the sacrifice of either newness or quality. There are no choicer goods anywhere; and newer goods are nowhere in America; for these come fresh, direct from the potteries at home and abroad. No attempt at price-lists will be given to-day—merely these illustrations of how values will run:

American Dinner Sets—
$5, from $6.50
$8.50, from $12
$10, from $15

Imported Dinner Sets—
$13.50, from $22.50
$17.50, from $30
$22.50, from $32.50
$25, from $35

French China Plates—
15c, 25c, 50c, up to $4 each. Mostly worth double.

Fancy China at a third to half under-price.

Cups and Saucers—
15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, up to $1.25. Worth a half more, or double.

Cut Glass—
Richest, newest cuttings—every wanted sort at a third under-price.

Bric-a-Brac—
An exquisite collection—half price, or near it.

The aisles of the main floor and the regular China Store in the basement hold the special offerings to-day.

RIBBONS

Louisine polka-dot ribbon—white, rose pink, mais, cardinal, violet and black, the dot in self color, 4¾ in. wide. Worth fully 30c a yard. The price is *twenty cents*.

The same quality, 3⅞ in. wide, in pure white, rose pink, light blue, mais and black—good 25c quality, though it's marked at 18c a yard.

Tenth street.

Girls' Mackintoshes

Less than Half Prices. Two groups of splendidly made mackintoshes; neat in style, and absolutely waterproof:

At $1.50, from $3.50 and $3.75—
Zenda and Albion mackintoshes of navy blue and garnet plaid-back serge. Some have double capes; others double-breasted military capes.

At $2, worth $5.—
Golf mackintoshes of navy blue and garnet plaid-back serge; military cape and hood lined with bright plaid.

Lengths 34 to 50 in. Second floor, 9th st.

Women's GLOVES

Dollar Gloves at 75c.—These genuine mocha gloves are a good dollar value. They are in spring weight; have a fine velvet finish; 2-clasp; new drawn points.

Women's 2-clasp cape, prix seam, street gloves, in russet, oak tan, mahogany and white—an ideal shopping glove that should bring no less than a dollar.

Price, 75c

While looking these over, ask also to see the Princess-May, if not already acquainted. It's the best real kid glove we, or you, ever saw.

Tenth street.

CURTAINS

Under-Price—Renaissance Lace Curtains—$7.25 from $12; $13.50 from $21.

Irish Point Curtains, with moire silk insertion, $7.50 from $15.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres; newest styles and colorings, $4 from $6.50; $9.50 from $15.

Tapestry table covers, in four patterns, these sizes:
1½ yards square at $1.75, from $2.75.
2 yards square at $3, from $4.75.
2½ yards square at $3.75, from $5.75.
3 yards square at $4, from $6.25.
Third floor.

Rare Chances in LINENS

Some of the best offerings ever made, by a store notable for unmatched values in always pure linens.

Huck towels, 18x36 in. Special value at $1.50 a dozen, now 3 for 25c; 6 for 45c.

Turkish bath towels, large and heavy, worth $2 a dozen, now 3 for 25c; 6 for 45c.

22-in. napkins, regularly $2.25; now $1.75 doz.

70-in. table linen—splendid $1.25 value; now 90c a yard. Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's SHOES

One lot for men, another for women—extraordinary values. These for Men:

Patent leather, enamel leather, box or wax calfskin and kidskin—many tan shoes, also.

$3 and $3.50 Shoes at $1.90

Nearly all sizes and widths. Part of the lot are sample shoes in sizes 6½ and 7, B width.

Men's Bargain Annex, across Ninth street.

These for Women:

Fine Kidskin Shoes for $1

Excellent styles and serviceable quality, buttoned; with patent leather tips. Worth a half more. Basement.

Copyrighted BOOKS

Published during the last year; all nicely bound in cloth and many illustrated. Publishers' prices, $1.25 and $1.50.

Silver Anniversary Prices, 15c and 25c

These titles at 15c—
The Bushwhackers. Can We Disarm? Scoundrels & Co. Limited.

These titles at 25c—
Doc' Horne. The Awakening. Love Made Manifest.
A Bride of Japan. Lesser Destinies. A Son of Perdition.
San Isidro. The Carcelini Emerald.

Book store.

1000 Boys' Washable SAILOR SUITS

Made of galatea, white and brown linens and white khaki, beautifully trimmed.

$1.75 to $3.50 values—

Silver Anniversary Price, $1.35

All sizes for ages 3 to 12 years.

A splendid opportunity to save almost half the cost of the boys' spring and summer suits

Second floor, Ninth street.

March Housewares Sale

A tremendous transaction in housekeeping needfuls which should have a half-page to itself. More news later. The movement is illustrated to-day by **Enamel Steel Ware a Third Under-price.**

Perfect goods; three coats of enamel; inside finished in white; absolutely pure; outside in wavy Venetian blue or green. These price-hints from a hundred;

Tea and Coffee Pots, 30c, from 45c. Rice Boilers, 80c, from $1.20. Pitchers, 45c, from 70c. Berlin Kettles, 38c, from 55c. Pie Plates, 12c, from 18c. Tea Kettles, 70c, from $1.05. Covered Buckets, 20c, from 28c. Drinking Cups, 8c, from 12c. Lipped Saucepans, 20c, from 30c. Straight Saucepans, 30c, from 45c. Pudding Pans, 12c, from 18c. Coffee Boilers, 70c, from $1.05. Milk Pans, 28c, from 42c, 8 quarts.

Basement.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

A broad assortment, though not a large quantity of any style. But all at

Half Price Now

Some colored bead and spangled trimmings in various attractive designs, at 50c to $3 a yard. Were $1 to $7.50.

Also a lot of colored silk and black-and-gold braids, at 10c and 25c a yard. These were priced at 30c to 60c. Tenth street.

Fine Writing Paper *for Little*

A new paper—five thousand pounds made up specially for this occasion. "French cambric," an imitation of organdie and linen lawn—pure white, in a new square size. Such papers usually sell for 25c a quire. This now at the

Silver Anniversary Price, 25c a Pound.

Envelopes, 25c a hundred.

HOSIERY

An unmatched assortment of new German goods is first placed on view to-day. Honest hosiery for both men and women. Tasteful patterns and colorings. And this additional feature, worthy of especial attention—the pricing: *Thirty to forty per cent.* less than equal goods sell for regularly.

Men's half hose, at 15c instead of 25c.

Women's stockings, at 25c instead of 38c, and at 35c instead of 50c.

Other grades priced after same manner. Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE ARMY BILL'S CHANCES

House May Concur in Senate Amendments To-day.

Strategy of the Steering Committee Made It Possible to Get the Bill Through the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A day or two of energetic work in the Senate, after an understanding had been reached with reference to the Army Appropriation bill, has wonderfully changed the prospect for the closing week. Until a vote was taken on the Army bill there was no assurance to anybody that several bills would not fail. To-night the Senate has adjourned early, until to-morrow, with a record for swift work on the River and Harbor bill and other matters.

The House, having no appropriation bills to dispose of, except through conference reports, all original money bills having been out of the House for some time, adjourned instead of holding a night session. Indeed, there does not seem to be any real necessity for further night sessions. There may be a conflict in the House over the Army Appropriation bill.

Until the Army Appropriation bill, as amended, is fully disposed of and on its way to the President, there will be no River and Harbor bill. That is known to everybody, and the passing of the River and Harbor bill explains the breakdown of the opposition to the Army bill. It was kept out of sight until the Philippine and Cuban amendments were disposed of favorably, and then the assumed "dicker" was carried out with promptness and in good faith. But the arrangement is not fulfilled until the Army bill has gone to the President ahead of the River and Harbor bill.

After long consideration, the view prevails among the House leaders that it would be desirable to concur in the Cuban, Philippine, and other amendments to the Army Appropriation bill without sending them to conference. A special rule for non-concurrence had been drafted earlier in the day, but later Chairman Hull decided to defer action until to-morrow, when a rule probably will be presented which will allow him to move concurrence in these amendments. This would pass the bill.

Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) who led in the opposition to the Porto Rican bill, was most outspoken against the Cuba-Philippine amendments as a whole.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, says the minority will fight the amendments at every point. It is not expected that either side will caucus on the subject, although there was some talk of a Republican caucus.

Much has been said here by new men about the skill with which the President managed to overcome the Democratic opposition to the Philippine and Cuban amendments. The credit may be in some measure due to the President, as far perhaps as consenting to accept the amendments as helping him to avoid an extra session, but the scheming by which the River and Harbor bill was kept back until the Army bill was passed, and the Democratic understanding that it would always be kept behind the Army bill, accounts for the passage of the Army bill and gives the credit to the steering committee for superior tactics.

The remaining days of Congress will be filled up with odds and ends of legislation, with conference reports and squabbles over bills pushed for by drafters and others who will hope to get their measure through under suspension of the rules.

HAVANA PAPERS EXPLAIN.

Say Delegates Acted Consistently in Defining Relations.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The papers in explaining the action of the Constitutional Convention in adopting the scheme of relations consider that the delegates have acted consistently, for, with the exception of possibly two, they were elected by the element representing absolute independence, and it was natural to expect a scheme of relations that would preserve independence. As one paper points out, a fear of offending their constituents would not allow them to do otherwise.

There is nothing revolutionary in the tone of the papers to-day. Indeed, Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez, in an editorial in La Discusion, brands as traitors the Conservative element, whom he accuses of endeavoring to have their own members appointed civil Governors of the six provinces in order to bring about an annexation movement.

At the clubs last evening sentiment was decidedly in favor of the United States insisting upon the recommendations of the Senate.

PROTESTS FROM MANILA.

Chambers of Commerce Object to the Spooner Amendment.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—The news that the Spooner amendment prohibits the sale of land, timber, and mining concessions has alarmed those here who are dependent upon such concessions for their business success. The three Chambers of Commerce of Manila, the International, the Spanish, and the American, are wiring protests.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Passed by the Senate—It Carries a Reduction of $9,770,889 from the House Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate to-day passed the River and Harbor bill. As reported to the Senate the bill carries $50,164,526, a reduction of $9,770,889 from the House bill.

A committee amendment directing the Secretary of War to report as to the necessity and desirability of affording protection to rice plantations along the Savannah River in South Carolina from the effects of Government work on the river was made the subject of some facetious remarks by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.) He said Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) had referred to the River and Harbor bill as having "a softening and soothing effect upon the Southern section of the country," and he was inclined to think the only object of this amendment was to produce an effect "softening and soothing."

Some good-natured badinage passed between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Tillman, and then the former, as he resumed his seat, said he had "been soothed into silence." The amendment was agreed to.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) in charge of the bill, directing the Secretary of War to make a survey of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with a view to ascertaining the cost of its enlargement to a ship canal of sufficient capacity to accommodate vessels of the greatest draught and the annual cost of maintaining the canal. The Secretary of War is also directed to survey what is known as the Sassafras Route, and the route between Baltimore and the Atlantic Ocean known as the Choptank Route, and to report to Congress which of the routes for a ship canal would afford greatest protection in time of war and greatest facilities to commerce by cheapening the cost of transportation and shortening the distance from Baltimore to the Atlantic Ocean. The amendment was adopted.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE BILL.

Its Friends Will Get a Vote on It in the House To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House devoted the major part of the day to the bill to promote efficiency in the Revenue Cutter Service. The bill was warmly commended by its friends as a measure doing only simple justice to a most deserving class of Government employes, and bitterly assailed by its opponents as a vicious piece of class legislation. As the debate progressed it grew more and more animated, and there were several sharp personal exchanges between Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) and Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.)

In the face of many difficulties, the friends of the bill hung on to it with bulldog tenacity, and finally forced the bill into such a parliamentary situation that it will be voted upon after five minutes' debate to-morrow.

Wants More Salary for Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In the Senate to-day Senator Butler gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Sundry Civil bill, increasing the salaries of Senators and Representatives in Congress to $7,000 per year.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate has begun consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The bill was pending when the Senate adjourned yesterday.

Both House and Senate have agreed to the conference reports on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill and the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Mr. Chandler gave notice in the Senate yesterday that on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, he would address the Senate on the resolution declaring that William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to the Senate.

The Senate yesterday adopted the conference report upon the bill amending the act to provide temporarily for revenues for Porto Rico, and to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Education.

The Senate agreed yesterday to the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The bill now goes to the President. It contains a clause designed to check hazing at the Military and Naval Academies.

A fruitless effort to agree in conference on the three submarine torpedo boats in the Naval bill was made yesterday. When the discussion became somewhat personal, two of the Senate conferrees withdrew, making it impossible to proceed, and leaving the result much in doubt.

In the Senate yesterday the President pro tem, Mr. Frye, presented a letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, expressing the appreciation of His Majesty King Edward VII., for the resolution of the Senate adopted upon the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria.

The Senate yesterday passed these bills: Granting a charter to the General Federation of Women's Clubs; amending the statutes in relation to the fees of United States Commissioners, and enabling deputy clerks of United States District Courts to administer oaths.

The House yesterday refused to adopt the conference report in the Post Office Appropriation bill. The House objected especially to the scheme providing for experiments in mail delivery on rural free delivery service. It was said the scheme might ultimately involve an expenditure of $25,000,000 a year.

Senator Chandler yesterday introduced an amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill providing for the appropriation of $88,013 to pay salaries to ex-United States Senators who for various reasons failed to receive all they considered due them. The names included in the list are: T. W. Osborne and A. S. Welch, Florida; Willard Warner, Alabama; H. V. M. Miller and Joshua Hill, Georgia; W. P. Kellogg and J. S. Harris, Louisiana; John Pool and J. C. Abbott, North Carolina; T. J. Robertson, South Carolina; Adelbert Ames and H. R. Revels, Mississippi, and J. W. Flanagan and M. C. Hamilton, Texas.

THE CABINET WILL RESIGN.

All the Members, Except the Attorney General, to be Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President McKinley has decided to request the resignations of all the members of the Cabinet, to take effect March 4. Tuesday he will renominate them all, with the exception of Attorney General Griggs, who thus far has resisted the President's importunities to remain at the head of the Department of Justice for another four years.

It is known that Mr. Griggs has finally decided that his business interests are such that he cannot afford to remain, and has so informed the President. He will remain in office, however, until about April 1.

INSURGENTS MAKE ATTACKS.

Descend on Two Towns in South Ilocos —Rebels Said to be Gathering in Samar.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—A band of seventy armed insurgents entered the town of Suog, in the Province of South Ilocos, Luzon, where they killed one native and abducted five. On midnight of the same day they attacked the town of Santa Maria, burning fifty houses. The insurgents were repulsed by the Americans, who had one man wounded; one native scout and two civilians were killed. The insurgents retreated to the mountains, closely pursued; their losses were not learned.

There have been festivities at the town of Catbalogan, on the Island of Samar, under the auspices of the Federal Party. On the occasion of the celebration of Washington's Birthday the insurgents attacked the town in force, but were quickly driven away in disorder. There were no American casualties.

It is rumored that the insurgents from neighboring islands are concentrating on the Island of Samar.

CONGRESS TO PASS ON CLAIMS.

Military Board Will Send Recommendations to Washington.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—It is announced here upon good authority that the recommendations of the Military Board of Claims in the mater of testing the question of the allowance of claims for damages to property resulting from the military operations in the Philippines will be sent to Washington by mail to-morrow for reference to Congress.

The recommendation of the Board of Claims that the claim of Holman & Co., a Swiss firm doing business at Iloilo, on Panay Island, be disallowed, has been approved by Gen. MacArthur. None of these claims for damages have yet been allowed, with the exception of a few minor ones in which the circumstances were peculiar or exceptional; these have been paid from the insular funds.

The claim against the American Government of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad, involving $150,000, will also be sent to Washington when the case is completed.

CONSERVATIVES SUBMIT PLATFORM.

Ask Judge Taft to Pass Upon It—Gen. MacArthur Advises Them.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—The projectors of the Conservative Party have asked the American Philippines Commission to inspect their platform, but Judge Taft postponed action in the matter until Tuesday. They subsequently visited Gen. MacArthur and outlined to him their programme, saying that the ultimate views of the party would be submitted later, and would in no way conflict with the principle of American sovereignty.

Gen. MacArthur responded that any Philippine party, under the present circumstances, should have the establishment of peace throughout the islands for its primary object, and advised the avoidance of the discussion of other political principles until peace should be declared. He said the situation to-day did not permit the encouragement of extreme party ideas.

The Conservatives are apparently receiving encouragement from those Church authorities who oppose the Federal Party.

AN "AGUINALDO" PROCLAMATION.

Filipino Organ in Madrid Prints One Issued Last November.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A recent edition of Filipinas Ante Uropa, and organ of the Filipino insurgents, published at Madrid, Spain, contains a proclamation, ostensibly issued by Aguinaldo under date of Nov. 20, 1900, which sets forth that, inasmuch as "the invaders give as a pretext for their cruelty and for the present war, that we are an undisciplined and ungovernable people," &c., Aguinaldo, making use of "the extreme powers granted him by the Constitution, orders and commands, among other things, that all people who commit murder, violate women, commit acts of brigandage, "as well as all traitors, shall be summarily shot."

It is also prescribed that all priests shall yield allegiance to the Philippine authorities, secretly, if necessary, and that all persons who commune with alien priests, together with all prisoners, shall be severely punished. All priests who fail to yield obedience to the Philippine authorities are proscribed as "enemies," and treated accordingly. Mgr. Chappelle, who went to the Philippines from the United States, is declared by the proclamation an "inimical prelate from the moment that he adorned his palace with the American flag," and he, as well as all priests, Governors, and prelates who are not Filipinos are denominated "enemies" with all that the term implies.

Troops Start for Home To-day.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—Major Gen. S. B. M. Young and staff, with the Thirty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry and nine companies of the Thirty-third, have embarked on the United States transport Logan, and sail to-morrow; en route they will stop at Candon, on the western coast of Luzon, to take on board Companies C, E, and M of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, who have been released from the quarantine imposed by reason of a slight outbreak of smallpox.

Electric Road for Manila.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—An American company has negotiated the purchase of the Manila Street Railway, which they propose to convert to the electric system.

The Philippine Cable System.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—The Government cable has been finished to the Island of Jolo, in the Sulu group, and messages are now transmitted to all the southern islands. The cable system now connects Panay, Negros, Cebu, Leyte, Samar, Mindanao, and Jolo, and messages are conveyed by means of the heliograph from Bohol to the north end of the Island of Mindoro.

STAFF DETAILS ANNOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following-named officers were detailed to-day for duty for four years in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's departments, under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Majors J. H. Dorst, James Parker, W. F. Wilder, and S. W. Fountain of the cavalry; Majors R. P. Strong, L. V. Caziarc, and Sidney W. Taylor of the artillery; Majors A. C. Sharpe, H. A. Greene, J. C. Ballance, and C. J. Crane of the infantry.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Major E. D. Thomas, Cunliffe H. Murray, and Peter S. Bomus of the cavalry; Majors J. M. K. Davis and Ramsay D. Potts of the artillery; Majors F. A. Smith, Alfred Reynolds, and James A. Irwin of the infantry.

Gen. Wilson and Gen. Lee Retired.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An order was issued at the War Department to-day placing Brig. Gens. James H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee on the retired list of the army. It was announced at the time of their appointment, not long since, that these officers would be retired at once.

Naminations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

August F. George, Receiver of Public Moneys at Crookston, Minn.

Sylvester Peterson, Register of the Land Office at Crookston, Minn.

Reese Blizzard, Attorney for the District of West Virginia.

Watson J. Matteson, Postmaster at Marcellus, N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. James F. McIndoe, corps of engineers, is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, and will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the battalion of engineers and at the United States Engineer School.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made:

Major William Pauiding, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Infantry,) to the Third Infantry. He will remain on duty at his present station until further orders.

Major Lorenzo W. Cooke, (promoted from Captain, Third Infantry,) to the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He will join the First Battalion of his regiment upon its arrival at Manila.

Major Francis E. Eltonhead, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-first Infantry,) to the Fourteenth Infantry. He will join his regiment.

Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland is assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry instead of the Thirteenth Infantry.

Cavalry officers recently promoted are assigned as follows:

Captains—Selah R. H. Tompkins, Ninth Cavalry, Troop E; Sedgwick Rice, Third Cavalry, Troop D; Arthur Thayer, Tenth Cavalry, Troop A; John T. Haines, Eleventh Cavalry; Cecil Stewart, Fifth Cavalry, Troop B; Floyd W. Harris, Fourth Cavalry, Troop B; John T. Nance, Ninth Cavalry, Troop A; Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Second Cavalry, Troop H; John J. Pershing, First Cavalry, Troop C; Peter E. Traub, Fifth Cavalry, Troop F.

First Lieutenants—Charles T. Boyd, Seventh Cavalry, and Henry C. Whitehead, Seventh Cavalry, Troop L.

Capt. Rice will join his troop upon his muster out of the volunteer service. Capt. Haines will join his regiment and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Capt. Stewart will join his troop upon its arrival in the Philippine Islands. Capt. Nance will remain on duty with the Sixth Cavalry until further orders. Capt. Pershing will join his troop upon his muster out of the volunteer service. Capt. Traub will join the Fifth Cavalry upon the arrival of squadrons of that regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Boyd, upon his muster out of the volunteer service, will report to the commanding officer, Fourth Cavalry, for duty with that regiment until further orders. Lieut. Whitehead will join his troop.

First Lieut. Robert McCleave, Second Infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for the examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, vice First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, Second Infantry, who is relieved.

Major Joseph W. Heller, Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty with the squadron of the Fifth Cavalry now under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roy A. Wilson, will proceed from Fort Totten, New York, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty with the squadron of the Fifth Cavalry to be sent from that post to Fort Grant, Arizona.

Major Palmer G. Wood, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, (Captain Twelfth United States Infantry,) will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry.

Major Henry A. Greene, Fourteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board, to meet at the War Department, in Washington, vice Col. Frank G. Smith, Artillery Corps. Major Greene is relieved as a member of the board, to take effect upon the completion of the examination of Major Newbold.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis G. Engelhardt is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General, will make not to exceed two visits from St. Louis to Louisville on official business pertaining to the inspection of animals purchased by the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Surgeon A. E. Wentworth is transferred from the Independence to the Solace.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle is retired from Feb. 27.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Frolic and Piscataqua of the Mosquito Fleet arrived at Port Said to-day.

The Dixie left Fort Monroe to-day for Alexandria.

The Philadelphia has left Callao for Acapulco.

The Peoria has arrived at Port Royal.

The Monongahela is at St. Thomas.

NEGRO ATTACKS A WOMAN.

Exacts Money and Makes Her Cook Breakfast at Point of Pistol—Sets Her Clothing Afire.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—Mrs. C. A. Buchanan, who resides at 95 Spring Street, in the heart of a prominent residence section of the city and within two blocks of the Governor's mansion, was the victim this morning of an outrage which has caused much excitement in Atlanta.

Mrs. Buchanan was compelled at the point of a pistol, held by a negro, to give him all the money in the house and cook breakfast for him. The negro then bound Mrs. Buchanan to a bed and set fire to her clothing. Her screams brought assistance, and she was rescued before being badly burned.

About noon Mrs. Buchanan relapsed into a comatose state, and has been unable to identify the assailant or recognize her friends around the bedside. The attending physicians consider her condition critical. Intense excitement exists throughout the city, and should the negro be caught and identified, it is believed police and military protection will be necessary to protect him from violence.

FIRE MENACES 14 FAMILIES.

Large Tenement and Homes in Perth Amboy, N. J., Destroyed.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 28.—A fire discovered here early this morning destroyed three buildings, jeopardized the lives of the members of fourteen families, and did damage amounting to $35,000.

The flames were first discovered in Schiller's Hall, a large tenement, containing twelve families. The occupants were all asleep, and when they were awakened there was excitement amounting almost to a panic for a time. All the tenants were compelled to make their way to the street in their night clothes. No one was injured, but all the possessions of the tenants were destroyed.

There was a high wind blowing at the time, and the flames were carried to the two adjoining buildings, the ground floors of which were occupied as saloons and the upper floors by the families of the respective proprietors. These buildings were also destroyed. They were all partly insured.

Gen. Alger Has a Fire Loss.

DULUTH, Feb. 28.—Fire in Alger, Smith & Co.'s mill yards here this afternoon destroyed from $45,000 to $50,000 worth of lumber. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The senior member of the firm is ex-Secretary of War Alger.

Smokestack Will Contain 400,000 Brick.

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 28.—Work is being pushed upon the big smokestack being built for the Orford Copper Works Company at Constable Hook. The purpose of the stack is to carry off the smoke and gases from the furnaces and chemicals used at the works so much an altitude that they will be scattered in the upper air. The chimney, when completed, will be 300 feet in height. It will cost about $60,000, and 400,000 selected red brick will be used in its construction.

BELONGS TO NEITHER STATE.

Official's Assertion About 250,000 Acres of Land on Wisconsin-Michigan Border.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—According to E. D. Peake of Jamestown, Grant County, there are eleven townships, containing over 250,000 acres of valuable land, lying along the boundaries between upper Michigan and Wisconsin, which are not included in the State of Michigan nor in the State of Wisconsin. This tract of land includes the City of Ironwood, the rest of it lying between Paint River and the Brule. Mr. Peake, who is an employe of the Wisconsin Senate, has looked up all the records in connection with this matter, and finds that the land in question was once a part of the State of Michigan, but when the State of Wisconsin was laid out it was not included in the survey.

If this is true, and Mr. Peake has carefully examined the records, it is probable that every land title in that section is void, that all official acts are void, and that even marriages performed by officials residing in the tract, which has no rightfully elected or appointed officers of any kind in consequence of its being in neither State, are open to question.

PATENT CASE DECIDED.

Court Finds in Favor of National Hollow Brakebeam Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The case of the National Hollow Brakebeam Company against the Interchangeable Brakebeam Company was decided to-day by the Federal Court of Appeals. The decision of the lower court, by Judge Elmer B. Adams, was reversed.

The court holds that the defendant infringed the second claim of letters patent granted to Philip Hein, which secure to the patentee and his assignee, the National Hollow Brakebeam Company, the exclusive use of the combination specified in that claim.

The claim sustained is the foundation claim of the National Hollow Brakebeam patent, and the decision secures to the National Hollow Brakebeam Company the exclusive use of the combination of patents of the brakebeam which it is using, and will prevent its infringement by the defendant or any other persons.

TO TEST ARMOUR'S BLACKLIST.

Suit Involving Great Packing Interests Brought in Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Valentin Gerhardt, a meat dealer, to-day began a suit against Armour & Co. of Chicago, which will involve all of the Milwaukee and Chicago meat packers who are selling to retailers in this market. It is charged that the meat packers have a black list, and the object is to test the validity of the list.

It appears from the allegations that the packers have a secret agreement to keep track of the meat dealers, and if any are delinquent in their payments the packers protect each other by refusing to sell to them or to those who are on the blacklist for other causes. It is claimed that by this secret agreement prices also are fixed, and that as an outcome of the present suit an action may be started by the Attorney General to determine whether the packers are violating the anti-trust laws of the State.

William G. Lloyd is made a defendant with Armour & Co.

The suit to-day is brought under the discovery statute, and is for the purpose of discovering the existence of the alleged blacklist, the agreements of the packers, and the manner in which the blacklist is made up and circulated.

BERNHARDT DISLIKED MUSIC.

Proprietor of New Orleans Hotel Learns Several Things from Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is now playing at the Tulane Theatre here, has given the proprietor and employes at the St. Charles Hotel, where she has apartments, more to think about than the mere routine of hotel life.

Yesterday she was assigned to a suite on the first floor near the dining room, where an excellent orchestra discourses music during meal hours. When dinner time came and the soft notes from violins, harps, and flutes were wafted across the rose blooms of the little roof garden to her window, she called for Proprietor Blakely to come to her parlor. "Monsieur," she said in that purring way of hers, "I do not like the music. Please to have it stop."

Mr. Blakely tried to explain that the music was not rendered for her special benefit, but the actress flew into a rage and threatened to march out and attack and scatter the band of musicians unless her wishes were complied with. Mr. Blakely retreated.

Half an hour later she sent a second call for Mr. Blakely. This time she wanted a man moved out of a room next to her suite, so that her dogs might occupy the apartment.

"But this cannot be done," answered the perplexed Boniface. "He has engaged his room and has been here several days. He is one of my most respected and valued guests."

"Why can't you remove him?" Sarah inquired. "I want him removed for my dogs. I have many of them, and the poor creatures must have a room for themselves."

It was explained that people were being turned away from the hotel every day because there were not rooms enough to accommodate them, and that the dogs must be sent elsewhere. This so enraged Mme. Bernhardt that her voice reached the crowded corridors below.

Later a third and similar scene was enacted with the same result, and since then Mme. Bernhardt has not been on speaking terms with Proprietor Blakely.

WOKE TO FIND CLOTHING GONE.

William McDonald Wrapped Himself in Blankets and Appealed to Neighbors.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Feb. 28.—William McDonald, who lives on the Merrick Road, near Lynbrook, awakened this morning to find that burglars had taken every stitch of clothing that could be found in the house.

Mr. McDonald looked in vain for something to wear. Mrs. McDonald's clothes were gone, too, and the only thing left to do was to borrow of some one else. Mr. McDonald wrapped himself in some blankets and went to call on his next door neighbor, to whom he explained his predicament. A suit of clothes was obtained and some garments for Mrs. McDonald.

Mr. McDonald estimates his loss at $500, including silverware and jewelry, which were taken in addition to the clothing.

MILITARY PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

The Old Guard of Manhattan Guests of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

A joint reception, review, and parade of the Old Guard of Manhattan and the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn was enjoyed last night in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, by several hundred persons. The Old Guard numbered about 300 officers and men, under command of Major S. Ellis Briggs. They formed a battalion of four companies, while the Forty-seventh Regiment paraded in eight companies, Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy commanding. The reviewing officers were Adj. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, S. N. Y.; Gen. James McLoer, commanding the Second Brigade, and staffs.

A special feature of the night's event was the military march, in which only the members of the Old Guard, officers of the Forty-seventh, and other uniformed guests participated. This was at 11 o'clock, after which the visitors were entertained by Gen. Eddy and his officers, while the other guests at the armory enjoyed the dancing until an early hour this morning.

Rapid Transit Company Board.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company held yesterday the following Directors were elected to serve for a term of three years: W. E. Baldwin, Jr., August Belmont, James Jourdan, W. G. Oakman, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Work of the February Grand Jury.

The February Grand Jury was discharged yesterday by Judge McMahon, who complimented the body upon its work during a short month. Two hundred and twenty-three cases were disposed of, 215 indictments being returned and 108 complaints dismissed.

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for the name of any class of standard woolens; his answer will be reflected in our stock. We keep on our counters every make of high grade imported fabric and mark them all moderately.

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PRIVATE TITLE TO STREETS.

Official Neglect May Lead to Complications in Long Island City.

The fight which the residents of Long Island City are making against the approval of the proposed map of that section of the Borough of Queens, has developed the fact that with the exception of half a dozen streets the former municipality of Long Island City never took title to any of its streets. Many of them are public ways, of course, by virtue of long-continued usage as such, but the city never took formal title and consequently New York City has no title, except a common law one, to them.

A portion of Jackson Avenue and much of Broadway and Main Street, in Astoria, still remain, so far as the records go, private property. Fulton Avenue and other important streets are likewise private property in that the city holds no title to the land, and they are highways only because they are used as such.

Complications are feared in streets only recently laid out, which, although they were marked on the old map, had no real existence, and, not having been in use as streets long enough, may still have to be condemned.

WILD ANIMALS STARTLE CROWD

Tiger, Buffalo, Gorilla, Lions, and Elks Emerge from a House and Occupy the Sidewalk.

Pedestrians in North William Street, near the bridge arch, were startled early yesterday afternoon by a twelve-foot Bengal tiger, which emerged from the door of 3 North William Street, the headquarters of Frederick Sauter, a naturalist. He stood on the curb motionless with his forefeet slightly spread and with his nostrils distended, apparently sniffing.

A crowd of newsboys first spied him, and they ran toward the animal, but pulled up short at a respectable distance. As they gazed a huge buffalo also emerged from the door of No. 3. He was a great, shaggy creature, with short, powerful horns. He made no attempt to escape, but headed for the tiger, and, lining up alongside, stood immovable, gazing at the fast-gathering crowd as if wondering what to do next. Hardly had the spectators had a fair look at the big fellow when a mountain lion came out of the house. For the first time there threatened trouble. The mountain lion was a wily fellow, and he crouched with curved tail and headed for the buffalo. The animal's mouth was open and his ears lay back in sheer ugliness. But he, too, seemed spellbound, and edged in between the tiger and the buffalo.

By this time it seemed as if the whole menagerie had broken loose. A big black gorilla was the next to appear. Then came jaguars and African lions and elks.

When all were lined up on the sidewalk a truck drove up and loaded the stuffed menagerie and drove off, bound for the Sportsman's Show.

TRIED TO DASH FROM COURT.

Alleged "Gentlemen Pickpockets" Caused a Scene When Arraigned—Spectator Arrested as Accomplice.

Vincenzio Sciopio and Angelo Russo, the alleged pickpockets who have been robbing the passengers on the surface cars for some time past, were arraigned yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Court charged with grand larceny. The specific complaint on which they were held was made by Charles Bernstein, a traveling salesman of 707 Broadway, who testified that on Jan. 19 Sciopio took a diamond scarf pin from his tie on a Broadway car and passed it quickly to Russo. Bernstein grabbed them both, whereupon they returned the pin to him with profuse apologies and left the car.

A large number of persons were present in the courtroom, each of whom identified one or the other of the prisoners as a man who had brushed up against them at one time or another on various surface cars and each time got away with some article of jewelry. One of these witnesses identified not only the two prisoners at the bar, but also pointed out a man who was sitting in the courtroom as another who had robbed him of a gold watch in a street car. This man was also identified by Mr. Bernstein as having been on the car with the others on the night he was robbed of his diamond pin. Detective Barkeley got this man out of the courtroom and arrested him and took him to Police Headquarters.

When the two well-dressed highwaymen were arraigned at the bar Sciopio screamed and fell to the floor. In the excitement which followed, Russo made a dash for liberty, but got no further than the gateman. They were held in $5,000 each for trial.

The other man arrested gave his name as Salvatore Muschuello. In the afternoon he was arraigned before Magistrate Pool and remanded to Headquarters for twenty-four hours in $1,000 bail.

MAYOR FAGAN ALLEGES FRAUD.

Says Hoboken Newspaper Publishers Overcharged the City.

Lawrence Fagan, Mayor of Hoboken, has filed with the Common Council a communication in which he charges Breen & Havens, publishers of a local newspaper, with having swindled the city out of about $25 in a bill of $92 for printing and supplies for the Recorder's office.

Mr. Breen said last night that the charge was made through spite, the Mayor being interested in another local newspaper. Mayor Fagan says he will lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

Dock Board and Mr. Coler Disagree.

Controller Coler yesterday replied to a letter from the Dock Department in relation to the controversy over the purchase of land for docks. President J. Sergeant Cram declares that the amount of land which the Dock Department seeks to acquire amounts to about $3,000,000 for 1901. Controller Coler, in a reply to the Dock Department's letter, says that estimates of experts in the Controller's office are that the land will cost the city more than $3,000,000. The Board of Estimate has rescinded a resolution authorizing the Dock Department to spend $2,000,000 for land which is assessed for taxes at $800,000.

Skating Rink for Its Employes.

The American Manufacturing Company in Greenpoint, which employs more than 700 young women and girls in the jute mills at the foot of Noble Street, has fixed one of the floors up for roller skating. The company has purchased the roller skates so that the girls will have to go to no expense, and instructors will be on hand to teach those who are not accustomed to roller skating.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:36	Sun sets...5:51	Moon sets...4:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:29	Gov. Isl'd...5:00	H. Gate...6:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:07	Gov. Isl'd...5:37	H. Gate...7:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Arcadia, Singapore, &c.		
British Prince, Panama		
Duke	12:00 M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Bristol		
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	1:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

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These Grenadines are made of wool, in a rich lasting black, with open work and plaids. They will make up beautifully and wear to your entire satisfaction.

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This Is an Unusual Opportunity and One of Which Every Woman Will Naturally Take Advantage.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellona, Argentine Republic	9:30 A. M.	
Clan Colquhoun, South Africa		
Colenso, Novorossisk		
Columbia, Plymouth, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dona Amelia, Azores, &c.		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finland, Cardenas, &c.		
Pontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iberian, Liverpool		
Lamoseas, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Cestrian, Liverpool		
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THE TRUSTEE OF CUBA.

The Treaty of Paris declares that "Spain relinquishes all claim to sovereignty over and title to the Island of Cuba." But she "cedes to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the Island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones"; also "Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands." This distinction between relinquishment and cession was carried over from the Peace Protocol of Aug. 12.

The Spanish Commissioners, in support of their demand that the United States assume the Cuban debts of Spain, insisted that relinquishment would become the equivalent of cession the moment we accepted the transfer. The American Commissioners replied by quoting the Spanish law dictionary of ESCRICHE: "The effect of relinquishment is confined to the abdication or dropping of the right or thing relinquished. The effect of cession is the conveyance of the right to the grantee."

The relinquished sovereignty of Cuba passed over from Spain into our hands, not in "fee simple," to use the law term, but under the conditions of a trust, of which the beneficiaries were the people of Cuba. Over Porto Rico and the Philippines we became the absolute sovereign, without conditions save those of public law. The sovereignty of Cuba we were to administer as a trustee administers an estate, for the benefit of the heirs.

It was a definite trust. The conditions were defined in part in the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, authorizing the President to use the armed forces of the United States to compel Spain to withdraw from Cuba, when it was declared that "the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is completed, to leave the government and control of the island to its people." The same resolution declared that "the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." This was a misstatement of fact, but a sound declaration of principle, which we are now trying to make good. We find the conditions of the trust further defined in the treaty, Article I.: "And as the island [Cuba] is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property." In Article XVI. it was declared that these obligations to protect life and property assumed by the United States "are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon the termination of such occupancy advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations."

Mindful of the conditions and the obligations of this trust, the President, in his annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, said:

> As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a Government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a Government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.
>
> Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane Government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry, and prosperity and promote peace and goodwill among all the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new Government. Until there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued.

This Government's understanding of its duty under the defined conditions of the trust has just been embodied in an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill adopted by the Senate. Before handing over their estate to the people of Cuba we demand and impose conditions in harmony with the purpose of the trust, embracing under several heads one substantive proposition, that engagements be made and assurances be given which will warrant us in believing that the new Government of Cuba will be stable, capable of maintaining the independence of the island, of performing its obligations to protect life and property, and of accomplishing such sanitary reforms as will protect this country from dangers of infection that have proved so serious and costly in the past.

Cuba replies with a very different interpretation of the trust. The Constitutional Convention, so far as its ideas have been formulated, virtually asks that the estate be now turned over to the possession and control of the people of the island on their naked promise to comply with the requirements of peace and safety.

The case is closely like that of the trustee of an estate held by him under conditions requiring him to release the property to the heir when he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, or when, by the diligent pursuit of a gainful trade or profession for the period of three years he shall have demonstrated such soberness of mind and steadiness of purpose as would fit him for its wise use and enjoyment. To this trustee comes the heir demanding immediate possession of his estate. I am now twenty-one years old, he avers; I am about to begin the study of law; I have entered into an engagement of marriage, and I have joined a club. On this evidence that I have become a man I ask you to consider the trust fulfilled and the estate mine.

None but a very weak-minded trustee would heed such a plea. The United States is not free to disregard the obligations it assumed in the treaty, nor can it content itself with a careless performance of its pledge to assist the people of Cuba to establish and maintain a stable Government. Congress takes the wise course in intrusting to the President discretionary powers to determine when the objects of our occupation of the island have been accomplished.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Without much question, Mr. EVARTS was "a great lawyer." At all events, at the time of the death of CHARLES O'CONOR, he would have been acclaimed as without dispute the leader of the New York bar. And this was, in truth, his real distinction. Considering the number of able, alert, and well-equipped men who are always in the competition for it, it can never be esteemed a light or trivial distinction. To have won it and worn it, with so little challenge, stamps the winner as a leading man in his generation.

The transiency of the work and fame of a great advocate is a trite theme. It receives a fresh illustration in the career of Mr. EVARTS, the more pointed because he was so purely an advocate. He was, indeed, a survivor of that period in which an eminent lawyer, by the fact of being so, was expected to be a man of "light and leading," to furnish his fellow-citizens with counsel in public affairs, to take trouble, and, if need were, to make sacrifices, in order to make his views of the public welfare prevail. There are such lawyers still at the bar, but they are proportionately fewer, without question, than they used to be. The mercantile standard has imposed itself increasingly upon the so-called "liberal professions," and their members are by no means held to so strict a notion of public service as they used to be. Mr. EVARTS never made, nor, to do him justice, did he ever pretend to make, any sacrifices of his professional employments or of his personal interests to that service. His moral and intellectual temper was essentially that of an advocate. He was not so much concerned to find out and proclaim how the question really stood, as what could be said upon this or that side of it. And his most noteworthy public appearances—in the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, in the Geneva arbitration, before the Electoral Commission of 1877—were strictly professional appearances.

His professional eminence was the explanation and the sole explanation of his political honors. His advocacy of the claims of Mr. HAYES was followed by his appointment as Secretary of State. But his election to the Senate was purely a tribute to his eminence as a Republican lawyer. It was the intellectual qualities he displayed in his forensic career that made him eminent and public, his power of luminous exposition, his fancy, and his wit. His name is associated with no great measure of public policy. It did not happen to him to have his professional talents and experience associated with the advocacy of any question upon which the minds of men were strongly moved. The fact remains that, during the prime of his powers, he was known as one of the leading lawyers of New York and of the country, and this is a distinction which he owed purely to his own merits and which does not come except to men unusually endowed and equipped, and also unusually persevering.

TWO POLICIES IN CHINA.

The third supplementary estimate for the expenses of the German troops serving in China has just been issued in Berlin. The figures of this estimate are not in themselves very alarming, amounting only to some three-quarters of a million in our money. But the three supplementary estimates bring Germany's bill against China up to the considerable sum of $22,683,578. It is well known that the expenses of the German Army in China, for which the Chinese are expected to pay, are characterized, not at all by the frugality which is exercised when it is the German taxpayer who has to pay, but, in comparison, by a desperate prodigality. The doubling of the pay of the German officers serving in China is an illustration of the difference.

It will be owned that it is rather hard upon the Chinese to be expected to pay double rates for the "destruction of the very subject matter of the controversy." Because what German troops have done in China has been chiefly the promiscuous and largely wanton slaughter of Chinamen. They arrived too late to take part in the rescue of the legations, which is the only belligerent action on the part of the Western World that any humane inhabitant thereof can contemplate with even equanimity, to say nothing of pride. But they seem to have determined to atone for this misfortune by an increased ferocity when there was nothing left to be ferocious about. The Chinese are already well aware that Germans do not underestimate their own deserts or their own claims. That was well enough shown in the demands for Kiao-Chau. No unprejudiced financier could have disputed that there must have been much "water" in that capitalization of two murdered missionaries which represented them as equal to the possession of a large tract of territory and exclusive railroad and mining concessions, in addition to a votive cathedral. These things must have made the Chinese highly apprehensive of the Germans, without exactly endearing the Germans to them.

Quite the reverse has been our own policy. We have shrunk from the responsibility of having China thrown on our hands as a property which could not discharge the indebtedness, in "blood and treasure," accumulated against it. We have withdrawn our troops from the possibility of being ordered to act on "punitive expeditions" which were evidently measures of intimidation, so far as they were not measures of wanton destruction. Our "bill" will probably surprise China by its moderation as much as the German bill by its extravagance. We have even already suggested, officially, our willingness to take our indemnity in enlarged trading privileges instead of in money. We do not think there can be much intelligent difference of opinion as to which of these two policies is the likelier to conduce to the future good relations between China and the Nation proclaiming and acting upon it. From the point of view of humanity and Christianity and civilization, we do not see how there can be any at all.

STILL THERE IS HOPE.

The disclaimer on the part of the New York Central Railroad of any intention to change the motive power employed for the movement of trains between Mott Haven and Forty-second Street will not impress the average citizen for whom the subject has interest as discreet or clever. It is characteristic of large corporations that they object to anything like premature announcement of their plans by subordinate officers. Perhaps there are good reasons for this, but when an announcement of this character is made, and has been received by the public with a degree of satisfaction bordering on enthusiasm, it would seem to be unnecessary to dash the hopes of those made happy thereby with a contradiction even broader than fact or policy would appear to call for. President CALLAWAY has exceptional opportunities for knowing the facts, but the greatest disservice we could do him would be to accept his statement as full and final. We have good reason to think it is neither. It may be contrary to the wishes of the interest he represents to promise anything, or concede that any popular grievance has received, is receiving, or is entitled to receive his official consideration. But it is whispered about that the case is not so bad as that.

There is good reason to believe that the New York Central management is nearer a satisfactory solution of the problem of moving its suburban traffic than it cares to admit. If not, we are warranted in saying that it is neglecting an opportunity to promote its own interests in a large and profitable way. It is probable that Mr. CALLAWAY would rather we would doubt his willingness to take the public into his confidence than question his intelligence as a railroad man.

DRY POINTS FOR PAINTERS.

Revelations by cable and otherwise as to the inner working of the Paris Society of American Artists indicate that our resident painters have much to learn before they can conduct a machine with the smoothness due to practice.—Naturally enough, they want the best places on the line and most of the prizes; but they are so naïve as to stop at the wish, instead of proceeding by wise steps to the fruition of their modest desires, like the comrades they left behind in Paris.

When an international exposition is in prospect, the correct thing is to appoint a committee to wait on the Commissioner in charge of the arrangements for the show and convince him that the "pauvres rapins" who have to live in America do not know how to paint. The delegation also states that, owing to their social connections and their relations with the press, only artists like themselves, who are in the swim, are able to impress "tout Paris," but more particularly the gentlemen who decree prizes and medals. Little dinners are hinted at; the sad results of a failure to adopt diplomatic steps are depicted with all the skill of masters of design. Do these American artists, they ask, ever bargain beforehand how many medals and prizes shall be distributed among them? Are they not incurably provincial and soft of cheek? Have they the necessary brass to tell the manager of the exposition that pledges of the sort are absolutely required, at pains of a non-appearance of any American works at all? No, of course not. American politicians are smart, but the artists live in another world, where they never learn the elements of their profession. Leave it all to us, they tell the Commissioner. You will see how we shall land the medals and Legions of Honor!

Sometimes, however, there is a Commissioner who has been there before. Him neither the blandishments of alleged influence win over, nor the power credited to small suppers softens. With an iron sternness he decrees that the members of the little Paris Mafia shall not run things, but must submit to be treated no better and no worse than the artists who reside at home. This was the case last Summer in the American section for fine arts at the Paris Exposition. Strange to say, there was no lack of honors as a result, and since the close of the fair the French Government has bought paintings made by the painters who have never claimed the right to be the only American artists.

But there was worse yet. There was an apostate among them so lost to proper pride in the machine that he believed the Americans of America should be placed exactly on the same footing as the Americans of Paris—and told them so. The only thing for a self-respecting machine to do was to demand his resignation. This behavior on his part was of course all wrong. They do things differently in France. Artists, even in America, must learn to buildoze; or what will be the use of keeping alive a nice little, tight little Paris Society of American Artists?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the address read by Surgeon General WYMAN at the recent Pan-American Medical Congress, something approaching discouragement was expressed at the small degree of success yet attained in the suppression of diseases known to be suppressible. Referring, among other diseases, to smallpox, Dr. WYMAN said: "In vaccination we have an absolute preventive, and in the glycerinized lymph we have a safe inoculating material absolutely devoid of the danger of exciting undue inflammation. Thus a mere scratch or a needle puncture insures, without discomfort, protection from one of the most loathsome and disfiguring diseases known. Even after smallpox has become epidemic, the methods by which it may be rapidly and surely suppressed have been so frequently demonstrated as to become now almost a matter of mere routine." Yet, as New Yorkers know only too well, there are modern cities where smallpox can linger for months, claiming new victims day after day, just as if its banishment were the very reverse of "a matter of mere routine." Why? "The answer," declared the Surgeon General, "is plain. It is that sanitary administration has not kept pace with scientific knowledge. It is also evident that this scientific knowledge is not so widely diffused as it should be, even among those of whom we have a right to expect it. It is evident that we are not making 'use of those means which the God of nature has placed in our power.'" This puts the responsibility directly on the Board of Health in cases when, as in New York at present, a disease both preventable and conquerable, not only makes its appearance, but gains a firm foothold and spreads steadily though slowly through a considerable part of the city. Our "sanitary administration" might be, and, indeed, has been, worse than it is; not a little is accomplished by it, and the general disposition among competent critics is to praise rather than to blame the health officials; but the existing situation is proof that, for one reason or another, it may be lack of highest competency or the existence of laws out of harmony with scientific knowledge. New York is not protected as it should be, and as it might be.

—A reader who has had exceptional opportunities for informing himself as to the manner in which Admiral SAMPSON'S dispatch announcing the Santiago victory was prepared and sent asserts positively that it is not a theory, but an actual fact, that the wording of that most unfortunate message was the work of one of the Admiral's subordinates, and that it received from the Admiral only a hasty look before it went over the wires, to be later the cause of a controversy that is little less than a National misfortune. "To my personal knowledge," says our informant, "the dispatch was written by Lieut. SIDNEY S. STANTON, who was then attached to the Admiral's staff as Flag Secretary, and who is known among his brother officers as being somewhat flowery in his language and writings. He wrote and handed the dispatch to the Admiral, and the latter, having a multitude of other matters to absorb his attention just then, merely glanced at the sheet and handed it back to STANTON, who immediately sent it to the cable office." It is remarkable that these circumstances have not long before this attained a prominent place in the discussion of that too famous message. Of course, Admiral SAMPSON'S official responsibility for its peculiarities, especially those of omission, is not affected in the slightest measure by the story, and he neither could nor would shelter himself behind a secretary whose work he had approved, no matter how hastily. The Admiral's friends, however, might have made much of the circumstances in which the dispatch originated and went out—might, that is, if they had chosen to do so and he had chosen to let them.

—Washington gossip, as voiced by the correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger, is to the effect that fear of assassination by department clerks whom he had forced to do an amount of work bearing a businesslike proportion to their salaries had something to do with the retirement of Assistant Secretary VANDERLIP from the Treasury Department. The story would be utterly incredible were it not for the fact that another officer, Auditor MORRIS, was killed not long ago by a clerk whose only grievance was the fact that he had been discharged for incompetency or negligence, and it was reported, and never denied, that the murderer's former associates sympathized with him rather than with his victim. Mr. VANDERLIP is said to have manifested an inclination to expect from the clerks under him the same punctuality and industry that a private employer would have demanded, and as a result he, too, was regarded as a tyrant and an enemy. According to The Ledger's informant, the conviction that bodily harm was intended him was forced upon Mr. VANDERLIP in more ways than one, and "so ominous were the threats sent to him that it was thought necessary to place the matter in the hands of the Secret Service Bureau for investigation. The inquiries that were made assured those who had knowledge of the affair that Mr. VANDERLIP'S life was in danger if he remained longer in the department and continued to have charge of the checking of the hours of the clerks. For this reason, it is said, the opportunity to accept an advantageous place outside of the department was welcomed by him as a deliverance." Mr. VANDERLIP'S successor, Mr. AILES, is said to realise that he has assumed a dangerous task. This condition of affairs in the departments, if it really exists, is not less astounding than outrageous, and it might well receive the attention of those Congressmen who constantly hunger and thirst for opportunities to use violent language.

—Some Utah politicians are evidently very different from some New York politicians. This difference has just been strikingly illustrated by Mr. IRWIN H. SPIGGS, Mayor of Ruskin, a town in Mormonland. As chief executive officer of the city, Mr. SPIGGS received no salary, but that, of course, is not saying that he did not, and still less is it saying that he could not, make the office support him in comfort more or less modest. One does not have to go to Utah to learn that there are financial possibilities in municipal positions nominally unremunerated. Despite the possibilities, however, when the post of dealer in a faro bank was offered to Mr. SPIGGS—with a salary and direct wages depended therefrom—he determined to resign his Mayoralty and devote all his time and talents to the development of discontinuity between the inhabitants of Eureka and their "rolls." At first he was inclined to think that he could perform the functions of both positions, but on mature consideration he listened to the voice of conscience and announced that whatever others might do, he couldn't do his full duty to the public and at the same time give as much attention to faro as he thought it needed. So he resigned. Now, even in New York, a Mayor couldn't also be faro dealer, but we have men who, in offices not less important, easily find time for the maintenance of profitable relations with gamblers and gambling.

MARK TWAIN, OSTEOPATH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mark Twain, humorist, author, lecturer, critic of the Government, maligner of the flag, osteopath, and experimenter of "everything that comes along," has rung many changes upon the old cry of "personal liberty."

Unfortunately, like most persons who yearn to preserve the liberty of the individual, he entirely ignores the liberty of the majority. If a jaunty experimenter in "everything that comes along" should choose to indulge in the throwing of lighted torches upon the roofs of his neighbors' houses, doubtless the strong hand of the law would promptly step in and stop him from trying at least that particular experiment. But if he calls to his child's sick bed a person who has been in no way qualified to recognize disease, he is putting his neighbor's life into quite a serious danger. Yet in the latter case let the strong hand of the law step in, and at once the air is full of rhodomontades on the sacredness of personal liberty! Is this jaunty experimenter to be permitted to "give everything a chance," even the deadly microbes of scarlet fever, typhus, and smallpox?

Mark Twain has grandiloquently asserted that "he wants no restrictions put upon his free will," (neither does his idol Aguinaldo!) but can the State afford to overlook the fact that the exercising of his free will may spread disease and death among other innocent citizens of the State?

The osteopaths argue most disingenuously that all new treatments have been received at first with contumely—they cite the "water cure" as in instance. But it is not against the treatment of disease that the law should militate, but against ignorance in recognizing disease. Notwithstanding the loss of patients, by the allientists, I think I can safely say that no one would object to Mr. Twain, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Stetson, or any one of that ilk, trying upon themselves any treatment that they wish. In fact, the more severe, the more satisfactory would it be. But it should be permitted only if they have first asked the advice of one who is qualified to say: Is the disease treated dangerous or not to the helpless citizens who may come into contact with the invalids?

It is the pretense of these untrained persons to be able to say where danger to others steps in—that is so severely condemned by members of the medical profession. If these seekers after personal liberty would limit their treatment to such diseases as cannot interfere with the rights and safety of others, all would be well, and they could go about exciting the risibility of reasonable beings to their hearts' content.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, Feb. 28, 1901.

Tenement House Classification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 26th inst., in the Report of the Tenement Commission, I observe that it defines a tenement house as: "Any house occupied as the home or residence of three families or more, living independently and doing their cooking upon the premises."

This definition brings under the ban of the commission a very respectable class of small three-story houses, with one family on each floor where housekeeping is carried on, without any of the objectionable features so noticeable in larger buildings where from ten to twenty families may be found, and sometimes with four on each floor.

I cannot help thinking that it is an injustice to the owners of these small three-story houses to place them in the same category with the unsavory barracks just mentioned. It surely cannot be the intention of the committee to degrade and deteriorate property now in respectable occupation, and I beg to suggest that the definition of a tenement house be so amended as to describe a building occupied by more than three families carrying on separate housekeeping. JUSTICE.
New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

A Lamp Which God Has Given.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are journeying through this world to the world beyond the grave. There is a lamp which God has given, which if any one will carry he need have no darkness in this world or in the world to which we are going. This lamp is the Word of God. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." "The entrance of Thy word giveth light, it giveth understanding to the simple."

Reject the Word and darkness is the penalty. W. W. HOAGLAND.
Newark, N. J., Feb. 27, 1901.

Appreciation of Humor.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW makes a long argument to prove that the branch of the Anglo-Saxon family living in the United States has a much greater sense of humor than the branch residing in Great Britain. That an Englishman is slow to see the point of a joke and that Punch is funereal in its dullness are two axioms of American orthodoxy. The truth is that the cultured people in both lands are practically identical in intellectual taste and in appreciation of what is good in any department of literature, while the "lower classes"—if we may borrow that unpleasant term for a moment—are similarly related in want of taste. This latter section in Yankeeland enjoys the scene-painting style of horror—huge and preposterous exaggeration or its converse; and the corresponding section in Britain enjoys the atrocious puns of which the extravaganzas and burlesques of the music halls are chiefly composed. The phenomenal quickness of apprehension of the average American is one of his own harmless self-delusions. For real alacrity of brain everybody knows that Canadians are the people.

NUGGETS.

Claims Priority.

There is a report that Wu wants to borrow $200,000,000 in America. So do we—and we were here first.—Minneapolis Journal.

Something Always in Stock.

"Have you any postage stamps?" asked the young lady of the drug clerk.

"We are just out of stamps," replied the clerk, absently, "but we have some plasters that are just as good."—Chicago News.

Appalling Prospect.

Watts—This Carrie Nation crusade is going to have a wider and more lasting effect than most people think.

Potts—I don't doubt that. There will be Carrie Nation vaudeville jokes for ten years to come.—Indianapolis Press.

On Demand.

"What," said the teacher of bookkeeping, "is your understanding of a bill payable?"

"A bill payable," replied the bright scholar, "is one that you are able to pay, but don't care to until you have to."—Philadelphia Press.

Rule of the Minority.

"Do you believe minority rule can be successful?"

"Of course. For example, if the father and mother like you and the girl doesn't, there you are; but if the girl likes you and the father and mother don't, there they are."—Chicago Record.

MRS BLUFF.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

He purchased Shakespeare, finely bound—
A forty-volume set.
He searched for Dickens, Balzac's tales—
The best that he could get;
And Hugo, Huxley, Darwin, too,
And twenty score beside.
They lined his bookshelves, while he read
"Proud Poll, the Pirate's Bride."

Of music he had Mozart's works,
Beethoven's symphonies,
A gilt piano, too, with real
Hand-whittled ivory keys.
Herr Wagner's bust adorned the room,
And fancies rare would rise,
Until you heard him carol forth:
"She Made Them Goo-Goo Eyes."

His dining room was richly built;
The cut glass weighed a ton.
Twelve forks reposed at every plate—
He never used but one.
And sometimes he would not use that.
A knife was good enough
When eating pie—this tells the tale
Of self-made Mr. Bluff.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS DEAD

Succumbs to Pneumonia at His Home in This City.

Memorable Incidents that Have Marked the Career of the Distinguished Lawyer and Statesman.

William Maxwell Evarts, lawyer and statesman, died yesterday morning at his home, 231 Second Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street. His death was due to an attack of pneumonia, which his enfeebled condition could not resist. Mr. Evarts had been very low on Saturday, and it was feared he would die of exhaustion, due to the gradual dissolution of his physical powers.

On Sunday morning Dr. Samuel Lambert, who had been Mr. Evarts's physician for years, recognized symptoms of pneumonia, which developed rapidly. It soon became apparent that the aged lawyer would not be able to resist the disease, and the members of the family were sent for. Dr. Lambert and several trained nurses were in constant attendance. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Evarts began to sink rapidly, and at 6 o'clock he fell into unconsciousness, in which condition he remained until the end, which came shortly after 9 o'clock. Besides Mrs. Evarts, there were present at his bedside Allen W. Evarts, his oldest living son; Miss Evarts, Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Evarts, the Rev. Dr. Prescott Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Evarts, and Mrs. Charles D. Scudder, composing his immediate family.

As soon as the death became known many telegrams began to arrive. Among them was one from Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, in London. During the day many called at the Evarts mansion, and left their cards and messages of condolence. None of these telegrams and messages was made public.

When Mayor Van Wyck arrived at his office in the City Hall he directed that the flag be lowered to half-mast as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Evarts. The Mayor declared that Mr. Evarts was one of the greatest men in New York's history, and therefore he was entitled to all the honors which the city officials could show him.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. The services will be simple, and there will be no oration delivered. Immediately after the services the body will be taken to Windsor, Vt., for interment. The burial will take place on Sunday morning. It will be public, and there will be a short service at the grave. The pall bearers will not be chosen until this afternoon. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of which Mr. Evarts was the first President, will be officially represented at the funeral services by a delegation consisting of the ex-Presidents, the officers, and the Executive Committee of the association.

MR. EVARTS'S CAREER.

In the long and useful public career of William Maxwell Evarts there were four memorable incidents upon which the high lights must fall in any sufficient biography of that brilliant and powerful advocate and high-minded statesman. He delivered the address placing the name of Seward before the Republican Convention in Chicago in 1860, and, when the defeat of his candidate was assured, moved the unanimous nomination of Lincoln.

He did not again appear prominently in public life until after he had passed his fiftieth year, in 1868, when he made the famous three days' argument before the United States Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, which resulted directly in the acquittal of President Johnson, and thus saved the Nation from the shame of a National act of injustice and the party to which the advocate belonged, from the day of its birth to the day of his death, from the commission of an error which must eventually have greatly weakened it, but which seemed inevitable when the impeachment proceedings began.

The eloquent and learned argument of Mr. Evarts before the Geneva Board of Arbitration in 1872 was tremendously potent in effecting a peaceful and honorable adjustment of the claims of direct damages of the United States against Great Britain for the devastations of the Alabama and other cruisers built, equipped, or manned in British ports.

His adroit and able argument for the Republican side before the Electoral Commission empowered in 1877 to decide the contest between Tilden and Hayes for the Presidency was open to the charge of being influenced by partisanship and political expediency, of course. But the great ability of the advocate was not the less clear.

Scarcely less noteworthy, from a popular point of view, than these public acts, however, was the appearance of Mr. Evarts as senior counsel for the defendant in the trial of the notorious Tilton-Beecher suit in 1875, which resulted in the disagreement of the jury. This, even more than any of his other public doings, fixed him in the eye of the multitude, which, of course, was hugely interested in every detail of that deplorable affair. It served to make him, too, more of a public favorite than even his brilliant triumph before the Arbitration Commission, because it focused him more clearly in the public eye. The element of personal humor in his composition now first impressed the public, as it had long before impressed his associates at the bar, and finding in, to some sort, a humorist, the people liked him the better.

As Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Hayes, from 1877 to 1881, he was rather disappointing to the many who had supposed a man of his vast attainments would particularly shine in that exalted position. But the moderation, calmness, and sagacity of Secretary Evarts were not questioned, and perhaps he did the State more service by refraining from any brilliant coups of diplomacy than he might have done if he had permitted the public and the Senators to influence him in taking a high stand in the Panama Canal matter and other questions which he adroitly avoided.

Before his appointment as chief adviser to President Hayes he had only held office briefly, as Attorney General in Johnson's Cabinet, after the failure of the impeachment proceedings, although he had also been sent abroad on a confidential mission by President Lincoln in 1863, at the time of the French intervention in Mexico.

As a matter of fact, however, from the very inception of the Republican Party, in spite of his foremost place in its councils at the start, he was not popular with the extremists. The violent abolitionists disdained the leadership of a metropolitan lawyer, whose views of public policy were naturally tinged by the conservative influences amid which he lived. He was finally elected to the United States Senate in 1885, but achieved no new distinction in that body. He had not the temper or the constructive faculty of the legislator. It is even doubtful if he would ever have made a good Judge. As an advocate, however, he was without a superior in his time.

HIS ORIGIN AND EARLY TRAINING.

Mr. Evarts was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818, the son of Jeremiah Evarts and his wife, a daughter of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Jeremiah Evarts, who was a native of Vermont, was employed in his early youth as the editor of a religious journal and was largely interested in foreign missions. He died when William Maxwell (named for a prominent Virginia lawyer) was thirteen years old. The boy was sent to the Boston Latin School and afterward went to Yale, his father's college. In his class, 1837, were also Morrison R. Waite and Samuel J. Tilden, upon whose careers the influence of their classmates was to be so strongly exerted.

Having been graduated at the Harvard Law School, young Evarts came to New York and entered the office of Daniel Lord. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. Without the advantages of influential social or professional connection, he soon established himself firmly. His native talent and sound attainments soon told. From almost the beginning of his career at the bar his skill and eloquence before a jury were marked. His rhetorical style was often open to criticism, even in his most famous forensic achievements. But his long sentences, which, in the period when he was most conspicuous in the public mind, were often marveled over, never seemed to impair the clarity of his arguments; the vein of humor he could infuse in the driest case, the logic and vigor of his utterances, the soundness of his information, the great thoroughness of his preparation, were all factors in his success. But, of course, these do not account altogether for his triumph as an advocate, which was largely due to his positive genius for that kind of work. He owed much, too, in his prime, to his long partnership with Charles F. Southmayd, the style of the firm, in its best-remembered estate, being Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, with the present Ambassador to the Court of St. James as the third partner. Mr. Southmayd was a lawyer of remarkable knowledge and capacity and uncommon dexterity in working up a case. It was he who did most of the work out of court, in court, and especially before a jury, he lacked the skill of his famous associate.

As a lawyer, Evarts belonged to a school now of the past. He knew no "specialty." All that was law was in his field. No case of sufficient importance to require a high order of talent in its presentation and elucidation was "out of his line." Like the old practitioners of medicine, the lawyers of the era of his greatness felt it their duty and their privilege to deal with any kind of a case.

ENTRANCE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

In the years when he was building up his splendid legal reputation Mr. Evarts doubtless cherished the political ambitions members of his profession are entitled to entertain in a republic. But he took no prominent part in politics until his election as Chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican Convention of 1860. He was always popular in his calling, and could have been sure of support in his own profession if he had cared to run for office.

In 1861 he and Horace Greeley were rival candidates for the United States Senate, but neither could secure the required vote in the Legislature, and Ira Harris got the prize. For the next six years he devoted himself assiduously to his legal business, which grew in prosperity and magnitude from year to year. His firm was intrusted with the care of many large estates, including that of the Astors.

Andrew Johnson had few friends, and even fewer admirers, among the Republicans when his removal of Stanton from the office of Secretary of War in spite of the Tenure of Office act, which he held to be unconstitutional, precipitated the movement for his impeachment. When the House of Representatives' articles of impeachment were ready for presentation to the Senate, in March, 1868, it was believed that Johnson had not the slightest chance of retaining his office. The Senate, in which the party that elected him had a majority, was inimical to him. His removal would make its own presiding officer, Benjamin Wade, President of the United States.

In fact, until the long speech of Evarts as one of the counsel for the accused Chief Magistrate, in the summing up, which was not heard until after many weeks devoted to argument and the hearing of testimony, there seemed to be no hope for him. The managers of the prosecution were Representatives Bingham of Ohio, Butler and Boutwell of Massachusetts, Wilson of Iowa, Thomas Williams and Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, and John A. Logan of Illinois. The President's counsel were Attorney General Stanbery, Benjamin R. Curtis, William M. Evarts, Thomas R. Nelson, and William S. Groesbeck. Chief Justice Chase presided over the court.

Evarts, in the arguments, was generally pitted against the vociferous and inconsiderate Butler of Massachusetts, and the President's cause gained much from the effective contrast of his dignity with his opponent's coarse bluster. In his final speech, in the summing up, he laid much stress upon the fact that the Senate was practically a court in the impeachment case and its members were Judges, bound by their oaths, and not merely representatives of a dominant political party. He also upheld the right of the President to ignore an act he thought unconstitutional. Upon these two points, it seemed, the impeachment depended, and the vote of the Senate in favor of the President was clearly a triumph for Evarts.

Mr. Evarts was appointed to succeed Attorney General Stanbery in July, 1868, and in that position was involved in the controversies with Great Britain, which had been held in abeyance since the close of the civil war. Reverdy Johnson was the new Minister to England instructed to give his attention to the question of naturalization, the San Juan boundary and the "Alabama claims." The convention signed that year by Minister Johnson and the Earl of Stanley, however, did not receive the approval of the Administration, and before the renewal of the negotiations, Gen. Grant succeeded to the Presidency and Mr. Evarts, returning to his practice in New York, found time to help in the formation of the Bar Association of which he was the President for the first ten years of its existence. The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, Feb. 15, 1895, was in fact a great public tribute to the aged lawyer, who then made his last appearance before the public.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The Treaty of Washington, by the terms of which the disputes between England and America were referred to a board of arbitrators, was signed in May, 1871, and the President appointed Mr. Evarts, with Morrison R. Waite, his classmate at Yale, who was afterward Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Caleb Cushing as the American counsel. The arbitrators, appointed by the Queen of England, the President of the United States, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the Emperor of Brazil, were Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of England; Charles Francis Adams, Count Frederick Sclopis, Jacques Stampfli, and the Viscount d'Itajuba. With the audacious disturbing claim for indirect damages, in the paper drawn up by Mr. Bancroft Davis, Mr. Evarts had nothing to do. They were, after a while, all brushed aside by the arbitrators, and the claims for direct damages only were considered. The single English counsellor, Sir Roundell Palmer, presented a written argument. Evarts made his argument in reply orally, speaking before the board two days, holding the auditors fairly enthralled by the eloquence of his plea. As a clear and comprehensive statement of international law his argument has never been surpassed. It was successful, too, and the arbitrators found in favor of the United States, the damages amounting to $15,500,000.

In 1874 Mr. Evarts was foremost among the Independent members of the Republican Party in the North in denouncing the arbitrary acts of the Louisiana Returning Board, but a little more than two years later his was the most potent argument of all before the Electoral Commission, upholding just such arbitrary measures. Having accepted his brief for the Republican side in that matter the great advocate lent to the case all his forensic talent and all his fervor.

OTHER INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER.

Since his retirement from the United States Senate in 1891, when he was seventy-three years old, Mr. Evarts had not been in the public eye, except at the festival of the Bar Association already mentioned. For some years his health had been failing.

The position he occupied at the bar in his prime, it may truthfully be said, has never been filled since his retirement. There are no advocates now in sight and hearing with his wide range of knowledge, combining in themselves such a variety of gifts and learning. Few lawyers even received more than he did of the homage of their associates at the bar. To the young men of his profession he was ever an object of hearty admiration. His manner with old and young alike was invariably genial and encouraging. Socially he was always charming.

Of the many notable cases in which Mr. Evarts was engaged, in addition to those already noticed, may be mentioned the Parrish will case and the contest over the will of Mrs. Gardiner, mother of the widow of President Tyler. His services were often sought in cases in which large corporations were parties, and he received in some instances fees of $25,000 or $50,000 for an opinion, such as that on the Berdell mortgage upon the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

For many years the services of Mr. Evarts were in demand by the Republican Party, and his responses were ever generous. As a public speaker he was in great request and was often called to preside at great public meetings. A notable case in point was the indignation meeting held in this city Nov. 17, 1873, to protest against the murder by the Spaniards in Cuba of the crew of the Virginius. Mr. Evarts opened that meeting with a strong yet temperate address that was received with great satisfaction throughout the United States. Among the notable banquets at which he presided were those at the Union League Club Dec. 4,

ADVISE CHINA AGAINST MANCHURIA CONVENTION

Reported Joint Action by Great Britain, Japan, and Germany.

SIR ROBERT HART'S OFFICES

He Says He Will Not Oppose Their Appropriation If Military Necessities Require It.

LONDON, March 1.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring Wednesday, says:

"I understand that Great Britain, Japan, and Germany have unitedly advised China, through Li-Hung-Chang, against granting special concessions to the subjects of any nationality. These representations refer to the Russo-Chinese convention regarding Manchuria, which has not yet been ratified by China.

The Peking correspondent of The Times, also wiring Wednesday, says:

"The Russians are taking advantage of the existing situation, and are pressing Li-Hung-Chang hard to rush through the Manchurian convention. More than one power besides Japan and England has remonstrated with China against the negotiations that are proceeding at St. Petersburg.

"The time has come when the powers would be justified in interfering to prevent China negotiating with a single power while the peace negotiations remain uncon cluded."

Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for War, referring in the House of Commons yesterday to the plans for the defense of the legations at Peking, said a zone 150 yards wide was required. It was therefore necessary to take part of the Customs buildings. Sir Robert Hart (Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs) had complained, but he subsequently said that if the military necessities required it he would not oppose the appropriation of the ground.

Lord Cranborne also informed Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (Conservative) that the Government had carefully considered how it could best insure the retention in office of the Yang-tse Viceroys, whose services during the recent troubles were fully appreciated, and who had been assured that there was no danger of their removal.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The details regarding the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan have caused no surprise here, as they corroborate what the German correspondents in China have been asserting from the outset.

The Freisinnige Zeitung observes that "this Russian protectorate is virtually an nexation."

PEKING, Feb. 28.—Nothing has been done in the way of preparing quarters for the United States Legation Guard, although the arrangements for the other powers are well toward completion. The Temple of Agriculture, two miles away, would not be suitable for guard purposes. Should it be returned to the Chinese, the troops would have to pitch their tents in the centre of the legation quarter. No suitable arrangements have been made, and the authorities are still awaiting instructions from Washington.

No one, either military or civilian, understands the delay in making a decision, which is considered of great importance.

IN DEFENSE OF GERMANY.

Semi-Official Denials of Reports that She Is Continually Suggesting New Demands on China.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The statements of a number of English and American newspapers, to the effect that Germany proposes to make new land acquisitions in China and is constantly formulating new demands on the Chinese Government—the most recent of which is alleged to be the execution of additional provincial authorities for anti-European outrages—have caused intense indignation in Berlin, as it is declared that the facts do not warrant them.

The Post and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten print strongly worded semi-official denials of the reports.

"Germany has good reason to suspect," said a high official to-day, "that such demands as are attributed to her really emanate from the United States and England, both of which have lost missionaries and other white citizens in the Chinese provinces, which is also the case with France and Italy. On the other hand, Germany has not lost a single country, but in backing up the demands of the United States and England so as to preserve the solidarity of the powers at Peking."

The Post says that under such circumstances as these it is "impudent to talk about Germany's demands."

TO SUCCEED MR. WILDMAN.

The President Selects W. A. Rublee of Wisconsin as Consul General at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President has selected William A. Rublee of Wisconsin to fill the post of Consul General at Hongkong, made vacant by the drowning of Rounsevelle Wildman. It is expected that the nomination will be made to the Senate in a day or two.

Mr. Rublee is a graduate of Yale, and is at present an editorial writer for The Milwaukee Sentinel. He has had experience in the Consular Service, having served as Consul at Prague during the Administration of President Harrison. His appointment to the Hongkong Consulate was advocated by Senator Spooner and other prominent Wisconsin men.

TROOPS LEAVING CHINA.

PEKING, Feb. 28.—Orders by Gen. Caselee to have 4,000 men ready should the Chinese prove recalcitrant, created unnecessary alarm among the Ministers of the powers. He was only obeying a former instruction from Count von Waldersee. No one now believes that the expedition to the interior will be made.

The first British troops to leave China are the Australians, the Victorian and New South Wales naval contingents leading off.

Gen. Chaffee's orders to send the United States troops to the Philippines include all except two companies of infantry, which Major Edgar B. Robertson will probably command.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. ROCKHILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Special Commissioner Rockhill, at Peking, has been instructed to make it known to the foreign Ministers, that the President strongly deprecates any action that will tend to delay or check the present negotiations there, and that he is especially desirous that there shall be no further unnecessary bloodshed.

It is probable that this instruction is framed to stop, if possible, the era of wholesale slaughter which is said to be in contemplation in some quarters at Peking, beginning with the execution of prominent Chinese in all the towns and communities in China in which were the scenes of trouble during the Boxer uprisings.

The policy laid down for Mr. Rockhill is consistent with the instructions heretofore furnished to Mr. Conger. It is confidently believed that the Commissioner will be able to secure the support and co-operation of a sufficient number of the Ministers to insure a cessation of the punitive demands. The demands, it is believed by officials here, are not only unworthy of civilized nations, but threaten to drive the Chinese to desperation, and thereby cause a renewal of armed resistance on their part.

DUKE LAN ARRESTED.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.—Duke Lan has been arrested, and awaits punishment. Prince Tuan has not yet been taken.

The native newspapers publish a second list of officials whose punishment is demanded by the powers. It includes Lu-Chuan-Lin, Grand Councillor and President of the Board of Rites.

Duke Lan is one of the most powerful nobles of China. He was formerly Vice President of the Imperial Police, and in this capacity is said to have given orders for the capture of foreigners in Peking. The foreign envoys in their indictment of Lan officials declare that Lan was the first to open the gates of Peking to the Boxers.

The punishment decided upon for Lan is the same as that for Tuan—disgrace and exile.

REVOLT IN KAN-SOO REPORTED.

LONDON, March 1.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard says reports from native sources assert that Li-Hai-Chun, a protégé of Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, has started a rebellion with 5,000 men near Lan-Chou-Foo, Province of Kan-Soo.

DE WET TRYING TO ESCAPE.

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Feb. 28.—The combined forces of Gen. De Wet and Commandant Hertzog are now east of Philipstown, about forty miles northeast of here. The total number of men is about 2,000.

According to inhabitants along the riverside, it will be impossible for the Boers to cross the Orange River for at least four days.

The indications are that De Wet intends moving further eastward, with the object of crossing the line between Norval's Pont and Naauwpoort.

Thornycroft is pushing from the west, while several columns are ready to meet the Boers in every direction.

OUDTSHOORN, Cape Colony, Feb. 28.—It is officially asserted that Gen. De Wet, having failed to cross the Orange River at Daltonspoort, is hurrying to Roefontein by way of Petrusville.

The Orange River is falling fast.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTHA.

Pourparlers with Kitchener Said to be Going On—Surrender Was Again Reported Yesterday.

LONDON, March 1.—The Daily News says:

"We learn that Commandant General Botha offered to surrender on certain conditions, and that pourparlers are still in progress. It is probable that Mrs. Botha brought proposals from her husband to Lord Kitchener."

The Sun yesterday afternoon said it was officially announced that Gen. Botha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces, had surrendered to Lord Kitchener.

The Manchester Evening Mail said Botha formally surrendered to Lord Kitchener shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Pall Mall Gazette credits the news of Botha's surrender, but the officials at the Foreign, Colonial, and War Offices said they had no information confirming the report.

The Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that he had no official information of the surrender.

SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA.

Secretary Gage's Statement in Reply to the House's Demand for Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Gage to-day submitted to the House a reply to the resolution of inquiry as to whether United States ports or waters have been used for the exportation of horses, mules, or other supplies for use in South Africa. Mr. Gage says:

"1. Our ports have been used for the exportation of horses, mules, and other supplies for use in South Africa.

"2. Between October, 1899, and Jan. 31, 1901, horses, mules, and other supplies, to the extent of $26,595,692, were exported to South Africa.

"3. No steps have been taken to prevent the lawful exportation of horses, &c.

"4. The number of horses and mules shipped from our ports during this period was 76,632."

Mr. Gage adds that it is not feasible before Congress adjourns to give the shipments by ports in detail.

A table shows all the shipments to South Africa, the chief items being horses, mules, wheat, canned beef, and rum. The quantities of gunpowder and firearms are very small.

Cause of the Portuguese-Dutch Clash.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, said to-day in the Second Chamber of the States General that the exequatur of Herr Pott, Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marques, had been withdrawn by Portugal because of the illegal importation of heliographs for the use of the Transvaal troops and the alleged wrongful issue of passports. Herr Pott admitted the first charge.

Third Supplementary War Estimate.

LONDON, March 1.—The third supplementary estimate, of £3,000,000, for the expenses of the war in South Africa, was issued yesterday. Transport and the purchase of remounts swallow up £2,000,000, and provisions and forage cost £1,000,000. This brings the total voted for the financial year up to £95,300,153.

COMMONS SHOW THEIR ANGER.

Irritation at Their Treatment at Opening of Parliament Manifested in a Vote Yesterday.

LONDON, March 1.—The discontent regarding the treatment of the Commons at the opening of Parliament again cropped up in the House last evening, when the members began the discussion of the Civil Service Supplementary estimates.

After being subjected to virulent criticism, the Government only succeeded in carrying the vote for the maintenance of the Parliament buildings by the meagre majority of 52.

JANOWSKI WINNER AT CHESS.

Gets First Prize in Monte Carlo Tournament—Schlechter Second.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 28.—Play in the drawn and adjourned games of the Masters' Tournament was begun to-day. Janowski and Marco again drew, but the former wins first prize. Alapin and Mason also drew. Mieses beat Tschigorin, which gives Schlechter second prize, and Scheve and Winawer drew. The record at the present time is:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	8	4½	Mason	4	8½
Blackburne	6½	6	Mieses	7	6
Dobbs	½	12¾	Reggio	4¾	8¾
Gunsberg	6¼	10¾	Scheve	8¾	4¾
Janowski	10¾	2¾	Schlechter	9½	3½
Marco	6	7	Tschigorin	9	4
Marshall	5½	7½	Winawer	3¾	8¾

To-morrow Alapin will have to play with Blackburne, Gunsberg with Mason, and Scheve with Winawer; these games determining the winners of the prizes, other than the first and second.

THE OPORTO CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Brazil Orders Its Consul to Return Home with His Family Immediately.

LISBON, Feb. 28.—The Brazilian Government has ordered its Consul at Oporto to return immediately to Brazil with his family.

The Brazilian Consul at Oporto is J. C. N. Valle da Gama. The cause of the apparent friction between the two Governments is the allegation that the editor of La Palabra, a Catholic newspaper of Oporto, attempted to abduct the daughter of Senhor da Gama in order to place her in a convent.

This incident, arising immediately after a somewhat similar case in Spain—that of the incarceration of the daughter of Señora Ubao in a convent against the desire of the mother—has caused a great deal of excitement in Oporto and throughout Portugal.

On Feb. 24 a mob stoned the office of La Palabra, and the police were obliged to place strong guards round the houses of the religious congregations.

The manifestations continued the next day, and the situation is still regarded as threatening.

Supposed Thief Is a German Deserter.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The man who was arrested here yesterday, having in his possession jewelry of the value of £5,000 supposed to be the proceeds of burglaries and robberies in London and New York City, and who then gave the name "W. A. Morley," asserting that he resided at 211 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, now confesses that his name is Carl Heinrich Wolf, and that he is a deserter from the German Army. Wolf is accused of stealing jewelry belonging to James Brittain of London, the alleged theft having been committed last Saturday.

A LISZT CONCERT.

For the Benefit of the Monument Fund in Weimar.

At Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon a concert was given in aid of the fund to build a monument to Franz Liszt, the celebrated pianist and composer, in the city of his most famous activities, Weimar. The entertainment was the project of a resident pianist, Richard Burmeister, who played all of the piano numbers on the programme and had the assistance of Mme. Schumann-Heink to sing some of Liszt's songs. Mr. Burmeister, who is a native of Hamburg, was a pupil of Liszt at Weimar and Pest, and accompanied him on some of his travels. After a course of teaching in Hamburg, Mr. Burmeister came to this country and was for twelve years a teacher at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. He is naturally an enthusiastic worshipper of the memory of his master, who had a rare faculty of inspiring personal adoration in those taught by him.

Mr. Burmeister's plan could not well include any of the orchestral works of Liszt without raising the expenses of the concert to a high figure. He wisely decided therefore to confine the entertainment to piano compositions and songs. The instrumental numbers were the variations on the basso continuo of the "Crucifixus" of Bach's mass in B minor, played by Liszt at his last public appearance on April 28, 1875, at a concert given in Hanover for the benefit of the fund to build a monument to Bach at Eisenach; the transcriptions of Mendelssohn's "On Song's Pinions" and Senta's song in the second act of "Der Fliegende Holländer"—one of those pieces written by Liszt when he was striving to popularize the music of his friend Wagner—the sonata in B minor, regarded by some Liszt enthusiasts as one of the finest compositions in this form; the "Bénédiction de Dieu dans la Solitude," the Valse Impromptu in A flat major, and the "Pester Carnival."

The songs to which Mme. Schumann-Heink lent her fine voice and her earnestness were "Der Du von dem Himmel bist," "Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh'," "Es muss ein Wunderbares sein," and "The Three Gypsies." In response to prolonged applause after the latter, she repeated the third song of the first group. The stage was decorated with palms and a bust of Liszt, which stood beside the piano, as if in association with the instrument of the composer's choice. A concert of this kind is not a subject for criticism. Its object was laudable. A monument to Liszt, who made the musical life of Weimar historical and who there gave Wagner's "Lohengrin" to the stage, should certainly be erected, and the size of the audience yesterday indicated that Mr. Burmeister's labors had not been in vain.

"THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE."

Successful Presentation of a New Comedy at the Irving Place Theatre.

"Der Herr im Hause," ("The Master of the House,") a comedy in four acts, by Paul Lindau, was produced last night for the first time at the Irving Place Theatre. The play tells the story of a bachelor, who has long lived in and ruled the household of his business partner. Into this family party comes a pretty young girl, a relative of the partner's wife. The master of the house at first objects to her presence, but finally falls in love with her, and attempts to break away from the household of his friends. These efforts are not favorably looked up by the partner and his wife, who fear unpleasant gossip.

They give in, however, when he finally succeeds in winning the love of the young girl, so that he may become master of his own house. Adolf Zimmerman as the bachelor, Otto Ottbert and Marie Reichardt as the partner and his wife, Marie Elsenthal as the young girl, Miss Bünger as her aunt, and Georg Baselt as a dude contributed to the success of the performance with the audience last night, which comfortably filled the theatre.

TO PRODUCE "MANON LESCAUT,"

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon Will Open at Wallack's March 11.

Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and a specially selected company will make their appearance at Wallack's Theatre the week beginning March 11 in a new dramatization of "Manon Lescaut." This dramatization of Abbe Prevost's novel was made by Theodore Burt Sayre, and will be produced for the first time in the Century Theatre, St. Louis, March 4, then coming to this city for an indefinite period. Miss Shannon will appear in the title rôle, and Mr. Kelcey will play the part of Chevalier des Grieux, and in addition to the regular members of the Kelcey-Shannon company, the following players have been engaged for this particular production: Frederick Perry, Gaston Mervale, Guy Bates Post, Harrison Armstrong, Richard Dillon, and Max Freeman, who has been engaged to stage the play. The production will be made on a most elaborate scale, and during the performance selections of the music from "Manon Lescaut" will be introduced.

JEAN DE RESZKE'S ILLNESS.

Tenor Expects to be at Lakewood for at Least a Week.

Jean de Reszke, who intended to take his departure yesterday for Lakewood, but was prevented, owing to some private business, will leave for the New Jersey Winter resort to-day, where he will remain until his health is fully restored. He thinks that his stay will be at least a week. M. de Reszke's absence from the city at this time has caused Maurice Grau to change his cast for the three operas his leading tenor was announced to appear in.

For this evening's performance of "Siegfried," Herr Dippel will be heard in the title rôle, and for Monday evening's performance of "Faust," M. Saleza has been substituted, and on Wednesday evening, when Jean de Reszke was to have sung the old Siegfried in "Gotterdammerung," Herr Dippel will again be heard.

Mr. Grau definitely decided yesterday that he would give a repetition of the Nibelungen series during the season, when M. de Reszke is well enough to sing, these performances to take place during the afternoon.

PROCTOR'S AGENTS IN COURT.

Hearing in the Sunday Violation Charge Adjourned Until Monday.

In answer to the summons issued on complaint of Harry E. Yost, a member of the White Rats, J. A. Fynes, general manager, and Manager Washburn of Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Vaudeville Theatre, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday to answer a complaint that there had been a performance in their theatre on Sunday night in violation of the law. The hearing was adjourned until next Monday.

The situation in the controversy between the managers and actors was unchanged yesterday. The only important action taken during the day was President Golden's reply to President Keith's statement, issued several days ago, which asked among other things what the vaudeville performers wanted. He replies by saying they want the immediate abrogation of the commission, and the agreement on a form of contract which any Judge or jury in the world would pronounce fair and equitable.

Actors' Fund Benefit To-day.

The benefit performance to be given at the Broadway Theatre to-day under the auspices of the Actors' Fund of America promises to surpass any entertainment given by that organization in recent years. The curtain will rise promptly at 1:15, and the doors will be opened an hour earlier. The programme is a long one, and includes the names of leading performers now appearing at New York theatres.

The Labor Troubles in South Italy.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Troubles have again broken out in Calabria, owing to the misery which the peasants are suffering. They demand the parcelling out of feudal lands, in order that they may cultivate them. The Prefect has been compelled to close the gates of the town of Ravenna, capital of the province of its name, which is protected by troops, in order to prevent its invasion by thousands of peasants out of work. The Prefect has promised to inaugurate relief works.

Berlin's Self-Government Threatened.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The bill to create a prefecture of the Spree and to permit the Prussian Government to restrict the self-government of Berlin—a measure emanating from the Prussian Government and devised in 1899—has now reached the Diet. The local press is greatly exercised on the subject, almost every paper dealing with it editorially. The Vossische Zeitung thinks that Berlin is "strong enough to defeat every Spree Prefect that can be put into the field against it."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The chief events of yesterday were card parties, the meeting of the Bellevue Knitting and Sewing Class, at the residence of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, and in the evening there were innumerable dinners. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave one of twenty covers; Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest were among their guests. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer gave a dinner, and among their guests was J. Henry Smith. Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, and Mrs. Josiah Jex also gave dinners. Among the dinners of Wednesday evening not previously mentioned were those of Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

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The wedding of Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs and Miss Angelica Singleton Duer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Duer of Hauxhurst, Weehawken, N. J., is to be celebrated at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, April 8, in Grace Church Chantry. The Rev. Dr. Huntington will read the betrothal service and the Rev. Dr. Houghton will perform the marriage ceremony. Miss Duer's sister, Miss Sarah Duer, will be the maid of honor; there are to be no bridesmaids. Mr. Gibbs will have Clarence C. Vernam as his best man, owing to the absence in Europe of his brother, George Gibbs. The ushers are to be Edward A. Duer, Jr., a brother of the bride-to-be, and Edward McVickar.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a large dinner this evening, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Vail (Miss Grovene L. Hinman) will give a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to-morrow evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., (Miss Zella R. Preston,) and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey will give a luncheon of eighteen covers at Mr. Torrey's studio, 391 Fifth Avenue.

***

The engagement is announced of Dr. Walter Ezre Lambert of 8 West Thirty-fifth Street and Miss Belle Gurney of Orange, N. J. Dr. Lambert's first wife was a Miss Van Brunt.

***

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Franck Taylor Evans, only son of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., and Miss Gertrude Pullman of Louisville, Ky., a daughter of Col. J. W. Pullman, U. S. A. Lieut. Evans descends, on his father's side, from an old Virginia family. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Taylor, a daughter of a well-known English-born Washington merchant, Franck Taylor. Lieut. Evans's elder sister married Lieut. C. C. Marsh, formerly one of Rear Admiral Sampson's aides, and he has one younger sister, Miss Virginia Evans. It will be remembered that Rear Admiral Evans, then a Captain, commanded the Iowa during the Spanish-American war, and his uncle, Capt. Taylor, commanded the Indiana, on which young Evans, then an ensign, was billeted. Lieut. Evans is now on duty in the Philippines, where he went about eighteen months ago, and it is not yet known when the wedding will take place.

***

This afternoon, the second meeting of the O. N. Sewing Class will be held at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Neilson. To-night the evening Badminton Club will meet at the Berkeley Armory.

***

The departures for the West and South still continue. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills leave to-morrow, and with them Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The party will go to the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a large dinner this evening. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are expected to leave to-morrow for Florida.

***

According to a late dispatch, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and James Stillman have arrived at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Parmalee Prentice are in New York, and will move into their new house to-morrow. Frederick Gallatin, Jr., is registered at The Breakers, Palm Beach.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park have not yet arrived at Aiken, owing to Mrs. Park's continued serious illness. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are expected there about the beginning of next week. They are at present at the Albemarle Hotel in this city. Aiken has its beagle hunts and its bridge whist, but it otherwise has not been extremely lively.

***

Mrs. Arthur Paget will leave for Washington on Saturday. She will be the guest of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. A party consisting of Frederick Townsend Martin, Bradley Martin, Jr., and Henry Sands will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Rochester. J. Henry Smith leaves to-day, and will return on Tuesday next to get ready for a Southern trip, on which he will be absent some weeks.

***

Mrs. William H. Osgood gave a card party at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Thirty guests were invited, there were four tables, and the prizes were novel. Among the players were Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood.

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Among the travelers abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Vatable and M. Auguste Vatable are at Nice, Mrs. Clarence Cary at the Hotel Ritz, Paris, and Mrs. and Miss Whitehouse are in Italy.

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There arrived yesterday on the Teutonic Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bamford, W. Crombie, Mrs. Eleanor Crookes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, Count d'Oyley, Mrs. W. M. Low, Mrs. Malcolm Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gross, Archie Hall, Capt. J. Moore, Richard Owen, Dr. J. S. Mott and Mrs. Mott, W. E. Nixon, R. H. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, and Stanley C. Wilson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 28.—Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor arrived from New York this afternoon.

The Needwood cottage, in Parker Avenue, has been let to Francis J. Otis of New York for next season.

Recent visitors here included Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Egerton L. Winthrop, Thomas Hastings, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Edwin D. Boit, George R. Fearing, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman. The last named are cottage hunting having decided to spend the coming season here.

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany have returned to New York.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained at dinner to-night for the first time this season, the occasion being a Cabinet dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. McKinley. The company, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, included the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, and the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson. The dinner brought together for the first time in a year the entire Cabinet circle, and marked the close of the Administration. The appointments were exceptionally handsome, the floral decoration being an elaborate arrangement of white and purple orchids.

The Mexican Ambassador and Señora de Azpiroz gave a dinner this evening. Their guests were the Russian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess de Santo-Thyrso, the Spanish Minister and the Duchesse de Arcos, the Minister from Brazil and Mme. de Assis-Brasil, the Minister from Haiti and Mme. Léger, Señor and Señora Cruz of the Chilian Legation, Mrs. Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, Jefferson M. Levy, Mrs. Ryan, Mme. Peres and Miss Deque.

Mme. Audenried gave a beautifully appointed dinner this evening. Her guests were the German Ambassador, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Sheridan, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Judge Cox, and Gen. Bates.

Miss Woodbury entertained at a large luncheon at Rauscher's to-day. Among her guests were the Countess Esterhazy, Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Codman, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Hunt, and Miss Myer.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress, including Senators Hoar and Lodge, were entertained at dinner this evening at Chamberlin's by Representative Weymouth, who is about to retire from Congress.

The Cutting-Cuffe Wedding.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The marriage of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., private secretary to Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, and Lady Sybyl Marjorie Cuffe, youngest daughter of the Earl of Desart, will probably take place in the latter part of April. The date depends upon when Mr. Cutting's family can come over to be present at the ceremony. Mr. Cutting contemplates resigning his post at the embassy.

LECTURE BY WHITELAW REID.

He Speaks at Yale on "Newspapers as They Should Be"—The Paper of the Near Future.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28.—Whitelaw Reid to-night delivered the second and last of his lectures to the Yale students in the Isaac Bromley course, taking as his subject, "Newspapers as They Should Be."

Mr. Reid, after emphasizing the dependence of the newspaper upon the character of the demands made by the community for news, spoke briefly on the libel laws of the present day and their practical working. He described the newspaper of the next quarter or half century as follows:

"It will more generally tell the truth and be fair, if the community and the courts do their part. But the respectable and intelligent community must not show the kind of paper it likes so largely by buying the other kind; and the courts must not emphasize their love of fairness by making the accidental and unimportant libels in the fair papers the chief objects of their judicial severity. We shall have fewer sensational papers, and get the news told more as a landscape is painted, with some sense of perspective and some artistic omission of offensive or worthless objects, whenever and as far as the public taste is well enough educated to prefer a correct and vivacious style to 'blood and thunder,' written and printed as if with a paint brush.

"We shall surely have shorter reports of many things, if not also smaller papers. No reduction is likely to come from the general public's ceasing to look in a newspaper for information which it daily wants and has been once accustomed to find there. Information only wanted by small classes, on the other hand, may naturally drop out, as class journalism develops.

The lecturer spoke to the Yale men in some detail of the studies they would find most useful for newspaper work, but added that, life most of his colleagues on the press, he had little faith in "Schools of Journalism," or "Courses for Journalism," or, if the truth must be told, in lectures on journalism either. The only place to learn the newspaper business, he said, was in a newspaper office, and one had to be caught tolerably young to learn it at all.

A NEW DOWN-TOWN CLUB.

Steps Taken Toward Organizing One in the Financial District.

Plans are being made for organizing a new down-town dining club, to be located in the financial district. A circular letter outlining the proposed establishment of the club has been sent out to 300 prominent business men. It is probable the membership will be limited to this number.

Among those who are behind the scheme are Joseph Agostini, William Lanman Bull, W. C. Lane, F. K. Sturgis, and William Salomon.

CLUB VEILS A PAINTING.

The Lotos Removes "The Lotus Flower" Before Ladies' Day.

Some comment has been aroused by the action of the Art Committee of the Lotos Club in taking down from the walls during its last exhibition a painting by Stanley Middleton. "The Lotus Flower" is the title of the picture, the subject being represented by a woman whose figure is not concealed by diaphanous drapery falling from one shoulder. The picture was taken down prior to ladies' day.

None of the members of the Art Committee could be found last night. A member of the club, in speaking of the matter, said:

"The committee used its judgment in a question of taste. I do not think any exception can be taken to its action. Middleton is well liked, and I am quite sure no offense to him was intended. It was believed that the picture had better not remain up for ladies' day."

MRS. DREXEL BIDDLE IN COURT.

Mrs. Drexel Biddle, who is now appearing in vaudeville in this city, while her husband is suing for divorce in Philadelphia, was up in supplementary proceedings in the City Court yesterday.

A judgment for $340 had been obtained against her by a dry goods firm. In answer to questions she said that all she possessed was her street and stage gowns. Further questions brought out the fact that she had a necklace and some rings. Asked to give the value of these jewels she explained that they were of paste and worth not more than $25. She had owned a home in Philadelphia, but she had sold it for $25,000 and had used the money for her expenses on a trip abroad.

Britons in America to Edward VII.

At the meeting held by the British community of New York on Jan. 24, it was decided to forward an address to King Edward VII. upon the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria and his Majesty's accession to the throne. The address, which pays a tribute to the dead Queen, besides expressing confidence in the power and attainments of the new ruler, was yesterday placed on a desk at the British Consulate for the signatures of such British subjects in America as may choose to sign it. The address will be forwarded to the Court of St. James in about ten days.

Legal Aid Society Meeting.

The Directors of the Legal Aid Society yesterday afternoon organized by re-electing Arthur Von Briesen President, Robert Behr Treasurer, and W. F. Taussig Secretary. General Attorney Carl L. Schurz submitted a report showing that last month aid was provided by the society for 1,397 persons. Treasurer Behr reported that Alexander Becker had given the society a contribution of $800 from his brother, Louis Becker, who a year ago made an anonymous contribution of $200. The donor has since died.

To Show American Roses at the Waldorf

The forthcoming exhibition of the American Rose Society, which will be given in aid of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, will open at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, March 19. The entire ballroom floor and the Astor Gallery will be devoted to the exhibition. The ballroom itself will be made to represent a complete garden. Mrs. Richard Irwin is Chairman of a Ladies' Committee. Many handsome prizes are to be awarded.

New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, Franklin Davenport Howell was unanimously elected Vice President of the Society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Bowen Buck. Mr. Howell is the grandson of Richard Howell, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and "Governor Chancellor and Captain General of New Jersey," 1794 to 1801.

Herkomer's Portrait of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Prof. Hubert Herkomer, R. A., who has just finished an enamel portrait of Emperor William, has arrived here, and was received by the Emperor to-day. His painting is the largest enamel portrait in existence, and was only successfully completed at the cost of much patient labor.

Compliment to a German Architect.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Paul Wallot, the architect of the Reichstag Building, who visited the United States last year, has received a dispatch announcing his election as an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects.

Headfort Announces His Engagement.

LONDON, March 1.—In The Daily Telegraph this morning the Marquis of Headfort personally announces his betrothal to Miss Rosa Boote, the actress.

Export of Argentina Surplus Maize.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says that, according to trustworthy data, the export of surplus maize will amount to 2,[illegible] tons.

It Leads Them All Six Days in The Week

THE paid advertising totals of New York City morning newspapers during the three months of December, 1900, and January and February, 1901, (Sundays omitted,) were as follows:

1st—	**The New York Times**	(Agate Lines)	1,007,607
2d		" "	928,072
3d		" "	895,488
4th		" "	683,856
5th		" "	557,622
6th		" "	481,611
7th		" "	431,474

It should be remembered that The New York Times restricted by its motto "All the News That's Fit to Print," **EXCLUDES FROM ITS COLUMNS** many advertisers who use large space in some other newspapers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lanceton W. Armstrong.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Lanceton W. Armstrong, for many years a prominent contractor and builder of New York City, died at his home, in Milford, Penn., this morning, of a complication of diseases. He was sixty-six years of age. Mr. Armstrong was born in Milford, but in 1847 an uncle took him to New York, where he was apprenticed to Thomas Hunt, a well-known contractor, and later entered into partnership with him. He was in the building business with Owen Morgan from 1865 until the latter's death, in 1891, since when he managed the business alone. Among the notable buildings in New York built by Mr. Armstrong are the New York Produce Exchange, the insane asylum at Ward's Island, St. Bartholomew's Church and rectory, the Roman Catholic Asylum, the New York Life Insurance Building, the Art Museum in Central Park, and St. Agnes's Catholic Church. Mr. Armstrong was a member of Architect Lodge, No. 105, F. and A. M., of New York. A wife and several children, residing in this city, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES PARK of Addison, N. Y., a prominent manufacturer of sashes, doors, and blinds, died yesterday. He was sixty years old.

JAMES HUDDART, who came into prominence a few years ago through his endeavors to promote a big line of steamships between Canada and England in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, died yesterday in England.

The Rev. THOMAS L. McTAGUE, S. P. M., died yesterday at the French Hospital. He had long been in delicate health, although he continued in active duty up to a month ago at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, where he had been stationed since 1895. Father McTague was born in Newark, N. J., about forty-two years ago. His theological course was pursued at the Novitiate of the Fathers of Mercy in Paris, France.

THOMAS H. REILLY died at his home, in Passaic, N. J., yesterday, aged fifty-one years. His death was caused by cancer. Mr. Reilly was born in Belfast. For many years he was agent in New York for the New England Associated Press, and at the time of his death the New York correspondent of The Boston Transcript. He had been ill for several months past. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

GEORGE H. JOHNSON, who was Deputy Warden at the Essex County (N. J.) Prison for twenty-three years, died at his home, 1,103 Broad Street, Newark, Wednesday, after a short illness with bronchial trouble. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Mr. Johnson was a son of the late Col. Adolph J. Johnson, who commanded the Third and Eighth New Jersey Regiments during the civil war. The son served under his father in the Third New Jersey, and when his father led out the Eighth New Jersey the son was again in the ranks and served through this war. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence. Interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Aid Asked for a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 for a wid

NEW YORK SKATERS WON

Crescent A. C. Beaten in Hot Contest for Hockey Championship.

ROUGH PLAY BY BOTH TEAMS

Five of Seven Men on Loser's Side Ruled Out for Unfair Tactics—Bitterness Over Result.

Exciting, aggressive, and dashing hockey in its superlative form was displayed at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, when, before an uproarious crowd of nearly 3,000 persons, the New York Athletic Club wrested victory from the Crescent Athletic Club by 6 goals to 4, and so won the championship of the Amateur Hockey League of the United States from the club that held the title in 1898, 1899, and 1900. The game was one of the most inspiring matches ever played here, and animus and bitter feeling were manifested to a marked degree.

Five of the seven men on the Crescent team were ruled off at different times for rough play. The Brooklyn players were vociferous in their complaints during the intermission, and did not hesitate in their anger to assert that J. W. Callender, the referee, had been influenced by undue means to favor the New York team. Howard and Hornfeck of the New York team were almost knocked out at different times, and Wonham received a nasty cut on the neck. Capt. Wall of the Brooklyn team announced that unless the referee were changed in the second period he would withdraw his team from the ice. Wiser counsel prevailed, however, and the Crescent seven finished the game under the same officials.

The rivalry existing between the teams is of long duration, and at the start of play they were both keenly aggressive. Wall made so conspicuous and ill-concealed an attempt to put Howard, New York's mainstay, out of the game by crushing him into the side of the rink that he was greeted with a storm of hisses, and, warned by the referee, desisted. The Mercury Foot's victory was due to its splendidly developed defensive and team play. Howard and Hornfeck were the equals and perhaps the superiors of Dobby and Wall, but the two Crescent forwards, man for man, were better than their New York opponents. The Winged Foot's fine combination play of puzzling, dribbling, and in and out passing were important things that brought them victory. In addition they had in Howard and Fenwick two superb and accurate shooters, and in O'Donnell and Hunt excellent defensive bulwarks. The New Yorks, considering the provocation to rough play, were remarkably clean in their work, and only Hunt was ruled off for unfair tactics.

The Crescents lost largely because of their roughness in the first half and because of Halleck's inability to check Fenwick's ripping lifts in the second period. After the game the Crescents were in a rage at the referee's decisions, and said emphatically that it was he who won the game for the New Yorks. There was some betting on the match, odds prevailing at 7 to 5 on the Crescents.

Dobby was the first man to be ruled off. A moment later Wall got the puck, dribbled it neatly down to the centre of the rink, where his shoot, sixty feet from the net, landed at O'Donnell's feet. The force of the shot was so great that it knocked the New York goal off his balance, and the puck, at first checked, had impetus enough left to glide into the net. Shortly after Randall was ruled off the referee waved his arm to stop play, but failed to blow his whistle. O'Donnell, thinking time was being taken out, skated away from the net and sat down, and the rest of the players ceased work, except Dingley and Shiebler, who, taking advantage of their opponents' mistake, went down the ice and shoved the puck into an unguarded net. The referee, on the pure technicality of having failed to sound his whistle, was forced to allow the point. A moment later Howard relieved the tension by making a beautiful shoot that spun straight from the middle of the ice by the Crescent net. There Hallock stopped it, but Hornfeck knocked the disk back between the posts. Howard put his team in the lead on a beautiful shot from the centre of the rink that Hallock failed to touch. A moment later, aided by the clever passing of Hornfeck, who helped him materially in taking the disk down the ice, Howard got the fourth goal.

In the next period Crescent crept up a notch by Kennedy's score, after a scrimmage. Fenwick then, almost in succession, made two of the prettiest plays of the evening. In face-off, after an offside play, Hornfeck gained the advantage, and sent the puck to Fenwick, who, from centre field, lifted it square into the Crescent net. A moment later, during a lull in the play, he duplicated the performance. Kennedy made the last tally of the game. Line-up:

N. Y. A. C., 6.	Position.	Crescent A. C., 4.
O'Donnell	Goal	Hallock
Hunt	Point	Randall
Fenwick	Cover point	Drakeley
Hornfeck	Forward	Kennedy
Howard	Forward	Dobby
Wonham	Forward	Wall
Wallace	Forward	Shiebler.

The detailed score of goals:

FIRST HALF.

Team and Player.	Score.
New York, Wallace	1—0
Crescent, Wall	1—1
Crescent, Drakeley	2—1
New York, Hornfeck	2—2
New York, Howard	3—2
New York, Howard	4—2

SECOND HALF.

Crescent, Kennedy	4—3
New York, Fenwick	5—3
New York, Fenwick	6—3
Crescent, Kennedy	6—4

Summary of goals scored: Howard, (2,) Fenwick, (2,) Wallace, Hornfeck, Wall, Drakeley, Kennedy. (2.) Referee—J. W. Callender of the St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—Mr. C. W. Hayward of the St. Nicholas Skating Club and Mr. C. S. Mackenzie of the Brooklyn Skating Club. Time of game—20-minute halves. Attendance, 2,900.

CORNELL'S HOCKEY VICTORY.

Ithaca Skaters Easily Defeated Swarthmore at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Cornell University hockey team celebrated its first visit to this city to-night by a victory over the Swarthmore College players by the score of 4 goals to 1. The visitors could skate well, and seemingly understood all the fine points of the game. Although the Swarthmore skaters played with considerable vim and dash in the first half of the match, when the score was 1 to 1, they were completely outplayed by the Ithacans in the second half, and were unable to score. The Cornell men had team work down to a nicety, and their dribbling and passing were so well-timed that they drew much applause from the crowd. The match was entirely free from rough work, and was one of the best exhibitions of fair and sportsmanlike hockey witnessed here this season. The line-up:

Cornell, 4.	Position.	Swarthmore, 1.
Day	Goal	Harris
Strauss	Point	Flitcraft
Ellis	Cover point	Sinclair
Whitman	Rover	Clothier
Brown	Right forward	Price
Wood	Centre forward	Matthews
Lee	Left forward	Hall

Goals—Clothier, Whitman (2,) Wood (2,) Referee—George W. Orton, Quaker City Hockey Club. Umpires—Messrs Thorpe, for Swarthmore, and Roberts, for Cornell. Timekeeper—Peter Ballingall. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

BASEBALL MEETING ENDED.

National League Completed the Schedule of Games and Dates and Adjourned.

With the ghost of the American Baseball Association stalking about and sputtering wrath through the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the club owners who constitute the National League and whose neglect is responsible for the association's untimely end, yesterday afternoon completed the business of the League's annual Spring meeting and calmly dispersed. The disappointed holders of American Association franchises, some of whom have sunk money in that now dead scheme, expostulated, and got what satisfaction they could out of blaming on John I. Rogers of Philadelphia the failure of the League to keep its promises, while the League ignored them completely. The last business transacted by the League was the completion of the playing schedule of games for the coming season.

The Board of Arbitration, composed of A. H. Soden, James Hart, John T. Brush, F. De Haas Robison, Col. John I. Rogers, and President Young, was in session for seven hours, or until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. To this body President Powers of the American Association sent a letter stating that while he gave up all hope for the association, the Western promoters of the scheme might have a chance to protect the money they had invested if they were permitted to retain their territorial rights and reorganize, retaining the name taken originally. In response, the board granted to the franchise owners the League's permission to make the best they can of the situation.

The application of the Eastern League for protection, with its original membership, under the National agreement, was granted. The board rejected the application of the Connecticut League to use other than the regulation League ball in championship games. Player "Mattie" McVicker's appeal to be released from contract with the Omaha Club was granted. The Chicago Club was awarded the services of Outfielder T. L. Hartzell, who was claimed by the Cincinnati Club. The Chicago Club also secures the services of "Jack" Doyle, who has signed with Manager Hart. It is probable that Doyle will be Captain of the Chicago team. President Andrew Freedman of the New York Club did not attend the meeting, but was represented by Fred M. Knowles. Mr. Freedman quit the League meeting in anger Wednesday night because he thought the club owners were too lenient in the rule they adopted for the restraint of disorder and profanity on the ball grounds. The schedule of dates and games for the New York and Brooklyn baseball teams is as follows:

NEW YORK AT HOME.

With Boston—April 18, 20, 22, June 1, July 26, 27, 29, Aug. 13, 14, and 15.
With Brooklyn—April 24, 26, May 10, 18, July 23, 25, Aug. 6, 8, 17, and 23.
With Philadelphia—May 6, 7, 8, 9, Aug. 2, 3, 5, 29, 30, and 31.
With Pittsburg—May 18, 20, 21, 22, June 19, 20, 21, Sept. 4, 5, and 6.
With Chicago—May 14, 15, 16, 17, June 29, July 1, 2, Sept. 2, 2, and 3.
With Cincinnati—May 23, 24, 25, 27, June 26, 27, 28, Sept. 11, 12, and 13.
With St. Louis—May 28, 29, 30, 31, June 22, 24, 25, Sept. 7, 9, and 10.

NEW YORK ABROAD.

At Boston—April 19, May 2, 3, 4, July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 19, 20, and Sept. 14.
At Brooklyn—April 23, 25, May 11, June 18, July 24, Aug. 7, 16, 22, 24, Oct. 5.
At Philadelphia—April 27, 29, 30, May 1, Aug. 9, 10, 12, 26, 27, and 28.
At Pittsburg—June 10, 11, 12, July 4, 4, 5, 6, Sept. 23, 24, and 25.
At Chicago—June 13, 14, 15, 16, July 17, 19, 20, 21, Sept. 26 and 28.
At Cincinnati—June 6, 7, 8, 9, July 7, 8, 9, Sept. 19, 21, 22.
At St. Louis—June 3, 4, 5, July 12, 13, 14, 15, Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1.

BROOKLYN AT HOME.

With Boston—Apr. 27, 29, 30, May 1, Aug. 9, 10, 12, 26, 27, 28.
With New York—Apr. 23, 25, May 11, June 18, July 24, Aug. 7, 16, 22, 24, Oct. 5.
With Philadelphia—April 19, May 2, 3, 4, July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 13, 14, 15.
With Pittsburg—May 28, 29, 30, 31, June 26, 27, 28, Sept. 11, 12, 13.
With Chicago—May 23, 24, 25, 27, June 22, 24, 25, Sept. 7, 9, 10.
With Cincinnati—May 14, 15, 16, 17, June 19, 20, 21, Sept. 4, 5, 6.
With St. Louis—May 18, 20, 21, 22, June 29, July 1, 2, Sept. 2, 3.

BROOKLYN ABROAD.

At Boston—May 6, 7, 8, 9, Aug. 2, 3, 5, 29, 30, 31.
At New York—April 24, 26, May 10, 13, July 23, 25, Aug. 6, 8, 17, 23.
At Philadelphia—April 18, 20, 22, June 1, July 26, 27, 29, Aug. 10, 20, Sept. 14.
At Pittsburg—June 6, 7, 8, July 17, 18, 19, 20, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
At Chicago—June 9, 10, 11, July 4, 6, 7, Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1.
At Cincinnati—June 3, 4, 5, July 12, 13, 14, 15, Sept. 23, 24, 25.
At St. Louis—June 13, 14, 15, 16, July 8, 9, 10, Sept. 19, 21, 22.

K. A. C. Indoor Baseball.

By defeating the baseball team at Indoor baseball in the gymnasium of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night, the basket ball team succeeded in tying the teams representing the swimmers and gymnasium in the club championship contest. This leaves the baseball team entirely out of the race, and necessitates the making of a new schedule. The game last night was rather loosely played. The fielding of the baseball team was not up to its batting ability, and the loss of the game is due to this fact. The score:

	R.
Basket ball	4 2 5 9 2 6 0—28
Baseball	3 3 4 1 8 6 0—25

Batteries—Linder and Brocker; Mahoney and Tisoswav. Umpires—Finneran and Brennan.

SPRING HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

Imposts Announced for Bennings Double Event and Metropolitan.

The weights for two of the earliest of the important Spring handicaps, the Bennings, a double event, the first at six furlongs and the second at seven furlongs, the winner of the first to carry ten pounds extra, both to be run at the Washington March meeting, and the Metropolitan, one mile, to be run at the Morris Park Spring meeting, are announced to-day as follows:

Metropolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $6,000 added money, penalties for winners after publication of weights. The Withers mile.

Name of Horse and Age.	Weight.	Name of Horse and Age.	Weight.
Ethelbert, 5	128	King Brumble, 4	105
Voter, 7	127	Motley, 4	104
Banastar, 6	123	Watercure, 4	102
Heliobas, 5	110	Toddy, 4	102
Mesmerist, 4	118	Bonnibert, 3	102
Ogden, 4	118	Kismaga, 4	101
High Order, 4	118	Bellario, 3	100
Box, 7	117	Blues, 3	100
Idrim, 4	116	Black Fox, 3	100
Maximo Gomez, 6	113	All Gold, 4	98
Alcedo, 4	112	All Green, 3	98
Raffaello, 5	111	Saint Finnan, 4	96
Star Bright, 4	111	Bedeck, 3	95
Sidney Lucas, 4	111	Prince of Melrose, 3	94
Constello, 4	111	Militant, 3	93
Gulden, 4	109	The Rhymer, 4	93
Charentus, 7	108	Doctor Barlow, 3	92
Potente, 6	108	Janice, 3	92
Knight of Rhodes, 4	107	Autolight, 3	90
Unmasked, 4	106	Trigger, 3	89
Beau Gallant, 3	106	Zeus, 4	87
Brigadier, 4	100		

The Bennings Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; first part, $700 added money; second part, $1,000 added money. First part, six furlongs; second part, seven furlongs.

Name of Horse and Age.	Weight.	Name of Horse and Age.	Weight.
Intrusive, 6	126	Magic Light, 4	104
Sidney Lucas, 4	118	Invasion, 4	104
Charentus, 7	117	Alsike, 5	103
First Whip, 4	110	Tonicum, 3	102
Knight of Rhodes, 4	115	Gertrude Elliott, 3	100
Decanter, 6	115	Robert Metcalf, 4	100
Prince of Veronia, 4	112	Fake, 3	100
Speedmas, 5	109	Albert Edward, 3	100
Gold Fox, 5	108	Moor, 3	100
Roysterer, 5	107	Big Gun, 4	99
The Rhymer, 3	106	Animosity, 3	98
Eliom, 4	105	False Alarm, 5	98
Brisk, 8	105	Lexington Pirate, 7	95
Sentry, 3	105	Obliged, 3	92
Robert Waddle, 3	104	Death, 6	90
Gautama, 3	104		

In the Metropolitan, Ethelbert is placed at the head of the list, with 128 pounds, the absence of the top weight in the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps, Kinley Mack, naturally putting the Belmont horse first in the weights. Voter, the Keenes' wonderful mile horse and a winner of the Metropolitan, is next, while through the remainder of the entries the imposts scale down much as in the handicaps, for which the weights were published on Feb. 1. For the Bennings, the scale is pitched two pounds lower, and Intrusive takes the place at the top. The weights for the Carter Handicap, the chief event of the Aqueduct Spring meeting, are the only ones now unannounced. They are due on March 14.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Weather fine; track slow. Summaries: Seven furlongs—Locust Blossom, 110, (Cochran,) 1; Ciales, 112, 2; Candleblack, 112, 3. Time—1:33. One mile—Egyptian Prince, 106, (Wonderly,) 1; Sairey Gamp, 101, 2; John Bull, 103, 3. Time—1:46⅘. One mile and a sixteenth—Chorus Boy, 114, (Coburn,) 1; J. H. Sloan, 111, 2; Admetus, 108, 3. Time—1:53. One mile and seventy yards—Skillman, 95½, (Slack,) 1; Senator Beveridge, 92, 2; Beana, 90, 3. Time—1:49. Six furlongs—Miss Golightly, 101, (O'Brien,) 1; Debride, 113, 2; Curtsey, 105, 3. Time—1:18. One mile and seventy yards—Miss Soak, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Bert Davis, 110, 2; Maharajah, 108, 3. Time—1:51.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—At Tanforan. Six furlongs—Kitty Kelly, 102, (Miller,) 1; Racetto, 107, 2; Our Lizzie, 108, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and a sixteenth—Vohlcar, 95, (Murphy,) 1; Brownie Anderson, 90, 2; Donator, 98, 3. Time—1:48. Six and a half furlongs—Toah, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Raveling, 110, 2; Selde, 107, 3. Time—1:20¾. Seven furlongs—Greatland, 110, (Thorpe,) 1; Prejudice, 108, 2; Macy, 103, 3. Time—1:28¾. Five furlongs—Edinborough, 102, (Burna,) 1; MacLaren, 102, 2; Santa Lucia, 101, 3. Time—1:00¾. Five furlongs—Antagone, 102, (O'Connor,) 1; Favorite, 99, 2; Alary's Garter, 97, 3. Time—1:01⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Results at Oakland: Five and a half furlongs—Mike Strauss, 114, (Mounce,) 1; Gold Baron, 122, 2; Foul Play, 117, 3. Time—1:10⅘. Six furlongs—Daniel, 108, (Bullman,) 1; Indicator, 112, 2; Incindiator, 116, 3. Time—1:18¾. Four furlongs, two-year-olds—Jarretierre d'Or, 110, (Bullman,) 1; Estado, 113, 2; Torso Maid, 110, 3. Time—0:50. Seven furlongs—Dandy Jim, 116, (Mounce,) 1; St. Rica, 109, 2; Dumfree, 109, 3. Time—1:29⅘. Mile and a sixteenth—Socialist, 108, (Golden,) 1; Grand Sachem, 99, 2; Moringa, 109, 3. Time—1:51. Six furlongs—Sly, 118 (Bullman,) 1; Frank Bell, 118, 2; Sad Sam, 98, 3. Time—1:15⅘.

N. Y. A. C. Pool Tournament.

J. B. Smith won the game last night in the pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club. He scored his 100 points, while J. M. Becker, his opponent, gathered in 65. Another game was scheduled to take place last night between C. F. Fullgraff and G. N. Carnochan, but was forfeited by the former.

REFITTING THE COLUMBIA.

Trial Vessel for New Cup Defender to Sail in Original Rig.

The work of preparing the former cup defender Columbia for the coming season has been going on for some time at Hawkins's ship yard at City Island, where the yacht was laid up for the Winter. Carpenters and joiners have been aboard her for more than a week getting her into shape for the last duty which the noted racer owes to the America's Cup, that of helping to tune up the new defender. Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, who will manage the Columbia, said yesterday that a complete crew had already been picked and signed by Capt. Barr, who will return to his old post at the wheel of the Columbia and will sail her in the trial races and in any other races that the boat may be entered for.

"Lem" Miller has been signed as first mate, and, with Capt. Christianson as second mate, it is thought the Columbia's crew will be second to that of no yacht taking part in the cup contests. The sailors picked for the Columbia have been signed for April 1, on which date the men will report at City Island to get the yacht in condition as soon as possible. As the Columbia is to serve as a trial vessel it will be necessary to have her at her best by the time the new defender is ready. No alterations will be made in the Columbia either as to sail plan or rigging. She will simply be refitted as she was when she defended the cup.

"Neither the Herreshoffs nor myself think that the speed of the Columbia could be increased by any alteration," said Mr. Morgan. "When the yacht was tuned up for her races against the Shamrock she was so thoroughly tried out in every respect that she may be said to have attained the top notch of her speed. Nothing was left undone at the time to make any improvement which could have been suggested. For that matter, for the purpose for which the old defender will be used is desirable that she be as nearly as possible in the same form as she was when she defended the cup. Any alteration, even if it were possible to make an improvement in her speed, would unfit her as a trial horse and as a standard for the new defender. While no alterations are contemplated, neither time nor energy will be spared in bringing the Columbia to perfection as regards condition. As she crosses the line in the first trial race she will be in the same form as she was when she jockeyed for position with the Shamrock on the initial bout for the last cup race. The new defender herself will not be in better shape than will be the champion of '98."

CONCESSIONS PLEASE LIPTON.

N. Y. Yacht Club's Reply to Suggested Changes for Cup Race.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The reply of the New York Yacht Club to suggestions from this side on the subject of the international yacht race, which reached the Royal Ulster Yacht Club this morning, is greeted with satisfaction, as clearing up the ambiguity in regard to the starting rule. The provision that the time of the boat first crossing the line after the starting gun shall be deemed the starting time is satisfactory to English yachtsmen. The New York Yacht Club also gives the Shamrock II. three weeks' grace in the event of unforeseen accidents, though stipulating that the first race must not be later than Aug. 27.

The New York Yacht Club considers the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's suggestion about the measurement of the yachts to be very good. But as the Brooklyn Navy Yard is Government property the club is not in a position to promise that the measurement shall take place there, though it will do its best in the matter.

Sir Thomas Lipton informed a representative of The Associated Press to-day that he is perfectly satisfied with the New York Yacht Club's reply and considers that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's suggestions have been met in a sporting spirit.

The report that Mr. Watson is fitting the Shamrock II. with steel spars gains credence here. The Yachting World to-day says it understands Mr. Watson will fit the cup challenger with light steel spars.

GLASGOW, Feb. 28.—A representative of The Associated Press to-day had an interview with George L. Watson, the designer of the Shamrock II., on the subject of the reply of the New York Yacht Club to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Mr. Watson said that, provided accurate measurements were obtained, he did not care where they were made, as he was confident the designer and manager of the defender would be equally anxious to secure accurate measurements. He added that although the difference between Aug. 22, the original date for starting the races, and Aug. 27 was slight, he was fairly certain that no postponement would be required.

Capt. Sycamore, when the reply was shown to him, said he was well pleased at the change in the wording of the starting clause, as the original clause was a little vague. He welcomed the change also because it cleared the way for a certain amount of manoeuvring for position at the start, adding that the struggle for position would not be on the same lines as in a race on this side of the Atlantic, but would test the smartness of the crews, and could scarcely fail to be interesting.

Fear for the Yacht Senta.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 28.—Fear is felt for the safety of the racing cutter Senta, now many days overdue. This boat, one of the fastest in England last season, left Southampton, England, on Jan. 22, under jury rig, to cross the ocean. She was consigned to the Greenport Yacht Basin and Construction Company here, which is anxiously awaiting her coming. She was purchased some time ago through Messrs. Gardner & Cox of this place by Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati. Skipper Essen and a crew of twelve men are bringing the boat to the United States, and are coming by the southern route. She has not been spoken nor heard of since she started across.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

The sloop yacht Memory, a Herreshoff fin keel thirty-six-footer, has been sold to William N. Bavier, Vice Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, by E. Hope Morton, through the office of Huntington & Seaman.

The steam yacht Sapphire, A. L. Hayman, owner, is being prepared for a cruise and will go into commission at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Hayman and party will board the yacht as soon as she is ready. It is planned to cruise two months in the West Indies.

The steam yacht Margaret, New York Yacht Club, was sold by her owner, John H. Rutherford, to George Smith of this city. The Margaret was built in 1898 by Charles L. Seabury, is 103 feet over all, schooner rigged, and provided with triple expansion engines. She was used extensively by Mr. Rutherford on Lake Champlain.

Gun Clubs in a Challenge Shoot.

The New Utrecht Gun Club yesterday issued a challenge by telegraph to the Riverton Gun Club of Philadelphia for a series of team shoots at twenty-five birds, twenty men or more to a team, the first race to be shot at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., and the second at Riverton Gun Club grounds, Philadelphia, a third to depend upon the results of the first two. The challenge was promptly accepted and the conditions of the match will be framed by a committee representing each club, which will meet to-morrow in this city. President Walter F. Sykes was appointed by the New Yorkers to handle the matter.

Penn. Oarsmen's New Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Rowing Committee of the University of Pennsylvania is determined not only to try and capture the English blue ribbon rowing event at Henley, but also score another victory at Poughkeepsie this year. With that end in view, "Josh" Ward, a brother of Ellis Ward, the present Red and Blue rowing coach, was engaged to-day to take charge of the Poughkeepsie crew, while Ellis will devote all his attention to the Henley eight. The Ward stroke is a family one, its adoption reaching back to the fifties, and "Josh" possesses the theoretical and practical knowledge of it as well as his brother.

Cornell's Relay Running Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 28.—Trainer Moakley to-night announced that the team to represent Cornell in her relay race with Columbia, at the Georgetown meet, in Washington on Saturday night, will be composed of Capt. Hastings, F. M. Sears, C. D. Young, and W. G. Warren, with D. S. Bellinger as substitute.

Yale Athletic Team Chosen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28.—The following gymnasts, who will represent Yale with Columbia College Saturday night, were chosen to-day: E. T. Hunter, E. H. Benner, W. E. Summerset, G. F. Alden, Robert De Saloway, and C. E. Randall.

BIG MEETING OF GOLFERS

Atlantic City Secures the Amateur Championship Award.

BEATS NASSAU BY ONE VOTE

Baltusrol to Hold the Women's Event and Myopia the Open—Robert H. Robertson Elected President.

Atlantic City for the amateur golf championship in the second week of September, Baltusrol for the women's championship during one of the first two weeks in October, and Myopia Hunt near Boston for the open championship at a date to be fixed by the Executive Committee were the awards for the three National golf championships made last night at Delmonico's by the delegates of the United States Golf Association. The annual meeting was well attended, twenty of the twenty-six associate clubs which possess the voting power being represented, most of them by two delegates, while a fair percentage of the 153 allied clubs also had representatives.

The fixture of the date, the second week of September, for the amateur championship this year was not adopted without a struggle. The discussion was started by the reading of a letter from the Western Golf Association making a strong plea for a Fall date. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, representing the Onwentsia Club, defended the sentiment of the letter and claimed that the Westerners could not get in condition for good golf as early in the season as the Eastern players.

He urged, in the spirit of making the tournament a genuine National affair, that the request be granted. John Reid, somewhat to the surprise of many of the delegates, moved that the championship be held in the second week of June. This started a lively argument, in which one of the strongest points was made by Bruce Price of Tuxedo, who claimed that the National championship would be more worthy of the name at the close of the season.

Samuel L. Parrish of Shinnecock, who had first favored a Spring competition, frankly stated that he had been much impressed by the remarks of Mr. Taylor in behalf of the Western golfers, and he believed their point was well taken and that September would be far more convenient to the college golfers than June. Mr. Reid, seeing the popular trend, withdrew his motion, and Mr. Taylor thanked the delegates for their consideration and said if the West did not send a big entry list next September the United States Golf Association need never grant any more courtesies to that section of the country.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

Robert H. Robertson was elected President for the coming year unanimously, as were all the other officers previously nominated. They are: Vice Presidents—John Reid, St. Andrews, and Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Onwentsia; Secretary—Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood; Treasurer—Samuel Y. Helbner, Philadelphia Cricket. Extra members of the Executive Committee are James A. Stillman, Newport, and George H. Windeler, Brookline Country.

In taking the chair the new President paid a brief tribute to the excellent management of the Golf Association by the retiring President, W. B. Thomas, who is now traveling in Europe. Mr. Robertson then made a few remarks on golf and the future policy of the National organization. His chief theme was a strong plea for the maintenance of a high amateur standing.

Atlantic City and the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., were rival applicants for the amateur championship. Milton C. Work presented the cause of Atlantic City, while Harvey Murdock spoke glowingly for Nassau County. After one vote, giving 23 ballots for Atlantic City to 17 for Nassau County, a discussion arose questioning the right of one delegate from an associate club to vote two ballots, unless he could plainly show his authority for so doing.

The second ballot gave the victory to Atlantic City by the narrow margin of one vote, 20 ballots being cast for that city and 19 for Nassau. Baltusrol, the Short Hills, N. J., club, won the women's event easily, the Brookline Country Club's application meeting with little favor. The Myopia Hunt Club, being the only applicant for the event, received the tournament unanimously.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand at the first of the year of $5,614.70. The total disbursements for the year were $6,221.31, of which $3,058 was for the expenses of the three tournaments and $1,470 for medals and other prizes given in those events. The dues from associate and allied clubs were $6,070. At the request of the Treasurer an Auditing Committee was appointed, the Chair naming Col. George B. M. Harvey and Park Bell.

The Apawamis Club of Rye and the Glen View Club of Chicago wese elected to associate membership at a meeting of the Executive Committee held previous to the regular meeting.

The voting delegates from the associate clubs present were Ardsley, A. De Wit Cochrane, F. L. Eldridge; Apawamis, Maturin Ballou; Baltimore, Hugo Johnstone; Baltusrol, W. Fellowes Morgan, Jr., and John Du Fais; Chicago, Hugo Johnstone; Cherry Chase, Washington, Hugo Johnstone; Brookline Country, C. S. W. Shaler; Atlantic City, Milton C. Work and W. M. McCawley; Atlantic City, Milton C. Work and W. P. Ward; Garden City, Horace Russell and W. P. Ward; Lakewood, Jasper Lynch and Frederick C. Potts; Knollwood, Austin P. Kelley and Stewart Wing; Morris County, Charles Scribner and Louis G. Thebaud; Nassau Country, Harvey Murdock and Howard Maxwell; Onwentsia, H. C. Chatfield Taylor and L. W. Fuller; Philadelphia Country, W. A. McCawley and George A. Dunning; Philadelphia Cricket, Samuel Y. Hubner, St. Andrews, Albert McClave and Park Bell; Shinnecock, Samuel L. Parrish and Robert H. Robertson; Tuxedo, Bruce Price.

FOOTBALL AS AN EDUCATION.

Dean of Harvard Says Drift Is to Turn Work Into Play and Play Into Work.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—"The football player gets a little culture from his studies; he gets his education from his football," said Le Baron Russell Briggs, Dean of Harvard College, in discussing to-day before the Superintendents of the National Educational Association. "Some aspects of public school training:"

"By which," he continued, "I mean that work is education. The whole drift of the present time is to turn work into play and to turn play into work. The modern educator thinks that the child's work must be amusing, and the athletic trainer knows that the athlete's play must be work. From which arises the kindergarten, on the one hand, and the football game on the other."

Mr. Briggs said further: "The first lesson of education in its truest sense is to get down to hard work and to do it well. This lesson in education, though it be learned in a mill. Application, concentration, ability to do—these are the results of education. For this reason the business man often prefers the college athlete to the man of college honors, because the athlete has done something and the business man knows that the doing of things is a necessity in actual life.

"I held that the common school should do as much for the boy in the way of education as does the game of football. The business of the grammar school is not to follow the mind, but to lead it. It should not allow the childish mind to go whither it listeth; it should point a definite path. Drill, drill, and absolute accuracy should be the function of the grammar school. It should lay the foundations on which may be erected the substance as well as the frills of life.

"Sewing for the girls and manual training for the boys are admirable, but they must not take the place of the hard intellectual work which educates as nothing else can. Frills in education may well be compared to the frills in dress. A frill won't take the place of a warm petticoat."

Dr. William L. Harris, National Commissioner of Education, took issue with Prof. Briggs. He said:

"I am thoroughly tired of all the talk about mental discipline. I left Yale College in my junior year because I was disgusted with that sort of thing. It was Latin and Greek—the embryos of all learning. It was so much embryo that nothing was ever hatched. I thought it wrong then and I think it wrong now. The best education for the child, as for the college man, is that which links the schoolwork with the child's life. That is the education that teaches. I do not believe the kindergarten amuses at the expense of developing habits of orderly work. The kindergarten exposes the child to a perception of the life of which he is a part."

The convention, which has been in session three days, closed to-night with an address on "The Situation as Regards the Course of Study," by Prof. John Dewey of the University of Chicago.

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ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

West Side Republican Club Wins Two Games in Inter-Club Bowling League Series.

The West Side Republican Club bowlers won two of three games with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team in the New York Interclub Bowling League tournament on the West Side Republican Club alleys last night. The scores:

KNICKERBOCK. A. C.				W. S. REP. CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st	2d.	3d.
Headley	204	176	147	Brown	195	176	154
Gaylord	114	177	150	Olt	155	202	135
Fletcher	171	174	157	Wilson	195	145	158
Wilson	175	179	222	Stanton	182	128	149
Ross	144	128	134	Belderhase	183	194	152
Total	508	844	810	Total	840	845	788

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League on Reid's alleys last night, the Northern and the Phenix Fire Insurance Companies' teams each won two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Hyer, 177; Emmons, 196; Reed, 153; Hantch, 168; Falkland, 159. Total, 803.

Northern Fire Assurance Company—Schuchardt, 159; Schlatter, 181; Wild, 154; Starr, 164; Sullivan, 157. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.—Northern Fire Assurance Company—Schuchardt, 158; Schlatter, 124; Wild, 188; Starr, 167; Sullivan, 144. Total, 781.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 167; Gleason, 121; Ryan, 162; Hansen, 121; Thomas, 177. Total, 748.

THIRD GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 107; Gleason, 147; Ryan, 135; Hansen, 89; Thomas, 169. Total, 647.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Greene, 177; Emmons, 176; Reed, 129; Paul, 155; Van Saun, 152. Total, 789.

FOURTH GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pearce, 223; Thompson, 87; Bennett, 144; Pinney, 164; Gilfillan, 144. Total, 762.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Newman, 99; Bartley, 107; Fritzel, 136; O'Connell, 152. Total, 494.

FIFTH GAME.—Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 181; Rushmore, 172; W. Storey, 154; G. Storey, 157; Saddington, 167. Total, 831.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pearce, 162; Thompson, 139; Bennett, 140; Pinney, 147; Gilfillan, 149. Total, 737.

SIXTH GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Newman, 167; Bartley, 98; Fritzel, 135; O'Connell, 173.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 156; Rushmore, 176; W. Storey, 142; G. Storey, 135; Saddington, 140. Total, 749.

De Vinne Council won two games and Metropolitan Council won one game and lost one in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—De Vinne Council—Frankel, 136; Barnett, 160; Hall, 189; Witherman, 153; Detlef, 152. Total, 790.

Metropolitan Council—Stewart, 128; Hellwig, 162; Heier, 159; Winters, 114; Murphy, 201. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Council—Stewart, 133; Hellwig, 107; Heier, 118; Winters, 175; Murphy, 142. Total, 675.

Benevolent Council—Straus, 151; Lehman, 124; Sumner, 153; Rosenthal, 131. Total, 559.

THIRD GAME.—Benevolent Council—Straus,

THE RIO DE JANEIRO WRECK.

Coast Guardsmen Confesses He Heard Steamer's Distress Signals—Captain, Pilot, and Company Censured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Ellingson, the coast guardsman, connected with the Fort Point Life Saving Station, who was on duty at the time of the wreck of the steamer Rio de Janeiro, on Feb. 22, has confessed that he heard the Rio's signals of distress, but no importance was attached to them, and for that reason he failed to arouse the life saving station. Capt. Hodson, in charge of the station, has suspended Ellingson, and will make a thorough investigation.

It has been claimed by persons who were on the wrecked steamer, and by others, that if the life crew had been aware of the disaster many lives could have been saved.

The Coroner's jury held an inquest yesterday over the eleven bodies recovered from the wreck of the steamer, returning their verdict last night. The jury charged Capt. Ward, who was drowned, and Pilot Jordan, with criminal negligence. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is censured for having had a Chinese crew on the steamer. Second Officer Graham Coughlin is commended for heroic conduct in saving lives.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Supreme Court of the United States.

106—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal.—Argument continued by Moretz Rosenthal for the appellant and by Assistant Attorney General Beck for the appellee, and concluded by William D. Guthrie for the appellant.—Leave granted to counsel for appellant to file an additional brief by March 5 next, and to counsel for the appellee to reply thereto.

159—The State of Minnesota, appellant, vs. C. N. Brundage.—Argued by W. B. Douglas for the appellant and by W. D. Guthrie for the appellee.

82—Antone Marks, plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Shoup.—Submitted by W. Dudley and T. T. Michener for the plaintiff in error and by S. M. Stockstager and George C. Heard for the defendant in error.

Call for Friday: 133, 37, 162, 163, 164, 165, (and 247,) 166, 168, 169, 171.

Calendars for Friday, March 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

1—Atlantic Dredging Co. vs. Steam Tug A. H. Ellis.
96—Mencke vs. Cargo of Java Sugar.
101—Morgan's Louisiana, &c., S. R. vs. The R. G. Dun.
106—Evans vs. Nellis.
107—Blanchard vs. The Archie Crossman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent Light Co.
3—Miller vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
5—General Electric Co. vs. Loraine Steel Co.
4—Tolman vs. Treat.
5—Kobb vs. Zimmermann.
6—Cantrell & Cochrane vs. Wittmann.
7—Middletown Nat. B'k vs. Toledo, Ann A. & C. Ry. Co.
8—Premier Mfg. Co. vs. E. D. Wilcox Co.
9—Colton vs. Raymond. Cases noticed.
10—Streat vs. Klous.
11—Fayerweather vs. RRich.
12—Reynolds vs. Ritch.
13—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Mut. Incandescent Light Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 134, 57, 131, 91, 107, 139.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Coffin vs. Erie R. R. Co.
2—In re Pierce.
3—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Hofmann.
4—R. Goetz Mfg. Co.
5—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Butler.
6—Frohman vs. Payson.
7—Litt vs. West.
8—Christie vs. Christie.
9—Hoat vs. Gowett Co.
10—O'Brien vs. Cavanagh.
11—Odze vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Hillis vs. same.
13—Kahn vs. same.
14—In re Shroeder.
15—In re McCarty.
16—In re Marsh.
17—Binswanger Co. vs. Gould.
18—In re Hunt.
19—Zimmerman vs. Myrowitz.
20—Westheimer vs. Westheimer Muslin Co.
21—Click vs. Smith.
22—In re Conner.
23—Bennet vs. Knox.
24—Onondaga vs. Gross.
25—Wood vs. Fennelly.
26—Newborg vs. Ebling.
27—In re Brant.
28—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Robinson.
29—Woolf vs. Solomon.
30—Hayes vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
31—Reed vs. Baker.
32—Montanye vs. Montanye.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.

242—In re Farmer & Slevin.
305—Floeckher vs. Floeckher. Demurrer.
1537—Jackson vs. City of New York. Preferred cause.
2304—Queens Co. Water Works vs. Feltner. General calendar.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

1—Grahams Polley. |2—Sadie Dean.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

6425—Dreeben vs. Rankin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest—2226—Fox vs. Stern.
2372—Ostrberg vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
1665—Von Hesse vs. John Mehl & Co.
789—Tyler vs. Dean.
973—Shattrick vs. Beaumel.
2053—Burger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2104—Cassano vs. Hopper.
2263—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2279—Rosebault vs. Bennett.
2057—Dawson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2116—Blanchard vs. the H. D. Co.
1661—Vogel vs. Hulbert.
2316—Sarasohn vs. W'k ingmen's Pub. Assn.
2289—Hildebrandt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2434—Boss vs. Jarmulosky.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2,405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part. V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. for trial.

1582—Penders vs. Av. R. R. Co.
1279—Thelenan vs. Mayor, &c.
2322—Lyons vs. City of New York.
7553—Loguttuta vs. Chisolm.
8065—Komlosky vs. Komolo.
6404—Tantillo vs. Schnepp.
1280—Berger vs. Mayor, &c.
5373—Harris vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7062—Epner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1887—Barry vs. City of New York.
1801—Levin vs. Wallach
274—Robinson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
950—Sullivan vs. Barrett.
951—Same vs. same.
7113—Denzer vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
677—Haffey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Houghton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Harriet W. Vantine.
2—Ann L. Underhill.
3—John P. Holzerber.
4—Louisa D. Ward.
5—Bella Freigel Nanes.
6—Joseph A. Minott.
7—Auguste Brauhe.
8—Jacob Petersen.
9—Kathie Loeb.
10—Christina M. Tinto.
11—Richard J. Tinto.
12—William J. and Emma O. Carnes.
13—John Briant.
14—Frederick Schmidt.
15—Ellen L. Dunn.
16—Henry Ludlow Ritter.
17—Elizabeth Smith.
18—Eugenia De Rue or Sullivan.
19—Henry ——hlers.
20—William Hamilton.
21—Same.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Thomas Magrath, Ann Dever, Wilhelmina Kokozer, Johann Uebelhor, William Fanning, Alice Beglia, Margaret A. Shaughnessy, Isabella H. Marsh, Elizabeth G. Stillman. At 2 P. M. Roger O'Connor.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term. Highest number reached in regular call, 2709.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Pierce for the People.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Richard F. Hayes.
2—Michael Steadman.
3—Frank Bonaccasi.
4—Percy W. H. Robinson.
5—Waldorf H. Phillips.
6—Louis Charles Ballou, indicted as Louis Charles.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Thomas Brady vs. Samuel A. Robinson—James R. Kiernan.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—John S. Baird vs. Kate F. Allen et al.—Edwin J. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Elizabeth C. Gassner vs. George Stolz et al.—Daniel P. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Max Ruckert vs. Ira L. Bursley—Richard E. Dwight.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—John J. Manley vs. Joseph Neil Campbell—Edwin G. Whitaker. Tobias Toorn vs. Oestrucher Agudas Achim, &c.—William E. Wyatt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Nelson vs. Porter—Edmund J. Tinsdale. United States Trust Company vs. Rector, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Stephen's—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Tappen vs. Hornum—Michael J. Sweeny. Clute vs. Kinzig, (2 cases)—David McClure. In re Anthony—Richard M. Henry. Marino vs. Marino—C. Julius Lopez. Brothers vs. Neeb—William H. Hirsch. Dougherty vs. Schnugg, (No. 2)—Benno Lewinson.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matteson vs. Van Tassel—Gerard Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Bloomington Mining Company vs. McCaldin Brothers Company—Edward J. Browne.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Nelson vs. Velders—John A. Dutton. Smith vs. Stuart—James M. Varnum.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess. Term begins Monday, March 4, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Parts I. and II.—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil call calendar called at 2 P. M.

672—Hahn vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
601—Stone vs. same.
686—Denike vs. Denike.
646—Carter vs. B. H. R. R.
584—Remsen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
490—Trapp vs. Halter.
617—Murray vs. Adler.
641—Edison Elec. Ill. Co. vs. Larkin.
673—Zummo vs. Rometo.
611—Hayes vs. Dickerson.
612—Kruse vs. Metcalf.
613—Brennan vs. Lanze.
614—Friedman vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
618—Hackett vs. Orr Brothers.
622—Mahoney vs. Kennedy.
625—Same vs. same.
625—Braun vs. Sharkey.
630—Aquatero vs. B. H. R. R.
637—Aggy vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
643—Crawford vs. Cunningham.
649—McEnery v.. Lerick
671—Shay vs. B. H. R. R.
653—McKane vs. Cook.
654—McGuane vs. Sobel.
495—Grafton vs. Creamer.
182—Hepner vs. Crowell.
562—Allen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
254—Cannon vs. Doyle.
680—Montignani vs. Crandall Company.
590—McElearney vs. McCauley.
389—Cassidy vs. B. H. R. R.
580—Rublin vs. B. H. R. R.
591—Galr vs. Pastfield Soap Co.
666—Grimm vs. City of Brooklyn.
661—Weshner vs. Standard.
684—Maccord vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
667—Coffin vs. Cotte.
671—Durr vs. Shad.
674—Nelson vs. Ryan.
675—Siebert vs. Brennecke.
552—O'Brien vs. Bender
22—Hughes vs. Probst Construction Co.
679—Manz vs. Magnus.
681—Eisen vs. B. H. R. R.
682—Reumer vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
683—Burniskas vs. B. H. R. R.
684—Dardani vs. Guzzardo.
685—Reid vs. Weidmann Brew. Co.
686—Anderson vs. Sutherland.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—In re McCormick, infant, to mortgage property—Sanders Shanks, to inquire into merits. Williamson vs. Bryan and others—Edwin C. Schaeffer, to take proof. Murphey vs. Burke and others—A. E. Sander, to compute. Robinson, receiver, vs. Gallegher and another—H. R. Bayne, to sell. Albrecht vs. Becker and others—H. M. McKeen, in partition.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 3,420.—In the matter of JOSEPH HERBST and ROBERT DAVIS, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Herbst and Robert Davis, bankrupts, formerly composing the firm of J. Herbst & Co., have filed their petition, dated February 27, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts, both individual and copartnership, in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday March 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 28th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,226.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WILLIAM KALLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Kallis of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said William Kallis was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 28, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WINFIELD S. PROSKEY, Bankrupt.—No. 3,496.

To the creditors of Winfield S. Proskey of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Winfield S. Proskey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 28th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. ROSE, Bankrupt.—No. 3,529.

To the creditors of Joseph G. Rose of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph G. Rose was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 25th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SALOMON and SAMUEL HAUBEN, individually and as members of the firm of Salomon & Hauben, bankrupts. No. 3,078.

To the creditors of Abraham Salomon and Samuel Hauben, individually and as members of the firm of Salomon & Hauben, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham Salomon and Samuel Hauben were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 28, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WINFIELD S. PROSKEY, Bankrupt.—No. 3,496.

To the creditors of Winfield S. Proskey of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Winfield S. Proskey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 28th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE A. SAWARD, bankrupt. No. 3,443.

To the creditors of George A. Saward of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said George A. Saward was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

In the matter of THOMAS BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas Brady of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Thomas Brady was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 28, 1901.

NO. 3,469.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jeremiah J. Sullivan of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Jeremiah J. Sullivan was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 28, 1901.

NO. 3,453.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of THE COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the Colton Export and Import Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said the Colton Export and Import Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 28, 1901.

NO. 3,506.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SAM. WASSERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sam. Wasserman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Sam. Wasserman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 28, 1901.

NO. 3,538.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of PINCUS WISSER, individually and as a partner in the firm known as the American Co-operative Paper Box Company, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Pincus Wisser of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Pincus Wisser was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 28, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HELEN E. CHADWICK, Bankrupt.—No. 3,491.

To the creditors of Helen E. Chadwick of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Helen E. Chadwick was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 25th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS F. CONCANNON, Bankrupt.—No. 3,477.

To the creditors of Thomas F. Concannon of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Thomas F. Concannon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 28th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 3,094.—In the matter of RICHARD FISCHELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard Fischell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 23, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 28, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

WILLOW AVENUE AND 137TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—ROBERT W. STUART, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. BELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of September, 1900, and an order made and entered therein on the 18th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of the Bronx of the City and County of New York, which are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Willow Avenue, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street two hundred and two feet, more or less, to lands of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company; thence northwardly along the westerly line of said company's lands two hundred and two feet more or less, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; thence westwardly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street thirty 50-100 feet, more or less, to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Willow Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; thence southwardly and on a line parallel to the easterly line of Willow Avenue one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly and on a line parallel to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street two hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly line of Willow Avenue; and thence southwardly along said easterly line of Willow Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Thomas H. Bell by William Reynolds Brown by deed bearing date March 24th, 1900, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the first day of May, 1900, in block series (Conveyances) Section 10, Liber 25, Page 183, and subject to the covenants against incumbrance therein recited.

Dated New York, February 8, 1901.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

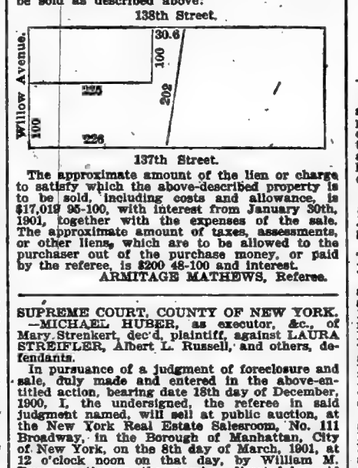

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, is $17,019 95-100, with interest from January 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200 48-100 and interest.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL HUBER, as executor, &c., of Mary Strenkert, dec'd, plaintiff, against LAURA STREIFLER, Albert L. Russell, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant one hundred and sixty-two feet and six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; and running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred and ten feet; thence westerly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches; thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue one hundred and ten feet to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, sixty-two feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

96TH ST.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $16,218.17, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70 and interest from February 8, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $222.25 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $42,000, and interest thereon from February 16, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

f13-2aw3wM&F&mh8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS M. JENCKES, plaintiff, against TESSIE ADAMO and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of the Bronx of the City and County of New York, which are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Willow Avenue, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street two hundred and two feet, more or less, to lands of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company; thence northwardly along the westerly line of said company's lands two hundred and two feet more or less, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; thence westwardly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street thirty 50-100 feet, more or less, to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Willow Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; thence southwardly and on a line parallel to the easterly line of Willow Avenue one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly and on a line parallel to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street two hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly line of Willow Avenue; and thence southwardly along said easterly line of Willow Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Thomas H. Bell by William Reynolds Brown by deed bearing date March 24th, 1900, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the first day of May, 1900, in block series (Conveyances) Section 10, Liber 25, Page 183, and subject to the covenants against incumbrance therein recited.

Dated New York, February 8, 1901.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, is $17,019 95-100, with interest from January 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200 48-100 and interest.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL HUBER, as executor, &c., of Mary Strenkert, dec'd, plaintiff, against LAURA STREIFLER, Albert L. Russell, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities. List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

To General Mortgage Bondholders and to Stockholders of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

23 Wall Street.
New York, February 27th, 1901.

Referring to the offer of the Southern Railway Company under date of January 31st, 1901, to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and Stock of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, we have now received more than a majority of the General Mortgage Bonds, which assures the consummation of the plan. It is essential bondholders and stockholders who have not already done so should deposit their securities at our office ON OR BEFORE FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1901, in order that they may not be debarred from participation in the plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

A DIVIDEND
Investment of the Century.
A Permanent Income Assured.
Before making any other investment, write for booklet and full information regarding the
RIO HONDO
COPPER COMPANY to
J. L. RICE,
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.,
Fiscal Agent of the Company.
INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO.,
Boston, Mass.,
Registrar and Transfer Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1901, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1901, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 107 for the Six Per Cents, and 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents, viz.:
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds:
Nos. 339, 356, 955, 2008, 2140, 2336, 2654, 2719, 2771, 3016, 3703.
5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds:
Nos. 0386, 0465, 0589, 1630, 1838, 2003, 2067, 2703, 3707, 3916, 3918, 4122, 4142, 4393, 4598, 4633, 4893, 5047, 5118, 5528, 6119.
Registered Bonds having $1,000 drawn from each bond:
5 Per Cent. (E) $1,000 Bond No. 0564.
5 Per Cent. (D) $5,000 Bond No. 0199.
5 Per Cent. (C) $10,000 Bond No. 0361.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, February 27th, 1901.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard, James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer, Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash, Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie, John D. Crimmins, James H. Post, Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Keighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, on or before the first day of March, 1901, shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

(2) For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)
JAMES H. FAY,
[L. S.] Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York,
January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NEW YORK CITY GOLD 3S & 3½S
"EXEMPT FROM TAXATION."
Price and particulars upon application.
ALLEN, SAND & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 Pine Street, New York.

WE WILL BUY OR SELL ON MARGIN
U. S. Steel Stocks,
(when issued.)
Office and "Curb" connected by private phone, giving our clients instantaneous service.
Harrison & Wyckoff,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.

U. S. Steel Corporation
Common & Preferred When Issued.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUNNELL & BUCHANAN,
44 BROAD ST.
Tel. 2273-2274 Broad.

LOST OR MISLAID. Certificate No. 25593 for Eighty-seven (87) shares, and Certificate No. 13,295 for Fifty (50) shares of Consolidated Gas Company Stock in the name of Peter Reid, and assigned by him. Kindly notify
ROLSTON & HOOLEY.

FINANCIAL.

Special Offer
$750,000 NEW YORK CITY TAX EXEMPT.
3, 3½ and 4 % Bonds
PRICES TO RETURN 3 PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO. STOCK FOR SALE.
43 Shares preferred stock and 430 shares common stock.
for 75 per cent. of underwriting price—viz., $3,225 for the entire block, costing originally $4,300. Address Post Office Box 2,671, Boston, Mass.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
MARCH 1ST, 1901.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., General Refunding.
Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ills., Board of Education Union School District No. 6.
Clarion, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ills., Board of Education School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Street Improvement; Village Hall.
Jackson, Mich., Water Main Extension and Connection; Water Works Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 9.
Macomb, Ills., Sewer, Paving and Well.
Marseilles, Ills., School Building.
Missoula Co., Mont., County Jail.
Newbern, Tenn., Water and Light, School.
Newton, Ia., Refunding.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 8.
Richland and Richland Center, Wis., Joint School District No. 2, School Building.
West Hammond, Ills., School Building.
MARCH 2D, 1901.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
Vancouver, Wash., Funding City Hall and Enlarging Electric Light Plant.
MARCH 15TH, 1901.
Menasha, Wis., High School Building.
Normal, Ills., Water Works.
Walla Walla Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
MARCH 18TH, 1901.
Canon City, Colo., Refunding Water.
MARCH 30TH, 1901.
Glencoe, Ills., General Street Improvement.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
MARCH 1ST, 1901.
Argos, Indiana, School.
Bloomington, Indiana, School.
Carthage, Texas, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Refunding.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Goliad, Texas, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Funding.
King County, Washington, School District No. 32.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water Works.
Malheur County, Oregon, School District No. 8.
Runge, Texas, School.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
MARCH 7TH, 1901.
Albion, Indiana, Water.
MARCH 11TH, 1901.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
MARCH 13TH, 1901.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
MARCH 14TH, 1901.
Argos, Indiana, Water.
MARCH 16TH, 1901.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
MARCH 24TH, 1901.
Fairmount, Indiana, Water.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons Payable at 66 Broadway on and after March 1st, 1901.
Aluminum Plate & Press Co. 1st 6's.
American Clay Manufacturing Co. 1st 6's.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. 1st 5's.
Corning, N. Y., School District No. 9.
N. Y., Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. 1st Con. 6's.
Ohio & Little Kanawha Railroad Co. 1st 5's.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co. 1st 6s.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 5's.
Washington Central Railway Co. 1st 4's.
March 2d.
Depew, Village of, N. Y. (Fire Fund).
March 21st.
Ticonderoga School District No. 5.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y.City.
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER MARCH 1ST, 1901:
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. General Mortgage 5's.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Ry. Co. Quarterly Div. 1¾%.
Dunkirk, Ind., School 6's.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6's.
Lima, Ohio, Water Works 5's.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7's, Series C; Second Mortgage 7's, Series I.
Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Union City, Ind., School City 5's.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6's.
March 15.
Union City, Ind., Water Works 6's.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE MARCH 1ST, 1901.
Dallas, Texas, 8% Funding Bonds.
Globe Street Railway Co. Debentures.
City of Greeley, Colo., 4½% Funding Bonds.
Montgomery Advertiser.
City Water Co. of Newark, N.Y., 1st Mtg.
St. Paul Gas Light Co.
Utica Suburban Street Ry. Co.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Coupons due March 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York, February 25th, 1901.
Coupons Number Three of the first mortgage six per cent. bonds of the American Zinc Mining Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of E. H. Norton & Co., Bankers, No. 33 Wall Street, New York, on and after March 1st, 1901.
AMERICAN ZINC MINING COMPANY.
ELLIOT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

Philadelphia Co., of Pittsburg.
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST 5% BONDS.
Coupons of the above Bonds, due March 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date by Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, and Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore. C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
New York Office, No. 27 William Street.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT., payable on March 2d, to stockholders of record at close of business on February 20th.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.
Coupons due March 1st, 1901, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.
RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

American Bicycle Company.
The coupons due March 1st, 1901, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.
C. W. DICKERSON, Acting Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due March 1st, 1901, on the Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
135 Broadway, New York.
Coupons due March 1st, 1901, of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO. OF TEXAS First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

American Hide and Leather Co.
Coupons No. 3, due March 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York. C. W. TIDE, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York, March 1, 1901:

Broadway Realty Company 1st	5s
N. J. & Hud. River R'y & Ferry Co. 1st	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st	6s
L. I. R. R. Co. Ferry 1st	4½s
L. I. R. R. Co. Unified	4s
Smith & Port Jef. Br. 1st	7s
N. Y. & Rock. Beach R. R. 1st	5s
N. Y. & Flushing R. R. 1st	6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. 2d	6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. 2d	4½s
Minneapolis, Minn., Various.	
Syracuse, N. Y., Permanent Imp	4s
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding	5s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding	3½s
Itasca, Minn., C. H.	6s
King County, Washington, S. D., No. 50.	
Clarke County, Washington, S. D., No. 58.	
Stevens County, Washington, S. D., No. 53.	
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series F	4s

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN MARCH ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
American Water Works & Guarantee Company,
Eastern Illinois Coal Company,
Fond du Lac Water Company,
Jamestown Water Supply Company,
Keokuk Water Works Company,
Kingston City Railroad Company,
Fred Krug Brewing Company,
Marinette City Water Company,
Merrill City Water Works Company,
Minneapolis Gas Light Company,
Mount Vernon Water Works Company,
Orford Copper Company,
Olympic Club,
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 34,
Sheboygan City Water Company,
Terre Haute and Southeastern Railroad Company,
Town of Hancock, New York,
Wichita Water Company,
Waterloo Water Company,
Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co. Dividend.
MARCH 4, 1901.
Everards Brewing Company.
MARCH 1, 1901.
Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills.

Copartnership Notices.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. EUGENE MEYER, Jr., has this day been admitted to our firm.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS.
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
New York, March 1st, 1901.

New York, March 1st, 1901.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. SIG. H. ROSENBLATT of the late firm of Sig. H. Rosenblatt & Co., has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY.

CHARLES G. GATES HAZED.

Son of Steel and Wire Chairman Gets a Warm Reception on 'Change.

Charles G. Gates, a son of John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company, was yesterday elected a member of the Stock Exchange, his admission being marked by a revival of the "hazing" of new members, which lately has been somewhat neglected.

Mr. Gates, who is a quiet young man in the neighborhood of thirty, was warned by some of his friends of what he might expect when he appeared on the floor, and accordingly he prepared for a hearty reception by wearing his old clothes and three or four collars. Brokers, learning of these preparations, made preparations themselves, first, however, assuring Mr. Gates that, "out of respect for the Governors of the Exchange, he would be let off easy"—that there was a new law against hazing and that it would certainly be enforced. Thereupon, encouraged by this assuring talk, Mr. Gates about 2 o'clock in the afternoon ventured himself upon the floor, where he was received in a manner to him quite unexpectedly enthusiastic.

One member seized him by the right arm, another by the left, another by the coat collar, and numerous others wheresoever they could lay their hands upon him. Then, none too gently, they guided him to the Steel and Wire trading post, where he was welcomed most affectionately. One broker embraced him; another, desirous of a memento, snatched one of Mr. Gates's collars off; two other members thereupon grappled for the other collars; while in the meantime small-sized riots were being held over the remains of Mr. Gates's hat and tie.

To make a long story short, a few moments later a very dilapidated-looking individual emerged from a group of scuffling, perspiring brokers. It was Mr. Gates. He had not been handled according to promises, but he was happy—because it was over.

Then he started to do business. And on the floor his trading will be closely watched.

JUDGE CRITICISES A BOND.

McAdam Says that a $100,000 Instrument Is Not Worth Two Straws.

"The bond is not worth two straws," was the comment of Justice McAdam yesterday on an instrument which on its face indemnifies certain persons against loss in the sum of $100,000.

A motion had been made that the Justice set aside the sale of securities of the Cincinnati, Saginaw, and Mackinaw Railroad Company, and punish the reorganization trustees for contempt of court. The securities were sold Feb. 13 last. The understanding was that the trustees would give the plaintiffs in the present action an indemnity bond for $100,000.

The allegation was made yesterday that the bond had been given by the Lawyers' Surety Company, and that that company was only authorized to give a bond for $70,000. Counsel for the defendants contended that the Central Trust Company had guaranteed the bond.

After saying the bond was not worth two straws, Justice McAdam further declared that while the trust company's bond protects the insuring company, it does not protect the person to whom the insuring company's bond is given. "When the law says a company cannot go on a bond beyond a certain limit, it cannot do indirectly what it cannot do directly."

Notwithstanding the explicit manner in which the Justice spoke, he reserved decision in the matter.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

John Klein Wagon Works of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Klein, C. J. Klein, and A. G. Klein, New York City.

Syracuse Labor World Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; capital, $2,000. Directors—H. F. Waack, C. B. Nelson, and A. A. Hay, Syracuse.

Business Exchange and Credit Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Abraham Luster, Daniel Drangle, and Joseph Robinowitz, New York City.

Dr. Parker's Sons' Company of Batavia, to manufacture drugs and medicines; capital, stock, $15,000. Directors—W. W. Parker, E. M. Jewell, and B. W. Jewell, Batavia.

Johnson Coffee Company of New York City, to deal in teas, coffee, and spices; capital, $60,000. Directors—W. L. Johnson, Brooklyn, and W. J. Griffiths and F. P. Slade, New York City.

A. Gunnison & Co. of New York City, to manufacture paints and oils; capital, $10,000. Directors—Austin Gunnison, Stamford, Conn., and J. B. Dauchy and S. S. Hoyt, New York City.

Composite Board Company of New York City, to manufacture lumber, ground wood, and wood pulp; capital, $250,000. Directors—Edward Hill, New York City; W. S. Huntington, Watertown, and A. E. Seibert, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.
DOVER, Del., Feb. 26.—Certificates of incorporations were filed to-day as follows:
Binghamton (N. Y.) Oil and Gas Company, to bore for oil and natural gas; capital, $30,000.
The American Potash Company of New York, to acquire letters patent granted to Henry E. Blackmore of Mount Vernon, N. Y., covering the manufacture and sale of alkali, salts, &c.; capital, $1,000,000.
Rincon Water and Power Company of Los Angeles, Cal.; capital, $100,000.
The Oakland Water Power Company of Pennsylvania; capital, $100,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 28	842,418
To date this year	52,088,392
Corresponding date last year	20,071,370

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 28	$2,092,500
To date this year	$198,502,750
Corresponding date last year	$92,501,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2	Lake Erie & W.	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	2	Man. Beach	1¾
Am. Linseed	1	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Lin. pf.	2½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	1¼
Am. S. & R.	4½	M. W. S. El. C., pf.	3½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Nat. Salt	1½
Am. S. R. pf.	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
B'klyn Un. Gas	1½	Pacific Mail	1
C., I. & L. pf.	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Det. City Gas	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Int. Power	2½	Union Bag & P. pf.	⅝
Int. Pump pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Laclede Gas	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Lacl. Gas pf.	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Long Island	1
Am. Express	6½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel & W.	1½	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Sugar Ref.	3½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	2	Nat. Tube	4½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1¾	N. J. Central	1
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Northern Pac.	1
Chi. & Alton	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Peoria & East	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	St. L. & Adir.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Southern Pac.	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Southern Ry.	1⅝
Del., L. & W. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Texas & Pac.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	Third Avenue	⅝
General Electric	1	Union B. & P.	⅝
Illinois Cent.	1¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Int. Paper	1½	U. S. Express	1
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Pump	⅝	Wabash pf.	1½
Kan. C. So. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Knick. Ice, Chi.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T.	
Des M. Un. 6s.	2½	5s	1½
Det. City G. 6s.	1½	N. Y., O. & W. 1st	
General El. deb. 5s.	16	4s	1
Long Dock 6s.	2	T., H. & O. C. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Alt. 3½s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

It is difficult to discover anything like pronounced confidence upon either side of the stock market; bear traders talk much of the height to which quotations have been raised, and the bull contingent is full of declarations to the effect that there is a speculative short interest in the market whose sponsors are inventing and spreading every manner of falsehood calculated to induce weakness. Between the heat and exaggerations of the factions is to be found a public interest in the market larger than aught of the sort discoverable for a considerable time past.

The iron and steel stocks fluctuate over a range of 3 or 4 points, yesterday's transactions resulting generally in recessions. Yet the conservative commission houses of the Street are in large majority advising customers that it is safer to buy than to go short.

The shares of the new Steel Trust are under much pressure from the speculative contingent, but the foremost bankers of Wall Street are approving investments in them.

St. Paul was yesterday again active and strong, selling above 155, though in the final transactions it declined, scoring a loss for the day beyond a point. The other Granger railway shares were without fluctuation. Meanwhile, in the Gould stocks, there seems to be something exceptional brewing. Possibly within the next few days there may be disclosures that combinations are contemplated beyond what hitherto have been discussed. One of the certain things in prospect is that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad is to pass into the control of Missouri Pacific. Before this combination takes place, however, it is not improbable that the St. Louis and San Francisco property will take over and operate subordinate properties, including the system which extends from Kansas City to the Birmingham iron and coal district in Alabama.

Money market conditions change only further to assure the certainty that ease is to continue.

Early strength developed in the local railway shares under the leadership of Manhattan, which was steadily bought by the same interests who lately have been heavy purchasers. The movement in Chicago looking to a consolidation of the railway systems of that city was pointed to as perhaps not without significance in relation to the local systems, particularly with the Ryan-Widener-Elkins combination working in the matter. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was, however, lacking substantial support, and, as on Wednesday, the explanation offered was that interests generally supporting the property were busy in other lines, particularly the steel stocks.

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Chicago interests were sellers of Union Pacific stock all day long, some of the selling being said to be for the account of John W. Gates, who was reputed to be anxious to "lighten his load." There was some talk of legal proceedings seeking to enjoin the transfer to Union Pacific of Southern Pacific, but little heed was given to the report.

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In explanation of the advance in St. Louis Southwestern it was reported, unofficially, that a dividend on the stock is to be declared at the April meeting. This could not be confirmed, but it is said that earnings are very satisfactory, and amply warrant a dividend declaration, though at what rate was not suggested.

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Conflicting reports in respect to probable action at Washington on the tobacco tax were responsible for the heaviness in the tobacco stocks, which subsequently developed out-and-out weakness on an unconfirmed rumor that the action would not be as favorable as generally has been expected. Buying for Washington account, however, continued.

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A concerted movement against the shorts in American Smelters drove a number of the more timid to cover, and forced the price of the stock up over 4 points. When this covering ceased the issue was inclined to sag, no other support appearing. At the high figure inside selling appeared.

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Beyond the good earnings of the company and the report that the road is to be absorbed by a larger system—perhaps Atchison, perhaps Southern Railway—there was no news to explain the strength of St. Louis and San Francisco yesterday. The buying of the common stock was persistent, and on the floor the talk was very bullish.

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According to the gossip in the Street, the strength of Amalgamated Copper was due to buying by interests connected with the company, predicated on the better relations now existing between Senator Clark and the company. Some stress, also, was laid on the fact that the Montana Legislature is to adjourn next week for two years and that the possibility of any unfavorable legislation will thereby be removed.

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After opening up over a point, and then for the first hour moving irregularly, Sugar Trust common stock, which on the day previous had enjoyed a phenomenal advance of nearly 10 points, sagged off steadily, largely due to realizing sales. There was some short selling, also, by room traders, upon the publication of an emphatic denial that Arbuckle Brothers had taken over the Woolson Spice Company or that there was any change in the trade situation.

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Among the conspicuously good statements of railway earnings for the month of January published yesterday were those of Erie, Reading, Union Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Northern Pacific. The Erie earnings showed an increase of $297,250, as compared with January, 1900; Reading's increase was $173,480; Union Pacific's increase was $102,060; St. Louis and San Francisco showed a gain of $69,710, while Northern Pacific's gain was $116,990.

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The weakness of the market in the late afternoon was on selling by room traders, in an endeavor to shake out weak holders, the selling movement being helped along by the weakness in the steel stocks. Little liquidation, however, developed.

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London, as on other days this week, did comparatively little trading in the market, dealing in all in not more than 25,000 shares, about 15,000 of which were purchases. The best buying was reported in St. Paul.

COPPER FIGHTS ARE SETTLED.

Amalgamated and Anaconda Copper stocks were both strong yesterday, both scoring substantial advances. This development led to, or at least was attended by, a variety of interesting rumors touching copper corporation affairs. For the most part, however, the reports were without authentication.

What seems to be certain is that the feuds which have been demoralizing the copper trade situation in the West are now practically ended. Indeed, it can be stated upon high authority that Standard Oil capitalists have finally been able to bring about such a new agreement as will be certified by the election of the son of Senator Clark of Montana to the Presidency of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Marcus Daly was the company's President, and the policy of the corporation was aggressively inimical to Senator Clark, there being such competition and antagonism as led to the generally accepted belief that there could be no compromise, no settlement, no unification of interest. But Mr. John D. Rockefeller, giving personal attention to the matter, seems to have brought about a thorough-going settlement, and the election of young Mr. Clark as the successor of Mr. Daly, his father's bitterest enemy, is likely to be accounted a historical incident in the copper trade history of the country.

RIGHTS ON ST. PAUL.

Dealings in St. Paul stock yesterday ran up to the enormous total of nearly 90,000 shares—practically one-ninth of the entire dealings on the Exchange—with the quotation at one time advancing to 155¼. Later, on reports that action on the expected dividend and rights might be disappointing, the stock was sold by traders. Inside buying, however, appeared and held the issue comparatively firm.

After the close of the market the Street was agreeably surprised by the announcement that at a meeting of the Directors held in the afternoon, an issue of new common stock had been decided on, to be sold to existing stockholders at par, in the ratio of 10 per cent. of present holdings. Figured at yesterday's closing price, these rights are calculated to be worth 5¼ per cent.

Manufacturing Company to hold a special meeting ... to increase the capital stock to ...

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time **money**, 8 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per **cent. for** ninety days to four months, 3¾@4 **per cent.** for five and six months. **Mercantile paper**, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety **days' indorsements**, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $253,945,180; balances, $9,242,008; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $322,050.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Nearly £3,000,000 in interest and dividends will be released to-morrow.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was inactive, with a tendency upward, especially in Kafirs, on hopes of favorable developments in South Africa. The Berlin operators have apparently transferred their attention from Americans to Kafirs. Home railroads were hardening. Peruvian preferreds were favored. Chinese were firm.

Americans opened dull, in response to New York, but afterward hardened and closed steady.

Consols for money, 97 9-16; consols for the account, (April,) 98 1-16; Atchison, 57¼; Canadian, 93¼; St. Paul, 138⅞; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville, 94⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 85¾, ex dividend; New York Central, 147; Erie, 28½; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 47⅜; Erie first preferred, 66⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 89½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 42¼.

Bar silver firm at 28 3-16 per ounce.

Money, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝@4 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £62,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129; Madrid, 37.12; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.38. Spanish 4s, 71¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened favorably, on excellent London advices. Spanish securities were in great demand. The demand for Italians was good. Rentes and Brazilians later eased slightly. Rio Tintos advanced early, closing duller. Interest centred in Kafirs, which were animated and hardening. The best prices were not maintained, but they closed good. The settlement was easy. Three per cent. rentes, 102f. 35c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 23½c. for checks. Spanish fours, 72.85.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 144,100,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased, 11,700,000f.; gold in hand decreased, 4,825,000f.; bills discount increased, 178,175,000f.; silver in hand decreased, 3,525,000f.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened irregular, in consequence of the weakness of coal. Later a more cheerful view was taken, owing to the encouraging London reports and the publication of the Deutsche Bank's satisfactory balance sheet. The decline in the rate of discount was a stimulus to busines.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenniga for checks. Discount rate: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—Gold was quoted to-day at 36.65.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 28—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £564,000, circulation increased £196,000, bullion increased £759,371, other securities increased £6,222,000, other deposits increased £2,923,000, public deposits increased £4,755,000, notes reserve increased £581,000, Government securities increased £876,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is 45.94 per cent.; last week it was 52.24 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—On the Exchange to-day there was increased activity and strength. Practically all the transportation stocks were in good demand. West Chicago opened at 105¼, sold to 105⅞, and closed there. North Chicago sold at 201. Union Traction common opened at 13⅝, sold to 14⅞, and closed at 14¾; the preferred sold at 57⅛@58. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 31¾@32¼, and the preferred 84½@85. One of the considerations in the market for these stocks is the gossip with regard to a coming consolidation of the elevated properties, and another is the light supply of stock. Lake Street Elevated was strong around 15¾@15⅝. Over 2,600 shares were sold. Union Loop gained a point, closing at 108. There was a lively demand for bonds.

Money ruled at 4@4½ per cent., and New York exchange was quoted at 25c discount.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	American Linseed	7	7	8
2,206	American Linseed pf	37½	32	37
55	American Staw Board	34½	34½	34½
50	Chicago City Railway	259	259	259
1,085	Chicago Union Traction	14⅞	13⅝	14⅝
950	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58	57½	57½
270	Diamond Match	137½	137	137
2,805	Lake Street Elevated	15⅝	15¼	15¼
1,025	Metropolitan Elevated	32¼	31⅝	32⅜
810	Metropolitan Elevated pf	85	84½	84½
385	National Biscuit	39½	39	39
550	National Carbon	16	16	16
3	Northwestern Elev. pf	86	86	86
210	North Chicago	201	201	201
100	Shelby Steel Tube pf	50	50	50
110	Street's Stable Car	20	19¾	19¾
150	Union Elevated	106	106	106
300	West Chicago	105¾	105¼	105⅞

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930			Homestake		
ex int	105½	105⅝	Ill. C., l.	102	..
2s, c., 1930	105⅞	106¾	Joliet & C.	175	..
3s, r., 1918	111	112	Kan. C. 8s	17½	18
3s, c., 1918	111	112	K. & D. M.	..	..
3s, 1918, sm.	110½	112	pf.	20	33
4s, r., 1907			Kipg. & P.	..	..
ex int	113	114	K. Ice., Chi.,		
4s, c., 1907	114	115	pf.	47	60
4s, r., 1925	138	138½	Lake Shore	210¾	250
4s, c., 1925	138	138½	Mah. C. R.	105	..
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112	Md. Coal pf.	60	75
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112	Mex. N. cfts.	5⅞	6⅛
D. C. 3-65s	123	..	Mich. Cent.	106	..
			M. & St. L.		
Adams Exp.	150	175	pf.	108	110
Alb. & Sus.	200	..	M. St. P. &		
Alb. & W.	120	190	S. S. M. pf.	49	51
A. Ag. C. pf.	..	85	Mob. & O.		
Am. Coal	160	..	pf.	79	79½
A. C. O. pf.	85	87	Mor. & Es.	103¾	107¼
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145	Nat. B. pfs.	92½	93
Ann Arbor	20	21	Nat. Lead	15	15¼
Ann A. pf.	55	56½	Nat. L. pf.	82½	85
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	Nat. L. pf.	75½	..
Brunswick	9½	10	Nat. Cent.	33	36
B. R. & P.	78	81	N. Y. & N.		
B. R. & P. pf.	115	117	H.	207	210
B., C. R. & N.	124	..	N. Y., C. &		
Canada So.	59¾	57	St. L. 1st pf.	98	99⅞
Cap. Tract.	105	..	St. L. 2d pf.	45	48
C. & E. Ill.	105½	107	N. Y., L. &		
C. & E. Ill.			W.	137½	140
pf.	128	130	N. Am., new	72	76
C. G. W.	25	33	O. & L. C.	25½	33
C. A.	79	80	Pac. Coast	52	54
C. G. W. 1st pf.	82	89	P. C. 1st pf.	88	89
C. St. P., M. & Om.	125	126	P. C. 2d pf.	62	64
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185	Pole Mfrg.	55	62
C. T. & T. pf.	35	35½	P., C., C. & St. L.	58	61
C. L. & W. pf.	60	75½	P., Ft. W. & C.	192	..
Cleve. & P.	190	..	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	188	..
C. F. & I.	115	125	P. S. C. pf.	74	75
C. & H. C.	2	4	Pullman Co.	198½	200
C. & I. C.	15½	16	Quicksil'r pf.	8	..
Com. Cable	160	168½	Rens. & Sar.	204	..
Consol. Coal	60	65	R. G. W. pf.	93	96
D., L. & W.	190	193	Sil. B. cfts.	61½	63
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	125	Sixth Av.	200	225
D. S. S. & A.	5½	6	Sloss-Sheff'd.	22	24
Eighth Av.	375	425	St. L. & T. pf.	76	84
Erie & H.	50¾	51	St. L. & W.	12	12½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	90	T. P. & W.	8½	..
Ft. W. & R.	72	..	T. P. & W. pf.	32½	..
G.	26	28	W.-F. Exp.	138	143
Glue S. pf.	92	94	W. & L. E.		
G. R. & W.	80	..	1st pf.	52¾	53¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The very unusual activity of the curb market on Wednesday was followed yesterday by a period of relative dullness. In the steel stocks the transactions amounted to not more than 10 per cent. of those of the previous day, and nowhere else in the list was there any activity to compensate for this loss in the steel group. Prices were quite irregular, some issues advancing sharply, while others closed considerably below those of Wednesday.

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UNITED STATES STEEL was the one stock watched with general interest, but it offered no activity to compare at all with that of Wednesday, when about 100,000 shares were traded in. Yesterday the total sales amounted to about 10,000 shares, and at the same time Wednesday's violent fluctuations were replaced by a much steadier course of prices, which generally fell to a lower level. There was much less arbitraging between the new stock and the outstanding issues, and this was largely due to a lessening of the difference in the prices of the several issues, as compared with the quotations maintained yesterday by the United States Steel stocks. The common opened at 38½ and steadily declined till 36¾ was reached, just before the close. The stock closed at 36¾ bid, a loss of 1¼ points. A larger decline occurred in the preferred, which sold from 82½ down to 81¼, and for which at the close the best bid was 80½.

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SHEET STEEL was also rather weak and much less active. The common declined about 1½ points, closing at 34¾ bid, and the preferred closed at 80¾ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was not active, but it was firmer than on Wednesday. The preferred closed unchanged, but the common showed a fractional net gain.

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RUBBER Goods preferred was strong, and advanced 2 full points on the purchase of 600 shares. It closed at 78 bid, after selling as high as 78½. The common was fractionally higher, at 28½ bid.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares, on the purchase of which it advanced to the best price on record for the stock. It sold up to 62, and then dropped back to 60, closing there, with a net gain of half a point. The preferred stock advanced less, but its gain was better maintained. It ended the day at 90 bid, a net gain of 1¼ points.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred moved about very irregularly. It sold down to 26 and up to 27½, and then dropped back to 26½. It showed a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred sold at 21, but at the close was offered at that figure with 20 the best bid.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold fpom 24⅝ up to 25, and closed at 24⅝ bid. United Railways preferred sold at 79.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds were traded in to the extent of $20,000 up to 79.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
American Bicycle pf	24½	26	25	25½
American Bicycle bonds	78½	79	78½	79½
American Bridge	42	42½	41⅞	42
American Bridge pf	91	91¼	91	91⅝
American Chicle	81	85	81	85
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9¼	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33	35	33	35
American Snuff pf	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf	4½	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
*British Columbia Copper	20¼	20½	20⅛	20½
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	4½	4	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	..	34	..	34
Central & So. Am. Tel	103	103	103	108
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	67	73	70	74
Compressed Air	24	27	24	27
Consolidated Equipment	11⅝	12½	11⅞	12½
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¾	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	31	33	33	33
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85	81	85
Denver & Southwestern	60	61	59½	60½
Denver & S. W. pf	60	61	58¾	60
Denver & R. G. 5s	93	94	93	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	5½	6	5½	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	26½	27	27¼	28
Electric Boat	27	28	27	30
Electric Boat pf	51	53	52	54
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
†Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	6	8	..	..
Empire Steel pf	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	17	..	17
General Carriage	2	2¼	2½	2⅝
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf	105	106	105	106
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14¼	15	14¼	15
Havana Commercial pf	52	54	53	54
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	½	1⅜	1	1¼
International Silver pf	35½	37	35½	38½
Inter-State Oil	1⅜	5	1⅜	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf	105	..	103	..
†Markeen Copper	1⅝	3	1⅝	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	20	21	20	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	70	82	70	82
New Amsterdam Gas pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	2⅝	3½	2⅜	3½
N. Y. Transportation	3½	4	3½	4
Otis Elevator	29½	30	29½	30¼
Otis Elevator pf	93	94	93	94
Peo. Gas, Chi. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts. Bess. & L. Erie	33½	34½	33	33½
Retsof	37	43	37	43
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95½	94¼	95¾
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29½	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78	79½	76½	77
Safety Car, Heat. & Light	125	130	125	130
St. Louis Transit	24⅝	25	24	24½
Seaboard Air Line	33	33¾	33	33½
Seaboard Air Line pf	29	29½	28⅞	29¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	29	29½	28½	29¼
Sheet Steel	34⅜	35¼	36¼	36½
Sheet Steel pf	80¾	81	81	81½
Singer Mfg.	235	240	230	240
Southern Light & Trac	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J	780	785	782	785
Sterling Copper	9⅞	10½	9¾	10
Storage Power	11	14	12	16
Storey Gen. Electric	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tennessee Copper	17	18	17	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of Am., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	43½	45	43½	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112½	114	112½	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117½	118½	117½	118½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91¼	91⅝	91½	91⅞
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78½	79	77½	78½
United States Steel	36½	37	37¾	38
United States Steel pf	80½	81¼	82¾	82¾
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	5	3¾	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	35	37	36	38
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	119	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	240	242	240	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	39½	41	39½	41
Columbus Railway pf	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¾	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	406
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R.	190	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. 4s	82	84	81	83
North Jersey St. R. R	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s	117	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	13	..	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf	..	70	..	80
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115¼	113½	115½
United Trac., Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	115	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75	76½	76½	78
Central Union 5s, gtd	106½	109½	108½	110¼
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	58	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	106¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	..	21	..	21
Denver Gas 5s	63	64½	63	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	96½	94½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y	294	296	294	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	83	88	83	88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	112½	114

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The money market is certainly easier. Local rates unquestionably have been influenced by the weaker tone in New York. Sterling exchange is firm at an advance of ¼ all around. Money rates, bank clearances, balances, and foreign exchange rates are reported to-day as below: Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount; call loans, 2@3; time money, 3½@4; Clearing House exchanges, $21,147,922; balances, $1,627,984.

Copper stocks were on the up-grade again to-day, with a great volume of sales. In the early dealings American Telephone was steadily liquidated, but strong support was given around 156. Investment houses executed large buying orders on every break. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
	RAILROADS.			
416	Atch. & Topeka	56	55¼	55¼
716	Atch. & Topeka pf	88	87¾	87¾
140	Boston & Albany	255	254	255
30	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
20	Boston & Maine pf	170	170	170
60	Central Mass.	20¼	20¼	20¼
1,495	Chi., Bur. & Q.	144¾	143¾	143¾
6,969	Chi., Bur. & Q. rights	4 7-16	4¼	4⅜
767	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	96	95½	95⅝
155	K. C. M. & B.	47¾	47	47
215	Mexican Central	17¾	17¼	17
175	N. Y., N. H. & H.	209½	209	208
42	Pere Marquette pf	77	76½	76½
131	Rutland	10	9¼	9½
166	Rutland pf	100	100	99
261	Union Pacific	88	87	88¾
2,550	Union Pacific rights	62½	50	62¾
20	Union Pacific pf	84½	83	83½
53	West End	95	94¾	94½
	TELEPHONES.			
1,767	Am. Tel. & Tel	158	155¼	157½
227	Erie (trust ctfs.)	52	50	50½
458	Mexican	3	2¾	2¾
27	New England	135½	135¼	135¼
	ELECTRICS.			
50	General Electric	212½	212½	212½
100	General Electric pf	190	190	189¾
3,925	Massachusetts	26¾	26½	26¾
545	Massachusetts pf	80½	80	80½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
270	Amer. Agricul. Chem. Co.	20¾	20¾	20½
13	Amer. Agri. Chem. Co. pf	84	84	84¼
2,278	Am. Pneumatic Serv.	10½	10	10
129	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf	32	31½	32
11,864	Am. Sugar	143	139¼	139¼
70	Am. Sugar pf	121½	121	121
50	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
20	Am. Woolen pf	74¾	74¼	74¼
895	Dominion Iron & Steel	31½	30	30½
570	Federal Steel	45	43	43
60	Federal Steel pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
105	Mergenthaler	165	165	165
1,360	National Tube	55¾	52	52
51	National Tube pf	101	101	101½
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	13	12½	12½
50	Reece Buttonhole	7¾	7½	7¾
5	Swift Pack. and Prov	103	103	103
35	United Fruit	127½	127½	127½
50	United Shoe Machine	31½	31½	31½
4	United Shoe Machine pf	24½	24¼	24½
10	U. S. Leather pf	74	74	74
200	U. S. Rubber	22	22	22
178	U. S. Rubber pf	61	60	61
	MINING.			
1,777	Adventure	14¾	13¾	14⅜
220	Albany	4	3¾	4
6,577	Amalgamated	96	92	93¾
80	Anaconda	40¾	40¼	40⅜
425	Arcadian	18¾	18	18⅜
150	Arnold	3⅞	3½	3½
1,790	Atlantic	35	32½	32½
436	Baltic	44	41	41
720	Bingham	21½	20¼	20¾
500	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
291	Boston & Montana	331	328	330
100	Boston Quicksilver	7	7	7
810	British Columbia	20½	20¼	20½
3,240	Butte & Boston	87	84	86
70	Cal. & Hecla	853	850	850
1,735	Centennial	26¾	26	26
600	Centennial Eureka	28	27½	28
40	Central Oil	12¾	12½	12½
50	Cochiti	8¾	8¾	8¾
990	Copper Range	49	48	48½
20	Daly-West	34	34	34
700	Dominion Coal	36¾	36½	36¾
130	Dominion Coal pf	110	109¾	110
510	Elm River	6¼	6	6
600	Franklin	24¾	24	24½
200	Humboldt	50	37¼	37½
984	Isle Royale	42½	41¾	41¾
100	Mass	13½	13¾	13¾
500	Mayflower	3¼	3	3
525	Michigan	7⅞	7¼	7¼
4,935	Mohawk	29¾	29	29½
500	Old Colony	4½	4¾	4½
2,045	Old Dominion	37¼	36	36½
940	Osceola	90¼	89¼	90
1,005	Parrot	51½	50¼	51
260	Phoenix	5	4¾	5
80	Quincy	175	174¾	175
270	Rhode Island	7⅞	7	7
762	Santa Fé	8	8	8
15	Santa Ysabel	2	2	2
22	Tamarack	335	334	334
120	Tecumseh	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,277	Tri-Mountain	29	28¾	28¾
4,810	United States (tr. ctfs.)	13¼	13	13¼
790	Utah	34½	34	34
135	Victoria	5	5	5
100	Washington	55	55	55
1,510	Winona	7¾	7¼	7¾
748	Wolverine	54	53¾	53¾
380	Wyandotte	2¾	2½	2¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—This was an extremely dull day in the stock market, and prices generally showed no improvement. Philadelphia Electric and the various traction issues showed a slight tendency toward higher prices, but could not maintain the gains.

The supply of easy money is undiminished. There are so few borrowings that it is hard to find a standard rate. It is easy to get call loans at from 3 to 4, and loans for fifteen, thirty, and sixty days are not much higher, though time money generally is quoted at from 4½ to 4¾.

Complete transactions in stocks to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	American Alkali	1¾	1¾	1¾
679	American Cement	7	7	7
100	Bethlehem Steel	18	18	18
60	Cambria Iron	49¾	49¾	49¾
15	Cambria Steel	17¼	17¼	17¼
525	Choctaw, T. C.	43	42¾	43
60	Choctaw pf	45½	45½	45½
300	Cons. Lake Sup.	31	31	31
220	Cons. Lake Sup. ex div.	30¼	30¼	30¼
210	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	40½	40½	40½
125	Danville Bessem.	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,045	Dia. State Steel	4¼	3¾	4
120	Easton Cons. El.	20¾	20¼	20¼
400	El. Co. of Am.	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Elec. Storage	70	70	70
10	Frank. Nat. Bk.	245	245	245
100	Int. Power Co.	11¾	11¾	11¾
568	Lehigh Valley	33	32¾	33
25	Lehigh Nav.	66	66	66
25	Little Schuylkill	58	58	58
12	Marsden Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Man. Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	Minehill Co.	61	61	61
153	National Asphalt	7½	6¼	7¼
322	Nat. Asphalt pf	13¾	13	13¾
1	Penn. Steel	70	70	70
1,230	Phila. Electric	6¾	6	6¾
918	Pennsylvania	74 11-16	74¼	74¼
308	Philadelphia Co.	45¾	45	45
10	Phila. Traction	101¼	101¼	101½
7	Phil., W. & Balt.	87	87	87
20	R'ways Co. & gen.	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,050	Reading T. C.	15 5-16	15 1-16	15¼
550	Read. 1st pf. T. C.	35 1-16	35 1-16	35½
25	Read. 2d pf. T. C.	20 9-16	20 9-16	20 9-16
500	Southern R'way.	24¾	24	24
682	United Gas Imp.	125	124	125
200	U. S. Leather

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Pine and Liberty Street Properties Figure in Large Trade.

Charles A. Gould Buys New Broadway Building—Site Bought for Apartment House on West 44th St.

The property at the southeast corner of William and Pine Streets, a seven-story structure, known as the Union Building, on a plot 68.5 by 91, has been sold by Mary P. Iselin and others to Flake & Dowling, who give in part payment the twelve-story office building 95 and 97 Liberty Street, 80 by 110.1, adjoining the northeast corner of Church Street. Flake & Dowling do not contemplate any changes in the property which they have just acquired, and will hold it as an investment, at least for the present. Negotiations in the deal were conducted through Broker Richard M. Montgomery.

The Pine and William Street corner has been in the hands of the present sellers for many years, having been inherited by them from the Gouverneur estate. The sale of the Liberty Street building adds another chapter to the history of a property that has figured frequently in the official records of the last five years. Flake & Dowling bought the lot at auction in February, 1896, for $125,500. In May, 1896, they sold it to Thomas R. White, taking back mortgages aggregating $190,000, part of which amount represented a building loan. Getting foundations for the new building proved to be a much more serious problem than had been anticipated, what with the water encountered and the threatened collapse of the Church Street Police Station on the adjoining lot, and the time and money consumed in this part of the work made the failure of the operation almost a certainty. Flake & Dowling instituted foreclosure proceedings and on Aug. 12, 1899, bought in the property at auction for $431,000.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. have sold for Johanna M. Williams 149 West Forty-fourth Street, and for Louise J. Ashforth 151 West Forty-fourth Street, two four-story dwellings, occupying a plot 33.4 by 100. The buyer of both parcels is Sidney C. Moos, who will erect thereon a ten-story bachelor apartment house, when existing leases expire on May 1. The price paid for the site was $54,000.

Charles A. Gould has bought from Henry Corn, through Herbert A. Sherman, the new twelve-story building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, 50.6 by 100 by 19 by 95. It is said that Mr. Gould pays about $500,000 for the property.

Janpole & Werner have sold to Samuel Green eight four-story flats on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, taking in part payment seven cottages in the Unionport section. The latter property has been resold.

The Kingdon Hotel, a seven-story structure, facing Washington Square, at the junction of Eighth Avenue and Bleecker Street, has been sold by Dr. William Stubenbord, together with the five-story tenement at the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and the dwelling 341 West Thirty-seventh Street. The purchaser of these properties is Bernard Freund, who gives in part payment the building 45 Vesey Street. The sale was effected by Louis D. Barchfeld, who has also sold 1,185, 1,187, and 1,189 Second Avenue, five-story triple flats, for $100,000.

The Hitchcock Land Improvement Company has bought the seven-story building 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, 37.6 by 98; also the five-story flat 840 West End Avenue.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold, through Charles Rubinger to Bessie Kittenplan, for $196,500, the three new six-story flats, 64, 66, and 68 First Street; also, through Gennis & Ranofsky, to a Mr. Drapkin, for $51,500, the new six-story flat 137 and 139 Allen Street.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for Charles Seligman to the Home Circle Building Association 6 and 8 Avenue C, two and three story buildings, on a plot about 40 by 65.

Louis Lesé has bought the five-story flat 216 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2. The same operator has sold the two five-story flats 328 and 330 East Ninety-third Street, 50 by 100, and the three-story dwelling 127 East One Hundred and Third Street, 15 by 100.

W. J. Mangam has sold for a Mrs. Hamburger to a Mr. Walsh the dwelling 3 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 82 by 100, being the third house in the row sold through the same broker within ten days.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the four-story building at the northwest corner of Clinton and Rivington Streets, 25 by 50.

F. J. Wood has sold for Tillie Sigler the two-family dwelling 2,070 Anthony Avenue; also, for Mary Watkins, the dwelling 2,044 Valentine Avenue.

Capt. A. C. Zabriskie has bought from Mrs. Mary Agnes Bartlett the estate known as Miramonte at Barrytown-on-Hudson, consisting of about 165 acres. The property adjoins on the north the old Bard and Sands estates, which Capt. Zabriskie recently purchased. These properties will be thrown into one and a new house erected thereon this Summer.

John Peters has sold for Frederick Weber to Johanna Drewes No. 306 East Ninety-third Street, five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.8; price, $18,500.

David Cohen has sold for Weil & Mayer to a Mrs. J. Frank No. 31 First Street, 28 by 75.5, flat, for about $30,000; also for a Mr. Siegel to a Mr. H. Elias No. 135 Essex Street, 22.6 by 90, five-story tenement, for about $25,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

$10 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Meyer Solomon $4,500

Lots 166, 167, 169, 214, and 231 on the map of the Arden property, in the former town of Westchester, being on Walnut, Chester, Oak, and Cedar Streets, near Syracuse Avenue, each 100 by 100; foreclosure sale, Lot 169, to C. H. Fisher 325

Lots 166, 167, 214, and 231 to the plaintiff, Mary E. Gugel 1,400

1108 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 82 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; assignee's sale, to Henry F. Sandifer 28,988

311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John A. Cisco, as trustee 23,300

423 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 250.4 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16.10 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the City Real Estate Company 13,800

425 West Twelfth Street, north side, 423.7 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 19.11 by 44.3 by 48.4, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James L. Flanagan 6,950

By Solomon De Walltearse.

831 to 843 West Twentieth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 175 by 92, one, two, and four story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Broadway Savings Institution.. 56,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. H. Seymour, referee, 336 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.8 by 81, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,238.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Grand Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,068.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,723.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, A. Matthews, referee, Willow Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, runs north 100 by east 225 by north 100 to the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by east 30.6 by south 202 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, by west 226, point. Due on judgment, $17,019.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 281 and 283 West Eleventh Street, for two five-story brick flats, each 25 by 83.6; D. Rosenbaum of 153 East Eightieth Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; total cost, $40,000.

Amethyst Avenue, 175 feet north of Morris Park, for two two-story brick schools, 131 by 60.8; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 109.6 feet east of Bergen Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, each 27 by 87; A. M. Rothermel of 668 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; total cost, $54,000.

Clay Avenue, west side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for twelve two-story brick dwellings, each 20 by 52; Ernest Wenigmann of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; total cost, $90,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a seven-story brick flat, 100 by 90; Lorenz Weiher of 76 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter of 46 Bible House, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 58 to 62 Hester Street, for a six-and-one-half-story brick flat, 66.10 by 70; estate of D. W. Bishop, Lenox, Mass., owner; Ernest Flagg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 314 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a one-story frame Summer garden, 23 by 32; Joseph Ferro of 314 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 300 West Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick store, 17 by 25; Conrad Michaels of 152 Columbus Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 78 Greene Street, for a six-story brick loft building, 25.2 by 90; S. Cohen of 153 Mercer Street owner; George H. Van Auken, architect; cost, $30,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street, for a seven-story brick apartment house, with stores, 100.8 by 85; Alexander Walker of 414 Riverside Drive, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $195,000.

Nos. 97 and 99 Avenue D, to a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores; Morris Zimmermann of 92 Fifth Avenue, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 120 Broadway, to a nine-story brick and stone office building; Equitable Life Assurance Society, premises, owner; George B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2 Vesey Street, to a five-story brick and stone hotel; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $400.

Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Frederick Holdermann, premises, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $150.

Park Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Louise Fisher of 2,932 Park Avenue, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $60.

No. 40 Union Square East, to a four-story brick restaurant and dwelling; estate of F. A. Sackett of 818 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; C. M. Dissoway of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 1,179 Broadway, to a four-story brick office building; estate of Eliza R. Grafton of 45 Wall Street, owner; C. A. Gifford, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 407 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story building and stores; David Silverstein of 10 Sixth Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 202 and 204 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a four-story brick stable; Manuel Mele of 127 East One Hundredth Street, owner; M. A. Pullam of 245 East Eighty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 284 Alexander Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Ernst Wilkens of 588 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 3 and 5 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick warehouse and store; Adam E. Schultheis of 300 West Forty-second Street, owner; George H. Van Auken, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 32 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Hattie S. Halle of 44 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 159 East Eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick store and lofts; F. R. Walker of 54 East Eighth Street, owner; William E. Mowbray of 1,300 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 25 West Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick office building; American Lithographic Company, owners; Richard Burger of 300 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 130 West Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Charlotte M. Bickmore of 264 West Seventy-first Street, owner; L. C. Holden, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 2,929 to 2,933 Third Avenue, to two three-story brick stores and lofts; H. L. Morris of 12 West Fifty-third Street, owner; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Feb. 28.

ALLEN ST, 137 and 139, 40x70; Julius R. Fox to Dora Drapkin, (mtg $34,000, R. S. $17.50) $1

ARTHUR St, n s, Lot 884, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; James M. Hayes to Albert Smith, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,375) 2,500

AVENUE C, 6 and 8, e s, 40x64.5x irregular; Charles Seligman to the Home Circle Building and Loan Association, (R S $25.50) 25,500

AVENUE C, 6 and 8, e s, 40x64.5x irregular; Benjamin Muhlheiser and others to Charles Seligman, (R S $23.50) ... 23,500

AVENUE D, 114 e s, 21x77; John H. White to Isaac Nurick, (R S $12) 11,300

BROAD ST, 109 and 111, n e corner of Pearl St, 40.3x94.2x24.2; Jennie S. Teichman to Joseph Nussbaum, quit-claim 250

BROADWAY, n w corner of 87th St, 100.8 x99; Elizabeth S. Clark to Alexander Walker, (R S $7.50) 127,500

BROADWAY, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 25x80; Herbert Dongan to Theodore A. Schulz, (R S $7.50, mtg $24,000) 31,500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 90th St, 20x100; Nathan E. Clark to Peter Banner 225,000

CHERRY ST, 142, 25x104.10x25x104; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Sigfried Wittner, (mtg $22,500, R S $1.50) 2,000

COURT ST, 639, s e corner of 1024 St, 28.8x100x28.6x100; George Goetting to Robert F. Amend, (R S $6, mtg $31,000 37,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 265 ft s of 156th St, 20x 115; Simon C. Simpson to Charles F. Van Etten, (R S $1, mtg $7,500) 1

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, n s, 371.9 ft w of Grenada Place, 134.3x76x126.7x75.9; Saverio Tuoti to Caroline K. Holler, (R S $2, mtg $3,600) 6,250

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 90 ft n w of Jerome Av, 12.7x49x71x95; E. C. Smith to Louis Brandt and another, (R S $2) 2,000

FULTON AV, widened, w s, 153.7 ft n of 167th St, 17.7x146.8 irregular; Barbara Jaeger to Joseph Kleiber, (mtg $8,500, R S $3) 1

FULTON AV, widened, w s, 436 ft n of 167th St, 17.7x157.2x17.11x154.10; Rosie Ried to Maria Thorber, (mtg $8,500, R S $3) 1

GRAND ST, 190, n s, 25x51.11x irregular; Marx Ottinger and others to Francis R. Stuge 100

GREAT JONES ST, 45, 37x100; Cornelia Miller to Maria B. Cox and another, all liens, (R S $20) 1

HENRY ST, 228, s s, 25.5x100; Henry St, 230, s s, 23.9x100x23.6x100; Henry St, s s, 247.5 ft e of Clinton St, 35.4x100; Henry St, s s, 282.9 ft e of Clinton St, 35.4x100; Henry St, s s, Lot 1,011, map of Henry Rutgers; Harry Fischel to Max Kashowitz, (R S $42, mtg $82,000) 125,000

LEWIS ST, w s, 58 ft n of Stanton St, 22.2x40.10x22.2x50.1; Jacob Weiss to Minnie Weiss, (R S $1, mtg $10,000) 1

LEWIS ST, 160, e s, 24x100.1x27.3x100.3; Jonas Weil and another to Eliza Cohn, (R S $13, mtg $25,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100; Milton G. Butterfield to John Bulger, (R S $9, mtg $25,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 67.9 ft n of 101st St, 16.7x75; F. G. Monell to Amanda Monell, (R S $3.50, mtg $4,500) 1

LOT, 30, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Susan Mullan to Thomas F. Gallagher 475

MACDOUGAL ST, 105, and 13 Minetta Lane; Joseph Laemmle to Israel Lippman, (R S $13, mtg $12,000) 100

MACDOUGAL ST, 103, and 11 Minetta Lane; Joseph Laemmle to Israel Lippman, (mtg $9,000, R S $16) 100

PITT ST, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x 100; James P. Campbell and another to Joseph Polstein, (R S $20.50) 1

PRINCE ST, 103, n e corner of 25x100x25.6x100; Adolph Goldsame to Charles H. Darrow, Jr., (R S $5) 1

PROSPECT AV, 902, e s, 23.3x189.5x irregular; Minnie Witte to Jacob Riehl and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,500) 8,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 401.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 23.2x189.5x irregular; John Bussing, Jr., to Minnie Wittle 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 300 ft s of 182d St, 50x150; Mary G. Mead to Newbury D. Lawton, (mtg $1,500, R S $1.50) 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 300 ft s of 182d St, 50x150; Newbury D. Lawton to John L. Mead, (mtg $1,500, R S $1.50) 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40; Hyman Rosen to Samuel Bloom and another, (R S $8, mtg $15,000) 1

RUTGERS PLACE, 13, n s, 26x110; Charles Geiger and another to Simon Dinerstein, (R S $20, mtg $30,000) 100

RUTGERS ST, n w corner of Madison St, 25x84.7; Urry Goodman and another to Herman Segal and others, (mtg $45,000, R S $20.50) 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 1,048.10 ft n of e s of Cedar Av, 2x123; Annie L. M. and Francois A. Mathieu to Townsend Wandell ..... Exchange

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 1,074.3 ft n from the e s of Cedar Av, runs 123 x n 14 x e 123 to the avenue x s 14; Townsend Wandell to Annie L. M. Mathieu, (R S 50 cents) ..... Exchange

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 387 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Jacob Riehl and another to Minnie Witte, (R S $5.50) 5,500

2D AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 88th St, 25x75; William Lessner to Paul Keber and wife, (mtg $6,000, R S $17) 1

2D AV, e s, 66 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x 93.5x24.11x91.10; James O'Toole to Emma F. Kirby, (R S $6.50, mtg $16,500) 1

5TH AV, 1,066, 19x102.2; Morris H. Smith to the Trust Company of New York, (mtg $60,000, R S $25) 1

6TH ST, 219 East, 24.6x90.10; Max Hochstim to Edward T. Engel 18,000

9TH AV, w s, 75.3 ft n of 46th St, 75.3x 100; Mary C. Brooks and others to Rosalie C. Tone, (R S $65) 100

9TH ST, 56 West, 16.8x93.11; Cornelia Miller to Maria D. B. Cox and another, all liens, (R S $2) 1

10TH AV, s e corner of 5th St, 24.9x71, Wakefield; Daniel M. and Albert T. Owen, executors, &c., to William H. Plant, all title ..... Nom.

10TH AV, n e corner of 5th St, —x—; also 7th Av, n s gore Lot 80 G, map of Village of Wakefield; William H. Plant to Joseph Stickney 675

10TH ST, 9 to 13 West, 79.5x94.10; George F. Slade and others, executors, &c., to Joseph S. Auerbacher 105,000

12TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x 100; 134th St, s s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; Blanche D. Small to Charles A. O'Donohue, (R S $7, mtg $6,000) 7,000

13TH ST, 639 East, 25x103.3; Rebecca Cohn to Max Salat 12,500

14TH ST, 323 West, 25x125; James S. Herman, trustee, to Emma L. de Wallearse, (R S $20) 25,850

16TH ST, n s, 140.6 ft w of 3d Av, 25x103.3; Gertrude Knelles to William J. Kraus, (mtg $26,000) 1

16TH ST, s w s, 140.6 ft n w of 3d Av, 25x103.3; Marie E. Grosse to William J. Kraus, (mtg $26,000; R S $4) 1

20TH ST, 338 East, 20x92; Minnie Wiggenhauser to Henry Bindewall, (R S $8, mtg $4,000) 1

24TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Benjamin A. Hegeman to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $11.50) .. 1

27TH ST, 436 West, 25x98.9; John H. Judge, referee, to Don A. Gayford, (R S $1, mtg $10,000) 800

31ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Caroline Stinson and others to John Herbold and wife, (R S $22.50) 22,500

31ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 20x69.6x 20x70.6; Jane L. Humes and another to Patrick J. Byrnes, (R S $11) 10,650

31ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Thomas Stokes, executor, &c., to Max Heller and another 23,100

40TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 98.9; George Wiley to Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, (R S $28, mtg $15,000) 1

42ND ST, 251 West, 25x100.5; A. Lanfear Norris to Richard H. Williams, (R S $48) 48,000

45TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.5; James J. Faye to Reginald H. Sayre, (R S $37, mtg $35,000) 72,000

50TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Jere C. Lyons to Ellen D. Hunt 75,000

62D ST, 233 West, 25x100.5; Mortimer C. Addonis, referee, to Elisabeth W. Burke 14,000

64TH ST, 54 East, 12.8x100.5; Josephine Lazarus to Josephine E. Nichols 20,000

66TH ST, 329 East, 24.11x100.5; George G. Banzer to Antonie Bazata, (mtg $16,000, R S $16.50) 100

76TH ST, 18 West, 25x102.2; James Carlew to Charles A. Wimpfheimer, (R S $37, mtg $45,000) 100

80TH ST, 157 East, 16.8x100; Albert Freund to Edward Fetherston, (R S $13) 100

80TH ST, 306 West, 50x102.2; Peter Banner to Nathan E. Clark 135,000

83D ST, 210 East, 19.1x102.2; James Baker to John McLaughlin, (R S $9) 1

84TH ST, n s, 284.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 39.6x102.2; Joseph E. Mount to William B. Fox, (R S $10, mtg $51,500) 1

85TH ST, 216 East, 25x102.2; Josephine Thoesen to Louis Lese, (mtg $19,500, R S $6) ..... Exchange

91ST ST, 23 East, 17.1x100.8; Antoinie Chandy to Andrew Carnegie, (R S $20.50, mtg $22,000) 1

91ST ST, n s, 281.1 ft e of 5th Av, 17x 100.8; George N. Williams, Jr., to Andrew Carnegie, (R S $22.50, mtg $18,000) 1

91ST ST, n s, 298.1 ft e of 5th Av, 17x 100.8; Morris Simon to Andrew Carnegie, (R S $22.50, mtg $20,000) 42,500

93D ST, 328 and 330 East, 50x100.8; Rachel Lese to Ernst David and wife, (R S $6.50, mtg $27,000) 1

93D ST, 306 East, 25x100.8; Frederick Weber to Johanne Drewes, (R S $6.50, mtg $12,000) 1

94TH ST, n s, 100.6 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x 100.8; Rosalie C. Tono to Mary C. Brooks, (R S $18) 100

96TH ST, s s, 337 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; John C. Dorland, referee, to Bertha Stener, (R S $20) 29,000

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 32x 100.8; John C. Dorland, referee, to Bertha Stener, (R S $20.50) 29,500

98TH ST, 160 and 162 West, 40x100.11; Frances Marx to Thomas J. Byrne, (R S $50, mtg $40,000) 1

99TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.11; Charles A. Goff to Sophie Goff, all liens, (R S $2) 1

103D ST, 123 East, 15x100.11; Louis Lese to Josephine Thoesen, (R S $5, mtg $5,500) 100

106TH ST, n w corner of West End Av, 100x25.11; George A. Stimpson to Edmund Dwight, (mtg $51,000) 1

106TH ST, 151 North Side of West End Av, 100x25.11; William Rankin to George A. Stimpson, (R S $65) 1

109TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x171.10; Mary R. Burdett and another, executors, to William G. Park, (R S $67.50) 67,500

113TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; James Bradley to Alexander McClean, (R S $9, all liens) 1

113TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Alexander McClean to James Bradley, (R S $8.50, mtg $21,500) 30,000

113TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; James Bradley to Alexander McClean, (R S $8.50) 30,000

113TH ST, 227 West, 16.8x100.11; Pauline Katz to Frederic Tetreau, (mtg $13,400, R S $1) 1

114TH ST, s s, 228.9 ft w of 5th Av, 16x 100.11; D. Brainerd Ray to Pauline Katz and another, (R S 50 cents, mtg $12,000) ..... Exchange

117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Esther Bernhardt to Alma Gutman, (mtg $46,000, R S $1) 1

128TH ST, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Katherine H. Huntington to Charles W. Vail, (R S $24, mtg $54,000) 1

128TH ST, s s, 101 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Thomas J. Byrne to Frances Marx, (R S $5, mtg $13,000) 1

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John Bronson to John H. Monroe, (R S $1.60, mtg $8,750) ..... Exchange

137TH ST, 667 East, 25x100; Henry Schwicardi and wife to Marie Kroncke, (mtg $15,500, R S $7) 1

139TH ST, n s, 101.7 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Paulina Katz to D. Brainerd Ray (mtg $35,433, R S $1) 1

139TH ST, n s, 101.7 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Frederic Tetreau to Pauline Katz, (mtg $35,108, R S $1) 100

162D ST, 439, n e corner of 1024 St, 28.8x100x28.6x100; George Goetting to Joseph and another to Ida C. K. Ettlinger, (R S $11, mtg $18,000) 100

164TH ST, n s, 195.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 15.4x95; Minnie E. Gardner to Mary L. Candee, Jr., (mtg $2,250) 1

Recorded Leases.

ANN ST, 19; Daniel S. McElroy, executor, to Charles Doppler, 4 1-2 years $3,000

HESTER ST, 105; John Doscher of the Hebrew United Sons of Jacob Titkin Russian Polanders' Association, 1 year. 276

HESTER ST, 57; Jacob Siegel to Joseph Penner & Son, 3 years 960

MACDOUGAL ST, 111, w, 21.3x74.6; Annie Geering to Charles R. Farnolo, 3 years 800

MADISON ST, 140; Shaye Ruderfer to Solomon Antokolitz, 2 years 2,800

MAIN ST, s e corner of Prospect St, City Island; Henry Huncke to Herman Oetjen, 5 1-12 years $800. 420

PLEASANT AV, 405; Ella Henry, executrix, to Martha Heffley, 2 years 420

WILLIS AV, 138, n e corner of 134th St; John D. Ohlssen to Eugene F. Degnan, 3 years $1,500. 1,600

1ST AV, 1,215; Margaretha Struve to Max Zimmermann, 5 1-6 years $792 900

3D ST, 89 East; George Meindel, executor, to Robert Worm, 2 1-6 years 672

7TH AV, n w corner of 56th St, 100x78; John H. Browning to Warren Leland, Jr., 10 years 32,000

18TH ST, 159 West; Janette S. Lansing to H. H. Kahn, 5 years 850

42TH ST, 106 and 108 West; Maxwell S. Mannes to Charles L. Lenore, 5 years 5 months 12,000

72D ST, 208 West; Anna G. Lane to Mary Phillips, 3 years 3 months 3,600

113TH ST, 101 East; Edward Fischer, executor, to John Novak, 2 years 720

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Julius D., to Harris D. Colt; 70th St, 176 East, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. $1,500

AUERBACH, Joseph S., to Frederick G. Bowne; 9 to 13 West 10th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 60,000

BAIRD, Hamilton, to George G. Banzer; 329 East 66th St, 2 years, 5½ per cent, 2,900

BERGEN, Edward, and wife to August J. Ruhl; Lots 467 and 468, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

BROWNE, Emily L., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 58th St, s s, 120.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 4,000

BYRNES, Patrick J., to Jane L. Humes; 31st St, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years... 7,000

COHN, Eliza, to Jonas Weil and another; Lewis St, 160 and 162, installments, 6 per cent. 11,000

DEGRAW, Eugene F., to A. Hupfel's Sons; Willis Av, 138, saloon lease, demand 2,928

DE WALLTEARSE, Emma L., to James S. Herrman, trustee; 14th St, 323 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

DINERSTEIN, Simon, to Charles Geiger and another; 13 Rutgers Place, due Aug. 28, 1904, 6 per cent. 4,000

DIX, Isadora H., to J. Newton Osorio; 96th St, 128 West, due Sept. 3, 1902, 6 per cent. 3,400

DONGAN, Herbert, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 3 years 24,000

DRAPKIN, Dora, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 137 and 139 Allen St, due June 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 9,500

DRYFOOS, Joseph, to Siegfried W. Mayer; Madison Av, 1,129, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 3,000

FRIEDLAND, George, and Harris Witkin to Emilie F. Murray; Cherrie St, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, leasehold, 2 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

HAAREN, John W., to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees; 46 West 123d St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

HAFT, Annie H., to Kate A. Kelly; 123th St, s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 6,000

HAMILTON, Robert H., and wife to the City Mortgage Company; 130th St, n s, 390.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

HELLER, Max, and Samuel Lustbader to Thomas Stokes, executor, &c; 31st St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

HELM, Isabel M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 99 and 100 Greenwich Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

HERBOLD, John, and wife to Mary E. Ray and others, trustees; 31st St, n e s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 15,500

HOLME, Maud Van B., to John H. Henshaw; 60 East 49th St, 1 year 2,000

HOLME, Maud Van B., to United States Trust Company of New York; 49th St, 60 East, demand, 6 per cent 17,000

HOLME, Maud Van B., to United States Trust Company of New York; 119th St, 62 West, demand, 6 per cent 9,000

HUCKEL, Samuel, Jr., to the Albany City Savings Institution; Spring St, n e corner of South 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

NURICK, Israel, to John H. White; 114 Avenue D, 5 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

OGILBY, William S. R., Jr., and wife to City Real Estate Company; 59th St, 43 East, due Nov. 1, 1904 27,500

OGILBY, William S. R., Jr., to Edward C. Goodwin and others, executors, &c; 59th St, n s, 106.8 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

PHILLIPS, Percy, and Nicholas C., to J. C. Julius Langbein; West Farms Road, n w corner of 172d St, also 172d St, s s, 16.8 ft n w of West Farms Road, 3 years 2,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to New York Security and Trust Company; 9 Pitt St, 1 year 15,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to American Mortgage Company; 9 Pitt St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

RICHARDS, Edith M., to Frances O. Van Riper Broome St, 405, and West Broadway, 359, 1½ years, 6 per cent 8,000

ROBINSON, Lillie, to Mary E. Lippincott; 108 East 45th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 650

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Dudley S. Harde; Park Av, s w corner of 102d St, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 75,000

SALAT, Max, to Rebecca Cohn; 13th St, 668 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,800

SCHLEPPEL, Elizabeth, to Harlem Savings Bank; Southern Westchester Turnpike Road, s s, adjoining land of Alexander Valentine; also, Southern Westchester Turnpike Road, e s, at w line of road leading to Gouverneur M. Wilkins's place, except the part taken for Avenue C, 1 year 6,000

SEGAL, Herman, and others, to Urry Goodman and another; Rutgers St, 34, 5 years, 6 per cent 10,000

SMITH, Elphalet C., to Park Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, 3 years 32,000

SMITH, Elphalet C., to the Park Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, n w s, 548.11 ft s w of 190th St, 3 years 13,000

SMITH, Elphalet C., to the Park Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, n w s, 575.11 ft s w of 190th St, 3 years 12,000

SMITH, Elphalet C., to the Park Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, n w s, 602.11 ft s w of 190th St, 3 years 12,000

SMITH, Elphalet C., to James Lawrence; Jerome Av, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, demand, 6 per cent 37,500

SMITH, Morris H., to the Trust Company of New York; 5th Av, 1,056, (deed reconveyed as mortgage) 1

STEUER, Bertha, and Max D., to Central Trust Company; 98th St, s s, 337 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 28,000

STEUER, Bertha, and Max D., to Central Trust Company; 96th St, s s, 305 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 26,000

STIMPSON, George A., to John A. Brown, Jr.; 301 West 106th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 44,000

STRASSON, George A., to William Rankin; 301 West 106th St, 1 year 7,000

TONE, Rosalie C., to North River Savings Bank; 5th Av, s e corner of 48th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

UNMUTH, Peter, and George Ehret; 1st Av, 1,713, demand, 6 per cent 2,570

VAIL, Charles W., to Katharine H. Huntington; 128th St, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 9,000

WALKER, Alexander, to Elisabeth S. Clark; Broadway, n w corner of

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We also have, in a fine location, a perfect house; 11 rooms and bath, with stable and carriage house; lot, 90x150; five minutes' walk from railroad; all improvements; price, $6,500; easy terms.

We also have fine house, 8 rooms, all improvements; fine stable and carriage house; lot, 75x305; fruit in abundance; centrally, yet quietly located; a perfect spot for quiet, refined home; price, $7,500.

We have fine block, two stores, four flats; first-class in every way; gilt-edge investment; rental, $1,480; first-class location; can be bought now for $13,000.

We also have a fine cottage in A1 condition; nine rooms; lot, 50x150; five minutes' walk from station; $4,500.

We have fine country furnished and unfurnished houses to rent to suit all tastes.

We also have a magnificent $40,000 Irvington property at $20,000.

We also have a magnificent property, near the Sound, worth $20,000, that can be bought at once for $13,500. The first one to see it will buy it; 26S front on splendid avenue.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED, $25,000 CAPITAL. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT. EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; country property specialty. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Lots with builder's loan; good corner tenements to lease and for sale; good farms for sale and exchange. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Six Elegant Houses,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. AND 158TH ST.

Indiana blue stone; swell front; up to date; hard wood, cabinet trim; two baths; wired for lighting and burglar alarms; cedar closets, &c.; best value for price on the heights; can now be had for ½ less than present cost to build; title guaranteed; three blocks from viaduct "L" station; 30 minutes by express to P. O.; 5 cent fare. 70% on mortgage if desired. Inspection invited.

E. B. TREAT, Owner,

On premises, or 241 West 23d St.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED, $25,000 CAPITAL. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT. EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Three-story brownstone house and basement in West 142d St, ten rooms and bath, all modern improvements, open plumbing and gas logs, hardwood finish from top to bottom; fine view of river; must be sold at once to close an estate; sacrifice price, $10,500, on easy terms. This is a rare bargain.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Ideal Houses In An Ideal Location.

Several modern, American-basement dwellings, all having full extensions, four minutes' walk from 140th St. elevated; inspection invited. JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

A three-story and basement modern brownstone dwelling in most desirable location in the West 90th Sts., near Central Park; mortgage $18,000 at 4½; owner must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Al Bargain, Box 200 Times Office.

Attention, Builders!—100x100, 115th, near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 149th, w. 8th Av., 99' on 8th Av., 125 on 149th St., $56,000; 100x100, West 130th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price, $50,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE HOUSES.

Situated on West 93d Street, near elevated station, New York City; also McDonough Street, near Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn. A quick buyer will find a bargain in this first-class property. For full particulars address OWNER, Box 199 Times Office.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 69 West 100th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

Wanted—Loan of $8,000 on suburban corner house and lot, worth $10,000; also, $58,000 on first-class city apartment house, worth $80,000. 58 G., Times Office.

Private dwelling, brick, 9 rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; call and investigate. 15 West 119th St.

To Builders.—With loan; 18th St., near 3d Av., 44 feet x ½ block; fine location for apartment house. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

$3,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, 526 West 39th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; pays $700.00 per year net. Baker, 157 West 23d.

$500 cash, balance 5%, three-family frame, all rented, three blocks from L station; exchange. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

For Sale or to Let—Two-story mansard frame dwelling, 64 West 132d St., between 5th and Lenox Aves. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Broadway, corner wide street and junction, business building; all rented; fine neighborhood; $185,000. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

A handsome, two-story building for sale at Bronxville, N. Y. For particulars call at 418 5th Av. Lindquist.

Sherman Park corner store property; stable, 50x100; cheap account death. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 158th St.

Riverside corner; four lots in the seventies; unrestricted; also Riverside apartment house; bargain. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

Investment property rapidly improving; location over 7 per cent. net leased to responsible tenant; bargain. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

8th Av. and 175th St.; three-family flat; possession store May 1st; $28,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

No. 114 West 28th Street for sale; apply on premises; bargain for somebody; no agents.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge; one of the finest elevations in town; commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in the town as a site for a large, first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich.—Shore boarding house, unfurnished. 23 rooms, stable; shady grounds; shore road between depot and Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore property in Town of Greenwich, Connecticut.—30 acres, elevated, wooded; a very choice site for a first-class residence; one mile from depot, Post Office, and telegraph; 50 minutes from 42d St.; express trains. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Sale or Lease.—Factory: 20,000 feet floor room, extra land, 50-horse power, shafting, elevator, heated, perfect light, at Nyack, N. Y.; easy terms. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

W. I. Beatty, Real Estate, 735 Broad St., Newark, N. J.—Have some first-class property for sale or exchange, city or country; correspondence solicited.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Two of the best lots in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; bottom 1 worth $1,200; will sell for $300 cash. Box 30, Tappan, N. Y.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Flushing.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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For Sale or To Rent—Residence at Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12 rooms; good water; five minutes' walk from station. Frederick Sutton, Chappaqua, N. Y.

I offer bargains in cottages and lots within 45 minutes of 42d St.; commutation 11 cents; beautiful surroundings; macadam roads. Owner, 28 World Building.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or Rent, at Princeton, N. J.—Small farm, 20 acres; delightfully situated on macadam road; high; new rustic cottage, with modern improvements; good water conveniences; suitable for country home, horticulture, or poultry raising. Address Box 538, Lyons, N. Y.

For sale, at Metuchen, N. J., on P. R. R., 25 miles from New York, dwelling house of eight rooms; improvements; steam heat; barns; abundance of fruit; six minutes from two railroad stations; easy terms. Address F. G. H., Box 264, Metuchen, N. J.

Houses in Montclair, the Oranges, Englewood, Plainfield, Ridgewood, and all other suburban towns for sale and exchange; have photographs. Gerald La Mont, 203 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Large 4-story building, 25x95, store and apartments rented; moderate price. Apply on premises, W. J. MONTGOMERY, 58 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

$3 BUYS BUILDING LOT.

Positively this week only; 8 miles from New York; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—For immediate purchasers, all kinds of west side improved and unimproved property. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

Owners.—I have cash buyers for corner, with store; west side flat, with small equity; Columbus, Amsterdam store property, if bargains. Sidley, 682 Columbus Av.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Flats or tenements to rent on lease; best security; will offer good price and fix up if necessary. Silverman, 174 East 96th.

From 1 to 6 acres in New Jersey, with small house and barn, not over 25 miles out. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—West side house to rent, intention of buying later, 10-12 rooms, latest improvements. "Brumer," Box 185 Times.

Corner property wanted for cash, improved or unimproved; dwellings wanted. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 50th St.

Wanted—Private house on west side for investment. Address, with full particulars, Atwater, 158 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Washington Heights.—Three-story and basement dwelling for unimproved city property. Geo. Goebel, 41 Park Row.

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; will exchange for dividend-paying stock. J. G., 403 Amsterdam Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Home Life Ins. Co.
BUILDING,
256-257 BROADWAY,
Op. City Hall.

Attractive, well-lighted suites and single offices for rent, with most efficient service. Immediate possession can be given, with rent to begin May 1st.

Further particulars on the premises or of
GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar St.

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THE BEST VALUE considering LOCATION, LIGHT, CONVENIENCES.

"GEORGIA"

200 WEST 70TH ST.,

SHERMAN SQUARE,

8 ROOMS AND BATH,
$1,300 AND $1,500.

Sixth Av., Broadway, Boulevard, and Tenth Av. cars. "L" station at 72d St.

F. ZITTEL, premises, or 266 Columbus Av.

Windsor Arcade

5TH AVENUE, 46TH AND 47TH STREETS.
To Lease, the few remaining
STORES AND OFFICES
for any first-class business.

Among the incoming tenants who have already hired are Dunlap & Co., Hatters; Siebrecht & Son, Florists; Moseman & Bro., Harness, Saddlery, Fancy Leather Goods; Wassermann Bros., Bankers & Brokers; Pach Bros., Photographers, &c., &c.

For plans and particulars apply to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

To Let

Fireproof building good location 96 x 80 ten stories light four sides. 400 lbs. to foot —law. 400 Electric H. P. 25,000 sq. ft. sign space can be seen by 500,000 people daily. Will consider dividing. Attractive rate to satisfactory long term tenant. Will consider moving expenses, etc. Reciprocative contract to printer or lithographer. Your agent or Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)

Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

LIGHT LOFTS.

FIRST LOFT, 50x80; $1,200.
TWO STORES, 25x80 each, separate or together.
LOFTS of 2,500, 5,000, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor.
Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 66 Liberty St.

43 JOHN ST., NEAR NASSAU ST. TO LET

Four-story, Basement & Sub-Cellar.

RULAND & WHITING,

5 BEEKMAN STREET.

CENTRE ST., S. E. COR. LEONARD.
Five-story new building, size 60x40.
Offices, Stores, Warerooms; Finest Light; Very High Ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

4—8TH AVE. & 33D ST. NORTHWEST CORNER.

Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN: 5,000 SQ. FT.; GOOD LIGHT, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT & POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A large corner store, 3d Av. and 68th St., now used as a branch office of the Prudential Insurance Co., size 24x32; can be rented as a whole or will divide; steam heat; reasonable rent.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. R. Patten, 66 Broadway, Room 11.

$30, Lenox Av., 571.—Store, small living rooms, steam heat, hot water, tiled porcelain bath; chance for tradesman.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—31 Greenwich Av.—Store with good show window. Rent, $32.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—304 8th Av.—Store and first floor, 100 feet deep, at a moderate rental.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

40th Street, 438-440 West.—Large store, with plate glass fronts and two rooms; newly decorated; $15.

Long Island Property to Let.

Grove, 10 acres, 600 feet on lower bay; 18 acres, on Sound; 12 acres, 600 feet on railroad, 2 minutes to depot; 1 acre, large house, barn, &c., near water; forty lots, dock, fine roads; all free; long lease. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24. 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 126 West 55d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 881—Columbus.

Detective Agencies.

Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 220 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

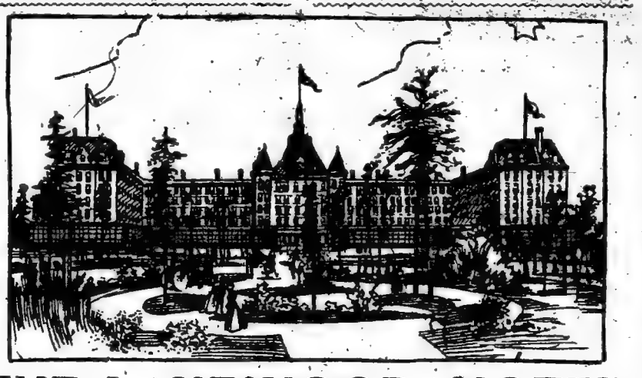

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.

"The Leading Hotel of Lakewood."

LAKEWOOD is a world-renowned Winter resort for wealth and fashion, and "THE LAKEWOOD," its largest and leading hotel, is all that brains and taste, backed by unlimited capital, could devise for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of its patrons. Its luxurious appointments are surpassed by no hotel in America. The cuisine and service, it is no exaggeration to say, equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

Golfing privileges at two clubs. JAMES N. BERRY, Mgr.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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FOR RENT

Attractive 4-story, American-basement dwelling, NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE. Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 104th St. Elev. RENT $1,200.

JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace

708 Madison Ave., the southwest corner of 63d St.—Now occupied by a physician; the partition in the front parlor will be removed if desired; can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

4th Av., 425, near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Hancock St., 3-story, stone, $55.00; Monroe St., 2½-story, stone, $50.00; Putnam Av., 3-story, stone, $45.00 and $40. Pinckney, 342 Sumner Av.

Queens Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)

7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry. 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50. 2-story and basement frame house, imp'ts, $16. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent $20. Call R. E Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COTTAGES AT BELLE HAVEN, GREENWICH, SOUND BEACH, ROCK RIDGE. CALL OR ADDRESS THOMAS N. COOKE, 4-7 P. O. BUILDING, GREENWICH, CONN.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to a private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Palisades.—A fine, large house; good locality; fine shade and fruit trees; house contains 12 rooms and all modern improvements; barn and outbuildings on the premises. Apply Samuel Brown, Palisades, N. Y.

House and barn to let at Yonkers, N. Y., in best part of city; plenty of fruit; all modern improvements. Box 76 Yonkers, N. Y.

Mentclair.—For rent; fine location; owners might board. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3303 John.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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EVELYN

101 West 78th St.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice housekeeping apartments of 7 large, light rooms and bath; butler's pantry, laundry and steam dryers.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on Premises.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.:
APARTMENTS TO LET;
RENT $65 TO $135;
five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT;
reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.

2 rooms and bath; cosy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

276 ST. ANN'S AV., COR. 130TH ST., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $22; 5 ROOMS, BATH, $18; STEAM HEATED; HOT WATER SUPPLIED. 278 ST. ANN'S AV., 5 ROOMS, BATH, $18-$21. HOT WATER SUPPLIED; HALLS AND BATH HEATED. HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable; FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

7 West 108th St.—First-class apartment; 6 rooms; steam heat, hot water, and elevator; reasonable rent. Apply janitor, or Howell, 156 5th Av.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flats; 7 large, light rooms, bath; steam heat; $30. Janitor.

5th Av., Corner 98th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

419 3d Av.—Apartments of four large rooms; quiet house; rents, $11 and $13.

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MARGUERITE,

2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
One small apartment.....$16
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Seven light, clean rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing, tiled kitchen, elevator service; $40 per month. See agent on premises, 106 East 116th St.

A 7-room flat, $22: largest, cheapest, lightest extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

144th St., 307-309 West.—Five large rooms; newly decorated; $13 and $14.

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COAL & WOOD.
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36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 339 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Cut for Stoves. Pine Knots and Cuts for Kindling. Jewelry, furs, brica-brac, furniture, carpets, &c., or Mdse. Nafal, 744 6th Av.

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30c. per line $4. per line for 30 times.

THE NEW RUDOLF
Atlantic City, N. J.
OPENS MARCH 9TH.

Ocean front. Capacity doubled to 900. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plans. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features.

CHAS. R. MYERS.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS
5th Ave., corner 16th St.

In addition to our usual assortment of Grand and Upright WEBER PIANOS, in all woods, we offer this week, at VERY LOW PRICES to close them out quickly, a number of good, serviceable Pianos, more or less used, but ALL in first-rate condition.

Fischer Upright, Rosewood	$115
Hardman Upright, Rosewood	145
Wheelock Upright, Rosewood	130
Stuyvesant Upright, Mahogany	165
Chickering Upright, Rosewood	195
Weber Upright, Rosewood	245
Weber Upright, Rosewood	270
Weber Square, Rosewood	185

And others. Cash or installments.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER
PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers. $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity; Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS,

Also full assortment of large Uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others. Rents $4 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Cabinet grand upright piano; reliable make; guaranteed perfect; cost, $350; will be sacrificed for $160 cash. Inquire, elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

Emerson; bargains; $195; little used; usual price, $375; almost new upright, $150; other bargains. Summers, 1,192 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $18 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

COINS—Highest prices paid for rare United States Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, Postal Currency, etc.; book of premiums paid, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Another Cut: 10 latest model H, Manhattans, similar to the No. 6 Remington; never been unpacked; $40 each; shipped privilege of trial and examination free. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

STAMPS.—Will buy collections of foreign, United States, and revenues; highest prices paid; call or write E. W. Brown, care Koch, 132 West 125th St.

CASH for furniture, carpets, pianos, contents of flats, &c. TOM, 212 East 126th St.

Highest prices paid contents houses, flats, antiques, pianos, &c. Telephone, 1,053 Harlem. Wheeler, 164 West 132d St.

For Sale.—Upright piano, standard make, mahogany case, nearly new. F. Damon, 15 West 24th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S. G. Rains Co., 369 5th Av.

Wanted to Purchase.

Wanted to Buy for Cash, City or Country.—Stocks, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Call or address L. Friedman, 320 Broadway.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock. Great bargains. Triumph Electric Co., 52 and 54 Lafayette St. Also special set up machine. Chamock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, brica-brac, furniture, carpets, &c., or Mdse. Nafal, 744 6th Av.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Corporations are safe, convenient, effective, partnerships risky, inconvenient, unsatisfactory. We incorporate business enterprises. Charters secured in any State. Partnerships incorporated. Folder, giving details, expenses, and advantages, on application. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

For Sale.—A rare chance; stationery and blank book store, having a complete and best selected stock; best location in city; owner 38 years at same place. Address Enterprise, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

An opportunity is offered to a gentleman or lady to secure a passive, active, or controlling interest in good-paying manufacturing business on favorable terms. Expansion, Box 189 Times.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 216 Canal St., N. Y.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Corporations organized; any State.—Stock accepted for services. "Corporation Attorney," Box 192 Times Office.

Chemical analysis, working formulae, &c. Seinonlte & Hale, Rooms 1 and 8, 5 and 7, Dey St.

Life insurance in leading companies at big discount. F. C., Box 188 Times Office.

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$1.00 A week.

Records Exchanged.

Bicycles on easy terms.

S. B. DAVEGA { 32 E. 14th St. 802 3d Av., near 49th. 125 West 125th St.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

The Greatest Wonder of the 20th Century. It warms the largest room in five minutes; its weight worth in gold. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No connections. No odor. The heat of a Gas Flame is increased 500 Per Cent. Just the time you shouldn't be without it. Stop your Furnace or any other stove. Save trouble and money. The last week's offer. Small size, $1.25; large size, $1.50.

THE IMPROVED HEATING CO., 10 9 34 Ave. Betw. 63d & 64th. Open evenings. Sent all over.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS BOUGHT—SOLD—EXCHANGED.

KEENE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR

prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES!!

Elegant Drop Cabinets, leading makes, $20.50 to $45.00. Cash or small payments. DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES, $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $5.00 upwards. H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St. Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

CREDIT TO ALL.

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

ORIENTAL RUGS,
Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brass Ware, &c., ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
ANDALAFT BROS. & CO., 13 E. 16th St.
Direct Importers. Complete Cosy Corners.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS. EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired. Only Reliable, Up-to-date Goods. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

All standard makes; repairs, and ribbons free. Sold half price. Telephone 1,338—Franklin. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway.

JUDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamsee, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

For Sale.—A handsome two-story house for sale in South Bronxville. Call for particulars at 418 5th Av., Lundquist.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 205 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Uptown agency for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; baseball, golf goods a specialty; uniforms order. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Credit—Diamonds, watches, small weekly payments; lowest prices; strictly confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 125th St.

Foot Knitting Co. removed to 240 6th Av.; underwear repaired, stockings refooted; elevator in building.

CASH BUYER.
I pay highest prices for furniture of flats and houses. M. Marks, World Building.

Watches and Jewelry.

C. H. Scholermann.—Diamonds, watches, silverware, jewelry, clocks, &c. 159 East 125th St., near 3d Av. Optical work a specialty.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem Jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Balmoral.

New and fireproof family hotel, block front, 113th to 114th and Lenox Av.; apartments, furnished and unfurnished.
H. J. McGUCKIN, Manager.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 39TH TO 40TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2868-38th St.

New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 54th St.; established 1825 by Cornelius O'Reilly; storing, packing, moving; city or country.

Lost and Found.

LOST

Mercantile Trust Company Receipts. Distillers of America Stock.

5	Shares Common,	No.	1368
15	" Preferred,	"	903
8	" "	"	402
2	" "	"	939
10	" "	"	474
10	" "	"	346

Please notify Allen, Sand & Co., 7 Pine Street. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

LOST OR STOLEN—Certificate No. 1,682, dated July 16th, 1888, for 2,250 shares New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. Stock, in the name of H. G. B. Fisher. All persons are warned not to sell, buy, or in any way negotiate or deal in said stock or any part thereof, transfer being

TEUTONIC ENCOUNTERS A HUGE WAVE AT SEA

White Star Liner Is Almost Swamped in Midocean.

Passenger Receives a Fractured Jaw and Another's Foot Is Torn Off.

The White Star liner Teutonic, which had her dock yesterday, reports a calm passage across the Atlantic, with the exception of a few minutes last Sunday morning when she was almost swamped by a huge wave.

Besides doing considerable material damage to the vessel, the wave cut off the foot of one passenger and fractured the jaw of another. First Officer Bartlett was on the bridge when the wave broke, Capt. McKinstry being at breakfast. The sea was unusually placid for the Winter season, and a look at the instruments indicated that the weather would get calmer still during the day. The sun was shining quite brightest, and the mild west-northwesterly wind prevailing at the time made the weather very pleasant. It was about 9 o'clock, and the officer, as he walked the bridge, had not the slightest premonition of the impending danger. The wave came over the bow from nobody seems to know where, and broke in all its fury, damaging the deck fittings and catching two unsuspecting men passengers, striking them with volcanic force, cutting off the foot of one and fracturing the jaw of the other.

Officer Bartlett tells the story, the steamer suddenly sank deep down into the water, before she could recover, the sea broke over directly from ahead. It swept over the crowsnest, which is from fifty to sixty feet above the water; and knocked down two able-bodied sailors in the same time, cutting an ugly gash in the head of one and severely shaking up the other. The water rushed on down the decks, several feet in depth, spraying and carrying away vessel, breaking iron railings, and snapping off pipes as if they were so many reeds. As the water continued in its mad rush, its first victim, Stanley C. Wilson, of Australia, a saloon passenger, was caught and thrown violently against the bulkhead, where he was later picked up with a fractured jaw.

John Michaelsen, a Danish steerage passenger, the second victim, was promenading the steerage deck at the time, and before he realized what the matter was, the sea had gathered him in and carried him for several yards, finally throwing him on the rail with such great violence that his foot, resting caught in some portion of the deck fittings, was torn off. When he was found the foot was hanging by a thin strand of flesh and resembled as if it had been cut off with a pair of scissors. Both men were taken in charge by Dr. Dehle, the ship surgeon. The saloon passengers made up a purse of about $600, which they gave to the unfortunate Dane.

It was most fortunate that the wave struck as it did," said Officer Bartlett yesterday. "For had it struck us later in the day many of the passengers would have been promenading in the sunshine, without doubt, and there is no telling how many of them would have been injured. As it was, most of them were at breakfast, and with the exception of the shock, were none the worse for their experience."

Many of the passengers were inclined to believe that the wave was the result of volcanic phenomena, or of a tidal wave. These opinions were the exception, however, for had the sea been of the tidal order Bartlett would have seen it coming, while as for being the upheaval of a volcanic eruption, "Absurd, absurd!" said one of the Teutonic's officers. "It was a great sea, and there is no doubt of that."

DIED AFTER BOWLING CONTEST.

Dr. Morgenstern Seized with Heart Trouble After Making High Score.

Through the Coroners' office in Brooklyn yesterday it was learned that Dr. L. G. Morgenstern, thirty-seven years old, a druggist, of 1,014 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, had died on Wednesday as the result of overexertion. Dr. Morgenstern was well-known in Masonic and social circles in Williamsburg. On the night of his death he attended a bowling contest at a club, and he made such a high score that he continued to roll the balls with delight long after the game was at an end. When he reached his home he complained to his wife that he did not feel well, and gradually grew worse. He died soon after a physician had arrived.

RUSSELL SAGE REFUSED TO PAY.

So Rand, Who Looked Up Evidence, Sued the Iowa Central.

According to the complaint in a suit for $2,000 by Ezekiel C. M. Rand against the Iowa Central Railroad, Russell Sage, who was President of the road in 1897, employed him to do work for the company for which he has never been paid.

Rand, who is employed by Russell Sage, says that he was hired by Mr. Sage to do work for the railroad company in collecting evidence for a suit which the company was bringing against the Peoria and Pekin Union Railroad Company.

In the answer of the defendants it is said that Russell Sage was elected President of the railroad in 1897. A special agreement was made, it is held, that Mr. Sage was to pay out of his own pocket any persons he might call upon to help him perform his duties. The defendants claim that Rand should collect his money from Russell Sage, as he knew of the agreement made between Mr. Sage and the Directors.

BEGGAR STYLISHLY DRESSED.

Told a Story of Having Been Robbed and Solicited a Nickel for Car Fare.

A prisoner with a suave and gentlemanly demeanor, and wearing a new blue serge suit, a stylish overcoat, new hat and gloves and immaculate linen, was sentenced to ten days in the City Prison for begging yesterday morning by Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Police Court. The prisoner said his name was Eduard Hendriksen, forty-five years old, and gave several addresses, all of which were fictitious.

The man politely accosted Detective Gallagher of the West Forty-seventh Street Station at Eighth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He said he had been robbed, and asked that five cents be given to him with which to [illegible] home. He said he lived [illegible]th Street.

"[illegible] a nice walk," replied [illegible] sadly, and [illegible] Gallagher saw him [illegible] seven men and obtain nickels from four of them.

Deciding that the man was a professional beggar, the detective arrested him.

BURGLARS FEAST IN A PANTRY.

Then They Go Up Stairs and Secure Valuable Jewels.

While the family of Francis B. Hoffman, a Produce Exchange broker, were sleeping in their home, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, early Tuesday morning, burglars feasted in the butler's pantry, helped themselves to choice wines and whisky, and, after satisfying their appetites, went to the third floor of the house and gathered up between $5,000 and $10,000 worth of jewels, which they took away.

Mr. Hoffman was awakened about 3 o'clock by the watchman, who had discovered the basement door open. A hurried investigation showed that the house had been robbed. A safe containing solid silver was untouched. In the pantry was found an empty bottle, marked with a skull and crossbones, believed to have contained chloroform. Mr. Hoffman reported the robbery to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Considerable surprise was expressed at the evident coolness of the burglars. The shade of the pantry window was up, and the visitors could have been plainly seen as they sat at the table refreshing themselves with Mr. Hoffman's wine. The private watchman on the block said that all was well at 1 o'clock in the morning, and it was two hours later when his suspicions were aroused.

LEGAL FIGHT FOR CHILDREN.

Excitement Follows a Father's Attempt to Seize His Boy in Court—Justice Truax Interferes.

A legal fight for the possession of two children furnished considerable excitement in the Supreme Court yesterday. The father, taking a remark made by Justice Truax to signify that he could have the children, picked up one of them, a boy two and a half years old, and started from the courtroom. The other child, a girl four years old, protested at this and tried to rescue her little brother. Both children were crying, the mother was in hysterics, and the father was angry. Justice Truax postponed the proceedings.

Joseph Leo, who wanted to get possession of his children, Nellie and Louis, had obtained a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Bischoff, a week ago, granted a decree of separation to Mr. Leo from his wife. The decree carried with it the custody of the children. Mrs. Leo was living at 86 New Chambers Street. After the decree was signed, Mr. Leo went to the house, accompanied by a policeman, and tried to get the children. They created such a disturbance that the policeman refused to interfere. The facts were all placed before Justice Truax, who said:

"I don't see how I can go behind the decree made by Justice Bischoff, as it appears to me to be final."

As the Justice said this Leo turned toward his children, grabbed up the little boy, and started for the door. Little Nellie began to scream, at the same time running after her father.

"Put that child down," said Justice Truax. "I have made no order in this case. I will adjourn it until Saturday morning, when I desire further affidavits."

The Justice then ordered that the children remain with their mother until the case was decided.

ANIMAL SOCIETY ENRICHED.

By Edward Augustus Hammond's Will It Receives $30,000—His Exclusion of Relatives.

The will of Edward Augustus Hammond, which was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, leaves $30,000 to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Hammond was a bachelor. He died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 12. He left valuable property in Washington, Long Branch, and this city.

The United States Trust Company is named as the executor under the will. Edward W. Shelton, counsel for the company, said yesterday that he knew nothing whatever about Mr. Hammond. He understood that Mr. Hammond was very wealthy and that his relatives lived in Massachusetts.

In addition to the bequest to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Hammond leaves $5,000 to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at Long Branch. The testator directs that both funds be known by his name and be kept separate from other investments of the beneficiaries. To the society he also gives a painting by James Walker, entitled "Hunting the Grizzly."

Mr. Hammond gives $1,000 to the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation and $20,000 and all his jewelry to Jane Maria Stelle of this city. In all, his specific bequests amount to $91,000. The balance of the estate is distributed among the children and grandchildren of his deceased brother, Andrew F. Hammond.

The testator directs that his body shall be buried in his plot at Woodlawn and that no other body shall be placed in the same plot. As soon as possible he wants the date of his death cut on the monument which he had erected. One of the clauses of the will reads, in part:

"I have omitted from this will all mention of several relatives of mine. I am not unmindful of the fact. This omission is not from any unkind feeling on my part, but deliberate and determined, and for reasons that seem to me good and sufficient."

NEWSPAPER'S NEW QUARTERS.

Commercial Advertiser Will Move to Broadway and Dey Street.

The Commercial Advertiser, the offices of which have been for a long time at 29 Park Row, will have new quarters at 187 Broadway and 5 and 7 Dey Street after May 1. The two buildings form an "L" around the property of the Mercantile National Bank.

The main floor of 187 Broadway has been leased from the Becar estate, and will be occupied by the publication office of the newspaper. The adjoining building on Dey Street will be given over to the editorial rooms and mechanical departments.

The leases have been made for a short term, with an option of purchase, which, it was said yesterday, may be exercised, although any step in that direction will have to be the subject of future negotiations.

LEGAL NOTES.

EASEMENT TO DRAIN ON ADJOINING PROPERTY.—Charles K. Covert, who twenty-eight years ago owned the three houses, 582, 584, and 586 Seventh Avenue, at the northwest corner of Forty-first Street, sold 586, the third from the corner, to Augustus V. K. Stuyvesant, who still owns it. There was then and has continued to be a drain extending from these premises through those on the south, to Forty-first Street, conveying the sewage from Mr. Stuyvesant's residence to the public sewer in the street. In 1876 Mr. Covert sold the corner lot, 582, to Mary E. Early. She, at the time, had no knowledge of the existence of this drain. As soon as she discovered it she notified Mr. Stuyvesant that after thirty days she would cut off and prevent its future use. About a year ago she was notified by the Health Board that her premises, because of leakage from the drain, was in an unsanitary condition. This was followed in a few months by a notice that her premises had become dangerous to life and unfit for habitation, for the same cause.

Mr. Stuyvesant having been then notified that the drain would be cut off, brought suit to enjoin Mrs. Early from interfering with it. The Appellate Division has now affirmed the decision of the trial Justice in favor of Mr. Stuyvesant, holding by the conveyance of No. 586 Seventh Avenue there was an implied grant of an easement to which the remaining portions of the grantor's premises were subject and by which the plaintiff acquired the right to maintain this drain connecting with the main sewer in Forty-first Street; and that the rules of the Building Department or the action of the Board of Health had not destroyed this right.

***

MEMBERSHIP INSURANCE.—James Eagan, in 1885, became a member of the Mount Morris Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, his brother, Peter Eagan, being named in the certificate as the beneficiary. James Eagan was married in 1888 and died in 1894, leaving his widow, Alice B. Eagan, and a child surviving. While on his deathbed, four years after his marriage, Eagan delivered the certificate of membership to his wife, at the same time telling her the insurance was for her; that if anything happened to him she was sure of the money. She kept the certificate, and from time to time gave her husband from her own funds money to pay assessments and membership dues.

In a suit by the widow against Peter Eagan the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city has now affirmed the decision of the Special Term, given in favor of the defendant, holding that as, under the constitution of the association, the insured was required to surrender his old certificate and procure the issuance of a new one, with the name of the beneficiary therein, before any change could be effected, the widow acquired no right or interest by the delivery of the certificate to her by her husband.

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FRAUD AND CONVERSION.—Ira M. Miller, who owned 600 shares of the capital stock of the Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Company of Akron, Ohio, and held 1,050 shares as collateral security for the payment of certain promissory notes, delivered them to Lucius C. Miles for deposit for reorganization purposes with the Manhattan Trust Company, in this city. Mr. Miles, after depositing the stock as his own, paid the preliminary assessment of $825, about two years ago. He refused, however, to pay over to Mr. Miles the net proceeds, amounting to about $18,000, received by him on a sale of the new company's securities. In a suit brought by Miller, charging Miles with misappropriation of these funds, a judgment entered for the plaintiff, on the verdict of a jury, has just been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held that a case of fraud and conversion was presented; that the transaction constituted the party receiving the stock an agent or trustee for the original stockholder, subject to the right to use and control the stock in the reorganization, and to reimburse himself for advances.

"Never do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow" may be all right when you're sure of to-morrow—it's a habit that grows as one grows older: see B. Franklin.

But it's only fair to let you know there's only one to-morrow for our Spring suit sale—to-day and to-morrow end it.

Suits that were $16 to $30—some of the $30 are still here, now $10 for sizes 34 and under; $12.50 for sizes 35 and over.

Among them are a few Fall weight suits in light colors, a few cheviots and serges, a few cutaways—a little everything and everything good.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FURNISH AND DECORATE COUNTRY COTTAGES.

It is not necessary to be a millionaire to secure our best art. We take an ordinary country cottage and dress it in simple, charming, and appropriate clothing very inexpensively; frilled muslin curtains from 75 cents a pr. Cottage Rugs: San Jo Linen Rugs, 7.6x10.6 ft., $11.50; white enamel iron beds, brass trimmed, from $4.75; also a large lot of brass beds just now reduced; oak bedroom suites of three pieces, from $17.00.

Color harmony is our controlling thought. They may range from delicate creams and grays to rich reds and olives; but so artistically are they handled that each complements the others.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Antique and Modern Rugs.

Representative specimens of ancient handwork, include various sizes and patterns of Kirmanshahs, Tabriz, Sehnas, Sarakhs, Kurdistans, Meles, Serapes, Daghestans and Kazaks,—with many varieties of India Carpets and fine Silk Rugs.

$8.50 to $6500.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE. To-day, 1:15. ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT. DOORS Open 12:45. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Last Matinee Sat., 2. ...LAST WEEK—3D MONTH.... LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT. NEXT MONDAY—RETURN OF SAN TOY THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., including JAMES T. POWERS. Seats and Boxes Ready at Daly's.

BURTON HOLMES
Illustrated Lectures. Motion Pictures.
Monday and Tuesday at 3, Daly's. Wednesday & Thursday, 8:30, Mendelssohn. MOKI LAND

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:20. Charles Frohman Presents "A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun. "Screaming."—Ev. World. The Lash of a Whip

Madam Mountford.—Picturesque Palestine. Beautiful Costumes. This Eve., "Patriarchal Life." To-morrow, March 2, "Life of Christ," 8:15 P. M., Association Hall, 23rd St., 4th Av.

GRAND MARIE DRESSLER Last Mat. Saturday. (Next week, White Horse Tavern.

BUFFALO EXPOSITION STAMPS.

First Sheets of the Two-Cent Series Issued—The Designs.

The first sheets of the Pan-American Exposition stamps, which the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington has been at work on for the past four months, have just been finished. They are of the value of 2 cents, and bear the picture of a railroad train.

The design in the one-cent stamp will show a steamer representing lake navigation; the four-cent stamp will show an automobile in the foreground with the Capitol at Washington in the background; the five-cent stamp will contain in its centre a picture of Niagara Falls; the eight-cent stamp, a picture of the great canal locks at Sault Ste. Marie, while the ten-cent stamp will show an ocean liner. The centre design in all the stamps will be in black ink, while the border will be the color of the current series of stamps, and bear the inscription, "Commemorating Series, 1901." The pictures are one-third by one-half an inch in size.

The department will be ready to supply requisitions for the stamps several weeks before the exposition opens. The bureau has orders from the Post Office to print the stamps in the following quantities:

One cent	$71,000,000
Two cent	160,000,000
Four cent	5,000,000
Five cent	5,000,000
Eight cent	4,000,000
Ten Cent	4,000,000
Total	$251,000,000

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Ladies' Gloves.
$1.00 per pair.

Black and new spring shades of tans, browns, reds and grays. 2-clasp,—piqué sewn,—Glacé.

Black, white and all fashionable street colors of Glacé Kid,—2-clasp,

$1.00 per pair; Exceptionally good value

Flannelette Garments.

Full length Kimonas, plain colors and fancy designs, finished with broad white bands,

75 cents and $1.25; Formerly $1.05 to $5.00.

Gowns,—trimmed with ribbon and finished with embroidered scalloped edged ruffles,

$1.50 and $1.75; Formerly $2.65 and $3.50.

Underskirts, — with embroidered, scalloped edges,

50 and 75 cents.

Trimmed with ribbon, or insertions and edge of lace,

$1.00 to $1.75; Formerly $1.35 to $2.75.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Empire Theatre Company, in Mrs. DANE'S DEFENCE

Garrick Theatre. 35th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinées at 2. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Under Two Flags With BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT When We Were Twenty-One. NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW ON SALE. "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S Criterion Theatre Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2. JULIA MARLOWE. When Knighthood Was in Flower.

Madison SQUARE Theatre. 24th St., n'r B'way. "A real success."—Herald. Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Saturday. WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Opening Saturday Morning, March 2d.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatization of
HIAWATHA
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE
DAM AND BEAVERS, MAINE, ADIRONDACK, CANADIAN EXHIBITS, LAUNCHES, YACHTS, CANOES, ETC.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT
50c..... ADMISSION .....50c.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA." Mats. Mar. 4, 5, 7, 8—3 P. M. Sun. Evg., Mar. 10. Lecture by THOMAS F. MILLARD on the WAR IN CHINA. Illustrated by C. FRED ACKERMAN, with MOST MARVELOUS MOVING PICTURES.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. 23d St. Marcel's Living Tableaux, Tschernoff's Dogs, Kendall & Wilbur, etc. 5th Ave. David Belasco's "Mme. Butterfly," Johnstone Bennett, Elita Proctor Otis. 58th St. Adelaide Norman, D. E. Bandman, Florence Bindley, J. C. Nugent, & others. 125th St. Louise Beaudet, Miss Farrington, & H. Bergman, Fiss, Hoare, Melville & Stetson.

SAVOY 34th St. and Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. EVENING PRICES.....$1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. The Comicalest Ever—Full of Laughter THE FAVORITE FAMILY OF FUNMAKERS. THE FOUR COHANS In THE GOVERNOR'S SON. GORGEOUS PRODUCTION—CAST OF 50.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. AND SAT. LAST EDITION. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. EDNA MAY. Special Engagement of DAN DALY. Sunday, Popular Concert. Boys' Orchestra.

BIJOU. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. 55TH TIME. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. T'mw & Sat. 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

CHILDREN'S THEATRE. THE CLOWN AND THE LOCKET. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

KEITH'S MARIE WAINWRIGHT, ROSTELLO, EDGAR & MAMIE NORTON LIVING ART STUDIES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

MANHATTAN Opens Dec. 24. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LOVERS' LANE. By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 18.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. Barbara Frietchie Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15. NEXT WEEK—A Monmouth. Uncle Tom's Cabin.

EDEN MUSEE Wax. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PASSION PLAY at 2, 3, 5 & 9

Harlem Opera House. Annie Russell. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Wk—Mary Mannering in "Janice Meredith."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—GILLETTE'S SECRET SERVICE

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. D'ly exc't pt Mon. 25c. The Master of Arms

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Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Management regrets to announce that Mr. Jean de Reszke has not sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be able to sing to-night. The role of "Siegfried" will be sung by Mr. Dippel.

TO-NIGHT, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hulbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., March 2d, at 2—DOUBLE BILL—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba; MM. Saleza and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Ternina and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Sat. Evg., March 2d, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Muhlmann, and Blass. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sun. Ev'g, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS will be repeated under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plancon. Entire opera orchestra and chorus.

Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 4, at 8—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.

Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 7, at 7:45—Special Performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8—TANNHAUSER (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERT
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
SAT. AFT., MARCH 2, CARNEGIE HALL.
Finale "Jupiter" Symphony, Mozart; Romanza, in F for Violin, Beethoven; Finale from "Farewell" Symphony, Haydn; Overture, Leonore, No. 3, Beethoven.
Mr. DAVID MANNES, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
First Time In America.
32 SOLOIST JOSEF VON SLIVINSKI
LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
2nd and 3rd CONCERTS March 3 & 10 at 8:15.
HANS WINDERSTEIN, Conductor
Res. Seats 75c. to $1.50. Boxes $9 and $12. On sale at Schuberth's, hotels, and Carnegie Hall

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL,
TUESDAY, March 5th, at 8:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall.
Brooklyn Concert Postponed.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
Song Recital MR. DAVID BISPHAM
RESERVED SEATS, $1.50.
GENERAL ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Saturday Afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock.
PIANO RECITAL DOHNANYI
Beethoven Programme.
Seats, $1.00 & $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Wednesday Afternoon, March 6, at 3.
PIANOFORTE RECITAL
Miss HARRIETTE CADY
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

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SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH, Brown vs. Princeton.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Extra.

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Theatre Dyn., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1 west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

THE DEWEY 14TH ST. E. of B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY. Knickerbocker Burlesquers. "Gay Times in Paris." Living Pict'rs This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Irving Place Theatre. Evs., 8:15. To-night, Sat. Matinée, (pop. prices.) Eve., Paul Lindau's Comedy success "Her Share in Matters."

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A day to be remembered.

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than you can find the same qualities elsewhere, and wholesale prices are rising.....To reduce Linens, desirable, first-class goods, now, is like selling at 50 cents what there is a demand for at a dollar—but we like to do the unusual and so

THIS MOST UNUSUAL
SALE OF LINENS
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no other house in New York would offer.

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German Silver Bleach Damask—
2x2 yards..... were 1.39 ..... .98
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All Linen Lunch Cloths—fringed—col'd borders—2x3 yds—were 1.25..... .79

Satin Damask Cloths—pure white—fringed—fine qualities—
2½ and 3 yds. long—were 2.24 and 2.48. 1.49
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Hundreds of dozens of
ALL LINEN NAPKINS
Including fine Satin double damasks—will now be sold as follows:

Five-eighths	were 1.79 dozen....	1.19
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'Twill pay to buy a year's supply.

Damask Towels—hemmed—were .15... .11

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Turkish Towels—Some Slightly Soiled—60-inch—were 69 cents..... .49
72-inch—were 1.25 ..... .79
78-inch—were 1.98 ..... .98

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All Linen Sheetings—70 inch—were 39 cents..... .19

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All Linen Checks—white and tan—for Tradesmen's Aprons and Boys' Suits—were 19 cents..... 12½

A miscellaneous lot of Satin Damask Tea Cloths, Table Squares, etc.

Hemstitch hems or knotted fringes, with and without openwork borders—not enough of any one size to advertise specifically—AT REDUCTIONS that make it an object for lovers of fine linens to be here early in the morning.

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Such values as these are exceptional and doubly welcome at a time when betwixt seasons needs are to be suplied.

Double Breast Suits—9 to 16 years, were 2.98 1.69
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Norfolk Suits.....were 5.98 2.49
Russian Blouse Suits.....were 7.98 2.98
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Kilt Suits—1 and 2 pc.....were 3.98 1.98
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At Thirty-nine Cents
Knee Trousers——Best styles
Reliable all wool fabrics—3 to 15 years. Value 69 cents to $1.00.

BALANCE OF BOYS' WAISTS
As follows:

25-cent Outing Flannel..... .12½
49-cent "Mothers' Friend"..... .15
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including Children's Novelty Shapes.

Cloth and Leather—were .98 to 1.49.. .49
Golf Caps—satin lined—were .49..... .19
Cadets and Pull-Downs—were .49..... .19
Derbies, Telescopes and Alpines—were 1.29..... .49

BOYS' SPRING OVERCOATS
Tan Coverts—10 to 16 years only—were 4.98 and 5.98—To-day..... 2.98
All Wool—Great Bargains.

BABIES' DRESSES AND SLIPS
Long and Short—fine Nainsook and Lawns—round and pointed yokes—hemstitch and dainty baby trim'gs—Value .69..... .49

WASH DRESS FABRICS
Friday is always a great day here. To-day will be a leader among Fridays.

Fine Fancy Dimities—value .17..... 12½
Silk Stripe Dimities—value .39..... 23
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Yard wide Percales—value .12½..... 9½
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Yard wide Best American Percales... 7½
Duck Suitings—plain and fancy—value .12½.. 7½
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Cotton Chalties——value 8 cents..... 4½

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Skirts and Chemises
Is made possible by a
Large Purchase at Sacrifice
from a manufacturer who needed ready money.....They were made for coming summer's trade—and all—both Skirts and Chemises—are elaborately trim'd with laces, insertings and tucks—the best of the new season's styles.

AT 98 CENTS—SKIRTS whose equal you never before saw at the price—flounces 15 to 20 inches wide, with cluster tucks, wide lace and one to three insertings; also deep Emb'y and fine tucks, or with new Quaker tucked flounce—
You'll see these Skirts in Window between the Blue Ribbons!

AT 1.49—Extra wide Cambric SKIRTS—elaborate flounces, with double Emb'y insertings and Cluster tucks, and Emb'd ruffle; or handsome styles with Point de Paris, or other fancy lace ruffles, and 3 or 4 lace insertings above, with and without tucks—good value at 2.50.
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AT 1.98—Elegant fancy SKIRTS for Day and Evening—flounces of openwork Emb'y, insertings to match—or with 24 and 26 inch flounces made entirely of lace and tucks—handsomer than have been sold at $3.50.
You'll see above Skirts in Window between the Pink and Violet Ribbons.

AT 79 CTS.—CHEMISES—Cambric and Lawn—fancy lace yokes—ribbon run—also lace inserting fronts—all with ruffled skirts, with and without lace and tucks—worth 1.25 and 1.50.

AT 98 CTS.—Nainsook and Cambric SKIRT CHEMISES, elaborate lace yokes, two and three rows of ribbon run insertings and Skirt ruffles, with lace, insertings and tucks—value 1.75 and 1.98.

AT 1.24—Marguerite CHEMISES—Lawn and Nainsook—Square neck, lace trim'd back and front, or lace insertings across front to waist—fancy trim'd skirts.

AT 1.98—Paris Novelty CHEMISES—gathered waist, with 13 rows lace and emb'y—ribbon run neck, yoke and belt—flounced skirt, with Val. lace and four insertings—value 3.49.

SKIRTS AND CHEMISES
will each have a special section in our great Underwear Department, all garments being displayed and plainly marked for easy selection.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS
Black Pebble Cheviot—Short Double Breasted Jacket—flare flounce Skirt—entire Suit lined with Taffeta Silk—value $22.00..... 14.98

LADIES' NEW GOLF CAPES
Double-faced Cloth—Black and colored—stitched bands—hood and high collar—value $10.. 4.98
Extra long—choice colors—value 14.00 6.98

NEW BLACK CLOTH SKIRTS
Stitched Taffeta and braid trim—flare

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwest winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,959. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL

Four Republicans Vote with Democrats Against It.

Only Brief Debate Allowed—Bill Now Goes to the President—Mr. Hull Replies to Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House removed all possibility of an extra session to-day by concurring in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. The vote stood 159 to 134. It was a strict party vote, with the exception that four Republicans voted with the Democrats. The bill now goes to the President. The House was brought to a vote by a special order prepared by the Committee on Rules, which permitted an hour's debate on a side.

When Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) presented the special order and demanded the previous question upon the adoption of the rule, it was ordered—139 to 120. This allowed twenty minutes on a side for debate upon the adoption of the rule.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, in opposition to the adoption of the rule, declared that it was designed to force a vote after two hours' debate upon the most important issue in the history of the country. The Philippine and Cuban amendments engrafted upon the Army bill by the Senate were offensive, obnoxious, and unconstitutional. They had been placed upon the bill in opposition to every rule of the House. Yet no opportunity was to be allowed to amend them. Under the Senate amendment there would be governed 10,000,000 Filipinos as American subjects without a right or constitutional guarantee. The conditions imposed in regard to Cuba would deny to the people the free and independent government which the American Government solemnly promised the Cubans and the world.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) passionately declared that the people were now having the first real taste of imperialism. Heretofore Congress, he said, had shirked its duty and had allowed the President to rule with the hand and force of an Emperor. Now, without time for discussion, hardly for protest, imperialism was to be sanctioned by the Congress of the United States. He declared that "by trades, by bargains, and connivance" the rights of 10,000,000 people in the Philippines were to be frittered away. War in Cuba was to be risked. "I commend to the tyrants here the plunder they will get," said he. "For myself I stand true to my conception of duty, and I condemn the infamy they are perpetrating." [Democratic applause.]

In reply Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) called the attention of the Democrats to the excellent precedents for the proposed legislation in the acts for the Government of the Louisiana and Florida purchases. Of course, he said, the proposed method of government was purely temporary. In time a permanent form of government would be established. This was simply the preliminary step.

Mr. Richardson interrupted to say that if the act for the government of the Louisiana purchase was substituted for the proposed proposition, every Democrat would vote for it.

SAYS BILL IS MOST GENEROUS.

Mr. Dalzell, closing the debate, insisted that the method proposed for securing a vote on the pending proposition was not unusual in the closing hours of a Congress, and cited several cases in Democratic Congresses when analogous proceedings were had. He said the Philippine proposition found its exact parallel in the legislation for the government of the Louisiana Purchase.

"But the Louisiana act," interposed Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) "was to continue only until Congress should meet again. This act is to remain in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. It cannot provide otherwise without the approval of the President."

"This act," replied Mr. Dalzell, "is much more generous than that enacted for the government of the Louisiana Territory." He called attention to the fact that the President's instructions to the Philippine Commission gave to the Filipinos every Constitutional guarantee, including the right of trial by jury. As to the Cuban amendment, it simply provided for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the proper sanitation of the island, to protect the people of the United States and Cuba.

The rule was adopted, 145 to 127.

Mr. Richardson then attempted by a point of order to delay consideration, but was overruled by the Speaker, who on an appeal from his decision was sustained, 140 to 117.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, then moved to concur in the Senate amendments in gross, and took the floor in support of his motion. Personally, he believed the Senate provisions regarding Cuba were eminently wise and that those regarding the Philippines were a limitation upon the President's power.

Mr. Hull yielded to Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) who discussed the Philippine and Cuban amendments. He related the circumstances in connection with the Ostend manifesto in 1854, when the emissaries of a Democratic President offered $100,000,000 for the Island of Cuba. That, he said, was one of the Democratic traditions upon this subject. Another was the Louisiana Purchase and the government of that Territory. Still another was the government of Florida. He declared the real worry of the Democrats was because the Republicans were bringing order out of chaos.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) indorsed the Philippine and Cuban amendments, and concluded by expressing the hope that some day in the future Cuba would be annexed to the United States.

Mr. Williams, (Dem., Ill.,) in contrasting the Democratic policy of the past toward Cuba with the Republican policy of the present, said the former desired to buy Cuba, while the latter was trying to steal it.

Mr. Moody (Dem., Mass.,) said he would not have addressed the House had it not been for Mr. Corliss's remarks. If he believed the Cuban amendment had the meaning or tendency (annexation) attributed to it by Mr. Corliss, he would have no hesitation in voting against it. He was one of those, he said, who believed that the American Congress and the American people were bound in honor by the Teller resolution.

MR. HULL DENIES CHARGES.

Mr. Hull created an uproar when, during the debate, he spoke of the insinuations which had been made against him personally on account of his connection with a Philippine lumber and development company. He said he had been made a target of during the campaign on account of his connection with that company. William J. Bryan, he said, had first called attention to it. "I will say," he continued, "that I am the same man whose name has been used in connection with that lumber company. I have something invested in it. It is a legitimate enterprise. It has never asked a favor of the Government. I will say that when I cannot invest my money in a legitimate enterprise I will quit politics. I do not care to be a drone, depending only on my politics for a living. (Republican applause.)

Mr. Hull added that during the campaign the company had decided to suspend operations and not invest a dollar if Bryan was elected, but after McKinley was elected it had decided to invest every dollar it had.

This statement, made just as Mr. Hull's time expired, created a tremendous uproar. Democrats jeered and some of them hissed. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) shouted that the company knew it couldn't exploit the Philippines if Mr. Bryan was elected. After much noise, just as the vote was to be taken Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) arose to make a parliamentary inquiry.

"I would like to inquire," said he, "whether the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hull) can vote on this proposition. He has just confessed that he is interested in this bill."

"That is not a parliamentary inquiry," replied the Speaker sternly, while the Republicans jeered and hissed.

When Mr. Hull's name was reached in the roll call Mr. Lentz made the point of order that he could not vote, calling attention to the statement in the digest that members interested in legislation cannot vote.

The Speaker announced that each gentleman must be the judge of that for himself. The Clerk called Mr. Hull's name, and he voted yea.

The motion to concur in the Senate amendment was carried—159 to 134. Four Republicans, Messrs. Loud of California, McCall of Massachusetts, Mann of Illinois, and Driscoll of New York, voted with the Democrats against the motion, and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, answered "present," but was not paired.

DELEGATES ARE EMBARRASSED.

Had Insisted on Announcing Convention's Views Without Waiting for Action by Congress.

HAVANA, March 1.—Señor Capote, President of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, called upon Governor General Wood this morning and informed him that the Convention felt itself in an embarrassing position, owing to the vote in the United States Senate. He said the delegates had not decided whether to continue the sessions or to dissolve.

Gen. Wood advised him to urge the convention not to take any rash action, but to complete its work as originally outlined, drawing up the electoral law.

This afternoon the delegates held an informal meeting, and, after some discussion, agreed to wait until Congress had acted on the Cuban amendment.

The full text of the amendment was received by Gen. Wood Tuesday night and was given the following morning to Señor Tamayo, Chairman of the Relations Committee. Señor Tamayo said at the time that the committee had reached its conclusions, but he was urged to withhold an announcement of those conclusions until the proposed amendment had been considered, in order to avoid the possibility of radical changes of opinion if the amendment should be adopted.

The convention, nevertheless, insisted upon announcing its views publicly and immediately, before presenting them to Gen. Wood, who did not receive them in official form until twenty hours later.

The Conservative element feels that this act, coupled with the convention's ignoring of the views of the Executive Department at Washington, has placed the Cubans in an unenviable light.

Several delegates, on hearing this evening that Congress had adopted the amendment, said this would not affect the attitude of the convention, as its members would not agree to the scheme of relations suggested in the amendment.

When the attention of Gen. Gomez was called this afternoon to a statement cabled from New York that he was very angry over the report circulated in the United States that he had expressed himself against the withdrawal of the United States troops at present from Cuba, he informed a former staff officer that he had made the statement, and that any denials were quite immaterial.

As a matter of fact, most of the Cuban leaders privately express a desire for the prolongation of American intervention, but in public they give utterance to revolutionary views, in order to please the masses and to retain their popularity.

This is the keynote of the present situation. It was well illustrated at the public meeting of the Republican Party at the Tacon Theatre Sunday, when Señor Zayas, who is really very conservative in his views, made a speech in which he advocated the defending of the independence of Cuba with the machete.

BELIEVES CUBANS WILL ACCEPT.

The Cabinet Discusses Report from Gen. Wood to That Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Cabinet to-day talked over the Cuban situation and Secretary Root read telegrams from Gen. Wood to the effect that in his opinion the Cubans would soon become convinced that the action of Congress in fixing the relations which should exist between Cuba and the United States was for their interest as well as our own, and would accept them without serious objection.

THE CUBAN INVESTIGATION.

Senate Committee Advises that Further Inquiry by It Is Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, to-day submitted to the Senate the report of that committee upon the results of its investigations into irregularities in Cuba. The committee details the extent of its investigations, but makes no recommendation beyond that contained in the following paragraph:

"In the opinion of the committee the information obtained is so full and specific as to render further investigation and inquiry unnecessary, especially in view of the fact that the alleged frauds in connection with the postal revenues of the island are now being investigated by the courts of Cuba, in cases where officials alleged to have embezzled or misappropriated postal funds are being prosecuted."

The investigation cost $14,934.

BORING FOR OIL IN MEXICO.

Experts from United States Have Sunk Several Wells—Big Flow Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 1.—A dispatch from Tampico, Mexico, says. "The Mexico Petroleum Company, which owns over 600,000 acres of prospective oil lands near Tampico, has brought from the United States forty expert well borers and a number of oil-boring outfits. The work of drilling ten wells has begun. The petroleum flows from several natural springs on the tract of land owned by this company and big producing wells will probably be struck.

"The company has a capital stock of $10,000,000 gold, and the bulk of the stock is held by officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company."

$30 to California

and Pacific Coast points from Chicago, via Chicago and Northwestern. Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways, each Tuesday until April 30th. Shortest route, finest scenery. Tourist cars without change. For particulars address Northwestern Line office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

DE WET AGAIN GETS AWAY

"Forced North" Is the Phrase Lord Kitchener Uses.

British Take Two Hundred Prisoners, While the Boers Capture Eighty of Kitchener's Scouts.

LONDON, March 2.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 1:

"De Wet has been forced north over the Orange River, and is now clear of Cape Colony. Two hundred prisoners have been taken, others, who were stragglers, being captured.

"Eighty men of Kitchener's fighting scouts were attacked by superior numbers, and after a prolonged fight and sustaining twenty casualties, surrendered."

The Hopetown correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch dated Feb. 27, describing Col. Plumer's pursuit of De Wet, which has been continually hampered by heavy rains, says:

"Since Col. Plumer's attack at Wolvekuil, on Feb. 15, the invaders have behaved like harried hares. The report that De Wet had crossed the river arose from some small parties crossing in a boat at Mark's Drift, where Col. Plumer prevented the crossing of the main commando and took 100 prisoners.

"After the capture of De Wet's guns on Feb. 23 the enemy were in full retreat, and ought to have fallen into the hands of the column from Kimberley; but they slipped past in the night, recrossed the railway, and are now trying with Hertzog to recross the Orange River at Zand Drift; but Hertzog's commando has melted away, the majority having been dispersed or having surrendered.

"De Wet, in his fanaticism, is reported as demented. It is said that he flogs everybody, and that Haasbroeck, who still has a compact commando, refuses to co-operate with him."

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

£87,915,000 Needed for the Coming Financial Year—Only a Small Sum for Permanent Additions.

LONDON, March 2.—The Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, has issued a statement of the army estimates for 1901-1902. The total is £87,915,000, of which £58,230,000 comes under the heading of war services, and is based on the assumption that for the first four months of the new financial year—until the end of July—the field force in South Africa will be maintained at its full strength, and that thereafter a gradual diminution will take place.

This sum also provides for the transport home of troops, for war gratuities, &c. The number of men provided for is 450,000, being 230,000 above the normal army establishment, and due to the war in South Africa and the operations in China.

The sum of £1,812,000, under the heading of Permanent Additions, includes the formation of garrison battalions for service at the Mediterranean and other non-tropical stations, together with measures affecting the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, the new system of allotment throughout the army, and other measures of reorganization.

The sum of £2,322,000, under the heading of temporary increases, provides for the rearmament of the fortresses and for increased stores.

The total estimates for the previous year were £88,999,400, which, however, included the supplementary estimates.

There is little disposition to criticise the estimates until Mr. Brodrick has explained them in the House of Commons. The Radicals are inclined to protest against an annual army budget of nearly £30,000,000 as distinct from special war requirements.

The general opinion is that the modest additional demands cannot mean really adequate army reorganization and reform. Apparently more attention is being paid to increasing the efficiency of the auxiliary forces, especially the Yeomanry and Volunteers, than to the regulars.

As there are almost certain to be some supplementary estimates before the year is ended, the military expenditure will probably exceed that of the expiring year.

BOTHA'S EXPECTED SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 2.—The Daily Chronicle says it understands that, in view of the expected surrender of Commandant Botha, the military authorities have already suspended contracts with some firms for war stores.

TRANSVAAL-FREE STATE PACT.

Statement by Mr. Balfour in House of Commons Causes Surprise—His Opinion of Steyn.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday Charles P. Scott (Liberal) asked the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, at what date in 1899 the Government was informed that, if war ensued between the Transvaal and Great Britain as a result of the differences which were made apparent at the Bloemfontein conference, the Orange Free State would undoubtedly throw in her lot with the sister republic. Mr. Balfour's reply, as taken down by the stenographers, was as follows:

"All the information we have on this subject is necessarily a matter of opinion, and therefore conjectural in its character, or else is contained in statements of ex-President Steyn, in which case, unfortunately, it is mendacious."

This announcement brought forth cries of "Oh!" from the Irish and other members opposite, and Mr. Balfour dropped the subject.

Mr. Balfour's reply was regarded as extremely obscure and caused considerable surprise. It was explained on his behalf that he was not referring to anything specific, but alluded generally to Mr. Steyn's statements.

Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Scott's question is the first intimation that there was any doubt of the attitude of the Orange Free State in the quarrel between the South African Republic and Great Britain. On Sept. 21, 1899, three weeks previous to the outbreak of the war, Mr. Steyn, the President of the Free State, made a speech in the Volksraad, in which, according to the reports in the London papers, he said:

"It cannot be a matter of indifference to us if the Transvaal is thrown into trouble, because we are not only bound to it by everything near and dear, but also because we have a political alliance which for the last ten years has stood with the treaty of amity and commerce between the two States. If its independence is assailed, we will render the Transvaal all the assistance in our power. It is therefore for you to decide what attitude the Orange Free State shall assume. I feel I must again state my opinion that nothing has happened to warrant war or an attack on the Transvaal."

According to the reports the Volksraad, after Mr. Steyn's speech, went into secret session, which lasted several days. It was afterward announced that out of its deliberations came the determination to support the Transvaal in case of war with Great Britain.

Felling Axes Ordered in America.

LONDON, March 2.—The War Office has made a contract with an American merchant to supply 3,000 felling axes for the British troops in South Africa. British firms being unable to make sufficiently prompt delivery.

Early in the Morning.

The New Fast Mail Train of the New York Central, with day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, to Chicago leaves Grand Central Station at 3:15 A. M. every day in the year. Sleeping car open at 10 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

BOUND FOR WASHINGTON.

Hundreds of New York Republicans Will Take Part in the Inauguration Monday.

There will be a great exodus of Republicans from the city to Washington today to be present at the inauguration. Gov. Odell, accompanied by Major Bird, his Military Secretary, and other members of his staff, will arrive in the city from Albany early this morning, and go to Washington in a private car. About 500 other New York members of the Republican organization will go on special trains, and in squads of from 50 to 100, intending to march in the inauguration parade. Brooklyn is expected to send another half a thousand.

The Lincoln Club, of which Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott is the President, will send the largest club delegation. Its special train leaves Jersey City at noon today, and 230 members are expected to be aboard at that hour.

There will be delegations also from seven Assembly districts, all of them with their leaders and banners, for the parade on Monday. Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman will lead a squad from the Tenth District. From the Nineteenth Internal Revenue Collector George R. Bidwell expects to take a large delegation. McDougal Hawkes will be at the head of the representatives from the Twenty-fifth District.

From the Twenty-seventh a company of paraders will go to march under the leadership of James W. Perry. Alexander T. Mason will lead the faithful from the Twenty-ninth District; Silas C. Croft will be at the head of the Thirty-first District delegation, and the Thirty-fifth will follow the lead of Edward W. Healy.

The Brooklynites who will go will probably march in a body without reference to Assembly districts. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will march at the head. Gov. Odell will command the marchers from the whole State.

A number of Republicans left yesterday for Washington. Robert C. Morris and William H. Ten Eyck were among them. Very few Republicans were to be seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, owing to the prevalence of the "On the Washington" cry.

G. A. R. VETERANS TO MARCH.

To Form Personal Escort of the President on Inauguration Day.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The dispute between the Inaugural Committee and the war veterans over the matter of precedence in the parade Monday resulted to-day in a compromise, under which the veterans will take part to a certain extent in the ceremonies. At a conference between Secretary Root, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Grand Marshal of the parade, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles it was decided that the local and visiting Grand Army veterans will form the honorary escort to the President from the White House to the Capitol on the 4th of March. The further conclusion was reached that the veterans will not participate in the afternoon parade on the return from the Capitol to the White House, but after the procession has passed through the "Court of Honor" they will be reviewed by the President.

The college men invited to participate in the inaugural parade have been assigned to form the First Brigade of the Third Division of the civic section of the pageant. Gen. O. O. Howard will command the division. The respective positions of the colleges in the parade will be fixed by the date of the charters of the institutions represented.

The inaugural crowd has begun to arrive, and sightseers were very much in evidence on the streets to-day. A party of the Governors to arrive reached here to-night in the person of Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma, who, with a delegation from the Territory, is here with the double purpose of participating in the inaugural ceremonies and urging the claims of the Territory to Statehood.

Roosevelt Goes to Washington To-day.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 1.—Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt and family will leave Sagamore Hill early to-morrow morning, en route to Washington. Only a short stop will be made in New York. In Washington they will be the guests of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Cowles. Mrs. Cowles is a sister of Col. Roosevelt. The Colonel will be the guest of Senator C. M. Depew to-morrow evening at a dinner in his honor, which will be attended by the President and Mrs. McKinley and their friends and relatives.

The Porto Rican Troops Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 1.—The transport Rawlins arrived to-night from Porto Rico, having aboard 300 native Porto Rican troops, who will go to Washington on a special Chesapeake and Ohio train in the morning to take part in the inaugural parade. Afterward they will proceed to New York and take the Rawlins for home.

PREDICTS AN INFLUX OF GOLD.

Dredging, Prof. Shaler Says, Will Bring Enormous Quantities to Light—Silver Will Ultimately Express International Values.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—Prof. N. S. Shaler, Harvard's famous geologist, predicts that there will be an influx of gold within the next forty years which is likely to produce serious economic complications. He bases his statement on the recent improvements in mine dredges, which make it possible to work thousands of square miles of gold-bearing territory which cannot now be profitably mined.

Prof. Shaler lectured for an hour on the subject in Sanders Theatre this morning. He said that, according to his estimates, there are from 4,000 to 6,000 square miles of alluvial plains in America which will bear vast quantities of gold under the new dredging system, and he stated that it was practically certain that the quantity of gold in the world will be quadrupled within the next forty years. The quantity would, he said, be increased ten-fold were it not for the fact that the price of labor will advance with the increase of gold and make the working of the rock beds and more expensive mines impossible.

Prof. Shaler believed that there is $30,000,000,000 worth of gold to be taken from the earth within the next century. Silver, he believes, will ultimately come to express international value, as it is buried not in alluvial plains, but deep down in the earth, where it can only be mined at a given rate.

PROSPERITY IN CHICAGO.

Deposits in Banks Show Increase of $26,029,127 in Last Few Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Thirteen State banks in Chicago gained $11,149,103 in deposits from Dec. 14 to Feb. 25. The State Auditor sent out to-day a call for a showing of the condition of the banks at the beginning of business on Feb. 25. Besides the increase in deposits, the banks expanded their loans by $2,065,283, and added $8,555,342 to their cash resources.

The gain in deposits of the State banks is in addition to one of $14,880,024 shown by the National banks in their recent reports, making a total increase of $26,029,127. This gives the banks of the city approximately $410,000,000 of deposits.

Statements of a later date will reveal greater figures, as several of the larger institutions already show higher totals than in the present State reports, and those made a short while ago by the National banks.

"Special Train from Atlantic City to New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sundays During Lent."

For the better accommodation of business men, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on Sunday next, March 3, and on each Sunday during Lent, run a special train from Atlantic City to New York, leaving Atlantic City at 4:30 P. M., arriving New York, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:36 P. M.; West 23d St., 8:35 P. M. The train will be composed of first-class coaches, parlor cars, and a dining car, and will stop at Trenton, Elizabeth, and Newark to let off passengers.—Adv.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN PEKING ALARMED

May Not Be Allowed to Live Within Legation Fortifications.

HART'S PROTEST FRUITLESS

Envoys Decide that Italy Shall Keep Customs Property—Cause of Delay Regarding American Legation.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Peking to Reuter's Agency, dated Feb. 28, says the envoys, at their meeting that day, discussed the list of provincial officials whose punishment will be demanded. The list was not completed.

It was decided that the Italians are to retain the customs property which they seized, on the ground that the Imperial Maritime Customs Department is a purely Chinese institution, and has no right to be within the Legation area. Hence the European and American customs staff, who are really serving the foreign bondholders, will be compelled to settle outside the fortified limits.

All the unofficial foreign residents are uneasy because the French, German, and Austrian Ministers maintain that none of them can live within the fortifications. If the other Ministers take the same view the merchants and missionaries will be forced to live among the Chinese, who are certainly no friendlier than before on account of the recent hostilities.

The American Government is the only Government which has announced its intention to compensate the Chinese for the land required to extend the legation grounds.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Relative to the delay complained of at Peking in the acquisition of a legation site by Commissioner Rockhill, it is stated that the United States Government is simply waiting for the passage of the Appropriation bill, containing the estimate for the Peking legation buildings.

Mr. Rockhill and Mr. Conger jointly recommended a lump appropriation of $100,000 for this purpose, but the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations thought that $40,000 was as much as could be properly spent in the purchase of ground and work on the building until the next Congress meets.

The United States Government does not intend to appropriate Chinese property without paying for it, and has protested to Mr. Conger and Mr. Rockhill against the further appropriation by the powers of any part of the tract still available at Peking for legation purposes.

BERLIN, March 1.—A Peking dispatch of Feb. 28 to the Cologne Gazette says that at a meeting of the foreign Ministers and Chinese Plenipotentiaries that day Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister, proposed a series of resolutions whereby negotiations concerning the importation of arms and the manufacture of ammunition, the legation guards, the dismantling of the forts between Taku and Peking, the reorganisation of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and the abolition of the ceremonial in the reception of Ministers might be hastened.

THE MANCHURIA PROTEST.

Germany, Italy, Austria, Great Britain, America, and Japan Have All Made Representations to China.

BERLIN, March 1.—Statements representing that Germany, Japan, and Great Britain have jointly remonstrated against Russian annexation of Manchuria are officially denied.

The facts of the case are that the powers constituting the Triple Alliance, with Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, have separately made to the Chinese plenipotentiaries in Peking friendly representations as to how unwise it would be for China at the present stage of the negotiations to grant to any power separate concessions and thus to render more difficult an agreement with the others.

United States Ambassador White confirms the foregoing declaration of German officials, adding that the United States is "in perfect accord with Germany in this matter."

The German press continues to discuss the situation thus developed, in which it sees most critical possibilities threatening the harmony of the powers. The Vossische Zeitung, the Lokal Anzeiger, and the Neueste Nachrichten point out that, while it is true that Great Britain and Germany have jointly agreed to let Russia have political supremacy in Manchuria, such an agreement did not include a commercial monopoly, to the total exclusion of all other foreigners than Russians. These journals express the hope that China, which has not yet signed the Russo-Chinese agreement, will see the folly of doing so.

PEKING, March 1.—Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang met this morning and had a long consultation over the new demands of Russia regarding Manchuria, which virtually mean absolute Russian control, while at the same time China would be responsible should anything go wrong there.

Both the Chinese plenipotentiaries admit that they fear to refuse these demands, although recognising that compliance means the loss of a province to China. They also think that compliance might mean trouble with other powers, for Russia announces that only Russians and Chinese will be allowed to trade there except at the greatest disadvantage.

Prince Ching will request the advice of other Ministers.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Reasons for Orders to Chaffee—He Will, It Is Expected, Have Supreme Command in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Carrying out the policy inaugurated by the State Department when it changed its military force in China into a legation guard, the War Department has sent orders to Gen. Chaffee to still further reduce his force. The General now has under his command about 1,800 men, composed of Troops I, K, L, and M, Sixth United States Cavalry; Battery F, Fifth Artillery, and the Ninth Infantry. Although nominally a legation guard, Gen. Chaffee's force is of rather formidably offensive size, and, not being desirous of retaining an unnecessary menace to the Chinese Court, and in order to hold out inducements for the Emperor's early return to Peking, the United States Government some time ago determined upon a further reduction in the number of troops, and the orders went forward. Considerable discretion was left to Gen. Chaffee in the selection of the troops to remain, and it is assumed at the department that the Peking dispatch announcing that these consist of two companies of the Ninth Regiment under Major Robertson is correct.

If the other powers represented at Peking can be induced to follow this policy, it is hoped that a long step will have been effected toward the restoration of normal conditions at Peking.

It is said at the War Department that arrangements have not yet been made for bringing away the troops from Peking, and it is believed that this cannot be done before the ice clears out of the Pei River, which is usually some time in the latter part of March. The troops are to go to Manila, thereby making good some of the losses which Gen. MacArthur's command will sustain through the withdrawal of the volunteers who are coming home to be mustered out.

It is the understanding at the War Department that Gen. Chaffee, who will leave Peking with these troops, is to relieve Gen. MacArthur of the supreme command in the Philippines.

TIEN-TSIN, March 1.—It is reported that 10,000 French troops will return to France in March.

The Taku harbor is open, and steamers are expected to arrive there shortly.

Charge Against American Dismissed.

PEKING, March 1.—Private Calvin of the Ninth United States Infantry has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter brought against him for killing a French soldier who was endeavoring to pass a post where Calvin was sentinel.

BATTLE IN COLOMBIA.

Government Forces Defeat Rebels—Forty-five Men Killed.

COLON, Colombia, March 1.—News has just been received here that a bloody battle was fought Feb. 20 near Maria la Baja between a small force of Government troops and 500 insurgents under Rozles, resulting in a victory for the Government forces.

The insurgents lost thirty killed and ten wounded, and the Government troops eight officers and seven men killed and many men wounded.

ADMIRAL DEWEY TO CADETS.

To Them, He Says, in Time Will Be Intrusted the Honor of the Flag—His Letter of Encouragement.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, March 1.—The following letter from Admiral Dewey was read to the naval cadets this evening on the occasion of the opening of the lecture course:

"It is with the greatest regret that I find myself, on account of the condition of my health, unable to enjoy the pleasure of a visit to Annapolis at the ceremonies which are to inaugurate a series of talks or lectures to be given at the Academy. I should have been very happy to see you and to give you a few words of congratulation in person, but it is not possible for me to do so.

"It is my earnest wish that every good work undertaken at the Naval Academy may succeed. The academy is largely responsible for the future of the American Navy, and if the navy's record of the nineteenth century is to be extolled during the twentieth, the training which the cadets receive in that institution will go far toward making possible such an achievement. New conditions, new problems, demand the most improved methods of administration, and this is true of naval education as of any other department of human activity. I am sure that your instructors can be relied upon to welcome every means tending toward real progress in naval education.

"I trust that the words which you hear to-night, and those which you will hear on future occasions, may be of material assistance to you and stimulate you to larger accomplishments in our profession. Our chief business in the navy is to act. But in order to act promptly and at the right moment, every officer needs not only technical knowledge, but he needs to be able to look at every problem from more than one point of view. He needs quick perception, as distinguished from hasty judgment, and he needs to be a broad-minded man. Travel in our own and foreign countries will help to broaden you in the years to come, but the broadening process must begin at the academy, while you are receiving your early impressions, which are the most lasting of all. And if these talks will assist in bringing your minds into closer touch with the great world's work, I hope that they may be continued and be found most profitable.

"And now, young gentlemen, my word of encouragement is said. I wish you godspeed and success. At no distant day, when the shadows have closed about us who are older, to you will be intrusted the honor of our flag. May it be safe in your keeping. Very sincerely yours.

"GEORGE DEWEY,
"Admiral of the Navy."

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

British Ship Indiana Beached by a Tug —Supposed to Have Collided with German Ship Washington.

LONDON, March 1.—The British steamer Indiana, Capt. Kershaw, from Venice Jan. 15, via Messina, for London, was sighted off Worthing at daybreak this morning in a sinking condition, and was subsequently beached by a tug. Her crew had abandoned her, and were landed at Newhaven.

The German tank steamer Washington, Capt. Dinklage, from Rotterdam for New York, while making Dover was driven inshore at Folkestone during a gale, and had a narrow escape from going on the rocks. Her port bow had been damaged above the water line by a collision, and several of her frames were bent. It is supposed that she collided with the Indiana. She anchored in the Downs, but later returned under her own steam to Hamburg, where she will make repairs.

CORNELL'S NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

President Schurman Protests Against the Increase, but Nevertheless Admits the Scholars.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 1.—The correspondence of June last between President Schurman of Cornell and Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction relating to the increase of free scholarships in Cornell from 128 to 150 each year, on account of the increase in the number of Assembly districts, was made public to-day.

President Schurman makes a protest against the increase. He adds that the university will receive the scholars, but in so doing will waive none of its rights or equities in the premises, but will enter upon its new duties with the hope that the State will make some form of just compensation for the extra burdens imposed.

Mr. Schurman points out that, while the law speaks of one scholar from each district, it in all likelihood meant the same rule to apply as in West Point. Notwithstanding this, he says Cornell has received a free scholar each year, or 512 for the four years, and that it is now proposed to increase this number to 600. He says that the cost of each scholar to the university is $300, or $180,000 a year in all. As against this, the college received a land grant from which the annual income is but $85,000. To avoid any friction, Mr. Schurman says, no protest has ever been made by the university.

Inquiry at the Treasurer's office to-day revealed the fact that the 150 new scholars had been admitted.

POPULAR VOTE ON FRANCHISES.

Bill to That Effect Advanced in Wisconsin Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., March 1.—The Assembly to-day advanced to third reading the Lenroot bill providing that on petition of 5 per cent. of the electors a popular vote shall be taken within sixty days on all franchises granted by City Councils.

Milwaukee was brought within its provisions, and an amendment was made on motion of the committee raising the proportion of petitioning voters to 10 per cent.

JOHN B. HARLOW STRICKEN.

Civil Service Commissioner Is, However, Conscious and Comfortable.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Civil Service Commissioner John B. Harlow suffered a slight stroke of paralysis at his office this afternoon.

He has not lost consciousness, and is comfortable to-night.

Finest Train Service South,

via Seaboard Air Line Railway to Pinehurst, Southern Pines, and Camden, two trains daily, with dining cars. Magnificent hotels and golf links. Tickets and information at all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, and 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

Rockwood's Famous Photographs, $5 per dozen; cabinet size, 1,440 Broadway, (40th St.)—Adv.

DECEIT TO A WIFE AND WIDOW CHARGED

Brooklyn Merchant Accused of Leading a Double Life.

ADMISSIONS OF THE WIFE

She Has Her Alleged Rival Arrested for Assault—The Story of the Widow.

Through a quarrel between two women, Benjamin J. Hill, a prominent church member and a wealthy tea merchant of Brooklyn, has become involved in a story, which, according to one of the women, discloses a double life and deception. One of the women in the case is Hill's wife, who lives at 213 Grand Street. The other is Mrs. Belle Devlin, a widow, who lives with her daughter at the Hotel Andrews, 367 Bedford Avenue. Mrs. Hill had Mrs. Devlin arrested and charged her with assault, and after a preliminary hearing yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court she was committed to bail until Monday morning, when she will be examined.

In the statement given by Mrs. [illegible] explaining the alleged assault, she says that for ten years Hill had posed as a married man, concealing the fact that he had a wife. According to the statement, Hill introduced himself into her daughters' educated, and took care of him all over the country, [illegible] ents and money on her, and [illegible] attend church and give [illegible] Mrs. Devlin also said that Hill promised his mother on her death bed that he would marry her, and that during the long relationship he had been the real father of one of her sisters.

MRS. HILL'S STATEMENT.

When seen last night at [illegible] Grand Street, Mrs. Hill [illegible] story.

"There is more of it [illegible] "but I do not know it [illegible] not prepared to speak. [illegible] my husband has been ill at [illegible] tration for six weeks, and [illegible] lin came in and demanded to [illegible] simply forced her way into [illegible] room, and when I ran after her [illegible] tacked me, and I had [illegible] and that is all I care to say."

Mrs. Hill added that her husband was ill to be seen and that his physician had forbidden him to receive even friends. At the Bedford Avenue Police Station all information as to the case was refused. Mrs. Devlin was then seen at the Hotel Andrews a few blocks from the home of the Hills. She said:

"I met Mr. Hill twelve years ago. I was introduced to him by my brother. I was a newly widowed then, and [illegible] Mr. Hill took me out and courted me. He told me that he had been deceived by his wife, who had coaxed him to marry against his better judgment, and that he had secured a divorce from her, and that she had remarried and was in Canada.

"At that time I lived in Hackensack. My daughters were young—the [illegible] years old and the others were [illegible] Mr. Hill induced me to leave my home and move to Brooklyn, saying that then he would be nearer to me and that we would soon be married, anyway. Here he came daily to see me, always advising me as to matters of conscience and admonishing me to attend to church affairs. I had every faith in him. He was good to me and to my daughters. He took us to Newburg for one Summer; another Summer he sent us to Clifton Springs, and he went with me to Florida and to Chicago. He saw that my daughters were educated, and sent one of them to the Drexel School, in Philadelphia.

"In time, there was not a day that I did not see him, and he was so devoted that even when I saw him late at night the first mail in the morning brought me a letter from him; and, if I saw him in the morning, by the last mail that night he would be sure to send me a letter. We moved from place to place during the ten years, and he often introduced me as his wife. At other times he introduced me as his intended wife.

"It was last Thanksgiving Day that I heard by accident from a servant that he had a wife living. I told him what I had heard and he admitted its truth, but said he had been 'roped' into marrying her, that she had deceived him, and that by the Fall he expected to get a divorce from her, and that then we two would get married. I became suspicious of him then, but the feeling wore off as he continued in his church work. I trusted him fully, and Christmas Day invited him to the home of my parents. He spent the day with us, giving each one a present, for myself a diamond brooch.

THE W

PRIEST CHARGES BIGAMY

Tells a Bride Her Husband Has Three Other Wives.

Frank Hocking of Mount Vernon, the Accused Man, Admits Two Marriages.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 1.—Frank Hocking, thirty-six years old, a house painter of this city, was arrested to-night upon allegations that he has living three more wives than the law allows. The arrest was due to an investigation made by the Rev. Edwin Flynn, pastor of the Catholic Church here.

Wife No. 4 was Miss Elisabeth Maycock, who was employed in the family of Judge Bennett. She is said to be possessed of a considerable bank account. She is a member of the Rev. Father Flynn's congregation. The marriage occurred a few days ago, and was performed by the Rev. Mr. Braham, an Episcopal minister.

When Father Flynn heard of the marriage he took the bride to task for disobeying the orders of the Church in being married by a minister other than one of her own faith. She explained that her husband had refused to be married by a Catholic priest, and they had compromised.

Father Flynn then startled the bride by saying that he knew the reason her husband had not wanted to be married by him—that Hocking knew that the marriage would have to be announced in church and that an old woman who was a regular attendant would have made an objection.

Father Flynn alleges that in 1894 Hocking was married to a Miss Archer of Mount Vernon; that four years later he was married to a Miss Tucker of Pleasantville, N. Y., and that subsequently he married a cousin. Father Flynn further alleges that the first wife, who is nearly sixty years old, is still alive, and a member of his congregation. Miss Tucker is dead, according to Father Flynn, and Wife No. [illegible] says is in Europe.

Hocking when arrested admitted his marriage to Wife No. 1, and also to No. 4, but would say nothing about the marriages which are alleged to have intervened between these two.

[illegible] GARDINER SENT HOME.

[illegible] No Chance to Prosecute the Man Who Deserted Her.

Helen Gardiner, the young woman who appeared at the Outdoor Poor Department on Wednesday last and told Superintendent Kelly that she had come to this city from Montreal with W. R. Gardiner, a broker, under promise of marriage on Feb. 20, and was deserted by him soon after they had registered at the Hotel Delevan, was put on a train for Montreal yesterday at the expense of the Poor Department.

When she was taken before Superintendent Kelly yesterday morning and the order issued for her transportation she said: "You men are all just alike. You do your best to protect each other. You either send me to an institution or right back home without any chance being given me to get anything on the man who deserted me."

KEPT HER MARRIAGE SECRET.

Miss Martin Left Home on a Bicycle Christmas, Became Mrs. Peters, and Returned in Time for Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—A romantic circumstance surrounds the marriage of Miss Lillian Augusta Martin, daughter of Samuel Martin of South Main Street, Metuchen, to Edward Peters, for, although the ceremony was performed on Christmas Day, announcement of the wedding has only just been made. The bridegroom is twenty-two years old, and lived in Perth Amboy, and the Martin family favored other suitors for the girl, who is nineteen years old. Without taking her parents into her confidence, the young woman ordered a wedding gown made in Perth Amboy and delivered at Peters's home, while he went to Tottenville about a week before the holidays and made the preliminary arrangements with the Rev. John C. Fair, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church at that place.

At dawn Christmas morning Miss Martin mounted her bicycle and rode away to Perth Amboy, after telling her relatives that she would be back in time for dinner. She pedaled straight to Peters's home, where his mother helped her to don her bridal raiment. A coach took the wedding party, which included, besides the bride and bridegroom, Peters's mother and Peter Jensen, a friend, across the ferry into New York State, and Mr. Fair united the couple immediately after the morning service. Back they went to Perth Amboy in the same manner, and there the young woman again dressed for the wheel and rode back home and ate her Christmas dinner, as she had promised.

She has continued since at her employment in the United States Rubber Company's works in this city, but the story spread privately, and at last reached her father's ears. It was promptly verified by the clergyman, and, though young Mrs. Peters has gone to live with an aunt in Metuchen, it is said that she will shortly go to housekeeping with her husband.

MOTHER ACCUSES HER SON.

Mrs. Lighthall, Widowed This Week, Appears in a Police Court.

Harry Lighthall of 126 West Twenty-seventh Street, the son of A. H. Lighthall, who died, last Tuesday in the Bartholdi Hotel, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct by his mother. The father was formerly a Park Commissioner, and was also at one time civil engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad. He had quite an inventive turn of mind, and among other things he patented and built a houseboat.

The son was with his father at the time of his death, and his mother charges that he took a number of papers of considerable value. She caused his arrest and wished to prefer a charge of larceny against him. He spoke very disrespectfully to his mother during the conduct of the case, and the Magistrate ordered that a charge of disorderly conduct be preferred against him. He told the mother that it would be wise for her to apply to the Surrogate to have an administrator appointed. The son was finally paroled until March 10.

CREDITORS CHARGE FRAUD.

Bankrupt Clothing Merchant Held by Justice Truax in Heavy Bail.

Moses L. Olenick, who at one time had a clothing store at 133 Greene Street, is a prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $4,000 bail, the order for his arrest being issued yesterday by Justice Truax. The arrest was caused by Philip Horowitz & Son, who sold over $3,000 worth of goods to Mr. Olenick between Oct. 10 and Dec. 5, 1900.

They allege that Olenick made an assignment in January last and that he disposed of the goods after a demand had been made on him for their return. They also allege that Olenick told them that he had $41,000 in surplus assets and it was on this representation that he was allowed to have the goods.

Second Officer's Fall May End Fatally.

Second Officer James Criger of the British steamship Weybridge was probably fatally injured on board that vessel yesterday afternoon. The Weybridge was bound out for Philadelphia, when, just as she was abreast of Robbin's Reef, Criger, who was on deck, lost his footing and fell into the lower hold. As soon as assistance reached him it was discovered that he was seriously injured, and the Quarantine boat Governor Flower was signaled to for medical aid. Dr. Doty went on board the vessel. He found Criger suffering from severe concussion of the brain. The injured officer was removed to the Quarantine Station. Criger is a native of England, his home being at Kensington, London.

Prefers Newton Centre to New York.

NEWTON, Mass., March 1.—The Rev. Dr. E. Burr of Newton Centre has refused a call to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York. His relations lately established with his present charge render acceptance impossible.

MAY REFUSE CARNEGIE OFFER.

Richmond (Va.) Council Not Satisfied with His Proposed $100,000 Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—Andrew Carnegie offers to give Richmond $100,000 for a library. The offer was submitted to the City Council to-night in a letter from Mr. Carnegie to Robert Whittett, Jr., of this city. The proposition is conditioned upon the appropriation by the city of $10,000 annually for the maintenance of the library and upon the city giving a site for the proposed structure. The library, Mr. Carnegie requires, shall be given his name. The offer was referred by the Council to its Finance Committee.

The finances of the city may make the acceptance of these conditions somewhat doubtful. The sentiment of the Council's Finance Committee is against accepting Mr. Carnegie's offer. They say the annual contribution required of the city would soon build a library without Mr. Carnegie's aid.

BIG CORPORATION DEFAULTS.

Interest on Maryland Brewing Company Bonds Not Paid—Receivers to be Asked For.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The Maryland Brewing Company to-day defaulted in its payment of the half-yearly interest on $7,500,000 of bonds, and the Citizens' Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore will to-morrow file a bill asking for receivers for the company and a sale of the property under foreclosure at the end of the sixty days required by the terms of the mortgage.

Judge Dennis, in Circuit Court No. 2, this morning announced that he would hear all the questions connected with the subject on March 11.

The brewing company will file its answer to-morrow morning at the same time that the bill is filed. It is said that this answer will admit the allegations of the bill and will consent to the appointment of receivers.

Sperry, Jones & Co. will intervene in the proceedings for receivers, and will ask that none be appointed, making the point that the company is not insolvent. The bill to be filed by the trust company to-morrow will contain two chief allegations—first, that the company has defaulted in the payment of its interest coupons due March 1, and, second, that it has also defaulted in the payment of the $75,000 due each year on March 1, for the sinking fund to pay off the mortgage, which expires in 1938.

There will be no demand made by the trust company in its bill for the possession of the property, which it has the right to demand under the terms of the mortgage, nor have 20 per cent. of the bondholders availed themselves of their right to demand that the trust company shall take possession of the property.

The knowledge that the brewing company would default on the payment of interest to-day was so well discounted on the Stock Exchange that there was very little difference in the price of the securities from yesterday.

The Maryland Brewing Company was organized during the boom in 1899. It acquired seventeen of the twenty-one breweries then in existence in Baltimore City and County. Since then several independent breweries have been started, which, with the old companies that held aloof from the combination, have made serious inroads into the revenues of the company. Of capitalization it has $6,500,000, of which $3,250,000 is 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, besides $7,500,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds. Of the bonds about $150,000 have been purchased for the sinking fund.

TIN CAN TRUST PERFECTED.

Baltimore Manufacturers Hold Out for All Cash for Their Plants and Are Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Parties interested in the big combine of the tin can manufacturers said to-night that the deal had practically been effected.

The money required to finance the deal, estimated at $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, was, it is said, placed on deposit to-day in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore banks. The leading Baltimore manufacturers held out for a long time, insisting that they be paid in cash instead of stock. The promoters offered half cash and half stock, but the manufacturers insisted upon all cash, and upon this basis the deal is effected.

Baltimore plants besides those controlled by the "Big Four"—A. Booth Company, Norton Tin Plate and Can Company, Black & Krebs, and R. Tynes Smith Can Company—upon which options have been obtained, are as follows:

J. H. Thirkel Company, Baltimore Can Company, H. C. Campen & Co., Martin Wagner & Co., Gibbs Preserving Company, Kirwin & Riggs, Lineweaver & Co., William Fait Company, all of Baltimore; J. B. Hanway, Joppa, Harford County; Reynolds Brothers and S. J. Seneca, Havre de Grace. Some of these concerns do a general packing and preserving business in addition to making tin cans, but they only optioned their can plants. It is not believed in canning circles that all of the options will be exercised.

Those included in the said deal are to be the Baltimore Can Company, Booth Company, Black & Krebs, H. C. Campen & Co., Norton Tin Plate and Can Company, William Fait Company, Gibbs Preserving Company, Lineweaver & Co., Reynolds Brothers, R. Tynes Smith Can Company, and Martin Wagner & Co. There are sixteen can manufacturing firms in Baltimore, producing more than 200,000,000 cans yearly. The Norton Tin Plate and Can Company, operating plants in this city and in Chicago, is the largest industry of its kind in the country.

FARMERS USE AUTOMOBILES.

Factories Kept Busy on Orders from Country Chafleurs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—Farmers in the country adjacent to Chicago are taking up the automobile fad. Orders received from rustic purchasers indicate that the country roads in Illinois and Wisconsin this Summer will be filled with horseless vehicles.

Summer resorts are stimulating the business, and, while the automobile trade in the cities has diminished, country orders are keeping the factories busy. Gasoline motor power automobiles are said to be the most in demand among the farmers.

TOOK COAL FROM PUBLIC LAND!

Government May Sue Alabama Concern for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—The United States Government is making an investigation of the amount of coal taken out of several sections of land by the Corona Coal and Coke Company in Walker County. The Government, it is understood, claims that the lands never passed from it by clear title, and will probably enter claim against the Corona Company for the value of the coal extracted.

The tract embraces 160 acres, of which 80 acres have been exhausted of the coal deposits. It is understood that at a valuation of 60 cents per ton the coal mined on this section was worth $100,000, and that is the amount the Government will sue for. The Government officials are very reticent, but it is known that the investigation is being made.

The Corona Company is now in the hands of receivers, owing to disputes between English and American stockholders. It is one of the best coal properties in Walker County, and has been operated at great profit by the receivers for the past two years.

The Plumbers' Strike at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 1.—All negotiations for the settlement of the differences between the master and journeymen plumbers were dropped to-day, the bosses announcing that they had decided in the future to employ non-union men.

The Federation of Trades Unions last night decided to stand by the journeymen plumbers and to refuse to permit their members to work on any job where a non-union plumber is employed.

If You Have Dyspepsia

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.—Adv.

DIES SUDDENLY IN HOSPITAL.

Man Enters Bellevue, Says He Is Dying, and Expires in a Few Minutes.

A man, well dressed and about forty years of age, walked into the reception room at Bellevue Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning and asked for immediate treatment.

"What's your name?" asked the man in charge.

"Oh, never mind my name," he exclaimed. "I want a doctor. Get one, quick. Can't you see I'm dying?"

He sank to the floor, gasping out that he was James H. Bedell. He was carried quickly to a ward, and Drs. Donnelly and Polk worked to save him. He was dead in six minutes.

The physicians said he died from oedema of the lungs.

The dead man had a gray beard and was partly bald. Nothing in his clothing gave any clue to his identity.

When the man walked into the hospital he seemed quite well save for a slight pallor. His collapse was quick, however.

LISTER ESTATE TRUSTEE CASE.

Special Master Keen Ready to Make His Report to the Chancellor.

Special Master in Chancery Oscar Keen, who was appointed to take testimony in the suit for an accounting brought by the firm of Edwin Lister against William R. Weeks, the deposed trustee of the Lister estate, is ready to make his report to the Chancellor as soon as counsel have filed briefs. He has heard both the testimony and argument.

In the argument Chauncey G. Parker, for the complainants, made three contentions: First, that Mr. Weeks should account for the $8,000 a year salary that he received as President of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Company; second, that Mr. Weeks should be held responsible for a large part of the dividends which he paid to the heirs in January, 1899, as it was shown that part of these dividends were paid out of the surplus and part out of the funds earned prior to Mr. Lister's death in 1898. The third contention is that the trustee should not receive any commission.

Charles L. Corbin, counsel for Mr. Weeks, held that the construction of the law in regard to a trustee being restricted from making profit out of the estate did not apply to the incidental advantages that a trustee might derive from managing a trust, but to abstractions from the funds of the estate. Mr. Corbin contended that so far as the Presidency of the Lister Company was concerned, the Vice Chancellor had said it was the trustee's duty to assume that position, therefore he was entitled to the salary.

BURGLARS ON THE BOWERY.

Frightened, They Abandon Their Booty in Building at 289.

The building at 289 Bowery, in which several firms do business, among them the Sable Brothers, who conduct a hat and cap manufactory, seems to have been singled out by thieves as an especially accessible are productive spot. For the fourth time within six months it was invaded by thieves early yesterday morning. The latest visit was to the Sable Brothers. The thieves got no further along in their work than to stuff about $200 worth of hats and caps into bags when they were interrupted. They got away without their booty.

Joseph Sable says that he experienced some difficulty in interesting the police in the attempted robbery. He was finally, he says, permitted to tell his story to a detective.

ARSENIC IN MR. HALLE'S COFFEE.

Health Commissioner Cosby Says Their Was Enough Poison to Kill.

Health Commissioner Cosby announced yesterday morning that the analysis of the coffee submitted to him for examination by Jacques Halle, the banker of 44 West Fifty-first Street, showed that there was arsenic enough in it to kill any one who had drunk the coffee on an empty stomach. The entire Halle family was made sick by drinking some of the coffee on St. Valentine's Day.

Commissioner Cosby says he thinks the coffee was poisoned after it left the store, as a microscopic examination failed to reveal any arsenic in the whole coffee either in the store or at the house.

Mr. Halle has persistently refused to discuss the matter. He is supposed to hold the opinion that the poisoning of the coffee was an accident, and shows no disposition to carry the matter further.

WOMAN LAWYER HER OWN CLIENT

Miss Vermilye Loses Her Case and Has to Pay $305 to Plaintiff.

Elizabeth R. Vermilye, formerly a student of the New York University Law School and now a licensed practitioner, stated in the Second District Court day before yesterday that she thought she ought not to be made to pay money to a lawyer for defending her in the courts, because that lawyer was at the time of the suit in which he was her counsel her instructor in the law school. She said she considered it to be part of his duties.

Her lawyer was Prof. Thadius Kenneson. When she was studying under him she was sued by a Mr. Ehrlich of Brooklyn. That was several years ago. Prof. Kenneson defended her. He brought suit to recover the amount of the bill. The case was heard by Justice Bolte. Miss Vermilye defended herself. The jury handed in a verdict of $305 for the plaintiff.

TAILOR'S LOST GOODS FOUND.

Girl Employe, Her Sister, and Brother-in-Law Locked Up.

On complaint of John Harris of 18 Fulton Street Miss Vergensina Rampargi of 19 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, employed as a tailoress in Harris's shop, was arrested yesterday afternoon. The Old Slip Station police say they found in the girl's possession a piece of cloth. She was arraigned and held in $500 bail.

Harris later took an inventory and found other goods missing. Capt. Creamer and Detectives Gallagher and Kenney of the Old Slip Station went to 19 Hamilton Avenue last night and after a search they say they found fifty-eight pieces of cloth valued at $500 concealed in the rooms occupied by Mrs. Annie Rossolino and Armanda Rossolino, her husband. The police also aver that they found Mrs. Rossolino, a sister of Miss Rampargi, making up a piece of the stolen goods. The couple were arrested.

PRISONER HAD BEEN A SOLDIER.

Proved It to Satisfaction of Court Who Ordered: "About Face! March!"

Because he proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he was a soldier, Charles McClusky, twenty-three years old, of 334 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, was allowed to go free yesterday, when arraigned in the Grand Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of intoxication. McClusky told Magistrate Steers that he had been a private in the Twenty-first Infantry and had served in the Philippines.

"So you're a soldier, are you?" asked the Magistrate, who is an officer of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, deciding to put McClusky to the test. "Well, describe the positions to me."

"Heels on a line, toes 60 degrees apart," McClusky began rattling away, "knees straight, but not stiff, body resting well on the hips, little fingers of hand on seams of trousers, shoulders thrown back, head up, and eyes straight ahead."

"That will do," said the Court. "Case dismissed. About face! March!"

Private McClusky saluted and obeyed orders.

Lectures on Oriental Subjects.

Afternoon lectures on the literature of the Orient, open to students and the public, will be given on the Tuesdays of March at 3:30 in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University. The subjects and lecturers are:

March 5—"The Origin and Development of the Oriental Fable," by Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., M. A.; March 12—"Persian Lyric Poets and European Literature," by Arthur F. J. Remy; March 19—"Japan, the Key to the Chinese Mind," by Ernest F. Fenollosa, formerly professor of philosophy in the University of Tokio; March 26—"Chinese Ideals in Life, Literature, and Art," by Ernest F. Fenollosa. This lecture will be illustrated. The admission is free.

Burlesqued by Minstrels, She Resigns.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 1.—The local military company, the Morris Guards, burlesqued the management of the City Hospital in a recent minstrel show, and because of this Mrs. Mary V. Kimwell, Superintendent of that institution, to-day tendered her resignation, to take effect in thirty days. Mrs. Kimwell has been Superintendent of the hospital since it started in 1898.

ACCUSED MURDERER'S STORY.

Hecht Tells How Mrs. Foster's Death Was Brought About.

Agreement for a Double Suicide, but Only the Woman Died—Chloroform and Morphine Used.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 1.—Ernest Hecht, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Louise Foster, told his story of her death to-day. He first described how he met the woman, and of their subsequent friendship and love. He maintained that their relations were platonic, and that there was an irresistible affinity between them. He slept in her apartments, but in a separate room. The woman spoke to him of opening a boarding house in the Tenderloin district, and he told her that there was before her if she did so only social or actual suicide. She appeared to grieve over his conclusions, and insisted that she would keep the house respectable, but he insisted that there would be but one end to the enterprise. A few days after this conversation she went to him and said: "Ernest, to-morrow is the day we are to die." Hecht then went on to testify:

"I said, 'Is there no help?' Mrs. Foster replied: 'No, no help, no hope.'

"She said she would make all the arrangements for the double suicide. I tried to dissuade her, but in vain. She kissed me good night, and said, 'Go to work to-morrow and keep cool.' I was miserable. I loved her more than any one, and life without her would be a miserable waste. I decided it were better to die than live without her.

"At noon I called. She led me to the front room and said: 'This is where we are going to die.' I said: 'Why should we die?' and she answered, 'Because it is better so.' I returned later and asked her to go to the theatre. She answered: 'Ernest, I will never leave these rooms alive.' I went out and bought something to eat and a red rose. She said: 'Have you come to stay?' I said 'Yes,' and she kissed me. I told her it was hard for me to die. 'Why must I go?' I asked. 'Because I go,' she answered. Then she said, 'I suppose you want your pound of flesh,' and I replied, 'No.' I got excited, and said: 'I'll be damned if I die until you give me a good reason.'

"Then occurred such a scene as no man ever witnessed. All the furies in hell could not equal her denunciation of me and her agonizing cries and wailing. Finally she quieted, and hugged and kissed me. She said: 'Are you ready?' and I responded, 'Yes.' Then she saturated a handkerchief with chloroform and poured out morphine pills containing twenty-four grains and took them, handing me the vial to take the rest, and I did so. She lay down and placed the handkerchief over her mouth and nose, and I became half dazed. I tried to write a letter to my brother, and spent the night in agony. I felt her face and found it cold. I placed the red rose upon her breast and waited. In the morning Mrs. Wilbur came, then the police, and I was arrested. If I sinned, I have suffered."

The recital was listened to by a crowd filling the courtroom. It was dramatic in the extreme.

Two physicians, Dr. A. J. Campbell and Dr. A. H. Stephenson, were called as expert witnesses for the defense, in reply to a long hypothetical question, reviewing the life of Hecht from his childhood in Austria down to the time of the death of Mrs. Foster, and his peculiar actions and hereditary traits, both the experts testified that they considered that the actions described were those of an irrational man. They testified also that they did not believe that at the time Mrs. Foster died Hecht could distinguish between right and wrong.

MAYOR SMALLEY RENOMINATED

Republicans of North Plainfield Name Him for Another Term.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 1.—Mayor Newton B. Smalley of North Plainfield was last night renominated for another term of two years by the Republicans without opposition. The other candidates of the Republicans are as follows:

Councilmen—James P. Northrup and E. L. Suffern; Collector—George F. Brown; Assessor—Horace J. Martin; Freeholder—Andrew Lutkins.

NEW PULP MILLS IN MAINE.

Two Plants on Penobscot Waters to be in Operation Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 1.—Arrangements were completed here to-day for the erection of two more pulp mills on Penobscot waters, and it is expected that the plants will be completed and in operation before Jan. 1, 1902.

The first is to be located on the west side of the west branch of the Penobscot, five miles from Mattawamkeag, and will be a ground wood pulp mill of fifty tons daily capacity. N. M. Jones of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company of Lincoln and C. W. Mullen of Bangor, who is interested in the Great Northern Paper Company, are the chief promoters. Surveys are now being made for a spur track of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the mills. The other mill will be located three miles above Lincoln on Mattagamus Falls. It will be supplied with sulphite pulp from the Katahdin mills at Lincoln, and will manufacture thirty tons of Manila paper daily. In the enterprise N. M. Jones and others of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company are interested.

Various other pulp-mill projects are under consideration, and it is expected that the capacity of the Great Northern Mill at Millinocket will be increased largely. At present the pulp mills on the Penobscot consume 100,000,000 feet of logs annually, or one-half the total cut.

EXHIBITION IN NICARAGUA.

New York Merchants and Manufacturers Invited to Send Exhibits.

A. D. Straus, Consul General for Nicaragua, has received information from the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington of the establishment of a "National Museum of Nicaragua," devoted to the development of industry, commerce, and science, with a section devoted to foreign commerce and industry. A large hall has been provided in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, for the public display of the products of foreign lands.

Articles of interest and of commercial value to Nicaragua are to be exhibited at all times free of cost. In the case of bulky exhibits—machinery, heavy farming or mining implements, &c.—it is requested that only small working models or a set of representative photographs be submitted. Mr. Straus extends an invitation to the merchants and manufacturers of New York to send him samples, accompanied by a description or by instructions how to operate them, terms, commission allowed to agents, and especially the style of packing for export.

A GOOD STORY

A certain young lady in delicate health was advised by her doctor to take a half-teaspoonful of Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil after dinner—once a day—and found herself almost suddenly growing robust.

So small a dose is by no means the rule; the rule is whatever the stomach will bear—not more. Another rule is: take it on every least occasion, but not too much; don't overdo it.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

The Cost of a Piano

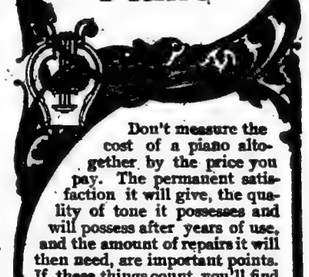

Don't measure the cost of a piano altogether by the price you pay. The permanent satisfaction it will give, the quality of tone it possesses and will possess after years of use, and the amount of repairs it will then need, are important points. If these things count, you'll find no piano cheaper than a STEINWAY. Therein lies its merit.

STEINWAY & SONS
107-109 E. 14th Street.
Near Union Square.

WEST POINT'S NEW HEAD.

Story of Commandant Treat's Plebe Days at the Academy.

Whenever there is a change at the West Point Military Academy of a Superintendent or of a Commandant of Cadets, there is always a commotion on the reservation. The order of the Secretary of War on Monday relieving Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein as Commandant of Cadets is no exception to the rule, and now everybody at West Point is talking about Capt. Charles Gould Treat of the artillery corps, who has been designated by the Secretary of War as Col. Hein's successor.

As usual, the cadet days of the new Commandant are gone over by the old-timers and the result is already many a good story. There is a mighty good one afloat just now in the Army and Navy Club about Capt. Treat when he wore the gray coat with its bell buttons. In the first place, for the information of the public generally, the new Commandant went to West Point from Wisconsin. He was admitted to the academy in 1878, and was graduated No. 13 in a class of thirty-seven, which class, by the way, when it was in its "plebe" clothing, was 102 strong.

In speaking about him at the Army and Navy Club last evening a West Pointer who knew the new Commandant well when he was a fourth-class man, said: "Treat was the first person who ever came to West Point whose name was Treat, and, of course, when he was a fourth-class man, that name was chosen by the first-class men as a specially good basis for 'hazing' projects. The projects were all of an innocent kind, but they cost the young man many good bits of rare eatables that were sent to him by his friends. He never got a package of sweets that he was not formally called upon to 'treat' the hazers with. That word was used upon him for everything that was good to get from him. In fact, he was expected—that word read 'commanded' with the fourth-class man—to 'treat' the cadets of the first class to anything good that came along his way. One day it leaked out that he had just received a box full of bonbons or things just as good, and before he had time to untie the dainty ribbons that entwined it, he was ordered by a special 'visitor' to 'deliver the goods to the bearer.' 'You must "treat" others in a gentlemanly way before you begin to move on the works yourself,' was the command. With his usual good nature—and knowledge of what was in store for him should he disobey orders—the box was surrendered. Well, the result of that surrender sent a thrill through some of the first-class men that they did not forget all that day.

"The box was opened in one of the first-class men's rooms. It was just before 'falling in' in answer to the call for dinner at the mess hall. Every one of the boys hastily grabbed a bonbon or two and threw it into his mouth as he rushed out to join the battalion then quickly forming in front of the cadet barracks. Such a queer-looking set of faces as the bonbon eaters had for a while was enough to make a horse laugh. But they all fell into rank in good order, although as one of them remarked afterward, 'suffering the tortures of the damned.'

"It seems that the candies had been frightfully spiced with some most nauseating kind of bitters. The fun of it all, as afterward ascertained by the victims, was that the 'treat' they got was not a 'put-up job' by the plebe, Treat. He was as innocent as a lamb. Had he not been, the Lord only knows what would have been his fate. The fact developed that the job was done by a first-class man, who, the day before April fool day, had had the box sent to the 'plebe,' believing naturally that Treat would share the sweets with his own classmates and suffer accordingly. That was a sad day for the upper class at West Point.

"Of course, the good Commandant who has been designated to take command of the Cadet Corps right on the heels of the 'hazing' report of the Congressional committee has forgotten (?) all about this little incident, but there are several members of that first class yet in the prime of life who have not, and I doubt not that the bitter taste of that April fool's day bonbon will revive on the tip of their tongues when they read of Capt. Treat's appointment as Commandant. Let me add right here, the cadets will have a splendid commander. I knew Capt. Treat well when in 1890 he was aide de camp at headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic. He is a thorough disciplinarian, but no martinet."

TROOPS PROTECT CRIMINAL.

Shenkle, Who Assaulted a Child in Illinois, Pleads Guilty and Is Sentenced.

CARROLLTON, Ill., March 1.—Guarded by four companies of State militia to protect him from a mob determined on lynching, Albert Shenkle, who on Dec. 23 last assaulted the sixteen-year-old daughter of Charles H. Giller of Carrollton, was early to-day taken from the county jail at Springfield, placed on a special train, and brought to Carrollton. Through streets lined with silent spectators he was hurried to the Court House. An hour after the arrival of the train, Shenkle had pleaded guilty, received an indeterminate sentence, and was on his way to the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester.

There was no disorder, although the streets of the little city and the grounds around the jail and Court House had been patrolled by an armed mob, determined upon lynching since it was announced that Shenkle would be brought here for trial.

The troops, forming a cordon around the train as soon as it stopped, and surrounding Shenkle, prevented any hostile demonstration.

With the confinement of Shenkle in the Chester Penitentiary ends a vigil by Sheriff Conle of Greene County that has lasted since the night of Shenkle's arrest, and which has led him and his prisoner through many counties in their efforts to avoid mobs.

MRS. MARY LANE DEAD.

Woman Who Was Shot Because She Refused to Elope Succumbs to Her Injuries.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1.—Mrs. Mary J. Lane, who was shot Tuesday evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. Bliss, in Long Meadow, by her lover, John D. Cassells, because she would not leave her husband and children and elope with him, died at 11:05 to-night.

Cassels, who has been bound over to the Grand Jury on the charge of assault with intent to murder, and is under $5,000 bonds, may be brought before the police court to answer to the charge of murder, but District Attorney Gardner said to-night that, as it was improbable he would secure bail, the case would be probably taken direct to the Grand Jury, where the charge of murder would be preferred.

Thomas H. McLean Dead.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1.—Thomas H. McLean, manager of the Toledo Traction Company, died of pneumonia to-day, caused by wounds in the throat inflicted last Saturday. He was formerly manager of the Twenty-third Street railway of New York, the Citizens' Street Railway of Indianapolis, and the electric lines in the City of Mexico. He came to Toledo in 1900.

QUALITY AND STYLE are combined in

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

SPRING STYLES ON SALE.

Broadway & Houston St.
Broadway, near Dey St.
Broadway, near Duane St.
Broadway, near 28th St.
Broadway, near 36th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50

The wine-like fragrance and delicate flavour of

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

make a highball, cocktail, toddy, or any drink in which whisky is used, indescribably delicious and satisfying. "CANADIAN CLUB" in any form is highly grateful to the appreciative palate.

QUEER RELIC OF A GREAT FIRE.

Figures in Portrait of German Royal Family Unscathed Amid the Debris of the Liner Saale.

Second Officer Emile Zander of the North German Lloyd Liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is the owner of a portrait of the German imperial family that has an extraordinary history. The portrait is of the Emperor, Empress, and two of the younger Princes. Glued firmly to a piece of plate glass, suspended from the ceiling of his cabin, the picture never fails to attract the attention of visitors to Mr. Zander's apartment. At first glance it would appear that the figures of the Kaiser, his consort, and their two sons had been neatly cut from the original cardboard and pasted on the glass in order to give the royal figures a more natural aspect. But such is not the case.

The picture is a relic of the fire that last June destroyed the Hoboken terminals of the company, and the manner in which it escaped destruction is a subject often discussed by the officers and men of the line when the catastrophe of last Summer is the topic of conversation. At the time of the fire Mr. Zander was the second officer of the Saale, the vessel that suffered the most. The portrait, then mounted on a handsome cardboard, adorned the wall of Mr. Zander's cabin. When the Saale had cooled down sufficiently to permit of an inspection of her interior, Mr. Zander went to his cabin to ascertain if by chance anything had escaped the all-devouring flames. He found the cabin a mass of burned and charred woodwork, apparently not a vestige of any of its contents remaining except a few pounds of ashes. He was about to return to the deck when he noticed among the débris what appeared to be a piece of asbestos. He picked it up and was surprised to find that it was his picture of the Kaiser burned everywhere to a crisp with the exception of the figures of the royal personages.

When he reached the deck and showed the picture to his brother-officers and others at work on the wreck, every one commented on the remarkable incident. The officers of the company at Bremerhaven advised Zander to send it to the Kaiser, so that his Majesty might have a chance to see a photograph of himself and family that had escaped amid all the tons of woodwork, iron, steel, and other fixtures destroyed on the big liner.

The Emperor was much impressed, and in returning the picture had one of his secretaries write the following letter to Mr. Zander:

His Majesty the German Emperor and King has seen the photograph of himself and family that was found on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale after the Hoboken fire. His Majesty thanks you for having sent it to him, and returns it to you with thanks for your kindness. LUCANUS.

SONS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Gen. Wheeler Is Their Guest of Honor at Annual Dinner.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Dutchess County Society in Delmonico's last night. He talked about the Philippines. Gen. James Grant Wilson responded to the toast "The Literary and Political Centre of Dutchess County for Half a Century," and David McClure spoke on "Dutchess County as Known to New York County." As Senator Elsberg, who was to have talked about "The City of New York," was absent, his place was given to Judge Charles H. T. Collis. The toastmaster was Judge Gilderseeve.

There was music by a string orchestra, and the souvenirs, in which ice cream was served, were paper imitations of Dutchess County logs, with hollow receptacles in the middle of them. After the regular programme had been exhausted, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller made a short speech, being called upon by Police Captain Westervelt, who is a member of the "Dutchesses." The guests numbered about seventy.

NEGRO ROBBER KILLED.

Tried to Hold Up Messenger at Tampa and Was Shot by Conductor.

TAMPA, Fla., March 1.—Horace McCall, a negro hunting guide, armed with a shotgun, entered the Plant System passenger train No. 21 here this morning, went to the baggage car, and covered the messenger, Marion Roberts. Before the negro could shoot, Roberts escaped.

McCall then ran through the day coaches and Conductor W. T. Hubbard, ignorant of what had happened, ordered him to leave the train. Instead of doing so, McCall emptied a load from his gun in the conductor's face and shoulders. Conductor Hubbard then shot the negro six times, each bullet taking effect. He was instantly killed. Conductor Hubbard's wounds are not serious.

New Testimony in the Patrick Case.

James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the prosecution of Albert T. Patrick for the alleged murder of William Marsh Rice, stated yesterday that the confession and subsequent statements of Valet Jones, who attempted suicide in the Tombs and is now in the House of Detention, had been corroborated in many details, and that the State would be able to present a very strong case against the accused lawyer. Patrick's examination on the murder charge is set for March 14.

Intrigues of the United States with Bolivia Exposed.

From The Brazilian Review.

A telegram to O Paiz from New York, dated 16th instant, says that the greatest satisfaction is felt here at the fabulous price of one to two dollars that land in the Acre district is fetching. A number of companies are being formed and capital eagerly subscribed. On the strength of this A Imprensa returns to the charge and accuses the United States of intriguing with Bolivia to get a pied a terre in that neighborhood. To this the visit of Consul Seeger to the Acre is supposed to lend local color.

Dogs as Property.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that a dog law is unconstitutional; that under our Constitution the ownership of a dog cannot be taxed as a privilege. The only way to reach them is with an ad valorem tax. What's the use to pass any other kind of a bill than one which compels the owner to give in his dogs as personal property at their real value?

Siberian Railway Travel in Winter.

From The London News.

ODESSA, Feb. 17.—The Winter passenger traffic over the Baikal Lake section of the Siberian Railway would appear to be attended with much uncertainty and discomfort. The very powerful ice-breaker Baikal and its lesser assistant, the Angara, have never as yet been able to keep the traffic going for a continuous month

WAITING FOR POLICE TO SHOW THEIR HAND

Committee of Fifteen at Present Is Watching Developments.

Chairman Baldwin Thinks Commissioner Murphy Is Being Deluded—Views of Bishop Potter.

It was stated yesterday by a man closely in touch with the work of the Committee of Fifteen that there would be no more raids for the present conducted by members of this committee. The first raid, it was said, accomplished all that the committee hoped to do, and that was but a step in the general plan the committee expects to pursue in capturing the "gambling syndicate." The committee intends, according to the information of this informant, to await developments in the immediate future, and let the police show their hand.

Superintendent John McCullagh, who was announced by Chairman W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the committee to be the chief detective for his committee, said yesterday that his own work had been done. He did not know what might be undertaken in the future.

"I was asked by the Committee of Fifteen," said Superintendent McCullagh, "to do a certain thing. I obtained the assistance of two or three skilled men, and we secured the evidence we wanted. Think of the difficulties we had to contend with. It was being announced by newspapers every day that some high police official was about to be indicted. It was understood that word had gone out from Headquarters that all gambling places were to be closed.

"Yet I and my men were expected to get evidence to exhibit the existence of a typical condition. This evidence was secured and placed in the hands of the committee only a very little while before the raids were made. Then, consider that those raids were made by amateurs, and that most of them were only brought into the confidence of the committee a few hours before hand.

"And yet we showed that there were gambling places in plenty operating in the Tenderloin. There were two or three other places that we wanted to get, but their managers were too foxy. We wanted to move fast, and didn't have time to secure conclusive evidence against them.

"Now, having accomplished what we set out to do, we are waiting for something to turn up. We are not securing any evidence against any other places and we are not trying to. Whether we will in the future do so, I do not know."

Superintendent McCullagh said that if the real "gambling combine" was ever entangled in any legal net, it was going to be a mighty hard job. He said people capable of running such an institution as that would necessarily be very "oily."

Chairman Baldwin of the Committee of Fifteen said also that the committee did not contemplate any raids or other action in the immediate future. His attention was called to the statement of Commissioner of Police Murphy to the effect that all gambling places in the city were now closed.

"I would like to believe that," said Mr. Baldwin, "but I am afraid the Commissioner is allowing himself to be deluded. Time will tell whether or not he is the victim of imposition. We know that some of the gambling places which expected raids last night were closed, or rather, were wide open from end to end, so that every one could see that nothing was going on inside. It is not the object of this committee to go out raiding with a brass band. We certainly don't intend to accommodate any wrongdoers when they expect us. Perhaps before another raid we may learn something from the police court examination of the men who were caught in the last raid."

After a lecture on the Bible before the Teachers' College of Columbia University last night, Bishop Potter, who returned to town on Thursday, was asked by reporters for some comment on the police situation. He said:

"I wonder that Tammany has not seen how foolish it has been not to sacrifice Devery and Herlihy. The action of Tammany in holding them shows how strong the mutual combine is. Tammany has been blundering right along."

SUPPOSED RAIDERS IN A TRAP.

Five Men in Evening Dress Locked in a Room—Startled Denizens of Entire Block Scurry to the Street.

Five men wearing silk hats and evening dress drove into Thirty-second Street, west of Sixth Avenue, in two carriages, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning and caused a panic in the resorts in that section, as the report quickly spread that they were emissaries of the Committee of Fifteen.

In the first house they stopped at they were received in the reception room, but had no sooner entered than the proprietress, alarmed, locked the door upon them and sent a girl scurrying upstairs to warn all in the building of the intrusion. This girl went over the roof and entered the house adjoining on the east, which is also conducted by the same woman, and descended through it, shouting more warnings, until she reached the front door, when she dashed into the street and went away in the direction of Sixth Avenue, closely followed by a considerable number of men and women.

The report spread up and down the block, and there was a hasty exodus from houses all along the row, and lights went out in the hallways, and windows suddenly became dark.

The party was released as soon as the two houses had been emptied, and proceeded forthwith to establishments across the street, but the news of their advent had preceded them, and they found the place closed, as they did a whole series of houses which they next visited in regular order.

The women who fled from the houses took refuge on the down-town Sixth Avenue elevated station at Thirty-third Street, and, according to the ticket chopper on duty there last night, not one of the first to arrive had car fare, and they waited for several minutes at the head of the stairs, until finally a man and a woman came up, who between them bought tickets for the party. They only went one station, to Twenty-eighth Street.

Several of the men who ran from the houses went to the stables of the New York Cab Company, in the same block, and drove away in cabs. At least two of them were recognized as men holding responsible positions in the city service. News of the affair reached the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, but no arrests were made.

So great was the fright occasioned by the mysterious visitors that last night the whole block was closed up, the houses being left in charge of caretakers.

Austen G. Fox, who has charge of the committee's detective labors, could not be found last night to say to what extent there was ground for the alarm which prevailed.

"THE" ALLEN'S CLUB RAIDED.

Capt. Chapman Ordered to "Break the Place Up"—Prisoners Discharged in Court.

"The" Allen, who says he is proud to be President of the "West Side Club," at 80 Ninth Avenue, carried out his threat to have his place open and doing business yesterday, and the police raided it. The two men said to be in charge at the time were arrested, and such paraphernalia as might be found were carted over to the Mercer Street Police Station.

Magistrate Pool, before whom John Connors of 129 Washington Place and William Stell of 124 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street were arraigned, charged with conducting a poolroom and gambling resort, discharged the prisoners, saying to the detectives as he did so:

"Why did you bring these men here on such evidence as this? I can't hold them without something more definite. Before making an arrest of this kind, you must either place a bet or see one placed."

The raid was made about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The detectives said about fifty men were in the place at the time. These detectives, Martineau, McGuire, and Schwartz, of the Mercer Street Station, said they had learned of Allen's threat to keep his place open, and they had gone there to see what was really going on. They encountered no opposition, they said, in getting into the "club," and, finding that betting on horse races was going on, they arrested the men in charge.

"The" Allen was indignant when he returned and found his place raided. He said the police had no right to enter his place, owing to the existence of an injunction issued by Justice Smyth two years ago, when a case against Allen was before the Court of Special Sessions. Allen had consulted Lawyer Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office, who had said that the police had no right to enter his place without a warrant. Steinhardt appeared for Stell and Connors when they were arraigned before Magistrate Pool.

"This was a test case," said Steinhardt afterward. "The Magistrate's decision very properly safeguards the rights of my client. If the police can enter a private club, they can go into a private house, which would be the greatest oppression."

Capt. Chapman of the Sixteenth Precinct, in which "The" Allen's place is situated, said last evening that he was instructed by Commissioner Devery to "break the place up," and he had stationed patrolmen at it to make illegal transactions impossible. Allen had sent no message to him, (Chapman,) but had been very "sassy" to a Sergeant and the patrolmen, and said that he had the advice of a Police Magistrate to shoot any policemen if they entered his place.

Inspector Walter Thompson told of a former experience with Allen in an endeavor to wipe out his place.

"I went at it," said the Inspector, "to accomplish what I wanted. I put twenty patrolmen in the place in spite of Allen's bluster and then said to him, 'Now, go ahead and do business.' Allen came whining to Police Headquarters and I was told—I won't say by whom—to call my men off. I said that I would not. The men were called off all right, but not by Walt. Thompson. And there you are."

When Justice Jerome went through his mail yesterday before continuing the examination of the prisoners taken in the recent raids of the Committee of Fifteen, he came across a queer communication. It read as follows:

The Allen, Al. Falk, Proprietors. Branch at 136 Bleecker Street.
Allen & Falk, 80 6th Av., N. Y. City.
Our Motto: "We Never Close."
All Kinds of Game (all Games) in Season.
Horse Racing, Rouge et Noir, Roulette, Klondike.
We have made arrangements with the Police Captain of our precinct whereby two policemen will always be in attendance at the front door to protect our patrons from any annoyance from officious outsiders.
Open from 3 P. M. to 1 A. M. and from 1 A. M. to 3 P. M.
If you don't see what you want ask for it.

ANTI-TAMMANY CAMPAIGN.

Republican Club Denounces Croker at a Bowery Meeting.

The Republican Club opened the municipal campaign last night with a well-attended meeting at its down-town headquarters, 274 Bowery. Frank Moss was the principal speaker, and Gen. Henry E. Tremain presided. The others who denounced Tammany and the way the present City Government is being run, were Col. A. S. Gear, ex-Judge James W. Hawes, Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat, and Alfred E. Conkling.

Lawyer Moss opened his address by asking the question, "Who was the man at the last election in this city hurt Bryan most?" and he was answered "Croker."

"I deny," said Mr. Moss, "that Tammany Hall is a political party. It is simply an organized gang of freebooters and pirates. The leader of Tammany Hall is the greatest freebooter in the world because he controls the Judges whom he nominates for his own pockets.

"I have been talking lately with men who are putting up buildings here, and they told me of the money they had to put up to have plans passed by the Building Department. They are not the only ones that have to put up. Take the fake museums along the Bowery with their gambling tables on the inside. Don't you think these fake shows have to put up to the police? Of course they do. Even the panhandlers and beggars who have flocked here from Chicago and Boston have to pay tribute for the privilege of working the public streets.

"Three 'flimflammers' from the Bowery and Houston Street were arrested in Brooklyn for working their game there a short time ago, and who do you think was the Bowery politician that wrote to the Judge, asking that the trio be released?"

Several of the audience answered "Tim Sullivan."

"And they were released," said Mr. Moss. "Tweed and his gang," said ex-Judge Hawes, "simply stole in a public manner, but these Tammany people work in another way. They exact tribute from vice and public contractors. All this cry about vice and gambling on the east side and in the Tenderloin—what does it mean? Simply that the officials are fattening their bank accounts on the proceeds of vice."

Gen. Tremain, Collector Treat, and Col. Gear appealed for a union of all voters against Tammany.

CITY DEMOCRACY MEETS.

Appoints a Committee of Twenty-five and Denounces Tammany Hall.

The City Democracy held a meeting last evening at its headquarters, 1,481 Broadway. A committee of twenty-five members was appointed, five of whom will attend at headquarters every day, to confer with visitors and representatives of the other organizations. The following were named:

Frank Hayes,	John J. Herrick,
William Mehbach,	John Prendergrast,
Henry Campbell,	Julius Bernstein,
J. Frobisher,	George Kelly,
Patrick Hogan,	J. A. Moran,
William J. Boyhan,	John Darcey,
John J. Reilly,	Michael Tully,
John White,	Gus Funk,
R. J. Malloy,	Donald McFadyn,
John J. Murphy,	Steve Mulvey,
Alfred B. Peat,	William Carson,
P. W. Rhodes,	B. A. Williams.

Resolutions were adopted condemning Tammany Hall and calling on District Attorney Philbin to investigate the corruptive and blackmailing schemes of Tammany office holders and leaders. David Lloyd presided.

TO OPPOSE RACE PREJUDICE.

Public Meeting of March 26 Will Be Attended by Representatives of Many Creeds.

A public meeting will be held in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, on the evening of March 26, under the auspices of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association. This association was formed for the purpose of eradicating racial prejudice and religious intolerance. The President of the association, Thomas L. James, will preside at the meeting, and Mr. Markham will read a poem written by him for the occasion.

The purpose of this movement is to begin the new century with thoughts of universal brotherhood and good will. As a means of turning public attention in this direction the clergymen of Greater New York and vicinity will be invited to preach on the subject of the golden rule Sunday, March 24.

Among those who are expected to be present at Calvary Church and speak are the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-Fang; the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, Rabbi Dr. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Rabbi Dr. Samuel Schulman, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay.

RED CROSS LINE ABSORBED?

Report that the Steamship Company Is Now Controlled by the Booth Line.

For some time negotiations have been carried on in London looking to the consolidation of the Booth Steamship Company, whose offices are at 88 Gold Street, and the Red Cross Line of steamships. Each company owns about ten vessels, which ply between New York and Brazil.

It was rumored yesterday that the Booth Line had absorbed the Red Cross Line. At the Booth Line offices nothing positive was known. The manager of the line said he had cabled to London for a confirmation of the report. An answer is expected this morning.

The Corporation Tax Bill Fight.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has called a second meeting to oppose the passage of the General Corporation Tax bill, Senate bill No. 214. The meeting will be held in the rooms of the board next Monday. All manufacturing and other business corporations are invited to send representatives to the meeting to consider further plans to defeat the bill and to prepare a programme for the hearing before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Taxation, which will take place at Albany next Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

New Pastor for Brooklyn Church.

UTICA, March 1.—The Rev. Mark A. Denman of the Dutch Reformed Church, Chatham, has accepted a call to succeed the Rev. Dr. John E. Lloyd as pastor of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn.

MURPHY INVESTIGATES THE DETECTIVE BUREAU

Calls for the Record of Every Member of That Branch.

Special Corps of 100 Spies Disbanded After Furnishing Reports—The Second Deputyship.

If there is not soon a "shake-up" in the Central Office Detective Bureau it will be because Commissioner and Chief Murphy, after possessing full information in regard to every man under the command of Capt. Titus, is convinced that none is unfit for the position he holds, whether he be a patrolman detailed to the Detective Bureau or a Detective Sergeant.

Col. Murphy, having disposed of the question of resorts where the law is habitually violated, for the present at least, wants to know how many men there are in the Detective Bureau and what services they have rendered. He yesterday summoned Chief Detective Titus, and directed him to furnish without delay the names of all his subordinates, the time they have been in the bureau, and their record of services during the past three months. This order has created some anxiety among the officers for whom snug berths were found by their political friends in the later board, especially among those who in its last days were shifted to it from the offices of the Commissioners, where they were aides.

Commissioner Murphy and First Deputy Commissioner Devery received yesterday the reports called for from Manhattan commanders in regard to gambling places, poolrooms, and other resorts, and from the special corps of 100 men. This corps was yesterday dissolved, it having performed all the duties expected of it. The reports occupied the attention of the Commissioner and his deputy for an hour in the afternoon, and then they were carried to the rooms on the second floor which Mr. Devery occupies when Col. Murphy is in the building. Col. Murphy said that he had not had time to get up any data or to form any opinion from the reports, and for that reason he would not discuss them.

"I have very little to talk about to-day," said Col. Murphy last evening, after he had told of the orders given to Capt. Titus and he had declined to discuss the reports on illegal resorts in Manhattan. "The Police Pension Fund question is not settled, and I have not appointed a Second Deputy Commissioner. Oh, I have heard from the rumor bureau, which is as active as ever. Some day I may have to interest myself about it. I have not appointed ex-Congressman Driggs of Brooklyn. I never heard of him in this connection until I saw the story in the newspapers. Nor have I chosen Mr. York, the President of the old board. Further than this I will not talk on the suoject. There has been a mutual transfer, at the request of each, of Capt. William Hogan of the Seventy-eighth and Capt. Timothy White of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, each of course taking the other's command. I have not made Capt. W. A. Vredenburgh of the Fifth and Capt. William Dean of the Eighteenth change commands. I have seen Capt. Chapman of the Sixteenth Precinct to-day in regard to what he is doing to suppress 'The' Allen's poolroom, in Sixth Avenue. I have also seen Benjamin Steinhardt, Allen's lawyer, but have nothing to say on the subject. I cannot say yet if any action will be taken because of the robbery at Dr. Huntington's rectory, in Chapman's precinct. Chapman is a good officer. He was my drummer boy when I was in the army. He will be treated fairly."

As the Commissioner was leaving for home last evening he was asked if James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenant, asked him when he visited him on Thursday if Bernard J. York would be suitable to him as Second Deputy Commissioner.

"He did not," replied Col. Murphy, with emphasis.

That Bernard J. York can be the head of the police force in Brooklyn and Queens if he will accept the job was generally believed in Brooklyn political circles last night. In Willoughby Street yesterday afternoon it was semi-officially stated that the local organization leaders had decided upon Mr. York as the man to fill the place of Second Deputy Commissioner of Police, and that he was being urged to take the position. Mr. York, however, it was said, had not consented to accept the place, although it was believed that he would finally yield to the urgings of the local leaders.

This change involves the restoration of harmonious feeling between Willoughby Street and Tammany with regard to police matters and the concessions said to have been made by the Manhattan organization respecting home rule in the department in the borough across the bridge. It was said yesterday that at the conference between James Shevlin, the acting leader of the Kings County Democracy, and Commissioner Murphy it was agreed that Willoughby Street should have the naming of the Second Deputy Commissioner and that he should be allowed to run the department in Brooklyn without interference from Deputy Commissioner Devery. It is also claimed that it was agreed that Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin should not be disturbed as the head of the uniformed force in Brooklyn.

James Shevlin said that the Brooklyn organization would pick out a man for the Deputy Commissionership in whom the public would have full confidence and who would insist upon a strict enforcement of the law. He declined to say who the man would probably be, but when questioned about Mr. York would neither deny nor affirm the statement that the latter had been selected for the place.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative Driggs of New York says he has not been a candidate for the Second Deputy Police Commissionership of New York. He says, however, that, being an organization man, he would defer to the expressed wishes of the organization, although the matter of the Deputy Commissionership has not yet been brought to his attention.

POLICE SEIZE TYPEWRITERS.

The Patrolmen's Ambition to Learn Checked by a Sergeant.

The East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station for several minutes last evening resembled a business college. In the backroom twenty typewriters were being operated by as many policemen.

Early in the evening a truck driven by Charles Heckel of 204 Avenue B and loaded with typewriters was struck by a southbound Third Avenue car at Thirty-ninth Street and the front wheel was taken off. Heckel maintained his seat, though, according to the police, he was intoxicated. When asked to come down, Heckel became abusive and was then arrested and locked up charged with intoxication. The police carried the typewriters to the station house, where they placed them on benches and proceeded to operate them.

Sergt. Westervelt was annoyed by the constant clicking of the machines and ordered the men to stop.

"You can't turn this place into a business college," he exclaimed. "If you want to learn to operate the typewriter go to school."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder, brisk northwest winds.

Occasional rains or snow are indicated for to-day in New England, Florida, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, and in portions of the extreme Northwest, with no very marked change in temperature. Fresh to brisk west to northwest winds are indicated for the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and light to fresh winds, generally westerly, on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	44	25	30
6 A. M.	44	24	29
9 A. M.	45	31	37
12 M.	47	36	42
3 P. M.	53	45	47
6 P. M.	49	44	46
9 P. M.	50	43	44
12 P. M.	38	43	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1900	40
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The barometer yesterday registered 30.30 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.94 inches at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 45 degrees at 3:45 P. M., and the minimum 34 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 54 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

EDWARD'S "NO POPERY" OATH.

Debate in Canadian House Prevented from Becoming Bitter by Laurier's Tact.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—With consummate tact Sir Wifrid Laurier directed to-day's dangerous discussion in the House on King Edward's declaration under the Act of Settlement regarding Catholic "idolatry and superstition" into apparently safe lines.

John Costigan moved his resolution for an address to the King, asking for the abolition of the declaration as offensive to Roman Catholics in a speech of marked moderation. The Premier at once gave the resolution his support. He told his followers and the House at large that the Government regarded this as no party matter and not a Ministerial question, and that every member would consider himself free to vote according to his individual opinion, regardless of party affiliations.

R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, took the same ground, simply suggesting slight verbal changes in the form of the motion.

From present appearances the debate will continue all night.

KING STARTS FOR HOME TO-DAY.

Report that He Is Soon Going Abroad Again with the Queen Consort.

CRONBERG, March 1.—King Edward will leave Cronberg at noon to-morrow, going direct to London by way of Cologne and Flushing. To-day he decorated several members of the household of the Dowager Empress Frederick. The Dowager Empress to-day received the British Ambassador to Germany, Sir Frank C. Lascelles.

LONDON, March 2.—It is asserted that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will go to Denmark about the middle of March and remain there a fortnight, that they will then visit the Duchess of Anhalt-Bernbourg at Ballenstedt, and that afterward they will visit the Dowager Empress Frederick and the Court of Hesse-Darmstadt, returning to England toward the end of April.

The Irish members of the House of Commons met yesterday and decided to decline to nominate a representative on the Civil List Committee, with a view to reserving their full right of discussion. It is understood that they will oppose any further grant to the Duke of Cornwall and York.

LORD SALISBURY'S SALARY.

Debate in the Commons—Criticism of the Revival of Pay for the Privy Seal Office.

LONDON, March 2.—The House had an interesting interlude last evening in the vote on Lord Salisbury's salary. James Henry Dalziel, Liberal, protested against a revival of the salary attaching to the office of Privy Seal. He urged that if the Premier were to have a salary it ought to be a respectable one.

The House was crowded, and the debate excited considerable interest. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Goverment leader, admitted the anomalous nature of the situation, but said it was because the Premier was not formally recognized in the Constitution.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (Liberal leader) and others criticised Lord Salisbury for formerly holding the two-fold position of Premier and Foreign Secretary.

T. P. O'Connor (Nationalist) contended that but for "this hard work" the South African war might have been avoided.

Finally the vote was adopted by 183 against 107.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Sir Francis Evans Returned for Maidstone—He Married Miss Marie Stevens of Albany.

LONDON, March 1.—The result of the Parliamentary by-election in Maidstone to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of John Barker, Liberal, owing to bribery of voters at the recent general election, was the return of the Liberal candidate, Sir Francis H. Evans, who received 2,375 votes, as against 2,182 cast for his Conservative opponent, Thomas Milvain.

The Liberal majority at the general election was only 38.

Sir Francis Henry Evans, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, represented Southampton in Parliament from 1896 to 1900. He is a well known business man, being a Director in the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company and of the International Sleeping Car Company, a partner in the firm of Donald Currie & Co., and manager of the Union-Castle Company. He was born in 1849.

Lady Evans was formerly Miss Marie De Grasse Stevens. She is a daughter of the late Samuel Stevens of Albany, N. Y., and married Sir Francis in 1872.

Says British Have Lost Their Start.

LONDON, March 2.—The Right Hon. Henry Asquith, Member of Parliament for East Fife, speaking last evening at Coventry on the defects of the British industrial system, said: "We are seriously threatened in our industrial system for the first time in our history. The exports of the United States now exceed those of Great Britain. The truth is that we have lost our start in the race, and that other nations, both in opening out their material advantages and still more in training the industrial intelligence of their citizens, are everywhere and in all markets pressing us hard."

Duke of Cornwall's Visit to Australia.

PARIS, March 1.—According to La Presse, France and Russia will send warships to Australian waters on the occasion of the visit there of the Duke of Cornwall and York.

MARCH CONSISTORY POSTPONED.

Reported Opposition to Creation of a New American Cardinal.

ROME, March 2.—The Pope has postponed the March Consistory to the week after Easter.

PARIS, March 2.—Le Journal, commenting upon the postponement of the March Consistory, attributes it to opposition in the Sacred College to the creation of a new American Cardinal.

Samoan Claims Not Yet Settled.

LONDON, March 1.—Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, when questioned in the House of Commons to-day regarding the claims originating from the disturbances in Samoa in 1899, said that none had been settled, the arguments of the American and British Governments relating to the military operations in Samoa not having been presented to the arbitrator. The Government was communicating with Germany in respect to the non-military claims.

Ambassador White Has Not Resigned.

BERLIN, March 1.—The German papers have printed contradictory reports regarding the plans of United States Ambassador White. To-day the Ambassador, when interviewed, said nothing had yet been decided regarding his stay in Berlin during the coming Administration, but that he had not handed in his resignation. If he remains here he must leave his present handsome quarters, as his lease has expired. Apparently he does not wish to leave, as he is already considering offers of new quarters.

Capt. Slocum Presented to the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—Capt. Stephen L'Hommedieu Slocum, Eighth United States Cavalry, who was instructed some time ago to repair to this city and report to the United States Ambassador for duty, was to-day presented to the Emperor.

Bad Condition of Prussian Schools.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the Diet to-day the unsatisfactory condition of the common schools was discussed, even the Conservatives admitting it. Dr. Studt, Minister of Public Instruction, promised to introduce a School bill dealing comprehensively with the grievances complained of.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 1.—Prof. Alexander Agassiz has arrived in Berlin, and a dinner will be given by Ambassador White in his honor on Sunday, when he will meet a number of the foremost German scientists.

THE ATTACK ON M. BOGOLIEPOFF.

Man Who Shot Him an ex-Student and May Have Been Selected by Lot.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—Peter Karpovich, who shot at and wounded the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bogoliepoff, last Wednesday, while the Minister was holding a reception, was expelled from Moscow University in 1898 for taking part in the students' riots there. He was also expelled from Dorpat University for the same reasons in 1898, and studied at the Berlin University in 1900. He belonged to a political committee while a student at Dorpat University. He remained some time in Moscow, and then went to Switzerland and Berlin, and returned to St. Petersburg on Tuesday.

Karpovich entered the Ministry in citizen's attire, under the pretext of handing the Minister a petition asking leave to reenter Dorpat University.

M. Bogoliepoff passed around the room receiving petitions. Karpovich, who had assumed an air of exaltation, glancing dramatically at the ceiling while waiting for the Minister's entrance, drew a revolver from his breast pocket, and, while the Minister was talking with Mayor Chernigof, fired at his heart. The hand of the would-be assassin trembled, and the bullet passed into the right side of the Minister's neck, lodging near the spinal column, whence it has not yet been extracted. M. Bogoliepoff fell unconscious.

Karpovich, thinking his victim dead, did not fire again. He remained pale and motionless, making no attempt at flight.

The Minister of Justice interrogated Karpovich as to his motives, but he would give no answer save that he had nothing personally against the Minister. According to one account, he admitted subsequently having been selected by lot to kill M. Bogoliepoff.

The wound is not necessarily fatal, although the fact that a portion of the clothing was carried in with the bullet is regarded as a bad feature.

The parents of Karpovich are property owners near Homel, on the Dnieper, and he himself is a property owner.

The students are inclined to glorify the deed, and his Berlin acquaintances describe Karpovich as "high-minded" and "altruistic."

The Students' Committee has issued a large quantity of mimeograph proclamations, poems, and the like, and one of the army organizations has circulated a declaration that the Minister of Public Instruction is the victim of "the recent reactionism."

CHESS TOURNAMENT ENDED.

MONTE CARLO, March 1.—Three games remained to be replayed to-day in the International Chess Masters' Tournament, in order to ascertain the destination of the third, fourth, and sixth prizes. The first prize was secured yesterday by Janowski, while Schlechter took second.

Alapin and Blackburne, Gunsberg and Mason, and Winawer and Scheve began play this morning. In order to win third prize, Scheve had to beat Winawer, but in case Winawer was victorious Tschigorin would secure that prize, and in the event of a draw Scheve and Tschigorin would be tied for third and fourth prizes. The result of the game between Gunsberg and Mason had a bearing on the distribution of the prizes, but Blackburne, by beating Alapin, could tie Mieses for the sixth prize. The fifth prize belonged to Alapin, independent of the result of the game with Blackburne.

The results of to-day's session were as follows: Alapin beat Blackburne and Mason won from Gunsberg. Winawer and Scheve drew.

The distribution of the prizes, therefore, was as follows: Janowski first, Schlechter second, Scheve and Tschigorin divided third and fourth, Alapin fifth, and Mieses sixth.

The final scores were:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	8½	4½	Mason	4½	8½
Blackburne	8½	6½	Mieses	7	6
Didier	½	12½	Reggio	4½	8½
Gunsberg	6½	6½	Scheve	9	4
Janowski	10½	2½	Schlechter	9½	3½
Marco	6	7	Tschigorin	9	4
Marshall	5½	7½	Winawer	4	9

The Water Tube Boiler Question.

LONDON, March 2.—The Daily Telegraph announces that the Parliamentary Committee on Water Tube Boilers is about to issue an important ad interim report declaring that the Belleville is not the best procurable design of water tube, and suggesting another as better adapted to the needs of the navy. "The Belleville, however, will not meet with wholesale condemnation," says The Daily Telegraph, "and the report will enable Lord Selborne to discuss the matter in presenting the naval estimates."

To Restore Hohkoenigsburg Castle.

BERLIN, March 1.—Hohkoenigsburg, the old castle which Alsace recently presented to Emperor William, will undergo extensive repairs. The Alsatian Chamber has voted 150,000 marks for this purpose, and it is expected that the Reichstag will contribute 700,000 marks.

No Submarine Boats for Germany.

BERLIN, March 1.—Admiral von Tirpitz, Naval Secretary, declared in the Reichstag to-day that he still adhered to his unfavorable opinion regarding submarine boats, and that the Naval Department would not construct any.

Fatal Dynamite Explosion in France.

FONTAINEBLEAU, March 1.—A portion of the Cuguy la Genevraye Dynamite Cartridge Manufactory was blown up this evening, four women being killed.

Give a $10,000 Fellowship to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—The current issue of The Yale University Bulletin announces the establishment of a fellowship in American History through a gift of $10,000 received from Jonathan Buckley of New York City, Yale '79, on behalf of several members of his family. The fellowship is established in memory of Mr. Buckley's sister, and is open to graduates of any college who are pursuing courses in Yale graduate schools, the incumbent being expected to carry on work under the direction of the Professors of History.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lars Anderson, Cincinnati; Charles Storrow, Boston.

HOLLAND—Dr. Henry L. Elsner, Syracuse; J. H. De Ridder, Saratoga; Gen. MacAdaras, Paris; C. R. Lynde, Boston; Judge C. F. Amidon, United States Supreme Court, Fargo, N. D.; Lou Payn, Chatham.

MURRAY HILL—Edward Jewell, Boston; Charles Downdes Nell, London.

IMPERIAL—Prof. R. S. Woodruff, Trenton; Prof. Hazay Nagy, Budapest, Hungary.

GILSEY—Richard Harding Davis, Marion, Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. L. Fox, Oneonta; Judge John T. Abbott, New Hampshire; Gen. Powell Clayton, United States Minister to Mexico.

ALBEMARLE—N. Winslow Williams, Baltimore; Claude Stanhope, Mexico; W. V. Davis, Savannah.

HOFFMAN—Harris Franklin, Deadwood, Dakota; F. L. Stewart, Niles, Ohio; B. B. Pope, Parkersburg, West Va.; W. V. Percy, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—Freeland Jewett, Boston; W. H. H. Newman, Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Topp, Long & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; J. L. Topp, cloaks and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. P. Sanborn, cloaks, suits, and waists; 76 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery; 377 Broadway.

Meyer, J., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; E. Meyer, furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Rosenshine, cotton underwear and cloaks; 31 East Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

La Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. D. Adams, paper and bags, 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, linens, laces, and white goods, 256 Church Street.

Milliken, Conseus & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, notions, dress goods, and cloaks, 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Jones, carpets; W. R. Pratt, dress goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Towef, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; Miss H. A. Ash, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss J. M. Carr, dressmaking department, 27 West Fourth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollinger, domestics, linens, and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, waists, and suits, 43 Leonard Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss M. A. Breeden, dressmakers' supplies, 2 Walker Street.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, cloaks and dress goods, 57 White Street.

Frank, A. H., & Co., San Antonio, Texas; A. H. Frank, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

B. Altman & Co.

NECKWEAR DEP'T. Saturday, March 2d.

Black Chiffonette Ruffs,	$1.30, $1.65 & $2.30
Ecru Lace Collars,	75c., $1.35, $1.75
Silk Stocks (to tie) gilt spike ends,	28c., 33c.
Black Satin Belts,	45c.
Ecru Lace Ties,	38c.
Turn-over Embroidered Collars,	15c., 28c.

THE LEADING GRAND PIANO IS

The Steinertone.

We object to the following advertisement:

"The merit of other makes of pianos is measured by the standard set by the Steinway. Its supremacy is unquestioned."

In justice to ourselves and the public at large we feel obliged to refute these claims, inasmuch as the Steinertone Grand Piano is built on new and scientific principles, and especially as it contains an action that has no similarity to the old Erard action used by all other makers.

We claim we can obtain by this action certain tone gradations from the piano that excel in purity and intensity of tone anything ever produced thus far. THIS WE CALL SUPREMACY. We do not measure the STANDARD of the Steinertone Grand Piano with that of others. IT IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF, and we draw the line in our favor.

Now as to the function of our action as pertains to elasticity of touch and quickness of mechanical workings we claim that we have NO COMPETITION.

The Steinertone Grand Piano is a purely artistic instrument, and in this it stands unique. It is sold for

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS LESS

than the inartistic, old fashioned Grand Pianos of other makers. Our piano is so superior to all other makes that it is bound to displace them as surely as the locomotive has displaced the stage coach of old.

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 18th St.,) N. Y. City.

DEATH, BUT NO MURDER.

Unidentified Man Dies in the Street—A Brother's Fears Unfounded.

An unidentified man fell dead on the corner of Rivington and Pitt Streets last night at 6:30 o'clock. Shortly afterward Policeman O'Farrell arraigned three prisoners in the Madison Street Police Station.

One of the men, Barnett Appell, a tailor, living at 173 East Broadway, told the Sergeant that his brother had been killed a few minutes before at Essex and Delancey Streets. He said that Isaac Rosenberg, another of the prisoners, was the guilty man.

Sergt. McSweeney telephoned to the Eldridge Street Station, asking that policemen investigate the matter. Before an answer came Policeman O'Farrell told his story. He said he found Appell and Louis Rosenberg, two rival owners of dyeing and cleaning shops, fighting in Rosenberg's store at 181 East Broadway. Appell's right hand was badly cut. Rosenberg said that Appell was injured by thrusting his hand through a window. Appell said that Louis Rosenberg and his brother Isaac had assaulted him and his brother Joseph early in the evening and that he left his brother d

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Silver Anniversary

Marks an Epoch of *Social and Economic Evolution*

WE merely reflect public opinion in the statement that our stores have been the greatest single force in bringing retail trade to its present high development. Producer, distributor, consumer; capital and labor; employer and employe are all alike benefited. Past success is merely a promise of future progress. Our plans imply the completion of that promise.

A Great Sale of SHIRTS

A purchase of twelve thousand fine new shirts brings this splendid *Silver Anniversary* offering. They are made of handsome percales, with the best shirtmaking all the way through. Fresh and new, perfect in every way, complete in all sizes in every pattern. Just exactly such shirts and variety as you would find for a dollar in the best stores. Here to-day at

Fifty Cents Each

The most positive shirt bargain we have ever offered.

Men's Lisle Suspenders at 25c—

The identical goods sold regularly at half a dollar a pair. Excellent lisle webbing, good buckles and leather ends. Neat and serviceable.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Remarkable Offering of Men's SUITS

We took into our confidence a manufacturer who makes vast quantities of clothing for us; and told him we wanted a lot of Men's Suits worthy of this extraordinary occasion. He was willing to make a sacrifice on a hundred suits, hence this offering.

Suits worthy of Wanamaker traditions. Not "bargain" suits, but made *better* than those at regular prices, which would cost a half more.

Sack Suits in an early spring weight, of pure wool Oxford-mixed cheviot; coats *lined through with heavy Skinner's silk* and guaranteed for two seasons. Silver Anniversary Price,

Twelve Dollars a Suit

And they can't be matched anywhere for $18. All sizes, of course.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's RAIN-COATS

Stylish, sensible, seasonable. And reasonable. That's the nub of this story. But we're so well satisfied with our collection of new styles that we wish to add a word as to that. Would like you to see them, too.

There's a splendid assortment. It's interesting to note the evolution of these really handsome, graceful garments from the awkward, cumbersome mackintoshes of a little while ago. They're mostly long, of course. Some with the popular Raglan sleeves; others with the usual coat sleeves; the new yoke backs and other new effective ideas. All of cloth, chemically treated, in attractive colorings. **$10.50 to $30.** Second floor, Broadway.

This Sale of PIANOS

This is an exceptional opportunity to obtain an excellent piano at quite a liberal saving from the usual cost. You may choose from a number of unused pianos that have been shown as samples on our floors, and are a trifle shop-worn, but otherwise perfect, and profit by quite a liberal discount on their price. Or you may select from a number of worthy instruments which we have taken in exchange from people who were buying a Chickering or Vose. These have been tuned and repaired in expert manner, and are practically as good as new in tone quality, and the prices are extremely low for this sale.

Square Pianos—
1 Raven & Bacon, original price, $350; now $70.
1 Sohmer, original price, $400; now $100.
1 Vose & Sons, original price, $400; now $100.
1 Hazleton, original price, $400; now $95.

Upright Pianos—
1 Chickering, original price, $500; now $250.
1 Glenwood, original price, $175; now $150.
1 Royal Studio, original price, $175; now $150.
1 Royal, original price, $225; now $175.
1 Crown Orchestral (piano of many tones), original price, $330; now $290.
1 Jewett, original price, $225; now $175.
1 Jewett, original price, $250; now $195.

Upright Pianos—
1 Haines Bros., original price, $275; now $225.
1 Haines Bros., original price, $275; now $225.
1 Haines Bros., original price, $325; now $275.

Grand Pianos—
1 Chickering (parlor grand), original price, $950; now $425.
1 Chickering (baby grand), original price, $750; now $425.

Angelus—
5 Piano Players, original prices, $225; now $175.
3 Angelus Orchestrals, original prices, $250; now $200.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Girls' COATS Reduced

They're worth every bit of $15 to $18 to you. They were to us until we decided that the room they occupied was worth more, for the new spring stock, than the coats. So we've marked them at

Five Dollars Each

Rather a drastic measure, you'll concede, when you see them. They're box-coats and jackets, of plaid-back cloths or kersey in the favorite shades, splendidly made and full of style. For girls of 12 and 14 years. Not many of them, so come early.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's WAISTS

There are not quite 200 of these, and they'll not be ready before 9.30. They're conveniently displayed for quick choosing in the Under-price Store. Not for long, be sure of that, for they are waists that sold until to-day at $2.50 to $3.75.

Now One Dollar Each

Waists of India and taffeta silk. Solid colors and black, also waists of flannel—various colors. All sizes in the lot, in one style or another. Basement at 9.30.

Nickel Plated Ware

For the kitchen. Brand new goods of first quality, at fully a quarter under the usual price. Superior nickel-plating on copper. Reduced thus:

Baking Dishes, with covers, $1, from $1.35; $1.12, from $1.50.
Tea Pots—1 pint, 85c, from $1.15; 2 pints, $1.05, from $1.40; 3 pints, $1.15, from $1.55; 2 pints, $1, from $1.35; 3 pints, $1.10, from $1.50; 4 pints, $1.25, from $1.70; 5 pints, $1.50, from $2.
Coffee Pots—2 pints, $1.10, from $1.50; 3 pints, $1.25, from $1.75; 4 pints, $1.40, from $1.85.

Basement.

The CHINA SALE

The variety of Dinner Sets gathered for this sale is greater than ever before, and the charm of selection is half the merit of goods that are chosen largely for their beauty. Here is such a vast collection as is perhaps not matched in scope or newness in any other store, and yet the beautiful wares are offered at

A Third Under Value

Is it any wonder that thousands of tasteful, beauty-loving housekeepers are coming so promptly?

The sale is wonderfully broad, including China of every sort, Toilet ware, Bric-a-brac, Cut Glass and pressed glass.

These price suggestions:

Dinner Sets—

At $5, from $6.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons.

At $8.50, worth $12—American porcelain dinner sets; 98 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

At $13.50, from $22.50—Crown Austrian china dinner sets; 101 pieces; flower decorations and all handles gilt.

At $17.50, worth $27.50—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. dinner sets; pretty border decoration; embossed shape; all handles gilt; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $22.50, worth $32.50—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. dinner sets; 100 pieces; handsome flower decorations and all handles gilt.

At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. dinner sets; 101 pieces; 6 good decorations and all handles gilt.

Dinner Sets—

English porcelain, very fine quality and decorated with a turquoise border decoration. These sets sell regularly for $14. We bought all the maker had on this side of the water, and the price is for 113-piece dinner set, $8, regularly $14; 101-piece dinner set, $7, regularly $12.50.

Fancy China—

A fine quality of china with lustre band, flower and scene centres, richly treated in gold.
Plates, tea and breakfast sizes, 35c each.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, 25c each.
Salad Dishes, 75c each. Celery Trays, $1 each.
Cracker Jars, $1 each. Ice Cream Trays, $1.50 each.
Pin Trays, 20c each. Fruit Saucers, 25c each.
Cups and Saucers, 50c each. Numerous other items.

Plates—

French china Plates, 15c, 25c and 50c each. Up to $4 each, with many prices between—most of these are worth double.

Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac a Third Under-Price—but space will not permit of detail to-day.

Aisles of the Main floor, and China Store, Basement.

Important News of *Sterling* SHOES

Men, women and children are alike concerned in this latest announcement from the two bargain shoe stores. Very decided bargains all that are here mentioned. For they're new, good, honest shoes, in styles of to-day; and the prices are only about half to two-thirds regular value. Not meager quantities of just a few odd sizes, but large, liberal lots, most of which are complete in sizes.

This is not the full list of to-day's offerings. There are various other good values in all three stores, if nothing mentioned here is of especial interest to you:

Women's Shoes—

At $1, from $1.50—700 pairs of fine black kidskin; will stand hard service—yet stylish withal. All button shoes, with patent leather tips.

At $1.30, worth $2—Fine black kidskin, button and lace, in neat round toes; some with patent leather tips, others with kid tips; flexible sewed soles; well-fitting.

At $1.80, worth $3—And a low estimate at that. More than 12,000 pairs just from the maker. Only the best styles anywhere, comprising high and low heels, medium and broad toes.

At $1.80, instead of $3—Fine patent leather lace boots, with dull kid tops and one-inch flat heels; extremely swell. Better hurry, there are not many of these.

At $1.60, worth $2 and $2.50—Black kidskin, in medium round toe, lace and button, with flexible soles. Not the mannish shape, but more womanly in style. We can fit almost any foot from this lot.

At $2, usually $3 and $3.50—Fine grained kidskin boots, with turned soles. Some are sample Oxfords, size 4 B. Splendid shoes for wear a little later.

At $2.30, value $3.50—A collection of extra fine selected kidskin, in several toe shapes: some have patent leather tips, others kid tips; flexible and nobby. These shoes were made under our close supervision in one of the best factories. Basement.

Men's Shoes—

At $1.30, from $2—Of satin calfskin, with wide toes and tipped heavy soles of solid leather; all sizes, wide widths only.

At $1.60, worth $2.50—Calfskin lace shoes in broad open toes; others with full wide toes; some Congress; good service with comfort.

At $2.40, from $3.50—Often priced at $4 elsewhere. Of box calfskin; neat and stylish toe shapes; a swing to the sole that gives character; full of good wear; all welted soles.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes—

In satin calfskin, lace, with solid heels; soles of good leather; wide toes; just right for knockabouts. Sizes 11 to 2, $1.15; 2½ to 5½, $1.25. Worth a third more.

Annex.

Little Men's Shoes—

At 80c, value $1.25—In kidskin and enamel; all have spring heels and wide toes. Eminently masculine in style.

Children's Shoes in black kidskin; good weight; wide toes; mostly in wide widths; strong but dressy; sizes 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, 95c. Worth one-half more.

Velour Leggings at 90c, from $1.85. Colors—red, green, blue and tan. Basement.

Framed PICTURES

Many a household should be made brighter and more cheerful to the extent of one of these pictures. They're a gathering mostly of single subjects—all that is left of larger lots. Hence the greatly reduced price—which, in connection with the attractiveness of the pictures, should make them quickly pass into new ownership.

Among them are carbon and platinum photographs; photogravures, plain and colored, hunting pictures, colored photographs and medallions. Some of them—not many—have trifling defects, but the low price more than offsets these. All are handsomely framed. Old prices ranged from $4.50 to $8.50; now they're all on the same level—

$3 Each

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

CANDY

Saturday among the sweets. A busy store's busiest day. *Fresh* candy, pure, and moderately priced and plenty of all the popular kinds. The old favorites—assorted chocolates, nougat and marshmallows—all 20c a pound, though 30c is usually considered about right for this grade. To-day are added to this list some delicious "Whipped Cream Puffs," at 20c instead of 30c.

The mixed candies we make to sell at 30c have no equal. Nor is it possible to make—at any price—a candy superior to our 60c bonbons and chocolates.

Imported glace fruits, in 5-lb. boxes, at $1.50 a box.
Assorted nuts, at 30c a pound. Marrons at same price.

Basement.

UMBRELLAS

Two groups. Both for women. Both bargains. New, neat, perfect, and all in desirable styles.

Some of union taffeta, with handles of pearl, ivory, horn and natural wood. They are now *one dollar* each. A few of this lot are the regular $1.50 kind. The remainder are even better values—worth up to $2.50.

And some all-silk umbrellas, in black, navy blue and garnet; some fancy handles; others with handsome natural wood handles. None worth less than $3.25. Many that would be considered fair at $4.

Choice at Two-fifty Broadway.

Still Excellent Selection Among the *Guaranteed* CLOCKS and WATCHES

A Quarter to a Half Under-price

That's the gist of the news important to those who didn't get here earlier during the sale.

There were 12,000 clocks, and 5,000 watches in the purchase, that is why, with such enormous selling, that you have these opportunities to-day:

Watches—A quarter under-price.
Women's silver chatelaine watches, $4 to $17.75.
Women's gun metal chatelaines, $3.75 to $9.50.
Women's gold-filled watches, $5.50 to $13.
Women's enameled chatelaine watches, $6 to $12.
Women's 14-kt. gold chatelaine watches, American movements, $12.75 to $20.
Women's 14-kt. gold watches, Waltham movements, hunting cases, $16 to $45.
Men's nickel watches, $2 to $3.25.
Men's silveroid watches, Waltham movements, $4.75 to $5.75.

Watches—
Men's silver watches, $3.75 to $9.50.
Men's gold-filled watches, $8.75 to $15.
Men's 14-kt. gold watches, $19 to $64.
Men's solid gold stop watches, $27.90.
Men's 14-kt. gold stop watches, $36.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Clocks—A quarter to a half under-price.
Gilt boudoir and desk clocks, $1 to $4.50.
China boudoir clocks, 90c to $1.25.
Delft clocks, fine French movements, $6 to $12.
Porcelain metal clocks, $4.25.
Enameled iron clocks, $3.75 to $5.75.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

PETTICOATS

Mercerized cotton petticoats in a new, effective style. They look very much like silk. The fact is, the making as well as the goods itself is an accurate copy of some lately received fine silk petticoats that are marked $10.

But the handsome cotton petticoats, ever so much more durable, are priced $1.75 each. They are in black and white stripes—three widths to choose from. All have accordion plaited flounces, trimmed with two rows of black ruching, one of which forms Van Dyke points. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's SKIRTS

Here's news that will be welcomed by every woman who wishes to increase her wardrobe to the extent of a separate skirt. A judicious purchase on our part makes it possible for us to offer, at

Five Dollars Each

some most stylish skirts of black pebble cheviot. They are well cut, with circular flounce, the top of which is trimmed with band of stitched taffeta; percaline lined. They would be considered at excellent value if sold at $7.50 each. Second floor, Broadway.

Table Decorations

Dainty little baskets, that add zest to the ices and a delicate touch to the dinner decorations, are here. They're in white, pink, blue, yellow and lavender, trimmed with silver, and ornamented with lilies, tulips, buttercups and other pretty flowers. 10c, 15c and 25c each. Then there are mats, in silver, gold and white paper lace, round, square and oval. They range in size from 3 to 25 in., in price from 3c to 75c a doz. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED

Senate Adopts Numerous Amendments to the Measure.

Session Lasted Until After 1:15 A. M. To-day—Item for Arid Lands Is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—During the greater part of its long and tiresome sessions yesterday and last night the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate. Early this morning the bill was passed, after numerous amendments had been adopted.

The old question as to the reclamation of public lands in the arid and semi-arid sections of the country was brought up, but the effort to attach an amendment to the measure appropriating money for the work was defeated.

The bills appropriating $500,000 for the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and $250,000 for the Charleston (S. C.) Inter-State and West Indian Exposition were attached to the bill as riders.

A committee amendment was adopted appropriating $30,000 for the education of children in Alaska.

An amendment appropriating $200,000 for a revenue cutter for service in Hawaiian waters, $50,000 to be available immediately, was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) looking to the preservation of the cliff dwellings in Colorado, was adopted.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) offered an amendment providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," 10,000 copies of which should be sold to the general public at cost by the Superintendent of Public Documents. Mr. Gallinger declared that persons were traveling over the country and selling for $35 this public document, which could be produced for $5. It was a fraud perpetrated upon the people, he said, and had been so declared a few days ago by a New York court. The amendment was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Scott, (Rep., West Va.,) setting aside a part of Rawlins Park, in the District of Columbia, for a building for the Daughters of the American Revolution, was adopted.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) propbsed an amendment amending the Revised Statutes so that there shall be one Appraiser of Merchandise each at the Ports of Boston and Philadelphia, at a salary of $4,000 a year, instead of two at each port, as now, and it was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) providing that the Commissioners heretofore appointed to codify the penal laws of the United States shall codify all laws of a permanent and general nature, was adopted.

The committee amendment appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of War to begin the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River at Washington Observatory Mounds to a point on the Virginia side was adopted, the cost of the bridge being limited to $5,000,000, $100,000 to be immediately available.

Other amendments were adopted as follows:

Appropriating $200,000 for the enlargement of Governors Island and the construction of storehouses and other buildings; $85,000 for the completion of the Government building at Newark, N. J.; $20,000 for an addition to the Newport (R. I.) Post Office; $332,500 for the purchase of the old Corcoran Art Gallery property in Washington; increasing the commission to codify the laws of the United States from three members to five; providing that the Superintendent of life-saving stations in Districts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 13 shall receive $2,400 per annum each; those in Districts 8, 9, and 10 $2,000, and the Superintendent in District 8 $500.

The bill then was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate. The absence of a quorum was suggested, and the Sergeant at Arms was directed to bring in absentees.

At 1:45 A. M. a quorum appeared, and the Sundry Civil bill was passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

SENATE DISCUSSES RAILROADS.

Big Hear Suggests Tying a Director in a Car Locomotive to Prevent Accidents.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew to discharge the Committee on Inter-State Commerce from consideration of what is known as the Car Coupler bill, which requires sworn statements of all railway accidents to be filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was laid before the Senate to-day. In support of the resolution, Mr. Pettigrew said he could not understand why the committee had not made a report, "unless the railroads want to defeat the bill and control the committee." He said he had no criticism to offer of the Chairman of the committee, (Mr. Cullom,) but the members of the committee ought to be discharged because they would not attend to their duties. He presented many memorials from various organizations of railway employes urging the passage of the bill.

Discussing the proposition, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said that many schemes were advocated from time to time for the management of vast business enterprises, and especially railroads. As a rule the schemes were chimerical, and if put into effect would destroy the enterprises. The best way, he urged, to prevent the promulgation of such ideas was to hold by law the great enterprises to strict accountability for the conduct of their business, so far as it related to the safety of their employes. Nobody doubted, he asserted, that it would add 50 per cent. to the safety of railroad travel if a Director of the railroad were tied to the front of the locomotive.

Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) a member of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, declared he was unwilling that Mr. Hoar should make the statement that the managers and Directors of the railroads of the country viewed with indifference the accidental killing of their employes. Such an intimation, he said, should not go unchallenged. Railroad officials were men of ability, character, and standing, and they devoted all their skill and vigilance to the prevention of accidents. He resented, he declared, the ridiculous statement about the tying of a railroad Director in front of a locomotive. It was well known that 90 per cent. of the accidents on railroads were due to carelessness and negligence of employes, who were a careless, brave, reckless lot of men, many of whom would not take the ordinary precautions against accidents supplied by the railroad companies.

Mr. Hoar disclaimed any reflection upon the character and ability of railway officials. They were humane men, but they likewise were human, and it was human nature to become careless about other things and careful about money getting.

Mr. Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, insisted that the bill ought to remain with the committee. Personally, he was in favor of legislation upon the subject, but he was satisfied that the House bill was not a proper measure. He was desirous of doing full justice to the million or more men interested in the bill, but the committee had not found it possible yet to agree upon a measure. He preferred a bill could be reported and passed before the close of the session.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) thought the bill was entirely reasonable, and urged that the committee be discharged and the bill passed. Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) a member of the committee, thought it desirable that a vote on the bill should be taken at once. It was a simple matter, and reflected in no way upon the managers of any railway.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) protested against the proposition to discharge a standing committee of the Senate from the consideration of any bill. The Senate's only proper way to transact business was through its committees. It was perfectly evident, he said, that with only thirty or forty hours of the session remaining it would be impossible to act upon the bill, even if it were before the Senate.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.) was emphatic in his opposition to the resolution. While he was discussing it, Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) inquired what had become of the six or eight reciprocity treaties before the Foreign Relations Committee.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Elkins, "but we might move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the treaties." [Laughter.]

"I hope you will make the motion where it belongs," interposed Mr. Lodge, the Acting Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, hotly, "in executive session."

At 1 o'clock the resolution went to the calendar by the expiration of the morning hour. When, later in the day, Mr. Pettigrew moved that the Senate again take up his resolution, the Senate decided against him by a vote of 36 to 25.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR MORGAN.

He Tries to Have a Nicaragua Canal Amendment Attached to the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate to-night sustained a point of order against a Nicaraguan Canal amendment to the Sundry Civil bill offered this afternoon by Mr. Morgan.

The amendment authorized the President to acquire from Nicaragua and Costa Rica territory sufficient for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and appropriated $10,000,000 for that purpose. Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) made the point of order against the amendment that it was general legislation.

Mr. Morgan contended that all the legislation which had ever been secured on the canal had been accomplished in connection with appropriation bills. He said that $1,300,000 had already been spent in connection with the canal, and that unless the amendment was adopted the protocols with Nicaragua and Costa Rica would lapse.

Mr. Allison's point of order was sustained. Mr. Morgan appealed, and this appeal was the pending question when the Senate reassembled this evening after a two hours' recess. Mr. Morgan asked unanimous consent that his amendment go on the bill, but Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) objected.

Mr. Morgan then addressed the Senate upon his amendment. He said he was not surprised at an objection coming from Mr. Lodge, as he declared the Massachusetts Senator consistently and uniformly had opposed the canal legislation. He charged that the influence of the old Panama Canal had been felt in the Senate chamber and was still being felt. He did not intimate, however, what sort of influence was being exercised.

Mr. Morgan declared also his belief that the President of the United States was in favor of his amendment, and he challenged any Republican Senator to assert that the President opposed it. The Alabama Senator insisted that he was fighting for the honor of the President and the people of the United States, to enable the President to carry into effect the agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) having interposed to justify non-action until this country hears from Great Britain, Mr. Morgan said: "When do you expect to hear from Great Britain?"

"The Senator knows as much about that as I do," replied the Virginia Senator. "But I think that, having negotiated with a co-partner in such a matter as this, it would not be becoming in the United States to break off the negotiations while the two parties are consulting about it."

The vote on the appeal from the Chair's decision that the amendment was not in order resulted in sustaining the Chair—36 to 16.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Fate of the Measure in Doubt—299 Items of Difference Between the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The River and Harbor bill hangs in the balance. In the House to-day, when Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, asked unanimous consent that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments to the bill and agree to a conference, Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) objected. The Speaker thereupon referred the bill to the River and Harbor Committee.

A protracted conference struggle on the bill is promised. There are 299 items of difference, some of them up to the million-dollar mark. The Boston Harbor, Buttermilk Channel, New York; Curtis Bay, Baltimore Harbor; Galveston inner channel, Oakland and San Pedro (Cal.) Harbors, and the Allegheny, Big Sandy, and Brazos River and the arid land reservoirs, are among the chief items causing serious division.

CABINET FORMALLY RESIGNS.

All to be Reappointed—Attorney General to Leave April 1.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the last under this Presidential term, all of the members presented to the President their resignations to take effect upon the qualification of their successors.

Attorney General Griggs, who is the only member who has decided not to remain during the coming four years, was among the number, and his renomination will go to the Senate probably with others on Tuesday. He will not serve longer, however, than about April 1, when it is now believed, Philander C. Knox of Pittsburg will receive the appointment.

REQUEST OF MEMPHIS REFUSED.

The President Cannot Be Present at Confederate Meeting There.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A delegation of leading citizens of Memphis, Tenn., headed by Senator Bate and Senator-elect Carmack, called at the White House to-day and invited the President to attend the monster meeting of United Confederate Veterans, to be held in Memphis, on May 28, 29, and 30.

The President expressed his regret that arrangements already had been made which would prevent him from visiting Memphis on the occasion, but he hoped to be able to do so before the Summer was over.

Not long since the United Confederate Veterans issued a statement that if the President came to Memphis at the time of the reunion it would be as the guest of the city and not of the organization. This action was taken in consequence of protests by ex-Confederates against the plan to invite the President to visit Memphis for the reunion.

A BRAVE POSTMASTER.

Mr. Alexander of Emma, S. C., Complimented by Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, March 1. — Postmaster General Smith has sent a letter to Samuel H. Alexander, Assistant Postmaster at Emma, S. C., where the Post Office was attacked on the night of Feb. 6 by two heavily armed burglars, whom Mr. Alexander finally overpowered after a desperate encounter, in which he was dangerously wounded. The Postmaster General says:

"The possession of the sterling quality which makes men willing to imperil their lives in defense of an office of trust is not so common that its exhibition, as in this case, should be allowed to pass without distinct and grateful recognition. Therefore, in acknowledgment of your fidelity and personal bravery, I desire to extend to you the thanks of the Post Office Department, and to express the hope that you may live for many years to enjoy the honor which you have so dearly purchased, and to which you are so justly entitled."

The President Vetoes a House Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President to-day vetoed the House bill to refer certain claims for Indian depredations to the Court of Claims. The President points out that some of the beneficiaries under the bill already have had their claims disallowed by the Court of Claims and that all the claims should be disallowed on the principle that they arose during the pendency of war with the Indians.

Congressional Notes.

Both House and Senate have adopted the final conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House will meet at 9 o'clock this morning and devote two hours to "unanimous consent legislation."

The conferences on the Naval and Post Office Appropriation bills yesterday proved fruitless, no agreement being reached on either bill.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) gave notice that to-day he would ask the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the Anti-Trust bill.

Contrary to the expectations of friends of the bill to increase the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service, the House yesterday refused to resume consideration of the bill. The motion to go into committee of the whole to take up the bill was lost by a vote of 122 to 132.

Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) addressed the Senate yesterday upon the resolution of Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) to refer the credentials of Senator-elect Simmons of North Carolina to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with a view of investigating the present conditions which led up to his election. The address was a political speech, dealing purely with political events and conditions in North Carolina and severely criticising the methods of the Democrats of the State.

The conferees on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, which covers all salaries of Government officials, reached a complete agreement yesterday. An entirely new feature agreed on is a reorganization of the official staff of the House of Representatives in order to overcome abuses reported by a special committee of investigation. It provides against divisions of salaries, and that each employe shall perform the duty and receive the salary of the place he occupies. The reorganization entails a slight increase in the force with a small reduction in the aggregate cost.

A CANNIBAL IN THE NAVY.

Commander Tilley's Story of the Savage He Rescued and Who Is One of the Abarenda's Crew.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Commander Tilley, the Naval Governor of Tutuila, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Auckland, Feb. 1, that, as an act of humanity, he has added a cannibal to the crew on the United States ship Abarenda. He gives an interesting narrative of how he came to give succor and shelter to the stranger.

"I have the honor," says Commander Tilley, "to report that I have on board the Abarenda, for protection a Solomon Island native who was found in the woods of Tutuila, where he had been a fugitive for more than twelve years. The man is a savage, is very black, and does not speak any language which any person on board the Abarenda can understand.

"Through an interpreter at Apia I learned from him that he was brought from the Solomon Islands to work on a German plantation in Upolu a long time ago; that he was badly treated, and that he and two companions ran away and got over to Tutuila on a raft. There they fled to the woods and remained as outcasts. The two companions are dead. The statement of the manager of the plantation is that these men ran away over twelve years ago, and that he does not want this man returned.

"The Samoan natives assert that this man has killed some of their people, but I hardly believe this, although he may have done so when he was hard pushed by them. At any rate, the Samoans were trying to kill him, and I took him on board ship to save his life. His people are cannibals, and he does not wish to return home for fear that after his long absence he has been forgotten and will be killed and eaten. He is very industrious and useful on board ship, doing willingly all kinds of menial work. I have issued a ration to him, and recommend that he be allowed to remain on board some vessel of the navy until he can take care of himself. At present he is a perfect savage and unable to take care of himself on shore anywhere. He is about forty-five years of age, and is tattoed over all his face. He is perfectly tractable and good natured now, and is liked by the crew, who have given him his clothes."

CROMWELL TO SUCCEED SCHLEY.

Latter to Return at His Convenience in Spring or Early Summer.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral Schley as commander of the South Atlantic Station. Rear Admiral John J. Read, at present unattached, will succeed to the command of the Portsmouth yard.

Admiral Schley will return home at his own convenience during the Spring or early Summer, and upon his arrival probably will be assigned to board duty, or placed on waiting orders until the date of his retirement next October.

Rewards for Seamen and Marines.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day reported favorably a bill for the reward of enlisted men of the navy or marine corps by their promotion to warrant officers, a gratuity of $100, and a medal of honor. The report states that this will permit ample reward for gallant conduct of the American marine corps in China and elsewhere.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers—First Lieut. Frederick W. Van Duzee, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company A. First Lieut. Clyffard Game, from the Fourth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company E.

Major George E. Bushnell, Surgeon, upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colorado, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty to relieve Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Transfer—Major James A. Buchanan from the Fifteenth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry; Major Thomas F. Davis from the Twelfth Infantry to the Fifteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, May 1, and will then proceed to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that division.

Major Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to the organization of the Eleventh Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander K. Niles is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination; then home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander D. D. V. Stuart is detached from the Vermont, March 4, and ordered to the naval station at Cavite, via steamer sailing March 15.

Medical Inspector F. Rogers is detached from recruiting duty and ordered to the Asiatic station as Fleet Surgeon, via steamer sailing March 15.

Medical Inspector R. C. Persons is detached from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic station and ordered home to wait orders.

Surgeon W. H. Rush (retired) is detached from the Penn yard and ordered home.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic station: Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home, via the Buffalo; Surgeon C. F. Stokes is detached from the Buffalo and ordered to the New Orleans.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The torpedo boat Porter and the collier Alexander arrived at Norfolk yesterday.

The Alex has arrived at Fort Monroe.

The Eagle sailed to-day from Key West for Cienfuegos.

The Adams left San Pedro to-day for Santa Barbara.

Admiral Remey has reported to the Navy Department the following distribution of vessels in the Philippine waters: Villalobos; operating at Nalc: Panay, at Cavite: Samar, off coast of Mindinao; Paraguay, at Iloilo.

The battleship Alabama is to have her final trial trip off Havana March 12, this being the date scheduled for the arrival of the North Atlantic Squadron at that point. Rear Admiral Evans, Commander Roelker, and Naval Constructor Capps have been ordered to proceed to Havana to conduct the trial with the assistance of other officers of the squadron.

Army Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following nominations for the army were made to-night:

REGULAR ARMY.

ARTILLERY—Captains to be Majors: Sydney W. Taylor, Charles Humphreys, Luigi Lomle, Alexander D. Schenck, Sedgwick Pratt, John McClellan.

CAVALRY—Captains to be Majors: John F. Guilfoyle, Ninth; Charles H. Watts, Fifth; Frank A. Edwards, First; Eugene A. Ellis, Eighth; Matthias W. Day, Ninth; Walter L. Finley, Ninth; Louis A. Craig, Sixth; Wilber E. Wilder, Fourth; Thaddeus W. Jones, Tenth; Francis H. Hardie, Third; George K. Hunter, Third.

INFANTRY—Captains to be Majors: James A. Irons, Twentieth; Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh; Edward E. Hardin, Seventh; Richard H. Wilson, Eighth; William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth; Frank F. Eastman, Fourteenth; Lea Febiger, Twenty-third; Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth.

ORDNANCE—First Lieutenants to be Captains: Charles C. Jamieson, Lawson M. Fuller.

ENGINEERS—Second Lieutenant to be First Lieutenant: John R. Slattery.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Thirty-second Infantry—To be Second Lieutenant: Quartermaster Sergt. George G. Dennis, Company G.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Oscar A. Janes, Pension Agent at Detroit, Mich.

W. Theodore Beall, Register of the Land Office at Leadville, Col.

John T. Ingram, Daniel Arms, and George L. Wales, all of Montana, to be Mineral Land Commissioners in Montana.

To be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy: Frederick G. Fyne of New Jersey, Frederick B. Colby of New York; Edward E. Goodhue of Massachusetts, and William R. Browne of Pennsylvania.

To be a Civil Engineer in the Navy: Reuben S. Bakenus of Illinois.

To be Consul at Patras, Greece: Frank W. Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Wolcott Resigns as Committeeman.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott has resigned as a member of the Republican National Committee from Colorado, and Archie M. Stephenson has been designated as his successor.

Labor and Wages Law Decisions.

Corporation Counsel Whalen received yesterday the certified copies of the decisions of the Court of Appeals in the cases brought to test the labor law and the clauses relating to the prevailing rate of wages being paid by the city and all contractors doing city work. Mr. Whalen said yesterday that the decisions were very sweeping, and that he was studying the matter and would give out a statement as to the effect as soon as possible.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES

Discharged Inspectors' Work to be Done by Clerks.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR THE MEN

Attitude of Deputy Surveyors—The Baggage of Passengers to be Treated as Merchandise.

Sixteen clerks were yesterday advanced by Collector Bidwell from the first to the second grade in the Customs Service and designated to take the declarations of passengers, which work was done by the thirty-one Inspectors whose places were declared vacant on Thursday by the Collector and the staff of the Surveyor under whose jurisdiction they were abolished. These clerks will be known as Acting Deputy Collectors, and their salaries will be advanced from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. They are:

Madison P. Sawyer,	John R. Philip,
William J. Stiven,	Frederick J. Hessler,
Nathaniel P. Fisher,	Patrick J. Hinchy,
Francis T. Leahy,	August Engelhart,
John J. Loughrey,	Clifford Harris,
C. J. P. Ledwith,	Elwood S. Gerard,
John M. Haniphy,	Edwin J. Simmons,
Louis Kleinbohl,	Walter A. Wood.

According to a statement made yesterday by Collector Bidwell these sixteen men will in time be attached to the Entry Division under Deputy Collector Quackenbush. Under the new plan, Mr. Bidwell said, the personal baggage of passengers will hereafter be treated the same as merchandise.

Although it was again stated by some of the discharged men yesterday that they would contest their removal and claim that the civil service laws had been violated, it is not likely, according to the views of those who are posted on these matters, that their contest will be availing. Secretary McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association, speaking on this point, said yesterday:

"Even if they hold their positions under civil service law it will not do them any good. It seems that some one decided to abolish their offices. The best the men who lost their positions could have done was to make an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury. But he seems to have made his decision in advance. His decision was final."

Collector Bidwell also said that no amount of fighting would do any good. He said that the offices had been abolished, and that none of the discharged men would be reappointed to other positions. He added:

"This is final. There is no politics in the matter whatever."

A different state of facts arises in the cases of Deputy Surveyors Dowling and Reed, whose resignations were requested on Thursday by the Treasury Department. Collector Bidwell said he had not removed these men, but that he had gone to Washington and stated facts regarding their records. Neither of the men has resigned, however, and in the case of Reed, at least, the courts will probably be appealed to. When asked yesterday whether he would resign Mr. Reed referred his questioners to his attorney, W. H. Van Steenbergh.

"I want to correct the statement," he said, "that I am a Tammany Hall man. In the last election I supported Mr. McKinley. Charges of inefficiency were brought against me several years ago, but it is a matter of public record that I was acquitted."

Mr. Van Steenbergh declined to say exactly what course he would pursue in the interests of his client. "My client is a veteran," he said, "and so is entitled to certain protection. If he does not resign, and is removed, the regular course would be a review on certiorari proceedings."

There are charges on file with the Treasury Department against Deputy Surveyor Dowling, one consisting of a confession made by Elizabeth Shanahan, a dressmaker of 11 East Forty-sixth Street, who made a statement when her trunks were seized after they were passed, Sept. 7 last, that she had given $100 to Dowling, and that on two other occasions when returning from trips to Paris she had given the Deputy $50. When asked what course of action he would pursue, Mr. Dowling said:

"I will probably resign in a few days, and when I do go out it will be like a man and not like a monkey. I have no apologies to make, and I am afraid of no man's accusation."

A FILIPINO WELCOME.

Commission Received at Balanga by Over 100 Flag-Decorated Bancos.

BALANGA, Luzon, March 1.—When the launch bearing the members of the United States Philippine Commission appeared off the shore of the mountainous peninsular Province of Bataan it was met by more than a hundred flag-decorated bancos, each propelled by from fourteen to eighteen oarsmen, stripped to their waists. On the boats were painted the names of the towns they hailed from, and in them were the headmen of the villages.

Each flotilla passed the commission's launch in review, the oarsmen shouting, "Vivas." The whole procession then scurried toward shore, headed by a sail banco towing a canopied barge, in which were the members of the commission and their party.

The barge grounded amid a crush of small boats, and the younger natives sprang into the water and dragged it to a point where wagons were standing hub deep. These carried the visitors to dry land to Puerto Rivas, and thence to Balanga, passing through lines of natives and streets of flag-decorated houses to the military headquarters.

The public session of the commission passed off as previous public sessions had elsewhere.

FILIPINO OFFICERS YIELD.

Twenty-one Surrender in Albay — Fulsome Address by Conservatives.

MANILA, March 1.—Twenty-one rebel officers and 120 bolomen have surrendered to Lieut. Desque of the Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, at the town of Irocin, in Albay Province, Southern Luzon.

The Federalists are securing many new members for their party in Laguna Province, east of Manila.

The promoters of the Conservative Party have published a long address to Judge Taft, President of the American Philippines Commission, written in flowery and fulsome language, the gist of which seems to be expressed in the following paragraph:

"We confess to being distinct from some of those men who are co-operating with the American Government for peace, in that particular which refers to the maintenance, against restrictions and exactions, of our programme, which places the maintenance of peace subject to a compliance with the conditions, which would lead to a point whence there is no outlet. We believe there is no better means of perpetuating it than an absolute and unconditional adhesion as younger brothers, and, as conditions may admit, this country can be raised to the level of its aspirations, blessing the hand which strengthened it and kissing the hand, if it so deserves, that cut asunder the last cord of its dependency and thus converting it into its own equal."

Verestchagin at Manila.

MANILA, March 1.—Vasili Verestchagin, the Russian painter of battle scenes, has reached the Philippine Islands searching for material for new war pictures. He has called upon Gen. MacArthur. Verestchagin is favorably impressed with the American soldiers, and has made many sketches of the battlefields near Manila.

Gold Excitement in Northern Luzon.

MANILA, March 1.—Excitement over gold mining in the Province of Lepanto, in Northern Luzon, is increasing. A number of pockets have been discovered, but no well-defined ledges have been found.

Daughter of Gen. G. W. Davis Engaged.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 1.—The engagement is announced here of Miss Carmen Davis, daughter of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, to Philip Mumford, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. The wedding will take place in April. The Davis family has resided here since Gen. Davis went to Manila.

EXCITING EAST SIDE FIRE.

Many Women and Children Taken to Safety Down Fire-Escape and Ladders.

A fire which started in the basement of the five-story brick tenement at 20 Clinton Street shortly before 6 o'clock last evening caused a panic among the occupants of the place.

The basement is occupied as a storage room by Max Rice, a paper dealer. The smoldering paper caused a dense smoke, which filled the halls. Patrolman Boyne of the Union Market Station sent in an alarm and then sent to the police station for the reserves.

The ladders of the hook and ladder truck were quickly run up, and Firemen Quail, Fitzpatrick, McGrath, and Houser of Hook and Ladder Truck 18 brought to the sidewalk Mrs. Nathan Goldberg and her four children from the fifth floor, Mrs. Isaac Strauchler and two children from the third floor, and Mrs. Jacob Wellman and one child from the same floor. The people were brought down the fire-escape to the second floor and then down the fire ladders. Patrolman Boyne, assisted by George Zimmer, a porter of 21 Clinton Street, rescued Mrs. Jennie Moskowitz and two children and Mrs. Selig Somali and four children from the second floor by means of the iron ladder attached to the fire-escape. The others in the building were brought down the stairs.

The flames were extinguished after damaging the stock and building to the amount of $3,000.

NEBRASKA PENITENTIARY FIRE.

Building Almost Destroyed — 300 Convicts, Guarded by Militia, Removed Quietly—One Perishes.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—Nebraska's State Penitentiary, three miles from this city, was almost destroyed by a fire which started at midnight last night. The loss will be about $200,000, with no insurance. There was no disorder among the convicts, who were guarded by militiamen, hastily summoned from Lincoln. The main building of the penitentiary was practically new. Nothing was left but the east wing, occupied by the Warden, the chapel, and a small reserve cell room. Every precaution has been taken to guard the prisoners, who were removed to the reserve room, under extra guard, without difficulty.

One convict—George Pfleuger—lost his life. He was released with the other convicts, and had marched out with them, but went back to his cell for some personal effects. When the ruins began to cool off to-day his charred body was found. Pfleuger was serving a sentence for the murder of his wife.

The fire was discovered by Warden Davis shortly before midnight, when he was aroused by the crackling of flames and odor of smoke. An alarm was immediately given, convicts, guards, and employes were aroused, and an appeal was telephoned to the Lincoln Fire Department for help. The convicts were ordered to clothe themselves, and were marshaled into the great court yard, where for several hours 800 of them were kept standing in a long double line, under the espionage of a score of armed guards, patrolling the top of the wall surrounding the yard.

Warden Davis and his aides made quick work of removing the books, records, and papers of the institution to a place of safety. Nothing else of value was saved from the burning structure. All bedding and extra clothing for the convicts were destroyed, and it is probable that until permanent quarters can be provided the convicts will have to sleep in tents. Warden Davis took charge of the institution Feb. 16.

A remarkable feature of the ruins is that the great walls of the main building, which were of thick, heavy stone, crumbled like pulp under the intense heat. The actions of the prisoners also were remarkable. They were apparently the least concerned of all the excited men when the fire was at its height, and never was a body of supposed lawless men more tractable and orderly. Perfect prison discipline was maintained. Casualties among the fire-fighters were confined to slight burns or bruises.

FATAL FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

Men Jumping from Fourth Floor Are Caught in Canvases.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—In a fire to-day which destroyed the Leary Dye Works, a five-story brick structure at the corner of Platt and Mill Streets, two lives were lost, one man fatally injured, and ten other persons seriously hurt. The unidentified bodies, those of a man and a boy, are at the city morgue. Both are burned beyond recognition, and their identity will be difficult to establish.

The upper floor of the building was occupied by the Seneca Camera Company, which employed a force of about twenty-five men and women. The fire started on the third floor, and is supposed to have been caused by a slight explosion of chemicals stored on that floor. At the outbreak of the fire word was carried to Bridgeford's machine shop, across the way, and ten or twelve of the employes secured several heavy pieces of canvas and ran to the scene of the fire. They were in time to catch two men, Frederick Case and Conrad, who jumped from the fourth story, but a third, Mr. Udell, missed the canvas and was fatally injured.

S. J. Schultz, who is in charge of the boiler wagon of the Fire Department, stationed just around the corner from the scene of the fire, was among the first to reach the scene. He says that from the first alarm to the time he reached the scene could not have been more than a minute, and when he arrived the flames were bursting from the third, fourth, and fifth stories of the building. At this time a dozen or more men were clinging to the window sills, and the men from the machine shop were doing heroic work in catching them in large canvases.

The loss on the Leary building will be $3,000 and on apparatus $5,000, well covered by insurance. The loss of the Seneca Camera Company is $40,000, with no insurance.

ONE DEAD, FOUR UNCONSCIOUS.

Woman and Three Girls Rescued from Gas-Filled House—Workman Suffocated in Cellar.

John O'Brien was suffocated by illuminating gas in the cellar of the house 583 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, yesterday. Several other persons were rendered unconscious, but will recover.

Charles Kingsley keeps a candy store at the address given. He reported to the gas company that the gaspipe in the cellar leaked. O'Brien was sent to repair it. He found that the leak was occasioned by the wearing off of the thread of a screw coupling at the point where the street pipe entered the cellar. He prepared a new coupling, but did not take the precaution to shut the gas off from the street. When he undertook to insert the new coupling in its place the thread would not fit the old pipe, and the gas rushed out in a volume. O'Brien was rendered unconscious before he could give an alarm. The gas also filled the candy store, and Kingsley's two young daughters and Tessie Weisler, a school girl who was buying some candy, were overcome.

At this juncture Mr. Kingsley, who had been to New York, returned. He found the girls unconscious, and carried them to the street, where they soon revived. By this time the gas had penetrated to the living rooms above the store, and Mr. Kingsley found his wife unconscious also. She was carried to the street and also revived.

School Trustee Louis Menegeux, who is a practical plumber, was called and attempted to go into the cellar to ascertain the cause of the trouble, but was driven back by the gas. He then cut the gas off from the street, but it was nearly an hour before he could venture into the cellar with safety. It was then too late to save O'Brien. He was dead. A physician who was called said he was probably dead in five minutes after the accident happened. O'Brien was twenty-two years old, and lived with his parents at 139 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City.

Lawyer Phillips Remanded to the Tombs

Waldorf H. Phillips, the lawyer of 61 Park Row, who was convicted before Recorder Goff Thursday night of the larceny of $337 from Dr. John G. Pearson of 213 West Ode Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was arraigned before the Recorder yesterday for sentence. He was remanded to the Tombs for thirty days, it being thought that by that time he will be able to make restitution of the money. Phillips says he has relatives who will supply the money.

THE UPTOWN STORE, 838-840 Broadway, Cor. 13th St., will be open to receive our customers and friends THIS MORNING.

You never saw such beautifully tailored Spring Overcoats, made from fine Oxford undressed worsted and lined throughout with pure silk, for $15;

nor such exquisite Silk Scarfs at 50c.; nor such good quality and good style hats at $2 and $3; nor a lot of other things that fashionable men wear, at such reasonable prices as here—Clothing only at our downtown store,

245 BROADWAY, Opp. City Hall Park.

BOTH STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

The Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS

Constipation & Hemorrhoids Cured by

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THE ORIGINAL WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption

Fifty cents a box at all Druggists or sent, carefully packed, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

SAMPLES FREE

Address THE ENTONA COMPANY, Dept. T, 61 Fifth Ave., New York

TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Cars Leave Track Near Newark and Finally Stop on the Very Edge of a Trestle.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—The rear cars of the Pennsylvania train leaving this city for New York at 10:23 jumped the track at the Centre Street Bridge to-night and were dragged for 100 yards over the ties. When the train finally stopped they were standing within an inch of the edge of the trestle inclined over the edge, and seemingly another inch would have carried one of them over and the other two would probably have been dragged down with the first one.

The train was composed of a locomotive and five cars. After leaving the Centre Street Station, the road takes a sharp turn, and runs out upon a short trestle, and then upon the bridge across the Passaic. It was in rounding the curve that the cars left the track. The air hose did not part, and the engine continued to drag the cars over the ties, and the passengers were severely shaken up. There is no guard-rail upon the single-track trestle approaching the bridge, and railroad men who saw the cars afterward said it was wonderful the swaying coaches had not gone over the edge.

As many as possible of the passengers were transferred to the two forward cars, and were sent on to Jersey City. The remainder were brought back to the Market Street Station, and sent on by the main line.

The cause of the cars jumping the track is not known.

WIND SCATTERED HER STOCK.

But the Charitable Crowd Made Up a Purse for the Old Italian Woman —Policeman Cynical.

An old woman, scantily clad, stood at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon. In one arm she clasped tightly a large bunch of peacock feathers, and with the other she held out one feather in front of the many shoppers, beseeching them in unintelligible words to buy. For a couple of hours she waved her wares without finding a buyer. The March wind blew from all directions, carrying the dust of the streets into the eyes of the pedestrians and curling around the corners of the building, making little whirling rings that formed into clouds and disappeared. "Buya, buya feather. Only 5 cents," begged the old woman.

The crowd passed on heedlessly, the men holding their hats while the women tried to keep in place the locks of hair which the wind caused to stray from the pompadour rolls.

"Buya feather," the old woman continued to plead.

Suddenly a gust of wind that seemed to come from all four directions enveloped the woman in its v

REVISED CHARTER IS LIKELY TO BECOME LAW

To be Enacted as a Whole with Little Variation.

Senator Stranahan So Declares—Considers the Report a Wonderful Work —May Upset Police Bill.

ALBANY, March 1.—The recommendations of the New York City Charter Revision Commission are likely to become law almost as an entirety. There may be a few changes in the suggestions made by the commission, with reference to some details, but the Cities Committee of both Senate and Assembly without much doubt will enact the voluminous report of the commission into law.

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan is the authority for this statement. The Senator believes that the report of the commission is one of the ablest ever made to a legislative body upon a difficult civic problem. He said this morning:

"The report of the New York Charter Revision Commission is, in my opinion, a wonderful piece of work, and it will, I fully believe, be enacted into law with little variation from the commission's recommendations. I think the entire volume as it now lies on the members' desks will be passed, with a few amendments made in committee regarding the lesser details. The committee, I know, feel already that it is a conscientious piece of work, and it is likely to become the new charter of Greater New York."

This statement is entirely at variance with the reports that have been circulated ever since the report was submitted to the Legislature. It has been said from time to time that Gov. Odell had a poor opinion of the report and did not approve of over half a dozen changes—if that—in the charter.

The passage of the amendments offered by the Revision Commission in their present form would upset the new police conditions in New York. The revisers do not believe that the Governor should have the power of removal with reference to the heads of the Police Department. On this point Senator Stranahan had nothing to say, and this may be one of the proposed changes to the report.

NEW GAME COMMISSION.

Assembly Passes the Bill Consolidating Two Bureaus.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly today passed Senator Brown's bill consolidating the Forest, Fish and Game Commission and the Forest Preserve Board, and providing for the appointment of a single Commissioner by the Governor, who is to serve four years at an annual salary of $5,000 and all expenses paid.

The Commissioner is to appoint a Deputy at a salary of $2,500, who during the absence or inability to act of the Commissioner shall have and exercise all the powers of the Commissioner.

The bill now goes to the Governor.

PROPOSED REVISION OF BILLS.

Much Criticism of the Plan for a Special Commission to Prepare Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Allds in the Assembly to create a sort of a commission of three to draft, examine, and revise bills for the Assembly and the Senate when called upon to do so. The bill provides that the temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly shall appoint such number of persons as may be needed, not exceeding three, whose duty it shall be to draft and examine bills during the session of the Legislature, on request of either house, or of any committee, member, or officer thereof, and to advise as to the consistency and other effects of the proposed legislation. It is provided further that such persons shall receive compensation to be fixed by the temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, and shall be entitled to their clerical and other necessary expenses. The expense of these new officials is to be met from the statutory revision balance of $12,000.

This bill is occasioning a good deal of talk. By some it is regarded as nothing worthier than a scheme to create several new places for political lawyers. The argument made against it is that it is creating a special commission to do the work which the members of the Legislature are supposed to do. The idea of the Legislature having a special commission to report to it the effect which proposed legislation is likely to have is regarded by many as supremely ridiculous.

"What is the use of having committees of the Assembly and of the Senate," remarked a member, "if there is to be a sort of high court to say what legislation should be enacted and what legislation should not? Why not abolish the Legislature and allow this special commission of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to do the Legislature's business?"

Under the present system, when a bill passes the Assembly and the Senate, it is invariably referred by the Governor to the Attorney General for an opinion as to its constitutionality before he gives it his approval. Moreover, there is not an important committee in the Assembly or the Senate on which there is not one or more lawyers, and this being so, it is believed by the opponents of the bill that the necessity of having a commission of lawyers to pass upon bills pending before the Legislature is purely fictitious.

As Gov. Odell has caused the abolishment of a number of commissions for the sake of economy it is considered doubtful whether he will give his sanction to the creation of this proposed commission, which may and probably will cost $12,000 a year, and the duties of which are thought by many to be properly those of the Legislature and the Attorney General's office.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

The Law Never So Fairly Enforced as at Present—Recommendations Made.

ALBANY, March 1.—The State Civil Service Commission, in its annual report to Gov. Odell, states that it "does not believe that the civil service law needs radical amendment, but various changes affecting the administration of the laws to be favored. We believe that the work of the municipal commissions in cities of the first, and possibly in cities of the second, class could be rendered more dignified and more effective and the work of the State commission could be greatly lightened if municipal commissions in cities of these classes were given power in their respective localities to conduct investigations, a power now given to the State commission.

"Even if this change is not made, an amendment to the law which is desirable is that the power to conduct investigations now conferred upon the State commission be given to individual members of the commission; it would save delay and expense.

"We believe that many violations of the law might possibly be stopped if officers who submit pay rolls were required to make affidavit that the persons whose names were borne upon them were employed in duties properly pertaining to their positions, and that the persons borne upon the roll as laborers were employed only at ordinary unskilled labor.

"In general we believe that the powers of the State commission as to civil service applications, examinations, certifications, appointments, revocation of appointments, &c., should be enlarged so as to be similar to those given to the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the consolidated school law."

The commission calls attention to a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, which holds that the State commission could not make a rule restricting the right of superiors to remove public employes. In this connection the report says: "If this be true, any rule prescribed by this commission tending to restrict the power of removal would seem to be contrary to statute and therefore a nullity.

"We are happy to report that in our opinion the civil service law was never so uniformly and fairly enforced in the cities as it is at present. Although for many years the merit system has been nominally enforced in the various cities, yet in a majority of them it may not improperly be said that good methods of administration and enforcement have only recently been inaugurated."

SURETY COMPANIES MUST PAY.

Court of Appeals Decides that Reserve Funds and Premiums Are Subject to Taxation.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Court of Appeals in the case of the National Surety Company vs. the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of New York City decides that reserve funds and premiums paid on surety bonds to surety companies are subject to taxation for local and State purposes. The Court affirms the decision of the court below in this case and adopts the opinion written by Justice Leventritt as its opinion. Chief Justice Parker, in his opinion, says:

"The company was assessed in 1899 on $1,359,817 gross assets, from which it claimed deductions aggregating $1,363,655, or $337 more than its assets, which, if allowed by the Tax Commissioners, would have resulted in the company paying no taxes at all. The company claimed exemption from taxation on $213,777 unearned premiums held as reinsurance reserve, being the amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks. There was, of course, the probability that before the next year should roll around the relator would be required to pay a considerable sum on account of the contracts which were then outstanding and for which it had received the premiums, but as these contingent liabilities, which in the aggregate might equal the unearned premiums, were not debts, the relator was not entitled to have them deducted from the value of its assets."

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 1.—Seventeen Senators held the session this morning and in a perfunctory way went through an unimportant calendar.

Senator Malby's bill giving to Superintendent McCullagh of New York some additional power was reported favorably, with the Democrats dissenting.

The Finance Committee reported favorably the bill appropriating $120,000 for a tuberculosis hospital in the Adirondacks.

Some bills were progressed, and at 10:25 the Senate adjourned until Monday at 8:30 P. M.

In the Assembly the concurrent resolution of M. E. Lewis prohibiting granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation of an exemption from taxation on real or personal property was advanced to third reading without debate.

Senator Brackett's bill providing for the reorganization of the Lunacy Commission as to the qualifications of the Commissioners had its first and second readings.

Contrary to expectation, the Slater bill repealing the charter of 1895, granted to the Ramapo Water Company, giving it extraordinary powers and privileges, passed in the Senate, was not handed down by the Chair. It has not yet come over from the Senate.

ASSEMBLY PASSES BILLS.

ALBANY, March 1.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Mr. REMSEN—Prohibting railroads on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. MAINS—Authorising Yonkers to borrow money and issue bonds to improve its public parks.

Mr. GALBRAITH—To lay out and regulate a public driveway in Troy.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Prohibiting the rafting or floating of logs, or timber of any kind in Lake George from July 1 to Oct. 1.

Mr. HENRY—Providing for the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Plumbing in certain cities.

Mr. KELSEY—Amending the general city law in relation to the terms of office and rooms for examining the Boards of Plumbers in cities.

Senator DONNELLY—Providing that additional allowances in settling accounts in Surrogates' courts shall not exceed $10 per day.

Mr. McKINNEY—Amending the game law relative to the taking of web-footed wild fowl, grebe, and bittern and wild birds.

Senator WAGNER—Changing the name of the Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York.

Senator WHITE—To compel the Onondaga South Hollow Religous Society to dispose of its real estate.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, March 1.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly this morning:

Mr. NYE—Applying the State law relative to the laying out of highways to cases where such highway is upon the boundary line between cities, towns, and villages.

Mr. AXTELL—Authorising the Forest, Fish and Game Commission to set aside parts of the forest preserve, each not to exceed 10,000 acres, and the whole not to aggregate over one-twenty-fifth of the preserve, as places of refuge for the propagation of animals and birds.

Mr. WEBER—Authorising New York City to pay salaries to all city employes who resigned between April 1 and April 30, 1898, to enlist in the United States service.

To Rebuild Fredonia Normal School.

ALBANY, March 1.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Mr. Fowler appropriating $170,000 for the rebuilding of the State Normal School at Fredonia, destroyed by fire some two months ago.

QUEEN THANKS AMERICANS.

Wilhelmina Responds to Congratulations of the Holland Society.

The Holland Society yesterday received an acknowledgment of the greeting which it forwarded recently to Queen Wilhelmina on the occasion of her marriage. The reply is from W. H. de Beaufort, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was forwarded through Stanford Newell, United States Minister at The Hague. The letter is as folows:

"Her Majesty the Queen having deigned to accept the homage of the Holland Society, submitted through your office, on the 1st of February last, my august sovereign has charged me through your kind intervention, Mr. Minister, to transmit her thanks to the said society. It is pleasing to me to be able to add that her Majesty was greatly impressed by the warmth of the greetings on the occasion of her marriage, which the descendants of the 'Knickerbockers' of New Amsterdam presented to her Majesty, and which the Holland Society clothed in a form as gracious as it was beautiful. Please to accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurance of my high consideration."

AMBASSADOR CLAYTON HERE.

Says Mexicans Are Not Interested in American Relations with Cuba.

Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, United States Ambassador to Mexico, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He will be in the city until Monday, when he expects to go to Chicago, and then to his home for a few weeks.

"This is my regular vacation of sixty days," said Gen. Clayton yesterday. "I left everything quiet at the embassy in the City of Mexico. The Mexicans are not taking any decided interest in anything just now that particularly concerns the United States. I do not see very much interest there in the efforts of Cuba to erect a constitutional Government of her own, nor any marked disposition to comment upon the position of this Government in the matter."

BOY'S LIFE WORTH $350.

Verdict in Case of Lad Who Died After Beating by a Saloon Keeper.

The game of "old cat," according to the testimony given in the Supreme Court yesterday, was the primary cause of the death of twelve-year-old William Murray.

The boy, while playing with comrades on Engert Avenue, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, knocked the "cat" against the storm-doors of a saloon owned by Charles Henninger and broke a pane of glass. The proprietor rushed out and chastised the lad. It was claimed that the boy's death three months later was due to the punishment administered by the saloon keeper, and the father, Thomas Murray, sued for $25,000 damages, after Henninger had been found guilty of assault in the third degree, sentence being suspended.

In his charge to the jury yesterday Justice Houghton called attention to this. As to the question of damages, he said:

"This is strictly a business proposition for the jury to figure out and not a sentimental question. How much was the boy worth to his father in dollars and cents? How much could the boy earn?"

The jury awarded $350 damages.

Kneeland, La Fetra & Glass were counsel for the plaintiff, while Frank Oberimer represented the defendant.

No Fare for Randall's Island Visitors.

Commissioner of Charities Keller yesterday announced that hereafter all persons having friends whom they wish to visit at the City Hospital, Almshouse, Metropolitan Hospital, or charities institutions on Randall's Island will be transported on the boat from the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street free of charge. Heretofore it has been customary to charge 25 cents for the round trip.

STATEN ISLAND'S APPEAL

Now Ask the State for Better Ferry Facilities.

FIGHT AGAINST OLD BOATS

Bill Which Makes It a Misdemeanor to Use Them—No Improvement in Forty-four Years.

For many years the people of the Borough of Richmond have demanded better ferry service and newer boats. But the ferry company was deaf. Then they went to the city, asking that it interest itself in their relief. But the city heard them not. Now they have asked the sovereign State of New York to intervene.

It is a modest request that they make. They simply ask that ferryboats that have done forty years' service be retired. Calvin D. Van Name, a member of Assembly from Richmond, voicing Staten Island despair, has introduced into the Legislature at Albany a bill giving their suggestion.

The bill is very simple in language. The first section declares it unlawful for any and all corporations operating ferries now or hereafter between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond to use for passengers any boat that is forty or more years old. Repairs or rebuilding, past or future, the section adds, shall not relieve from the effect of the enactment. The second section makes the offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500. It is further provided by a section that excursion boats are not to be interfered with.

By its terms the bill is then aimed directly at three boats of the Staten Island line, the Westfield, the Northfield, and the Middletown. It does not, or would not if passed immediately, put these boats out of commission. The Westfield is thirty-nine years old, the Northfield thirty-eight, and the Middletown thirty-seven. Thus none of the three would be legislated abruptly out of existence. The company would have from one to three years, respectively, to replace them. Against the other three of the ferryboats, neither the bill nor the Staten Islanders have anything to say. They are comparatively modern. The Southfield was built in 1882 at Clifton, New York; the Castleton and the Robert Garrett, steel side-wheelers, date back only to 1888, and were built in Baltimore.

E. C. Bridgman, the map publisher, who has been living in Clifton for many years and who was connected with early ferry history, thinks that all of the boats are safe enough. They will all float, he says, but their comfort is another thing.

"Three of the boats are old," said he. "They are small and not adapted for present demands. This is the criticism both from residents and visitors to the island. There is no commutation in rates now, but a full flat fare for every one. This is not as it used to be. There were once half-rate books and other forms of commutation.

"The trip takes longer than the schedule, as the speed is not kept up. I get to my home no quicker now than my father did forty-four years ago, and I pay more than he did. I think it is reasonable to expect some improvement in forty-four years. Our boats are all safe enough—they all float, perhaps the old ones better than the new steel ones—but their size and comfort is another matter. The need is for a broader and better general management, new boats, and liberal rates. Mr. Van Name has other bills which provide for a reduction of the fare to 3 cents during the hours when working folk travel hourly trips between 1 A. M. and 5 A. M., and monthly commutation at $1.60.

"Originally there were two ferries running to two different parts of the island, touching at many points. Now we have only a ferry to St. George. The former two ran from Whitehall and Courtlandt Streets. One was controlled by the Vanderbilt interest and the other was a Starin Line. Erastus Wiman got a number of us together and we decided to test the charter under which the others ran. We chartered a little boat that used to run on the Harlem—the Rosedale. We hadn't any regular landing, making one wherever we could get a vacant pier. The other people got after us and beat us in the courts. We had to stop running.

"The franchise under which the present company is running costs $44,000 a year, I believe, and is let by the city for terms of ten years. The present Westfield was blown up in her slip in New York in 1871, but the hull wasn't injured and her upper works were rebuilt.

"At the offices of the New York and Staten Island Rapid Transit Ferry Company it was said that the franchise had only three or four years to run. Plans, it was added, were always under way to build new boats, but it was a difficult thing to go on the market and get money when the life of the franchise was so short. The boats, however, were safe and as cleanly and comfortable as any that ran out of New York, the officials declared.

Assemblyman Van Name's bill was introduced Feb. 14, read once, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. On Staten Island itself the local newspapers are waging a hot fight over the bill, the Democratic papers favoring it and those of opposite faith denouncing it as a "strike" measure.

NEW BOARDER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Charms Fellow-Diners and Then Departs—Women Miss Wearing Apparel.

The men and women boarders in the house of Mrs. Ann Moore, at 147 East Thirty-first Street, are looking for a man who said his name was Williams, and who at once gained the favor of all. Williams disappeared suddenly, and the women in the house have since missed several articles of wearing apparel.

Williams appeared at the house for the first time Thursday. He told Mrs. Moore that he had been recommended to come there by a friend, and gave several good references. Williams said he would return last night and engage a room.

Williams kept his engagement and reached the house shortly after 5 o'clock last evening. To the new boarder a seat was assigned at the dinner table, and at 6 o'clock he sat down with the other boarders.

Williams partook of every course until the dessert was about to be served. He then asked to be excused, and went to his room, saying that he would await the arrival of his trunk, as he expected to attend a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A few minutes later one of the boarders, Miss Lambert, went to her room. On the stairs she met Williams, who was coming down. Passing on, to her surprise she found her room door open. Strewn on the floor were the contents of her bureau. She immediately notified the other boarders that thieves had been in the house, and there was a hurried retreat to the rooms. Williams, in the meantime, had disappeared. The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were notified, and detectives are out looking for the man.

EXPLOSION HEARD BY WIRE.

How Powder Company's President Here Learned of the Pompton Disaster.

The disastrous explosion in Pompton, N. J., on Thursday afternoon was heard over a telephone at 99 Cedar Street. Pompton is about thirty-five miles from here. When the explosion took place the President of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, whose mill it was that was wrecked, was talking over the telephone to some one in the works. The man at the other end of the wire was in a building not far from the one destroyed.

The President at this end, while in the midst of his conversation, was suddenly deafened by a crashing sound that seemed to travel along the wires and into his very ears. After a moment there was silence, and he asked the man at the other end what was the matter, but the latter knew no more about it than did the questioner. He left the telephone and ran out to inquire, and within five minutes the President was informed of the disaster.

Miss Regan Surrenders to Police.

Sadie Regan, who threw carbolic acid into the face of her former sweetheart, Policeman William Hardick of the Oak Street Station, Tuesday night, at Peck Slip, because he married another woman, walked into Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon and gave herself up to Policeman Schmidt. She was held by Magistrate Mogan in $1,000 bail for examination Monday on a charge of felonious assault. Alderman Frederick Fleck furnished bail.

CROWD CHASES A BURGLAR.

He Fights Detectives Who Intercept Him, but Is Subdued and Locked Up.

A man who gave his name as Fred C. Manning, and said he lived at the Dry Dock Hotel, but refused to give its location, was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station last night, charged with burglary. Capt. Schmittberger believes the man is a Western thief with a long record.

At about dusk, while George Andreas, who lives on the fourth floor of 829 Amsterdam Avenue, was going to the street, he saw Manning leaving the apartments of John Dieon, on the third floor. Andreas became suspicious, and asked the man what he wanted. Manning replied:

"I am a friend of the family."

Andreas doubted the man's word and knocked on the door. Receiving no response, he made a grab for Manning, but the latter got away and ran down Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundredth Street, and then to Columbus Avenue, passing the station house. Andreas followed, joined by several hundred men and women, shouting "Thief!"

The fugitive ran into the arms of two detectives, and then started to fight. He was quickly subdued and taken into the station. He said he had just come to the city from Niagara Falls and "hadn't been doing anything." He was searched, and two revolvers, a pocket knife, forty keys, several pawn tickets, several rare coins, a cigar case, two Masonic badges, and some letters addressed to Jhn Dieon were found. Mr. Dieon later identified the revolvers, the cigar case, the badges, and the letters as his.

LONG ISLAND CITY LAND GRAB.

Correspondent of Property Owners Frankly Admonishes Them to Take Advantage of an Opportunity.

A letter, considered somewhat remarkable for its frankness, was received yesterday by the owners of property on Nott Avenue, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Englis, Roberts, Harris, Charles, Babbett, Rogers, Harsell, Worth, Noble, and Judson Streets, and Freeman, Webster, Washington, Pierce, Graham, and Rutledge Avenues, and Park Place, between Vernon Avenue and the East River, Long Island City.

The letter, which is signed by Henry C. Johnson, Jr., says that now is the time to have the Board of Aldermen or the Topographical Department close the streets in front of property belonging to those addressed, and make it more valuable. The property owners are urgently requested to push the matter along by writing to Alderman Geiser. The letter closes as follows:

"Don't fail to urge this amendment, as they intend to close a number of streets giving property owners access to the river, and you might as well be among the number. I don't believe any discrimination should be shown between owners of property fronting the river. Get in the grab."

The distance from Mount Vernon Avenue to the East River is about 600 feet. It includes some of the best factory and dock sites on the river front, and adjoins the property of the Standard Oil Company.

INSURED HIS OWN CREMATION.

Lawyer Jackson's Will Directed that Heirs Should Be Disinherited If He Were Buried.

Eleazar Jackson, a lawyer who had practiced in this city for a number of years, had a feeling that he might be buried alive. He was also opposed to expensive funerals.

In his will, which was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, he made special provision against such an event. The very first clause of the will, after the usual declarations as to debts, reads:

"I desire to be decently and privately cremated at the Fresh Pond Crematory, Fresh Pond, L. I., without any funeral pomp and with as little expense as may be, and I request and it is my will that any party personally, or their children, who are beneficiaries or legatees under this, my last will and testament, who in any way disregard my wishes as to such cremation, and do not carry out my wishes in that respect, be disinherited."

DEATH FROM NOSE BLEEDING.

Medical Skill Fails to Save a Young Dentistry Student.

Elmer A. Roach, twenty-one years old, died on Thursday night at his home, 225 Park Place, Brooklyn, of excessive nose bleeding. Roach was a student at a college of dentistry in Philadelphia. While at his studies he suffered frequent attacks. All efforts to stop the hemorrhages failed, and a week ago he returned to his home. Four physicians were called in consultation, but despite their efforts the bleeding continued and the young man became weaker and weaker.

Coroner's Physician Emil F. Hartung said yesterday that death was due to an excessive amount of white corpuscles. The case, he said, was an unusual one.

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S STOCK.

New York and New Jersey Votes an Increase to $15,000,000.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, held yesterday afternoon in the main offices of the company, 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, it was voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation from the present amount, $8,000,000, to $15,000,000.

The increase of capital will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the plant of the company. The new stock, it was stated, would be offered to the present shareholders from time to time in such amounts as may be needed in construction requirements.

The regular annual meeting was also held, at which the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

ALL PLEAS FOR LEASURE VAIN.

His Sentence for Manslaughter Fifteen Years—Admiral Dewey's Letter.

Although Admiral Dewey and Capt. Clark, who commanded the battleship Oregon on her famous trip around Cape Horn, wrote requesting leniency in his case, Edward A. Leasuré was yesterday sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison—the maximum punishment for the crime—by Judge Hurd in the Kings County Court for manslaughter in the second degree. Leasure, after a quarrel, shot and killed George Crotty on Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn. Leasure was indicted for murder, but was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter.

Leasure enlisted as an electrician in the United States Navy and served on the Oregon under Admiral Dewey in Asiatic waters. Ex-Judge Tighe, Leasure's counsel, informed Admiral Dewey of Leasure's plight, and the Admiral wrote a letter to Judge Hurd, in which he spoke of Leasure's good record and good character. Capt. Clark also wrote a similar letter.

Wanted $10,000 Damages for Injured Toe.

Miss Isabella Lyons, who lives in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has failed to recover $10,000 damages from the city for an injured toe. Her case was dismissed by Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. It appears that on April 25, 1899, Miss Lyons was riding her bicycle on Eighth Avenue, when the front wheel of the bicycle went into a rut in the pavement and she was thrown, the big toe of her right foot being permanently injured. The hole, she alleged, was concealed by the water which had just been sprinkled on the street.

Rule Against Negligent Counsel.

At a meeting the General Sessions Judges yesterday discussed the conduct of lawyers who had been assigned to defend prisoners by the courts. It was agreed that there was something lax in the feelings of the lawyers toward the prisoners. The Judges adopted a rule that the Clerk of each part of the court keep a list of counsel who fail to appear for prisoners when they are called for trial after assignment, such list to be submitted to the presiding Judge in Part I, on the day of the opening of each and every term of court.

Jury Says Silverman Shot Himself.

An inquest before Coroner Anthony of the Bronx was held yesterday into the death of Marcel Silverman of 789 Elton Avenue, who was found shot through the head near his jewelry shop, 1,634 Third Avenue, Feb. 8. Last night the Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict: "The fatality of the dead man made an effort to prove that Silverman had been murdered. The police insisted that the case was one of suicide. The jury sustained the latter contention."

SMALLPOX IN BROOKLYN

Health Officials Discover Eleven Sufferers in One House.

Department Had Not Been Informed of Their Condition—Four Other New Cases in the Borough.

The Brooklyn health authorities discovered another nest of smallpox yesterday in the four-story double apartment house at 278 Driggs Avenue, where eleven persons who had contracted the disease were found. Three of the patients were removed to North Brother Island. The other eight, who had almost recovered from the malady, were allowed to remain at home under strict surveillance, it being believed that in their cases the danger of transmission of the disease to other persons had passed. Besides these cases four other persons were found to be suffering with smallpox in Brooklyn yesterday.

The persons removed from the Driggs Avenue house by the Health Department and taken to North Brother Island were Albert Sieders, fifteen years old; Alice Hough, sixteen years old, and Lester Balmer, five years old. The Health Inspectors reported that Mrs. Pauline Sieders, the mother of Albert Sieders, and her seven other children, ranging in age from thirteen years to eight months, were found to have been suffering from the disease, and to be well on the way to recovery. Their cases were not reported to the Board of Health when they developed, and Health Officer Black will make an investigation to determine who is responsible for the department's failure to be informed. The house was fumigated and the tenants vaccoinated.

Some weeks ago a boy named James Swift, who was admitted to St. Dominick's Home, on Graham Avenue, was found to be suffering from smallpox. The boy gave a Meeker Avenue address, but the health authorities claim to have found that he lived in the house at 278 Driggs Avenue.

A new case of smallpox was reported from 98 Warren Street, which is one of a row of houses in which eight cases of the disease were discovered on Wednesday. The new case was that of Dennis Devine, nine months old. He was removed to North Brother Island. The child's mother, Mrs. Alice Devine, although not suffering from the disease, went with her baby in order that she might care for him. The other new cases discovered were those of Mary Hermann, six years old, of 692 Quincy Street; Hulda Bennett, twenty-four years old, of 120 Palmetto Street, and Honore Fleming, four years old, of 376 Hicks Street. The Fleming child had been in the habit of playing with children living in the Warren Street houses, and it is believed she contracted the disease from them.

The unusual number of smallpox cases discovered in Brooklyn during the past few days has caused the local Health Department some uneasiness, but Dr. Black declares there is no cause for alarm.

New Smallpox Cases in Manhattan.

The following additional cases of smallpox in Manhattan were reported last evening: Mrs. Margaret Blank, thirty-five years old, 1,632 First Avenue; Ellen and Theresa Hoffman, babies, no age given, 1,632 First Avenue; Plaid Loeb, three years old, 1,632 First Avenue; Joseph Shanahan, twenty-five years old, 165 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Clinton Parke, seventeen years old, 232 East Ninety-sixth Street; Florence and George King, aged five and one year, respectively, 408 East Twenty-ninth Street. The Loeb child is held for observation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	6:33	Sun sets	5:52	Moon sets	4:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	5:24	Gov. Isl'd	5:54	H. Gate	7:50
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:57	Gov. Isl'd	6:27	H. Gate	8:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aiene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellena, Argentine Republic	9:30 A. M.	.....
Clan Colquhoun, South Africa	.....	.....
Colenso, Novorosisk	.....	.....
Columbia, Plymouth, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dona Amelia, Azores, &c.	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Finland, Cardenas, &c.	.....	.....
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Lampasas, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Buffon, North Brazil	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Gallia, Naples and Marseilles	10:30 A. M.	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Cestrian, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
United States transport Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Hildur, Maracaibo and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Camatense, Brazil and Barbados	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Gencs, Barcelona, &c	.....	.....
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia. Mails for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Wakefield, (supplementary mails via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 25; mail must be directed "per steamer Wakefield.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and Australia, Melbourne, Hawaii, China, Japan, and Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19 inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to March 23, inclusive, for on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 29; Shanghai, Feb. 2; Yokohama, Feb. 5, and Honolulu, Feb. 19, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east Feb. 25, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 2.

Bona,

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Progress of the Twentieth Century Gospel Campaign.

Many Conversions Are Reported from Different Sections of the Country and Canada—St. Thomas Pastorate.

The twentieth century National Gospel campaign is being waged with vigor. The movement has already been inaugurated in something like fifty leading centres. Requests to speak in various places for the purpose of organizing the work have been coming in so rapidly to William Phillips Hall, President of the Hall Signal Company and Chairman of both the National Central and the New York Executive Committees, as to render the task merely of responding to the letters a big undertaking. From Philadelphia alone 916 conversions have been reported up to date. At a great mass meeting in Ottawa, Canada, where William Phillips Hall spoke, several hundred persons pledged themselves to do personal evangelistic work. The Sunday following Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman saw 600 persons rise who professed to conversion, about 200 of whom were men. The Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, who have taken up the work, are also reporting gratifying results. From grateful pastors in village and country churches many letters have also been received, telling of the splendid results achieved under the inspiration of their advocacy of ministerial evangelism.

No less than 30,000 personal letters, inclosing literature, have been sent to the ministers of the United States, and hundreds of letters are now being written daily. Just at present an address and appeal to the clergy and Christian people is being circulated. This circular says, among other things:

> There has been no thought of creating new agencies or new machinery. The call of the hour appears rather to be for increased motive power, and this a power from God. It is a summons to deeper and more spiritual study of the Word of God; to more earnestness in the proclamation of the Gospel of the Crucified Redeemer; to faithfulness in private and family prayer; to a return from the love of money and the pursuit of pleasure to the sober realities of life, to a more reverent observance of the Lord's Day, and to the advancement at home and abroad, in the Church and in society, of the Kingdom of God.

The announcement was made yesterday that the vestry of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, had decided upon a successor to the late rector, the Rev. John Wesley Brown. Senior Warden Daniel Hoag said, when questioned upon the subject:

"It is true we have a rector for St. Thomas, but until we have his acceptance we cannot announce his name."

Although the name of the probable successor to the late rector has not been officially announced, many of the members of the church think that all signs point to the selection of the Rev. Dr. Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany. Mr. Robbins is said to be a pulpit orator of great power.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 10, 1901.

Copyright by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Jesus and Caiaphas. Matthew, xxvi., 57-68.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. Matthew, xvi., 16.

To amplify a very appropriate simile of Prof. Smeaton's, we often see large irregular, dark figures moving—sometimes slowly and sometimes rapidly—over a bright landscape. They are not material and do not belong to the earth. They are simply shadows. To us the clouds which make them appear to be dark and portentous, but we know that on their upper sides they are [illegible] with light and glory, and that from them we receive refreshing and fruitful showers. But we cannot measure them or reach them. We can only thankfully receive the blessings which they carry, and trace their shadows on the earth as the shadows of things in the heavens.

Such mere shadows "of heavenly things" (Hebrews, viii., 5,) are the incidents which are now passing before us. We see them moving over the face of history, as the shadows of the clouds move over the landscape. They are dark, mysterious events which we cannot measure or comprehend, and the more we try to reconcile them with human ideas and experiences, the more mysterious and inexplicable do they become. Faith alone can understand them. To it they reveal how God wrought out His plan for the satisfying of His own law in the redemption of man.

The incident which is brought before us to-day fixes our attention upon a very important feature of that plan. For Jesus of Nazareth, as our Substitute and Redeemer, must not only enter into our experiences and become Himself conscious of the burden of sin, as we saw Him at "The Oil Press"; He must not only voluntarily yield Himself up to be dealt with as a sinner, as we saw Him at His betrayal; but He must actually appear before the Judge to be tried and condemned.

In the matter of the redemption of the sinner, however, at this point two conditions must be met. Were it merely a human affair, there would be but one, for in settling questions of rebellion against an earthly King nothing need be considered but the authority of the King. When that is established, the rebellion is quelled. In questions of rebellion against God, however, not only must His authority be considered, but also His character. For men are not only to bow before Him as "The Almighty God," (Genesis, xvii., 1,) but He commands also, "Be ye holy, for I am holy." (First Peter, i., 16.) On both of these counts man has failed. Man's Substitute, therefore, must be condemned, both on the charge of "blasphemy" or rebellion against the character of God, and on the charge of "sedition," or rebellion against the authority of God. The first of these phases of truth comes before us at this time. The other will demand our attention next week.

JESUS BEFORE ANNAS.

When Jesus was seized and bound, as we saw last week, it was probably a little after midnight. No legal examination of one charged with crime, however, could be made until after break of day. So they "led Him away to Annas first," as a mark of respect for him, and as a matter of security for their prisoner. Annas was then one of the most influential men in Jerusalem among the Jews, and was a bitter enemy of Jesus. He was not the acting high priest at that time, but he had been some twenty years before.

Although he, therefore, had no legal right to sit as a judge, or even as an examiner, yet, either to gratify his curiosity, or simply as a means of occupying the time until the Sanhedrin could assemble, he began to question Jesus as to what He had been teaching, and the number and character of the disciples He had gained, or, as St. John states it, "of His disciples, and of His doctrines." A man as well informed on all public matters as Annas was supposed to be ought to have been sufficiently familiar already with the answers to all such questions.

"I have spoken openly to the world," Jesus therefore said: "I ever taught in the synagogues, and in the temple, where all the Jews come together; and in secret spake I nothing. Why askest thou me? Ask them that have heard me what I spake unto them: behold, these know the things which I said." (John, xviii., 20, 21. Revised Version.)

"Answereth Thou the high priest so?" said one of the officers standing by, and at the same time he struck Jesus "with the palm of his hand," or "with a rod." (Revised Version, margin.)

But He "Who when He was reviled, reviled not again; when He suffered, He threatened not," (First Peter, ii., 23,) simply said, "If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil; but if well, why smitest thou Me?" (John, xviii., 23.)

Apparently no other notice was taken of this insult, and it was evidently useless to ask any more questions. Morning also was beginning to dawn, and the members of the Sanhedrin were assembling. "Annas, therefore, sent Jesus bound unto Caiaphas, the high priest." (John, xviii., 24, Revised Version.) It was simply across an open courtyard to another room in the same house.

Very soon "the chief priests, and elders, and all the council" (Verse 59) had gathered together in the audience room of Caiaphas. Canon Farrar says, "To form a session of the Sanhedrin, there must at least have been twenty-three members present." Time now was pressing, and if they would complete their purpose, it must be done before the multitudes began to stir in the city. So they organized at once into what—even in their own eyes—was only a formal court. Caiaphas presided, and Jesus was brought before it. His hands were unbound, but there was no one to appear against Him. Yet as the conservators of the religion of the people, they must in some way find Him guilty of blasphemy—and of blasphemy in such a form that it could be made to appear as sedition against the Roman Government—or else they could not put Him to death. So they "sought for witnesses." (Mark.) but it is noticeable that they did not call Judas to the stand. The character of the witnesses they "sought," or their knowledge of facts, was of no importance. St. Matthew rather gives us to understand that they preferred those who had neither character nor knowledge. They "sought false witnesses," he says—that is, probably, witnesses who would swear to anything, whether they knew it to be true or not. A great many such witnesses were to be had, it appears, "yet found they none" that suited their purpose.

WITNESSES AGAINST HIM.

At last however, two witnesses appeared who remembered something Jesus had said when He drove out of the Temple "those that sold oxen, and sheep, and doves, and the changers of money" (John, ii., 14-19) three years before. Their memories may have been quickened by a similar cleansing of the Temple only a few days before, or by the judicious use of money and private instructions from the chief priests. What they said, also, apparently awoke the slumbering memories of "certain" others. (Mark.) Thus the testimony took two forms.

One party testified: "This fellow said—I am able to destroy the Temple of God, and to build it in three days." (Matthew.)

The other party said: "We heard Him say—I will destroy this Temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands." (Mark.)

"But their witness agreed not together." (Mark.) One said that Jesus had spoken of what He could do—and another, of what He would do, and there is always a wide difference between "could" and "would." Besides, neither party stated the facts as they had occurred. For what He actually did say was based on what they themselves—and not He—would do; if they destroyed—He would restore.

"Destroy this Temple," He said, or in other words, if you destroy this temple, "in three days I will raise it up." Probably as He said it, He pointed to Himself, for the historian immediately adds: "He spoke of the temple of His body," referring to His own death and resurrection. This deeper meaning, they evidently in some dim way even then perceived, and ever after carried with them, although they professed to limit His saying to the material temple of stone. For they not only now brought it against Him in this garbled form, as the strongest testimony they could find to condemn Him, but when He hung upon the cross, "they that passed by railed on Him, wagging their heads, and saying, Ah, Thou that destroyest the temple and buildest it in three days, save Thyself and come down from the cross." (Mark, xv., 29, 30.) And again, when His body was laid in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, their strong argument with Pilate for a guard to watch the tomb was based on this very same saying. "We remember," said they, "that that deceiver said while He was yet alive, After three days I will rise again." (Matthew, xxvii., 63.) In fact, this was the only thing out of the immense multitude of things Jesus had said and done during His ministry of three years that they now recalled, and upon which they relied as strong evidence against Him and His claims. Jesus, however, took no notice of anything that was said against Him.

Then Caiaphas, the high priest, arose (Matthew) from his seat and "stood up in the midst" (Mark) of the assembly. Addressing Jesus directly, as if the testimony adduced had been so unanswerable that it had utterly silenced Him, he exclaimed, "Answerest Thou nothing? What is it which these witness against Thee?" (Matthew.)

But He held His peace and answered nothing. (Mark.) "As a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He openeth not His mouth." (Isaiah, liii., 7.)

REPLY TO CAIAPHAS.

Then "again the high priest" (Mark) attempted to wring something from Him. "Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?" he pointedly demanded.

"I am," replied Jesus distinctly and without hesitation.

Such an admission was too important to be accepted lightly. It must be confirmed by an oath. So again the high priest said: "I adjure Thee by the living God that Thou tell us whether Thou be the Christ, the Son of God." (Matthew.)

"Thou hast said," replied Jesus, or, in other words, your whole proceedings show that you say to yourselves that I am, yet "nevertheless," whether you really believe it or not, "I say unto you, hereafter shall ye see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven." (Matthew.)

This was all that they wanted. The high priest affected to be so horrified by it that standing before the assembly, he at once "rent his clothes," (Matthew,) which was not permitted excepting under very peculiar circumstances. At the same time he said: "He hath spoken blasphemy! What further need have we of witnesses? Behold, now ye have heard His blasphemy." (Matthew.) "What need we any further witnesses? Ye have heard the blasphemy, what think ye?" (Mark.)

"He is guilty of death," (Matthew,) they replied. With one voice "all condemned Him." (Mark.)

As a condemned man He was now subject to every imaginable insult. "They spit in His face and buffeted Him." (Matthew.) And the men that held Jesus mocked Him and "did mote Him." (Luke.) And when they had blindfolded Him they struck Him on the face and asked Him, saying, Prophesy, who is it that smote Thee?" (Luke.) "And the servants did strike Him with the palms of their hands." (Mark.) "And many other things blasphemously spake they against Him." (Luke.)

While all this was going on in the room of Caiaphas, and the "chief priests and scribes and elders of the people" were officially denying the claims of Jesus, in the courtyard and adjoining rooms Simon Peter, His most earnest disciple, was doing the same thing among the soldiers and servants. But no one arrested him. While His Lord, whom he denied, was condemned, he went out to repent. The story of his denials, however, does not come before us at this time.

This condemnation of Jesus by the Sanhedrin, as we have already seen, was reached at an informal meeting, held outside of legal hours. "When the morning was come," (Matt.,) therefore, "and as soon as it was day," (Luke,) it was organized as a lawful ecclesiastical court. Then Jesus was again led before it, and the question was again put to Him. "Art Thou the Christ? Tell us." (Luke.)

"If I tell you," He said, "ye will not believe; and if I also ask you, ye will not answer me nor let me go. Hereafter shall the Son of Man sit on the right hand of the power of God."

"Art Thou then, the Son of God?" they all asked with one voice.

"Ye say that I am," he replied.

"What need we any further witnesses?" again rang out from all sides. "We, ourselves, have heard of His own mouth." (Luke.)

SENT TO PONTIUS PILATE.

Jesus was then again bound, to be taken before the Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate, who alone had power to put Him to death. His trial before him will demand our attention next week.

As for the incident which we have just considered, in it we have seen Jesus of Nazareth standing at the bar, of what at that time was the highest ecclesiastical court in the world, the court which weighed questions concerning the relations of man to his Maker. The charge against Him was "blasphemy," or a rebellion against the holiness and majesty of God. Personally, He was innocent, and yet He was condemned. And the ground of His condemnation was that He, the Son of Man, claimed to be the Son of God.

Viewed simply as an earthly transaction, in an earthly court, this whole proceeding was a mockery of justice. But it was not simply an earthly transaction. It was the shadow of "heavenly things." (Hebrews, ix., 24.) As a transaction on the earth it presented to human eyes, and in a form to be comprehended by the human mind, the high court of heaven. In that court we see Jesus "appear in the presence of God for us." (Hebrews, ix., 24.) He stands there, as indeed the very Son of God. He stands there, however, charged with the blasphemies of all men, without holiness, but full of sin, "for the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all." (Isaiah, liii., 6.) He stands there as our Substitute and Redeemer. He is condemned by God Himself, that there may be "no condemnation" to them that are in Him, "who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." (Romans, viii. 1.) He is innocent, but He is condemned, that we who are guilty may be accepted and set free.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

With what simile is this lesson introduced and how is it applied?

Upon what feature of the plan of redemption is our attention now fixed?

What two special conditions present themselves now in the case of the sinner, which must be met by his Substitute?

When Jesus was seized, before whom was He first taken, what is said of Him, and how was Jesus received?

Where was He then sent and what is said of the proceedings at once instituted?

What testimony did the false witnesses give and what is said of it?

What had Jesus really said and what use did His enemies make of it?

How did Caiaphas address Jesus and what did Jesus declare clearly and without hesitation?

What was the result and what is said of Peter?

How was the verdict confirmed and what was the result?

Of what heavenly transaction was this earthly trial a shadow?

METHODIST CHURCH FOR MANILA.

Will Be the First House of Worship Built by Protestants in the Islands.

Ground is now being broken for what, it is said, will be the first Protestant church to be built in the Philippine Islands. E. M. Knox, the hat manufacturer of this city, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, have given $30,000 for the building, and a native of Manila, where the church is to be erected, has given the ground.

The church is to be erected as a memorial to Charles Knox, the father of the American contributors. He was the founder of the hat manufacturing business conducted now by E. M. Knox, and he died in 1895. The church will be called the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Manila.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

INCREASED RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

Roads Centring in Chicago Report Heavy February Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Railroads centring in this city did an exceptionally large business during the month of February. They looked for a decided decrease in earnings, but, instead, there is scarcely a road that did not do considerably better than for the corresponding month last year.

The rush of business has taxed the railroads to their utmost capacity, and few of them were able to furnish all the cars wanted. There is not a road in the city that is not hundreds of cars behind in its orders, and at present there is no prospect of their catching up, although nearly all of them are constantly adding new cars and locomotives to their equipment.

The excellent results achieved in February lead the railroads centring in this city to believe that the Spring business will be heavier. West-bound merchandise traffic during the last two months was better than ever before.

Seaboard Offices May be Moved.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—It is stated on what is regarded as unquestioned authority that in July the general offices of the Seaboard Air Line system will be removed from Portsmouth to Richmond. Parties interested in the Seaboard have purchased one of the largest office buildings here.

Brief Railroad Items.

The New York Central, which has been experimenting with the axle-light system for lighting cars, will shortly equip fourteen more cars with this system.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad will open its Sapulpa extension to Denison, Texas, on March 10. The road is contemplating the putting on of an extra train for California Coast points.

Colonists Going to Wyoming.

Preparations are being made by a number of families of Hoboken to leave for Wyoming and establish a settlement in Big Horn County. All are confident that no difficulty will be experienced in securing the property required from the Government. The ground in Big Horn County is said to be very fertile, and those who will go in for farming expect, under the circumstances, to make a success of their venture. The prospective agriculturists will be accompanied by a physician and men skilled in various branches of the building trades.

Fear He Was Lost on the Rio de Janeiro.

It is feared that Harry V. Austin, son of Allen W. Austin of Jefferson Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was lost when the transport Rio de Janeiro went down in San Francisco Harbor. He was a Quartermaster on the vessel. His name has not been given in the list of the saved or of the lost, but a cable dispatch has been received from Nagasaki, Japan, stating that he shipped on the Rio de Janeiro at that port.

Attorney to General Appraisers Here.

BOSTON, March 1.—Albert H. Washburn, Second Assistant District Attorney in Boston, has been appointed attorney to the United States General Appraisers at New York. Mr. Washburn was appointed to his present position by United States District Attorney Jones four years ago. He was formerly private secretary to Senator Lodge.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Japanese Heathenism and Roman Catholicism, A Heroic Hostory."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Waiting Upon God." 7:45 P. M., "The Woe In the Garden." First in Lenten course. Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. J. H. Spencer, North Adams, Mass. Bible classes for young women and young men at 9:45 A. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Avenue and 48th Street,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Preacher.
At 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "The City with Twelve Gates."
Evening subject: "Premonitions in Life."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,

7th Av. and 14th St.
Communion at 10:30; Dr. Hayner, 11; J. M. Cornell, 8. Lenten Vespers, 4. Meetings every night. Illustrated lecture Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday.

Jane Street Church, near 8th Ave.
Communion service, 11; Rev. T. S. Rund, 8.

Perry Street Church, near Greenwich St.
Rev. Geo. E. Mayer, 11 and 8.

ROCK BAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT
at Metropolitan Temple. Hear the famous musical Rocks.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, at both services; morning sermon to be followed by communion. A cordial welcome to all.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. Corner Broadway and 53d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH: 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, at both services. Morning sermon to be followed by communion. A cordial welcome to all.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
will preach at the New York Academy of Music on
SUNDAY, MARCH 10, AT 3:30 P.M.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service
4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D. Come and bring your friends.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

Religious Notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the fifth sermon in the course on "Studies in the Life of Jesus"; subject: "The Crisis of Self-Consciousness"; evensong, 8 P. M., (seats free,) Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach second sermon of series on "Our Life After Death," entitled, "Two Meanings of Hell." Unsigned questions answered.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject—"The Temptation of Christ"; evening, musical service, with brief address, "Three-Sided Religion," by Rev. C. F. Patterson.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Daughters of Jerusalem"....Gounod
Offertory, "Seven Last Words".....Dubois
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D. Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong and sermon, 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., G. A. Carstensen, Minister in Charge.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
McDonough and Tompkins Avs., Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector. Services, 8, 10:30, 4, 7:30. Sunday school at 3.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach. Lecture on Confirmation at the close of the afternoon service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; evening service at 8 P. M.; daily service at 5:10 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; litany, sermon and holy communion, 11 A. M. Special musical service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, Near Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock, evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. Rt. Rev William Neilson McVickar, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach in the morning.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—11 A. M., 8 P. M. Lenten services Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Mr. MacMurray in the morning; also in the evening, with Mrs. Oxley, Gospel soloist, and the Misses Reynolds, 'cellist and violinist.

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 86th St., Rev. Dr. S. Osbon, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8. Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, who was in Pekin during the siege, will speak in the evening.

People's Church Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. 61st St., near 3d Av. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St.—The pastor, Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., pastor.—10:30, holy communion. 7:45, sermon by Dr. Tipple; subject, "What Christendom Owes to John Wesley."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE PECK, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject: "Oliver Cromwell, the Puritan Soldier."
SPECIAL MUSIC.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CENtral Park West, 96th St., Rev. Dr. Wylie, Pastor; Rev. Mr. Gantz, Assistant.—Services, 11, 8. Sabbath school, 2:45. Welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.; Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Covenanters,) 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. Dr. James D. Steele, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., pastor.
Services, Sunday, March 3d.
Rev. S. Hall Young, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—9 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening prayer; A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Ave. and 55th St.
The Pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on March 3d, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic: "Mountain Scenes in the Life of Christ. III., The Mount of Prayer." The public is cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Pastor.—Pastor's Bible class for men, ladies' normal class, and Sunday school 9:45. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "What I Saw on the Streets, or the First Temptation." Special music.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Aim and Achievement." 8 P. M., "The Victory of Stephen."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in Chapel, 10 A. M.; classes for adults.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. James McLeod, D. D., of Scranton, Pa.; weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. H. Roswell Bates, pastor-elect. Sunday morning at 10:45; subject—"Discipleship," and in the the evening at 7:45.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
Mr. Robert Ogilvie Kirkwood will preach.
11 A. M.—"How a Great Want May Be Satisfied."
4 P. M.—"A Sure Way."

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, Fourth St., Near Sixth Av.,
Dr John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
7:45, Anniversary of the Bible School Missionary Society. Speaker, Rev. J. F. Hayner of China, on "Street Preaching Tactics in China." Chorus of 30. Dr. F. D. Lawson, director.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55. Strangers cordially welcomed.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH AV. and 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Burrell will preach at both services.
Morning subject, "A Working Theory."
Evening subject, "The Impotent Staff of Elisha."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.
Midweek meeting Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Lecture on the Pilgrim's Progress.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 21st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"The Bible as Literature."
Lecture on King Lear at 8 P. M.

Religious Notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject: "The Making of a Soul." Communion at close of morning services. Evening at 8. Vesper service, to the Actors' Church Alliance, with appropriate music, and address by the pastor upon "The Charm of Life." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach ninth sermon in series on "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion," subject, "Is There Any Place for Prayer in the Modern Universe"? Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance, Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Vespers, 4:30 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor. Morning subject: "The Five Porches; or, The Law of the Physical Senses." Afternoon subject: "St. John," in the course on "Men About Our Lord."

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture on "How to Use the Bible."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "Buddhism, Christian and Jewish Ethics." All welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE.
Broadway Theatre, Sunday, March 3d, 3:15 P. M.
By CAROL NORTON, C.S.D., of New York.
Member C. S. Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.
Lecture free to the public. Doors open at two.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor,
Services at 28th St. and 4th Av., 56th St.
10:45 A. M.—"A Man, His Mind and Will."
8 P. M.—"What About Revelation?"

CARNEGIE HALL. 57th St. and 7th Avenue
CHRISTIANITY and the LABOR PROBLEM
ILLUSTRATED BY LANTERN SLIDES.
DR. JOSIAH STRONG, author of "Our Country."
W. H. TOLMAN, Sec. of the League for Social Service.
EDWIN MARKHAM, Chairman.
Singing by N. Y. Festival Chorus. Sunday, 4 P. M. For Men exclusively. All seats free. Auspices West Side Y. M. C. A.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 45th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK,

Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday morning, 11:15—"Religion and Science in the 20th Century." Good music free.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., Near 27th St., Sunday at 11 A. M., "Our Relation to Environment."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Second Lenten discourse on "The Voice from the Cross," 11 A. M.

SARAH WRAY MABEL MUNRO Late of London, will tell "Whitechapel Experiences." Harpist and Scottish Singer, will sing and play. At the men's mass meeting, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th, Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Admission free.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 3d, 1901, at 11:20 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Address by Dr. Felix Adler. Subject: "Buddha." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM, Divine Circle, Chimney Corner Hall, 26th St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8; wonderful tests to all; MADAM STRAFFORD, Christ's inspired medium; meetings, Brooklyn, 610 Lafayette Av., Sundays, 3; evenings; private sittings.

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

BLINDNESS OR WORSE.

The War Tax Reduction bill as agreed to by the Senate and House is improvident as a measure of fiscal policy and stupid as a theory of taxation. A Congress that by its extravagance in appropriations far exceeds the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury and then by another act reduces the revenue many millions beyond the Secretary's recommendations exhibits a reckless disregard of orderly financial method and no consideration whatever for the business interests of the country, which are always sensitive to changes in Treasury conditions.

It is a mistake at this time to reduce the revenues at all, and it is not demanded by public sentiment. The most charitable view of the matter is that which attributes the passage of the bill to a desire to fool the people with a showing of reduced taxation. A closer study of the motives behind the measure might reveal the more discreditable purpose of adopting the tactics of the Pennsylvania school of protectionists a score of years ago in removing internal revenue taxes in order to make a reduction of customs duties impossible.

Some of the stamp taxes imposed by the act of 1898 have proved an annoyance to the public. Any tax is an annoyance. Many persons are so constituted that they are irritated by the necessity of paying a grocer's bill—much more by the sterner obligation to the taxman. But it is a fundamental truth that in a free country the taxes that annoy most are the safest. When the citizen feels his taxes, when he has positive knowledge of the time, manner, and amount of his contributions for the support of his Government, he is likely to pay closer attention to the conduct of the public servants who spend his money and to take effective means to restrain their pervading tendency to waste and extravagance. If our revenue were raised entirely by direct taxation, by taxes so imposed that the contributor could figure up at the end of the year the exact amount of his contribution, we should be pretty sure to see a realization of the old-fashioned doctrine of Mr. TILDEN that the revenues should be limited to the necessities of the Government, economically administered. It is safer for the taxpayer to endure without complaint the slight annoyance of licking and affixing internal revenue stamps to his promissory notes and transfers than to trust himself to the concealments of a system of indirect taxes.

When the purchaser of merchandise gives his check in payment he knows that he has contributed 2 cents to the expense of the Government—no more, no less. But algebra and logarithms would be vainly invoked to tell him how much he had been taxed by the customs duties levied on the goods he had bought. The stamp on his bank check is a visible and measured expenditure. He may not know at all that in paying for his goods he pays a duty of from 30 to 200 per cent. He has, moreover, no way of finding out how much the manufacturer has added to the cost of domestic goods under the privilege and protection of a section of the tariff drawn by himself and adopted by Congress at his request. Only one hand, his own, visits the consumer's pocket for the money that pays the stamp tax. When the consumer puts his hand in his pocket for the money to pay a customs duty, side by side with his own and often reaching deeper and abstracting more, goes the prehensile paw of the trust, the protected favorite, the beneficiary of bounties forced from the people by the Dingley tariff.

There are demagogues in Congress. They talk all the time about the interests and welfare of the plain people. How can they justify the remission of $7,000,000 of taxation by the removal of the stamp tax on bank checks, paid by persons sufficiently well off to have bank accounts, and of which nobody complains, while retaining the tariff duties on iron and steel, an industry that now commands the markets of the world, and in which a combination has just been formed with over one billion dollars of share and loan capital?

A revision of the internal revenue tax law might have been undertaken with propriety. Some of the levies were not only annoying, but unproductive. They might have been struck off. But it is senseless to remit needed taxes forty millions at a time and put embarrassment in the way of a much wiser measure of revenue reform for which the time is now almost ripe. The revision of the Dingley tariff is inevitable and proximate. The Republican Party will be forced to undertake it, since the Democratic Party is no longer in a position or condition to undertake anything. That reform will not be successfully headed off by the trick of the authors of the war tax reduction.

WHY NOT?

Secretary GAGE replies with perfect frankness to the House resolution inquiring whether the ports or waters of the United States have been used for the exportation of horses, mules, and other war supplies for use in South Africa. Between October, 1899, when the Boer war began, and Jan. 31, 1901, horses, mules, and other supplies to the value of $26,595,692 were bought in this country and exported to South Africa, almost wholly, we suppose, for the use of the British. In that period 76,632 horses and mules were shipped.

And why not? The American mule is not raised for decorative purposes, nor for his lovely voice. He is merchandise, like smokeless powder, Gatling guns, fixed ammunition, bacon, and canned meats. All these are mighty useful in war. They are not to be had in South Africa. The British bought of us such of these things as they needed. We should have sold freely to the Boers, too, if they had sent over their agents and current funds.

Mr. STEAD and some other ignorant pro-Boer persons have been making a fuss about these transactions in mules. Demagogues in the House took up the matter, also in ignorance. Mr. GAGE very properly and curtly tells them that "no steps have been taken to prevent the lawful exportation of horses, &c." "Neutrals in their own country may sell to belligerents whatever belligerents choose to buy," said the United States Supreme Court in the Bermuda case. "The purchasing within and exporting from the United States, by way of merchandise, articles commonly called contraband, being generally warlike instruments and military stores, is free to all parties at war, and is not to be interfered with," wrote ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury. The rule of neutrality is that we must treat both belligerents alike, not selling to one and refusing to sell to the other; and we must not permit armed expeditions to be fitted out on our soil or to sail from our ports.

THE POWERS IN CHINA.

It is no wonder that all the Powers which have any substantial commercial interests in the Far East should have risen up to remonstrate against the carrying on of separate negotiations between China and Russia, and especially to the transfer of these negotiations from Peking to St. Petersburg. Of course, these negotiations respect mainly Manchuria. It seems that a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" would have restrained Russia from carrying on any separate negotiations with China, and least of all negotiations upon this particular subject, until the previous question had been determined. The previous question relates to the status between China and the civilized world in general. It is immensely characteristic of Russian diplomacy, not only that it should ignore the obligations created by the international tension in China, but that it should at the same time take advantage of that tension to push purely Russian objects. It has at least created the impression that Russia, in virtue of a secret and separate understanding with China, has assumed the task of selling out Russia's ostensible partners and colleagues.

That Russia will bear a great deal of watching is a truism that every European or American sojourner in the East seems to bring back with him. No such person attaches any importance to any official declaration of Russian intentions which is not accompanied by an explicit statement of sanctions and penalties. In respect of Manchuria it is particularly evident that Russia will bear watching. Meanwhile it is gratifying to learn that our Government proposes to pursue its civilized course toward China. It does not appear that the diminution of our "legation guard" is required, although that is a question upon which we have doubtless taken military counsel; and the diminution is without doubt an expression of confidence in the peacefulness of China which appears to be justified. But our reported resolve to pay for what Chinese land we may need, instead of stealing it, is calculated to impress the Chinese with the superiority of our particular brand of "Christian civilization" over the brands which have been most aggressively thrust upon their notice during these last months.

ANTI-RAMAPO.

The end of the Ramapo business in the Legislature, or what appears to be the end of it, is as unexpected as it is pleasant. A fortnight ago it seemed probable that the common and greedy interests which were divided between the two parties might keep Ramapo where it was, with the same monstrously indecent but entirely bi-partisan backing. There, on the one hand, was the formidable firm of TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT. There, on the other, were still the unconcealed greeds and indelicacies of HOLAHAN and DALTON. It looked like safe prediction that so much of the Legislature as was not pliant to the behest of the Boss's firm would be pliant to the urgency of the other Boss's satellites. It was, on the surface, a first-class bi-partisan job. That is to say, both parties could do anything without the possibility of either party being held to any effective responsibility for anything. The decent citizen, who had seen games like this played with disgusting frequency, might have been excused for thinking, a few weeks ago, that the Legislature, between one Boss's firm and the other Boss's satellites, would refuse to disturb a scheme upon which each party was so equally intent. The Tammany contingent, he might have supposed, would simply "bide its time," when there should be no vigilant public servant in sight, to push again the public robbery which the nonfeasance of the Platt Legislature had made possible.

It is the Controller who is entitled to the credit of frustrating this job. It was the Controller who, in the first place, had exposed the original job in which HOLAHAN and DALTON were so deeply concerned. But for him it would never have been known to the public at all before it had been put beyond the reach of frustration, except by expensive legal proceedings. In the language of the vulgar, it was the Controller who "put the public on" to the job. But Mr. COLER was not content with that. Ramapo was scotched, but not killed. So long as the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Ramapo Company by the special act remained, so long there would always have been danger of a renewal of the job. It was again Controller COLER who conceived and executed the happy plan of making the repeal of the special privileges granted to Ramapo, including a delegation, by a blank instrument, of the State's right of eminent domain, a strictly party measure, by inducing the Democrats in the Legislature to commit themselves against it.

From that moment Ramapo and the whole job which it connoted were as good as dead and buried. The Republicans in the Legislature are three times as numerous as the Democrats. They could pass any flagitious measure they liked over the heads of the Democrats so far as mere votes are concerned. But when they were thus instructed that the responsibility for the continuance of the special privileges of Ramapo was upon their party, instead of being properly divided between the two parties, as is the convenient custom, they saw that that was a load their party could not afford to carry. They "stood from under." The repeal, which a month ago looked impossible, has now, in effect, gone through without opposition. It is a very marked illustration of the political strength and the moral weakness of "bi-partisan" schemes in general. In particular, it is a testimonial to the political shrewdness, as well as to the activity, consistency, and persistency which has been shown, in the protection of the interests of this municipality in this matter, by Mr. COLER.

MAKE THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME.

The standing threat of the Queen, in Lewis Carroll's classic, to cut off the heads of those who disobey her, does not keep the Cheshire Cat from grinning nor the Hatter from having his little joke. It is the certainty, not the severity, of punishment, that holds criminals in check. French Counts and cats would still spit at each other, though decapitation were the threatened penalty.

And the migratory nuisances who earnestly endeavor to bring the floors of street cars into a condition analogous to that of those of primitive barrooms will persist in their ill-conditioned practice, notwithstanding the penalty of "$500 Fine or One Year's Imprisonment," placarded as the penalty for the offense. It is the business of no one to enforce it. The trouble involved in making a complaint and causing an arrest is, in itself, sufficient to deter all save the few who go to and fro upon the earth attending to every one's business except their own.

To compel the offender to kneel and clean up his own filth might be one way of solving the problem. But, how compel? And whom compel to do the work of compulsion? Conductors rather shrink from scrapping and argument, and it is scarcely the province of the passenger to enforce ordinances of either the Board of Health or the street car companies.

But it is distinctly and directly within the lines of the latter to make and to enforce unoppressive regulations for conduct in their own vehicles, and to instruct conductors and other employés to enforce observance of these orders under penalty of their own displacement. Instead of one large placard in the middle of a car, why not a placard of less size between all windows, where the notification could escape no eye? And let these placards plainly state a rule that conductors should be instructed and compelled to enforce: "Any Person Spitting on the Floor of this Car Will Be Put Off, and Without a Transfer Ticket." It is very certain that the passenger who with a knife whittled the woodwork, or in any way defaced the car, would be summarily ejected. Where is the difference, except that in the matter of the nuisance now complained of it is the comfort and the health of the public that are imperiled and injured, and not the property of the company?

The certainty of losing 5 cents and possibly having to walk would appeal to the man who spits more forcibly than the remote chance of having to pay $500 or pass a twelvemonth in jail. To speak to the conductor and point out the offender would involve so little of trouble that scarcely a passenger would shrink from taking it upon himself if occasion arose. And if men shirked the duty, women would probably come to the front.

THE BUILDING AND WASTE OF TISSUE.

The pleasantry of the late WILLIAM M. EVARTS in a dinner table conversation with Senator DEPEW, to the effect that he attributed his long life, general good health, and ability to commit all sorts of gastronomic indiscretions to the fact that he never took any exercise, has been much quoted and very generally misunderstood. In a sense Mr. EVARTS stated what for him was probably a truth, based upon a long and intelligently observed experience. With a proper allowance for the exaggeration natural under the circumstances, he merely stated what a great many wise men firmly believe, that for one whose intense mental activities involve a constant waste of tissue, rest is vastly more recuperative than a further waste of tissue in the expenditure of physical energy. Whether exercise for the sake of exercise is necessary and desirable depends very much upon circumstances. Primarily, it is largely a matter of temperament. Some men would become sick, and perhaps die, if deprived of the opportunity to do a great deal of hard physical work; others would ruin their health and shorten their lives if they did not give to rest the time usually prescribed for exercise.

Statistically it has been found that the greatest average longevity belongs to the so-called professional class, which includes men of letters, scientists, instructors, ministers, poets, and others who use their brains as other men do their muscles. The next in order of longevity is the merchant class. It needs no argument to establish the fact that these two classes of men do more headwork and take less systematic exercise than any other classes which admit of statistical segregation. Farmers are, we believe, at or near the bottom of the list in the order of longevity—at least in this country. This is probably due to a variety of causes, but the fact effectually disposes of the contention that systematic and continuous exercise makes for longevity. One need but compare the typical farmer of fifty with the typical city merchant of the same age to recognize the fact that the latter has much the finer and more complete development and is likely to live to a riper old age. There are, of course, exceptions to every rule, but by exceptions rules are proved.

It is a growing conviction among students of vital statistics that tissue waste, however effected, is not repaired by a further waste of the same kind, which means that the man who consumes tissue in close and constant mental activity has none to spare for the maintenance of a higher degree of physical energy than the quiet and leisurely pursuit of his daily avocations demands; at least, this is probably true after the period of youth and early manhood. The disinclination to take exercise is not an evidence of indolence or of feebleness. It is nature's silent protest against overtaxing the powers of the body, which is described as burning the candle at both ends.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One does not hear, nowadays, when a steamer has an experience like that of the Teutonic on her last voyage over, quite so much talk about "tidal waves" as always resulted from such episodes a few years ago, but even now there seems to be a very general misapprehension as to what happens in these cases, and a still more general misapprehension as to why it happens. In reality, it is hardly more exact to speak of "giant waves" than of "tidal waves," for, though the waves in any given series differ appreciably in size, the difference is rarely, if ever, enough even to begin to account for the damage that one particular wave among many harmless ones often does. The officers on the bridge of the Teutonic, despite the sharp watch ahead which they were doubtless keeping, saw no notable aggregation of water approaching them, and the reason they did not was that there was none to see. What they did notice was a lively sea, with the usual variations in the distance between its elevations and depressions. Then the vessel's stem chanced to strike one of the larger waves just at the instant when the stern chanced to be raised by another larger wave, and as a natural consequence a lot of water came aboard. But it didn't "rush aft," as most of the accounts say. The water comprising a wave has no horizontal motion, though the form of the wave has, and what "rushing aft" there was, beyond the not very fierce inclination of the shipped sea to find its level on the decks, was altogether due to the rushing forward of the steamer. The Teutonic's speed in ordinary weather averages somewhere in the neighborhood of eighteen knots, and with a vessel moving at that rate a large mass of water, though dropped straight downward on her forward section, reaches the stern, or some intermediate obstruction, in a very minute period. The motion is in most part only apparent, but the effects are the same as though the water moved instead of the ship, and the consequences to passengers and deck structures, while often serious, are not in the slightest degree mysterious. "Giant waves," like "tidal waves," are only encountered by vessels driven rapidly into a head sea, and whenever such driving is done the experienced passenger will carry himself cautiously, though the deck may have been dry for hours and the sea no higher than before. Such passengers know, as do all the sailormen on board, that if ship and sea happen to assume certain relative positions a wave that otherwise would attract no attention will do what none of its peers has done—reach the deck and cause it to be swept by some tons of water moving, to all intents and purposes, at a speed not much less than that of an express train.

—In the address delivered by Surgeon General WYMAN before the recent Havana Medical Congress—from which we have already quoted once and from which many quotations would be profitable—it was suggested that men of great wealth eager to benefit the world could put their money to no more enlightened use than by backing up sanitary improvements in cities with it. The speaker instanced the Mills hotels in New York as an illustration of truest philanthropy, safeguarded from the ever-present risk of exerting a pauperizing influence, and he declared that "the employment of large capital in the improvement of the dwellings of the poor appears to me to be as sensible and noble a method of using capital as can be found." The Surgeon General insisted that the private capitalist could do this work to better advantage than municipalities, since the latter must go through the slow, complex, and expensive process of condemning the property they decide to improve, while the citizen can go into the slum, buy what he wants, and proceed with the work of demolition and rebuilding quickly and economically. Dr. WYMAN commended the statement of another that "a hospital cannot cleanse a poison-infected district or diminish the constant supply of patients from an undrained and malarious locality." He approved, too, of the declaration made by Prof. C. R. HENDERSON of Chicago University—"It is well to remove the weak and tempted from a bad environment, better still to improve the environment. It is well to go down to the folk-swamp and rescue one here and there; better still to drain the cesspool, improve the tenements, prevent adulteration of food and drink, inspect factories, and compel use of devices for averting accident and disease. The wall at the top of the dangerous precipice is worth far more than an ambulance at the bottom." This is the New Charity, which compares with the old as preventive medicine does with the treatment of symptoms.

—By refusing to do what so many other towns have done recently—by refusing, that is, to ask Mr. CARNEGIE to build for it the library which its citizens can perfectly well afford to build for themselves if they really want one—New Brunswick, N. J., excites our sincerest commendation, justifies warm self-congratulation on the part of its self-respecting citizens, and earns the highly honorific enmity of all the equally solvent towns that have not hesitated to approach the lavish ironmaster with hat in hand and uttering the beggar's whine. That Mr. CARNEGIE should found libraries and other beneficent public institutions in places in which he has an interest either as a citizen or as a philanthropist is all right in every way, and such places are in no sense disgraced or humiliated because they are the beneficiaries of his generosity, but it is quite another thing when a well-to-do community, with no other excuse than that it wants to get something for nothing, "strikes" the millionaire for as many thousand dollars as it thinks he will "give up." One Mayor—that of Syracuse—is still boasting of his success as a mendicant, and it is both significant and consistent that his exultation finds expression in the argot used by tramps. His achievement Mayor WILLIAMSON of New Brunswick was eager to emulate, but the Trustees of the city had the decency to repress the Mayor's ambition. They declared, most properly, that if New Brunswick wanted a better library than it now possesses, there was nothing to prevent the taxpayers from extracting from their own pockets whatever cash the gratification of their literary appetite demanded. New Jersey ought to be proud of New Brunswick, and no doubt it is.

—We are always interested in anything that reveals either the ethics or the aesthetics of Boston, and therefore did we read with close attention and real edification a description by The Boston Journal of a guest at the Touraine—that's a hotel, explorers say—who illustrated, The Journal says, the possibilities of "gentlemen's dress." This guest, the article declared, was "a large, refined-looking fellow, evidently from the West," and it continued thus: "He promenaded about the place with a vest of rather a delicate shade, and adorned with five twenty-dollar gold pieces glittering in the place of regulation pearl buttons. This was partially concealed by a frock coat, and there was no attempt on the part of the wearer to display the costly affair. He was dressed in good taste. He wore a very wide-brimmed cowboy hat." Almost every word, and quite every phrase, of this is delightful. Of course, it is a little disquieting as showing how widely different Boston ideas as to refinement and good taste are from those which are slowly evolving in rude places like New York, say, but we have long since become resigned to the hopelessness of trying to bridge the chasm between Boston standards and those of other cities, and can admire—or at least wonder at—the former without even a thought of harmonising our own with them. Of course we would like to do so, but the impossible is the impossible, and still we can be happy in our humbler way.

INSANE DELUSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much criticism has been provoked from neurologists and others by the testimony of Prof. Austin Flint in the contest over the will of Miss Brush, Christian Scientist.

Prof. Flint is not, strictly speaking, an expert in diseases of the mind and nervous system, but he has made for himself a distinguished name and place in the world as a physiologist and an all-round physician. He is thus qualified to express an opinion on the subjects of sanity and insanity that is entitled to respect by the scientific world, though he may never have seen the inside of a lunatic hospital, nor given much attention to the pathology of its inmates.

For my part, I am inclined to agree with Dr. Flint's views of delusions, not that there are two kinds of delusions, but that there is justly a distinction to be made in persons subject to them. As a matter of fact, perfect sanity is a mental state rarely—perhaps never—to be found; and, if one is to be disqualified from disposing of his affairs because he is a little off mentally in some particulars, or holds peculiar views, the Surrogate Courts would have to be multiplied many fold to adjudicate the cases that would be brought before them.

There are multitudes of people, manifestly capable of making a valid will, who believe literally the Biblical account of Noah's flood. The Rev. Dr. Wright, Professor of the Harmony of Science and Religion in Oberlin College, is in Asia at this writing losing time in the vain endeavor to prove the fact of the deluge as recorded in Genesis. It is generally conceded by scholars that the flood covered the Valley of Mesopotamia in the region of Mount Ararat—the whole world so far as Noah knew. Local evidence of it has been found, but its universality to the extent of "covering all the high hills that were under the whole heavens" must forever remain to be proved. But many good and sane people, that is, people sane enough to make a valid will, believe it, some of whom it would be difficult to convince by argument of its fallacy. Possibly Dr. Flint believes it himself, if he has never been argued out of the belief, although it is a physical impossibility, since the atmosphere could not hold so much water.

The same is the case of the belief in the literal resurrection of the dead, so widely entertained by Christian and Moslem peoples, whom nobody would accuse of insanity, or as being incapacitated thereby from making a valid will. So, likewise, it is with belief in the story of Jonah and the fish. Most Christians and Jews believe that Jonah miraculously defied the powers of digestion in the belly of the fish during three days, and was then ejected whole and uninjured. (As to the fate of the fish from so indigestible a morsel the account is silent.) It is an irrational belief, because such a fact is inconsistent with the generally accepted and demonstrable laws of physics and chemistry; and those who hold to the belief are a little off mentally. But what Judge would hold that they were incapacitated on that account from making a valid will?

Belief in these extraordinary things no more constitutes a delusion in one who has been taught to believe them than does belief in the power of the mind to set a broken bone, arrest hemorrhage, or reproduce an amputated limb, as held by the modern Christian Scientist. The belief in such a power would be a delusion in one who, having outgrown the idea of the miraculous, should return to it, for then he would no longer be amenable to reason, but in contempt of it. This I understand to be Dr. Flint's position. I quote from the testimony as reported in the THE NEW YORK TIMES, Feb. 22, 1901:

"Do you believe that if a person was run over by a street car and had a limb cut off, and was bleeding to death, that that person would live if he or she refused the attendance of a surgeon?"

"Oh, no."

"Would such belief be an insane delusion?"

"Not if the person could be convinced that it was necessary to have a surgeon."

"Would it be an insane delusion if you believed that all your blood could be taken out, and then you could be made to live by the power of a Christian Science healer?"

"With myself it would be the most insane delusion that it is possible to think of."

According to Dr. Flint, therefore, the distinction between persons subject to delusions is that the sane person is amenable to reason and can be argued out of his delusions; the insane person is one in whom delusions are fixed, and who cannot be persuaded of their irrational or delusional character. This proposition is absolutely correct, and cannot be successfully controverted.

With the irrational beliefs and claims of the Christian Scientists I, of course, have no sympathy. Nevertheless, if the hypothetical question had been read to me that was read to Dr. Flint as a test whether the decedent were sane enough to make a will, I should have answered the question in the affirmative, as did Dr. Flint.

DAVID ALLEN GORTON, M. D.
Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1901.

Elevated Express Service Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from congratulating the Manhattan Railroad upon the unqualified success which its latest joke on the public has scored. This benevolent corporation has lately caused all the up-town stations to be placarded with the startling announcement of a "new express service" to be inaugurated on this, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1901, with "no stops between One Hundred and Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets."

It was with breathless expectancy and palpitations of the heart that the writer ascended the stairs at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue this morning at exactly 8:20 o'clock, with an inward fear—he must confess—of being hurled to his office, a few feet distant from the City Hall, before 9 o'clock, and thus dumbfound his employers by his premature arrival. With visions of an early increase in salary as a result of such supererogation, he settled down in his seat, unfurled the pages of his favorite daily—THE TIMES—and began to read a short editorial with grave doubts of his ability to finish it before reaching the terminus of the road. To be brief, much to his surprise, he succeeded in perusing several columns of the paper, in spite of the fact that the train covered the distance between One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and the City Hall in the record-breaking time of 1 hour 13 minutes. Well, as the Rev. Plink Plunk said, let us be thankful, for it might have been worse.

MAURICE C. LANDAU.
New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

The Papyrus and Its Message.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Wednesday there is an account of the discovery of a papyrus containing a large part of the first chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and stress is laid upon the fact that it corroborates the accepted version in the words, "Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary, thy wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost."

This is in no way remarkable when we consider that every known early version, whether Greek or Aramaic, contains the same passage, while elsewhere in the New Testament sundry personages are referred to as "full of the Holy Ghost." The crucial words of the chapter in question will be found in the sixteenth verse, which in the Aramaic of the Sinaitic palimpsest (discovered in 1893) reads as follows: "Joseph, to whom was betrothed Mary the Virgin, begat Jesus, who is called the Christ." Twice, subsequently, it is stated that Joseph was the father of Jesus, and there is also a significant omission of the Greek words "Kai ouk egnosken auten," in Verse 25.

Aramaic, not Greek, was the vernacular of Palestine, and we have the testimony of Papias and Irenaeus that the first Gospel was originally written in the language of the Hebrews, the Greek version being of doubtful authorship. There is another Aramaic manuscript agreeing substantially with the Greek codices, but the text of the palimpsest must have been used in a number of Syriac churches between the second and fifth centuries, and many early Christians doubtless believed, and had grounds for believing, that the coming of Christ into the world differed in no essential respect from what is customary with the rest of humanity. Tales of miraculous conception were associated with Buddha, Horus, and several others in ancient times.

G.
New York, Feb. 28, 1901.

Mark Twain and Osteopathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the osteopaths should succeed in defeating the passage of the Bell bill at Albany, it will be largely through the efforts of two comic writers. The elder of these, Mark Twain, has recently exhibited some rather chaotic manifestations. But he eclipsed himself when he began his defense of the osteopaths with the statement that he had absolutely not the remotest idea what osteopathy was.

It would be rather a ghastly joke if an epidemic of contagious disease should come about through the pernicious activity of these ignorant people, who know as much about sanitary science as Mr. Clemens does about any one of a number of subjects upon which he has discoursed so brilliantly during several months past. In that event it is quite in the cards that Mr. Clemens would be among the first to rise in his wrath and demand to know why the sordid medical profession had done nothing to conserve the general health of the community.

JOHN B. HUBER, M. D.
New York, Feb. 28, 1901.

Peru Claims Territory of Acre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several months past the press of this country has published news in reference to the territory of Acre, situated in South America, on the frontier of Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru.

As I understand that parties in this country are financially interested in this territory, I take this opportunity to make the fact more generally known through your valued publication, that the territory of Acre belongs of right to Peru. And it is to avoid the possibility of future difficulties or complications arising out of concessions for the development of this region granted by any other authority than the Government of Peru, that I now make this statement.

F. A. PEZET, Consul General of Peru.
New York, March 1, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Acted Out the Character to the End.

"It was understood that the cashier had been a lamb in Wall Street."

"Therefore," said I, with a happy smile, "he skipped."—Indianapolis Press.

Made Sure of the Pie.

A young girl who carried her dinner was observed to eat her pie first. When asked why, she replied: "Well, if there's anything left, it won't be the pie, will it now?" Boston Christian Register.

A Matter of Indifference.

Mrs. Meddergrass—I see by the papers that this here man Carneegy still wants to die poor.

Mr. Meddergrass—Humph! If a man is rich enough he doesn't care whether he dies poor or not.—Baltimore American.

The Obliging Way.

Employer—You are discharged, Sir, for gross neglect of duty.

Sam—Will you please give me a recommendation testifying to my aptitude for work?

Employer — Why, certainly.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Juvenile Discouragement.

Elsie—Mamma, there's a funny old man in this Pickwick book that's always telling his son to beware of the widows. Why is that?

Mamma—Well, a widow is supposed to be skillful in catching a husband.

Elsie—Gracious! I wonder if I'll have to be a widow before I can get married.—Philadelphia Press.

AFTER A HOLIDAY.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, the world seems weary and all forlorn,
After a holiday.
And you half-way wish you had ne'er been born,
After a holiday.
For the fire is slow and the cook is cross,
And you long for sleep, for you feel its loss,
And earthly pleasures are only dross,
After a holiday.
You wake to a morning of vain regrets,
After a holiday.
And you muse on prisons and ghosts and debts,
After a holiday.
And the grocer's boy, in the self-same mood,
Greets you with manners sadly rude,
As he comes at noon with your breakfast food,
After a holiday.
The bird in the cage declines to sing,
After a holiday.
Enthusiasm has taken wing,
After a holiday.
The dog gets surly and tries to bite,
And the kitten arches her back in spite,
And nothing on earth is going right,
After a holiday.

MONUMENT FOR TITUSVILLE.

Symbolical Statue in Honor of Col. E. L. Drake of New Haven.

Titusville, Penn., will awake some morning to the fact that it has a monument to the early borers for petroleum which would not be out of place in one of the big cities of the Union. A symbolical statue is being modeled by Charles H. Niehaus for the architectural setting designed by Bingham of Boston.

The monument consists of a simple classic fane with four columns, two detached and two engaged, supporting a roof and forming a niche for the semicircular pedestal on which the statue is seated. To the right and left stretch benches with high backs broken by perforated stone screens, terminating in tall narrow wings, on which are figures in high relief. The statue will be of bronze, the lateral reliefs of granite. On the floor of the half-circle embraced by these wings will be a bronze slab with the portrait in low relief of Col. E. L. Drake of New Haven, the man who first drove a deep shaft at Titusville and started the great industry that is now consolidated in the hands of a corporation which dictates terms to Europe and the East.

The monument will, therefore, recall first of all the various laborers in these oily fields—the Indians who collected oil to mix with their paints and used to set fire to the scum of petroleum on lakes and rivers on days of high festival—the settlers who used the oil as liniment and for lighting purposes, and the great army of workmen who have been laboring in the oil fields since 1859, when Drake "struck paying oil" on Oil Creek at a depth never tried before. Drake himself has an honorable but secondary place in the monument, much to the artistic benefit thereof, which is thus relieved from the commonplace of standing figure or bust. Not that Col. Drake was an unfit subject for a portrait statue. He was over six feet in height and his features were large and expressive; especially the modeling of eye sockets and brow was fine. But the monument takes a higher plane by signifying labor in general rather than the pioneer in particular.

Mr. Niehaus has modeled a nude man in vehement motion, seated with uplifted hammer, while he holds the drill steady in the other hand. The moment chosen is the pause as the hammer reaches its highest point. Face and figure show the concentration of effort just before the hammer shall descend. A virile and splendid figure in itself, the sculptor has so managed legs and arms and head that the figure is picturesque from every side; so much so that it should be mounted, when cast, on a turning base, so that it can be admired from all sides. This figure standing erect would measure ten feet in height.

The high reliefs for granite on the faces of the wings are formal in their draperies and exactly fit their narrow frames. The draperies extend over their brows and cast shadows on their faces. These figures represent Memory and Grief, and by the heavy folds of their gowns and the stiffness of their attitude make a pleasing contrast with the tremendous energy in suspense shown by the bronze symbolical figure in the central niche. One holds a vase for ashes, the other a classic garland such as the ancients placed on tombs.

The architectural part of the monument will require adjusting to the figures mentioned. Thus, the backs of the benches might be profitably reduced in height to be in good proportion with the central fane and the side figures might well be shortened. They are now about six feet high. Where the bench backs adjoin the back of the fane there are ungraceful right angles. Doubtless these points await the study of the architect in conjunction with the sculptor when the latter has brought the figures up to the necessary finish.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Henry de Morgan has been favorably known in New York for many years, at first as the agent for Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent, the dealers in antiques from Greece and the Levant, whose warehouse near the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris always contains a host of curious things, and later as a dealer here in Greek vases, iridescent glass, and terra cotta statuettes. He is about to make Paris his home, and will sell his entire collection at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, on the afternoons of March 12 and 13. The following afternoons, March 14, 15, and 16 there will be sales of old Chinese porcelains and pottery from the Art House of Thomas B. Clarke. Many of them are said to belong to the collection of a high official at the Chinese Court in Peking, the whole forming "the most comprehensive collection of large and small antique specimens placed on sale for many years." The reputation of these two dealers in antiques for the beauty and trustworthiness of their wares is enough to warrant the belief that the Clarke-de Morgan sales will constitute one of the most important events of the year in the arts. The two collections will be on view Thursday, March 7, in the galleries of the American Art Association.

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Kaiser Wilhelm has designed a memento for the relatives and friends of officers and men who have fallen in the war for the destruction of China. On the right is a medallion bearing the head of Christ. A Germania holds in her left hand a wreath of laurel above the medallion, which is further decorated with the battle flag of the German Empire. She rests her right hand on a shield charged with the strange heraldic eagle, another symbol of the empire, so that the shield balances and forms an appropriate pendant to the medallion with Christ's head. A sentence from the New Testament completes this remarkable mixture of piety and politics.

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Winslow Homer's painting "A Summer Night," shown at the late Paris Exposition, has been bought for the Luxembourg collection by the French Government, together with a landscape by Ben Foster called "Lulled by the Murmuring Stream." The Minister of Fine Arts made an offer for certain paintings by the late George Inness and by R. W. Ranger; but they were not for sale. This is the first time that pictures by American painters not resident abroad have been bought for the Luxembourg. The French Government has raised to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor Messrs. John La Farge, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Alexander Harrison, and has given the same grade to John B. Cauldwell, the Director of Fine Arts in the American section. Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor are the architects George B. Post and Thomas Hastings, as well as the painters John W. Alexander and Frank D. Millet. The Assistant Director of Fine Arts, Henry B. Snell, and the delegate to the Fine Arts Congress, William A. Coffin, have been made officers of public instruction.

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At Rome a great park is to be established which will include the Pincian, the Borghese Villa near the Porta del Popolo, and some 2,000 acres along the banks of the Tiber which are already in the ownership of the city. The park will be dedicated to the murdered King and contain an equestrian statue in his honor. When the Borghese Museum is purchased its contents will be added to those of the Ludovisi; they will be combined in one building yet to be erected. At present the Ludovisi antiquities are stored in the vaults of another museum.

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The Durand-Ruel Galleries will have a succession of one-artist exhibitions during March and April, beginning with paintings by John H. Twachtman and closing with pictures by Alexander Harrison. On the list is M. Alphonse Jongers, a painter—Belgian by birth—who contributes an extremely good portrait of H. W. Ranger to the present exhibition at the Lotos Club.

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Another Paris collector, who had a passion for the seaport and river scenes of Boudin, is selling his paintings next week at the Hôtel Drouot, namely, Charles de Bériot. Out of eighty-five pictures forty are by Boudin. There is a fine landscape by Courbet, showing "cliffs near Ornans; but the second favorite is the veteran Harpignies, of whose landscapes the collector possesses twenty-two. He is also an admirer of Jongkind, owning a dozen oils and several water colors. The single specimen of Claude Monet is a view of the Pantheon at Paris from the colonnade of the Louvre. His agent in New York is Durand-Ruel.

Banquet to Joseph G. Furey.

A banquet was tendered to Joseph G. Furey, late Principal of Evening School No. 40, in East Twentieth Street, by his corps of teachers last evening at Allaire's Hotel, Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Mr. Furey has taught in Public School No. 40 since 1871, and he now retires to become Principal of No. 105, in Brooklyn. Speeches were made at the banquet in the English, Swedish, German, Italian, Greek, and Armenian languages.

JUDGES SUBMIT PLANS TO CITY ARCHITECTS

Contemplated Additions to the Old County Court House.

If Adopted Practically a New Building Will Take Place of the Present Structure.

Plans for what will be practically a new County Court House have been suggested to Horgan & Slattery, the architects who do the city's work, by Justices Truax, Dugro, and Scott, as a committee representing the Justices of the Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court.

On April 24, 1900, the Legislature passed a bill which empowered the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide for the alteration of the County Court House, and the establishment of additional court rooms. While the plans and specifications were to be prepared under the direction of the board they were to be submitted to and approved by a majority of the Justices. The Board of Estimate accordingly appointed Horgan & Slattery the architects. Justice Truax and Justice Dugro have spent considerable time examining the plans of public buildings here and in Europe. The result has been turned over to the architects. As yet no money has been appropriated for the purpose of building.

For several days past employes of the architects have been making borings in the space between City Hall and the Court House for the purpose of determining the nature of the ground and the depth to bedrock. When the matter was called to the attention of Justice Truax last night he said:

"As the act provided practically for such alterations as the Justices and Board of Apportionment deem necessary, Justice Dugro and myself have been working upon plans showing the court's needs. Whether they are adopted or not by the architects or modified in detail depends upon the results of their investigation. While the passage of the enabling act is no new thing, the nature of the alterations is. Our plans provide for tearing down the wing now extending south from the main building. The main building itself will be overhauled and two stories added to it. Then along the entire southern extent of the old building will be erected an addition of the same depth as the old wing, so that this new part will be extended south further than the old wing, which comes out, I should say, about seventy-five feet.

"But as the new addition runs the entire east and west front of the old building, it will occupy more east and west space of the park than the old wing jutting out only from the middle of the building. Instead of a ground floor in the addition covering the entire base line of the addition, one-half of the base line will be made into an arcade which, architecturally, can be made very attractive. Thus under our plan the public on its way to the Brooklyn Bridge will have the depth of the arcade added to their path between the two buildings, the City Hall and the Court House. The renovation of the old main building provides for the addition of two new stories, making five in all, counting the ground floor. The addition will be of equal height.

"The present wing of the building is an anomoly. It is of an architectural style entirely different from that of the main building. The addition will be in harmony with the prevailing style of the whole structure. The extension is built primarily for additional courtroom space. It will contain twelve new courtrooms. The Justices' library will be moved to its top floor, where also will be the Justices' chambers. This makes two new courtrooms in the old building, or fourteen new rooms altogether, making in all thirty-two rooms for the use of courts in both buildings. The addition will, of course, contain five floors, corresponding to the altered main building.

"Our plans provide for a vast open space in the building, which I might call a rotunda, only it won't be round. Rather it will be rectangular. Ninety by one hundred and ten feet are the sides of the rectangle. Its height will be 125 feet. The staircases will be taken from their present positions. There will be galleries around this rotunda at every floor.

"There was some objection at first to the idea of an arcade in our discussions of the matter on the ground that it would become a favorite place for park loiterers, but the police can attend to that, and the architectural possibilities of the thing are pleasing, as well as its utility. At each end of the addition we have left what is a sort of alcove, with one side open for light and air. Altogether I may safely say that the new and renovated building will be a decided and pleasing addition to City Hall Park. Our plans contemplate almost an entire rearrangement of the interior of the Court House."

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY DINNER.

Gen. Brooke Extols the Army and Defines the American Frontier.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commander of the Department of the East, gave his own definition of the boundaries of the United States in a speech before the St. David's Society at the Hotel Savoy last night. In response to the toast "The Army" he said:

"The line of our frontier is marked by the graves of the United States' soldiers. The frontier extends from Canada on the north to Mexico on the south, and westward it is away across the Pacific Ocean."

Incidentally Gen. Brooke made some comment on the Cuban situation, saying that the Cubans should carefully consider their present condition. "They have been told," he said, "what they must do in order to retain those relations with the country that made them free, and they ought to do this. This is no politics, but it is a question of National honor."

The speaker then praised the rank and file of the army, saying that he believed in the increased number of men in the service.

This speech was made at the sixty-sixth annual dinner of the society. This society, which is composed of those who are of Welsh descent, always admits women to its annual dinner, and last night there were as many women present as there were men. The Welsh language prevailed in the songs sung as well as in the menu.

The diners began with "Llymeirch y Glasben," which translated into English means "Blue Points," and ended with "Cacenau Cymru, Danteiddiol-Ffrwythydd, Bread Grawn Cocos," which means ice cream, cake, fruit, and coffee.

Julien T. Davies, the President, was the toastmaster, and after making his annual address, he proposed the toast, "To the President and the King." This toast to President McKinley and King Edward VII., was drunk standing.

In addition to Gen. Brooke, the other speakers were: Attorney General John W. Davies, who spoke on "St. David's Day"; Charlton T. Lewis, on "The Land We Live In"; ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, on "The Nineteenth Century," and the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, on "The Land of Our Fathers."

In addition to the speaking there was a musical programme consisting largely of Welsh music. Those taking part were Miss Alice Boxall, harpist; H. Evan Williams, tenor; Gwilyn Miles, baritone; Miss Edith M. Davies, contralto, and Hugh E. Williams, accompanist.

The engrossed resolutions on the death of Queen Victoria were shown to the members at the dinner. These resolutions are handsomely bound in black morocco, and placed in an oak box. They will be forwarded to England next week.

OLD FOLKS' PURIM RECEPTION.

Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews Will Keep Open House To-morrow.

The many venerable inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, together with a large company of patrons, members, subscribers, and friends of the charity will enjoy a Purim reception to-morrow afternoon. The public generally is invited, and visitors will have an opportunity to view at close range the home which, with its beautiful park extending from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, has long been the garden spot of the neighborhood.

All the old folks look up to Mr. Schloss as to a patriarch. He has lived 104 years. There will be a reception committee composed of men and women associated with the work who will welcome visitors to the home, which is the largest of its kind in the world, and will explain its wonderfully complete accessories and many comforts.

The entertainment arranged by the Board of Trustees will include a full orchestral concert under the leadership of Prof. Charles Schwab, and there will be numerous vocal selections by distinguished singers. It is seldom that New Yorkers interested in charitable undertakings have an opportunity to visit a prominent institution under pleasanter auspices than the coming reception.

THE LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

Its First Concert in This Country at Carnegie Hall.

The Philharmonic Orchestra of Leipsic, Germany, conducted by Hans Winderstein, gave its first concert in the United States last night at Carnegie Hall. The experiment of bringing an entire orchestra of this kind across the ocean is something different from the importation of Edward Strauss and his inexperts, and should have been considered most anxiously by its projectors before it was undertaken. For such an orchestra as the Leipsic Philharmonic, playing serious music, challenges criticism by the highest standards of art, and in the public mind brings itself into comparison with organizations like the orchestras of Boston, Pittsburg, and Chicago, to say nothing of our own modest Philharmonic Society. With the questions of comparison we need not concern ourselves, except in so far as they are informing to the general reader. With those of art we are directly concerned, and the loftiest standards must be those by which last night's performance is judged.

Let it be said at once then that whosoever in Germany is responsible for this visit is laboring under the delusion, very popular in that ill-informed country, that the United States is a land of ignorant barbarians, destitute of knowledge of art or feeling for it, and consequently ready to accept as the best what is known in Berlin or Dresden to be not quite second-rate. The Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra is here, and it is an object of sympathy. It is a body of rough players, whose work has little beauty and less refinement. The tone of the orchestra, as a whole, is coarse and ill-balanced, and its playing is rough. The first string players are for the most part competent men, but they do not own good instruments. The 'cellos are very poor indeed in tone and style. The violas are without body of tone. The wood is, as a whole, tolerable, but only that. The flutes will pass, though they are only ordinary. The first oboe has an excellent tone and a good technic, but his style is inflexible. The clarinets are military in quality and without liquidity of color. The bassoons are very poor indeed. They sound as if they were covered with felt. The brass is coarse and blatant. The horns are woolly. The trombones are especially offensive in tone, and they add bad intonation to their other disabilities. With such a body of players the total result cannot be satisfactory. In the C minor symphony of Beethoven and the overture to "Die Meistersinger," which were on the programme last night, the strings were wholly overbalanced by the brass. There was a general lack of balance in the tone of the orchestra, and the performance was rough. It sounded as if the band might have played habitually out of doors. The conductor, Mr. Winderstein, is evidently an experienced routinière. He is well-schooled and knows his business. But of unique individuality or uncommon ability he showed not a trace. He was apparently of the opinion that he would astonish his audience by conducting the "Meistersinger" vorspiel without a score. Such tricks are very common in this benighted land.

The orchestra is accompanied by Mr. Josef von Slivinski, a Polish pianist, a pupil of Leschetitzky and Rubinstein. He appeared in this city on Nov. 30, 1893, when he played the Schumann concerto and Rubinstein's D minor concerto, Anton Seidl conducting the orchestra. The comments made here at that time would not serve badly for repetition.

Mr. Slivinski still has a touch which kills the tone of the piano; he still pounds frequently, and his sense of rhythm is still undeveloped. He was originally advertised to play Chopin's E minor concerto, but on last night's programme he was down for the G minor concerto of Saint-Saëns. What he really played, however, was Tschaikowsky's concerto in B flat, which has already been played here this season by Gabrilowitsch and Teresa Carreno. Mr. Slivinski's reading of it was that of a virtuoso—and not a great one—but not that of a tone-poet. His runs were clear and crisp, and his octave playing good, but his rhythmic distortions and his poor tone robbed the music of its best qualities. He was recalled, however, and added a lady cut to the programme. The Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra is announced for Sunday night concerts at Carnegie Hall to-morrow and a week hence. At these concerts it will about reach its level.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA.

Mr. Dippel as the Young Hero of the "Ring" Series.

As foretold in this place on Thursday, Mr. Jean de Reszke was unable to appear last night at the Metropolitan Opera House as the young Siegfried in the third work of the Nibelung series, and his place was taken by Mr. Andreas Dippel, whose impersonation of the impetuous youth has been familiar in recent seasons. Lest undue alarm should be felt as to the state of Mr. de Reszke, it may be stated that he is not suffering from any affection of the sound-producing part of his vocal mechanism. His vocal chords are perfectly healthy. The illness is bronchial, and it makes breathing difficult and quite insufficient in power for the uses of singing. In his room Mr. de Reszke can produce clear tones, but the bellows will not provide enough force for stage purposes. When the bronchial affection is overcome, as he hopes it will be in the mild air of Lakewood, he will be in as good condition as he was in the early part of the season. Meanwhile, the disappointment of the operagoing public, which had awaited with eagerness his return to the rôle of the young Siegfried and his repetition of the mature hero in "Götterdämmerung," is naturally very great. In such circumstances Mr. Dippel had a difficult and by no means agreeable task before him last night. He deserves praise and thanks for his readiness to step in and save the series from an untimely end, and he discharged his duties with zeal. His impersonation of Siegfried has many merits. It has the buoyancy of youth, and in action it is admirable in its grace and freedom. It is dramatically intelligent and sincere, and it won deserved approval from last night's audience.

The other members of the cast were Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Erda, Miss Scheff as the forest bird, Mr. Hubbenet as Mime, Mr. Bispham as Alberich, Mr. Blass as Fafner, and Mr. Edouard de Reszké as Wotan, the wanderer. Mme. Nordica's Brünnhilde is well known. The clear and ringing quality of her tones and their sustaining power are perfectly suited to the demands of the music of this rôle, and her understanding of the significance of the drama is satisfying. She was at her best last night, and her work brought the performance to a notably good close. Mr. Bispham's Alberich has always been one of the striking features of "Ring" performances, and it was not wanting in any respect last night.

Mr. Hubbenet's Mime was respectable and in accord with the traditions, but it was deficient in tonal color and character. Miss Scheff's voice was acrid, as if the bird were not happy in its forest home, but her delivery of the music was not lacking in lightness. Mme. Schumann-Heink was an excellent Erda. Mr. de Reszké's big voice was heard to advantage in the broad measures of the Wanderer. He sang the music with splendid dignity and power, but his German would hardly stand the test of close examination. The orchestra played well, though sometimes too loudly, and Mr. Damrosch conducted well.

MR. BISPHAM'S SONG RECITAL.

The Popular Baritone Heard at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. David Bispham gave his second afternoon song recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. His programme consisted of four songs by Henry Purcell, selections from Arthur Somervell's cycle of songs to the text of Tennyson's "Maud," three ballads by Loewe, Franz's "Im Mitternacht," "Liebchen ist da," "Es hat die Rose sich beklagt," and "Im Herost," the Credo from Verdi's "Otello," the "Quand ero paggio" from his "Falstaff," and four old Irish songs. The songs of Mr. Somervell were new to this public. It is not at all likely that they will have a wide vogue, either in public or private. For the most part those heard yesterday—and we must suppose that Mr. Bispham did not select the worst—were manufactured songs, without inspiration, and by no means impeccable in their technic. In the very first line, "I hate the dreadful hollow behind the little wood," the composer was guilty of bad declamation in setting the short l of "little" to a long tone. But it developed afterward that this employment of a misplaced note in the penultimate word of a line, especially the closing line of a song, was one of his mannerisms.

But the principal fault of his style appeared to be that vain struggle of so many contemporaneous song writers to escape conventional melodic phrases. Barren of thematic originality, these writers turn a phrase, which one has heard a hundred times before, out of its natural course by introducing an unexpected suspension at the end. And then they fondly hope that this cheap device may be mistaken for a creation. The fact is, that nine times out of ten all that it accomplishes is the destruction of the melodic flow and the transformation of what might have been a lyric into a piece of poor declamation, or, at best, arioso with a more or less descriptive accompaniment.

Mr. Somervell is not without ability, and two of the songs heard yesterday contained the elements of excellence. These were "She Came to the Village Church" and "Birds in the High Hall Garden." The first of these was almost a good song. The second had melodic ideas, but its interpretation of the text was not always happy. The composer found an insoluble problem in the stanza:

I kissed her slender hand;
She took the kiss sedately;
Maud is not seventeen,
But she is tall and stately.

For failing with those lines he was hardly to blame; the lines are not very successful themselves. In his setting of "Come into the Garden, Maud," Mr. Somervell helped the memory of Balfe by showing how much better the older composer's work was than his own. The use of the waltz movement in the accompaniment, though an obvious device, was effective in this song. But the composer of "The Bohemian Girl" wrote a good tune, and Mr. Somervell did not. Mr. Bispham did the songs justice by a careful delivery, and the accompaniments were correctly, though not suggestively, performed by Rudolph von Scarpa. The audience was a goodly assembly of those to whom Mr. Bispham's singing is always an exalting spiritual message, and they applauded him very heartily.

GRAND OPERA SCHEDULE.

Dates Fixed for Various Performances —Jean de Reszke Next Week.

Maurice Grau has decided upon the dates for the afternoon performances of the Ring of the Nibelungen at the Metropolitan Opera House as follows: Tuesday, March 12, "Das Rheingold"; Thursday, March 14, "Die Walküre"; Tuesday afternoon, March 19, "Siegfried," and Friday, March 22, "Götterdämmerung."

It is expected that Jean de Reszke's health will be restored sufficiently to permit him to make his reappearance next Friday evening, when "Lohengrin" will be presented instead of "Tannhäuser." Mr. Salza will sing in "Romeo and Juliette" next Saturday afternoon in place of Jean de Reszke, and Mme. Gadski will be heard as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana" next Saturday evening instead of Fraulein Ternina.

THE ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

An Enjoyable Performance at the Broadway Theatre—Some Novelties.

A long but, on the whole, a very enjoyable, entertainment was given in the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon, under the management of Daniel Frohman, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. The house was completely filled by an appreciative audience, and the receipts were about $3,500.

In "Shades of Night," a comedietta by Capt. Marshall, author of "A Royal Family," the scene was a haunted room in an old English house. A spooning couple had sought the seclusion of that dread place the night of a fancy dress ball, and they surprised there the ghosts which habitually haunted it. These were distant relatives, in fact, of the spooning couple, but they could not make themselves seen and heard until midnight. The playwright had managed to put this fanciful situation to good use. His little play had wit and ingenuity and a mere hint of sentiment, but was, of course, wholly whimsical. It was admirably performed by Cecilia Loftus and William Courtenay as the live lovers and Grant Stewart and Alison Skipworth as the ghostly ones. This play is likely to be seen again.

Not so Grant Stewart's own one-act piece, called "Undine," acted some hours later to close the proceedings. This turned out to be a rather soggy dramatic perversion of the familiar tale of the water nymph who bewitched the cavalier, and though Miss Loftus was charming to look at as the fisherman's strange ward, sang her two incidental songs (with music by J. S. Hiller) with plaintive effect, and lent a sufficiently mystical touch to one or two short passages, it cannot be said that the audience cared much for "Undine."

Between these two items on the programme, however, there were a few capital things. Beatrice Herford, for instance, gave her monologue concerning the experiences of a suburban woman in an intelligence office, which is one of the brightest in her repertory. De Wolf Hopper came forward in a double-breasted frock coat made to fit him, and consequently containing, as it seemed, a full acre of cloth. He said that when he wore that coat and thought of the tenant suffering in the poor young things in the arctic regions at the Herald Square Theatre, he felt ashamed of his extravagance. He also said he was reminded by his embarrassing position of a lad who applied for a job as an office boy. Informed by the employer that he would not be permitted to smoke cigarettes or swear or go to baseball matches, the lad protested, with a snuffle: "Oh, you don't want a boy; you want a matinée idol."

Mary Mannering acted, with a somewhat too strenuous manner, yet not ineffectively, the young heroine of Lottie Blair Parker's "White Roses," those roses so fragrant with memories of Georgia Cayvan, and Mrs. Whiffen smartly assisted her as the voluble old nurse. The screen scene of "The School for Scandal" was acted very badly, it must be said, by Guy Standing, wearing a black mustache and a powdered wig, as Joseph, and William H. Thompson as a scarcely articulate and exceedingly plebeian Sir Peter. Hilda Spong was a comely and intelligible, if not a fascinating, per brilliant, Lady Teazle, and, in the circumstances, the rather heavy and overmonotonous Charles of Mr. Richman, which was at least alive, seemed a masterwork. Probably the great show scene of Sheridan was never less enlivening. "The School for Scandal" is not a realistic play. It is a "comedy of manners," and that term means something.

A skit or squib written by Grant Stewart for a Twelfth Night Club merry making some time ago, and brought quite up to date, was found very diverting, though. It was called "An Appeal to the Muse," and the appeal was made by Lord Ullin's daughter, Angelica, the "Heavenly Twin," Little Bopeep, and the Queen of Spades to Melpomene. Those creatures of romance desired to be dramatized at once. Melpomene, who was attended by the comeliest of Goddesses of Liberty, appealed in her turn to Cassandra, who tried to peer into the future and see if the desire of the aforesaid heroines was to be realized. But it is hard to tell the story of such a bit of fragile nonsense. Blanche Bates as the most tragic but least consequential of Cassandras, and May Robson, the most comical and likely of Queens of Spades, were prodigiously effective. Amelia Bingham, Ethel Hornick, Minnie Dupree, and Evangeline Irving were also clever participants in the fun.

The twelve young men and women from the Casino sang the popular "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden." The rule against encores printed on the programme was strictly enforced.

METROPOLIS THEATRE SOLD.

Purchaser Is Henry Rosenberg, Who Has Been Lessee and Manager.

Henry Rosenberg, who has been lessee and manager of the Metropolis Theatre, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, for the past three years, yesterday signed a contract for the purchase of the property from the North Side Realty Company, for which it is said he paid $275,000.

The theatre since it has been under Mr. Rosenberg's management has proved very successful, playing combination attractions only at popular prices. Immediately after the season ends extensive alterations will be made in the building. The roof will be changed in such a way as to permit the establishment of a roof garden upon it, an elaborate rathskeller will be built, and three floors, which have been used heretofore for meeting rooms, will be made into large and airy ballrooms.

Mr. Rosenberg has been prominent in theatrical affairs of this city for many years, having been associated with Oscar Hammerstein during his early career.

Chorus Girl's Marriage Leaks Out.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—Because she fell on the stage and injured herself severely while at Harrisburg, Penn., Katherine Savery, a member of the chorus of the Bostonians, has been compelled to make public the fact that she was married in New Orleans last January to Charles M. Willson, head of the tailoring department of a large local store. She was compelled to send for her husband, and thus the marriage, which was to have been kept a secret until the end of the season, became public. Mr. Willson will return to Louisville with his wife as soon as she is able to travel.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The town attractions were not many yesterday. As usual there were the meetings of sewing classes. The O. N. held its second session at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Neilson, 100 Fifth Avenue, and the Helpers met at Mrs. di Zerega's. The evening was devoted to a few dinners and the opera. The Evening Badminton Class met at the Berkeley Armory.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Vail of 43 East Seventy-eighth Street gave last evening at the Metropolitan Club a dinner of twenty-two covers in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Hoffman. (Miss Zelia Krumbhaar Preston.) The table decorations were spring flowers, including jonquils, and there was music by Mr. Burleigh and the Metropolitan String Orchestra. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, the guests included Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. C. H. Converse, Mrs. Preston, Miss Alice Preston, and the Messrs. W. MacNeil Rodewald, D. K. Bayne, and W. H. Chapman.

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The Society of Decorative Art will, in addition to the Venetian Carnival to be held at the Waldorf on March 14, give all that day an exhibition of embroideries, to which no admission fee will be charged. The evening carnival, arranged by Miss Lila Agnew Stewart, will open with a tableau of Mephistopheles and Marguerites and a grand procession, in which the Queen of the Carnival and the Jester will lead, and this will be followed by Spanish, Folly, Rose, and Indian dances, and these in turn by other dances, all, of course, in beautiful costumes. After the carnival there will be general dancing, and supper in the Astoria dining room. The tickets for the carnival, including reserved seats, will be $2.50. Supper tickets must be secured in advance, and tables will be reserved. Supper tickets will be $2.25 each.

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William C. Whitney will give a dinner of some twenty covers on Sunday evening in honor of Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook. He gave a small one Thursday evening, and among those present besides Lord and Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook, were Josef Hofmann, Rawlins L. Cottenet, and R. E. Burnham.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, J. Henry Smith, and others left yesterday for Washington. Mrs. Fish and Mr. Smith are due here on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Fish and a party of guests will in a few days start for Mexico and California on Mr. Fish's private car.

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In this column, engagements are announced with authority. But sometimes, as in the case of the announcement of the engagement of Alfred Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French last year, others endeavor to have the news denied. Rumors, unless well founded, are seldom noticed. However, there is a rumor of an engagement, not formally announced, which seems to be very generally credited in society, and which so far has not met with any authoritative denial. This rumor is given as a rumor only. The interested parties are said to be Mrs. Florence Field Bishop, the widow of David Wolf Bishop, and Mr. John E. Parsons. Mr. Parsons is a widower, and, like Mrs. Bishop, has lived in the Berkshire Hills in the Summer, where he has his country seat. Mrs. Bishop was Miss Field. She has two sons, one of whom, Courtlandt Bishop, married Miss Amy Bend about two years ago. David Wolf Bishop was one of the heirs of Miss Catherine Wolf, and Mrs. Bishop and her sons reside in the Wolf mansion. Mr. Bishop died about eighteen months ago.

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There were a number of large and important dinners last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave one of about thirty covers at their residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street. The decorations consisted of large bowls and vases of pink roses and ferns. Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner of thirty covers, at which the decorations were small red roses, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Vail gave one of twenty-two covers at the annex of the Metropolitan Club.

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There will be quite a migration to-day to the suburbs, to Washington for the inauguration, and to the Far West. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are among those who are going to California. There is also a rumor concerning a party which is being made up by William C. Whitney to go to Japan. Mrs. George Bend and Miss Bend are to be among the guests. The Washington visitors are many, and include Mrs. Arthur Paget, James J. Van Alen, Miss Josephine Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. Senator Chauncey M. Depew will give a dinner in Washington this evening in honor of Theodore Roosevelt.

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Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly will not, as has been reported, go to-day to Palm Beach. There are now many visitors there, although Nassau has somewhat exceeded it in popularity this season. At the latter place there have been several entertainments given by Mrs. Talos McCurdy. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Magoun and Mrs. Edward Crowninshield. At Aiken there are beagle hunts and many dinners. Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., are among the latest arrivals.

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Miss Ethel Wright of London, who came to New York in November, and has since been engaged in painting the portraits of a number of society people, gave a tea at her studio, 13 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday, at which she had on view several of her latest portraits, including those of little Miss Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall; James B. Townsend, and Peter Fenelon Collier, the last two being oils and the first a pastel. There were also shown portraits of the daughter of the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Ada Godolphin Osborne, the Countess Vbida, and a decorative panel, the "Song of Ages," and "A Puritan Maid." Among those present were Mrs. Van Forest, Gen. Frederic F. Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Mitchcock, Miss Brooks, Miss Mills, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Mrs. George Place, Miss Dobson, Mrs. Bloodgood, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. Livingston. Miss Wright has a number of commissions for portraits and is to paint Miss Marjorie Gould, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, and will also make a portrait of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield are booked to sail to-day for Genoa on the Trave. On the same ship are R. L. Cottenet, Mrs. John T. Prince, and Count Gherardesca.

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There are several notes from Rome, where the carnival was celebrated quite gayly among the Americans, who alone entertained. Mrs. Lee gave a large reception for Mrs. George Lèvon Meyer, the wife of the new Ambassador. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Iddings of the Embassy, Mrs. Story and Miss Story, Mrs. Abbott, and Mrs. Pangiris Bey. Mrs. Horwitz gave a ball on Feb. 13, and Mrs. Scott Grant a large dance on the 15th.

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Japan seems extremely popular just now. Not only is the party already alluded to being formed to go there, but Mr. William R. Travers and some friends will also, it is said, start shortly for the same destination, and Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Miss Elizabeth N. Mitchell, the daughter of Mrs. N. Chapman Mitchell of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler will leave for Vancouver in the middle of this month, whence they will sail for Japan.

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A Lenten course of lectures closing with a musicale will be given for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, beginning March 4, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Spofford, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street. Hamilton Wright Mabie will lecture on "Idealism in American Life." The other subjects will be as follows: On March 11, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. Henry Lane, 131 East Twenty-first Street, F. Hopkinson Smith will read selections from his works. On March 18, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Adolph Rusch, 130 West Fifty-ninth Street, Prof. William H. Goodyear will lecture on "The Paris Exposition," giving two hundred slide views. On Saturday, March 23, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. August Lewis, 112 East Sixteenth Street, Henry E. Krehbiel will lecture on "American Folk Song," illustrated by Mrs. Krehbiel, soprano, and at the musicale, which will take place on Easter Monday evening, at 8:30, at the residence of Mrs. Robert R. Cary, 39 West Fifty-first Street, the Damrosch Quartet will play, and Mrs. Charles Tyler Dutton will sing, accompanied by Stanley Knight. Tickets for the course are $5. Single tickets, $1.50. They may be obtained from any member of the committee or at the door. The committee includes:

Mrs. Stephen H. Thayer, 136 East Sixteenth Street.
Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, 108 East Thirty-ninth Street.
Mrs. William H. Carpenter, 253 West One Hundredth Street.
Mrs. Charles A. Spofford, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street.
Mrs. J. C. Baldwin, 7 West Seventy-sixth Street.
Mrs. Frank Russak, 19 East Sixty-fifth Street.
Miss M. W. Butler, 35 Park Avenue.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Minister from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmüller entertained at dinner this evening the General of the Army and Mrs. Miles, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. Robson, the Portuguese Minister and Vicountess Santo Thyrso, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, the Danish Minister, the Swiss Minister, Representative Lovering and Miss Lovering, Alexander Kean, and Baron Ambrosy of the Austrian Legation.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Senator Depew and his niece, Miss Paulding. The company further included the Belgian Minister and Countess De Lichtervelde, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Miss Alice Rochester, Miss Cockrell, Representative O'Grady of New York, and Representative Dinsmore of Arkansas.

Mrs. Audenried gave her second dinner party of the week this evening, when she entertained the First Secretary of the German Embassy and Countess Quadt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, Dr. and Mrs. John D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legare, Miss Myer, and Baron Hermann.

Benedict—South.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—Albert Benedict, a lawyer of New York City, was quietly married to Miss Idalia South of Denver, Col., in this city on Washington's Birthday morning. The wedding took place in the Grand Avenue Congregational Church at noon, and there were no guests. The Rev. Dr. J. Lee Mitchell performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is a son of the late Dr. Abel C. Benedict of Syracuse, N. Y.

THE EVARTS FUNERAL.

Will Be Attended To-day by Official Representatives from Many Organizations.

The funeral of William Maxwell Evarts will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, will read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, and the Right Rev. W. A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio, who was a personal friend of Senator Evarts, and was rector of St. John's Church, Washington, while the latter was Secretary of State and Senator, is expected to be present and assist at the service.

The pall bearers will be Sidney Webster, William Allen Butler, J. Pierpont Morgan, John E. Parsons, Carl Schurz, John L. Cadwalader, Samuel Sloan, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Whitelaw Reid.

The ex-Presidents, officers, and Executive Committees of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York will attend in a body, Mr. Evarts having been the first President of the association.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed the following delegation to represent the Chamber at the services: Seth Low, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles S. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Abram S. Hewitt, Andrew Carnegie, Charles S. Fairchild, J. Edward Simmons, John E. Kennedy, and John Crosby Brown.

The New England Society will be represented by President William E. Dodge and the following members: Daniel F. Appleton, James C. Carter, Stewart L. Woodford, Horace Russell, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry E. Howland, John Bigelow, Edmund C. Stedman, Thomas H. Hubbard, and Brayton Ives.

After the service the body will be taken to Windsor, Vt., on the train leaving the Grand Central Station at noon, and will be interred there on Sunday morning.

After memorial speeches had been made by lawyers appearing in cases on trial in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Gildersleeve adjourned his court until Monday. The Court's attention to the death of Mr. Evarts was officially called by William B. Hornblower, who referred to Mr. Evarts as a man who had shed lustre upon the legal profession and who had been a recognized leader of the bar of this city and of the United States, beyond the time to which the memory of most living lawyers extended.

Mr. Hornblower was followed by Arthur C. Palmer, after which Justice Gildersleeve, in adjourning court, paid a high tribute to the memory of the dead statesman. "It was my privilege," he said, "to attend the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson and to observe Mr. Evarts among the other distinguished lawyers who appeared in the trial. His part there was the most conspicuous and important. Sized up as he was with the ablest men of the country, his marked ability compared most favorably. There is nothing that the bar and bench of this city can do that will show too high an appreciation of his merits."

INVENTOR AND RECLUSE DEAD.

Emil Hunziker Claimed Invention of the Stem-Winding Watch.

Edward Blacker, a Jersey City undertaker, yesterday applied to Surrogate James Lillis for the appointment of an administrator for the estate of Emil Hunziker, a recluse, who lived unattended at 58 Forrest Street, and who died at Christ Hospital on Feb. 22 from pneumonia.

Mr. Blacker said that Hunziker was an expert mechanic and claimed to have been the inventor of the stem-winding watch. He was wealthy at one time, but lost his money by ill-advised investments, exactly what no one knew, as he had no friends. His wife died twenty years ago, and after that Hunziker shut himself up in his house, admitting no one except to a machine shop he established in the basement, supporting himself by the work he did there. Mr. Blacker said Hunziker had a sister living on Long Island. He thought Hunziker's machinery and household effects were worth nearly $2,000.

Surrogate Lillis referred the matter to Judge Blair, in the Orphans' Court, where it will come up next week. Blacker conducted Hunziker's funeral, and he cannot collect his bill until an administrator is appointed.

Miss Bessie Fisher Dead.

Miss Bessie Fisher of 57 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, who was burned in the Pierrepont fire Feb. 1, died last night from her injuries at the Hotel Imperial. Mr. Z. D. Berry, her fiancé, and her parents were with her at the time.

Charles P. Clark Very Ill in France.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—Charles P. Clark, formerly President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been in Southern France for more than four months, in the hope of regaining his health. For almost a year he has been suffering from a complication of diseases. His illness has recently assumed a more serious aspect, and his brother, the Rev. Edward L. Clark of this city, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, was recently summoned to France to attend him. Mr. Clark is now in Nice.

Kursheedt Company Not to Move.

The statement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning to the effect that the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company would build two new mills on recently acquired property at Haledon, N. J., and would move its business from this city, is not correct. The company acquired the Oldham Mills at Haledon some time ago, to be used for one branch of its business, but it will not erect any new mills, nor will it remove its business from this city or engage in the dyeing business.

The Hasty Pudding Club's Play.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—The Hasty Pudding Club play this year will be a burlesque in three acts, called "The Dynamiters." The book is by J. G. Fortesa, 1901, of Boston, and the music by M. H. Pride, 1901, of Andover. The lyrics are by F. R. Du Bois, 1901, of New York, J. G. Forbes of Boston, and others. The playing dates will be late in April.

It Leads Them All Six Days in The Week

THE paid advertising totals of New York City morning newspapers during the three months of December, 1900, and January and February, 1901, (Sundays omitted,) were as follows:

	Agate lines.
1st—THE NEW YORK TIMES	1,007,607
2d	928,072
3d	895,488
4th	683,856
5th	557,622
6th	481,611
7th	431,474

It should be remembered that The New York Times, restricted by its motto "All the News That's Fit to Print," EXCLUDES FROM ITS COLUMNS many advertisers who use large space in some other newspapers.

CONSUL WOOD DEAD.

Had Been Taken Insane from His Post at Kehl, Germany, to Strasburg.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Word was received at the State Department to-day that Alexander Wood of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Kehl, Germany, died this morning. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul at Kehl

COLUMBIA GYMNASTS WON

Competition with Yale Athletes On and Off the Apparatus.

DIFFICULT FEATS PERFORMED

The Local Collegians Decided the Meet by Score of Thirty Points to Twenty-four.

Columbia University gymnasts won the second annual gymnastic meet with Yale last night in the Columbia gymnasium by taking first place in all of the six events, winning the meet by thirty points to twenty-four. The worst the local collegians did was one third.

The horizontal bar was the first event run off. The honors seemed to be very evenly divided between Pulich of Columbia and Eliason of Yale, but the judges gave the decision to the former by 24 points to 22. Pulich was a member of last year's team, and his execution was almost perfect.

The side horse was the next event, and the first place went to E. Ward of Columbia. Ward had the contest all his own way, and won with 27 points, over 22 2-3, of Eliason of Yale, who took second place.

When the third event on the programme, the club swinging, was carried off by a Columbia man the entire audience rose and gave a long Columbia cheer. R. W. Van Deerlin gave a magnificent exhibition with the clubs and took an easy first. C. W. Sumerset and E. H. Benner took second and third places in the order named.

The parallel bars was such a close competition between C. Eastmond, the Columbia Captain, and E. L. Eliason, the Captain of the Yale team, that the judges decided them tied for first place at 25 1-6 points. On the toss up, however, the coin fell for Eastmond, and he was given the honors, with the same number of points as Eliason in second place.

The flying rings was the one event of the evening whose result was apparent to the audience from the first. V. Earle, Columbia's star man in this event, showed by the manner in which he performed the most dangerous tricks on the rings that he was an easy leader. He won with 27 5-6 points. L. Sola and E. L. Eliason, both of Yale, come second and third with 24 5-6 and 24 1-6 points respectively.

The tumbling furnished lots of amusement for the spectators, who, however, applauded the merits of the contestants more than in any other event. The performers twisted themselves into the different strange and difficult figures, which brought loud cheers from the male spectators, but caused little attention to the members of the fair sex, who were present in considerable numbers.

An exhibition of wrestling was given by Instructors Bogus and Seikel of the Columbia gymnasium department, which was won by Bogus, after a long struggle on the mat. Summary:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by O. Pulich, Jr., (Columbia), 25; E. L. Eliason (Yale) second, 22; C. Albin (Yale) third, 21.

Side Horse.—Won by E. Ward, (Columbia,) 27; E. L. Eliason (Yale) second, 22 2-3; G. Albin (Yale) third, 22 1-3.

Club Swinging.—Won by R. W. Van Deerlin, (Columbia,) 28 1-3; C. W. Sumerset, (Yale,) second, 27 2-3; E. H. Benner, (Yale,) third, 24.

Parallel Bars.—Won by C. Eastmond, (Columbia,) 25 1-6; E. L. Eliason, (Yale,) second, 23 1-6; H. H. Osborn, (Yale,) third, 24 1-6.

Flying Rings.—Won by V. Earle, (Columbia,) 27 5-6; L. Sola, (Yale,) second, 24 5-6; E. L. Eliason, (Yale,) third, 24 1-6.

Tumbling.—Won by C. W. Ward, (Columbia,) 24; R. Hixson, (Yale,) second, 20; E. L. Eliason, (Yale,) third, 19.

BROWN WON FROM PRINCETON.

Providence Hockey Team's Victory Earned by Rough Play.

Hockey of a distinctly mediocre type was furnished at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening when Brown defeated Princeton in an intercollegiate match by 3 goals to 1. The Providence team's victory practically assures here of first place in the preliminary series of the intercollegiate league. Rough play characterized the game. Brown made plentiful use of the tactics that defeated Yale, and by football methods and heavy weight they tossed the Princeton players about the ice and at times had them completely at their mercy. Science and knowledge of passing and dribbling were notably absent on the part of both teams. The contest after the first few minutes developed into a competition in roughness, and Brown had far the better of the argument.

Princeton made a good defense at the opening of play, but after five minutes Paine and Otis during a streak of team work brought the puck down the ice, and Paine slammed the rubber into the net on a clever shot. Bates, with Phillips's excellent help, got the second tally for Brown toward the close of the period.

Princeton in the second half got a little more ginger into her play, and Brown could get only one goal, through the brilliant individual play of Paine. Line-up:

Brown, 3.	Position.	Princeton, 0.
Goal	Goal	Paull
Steere	Point	Sheffield
Slocum	Cover point	R. Little
Otis	Forward	H. Little
Bates	Forward	Ogden
Phillips	Forward	Alexander
Paine	Forward	McAlpin

Goals scored—Paine, (2,) Bates. Referee—Max Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Cornell Won Hockey Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Cornell University hockey team again demonstrated at the Ice Palace here to-night that well drilled team work and concerted play are bound to triumph over individual skill by defeating the University of Pennsylvania team by the score of four goals to one. The red and blue players made an able defense in the first half of the match, and even scored the first goal. At the end of the half, however, the score was Cornell 2, Pennsylvania 1. Team work, good skating, and well trained men began to manifest themselves in the second half, and the local team failed to score again during the remainder of the game. The line-up:

Cornell, 4.	Positions.	Pennsylvania, 1.
Day	Goal	Kier
Strauss	Point	Atlee
Ellis	Cover point	W. Gardiner
Whitman	Forward	Mills
C. B. Brown	Forward	Freeland
Wood	Forward	W. Brown
Roberts, Lee	Forward	Whetstone

Goals—Whitman, Mills, C. B. Brown, (2,) Wood. Referee—D. J. Harmer, Pennsylvania Dental College. Umpires—McKee, Bala Hockey Club, and Mr. Tower, Quaker City Hockey Club. Timekeeper—Benjamin Supplee. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Howison to Play Billiards in Paris.

Among the passengers who will sail today on the Columbia is Leonard Howison, the short stop billiardist who recently defeated Ora Morningstar in a match at Daly's. His destination is Paris. He has letters of introduction to the leading experts, and hopes to play a few games with some of the short stops there.

Several changes have been made in the handicap amateur billiard tournament which begins next Monday at Daly's. T. E. Lewis and Isaac Mannes have concluded not to play, but their places will be filled by a measure by W. S. Bash and W. J. Bennett. Gershel is scratch man, with 200 points to make; Bash and Roder play 150, and Gans, Frank Tobias, and Bennett 140.

De Oro Won in Brilliant Style.

BOSTON, March 1.—The brilliancy which Alfred De Oro of Cuba, champion pool-player of the world, showed to-night in his game with William Stubbs of Canada took the spirit out of the contest and gave it the appearance of an exhibition. De Oro ran up a score of 150 to his opponent's 68 in short order. The results:

De Oro—14 14 12 10 4 11 15 13 14 3 15 15 3 8 1. Total, 150. Scratches, 2.

Stubbs—1 0 2 1 11 4 0 1 1 12 0 2 12 7 12. Total, 68. Scratches, 3.

N. Y. A. C. Pool Tournament.

J. B. Smith won the game and championship in the New York Athletic Club's pool tournament last night by defeating Frank Fullgraff. His score was 100, Mr. Fullgraff making 81.

Extra Games at Basket Ball.

In addition to the regular schedule already prepared for Columbia's basket ball team, two extra games have been arranged by Manager Megrue. The first will be played to-night at Yonkers with the Fourth Separate Company, and the second on Monday with Brown University, at Providence.

Cornell Basket Ball Team Lost.

TROY, N. Y., March 1.—Cornell's basket ball team was defeated here to-night by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute five. The score was 20 to 7.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW TO-DAY.

Novel and Attractive Features Arranged for the Exhibition.

The effort for novelty in the arrangement of Madison Square Garden for the seventh annual Sportsmen's Show, which opens this morning, has been rewarded to such a degree that even those most familiar with the infinite variety of the great interior will find it difficult to recognize the place. All the transformations of the past for the many widely different public entertainments provided in Madison Square Garden have been eclipsed for this occasion, and withal the beauty of the decorations is quite in keeping with the unique plan of the interior rearrangement.

Fully one-third of the main floor space of the amphitheatre has been given to the creation of an artificial lake, with indented shores and wooded islands. Its waters stretch away to the eastward, beneath overhanging rocks and stone arches until they reach the base of a drop curtain painted by Lafayette Serle. Cascades of real water tumble down the mountain sides to the lake, and at the foot of one of these cascades a colony of beavers will have a home during the progress of the show. On the opposite side of the lake families of muskrats and otter will be placed.

Upon the wooded islands in the centre of the lake will be presented the drama of "Hiawatha." The actors will be selected from a band of Ojibway Indians for the purpose from their homes on Lake Huron and Sault Ste. Marie by B. C. Armstrong of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The drama will be the same presented by the Indians at their headquarters near the little Canadian town of Desbarates upon the occasion of a visit of the Indian camp by the daughter of the poet Longfellow a year ago last summer. The costumes have been specially designed and the Indian actors and actresses thoroughly drilled in their parts. Many tribe rites and dances of the Ojibways will be introduced into the drama, performances taking place afternoons and evenings.

Other attractive features of this year's show will be the extensive camp of the Maine and Adirondack Guides' Association and the quarters of the junior branch of the National Sportsman's Association.

The exhibit of game birds, game animals, and game fish this year will be even more extensive than that seen at the show of a year ago. The general arrangement of the show, aside from the artificial lake, will be similar to that of former years, that is, the main floor will be devoted chiefly to realistic effects in camp reproductions and the exhibit of wild game, while the displays of sportsmen's supplies will face a broad promenade extending completely around the arena above the arena boxes.

A palm garden, for which magnificent specimens of palms and other tropical shrubbery have been specially brought from Florida, will be at the Madison Avenue entrance. This year, as heretofore, there will be afternoon and evening sessions of the show, the doors being open to the public daily at 2 o'clock.

Rich Harness Stakes for Boston.

BOSTON, March 1.—Two classes for the annual meeting of the New England Breeders' Association were decided upon to-day by the Directors. One is a ten-thousand-dollar purse for 2:10 trotters, while the other is for four-year-old trotters eligible to the 2:25 class, purse $5,000. Also at this meeting there will be raced off a three-year-old division of a futurity valued at $5,000, a pacing division for the same age of $1,000, and a two-year-old division for trotters of $2,500.

Troop C's Equestrian Exhibition.

A review of Troop C, followed by interesting and thrilling exhibitions of horsemanship, rough riding, and equestrian games of a military nature, was held in the troop's armory, North Portland Avenue and Auburn Place, Brooklyn, last night. The reviewing officer was Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, and a large crowd witnessed the ceremony and the cavalry play of the troopers, in the games and exhibitions. The strength of the troop was well represented in the review, Capt. Charles Devoise then commanding, while the proficiency of the men in horsemanship was displayed to excellent advantage in the performance of the feats that followed. Troop drill preceded the exhibitions, in which a tug of war by mounted men, a music ride, a novelty race, in which was tried the cavalrymen's skill in mounting and dismounting, as well as the agility and speed of the horses, Cossack and rough riding, flirting a disk from the back of galloping horses, and jumping hurdles, with sabre and pistol in hand, were the chief features. The entertainment closed with exhibitions of wrestling on horseback, in which the competitors took all sorts of chances in the effort to unseat their opponents.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Six and a half furlongs. Juanetta, 103, (O'Brien,) 1; Dixie Del, 98, 2; El Moran, 112, 3. Time—1:27½. One mile—Little Duchess II., 105, (Dale,) 1; Cogswell, 99, 2; Scorpolette, 99, 3. Time—1:59. One mile—Petit Maitre, 102, (Slack,) 1; Sallie J., 100, 2; Zolo, 108, 3. Time—1:40. Six furlongs—Tom Collins, 109, (O'Brien,) 1; Brave Lad, 109, 2; Lady Curzon, 105, 3. Time—1:18¾. Seven furlongs—Forbush, 109, (Hothersoll,) 1; Swordsman, 112, 2; Lackman, 109, 3. Time—1:35. One mile and an eighth—Georgia Gardner, 100, (Slack,) 1; Madeline G., 100, 2; Prince Real, 110, 3. Time—2:06.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The sport at Tanforan to-day was marked by the clever riding of O'Connor and the good form displayed by the horses carrying the colors of Pat Dunne. O'Connor rode five winners and was third with his other mount. First race, six and one-half furlongs—Fondo, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Sublime, 107, 2; Quiz II., 112, 3. Time—1:22¾. Three furlongs—Constable, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Ursula, 110, 2; Sir Clark, 108, 3. Time—:37. Mile and a sixteenth—Nansen, 102, (O'Connor,) 1; Topmast, 112, 2; Artilla, 97, 3. Time—1:49½. Six furlongs—Autumn, 108, (O'Connor,) 1; Specific, 112, 2; Gonfalon, 108, 3. Time—1:13½. Six furlongs—Kitty Kelly, 103, (Hiller,) 1; Alec, 111, 2; The Phoenician, 111, 3. Time—1:14. One mile—Benson Caldwell, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Artena, 106, 2; William Ack, 104, 3. Time—1:43½.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Weather clear at Oakland; track fast. Results: Five and a half furlongs—Goldfinder, 112, (Materne,) 1; John Welch, 112, 2; Cañejo, 110, 3. Time—1:10. Four furlongs—Concenita, 107, (Dominick,) 1; Zirl, 111, 2; Kill Doe, 107, 3. Time—0:49. Six furlongs—Mechanus, 117, (Bullman,) 1; Boundless, 127, 2; Herculean, 107, 3. Time—1:15¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Scotch Plaid, 107, (Bullman,) 1; Norwood, 110, 2; Morinel, 105, 3. Time—1:50½. Six furlongs—Gibraltar, 113, (Bullman,) 1; Good Hope, 100, 2; Mocorito, 103, 3. Time—1:15. Six and a half furlongs—St. Wood, 113, (Dominick,) 1; Montanus, 111, 2; Alata, 108, 3. Time—1:22.

GOOD ROADS MISSIONARY WORK.

L. A. W. Will Send Out a Construction Train to Convince Farmers.

A distinctly novel plan for missionary work by the League of American Wheelmen in the interest of good roads will be put into operation this year, beginning on June 15, when a "good roads" special railway train will start on a tour of the United States with the purpose of demonstrating to the farmers of the country the ends the L. A. W. has in view. The idea is that of President Earle, who will have personal charge of the train, and will be accompanied by Morton O. Dodge, Director of the Office of Road Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture. The plan has been approved by the L. A. W., and the necessary money for carrying it out is assured, though the promoters of the enterprise start in with the knowledge that the form of education for the farmers that they propose will be costly.

The arrangements made by President Earle provide for a special train, consisting of a sufficient number of cars to carry the latest improved roadmaking machinery of all kinds. Attached to it will be a car for the road experts who will make the trip. By arrangements made in advance a road congress will be held in two places in each State, and, after a meeting at which the subject of highway improvement will be discussed, there will be a demonstration of practical road building.

The machines will be utilized in this work, and sample roads will be built to demonstrate the value of improved highways and the economy in using the machines. Manufacturers of machines will have representatives in the party, who will be ready to take orders for road improvement and construction at all points.

The train will cover the Eastern and Southern States first, and then proceed westward. It will be a complete "exhibition on wheels," and is expected to do more toward enlightening the country upon the benefits and economy of modern roads than anything that has heretofore been done in the movement to secure them. One strong argument which the "good roads" advocates will advance is based on the result of a searching inquiry into the matter of the cost of hauling over country roads. Experts have shown that about $200,000,000 is wasted annually in this country in the expense of hauling goods over poor and badly constructed roads. With good roads, this vast sum may be saved to farmers and manufacturers.

INDEPENDENCE, CUP DEFENDER.

Name Selected for Thomas W. Lawson's Yacht by His Wife.

BOSTON, March 1.—Independence is the name selected by Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson for her husband's cup yacht. Mr. Lawson announced the selection this afternoon in the following statement:

"I have to-day submitted to the Executive Committee of the Hull-Massachusetts Club the list of members who I would be pleased to have as a special committee to handle the races for my cups. I have also decided it would be better to leave the naming of the cups to the club. While I had not intended to name my boat until she was in the water, I think it only fair to her, now that there is daily comment on her construction, that she should be known by her own name, instead of mine. Mr. Crowninshield's beautiful creation is from now on the Independence. Although no one can now predict with any degree of certainty how she will race, or what her position will be at the finish, whenever she does race I can assure all her well-wishers that she will never hide her name."

The framing of the Independence will be practically completed to-morrow. Late this afternoon the frames from Stations 12 to 66, inclusive, and Frames 71, 72, and 73 in the after overhang had been set up, a total of fifty-eight pairs. Nobody could complain of the work to-day and every man working on the boat jumped or hammered to the best of his ability. The building of the mast step took considerable time, as it is to be strongly made to resist the great strain of the heel of the mast. Five sets of frames, No. 39 being the middle pair, are included in the step, which is built up of steel plates running fore and aft and fastened by angle bars at the intersections with the floor plates.

Heavy angle steel bars extend fore and aft and athwartships on the upper edges of all upright plates, to give even greater strength. All these have to be carefully fitted by hand. Plating will surely begin next week, on Monday or Tuesday.

The question of inviting Sir Thomas Lipton to formally compete in the Lawson Cup race after the international series has been left to the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club, as a matter of yachting etiquette, and the committee to be announced will have charge of the invitation.

Canada's Cup Defender Planned.

Plans for the prospective defender of the Canada's Cup were recently turned over by Designer Davis to William Hale Thompson, who ordered a boat built on the lines of the famous Genesee, the defender of the cup in bygone days. The new yacht will be an improvement on the Genesee, being like the former defender, of the skimming-dish design. Her total draught will not be over 18 inches. She will measure 40 feet 6 inches over all and will be 10 feet beam and 28 feet on the water line.

Her decks will be flush. White pine and oak will be used throughout except that the finishings will be of mahogany. Contrary to expectations, the yacht will not be furnished with a balance rudder. Her rudder will be fastened to the stern post and will be of oak. The centreboard will be of yellow pine, and her eighteen-foot bowsprit will be of spruce.

The sails will comprise a jib and a mainsail and a balloon jib and a spinnaker. An idea of the sail area may be gained from the following dimensions of the spars: Boom, 38 feet 6 inches; gaff, 25 feet; hoist, 30 feet. The jib will measure 17 feet 6 inches on the foot and 36 feet 6 inches hoist.

City Island Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., March 1.—About twenty persons, interested in yachting, attended a meeting last night, and organized a club to be known as the City Island Yacht Club. The following officers were elected: Commodore—Howard Horton; Vice Commodore—Dr. Frederick C. Lawrence; Rear Commodore—Pierre Wood; Secretary—Albert Wood; Treasurer—Franklin Smith; Official Measurer—Charles Herold; Board of Directors—Frank Miller, James H. Rice, and Dr. L. F. W. Seifert. A set of by-laws, rules, and regulations are to be drawn up and adopted similar to the Knickerbocker Yacht Club's rules and regulations. Five boats of A1 class, centreboard sloop type, are now nearing completion, and it is expected six or seven will mark the number for the first regatta.

Peculiar Construction of Shamrock II.

GLASGOW, March 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton had a long conference this morning with Designer Watson and Capt. Sycamore, in regard to future plans. During the course of an interview later, he informed a representative of The Associated Press that the Shamrock II. was totally unlike any yacht ever launched on the other side of the Atlantic. The shape of the challenger, he believes, will give designers on both sides cause for reflection.

"I had the greatest difficulty," said Sir Thomas, "in inducing Mr. Watson to undertake the work, but the discoveries he has made in connection with designing this boat are of immense importance."

Michigan in Intercollegiates.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A special to The Record from Ann Arbor, Mich., says: "Michigan has re-entered the Intercollegiate Athletic Association this year, after an absence from membership dating back some four years. The occasion of again entering the games with the Eastern colleges is the prestige gained at Paris last Summer, and the fact that Dvorak it can send a premier athlete. His record in the pole vault is dangerously near the world's record held by Clapp, a record which in practice he has even bettered. It is almost a certainty that Dvorak will be sent Eastvat the time of the games there, and it is possible that other athletes may accompany him. Armstrong's spraining his ankle in the dual meet with Chicago will probably keep him out of it, though his record of over six feet in the high jump would make him a likely team mate for the pole vaulter.

Military Athletes Off for Washington.

A team of four men, composed of the Amateur Champion Sprinters "Maxey" Long, Dutton, Robbins, and McGin, left last night for Washington to represent the Twenty-third Regiment (Brooklyn) in the relay team race in the athletic games of Georgetown University to-day. With them went Hatfield, the Twenty-third Regiment champion of 1900; Wheeler, Naulty, Devy, Jackson, Barrett, formerly a noted high jumper of Dartmouth College; Rodd, Goecker, Mercer, and Guy, who will take part in other track events. The special ambition of the Twenty-third Regiment's athletes, however, is to win the relay race, which will be at two miles, and in which the victorious relay team of the Fifth Regiment of Maryland will be the New Yorkers' chief rival.

Keeler Signs with Brooklyn Club.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, yesterday announced that "Billy" Keeler, right fielder with the Brooklyn team last year and one of the players who aided the club in the winning of the National League pennant, has signed to play with Brooklyn again under a contract that will hold him for two years. The signing of Keeler is the first contract made by the Brooklyn Club since the compromise agreement between the league and the Players' Protective Association was effected, and the players released from this are pledged not to sign until the matter of their demands upon the league is settled. Mr. Ebbets expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the schedule of games adopted by the National League.

Jeanette Gun Club's Shoot.

The pigeon shooters of the Jeanette Gun Club at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday, kept one set of traps busy from early in the afternoon until the light failed. Though practice shooting was the first object of the day's outing, several impromptu matches were shot off, about 700 pigeons being released in the course of the afternoon, and a rather small proportion of these escaping the gunners. John Wellbrook of the German Gun Club was present as a guest, and took part in several of the matches and sweeps that were made upon the grounds, and with John Hainbor st and J. H. Kruger figured among the high guns in the several events.

Government to Foster Polo.

OMAHA, Neb., March 1.—The Government has contracted with a horse dealer of South Omaha for twenty ponies to be used as polo ponies at West Point by the cadets. The animals are to be delivered to the Quartermaster at Omaha not later than March 15. It is stated that this is a new departure, and that the War Department henceforth is to recognise polo as the official game at the National Military Institute.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Citizens' Council Wins Two Games in New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League Tournament.

The Citizens' Council bowlers won both their games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lenox Council—Carter, 152; Bell, 184; Howland, 137; Young, 222; Clute, 136. Total, 831.

Morningside Council—H. Doncourt, 173; Cooke, 139; Hadermann, 174; Devine, 166; Duncan, 185. Total, 777.

SECOND GAME.—Morningside Council—H. Doncourt, 113; Cooke, 170; Hadermann, 147; Devine, 130; Duncan, 173. Total, 733.

Citizens' Council—Breen, 188; Tonjes, 157; Wrogge, 141; Helmers, 169; Schwiebert, 173. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.—Citizens' Council—Breen, 151; Tonjes, 145; Wrogge, 189; Helmers, 147; Schwiebert, 185. Total, 817.

Lenox Council—Carter, 156; Bell, 126; Howland, 187; Young, 173; Clute, 163. Total, 805.

The three teams in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night each won one game and lost one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Rowing Club—Ollson, 166; Krieger, 148; Hiers, 152; O'Neill, 149; Moore, 198. Total, 813.

Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 147; Le Gost, 189; Ruddy, 175; Thees, 147; Howard, 163. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.—First Bohemian Boat Club—Forst, 169; W. Vilin, 159; Turck, 143; Hermann, 169; F. Vilin, 156. Total, 796.

Harlem Rowing Club—Ollson, 163; Krieger, 143; Hiers, 144; O'Neill, 173; Moore, 173. Total, 795.

THIRD GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 145; Le Gost, 147; Ruddy, 139; Thees, 133; Howard, 179. Total, 793.

First Bohemian Boat Club—Forst, 157; W. Vilin, 174; Turck, 140; Hermann, 176; F. Vilin, 134. Total, 781.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore won two games in the Commercial League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Kramer, 177; Morrissey, 153; Hutchinson, 167; Whitney, 198; Blue, 226. Total, 921.

R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 164; Contois, 168; Tait, 161; Forman, 140; Heymer, 153. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.—R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 100; Contois, 146; Tait, 164; Forman, 203; Heymer, 141. Total, 754.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 143; Denton, 181; Striroth, 129; Brooks, 135; Coghlan, 153. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 162; Denton, 178; Striroth, 105; Brooks, 179; Coghlan, 157. Total, 781.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Kramer, 177; Morrissey, 189; Hutchinson, 145; Whitney, 166; Blue, 147. Total, 824.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2 won two games, in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament, on Thumann's Colonial alleys, last night.

FIRST GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2—Kelly, 127; Hayes, 145; Smith, 203; Harris, 133; Daley, 121. Total, 729.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1—Lyons, 124; Smith, 130; Mahoney, 134; Haggerty, 120; Feely, 211. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1—Lyons, 103; Smith, 147; Mahoney, 141; Haggerty, 139; Feely, 148. Total, 709.

Leo Catholic Club—Etzel, 109; Boyle, 128; Dunn, 119; Fury, 171; McCarty, 140. Total, 867.

THIRD GAME.—Leo Catholic Club—Etzel, 120; Boyle, 111; Dunn, 143; Fury, 120; McCarty, 160. Total, 654.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2—Kelly, 159; Hayes, 185; Smith, 154; Harris, 114; Daley, 136. Total, 748.

The Bulletin and The World teams won in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 136; Haltigan, 168; White, 184; Sweeny, 144; Hall, 148; Maginnis, 113; Flanagan, 203; Melville, 118. Total, 1,214.

New York Tribune—Bentley, 149; McKee, 88; O'Neill, 147; Wiley, 169; Campbell, 169; Vanderveer, 172; Lewis, 130; Roll, 139. Total, 1,106.

SECOND GAME.—New York Times—Boyle, 140; Blaisdell, 135; Pierce, 166; O'Rourke, 125; Spoth, 138; Wiley, 142; White, 131; Kennedy, 138. Total, 1,107.

New York World—Siddall, 152; Kirwan, 99; Kinney, 133; Rouss, 102; McLaughlin, 192; Yates, 195; Perkins, 144; Farlow, 145. Total, 1,162.

Claremont Council won two games in the Bronx Royal Arcanum tournament on Pump's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Claremont Council—Burroughs, 178; Ludwig, 147; Kuder, 191; Powell, 114; Schultze, 175. Total, 805.

King's Bridge Council—Morrison, 151; Ryan, 133; Huxtable, 149; Seiler, 102; Elwers, 106. Total, 641.

SECOND GAME.—Free Will Council—Belmont, 114; Corbett, 111; Moller, 155; Snyder, 66; Bible, 88. Total, 534.

King's Bridge Council—Morrison, 134; Ryan, 136; Huxtable, 138; Seiler, 112; Elwers, 108. Total, 628.

THIRD GAME.—Free Will Council—Belmont, 130; Corbett, 91; Moller, 125; Snyder, 69; Bible, 108. Total, 523.

Claremont Council—Burroughs, 162; Ludwig, 184; Kuder, 135; Powell, 107; Schultze, 176. Total, 764.

The Logan bowlers won two games in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Council, R. A.—Linz, 211; Ridderhoff, 171; Corrigan, 147; Scharfenberg, 151; Baker, 147. Total, 827.

Montauk Bowling Club—Schaller, 168; Moore, 171; Rue, 160; Felt, 160; Bevans, 208. Total, 873.

SECOND GAME.—Logan Bowling Club—Sharkey, 190; Jones, 124; Taylor, 167; Weinpahl, 169; F. Degenhardt, 176. Total, 826.

Bushwick Council, R. A.—Linz, 156; Ridderhoff, 176; Corrigan, 160; Scharfenberg, 135; Baker, 143. Total, 770.

THIRD GAME.—Montauk Bowling Club—Schaller, 166; Moore, 176; Rue, 170; Felt, 136; Bevans, 141. Total, 789.

Logan Bowling Club—Sharkey, 191; Jones, 199; Taylor, 166; Weinpahl, 146; Degenhardt, 213. Total, 915.

The Manhattan bowlers won two games in the Carruthers National tournament at the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 208; Davis, 147; Myer, 155; W. Davis, 209; Heins, 158. Total, 877.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 180; Dickson, 196; Carroon, 158; Jackson, 162; Beinert, 141. Total, 837.

SECOND GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 191; Batch, 159; Haller, 213; Bauer, 218; Allen, 190. Total, 971.

Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 182; Davis, 123; Myer, 200; W. Davis, 150; Heins, 176. Total, 831.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 143; Dickson, 142; Carroon, 138; Jackson, 179; Beinert, 169. Total, 771.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 153; Batch, 168; Haller, 163; Bauer, 178; Allen, 170. Total, 832.

GOLF ON FLORIDA LINKS.

Miss Downey of Apawamis Club Established a New Course Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1.—Play in the woman's championship of South Florida began this morning with an entry list of about forty, of whom twenty-two turned in scores. Miss Downey of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., won the silver medal by going around in 85, which establishes a new woman's record here. Miss "Bert" Andrews of New York won the bronze medal, scoring 88. The other scores that qualified were:

Miss Downey, 38, 47—85; Miss B. Andrews, 39, 49—88; Mrs. James Wood, 47, 49—96; Miss Grace Ellis, Brooklyn, 46, 51—97; Miss Hubbard, Boston, 48, 49—97; Miss Walton, Pittsburg, 43, 54—97; Mrs. James Cook, 46, 52—98; Miss West, St. Louis, 49, 50—99; Mrs. Dilworth, Pittsburg, 49, 51—100; Mrs. H. R. McLane, New York, 52, 48—100; Mrs. Sidney Carpenter, Philadelphia, 49, 53—102; Miss Warren, Philadelphia, 50, 53—103; Mrs. Scully, Pittsburg, 52, 51—103; Miss M. Andrews, New York, 51, 55—106; Miss Laughlin, Pittsburg, 53, 54—107; Miss Hyde, Baltusrol, 50, 59—109.

In the match play in the afternoon Miss Laughlin defeated Mrs. Wood, one up, 19 holes; Miss Ellis defeated Miss Hubbard, one up, 19 holes; Miss Warren defeated Miss West, four up and three to play; Mrs. Carpenter defeated Mrs. Dilworth, one up, 20 holes; Mrs. Cook defeated Mrs. Scully, five up and four to play; Miss B. Andrews defeated Miss Downey, four up and three to play; Miss McLane defeated Miss Hide, four up and two to play. The match between Miss Downey and Miss Andrews was expected to be the feature of the day, as they are looked upon as two of the best players here, but this happened to be Miss Downey's first attempt at tournament work, and the excitement proved too much for her, Miss Andrews winning quite easily. Play will continue to-morrow.

New Jersey Golf Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Golf Association will be held at the office of Paul Wilcox, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, March 15, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Each club of the association is entitled to send one delegate. The election of officers for the ensuing year, and the place and time of holding the State tournament will be among the important questions to be settled.

Applications for membership in the association, which will be considered at this meeting, should be sent to L. St. Clair Oser by Cotton Exchange, New York City, on or before March 14. The association now consists of the following clubs: Essex County Country Club, Orange; Morris County Golf Club, Morristown; Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills; Englewood Golf Club, Englewood; North Jersey Country Club, Paterson; Montclair Golf Club, Montclair; Yountakah Country Club, Nutley; Jersey City Golf Club, Jersey City; Hilliside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, and Golf Club of Lakewood, Lakewood.

College Athletes in Armory Games.

The request has come from the athletes of Yale College for a large number of the entry blanks for the joint athletic games and bicycles races of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and the Union Settlement Athletic Club, to take place in the Eighth Regiment Armory on the evening of March 9. Several of Columbia's prominent athletes are already entered, so that, with the entries assured from other universities, the competitions promise to have quite an intercollegiate flavor. The Interscholastic games to be held by the Montclair High School, in the same armory, on the afternoon of the same day, will attract the best of the schoolboy athletes, and most of these will remain until evening to compete in the novice and handicap events. Entries close next week with C. P. Staubach, 317 East Fifty-seventh Street; C. Sullivan, 207 East One Hundred and First Street, and R. Breen, Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

Delgado Will Not Race Luffy.

Washington Delgado of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, denies the report that he is to meet Arthur Duffy at the Georgetown games to-night. Delgado has been ill and is in no condition to compete. He declares that without his consent the Georgetown management entered him in the games.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part II. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1901.—Present, Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION for authority to change its name to the NEW YORK TRUCK OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the New York Truckmen's Association, a domestic corporation, duly verified by John H. Wilks, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, New York Truck Owners' Association, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits that the notice of the presentation of such petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and in The New York Journal and Advertiser, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City and County of New York, in which said city and county the said corporation is located, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been made.

Now on motion of Hawes & Judge, Attorneys for the petitioner, no one opposing, it is ordered that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the New York Truckmen's Association, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name New York Truck Owners' Association, on and after the 11th day of March, 1901, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted filed within ten days after the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry of this order.

HAWES & JUDGE,
Petitioner's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.
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NOTICE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—EDWARD H. SAVIGE, complainant, and THE NEW JERSEY SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.—On bill, &c.

Pursuant to an order limiting creditors signed by the Chancellor and dated February 21, 1901, it was ordered that the creditors of said The New Jersey Shoe Manufacturing Company do present to the Receiver appointed in this cause and prove before him under oath or affirmation their several claims and demands against said corporation within six weeks from the date of such order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may be made or declared by this Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.

Dated February 23, 1901.

JAMES P. FORSTER, Receiver.
mh2-1aw4wS Hightstown, N. J.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JULIA EDGAR, Le Roy Edgar, Daniel Ed

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04 11-16
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.70
Butter, Western creamery	.23½

CHICAGO, March 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@76c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝@26c; No. 2 white, 27¾@28½c; No. 3 white, 27@28c; No. 2 rye, 52c; good feeding barley, 45c; fair to choice malting, $1@51½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.61. No. 1 Northwestern, $1.62; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per barrel, $13.90@13.95; lard, per 100 lb, $7.35@37.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.90@7.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@8¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.30@7.50; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The long interest in the local cotton market was cut down emphatically yesterday and the short interest increased proportionately, the outgrowth of a pronounced break in prices and a suppressor of bearish influences. The opening was steady as to tone, but prices eased off 3 to 6 points under light foreign and fairly active local general selling. Soon after the call the market showed a marked leaning toward much lower prices, and before midday feverish liquidation, with confident bear selling, had increased the loss to a matter of 9 to 10 points on active months. The early afternoon developments were also favorable to bear interests, as no pause occurred in the downward trend of fluctuations. Liquidations, if anything, seemed to increase, while the jubilation of the bear element seemed to be unbounded. Thereafter the market was excited and weak much of the time, with sentiment still very much unsettled. The close was steady, with prices a shade up from the bottom, though net 7 to 17 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 1-16c lower. On the basis of 9 3-16c for middling uplland and 9 7-16c for middling gulf. Sales, 2,980 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, 1-16c lower, at 9 1-16c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9 1-16c; Savannah barely steady, 1-16c lower, at 9c; Charleston steady, unchanged, at 9c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk dull, unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore nominal, 1-16c lower, at 9⅝c; Augusta quiet, ⅛c lower, at 9¼c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c.

Contract prices range as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.87	8.88	8.81	8.83@8.84
April	8.88	8.88	8.81	8.82@8.83
May	8.94	8.94	8.82	8.85@8.86
June	8.90	8.90	8.82	8.83@8.84
July	8.94	8.94	8.83	8.85@ ..
August	8.60	8.60	8.45	8.47@8.48
September	8.16	8.16	8.16	8.11@8.13
October	7.95	7.97	7.89	7.89@7.91
November	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.79@7.81
December	7.85	7.85	7.82	7.78@7.79

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices 1-16d lower; American middling fair, 5 11-16d; good middling, 5 13-32d; middling, 5¼d; low middling, 5 1-16d; good ordinary, 4 13-16d; ordinary, 4 9-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,600 bales American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 7,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, March, 5 9-64@ 5 10-64d sellers; March and April, 5 8-64@5 9-64d sellers; April and May, 5 7-64d sellers; May and June, 5 6-64d sellers; June and July, 5 4-64@5 5-64d sellers; July and August 5 2-64@ 5 3-64d sellers; August and September, 4 64-64@4 65-64d buyers; September, 4 64-64@4 65-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 33-64@4 34-64d sellers; October and November, good ordinary clause, 4 26-64@4 27-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—There was more activity in grain circles yesterday than has been here for some time past. Unfortunately it was not of the satisfactory order; it resulted from a disposition to liquidate long interests, through unfavorable conditions at home and abroad, chiefly growing out of hesitation on the part of buyers to take grain beyond urgent requirements. Advices from the West were not particularly bearish, however, and some thought that they detected signs of buying for an upward movement. The local feature giving some support to this view was the fact that Thursday night the difference between March and May wheat was 1c, and yesterday, notwithstanding deliveries of over a million bushels, the difference was reduced to ¾c; the wheat falling into strong hands, and failing to break the market, as some supposed it would. Differences, free on board, afloat, for export: No. 2 red, spot, ⅝c over May; No. 1 Northern, spot, 1⅝c over May, new; No. 1 hard, spot, 11½c over May; No. 1 Northern, New York, spot, 8c over May new; No. 2 hard, New York, 1¼c over May; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 1¼c over May; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, spot, 11¾c over May; No. 1 hard, Spring, to arrive, 10c over May; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, spot, 4½c over May.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 cash, 72½c; May, 73¼@73⅝c; July, 73⅝c; No. 2 hard, 71¢@71¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38c; May, 39¼@39⅝c; July, 39¼@39½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 24½c; May, 25½c. Rye, No. 2 white, 29@29½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 1.—Close: Wheat—May, 74¾@75c; July, 75⅝@75¾c; No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 1.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@70½c; May, 70c; July, 76⅝c. Corn—74c; May, 39c. Oats—36¼@26½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 75@75½c; No. 2 Northern, 72@74c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 52¼c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 40@55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$4.30; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.80@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.10@$2.15. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $3.60@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Ragimeal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $17.25@$17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $16.75@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$20.50; city bran, $19@$20. Cornmeal—$23. Linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil, cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oilmeal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	78 13-16	79 13-16	78 13-16	79
May	79 13-16	80	79½	79¾
July	79½	79¾	79⅜	79¼
Corn—				
May	46½	46 11-16	46⅝	46⅝
July	..	..	..	45⅝
Lard—				
March	..	..	..	$7.70

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	74⅝	74 7-16	73 9-16	73⅝
May	75½	76 1-16	75 3-16	75⅝
Corn—				
March	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅜
May	40⅝	41½	40⅜	41⅛
Oats—				
March	24 9-16	24⅝	24½	24½
May	25 9-16	25⅝	25½	25½
Lard—				
May	$7.45	$7.45	$7.37½	$7.40
Ribs—				
May	7.00	7.00	6.95	7.00
Pork—				
May	14.05	14.07½	14.00	14.07½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Dull, mess, $14@$14.50; family, $16.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $8.50@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Strong; bacons, 7¼c; 180-lb, 7⅛@7¾c; 160-lb, 7¼c; 140-lb, 7¼c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9⅝@10c; 10-lb, 8½@8¾c; 12-lb, 8¼@8¼c; 14-lb, 8c; pickled shoulders firm, 8½c; pickled hams firm, 9½@10c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4 11-16c; country, 4⅝@5c. LARD—Weak; $7.70; city lard steady, $7.40; refined lard easy; South America, $8.60; Continental, $7.80; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound quiet; city, 5¼@5⅝c; Western, 5¼@5⅝c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8c.

COFFEE.—A further gain of 10 to 15 points occurred on the opening call yesterday morning, following the advance of 15 to 20 points Thursday. This was not wholly unexpected, as the movement in Brazil was somewhat smaller than the average of late, while early cables showed firmness and higher prices in European markets. In the spot market business was fairly active, with firmness apparent. An advance of ⅛c was reported. No. 7 Rio was quoted 7¾c and No. 4 8¼c, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	6.20@6.25
April	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
May	6.45	6.45	6.35	6.35@6.35
June	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.35@6.40
July	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.40@6.45
August	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.45@6.50
September	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.45@6.50
October	6.60	6.65	6.50	6.50@6.55
November	..	..	..	6.50@6.55
December	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.70
January	..	..	..	6.65@6.70
February	..	..	..	6.65@6.75

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 8½50. Hamburg.—Coffee market opened ½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was ½@¾ pfennig net higher. Havre—Coffee market opened steady; ¾@1f net higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., quiet and unchanged. January, 43.25; February, 43.25; March, 41.50; April, 41.75; May, 42; June, 42.25; July, 42.50; August, 42.75; September, 43; October, 43.25; November, 43; December, 43.25. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 6$050; Exchange, 11 11-32d.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.62½; Exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $5.95.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses, 3 7-16c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.75. Spirits of turpentine, 41@41½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.60; $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, March 1.—Spirits of Turpentine—Dull, unchanged; receipts, 27 casks. Resin—Dull, unchanged; receipts, 545 bbls. Crude Turpentine—Firm; $1.30 and $2.20; receipts, 8 casks. Tar—Firm; $1.20; receipts, 215 bbls.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin—Firm; sales, 200 bbls; B, C, D, $1.65; E, $1.10; F, $1.30; G, $1.25; H, $1.35; I, $1.50; K, $1.65; M, $1.75; N, $1.80; W G, $1.90; W W, $2.15.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Spirits of Turpentine—Quiet; 39c; receipts, 279 casks; sales, none; exports, 1,515 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,057 bbls; sales, 396 bbls; exports, 10,-236 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Receipts: Resin, 190 bbls; turpentine, 71 casks. Exports: Resin, 1,000 bbls.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.95, and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.90, and in bulk, $5.35; refined, cases, New York, $9. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, 27c; prime Summer yellow, 30c; off Summer yellow, 29c; prime white, 33@34c; prime Winter yellow, 34½@35c; linseed, American, raw, 65c; linseed, American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 62@64c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES slow to 10c lower; steers, $4.20@5.35; oxen and stags, $3.70@4.50; bulls, $3.25@4.30; cows, $1.90@4. CALVES steady at $4@7.50; barnyard calves nominal. SHEEP steady; lambs, 25c lower; common to prime sheep, $3.50@4.75; fair to choice lambs, $5.70@6.15. HOGS steady at $5.75@6.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARGARET A. RICHARDS.—Schedules of Margaret A. Richards, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 26 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities of $6,784, nominal assets of $4,156, and actual assets of $885.

BERNARD TRAYNOR.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Bernard Traynor, dealer in dry goods, formerly at 129 Amsterdam Avenue, show liabilities $2,687 and assets $640, realized from the sale of his stock by the receiver.

ALFRED E. CHASMAR.—Judgment for $6,051 was entered yesterday against Alfred E. Chasmar of 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, in favor of the Molleson Brothers' Company, on two notes made by Mr. Chasmar and Joseph X. Aroseman on March 17, 1896, payable in one and two years, to the order of Alfred J. Pulsford, receiver.

THE MAX F. ABBÉ MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received two executions against the Max F. Abbé Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of special machinery, with an office at 220 Broadway, one for $1,039 in favor of Daniel J. Leary, and the other for $1,750, in favor of the Cayuga Wheel and Foundry Company. The Sheriff found no property to levy upon as the office furniture was claimed by individual owners. The company was incorporated in January, 1899, with a capital stock of $30,000. Max F. Abbé being the President. The annual report filed Jan. 23, 1901, showed liabilities $25,000.

CHARLES L. CHRISTMANN.—Charles L. Christmann, importer and wholesale dealer in linens, braids, and renaissance goods at 396 and 398 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Duncan A. MacIntyre without preference. He has been in business about nine years, during which time he has had several partners. The last firm was Christmann & Von Oertzen, which he succeeded on Nov. 28, 1900, and has since then been liquidating the affairs of that firm. William B. Ellison, the attorney, said that the assignment was caused by inability to meet bills coming due on account of poor business. The liabilities are $40,000, nominal assets $27,000, and actual assets nearly as large. Mr. Christmann resides at Norwood, N. J.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FREDERICK H. LEVY.—Frederick H. Levy, a clerk at Portchester, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $4,374 and assets $528 in accounts.

ARTHUR MERRITT.—Arthur Merritt of Nyack has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $22,318 and nominal assets $500. Of the liabilities, $9,481 are on notes made by him and Eugene F. Micaigne, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Thursday, $5,000 is as indorser on notes, $1,394 to four doctors for services, and $1,849 to three lawyers for legal services.

JAMES G. D. BURNETT.—James G. D. Burnett, a clerk at Rider Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,795 and no assets. He was formerly a coal dealer, and made an assignment on March 22, 1897. He has an interest in the copyright of a musical composition, entitled "If You Don't Like the Way I'm Doing, Pay Me Off," jointly with J. Walter Seay, but he says it is of no market value.

FRANK E. SOWERSBY.—Frank E. Sowersby, theatrical manager, who in the past six months has had his place of business and residence at Cleveland Avenue and Second Street, Wakefield; 456 Manhattan Avenue, and 127 West Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,596, and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1899 to Jan. 26, 1901, some individually and others in partnership with Block & Sowersby and La Motte & Sowersby. Of the liabilities $1,296 are to thirty actors and actresses for salary, $2,024 to five concerns for printing, and $225 for royalties on the play, "Brown's in Town."

EDUARDO CUPI.—Eduardo Cupi, restaurant and hotel keeper of 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,321, and nominal assets $2,063. The assets consist of a claim against Milton Robles for $4,000 in litigation; cash, $20; note, $143; and debt due, $300. Of the liabilities $780 are for wages to seventeen employes, and there are sixty other creditors, principally for supplies. Mr. Cupi has been in the restaurant line for ten years at various places. He was formerly for two years interested in the restaurant at the Metropolitan Opera House, afterward had the restaurant under the Hotel Bartholdi, and at 17 East Twenty-second Street. He moved to the present location, 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, in January, 1900, and called the place the Hotel Zangheri. In the trade it is understood that he is now manager there, the proprietors being his wife and brother since December last.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 177 failures in the United States during the week, against 221 for the previous week, and 173, 170, 232, and 262 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 51, New England 30, Southern 22, Western 42, Northwestern 14, Pacific 14, and Territories 4. Canada had 28, against 24 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Joseph H.—A. B. Ashforth and another	$325
BACON, Charles G., and C. Graham, Jr.—H. J. S. Hall and others	8,208
BALDWIN, James A.—J. J. Gilroy	220
BARHAM, John A.—J. P. Goin	1,108
BEERS, Joseph F.—H. H. Spies and another	53
BERNHARDT, Jesse K.—New York Telephone Company	139
BERRY, Hattie D.—E. Sulsberger, (to recover property	207
BOWSKY, Max—Cimiotti Unhairing Company and another, costs	114
BRENDLIN, William F.—B. B. Higgins, costs	25
BRUSH, George W.—Jonathan Nathan	75
CALKIN, Violetta A.—M. H. Patterson	2,678
CASKIE, Jean—Paquin & Co	447
CHASMAR, Alfred E.—Molleson Brothers' Company	6,051
CROSHER, Henry P.—The Worcester Gauze Bandage Company	162
CROCKER, Charlotte E.—F. A. Foss, costs	465
CHUTJIAN, Haig P.—G. Yeremian	420
COHEN, Jacob, and Samuel Fedelholz—United Electric Light and Power Company	529
CROWLEY, Thomas A.—Robinson Stoneware Company	152
DIAMOND, C. Herbert—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	31
DAVIS, Leah—James Scott and others	273
DOTY, Albert J.—New York Telephone Company	29
DONLON, Emma, and Richard Strype—M. Sall	123
EVERHART, Foist H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	203
EVALENKO, Alexander M.—S. Zechnowitz	121
ENG, John C.—F. B. Olney, receiver, &c	82,852
GRAHAM, Thomas—G. B. Hewlett	126
HUSSEY, Jessie M.—Press Publishing Company, costs	663
HAUTER, Augusta—R. Oestreicher, by guardian	46
HOTCHKISS, Samuel S.—New York Telephone Company	26
HUNSICKER, Lizzie—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	132
HOEFLER, Hugo F.—F. F. Tone	117
HIRTBERG, Herman—New York Telephone Company	28
HENINGER, Charles—T. Murray, administrator, &c	553
JESSOR, Isadore—J. A. Jarvis	2,413
KOPPEL, Fichell and Mary—J. Kempler and another	180
KAHN, Herman—N. F. Kerr	29
KARCHER, Frank J.—L. V. Spratley	43
KLUNE, George W., as Marshal, &c.—P. Kaplan	94
KAPLAN, George—R. Weinberg	80
KOEDDING, John—W. Koster and another, costs	87
KELLY, Owen and Mary—C. O'Sullivan	300
KLINK, Fred H.—C. Forster	275
LINDNER, Charles—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	20
LUSK, Frank—Photo Engraving Company	80
MURPHY, Daniel P.—W. Byrne	133
MAYER, Harris—M. Marans, costs	85
O'CONNELL, Michael—P. S. Bennett and another	96
PEARSALL, John W., Jr.—H. Goldberg	61
PRASHKER, Nathan, and Solomon Hirshhorn—Max Long	148
PECK, Edyth H. and Walter J.—S. Vybig	12,315
REILLY, John F.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	334
RECKENDRESS, William F.—Louis Munzinger	229
REHEENDRESS, Anna W.—Louis Munzinger	96
RING, Jacob—C. Norwood and another	71
REISNER, Max and Ignatz—W. T. Lyon	140
REICH, George—Louis Runkel and others	22
REILLY, William—R. Hill	200
STUART, George E., Jr.—F. Straus	220
STURLA, Amalia—J. D. Lank and another	357
STEIN, Theodore G.—Isabella Loring	22,391
SCHNEIDER, Philip—C. Furth	189
STENGER, Michael—H. Maxwell	131
THOMPSON, John M.—H. Spielberg	46
WANDERER, Jennie—M. Tischler	545
YOUNG, William E.—Ulla A. Cyrus	138
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Michael J. Leahy	834
F. G. CASS COMPANY—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	454
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—P. Johnson	1,107
NEW ENGLAND WATER-WORKS COMPANY—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, costs	685
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Robert Carter	3,510
MACDONALD & CO.—C. H. & E. S. Goldberg	80
COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—Riverside Bank	240

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—IDA M. MURPHY, plaintiff, against BURTON H. SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence southerly along the southerly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 276 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 200 West 147th Street:

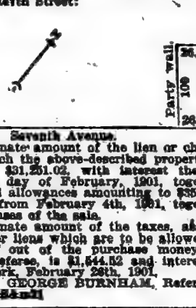

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,251.02, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $346.60, with interest from February 4th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,544.32 and interest.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

f25-4aw3wTh&S&mh21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. REDFIELD et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 21st day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant twenty-six feet and six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 276 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,084 Seventh Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,616.06, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $382.60, with interest from February 4th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $810.07 and interest.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

f25-2aw3wTh&S&mh21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. REDFIELD et al., defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 21st day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant twenty-six feet and six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence southerly along said westerly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 276 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,086 Seventh Avenue:

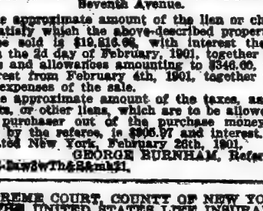

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,616.06, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $382.60, with interest from February 4th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $810.07 and interest.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

f25-2aw3wTh&S&mh21

NO. 850 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York. CATHARINE C. MIDDLETON, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. MOUNT and another, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fourth Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

44th Street.

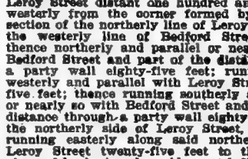

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,686.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $294.36.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

f21-2aw3wTh&S&mh14

Surrogate Notices.

MELCHER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. MELCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1901.

JOHN S. MELCHER, Administrator.

ja12-1aw6mS

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 67 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1901.

B. VAN WOERT, Administrator.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 67 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f16-1aw6mS

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY M. BURNS, Samuel H. Spalding, and Alfred T. Ackert, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MARGARET CALLAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the Fifteenth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York (formerly at Springhurst, in the county of Westchester) and State of New York and designated by the number (238 b.) Two Hundred and Ninety-three b, on a map entitled "Map of the Westchester Property of Edward T. Young, Springhurst, New York," surveyed August, 1894, by C. E. Taylor, Civil Engineer, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, October 26th, 1873, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, as said street is laid down on said map, distant one hundred and fifty feet (150) westerly from the southwesterly corner formed by the intersection of said street with the line of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad as said down on said map; running thence southerly and at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the land now or formerly of Jerome Cassanova; thence westerly and along the line between the land of the said Edward T. Young and land formerly conveyed by the said parties of the first part to Inocencio Cassanova; running thence northwesterly along said division line to a point in the division line between said Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-three b (293b) and Lot numbered Two Hundred and Ninety-three a (293a) on said map; running thence northeasterly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street two hundred and forty-three (243) feet to said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, running thence easterly along said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, being the same premises mentioned and described in conveyances recorded in Liber 2,311, Page 283, and Block

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

L. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.

I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS OF THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY UNDER THE PROTECTIVE AGREEMENT, BEARING DATE JUNE 21ST, 1896, are hereby notified that an offer has been made to purchase the railroad property acquired by the Committee for the account and benefit of the holders of such certificates, and that the Committee has considered and approved of the same, and has entered into a contract to sell the same, subject to the approval of the certificate holders, as provided in said agreement.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED to attend a meeting of the holders of such certificates, to be held on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Number 48 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to consider such matters in order that proper action may be taken thereon.

Holders of Certificates are requested to present the same at the meeting, or to attest their ownership by affidavit setting forth the amount and the number of the certificates owned or represented by them.—Dated New York, February 20, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gallaher,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1901, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1901, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 107 for the Six Per Cents, and 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents, viz.:
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds:
Nos. 339, 356, 955, 2008, 2140, 2336, 2654, 2719, 2771, 3016, 3703.
5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds:
Nos. 0386, 0465, 0569, 1630, 1838, 2003, 2067, 2303, 3707, 3916, 3918, 4122, 4142, 4393, 4598, 4633, 4893, 5047, 5118, 5528, 6119.
Registered Bonds having $1,000 drawn from each:
5 Per Cent. (E) $1,000 Bond No. 0584.
5 Per Cent. (D) $5,000 Bond No. 0199.
5 Per Cent. (C) $10,000 Bond No. 0361.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, February 27th, 1901.

Special Offer
$750,000 NEW YORK CITY
TAX EXEMPT.
3, 3½ and 4 % Bonds
PRICES TO RETURN 3 PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

WE WILL BUY OR SELL ON MARGIN
U. S. Steel Stocks,
(when issued.)
Office and "Curb" connected by private phone, giving our clients instantaneous service.
Harrison & Wyckoff,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO. STOCK FOR SALE.
43 Shares preferred stock and 430 shares common stock.
for 75 per cent. of underwriting price—viz. $3,225 for the entire block, costing originally $4,300.
Address Post Office Box 2,671, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

READING COMPANY.
Jersey Central Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable April 1, 1951. Interest April 1st and October 1st.
Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from April 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York and Philadelphia, February 19, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $23,000,000 of the above-described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK.
DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

READING COMPANY,
General Office Reading Terminal,
Philadelphia, February 18, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Reading Company's Jersey Central Collateral fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide part of the cost of this Company of 145,000 shares of $100 each of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, being a majority of such capital stock. The balance of the cost of such stock has been provided by this company from other resources.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Reading Company and are secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture pledging all of said 145,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey purchased as above stated, and in addition thereto 29,900 shares of the Capital Stock of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, being the whole of its capital Stock, less 100 shares reserved to qualify Directors; and also 4,400 shares of the Capital Stock of the Port Reading Railroad Company.

The Perkiomen Railroad extends from Perkiomen Junction on the main line of the Reading Railroad to a point on the Reading Company's East Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of Allentown, a distance of 38 5-10 miles, with 9 5-10 miles of sidings, a total of 48 miles of single track. It is capable of easy physical connection at Allentown with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which by such connection would be enabled to obtain an advantageous line into Philadelphia and obtain access to the valuable local territory along the line. The ownership of the Perkiomen Railroad would thus be of very great value to the Jersey Central System and the addition of this collateral to the majority holdings of Central Railroad of New Jersey stock makes a combined value far in excess of the value of the Jersey Central and Perkiomen stock held separately.

The Port Reading Railroad is a valuable asset of the Reading Company, furnishing, as it does, an outlet to New York tide waters for about 2,000,000 tons of coal annually. It has always earned a handsome profit over its charges.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated April 1, 1901, and will be executed to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as Trustee. It will provide for the issue from time to time of bonds to an aggregate of not exceeding in all $45,000,000, of which $23,000,000 are now offered for sale. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of acquiring ADDITIONAL shares of the stock of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The 145,000 shares of stock now pledged are fully paid for from the present issue of $23,000,000 of bonds in connection with other resources of the Reading Company.

The Trust Indenture will provide that this issue of bonds shall be redeemable upon six months' previous notice on any interest date after April 1, 1906, at 105 and interest.

The income account of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the fiscal years ending December 31, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Receipts from all Sources	$17,089,379.51	$16,249,486.64
All Expenses	9,699,903.83	9,344,949.48
Net Earnings	$7,389,475.68	$6,904,537.16
All charges, (including rentals)	4,770,112.90	4,842,188.68
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$2,619,362.88	$2,062,348.48

The results for the year 1900 thus show a substantial increase in surplus, although the coal strike which occurred in September and October, 1900, occasioned a loss of more than $500,000 in net earnings.

The proportion of net earnings of the Jersey Central Company alone, distributable to the $14,500,000 of its capital stock pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, (out of the total issue of $27,055,800 of such stock,) would thus be more than sufficient to provide for the interest upon the $23,000,000 of bonds now issued, without calling upon the Reading Company at all.

The combined income account of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Receipts from all Sources	$55,945,934.78	$46,882,907.92	$9,063,026.86
All Expenses	44,857,390.48	36,643,846.63	8,213,543.85
Net Earnings	$11,088,544.30	$10,239,061.29	$849,483.01
All Charges	9,150,543.47	9,073,852.40	76,691.07
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$1,938,000.83	$1,165,208.89	$772,791.94

The Reading and Jersey Central systems do not come into competition, but supplement each other at all common points. It is confidently expected that large economies can be accomplished through a closer interchange of traffic and of facilities between the two properties, and at the same time that the gross earnings of both may be substantially increased.

Yours very truly,
J. S. HARRIS,
President.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

Referring to the offer of the Southern Railway Company, under date of January 31st, 1901, to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, we announce that holders of over 70 per cent. of the bonds and holders of over 90 per cent. of the stock have accepted our offer by depositing their securities.

The proposition having thus been indorsed by such substantial majorities of both the bonds and stock, the proposed plan is hereby declared operative, and we will proceed to carry out its provisions and prepare the new securities.

In order that bondholders and stockholders who have not already deposited their securities may not be debarred from participation in the plan, it has been decided to extend the time for further deposits, without penalty, **until and including March 15th, 1901,** after which date deposits of bonds and stock if accepted at all will be received only upon such terms as may be then determined.

The securities should be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

23 Wall Street, New York,
March 1, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will continue, up **to and including March 15th, 1901,** to receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and will issue therefor our receipts, which have already been admitted to the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The New Steel Stocks.

The earning capacity of the new United States Steel Corporation is the subject of a Study in this morning's Wall Street Journal. For sale at all news stands.

MARKETABLE UNLISTED SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

BOND OFFERINGS
PAYING 3.18 to 4.95%.
Central R. R. of N. J. Gen. 5s,
Fla., Cent. & Pen. Con. 5s,
Gal. Har. & San. Ant. 1st 5s,
Iowa Central Ry. Co. 1st 5s,
Lake Shore Refunding 3½s,
Minn. Gen'l Elect. 1st Con. 5s,
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s,
Norf. & West. Imp. & Ext. 6s,
Nor. Pac., St. P. & Duluth 4s,
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s,
Rio Grand West 1st 4s.

Complete Circular List on Application.
Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
63 State St., Albany, N. Y. New York.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY,
New York, March 1, 1901.

In accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, CECILIA BRANCH, MORTGAGE, Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000) has been deposited with this Company as Trustee, for the purchase of bonds of this issue at par.

Bonds to the amount of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000), if not purchased on or before Thursday, March 14, 1901, will be designated by lot for redemption, as provided in the sinking-fund clause of said mortgage.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

Meetings and Elections.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 12th March, 1901.
ORDER OF THE DAY.

In accordance with Article 56 of the Articles of the Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

The objects of the meeting are:

I. The reading of the report of the Manager of the Bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1900.

II. Report and proposition of the Local Board of Directors referring to the application of profits and reformations for the future march of the Bank.

III. Nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to provisions of Article 27 of the Statutes of the Bank.

IV. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid article.

V. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided by in Section No. 3 of Article 63 of the Statutes.

VI. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Vouching and two supplemental, according to Section 4 of Article 63 of the Statutes.

VII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.

In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 11th March instant; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad St., up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.

Mexico, January 29th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

TO THE DEPOSITORS OF BONDS OF THE LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND OF THE DETROIT AND LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth paragraphs of the reorganization agreement of the bondholders of the Lima Northern Railway Company and of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company, dated November 22d, 1898, the Committee appointed in and by the said agreement has formulated and adopted on behalf of the holders of certificates representing bonds deposited thereunder a plan of reorganization and has lodged the same with the Colonial Trust Company, at its office, No. 220 Broadway, New York City. Copies of such plan have also been lodged with each member of the Committee for distribution to the persons entitled to receive the same.

Such plan is subject to the approval of the holders of certificates issued under said agreement at a meeting of said certificate holders to be held in conformity with the aforesaid provisions of said reorganization agreement on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., at the office of Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, at which meeting said plan will be submitted for the consideration of said certificate holders.

If at such meeting fifty-one per cent. in amount of all the certificate holders assent to such plan, the same shall become binding upon all of the depositing bondholders.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.
JULES S. BACHE,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
EUGENE A. MERRILL,
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM,
Being a majority of the Committee for the Bondholders of the Lima Northern and Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Cos.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Counsel for the Committee, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the F. C. Linde Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at the corner of Beach and Varick Streets, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 4th, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

F. M. DOLBEER, Secretary.

Dated Feb. 16th, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the TRANSCONTINENTAL SOCIETY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting, will be held on MONDAY, March 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Society's office, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City. Books close February 28th and reopen March 5, 1901.

MESIER R. SNYDER, President.

Dividends.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Eighth Preferred Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 8) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares, out of the earnings, payable March 15th to holders of record March 8th.

The transfer books will be closed Friday, March 8th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened March 15th at 10 o'clock.

Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
March 1st, 1901. Transfer Agent.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Fourth Common Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 4 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable April 15th to holders of record April 8th.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, April 5th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened April 15th at 10 o'clock.

Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
March 1st, 1901. Transfer Agent.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 6th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$25,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 40-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., dated May, 1899, May, 1900, Coupons on. (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certfs. of Deposit.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Cum. Pref'd.
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common, together with receipt showing the payment of the assessment of $8,125 thereon, which receipt certificate under the terms of the Reorganization agreement and amendments thereto, will entitle the holder to $9,027 of bonds of the new corporation to be organized, $27,256 preferred stock of the said company, and $4,256 of the common stock thereof.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$4,000 Union Debenture Co. 5 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds., 1911.
5 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
24 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Securities Co. of N. Y. 4 p. c. Consols.
40 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
9 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Ctfs. Assmts. Paid.
$1,500 N. Y. & Wilkes Barre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
69 shs. Snap Hook & Eye Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
24 shs. Milwaukee Electric Rway & Light Co. Pref'd.
$4,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of B'klyn 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
$8,000 Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. 6 p. c. Purchase Money Gold Bds., 1997.
25 shs. Union Gas & Electric Co.
$5,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
65 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1943.
100 shs. United States Express Co.
1 share Bank of the State of New York.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,000 Elmira, Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
40 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. German Am. Real Estate Title Guar. Co.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. FOOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Asst Cashier.

Directors:

James H. Breslin,	Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon,	Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen,	Harry F. Morse,
	Morgan J. O'Brien.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 1	782,339
To date this year	52,871,331
Corresponding date last year	21,193,180

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 1	$3,429,500
To date this year	$201,932,250
Corresponding date last year	$96,227,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Gas & El., Ber. Co.	⅝
Am. Ice	1½	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Linseed	1⅜	Hock. Val. pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1¼	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Int. Power	2½
Am. Steel & W.	2	Int. Steam Pump	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3¼	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	½	M. W. & El., Chi., pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Tob. pf.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	Nat'l Tube	3½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	3⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	½	Norfolk & Western	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	2	Northern Pacific	⅜
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. Great West.	1⅜	Peoria & East.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	pf. 1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	3½	Southern Railway	1⅝
C., L. & W. pf.	4	Southern Railway pf.	1⅝
Crucible Steel pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Erie	⅝	T., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Bag & P.	⅝
Ev. & T. H.	2	U. S. Leather	⅝
Federal Steel	1¼	Wabash pf.	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
B., R. & P. pf.	4	Mexican Central	⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	7	Mobile & Ohio	½
Del., L. & W.	4½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	⅝
General Electric	2	pf.	3
Glucose Sugar	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝	pf.	2½
Laclede Gas	1	Pacific Coast	½
Lake Erie & W.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Long Island	1	St. L. & Adir.	2
Man. Beach	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	3¼	Eq. Gas, N. Y., 5s.	2½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	¼	Ev. & T. M. gen.	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 5s	1½
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s	1	N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s	2
C., B. & Q. s. f. 5s	1	Rens. & Sar. 1st	4
Chi. & I. C. Ry. 1st	4	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅝
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	2

Bonds Declined.

Beech Creek 1st	1½	Tenn. C. & I., B., 6s	2
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Advancing quotations were quite generally the order on the stock market yesterday with the general tone much better than on any day for several weeks. From the outset this improvement was apparent, and as the day wore on it became more pronounced. The action of the market in the days immediately preceding had disclosed beyond doubt that while there was not any aggressive buying for a rise there were nevertheless persistent purchases by strong interests as well as a marked absence of any pressure to sell. Yesterday the professional element for the first time this week appeared to realize this, and thereupon changed its market tactics. This change, moreover, was hastened by the rather positive evidences that the large banking houses were again in the market as buyers of stocks in substantial blocks. In Southern Railway, in Consolidated Gas, in Amalgamated Copper, in Atchison, and in the Steel stocks this buying was early disclosed—to it, in fact, the strength of those securities was due.

In the Street it is regarded as not without significance that greatest activity developed in those securities with which Mr. Morgan and the Standard Oil following are identified. To friends, indeed, Mr. Morgan is quoted as declaring that, the Steel deal practically completed, he will now be able to turn his attention to certain projected developments in the affairs of some of the railways in which he is interested.

A considerable short interest exists in the market—an interest rather perturbed over yesterday's strength and the limited offering of stock even at high levels.

Standard Oil brokers were open buyers of Consolidated Gas and Amalgamated Copper, while it was understood that they were buyers in fairly large volume around the room. Boston interests bought Burlington, while the Western contingent, after some early selling, bought the Grangers and Steel stocks.

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The belief that Missouri Pacific is buying or has bought control of St. Louis and San Francisco was responsible for the strength of both of those stocks. As often is the case in such matters the officials from whom definite information could be obtained refuse to discuss the matter.

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If all the rumors in the Street are to be believed there is positive information that the dividend on Sugar Trust stock is to be increased at the meeting on Tuesday next, and positive information that it is not to be increased. In the absence of President Havemeyer there is even less information than usual to be obtained. In the meantime the stock continues to show strength, gaining yesterday over 3 points, and "the ticker," the wiseacres say, "tells the tale."

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The more favorable reports from Washington yesterday in respect to progress on the Revenue Tax bill tended to hold the tobacco stocks strong.

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The strength of Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and the soft coal stocks generally was on a report that the freight rates on soft coal will be advanced 10 cents a ton on April 1. Houses with Philadelphia connections were the largest buyers.

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Chicago Terminal, for some time neglected, became active and strong. To explain the movement were several stories, one of which was that the property would eventually be turned over to Baltimore and Ohio—that, in fact, the papers had already been signed. This could not be verified.

ST. PAUL'S DIVIDEND.

Contrary to general expectations, and in face of the new rights on the stock, calculated to be worth 5¾ per cent., St. Paul opened down yesterday a full point, as compared with Thursday's close, selling at the opening at 152¾. That low figure, however, was never again touched, good support rallying the stock. On the floor it was said that the weak opening was the result of a carefully laid plan on the part of certain interests who, surprised at the early announcement of the rights before they had acquired a sufficient fine of the stock, desired to give the security an appearance of weakness and to buy in at the low level.

It is now semi-officially assured that the dividend to be declared on March 14 will be 3 per cent. flat, placing the stock on a regular 6 per cent. basis, an increase of 1 per cent. There had been some doubt earlier in the week as to whether the dividend declaration would be 3 per cent, regular or 2½ per cent. and ½ per cent. extra. The former has now been decided upon, Mr. Morgan having, it is understood, interested himself in the matter.

In this connection it is stated that the intention to "discipline" certain of the stockholders for refusing to acquiesce in the St. Paul deal, this "disciplining" to be effected by maintaining the present dividend on the stock, has been abandoned because of an altogether new plan, prompted by Mr. Morgan himself, now under way.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

There is much speculation in Wall Street as to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement to-day. Generally, an unfavorable exhibit is looked for. During the five days of business the banks have lost to the Sub-Treasury nearly $3,500,000, while the gain from the interior has not been more than $1,000,000. In addition it is thought that the loan account may show a further increase, though whether considerable or not is only a matter of conjecture.

Bankers still insist that, whatever the showing, and even if surplus reserves show a decrease, money will continue easy.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S FUTURE.

A story circulating in the Street yesterday as explanatory of the phenomenal buying and decided strength in Southern Railway was that Pennsylvania is seeking control of the system and that the intention is to retire the preferred stock, divide the common in half, as provided by an act of the Virginia Legislature, and forthwith put it on a dividend basis.

This story could not be confirmed, but shrewd market observers declared that the buying of the stocks was by the biggest interests in the Street.

Incidentally, the strength of Seaboard Air Line securities on the curb was commented upon as perhaps not without significance in the matter.

MINING DIVIDENDS.

In February fifty-eight mining and metallurgical companies in the United States reported to The Engineering and Mining Journal dividends aggregating $7,219,043, which is regarded as a most satisfactory showing, considering that heavy quarterly payments were made in January. It is also encouraging to note that several companies in February have increased their annual dividend rate, while some new payers were added to the list. From reports received it is understood that there will be many more new dividend payers before the close of the year, as the dvelopments at the mines are promising and the market values of the metals well maintained. Continuing, The Engineering Journal says:

The distribution of dividends in February included $2,995,918 by thirty-nine gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper mines; $3,127,061 by five leading iron and steel companies producing much of their own raw material; $480,758 by six petroleum and natural gas companies; $396,782 by four coal mining companies, and $218,504 by four other companies.

In the metal mines list the copper companies continue to hold first place with $1,880,000. Of this amount the Boston and Montana Company paid $1,500,000, which is at the rate of 40 per cent. for the quarter, or 160 per cent. per annum on its capital stock of $3,750,000, making it the second largest dividend paying mining company in the country. There were thirty-three gold, silver, and lead companies that paid $683,441, of which the Homestake of South Dakota contributed $105,000. This company has distributed among its stockholders since its incorporation a total of $9,613,750, which places it among the most profitable gold mines in the United States. The Silver King Gold Mining Company of Utah, upon payment of $100,000 in February, has increased its annual dividend rate from 30 to 40 per cent. On a capitalization of $3,000,000 the Silver King Company paid in dividends $3,625,000 so far, which has been equaled by comparatively few producing mines. The Empire State-Idaho Mining Company of Idaho, upon increasing its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000, has been put upon a 12 per cent. dividend basis, while last year it paid 36 per cent. on the old-share capital. The z

the open market for short bills, 3⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.90; Madrid, 36.65; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 5.42½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 1.—Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive. Spanish 4s were in demand on the report that Señor Villaverde would accept the portfolio of Minister of Finance in the new Spanish Cabinet. Portuguese advanced considerably on the arrival of a delegate of the French Government at Lisbon. Bosnovice were extremely agitated and weak, and closed above the worst. De Beers and Kaffirs reacted slightly on realizations. After Bourse hours Kaffirs were in good demand and recovered.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 73.02½.

BERLIN, March 1.—An unfavorable impression was produced at the opening of the Boerse to-day by unsatisfactory reports of the situation in iron and coal, in addition to depressing dividend rumors about the Disconto Gesellschaft. Later there was a recovery, especially in Bochumer and Laura shares, on reports that both companies have booked good orders on satisfactory terms. Americans were easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenings for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

MADRID, March 1.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 78.85. Gold was quoted at 37.77.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Its Capital Increased from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

The Garfield National Bank, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, has increased its capital to $1,000,000, and has a surplus of an equal amount. These totals represent the largest capital and surplus of any bank in the city above Pearl Street.

The report of the bank, made recently to the Controller of the Currency, showed that at the close of business on Feb. 5 last its paid-in capital stock was $200,000 and its surplus fund was $800,000, so that the capital has been quintupled. Its resources were given in the same report at $9,181,326.

The officers of the bank are W. H. Gelshenen, President; Charles W. Morse, Vice President; R. W. Poor, cashier; W. L. Douglass, assistant cashier. The Board of Directors comprises James H. Breslin, James McCutchen, W. H. Gelshenen, Charles T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, and Morgan J. O'Brien.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in good supply at 2 per cent. New York funds were in better demand and sold at 5 cents discount and par for cash. Time money is freely loaned at 3½ per cent. for four to six months on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral. Banks and trust companies generally are loaning money on call over the counter at 2 per cent., and for this reason there is little demand for short-term time money. The market for commercial paper is steady at 4 per cent. for indorsements and choice single names.

Stocks were strong to-day.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,470	At., T. & S. F.	56	54⅝	56
370	At., T. & S. F. pf.	88⅝	87½	88⅝
15	At., T. & S. F. scrip.	86	86	86
100	Boston & Albany	256	255	256
105	Boston Elevated	168¼	168	168
5	Bost. & Me., (ex div.)	193¾	193⅜	193¾
190	Central Mass.	20	19½	20
1,316	C., B. & Q., (ex rights)	149½	149½	149½
1,361	C., B. & Q. rights	4½	4 3-16	4½
35	C., J. R. & S. Y.	150	150	150
430	Current River	14½	14½	14½
3	Fitchburg pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾
6	K. C. S.	18	18	18
405	K., F. S. & M.	96	95	96
400	K. C., M. & B.	47	47	47
115	Mexican Central	17⅞	17	17
104	N., N. H. & H.	209	208	209
17	Northern, (N. H.)	168	168	168
44	Old Colony	208	208	208
8	Rutland pf.	100	100	100
314	Union Pac., (ex rights)	87½	86¾	87¼
4,502	Union Pacific rights	56½	56	56¼
349	Union Pacific pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼
121	West End	95	94½	95
55	West End pf.	112½	111½	112½

TELEPHONES.

877	Am. Tel. & Tel.	150½	158	159½
846	Erie, (trust certificates)	51	50	50
460	Mexican	3	2⅞	3

ELECTRICS.

98	Boston	222	220	222
5	Edison	247½	247½	247½
5	General Electric pf.	190	190	190
350	Massachusetts	26½	26	26½
300	Massachusetts pf.	80½	80	80½
5	Westinghouse pf.	72¼	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

206	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	84	83½	83½
1,394	Am. Pneu. Service	10½	9½	10½
6,386	American Sugar	143⅜	140⅛	142⅜
1	American Sugar pf.	122⅜	121	121½
200	American Woolen	17	17	17
50	American Woolen pf.	74	74	74
980	Dom. I. & S.	31½	31	31½
202	Federal Steel	43⅞	43	44⅛
183	Federal Steel pf.	86⅜	86	86⅜
2,112	National Tube	55	52¾	54⅜
40	National Tube pf.	100	100	100
275	N. E. Gas & Coke	13	13	13
20	Pullman	199	199	199
30	Reece Buttonhole	7⅞	7¼	7¼
10	Swift Pkg. & Prov.	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	United Fruit	127½	127½	127½
242	United Shoe Machine	32	31⅜	31⅞
5	United Shoe Mach. pf.	24	24	24
50	U. S. Rubber pf.	60½	60½	60½

MINING.

435	Adventure	14½	14	14⅜
110	Allouez	3⅜	3½	3½
5,000	Amalgamated	95¾	94	95¼
216	Arcadian	18⅜	17½	18
200	Arnold	4	4	4
1,080	Atlantic	32½	32	32
2,300	Baltic	41	38½	38½
1,330	Bingham	21	21	21
100	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
103	Boston & Montana	335	329½	333
100	British Columbia	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
905	Butte & Boston	87	86	86⅞
15	Cal. & Hecla	850	850	850
455	Centennial	26	25½	25½
685	Cen. Eureka	28	28	28
30	Central Oil	12	12	12
30	Cochiti	9	9	9
475	Copper Range	48	46⅜	46½
235	Dom. Coal	37	36⅜	37
350	Elm River	6¼	6	6¼
3,251	Franklin	25	24⅝	24⅞
256	Isle Royale	41½	41	41½
326	Mass.	15	13⅜	13⅜
500	Merriower	3½	3¼	3½
185	Michigan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,430	Mohawk	31	29⅞	30½
100	Monte Coal & Coke	6½	6½	6½
100	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½
675	Old Dominion	37¼	35⅝	37¼
667	Osceola	91	90	90
247	Parrot	51¼	51	51
320	Phoenix	5	5	5
115	Quincy	177½	175	175
4,066	Rhode Island	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
325	Santa Fé	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Santa Ysabel	2	2	2
43	Tamarack	335	333	335
140	Tecumseh	2¾	2½	2¾
1,955	Tri-Mountain	28	28	28
1,580	United States, (tr. cts.)	13½	13	13½
480	Utah	34½	33¾	34½
75	Victoria	5	4¾	4¾
200	Winona	7	7	7
539	Wolverine	54	54	54
150	Wyandotte	2¾	2½	2¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Dullness again characterized the market, though the trading was generally at slightly higher prices. Local speculation took little cognizance of the reported organization of the Cambria, Bethlehem, and Pennsylvania companies to fight the Morgan steel combine, though Cambria improved ¼ on small transactions.

There is no change in money rates. A call loan here is practically a time loan, to all intents and purposes, so far as brokers are concerned, for but few calls have been known. Much money is placed at rates below the quotations, which are 3 to 4 per cent. for call money and 3½ to 4½ per cent. for time money from fifteen to sixty days.

Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Alkali	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	American Cement	15	14	14½
25	American Railways	34½	34½	34½
88	Cambria Iron	46¾	46⅜	46⅞
450	Cambria Steel	17½	17½	17½
13	Chocolate pf.	45½	45½	48½
5	Cons. Lake Superior	30½	30½	30½
108	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	41	41	41
160	Cons. Traction, Phila.	25¼	25¼	25¼
895	Dia. State Steel, ($5 pd.)	4	3⅞	4
405	Dia. St. Steel, (6¼ pd.)	6¼	6	6¼
100	Easton Cons. Elec.	20½	20½	20½
105	Electric Co. of Am.	8⅞	8½	8⅞
995	Electric Storage	74	69	74
10	Electric Storage pf.	70	70	70
50	Fairmount Park Trans.	28½	25½	28½
16	Hunt. & Broad. Top	16	16	16
1,819	Lehigh Valley	33⅜	32⅞	33½
200	Marsden Company	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	Minehill Company	61	61	61
746	National Asphalt	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,098	National Asphalt pf.	14⅜	13	14
210	Pennsylvania	74⅝	74 3-16	74⅝
282	Philadelphia Traction	101¼	101	101
200	Philadelphia Company	45¼	45¼	45¼
4	Phila. Wil. & Balt.	88	88	88
1,300	Philadelphia Electric	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1,897	Reading trust ctfs.	15⅞	14⅞ 15 1-16	
500	Reading 1st pf., tr. c.	35¾	34 15-16	35¾
910	Reading 2d pf., tr. c.	20¾	20 1-16	20¾
1,200	Southern Railway	25	24¾	25
50	Susque. Iron & Steel	2½	2¼	2½
200	United Gas Imp.	124½	124½	124½
110	Warwick Iron & Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in the steel stocks on the curb yesterday was attended by less excitement than on Wednesday, but the volume of trading was almost as great as it was on that day. Elsewhere in the list prices were fairly strong, but in most cases business was limited, and outside of the steel group only two or three issues showed totals of 1,000 shares or more.

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UNITED STATES STEEL, after Thursday's intervening period of dullness, became again very active, and both issues of the stock showed large totals at the end of the day. With the renewed activity came renewed strength, and both issues closed at the top prices and showed substantial advances. The preferred, which was the weaker of the two stocks the day before, advanced even more than the common, selling as high as 82½, and closing there, with a net gain of 2 points. The common stock rose from 36½ to 38, and closed at 37¼ bid, a net gain of 1 point. At the end of the day it was estimated that not less than 40,000 of each issue had changed hands, and the probability is that the transactions considerably exceeded these figures. Some of the orders in the stocks were unusually large, several sales of the preferred stock involving as much as 10,000 shares.

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SHEET STEEL advanced with the United States stocks, but showed much smaller net gains than did the new issues. The common closed at 35¼ bid, and the preferred at 81¼ bid, against Thursday's closing prices of 34¾ and 80¾. Both issues were fairly active.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN was again strong and active. About 1,500 shares of the stock sold up to 62, and it closed at 61 bid, a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock closed at 61½ bid, a net advance of 1½ points. The latter issue was particularly strong, there being little or no stock offered at the end of the day.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were all stronger, and closed at the best prices of the day. The common stock showed a net gain of a quarter of a point, closing at 13⅜ bid. The preferred sold up to 29⅞, and closed at 29¾ bid, against the previous day's close at 29. The bonds advanced from 73 to 73⅝.

***

AMERICAN CHICLE common was very strong, but no transactions were recorded. As much as 83 was bid for the stock, and no full lots were offered under 90. It is expected that the removal of the war tax on chewing gum will result in a large saving to the company, which will be a direct addition to its net earnings.

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UNION COPPER, for the first time in many days, was active. A thousand shares or more of the stock sold at 4, and it closed at 4 bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred sold up to 23¾, and closed with a net gain of 2½ points at 22½ bid.

***

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was in demand, and after selling as high as 34½, closed at 34 bid. It showed a net gain of half a point.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 1. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6¾	6	6¾
American Bicycle pf.	25	26	24½	26
Am. Bicycle bonds, ex c.	75½	76½	78½	79
American Bridge	42	42¾	42	42½
American Bridge pf.	91	91¾	91	91¾
American Chicle	87½	90	81	85
American Chicle pf.	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33	35	33	35
American Snuff pf.	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf.	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58	62¼	58	62¼
*British Columbia Copper	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20½
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	33		34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	103	103	103
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	67	73	67	73
Compressed Air	23	26½	24	27
Consolidated Equipment	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	12½
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	33	31	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85	81	85
Denver & Southwestern	61	62	60	61
Denver & R. G. pf.	61½		60	61
Denver & R. G. 1st	92½	93	92¾	93¼
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅝	5¾	5½	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	26½	28	26½	27
Electric Boat	27	28	27	28
Electric Boat pf.	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
†Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Empire Steel		6		6
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	20		17
General Carriage	2	2¼	2	2¼
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14	14¼	15	15½
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1⅛
International Silver pf.	35¼	37	35½	37
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	3	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
Markeen Copper	2		¾	
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	22½	23½	20	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
N. Y. Transportation	3½	4½	3½	4
Otis Elevator	29½	30⅜	29½	30
Otis Elevator pf.	93	94	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1		
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	34½	33½	34½
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95½	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	28½	29½	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	73	79½	73	79½
Safety Car, Heat. & Light.	125	130	125	130
St. Louis Transit	24½	24½	24⅝	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73⅜	74	73	73¾
Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13½	13⅛	13⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf.	29½	30	29	29¾
Sheet Steel	35¼	35½	34⅜	35⅛
Sheet Steel pf.	81¼	81¼	80¾	81
Singer Mfg.	275	300	265	280
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	36	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	777	780	780	785
Sterling Copper	10	10¾	9¾	10¾
Storage Power	11	14	11	14
Storey Gen. Electric	11	12¾	11¾	12¾
Tennessee Copper	17½	19	17	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4⅛	6	4⅛	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	56	61	56	61
Union Copper	4	4⅛	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	43¼	45	43¼	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112¼	114	112¼	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119	117½	119½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90	91	91¼	91⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77½	78½	76½	76⅞
United States Steel	37½	38	36½	37
United States Steel pf.	82¼	82⅝	80½	81⅞
Va. Coal, I. & C.	8	10	8	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	35	37	35	37
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	115	115	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	103½	102½	103¾
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	245	240	245
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	106	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	39¼	41	39½	41
Columbus Railway pf.	99	101	99	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	111	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80¾	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	96	95	96
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. 5s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	15	12	13
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.		70		70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Trac. Prov.	110	115	105	115½
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34¼	35½	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75	76½	76½	78
Central Union 5s, std.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	106	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	12	10	12
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'd Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas		21		21
Denver Gas 5s	62	64	63	64¼
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	38	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	95½	94½	96
Mutual Gas of N.	284	290	284	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	105¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14	13	14

	March 1. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 28. Bid.	Asked.
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	67¾	68½	68	69
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	112½	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	106	106	106
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40½	36	40½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	79	78	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	113	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13¼	15½	13½	15½
Western Gas	94¼	95¾	94½	95¾
Western Gas 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18½	20	18½	20
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	82½	81	82½
Union Ferry	32	34	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Linseed was the favorite on the Exchange to-day. Trading in both the common and preferred shares was active and prices showed a sharp advance. Several stories were set afloat in explanation of the display of strength, but all seemed to be based more or less upon guesses. The technical position of the market for Linseed for some time had favored higher prices for the stock. On the break some time ago the public and weak holders generally were pretty well shaken out and holdings of stock since then have been concentrated to a considerable extent.

The market for transportation stocks continues firm. Bonds were quieter to-day but steady.

New York exchange rates were quoted at 30 cents' discount. Money on call and time loans was quoted to-day at 4@4½ per cent.

The South Side Elevated has declared a quarterly dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent. The regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. was declared on Chicago City Railway.

To-day's complete transactions on 'Change were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,940	American Linseed	9½	8	9½
1,420	American Linseed pf.	39½	36½	38¾
115	American Strawboard	34	33¾	33¾
28	Chicago City Railway	290	288	290
33	Chicago Telephone	295	295	295
570	Chicago Union Tract.	15	14¼	14⅝
22	Diamond Match	138	137½	138
2,050	Lake Street Elevated	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝
150	Metropolitan Elevated	32¾	32¼	32½
622	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	87	85	85¾
939	National Biscuit	39¼	38½	38⅞
130	National Biscuit pf.	93	92¾	93
100	National Carbon pf.	82	82	82
550	Sheet Steel pf.	81	81	81
42	North Chicago	207	206½	206½
102	South Side Elevated	105	105	105
10	Street's Stable Car	20	20	20
365	West Chicago	108	106	108
50	Western Stone	40	40	40

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The Baltimore stock market to-day was a shade more active and decidedly firmer. Seaboard stocks were the leaders in the trading, their animation arising from rumors of favorable developments which are pending. Maryland Brewing issues weakened somewhat by reason of the receivership controversy in progress in the courts. The total sales of stocks were 4,162 shares. Money was at 4 per cent.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.				
88	Ga. South. & Fla. 1st pf.	97½	97	97½
2,390	Seaboard common	13½	13¾	13⅝
522	Seaboard pf.	29¾	29½	29¾
25	Northern Central	91	91	91
17	Western Maryland	15	15	15
110	Con. Gas	59½	59¼	59½
100	United Railways com.	16	16	16
150	Nashville Railway	2	2	2
150	Cotton Duck	20¼	20	20
100	Maryland Brewing com.	1¾	1¾	1¾
230	Maryland Brewing pf.	5	5	5
60	Consolidation Coal	60	60	60

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 1.—Complete Stock Exchange transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,317	Am. Window Glass	17½	17¼	17⅜
75	Monon River Coal	43½	43¼	43¼
700	Con. Traction	25½	25	25¼
245	Con. Traction pf.	65¾	65	65
7	Pittsburg Coal	27½	27½	27¼
215	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88½	88¼	88¾
225	Crucible Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾
1,351	Crucible Steel pf.	82	81⅞	82⅜
210	Philadelphia Gas	45½	45¼	45¼
1,860	Am. Sheet Steel	35	35	35
380	Am. Sheet Steel pf.	81	80¾	81
84	National Glass	23½	23½	23½
2,560	P., B. & L. E. Ry.	34	33⅜	34
33	Citizens' Traction	73	72½	72¾
200	Consolidated Gas	51	51	51
575	Consolidated Ice	17¾	17	17¾
50	Consolidated Ice pf.	38½	38	38
5	Whitney Air Brake	182½	182½	182½
400	Pittsburg Brewing	43¾	43½	43½
150	Allegheny Valley Ry. pf.	24½	24½	24½
200	Am. Window Glass	47¾	47¾	47¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.01	.02
Andes	.03	.05
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.21	.20
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.64	.62
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.65	.63
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.80
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.10
Gould & Curry	.19	.18
Hale & Norcross	.16	.14
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.18	.16
Occidental Con.	.04	.03
Ophir	.69	.67
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.15	.13
Savage	.13	.10
Sag. Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.28	.26
Standard	3.75	4.30
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.20	.20
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.19	.19
Silver bars	61¼	61¼
Mexican dollars	50@50⅛	50@50⅛
Bradley, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	17½	18¼	18⅜	19
Alamo	13¾	14	13¾	14
Argentum	23½	24	23¾	24
Anaconda	45¼	46¼	45¼	47
Butterfly	39	40	37	40
Battle Mountain	24½	25	24½	25
Blue Bell	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
C. C. Cons.	10¾	11¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,915,149
Gold	81,150,064
Silver	20,273,425
United States notes	11,969,214
Treasury notes of 1890	90,573
National banknotes	10,062,244
Total receipts this day	1,619,277
Total receipts this month	1,619,277
Total receipts this year	255,545,262
Total expenditures this day	1,910,000
Total expenditures this month	1,910,000
Total expenditures this year	353,967,278
Deposits in National banks	97,898,674
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	558,057
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	798,928
Customs	782,611
Miscellaneous	39,737

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$276,040,989
Silver dollars	427,854,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,166,274
Silver bullion of 1890	53,790,726
United States notes	710,000
Total	$760,561,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$276,040,989
Silver certificates outstanding	427,854,000
Treasury notes outstanding	55,967,000
Currency certificates outstanding	710,000
Total	$760,561,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,657,814
Gold certificates	18,492,250
Silver coin and bullion	14,760,115
Silver certificates	5,513,310
United States notes	11,969,294
Other assets	17,975,581
Total in Treasury	$131,368,365
Deposits in National banks	97,898,674
Total	$229,267,039
Current liabilities	80,351,890
Available cash balance	$148,915,149

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Weather Bureau has issued the following summary of general crop conditions:

While the month has been cold in the principal agricultural districts, the precipitation was light, and such farm work as is usually performed in Winter has been conducted very satisfactorily. In the Southern States extensive preparations for Spring planting have been made. In Southern Texas and in Florida some corn has been planted, and oat seeding has begun in portions of the Central Gulf States. Over the southern portion of the Winter-wheat region, owing to general lack of snow protection and alternate freezing and thawing, the reports respecting Winter wheat are for the most part unfavorable, but over the northern portion there has generally been ample snow covering, and the reports indicate that the crop is in very promising condition.

Reports of injury by fly continue, but they are less numerous than in the preceding month. On the Pacific Coast the wheat outlook is reported as excellent, although growth has been retarded by low temperatures of the first and last decades, some damage having resulted from heavy rains in Central and Northern California. The Southern States experienced very trying temperature conditions from the 20th to the 25th, when freezing temperature occurred as far South as Central Florida.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Bainbridge Creamery Company of Bainbridge; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. C. Hovey, W. W. Hovey, and Owen L. Crum, Bainbridge.

Vanilla Crystal Company of New York City; capital, $500,000. Directors—C. D. Smith, W. H. Peck, and E. L. Lewis, New York City.

Seed Filter and Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—T. R. Fleming, E. G. Ford, and J. F. Cooper, Brooklyn.

Telephone Directory Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—J. G. Quigley, J. P. Howard, and L. W. E. Innes, New York City.

Doerr & Vogel Company of Albany, to deal in pianos; capital, $12,000. Directors—D. G. Prescott, Concord, N. H.; R. C. Doerr and H. P. Vogel, Albany.

The Metropolitan of Binghamton, to operate a department store; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. H. Ackerman, C. H. Webster, and J. C. Dunning, Binghamton.

Leak Fur Manufacturing Company of Gloversville; capital, $20,000. Directors—Hazle Martin, and William Martin, Gloversville; Jacob Gundelfinger, New York City.

Garner Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture bicycles; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. E. Garner, Eva Z. Attwell, and W. E. Handy, New York City.

Brown & Greene Company of Saratoga, to do a publication business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Mary W. Greene and S. C. Brown, Saratoga Springs; W. H. Guffin, New York City.

International Law and Commercial Company of New York City, to carry on a legal business; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. H. Boulton, F. W. Mattocks, and A. S. Fisher, New York City.

Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady, and Herkimer Counties Draying, Storage, and Transportation Company of Johnstown; capital, $4,000. Directors—J. H. Perry, Alvarado Mowrey, and Leslie H. Van Antwerp, Johnstown.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 1.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Durango Zacaticas Construction Company of Chicago, to construct railroads, bridges, and buildings; capital, $500,000.

Linton Company of Wilmington, to manufacture and deal in paints, glass, oil, putty, &c.; capital, $100,000.

Yemassi Cotton Oil Company of Springfield, Mass.; capital, $300,000.

Federal Trust Company of Wilmington; capital, $1,000,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Thomson Building, 38 Wall Street, Bought by N. L. McCready.

ROSSMORE HOTEL AT AUCTION

Active Dealing Involves Property in Many Sections—The Day's Results in the Salesroom.

The Thomson Building, 38 Wall Street, a seven-story structure, on plot 21.6 by 96.4, has been sold by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to Nathaniel L. McCready, through Brokers Ogden & Clarkson. Post & Flagg, in which firm Mr. McCready is a special partner, will occupy part of the building upon the expiration of existing leases.

The Rossmore Hotel, running through from Broadway to Seventh Avenue, just south of Forty-second Street, will be sold at auction on Wednesday, April 3. This announcement is perhaps the most important that has been made in the auction branch of the market during the current season, and one to which additional importance is given by the recent active dealing in the vicinity of Long Acre Square and the many projected building operations in that immediate neighborhood. The sale will be conducted by Auctioneer William M. Ryan, under orders from the owners of the property, the heirs of Mary J. Blair, E. McKee and Matilda Reynolds, who, in turn, inherited the property from George Ross. The hotel is a seven-story structure, having a frontage of 92.1 feet on Broadway and 89 feet on Seventh Avenue, and measuring 99.10 feet and 124.7 feet on its northerly and southerly lines, respectively. The building was put up about 1875, and was opened under the management of Charles E. Leland.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Henry H. Cook a plot of about two and a half lots running through from Seventy-eighth to Seventy-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The parcel includes the lot 25 by 102.2 on the north side of Seventy-eighth Street, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and an abutting plot 35 by 102.2 on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street. The buyer's name is withheld.

G. J. Lutz & Co. have sold for William S. Patten to Earl S. L'Amoureux 107 Waverley Place, a plot 27 by 105, now occupied by a four-story building. The buyer will erect on the site an eight-story apartment hotel.

Flake & Dowling have bought 41 West Seventeenth Street, running through to 38 West Eighteenth Street, old buildings on a plot 25 by 184.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the various owners the five three-story brick dwellings 123 to 131 East Seventy-third Street, each 17 by 102.2.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. Sadie F. Dearborn the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 45 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.6.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Philip Ferdinand Kobbe the five-story dwelling 8 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8; also, for Joseph Stoltzenberg the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 311 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 100.11. Col. Daniel S. Lamont is the buyer of 4 West Fifty-third Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling 120 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2, owned by Jane R. A. Brown, has been sold.

Noah T. Swezey has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 East Fifty-fifth Street, 16.6 by 100.

The Richards estate has sold the three-story dwelling 263 West Thirty-fourth Street, 21.8 by 100.

John De Hart has sold the new seven-story apartment house 30 and 32 West Ninety-third Street, 50 by 100.8.

M. Lindheim & Co. have sold for Mrs. C. Huntington, for $80,000, the six-story apartment house 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 37.6 by 99 by 100.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser for $110,250 the six-story and basement apartment houses 210 to 214 East Nineteenth Street; also, for Joseph L. Buttenwieser, the new six-story elevator apartment house 67 and 69 Second Street, on plot 38 feet front, 85 feet at the rear, and 112 feet deep.

Simon Fine has sold for a Dr. Weber and Schnideger Brothers to Mandelbaum & Lewine the two four-story buildings 413 and 415 East Houston Street.

L. & J. Pizer have bought, for improvement, 43 St. Mark's Place, an old building, on lot 25 by 103.

Lowenfeld & Frager have bought 330 to 338 East Twelfth Street, 92.8 by 103.3 and irregular; also, 236 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2; also, 297 and 299 Broome Street, 43 by 87.6. The same firm has sold to Thomas Rohmen the five-story flat 94 First Avenue, northeast corner of Fifth Street, 24.3 by 100.

Charles Rubinger has sold for M. Kittenplan to S. Bloom and S. Bonner the property 75 East Third Street; also, for B. Kittenplan to D. Levich, 77 East Third Street.

Samuel Levy and others have bought from the estate of Elizabeth Bruckweiser and resold to Edward Cole the four-story building at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.10 by 75.

Bernard Freund denies that his property 45 Vesey Street was involved in the trade reported yesterday affecting the Abingdon Hotel.

Important Leases.

McVickar & Co., in conjunction with Collins & Collins, have leased for a term of fifteen years for Mary G. Quimby to Theodore Frelinghuysen the five-story American basement dwelling 24 West Fifty-fifth Street. It is understood that the annual rental is at the rate of 5 per cent. on a valuation of $150,000.

Ruland & Whiting have leased to a large clothing firm stores Nos. 4 and 5 in the Astor House for the Astor estate; also, to the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company of St. Louis, for five years, the six-story building 84 and 86 White Street, for Eugene Higgins; also, to the Heller & Merz Company, for five years; the five-story building 22 Cliff Street, for Isaac H. Cary; also, to the W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, the five-story building 17 Spruce Street, for The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

336 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.8 by 81, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company $18,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

Grand Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Richard C. Cornell 5,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Willow Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, runs north 100 by east 225 by north 100 to the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by east 30.6 by south 202 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, by west 226, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Nussbaum 17,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 247 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 83.6; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Grand Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Hampden Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; Anton Moehren of 5044 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 129 to 133 Monroe Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, each 25 by 85.3; Lippman & Gold of 58 Rutgers Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; total cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 98.6; W. C. Hunter of 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Ernest Ruehl of 902 East Sixty-first Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 345 East One Hundred and Third Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and shop, 25 by 47; Gus Eckert of 2,068 First Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $10,000.

Fulton Avenue, northwest corner of Westchester Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 27 by 24.8; Thomas F. Sharkey, Wakefield, owner; T. W. Ringrose, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Twelfth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Avenue B, Bronx, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Seiser & Hick, owners; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 22 and 24 Bayard Street, for a six-story brick flat, 46.11 by 66.8; Samuel Morris of 24 Bayard Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 345 East One Hundred and Third Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and shop, 25 by 47; Gus Eckert of 2,068 First Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 362 and 364 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick factory and stable; estate of William Mills, and the Bartholomay Brewing Company, owners; E. L. Young of 127 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 218 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Minnie Mason, premises, owner; E. Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 2,170 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Ezra Solomon, premises, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $200.

No. 585 Washington Place, to a five-story brick loft building; Woodbury G. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. C. Hoddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Wilhelmina Walther, premises, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,074 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Charles Zeitner, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Fifteenth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, to two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings; Wenner Realty Company, owner; Charles V. Hatfield, architect; cost, $150.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $25.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, March 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 146th St, 24.11x75.1; Charles A. Bartholmae to Julie Dedrick and another, ½ part, (R S $12) $11,667

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 79.11 ft n of 147th St, 19.11x100; Johanna Mott to James Walsh, (R S $10, mtg $11,000) .....

AVENUE A, s e cornsr of 11th St, 36x75.6; Robert W. Thompson, Jr., referee, to George Weil. (R S $19) 19,000

AVENUE A, n w s, 25.2 ft n e of 90th St, 25.2x107; Avenue A, n w corner of 90th St, 25.2x107; Lena Rebholz and another to Margaret Aydinian .....

AVENUE B, e s, 85.3 ft s of 18th St, 26.6x88; Henry B. Kibby to Emelia Segal, (mtg $20,500, R S $10) .....

BLEECKER ST, e s, at s e n of 8th Av, runs n e 44.11x s e 40x e 17.2x s 53.6x w 76.9 to Bleecker St x n 27.7; also 27th St, n s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William Stubenord to Harry Herts, (mtg $70,000, R S $20) .....

BLEECKER ST, e s, at s e s of 8th Av, runs n e 44.11x s e 40x e 17.2x s 53.6x w 76.9 to Bleecker St x n 27.7; also 27th St, n s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Harry Herts to Frieda Hart, (all liens, R S $20) .....

BROOME ST, n s, 242.6 ft e of Hudson St, 22.6x84.3; Bridget Hopkinson, widow, to Ellen Bradley, (R S $0) .....

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s s, 23.11 ft w of 100th St, 99x100; Alois Gutwillig to William T. Wardwell, (R S $60.60, mtg $29,500) 30,000

COLUMBUS AV, 885 and 889, s e corner of 103d St; Columbus Av, 887 and 889, e s, 60x100; Eva J. Coe and another to Daniel Buckley, (R S 355, mtg $165,000) 210,000

CORLEARS ST, w s, 50.6 ft n of Monroe St, 59.6 to Grand St x 28.4x75x30.10x James M. Brady and another, heirs, to Harris Mandelbaum, (R S $20) 1

CROSBY ST, 32 to 37, s s, 75x100; Isidore Jackson and others to Inga M. Olsen, (R S $36.50, mtg $43,610) 1

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 141st St, 100.1x99.9x100x115.4; Stephen J. Egan to Henry F. A. Wolf, (R S $19) .....

DECATUR AV, s e s, 252.1 ft n e of the Southern Boulevard, 50x120; William J. A. McKim, referee, to James T. Phelan.

EAST BROADWAY, 153, 20x85; Harris Rosenthal to Harris Levitt, (mtg $31,000 .....

ELDRIDGE ST, 81, w s, 25x100; Abraham Unterberg to David Harris, (R S $9.50, mtg $34,700) .....

FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 20x47.3; Mary Jennings to Harvey Hutton, (R S 50 cents, mtg $6,400) .....

FOREST AV, w s, 150 ft n of 166th St, 50x87.6; Christopher C. Clarke to William Robitzek, (R S 50 cents) .....

GRAND ST, 408, s e corner of Clinton St, 25x75; Franklin B. Lord to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $42) .....

GRAND ST, 409, s e corner of Clinton St, 25x75; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry Roth and another, (R S $13.50, mtg $30,000) .....

HENRY ST, n w corner of Jefferson St, 22x60; Charles D. Boschen and wife to Philip Horowitz and wife, (R S $26, mtg $4,000) ..... Omitted

HUDSON ST, 434, e s, 22x55x Irregular; Jacob Kottek to Herman H. F. Tocke, (R S $3, mtg $9,000) .....

JENNINGS ST, n s, Lot 7, map of property of William Farrell, 24th Ward; George P. Fellowes to Hugo Baer, (R S $2, mtg $6,000) .....

LEROY ST, 6a, s s, 25.5x93.3x49.11x90; C. W. Hartridge, referee, to Thomas G. Field, trustee, (R S $10) .....

LEROY ST, 62, s s, 25x90; C. W. Hartridge, referee, to Thomas G. Field, trustee, (R S $17) .....

LEXINGTON AV, 1,442 and 1,444, s w corner of 94th St, 34.4x75; John Brandt to George P. Fellows, (R S $12, mtg $20,000) .....

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 91st St, 21x75; Theresa Reinach, widow, to Emil J. Winterroth, (R S $10, mtg $15,000) .....

LUDLOW ST, 32 and 34, 40x95.7; Jacob Pick to Mary Block, (all liens) .....

LOT 228, map of Van Nest Park; Frank Schaeffler, referee, to Frank T. Murphy, (R S 50 cents) .....

LOTS 84 and 85 of Neill estate, 24th Ward, Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Joseph Diamond, (R S $2.50) .....

LOT 47 to 55, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau; Patrick McKenna to Michael Meehan, (R S $7, mtg $9,000) .....

MADISON AV, 212, 27.1x100x27.2x100; Michael Cahill to Isaac Grossman .....

MADISON AV, 1,715, e s, 25x75; Maria R. Alberst to Bessie Cole, (R S $3, mtg $19,000) .....

MARKET ST, 35 and 37, 40x51; Jacob Pick to Mary Block, (all liens) .....

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 161st St, 0.3x128.1; John C. Fahl to Henry Lohse .....

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 161st St, 21.4x102; Henry Lohse to Albert Zaumatti, (R S $4.50) .....

RIVINGTON ST, 162, and 71 Clinton St, 25x50; Henry Wertheim to Max Weinberg, (R S $9, mtg $19,500) .....

SHERIFF ST, 165, s e corner of Clinton St, 67x25x irregular; Samuel Amsterdam to Joseph Lieberman, (R S $9, mtg $44,500) .....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w corner of 183d St, 25.3x102.7x25x98.9; James W. Campbell to John C. Heintz, (R S $1, mtg $2,250) .....

SPRING ST, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x82.9x100x86.11; Michael Meehan to Patrick McKenna, (R S $16, mtg $20,000)

WALES AV, w s, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x94.6x29.11x78.3; Timothy F. Sullivan to Daniel J. Harrington, (mtg $10,500, R S $5) ..... Exchange

WAVERLEY PLACE, n e s, 35.3 ft n w of Macdougal St, 27x105; William S. Patten to Earl S. L. Amoureux, (R S $14.50, mtg $15,000) .....

WEST END AV, 358, s e corner of 77th St, 24.2x55; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Bendet Isaacs, (R S $46, mtg $32,500) .....

WEST END AV, 400, and 280 West 84th St, 32.4x62; Agnes E. Dobbs to Charles G. Dobbs, (mtg $1,000) .....

1ST AV, s e corner of 2d St, 22x74; Harris Mandelbaum and another to John Beckman, (R S $4.50, mtg $24,000) .....

1ST AV, n e corner of 5th St, 24.3x100; Charles Bernhard to Thomas Rothmann, (R S $25, mtg $16,000) .....

1ST AV, w s, 28.4 ft s of 76th St, 26x100; City Real Estate Company to Samuel and Lehman Levy, (R S $29) .....

1st AV, 2,310 and 2,314, 44x100; Frederick Bumiller to Elizabeth J. Kugler, all title, quitclaim, (R S $2) .....

2D AV, 1,185 to 1,189, 75.8x80; Frieda Hart to Anna M. and William Stubenbord, (mtg $65,000, R S $12) .....

2D AV, 1,501 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; Ellen Curry to Simon Michel, (R S $8.50, mtg $6,000) .....

5TH AV, e s, adjoining lands of Ferguson Shipman, &c., contains 10¼ acres. Sadie L. Scarlett, another to Frank A. Howson, (R S $20) ..... Exch.

6TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 532, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Irving N. Tompkins, referee, to Daniel Ryer .....

7TH AV, 255, 21.6x79.2; Robert D. Green to Herman Jacobius, (mtg $17,000, R S $6.50) .....

7TH AV, 596, w s, 16.6x100; Alvina V. McAleenan to T. F. Paddell, (mtg $12,000, R S $28) .....

7TH AV, s e, 11 ft n of 120th St, 16.1x77; Abram Kling, referee, to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, (R S $12) .....

7TH AV, 253, e s, 21.4x79.2; Joseph E. Mount to William B. Fox, (R S 50 cents, mtg $18,500) .....

7TH AV, s e corner of 26th St, 20.9x76; Emil Lata to Jacob Rutz, (mtg $13,000, R S $1.50) .....

8TH AV, n w corner of 47th St, 50x100.2x irregular; Mitchell E. Wentworth to Thomas Farrell, (R S $85, mtg $45,000) .....

8TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 25x77.4; Julia A. Groh to Charles Bradley, (R S $60) .....

10TH ST, 84 to 88 East, 75x100x irregular; Julius B. Fox to Bessie Kittenplan, (mtg $121,000, R S $75.50) .....

3D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Macdougal St, 25.6x100; Adolph Tsheppe to Amos F. Eno, (R S $13.50, mtg $21,000) .....

4TH ST, s e s, 260 ft n e of Union Av, 40.9x100.4x42.4x100; Westchester; Annie Campion to the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association, (mtg $2,700, R S $1.50) .....

4TH ST, s e s, 260 ft n e of Union Av, 40.9x100.4x42.4x100, Westchester; the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association to Annie Campion, (mtg $2,700, R S $1.50) .....

11TH ST, 215, n s, corner of Waverley Place, 20x80; Robert Beatty and wife to Charles and Joseph Paterno and another, (mtg $8,500, R S $11) .....

12TH ST, 45 West, 19.11x48.8x44.3, gore; Archibald J. Robbins to Annie Pollitt, ½ part, (R S 50 cents) .....

13TH ST, 517 East, 24.11x103.3; Jacob Klingenstein to Moritz Jarkovitz, (R S $11, mtg $16,000) .....

14TH ST, 320 West, 24.8x103.1x25x103.1; James S. Herrman, trustee, to Margaret L. Slevin, (R S $24.50) .....

18TH ST, n s, 247 ft w of 8th Av, 22x92.2; Hamilton Walling and others, executors, to Stephen J. Collins, (R S $12.50) .....

19TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 60x95; Joseph C. Buttenwieser to Tonie L. Chopak, (R S $35.50, mtg $75,000) .....

32D ST, 423 West, 16.10x98.9; Philip Carpenter, referee, to City Real Estate Company .....

32D ST, 234 West, 25x98.8; John D. Karst, Jr., to Christian F. Tietjen, (R S $14, mtg $27,000) .....

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x139.5x50.1x141.10; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to John Bulger, (R S $46.50) .....

35TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x98.9; H. W. De Forest, trustee, to Walter E. Maynard, (R S $32.50) .....

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Frederick W. Schwiers to William C. Keller, (R S $12.50, mtg $12,500) .....

55TH ST, 6 East, 25x100.5; Alice K. Munroe to John A. Taylor, (R S $115.50) .....

97TH ST, n s, 82 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; August W. Schmidt to Charles H. Gerdes and another, (mtg $12,600, R S $20) .....

98TH ST, s s, 133 ft w of Park Av, 32x100; August Oppenheimer to Henry Block, (mtg $44,000, R S $11) .....

83D ST, n s, 289.4 ft e of Park Av, 22.10x102.2; Abram Kraner to Annie Peyser, (all liens, R S $3) .....

82D ST, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Horgan and another to John H. Duncan, (R S $25) .....

85TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of 2d Av, 28x102.2; Emil Lata to Jacob Rutz, (mtg $13,000, R S $1.50) .....

88TH ST, 334 and 336 East, 65x97.6; Louis Cohen and another to Leon Taub, (R S $22, mtg $70,000) .....

89TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft w of Madison Av, 51x100.8; Ruth A. Watrous to W. T. Zahey, (R S $87) .....

94TH ST, s s, 100.9 ft w of Madison Av, 19x100.8; Benjamin A. Williams to Max Richter, (R S $67) .....

100TH ST, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; George Call & Co. to Charles J. Obermayer, (mtg $7,000, R S $3) .....

101ST ST, 113 East, 15.6x106.11; 101st St, 115 East, 15.6x106.11; Francis M. Bacon, Jr., to Nathan Cohen, (R S $10.50) .....

102D ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.11; Peter Anzelone and wife to Louise Kanfold, (R S $18, mtg $64,000) .....

106TH ST, 120 East, 25x100.11; Ernst F. Winterroth and wife to Theresa Reinach, (R S $8, mtg $8,000) .....

110TH ST, 125 East, 25x100.11; Moses K. Wallach to Sarah Cohn, (R S $6, mtg $16,000) .....

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Simon Adler to Leon A. Liebeskind, (mtg $18,000, R S $21) .....

112TH ST, 509 West, 34x100.11; Charles and Joseph Paterno and another to Robert A. Beatty, (mtg $52,000, R S $17) .....

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x89.7x irregular; William J. Purdy to Caroline A. Weber, (R S $7, mtg $19,-750) .....

112TH ST, 121 East, 19.3x100.10; Lotty Braun to Hannah Wallach, (R S $1, mtg $8,000) .....

113TH ST, 18 West, 26x100.11; Max Bargebuhr to David Bich, (R S $5.50, mtg $10,500) .....

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.10; Ellen M. McCahill to Louis Lese, (R S $5, mtg $3,000) .....

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association to David Wilson .....

119TH ST, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; David Wilson to Mary A. McCook

127TH ST, 66 to 68 West, 50x99.11; Howard C. Martin to Louis Lese, (R S $6, mtg $18,000) .....

135TH ST, 233 West, 25x99.11; M. Theresa C. Barry to William R. Rose, (R S $1, mtg $22,500) .....

141ST ST, n w corner of Beekman Av, 50.5x91.8x50x96.3; Stephen J. Egan to H. F. A. Wolf, (R S $10) .....

144TH ST, 608 East, 25x100; Ellen Mulhare to Henry A. W. Woelfers, (R S $7, mtg $13,000) .....

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; John J. Mahony to Emma Kasser, (R S $17) 17,000

150TH ST, 772 East, 25x100; Alphonse G. Koelble to Philip Jung, (mtg $16,500) 16,500

150TH ST, 772 East, 25x100; Philip Jung to John Vanoni, (mtg $11,000, R S $6) .....

151ST ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x190.10 to 152d St; Henry M. Hear to John J. Mahony, (R S $22, mtg $40,000) 62,000

165TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 98.3x98.3x74.11x93.3; Dennis Harrington to Timothy F. Sullivan, (mtg $3,500, R S $4) .....

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 261; Emilie Segal to Jessie Schein, 3 1-6 years .....

BLEECKER ST, 302; Joseph Blau to Robert Armstrong, 3 years $1,500

CANAL ST, 133 and 135; Elizabeth M. Fisher to Charles Rhechow, 2 years 1,400

CHAMBERS ST, s s, Lot 460, map of the Church farm; the rectors, &c., of St. George's Church, in Flushing, to Isidor Strauss and others, 21 years .....

DUANE ST, 82; Josephine D. McLaughlin to Michael McNaughton and another; 15 years ..... $3,000 to

FULTON ST, 87; Samuel Hirsh to Louis Weinman, 3 years ..... $1,600 to

STANTON ST, 157; Jacob S. Baum to Solomon Marculescu, 3 years .....

157TH ST, 329; Arthur Phillips and others to Thomas F. Winters, 5½ years .....

2D AV 106; Joseph Jantzen to Anton Ohmann, 3 years .....

3D AV, 4,409; Bernard McManus to George Wallace, 5 years ..... 1,200 to

3D AV, 2,359, s e corner of 129th St; Katharine G. Farrell, individually and as executrix, to James A. Lyon, 10 years .....

3D AV, 197; Emil Michel to Jacob Loewenthal, 2 years .....

3D AV, 3,088; William Jay and another, trustees, to Herman Menaker, 5 years ..... $1,020 to

7TH AV, 207, s e corner of 22d St; Nicholas Wernert to Diedrich Huneke, 5 years .....

8TH AV, 496, s e corner of 35th St, 25x77.4; Charles Bradley to F. J. Davidson, 20 1-6 years .....

8TH AV, 2,052; John D. Karst, Jr., to Julius Glaser, 1 year .....

20TH ST, 11 West; Estelle G. Spitzer to Frederick C. Beach and another, 2 years.

2D ST, 37; Emma Kohnert to Jacob Hertz, 5 years .....

54TH ST, 260 West; Edward A. Bell to Bessie Whittle, 2 1-6 years .....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BALDWIN, Charles L., and Ollie A. Green to George Stark; 163d St, s w corner of Melrose Av, 1 year, 6 per cent .....

BEATTY, Robert A., to Charles and Joseph Paterno and another; 112th St, 509 West, 2 years, 6 per cent .....

BRADLEY, Ellen, to Bridget Hopkinson; Broome St, n s, 242.6 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years .....

BRODIL, Barbara, to Kate S. Nelson; 64th St, s s, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years .....

BUCKLEY, Daniel, to Henry Coe; Columbus Av, 881 and 883, s e corner of 103d St; also, Columbus Av, 887 and 889, 3 years, 4½ per cent .....

BULGER, John, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 32d St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent .....

CHOPAK, Tonie L., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 120 East 19th St, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent .....

CHOPAK, Tonie L., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 19th St, s s, 170 ft e of 3d Av, installments .....

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 5th Av, s e corner of 95th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent .....

COHEN, Nathan, to the Church of the Holy Communion; 101st St, n s, 94 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent .....

COHEN, Nathan, to Francis M. Bacon, Jr., trustee; 101st St, n s, 100.6 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent .....

COHN, Sarah, to Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church; 110th St, 125 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent .....

COLCORD, Alice, B., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 81st St, 3 West, 1 years, 4½ per cent .....

COLE, Bessie, to Maria R. Alberst; Madison Av, 1,715, 1 year, 6 per cent .....

COSTER, Helen F., and another to Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York; 21st St, 33 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent .....

DERERICK, Julie, and Augusta C. Hovet to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 146th St, 1 year, 4 per cent .....

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Edward M. Neill and others, executors, &c.; Lots 84 to 87, map of property of Neill estate, 24th Ward, due Nov. 8, 1903 .....

DOBBS, Charles G., and Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c.; 84th St, s s, 16.8 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent .....

DOBBS, Charles G., and wife to Robert S. Clark; West End Av, s e corner of 84th St, 3 years, 4 per cent .....

DORE, Mary, to Bernhard Freund and others; 103d St, 153 West, 3 years .....

DOYLE, Mary A. and James, to Maria W. Dittmar; Cemetery Lane, s s, 200 ft e of Main St, City Island, 3 years, 6 per cent .....

DUNCAN, John H., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c.; 327 West 82d St, 5 years, 4 per cent .....

DUNCAN, John H., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c.; 329 West 82d St, 5 years, 4 per cent .....

ERDENBRECHER, August F. A., to Gustave Helmstretter; 3d Av., w s, 150 ft s of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent .....

EVANGELICAL ZION'S CHURCH, to Jacob Furrer; 140th St, n s, 612.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years .....

FARRELL, Thomas, to Mitchell Wentworth; 8th Av, n w corner of 47th St, 2 years .....

FARRELL, Michael J

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Six Elegant Houses,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. AND 155TH ST.

Indiana blue stone; swell front; up to date; hard wood, cabinet trim; two baths; wired for lighting and burglar alarms; cedar closets, &c.; best value for price on the heights; can now be had for ⅓ less than present cost to build; title guaranteed; three blocks from viaduct "L" station; 20 minutes by express to P. O.; 5 cent fare.

70% on mortgage if desired. Inspection invited.

E. B. TREAT, Owner,

On premises, or 241 West 23d St.

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Three-story brownstone house and basement in West 142d St, ten rooms and bath, all modern improvements, open plumbing and gas logs, hardwood finish from top to bottom; fine view of river; must be sold at once to close an estate; sacrifice price, $10,500, on easy terms. This is a rare bargain.

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Ideal Houses In An Ideal Location.

Several modern, American-basement dwellings, all having full extensions, four minutes' walk from 140th St. elevated; inspection invited. JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

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A three-story and basement modern brownstone dwelling in most desirable location in the West 80th Sts., near Central Park; mortgage $18,000 at 4½; owner must sell; no reasonable offer refused. A1 Bargain, Box 200 Times Office.

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NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED.
A delightful home, and income combined;
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Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d, cor. Wendover Av.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price, $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 5-story store property, Madison Av., near 116th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

Attention, Builders!—100x100, 115th, near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 140th, 8th Av., 99 on 8th Av., 125 on 140th St., $55,000; 100x100, West 136th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 3 lots, $52,000; 101st St., near 1st Av. 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 69 West 100th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; 21 good tenants; pays $1,000 per year net over all expenses. William Baker, 157 West 23d St.

Wanted—Loan of $6,000 on suburban corner house and lot, worth $10,000; also, $58,000 on first-class city apartment house, worth $90,000. 58 G., Times Office.

Private dwelling, brick, 9 rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; complete order throughout; call and investigate. 15 West 119th St.

$2,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, 536 West 39th St.; sacrifice price; 5-year mortgage; pays $700.00 per year net. Baker, 157 West 23d.

$500 cash, balance 5%, three-family frame, all rented, three blocks from L station; exchange. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

For Sale or to Let—Two-story mansard frame dwelling, 64 West 132d St., between 5th and Lenox Aves. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

A handsome, two-story building for sale at Bronxville, N. Y. For particulars call at 418 5th Av. Lindquist.

Sherman Park corner store property; stable, 50x100; cheap account death. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

8th Av. and 135th St.; three-family flat; possession store May 1st; $28,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

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2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price, $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Another one of those rare chances—3-family brick house, between Broadway and Bushwick Av.; 19 rooms; all improvements; only $4,650. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

We have elegant 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on beautiful Macon St.; cost owner $6,500; sacrifice price only $5,250. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$300 down, price $3,000; new houses, 9 rooms, bath; one or two families. Dhuy, owner, on premises, 1,985 Pacific St., near Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

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Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

For Sale or To Rent—Residence at Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.; 13 rooms; good water; five minutes' walk from station. Frederick Sutton, Chappaqua, N. Y.

I offer bargains in cottages and lots within 45 minutes of 42d St.; commutation 11 cents; beautiful surroundings; macadam roads. Owner, 28 World Building.

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FOR RENT
Attractive 4-story, American-basement dwelling.
NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.
Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 104th St. Elev.
RENT $1,200.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace

708 Madison Ave., the southwest corner of 63d St.—Now occupied by a physician; the partition in the front parlor will be removed if desired; can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

4th Av., 425, near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOI SOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Hancock St., 3-story, stone, $35.00; Monroe St., 2½-story, stone, $50.00; Putnam Av., 3-story, stone, $45.00 and $40. Pinckney, 342 Sumner Av.

Queens Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)
7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry, 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50. 2-story and basement frame house, imp'ts, $16. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent $20. Call R. E Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Staten Island Property.

Grove, 10 acres, 600 feet on lower bay; 18 acres, on Sound; 12 acres, 600 feet on railroad, 3 minutes to depot; 1 acre, large house, barn, &c., near water; forty lots, dock, fine roads; all free; long lease. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

For Rent—Richmond Borough, 40 minutes from the Battery; at Clifton; residence, with stable, garden, fruit, and shade trees; excellent situation. Address, for particulars, Talbot Root, 27 Pine St., New York City.

Modern houses all parts of Staten Island to let and for sale. Cornelius Kloff, 50 Broadway.

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FOR RENT AND FOR SALE, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COTTAGES AT BELLE HAVEN, GREENWICH, SOUND BEACH, ROCK RIDGE, CALL OR ADDRESS THOMAS N. COOKE, 6-7 P. O. BUILDING, GREENWICH, CONN.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to a private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

Picturesque modern country seat, 1¼ miles from Morristown Court House; 17 large fully furnished rooms, open fireplaces; rent, $1,000; unsurpassed mountain views; pure water; big trees, and healthfulness; adjacent other beautiful places. Henry Condict, owner, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Palisades.—A fine, large house; good locality; fine shade and fruit trees; house contains 12 rooms and all modern improvements; barn and outbuildings on the premises. Apply Samuel Brown, Palisades, N. Y.

House and barn to let at Yonkers, N. Y., in best part of city; plenty of fruit; all modern improvements. Box 76 Yonkers, N. Y.

Montclair.—For rent; fine location; owners might board. 80 Wall St., Room 34. Telephone 3508 John.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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Apartment to Let—Elegantly furnished; eight outside rooms; 80th St. and Park; price of rental until October. Address X., Times Uptown Office, 1,209 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment, new fire-proof building; service unexcelled. 76 East 81st St.

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105 EAST 15TH ST.:
APARTMENTS TO LET;
RENT $35 TO $135;
five and eight rooms; with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT;
reference required from all tenants. Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,

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A.—THE TUXEDO. Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent on premises.

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2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month. **ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.**

276 ST. ANN'S AV., COR. 139TH ST., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $22; 5 ROOMS, BATH, $18; STEAM HEATED; HOT WATER SUPPLIED. 278 ST. ANN'S AV., 6 ROOMS, BATH, $18-$21; HOT WATER SUPPLIED; HALLS AND BATH HEATED. HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

7 West 108th St.—First-class apartment; 6 rooms; steam heat, hot water, and elevator; reasonable rent. Apply janitor, or Howell, 156 5th Av.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flats; 7 large, light rooms, bath; steam heat; $30. Janitor.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

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MARGUERITE,

2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
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117th St., 360-366 West, Near Morningside Park.—Handsomely decorated, six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated station; $24-$27. References.

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Seven light, clean rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing, tiled kitchen, elevator service; $40 per month. See agent on premises, 106 East 116th St.

A 7-room flat, $22; largest, cheapest, lightest extra wide, bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

Three, four, and five rooms; hot water supply, &c.; $10 to $16; NEW HOUSES. Inquire 2,914 8th Av., adjoining northeast corner 154th St.

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Fischer Upright, Rosewood	$115
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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS,

Also full assortment of large Uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others. Rents $4 up.
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A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
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Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Cabinet grand upright piano; reliable make; guaranteed perfect; cost, $350; will be sacrificed for $160 cash. Inquire elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

Emerson; bargains; $195; little used; usual price, $375; almost new upright, $150; other bargains. Summers, 1,192 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Rare Chance.—First-class upright Pianos; clear tone; durable; bargain; installments. 270 Willis Av., 139th St.

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Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.
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New Ardin & Chaberty, 121-5W. 26. tdh. wine, 50
Ye Olde Tavern, 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Huber's Wilhelmina, 7th Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c. Alc
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Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.
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STEPHANS, 78 & Col. Av. Tdh. Lch. 50c. Din. 75c

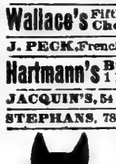

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Banjo, mandolin, violin, guitar, piano. Voice specialist; success guaranteed; instruments furnished free. Horton's, 172 West 23d St.

Free! Copy of "Honey, Does You Love Your Coon," with Mount Morris twostep. Shipman, 18 East 116th St.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th St.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, Bancers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,498 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

Prof. Sterne, 20 years, Broadway, cor. Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.—Character dances, buck, calisthenic, glide waltz. Open daily.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

New Jersey.

THE NEW RUDOLF

Atlantic City, N. J.
OPENS MARCH 9TH.

Ocean front. Capacity doubled to 900. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plans. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

HOTEL MORTON—Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; hot, cold baths; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. A Sanatorium with superior Hotel Table and Service.
Write for Booklet.

AVON INN, VIRGINIA AVE. & BEACH. ELEVATOR TO STREET. SUN PARLORS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. $2.00 DAILY. SPECIAL SPRING RATES ON APPLICATION. F. L. LIPTON, PROP.

WILTSHIRE Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia Av. and the Beach.—Entirely renovated, handsomely furnished, latest modern improvements; delightful rooms; new hydraulic elevator. Write for booklet. S. S. Phoebus.

HOTEL STERLING ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Fireproof, Electric Lights, STEAM HEAT, Elevator, Private Baths, $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

HOTEL EDISON Ocean & Michigan Aves. Capacity 250. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Write for Special Spring Rates. J. C. COPELAND.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Av., near Boardwalk; steam heated; newly furnished; elevator. N. Y. MOYER.

The Bouvier, 150 South Tennessee Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—Steam heated, near beach; table unsurpassed. Mrs. Springer.

THE LAKEWOOD

Lakewood, N. J.

The leading hotel of Lakewood.

In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Golf. —— Automobiles. —— Driving.
JAMES N. BERRY, MGR.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE, Estate of Julia Thorp, deceased, by order of Mary F. Thorp, Administratrix de bonis non, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at 111 Broadway N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom.

INTEREST IN VESSEL PROPERTY

as follows:
1-32 Schooner Charles H. Valentine,
1-32 Schooner O. H. Brown,
1-16 Schooner Harriet C. Kerlin,
3-32 Barkentine E. S. Powell,
2-32 Schooner Samuel S. Thorp,
1-32 Schooner Bayard Hopkins,
1-32 Schooner Mary Manning,
2-32 Schooner Anna L. Mulford,
1-64 Schooner Henry S. Little,
2-32 Schooner P. T. Barnum,
1-64 Schooner R. C. McQuilken,
2-32 Schooner The Josephine,
1-32 Schooner John Pierce,
1-32 Schooner A. Denike,
2-32 Schooner Charles G. Endicott,
1-32 Schooner Bertha F. Walker,
2-32 Schooner Jesse W. Starr,
2-32 Schooner Fanny Tracy,
1-32 Schooner Florence and Lillian,
2-32 Schooner Mary F. Godfrey,
1-48 Bark Ninevah,
1-32 Schooner Lucie Wheatley,
1-96 Schooner Standard.

TERMS: Ten per cent. and auction fees at time of sale; balance on delivery of evidences of title.

Full particulars with RUSSELL & PERCY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York City.

DARWIN.

Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION. SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankuptcy.—In the matter of JACOB RABINOWITZ, bankrupt.
Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell, on Monday, March 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 62 Grand St. and 70 Mercer St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, paper, papes, boxes, cardboard, etc. Order of
BERNI BARKER, Receiver.
LEO. BAMBERGER, 309 B'way, Attorney for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGGINS BOOT AND SHOE CO., bankrupts.
Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell, on Monday, March 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 114 Duane St., all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of boots, shoes, slippers, rubbers, fixtures, safe, desks, etc. Catalogues at sale. Order of
GEO. H. GILMAN, Receiver.
HASTINGS & GLEASON, 258 B'way, Attorneys for Receiver.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 10 A. M., at public auction, goods and chattels mentioned in the schedule of several chattel mortgages made by Fox Brothers, and now on premises No. 440 Water St., Borough of Manhattan, by order of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, Atty's for Mortgagees.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, public auction, at Park Av. and 51st St., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon formerly at No. 320 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn. By order of mortgagees.

SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, AUCTIONEER, sells to-day at 1:30 P. M., a lot of wines and hardware, (sawing and planing machines,) by Jacob Spbin, City Marshal, at 75 1st Av.

Louis Levy, Auctioneer, 280 Broadway, sells today at 9 o'clock, Number 457 Hudson St., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, saloon fixtures. Order of mortgagee's attorneys.

William Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a line of leather goods, trunks, and bags.

Detective Agencies.

Bayard's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets, &c. Mr. or Mrs. Nafzal, 744 6th Av.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—A good wagonette or light stage, to accommodate about 10 persons. 323 East 23d St.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$3,500 to $6,500 interest in, or entire control of well established business; pays 200 per cent.; can be increased tenfold; suit younger men; office needed in New York; those with cash please reply; references exchanged. Address Manufr., Iselin, N. J.

For Sale.—A rare chance; stationery and blank book store, having a complete and best selected stock; best location in city; owner 32 years at same place. Address Enterprise, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CASH Paid for stores, mdse., shoes, groceries, restaurants, dry goods fixtures. Kahn, 338 E. 120. Tel. 513A-79

An opportunity is offered to a gentleman or lady to secure a passive, active, or controlling interest in good-paying manufacturing business on favorable terms. Expansion, Box 189 Times.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Corporations organized; any State.—Stock accepted for services. "Corporation Attorney," Box 192 Times Office.

Chemical analysis, working formulae, &c. Seinonito & Hale, Rooms 1 and 8, 5 and 7, Dey St.

Life insurance in leading companies at big discount. F. C., Box 188 Times Office.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.

$1.00 A week.

Records Exchanged.

☞ Bicycles on easy terms.

S. B. DAVEGA 32 E. 14th St. 802 3d Av., near 49th, 125 West 125th St.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

The Greatest Wonder of the 20th Century. It warms the largest room in five minutes; its weight is worth its gold. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No connections. No odor. **The heat of a Gas Flame is increased 500 Per Cent.** Just the time you shouldn't be without it. Stop your Furnace or any other stove. Save trouble and money. The last week's offer. Small size, $1.25; large size, $1.50. **THE IMPROVED HEATING CO., 1079 3d Ave. Betw. 63d & 64th.** Open evenings. Sent all over.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR

prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES!!

Elegant Drop Cabinets, leading makes, $20.50 to $45 00. Cash or small payments.
DEPARTMENT STORE MACHINES, $12.75 to $17.75. A few good second-hand, $6.00 upwards.
H. RAUSCH, 2,271 Third Ave., near 123d St.
Open Evenings. Established Over 20 Years.

CREDIT TO ALL.

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

ORIENTAL RUGS,
Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Brass Ware, &c., ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
ANDALAFT BROS. & CO., 13 E. 16th St.
Direct Importers. Complete Cosy Corners.

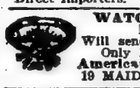

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS. EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representatives if desired. Only Reliable, Up-to-date Goods. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

All standard makes; repairs, and ribbons free. Sold half price. Telephone 1,338—Franklin. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES: CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

EBLE'S Art Gallery, 105 W. 42d St. Antiques, Jewels, and Silverware.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 26 HARLEM.

For Sale.—A handsome two-story house for sale in South Bronxville. Call for particulars at 418 5th Av., Lufdquist.

TYPEWRITERS. REPAIRED BY EXPERTS: rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 289 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS —All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Uptown agency for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; baseball, golf goods a specialty; uniforms order. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Credit—Diamonds, watches, small weekly payments; lowest prices; strictly confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Highest cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address Lenox, 61 West 126th St.

Foot Knitting Co. removed to 240 6th Av.; underwear repaired, stockings refooted; elevator in building.

CASH BUYER.

Men's Cravats.

The new "Chesterfield" Four-in-Hand, made of fine quality, Imported Silks,—latest patterns, colors and weaves. To be worn with high band or standing collars.

50c. each,
Value $1.00 and $1.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

NO RIVAL STEEL COMBINE

Reported Fusion in Opposition to the Trust Denied.

Federal Steel Decides to Accept the Syndicate's Terms — American Bridge Co. May Be Taken In.

Stephen W. Baldwin, sales agent for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, denies emphatically a report emanating from Philadelphia that a new combination, made up of the Pennsylvania, the Bethlehem, and the Cambria Steel Companies, has been organized to fight the United States Steel Corporation. To the contrary, Mr. Baldwin declares that it will be a good thing for the trade if the United States Corporation is successfully carried through.

"You may say for me," said Mr. Baldwin to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, yesterday, "that there is nothing in the Philadelphia story. There is no community of interest between the Cambria and the Bethlehem Companies and our own.

"Personally, I hope the deal will go through. The new corporation will not be against our interests. In fact, I rather think it will be in our favor. It will result in putting the steel and iron business into the hands of broader-minded men, who will look more than an inch beyond their noses—who will, in short, not do business for optics, but will do it with regard to the future, with thought of the developments from year to year. The Pennsylvania Steel Company is certainly not opposing itself to the new corporation."

Beyond this statement, there was little new in the way of developments in relation to the corporation. There was some talk during the day that several other companies have been asked to come into the trust—among the number, so rumor had it, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Sloss-Sheffield Iron and Steel Company, both Southern concerns. No confirmation of this could be had, and generally the belief is that the story is merely idle talk.

In some quarters, however, it is believed that the American Bridge Company may come in at some future date. That company is one of the many organized by J. P. Morgan, and his interests in it are still very large. The bridge company was originally mentioned as among the companies in the big combination, but for reasons that have never been made clear it was decided to leave it out at this time.

The Directors of Federal Steel have informally considered the terms offered to them and have decided to accept. As in the case of the Steel and Wire Company, circular letters will be sent to the stockholders notifying them of the action taken and suggesting a like acceptance.

A Wall Street mathematician yesterday figured it out—taking for his basis the average earnings of the companies in the trust for the past two years—that, allowing for interest on the bonds and 7 per cent. on the preferred stock—the earnings of the new company should show something like 8 per cent. on the common stock.

On the Stock Exchange there was generally a better feeling in the steel stocks, particularly in the common shares, due in part to the denial by Chairman Gates of Steel and Wire that his company would not enter the corporation, but would hold out for better terms. Closing prices showed net changes as follows: Steel and Wire, advance 2, preferred, decline, 1½; Steel Hoop, advance, 1½, preferred, decline, ⅝; Tin Plate, advance, ½; Federal Steel, advance, 1½, preferred, advance ½; National Steel, decline, ¼; National Tube, advance, 3¼.

Trading in the steel stocks on the curb once more assumed very large proportions and at the same time the prices of the new company's stocks were much stronger. Not less than 40,000 shares of United States Steel common and a similar amount of the preferred stock changed hands during the day. These transactions resulted in a net advance of 1 point in the common, which sold as high as 38, and closed at 37½, and of 2 points in the preferred, which closed at 82½, the top price of the day. The Sheet Steel stocks were stronger and more active than on Thursday, but they were by no means as active as the United States Steel issues.

BRITISH VIEWS OF THE TRUST.

The Statist Thinks American Exporters Have "Bitten Off More than They Can Chew."

LONDON, March 1.—The Statist, dealing with the steel combination in the United States, says:

"The competition of American iron and steel in the markets of the United Kingdom has been much less during the last few weeks than during the latter half of 1900, but this is not surprising. With Scotch pig iron below £2 14s. and Yorkshire steel plates at £8 5s. there cannot be any temptation to American producers to sell here.

"Moreover, it seems as if those who have sold are now experiencing considerable difficulty in executing their contracts. We hear of Americans paying differences to cancel sales made last year. From the north we hear that the first installment of ship plates, which ought to have been delivered last year, is arriving from the United States.

"An interesting incident of the moment is the placing in Connal's stores, in Glasgow, of 2,000 tons of American pig iron which arrived too late for contract delivery. From these and other circumstances one would be disposed to conclude that the American iron and steel producers, in their eagerness to make export trade, have bitten off more than they can chew."

Nevertheless, The Statist believes that British exportation of pig iron will be limited this year because of the deplorably depressed conditions of the German, French, and Belgian iron industries and the renewed flow of American iron in the near future.

Summing up the resources of the steel combination, The Statist says:

"It has the largest and most perfect blast furnaces in the world, compared with which all ours are but as African pigmies alongside the most splendid regiment of the Guards."

Obviously the prospect, as The Statist sees it, is the reverse of encouraging for British producers.

The Spectator says, in commenting on the Steel Trust:

"While admitting that it is not unreasonable to anticipate that within a very few years more than half the steel production of the world will be under the hands of the trust, we regret to note the nervous apprehension aroused here and the cry raised for a departure from the established fiscal principles in the interest of threatened British iron and steel trades.

"It is not impossible that the vaulting ambition of the trust may o'erleap itself and provoke formidable anti-trust and anti-protection developments. It must also be considered that cheap steel, while injurious to British steel producers, will benefit manufacturers of machinery, and will thereby mitigate the severity of transatlantic rivalry.

"In regard to the finished product, all the manufactures that utilize steel and iron will benefit, such as shipbuilding, and, altogether, it is needless to be unduly alarmed."

Misses' Suits.

Serge Sailor Suits,—with braided or cloth edged collars, cuffs and vests,
4.00

Pedestrian Skirts,—new flare cut,—edged with 10 rows of stitching,—blue and Oxford grey,—lengths 36 to 40 inches,
5.00

Cloth Suits, with Eton or "mess" Jackets, braided or finished with stitched silk. Flare or flounce skirts. Serge, Homespun or Venetian Cloth. Colors:—blue, mode, red and black.
14.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Demand German Armor Plate Works.

BERLIN, March 1.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day adopted by a large majority a resolution calling upon the Government to erect, at the expense of the empire, works for the manufacture of armor plates.

J. P. Ord's Resignation.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 1.—J. P. Ord has resigned the Second Vice Presidency of the General Electric Company. It was reported that Mr. Ord had resigned to become head financial man of the United States Steel corporation. Mr. Ord, however, denies positively that there is any truth in the report. He would say nothing regarding his future plans.

LEGAL NOTES.

WRONGFUL SURRENDER OF INSURANCE POLICY.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Gordon, in September, 1897, borrowed $1,716 from the American Deposit and Loan Company, giving the lender an assignment of a policy of insurance for $4,400 upon the husband's life, in which the wife was named as beneficiary, as collateral security for the loan. They also gave a promissory note authorizing the lender to surrender the policy and receive the surrender value, "on the non-performance of any of the promises herein contained, without notice of amount claimed to be due, without demand of payment, without advertisement, and without notice of the time and place of said surrender, each and every one of which is hereby expressly waived." Two weeks after the note became due the lender, in reply to a request to extend the time for payment, wrote that if Mr. Gordon wished to continue the loan for another year he must promptly remit the interest, and that the matter would be held open a few days to give him an opportunity to do so. On Oct. 4, 1898, two weeks after the date of this notice, the son-in-law of the husband wrote the lender that the husband "is at present quite ill and unable to attend to any business; as soon as he is able he will communicate with you." The lender surrendered the policy ten days later, without further communication, and two weeks afterward the husband died, having been delirious for over three weeks. In a suit by Alfred D. Bailey, as ancillary administrator of Mrs. Gordon, against the deposit and loan company for damages, the complaint was dismissed by the trial court, but the Appellate Division in this city directed a reversal, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The Court of Appeals has now ordered an affirmance on that opinion, holding that the lender's letter operated as a waiver of its right to surrender the policy without notice; that the beneficiary's measure of damages for the conversion of the policy was the difference between the amount of the loan and the amount which would have been received from the insurance company if the lender had not wrongfully surrendered the policy.

***

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—William Lewin, who in January, 1898, was driving with members of his family on a bright, clear day, along a highway in the town of Farmington, Ontario County, N. Y., toward a crossing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the rate of two miles an hour, failed to discover the approach of a train in time to avoid a collision with his wagon. There was nothing to divert his attention; he had been cautioned by his wife to look out for the crossing, and from a point 150 feet distant he had an unobstructed view of the railroad for nearly 1,000 feet in the direction from which the train was coming. Mr. Lewin, as administrator, recovered judgment on a verdict for $1,000 damages on the trial of his suit against the railroad company for the death of his child, eighteen months old, who was being held in his mother's lap in the rear of the wagon, and was killed in the collision. The Fourth Appellate Division affirmed the judgment, in an opinion by Justice McLennan, Justice Williams dissenting. The Court held that although the father was guilty of contributory negligence, the verdict in his favor would not be disturbed, even though the recovery, if any, would inure to his sole benefit. The Court of Appeals, in affirming the judgment, now holds that the evidence was such as to make it a question of fact whether the father was guilty of contributory negligence or not. It was possible, upon the evidence, the Court said, for the jurors to draw the inference that he had acted as prudently and vigilantly as would be reasonably expected of him, and that the question was specifically submitted to and passed upon by them. The decision of the Appellate Division, having been by a divided court, the interesting question as to the effect of the father's contributory negligence upon his right to recover, discussed by that tribunal, (52 App. Div., 69,) was not before the Court of Appeals.

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RIGHTS OF LEGATEES.—Duncan M. Robertson, as sole executor of Leicester Burnett, who died in St. Lawrence County, in 1890, paid legacies in full to certain legatees, as, from the inventory, the estate was apparently sufficient to pay all the legacies. Though of equal priority, the legacies to Adelma M. Smith and Georgia A. Cane were not paid in full, about $1,400 being due each of them at the time of the accounting, in 1898. The Court of Appeals, adopting the opinion of Justice Smith, in the Appellate Division of the Third Department, has just decided that the executor, though he acted in good faith, was chargeable with the money he should have on hand applicable to the payment of the pro rata shares of these two legatees, and could not require them to wait therefore until after he had collected the over payments.

To-day is yesterday's to-morrow—the day which marks the end of our Spring suit sale.

Almost any man of any size who wants a Spring suit, or a Fall suit in a Spring color; a man who is not averse to saving $10 or $15 can find what he wants here to-day.

Sizes 34 inches chest and under, $10.

Over 34 inches chest, $12.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
THE SECRET OF A PRETTY ROOM.

Our special bargain sales holds the key to the secret.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPET $1.10 a Yd.
(Value $1.35 & $1.50.)

The daintiest colorings picked from nature's spring color box before she is ready to display them out of doors.

Also a special lot of

DIVANS—$19.00.

Mahogany finish frames, artistic damask covering.

Every prospective bride should know that "Long Credit" makes the dollars do double duty.

CASH or CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND TO-DAY.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN
IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
Mats. Mar. 4, 5, 7, 8—3 P. M. Sun. Evg., Mar. 10.
Lecture by THOMAS F. MILLARD on the WAR IN CHINA.
Illustrated by C. FRED ACKERMAN, with MOST MARVELOUS MOVING PICTURES.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

YOUNG BRECKINRIDGE'S DEBT.

Sued for $900 for Bonnets, He Just Escapes a $250 Fine in Court.

John C. Breckinridge, a relative of the ex-Senator from Kentucky, finally submitted to examination in supplementary proceedings in the City Court yesterday. He is just of age, and at an examination last June he declined to answer many of the questions put to him, and walked out of the courtroom. Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court issued an order for his further examination yesterday. If he did not respond he was to be adjudged in contempt of court. He put in an appearance just in time to save himself being fined $250 and committed to the Ludlow Street Jail for contempt.

The action which caused his examination was brought by Louise & Co., milliners, who obtained a judgment for $900 against him for bonnets furnished to women friends of his.

Breckinridge said that he lived at 31 West Thirty-third Street, that he had no bank account, and owned no jewelry, and that his board was being paid by another person.

"You testified before that your grandfather had died and that you might inherit something from him. What interest have you in his estate?" was asked.

"That depends on his generosity."

"As he is dead, don't you know what you have inherited?"

"No, I don't."

"How long would it take you to find out whether you have inherited anything from his estate?"

"My impression is that my grandfather left everything to his wife. I have not been notified that I have inherited anything, and I would not care to make any inquiries now, as my grandmother is very ill in San Francisco."

In answer to further questions the young man said that his grandfather's estate was worth over $200,000.

After paying the $10 costs in the contempt proceedings he was excused from further examination at present.

MAYOR FAGAN'S CHARGE.

Accused Publishers Testify Before Hoboken Council Committee.

A committee of the Hoboken Common Council yesterday heard testimony as to the charge made by Mayor Fagan against Breen & Havens to the effect that they had swindled the city out of $25 by raising the items in a bill they had rendered. None of the witnesses was sworn. Mayor Fagan repeated the charge. He was corroborated by James Laverty, Clerk of the court.

John Breen testified that no change had been made in the bill, and to the best of his knowledge and belief the blanks charged for had been furnished. He was corroborated by his partner, John R. Havens, who shook his finger at Mayor Fagan and said he would take the matter before the Grand Jury.

"Take it before the Grand Jury as soon as you like," retorted the Mayor. "I am anxious to take the whole matter before the Grand Jury because I believe that criminals should be put in the place provided by law for criminals."

That ended the discussion. The committee will report to the board next Wednesday.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist.—Adv.

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With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

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MAXINE ELLIOTT When We Were Twenty-One.
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WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET

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LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 18.

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Jessie Bussell. "A Royal Family." N't W'k—Mary Mannering in "Janice Meredith."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This Afternoon, at 2—DOUBLE BILL—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Saleza and Campanari. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Ternina and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Muhlmann, and Blass. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert.
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
will be repeated under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plancon. Entire opera orchestra and chorus.
Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 4, at 8—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 7, at 7:45—Special Performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
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Only Afternoon Cycle and Last performances of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
by Richard Wagner.
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Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45. DIE WALKURE
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45. SIEGFRIED
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30. GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
Sale of seats for ENTIRE Cycle only will begin Tuesday Morning, Mar. 5, and continue until Wednesday Evening, Mar. 6. Sale of seats for any SINGLE performance of the Cycle will begin Thursday morning, Mar. 7. Prices as usual.

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
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Mr. DAVID MANNES, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., and after one o'clock at box office, Carnegie Hall.

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CARNEGIE HALL,
TUESDAY, March 5th, at 8:30 P. M.
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Soloist . . Herr SOMA PICK-STEINER
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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

We are authoritatively informed from London that the Duke of Argyll has been selected as the author of what may be considered as the Court biography of Queen Victoria. The Duke, who is better known as the Marquis of Lorne, has more literary pretensions than any other member of the royal family. It will be recalled that he is the author of "The United States of America After the War," "Imperial Federation," "Life of Palmerston," the libretto of "Diarmid," besides essays on political, historical, and art topics, and some well-turned verses. He writes well and without egotism, and, as the son-in-law of the late Queen, as well as a painstaking student of the many phases of the Victorian era, he should be able to treat of the subject with sympathy and with precision. The work will be published in parts, the first of which may be expected some time in the current year. As to the end, it is of course uncertain even to within a few, particularly when it is recalled that many years elapsed between the death of Prince Albert and the appearance of his biography.

Now that Mr. Thomas's book on "The American Negro" has awakened so much discussion, (and readers will be interested in the letter on this subject which we print elsewhere in this issue from Bishop Charles Murphy, Secretary of the Southern Society, which has organized the Montgomery Conference,) what interest will be felt in the appearance in book form of Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery, an Autobiography," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue on March 16. Mr. Washington's history of the beginnings of the early establishment and thereafter the system of education to which he himself is a most interesting exponent. He at least has accomplished something; and there are many observing and intelligent people who have been manifest in subsequent American history. According to Mr. Hanna, nearly one-fourth of the white population of the colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution were of Scotch-Irish descent. It is high time, therefore, for historians of Pilgrim, Puritanical, or Cavalier inspiration to look to their laurels as well as to the integrity of their conclusions. Mr. Hanna, by the way, has just published two important books on Ohio genealogy.

An excellent specimen of durable, and yet flexible, cloth binding may be seen in the "Encyclopaedia of Etiquette," issued this week by McClure, Phillips & Co. One may bend backward the covers of this book until they actually meet and may spread the leaves out freely like the spokes of a wheel and yet hear no sound nor do the book any harm whatever. In contrast, let the reader look at the new "authentic" edition of Dickens, sent over here by Chapman & Hall—so frail in the back as to be incapable of being read, even by the most careful, without breaking. Who the genius was that contrived that binding for Dickens we know not, but he ought to be ashamed of his work as long as he lives. And to think that a book on etiquette, in its nature ephemeral, finds a better binder than "David Copperfield"!

The first volume of George Saintsbury's "History of Criticism" will shortly appear from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. Prof. Saintsbury is without doubt one of the first English critics of the day. As such he is necessarily widely acquainted with the world's literature. His forthcoming work will be unquestionably a thorough and authoritative treatment of a once very important department of literature, but one which in recent years has drifted rapidly toward mere exposition and impressionism. We shall have a good history. There is no doubt of that. But we also hope that it may be so written as to impress upon the book reviewer a little more respect for a great art, which in the present day is for the most part so carelessly manipulated.

The series of volumes edited for the Colonial Dames of America by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton and appearing from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the title of "Letters to Washington," has now reached Vol. III. This volume covers the years from 1768 to 1770, and in it we find letters from Washington's more generally known correspondents of that period, such as Lord Fairfax, Col. Bouquet, Speaker Robinson, and George Mason. Besides letters from these gentlemen, there are a number of hitherto unpublished epistles from little-known persons, which throw considerable light upon the fall of Fort Duquesne and the conquest of Canada by the English, aided by the Colonial battalions, while glimpses are given of Washington's early married life at Mount Vernon, and of his business relations at that time. The value of this work to serious students of American history is unquestioned; its human interest, however, in general, for those letters show, possibly better than anything else, how Washington the man appealed to persons widely separate in politics, social position, and intellectual temperament. With the next volume we shall have the opening correspondence of the Revolution.

Two new volumes (III. and IV.) of Augustus J. C. Hare's "The Story of My Life" are about to come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. These and the remarkable autobiography, half of which was published three years ago. The author of "Walks in London," and numerous delightful books on the art and culture of little-known many remarkable men and women. He is not merely a great traveller, but a keen observer, has had the best of opportunities to see and hear, and has written in short periods by himself some fifty odd volumes in France and Italy alone. Wherever he chooses to be selected, he became a part of the community, making what was worth seeing and meeting those persons whose lives meant something in the places where they lived. There is much that one may expect to find in such a work, and surprises may lurk in the most unlikely places. We anticipate every hour.

SOME OF THE LATEST BOOKS.

Volumes of History, Fiction, Verse, and Travel.

NEW AND VARIOUS VERSE.*

To the pagan Greek poet, Meleager, who had it in mind—not without some slight regard perhaps for the preservation of his own lines—to gather for coming generations a garland of Greek thought, the world is certainly no small debtor. His beginning of the famous Greek anthology, though it contained with his own less than fifty names, proved to be a felicitous and fertile foundation. Begun two thousand years ago, it picked up, as it rolled along, new and voluminous treasures from later hands, until historically and for acknowledged merit it stands first among the "Flowers of Thought" collections in all the literatures. It may be that Meleager did not invent his idea, for it is widely Oriental—known especially to Persian, Arabic, and Turkish collections. But it was Meleager at least who gave the idea world currency, so that its scheme has included a Latin collection, and, in our own day, notably, along with many worth naming, the incomparable Palgrave-Tennyson "Treasury of Song."

Among the anthologies lately issued, a prominent place for variety of topics and cultivated selection should without doubt be accorded to "A Treasury of Irish Poetry," brought out under the editorship of Brooke and Rolleston. There have been worthy collections of Irish verse before, such as Duffy's "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," "The Harp of Erin," Williams's "Poets and Poetry of Ireland," Yeats's "Irish Verse," and O'Donoghue's "Dictionary of Irish Poetry." But some of these, however, are too scant to represent perfectly the field, and none does represent it, I imagine, so nearly to date and with such differentiation as the book before us. Ireland's history and the Irish temperament were certain to make pathos, wit, and a multiplied intensity of graphic and tragical humor experience vocal and poetic, and Ireland's poets have not been a few in number or without widely known names. Moore, Ferguson, Allingham, Drennan, Lover, Mahony, ("Father Prout,") Davis, Mangan, and the De Veres are but a few of the names here represented, while the anonymous list of poems has scarcely less brightness and distinction than the poems of the authors who are known. The titles of many of the pieces in this book are themselves suggestive and melodious, as "Kitty of Coleraine," "Shule Aroon," "Kathleen O'More," "Kitty Neil," "The Bells of Shandon," and "Tipperary." I miss in the department allotted to Mangan (although it is a translation from German) his translated and musical ballad of "Lady Eleanora von Albyna," which is somewhat long, to be sure, but not longer than one that is chosen; but such an omission one may find in all things eclectic. Taking the two editors' work together and the introductions contributed by a few other competent writers, little but praise can be said of this welcome anthology.

"A Treasury of Canadian Verse" has justificatory evidence and reason for being, for the Canadian lyrics have long since overleaped Colonial domain. The book recently proffered to the public by Mr. Rand, in spite of the editor's effort to be robust, is, in fact, no briefer in its material than the one gathered from Ireland. Lampman, Campbell, Roberts, Scott, and a few other poets here assembled are as familiar to us as the most current American names. Our best magazines have received their work, and it is more than tentative; it has the mark of highly cultured performance. In some of the lesser known authors here represented is also to be found the voice of a true lyrical motive, with clarified cleanness, and an appealing treatment of the problems of life. The editor says of Canadian poetry: "A quiet and wholesome spirit is characteristic of the verse; and its spiritual quality seems to me to be of a high order. The sympathetic reader will notice a marked poetical use of nature in some of the specimens given. He will also experience delight in nature itself, depicted, as it is, with true feeling and not infrequently with an almost flawless art." Great humanities and noble deeds, too, are among the songs. The names of Goldwin Smith and Grant Allen, of the leaders of sentiments may cause inconsistencies to the reader, but even their themes have been touched by the eye of inspiration.

best writers born in Indiana, but a few of their portraits as well. The editor of the book say it has been their aim "by means a representative selection of their poetical writings of Indiana people, native and mid-dest," and it covers both the Territorial and State periods. John Hay, James Whitcomb Riley, Maurice Thompson, and John James Platt are among the best-known names, though Forcythe Wilson, now perhaps half forgotten, should be a name notable for he was a true word-artist, and the master of delicate fancies musically embodied. To represent him "The Old Sergeant" is given, which has a popular flavor, but his poem "To Hersa," first printed in The Atlantic, would have been specially welcome. Two nature lyrics of Evelean Stein are here and are worthy of notice. A summary of biographical notes is a helpful feature in this volume.

The poems of Philip Henry Savage reveal a real loss to literature in his too untimely death, by which calamity the removal of a rarely individual personality was made touching and pathetic. The introduction to this volume by his friend Daniel Gregory Mason, discloses a character out of the ordinary and full of imaginative promise. As a poet he began tentatively to write, feeling his way along to the nicer felicities of expression so assuredly that none could doubt a coming mastership, if he had lived, even greater than the happy performance which he at last achieved. What is to be noted first of all in his verse is the sincerely frank expression of it. He used our common words uncommonly, and sought little aid from sonorous epithets that send the average reader from each page to the dictionary. Wordsworth's love of nature and common things was his. Nature was so enwrapped in his thought that his transcripts from field and wood were made through real love of them. They have, therefore, the quality of pre-Raphaelite etchings, studious of detail, and true to the artist's impression. A sort of oneness with the landscape and its voices is ever present in his records, as the following untitled lines—with many too extended to quote—will make apparent:

Even in the city, I
Am ever conscious of the sky;
A portion of its frame no less
Than in the open wilderness.
The stars are in my heart by night,
I sing beneath the opening light,
As envious of the bird; I live
Upon the pavement, yet I give
My soul to every growing tree
That in the narrow ways I see.
My heart is in the blade of grass
Within the courtyard where I pass;
And the small, half-discovered cloud
Compels me till I cry aloud.
I am the wind that beats the walls
And wander trembling till it falls;
The snow, the Summer rain am I,
In close communion with the sky.

And here is another of his truthful limnings:

The weeds and bushes bare above the snow,
Against the sun
Hold up brave stems, and many a one
Has February bits of bud to show.

Where roses grew in one wild garden-close
I pulled away
A pair of rose-hips for to-day;
Memorial to the mistress of the rose.

A little of Emily Dickinson's fresh unexpectedness, if not her stern virility, is apparent often in this artist's point of view. He says in one place:

Thou little god within the brook
That dwellest, friend of man,
I oft have heard the simple prayer
Thou tellest unto Pan:

That he who comes with rod and line
And robs thy life to-day,
May yet by the great god be taught
To come some other way.

Of his function as poet he writes:

Spinoza polished glasses clear
To view the heavenly hemisphere;
I verses, that my friend there through
My arc of earth may rightly view.

A portrait of the author and Mr. Mason's appreciative memorial make a welcome addition to this series of poems, all of which possess qualities that are alluring and many of which are tinged with primitive or unmeditated suggestions from the bucolic landscape.

"Ad Astra," by Charles Whitworth Wynne, is a single poem of 227 seven-line stanzas, printed in a folio-bound book of considerable dimensions which is left unpaged. It comes to us heralded by a formidable circular of favorable comment from the English, Scotch, and South African press that provokes attention by the singularly uncritical quality of the extracts. The writer evidently means well, but he has outlined an argument of large scope on the philosophy of the universe and of life and destiny quite beyond his power to reason out, with thoughts prosaically commonplace, and, except a merely passable regard for poetic technique in occasional stanzas, without poetic felicity enough on any page to redeem its crudities and wooden dullness. What is said would have been much better said in a prose discourse which, even in that form, would not have taken its readers or listeners "to the stars" by a considerable untraveled distance. The dedication of the book "To An Unknown Goddess" is vaguely indefinite. If it gets its suggestion from a sentence in Paul's sermon on Mars' Hill we are by no means relieved of the necessity of guessing who the goddess is and what the ascription portends.

Mr. Alexander Blair Thaw's poems, partly made of his contributions to various periodicals and magazines, are of the kind that it is hard to characterize by a single expression. They observe the rules of verse with a good deal of exactness; they are not for the most part unpoetic in their execution; they are devoted to topics that are frequently redolent of poetic suggestion; but the aura or flavor that surrounds them seems nowhere appealing or captivating. Brief lyrics that fulfill their function require either the setting forth of an inspired message in lucid form, or a musical cadence, or an individual touch. They are certain to be neither of these; they have all these qualifications, which very few of our current poetic utterances do. Perhaps as successful a performance as this book offers is the poem below, titled:

VENUS VICTRIX.

When many years are gone of drought and dearth,
Shalt thou not struggle to the light again
From forth our mighty mother's womb?
And when,
Lying like us upon the lap of earth,
We know thee, daughter of our common birth,
Beautiful and free, how shall we then
Still fear that chain, by which thou kindest men,
The girdle woven of all woe and mirth?
And when from out thine opening eyes doth beat
The wonder of all life, and through thy form
Surgeth the sea of earthly passions' storm,
Then shalt thou draw us to thy heart full near;
No shame of ours thy beauty shall deform,
And we, bound in thy toils, shall hold them dear.

JOEL BENTON.

From Algiers to the Desert.*

So many travelers have writ fair and large their impressions of Northern Africa that it is only necessary to pronounce the word Sahara, Algeria, Tunis, or Tripoli to conjure up a multitude of more or less accurate pictures of mosques, bazaars, and camel-trodden streets, while the kaleidoscopic procession of gaudily dressed, swart-skinned Moslems fill the mental stage like the grand chorus of an opera bouffe. We can no longer be astonished by the sudden dash of a Bedouin band, brandishing picturesque but worthless guns, while their white bournouses flutter in the breeze; the call of the muezzin to prayer has no more the charm of novelty for us; nor will the Oriental color of the most characteristic café on the Mediterranean move us to one new emotion. The sunshine, as we know from a score of descriptions, is of a melting quality, and a hundred pictures have taught us that the shadows are as blue as the sea.

What the liberally informed public demands in return for its interest in a book upon Northern Africa is not new impressions, but unfamiliar facts.

In "Sands of Sahara," newly published by the Lippincott Company, the author has managed to depart from the beaten track sufficiently to make the way over which he essays to guide his reader seem novel, even though the familiar characters of many a romantic pilgrimage are more or less in evidence.

Prof. Sommerville, making a start from Syracuse, conducts the reader first to Algiers, with its gilded towers and minarets, "its quays of massive stone, some thirty feet above the wharves where one lands from the ship, and the first great avenue along the front of the city, parallel to the sea, reached by a series of high stone stairways. Behind this are other great stairways, rising far up through the mountain city—Mustapha and Mustapha supérieur—with their throngs of human beings passing to and fro, mounting and descending the tortuous thoroughfares of this semi-tropical city." We whiff the redolent air, "heavy with the odor of parching coffee and the smoke of chibouks and nargilehs. Above the bazaars, fountains, and endless street scenes in the lower city is an almost interminable stone stairway leading, by a circuitous way, to the upper town. We lost count of these steps as we climbed; the figures crowded each other from memory and still we climbed, realizing by experience how the houses do really mount one above the other during that climb from Djama el Djedid, on the Government Square, to the Mosque of Sidè aba el Rohmen el Talebi, by the way of the Marché de la Lyre and the Kasba, the old citadel and palace of the Beys of Algiers."

A description of the monastery and monks of La Trappe fills a dozen pages, the subject being one already treated more fully in a work published by the same author some time ago. We leave this for the more novel experience of a visit to Zeralda and the Gorge of Chiffa, where among forest trees "that with their lofty branches canopied this natural shrine" the windows of which "were the vast expanse of the heavens," a singular congregation of monkeys was observed, apparently engaged in conducting a religious ceremony, which they did "with the greatest propriety. The monkeys not only sat there sedately, but seemed to be taking part in a service in which they were deeply interested.

"There were certain important, serious-looking fellows who appeared to exhort and who certainly addressed the multitude. One beautiful feature was that no contribution was demanded for the support of other communities of their race on distant islands."

Leaving Algiers and its neighborhood for Kabylia, what is most familiar to us from the description of the many dilettante travelers who make a Winter holiday along the coast is left behind and a strange country presents itself. Is this really the border of the great desert, this region of snowclad mountains and peaks, rising from the plain, one behind the other? What an unafrican sensation is awakened by "dark forest clumps" * * * standing boldly out against the white bases of the hills "heightening their picturesqueness. At a greater elevation," we read, "were glaciers and fields of snow which seemed to the eye to roll off into obscure gorges leading back into still wilder and more mysterious chasms. Imagine those dazzling sun-lit snow towers, and you have a picture of the white battlements and the icy gateways of Kabylia—Kabylia, in Africa, whose Doomsday sun rising feels that world perish under a temperate Dunmow sun!"

Crossing the fertile plain between Fisi Ouzou and Mount Djurjura the ascent of the latter is an entrance into a strange and picturesque world. The life of an Atlas village, the cultivation of its isolated inhabitants, and the varied brilliancy of scenery are all in marked contrast to the sands of Sahara and the nomads who roam over them. "Long, swelling waves of fog rushed onward to Tanghout Lalla Khadidja, * * * on our left was the village of Dra-el-Misan, staying hide and seek among the clouds; * * * views of rocky heights, sunlit slopes, dark chasms, verdant valleys, hillside hamlets, groves of cork trees, and streams of water plashing and falling among the hills, and softly, through the rifts in the clouds, * * * came to our ears sounds of water gurgling from running brooks, the tinkling of bells in the herds of goats, and the melodious call from the minarets, harmonizing with the fleeting view and with the atmosphere of this last resting place of man."

Then a strong temptation to linger in the old walled town of Souk el Arba, under the shade of its mediæval gray-green olive trees, among the traders and the idlers, the dealers in gandouras and oil, honey and leather, water sacks, pottery and mules. "Those who have listened from St. Elmo or San Martino to the clang of the singing Neapolitan throng, or who from the Acropolis have heard the sweeter tones of the modern Greek, rising even at this day from the theatre of Dionysius on the Athenian plain, would be impressed with the subdued, plaintive, guttural strain coming up from that Kabylian assemblage and pervading the resonant air like the muffled chorus of an oratorio."

The great forefather of that innumerable guild who find no end to the making of books still follows his primitive calling in Kabylia. He is the story teller, a rare edition of popular tales, bound in human parchment; the enchanter, the circulating library, the beloved true killer of the populace. But, alas! he—as well as his numerous literary offspring—shares the favor of the multitude with fakirs and fortune tellers, mad dervishes, and venders of sweetmeats.

It is time that we were en route for the sands. By the way a halt is made at the venerable ruins of Lambessa and Thimgad, Roman cities, whose broken walls and columns, deserted streets, and shattered monuments are mute memorials to a magnificent past. The forum and the theatre have been silent for centuries; the names of Septimus Severus, of Aesculapius, of Antoninus Pius, and Caracalla, with others less familiar to the historian, are pathetic records of human vanity.

The real gate of the desert is the defile of El Kantara, "a picturesque flume between the rugged forms of the barren tracts on the north and the great expanse of golden sand beyond, where, with patient labor, man has created oases, on which are groves of date palms, fragrant shrubs, and luscious fruit trees, an enchanting scene which bursts on the vision of travelers as they emerge from the gorge of El Kantara in going south."

The ordinary type of the Saharan steppes is an undulating sandy plain or plateau, interspersed with beds of gypsum and sparsely covered with a thin, gray vegetation. The ordinary hours for travel in the desert are during the night in Summer time and from 2 o'clock till sunset in the Winter months, when, in spite of the heat of the days, the early hours are bitterly cold. The interesting descriptions of oases, reclaimed from desolation by the hand of man and made to yield plentiful crops of fruit and vegetables, grain and tobacco, and of the myriads of date palms made fruitful by the same human agency and industry, are too long to be transcribed here. The author's itinerary leads to Tonggourt, arriving in season to enjoy the "local color" of a market day and to gloat over a catalogue of curios that would be captivating in reality, but becomes on paper a very Barmecidal feast to the curio collector.

As a collector Prof. Sommerville went into the desert; as one versed in the lore of gems and inscriptions he gathered amulets, guards against evil powers, which are placed on the lintels of houses, worn on the persons of people, and even affixed to the camels and asses belonging to the superstitious Bedouins.

To the encampments of the nomads of the sands, to sand-swept villages, and the great domes of El Oued, where the "mountains of golden sand have been tossed and rolled up in every direction for miles, and then, just as though in the midst of the great stormy upheaval all motion had instantaneously ceased," the reader is "personally conducted" along strange highways and enchanting byways through this region of mysterious and romantic association.

The work is well written, well printed, and fully illustrated from photographs. If any fault is to be found with it, it is that the earlier divisions—there are no chapters, properly so-called—suggest from their form and from a certain abruptness of transition that they may have been first used as letters and assembled without sufficient editing. The index is excellent.

*SANDS OF SAHARA. By Maxwell Sommerville, Professor of Glyptology, University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1901. Pp. 362, octavo.

Memoirs of the Tennysons.*

Canon Rawnsley, whose book on the Lake Region is so well known, belongs to a family who have always had intimate relations with the Tennysons. He was born at the "Vicarage by the Quarry," from which Lord Tennyson was married, and returned to the old Lincolnshire haunts once a year, thus remaining unusually familiar with the country Tennyson, as a boy, had so loved, descriptions of which abound in his poems.

Then, too, Canon Rawnsley, a friend of Lord Tennyson young in Farringford so that the family heard much talk of the poet on his return, while each time a new volume was published a presentation copy came to the Rawnsleys, which was usually read aloud in the family circle, so that on his annual visits to Lincolnshire the young Rawnsley naturally sought out the old farmers who had unconsciously supplied Tennyson with materials for his dialect poems or old residents or servants who could tell tales of the "owd Doctor Tennyson" and his entire family.

The most interesting feature of the book is the light it throws upon the less celebrated members of the Tennyson family; the book also includes two chapters by Canon Rawnsley's father, on the "Lincolnshire Scenery and Character as Illustrated by Tennyson," and "Virgil and Tennyson," the two papers having appeared in Macmillan's Magazine in 1878-4, as well as a chapter of "Reminiscences" by a son, W. F. Rawnsley, at whose school in the New Forest Lord Tennyson's grandchildren spent some time.

The first chapter is devoted to Somersby and its neighborhood, Dr. George Clayton Tennyson having been presented to that living in 1806, the family remaining at Somersby until 1837, and here the ten children forming the family grew up; Canon Rawnsley touching upon many intimate family personalities throughout the entire book. It also gives full descriptions of the Somersby Rectory, the Lincolnshire scenery, and customs, the folk-lore of that region, and all sorts of interesting reminiscences of the family, gathered from the village people.

The lovers of Tennyson who would fain know the Lincolnshire that of old inspired the Laureate will find in an unaltered Somersby, an unchanged Louth, and a changeless Marblethorpe and Gibraltar Point, the scenes that moved the boy poet. They will find more; they will find a loyal love for the great Lincolnshire bard, and a tender memory of his boyhood's day.

The author traces the old family friendships in the Lincolnshire days—the Barings, the Edens, the Rawnsleys, and Tennysons being very intimately connected, although Canon Rawnsley did not himself meet until 1884, when he paid a visit to Farringford, the poet about whom he had been hearing all his life.

Canon Rawnsley was much given to talking to the daughters of these families of the "quaint, shy, long-haired young man who had in his boyhood days made an impression of being more learned and more thoughtful than was common, and seemed wise beyond his years." Rosa Baring, one of these old friends, treasured short poems written to her during the Somersby days, while a special favorite of Tennyson's was Sophy Rawnsley, an aunt of the author's, a very attractive, vivacious girl, who was thought to be the original of "Airy, Fairy Lillian;" Tennyson addressing sextets and a sonnet to her. Canon Rawnsley's mother was a niece of Sir John Franklin and a cousin of the Sellwoods, one of whom, Louisa, Charles Tennyson had just married, Mrs. Rawnsley never forgetting the impression made upon her when at a dinner party given in their honor. She first met:

Two very remarkable tall, broad-chested men, one lighter-haired than the other, but both with hair longer than usual, quite out of the common in appearance, men whom you would speak of as more than distinguished, I should say noble in appearance. One was Frederick, the other Alfred Tennyson.

Alfred Tennyson first met Emily Sellwood in 1830 at Somersby, but did not see her again for nearly six years, until he met her as bridesmaid at his brother's wedding. Although no engagement was permitted, the two corresponded for nearly three years, but after 1840 letters were forbidden, and for the next seven years the two were separated. In 1847 Tennyson again offered himself, but Canon Rawnsley says was refused on religious grounds. Emily Sellwood having begun to feel:

They two moved in worlds of religious thought so different that the two would not make one music as they moved.

But Miss Sellwood placed great confidence in her cousin, Mrs. Rawnsley, in whom the poet, too, confided, so that by degrees they were brought together, and on the 13th of June, 1850, the month in which "In Memoriam" was published, they were married from Shiplake Vicarage by Canon Rawnsley's father, the vicar of the parish.

The chapter on Tennyson at the English lakes is most interesting; a college friendship with the Speddings, leading to a visit to their Cumberland home, "Mirehouse," the house by the mere, seeing the lake country thoroughly, and meeting and liking many of its people. In 1843, on the death of Southey, an effort was made to have Tennyson appointed Laureate, but the post had already been offered to Wordsworth and Tennyson was not made Laureate, nor did he come again to the lake country until after his marriage, when, although other friends offered him houses for the honeymoon, the one chosen belonged to the Marshalls of Coniston, the Tennysons coming to it by Nelswater and Patterdale to Keswick. At the time the Laureateship was actually given Tennyson, November, 1850, the Marshalls offered him Tent Lodge for a permanent home, and there was a possibility of his accepting it, but Twickenham was finally chosen. Five years later Tennyson, his wife, and two children, once more visited the lake country, but for the last time.

Besides the interest of Canon Rawnsley's memories of Farringford—somewhat intimate in their nature, and touching at times upon trivial things—the book contains a detailed description of the last days, "From Aldworth to the Abbey." But the most interesting portion of the volume is its last

*MEMOIRS OF THE TENNYSONS. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle, Author of "Life and Nature at the English Lakes." Portraits and Illustrations. Pp. xiv.-252. Glasgow: James Maclehose & Sons; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. $2.25.

chapter, "Charles Tennyson Turner; a Memory of Grasby," Canon Rawnsley's father having sent the poet one of his son's schoolboy sonnets, a correspondence sprang up between them, and he became the boy's literary adviser. A personal meeting did not come about for nearly ten years, when in January, 1876, young Rawnsley paid a visit to Grasby vicarage, the whole chapter giving a picture of this writer of beautiful sonnets.

He was every inch a Tennyson. The same grand brow, the same broad chest, the same fine mouth, and the same deeply lined furrows on either side of it, the same finely chiseled nose. The eyes of the man dark and piercing, the complexion the brown, Spanish-looking coloring that was common to most of the family. There was about him that picturesqueness, quite unforgettable, that native dignity that must have made one pick this man out of a crowd as being princely born. His loose coat, his white shirt collar and white cuffs turned back over his coat, gave a sort of old English look to the man who reminded me of a well-known portrait of John Milton, as he sat and boomed out sonorously his favorite sonnets.

The book is fully illustrated, the pictures and views of places connected with their lives adding greatly to the interest of these reminiscences of a celebrated family.

Mr. Andrews's Gossip About Book Collecting.*

There can be no hesitation about saying that the most sumptuous book recently published, the one more nearly approaching perfection in all its mechanical details, is Mr. William Loring Andrews's "Gossip About Book Collecting." The beauty of the type, the quality of its paper, and the beauty and variety of its illustrations would alone make the book delightful; while the unusual character of its cover, an elaborate design in gold on a yellow ground, with a profusely decorated side panel in red, the title of the book being on small red panels on its back, is also most effective, and, last touch of all, dear to the heart of the bibliophile, is the fact that its leaves are gilded on the rough.

As an evidence of the enthusiastic appreciation Mr. Andrews's books awaken, partly due, of course, to their very limited issue, the present book being limited to 32 copies on imperial Japan and 125 on Holland paper, it may be said that the subscription price of $17 per set for the two volumes was raised to $30 before the edition was exhausted, a copy being sold at the latter price only a few weeks after publication.

The frontispiece to Volume I. is a finely executed copper plate engraving of a corner of Mr. Andrews's library; while the title pages of both volumes, finely rubricated, show a small but beautifully executed vignette of Millet's Tower, engraved on copper by E. D. French. The second volume contains as a frontispiece a copper plate engraving by Sidney L. Smith, showing a view from the Park Gate, Broadway, with the churches of St. Paul, Trinity, and Grace, from a rare original by Davis—the other illustrations being reproductions of bindings in color by the Bierstadt process, rare title pages, photogravures, and copperplate engravings, all of unusual interest and delightful execution.

But while the temptation is strong to enlarge, perhaps, unduly upon the perfection of all the details which go to make up a most artistic whole, a word must be said as to the contents of these delightful volumes, long since out of print. Mr. Andrews prefaces his "Gossip" with a bookish poem by John G. Saxe, "Ah! Well I Love These Books of Mine," followed by prose quotations in praise of the love of books, from Richard de Bury and Eugene Field, good book lovers both, telling us the purpose of his book in the following words:

The experiences of a man with a hobby that he has ridden with whip and spur all his life will naturally interest only those of kindred taste and temperament. Consequently only those who are book-lovers and collectors born and bred—victims of that incurable distemper first diagnosed by Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, more than five centuries ago, and in these last days so charmingly discoursed upon by Eugene Field, himself desperately afflicted with the disease—will find aught to interest them in the following pages, or care a farthing rushlight for the ravings of a bibliomaniac—as they will pityingly pronounce them—contained therein. But there ever have been and always will be a few folk so completely demented as to love and cherish old books, and to them the perusal of these random recollections, the causerie of a veteran book collector, may furnish a not altogether dull, flat, stale, and unprofitable occupation for an idle hour.

Mr. Andrews then takes up and describes, one by one, the early collectors he remembers. John Allan, in his day one of the most prominent book collectors in New York, who was an octogenarian when Mr. Andrews first met him, but as ardent a collector and as constant a frequenter of old book shops as the most enthusiastic of the younger men, one of his last directions being that a Mayo paper edition of his catalogue should be made. Indeed, the engrossing quality of book collecting is shown by a story Mr. Andrews tells of a collector who had been seriously ill for several weeks and yet had never once failed to put in bids at every auction sale in London of fine books occurring during his illness. It was also in consultation of Mr. Allan that Mr. Andrews first took up extra illustrating, choosing for his first essay therein Hutchinson's History, which was also the first book bound for him by William Matthews in 1865, the binding of Irving's masterpiece being a revelation to Mr. Andrews, who had only been accustomed to the binding executed by Messrs. Parsons & Hutchings of Philadelphia, who were the leading bookbinders of America until Matthews established the title as the first master of the art of bookbinding America had produced. Mr. Andrews adds much to our knowledge of Matthews, who charged for his work prices only sufficiently large to cover the expense of the manual work.

Good wood to burn, good wine to drink, good books to read, and a friend of congenial tastes with whom to hold conversation, are all, we are told, that a bookman craves, and all these were in evidence when one partook of Mr. Matthews's warm hospitality.

Mr. Andrews "gossips" most delightfully of collectors past and present, James Lennox, Almon W. Griswold, John Carter Brown, George Brinley, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, William E. Burton, Stephen Whitney Phoenix, Dr. Emmet, Theodore Bailey Myers, J. Carson Brevoort, Robert L. Stuart, S. L. M. Barlow, and innumerable others. The contents of the second volume are more personal in their nature, containing details as to Mr. Andrews's many finds, as well as of his rare treasures, touching, too, upon the circumstances which induced him to commence the publication of books in limited editions.

Mr. Andrews touches upon all sorts of book niceties, the old bookshops, the changes in collecting fashions, the knowledge requisite for the forming of good collections; the volume ending as follows:

I feel that perhaps it is time my books and I should part. Then I remember what true and constant friends they have been to me all these years and the pleasure I have had in their good company, and a feeling of sadness comes over me at the very thought. So I say reassuringly to my books, as I take them caressingly in my hand, we will cling together amici mei while I live, then go ye, as quickly as ye may, and carry with my greeting, solace, delight, and cheer to another bibliophile's heart,

When others fail him the wise man looks
To the sure companionship of books.

Religion in Verse.*

When Dr. Carpenter describes the chapters of this book as "Fugitive Studies" he does so with a pardonable equivocation, for he explains that they are the product of his "railroad hours"; that, spending every month some forty or fifty hours upon the train, he has devoted these hours to such reading and writing as resulted in these studies. This is not hard to understand, for many of us have proved for ourselves the isolating quality of railroad travel, and yet we cannot but believe that, if Dr. Carpenter's book had been written in the quiet and still air of his episcopal library, it would have taken on a more serious and substantial character than it arrived at under the specified conditions.

But, possibly, we are indebted to the peculiar circumstances of its composition for that character which distinguishes it in a unique and very agreeable manner. It is quintessentially not the kind of book we should expect from a great ecclesiastical dignitary. It is not even the book we should expect from an American theologian. It is not at all the book that Kaleb would have written on the same subject, namely, that on "Caribbean Trees," wherein all natural and social things are so satisfactorily classified that they fall into subdivisions of botany and the dictionary—the only two divisions Kaleb ever knew. Nor is it the book that Dr. Carpenter himself would have written in the leisure of his episcopal library. It is not even the

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SOME LATEST BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 131.)

There are nine special ones, of which Tennyson and Browning each have two, and these are the most engaging, perhaps because they come into comparison with so many other and better treatments of the same poets. "In Memoriam" is dealt with on the lines of Tennyson's unfortunate suggestion that it is "a kind of small 'Divina Commedia,' ending in a marriage," and this analogy is pushed beyond its strength. It is high praise for Browning where we read that "he has helped men to realize a Christ who is greater than any even inspired man can image forth," and, were Dr. Carpenter's orthodoxy less assured, we might question whether it is at this point perfect and entire.

The chapters intermediate between the introductory three and the four on Tennyson and Browning deal, respectively, with Spenser's "Faerie Queen," Marlowe's "Faustus," Shakespeare's "Tempest," Milton's "Comus," and Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." There have been better interpretations of all these things than Dr. Carpenter's, while his, nevertheless, deserve the respectful attention of the reader who is not troubled about many things. The chapter on Coleridge so overlaughs the "Ancient Mariner" with didacticism that we resolve to renew the rapture of the poem's own marvelous beauty at the earliest moment; and, elsewhere, the best effect of Dr. Carpenter's genial exposition will be to send us to the fountain heads to which he has so often been for inspiration and encouragement, and never quite in vain.

Wellesley Stories.*

The appeal of the college story is limited by force of circumstances to those particularly interested in college life, and these include the graduates, students in preparatory schools, and the undergraduates, whose standards of criticism are vastly different. The graduates read to renew their college days, and judge the stories not alone from their faithfulness to the life and ideals of their Alma Mater, but also from their literary qualities. The preparatory students read to learn something of the delights to be experienced in the days to come, and judge them from their effectiveness. The undergraduates read in a critical attitude, judging always severely, because they are living in such close range with college life that they fail to see it in its proper perspective.

These Wellesley stories give a truthful picture of Wellesley student life that will appeal strongly to its alumnae, greatly interest preparatory students, and should receive the hearty approval of its undergraduates; and also, as is sometimes not the case, they are worthy of a reading outside of college circles, for they meet the requirements of a good "short story" of whatever theme.

Wellesley traditions, customs, and spirit pervade the book, either described at some length or indicated by a masterly allusion. Class elections, class suppers with hints of Faculty toasts, class and society dramatics, junior forensic burning, senior hoop-rolling, farewell serenades, and other student doings are so vividly portrayed that every graduate is again an undergraduate and every reader is able to understand and appreciate the richness of the life among these college girls. All kinds of girls are depicted, as all kinds of girls go to college—girls poor and rich, clever, dull, and commonplace, refined and unrefined, the unsubstantial and the dilettante, and those with genuine talent, and the life among them seems very real, for nothing is forced or strained in the stories.

There can be no doubt that the incidents which furnish the foundation for the various stories actually occurred, for the true touch of realism is seen in them all; and in one other point do they excel as representative stories of Wellesley life. As the background for the festive times and the happy care-free college girls, there is a revelation of the honest work required of the students that gives Wellesley so high a rank among the colleges. It is art, indeed, that gives this necessary impression without making the stories didactic or prosaic.

This subtle impression is never lost throughout the book, but is revealed best in Sir Toby's Career, when the busy life of the "Black Douglas" and other popular seniors in the Spring term is set forth; and in President Jefferson, which shows not only the high standard of the college, but the equally high standard that the students require of themselves.

The trial scene in Prof. Lamont is one of the cleverest bits of writing in any recent book of short stories, and is a true picture of the way in which college girls embrace every opportunity for genuine fun. Warnings are given artfully here and there in the stories, showing the disastrous results of poor preparation, and the foolishness of violent friendships that sometimes develop instead of a wholesome attachment.

The last story in the book is one of the best college love stories ever written. One is interested not alone in the course of true love, but in the strong friendship between Pauline and Constance, and their honest liking for and absorption in their work. It is a happy picture of earnest, merry student life.

The stories have no more of "college slang" and abbreviation than is essential in presenting the true picture, and it is this careful use of little known terms that will accord the book a welcome among readers. The dialogue is spirited, the diction graceful, and a literary style is well sustained throughout. It is to be regretted that the book is marred by atrocious proof reading and typographical errors, which will doubtless be corrected in subsequent editions.

*WELLESLEY STORIES. By Grace Louise Cook. Pp. 340. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co. $1.50.

Gusman's "Pompeii."*

This volume is written frankly for the general reader, and is an interesting contribution to the literature of Pompeii without pretending to importance from the archaeological point of view. The writer, "a passionate and faithful pilgrim to Pompeii," has found it so full of interest and charm as to make him long, with the expansive sentiment of his race, to share his enthusiasm with others. He has been careful, however, to mingle his praises with statements of cold fact drawn from excellent authorities and from the authentic documents discovered in the course of excavation, and to present not only a plausible but a substantially accurate picture of life as it went on—so far as we may know—in the town famed for "its roses, its wines, and its pleasures."

"The question asked by M. Boissier in his little book of "Archaeological Rambles," "Where did the poor live in Pompeii?" is not yet answered, and the history of the inhabitants of the town is the history of people living in houses comfortable according to the standard of the time, and beautiful in decoration, according to the standard of any time. In certain details the effect is singularly modern. The tools, cooking utensils, and surgical instruments preserved in the Naples Museum are many of them the prototypes of those we use now and consider to belong to the nineteenth century. Chafing dishes, strainers, ramequins, scallop dishes, dippers, funnels, might have come out of one of our house-furnishing shops. The sickles, planes, saws, compasses, are essentially the same as are in common use at the present day, and M. Gusman calls attention to one of the surgical instruments dug up from the ruins which is identical with one invented (or reinvented) by Dr. Le Petit, he never having seen the antique original.

The shops, with their traces of familiar occupations, are a guide to many of the habits and manners of the place. The bakers were a numerous class, and the shop of the "happy baker," Felicitas, has been quite perfectly preserved. In the ovens of his bakehouses whole loaves of bread were found carbonized, some of them of finer dough than the rest, and having the name of the baker marked on them. His mills and trough still stand in the "pistrinum," the former consisting of "a circular ashlar block on which is a fixed conical millstone of tufa, capped by the movable millstone; the trumpet-shaped mouth of this received the grain which fell down in flour on the round base. To work the mill a bar of wood was placed in the square holes made in the narrow neck of the mill, and men, women, and sometimes asses were harnessed to the bar, and turned the upper stone by walking round and round the flagged top of the base." The bakers of Pompeii not only plied their trade, but dabbled in politics as well, and one of their customs suggests the Tammany Hall of to-day—the giving of loaves—that is, to the faithful constituents who have aided an election. "As to Paquius Proculus, who was both aedile and baker," says M. Gusman, "on the day of his election his ovens could not have been large enough to thank his electors."

All writers on the "great city," which is now indeed a great solitude, expatiate on the number of public houses to be found on these reconstructed streets, usually at the corners made by the junction of two streets, where passers-by would be most apt to observe and enter them. Some of these, the aenopolium, the taberna vinaria, the caupona, are places where only drinks were sold. The popina or cook shop received the meats that came from the sacrifices; in the thermopolium hot drinks were sold. The inevitable tricks of the trade were not wanting. In the shop windows were placed the most attractive of the articles dealt in, and food was sometimes put into glass jars filled with water to increase its size and lure the possible purchaser. Paintings and inscriptions abound on the walls of these inns and many of them are reproduced by M. Gusman.

From the absence of kitchens in the small houses and from the fact that the public kitchens have not always rooms large enough for diners, it is inferred that cooked food was frequently sent out from the eating houses in a fashion that bids fair to become popular among our own apartment house districts. At the back of the Pompeian house lay the kitchen garden, celebrated for its cabbages. "It is pleasant," Pliny writes, "to grow some of one's food at home." In Summer the meals were in some cases taken in a kind of Summer house sheltered by vines and containing stone couches sloping slightly outward. The expression "to lean on one's elbow in a man's house" meant to dine out, but the custom which prevailed among the wealthy was not universal, and Pompeian pictures show that light meals were taken seated.

A large portion of M. Gusman's book is naturally given up to the public life of the Pompeians, less interesting to the general reader than their home life, because so much better known. The text is very fully illustrated, and the pictures give a very clear and full impression of the paved streets with their high sidewalks and stepping stone crosswalks, the walls and various gates of the city from which the main roads lead to small towns in the vicinity, the barracks of the gladiators, and the amphitheatre in which these very popular heroes carried on their brutal contests, the Triangular Forum where the Greek temple stood, the two theatres standing side by side, the tombs, the temples, the inscriptions, the paintings on the walls, and in short the entire range of Pompeian scenes as the passionate pilgrim seeks them. There is everything to show that life was on the whole gay and manners far from rigid in this lovely, fertile and dangerous region.

The sixth division of his work, consisting of about a hundred pages, M. Gusman devotes to the art of Pompeii—an almost unlimited theme since art in the form of decoration is found everywhere among the ruins. The first three chapters of this section are the most interesting, describing the styles of the four periods—the pre-Roman style, the style of the Republic, the style of the first Emperors, and the style of the last and decadent period—and the probable technique of Pompeian wall-painting, the processes and colors used and the plagiarisms of the minor painters. The author has formed individual opinions without attempting to impose them dogmatically upon his readers, and has provided illustrations reproducing wall paintings, stucco work, mosaics, statuary, silver, gold, and bronze ornaments, in such variety and profusion as to give a really valuable range of comparison and impression. Some of the plates are colored, but these it is hardly necessary to say are not the most satisfactory, save in the case of the outdoor pictures, where the general effect of the colored walls is pleasantly given. The translation of the text, although at times perfunctory and even commonplace, must have been so extraordinarily difficult that its fluency rather than its occasional lapsing deserves notice.

*POMPEII: THE CITY, ITS LIFE AND ART. By Pierre Gusman. Translated by Florence Simmonds and M. Jourdain. With 500 text illustrations and twelve colored plates from drawings by the author. London: William Heinemann. 1900. Price, $12.50.

Sylvana's Letters: A Garden Story.*

"E. V. B." could scarcely fail to write charmingly on the fascinations of flowers and garden secrets, the present volume being cast in the form of letters to an unknown friend, who was also a devotee of amateur gardening. The literature of the garden is not sufficiently ample to allow a valuable addition to its ranks to pass unnoticed, and one of the strong charms of a volume like "Sylvana's Letters" is its wealth of illustration, wherein the pictures and text supplement each other so ably. The present volume contains over forty illustrations, most of which are full-page plates, showing arrangement and grouping of flowers; old ivy-covered houses; formal walks bordered with flowers of such luxuriant growth as to be almost a wilderness; walled gardens, vine-covered both as to walls and beautiful old ironwork gateways; woodland paths thickly bordered by ferns; flowers in groups and bunches to show structure and form; a beautiful sundial, and, in fact, everything we could wish to find in the garden of one's imagination.

The letters are equally charming, the first, dated April 1, 1899, agreeing to open the correspondence if "Amaryllis"—as she chooses to call her unknown friend, fancying this name of a favorite deep red or scarlet lily her own invention, as applied to people, only to discover later it was so used in a book of "English Madrigals," dating from the age of Shakespeare—will promise not to expect in her letters a discussion of the topics of the day, or opinions on books and people, but instead letters devoted to "gardens and the joy of them."

Writing to one who I think loves nature with a love as true as mine should be of use and pleasure. * * * So you shall be "Amarylis Belladonna," and, if you please, I will be "Sylvana," or your "Lady of Flowers." If I should chance to touch upon any subject in which our minds may not be in fullest unison, let it pass. The jar need never be said; and I shall get to know instinctively in time, and, meanwhile, can write on in happy confidence. In the garden, among the flowers, I know we are of one mind absolutely. So with us it shall be as the harp and the hand. Chords will answer to the hand that feels; they are ready almost before the touch awakes them. It is well amid the petty dust that chokes our life—it is well to have a little island of dreams, far away in some crystal sea, to spread our wings and take flight, and seek the place where all is hallowed and gracious and full of innocent pleasure. From earliest years your unknown friend has held possession of some such mystic thought region whither to flee away and rest when all the world is dull.

Sylvana's letters fill the book, touching upon all sorts of garden matters, and incidentally upon books and poems, for, although the latter were not to be mentioned, the very first chapter introduces Shelley's "Sensitive Plant," which Sylvana thinks contains an ideal description of a garden, so beautiful that her copy of Shelley's "Minor Poems," which accompanies her upon all journeyings, opens itself at that poem, the same chapter introducing a garden scene from Tennyson's "Maud," Sylvana's excuse being that the "Sensitive Plant" has never been so much a poem to her as "a place I have seen and long have intimately known."

The second letter, dated May 11, is almost entirely concerned with the many varieties of iris her garden is showing. It is with a sense of surprise we read of the bewildering variety of tint and kind shown in these beautiful flowers, which are rendering Sylvana's garden notable. Dark violet, yellow, stone-gray dwarf flag iris, deep purple iris, pumila, brilliant yellow iris pumila attica, violet iris cristata, and iris Danfordia are all planted in a rockery, while in Iris Court—the very name suggesting opulence of color—were to be found the large deep purple iris atropurpurea, iris Dalmatica, (lilac and translucent rose,) the common purple German iris, the iris Kochi—deep red chocolate—Florentine white iris—but the list might be indefinitely con-

*SYLVANA'S LETTERS TO AN UNKNOWN FRIEND. By E. V. B. With illustrations. Pp. 190. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. $2.50.

tinued, over forty varieties in all of this beautiful flower being found in the garden in May, the naming of which is complicated by the fact that some of the variations are but slight.

But Sylvana is as much interested in birds as in flowers, and in a later letter we find her happy in a remark that in no other garden were such swarms of birds and such quantities of nests to be found, and yet lamenting, too, that the common sparrow outnumbers all the rest.

Some fortunate intuition has made the sparrows understand, however, that the South Porch is excepted from their tenure—that this is kept sacred to the swallows. * * * The beautiful turtledoves have arrived unusually early. Perhaps they found Africa too hot. * * * I find as a rule people are hardly aware that each year these pretty strange turtles wing over from the black continent to spend a happy Summer in England. Very odd and foreign-looking is the little checkered square on both sides of their necks. To-day the whole garden rings from end to end with the voice of the turtle and the wood pigeon. Both of them "coo," but the turtledove pronounces with an "r," and possesses not the other's velvet tone. Yet how the whole of Summer, with all her sun-steeped leafy shades, is gathered up and uttered in either's ceaseless chant!

The entire book is full of unusually clever touches, such as the hopelessness of attempting to describe a garden in the Spring, where the "picture is altered and repainted every other day," or, Sylvana's description of an old brick south wall, covered with Austrian brier rose, "the pattern of scarlet and orange roses is set so close there's barely room for a pin's head between them," while on another portion of this wall a climbing Ribes speciosa, hung all over with pendulous red flowers, "absolutely drips crimson." The 21st of June finds Sylvana at her place in the North, the letters from then until early October being written from "The Nethermuirlands," whose garden we find her describing as follows:

It is a square of two acres within old gray granite walls—the type of walls about which they say you can play cricket on the top. Our progress up the long centre walk was slow, for I had to mark the gain or loss of every one of my favorites of each long-known plant as I came to it. The borders are still full of promise, the first glory of Spring having passed away and Summer not begun. The low stature of a few things that ought to be tall is accounted for by the great dryness of the year just when they should have made their growth. Clumps of day lily have almost doubled in size since last I saw them, and grass iris groups are like great sheaves of green grass, with their half-hidden, odd, prismatic flowers, fast coming into bloom. * * * Single peonies are over, and already show clusters of handsome seed-vessels; the common crimson double peony glows gorgeously in front of giant asphodels—which here they call Aaron's rod—towering in great flowering spikes above the glowing ranks. The old-fashioned Jacob's ladder, in white or most delicate blue, with much serrated leaf, gives a touch of great refinement among these larger, grander beauties.

As the season advances the letters grow sad in tone, "the wind and the cold and the rain—most hopeless trio," having destroyed Sylvana's hope of a lovely Autumn for the flowers; but a return to La Solitude, her home in the South, with its warmer climate, and the evidences of past luxuriance, aided by photographic records of the gardens during the weeks of her absence, leads to a more joyous mood, and we take leave of "The Lady of the Flowers" in the following extract, all the more interesting as showing how we fail to value common things, our beautiful asters, because wild and plentiful, not receiving the attention warranted by their variety and beauty:

Under the influence of all this loveliness, almost I am persuaded to love Autumn best, and forget a lifelong allegiance to the Springtime of the year. Such infidelity could be brought about by nothing else than a month like this, so wondrously, serenely beautiful. Michaelmas daisies glory in it—wherever they grow the garden is a luminous tract of stars, in silvery galaxies of lilac and purple. An American friend greeted these daisies with joy; for she said, "They grow wild in Boston, everywhere along the roads—asters and goldenrod." She carried back to London a great bunch of them, tied up also with brilliant seeds of gladwyns or wild iris, and scarlet balls of Winter cherry strung on long, lanky stalks in their usual awkward fashion.

A Leader of Universalism.*

Not alone as leading members of the Universalist Church, but as educators, the memories of Thomas Jefferson Sawyer and of his wife, Caroline, are held in highest respect. Both names are closely associated with Universalism in New York. Mr. Richard Eddy, as the writer of the double biography, states that "Dr. Sawyer kept no diary, made very few memoranda relating to himself or his work," but "owing to the fact that he never destroyed his manuscripts, and that he gave many anniversary sermons into which, as a matter of course, the personal element entered largely," the story of the man's life can be perfectly followed.

Thomas Jefferson Sawyer was born at Reading, Vt., Jan. 2, 1804. "Jeff" attended school early. He began his career as a teacher in the Winter of 1822-3. He had a fair knowledge of Latin, but did not acquire Greek until he had attained his majority. He entered Middlebury College at the opening of the college year in 1825-6. What was Sawyer's belief when in college has not been ascertained. Mr. Eddy writes that there was a Universalist Society in Reading in 1802. The principles of the college seem to have been intensely orthodox. Dr. Sawyer wrote in after-life: "I recollect that during the religious revival of our freshman year in the college, it was a matter of discussion among us whether a Universalist could be a Christian and attain final salvation, being such a flank movement according to the orthodox standard." In 1826 Sawyer was re-

ceived into membership by the Universalist Church. At commencement at Middlebury, August, 1829, the young graduate delivered an "Oration on Intolerance."

Mr. Eddy gives in full the conditions of Universalism in New York prior to the coming of Dr. Sawyer. The Church was by no means prosperous. According to his own account, Sawyer preached his first sermon in New York in April, 1830. At once the power of the young clergyman produced an excellent effect. From the Grand Street Chapel the worshippers moved to a better locality, the Orchard Street Church. The author describes the beginnings of The Christian Messenger, which publication appeared as an eight-page quarto, October, 1831. It was edited by T. J. Sawyer and P. Price. It had a circulation of 300 at the beginning, but very soon counted many readers. To-day, looking over some of the editorials, their vigor and good common sense are remarkable. There was that terrible outbreak of cholera in New York, and the Mayor had by proclamation recommended "the citizens to unite in services of fasting and prayer." Sawyer, in The Messenger, stoutly objected to the measures, "on the ground that the evils which would attend it would greatly overbalance any expected good." To-day there is no less religion because epidemics are treated in a rational manner, and the officers of sanitation, with the aid of the police, isolate those suffering from contagious diseases. Some of the religious appeals of the time threaten all the world with "everlasting fire."

The volume contains a great deal of the controversies entered into by Dr. Sawyer with those who did not believe in Universalism. In 1845 Sawyer became the Principal of the Clinton Liberal Institute. In 1848 he took up his work in the Theological Seminary. Dr. Sawyer's second pastorate in New York was at the Orchard Street Church, in December, 1853. In 1857 the doctor was taken dangerously ill with bilious fever at Chicago. His death was announced in The New York Tribune. The reporter of that time wrote: "Mr. Sawyer was not a brilliant speaker, and never became such; but he possessed qualities more essential to a clergyman than dazzling eloquence—sound judgment and learning, immovable integrity, and profound devotion to his Master's cause." "It gave me very queer sensations," said Dr. Sawyer a few months later, "to read my own obituary! Very few men have that privilege."

Unceasing in his labors, Dr. Sawyer entered his ninety-sixth year in 1899. He still contributed to the press. His death took place July 24, 1899. The biography of Dr. Sawyer's wife is presented, and many of her contributions to the literature of the day are to be found in the volume. Mrs. Sawyer died May 19, 1894. Both these lives tell of human devotion. Of him and his gifted wife it may be said, as she once said of others, "The earth is happier that they lived, and heaven that they are dead."

Leopardi's Poems.*

While Mr. Morrison has hardly shown himself the one elect translator of Leopardi, he has at least performed a meritorious service in again presenting the "Laureate of Death" to English readers. Giacomo Leopardi has long been recognized by Italian critics as the greatest of their poets after Dante, and many alien critics, with Sainte-Beuve as their leader, have proclaimed him one of the most perfect of the world's lyrists. He was of the later romantic period, and, like Shelley and Byron, Heine and De Musset, a protagonist of its alternate moods of aspiration and despair. But, unlike these, he was not liable to the charge of "not knowing enough." Despite the brevity of his ill and unhappy life, he was one of the first philosophical and philological scholars of his time in Italy. It was by virtue of these arduous studies that his work acquired the breadth and subtlety of matter, the absolute impeccability of manner, which are its chief charms. By this gift of perfect, enkindling phrase, fused together in mellow tone and melodious cadence, he is one of those haunting poets that, once read, are never quite forgotten. It is obvious that such lyric poetry as this, in which the final merit is perfection of form, is the hardest of tasks for the translator in verse. Like all versions of Leopardi, with the exception of a few odes Englished by Mr. Parsons and by Mr. Howells, Mr. Morrison's work has allowed most of the color and music of the Leopardian style to escape. But, notwithstanding some minor ineptitudes, it is fairly successful in interpreting the poet's mood and meaning. It deserves, therefore, the favorable attention of the catholic and cosmopolitan reader who cares to know the best in literature.

William Abbatt, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, author of "The Crisis of the Revolution," announces a new edition of the "Memoirs of Major Gen. Heath," for publication about May 1. Mr. Abbatt will add a memoir and a number of notes. The edition will be limited to 1,000 copies, of which 25 copies will be on large paper, in half morocco, and 50 copies on large paper, in cloth. Gen. Heath's memoirs, originally published in 1798, have never since been reprinted. The author was commissioned Brigadier General in 1775, took part in the earliest conflicts, and remained in service until the end of the war. He was in touch of history with every prominent officer, enjoyed the entire confidence of Washington, and, although overruled by circumstances from achieving any brilliant feat of arms, was a capable and faithful officer. At his death, 1814, he was the last Major General of the Revolution.

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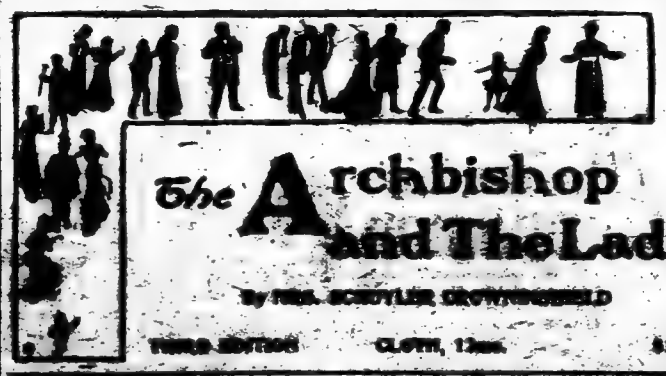

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P. O. Box 288, NEWARK, N. J.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The death of the Queen naturally called forth all the resources and the enterprise of the London press. The illustrated papers issued what were in most cases the most elaborate numbers that have ever appeared. Not to disparage any of the others, it might be mentioned that The Sphere, Mr. Clement Shorter's new paper, distinguished itself most brilliantly. Punch also issued a number composed almost exclusively of cartoons of the Queen which had appeared in its pages during Her Majesty's reign. With extremely good taste, Punch also forebore to print a single joke. Of course, this gave occasion to the irreverent to remark that the omission of jokes from Punch was by no means unusual, but Punch by this time has become accustomed to jeers of the same sort. There might have been a certain degree of truth in them years ago, when the paper was edited by that wonderfully dreary person, the late Mr. Tom Taylor, who had no more conception of a joke than has the average tom cat, but under Mr. Burnand, Punch is dull only in the estimation of those who, being out of touch with English life, do not understand it any more than Englishmen understand some of Puck's best jokes.

***

The incoming of "bridge" like a flood—or perhaps it would be better to say like a pestilence—has had the inevitable result of giving us a large collection of handbooks of the game. Of these, perhaps the best is "Bridge Whist," by C. J. Melrose. I object strongly to the term "bridge whist," but it is not of Mr. Melrose's invention. Bridge is not whist, any more than it is a dozen other games, and it is bad enough to usurp the rightful place of whist without adding insult to injury. The extent to which bridge has supplanted whist is appalling, and the faithful can only hope that the reign of bridge will be temporary. Still, that was the way in which we consoled ourselves when that other nuisance, the influenza, first appeared; but the influence is still with us, and shows no signs of leaving us for good. In the clubs, and everywhere else, bridge is now played to the complete exclusion of whist, and the man who cannot play bridge feels as lonely as formerly the man felt who could not play whist.

The coming of bridge cannot mean anything except that Englishmen find whist too slow and scientific, and wish for a game which is essentially one of chance. To the philosophic mind the popularity of bridge marks a stage of decadence. People who a year ago were reverent and conscientious whist players, now openly blaspheme that sacred game, and say that it is too scientific and too hidebound with rules and conventions. Therefore they abandon it and worship the strange god of the heathen who invented bridge. If this preference for bridge persists it will be a dark day for England. The man who can prefer bridge to whist is entirely capable of sinking to the depth of preferring the Italian lottery to any other game. Britain may not be declining to the extent that The Oshkosh Bird of Freedom insists that she is, but the future of the nation that first took to cigarettes and then embraced bridge looks dark to those who have studied the decline and fall off of nations.

***

Mr. Wells is about to give us a book of prophecies, entitled "Anticipations." The book is not to be a romance, but a sober forecasting of what will be accomplished during the coming century. Mr. Wells evidently believes to some extent in himself. In several of his stories he has shown us what the future will be as he imagines it, and by degrees he has come to believe that he is really a prophet. He is going to give us genuine prophecies, and as without doubt some of them will turn out to be true, it is not impossible that coming generations will know Mr. Wells, not as the delightful romancer, but as a sort of improved Zadkiel, who dared higher flights than those of the prophet who predicts disturbances in France, the death of a member of the Queen's family, and bad weather in March.

***

There is a new edition of Stevenson's letters, and a sad thing it is for book collectors with limited means. The new issue contains three letters that were not in the original edition, and of these one is written to Mr. Kipling and the other to Mr. George Meredith. No one can afford to be without this book, and consequently the man who a year ago thought that he had bought once and for all the Stevenson letters must buy them over again.

***

The practice of compelling people to buy several variations of a book seems to be growing. Mr. George Moore invariably rewrites his books, and I learn that he has lately rewritten his last novel to such an extent that it is practically a new book. It will be issued at the same time that its sequel, which has been so long promised, is published, which will be some time this Spring. Mr. Robert Barr has, I see from an advertisement of his popular "In the Midst of Alarms," revised that book, so that now I shall have to buy a copy of the revised edition. If this goes on, the result will be that my library will consist chiefly of revised editions of half a dozen authors. As to the Stevenson letters, to speak more seriously, the publication of the new issue ought to be welcomed warmly, for one of the new letters included in it is alone a sufficient justification of the book.

***

Mr. Kipling's satire on English railway management in The Fortnightly Review is, of course, widely read, and greatly enjoyed for its humor. But the remedy it proposes for the faults of railway administration will hardly prove to be a practicable one. The simple fact is that the railways all over England are suffering from overpopulation. That is to say, the number of travelers who use them is in excess of the means of transportation. In these circumstances, the real remedy would be the decimation of the population. China has solved the problem of overpopulation by the judicious slaughter of children. If the railway companies were empowered by law to slay every fifth person who presented himself at the ticket office, they would soon find that they were able to carry punctually and comfortably all the remaining travelers who might apply. But, of course, public prejudice would stand in the way of this reform, and the best thing that the railway companies could do would be to thin out the population as much as possible by frequent and sanguinary accidents.

***

Mr. Julian Ralph's new book, "At Pretoria," is well spoken of by the press, and the author is ranked among the very foremost of war correspondents. The book seems to be an entirely admirable one of its kind. Whether it will be as popular in America as it is sure to be here is doubtful, for the reason that Mr. Ralph is frankly on the side of the English and against the Boers, and unless the papers misrepresent American feeling, the sympathies of the majority of Americans are just the other way. They could not be were Mr. Ralph's book to be read carefully, for he utterly demolishes the theory that the Boers are a noble, pious people on whom England wickedly made war. But, then, when was any one ever converted from the error of his political ways by a book, or, indeed, by any sort of argument. A political error can no more be cured by reasoning than can a broken leg.

***

There is a new edition of Mr. Crockett's "Stickit Minister," and its appearance has, of course, led to comparisons between the Crockett of his first book and the Crockett of his last. Nobody has ever noticed, apparently, that the title "Stickit Minister" is not original with Mr. Crockett. In that delightful book, "The Cruise of the Midge," there is a partially crazy marine, by the name of Lennox, who wrote a story entitled "The Stickit Minister," and a very good specimen of early kailyard it was. Probably Mr. Crockett had never seen the "Cruise of the Midge," when he made his first attempt at story writing, for the "Cruise" is not the sort of book that would be found in a Scottish manse.

***

The new book by Daudet is obviously Daudet's, though it is actually written by Mr. Robert Sherard. Its title is "My First Voyage; My First Lie," related by Alphonse Daudet to Robert H. Sherard. It is an extraordinary feat for a man to write a story that was told to him viva voce, and still preserve the teller's characteristic style. No one reading the French edition of the joint production of Daudet and Mr. Sherard could for a moment fail to recognize Daudet in it, all the way through. It has the charm both of his style and his matter. While it is not a romance, it is to my mind one of the most delightful of Daudet's works, and Mr. Sherard has put us all under an obligation by giving it to us.

***

It is astonishing how good and great a man becomes after his death. While the Rev. Mr. Haweis was alive he was usually mentioned in a patronizing sort of way as a well-meaning man who wrote rather commonplace books. Now that he is dead, it has been simultaneously discovered by everybody that he was a very remarkable man, with an immense fund of knowledge in half a dozen fields. Why was not this discovered during the man's lifetime, so that he might have some little satisfaction in his labors? Certainly he was not a great man, but he was a very clever and readable writer, and a man of immense intellectual activity. He knew and could do many things, and all that he did was well done. He will be greatly missed both in the Church and elsewhere, and if he was not a great thinker and profound musician and powerful controversialist, he was widely loved, which perhaps is much better.

W. L. ALDEN.

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The French Sale.

C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston announce the coming sale of the fine library formed by the late Frederick W. French, the Boston collector, member of the Grolier, Rowfant, Caxton, and other clubs. Among the many departments which are notably represented in the library are the following: English and American first editions, extra-illustrated books, dramatic biography, privately printed works, &c.; a careful selection of rarities in Elizabethan literature and works of the early English rarities; first editions and first issues of books illustrated by Cruikshank, also illustrated books by Aiken, Leech, Rowlandson, Seymour, Phiz, and others; a complete set of the issues of the Kelmscott Press, including several vellum copies, and all the publications (among them a number of copies on vellum in fine bindings) of the Grolier Club, Caxton Club, Rowfant Club, Club of Odd Volumes, Dunlap Society, and other literary societies. There is also a set of the privately printed books of William Loring Andrews. Splendid bindings abound in the French library, and among these will be found the best examples of the work of Cobden-Sanderson, William Matthews, Francis Bedford, Lortie, Ruban, David, Zaehnsdorf, and others.

BROWNING.

Treasures That Will Form Part of the Second Arnold Sale.

The second part of the collection made by William Harris Arnold of this city, comprising over 300 books—principally first editions of English authors—and about 70 autograph letters and manuscripts, possessing more than usual interest, will be sold by Bangs & Co., without reserve, in April. Though the sale includes items of notably rarity, it is the purpose of the present article to give a description of the Browning collection in this second part, as no such assemblage of the works of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning was ever offered at auction.

In William Watson's second book, "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature," 1884, there is this quatrain entitled "Written in a volume of Christina G. Rossetti's Poems":

Songstress in all times ended and begun,
Thy billowy-bosomed fellows are not three;
Of those sweet peers, the grass is green o'er one,
And blue above the other is the sea.

By the last two lines he meant that the world's three greatest women poets are Sappho, Miss Rossetti, and the very gifted and ambitious Englishwoman whose rarer works are here described. Even the date of the birth of the author of the "Sonnets from the Portuguese" is still a topic of doubt, (though it is now generally acknowledged that she was born at Coxhoe March 6, 1806,) and until recent years, when Mr. Wise sets matters aright, little was known of the bibliography of her works. Some of her books, indeed, are so rare that copies have seldom occurred for public or private sale, and of one—the Reading (1847) edition of the famous "Sonnets"—no copy, save Mr. Arnold's, has ever found its way into an auction catalogue.

Mrs. Browning's first book, "The Battle of Marathon: A Poem." By E. B. Barrett. London, 1820, is present in the Arnold collection in a large and fine copy, (measuring 8 5-16 by 5 1-16 inches,) in the original calf, marbled edges, and this copy is additionally interesting because it was presented to the author's uncle, S. M. Barrett, and bears his bookplate. Mr. Wise's copy cost him £50 in 1891. Mr. Foote's, in morocco extra, uncut, by Riviere, and measuring 8 by 5⅛ inches, sold for $330 in 1895. It had cost him in London a number of years previous £14, and at the time of his sale was believed to be one of three copies known and the only copy in this country. Though nothing more than a clever piece of work, it is astonishing enough for a young girl, and, in view of her age, its biographical interest is great. Its bibliographical interest has always been great.

We come now to the "Poems" of 1844, issued in two volumes by Moxon, Mr. Arnold's copy of which bears on the flyleaf this inscription: "To Mr. Westwood, with the author's regards. August, 1844." Inserted is an autograph letter of four pages, addressed to Thomas Westwood, dated "50 Wimpole Street, August 22, 1844, Thursday," and signed "Elizabeth B. Barrett." These two volumes, in Gosse's words, raised the poet to the highest place among the living English poets, and placed her by the side of Tennyson. She was now to produce the most famous nineteenth century sonnet cycles, the "Sonnets from the Portuguese," which, however, were not given to the public until 1850, when the second edition of the "Poems" of 1844 was published. The first edition was three years earlier, and shortly followed the romantic wedding of Sept. 12, 1846, of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett. It was privately printed at Reading, England, in 1847, under the supervision of Mary Russell Mitford, with this simple title page: "Sonnets by E. B. B. Reading, (not for publication,) 1847." The volume is a small octavo of 47 pages, the sonnets one on a page, occupying Page 5 to 47. The Arnold copy is in dark-blue levant morocco, emblematically tooled, uncut, by the Club Bindery, (which is now doing such fine work.)

The first book issued under the poet's married name was "The Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point," London, 1849, an octavo of 28 pages. As most book lovers know, the poem was first printed in The Liberty Bell, Boston, 1848, together with contributions by Bayard Taylor, Lowell, Garrison, and others. Mr. Arnold's copy of "The Runaway Slave" is in the original paper covers, sheets folded, uncut, and unopened.

The list of rarities is almost completed when "The Runaway Slave" is described. There still remains the scarce little pamphlet, "Two Poems by Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning," London, 1854, which contains "A Plea for the Ragged Schools of London" and "The Twins." The "Last Poems," 1862, must not be forgotten, for, though the book is often seen, the present copy was given to Miss Blagden, who was one of Mrs. Browning's most intimate friends, and was with her when she died. It has this inscription in Robert Browning's autograph: "Dearest Isa Blagden, from R. B., London, March 25, 1862." It will be remembered that his wife died at Florence, Italy, June 29, 1861.

Neither "The Battle of Marathon" nor "The Runaway Slave," great rarities though they are, will ever probably have the auction value of Robert Browning's "Pauline," London, 1833, his first book, and one of the rarest and most sought after volumes in the entire list of modern poetical rarities. The Poole copy, in boards, uncut, folded, still in [illegible] for a low price; an inscribed copy [illegible] for $65 in London some years since. Later in 1895 the Rossetti copy [illegible] in London for £105. This copy [illegible]

the poet's father, my eldest brother. Reuben Browning," brought $200. It had been rebound, however, in Paris, and was rather cut down. On June 3, 1896, the Crampon copy, in green morocco, gilt edges, by Bedford, but with a note by the author on a flyleaf, sold for the record price of £145 at Sotheby's. Last December another copy fetched £120 in the Wellington Street Auction Rooms. The copy in the Arnold collection is the same copy, and is in the original drab boards, uncut, with the white paper label, and is in a remarkable state, except for the fact that one of the leaves (Signature H.) has a slight hole. It is one of eleven copies now known to exist. It has been said that only twenty copies got into circulation, of which two are in the British Museum.

Robert Browning's second book, "Paracelsus," 1835, is here in a beautiful copy, original drab boards, paper label, uncut. Leaving this and a number of the scarce but frequently seen volumes that follow, we come to the rarer "Cleon," 1855, (printed later in the same year in "Men and Women,") and "The Statue and the Bust," same year, (also printed in "Men and Women.") Mrs. Anna Jameson's copy of the two notable volumes of 1855 is in the collection, with her autograph and a few comments in her handwriting on several pages. An item of far greater interest is the proof copy of "Dramatis Personae," 1864, with manuscript revisions made before the publication of the first edition. It was formerly in the possession of Moncure D. Conway.

The corrections and additions by the poet throughout the volume are numerous. "Dramatis Personae" is also here in printed form in a unique copy—namely, the one the poet gave to his uncle. It has the following inscription on the half title: "Reuben Browning, from his very affectionately, R. Browning, June 16, '64."

Next in consideration comes the separate print of "Gold Hair: A Legend of Pornic," 1864, though it really was published before "Dramatis Personae." In the second edition of the latter Browning added, at the suggestion of George Eliot, three stanzas. Another important item, once owned by M. D. Conway, is the proof copy of "The Ring and the Book," 1868, with manuscript revisions made before the first edition was published. The four volumes are bound in two, the first being a small octavo, while the second is a folio, with the text printed only of each leaf, being virtually the galley proofs. These two highly interesting volumes contain many corrections, both textual and typographical, in Browning's handwriting. Inserted is a four-page letter, addressed to "My Dear Mr. Conway," and dated Oct. 30, 1868, in which explicit stipulations are made in regard to the publication of "The Ring and the Book" in England and America.

Of great rarity is Browning's "Helen's Tower," dated April 26, 1870, and privately printed, but not publicly acknowledged by the poet until 1883. It is not included in the collected edition of Browning's poems, and as a matter of interest I quote it here:

Who hears of Helen's Tower, may dream perchance
How the Greek beauty from the Scuean Gate
Gazed on old friends unanimous in hate,
Death-doomed because of her fair countenance.
Hearts would leap otherwise at thy advance,
Lady to whom this Tower is consecrate!
Like hers, thy face once made all eyes elate,
Yet, unlike hers, was blessed by every glance,
The Tower of Hate is outworn, far and strange
A transitory shame of long ago,
It dies into the sand from which it sprang;
But thine, Love's rock-built Tower, shalt fear no change:
God's Self laid stable earth's foundations so,
When all the morning stars together sang.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

New Catalogue of American Books.*

Persons who have had occasion to consult that valuable British publication, "Whitaker's Reference Catalogue," must have wondered why a similar work had not been prepared in the United States to do for American books what "Whitaker's" does for English. At last we have the long-desired publication presented under the title of "United States Catalog." This volume includes data concerning all books in print in the United States in 1899, and hence forms the basis of the "Cumulative Book Index," which furnishes each month a record of books published so far in the current year, complete in one alphabet.

The volume before us consists of two parts, an author and subject catalogue and a subject and title index, the latter referring back to the former. Thus a book may be located provided the searcher is in possession of one of the following facts concerning it: Author's name, general subject, particular subject, or title. When once the book is located the searcher finds its price and the name of its publisher.

The efforts of the editors of the "United States Catalog" to present a trustworthy bibliography deserve praise. Typographically the work is all that could be desired. While it will be invaluable to the bookseller and to the librarian of every circulating and reference library of any proportions and usefulness, it will be found of particular convenience for those persons or institutions who may desire for one reason or another to complete a bibliography on subjects of timely or special interest.

*"UNITED STATES CATALOG." Books in Print January, 1900. Containing Author and Subject Entries in One Alphabet, with Publishers' Directory. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company. 1900.

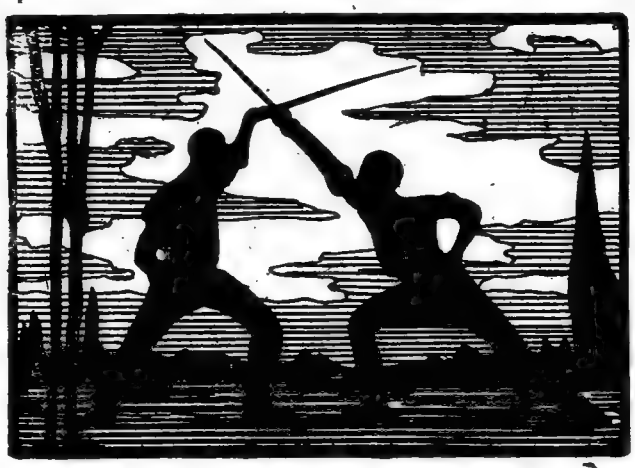

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

LIBRARY CENSORSHIP.

That is an interesting and amusing summary which is given upon another page of the procedures of the Book-buying and Reading Committee of the Boston Public Library. The task which the committee has set itself is evidently invidious and it appears also to be superfluous. Every reader will naturally resent being told that a certain work is not good for him, that it is calculated to lower his moral or his intellectual "tone." As to any book to which his attention is in any manner directed, he will evidently prefer to judge that question for himself.

What the committee seems to have left out of view is the fact that every book upon which it undertakes to pass has already been passed upon by a more competent tribunal than itself. It is not so many years since a New York publisher, a member of a firm of the highest character and distinction, gave some brief instructions to a new reader which are worth repeating. "In the first place," he said, "we want to know whether the book is fit for us to publish, to be assured that the publication of it will be in no manner discreditable to the house. Then we want to know whether or not you think it will be popular, and why you think so." That is sensible and business-like. A respectable imprint may be taken to do away with any further inquiries of the character with which the Boston committee has been troubling itself and the readers, especially when the opinions already passed are expert opinions, and presumably worth something, since they have been paid for, and it does not appear that the committee's opinions are worth anything. If any publisher would pay for them, why are they given away? And, in fact, many of the opinions of the committee, which have deprived the readers of the Boston Public Library of current books, have precisely that note of personal conceit or petulance which an intelligent publisher would find an excellent reason for discharging one of his hired readers.

The conclusion seems to be that a book which bears either the name of a respectable author or the imprint of a respectable publisher may well be exempted from the additional and amateur censorship of a committee. The list of rejected books which have been accepted on better authority than that of the committee is really amazing. It betokens that the amateur and, as it might be said, the busybody reader, can have no other standard of judgment than his personal likes or dislikes. That there is not enough demand for a particular book is a proposition which a library committee might do great good by enforcing, in the way of recommending books that have been overlooked. But when, on the authority of one reader, a library committee assumes to declare that there is too much demand, it takes an attitude altogether untenable, Pharisaic, and what the enemies of Boston call Bostonian.

THE RESTORATION OF THE BOOKSELLER.

Wide interest has been taken this week in the action of the American Publishers' Association in making an agreement which, after May 1 next, shall cause its members to deal in copyrighted books at net prices, save in the department of school literature, the field of fiction being left to the action of individual publishers. Members of the association desire to restore bookselling to its old-time dignity and usefulness (a dignity which it now possesses in Germany through legislative enactment) by maintaining a uniform price for books, a price that shall not be changed according to locality or ulterior motives on the part of the seller. The success of the movement would, it is believed, go far toward rehabilitating the legitimate bookseller, the small no less than the large.

As everybody knows, the small book-

[illegible] own [illegible] department there is his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] conversation [illegible] [illegible] ware in sell, [illegible] merely for advertising purposes, and looking for profits not on the books, but on other articles sold to customers who came to buy books and induced by purchases other things. The book department in general stores does now become so important that it is believed their proprietors are anxious to maintain them on their own merits and profits. In fact, members of the association believe that the department stores will in the end find it more profitable to maintain prices at the point where they are held by regular booksellers.

As a test case, as far as the sale of fiction is concerned, Harper & Brothers are publishing this week "John Vytal, a Tale of the Lost Colony," by William Farquhar Payson. This is a book which ordinarily would have appeared at the fictitious retail price of $1.50, whereas it is now issued at $1.20 net, and booksellers are requested not to sell the volume either above or below that price.

The fate of this book will be followed with considerable interest. Its success will promise success for the cause which its publishers have made it to represent—the cause of the bookseller, the man who is only now and then a publisher, and of whom there are thousands of representatives in this country that have been threatened for some years with eventual annihilation.

ROOM FOR THE LITERATURE OF POWER.

The beautiful new building of the Providence Public Library is notable in many ways, but perhaps its most impressive and valuable feature and the one destined most strongly to affect, not Providence alone, but the whole country, is the room containing what is called "The Standard Library," a room not intended, Mr. William E. Foster says, for study, "but as a place for the enjoyment of the books, pure and simple."

The whole plan, of course, is in the direction of encouraging the reading of the best literature of the world, the good old books and not the ephemeral issues of the day of which a re-reading may or may not prove to be worth while. At the outset it was decided to include in such collection only the literature of power as distinguished from that of knowledge. Mr. Foster of the Providence Library defines the two classes most accurately:

> In the literature of knowledge, the fundamental consideration is a technical one; while in the literature of power it is the underlying spirit that dominates, and as soon as anything practical becomes the end in view, the work passes into the realm of knowledge rather than that of power. One may go through almost all the divisions enumerated above under the literature of knowledge and find in them some work which, for one reason or another, is justly claimed by the literature of power. Take, for example, history. One will scarcely hesitate to place in the library of the literature of power that early and delightful historian, Herodotus, one of whose greatest charms is his lack of self-consciousness. There also the almost unanimous judgment of successive generations has agreed to place the most self-conscious historian of modern times, Edward Gibbon; for the literary quality is unmistakably present in his history also. * * * In each one of the departments, * * * there comes in the course of the centuries some writer with whom the 'spirit' is, after all, the controlling aim, and whose works consequently must be included in the literature of power.

To the selection of the books to go into this room great care and attention have been given, the librarian submitting lists to a great many competent judges, representing various points of view, the idea not being to form a collection on the lines of Sir John Lubbock's "best books," but to select authors whose fine literary qualities and power always have and always will attract readers; this power of "attraction" being much more important for the purpose in view than the mere possession of scholarly knowledge on the part of an author.

The plan of this small collection, which contains 1,013 volumes, selected from 103 writers, of all ages and countries, is most comprehensive. The room has on its wall an inscription which should be dear to the hearts of all book lovers: "The books invite you, not to study, but to taste and read"—for it is only when we read for pure enjoyment—a state of mind as far from merely killing time as it is from the desire to increase our information—that we get the highest good out of books; that they assume a living personality.

The plan of the Providence Library in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

telligence and temperament soon learns to better appreciate real art when he sees it.

In all but his means he is often entitled to consideration as an artist. It is in dealing with landscapes that the camera is most successfully employed. Here there is a chance to convey something of the impression of a particular scene, and even though the lens takes too much, there are ways for arriving at many charming effects. In dealing with matters of fact, the everyday happenings on the street, on the battlefield, on shipboard, &c., the camera is an inestimable aid in the noting of current history, and it is appreciated here at its true worth. The attempts made now and then to illustrate fiction with photographs have never been very successful. Right here comes in the objectionable realism and lack of discrimination. One of the hardest problems the photographer has to solve is to get his human subjects to "look natural." In spite of subterfuge and what we may slangily call "jollying," humanity will appear self-conscious when being looked at. The fact that the operator looks the other way and the lens is but a bit of glass doesn't make any difference. The latter is an open eye that stares us out of countenance and makes us feel as if it were looking quite through our pet assumptions of dignity, repose, animation, or what not. It is just this that spoils the photographic illustration. No matter if the characters be professionals accustomed to appearing on the stage—they pose. The artist can compel his people to look natural and can give their faces the expressions appropriate to the scene. He gives us a composite of types, not any one individual. Now and then, when photographs are used to illustrate stories, and the camerist is clever enough to make them vague, leaving something to the imagination, they are not wholly without interest. It is in dealing with simple figures that the best results are obtained. When the photograph is one of action, groups of individuals doing something, it is rarely successful. The snapshot arrests action and gives to moving figures the appearance of mechanical manikins with the springs run down. Real people who fit stories are much rarer than a day in June.

A NOTE ON GENIUS.

"There is no great genius without a tincture of madness," asseverated solemn old Seneca, being all the more positive about it no doubt because he himself stood in no peril of a writ de lunatico inquirendo.

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

is our own Dryden's paraphrase of the same notion.

And yet is there one of us who would hesitate a moment to accept the gift of genius at the hands of a fairy godmother were it thus offered to us?

What is genius? Can it be defined in terms of our common speech intelligible to the man in the street? We might counter this query by putting another, to wit: What is electricity? And when some master of phrase has succeeded in compressing into a paragraph a generally acceptable description of the mysterious force which has opened a new world of achievement and beauty to man, then perhaps may we expect to obtain a precise definition of genius. In the meantime we are free to indulge in approximations to our hearts' content.

With the philosopher who pompously proclaimed that "genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains," we join issue at once, for the logical sequence of such a proposition necessarily is that the veriest clod-hopper need only be laborious enough in order to rival the achievements of a Raphael, a Shakespeare, or a Washington. At the same time we are in entire accord with Disraeli when, in "Contarini Fleming," he remarks that "Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius."

"With what do you mix your colors?" inquired a commonplace but conceited painter of gruff old Turner. "With brains, Sir," was the prompt and disconcerting response; and who shall gainsay the apt accuracy of the master's dictum?

We have if on the unimpeachable authority of the peerless Boswell that Sir Joshua Reynolds once asked Dr. Johnson by what means he had attained his extraordinary accuracy and flow of language. The great man answered that he had early laid it down as a fixed rule to do his best on every occasion and in every company; to impart whatever he knew in the most forcible language he could put it in, and that by constant practice and never suffering any careless expression to escape him, or attempting to deliver his thoughts without arranging them in the clearest manner, it became habitual to him.

Nevertheless, no matter how zealously we may, to adapt Bangwill's picturesque language, torture the phrase or sacrifice sleep to the adjective, we may not all become even respectable imitations of the great lexicographer.

According to William Dean Howells, whose novels certainly do give large contentment to his theory, genius is simply natural aptitude, developed by infinite pains, with mastery as the product. To which pronouncement a bright genius has taken exception, cleverly remarking that as long as language fails us for its description in respect to the conditions of mental existence we must perforce employ a figure borrowed from the physical, remembering that the latter is but a symbol. Between these two extremes we may find room for a variety of opinions, but we shall not be able to arrive at a definition of genius that will be satisfactory to all. Perhaps the best we can do is to say that genius is the power to do with ease what it is worth the world's while to have done, whereas genius is not merely, nor first of all, the power to do. It is a capacity before it becomes an activity. It sees the invisible before it paints, it hears secrets never uttered before it speaks.

And so we come by way of conclusion to a clear realisation of the impossibility of defining genius in good set terms, and to contenting ourselves with such approximation as may be afforded by the orphic lines of Wordsworth:

"The gleam,
The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration, and the poet's dream."

J. MACDONALD OXLEY.

Toronto, Canada, Feb. 18, 1901.

CHATTERTON, THE POET-PRODIGY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Ever since I can remember I have read occasional laudatory references to an alleged poet named Thomas Chatterton. He is spoken of as a literary wonder, a meteoric revelation, an astounding genius whose writings would have shaken the intellectual world—if. I read that he was horribly poor; that he could find no publisher, and that in despair he blew out his brains in a garret, just as somebody rushed in to buy his works at a fabulous sum.

I read also that he was plagiarist, a charlatan, and a swindler.

But I have never read, or even seen, so much as a line from the wonderful poetry he is said to have written.

Can you enlighten me? And, if possible, will you kindly print in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a sample of his work?

A. L. J.

New York, Feb. 11, 1901.

Thomas Chatterton, the poet-prodigy, was born Nov. 20, 1752, of intelligent parentage, his father being a schoolmaster, as well as a noted numismatist. The poet was regarded as below par, mentally, in his early years, having a distinctly stupid manner. At the age of six and a half years his mother is said to have considered him "little better than an absolute fool." But on arriving at seven, he became suddenly very bright, learned his neglected alphabet, and was at once an insatiable reader. That his brain was in some way abnormal is evident from the fact that he would "sit for hours in a trance," and then fall to weeping, neglecting habitually food and sleep. He often shut himself up in an attic to write and meditate.

His first poem, written when he was ten, was entitled "The Last Epiphany: or, Christ Coming to Judgment." After this he paraphrased parts of Job and Isaiah. But what made him early noted was his cunningly wrought imposture of the "Rowley Poems." These, which he pretended were the work of a monk of the fifteenth century, he asserted were discovered by himself, and deciphered from old documents. It required genius to do this so cleverly, and they are so meritorious that they can well claim to be worthy of admiring attention. They are even better than Chatterton's always acknowledged work. The manufacture of parchment, its discolor, and the quaint spelling was a chronic puzzle with him. Through this art he deceived Walpole and other noted men of his time. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to an attorney, but found his work, of copying musty, moss-grown, and worn documents, very distasteful. He soon left his employer, and went to London in 1760. There he got the publishers very frequently to accept his manuscripts, but he was generally refused. He was not strong, and was often found in a fit of apathy. Despair drove him to the use of opium, and he committed suicide by taking arsenic, August 24, 1770, when he was but seventeen years and nine months old.

His family insanity had more than once or twice broken out, and the eccentricities and morbid acts for which he was noted, as well as his tragic taking off, may be attributed to that malady. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who has written a notable sonnet upon him, calls him "the absolutely miraculous Chatterton." Eight portraits of him are extant—one of these being by Hogarth and one by Gainsborough. One, which used to be seen often) is a hideous "fancy sketch," which ought long ago to have been suppressed.

It is extremely difficult to sample accurately his best work; but these lines from the pseudo poems illustrate his Chaucerian and nature fancies. I take the liberty to modernize, in part, his archaic orthography:

When azure skies are veiled in robes of night,
When glimmering dewdrops stounde the traveler's eyne,
When flying clouds betinged with ruddy light
Doth on the brindle wolf and wood boar shine,
When evening star, fair herald of the night,
Spreads the dark, dusky sheen along the mees,
The wrethynge glow-worms send a gloomy light,
And owlets wynge from lightning-blasted trees;
Arise, my spirit, and seek the distant dell,
And there to echoing tongues thy raptured jotes tell.

When Spring came dancing on a floweret bed,
Dight in green raiment of a changing kind,
The leaves of hawthorne budding on his head,
And wythe primroses crouching to the wynde;
Then did the shepherd his long alban spread
Upon the green banks [as he] danced around,
Whilst the sweet flowesets nodded on his head,
And his fair lambs were scattered on the ground,
Against his foot the brooklet ran along,
Which strolleth round the vale to hear his joyous song.

But it needs more space than can be spared to quote from Chatterton's heroic verse and mordant satire and various lyrics. For all that, the curious reader and inquirer can turn to Chatterton's Poems in the "British Poets" series; and, for a larger conspectus of his life and career, to Charles Kent's comprehensive account in the English "Dictionary of National Biography."

JOEL BENTON.

BELL'S LETTERS COMPLETE IN SIX VOLUMES.

The librarian of one of the large clubs in the city vouches for the truth of the following incident:

He says that a few weeks ago a book agent called on him at the club and wanted to sell a certain book. After agreeing to submit a copy of it, the agent said:

"There's something else. Have you got 'Bells Letters' in your club library?"

The librarian thought his ears had deceived him, and that the remark was too good to be true. After a pause, which he was afraid to disturb, the agent continued in the most reassuring manner: "Well, you know 'Bell's Letters' is the highest kind of literature there is!"

As soon as the librarian could breathe again he gasped out some words to the effect that of course the club had a pretty fair representation of poems and essays. But he was not to be spared. With a refinement of unconscious cruelty the man continued:

"Well, we've got 'Bell's Letters,' all complete in six volumes, and I'll hand you a circular of it the next time I come!"

Not a Thousand-Dollar Book.

Under the caption of "$1,000 for 40 cents," the following item recently appeared in one of the New York newspapers:

H. C. Simkovitch of the Columbia Library staff has just secured for the library a copy of Racine's "Esther." He got it in a London book auction for 40 cents. Its value is about $1,000.

Though a valuable book, supposing the copy returned to is a first edition, its real value is nearer $100 than $1,000. To prove this, a few quotations are here given of Racine's tragedy, 1689:

Robert S. Turner's copy, sold with his French collection in Paris in March, 1878, a fine example, bound by Simier the younger, 1866.

Eugene Paillet's lovely copy, bound by Thibaron-Joly, priced by Morgand (who secured the Paillet collection) at 300f. in 1882.

Joseph F. Gibson Cragin's copy, bound with the same author's "Athalie," 1691, from the library of Mme. de Pompadour, and with her name in gold on both covers, sold at Bangkey's at Paris, April 1st, for 250 fr.

[illegible] in 1891, he says that since our last [illegible] the value of Racine's [illegible] Esther, with Corneille's [illegible] in proportion to that of the first edition. It has quadrupled, it may not exceed a thousand dollars [illegible]

BOOKS WHICH START SLOWLY.

It seems that the very best books, especially books of fiction, get their start but slowly. Some time ago we published an advertisement in the *Times* calling attention to "Lord Jim," by Joseph Conrad, and "The Lady of Dreams," by Miss Silberrad, prophesying that books as good as these and so well worth the attention of discriminating novel readers would soon come into their own. We are glad to say that both of these books have begun to "move," and are selling in increasing quantities. The sale began in humiliating twos and threes, then rose to tens and twenties, now has reached the fifties standard, and we soon hope for hundreds. These quotations are worth reading:

LORD JIM.

"It is a great book, a wonderful book; a very magnificent book. . . . I venture to say that no book like it has ever before been published in the English language. That does not, of course, mean that greater books have not been published. But 'Lord Jim' stands alone. . . . It is a work of genius—of unique and superb genius."—W. L. Alden in The Times.

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"Mr. Conrad is a master. The thing told and the manner of telling are alike so pearly beyond criticism that they place him among the very few living writers whose work has the touch of genius."—M. D. McLean in The Boston Post.

"Abounding in brilliant passages, the book takes a strong hold on the reader's imagination, and no one who follows the story to the end will ever forget the picture of 'Lord Jim' and the Nemesis that followed him like his shadow."—San Francisco Call.

THE LADY OF DREAMS.

The London Bookman has this to say about Miss Silberrad, who is still a very young woman, and whose work (if we may use a hackneyed publishers' phrase) may well be watched by people who like to encourage authors who deserve encouragement.

"Once in a while the reviewer, kind, on discovery, happens on a book by a new writer that gives him the unmistakable shock of genius, and he has his reward for the days of patient waiting. This new writer is one to be reckoned with in the future. . . . The story is a simple one, but so vivified by Miss Silberrad's remarkable power of vision, in which you behold all things in the glory and freshness of a dream, that the story counts for less than the poetic illumination and spiritual beauty of its revealed truth. . . . 'The Lady of Dreams' is, without a doubt, the most original, the most profoundly interesting, and the most memorable of the novels of the last year of the nineteenth century, and places Miss Silberrad among the foremost of the younger novelists confronting the new century, with promise and hope."

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More Births Than Deaths in February.

THE REV. ROBERT HARBOUR, Mount Vernon, N. Y., submits a supplementary list to the names of great men mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW editorial, "A Popular Birth Month," in its issue of Feb. 16. He writes: "First, I wish to say that Cardinal Newman was born on the 21st instead of the 20th, as printed in your article. The other notables born in February not mentioned by you are: On the 1st Lafitte, (1782;) 2d, Marquis of Salisbury, (1830;) 4th, W. H. Ainsworth, (1805;) 6th, Mme. de Sevigné, (1626,) and Sir Robert Peel, (1788;) 7th, Antique d'Angoulême, (1775;) 9th, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, (1838;) 10th, Lord Randolph Churchill, (1849;) 12th, Lord Macaulay, (1800;) 13th, Charles Lamb, (1775;) 19th, Copernicus, (1473;) 23d, Shakespeare, (1564;) 24th, Raleigh, (1552;) 26th, Voltaire, (1694,) and Victor Hugo, (1802;) 27th, Rembrandt, (1606;) 28th, Mendelssohn, (1809.)

"My list of deaths in February includes Dr. Guggenheim, (1894;) 4th, George Eliot, (1880;) 6th, Thomas Carlyle, (1881;) 7th, Longfellow, (1882;) 8th, Wendell Phillips, (1884;) 10th, Lowell, (1891;) 11th, Gambetta, (1882;) 12th, Lincoln, (1865;) 14th, Emerson, (1882;) 15th, Grant, (1885;) 16th, Mendelssohn, (1847;) 17th, Thackeray, (1863;) 18th, Dickens, (1870;) 19th, Bismarck, (1898;) 20th, Darwin, (1882;) 21st, Washington, (1799;) 22d, Edgar Allan Poe, (1849;) 23d, Cervantes, (1616;) 24th, Horace Greeley, (1872;) 25th, Robert Burns, (1796;) 26th, Thomas Hood, (1845;) 27th, Daniel Webster, (1852;) 28th, Macaulay, (1859.)

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.—Ernest Seton-Thompson, the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," gave a lecture last week Friday, at 11 o'clock, in the Carnegie Lyceum, his subject being "Selected Scenes from Animal Land." Mr. Seton-Thompson has made an extensive lecture tour, and this was the only occasion on which his friends had an opportunity to hear him in New York this Winter. The hall was crowded and many persons were unable to obtain seats. Major Pond announced that on March 12 Mr. Seton-Thompson would again lecture in New York. During his recent tour, Mr. Seton Thompson has often been at a loss how to meet the inquiries addressed to him in smoking rooms and hotels by commercial travelers, "What is your line?" One of his devices for concealing his identity has been to answer, "Natural gas."

"IN THE SOUTH SEAS."—The English edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "In the South Seas," as Mr. Alden has already informed us, has just appeared, bearing the imprint of Messrs. Chatto & Windus. The volume is in the familiar blue buckram of the other Stevenson books published by that firm, the text being precisely the same as the first—American—edition, which was published by the Scribners in 1896. The typography, paper, and arrangement of the English editions are remarkably good, being the work of the Constables; the volume, however, containing vii.-|-343 pages, while the American edition contains viii.-|-370. The English edition, which is published at 6s., contains a remarkably attractive title page, but lacks entirely the folding "map of the South Sea Islands" and the tabulated statement as to the names of the various islands, the countries to which they belong, and the date of acquisition, found in the American edition, as well as the two-page "editorial note," in fine type, forming an interesting introduction to the Scribner edition. Readers of either volume will find a visit to the La Farge collection at the Montross Gallery, which will remain open until Feb. 23, quite apart from the artistic value of the paintings and the great beauty of Mr. La Farge's color schemes, extremely interesting. So many of the subjects of these paintings are taken from South Sea scenery, architecture, native dances, and various other phases of the island life, that these written and painted records will be found to supplement each other most ably.

THE IROQUOIS.—S. C. Kimm has published at Middleburg, N. Y., a small volume giving the history of the Six Nations of New York. It deals with their legends, domestic life, and games, as well as with the work of the missionaries among them and the interesting and desolating part they took in the Border Wars of the Revolution. It has been compiled from books already extant, and what the author has attempted to do has been done carefully.

OWEN JOHNSON.—The Macmillan Company is soon to introduce to the public a new writer of fiction, Mr. Owen Johnson of New York, whose first novel, "Arrows of the Almighty," is to appear under the auspices of that house in April, being published simultaneously in New York and London. Mr. Johnson is the son of Robert Underwood Johnson, associate editor of The Century. This novel is the first serious work he has undertaken, excepting contributions to The Yale Literary Magazine, of which he was Chairman for the Class of 1900. His story does not follow the romantic or historical tendency of current fiction, but is a novel of character development from childhood to middle age, with heroic phases. The opening scenes are laid in Maryland, chiefly on the Eastern Shore, in ante-bellum days; the narrative then shifts to Cleveland about the time of the breaking out of the civil war, returning to Baltimore, where the hero, John Gaunt, is stationed as an officer of the Commissary Department. His defense of the interests of the Government against the rascality of contractors is a leading motive of the story, and one which, it is believed, has not before been utilized in fiction. The closing scenes take place in New York City. The canvas is a large one, and the popular appeal of the book is said to lie in the range and the vividness of its portrayal of character. Throughout the story there is a versatile balancing of serious and humorous episodes.

JULES VERNE.—The author of "Around the World in Eighty Days" and a score of other volumes dear to boyish souls of many lands recently passed his seventy-third birthday. From his retreat in Amiens he dispatched on that occasion a letter in response to an inquiry as to his sentiments in regard to a seat in the French Academy, which reads as follows:

I have just completed my seventy-third year, and it is not at that age that I am likely to be fired with the ambition to enter the Academy. Twenty-eight years ago Alexandre Dumas the younger and a few friends took up my candidature; but I understood that it was an imprudent adventure, and I returned, as you say, to my Amiens monastery, not to leave it again. Since then fifty-nine Academicians have passed into that other world where, doubtless, they have not found a cupola of the institute to offer them eternal shelter. That is to say, that, though the Academy may give immortality, it does not render one immortal. Very touched at the sympathy you display toward me, dear Sir, and thanking you with all my heart, I beg you to accept the handshake of the old story-teller, Jules Verne.

M. Verne is the author of seventy volumes. He is wealthy, having probably earned more by his pen than any other living French author. But his claim to the Academy, should he care to press it, need not rest solely upon those marvelous tales which have caused him to be designated as "the grand old story teller of France," and by which he has become known throughout the world. He has also written some successful comedies and "A Life of Columbus," "Geography of France," and "A General History of Great Voyages and Famous Navigators." These last are said to be trustworthy; they are certainly fascinating to read; but, so far, scientific France has not regarded them seriously. That was the rub twenty-eight years ago.

OF INTEREST TO AUTHORS.—A well-known French savant has applied to McClure, Phillips & Co. for permission to translate and publish in France William Barclay Parsons's work on "An American Engineer in China." This book has created considerable attention in Europe, as the possibilities open to American enterprise in the Orient are thereby brought home to Continentals.

—Mr. Heinemann, the well-known London publisher, has gathered together a series of American books which he will call "The Dollar Library." To begin with, he offers the following list:

"The Girl at the Half-Way House," by E. Hough.
"Parlous Times," by D. D. Wells.
"Lords of the North," by A. C. Laut.
"The Chronic Loafer," by Nelson Lloyd.
"Her Mountain Lover," by Hamlin Garland.

In commenting upon the above titles, The London Chronicle says:

"America, with its immense reading public, is the El Dorado of the author whose novel has once attracted attention. On rolls the sale, by thousands of copies, and yet in many cases we in England hear little of these books or of their authors."

—Short Stories for March offers prizes of $100 for the first and $50 for the second best love story sent in to the editor before May 1. Cash prizes are also given every month for the best original or selected anecdote sent in each month. All manuscripts should be addressed to 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

—Prizes are offered by Current Literature for the best sayings of children sent in for the May number on or before April 10, 1901. There will be five prizes awarded of $5 each in gold. The department "Sayings of Children" is one of the most popular in Current Literature. The prize sayings will be printed in the May number. Anything for this department should be addressed to "Sayings," care of Current Literature, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

THE "RUBAIYAT."—The New Amsterdam Book Company will issue shortly an elaborate edition of Edward FitzGerald's translation of the "Rubaiyat." It is to consist of 210 numbered copies, printed on specially made deckle-edged paper and illustrated by the famous drawings of Gilbert James. The numbered copies from 60 to 210 will contain an illuminated title page and frontispiece carefully done by hand in gold and colors in the Persian manner on Japanese vellum, and the fourteen illustrations will be in black and white on Japanese vellum. Copies numbered from 10 to 60 will contain the illuminated title page and frontispiece, but the illustrations will be beautifully done in colors by hand. Accompanying these copies will be a duplicate set of the illustrations in black and white on Japanese vellum. Copies numbered from 1 to 10, however, will be especially beautiful. They will be printed throughout on heavy Japanese vellum and the striking illustrations will be reproduced in brilliant colors, heightened with gold and silver, like the splendid pictures in the old missals. Never before, we believe, has the remarkable work of the genial Persian philosopher received such a gorgeous dress It ought to find a ready and cordial acceptance among the admirers of the old pagan poet.

EDEN PHILPOTT.—The author of "The Children of the Mist" is hard at work turning that story into a drama for Mr. Frohman. Apropos of his work in general, he recently wrote to a friend in this city:

I may remark that I attach very great importance to my American audience and am deeply gratified to find my somewhat peculiarly local work appeals to them. There are ties between Devon and America, and if my pictures of this land of the West can serve in their small way to draw the cultured of each country nearer together at one tiny point, I am well paid for my labors. Raleigh and Drake are names that should be as dear to New York and Boston as they are dear to the land that bore these heroes. You can claim them as we can, and so meet and be one with us, for your ancestors were ours only yesterday in the "spacious times."

In conclusion Mr. Philpott says that he has just completed "a short story of 60,000 words in length, which is occupied with the red earth and orchard lands; and that done, I return to the moor again and begin a long story which has for its theatre the great central fastnesses of the county—a place where time sleeps." The former was at first noted on Doubleday, Page & Co.'s list as "Johnnie Fortnight," the title being taken from the main character, an unctuous ex-peddler, lay preacher, and hypocrite; it will be published in a few days as "The Good Red Earth," a title suggested by the publishers, and one at first rejected by the author and then accepted by him. Some of the action takes place in the historic Compton Castle of the illustrious Gilbert family, said to have been frequented by Sir Walter Raleigh when free from the distractions of the Queen's Court.

Mrs. Sherwood's Readings.

A course of readings during Lent will be given by Mrs. Sherwood at the Majestic Hotel, Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue, on Thursdays in March; that is, on March 7, 14, 21, and 28. These readings are in aid of a Home for Reduced Ladies. The hour is 3 o'clock.

A third revised edition of the standard "Whist Catechism," by Mary d'L. Levick, is in active preparation by the Lippincott press.

NOVELS UNDER BAN.

Recent Ones Rejected by the Reading Committee of the Boston Public Library.

Attention has been again directed to the vigilance of the Examining and Reading Committees of the Boston Public Library as manifested in the rejection of a number of books which have met with wide reading from the general public outside as well as within the limits of Boston. The reasons for rejecting these books have not been made known in all cases, although Mrs. Isabella M. Alden, better known as "Pansy," and one of the best-known writers of children's books, has had three of her books listed under the heading of "Rejected." At various times, according to a letter in last Sunday's New York Sun, the committee has found it necessary to include the following list in that category:

Mary E. Wilkins's "The People of Our Neighborhood."
Maria Louise Pool's "Friendship and Folly," "A Golden Stream," and "Land 'N Bushes."
George Ade's "Doc. Horne" and "More Fables."
Winston Churchill's "The Celebrity."
Paul Bourget's "Domestic Dramas."
Sir Walter Besant's "The Changeling."
Lillian Bell's "The Instinct of Step-Fatherhood" and "The Expatriates."
William Le Queux's "Scribes and Pharisees."
Capt. Charles King's "A Wounded Name."
Cutcliffe Hyne's "The Adventures of Captain Kettle."
Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans."
Paul Leicester Ford's "The Tattle Tales of Cupid."
Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi."
Amelia E. Barr's "Trinity Bells" and "Was It Right to Forgive?"
S. R. Crockett's "Ione Marsh."
Egerton Castle's "Young April."
Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Spanish Peggy."
W. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State" and "By Order of the Magistrate."
Jesse Lynch Williams's "Adventures of a Freshman."
Max Pemberton's "Kronstadt."
Laura E. Richards's "Love and Rocks."
Gertrude Atherton's "The Californians," "Senator North," and "A Daughter of the Vine."
R. W. Chambers's "In the Quarter," "Outsiders," and "The Conspirators."
Molly Elliot Seawall's "The Loves of the Lady Arabella."
Henry James's "The Two Magics."
Robert Barr's "Tekla" and "Jennie Baxter, Journalist."
Maarten Maartens's "Her Memory."
Julia Magruder's "Straun."
Jules Verne's "An Antarctic Mystery."
Zola's "Stories for Ninon."
E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Cracksman" and "Dead Men Tell No Tales."
Robert Herrick's "Love's Dilemma."
Shan F. Bullock's "The Barrys."
Joseph Hatton's "When Rogues Fall Out" and "The White King of Manoa."
Edward S. Van Zile's "With Sword and Crucifix."
Stanley Waterloo's "The Seekers."
Edith Wharton's "The Touchstone."
Arlo Bates's "Love in a Cottage."
John Kendrick Bangs's "The Idiot at Home."
Opie Read's "In the Alamo."

A verdict was at one time brought against "David Harum." This, however, has been recalled and the library now boasts thirty-five copies. In its report the Reading Committee has submitted in certain instances comments and reviews of some of the books which have come under its inspection. Speaking of "Resurrection," it is announced that "it is a powerful but incomplete work, giving a photographic picture of the mental, moral, and physical filth believed by the author to exist in all classes of society in Russia from the nobility to the peasantry." "To Have and to Hold" is thus commented upon:

A story with a strong, bright beginning, a heroine that you first wish to trounce and then adore, and some fine scenes scattered throughout. But it would have been much stronger and kept much more of its early dignity if some of the agony had been reserved for another occasion.

Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread" is said to be "a very disagreeable and excellent story against women's clubs, written with the intense purpose that self-deception would be unmasked; a severe indictment of political manipulations and private interests. "The Soft Side," by Henry James, is described as "an interesting puzzle for one who cares to see how a clever writer can hide plot, expression, style, clearness, and force under a rubbish heap of senseless words. * * * It is not diamond cut diamond. It is rather a flashing diamond used to cut muddy crystals which are full of flaws." Marie Corelli's "Master Christian" is said to be written in "a turgid literary style, interlarded with poor French and Italian." D'Annunzio's "The Flame of Life" is "glorified sensuality and ecstasy on every page, until one is weary of rhapsodies." "Eleanor" is said to be "full of uncertain notes, because it comes out of an unsettled mind. It would not be good for girls. They would be casting about for Mainstys, as girls of a bygone time looked for Rochesters."

The Reading Committee has also refused admittance to the fiction catalogues of the following eight novels:

"A Silent Singer," by Clara Morris.
"Kennedy of Glenkennick," by David McClure.
"Dutch Willoughby," by James A. Mortimer.
"The Greatest Gift," by Arthur W. Marchmont.
"White Butterflies," by Elsie Venner Gaul.
"The Maid and the Shrapnel," by Lieut. Bullivant Dillon.
"The Immortal Garland," by Anna Robeson Brown.

The following four novels should stand for the fiction catalogue, but were withdrawn from membership William F. Apthorp, Thomas M. Babson, Mrs. Mary E. Blake, Alfred Bowditch, M. D., Francis H. Brown, the Very Rev. William Byrne, John H. Colby, Mrs. W. C. Collar, James C. Davis, Charles F. Donnelly, James W. Dunphy, the Hon. J. D. Fallon, Thomas J. Gargan, Francis L. Higginson, the Rev. E. A. Horton, Sarah Orne Jewett, the Rev. Robert F. Johnson, Frank S. Mason, John Noble, William L. Parker, George Putnam, Henry R. Reed, the Rev. W. D. Roberts, Mrs. H. H. Sprague. Miss Frances Turner, B. B. Updike, Horace G. Wadlin, Mrs. Darwin E. Ware, Samuel Wells, and Miss Maria E. Wood. While it is not as well known who the members of the Reading Committee are the following are understood to be included: Mrs. L. Parker, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Wheelwright, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Frothingham, Miss Katherine Conway, Miss Chase, Miss Dewey, Miss Page, Miss Sever, Miss Ranney, and Miss Adams.

Rare Documents Relating to New York.

To the lover of ancient or even of modern New-York a rare treat is in store in the remarkable exhibit of printed and manuscript material relating to the history of this city which is now on view in the Lenox Library Building, Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets. There are displayed in seventy cases municipal documents, rare old letters, early books printed in Holland, as well as the primitive products from the press in this city, engravings, maps, and a chronological collection of all the newspapers published in New York up to the last fifty or sixty years. The collection is the most perfect of its kind ever brought together in this country, and a grand opportunity is afforded of seeing the originals of many things which have played an interesting part in forming the history of the American metropolis.

The collection contains about 700 pieces and the majority are drawn from the treasures in the New York Public Library. Several rarities, to complete the line of historical growth, have been loaned, notably among these being the rare Bradford map, owned by William L. Andrews; the autographs of early Governors and Mayors, from the collection of John D. Crimmins; the earliest numbers extant of Bradford's New York Gazette, the first newspaper printed here, loaned by the New York Society Library, and a few choice additions owned by Gen. James Grant Wilson. Among the latter is a photograph of a letter which really marks the foundation of this city. This letter, written to officials in Holland by P. Schagden on Nov. 5, 1626, announces the purchase of "the Island Manhattan from the wild men for the value of 60 guilders." The original letter is still preserved in Holland.

Other first fruits of the progress of New York are also shown. There is the book, printed in Amsterdam in 1612, containing the first mention of Hudson's discovery of Manhattan; Wassenaer's and De Laet's interesting accounts of New Netherlands, printed in 1624 and 1629 respectively; the first engraved map of New York, printed by Joost Hartgers in Amsterdam, 1631; the rare original letter of Jonas Michaelius, the first minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in the United States, written Aug. 11, 1628, describing the settlement of Manhattan; and with this is the first publication of the letter, with a preface by the late Henry C. Murphy, printed in Amsterdam, 1883, while, coming down to somewhat later times, are copies of the first Bible printed here, in 1752, the first Bradford publications, including the first almanac, 1694, and the famous lawbook of the same year, the first published map of New York Harbor, 1731, loaned by E. D. Church; the first engraved map of the city printed here by Bradford in 1734, the first Directory, 1786, and numerous other "firsts," all filled with instructive interest.

A brief word must be said regarding the curious map of New York Harbor. It is worth more than passing notice, and even the person tolerably "well up" on New York may be surprised to find how many of familiar local names were worthy of designation in 1731. Among the localities named on that old map are "Spiten Divil," "the City of Perth Amboy," Fordham, East and West Chester, Staten Island, Sandy Hook, Barren Island, Flushing, "Rockway Neak," Jamaica, Whitestone, Gravesend, New Utrecht, Newark, New Rochelle, Bergen, and Elizabethtown.

Over fifty volumes of newspapers, in their chronological order, are well arranged for observation in large cases. The first is No. 21, Nov. 21 to 28, 1726, for New York could only support a paper once a week in those days, of Bradford's Gazetta. Next in order comes Peter Zenger's Weekly Journal, the first volume complete, beginning Nov. 5, 1733. There is one break in the complete list. No copy of the seventh paper issued in this city is seen. It was The American Chronicle, printed by Samuel Farley, but not a single copy has ever come to light. The sixth paper was issued in 1759.

Two or three cases are filled with rare old Revolutionary broadsides and among the interesting publications by the Tory printer, James Rivington, during the British occupancy of the city, is the original edition of André's celebrated "Cow Chase."

Among the autographs of early Governors and mayors are received to exhibit the signatures of Peter Stuyvesant, William Kieft, Richard Nicolls, Francis Lovelace, Anthony Colve, Edmund Andros, William Tryon, Lord Cornbury, and many others. Among the signatures of mayors appear those of Abraham de Peyster, Cadwallader Colden, John Lamb, Richard Varick, DeWitt Clinton, Philip Hone, Fernando Wood, William F. Havemeyer, Abram S. Hewitt, and William L. Strong.

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Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Was It Suicide	1.25	.19
Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Sweet Danger	1.25	.19
Opie Read, The Captain's Romance	1.25	.19
Opie Read, Odd Folks	1.25	.19
Anthony Hope, Father Stafford	1.25	.19
Chambers, The King in Yellow	1.25	.19
Holley, Samantha at Saratoga	1.25	.19
Willets, Anita, the Cuban Spy	1.25	.19
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Letters from High Latitudes, Lord Dufferin		.19
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Rasseti, The Goblin Market	1.00	.29
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Yesterday, To-day, and Forever		.29
Last Vendee, Dumas		.29
The Company of Jehu		.29
The Shadow of a Crime, Hall Caine		.29
Black Rock, Ralph Connor		.29

BABS

A Novel.

HINTS FROM THE MAILBAG.

Editors' Ways.

"N. S.," Pittsfield, Mass., writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "The mention of 'Editors' Ways' by your correspondents touches a responsive chord, because I have been used even worse by one of the leading magazines, and, singularly enough, the manuscript in question was a satire. After it had been kept long enough to encourage the belief that it had been accepted, it was returned, with the usual printed form; but two or three months later the principal dialogue, on which I plumed myself, appeared in the humorous illustrated department of another magazine and over another and well-known signature. The plagiarism was almost verbatim, the changes made being clumsy and crude. It would appear, therefore, that the reader of the first magazine knows a good thing when he sees it, and, although unwilling to filch for himself, kindly puts a friend in the way of doing it. Or shall I conclude that an illustrator reported that it was not capable of spirited illustration, and then was generous with a brother artist.

For obvious reasons I do not give the names of the two magazines which treated me so dishonestly."

H. S. KELLER, Utica, N. Y., also has a word to say on this subject. He writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as follows: "Reputable readers of manuscripts, editors and publishers and others concerned, et al., of periodicals do not take liberties with the matter sent by contributors for examination. The writer of this recently sent a poem to The Sunday School Times, and in response received a letter briefly stating that the poem could be used, but suggesting the changing of one word of a stanza. The editor asked permission to make the change, and sent the typewritten stanza so changed. The writer of this saw at a glance that the suggestion was good, and the poem was printed last week with the change of the word. When one receives a check from The Youth's Companion the following stipulation is embraced:

"'Accepted manuscripts are subject to such editorial changes as the character and exigencies of the paper may demand.'

"This is fair sailing and above board. It is a courtesy due the writer which no reputable editor of a first-class periodical hesitates to extend. And again a little incident: A short poem was sent to a certain publication, and in response the writer received the version of said poem according to the editor's fancy. The soul and life were washed out of the lines; it was polished to a degree of vagueness. Yet the poem could be printed under the writer's name according to the editor's version. The writer was in no mood to please the fancy of even the editor of the magazine, and refused to allow the verses to be used. They came back, happily, as sent, and they will be printed as written or not at all. Still, he or she who does wildest work must not war against the good people who attend to the check end of the business. And still a writer possesses as perfect a right to his version of things as does the editor; and no writer of sense will refuse a fair suggestion for changes in manuscripts. But when an editor changes the sense of a story or poem to please the cut of his periodical, he not only paints the lilies—he carves another man's pumpkin."

More Unconscious Plagiarism.

DAVID R. SEXTON, Tamms, Ill., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Some weeks ago there appeared in THE REVIEW a number of letters from various correspondents on the subject of 'Unconscious Plagiarism.' I wonder if a recent instance has been generally observed.

"In the February number of The North American Review ex-President Harrison in his 'Musings Upon Current Topics' and the writer of the article 'What England Ought to Do' use practically the same image in reprobating the American and English opponents of the wars their respective countries are now waging.

"The illustrations are almost identical, the only difference being that the ex-President asks: If my father is engaged in a wanton assault upon another man * * * am I called upon to trip him?' &c., while the other writer imagines the hypothetical case of a father fighting a duel with another man and while so engaged, the son deals him a blow, &c.

"The two cases, the reasonings, and the conclusions are so precisely similar that, being published at the same time and in the same magazine, they present a remarkable example of the 'literary parallel.'"

Germans of Colonial Times.

S. P. HEILMAN, Secretary of the Lebanon County (Penn.) Historical Society, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I note in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 16 appreciative reviews of two recent books relative to 'Colonial Germans'—Mme. Bittinger's 'The Germans of Colonial Times' and Differderfer's 'The German Immigration.' I am glad to see you open your columns to this new form of literature, in which the German strain of our Nation-makers is now getting its due estimate, a new situation due to the magnificent and heroic work being done by the Pennsylvania-German Society since its first existence, in 1891.

"In Mme. Bittinger's book I doubt whether a single fact is brought out new to the Pennsylvania Germans. In their own published literature everything has already been said that she touches upon in her book. Nevertheless, her effort may be helpful in securing a wider hearing."

February Not the Most Popular Birth Month.

GEORGE DERBY, New York, referring to the recent editorial, "A Popular Birth Month," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 23, writes: "Permit me to take up the gauntlet thrown down by 'J. B. G.' I read his assertion that 'February, the shortest of all the months, is the one most crowded with the birthdays of famous people,' and his accompanying data to corroborate this statement, with curiosity and wonder. I determined to start on a tour of investigation myself, taking the celebrities from our own fertile field at home. The conclusion I arrived at is that when Bill Nye selected Shirley, Me., for his birthplace he placed himself in just as good company by choosing August for his birth month as though he had picked out February. In other words, I do not find that February is any more prolific of famous births than any other month in the year.

"It is true that the 26th of February, for instance, happens to be the anniversary of the birth of Tristam Burges, statesman; Prof. Joseph Le Conte, scientist; John G. Nicolay, author; Elihu Vedder, artist; John B. Purcell, architect, and 'Alfred Ayres,' orthoepist, but my investigations show that the 26th of the following month, March, can equal this record and even go one or two better. For the statesman we find Jonathan Trumbull, Jr.; for the scientist, Benjamin Thompson; for the author, Edward Bellamy; for the artist, William T. Smedley; for the Bishop, Mather Bayles, (clergyman,) and for an orthoepist—well, it would be hard to find another 'Alfred Ayres'; we all know what an exact science he has made of his words and phrases, and so we will match him with a mathematician—Nathaniel Bowditch—all of whom were born on the 26th day of the month of March.

"I took March at random. In the month of January for the first day Anthony Wayne, on the 4th day, Aaron Burr and Gov. Roger Wolcott; on the 6th, Charles Sumner, Thomas Chittenden, and Joseph Holt; on the 11th, Alexander Hamilton, Oliver Wolcott, and Bayard Taylor; on the 12th, John Hancock and Benedict Arnold; on the 17th, Benjamin Franklin, Caleb Cushing, and Charles Brockden Brown; on the 18th, Daniel Webster; on the 19th, Robert E. Lee and Edgar Allan Poe; on the 20th, Richard Henry Lee, Robert Morris and Nathaniel P. Willis; on the 21st, John C. Frémont, John C. Breckinridge, 'Stonewall' Jackson, and John Fitch; on the 29th, Henry Lee and President McKinley, and on the 31st are Gouverneur Morris, William B. Washburn, James G. Blaine, and Samuel Willard.

"Washington happened to be born in February, but if the month had been April, for instance, such a galaxy of notables could be found to keep him company that one would be misled very easily to think April the 'most popular birth month' of the year. In April were born Washington Irving, four Presidents of the United States—Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, James Buchanan, and U. S. Grant—Henry Clay, Samuel F. B. Morse, Thaddeus Stevens, James Freeman Clarke, William E. Channing, Horace Bushnell, John Lothrop Motley, Fisher Ames, Charles W. Peale, Roger Sherman, Justin Edwards, Frank R. Stockton, Edward E. Hale, Eleaser Wheelock, Donald Grant Mitchell, Alice Cary, and many others of prominence.

"A similar display could be shown for any other month, but these prove very conclusively, I think, that being purely a question of brains Dame Nature makes no consideration of the time of the year."

Critics Who Go Wrong.

THEODORE D. GOTTLIEB, Newark, N. J., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I was very much interested by the letter of Arthur Guiterman in your last issue, entitled 'Critics Who Did Not Go Wrong.' It seems to be the theory of the modern school of critics that, instead of owing the public a duty in helping them to determine what is good and to avoid the frivolous and bad, their office exists merely for the lavishing of unearned praise upon the innumerable horde of the present day of literary accidents and degenerates. With few exceptions, they seem to think their sole duty is to aid the publishers in advantageously disposing of his latest misfit. How many of our books of to-day hailed by the good-natured critics as world masterpieces will survive even for five years?

"To-day is the age of so-called historical novels, almost every one of which is hailed as a rival of Scott's masterpieces, irrespective of the fact that they are thrown togther and the facts jumbled and distorted beyond all reason. It is not such a long stride from the immortal Beadle's yellow-covered works to these modern offshoots—it is merely a degree of cloth binding.

"The reading public—to borrow P. T. Barnum's words—likes to be fooled, and in most cases it is not only fooled, but ridiculously sold. Witness this fact in the undue amount of attention and mystery surrounding 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' a book of which even your London correspondent admits not over 500 copies would have been sold if it had been put on the market to sell on its own merits, and without any of this serio-comic attempt to beguile the public into the belief of the reality of the letters.

"We were also treated to a liberal dose of this mysticism in 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden,' so that we may expect to hear of further advances along this line of book booming in the future.

"In this age of unearned and undeserved praise it is a pleasure to turn to Macaulay's criticisms, and especially to his famous review of the late and at that time celebrated Mr. Montgomery's poems, called forth by the boomers and literary agents of that gentleman.

"The authors and publishers even in that unsophisticated day seemed to have been aware of the value of judicious wrinkles to boom their works, but in these days the public had a Macaulay to take up the cudgels of criticism in their behalf, but who have we who is able and willing to protect us?"

Still There.

A. FOUSSADIER writes from William's Bridge to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Reading your valuable paper last Saturday, I was attracted in noticing the contents by the article, "Ou l'on Parle Anglais," and must say was greatly pleased to read it, and beg to inform you that the Hermitage of 'blessed memory' still exists, and that the 'wermouth' is still served to patrons."

Sale of A. J. Morgan's Library.

The fine collection of nineteenth century rarities formed by Albert J. Morgan, the youngest son of the late Enoch Morgan, was privately sold on Wednesday of this week to George H. Richmond, the dealer in rare books. The sum paid for the library was said to be $80,000, but this was probably an exaggeration, as there were hardly one thousand books in all, and $00 is a very high average. Among the chief treasures are the following:

Robert Browning's "Pauline," 1833, the poet's first book.

George Eliot's "Legend of Jubal." Edinburgh, 1874, her own copy, with manuscript corrections.

Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," first edition, and a presentation copy to Bayard Taylor.

Kipling's "The Dusky Crew" and "My First Adventure," the original manuscripts.

Lamb's "Beauty and the Beast." "Prince Doris," and the superlatively rare "Poetry for Children," by Lamb and his sister, all first editions.

Alfred and Charles Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, on large paper.

Alfred Tennyson's "Helen's Tower," privately printed, without date.

Tennyson's "The Sailor Boy," 1861, of which were printed "25 copies for the author's use." Most Tennyson's collections lack this rarity.

Tennyson's "A Welcome," 1863, addressed to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark on her arrival in England and her marriage with the Prince of Wales, the earliest issue, on two leaves.

Tennyson's "Idylls of the Hearth," 1864, the first issue of "Enoch Arden."

Tennyson's "Last Tournament," 1871, privately printed and exceedingly rare.

Tennyson's "The Falcon," 1879.

Tennyson's "The Cup," 1881.

Tennyson's "The Promise of May," 1882. This, with "The Falcon" and "The Cup," was printed for the author. All are rare. "The Promise of May" especially so, only six copies being said to be known.

Thackeray's "King Glumpus," 1837, an extremely rare early production.

Thackeray's copy of Horace, an Elzevir of no account for itself, but precious as bearing the novelist's autograph, dated December, 1828.

Thackeray's "Snob" and "Gownsman," his scarce college magazines, of which only a few sets are now in existence.

Whittier's "Narrative of James Williams," 1838, the earliest issue of the first edition, containing a letter by the poet, in which he hopes that "Governor B. Hill has not forgotten how I wrote this narrative in his uncle's home."

The Rev. Dr. Marvin's "Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women," published last year by C. A. Brewster & Co. of Troy, N. Y., and which is now out of print, has passed into the hands of Fleming H. Revell & Co. of New York City. A new edition greatly enlarged and improved is soon to be published.

MR. THOMAS ON NEGROES.

An Exaggerated Arraignment Likely to Do Harm.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you kindly permit me, as one of the white men of the South, to say how sincerely I regret that you should have given such favorable and conspicuous notice to the book by William Hannibal Thomas on the American negro? The book is a calamity; the general acceptance of its spirit and its methods would be little short of a catastrophe.

As the Secretary of the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South, I have been in correspondence with leading white men from every Southern State—men representing all the factional, political, and ecclesiastical divisions of our population. I think I may therefore claim to have had an exceptional opportunity for knowing the sentiment of the South toward the negro. I cannot too emphatically say that, so far as I know the South, it yields no response to the exaggerated pessimism and the morbid denunciations which this book has put before us. The negro has faults, and faults should be met with frankness. But in this book candor seems to have become vindictive and frankness has passed into ferocity. Its pages seem aflame with hate. Are these the words of a healing and constructive criticism?

"I have also witnessed the ostentatious flaunting of negro pretensions in church, in the schoolroom, in social intercourse, and in material undertakings; and in not a few instances have been moved to righteous indignation at the insensate follies of a race blind to every passing opportunity." (Page 18.)

"Soberly speaking, negro nature is so craven and sensuous in every fibre of its being that a negro manhood with decent respect for chaste womanhood does not exist." (Page 180.)

"We shall, however, in view of all the known facts at our command, be justified in assuming that not only are fully 90 per cent. of the negro women of America lascivious by instinct and in bondage to physical pleasure, but that the social degradation of our freedwomen is without a parallel in modern civilization." (Page 195.)

"Negroes have very meagre conception of the import of words, and are influenced more by sound than sense in their use. For illustration, we may take the word virtue, whose exact and complete significance no negro comprehends—who fails therefore to engraft its import into the fibre of his being. With him it is a vocal sound, and not a significant symbol representing actual, visible, living qualities. The same is true of the words like truth, honor, and integrity. These are meaningless expressions, and because the negro cannot connect words with ideas, and ideas with realities, he lies with avidious readiness, without undergoing the slightest remorse, and often without any apparent sense of prevarication. He lies to please, to evade, to conceal, to excuse, to assert, to command. He lies to be heard, and will not be silent, though he has no truth to utter. He lies, not to be outdone in speech and silliness—to gratify his vanity, to satisfy his ambition, and win applause from credulous and illiterate hearers. But the main cause of negro lying is his eager, voluble, incessant chattering." (Page 118.)

"There is good ground for believing that were the negro once convincingly assured of personal security all the malignity of his slumbering savagery would immediately find expression in the most revolting acts of physical lawlessness." (Page 209.)

It is hard to understand why after such generalisations as these the author should be ready to declare (Page 259:) "We are convinced that were the right means employed in negro training his moral and mental nature would unfold in accord with the best impulses of the age."

Turning, therefore, from the many pages of arraignment to the few pages of constructive suggestion one is interested to learn how far the author is familiar with the more approved forms of negro training, and what the author himself proposes in the way of positive recommendations. It is somewhat baffling to discover that from beginning to end of this book there is not even a reference to the noble and effective educational experiment conducted at Tuskegee by Booker T. Washington, the acknowledged leader of the negro race; nor is there any reference to Booker T. Washington himself, unless indeed, we find it in the statement on Page 257, "that negroes to whom race leadership is accredited have shown a general incapacity for dealing intelligently with the great problems growing out of their race economy." (?) From the author himself, as contrasted with the concrete results which Hampton and Tuskegee have secured, we have a few paper theories worked out with mathematical detail to a triumphant demonstration.

In justification of these academic policies he finds the administration of the States fund with the declaration that "our Northern philanthropists, with an unworthy knowledge of the conditions of the ern man like Dr. Curry, have more than justified their statesmanship, according to the author himself; for he tells us, on Page 205, that the white people of the South, through their familiarity with the negroes, "know, as no others can, all their good and bad qualities."

I do not forget, however, that on Page 19 the author says: "I doubt if any white person lives who has an adequate comprehension of negro characteristics, notwithstanding the many who descant glibly on the present and future of the freed people." We find the same phenomenon of contrasted, if not contradictory, generalizations on Pages 228 and 215. In the first instance we read: "It is correct to say that fully 90 per cent. of the freedmen are reasonably law abiding. * * * The most liberal estimate will not allow the negro criminal class to exceed 10 per cent. of the race, and, singularly enough, this is about the percentage that white lawlessness bears to the orderly people of the South." (Pages 228 and 229.) Yet, on Page 215, the author declares: "The seriousness of the situation is seen when we state that the freedmen represent 75 per cent. of the incarcerated criminal class of the South"!

Now that the negro has faults, we all understand. In a few points the scathing indictment presented by this book is justified. The essential question, however, is not as to the literal accuracy of this or that detail, but the injustice of its perspective. The book contains page after page of depreciation and invective with hardly a sentence of approval and encouragement. We may account, perhaps, for the pessimism of the author by remembering that, although of negroid ancestry, he was born in Ohio, and apparently knew nothing of the South until, in 1871, he went to South Carolina as one of the volunteer agents of the reconstruction movement. Such a man therefore cannot speak with authority on conditions in the South before the war, nor can he have accurate or generous appreciation of the better and brighter elements of negro life.

The later generation of negroes has presented some disappointments. It has disappointed many of the friends of the race in its failure to preserve the happy simplicity and the quaint piety of the old-time slave. But it has disappointed the enemies of the race in the production of an increasing number of men and women who are giving us a type of leadership that slavery could never have produced. The military and educational policies of the reconstruction period are in the past. A new leadership has arisen within the race itself. It is the leadership, not of irritation and of insolence, but of educational and industrial cooperation with the white people of the South. It stands for no scheme of "social equality," but for policies of common sense, of efficient labor, of educational progress, and of productive citizenship. The faults of the negro are not ignored. This leadership represents the statesmanship, however, not of despair, but of courage. What the negro needs is not a sentimental and all-forgiving pity, but a little more of sane appreciation. "The wise man makes the best of everything, knowing that that kind of conduct persistently maintained will, in course of time, make everything the best." A dependent race, like a dependent flower or a dependent child, can grow better only in the sunshine. A little wholesome optimism is not the least of the elements demanded by the statesmanship of the situation. EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY.

The Rectory, St. John's Church, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 24, 1901.

"Richard Yea-and-Nay."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read Mr. Hewlett's book, having read his others from time to time, and thought some of the "Earthwork out of Tuscany" very good, much better than the more sensuous and saccharine "Forest Lovers" and "Little Novels of Italy." I have also read the lofty praise of Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Mable for "Richard Yea-and-Nay," and in differing from these able critics I no doubt write myself down as hopelessly unable to appreciate "art for art's sake." Nevertheless, I would not give that noble story, "The Voice of the People," for a dozen such as "Richard Yea-and-Nay," for heart-moving interest, I recognize the power and beauty of many passages in Mr. Hewlett's novel, but he is for me the proverbial bird defiling its own nest, so willfully brutal and disgusting are many passages, and so monstrously does the fate of Johane outrage the imagination. Last week you reprinted two admirable sonnets on the book. Moreover, there was much truth in them, but if I should go about to write a sonnet on the same subject, it would, I think, be very much like this:

Well named the hero and well named the book,
Such contradictions mark its every page;
As if the painter for his pigments took
The greatest things that can the heart assuage
And vile. The foulest mixed them—muddy blood,
Of savage minds, and words of evil mood;
The good subsumed with an Augean flood;
The love with hate—two venomous foes that fight
But there is none in Heaven that can say
An Epilogue [illegible]

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New Publications.

VENEZUELA

"Although the Administration is said to have made one of its lightning changes in regard to our policy toward Venezuela on the asphalt case, it is still more than likely that there will be interesting happenings in this troublesome republic. With commendable enterprise *Collier's Weekly* has sent Mr. G. K. Scull of this city as their special correspondent, accompanied by Mr. Hare, the well-known photographer. A SERIES OF INTERESTING ARTICLES IS THUS GUARANTEED."—*Boston Herald.*

The first of these articles appears in the current issue of

Collier's Weekly

WINNING THE 7-DAY FIGHT.

Cleveland Moffett Tells of the Contest Between What Was and Is in Weekly Journalism.

The Fight Was Apparently Hopeless, Now All Is Different—What a News Beat Costs—New Theory of Special Articles—A Look Into the Future.

They called it hopeless only a short time since, this fight of editors and publishers to please people with papers that come out every seven days (instead of every thirty,) printing pictures and stories and something of the news. People didn't want weekly papers, wouldn't buy weekly papers, said the wise ones, and looked with almost commiseration on each new champion of such a venture, prophesied his downfall, wagered on the nearness of it; demonstrated that he must be ground to ruin between the ten-cent monthly and the one-cent daily.

Now, when all is different and the fight is practically won, I find pleasure in considering the new conditions of weekly journalism and contrasting them with old conditions, pointing out what is apparent now, though the wise ones ignored it, that the weeklies of a few years back failed, in the main, because they deserved to fail, because they were bad in illustration, worse in text, and dull, dull, so dull that a man would scarcely look at any of them if it were sent him free, much less spend money for it.

But the way to better things has been pointed out and followed in at least one case, which I would take now as my text. Here is Collier's Weekly, strong and prospering to-day, but counted of modest worth or consequence not so long ago. Why? How comes it that this periodical has opened the century with a circulation that has increased from 36,000 per week in January, 1896, to 250,000 per week in January, 1901, with an advertising revenue that has increased from $10,000 for the year 1898 to $200,000 for the year 1900? Is it luck? Is it a fad of the public? The wise ones know there must be more than that.

The secret of this sudden growth is a very simple one. With the dawn of 1898 the management came to the conclusion that people knew the difference between real and sham, that they want solid excellence, and are willing to pay for it. Solid excellence in a weekly illustrated magazine meant, to their mind, fiction by the foremost writers of fiction, no matter the cost; also articles on current topics by the men best qualified to speak on them, no matter how highly plated; also drawings by artists of literally the first repute; and, finally, a presentation of the world's most noteworthy happenings by correspondents on the spot, and able to turn the world upside down or inside out to get them. That was the programme, nothing less, and clever young men of the right sort (ah, but this is a young man's age!) were brought in to help in its execution. I think we may dwell with advantage upon the plans conceived by these young men and the manner of their carrying them out.

GREAT NAMES IN FICTION.

Let us see, first, what happened in fiction, for here, indeed, was a departure from traditions of the weeklies. Up to this time it had been a close race between short story and serial, which could show the lesser merit. Most weeklies printed fiction, but it was such fiction as they could get for very little money, and no novelist ever dreamed of offering a manuscript to a weekly until it had been generally refused by the high-class monthlies; that is, branded as a pretty poor manuscript. Imagine, then, the surprise and dismay of rival seven-day concerns and the delight of readers when Collier's Weekly started in its present policy of printing stories by Rudyard Kipling, Henry James, Gilbert Parker, S. R. Crockett, W. W. Jacobs, Robert Chambers, Maarten Maartens, Bret Harte, Quiller-Couch—a list to challenge any of the monthly magazines, the strongest names in the field of letters. Whereupon authors began to prick up their ears. It was bruited about that there were first-class prices at Collier's for first-class wares, and in came "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford, an immensely popular novel, as every one knows, and it ran for months in Collier's Weekly, to the chagrin of outwitted monthlies, that would very much have liked this novel for themselves. And quite recently we have seen the first installment of Hall Caine's new novel, "The Eternal City," in the pages of Collier's, where for weeks to come (and in no other pages) a million of readers will enjoy this long-expected work. Let the high-class monthlies ponder that also.

GREAT WARS AND DISCOVERIES.

They took another step forward in seven-day journalism, these young men, in their handling of great wars, great discoveries, the great news of the world, which, by the solid-excellence programme, must be caught on the wing, pictured and presented as it flies, though this be in a distant corner of the earth. Are gold-seekers hurrying to the fields of Alaska, is the land afire with longing for the treasures of Cape Nome? Then off with some dashing, daring fellow, (one trained to observe and interpret, if may be;) let him fare to this frozen fortune land and tell us all about it. This thing Tappen Adney did.

There are murmurings in Cuba, the "Maine" is destroyed, war is upon us. Here indeed is a new crisis—two campaigns to be followed, one on land, one on the sea. There must be photographs, drawings, descriptions; the people must see the battles, must see the cruisers go into action, must have the whole story, step by step. Now rise up, seven-day journalism, young men with vigorous ideas, and show what you can do!

This is what they did: They followed the fleets and armies with correspondents like James H. Hare, who actually served with Gomez in the Cuban campaign, and took pictures under fire at Santiago; they followed the fleets and armies with artists like Frederic Remington and Reuterdahl, who—well, what man knows his horse and trooper better than Remington, or his battleship better than Reuterdahl? And there were other artists in the field for Collier's, plenty of them: Thulstrup, Yohn, Gaul, Leigh, and Sonntag; and there were other correspondents in the field: Harold Martin, Edwin Emerson, Lieut. W. Nephew King, Lieut. Ackerman, and Gilson Willetts. There was a camera for Collier's with nearly every regiment and warship at the front, and they got the news—they got it well and quickly.

WHAT A NEWS BEAT COSTS.

Meantime Frederick Palmer was with Dewey in the Philippines, gaining the Admiral's confidence, so that finally he faced an ordeal worse, he declared, than the battle of Manila Bay—faced a camera for Collier's, and the people had their first good look at the national hero. Then China began to show her teeth, and off posted Palmer, under cable guidance of the editor, to the new storm centre, and went through the fighting at Tientsin, watched the deadly attack on the native city when our Ninth Infantry lost one man in every four, and snapped pictures in the midst of it. Now we see at what cost and pains Collier's Weekly was able to print its detailed story of the Tientsin fight two weeks ahead of all competitors. Palmer traveled six days to put this story on the steamer with his own hands. Had he sent it by messenger, as other correspondents did, there would have been a fortnight's delay. But, alas! though he reached the steamer in time, his story was unfinished. The steamer would not wait, and Palmer took passage on her, sailed across to Nagasaki, where she touched, and wrote like a madman all that day. When the steamer drew out of Nagasaki Harbor the next morning and pointed for America, she carried a thick envelope for Collier's, and she left the man who had filled it on the shores of Japan, eight days from where he was supposed to be, yet fairly pleased with himself; for by this little move he and seven-day journalism had scored a beat on all creation. And he got back to the relief column in time to "cover" that too. All of which stands out in rather refreshing contrast to the sleepy, second-hand methods of the old weeklies! And this is but a single instance. The Boer war was "covered" from South Africa by Julian Ralph, a magazine writer of note, who in peaceful times represents Collier's in London, (together with Edgar Fawcett,) just as other able men are stationed in other foreign capitals—Gribayedoff, for example, in Paris—all watching, waiting, ready for events to call them here or there.

Always watching, always ready, always anticipating events—such is the tireless policy of Collier's. At Washington is Walter Wellman, feeling the National pulse, pointing out the signs of the times. And where the signs point there quickly follow the men, providing for contingencies that may or may not arise, providing for them anyhow. Thus, recently Guy H. Scull was dispatched to Venezuela, with James H. Hare and his wacky camera—this on the chance that present smouldering troubles may flame into serious ones. And Richard Harding Davis, who knows his Venezuela well, was commissioned to write on the same subject. There can be no question that such action add greatly to our knowledge of foreign affairs, and supplement in admirable fashion the meagre and often inaccurate cable reports of the daily papers. Go back from this to the old days, not so far distant either, when our illustrated weeklies scavenged out their best European features from the European mail bag.

NEW THEORY OF SPECIAL ARTICLES.

No less marked is the contrast between the once accepted method of getting special articles and that adopted now by Collier's. The old notion was, and widely remains, that three or four all-round writers form a literary staff quite equal to turning out whatever articles a weekly may require, and on whatever subjects. The new notion is to get things at first hand, not second, from the men who do them. The question is, What are people chiefly interested in just now? What are they talking about? What do they want to know? Is it the Paris Exposition? Good, then we will print an article by no less a man than the Director of the Paris Exposition, M. Manoteaux. And the thing was done.

Or are they interested in the stage? Then we will have them spoken to by the foremost actor in the country, Richard Mansfield. And the thing was done.

Or is it politics and National conditions? Then our ablest statesmen at Washington shall take the pen for their enlightenment; Senator Lodge, Senator Hoar, Senator Morgan. And the thing was done.

And so on with all the great events. The Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, discussed the new currency law. Gen. Leonard Wood told how he was governing Cuba, and Brigadier General George W. Davis did the same for Porto Rico. The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, Gen. Miles, set forth vigorous views on the conduct of the Boer war. Even Richard Croker, formal head of Tammany Hall, was induced, by what fact and patience only the editor knows, to write an article about his political victories.

HANDLING THE HIGH-PRICED ARTISTS.

I have still to contrast what was and is in the matter of illustrations. In the old days the prominent artists whose work was familiar in the monthlies would have taken it almost as an insult, perhaps as a joke, had some one suggested their entering weekly journalism. Yet to-day the best of them are glad to draw for Collier's—Castaigne, Howard Pyle, Sterner, Wenzell, Albert Herter, Thomas Fogarty, Smedley, Frost, Harrison Fisher, Louis Loeb, Hambidge, Christy, and let us not forget the three already mentioned, Thulstrup, Reuterdahl, and Frederic Remington. To these artists subjects are assigned, with a fine discrimination, by the head of Collier's art department, Mr. George Wharton Edwards. Here is a piece of last century fiction. Who shall make drawings for it? The best man, of course, if we can get him, and he is, in this case, Howard Pyle. Here is a story about a charming modern girl—just the thing for Smedley or Harrison Fisher. Here we need an important news drawing from a photograph—send for Thulstrup. Now it is a first night at the opera, an ultra-social scene—that is Wenzell's specialty. Again it is a marine subject—nobody but Reuterdahl will do. And if it be a sketch of darky life—then Frost; or a glimpse of the smart set—then Sterner; or a dashing cavalier—then Christy, or some graceful, tender decorations for a poem—then Albert Herter.

There is much more to say about Collier's, but I haven't time for it, about the department of sports that Walter Camp directs, and the department of the drama, where John D. Barry speaks fearless views, and the wholesome "Round the Hearth" columns that Margaret E. Sangster edits, and the editorials proper, most of them by Mayo W. Hazeltine, who for years has had a great name on The Sun. Everywhere is the same striking contrast between what was and what is, not least in the general make-up of the paper, the sizing of photographs to their just importance and the effective bordering of them with heavy lines, a much copied innovation or invention by Mr. Edwards.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

From so much we may see this plainly enough, I think, that these new methods have brought and must bring the weekly into direct and by no means hopeless competition with the monthly magazine. Once the great reading public awakens to the fact that the world's best writers and foremost thinkers have succeeded the dullards of yesterday in a certain periodical, and we may be sure the great reading public will seek that periodical, whether it comes out every seven days or every thirty days. Why not? Aren't your Kiplings and the others just as interesting if you get them oftener? Is there no literary hunger in the land but at the new moontide? Are not the monthlies themselves changing into weeklies by coming out three or four times a month under different names? Besides that, we have the testimony of hard figures to show how the great reading public look at this question, for here is the circulation of Collier's, jumping from 36,000 a week in January, 1896, to 250,000 a week in January, 1901.

Which shows plainly enough that the entrance of the weekly magazine into the monthly magazine field is not a possibility, but a fact, and one that will have to be reckoned with more and more, for be sure the present advance in weekly journalism, great though it seems, is chiefly significant as a pioneer movement toward a truer and fuller excellence yet to come.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"John Vytal, a Tale of the Lost Colony," by William Fayerhar Gibson, is being published this week by Harper & Brothers. The story concerns Raleigh's ill-fated Roanoke expedition, and we have among the immigrants to the New World the dramatist, Christopher Marlowe.

John Luther Long is to publish in the Spring, through The Century Company, a volume of short stories called "The Prince of Illusion." Magazine readers are familiar with the tale that gives its name to the collection.

A posthumous novel from the pen of Maurice Thompson appears in the March Lippincott. It is entitled "Sweetbrier's Lovers." We also have for the first time in book form "Sweetheart Manette," by the same author.

"The White Cottage" is a tragic tale by Gwendoline Keats, who, under the pseudonym of "Zack," wrote that gloomy tragedy "On Trial," and the no less realistic collection of short stories, "Life is Life." Her forthcoming volume will be presented in a few days by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Miss Marie Corelli has written a shilling life of Queen Victoria, which is being published in London by Messrs. Methuen under the title of "The Passing of the Great Queen." It is an attempt to estimate the great lessons of the Victorian period.

"The Curious Career of Roderick Campbell," by Jean N. McIlwraith, is being published to-day by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is said to be partly a historical romance, partly a tale of adventure, and partly a character study. The scene is laid in the middle of the eighteenth century, partly in Edinburgh and partly in America. More than all, however, the book is said to possess genuine historical value, as it deals with a real person whose career on the Canadian border left its mark.

"Your Uncle Lew, a Natural-Born American," by Charles R. Sherlock, is in active preparation at Frederick A. Stokes Company's. The scene of the tale is laid in Central New York, where Uncle Lew keeps a railroad restaurant and trades horses. Incidentally we have the plot of a colossal fraud unfolded.

"Choirs and Choral Music," by Arthur Mees, will be published March 9 by Charles Scribner's Sons in their Music Lovers' Library. It is the historical treatment of a subject which, according to the author, "is the sphere of public activity which now belongs legitimately to amateurs."

A new volume by Jerome K. Jerome, similar to this author's "Three Men on Wheels," will shortly be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title of "Observations of Henry."

Waldon Fawcett's paper on "The Transportation of Iron," which is to appear in the April Century, will derive special timeliness from the recently arranged "steel deal," which includes so large a part of the mining industries of America.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish a volume of occasional essays on South Indian life, by Stanley P. Rice, member of the Indian Civil Service. The author notes in his introduction that among the numerous books that have been published on Indian subjects it is rare to find one dealing with the South, which is a country full of natural beauty and historical remains.

"The Niagara Book" will shortly be republished by Doubleday, Page & Co., with additions and revisions. As originally presented eight years ago by Underhill & Nichols, it was a souvenir of Niagara Falls; in its new form it will rather be a souvenir of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. New sketches, stories, and essays have been added to it from the pens of Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, Prof. N. S. Shaler, and others.

Something new in color work is shown in the illustrations by Lucius Hitchcock, which accompany Arthur Symons's article, "Seville," appearing in the March number of Harper's Magazine. The slightly reddish tint sets off finely the dark-skinned Spaniards and reproduces without exaggeration the atmosphere of the ancient Spanish city. In this number, too, begins "The Portion of Labor," Mary E. Wilkins's new novel, before noted in these columns. And among the short stories we notice one, "Colonel Starbottle for the Plaintiff," by Bret Harte, and another by Cyrus Townsend Brady, entitled, "In the Box Cañon of the Gila," while Edith Wharton has a contribution to brief fiction called "The Moving Finger." The illustrations are perhaps the best that Harper's has thus far given us.

The Nell Gwyn edition of Anthony Hope's novel, "Simon Dale," is about to come from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The story, as the new edition indicates, is laid in the time of Charles II., and has chiefly to do with the English and French Courts and their intrigues.

The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, has consented to the publication of a volume of verses by him. The book, which will be issued by the Riggs Printing Company of Albany next week, will be a 200-page volume, of deckle-edge paper, broad margins, and bound in white and gold. It may be had of the editor of The Diocese of Albany, the Rev. John N. Marvin at Albany, and should make an appropriate Easter gift.

"The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews," by Lyman Abbott, will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. next week. The book is a study of the Old Testament from the point of view of the reverent modern critic.

"A Child's Life of Christ" is about to be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "The Beloved Son," by M. Rye.

The demand which led to the printing of 65,000 copies of a series of six nature books induced the publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., to issue a work in a comparatively little known field. Birds, butterflies, and flowers were before admirably treated with large photographs, reproduced by a color process, and now comes the last, "The

Austria's Novelist

PETER ROSEGGER, forester, peasant, artist, editor, and, now, the famous author of forty novels, is first introduced to English readers in

The Forest Schoolmaster

It is an exquisite tale of high ideals. Refreshingly free from the taints of "problems" and misrepresented historical characters. The story is as sweet and uplifting as the air of its far away German forests.

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Illustrated with Twenty Full-Page Drawings, and contains Over Seven Hundred Marginal References and an exhaustive index. 4to. Cloth. $1.50.

The ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT says: "In this clever volume Prof. Niblo has given a complete resume of all that is known, one might say of all that has ever been known, concerning the lines and markings of the hand."

The BALTIMORE SUN says: "The book is indeed 'complete;' it teaches both chirognomy and chiromancy, and it is written clearly and exhaustively. Any one who studies the work cannot fail to become an expert palmist, and he will receive great assistance from the numerous Illustrations."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

Mushrooms Illustrated," by Lucy L. Marshall, which is a trustworthy yet popular guide to the commoner species of fungi. Like the other nature books issued by this house, this volume will be illustrated with full-page colored photographs.

The articles on voice culture by Mme. Mathilde Marchesi, which have been appearing in Harper's Bazar, are about to be published in a volume entitled "Ten Singing Lessons." In it the author has given in a chatty manner what may be considered valuable hints to the training of the voice. She also relates numerous anecdotes concerning some of her famous pupils.

J. B. Lippincott Company, in acknowledging that the "Adventures of Louis de Rougemont," published by them a year ago, is untrue, emphasize the fact that the book still remains the most "ingenious piece of literary mendacity in existence"—a statement with which most persons who have read the remarkable tale will agree.

Three new volumes are now ready in the Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Riverside Biographical Series—"Peter Cooper," by Rossiter W. Raymond; "Thomas Jefferson," by Henry C. Merwin, and "William Penn," by the Rev. George Hodges. These volumes, which follow the first three in the series—"Andrew Jackson," "James B. Eads," and "Benjamin Franklin"—are planned so as to present their subjects in a condensed, accurate, and impressive style. The series aims at showing the development of American history by a group of biographies depicting the lives of the leaders in the various fields of human activity.

A new book by Paul Leicester Ford will be published this Spring by Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title of "Hugh Gaine."

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week the third volume of Edward McCrady's "History of South Carolina," which deals with the Revolutionary period from 1775 to 1780; "The Elements of the Theory and Practice of Cookery," by Mary E. Williams and Katharine Roiston Fisher, and "Highways and Byways of East Anglia," by William A. Dutt, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. This is a companion volume to "Highways and Byways in Normandy."

An elaborately illustrated laboratory treatise on the "Anatomy of the Cat," by Profs. Heighard and Jennings of the University of Michigan, is in active preparation at Henry Holt & Co.'s.

The leading feature of the March McClure's is a character study of Edward VII., by George W. Smalley. Vice President-elect Roosevelt also has an article describing clearly the personalities of some who have labored with success in New York City for "Reform Through Social Work." "What We Knew About Mars" is the title of a paper by Edward S. Holden, formerly director of the Lick Observatory. Among the artists whose work is represented are Frederic Remington, F. V. Du Mond, J. Lockwood Kipling, Orson Lowell, George Varian, Ellen Bernard Thompson, and W. J. Glackens.

"A Maryland Manor," by Frederic Emory, is the title of a story of "plantation aristocracy and its fall," which Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish early this Spring. The scene is laid in the times before the war, and shows the border State torn asunder by the friends and foes of the Union.

"The King's Pawn," by Hamilton Drummond, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., has already passed through three editions in as many days before publication. It is a historical novel of considerable dash, and deals with the adventures of Henry of Navarre in Spain, in which are found the beginnings of Spain's downfall as a world power which reputedly culminated in the Spanish-American war.

Among the recent works treating of the occult which have been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons are Prof. G. L. Raymond's "Representative Significance of Form" and "Cecil the Seer," one of the dramas in the book entitled "The Aztec God." Prof. Raymond's work is beginning to interest the attention of the student of psychology, as his latest effort has been along the method of presenting psychic truths in the guise of dramatic or poetical literature. Psychologically does "Cecil the Seer" offer food for serious discussion.

Winter sports in Quebec are described in an article by Leon Vanderpoel in the March number of Outing; we also have "Norway's National Sport," by Tan W. Schreiber of Christiania, in fact, there are a number of papers on Winter sports in different places, and also many on the Winter's hunting. "The Making of the Artificial Fly," by John Harrington Keene, may be said to foreshadow the beginning of the fishing season. The March number has more than the usual amount of variety, which includes many things, from "Driving for Turtles" to "The Beginning of Real Flying." The illustrations are particularly attractive.

The opening paper in Book for March is "The Value of the Dominical Day," by Rev. E. C. Dowse, writing about Wordsworth's Conception of the Sabbath of Life.

The Bookman Review for March is in due time now on the London market, and the critics over there are said to be treating the book very favorably, notwithstanding its reflections upon English society of the times described. The publishers of the American edition, McClure, Phillips & Co., recently expressed themselves as confident that the book would reach the one hundred thousand mark before the end of Spring.

Notes from Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—"Penelope's Irish Experiences" will end and "Audrey" will begin in the April Atlantic, but the serious Bostonian is most eagerly looking forward to a paper on "Politics and the Public Schools," written by Mr. George W. Anderson, who during a recent term of service in the School Board ruffled the dovecotes in the City Hall by showing the most vehement impatience with politics and a determination to make the best-laid plans go wrong, howsoever righteous their intention, simply because they were plans. He seems to be born a little before the day when he can see his ideals made actual, but who knows? If only one school, or one matter connected with the schools, from tapioca to lightning rod tips, could be taken out of politics, the board, the Superintendent, and Supervisors might well join in signing the lines on the old-fashioned "Rewards of Merit":

"How lovely, how charming the sight!
* * * * * * *
The angels look down with delight
This beautiful scene to survey."

In the same number Dr. Talcott Williams will have a study of "The Anthracite Coal Mine Crisis," made timely by the termination April 1 of the present adjustment of wages in the anthracite and also in the bituminous mines.

A new life of Emerson will appear as one of the Beacon Biographies, and its excellence and also its originality are assured, as it is to be written by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, whose enthusiasm when he really admires is even more enjoyable than the perfect adequacy of his condemnations.

Eleven novels appear on Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Spring list, nine besides "Sam Lovel's Boy" and "The Turn of the Road," the forerunners. "Penelope's Irish Experiences" will be one, and another, sure to appeal to all women, is Mrs. Ward's "The Successors of Mary the First," a woeful tale of servants who condescended to live with a family in a suburban town. Not only the servants and the intelligence offices, but the newest enemies of the employer, the many alleged charitable societies which preach to her, appear in this tale.

Mr. Herbert D. Ward also has a story on the list, but his is an Easter tale of a doubter's spirit which after death is guided among the stars to that far off orb which has just been reached by light that left the earth on the resurrection morn. The title is "The Light of the World."

Mrs. Jennette Lee, whose "Kate Wetherill" was so much liked by those whose minds are strong enough to endure the irony of life—in fiction—has written another domestic story, called "A Pillar of Salt"; Miss Jean N. McIlwraith, in "The Curious Career of Roderick Campbell," takes her hero from Culloden to Canada; Miss Alice Brown finds the characters of her story, which is called "King's End," in a New Hampshire village, and they are all more or less eccentric, amusing, and yet sad; Mr. Will Payne's "Story of Eva" is a Chicago tale; Mr. Burton Egbert Stevenson's "A Soldier of Virginia" has a hero who fights under Washington, and Mr. Stanton H. King's "Dog Watches at Sea" describes twelve years of life on merchant vessels and in the navy.

Mr. Stillman's "Autobiography of a Journalist" will be published in two volumes, with two portraits, one a Rowse drawing representing him in his youthful days; the other by his daughter, Miss Lisa Stillman, and to this will be added Mr. H. H. Ravenel's "The Life and Times of William Lowndes," a Colonial Carolinian. Its story of Carolina life will be an excellent companion for Mr. Wood's picture of Virginia, but it is a generation earlier in date.

It is the present fashion, especially among editing and historians precluded by education from imitating Macaulay's manner, to belittle his matter, but every new edition is welcomed by eager buyers, and Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. now announce a "Complete Works" in ten volumes, five of the history, three essays, and two miscellanies. A general introduction and editorial notes by Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, a bibliographical sketch by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, two portraits of Macaulay, and eight of his personages and three full indexes are given, and the printing and binding are of simple elegance.

Mr. Sedgwick defines the source of the English liking for Macaulay as "virile directness, honest clearness, and bold enthusiasm." "Much space," he says, "is a consideration of abstract and theoretic, of anecdote and laboring, of incident and particulars, of advocacy and party spirit which are commonly found separate & distinct in the essays of a dozen different men." The third volume of "Letters of Washington," edited by Mr. Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, contains some details hitherto unpublished concerning Brigadier Gen. Joseph Forbes's expedition, and it shows Washington in his desperate fight "The Mayflower and Her Log," by Mr. Azel Ames, and "Political Parties & Party Politics," by Mr. Alexander Johnston, and the Riverside list.

A fourth edition of Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's "A Dictionary of American Authors," a new and enlarged edition of the American Literary Association's "In-

A NEW METHOD

Something About the Way the First March Novel Will Be Sold—Other New Books.

The first book of the new month is

"John Vytal,"

by William Farquhar Payson. It is a romantic story of Raleigh's ill-fated Colony which originally settled at Roanoke and afterward disappeared as completely as if it had been swept from the earth.

On the wrapper of this book you will find this statement:

> TO THE PURCHASER:
> The price of this book under the usual method of sale would be $1.00, from which the bookseller would make such deductions to you as he might consider proper. Believing that all purchasers should be treated alike, we have made the price $1.20 net, which means that the bookseller is expected to charge you neither more nor less than that amount.
> This new system of publishing net books, adopted by the American publishers, does not become effective until May 1st, but we see no reason for waiting to do a wise and just act.

We believe that there is no doubt that its wisdom and justice will be appreciated.

* * * * * * *

Last week we apologized for not being able to fill all orders for Sarah Grand's new book,

"Babs the Impossible."

To-day we can just about fill them, but not much more.

We don't know exactly what edition the book is in. The plates have been steadily on press since the first printing, and only yesterday the last press order was doubled.

* * * * * * *

The first two of our "Once a Month American Novels" have fully demonstrated the popularity of the idea of this series.

"The Sentimentalists,"

which has been on sale for only ten days, is now in its second edition, while "Eastover Court-House published on the last day of January, is already in its fourth, which means that it has sold about an edition a week.

* * * * * * *

Mrs. Stephen Rawson made her first hit in England as a writer of short stories. An English publisher saw them and asked her to write a novel. At the end of two years she sent him one. It was

"A Lady of the Regency,"

which we have just published. In England it is highly praised and it has started excellently here.

* * * * * * *

There are not many interesting books of American literary reminiscences.

James T. Fields wrote an excellent one years ago, but since his day nothing has appeared that can compare in interest with Mr. Howells's.

"Literary Friends and Acquaintance."

MARCH CENTURY

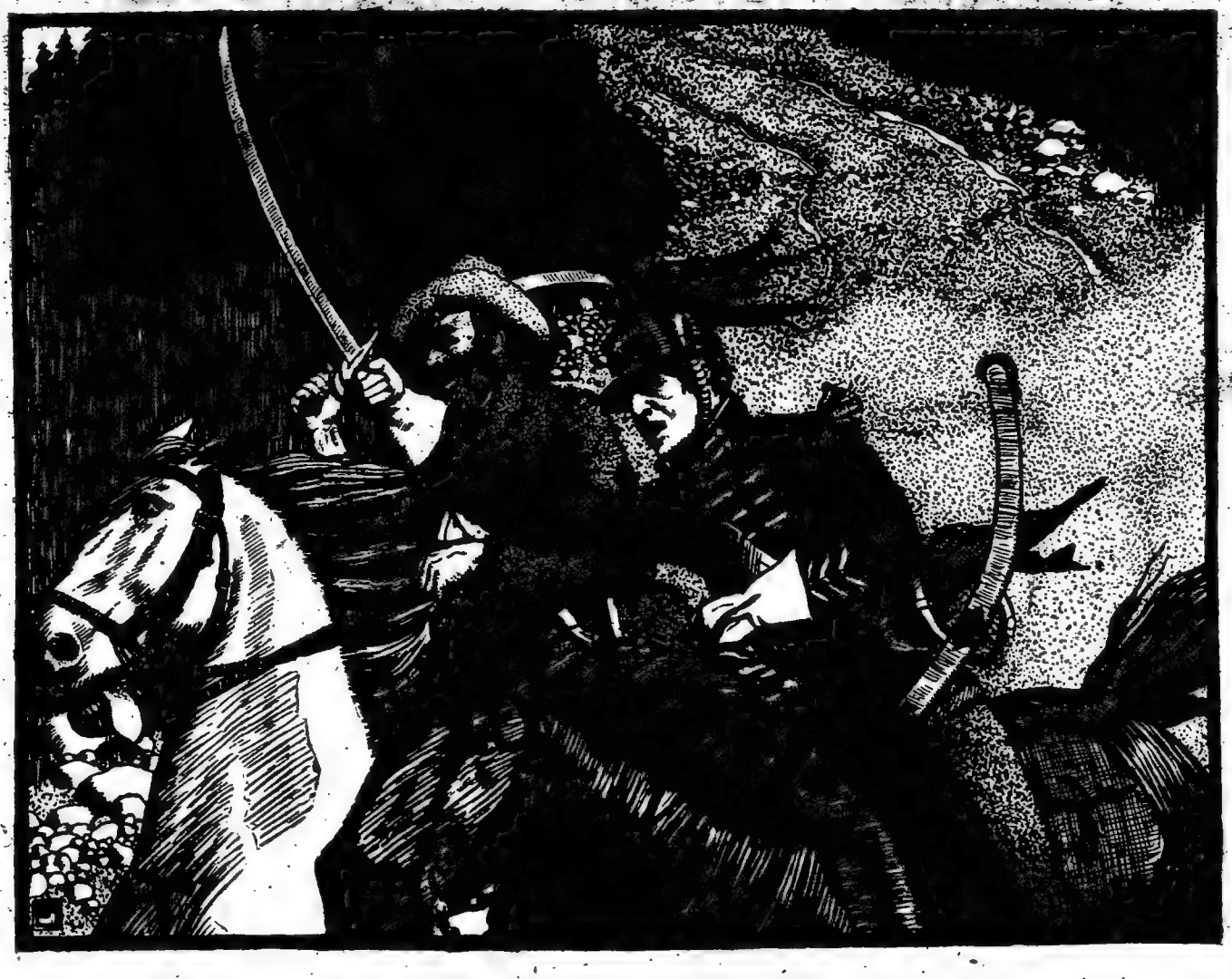

Beginning a Serial Novel of Adventure in the War of 1812

"D'RI AND I"

By Irving Bacheller

author of

"EBEN HOLDEN."

SPECIAL OFFER FOR "D'RI AND I."

Every one who cares for good reading will follow "D'ri and I," as it appears in **The Century**. If you are not already taking **The Century**, you have a chance to begin with this March issue and get the magazine as long as the story lasts for $2.00. In addition you will have the best part of **The Century's** great year of romance, fiction by Kipling, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, Winston Churchill, Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Lew Wallace, Mary E. Wilkins, and many other famous writers. The superb illustrated Panorama of the Rhine, now running in **The Century**, is alone worth more than the price of the magazine. Professor John Bach McMaster's great articles on Daniel Webster are attracting wide attention.

"D'ri and I" will continue for seven months *or more*. You can have **The Century** for $2.00 (half the yearly price) during its continuance.

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As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I wish to accept your offer for **The Century Magazine** beginning with March, 1901, and continuing for *seven months or more* until the end of "D'ri and I," the new story by the author of "Eben Holden." Enclosed find $2.00.

Name and Address.....

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain and colder, brisk northerly winds.

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YORK CONSENTS TO BE SECOND POLICE DEPUTY

Yields to Pressure of Willoughby Street Organization.

Demands Free Hand in Brooklyn, with No Interference from Devery—May Be Appointed To-morrow.

Bernard J. York, ex-President of the old Police Board, last night consented to his appointment as Second Deputy of Police, and it is expected that Commissioner Murphy will name him for the place to-morrow. As soon as Mr. York had informed James Shevlin of his decision, Mr. Shevlin left for Manhattan to see Commissioner Murphy and acquaint him with Mr. York's acceptance.

It is understood that Mr. York consented to re-enter the Police Department only after great pressure had been brought to bear upon him. When it was first proposed by James Shevlin that he serve as Second Deputy Commissioner in charge of Brooklyn and Queens, he stoutly declined to agree to the proposition, saying that he had had no pleasant time of it as the head of the old Police Board, and had no desire to fill another place of responsibility in the department. Hugh McLaughlin, however, united with the other leaders in urging Mr. York to accept the appointment, and after thinking it over yesterday he decided to do so.

It is claimed, despite Commissioner Murphy's denial, that James Shelvin, as the representative of Willoughby Street, obtained the concession of home rule in police affairs in Brooklyn from Commissioner Murphy on a positive declaration that the Brooklyn organization would name no man for Second Deputy Commissioner unless he were given a free hand in running the department in Brooklyn. It is said that it was only on this understanding that he was to have full power in Brooklyn that Mr. York consented to take the place, he insisting, particularly, that there should be no interference of any kind from Deputy Commissioner Devery.

It is claimed, therefore, that Mr. York will be no mere Deputy, but, if the promise said to have been made to James Shevlin is lived up to by Tammany, an official exercising all the discretionary and executive powers of a full-fledged Commissioner, except that he will not be privileged to make appointments and removals.

Willoughby Street has repeatedly asserted that, if not interfered with, it would clean Brooklyn of gambling and all other forms of vice. It is thought that, as it now to have a free hand in running things in the borough, it will seek to make Brooklyn an unpleasant place for vicious characters to tarry in.

Mr. York was selected for the place of Second Deputy Commissioner not only for the reason that he was thoroughly familiar with the workings of the department, but also because the local leaders felt that he could be depended upon to carry out their ideas as to how the police force in Brooklyn should be ruled.

There is much speculation as to what will happen at Coney Island this Summer if Mr. York is to have a free hand. It is thought that if he seeks to make good the claims of Willoughby Street that it desires a morally clean Brooklyn, from Newtown Creek on the north to the foam-topped breakers of the Atlantic on the south, Coney Island will have become a rival to Ocean Grove are the season has waned.

MR. MURPHY'S STAND.

The Commissioner Says He Is Master in the Police Department.

Col. Michael J. Murphy, Commissioner and Chief of Police, made yesterday a strong and unqualified assertion of his independence in the matter of the selection of the Second Deputy Commissioner. On this occasion he almost lost his temper when he was asked if the report that William S. Devery had usurped his authority and had practically used him as a doormat was true. His voice trembled as he replied with dignity to the inquirer:

"If you asked me that question outside of this office you'd get an answer you would never forget. That story has no basis in fact. Mr. Devery has in no way gone outside of his functions in exercising his duties as First Deputy Commissioner."

The incident occurred at Col. Murphy's afternoon reception of newspaper men. He stated that he had not appointed the Second Deputy Commissioner, who would serve "during the pleasure" of the appointing power, and, in the event of the absence of the Commissioner and First Deputy Commissioner, would exercise the powers and perform the duties and enjoy the privileges that were those of the Chief of Police during the last-named official's absence, except those of appointment, transfer, promotion, dismissal, and suspension. Col. Murphy was then asked:

"What truth is there in statements that you have stultified yourself or are going to stultify yourself on your declaration that there will be but one head of the police force of New York City by handing over the control of the police in the Boroughs of Kings and Queens to what is known as the Willoughby Street Democracy?"

"Not a word of truth in it. The Second Deputy Commissioner will be selected by me. I will not be dictated to in the matter, and the reports that I am a party to a deal are untrue."

The Commissioner went on to say that he had several names under consideration, but had made no choice. He would not say if these names included Messrs. York, Driggs, or Frost, but he denied that he had offered the position to either of them. The appointee, Col. Murphy said, would probably be a Brooklyn man, and an announcement of a selection might be made early this week.

"There is not," he continued, "a word of truth in the story that at a conference at the Democratic Club it was agreed to let Hugh McLaughlin name the Second Deputy Commissioner. Mr. McLaughlin has made no selection or suggestion in the matter, and I will submit to no dictation. The fact is, I have not been at the Democratic Club in three weeks, and no such conference over the Commissioner has been held. The story is a fabrication.

The story of Mr. Devery's usurpation of power, which nettled Col. Murphy, was based on the change of precincts (Seventy-seven and Seventy-eight) by Capts. White and Hogan. The impression was that they were transferred by Mr. Devery.

"I don't care what is said about this," exclaimed the Commissioner. "It's not true. The Captains were ordered to exchange commands. I signed the list last Tuesday, but the change was not made until yesterday at the request of the Controller, who did not want to have the new system of paying off muddled by it."

Commissioner Murphy wrote last evening to District Attorney Philbin, inclosing the reports which he received on Friday morning from the Manhattan commanders of precincts on resorts where the law is habitually violated. The Commissioner added that he would gladly furnish any information which would aid in the efforts to make the city reputable.

As soon as Col. Murphy arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday he went to the Detective Bureau and talked to the members of Chief Detective Titus's command, who were assembled for 9 o'clock rollcall. The Commissioner spoke from the desk, with Capt. Titus near him. He referred to what he did in the State Legislature to create the rank of Detective Sergeant and place the detectives on the present pay footing, and added:

"There was a time when this bureau was looked upon all over the world as the type of what a Detective Bureau should be. I am informed that some of you have not done your duty as you should. Detectives

Seventy-seven Hotels.

Within from one to fifteen minutes you can reach any one of 77 New York hotels from the New York Central's Grand Central Station, best place in New York to land or start from.—Adv.

are not made with a shield, but they are made by vast experience, intelligence, industry, perseverance, and devotion to the interests of the city, together with honesty and obedience to their superiors under all circumstances.

"Now, I have been informed that men have been brought here and given the rank of Detective Sergeants without any experience and instruction, and I wish to say that under my administration no man will be made a Detective Sergeant unless he earns it and unless he is recommended by the Chief of this bureau. I will bring no man here to be promoted over the head of men who have endeavored to do their duty in this office."

Capt. W. A. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street command, whose transfer to the East Twenty-second Street command was countermanded on Friday afternoon, one hour and a half after it was ordered, had a long talk with Col. Murphy yesterday. Both men unite in regard to it. Outsiders regard the position of Capt. Vredenburgh as between the hostile forces of William S. Devery and "Big Tom" Foley and Patrick Divver, with "Tim" Sullivan "on the side," and poolroom interests largely a factor in the struggle for control of the police commander.

AN INCENDIARY'S CONFESSION.

Man Who Spread Alarm in Elizabeth, N. J., Served in Spanish-American War.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 2.—The local police have succeeded in clearing away the mystery surrounding the recent incendiary fires in this city. They have the incendiary under arrest and have secured a full confession from the prisoner, who is John Bahr of this city. Bahr, who is twenty-one years old, served as a volunteer in the Third New Jersey Regiment during the Spanish-American war. Since he has been mustered out of the service he has spent most of his time in drinking.

Bahr last Monday started on his career as incendiary. He first visited the barn of Henry Flagg, and after igniting the structure he made his way across lots to the sheds of Mr. Exleben, a baker, on Elizabeth Avenue, and burned the storehouse in the rear, which contained 2,000 barrels of flour. Flagg's barn was saved, however. A store was next set on fire. The department was called and the damage did not amount to over $100.

The firemen had just got back to their headquarters when they were summoned again, this time for a fire at S. S. Thompson's lumber yard, and T. C. Sayre's large stable on the Elizabeth River, which were the last places visited by the incendiary.

Bahr then went home, as he declares, being content with his night's work. The last fire destroyed three houses.

This was not Bahr's first trial as an incendiary, and it was this fact that led to suspicion, and finally to his arrest. Last Summer the barn and hay barracks of Henry McCandless, a contractor, were set on fire and badly damaged. Bahr, who had been seen about the place, was arrested, and confessed that he had been drinking and started the fire in fun. Friends interceded in his behalf, and he was sentenced to only one month in the county jail.

The police believe that Bahr's mind is deranged from the excessive use of liquor. He was captured in Aldene last night and brought to this city, and to-day made a full confession. He will be held at Police Headquarters until Monday. He said he had been drinking, and that he had no motive in what he did other than that he liked to see a good fire.

Bahr, as alleged, has been guilty of theft as well as incendiarism. Two nights ago he was in the waiting room of the Central Railroad of New Jersey here, when a newsboy, Michael Felura, asked the agent to give him a dollar bill for the same amount in change. Bahr, who was standing near, stepped up to the newsboy and asked to see the number on the bill. The lad handed Bahr the bill, when the latter threw open a window, jumped through, and fled. He was identified at the police station by the newsboy.

ALDERMAN'S FATAL DRAUGHT.

Mr. Van Sickle of New Brunswick Took Morphine to Relieve Pain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 2.—Alderman Ellsworth Van Sickle died at his home here this morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine, self-administered. He had been suffering from Bright's disease for some time, but was able to attend to business as usual. Yesterday he complained of intense pain, and secured some medicine from Dr. Williamson. This did not have the desired effect. He purchased a quantity of morphine, and drank half of it. He became unconscious, and three physicians were unable to revive him.

Mr. Van Sickle was thirty-seven years old, and had taken an active part in politics for many years. He was a Republican, and was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1898 and re-elected last year. He was prominent in Masonic circles. He leaves a wife and three children.

WATER FAMINE IN CONNECTICUT

Factories in Northeastern Part of the State Run on Short Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 2.—Not in twenty years has water been so scarce in Northwestern Connecticut as it is at the present time. Factories in Winsted, Torrington, New Hartford, Norfolk, Burryille, Collinsville, Riverton, Canaan, and in fact in nearly every town in that section are running on short time owing to the great shortage of water. It is estimated that over 20,000 workingmen are affected.

Half the town of New Hartford, or over 100 families, is practically without drinking water, the supply in the old reservoir having given out.

The rest of the population get their water from what is known as the new reservoir. The supply for domestic purposes and watering stock among the farmers is very scant, and scores of them have to draw water in barrels a long distance.

TO PRESERVE THE PALISADES.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 2.—The State of New Jersey is moving uncomfortably slow in giving New York the support which was understood to be fixed when the Interstate Park Commission for the Preservation of the Palisades was created. There remains only two weeks of the legislative session, and the sentiment for the preservation of the Palisades is no stronger now than at the beginning of the session.

The bill prepared by the Interstate Commission, defining its powers, is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Judiciary with a strong opposition arrayed against it. The opposition is organized and represented by eminent counsel.

The Commissioners believe that Gov. Voorhees will assist them, because he enlisted the interest of so many prominent men and would not allow their powers to be curtailed by non-legislative action. They also believe that when the members of the Legislature learn what New York has done in the matter, State pride will force them to action.

Dog Saves His Master's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 2.—A little shepherd dog to-day saved the life of Lawrence Murphy, a milkman. Murphy was walking through a yard, where he had a number of cattle, when he slipped and fell, and was attacked by a vicious bull. They animal jumped upon him, and would have gored him to death, but Murphy caught him by the horns. The infuriated bull stamped upon the man several times, breaking a number of ribs and otherwise injuring him. Meantime the little dog boldly attacked the bull by biting its hind legs, thus diverting the animal's attention and saving his master's life.

Florida, Cuba, and Nassau; Augusta and Asheville,

via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. The route of N. Y. & Fla. Limited leaving New York, daily except Sunday, 12:40 noon. Two other daily fast trains. Perfect dining and sleeping car service. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

A YOUNG AUTHOR'S ROMANCE OF LOVE

"Springtime and Harvest," the Story of Upton Sinclair's Life.

He Wrote It and Then Eloped, and Now Wishes to Found a Library for the People.

Through the unique endeavor of a young author, poet, and idealist to dispose of a sufficient quantity of his works to enable him to accomplish the establishment of an immense circulating library of the best books to increase reading among humble people, his cherished aim, a most interesting romance of love and elopement of the young author and the daughter of a city official, hitherto carefully concealed, has just come to light.

Through the pages of "Springtime and Harvest," Upton B. Sinclair, Jr., the twenty-two-year-old son of a traveling salesman of that name living at 100 West Ninety-second Street, told to Miss Meta H. Fuller, daughter of William M. Fuller, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, his deep devotion, won the young lady's heart, and last October, upon the strength of Mr. Sinclair's firm conviction that he had written a good book and that it would achieve success the young people slipped away to the nearest minister and were made one. They are now established in a cozy flat, and eventually hope Mr. Fuller will become reconciled to the situation.

Mr. Sinclair and Miss Fuller had known each other since childhood. Upton was graduated from the College of the City of New York in the class of '97, and entered Columbia College for the post-graduate degree. He was of an exceptionally studious nature, and at the age of fifteen had made up his mind that his business in the world was to be a novelist. He says that he has a whole trunkful of bad manuscripts and enough published juvenile stories to fill a score of large volumes, which served to keep him alive while he studied to fit himself for deeper work.

"For three years," to quote his preface to "Springtime and Harvest," not yet issued by the Sinclair Press, "I had been dreaming of a novel which I might write when strong. Last Spring, because my heart was shaken with the beauty of it, I went away to wrestle with the vision. Because I knew I had to give all my soul to the labor, I cut myself off absolutely from the world—found a little cabin in the wilds of Quebec, where for five months I lived entirely alone, doing a work so fearful that now, as I look back upon it, it makes me tremble."

WRITTEN IN A CANADIAN CABIN.

Here, in the frozen fastnesses of the Canadian woods, on the banks of Lake Massawippi, miles from human habitation, he wove into the pages of his novel the loves of himself and Miss Fuller, together with the fabric of his vision, forming a whole which he says has met the approbation of many competent critics. When the warm Summer came his fiancée, with relatives, came also to the lower end of Lake Massawippi, and often Miss Fuller and friends paddled up the misty lake to the lone cabin of the dreamer to leave the necessary provender to keep soul and body together while the novel was being written that was to bring fame and his fiancée to the determined young man.

The story was begun on the banks of Lake Massawippi. When he first came to Canada the lake was a mass of frozen water. The train which bore him passed through snow many feet deep. He narrowly escaped freezing to death, but his determination to get away from the "maddening crowd's ignoble strife" and the deafening roar of the city's commerce held him at the border of the frozen lake in the heart of the primeval forest.

Returning to the city after Miss Fuller's relatives had brought her home, before the first touch of Winter, the work finished, Mr. Sinclair set about to find a publisher for the romance. Without waiting to find one, he and Miss Fuller married. Hear his story of the struggle in his own words:

"It went to four publishers altogether and brought only agony and suspense. Each one of the firms parleyed and hesitated more or less, but the final verdict is summed up in the words of one of the best known in the city: 'We appreciate the power and spirit of your work, but we do not think that its success with the general reading public will be enough to warrant us in undertaking it.'

"Subsequently the literary manager of another publishing house, a well-known critic said: 'Your book has many poetical beauties; it is burning with sincerity; I was interested in it enough to read it through, which is a compliment I seldom pay. But the book belongs to none of the literary kinds that people buy nowadays. It deals with subjects that are eternal and consecrated; you cannot expect that people will be greatly excited about it. Ours is an old and conservative firm and we do not like to publish anything that we are not reasonably certain will have a large sale.'"

He concluded at last that it needed a conviction to sell the book as it had needed one to write it. He therefore constituted his little family into a publishing house under the title of the "Sinclair Press," and is getting out an edition of his book for the purpose of offering it to his friends, fellow-students, and teachers at first, and afterward, as he expresses it, to bring it to the attention of men who will honor what he has tried to do. "I desire to ask no favors of and to bring no profits to any private money-making concern, and to keep the book a thing of art to the end." No book dealers or agents will be allowed to handle the book.

STORY OF THE ROMANCE.

"Springtime and Harvest," by the sale of which the author hopes to accomplish this high aim, is the romantic story of the love of a young musician, gifted and intellectual, with a spiritual temperament, for the daughter of a country clergyman, whose wealthy aunt introduces her into metropolitan society and causes her to become engaged to a wealthy man of the world. The theme of the story is the development of her character under these circumstances. The young musician is a person of intense spirit who seeks power and worship. He is delicate and battles alone with himself.

The girl overhears him tell what he thinks of the course she is pursuing. She breaks the engagement with the man of the world, subsequently falls in love with the young musician, marries him, and the tragic scenes of the novel centre around the young man's fight for life against disease, ending in defeat.

Upton Sinclair, the author-musician, was found still in the honeymoon period, with his young wife, yesterday, in his new home, in sharp contrast, in coziness, to the Canadian hut of the Summer. The rattling roar of the elevated trains sounded deafeningly outside the window. The noise of busy commerce arose from the street. The author, all unmindful of these material things, talked ecstatically of his book.

"I have endeavored," said he, "to set forth an idealized man and woman under circumstances which bring forth the deepest and most powerful trait of their characters. It is a lyric from cover to cover. It was written as I imagine anyone would endeavor to transcribe into prose Shelley's poems. I have lived all my life for this book as a means toward accomplishing the highest aim of my existence—the establishment of a library in some spot where land is cheap and where it would be easy of access to every one in our country who hungers for soul food. I met in Canada a young boy, a farm hand who worked from dawn till midnight, and yet who sat up from midnight to dawn to devour a copy of Tennyson I put in his hands.

"Every book I have read has gone to build up 'Springtime and Harvest.' All the music I ever listened to has taken the form of it. I did not like the idea of having the book published or handled by men who admitted it was deep, intense, and sincere, and yet who didn't care to publish it because it wouldn't appeal to those book buyers who read to keep from thinking or who read to kill time unoccupied through their own lack of energy. The Sinclair Press will not do the actual work of printing and binding. It will merely attend to the circulation and distribution of the work, which will be ready shortly."

"Is it the romance of myself and wife? You ask because it is dedicated to 'M. H. F.'? Well, not entirely. Naturally, the author of a book writes into it some of his own personality. Some of the scenes are real. Others are creations of my fancy. But I will say, however, that those creations are the most imaginary characters I ever knew. The most tragic scenes took hold of my soul, though they have no existence in reality. The world may think me immodest and egotistical to talk in this way of my personal affairs. It is done to further the accomplishment of the foundation of such a library as I have before spoken of. That library will yet be established."

YONKERS OFFICIALS RESIGN.

Notice that Office Holders' Bills for Public Works Will Not Be Paid Causes Trouble.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 2.—The officials of this city were greatly perturbed yesterday by an order issued by City Auditor Charles F. Brown, informing all officeholders, both salaried and non-salaried, that no bills for public work would be paid to them. Even Commissioners of Deeds were included in the order.

Six resignations have already been handed in, and more are to follow. James V. Lawrence, the millionaire lumber dealer, who has made large contracts with the city, resigned his position as Vice President of the Board of Education. Robert L. Stewart, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, also resigned, as he does city work. The other four officials who asked to be relieved are Commissioners of Deeds. The resignations were all accepted.

Serious complications may arise as a result of the Auditor's order, as it affects every branch of the City Government. Mr. Brown says he cannot rescind the order, as it is against the law for any city official to have an interest in public works.

SOUTHERN FURNACES RUSHED.

Their Products Sold Six Months Ahead—Basic Steel Price Rises.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2.—The Alabama furnaces are sold ahead for six months as the result of the recent activity of the iron market. The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company has booked orders for about 120,000 tons, which it will take six months to make.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has sold out on basic iron, and Nos. 2 and 3 soft for six months. The Woodward Iron Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company are likewise booked up to September.

The consumers are doing their utmost to hurry deliveries. The Southern basic steel has also advanced, and is now selling at $21 per ton. The Southern metal situation is stronger than it has been since last November.

BIG GAME SLAUGHTERED.

Thousands of Deer and Moose Killed for Their Hides in Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—Thousands of deer and moose have been killed for their hides in the northern part of this State. This fact was discovered by Executive Agent Fullerton of the State Game and Fish Commission, who returned from Grand Rapids, Minn., this morning. While going through the woods, Mr. Fullerton accidentally found on the shore of Grave Lake, thirty miles from Grand Rapids, a large tannery in full operation. In the vats in this tannery were discovered 137 deer and 14 moose skins in various stages of tanning. Nineteen large sacks of hair taken from other skins already tanned were also found.

Dell Linden, the proprietor of the tannery, was arrested, and fined the maximum under the law, $100. Investigation showed that Linden had been in the habit of furnishing lumbermen with venison and moose meat. Miller was arrested and is being tried in Grand Rapids to-day. Mr. Fullerton says the tannery has been running for more than two years.

TO TRANSFER REPAIR SHOPS.

New Haven Road Will Have Work on Its Boats Done at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Announcement is made to-night that the New York, New Haven and Hartford road has decided to transfer to Newport, R. I., all its repair shops for its various boat lines, and that in a short time it will begin the construction of shops at that point, to cost over $250,000. When completed, all the boats of the New Haven, Norwich, Stonington, Providence, and Fall River lines will be sent to Newport for repairs.

The shops will be built near the new passenger and freight depots. There will be an office building, carpenter, machine, and blacksmith shops, power house, boiler house, and large storehouses.

The road expects to send a large number of its trained mechanics to Newport to take charge of the new work.

Want to Control Gates's Road.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 2.—Reports which appear to be authenticated are in circulation here to-day to the effect that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy have combined to lease, if not to purchase, the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Railway. This is a line built within the past two years, and is at present owned by John W. Gates and his associates. The company owns a new bridge across the Mississippi here and a line of railway running from Clinton, Iowa, to this city and from here through Moline twelve miles east. A projected line has been surveyed to Peoria.

F. S. Holbrook's New Appointment.

Announcement was made yesterday that F. S. Holbrook had been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Mr. Holbrook was heretofore Assistant General Freight Agent of the West Shore Railroad under Percy R. Todd, General Traffic Manager of that road who was recently elected Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. Railroad men generally consider Mr. Holbrook an authority on New England freight rates.

CHECKS WORTH $75,000 STOLEN.

A Mysterious Thief Puzzles Chicago Live Stock Men.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Checks to an estimated face value of $75,000 have been stolen from various live-stock firms with offices in the Exchange Building at the Stock Yards. The thief has so far eluded the police as well as the private detectives employed by the company. The banks have been ordered to stop payment on the checks, which range in amount from $100 to $1,000.

The checks are regularly issued by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, and to cash them it would only be necessary to forge the names of the firms to which they have been given.

Big Cigar Company Sells Out.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 2.—The interests of Barlow, Rogers & Co., the largest cigar manufacturing concern in this city, have been sold to the American Cigar Company.

1206 Broadway.

This is the office of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. All information regarding schedules, tickets, sleeping car reservations, &c., cheerfully given; also about mileage tickets, which they are now selling at $25 per thousand.—Adv.

Connoisseurs the world over prefer **Otard's** to any other brandy.—Adv.

CHANDLER ATTACKS CLARK

Says Senator-Elect from Montana Spent $2,059,850.

SENATOR PETTUS IN REPLY

Characterizes the Action of the Senator from New Hampshire as a Sad and Terrible Picture.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The night session of the Senate was devoted largely to listening to a speech from Mr. Chandler urging an investigation of the election of W. A. Clark as a Senator from Montana. The galleries were crowded, and many Senators present were in full dress.

When Mr. Chandler called up the resolution heretofore offered by himself, declaring that W. A. Clark of Montana had not been duly elected to the Senate and was preparing to speak upon it, Mr. Allen suggested the absence of a quorum. Twenty minutes was required to secure the attendance of a majority of the members of the Senate. Mr. Chandler then offered a substitute for the original resolution reciting Mr. Clark's former retirement from the Senate.

In his speech, Mr. Chandler quoted from an address made by Mr. Clark in Montana last January, in which Mr. Chandler was criticised in connection with the Senate investigation of Mr. Clark's former election, Mr. Chandler being the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, by which the inquiry was made.

Mr. Chandler declared that he had done nothing to warrant Mr. Clark's criticism, and he quoted the report made by himself and also by the minority of the committee to substantiate this statement. He claimed that Mr. Clark's vacation of his seat was a virtual confession of the justice of the decision of the committee. If, he said, Clark had been innocent, he would have remained for the Senate's continued inquiry.

"His flight fixed a stigma of criminality upon Mr. Clark which can never be blotted out," Mr. Chandler said. He declared that Mr. Clark had spent $1,000,000 in his election, but said he had followed the plan of corrupting voters before the November election rather than waiting for the meeting of the Legislature to spend his money. He asserted that the facts could be ascertained if the Senate desired to make an investigation.

He charged a gross, deliberate, and willful violation of the Montana statute requiring that returns should be made of campaign expenditures, and declared that this was sufficient justification for a Senatorial investigation. To his mind the inference was clear that Mr. Clark had secured his election by corrupt practices, and it would be astonishing if a man could be admitted to a seat in the Senate when he had once been convicted of bribery.

Mr. Chandler submitted a statement giving in detail his estimate of the expenditures made by Mr. Clark in his various campaigns, placing the aggregate figure at $2,059,850.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) replied briefly, saying that Mr. Chandler's speech was untimely and that it was a spectacle calculated to teach a sad lesson. "If," he said, "a man injures another, it causes him to hate that man, for every time he sees that man he feels mean, and he charges the feeling to the man he has wronged. It is a terrible picture and I have had here to-night; let us turn away from it and pass on."

Mr. Chandler replied that he had simply joined with Mr. Pettus in a verdict that Mr. Clark should not be given a seat in the Senate because he had been guilty of bribery.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) presented the credentials of W. A. Clark, which were received and placed on file.

Earlier in the day Senator Chandler presented to the Senate a protest from Henry R. Knapp of Helena, Mon., against the seating of Senator-elect Clark. Mr. Knapp claims to act in behalf of the Labor Party of Montana, which party united with the Democrats in the election of the Clark State ticket and in the election of Mr. Clark by the Legislature. He says that Clark's managers made a compact to assist in securing State legislation in the interest of labor, but have failed to do so. He also charges that Clark expended over $200,000 in his campaign.

MISS KELLOGG A BANKRUPT.

Head of the Canisteo Planing Mill Has Liabilities of $164,670.60.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., March 2.—Clara E. Kellogg, who is at the head of Canisteo Planing Mill, at Canisteo, N. Y., was to-day adjudged a bankrupt by Referee McMaster of Bath. The liabilities are $164,670.60; assets nominally $315,924.90. Loren C. Hewit of Buffalo has been appointed temporary receiver. The first meeting of creditors will be held March 20 at Hornellsville. County Judge Frank H. Robinson is the attorney for petitioner.

Una R. Goslin, New York, holds a mortgage against the plant. Miss Kellogg purchased the plant a year ago from the estate of F. G. Babcock of Hornellsville. For several weeks past employes have not received their wages regularly. About $7,150 in back wages is now due. One hundred men are employed in the plant.

CAR BUILDERS MAY SELL OUT.

Options Said to Have Been Given on a Number of New England Plants.

Special to The New-York Times.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 2.—Representatives of New York capitalists have been making a canvas of the electric railway car manufacturing plants in New England with a view of securing control and consolidating the industry.

With the proposed building of a large number of electric roads in New England the coming Summer, the promoters look upon the great demand for cars as a prospect of big profits in this industry. It is said that a number of the companies have given options on their plants.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

Norwegian Reward for Person Who Has Done Most in Cause of Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The State Department is informed by the Nobel committee, elected by the Norwegian Storthing and charged with the bestowal of the Nobel prize destined for "the person having done the most, or the best, in the work of establishing the brotherhood of nations, for the suppression or the reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation and the propagation of peace conferences," that presentation of candidates for the prize must be made before April 1 next.

According to the regulations, every proposal must be accompanied by the writings and other documents upon which it is founded. For admission to the competition it is necessary to be proposed in writing by a qualified person.

Letters of proposal should be addressed to the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Victoria Terrasse, 3, Christiania.

T. F. Ryan a Union Elevated Director.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Thomas F. Ryan of New York was elected a Director of the Union Elevated Road (the loop) at a meeting of the board to-day. He succeeds H. M. Brinkerhoff, who was one of the two representatives of the Metropolitan Elevated on the board. Mr. Ryan has been a stockholder of the Union Loop for some time, and, with Mr. Yerkes, controlled the property until the sale of the latter's holdings last week. Mr. Ryan is a prominent member of the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate, which controls the Union Traction Company and took part in the purchase of Mr. Yerkes's interests.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT, 75th St. & Col. Av. Diner Recherche, $1.50, every eve. also ale. Music.—Adv.

REBUKE TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

Secretary Long's Indorsement on Gunner Morgan's Letter—The Gunner to Have an Opportunity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Long to-day sent to the Senate the papers in the case of Gunner Morgan, including Admiral Sampson's famous indorsement and his own. The latter has never been published before. It has been known ever since the publication of the Morgan letter with the Rear Admiral's indorsement that Secretary Long did not approve of the position taken by Admiral Sampson. The indorsement of Secretary Long, now made public, shows that the Secretary not only disapproved it, but took an emphatic way of registering his disapproval.

The letter of Gunner Morgan, in which, in accordance with the terms of the bill providing for the promotion of warrant officers, he asked for the recommendation of his commanding officers at Santiago, was dated Feb. 13. Admiral Sampson's indorsement was dated Feb. 14. The papers reached the Navy Department during Secretary Long's absence, and were held over until his return. Admiral Sampson had requested that his views on the Morgan question "be brought to the personal attention of the Secretary of the Navy," and they were.

Secretary Long returned Feb. 23, and that is the date of his indorsement. The application of Morgan, with Sampson's indorsement urging the Secretary not to "take advantage of his authority" to promote warrant officers, was handed to him at once. Secretary Long did not hesitate a moment. He was able to make up his mind about the validity of Admiral Sampson's contention on the spot. He immediately sent the papers to the Bureau of Navigation, directing that bureau to let Morgan take the examination if the bill became law. He did not take any notice whatever of the paragraphs in which Admiral Sampson set forth his views about the impropriety of promoting warrant officers, but referred only to the paragraph in which Sampson admitted that Morgan's qualifications were good. He chose to treat that as the "recommendation" required by the bill, and to ignore the rest of the communication. This is the first and only time up to date that the Secretary has issued such an order to the Bureau of Navigation. He has not ordered that any other warrant officer be permitted to take the examination.

In every respect Mr. Long's action was a dignified, but positive, rebuke to Sampson. He took it at a time when he could have had no idea that the correspondence would ever become public. It was not until Feb. 25 that the Morgan letter and the Sampson indorsement were published. Mr. Long's indorsement is as follows:

Navy Department, Feb. 23, 1901.

Referring to the second paragraph of Admiral Sampson's indorsement, the Bureau of Navigation will give Gunner Morgan the opportunity to compete for a commission as Ensign in case the necessary provision in the Naval Appropriation bill now pending shall become law, and in case he meets the requirements thereof. — LONG.

The second paragraph, thus referred to, is the one in which Admiral Sampson admits that Morgan "has good professional ability" and "a gentlemanly bearing," and if made an Ensign would probably compare favorably with other officers of that grade, "as far as his technical education would permit."

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S HEALTH.

His Physician Denies the Report that His Mind Is Impaired.

BOSTON, March 2.—Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, United States Navy, has given out for publication the following statement in regard to the health of Rear Admiral Sampson:

"With reference to the statement published in some of the papers relative to Admiral Sampson, to the effect that his mind is impaired, I sincerely hope that no one with a friendly interest in the Admiral will take this statement seriously.

"Having known him for years, and having been his physician since he assumed command of this station, and given him more than ordinary attention, study, and care during this time, I can say, and do say with all the assurance that I am able to summon, that the Admiral's brain is even to-day, and after all that has happened and might have tended to the contrary, the strongest and the soundest part of his anatomy.

"If his mental reactions are slower to-day than they were ten or fifteen years ago, it simply means that he shares with the rest of mankind that which is common to all men who are advancing in years and whose lifework has at times demanded more energy and endurance than one human physique was able to supply at short notice.

"The responsibility of his mind cannot be a matter of doubt from a medical point of view, for the mind is as sound, clear, and deeply discerning as ever. I am, moreover, as confident a mortal man can be of anything that when his time comes his mind and his physique will break down and depart this together."

GIFT TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Stand of Colors Presented by Miss Jessie Wood on Behalf of Her Father, Thomas C. Wood, of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—At the Naval Academy this morning a new stand of colors, the gift of a graduate of the academy, Thomas C. Wood of New York, an ex-Lieutenant in the navy, was presented by his daughter, Miss Jessie C. Wood, to the battalion of naval cadets.

Miss Wood was accompanied by Commander Colahan, Commander Wainwright, Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Colahan, Mrs. Frank W. Hackett, Miss Howard, Miss Griswold, Miss Janette Marion, Miss Helen Kinkaid, and Col. R. M. Thompson of New York. In presenting the colors Miss Wood said:

"It is to me a delightful duty to present to you these colors, the gift of my father, once a member of this battalion, and who in the Spanish-American war renewed his allegiance to the service he loved and still loves so well. In his name I present them. They are the colors of your country, and I am sure they will be safe in your hands."

GETS $78,000 FOR $500.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., March 2.—One thousand shares in the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, the Rockefeller organization of the Mesaba range, were sold here to-day at $78,000. They belonged to the widow of a Methodist preacher who was stationed here at the time of the development of the Mesaba range ten years ago, and who had in his flock the various members of the Merritt family, who discovered and opened the range. Dr. Dunn, the preacher, became interested with them, and put $500 into the enterprise, getting in on the ground floor. It is the shares then bought for $500 that Mrs. Dunn has to-day sold for $78,000. She has had them less than ten years.

There are about 10,000 shares of the stock of this company in Duluth, where originally nearly all was owned. The rest of the 285,000 of its issued shares are held by John D. Rockefeller and his associates, almost entirely by him. Three years ago the stock was worth $25 a share. Since then it has gradually risen. Lately there has been a sharp advance on account of the belief that the company would enter the Morgan combination, and if so, at a very much higher figure than par. The company has never paid a dividend.

The Lake Superior Consolidated Mines is not a great producer of ore when compared with the Carnegie interests or those of the Federal Steel Company. Its profits are chiefly in transportation. Last year it mined 1,457,000 tons of ore, though it transported to Duluth docks almost 4,000,000 tons, for which operation its railroad received $3,350,000. Common report is that this transportation is half profit. In addition to a profit of perhaps $1,750,000 from transportation, it receives royalties on ores mined by several other companies, such as 10 cents a ton for the 900,000 tons annual product of the Biwabik Mining Company, and 25 cents a ton from the Carnegie Company's 1,250,000 tons at the Mountain Iron and Lone Jack.

Rockwood's Famous Photographs. $3 per dozen; cabinet size. 1,440 Broadway, (40th St.) —Adv.

READY FOR INAUGURATION

Washington Rapidly Filling with Visitors from Every Quarter.

SIGHT-SEERS AT THE CAPITOL

Demand for Seats to View To-morrow's Ceremonies Far Exceeds the Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Washington is beginning to be crowded with visitors, who are coming to see William McKinley inaugurated a second time. Yesterday the city wore about its usual appearance so far as crowds were concerned. To-day and to-night it has been very different. The blare of the first brass band was heard early this morning, and from hour to hour to-day

ment, and she went away without selecting a lodging place.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S QUIET ENTRY

Reception Committee Misses Vice President-Elect at the Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Gov. Roosevelt's arrival in Washington had no brass band features and was entirely destitute of excitement. This was not the fault of the Washingtonians, who gathered at the Pennsylvania Depot to receive him at 4:10 o'clock, the hour at which his train was to arrive. The train arrived, but the Governor was not on it, and nobody knew when he would come.

The fact was that Mr. Roosevelt had taken what he supposed to be the right train, but it was one of the sections which has been running at intervals all day long over the road, and he did not get in until about 5:30, when nobody was looking for him. He was not recognized by anybody, and he went up to the home of his brother-in-law, Capt. W. S. Cowles, without being discovered. Capt. Cowles's house is at 733 N Street, and the Vice President-elect will stay there until after the inauguration ceremonies.

The failure of the ex-Governor to arrive on time broke up the plans for an impressive presentation, which was to have been made to him of a medal, which has been struck to commemorate the inauguration. It bears a portrait of President McKinley and the words "Second Inauguration of William McKinley," and on the reverse is the Capitol, with the words "'William McKinley, President of the United States; Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President, March 4, 1901."

One of these medals was to be presented to President McKinley at the White House, which was done, and the other was to be presented to Mr. Roosevelt by a sub-committee of the Inauguration Committee, which was to meet him at the station. Of course it was impossible for the sub-committee to be sure when the ex-Governor would arrive, so that part of the plan had ot be given up.

The presentation at the White House took place according to schedule, and later the committee learned that Mr. Roosevelt was at Capt. Cowles's house. The sub-committee, which consisted of T. E. Roessell and Capt. W. S. Cowles, the former being Vice Chairman of the Inauguration Committee, took the medal to the house and there presented it. The proceedings were extremely simple. Mr. Roessell simply told the next Vice President that he had the honor and pleasure of presenting him with the medal, and Roosevelt thanked him and took it.

Mr. Roosevelt dined with the Cowles and received few visitors. He denied himself to newspaper men and all others not his personal friends. With him were his wife and all his children, except young Teddy, who is away at boarding school. The ex-Governor was said by those who saw him to be in a buoyant and cheerful mood and to be enjoying himself exceedingly.

Vice President-elect Roosevelt passed through this city yesterday morning on his way to Washington for the inauguration. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and five of their children—Alice, Kermit, Ethel, Archie, and Quentin. With the family were Henry Pinckney, the ex-Governor's messenger, and William Leeb, his secretary. To the body of newspaper men who approached Mr. Roosevelt in the waiting room of the Twenty-third Street Ferry he said:

"Gentlemen, I am not a profitable subject now. I am in as fine health as a mortal can, and that is all I have to say. No, no. Not another word," said he in answer to further questions, "except that the interview purporting to be with me, published in a Sunday paper, is a fabrication."

GOV. ODELL AT THE CAPITOL.

Visits Scene of His Former Labors as a National Lawmaker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A good part of Gov. Odell's day was spent with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The latter and Mrs. Woodruff arrived in Washington last night on the Congressional Limited, and spent the forenoon in sightseeing. Gov. Odell came shortly after 2 o'clock in one of the many section trains not down on the time table, which the railroads are running to keep up with the rush. With the Governor were his wife and son, who comprise the whole of his personal party.

He went to the Arlington, where Mr. Woodruff was waiting for him, and the Governor said he would like to see some of his old friends in the New York Congressional delegation who served with him when he was a member of the House of Representatives. He and Mr. Woodruff accordingly went down to the Capitol, where the Governor saw and talked with Representatives Sherman, Littauer, and others of his old fellow-members.

Some of the other Congressmen, learning that Mr. Odell and Mr. Woodruff were there, visited and talked with them, but all the talk was of a friendly and informal nature, and it is said there were no political consultations.

After going back to the Arlington, Mr. Odell and Mr. Woodruff dined in the hotel restaurant, and the former spent the evening talking with acquaintances at the hotel, while Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff went to a theatre. Mr. Odell said he had no plans for to-morrow, and had not accepted any dinner invitations.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

Old Controversy as to Places for Supreme Court Justices and Ambassadors Comes Up Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The question of precedence at the inauguration ceremonies, which has been somewhat troublesome since foreign Governments began sending Ambassadors instead of Ministers to the United States, has been raised with regard to the allotment of seats in the Senate Chamber. The plan is for the Justices of the Supreme Court to sit in a row of chairs directly in front of the first regular row of seats in the Chamber. The Ambassadors are to sit in this first row, and therefore immediately behind the Justices. Lord Pauncefote, as the dean of the corps, has the first seat, and after him the Ambassadors are placed in the order of regular precedence. Next to the last Ambassador begin the seats for Ministers.

The Ambassadors are disposed to think that they should have the row of chairs, and that the Supreme Court Justices should sit behind them. Unlike the Ministers, the Ambassadors are the personal representatives of their sovereigns, and therefore hold that no one should come between them and the head of the State to which they are accredited. No protest has been made, but there have been several interviews between Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill on the one hand and Lord Pauncefote, representing the Diplomatic Corps, on the other.

Lord Pauncefote has made inquiries of the State Department at these interviews concerning the view which the United States takes of the matter of precedence, and the reason why American Judges are interposed between the head of the Government and the personal representatives of foreign sovereigns. The situation has been explained to him in the following way:

The State Department holds that the inaugural ceremonies are not an international matter, but a domestic one, and one of the greatest importance. There are certain officials who participate in it, including the President and the Vice President and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Besides these, certain persons are invited to witness the ceremony, or to "assist," as the French say, and among these are the Ambassadors. The Ambassadors, the State Department holds, do not participate in the ceremony, but are merely among the invited witnesses or spectators.

It is necessary, therefore, that those who are to participate should be together. In the front rank of the spectators or "assistants" have been placed the Ambassadors, so that they have precedence of all other spectators, including the subordinate officials of the Government. To interpose even the most honored of the spectators between some of the participants would be to thrust the representatives of foreign powers into the centre of the domestic ceremony, of which they are merely spectators, and break up the harmony of the arrangements.

It is hoped that this explanation will prove satisfactory to the Ambassadors. Four years ago, when this question came up, a compromise was reached by putting the Ambassadors, then four in number, on chairs in the centre of the chamber, so that they were neither in front of the Supreme Court Justices nor behind them, but a little to one side.

TROOPERS LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON

More than 100 Men of Squadron A Go to the Capital.

The members of Squadron A, who are to attend the inaugural ceremonies, spent yesterday afternoon at their armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, making preparations for the trip. At 4:30 o'clock the hundred horses, in charge of a squad of men under the command of Lieut. Patterson of Troop 1, left the armory for Communipaw, where the horses were put aboard cars. The wagons had been taken away earlier in the afternoon.

The squadron left the armory at 7:45 o'clock last night. There were more than 100 men in line, in charge of Major O. B. Bridgeman, not including the band of 18 men. The men went on special cars of the Madison Avenue surface line to Twenty-third Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Liberty Street, and thence to the ferry, where a boat was in readiness to take them to Communipaw, where they boarded a Baltimore and Ohio train for the capital.

The men wore their dress parade uniforms, and as they filed out of their armory were loudly cheered by an enthusiastic crowd who had gathered to see them off.

LINCOLN CLUB'S ARRIVAL.

Headed by Postmaster Van Cott, It Marches Up Pennsylvania Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There are no signs so far that this is going to be much of a New York inauguration. New Yorkers are scarce in comparison with representatives of other States, and few of those who are in town are men of prominence.

The Lincoln Club of New York City did a good deal to-day toward relieving the New York dearth. Two hundred and twenty-six of them, headed by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, arrived in town at 5:30 and marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, headed by Postmaster Van Cott.

After they arrived New York stock went up and the existence of the Empire State was more generally recognized. They took possession of the Riggs House, where flaring placards now announce their presence at every turn, and at 8 o'clock their band took charge of the hotel lobby and discoursed National and popular airs until it was impossible for people to break through the crowd and reach the hotel register.

This club is to have the right of the line in the civic parade. Mr. Van Cott went to see Gen. Francis V. Greene, the Marshal, after dinner, and got his instructions. There are only two men outside the district who are with the Lincoln Club, and they are district leaders—John Gunner of the Twenty-eighth and "Pat" O'Brien of the Fourth. Two or three others, however, including Lispenard Stewart, are expected.

LIQUOR FLOWS FREELY.

Advertisements of Popular Brands Help to Illuminate Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Those enthusiastic water drinkers who succeeded in inducing Congress to wipe out the canteens and came on here to celebrate their victory were horrified to find the National capital in a blaze of glorification over the merits of whisky. Pennsylvania Avenue from one end to the other is dazzling with electric light signs of hugest possible dimensions advising visitors to drink this, that, or the other brand of somebody's "pure rye" or "pure Bourbon."

These legends are, in fact, the things that dominate the whole of a brilliant display that makes the grand avenue of the city so light that one may read his guide book at almost any point.

The strangers that throng the streets in thousands are very generally accepting this blazing advice. So the bluecoats of the militiamen and the black ones of the ordinary citizen make zigzag trails as they move restlessly back and forth through the crowded thoroughfare in the intervals between testing the merits of the various brands of whisky. To-night all brands are fetching 50 per cent. above the usual rates.

The good women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who are here to rejoice that the soldier boys of the Nation have been saved from the demon beer, sadly shake their heads at the sight and are regretting in words that are hardly temperate that so disgraceful a thing should be permitted in the Nation's capital. That's because they think, as do most of the strangers within the reservation, that this electric boom for whisky is a part of the special inaugural illumination. It is not. It is a steady diet for Washingtonians.

PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL ESCORT.

Troop A Leaves Cleveland, Ohio, on a Special Train.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2.—Troop A, Cleveland's crack military company, which is to act as personal escort to President McKinley in the inaugural parade, left here at 2 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There are ninety-five members on the special train of nine cars. The new mounts of the troop were carried along in five Pullman horse cars.

BROOKLYN MILITARY TO PARADE.

Twenty-third Regiment, a Provisional Battalion, and Troop C to Take Part.

Brooklyn will be well represented in the inauguration day parade in Washington to-morrow, particularly among the military organizations in line. The Twenty-third Regiment, the borough's crack infantry command, in command of Lieut. Col. Jasper E. Brady, left for Washington late yesterday afternoon. About 650 men of the regiment went to the capital. During its stay in Washington the Twenty-third will be quartered in the National Theatre Building. To-morrow afternoon Minister Wu Ting-Fang, who recently reviewed the Twenty-third in Brooklyn, will entertain the officers of the regiment at the Chinese Legation.

Last night a provisional battalion, composed of about one hundred and fifty members of the Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, and Thirteenth Regiments of Brooklyn, and commanded by Lieut. Col. H. H. Quick of the Forty-seventh, started for Washington. The battalion stopped over in Baltimore last night, as the guests of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, and will proceed to Washington to-morrow morning. While on its way down to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry, at the foot of Fulton Street, the battalion marched past the Brooklyn Borough Hall, where it was reviewed by Borough President Grout and Brig. Gen. McLeer.

A number of the members of Troop C of Brooklyn went to Washington on Friday night. They will act as an escort to the Grand Marshal in the parade.

DAY WILL BE WARM.

Only Fear Is that Rain May Fall During the Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Everybody here who has had anything to do with making the preparations for the inauguration is sharing with the Weather Bureau the feeling of responsibility for good weather on Monday. This has been a day of fine weather, with a tolerably fair morning and a night of faultless clearness and brilliancy.

The Senate has a weather chart of its own, in the private lobby of the Senate. It is in charge of an observer who knows what the various lines and figures inscribed on the map each day signify touching the probabilities for the morrow.

This responsible man has been bothered all day by anxious Senatorial questioners. The observer could not be more positive than the map would justify, and he was obliged to admit that there were areas of weather elsewhere that threatened to move down upon Washington under certain contingencies. The weather has been fine during February, for the most part, although colder than normal and much dryer. The continued dryness of the season, however, must be interrupted, and the indications are of such a nature as to make the weather people fear that the change may some suddenly and unexpectedly.

A comforting probability is, however, that the weather will be warm, although it may possibly be wet.

Arrival of Governors.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Late to-night Gov. Richard Yates and staff of Illinois reached the city. Gov. Dietrich and staff of Nebraska also reached here to-day, as did Gov. Nash of Ohio and his staff of sixteen. Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey is indisposed and has sent word that he will be unable to attend the inauguration.

Baton Presented to Gen. Greene.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Grand Marshal of the inaugural parade, was this morning presented a beautiful Marshal's baton of dark mahogany, studded with forty-five gold stars, representative of the States of the Union. It is eighteen inches long and heavily mounted with gold at both ends.

A Stand for the Photographers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Photographers have been provided with unusual facilities for getting views of the swearing in of the President. Immediately opposite to the east front, and against the steps that covers Greenough's statue of Washington, a platform, about 50 feet long and 15 feet high has been erected for their use. It is covered with white bunting, after the fashion of many of the timber structures, and will accommodate many men with cameras, who have been obliged heretofore to erect unsightly platforms and to quarrel over positions in a limited space.

Brooklyn Republicans to Go.

A large delegation of Brooklyn Republicans will leave for Washington on two special trains to-night to attend the inauguration. Congressmen-elect Hanbury and Bristow, Magistrate Brenner and other local leaders will be in the party. One part of the delegation, made up mostly of members of the Logan Club, will go by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the other section by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Dixie Aground in the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The training ship Dixie, now on its way to Washington to participate in the naval display, ran aground off Maryland Point. At last reports she was still hard and fast.

ABANDONED BRIDE'S REVENGE.

Meets Her Husband at Steamship Pier with Another Woman and a Fierce Fight Ensues.

A fight in which a bride and bridegroom were the principal combatants caused no end of excitement on the Cunard piers yesterday afternoon. Isaac and Rosie Weise of 232 Monroe Street were the newly wedded pair, and the supposed duplicity of the former was the cause of all the trouble. Rosie had not set eyes on her husband since Feb. 20, the day after their wedding, when she says he disappeared after forcibly taking $800 from her. In some mysterious way, however, she managed to find out that he was going to sail for Liverpool on the Cunarder Etruria yesterday.

About a half hour before the vessel's departure Mrs. Weise, accompanied by Central Office Detectives Moody and Leeson, arrived at the pier. She took up position at the entrance to the second cabin gangway, and after a few minutes' waiting perceived Weise in company with a woman coming down the pier. Then she started for him with outstretched hands and in an instant all three were engaged in a fierce hair-pulling, scratching, and slapping encounter to the accompaniment of screams of rage and yells of pain and fear. When the detectives, after much difficulty, had succeeded in separating the trio and arresting the man, the latter presented a dilapidated and otherwise sorry spectacle, and his companion had fared little better.

Mrs. Weise said after the arrest that her husband the day after their marriage asked her to give him her money in order that he might start in the saloon business. She refused, whereupon he threw her down, beat her, and took the money by force. Weise said he has since been in Baltimore, but failed to give any explanation of what he did with the money. He declared that he did not intend to sail on the Etruria and had only arrived at the pier to see the woman who accompanied him off. She was a cousin of his, he said.

He was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up on a charge of larceny.

CHICAGO MAYORALTY CONTEST.

Judge Elbridge Hanecy Nominated by the Republicans.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Judge Elbridge Hanecy was nominated for Mayor by the Republican City Convention to-day on the eighth ballot. His competitors for the honor were John M. Harlan, Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, Alderman William Mavor, Alderman Frank T. Fowler, Alderman William Boldenweck, and Alderman W. J. Raymer.

Judge Hanecy has sat for several years on the Circuit Court bench of Cook County. In the race for the Republican nomination for Governor in the last campaign he pressed Gov. Yates closely and was only beaten in the State Convention by a narrow margin.

Toledo Republican Convention.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 2.—The Republican City Convention to-day nominated Brig. Gen. W. V. McMaken for Mayor on the first ballot.

IMITATED MRS. NATION.

New Jersey Woman Tries to Wreck Saloon Where Her Husband Is.

Angry because her husband spent too much of his time at the saloon of William Rose, near the Hackensack River bridge, Mrs. Paul Woirzitansky of Secaucus, N. J., on Friday night determined to imitate the methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation. She went to the saloon and appealed to her husband to go home. He refused. Then she asked Rose to turn her husband out of the place. Rose replied that his saloon was a public house, and any man was free to visit it.

Mrs. Woirzitansky then went to the road, where she filled her apron with stones. Two of these she hurled through the front windows of the saloon. Then she entered the place and smashed a mirror behind the bar and also destroyed a number of bottles and decanters. Then Rose recovered from his surprise, and with the help of the woman's husband she was put out of the place. No force was necessary. She said she had accomplished her purpose and was willing to go.

She was arrested yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief. Justice Francois held her in $200 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Her husband became her surety.

Mrs. Nation Will Resume Smashing.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—Since Mrs. Carrie Nation's return from Peoria Thursday night she has occupied her cell in the county jail. Asked last night as to her plans, Mrs. Nation said: "You just tell the people that Carrie Nation will attend to her smashing, the same as usual. I will go to smashing as soon as I am released, of course. This is my mission in the world at present, and I am going to fulfill it to the best of my ability."

American Oil Company Incorporated.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 2.—The American Oil Company, capitalized at $1,000,000, filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The company begins operations with $100,000. The incorporators are George McDade, H. F. Bruce, George McLaren, and Charles F. Weber.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:45 A. M.—101 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; A. G. Maul; slight damage.

2:45 A. M.—752 Tenth Avenue; Fred Bethl; slight damage.

5:55 A. M.—35 West Fifty-seventh Street; William Browne; damage slight.

6:45 A. M.—141-3 King Street; John Reagan; damage, $1,000.

8:40 A. M.—2,462 Eighth Avenue; N. Waleber; damage, $200.

9:25 A. M.—67 West Third Street; C. Barbriel; slight damage.

10:00 A. M.—316 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; H. Hayman; damage, $50.

11:10 A. M.—58 Bleecker Street; Furrier Muff Company; damage, $500.

12:25 P. M.—124 West Fortieth Street; James McLaughlin; damage, $100.

1:55 P. M.—20 Jones Street; M. Italion; damage, $200.

2:20 P. M.—73 Eldridge Street; Louis Katz; damage, $500.

4:02 P. M.—102 Mott Street; Gufgare Benjaniter; damage, $4.

6:10 P. M.—414 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; S. Haines; damage, $50.

6:38 P. M.—109 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Barbad Bradley; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—1,139 Union Avenue; owner, Abe Kaufman; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—231 West Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—1,139 Union Avenue; owner, Abe Kaufman; damage, $700.

8:30 P. M.—Scow at foot of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Third Avenue; owner, P. Holpin; damage, $300.

9:55 P. M.—186 East Seventy-ninth Street; owner, P. Pardardiner; damage, $5.

10:15 P. M.—2,105 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The car barns of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, with eight motor cars, were burned last night. Loss, $30,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Works were burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $115,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 108, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, exp. paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.—Adv.

KILLED IN A BOWERY "MISSION" RESTAURANT

Man Beaten by Employes Because He Couldn't Pay Six Cents.

Four Men Arrested and Held—"Missionary" Says No One Owns the Place—The Mysterious Mr. Sitterly.

Four employes of the Peniel Restaurant, at 30 Bowery, attacked a man who had gone there to eat, early yesterday morning, and who was unable to pay 6 cents for some food he ordered. They beat him until he fell to the floor. As he fell his head struck the edge of a revolving stool beside the lunch counter. He uttered no cry, and before his assailants had time to think what had happened he lay stone dead, with a big lump over his left eye, where he had struck the stool, and blood trickling from his mouth.

The dead man was later identified as Charles Gale, a laborer, said to be of Providence, R. I., and his assailants when they were arrested, shortly after the fight, gave their names as follows: William Allen, cashier of the restaurant, thirty-seven years old, of 293 Broome Street; Jansen Frensen, a Swedish waiter, thirty-six years old, of 83 Bowery; William H. Dennis, a waiter, thirty-one years old, of 27 Bowery, and Israel Spielman, a cook, twenty-two years old, of 83 Bowery.

They and six men detained as witnesses were arranged before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Court, by Detective Walsh and Policeman Hoefling of the Eldridge Street Station. The accused men were held without bail for examination on Thursday. The witnesses were released, as the police said they could get them when wanted.

According to the police, Dennis confessed to Policeman Hoefling, who arrested him and his companions, that they had beaten Gale as above described. According to the witnesses of the afair, the four employes of the restaurant not only beat the man until he fell dead, but when he had fallen they hastened to get water and towels, with which they proceeded to wash the blood from his face and from the floor. This done, they took the body and dragged it out of the front door into the street, laying it on the sidewalk in such a position that it was not directly opposite the restaurant door, but in front of the door of an adjoining lodging house. As they arranged the body it appeared to have fallen down the outer stairway from the upper story of the lodging house. In this position it was found by the police half an hour or less after the fray took place.

An ambulance surgeon from the Gouverneur Hospital pronounced the man dead soon after the fight, but he declined to express an opinion as to the cause of death. An autopsy will be held by one of the Coroner's physicians at the Morgue this morning. Before the body was taken thither two laborers entered and declared that it was that of Charles Gale, that they had worked with him, that he had been employed not long ago as a rigger for the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, and that he had a brother who was on the police force of Providence. Sergt. Morton of the Eldridge Street Station said that he had notified that brother of the fatality.

The scene of the affair is not only a restaurant. In a rear room, entered by way of a long and dingy passageway that leads past the eating room in front, is located the Peniel Mission. Here there are nightly services. Over the restaurant and the mission a Mr. Sitterly exercises supervision. The services, or most of them, are conducted by Mr. Hughes, the man who has a mission tent at Coney Island with a showy electric sign over the top of it on which is portrayed the inscription "Jesus Saves."

In front of the combined restaurant-mission building hang many signs. On one it is stated that there are held in the Peniel Mission daily services at 8 o'clock P. M. with an additional service at 3 P. M. on Sunday. Another placard says that the Peniel Restaurant furnishes to its guests "surprising coffee" at the rate of 2 cents a cup. Under the mission sign is inscribed the word "Josephine," the significance of which was explained last night by Mr. Hughes. Near this is a large board, on which is printed the bill of fare of the place, and from this menu it appears that few dishes cost more than 6 cents each. Hence it is that the restaurant has come to be called the "Six-Cent Place."

When the police first started in to investigate they were informed that the proprietor of the restaurant was Samuel D. Sitterly. Mr. Sitterly, however, could not be found last night. At the cashier's desk was a young woman. When she was asked the proprietor's name she said there was no proprietor; that nobody was responsible for the place; that there was no such man as Mr. Sitterly, and that she did not know the name of the restaurant in which she was working. She said, too, that if there was a mission attached to the place she was ignorant of it, although a sign announcing the existence of the mission was just over her head.

The police gave out the information that Sitterly had his home at 54 Seventh Street, but at that address it was learned that he did not live there, although a man of his name had been in the house several years ago.

In the restaurant was a man who seemed to be a manager, who handled the cash and exercised a general supervision. When he was asked if he was Sitterly or the manager he did not reply, but the young woman, who had been at the cashier's desk all day, said testily:

"No, he is not. He has nothing to do with this place. Mr. Sitterly is nowhere around here."

A score or more of patrons of the restaurant, who had assembled on the street outside, declared that the man was Sitterly.

Mr. Hughes was found conducting services in the mission room. He talked freely.

"Who is the head of this place?" he said. "Why, there isn't any head. I come here three or four nights and give my services gratis. Yes, Mr. Sitterly is the manager. No, nobody owns the restaurant. Oh, yes, Mr. Sitterly pays rent. Yes, it might be said that he is the proprietor. It is this way: A. W. Dennett had the place. He left owing the owner of the property several thousand dollars. The name 'Josephine' on our sign outside is that of his first wife. Mr. Sitterly took charge when Mr. Dennett left. He was the last manager Mr. Dennett had here, you know. He is a reformed man. He is saved. Why should he not take charge? He tries to pay for the lights in this mission room, and for other small expenses of running it out of the profits of the restaurant, but he can't do it; he's losing money all the time."

At the thought of this Mr. Hughes sighed. Then, in answer to a question, he said that the police and the neighborhood were mistaken in saying that Mr. Sitterly employed ex-convicts in his restaurant.

"He don't do that as a regular thing," continued Mr. Hughes. "But, of course, if a man had been a convict and had then reformed, the fact that he had been one would not keep Mr. Sitterly from employing him. You know, Mr. Sitterly is saved himself."

While Mr. Hughes talked, a crowd kept things lively outside the restaurant. A policeman, detailed to that beat, had all he could do to keep them quiet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—During the day William H. Gale of the Providence police force received a dispatch from a New York undertaker ssying that the body of Mr. Gale's brother, killed in a Bowery restaurant, had been turned over to him and asking instructions. Policeman Gale doubts that the dead man was his brother. He had a brother named Charles, a seafaring man, but no brother George. Mr. Gale went to New York to-night.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S FIGHT.

Police Inspector Adam A. Cross interfered in a detective's behalf in a fight last night at 63 East Houston Street, in which he was struck in the face more than once, while his clothing was soiled. Detective Hoar of the Mulberry Street Station and Policeman McGloin of the same station were beaten too, but nobody was much hurt, and the three officers gave their assailants worse punishment than they received.

Hoar saw three men creating a disturbance in front of 63 Houston Street at 6 o'clock, and he ordered them to stop and move on. Instead they attacked him, and were giving him a bad beating when Inspector Cross, who was riding by on a car, jumped off and went to his aid. The police were not strong enough for the three men, and were being worsted when McGloin, who was relieving another officer, came up. Inspector Cross was then able to get the better of his man, and he soon subdued him, and the other fighters were made prisoners and taken to Mulberry Street Station.

The men are Patrick Ahearn of 309 Mott Street; John Clifford of 646 East Thirteenth Street, and Christian Kehr of 285 Broome Street. Ahearn continued to abuse the officers till he was confined in a cell.

BASEBALL PLAYER KILLS GIRL.

Ruth Nollard Shot by Bud Taylor in a Kansas City Street.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2.—Ruth Nollard, eighteen years old, was shot and killed on the street this afternoon by Bud Taylor, twenty-three years old, a baseball player, formerly her sweetheart, with whom she had quarreled. The girl and her sister were walking in a crowded business district. Taylor, sitting in the window of a second-story room in a lodging house opposite, fired three shots. Two bullets struck the girl, one passing entirely through the chest, and the other entering just below the heart, and lodging near the fifth rib at the back. She died in less than an hour.

The police arrested Taylor in the lodging house, and had difficulty in getting him through the mob, many clamoring for a lynching.

Miss Nollard and Taylor had been engaged to be married, but disagreed a month ago, and the girl forbade Taylor to come to her home. About two weeks ago Taylor choked her almost into insensibility, and threatened to kill her at the first opportunity. Taylor rented a room in the lodging house three days ago. The landlord says he staid in the room during the daytime, and it is supposed that he had sat in the window for many hours, rifle in hand, awaiting an opportunity to shoot the girl.

Last year Taylor played ball with an Eastern team, and the year before he played with the Nebraska Indians.

Westchester Special Terms.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 2.—It has been arranged that Supreme Court Justices Keogh and Dykman will alternate in holding special terms here on Saturdays. This will give special terms every Saturday hereafter instead of only on the first and third Saturdays, as has been the rule for the last year.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts; J. C. Drucker, London.

HOLLAND.—M. M. Parker, Washington; M. H. Tichenor, Chicago; F. W. Sargent, Boston; Reginald Foster, Boston.

VICTORIA.—C. Schipper, Hamburg; S. J. Thurber, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE.—Dr. J. H. Stuart, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE.—E. M. Springer, Boston; Dr. H. L. Tevis, San Francisco; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

NETHERLAND.—Thomas Nickerson, Boston; A. Shuman, Boston.

PLAZA.—Dr. J. Varnum Mott, Boston; Lyman C. Josephs, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN.—W. P. Robertson, Jackson, Tenn.; F. J. Kimball, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron von Lusius, Berlin; Baron and Baroness von Lehman, Berlin; Count San Martini, Rome, Italy; Noah H. Swayne, Toledo, Ohio.

MANHATTAN.—E. T. Galt, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL.—Major S. W. Bowen, Providence; Lieut. S. W. Oliver, United States Army.

GRAND UNION.—Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.

EMPIRE.—E. S. Van Slyke, Philadelphia; Carey N. Chamberlain, Boston; William M. Frisbie, Columbus, Ohio; J. T. Little, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:51	Sun sets...5:54	Moon sets...5:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:12	Gov. Isl'd...6:42	H. Gate...8:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:46	Gov. Isl'd...7:10	H. Gate...9:06

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

British Prince, Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Buffon, North Brazil	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Gallia, Naples and Marseilles		
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Castrian, Liverpool		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	12:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
United States transport Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Hildur, Maracaibo and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Camatense, Brazil and Barbados	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Fernfield, Azores	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Genoa, Barcelona, &c.		
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:00 P. M. March 3; mail must be directed "per steamer Warrimoo.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 8, inclusive, per dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19 inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 8 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 22, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 3.

Colenso, Hull, Feb. 13.
El Rio, New Orleans, Feb. 26.
Europe, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Everingham, Shields, Feb. 7.
Hawnby, Gibraltar, Feb. 9.
Hilldur, Curacao, Feb. 23.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 2.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Feb. 11.
Koranal, St. Thomas, Feb. 26.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 23.
Lucrenia, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 22.
Neptuno, St.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED

Last of the Big Supply Measures Gets Through the Senate.

Committee Made Additions of $1,678,798 —Pettigrew Delayed Action, but Was Pacified.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The last of the big supply bills of the Government—the General Deficiency measure—was passed by the Senate to-day, thus clearing the decks for final adjournment of Congress. The indications now are that the Senate will do little more than consider conference reports during the remainder of the session. Under the legislative day of Saturday, a session will be held to-morrow, beginning at 3 P. M.

The Senate committee recommended the addition of appropriations amounting to $1,678,798. The principal items of the increase are $350,809 for the equipment of vessels in the navy, $320,358 for the postal service, $338,919 to pay Indian depredation claims, and $309,919 on account of other claims allowed by the Court of Claims. An addition of $15,786 is made to pay the expenses incurred by the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba in its investigation of fiscal irregularities in that island.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) called up the bill, and Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) who wanted a vote on a resolution debated yesterday, gave notice that the passage of the bill would not be facilitated by refusing him a vote on the resolution. There was some sparring over the matter, in which Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) rebuked Mr. Pettigrew for his position.

Mr. Pettigrew demanded that the Deficiency bill be read in full, but an understanding was reached soon after. Mr. Hale withdrew the Deficiency bill and Mr. Cullom reported the bill Mr. Pettigrew was trying to get before the Senate. The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew directing the Military Committee to investigate the charges against Lieut. Col. Helstand, Adjutant General's Department, was adopted. Then the Deficiency bill was taken up again without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) an appropriation of $75,000 to defray expenses of the Isthmian Canal Commission in making certain investigations was stricken from the bill.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that officers and enlisted men who served in the United States Volunteer Service of the war with Spain and were discharged after Aug. 12, 1898, shall be allowed an extra month's pay in accordance with a subsequent act of Congress.

The Deficiency bill was passed without further discussion.

In the house the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference, with Messrs. Cannon, Barney, and Livingston as conferrees.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILL PASSED.

Both Houses Act Favorably on Measure Carrying $2,000,000 in Increases.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Both the House and the Senate to-day passed the omnibus public building bill, carrying increases for forty public buildings. The Senate accepted the measure as it came from the House, without amendment.

While the House was engaged in debate upon another measure, the regular hour for meeting passed, and since the House could not adjourn, the legislative day of Friday was continued. As the House will not adjourn again until the sine die adjournment at noon on Monday, there will be no Saturday in the House proceedings.

Mr. Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, called up the bill and moved its passage under suspension of the rules. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) demanded a second, which was ordered—110 to 5—whereupon he remarked that if he had known how widely and judiciously the "pork" in this barrel had been distributed, he would not have attempted to head it off.

Mr. Mercer explained that the increases in the bill had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury mainly to provide for the rising cost of building material. Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) said the bill was another illustration of the "cohesive force of public plunder," and inveighed against the committee for not reporting a bill providing for a new Post Office at New York.

The bill was passed without a division.

When the measure came up in the Senate Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) inquired why the cost of some public buildings had been increased and that of others had not.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Md.,) explained that only bills which had been passed in a previous Congress were included in the pending bill. All increases made were based upon the recommendation of the Treasury Department. They were the most urgent cases only.

Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, said that many of the increases were due to the rise in the price of building material, and in some of the Western States to a rise in the price of sites. In his opinion it was an absolutely necessary bill to protect the interests of the Government.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) protested against the passage of the bill because of an increase of more than $2,000,000 in the authorized cost of the buildings. "When I am told hereafter," said he, "that this was a billion-dollar Congress I want it to be known that I raised my voice against this enormous increase of more than $2,000,000."

Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) criticised Mr. Platt for antagonizing the pending bill on the ground of economy when he winked at the appropriation of more than $700,000,000:

"I do know," responded Mr. Platt, "that one appropriation bill which passed the Senate carried $5,000,000 less than it would have carried if I had not been on the committee which reported it."

Mr. Carter (Rep., Montana,) expressed his sympathy with the general views of Mr. Platt. Through a combination of circumstances the appropriations of the present Congress are unusually large, though it was difficult even now to see where any notable reduction could have been made. He did not think that a record for economy could be made by authorizing the construction of ill-fitted and inadequate public buildings.

The bill was passed without amendment. It carries the following increases:

Aberdeen, S. C., $87,000 to $100,000; Abilene, Texas, $75,000 to $100,000; Boise City, Idaho, $200,000 to $250,000; Brunswick, Ga., $50,000 to $100,000; Cheyenne, Wyoming, $200,000 to $300,000; Cumberland, Md., $75,000 to $100,000; Butte, Mont., $200,000 to $225,000; Eu Claire, Wis., $89,000 to $110,000; Elmira, N. Y., $185,000 to $232,000; Creston, Iowa, $50,000 to $100,000; Elizabeth, N. C., $50,000 to $100,000; Fergus Falls, Minn., $75,000 to $100,000; Fitchburg, Mass., $100,000 to $125,000; Freeport, Ill., $75,000 to $85,000; Helena, Mont., $300,000 to $350,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $75,000 to $150,000; Janesville, Wis., $50,000 to $75,000; Joliet, Ill., $100,000 to $130,000; Joplin, Mo., $50,000 to $100,000; Hot Springs, Ark., $78,000 to $100,000; Lawrence, Mass., $100,000 to $135,000; Leadville, Col., $50,000 to $75,000; Lockport, N. Y., $50,000 to $105,000; Newport, Vt., $50,000 to $100,000; Newport News, Va., $100,000 to $200,000; Norwich, Conn., $100,000 to $110,000; Rome, N. Y., $50,000 to $70,000; St. Cloud, Minn., $50,000 to $68,000; St. Paul, $1,050,000 to $1,150,000; Salt Lake City, $300,000 to $500,000; Seattle, $200,000 to $750,000; Tampa, Fla., $250,000 to $325,000; Wilkesbarre, Penn., $125,000 to $150,000; Winston, N. C., $30,000 to $60,000; Oscaloosa, Iowa, $50,000 to $65,000; Bristol, Tenn., $50,000 to $55,000; Carrollton, Ky., $25,000 to $30,000; Columbus, Ga., $155,000 to $150,000, and Dubuque, Iowa, $100,000 to $110,000.

PRESIDENT SIGNS ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-night signed the Army Appropriation bill which contains the provisions relating to the relations of the United States with Cuba and the government of the Philippines.

HOUSE PASSES MANY BILLS.

Among Them One Establishing a National Standarising Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Throughout to-day the House has been in the throes of the closing hours of the session, with many measures clamoring for attention and with crowded galleries looking down upon the weary legislators. Work began at 9 A. M. and proceeded until 5 in the afternoon, when a recess was taken until evening to permit conference reports to be framed. Under suspension of the rules a number of important bills were passed.

Owing to the unusually early hour of meeting this morning, the hall was almost empty when the Speaker dropped the gavel, but the fact that members were to have an opportunity to pass bills by consent was a great inducement, and within a few minutes they began arriving, each with a bill in his hand. The following were among the measures passed:

Authorizing a right of way through the Fort Ontario Military Reservation, New York, to the Oswego and Rome Railway Company.

For the publication of the supplement to the revised statutes.

Extending to Fall River, Mass., the privilege of immediate transportation, &c.

Authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the City of Baltimore the twelve Ionic columns now in the Baltimore Custom House.

To authorize the appointment of James A. Halton to a Captaincy in the United States Army.

To authorize the appointment of Isaac R. Dunkleberger as a Captain of cavalry in the United States Army.

To place Major James W. Young on the retired list of the army as a Captain of infantry.

To authorize the appointment of Thomas Lutz Stitts as an officer in the navy.

To amend the act relating to the construction of a bridge across Niagara River.

To provide an American register for the barkentine J. C. Elsgier.

Conference report on the bill to appoint Frank B. Case an Ensign in the Navy on the retired list.

For the reward of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

To create a National Standardizing Bureau.

For the relief of Lieut. Richard H. Townley, United States Navy, (retired.)

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan naval equipment of certain military schools.

To authorize the Portland, Nehalem, and Tillamook Railway Company to construct a bridge across Nehalem Bay and River, Oregon.

Confirming a lease between W. J. Peglow and the Seneca Nation of New York Indians.

To provide for sub-ports of entry and delivery in Hawaii.

Amending the statutes so as to increase the number of reserve fund cities.

Authorizing the Knoxville Power Company to dam the Tennessee River near Knoxville, Tenn.

Extending the act relating to prosecutions under the timber culture act to California, Oregon, and Washington.

Granting a right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railway Company through the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation, N. D.

LOVING CUP FOR MR. FRYE.

Senators Testify Their Appreciation of the Manner in Which He Has Presided Over Their Debates.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—All the members of the Senate now in the city participated to-day in the presentation of a splendid loving cup to Senator Fry of Maine, who next Monday will retire from the office of President pro tem. of the Senate, which he has occupied since the death of Vice President Hobart. The ceremony took place just after the beginning of the recess of the Senate, at 5:30 P. M., in the Marble Room.

The presentation was made by Senator Hoar. The cup, a magnificently wrought piece of silver, lined with gold, stod upon the centre table, and the Senators gathered round it while the ceremony was in progress.

BILLS IN CONFERENCE.

Little Fear that Any of the Important Measures Will Fail.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The position of the bills now in conference between the two houses is regarded to-night as satisfactory, and little fear is entertained that any of the important measures will fail.

The river and harbor conferrees have progressed so far in their informal meetings that they could report within an hour after the two houses had sanctioned a conference. At the same time there are several important items, still in disagreement, viz.: The arid land provision, the $700,000 Senate amendment for Biscayne Bay, Fla.; the four dams of Big Sandy River, Kentucky, and the Senate amendment allowing $400,000 to certain parties for improving the Brazos River, Texas, together with several lesser items. Agreements have been reached on the other large items, and in the main the Senate reductions are accepted by the House conferrees, with some shaving of amounts from contract to immediate appropriation.

In the House, when Mr. Cannon asked unanimous consent that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and agree to a conference, there was no objection. Messrs. Cannon, Moody, and McRae were appointed conferrees. The Senate agreed to the conference, and Senators Allison, Hale, and Cockrell were named as conferrees. The conference is dealing with some important differences, including the expositions at St. Louis, Charleston, and Buffalo, and the memorial bridge over the Potomac River, but no fears are entertained of protracted differences.

The naval conferrees are still deadlocked on the three submarine boats and some other items, but the subjects are too small to endanger a bill of this importance.

The Post Office bill conferrees have had trouble. The Senators declined to confer with two out of the three House conferrees, and the session ended abruptly. But the points of difference on this bill also are too small to endanger the bill, the chief open questions being as to inquiries on a Government telegraph and telephone system and on free delivery for small cities.

ANTI-TRUST BILL KILLED.

The Senate Refuses to Consider Mr. Jones's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) moved consideration of his resolution to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from further consideration of the Anti-Trust bill, but the Senate, by a vote of 40 to 28, went into executive session.

Later Mr. Jones renewed his motion to take up for consideration his resolution, and the motion was lost, 24 to 36.

Charles A. Boutelle a Naval Captain.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In executive session to-day the Senate confirmed the nomination of ex-Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine to be a Captain on the retired list of the navy.

AIM OF CUBAN CONSERVATIVES.

They Favor a Free Discussion of the Senate Amendments in Convention.

HAVANA, March 2.—The delegates to the Constitutional Convention met again to-day to discuss the advisability of continuing their sessions and completing the work in hand. Nothing definite was decided upon, although several delegates were won over to the conservatives, who advocated finishing the work of drawing up an electoral law. The conservative element favors receiving and discussing the Senate amendment and, if necessary, meeting a committee from President McKinley with a view of coming to an understanding.

To-night a torchlight procession was held by the members of the National, Republican, and Popular Parties, and a demonstration was made in front of the Marti Theatre, where the delegates to the convention had assembled to receive the paraders.

Customs Receipts at Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The total receipts at the Havana Custom House for January were $1,254,471. In January of 1900 they amounted to $1,307,119, and in January of 1899 they were $1,056,421

New Charge Against Rathbone.

HAVANA, March 2.—Ex-Postal Director Rathbone was to-day summoned before the Judge and notified that he would be obliged to furnish additional bonds in the sum of $5,000 on Monday, on a charge of complicity with Neely. The new charge is based on a statement of receipts from the Matanzas office, showing that $19,000 was received monthly, while Neely credited only $12,000 in his books. The Fiscal says he has suspicions that Rathbone is implicated, but is now unable to prove it.

Changes in the Cuban Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President has issued an executive order making two important changes in the Cuban tariff, which will become operative April 1 next. The duty on refined mineral oil is increased to $3.50 per one hundred kilos. The difference between the crude and the refined will make the cost of refining a gallon of oil in Cuba about the same as it is in the United States. Also, in Section 114, regarding cottons, tissues measuring not over 65 centimeters in width and weighing eight kilograms or more per 100 square meters are granted the same rate as that formerly applied to weights of 10 kilograms.

A $2,500,000 Financial Corporation.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Articles of incorporation of the Finance and Securities Corporation were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company has a capital of $2,500,000, and is formed to deal in securities and promote corporations. The incorporators are Henry E. Howland, Charles S. Howland and George W. Murray.

DO NOT TRUST THE NATIVES OF BATAAN

Army Officers Say They Are Not Ready for Civil Government.

Tagals Manifest Considerable Interest in the United States Commission —Gen. Grant's Views.

BALANGA, Bataan, March 2.—Provincial government has been established in the last province of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant's district. Gen. Grant, speaking to a representative of the press to-day, said he could not at present recommend the organization of civil governments in either Bulacan or Bataan Province. The Province of Pampanga, however, as recommended by Gen. MacArthur, he considered ripe for civil rule.

In Gen. Grant's opinion, no civil government ought to be organized until the insurgents were either captured or conquered, however peaceful they might appear. Conditions were developing with such unexpected rapidity that it was well to organize civil governments in some provinces as an experiment, and Gen. Grant believed that some of these would be successful, especially since, unlike the system of municipal government, the provincial system rests little real authority on self-government in the people themselves, the actual control remaining with the American Philippines Commission.

Mr. Worcester announced the decision of the commission to appoint an American officer to be Civil Governor of Bataan Province during the transition period, and Capt. John H. Goldman of the Thirty-second United States Volunteer Infantry has been thus appointed. All but one of the native delegations favored the appointment of Capt. Goldman and applaud it. Capt. Goldman responded with a stirring address.

Lieut. Love of the Thirty-second Infantry has been appointed Treasurer of the province, and Sergt. Major Vance of the Forty-first United States Volunteer Infantry has been appointed Supervisor and Secretary to Lieut. Love. The capital of the province has been fixed at Balanga.

Notwithstanding their cordial reception, it is the unanimous testimony of officers of the Thirty-second Infantry that the people of Bataan are backward, untrustworthy, and hostile to the government. It is also suspected that they are continuing to contribute to insurgents adjacent in the mountains. Gen. Grant, however, is confident that they will be pacified. He says that scouts will shortly disperse the Bataan rebels.

To-day's session of the commission indicated that the Tagals of Bataan are not equal to those of Bulacan intellectually; otherwise they are a strong race. Interest is manifested in the session of the commission, delegations being present from all towns excepting two. The Commissioners anticipate the establishment of a successful government.

The Thirty-second Infantry will shortly sail for home, being replaced by a portion of the Sixth Artillery.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

President Will Continue Gen. MacArthur and His Military Aids in Power.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Following close upon the approval of the Army Appropriation bill containing the amended Spooner proposition for a provisional Government in the Philippines, the President will issue an Executive order designating Gen. MacArthur and all the other officials of the present military Government, as the persons to administer the full military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands." In other words the existing Government will continue, under a new designation of authority from the President, until arrangements can be made "for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

The President will act in the line indicated simply as a precaution against possible legal or international complications. A general plan of civil government has been formulated by the Secretary of War and referred to the Philippine Commission for its consideration. It will be for the President to determine when and how the new Government shall be inaugurated.

It seems to be settled that Judge Taft will be the first civil Governor of the Philippines, and that Gen. Chaffee will have command of the military forces.

LEYTE INSURGENTS ROUTED.

Lieut. Steele, with Twenty Men, Defeats the Enemy.

TACLOBAN, Island of Leyte, P. I., March 2.—Lieut. Steele, with twenty men of the Forty-third, has had a fierce engagement with insurgents on the Upper Layog River, in this island. The enemy, numbering 42 rifles and 100 bolomen, the combined bands of Kapile, Moxica, and Espina, were strongly intrenched, but were defeated. Privates John Crimmins of the Forty-third and two native scouts were killed.

North of a line drawn from Dulag to Ormoe affairs in Leyte are satisfactory. Few rebels are left in that district; schools have been established, in which English is taught, business has been resumed, the lands are being cultivated, and there is considerable shipbuilding. South of this line, however, the garrisons are insufficient and the situation is more serious. The country swarms with bands of rebels and the real work of American occupation is just beginning.

CARMAN ADMITTED TO BAIL.

MANILA, March 2.—By direction of Major General MacArthur, D. M. Carman, the American contractor, charged with aiding the Filipino insurgents, has been released in $10,000 cash bail. Major Kulp, medical officer, certified that Carman was a very sick man, and that further confinement was likely to cause his death. Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, Provost Marshal of Manila, says that the case had been very carefully considered before the release was ordered, as it established a precedent in the Philippines of permitting persons charged with aiding and abetting the insurrection to be at large.

ENGINEERS' REORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Orders have been issued at the War Department for the reorganization of the enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers in conformity with the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. This force will consist of one band and three battalions of four companies each.

The first battalion, consisting of Companies A, B, C, and D, will be organized at Manila, P. I. The band and the second battalion, consisting of Companies E, F, G, and H, will take station at Fort Totten, Willets Point, New York. The third battalion, to consist of Companies I, K, L, and M., will be organized at Fort Totten, with the exception of Company M. Company M will be immediately organized at West Point, N. Y., with the detachment now there as a basis.

Recruiting will be commenced at once for the new companies to be organized. The companies composing the first and second battalions, by authority of the President, will consist of the maximum strength authorized by the act. The new companies composing the third battalion will be organized with the minimum strength.

Gen. Shafter's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate today, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Army, retired, to be a Major General.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Admiral Kempff, on his flagship the Newark, left Cavite to-day for Hongkong.

The Essex has arrived at Point a Pitre.

The Mayflower left San Juan to-day for Fort de France.

The colliers Ajax and Caesar have been ordered out of commission.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate in executive session last night confirmed the following nominations:

Grover H. Lufburrow of New Jersey to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York.

Melvin A. Deering of Colorado to be Register of the Land Office at Gunnison, Col.

To be Brigadier General—Col. Aaron S. Daggett, United States Army.

Also a large number of regular promotions in the army and officers in the navy and Revenue Marine Service.

Postmasters: At Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Charles Z. Landreau; at Atlantic City, N. J., Harry Bacharach.

CALL FOR A NEGRO CONGRESS.

Great Meeting Planned for 1902 to Reach the "Unreached" Members of the Race.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Perhaps the largest movement ever inaugurated among the colored people of the United States has just taken shape here in Washington at Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, where twenty designated official representatives of religious denominations and agencies engaged in religious work among the negroes have gathered to consider the spiritual, moral, intellectual, and social progress of the race, and to make arrangements for a monster gathering of young negro men and women in the Summer of 1902. This meeting will be known as the Negro Young People's Christian Congress. Bishop Wesley J. Gaines, Atlanta, Ga., was elected President of the movement.

During the preliminary session here a greeting to the negro was drafted, which, after congratulating the negro upon the progress he has made since his emancipation, says:

Wisdom suggests that in this first year of a new century the sensible negro admit the shortcomings of his race as well as emphasize the marvelous results achieved and the hopeful signs of the future. Helped as we have been by the good people of the North and the South, encouraged by friends everywhere, inspired by race examples of the most marvelous character in well nigh every avenue of life, as well as stimulated to succeed by the thrusts of enemies rather than discouraged, we find ourselves at the door of a new century with thousands of unreached members of the race, with an alarming indifferent class of young people as to their own spiritual, moral, social, and intellectual awakening, with a still more alarming class of a criminal character whose deeds are deplorable and the reports of which surprise and shock every true, enlightened man and woman of the race.

The unreached negro of little culture, of no practical piety, and loaded with evil appetites which have their origin in former conditions, and which heredity has given him, is the criminal negro, and must be reached, and good people everywhere will help to reach him; but the most conspicuous and far-reaching work must be done by the thousands of young men and women of the race trained in schools and reared in good families, and to this work we must and hope to in this effort speedily address ourselves.

The negro has no idea of leaving America; that may be understood once for all. If he is to stay here and some or many commit crimes, the result of vicious appetites and idleness which forces itself to the front, it should be understood that lynching and mobs will not stop it any more than courts of justice can fully prevent crime or entirely put down the mob.

To save the unreached negro, stop criminality so deplorable, the remedy to be applied is Christian education, character training, and practice. Hence this general call for the negro young peoples' Christian alliance for the Summer of 1902.

The general theme of the programme will be "Reaching the Unreached Negro—the Race for Christ."

We request that all conventions, conferences, synods, presbyteries, councils, young people's societies, Sunday schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, literary societies, and student bodies of institutions of learning, temperance organizations, and all agencies and boards doing Christian work of a spiritual, moral, intellectual, or social character indorse or approve of the general proposed movement as expressed in this call at the next meeting after the publication of the same.

CANE FOR SENATOR CHANDLER.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—As a token of appreciation of his services to the race, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was to-day presented with a handsome cane by representatives of the leading negro newspapers of the country. The presentation took place in the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The speech of presentation was made, on behalf of the colored press by Reuben S. Smith, a colored member of the Washington bar. He said the New Hampshire Senator had freely given his services to the race for the past forty years, and he predicted that his retirement would be only temporary.

Mr. Chandler was visibly affected when he rose to reply. He discussed the lynching problem at some length, saying he regretted to see that the lynching of colored men is extending to the Northern States and that it is not confined to lynchings for offenses against women. He advised the colored people to organize a committee to investigate and make public the facts connected with all lynchings brought to their attention, believing that the publication of an authentic record would do much to cause a cessation of the practice.

IMPERSONATES MR. CULBERSON.

Man Traveling Over the Country and Borrowing Money.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Culberson of Texas has been very much annoyed by the actions of a man who is traveling about the country and borrowing money upon the representation that he is either the Senator himself or the Senator's brother.

Letters have been received from various places in New York State and from Chicago and Louisville, Ky., representing that recent calls have been made upon prominent people by the individual in question. He frequently selects for his victims ex-members of the House of Representatives who knew the Senator's father, and appears to have no difficulty in securing fair-sized sums from them.

Senator Culberson says that he has only one brother, Robert U. Culberson, who resides in San Antonio, Texas, and that he (the Senator) has not been traveling recently. He asks that his friends advance no money to any one on his account.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Thomas E. Davis, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of West Virginia.

Jule M. Hartley of Missoula, Mont., to be a Mineral Land Commissioner in Montana.

Navy.—Thomas C. Wood, formerly a Lieutenant, for an advancement of eight numbers; George R. Norman, Jr., formerly a lieutenant, (junior grade,) for an advancement of eight numbers; John T. Edson, formerly an Ensign, for an advancement of one number; John F. Bransford, formerly an Assistant Paymaster, for an advancement of one number.

Extradition with Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President has issued a proclamation putting in force a new extradition treaty between the United States and Switzerland. Up to this point the two countries have been getting along in an unsatisfactory manner as to extradition matters under some very general provisions contained in two or three sections of the old treaty of amity and commerce, and it has been deemed better to modernize the arrangement. The new treaty is of the usual type, and where citizens are concerned each country is allowed its discretion in delivering up its own.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Harry B. Chamberlain, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Indiana.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will proceed from Governors Island, New York, to Trenton, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of a quantity of steel wire at that place.

Capt. Fred. Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry, having been examined for promotion by a Board of Officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a Major of cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a Major is announced, to date from Feb. 28.

Second Lieut. Etienne de P. Bujac, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect March 10, his services being no longer required.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department:

Capt. George Montgomery is relieved from duty in China, to take effect May 1.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty pertaining to the organization of new regiments.

Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General.

A board of survey, to consist of Major John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster's Department; Capt. William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry, and Second Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, is appointed to meet at the War Department March 5 for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the number of public animals which have died and should be dropped from the returns of Capt. Arthur B. Foster, Nineteenth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. M. Dombaugh is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Hartford at Navigator, March 5.

Lieut. Commander T. D. Griffin is detached from the Hartford, March 5, to proceed home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet J. W. Timmons is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Massachusetts immediately.

Naval Cadet W. K. Wortman is assigned to the Massachusetts.

Addicks Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Among the President's callers to-day was J. Edward Addicks of Delaware. Mr. Addicks came on to attend the inauguration of President McKinley. His call, he said, was purely personal.

BOLD WORK OF BURGLARS

Another Robbery Reported in Capt. Chapman's Precinct.

He Declares He Needs Men, and that Devery, Whom He Commends, Cannot Help Him.

Within hailing distance of the Mercer Street Police Station and by the light of the lamps at the rear entrance of the Broadway Central Hotel, bold burglars broke into the building at 235 Mercer Street some time Friday night or yesterday morning and carried away nearly all the contents of the clothes manufacturing establishment of Simon Garbulsky, who occupies the third floor of the building. The value of the stolen goods is estimated at $1,600. It is supposed that the burglars backed up a truck against the sidewalk, and under its cover broke the lock of the iron shutter. After they got into the building they had to break three more locks before they could get into the loft occupied by Garbulsky. When a reporter called at the place yesterday Mr. Garbulsky was telling a friend how it happened.

"Yes," he said, "this is the fourth time I have been robbed in a year and a half, and always in this place, too; and, in two cases, the thieves have never been captured. In the third case the elevator man chased the thief by the police station and for ten blocks before he caught him."

"Why do the burglars always single out your place, when other people in the building have so much more valuable goods?" said the friend.

"Well," said Garbulsky, "on the first floor is a button dealer. They don't want buttons. They threw all my buttons on the floor. The second floor is vacant, and I come next."

"Why don't you move," suggested the friend, "where you can get more protection?"

"That's what I thought when I moved in," said Garbulsky. "I said to myself, if I move near the police station I will be safer. I didn't know the police. They protect only the gamblers; the taxpayers and merchants don't get any protection. Here is the station house, not 200 feet away, with a policeman supposed to be in front of it. But he didn't see the trucks, and he didn't hear the burglars break the lock or raise the shutter. When I raise the shutter in the morning it makes such a noise that the people in the hotel wake up. Well, it was a daring robbery."

When Capt. Chapman was asked about the robbery, he said he could not explain it. "I have just as good men," he said, "as there are in the city. The policeman on the beat in front of the station is frequently sent away on errands, and of course he can't be everywhere.

"The trouble is we're short of men. We're short ten to twenty men in every precinct. I've been over to see Devery about it—now he's really a lovely man, kind-hearted and all that—but he can't help it. He says the civil service law cripples the force. We can't get enough men to pass the examinations. Another trouble is these people in this district don't take care of their buildings. They have no watchers, they don't, half of them, lock their doors, and they often rob each other. That is, they say they've been robbed when they have simply got away with the goods, so as to avoid paying for them. Besides, how can a policeman tell whether a truck belongs to the house or to burglars?

"I guess I've got more trouble with such cases than anybody else, because the neighborhood is of such a peculiar kind. Now, you know it worries me. It's awfully wearing, just as if there wasn't enough trouble with the poolrooms, and gambling houses, and things. Why, I haven't worked in hand in a long time. And then the burglars blow things up so. Now, that Grace Church robbery. The thieves got only some souvenir spoons, that weren't worth $25. We've caught men trying to get in there before. But the church people always come down and begged them off. What can I do? Now, last night my men arrested five burglars; two they caught with the goods. While they were at headquarters with these two Magistrate Pool discharged the other three, because we had arrested them only as vagrants and had no evidence ready. Now what can I do?"

As the Captain repeated these words, he shook his head somewhat ruefully. Then he turned and went back into his private room.

FLEEING BURGLARS CHASED.

Entered Baker's Home and Interrupted a Ball Toilet—Zealous Servant Scalds the Baker.

Three burglars were discovered at work in the apartments of Abraham Rice, a baker, on the second floor of 973 Second Avenue, last evening by Rice's daughter and a servant, Maggie Markowitz.

The daughter was preparing to attend a ball, assisted by the servant. The women thought they heard strange noises in the front bedroom and entered. Near the window they saw the men ransacking the bureau. The women screamed, and then ran toward the window, while the men started for the hall. The women's cries attracted a large crowd, and Rice started up the stairs. He met the men and was knocked down.

The servant, in the meantime, secured a kettle of boiling water and stood at the top of the stairs, and it was one of the burglars, as she supposed, the victim being in reality Rice. His face was badly scalded.

Reaching the avenue, two of the men ran northward, while the third fled through Fifty-second Street. The two men were followed by a large crowd, among others by Patrolman McLoughlin and Detective McCauley of the East Fifty-first Street Station. At Fifty-seventh Street the policemen captured the men. At the station house the prisoners gave their names as Frank Dildizer, a butcher, of 417 East Fifty-ninth Street, and John Rickert, a waiter. The third man escaped.

Railroads to Report All Accidents.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce was called together in special session to-day by Senator Cullom, in accordance with his promise made in the Senate yesterday, and an agreement was reached to report the House bill requiring railroad companies to make reports of accidents on their lines to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The bill was amended so as to require only monthly reports to be made. Later Mr. Pettigrew moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill. The motion prevailed 39 to 21, but the conclusion of the consideration of the bill had not been reached when the Senate adjourned.

Canal Commission's Expenses.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President sent to the Senate to-night a reply by the Assistant Secretary of State to a resolution asking for detailed statements of the expenditures of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Mr. Hill says it is too late to make a detailed statement of the expenditures. A statement from Admiral Walker says nine-tenths of the appropriation has been expended, and asks for $75,000 additional to complete the work.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Snow or rain and colder, brisk northerly winds.

Occasional snows, with fresh to brisk northerly winds, becoming northeasterly, are indicated for New England to-day; snow or rain and fresh to brisk southerly winds are indicated for the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and generally fair weather, with fresh to brisk southwesterly winds, for the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and for the South Atlantic States generally fair weather, with light to fresh south to southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	29	43	45
6 A. M.	28	43	45
9 A. M.	30	42	47
12 M.	33	41	52
4 P. M.	34	47	50
6 P. M.	37	44	46
9 P. M.	35	41	43
12 P. M.	31	35	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....45°
Weather Bureau.....42
Corresponding date 1900.....32
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....34

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.71 inches, and at 8 P. M. 29.91 inches. The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 35 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 63 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Spring Outfits for Children.

Prudent mothers seek early selections for their own requirements, knowing that many novelties are then attainable that cannot be found later. The same applies to children's needs.

At no time during the entire spring season is our stock more replete than now.

Many choice articles may be had that will not be duplicated later.

The fact that they can find under one roof every known requisite, in the most complete and reliable assortment to be found anywhere, and at the lowest prices possible for the grade required, should be reason enough for purchasing their entire requirements from us.

Novelties in every department.
Goods not found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

OARSMEN TO BE DISCIPLINED.

An unusual interest attaches to the coming annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is announced to be held at the Hotel Marlborough, in this city, on Saturday, March 16, for the reason that several matters of importance to the welfare of the association will come up for action and the manner of their disposition is likely to have a wide effect upon the future of the association.

For several years there has been much criticism of the association and its methods, particularly with the laxity of its treatment of certain questionable oarsmen. These criticisms finally became so severe that the association was spurred to action, and in last December a secret meeting of the Executive Committee was held, at which sub-committees were appointed to investigate the cases of certain oarsmen and to report at the coming annual meeting. These committees have been working quietly and are said to be ready to recommend radical action in at least two cases.

The case which has caused the greatest scandal and has brought the most discredit upon the association is that of John A. Rumohr, formerly of Rat Portage, and at present a member of the Harlem Rowing Club of this city. It appears that this sculler, having been disqualified by the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen for reasons which are generally admitted to have been amply sufficient, came to this country and entered in the National regatta at Boston in 1899. A day or two before the race a telegram was received from an official of the Canadian Association, stating that Rumohr was not in good standing as an oarsman in Canada. Upon the matter being communicated to the board, a majority was in favor of respecting the action of the Canadian association and rejecting the entry, and a strict compliance with the mutual understanding existing between the two associations would have required such action. But several members of the board, including one from Boston who has not been conspicuous for good judgment either in decisions at a regatta or in the deliberations of the board, argued that the exclusion of a speedy sculler would lessen the interest of the regatta. Their arguments finally prevailed, and the entry was accepted.

Rumohr's entries were accepted in all the local regattas last season, and he won the senior championship by default from Ten Eyck in the National regatta in July. In the Middle States regatta he committed what the many witnesses of the occurrence united in describing as a deliberate foul, for which he was promptly disqualified by the referee.

In the case of E. H. Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass., it is to be regretted for the sake of the sport that his conduct, though unsportsmanlike, is hardly likely to result in

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Campaigns Against Botha and De Wet Explained and Criticised.

KITCHENER'S ALLEGED PLIGHT

Said to Lack the Ability to Manoeuvre Large Bodies of Troops.

Signs Which May Foreshadow a Change of Attitude Toward the Boers—How the Cost of War Has Advanced—The Irish Union in the House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, March 2.—Is it peace? No, but it might be a truce. Thursday several of the least reputable of our evening newspapers flamingly published the assertion that Gen. Louis Botha had surrendered to Lord Kitchener, and one of them, controlled by the notorious Bottomly, went so far as to declare the story official. It was absolutely untrue, and from the fact that every newspaper in London of any standing had received a communication Wednesday night to the same efect, but couched in somewhat indefinite language, the inference that might be drawn is that the tale was concocted for Stock Exchange purposes. It certainly had the effect of raising prices for the Kafir shares, and caused quite a flutter not only in the City, but among all the speculative groups of the West End.

Is it wholly a lie, then? I am inclined to think not. As far as surrender goes it is pure untruth, but there may be a foundation for the story in the resumption of negotiations with the Boer leader by Lord Kitchener. This is the theory prevalent to-day, and support for it is found both in some mysterious words of Secretary Brodrick about "better terms than could have been looked for were offered the fighting Burghers," as well as in the fact, no longer concealed, that Lord Kitchener has once more failed and failed lamentably.

I have never believed much in this man's capacity as a fighting General, and think that he has been rather cruelly used by fame. Most of the narratives of his campaign on the Nile I have read, and the impression they left on my mind was that, however good as an organizer of transport or as a constructive engineer, Kitchener is entirely ignorant of the art of handling and manoeuvring large masses of troops in the field, and is rash to an astonishing degree. Either Steevens's book or Winston Churchill's demonstrates this, and one cannot study the plans of the battle of Omdurman without shuddering at the thought of what might have happened if MacDonald's Black Brigade had not stood firm against the second dervish army that, unknown to Kitchener and unheeded by him, came sweeping round some hills full upon the loosened ranks of his troops, who had been ordered by him to march on into the town in the full belief that the battle had been won. The same impression is conveyed by this week's belated Paardeberg dispatches, scanty and badly clipped though they may be. Kitchener ordered it, and it was the most deadly battle for us in all the war. The truth is, Kitchener never had any experience in handling a large army on a campaign, and it is his misfortune rather than a crime to have left to him to complete the task which was too heavy for Lord Roberts.

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KITCHENER'S FAILURE.

We had all been reading about the wonderful enveloping movement organized in January, the object of which was, by means of seven columns marching into the east and the southeast of the Transvaal, to surround the largest of the Boer armies under Botha and force it to surrender. The whole thing was to be over ten days ago. It is not over now. On the contrary, these columns have been baulked of their purpose. We have been entertained with catalogues of the numbers of beeves, sheep, horses, carts, guns, and human beings captured by these columns or those of them immediately under the command of French, Smith, and Dorrien, but since the latter General had a sharp fight with Botha on his way east there has been no fighting worth speaking about and no foe visible.

The ones surrendering then are peaceful farmers with their wives and families, and the ammunition captured was no more than what farmers living on the lonely veldt would inevitably keep in their houses. This is not the worst of it either. Louis Botha was never hunted down into that southeast corner of the country where we have been told to expect his capture between the column coming up from Natal and converging to the east and that sent out from Pretoria. When he withdrew northward away from our line of march we cannot tell, but it seems probable that he never went east in force at all, and the situation therefore now is that he, with the bulk of his army intact, seems free to fall upon the eastern lines of communication essential to the subsistence of those very columns. Possibly, also, he holds control over the Delagoa Bay Railway in the neighborhood of Knomati Poort. It is admitted that supplies cannot get through to French because of floods, and therefore Kitchener has seemingly landed all his available Transvaal movable forces except a division under Methuen, in a mountainous and partially desert country about the size of England and Wales north of the Thames, a country very scantily peopled except by blacks with only a few villages in its entire compass, and the problem before him is how to get these columns back without serious loss.

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SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY.

In the south, matters do not seem to be really much better, but it is not so much the wanderings of De Wet or the junctions of his force with other Boer forces, as the condition of Cape Colony as a whole that excites apprehension. The so-called Loyalist British colonists are becoming thoroughly dissatisfied with the state of affairs as disclosed in the inability of England to protect them. The plague, too, is raging in Cape Town, and although we are assured it has not yet attacked our troops, the mere mention of such a disease excites apprehension and, proves detrimental to recruiting everywhere.

To crown all, this morning the army estimates for the coming financial year were presented to us, and they are perfectly staggering, especially the assumption that the state of war in full swing will only last four months into the year. The total is £88,000,000; add that to the figures for the current year including supplementary estimates, and we arrive at a total outlay of £130,000,000 actual or estimated, within a period of two years, all but £40,000,000 being for the war. What a contrast is this with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's presentment of his first supplementary war estimate in October, 1899! "We may want £10,000,000," he said, "I will take powers to raise £8,000,000 on Treasury bills, but in reality I expect to require only £7,000,000." No wonder the country begins to doubt whether the policy that has been pursued was the wisest possible.

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THE WAY OUT.

Everything thus conspires to urge upon the Government and nation a change of attitude toward the majority of white inhabitants in South Africa, and I think it probable that attempts are being made to come to terms of some sort with the chief Boer commander. That Milner has gone north with this object in view is a prevailing theory. On what terms could a solid peace be arranged? I really am unable to formulate a plan. We shall have to abandon many pretensions and make up our minds to submit to many losses and to suffer much in our imperial pride if a healing peace is to come in that vast territory now all in confusion with brethren in arms against each other. A truce, however, that might grow into such a peace is conceivable enough, and it might be arrived at on the basis of withdrawing from the Burghers all control over the Witwatersrand mineral sources, leaving them with full rights of self-government in the rest of the territory, subject merely to a nominal suzerainty of England and disarmament.

Until this unfortunate quarrel broke out the Cape Colony Burghers were becoming proud of their English connection. They may never be that again, but their leaders are sharp enough to recognize that with all her faults England is capable of dealing, her fit of passion over, more generously with them than any other European power. Also, they recognize that their own national strength is not yet enough to enable them alone to defy the world or the marauders thereof. Add compensation to the farmers for the loss of stock and buildings, together with some advances of money to enable those who have been stripped of everything to resume their old life and the necessity for further fighting might be ended. A truce of this kind would be cheap at £10,000,000, aye, £20,000,000, and I therefore hope for a chance of reducing the monstrous war estimates by some such patch-up. At the same time I am only conveying to you the hopes and impressions prevailing in the more enlightened political circles. We have absolutely no facts to go upon, and for all I know to the contrary, the Cabinet may still be pigheadedly determined to pursue the conflict to the bitter end, and no matter at what cost. Indeed, Chamberlain said as much yesterday in conversation.

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IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

I have told you that the Irish members are determined to be masters of the situation in Parliament this session, and their actions so far are proving the truth of this. Their leaders are not only able men and highly trained Parliamentarians, but possess the advantage of leisure. They have no other present occupation than that of members of Parliament. It is the same with their followers who are kept to their work by a new arrangement under which payment from party funds depends upon attendance in the House. Contrast this with the position of the average English or Scotch member who, apart from a few leaders, are all more or less engaged in business, many of them lawyers who work all day in their offices or in the courts of justice, and attend Parliament as best they can in the evening. Others are merchants, company Directors, contractors, bankers, each busy in their several ways. The proportion of men of fortune and leisure is small. When therefore a united body like the Irish Nationalists' representatives decides upon a course of action it can bring a concentrated energy to bear upon the object in view that the rest of the House is unable to cope with.

At present this compact body has decided to take an interest in imperial affairs, and even in domestic English affairs, so its members are continually raising debates, pertinaciously tormenting the Ministers with questions, and unintermittently subjecting the Treasury to tirades of the most outspoken criticism. How long this can go on without bringing the machinery of Parliament to a sort of dead-lock I cannot say, but we have already had plenty of proof that the present session is going to be one of the most difficult in our recent history, and it is impossible for any Government long to withstand undamaged the systematic and skillfully organized assaults which are continually directed against it. As for any important legislation all chance of that has already gone. We shall wrangle over the estimates, over the conduct of the war, over the Chinese muddle, over whatever incident gives the opportunity for a shindy, and find the end of the session upon us with very little done, and with the confusion of Parliamentary business tenfold increased.

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LORD SALISBURY'S SALARY.

Look at the debate last night over Lord Salisbury's salary! It was raised by a Scotch member, and the leader of the Opposition took part in it, so that we cannot call it a mere Irish discussion, but the Irish had their full share in keeping the ball of debate rolling, and the effect was most damaging to the Cecil domination.

When the new Cabinet was formed I told you that as the Prime Minister's office had no salary the Privy Seal honorarium of £2,000 per annum had been revived for Lord Salisbury's benefit. This was objected to last night, and the objection was maintained on precedent. The argument may tersely be put thus: It is quite right that a Prime Minister should have a salary, but in the past his salary has been drawn from the office of First Lord of the Treasury, at the rate of £5,000 per annum. He would in ordinary circumstances have enjoyed this salary now, but for the fact that he has a nephew, Mr. A. J. Balfour, to whom it has been given. We object to this kind of jobbing house business, it was said, and, although the Government won on the division with a majority far below the nominal strength of the party, it was really beaten by the sentiment of both parties and damaged in the estimation of the country. This was but a small family squabble, yet it wasted half the evening.

I have left no space in which to write about China, and it is unnecessary to say anything further until events develop. The powers seem to have got two of their selected malefactors killed right enough, but nothing certain is known yet about the others, and the principal fact of the week was an estimate introduced in the German Parliament for upward of £600,000 to defray the cost of military operations in China in the coming financial year. Our estimate was much more modest, but all signify expeditions, occupations, and perhaps fights.

We are having a tremendous hubbub over our London County Council fight which is decided to-day, and I judge that the Progressives will win, because the water companies, which were demanding powers to fine us all on a variety of pretexts, suddenly abandoned their position and fled amid the curses of their friends, the "Bumble Bung Monopoly" and company of blockheads, who let the cat out of the bag before election.

A. J. W.

ADDRESS BY THE POPE.

In Speech at His Birthday Reception He Protests Against the French Anti-Clerical Legislation.

ROME, March 2.—At the reception to-day upon the occasion of the anniversary of the birth and the coronation of the Pope, His Holiness made an address, in the course of which he said:

"It is one of God's acts of benevolence that, enfeebled by age and fatigues, we do not succumb amidst the difficulties which still arise to place obstacles before the free exercise of action by the Church. Impudence, calumny, and other iniquitous means are exercised freely against the Church, which aims only at the good of humanity."

After speaking of the present situation of civilization, his Holiness eulogized those who had acquired fame in the propagation of Christian civilization. He continued:

"By such fame Catholic France is more than ever rich and justly proud. However, she is actually menaced on this account by grave dangers. It might indeed be a misfortune and a calamity to the interests of religion and the country if the tempest which threatens to disperse such serious efforts and such fine hopes does not turn aside."

The Pope invoked the aid of God to this end. He accused especially the "evil sects" which, he said, were unanimous in combating Catholic institutions, in order finally to destroy them, if that were possible. He did not, however, fear for the Church, which, he declared, was strong in Divine promises. His chief regret was the blindness of certain men, and he asked with bitterness what would become of future operations if inspired by such principles.

His Holiness reaffirmed the imprescriptible rights of the Apostolic See, of which, he said, "the Pope is not the arbiter, but a trustee or guardian, whose duties are sacred." Alluding to his last encyclical, he said he judged it opportune to declare that "the best means of being useful to mankind is to watch over that which is inestimable to God, which is harmony in all classes."

TO PROTEST TO KING EDWARD.

Dominion House of Commons Passes Motion Regarding the Coronation Oath by a Big Majority.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 2.—Early this morning the House of Commons, by a vote of 125 to 19, passed Mr. Costigan's motion that an address be presented to King Edward asking that the portion of the coronation oath so offensive to Roman Catholics be eliminated.

Leaders on both sides of the House spoke in favor of the motion, but there was a difference of opinion as to its phraseology, the debate lasting from early yesterday until 2 o'clock this morning.

The portion of the oath to be taken by King Edward at his coronation objected to by Roman Catholics is as follows:

"I do solemnly and sincerely, and in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of the mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous.

"And I do solemnly, and in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for the purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without any hope of any such dispensation from any person whatsoever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man of any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

KING EDWARD AT FLUSHING.

He Boards the Royal Yacht, and Will Sail for Home This Morning.

FLUSHING, March 2.—King Edward arrived here at 10:20 o'clock to-night, and went on board the royal yacht. He will sail in the morning.

CRONBERG, March 2.—King Edward left here at noon to-day, after a short farewell visit to the rooms of his sister and nieces, The Duchess of Sparta and Princess of Hesse accompanied his Majesty to the railroad station, where a small crowd witnessed his departure.

COLOGNE, March 2.—King Edward arrived here at 4:45 P. M. During a three-quarters-of-an-hour wait his Majesty decorated the station master with the third-class Victorian Order.

LONDON COUNCIL ELECTION.

Progressives (Liberals) Have a Majority of Five on the Results Known at Present.

LONDON, March 3.—The elections yesterday for members of the London County Council resulted as follows:

Progressives, 32; Moderates, 27; Independent, 1, and uncounted, 8, including the city's four members.

Among the candidates elected are John Burns, M. P., (Progressive Labor representative,) Lord Monkswell, (Progressive,) and Lord Farquhar, Earl Carrington, and Col. Probyn, (Moderates.)

For the first time in the history of recent local politics most of the candidates appealed to the voters on National party lines. The "khaki" issue was put to the front and appeals were made to the voters to have no "pro-Boer" Council. London's majority, normally, is Unionist, but it includes most of the West End element, which is not as active in local politics as the East Enders and labor organizations.

The Progressive or Liberal programme includes model houses for London's poor and municipal control of the water supply, street-car lines, markets, and docks, now in the hands of corporations.

The music hall proprietors actively participated in the contest. They aver that the Progressive candidates propose to deprive the halls of liquor licenses, on the line of the agitation of Mrs. Ormiston Chant, (who, some years ago, headed a purity crusade against the Empire and other music halls,) thus robbing them of one of their chief attractions. The hall managers held mass meetings, the variety artists were enlisted in the electioneering work, and carriages were furnished to take the voters to the polls.

Winston Spencer Churchill was badly heckled at a Moderate meeting on Friday evening. He told a story making fun of the Irish, whereupon a workman mounted to the platform and made a speech, in which he said:

"We came here to talk of municipal affairs. Why insult the nation of Irishmen?"

The workman's speech was cheered.

In connection with the Government of London, an American traveler, in the March issue of The Nineteenth Century, contrasts the seemingly boundless wealth of Belgravia with the "abysmal degradation, misery, and hopelessness" of the East End. He inquires:

"Is this abject poverty a necessary evil of so great a city, or the result of a terrible defect in the English social system? New York, in spite of its large foreign-born population, has no such pauperism as stalks about, gaunt and threatening, in Whitechapel, and creeps, cowering and fawning, in the most fashionable parks and streets."

The Westminster Gazette, in an editorial, agrees with the writer that Great Britain's extraordinary tolerance of the drink trade is largely responsible for this admittedly noticeable ugliness of misery.

An English Murray Hall Case.

LONDON, March 2.—A remarkable story of male impersonation, recalling the Murray Hall case in New York, was revealed in a police court here to-day, in connection with an arrest for alleged frauds. The prisoner, named Catherine Coombe, aged sixty-six, described as a house decorator, appeared in the dock in male attire. For forty years she impersonated a man and worked on board Peninsula and Oriental steamers in various capacities, and also for London firms. She says she was married when fifteen years old, taught school, and then thought there were better chances of advancement as a man. Eventually she married a lady's maid, with whom she lived fourteen years.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Coming Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, March 2.—The American liner St. Louis, which sailed from here to-day for New York, has among her passengers Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, who is on a leave of absence.

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

AN exclusive selection of Printed Satin Foulards, Lyons Twills and Chiffonettes is now being shown; the present stock contains only this season's productions.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th, Important Offering of

SILK FLANNEL (Evening and Street colors),
SATIN RÉGENCE and
SATIN LUMINEUX
(White, Pink and Light Blue),

Six Thousand Yards at 68c. Yard.

(First Floor.)

SHIRT WAIST DEPARTMENT.

ADVANCE styles for Spring in Waists of Pois Lamé, Roman Pekin, Régence Imprimé, Louisine Jardiniere, Crêpe de Chine, Russian and Milanese Laces.

The Two following Special Styles will be offered on MONDAY, MARCH 4th:

Taffeta Silk Waists, $5.00
Satin de Lyon Waists, 8.00

(Second Floor.)

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S DEPT.

SPRING and Summer Suits, Reefers, Jackets, and Separate Skirts; Silk, Flannel and Cotton Waists, including many exclusive and novel designs in the most suitable materials; for Street, Afternoon and Dress occasions.

Also a large assortment of Children's Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits, in Serges, Linens and Piqués, with combination trimming.

(Second Floor.)

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

TABLE Cloths and Napkins to match, at Special Prices, MONDAY, MARCH 4th, as follows:

Eight Hundred TABLE CLOTHS:
2x2 yards, Each, $1.75 and $2.00
2x2½ " " 2.10 " 2.40
2x3 " " 2.50 " 2.85

One Thousand Dozen NAPKINS:
Breakfast size, per dozen $1.75
Dinner " " 2.50 & 2.90

Also in this Department, a complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY LINEN SUITINGS.

(First Floor.)

ORIENTAL RUGS.

A large and well selected stock of Indian, Persian and Turkish Rugs, suited for Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Hall, in sizes from 6x9 feet to 18x25 feet; also a variety of Medium and small size Oriental Rugs, ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUMMER FURNISHINGS.

DOMESTIC RUGS, comprising Wilton, Axminster and Smyrna, in Oriental colors.

The New "SCOTCH ART RUG" especially adapted for Cottage wear; Artistic, Durable and Moderate in price.

China and Japanese Matting.

(Third Floor.)

GERMANY'S TARIFF PROBLEMS.

M. de Witte's Threat Seems to Have Had an Effect on the Agrarians' Attitude.

BERLIN, March 2.—Agitation over the new tariff and the new commercial treaties is as lively as ever. The Agrarian demands seem to have become more modest since the Russia papers, at the instigation of M. de Witte, Minister of Finance, came out with a series of articles against Germany's proposed large increase in agricultural duties, and threatening severe reprisals against the importation of German industrial products.

One Russian inspired article, printed this week, wherein it is plainly set forth that if Germany persists in shutting out Russian produce, Russia will retaliate not only economically but also politically, has been generally commented upon here.

An address by Dr. von Siemens, a member of the Reichstag and a Director of the Deutschebank, has also created a sensation. He said that if the new treaties were not concluded, Germany would enter upon a period of unparalleled distress, emigration of from seven to ten millions must be expected, and Germany would sink back into the shadows of provincial existence.

Salt Combine Story Denied.

LONDON, March 2.—The report in the London papers that the Salt Union of Great Britain will possibly be able, at a meeting on March 8, to announce a sort of combination with the National Salt Company of the United States, has aroused considerable interest. However, the agent in London of the National Salt Company states that he knows nothing of the suggested combine. He said to-day: "We believe American salt can be sold in Great Britain cheaper than the native product, in spite of freight charges. We certainly have not the slightest intention of combining with Great Britain. We are here to compete, not to combine."

The Plague at Cape Town.

BERLIN, March 2.—Before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, Baron von Richthofen, Secretary of the Foreign Office, announced to-day that a decree would be issued immediately prohibiting imports from Cape Town, owing to the existence of the bubonic plague there.

Labor Riot in Palermo.

ROME, March 2.—According to the press, labor manifestants in Palermo to-day prevented the operation of the tramways by placing obstructions on the tracks and cutting the overhead wires. The crowd attempted to enter the Olympia Theatre, but was unsuccessful. On Candalia Street billboards were overturned and set fire to. The firemen were called out to extinguish the flames. Women were most active in the crowd. Calm has been restored.

IT IS THE HEIGHT

of folly to expect to find any other brand of whiskey equal to

OLD CROW RYE

All the trade know it, and ninety out of every hundred consumers believe in it. The steady increase in the demand certifies to it.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

LORD HEADFORT OBSTINATE.

Insists on Marrying Miss Boote, Though He Must Resign from the Army to Do So.

LONDON, March 2.—Lieut. the Marquis of Headfort of the First Life Guards, whose determination to make Miss Rosa Boote of the Gaiety chorus Marchioness of Headfort, has created so much talk, is now under orders to sail for South Africa, and is confronted with the necessity either of resigning when told to go and fight, or giving up his fiancée. He declares that he will accept the stigma of resignation rather than forego his resolution to marry.

The case has been brought to the notice of no less a personage than King Edward, who has handed it over to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Colonel of the First Life Guards. Prince Edward wrote the young Marquis a letter, pointing out the ruin of his career if he persisted in marrying Miss Boote, as she could not be received by the regiment. The Marquis replied, regretting that he could not see the matter in that way, and then sent his resignation papers to Earl Roberts.

The Commander in Chief apparently was also involved in a little plot, for, instead of accepting Lord Headfort's resignation, he ordered the Marquis to hold himself in readiness to go to the Transvaal.

The denouement will, it is expected, be a quiet marriage and the retirement of the young peer from his Majesty's service.

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Lyon Block, Lexington Avenue, 59th & 60th Streets.

Wilson Pianos, $1 Per Week.

The perfection point was reached in piano making when the Wilson was constructed. In tone, artistic beauty, general construction and mechanism, it stands without a peer. In every way it is as good if not better than pianos offered elsewhere at $300.00 or more. We offer it, including stool, for $155.00 on easy terms of $5.00 cash and $1.00 per week. The piano is delivered upon first payment.

We also offer the celebrated Mayers, Siesel, Harmony, Irving, Craighead and Burnham pianos on equally liberal terms.

Auction Sales.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Knickerbocker Auction Rooms.

C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer and Proprietor.

8 WEST 28TH ST.,
Now on Exhibition, Both Galleries,

IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BALTIMORE, MD.
OF A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

Antiques, Furniture, 200 Historic Blue and White Plates,
OLD COLONIAL AND EARLY ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS, COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY GENERALS AND SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF MODERN AND ANCIENT

Oil Paintings

OF THE EARLY DUTCH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS, COMPRISING EXAMPLES BY OSTADE, VAN DER VELDE, BRUEGHEL, RUBENS, RUYSDAEL, REMBRANDT, HACKAERT, DROOGSLOOT, BROUWER, HALS, MORLAND, HAMILTON, VAN ARDEN AND OTHERS OF PROMINENCE.
REMOVED FROM THE SECURITY STORAGE & TRUST CO., OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Sold to close the Estate of MARY J. DES FORGES.
GEORGE A. OGLE, ADMINISTRATOR.

Also many Revolutionary relics, letters and documents of undoubted authenticity collection of portraits.
Among the historical plates are Lincoln, White House, Octagon Church, City of Albany, Thirteen States, McDonough's Victory, Lafayette at Castle Garden, Philadelphia Library and others of renown.
BEAUTIFUL AUBUSSON CARPET, FINE EXAMPLES IN COLONIAL AND CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE.
High and Low Boys, Bookcases, Consoles, Hall Clocks, Convex Mirrors, Pewter, Brass Ware and Irons, Chandeliers, Empire Clocks and Vases, Clawfoot Sofas, Chairs, Prints, Sheffield Plate, Choice Collection of Old English, Persian, Mamascus and Japanese Arms, Guns, Coat of Mail, &c.

ORDER OF SALE, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND AUTOGRAPHS,
Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
MARCH 6, 7 AND 8, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
FURNITURE, CHINA, ANTIQUES AND BRIC-A-BRAC,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons, March 7, 8, 9, at 2 o'clock.

DARWIN, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION, SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

William Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a line of leather goods, trunks, and bags.

Business Opportunities.
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BATTLE IN MANCHURIA.

SHANGHAI, March 2.—According to a dispatch from Niu-Chwang, 3,000 Russians engaged 10,000 mounted banditti near Shin King recently.

The Russians retired on Mukden. They lost one gun, and twenty were killed and thirty wounded.

THE POWERS AND MANCHURIA.

BERLIN, March 2.—A considerable portion of the German press strongly disapproves of Germany's protest against the Russian annexation of Manchuria, claiming that Germany has no interests there and that she is pledged to Russia not to interfere with anything Russia chooses to do there. The Jingo and Agrarian papers are particularly outspoken in this respect. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung to-day says that Count von Bülow's proceeding in regard to the subject is illogical and stupid, amounting to hauling chestnuts out of the fire for Great Britain.

The more sober portion of the press deplores this new trouble, which is said to create diplomatic antagonisms likely to split the whole entente of the powers.

The National Zeitung believes this newest phase of the China situation to be the most dangerous for the peace of the world that has yet come about since the beginning of the Chinese troubles.

The Vorwaerts to-day reviews Germany's Chinese policy since the Chino-Japanese war, and declares it to be one unbroken chain of blunders. The paper adds:

"If the triumvirate of Great Britain, Germany, and Japan had stood together from the first, it would have been able to check Russia's land-grabbing insolence, but now it is too late. Russia has what she wanted, and is sure of China's ratification. Protests from the other powers are now useless."

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO CONGER.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In response to a resolution of the Senate inquiring whether the United States Minister to China joined representatives of other Governments in a demand for the execution of Prince Tuan and other Chinese officials, and by whose authority, the President to-night sent the following reply, signed by Secretary Hay:

"It is charged by the foreign Ministers in Peking and admitted by the Government of China that certain high officials of that country have been guilty of heinous crimes and outrages against American missionaries and other foreigners. This department has not directed our Minister in Peking to demand capital punishment for all these persons, but has instructed him to join with his colleagues in demanding the severest punishment which it is in the power of the Chinese Government to inflict."

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB RABINOWITZ, Bankrupt, Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, March 6, 1901, 1 P. M., at 62 Grand St. and 70 Mercer St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, paper, paper boxes, cardboard, &c.
Order of BENJ. BARKER, Receiver.
Leo Bamberger, 309 B'way, Att'y for Receiver.

Herbert Gray, Auctioneer, sells Monday and every day during week, afternoons at 2:30, evenings at 7, Japanese ware, &c. 832 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint.

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For Sale.—A rare chance; stationery and blank book store, having a complete and best selected stock; best location in city; owner 38 years at same place. Address Enterprise, Box 815 Times, Up Town.

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An opportunity is offered to a gentleman or lady to secure a passive, active, or controlling interest in good-paying manufacturing business on favorable terms. Expansion. Box 189 Times.

Boarding house and restaurant, including property; filled with boarders; price, $3,400; cash $1,400. Senate Restaurant, R. R. depot, Rockaway Av., New Lots Road, Brooklyn.

Partner wanted with $25,000 to increase sound, reliable manufacturing business needing more capital to meet increased demand. Address F., Box 213 Times.

Incorporate your business; corporations are safe, convenient, inexpensive; we give information and prepare papers for incorporation; send for circular. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

A furnished room house to let; furniture, &c., for sale; $1,200 cash; rent, $1,500 per annum; below 23d St., east of 5th Av.; good neighborhood. O., Box 5, Times Office, downtown.

Factory—42x125, 4-story, power, shafting, elevator; or will contribute same for partnership interest in established business. E. Van Duzer, 44 Wall St.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 216 Canal St., N.Y.

Studio, beautifully furnished, and with grand piano; to be rented, 5th Av. and 13th St. Address H. B. Van Duren, 48 West 12th St.

An absolutely safe mining investment; dividends sure in July; full information on request. L. E. Kimball Co., Denver, Colo.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Corporations organized; any State.—Stock accepted for services. "Corporation Attorney," Box 192 Times Office.

For Sale—Livery and boarding stable with a good all-the-year trade. Address Box 161, Newton, New Jersey.

$300—Stationery, news, and notions; new stock; rent, $17.50; leaving city. 1,259 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Analytical & Consulting Chemists & Assayers. Semonite & Hale, 5 & 7 Dey St., Rooms 1 & 8.

Millinery stock and fixtures; good location; a bargain. Address Box 32, Huntington, L. I.

Life insurance in leading companies at big discount. F. C., Box 186 Times Office.

Who will invest $10,000 to become a millionaire? Box 1,062 Lockport, N. Y.

Butcher's Shop for Sale or Exchange.—Address Mentez, 161 West 10th St., N. Y.

Commission bakery for sale at 2,067 8th Av., near 143d St., cheap; no agents.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OPEN

Forest Scenes in Madison Square Garden Please Visitors.

NOVELTY IN THE EXHIBITS

Game and Fish of All Kinds Prominent Among the Attractions—Shooting Contests Begun.

In a new guise, Madison Square Garden yesterday received the early visitors to the seventh annual Sportsmen's Show. Passing through the familiar lobby, patrons of this, the most novel exhibition that the National Sportsmen's Association has ever arranged, stepped at once into the reproduction of forest and mountain scenes that were as convincing as they were attractive and unusual. No detail had been neglected. In the air was the odor of the woods, with the scent of pine hanging heavy and predominating. At the first view, the entire floor space seemed to have been converted into a thicket of pine and spruce, so cunningly had been arranged the tons and tons of fresh-cut brush and small trees with which the central part of the arena was dressed.

Just before the main entrance, conspicuously stood a completely appointed forest camp, its presence completing the general deception of the woodland stage setting, and compelling the thoughts of even the least imaginative to go back to pleasant days spent with nature. The camp in question was far away the most perfect thing of its kind that has ever been put forward as a feature of a sportsmen's show, and few were the visitors who were not halted on the very threshold of the exhibition to inspect and pass criticism on the arrangement of the mimicry of the woodsman's temporary home.

With this carefully arranged forest picture as the introduction to the exhibition, then spread out from right and left, avenues upon avenues, each leading to new features and real novelties. The nearest neighbors to the spectacular camp, in heavily wired cages, were a group of gray timber wolves on one side and a most sociable and jovial young brown bear on the other. The wolves were sulky and suspicious, their eyes looking distrust at all who passed them, but Bruin appeared to be of a most companionable disposition, and but for the strong metal that held him safe in his inclosure, unquestionably would have been prepared to embrace each and every new acquaintance he made.

On each side of the great hall, on temporary platforms above the boxes, and in recesses wherever space could be found, were the booths of dealers in all manner of sporting goods and curios, and even these, with the spirit of trade hanging over them, presented much that was novel and curiosity inspiring. Most attractive of all these, however, were the stands occupied by the builders of boats, the varieties ranging from the simplest of canoes to the most elaborate of light draught, steam, and naphtha launches.

PRODUCTION OF "HIAWATHA."

With all the myriad surprises presented in the section of the hall nearest to Madison Avenue, the most impressive and startling scene of the show was presented in the rear. There was the artificial lake, with its islands and stage setting of real trees, the rippling water and gurgle of cunningly laid cascades lending strength to the illusion, all dedicated to the unique dramatic production of a version of Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha," by the actors, who are all Ojibway Indians, from the tribe that the great American poet immortalized in his picturesque verse. The too critical might have objected that the chief island was geometrically more exact in its outlines than the handiwork of nature, and water pipes feeding the lake that lapped the somewhat steep shores were a bit too much in evidence, but throughout the immense building the rip of saws and the clatter of hammers told that the work of preparation still was incomplete, and vastly better things may be expected when the show is in full working order.

The first performance of "Hiawatha" was scheduled to take place in the afternoon, but the difficulty of having all things ready, and the fact that the aboriginal actors had made a long journey, and in addition to being physically exhausted had not had time to rehearse their parts, caused a change in the programme. So instead of putting on "Hiawatha" with the elaborate care for detail that was planned originally, the Indian troop simply went through what the manager called a dress rehearsal, the play being cut down to only the principal scenes, and the actors in these going through their parts in the most perfunctory manner.

The good-sized crowd in attendance watched and listened with real amazement, but nevertheless with keen interest. Many of the spectators had come unprepared for this particular part of the entertainment, and ignorance concerning the deeds of Hiawatha was a general characteristic. Inquiries concerning the Indian hero of the poem were so numerous that if the production does no other good it promises at least to stimulate interest in Longfellow's poem and cause it to be read.

High up on the airy roof, or below stairs in the artificially lighted galleries, the various shooting competitions—with the shotgun at clay targets thrown from traps, with rifle, with revolver, and with the target pistol—all began in the forenoon, the trap shooting then being at its liveliest, while the really busy time for the target shooting on the pistol and rifle ranges was in the evening.

The arrangements on the roof for trap shooting are very similar to those in former shows. The first competition begun was for the National Sportsmen's Association championship, which began at 10:30 o'clock, with a good attendance of famous target and live-bird shooters ready to compete. Among the contesting gunners yesterday the best known were R. O. Heikes, Fred S. Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa; "Jack" Hallowell, "Ed" Banks, and Philip Daly, Jr. The best scores made in the first day of the championship shoot were as follows:

First day of competition for National Sportsmen's Association Championship, 100 clay pigeons, unknown angles, re-entry unlimited—Highest scores: R. O. Heikes, 94; Fred Gilbert, 91; W. Crosby, 90; A. H. Fox, 89; W. Crosby, (re-entry,) 86; John A. Hallowell, 86; F. S. Parmelee, 86; Fred Gilbert, (re-entry,) 84; J. S. Fanning, 83; J. S. Fanning, (re-entry,) 82; Ed Banks, 80; Phil Daly, Jr., 79; B. Le Roy, 78; F. S. Parmelee, (re-entry,) 78; J. Hull, 76; C. C. Brinton, 75; H. S. Willis, 58; A. E. Barry, 39.

The results on the revolver and pistol ranges were as follows:

Revolver match, best five targets to count.

A. L. Himmelwright	46	43	40	39	38
M. Fox	34	33	32	31	28
M. Scott	39	38	37	35	33
J. A. Smith	45	45	42	41	40
W. Puhler	43	43	41	41	39

Revolver or Pistol Match, Columbia target.

J. A. Smith					115 10
J. A Dietz, Jr.	9	9	9	13	14
C. H Chapman	13	15	16	17	19

Revolver Match.—Bull's-eyes—E. A. Barrie, A. L. Himmelwright, J. E. Silliman, T. H. Keller, Louis Buss, and J. W. Christiansen.

Observation Train for Boat Race.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has completed arrangements with the rowing authorities of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia Universities to repeat the perfect accommodations for collegiates and others who desire to view the contest between their crews on Decoration Day, May 30, as was done in May, 1899. The observation train was the best and largest ever seen at a boat race. "The course on Cayuga Lake is the most beautiful I ever saw," said Ellis Ward, Pennsy's great coach. The race was viewed by 40,000 people, and won by Cornell by half a length. Harvard may enter this contest. Other races are expected on the same course the same afternoon.

Princeton Baseball Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 2.—The sixty candidates for the Princeton University baseball team finished their first week's work at the Varsity cage this afternoon. The past week has been devoted to light work, such as picking grounders, batting practice, and sprints around the cage. The practice next week will be lengthened to an hour and a half. Of the sixty men now in the squad about twenty-five give promise of developing into fine ball players. Stevens and Underhill, freshmen, are strong candidates for the pitcher's box, and H. Hillebrand, Gormany, and V. Wilkinson, also freshmen, appear to be the strongest outfield men.

Ice Yachting in the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 2.—The third-class ice yachts of the North Shrewsbury Club sailed a ten-mile race to-day in the light breeze. The starters were Charles Irwin's Georgie, Charles Burd's Zip, Jacob Cornwell's Aurora, Edward Asay's Daisy, and Daniel Asay's Zero. The Aurora won, Georgie being second.

GOLFERS DRAW SHARP LINES.

Hotel Interests Nearly Lost the Atlantic City Club the Amateur Championship.

With the settlement of the all-important questions in National golf, at the recent annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, namely, when and where the big championships for 1901 will be played, the various clubs can now prepare for the coming season and arrange their tournaments so as not to conflict with the leading events. The strong opposition that developed to Atlantic City was a surprise to many delegates, but it soon became plain that the secret of the opposition was not due to any fault of the Atlantic City links, for Vardon himself termed them the best in the United States, but from the belief that the club was run to a certain extent in the interests of the Atlantic City hotels, and that the tournament would be a big financial benefit to them.

Milton C. Work, the Atlantic City delegate, was unable wholly to clear away this impression, and his admission that any one could be introduced to the course through the hotels upon the payment of $1 a day confirmed the impression that the course was to some extent a public links. It is a fact that nearly all of the officers of the club, including the President, are proprietors of hotels or otherwise interested in them, and Mr. Work admitted that the Atlantic City hotels and the Pennsylvania Railroad were responsible for the formation of the club. These phases of the question threw many votes to Nassau County, but Atlantic City won by a single vote. Had the successful club not been able to show so perfect a course for a championship golf test it would surely have lost the tournament.

This is the second time this season that the hotel question has come up prominently in golf. The first case was last month, at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Golf Association, when two courses, those of the New Haven Country Club and the Fenwick Golf Club, were offered for the annual New Jersey State championship. The Fenwick course, it was learned, is maintained by a large Summer hotel at Saybrook, and is only open from June to October. The Connecticut delegates put themselves strongly on record as opposed to granting privileges to hotel club applicants, in view of the danger to the game that might result.

This fact, as well as some of the inducements held out to prominent Northern amateurs by some of the Florida hotels, evidently induced the new President, Robert H. Robertson, to speak so pointedly regarding the admission into the National golf body of clubs organized for the purpose of booming hotels and real estate. Golf has been used, with more or less success, in those respects. Said Mr. Robertson: "I think the time has come when the United States Golf Association can adopt a conservative policy, and that care must be exercised in admitting new members, so that in every respect the high amateur and gentlemanly character of the game may be preserved. We want to guard against those evils that have brought disrepute upon other sports. The gambling element in the game is also a detrimental feature, and while I know that I do not have the sympathy of the entire association with me in this respect, I want to say that when I hear of an amateur match being played with big stakes upon it, I think that golf has lost something of its dignity and reputation."

The new President's remarks were startling in their clearness, and while some of the delegates winced at the references to heavy betting, the majority gave their tacit approval.

As the amateur championship will return to its old position in the Fall of the year, the open event will therefore be played in the Spring. The constitution specifies that three months must intervene between the two tournaments. No date for the open championship was set, that being left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, but it is very likely that June will be the month. By a singular coincidence the Myopia Hunt Club had the open event the last time it was played in the Spring, in 1898, when it was held June 17 and 18. The Myopia course has been considerably improved since that time, and it is now one of the longest in the country, being 6,100 yards for the eighteen holes. It will offer a splendid test of medal play golf, for the open championship is decided entirely by stroke play over seventy-two holes.

Golf on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2.—The golf event here to-day was the match between Miss Bert Andrews of New York and Miss Alice Walton of Pittsburg. It took twenty holes to decide the match, and then it was lost to Miss Andrews by a careless put, Miss Walton winning by 1 up.

Those defeated in the first division formed the consolation class to-day. In the first eight this morning, Miss Laughlin won from Miss Grace Ellis by default.

Miss Warren defeated Mrs. Sidney Carpenter, 2 up and 1; Miss Walton defeated Mrs. Cook, 5 up; Miss R. Andrews defeated Mrs. H. R. McLane 6 and 4.

Consolation.—Mrs. Wood defeated Miss Hubbard, 3 and 1; Miss West defeated Mrs. Dilworth, 5 and 4; Miss M. Andrews defeated Mrs. Scully, 1 up; Miss Downey defeated Miss Hyde, 6 and 5; Miss Warren defeated Miss Laughlin, 5 and 4; Miss Walton defeated Miss Andrews, 1 up, 20 holes; Mrs. Wood defeated Miss West, 1 up; Miss Downey defeated Miss M. Andrews, 4 up and 2 to play.

The finals will be played Monday morning.

Two-Year-Old Stakes Reduced.

LONDON, March 2.—The Field, to-day, advocating joint action on the part of the English and American turf authorities to decrease the excessive running of two-year-olds, says:

"England is blamed for being so conservative in all she does, but we really seem able to claim for our Jockey Club that, in the matter of two-year-olds, it has acted ahead of the American legislative body. In England a commencement has at least been made by reducing the value of two-year-old stakes. The inter-mixture of American and English race horses, owners, trainers, and jockeys becomes each year more pronounced, and what one country does, therefore, becomes of international consequence. There is no doubt that the astute turf legislators in the United States will perceive that the most effective way of palliating the evil is a removal of the temptation."

Horse Show at Durland's.

One of the features of the coming month in the horse world will be the Horse Show at Durland's Riding Academy. This will begin on Monday, March 25, and will continue through to Saturday night. There are two classes for Speedway Cups, one for the best trotter and the other for the best pacer. To enter, the trotters or pacers must have been driven on the New York or some other speedway or be owned by a member of some recognized gentlemen's driving club. There is another class for municipal police horses. The entries close Saturday, March 16.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2.—As no satisfactory explanation of the performances of the horse Monk Wayman has been made, the stewards have recommended to the Crescent City Jockey Club that his entry be refused for the remainder of the meeting. Intrusive won another stake—the $1,000 Oakland Handicap. Odom had the mount, but was never called upon to exert his powers, the big horse winning in little more than an exercise gallop. The weather was fine, but the track still heavy and lumpy. Intrusive, Petit Maitre, and Kiss Quick were the winning favorites. Results: Seven furlongs—Syncopated Sandy, 100, (Boland,) 1; Saragamp, 95, 2; Curtsey, 99, 3. Time—1:33. Four and a half furlongs—Miss Charlie, 96, (Wonderly,) 1; Marie Bell, 102½, 2; Equalize, 104, 3. Time—1:08. Steeplechase, handicap, short course—Dick Furber, 139, (Herting,) 1; Don Clarencio, 138, 2; Terry Ranger, 132, 3. Time—3:27. Oakland Handicap, one mile and a quarter—Intrusive, 127, (Odom,) 1; Monk Wayman, 113, 2; Hood's Brigade, 97, 3. Time—2:17½. One mile—Petit Maitre, 101, (Slack,) 1; Lady Curzon, 102½, 2; Henry of Franstamar, 105, 3. Six furlongs—Kiss Quick, 102, (Wonderly,) 1; Fluke, 101, 2; Iris, 102½, 3. Time—1:15. One mile—Macie Marie, 107, (Slack,) 1; King Elkwood, 102½, 2; Annowan, 108, 3. Time—1:49.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Farallon Stakes, the chief event at Tanforan, went to Joe Frey, ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Barrack, well ridden by Henry, took the Brighton Beach Handicap at two miles. Results: Five and a half furlongs—Raveling, 116, (Dominick,) 1; Skip Me, 107, 2; Andrattus, 111, 3. Time—1:07¼. Seven furlongs—Owensboro, 108, (Henry,) 1; Limelight, 103, 2; St. Cuthbert, 108, 3. Time—1:27⅘. Handicap, steeplechase, short course, about two miles—Periwig, 135, (Worthington,) 1; May Boy, 135, 2; Pullucas, 127, 3. Time—3:52. Mile and a furlong—Farallon Stakes, value $2,400—Joe Frey, 112, (Sloan,) 1; Articulate, 112, 2; Can More, 112, 3. Time—1:53⅘. Two miles—Brighton Beach Handicap—Barrack, 106, (Henry,) 1; Toonast, 105, 2; Lamachus, 80, 3. Time—3:29. Six furlongs—Vohicer, 108, (R. Murphy,) 1; Edinborough, 108, 2; Phonisco, 106, 3. Time—1:13¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Results at Oakland: Five furlongs—Nullah, 102, (Mounce,) 1; Gold Baron, 105, 2; Summer, 104, 3. Time—1:01¼. Six furlongs—El Topio, 117, (Kelly,) 1; St. Rica, 114, 2; Marcy, 114, 3. Time—1:16. Futurity course—Moringa, 110, (Bullman,) 1; Modena, 105, 2; McAlbert, 107, 3. Time—1:12. Seven furlongs—The Benedict, 107, (Matthews,) 1; Grand Sachem, 110, 2; Rollick, 96, 3. Time—1:28¾. Four and a half furlongs—Corrigan, 113, (Bullman,) 1; Dr. Scharff, 118, 2; Louweiza, 115, 3. Time—0:55¼. Six furlongs—Mechanus, 110, (Bullman,) 1; Dolly Wiethoff, 96, 2; Double, 97, 3. Time—1:14.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

BROOKLYN CLUBS TIED

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Loses Second Place in New York Inter-Club League Series—Standing of Clubs.

Several unexpected upsets occurred in the standing of the clubs in the local bowling tournaments last week. In the New York Inter-Club League series the Knickerbocker Athletic Club lost second place to the West Side Republican Club and the Catholic Club replaced the Harlem Wheelmen at the bottom of the list. In the Brooklyn inter-club tournament the Crescent Athletic Club and the Carleton Club are now tied for second place as a result of the Crescents' defeat by the Columbian Club last week, while the Knickerbocker Field Club, the Columbian Club, and the Aurora Grata Club are tied for last place.

Koontze Brothers took a tumble in the Bank Clerks' League, dropping from third to fifth place. The standing of the teams in the principal local leagues is as follows:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	12	3	Harlem Rep	7	8
West Side Rep.	11	7	Harlem W	7	11
Knickerbocr' A. C.	10	8	Catholic Club	6	13

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 934. High individual score—Lyons, (N. Y. A. C.,) 225.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	11	3	Knickerb'k'r F. C.	4	10
Carleton Club	11	3	Columbian	4	10
Brooklyn B. C.	8	6	Aurora Grata	4	10

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,226. High individual score—F. Schwartze, (Carleton Club,) 268. High string score—Carleton Club, 961.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chase National	6	1	American Exch	7	6
Republic	9	2	Continental	4	5
Manhattan Co.	3	2	Imp. & Traders'	4	7
Sub-Treasury	7	2	Plaza	4	7
Mercantile	6	3	Seaboard National	4	7
Kountze Bros	7	4	J. P. Morgan & Co	3	6
Ladenburg, T., & Co	4	3	Hanover	3	10
Mech. & Traders'	5	4	Mount Morris	2	8
National Park	6	5	Hudson River	1	10

Highest team score—National Bank of the Republic, 864.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American	15	2	Caledonian	9	10
Underwriters'	13	2	Norwich Un.	7	9
Home	11	6	Northern	7	9
L. & L. & G.	10	6	Lancashire	5	12
Phenix	11	8	Greenwich	3	13
Lloyds P. G.	9	9	Hanover	2	19

High team score—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency, 906; high individual score, Elston, (German-American,) 244.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual No. 2	14	9	Mutual Benefit	12	9
Fidelity & Cas.	13	8	Germania	8	12
Prudential	13	7	Metropolitan	6	15
Mutual No. 1	12	9	Equitable	3	16

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868; high individual score, Garrison, Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1, 235.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Claremont	2	0	Free Will	0	2

High team score—Claremont Council, 805; high individual score, Kuder, Claremont Council, 191.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Belvidere	17	3	Central Park	9	11
Empire	16	4	Eclipse	8	12
Knickerbocker	16	4	Audubon	7	11
Lotus	15	5	Hyperion	7	11
Corinthian	14	6	Cyclone	7	13
Standard	14	6	New Rochelle	8	12
Morris Club	13	7	Grove Hill	6	15
Lafayette	11	9	Harlem	5	15
Phoenix	12	8	Premier	4	16
Century W.	10	10	Colonial	6	20
Friendship	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 988. High Individual Score—Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 256. High Spare Score—Kahlsdorf, Standard Bowling Club, 198.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	16	4	Palace	9	11
Fidelia	16	4	Germania	8	12
Corinthian	15	5	Central	8	12
Manhattan	15	6	Golden Rod	7	13
Columbia	14	6	Orchard	7	13
Monarch	13	7	Tank Clerks	6	14
Spartan	12	8	Empire	6	14
Rosedale	11	9	Surprise	6	15
Arlington	11	9	E. M.	5	15
American Oil	11	9	Glendale	4	16
Bleecker	10	10			

High team score—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,013; high individual score, John Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 277.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen	3	1	Tamaqua W'men	4	6
Bushwick W'men	10	2	Greater N. Y. W.	5	7
26th Ward W.	8	4	Mutual Wh'men	4	8
Brooklyn R. C.	6	6	Unknown W'men	0	10
Logan Wheelmen	5	6			

High team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 997.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W.	8	1	Royal Arcan. W.	3	5
Macon Wheelmen.	6	1	Williamsburg W.	3	6
S. Brooklyn W.	8	3	Defender Wheelm.	3	6
Oxford W'men	5	5	Montauk Wheelm.	2	9

High team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bulletin	9	3	World	7	5
Journal	8	4	Herald	5	7
Times	6	6	Tribune	1	11

High team score (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual score, Haltigan, (Bulletin,) 219.

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Williamsburg Sav.	18	4	People's	7	14
Franklin Trust Co.	17	5	Hamilton Tr. Co.	7	16
Mfrs.' Trust Co.	17	7	Mfrs.' National	7	15
Broadway	14	8	Queens County	4	19
Sprague Nat	11	13			

High team score—Broadway Bank, 861. High individual score—J. Griffin, Franklin Trust Company, 216.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Spalding 1	10	1	St. Monica	7	7
Cathedral 2	11	2	Holy Cross 1	4	6
Cathedral 1	11	4	Holy Cross 2	5	8
Columbus 1	9	3	Leo	5	9
Columbus 2	8	7	Loyola	3	9
Spalding 2	7	7	Holy Rosary	0	15

High team score—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1, 992. High individual score—Davis, (Spalding No. 1,) 220.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Edison Elec. Co.	10	2	Calhoun, R. & Co.	5	5
Passavant & Co.	11	3	Mason & Hanson	5	5
Manning, M. & M.	10	4	Am. Woolen Co.	6	6
J. Wild & Co.	8	4	Schefer, S. & V.	2	6
R. G. Dun & Co.	7	5	Hoen & Curtis	3	9
Victor & Achelis	6	6	S. Oppenheim & L.	2	9
Borgfeld & Co.	6	6	Niles Tool Works.	0	10
Rogers, Peet & Co.	4	4			

High team score—Edison Electric Company, 952; high individual score—Frankel, American Woolen Company, 235.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yonkers	10	0	Ogden	4	4
Our No. 2	7	1	Harlem	5	5
Our No. 1	10	2	Morningside	3	9
Colfax	8	2	Knickerbocker	2	6
De Vinne	8	2	Guardant	3	7
America	7	3	Metropolitan	4	10
New York	7	3	Samaritan	3	9
Colonial	7	3	Stanley	1	7
Lenox	5	3	Défendam	0	8
Empire City	6	4	Benevolent	0	8
Citizens	5	4			

High team score—Our Council team No. 2, 968. High individual score—Davis, (Colonial Council,) 237.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Standard	2	0	Knickerbocker	2	2
Hyperion	3	0	Central	2	2
Home City	3	1	Morris W.	2	3
Prospect	3	1	Cyclone	1	3
Hooker	3	1	Empire	2	2
Claremont	3	1	Klondike	0	4
Elite	3	1	Tremont	0	4
Columbia	3	1	Corinthian	0	2
Friendship	3	1	Crotona	0	4
Bronxdale	1	1	Fairmount	0	4
Chippewa	2	2			

High team score—Standard Bowling Club, 937; high individual score, Vieser, Knickerbocker Bowling Club, 215.

HARLEM NAVY BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Friendship B. C.	6	0	1st Bohemian B.C.	2	4
Nonpareil R. C.	4	1	Dauntless R. C.	3	4
Wyanoke B. C.	3	2	Lone Star B. C.	3	5
Harlem R. C.	3	3	Union B. C.	2	4
Ravenswood B. C.	5	3	Seawanhaka B. C.	2	7
Nassau B. C.	3	2	Atalanta B. C.	0	7

High team score—Friendship Boat Club, 900. High individual score—Dewes, (Friendship Boat Club,) 225.

CUSTOM HOUSE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
I. Vought & Co.	7	2	7th Div. U. S. C. H.	5	4
Young's Team	6	3	3d Div. U. S. C. H.	3	6
Steiner & Sons	6	3	2d Div. U. S. C. H.	3	6
Dinglehoffer & Co.	5	4	11th Div. U. S. C. H.	1	8

High team score—Youngs team and Dinglehoffer & Co., 859; high individual score, Dewey, (Youngs team,) 234.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Seabury & Johnson	15	5	Parke, D. & Co.	11	7
Johnson & Johnson	14	6	Nat. Lead Co.	8	10
Dodge & Olcott	13	7	Church, D. & Co.	8	10
Colgate & Co.	12	8	Lanman & Kemp.	6	14
			Merck & Co.	7	13
			Gen. Chem. Co.	2	18

High team score—Dodge & Olcott, 887.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, on Reid's alleys yesterday, the Parke, Davis & Co. team won two games, the Lanman & Kemp team lost two games, and the Dodge & Olcott, Colgate & Co., Merck & Co., and Johnson & Johnson teams each won one game and lost one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 157; Ely, 171; Robinson, 188; Ulrich, 146; Ruddiman, 168. Total, 775.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 157; Nale, 166; Blake, 137; Brunn, 180; Carr, 197. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—Thomas, 129; Merrill, 160; Dixon, 142; Kampf, 176; Stephens, 136. Total, 783.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 141; Ely, 215; Robinson, 161; Ulrich, 184; Ruddiman, 165. Total, 770.

THIRD GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 108; Nale, 158; Blake, 203; Brunn, 158; Carr, 189. Total, 810.

Lanman & Kemp—Thomas, 98; Merrill, 137; Dixon, 144; Kampf, 152; Stephens, 138. Total, 669.

FOURTH GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 194; Chrystal, 135; Rush, 132; Faulkner, 172; Colgate, 168. Total, 801.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 159; Douth, 159; Sammis, 136; Heins, 134; Robertson, 150. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—Merck & Co.—Darius, 127; Douth, 157; Sammis, 174; Heins, 134; Robertson, 200. Total, 802.

Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 142; Morris, 162; Carey, 118; Kenyon, 132; McCormick, 150. Total, 704.

THIRD GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 210; Morris, 141; Carey, 194; Kenyon, 155; McCormick, 167. Total, 867.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 106; Chrystal, 167; Rush, 149; Faulkner, 157; Colgate, 185. Total, 764.

In the tournament of the Custom House Bowling League on Schwalbach's Academy alleys, Brooklyn, last night Young's team won three games, Dinglestadt & Co. won two games and lost one, the Second Division Custom House team won one game and lost two, and the Eleventh Division Custom House team lost three games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Second Division United States Custom House—Pickernell, 117; H. Bassford, 126; Hawkins, 188; J. Bashford, 119; Krause, 133. Total, 683.

Young's Team—Young, 160; Smith, 118; Karnke, 114; Dewey, 153; Lodge, 196. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.—Dinglestadt & Co.—Leonhardt, 198; Gells, 136; Farley, 224; Steitz, 127; Hoeffler, 187. Total, 852.

Eleventh Division United States Custom House—Boyce, 153; McFarland, 122; Cox, 137; Cronk, 179; Kemble, 167. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.—Eleventh Division United States Custom House—Boyce, 141; McFarland, 153; Farley, 188; Cronk, 163; Hoeffler, 185. Total, 830.

Young's Team—Young, 145; Smith, 150; Karnke, 159; Dewey, 234; Lodge, 163. Total, 850.

FOURTH GAME.—Second Division United States Custom House—Pickernell, 136; H. Bassford, 124; Hawkins, 124; Smith, 117; Krause, 123. Total, 699.

Dinglestadt & Co.—Leonhardt, 164; Gells, 123; Farley, 145; Steitz, 156; Hoeffler, 180. Total, 768.

FIFTH GAME.—Dinglestadt & Co.—Leonhardt, 158; Gells, 144; Farley, 177; Steitz, 169; Hoeffler, 149. Total, 795.

Young's Team—Young, 172; Smith, 145; Karnke, 133; Dewey, 178; Lodge, 161. Total, 789.

SIXTH GAME.—Second Division United States Custom House—Pickernell, 188; Green, 135; Hawkins, 178; Smith, 116; Krause, 144. Total, 761.

Eleventh Division United States Custom House—Boyce, 136; McFarland, 132; Farley, 190; Cronk, 125; Hoeffler, 125. Total, 712.

Three postponed games in the Bank Clerks' Bowling League series were rolled on Reid's alleys last night. The National Bank of the Republic won two games, the Mechanics and Traders' Bank won one and lost one, and the Chase National Bank lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Chase National Bank—Haynes, 183; Martin, 91; Bohn, 121; Freed, 125; Booth, 200. Total, 720.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Snyder, 156; Hegner, 130; Spratt, 150; Holmes, 133; Miles, 196. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.—National Bank of the Republic—Ling, 141; Meredith, 112; Harriman, 153; Douglass, 167; Hartzel, 178. Total, 752.

Chase National Bank—Haynes, 145; Martin, 141; Bohn, 112; Freed, 122; Booth, 223. Total, 743.

THIRD GAME—Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Snyder, 169; Hegner, 194; Spratt, 223; Holmes, 167; Miles, 155. Total, 788.

National Bank of the Republic—Ling, 108; Meredith, 125; Harriman, 149; Douglass, 219; Hartzel, 180. Total, 841.

The Metropolitan bowlers won two games, the South Paw team won one and lost one game, and the Fidelia five lost two games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermel, 190; Koster, 175; Deitjen, 173; Foege, 149; Amann, 159. Total, 846.

South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 156; Medicus, 224; Brinkmann, 190; Vandekar, 160; Bierschenck, 151. Total, 881.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Steves, 182; Starr, 182; Leuly, 155; Fisher, 171; Arnold, 244. Total, 934.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermel, 195; Koster, 180; Deitjen, 170; Foege, 161; Amann, 174. Total, 880.

THIRD GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 155; Medicus, 160; Brinkmann, 165; Vandekar, 173; Bierschenck, 168. Total, 821.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Steves, 155; Starr, 168; Leuly, 213; Fisher, 167; Arnold, 159. Total, 862.

Cornell's Football Coach a Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 2.—As the days pass and the Football Committee of the Athletic Council still declines to give out the name of next year's coach, the opinion is gaining ground that the man who will next year teach the Ithacans their football will be Lieut. "Joe" Beachman, United States Army. Prof. Dennis to-day said that the name of the coach may be given out in a month or may be withheld until Fall, and that its being withheld was purely a personal matter. This would seem to indicate that Beachman will be the man, for he and Starbuck are the only likely men, and there is far less reason for Starbuck withholding the announcement than for Beachman, since the latter holds a commission in the regular army. While in college Beachman was Captain of the baseball team and the football team, and was one of the best athletes who ever wore the red and white. After serving as a Second Sergeant in the Astor Battery in the Philippines he was made a Second Lieutenant in the regular army and is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Though he states that it is not his intention to leave the army it is considered a significant fact that he was in the city for the week preceding the selection of the coach.

Tennis Champions by Default.

Calhoun Crag

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves.

The Review of Monday's Attractions

Comprises Early Spring Hats for Ladies—Costumes—Waists and Skirts—Dress Fabrics—Boys' Outfits and the all-needful Food Items. The arrangement of low prices for this occasion is not equalled elsewhere, a statement that IS READY TO BE VERIFIED.

Ladies' Spring Costumes, Value $13.00. **9.75** — Fine French Venetian Cloth, double-breasted, Eton Jacket, silk lining, skirt full flare, lined with percaline and velvet binding.

Ladies' Jackets, Value $10 and $12. **5.00** — French Kersey Cloth, lined throughout with silk or satin; black, tan, brown and navy blue.

Dress Skirts, Worth $5.50. **3.75** — Black Cheviot Serge, with bands of stitched Taffeta silk, full flaring shape.

Taffeta Waists, Worth $4.25. **2.75** — French Taffeta Waists, lined durably, tucked back and front, new shape sleeves, all the light and medium shades.

Granite Cloth, Value 79c. yard, **59c.** — Extra quality, all wool, 45 inches wide, old rose, new rose, reseda, green, castor, tan, brown and blue.

Black Crepons, Value 85c. yard, **49c.** — Black English Crepons. Latest Weaves, for Separate Skirts.

Wash Silks, 29c. and 39c. — Best quality Wash Silks in stripes, checks and plain designs, value 39c. and 50c. yard.

The approach of Spring brings the need of

New Millinery.

We have the sort to please.

SILK CHIFFON HATS and FANCY STRAW BRAID SHAPES, trimmed with roses and foliage, extremely stylish but exceedingly low priced, **4.50**

FRENCH ROSE BOUQUETS, the popular trimming for early Spring Hats, all shades, **10c to 98c**

LARGE CRUSHED ROSES (bunch of 3), Pink, Tea and Jac. **29c**

Boys' Clothing-- Always in Season—

An every day need—rough wear makes it so.
Something in this low-priced list should interest you Monday.

SPRING SUITS, Tan Covert Cloth, Blue Serge and pretty mixtures, "our own make," guaranteed value 4.00, 6 to 16, (Main Floor Tables.) **2.98**

(Second Floor, Boys' Dep't.)

SPRING TOP COATS, Tan Covert, **2.98**

BLUE SERGE SAILOR SUITS, 3 to 10, **2.50 & 2.98**

KNEE PANTS, SAMPLE LOTS, 500 pairs, worth 75c., **29c**

BLUE SERGE AND NEAT MIXTURES, 3-piece suits, 9 to 16, **3.98**

BLUE VESTEE TUXEDO AND BLUE SAILOR SUITS, all sizes, **1.98**

100 DOZ. KNEE PANTS, the best ever offered, all sizes, **39c., 49c., 69c**

MOTHER'S FRIEND LAUNDERED WAISTS, new styles, **49c**

"Good Things to Eat."—MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

CLAM CHOWDER, "Burnham's," enough for 6 people, per can, **15c**

SALMON, fancy Columbia River Steaks—Keyopener, per can, **18c**

SMOKED STURGEON AND HALIFAX SALMON, sliced invitingly, per lb., **36c**

PRUNES, fanciest Santa Clara, nice to eat from box and cheap enough to stew, large size. 10-lb. wood box, **85c**

SWEET CIDER, pure juice (not artificial), per gal., including jug (10c allowed for empties), **25c**

CRAB APPLE CIDER VINEGAR, purity and strength guaranteed, per bottle, **8c**

YE OLD-FASHION STICK CANDY, assorted flavors, per pound box, **25c**

We deliver free any quantity anywhere in Greater New York. We prepay charges on purchases of $5.00 and upward, within 100 miles.

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves.

WORK ON THE DEFENDERS

Material for Rigging the Bristol Yacht in the Shop.

INDEPENDENCE FRAMED OUT

Comparison of the Known Measurements of Columbia to the Unknown Dimensions of the Belmont Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, March 2.—As there is now to be no flying start in the international cup races next August, according to the decision of the New York Yacht Club, every one familiar with the sport of yachting in Bristol breathes freer, the time-honored mode of starting with a preparatory gun, fifteen minutes previous to the send-away, and a warning gun ten minutes later than the preparatory gun, being favored generally. Yachtsmen visiting Bristol ever since the modification was asked by the challenger have little to say in favor of flying starts. They say that half of the fun of starting by the present system would be lost if the English method were adopted.

From what can be gathered, the line of the deck of the Belmont boat is not so high up in the south construction shop as was the Columbia's deck when she was under construction there in the Spring of 1899. The marine railway upon which rests the cradle holding the weight of the boat at present is still on the same level upon which it stood in 1899, and with the cradle timbers no larger in dimensions than they were two years ago, it is evident to those who look at the set of the boat in the shop that there is everything convincing about the matter to cause the average yachtsman to say that the new Belmont boat is about a foot shoaler in draught than the Columbia. While some minds hold to the above, others who claim to know what they are talking about make a claim that the only difference in draught in both boats when it comes to figures is 10½ inches. These figures would place the draught of the new boat at about 19 feet 4½ inches, with a 25-foot-6-inch beam.

A good part of the material for the rigging for the cup defender is now at the south shop, yet there is considerable wire to be shipped to Bristol. The same that was used on Columbia two years ago—Manila rope—will be the running rigging, as it served its purpose well, not only on that boat, but also on other defenders of the cup.

It is said that the sail plan calls for a racing mainsail a trifle lower in the peak than the mainsail of the last cup defender; that the hoist will be a margin higher, and that, although the mainsail will be apparently shorter, it will have as much area in hoist as the mainsail of the old cup defender, the lift at the throat making up for the scant spread at the peak. Furthermore, the new boat's racing mainsail will have a greater extension out on the foot, and, although its head will extend out further on the gaff, the difference will be hardly noticeable. The metal mast hoops that work was begun on three weeks ago are as yet in the first stages of construction. The story being circulated that a new wrinkle is to be introduced in their make-up is probably correct. The furnace fires for heating the rivets for the fastenings on the yacht are kept blazing steadily every working day, with workmen continually passing them to all parts of the boat that is undergoing riveting. The big steel mainmast, laid out in sections, and occupying quite a length of space on the floor of the shop, is not progressing very fast. Three days the past week the construction of the spar was stopped for some reason.

The designer often takes a glance at the sternpost inside the scaffolding, comparing the set at times with the angle of plate beams at the after end. While he apparently apprehends no departure from specified lines, he does not intend to ignore any section of the boat that requires scrutiny.

One dozen rolls of cotton duck for sails for the Belmont cup defender arrived by rail from Lawrence, Mass., to-day. The duck is in narrow cloths and of medium texture. Various other things for the new boat also came to-day, including small castings, rivets, and sample blocks.

The steel straps are being riveted to the deck beams with considerable of a rush, in order to have that part of the job finished the latter part of next week if possible.

Independence Nearly All in Frame.

BOSTON, March 2.—The Independence today was almost framed out, and by Tuesday she should be all in frame and work be well started on the plating. The boat is framed out forward as the eighth station, and the frames are on every station in an unbroken line to Station 65, on the after overhang. Then there is a space on the after keel plates, where Frames 66 to 72 inclusive will be set up. The after frames from 73 to 76 are lying on the keel plates, ready for bolting.

The riveters are hard at work on the frames and floor plates. The heels of the frames at the trough have been given a coat of red lead to prevent rust. The plates for the lower or garboard strakes are ready, and those for the starboard side of the fin will probably be fitted this afternoon. The plates for the upper strakes of the fin are all ready, and will be put on the boat right after the garboard strakes are in place.

Strong Praise for Herreshoff.

GLASGOW, March 2.—At a dinner party yesterday evening, at which the success of the Shamrock II. was toasted, Sir Thomas Lipton and George L. Watson replied. The latter mentioned that when Sir Thomas commissioned him to build the yacht he said:

"Now, Watson, I have not got money to burn, but if you are going to make her go one second faster you can shove on five-pound notes."

Mr. Watson added that he had taken Sir Thomas at his word. They had "Willie" Jameson with them, said, next to Providence, "Willie" Jameson was the best aid they could have. If the boat did not win he did not see that there would be anybody much to blame but himself. If it was only a question as between Herreshoff and himself, he did not see that the Shamrock II. would have very much chance, but he had associated with him such talent that with a "wee bit of luck," which was nearly due them now, they hoped to pull through.

Columbia Oarsmen Progressing.

Marked progress has been shown during the past week by the members of Columbia's rowing squad. Coach Hanlan has now cut the period of work on the machines in half, and is training the men for fifteen minutes daily in the rowing room in the gymnasium. After the period in the gymnasium the men are sent out for a run of a mile or so in the open air.

The coach says that the freshman crew is all that he could desire. The men are willing, and seem to catch the principles of rowing easily. It is possible that one or two of the first year men may find seats in the 'Varsity boat.

At present the rowing squad is divided into five eights. The men who stroke the different divisions are R. P. Jackson, F. B. Irvine, S. E. Nash, M. Stevenson, and H. H. Huffaker. Hanlan is not satisfied with the present rowing accommodations, and wants the men to learn to pull an oar in water before they are put on the Harlem. Accordingly, he is having a temporary apparatus set up over the swimming pool in order that he may give the men the sort of work he thinks they need.

N. Y. Interscholastic League.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 2.—The annual convention of the delegates of the Interscholastic League of New York was held here to-day, ten schools being represented. President H. B. Plumb and Secretary Henry Schoellkopf of Cornell were present. It was decided to hold the Spring athletic games in Buffalo, though the date was not named. The Rochester Free Academy was dropped from membership and the Utica High School admitted. The admission to membership of Mercersburg and the University School of Cleveland, Ohio, was denied. It was decided not to have the discus throw in the track events, and the plan to organise hockey and baseball games and to arrange schedules for the same did not meet with encouragement.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Ladies' Spring Suits.

Special Sale of High Class Samples at Low Prices.

In the Cloak Department to-morrow we will place on sale 48 new Spring Suits, made by some of the best Suit makers of New York—just such Suits as will be displayed in the windows of the best stores in the city a couple of weeks hence. They are made of the finest imported cloths, black and colors, in the best style of the art, to sell at $40.00 to $100.00; our prices are from $15.00 to $35.00 less than those figures.

$25.00 Suits for $14.50.

Sixty-five of them, some samples and some taken from our own stock, many silk lined, in Eton, fly front and tight fitting styles, colors and black, **$14.50** each.

Albatross and French Flannel Waists,

in all shades and several different styles, regular $3.00 goods, reduced to **$1.95.**

Special Sale of Black Dress Nets.

A very desirable lot of Black Dress Nets, 45 inches wide, consisting of La Tosca, Point d'Esprit, Brussels and Tuxedo, also figured Drapery Nets, at 55 cts. per yard; value 95 cts. to $1.65.

Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves for 75 Cts.

A small lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves, two-clasp, glace, overseam, with embroidered backs—clean, fresh goods—elastic skins, well sewn and finished; perfect fitting, in desirable Spring shades, all sizes, 75 cts. per pair.

Men's $1.50 Dress Shirts for 95 Cents.

Made of fine quality imported Madras, in new and exclusive patterns, hand finished and laundered.

Made-to-Order Shirts.

The J. & B. made to order Shirts lead as to fit and quality. We are now showing our new Spring materials, all exclusive styles. When requested to do so we will send competent man to take measure and submit samples.

Table Linens.

Especially Good Offers for to-morrow.

Heavy unbleached Table Damask, 62 inches wide, regular 70 ct. quality, at 50 cts. per yard.

Extra quality, fine bleached Satin Damask, regular $1.15 quality, at 90 cts. per yard.

Extra quality Irish Damask Napkins, made by one of the best manufacturers and stamped with his guarantee:

22 inches square, $2.75 per dozen, instead of $3.50.

24 inches square, $4.00 per dozen, instead of $5.50.

27 inches square, $5.00 per dozen, instead of $7.75.

A lot of hemstitched Tea Cloths, 30 and 36 inches square, 75 cts. to $1.50, instead of $1.25 to $2.50.

Odd Table Cloths and remnants of Damask at greatly reduced prices.

Also hemmed Huckaback Towels, white and red borders, 9 cts., instead of 12½ cents.

Hemmed and hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 18 cts., instead of 25 cts.

Hemmed and fringed Huckaback Towels, plain and figured, 25 cts., instead of 35 cts.

Third Floor.

Oriental and Smyrna Rugs at Special Prices.

Three bales of fine Oriental Rugs—Daghestan, Karabagh, Shirvan and Kazak—at $10.00, $12.00, $18.00 and $25.00—all special.

Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet $9.00, instead of $12.00; 7½x10½, $6.00, instead of $9.00.

A full line of Bromley's Royal Smyrna Rugs, from single door size to 12x15 feet, at lowest prices.

A bale of Silk Phulkari hand-embroidered Curtains, Delhi Gagra Skirts and Ludianna Curtains, for portieres, dens and cozy corners, at half prices.

Sash or Cottage Curtains.

White Ruffled Muslin Curtains, with 5-inch ruffle trimmed with lace, 40 inches by 3 yards, special, at $1.15 per pair.

White Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, with 5-inch ruffle trimmed with lace edge and insertion, 40 inches by 3 yards, special at $1.98 per pair.

Art Embroidery Department.

Stamped white Linen Tray Cloths, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.

Oriental and Gold Pillow Tops, 50 cts., instead of $1.00.

Stamped white Duck Laundry Bags, 25 cts.

White enamel Picture Frames, with Linens to embroider, 35 cts.

CADETS WILL PLAY POLO

Squadron A Looks for a Match with West Point This Season.

SPORT ACTIVE IN THE SOUTH

Aiken Tournament Will Be Held This Month—Another Series of Games at Lakewood.

With the announcement that the Government is to encourage polo at West Point, making it the official National game, a prominent lover of the sport said yesterday that this action had been no secret in polo circles for some time. In fact, several months ago it was known that the subject was being seriously considered, and now, with the definite announcement that twenty polo ponies have been purchased in Omaha, the sport will be inaugurated this Spring at West Point. Polo in English military circles has been a recognized feature for years, and, apart from the sport itself, the game is regarded as excellent training in horsemanship and in developing quickness of action and judgment.

The news was received with interest by the enthusiasts in Squadron A, and plans for polo competition between the cadets in the regular army service and the militia are already being considered. Nothing would suit the troopers of Squadron A better than to meet the West Pointers in polo competition, and it will surprise no one if such a match is played before the close of the coming season.

Squadron A formed its polo club last year, and it met with immediate success. Over fifty troopers are members of the club, and many of them own their ponies. The games last year developed a number of good players, and the enthusiasm this year is even greater than it was at the start. Henry M. Earle, who is Captain of the polo club, and one of the few men in the squadron who had practical knowledge of the game, said yesterday: "We are going to open our polo season just as early as the weather will permit of outdoor practice. Last year our policy was to train up our own men, and we succeeded in getting two teams that we will not be ashamed to match against other teams of equal strength. This year I think we will play more games with outside clubs. The squadron teams will not frown over defeats, for that is expected, and we will not be averse to meeting stronger opponents. That is the only way to get a strong team, and by constant competitive practice I believe the squadron will soon be able to show a team that can meet most of the local clubs on equal terms. Our men are in earnest in the matter, and there are enough players who are willing to give the time necessary for consistent practice."

George Gould has decided to repeat his successful experiment of last year in giving an early tournament on his Georgian Court polo fields. It will be held late in April or early in May, and a number of Boston's prominent polo men will be invited to come on for a series of big games. The polo season for the present year may be said to have already opened, for the first tournament under the auspices of the Polo Association was started last week at Camden, S. C., by the Camden Polo Club, one of the new organizations last year. The games will be continued this week, and then the polo activity will move to Aiken, S. C., where the annual tournament will be held from March 15 to 26. Entries close to-morrow with R. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, at 19 Church Street. Three teams were entered for the Camden matches, and they will probably all be seen in the Aiken games. One was the regular Aiken team, and two were from the Camden Club. They are:

Aiken—Charles Welch, R. L. Stevens, E. L. Smith, and George McFadden.

Camden, First—A. D. Kennedy, Jr., W. C. Salmond, K. G. Whitsler, and R. L. Barstow, Jr.

Camden, Second—C. M. Taintor, Charles Potter, L. C. Clyburn, and A. Burnett.

McFadden, who is playing back for the Aiken team, is one of Philadelphia's strongest players, and the Winter's practice will leave him in good trim for the early games in the New York and Philadelphia territory. The Aiken tournament consists of two events, one for teams of which the handicap of any individual player does not exceed five goals, the trophies being presented by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. The other event is for teams without handicap limit, and the prizes are given by Hollis Hunnivell.

The annual meeting of the Polo Association will be held early in April.

CRESCENT A. C. SHOOTERS.

H. M. Brigham Won the Honors at the Owl's Head Traps.

H. M. Brigham of the Crescent Athletic Club did some excellent shooting on the country clubhouse grounds of the organization, at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, L. I., yesterday, in the first of the clay target series for the March Cup. In a try for a record at the grounds, Brigham concluded his day, breaking fifty-two straight on the Magautrap before he missed. Summaries:

Five Pairs Magautrap—G. Stephenson, Jr., 8; Charles A. Sykes, 7; H. M. Brigham, 7; Wilmot Townsend, 6; L. C. Hopkins, 5; W. W. Marshall, 5; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 5; D. C. Bennett, 5; H. C. Werlemann, 4; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 4; G. Stephenson, Sr., 1.

Fifteen Expert Traps—Brigham, 14; Sykes, 14; Bennett, 13; Hopkins, 10; Dr. O'Brien, 8; Marshall, 7.

The Brigham Trophy Competition, (fifteen targets each,) Magautrap and Expert Traps—L. C. Hopkins, 4, 15; 3, 15; total, 30. Wilmot Townsend, 2, 14; 2, 15; total, 29. G. Stephenson, Jr., 1, 14; 1, 15; total, 29. F. B. Stephenson, scratch, 14; scratch, 14; total, 28. Dr. J. J. Keyes, 2, 14; 2, 14; total, 28. G. Stephenson, Sr., 6, 15; 5, 12; total, 27. W. W. Marshall, 4, 10; 3, 15; total, 25. H. C. Werlemann, 5, 12; 4, 13; total, 25. W. J. McConville, 4, 12; 4, 12; total, 25. W. K. Fowler, 3, 10; 3, 13; total, 23. Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 3, 10; 2, 9; total, 19. D. V. B. Hegeman, 3, 11; 2, 7; total, 18.

March Cup Contest (twenty-five targets each, expert and Magautraps):

Name.	Expert Traps. H.	K.	T.	Magautrap. H.	K.	T.	Grand Total.
H. M. Brigham	2	23	25	1	24	25	50
F. B. Stephenson	1	23	24	1	23	24	48
Luke C. Hopkins	6	18	24	5	18	23	47
Dr. J. J. Keyes	3	21	24	3	19	22	46
G. Stephenson, Sr.	10	14	24	8	13	21	45
W. J. McConville	7	11	18	6	19	25	43
H. C. Werlemann	7	11	18	9	16	22	40
G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	16	21	2	19	21	42
W. K. Fowler	5	12	17	5	13	18	35
W. W. Marshall	6	11	17	5	11	16	33
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	5	11	16	Withdrew.			

FIVE TIED IN HANDICAP.

Shooting at Inter-State Park Traps Results in Even Scores.

Five shooters tied to-day at the Inter-State Park traps in the main competition on the programme of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club. The New Utrecht Handicap is a weekly event at ten live birds per man under the new allowance system of handicapping and the five who killed straight were Miss Annie Oakley, J. H. Jack of Brooklyn, Walter F. Sykes, Dr. John P. Kay of New York, and Thomas W. Morfey of Queens, L. I. The ties will be shot off at the end of the month for the Grand Average Cup of the club.

Seven Live Birds, Handicap Allowances Added.—Thomas W. Morfey, Queens, L. I., (30 yards,) 7; C. W. Brooks, New York, (28 yards,) 6; J. H. Jack, Brooklyn, N. Y., (29 yards,) 6; Dr. John P. Kay, Brooklyn, (29 yards,) 5; Miss Annie Oakley, Nutley, N. J., (28 yards,) 5; H. L. Edgerton, New York, (28 yards,) 5.

Seven Live Birds, Handicap.—J. H. Jack, (29 yards,) 7; Miss Oakley, (28 yards,) 7; Dr. Kay, (29 yards,) 7; H. L. Edgerton, (28 yards,) 6; C. W. Brooks, (28 yards,) 6; C. A. Lockwood, (28 yards,) 6; T. W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 6.

Shoot-Off, Miss and Out.—Kay, 5; Jack, 4.

New Utrecht Handicap; Ten Live Birds.—W. F. Sykes, (29 yards,) 10; J. H. Jack, (30 yards,) 10; T. W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 10; Dr. John P. Kay, (29 yards,) 10; Miss Annie Oakley, (28 yards,) 10; T. R. Chapman, (29 yards,) 9; C. W. Brooks, (28 yards,) 8; C. A. Lockwood, (28 yards,) 8; H. L. Edgerton, (28 yards,) 8.

Five Pairs Per Man.—Morfey, 6; Jack, 6; C. A. Lockwood, 6.

Shoot-Off, Miss and Out.—Morfey, 2; Jack, 1; Lockwood, 0.

MILITARY SHOW ATHLETICS.

Eleven Championship Events Announced for the Big Tournament.

The details of the programme of the athletic competitions for the annual tournament of the Military Athletic League, in Madison Square Garden the last week of this month, has been completed, and eleven championships, seven for the foot racers and four for bicyclers, are announced, the entries to close on Saturday, March 16, with Capt. John J. Dixon, Second Battery Armory. In addition to these events, there will be many spectacular features of a purely military character, and men who have never appeared in any of the military shows will take part in the programmes, and details of United States infantry, cavalry, and artillery, as well as the National Guardsmen, are now drilling for the exhibitions. Veterans who have seen service in China and the Philippines have been detailed for the show, and there will also be the famous rough riders from West Point Military Academy, under Capt. George H. Sands. They will have the cavalry from Fort Myer, Virginia, to compete with for the applause the spectators unsparingly give.

The artillery always makes a fine showing, and this year several new evolutions are being practiced by the platoon from the Second Artillery at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. Naval militia, men from the Marine Corps and from the ships, the Engineer Corps from Willets Point, infantry from Governors Island, the batteries of the National Guard, and the Signal Corps are all in the programme. Col. Lukeman, President of the league, has arranged for a review every night during the soldier show week, from March 25 to 30.

At the Wednesday matinee, March 27, the boys from the military schools and the colleges will have a competitive drill under direction of Major Ebstein, United States Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at De La Salle School. The athletic events will be held in the evening, beginning each night at 8 o'clock. Competitors who are not ready when their names are called will not be allowed to start. Prizes will be Military Athletic League official die medals of gold, silver, and bronze, to first, second, and third in all championships; except relay race, which will be silver team cups to first, second, and third teams; jewelry to first, second, and third in all handicaps; silver cup to winner of novice race, and jewelry to second and third. The value of prizes in each event will be $35. Silver cups will be presented to the three organizations scoring the highest number of points in athletic and bicycling events. The programme announced follows:

100-yard run, military championship, Wednesday; 100-yard run, handicap, Monday; 220-yard run, military championship, Saturday; 220-yard run, handicap, Thursday; 440-yard run, military championship, Thursday; 880-yard run, military championship, Saturday; 880-yard run, handicap, Wednesday; 220-yard hurdle, military championship, Wednesday; 880-yard novice, Tuesday; one-mile run, military championship, Friday; one-mile run, handicap, Monday; three-legged race, scratch, Monday; sack race, scratch, Tuesday; obstacle race, scratch, Wednesday; one-mile relay race, military championship, Friday, five men, each man to run two laps; one-mile bicycle race, military championship, Tuesday; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, Monday; two-mile bicycle race, military championship, Thursday; one-half-mile bicycle race, military championship, Friday.

Standing of the Hockey Teams.

Although the New York Athletic Club has twice defeated the Crescent Athletic Club, its strongest rival, it is by no means certain that the Mercury Foot team will win the championship. Early in the season the New Yorks played St. Nicholas with Howard on their team, and won easily. Howard was then protested by the losers. On investigation, the charges were dismissed, but the Protest Committee of the Amateur Hockey League ruled that the New York-St. Nicholas game should be replayed without Howard. Deprived of their best forward, the New Yorks may find St. Nicholas quite hard to beat, especially as that club has been playing in particularly good form lately.

In addition, Capt. Post of the Brooklyn Skating Club will press his club's protest against Howard, but there is good authority for the statement that the protest will be dismissed again. The standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
New York Athletic Club	8	1	0
Crescent Athletic Club	6	2	0
St. Nicholas Skating Club	3	2	3
Brooklyn Skating Club	4	4	1
Hockey Club of New York	2	6	1
Quaker City Hockey Club	0	8	1

Brown's victory over Columbia last night gave her first place in the Intercollegiate League, with Yale second. According to the arrangement this year, the two leading teams will meet in a series of three games for the championship. The standing of the college teams:

	Won.	Lost.
Brown	4	0
Yale	3	1
Princeton	2	2
Columbia	1	3
Pennsylvania	0	4

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Breathe the Air of Spring When You Visit Us Here. Every Department Clothed in Its Regalia, and the Collection Throughout, in Scope, in Variety, Artistic Merits, and the Originality of Newness, is Such as Will Deserve Your Undivided Interest.

Cameras.

Our Camera Department has been transferred to the Main Floor, front, where better service is insured. A complete stock of cameras and their supplies are to be found, it having been newly replenished.

6-in. double Squeegee Roller, at 25c
6-in. Single Squeegee Roller, at 19c
4-in. Single Squeegee Roller 25c
Banner No. 1 and No. 2 Flash Cartridges, 7 in box 19c. and 34c
Graduates, 2 oz., 9c.; 4 oz., 14c.; 8 oz., 28c
Print Trimmers, 6 in. 45c
Banner dark room Ruby Lamps, at 49c
Plate Drying Racks 13c
Stanley Plates, 4x5 34c
Banner Toning Solution, 8 oz. 18c
Banner Developer, 8 oz. 18c
Eastman Toning Solution, 8 oz. 38c
Banner Acid Hypo 11c
Banner Developing Tubes 19c
Tolidol Developing Tubes 24c

Music Dept.

Old Times Sake 17c
Mosquito Parade 17c
Corn Corn Coon 17c
Give Me Back My Liza, May Irwin 15c
I've a Longing in My Heart for You, Louise 15c
Race Horse Charlie's, Another Chariot Race 15c
Psyche Waltz 15c
In the House of Too Much Trouble 17c
The Village Postmaster 15c
Intermezzo, Cavalleria Rusticana 10c
Palms, with variations, simplified 10c
A special lot of Idylos at 39c., 48c

All musical instruments repaired at short notice.

Tambourines, 39c., 49c., 69c., 98c. and $1.25

Books.

Teachers' Reference Bibles, large type, our price $1.48
Teachers' Reference Bibles, usually sold for 98c.; to close out, each 75c
Text Bibles, small size, plain, 72c.; divinity circuit 89c
Small size, illustrated Text Bible, special, 55c
Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals, from 89c. up to $4.50
Catholic Prayer Books, from 39c. to $3.25
Catholic Prayer Books, in white celluloid and mother of pearl, from $1.49 to $6.00
School Dictionaries, 15c., 29c., 98c. and $1.48

Stationery.

An extra fine lot of paper in azure linen, tinted bond, overland mail and transatlantic, to sell at 2½c. a quire, envelopes to match, 2½c. a package.

Typewriting Paper, in letter size, 4c. a quire, or a ream 80c
A specialty in Pads, Irish linen, satin wove and Imperial Bond, 7c., letter, packet and commercial size.
Poker Chips, 100 in box, from 12c. up
Dominoes, for 25c. and up
Chessmen 25c. and up
Checkers 15c. up
Raphael Crayons, 12 assorted colors in box, 5c.; 24 in box 10c
Star Stamp for school teachers, each 10c
Rubber Stamps made to order.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies.

A machine to record and reproduce the human voice, clear, distinct and natural. It also adds pleasure to your home and friends.

They can be purchased for cash, or at a small outlay weekly. Call and inspect them.

Prices from $10.00 to $75.00.

Edison records (standard size) 50. each; per dozen $5.00

All the latest selections, including March advance list, in stock.

Edison Concert Records, formerly $1.50 each; $15.00 per dozen; now reduced to $1.00 each; per dozen.. $12.00

We can furnish you with any selection listed. In small records, in concert size.

Columbia records, special, each 30c
Original records (guaranteed to be original) each 60c

Largest stock of machines, records and supplies in Greater New York. All goods absolutely new and as represented.

Repairs promptly attended to.

Silver Ware.

Quadruple-plated 4-piece Tea Set, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, gold-lined cream pitcher, and spoon holder, satin finished, handsomely engraved, burnished finish, plain or fluted design, 3 styles to choose from, special $8.75

Quadruple-plated Waiters, to match sets, special $2.25 and $3.75

Quadruple-plated 3-light Candelabra, Colonial style, special $2.98

Silk Shades, all colors, special, each 19c

Quadruple-plated Candlestick, fluted design, beaded edge, special 98c

Quadruple-plated Baking Dish, satin finish, highly burnished cover, special $2.75

Quadruple-plated Chocolate Pots, burnished finish, fluted design, special $2.25

Quadruple-plated Crumb Tray and Scraper, satin finish, artistically engraved, special, $1.49

Quadruple-plated Soup Tureen, burnished finish, fluted design, ebony handles, capacity 2 qts., special $4.25

Quadruple-plated Nut Bowls, burnished finish, beaded edge, fluted, special $1.98

Our Special.

"The Unique" Rogers' Make, Fancy Pattern.

Set of 26 pieces, in handsome, silk-lined case, 6 tea spoons, 6 table spoons, 6 medium forks, 6 medium knives, sugar shell, and butter knife, set complete $5.75

Centre Table, Main Aisle.

W. A. Rogers's special sale of Spoons, Forks, and Knives, A1 plate, shell pattern.

Set of 6 Tea Spoons 48c
Set of 6 Table Spoons $1.05
Set of 6 Medium Forks $1.08
Set of 6 Dessert Spoons 98c
Set of 6 Dessert Forks 98c
Set of 6 Medium Knives $1.13

W. A. Rogers' guaranteed triple plate Knives, shell or plain handle, special, $1.39 set of six

W. A. Rogers' solid nickel, silver, non-tarnishable Spoons and Forks, Tea Spoons, 4c. each; table spoons, 8c. each; medium forks 8c. each

Knives, very good wearing quality, 12½c. each

Fruit Knives, triple plated blade and bolster, celluloid handle, actual value, $6.00 a dozen; special set of six $1.49

Sewing Machines.

Reliable Sewing Machines, from one of the leading manufacturers of the world.

Special Reductions in the following Machines:

$17.00 kind, for $13.98
$25.00 drop head, for $17.98
$28.00 kind, for $19.00

Full set of attachments and instruction given free, also five years' guarantee with each Machine.

Second floor.

Special Sale of Pictures

Platinettes, 20x24, framed in 2-inch ornamented oak frames; the subjects are all good; Evangeline, Priscilla, June and many other favorites; worth $2.50; special at $1.48

Gems of Art, 14x17, framed in 1½-inch, gold burnished frames, with fancy corners, worth $3.00; special $1.98

Pictures framed at very low prices. Get our estimate before leaving your order elsewhere.

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Few specials in Photograph Frames and Novelties.

Handsomely Decorated Brass Frames at 39c
Imported Colonial Photograph Frames at 10c. and up
Special lot of Gold Plated Photograph Frames at 48c
French Beveled and Cut Glass, beautifully hand-painted frames; special 69c
Glass Ash Holders, nickel trimmed, at 25c
Imported Novelties, desirable euchre prizes, from 15c. up
Special lot of Card Trays, from 10c. up
Pocket Mirrors, in leather cases, at 5c
Pocket Mirrors, in celluloid cases, at 12c

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has been before the public so long that its **Reputation** is unquestioned.

There are pianos that cost more than Sterlings, but there are none better and few as good.

A piano of known reliability and unquestioned reputation costs but little more than the unknown kinds, offered and advertised as great bargains.

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has stood the test of time. It is best judged by what others say, not what we say. There's over 9,000 in use in Brooklyn's best homes.

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in upright form are simply grand pianos in tone, touch, volume, resonance, repeating qualities, etc., yet they are upright.

BABY GRANDS

Our smallest Baby Grand has the tone, power and quality of the **"Old Fashioned Big Grands."** It's the result of experience and experiment.

OUR METHODS OF SELLING

permit those of moderate means to purchase a good Piano on very easy terms.

ALWAYS ON HAND

a large stock of used Pianos of our own and other reliable makes at greatly reduced prices.

40 UPRIGHTS

nearly all old reliable makes that have come from Brooklyn's best homes in exchange for

STERLINGS.

All have been thoroughly reconstructed and newly finished and are so good that we will warrant them for 5 years, with privilege of exchange for Sterlings, and full amount paid will be deducted from the purchase price.

$90, $115, $135 to $175.

"Every piano in our warerooms is marked in plain figures."

No advance in price when you exchange here.

20 Square Pianos.

Some are as good as new.

$25, $40, $60, $75.

Small monthly payments.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.

Manufacturers,

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536 FULTON STREET,

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Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

FUNERAL OF MR. EVARTS

Services at the Home and at Calvary Episcopal Church.

The Burial of the Dead Statesman to be at the Family's Vermont Country Seat.

Calvary Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was crowded to the doors yesterday morning during the funeral services of William Maxwell Evarts. Besides many well-known jurists and financiers, there were in the church a large number of lawyers who had admired the genius of one of the leaders of their profession, old friends of the deceased Senator, women, friends of Mr. Evarts's family, and a great number of people of various callings and conditions.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, Bishop W. A. Leonard of Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the church, officiated. Three hymns were sung—"While Thee I See, Protecting Power"; "Rock of Ages," and "There Is a Land of Pure Delight." Before the funeral procession left the Evarts home, at 231 Second Avenue, a simple service had been held, only the members of the family and a few very intimate friends being present.

Although many floral tributes had been sent to the house by friends, only two of them adorned the coffin when it was borne to the church. These were wreaths, one of lilies of the valley and violets and the other of passion flowers and Easter lilies. Over the coffin was a pall. The pall bearers were Sidney Webster, William Allen Butler, J. Pierpont Morgan, John E. Parsons, Carl Schurz, John L. Cadwalader, Samuel Sloan, Thomas B. Reed, Benjamin F. Tracy, and Whitelaw Reid.

Among the delegations that attended from various organizations to which the late Senator belonged were committees from the Chamber of Commerce, New England Society, Republican Club, Republican Society of the Eighteenth Assembly District, Union League Club, Bar Association, and New York Historical Society.

The family walked immediately behind the pall bearers. The late Senator's wife was with her son, Allen W. Evarts. After them followed Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Evarts, Miss Mary Evarts, Mrs. Scudder, and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman. Two old colored servants of the family came next. Behind them were Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Roger Tracy, and Samuel Barnes. Charles F. Southmayd, the retired partner of Mr. Evarts, and Treadwell Cleveland, member of the present law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, followed them.

Among others present in the procession were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Sherman and Benjamin P. Sherman, cousins of the Senator; Jacob F. Miller, A. Jay, and Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, old friends of Mr. Evarts, and Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, the family physician.

Mayor Van Wyck occupied one of the front seats in the church. Near him were Edward Mitchell, Justice Jenks, Judge Horace Russell, Gen. T. H. Hubbard, and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

The delegations appointed to attend the funeral, most of the members of which were present, were as follows:

Bar Association—Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, Sidney Smith, Albert Stickney, Charles A. Gardner, John M. Scribner, John H. Cole, A. H. Joline, and Howard Mansfield.

Republican Society of the Eighteenth Assembly District—William F. Geering, Frank H. Daly, D. F. McGown, Arthur Western, and United States Marshal William Henkel.

Republican Club—Gen. Henry E. Tremain, James W. Hawes, Cephus Brainerd, Edward Mitchell, United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett, M. C. Addoms, and T. F. Wentworth.

New York Historical Society—Thomas Whittaker.

Union League Club—A. G. Agnew, Ethan Allen, Cornelius N. Bliss, Le Grand B. Cannon, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Henry Clews, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Julien T. Davies, William E. Dodge, Samuel W. Fairchild, Sigourney W. Fay, Emmerson Foote, Charles E. Gregory, Walter S. Gurnee, Marcellus Hartley, George G. Haven, Rush C. Hawkins, Joseph W. Howe, Henry E. Howland, Austin Iselin, Charles Lanier, Charles H. Ludington, John J. McCook, Seth E. Milliken, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Orson Munn, Augustus G. Paine, Charles A. Peabody, Samuel H. Peters, John Harsen Rhoades, Horace Russell, John Sloane, Isaac Townsend Smith, John W. Sterling, Frederick D. Tappen, George S. Terry, Charles D. Tiffany, Salem H. Wales, and John H. Watson.

Chamber of Commerce—Seth Low, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles S. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Abram S. Hewitt, Andrew Carnegie, Charles S. Fairchild, J. Edward Simmons, John S. Kennedy, and John Crosby Brown.

New England Society—William E. Dodge, Daniel F. Appleton, James C. Carter, Stewart L. Woodford, Henry E. Howland, John Bigelow, Edmund C. Stedman, Thomas H. Hubbard, and Brayton Ives.

From Calvary Church the funeral procession went to the Grand Central Station, whence the body was taken away on the 12 o'clock train, bound for Windsor, Vt., where the burial is to take place this morning at the country seat of the Evarts family, called Runnymede.

Mayor Van Wyck ordered the flag at half-mast on the City Hall as soon as he heard of the death of Mr. Evarts. The flag was kept at half-mast all day yesterday.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

Two Italian Works in the Afternoon, "Lohengrin" at Night.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the customary two performances of opera took place yesterday. In the afternoon Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor"—the curtailed version, which concludes with the duel between Lucia and the flute, and leaves Edgardo wandering, comet-like, in operatic space—was sung, together with Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." As is usual this season, the matinée audience was a large one, and the brass rail at the rear of the orchestra had its familiar fringe of fainting fair. The performance of "Lucia" did not in any essential respect differ from the last previous one of the same opera. Mme. Melba was again the unfortunate heroine, who is no sooner married to a man she does not love than the man she does love stalks into the room and starts a mellifluous sextet, an emotional outburst sufficient to drive any Scotch lady out of her senses and into Donizettian fioriturl. The Australian soprano was in good voice and achieved her wonted success with the honeyed measures of the mad scene. While some of us may not take "Lucia" very seriously in these days of dramatic composition, the world is by no means unwelcome when it serves as the medium for such an exhibition of lovely singing as Mme. Melba gives in it. Her cadenza in the mad scene is a marvel of clear and facile delivery. It is always a delight to hear such singing, and yesterday afternoon's audience demanded its repetition.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana" Miss Ternina sang Santuzza for the first time here. The part is not one of her happiest. She has not sufficient voice to make her delivery of the music effective. Her conception of the part was too classic in style. It did not suggest the Sicilian woman of the people, nor did she convey the idea of a betrayed and abandoned creature. She was tragic, but not pathetic. She raged, but there were no tears in her performance. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore.

In the evening "Lohengrin" was given to an audience of moderate size. The Elsa was Miss MacIntyre, who was in poor voice and sang with palpable effort. Her conception of the part was conventional, though she had some bits of stage business which were probably her own, but not significant. Mr. Van Dyck sang Lohengrin for the first time this season. Although he sings better this Winter than last, his vocal style is not suited to the beautiful lyric melody of this opera. His conception of the part is correct, and such an excellent actor never fails to present effectively the dramatic side of a part. Mme. Schumann-Heink was once again a vigorous, but not always tuneful, Ortrud. Mr. Bertram was the Telramund and Mr. Muhlmann the Herald. Mr. Blass sang the music of the King in a substantial manner, but without great dignity. The orchestra was tolerable, and Mr. Damrosch worked energetically to keep things going in spite of a tendency on the part of some of the singers to drag the music. The chorus seemed to be tired.

Mr. Dohnanyi's Last Recital.

Mr. Ernst Dohnanyi, the young Hungarian pianist, gave his last recital in this city at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. In view of the fact that he has received as much praise for his interpretations of the music of Beethoven, he wisely decided to make the programme wholly of compositions by the mighty Ludwig. The list comprised the thirty-two variations in C minor, the sonata in A flat, Op. 110; the sonata in C major, Op. 2, No. 3; the polonaise, Op. 89; the andante in F major, and the Rondo a Capriccio, Op. 129. This was an excellently arranged programme, offering as much variety as could be expected in a concert of works all by one writer. It served, too, to show how wide a range of thought and feeling is covered by the Beethoven piano compositions. And it gave the pianist abundant scope for the display of his powers.

The two sonatas afforded a fascinating contrast. That in A flat is heard often, and Mr. Dohnanyi's admirable interpretation of it is familiar. The C major sonata, one of the master's early works, is seldom heard, which is a pity. It is, indeed, Mozartean in some parts, and echoes the voice of Haydn in others, notably in the scherzo. But it is so delightfully musical and in the last movement so filled with airy grace and fancy that it would easily bear more frequent repetition. Mr. Dohnanyi's performance of it was of a high order. He occasionally indulged in crashes of tone not in keeping with the gentle mood of the work, but, on the whole, his reading was most artistic. He played the last movement with delicious crispness and clarity. Taking it altogether it was a pleasing recital, and fully sustained Mr. Dohnanyi's reputation as a Beethoven player. The audience was one of good size, and it was evidently well pleased with the entertainment.

"WHITE MICE" INDIGNANT.

Rivals to Give a Ball on the Same Night as Their Benefit.

The officers of the White Mice, the chorus girls' organization which was organized the other day, are highly indignant at the announcement by some unknown parties that a theatrical ball would be given at the Murray Hill Lyceum on March 7, the same evening which the Mice had selected for their benefit ball at the Grand Central Palace.

This rival entertainment, according to the announcement, is given under the patronage of the "Employes of the New York Theatre," and the entire cast of "The Giddy Throng" and "After Office Hours" will, it is said, be present. But although the White Mice are angry, they are not going to withdraw. They will increase their efforts to make their ball a success, and with this end in view they have appointed a reception committee, which consists of Elfie Fay, Peggy Dodalson, Rita Dean, Stella Cutler, Evelyn Barns, and Madge Lansing.

Speaking of the ball, one of the White Mice was quoted in The Evening Post yesterday as follows:

"The ball is going to be fashionable, and it is going to be just as proper as a working girls' reception. We are like any other girls who earn their own living. The public has the idea that we live in a world by ourselves, wear picture hats, and ride in automobiles. We don't. We live in Harlem, in Brooklyn, up in the Bronx, and over in Jersey, and we stand up in the elevated trains, and hang on to straps in crowded surface cars just like any one else.

"We never see notes from college youths, and a 'bottle and a bird' are only lines in a song to most of us. Most of us live at home, and have our own share of the housework to do. We sew and wash dishes and sweep and dust, and do other things like that. Some of the girls do not have to work. They go into a metropolitan chorus because they are fascinated with the stage, and believe that this is the quickest way to a 'part.' Others believe that they can work into popularity faster by joining a small road company and playing a lesser 'part.'

"We are not all alike. The girls in some companies are of much better class than in others. All of them in the finished companies are well educated. They use good English. That's more than you can say of some of those who play leading parts. No one notices it when such people are on the stage, because the lines are put into their mouths. But in their dressing rooms and at home the limelight is all off. Then it is 'seen' it and 'done' it, 'ain't you,' and 'we goes' and 'we does.'

"When we get enough money in the treasury we are going to open a headquarters office, and have a permanent manager and secretary. She, too, will be a woman. Then we will help all girls who get stranded while on the road—that is, when the manager 'welches,' you know—when the show fails, and the man with the box office receipts skips out and leaves the girls to get back home as best they can. We are also going to help all members to get desirable bookings at the opening of the season. Such a thing will be as big a help to the manager as to the girls, for, you know, he is not overrun with applications for positions in the chorus. That's more reasons which you read about. If you don't believe it, go look at some of the collections on the stage to-day. Why, you would think that the poor managers have to put up with everything."

MORE WHITE MICE.

Social Club on East Side May Contest Chorus Girls' Title.

There is trouble ahead for the White Mice. They are accused of having appropriated their name without first looking about to see that nobody else had thought of it. A social club on the east side, known as the White Mice Association, entertains the idea of contesting the rights of the chorus girls to the name. The organization claiming a prior right to it was chartered on May 23, 1896, and meets in the rear of Edward Klein's saloon, at 31 Avenue A.

The White Mice Association gives a plausible explanation for the manner in which they hit upon the name they adopted. They say that in January, 1894, they were one day talking of organizing a social club in Klein's place, when a man came in with several white mice running up his arms.

"What's the matter with 'White Mice' for a name?" said one of the number.

"Good idea," said another, and so the association was named.

The association at its last meeting appointed Alderman Henry W. Wolf of the Tenth Assembly District, and Lawyer Edwards Sergen as a committee to consider the advisability of legally contesting the right of the chorus girls to their name. The committee is to report at the meeting of the association on Tuesday next.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, March 2.—George W. Lederer announces that he has completed negotiations to erect in New York City a big theatre, the exact duplicate of the London Hippodrome, a sort of compromise between a theatre and a circus.

Mr. Lederer takes James Sullivan, Katie Seymour, Ella Snyder, and thirty-five English chorus girls on the White Star liner Majestic, for the Anglicized version of "The Casino Girl."

George Edwardes and other theatrical people gave a banquet to-night at the Carlton to Mrs. Seymour, who is one of the most popular actresses in London.

LOTOS CLUB FESTIVAL.

Guests Regaled with a Vaudeville, Music, and Two Repasts.

One of those famous entertainments known as "Lotos Club Saturday nights" was given at the Lotos Club last night. Four of these festivals are scheduled for every Winter. Last night 300 guests assembled. The programme consisted of vaudeville and musical numbers. At midnight supper was served in the first floor dining room, and then everybody repaired to the basement for the customary beefsteak dinner, during which the programme was completed. Among those who appeared at one time or another were the following:

Von Dohnanyi, pianist; Fritz Kreisler, violinist; Jean Girardy, 'cellist; M. Van Hoose, tenor; Paul Default, tenor; Elmer Ranson, magician; Max Beque, baritone; J. Lester Janeski, tenor; Montrell, juggler; Fialkowski, European animal imitator; the Jeffersons, crayon artists and burlesque jugglers; Edward Hammersmith, "the drawing room entertainer"; Joe Colling, imitator of musical instruments; L. Waters, sleight-of-hand performer; William T. Carleton of the Carleton Opera Company; Charles J. Ross, De Wolf Hopper, J. E. Dodson, N. E. Harper, and Leo Liebermann. Max Liebling was the accompanist.

Students' Social Science Club.

The Socialist students of Columbia University have formed a club to be known as the Students' Social Science Club. Its purpose is to study the different Socialistic and economic problems of the day and to come into as close touch as possible with labor and the laboring man. The club has secured a number of men prominent in trades unions to lecture at the university on the general subject of unions.

IMPALED ON A BROKEN POST.

Man Thrown from Buggy in Runaway Caused by Fire Alarm.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 2.—Herbert, the twelve-year-old son of Seaman Nicholas, made a bonfire behind his father's barn to-day. The flames reached the barn, and all the contents were destroyed. The loss is $1,000.

While the fire whistle was blowing a horse belonging to Edward C. Ulms became frightened and bolted for an open gateway. The wagon struck a post, and William Ulms, a brother of the owner of the horse, was thrown out and impaled on a broken upright. The strip of wood penetrated beneath his chin within half an inch of his throat. The young man was unconscious when assistance arrived, but he will recover.

OBJECT TO KHAKI UNIFORMS.

Employes of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company May Quit Work.

Many of the switchmen, yardmen, and couplers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company decided yesterday that they will not wear the khaki uniforms, which they are required to don under a new rule of the company. They declare that they will quit work rather than comply with the order, and say that a general tie-up may follow any attempt to enforce the rule.

It was said that a demand will be made on President Rossiter to rescind his uniform order, and that if he refuses the men affected will quit work. At the offices of the company it was said that the order will stand, and that if the men went out their places could be easily filled.

R. P. PORTER ON RAILWAYS.

Talks to Motormen and Conductors of Metropolitan Company.

Robert P. Porter, who had charge of the 1890 census, talked to a lot of motormen and conductors in the barn of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night. H. H. Vreeland, President of the road, introduced him. He spoke on street railways in this country and the rest of the world and of the laboring man's connection with them.

Mr. Porter said the principal European countries with 400,000,000 people have 10,000 miles of street railways, and this country, with 77,000,000, about 18,000 miles. There are troloeys among the architectural ruins of Rome and Athens, in all the old and new cities of Europe, and over many of the 378 bridges of Venice.

Mr. Porter said that the pay of motormen and conductors under municipal ownership and management of street railways in England is less than half what the Americans get. He called the accounts of municipally owned street railways fairy stories.

In England, on an investment of half a billion dollars, the profits average one-half of 1 per cent. Of every nickel paid by the passenger here, he said, labor gets 40 per cent. Less than one-fifth, or seven-eighths of 1 per cent., goes to the stockholders who take all the risk. The investments in good bonds keep many thousands of homes in an income after the breadwinner is dead.

COMMERCIAL TEACHERS DINE.

A Speaker Says There Are No Trusts, Another Denounces Cigarettes.

That the United States is a dominant factor in the affairs of the world was the theme of Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, Director of the High School of Philadelphia, last night, at the fourth annual banquet of the New York Commercial Teachers' Association, in the St. Denis Hotel. New York is becoming the ready money market of the world, he said.

F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, spoke of too great importance being attached to wealth. He said that the wealthy man is a part of the providential machinery for keeping men employed. "There are no trusts," said Mr. Moore.

George R. Bishop, official stenographer of the Stock Exchange, speaking of "The General Training of the Business Man," advised the reading of great works on legal principles, especially Kent's Blackstone, to fit a man for business and citizenship. Every business man, he said, detests servility and truckling in his employes.

R. J. Shoemaker of Fall River, Mass., President of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, said that the most important thing to do was to teach the boys to think. "For all weakened brains and shrivelled minds," he said, "I can blame nothing so much, however, as the cigarette. You cannot teach the boys who smoke cigarettes. They cannot think, because their minds are shrivelling and dying."

FOR INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

Committee of Employers and Employes Formed to Settle Trade Disputes.

Capital and labor, it was announced yesterday, are to work hand in hand all over the United States for the promotion of good feeling between employers and employes and the adoption of arbitration instead of strikes as a means of settling trade disputes.

The movement was started by the National Civic Federation some time ago, which organized a permanent Committee on Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration, composed of employers and employes. Secretary Easley of the National Civic Federation, who is now in this city, announced yesterday that Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Potter have agreed to serve on the committee, along with Seth Low, Felix Adler, and others who have taken an interest in arbitration of labor troubles. Among those who are on the committee are the following:

Adolphus C. Bartlett of Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Chauncey H. Cashe, President of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association; William J. Chalmers, Secretary of the National Metal Workers' Association, Chicago; E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors; Martin Fox, President of the Iron Molders' Union of North America; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America; E. D. Kenna, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway; Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers; Frank Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and about fifteen or twenty other representative employers and labor men.

BRITISH NOW BELITTLE DE WET.

LONDON, March 2.—The glory which the British press some time ago showered on De Wet has departed from him. In dispatches and editorials he is now belittled as a disappointed raider, deserted by his own men, and venting his fruitless anger by jamboking his reluctant handful of followers.

Comer observers, especially officers who have returned from the front, are inclined to fear that the elusive Boer leader is merely under a temporary cloud, from which he may be expected at any moment to emerge accompanied by a force which, though not formidable in numbers, will be particularly formidable in execution.

GERMANS TO BE COMPENSATED.

BERLIN, March 2.—Fifty-six claims of German employes of the Transvaal Railroad, who have been expelled from the Transvaal have been submitted to Great Britain. The British authorities have declared themselves to be ready, in principle, to compensate the Germans for losses. A special German delegate will be a member of the committee appointed to pass on these and similar cases.

The Foreign Office has received a large number of claims for the destruction of German property in South Africa, especially from missionaries. These have been forwarded to the proper quarters.

A British War Office Blunder.

LONDON, March 2.—An almost unexampled case of official blundering is reported from Liverpool to-day. It appears that the War Office was under the impression that the Liverpool Volunteers were still in South Africa, and kept a new Special Service Corps on waiting orders until it could be ascertained whether the Liverpool Volunteers required strengthening. The Liverpool Volunteers returned to Liverpool four months ago.

The Reports of Botha's Surrender.

LONDON, March 2.—The false announcement of Botha's surrender, printed on Thursday, will be a matter for discussion in the House of Commons, especially the announcement, which accompanied the report, that it was official. This latest "fake" has given rise to many editorials commenting on the deterioration and unreliability of sections of the British press and comparing the latest example with the notorious Paking massacre reports.

GOSSIP FROM ALBANY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The other day a man brought a bill to Chairman Otto Kelsey of the Assembly Committee on Cities and, after explaining to Mr. Kelsey the provisions of the bill, said:

"I want you to understand that there is absolutely no politics in this bill."

"Then," said Mr. Kelsey, "I am afraid there is no hope for it."

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In looking over the Assembly calendar last Tuesday, Mr. McKeown of Brooklyn noticed that one of the bills on the calendar was a measure which had been introduced by Assemblyman John F. O'Brien of Clinton County, a first termer in the Assembly.

"What sort of a looking man is O'Brien of Clinton?" McKeown asked of Assemblyman McInerney, who sits beside him.

"I don't know that I have ever laid eyes on him," responded Mr. McInerney. Then, as an inspiration struck him, "We might as well get a rise out of him now, and size him up." In execution of his plan Mr. McInerney rose and addressed the Speaker.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I move to strike out the enacting clause of the bill."

Mr. O'Brien of Clinton was on his feet in a second and entered a vigorous protest against the motion of the gentleman from Kings.

"What do you think of him?" asked McInerney of McKeown. "He's all right," said McKeown.

"Mr. Speaker," said McInerney, "I withdraw my motion to strike out."

Mr. O'Brien is still in ignorance of the fact that the opposition to his bill meant nothing more than his introduction to two members who were curious about his personality.

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Melvil Dewey, Director of the State Library staff, tells the story of how he induced Andrew Carnegie to change the character of his gifts to libraries. Up to a short time ago when Mr. Carnegie made a donation to a town for a library he stipulated that the town should furnish a sum equivalent to 6 per cent. upon the amount donated for maintenance. When this fact came to Mr. Dewey's attention he called upon Mr. Carnegie.

"Mr. Carnegie," he said to him, "you are doing a great work, but there is a serious flaw in your plan."

"What is that?" asked Mr. Carnegie.

"Why that 6 per cent. for maintenance. It is not near enough. Ten per cent. ought to be your minimum. Suppose you were to give a man a horse valued at $200, and stipulated that he should expend a sum equivalent to 6 per cent. on the horse's value for his keep. That would be $1 a month. What would become of the horse?"

"Mr. Carnegie saw the point at once," says Mr. Dewey, in telling the story. "He told me he would change the condition for his future gifts. And he has. You will notice that he now exacts 10 per cent. for maintenance for all the libraries which he builds."

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Although he is one of the last men in the world who would be picked out for a dyspeptic, Speaker Nixon has for some time past been suffering from that complaint. Assemblyman Seymour, who boards in the same house with Mr. Nixon, has recently induced Mr. Nixon to try osetopathy for his trouble. Mr. Seymour is the author of the bill licensing the osteopathists. The osteopath who examined Mr. Nixon said the Speaker's whole trouble came from the slight displacement of a bone, which affected the nerves of the stomach and prevented them from doing their work. The osteopath promises to set the displaced bone right.

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Assemblyman Bedell introduced a bill this week which lost him at least one supporter. It is rather a funny story. The Bedell bill in question provides that all persons approaching an unprotected railroad crossing must stop within 100 feet of the crossing and look to see if a train is coming before attempting to cross the track. The evident purpose of the bill is to make it necessary for a person injured at such a crossing to prove by witnesses that he halted within 100 feet of the track or lose the damage suit.

While the bill has been criticised generally, Dennis J. McClosky, one of Mr. Bedell's constituents, finds in it a particular cause for indignation. Mr. McClosky lives near the corporate limits of Goshen, his house being just seventy feet from the Erie Railroad track. Every morning just as Erie train No. 12 comes along Mr. McClosky sets out for work. The inconvenience which the Bedell bill would cause him is thus stated by him in a letter which he has written:

"I hov bin a Raipublican all me loife, but now I'm done with thim ontoirely. I live 70-odd feet back beyant the railroad, an' if this Bedell bill passes ivery mornin' when I come out of me dure for to go to work I must walk siven paces backward and look and listhen fur the train. Shure, it is an unfair advantage to take of a man. I have hard enough time getting acrost the track before the train as it is."

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One of the most trying duties of his office to Gov. Odell is attending dinners. The Governor has always been a man of domestic tastes, fond of the companionship of a few close friends, and with an abhorrence of the formal. His election as Governor has brought about a complete change in his manner of living. His presence at dinners and social functions is in constant demand, and most of the invitations are of a character which scarcely admit of refusal. Speaking of the social demands made upon him, Gov. Odell said the other evening that since his inauguration he had not taken more than half a dozen dinners at home. The Governor is developing talent as an after-dinner speaker, and he is quite proud of his improvement in this respect.

The Governor gets his exercise by riding horseback for an hour every morning, walking to and from the Capitol, and punching a bag before retiring. He has become quite expert at bag-punching. On the night that Devery was appointed the regularity and vigor with which the Governor put the bag against the board would have done credit to Fitzsimmons.

EFFECT OF TRUST IN THE SOUTH.

T. G. Bush Thinks It Will Be the Building of More Southern Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2.—T. G. Bush, President of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, stated to-day that he felt no apprehension of harm to Southern iron and steel interests as the result of the Northern steel combine. He stated that the fixed bond charges of the new concern would be so great that they would amount to a charge of $5 a ton upon every ton of steel produced, and that the combine would be forced to maintain prices in order to preserve its integrity.

The maintenance of prices in the North will, Mr. Bush believes, have its effect in the South, and he thinks it will result in the building of additional steel plants and plants manufacturing finished iron and steel in this State.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

Spirited Contests and Fast Time at Philadelphia Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—In a forty-yard dash requiring eight trial heats, with nearly two-score of competitors, M. B. Dean and J. Brennerman of Columbia University, New York, ran a dead heat for first honors, at the intercollegiate and interscholastic indoor games, held at the Academy of Music here to-night. Dean and Brehnerman won their respective trial heats in 0:05, the final in 0:05, and in the run-off Dean won in the same time, thus showing a remarkably consistent performance. The midnight hour had struck before the last event had been decided, and the crowd of devotees of college sport had trespassed on the Sabbath at this their first Lenten dissipation.

The goal-kicking contest brought together a number of inter-collegiate stars, including Hare, the ex-Captain of Pennsylvania, and John Gardner, Captain and stroke of last year's Pennsylvania champion crew. It remained, however, for W. L. C. Nellson, a Haverford College embryo football champion to win the contest, as Hare, Gardner, et al, did not consider the contest of sufficient importance to don athletic clothing and were therefore handicapped by their street apparel. Hare as usual kicked with his left foot, and on his first effort sent the ball [illegible] into the wings at the left of the [illegible]. W. Fenchot of Yale University, [illegible] twenty-five yards, won the intercollegiate [illegible] run against a score of competitors in 4:56, remarkably good time for an [illegible] board track with indoore footing. Summaries:

BOULEVARD TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Bill in New Jersey Legislature to Provide for Ocean-Front Road.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 2.—There is in contemplation an ocean-front ride for automobilists and others from New York to Atlantic City. The scheme has unfolded itself by action on a bill now pending in the New Jersey Legislature for a continuous boulevard along the ocean front. The statement is made by the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Assembly, which has been considering the two ocean-front boulevard bills, that it will report the bill introduced by Assemblyman Snyder of Monmouth County, which provides for the intersecting of all country roads, so that there can be an almost continuous ocean-front drive from South Amboy to Atlantic City. The Snyder bill is substituted for the Ocean Grove Boulevard bill because it does not force the right of way through Ocean Grove, having a clause preventing the building of roads through religious resorts with charters, which eliminates the driveway through Ocean Grove and causes the drive to go around it. The upper-coast plan contemplates that New Yorkers can ride across Staten Island, then by ferry across to Perth Amboy, then across the Raritan on the new steel bridge to South Amboy, then, keeping close to Raritan Bay, through Keyport to the Atlantic Highlands; then through Seabright until the Ocean Drive is reached, at North Long Branch; through West End, Elberon, Deal, and Asbury Park, around Ocean Grove, and down through Spring Lake.

There is no certainty that the drive can go through the Sea Girt Camp, because the rifle range occupies all the land facing the ocean. There would at present be no use of extending it through the State Reservation unless the Ocean County people would erect a new road along the ocean line leading to Point Pleasant. The disposition on the part of the Point Pleasant residents is to do so, because of the advantage it would be to that resort and the new ones below it.

The continuous Ocean Boulevard encounters serious problems after it leaves Sea Girt because of the long bridges needed and the low lands. There is not only the Manasquan River, but the wide inlets of Barnegat Bay. The most delightful part of the ride would be on the narrow stretch between Barnegat Bay and the ocean, where are situated Seaside Park and other resorts down to Barnegat City and Beach Haven. Here roads would have to be built. All these obstacles have been anticipated by the promoters of the boulevard, who expect that State aid for road building could be secured during the next five years for hard roads, particularly since the drift of the stone road movement has been to seashore roads. The cottage owners in Beach Haven, who have limited drivers, are willing to do their part to get the extension that far.

Below Beach Haven it will not be so much a matter of hard roads as it would be of long bridges to get across Egg Harbor Bay and all the numerous streams that would be encountered before Brigantine would be reached. From Brigantine it would be a question of ferrying across to Atlantic City, because the residents of Atlantic City would not permit a bridge. Boats can be taken at Beach Haven for Atlantic City.

This would make a jaunt approximating 120 miles, beginning at South Amboy and having the terminus at Atlantic City. It would not be a tedious ride, for the route takes the rider, after leaving South Amboy, through thirty-one resorts, giving ample accommodations en route for rest and refreshments.

PUBLIC PARK AT EDGEMERE.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Favors the Project.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, said yesterday that, while neither he nor the railroad had any direct interest in the efforts being made to establish a public park along the shore at Edgemere, L. I., he believed that there was great need of more parks on the water front of Long Island.

He said that he heartily approved of any movement to secure parks for the people and had recently written to a member of the Legislature in advocacy of the project, which is now before the Legislature. Almost every community on Long Island, he said, is suffering because nearly all the water front is in the hands of private owners and the public has no access to the shore.

MAJOR CUSHING ROBBED.

Detective Arrests Two Men and Recovers $1,000 Worth of Goods.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 2.—The residence of Major Harry Cushing, U. S. A., retired, situated on Davenport Neck, was robbed last night. The burglary was not discovered until this morning, when Detective McSweeney discovered the back door of the house open. Major Cushing is away, and the burglars had a free hand. They ransacked the place from top to bottom, and secured a great deal of booty. McSweeney several hours later arrested Edward Murdock and James Kane in the neighborhood.

Kane confessed after he was locked up, and told where part of the booty could be found. McSweeney went to the place indicated, a dancing pavilion in Hudson Park, and found over $1,000 worth of jewelry and clothing. He also found in Murdock's pocket a diamond ring and several pieces of jewelry. The police are unable to learn whether the recovered property is all that was taken from the house. They have summoned Major Cushing, and until his return will not be able to learn if anything more is missing.

VETERAN CLERK'S DOWNFALL.

Post Office Employe Confesses Robbing Benevolent Organizations.

William Halden, for twenty years a clerk in the New York Post Office and holding office in several benevolent organizations, at his home, 158 West Sixty-seventh Street, last night, confessed that he had misappropriated money belonging to a number of them. His case was left in the hands of a committee which is to decide whether to institute proceedings against him.

Halden is sixty years old. He was Treasurer of the Benevolent Association of Post Office Veterans, and some time ago a shortage was discovered in his accounts, about which he made no explanation. He was asked to resign, and did so, and he was then asked to leave the Government service, but he refused to do this, and Postmaster Van Cott discharged him from his place in the Transportation Department Friday.

He was also receiver for the Palisade Chapter of the Order of United Workingmen and Treasurer of the Equitable Benevolent Association. His total shortage is estimated at about $3,000. The last-named association was the first to discover a shortage, and Mrs. Halden made good about $700 of it. Halden begged for mercy, after admitting his guilt, last night.

New Jersey Game Laws to be Codified.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 2.—The New Jersey Fish and Game Commission has prepared a codification of all the fish and game laws now scattered through the statute books. This was done because the numerous amendments to existing laws have brought about much confusion. At every session of the Legislature there are from a dozen to twenty bills introduced, making changes in the law, and it is impossible for the sportsmen of New Jersey and adjoining States to have a safe knowledge of the law, and some get into trouble. The present session is no exception, and there are a number of bills pending which if passed this session will increase the confusion.

To Vote for a Postmaster.

RARITAN, N. J., March 2.—There is a lively battle on in this place over the Postmastership. Several candidates are in the field, and as each is showing great strength and is backed by strong influence, it has been decided to select the Postmaster by election. March 13 next is the day selected for holding the election. The two leading candidates are James McGregor and F. W. Hope.

A New Insurance Company.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The Federal Insurance Company, capital $500,000, was authorized by the Bank and Insurance Department to-day to do business in New Jersey. The principal office will be in Jersey City, and the company will do a fire and marine insurance business. The incorporators are Alexander E. Orr, George M. Olcott, William Schall, Jr., Sidney Chubb, Max Gruder, George B. Ogden, Albert W. Sanborn, George B. Moffatt, Percy Chubb, Henden [illegible], Alexander Lacid, Charles Myers, and [illegible].

DEATH SUMMONS FRIENDS.

One Expires While the Other's Body Goes to the Morgue.

Pathetic circumstances attended the deaths of two bakers who were roommates at 48½ Cherry Street. Fifteen minutes after the city hearse took the body of the first man, Patrick Birmingham, to the Morgue, his friend, Archibald Kennedy, died in almost precisely the same manner.

Other lodgers, after the death of Birmingham, held a "wake" in a dingy back room on the lower floor. None dwelt on Birmingham's good deeds more than Kennedy, who was fifty-six years old. Birmingham was only thirty-five, but for years they worked together. Kennedy seemed to take the death of his friend much to heart.

Kennedy on Friday afternoon aroused Birmingham to go to work. Birmingham had his boots on and was partly dressed when he was stricken. Kennedy gave the dying man a drink of water and lifted him to the bed, where he expired in a few minutes.

The Coroner sent the city hearse to the house on Cherry Street early yesterday morning. On the way to the Morgue the driver stopped at the Oak Street Police Station. He asked the Sergeant to telephone to Bellevue to see if "anything else was laying around loose."

A few minutes afterward one of the lodgers at the Cherry Street house came into the station. He said that Archibald Kennedy had just died. The Sergeant was puzzled until Policeman Ayres made his report. Again the Coroner was notified. Kennedy had friends who will provide for his funeral.

Major H. G. Curtis Dead.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 2.—Major H. G. Curtis, recently a member of the United States Insular Commission which established the Government in Porto Rico, is dead at his home at Atlantic, Iowa. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1839, but removed to Iowa in his boyhood. He enlisted as a private in the Eighth Iowa Infantry and was promoted to a Sergeantcy. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He had always taken a great interest in matters pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was aide on the staff of Gen. R. A. Alger when the latter was at the head of the order.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. J. B. Dumont.

Mrs. Dumont, wife of J. B. Dumont, President of the Plainfield (N. J.) Council and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died at her home, on West Seventh Street, Plainfield, yesterday. She had but recently returned from Louisville, Ky., where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Belknap. Mrs. Dumont was fifty-eight years of age and was born in New London, Conn., the daughter of Samuel A. Cook. She was a member of the Colonial Dames, a Daughter of the Revolution, and for twenty years had been Secretary of the Plainfield Women's Guild. Besides her husband, she leaves a daughter and two sons.

Joseph A. Vega.

Joseph A. Vega, one of the oldest members of the Spanish colony in this city, died yesterday at his home, 116 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was a wholesale dealer in tobacco at Cedar and Pearl Streets, Manhattan, for forty years. Mr. Vega was born in Gijon, Asturias, Spain, sixty-eight years ago. He went to Cuba at an early age and in 1845 came to this country, becoming a citizen of the United States. He served in the civil war with the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Activity the Feature of a Lively Week.

TO BUILD ON THE "FLAT-IRON"

Twenty Story Structure at Broadway and Twenty-third Street—Latest Sales by Brokers.

Reports published in this column from day to day render unnecessary any statement as to the volume of current business; while it is at the same time gratifying to those who have for months and perhaps years derived cold comfort in the discovery of tendencies toward activity to be in a position to say simply that the activity is here. Following closely the sale of the Boreel Building, last week also had its transaction of sensational proportions in the consummation of the deal for the sale and improvement of the block bounded by Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, further details in regard to which will be found below. But this happily is not the week's sole claim to distinction, and at least a dozen sales of the first importance might be enumerated, representing as many sections, from Wall Street to Washington Heights.

The Washington Heights deals, taken collectively, are a most formidable array, and have been the most striking feature of recent business, if indeed business of so general and diversified character may have a feature. Within the last ten days sales of five large plots on Broadway between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Streets, comprising nearly fifty lots, have been reported, and it is asserted on reliable authority that the end is not yet. Both the northwest and northeast corners at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street have changed hands, together with the southeast corner at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, the block front on the west side between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, and the northeast corner at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. One purchaser figures in all these transactions, and definite information regarding his identity will be awaited with interest. Further north on Washington Heights, the Knapp estate's tract was purchased by Loyal L. Smith, who recently bought the adjoining Columbia College property, so-called, from Jacob D. Butler.

At least three sales of valuable business property were effected during the week, all of them more or less actuated by the investment idea. Charles A. Gould's purchase of the new building at Broadway and Thirteenth Street from Henry Corn is undoubtedly in the nature of an investment. The trade, involving the old Union Building, at Pine and William Streets, and the new structure, at 95 and 97 Liberty Street, is of importance chiefly as it concerns the former property. It is said that no change will be made in it for the present, but it will be a surprise if this corner remains in its present shape for any great length of time in the hands of such active operators as Flake & Dowling. Another quick resale was that of 38 Wall Street by the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company to N. L. McCready, by whom it is said the property will be held permanently.

The upper Fifth Avenue section shows no diminution in its activity, with sales at Seventy-sixth Street and in the Cook block, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. In addition to these, the more important of the week's items, there has been a goodly amount of dealing in less valuable properties, flats, and dwellings, with a volume of trading among the small professional operators that is little less than unprecedented.

New Building on the Flatiron.

The famous "flatiron" block, bounded by Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, is to be the site of a new twenty-story building. The Cumberland apartment house, occupying the block front on the north side of Twenty-second Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, owned by the Hlokson W. Field estate, has been acquired by parties interested in the new enterprise, and that property, together with the adjoining triangular piece on the northerly end of the block, owned by Samuel and Mott I. Newhouse, will be conveyed to a corporation, the name of which is withheld, but which, it is said, will file its papers at Albany within a few days.

The architect of the new building will be D. H. Burnham of Chicago, and the structure will be put up by the George A. Fuller Company. The work of removing the old buildings and excavating on the northerly end of the block will be begun immediately. Existing leases may delay somewhat the work on the present site of the Cumberland—probably not later than Oct. 1, however—and it is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1903.

Figures in the deal are as yet of very indefinite character. The price paid for the ground by the new corporation will be not far from $2,000,000, divided about equally between the Cumberland property and the Newhouse triangle. The estimated cost of the new building is $2,000,000.

A report that the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company will be directly interested in the new enterprise, or that it will underwrite the bond issue of the new corporation, is denied. The stock in the latter will be largely subscribed by the Messrs. Newhouse and the George A. Fuller Company.

The sale of the Cumberland apartment house was negotiated by E. A. Cruikshank & Co. and C. E. Harrell, while Mr. Harrell also arranged the details of the transaction by which both parts of the block will pass into a single ownership.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

J. W. Pringle has bought from Newman Sperb the block front on the north side of Seventy-fourth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, a two-story building, with frontages of 149.6 feet on the street, 32.4 feet on Amsterdam Avenue, and 88.4 feet on Broadway.

It is reported that the plot, 102 by 120, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street has been sold. The immediate corner, 27 by 120, is owned by John Notman, and the three adjoining lots by Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold the plot of eleven lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 99.11 by 275.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Lansdale Boardman to a client the four-story dwelling 65 West Forty-ninth Street, 17 by 60 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

William Rankin has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Streets, 99.11 by 100.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Hamershlag & Oppenheimer two lots on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 102.2, to Charles Glenn, who will erect three dwellings thereon.

S. H. Stone and Jackson & Stern have sold to Ole Olsen the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Crosby Street, 80 feet north of Grand Street, for improvement with a seven-story building.

John A. McDonald has bought, through W. Alanson Alexander, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 11 East Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Meyer Loeb has bought, through Plummer & Sehurman, for $46,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling 358 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 53.

A. Rothmiller has sold for the Hudson Realty Company to Gundlach & Koch the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, a plot 100.5 by 51.3, on which the buyers will erect a ten-story apartment house.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold to a client of Milton Meyer, the five-story flat 61 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; also, to Albert Eaiman, the similar adjoining property 63 West One Hundred and Eighth Street. The price was $31,000 for each house.

Amos F. Eno has sold to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin the plot 32 by 100, on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue. Mr. Eno has bought, for about $38,000, the four-story dwelling 163 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100. John J. Coady was the broker in both transactions.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for the Alder estate the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 116 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The Auction Room.

The announcement that the Rossmore Hotel on Broadway, just south of Forty-second Street, will be sold at auction on April 3 promises at least one important event for what has been a most uninteresting Spring season in the salesroom. The property will be the most valuable single parcel put up at auction since the offering of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, about a year ago, and the sale will have an additional interest, which was lacking at the Fifth Avenue Hotel sale, in that there is a reasonable prospect that the Rossmore will be sold to some disinterested party. In any event, the market for it has been materially improved by the active dealing of the last three months in that immediate neighborhood.

A trustee's sale of properties belonging to the estate of William J. Haddock, to be conducted on Wednesday by Bryan L. Kennelly, affects several Ninth Ward parcels, including the southeast and northeast corners of Hudson and Perry Streets, 766 Greenwich Street, 276 West Eleventh Street, and 12 Van Nest Place. The same auctioneer will also sell on Wednesday, by executors' orders, Brooklyn properties on Union Street, near Fifth Avenue, 333 Quincy Street, and a plot of twenty lots on First Avenue, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Streets, in that borough.

For Wednesday Auctioneer Meyer announces the voluntary sale of 25 East Eleventh Street, and on the following day Richard V. Harnett & Co. will put up the southwest corner of Elm and Great Jones Streets.

There were recorded last week 330 mortgages, for $6,277,813, of which 106, for $2,-112,662, were at 5 per cent.; 142, for $2,105,-608, were at more, and 82, for $2,059,543, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 278 mortgages, for $18,824,968, of which 88, for $8,-024,447, were at 5 per cent.; 123, for $1,453,-671, were at more, and 67, for $1,346,950, were at less. In the totals for the corresponding week of last year it should be noted that $15,000,000 represents a single mortgage made by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company to secure a bond issue.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the sale of the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 75.8x 100; price, $91,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 371 Canal Street, north side, 43.2 feet east of West Broadway, 19.3 by 83 by 20 by 79.4, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $28,361.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward A. Sumner, referee, 165 and 167 Spring Street, northwest corner of West Broadway, 45.3 by 75.4 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,280; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick A. Ware, referee, 314 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 158 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four and five story stonefront dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,032.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Truesdale, referee, Lyman Place, northwest side, 181.8 feet southwest of Freeman Street, 54.2 by 38.7 by 34 by 47.7, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $7,057.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vermon M. Davis, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, running through to Edgecombe Avenue, 249.1 feet south of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 75 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,787.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.—By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 296 West Tenth Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Weehawken Street, 22.2 by 95.3 by 22.7 by 95.3, five-story brick tenement with store; 298 West Tenth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 22 by 95.3, five-story brick tenement with store; 514 and 516 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 205 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 22.6 by 99, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102 by 100, two seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $228,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,982 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,026.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, 18 by 79 by 19.1 by 72.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,385.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, 113 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,946.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 3,524 to 3,542 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, running through to Fulton Avenue, 176 feet on Third Avenue, 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, three-story brick flat on Third Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings on Fulton Avenue, together with four and five story buildings of the American Brewery Company. Due on judgment, $115,211; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, 550 Hudson Street and 108 Perry Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 26.4 by 58.8 by 49.1 by 67.9, five-story brick flat, with stores; 548½ Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.5 by 74.11 by 67.9, five-story brick flat, with store; 546 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.6 by 74 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store; 546 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21 by about 80, four-story brick flat, with store; also,

552 Hudson Street, northeast corner of Perry Street, 27 by 66.4 by 7 by 61, four-story brick flat, with store; 554 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 16.10 by 61 by 16.10 by 55.10, four-story brick flat, with store; 556 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 16.10 by 55.10 by 16.10 by 50.8, four-story brick flat, with store; 558 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, four-story brick flat, with store; 101 Perry Street, north side, 66.4 feet west of Hudson Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 20.5 by 59.8 by 21.8 by 53, three-story brick flat; also,

12 Van Nest Place, (Charles Street,) north side, 162 feet east of Bleecker Street, 20 by 95; three-story brick dwelling; also,

766 Greenwich Street, west side, 44.4 feet south of Bank Street, 20 by 46 and irregular, three-story brick flat; also,

276 West Eleventh Street, south side, 125.5 feet east of Bleecker Street; 24.8 by 95 by 25 by 95, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to close a partnership, 337 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; 284 Tenth Avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 90, three-story brick-front frame building, with four-story brick building at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executors' sale, 28½ and 30 Front Street, north side, 66.6 feet east of Broad Street, each 18.10 by 72.4, two four-story brick buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Montague Lessler, referee, 406 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,406; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freeman, referee, 156 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,041.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Harwood R. Pool, referee, 519 and 521 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 38.8 and 33.2, respectively, by 109.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $32,055.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,988.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 437 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 445 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25.3 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front flat; 458 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 27 feet east of Tenth Avenue 27 by 90, five-story brownstone-front flat; 390 East Houston Street, north side, running through to Second Street, about 249.7 feet east of Avenue C, 20 by 75.10 by 20 by 73.4, three-story frame tenement on Houston Street and four-story brick tenement on Second Street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 105 East Eightieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 28 Water Street, northwest side, 46.8 feet northeast of Broad Street, 27.11 by 35.10 by 31.1 by 35.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $13,023.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 25 East Eleventh Street, north side, 297.1 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 26.5 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling, with brick and frame extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank Fitz Arthur, referee, 306 and 308 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 62.6 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house; 310 and 312 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, on the west, 62.6 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, on each, $16,546; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $42,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, First Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, the block front between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, ten lots, together with ten adjoining lots on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, to be sold as one parcel.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 333 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, north side, 125.6 feet west of Ralph Avenue, 19.6 by 100, three-story brick flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 767 and 769 Union Street, Brooklyn, north side, 231.10 feet west of Sixth Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 95; 771 and 771A Union Street, north side, 258.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, each 16.8 by 95, two three-story brick dwellings.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alexander V. Campbell, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $23,616.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 24 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 52.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 80.7 by 28.3 by 77.9, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,171.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Philip Carpenter, referee, 425 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 267.2 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 26 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $26,342.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale by order of partnership, 11 Great Jones Street, southwest corner of Elm Street, 26.2 by 100.6 by 34.6 by 100, old building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, W. H. Willis, referee, 154 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 130.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 73.5 and irregular, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,927.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 118 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,092.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,016.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 761 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 40.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 20.5 by 92.5 by 20 by 93.1, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,339.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Shaw, referee, 530 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,796.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Bartow S. Weeks, referee, 108 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 161 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,326.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 152 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 303.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 21.4 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,722.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Watson & Logan of 61 Ann Street, architects; cost, $200.

Cortlandt Street, northeast corner of Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick store; estate of Frederick Bedford of 150 Broadway, owner; Andrew Hendrickson, architect; cost, $900.

No. 2,141 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Paul Schupose of 2,141 Eighth Avenue, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $700.

No. 87 Fulton Street, to a five-story brick shop and store; Samuel Hirsch of 47 Cedar Street, owner; Frederick Ebling, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Augusta Dow of 2,827 Third Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $450.

No. 53 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Herman Fichter of 159 Canal Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers, architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, March 2.

CATHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 207, map of Penfield property, 33.4x107x33.4x105; Conrad Trede to Lena Schaaf, (R S $4). 3,750

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 225x115; Catharine A. Lavelle to Mary H. Walsh, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,500) 1

CEDAR ST, old line, s w corner of Trinity Av, new line, 52.10x85, also Trinity Av, w s, 85 ft s of Cedar St, 32x100; David W. Laing to Charles Pasterson, (R S $1, mtg $15,000) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 99th St, 50x100; Etta Blum to Emma L. Smith, (R S $20) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST; Emma L. Smith to Alice B. Colcord, (R S $70, mtg $100,000) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x150; John H. Regan, referee, to Isabella Loring, (R S $165) 165,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 151, w s; Joseph C. Lavi, referee, to Louis B. Hasbrouck, (R S $15, mtg $5,000) 14,950

DIVISION ST, 23 and 30, n s, 24.7x147.4x25x134.4; Geias Kanner to Beno Levy, (R S $12.80, mtg $18,000) 1

ELLIOTT AV, n w corner of Julianna St, 100x125, Olinville; Lorenz F. J. Welher to Lena Schaaf, (R S $1, mtg $4,000) 1

JACKSON AV, 1,043, w s, 19x85; Charles Pitchie to Herman Kohlmann, (R S $3, mtg $4,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80; Henry S. Eisler to Julius Tishman, (R S $9, mtg $11,000) 20,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x80; Henry S. Eisler to Julius Tishman, (R S $9, mtg $11,000) 20,000

MANHATTAN AV, 159, s e corner of 107th St, 100.11x25; William J. Nicklas to Calvin E. Brodhead, (R S $20, mtg $40,000) 1

MONROE ST, 206, s s, 25.1x87.6x25x99.4; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to Rebecca Cohn, (R S $2.50, mtg $11,000) 2,100

MONROE ST, s s, 75 ft w of Jackson St, 25x87x25x99.10; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to Rebecca Cohn, (R S $3, mtg $10,000) 3,000

NELSON AV, e s, 205.9 ft n of Devoe St, or 165th St, 15.10x93.1x15.10x92.8; Julia E. MacDonald to Horace Nichols, (R S $1, mtg $3,850) 1

PAIK AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x74; David C. Hartshorn and others, heirs, to G. Willett Van Nest, (R S $20) 1

PEARL ST, 307, n w s, 25x90; Edward G. Riggs and another, receivers, to Henry L. Goodwin, (R S $3, mtg $35,000) 37,195

RIVINGTON ST, 225 to 257½, s s, 56.3x (49 F. J. Schnug to Eliza J. Smith, (R S $16.50, mtg $60,000) 75,500

STANTON ST, 259 and 261, s s, 49.9x75x50x75; Julius Tishman to Henry S. Eisler, (R S $21, mtg $55,000) 76,000

VALENTINE AV, e s (new), 258.6 ft n of 179th St, 16.7x151.9x16x16.8x152.6; Mary F. Watkins to Lillian A. Wienecke, (R S $1, mtg $2,650) 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 70th St, 25.5x92; James Bradley and another to Patrick Shanley, (R S $6.50, mtg $38,000) 100

1ST AV, s w corner of 32d St, 30x95; Dora A. Davis, individually and as administratrix, to Leon Sobel and another, (R S $12) 12,000

8TH AV, 2,554 to 2,558, e s, 75x88; Morris H. Hayman to Beatrice Tuoti, (R S $19.50) 100

5D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; Morris Kittenplan to Samuel Bloom and another, (R S $7, mtg $35,800) 42,500

7TH ST, 204 East, 25x80.10; Julius Weinstein to Samuel Kamlet and another, (R S $11.50, mtg $26,000) 100

6TH ST, 334 and 336 East, 65x87.6; Louis Cohen and another to Leon Taub, (R S $22; mtg $70,000,) correction 92,000

14TH ST, 335 West, 25x125; James S. Herrman, trustee, to James S. Herrman, (R S $27) 26,900

14TH ST, 336 to 340 West; James S. Herrman and others to Mary E. Vail 1

15TH ST, 404 and 406 West; 14th St, 405 and 407 West; James S. Herrman, trustee, to James S. Herrman, (R S $77) 77,000

37TH ST, 522 West, 25x98.9; Hyman Sonn and another to Alfred J. Ellis and another, (R S $13) 100

43D ST, 213 and 215 East, 50x100.5; Lizzie Janson to Lena Dunlop, (R S $11, mtg $26,750) 1

46TH ST, s s, 178 ft w of Broadway, 19 x100.5, with strip, 8½ inches on w s; Kate I. Underhill to City Real Estate Company, (R S $8, mtg $18,000) 100

63D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Louis C. Gillespie to Emma B. Lyman, (R S $115) 1,000

83D ST, n s, 289.4 ft e of Park Av, 32.10x102.2; Anale Peyser to Harry Rosenwasser and mother, (R S $5, mtg $28,000) 1

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Joseph Hamershlag and another to Charles Glenn, (R S $15) 1

91ST ST, 33 West, 18x100.8; Eliza M. Pelgram, widow, to Adam N. Brown 30,000

97TH ST, 212 to 220 East, 127x100.11; 224 East 97th St, 25x100.11; 230 East 97th St, 25x100.11; 234 East 97th St, 25x100.11; Rosa Jancole to Samuel Green, (R S $6, mtg $30,500) 100

97TH ST, 311 and 313 West, 50x100.11; Adam N. Brown to Eliza M. Pelgram, (R S $65, mtg $70,000) 1

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Morris Rosenwasser to Annie Peyser, (R S $5, mtg $18,250) 1

106TH ST, 20 East, s s, 25x100.11; 74th St, s s, 562 ft w of Columbus Av, 38x102.2; 99th St, s s, 156.3 ft w 5th Av, 18.9x100.5x irregular; Fanny M. Updike to William W. Berugham, (R S $7.50, all liens) 1

108TH ST, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Herman Hellbers, (R S $9, mtg $22,500) 100

120TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of Park Av, 18x72; Patrick J. Cuddy to Thaddeus Murphy, R S $11) 1

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; James S. Herman, trustee, to William F. H. Herman, (R S $8) 8,000

176TH ST, s e corner of Walton Av, 80.7x100x103x109.2; Mary F. O'Donnell to Joseph F. O'Donnell, (R S $42, mtg $4,500) 2,000

204TH ST, s e corner of Valentine Av, new line, 2.4x23.3x2.4x22.9; S. Cordella Miller to Frank Koch 1

217TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, 150x47.6x150x50; John Lowden and another, executors and trustees, and others, heirs, &c., to Robert L. Stevenson, (R S $) 1

Recorded Leases.

WARREN ST, 79; Edward J. Brady to Hermann F. Siemers and another, 5 1-6 years 800, 1,000

3D AV, 660; Anna M. Rothmann to William Miller, 7 years $1,380

3D AV, 1,219; Edward D. Pierson to Adam Greim, 5 years 480

7TH AV, 567; Emil Frank and others, trustees, to John Brady, 5 years 3,000

8TH AV, 2,176; Tillie Marcus to Leo Kuehn, 3 years 1,300

8TH AV, 632; Samuel I. Lewis to Herman Lohman, 5 years 1,800

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; the Wroxeter Realty Company to R. W. Macurdy, 10 7-12 years 11,000

48TH ST, 139 East; Frank J. Cassidy to Elias Larner, 2 years 240

131ST ST, 600 and 602, s w corner of Broadway; Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, to Bradley & Currier Company, 5 years 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

EALSER, Henry, to Louise A. Balser; 9th St, s s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year. 1,000

BEALS, John D., to Carl Kinkeldey; Elliott Av, n w corner of Juliana St, Olinville, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

BEALS, John D., to Carl Kinkeldey; Boulevard Lafayette, s w corner of 160th St, if extended, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,000

BERKOWITZ, Mary, to Henry Roth; Delancey St, 188 and 188, 3 years 6,500

BROWN, Adam N., to the New York Savings Bank; 97th St, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 70,000

BROWN, Adam N. and Pauline, to George H. Baileray; 91st St, 33 West, 2 years 21,000

COHN, Rebecca, to American Mortgage Company; Monroe St, 266; also, Monroe St, s s, 75 ft w of Jackson St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

COUGHLIN, Elizabeth M., and Thomas, to Thomas O'Connor; Thomas Av, e s, 68 ft n of Webb St, Fordham, 3 years 1,800

CRANE, Charlton W., to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee; 32d St, 144 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 7,000

ELLIS, Alfred J., and Furman B. Rogers to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 37th St, 522 West, 6 years 8,000

ELLIS, Alfred J., and Furman B. Rogers to Celia S. M. Einhard; 37th St, 522 West, 10 years 5,000

FARLEY, Thomas, and Cornelia K. Manley; Tinton Av, w s, 280.9 ft n of 168th St, (rerecorded,) 3 years 6,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to Cornelia K. Manley; Tinton Av, w s, 270.4 ft n of 168th St, (rerecorded,) 3 years 6,000

FIGUERA, Amelia R., and others to Elizabeth F. McManus; 134th St, s s, 383.10 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 1,000

FISHMAN, Julius, to Henry S. Eisler; Lexington Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 97th St, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

FISHMAN, Julius, to Henry S. Eisler; Lexington Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 97th St, (installments,) 6 per cent 4,000

GLENN, Charles, to Joseph Hasenbling and another; 85th St, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,500

HAMILTON, Robert H., to Mauro and Donato Pizzitello; 126th St, n s, 200.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 2 months, 6 per cent 110,000

HERRMAN, James S., to James S. Herrman, trustee; 15th St, 404 and 406 West, 50x200.6 to 405 and 407 West 14th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

HERRMAN, James S., to James S. Herrman; 14th St, 335 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

HERRMAN, William F. H., to James S. Herrman, trustee; 135th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

KAMLET, Samuel, and Morris Bluestein to Julius and Max Weinstein; 7th St, 204 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,300

KAMLET, Samuel, and Morris Bluestein

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Tailored Suits and Skirts. Sharp Savings.

Small prices indeed for so much of style and excellence. It is no wonder that the Suit and Skirt business of this vicinage comes here. Our tailors have put the smartest kinks of the new fashion into these garments—they have more merit than you would dream could be had for the price—more than can be found anywhere else:

Suits at $9.75. Cheviot serge, in navy blue, brown, ox blood and black; double-breasted Eton jacket with L'Aiglon collar and wide revers faced with peau de soie; edges of collar, belt and sleeves finished with fancy colored braid, satin lining; skirt 7 gore flare, made over mercerized percaline.

Suits at $14.75. Scotch cheviot in black, royal blue and brown; double-breasted reefer jacket, revers faced with taffeta stitched in small squares, small postillion back, bishop sleeve finished with cuff of taffeta stitched to match revers, taffeta lining; skirt has deep graduated flounce finished with rows of stitching, made over percaline; exceptional value.

Pedestrian Skirts. Double faced cheviots, Oxford gray outside, pretty plaid and check backs; made with flare bottom, deep band and many rows of stitching....$3.95

Pedestrian Skirts of double face cheviots in Oxford, navy blue and brown; gored styles, extra wide flaring bottom, deep band and many rows of stitching; a very excellent skirt, at.....$4.98

Separate Skirts. One of the most useful and necessary garments in a woman's wardrobe. These are splendid Skirts—the collection is large and various enough to suit almost every taste, too. Not many of a kind, but many kinds, is the keynote of this showing.

Skirts of black cheviot serge, five gore top, with deep graduated flounce, trimmed with five bands of stitched satin, made over percaline.....$3.98

Skirts of black broadcloth, circular top, deep graduated flounce, top and bottom of flounce finished with rows of tucking; made over percaline; excellent value at..$6.90

Skirts of black broadcloth, circular flounce, body and flounce entirely covered with tucks; a very effective and stylish skirt, unusual value for.....$8.75

Skirts of taffeta silk, made with graduated flounce, gored top, seams finished with hemstitching; flounce trimmed with hemstitching and embroidery; made over moire percaline.....$10.98

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, $2.48

Worth $3.50. You would have hard work to tell them from the best $4.00 or $5.00 Shoes you know of.

There is style in these Shoes—style that only the fine work of the best makers can give. The patent calf is of the very best quality and the uppers are of a dull mat kid, soft and strong. Both lace and button styles, with the favored flat fore part, Goodyear welted extension soles and handsome military heels.

The best features of a bargain—desirableness and small pricing—$2.48.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Flannels---White Fabrics.

Thoughts turn this way now—and the White Goods Store is ready. There is wide collection of the fabrics from abroad and from home—the best the world has produced for smaller prices that we know of. Hints:

Flannels. Imported silk warp stripe washable Flannels and silk and wool printed Crepe Cloth in a variety of dainty patterns, instead of 75c.....39c. yd

Good quality, yard wide white silk embroidered Skirting Flannels, assortment of good patterns, made to sell 95c. to $1.35, go at.....79c. yd

We are showing a very large assortment of domestic and imported Washable Flannels.....29c. to $1.25 yd

Printed Flannelette, French Flannel patterns—closely priced.....10c. yd

White Goods. Large assortment of white and ecru French Revering, our own importation.....85c. to $2.75 yd

Gaze de Soie, a sheer silk and cotton fabric in white, black, ecru and other shades.....35c. yd

Stripe, Polka Dot and other novelties in silk and cotton fabrics, white

Winter Resorts.
50c. per line $4.50 per line for 20 times.

Atlantic City.

THE NEW RUDOLF, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Opens March 9th.

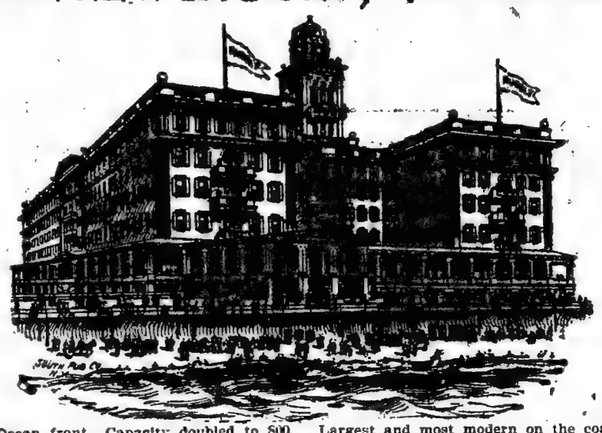

Ocean front. Capacity doubled to 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plan. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features.

CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Propr.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ON THE BEACH. Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The World Famed All The Year Health and Pleasure Resort.

Has been extensively enlarged and improved. Over 50 Private Baths. New Dining Room enclosed in glass, directly facing the ocean, and unsurpassed on the Atlantic Coast for decoration and elegance. Exchange and Sun Parlors doubled in size. Capacity 500. Through train leaves New York via Pennsylvania R. R. at 9:55 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily; via New Jersey Central R. R., at 3:40 P. M. daily. Baggage checked from the Hotel to all parts of the country.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Prop'r.

HOTEL ADOLPHUS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Delightfully situated on KENTUCKY AVE., near the BOARDWALK. Beautifully airy rooms. PRIVATE BATHS. Every modern convenience. HOMELIKE COMFORTS. FIRST CLASS BUFFET. Moderate terms. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. C. A. BAAKE.

Florida.

GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING.

FLORIDA GULF COAST HOTELS
PLANT SYSTEM.
Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels. Professionals in charge.
TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.. A. E. Dick, Manager.
Hotel BELLEVIEW, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. J. F. Champlin, Manager.
SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla. Edw. R. Sweet, Lessee and Prop.
OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.
THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 12 West 23d St., and 280 Broadway. Also TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO., 1 Park Place and 25 Union Square.

THE NEW RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Opens March 9th. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plans. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features. New York booking office, 25 Union Square, 11 to 5 o'clock.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

Seaside House,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Facing and in full view of ocean. Open all year. Hot and cold sea baths in house. Elevator and all other conveniences. Capacity, 300. Late dinners. Look for coach.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

HOTEL MORTON Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; hot, cold baths; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. A Sanatorium with superior Hotel Table and Service.
Write for Booklet.

AVON INN, VIRGINIA AVE. & BEACH. ELEVATOR TO STREET. SUN PARLORS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. $2.00 DAILY. SPECIAL SPRING RATES ON APPLICATION. F. L. LIPTON, PROP.

WILTSHIRE Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia Av. and the Beach.—Entirely renovated, handsomely furnished, latest modern improvements; delightful rooms; new hydraulic elevator. Write for booklet. S. S. Phoebus.

HOTEL STERLING ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Fireproof, Electric Lights, STEAM HEAT, Elevator, Private Baths, $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

HOTEL EDISON Ocean & Michigan Aves. Capacity 250. Elevator, Sun Parlor. Write for Special Spring Rates. J. C. COPELAND.

CHATHAM ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. PARK PLACE, opposite THE BRIGHTON. 100 yards from BEACH. Steam heat, Modern Improvements. H. C. PHILLIPS.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Av., near Boardwalk; steam heated; newly furnished; elevator. N. Y. MOYER.

The Bouvier, 150 South Tennessee Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—Steam heated, near beach; table unsurpassed. Mrs. Springer.

Europe.

NAPLES, (Italy)
PARKER'S HOTEL.
English sanitation. Electric light. Lift. Inclusive terms.

Excursions.

TRIPS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

THE ERIE RAILROAD,

The favorite route to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, with greatly improved facilities and equipment, offers the following rates from New York and vicinity to Buffalo during the month of May, 1901:

$16.00

Round trip for tickets good for return passage until October 31st.

$12.00

Round trip for tickets good for return passage within ten days, including date of sale. Such tickets will be good going Tuesday, April 30, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week during the month of May.

$9.00

Round trip for tickets good returning within five days, including date of sale. Such tickets will be available in the first-class day cars for which this line is noted, but will not give sleeping or parlor car privileges. Tickets will be available for going passage on Tuesday, April 30th, and on Tuesdays of each week during the month of May.

The Erie line to Buffalo has no superior, and the beautiful region through which it passes is the admiration of all travelers.

The Exposition will be the first marvel of the new century.

William Bernhardt, individually and as executor, (partitions, &c.;) attorneys, Avery, Schlesinger & Paul.

183D ST, north side, 120.9 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x74.11; Susan W. Miles and another against Florence W. Kehoe, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hooker.

A Sudden Change in the Weather.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

Strange, isn't it? what expressions you can hear relative to a change in weather. Here are some—they all mean that the snow is melting:

"Snow melting like sixty."
"Snow melting like the old Harry."
"Snow melting like the dickens."
"Snow melting fast as thunder."
"Snow going off faster than lightning."
"How the snow's going!"
"Snow melting like fun."
"Oh the nice snow is melting awfully."

Winter Resorts.
50c. per line $4.50 per line for 20 times.

Atlantic City.

Real Estate at Auction.
50c. per line 3 times 34c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
PARTITION SALE.
BY ORDER OF
The heirs of ESTATE OF MARY J. BLAIR, dec'd.
JOHN H. McKEE, Executor of ESTATE OF E. McKEE, dec'd.
ELISABETH A. DEMAREST, Executrix of ESTATE OF MATILDA REYNOLDS, dec'd.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,
ON
BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
41ST AND 42D STS.,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO
7TH AVENUE,

consisting of 7-story and cellar brick and stone Hotel, and plot of land; size, 92.1 on Broadway x 99.10¾ on north line x89.0½ on 7th avenue x 124.7 7-24 on south line, containing 4 city lots, or 10,000 square feet of land,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
Wednesday, April 3d, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Thursday, March 21st, 1901,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
Under the direction of ALBERT J. APPELL, Esq., Referee,

19 E. 26TH ST.,
(NORTH MADISON SQUARE,)
running through to and including
14 E. 27TH ST.,
Near 5th Ave.,
four-story and basement brick and brownstone-front dwelling on 26th St., and two-story brick stable on 27th St. Size, 26x197.6.
ALEXANDER B. CRANE, Esq., Att'y for Plaintiffs, 41 Wall St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1901.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
by order of the Executors of the Estate of CHAS. J. FAGAN, dec'd.
296 AND 298 WEST 10TH ST.,
Near Washington St.,
Five-story brick tenement, with stores; size 44x92.3.
514 AND 516 WEST 34TH ST.,
Near 10th Ave.,
Valuable plot; size, 45x99.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Esqs., Attorneys, 145 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1901.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
by order of JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN, ANDREW H. GREEN, STEPHEN G. LOCKWOOD, and JOHN MAXWELL LUMMIS, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of JOHN O'BRIEN, deceased,
433 BROOME ST.,
Near Broadway.
4-story iron-front building; size, 26.4x102.2.
ALEXANDER B. CRANE, Esq., Att'y for Executors, 41 Wall St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCY BACH, plaintiff, against GEORGE WALTON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment and foreclosure of sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of St. Ann's Avenue and Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with Southern Boulevard seventy-five (75) feet, thence southerly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, thence easterly and parallel with Southern Boulevard seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.
RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
CHRYSTIE & BRIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 50 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 113 St. Ann's Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx.

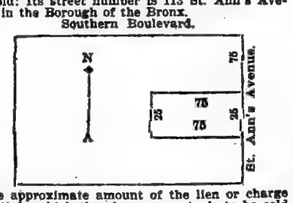

Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $13,530.86 with interest thereon from the 21st day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $415.38 with interest thereon, from the 5th day of February, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $350 and interest.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1901.
RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

The above-described premises consist of an almost new five-story modern apartment house in good order.

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park, should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, (now the City of New York,) and that the balance of such expense should be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition of such park, and that the area within which said part or balance of the said expense should be assessed should be as follows, namely:

On the north by 59th Street, on the south by 48th Street, on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the area last described.

Fourth—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and assessment and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at the place last above mentioned on the 9th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock P. M. and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part III. in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of April, 1901, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR.,
JOHN J. RYAN,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Edwin B. Meeks, Esq., surviving Executor of the Estate of Joseph W. Meeks, and by order of Hamilton V. Meeks,
The Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
CONSISTING OF
3 5-story stone and brick buildings with stores and lots.
Nos. 26, 28 & 30 Vesey St.
AND
No. 77 Church Street,
Northeast Corner,
TO BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, and of E. G. Duvall, Atty., 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
ESTATE OF WALDEN PELL.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, Esq., Referee.
Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
No. 357 6th Ave.,
Northwest Corner 22d Street;
345 6th Av.,
646 and 648 6th Ave.,
AND
483 8th Ave.
For book-maps, etc., apply to P. Chauncey Anderson and William Temple Emmet, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, March 6, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4-story brick dwelling, with brick and frame extension, and lot,
No. 25 East 11th Street,
between 5th Av. & University Place.
For maps, etc., apply to Coudert Bros., Esqs., Atty's, 71 Broadway; to Stern & Rushmore, Esqs., Atty's, 40 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, March 12th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
Estate of Orleana R. E. Pell, dec'd.
The 4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with lot,
No. 19 West 21st Street
For maps, etc., apply to P. Chauncey Anderson, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 27 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY MARCH 12th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
2 five-story brownstone single apartments, with lots,
No. 67 & 69 Perry Street,
BETWEEN BLEECKER AND 4TH STREETS.
For maps, etc., apply to P. Chauncey Anderson, Esq., Attorney, 27 William St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Two 4-story and basement box-stoop brownstone and brick dwellings, with lots,
Nos. 56 & 64 West 90th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to Theodore Sattler, Esq., Attorney, 58 Bond Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
5-story and basement white stone and brick double apartment, with lot,
No. 153 WEST 133d Street.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

To close the estate of William J. Haddock, dec'd, by order of Washington M. Haddock and Arthur H. M. Haddock, Esqs., Trustees,

546, 548, 548½ & 550 Hudson St.,
Being the southwest cor. of Perry St., four 4 and 5 story brick buildings, with stores; size of plot, 68.4x85.1x96.3x56.6.

552, 554, 556 & 558 Hudson St.
AND
101 Perry Street,
Being the Northeast corner,
four 4-story and one 3-story brick buildings, with stores; size of plot, 77x86.9x52.7x67.8.

12 Van Nest Place,
(Charles St.),
3-sty. and base't brick building; size of lot 20x95.

276 West 11th Street,
3-sty. & base. brick bldg.; size of lot, 24.9x95.5.

766 Greenwich St.,
Near Bank Street,
3-story and basement brick building; size of lot, 20x51.4x irreg.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the Estate of William R. Bowne, Deceased, by order of Washington M. Haddock, Esq., Executor,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,

771 and 771A Union Street,
Near 6th Ave.,
two 3-story basement and cellar hardwood trimmed brownstone dwellings, 16.8x95 each.

767 and 769 Union Street,
292 feet west of 6th Ave.,
two choice lots, 25x95 each.

EXECUTORS' SALE,
To close the estate of Mary Ett Colyer, dec'd, By order of Wilson M. Powell and Henry W. Mitchell, Esqs., Executors,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,

833 Quincy Street,
3-story brick apartment; size of lot, 19.6x100.

WILLIAM H. WILLITS, Esq.,
Atty. for Trustees and Executors,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of Fletcher V. Harper, dec'd, by order of J. Henry Harper and Tacie McD. Harper, Exrs.,

284 and 30 Front Street,
two four-story and cellar brick and stone buildings; size 18.10x78.7 and 71.10 each.
Maps and further particulars with Atty., or at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
337 WEST 26TH ST.,
Four-story and base. brick dwelling; size 24.6x98.9
284 TENTH AVE.,
Four-story brick-front frame building with store, and four-story brick building on rear; size 24.8½x100. Both houses well rented and in excellent repair.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BROAD-EXCHANGE BUILDING

Broad St. and Exchange Place.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY POSITIVELY

MAY 1ST.

18 Rapid Otis Elevators (9 Express)

and every known modern convenience, including

ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

Safe Deposit Company, affording exceptional Vault accommodations to tenants desiring such.

Large and small suites arranged as desired, also single offices, every office having direct light and air.

Among those who have secured space are:

Standard Trust Co.	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co.
Standard Safe Deposit Co.	Alfred de Cordova & Co.	Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum.
Standard Finance & Trust Co.	Sharpe & Bryan.	Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson.
Rudolph Keppler & Co.	Anglo-American Telegraph Co.	Thomas H. Hubbard.
A. H. Combs & Co.	Wm. D. Barbour & Co.	J. F. & E. T. H. Talmage.
Andrew D. Meloy.	Eckstein Norton & Co.	George Crocker.
T. J. Ryan.	Stephen S. Palmer (N. J. Zinc Co.)	R. L. Keen & Co.
Tobey & Kirk.	A. M. Judson.	Hanford & Stallknecht.
Britton & Fiero.	E. K. Austin.	Henry Block & Co.
Charles H. Davis.	N. Y. Commercial.	Kuhn & Erdman.
William C. Sulzer.	George W. Davis.	Hungerford Electric & Mfg. Co.
Hall Signal Co.	Howland Pell.	Kitchen, Whitney & Beal.
Cantor & Adams.	Stout & Co.	Corbett, Kelley & Hoeninghaus.
G. S. Simons & Co.	Irwin C. Stump.	Rosenberg & Proskauer.
The Cook-Turner Co.	Walter C. Childs.	Shaw, Cunningham & Waters.
William M. Patterson & Co.	John A. Crystie.	T. S. Todd & Co.
Press Publishing Co.	Bergen & Dykman.	Pfaelzer, Walker & Co.
Richard Irvin & Co.	Equitable Life Assurance Soc.	Jerome B. Wheeler.

For plans and particulars apply to the agents.

FREDK. SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, JR.,
111 Broadway. (8496)

GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar St.

7 WALL ST.
Broadway, Wall & New Sts.
NEW AND HANDSOME BUILDING
For rent, an attractive large and a small suite.
GEO. R. READ
60 CEDAR ST. (8634)

FLOOR 55x100 TO LET
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING.
Fireproof.
Power, Heat, Elevators.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

LIGHT OFFICES AT $200
A YEAR AND UPWARD.
TEMPLE COURT,
8 to 9 Beekman, 119 to 129 Nassau St.
RULAND & WHITING,
ON PREMISES.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE,
219 and 221 East 23d St.
Two six-story and cellar tenements, with stores; arranged for four families on a floor. Size of lots, 24.4 4-8x100 each.
H. B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Atty., 115 Broadway
Maps, &c., at atty's or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY AUCTR.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
Tuesday, March 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
331 East 33d Street,
4-story frame tenement and 2-sty. brick stable in rear; size of lot 25x98.9.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTR.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
Wednesday, March 6, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,
99 PERRY STREET,
Five-story and basement brick and stone apartment house; size of lot, 28x97.9.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,
Will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTRICES' SALE, Estate of Maria Magdalena Kleiner, deceased,
106 EAST 80TH ST.
3-story and basement, bay-window front, high-stoop brownstone dwelling and lot, size 18x about 82x100 feet.
Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, 32 Nassau St., and Messrs. Wetmore & Jenner, 34 Pine St., attorneys for executrices.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

ABSOLUTE SALE
To close out a corporation.
Elm St., Southwest Cor. Great Jones St.
Old 3-story and basement building and lot. Very valuable corner, suited for immediate improvement. 100.6 on Elm St., 26.2½ on Great Jones St. x34.6½ on southerly line.
Einstein & Townsend, Esqs., Attorneys, 32 Nassau St.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

FOR THE ESTATE OF HERMAN KORN, deceased. 256 West 47th St.
6-story brick store flat and lot 25x about 70x100.6.
Very Choice Farm.
Situate in the Town of Northfield, Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, containing 5.47 acres, with buildings thereon.
Sampson H. Schwarz, Attorney, 19 Liberty St.
EXECUTOR'S SALE. For the Estate of Rachel Korn, deceased.
157 EAST 65TH ST.
3-story and basement, high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, 18.9x about 45x100.5, leasehold, expiring 1910, with renewal of 21 years; ground rent, $220, taxes, &c.
Messrs. Simpson & Werner, Attorneys, 54 Broadway.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR STREET,
Offers for rent
OFFICES
in the following buildings:

Bank of Commerce Building,
N. W. Corner Nassau & Cedar Sts. One Small Suite.

Beard Building,
120 & 122 Liberty St., through to 123 and 125 Cedar St.
Desirable offices singly or en suite.

Coffee Exchange Building,
Hanover Sq., through to Beaver St.
One large light suite on upper floor, also single offices.

Corn Exchange Bank Building,
N. W. Cor. William & Beaver Sts.
A few single offices, outside light.

Downey Building,
136, 138 and 140 Front St.,
Two Corner Ground-floor Offices, also offices on upper floors.

German American Building,
S. W. Cor. Nassau & Liberty Sts.
Desirable Corner Suite.
Also a few single offices.

Sheldon Building,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets,
Desirable offices with north light. (8533)

Taylor Building,
39 and 41 Cortlandt St.
Offices singly or in small suites.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four-story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

New Building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., 435 West 14th St., New York.

Lofts 184 Feet Deep.
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
Adjoining Broadway.
Building has entrances from two streets. Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 63 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

43 JOHN ST., NEAR NASSAU ST. TO LET
Four-story, Basement & Sub-Cellar.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN STREET.

42 & 44 BOND ST.
MASSIVE 7-story and basement MODERN BRICK and IRON BUILDING. HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND POWER. Suitable for any business. LONG LEASE and LOW RENT.
M. B. BAER, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

4—8TH AVE. & 33D ST. NORTHWEST CORNER.
Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 52 West 33d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Stores, offices, warerooms; very high ceilings; finest light;
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 188 Broadway.

A.—93 Warren Street Corner Lofts
Two lofts, $30; fourth loft, $28. Janitor or
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN; 6,000 SQ. FT.; GOOD LIGHT, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT & POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

100 Factories—200 Lofts.
JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., cor. 42d.

The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. H. Patten, 66 Broadway, Room 11.

Store and basement, 55 Rose St., between Duane, Chambers, and Pearl Sts.; elegant business locality. Apply to William Walker's Sons, 299½ Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Elegant Loft, 108 Grand St., near Broadway; rent reasonable; immediate possession. Thomas H. Ellison, 409 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 635 Broadway.

At Mount Vernon.—A large corner store to let, very cheap; vacant now. Inquire on the premises, corner of N. 10th and Sidney Av.

16 East 17th St.—Store, basement and lofts; good light. 164 5th Av., first loft, also photo gallery. W. & L. Hess, 156 5th Av.

At 21 West 24th St.—Desirable store to let, with immediate possession; rent, $75. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

134th St., 7 West.—Beautiful store, four light rooms; hot-water supply; suitable for any business; $25.

14th Street, 124 East.—3 upper lofts for rent at $1,500 per year. A. K. MacKay, 6 Wall Street.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT TENANTS.
W. & L. Hess, 643 B'way and 156 5th Av.

One large and one small room at 1,151 Broadway, Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 22d St.

Loft to let, 3d, 25x25, rear building; rent, $12. Apply on premises, 74 Irving Place.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS. HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

FOUNDRY WANTED— New York or Vicinity. Ceiling 35 ft. Long lease. Principals only. Address F., Box 208 Times.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Within the last twelve months I have sold 18 houses, and have only 4 remaining, the last and only ones of my production, as I shall build no more. Located on 107th Street close to Riverside in the midst of the costliest public and private improvements, they are the best values at the prices asked and can be bought at substantial concessions to close out. All are 20 feet wide, five-story American Basements of various styles and arrangements. See and price them before deciding. Caretaker on premises. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Charles Buek, Owner and Builder, 109 West 42d Street, or 816 West 107th Street.

Six Elegant Houses,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. AND 158TH ST.

Indiana blue stone; swell front; up to date; hard wood, cabinet trim; two baths; wired for lighting and burglar alarms; cedar closets, &c.; best value for price on the heights; can now be had for ½ less than present cost to build; title guaranteed; three blocks from viaduct "L" station; 30 minutes by express to P. O.; 5 cent fare. 70% on mortgage if desired. Inspection invited.

E. B. TREAT, Owner,

On premises, or 241 West 23d St.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.

A very attractive, medium-sized house, in thorough order. Can be bought at a very reasonable figure. (8524.)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., at 23d St.,
Or 60 Cedar Street.

An elegant residence, near park, upper west side, for sale or exchange for country residence and acreage, near by; 28 rooms, billiard room and bowling alley; hard wood, hand carving, and inlaid floors throughout; parlor, library, dining room, and butler's pantry and kitchen on one floor; four bathrooms; house 25x100 feet; price $125,000; will sacrifice for cash offer. Buyers only apply to E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Ideal Houses In An Ideal Location.

Several modern, American-basement dwellings, all having full extensions, four minutes' walk from 140th St elevated; inspection invited. JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

BROADWAY.

A large, most desirable, and cheapest corner property for sale, below City Hall, for investment, speculation, or improvement; also medium-size corner; same locality; (very choice) bargains. Wm. P. Seymour, 171 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

A three-story and basement modern brownstone dwelling in most desirable location in the West 80th Sts., near Central Park; mortgage $18,000 at 4½; owner must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Al Bargain, Box 200 Times Office.

A Rare Bargain.—Two elegant 5-story double flats; 6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled bath; bona fide rent $7,000; price, $56,000; must be sold on account of sickness; all let; also 3-story store property, Madison Av., near 110th St., $25,000; rent, $2,700. Bargebuhr, northwest corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

Get list of real estate agents having property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, etc., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 331 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Business block on Third Avenue, near 127th Street, No. 2,336, forming an L on 127th Street, being two parcels, 100x25, and 17.4"x100 on 127th Street; great sacrifice to immediate purchaser; little cash required; will be sold on March 6th, 1901. For full particulars, address Richard R. Costello, 62 Wall Street.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE HOUSES.

Situated on West 93d Street, near elevated station, New York City; also McDonough Street, near Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn. A quick buyer will find a bargain in this first-class property. For full particulars address OWNER, Box 199 Times Office.

Attention, Builders!—100x100, 115th, near Lenox Av.; 75x100, Lenox Av., near 137th St., s. w. corner 142d St., 8th Av., 90' on 8th Av., 125 on 140th St., $65,000; 100x100, West 139th St., near Lenox Av.; 100x100, West 137th St., 8 lots, $62,000; 101st St., near 1st Av., 100x125, $33,000. Bargebuhr, corner 119th St. and Madison Av.

At a sacrifice, on account of death in family, a new 19 foot 4 inches high stoop and three stories private house of the most perfect and exquisite arrangement, with butler's pantry and two bathrooms; located in the best part of Washington Heights. Inquire 142 5th Av., seventh floor.

Good Investments!—Two new 3-story double flats, all latest improvements; steam-heated; vicinity 95th St., Park Av.; price, $96,000; mortgages, $55,000; rents, $7,200, bona fide. Address Bargain, 204 East 89th St.

Corner Longfellow and Jennings Sts.—2-story and attic frame house on lot 50x100; four short blocks from station of projected underground railroad; for sale at great sacrifice to quick buyer. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d, cor. Wendover Av.

CORNER APARTMENT ON MADISON AVENUE at a positive sacrifice, owing to the ill-health of owner, who is compelled to sell at once; principals only, no trades. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, No. 9 Pine Street.

$2,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, No. 636 West 39th St.; sacrifice price; 5 year mortgage; 22 good tenants; pays over $700 net over all expenses; title guaranteed. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

Good opportunity for selection of those elegant newly built 5-story double flats, with latest improvements, in 140th St., near 3d Av., completed April 15. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

A Bargain.—Three-story and basement brownstone private house, hardwood trim, 92d St., near Park Av.; best condition; fine location; will be sold cheap. Owner, 674 East 140th St.

On liberal terms and ready for improvement, 73d St., in Av. A, 6 lots; 1st Av., cor. 66th St., 1 lot. Av. A, cor. 70th St., 11 lots.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Can be purchased at a reasonable figure, four-story brick apartment house, with stores, on Greenwich Av., near Sixth.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Apartment house, all latest improvements; all apartments leased; rental, $11,600; $35,000 cash, $65,000 mtge. at 4 per cent.; will bear fullest investigation. Clarke, 250 East 125th St.

Attention! owners of flats; will add cash with equity of $6,000, in splendid paying tenement; perfectly new; mortgage, $8,000; rental, $1,400. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

A Rare Chance for Quick Buyer.—New 5-story apartment house; 2 stores; 3 families on floor; rent, $3,150; price, $27,500. Charles Hands, 372 Lenox Av.

Elegant corner, 5-story, 4 stores, 5 rooms and bath, 3 families on floor, 43x100. Price $38,000. Cash to suit. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Long Acre Square.—We have most desirable plots this section; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots and lots in choice location, with building loans; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

$500 cash, balance 5%, three-family frame, all rented, three blocks from L station; exchange. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Avenue store property; 5-story double flat, all rented; fine store, good location; price $19,000, cash $4,000. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

A.—Very Cheap, 205 East 100th St.—5-story apartment house; moderate improvements; 20 families; school opposite.

$100 cash, $12 monthly and interest, buys detached cottage near Westchester Avenue. Address "Moss," Times.

For Sale or to Let—Two-story mansard frame dwelling, 64 West 132d St., between 5th and Lenox Aves. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

A handsome, two-story building for sale at Bronxville, N. Y. For particulars call at 418 8th Av. Lindquist.

677 East 135th St.—Three-story private brick house, 25x100; price $8,300; very easy terms.

$5,000.—Bronx, detached 11-room house, full lot, near elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

$19,500—56th St., near 8th Av., elegant 3-story private, 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$3,000 cash, one mortgage of $19,350, will buy 87 West 114th St.; five-story double flat.

$1,800; good 10-room house and 4 lots, Milford, Penn.; easy terms. Kipp, 30 Broad St., city.

At a Sacrifice—Three-story and basement brownstone house; good condition. 227 West 134th St.

For Sale—A three-story and basement house. Apply W. J. Frazier, 663 East 147th St.

Three-story house; price and terms reasonable. Owner, 142 West 23th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.

186th St., one-half block west of Amsterdam Av. Eight left out of row of eighteen; all three-story and basement, brick and stone; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; tiled bath and vestibule; can be arranged for two families.

AUDUBON AV., 392,

between 184th and 185th Sts., two-story and basement, brick and stone; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing.

557 WEST 183D ST.

Three-story and basement, high stoop, brick and stone; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; a complete arrangement for two families.

GRAND SACRIFICE, MORRIS AV., 2388 & 90,

North 184th St., 2 elegant frame detached private houses, 37.6x125, 13 rooms and bath, all new and modern open plumbing, hardwood trim; elegant location.

The above rent from $30 to $55, or for sale on easy terms; $250 to $500 required, balance same as rent. Open for inspection. The above properties are within two blocks of Rapid Transit station. Apply owners.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

FOR SALE,

A first-class steel skeleton 9-story fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St., Manhattan; store vacant, but the rest well rented; will carry 250 lbs. per foot; just the place for metal or other house to use for own business and get income from; Otis elevator, steam heat, electric light and power; free and clear, or mortgage to suit; price reasonable. Particulars CHARLES BUEK, owner, 109 West 42d St.

HARRIE S. LINES,
126 EAST 41ST ST.,
CORNER LEXINGTON AV.

28th St., near Lexington Av., 23x98; 3 sty. Dwelling. 25th St., near 4th Av., 20x98.9; 3 story Dwelling. 29th St., near Madison Av., 21x98; 4 story Dwelling; 40th St., near Lexington Av., 17x100; 4 sty. Dwelling; 58th St., near Park Av., 16.6x100; 4 story Dwelling; 47th St., near Lexington Av., 20x100; 3 sty. Dwelling; Lexington Av. corner, 20x65; 4 story Dwelling; Lexington Av., nr. 30th St., 19.9x80; 3 sty. Dwelling.

MANHATTAN AVE., 31 AND 33.

Handsome double flats, five stories and basement; brick and limestone fronts; ten apartments of seven rooms, bath in each house, steam heat, hot water supply; all improvements; size 37.2x65x100; mortgage, $23,000, at 4½ each; price, $37,000; rentals, $3,744 each.

Apply to ROBERT RANKIN, 35 Manhattan Av.

A BARGAIN.

In the 60's, near 5th Avenue.

For sale, 25-ft. house in excellent order; low price to quick buyer. (8508)
PERMITS AND PARTICULARS.
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

MURRAY HILL.

Above 35th Street, nr. Park Ave.

For Sale, A full-size house, at a reasonable figure; suitable for modernizing. (8508)
Further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
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89TH ST., 272 WEST,

BET. WEST END AVE. & BOULEVARD.

Private 4-story, American basement, brownstone dwelling, extension to top; perfect condition; might entertain an exchange. For permit apply to owners,
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 LIBERTY ST.

A plot of nearly 10 lots, fronting 75 feet on both West Street and Washington Street, for sale. Apply to
OGDEN & CLARKSON,
7 Pine St. and 127 5th Ave.

A.—Will sacrifice 10th Av. corner, above 42d St., best part of the avenue; 5-story double tenement, with store, for less than $31,000. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

EXCELLENT PLOT, 40x100.5, 45TH, BE-tween 6th and Broadway.
Ripe for improvement.
JOSEPH OATMAN, 1,556 Broadway.

EXCELLENT THREE-STORY DWELLING, 48th, between 6th and Broadway, less than $24,000.00.
JOSEPH OATMAN, 1,556 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING, 25 x70x100.5, 45th, near 6th; offer wanted.
OATMAN, 1,556 Broadway.

Great bargain; fine, extra wide single flat house, 173 West 78th St.; little cash; 15 per cent. clear. Owner, Otto Diedrich, 435 Amsterdam Av.

Attention, Builders.—Lots, liberal loan, all locations. Security furnished good builders. Broker, Room 125, 111 Broadway.

Plot, Lexington Av., corner 102d, 14 lots, $84,000; terms liberal; offers wanted. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attention, Investors, Speculators!—Large house, 11th St., near 5th; $21,000; offer wanted. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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537 5TH AVE.,

BET. 44TH & 45TH ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

82d Street, South Side,

BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVENUES.

4-story brownstone dwelling; hardwood; exposed plumbing; view of Central Park from front and rear.

102d Street, South Side,

BROADWAY & WEST END AVENUE,

5-story American basement; 2-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension; private stairway for servants; side light if desired; wired for electric lighting; restricted rear.
Dwelling house, 4-story and basement, on

CARNEGIE HILL, 92ND STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVENUES,

exposed plumbing; hardwood throughout.

72d Street, North Side,

BETWEEN BROADWAY & WEST END AVENUE,

A fine large dwelling; 4 stories and basement; beautifully decorated; exposed plumbing.

34th Street, North Side,

WEST OF LEXINGTON AVENUE,

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; easily reached by all surface and elevated lines.
Dwelling house, 4-story and basement, south side of

32ND STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY & 5TH AVENUE.

27TH STREET, NORTH SIDE,

west of 8th Avenue, 2 three-story and basement adjoining houses, 20 feet front each; suitable for improvement.

44TH STREET, NORTH SIDE,

5th and Madison Avenues, a plot of 50 feet front for improvement.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Property for sale or to rent in the vicinity of this office.

To rent for a physician, a house at least 20 feet wide, between **5TH & 6TH AVENUES, 34TH TO 40TH STREETS, OR 50TH TO 59TH STREETS.**

To rent house with 20 rooms, suitable for a boarding house; **20TH TO 50TH STREETS, MADISON TO 6TH AVENUES;** Rental about $2,000.

To rent a three-story private house; rent **$1,500 TO $1,800, 34TH TO 50TH STREETS, 5TH TO 7TH AVENUES.**

To rent, two lofts with heat and power for light manufacturing, or three-story building that could be altered for same, about **40 FEET WIDE; 24TH TO 59TH STREETS, 3D TO 8TH AVENUES.**

To rent for a **DRUG STORE,** 34th & 59th Streets, on or near 5th or Madison Avenues. Rental about $1,500.

To purchase a 4-story house, 22 to 25 feet front, between 5th & Madison Avenues, below 59th Street.

FOR RENT.

5th Avenue, 537,

44TH & 45TH STREETS,

entire third floor and rear half of second floor; fine light, suitable for an architect; steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator.
Private dwelling, unfurnished, near Carnegie Hill, 95th Street, south side, 5th to Madison Avenues.
Dwelling house, north side of 34th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, accessible to all surface and elevated lines.

Flushing.—I have a new modern house, all conveniences, in best part of town, which I will sell cheap and on very easy terms; small amount of cash down; total cost of carrying and paying for less than rent; want quick sale. Write for particulars, J. K., Box 166 Times.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property for sale or to lease to fill standing orders. Wm. A. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

If you intend buying or renting a house in upper west side or Harlem I can show you some of the very best bargains obtainable; have some decided bargains. E. J. Taylor, 584 Amsterdam Av.

Building and real estate news, for sale list, &c., for New Jersey, found in N. J. Contractor; sample copy, 10 cents. Address care of Builders' Exchange, Newark.

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Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

Get list of real estate agents having property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, etc., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 331 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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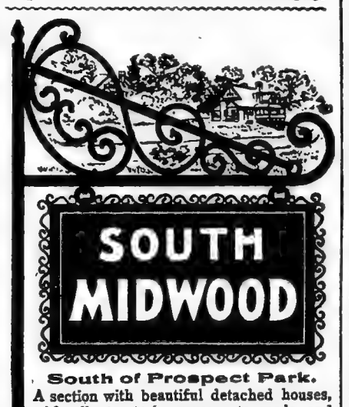

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7 beautiful homes costing from $7,000 to $12,000 cash, completed and occupied by owners.
10 houses sold before completion.
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High-Class Residential Property.
Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.
Come and See SOUTH MIDWOOD or Send Illustrated Booklet.
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VERY SPECIAL
OFFERS WANTED.

270 DECATUR ST., 3 & b. d. s., magnificent modern hardwood house, choice location.$15,000
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98 DECATUR ST., magnificent modern hardwood house, 3 & b., b. s.....$13,000
281 McDONOUGH ST., 3-story modern hardwood house, upstairs dining room, foyer hall, fine decorations, etc.....$11,500
367 LEWIS AVE., semi-detached frame house, 10 rooms, bath; being renovated; lot 30x90.$6,000
266 DECATUR ST., high-class 3-story hardwood house, 11 rooms, bath; open plumbing; fine location $15,000
261 McDONOUGH ST., hardwood 3-story and basement house; finest block of street; 11 rooms, bath; good order.....$9,500
247 DECATUR ST., 2-story brownstone, 11 rooms and bath, finest block.....$8,000
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And payment of $4,000 in arrears buys outright 3-story double flat paying 15% net, and you make a clean profit of $1,600; can furnish a bank loan of $25,000.

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Call on J. P. SLOANE, Attorney,
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all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

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Sums of $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, and $7,000, and larger amounts; liberal loans and low expenses; office open evenings.

HORATIO STEWART,
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10-room house, hard wood finish; all modern improvements, with two lots; house 26 feet over all by 47; 31st Ward, Borough of Brooklyn; brand new; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; reasonable offer from a quick purchaser not refused; terms to suit. H. P. WHEELER, 34-36 Wall Street, New York City.

ESTATE MUST SELL.

Price, $7,000; $2,000 cash; beautiful St. Mark's section; between Prospect and New York Avs.; 3-story and basement frame; location most select in Brooklyn; you will miss a bargain if not quick; rented to May 1st, $600 a year. Robert Ward, 181 Remsen St.

11-room house, all modern improvements, with two lots, and beautifully decorated; 31st Ward, Borough of Brooklyn; 30 minutes from City Hall, N. Y.; worth $5,500; will sell for $4,950. This is a bargain; terms to suit. H. P. Wheeler, 34-36 Wall Street, New York City.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.

Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

9-room house, all latest improvements, with two lots, 120 feet deep each; 31st Ward, Borough of Brooklyn; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; will sell at a great bargain to quick purchaser; terms to suit. H. P. WHEELER, 34-36 Wall Street, New York City.

306 MACON ST.

3-story stone dwelling; fine location; first-class condition; will sell cheap to a quick buyer.
ERY & LYLE, 1,550 Fulton St.

Another one of those rare chances—3-family brick house, between Broadway and Bushwick Av.; 19 rooms; all improvements; only $4,650. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Price $3,750, cash $750, 3-story single brick flat, 19x45x100; 14 rooms; 3 bathrooms; elegant order; biggest snap in Brooklyn. Robert Ward, 181 Remsen St.

Price $5,000; Park Slope; 2-story and basement; stone; all improvements; furnace; in strictly private block; terms easy. Robert Ward, 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price, $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Apartment House.—Park Av., near 81st St.; rents for $2,900; mt'ge $22,000; want an offer. Porterfield & Co., 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

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2 LITTLE FARM HOUSES,

Have EACH FROM 1 TO 3 ACRES of garden ground around the house, useful for any product, as well as chickens, ducks, Belgian hares, etc.; three towns near by, walking distance; GUARANTEE WORK 6 MONTHS a year to mechanic or laborer; prices run from $250 to $800, on the installment plan of $6 monthly; no cash down; single families or a GROUP of families can apply for particulars at city office, 202 East 23d St., all this week.

NEW HOUSES IN OLD FLUSHING'S

best neighborhood; only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centres. These are finely built, low in price, and offered on EXCEPTIONAL TERMS. Are homes for conservative people of refinement, who at a moderate, monthly cost desire something out of the common run. Call or write for full particulars, Rock-Tree 60 and 62 Liberty St.

Three-story corner dwelling at Whitestone; will rent for $25 per month, or sell for $4,000; $250 cash, balance long mortgage; ten rooms, all improvements; 3 minutes from depot, 30 minutes from city. Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1086—18th.

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GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE,

Containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas; artistically decorated; exposed sanitary plumbing; large, open fireplaces, every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high bluff overlooking surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell for $12,000, one-half cost, on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

For Sale—Plainfield, N. J., on Rahway Road, 1½ miles from main depot; road macadamized; modern house, all improvements; steam heat; 10 rooms; stable; about five acres land; fine location; high, commanding a beautiful view; Statue of Liberty can be seen from the premises; price, $7,500. Apply to J. T. Vail, 177 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

97 Rockview Av., Plainfield, New Jersey.—For sale or to rent, house, eleven rooms and bathroom; open plumbing; fine heater; city water, also driven well, thus securing abundance of water; best location in park; mountain view; every convenience. Address J. T. Vail, 177 North Av., Plainfield, New Jersey.

House and lot for sale in Plainfield, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from the R. R. station on Park Av.; house built of brick; slate roof; 11 rooms; all improvements; heated by hot water; lot, 100 ft. x 200; large trees on premises, all in good order; possession immediately; no mortgage on property. Address J. M. C., Box 207 Times Office.

For Sale or Rent, at Princeton, N. J.—Small farm, 20 acres; delightfully situated on macadam road; high; new rustic cottage, with modern improvements; good water conveniences; suitable for country home, horticulture, or poultry raising. Address Box 538, Lyons, N. Y.

Buy my 10-room brick house; suitable 2 families; plot 150x175 ft.; 90 fruit trees; title clear; good water; 900 yards from station; 1 hour from Cortlandt St.; $2,600 cash; 21 years' use of joining acre $150; all well fenced. At home till sold. H. Stanyought, Iselin, N. J.

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LOW PRICES, EASY TERMS.

Desirable houses at Montclair, Cranford, East Orange, Jersey City, Bayonne, Dunellen, Saybrook, and Dumont; 6 to 11 rooms each; $2,400 to $4,500.
G. HOWELL, 156 5th Av., New York.

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9-room house, all improvements; large barn; lot, 160x150; near depot; macadamized roads; city water; electricity and gas; 20 miles from city; 44 trains daily. Erie R. R. C. S. Van Wagonen, Westwood, N. J.

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Attractive, modern, suburban town houses, furnished and unfurnished, to rent and for sale. DORLAND, Elm St.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

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TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Large 4-story building, 25x95, store and apartments rented; moderate price. Apply on premises, W. J. MONTGOMERY, 58 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

West End and Elberon, Ocean Av.; two desirable furnished cottages for sale, $22,000, $25,000; others on Cedar Av., $20,000, $25,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

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Splendid home, new, 11 rooms; reception hall, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, parlor; seven bedrooms, open fire place; every known improvement. In a fine location in New Rochelle; one minute from railroad station, one block from trolley; fine surroundings, large verandas; house 30 by 41 feet; an ideal business man's home; price, $7,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

We also have, in a fine location, a perfect house; 11 rooms and bath, with stable and carriage house; lot, 80x150; five minutes' walk from railroad; all improvements; price, $6,500; easy terms.

We also have fine house, 8 rooms, all improvements; fine stable and carriage house; lot, 75x305; fruit in abundance; centrally, yet quietly located; a perfect spot for quiet, refined home; price, $7,500.

We have fine block, two stores, four flats; first-class in every way; gilt-edge investment; rental, $1,400; first-class location; can be bought now for $13,000.

We also have a fine cottage in A1 condition; nine rooms; lot, 50x150; five minutes' walk from station; $4,500.

We have fine country furnished and unfurnished houses to rent to suit all tastes.

We also have a magnificent $40,000 Irvington property at $20,000.

We also have a magnificent property, near the Sound, worth $20,000, that can be bought at once for $13,500. The first one to see it will buy it; 265 front on splendid avenue.

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ON QUAKER RIDGE ROAD,
NEAR MAMARONECK AND HARRISON.
A FINE ESTATE OF 180 ACRES.

Modern house and outbuildings; a choice location, high ground; extensive views of Sound; will be sold as a whole or sub-divided. This property must be sold, and any reasonable offer will be considered.
Photos and full information with
ABRAM HYATT & CO.,
503 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42d St.

At sacrifice—A gentleman's elegant residence and acreage, on Hudson River; 35 rooms; also suitable for sanitarium, hotel, club, or school; in first-class order; steam heat; hardwood finish; large stables, lawns, gardens, &c. Only buyers apply to E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

I offer bargains in cottages and lots within 45 minutes of 42d St.; commutation 11 cents; beautiful surroundings; macadam roads. Owner, 28 World Building.

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Kunhardt residence, corner Clinton and Prospect Avs., to let on 3 to 5 years' lease for $2,500 annually; 14-room luxuriously finished private dwelling; electric light and all modern improvements; extensive finely shaded grounds; large stable and carriage house, greenhouses, &c.; 40 minutes from Battery. For full particulars, photographs, and inspection permit apply Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

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Commanding ocean view; large, comfortable private residence, with all modern improvements; stable, 7 acres ground, shade, fruit trees, and garden; to let, $1,200 annually, or for sale, unincumbered. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Grove, 10 acres, 600 feet on lower bay; 18 acres, on Sound; 12 acres, 600 feet on railroad, 3 minutes to depot; 1 acre, large house, barn, &c., near water; forty lots, dock, fine roads; all free; long lease. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Modern houses all parts of Staten Island to let and for sale. Cornelius Kloff, 50 Broadway.

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$750 Cash—Flushing—Price $7,500

$45 monthly pays all, including principal. New modern centre hall house on corner plot, 50x100, built by days' work, 12 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, and laundry; cabinet trim; oak and white enamel; hot water, heat, gas, and electric light; open nickel plumbing, back stairs and bicycle closet; in fact, every convenience for comfort and luxury; a decided bargain, in a restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 34th St. ferry; commutation, 7 cents. Open for inspection Sunday. Other houses as low as $4,000, on equally favorable terms. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $6,000 upward; houses built. John Pallisburg, Builder, Bayside.

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Ocean Terrace, near Country Club; grand ocean view; 2 large private residences, outbuildings, greenhouse, bowling alley, gardener's lodge, and 58 acres; ripe for subdivision into building lots; 3,000 ft. street frontage; trolleys every seven minutes; 2 minutes' drive from Grassmere station; 45 minutes from Battery; 10-cent fare; appraised, $75,000; assessed, $45,000; offered (unincumbered) at $30,000, owing to owner's removal. For descriptive pamphlet address Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway.

$6 Per Week Total Cost.—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city, with all conveniences, but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., Post Office Box 2,678, New York City.

For sale, at Dobbs Ferry, on Hudson, less than one mile from station and Ardsley Club, commanding fine river view, about two acres, with fine lawn and shade, large three-story house, frame, filled in with brick, 68 feet by about 50 feet, containing 19 rooms, with all improvements; porcelain tubs and modern plumbing; large carriage house and stable, five stalls. For particulars apply to Schenck & Punnett, 19 Liberty St., New York City.

Newport Villas.

List for season of 1901 now ready. Prices, plans, and all particulars by
DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
1 West 38th St., N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

Are you looking for a cozy home in the Oranges? Eleven rooms, modern improvements; 100-foot lot; fine neighborhood; near mountain station; price, $7,500; to close estate. Charles A. Meige, with Ogden & Co., No. 411 Washington St., N. Y., or next door, No. 10 Lawn Ridge, Orange, N. J.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge; one of the finest elevations in town; commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in the town as a site for a large, first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

For Sale—A beautiful estate in Eastern Connecticut; plenty of land, good buildings; an ideal location for an ideal country home; on high hill half mile from railroad and trolley; fine view, fine roads; will sell very low to close estate. C. D. Geer, Central Village, Conn.

Greenwich.—Shore boarding house, unfurnished, 23 rooms, stable; shady grounds; shore road between Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore property in Town of Greenwich, Connecticut.—20 acres, elevated, wooded; a very choice site for a first-class residence; one mile from depot, Post Office, and telegraph; 50 minutes from 42d St.; express trains. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Corner Longfellow and Jennings Sts.—2-story and attic frame house on lot 50x100; four short blocks from station of projected underground railroad; for sale at great sacrifice to quick buyer. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d, cor. Wendover Av.

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A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the WEBER TONE is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical skill that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

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Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

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Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
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Continental Storage Warehouses, 312-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Nattal, 744 6th Av.

Personal.

MISSING!

Geo. D. Harder, whose portrait appears herewith, has been missing since Feb. 19, 1901. Temporarily deranged. Wire any information concerning him, at my expense, to **I. Van Voris,** Chief Police, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Deafness cured or no pay.
C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Millinery.—Experienced hands wanted on ladies' fancy hats; work given home. Bloom & Mayer, 577 Broadway.

Nurse.—By thoroughly competent child's nurse for out of town; must be Protestant; personal references required. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 246 5th Av.

Copyholder.—Woman copyholder in a printing office; must read difficult manuscript. Address Scribo, Box 202 Times Office.

Experienced girls wanted for hand folding and inserting printed matter. Apply to Harper & Brothers, 335 Pearl St.

Wanted—For a new business, competent women accustomed to canvass for industrial insurance or book subscription; must have good business record; liberal commission will be paid. Apply to Room 417, 9 Pine St., New York.

Wanted—Operators experienced on infants' coats, cloaks, and reefers; power. R. Schwed & Co., 684 Broadway.

Wanted—Hand embroiderers experienced on infants' flannels; home work; bring sample. R. Schwed & Co., 684 Broadway.

Wanted—Operators experienced on children's and misses' white dresses; steady work; good pay. Hollingsworth Company, 160 Wooster St.

Wanted—A girl to do general housework; must be a good cook and laundress and well recommended. 220 West 71st St.

Help Wanted—Males.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Active, reliable man of good appearance by Equitable Life. Apply mornings, branch office, 20 East 42d St. Jerome J. Wilson, Manager.

Agents wanted to sell rheumatic tablets; guaranteed cure or money refunded; big profits; samples free. Rheumatic Tablet Co., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hat and furnishings salesmen for our New Haven store; no communications answered. Lambert, 41 Cortlandt St.

Learn telegraphy; situations; 94-page catalogue. Whiteman's Telegraph School, 111 East 125th St.

Permanent positions, good salaries, obtainable in each of over 800 cities having free delivery Post Offices. Address Correspondence Dept., New York Civil Service School, 12 4th Av., New York City.

Practical typewriters, $1 to $5; up to date; correct alignment; simple, durable; sample work for stamp. Union Stamping Works, Newtown, Conn.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Solicitor, law office; experienced in condemnation matters. Address, stating qualifications and terms, A. B. C., Box 207 Times Office.

Wanted—Gardener to take charge of gentleman's place on the Jersey coast; must thoroughly understand flowers, shrubs, trees, and raising of vegetables; also understand caring of live stock; gardener's cottage now being built. Address, giving references, where employed, and wages expected, H. S., P. O. Box 249, New York City.

Wanted—By Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., the largest manufacturer of clothing at wholesale in America, a few very bright, young, experienced wholesale clothing salesmen; must have excellent records and references; none other need apply. Address 756 and 758 Broadway.

Wanted—A thoroughly competent loose-leaf double entry bookkeeper; must be a man with up-to-date methods in keeping accounts, and must be sober and industrious; state age; single or married, reference, and salary expected. A. B. C., Box 197 Times.

Wanted—For a new business, competent men, accustomed to canvass for industrial insurance or book subscription; must have good business record; liberal commission will be paid. Apply to Room 417, 9 Pine St., New York.

Wanted—A hustling agent in every county. We allow salary and expenses. Salesmen investigate this. Inclose self-addressed envelope. The Carbonium Mfg. Co., 305 South 17th St., Omaha, Neb.

Wanted—Salesman; a commission of $20.00 per ton paid for selling White Lead; goods delivered; also other inducements offered to dealers. Delmar White Lead Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted—Energetic salesmen by large manufacturer; steady employment; big remuneration; we train and equip for success. Address Clerk 85, Box 890 Chicago.

Wanted—Agents for new and wonderful cork puller; not a screw; does not injure cork; easily opens bottles of all sizes; sample postpaid, 25c. D. Hawley, 11 Chambers St.

Man and wife; man to valet and take entire charge of bachelor's residence; must be sober; best reference required. Mrs. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Wanted—Reliable manager to take child for parts and specialties; mother must accompany her. Forbes, 547 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Young, experienced valet; inexperienced men need not apply. E. K., Box 37, 1,242 Broadway.

Wanted—A few high-class solicitors; good money to right parties. Address "Solicitor," 153 Times Office.

Wanted—Cattlemen, experienced and inexperienced, on steamships to Europe; come ready to travel. 209 2d St.

Wanted—Butlers, second, third, 4, useful men at once. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Wanted—Services of an experienced bond and stock salesman. Address Investments, Box 206 Times.

Wanted—Men to assist feeding cattle on steamships to Europe. 5 Clinton St.; 73 West St.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid, &c.—Former employer desires situation for chambermaid; recommended for the position without reservation; unusually fine seamstress by hand and machine. Curtin, Box 1,215 New York Post Office, or Telephone Call 1851—Franklin.

Chambermaid, &c.—By a neat, obliging young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city references. M. M., 960 6th Av.

Chambermaid.—By young girl as chambermaid; good reference. Call, two days, 404 West 47th St.

Cooks.

Cook.—By obliging, reliable, and neat young cook; thoroughly understands her business; in American family; prefers English speaking help and permanent place. 209 West 56th St.; engineer's bell.

Cook.—By competent cook in private family; good baker; city reference. M., Box 333, 1,269 Broadway.

Cook.—By young woman as cook; do not object to country; good references. J., Box 836, 1,269 Broadway.

Cook.—By Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good reference. E., Box 834, 1,269 Broadway.

Cook.—By good Swedish cook; wages, $25; call two days. Care Agart, 235 East 27th St.

Cook.—By competent cook; city or

Horner's Furniture.

A "PERFECT" STOCK.

PERFECT as to its completeness in everything of merit and fashion in the Furniture world.

PERFECT in its presentation of newest woods, finishes, designs and coverings.

PERFECT in its range of choice, whether wanted for the Parlor, Drawing Room, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library or Hall, and in whatever grade.

PERFECT in its immense variety of single pieces of every description for any and every room in the house.

PERFECT in its embodiment of what constitutes "best values," as shown by the plain figures on every price ticket.

Claims which cannot fail to interest all who desire to combine Merit with Economy in their Furniture buying.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

MRS. WITTHAUS WANTS HER DIVORCE VACATED

Her Counsel Declares that It Was Procured by Fraud.

Her Husband Denies the Charges She Makes and Says It Was Granted Correctly.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 2.—The case of Witthaus versus Witthaus was again before the Supreme Court to-day, when Nicholas Cohen of the firm of Howe & Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Bly C. Witthaus, made a motion before Justice Keogh, holding a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to vacate the decree of divorce which has been granted Mrs. Witthaus from her husband, Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus.

Mrs. Witthaus was in court, and sat near her lawyer. She was stylishly attired in a blue gown, black velvet jacket, and jaunty black hat. The motion was made upon the grounds, first, that the decree was obtained by collusion of the lawyers for plaintiff and defendant, and, second, on the ground of fraud practiced against the defendant.

The Justice asked: "You make a motion to set aside your own divorce?"

"Yes," replied counsel. "We want you to set aside our own divorce, on the ground of fraud practiced upon us by the former counsel in the case and the defendant."

The parties were married in 1882. In 1883 the wife became afflicted with a serious ailment, and, as the counsel stated to the Court, Prof. Witthaus, her husband, used his skill as a chemist to administer poisons to her to deprive her of her reason.

They lived together until 1896. In that year Prof. Witthaus began an action for a divorce from her, but he abandoned it.

In 1897 Mrs. Witthaus began an action for a separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. She won the suit, and was allowed alimony at the rate of $2,000 a year. At this time, it is said, the professor planned to get rid of her and began an action for an absolute divorce.

In April, 1897, the suit was begun, and the professor wrote a letter in which he said, "I don't see why she should be the plaintiff. I expect her to live up to her agreement, and I will do so also." A Mr. Wardell was then counsel, and she charges him with fraud in entering into an agreement with her husband's lawyer, for she did not want an absolute divorce, as it was stipulated that she was only to get some life insurance policies and $1,000.

Justice Keogh asked how the case came here, and whether either of the parties resid in Westchester County.

Lawyer Cohen answered that it was brought here, like a good many New York divorce cases, to escape notoriety in New York and get a quick decision. Neither of the parties ever lived in Westchester County.

It was also stated that Mrs. Witthaus made a stipulation that the Professor was not to marry one Kate Cowan, alias Kate De Vino, and give her his name. The divorce proceedings were had before William P. Fiero, a White Plains lawyer, as referee, but no charge was made in this report to Justice Gaynor recommending the granting of the divorce to Mrs. Witthaus.

When she found out that her lawyer and the defendant's lawyer had been guilty of collusion she desired him to discontinue the suit, but he would not. Mrs. Witthaus was brought before the referee, who held his court in the office of the defendant's counsel, which Lawyer Cohen made a point was a very improper thing to do. She said she had taken two ounces of bromide solution at the time, and was almost blind from nervousness, and did not know what she was doing or saying when called as a witness.

The reply to the serious allegations of the counsel was made by District Attorney George C. Andrews of Westchester County, who had been brought into the case. He said that this was the fourth motion that had been made in this matter, and that they were all about the same in tenor. There had been trouble between Prof. and Mrs. Witthaus, and both had brought actions for divorce. She brought the action in Westchester County for the separation. The professor's real estate had been sold, and she got her share of it. She was always hounding the professor for money. That was all she wanted. She took his life insurance policies and got them cashed.

It was on that agreement between the parties that Justice Gaynor made the decree. She said that her husband had lied to her. She told certain things in the testimony taken before Justice Stover which she now fails to remember. Once she wrote a letter, in which she said: "He has had nine years of fun, and now he will have the opposite unless he settles with me." She also wrote letters to various people to impair Prof. Witthaus's reputation.

Lawyer Andrews then said that she was living with another man at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at that time, that they went to Florida, and then came back to New York.

The prescriptions, which she says were poisons, administered to her by her husband, had been submitted to Dr. Loomis for analysis, and he reported that they were harmless. While they contained potassi, arsenic, and other poisons, they were directed to be taken only in a dose of two drops three times a day, and another containing cocaine was also harmless.

The defendant denied any collusion, and said that the divorce had been granted by Justice Gaynor on the report of Referee Fiero, both having full knowledge of all the facts in the case.

Justice Keogh took the papers and reserved his decision.

LOST MONEY AND SAFE AS WELL.

Burglar Carted Both Away and Butcher Had a Friend Arrested.

One of the chief causes of anxiety in the business life of Henry Rosen, a butcher, of 154 Essex Street, has been the ever-haunting fear that sooner or later some one would come along and steal the money from his safe. He owned a first-class safe with an elaborate locking arrangement. Rosen locked up $1,000 in money and jewelry in the safe late Friday evening. Later a burglar came along, and, being apparently unable to solve the lock problem, took the safe, weighing 200 pounds, away with him. He still has it.

Rosen yesterday morning caused the arrest of his friend, Samuel Friedensen of 194 Madison Street, and charged him with the burglary in the Essex Market Police Court. The only evidence he had against Friedensen was that the latter frequently called at his store and was envious of his money. The fact that Friedensen's picture is in the Rogue's Gallery was against him, but it transpired that on a former occasion, when Friedensen was arrested for alleged burglary, Rosen testified to his good character. Rosen admitted this fact in court, and Magistrate Flammer discharged the prisoner.

Hello Central, Give Me—

Ladies' Department.
Great Sale.
250 Suits.

No use to telephone—you'll have to come—No orders received by 'phone.

This is the Greatest Sale of the Season.
We must have room for our SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Sale commences Monday morning at 8:30, want the room Tuesday.

250 Elegantly Man-Tailored Suits,
Every one new this season—

All sizes—all colors, and the very latest styles—Cheviots—Broadcloths and Venetians, etc.—125 silk lined throughout.

Former Prices, $42.50, 40.00, 35.00, 25.00, 20.00, 18.00 — Now, $17.50, 12.50, 8.75. (No Alterations.)

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for free catalogue. "Objects of Art and Utility from the Far Away East."

Third Floor.

Oriental Rugs Excellent Values

Presenting rug buyers with an opportunity to select from one of the most comprehensive collections of Eastern Rugs and Carpets ever imported.

Persian Saddle Cloths at $10 to $15.

Fine Persian Hall Strips
Averaging 3½ ft. wide, 11 to 17 ft. long,
at $28.00

Extra Large Guendjecs
worth $18.00
at $12 & $14.

Fine Antique & Modern Shirvan Rugs
Averaging 3.6x5.6 ft., worth $22,
at $15 & $18.

Daghestans
Averaging 3½x5 feet, Values $15,
at $10 & $12.50

Antique & Modern Kazaks, Missouls and Guendjecs
Averaging 4.3x8 ft., worth $30,
at $20.

Superb Afghans
Averaging 7x9 feet,
at $50.

New Importation of Shirvan & Kis Kelim Portieres & Couch Covers
$16. $18. $20. up

THE SMELTING TRUST SUIT

More Stockholders Oppose Purchase of Guggenheim Property.

Application for Rule to Take Depositions of Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lewisohn, and Others—Arguments of Counsel.

NEWARK, N. J., March 2.—Vice Chancellor Stevens gave a hearing to-day on the application to make permanent the order restraining the American Smelting and Refining Company from increasing its capital stock from $65,000,000 to $100,000,000 and from consolidating the interests represented by M. Guggenheim's Sons and other interests in the United States and Mexico under its management. Edward Lauterbach, Eugene Treadwell, and P. V. Lindabury appeared as counsel for the complainant stockholders, who are William Donald, William H. Curtis, John Gordon, S. V. White, A. Sautorines, and Henry Zimmer. The Directors of the smelting company were represented by Samuel Untermyer, Thomas B. Thatcher, Robert E. McCarter, and William H. Corbin.

In the complainants' affidavit the contention is made that there was no necessity for the increase of the capital from $65,000,000 to $100,000,000. It is maintained that the amounts which it was proposed to pay to bring about a consolidation of the smelting interests of M. Guggenheim's Sons and others in this country and Mexico are excessive. These figures it is declared are problematical and of no specific value because of the possession of certain secret processes.

Mr. Lindabury announced that other stockholders had been admitted as complainants and gave their names and holdings as follows: Arthur E. Burrows, 400 shares preferred, 150 common; Theodore B. Gatty, 1,151 shares preferred, 900 common; E. C. Westervelt, 4,800 shares preferred, 1,600 common, and others. With the added complainants a total of 27,736 shares are arrayed against the company and Directors.

Mr. Corbin quoted from statements sworn to by Edward W. Nash, President of the American Smelting Company, and Daniel Guggenheim, and by other stockholders, which was a general denial of the complaining stockholders' allegations.

Denial was made that on Jan. 1 last the American company had no surplus or working capital, as is alleged in the complaint. The company had, and now has, said the affidavit, a working capital consisting of cash, ores, metal, and other quick assets of about $15,000,000 in gross, and to an amount about $9,000,000 in excess of all the company's debts. Mr. Nash denied that the resolution of the Board of Directors, proposing to increase the capital stock, was passed in pursuance of an arrangement under which $5,000,000 of common and $5,000,000 of preferred stock should be turned back to a majority of the Directors at the price of 60 cents on the dollar for the preferred and for 50 cents on the dollar for the common stock.

An affidavit by Daniel Guggenheim was then read by Mr. Untermyer, to the effect that the Guggenheim business, as compared with the business of the Smelting Company was worth every dollar that was being paid for it. Referring to the motive for this suit, Mr. Untermyer alleged that the Lewisohns are back of it, although they and Rogers had been the promoters of the Smelting Company. It was also freely intimated that there was a great deal of stock jobbing in connection with the bringing and prosecuting of the suit. Mr. Untermyer said that the Guggenheims would make no more sacrifices, and intimated that they might withdraw if there was any further delay.

Before beginning his main argument Mr. Lindabury applied to the Court for a rule to take depositions in reply to some of the affidavits presented on behalf of the company and the Directors. "We propose to secure the depositions of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lewisohn and many others," he said.

Continuing, Mr. Lindabury declared that from time to time, as the case proceeded, he would show that the price fixed by the Guggenheim interests was fictitious, and the expert estimates of the value of the Guggenheim properties were second hand. On the other hand, Mr. Lindabury said the complaining stockholders had secured the most esteemed experts in America, whose estimates on the Guggenheim plants placed their value at between $8,000,000 and $8,000,000. He continued:

"We say that there was a deal. We say that there was an underwriting scheme previously arranged for the issue of this stock. We want only the right to produce these witnesses to elicit the truth, and to prevent injustice being done."

Chancellor Stevens announced that he would render his decision on Mr. Lindabury's motion on Monday. He suggested that an interlocutory injunction issue so that the case may go direct to the Court of Appeals and a speedy decision result.

Mr. McArthur, for the company, objected and demanded a decision in the Chancery Court after a full argument.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

BACK FROM YACHTING CRUISE.

The Prinzessin Victoria Luise's Trip to the West Indies.

The cruising yacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise of the Hamburg-American Line returned yesterday from a thirty-five days' tour to the West Indies and the Spanish Main. The places visited were Port-au-Prince, San Domingo City, San Juan, Porto Rico; St. Thomas, St. Pierre, Martinique; Port of Spain, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Kingston, Jamaica; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Havana, and Nassau. The weather on the outward trip was very rough, but after Jan. 29 fine weather prevailed.

Among the passengers were Isaac V. Brokaw, H. M. Baldwin, Major Clifford, Koeg von Breugel, Consul Heinrich Beneke, Baron Lucius von Ballhausen, Daniel B. Fearing, A. de Geoffey of the French Embassy at Washington, E. B. Hunting, and Heinrich von Holleben.

No Yale Art Fellowship This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—The Yale Art School Committee, which has just examined the candidates' work in competition for the William Wurt Winchester Fellowship in the Art School, announces to-day that, as a result of the poor quality of work submitted, no prize will be awarded this year. The Fellowship is the income of $20,000, and students who have been in the school two years are eligible. Biennial awards are made. The judges selected are well-known artists, and in June the announcement of this new Fellowship was to be made. The result is greatly disappointing to Yale Art School officials, who say that in no previous year has such a condition of things existed.

Another Big Texas Oil Gusher.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 2.—T. B. Bremple of this city, who is extensively interested in oil lands in the new Beaumont district, to-day received a telegram stating that another great oil gusher had been brought in, near Taylor's Bayou, about eighteen miles south of Beaumont. It is estimated that the flow of the new well exceeds that of the great Lucas gusher. The telegram does not state who are the owners of the new well.

Stern Brothers

Monday, March 4th, the following
Special Inducements
will be offered in the below mentioned departments

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Camel's Hair Cheviots, Eton Coat, White Satin Vest, Taffeta and Gold Trimmings on Coat and Skirt, lined throughout with silk, at $34.50
Real value $45.00

Silk Departments

115 Pieces Imported Printed Foulards, in the choicest designs and colorings, Value 85c yd. at 63c

4500 Yds. Colored Satin Liberty in the most desirable evening shades, Formerly 85c yd. at 65c

1450 Yds. Extra quality Black Satin Duchesse, at 55c

Cotton Dress Fabrics

A Late Importation of
High Finish Mercerized Duck, Plain, Spot and Stripe Effects; Embroidered and Plain Mercerized Crepe de Chine and Fancy Stripe Wash Silk Madras.

And in addition
15000 Yds. Printed and Plain Satin Stripe Lace Lawns and embroidered Swiss Mulls, at 12c

6500 Yds. Plain and Figured, Paris Satin Band Mulls, Regular value 45c yd. at 16c

Embroidery Departments

A special purchase of very desirable Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries in 2½ to 4½ yard lengths,
at 9, 14, 20, 25 and 32c yd.

Exceptionally Good Values

Attractive offerings, on Third Floor, in

Upholstery Departments

Tapestry Portieres, Fringed Per Pair $2.75
Derby Portieres, Corded " " $7.75
Bokhara Couch Covers, 60 inches wide each $3.50
Velvet Table Covers, 1½ yds. square, Formerly $3.45 at $2.25

Cretonne Linen and Cotton Damask Furniture Slips,
Also Window Shades of every description made to order; Estimates submitted

Misses' Garments

Girls' Sailor Suits, of Blue, Brown or Red English Serges, trimmed with soutache braid, 2 to 12 years, Value $5.50 $3.85

Misses' Suits, of Blue and Black Cheviot Serges, Castor, Brown, Gray and Red Venetian Cloths, lined with taffeta silk, 14 & 16 yrs. Value $24.75 $17.50

Skirts, of Black and Navy Cheviot Serges, over black Silk skirt, 14 & 16 yrs. Value $16.50 $10.75

Misses' Golf and Walking Skirts of English Reversible Cloth, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $8.50 $5.75

West Twenty-third Street

POLICE AT MR. HILL'S HOME.

Admittance Refused to Those Who Call Upon the Man Accused of Leading a Double Life.

The disclosures regarding the alleged double life, which has been led by Benjamin J. Hill, a wealthy Brooklyn tea merchant and a church member, have caused much comment in the old Williamsburg section of the borough, where Mr. Hill's home is. The disclosures were made through the action of Mrs. Hill, who caused the arrest of Mrs. Belle Devlin, the woman who accuses Mr. Hill, on charges of assault. Mrs. Hill, as well as her husband, is now confined to her bed, suffering from nervous prostration.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, 213 Grand Street, Policeman Morris was on duty yesterday to prevent any one from securing admission to the apartments over the store. The patrolman had been sent there by Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Station, who is a friend of Mr. Hill. When reporters called at the home they were met by the officer, who threatened them with arrest if any attempt were made to reach the apartments.

"Those are my orders," said Policeman Morris, "and I am going to obey them."

Every effort had been made by Capt. Short and the Lee Avenue Court officials to keep the matter from the public. The case comes up in the court to-morrow, but it is not believed that Mrs. Hill will appear to prosecute the charge against Mrs. Devlin.

At the Hotel Andrews, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, where Mrs. Devlin is staying, it was stated by one of the proprietors that Mrs. Devlin was not in. Up to a late hour last night she had not returned. It is said that Mrs. Devlin has declared that she will bring a suit against Mr. Hill, and that she has engaged a lawyer. Whether it will be a suit for breach of promise could not be learned.

Mr. Hill attends the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Pardington is pastor. Dr. Pardington visited Mr. Hill yesterday, and, it is declared, obtained from him a statement regarding the charges made by Mrs. Devlin.

LEGALLY DEAD MAN IS ALIVE.

Ran Away as a Boy and His Inheritance Was Distributed.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., March 2.—Edward Wright, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Wright of Middletown, Md., ran away from home twenty years ago. His family exhausted every effort to find him. During these years his sister, his father, and his mother died, and two years ago the estate was closed, and under the laws of Maryland, the absent son, not being heard from for a period of seven years, was legally dead. His estate was administered upon, and his legacy from his father's estate was distributed among the other heirs.

A week ago a letter came to the Middletown Post Office postmarked Chicago, and addressed to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Wright. Both being dead and none of the family living here, the Postmaster sent it to William F. Wright of St. Louis, a son of the deceased.

Yesterday the Postmaster received a letter from Chicago, which proved to be from Edward Wright, the man supposed to be dead. He wanted to know if his parents were still living in Middletown. The Postmaster wrote him that his parents and one sister were dead; that the property here had been sold; that the remainder of the family were living in St. Louis, Mo., and that the court had declared him legally dead. The many friends here of the missing man's family are anxious to hear the reason for his long and mysterious absence.

SUES ON A GAMBLING DEBT.

Lichtenstein Appears Against Mordecai for Money Lost in the Victoria Club.

A gambling debt contracted in the Victoria Club, in West Thirty-second Street, which was raided last week by members of the Committee of Fifteen, will be the subject of a suit to be heard in the Tenth District Municipal Court on March 7, and the question will again be raised, this time, it is said, in a new form, as to the liability of a man who gives a check and notes to pay for his losses at roulette. The plaintiff in the present action is Harry W. Lichtenstein, a lawyer, who sues as the holder of three notes indorsed to him, and the defendant is Robert E. Lee Mordecai, a prominent member of the New York Athletic and other clubs, and senior member of the firm of Mordecai & Hibbard, real estate brokers at 149 Broadway.

On the face the suit is only to recover on one note for $250 which became due on Jan. 1, when it was repudiated. The amount that Mr. Mordecai lost, however, is $750, and there are two other notes outstanding not yet due, the value of which hinges on the outcome of the present suit. There are two other defendants in the suit, Manley E. Sturges and George R. Lichtenstein, but they are only impleaded as indorsers of Mr. Mordecai's notes, he having given them first to Sturges, who indorsed them to George Lichtenstein, who in turn indorsed them over to the plaintiff in the action.

The contention of the plaintiff in the suit is that the money was not a gambling debt, but was actually loaned to Mordecai on his personal check to pay his roulette losses, and that, therefore, the suit is for money loaned. It is alleged in the papers that Mordecai requested a third person to advance the amount of his losses, and that the request was granted. Mordecai thereupon gave this person his check, which was returned from the bank marked "N. G." A demand was made on Mordecai for payment, and the matter was settled by the defendant giving the three notes, on the first of which the suit is brought.

Mr. Mordecai sets up an entirely different state of facts in his answer, and seeks to evade payment on the plea that he "lost at gambling on a wager, contrary to law, the sum of $750, to and with the defendants, Manley E. Sturges and George R. Lichtenstein."

Mordecai then goes on to admit that he played and took the usual gambling chances, but that he lost, and not having any money, he gave his check to his co-defendants in payment of the debt. He says he afterward demanded the return of his check, but that it was refused him unless he gave the notes in question, which he admits giving. Finally, Mr. Mordecai says that "the said note was given in payment of a gambling debt, and was without consideration, and is therefore null and void."

The plaintiff is represented by George W. Simpson and the defendant by L. P. Mingey. Both sides say they are in earnest in the matter, and threaten to make matters lively for each other in court when the action comes to trial.

Franklin County Society Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the Franklin County Society, of which Ashbel P. Fitch is President, will be held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, March 9. Among those who will be present are Justice Truax, President of the Society of the Sons of Oneida; the Hon. Job E. Hedges, President of the Society of the Genesee; Justice Rumsey, President of the Steuben County Society; Justice Gildersleeve, President of the Dutchess County Society; Chester S. Lord, President of the Jefferson County Society; Justice McLaughlin, representing Essex County, and Thomas F. Conway of Clinton County. Tickets can be obtained from William C. Breed, 53 Pine Street.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

New Spring Ribbons.

BLACK VELVET SATIN BACK:

⅜ in.	½ in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	2¾ in.	
6c	8c	11c	14c	17c	21c	25c	yd.

BLACK SATIN and GROS GRAIN:

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	3 in.	
	3c	4c	5c	7c	13c	per yard.
19c	27c	35c	45c	65c	1.20	per piece.

On the centre tables are many fine ribbons, suitable for millinery and neckwear. In cord, hemstitched and satin stripe taffeta, 3 to 5 inches wide, - - - 13c and 19c per yard

9,500 yards of the new Persian effects, satin stripe taffetas, also plain satins and taffetas, 1 to 1½ inches wide, - 5c per yard

New Spring Silks

100 pieces Taffeta Pongee. Strong and durable—with a beautiful lustre, the Dressmakers' great favorite. 27 inches wide. All shades; including black and white - - - - 55c. yard.

A beautiful assortment of printed Pongee. All new designs, 27 inches wide. Value 85c. - - - - - - - - 68c. yard.

All Silk Velvets, Turkish patterns. A new novelty. Value $2.50. Special price - - - - - - - - $1.98 yard.

Dress Goods.

54-inch all wool Cheviots in Gray, Brown, Castor. Value $1.25. 98c. yard.

54-inch Homespun. Value 75c. - - - - - 49c. yard.

Novelty Dress Fabrics. All Shades. Value $1.00 - 75c. yard.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Handkerchiefs.

Fine Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs.

Women's Neckwear.

Paris Novelties in Neckwear.
Boas, Collars, Stocks, and Scarfs.

Spangled Lace Robes.

Rich Laces.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WOMAN DEFENDANT'S ESCAPE.

Courts Commitment by Long Refusing to Sign Her Testimony—Her Husband Threatens Counsel.

Because she refused to affix her signature to testimony given by her in supplementary proceedings and insisted on having her own way in the matter, Mrs. Marie McKenzie Enright was threatened with commitment to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The woman's husband further enlivened the situation by threatening to knock down some of the counsel opposing his wife's interests.

Mrs. Enright has for some time been undergoing examination as to her ability to liquidate a judgment obtained against her by James S. Morgan, a relative. Mrs. Enright is the wife of Henry M. Enright, who is connected with John Mitchell, the Fifth Avenue publisher. The Enrights came to court yesterday to complete the examination. Morgan was represented by Charles P. Dillon and James C. Alderdice. When the examination had been completed, Mr. Alderdice appeared before Justice Truax and stated that Mrs. Enright had refused to sign the examination, saying that she wanted a week to read it over.

"She can finish reading the examination by 12 o'clock," said the Justice. "She must read it and sign it by that time."

Subsequently the interested persons appeared again before Justice Truax and demanded that Mrs. Enright be given until Monday to read the examination.

"If she does not sign it before 12 o'clock," said the Justice, positively, "I'll commit her for contempt of court."

At this point Mr. Enright became very much excited. Turning to one of Mr. Morgan's lawyers, he exclaimed:

"I was not present when part of the examination was held. Questions were then asked that were improper. If I had been present I would have knocked the man down who asked them. I will knock the man down if he repeats the questions."

Mrs. Enright interfered and averted impending trouble when the lawyer repeated the questions. The questions, according to counsel, related to Mrs. Enright's first husband. Mrs. Enright finally signed the examination, and all hands left the court.

MAYOR OUSTS A RAILROAD.

Edgewater Town Councilors Help Him to Pull Up the Track.

Mayor Higgins of Edgewater, N. J., with three members of the Town Council and a dozen laborers, pulled up about 100 feet of railroad track recently laid through the town by the New Jersey and Hudson River Railroad Company. The Mayor and his assistants were accompanied by a squad of policeman. The road placed the tracks in position without a franchise, and refused to take them up when ordered to do so by the town officials.

The railroad Superintendent was on the ground with a gang of laborers, but the presence of the police held the railroad men in check, and no one interfered.

Had Her Husband Arrested.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 2.—Theodore Lindsay, a furniture dealer, was arrested late last night on a charge of breach of the peace, preferred by his wife. He was arraigned to-day and held until March 7, under $250 bail. Two months ago the Lindsays separated. Last night Mr. Lindsay went to the Bailey House, where his wife and daughter are stopping, and demanded possession of the girl. Mrs. Lindsay objected, and her husband created such a disturbance that the police were called in and he was arrested.

Woman Beats Pillsbury at Chess.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2.—Harry W. Pillsbury, the chess champion, was defeated here last night by Miss Rosa Jefferson, a young woman expert of this city. Pillsbury gave his customary exhibition of playing sixteen players blindfolded and simultaneously. He had expected an easy contest from all, but, long after midnight, Miss Jefferson declared a check on Queen and King, and Pillsbury bowed to defeat

Flint's Fine Furniture

REDUCED.

"Sideboards, rich and rare,
With fronts that proudly swell."
EUGENE FIELD.

Our great grand-parents, living in those charming old Colonial houses, had an eye for graceful shapes. If you inherit their tastes, our bargain gathering is the Mecca for you.

GOLDEN & ANTIQUE OAK SIDEBOARDS, $16 to $350, (former prices, $20 to $450).

FLEMISH SIDEBOARDS, $30 to $200, (former prices, $40 to $261).

MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, $32 to $210, (former prices, $42 to $262).

A durable, decorative grounding for these richly colored woods are our exclusive

DONEGAL RUGS,

Made in Ireland by the newly established government factories. Heavy, hand-tufted. Also any size or design to order, and made with all the care and artistic ability that is shown in every furniture design which you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 48 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET.

DUPLICATE WEDDING PRESENTS.

J. H. Johnston & Son, 18 John St., N. Y. Buy, sell, and exchange Silverware, Diamonds, and all precious stones, including OLD GOLD JEWELRY. Our cases are full of bargains, 25 to 50 per cent. less than first cost of goods.

COMIC COLUMBIA MAGAZINE.

Wits of the University Seek to Rival the Harvard Lampoon.

In addition to its many undergraduate publications, Columbia University is to have a magazine devoted to wit and humor. Several of the wits of the university met last week and decided upon the preliminary steps for founding a periodical to be modeled somewhat on the lines of The Harvard Lampoon and The Princeton Tiger.

A name for the new publication has not yet been adopted, but it will probably be known either as The Columbia Grin or The Columbia Jester. The plan is to make it bi-weekly and illustrate it with cartoons and pictures typical of Columbia life. Those who are behind the scheme are B. M. L. Ernst, R. Kelly, W. J. Heimann, W. H. Grace, and Knowlton Durham.

Telephone Combine in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 2.—At a meeting held last night all arrangements were completed for placing the independent telephone companies of Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia under a single management. Later the plans will be extended to include all the Western States, and the committee expresses the belief that the result will eventually be a telephone service able to compete with the Bell system. The capitalization will be at least $2,000,000. There will be a long-distance service to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist's.

Sunday
March 3, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Le Boutillier Brothers

FIGURED

Imported Foulard Silks

79c.

Reduced from $1.00 and $1.25.

Also

A new shipment of their popular FIGURED INDIA, at

39c.

And a large assortment of NEW CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

WANT A RESERVOIR AT FOREST PARK

Brooklyn Citizens Aroused Over Threatened Water Famine.

Park Commissioner Brower Opposes the Plan—Ex-Commissioner White Explains the Pressing Need.

The water famine which threatens Brooklyn has led to a public-spirited movement to establish a distributing reservoir in Forest Park and to make other improvements in the water mains and sources of supply which will take away the danger from a disastrous conflagration on account of lack of water and provide a sufficient supply in reserve to avert the impending dangers because of water shortage.

Hiram R. Steele and J. Hampden Dougherty, the joint committee of the Manufacturers' Association, the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, and the Brooklyn League are working to place Brooklyn safe from the danger of a water famine. The committee induced Mayor Van Wyck to push the bond issue for the construction of the additional conduit from the Mfilburn pumping station to the Ridgewood reservoir. Efforts are now being made to have the Legislature set aside a portion of Forest Park for a large distributing reservoir.

The immediate need of the establishment of this reservoir in Forest Park is strongly recommended by Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton and the engineers of the department; Alfred T. White, former Commissioner of City Works; ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, and Henry W. Maxwell.

The bill to set aside a portion of Forest Park for a reservoir has been favorably acted upon by the Cities Committee of the Assembly. Park Commissioner George V. Brower of Brooklyn opposed this plan. The claim of the opponents of the bill was that another site had been found further away from the city where large storage reservoirs could be built. An answer to this statement was made by ex-Commissioner of Public Works Alfred T. White, who for years has made a careful study of the Brooklyn water situation. He said:

MR. WHITE'S STATEMENT.

I have been carefully over all the published maps showing the heights of ground and the contour levels from Brooklyn to Jamaica, and I found all my beliefs corroborated. The high ground at the west end of Forest Park is about a mile from the Ridgewood reservoir, and there is no valley between. The next high ground which can be mentioned in comparison is about four miles east from Ridgewood reservoir, and directly north of Jamaica; between it and the Ridgewood reservoir is a deep valley crossing the entire ridge.

For an additional distributing reservoir there can be no question as to the superiority of the site nearer Brooklyn, even were the cost to be much greater than it would be on the other site. Our pumping station is at Ridgewood, and can fill a distributing reservoir of equal capacity with the present ones, which the same facility that it fills the ones already existing, if the additional reservoir be located not further east than the site in Forest Park.

But if the new distributing reservoir is to be placed three miles east of this, it is self-evident that either a new pumping station must be erected at Jamaica, which would be an enormous expense, or else all the water must be conducted through six miles of additional and costly conduit; that is, three miles to the east and then back again to the west. This six miles of conduit would not only be very costly, but it duplicates one of the risks which we are trying to avoid, namely, the danger of a break in the conduit, which danger, of course, increases with the length of each conduit.

Engineer De Varona of the Brooklyn Water Supply Department says that it "is difficult to absolve the opponents of the Forest Park plan from the charge of boldly disregarding facts." He claims that Forest Park is the only site on which the storage reservoir needed at once in Brooklyn should be built. He condemns the location proposed by ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy, who claims that the reservoir should be built one and a half miles beyond Forest Park, and, of course, that much further from the Borough of Brooklyn. Engineer De Varona condemns the site proposed by the opponents of the Forest Park plan as follows:

The distance of this alleged site of itself would be sufficient to condemn it for the purpose for which this reservoir is intended, and here again our opponents do not seem to be familiar with the subject. We are not proposing to build a storage reservoir such, for instance, as our Hempstead reservoir, fourteen miles from Brooklyn; we have planned and imperatively need a distributing reservoir in order to insure the safety of the supply of our citizens against any accident to conduit, pipes, or engines, and for this purpose it must be within the city limits, and, if it were possible, in the most central part of Brooklyn. We do not want a reservoir four and one-quarter miles from Ridgewood. The proposed site, therefore, even if equal to that at Forest Park in other respects, would be condemned on account of its distance.

Again, we could not recommend pumping our water eastward from our Ridgewood engine house through four and one-quarter miles of force mains to the suggested reservoir, to have it come back therefrom through another four and one-quarter miles of distributing mains on its way to the city, and this serious objection of the locality would be still further aggravated in case the future supply of Brooklyn were to be provided from any other than the Long Island streams.

Lastly, the topographical characteristics of the ground would materially increase the cost of construction, while decreasing the margin of safety.

MEMORANDUM FOR LEGISLATURE.

A memorandum has been prepared by Hiram R. Steele and J. Hampden Dougherty and sent to the Legislature outlining some of the reasons why a part of Forest Park should be set aside as a reservoir site without delay. The following are excerpts from the memorandum:

The Brooklyn system requires the use of a large number of pumps and pumping machinery, and of conduits extending for miles, and all the water has to be raised by mechanical means into the Ridgewood basins. These basins contain practically all the borough's reserve water, hardly enough, when they are full, for a three days' supply. It is obvious that a break in the long conduits east of Ridgewood, or any derangement in the pumps or pumping machinery, might at any time reduce the reserve supply in the Ridgewood basins to a dangerously low point, placing the whole community in peril of being without a drop of water in a few hours. No further argument would seem needed to show the vital importance of collecting and conserving water in reservoirs within the borough, in sufficient quantity to insure safety for at least a week ahead. Manhattan has a constant supply ahead for 157 days.

The present Park Commissioner does not deny the crying need of an additional storage reservoir within the city limits. Such a reservoir must be placed at a point so near to the borough that it can be relied upon in all contingencies. It must be upon an elevation equal to Ridgewood. There is no site available except in Forest Park.

Even if there were an available site elsewhere, (which there is not,) before such a site could be used, it would be necessary to condemn the land. Condemnation proceedings are both dilatory and expensive. Brooklyn's needs are appallingly urgent. New York now owns the land in Forest Park, and there is no occasion for adding to the burdens of taxpayers by condemning land, even if such land could be found elsewhere. But an appropriate site is not to be found elsewhere. The reservoir would take but little more than one-ninth of the park; the park contains 536 acres; the calculations of the engineers fix the area of the reservoir between 65 and 66 acres.

The way in which Brooklyn's water supply system should be improved to remove the danger of a water famine was outlined by J. Hampden Dougherty in a letter to Mayor Van Wyck as follows:

It seems to us that no greater peril has ever been possible in time of peace to a community of the size of the Borough of Brooklyn. It is clear from the report of Mr. Van Buren, engineer of the Brooklyn Water Department, that the engineers in the borough have, by reiterated warnings over a series of years, urged action upon certain measures of relief. These are, to enumerate them in the order of their relative importance:

The construction of the additional pipe conduit or main from Milburn to Spring Creek, appropriation for which has already been provided.

Additional pumps at Milburn, to enable the water authorities to secure the full yield of the area which these pumps reach, estimated to cost $150,000.

Additional driven well stations, estimated to cost $400,000.

Filter plants, imperatively necessary to render the water from the Springfield and Baisley streams free from pollution.

Repairs to the Milburn reservoir, estimated to cost $590,000. This reservoir is at present useless.

The Forest Park reservoir, estimated to cost $1,500,000.

DANGER FROM FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Poor Supply of Water May Mean Increased Insurance Rate.

Believing that the present inadequate water supply of Brooklyn increases the possibility of loss by fire, representatives in that borough of many of the big fire insurance companies will meet to-morrow afternoon in the rooms of the Manufacturers' Association, at 198 Montague Street, to discuss means of improving the situation as regards water. The meeting has been called by President James T. Holle of the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

"A strong water supply means a low insurance rate," said Mr. Holle, discussing the matter yesterday, "and a poor supply means a high rate. Brooklyn has a good Fire Department, but the department hasn't the water pressure needed to fight fires."

WATER SCARCE IN NEW JERSEY.

Streams Filled with Heavy Ice and the Condition Serious.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 2.—There is a great scarcity of water all through the upper section of New Jersey, and much alarm is occasioned thereby, especially among the farmers, who are compelled to drive their stock a long distance to the larger streams. Their cisterns and springs have long since run dry, and they are now confronted with a water famine that may prove very serious. The larger streams are running low, and the Delaware River has seldom presented the appearance that it does now, filled as it is with heavy ice, from twenty-four to thirty inches thick, and only a small depth of water. The Pequest Creek looks like a mountain stream, while the water is frozen almost to the bottom.

The condition of these streams is a source of great anxiety to the public, and especially to those who live in close proximity to them, as a sudden thaw or a big rainstorm means a flood that may sweep everything before it. The only thing that will save many of the bridges will be a resort to dynamite in the eddies and at the dams, thus opening up to a great extent the streams to the flood that seems imminent in the near future.

SUES LAWYER FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Fish Tells How She Helped Husband to Try and Win a Judgeship.

In order not to imperil her husband's chances of election to public office, Mary M. Fish, wife of Leonard F. Fish, a well-known lawyer of Fultonville, N. Y., declares that she overlooked the wrongs he had done her and returned to dwell under his roof during the campaign in order to allay the scandal.

Last Fall he ran for County Judge in Montgomery County, where he lives, but was defeated after all. Now she is suing him for divorce through her attorney, Frank W. Burr of 96 Broadway, and alleges that, though he earns about $5,000 a year, he wastes the greater part of his substance in improper living. The specific act on which she founds her action was, according to her complaint, committed in Albany about a year ago.

In one of his letters, written to his wife to return to him, Mr. Fish thus expresses himself.

Please come back to me, Mary. I fear that I cannot live without you. Let us live for each other. I know we will be happy. It seems as Napoleon treated Josephine so you are treating me. Napoleon expected greater happiness and success, but it was the beginning of the downfall of both.

He urged her to visit a certain clairvoyant in Boston, who, he wrote, had made wonderful revelations to him, but she refused to do so.

Mrs. Fish was Miss Mary Mills prior to her marriage, March 16, 1895. Her husband denies her allegations of misconduct, although they have been separated, and he had agreed to pay her $50 a month.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday awarded Mrs. Fish $75 a month alimony and $250 counsel fee pending the trial of the action.

Mr. Fish was District Attorney of Montgomery County from 1893 to 1899, and was the son of Supreme Court Justice Frothingham Fish, who left him about $12,000 at the time of his death, six years ago.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Exhibition and Sale of Rarest Oriental Rugs.

A Thousand Masterpieces from Persia and the Trans-Caucasus.

The patient, tireless Asiatic sets time at naught. Richness, maturity, harmony of tone, perfection of form and design demand infinity of toil. The turn of a thread, the tiniest knot, have a defined place in the unique productions that compose this peerless collection.

Under the shade of mosque and minaret, in palace, bazaar and village—from the Levant to the confines of China—these Rugs were gathered expertly, cautiously, discriminatingly.

Treasured heirlooms, pressed by the feet of generations, glow with mellowed colorings that are the Orient's secret and heritage. Intricate designs (the trade-marks of tribes) touch singular fancies, odd and striking, that blazon tales of bygone histories and creeds. Woven by wandering peasants in huts of earth, or under the tutelage of nobles and rulers in Bagdad and historic cities, they express inimitable Oriental skill that centuries of knowledge only serve to ripen. Yet antiquity, authority, tradition are merely counters in our progressive retailing—

We offer these Oriental Rugs and Carpets at a Third Below fixed market values.

Because, we consummated the most favorable purchase known to the trade—greatest in scope and comprehensiveness.

We mean to create a record of sales in this department.

We intend to make this new department the first thought and natural goal of every connoisseur, collector and home adorner.

Comprised in the exposition are all sizes and all weaves, adapted to the most spacious room, to Halls, Stairs, Dens and Cosey Corners. We quote some specimen kinds taken at hazard here and there.

Antique and Modern Carpet Sizes, in These Famed Weaves:

Royal Persian Silk, Kermanshahs, Tabriz, Saruks, Goravans, Kurdistans, Khorassans, Herez, Feraghans, Mushkabads, Irans, Sarabands, Sultanabads, Kayins and others.

Sizes Range From
8 ft. by 10 ft. to 15 ft. by 20 ft.

Prices Range From
$75.00 up to $3,000.00

Medium Sized Rugs for Halls and Dens, as Follows:

Afghan, Soumak (or Cashmere) Khiva, Royal Bokhara, Royal Kazak, Iran, Beloochistan, Saraband, Feraghan, etc.

Sizes Run From
5 ft. by 7 ft. to 7 ft. by 9 ft.

Prices Range From
$25.00 up to $150.00

Popular and Small Sizes, Such as—

Fine Persian Strips for Stairs and Narrow Halls—
Guenejes, Karabaghs, Shirvans, Kabistans, Kermanshahs, Saruks, Sennas, Kurdistans, Moussouls, Anatolians, Bokharas, Irans, etc.

Strip Sizes, 3 ft. by 15 ft., 3 ft. by 20 ft.
Others 4 ft. by 6 ft., 4 ft. by 7 ft.

Prices Range From
$12.00 up to $150.00

Exhibition and Sale held on the Third Floor—New Building.

Unprecedented Sale of the Most Popular Soft Finished Silks

Printed Satin Libertys—plain and broche.

At the very height of demand, will be sold on the price-basis of an end of season clearance sale.

Positive 1.25 grades as sold everywhere, **75c.** Positive 1.50 grades as sold everywhere, **1.00**

An extraordinary purchase permits these phenomenal values. All are this season's best styles—and actually retailed for 1.25 and 1.50 yard

Spring Millinery Novelties.

Importations of Round Hats, Bonnets, Toques and Turbans, to which we add adaptations made in our own workrooms.

Our "1901" Spring styles of Stiff Trimmed Hats for immediate wear await inspection.

Complete assortment of Flowers, Foliage, Feathers, Wings, Quills, etc. Millinery Novelties, Embroideries, Fancy Laces, Chiffons, Malines, Straw Braids, Nets and Ornaments offer unbounded choice.

Highly Special Values.

60 dozen tucked Chiffon Hats, Toques and Turbans, black only, the universal $2.75 grade, at..... **1.95**

200 dozen large Crush Muslin Roses in all the desirable light shades, value 35c. each, at..... **21c**

150 dozen Fecule Foliage, 3 stems on spray, value 58c., at..... **35c**

Superb Lines of Dress Goods.

The judgment of Fashion has permanently settled upon the following weaves, latest and best of the leading foreign manufacturers: Black and Colored—Silk and Wool Aeolians, Crepe de Chines, Voiles, Crepe Chiffons, Panne Crepes, Veilings, Albatross, Henriettas, Poplins and Armures, emphasize the present vogue of Soft Stuffs and display the newest tints at extremely moderate prices.

Specials from a Great Stock.

Fine, soft, dainty Albatross, one of the most desirable fabrics of to-day—black, white, and twenty delicate hues and colors—pure wool—choice weav'g..... **45c**

38-inch All-Wool Henriettas, pink, pale blue, violet, rose, nile, maize, royal, hello, cardinal, cream and black..... **48c**

52-inch All-Wool Black Venetian Suiting, nothing better adapted for tailored garments—$1.00 kind—at..... **68c**

Great Sale of Wash Goods---4th Floor.

Several purchases of figured and lace Striped Dimities amalgamated to make an enormous offering.

At **9c** yd.

are Dimities that always bring 12½c. and 15c.

Every conceivable figure, flower and geometrical effect—complete run of correct colors—at a most decisive reduction from the lowest regular price.

Collection of Fine White Goods, 12½c.

Such favorites as Lace and Leno Stripes, 40-inch plain white lawns, plain bayadere Piques and Piques whose welts run lengthwise. Over a hundred pieces are taken from 15c., 17c., 19c. and 25c. stocks to sell unreservedly, Monday, at **12½c**

Ladies' Waist Department.

Unapproachable Values for Monday.

2.98—Taffeta Waists (in colors and black), effectively made with cluster of fine tucks.

5.00—Taffeta Waists of extra quality, in the newest colorings and black, representing the smartest effects in pleats, hemstitchings and tucks.

6.95 and **9.50**—Taffeta Waists in colors, for afternoon, evening and street costume wear; the very latest ideas of foreign modistes.

3.50—New Albatross Waists, made with fronts and backs of fine stitched pleats.

79c—Washable Waists of fine white lawn and striped madras, in all popular shadings, tucks of every variety, insertions of lace and fine embroidery; also hemstitchings.

1.75—Waists in White lawn and imported corded zephyr, with novelty effects in trimmings of lace and embroidered tucks and insertions.

New Dress for the coming season. Latest Models in Cloth, Crepe de Chine, Foulards, Point d'Esprit, Dotted Swiss and Organdies; stylish and practical.

Monday's Specials.

Tailored Suits, new, effective designs, beautifully trimmed with plain or fancy braids; also double-breasted, tight-fitting suit of best quality cheviot, made over silk; correct styles, best tailor finish, perfect fitting, at **28.50**

"Our Own" Tailored Suit, in fine cheviot (Spring weight), black and blue, trimmed with stitched taffeta or braid, coat silk lined, skirt on percaline..... **19.50**

Dress Skirts, of Silk Cloth and Crepe 1901 models.

Dress Skirt, of good Cheviot, flounce effect, band of stitched taffeta..... **7.50**

We are constantly receiving new Silk Coats and Wraps, imported and domestic.

Lace Dept.

At this early stage of the season the demand for laces predicts extraordinary popularity for costume, Waist and Gown Trimming. Fresh importations make our stock interesting to those looking for the extreme novelty or the everyday trimming laces.

Venise Irregular, Imitation Russian, black and cream Chantilly in serpentine and irregular effects for trimming crepe de chine and foulards.

Heavy Venise and Batiste combinations, black and cream Chantilly, in broad and festoon effects.

Lace Allovers and Nets.

Choice assortment of Venise, Renaissance, Cluny, Alencon, Lierre, Oriental and Chantilly Allovers.

Special Monday.

54-inch white cotton Point d'Esprit, so much used for entire dresses, yard..... **58c**

20-inch Venise and heavy pattern imitation Renaissance, Cluny and Val. Allover, yard..... **85c**

Renaissance Made-Up Goods

(Fourth Floor—New Building.)

Renaissance Doylies—

	Worth	For
7x7,	19c.	15c
9x9,	29c.	23c

Renaissance Squares and Centres—20x20.

Worth	For	Worth	For
68c.	55c	98c.	85c
79c.	68c	1.25	98c

Renaissance Scarfs—20x54,

Worth	For	Worth	For
2.35	1.85	2.98	2.50

Full stock of fancy Swiss Bureau Sets, ribbon and lace trimmed.

Embroidery.

Novelties in this department seem to be most in request—floral, art nouveau and natural designs, on Swiss, Nainsook and Batiste. These sets run from the narrow edging and inserting to the allovers.

Monday—Two Specials.

One in Allovers and one in Edgings and Insertings.

22-inch lawn and swiss, tucks and lace, regular 98c. allovers, for waists, yokes and guimpes. A peculiarly inviting bargain for no goods enjoy more general favor..... **79c**

Swiss nainsook and cambric edgings and insertings, special at..... **15c**

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Because Customers Expect Better Values Here Than Elsewhere, We Keep Those Expectations Constant by Constantly Realizing Them.

To-morrow **DRESS SILKS** Newest Styles
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

We will offer **At 39 cents**

Shirred Stripe Taffetas—solid tints of Violet, Gobelin, Red, Brown, Tan, Lilac, Turquoise and Lemon—cost more to make—also Black Silk Lustre Taffetas of the regulation Fifty-cent quality.

We will offer **At 59 cents**

Four Kinds of Black Silks.
36-inch All Silk Surahs—Nice, soft finish;
24-inch Taffetas—soft and rustle finish;
Satin Duchesse—firm, close face—pure silk;
24-inch Satin Brocade Indias—medium and small designs.
Four as good Values in Black Silks as the season is likely to see.

We will offer **At 49 cents**

New Silks that will be the centre of a quick-buying throng all day long—

Included are:
Corded Satin Stripe Taffetas—five colors;
Black Taffetas—satin pin dots of Old Rose, Cardinal, Turquoise and Violet;
Hemstitch Stripe Taffetas—fancy shades.
None worth less than 75 cents.

We will sell **At 59 cents**

Handsome Taffeta Silks—Turquoise and Pink with Black-and-White Satin Stripes, in Sixteen color combinations, on white—also striking Black-and-White combinations—fully worth 85 cents.

We Start
The Spring Season in
Dress Goods
with an offering of
Light Weight Broadcloths,
Fifty inches wide,

At 1.19 and 1.39

that you cannot equal elsewhere for less than 1.50 and 2.00.

Gray,	Tan,	Reseda,	Gobelin,
Dove,	Drab,	Biscuit,	Cardinal,
Castor,	Cinnamon,	Old Rose,	Garnet,
Mode,	Sage,	Cadet,	Wine,
Peacock,	Seal,	Marine,	Olive,
Golden Brown,	Royal,	Navy,	Plum, and Black.

Made for Spring trade by a mill that made them too good and finding their outlet too small for expense of making, discontinued their manufacture and closed out their surplus to us. That is why we can sell so much below value.

New Shipment of Challies
enables us to show increased assortments
At 25 and 49 cents.
Strictly perfect goods—Newest Colorings.

Tailor-made Costumes

No matter how low the price asked, customers need have no fear of being shown a single Costume that has been over two weeks in our store—for we have closed out every Winter Suit, and have not one to show. . . . What other house in New York can say the same?

Here are descriptions with prices for this week:

Venetian—Tan, Black and Colors—stitched or graduated flare flounce—silk lined English Reefer or Belted Eton—with and without gold braid. **11.98**

Venetian, Serge and Pebble Cheviot—Black and Colors—Blouse and Eton Jackets—stitched velvet or taffeta silk bands, belts and revers—Skirts trimmed to match—newest flare and gore effects..... **13.98**

Fine Fancy Tailored Suits—Coverts, Cheviots, fine Serges and Venetians—or fitted Jackets—fancy effects, with braids and gilt buttons or stitched bands and White Moire Revers—as handsome as tailors make for $30 and $35..... **15.98**

Fancy Tailored Suits of fine materials with fancy Vests, also extra fine Cambridge Mixtures, handsomely tailored, with full stitching and silk revers—thoroughly refined in style and effect..... **18.98**

Fabrics, Skirts, Coats, Sleeves, Collars and Trimmings of above Suits will prove them to be absolutely new.
Our Great Business was not built up by offerings of last year's or last season's goods.....Kindly remember that all quotations are for *the newest of the new.*

Great Sale of Ladies' Skirts and Chemises

HAVING BOUGHT FOR CASH entire Spring Stock of a manufacturer requiring ready money, we CAN and DO sell as follows:

At 98 cents; value 1.69

SKIRTS—with flounces 15 to 20 inches wide, cluster tucks, wide lace and one to three insertings; also deep Emb'y and fine tucks, or new Quaker-tucked flounce.

At 1.49; value 2.50

Extra wide Cambric SKIRTS—elaborate flounces, with double Emb'y insertings and cluster tucks, and Emb'd ruffle; or handsome styles with Point de Paris, or other fancy lace ruffles and 3 or 4 lace insertings above, with and without tucks.

At 2.39; value 3.50

Elegant fancy SKIRTS for Day and Evening—flounces of openwork Emb'y, insertings to match—or with 24 and 26 inch flounces made entirely of lace and tucks.

Finer Skirts to 10.98.
All Splendid Value!

At 79 cents; value 1.25 and 1.50

Cambric and Lawn CHEMISES—fancy lace yokes or fronts—ribbon run—ruffled skirts, with and without lace and tucks.

At 98c; value 1.75 and 1.98

SKIRT CHEMISES—Nainsook and Cambric, lace yokes, two and three ribbon run insertings and Skirt ruffles, with lace, insertings and tucks.

At 1.24; value 2.25

Marguerite CHEMISES—Lawn and Nainsook—Square neck, lace trim'd back and front, or lace insertings across front to waist—fancy trim'd skirts.

At 1.98; value 3.49

Elaborate Paris Novelty CHEMISES—gathered waist, with 13 rows lace and emb'y—ribbon run neck, yoke and belt—flounced skirt, with lace and insertings.

Ladies' Neckwear

Batiste and Venetian Lace Collars, with revers—white, ecru and the new Arabic tint..... **.49**

Extra full Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—long pleated ends—also Taffeta Liberty and Satin Stocks, with full Jabots—lace and ribbon trim—Colors and Black—Value 1.25 and 1.39..... **.98**

We Are Selling
Fine Table Linens

at prices that strongly interest Housekeepers, Boarding House and Hotel Keepers and those who furnish Summer homes or Yachts. . . . In face of increased tariff and rising values our prices are

Fully Fifty Per Cent Less
Than Present Market Quotations

would permit of naming, and the reason for it is, that Inventory sheets showed more stock than we care to carry.

TABLE CLOTHS.
Linen and Satin Damask—lengths from 2 to 3½ yards—hemstitched or fringed—

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
1.69	1.19	3.29	2.29
1.98	1.29	3.59	2.59
2.39	1.59	3.89	2.89
2.98	1.98	4.39	3.39

ALL LINEN NAPKINS.
Including fine Satin double damasks—

Five-eighths—were 1.79 dozen		1.19
Five-eighths—were 2.19 dozen		1.39
Five-eighths—were 2.50 dozen		1.89
Six-eighths—were 1.49 dozen		.98
Three-quarter—were 2.25 dozen		1.49
Three-quarter—were 2.98 dozen		1.98
Three-quarter—were 3.98 dozen		2.79

TABLE DAMASKS—by yard.
White and Cream—64 to 72 inches wide.

That were.	Now.	That were.	Now.
.59	.39	1.49	.98
.98	.69		

LUNCH CLOTHS.

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
1.58	1.09	1.98	1.39
1.69	1.19	2.49	1.49

TABLE TOPS.
Linen Damask—for restaurant use—33x45 and 36x36.

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
.39	.29	.69	.49
.59	.39		

LINEN TOWELS.
Huck, Damask, Oatmeal and Momie—hemmed, hemstitched or fringe—all sizes.

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
9	6	.19	.15
.12	8	.25	.19
.15	.11	.34	.24
.18	.12½		

BARBER TOWELS.
By the dozen—were .79 to 1.39.. .49 to .98

TURKISH TOWELS.
Cream and White—Yard long.

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
7	4	.12	8

Finer and larger to .98; were 1.98.

Wash Dress Fabrics

One of the most attractive departments in our store, with its great assortments of Foreign and Domestic Ginghams, Zephyrs, Linens, Grenadines, Batistes, Dimities, Sateens, Lawns, Percales, Piques, Ducks, Cambrics—assortments that are unequaled by any house in the world.

IN FOREIGN GINGHAMS

Finest French Grenadines—white with fancy feather stripes in light blue, pink, green, mauve and maize—elsewhere 1.65..... **.49**

Black Grenadines—colored ribbon stripes or white chain effects .45 and **.59**

Finest French Ginghams—lace and embroidered stripes—others ask .50.. **.39**

German Dress Linens—fancy stripes and plain colors—elsewhere .42..... **.32**

Scotch Ginghams—corded stripes and checks—also shirting madras..... **.24**

Pineapple Grass Linens—fine, sheer, Silk and Linen fabrics—32 inch..... **.32**

IN AMERICAN GINGHAMS

Fancy Corded Zephyrs—wonderful variety of stripes, checks and plaids in fast colors..... **8½**
The universal shilling quality.

Fine Madras Ginghams—32 inch—fancy cords and loop effects, also shirting styles—usually .25..... **.19**

Novelty Ginghams and Seersuckers—150 styles and colorings..... **6½**

Apron Ginghams—one of the best.. **5½**

IN DIMITIES, BATISTES, ETC.—

Satin Striped Mousselines—extra fine finish—newest silk designs..... **.39**

Hemstitch Stripe Batistes—Renaissance effect—tinted grounds—one of this season's most effective fabrics..... **.39**

Liberty Corded Batistes—silk patterns..... **.35**

Dainty flowered Organdies—rich and sheer..... **.33**

"Like Silk"—foulard designs..... **.29**

Imported Silk Stripe Dimities—dainty colorings—showy and small designs—worth .39..... **.18**

Irish Dimities—finest imported..... **.19**

Fine Dimities—dainty effects..... **12½**

Linen finish Batistes—40 inch..... **.17**

Fancy Batistes—cluster cords and lace inserting stripes..... **.14**

Lace Stripe Lawns—value 9½..... **6½**

Lenox Batistes—value 8½..... **5½**

Fancy Lawns and Batistes..... **5½**

Fancy Dimity Lawns..... **4½**

Bright New Ribbons

at specially low prices:

New Spring Fancies in Solid White and fancy Color Stripes—3½ inch..... **.12½**

New Metallic Taffetas—White, Black and all the latest dainty colors; also large assortment of Fancies—3½ inch.. **.18**

3-inch Double Face Satins—Cord edge—White, Black and light shades; also 4 and 4½ inch Fancy Taffetas..... **.15**

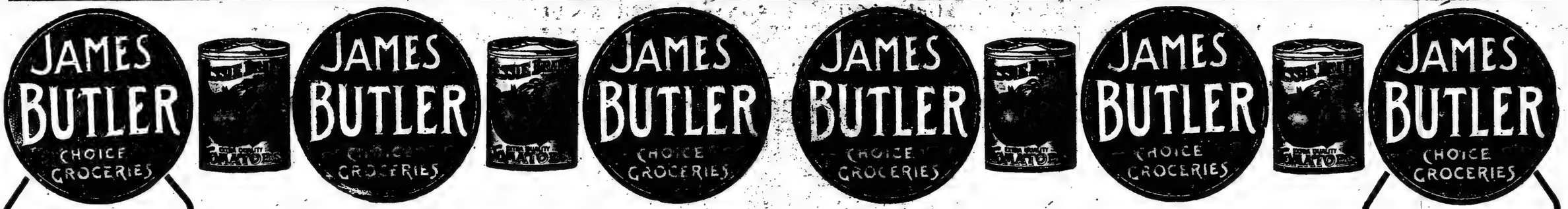

THIS WEEK'S BIG OFFERING.

Our special sale of Essie Brand Corn last week met with such hearty response that we again announce another big sale of a standard article in Canned Goods.

ESSIE BRAND TOMATOES

is to be our leading item, and in these goods we know we have the best packing of the best of all the Jersey canneries. During the heighth of the last tomato season we, as usual, were one of the first in the field looking for the choice lots of every good canner's product. We secured the best, and they are now offered to you at the lowest price ever quoted for Tomatoes of like quality.

Essie Tomatoes are all hand picked and packed, and this means that nothing but the finest of solid, red-ripe Tomatoes ever gets into one of our cans. And these cans, by the way, are extra size, the largest used, so we give quantity as well as quality. Hard to get as good Tomatoes in other Stores at 12 cents—our regular price is 10 cents.

MACKEREL—SPECIAL.

We keep only the best of Irish Salt Mackerel, and have it packed for us daily in 5 and 10 pound pails. Every fish is fine, white and fat. For this sale we quote:

5 pound Pails - - -	59c
10 " " - - -	99c

FOR THIS SALE,

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,

we offer them

Special at **9** cents a can,

and as usual we do not restrict the quantity. Take a can, a dozen, a case, as you please.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar—Special.

One Pound Very Best Tea. Your choice of Formosa, Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, India, Ceylon, Young Hyson or Japan.

One Pound Very Best Coffee. Mocha and Java.

Seven Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar.

Havemeyer & Elder's.

ALL THREE FOR - - $1.00

Soap, Butler's Borax, Kirkman's or Babbitt's, special, 2 cakes for	7c
Soap, Fairy Oval, white, floating, a cake	4c
Washing Powder, Clenewel Brand, our best; 4-lb. package 13c, 1-lb. package, 4c, 6-oz. package	2c
Ivory Starch, quick and sure, a package	3c
Blue, "Asure Brand" Ball Blue, ¼-pound box	4c
Washing Soda, Church & Dwight's Best, 3 pounds for	3c
Malt Breakfast Food. This famous cereal, a package	12c
Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand, 3-pound package	12c
Corn Starch, X L C R Brand, a package	3c
Bird Gravel, clean and uniform, 2 packages for	5c
Chelsea Jelly Powder, makes delicious jelly at a moment's notice, special, a package	8c
Evaporated Apples, choicest fruit, 1-pound carton	8c
Dried Lima Beans, best imported, a quart	9c
Johnson's Delicious Preserves, all fruits, 5-pound stone crock	43c
Molasses, New Orleans, our best, quart bottle	10c
Ketchup, "Peerless Brand," our best, a pint bottle	12c
Salad Oil, finest domestic bottling, a quart	12c
Worcestershire Sauce, "X L C R Brand," ½-pint bottle	3c
Honey, very fine, 1-pound bottle	13c
Baking Powder, "Popular Brand," good and cheap, 10c can, special, for	7c
French Peas, Finest Imported Petit Pois, a can	12c
Essie Corn, our famous brand, Maine packing, a can	10c
Salmon, Fancy Sock Eye, "Sport Brand," 1-pound flat can	16c
Salmon, Alaska, "Rainbow Brand," 1-pound tall can	11c
Triumph Baked Beans, our best grade, plain or in sauce, a can	9c
Soused Mackerel, "National Brand," ¾-lb. can	13c
Clam Chowder, Anderson's Concentrated, the best, a can	7c

NEW YORK:
Borough of Manhattan,

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 115th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2866 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
851 Tenth Ave., cor. 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
26 Amsterdam Ave., near 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
2112 Amsterdam Av., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 189th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

NEW YORK:
Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
186 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
269 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., near Meserole St.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Asoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
132 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

Freight Added.

389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
BUTLER EXTRA QUALITY TOMATOES
BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
BUTLER EXTRA QUALITY TOMATOES
BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
BUTLER EXTRA QUALITY TOMATOES
BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
BUTLER

WOMEN OF THE FAR EAST

Their Sex Is Their Handicap in the Celestial Empire.

Disappointments at Birth, Slaves in Marriage, but Rulers After They Become Mothers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.—Woman in China enjoys the distinction of having escaped the admiration of foreigners. Her praises are unsung in the verses of other lands; she is not enshrined on the canvas of those whose ideals of outward being the world has adopted; she has flashed no wit upon the page of romance or dazzled it with her beauty. Everybody has agreed in letting her alone from the ankles up, as though her only possible claim to consideration lay in her cramped and tortured feet, which everybody pities, and about which nobody ever does anything except to pass resolutions.

Even at home she is under initial disadvantage. She starts life handicapped by her sex. No family ever wants a girl baby. When the women go to the temples they always pray for boys and buy boy images in the hope that the gods will remember and favor them. If a girl results, she is tolerated, rather than enjoyed. While hardly out of her babyhood her feet must be swathed, if she belongs to a proper family. As she grows her liberty is restrained. She knows nothing of life outside the walls of her home, except such glimpses as she may catch from a window, or from a covered chair in which she may occasionally be carried to visit families in which there are other unfortunates like herself.

Thus she remains a prisoner until ready for delivery to a husband she has never seen, henceforth becoming the slave of that husband and his parents. A brood of her own springs up about her quickly enough and by the time that process ends she is a grandmother. Life becomes easier for her as the children mature, for the wives of her sons must be her handmaids, and the children are bound to provide for her comfort as the most sacred of their obligations, and to respect her authority as long as she lives.

Modern credulity is taxed to reconcile a life so circumscribed with a conception of happiness as free agents understand it. The difficulty lies in the appreciation of environment. A Chinese woman knows no life but this. Her aspirations are restricted to it by traditions and customs that seem to her as immovable and as impenetrable as the walls that hedge in and defend her city. There is no one to suggest other thoughts to her. The minds against which her mind brushes have limitations as narrow as her own. She usually makes the best of her lot cheerfully and turns out a fond wife and devoted mother. Of her wifely duty she is rarely forgetful. A womanly instinct to please prompts her to make herself attractive to her husband.

Heartbreakings may not always be violent when the man strays abroad and returns with other women for his household, but they are often pathetic. Yet custom permits and the wife must bow, whatever her feelings. Her main comfort is that additional women cannot be wives. She is alone in that relation. Secure in her place she has an innate sense of its superiority and of the dignity that befits it. Hence if happens that wives are tolerant of the others and often provide for them when husbands die, and rear the children they have borne.

This sketch of life, as found among those of good estate, in character as well as means, is analogous to a summary applying in Western homes where consilience joins with custom in regulating social and domestic conduct. Circumscribed though the life of a Chinese woman may be, and differing so sharply in detail from accepted standards elsewhere as to make it seem almost intolerable, it has compensations of some weight. The privation, drudgery, and subordination to which a Chinese woman is subject come when she has youth and strength and buoyant vigor. As these depart and she needs relief, social and family custom provides it, and with advancing years her cares lighten, her comforts increase, and her afternoon is pillowed for her.

When one at home looks after parents it is a matter of special and admiring comment, as though the benefit, while not undeserved, was yet conferred by favor and was specially meritorious. In China, no merit attaches to a duty so obvious. If children failed to make comfortable the declining years of parents they would be disgraced. Ancestral worship is dictated by motives that have regard for the welfare of ancestors, immediate and living, as well as for remote ones; and no obligation is so sacredly held or so faithfully observed by the people at large. Theirs is a religion that pays practical honor to age. Each generation knows that the succeeding one will care for it while living and revere it when dead, as surely as the planets move.

In spite of limitations Chinese woman is quite human. By foregoing the pleasures of courtship and selection, she does not, as a matter of course, shut her heart to romance. When at her marriage the gates of the world open a little wider to her than before, she puts her sharp little eyes to the uses for which they were intended. If they are looking for a Prince Charming and they fall and linger on the husband to whom she is introduced, there is occasion for thanksgiving. Should they light elsewhere, love may find a way and scandal a promoter even in China. It happens also that mild and yielding disposition in a newly wedded pair is not invariably more pronounced in the woman. When one of that sex is assertive, the imagination is fixed to believe that she is the subject party. Man is, of course, supreme, but he not infrequently finds it politic to declare himself only in a figurative way and for practical purposes appear to be submissive. The national costume, which puts the trousers on woman and the frocks on man in China, does not always seem displaced.

The Chinese do not think it worth while to name a girl. She is sister, and goes by number. If her mother gives her a pet appellation, that is their own dear secret. The husband never learns of it. To him she is the Chinese equivalent for "Hi, there," or "Oh, say," until the babies arrive, when she becomes "Chang's mother," or is otherwise indirectly designated. That does not bother her, for she knows no other girl except as the owner of a certain number in some man's home. Yet mother is a term of love and power. A man may do as much as he likes in regard to his wife, but though he be gray and bent he cannot embark in any enterprise or undertake a journey, if his mother is living, without her consent. Sons will once in a while get a refractory Western notion into their heads, and imagine that since they are middle-aged, and have for many years kept the pot boiling for a large domestic establishment, they need consult no wishes but their own. It is in the power of a mother to cause the arrest of such a son for disobedience and to indicate the number of bamboo blows he should receive in punishment; and the Magistrate must give the order that she prescribes.

Woman shines in China as elsewhere in the domestic relation. She is not the mere convenience that social rules would make her. Those rules abound in exceptions so plentifully as to be distinguished by them. Her traits are those of womankind; wishing always to please and to be loved. In spite of all that is said of the lack of Oriental morality, she is reasonably observant of the Ten Commandments without having ever heard of them. There is no more cheerful being anywhere. In the lower walks, which foreign visitors observe, the wife is man's helpmate in every practical way. She assists in the farming, pulls at his boat for him, shares his packs, and eases him of much of the miscellaneous labor that he must perform; besides looking after his home, rearing his children, and weaving, spinning, and employing her deft needle for the family purse.

If civilized woman were always kindly treated, it might be worth while pointing out instances in which that lot has not uniformly fallen to her Chinese sister; but careworn faces are rare in China, and one of the most common sights is that of women trudging about with quiet babies slung in strap cradles across their backs, or at play with their chubby, laughing, heathen offspring. Foreign families who employ Chinese nurses find them tender and faithful. They think themselves of a family when they join it, and the children love and trust them.

Higher in the social scale, where women are kept from the gaze, not only of visitors but also of all relatives except closest friends or relatives, there is no reason to suppose that they are less blessed than the lower orders with the essentials of happiness in their station. One may get glimpses of their round, contented faces, of the tiny feet that charm a native husband, of silks, velvets, and embroideries with which their garments are fashioned, and of gleaming hair, ornamented with pearls, beads, jade and gold—a setting so ornate that one cannot doubt the quality of the jewel.

Opportunity and incentive do not come to the Chinese woman as to women in other lands. The education lavished on her brothers is denied her. The traditions and tendencies of the race would dwarf her mind and impress upon her no lesson so strongly as that of self-subordination. Her influence in the home and the reverence for motherhood, everywhere observed, reflect merits that must be sterling.

Chinese history is not minute enough to tell how far she has shaped national character and destiny. In the two instances in which she has so far risen above the plane set for her as to become the ruler of the vast empire, her talents have not suffered by comparison with those of the Emperors. The Empress Wu, 1,400 years ago, intrigued her way to the throne, but she ruled ably and did as much for China as any other ruler of the Tang dynasty. Today an Empress is a refugee, but under her rule the trade and prosperity of China have assumed proportions never before contemplated, and when the history of the foreign troubles may be impartially written, in the light of all the facts it may not unlikely appear that they owed their first impulse, not to the Empress, but, perhaps, in spite of her, to the instigation and advice and irresistible pressure of her superior council of men. FREDERICK W. EDDY.

THE BERKSHIRE TROLLEY LINE.

To be Kept Away from Important Lenox Highways — Selectmen Consulted Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, March 2.—The Berkshire Street Railway Company, which has obtained a franchise to run its road through the town of Lenox from the Pittsfield line, on the north, to the Lee line, on the south, has laid out its route. The cottagers have been opposed to having any trolley line run through the town, but as the Berkshire company presented a plan of a route through the east side of the town, away from any important highway, it was acceptable, and the franchise was granted by the Selectmen after they had consulted a number of the cottagers and prominent citizens.

The Berkshire company has a capital of about $1,000,000, all of which has been subscribed. It is the plan of the company to extend an electric trolley line the entire length of Berkshire County, from Sheffield on the south, through Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lee, Lenox, and Pittsfield, connecting with the North Adams electric road at Cheshire. The length of this line, when completed, including North Adams, will be something over fifty miles, so that people coming into Berkshire in the Summer can enjoy a sight of the beautiful Berkshire hills and valleys from an open trolley car.

The line through Lenox will pass over the Holmes Road, past the residences of Col. Walter Cutting and Mrs. William Pollock, and thence over Middle Street to New Lenox, near the Housatonic River. It will then pass in a southerly direction over Centre Street, which is a road but little traveled, continuing down to the Lenox railroad station. From this point a spur will extend by the side of the highway to Lenox village.

The Selectmen have imposed several conditions upon the company, one of the most important being that the road shall run outside of the highway as far as practical. If land can be procured between the highway for which the franchise has been granted and the tracks of the Consolidated Railroad, it is likely that the company will build the road along the level stretch parallel to the railroad. There are few people living on the road between New Lenox and Lenox station, so that there is no particular object in laying the tracks along the highway, which is hilly between these two points.

From the Lenox railroad station the road will pass along the highway down to Lenoxdale, and thence cross the Housatonic Railroad and keep in the highway from there to the town of Lee. The Berkshire company does not expect much traffic from the town of Lenox, its main object being to get through from the northern to the southern part of the county. It will open up a convenient way for people to get from Lenox to Pittsfield, Stockbridge, and the other towns in the southern part of the county.

The agitation for a trolley line through Lenox has been going on for the past two years. The Pittsfield Company, which is a rival of the Berkshire, has been trying to get its tracks into Lenox, and surveys have already been made, but no franchise has been granted.

The cottagers who have been in Lenox recently and those heard from are pleased to have the problem solved.

WORK PROGRESSES AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

The Great Electric Tower Is Now Practically Complete.

Government Commission's Exhibit of Food Fishes—Model Stables—Bicycle Trips to the Exposition.

Trying though the weather has been for building operations during the month of February, it did not materially interfere with work at the Pan-American Exposition buildings at Buffalo. Work on the Electric Tower, which will be one of the great show buildings of the whole collection, was practically completed during the past week, and the removing of the scaffolding about the figure of the Goddess of Light was begun. This tower is in the centre of the group of buildings containing the exhibits. Some of the larger of these exhibits have already begun to arrive preparatory to installation.

During the week there was material addition to the statuary which is to be used so liberally in the decoration of the various buildings. Such groups as have been placed warrant the belief that this feature of the show will be more attractive than at any of the many expositions that have preceded this one. Artists are busy with other figures still to be built up from the accepted models, and among these are some of the finest yet designed. All will be ready and in place by the middle of April, two weeks before the gates of the exposition are opened to the public.

Under the direction of the United States Fish Commission's representative, work is rapidly advancing on the building that will house one of the most attractive features of the show to many people. In huge glass tanks the Government will show specimens of the principal food fishes of the country, inhabitants of both fresh and salt water. Especial attention will be given to a showing of bivalves and crustaceans that can exist in the salt water that will be shipped to Buffalo daily to feed the tanks. Salmon, trout, ouananiche, pike, pickerel, and other fish of the lakes and rivers will be shown both in their adult state and in the process of hatching from the egg. Besides the fish themselves, the Government will show the various implements used in taking the fish from the water, with exhibits of the working of pound nets, weirs, seines, and gill nets. Mr. Ravenel, Chief of the Division of Fish Culture, says that the Government showing will be one of the finest that has ever been made either here or abroad.

One feature of the exposition that will be worth the study of men interested in the housing of animals will be the model stables now being constructed to show how a barn should be built to secure for horses and cattle the most healthful and comfortable conditions. All that is best in sanitation and convenience will be shown, and as the building is to be of the practical sort, it will be constructed on plans so as to show how cheaply such a building as modern science says cattle should have, can be erected. This will be an object study that should be of especial interest to the vast agricultural population of the State, who have of late had their attention directed through farmers' Institutes to the necessity of paying attention to hygienic laws, if they would secure the best results from their investments in live stock.

Buffalo is particularly interested in the development of the acetylene gas industry, as that city has the largest calcium carbon plant in the world—that located near Niagara Falls. In order that there shall be a good exhibition for this illuminating pet of hers, a special building for the showing of the processes of lighting by this gas has been constructed, it is a rather elaborate affair, and has been so piped that it may be lighted both inside and outside by thousands of jets. The color scheme of the exterior has been specially designed to give the best possible effect when the whole is illuminated at night.

Various parties throughout the country are already being arranged to make trips to the exposition on bicycles. From all directions there are fine systems of roads leading to Buffalo, so that no more delightful way of making the trip can be well devised than these touring schemes. Several parties from this city and Brooklyn are expected to be made up before the season for wheeling is fairly under way.

W. S. Bull, who has been so long identified with the League of American Wheelmen, has issued a circular letter of advice for such parties, giving the best available routes to Buffalo and facilities for hotel accommodation en route. He has a practical plan for wheelmen, which is to set aside one or two dollars each week from now until the time for the tour to begin, so that the expense of the trip will not be felt as it would be if the whole cost were taken from one's funds in a lump. This course has already been adopted in some parts of the country by touring clubs, and there seems no good reason why it should not be tried by the wheelmen hereabout who intend visiting the show during the Summer or Fall. Certain it is that there is no pleasanter trip to be had than one across the State with Buffalo as the objective. All along any route that one may select he will find good hotel accommodations, and the roads are not only of the best, but through a most picturesque country.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"That marriage of two Japanese at the dance of the Siegel-Cooper employes a couple of weeks ago may have been a bona fide one," mused the traveling man as he puffed his cigar in the lobby at the Herald Square Hotel, "but since an experience I had in the West I always have a suspicion about those things. It was while I was in Terre Haute that I was introduced to a fine-looking young fellow and his decidedly pretty, though rather doll-faced wife. They were in a store where I had an engagement with the buyer, and it was he who introduced the couple. 'We are going to revive one of our old drawing cards,' he explained, 'and these people are to be married in our big show window on Saturday evening. Get out your dress suit and do the act of the happy father, giving away the bride.' That was rather a stunner for me, I confess, and I demurred on the ground that I didn't know the parties and didn't approve of that sort of thing anyway. Chatting with the couple I found they had been principals in these store weddings during the past four years, probably a couple of hundred times. The husband claimed a record of about 500 marriages. The game started in a small Michigan city—Grand Rapids, I believe—where a furniture dealer had offered a parlor suite to the young couple who would consent to be publicly wedded in their store. It was an advertising scheme to catch the crowds during a fair week. This young couple who came from somewhere out in the country thought this a good way to lay in a part of their stock for housekeeping, and were legitimately married for the first time in this way. For a wedding trip they went to visit friends in Dayton, Ohio. They reached there just as a similar advertisement appeared for a couple to be publicly married for some sort of a prize. The young husband proposed another wedding, this time as a business proposition. His bride consented, and there was wedding No. 2. Finding that here was a chance to make a living easily, and at the same time see some of the country, the young couple traveled about and were actually married on six different occasions on their honeymoon trip. As it paid well, they went into it as a business proposition. The young man would go to a likely looking town and arrange with some hustling firm for a spectacular wedding in the store to be advertised. Nominally, this ceremony was for a certain prize in the dealer's specialties, but really for a cash consideration. They found all the business they could attend to for a couple of years, and were married not only in Michigan and Ohio, but in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Minnesota, and in several other States, I believe. At all events they were the most thoroughly married couple I ever happened to run across. The proprietor of the store where the introduction took place vouched for the truth of the story, and said that the couple were very well known to merchants all through the West, in this, their special line of business. Merchants found the marriages to pay, and the couple were rarely without an engagement at least once a week. Some of the ceremonies were elaborate affairs, followed by dinners and speeches, and others by serenades to carry out the illusion. As the scheme has rather lost its novelty the pair are not now so prosperous as when they first took up this line of business, but they intend to keep at it as long as there is a paying demand for that sort of advertising. It is easier than working for a living."

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"There are times when it seems that the proper thing for Americans to do is to go to Paris and live a few years just to learn the true essence and value of courtesy and politeness," said the clubman who had been chatting of the incidents of a recent dinner. Among those present at the dinner was a gentleman well known and liked, not only in club-land, but in the literary and artistic set as well. He had been in residence in Paris for a half dozen years perhaps. That he had mingled with the cream of its society and had absorbed its ways was well shown by this incident that attended his meeting with an old friend.

"Why, my dear fellow, this is a most charming surprise, and I am genuinely delighted to see you once more," was the hearty, typically American greeting extended with his cordial handshake by the New Yorker to his companion of the somewhat bohemian days his reappearance instinctively recalled. "When did you get back home?"

"The moment I saw you," was the quiet answer, accompanied by a friendly pressure of the hand.

Could anything have been more delightful; anything more typically Parisian?

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Worn and wearied from a day's hard work that kept him at his down-town office until after 1 o'clock in the morning, a business man decided to ride to his home up town on the Eighth Avenue line the other morning. By the time Fourteenth Street was reached he was convinced that he was too wakeful to rest well unless he tired himself physically as well as mentally. So he left the car and walked up Eighth Avenue from that point to Fifty-ninth Street. It was then 2 o'clock in the morning, cold, cheerless, and with a brisk, cutting wind blowing. But he bustled along on the east side, keeping an eye open for the rather unusual sights he had heard were to be seen on that thoroughfare at that hour. Here are a few of the things he noticed: All of the saloons were conspicuously closed as to their fronts, but from the rear rooms of a majority of them there came sounds that told plainly that there was liquid refreshment for any who wanted it, with the accompaniment of music and dancing at many of the places. Side doors swung constantly as people passed in and out, although it was an hour after the time provided by law at which they should be closed. Seven policemen were seen between the two points of the walk, two of these being at "Devery's corner," where he whom Mayor Van Wyck called "the best Chief of Police New York ever had" makes his headquarters during the evening. Four of the policemen were on side streets, chatting with women instead of being on their beats attending to business. The other was trying to escape the cutting wind by huddling in a protecting doorway nearly opposite Reisenweber's saloon, a rather notorious resort that is never closed, particularly at this time in the morning, as it has a restaurant attachment and so is within the provisions of the queer Raines law. There were "sounds of revelry" all along the line, particularly between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, and there were men and women in plenty who had the artificial jollity that indulgence in liquor brings. One of the sights that set the stroller to meditating while he walked was the appearance of a couple of boys, neither over sixteen years of age, who came stumbling out of a pool cellar at this hour and headed for their homes. Both were fairly well dressed, both were profane, and both had apparently been drinking. "Here is a fine night school for boys," he thought, and when he again boarded a car at Fifty-ninth Street for a ride to his home, he was still wondering what sort of men those two boys would become if allowed to continue on the path they were then treading.

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Dr. Janeway, the well-known pathologist of this city, is credited with being back of a big real estate deal up at Milford, on the shore of Long Island Sound. Burns's Point, a very sightly spot near the little Connecticut town, is the place selected, and the title to the land was passed last week. There are about a dozen acres in the stretch of land, with a handsome frontage on Milford Harbor. Here, the gossips have it, Dr. Janeway will not only erect a very handsome cottage for himself, but several others for the occupancy of friends who are interested with him in the project. Burns's Point has for years beeen noted as one of the Connecticut resorts where there could be procured one of those peculiar New England meals known as a shore dinner. There wasn't much style about the hotel, but there are thousands of former Yale men who have tried the meals served there and can testify that they were of the sort that most deliciously tickle the palate of the man wearied with the ordinary routine of the table. There are a few Yale men who can tell of many happy hours passed at that place during periods of "rustication and rumination" imposed for some unusual infraction of the college rules. Those are days, however, of which the graduate has little to say except to some classmate who happens to know all the circumstances about their case. Dr. Janeway has certainly found a delightful spot for his Summer home. There are few more sightly ones left along the coast. It is within a couple of hours of this city, so that civilization is close at hand if he wishes to reach it at any time. About the only reputation Milford has heretofore had was that of being the slowest place on the Connecticut shore. It may liven up a bit when the Janeway tract is built up, unless perchance he should decide to establish a sanitarium there.

BANKS MAY LOSE $5,000.

Paid Mrs. Podmore's Money to Mrs. Reilly—Now Podmore Wants It.

Seven savings banks in Manhattan and Brooklyn will, in all probability, lose about $5,000 between them because they accepted the dying statements of old Annie Podmore as a valid last will and paid over her money to another woman. Her husband, John Podmore, a veteran of the civil war, whom she left when he was no longer able to provide for her, learned of her death in a soldiers' home in Connecticut some time after it occurred, and claimed the money, and the courts have sustained him, after much litigation in every case which has been brought to a final issue.

A verdict was rendered yesterday before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, in his favor for $586, the amount of one deposit, with accrued interest. The banks which have already paid him their shares are the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg and the Brooklyn Savings Bank. The cases against them were tried before Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Appellate Division sustained the verdict. Another verdict has also been rendered against the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, from which an appeal has been taken, and suits against the Williamsburg Savings Bank, the Bank for Savings, and the Seamen's Bank for Savings are pending.

Mrs. Podmore got her little fortune through an insurance on the life of a former husband. She deposited the money in sums of $500 in each of the banks named, with the exception of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, in which she placed $350. She was very miserly, and after she left her infirm husband, lived in various places under the name of Caldwell or Colwell, until she died on a heap of rags in the house of Mrs. Reilly, at 1,331 Second Avenue. Just before the end she called Mrs. Reilly into the room and before a number of witnesses thanked her for the kindness she had shown, and then pointed out her package of bank books tied in a bundle at her waist, and told her to take them, get the money, bury her decently, and keep the balance for her trouble. The banks paid the money, about $3,700, to Mrs. Reilly Jan. 29, 1898.

Hymes, Woytisek & Schaap, attorneys of 63 Park Row, were called into the case by Podmore, and obtained letters of administration on the woman's estate from Surrogate Fitzgerald on May 13, 1898, but Mrs. Reilly has spent the money which she received.

Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace of 18 Wall Street, who appeared for the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, contended that the bank had paid over the money to Mrs. Reilly in good faith, and after making full inquiry as to her right to receive it, but the Brooklyn Appellate Division held that, admitting the truth of Mrs. Reilly's statements, Mrs. Podmore, in telling her to keep the money, had only constituted her a trustee of her estate.

Georgia Official Commits Suicide.

MACON, Ga., March 2.—Solicitor General Hope Polhill of this circuit of the Superior Court, one of the most prominent men of the State, was found dead in his room at the Court House to-day. A bullet wound was found in his head. The shot had penetrated the brain. All the gas in the room was turned on, indicating suicide.

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Society has settled down to a quiet and conventional Lent. Quite a number of the very fashionable set have departed for the country and for Florida and California, and a few have gone abroad. To mark these departures many dinners were given last week, and town was so gay that it was hardly possible to realize that it was actually the penitential season. This week, however, brings no such promises. There are many meetings of sewing classes and the different badminton and bowling clubs are now flourishing. Active rehearsals of charitable entertainments are in progress, and the details of the Easter weddings are being planned; but otherwise everything is very seemly and sedate and church services are being well attended.

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The study of French, and particularly the French drama, has been one of the fads of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt have had several short French vaudevilles presented on the stage of the impromptu theatre arranged at their residence. Mrs. Hewitt is an excellent actress and a very thorough French scholar. The soirée dramatique on Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Charles Leland was a decided success, and other interesting performances are promised during Lent.

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It was remarked last week that there was a dearth of sewing classes, in comparison with other years, this season. There have been several organized during the past fortnight, but still the number is small, but evidently sufficient for the patronage. The lecture or "conference" has also gone out of fashion, and with it the custom of sending tickets to be purchased for all sorts of readings. Tableaus seem to be more suited to the popular taste. In their zeal, the patronesses of these affairs, which are always for charity, forget to attend to some of the minor but important details. It was true that at the tableaus given at Mrs. Stickney's on the evening of Feb. 23 the rooms were overcrowded and more tickets were sold than there should have been under the circumstances. Several errors as to the performers were made in the daily prints, owing to the late hour on Saturday evening at which the tableaus were concluded. It had been announced that Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson would pose in "The Tailor-Made Girl," and that her husband would arrange that particular picture, or series of pictures. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson was not present. Neither was Miss Lily Oelrichs, who was also announced as one of the participants.

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The inauguration to-morrow will be the attraction at Washington, and there are several house parties arranged for the occasion. Senator Chauncey M. Depew has asked Mrs. Arthur Paget, Lady Cunard, and James J. Van Alen for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have a large party with them. They are at the Arlington. Mrs. James P. Kernochan will have a number of friends at her residence, and Mr. William C. Whitney is also the host of still another party. Frederick Martin and Bradley Martin, Jr., are the guests of Gen. Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., and other members of the Roosevelt family have gone down to the National capital to see the inauguration of their relative Theodore Roosevelt as Vice President.

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A trip to California seems to be the most popular of all the Spring excursions. Mr. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were among those who left yesterday for the Pacific Coast. Dr. Seward Webb and party are now at Santa Barbara, where they will remain for some weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and party are due at San Francisco to-day, and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford arrived there a few days ago.

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The season at Palm Beach is at its height, but there are so many new resorts this year that, from a New York point of view, it is hardly as brilliant as last year. Nassau has proved a formidable rival, and the hotels there have been crowded. The expected advent of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly this week at Palm Beach with a large party will possibly bring more New Yorkers. Odd to relate, the beach had its New York season, practically speaking, earlier in the year. Generally there has been only one month, but this Winter the hotel has been well filled since January, and in the beginning of February, at the time of the Worden Cutting wedding, the New Yorkers were in the majority, while now the crowds are from other cities.

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Although Aiken is said to be very gay, it has not been so well filled this Winter, notwithstanding the advent of the John Jacob Astors, and already there have been some departures. The principal amusement has been hunting with a pack of beagles. In the evening there have been dinners and bridge parties. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will leave Aiken at the end of the month. They will pass the early Spring at their country seat on the Hudson, and may take a short trip to Europe.

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The suburbs of New York have never had so gay a Winter and such promise for the early Spring. Usually Tuxedo is dull from the first of the year until April, but with the new tennis court and the matches and the open Winter many have remained throughout the Winter, coming in town only for a few days and going to hotels. Since Washington's Birthday Tuxedo has enjoyed a very gay period, and many who dread the dullness of Lent in town have taken refuge there. In fact, in these days of special trains, a residence anywhere within one hundred miles of New York is an agreeable possibility, combining the pleasures and comforts of the metropolis and the delights of rural life.

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Lakewood is enjoying an excellent season. The hotels are crowded, and there are many cottagers. The season promises to last until late in the Spring. Among the visitors to Lakewood is the Countess of Strafford, who arrived last week from Europe, and who will be in this country for a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster are also at Lakewood. Mr. Frederic Coudert, who took a cottage there some time ago, is in excellent health, having entirely recovered from his recent illness. The lake has been in excellent condition for skating, and there are driving and riding parties and many other amusements. At Chatsworth, the club in the pines some distance below Lakewood, there has been a large party since Washington's Birthday. Yesterday afternoon there was a musicale given, which was much enjoyed. The Baron and Baroness Sellière, who have been there this past week, returned to town.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills, Jr., and the Misses Mills did not accompany Mr. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. D. O. Mills to California on Saturday. Mr. D. O. Mills and his party left the Grand Central on a special car, the Grassmere, in the afternoon. They are to remain several weeks at Millbrae, in San Mateo County, and then return to New York. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will soon go to their country seat, on the Hudson, near Staatsburg.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who left in their private car for Washington yesterday morning, had with them Lady Cunard and Mrs. Arthur Paget, who are to visit Chauncey M. Depew. All the party, with Mr. James Van Alen and others, were guests of Mr. Depew at the dinner given for Vice President-elect Roosevelt last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield and Mr. Charles B. Alexander also went to Washington to remain over the inauguration.

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Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett on Friday at their residence, on Washington Square. Lady Cunard and Mrs. Arthur Paget were of the party. Gen. and Mrs. Bryce and the Misses Bryce were afterward at the opera. Mrs. Leggett had also a large dinner on Tuesday, and a luncheon on Thursday.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget will remain in Washington until the middle of March. She will then return and sail for Europe. Mrs. Paget will join her daughter, Miss Leila Paget, who is on the Riviera.

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The attendants of Henry A. Barclay, Jr., and Miss Rosalie Xavier Paul, as announced in this column on Wednesday, will be as follows: Miss Paul's maid of honor will be Miss Gertrude O. Barclay, a sister of Mr. Barclay, and the Misses Julia Post Brown, Ruth De Koven Prescott, Louise L. Veazie, and Julia R. Dwight are to be the bridesmaids. Wright Barclay will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be J. Foster Rawlens, Edward De Witt Walsh, Robert C. Barclay, and J. Searle Barclay, Jr., cousins of the bridegroom; Eugene S. Willard, and Dudley G. Eldridge. The wedding is to be celebrated at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, April 18, and the ceremony will be followed by a small reception, for the immediate relatives only, at Sherry's. Miss Paul's father, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, United States Army, is now in this city, stopping at 28 West Thirty-third Street, and will remain here until after the wedding. He was for about two years on duty in the Philippines, but is at present absent on sick leave.

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The list of attendants at the wedding of Stephen Hyatt Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, which will also be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Wednesday, April 17, at — o'clock in the afternoon, has already been printed in this column. There have been several changes in the bridesmaids, but at present the makeup of the bridal party is as follows: Miss Bertha Munde will be maid of honor, and the Misses Eleanor Russell, Adele Fitzgerald, Edith H. Smalley of Netherwood, N. J.; Esther Hoppin, Mary Osgood Pell, and Edith Hyde are to be bridesmaids. S. Osgood Pell will be best man, and the ushers selected are Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs, Robert C. Barclay, Prescott Slade, Eugene Willard, Albert Pease, Jr., and Theodore R. Pell.

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One of the earliest of the Easter weddings will be that of Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs of this city and Miss Angelica Singleton Duer of Hauxhurst, Weehawken, which will take place on Monday, April 8, in Grace Church Chantry, at 3:30 in the afternoon. The betrothal service is to be read by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton will perform the ceremony. As already announced in this column, Miss Sarah Duer will be her sister's maid of honor, but there will be no bridesmaids. Clarence C. Vernam is to be the best man, and Edward A. Duer, Jr., a brother of the bride, and Edward McVickar are to be the ushers. It is to be a small and quiet affair.

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Lieut. Franck Taylor Evans, United States Navy, whose engagement to Miss Gertrude Pullman of Louisville, Ky., a daughter of Col. J. W. Pullman, United States Army, has just been announced, is the only son and second child of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, United States Navy. His mother was formerly Miss Taylor, a great beauty, of Washington, D. C. She is a sister of Capt. Taylor, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but who during the Spanish-American war commanded the Indiana, on which ship Lieut. Evans, who was then an Ensign, served. As every one remembers, Rear Admiral Evans was at that time the Captain of the Iowa. Young Evans happened to be on his father's ship at the time Cervera's fleet made its desperate attempt to escape. He made an admirable record during the war, and had charge of the landing of various parties of marines, &c. At the close of the war he was transferred to various stations, and some eighteen months ago sailed for Manila, and is now on duty in the Philippines.

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The marriage of Miss Susan Graham Varnum and Mr. Edward De Rose is to take place at Grace Church Chantry on Thursday, March 7, at noon. The Rev. William R. Huntington is to officiate. The bride will be given away by her brother, Judge James M. Varnum, and the nephew of the bridegroom, Mr. James Richmond, is to be best man, and Messrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, C. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Robert Varnum are to act as ushers. After the wedding the guests are to attend the breakfast at the residence of the brother of the bride.

Miss Varnum is the eldest daughter of the late Joseph B. Varnum, a descendant of the Massachusetts family of Revolutionary fame and cousin of Julia M. Varnum, the former Mrs. De Rose. She is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and has been a resident of the Tuxedo colony for many years. Mr. De Rose is a retired banker, who has been a widower for a dozen or more years. He is a descendant of the Livingston family and is a member of various clubs and societies, including the Union, Metropolitan, and Colonial Wars. After a short tour Mr. and Mrs. De Rose will return to their residence, on lower Madison Avenue.

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The second progressive bridge tournament for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery will be held at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon, March 16, at 2:30. Prizes will be awarded to the four pairs making the highest scores. The subscription for each player will be $5, and the whole amount will go to the charity, as the expenses have been given. Men as well as women are invited to subscribe, and players are allowed to choose their own partners. Subscriptions, with partners' names, should be sent to Mrs. H. L. Dodge, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, before March 15. The tournament will be under the direction of Mr. C. S. Strus and the committee in charge comprises Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, and Mrs. A. M. Dodge.

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On Tuesday evening, March 5, an attractive entertainment for the benefit of the Sunshine Mission, in which many prominent women are interested, will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum. The musical programme will be rendered by Miss Mary Williamson, Mrs. Power, and Franklin W. Riker. A. E. Stahlschmidt will recite poems by Kipling and Wallace. A little play, entitled "A Game of Cards," in which the parts will be played by the following amateurs—Evert Jansen Wendell, James S. Cushman, Frederick Edgar Camp, and Miss Harris—will close the programme.

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Mrs. George Burrough Torrey gave a luncheon at Mr. Torrey's studio, 391 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, in honor of Mrs. Jefferson Seligman. Her guests, besides Mrs. Seligman, were Mrs. Thomas Cridler of Washington, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. Isaac Fletcher, Mme. Chartran, Mrs. Samuel Rice, Mrs. Frank Vivanti, Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Mrs. E. M. Culver, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. C. H. Truax, Mrs. J. L. Daniell, Mrs. G. A. Huhn, Jr., Mrs. Henry Sanford, and Mrs. Waterhouse of Philadelphia, Mrs. Galetti and Mme. Edward Brandus.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mansfield Ogden will sail in the Freidrich der Grosse on Tuesday for the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, leaving Southampton on March 29. Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies will meet them in London, in the Autumn. Mrs. John A. Bostwick intends sailing for Europe about April 1.

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A wedding of interest, which took place in Washington yesterday, was that of Mrs. Bruton, a widow, who has lived in New York many years, but who is originally from Nashville, Tenn., and Don Enrico Ruspoli. Mrs. Bruton is the widow of a wealthy snuff manufacturer. She is quite pretty and was very much admired. Don Enrico Ruspoli is the son of Don Louis Ruspoli and a nephew of Prince Ruspoli who married Miss Curtis, a sister of the Marquise Talleyrand Perigord. The men who stood as sponsors for Don Enrico were Count Della Gheradesca and the Baron Alliott. All are very well known in New York society.

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The Monday Evening Bowling Club will hold its first meeting this season to-morrow evening at the Tennis Building on Forty-first Street, near Seventh Avenue. The meeting will close with a supper. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and Mrs. C. L. Wolfe.

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Dinners were given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander for Mrs. Bruce Ismay, and by Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, the latter a dinner of twenty-four covers.

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Tickets for the Venetian carnival to be given in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of March 14, will be $2.50 each, and tickets for supper will be $2.25. After the carnival there will be general dancing. Tickets can be obtained at the rooms of the society, East Thirty-fourth Street, and at the Waldorf-Astoria. Supper tickets must be secured in advance.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Julius P. Witmark of this city to Miss Carrie J. Rosenberg of Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Oliver L. Jones has sent out invitations for a cotillion, to be given at Mrs. Jones's residence, 116 West Seventy-second Street, on April 11.

Miss Celia C. Steinwender, daughter of Julius Steinwender, and Lieut. Gad Morgan, United States Army, will be married to-morrow. Lieut. Morgan was graduated from West Point with the class of 1900.

Senator Henry C. Hansbrough and Mrs. Hansbrough gave a musicale in Washington on Monday evening last. Among the guests were the German Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, Count and Countess Ornadt, Capt. and Frau von Bebeur-Paschwitz, Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, Capt. and Mme. Vignal, Mr. and Mrs. Chatard, Mr. and Mrs. Frost of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Cridler, Alexander Graham Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Heath, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs Miles, the First Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Commodore and Mrs. Rae, United States Navy; Dr. A. C. H. Burrell, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Representative and Mrs. Olmsted, Mr. and Miss von Sechrendorff, the Minister from Nicaragua, and Senator J. T. Jones and Mrs. Jones. Heinrich Meyn sang several songs at Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's reception on Tuesday. Mrs. Meyn also sang.

LAKEWOOD'S BUSY SEASON.

Rush of Visitors to Escape Amid the Pines from March Winds—Lenten Diversions.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 2.—Lakewood is a near and most practical escape from March gales, offering as it does perfect protection against such blustering currents of air as sweep through city streets and play around the corners of sun-obscuring "skyscrapers." Hence, as compared with neighboring places, this resort among the pines represents an ever pleasant refuge in a land where even "Brer Fox," and other of our little furred brothers of the forest, would fain seek warmer habitation did they possess the magic gift of quick transmigration.

As it is, that sagacious animal, man, has found for himself Lakewood's delightful Winter hotels, wherein he is sheltered from the cold-hearted pranks of the mad March weather, and at the same time put in touch with the social side of concentrated luxury and fashion. Such a change for the better is worth several times over the short journey which marks the transition from city discomforts to the benefits in which this place abounds.

At present every hotel is filled with a promising Lenten attendance, while each mail brings in numerous applications for rooms. Last week the rush was so great that it was a serious question with hotel proprietors to know where to lodge unexpected applicants. The hospitality of the Lakewood Inns, however, is noted for its elastic quality, and so few were disappointed in finding accommodations, though not always in the hotel preferred upon arrival.

During the past several weeks there has been a great deal done for the entertainment of hotel patrons, for whom Lent has not the same social significance as for those remaining in town. Especially has the management of the Lakewood exercised a thoughtful prevision in the line of diversions. Thus last week was made notable by the advent at the Lakewood of the Princeton Glee Club, whose concert was in every way a pronounced success. Following the festivities of Washington's Birthday came an informal dance in the ballroom of the Lakewood on Saturday night, which brought together the younger set, who derive much pleasure from these weekly hops. Further than these recurring and prearranged entertainments the guests are provided with every form of indoor diversion that may be devised by ingenious creators of pleasure. Consequently in strolling through the spacious corridors and inviting parlors, billiard and card rooms, one comes upon groups of friends engaged in pool, cards, and other games wherein some order of skill combines with smart talk and laughter in speeding the social hours.

The Sunday night concert at the Lakewood gathered together a brilliant concourse of men and women. In fact, the large assembly room could not hold the number of people desirous of hearing the programme arranged for the evening, and though an extra number of seats had been provided there were many who accepted standing room or else repaired to the adjoining parlors and corridors, where the music, softened by distance, could still be enjoyed.

As was to be expected, there has been a slight lull in social matters after the gayeties of last week. This, however, is only a temporary reaction and will not last. Already plans are formed for several entertainments which will occur during the next several weeks. Among these is the dramatic entertainment announced for March 23, on which date a group of young society women will present, their own dramatization of Mrs. Gaskell's little classic, "Cranford." The rehearsals are now well under way, and as both the acting and literary talent of those engaged in the undertaking are worthy of the chosen material, there can be no question of Lakewood's enjoyment of ultimate results.

Another treat in store for the public is the recital of Evan Williams, tenor, and Gwilyn Miles, baritone, which occurs Friday, the 15th.

Last Tuesday Miss Sibyl Carter addressed an interested feminine audience on the subject of lacemaking among the Indian women of Western missions. Miss Carter's object is to interest the public in the needs of these people in their struggle toward acquiring a means of self-help. A sale and exhibition of lace followed the talk.

The readings of Mrs. Waldo Richards, which were announced for this week, have been postponed till March 21. In the meantime, several series of lectures continue to hold their several clienteles. Among this season's sponsors of the feminine mind is Miss Chadwick, who is giving a most interesting course on American literature. On Thursday Mrs. E. Moffett Tynge gave a lecture at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on "Chateau Country and the Huguenot Towns." On March 7 she will speak upon "Italy: Her People and Her Art." Miss Helen Dorrs Brown has also begun a series of lectures on various historical and literary subjects.

In the way of lighter diversions, there has been nothing outside of the informal dances which occur at the several hotels and a few informal dinners.

The Countess of Strafford arrived from London on Tuesday, and is stopping with relatives in Lakewood.

On Saturday night Mr. Frederic Potts gave a "Pigeon Potpie" supper to a party of friends at the Laurel House.

Among this week's guests at the Lakewood was Charles L. Rickerson, President of the Catskill Evening Line of steamboats.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Russell of New York, who are spending the Winter in Lakewood, entertained a few friends at dinner on Monday evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John M. Dillon and Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Beard.

DON ENRICO RUSPOLI WEDS.

Is Married in Washington to Mrs. Bruton of Nashville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Don Enrico Ruspoli of Rome, Italy, was married today to Mrs. Jennie B. Bruton of Nashville, Tenn., by Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate to the United States.

Mrs. Bruton is the widow of a wealthy manufacturer of Nashville.

Don Enrico Ruspoli is the second son of Prince Luigi Ruspoli, and was born at Rome on July 23, 1878. He is a cousin of Prince Francesco Ruspoli, the head of one of the oldest and most famous Italian families.

Several members of Don Enrico's family have made foreign marriages. His uncle, Prince Paolo, married Miss Rosalie Van Zandt of New York, and an aunt married the Russian Minister to the Court of Florence when that city was the capital of Italy. Another connection is the Princess Charles de Talleyrand, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Curtis of New York.

VETERAN FIREMAN HONORED.

Loving Cup Presented to Capt. Daniel Bradley on His Retirement.

A silver loving cup was presented yesterday to Capt. Daniel Bradley of Hook and Ladder Company 17, who, after thirty-five years in active service, has just retired from the New York Fire Department. Battalion Chief Short made the presentation on behalf of himself, Chief Cashman, and the officers and members of the company.

Capt. Bradley, who was completely taken by surprise, said that he shared the regret expressed by Chief Short at his retirement from the service, and expressed deep appreciation of the gift and the accompanying sentiments.

The cup, which is of solid silver, studded with diamonds, bore an appropriate inscription, with the number "35" engraved in the centre.

Although Capt. Bradley has served in the regular service only thirty-five years, his previous connection with the Volunteer Fire Department, which he joined in 1858 and left at its disbandment ten years later, gives him an actual record of forty-five years of fire-fighting in this city. He joined the present department on March 1, 1866; was promoted a year later to Assistant Foreman, and in 1878 was made Foreman.

HAIR GOODS.

Those wishing to view the newest coiffure should call and examine the

"Transformation,"

which is most striking and beautiful. Its many advantages as to comfort and style will be readily recognized.

The Newport Coil as made and patented by me, is made only of long, natural, wavy hair, absolutely no stems. It is on a flexible patented ring, and will conform itself into any shape.

Wigs and Toupees for ladies, and gentlemen. I allow none to leave my establishment unless they are exactly of the right color, fit perfectly and are absolutely comfortable.

Hair Ornaments of the choicest and most fashionable designs, in real tortoise shell, amber, rhinestones, velvets, laces, etc.

Hair Dressing and Hair Coloring French undulation, shampooing by special methods; scalp and hair treatment and hair coloring artistically done by my large and experienced corps of assistants. ALL UTENSILS ANTISEPTICALLY TREATED.

No Branch Stores. A. Simonson *No Agents.*

933 BROADWAY, 21—22 STREETS.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

It was a progressive euchre party, and she was the prettiest and most frivolous-looking person present. How could any one who looked like a doll and dressed like a fashion plate be anything but frivolous! The members of the club, which met around from house to house, felt sure that the pretty and frivolous one had not an idea in her head that was more practical than her own gowns. There did not linger a thought in their minds that the refreshments, served at every meeting of the club, would be any less inviting at her house than theirs. In these days of caterers a lack of household knowledge does not count. But when the eventful day came there was a little gasp of surprise when there was served the most delicious cake any one had ever eaten, and it bore the unmistakable evidence of being home made. No caterer could make such cake, neither could a maid. Cake making requires a cultivated hand on the spoon.

"I made it all myself," cried the frivolous one, when the exclamations of delight reached her ears.

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This is one cake. It was a layer cake, and between the layers was a chocolate filling made much like an ordinary filling, with chocolate, milk, sugar, and the white of an egg, but into that was beaten a little whipped cream, and the same cream covered the top and sides of the cake. The cake itself was very light and delicate, freshly put together, and the result can only be surmised by those who did not try it, for the cake was too good to describe.

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Another cake was made in the same way, only maple sugar was substituted for chocolate, and melted with as little water as possible, whipped cream beaten into it, and the whole cake covered with the cream. Another way of using the maple sugar is to add a little to fruit layers in cake, as date cake, and the little flavor given is perceptible and excellent.

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The way of dealers who sell furniture on the installment plan is peculiar, and it is not all practiced on the lower east side. A furniture dealer, who has a large shop on one of the side streets of the city, pointed to a desk in his shop to a man who had chanced in and remarked: "That desk has been sold at least six times. People are supposed to pay by installments; they get behind, and we take it away. It is polished up and ready to go into business again. One of our men whom we call the Deputy goes to the house, shows his badge, and takes the desk. As a matter of fact, if the people knew it, we have no right to do that, and if they should throw our man out we could say nothing. We had dealings with a doctor who simply refused to give up a piece of furniture, and we couldn't take it. But a man with a badge looks formidable to most people, and we take the furniture."

Everything is made as easy and tempting as possible for people who can be urged to buy on the installment plan. They can pay 50 cents a week on as many dollars, 75 cents on $75, and 100 cents on $100. The firms who advertise that they sell in this way will also deliver in unmarked wagons, that there may be no suggestion to outsiders that the buyers are not spot-cash customers. The trouble with these small payments is that they drag and become wearisome. It takes 100 weeks to make up $50 with fifty-cent payments; that is nearly two years; the furniture becomes an old story, and the purchaser is tired of paying. But at first the whole matter seems so simple and so easy that it is a great temptation to a young housekeeper of limited means.

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There is always some one who has a good baby story to tell, and here is the latest. This baby is one of a larger growth, a small boy who has reached the mature age of six years. He had a great disappointment the other day. He was to be taken on a nice little excursion, and he certainly would have gone but for the weather, which on this particular day was so very bad that no mother would take a small boy out in it. Being a boy, the young man did not cry, but he felt hurt, and set out in a logical, manly way to reason matters out. He is a well-taught small boy, and he has learned many things, among others something of the creation of the world ages ago and of the Creator. He also knows that the Creator of the world is the Creator of what is known as the weather. After thinking the matter over, he went to his mother.

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"Mamma, it is a long time since God made the world, isn't it?"

"Yes," answered mamma, "a long time."

"Then don't you think, mamma," he went on, earnestly, "that He is getting pretty old to manage it?"

The young man's reasoning had what he must have considered a sound basis, the family concluded in thinking it over, for he has a grandmother who is now an old lady, and he has frequently heard remarks as to her inability to do this, that, or the other on account of her age.

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There is a nice old lady in a town not far from New York who is making a neat little sum of money with one of the accomplishments which were fashionable when she was a young girl. She paints on glass, and makes many tops for looking-glasses, after the old style. She is now between eighty and ninety years old, and there is an added interest in her work because of her age.

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The Daughters of the American Revolution must look out for themselves. They are getting a reputation which may make them unpopular and scatter their younger daughters. An Evening Staats-Zeitung man speaks of their somewhat tempestuous congress last month with sadness. What good German would take to wife a woman who hisses in public meeting when she is displeased and "says things," just as a man might do, when she is displeased?

"Who speaks now of the weaker sex?" says the Staats man. "Weak she is not when she has the courage to put off her womanliness and put on the armor of a man. Cupid, when he sees this, will gather up his arrows quickly, jump into his automobile, and speed quickly away." The Daughters really must look to their matrimonial chances.

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A good cook says that a large and strong pair of scissors is one of her most treasured cooking utensils. With it she cuts young chicken, lamb chops, green peppers, any number of things that can be cut in half the time with the scissors than they can be with a knife, and in a way that is much more satisfactory.

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There are many conveniences for women in the new Grand Central Station. The waiting rooms are in themselves more satisfactory, and there are black gowned, white capped maids, who not only look well, but are pleasant and accommodating, and there is a nice little tearoom opening off the women's waiting room, and it takes only a minute for a tired traveler to slip in there and have a good cup of tea. But these are not the best of the conveniences. There is a real bootblack and a high chair in the waiting room, and the woman who wears heavy boots can sit up in it and have her boots cleaned in absolute comfort, and there is not a man in sight to watch the proceeding.

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A woman who loves flowers and lays in a stock of hyacinth bulbs each Fall is now reaping her harvest. In November she planted fifty pots of hyacinths of different kinds and colors. These she put in the cellar and left to take root, watering them only twice a week. Hyacinths planted in this way begin to come up the latter part of the Winter, and when they show a stalk about the soil they are brought up stairs, watered more frequently, and grow rapidly. Different hyacinths vary in the time it takes for them to develop, and from the time the first ones begin to blossom there is a sequence of flowers. There will be a dozen or more hyacinth blossom at the same time, every table in the house has a pot of them, and they fill the house with color and fragrance. It is one of the easiest and most satisfactory ways of having a houseful of Spring flowers.

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Fried chicken, home-made biscuit, and chocolate, with whipped cream, is a popular course at Lenten luncheons this season.

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A pretty girl, who has a number of gowns and each seems to have a guimpe of one kind or another, says that she is going to take out every one another Winter and make half low-necked frocks. There are a number of these to be seen at the theatre frequently, but it is a difficult style to wear. Bones are rather at a discount since laymen, or rather, laywomen, come to believe that there is good art, if not beauty, from another standpoint in them, but when one has bones their environment must be selected with care. It seems to be good art, or something else, when one has bones to show a goodly range of them, and only the slight show that can be given in a gown cut out only to the collar bones is distinctly bad. The thin girl must have her gown cut décolleté or not at all. It takes a pincushion neck to show to advantage in a demi-low gown. When such a gown is becoming it is very becoming, and the contour of the neck and the back of the head may be made a delight.

WORK OF ANIMALS' FRIENDS.

What Is Being Done Shown in the Annual Report of the Society That Protects Them.

Friends of the brute creation will find much pleasant reading in the thirty-fifth annual report of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a neatly illustrated pamphlet of 150 pages, which has just been issued from the headquarters of the organization, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

President John P. Haines, in his annual address, declares that the progress of the society since the beginning has been marked with a constant increase in public favor and a general enactment of laws for the protection of animals in nearly all the States of the Union. He refers to the widespread attention which the society's exhibit attracted at the Paris Exposition, though he says that the display was very modest. The President of the republic studied it with great interest, and it received the Grand Prix, the highest award.

President Haines presents a recital of the suffering of wounded and starving animals during the war in South Africa, and told of the progress of the movement to secure a modification of the Geneva Convention, so that its provisions shall be extended to enable persons properly authorized to mitigate or terminate the torments of animals wounded on the battlefield.

During the year the society has made 515 arrests and prosecutions, and 3,835 animals were suspended from labor, 3,093 horses, mules, and other large animals disabled past recovery were humanely destroyed, and 92,721 small animals met merciful ends; 352 large animals were removed from the streets in the society's ambulances, and 36,610 cases were investigated.

Heavy sentences were imposed upon torturers of animals. Abram and Furman Craft, brothers, of Inwood, L. I., received four months each for fatally beating a horse; Solomon Finkelstein of Brooklyn was sentenced to three months or $100 fine for carrying chickens too closely packed and leaving them exposed to inclement weather, and Pasquale Patrella was fined for carrying four young goats in a bag with their legs tied together, although he explained that that was the custom in his native land. Byron A. Harrington, a driver of an ice wagon, got two months or $100 for stabbing a horse with an ice shaver in West Forty-fourth Street, and Arthur Wilkie got six months for stabbing to death a St. Bernard dog, the property of the Suburban Driving Club.

The society has received 214 new members during the year, making a total membership of 1,119, and the Young Defenders' League now numbers 26,318 members.

Treasurer Charles Lanier reports a cash balance of $13,509.06.

President Haines indorses a proposal by the Board of Managers to establish a century fund to be built up by friends of the work, who will subscribe $100 a year each, and makes a general appeal for contributions to extend the work, as the society receives no State or city appropriation. He recommends as a worthy benefaction the establishment of drinking fountains for man and beast, which can be erected in this city, with a plate bearing the name of the donor, for about $250 each.

The book contains many gruesome pictures of animals rescued from misery by the society's agents and also of the instruments with which their tortures were inflicted. The gas tank for destroying animals, ambulances, and other accessories of the work are also photographically presented.

MR. CARNEGIE'S $100,000 GIFT.

Not Conditional on Proposed Richmond Library Bearing His Name.

Robert Whittep, Alderman, of Richmond, Va., called up THE NEW YORK TIMES on the long-distance telephone yesterday to deny the statement that, in giving $100,000 to Richmond for a library, Andrew Carnegie required that it should be named after him.

Mr. Whittep said that Mr. Carnegie's only stipulation was that the city should appropriate $10,000 annually for the library's maintenance, and that he, Mr. Whittep, had suggested naming it after Mr. Carnegie.

Cannon Balls Dug Up at Bowling Green.

The men engaged in digging the site for the new Custom House at Bowling Green yesterday came upon what are believed to be two relics of the days when New York or even New Amsterdam centred in the vicinity of the Battery. These consisted of solid shot, which appear to have been in the ground for many years. They are about fifteen inches in diameter and covered with rust and dirt. The finders of the missiles are sure that they were buried there before the Revolution. It is expected that other relics will be unearthed when the work of excavating the site of Steamship Row is begun.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Furniture at a Saving of One-Third.

We have just completed several large purchases of new reliably made and finely finished Furniture—many exclusive styles—at prices much below market value. Upon this entire collection we have foregone rightful profits, thus offering you the most stupendous under-price opportunity in our history—and remember that **for each two dollars you spend here you will receive three dollars' worth of Furniture.**

Furniture Selected Now Will Be Stored Free Until Desired.

New Carpets & Rugs at 1/3 Off.

A radical departure in merchandising—an introductory sale that will start the season with a rush—comprising none but the newest patterns, colorings and best qualities. Seekers for extraordinary values will besiege this department—so come at once and gain the widest choosing.

All Carpets bought during this sale made and laid free of charge and delivered when you say.

Notable Prices on Curtains & Upholsteries.

Here's news of a mammoth purchase of Lace Curtains, Portieres and Couch Covers—remarkable for the variety, beauty and newness of the patterns. We secured these goods at such phenomenally low figures that we **save you fully one-third on existing prices.**

☞ Awnings, Shades and Slip Covers to order during this week at reduced prices. Possible delay later on can be avoided by ordering now. Goods held until wanted. ESTIMATES GRATIS.

125th Street West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

THE HEAVENS IN MARCH

Astronomical Spring Begins on the Twenty-first of the Month.

Moon Reaches the Full on the Fifth and Is at Last Quarter on the Thirteenth.

This, our third month of the year, used to be considered by the ancient Romans as their first month, the legal year beginning on the 25th day of the month, and they gave it the name Martius in honor of the god Mars. The ecclesiastical calendar of England also began with March until 1752.

There is an old saying that a "dusty" March portends a plenteous season, while, on the contrary, a "wet" March frequently proves destructive of both wheat and rye. From this we can see what great importance to the agriculturist centres about March, and it would seem as though its proper place were at the beginning of the calendar.

This position for the month of March is particularly applicable to all matters astronomical, especially to those who live north of the equator, where the first calendars were made. We have the sun once again with us, and hold it for six months, which practically cover the periods of seed time and harvest. It is quite natural in repeating the sequence of the seasons to place Spring first, and astronomical Spring actually begins on the 21st, at which time the days and nights are of equal length the world over.

The point at which the sun arrives on the date above given is known as the first point of Aries. One would quite naturally believe that this important point remained fixed forever, a kind of guide, as it were, to show Old Sol just where to cross the line. Such, however, is not the exact state of the case, as the point has a retrograde motion from east to west, in consequence of which the sun, whose motion is direct, arrives somewhat sooner than scheduled time, and therefore the equinoxes, and Spring, Autumn, and the other season happen before the sun has completed an entire circuit. The polar bears and other inhabitants of the arctic regions, who have been warned by the lengthening twilight that Old Sol himself would soon appear, and that daytime would begin, and who have set their eyes on the exact point at which to see the sun, will find their calculations out by an increment which in a little more than seventy-one and a half years amounts to about one degree.

The moon that came to us as brand new on the 18th of last month reaches the full on the 5th, and is at the period of last quarter on the 13th. On the 20th we have the new moon for March, followed a few hours later by the sun tripping across the line and starting almost at once to make our daylight borrow from the darkness. On the 26th the phases of the moon close for the month by the first quartering. There are eight conjunctions between moon and planets, which gives us one more than we ordinarily have. The extra one is caused by Mars receiving two visits from one satellite. None of these meetings are very close, the nearest being that with Neptune on the 26th, when the two are rather more than a degree and a half apart, or with about three times the moon's diameter of clear sky intervening.

THE FULL MOON.

The full moon for this month should be a very attractive feature of the programme, and should make an effective appearance in all its rich fullness—not equal, perhaps, in size to what it appears when well down in the southeastern section of the horizon, where it so frequently looks so vapory and saffron, but far more brilliant than when in northern declination. This apparent enlargement of sun and moon, as well as Venus, and occ

AT THE THEATRES

The Dramatic Season Seems to Wear Itself Out Early Nowadays in New York.

At the beginning of March, with ten weeks or so of the normal dramatic season still unfinished, there is remarkably small promise of novelty in the managers' announcements. The season opens with a rush nowadays, in the very hottest weeks of the year, and wears itself out generally soon after New Year's. "Mrs. Dane's Defence" and "The Climbers" will draw well until late in the Spring. There are a few other profitable productions now on view. "The Girl from Up There," for instance, could probably be kept going at the Herald Square Theatre, to the pecuniary advantage of Charles Frohman, all Summer, but it will be taken to London after April 10.

Mr. Litt's pictorial production of Raleigh's latest Drury Lane cartoon play, "The Price of Peace," seems to be the only important novelty in sight. Of course, Bernhardt and Coquelin are to return for a brief Spring engagement, but they are to act in the Metropolitan Opera House. Fancy looking upon the acting of Coquelin in that huge audience room! The public will be drawn to see the two great French artists by the glamour of their names, of course, not to speak of the "popular prices," but critical theatregoers who remember the experimental engagement of Mme. Bernhardt in the Opera House some years ago, when she acted Leah, will not derive much satisfaction from the announcement.

There must be something wrong in the condition of things which leaves the last quarter of a dramatic season so nearly devoid of fresh interest—all the plums, as it were, being in the top of the pudding. The public is not yet tired of the theatre, surely. Nor is it likely that either the competition of the opera or the observance of Lent by habitual theatregoers has any appreciable bearing on this matter. Indeed, there are many folks who do most of their theatregoing in Lent. "Society," as it seems, having a rest from its round of gayeties, is seeking theatrical diversion now for the first time since the engagement of the French actors at the Garden Theatre. It professes to find the satirical view of itself in "The Climbers" quite banal, but pretends to be highly amused by "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," which is surely the silliest thing that has drawn "nice people" since Mansfield acted the "masher" in "The First Violin."

If the purveyors of local theatricals are determined to import stuff from the French play market they will have to make up their minds to take things there as they find them and give us Hermant, Lavedan, Donnay, and the farceurs of the Nouveautés undiluted before long. As for removing the "suggestiveness" from such a thing as "The Lash of a Whip" at the Lyceum, that could not be done with an axe and carbolic acid. The adapter can only eliminate a passage here and there that seems to him a little more audacious than anything he has ever set before the multitude for its diversion and turn in his "copy."

There is nothing new, by the way, in the subject of this French farce or the comparatively frank manner of its treatment. It used to be the subject of all, or nearly all, the comic plays and many of the serious ones. The old fellows who tell you that the drama of marital infidelity is something new, devised by the devil and developed by modern speculators, are simply telling you lies. In fact, the most striking feature in the immense growth of the modern theatre is the clamor for dramatic entertainment of crowds of people to whom this sort of play seems bold and unpleasant. Those kind of folks have no inheritance of theatrical memories or traditions. It is to be presumed, though, that they generally avoid the sort of plays presented this season by the troupe called Charles Frohman's comedians, and therefore their taste is not now under consideration.

Of those plays, the best, artistically speaking, was "The Husbands of Leontine," and though that missed any large share of public approval, I doubt if it contained anything more suggestive of actual immorality (that is, of a contempt for the code of ethics by which society is governed) than the last scene in Mr. Carton's "Wheels Within Wheels," the interview between the man and the woman. The whole fabric of the French play was depraved, of course, and that mild, verbally harmless scene of explanation in the English comedy was the only passage in it actually suggestive, to the close observer, of a depraved view of life.

You may be sure, however, that the frivolous persons who rejected "The Husbands of Leontine" did so because they found the play in its English dress too dull, not because they objected to its immorality, and they will all tell you that the farce they like so much better, the one now at the Lyceum, is much more "risque"—that is the favored word.

"The Lash of a Whip" wins, however, by a mere hair's-breadth, and its success seems to me the exception which proves the rule that the farce of intrigue and situation of this pattern is almost played out. All the old tricks have now been done over and over again, and no others seem possible. The farce of character and wit, however, still thrives, and there must be, in the present French repertory, examples of it that could be made to "go" here and to entertain that large class of playgoers who do not mind "suggestiveness" in plays. If we must have such plays, and preaching against them does no possible good, why not fight to have the best that can be found, artistically speaking?

It is always a pleasure to hear from Mr. W. D. Howells on the subject of the stage and its plays, and his article on the drama of this season in the March North American Review is one of the most readable of all his later utterances on things theatrical. It is kindly and doubtless temperate, though it dismissed Bernhardt and Rostand and Richard Mansfield as personages of very small importance, and proclaims Mr. Herne, next to Jefferson, the greatest American actor, (which he most assuredly is not, in spite of Mr. Howells's opinion,) and it is a pleasure to read his really warm words of commendation of Augustus Thomas and Clyde Fitch and his able valuation of their work.

Mr. Howells, too, does not make the sad mistake of ranking Arthur Pinero as a second rate dramatist. Some literary men of Howells's rank here and in England profess to consider him of small account. They do not know, of course. It is noticeable of Mr. Howells's article, though, that it contains no new suggestion, no valuable "constructive criticism." It is merely a cheerful talk about things from his own point of view, which is scarcely that of the habitual playgoer, be he ever so enlightened.

Praise has so often been given to Mr. W. H. Thompson for his good work, in these reviews of plays and acting, and especially for his delightful denotement of the sagacity and personal humor which temper the sacerdotal dignity of the Cardinal in "A Royal Family," that it will be no more than fair to comment once more on the flat failure of his attempt to portray Sir Peter Teazle in the screen scene of "The School for Scandal" at the Actors' Fund benefit last Friday. The kindly cloak of charity is sometimes supposed to shield the participant in a benefit performance from criticism. But that is, perhaps, a delusion. The people who bought seats at the benefit certainly expressed their opinions of the work of the actors freely.

Mr. Thompson's failure to make anything at all out of the famous rôle, in which every old stager remembers the work of a dozen competent actors, is more to be regretted than Mr. Guy Standing's equally distinct failure as Joseph. Obviously, Mr. Standing had not tried to do anything with Joseph. He had not even taken the pains to shave his mustache. To be sure, Lester Wallack used to act Charles with d'Orsay whiskers, but that was in another era. And Lester Wallack used to act his part too. Mr. Thompson seemed to have a "conception" of Sir Peter, as radically wrong as Weedon Grossmith's conception of the demon used to be in "A Pantomime Rehearsal," but still a conception. His Sir Peter was as slow of utterance and as emotionless as Dickens's Merdle, as awkward as a greengrocer with a half holiday, as humorless as a portrait of an eighteenth century commercial gentleman by a respectable second-rate painter. There was no lift in him. His choler was mere splutter, his enjoyment of the joke about the little French milliner forced and uninfectious. His employment of the old, inarticulate way of indicating to Charles the whereabouts of the listener was quite needless. Obviously, Sir Peter was not rendered speechless by suppressed merriment. Nor were his surprise and mortification when the screen fell at all formidable.

The scene was so given that nearly all its brilliancy seemed to vanish. To be sure, it needs to be "led up to" to have its full effect, but these actors did next to nothing with it. Which is a great pity, for Mr. Thompson, at least, can surely do much better with so good and grateful a rôle.

But, to be fair, having dwelt upon one of the imperfections in the entertainment Mr. Frohman devised for the sake of the actors' own worthy charity, one must not overlook its great merits—the smartness of Marshall's pretty ghost play, which is quite in the Stockton vein, and will surely be seen again, the cleverness of Grant Stewart's theatrical skit about dramatized novels, the large humor of De Wolf Hopper, and the minute comedy of life in Beatrice Herford's monologue, the daintiness of Cecilia Loftus, the drollery of Blanche Bates and the half dozen ladies who acted in burlesque with her, the novelty and smartness with which the long afternoon was generally filled.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

One new play will be produced this week, while some revivals of interest will occur. The new play is a dramatization of "To Have and To Hold," and will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre by Charles Frohman. A new departure will be introduced at the Knickerbocker Theatre during the run of this play. Instead of one matinée a week, as has been the custom up to this time, two matinées will be given. W. A. Brady will give an elaborate revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Academy of Music, and at Daly's the Augustin Daly Musical Company will return to Broadway with the musical comedy "San Toy" for an indefinite period. At the Irving Place Theatre a varied programme will be offered. To-morrow night Gutzkow's "Uriel Acosta" will be given, followed on Tuesday night by a benefit performance to Herr Otto Ottbert, when Wolters and Koenigsbrun-Schaup's three-act comedy "Der Hochzeitstag" ("The Wedding Day") will have its first performance. This play will be repeated Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. Wednesday evening and Saturday matinée Ibsen's "Gespenster" ("Ghosts") will be given.

Except at the above theatres the present productions will continue without change, "Mrs. Dane's Defence" draws well at the Empire. Mr. Frohman has made it a custom of recent years to devote the last portion of his stock companies' engagement to a revival of the successes of the previous seasons. The popularity of his present play, however, prompts him to defer these revivals to a much later date than heretofore. William Faversham, who has been seriously ill, but has entirely recovered, will not be seen with the company until the revivals are made. A further extension of time at the Herald Square Theatre has been obtained for the musical comedy, "The Girl From Up There." The piece will remain in its present abode until April, when the entire company will sail for England. "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" remains at the Garrick Theatre.

The extraordinary record which Paul M. Potter's adaptation of "Trilby" made at the Garden Theatre some years ago has been surpassed by Mr. Potter's present adaptation of "Under Two Flags," the management announce. "The Lash of a Whip" has begun its career at the Lyceum in a most auspicious manner, and has already pleased eight large audiences. An indefinite stay is promised for "Florodora" at the Casino, where the musical comedy continues playing to crowded houses. Manager Fisher has arranged to remain at this house until late in the season. The great prosperity of Clyde Fitch's pastoral play, "Lover's Lane," at the Manhattan, again emphasizes the public demand for wholesome entertainment.

William Collier and his company of comedians in Augustus Thomas's farce "On the Quiet" have become firmly established at the Madison Square Theatre. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, with their slightly changed farce of "All on Account of Eliza" at Wallack's Theatre, are duplicating the decided success which they made earlier in the season. This engagement is limited to only two weeks more, when they will be followed by the Kelcey-Shannon company in a dramatization of "Manon Lescaut." The time of "The Climbers" at the Bijou is indefinite. Another engagement that promises to hold out the season is that of Miss Viola Allen in "In the Palace of the King" at the Theatre Republic. New dances and songs will be introduced for the first time to-morrow night in "My Lady" at the Victoria. The management of the Fourteenth Street Theatre are preparing to celebrate the seventy-fifth performance of "Garrett O'Magh," which will take place March 11, when handsome souvenirs will be distributed. "The Clown and the Locket" will be played as usual on Saturday afternoon in the Carnegie Lyceum.

As an extra Lenten attraction for the week, the Eden Musée will reproduce with moving pictures the life scenes and death of Joan of Arc in twelve tableaus. In addition, there will be shown two new moving pictures of the Queen's funeral. Other new moving pictures will be shown, including many mysterious subjects. The afternoon and evening concerts will have choice Lenten programmes.

Mary Mannering will spend the week at the Harlem Opera House, where she will appear in "Janice Meredith." "At the White Horse Tavern," with Frederick Bond as the irascible Berliner, and Anne Sutherland as the hostess, will come to the Grand Opera House. The Henry V. Donnelly stock company will revive Anthony Hope's play, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," at the Murray Hill Theatre, and at the American Theatre the stock company will present "Carmen." Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" will be the attraction at the Metropolis.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

The specialties offered during the past week at Keith's Union Square Theatre, despite the absence of the White Rats, have been entertaining and exceptionally good. The headliner for the present week will be M. B. Curtis in a brief sketch called "Sam'l at the Herald Square Hotel." The living art studies are retained and the remaining part of the bill will include the Finneys, swimmers; Frank Chamberlain, a manipulator of ropes; Johnson and Dean, William P. Sweatnam, Maude Courtney, Empire Comedy Four, and the Haldabura family, in dancing specialties.

"Madame Butterfly," the Japanese playlet, continues as the leading feature of the programme at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The vaudeville headliners will embrace Adelaide Herrmann, who will offer two new fantasies, one of which is entitled "The Artist's Dream"; Lucille Saunders, the operatic contralto, who makes her first appearance in vaudeville; the Bachelor Club, popular comedians and singers; J. S. Burdette, humorist; Mabel Maitland, Globe Comedy Four, vocalists; Julia Ralph, mimic; Brothers Kennard, acrobatic comedy; Georgia Mack and Nellie Preble, comedy skit.

A vaudeville version of "The Stowaway" will be given at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. This farce will be given a revival with special scenic effects and numerous specialties introduced by the company. The vaudeville numbers are the Seven Reed Birds, in Dave Reed's latest musical farce; the Willis Family, instrumentalists; Lygio brothers, in a gymnastic novelty; Etta Williams, in songs and dances; Hill and Hull, European grotesques, and others.

Miss Johnstone Bennett, supported by Tony Williams, will head the bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. She will present her protean comedy "A Quiet Evening at Home." A condensed version of "The Hustler," a farcical comedy, will be a leading feature of the programme. Others are the American Comedy Four, comedians and singers; Sunetaro, a Japanese worker, assisted by Mme. Sunetaro; Smith and Powell, singing and dancing skit; Isabelle Woodman, vocalist; Davis and Wilson, entertainers; the Kalatechnoscope moving pictures, and a dozen more novelty acts.

A programme of vaudeville which includes numerous new specialties will be given at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. The most prominent performers are Ivan Tschernoff's dogs, a wonderful troupe of performing animals; Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur, in "A Bird and a Bottle"; a thirty-minute play of "The Irish Alderman," in which numerous specialties will be introduced; Raymond and Kurkamp, in a musical act; Falardo, the instrumental man; Burke sisters, songs and dances; May Casta, vocalist; Ramsey and Arnold, novel dancing specialty, and the Kalatechnoscope motion views.

The Orpheum Company, a collection of domestic vaudeville artists, make up the programme at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week, the principal features being the Newsky troupe of eight singers and dancers, Severus Schaffler, the acrobat; Will M. Cressy, character comedian; Davenport and Lorella in a sketch, Miss Bertie Fowler, Louise Dresser, Jack Norworth, and William Weston and Ella Herbert, the musical experts.

"The March of Old Glory" will receive its initial performance to-morrow evening at the New York, and Miss Adele Ritchie will take the place of Lady Frances Hope in the cast of "The Giddy Throng." "After Office Hours" will be continued, likewise the ballet, "The Devil's Dream."

At Koster & Bial's the management have turned their house over to the White Rats for the ensuing week, when they will offer a programme consisting of a ballet called "The Birth of the Rose." The vaudeville part of the bill will include Maurice Barrymore & Co., Henry Lee, George Fuller Golden, John W. Ransone, Dorothy Morton, Wayne and Caldwell, "Bobby" Gaylor, Ryan and Richfield, Warmwood's monkeys, Zeno, Carle and Zeno, Carrie Graham, the Rixfords, Georgie Gardner and Joseph Maddern, and a host of others.

The Broadway Burlesquers will play a return engagement at the Dewey Theatre, when they will present a burlesque followed by a long olio. The leading attraction at Huber's Museum will be the first appearance in this city of Senorita Vallecita and her trained lions. Others to be seen are Dick Parr, a noted scout; Col. Paul Henry, an American giant; Prof. German, and George Hussey, ventriloquist.

STEEL TRUST TALK.

Speculation as to the Probable Profits of the Underwriting Syndicate.

The official circular of the great steel combination, known as the United States Steel Corporation, was issued yesterday from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., the syndicate managers, to the stockholders of the various companies which will form the combination. The circular shows a capitalization of $850,000,000, one-half in cumulative 7 per cent. preferred and the other half in common stock. The company will also issue not more than $304,000,000 5 per cent. gold bonds, which would make the fixed charges, should all the bonds be issued, $15,200,000 a year.

The circular, which states in detail the prices at which the various stocks will be taken into the combine, the various depositories, and the outlook for dividends on both the common and preferred stock, will be found in the advertising columns.

Wall Street still continues to speculate as to the probable profits to be netted by the United States Steel underwriting syndicate. According to one authority, the profit will not fall far short of 20 per cent., which in this case, $200,000,000 having been subscribed, will total $40,000,000—far in excess of what earlier estimates had put it. One result of this is that participation in the syndicate was very generally sought after, and this as a consequence the applications of many interests were of necessity refused.

Further conferences of interested parties were held in the office of J. P. Morgan yesterday, at one of which H. C. Frick was present. It is now declared that Mr. Morgan has not yet given up hope of persuading Mr. Frick to become Chairman of the board of the new company, and that as a result of yesterday's conference, Mr. Frick has agreed to give the matter further consideration.

Both on the Stock Exchange and on the curb the steel stocks were generally strong, Steel and Wire shares being the only issues to show net losses. The biggest gain was in Tin Plate preferred, which advanced 2½ points.

WAITER DID NOT MAKE $150,000

A rumor has been current around Wall Street for several days that Adam Brunner, head waiter at the Holland House, cleared $150,000 on a tip from Charles M. Schwab. The story that is being told is that Mr. Schwab had occasion to make some inquiries to ascertain who was buying a certain stock in which he had an interest.

Mr. Schwab was told that the buying was for account of Mr. Brunner.

Inquiry led to the discovery that Brunner was the head waiter at the Holland House, and, gossip has it further, that Mr. Schwab then recalled having advised the man, after a particularly good dinner, to buy a certain stock, thinking that he would confine his investments to broken lots.

"It's a big joke on me," Mr. Schwab is said to have remarked to a friend. "He put $10,000 into the stock, and the fun of the thing is that he got in close to the bottom."

According to the story told in the Street, the late Collis P. Huntington was the head waiter's first adviser in financial investment. On several occasions the late President of the Southern Pacific is said to have remembered him when anything good was about to come off.

"I wouldn't be here now if I had made $150,000," said Brunner when seen at the Holland House yesterday afternoon. "I knew Mr. Huntington, yes. And Mr. Schwab? Oh, of course. He stops here, but he never gave me any tips on Wall Street. It's an amusing story. But I never have speculated. I'm too busy here."

Brunner has been at the Holland House since it was opened. He began there as a waiter captain after serving similarly at the Plaza.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS STRIKE.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Theatregoers and others who depended on the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company to furnish them with automobiles last night were disappointed, and had to resort to the street cars or the old-style horse cab.

The cause of all the trouble was a strike among the automobile drivers. The men, who organized a few months ago under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, went out because of a system introduced by the company to change the wages being paid from $2 a day of twelve hours to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. The men presented an agreement to Superintendent Jenkins calling for a wage scale of 16 2-3 cents an hour, with a twelve-hour day.

As the President of the company, Samuel Insull, is in New York, the men were informed that it was beyond the power of Superintendent Jenkins to comply with the request. Pending a settlement of the strike, the company will not attempt to operate its vehicles.

AMONG MUSICIANS

"Der Ring des Nibelungen"—The Question of the Ring Itself.

The current performances of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at the Metropolitan Opera House, have set the students of these works again discussing the many interesting problems contained in them. One of these is the origin, nature, and power of the ring itself. It is curious to many that this ring, which is said to confer upon its holder the "power of the world," never does anything of the sort. Of course, those who are puzzled by this forget that the ring has been cursed by Alberich and that the curse, imposed as a punishment for an infraction of the moral law by Wotan, is operative. Alberich warns Wotan that if he, the mighty god, robs the dwarf of the ring the results of his sin will fall on all that exist. And when the god finally tears the ring from his finger Alberich utters his curse, in which there is a prophecy: "All shall lust after its delights, but none shall employ them to profit him. To its master giving no gain, aye, the murderer's bane it shall bring. To death he is fated." And so throughout the drama we find that possession of the ring means death. When the ring finally comes to Siegfried it carries with it death, and when he gives it to Brünnhilde, her fate, too, is sealed. None can escape the curse of the ring, for it was imposed as a punishment for the commission of a sin by the master of the gods.

In the original Norse saga there is nothing definite about the ring's powers. We are told that Odin (Wotan) and Loki, (Loge,) accompanied by another god, Hoenir, went to a certain river, where Otter, brother of Fafnir and Regin and son of Hreidmar, was in the habit of fishing. This river was the abode of a dwarf named Andvari, (Alberich.) Otter used to enter the water disguised as an otter, in order to catch fish. Loki threw a stone at him and killed him. Then the three gods took off the otter's skin and were well content with their work. That evening they went to the home of Hreidmar and told him what they had done. He laid hands on them and demanded of them as ransom sufficient gold to cover and hide the otter's skin. Loki was sent to find the ransom, and he went back to the river and caught Andvari, who was in water in the form of a pike. Andvari had a store of gold, and Loki, having caught him, demanded the gold. "And when he had given up the gold," says the saga, "he had but one ring left, and that also Loki took from him; and then the dwarf went into the hollow of the rocks and cried out that that gold ring, yea, and all the gold withal, should be the bane of every man who should own it thereafter."

There is therefore nothing in this version of the story to afford a foundation for the Wagnerian idea of the ring's conferring the power over the world upon its holder, nor for the imposition of the condition that only one who has renounced love can make the ring out of the Rheingold. In one of the Eddaic versions, however, there is a suggestion in the statement of Andvari that the reason why he desires to keep the ring is that by its power he can get himself another hoard. Still, as usual in the works of Wagner, we find that the fundamental ethical idea, the renunciation of love for the sake of wielding the power of gold, is entirely Wagner's.

In the "Nibelungen Lied" Siegfried is seen approaching the hill of Gunther. The courtiers do not know who he is, and so Hagen, who knows all the great warriors, is sent for. He recognizes Siegfried and begins to tell some of his deeds. One of them is this: Siegfried once chanced to enter the land of the Nibelungs after old King Nibelung was dead. While he was riding past a mountain he met Schilbung and Nibelung, the sons of the King, surrounded by many warriors. The Princes had brought forth from the mountain, where it had been buried, the hoard of the old King and his ancestors, the Nibelungs' hoard, and the Princes asked Siegfried to make the proper division of the wealth. Siegfried was offered as a reward for his services the mighty sword Balmung (Nothung) which had belonged to the dead King. Siegfried could not satisfy the Princes, and twelve giants in their service rushed upon him, but he slew them and also the Princes with the wonderful sword, and conquered 700 knights, their train. Then Alberich, the powerful dwarf in the Nibelung service, turned upon Siegfried, but the young hero also defeated him, made him a captive, and became possessed of the hoard, in which was the magic Tarnkappe, or Tarnhelm. This had the power of making him invisible who wore it. There was also in this treasure a wishing rod. From this wishing rod Wagner may have gathered a suggestion as to the marvelous powers of the ring.

This cursory review of the sources of one feature of the story of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" is interesting for the same reason that all examination of the original materials of Wagner is. It shows at a glance how skillfully the poet-composer utilized the disjointed incidents of the various forms of the old legends. Culling an idea from the sagas here and from the "Nibelungen Lied" there, he wove them all into a web of wonderfully coherent beauty and dramatic significance. If occasionally we find a loose joint in the articulation, is it to be wondered at?

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Here are some suggestions to those amiable persons whose hands are always poised in readiness for the first opportunity to burst into applause. They are not addressed to others and therefore there should be no offense in them.

The time to applaud the performance of a piece of music is when it is entirely ended. There is no other proper time. To applaud in the midst of the performance is to interrupt and to inflict an unpardonable annoyance on those who desire to listen to the composition in its entirety. Music is not like a play; it cannot stop till the applause is over. It must go on. Therefore we get these special rules.

At a performance of Wagnerian opera, or other opera in which there are no separate numbers, the only possible time to applaud properly is at the end of an act. That is the only time when the conductor can stop. At all other times he must go right on, and if you applaud you simply prevent people from hearing some of the music. In an old-fashioned opera, such as "Il Trovatore," you may without impropriety applaud at the end of each number. The opera was constructed with such applause in view, and it is possible for the conductor to stop and wait for you to express your enthusiasm. But at a Wagner opera this cannot be done. And please bear in mind that the act does not begin when the singing begins nor end when the singing ends. It begins and ends with the orchestra, and what the orchestra plays is as much a part of the work as what the actors sing, and the audience has a right to hear it. Do not deprive any one of that right by applauding as soon as the last vocal note has been sung.

Do not applaud a person playing a violin concerto every time he takes the instrument from under his chin. Do not applaud one playing a piano concerto every time he lifts his fingers from the keyboard. The only proper time to applaud such performances is at the end of a movement. You cannot applaud at any other time without interrupting, and it is very rude to interrupt.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

Monday.—"Faust"; Mmes. Melba and Homer; Messrs. Salexa, Scotti, and E. de Reszke.

Friday.—"Lohengrin"; Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram.

Saturday Afternoon.—"Romeo et Juliette"; Mmes. Melba and Bridewell; Messrs. Saliza, Edouard de Reszke, and Plançon.

Wednesday.—"Götterdämmerung"; Mmes. Nordica, Strong, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell, and Olitzka; Messrs. Dippel, Muhlmann, and E. de Reszke.

Thursday.—Special performance of "Die Meistersinger" at popular prices; Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; Messrs. Dippel, Bertram, Blass, Muhlmann, and others.

Saturday Evening.—"Pagliacci"; Miss Scheff; Messrs. Saligmac, Scotti, and Pini-Corsi, and "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Mmes. Gadski and Homer; Messrs. Campanari and Cremonini.

To-night the regular Sunday evening concert will be devoted to a repetition of the Requiem of Verdi. The soloists will be Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Saligmac and Plançon.

Mr. Bispham's Song Recital.

The following is the programme arranged by Mr. David Bispham for his recital in Mendelssohn Hall next Friday evening, when he will be assisted by Mr. Rudolf von Scrapa at the piano:

O Nuit ..... Piccinni
Chanson Ancienne ..... Old French
Vittoria, Vittoria ..... Carissimi
Waldergespraech ..... Schumann
Stille Traenen ..... Schumann
Fruehlingsnacht ..... Schumann
Liebst du um Schoenheit ..... Schumann
Der Zwerg ..... Schubert
Archibald Douglass ..... Loewe
Les deux Grenadiers ..... Wagner
Feldeinsamkeit ..... Brahms
Meine Liebe ist gruen ..... Brahms
Ein Ton ..... Cornelius
An den Traum ..... Cornelius
On Wings of Music ..... Mendelssohn
I'm a Roamer ..... Mendelssohn
Salome ..... George Henschel
Gin ye could see her ..... Jules Jordan
Sterntitle ..... C. Baughan
Sir Gilles ..... Ch. Willeby
The Miller's Quest ..... Clayton Johns

Mr. Jean de Reszke's Condition.

Mr. Jean de Reszke himself is authority for the statement that his name was not removed from the cast of "Götterdämmerung" for next Wednesday night because of alarm about his health. He expects to be quite well enough to sing by that time. He has decided, however, that this year he will sing both or neither of the Siegfrieds. He is dissatisfied with the inartistic results of having one representative of the young Siegfried and another of the mature hero in the final drama. He believes that he will be ready to sing next Friday evening, and hopes to sing in "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung" in the second cycle.

Musical Art Society.

The first part of the programme arranged by Mr. Frank Damrosch for the second concert of the Musical Art Society (Thursday evening, March 14,) is devoted to old church music of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. The opening number is a wonderfully beautiful "Miserere Mei Deus," by Josquin de Pres, a master of the Netherlands school. In this number the chorus will be assisted by a choir of men and boys. "Peccantem me Quotidie," by Palestrina, an Easter song of the sixteenth century, and a motet for double chorus, "Be Not Afraid," by Bach, complete the first part. In the latter numbers the chorus will have the assistance of the People's Choral Union. The Concerto in D by Handel will be given in the second part.

The Philharmonic Society.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place on Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. The usual rehearsal will be given on Friday afternoon. The programme:

Overture, "Manfred" ..... Schumann
Concerto for violoncello, C major, Opus 20.
Eugen D'Albert
Prof. Hugo Becker.
Symphony, No. 3, "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
Variations for violoncello, Opus 33. Tschaikowsky
Prof. Hugo Becker.
Episode, "Carnival in Paris" ..... J. S. Svendsen

Miss Cady at the Piano.

Harriet Cady will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. The programme is as follows: Fantaisie, C minor, Bach; "Musette," Handel-Martucci; Gavotte and Variations, Rameau; Two Etudes, op. 25, Ballade No. 4, op. 52, Polonaise, op. 40, No. 2, Chopin; Scherzo in F. Chant sans paroles, Tschaikowsky; Negaedics, Arensky; Nocturne, Pascal; La Ia Valse, Schytte; Capriccio and "Fruehlingsrauschen," Sinding; Capriccio, op. 76, No. 1, Brahms; "Love's Message," Schubert-Liszt; Grand Etude, G flat major, Muszkowski.

Mr. Whiting's Recital.

Mr. Arthur Whiting will give a pianoforte recital at Mendelssohn Hall, Saturday afternoon, March 9, at 3 o'clock. The programme includes Brahms's Sonata, F sharp minor, No. 2; Intermezzo, op. 117, No. 2; Intermezzo, op. 117, No. 1; Rhapsodie, G minor; Intermezzo, op. 76, No. 3; Rhapsodie, E flat; Arthur Whiting's Ballade, Romance, Rhapsody, op. 16, new;) and his Suite Moderne, op. 15.

Notes of Musical Doings.

At the Empire Theatre on Tuesday afternoon an operetta in one act, called "The Birth of the Flag," book by A. E. Lancaster and music by R. O. Jenkins, will be performed by pupils of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School.

There will be a unique concert at the Herald Square Theatre to-night, when the New York Boys' Symphony Orchestra will give the first of a series of concerts at that house. This organization is composed of seventy juvenile musicians, under the directorship of Master A. L. Pinto, who, at the age of eighteen, is the leader of an orchestra.

ALFRED E. AARONS FAILS.

Alfred E. Aarons, theatrical manager, of 1,402 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $85,392 and nominal assets of $20,000, consisting of a claim for damages for breach of contract against Maurice Campbell and Henrietta Crosman. There are 200 creditors mentioned in the schedules, whose claims range from $5 to $29,327. Most of the debts were contracted in the past two years, but some of them date back to 1890. Part of the debts are in connection with the Savoy Theatre, and with various theatrical companies, which he had on the road. Other debts are for money loaned, printing, merchandise, &c.

Among the creditors are Louis H. Donnelly of Atlantic City, $29,327, for money loaned in 1899 and 1900; Alexander Aarons, $10,850, money loaned 1890 to 1900; Joseph Rich, $7,800, money loaned 1890 to 1900; A. E. Derlan, $2,032, money loaned; the Liebler Company, $1,322, money loaned; Rupert A. Ryley, $1,119, secured by a bond; Felix Isman, Philadelphia, money loaned; E. W. Tennis, Philadelphia, $1,000, money loaned. Among those whom he owes for services are Josephine Hall, $1,000; Thomas Q. Seabrooke, $600; Etienne Girardt, $701; William Burress, $505; Victor D. Kirdly, $490; Jules Levy, $270, and Harry Kelly, $336. Among the personal debts are $164 to Sherry's, $36 to Shanley Brothers, and $26 to Rector's.

New York Theatre Employes' Ball.

The employes of the New York Theatre will give a ball next Thursday night, in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue. The entire cast of "The Giddy Throng," "After Office Hours," and the stock company of the theatre, the members of the "Florodora" company, "The Climbers," and attachés of the Bijou and Casino Theatres will be present. New marches and dances, under the supervision of Carl Marwig, will be one of the features.

Burton Holmes's Lectures.

Burton Holmes will lecture to-morrow and Tuesday afternoons at Daly's Theatre, and Wednesday evening and Thursday evening of the coming week at Mendelssohn Hall on "Moki Land, the Pueblos of the Snake Dancers." This is the second in his series in this city. The lecture is illustrated with motion pictures, showing the Snake Dancers and many scenes of life in the Arizona Desert.

M. Jeschampe's Lectures at Columbia.

Arrangements have been completed by the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures at Columbia University for a series of four lectures in French by M. Gaston Deschampe, the successor of Anatole France, as the literary critic of the Paris Temps. The subject will be, "The History of the French Press During the Nineteenth Century." The dates set are March 14, 16, 18, and 21. M. Deschampe may give a subsequent course on "The Contemporary Theatre in France."

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When the hair has become thin from whatever cause, it would be well to consult us as to the treatment necessary to improve its condition. Our long and successful experience enables us to give valuable advice and to suggest beneficial treatment.

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IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN FRENCH COLONIZATION.—A recent debate in the French Chamber of Deputies revealed some important facts in regard to the French system of developing colonies, at least as far as Tunis is concerned. The whole debate, which was provoked by an interpellation by ex-Minister Berthelot and carried on between him and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, is said to demonstrate that the result of twenty years of French rule in Tunis had been an increased cost of administration, an increase in the number of officials, but no real colonization.

M. Berthelot, in citing the official figures recently published, said that during the last twenty years only forty French rural families had been prevailed upon to settle in Tunis, while during the same period hundreds of Italian families had arrived in the colony. He showed that in the last ten years the administrative force had been greatly increased and that the salaries of these officials, which in 1890 amounted to 600,000f., had in 1900 risen to 900,000f. per annum.

In replying to these statements, M. Delcassé did not deny their accuracy, but he said that he found considerable satisfaction in being able to state that "at the beginning of the protectorate French commerce could scarcely hold its own against that of England and Italy, while now England and Italy have about 11 per cent. each of the commerce, whereas France has 64 per cent. of the whole trade."

The statement of the Foreign Minister was received with satisfaction by the supporters of the Government, but some of the Paris papers, in commenting upon it, point out that there is no permanent value in an increase of commerce between a mother country and a colony when no colonization has been produced and when such an increase has been obtained purely by the artificial means of arbitrary protective tariffs and the distribution of enormous sums in bounties to French manufacturers.

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THE POPULATION OF BERLIN.—The Prussian Statistical Office has just published the results of the last municipal census, taken in December last, as far as it applies to Berlin and its suburbs: According to the figures made known the population of the capital of the German Empire now amounts to 1,884,151 souls, as against 1,677,304 in 1895 and 826,341 in 1871. The population of the suburbs has increased from 57,735 in 1871 and 485,236 in 1895, to 839,310 in 1900. The total population of the capital, including the suburbs, is given as 2,523,461 souls, as against 2,112,640 in 1895, an increase of over 19 per cent.

***

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Exquisite Dramatization of John Luther Long's Superb Japanese Story,
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☞ "MME. BUTTERFLY" will be persented twice daily, at THREE and NINE o'clock P. M. It will constitute one of NUMEROUS EXCELLENT FEATURES in the PROCTOR Standard Programme of HIGH CLASS CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT from Noon to 10:45 P. M.
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EXCELLING EVERYTHING EVER BEFORE SEEN ON THE GREAT STAGE OF THE ACADEMY.
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250 JUBILEE SINGERS.
OLD FASHIONED NEGRO FESTIVAL.
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All new songs.
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The Chinese-English Musical Comedy, with Its Delightful Gems:
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BY LEO DITRICHSTEIN.
"IT IS TO LAUGH AGAIN."
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
Afternoons March 4-5, 7-8, at 3 P. M., & Sun. Evg. Mar. 10. Lecture by THOMAS F. MILLARD ON WAR IN CHINA. Illustrated by C. FRED ACKERMAN with Most Marvelous Moving Pictures.

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DANIEL & CHARLES FROHMAN, Present the Comedy Event of Two Seasons,
AT THE **White Horse Tavern** Big Cast, Including Frederic Bond and Anne Sutherland.
To-Night Big Concert. All seats 25c. 50c. GEORGE W. MONROE, & others.

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130 MINUTES OF MIRTH AND MUSIC. Marvelous Ballet. Novel Specialties.
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GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 o'clock.
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
will be performed under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus.
Mon. Ev'g, Mch. 4, at 8.—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30.—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 7, at 7:45.—Special performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 9, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Saleza, Plançon, Sieg. Gilbert, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices, Double Bill.—I PAGLIACCI (in Italian.) Miss Fritzi Scheff; MM. Salignac, Fini-Corsi, and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MET. OPERA HOUSE. SPECIAL.
Only Afternoon Cycle and Last Performances of
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
By RICHARD WAGNER.
Tues. Aft., Mar. 12th, at 2:30....Das Rheingold
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 14th, at 1:45....Die Walkuere
Tues. Aft., Mar. 19th, at 1:45.....Siegfried
Fri. Aft., Mar. 22d, at 1:30....Gotterdammerung
Sale of seats for ENTIRE Cycle only will begin Tuesday morning, Mar. 5th, and continue until Wednesday Ev'g, Mar. 6th. Sale of seats for any single performance of the cycle will begin Thursday morning, Mar. 7th. Prices as usual.

CARNEGIE HALL Second Concert **LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA** To-night at 8:15
Soloist, Herr Soma Pick-Steiner
HANS WINDERSTEIN, Conductor.
PROGRAMME
Overture to "Rienzi".....Wagner
Concerto No. 3, in B minor.....Saint-Saens
Serenade.....Hans Winderstein
Valse Caprice.....Hans Winderstein
Capriccio Italien.....Tschaikowsky
Prelude to "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Suite L'Arlesienne.....Bizet
Variations, the "Emperor Quartet".....Haydn (String Orchestra.)
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
Res. Seats 75c to $1.50. Boxes $9 and $12.
Box office at Carnegie Hall open all day.

CARNEGIE HALL **PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY** of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, March 8, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 9, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM:
Overture, "Manfred".....Schumann
Concerto for 'Cello, C major.....Eugen d'Albert
PROF. HUGO BECKER.
SYMPHONY NO. 3, "EROICA".....BEETHOVEN
Variations for 'Cello, Op. 33.....Tschaikowsky
PROF. HUGO BECKER.
Episode, "Carnival in Paris".....J. S. Svendsen
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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LAST SONG RECITAL
Friday Evening, March 8, at 8:30,
MR. DAVID **Bispham**
Reserved Seats, $1.50.
At Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, principal hotels.

JOSEF **HOFMANN**
CARNEGIE HALL,
TUESDAY, March 5th, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall.
Brooklyn Concert Postponed.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
Second Concert, THURS. EVG., March 14, at 8:30.
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Wednesday Afternoon, March 6, at 3.
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Miss HARRIETTE CADY
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

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Fourth Week 34th Annual Exhibition.
American Water Color Society.
Week Day & Evening. This Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M.
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HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs, 8:15 Mat. Sat.
MARY MANNERING IN JANICE MEREDITH.
MARCH 11TH, "WAY DOWN EAST."

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The Ojibway Indian Dramatization of HIAWATHA 3:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
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THE PATERSON MURDER.
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NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA and Vocal Soloists.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. Monday Evening last time (popular prices), "URIEL ACOSTA." Tuesday Eve., BENEFIT—OTTHERT & THURS. Fri. & Sat. Evgs., Wolter's Farce Comedy, "DER HOCHZEITS-TAG" (The Weddingday.) Wed. Eve. & Sat. Matinée, (pop. prices.) HENRICK IBSEN'S Drama, "GESPENSTER," (Ghosts.)

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Matinee Daily | **CARMEN.**
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CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

107—Blanchard vs. The Archie Crossman.
109—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
110—Consol. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
112—Dunn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
113—Moran vs. The West Brooklyn.
114—Reed Mfg. Co. vs. Smith & Winchester Mfg. Co.
143—Moore vs. Ruckgaber.
148—Eidman vs. Martinez.
115—Cleary vs. the Senator D. C. Chase.
116—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Naday.
Motions.
1—Acme Co. vs. Cary Mfg. Co.
2—In re N. Y. Printing Co.
3—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
4—Merritt & Chapman Co. vs. Chubb.
5—Moot vs. General Elec. Co.
6—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.
7—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Allison.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Lyman vs. Rakopoulos.
2—Pine-Coffin vs. Erie R. R. Co.
3—In re Parson.
4—Mathesheimer vs. Franke.
5—McClay vs. McClay.
6—McLaughlin vs. Naugle.
7—Union Nat. Bank of Troy vs. Scott.
8—Cochrane vs. Baker.
9—Dayton vs. Allabrough.
10—Williamson vs. same
11—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
12—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
13—Harlem Sav. Bank vs. Benada.
14—Kelly vs. Roosevelt.
15—Slayback vs. Raymond.
16—In re Briggs Av.
17—Jones vs. Jones.
18—Murdock vs. Dawson.
19—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
20—Gillespie vs. Mandelstein.
21—Hoffman vs. Baumeister.
22—In re Lyman.
23—Neville vs. Blehm.
24—Congelton vs. Beecher.
25—McCready vs. Duryea.
26—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
27—Reno Oil Co. vs. Culver.
28—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
29—Ballheimer vs. Cohen.
30—Krakower vs. Robinson.
31—Kaenneke vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
32—Fisher vs. Ruston.
33—Equit. Life Assur. Socy. vs. Willis.
34—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
35—Elton vs. Appleton.
36—Armad vs. Ferris.
37—Dietz vs. Mandeville
38—In re Johnson.
39—McKelvey vs. Osborne.
40—In re Macdonald.
41—Schulte vs. Schulte.
42—Newborg vs. Ebling.
43—Schultz vs. German Sav. Bank.
44—Curtis vs. Valente.
45—Scheuermann vs. Scheuermann.
46—Pollock vs. Pollock.
47—Montanye vs. Montanye.
48—In re Borges.
49—Harrison vs. Harrison.
50—In re Farr.
51—Sudek vs. Baumann.
52—McMahon vs. Man. Sav. Inst.
53—Pope vs. Levy.
54—Fusco vs. Fusco.
55—Smith vs. Am. Fine Art Co.
56—Fleischmer vs. Hudson Boat Club.
57—Peterson vs. Felt.
58—Butler vs. Crockett.
59—Schumacher vs. City of New York.
60—Bell vs. Powers.
61—In re Meyers.
62—In re Conover Fireplace Mfg. Co.
63—Bauman vs. Bauman
64—Menafra vs. Menafra.
65—Riley vs. Blinn.
66—Ross vs. Bayer-Gardner-Himes Co.
67—People, &c., vs. G. H. Hammond Co.
68—Rodgers vs. Clement
69—Levenson vs. Baker.
70—Ferris vs. Sidarsky.
71—Dixon vs. Mastin.
72—Smith vs. Kendall.
73—Staats vs. Byers.
74—In re Carrick.
75—In re Aitken.
76—Reade vs. Collins.
77—People, &c., vs. Hand.
78—Moskowitz vs. Degnon-McLean Con. Co.
79—Dreyfoos vs. Hessel.
80—Queens Co. Sav. Bk. vs. Stoia.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.
Motions.
296—Dodin vs. Mandorf.
253—August vs. August.
294—Sperry vs. Sperry.
295—Spitelnik vs. Hoefler.
303—Jones vs. Kelly.
304—Skinner vs. Breese.
315—Levi vs. Wolff.
316—Mount vs. Mount.
317—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Feltner.
318—Martin vs. Karr.
319—Kramer vs. Steuer.
320—Baron vs. Cohen.
43—Matter of Trinity Av.
321—Roberts vs. Roberts.
322—Jones vs. Kelly.
323—Franklin vs. Kepmar.
274—In re School Site. 46th St.
324—N. Y. B. & L. B. Co. vs. Rasmusson. Demurrers.
1474—Wood vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
1401—Bennett vs. Work.
1534—Coulter vs. Orontzateka, &c.
1543—Same vs. same.
1563—Spare vs. Spare.
1564—McMenaney vs. Corey.
1565—Bucciert vs. Erie R. R.
1566—Stackpole vs. Wray.
1567—Black vs. Vanderbilt.
1558—Nellson vs. Pneumatic Torpedo Con. Co.
1569—Baker vs. P[illegible]
1570—Schlicht vs. [illegible]
1571—F. A. Ringler Co. vs. Newman.
1572—Bell vs. City of New York.
1573—Stiefel vs. Tolhurst.
1574—Oliver vs. Russ.
1575—Stunberg vs. Simpson.
1576—19th Ward Bank vs. Man. Ry.
1577—Shaw vs. Meagher
Eighteen numbers reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.
1—Grahams Polly.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Motions will be called at 10:30 A. M.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
2372—Osterberg vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
2053—Burger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2104—Canavan vs. Hopper.
2270—Rosebault vs. Bennett.
2057—Dawson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1661—Vogel vs. Hulbert.
3216—Sarasohn vs. Wykingmen's Pub. Assn.
6360—Hildebrandt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7-34—Ross vs. Jarmulosky.
6726—Schumacher vs. Davis.
1578—Budd vs. Hardenbergh.
1579—Dwyer vs. McClurg.
1580—Birnbaum vs. Magid.
1581—Ritchie vs. Verplanck.
1582—Frazer vs. Hogged.
1584—Falvey vs. Woolner.
Preferred causes.
2174—Barker vs. Franklin.
1278—Dale vs. Feltner.
1294—Goodwin vs. Inman.
2811—Thacher vs. Thacher.
1600—Ledyard vs. Hughes.
2787—Dimon vs. Sherman.
2788—Collins vs. Stokes.
2788—N. Y. & Bermudez Co. vs. Feltner.
2062—Hochman vs. Hochman.
General calendar.
1425—Mt. Morris Bank vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2307—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith.
2258—Balbach vs. Wallach.
2332—Kittel vs. Domeyer.
2311—Appleby vs. Welsh
676—Stiglitz vs. Moses.
1870—Brissel vs. Fox.
1880—Farnan vs. Macdonald.
1918—Burgart vs. Hess.
1037—Fisher vs. Yeandle
1038—Same vs. same.
196—Met. Trust Co. vs. Voorhis.
739—Busey vs. Foster.
1212—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Ferris.
1133—Bloch vs. Bloch.
263—Lord vs. Spielmann.
6535—Spero vs. Spero.
8849—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
1930—Willis vs. Brown.
4783—Hatch vs. Holden.
3714—Same vs. Coulert.
6166—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
976—Delley vs. Leony.
1961—Schlesinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1723—Parker vs. Bennett.
7530—Pearl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3982—Siano vs. same.
5987—Volpe vs. same.
7250—O'Shea vs. same.
7616—Fire vs. same.
7186—Rothman vs. same.
7753—Engine G. Cruger, C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1806—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5116—Cudliff vs. N. Y. Evs. Journal Assn.
6188½—Welland vs. Knox.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2657.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. 4844—Potter vs. Morning Journal Assn. Calend clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.
717—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
638—Union Associated Press vs. same.
1582—Penders vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1279—Theleman vs. Mayor, &c.
7553—Lagutttuta vs. Chosolm.
8085—Kominsky vs. Romolo.
6404—Tantillo vs. Schnepp.
7062—Epner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1857—Barry vs. City of New York.
7113—Denzer vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
677—Haffey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1607—Donnellan vs. same.
9321—Becker vs. City of New York.
1413—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
1824—Flynn vs. City of New York.
1740—Myers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1754—Anlette vs. Frank.
7756—Same vs. same.
7865—Troia vs. Met. L. Ins. Co.
7796—Frankel vs. Piser.
5962—Pithman vs. D

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

MR. HARRISON'S MUSINGS.

In a world by himself ex-President BENJAMIN HARRISON takes in hand an occasional pen to communicate to his fellow-men through the columns of The North American Review his musings upon current topics. He is ill-content with the way the outside world wags. Especially unacceptable in his view are the doings of the Administration of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. More like the criticisms of a partisan than the musings of a sage seem his protests against pretty much everything that Mr. MCKINLEY has done, from his wanton attack on peaceable Spain in April, 1898, to his dark scheming for the seizure of Cuba in March, 1901.

It is the talk about a friendly alliance between the United States and Great Britain that just now lends a tinge of anger to the ex-President's musing. He thinks his countrymen ought to know that Albion is perfidious. He is alarmed by the prevailing tendency to forget that we were at war with England in 1776, again in 1812, and that she sympathized with the South in our civil war. He is disgusted by "this foolish talk of gratitude and of an alliance." His ideal of relations with the mother country is an attitude of impregnable distrust, the indelible hate of old wars, something rancorous and lasting. Since "there is no emotion so susceptible to overwork as gratitude," he sounds a note of warning against any sympathy with England in her Boer war as an acknowledgment of her sympathy with us during our Spanish war:

> Is it not wholly illogical to argue that, because the British Ministry, and, to a considerable degree, the British people, gave their sympathy to us during the Spanish war, an American Administration and the American people must give their sympathy to the British in the Boer war? The major premise is wanting—namely, that the two wars are of the same quality. The argument we hear so much takes no account of this element; yet it is necessary, to save the deduction, that both wars should be just or that both should be unjust. There are evidences, however, that this reasoning is accepted by many intelligent persons. I say "reasoning." Perhaps that is not a good word. It certainly is not unless we start with this major premise—"Both wars were righteous wars for this—both wars were aggressive, for dominion." If our Spanish war was waged to liberate an oppressed people, and the British-Boer war is waged to subjugate a free people, does not the "reasoning" fail? For, to say that we must stand by Great Britain in the wrong because she stood by us in the right is not reasoning—it is the camaraderie of brigands. It must be admitted, however, that, should we present a claim of "superiority" or "paramountcy" over Cuba, a similitude to the South African situation might be found.

The logic is irreproachable. But as no intelligent person does pretend that any sympathy we may feel for England on account of her troubles in South Africa is extended in repayment of a Spanish war obligation, this aspect of the ex-President's protest is far less interesting than the evidence it affords that he really believes in the comradeship of brigands as a current fact of current history. In other words, England is a brigand in her Boer war and the United States was a brigand in its war with Spain.

"Can history show a more memorable fight for independence than that which is now being made by the Boer?" asks GOLDWIN SMITH. Our anti-imperialists make the same point about the Tagals under AGUINALDO's leadership. They are preparing to make it in behalf of the Cubans, upon whom Mr. MCKINLEY is about to stamp his iron heel. Mr. HARRISON writes his musings from this point of view.

No inquiry is made or allowed whether, in fact, independence existed in President KRUEGER's republic, whether it was, indeed, a land of liberty and law, or whether under English rule the liberties of the citizen will be less or larger than under Boer government. The picture of what would happen in Luzon if we let the Tagals win their fight for independence is resolutely kept out of mind. Not a man of them all stops to consider whether troubles attend the Republic of Cuba which would be averted by the assurances and guarantees we are prepared to give. The question has but two elements for these minds, brigandage on the one hand, and a people struggling nobly for independence on the other.

This world would be a paradise and its politics as simple as a child's story book if all its peoples, brown, white, and black, would live up to the standard of goodness set for them in Mr. HARRISON's musings.

EXPERT TESTIMONY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Assistant District Attorney PIERCE has made an important announcement. Speaking of the employment of expert testimony he said: "Nothing is so destructive of law; nothing has caused so much disrespect for the courts. I can say here that this office will not pay out thousands of dollars for expert testimony in future. If this office cannot convict upon the facts it will not convict at all."

This declaration may or may not have accurately reflected the views of the District Attorney. For many reasons we hope it did. If in cases in which the facts are not sufficient for a conviction, that officer is prepared to accept an acquittal, we are about to witness an important reform in our criminal practice which will tend to harmonize it with modern ideas of justice in the administration of the law. In more than one recent trial of importance the public has witnessed the spectacle of a prosecution in the name of the people apparently based upon a police hypothesis and an elaborate system of expert evidence wholly directed to sustaining it. When the police were committed to a theory which they could not prove, it has seemed to be a matter of professional honor in the District Attorney's office to force a conviction by what has come to be regarded by thoughtful people as an abuse of expert testimony. Witnesses have been retained at great cost and carefully coached as to what they were expected to prove. Their business was less to establish the truth than to "make a case" which the defense could not break through. At times representatives of the District Attorney's office have not hesitated to avail themselves of the unprofessional and improper expedient of influencing public opinion by discrediting the plan and belittling the evidence of the defense in the newspapers.

This cannot be too soon or too thoroughly reformed under the new administration of that office. The lust of conviction at any cost has been too conspicuously manifest; and in saying that the means employed to secure conviction in some cases still fresh in the public memory have done much to subvert the law and bring the courts into disrespect Mr. PIERCE is perfectly right. It has been noticed that Judges have shown a disposition to attach less and less weight to expert testimony, as conflicting and, at best, tenuously relevant to the issues involved. The opinion has been more than once expressed by shrewd observers that the professional experts in criminal cases might change sides without embarrassment. This has been especially true of expert testimony in the matter of handwriting. Men of equal professional prominence can apparently find whatever they look for in examples of chirography, and can juggle the tricks and accidents of the pen to prove or disprove any hypothesis.

In the judgment of those best qualified to speak on this subject, the position of the expert should be wholly divorced from that of the advocate. His function should be to assist in establishing the whole truth, which is very different from his present duty. On any other basis he is simply an obstacle to what should be a disinterested inquest, at least so far as the State is concerned. How this change in his status can be brought about is a question which will repay thoughtful consideration by students of jurisprudence.

FLUCTUATIONS IN FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

The business men of Montreal are complaining bitterly, and justly, of an increase of 50 per cent. in the rates of premium for fire insurance since the recent great fire in that city, which resulted in a three-million dollar loss. It should never be necessary for the companies doing a legitimate business to jump their premium rates about in this arbitrary fashion. When they have to it indicates that they have been "taking chances" not warranted by sound underwriting methods. Probably this is the case in Montreal, as it has been many times in large cities south of the St. Lawrence.

Fire insurance is not in theory, and should not be in practice, a speculation for either party to a policy contract. It is a business which rests upon nothing if not upon an experience establishing a system of safe averages. It is not a new business, nor one concerning which there is much yet to be learned. It requires no actuarial skill to discover that one of two propositions is true—either the rates charged before the recent fire were too low, considering the class of risks carried by the companies, or those now demanded are too high. Neither extreme is good for business, and either tends to make fire insurance more of a gamble than it should be. When the rate is too low it encourages the neglect of the precautions against fire which experience has shown to make for safety. Under such circumstances it costs less to keep property insured to its full value than to adopt methods of slow-burning construction or to provide and maintain the safeguards needed to discover and check incipient conflagration. On the other hand, when it is too high, those who purchase it do not feel that it devolves upon them to co-operate with the companies in minimizing their risks, especially as insurers who do not are as much favored as those who do. Unsafe insurance is not cheap at any price; and even safe insurance is too dear when the rates of premium charged for it are adjusted to pay for carelessness and the neglect of reasonable precautions against excessive losses from single fires or fires in localities where great values are concentrated.

In most of their departures from sound business methods the fire underwriters sin against light. They have knowledge of the problems of their business, but the wisest of them seem to lack the courage of their convictions in refusing risks which other companies are willing to take. The business cannot be established on as safe a basis as it should reach after a century of instructive experience until the companies co-operate in good faith to discourage the habit among insurers of taking the chances of fire and looking to the underwriters to recoup them. There should be no insurance possible against the imminent probability of loss. This offers too great a temptation to "sell out to the underwriters" when sales to others are slow or margins of profit narrow. When it is remembered that insurance creates no wealth to replace that destroyed, and that it can at most effect an inequitable distribution of losses by dividing a part of the premiums paid by those who do not have fires among those who do, it should require no argument to establish the fact that the best kind of fire insurance is that which encourages intelligent co-operation between insurer and insured to safeguard property in every practicable way. That competition for undesirable business should lead the fire insurance companies to take any other view of their responsibilities is extremely disquieting.

AMATEUR MUNICIPAL ARCHITECTURE.

Anybody who knows anything ought, by that fact, to know what he does not know. That latter knowledge is the beginning of wisdom, and also of education. Wherefore it is sad to have three Justices of the Supreme Court come forward publicly to submit a scheme of their own, for which they do not pretend to adduce any professional authority whatever, for the construction of a new Court House, another "new Court House," in City Hall Park. Nor is the temerity of the learned jurists diminished—it is rather increased—by the fact that they bring forward their amateur notions as suggestions for the architects, the architects being HORGAN & SLATTERY, whose choice as municipal architects for all purposes is, we will not say the worst, but the most conspicuously indecent and impudent thing that the present Tammany government of this town has done. Doubtless Messrs. HORGAN & SLATTERY would describe themselves as architects and pronounce themselves "artchitects," but their concurrence would add nothing to the architectural conjectures of three Justices of the Supreme Court.

It is odd that these three Justices should not remember the unhappy precedent that was set by other Judges, one of them the lamented Judge SMYTH, ten years or more ago, when, among them, they devised a scheme for evading the law by constructing two towering wings to the City Hall under pretense of an "addition" to that building. As soon as any competent and technical attention was given to that scheme it was so thoroughly exploded that it was never heard of more. In that case the learned jurists had taken the trouble to employ an engineer to sanction their plan, but that did not save it. In this case the three Justices invoke their own authority only. They really ought not so to disparage their judicial authority by public proposals upon matters of which they are ignorant.

A POINT IN KITCHEN ETHICS.

Mr. Justice KEOGH of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, had occasion last week to try a case of unusual difficulty and delicacy, involving the question whether a kitchenmaid is a proper person to be intrusted with the duty of singeing a redhead duck. The decision of the issue has established the contention that the kitchenmaid, while admittedly a proper person to singe any other kind of fowl, perpetrates a malpractice, so to speak, if she attempts to perform this operation upon this particular variety of bird, which, if improperly singed, loses its distinctive flavor to the extent of equalizing the difference between its market value of $4 to $5 and the 50 cents which will buy a coot or old squaw.

The case seems to have been complicated by certain minor collateral issues—the singeing of the cook, for example—but these were not permitted to obscure the main question, which, fortunately for the peace of families, is now res adjudicata. A kitchemaid finds her proper function in certain menial, but necessary and modestly honorable, occupations connected with the preparation of food. She may peel potatoes, make the fire, clean the pots and kettles, and cook for the help. She may even singe ordinary fowls; but when it comes to singeing a redhead duck, she must stand, like the Peri at the gate of Paradise, disconsolate, it may be, but none the less ineligible. How she is to become proficient in that supreme act of culinary skill if she may not attempt it, does not appear. With this, however, we have nothing to do. We note the fact for the information of whom it may concern; and housekeepers who do not wish to be mulcted in exemplary damages should take notice.

EMBELLISHING WASHINGTON.

There has been a good deal of stir in Washington of late about the embellishment of the capital. The American Institute of Architects, at its late session in that city, pleaded for a systematic and comprehensive treatment of the public improvements of Washington. It was a perfectly legitimate plea, seeing that the appearance of the capital is a matter, not merely of local, but of National pride and importance. In spite of the mistakes that all the wiseacres of a century ago made about the direction of the growth of Washington, the lapse of time has done nothing to discredit, but contrariwise, everything to vindicate, the original municipal and capitolian plan of L'ENFANT. It is in the intelligent following out and execution of that plan that the architectural and ornamental development of the city can best proceed.

It is very gratifying to know that the citizens of Washington themselves have awakened to the notion that, upon famous and memorable occasions, like the inauguration of a new President or the second inauguration of an old one, the temporary embellishments of the capital should be worthy of the occasions. The new President, or the old one, must enter a "house swept and garnished."

That is the feeling which apparently has moved the citizen of Washington who has been put in charge of the reinaugural arrangements of President MCKINLEY to take thought for the appearance of the city. If is apparently the same consideration which has moved the Grand Marshal of the reinaugural procession, Gen. GREENE, to "turn down" the application of the G. A. R. for the best and most conspicuous place in that procession. Beyond question the members of the G. A. R. are the most valuable class of citizens we have. They say so themselves, and the records of the Pension Bureau bear out their assertion. But they are not particularly picturesque, which is a cardinal consideration in determining the make-up of a procession. Hence Gen. GREENE has relegated them to the rear, so that people who are divided between the attractions of the procession and the attractions of lunch shall not be so torn by conflicting emotions as they might otherwise be. And, in the same way, Mr. EDSON, the Washingtonian upon whom has devolved the preparation of the streets for the inaugural parade, seems to have determined that it was better that the streets of the route, including the stands, should be even irrelevantly picturesque and gay than that they should appear of an unimpeachable and patriotic boredom.

It seems likely that the concessions that will be made to the mere carnal sightseer, both in the composition of the parade and in the aspects of the streets which form its route, will make this the most artistically attractive inaugural parade that has even been seen in Washington, and will give the processionists and the lookers on alike an entirely new notion of the possibilities of municipal embellishment.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is said to have expressed his intention to make his home in the West, now that he has been retired from the army.

* * *

Robert Treat Paine, Jr., who has twice been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, says that he will not again accept the nomination for that office—at least, not next Fall.

* * *

Thomas White of Bangor is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth District of Maine, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles A. Boutelle. It took the district convention just twenty minutes to nominate him. To elect him will not be so easy, however well qualified he is.

* * *

Samuel H. Davidson, who died in London, Ohio, a few days ago, at the age of eighty-eight years, was locally famous for having kept an uninterrupted daily record of the weather for the past seventy years. He was the village oracle on this subject, and his record was accepted unhesitatingly by his townsmen as accurate.

* * *

Dr. Edward D. Eaton, who has resigned the Presidency of Beloit College, Wis., because of ill-health, after fifteen years' service, will spend some time in Mexico, and on his return, if his strength is sufficiently restored, will resume his old work of preaching. He withstood the college Trustees' pleadings to take a vacation, and to return to the college.

* * *

There were 100 less one at the first reunion of the descendants of Abraham Preble, who came from Kent County, England, in 1636, and settled in Scituate, Mass. The reunion was held in Boston on Wednesday evening last. More than half the number had never met or heard of each other until that evening. They were all very happy in recalling the heroic deeds of their naval ancestors.

* * *

Chief Justice Webster Street of Arizona was the orator at the dedication of the Territory's new Capitol, in Phoenix, on Feb. 25, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of a Territorial Government there. The Capitol is built entirely of Arizona products, and the people claim that it is the best public building in the United States costing so little money. The first Legislature of Arizona held its sessions in a log cabin in Prescott. The Territory now claims a population of 120,000.

* * *

George E. Cole, an old Oregon pioneer, who had charge of the supplies received at Corvallis for Fort Hoskins some fifty years ago, relates that Lieut. Phil H. Sheridan, then Quartermaster and Commissary, frequently came to his store and sometimes remained over night. He never would accept the offer of a bed, but preferred to sleep on blankets spread on the counter. Mr. Cole says quaintly that he has been told on the best authority that later Sheridan became thoroughly cured of that camp-life habit.

* * *

The Massachusetts Legislature is asked by the Grand Army of the Republic and others to appropriate $20,000 for a bronze statue of the late Major Gen. William Francis Bartlett. Speaking in advocacy of it the Hon. A. S. Roe of Worcester said that Gen. Bartlett was a citizen soldier; he lost a leg in his first engagement, and it used to be said that he lost a leg—his wooden one—in every subsequent battle. At Port Hudson, where orders were given that no officers should be mounted, as it made them targets, Bartlett said he must ride or not go in, and he was mounted. A cannon ball struck his horse, and he was dismounted and helpless until carried away by his men.

CREDIBILITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to protest against a prevalent inclination to consider some of the historical parts of the Bible as allegorical or mythical. At a Broadway Episcopal church recently the preacher mentioned the Bible history of the "Fall of Man" as "a quaint childish story—an allegory," and stated his belief that "the events did not actually occur as narrated." The preacher evidently desired to create a "short cut" to faith by eliminating the improbable features of the story. But of what avail is this, when the pages of the Bible are crowded with incidents equally improbable. Are all to be "doctored" until they assume some semblance of probability?

Christians usually take as their guide the affirmation of the Apostle, that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God," supplementing it with the other text—"Thy word is truth." Inspiration makes no mistakes, and certainly does not mingle history and myth in misleading confusion. The "Song of Solomon" and the parables of Christ are given as symbolical, but Bible history may be taken as literally true.

Of course good men may at times be disturbed by doubt. The devout Theodore Monod in early life could not read the story of the "Temptation in the Wilderness" without almost a feeling of shame at its apparent improbability. But when his faith became more intelligent, he considered this one of the most sublime and instructive incidents in the life of our Lord.

Needless efforts are often made to harmonize science and the Bible—to modify Divine statements of fact until they correspond with some tentative theory which science herself may discard to-morrow. Scientific books are short-lived—their constitution soon succumbs to the "errors of youth." Then, too, some good people are greatly pressed in spirit to relieve the Lord from any responsibility for incongruities they fancy are manifest in His Word. They hasten to cover their Lord's supposed imperfections with a mantle of plausible explanation.

They are ready to concede that any given text is a mistake of editor or copyist, a myth, a fraud—anything you will—if only the critics, when weighing the Lord's Word in their balances, shall not find Him wanting.

Recent assaults upon the credibility of Scripture, made under the name of "Higher Criticism" and "New Theology," are insidious, as coming from within the Church. A remarkable feature of these attacks is that, according to their testimony, these critics never proceed against the Lord's Word, except with the utmost reverence. They always salute their Master with a kiss. Eminent scholars on the conservative side, however, have shown that all the essential arguments used in these attacks were originally the stock in trade of a semi-infidel sect which flourished in England some 200 years ago.

Our "higher critics," then, have only donned a little twentieth-century tinsel in which they masquerade as modern scholastic marvels, while underneath are the discarded and moldy garments of a bygone age. There need be no fear that this pettifogging textual criticsm will reach its natural result of banishing from the Bible the supernatural. A geologist may peck away at the hills with his hammer and evolve a new theory about the hills, but they still remain immovable.

Men who treat the Bible with contempt remind one of that story about Carlyle. Thackeray and some friends were taking pleasure in recalling incidents in the life of a famous artist, when Carlyle said: "And here is another fact about your great artist—that I, Thomas Carlyle, neither know nor cared anything about him."

"Why," said Thackeray, "that is not a fact about this great artist; it is a fact about Thomas Carlyle, and not a very creditable one, either."

Doubt indicates no superior intelligence, for many of the greatest thinkers have been believers. A highly intellectual man may hear the marvelous music of Beethoven and find it wearisome, or he may listen to the voice of the Master as He speaks from Calvary and perceive nothing of its divine harmony. This reveals a deficiency—a lack of the perceptive faculties of the soul. To increase faith and enlarge the capacities of the soul require frequent reading of the Word and a constant prayer something like that of the Psalmist—"Lord, open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law."

H.

New York, March 2, 1901.

REMINISCENCE OF MR. EVARTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the assault on Charles Sumner in the United States Senate Chamber, a meeting was held in the old Broadway Tabernacle to give expression to the feeling of indignation caused by that unparalleled outrage. Among the speakers were Henry J. Raymond, Lyman Trumbull, William M. Evarts, and Henry Ward Beecher. The house was packed as I never saw house packed before or since. The state of feeling on the part of the vast audience was intense, and while most of the time there was silence as of the grave, there were outbursts of applause far beyond anything of the kind I ever heard.

While the speech of Mr. Evarts was, in the main, not of a kind to provoke applause, there was one passage in it that roused the audience to a pitch of frenzy that no words of mine can fitly describe. In simple words he told a story that had some time before appeared in the newspapers, of a slave woman who, with her children, had escaped from Kentucky into Ohio, and, being pursued and overtaken, had tried to kill her children rather than have them go back into slavery. As he finished the narrative, he paused a moment, and then uttered the following memorable words:

"If it was noble in the stern Cato to taunt the Roman Senate for its long debate whether it would choose slavery or death, then who shall say it was ignoble in the poor slave mother of Kentucky, by a swift decision and a flashing execution to decide that question for her posterity?"

After the long, wild tumult of applause had ceased, the speaker quietly remarked: "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," the most apt quotation that could have been selected. In a long life that has enabled me to hear the most able speakers, there is nothing I recall the hearing of which so greatly impressed me as the words above quoted by Mr. Evarts.

WILLIAM P. PECK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, 1901.

NEW WOMAN'S PURPOSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in yesterday's TIMES which had for its subject the proposition of a Kansas woman crusader to wipe man (that is, male man) off the face of the earth suggests, amid a vast amount of speculation, several startling theories. The dawn of the twentieth century seems to have been set apart as a period of a kind of dog days for the opposite sex, and goodness only knows what the wind-up will be. To those who have given the subject serious attention the remark of the aforesaid woman must have brought with it no little apprehension, for the reason that it goes straight to the root of the late disturbances and gives a slight though clear insight into the deep and baleful purpose of the new woman.

Let us suppose this proposition is carried into effect. The least we men can hope for is the preservation of a few of our sex as horrible examples, probably such men as Mark Hanna, Thomas Platt, and Richard Croker. These would be inclosed in cages and exhibited about the country as relics of a reign of dissipation and corruption. A ruler would have to be chosen, and no doubt two political parties would form, with Dr. Mary Walker and Mrs. Carrie Nation as the respective candidates. Trousers would be worn, and the new lords of the creation would assume all those attributes of the former lords which they have been endeavoring to appropriate for the last thirty years.

Things would go on swimmingly for a time (let us say a year or so) and then man—poor, vilified, much-abused, and unappreciated male man—would be made extremely conspicuous by his fewness, and the remaining relics would be put up at auction. The discussion of the question, "Is suicide a sin?" among the relics would be suddenly quashed by a raid of the eager and uncontrollable bidders upon their domicile, and to the strongest would fall the prizes. Thus would a new race of men, pampered, indulged, spoiled, and petted, grow up and bear living witness to the overthrow of male rule.

It will now be seen, as I have before stated, that the best we can hope for is the preservation of our sex, but whether the extermination will be complete or not is a matter for consideration—deep and solemn consideration. BRYANT LAZELLE.

New York, Feb. 28, 1901.

MORTGAGE TAX DENOUNCED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am of the opinion that I have cast my last Republican vote for some years to come. Tammany is bad enough, God knows, but under its rule it was at least possible to keep one's home in the city. Since Gov. Hill turned the State over to the Republicans, however, that party has ruled this city from Albany with a rod of iron, so that to-day 82 per cent. of all our expenditures are commanded by the Legislature. As a result the taxation of every piece of real estate in this Borough of Manhattan is fully twice what it was when the Democrats were in control. And now, as the last touch, these political miscreants propose to lay a further burden on the poorer class of real estate owners, under the name of "tax on mortgages," whatever that may mean. As a matter of fact, land now pays a tax, and the building built with the money borrowed by means of a mortgage thereon pays also. Will not somebody explain what more there is in the matter which remains to be taxed, excepting a bit of paper?

Of course, the owners of the mortgaged real estate will pay this new tax, and those who cannot have their mortgages extended at a rate of interest advanced to cover this tax will inevitably lose their property under foreclosure.

With the rate of interest limited by the usury law, any kind of agreement of the borrower to pay that rate and in addition thereto the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. would be plainly usurious, and no lender would or could enter into such an arrangement. Hence, those having farms or other real estate mortgaged at 6 per cent. will see their property sacrificed in any event, and if the legal rate of interest be reduced to 5 per cent., in accordance with a bill now before the Legislature, all those having property mortgaged at that rate or higher will be absolutely helpless, and share a like fate. There is one thing that even our ignorant and unscrupulous Legislature cannot do, and that is compel lenders to lend when they don't want to; in all other respects its power to wreck our property seems absolute, and the future is dark indeed.

Perhaps those people who lose their property in consequence of this new scheme may indicate their feelings at the next election. Who knows? MUGWUMP.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

Effects of the Mortgage Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mortgage tax question is of sufficient importance to justify its agitation until a just law shall have been passed.

Taxing mortgages means to tax the sum which the mortgage on its face purports to secure. The thing mortgaged is already taxed and liable to confiscation for the payment of the tax. That may be properly termed taxation of the deed, which is Tax No. 1.

The owner wishes to build barns, granaries, fences, or stock it with cattle, or buy fertilizers for which he needs money. How is he to get it? On mortgage? Yes, if he can. But legislate as nicely as you may, if that mortgage is to be taxed the borrower will be required to pay twice on his land. That is tax No. 2.

You may contrive with all sorts of penalties to make the loan usurious, the end will be the same, that the borrower must pay and the lender will escape. The land or thing pledged will be taxed twice. The present laws were made to fit a time when landholders were the only recognized prosperous or rich. With changing conditions of society and business you have by your additions constructed an unsystematic method for realizing revenue from taxation, which weighs heavily on the poor and honest and not at all on the man who deceives and falsifies.

Abolish the tax on mortgages and do not add to the present burdens of inequality and injustice by duplicating an already existing tax. You cannot borrow money to-day on mortgage because you are presumed to be contemplating a tax on the mortgage, and the money lender will find ways which the eyes of the assessor cannot penetrate, or he will make you dive into your pocket to pay the tax.

W. K. ASTON.

New York, Feb. 28, 1901.

THE TAX ON BANK CHECKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leading editorial of this morning, concerning the War Tax Reduction bill, is a great disappointment, for it smacks more of the demagogue than of the statesman.

In the first place, you say that the reduction of the revenues is not demanded by public sentiment, which is a most palpable error.

Your remarks upon the removal of the stamp tax on bank checks appear to me especially ill-judged. You refer to the use of checks by persons "sufficiently well off to have bank accounts" as though a bank account were a luxury, and you further state that nobody complains of this tax. A little further back in the same article you say that, when a person gives his check in payment, he knows that he has contributed two cents to the expenses of the Government, and this means the realization of a tax which, still further back, you say that every one finds annoying.

To my mind, the imposition of a tax upon bank checks is inexcusable. It is a penalty upon good business methods and carelessness in business dealings as opposed to slipshod methods and the careless scattering of cash in frequently irresponsible and dishonest hands, with the usual crop of petty larcency, misappropriation of funds and litigation, when payments have been insufficiently noted or not noted at all.

The early use of coin for payment of all debts was superseded by the use of bills, and both methods have been replaced by the use of checks, so that cash payments do not represent a twentieth of the business that is now done, with increased safety, economy, and satisfaction.

For these benefits the pseudo statesman thinks we should be taxed, because he knows that we feel it too little to make emphatic protest, and that those who are using checks most continuously are least likely to take time from profitable business to complain of the exaction, and to make good their complaint before the average Legislature.

Much the same arguments could be urged against the imposition of a tax upon records of business transactions, such as deeds, mortgages, leases, powers of attorney, and other contracts. The tax is not upon the transaction, but upon the evidence which prevents loss by litigation and otherwise.

With you, I heartily believe that the wisest tax is one that, while just and equal, is most direct and unavoidable, and this is why the tax upon real estate meets so much favor among thoughtful persons, who take up the study of taxation in the hope of bettering the conditions of which the whole Nation complains.

HENRY L. DOGERT.

New York, March 2, 1901.

STATUE FOR PROTECTIONISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a proposition to submit to the readers of THE TIMES, in which they should be interested.

A few months ago a Republican member of Congress entered the House, prepared for the battle of his life. He appeared confident of his strength and voice; and on his desk were arranged such books and bills as he might need to refer to to controvert the argument of any member who would be foolhardy enough to oppose his scheme. When the time for action came this good protectionist, who for years, as a stump orator, has spoken in favor of protection of American labor from competition with foreign pauper-made goods, began his successful appeal for an appropriation of $5,000,000 from the Treasury of the United States to aid the international exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903. The enthusiasm he so often developed on the stump was soon aroused, and he hurled great chunks of (protection) wisdom at those Republicans who seemed inclined to oppose the appropriation, which, he said, would aid American labor to again prove its ability to compete in the markets of the world.

When he reached the climax of his appeal his dear friend, who had patiently waited for the word, placed in his right hand a copy of the Dingley bill for the protection of American industries and in his left hand placed a copy of the bill granting $5,000,000 to aid the St. Louis Exposition, and he posed—protectionist, statesman, patriot, legislator—with those bills uplifted. What grander spectacle could any protectionist behold? Only those who were so fortunate as to be present can form any idea of the value of the lesson taught.

In the interest of those who are still undecided on the tariff question would it be unwise to suggest that an appropriation should be made from the United States Treasury sufficient to defray the cost of securing the ablest sculptor to carve from solid brass, for the St. Louis Exposition, a representation of this Congressman holding the two bills in his uplifted hands, and with that expression of contempt for free trade upon his face—which protectionists so often resort to in argument—as he appeared when he reached the climax of his appeal?

At St. Louis will be exhibited all the modern inventions and discoveries that have done so much to lighten toil and emancipate labor; the benefits of which are not to be compared to those American labor receives from the protective tariff.

To this statue the exponents of protection would go for inspiration for the battle that the bill Mr. Babcock introduced in the House is the premonition of.

But to those who know the truth and wisdom that the party of protection has on its side, it is evident the battle will be easily won for protection.

With this statue representing the highest aim of protection, grasping in its right hand the Dingley bill for the protection of American industries from foreign-made goods by a high tariff, which the foreigner pays, and clutching in its left hand a bill appropriating $5,000,000, collected from foreign-made goods, to aid an international exposition to which the Federal Government will invite the world to send its goods to tempt Americans and other peoples to purchase them, what a lesson in the benefits of a protective tariff is thus taught!

THOMAS LYNCH.

New York, March 1, 1901.

DEFENSE OF "BRIDGE WHIST."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed a couple of paragraphs in your London letter, in to-day's TIMES, which it seems to me should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. Mr. Alden's always interesting communications are seldom marred by such a lack of knowledge as is evident in his remarks concerning "bridge." There is no single correct sentence after the few introductory remarks referring to Mr. Melrose's work.

I quote: "'Bridge' is not whist any more than it is a dozen other games"; but "bridge" is whist just as surely as draw poker, straight poker, and the other variations of the American game are one in fundamental principle. "The extent to which 'bridge' has supplanted whist is appalling." Appalling to whom? All of the best players prefer "bridge" as a club diversion because it offers more variety, but they have not forsaken the parent game.

He dubs "bridge" "a game essentially one of chance." There was never a game in which skill was so entirely a prerequisite for success as "bridge," or in which skill mattered much less than in the five-point English game of whist—honors counting.

He claims that "the future of the nation that first took to cigarettes and then embraced 'bridge' looks dark." "Bridge" is to whist what ozone is to oxygen—what the diamond is to coal, only an allotropic form in which there is more power or more brilliancy. The nation which prefers "bridge" to whist is far from declining—it may have less careful students among its public men, but it will have, in their places, men of daring originality, readiness of conception and directness of purpose. C. R. KEILEY.

New York, March 2, 1901.

EXAMPLE OF A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock an elderly, well-dressed man boarded a Sixth Avenue elevated car at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station, (I am thus particular, for, from what follows, I hope he will recognize himself,) sat down opposite me, and, with a hacking cough that gave evidence of some pulmonary affection, at once proceeded to clear head and throat, expectorating the sputa on the floor before him and smearing the offensive mass over and into the mat with his foot. The revolting sight was too much for me, and I beat a hasty retreat to the next car, calling the attention of the guard to the matter in passing—a hopelessly futile remedy, certainly, as to the evil already done, and probably as regards the prevention of its repetition.

But what else could I do? I ask it in all seriousness. I hadn't the physical strength to take the offender by the collar and hale him before the nearest Magistrate; nor, I confess, the courage to overstep the conventionality that doth hedge a woman, and openly denounce him then and there as he deserved and as I was prompted to do, in spite of his gray hair.

Perhaps some of those wise and earnest souls who write so beautifully of the future life, and elaborate such wonderful schemes for the salvation of "An Old Man in Doubt" might be induced to turn their thoughts earthward a while and offer some practical suggestions for the further betterment of unsanitary conditions here; or formulate some simple plan for the guidance of one deeply concerned for public good as well as personal safety, and who, in cases similar to the one cited, would be glad to serve the ends of justice in an effective, inconspicuous way.

H. C. F.

New York, Feb. 28, 1901.

The Spitting Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Make the Punishment Fit the Crime" is so good and so much to the point that I am going to have it printed and send a copy to each Director and officer of all the surface and elevated railroads in this city. Why the officers of these roads don't second the efforts of the Board of Health as they could, and put a stop to the continued defilement of their cars in spite of notices that "it is contrary to law to expectorate on the floor," &c., is something hard to understand. I saw a passenger on an elevated train one night last week call a guard's attention to a man who was spitting on the floor, but the guard seemed to think it was a huge joke, and laughed at the man who had taken the trouble to call the fact to his notice.

Keep at it, Mr. Editor. There has been a marked improvement in regard to expectorating in public conveyances since the matter began to be agitated, and decency will win out in the end if THE TIMES and its readers refuse to let up until the spitter in public places has become a "thing" of the past.

O. B.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Brazilian Newspaper Enterprise.

From The Rio News.

The Dia gave us on the 18th what must be considered a genuine journalistic coup. In our issue of the 8th we published an article on Acre affairs extracted from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 25. Our enterprising contemporary now republishes almost the entire article, word for word, as a telegram from New York, dated Jan. 17th! And, besides that, it publishes the telegram in boldface type, in order to call attention to the subject. The Dia will accept our profound congratulations on this exhibition of enterprise.

NUGGETS.

Literary Round-Up.

"Is Stubbins the finished writer he claims to be?"

"Yes, he was done for as soon as his book came out."—Chicago Record.

Misfortune Not Fickle.

"Ah, yes," replied the moralist, "fortune is a fickle jade."

"That's so," replied the plodder, "but the deuce of it is Miss Fortune isn't. She sticks to me with a fidelity worthy of a better cause."—Philadelphia Press.

High Art.

Picture Auctioneer—This great landscape represents a scene near beautiful Lake Wayback, where land now is selling at $200 an acre, and is sure to rise 50 per cent. in the next six months! Buy on a rising market. What am I offered?—Chicago News.

A Little Too Much.

Mrs. Ondego (making a call)—I am sorry to hear you are having trouble with your cook.

Mrs. Uptohn—Yes. I shall have to let Serena go. I didn't mind her practicing on the piano now and then, but she wants to join our golf club!—Chicago Tribune.

Won.

"Dear," said young Mrs. Jellus, "I thought you ought to know; there's a married man who is violently in love with me."

"What?" he cried. "Who is he?"

"If I tell you, will you give me those earrings I wanted?"

"Yes. Who is it?"

"You."—Philadelphia Press.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

W. H. Pierce in Chicago Times-Herald.

Who's got it? Where is it? Who'll locate this gem,
More precious by far than a King's diadem?
Who is its possessor? Of what is it made?
Who's seen it? What is it? How is it portrayed?

Is it wealth? No; for wealth brings a burden of care;
The greed after gain leaves a canker spot there;
The tears of the widow, the woes of the poor,
Are lying too close to the wealthy man's door.

Is it love? Truly love is a beautiful thing,
But ever 'tis coupled with grief's cruel sting;
Love is sorrow's own handmaid; a baptism of tears
Follows soon in the heart in which love once appears.

Is it power? 'Tis not; power is cruel as death;
It is fleeting, uncertain; 'tis gone like a breath;
Does the man who has power forget self for a day
To give aid to the thousands who fall by the way?

Nor is it contentment, as once has been said;
Content we may be, though the conscience be dead;
If content were the height of the goal to be won,
The beggar might claim the philosopher's stone.

The assurance within of a heart strong and true,
The will and the strength every duty to do;
A conscience at rest when the life work is done—
You find in your soul the philosopher's stone

A DISCUSSION OF IMMORTALITY.

HOPE FOR A MAN IN DOUBT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondence you are publishing on the immortality of the soul touches the heart of every thinking man. Any word, therefore, that can throw a single ray of light upon this questio vexata should be weighed with care.

The writer has an unquestioning faith in the belief that the human soul is immortal. Of all the purely rational arguments to that effect he conceives that there are none so overwhelmingly convincing as those set forth in Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World", and Hudson's "Law of Psychic Phenomena" and his "Divine Pedigree of Man."

But, thank God, there are still some old-fashioned folk who search the Scriptures to find what "the spirit says unto the churches." Your correspondent D. K. Royer, in to-day's TIMES, is evidently one of these. He gives references to various passages in both the Old and New Testaments which he thinks will "prove a source of great comfort to every true believer."

Those from the Old Testament are Job, xiv., 10-12 and 20, 21; Psalm cxivi., 4; Ecclesiastes, ix., 5, 6. Now, those passages may be read in vain to find any promise or intimation of a future state of existence. Indeed, it has been maintained, even by Biblical scholars, that there is no assurance of immortality to be found in the Old Testament, although it is admitted that Psalm xc., 3, may hint in that direction.

That verse reads, "Thou turnest man to destruction and sayest, Return, ye children of men," which, at best, is vague and open to interpretation.

But, one day, reading the Psalter in Spanish, the writer found that verse thus rendered: "Tu reduces el hombre á polvo y dices, Volved á ser, ó! hijos de los hombres"—Thou turnest man into dust, and sayest, Return into being, oh! ye children of men.

There is no room for inference or interpretation here. It is as direct, distinct, and emphatic as any revelation in the New Testament, and it is a great misfortune that the English version did not render it as plainly as it is given in the Spanish, which was translated from the original Hebrew.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 28, 1901. J. S. M.

PEACE FOR THE HUMAN HEART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 22 we notice an article with the pathetic heading "An Old Man's Doubts," in which we have found ourselves greatly interested, partly because it was written by an aged man, thereby appealing deeply to our sympathy, but also that the religious difficulties as stated by him are without question closely akin to what ten thousand other souls have encountered. It is with the hope of lighting up this situation somewhat that we offer a suggestion or two.

We have learned by experience that human doubts are very real creatures, and they rarely fly far from us so long as we allow a large share of our thoughts to dwell on "the war of clashing sects." There is nothing in that multitudinous din to give us the rest which the soul of man craves. Nor do we reach anything like the bedrock of conviction by the study of Voltaire, Renan, Comte, and other authors of similar stamp, since companionship with these is quite apt in a very subtle way to unfit us in the balancing of evidence when it comes from higher sources.

We have long been convinced of two things—first, until the millennium dawns there will be this conflict of sects and a smoke, more or less dense, hovering over the field, at times shutting out the light of the sun by day and the stars by night; second, if the soul of man is ever to find anything like peace and comfort as an abiding reality, it must be through withdrawing one's self, in a sense, from that wild tumult, and come nearer to Him. What is revealed in the record of God's spiritual truth, since all the creeds of Christendom, notwithstanding the jarring of non-essentials, make Christ the centre. We are to commune long enough with this Christ to feel the force of His power and living personality. This can be done, not by turning life into monastic seclusion, but by more steadily disciplining ourselves to stop and listen to his immortal teachings, as given in the Gospels. We emphasize Gospels because we there approach nearest to Christ. We hear His words. We find them unmistakably clear on the very question which our aged friend has raised, and which has agitated this world most viz., "If a man die, shall he live again?"

Science tells us that in the centre of the cyclone is a space or point of perfect calm. When the human heart by faith finds Jesus Christ, it has for its own a calm, or "the peace that passeth understanding."

C. S. R.

Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1901.

SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting letter of A. S. George in your issue of Feb. 24, in answer to "An Old Man in Doubt," reveals a very common mistake in the thought of to-day. It is the mistake that James Lane Allen makes in his "Reign of Law." Like James Lane Allen, your correspondent sets over against each other in a false contrast science and theology. He tells us to lay aside the latter as a bruised reed of "speculation" and "belief," and to rest upon the former as a rock based upon "facts" and "laws."

There is no such vital distinction between science and theology at all. Science without speculation and belief would never have gotten away from bare mathematics, and theology is based upon facts and laws as much as any physical science is. I can easily make both these statements plain.

In the first place, the only part of human knowledge that is independent of faith and belief is mathematics. In mathematics you can demonstrate things. That two and two make four must be believed by every sane man. But you can demonstrate nothing like that outside of mathematics. You could not build up one bit of physical science without faith and belief. For instance, a scientist carefully observes a number of facts in regard to plant life. From that observation he infers a general law of botany. How does he know that it is a general law, a law that will hold true everywhere? He has not been able to observe all plant life. Say he has collected 100 facts. If he was sure of the hundredth fact, why did he not stop with ninety-nine? And, if he was not sure of the hundredth fact, what makes him sure of the one hundred and first? How does he know that the hundred and ninth fact will not upset his law? He cannot demonstrate his law at all. He is only reasonably sure that it is true. But reasonable assurance is not demonstration; it is nothing but a belief based upon faith in something. In this particular case the scientist scientifically bases his belief in his botanical law on his faith in the uniformity of plant nature.

In like manner an astronomer predicts an eclipse of the sun, basing his belief on his faith in the continuity of the laws of the heavenly bodies. To keep faith and belief out of science you would have to confine it rigidly to the bare fact before your eyes at the present moment; upon common sense and reasonable assurance, which is nothing more or less than belief based upon some speculative faith. And there is no essential difference between the speculation and belief necessary to physical science and that necessary to theology.

In the second place, theology is a science based upon facts and laws. Is not the distinction between right and wrong as much a fact as the distinction between centripetal and centrifugal motion? Is not the feeling of condemnation when a man has done wrong as much a fact as the fact that water expands when frozen? Is not the feeling of need a man has for Divine pardon as much a fact as the feeling he has in his stomach for food? Is not "An Old Man in Doubt" longing for knowledge of the life to come, as much a fact as the flying south of a bird for the Winter? Is not Jesus Christ and His claims as much a fact as the planet Mars? Are not all these facts or phenomena of the life of a man as capable of collation and comparison and codifying as the facts or phenomena of the heavens? A study of plant life and its phenomena makes the science of botany; a study of man's religious life and its phenomena makes the science of theology; and the study of man's religious life and its phenomena, together with the Bible and Jesus Christ and their peculiar claims, makes the science of Christian theology. There has been no more discord or clashing in Christian theology than there has been in the science of astronomy, or of medicine, or of philology. And there is just as large a range of settled things, or universally accepted things, in Christian theology as there is in any of the physical sciences. The law of gravitation is not more widely accepted than the law of salvation, through Jesus Christ, in theology.

James Lane Allen cries: "Science! science! There is the fresh path for the faith of the races! For the race henceforth must get its idea of God, and build its religion to Him, from a knowledge of the laws of His universe."

But he shows us no fresh path at all! The human race has been all down the ages getting its idea of God and building its religion upon the laws of the universe. But it has not ignored among the laws of God's universe the laws and facts of its own religious nature. And so all down the ages, not only upon the physical laws of God's universe, but upon the laws of right and wrong, of sin and of guilt and repentance, and of ethical character, and of peace, and of eternal longings, the race has been building its idea of God and its religion. And a great part of the human race has found the best and most reasonable codification or explanation or satisfaction of all these facts and laws of its religious nature in the great law of salvation that Jesus Christ has given in Himself. And it has reached this general law just as legitimately and in exactly the same way as the scientists have reached the great law of gravitation.

Also in his "Reign of Law," James Lane Allen sweeps aside the old idea that the universe was made for man by the mere argument of the greater size and age of the universe. What has square miles or years got to do with that question? A clear idea of the distinction between persons and things shows the old belief to be more reasonable. It is then impossible to believe that things, however vast or old, could be made either by things or for the sake of things. You might as well imagine a seven course dinner, with linen and silver and candelabra, out in the midst of the Sahara Desert for the sake of the sand winds! The only reasonable end of things, whether stones or stars, is their appreciation by persons. Therefore, this great universe is either an absurd thing like the dinner out in the Sahara Desert, or it was made for the sake of persons, men and angels, and God.

But my main contention is that Christian theology is a rightful science, and its great law of Christ's salvation is to be reasonably accepted by men. ARTHUR D. BERRY.

Maplewood, N. J., Feb. 26, 1901.

THE QUESTION OF IMMORTALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to say to "An Old Man in Doubt" that the question of immortality is not one capable of demonstration in identically the same way that a mathematical problem is, and yet the moral argument for immortality is so strong that it has convinced the great majority of the wisest and the best men of all the ages.

Cicero may be cited as one out of many even among the pagans of the old time. Thus, in that grand passage of his (vide De Senecdute,) beginning, "O praeclarum diem," he says: "O, glorious day, when I shall set out to join that heavenly conclave and company of souls, and depart from the turmoil and impurities of this present world! For I shall not go to join only those whom I have before mentioned, but also my son Cato, than whom no better man was ever born, nor one more conspicuous for piety. His body was burnt by me, though mine ought, on the contrary to have been burnt by him, but his spirit, not abandoning, but ever looking back upon me, has certainly gone whither he saw I, too, must come. I was thought to bear that loss heroically, not that I really bore it without distress, but I found consolation in the thought that the parting and separation between us was not for long."

The moral argument for immortality is one that traverses the whole field of human thought. It may here be enough to sum it up in the great words of Tennyson:

"My own dim life should teach me this,
That life should live for evermore,
Else earth is darkness at the core,
And dust and ashes all that is."

This moral argument makes, to the thoughtful, the question of immortality almost a certainty. The Christian, however, does not found his faith simply on a great probability, but on the word of that Lord and Saviour who "brought light and immortality to light by the Gospel." He said, "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in Me though he were dead yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die," and, "In My Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am there ye may be also."

Christians believe this. They believe in what Jesus Christ said because they believe in Him. They do not simply believe that they will be immortal, but that they are now immortal, because their Lord and Master said: "He that believeth in Me shall never die," but is passed out of death into life." A. W. S.

Elmhurst, L. I., Feb. 20, 1901.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN'S DOUBTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the many answers which came to the pathetic plea of "An Old Man in Doubt," appearing in THE TIMES a few days ago, none, in my judgment, possessed the immediate value that ought in fairness be assigned to what W. Wingate Carver has to say on the subject in to-day's issue. The advice tendered from all orthodox sources has a certain stress and strain and threadbareness about it which is not likely to bear much relief to the sufferer. It is as though "An Old Man in Doubt," after poring in vain over a City Directory for the address of a friend, should be referred back to the same volume by somebody not half as well acquainted with the city as himself. He protests that it isn't in the book. "Oh, but it must be there," insists the learned one, "if you will but search long enough." "No," asserts the "Old Man," sadly; "I fear I shall have to get out and look it up," and naturally he heaves a sigh at the prospect of what is before him.

Not one of your correspondents—Mr. Carver excepted—deems it worth while to consider that "An Old Man in Doubt" is plainly a person of education as well as of trained and studious mind, and that when he appealed for advice he expected that this fact would be recognized, and that he would be invited to listen to some new argument, or even something old presented in a new way which he must himself have learned long ago and can now but faintly apprehend the distant echoes.

The unreasoning dogmatism of "An Old Believer," who wrote in Tuesday's paper, could never, in my opinion, be relied on to dispel anybody's doubts on the problem of immortality. Although he admits that "An Old Man in Doubt" says he has "read the Bible diligently," he yet chides him with having "never thought of applying to the only being in the universe who knew all about it." If to read the Bible diligently be not literally and in spirit synonymous with that application, I would like to be informed what is? "If, then," continues "An Old Believer," "the majority of mankind remain unbelievers, it is their own fault wherever the Gospel has been preached."

That, surely, should settle it! The old, old self-complacency under varying guises—gentler now, of course, than formerly—has been invoked for hundreds of years to stifle the intellectual aspirations of men. If you don't think as I do, die. Or, if you don't think as I do, be damned. Or, if you don't think as I do—the orthodox way—it is your own cussedness, and you haven't the ghost of a chance hereafter. Could anybody but a bad man, an inherently wicked man, interpose objection to so plain and simple a truth as that? "An Old Man in Doubt," being neither one nor the other, must be greatly comforted therefore. But is he?

Further, "An Old Believer" speaks of "these agnostics, as they delight to call themselves." &c. They don't delight in it at all, Mr. Editor, I think; it happens merely to be the correct term to describe their condition of mind. But why, let me inquire, does your correspondent delight in sneer? People claiming to be orthodox appear unable, as a rule, to reason with kindliness and dignity. Why is this? It is only by an effort that they can bring themselves to respect the conscientious convictions of those who differ from them, and this method of arguing has never yet been known to bring peace to any person of thought or understanding whose mind on the vital question of the hereafter is in a condition of unrest.

"The Orient" is the name of a magazine published in Tokio and edited by Japanese. Its motto is "Ex Oriente Lux." It finds great difficulty in reconciling what is practiced in the name of Christianity with what is preached. After pointing out that "Japan enjoys the unique distinction of being the only non-Christian power to be admitted into what is called the comity of nations on a footing of perfect equality," the editor is careful to emphasize—and the humblest among us capable of reading the newspapers knows that it is true—that this sudden rise of his country "was earned in a short nine months by the achievements of the Japanese Army and Navy." And further on he adds: "The present situation is not a little puzzling to us benighted heathens of Japan, who have earned the respect of those who profess to follow the precepts of Christ on the Mount by success in slaughtering our enemies, and by that alone. Will real Christians kindly explain what it all means?"

Judged by the tone of his second letter, I fear that the salves which your numerous correspondents have sought to apply to the troubled spirit of "An Old Man in Doubt" do not appear to have brought to him any palpable relief. How could such a result be hoped for? His plaint as well as his manner of making it show that he is better equipped on all which concerns a question of religious doubt than any one of the letter writers who have hastened to his aid, Mr. Carver alone excepted. Let him therefore be of good cheer, for he has a vastly greater companionship in this troubled world than the records disclose.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN IN DOUBT.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

DOCTRINE OF REINCARNATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think anything more clearly indicates the character of a newspaper than its correspondents. For the correspondence of a newspaper shows the character of its readers, and a paper may always be judged by those who read it. When a thoughtful person has read the correspondence column of other papers he invariably turns to THE TIMES with pleasure, for here he finds letters on philosophy, science, religion, art, politics, &c., instead of nonsense.

I have followed with great interest the answers to "An Old Man in Doubt," and none has been more to the point that the letter in this morning's TIMES by one who aptly signs himself "Common Sense." Death and what comes after is a question fraught with the greatest interest to every thinking person. It seems as if life were but a journey or pilgrimage in which the travelers all, sooner or later, come to a blank wall, (death.) Some see and think about the wall before they reach it, others come to it very abruptly, but all must arrive there some time.

Now, what is on the other side of this blank wall is something which many have speculated upon throughout all time. The materialist or atheist says: "There is nothing on the other side; the wall ends all." The agnostic says: "I do not know what is on the other side." The Christian says: "Heaven is on the other side," and then proceeds to give us vivid descriptions of it, such as golden gates and pearly floors and harps and jeweled crowns and so on. But this will not suffice for any one who has outgrown the period of story books and word pictures, (which creeds and dogmas really are,) and who wishes to examine things for himself.

The only logical explanation of all existing conditions is reincarnation, for, as "Common Sense" says, this idea involves the idea not only of the immortality of the soul, but also of its pre-existence in other physical bodies; therefore it would follow that, in whatever condition a person finds himself is the result of his past, and that his future will be a result of his present. This hypothesis would explain the apparent terrible injustice with which we are surrounded, and it would also do away entirely with the fear of death. Death can be looked upon as merely a much-needed rest between two lives, just as our sleep is a rest between two days or periods of activity.

A person believing in this doctrine of reincarnation would not do as your correspondent of this morning, W. Wingrave Carver, says that people do who are striving for an ideal life—spend no—neglect and mismanage affairs in this physical world, for he would realize that every act of to-day would bear its result to-morrow, and if the Biblical injunction that "Whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap," and "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured out to you again," be true, then would man be very careful of his present acts, for the present is in his control and not the future or the past. Let "An Old Man in Doubt" read Emerson, Plato, and many others who would encourage him and help to remove his doubt and let him also investigate the doctrine of reincarnation, and he will feel the truth of Whittier's lines in the poem called "Raphael," in which he says:

We shape ourselves the joy or fear
Of which the coming life is made
And fill our Future's atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade.
The tissue of the Life to be
We weave with colors all our own,
And in the field of Destiny
We reap as we have sown.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901. E. W.

SIN AND CONSCIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of yesterday contains an article from Mr. Carver of Brooklyn in regard to "An Old Man's Doubts" in your issue of the 22d. Your correspondent of the 27th think an "analysis of the matter must prove of service." He asks "Of what is this old man afraid? Has he, like all other mortals, sinned?" And, then through the discolored medium of his own reasoning, he draws a picture of God. He says: "That a just God should thus torture a puny human," &c.

Enthroned in every human breast is a conscience which may be properly called the arbiter of individual destiny. If when the spirit returns to God who gave it it shall be conscious that it is innocent; if in that day its conscience does not accuse but acquit, then I apprehend no power can subject it to suffering. But on the other hand, if conscience shall condemn and inflict its sting and scourge, then there is no power that can mitigate the remorse and the despair. Even the Divine forgiveness, if such were possible, would not heal the wound caused by sin and remove the inflictions of our own conscience.

Mr. Carver attempts to administer an opiate. "Our doubting friend has nothing to fear in the court of a just Judge." If he remains impenitent he will have very much to fear in the court of a just conscience. And the conscience is an ever-living witness that there is a Just Judge. There will be no opiates in that day. And we apprehend that the conscience will be very wide awake. And who would dethrone the conscience?

Sin is a sad and deep-seated reality in the soul. The inner life needs to be cleansed—the fountain head to be purified. Sin is what it is in its own intrinsic nature as against God, and when once guilt is in existence, what shall end it? If it is guilt to-day it will be guilt just the same one hundred years from to-day.

Sin is so great a reality, not because we are so great, but because the Being against whom we have sinned is so great and good. Nor does the time consumed in our sinning constitute its enormity. The time consumed in our becoming guilty does not in any way affect the nature of the guilt.

The "Old Man in Doubt" was quite right in looking the reality of things squarely in the face while still here in this world. Now we have a great Reprieve and a day of Salvation. Now we may pray as David did:

me thoroughly from mine iniquity,
And cleanse me from my sin."

Now we may have forgiveness, indeed. Now looking unto Jesus hanging upon the cross and there paying all the penalty of our guilt in rendering a full satisfaction to justice, we have peace of conscience.

J. J. T.

New York, Feb. 28, 1901.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to help "An Old Man in Doubt," or, better, put him in the way to help himself. Not to answer his question, but to bring him to a point of view from which it is not only unnecessary, but a reproach. Noting the wide distinction between religion, which is an experience, and theology, a matter of demonstration, there will be found then as little uncertainty in matters of religion as in the "sphere of ethics and conduct."

For ethics, which are not religious are as false as a religion not ethical is barren and vain. The Church must hold and teach them together. The creed of any Church must not be considered "the solid foundation" upon which to stand, but must itself rest upon a conviction born of love and long-suffering.

Thus, theology is a natural and inevitable growth; but when its dogmas are forced upon the young and inexperienced, the effect is inevitably that produced in the case of your correspondent. Furthermore, "the moment the doctrine of immortality is separately taught, man is already fallen." There is something of infinitely greater importance than the promise of eternal life. It is the question of deserving.

"In the flowing of love, in the adoration of humility, there is no question of continuance. No inspired man ever asks this question or condescends to these evidences. For the soul is true to itself, and the man in whom it is shed abroad cannot wander from the present, which is infinite, to a future which is finite. These questions which we ask about the future are a confession of sin. God has no answer for them. No answer in words can reply to a question of things. It is not in an arbitrary "decree of God," but in the nature of man that a veil shuts down on the facts of to-morrow. For the soul will not have us read any other cipher than that of cause and effect. By this veil which curtains events it instructs the children of men to live in to-day. The only mode of obtaining an answer to these questions of the senses is to forego all low curiosity and, accepting the tide of being which floats us into the secret of nature, work and live, and, all unawares, the advancing soul has built and forged for itself a new condition, and the question and the answer are one."

I would recomend that one in doubt read Cook's life of Emerson; that he read Emerson's "Worship" and "The Over-Soul," and partake of that boundless love which was his and may be ours.

J. B. WILBUR.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1901.

The Immortality of the Soul.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"An Old Man in Doubt" has interested many readers regarding the immortality of man. Believers in the Bible ought not to doubt. But there are many who are reasoning from nature and analogy who find nothing to convince them of the immortality of any individual form—animate or inanimate. The conservation of force, energy, life in any personal form is limited and the corelation of all life changes into innumerable conditions and beings. The flower blossoms; the fragrance dissipated, the petals fall, and yet nothing is lost but individual existence. Human life seems to be a blending of an eternal, all-pervading spirit and the material elements.

The body and soul of each personality I believe to be interdependent in growth and development; that, when separated, both return to their spheres in the elemental world, whence they came. I am forced to this belief from a study of nature, much against my will and desire. Consequently I do not believe in the continued existence of a personal identity beyond the grave.

C. H. WAUGH.

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 28, 1901.

DEATH AND THE HEREAFTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are four points in the letter of W. Wingrave Carver, in this morning's TIMES, upon which I should like to say a word. First, it seems to me that he is mistaken in assuming that if the "Old Man" suffers in consequence of his doubts, it must be from fear. Judging from the tone of his letter I should say that with him, as with many another, the essence of his mental disquiet is unsatisfied longing, not fear.

Second, it is assumed that fear is a ruling motive in Christianity.

In the past it cannot be denied that fear of future punishment has been a strong motive with the average man, and in at least one religious system I believe that it still plays a not unimportant part; but he who fails to realize that among most intelligent Christians in these days, fear as a motive has simply ceased to be, has not informed himself as to the realities of the best modern religious thought and life. Even in the past, when fear of eternal punishment was a powerful motive with the average Roman Catholic or Protestant Calvinist, the great work which Christians did for the bodies and souls of men they did under the inspiration of love, not fear.

Third—Is the "longing for a life beyond the grave errant selfishness"? Selfishness, I understand to be the desire of private good, either with indifference to others or at their expense.

It seems to this writer that any sincere longing for immortality carries with it a thought for all the world. The heart of the modern man is wrung at the sight of the millions who suffer hopelessly, and the millions who lack opportunity, as he counts opportunity; and if he would fain believe in a just God he must long to believe in another, higher state of being where these—apparently—defrauded ones may have something better than this life has given them.

Fourth—In this letter it is said that if a man who looks on "death as a last, a dreamless, and an eternal sleep" is wise he will do the best he can for himself and mankind, and as he approaches "the threshold of the great mystery," he should pass "the portal with his mind filled with hope, love, and peace." There are doubtless those who believe that these great words have been evolved out of the consciousness of man, but many of us believe that Christianity brought them to him.

To a few thinking people in this world, with all its pain and disappointment, may seem a sufficiently important and satisfactory place to make it worth while to suffer and struggle, so that the creatures who inhabit it for a few paltry years and then go out into nothingness may be more comfortable as the centuries go on for their little space; but if this life were all, there are those who would regard infanticide in a large number of cases as the truest philanthropy, and suicide in a vast number the part of wisdom. An intelligent gentleman may have love of virtue, but I may prefer vice, and without the sanction of a divine law, why am I called upon to give up my preference for his, so long as my viciousness does not make me an absolute nuisance to others. Evil communications do corrupt good manners," and when the average man ceases to believe in a just and loving God, whose are the eternal laws of right and wrong, and no longer sees that in this state of being he and his brothers are building up character for another, higher state of being, he will cease to think the practice of unselfish virtue worth while.

Yet if some voice that man could trust
Should murmur from the narrow house,
"The cheeks drop in; the body bows;
Man dies; nor is there hope in dust."

Might I not say, "Yet even here,
But for one hour, O Love, I strive
To keep so sweet a thing alive."
But I should turn mine ears and hear.

The moanings of the homeless sea,
The sound of streams that swift or slow
Draw down Aeonian hills, and over
The dust of continents to be;

And Love should answer with a sigh,
"The sound of that forgetful shore
Will change my sweetness more and more,
Half dead to know that I shall die.

O me, what profit it to put
An idle case? If Death were seen
At first as Death, Love had not been,
Or been in narrowest working shut.

Mere fellowship of sluggish moods,
Or in his coarsest satyr-shape
Had bruis'd the herb, and crush'd the grape,
And wasted and baten'd in the woods.

A BELIEVER WHO KNOWS THE FACE OF DOUBT.

New York, Feb. 27, 1901.

A Creed for Doubting Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 22d inst., Page 8, I was not a little interested in the communication of "An Old Man in Doubt." How many both young and old are in the same state of doubt and perplexity, groping in twilight among old musty dogmas and conflicting creeds for what they never can nor ever will give to any anxious inquirer after God's truth.

To my inquiring friend I would say, look to Jesus; to Him who is the way, the truth, and the light, and take for your creed that which you will find recorded in the third chapter, sixteenth verse, of the Gospel of St. John, and all others will fade into oblivion before this creed of all creeds as do the stars before the rising sun:

"For God so loved the world (that includes you and me) that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have eternal life."

A BELIEVER.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., Feb. 27, 1901.

Assurance in Faith, Not Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the answers to "An Old Man in Doubt." What the soul has been and what it is going to be after this material life ends defies all human reason. Such knowledge is outside of and beyond our reason. We are like a man on an island. Go in whatever direction he will, he comes only to the shore, and, looking off, sees the boundless horizon that he cannot penetrate. But we can know that there are boundless possibilities beyond the horizon.

If at this point we trust ourselves to a faith that makes us better, happier, and more contented, and, being simply trusted, takes root and in time gives assurance outside of reason, as millions living and countless millions dead can and have testified, can there be in any case harm in trusting such faith?

A. R. HILL.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1901.

REVIEW OF PENDING TAXATION MEASURES

Nathan Bijur Says They Are Makeshifts and Unsatisfactory.

Discussion of the Question, What Constitutes Property for Purposes of Taxation?—Examples of Confusion.

Any opinion upon the merits of pending tax legislation at Albany must necessarily be affected by the point of view of the observer. The Governor announced his intention of proposing such measures as will enable the collection by the State directly of sufficient revenue to defray all its annual expenses. It was quite natural that he should look for all those sources which appear, on the surface, at least, to lend themselves most readily to the imposition of new or additional burdens.

From the point of view of the banks, trust companies, and other corporations which it is proposed to tax, the question resolves itself into a struggle to avert the imposition of any burden upon the particular interest involved, and, if it must be laid, to see that it is put upon some other interest.

There are hundreds of forms of property, or property interests, upon which taxes can be imposed, but before that is done the State should determine their relation to the rest of the body politic, and how far the imposition of burdens upon them may discourage their development, or even drive needed capital and enterprise out of the State. On the other hand, the financial institutions affected must consider not merely the weight of the tax sought to be placed upon them, but also whether their strenuous opposition thereto may not increase the determination to tax them, and whether their constant attempts to throw off the burden from one to another may not in the long run induce quasi hostile legislation. Viewed from either standpoint, the question ceases to be one of science and economics and degenerates into a fixed determination on the part of the State to get revenue wherever it sees the easiest opportunity, and, on the part of the proposed object of taxation, into a struggle to shirk it.

GOVERNOR'S REMEDY CRITICISED.

Authorities are not even agreed that it is to the best interests of the State to enjoy an amount of revenue not determined by its annual requirements. In other words, it is claimed that the State should impose a rate of taxation proportioned to its budget, because, if its revenues are fixed independently of its needs, it will lead to embarrassment when the needs exceed the revenue, and to extravagance when the revenue exceeds the needs. At present we have State taxation upon all taxable property, the amount and proportion being determined by estimated expenditures, the actual taxes being collected in each county by the county officials and by them transmitted to the State Treasury. This system, it is true, has led to violent disagreements between the State Board of Equalization, between the different counties, each generally claiming that the valuation of taxable property in the remainder of the State has been placed too low. The remedy suggested by the Governor, i. e., the collection directly into the State Treasury of fixed taxes to be imposed upon certain classes of property or franchises, is open to the general objection already enumerated, and to the still more serious objection that it discriminates either against or in favor of certain classes of property, by imposing upon them for State purposes a different (and often exclusive) rate of taxation from that placed upon all other taxable property for local purposes.

Another remedy is now brought forward, embodied in the so-called Elsberg bill, indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies. This proposes to levy State taxes upon each county in proportion to its relative expenditures during the past year—a sort of income tax upon the county. The objection that such a tax is not based upon property, but upon expenditures which may be entirely out of proportion to the county's wealth and consequent ability to respond to taxation, is apparent on the face of the measure. It is probable, however, that during a considerable period of years, the expenditures of any county will be affected by the amount of wealth within its confines, and that, therefore, the method suggested will operate justly.

But the measure embodies another feature, viz., that of permitting the Board of Supervisors of each county to exempt from taxation, or reduce the assessment upon, any class of property within the county. By this it is evidently intended to enable the local authorities, if they so desire, to remove all taxes from personal property. Theoretically the proposition appears palatable, and flatters the sentiment of "home rule." It is assumed that rural legislators desire the exemption of realty and the stricter and greater taxation of personalty; whereas, urban representatives are supposed to wish personal property exempted and the entire burden of taxation thrown primarily upon realty. Temporary conditions afford some justification for this prejudice, but the provisions of the Elsberg bill suggest no method whereby greater ability to formulate tax laws shall be conferred upon local Tax Commissioners than upon State legislators, nor does it afford any ground for hoping that the holders of real estate in great cities will any more than their rural fellow-landholders will submisively receive upon their backs the burden of all taxation to the total or even partial exemption of personalty.

The Governor's programme and the Elsberg bill alike proceed upon the assumption that if the friction between counties and the consequent necessity for a State Board of Equalization be removed the problem of taxation is solved. The result aimed at, it is true, is one step in the reform of our tax system, but both remedies leave untouched the great question, What to tax and how to tax it. In fact, they complicate that question by introducing new subjects and new methods of actual taxation. The situation is reminiscent of two stories—the one of the man who complained that because of the music he had not heard the opera; the other of Dean Swift's philosophers, who when they had words enough collected were going to write a book.

NATURE OF THE TAX BILLS.

No one of the proposed tax bills viewed as independent measures (except possibly the one to increase the already heavy burdens of banks) is quite worthy of the fierce opposition and harsh criticism to which they have all been subjected. It is only when we realise that they are only more or less opportunel makeshifts, and that they will not even raise sufficient revenue to defray all the State's expenses, that we can appreciate their unsatisfactory nature.

The first question we must answer is, What constitutes property for purposes of taxation? It must be understood, at the outset, that the terminology in this field is entirely different from that which obtains in the domain of law. Mortgage bonds, notes, and other documentary evidences of ownership, while entitled to the protection of the law and therefore in that connection rightly considered property, are not in consequence and necessarily proper objects of taxation. We have become so used to hearing them called personal property that it is taken for granted that they should be taxed. The attempt to reach them for the collection of revenue has emphasized and brought into prominence the weakness of our federated system of government. Nowhere is the conflict of State's rights more in evidence. Real estate and tangible personalty are admittedly subject to taxation in the place where they may be located. The moment, however, that we undertake to define the situs of credits (in which term I include bonds, stocks, notes, &c.,) we find an irreconcilable diversity of views. Some States and some courts treat credits as taxable at the place where the creditor resides. Others regard them as existing at the point where the physical evidence of their existence, viz., the paper upon which they are written, may be found; and the complication is rendered still more acute by cases where the agent of a creditor living in a different State holds these evidences of ownership. But this is not all. Having determined to tax credits, the legislators realised the justice of permitting the creditor to deduct his indebtedness. When it then came to taxing a non-resident on capital supposed to be situated within the State the question naturally arose whether he might deduct any or all of his indebtedness, or even his indebtedness due within the State, and thereupon the further question had to be answered whether indebtedness contracted within the State, but payable elsewhere, was due within the State.

New York has specifically exempted the holders of stocks of corporations from taxation because the capital of the corporation which the stock represents is subject to taxation. Tax Law, Section 4, Subdivision 16; People ex. rel. Trowbridge vs. Commissioners of Taxes, 62 N. Y., 630. From the economic point of view it would seem quite evident that holders of other forms of credit, viz., mortgages, bonds, and notes, should be exempted from taxation for the same reason. A good example of the intricacies produced by our present system, or rather lack of system, is Subdivision 13, Section 4, of the Tax Law, which exempts from taxation:

A bond, mortgage, note, contract, account, or other demand belonging to any person not a resident of this State, sent to or deposited in this State for collection; the products of another State, owned by a non-resident of this State and consigned to his agent in this State for sale on commission for the benefit of the owner; moneys of a non-resident of this State, under the control or in the possession of his agent in this State, when transmitted to such agent for the purpose of investment or otherwise.

On the other hand, in the definition of taxable property in Section 2 of the Tax Law, Subdivision 4, we find:

The terms "personal estate" and "personal property" as used in this chapter include chattels, moneys, things in action, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage; debts and obligations for the payment of money due or owing to persons residing within this State, however secured or wherever such securities shall be held; debts due by inhabitants of this State to persons not residing within the United States for the purchase of any real estate; public stocks, stocks in moneyed corporations, and such portion of the capital of incorporated companies, liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be invested in real estate.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CONFUSION.

Other paradoxes illustrating the confusion into which we have fallen are the following: An individual owning real estate pays taxes upon the assessed value thereof, which, in this State, according to the report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, varies from 52 to 91 per cent. of the actual value. Corporations, on the other hand, pay a tax upon their personal estate, which, according to statute, is computed by subtracting from their gross assets the assessed value of their realty. As the actual value of their realty is included in their gross assets, they pay, in the guise of a tax upon personalty, a tax upon the difference between the assessed and the actual value of their real estate. (People ex rel. Equitable Gaslight Company vs. Barker, 144 N. Y., 34.) It is possible that when all the facts involved in this form of injustice are presented to the United States Supreme Court the inequality thus produced will be held to be technically violative of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, that no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." But as yet the Supreme Court has avoided a direct adjudication, as it points out in a recent decision, because all the facts seem never to have been formally brought before it.

Stockholders of banks are assessed and taxed on the value of their shares, which value includes the good-will or earning capacity of the bank, there being nothing in Section 23 or 24 of the Tax law to prevent such inclusion. On the other hand, other corporations, comprising trust companies, pay a tax on their "capital stock," which term our Court of Appeals has, in the case of the People ex rel. Union Trust Company vs. Coleman, 126 N. Y., 433, held not to include the good-will of the corporation. Again, the effort has been made to secure from the United States Supreme Court an adjudication, to the effect that such method of assessment violates Section 5,219 of the United States Revised Statutes, requiring the taxation of National banks not to be at a greater rate "than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State." But in the case of the Mercantile Bank vs. New York, 121 U. S., 138, decided in 1886, the Court (at Page 160) cites the opinion of the New York Court of Appeals in previous cases, to the effect that, in ascertaining the capital stock of other corporations, reference is to be had to the market price of their shares. This version of the previous decisions of the Court of Appeals is, however, expressly repudiated by that body in the Union Trust Company case above mentioned, (at Pages 441 et seq.,) decided in 1891.

It must not be forgotten that corporations are subjected to two forms of taxation—the one payable to the local authorities, the other directly to the State. The latter is called a franchise, in contradistinction to a property tax. Nevertheless, it is actually so far recognised as a tax upon property as that corporations which pay the "franchise" tax to the State are permitted to deduct from their local taxes upon property a proportion equal to the ratio of the State tax in the general assessment. The State franchise tax has heretofore been based either upon the dividend rate paid by corporations, or, in the case of non-dividend paying companies and of foreign corporations, upon the amount of their capital employed within the State. One of the bills proposed at Albany, to which but little public attention has been drawn, now provides that this system shall be abolished, and that corporations shall pay an arbitrary percentage upon their maximum authorised share capital. The franchise tax to be paid by a foreign corporation is still to be arrived at by a computation of the proportion borne by the amount of "its gross assets employed, invested, or held within the State, to the entire gross assets of the corporation wherever employed, invested, or held."

STATE STILL AT FAULT.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that the State of New York has not succeeded in defining satisfactorily and conclusively what is properly subject to taxation. But even had it already succeeded or should it now be able to reach a definition, it does not follow that it would be wise to attempt to tax all such property. A sound system of taxation, after having theoretically defined property, must consider the practical question of how to find it. It is in this position even more than in relation to the difficulty of describing what personal property shall be subject to taxation that the advocates of a single land tax find their strongest argument. It is physically possible to find tangible personalty, such as furniture, books, horses, and carriages, &c., though, of course, it would require an army of Assessors actually to look up and identify the mass of such tangible assets held in a State like New York. But the other forms of

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of March 2, 1901.

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

The UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the outstanding preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, and the outstanding bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company.

A SYNDICATE, comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe, of which the undersigned are Managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of $200,000,000, (including among such subscribers the undersigned and many large stockholders of the several Companies,) to carry out the arrangement hereinafter stated, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. Such Syndicate, through the undersigned, has made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, under which the latter is to issue and deliver its Preferred Stock and its Common Stock and its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in consideration for stocks of the above named Companies and bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company and the sum of $25,000,000 in cash.

The Syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire bonds and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Syndicate, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, offer, in exchange for the preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, respectively, certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the basis stated in the following table, viz.:

For each $100 par value of stock of the class mentioned below, the amount set opposite thereto in Preferred Stock or Common Stock of United States Steel Corporation at par:

NAME OF COMPANY AND CLASS OF STOCK.	Amount of New Stock to be delivered in par value. Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
Federal Steel Co., Preferred stock	$110	.....
" " Common stock	4	$107.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., Preferred stock	117.50	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	102.50
National Tube Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " Common stock	8.80	125
National Steel Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " Common stock	.....	125
American Tin Plate Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " Common stock	20	125
American Steel Hoop Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	100
American Sheet Steel Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	100

With reference to the last four Companies the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those Companies, who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four Companies to be made in the percentages above stated.

Proper adjustment will be made in respect of dividends upon all the deposited preferred stocks, so that the registered holders of receipts for such preferred stocks will receive the equivalent of dividends thereon, at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to APRIL 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901, and no adjustment or allowance will be made in respect thereof.

For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a provision to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits.

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several companies above named, and of the Carnegie Company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of all the companies for the calendar year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stocks, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of properties. It is expected that by the consummation of the proposed arrangement the necessity of large deductions heretofore made on account of expenditures for improvements will be avoided, the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured, without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The certificates for stocks of the Companies above named must be deposited as stated below, in exchange for TRANSFERABLE RECEIPTS issued by the respective depositaries, for which application will be made for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney in blank, duly executed and having attached thereto the proper War Revenue stamps, and also, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends or rights to dividends upon deposited common stocks declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901. Every deposit shall be upon the following further terms and conditions:

1. The undersigned, acting in behalf of the Syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under said contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Corporation.

2. The certificates for shares of the United States Steel Corporation, deliverable to depositors, shall be delivered at an office or at offices in the City of New York to be designated by the undersigned by advertisement in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. The undersigned at their option may deliver temporary certificates for such shares pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

3. At any time prior to the deposit hereunder of two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of any one or more of the above-named Companies, (which two-thirds in each instance shall include two-thirds of the outstanding preferred stock of such Company,) the undersigned in their discretion may withdraw the offer herein made to depositors of shares of any such Company of whose capital stock two-thirds shall not have been deposited; and, in such case, no act or notice of withdrawal shall be required other than advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. Upon any such withdrawal, the deposited shares of such Company shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor. The Undersigned, in their discretion, may consummate the proposed transaction as to the stocks of any Companies herein named, irrespective of the deposit of the stocks of any other Company or of any withdrawal as to any other Company.

4. The Undersigned are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or of any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained, as to all the depositors, by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York; and in that event all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder as to all or to any depositors, such depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned, and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor.

5. The authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation presently provided for in said contract is $850,000,000, of which one-half is to be Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and one-half is to be Common Stock. The Company will also issue its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding $304,000,000. In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company or less than all of the stocks of the other Companies above referred to shall be acquired, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in said contract.

The forms of the new Bonds and of the Indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new Preferred and Common Shares, and the entire Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. Every depositor shall accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock the shares of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited; and no depositor or holder of any receipt issued hereunder shall have any interest in the disposition of any other of the shares of stock, or of the Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, by it to be issued and delivered to or for account of the Syndicate or of any proceeds thereof. All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the Syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie Company or for delivery to depositors under the terms of this circular, are to be retained by and to belong to the Syndicate.

6. The respective depositaries may make all such rules as shall be approved by the undersigned, governing the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares, and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose. The undersigned shall not be responsible for any default of any depositary.

7. Each deposit hereunder shall be irrevocable, and shall operate as a separate and independent agreement, and as a transfer of the interest of the depositors to the undersigned on the terms hereof.

8. Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

Federal Steel Preferred Stock	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock	"	Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
National Tube Preferred Stock	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock	"	Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
American Steel & Wire Preferred Stock	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock	"	Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
National Steel Preferred Stock	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
" " Common Stock		
American Tin Plate Preferred Stock	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		
American Sheet Steel Preferred Stock	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		
American Steel Hoop Preferred Stock	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		

Deposits must be made on or before the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The undersigned reserve the right in their discretion to TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSIT hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New York City.

It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as Syndicate Managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the Syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Syndicate Managers.

Federal Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the Morton Trust Company, New York, or Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston.

E. C. Converse, F. J. Hearne, Francis L. Potts, William H. Latshaw, Joshua Rhodes, Arthur F. Luke, A. B. Matheson, Robert Bacon, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, John D. Culbertson, Daniel O'Day, John Don, William S. Eaton, John Eaton, William P. Hamilton, J. R. De Lamar, William B. Rhodes, William B. Schiller, Charles Steele, F. R. Tobey, J. N. Vance.

H. H. Porter, H. H. Rogers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Marshall Field, D. O. Mills, N. B. Ream, Nathaniel Thayer, Samuel Mather, Samuel Spencer, Robert Bacon, C. C. Cuyler, A. R. Flower, Charles MacVeagh, James Sim, E. H. Gary.

Federal Steel Company Stock, Preferred and Common, should be deposited with THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 218 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

National Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Tube Co.
New York, March 2d, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the National Tube Company have carefully considered the CIRCULAR NOTICE of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2d, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the National Tube Company and of certain other Companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such CIRCULAR NOTICE, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel Hoop Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel & Wire Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

J. W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Alfred Clifford, Wm. P. Palmer, James Hopkins, L. D. Ward, Thos. Dolan, Chas. Douglass, P. A. B. Widener, H. C. Pierce, John Lambert, Thos. F. Ryan, Randal Morgan, John A. Drake, S. R. Chisholm, J. J. Mitchell, P. M. Drake.

American Steel & Wire Company PREFERRED Stock should be deposited with the STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, No. 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. The COMMON Stock should be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

American Tin Plate Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY and of certain other companies to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Sheet Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

Union Pacific Railroad
First Lien Convertible 4% Gold Bonds, due 1911.
(When Issued)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
4% Gold Convertible Debentures, due 1911.
(When Issued)

New York and Harlem Railroad
Refunding Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, due 2000.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway
3½% Gold Bonds, due 1997.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway
Consolidated Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, Series E, due 1949.

Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1937.

Easton and Amboy Railroad
First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1920.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1936.

Passaic and Newark Electric Traction Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1937.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway
Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, due 1925.

Central Pacific Railway
3½% Gold Bonds, due 1929.

Chicago and Alton Railway
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, due 1950.

Consumers' Gas Company (of Jersey City)
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1904.

Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1910.

United Railways Company of St. Louis
General First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1934.

Westchester Lighting Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1950.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1950.

Circular will be mailed on application.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

UNITED STATES STEEL CO.
Sole Owners of the Famous
JUPITER STEEL PATENTS
For Steel Castings of the Quality of Forgings.

The company owns 3,250,000 square feet land on Saugus Branch of Boston and Maine R. R. and Malden River, in Everett, and within 3½ miles of Boston City Hall. During 1900 it erected a large plant, fully described in Iron Age of January, 1901, and Boston Herald of Feb. 4th, copies of which may be seen at Company's office, and this plant is now in continuous and very successful operation. Its customers for JUPITER STEEL number now over 500, including the Navy Department and almost every prominent maker or user of machinery.

The Company has paid 12% per annum regularly upon the par value of its stock since December, 1899, and is rapidly approaching a point where these dividends can be increased.

The Company also owns the NEAL DUPLEX BRAKE, a power brake now in successful daily passenger service on the surface lines of the Boston Elevated R. R. Co. and must meet the additional requirement for working capital to handle the orders for this brake, which is confidently predicted by leading experts on this subject to be to electric roads what the Westinghouse is to steam roads. Of its 600,000 shares, of a par value of $5 per share, 263,480 shares remain in its treasury to be sold as occasion requires.

The Directors have ordered the sale of 10,000 shares at its par value of $5, to provide working capital for the Neal Duplex Brake.

Particulars furnished and subscriptions received at

UNITED STATES STEEL CO.
145 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON.

AMERICAN MALTING CO. 6s

A. SARTORIUS,
Commercial Cable Building,
20 AND 22 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 4636 CORTLANDT.

AUTOMATIC SOUNDING APPARATUS FOR Holds of Vessels.—A new invention to prevent vessels from destruction and to save life and property on high seas has appeared. The object of this invention is to provide an automatic signaling device so that an increase of water in the hold will be at once known to the person having control of the pumps. By the universal adoption of this invention thousands of lives and millions of property would be saved.

For particulars and cost call on Henry R. Jasels, 230 Fernon St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

National Salt Company
TRUST CERTIFICATES.

We offer a limited amount of the above named preferred stock at 115 with equal amounts of common stock as a bonus with debt certificates of the National Salt Company attached, guaranteeing 7% on the preferred and 10% on the common for 3½ years, after which the Trust Certificates are exchangeable for the common and preferred stock of the National Salt Company.

The above certificates are fully described in a supplemental statement to the committee on unlisted securities of the N. Y. Stock Exchange under date of February 27th, 1901, made by President A. S. White of the National Salt Company.

Stewart Barr & Co.,
96 BROADWAY.

100 to 1,000 Shares
Of the Great Republic Gold Mining Company's fully paid and non-assessable
Treasury Stock
May now be secured
WITHOUT CASH.

No such opportunity was ever before offered to careful and conservative investors. NOW is the time to secure stock in DIVIDEND earning Gold Mining properties.

Send No Money

until you have thoroughly investigated all our claims regarding the wonderful properties this great Mining Company controls. Write to-day. GOLD MINES, TOWNS AND RAILROADS are owned by this company. Conservative estimates show that the railroad alone will earn over $800,000 a year. More than $1,000,000 worth of ore is already blocked out and will soon be turned into cash to be paid to stockholders in monthly dividends. There is not a safer investment in this country to-day than the Treasury Stock of this great mining company. Every opportunity is given you to make a careful investigation. Remember, you may hold in your own name 1,000 shares of this valuable stock upon the payment of a small deposit on the first 100 shares; thus enabling you to secure 1,000 shares of Great Republic Stock without laying down the cash, but instead you may pay for it in small monthly installments. For information concerning the value and wonderful possibilities of this property, and how you can make money on a small investment, write at once and say you saw this offer in The Times.

ALBERT E. HALL,
Fiscal Agent,
220 BROADWAY, N. Y.

I will pay 1½ % cash for privileges issued by responsible parties, to call within the next 60 days any part of
5,000 SHARES OF
American Car & Foundry
PREFERRED AT 76.
Also any part (in 500-share lots) of
5,000 SHARES
International Paper
PREFERRED AT 76.
Jabob Rubino,
3 BROAD STREET,
Telephone, 7 Cortlandt.

CAPITAL WANTED

We control one of the largest and most profitable gold deposits in America, which only requires modern machinery to reduce the ores into Gold bullion.

Less than one hundred thousand in cash needed, which can be paid in installments as required. For this money we will give a large interest in this valuable property, which is located in an ideal section, with every advantage in its favor. Fullest investigation desired. Bank and Trust Company references given.

Call or write us for full particulars, if interested.

WM. C. EAKINS & CO.,
Room 38, 2 and 4 Wall St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OGDEN GAS 5% BONDS
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

$250,000
To loan in sums to suit at 4½ and 5 per cent., on good Manhattan Realty. Quick answers. POCHER, 595 Lexington Avenue.

Dividends.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Eighth Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 8) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares, out of the earnings, payable March 15th to holders of record March 8th.
The transfer books will be closed Friday, March 8th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened March 15th at 10 o'clock.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
March 1st, 1901. Transfer Agent.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Fourth Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 4 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable April 15th to holders of record April 8th.
The transfer books will be closed on Friday, April 5th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened April 15th at 10 o'clock.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
March 1st, 1901. Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 46 Cedar Street,
New York, March 1st, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 24.
A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable March 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 8th. F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.
Coupons due March 1st, 1901, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.
ALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Iron Silver Mining Company,
813 LORD'S COURT BUILDING,
40 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York, February 13, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Iron Silver Mining Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls close at 12:30 P. M.
In accordance with the by-laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of stock will close February 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen March 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FREMONT WOODRUFF, Secretary.

The Erie Sued for $180,000.
PITTSBURG, March 2.—Four suits, aggregating in all $180,000, were entered today against the Erie Railroad to recover for the loss of oil wells located along the defendant company's road. During May of last year eighty-two oil wells, rigs, and derricks were burned, and the cause is said to have been a spark from a locomotive on the Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 2d, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the National Tube Company:

At the request of representatives of more than One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the common stock of the National Tube Company, we invite all holders of stock who object to the proposed merger of this Company and its accumulated assets into the corporation known as the United States Steel Company, to send their names, addresses, and the amounts of stock which they represent, to the undersigned.

The purpose of this request is to form a Committee for the protection of the stockholders of this Company.

The Annual Report of June last shows an accumulation of upward of Eight Millions surplus profits, in addition to the dividend on the preferred stock and the amounts set aside for dividend on the common stock. Since that time large additional accumulations are reported. This surplus properly belongs to the stockholders.

WHITE & BLACKWELL,
47 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. FOOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, W. H. Gelshenen, Chas. T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY
5% BONDS
FOR SALE BY
WM. M. CLARKE,
20 Broad St., New York.

OIL INVEST IN OIL.—Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,900 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000 barrel gusher in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields, in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 2c. on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for and non-assessable. For further particulars address SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO., 547 Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

No. 27 Pine Street,
New York, February 28, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO.
OF SERIES B-84 AND A-C.

The holders of more than a majority in amount of the above-named Bonds have appointed the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee under an Agreement of Reorganization dated January 23d, 1901.

Holders of above-described Bonds are invited to become parties to the agreement by depositing their securities thereunder with the First National Bank of the City of New York, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **on or before April 23d, 1901.** Registered securities must be properly endorsed and stamped.

Negotiable Certificates will be issued for securities deposited. Copies of the Agreement may be obtained at the First National Bank and at the office of the Committee, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman.
E. W. CLARK, JR.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Many important Wall Street men are away from business; there is an extensive Stock Exchange colony in Florida, and the list of absentees is likely to extend rather than shrink during March. This phase of current business affairs is much dilated upon by speculators who desire to see the stock market go down. They insist upon sensational theories. One thing that they profess to be especially sure of is that Mr. Rockefeller and the rest have sold out by wholesale upon the public, and will be induced to take new interests in the market only after there has been a substantial reaction. This sort of "argument" always comes along at this season of the year, and glib speculators have never failed to make much of it; yet one of the historic records of Wall Street is that never once has there been on this account any such set-backs as the worriers are forever predicting. It is difficult to imagine an odder notion than that when Wall Street leaders leave town they must shut up their offices and cut off all business connections. The fact is that St. Augustine and Palm Beach are in these days of the telegraph and long-distance telephone but little more remote than Yonkers or Harlem or the top floor of one of Wall Street's own tall office buildings. To create panics, to help bear speculators grab a profit, something more serious must be discovered than that telegrams have to be written and received.

Developments bearing upon the formation of J. P. Morgan's gigantic iron and steel trade trust have commanded attention to the exclusion of most other business topics. Bulletins have been issued announcing proportionate bases of distribution of new securities in exchange for those of the old properties now to be merged; and on calculations attending this statement Wall Street speculators have been buying and selling various issues in liberal ways. They have figured out that old stocks can be sold or bought and new ones bought or sold with sure profit because of the fixed basis of interchange. So far this gratifying opportunity has had no blur upon it, but most Wall Street customs are being set aside in this easy, sure way of taking profit; and hints are not lacking that when final official announcements are made a qualification or two in the terms of interchange may somewhat interfere with the arbitrage profit making. All this, though, is aside from the important issues involved in the United States Steel Corporation's flotation.

That success is assured for the billion-dollar Steel Trust is not now anywhere questioned. Its quick establishment in public recognition can be counted upon as certain. Its business operations as a concrete, active, aggressive corporation will be of record within perhaps the space of a month or two hence. Here and there are wrathful declarations against the justice of the proportions of new stock allotted to some of the old companies that are absorbed, but in no consequential quarter is there showing any disposition to oppose or obstruct the merger's programme.

What may be anticipated as business result for the new trust is variously predicted—the optimist and the pessimist having each long lists of theories and prophecies. One fact—and from the standpoint of those who seek profit it has emphatic consequence—is presented in this comment of an independent business man of no less prominence than John Claflin: "Where there has been uncertainty, where there has been possibility of conflict and business losses, there is now unity, co-operation, assured profit."

When finally Mr. Morgan issues to interested investors the statistics collected and collated preliminary to the rounding out of this colossal combination it will be found that, however vast the unified capitalization will be, there are current and past earnings records which show not merely that fixed charges can be earned and preferred dividends paid, but that upward of 12 per cent. is shown upon the entire common capital stock—now nominally quoted around $40 per share. (This statement is officially authorized.)

Many of the industrial stocks are likely to show activity during the present month. In Sugar Trust a new big pool is operating, and Wall Street is filled with semi-official statements that finally the sugar trade war is completely settled. Some of the lesser Sugar Trust insiders are apparently making a turn in the market. The same campaign has been worked a dozen times in the past; and in all probability the story of settlement was just as true a year ago as it is now. As a matter of fact sensible men, observing sugar and coffee market movements, have not in a long while had any other view than that harmony is prevailing.

The fight to decide who shall divide the loaves and the fishes of the Smelters' Trust proceeds; and the preliminary skirmishes on and off the Stock Exchange, in and out of the courts, are probably only the prelude to a corporation fight which is likely to be sensationally bitter before it ends. Strong financial interests are ranged upon opposing sides. The stakes are big. Grave accusations are made. According to the critics and litigants seeking the protection of courts, the Smelting Company at the end of a year and a half of business is without working capital, has piled up a floating debt of $7,000,000, having dissipated $6,000,000 of cash on hand when business started. These are extraordinary figures. In answer to the charges which present this showing some of the corporation's managers aver that large dividends are being earned.

Developments in the railway world are encouraging. Speculators are being relieved of the impression that "the St. Paul deal" is over or that other similar plans to unify and strengthen the railway situation have been abandoned. Not only in the West, but in the South and the Southwest, there are well-developed projects for bringing into closer harmony (into actual co-operation) many important properties—the most important ones, indeed.

The settlement of the copper fight is likely to exert helpful influence not only upon the securities of the great copper producing companies, but upon prominent financial interests.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 2	383,512
To date this year	53,254,843
Corresponding date last year	21,464,551

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 2	$1,718,500
To date this year	$204,650,750
Corresponding date last year	$97,116,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	Nat. Steel	1½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Am. S. & R. pf	1½	Nat. Tube	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Tube pf	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	2½	1st pf	1
Balt. & Ohio pf	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Brklyn Union Gas	1½	Ont. & West	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Norfolk & West	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Ont. Mining	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	Rep. Steel	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	St. J. & G. I.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Federal Steel	½	St. Law. & Adir.	1½
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	½
Great North. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Int. Power	½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1	Union Pacific	½
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Nat. Lead pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Pere. Marquette	7
Am. Steel & W.	½	P. C., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Woolen pf.	2	pf.	½
C., St. P., M. & O.	2	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Crucible Steel	½	Pullman Co.	¾
General Electric	1	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Nat. Lead	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., Inc.	1	Det. City Gas 5s	2
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1½	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1¼
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	3½	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½
		L. S. & T. M. con. 5s	.5½
		Tenn. C. & I. 6s	
		Birm. Div.	2

Bond Declined.

Chi., Mil. & St. P. con. 7s 1½

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a much more favorable showing than generally had been expected. Instead of a predicted decrease in surplus reserves of several million, an increase of $254,425 was reported, while loans increased only $2,408,500, notwithstanding the large deals now being put through. There was an unexpected increase in the cash holdings of the banks, specie increasing $995,200 and legal tenders $91,000. Deposits, naturally, gained $3,327,100. Generally the figures were unexpectedly favorable.

***

Preceding the publication of the statement, the market had been quiet, but strong. Following the publication, more activity and strength developed, with closing prices generally at the best for the day.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$914,300,400	$755,976,100	$780,807,700
Deposits	1,012,514,000	829,917,000	914,810,300
Circulation	31,309,000	18,574,300	14,495,200
Specie	193,948,500	158,177,900	198,407,100
Legal tend.	73,981,100	62,942,900	54,873,600
Total res.	$107,929,600	$221,120,800	$253,280,700
Res. req'd.	253,128,500	207,479,250	228,702,575
Surp. res.	$14,801,100	$13,641,550	$24,578,125

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The stock market yesterday quite generally showed pronounced strength. Opening strong under the influences of the better prices from London, then sagging somewhat under the pressure of sales induced by the report that the bank statement would be decidedly unfavorable, it shortly developed substantial strength, which continued until the close of the day, being helped by the unexpectedly good showing made by the bank statement. As on the day previous, Morgan and Standard Oil brokers were heavy purchasers, taking large blocks of Southern Railway shares, and the steel stocks, and continuing as buyers also of Amalgamated Copper and Consolidated Gas.

Two features of the market were Baltimore and Ohio and Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, the securities of each of which scored substantial gains on the confirmation of the story published in THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago that control of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling had been purchased by a syndicate in which are J. P. Morgan, Norman B. Ream, H. H. Porter, and A. R. Flower, and that, through Mr. Ream, the road may be turned over to Baltimore and Ohio.

In relation to Southern Railway no confirmation could be had of the story that Pennsylvania is buying control, but in some quarters of the Street the report is credited. Elsewhere it is believed the developments will have to do with Seaboard Air Line.

Further short covering carried Smelters' stock up; St. Paul, after early heaviness, received better support; Chesapeake and Ohio advanced on Philadelphia buying, while the Nickel Plate issues held firmer.

A number of favorable railway statements were published during the day. That of Pennsylvania for January showed for the lines directly operated a net increase of $685,700; Southern Pacific for the same month reported an increase of $750,010; while Norfolk and Western showed a gain of $12,370.

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Discussing the general market situation, A. A. Housman says:

"It cannot be denied that during the past few weeks the stock market has been rather disappointing to most people, the rank and file of speculators having been puzzled by the developments in the great steel deal. There has been so much uncertainty over this and so much misunderstanding as to its terms that Wall Street, as a whole, has been in doubt as to the market. But all this uncertainty should now be cleared away.

"The greatest financier the world has ever known, J. Pierpont Morgan, backed by perhaps the most powerful financial syndicate that has ever been formed, has planned a combination of the leading iron and steel manufacturing concerns of the United States. The brains, the talent, the ability, which in combination will create and conduct this new corporation, have never been exceeded in the history of American finance. To my mind, it seems impossible that men of such power and ability should undertake this great merger and not make a wonderful success of it. One has only to take into consideration the harmony of interests, the character of ownership, the removal of the element of competition, the saving in manufacturing and distribution of the products, to come to a realizing sense of the importance of the United States Steel Corporation. The securities of this new company when exchanged will be the basis, not only of great speculation, but a permanent new investment demand.

"The steel deal must also have its influence upon the railroads, although under present conditions the railroad situation could not be better than it is. Earnings are enormous, and will continue so. The financial position of the country is wonderful, and the fact that on Monday we will start in upon another four years of Republican good government is a matter of great importance. The McKinley Administration, which is to be continued in power, has done and will do everything possible to build up the country's enormous industries and to promote the increase of our foreign trade, which must constantly bring us new money.

"On the 1st of March some $80,000,000 were distributed by American corporations for interest and dividends, and this money is now seeking re-investment. New York is fast becoming the financial centre of the world. Our mercantile business is flourishing, and factories everywhere are busy with orders that mean profits for months to come.

"I can see no setbacks. On the contrary, it seems to me as though in the stock market, as well as in business and commercial lines, the tendency must be forward. And I believe that the strides will be rapid."

THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

James U. Jackson of Augusta, Ga., the general agent of the Seaboard Air Line, speaks enthusiastically of the prosperous condition of the South and of the promising outlook. He says:

"Of course cotton has for many years been considered the most important source of revenue to the South, and the higher prices prevailing the past two years have added millions of dollars to the wealth of the Southern people. The crop now being marketed will yield in the raw state about $500,000,000, and converted into cloth it would yield $1,500,000,000. In 1890 there were about 900,000 spindles in the South; by the end of this year there will be 7,000,000. The increased manufacture of cotton in the South has attracted the attention of the railroads, and rates are being adjusted to suit the changed conditions. The possibilities and probabilities of future growth in the South, if any one will study the statistics, are simply astounding, and seem incredible. The iron industry has increased to a greater percentage than anything else, and of the iron exports from this country the past year four-fifths of the exports of the entire country were from the South.

"What is true of iron is true also of coal. Then, too, the lumber industries of the South have grown to enormous proportions, and aside from large exports of rough lumber from the saw mills, a great quantity is being worked up by planing mills into finished material such as doors, sash, blinds, &c., and exported or shipped to different parts of our own country.

"In addition to cotton, iron, lumber, and the larger industries, there are being established all through the South smaller industries, such as canning factories, oil mills, and many others.

"All of this increased prosperity has naturally helped the railroads. If a comparison is made of the capitalization per mile of the Southern roads with those in the other parts of the country, it will be seen that there is every prospect for good money to be made by investing in railroad securities of the South. As an illustration, take the Seaboard Air Line, with which I am identified. At the present quotations for the bonds, preferred and common stocks, it is equal to about $17,000 per mile as against anywhere from $40,000 to $75,000 per mile for roads North and West.

"Everything points to continued prosperity in the South, and her own people are getting each year richer and better able to help by investment in varied industries to build up their country and not be entirely dependent on outside capital. The natural advantages of the South are unsurpassed anywhere else in the world, and its growth and prosperity have only started."

TWO MARKET OPINIONS.

Herewith are presented the views of two prominent banking interests outside of New York City in respect to the market—G. M. Pynchon, Chicago, of the Stock Exchange firm of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., and William B. Paxson of Philadelphia:

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G. M. Pynchon—The market after an erratic week exhibits symptoms of recovery from the shock incident to disappointments and misunderstandings of the new steel company. After the public shall have digested the matter I am of the opinion that the securities of the company will become favorites and deservedly so, for the reason that its ability to create and control conditions are practically unlimited. That the character of its management is such as to insure such action at all times as will best conserve the interest of consumer, employe, and shareholders and necessarily therefore that of the whole people of the United States, no thoughtful mind need doubt. The Standard Oil Company affords an excellent example, in the development of its world commanding operations, of what may follow in the operations of the United States Steel Company. Consumers of the products of the former have been given lower-priced goods from year to year. Employes have been continuously employed and have received good wages. Some few individuals have suffered from competition, but the lesson of human history has been profitably served. The steel company has before it grand possibilities for good, and I believe it will "be wise in the day of its generation." Earnings of roads throughout the country continue to show satisfactory increases. Western managers have no complaints to make other than shortage of cars. The Winter wheat outlook is good, both in the Mississippi Valley and Pacific Coast States. There are no clouds visible at this time worthy of note. Money is in large supply in the West and abundant in the East. I consider that all these conditions warrant higher prices for securities.

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William B. Paxson—Reactions are incident to bull markets and are a healthy symptom, just as a certain amount of sleep is necessary for man's physical wellbeing. For the past two weeks the market has experienced more or less revulsion from the previous extremely optimistic feeling and quite a shrinkage in values, but, as a rule, the declines have been small, when the very large advance in prices since November is considered. Doubtless some recession in prices would have come at about this time in any event, but the formation of the colossal steel combination accentuated the change in feeling and increased the decline in values, for the reason that it takes time for the mind to grasp such immense figures and such a stupendous undertaking. In other words, the Street has had a nightmare from which it will soon recover. Those who have undertaken the project are men of experience and mature judgment, and are not given to chasing rainbows. Many people fail to realize the vast strides toward wealth and power our country has made in the last twenty years, and a thousand millions now is no more than a hundred was then. This is a billion-dollar country and these are billion-dollar times, which in five or ten years will be regarded as quite ordinary affairs. The outlook, certainly, is encouraging in nearly every particular. The war in South Africa is virtually over and renewed shipments of gold from the Rand mines are in sight. Business here in most lines is good and reflects in the continued large earnings, both gross and net, reported by the railroads, while, on the whole, the outlook for the Winter grain is all that could be asked, with prices on a fair basis, neither too high nor too low. Unless serious damage should result to the Winter wheat, another upward movement in prices would seem not unlikely this Spring, after which the future of the market will depend largely on the outlook for the Summer crops.

HOW THE WEST FARES.

William M. Fible of the banking house of Houston, Fible & Co., Kansas City, Mo., brings good accounts of the business and financial conditions of his city and the West generally. He says:

"The West is more prosperous now than at any time since I can remember. We have had three or four successful crops in succession, and as a consequence the farmers are getting out of debt and accumulating bank accounts. That class of people, indeed, are actually buying bonds, where some years ago they were borrowing money at 8 per cent. The Kansas City bank deposits have increased from $20,000,000 in 1895 to $62,000,000, as shown by the last bank statement called for by the Controller.

"The outlook for the wheat crop in the Indian Territory is very promising. The crop has gotten through the Winter in good shape, and I can't imagine any condition that will hurt it from now on.

"Good local securities are very scarce, and for that reason we are putting our clients into stocks in New York. Last week we bought almost $1,000,000 worth of bonds netting from 3¾ to 4 per cent. Money is plentiful."

MONTANA'S MINING BOOM.

Miles Finlen of Butte, Mon., predicts a great future for Montana. He says:

"The general business situation in Montana is excellent, could scarcely be better, in fact, while so far as the mines of Butte are concerned they never looked better in their history. This year when we get the new smelters started we will open up lots of new mines. The mining boom, in fact, is but in its infancy.

"All the mines are taking out lots of rich, fine ore, and the operations are bound to be highly profitable. The disputes among the copper men are practically settled. Montana has a great future ahead of it."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Discussing the foreign exchange situation, C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"The decline last week in sterling is owing, I believe, to the recent break in cotton and the large purchases of cotton in Liverpool, causing large offerings of exchange from all over the South. I do not believe exchange will go much lower, but, on the contrary, that it should again gradually advance, because while we have cheap money here and 4 per cent. in London our banks and bankers will be inclined to leave their balances abroad, and then from now on the supply of exchange will decrease, while the demand from importers will be felt. As was said in the preceding week, while money remains easy here at 1¾@2 per cent., exchange must advance, but, on the other hand, if call money should advance to 4@5 per cent., we must expect a sharp break in exchange.

"The prospects are that the enormous amalgamation of steel interests will go through smoothly, and, in spite of the amount of capital involved, our best posted bankers seem to be all in accord in their views of the money market, which they regard as little likely to be disturbed."

WANTS TO EXAMINE J. P. MORGAN.

Mr. Pine-Coffin's New Move in Suit to Prevent Erie Road's Deal.

Richard Pine-Coffin, who owns 100 shares of Erie Railroad stock and who was defeated on his motion to enjoin the sale of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to the Erie, obtained yesterday in the Supreme Court an order to show cause why J. P. Morgan, who financed the deal, should not be examined before trial. Mr. Pine-Coffin alleging that he will be a material witness and that Mr. Morgan will be absent from this country when the cause comes to trial, which he believes will be in May next. The motion will be argued to-morrow in the Supreme Court, the papers having been served yesterday on Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Pine-Coffin sets up exactly the same allegations as in his first suit. He says he learns from the newspapers that Mr. Morgan will soon go to Europe to remain some months, and that the trial could not proceed without him.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $278,030,869; balances, $13,405,694; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $31,156.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾@5.20 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 2.—The release of the bankers' balances augmented the supplies of cash, but the payment of £3,000,000 for the latest issue of Treasury bills caused a demand and keeps the market firm, though there are indications of an easier tendency. The calls upon the market during the next few days, apart from the repayment of loans to the Bank, will be comparatively trifling. Discounts were easier and inactive.

The attendance on the Stock Exchange was small, and the transactions had Saturday's normal tone, fairly good, though Kafirs were easier as a result of the South African news. Argentines were dull. Americans recovered smartly, in sympathy with New York, and closed firm. Grand Trunk seconds advanced.

The pinch sustained by discount brokers has been intense. They speculated in fine bills last week, expecting that when the Bank rate fell they would be able to sell at a profit. Instead of his, money became considerably dearer, and they were compelled to rediscount the paper at the Bank or to borrow at 5 per cent.; consequently the weaker bill brokers have lost considerably.

The great demand for money is due to the continuance of the enormous revenue collections, the Stock Exchange settlement, and the month-end inquiry. Over £7,000,000 was thus taken off the market in the week ended Feb. 27, including the payment of an installment of Exchequer bonds, and, even with the month-turn stringency somewhat relaxed, the pressure will probably continue intermittently for some weeks. The repayment of a portion of the loans procured by the Bank is expected during the coming week, but whether it will be in a position to redeem the whole amount depends on the extent of the Government disbursements and the continuance of the heavy clearances of dutiable goods, which appear to be diminishing.

Another instalment of two and a half millions of Exchequer bonds is payable March 22. The prospects are that the outlays in March will not exceed the revenue, but rather otherwise. Hence, after next week, the market may not expect an appreciable addition to its resources from the Government until the month end, when the position will have been completely changed. Four and a half millions of dividends will be released April 4, and an instalment of five millions of Exchequer bonds will be payable April 12; but the Government disbursements will then greatly exceed the income and the market resources will steadily increase. Besides, the shrinkage of business in various parts of the country favors cheap money.

The bank's control of the money market ceasing in April, a further reduction in the bank rate will probably be unavoidable, unless the pressure of money in America is great and London is threatened with a severe gold drain. The pressure of New York, however, The Statist thinks, may be passed early in April. Cash from the interior is again flowing in, though money in the open market is tentatively scarce. The important factor is that it is in London and, sooner or later, will be available at easier rates, if maintained at a high level until April. The Statist expects a considerable inflow of gold from abroad during the next few weeks, and very easy conditions in April, May, and June. Half a million was received from India to-day and £75,000 from Australia.

At the end of March, apparently, the Government will have a large balance with which to meet the April and May expenditures. The necessity for another loan will not be urgent, and, consequently, it may be postponed until the latter part of April or early in May, when the money conditions will warrant a greater chance of success. In the event of a further loan being necessary, it is likely to be largely oversubscribed, and its success will give an impetus to investments.

All securities have been adversely affected by the dearness of money. The Government's borrowings were the feature of the Stock Exchange week. The steady and gradual advance of the leading Transvaal shares was mainly due to professional buying, largely assisted by purchasing orders from Paris and Berlin. On the market the jobbing companies interested endeavored to create an impression that a strong public demand had arisen. The public, however, is apathetic, except in what The Investors' Review describes as the "Society class," and hangers-on having connections with these financial houses, which have been catching up daily tips and swallowing rumors such as the reported surrender of Gen. Botha. The operators are tiring of sustaining the markets during the past year and a half, and are taking advantage of every temporary advance. Other departments were extraordinarily listless, and a further shrinkage in quotations is predicted. Americans merely respond to the barometer in New York.

Consols for money, 97 1-16; consols for the account, 97 7-16; Atchison, 67¼; Canadian, 92⅞; St. Paul, 156⅝; Illinois Central, 133⅜; Louisville, 94⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 85½; New York Central, 147; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 15⅝; Erie first preferred, 66⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 89¼; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅞.

Bar silver dull at 28½d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾@3 13-16 per cent.; and for three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £76,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 37.77; Lisbon, 41½; Rome, 5.42½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 2.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, but subsequently improved and closed generally firm. Rio Tintos rose substantially. They were largely bought for London account. Rentes were strong. Spanish 4s improved, owing to more favorable exchange. Kafirs opened dull, but closed firmer. Business, altogether, was fairly active.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 32½c for the account.

Spanish 4s closed at 73.35.

BERLIN, March 2.—Business on the Boerse to-day was being prejudiced by the graver Eastern situation. Banks, mines, and Transvaal rails were lower. Governments were supported. Americans were steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

ROME, March 2.—The gold premium to-day was 5.46.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A stronger tendency in the steel issues, outside of the Morgan combine, was the only noticeable thing in the stock market to-day. This was due to the report that the Bethlehem, Cambria, and Pennsylvania Steel Companies will form a defensive alliance.

Money is in little demand, call loans 3 to 4 per cent.; time loans, fifteen to ninety days, ranging from 3½ to 4½.

Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	American Alkali	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,570	Bethlehem Steel	15¾	14½	15¼
2,451	Cambria Steel	18	17⅛	18
75	Cambria Iron	46½	46⅜	46⅜
1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	42½	42	42½
858	Choctaw trust certfs	43	42½	42½
45	Cons. Lake Superior Co.	30½	30½	30½
45	Cons. Trac., Pitts., pf.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
400	Diamond State Steel	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Electric Co. of America	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	Electric Storage	75½	75	75
300	Electric Storage pf.	75½	75¼	75¼
50	Fairmount Park Trans.	26	26	26
50	Internat. Power & D.	32½	32½	32½
117	Lehigh Valley	33¼	33	33⅛
250	Marsden Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	National Asphalt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
203	National Asphalt pf.	14¼	14	14
1,790	Philadelphia Electric	6½	6¼	6¼
209	Pennsylvania	74¾	74½	74⅝
473	Philadelphia Company	45¼	45	45
50	Philadelphia Traction	101	101	101
400	Railways Co. general	2¾	2⅝	2¾
944	Reading trust certs.	15 5-16	15 3-16	15 5-16
600	Southern Railway	25½	25	25⅜
100	Susq. Iron & Steel	2½	2¼	2¼
136	United Gas Imp.	124½	124¼	124¾
50	Union Traction	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The Baltimore stock market was more or less excited by the burst of activity which swept through the Seaboard group. Rumors of pending financial deals by which the system can profitably retire its outstanding loan certificates and place its contemplated 4 per cent. loan, coupled with the additional reports of a possible change for the better in the system's relations with the Pennsylvania and the Southern, caused its issues to be in large demand on an ascending scale. The 4 per cent. bond certificates advanced 1⅜ points. The total sales of all stocks for the day were 5,219 shares. The complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Northern Central	91	91	91
21	Geo. South. & Fla. 1st pf.	97½	97½	97½
2,165	Seaboard common	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
1,570	Seaboard pf.	30½	30¼	30⅜
20	Consolidated Gas	59¼	59¼	59¼
180	Nashville Railway	2	2	2
100	Firemen's Insurance	25	25	25
50	Cotton Duck	20	20	20
470	Maryland Brew. com.	2	2	2
20	Continental Trust	219½	219	219¼
48	Union Trust	54¾	54¾	54¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Call and time loans were quoted to-day at 4@4½ per cent. New York exchange was quoted before call at 35 cents discount, and 25 cents discount after call.

On the local Exchange there was a greater display of irregularity than had been seen for some time. The principal feature of the market was the weakness of Lake Street Elevated, which went off under a heavy selling pressure to 13⅜, and closed soft at the bottom. The market for this stock has been largely of a speculative character throughout, and quick changes in the tone are therefore to be expected any time. Other elevated stocks were firm.

Linseed common made a further fractional gain. The story on Linseed is that the Standard Oil Company is about to obtain control of the property. To-day's complete transactions on Change were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
880	American Linseed	9⅝	9	9⅝
945	American Linseed pf.	38	38	38⅛
150	American Strawboard	33½	33⅛	33½
2	Chicago City Railway	280	280	280
25	Chicago Union Traction	15	15	15
147	Diam. Match. (ex. div.)	135½	135½	135½
1,185	Lake Street Elevated	15	13⅜	13⅜
100	Metropolitan Elev.	33	32¾	33
570	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	86½	86	86½
85	National Biscuit	39½	39	39½
100	National Carbon	16	16	16
100	Shelby Tube	50	50	50
219	South Side Elevated	106	105	105
50	Street's Gable Car	19¾	19¾	19¾
30	Union Elevated	107½	107½	107½
240	West Chicago	106	107	107
250	Western Stone	41½	40	41½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Crucible Steel	26½	26¼	26⅜
910	Crucible Steel pf.	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞
593	Am. Window Glass	48	47¾	47½
160	Consolidated Ice	18	17½	17½
50	Philadelphia Co.	45¾	45¼	45¼
100	Consolidation Traction	25	25	25
50	Consolidation Trac. pf.	65¾	65½	65¾
136	Westinghouse Air B.	184	183½	183½
130	West. Elect. 2d pf.	59	58½	58¾
50	Pittsburg Brewing	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,195	Am. Sheet Steel	35	35	35
25	Pittsburg Plate Glass	159	159	159
50	Pittsburg Coal	27¾	27¼	27½
50	Pittsburg Coal pf.	98¾	98¼	98¼
100	Mon. River Coal pf.	43⅜	43	43
100	Marsden	6¾	6¼	6¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 2, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
95⅛	95¼	12,075	Amalgamated Copper	95¼	95¾	95	95¼	+ ⅜
21	21¼	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	20⅝	21	20¾	21	.....
72	72¼	850	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	71⅜	72	71½	72	+ ½
27¾	28¼	200	American Cotton Oil	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	− ⅛
188	188	18	American Express	185	185	185	185	.....
36½	36¾	200	American Ice Co.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	− ⅛
67¾	68¼	200	Am. Ice Co. pf.	68⅞	68½	68	68	.....
9¼	9½	2,445	American Linseed Co.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
38⅜	39¼	1,660	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	39¼	39½	37¾	38½	− 1½
54⅜	55	10,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54⅞	55½	53½	54⅞	+ ⅞
93⅞	94	2,100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93¾	94	92½	94	+1½
35½	30	6,500	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	35⅞	36	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
81	81½	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	81	81	81	81	.....
39⅝	39⅞	6,300	Am. Steel & Wire	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾	− ½
95½	95¾	1,900	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95⅞	95¾	95½	95¾	− ¼
142½	142⅝	31,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143¼	143½	141⅝	142¾	− ¾
121	122	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	.....
94	96	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	.....
62½	62⅞	8,200	Am. Tin Plate	61¼	62¼	61¼	62⅜

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was on a smaller scale than on Friday, but the total was a large one for Saturday. The steel stocks remained the most active and prominent issues, but there was also considerable trading in a number of other stocks. The tone of the market was fairly strong and a number of advances showed in the final quotations.

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UNITED STATES STEEL was traded in to the extent of a good many thousand of shares and the quotation advanced from 37½ to 39, closing at 38¾, a net gain of 1¼ points. The preferred stock made an equally large net gain, closing at 83¾ bid, against 82½ bid at the close on Friday. Trading in the stock for the past two days has followed a much evener course than was the case when the initial transactions in the stock were made.

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SHEET STEEL advanced fractionally, but at the close showed little or no change from the previous day's prices. The stock was fairly active, but naturally attracted much less attention than the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was strong and active. A thousand shares of the stock sold at 34, and it closed at 34 bid.

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UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares at 4 and 4¼. A Director of the company stated yesterday that certain changes were about to be made in the concentrating plant which would provide for a much larger output than is possible at present. A contract has been let to the Colorado Iron Works which guarantees that the capacity of the plant as rearranged will be about 150 tons a day. These alterations are to be finished not later than May 1.

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RUBBER GOODS common was offered down to 28 and closed at a fractional loss at 27¾ bid. A report heard in the Street yesterday was to the effect that the dividend on the common stock just declared was decided upon only after considerable discussion and that it was possible that the next dividend would be passed. This was stated to be without foundation, and it was declared on the authority of a Director of the company that the next dividend would surely be paid as usual, funds being already in hand for that purpose.

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ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION.—It has been decided to liquidate the Illinois Transportation Company. The Directors have already approved the plan, and it remains only to have it ratified by the stockholders, a majority of whom have already expressed their assent. It is positively stated that the quick assets of the company will be sufficient to pay $2 a share, and in addition a further dividend in liquidation may be paid. In all the amount may be brought up to $3 or $4 a share.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 2. Bid.	Asked.	March 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6¾	6	6¾
American Bicycle pf.	25	26	25	26
Am. Bicycle bonds	70	74	73½	74½
American Bridge	42	42½	42	42¾
American Bridge pf.	91	91½	91	91¼
American Chicle	82½	90	82½	90
American Chicle pf.	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	30	33	31	35
American Snuff pf.	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf.	4½	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
*British Columbia Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
British Exch. 3s	86½	99	98½	99
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4½	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	33	30	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	108	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	22	25	23	26½
Consolidated Equipment	11	11½	11⅜	11¾
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	33	38	33	38
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85	81	85
Denver & Southwestern	61	62	61	62
Denver & S. W. pf.	93	95	92¾	93
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	26½	28	26½	28
Electric Boat	27	28	27	28
Electric Boat pf.	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
†Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	17	17	17
General Carriage	2	2½	2	2½
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	105	109	105	109
German Treasury 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14½	15	14½	15
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	35½	37	35½	37
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	58	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
†Markeen Copper	2	3	2	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	21	22½	22½	23½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	21	17	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	70	82	70	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛
N. Y. Transportation	3½	4½	3½	4½
Otis Elevator	29½	30⅜	29½	30⅝
Otis Elevator pf.	93	94	93	94
Peo. Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts. Bess. & L. Erie	34	34½	34	34½
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	96½	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27¾	28	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	79½	78	79½
Safety Car, Heat. & Light.	125	130	125	130
St. Louis Transit	24¾	25	24¼	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	74⅞		73¾	74
Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	30½	30½	29¾	30
Sheet Steel	35¼	35⅞	35⅛	35¼
Sheet Steel pf.	81	81¼	81¼	81¼
Singer Mfg.	275	300	265	280
Southern Light & Trac.	37	38	39	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	770	780	777	780
Sterling Copper	10⅛	10½	10	10¼
Storage Power	11	14	11	14
Storey Gen. Electric	12¼	13½	12¼	13½
Tennessee Copper	17⅜	17¾	19	17¾
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Union Typewriter	43½	45	43½	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112½	115	112½	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119	117½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	90⅜	91	90⅜	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77⅞	78½	77⅞	78½
United States Steel	38¾	39¼	37½	38
United States Steel pf.	83¾	84	82½	82⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	3	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	35	37	35	37
Westinghouse Air Brake.	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	112	115
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104	105	104	106
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s.	109½	110¼	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s.	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	35	38	35	38
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s.	117	118	110½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	13		13	
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	70		70	
28th & 29th St. 5s. 1996.	111	113	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75	78½	76½	78
Central Union 5s. gtd.	108½	109½	108½	100½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105½	106	105½	106¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. Y.	80	85	80	85
Consum'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s.	62	64	63	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s.	103½	104½	103½	103½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12½	13½	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	67⅜	68½	67⅜	68½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. 1st.	112½	114	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	103½	106	103½	106
Peo. Gas & M. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s. 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40½	36	40½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	94	96	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	79	79	81
Standard Gas, New York.	130	133	130	132

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coupon, 500 111
Small bonds 500 111

U S of Mex 5s 5,000 ..... 97½

Adams Express 4s 500 ..... 103½
Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 ..... 90½
4,000 ..... 90¾
2,000 ..... 90½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 97½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 15,000 ..... 103⅜
Adjustment 4s 2,000 92
1,000 ..... 91½
12,000 92
5,000 ..... 92⅛
Stamped 1,000 ..... 92⅛
Atlan & Dan 4s 7,000 94
Aus & N'w'n 1st 10,000 ..... 105½
Balt & Ohio 4s 3,000 ..... 103⅛
B'klyn, Q Co & S con gtd 5s 5,000 103
B'klyn Un El 1st 5,000 ..... 98½
Canada So 1st 2,000 107
Canada So 2d 8,000 ±10F 108⅜
Cent of Ga con 5s 14,000 ..... 103½
2,000 ..... 103⅜
9,000 ..... 103½
Cent of Ga 1st inc 1,000 ..... 70½
4,000 71
Cent of N J gen 5s 10,000 136
5,000 ..... 136½
10,000 137
5,000 ±20F 137
47,000 137
13,000 ..... 137½
20,000 ..... 136½
Registered 2,000 94
5,000 ..... 135½
15,000 137
10,000 ..... 136½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 500 ..... 100¼
10,000 ..... 101⅛
2,000 101
Ches & O con 5s 2,000 121
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000 105
Chi & Alton 3½s 23,000 ..... 84⅞
2,000 ..... 84½
3,000 ..... 84¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 20,000 ..... 124¾
Chi, M & St Paul con 7s 1,000 184
D & Gt So 5s 5,000 116
15,000 ..... 116¼
Mil & St P g 7s 1,000 184
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 5,000 ..... 102½
4,000±20F 102½
Improvement 5s 2,000 ..... 103¾
Detroit City Gas 5s 5,000 ..... 99¼
10,000 ..... 99⅜
10,000 100
Det & Mac g 4s 10,000 89
Eliz., L & Big S 5s 6,000 ..... 100⅜
Erie 1st, con 4s 10,000 ..... 96½
Ft Worth & D C 1st 3,000 83
10,000 ..... 83⅜
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s 55,000 ..... 75¼
7,000 76
Flint & P M con 5s 5,000 113
5,000 ..... 113¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. M & P Div 5s 50,000 103
Gila. Val., G & N 1st gtd 5s 1,000 107
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s 9,000 112
Inter Paper 6s 2,000 ..... 105⅞
Kan. City So 3s 1,000 ..... 69⅝
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 123⅜
Lehigh & N Y B Coal ext gtd 4½s 20,000 ..... 102⅜
Long Island unified 4s 7,000 ..... 97½
Manhattan con 4s 3,000 ..... 100⅝
10,000 ..... 105⅞
Met St gen 5s 10,000 112
Mex Cent con 4s 10,000 ..... 82½
Total sales $1,718,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—The week closes with the money market quiet and comfortably easy. There seems to be an abundance of funds for all requirements. No increase is noted in the demand. Note brokers all report a scarcity of commercial paper. Call money ranges from 3 to 3½ per cent., with exceptions to the strongest borrowers on quick call at 2½ per cent. Time money is quoted from 3½@4 per cent. on four to six months on the ordinary run of collateral. Short time money could probably be obtained at 3¼ per cent.

There is a good demand for commercial paper, with sales at 3½ per cent. for six months and 3¼ per cent. for shorter dates as the minimum level. Most of the banks are still asking as high as 4 per cent. for renewals. At the Clearing House this morning, money between the banks was in large supply at 2 per cent.

New York funds sold at 10 and 5 cents discount for cash.

Exchanges, $27,646,438; balances, $2,853,-759.

Stocks closed strong. Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
690	A., T. & S. F.	56½	55⅞	56
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	88½	88½	88½
17	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
80	Boston Elevated	168½	168½	168½
28	Boston & Lowell	245	242	245
29	Boston & Maine	194½	194¼	194½
3	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
54	Central Massachusetts	20	19	19
419	C., B. & Q., ex rights	145	144½	145
74	Current River	15	15	15
4	Fitchburg pf.	141¾	141¼	141¾
248	C., C., C. & St. L.	95	95	95
15	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	96	96	96
125	K. C., M. & B.	47	46½	47
150	Mexican Central	17¾	17⅛	17⅜
1	Old Colony	208	208	208
130	Pere Marquette	87	87	87
50	Southern Pacific	43½	43½	43½
175	Union Pacific, ex rights	87⅜	87⅜	87½
1,566	Union Pacific rights	62½c	50c	62½c
4	Union Pacific pf.	84	83¾	84
10	West End pf.	95	95	95
20	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

275	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159	158½	159
202	Erie, trust certs	50	50	50
120	Mexican	2 15-16	2¾	2 15-16

ELECTRICS.

110	General Electric	210	210	210
15	General Electric pf.	190	190	190
800	Massachusetts	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
356	Massachusetts pf.	80¼	80	80¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	29¼	29¼	29¼
359	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	84	83	83
420	Am. Pneumatic Service.	10½	10	10¼
2,308	American Sugar	143⅝	141¾	142⅝
	American Sugar pf.	122	121¼	122
575	Dominion Iron & Steel	31⅜	30	31⅜
430	Federal Steel	45¾	44½	45
335	Federal Steel pf.	88	87½	87¾
480	Indo-Egyptian Compress.	7½	6	7½
225	Mergenthaler	163	162	162
610	National Tube	55¾	54½	55¾
62	National Tube pf.	101	101	101
115	N. E. Gas & Coke	13	13	13
10	Planters' Compress	10	10	16
70	Reece Buttonhole	7½	7½	7½
30	United Fruit	128	128	128
20	United Shoe Machine	33	31½	31½
20	United Shoe Machine pf.	24¼	24	24

MINING.

715	Adventure	14¾	13¾	14¼
10	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
2,631	Amalgamated	96	90⅛	96⅛
382	Atlantic	39	32	39
2,240	Bingham	21¼	21	21¼
287	Boston & Montana	336	334	334
2,280	Butte & Boston	85	85½	89
270	Centennial	25¾	25¼	25¾
100	Centennial Eureka	28	28	28
5	Central Oil	12½	12	12
50	Cochiti	8½	8½	8½
455	Copper Range	48	46¼	48
500	Daly-West	34	34	34
1,700	Dominion Coal	39¼	37¼	39¼
40	Dominion Coal pf.	110½	110	110
300	Elm River	6¼	6¼	6¼
350	Franklin	25	24½	24½
5,190	Isle Royale	41¾	41½	41½
225	Massachusetts	13½	13½	13½
250	Mayflower	3¼	3	3½
325	Michigan	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,578	Mohawk	31	30⅜	31
400	Old Dominion	36¼	36	36
290	Osceola	91	90	91
687	Parrot	51½	50⅜	50⅝
50	Phoenix	5	5	5
25	Quincy	175	175	176
3,150	Rhode Island	8¼	7	8
250	Santa Fé	8	8	8
160	Tamarack	340	335	340
395	Tri Mountain	28¾	27¼	27¾
1,245	United States (tr. cert.)	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
100	United States Oil	14½	14½	14½
395	Utah	34½	34¼	34½
70	Victoria	5	5	5
400	Winona	7¼	7	7
651	Wolverine	54	53⅜	53⅜
130	Wyandotte	2⅜	2½	2½

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,047,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$16,276,000	$3,907,000	$1,164,000	$16,135,000	$522,500
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bank Manhattan Co.	22,806,000	4,440,000	2,143,000	26,357,000	.....
2,000,000	1,026,600	Merchants' National	15,841,600	3,130,100	1,663,700	18,839,000	.....
2,000,000	2,245,000	Mechanics' National	14,483,000	2,403,000	703,000	14,104,000	.....
1,500,000	2,980,900	Bank of America	12,454,400	4,012,200	2,519,800	25,664,400	.....
1,000,000	225,800	Phenix National	5,213,000	1,178,000	106,000	5,201,000	49,500
10,000,000	5,721,600	National City	128,879,000	32,555,500	5,397,200	147,558,800	4,186,300
300,000	6,967,500	Chemical National	25,319,000	4,660,200	2,664,600	25,771,900	.....
600,000	211,100	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	5,713,900	1,298,400	494,700	6,637,100	43,000
1,000,000	1,925,800	Gallatin National	9,919,800	337,000	325,700	7,224,600	988,300
300,000	85,000	Nat. But. & Drovers'	1,148,900	382,100	55,200	1,333,900	38,900
400,000	124,800	Mechanics and Traders'	2,380,000	214,000	231,000	2,461,000	.....
200,000	173,600	Greenwich	350,700	135,300	168,300	819,000	.....
600,000	477,700	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	4,903,300	1,497,700	215,700	5,426,200	475,600
300,000	217,100	Seventh National	3,877,800	634,900	537,700	5,388,600	298,600
1,200,000	543,300	Bank State of New York	4,884,000	370,100	340,800	3,932,700	.....
5,000,000	3,064,900	American Exchange Nat.	30,372,000	5,435,000	1,638,000	25,609,000	4,769,000
10,000,000	6,733,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	78,825,900	10,746,300	8,403,300	71,537,400	7,531,800
1,000,000	1,586,600	National Broadway	6,972,000	1,556,100	318,800	6,115,900	199,500
1,000,000	1,264,200	Mercantile National	14,727,600	2,781,400	1,659,600	16,011,200	988,200
422,700	454,700	Pacific	2,785,500	211,300	451,100	3,280,800	.....
1,500,000	1,153,800	Nat. Bank of Republic.	20,271,400	4,447,600	1,004,100	22,494,000	1,388,500
250,000	903,300	Chatham National	6,343,200	784,100	942,200	6,579,700	50,000
200,000	337,200	People's	3,154,200	353,500	2,628,200	5,981,800	.....
1,000,000	817,700	Nat. Bank of North Am.	16,480,400	2,982,800	1,360,600	18,385,000	725,800
3,000,000	5,195,600	Hanover National	51,842,300	8,883,200	5,407,000	56,364,100	2,947,100
800,000	435,600	Irving National	5,972,000	581,500	611,600	4,257,000	223,300
600,000	384,800	National Citizens'	3,337,900	524,100	204,200	3,088,000	296,200
500,000	774,000	Nassau	2,794,900	472,100	408,000	3,466,200	.....
900,000	1,037,100	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,769,000	1,339,000	773,500	7,514,100	223,400
1,000,000	202,900	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,513,500	750,200	231,300	3,837,800	49,200
1,400,000	1,807,200	Corn Exchange	20,656,000	3,922,000	2,141,000	24,538,000	.....
1,000,000	496,200	Continental National	4,423,700	794,200	382,300	5,320,400	342,600
300,000	401,000	Oriental	2,078,000	214,900	343,500	2,090,000	.....
1,500,000	6,027,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,133,000	4,844,000	1,323,000	42,985,000	45,900
3,000,000	3,579,900	National Park	54,435,000	17,990,000	4,783,000	72,620,000	49,600
‡250,000	169,200	East River National	1,244,100	231,300	192,100	1,447,400	50,000
3,000,000	2,433,700	Fourth National	27,194,800	5,575,700	2,615,800	30,472,200	50,000
1,000,000	514,000	Central National	11,279,000	1,394,000	1,362,000	13,124,000	500,000
300,000	913,900	Second National	9,210,000	1,541,000	903,000	10,032,000	283,000
750,000	71,100	Ninth National	2,979,000	616,500	286,400	3,463,200	49,530
500,000	9,483,000	First National	42,316,900	13,399,900	1,837,800	47,684,600	494,800
300,000	112,600	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	3,166,800	585,600	325,000	3,412,700	246,200
250,000	724,700	Bowery	4,750,000	1,050,000	343,000	3,854,000	.....
200,000	397,100	N. Y. County Nat.	3,044,300	585,900	442,900	4,187,200	50,000
750,000	386,000	German-American	3,507,800	578,000	250,200	3,472,500	.....
1,000,000	2,322,700	Chase National	40,241,100	10,938,500	1,732,900	48,810,500	800,000
100,000	1,326,700	Fifth Avenue	9,061,900	2,347,400	293,100	10,296,200	.....
200,000	638,800	German Exchange	2,239,700	221,700	220,900	3,350,100	.....
200,000	818,500	Germania	3,058,300	405,200	659,100	4,710,200	.....
300,000	965,100	Lincoln National	12,022,200	1,674,000	2,098,100	14,345,800	267,800
†1,000,000	†1,000,000	Garfield National	6,790,700	1,582,400	284,600	7,382,000	50,000
200,000	348,300	Fifth National	2,144,500	412,900	176,400	2,247,100	197,800
300,000	1,071,200	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,949,500	1,344,800	712,600	8,574,000	.....
200,000	426,400	West Side	2,613,000	436,000	348,000	3,033,000	.....
500,000	818,200	Seaboard National	15,015,000	2,574,000	2,059,000	18,418,000	476,000
2,100,000	1,998,500	Western National	39,827,900	10,137,200	2,458,200	48,280,800	50,000
300,000	519,500	First Nat., Brooklyn	3,786,000	505,000	989,000	4,351,000	75,000
500,000	648,100	Liberty National	6,769,100	1,483,300	425,000	7,048,500	490,200
1,000,000	379,200	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,198,100	588,200	452,400	4,076,700	.....
250,000	444,800	Bk. of New Amsterdam	5,518,500	877,600	920,300	6,662,000	.....
250,000	320,900	Astor National	4,966,000	1,271,300	358,700	5,622,700	380,000
500,000	334,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,662,100	469,600	60,800	1,970,900	380,000
63,600,000	77,552,900	Total, National banks.					
11,422,700	15,385,000	Total, State banks.					
75,022,700	92,937,900	Total	914,209,400	193,948,500	73,981,100	1012514000	31,309,000

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, Feb. 5, 1901; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended March 2 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,257,900.00	$44,200.00	$135,700	$476,100.00	.....	1,650,300.00
Columbia	300,000	2,237,000.00	167,000.00	90,000	189,000.00	$3,000.00	2,334,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,087,451.95	42,369.51	42,423	279,682.80	50,000.00	1,385,243.91
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,160,400.00	72,800.00	51,400	222,900.00	.....	1,419,300.00
Gansevoort	200,000	736,008.52	3,112.19	39,611	29,006.07	42,573.11	764,501.73
Hamilton	200,000	1,271,900.00	93,500.00	101,200	163,100.00	150,000.00	1,583,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,079,500.00	125,700.00	85,300	315,800.00	51,600.00	2,710,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,229,945.42	32,150.00	113,851	208,395.80	191,742.91	1,469,313.54
19th Ward	100,000	1,293,970.00	24,060.00	127,270	185,178.00	5,130.00	1,677,470.00
Plaza	100,000	2,375,000.00	176,900.00	157,000	87,000.00	.....	2,572,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,000,634.70	16,581.01	84,735	58,785.42	.....	1,001,130.41
State	100,000	3,037,000.00	393,000.00	150,000	67,000.00	262,000.00	3,577,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,125,200.00	31,300.00	162,300	82,500.00	121,000.00	1

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

On Lansdowne Hill.

Here Sir Bevil fell with his men,
The right hearts for the wrong cause;
Perished the pick of a county then
For Charles, breaker of laws.
In a wrong fight fell a good knight;
So a good-night to Sir Bevil,
Who gained his laurel in an ill quarrel,
And whose cause went to the Devil!

Many a cause has gone to him
That's better there left sleeping;
But the men who gave for it life and limb
Earth holds in holier keeping.
Wrong has its say, and folly its day,
And high blood holds its revel;
But good, I'll trust, has charge of the dust
Of the men who fell with Sir Bevil.

Gentle was he, and fair and free,
And a good knight when first knighted;
And a good knight still he rests on the hill
Now the rights that he wronged stand righted.
Under the sky that saw him die
The old road runs level;
And level laws have done for the cause
Which was held by the brave Sir Bevil.

I would rather, I vow, be with these that now
Have done with their noise and nonsense—
Good lives thrown down in the cause of a crown—
Than be a keeper of one King's conscience!
In a wrong fight fell a good knight,
So a good-night to Sir Bevil,
Who won his laurel in an ill quarrel,
And whose cause went to the Devil!

—By the writer of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" in The Monthly Review.

Fifteen Minutes Late.

From The Manchester Guardian.

Somewhere in the Highlands twins were born at the meeting of the centuries, with the odd result, says the St. James's Gazette, that one opened its eyes in the nineteenth and the other in the twentieth century. It is surely the most remarkable of all "century" incidents. There are two men in England who will read of the birth of these century twins with special interest—one a peer of the realm and the other a member of the House of Commons. The peer owes his peerage to the fact that he was born fifteen minutes before his brother; the M. P. missed an earldom by being born fifteen minutes late. The peer is Lord Durham; the M. P. is the Hon. F. W. Lambton, member for Southeast Durham. Both were born on June 19, 1855, the Earl coming into the world fifteen minutes before his brother. Those fifteen minutes were worth an earldom and 30,000 acres to the lucky baby.

What Chinese Say.

Sir Robert Hart in The Fortnightly Review.

If all the Chinese had to say during those many talks were compressed into a single paragraph, it might be interpreted thus: "What you tell us is very true," said they; "we have not marched with the times! You must remember, however, that we are not a military people: we have cultivated the arts of peace and all our teaching leads us to detest war and to look down on the profession of arms. Every province, of course, has its military, but they are police rather than soldiers and are just good enough to preserve order and suppress revolt; till recently there was no necessity for fitting them to meet foreign troops in the field. We are being forced to change matters, however, and are changing, although, as a civilized people, we think to do so is to retrograde, and it is quite possible we may be going too slow and may be caught unprepared. Perhaps it is because we do not like it we are going so slow; but if right is right, why should it not be acknowledged—why must it be backed up by might? Our history, you know, does not date from yesterday, and the 'black-haired race' has had experiences of every kind during the long cycles our records tell us of. We are not up to date now that we have to carry on intercourse with the armed powers of the world; we are weak, and possibly history is about to repeat itself—'United long, divided!' Russia may take the north, Germany the east, France the south, and England the centre, and it may even be a good thing for us that such should happen—it may even be better too for us than for them! Our new rulers may in fact rule us for our good quite as much as for their benefit, and in process of time, while our northern countrymen are seemingly become Russians, and the others Germans, French, and English, we shall have learned all they have to teach—we shall see introduced all that goes to make a state rich and powerful—and we shall have improved upon that teaching, picking their brains and developing our own to an extent they may be the last to notice. Then, one fine morning—it may be a hundred, it may be two hundred years hence—a wave of patriotic feeling will thrill through the length and breadth of the land and we shall say, 'now gentlemen, you can go home,' and home they'll go—'Divided long, unites!'" In these days of "short views" such a philosophy of history will perhaps be laughed at, and its votaries pronounced unpractical, but, should this volume survive, readers some cycles hence will have had time to realize how true it is that he who laughs last laughs best, and that simples are often the best remedies.

Caste in India.

The Maharajah of Baroda in The Nineteenth Century.

With the Mahrattahs caste prejudices are, as is well known, not so strong as among some races in India, but in Baroda all strongly approved of Maharajah Partab Singh's helping to carry the coffin of a deceased European.

Where no caste fellows of the deceased are available for this last service, I think all Hindus would hold a man disgraced if he did not help. Still it is usual only for persons of the same caste to carry a corpse.

Among us Mahrattahs, generally speaking, water must only be taken from a member of our own caste, but with modern ideas these obligations are getting relaxed. The drinking water in my palace is drawn and served by a caste man.

The Loss of Gold.

From Chambers's Journal.

The annual loss of gold is very great. The amount of gold currency lost annually by wear and tear alone is considerable; McCulloch estimates it at 1½ per cent. of the total amount in circulation, or £7,500,000 for gold and silver combined. On this basis it may be calculated that the annual loss which actually takes place in gold alone by wear and tear is about £4,000,000. Gold is lost in many other ways, vast quantities are hoarded, (especially in foreign countries,) and a large proportion of this is subsequently lost, as shown by the quantity of treasure-trove which comes to the surface every year, though it probably represents but a small part of that which has been concealed, and every ship which founders at sea takes a certain amount of gold with it, which may amount anywhere from a few pounds to millions, if it happens to be laden with the precious metal. The amount of gold required annually in the arts is estimated at £16,000,000, and as this calculation was made a few years ago when the annual production was about £24,000,000, it follows that the amount used in this way is about double that which is used as currency.

Chinese Fun.

From "A History of Chinese Literature." By H. A. Giles.

A man asked a friend to stay and have tea. Unfortunately, there was no tea in the house, so a servant was sent to borrow some. Before the latter had returned the water was already boiling, and it became necessary to pour in more cold water. This happened several times, and at length the boiler was overflowing, but no tea had come. Then the man's wife said to her husband: "As we don't seem likely to get any tea, you had better offer your friend a bath!"

Oratory and a Fourteen-Course Dinner.

Booker T. Washington in The Outlook.

I think that one of the worst instruments of torture that was ever invented is the custom which makes it necessary for a speaker to sit through a fourteen-course dinner, every minute of the time feeling sure that his speech is going to prove a dismal failure and disappointment.

I rarely take part in one of these long dinners that I do not wish that I could put myself back in the little cabin where I was a slave boy, and again go through the experience there—one that I shall never forget—of getting molasses to eat once a week from the "big house." Our usual diet on the plantation was corn bread and pork, but on Sunday morning my mother was permitted to bring down a little molasses from the "big house" for her three children, and when it was received how I did wish that every day was Sunday! I would get my tin plate and hold it up for the sweet morsel, but I would always shut my eyes while the molasses was being poured out into the plate, with the hope that when I opened them I would be surprised to see how much I had got. When I opened my eyes I would tip the plate in one direction and another, so as to make the molasses spread all over it, in the full belief that there would be more of it and that it would last longer if spread out in this way. So strong are my childish impressions of those Sunday morning feasts that it would be pretty hard for any one to convince me that there is not more molasses on a plate when it is spread all over the plate than when it occupies a little corner if there is a corner in a plate. At any rate, I have never believed in "cornering" syrup. My share of the syrup was usually about two tablespoonfuls, and those two spoonfuls of molasses were much more enjoyable to me than is a fourteen-course dinner after which I am to speak.

"Right Here."

From Notes and Queries.

The above should be an "Americanism," if there be one; but it is common in the old metrical romances, e. g., in "Kyng Alisaunder," l. 4131:

Knyghtis nymeth kepe
To Bulsifall my destrere;
And abideth me ryght here.

Berlioz.

From The Contemporary Review.

In Berlioz's lifetime, of course, part of his lack of success was due to his being his own worst enemy. Almost before his artistic career had begun he had acquired the reputation of being the most ferocious sans-culotte who ever entered the Conservatoire, and though we may not swallow all he tells us in his memoirs of his exploits there and at the theatres, there is no doubt that his eccentricity, his pugnacity, and his sardonic humor set the whole academic world against him from the outset. He had little but contempt for contemporary French and Italian composers and for the average professor at the Conservatoire, and he never troubled to disguise his sentiments toward any one. Later on his caustic feuilletons in the Débats must have ranged against him all the powerful mediocrities of Paris. So many open enemies and secret ill-wishers would have made the artistic life almost impossible even for a composer whose works were easy to give and sure of the public attachment. But when Berlioz added to his other imprudences that of writing scores positively appalling in their difficulty and such orchestras as he had at his disposal, and making demands upon both players and conductors such as they had never known before, he threw away almost his last chance of salvation. The calibre of the average French orchestra of that time may be gauged from the fact that even the more reputable bands found Mozart's symphonies by no means easy. One shudders to think what the ordinary orchestras must have been like, and what was the quality of music to which they had grown accustomed. The astonishing thing is not that Berlioz should have had some difficulty in making his way to the front, but that he should have got a hearing at all in his early days.

Plant Life and the Sunbeam.

From Good Words.

Even in the brightest room, plants are never of so rich a green as those grown out of doors. In a dark cellar no chlorophyll is produced at all. Every one has seen potatoes growing there, with their long attenuated stalks and little, white leaves, which exist but for a time, and when the reserve material in the tuber is used up, wither away, because they have no light. To produce chlorophyll, the light must be at least of sufficient intensity that this page may be easily read by it, and to act as a reducing agent it must be very considerably stronger. Every one has learned by sad experience how impossible it is to keep plants in their rooms for any length of time, and the reason is that the light is not bright enough, and what there is does not last long enough to produce the necessary quantity of food material to support life. There is another fatal thing to the growth of plants indoors, viz., the dryness of the air, and this can only be overcome by covering over the plant with a glass shade. As plants die from want of light, so, too, there are some which die from too much. Many of the mosses which cover damp shady walls and banks with their soft covering of green velvet, die from too great an exposure to sunlight. And this brings us to a most wonderful provision of nature whereby many plants are able to a certain limited extent to regulate the amount of light which falls upon them, and that in two ways. They can turn the broad surfaces of their leaves toward the sunlight, so that they are at right angles to the incident ray, thus getting as much sunlight as possible, or they can turn them at an angle so that they only receive very little oblique light.

V. R.—1819-1901.

A REVERIE.

Moments the mightiest pass uncalendared;
And when the Absolute
In Time's agone outgave the deedful word
Whereby all life is stirred:
"Let one be born and throned whose mold shall constitute
The norm of every royal-rated attribute."
No mortal knew or heard.

But in due days the purposed Life outshone, serene, sagacious, free;
Its foresworn cycles beamed with deeds well done,
And the world's heart was won. * * *
Yet may the deed of hers most bright in eyes to be
Lie hid from ours—as in the All-One's thought lay she—
Till ripening years have run.

January 1, 1901.
—THOMAS HARDY in The London Times.

The Condition of Peking.

The Rev. Roland Allen in The Cornhill.

The city is not only desecrated; it is despoiled, ruined, depopulated. Peking is a city like Nineveh, artificially created by the presence of the Court. It is not a natural centre of trade; it is not situated on any great river or any great trade route. It is not even the capital of the province. Neither is it a place of strategic importance from a military point of view. Its merchants, its princes, its generals, its army of soldiers and hangers-on are all dependent upon the Court—simply a heterogeneous collection of units drawn together by the single object of ministering to the Court, and supplying the multitude of wants, necessaries, and luxuries which a Court demands. If the Court were removed elsewhere the whole would break up and vanish away. It would be as if a multitude of waters artificially forced into a reservoir were suddenly released. Each stream would revert to its natural bed, and a few drops only remain in the bottom of the great cistern. The history of Nineveh would be repeated; Peking would cease to be a city and sink into the condition of a second-class market town. But what would have happened in the natural course of events more slowly if the Court had simply, by the free will of the Emperor, migrated elsewhere, has been hastened artificially in this case by the inroad of the foreigner. It is not merely that the pumps which had hitherto filled the reservoir have ceased to work; other pumps have been used to empty it, and drive out the water which might otherwise have found its way thither. Peking is demolished, depopulated. After the siege I was at some pains to inquire of those who were best able to judge what proportion of the population was left in the city. Mr. Pethick, Li Hung Chang's well-known foreign adviser, gave the highest estimate when he said two-thirds still remained, but his estimate was confessedly based upon very inadequate observation. The lowest estimate was one-twelfth; most men varied between one-third and one-quarter, and probably one-quarter is nearest the truth.

Not an Educated Dog.

From Notes and Queries.

In the "Floresta Espanola" of Melchior de Santa Cruz the author has an anecdote of Cardinal Pedro Gonçalos. That prelate noticed that one of the priests in his retinue, a Biscayan, carried a short sword under his cloak. The Cardinal reproved him, and told him that it was wrong for a cleric to carry arms. The Biscayan replied that he carried the weapon to defend himself if he were attacked by a dog. The Cardinal said that in case he saw a dog running at him he should begin to recite from the Gospel of John. The priest acknowledged that this was a good way, but held to the dagger, "because there are some dogs who do not understand Latin."

Deficiency in London Hospitals.

Sir Michael Foster in The Nineteenth Century.

The phenomena of disease, being phenomena of living beings, present themselves, in most if not in all cases, as problems, as mixed problems of physics, chemistry, and biology, to be grappled with by the doctor as they are grappled with by the physicist, the chemist, and the biologist. The analysis, to be adequate, must be carried out by means of adequate appliances. The days when a test-tube, a spirit-lamp, and an imperfect microscope supplied all the equipment needed for such an analysis have long passed away. Such an examination as the present state of science makes imperative can no longer be conducted in a corner behind a screen. It is to-day absolutely necessary that, for the carrying out of the exact and complete analysis of the phenomena of disease, demanded alike in the interests of the individual patient and for the well-being of mankind, each hospital should be provided with laboratories, clinical laboratories, fully equipped with all the needed appliances of science.

And the complaint which I am now making narrows itself down to this, that, in spite of all which has recently been done, our great hospitals in London are still very deficient in such an equipment. I venture to assert that in this respect our London hospitals in general are both absolutely behindhand and relatively in the rear of hospitals not only in other countries but even in our own provinces.

Whether or no it is desirable that every large hospital in London should have attached to it physical, chemical, and physiological laboratories for the instruction of students in the sciences introductory to medicine, is a question about which opinions may justly differ. I myself am strongly of opinion that instruction in these sciences would be more economically and at the same time more efficiently carried out in some one or two common centres. But there can be no such divergence of opinion as to the need of each hospital having as a part of its constitution clinical laboratories of the kind of which I am speaking. Such laboratories, not indirectly only, but in a most direct manner, make for the welfare of the patient, and in this respect may be clearly differentiated from educational laboratories. So essential are they to the due care of the sick that the sums necessary for their equipment and maintenance must be regarded as a charge on the general funds of a hospital no less pressing than the sums needed to purchase surgical appliances and drugs.

My Lady.

'Tis not her kind yet mastering air,
Nor is't the glory of her hair,
Nor yet the beauty of her eyes
With the deep look of soft surprise;
'Tis not the wit so often heard
Where wisdom lines each airy word;
'Tis not her humors grave and gay
That give my Lady all her sway.
My dainty Lady's sovereign power
Hangs not upon the passing hour;
The years may roll, and still the same
She is my Lady and my Dame.
My Lady's face, my Lady's voice,
These make my heart and soul rejoice.
And yet they fall full short of all
That keeps me still my Lady's thrall;
The secret why my Lady's reign
Can never turn to change or pain
Is known alike to man and elf,
It is that she is just—Herself!
—WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK in Longman's Magazine.

The End of Louis XV.

From The Saturday Review.

May 10, 1774, was the day Louis ended. It is told of in the memoirists, Mme. Campan among them, who show how the Court waxed impatient, Louis lingered so unconscionably long; but for us of this country it is related in "History of the French Revolution," by Thomas Carlyle. Such an ending after such a life! Dauphin and Dauphiness—little recking what theirs might be by and by—wait at a safe distance for the news that must come soon now; priests grow hoarse from chanting their to-order parrot-prayers. Hours spent waiting must have seemed leaden, terribly protracted, but it comes at last with a sort of rush through corridors and apartments, they say, and forthwith Court flees. "The Louis that was lies forsaken * * * abandoned to some poor persons and priests of the Chapel Ardente * * * the new Louis is rolling toward Choisy, through the Summer afternoon; the royal tears still flow; but a word mispronounced by Monseigneur d'Artois sets them all laughing. * * * For the rest, the proper authorities felt that no funeral could be too unceremonious. * * * Two carriages containing two noblemen of the usher species, and a Versailles clerical person; some score of mounted pages, some fifty palfreniers; these, with torches, but not so much as in black, start from Versailles on the second evening, with their leaden blier. At a high trot they start; and keep up the pace. For the jibes (brocards) of those Parisians who stand planted in two rows all the way to St. Denis, and 'give vent to their pleasantry, the characteristic of the nation,' do not tempt one to slacken. Toward midnight the vaults of St. Denis receive their own."

Snuffboxes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Among English royal ladies Queen Charlotte is the best known snuff taker. Her Majesty used to add a teaspoonful of green tea to her box every morning. Frederick the Great's mother was subjected to a rebuke from her son for taking a pinch during the tedious ceremony of his coronation. In Germany it was then considered improper to take snuff before persons one wished to pay respect to or during conversation. Later on, or at any rate in France, this etiquette relaxed, for Talleyrand said "that diplomatists ought to take it, as it afforded a pretext for delaying a reply with which one might not be ready."

In a pamphlet published in 1710 called "The Travels and Misfortunes of an Enchanted Snuffbox," Dr. Sacheverell's snuffbox is described as filled with orangery. After dinner "the ladies, all impatience for the first pinch, put in their fingers almost all at once; the gentlemen with some respect after." Those who still read Hannah More will remember how in her "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great" she speaks of the ladies of quality of the eighteenth century carrying jeweled snuffboxes about their persons. The snuffbox became as much an adjunct of the toilet as the fan. The Spectator in 1712 wrote of snuff-taking by ladies as an impertinent custom, followed by some only to display their pretty hands; but the woman of fashion pulled out her box in the middle of a sermon, proffered her Brasilian to neighbors of either sex, and as she dropped her money into the collecting plate asked the church warden to take his pinch. To the beau of the eighteenth century the pinch of snuff was what the cigarette is to the masher of the nineteenth. From "Roderick Random" we learn how the wardrobe of "a pretty fellow" included a pair of silver-mounted pistols, a gold-headed cane, and snuffbox of tortoise shell mounted with gold, having a picture of a lady on the top. Snuff seems to have become, as tobacco is to non-smokers now, a nuisance. It was in some ways worse, for it so pervaded the church and the theatre that it was "impossible to go anywhere without being disturbed by sneezing, hawking, grunting."

Flatfishes.

From Longmans.

Flatfishes keep their white and blind side on the muddy or sandy bottom, and pretend that the upper and speckled side is a part of that bottom. This they do to avoid observation, for, in spite of their awkward shape they are swallowed at sight by pertinacious enemies, to the manifest discomfort of both. A greedy cormorant curling up and attempting to swallow a plaice, which tries to be as disobliging as possible, affords an object lesson not soon forgotten on the way not to behave at mealtimes. But the bird usually succeeds in its object; and the flatfish, in spite of persistent efforts to retain its natural flatness, at last disappears down the round, elastic throat of the cormorant. With a view to avoid unpleasantnesses of this kind, soles are wont to hide themselves in the sand, keeping only their eyes above the surface to act as sentinels.

In reality, the dark surface of a sole, plaice, or turbot is its side, and not its back. It is true that both eyes are visible, which is not the case when a mackerel or a conger is laid on its side, but this is simply owing to the fact that one eye of a flatfish has, since the creature's birth, passed across what we may call the bridge of its nose to keep company with the other eye.

The wandering eye begins its migration at a very early age—so early, indeed, that it is a little difficult to detect it on its journey. A plaice a fifth of an inch in length and five days old carries one eye on each side of its nose; when three-fifths of an inch long and about two months old the left eye has crossed over to the right side. Lemon soles when one inch long, or two months old, have the left eye on the edge of the head, but when double that size and six months old both eyes are found on the right side. A sole assumes its lopsided aspect by the time it has been hatched two months. When a turbot is half an inch in length the right eye just begins to peep over the centre arch of the bridge; at three-quarters of an inch it is half way across, and at an inch the passage is complete; and the two eyes look out from the left side of the head.

Mediæval Figures.

From The Nineteenth Century.

In the classical times the body was esteemed and cultivated. In the Middle Ages asceticism was so rampant that the body was despised. This again reacted upon dress, so that the mediæval costume was entirely opposed to the classical. The latter was always of the nature of drapery, an adjunct to rather than a concealer of the figure. It was very little shaped, and was so worn as to hang in the natural folds given to it by the form beneath. The mediæval costume was mostly so elaborately and fancifully shaped that it was difficult to form any true idea of the body that it so effectually covered.

It is true that this body was mostly a very poor one—what with plague and famine and dirt and unwholesome surroundings. So, perhaps, the folk of the Middle Ages did well to concentrate attention on their garments rather than on themselves. But the result of it all is that in mediæval art there is no feeling at all for a fine human figure. In the few cases where the nude is portrayed, it is made simply ugly and grotesque. The heads are better than the figures, but, take it all together, it may be confidently said that during the Middle Ages the ideal of human beauty was a very poor one. On the other hand, the feeling for inanimate beauty was very great. Architecture of course attained a surprising, indeed an almost unaccountable, development, and all the decorative arts had an originality and a vitality that were probably unsurpassed even in the classical times. I am not running down the art of the Middle Ages, which, indeed, in many of its developments, I admire immensely. It is merely with reference to its human ideal that I find it so sadly wanting.

The Sicilian Women.

Richard Bagot in The National Review.

No greater offence can be offered to a Sicilian woman than to give her credit for being simple or straightforward. Her subtlety is to her a possession even more cherished than her personal appearance; and she has a profound contempt for any member of the male sex whom she suspects of being of a gentle, frank, or yielding disposition. What is called a botta di Maffia, i. e., some savage or desperate act on the part of a man, is the surest and quickest way for the latter to gain her esteem and affection. In the lowest classes a girl will not marry a young fellow who has the reputation of being quiet and orderly in his life; she prefers to wed an omo who has been in collegio (prison) and who knows how to deal a botta a muscola and make himself feared.

The Sicilian girl has a profound regard for the social appearances, and she lives in constant dread of what the world may be saying of her; hence she is almost invariably acting a part in order to keep up appearances. She is most susceptible to love, and when she loves in earnest it is with a passion which is at once blind and morbid. In most cases a marriage is forced on by compromising situations prearranged with the lover. Sicilian woman has the most intense attachment and admiration for her native town or village. A Palermitan, for instance, will speak of any other city than Palermo in terms of profoundest contempt. A favorite saying of hers is: "Pane schittu, e cassaru cassaru," which, being interpreted, means "New bread to eat and a walk up and down the Cassaro," as the fashionable street of Palermo—the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele—is termed in Sicilian dialect.

The Sicilian woman is generally illiterate, and is proud of being so. In native parlance, such a one "sees with two eyes only." Those who can read are said to see with four eyes. From these few peculiarities which have been mentioned it may readily be imagined that, to quote the words of an eminent authority on Sicilian manners and customs, Signor Guglielmo Ferreri, that there spring forth unlimited superstitions, prejudices, and cunning; and from these, again, lying, bad faith, and immorality generally.

How Our Stove Business Was Hurt.

From Cassier's.

Twenty years ago the cities of Albany and Troy were the centre of stove manufacture in America. About that time the competition of some westerly points began to be felt. While the stove manufacturers of Albany and Troy appreciated the danger, their skilled employes, banded together in a strong molders' union, ignored it, and argued that the then existing conditions could not be changed. Their locality was nearer the source of the pig iron supply, and could therefore, always command cheaper iron; and, beyond all, no other points had the same molding sand, and, without that, successful competition against Troy and Albany stoves was impossible. So strike followed strike. In many of these the men carried their points. The conditions governing the employment of apprentices, the hours of labor, and the amount of work produced per man were all satisfactorily controlled; but the development of the natural resources of the great American Northwest was not. To-day the blast furnaces of the Hudson River Valley are a tradition, and the stove foundries of Troy and Albany are diverted to other uses, or else crumbling ruins; while those of Detroit, Aurora, Milwaukee, and other cities further West are echoing the thud of the rammer, the clank of the molding machine, and the blast of the cupola.

On Her Account.

On her account they left the land
Where rich papa's soap factories stand,
And 'mid the Old World's classic show,
Where rank is high, if funds are low,
She fought the fight mamma had planned.
At that strategic dame's command
She led her trumps for court cards, and
At length kind Fortune did bestow
On her a Count.
And so she's titled, great, and grand;
Mamma is proud, the Count is bland;
All three are pleased, but this we know:
Most pleased are those he chanced to owe,
For now he draws with lavish hand
On her account.
—JOE LINCOLN in The Century.

Click of the Bushmen.

From The Geographical Journal.

In talking the Bushmen give the impression of being in the transition stage, between the click and throat method, of conversing. Imagine the hollow, indistinct utterances such as proceed from a roofless mouth, relieved by numerous clicks, and you know as much of this language as I am able to give you. In 1886 a few of these people, copying the Malye, adopted the village system and cereal cultivation for the first time. The great bulk of them still exist on most primitive lines. They wander about the bush without cover, sleeping where they happen to be when the sun goes down, and eating what they find, mainly roots, snakes, and berries, as being easily acquired. In wet weather they place a piece of detached bark over the head, and leave the rest of the body to look after itself.

The Zebra's Stripes.

From Pearson's.

Firstly, the zebra is striped because it is to his interest to be conspicuous. Secondly, he is striped because it is to his interest to be invisible.

Strangely enough, not only are both these statements strictly true, but one may further say that no other kind of coloration would protect the zebra so well. During the daytime zebras usually graze in small herds among the stunted trees and bushes of the African uplands. They do not place sentinels to watch against their foes, like the wild sheep and the chamois, because, usually, there is no commanding spot available where a sentinel could overlook the surrounding country.

Their method consists in each member of the band keeping an eye upon the movements of his fellows as well as keeping a sharp lookout for himself. If a prowling leopard approaches the herd one or other of the zebras is pretty sure to perceive the danger, and the others take warning by observing his start of alarm. Hence it will be seen that the more conspicuous each member of the band is, the more readily do his warning movements catch the eyes of his fellows—who at once take the hint and save themselves from being eaten by a good use of their legs.

It is at night that the zebra specially desires to be invisible. Most African beasts have to travel far for water, and are obliged to make their thirst during the darkness at spots where lions and other enemies are in the habit of lying in ambush. Now it has been found that, in the twilight, the dark and light bands upon the zebra become indistinguishable, being blurred into a neutral tint, which blends wonderfully with that of surrounding objects.

This is so markedly the case that a hunter has stated that he has been so near a zebra in the twilight as actually to feel his breath, yet was quite unable to perceive his form. If the zebra were piebald, like a circus horse, instead of being covered with narrow stripes, he would be sufficiently conspicuous to his friends in the daytime; yet, obviously, such markings would not protect him at night, for the contrasted colors would still be plainly visible to his foes.

Hence we see that it is literally true that the zebra is striped, not only because he wants to be seen, but also because he does not want to be seen.

In an Egyptian Garden.

Can it be Winter otherwhere?
Forsooth, it seems not so!
The moonlight on the garden square
Must be the only snow.
For all about me, fragrant fair,
The blooms of Summer blow.

Wine-lipped and beautiful and bland,
The rose displays its dower;
The heavy-scented citron and
The stainless lily tower;
And whiter than a houri's hand,
El Fûl, the Arab flower.

In purple silhouette a palm
Lifts from a vine-wreathed plinth
Against a sky whose cloudless calm
Is hued like a hyacinth;
And echoes with a bulbul's psalm
The jasmine labyrinth!

In life's tumultuous ocean swell
Here is a charmèd isle;
I hear a late muezzin tell
His holy tale the while,
And like the faint note of a bell
The boat songs of old Nile.

Across my spirit thrills no theme
That is not marvel bright;
I see, within the lotus, gleam
The nectar of delight
And tasting it, I drift and dream
Adown the glamoured night!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Smart Set.

The Solitary Beaver.

From Everybody's Magazine.

In the beaver inclosure recently formed in the National Zoo at Washington there is an outlaw, a beaver cut off from contact with his fellows and condemned to live alone. It seems that the beavers increased in numbers rapidly, and the following year, when they were all full-grown, the rules and regulations of Beaverdom were put in force. It was decided that there was one lower two many, and, according to their laws, he must either betake himself to some other locality or submit to an untimely death. Now, the victim chosen—whether by ballot or by what other means, who shall say?—had to leave the colony, and, as it was impossible for him to get off of his own accord, death would have been his lot had he not been saved by the keeper. For the time he was kept in a cage, until a suitable place could be made ready, and the place selected was the inclosure in which I found him leading his lonely life.

Being a solitary bachelor, he had not as yet gone in for regular housekeeping—perhaps he thinks it scarcely worth while building a house until he has a mate. As it is, he has made a burrow in the bank with the entrance at the level of the water. In this he spends his days, seldom coming out at all before sunset, and frequently much later. On leaving his underground house he invariably goes directly to the fence corner, where he stands watching his former companions for as much as half an hour at a time. They, on the contrary, seldom pay the least attention to him. From their lodge came the sound of muffled voices; evidently they were holding an animated conversation in beaver language. It is a strange-sounding language, like a mixture of subdued children's voices and the crying of a very young puppy. Whether or not our beaver understood the drift of their discussion would be difficult to say, but certain it is that he seemed to be very much interested by it all.

Reade's Type of Heroine.

W. D. Howells in Harper's Bazar.

Charles Reade was not helplessly a dramatist like Charles Dickens, who brought the theatre into life, but he saw life so dramatically that he was consciously arranging it for the theatre at every moment, and his novels were often confessedly, as eventually they often became, plays, and very good plays. I have seldom seen a better melodrama than "Foul Play," which is also a most delightful story, with a heroine in Helen Rolleston who is of the author's very best sort, and almost fit to match with Margaret in "The Cloister and the Hearth." Margaret, indeed, is his finest creation, being less mechanically operated, by far, than Jill in the Box, more vitalized from within than the others. She is very sweet and simple and noble, and is found a true woman in that remote mediæval twilight where she obediently abides, without insubordinately getting over into the glare of modern times, as people in historical novels are apt to do.

Upon the whole, I think that book Charles Reade's greatest book—at least in a show of the past, which must always be a gymnastic; his ground and lofty tumbling is not so offensive there as it is amid a representation of actual life.

The Brooklyn Bridge Savage.

John Gilmer Speed in Ainslee's.

Did any of you ever happen to be at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge between 5:30 and 6:30 in the evening? There can be seen bad manners at the worst. The men, most of them youths, who are to do the great work of the next two decades, push and elbow as players do in a football game. They even climb into the cars on the wrong side before the arriving passengers have disembarked. A woman has no possible chance to get a seat, and she runs a great risk of having her skirts torn from her to get in at all. This disgraceful exhibition takes place every day all the year round, and to a great extent the same people act the same part every day. Now, when these youths get home and are ready for the social exercises of the evening, can we expect them, with their changed coats and freshened linen, to have changed their natures, to have become Chesterfields by some magic transformation? I thing not. In grazing countries it is well known that a dog that once kills a sheep will always be a sheep-killer. In Scotland the sheep-killing dog is himself executed. It may not be quite as bad as this with the Brooklyn Bridge seat-stealer, for he may reform and prove a gentleman, but there is really very little hope for him. No public executioner will take his life, but he himself commits in his practice a kind of voluntary hari-kari, for he kills that which is best in a man—the flower and the fruit of his gentility. When a man has become a boor and a ruffian, what good is there in the material success which enables him to have a house to live in, horses to drive, and a comfortable balance in bank? He may have power. He may have servants to fetch and carry. He may have a wife and children. But he will still be a ruffian and a boor. Men will hate him and women will fear him. It were better than he had never been born. This daily spectacle on the Brooklyn Bridge is pretty surely the worst in America.

Rubinstein.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In Rubinstein's life, as in his music, there is the highest aim, a ring of passionate sincerity; yet over and over again, if only by a hair's breadth, we feel that he failed to grasp that perfect consummation which his splendid physical, mental, and emotional gifts ought to have secured for him easily. He was endowed with a fine constitution, a frame brimming over with health and vitality, a large heart, and a large brain. He was blessed, moreover, with a broad sense of humor; it may be that his keen feeling for the ludicrous was his chief stand-by, for it often helped him to be merely amused when otherwise he might have been crushed under a weight of disappointment and bitterness. He had a fund of inexhaustible energy; not by any means, though, that quiet, persistent energy which surely, if almost imperceptibly, advances step by step to its goal, but rather an intermittent torrent of volcanic impetuosity which darted forth in leaps and bounds, often to its owner's undoing, since the very ardor which would have been a priceless boon to most men invariably made him altogether too eager of result, too impatient of detail.

He was fully alive to his own shortcomings. "I am always making mistakes," he avowed, "so often, indeed, that I haven't time to repent of them."

And his glaring inconsistencies were constantly coming home to him. "What am I?" he would exclaim, with an almost comic despair. "Jews count me a Christian, Christians a Jew; to Russians I am a German, to Germans a Russian; to the Conservatives I am a Radical, to Radicals a despot."

His fame as a pianist is now surrounded by such a halo of celebrity that the generality of people will probably imagine his career to have been one long series of uninterrupted triumphs. As a juvenile phenomenon he certainly attracted much attention; he was petted, caressed, and laden with presents, which his mother (eminently practical Jewess that she was) promptly pawned or sold, to buy her large family the necessaries of life.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car, (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 2:10 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlors Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

For PHILADELPHIA, 6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 9:25, 9:55, 12:55 (Limited,)

INSANITY AS A BAR TO LEGAL EVIDENCE

Alienist and Lawyer Discuss Competency of Such Evidence.

Effects of Mental Disease Analyzed—Dr. Spitzka's Doubts—Dr. Hamilton Defines Incapacitating Dementia.

The testimony of lunatics or those partially insane in criminal actions involving the life or liberty of the accused person, never before passed upon by any criminal court of this State until the trial of the nurse, Jesse R. Davis, for the killing of Louis H. Hilliard, a patient in the Bellevue Hospital insane pavillion, before Judge Cowing in General Sessions, has aroused much discussion among lawyers and alienists throughout the city in view of Davis's acquittal.

The consensus of legal opinion is that the evidence of such insane patients as are deemed competent to testify by the court is perfectly admissible. The credibility to be attached to such testimony, they hold, is entirely for the jury to determine.

Alienists differ as to the competence and credibility of insane or partially insane patients. The Supreme Court of the United States some years ago admitted an insane person's testimony, citing a decision of the Lord Chief Justice of England, written in 1851, as a precedent. Alienists claim that this opinion was written when the idea prevailed that monomaniacs, while insane upon some one subject, might be perfectly sound upon all others. Some distinguished medical men of the present day hold that this theory has been entirely exploded by modern science and that a person with a diseased mind cannot be trusted upon any subject. Roscoe's "Criminal Evidence" is cited in support of this contention as follows:

"With regard to all those persons who are afflicted with monomania or an aberration of mind on one particular subject not touching the matter in question and whose judgment in all other respects is correct, the safest rule appears to be to exclude their testimony, it being impossible to calculate with accuracy the extent and influence of such a state of mind."

Those opposed to such testimony also claim that many high medical authorities agree that paranoiacs are almost invariably wrong as to their keepers and their doctors and that they cannot be trusted in what they say about them.

FAMOUS ENGLISH PRECEDENT.

The famous English case of Regina vs. Hill, forty-nine years ago, still cited by the judiciary as its precedent in admitting the testimony of insane persons in criminal actions, was that of a patient in an insane asylum who was so brutally assaulted by an attendant named Hill that he died from his injuries. A lunatic named Donnelly, after examination by the Court as to his competency, was allowed to testify. Exceptions being taken to this ruling, the Judges were all of the opinion that such testimony was admissible at the discretion of the Court, there being no unvarying principle by which to govern such cases.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell, writing the opinion, said:

"The proper test must always be: Does the lunatic understand what he is saying, and does he understand the obligations of an oath? In a lunatic asylum the patients are often the only witnesses to outrages upon themselves and others, and there would be immunity for offenses committed in such places if the only persons who can give information were not to be heard."

Justice Talfourd, concurring, said:

"If the proposition that a person suffering under an insane delusion cannot be a witness were maintained to the fullest extent, every man subject to the most innocent unreal delusion or fancy would be excluded."

United States Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Field, indorsing these opinions in the case of the United States ex rel. vs. Armes, said:

"It is undoubtedly true that a lunatic or insane person may from the condition of his mind not be a competent witness. The existence of partial insanity does not unfit persons so affected from giving a perfectly accurate and lucid statement of what they have seen or heard. The general rule, therefore, is that a lunatic or a person affected by insanity is admissible as a witness if he have sufficient understanding to comprehend the obligation of an oath and to be capable of giving a correct account of the matters which he has seen or heard in reference to the questions at issue. Whether he have the understanding is a question to be determined by the Court upon examination of the party himself, and any competent witness who can speak to the nature and extent of his insanity."

Wharton, in his "Criminal Evidence," says:

"Insanity, unless amounting to entire extinction of reason, is not now considered ground for the absolute exclusion from the witness box."

Austin Abbott, concerning this kind of testimony, says, (new cases, Vol. III.):

"In the days when 'lunacy' indicated total deprivation of reason 'lunatics' were not competent witnesses; but, in the progress of the law, after various degrees of partial and of intermittent derangement were recognized as grounds of civil incapacity and of inquisition, and the appointment of the committee, the rule as to the competency of witnesses, was in effect, retained at the old line, by admitting those as witnesses who were found, on examination by the Court, not to be wholly devoid of reason, but (although in the enlarged sense, insane,) to be of sufficient capacity to comprehend the facts, to communicate testimony, and to understand the nature of an oath.

"This is an illustration in the modern law of insanity, viz., to inquire always as to capacity for the performance of the particular act in question. The question whether one is so insane as to be incapable of taking care of his property or criminally irresponsible, does not determine the question whether he is so insane as to be incapable of testifying. Each question depends on the kind and degree of capacity required for the act in view. Hence an inquisition of insanity does not conclusively render the subject incompetent as a witness."

In view of the general interest the question of the admissibility and credibility of such testimony has aroused, THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured from eminent alienists and distinguished jurists expressions of their views relating to the matter.

COMPETENCY OF THE INSANE.

Ex-State Commissioner in Lunacy John Ordronaux, upon whose decision in the Norton case the above note of Austin Abbott was written, says:

"The capacity of any human mind to rightfully interpret events occurring about it depends upon a trained perception, an unclouded judgment, and an absence of all subjective relation to the matter under examination. Necessarily, also, every adult human being is steeped in his own temperament—wears the livery of his ordinary mental states—and exhibits the color of his predominant moral feelings. All these factors habitually enter into and may affect the subject matter of a judgment, and thus may put limitations upon its freedom. We acknowledge this when we say that no man is a good judge in his own case, and the law recognizes these springs of human action when it determines that no man shall try his own case.

"Thus, when a person who has once been profoundly insane and has apparently recovered his reason, undertakes to describe with particularity events occurring during that period, we are compelled to scrutinize such statements not from a standpoint of veracity so much as from one of intellectual competency, because we know that insanity permanently enfeebles the mind and that an act of self-introspection involving memory becomes thenceforth more difficult; and, because also, in the effort to perform it, the mind is apt to fall into the oldest worn channels of thought—those in fact which were most used during the period of its greatest insane activity.

"In consistency with the law of our mental constitution, which is both recognized and engrafted upon our municipal code, we cannot but regard the judgments of the insane in all matters affecting their personal feelings as peculiarly liable to error. Such mental efforts are generally wanting in capacity for comparison and in freedom from self-ensla vement—therefore in certainty.

"They all more or less exhibit the distorting influences of a disease whose overshadowing feature is its tendency to confound the subjective with the objective. It is not the fault of the insane, therefore, if their judgments on personal matters are so often bound up in adamantine fetters of conviction, forged in the workshop of imagination rather than of demonstration. This was the reason why the common law anciently rejected the testimony of the insane as incompetent in itself to enlighten a judicial inquiry, unless such lunatic was in the enjoyment of a lucid interval, but not otherwise, since in matters of evidence no degrees of lunacy were anciently recognized at law, and in several cases a lunatic was treated as a dead person, so far as his competency to testify was concerned. Courts have always looked with distrust upon the testimony of the insane because of its generally misleading character. Nor will this appear surprising when we recall the disturbing influences produced by insanity upon the moral as well as the mental faculties.

"In its natural state, the human mind is constantly passing through regions of fact and fiction, is constantly besieged by intrusive ideas, which require power to control them and education to utilize them. Even the healthy intellect may delude itself unconsciously. The biographer of Charles Dickens asserts that, while writing his inimitable fictions, the author heard the voices of his imaginary characters speaking the words which he placed in their mouths. So true it is that in the workshop of the imagination the mind may give to 'airy nothings a local habitation and a name,' and thus may ideas of things by long nursing grow to become what at first they only seemed.

"An insane person may be competent to testify in a proceeding in lunacy to facts not relating to himself, according as the Court is satisfied with the degree of his understanding, and a person who has been insane and is apparently recovered may testify to facts occurring during the period of that insanity, provided that, in both cases, the facts are objectively demonstrable, and constitute a basis from which to begin such testimony."

VIEWS OF DR. SPITZKA.

Dr. E. C. Spitzka, alienist, expresses his views as follows:

"Those familiar with the unfortunate insane cannot doubt that in some cases and under certain circumstances the evidence of persons of unsound mind may be correctly and honestly given. An intelligent melancholiac, for example, might relate an occurrence transacted under his eye, far more accurately than many persons who, though sane, are naturally obtuse, unobservant, or lack the faculty of correct expression. Regarding most matters disconnected from their morbid fancies, fears, and projects, and such as are not involved in the phantasmagoria conjured up by morbidly exalted or depressed morbid states, the lunatic is likely to be a truthful witness.

"Experienced alienists have sometimes had occasion to find the assertions of a patient correct, while those of attendants or visiting relatives made in contradiction of him were found to be false. I lay stress on the term, 'experienced alienists.' Good psychiatrists might be misled in this field, unless daily and yearly—practically continual—observation had endowed them with the readiness and insight of an, as it were, psychological detective. It is because such skill is not available in those situations in which the questions of admitting the testimony of the insane arise that it is not likely to become recognized in our courts. The danger from their testimony is not so much a willful deception—although in hebephrenia, hysterical and epileptic insanity, even this would occur—as from the coloring and distortion of the outer world into a phantasmagoria, harmonizing with the morbid mood in which the patient may have been at the time being.

"The testimony of the insane is, however, given in courts of law at this very day, because their state is not always recognizable; just as it has happened that a juror has not been discovered to be insane before several days of a trial have elapsed, and in one recent case within my knowledge such a person served on a jury, trying a number of criminal cases until the relatives interfered and secured his removal to an institution.

"Our courts are so clumsily jealous of the personal liberty of persons alleged to be wrongfully declared insane that I must confess to some curiosity as to how the following issue may be met in such a case as that of the Bellevue nurses. Many of the inmates of the Bellevue Insane Pavilion had not been legally committed and legally declared insane at the time of the occurrences connected with the alleged offenses. How can the Court exclude their evidence without making the legal declaration of their insanity retroactive? And can a court, under any circumstances, pronounce a free man whose testimony is offered a lunatic prima facie? The declaration of a witness as incompetent on this ground might carry with it, if not the weight of a legal commitment, at least a stigma which might be—and I am certain would be in some cases—an unjust one. Again, it is an important question whether the evidence of a person once legally an inmate of an asylum but discharged as recovered could be objected to on the ground of previous insanity. To do so unjustly would be cruel in a high degree, and some restraint ought to be imposed on badgering cross-examinations in this field.

"Taking it all in all, although valuable evidence may in a few cases become unavailable thereby, I cannot advocate the receiving of the evidence of lunatics in courts of law. The doing so would multiply those sources of error of which there are already a more than sufficiency in the testimony of witnesses whose sanity is not questioned."

DR. DANA'S WARNING.

Dr. Charles L. Dana said:

"If you ask if a lunatic can be a competent witness, there is but one answer. Certain kinds of lunatics, under certain circumstances, can testify to bare facts or occurrences. As long as the mind is not actually extinct the individual can testify, for example, that he saw it rain Sunday or met a friend Monday. In other words, when memory is not altogether lost or perverted, or the correct perception altogether destroyed.

"If you ask if lunatics ought to be allowed to testify as witnesses in criminal actions, I should say no; that such a course flies in the face of sound psychology, and that it would be most unwise and dangerous to public safety and perilous to human justice.

"The human mind is not a mosaic of different and separated faculties, but a very complex mechanism, the different parts of which intersect and are mutually dependent. There can be no disease of one part of the mind without the rest, in a measure, sharing it. It is contrary to the beliefs, experience, and doctrines of modern psychology that a person may, for example, have a certain insane delusion, but that his mind is otherwise sound. A single taint of insanity modifies all the other functions. Hence, the lunatic witness is telling a story that comes from a diseased brain. It may be true, but it should carry a tremendous presumption of doubt.

"Besides, insanity is essentially weakness of mind, and the insane are often especially liable to the influences of those in authority over them. If the law permits lunatics to testify it should provide the greatest possible safeguards as to the competency of the testimony. The lunatic should be examined on this point by an unbiased board of experts, not by some one hired by prosecution or defense. Even with such precautions, it seems to me unwise to allow insane persons to be witnesses in cases where the life or liberty of the accused is involved. The dangers are great and the advantages or gain to justice, incidental and very slight."

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor expresses his views concisely as follows:

"An insane person is not necessarily an incompetent witness. The question of his competency depends upon the extent and degree of his insanity. If he be an idiot, he is, of course, incompetent. So, too, if afflicted with dementia, or mania, except in a lucid interval. If, however, he be affected by an insane delusion, he is competent to testify upon subjects beyond the influence of the delusion. The credibility of a competent lunatic is to be determined by the tests applicable to other witnesses."

INCAPACITATING INSANITY.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton said:

"The competency of the testimony of insane witnesses all depends upon the condition of the individual and the form of insanity. Several decisions have been rendered to the effect that if witnesses understood the nature of an oath and if their testimony was corroborated, their word should be taken as sufficient. In other cases, principally civil, the unsupported evidence of patients has been taken.

"Alienists recognize in regard to this kind of testimony three kinds of incapacitating insanity. First, those whose minds are so absorbed with other things, or where such confusion exists as to render the patient incoherent; a state, however, in which no one fit can fail to recognize the disease. Because of the patient's erratic conduct. Secondly, those cases in which the delusions are germane to the subject testified to, wherein, of course, there are associated errors of judgment. In the third place, advanced cases where loss of memory exists to such a degree as to make worthless the testimony, there being no recollection of events.

"Many persons are prone to disqualify every one who is insane at all, but this is not only unfair, but in every way an ignorant assumption. While the legal test of insanity is perhaps extreme, the person usually being adjudged responsible if he has an abstract idea of right and wrong so far as the consequence of his crime is concerned, the medical tests are perhaps sometimes quite as unreasonable. In the main, though, with advanced psychiatrists, the determination of responsibility rests not only upon the assumption that the alleged lunatic does not know the difference between right and wrong, but that he is governed by a delusion or false belief in regard to the crime which he applies to himself.

"Alienists to-day do not recognize monomania as it was accepted many years ago, nor do we believe in the so-called partial insanity of the courts. We still treat, every day, cases where the general disturbance of the mind is of a light grade, but where one or two dominant delusions exist for a long time, and may not attract the attention of the community at large. Some of the mildest of these cases are by their fellows called 'cranks,' and many of them, on other subjects than those which enter into the formation of their delusions, manifest exceeding brightness and cleverness both in scientific and business matters. A large number of these unbalanced persons constitute the eccentric flotsam and jetsam who are the ringleaders and agitators of political or social questions, or who are the exponents of some new and fantastic creed or cult. Others busy themselves in repeating useless litigation, urging barren and farfetched reform, and in innumerable other ways making themselves public nuisances. Sooner or later, in such cases, the distinct insane delusion, which affects the conduct of the individual leads to his punishment by the law or his protection and incarceration in an asylum."

Prof. George Chase, Dean of the New York Law School, says:

"The ancient rule that all insane persons are disqualified to testify was based on crude notions about insanity, and should no longer be upheld. The modern English rule, which has been approved by the United States Supreme Court, seems the only just and proper doctrine on the subject. This is that such a person is a competent witness if he have sufficient understanding to appreciate the obligation of an oath and to be able to give a correct account of what he has seen and heard in regard to the questions at issue. Whether he has sufficient intelligence for this is to be determined by the Court on examination of the witness himself and of any other persons who can speak as to his competency. The credibility of the testimony is for the jury. The good sense of the rule is shown by the leading English case on the subject, (Queen vs. Hills.) Here the witness was under a delusion that he had 20 000 spirits who were continually talking to him, and yet, being allowed to testify, he gave 'a perfectly connected and rational account of a transaction which he had witnessed.'

"Young children are allowed to testify if they have sufficient intelligence and memory to make their testimony trustworthy. Such testimony has been received even in criminal cases, and from children as young as five years of age. In some instances it has proved extremely valuable. The reasons for accepting the testimony of insane persons is equally strong, when they have the requisite degree of understanding."

George Gordon Battle said:

"The testimony of insane witnesses has been received from time immemorial. The credence to be given to testimony of this character, under decisions of the highest court of England and the Supreme Court of the United States, is a matter for the jury solely to decide. If the jury sees fit to believe the testimony of such witnesses, it is within its power to return a verdict of guilty."

RAILWAY IN THE WILDERNESS.

The Algoma Central and the Wonderfully Rich Country Through Which It Will Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—The talk and plans of decades have finally taken form, and a railway connecting the great lakes with Hudson Bay is now actually under construction. The railway plunges hundreds of miles through an unbroken wilderness, with no cities, towns, or even villages to afford traffic. In fact, only Indian guides and hunters have ever attempted to penetrate the great wilderness to the north. Nevertheless, the railroad, which is known as the Algoma Central, is being built in the most thorough manner possible, with the best equipment available, able to stand almost any strain put upon it, and capable of good service for years to come. Eighty-five-pound steel rails are used, and the locomotives are of enormous size, weighing 135 tons when equipped for traffic. The engines are so massive that railway companies were afraid of the strain on bridges, and they were delivered from Chicago to Sault Ste. Marie by the lake route on steam ferries.

The new railway starts at Sault Ste. Marie. Ground was broken less than five months ago, but already thirty-five miles of road are completed and in use, and the railway is pushing forward at the rate of half a mile a day. It is expected that it will require three years to complete the road.

The millions of capital involved come mostly from the United States, but the builders have made careful computations as to traffic, and are confident that the road will realize all that is promised as an investment. It had its origin in the necessity of bringing supplies of pulp wood from the far north to the Sault mills, but it opens up as well a region that is fabulously rich in minerals and timber. The mineral wealth is said to be practically inexhaustible, consisting of mountains of iron, copper, and other valuable ores. Among other discoveries is that of a solid bed of gypsum eight miles in length.

In timber the supplies are equally valuable. For hundreds of miles, it is claimed, the railway will run through dense forests of big trees, including birch, maple, hard elm, tamarack, spruce, balsam, poplar, and white pine. Curly birch, which can now be bought along the railway for 40 cents a cord, commands $40 a thousand feet in the United States. Elm wood that can be cut at 10 cents a cord sells for $25 a thousand feet at Minneapolis and other points in the Northwest that are within easy shipping distance.

The Ontario Government is greatly interested in the opening up of this rich territory, and has aided in the construction of the railway by a big grant of land. At the end of the first fifteen miles the railway commenced to haul heavy consignments of timber, and traffic is following closely upon construction.

It is announced that particular attention will be given to transit traffic and at every stopping place a first-class hotel will be built by the railway. At Hudson Bay it is proposed to establish a modern seaside hotel. Game is plentiful, and scores of lakes and rivers that are teeming with fish will be reached by the railway. The scenery, bracing climate, hunting, and fishing are expected to attract thousands of tourists. The railway also intends to handle Hudson Bay fish products on a large scale.

If the plans of the officials are all carried out, the new railway to the north, reaching as it does to the very slopes of the Arctic Ocean, will be one of the most daring and picturesque attempts to subjugate a wilderness known to railway annals.

MEN IN PANIC FIGHT WOMEN.

Struggle to Get First to Safety at a Fire and Are Hissed by the Crowd.

Fire discovered in the three-story and attic brick building at 58 Bleecker Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning caused excitement amounting at times to a panic among the many employes in the building, and many persons narrowly escaped death by climbing down the fire-escapes.

The ground floor of the place is occupied by a saloon known as the House of Congress. The second floor was used by Joseph Wallner, a maker of caps, who, with his wife and two daughters and about fifteen employes, were at work in the place when the fire was discovered. The third floor and attic floor were occupied respectively by J. Bittman, a fur manufacturer, and Seigel Brothers, fur trimmers, and their employes.

The fire was first seen by Mrs. Wallner when the flames had already filled the hallway and enveloped the stairs leading down from the second floor. There was a wild rush for the fire-escapes, of which there were but two, and spectators state that the men fought with the women in the scramble to reach the street. There were hisses and cries of "Cowards!" from the street. Mrs. Wallner and Jessie and Anna Kirk, two sisters, were the last to leave the building, and were helped down by three men who had climbed up from the street. Anna Kirk's hand was badly cut by glass.

It is believed that every one escaped from the building, the fire in which was only brought under control when most of the upper part had been burned out. The damage is estimated at about $5,000.

EXTENSION OF CITY STOCK.

The Controller's Decision Regarding the Six Per Cent. Gold Consolidated.

Controller Coler decided yesterday to extend the 6 per cent. gold consolidated stock of the City of New York, issued prior to consolidation, which matures on July 1, 1901. The maturity of the stock will be extended for periods not exceeding twenty years, and the Controller has offered the bankers the extensions at 3 1-10 per cent. interest. The amount of these bonds is $8,885,500.

The Controller yesterday received word from many of the bankers holding large blocks of the stock that they would accept the extensions.

A BIG WATER POWER SCHEME.

To Deliver Electrical Energy at Duluth and Superior—Initial Papers Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn, March 2.—Initial papers in what is one of the most ambitious, and may prove to be one of the most important, water-power enterprises of the country have been filed here. The Highland Canal and Power Company filed its papers in condemnation proceedings for a water-power canal fifty miles long, designed to deliver at the head of the hill above this city water that will generate 100,000 horse power electrical energy every twenty-four hours at the meters of consumers in the city and at Superior.

The canal will follow swamps, water courses, and lakes from north of the great "continental divide," and will drain an area of 2,500 square miles, the water from most of which now flows north to Hudson's Bay. The storm flow, reduced to an amount far less than any calculations have shown it to ever dwindle to, and providing amply for all possible losses, gives sufficient water to provide the power calculated upon. Such is the nature of the country traversed, the value of the lands taken for waterway and storage reservoirs, and the character of the ground worked, that the cost of this entire system will be little more than the mere cost of the tail race of the Cataract Construction Company, that generates 55,000 horse power, at Niagara Falls.

The company proposes to sell power delivered at consumers' meters on a sliding scale, similar to that of the Niagara concerns, but at prices about 33 per cent. less. It claims that there are about 30,000 horse power of steam engines here and at Superior that will be glad to connect as soon as the company completes its works, and that the price at which power will be furnished will soon increase this very greatly.

The canal will also serve as a thoroughfare for logs, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products, of which millions of dollars' worth now stand along its proposed line, and cannot be reached, except by railroads yet to be built.

Railroads reaching from Duluth to the limits of this canal scheme have vertical alignments, similar to the teeth of a saw, and horizontal alignments resembling a pig's tail. That a practically slack water canal could be built over the same course and be shorter than the roads was the discovery a year ago of a young New York engineer, a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines, named Frank Cokefair. With but two low locks and with a current of one or two miles an hour this canal would deliver water within two miles of Duluth Harbor at a height of 705 feet above the harbor, and the fall would generate enormous power at remarkably low cost.

New York capital is at the back of the enterprise.

A QUESTION ABOUT ENERGY.

Prof. Hallock Tells What Happens When a Wound-Up Watchspring Is Dissolved in Acid.

The following letter was received at THE NEW YORK TIMES office a few days ago:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have come across a fact which I am unable to explain by the doctrine of "Conservation of Energy." Will you or some kind reader explain it for me? It is this:

Take a wound-up steel watch spring of certain dimensions. The spring in this state will contain an amount of potential energy practically equal to the amount of kinetic energy expended in winding it up. Place this spring in a solution of sulphuric acid. The steel will be gradually and evenly dissolved, growing continually thinner but retaining its shape. Now, the thin spring contains less potential energy than the original thick one did. While the spring diminishes in thickness the energy diminishes proportionally, until both become zero.

Where does the energy put into the spring go to? Surely, it has not gone into the acid, which will equally dissolve steel in any shape, and energy is not matter and cannot be dissolved.

ADOLPH WEESENHOFFER.

The query propounded was referred to Prof. William Hallock of the Physics Department of Columbia University, who dictated the following explanation:

"When you dissolve a wound-up watch spring in sulphuric acid the result is scarcely different from that when an ordinary piece of steel of the same weight is dissolved. The only point of difference is in the amount of heat produced by the chemical reaction, which would be slightly greater in the case of the spring. This is due to the energy stored up in the spring.

"When you dissolve iron in sulphuric acid you start with the plain iron, or Fe, which is its chemical symbol, and sulphuric acid, or H2SO4. When dissolution takes place the iron molecules take the place of the hydrogen molecules in the atom of acid. The result is FeSO4, or iron sulphate, and H2, or hydrogen, which is given off as a gas. Heat is the result of this chemical action, and is known as the thermo-chemical equivalent of reaction.

"The energy stored up in the spring is converted into heat during the chemical reaction. This heat, however, would be quite insignificant when compared with the heat of combination of the acid and the iron.

"Take, for instance, a watch or clock spring which, when wound up, has enough energy to raise a five-pound weight three feet. This energy would be equal to fifteen foot pounds, which, according to the mechanical equivalent of heat, if converted into heat would raise the temperature of one ounce of water less than one-third of a degree Fahrenheit.

"The heat evolved in dissolving the spring in the acid would be sufficient to raise the temperature of an ounce of water about 300 degrees Fahrenheit. Thus the heat due to the winding energy is imperceptible in comparison with the heat due to the chemical action."

Million-Dollar Hotel for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The executors of the estate of Col. Charles F. Crocker have decided to erect a one-million-dollar hotel at the corner of Powell and Geary Streets, in this city.

FELL WHILE RESCUING A CAT.

Boyle in Critical Condition from Injuries Received While Performing a Humane Act.

James J. Boyle, thirty-six years old, of 45 Orchard Street, Jersey City, is in a critical condition at the City Hospital, and, though he was alive last night, little hope was entertained for his recovery. Mr. Boyle was injured in his efforts to rescue a cat, supposed to be imprisoned in a tree from which it could not escape.

Mr. Boyle, who is a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was going to the yard at Waldo Avenue early yesterday morning. When he reached Newark and Waldo Avenues he saw several boys pegging into the upper branches of a tree. When he asked what they were looking at one of them said there was a cat in the tree. They said it had climbed up the tree on Friday in pursuit of sparrows and could not get down again. Boyle looked up and saw the cat perched on a limb forty feet from the ground.

He decided to rescue the cat, and climbed the tree for that purpose. He succeeded in reaching the cat, but just as he took it under his arm and turned to descend he lost his balance and fell headlong to the ground. He was badly cut about the head, his right arm was severely wrenched, and he was hurt internally. His recovery will depend upon the internal injuries, the extent of which cannot be determined for several days.

As for the cat, it landed on its feet and scampered away across the vacant lots along Waldo Avenue and was seen no more, though several boys tried to intercept its flight.

THE PREBLE LAUNCHED.

Another Torpedo Boat Destroyer Added to the American Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—At the shipbuilding plant of the Union Iron Works this afternoon, the torpedo-boat destroyer Preble was successfully launched. The Preble is one of the sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers ordered by the Government two years ago.

The boat has a length on the water line of 245 feet, a maximum beam of 23 feet, and will draw upon the trial displacement of 420 tons, eight feet of water over the tips of her two screws. All of the woodwork is fire-proof, and the boat is subdivided into about eighty compartments. The engines will develop a speed of 30 knots. The limit of cost placed upon these vessels was $295,000. The armament of the Preble consists of two 3-inch rapid-fire guns, five six-pounders, and two eighteen-inch torpedo tubes.

Government Buys a British Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The British tramp steamer Samoa has been purchased by the Government, and $200,000 will be expended in fitting her up for transport service. When the vessel is refitted she will be able to carry over 2,000 soldiers.

PRAYER PRECEDES A LYNCHING

Offered by a Member of the Mob Which Hanged a Negro in Wisconsin.

CAMDEN, Mo., March 2.—After prayer by a member of the mob, Dewey Smith, a negro miner, was lynched four miles south of Richmond last night. He had confessed to the killing of Chester Stanley, a white miner, but asserted that he acted in self-defense.

Smith and Stanley quarreled over some trivial matter. After the shooting the negro escaped, but was captured at Camden. Sheriff Crowley at Richmond was notified to come at once. When the Sheriff arrived a large crowd from Lexington Junction and Camden were waiting. A general rush was made on the hotel where Smith was held. Members of the mob overpowered the guard, dragged Smith out, and escorted him to Mine No. 4, where the shooting occurred.

A halt was called under a tree. One of the crowd offered a short prayer, a rope was quickly placed around the negro's neck, and he was hauled up.

HEALTH BOARD'S REPORT.

Increase in Contagious Diseases—Two Cases of Smallpox.

The weekly report of the Health Board, published in The City Record yesterday, shows a larger number of contagious disease cases than in any week for many months. There are 1,213 cases of contagious diseases reported, of which 457 are scarlet fever.

There was a 100 per cent. increase in the number of smallpox cases as compared with the week ending Feb. 16. In the week 23 cases were reported, and this week there were 45 cases.

Schooner's Crew Rescued at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The German tank steamer Bremerhaven arrived here today from Rotterdam, having on board Capt. Joseph Teckwith and crew of ten men of the American schooner George W. Bailey, from Baltimore to Bahia, Brazil. Capt. Ninnes of the Bremerhaven said that he picked up the crew of the Bailey about 200 miles northwest of Sable Island. The Bailey sailed from Baltimore on Jan. 22, and almost immediately met heavy northwest gales. Her rudder was carried away and the vessel sprang a leak. She drifted for fourteen days, and the Bremerhaven came to her assistance just as provisions had given out.

Child Killed by a Fall.

Abia Bel Smith, the two-year-old daughter and only child of George and Sadie Smith of 553 Hudson Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling out of the fifth floor window of her home. Mrs. Smith opened a window to let out the dust. The baby was playing on the floor. Mrs. Smith went to see a neighbor for a few minutes, and when she returned the child was missing. The mother rushed down stairs to find the child dead in the yard. Her skull had been fractured.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Our Magazine, "FASHIONS" For March is out and free on request at our Book-Store.

Frederick Loeser & Co. BROOKLYN.

Orders Taken for Plaiting in Neckwear Department.

Still Greater Lace Triumphs.

Every Price of the Past Eclipsed.

3 cents to $4.98 for Laces Worth 7 cents to $11.00.

It is easily understood why any one can buy Laces from us to better advantage than anywhere else.

Our Lace Store is and always has been the standard of lace supremacy which retailers in this country all over emulate. We don't mean to boast of this as something we have attained through some superior knowledge of merchandising magic. But the facts are simple. They are due to a chain of circumstances natural in itself and well known to every one who buys and sells laces anywhere.

In our youngest years we commenced building up a direct connection with all the lace makers by establishing our own offices in all the lace centres of Europe, till now we create, design, superintend and even make many of our own laces. We command the situation. It is one of the most important branches of our business—we are exclusive in it. No other retail house buys direct from makers. You are always sure of getting exactly what is represented and the best and newest made. To those unacquainted with this store we say go into the market and make comparisons—it will prove that we can save you money every time and can give you a matchless satisfaction.

Since last week a lot of new laces have arrived—they can't fail to interest every one, and especially when we offer them at prices that have never been touched before, not even the past week. At prices like these it pays to anticipate wants years ahead.

Real Lierre laces, 49c., instead of $2.98.
Real Arabian galloons, 49c., instead of $2.25.
Real Arabian galloons, 75c., instead of $3.50.
Real appliqued laces, 89c., instead of $1.98.
Real appliqued laces, $1.69, instead of $5.98.
Real silk black Venetian and guipure laces, 89c., 98c., $1.10, $1.29, $1.49, $1.69, instead of $1.98 to $7.98.
Real Renaissance allovers, $1.29, $1.98, instead of $4.00 to $10.00.

Real cluny allovers, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, instead of $5.50 to $11.00.
Imitation Torchon laces and insertions in sets, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., instead of 7c. to 39c.
Imitation Arabian and Venetian galloons, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 17c., 25c., instead of 10c. to 89c.
Black Chantilly galloons, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½., instead of 10c. to 39c.
Black silk cluny guipure laces, 12½c., 19c., 22c., instead of 19c. to 49c.

All silk Brussels nets, 45 inches, evening shades, pink, cream, black, blue, Nile, lavender and cardinal, 39c., instead of 79c.
Imitation Arabian and Venetian allovers, 49c., 69c., 79c., 98c., $1.15, instead of 98c., to $3.98.
White, black, steel and white, steel and black spangled nets, $1.49, $1.69, $1.89, $2.10, instead of $2.25 to $7.98.

On Tuesday, March 5, we open our regular Spring Exhibition of Laces—a display never equalled before. Take elevator to 5th floor.

The Best News From China.

Lots of Prices Lower Than Ever.

There's hardly a thing in China, cut glass, bric-a-brac, lamps and so forth, that you can't get to-morrow at prices in many instances half those at which such goods are regularly sold.

Bric-a-Brac at ½.

Rich Austrian, Royal Bonn and English pottery vases, Worcester effects, with small flower work traced in gold, and some in large, bold floral effects, laid on tinted grounds.
The vases are from 6 to 15 inches high.
29c. instead of 50c.
50c. " " $1.00
98c. " " $2.00
$1.50 " " $3.00
$1.98 " " $4.00
$3.00 " " $6.00

Large Austrian vases, Vienna shapes and decorated, similar to Vienna vases; worth from $20.00 to $75.00. The prices are:
$4.50 instead of $9.00
$7.50 " " $15.00
$9.00 " " $18.00
$10.00 " " $20.00

AT 98c.—A tableful of bisque figures and ornaments, worth up to $2.00.

Dinner Dishes at ½ and ¼

A lot of odds and ends fine porcelain china left over from incomplete dinner sets.
Soup tureens, 50c.
Covered Dishes, 50c.
Tea pots, 25c.
Sugar bowls, 25c.
Covered butter dishes, 25c.
Vegetable dishes, 25c.
Cups and saucers, 10c.
Plates; all sizes, 7 and 10c.
Comports, 25c.
Cake plates, 25c.
Meat platters, 19c., 29c., 39c., 49c.
Also a small lot white Greenwood Hotel china to be closed out at ¼ and ½ prices.

Dinner Sets ⅓ Off.

AT $5.00—Porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; neat spray in brown decorations.
AT $7.50 INSTEAD OF $10.00.—Good porcelain dinner sets, pretty floral border design, green underglaze; 100 pieces, including soup tureens.
AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Fine, porcelain dinner sets in neat and pretty floral sprays, wild flowers and ferns, natural colors, and each piece fully trimmed with gold; the shape is the best produced, ware the best. The sets are composed of the most serviceable pieces, including three large platters and soup tureens.
AT $12.00 INSTEAD OF $18.00—Austrian china dinner sets, fully trimmed with gold and decorated; 100 pieces, including soup tureens.
AT $16.50 AND $18.00—Fine Limoges china dinner sets; 100 pieces, including soup tureens and large platters; small flower designs, handles trimmed with gold.

Decorated China at ½.

Bread and butter plates, 10c.
Fruit and tea plates, 25c.
Ramakins and plates, 25c. and 50c.
Cups and saucers, 25c. and 50c.
Condensed milk jars, 50c., 75c. and $1.00.
Bon Boxes, 19c., 25c. and 59c.
Cracker jars, 50c.
Chocolate pots, 50c.
Tea caddies, 25c. and 50c.
Pipe and cigar ash receivers, 25c.

Lamps and Globes at ½.

AT 15c.—4-inch gas globes, blown glass, etched, and a very pretty pattern, made of strong pressed glass.
AT $1.50, $2.00 AND $2.50, INSTEAD OF $3.00 TO $6.00—Fine decorated globes, large sizes, 10 in., 11 in. and 12 in. for large banquet and piano lamps. They are all hand painted, rich, bold, floral designs.
DECORATED LAMPS, COMPLETE WITH GLOBES, floral patterns, finely executed—
$2.98 instead of $6.00
$3.75 " " $7.50
$4.98 " " $10.00

Jardinieres Less Than Half.

Another lot of those fine art pottery jardinieres, similar to Rookwood pottery—
85c. instead of $2.00
$1.25 " " $3.00
$1.75 " " $4.00
$2.50 " " $6.00
$4.50 " " $10.00

More Matchless Silk Offers.

98c. Per Yd., Regular $1.50 Black Satin Crepe de Chine.

Only 1,000 yards. On account of some slight mill errors we sacrifice these at 98 cents.

79c. for Regular $1.10 Reversible Black Peau de Soie.

Not more than enough for Monday's selling, all silk, splendid value.

Guaranteed Black Taffeta Silks.

We guarantee all the black taffetas we sell above 50 cents per yard and these at 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and $1.00 have "guarantee to wear" woven on the edge of each yard.

79c. for Regular $1.00 27-in. Black Silk Taffeta.

79c. for Regular $1.00 and $1.25 Colored Crepe de Chine.

Forty of the latest shades as well as black.

A Carpet Event Extraordinary.

98c. for $1.35 to $1.75 Body Brussels Carpets. 25,000 Yards—142 Newest Patterns.

This is really one of the most remarkable events in Carpets we know of—the finest Body Brussels in the world at less than the mill cost, and one hundred and forty-two patterns to choose from—newest and best designs and colors that can be found anywhere to-day. You might hunt for a month before you could find such a collection together at one time. The very closest prices that these Carpets can be bought for anywhere in this country are $1.35 to $1.75. We've arranged this sale with the very greatest care, not hesitating to spend time and money to make it a great success, assured indeed already. The sale is limited to Monday and Tuesday, but Monday is a good day to come.

And 500 Japanese Oriental Rugs

At Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.

A collection too alluring to even attempt to describe. They are Jap Kairo handmade rugs, beautiful quality and characteristic designs. All just newly arrived. While they last we offer them at lowest prices ever known. What of your summer cottage?—such prices may never occur again.

Single Door Mat Size

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Probably showers; strong northwest winds.

VOL. L...NO. 15,960. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1901,—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CITY WINS TWO TAX CASES

Result May Add $200,000,000 to Municipal Tax Rolls.

Court of Appeals Decisions Affect Savings Banks and the Reserve Funds of Insurance Companies.

The decisions of the Court of Appeals on Friday in the two tax cases of People ex rel. National Surety Company vs. Feitner and others, and in Citizens' Savings Bank of Stanford vs. the Mayor, were important victories for the city, according to information furnished by the Corporation Counsel's office, both on account of the questions of law and the amounts of money involved in the litigations.

The importance of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the National Surety Company case lies in the proposition of law affirmed by that court that the reserved fund required to be held by insurance companies under the insurance law is not an amount which the companies may offset against the valuation of their capital and surplus for purposes of local taxation.

The Corporation Counsel is of the opinion, as he is at present advised of the tenor of the Court of Appeals decision, that while the question argued related to the nature of the fund in question in the case of sureties companies, that the principle of law applies as well to the similar fund held by fire companies.

The National Surety Company on the appeal in which the decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered, was represented by William B. Hornblower and Julien T. Davies of counsel, but Mr. Davies appeared not only as counsel for the National Surety Company, but admittedly as counsel for the Board of Fire Underwriters, and filed a brief as well as directed his oral argument to the proposition that the reserved fund in the hands of fire companies, whatever might be the taxable status of that fund in regard to surety companies, was not taxable. If the decision is as far-reaching as Corporation Counsel Whalen thinks, the result will be to add to the tax rolls of the City of New York from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 which have heretofore escaped taxation.

The case of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Stamford against the Mayor was brought to recover certain sums of money collected by the city in the form of taxes levied against the plaintiff as a stockholder in certain National banks located in New York City in and for the years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. The plaintiff was a Connecticut corporation, and the decision of the court affects twenty-two similar corporations taxed on bank stock during the same years.

In each instance the taxes on the bank stock were paid by the respective banks out of dividends, which would otherwise have been paid to the savings bank, and the suits were brought to recover the amounts thus paid, with interest from the date of payment. The aggregate amount involved, which by the decision is saved to the city, is $100,000.

The claim of the savings bank was that, inasmuch as all the assets belonged to the depositors, they were exempt from taxation under the laws of New York, (Chapter 458, Laws of 1857, Section 4.) The city contended that the act applied only to domestic corporations, that the taxes were not void, but at most only voidable, and that the savings banks had lost their rights to recover the taxes involved by not applying for the cancellation of assessments and reviewing the assessments by certiorari proceedings.

THIEVES IN A THEATRE.

They Steal the Overcoats and Hats of the Knickerbocker's Musicians.

Sneak thieves with a wagon with which to carry off their booty made a raid on the Knickerbocker Theatre late Saturday night and stole a dozen or more overcoats and hats belonging to the musicians employed in the orchestra of the theatre. The thieves, it is supposed, were frightened off before they had ransacked the dressing rooms of the actors and actresses, which were adjacent to the musicians' room, and which would have yielded them much in the way of clothing and articles had they entered them.

It could not be learned yesterday if the musicians were the only ones to suffer loss by the thieves. The Detective Bureau and the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station are both at work on the case. The police refused to give any information concerning the robbery, and Mr. Mann, the manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, was busy yesterday directing the rehearsal of a new play, and would only admit the fact of the visit of the thieves, and that the police have the case in hand.

The thieves entered the theatre between 10:30 and 11 o'clock during the last act of Nat C. Goodwin's play, which closed its New York run Saturday night. They gained entrance by the Broadway door just north of the main entrance to the theatre. The police are working on a clue given them of a wagon stationed just outside this door and into which the thieves loaded their booty.

This clue, it is said, was furnished them by bystanders who remember the incident but thought nothing of it, as the scenery, trunks, and other property incidental to the opening act of the play were removed immediately after its completion.

It is thought by the police that the thieves had planned to ransack the theatre on a grand scale, taking advantage of the moving of stage property from and into the theatre, when there are many strangers allowed to enter who are supposed to be helping in the removal and who for this reason go unnoticed.

Newport's Proposed Big Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—Everything pertaining to the formation of a company to build and operate a large and modern hotel on Bellevue Avenue is moving along smoothly, and the promoters have already secured the option on a desirable piece of land on Bellevue Avenue. It is the purpose of the company to begin operations in the Spring, and to have the new hotel ready for occupancy for the season of 1902.

Refuses Nomination for Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 3.—Howard F. Reynolds, who was nominated for Mayor by the Democrats of North Plainfield, has refused to accept the nomination. There is some talk about substituting the names of S. S. Swackhamer, the present President of the Common Council, as the Democratic nominee for Mayor.

TO-DAY,
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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It Is Simply Great.
The Seaboard Air Line's Vestibuled Limited train, known as the "Florida and Metropolitan Limited," reaching all points in Florida, as well as Camden, Southern Pines, Pinehurst, and Atlanta. Drawing room, sleeping cars, and unsurpassed dining car service. Office, 1,306 Broadway.—Adv.

STARTLING SUBWAY EXPLOSION

Brought Hundreds from Their Beds Early This Morning—Family's Narrow Escape.

There were all kinds of excitement in Second Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, soon after 1 o'clock this morning, when a terrific explosion shook the street. It came from the subway, caused, the police think, by an accumulation of gas.

Six manholes were rent, their covers being tossed high in the air. One of these covers went through the second-story window of a tenement house at 629 Second Avenue, carrying glass and sash with it, and landing beside a bed where an entire family of Italians were sleeping.

In this tenement, and from a dozen others on the block, people poured out in all sorts of undress. In five minutes a thousand persons blocked the thoroughfare. Five policemen were quickly on the scene.

They found that the subway and the house mentioned were the only things damaged, and that all the danger was over. It was some time, however, before the people could be quieted and made to retturn to their homes.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM UP STATE.

Said to be the Worst This Winter in Northern New York—Gale at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, March 3.—Reports received here to-night say that the worst snowstorm of the Winter is now raging in Northern New York. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad has been forced to abandon its trains between Richland and Watertown, sending the through sleepers by way of Utica. Several freight trains are stalled in drifts. Richland, where the snowstorm is at its height, is but forty miles from Syracuse.

Here it is warm and almost Springlike, but a severe windstorm has been blowing, doing considerable damage to property. Several buildings have lost their roofs, and windows in the business part of the city have been destroyed. John Murphy, a foreman in the Public Works Department, was struck by a window blown from a high building and instantly killed.

"WONDERFUL TURK" LOST $5.

Did a Trick with an Irishman Who Grabbed the Money and Ran.

Ben Hassan Ramidio, known to the patrons of the saloons on Third Avenue in the neighborhood as "The Wonderful Turk," because of the many slick tricks he is capable of doing, is now wondering how he can recover $5 which he lost Saturday night while doing a trick.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Ramidio entered the saloon of Jaeger Brothers, on the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and proceeded to do tricks. Among the customers was an Irishman who held under his arm a bundle containing some new shirts and collars.

"Say," said the Turk, "I'll take $5 out of your pocket, or I'll do better than that; I'll take it out of that bundle."

"I don't believe you can do eaither," replied the Irishman.

The Turk said he could, and took the bundle in his hands. After a few manipulations he surprised the Irishman and the occupants of the place by holding a new five-dollar bill in his hand. The Irishman demanded the money, claiming it had been taken from his bundle and was his property. The Turk refused to hand it over, claiming it was his and not the Irishman's. The latter grabbed the bundle and the money and started out of the door toward the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry for Long Island City followed by the Turk and several of the men in the place. It happened that a boat was just pulling out of the slip as the Irishman jumped aboard and was off.

Ramidio was furious. He returned to the saloon and demanded from one of the members of the firm his $5, claiming he had been robbed in the saloon. Jaeger said that he did not have to give the Turk the money, alleging the man had been relieved of the money thrpugh his own foolishness. Sergt. Raynor of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was made acquainted with the facts and told the men they would have to settle the difficulty between themselves.

SAILORS CHARGE CRUELTY.

They Make Complaint Against Capt. Raber of the Sumner.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—If the complaints of inhuman treatment made against Capt. Raber by thirty men of the commissary transport Sumner can be proved an investigation will surely be held. These men say they were discharged or "beached," as sailors call it, at Nagasaki without transportation home, and four of them were forced to stow away in order to reach this port.

While the Sumner was at Hongkong the offices of the commissary were broken open and $600 in coin was stolen. Circumstances pointed to a member of the crew as the burglar and the man was placed in the brig. To extort a confession, it is said, he was kept on slim diet for several days and threatened with starvation. According to the crew the man finally made a false confession, implicating George Ramsdell and Arthur Utting of the Sumner. These two were kept in the brig for thirty days. For three successive days, according to the crew, they were denied even bread and water and were finally released.

WEALTH FOR ROGER Q. MILLS.

Ex-Senator Is Drawing $15,000 Monthly from His Oil Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—A dispatch from the oil fields of the Beaumont district enters into details regarding the sensational rise in the value of farming land beneath which the oil is found. The scenes of the California days of '49 are being repeated, and millionaires are springing up in a day. One of the most notable instances of sudden riches is among the most interesting. Roger Q. Mills, ex-United States Senator and for many years a Congressman from the Lone Star State, is drawing not less than $15,000 a month from his land, with every prospect that the amount will be very materially increased.

Mr. Mills was considered a poor man when he left the Senate. He owned only a little farm near Corsicana, and that was heavily incumbered, but oil was found there. That tells the whole story. He negotiated with oil men to develop the wells, and his farm is now in the centre of the new Eldorado. New wells are being bored every week, and there seems to be no danger of a decrease in the output.

Mr. Mills had the advantage of being almost the first to develop wells in the Corsicana district.

Plainfield and the New Election Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 3.—When the Anti-Spring Election bill was first brought up in the Legislature, it was thought by many in Plainfield that its provisions would not apply to Plainfield, but since the measure was signed it is found by close legal examination of the law that it abolishes the December local elections in Plainfield the same as the April ones in other cities in the State. This will extend the terms of all the present city officials, every one of whom is a Republican, six months.

Morgan Liner in Collision.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The Norwegian steamship Condor, Capt. Rasmussen, hence for Bluefields, has returned with her bow damaged and leaking, having been in collision thirty-five miles below the city with the Morgan Line steamer Algiers from New York. Capt. Rasmussen of the Condor was slightly injured about the head.

All the best processes for perfect brewing are used to produce the BALLANTINE BREWS.—Adv.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT EMPLOYES MAY STRIKE

Rumor that They Have Issued an Ultimatum to Company.

Order Issued that All Policemen in Manhattan and Brooklyn Should Be Held in Reserve.

There were persistent rumors, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn last night, that a strike of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system is to be brought about to-day. The men, it was declared, had given an ultimatum to the company, declaring against the wearing of khaki uniforms, recently ordered for the employes on all lines of the system.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery late last night, issued a general order to the commanding officers of all precincts in Manhattan, directing that all policemen entitled to go home after midnight should be held in reserve.

In Brooklyn Deputy Chief McLaughlin issued a similar order to all the commanders of precincts in that borough. He himself went to headquarters about 12:30 o'clock this morning and summoned the chief of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, with whom he held a long conference.

The policemen of the bicycle squad in Manhattan who were entitled to go home at midnight numbered fifty. Sergt. Wall telephoned headquarters that he had no accommodations for the men, so they were allowed to go, after being directed to hold themselves in readiness for a hurry call.

The delegate of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Employes' Association asked the Central Federated Union yesterday to co-operate with his organization in an effort to get the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to rescind its decision to issue no more free passes to its employes. This decision affects not only the employes on the trolley roads, but also those on the bridge, most of whom live in Brooklyn.

"A strike would be our last resort," he said, "but it may come to that. The Central Federated Union by its influence may aid us in averting a strike."

A committee, consisting of Delegates Kelly, Robinson, and Brown, was appointed to co-operate with the bridge employes. The delegate said later that he would not be surprised if a general strike on the entire system would follow the refusal to rescind the order. The withdrawal of the free passes was equivalent to a reduction of wages.

PLAINFIELD REVIVAL MEETINGS

William Phillips Hall, a Wealthy Brooklyn Inventor, Will Lead Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 3.—Great interest has been manifested in Plainfield over the revival meetings that were started a week ago under the direction of the Ministers' Association. All the evangelical churches are interested in them, and every meeting is attended by nearly 1,000 people. Already a large number of conversions have been made, but during this week the greatest effort will be made in that line.

To-night William Phillips Hall of Brooklyn took charge of the meetings, and will lead them for the next ten days. Mr. Hall refuses to accept any pay in any manner for his evangelistic efforts, as he is a man of wealth. He is the inventor of the Hall signal system in use on railroads throughout the country, and is the employer of a large number of men at the Hall Signal Works in Garwood. In his religious work he makes a special effort to interest workingmen, and to that end noon-day prayer meetings will be held at the various factories in the city throughout the coming week.

MYSTERY IN A MAN'S DEATH.

Philadelphia Police Think Brooklynite Was Murdered—May Have Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—There is reason for believing that Charles Christensen of 416 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, was murdered in the Keystone Hotel early this morning, and there are equally good reasons for supposing that he committed suicide. The police are working on the theory that the man was murdered, and an order has been sent out under which all women who have ever been concerned in a knock-out-drop case and all "suspect" females will be arrested under the vagrancy act, and brought to the City Hall for examination.

That Christensen committed suicide is suggested by the fact that he furnished the only clue to his identity, but as his writing ends abruptly, it is thought that he meant to write more. Death stopped his message. On a soiled card he wrote:

"I am Charles Christensen of No. 416 Sixteenth Street, Brookly—"

What more he meant to write will never be known.

Christensen went to the Keystone Hotel early on Saturday and registered "A. Primrose and wife, New York." He was assigned to Room 83, but none of the hotel attaches recall having seen the woman with him at that time, and there is nothing in Room 83 to indicate that it was occupied by a woman.

Christensen was in and out of the hotel Saturday afternoon, and displayed large sums of money, all of which is missing. He returned for the night about the time the theatres were closing. He went to Room 83, and it was noticed that a woman went up stairs with him. Nobody recalls seeing her afterward.

The man's legs are fairly perforated with marks left by a hypodermic needle. His arms also show similar marks, so that it is quite possible that he died from an overdose of morphia or cocaine.

LAKE FLEETS MAY COMBINE.

Plan to Place 124 Vessels Under Steel Trust's Control.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"All of the lake fleets operated by the many concerns involved in the great steel deal are to be consolidated. This means that 124 vessels will be placed under the control of the new United States Steel Corporation. The management of the fleets will be placed in the hands of two auxiliary companies to be formed soon, according to reports from inside circles.

"It is not believed that the various fleets will fall entirely into the hands of the big combine this season because of the fact that many of the fleets have entered into individual arrangements which stand in the way of their uniting and working under one scheme of operation. Most of the vessels have been used in carrying ore to rail connections with the various steel plants."

Labor Men Espouse Morgan's Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Chicago Federation of Labor took a hand in the Sampson-Morgan controversy at its meeting to-day, and in a series of resolutions which are to be sent to President McKinley, Admiral Sampson was denounced as "one who disgraces the traditions and history of the uniform he wears." He was further excoriated in the debate which preceded the resolution, and Delegate George Geary said he did not believe as brave and deserving man should be "turned down" simply because he does not dress in accordance with Sampson's ideal of manly standard.

Be Sure to See Niagara.
So of course you should take the New York Central from Grand Central Station, the centre of the Metropolis of America.—Adv.

GEORGE FRANCIS GILMAN DEAD.

Was Head of Atlantic and Pacific Stores and Reputed Worth $40,000,000—His Many Eccentricities.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 3.—George Francis Gilman of the system of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores throughout the United States, died suddenly at his residence in Black Rock from an acute attack of Bright's disease at 3 o'clock this morning. He was seventy-five years old, and reputed to be worth $40,000,000. Mr. Gilman had been ill only a few days, and had refused to have any of the attendants in his home send for a physician. He prided himself on his good health, and he had an inordinate aversion to the idea of sickness and death.

Mr. Gilman was born in Waterville, Me., in 1826. His wife died six years ago, and his nearest surviving relatives are a brother and nephew in this city. He was a most eccentric character and the wealthiest resident and the most lavish entertainer in Fairfield County. Many noted New Yorkers will remember him kindly, for he was a prince as an entertainer. His handsome residence in Black Rock reveals some of his eccentric characteristics. There are no bells or knockers at any of its entrances. There are no clocks in the house, for time was nothing to Mr. Gilman. His aversion to the subject of death was so pronounced that he refused positively to talk or read about it. If he met a funeral on his drives about the country he would turn about so as not to pass it. He would not ride on a train on which there was a corpse.

It is presumed that his death will not interrupt the great system of tea stores throughout the country. One of his business methods was that each of his 285 stores was to send him a one-dollar bill each day.

TO ASCEND MOUNT KATAHDIN.

Bangor and New York Men Will Undertake a Perilous Journey in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, March 3.—Dr. Charles E. Adams and George A. Savage of Bangor, with some Boston and New York friends, are about to attempt the ascent of Mount Katahdin—a feat seldom tried in Winter, on account of the dangers as well as the great difficulties involved. The party will go from Bangor to Norcross Station on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, and thence across the lower lakes to Ambejejus, from that point making their way up the west branch to Aboljackmagasset Falls, the beginning of the hardest part of the trip.

Few men have ever climbed Katahdin at any season of the year, and those who have made the ascent in Winter time, or tried to do so, can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. There is no object in making the hazardous trip, except that its successful accomplishment gratifies a spirit of adventure. Mr. Savage climbed the big mountain in Winter several years ago and had some interesting experiences. The mountain's sides are very steep and rough, and the only path that is at all practicable is that known as the south slide, which is the name given to the path gouged out of the slope of Katahdin by a great landslide or avalanche many years ago.

The track of this landslide, which hurled thousands and thousands of tons of rocks and earth into the forests a mile below the summit, is about 100 yards wide at the foot, and gradually narrows toward the summit, where it ends in a chaos of rotting granite boulders, piled up somewhat in the form of a giant stairway, which mounts and mounts, far into the clouds, and up which, at the risk of life and limb, the mountain climber must toil long before he stands upon the highest peak in all Maine.

At this time of the year the hollows between the boulders are filled with snow, and a misstep sends the climber far into the feathery, smothering depths, whence, without help, he may never emerge. Even when there is little snow on the ground sudden squalls frequently come up, in which the traveler is enveloped as in a fog, so that, with pitfalls on every hand, his only safety is to remain stock still until the squall has passed over. The weather is always very cold in Winter, Spring, and Fall on the summit, and even in Summer time snow has fallen and water frozen in the pools among the boulders of Katahdin when, half a mile below, the mercury registered 90 degrees in the shade.

Katahdin lacks but forty feet of being a mile in height, and its crest is half the time lost in clouds and mists, although in clear weather the summit is plainly visible from the highlands of Bangor. The timber growth ceases half way up the slope, and above that is nothing but a confused jumble of granite boulders, black and rotten from the storms of ages. Here and there along the south side are little rock piles, set up by pioneer climbers to guide others in the ascent. To lose a snowshoe, or to be caught in any way unprepared, during a storm on the mountain would expose the climber to grave danger of death, either from exposure or from a misstep, which would likely send the unfortunate explorer headlong down some of the frightful abysses that yawn on every side.

The descent is even more perilous than the ascent, and men have lost their lives coming down the mountain in early Fall, having missed their way in the darkness when clouds swung low. The Bangor party and their friends will make headquarters at a lumber camp near the base of the mountain, there waiting for a clear day, when they hope to make the ascent between dawn and noon and get back safely before dark.

NEARLY LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

Man Beaten, Fired At, and Left for Dead by a Mob at Matawan.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., March 3.—Ernst Miner, an employe of Alexander Gaston, in his brickyards at Cliffwood, was nearly beaten to death last night by a mob of negroes. The row started in a hotel on Main Street. Miner had had a dispute with Wilmer Maxson earlier in the day, and during the evening the men met again and the quarrel was renewed.

A large crowd of colored men were standing about the hotel at the time, and they all took the part of Maxson. Eventually the men came to blows, and Miner was chased from the hotel across Main Street. He was caught by the mob and knocked down, and as he lay helpless several of the men beat him with a fence rail broken in half, while others attacked him with razors. One of the men fired a revolver at the prostrate man. When Miner had been beaten into insensibility he was left for dead and the mob dispersed.

Bystanders and a policeman carried the injured man to a doctor's office, where an examination showed that his condition was extremely critical. No arrests have as yet been made.

LAKE ERIE FISHERMEN LOST.

Four Carried Out on the Ice Perish, but Seventeen Are Rescued.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., March 3.—Twenty-one fishermen were carried out on Lake Erie off Silver Creek this afternoon, seventeen of whom were rescued. The other four have probably perished. The last seen of the four men they were still on the ice, but a high wind was blowing up a big sea, and the ice was fast breaking up. They were about four miles out, and there was a mile of open water between them and the shore.

When it was found that the men were cut off from shore this morning a message was sent to Dunkirk by the Mayor, asking for assistance. A special train was made up, and a party of rescuers brought a boat on a flat car. The rescuers worked heroically all day. The seventeen who were rescued were taken off the floating ice with great difficulty. They said that their comrades probably perished, as they were in perilous positions.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Mileage Tickets
$25.00 per thousand.—Adv.

ALL READY AT THE CAPITAL

Nothing Lacking to Insure a Successful Inauguration.

Chief Moore Promises Fair Weather—Streets Gay With Uniforms and Brightly Clad Women—The Official Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3. — Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has relieved many a Washingtonian and thousands of visitors from the fear that the inauguration ceremonies of to-morrow will be marred by predicting in a special bulletin fair weather for Monday.

Chief Moore's bulletin is addressed to John Joy Edson, Chairman of the Inauguration Committee, and is as follows:

"The weather to-morrow, Monday, March 4, will be the finest ever experienced on the inauguration of a President. The sky surely will be clear, and the temperature warm and balmy—a fit meteorological climax to the magnificent work done by yourself and your able assistants."

Nothing remains to be done to make the second inauguration of William McKinley of Ohio a success. The troops and civic organizations already here are safely housed, and those which will arrive before morning will be equally well cared for. The official time card for the next three days has been revised and corrected, and is as follows:

MONDAY.

11 A. M.—Gathering of high Government officials, diplomats, and specially invited guests in the United States Senate Chamber.

11:50 A. M.—Inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt of New York as Vice President of the United States. Ceremonies in the Senate, attended by the President and a distinguished company.

12 Noon—President McKinley takes the oath of office and delivers inaugural address.

1:30 P. M.—Inaugural parade moves from the Capitol up Pennsylvania Avenue.

7:30 P. M.—Illumination of the Court of Honor in front of White House.

7:45 P. M.—Display of aerial fireworks from Washington Monument grounds.

8 P. M.—Doors of Pension Office open for reception of guests of the inaugural ball.

9 P. M.—Inaugural ball opened by President McKinley.

TUESDAY.

10:30 A. M.—Dedicatory concert, Pension Office, in honor of the United States Army. Marine Band.

2 P. M.—Dedicatory concert, Pension Office, in honor of the United States Navy. Marine Band.

8 P. M.—Dedicatory concert, Pension Office, in honor of the States of the Union. Marine Band.

WEDNESDAY.

2 P. M.—Dedicatory concert, Pension Office, in honor of the Congress of the United States. Marine Band.

8 P. M.—Dedicatory concert, Pension Office, in honor of the Vice President and Speaker of the House of Representatives. Marine Band and grand chorus of 500 voices.

Inauguration eve was a quiet but crowded Sunday. The weather opened threatening, with a southeast wind and a clouded sky, but toward noon it cleared, and the sun set fair, with every indication of a good day to follow. From early morning till toward midnight every street in the downtown section was crowded. The crowd had a holiday air. The weather was mild enough to permit a large display of feminine finery, and this, with the mixture of uniforms, gave the streets a most fashionable section of the northwest much the appearance of an Easter Sunday parade.

Seldom has an inaugural gathering brought out such an assortment of uniforms as were met on every street car and at every street corner. The dark blue of the service uniforms was relieved by the red capes and facings of the artillery and the yellow of the cavalry. The Porto Rican contingent, in sombreros and toreador jackets, mixed with the jackies of the naval contingent, and the lighter blue of the National Guard was everywhere in the large majority. There were not lacking strange combinations of uniform that distinguished several of the crack volunteer cavalry troops, while the variety among the members of the various civic marching clubs was almost endless.

The local churches kept open doors both day and evening, and were crowded with worshippers at every service, many of the visitors being in uniform and reminding old residents of war time Sabbaths. In the evening the theatres vied with the churches in keeping open house, and they were equally well patronized.

The final estimate of the size of the inaugural parade, as given out at military headquarters to-night was, military, volunteer and regular, 22,240; veteran organizations, 1,200; civic societies, 7,800. Out of this number a total of about 17,500 arrivals had been officially reported to the Reception Committee early in the evening. Gen. Francis V. Greene, the Grand Marshal, estimates that the parade will take four and a half hours to pass the reviewing stand, if no unforeseen contingencies arise.

HOW THE CITY LOOKS.

Decorations Are Simple, but in Their Entirety Effective.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Washington is not so wildly enthusiastic over to-morrow's inauguration as it would be if there were about to be a change in the political personnel. This inauguration is very like getting the second installment of a continued story. So the city has not "spread itself" as it might and would have done had Mr. McKinley been succeeded by one of another political faith. This is told by the decorations. Rather perfunctory they seem and as a matter of fact are.

Pennsylvania Avenue, the great artery of the city, running from the Capitol to the White House contains about all there is that is striking, for the display of flags and bunting away from that avenue is by no means general. Truth is, that it is meagre. Even on the avenue and the streets that converge on it at points which the procession will pass there is evidence back of the occasional displays that are striking, of the purely commercial. Hotels, theatres, restaurants, and barrooms, furnish most of the show that is at all abundant.

Thousands of flags are shown, it is true, and hundreds of yards of bunting, but much of it is shopworn and shows that it is stock on hand for any festal occasion, that has been taken from the cupboards for a fresh airing. As it shows a mass of color it satisfies and is fully as good as if a new lot of draperies were brought into requisition. It gratifies the visitors from the country district and attracts attention to the establishments that make the display. In the bright sunshine of the afternoon when viewed from either end of the avenue it makes a brave showing that at least simulates enthusiasm over four years more of McKinley.

There is just one inharmonious bit that shows on the face of a building near Sixth Street, a beer saloon, that attracts the attention of not a few critics. This is a Spanish flag hung from an upper window and flanked on either side by German and French colors. That it causes no adverse criticism and that no demand has been made on the proprietor for its removal shows how thoroughly the recent unpleasantness with the Spanish has been forgotten.

THE COURT OF HONOR.

First in importance of all the decorative features is the Court of Honor, which extends from Fifteenth to Seventeenth Streets, taking in the White House as a part of the scheme. That the tall columns which lead up to the reviewing stand, then line the crescent-like drive to the White House entrance, and finally and beyond the last of the stands for the reviewers, are of the flimsiest construction, does not interfere with their effectiveness as a part of the scheme. An effect almost like that of staff is secured by the use of laths in the construction of the columns. Over these is tightly wound wide stretches of canvas, which is covered with a coarse white paint. The effect is as good as if costlier material were used, and the expense, of course, is much less.

Each of these columns, which are circular, well-shaped, and some thirty feet in height, is surmounted with a capital of neat design, above which is a bouquet of incandescent light globes, a line of those same globes serving as a sort of collarette under the capital. At night when these bulbs are lighted the effect is very striking and novel as well. These columns serve as leaders to the reviewing stands on either side of the street, reaching from the Treasury Building down beyond the Army and Navy Building, except for the open semi-circle in front of the White House, which is by this treatment made part of the court. This necessitates the shutting off of the Army and Navy Building, which is hidden from view by the President's reviewing stand, as it is called.

The President will not use this stand, however, but will occupy a small glass enclosed structure. This is built out some twenty feet in front of the main stand, and will accommodate at most a score of people. Its interior has a trifling decoration in valance style of bunting which, even close at hand, looks to be of an imperial purple. Careful examination reveals the fact that it is made of a mass of small American flags, so minute that the colors do not show distinctly, but blend into what the would-be wags have it is the proper imperial color for this Administration. This throne is reached from the White House by a board walk which will be closed to all but the Presidential party.

HANNA'S THRONE.

In common with all the stands along the line of march the reviewing stands are so constructed that when filled with people there will be no show of raw material, a decided improvement over the ordinary spectator's stands at such shows, with their vast areas of yellow pine. Neither flags nor bunting are used in decorating the stands. The only bits of color about them are stretches of gold-colored bunting, which back the open lattice work of white wood that fronts each stand, and sprays of some green creeping vine stretched across the front of the overhanging roof of each stand. All of the wood work is painted a dead white, the effect of this use of white, gold, and green being very pleasing and altogether a decided improvement over the usual thing in the way of stands from which to witness public spectacles.

It has been said that this treatment of the stands is universal. This needs a modification, for there is one variant from the whole general scheme. That is the stand at the corner of Fourteenth Street on the second story level of the Willard's Hotel building. There has been located what is flippantly called "Hanna's throne." While the general formation of this much-elevated stand follows others along the avenue, it has something more of the character of a Chinese pagoda. In defiance of the general plan of decoration, too, it has knots and semi-circular rosettes of American flags, with a little bunting and a few strings of evergreens to make it still more distinctive. Here a few personal friends of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Senators from Ohio will watch the march up the avenue up to the White House.

SIMPLICITY RULES.

Decorators were allowed to work in a modest and unobtrusive fashion at putting the finishing touches on some of the buildings to-day. Otherwise it was a closed Sunday, the Commissioners refusing to close their eyes to the quiet sale of liquor at any of the hotels or popular resorts. Therefore, there was a decidedly sober lot of militiamen that strolled about the streets looking over the decorations and climbing to the Capitol itself to see what little had been done there. Simplicity has been ruled them, and it has flowed with a sprinking step, which betokens perfect vigor. The Colonel says he is as well as he looks. "I never felt better in my life," he said to those who complimented him upon his appearance.

Col. Roosevelt found it quite a task to open his mail to-day. Most of the letters which came to him were letters of congratulation, but some of them were from persons who wanted him to use his influence to get seats for them in the Senate Chamber so that they might see him inaugurated.

"These good people evidently think I can have as many seats as I desire," said the Colonel, commenting upon a request for two "good" seats.

About 3 o'clock a number of newspaper writers called on Col. Roosevelt by appointment to learn how he had spent the day. Among them were two women society reporters. When the Colonel, in his affable way, had given information about all his actions of public interest, one of the women asked:

"Now, Governor, will you please tell us what kind of a gown Mrs. Roosevelt will wear to-morrow?"

"Gracious; what do I know about gowns?" the Colonel responded. "Why, I don't know one sort of a gown from another. Really, I haven't the faintest idea what kind of a gown Mrs. Roosevelt will wear."

"But we ought to have a description of it," persisted the newspaper woman. "We have a description of Mrs. McKinley's."

"Well, if you really want it, I will ask Mrs. Roosevelt about it, though I don't know that she ever gives out anything about her gowns."

The Vice President-elect obligingly went back into the room where Mrs. Roosevelt was entertaining some friends, and told her what the society reporters desired to know.

"White and silver," he announced when he had returned.

"Oh, that is her gown for the ball; I knew about that. What I wanted was her street gown" said the newspaper woman, disappointedly.

"Oh," said the Colonel; "well, she will wear whatever is suitable for the morning, of course."

"Lavender, or gray, or black would be suitable," said the newspaper woman.

"Well, she will wear one of those," said the Colonel, whose amiable disposition was not equal to another trip to settle this great question.

This evening Col. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Senator Depew at his residence, in Lafayette Square. Senator Depew's other guests were Secretary of War Root and Mrs. Root, Senator Lodge and Mrs. Lodge, Senator Elkins and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Hanna and Mrs. Hanna, Gen. and the Hon. Mrs. Eaton of London, Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. and Mrs. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. Kernochan, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Paget, Miss Johnson, Frederic Harrison, George W. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. Van Alen, Senator Bacon, and Senator Daniel. Miss Paulding, Senator Depew's niece, was the hostess.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock Mrs. Roosevelt and her two eldest children and Col. Roosevelt's two sisters will be driven to the Capitol, and will go to the seats reserved for them in the Senate gallery. Col. Roosevelt will be driven to the Capitol about 10:30 o'clock. When the ceremonies at the Capitol have been concluded, Vice President Roosevelt and all the members of his family will be driven to the White House, where they will take luncheon with President and Mrs. McKinley.

If Mrs. McKinley is well enough to stand the strain of viewing the parade, Mrs. Roosevelt will be with her on the President's stand. If she is not, Mrs. Roosevelt will view the procession from a seat which her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cowles, has secured for her in a stand at the intersection of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Vice President-elect Roosevelt announced to-day that he had taken a lease on the former residence of Bellamy Storer at Seventeenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue, and would make it his home during the next four years.

It is announced that Squadron A of New York, formerly Troop A of the militia, will act as Mr. Roosevelt's personal escort from his residence to the Capitol.

QUIET AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Visits of Col. Roosevelt and Others the Only Unusual Events.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The day at the White House was uneventful. The building was closed to the public, and but for the visit of Vice President-elect Roosevelt, the day indoors was not noticeably different from many others. The President, accompanied by his brother, Abner McKinley, and Mr. Hawkes, a visitor, attended church in the morning, and on his return found that Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, their two children, and Mrs. Cowles had arrived, and were with Mrs. McKinley in the Blue Parlor. Their greetings were very cordial.

At 1:30 the President and Mrs. McKinley and their guests, who number about fifteen, sat down to luncheon. Later Gen. charger, are in great demand. The usual souvenir spoons and pictures contend for space all along the avenue, and the cut-rate ticket shops seem to have multiplied tenfold.

At one point in this new Bowery of Washington there stands a young man, who steps forth into the crowd, with rolling and unsettled eye, gnashes his teeth once or twice, and suddenly produces a hatchet. This naturally attracts the attention of everybody, but just as nervous people are beginning to suggest calling the police the young man reveals his purpose by remarking, in stentorian tones:

"Well! Well! We buy and sell railroad tickets; this is the old place."

The hatchet is then seen to be merely an emblem of the cut-rate business, and the equanimity of the crowd is restored.

At the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street a street preacher has seized the opportunity to hang up some charts on a tree. He has studied the Scriptures, and believes he has unearthed facts of tremendous importance about the prophecies, and he has designed the charts to illustrate his theories. Some of them are blood-curdling and ghastly, especially those illustrating the Crucifixion, but of the old man's sincerity there is no doubt. He points to his charts and harangues the crowd all day long, and is no doubt satisfied that the inauguration will be, through him, the means of gathering in many souls.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S DAY.

Church, a Call at the White House, and Friends Take Up His Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3

Joe Wheeler and John Jacob Astor called to pay their respects. A number of other out-of-town friends called at intervals, but remained only a short time. Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Root, and Postmaster General Smith arrived at about 4 o'clock to look over any bills that might have come from the Capitol, but they found little to require their attention, and soon left.

The President and Mrs. McKinley will entertain to-morrow at a breakfast of twenty-five covers, when Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and the Cabinet officers and their wives will be the principal guests.

GEN. GREENE'S AIDES.

Many New Yorkers Are on the Grand Marshal's Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Among the aides on the staff of the Grand Marshal, Gen. Francis V. Greene, are Cadet U. S. Grant of the Military Academy, son of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, and grandson of the twice President of the United States, and Cadet Philip Sheridan, also of the Academy, a son of the General of the same name.

Although New York is not very largely represented in the parade, so far as its military organization is concerned, it is abundantly represented on the staff of Gen. Greene. Among the well-known New Yorkers, selected as his aides, are Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. W. G. Bates, Col. George B. Agnew, Capt. H. H. Brockway of the Old Guard, Ensign R. W. G. Welling of the Naval Battalion, Capt. J. P. Bencaird, Irwin B. Cochran, John F. Daniel, Peter C. Doyle, Col. George Van Dyer, Capt. Daniel Witt C. Falls, Lieut. William L. Finnagan, Capt. John P. Foley, Adrian Hedgeman, Lieut. C. F. Holme, Major F. L. V. Hoppin, Major W. H. Lanson, Major George T. Lorigan, Capt. J. W. Myers, James J. O'Brien, Everet Peet, Major F. Schieffelin, Capt. D. P. Sullivan, Emil A. Tauchert, Lieut. Theall, Capt. J. H. Thompson, Lieut. C. O. Toussant, and d Edward H. Walker.

Harry A. Garfield, son of former President Garfield, will appear in line as one of the aides of Gen. Greene, as will Cadet Douglas MacArthur, son of Gen. MacArthur.

THE VISITING PORTO RICANS.

Their Soldierly Bearing Attracts Attention in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Of all the visitors here for the parade to-morrow, those which excite the most interest are the Porto Ricans. Of all the men flitting about the streets in uniform, none are more soldierly, and on every side there are words of the highest praise for their military bearing, their neatness, and their gentlemanly behavior. From them the militiamen from Pennsylvania, a most slouchy lot as a whole, might well take a few lessons in military deportment. The contrast between the two is made because the city is swarming with Pennsylvania militiamen.

While strolling about the White House grounds this morning a TIMES reporter happened across Gen. Greene and three of his aids, who were out on tour of inspection of the reviewing stands. Just as they left it to go toward the White House a dozen small parties of the Porto Ricans passed the General and his aids, the latter being in uniform. As the Porto Ricans passed every private and non-commissioned officer raised his hand in salute, and kept it at the peak of his cap until the salute was returned. The same party passed a lot of the Pennsylvania troops wandering about the grounds, but not one of the men wearing the insignia of the Keystone State raised his hand in salute.

The incident was trifling, perhaps, but it showed that the new citizens have at least been rightly trained as to their military bearing and obligations. There was evident care that their uniforms should look the garb of a trained soldier. Neat, trim, and soldierly in every way were these swarthy soldiers from the little island in the West Indies, and they have already earned a vast amount of respect from the military men who are here, and had a chance to see that they had already adopted regular army manners and discipline.

This battalion of Porto Rican volunteers numbers 250, and reached the city late last evening, too late to have them march up Pennsylvania Avenue and receive the greeting it was intended to give them. They were quartered in the Army Building last night, and are expected to rival Col. Roosevelt as the feature of to-morrow's parade. They range in color from a swarthy white almost to black, with a majority of them of the complexion which the average man calls coffee color. Not so diminutive as most people expected, some of them are nearly six feet in height, and a majority of them about the average height. Well-built as a whole, they look as if they had in them the material for the making of excellent soldiers. This, their officers say, is a certainty, as they take kindly to the life and the work exacted of them.

A generally expressed belief voiced on all sides is that the visit of these troops here will be of great advantage to the people of the island. The soldiers have been drinking in all the sights of the town, and none of its stimulants, and have become thoroughly imbued with the idea that the United States is something greater and grander than they had ever dreamed. Under the pilotage of officers and friends who could speak Spanish, they have visited the White House, the Capitol, and the buildings of the various departments, and from these have gained at least an idea of the wealth and power of the country, an object lesson that it is certain will bear fruit when they return to their island home and tell their people what they have seen and learned.

At Newport News they had their first sight of an American locomotive and railway train running at full speed, a sight that aroused their curiosity and filled them with awe. Their trip to this city was the first they had ever undertaken on a railway, and their officers say their expressions of delight were amusing in the extreme, so childlike was their enjoyment over this new experience. Such experiences as they have already had, and such others as await them on the morrow, and on the succeeding days of their stay is believed by observers who have been curiously watching them will result in making them enthusiastic Americans and help materially to the ultimate solution of the political problem to be worked out on the island.

WEST POINTERS IN TOWN.

Cadets in an Inaugural Parade for the First Time Since 1873.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—For the first time since the second inauguration of President Grant in 1873 the gray uniforms of West Point will grace an inauguration. The cadets arrived in town at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, and excited the usual admiring comments for their soldierly appearance. There were only three companies of them, the first company having been graduated last month in accordance with Secretary Root's orders to relieve the scarcity of officers for the new army.

The cadets are about 350 strong, and have a band of 40 pieces. Their head is Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, the Commandant of Cadets. They left their barracks at 7:30 o'clock A. M. Their journey was pleasant and uneventful. As they marched up the avenue toward the Ebbitt House they were welcomed with some cheering, not much, but rather more than has fallen to the lot of most military organizations. The crowds seem to be saving up their cheers for to-morrow. Before going to the Ebbitt they marched to Secretary Root's house and gave him a marching salute. They then went to the Ebbitt and disbanded, and to-night they are having a good time visiting friends and otherwise enjoying themselves.

NEW YORKERS SEE THE SIGHTS.

Squadron A and the Twenty-third Regiment Men Enjoy Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—New York's military contingent passed an uneventful Sunday at the capital. Squadron A's boys are quartered at the Arlington, and from there merry parties of the troopers in their gay uniforms started out to "do the town" as soon as the cold, raw wind of the morning had sufficiently toned down so as to make riding about more comfortable than walking. There was no military duty to be done, and so the boys gave themselves over to enjoying the sights of the city, which they did with the zest that characterizes all they do. Many of them first attended church services with friends, following this with drives after luncheon to the Capitol, the navy yard, Georgetown, Arlington, and other points of interest.

They are perhaps the neatest and most gentlemanly of the military men in the town, and certainly have escaped all of the adverse criticism from the quiet-loving people of the city that has been showered upon some of the visitors.

Neither has much criticism fallen to the lot of the boys of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, who are quartered in the National Theatre Building, in Pennsylvania Avenue. The day was quietly passed by them in the usual sightseeing, and, true to their bringing up in a city of churches, they were among the most numerous of military attendants at divine service in the various city churches. Such parts of Washington as they did not see were not worth seeing, according to reports of their officers, who say "they have been everywhere a gentleman may go, and nowhere where one should not go."

SOLDIERS IN THE CAPITOL.

They Invade the House Chamber and Get Souvenirs.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is not often that the Sabbath calm of the Capitol Building is disturbed by popular invasion such as occurred to-day. Early in the day several hundred blue-coated soldiers from one of the near-by States took possession of the House end of the building. The House was in recess until 2 o'clock P. M., but the emblem of legislative authority, the mace, stood in position as a warning that the dignity of the House must not be invaded. But the soldier boys were oblivious to such Congressional fictions.

Before the weary doorkeepers were aware of it, the chamber was in possession of several hundred bluecoats. Some of them ascended to the Speaker's rostrum and hammered for order. Others occupied the seats of members, and for the time being the floor of the House of Representatives, for the first time in its history, presented a completely martial aspect. The soldiers were after souvenirs, and some of them got them, to the discomfiture of members. The officers of the House finally came on the scene and expelled the intruders.

"DRY" SUNDAY FOR VISITORS.

As Mr. McKinley Promised, All Barrooms Were Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President McKinley's promise to the Methodist ministers that the Sunday liquor law should be strictly observed to-day, was kept to the letter. That law is observed in Washington to an extent that prevails in very few cities, but on the Sunday before inauguration it has frequently been the custom to relax a little. This year the Sunday closing law was kept even more rigidly than on other Sundays during the year. All the bars were closed tight, and the visitors who, in ignorance of the coming drought, had tried to provide themselves, were obliged to go thirsty. The result was that the vast crowd was as sober and sedate a multitude as ever was seen. There was no drunkenness, but there was on the faces of many of the visitors a sad and woebegone expression.

In the midst of the crowd in Pennsylvania Avenue was a tall, fairly well dressed man, who kept his hands in his pockets. As the crowd surged by he would remark, in a conversational tone, "Half a pint of whisky, 25 cents." He had the flasks in his capacious coat pocket, and did a rushing business. When the flasks were gone he went back to his fount of supplies and got more.

TROUBLE OVER THE MENU.

Printed in French to the Dismay of Those in Charge of Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—John T. Devine of the Shoreham Hotel, who is Chairman of the committee having in charge the banquet at the Inaugural Ball, is a thoroughly unhappy and discontented citizen to-day. The caterer is Charles Rauscher, and on him Mr. Devine relied to get up the menu for the banquet. Unfortunately, Mr. Rauscher became ill before he could give the order for the printing of the card, and after waiting till the last moment it was turned over to Mr. Rauscher's chief assistant.

The assistant is a Frenchman. He accepted the commission with glee, and, having a list of the things which Mr. Rauscher intends shall be eaten at the ball, he proceeded to get up the card and send it to the printer. It reached Mr. Devine yesterday, too late for any changes to be made. What was the Chairman's horror to discover that the crafty Gaul had seized the opportunity to get up the menu in French, totally regardless of the fact that the majority of the guests at the ball will either have to go in for the whole bill blindly or abstain from eating altogether.

Mr. Devine is very much upset about it and full of wrath. He thinks that French menus may not be out of place on some occasions, but they are about as useful as Egyptian hieroglyphics at an Inaugural Ball. His discomfort is increased by the fact that, as the viands provided are unusually choice and rather out of the usual run, the menu is even more incomprehensible than most French menus, and an ordinarily intimate acquaintance with the average menu will not help out a diner very much.

INAUGURATION NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—According to the hotel keepers, the number of people in town to-night is not more than one-third as large as it was four years ago. This estimate is based on the number of refusals made to would-be guests. In spite of the statement, all of the hotels are crowded to the utmost, and people have had to be turned over to boarding houses for accommodations.

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One of the arrivals during the afternoon that created something in the way of a sensation was a Syracuse escort of about 100 men, with a fife and drum corps. The Syracusans wore khaki-colored overcoats of Prince Albert cut and slouch hats of a similar color. On their march from the station to the hotel they were escorted by a body of twice their size of the ragtag and bobtail of darkeydom, who have had a day of rare sport marching to the music of the bands playing for the incoming paraders.

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With the Porto Ricans there came a band of native musicians, led by Sergt. Miranda, an enlisted man, who was authorized to introduce martial music into the volunteer service of the island. The native musicians haven't had much of a chance to show themselves, but are reputed to be experts at playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

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It is said that there were never so few politicians in Washington looking for places just before an inauguration as at the present time. The places are all filled and there are no crumbs.

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The soldiers of Squadron A of New York have been unpleasantly reminded that there are "hayseeds" in town. A good many of the people from the rural districts have never seen the "Tommy Atkins" strap under the chin, and apparently think it is a new and freakish idea. Consequently, many of the troopers have been stared at and made the victims of comic comment, and have even been suspected of being walking advertisements. This, of course, applies only to the most veritable "hayseeds," but there are enough of that kind here to make an impression.

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The White House grounds to-night are jammed with thousands of people. Why they are there is a problem which probably they could not explain themselves. But there they are, patiently and expectantly waiting for something to happen—perhaps for the President to come out and show himself. They are staring at the windows and doors, and some of them wait for hours for what will never take place. A separate company of militia from a Southern State varied the monotony of militiamen by playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," as they marched through the streets. When they reached the foot of the Capitol they changed to "How Firm a Foundation."

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President McKinley had a number of callers to-night, including the Governors of New York, Nebraska, and Delaware. All the calls were of a purely social nature.

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This is the first time Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has been in Washington that nobody has asked him about his alleged pink waistcoats. Every time he has been here before he has been obliged to explain that the story about his fondness for colored vests was a canard, and has done so with unfailing good nature. He seems to have at last lived down the roorback, for he has been in town two days and nobody has asked him about it. He wore a white one to-night and was the best-dressed man in the Arlington lobby.

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Yesterday and in the early hours of to-day one of the clearest evidences that the crowd was not a Washington crowd was the fact that so few of them walked in the middle of the street. Washingtonians have the habit of taking to the street because the brick pavements here are hard on the feet, and the asphalt is easy. In crowded times Washingtonians always take to the street. This afternoon, however, the crowd became so large that it had to overflow the sidewalks whether it would or not, and the distinction between native and stranger was lost.

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Gov. Odell, Mrs. Odell, the members of the Governor's staff and their ladies will attend the Inaugural Ball to-morrow night. John D. Crimmins and the ladies of his family, and Col. John Jacob Astor will also attend the ball. Gov. Odell will ride his own horse in the inaugural parade. The horse was brought over to Washington in a special car. This morning Gov. Odell and Mrs. Odell took a carriage ride around Washington, and in the afternoon the Governor, accompanied by several members of his staff, went to the Capitol and watched the proceedings in the Senate for a while.

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It cost Gov. Yates of Illinois and his staff $260 to ride from the Pennsylvania Station to the Arlington Hotel. The Illinois party expected to arrive in Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A telegram was sent ordering twenty carriages to be at the station at 5 o'clock to take the party to the Arlington. The price for the carriages was $5 each. The train on which Gov. Yates and his staff came in was four hours late, and an extra charge of $2 an hour for each hack was exacted.

SERMON ON OFFICIAL RULERS.

Rev. Dr. Canfield Refers to the Inauguration of President McKinley.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield preached in the Church of Our Father, Brooklyn, yesterday morning on "Official Rulers and Other Influential Persons." He referred to the second inauguration of President McKinley, and noted with approval the dictatorial powers which republics sometimes confer upon their executive officers, when the people demand a single authoritative voice. He also found illustrations of his theme in the emancipation of Russian serfs by the Emperor Alexander II., which occurred March 3, 1861, comparing that event with President Lincoln's similar decree during the same decade.

"The second inauguration of the twenty-fifth President of the United States, which will take place to-morrow at Washington," said Dr. Canfield, "suggests reflections both religious and patriotic.

"Neither the President of the United States nor the King of England need be an exceptionally great man in his own right or might, but the enormous power of each is in the Anglo-American determination to conquer and rule the world, to what end remains to be seen when the work is accomplished, as it doubtless will be within the next hundred years. It is not the character of this or that official figurehead, but the spiritual nature of man and its necessities which decide the ever-changing outlines and fill in all the features of history. To the eye of faith there is nothing accidental or supernatural in the logic of events. Resolutions of Congress and Presidential proclamations are powerless except as they embody the ideas of political justice inherent in the soul and coming to the surface at opportune moments. If human nature be not trustworthy, democracy is foredoomed to failure."

Naval Militia Off for Washington.

The First Battalion of the Naval Militia, 150 strong, left this city yesterday morning on the 9 A. M. train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Washington. The battalion will take part in the inauguration parade. It was commanded by Lieut. Commander McDonough Craven and left the training ship New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, at 8:30 o'clock, on the steamer Fletcher, which conveyed it to the ferry. While in Washington the battalion will have its headquarters at 209 Pennsylvania Avenue. It will return to this city to-morrow morning.

SAVED BY HIS SWEETHEART.

Girl Dashes Bottle of Acid from Her Admirer's Lips, but He Is Badly Burned.

With the refusal of his sweetheart to marry him ringing in his ears, James Wilson, twenty-three years old, a clerk living at 427 West Thirty-seventh Street, attempted to kill himself last night by taking carbolic acid. He was prevented by the girl, and later was taken to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner, his hands and face having been badly burned by the drug.

According to the police, Wilson has for some time been calling on Carrie Owens, twenty years old, who lives on the second floor of 446 West Fifty-second Street. Among their friends Wilson was thought to be the accepted suitor. He called at the house, it is said, nearly every day, and yesterday morning attended church with the young woman. Later he ate dinner at her home and then left, returning in the evening.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, the police say, the girl's mother left the young couple alone while she went to prepare supper for a son who had just come home from work. A few minutes later Wilson proposed to Miss Owens, and was told to wait awhile. He is said to have replied: "Well, then I'll take this," and picking up a bottle, which contained the acid, placed it to his lips. The girl jumped to her feet and knocked it from Wilson's hands, in so doing pouring some on her wrist and on Wilson's face and hands.

The man fell to the floor in a faint and Miss Owens became hysterical. Her mother heard the commotion and entered the room. She picked Wilson up and placed him on a couch while the son ran for a policeman.

Patrolman Lenning responded and sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Brown dressed the man's burns and then took him to Bellevue Hospital, where he was made a prisoner.

The young woman was seen at her home. She refused to say anything, except that Wilson "was a decent fellow and didn't mean to kill himself."

MAINE GAME DYING FROM COLD.

Depth of Snow Greater in the Northern Woods than for Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, March 3.—Men returning from the lumber woods of Northern Maine report that the depth of snow there is the greatest in fifteen years, and that, while log hauling is seriously interfered with, and traveling difficult, the most noticeable effect of the severe weather is seen in the suffering of wild animals. Were it not for the snow the deer, moose, and other animals could move about and readily find shelter; but being hedged in and imprisoned by the deep drifts they have in many instances become reduced to mere skeletons from lack of food, or have actually starved to death. In the lake region of the Penobscot many carcasses have been found whose appearance indicates death by starvation, and it is expected that when the snow has melted the country thereabout will be found strewn with skeletons.

Deer have literally swarmed about the settlements and the lumber camps, seeking there to pick up something in the way of food, and more than the usual number have been killed. The snowfall of February was most remarkable, the whole country as far north as Aroostook being blockaded with drifts ranging from six feet to thirty-four feet in height. In Aroostook, strange to say, there is less snow than in Bangor. The suburban streets of Bangor are still piled high with snow, even after the Street Department crews have expended weeks of labor in the effort to cut down the drifts and cart away the surplus snow. In the neighborhood of West Broadway there are drifts through which cuts have been made for the street cars, where the top of the snow walls is even with the roofs of the cars.

Mutinous Recruits Closely Guarded.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—The train bearing 409 New York recruits en route to the Philippines, who mutinied at Ennis, Texas, Friday, reached here to-day, and after a brief stop, left for San Francisco. The soldiers were under close guard, and the car doors were locked. Ten prisoners were held in irons in one of the cars. They will be tried at San Francisco. A number of the men are said to have deserted at various points along the line between Texarkana and El Paso.

If You Have Rheumatism

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 165, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, expenses paid. If cured, pay $5.50. If not, it is free.—Adv.

CONGRESS HARD AT WORK

Strenuous Efforts to Reach Agreement on The Big Bills.

The Naval, General Deficiency and Post Office Measures Disposed of —Two Items Only in Dispute in River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — Congress is hard at work getting ready for its final adjournment at noon to-day. There are still some bills of importance about which the two houses disagree, but it is believed by the leaders that all necessary legislation will be completed before adjournment.

At present the River and Harbor bill and the Sundry Civil bill are the measures of greatest interest which are in doubt.

The General Deficiency bill and the Naval bill were disposed of quite early in to-day's session.

Little difficulty was experienced in disposing of the Deficency bill. After a brief conference yesterday afternoon complete agreement was reported to both House and Senate, and the report was adopted by each body without debate.

AGREEMENT ON NAVAL BILL.

The Naval bill was the next of the appropriation measures to come to a settlement. The principal point of difference between the two houses related to the purchase of three additional Holland submarine torpedo boats.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) speaking to the Senate while the bill was still in conference, said the Senate conferrees felt that they could not recede upon that amendment without first submitting the question to the Senate. He explained that the situation between the conferrees of the two branches had become so acute that two of the House conferrees had refused absolutely to join in any report, either of agreement or disagreement. When it was pointed out to them that their action might result in the failure of the bill, and consequently make necessary an extra session, they had retorted that the Senate conferrees would have to take the responsibility for the failure of the measure. The great Naval bill was suspended, he said, apparently where it could not be reached. This, he added, produced a condition in conference that was without parallel in his experience.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) thought it was not so important that three more Holland torpedo boats be contracted for, as that the bill as a whole should be enacted. He was inclined to favor recession by the Senate upon that item, unless the dignity and honor of the Senate were involved.

Mr. Hale, after some discussion, said, as the time of the session was growing short, he would offer a resolution discharging the present Senate conferrees and requesting that the House grant a further conference on the Naval bill. The resolution was adopted.

A little later a report was made to the Senate that a complete agreement had been arrived at on all points of difference on the bill except upon the Senate amendment authorizing the construction of the submarine torpedo boats. The Senate then voted to recede from its amendment, and the fight was over.

In accordance with the provisions of the bill as it passed to-night, the six years' course at the Naval Academy will be continued. The Senate provision for the appointment of additional cadets was eliminated by the conferrees.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The status of the Sundry Civil bill appeared clearly in the proceedings that followed a partial conference report on the measure made in the afternoon by Mr. Cannon to the House. The items agreed to comprised all the minor issues, leaving still in dispute the items for the purchase of the old Corcoran Art Gallery in this city, $332,000; the appropriation for the memorial bridge across the Potomac at Washington, the payment to Mexico of $412,000, the appropriation for the Buffalo, Charleston, and St. Louis expositions, and the amendment touching the irrigation of arid lands. The report was adopted, and separate votes were demanded upon the various amendments.

The House refused to concur in the irrigation amendments.

The amendment for a $5,000,000 memorial bridge was defeated, 65 to 116.

The conferrees were instructed to insist upon their disagreement to the amendment to increase the salaries of the Appraisers at Boston and Philadelphia.

Mr. Alexander (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to recede and concur in the Senate amendment carrying $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition, $500,000 for the Buffalo Exposition, and $250,000 for the Charleston Exposition. The motion provoked a lively debate. Mr. Payne, the majority floor leader, was particularly vigorous in opposition, declaring that he would rather see this great appropriation bill fail and an extra session precipitated than be "held up" by these three appropriations. He denounced the plea that the Charleston appropriation would cement the good feeling between North and South, saying that if loyalty had to be purchased at such a price it was not worth having.

Mr. Latimer (Dem., S. C.,) made a vigorous response, contending that Charleston made no pleas for special favor, but only for the same treatment that was accorded to St. Louis and Buffalo.

Mr. Cannon closed the debate, severely criticising the Senate exposition amendments until he was called to order by one of the South Carolina members and cautioned by the Speaker against commenting on the action of the other branch of Congress.

As Mr. Cannon proceeded, he displayed intense earnestness. The time had come, he asserted, to resist the legislative invasions of the other branch of Congress. There were worse things, he said, suggestively, than extra sessions of Congress. For himself, he declared, he was ready to see this great bill fail, for he would never purchase freedom from extra session by such an abuse of legislative right. Mr. Cannon's speech created something of a sensation, and he was vigorously applauded.

On a rising vote the motion to concur was defeated—76 to 139.

The House was in an uproar on the announcement of this result, and many members sought to gain recognition.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) moved to concur with the St. Louis and Buffalo items, omitting the Charleston item.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) sought to amend by excluding Buffalo with Charleston, but the Speaker would not entertain the amendment. The Sherman amendment was defeated without division, and the Sundry Civil bill was thereupon sent back to conference.

At 1:40 o'clock this morning the conferrees reported to their respective houses a partial agreement. The Senate conferrees had receded from amendements appropriating $200,000 for a revenue cutter for Hawaii and the payment of $412,672 to Mexico on the La Abra and Weil claim, and a compromise had been effected providing for the purchase of the old Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington at $300,000 instead of $332,500 as provided in the Senate amendment.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The conferrees of the Senate and House reached an agreement upon all the items of the River and Harbor bill, covering 300 disputed points, except the Senate amendments providing for the construction of storage reservoirs in South Dakota and Wyoming, and authorizing the payment of $400,000 for work done upon the Brazos River, Texas. With those items eliminated, the bill carries an appropriation of $49,075,006. This is a reduction from the appropriations made by both the Senate and the House, the Senate figures being $50,854,526, and those of the House $50,965,-415. In its work the conference committee used the Senate bill as a basis. The principal changes made were as follows:

Buttermilk Channel, New York Harbor, increased $134,500, making a total appropriation of $650,000, continuing contract eliminated; Tonawanda Harbor, New York, increased $94,425, restoring the House figures of $237,700; Mobile Harbor, Alabama, increased $31,187, making the total appropriation $350,000; Southwest Pass, Mississippi River, the conference took $187,500 from the continuing contract provision and added that amount to the direct appropriation, making the total direct appropriation $550,000 and the continuing contract $1,362,167; Kennebec River, Maine, direct appropriation increased to $261,000 and the continuing contract dropped out; Hudson River, New York, increased $88,000 in direct appropriation; Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama, House direct appropriation of $290,000 restored, making an increase over the Senate provision of $90,000; the continuing contract provision as inserted by the House was also restored, making the appropriation on that account $400,000.

Galveston Ship Canal, increased to the extent of $75,000, making a total direct appropriation of $275,000; Galveston Channel, Twentieth to Fifty-first Street, both direct and continuing contract provision entirely eliminated, Upper White River, Ark., increase of $50,000, restoring the House figures; St. Clair Flats Canal, (Mich.,) increase of $83,000, restoring the House provision of $330,000; Illinois River, House figure of $75,000 restored; Survey Illinois River increased $50,000, also restoring House provision; Mississippi River, head of passes to the mouth of the Ohio, increased $125,000 on direct appropriation, making the total $3,000,000, continuing contract reduced to the extent of $323,333, making a total of $3,000,000; Licking River, Kentucky, the House direct appropriation of $200,000 restored, but continuing contract eliminated; Oakland Harbor, California, direct appropriation increased to the extent of $100,000, making the total $150,000; continuing contract eliminated; Biscayne Bay, Fla., direct appropriation increased to $50,000, making a total of $200,000, continuing contract eliminated; Big Sandy River, Kentucky, direct appropriation increased $87,590, making a total of $200,000, continuing contract reduced from $416,667 to $250,000; Monongahela River, Penn., House provision of $280,000 restored, making an increase of $50,000; continuing contract also restored to House figures of $455,-913; Block Island, R. I., direct appropriation reduced from $89,220 to $30,000; Saginaw, Hemlock, Bay, Mich., continuing contract eliminated; Cumberland River, above Nashville, Tenn., decreased $48,750, restoring the House provision of $105,000; Lakes Union and Washington, Washington, entire appropriation of $56,300 dropped out; Cape Fear River, N. C., reduced from $250,000 to $150,000; Allegheny River, Penn., at Natrona, Senate amendment eliminated entirely.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The two houses agreed early this morning on the Post Office Appropriation bill. There had been a disagreement on the two amendments of the Senate concerning the extension of the rural free delivery system to small towns and directing the Postmaster General to report upon the feasibility of the use of the telegraph and telephone wires as a part of the postal system.

The Senate receded on the proposition for rural free delivery to small towns, and the House agreed to the amendment for an investigation of a postal telegraph system.

INSULAR COMMITTEE TOUR.

Plan for Congressmen to Visit the Islands Is Defeated in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the House yesterday afternoon Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven members of the Committee on Insular Affairs, not more than four of whom shall be of one political party, to visit Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines and report upon the conditions there.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, indorsed the resolution. He thought if Congress was to legislate intelligently it should have the information which this committee could get.

"Inasmuch as we are about to give up Cuba and have a commission in the Philippines, is this anything more than a proposition for a junket?" asked Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.)

"It is not a junket," replied Mr. Richardson. "This investigation should be made."

Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) member of the Insular Committee, said he believed this would be simply a Congressional junket.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) declared that this resolution was the baldest and most inexcusable junketing trip he ever saw presented.

Mr. Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, said if Congress was to legislate it should have information at first hand. If he was appointed on the committee, Mr. Cooper said, he, for one, would attempt to get at all the facts in Porto Rica, Cuba, and the Philippines.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) and Mr. J. R. Williams (Dem., Ill.,) supported the resolution.

When the House reconvened, at 8 o'clock, the discussion of the resolution was resumed. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) made an earnest speech on the subject of the situation in the Philippines. He urged the adoption of the resolution, as the best means of securing information concerning the situation there. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) vigorously antagonized the resolution, arguing that it was certain that whatever report the committee made would be a political one of no value in framing legislation.

Early this morning the resolution was defeated, 139 nays to 84 yeas.

PLEA FOR NICARAGUA CANAL.

Mr. Morgan Fails in an Effort to Get the Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.—At 10:20 o'clock last night Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) addressed the Senate upon his resolution authorizing the President to conclude arrangements with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the construction of the Isthmian Canal. His address, which he had reduced to writing, in order as he said, he might not consume any more of the valuable time of the Senate than possible, was an appeal to the Senate for action upon the Nicaragua Canal question at the present session.

He pointed out that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty would expire by limitation on March 4. It was evident, therefore, that the treaty must fail. He urged in view of that fact, that Congress should take immediate action upon the Canal bill, showing thereby that it was not chained to Great Britain.

The passage of the Canal bill, he declared, would be a fit action on this historic Sabbath day and would lend an added glory to the great ceremony that was to occur to-morrow.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Morgan asked unanimous consent that the Senate adopt his resolution, which would preserve the protocol of treaties between the United States and Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) objected.

APPROPRIATION BILLS SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The General Deficiency, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and the Indian Appropriation bills have been approved by the President.

Representatives Become Musical.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—While the House was in recess last night from 10:30 to midnight members gathered in groups and sang religious hymns, patriotic airs, and rag-time melodies. Their efforts were heartily applauded by the occupants of the galleries.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The first Sunday session of the Fifty-sixth Congress was held by the Senate to-day. It will not appear in the Congressional Record as a session of Sunday, as the Senate is working under the legislative day of Saturday, and will continue so to work until the session shall be declared adjourned finally at noon to-morrow. To-day's session began at 3 o'clock, the Senate having been in recess since 10:30 last night. The galleries were packed with people here to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and by reason of important business there was a large attendance of Senators.

During the afternoon and evening the Senate passed a large number of bills, including the following House bills:

Amending the act in relation to the exchange of gold coin for gold bars.

To refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Edwin De Leon for $8,000 due for judicial services as Consul to Egypt.

To pay the heirs of Mrs. Tellisse W. Wilson $4,419 for property taken and used by the Union troops during the Civil War.

To pay Capt. Austin A. Yates, Provost Marshal in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1865, $13,537, the amount stolen from his safe, which he was obliged to make good.

Providing that a widow who is drawing a pension at the time of her remarriage and subsequently becomes again a widow, shall be entitled to a pension.

To incorporate the Society of American Florists.

To establish a National Bureau of Standards.

Fifty-four private pension bills were passed.

Work of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The volume of work done by the Congress just closing was shown to-day in a supplement to the House calendar prepared by Tally Clerk Wakefield, of the House staff. The Congress will have been in session 197 days, which is less than any Congress for years. The following is given of bills, acts, &c.: Number of bills, 14,336; number of reports, 3,000; public acts, 345; private acts, 1,250; total acts, 1,505; number of joint resolutions, 395.

Safety Appliances Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate last night passed the bill relating to safety appliances on railroad trains, and requiring railway managers under oath to make monthly reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of all accidents that may occur to passengers and employes, and the attending circumstances.

Odd Strike by Cigarmakers.

TAMPA, Fla., March 3.—The cigarmakers in the factory of Lopez & Parsons went out on a novel strike yesterday afternoon. Every factory has a "reader," whose duty it is to read to the workmen. The reader yesterday was instructed to read from a book to which the women objected on the ground of immorality. The men claimed the book was misplaced. The management was powerless, and as a result of the disagreement both sides followed their leaders to the streets.

FIRE AT CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION

Blaze Discovered After Evening Congregations Had Left.

Priest Rushes to Altar and Saves Sacred Vessels—All Chinatown and Little Italy at the Scene.

The little Church of the Transfiguration set into Chinatown, but deriving its support from Little Italy to the west and the tenement-house districts outside of Chinatown, offered a spectacle last night at which even the stolid Chinese stared, while their more lively neighbors rushed about in excitement.

The two congregations of the church—the Italians in the basement and the others in the main body on the ground floor—had left the building only about fifteen minutes when the glare of fire was seen through the stained-glass windows of the main floor. A dozen Chinamen were standing motionless directly opposite, and the usual Sunday night crowd of visiting Chinamen was in the street, but not one moved or displayed the slightest curiosity as to what was going on. Tony Vissio of 74 Bayard Street, a boy communicant of the Italian basement church, saw the glare and sent in an alarm.

When the engines came a moment later Battalion Chief Martin at once sent in a second alarm. Then the the firemen attacked the locked doors of the church. The fire was found to be in the basement though it had burned through into the main assembly room. Under the direction of Capt. Lucas of Engine Company 9 the doors leading into the Italian church were forced. That entire portion was filled with flames lapping at the ceiling. The firemen got their hose into the basement and then crept after it on hands and knees. Within a short space the flames were driven back to the main altar where they had originated.

Meanwhile Father Nichola Ferretti, who has charge of the Italian section, had learned of the fire. He forced his way past the line of police to the stairway leading to the basement. Down this he dashed. It was easier breathing there when he arrived, but the fire was by no means out. Before the firemen working near the altar knew he was there he had rushed to the main altar and taken from it the sacred vessels, which he carried to the church above. He was unhurt, though somewhat affected by the smoke.

Father Donahue, the acting rector of the church, and several members of the choir, some women among them, were in the vestry when the fire was discovered, but their alarm was quieted by the assurances of the firemen that the building could be saved.

Within half an hour the fire was under fair control, though the Italian section had been completely ruined. The main altar in the basement was wrecked. The statue of St. Ann and its altar, presented by the Society of St. Ann, were broken. Against the southern wall were a shrine and statue of St. Michael. The statue was broken and the shrine in disorder.

Offerings on the shrine of the Sacred Heart were knocked down into the three inches of water that flooded the basement floor. It was seen that the fire had penetrated into the church upstairs at only one point, the southeastern corner, though much of the basement ceiling and the main church flooring had to be torn away or hacked out by axes.

The fire engines, the attack upon the big, barred doors, and the sound of axes ringing through the edifice drew crowds from Little Italy, many of whom belonged to the church in the basement. When the danger was over numbers of these with uncovered heads walked reverently and regretfully through the building. Before the statue of the Virgin Mary many of them halted.

The damage to the structure is placed at $3,000. It is fully insured. The Church of the Transfiguration had occupied the present site on Mott Street, at the corner of Park, for forty years. In earlier times it stood on Ann Street, and then on New Chambers. Two years ago it celebrated its seventieth anniversary.

EMIGRANT TROUBLES AT PONCE.

Steamers, About to Sail, Stopped by Officials—Men Inclined to Riot.

PONCE, Porto Rico, March 3.—Yesterday, as 400 emigrants were about to embark for the Da

MURPHY PUZZLES BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS

Again Declares Nothing Has Been Done About Second Deputyship.

Pays Another Sunday Visit to Police Headquarters and Finds All Departments Astir.

When Commissioner Murphy visited Police Headquarters yesterday an activity prevailed such as had not been seen there on an ordinary Sunday in years. Capt. Westervelt, who was detailed in charge of the force, was on hand early, as also was Chief of Detectives Titus. Everywhere clerks and employes were at their posts. A full complement of men occupied their desks in the telegraph room, and in the corridors and halls were Sergeants and patrolmen. On the previous Sunday—his first in office—the Commissioner had found headquarters almost deserted, and made some caustic comments thereanent. Hence the unwonted stir and bustle yesterday.

Col. Murphy, after a long talk with Capt. Titus, said he had visited his office simply to look over his mail and get a "general view of the situation."

"There is nothing to be said about the appointment of a Brooklyn Deputy," he said in reply to a question. "The matter is in abeyance. Nothing has been decided upon, and until a decision is reached I do not see the value of speculation."

Inquiry as to the probability of a shake-up in the Detective Bureau elicited the reply that no wholesale changes are contemplated at present, and that no considerable changes were likely at any time should a good standard of efficiency be maintained.

Col. Murphy's declaration that the appointment of the Second Deputy Commissioner is still in abeyance, and his emphatic statement on Saturday that he would not be dictated to in the matter caused some confusion in Brooklyn Democratic circles yesterday.

It was positively and authoritatively stated in Brooklyn Saturday night that, on the strength of an agreement made between Commissioner Murphy and James Shevlin, whereby the Brooklyn organization was to be allowed to name a man for the place, who was to be permitted to run the Brooklyn department with a free hand, Mr. Shevlin offered the appointment to Mr. York, and the latter, after first declining, finally accepted. It is known that this was the situation as it was understood by the Willoughby Street leaders.

Despite Commissioner Murphy's denial that a compact had been entered into Brooklyn Democrats were still strongly of the belief that Mr. York had been selected for the place of Second Deputy Commissioner, and that he would be named by Mr. Murphy as soon as the latter was ready to make the appointment. It was thought probable that the appointment would be made to-day.

Mr. Shevlin, when seen last night, declined to discuss Commissioner Murphy's statements. He said positively, however, that there had been no change in the situation from the day before.

There was some talk to the effect that if Mr. York's nomination as Second Deputy Police Commissioner was finally "turned down" in Manhattan, he would be named as one of the Election Commissioners to be appointed when the bill now in the Legislature becomes a law.

ODELL AND PLATT CONFER.

They Meet in Washington, and, It Is Believed, Discuss the Police Situation Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gov. Odell and Senator Platt had a long talk at the Arlington Hotel this morning. The subject is believed to have been the police situation in New York City and the advisability of passing the State Constabulary bill. Neither the Senator nor the Governor were inclined to talk about what was discussed between them. When Gov. Odell was asked if his conference with Senator Platt was to have any results, he replied: "I had no conference. I talked with Senator Platt, but have nothing to say as to the police situation in New York or the prospects of a Constabulary bill."

The fact that Senator Platt has come out for a State Constabulary bill and announced that such a measure is certain to be passed by the Legislature, taken together with the refusal of Gov. Odell to commit himself on the subject, has led to the impression that the Senator and the Governor are not in harmony as to what the Republican policy ought to be, in view of the conditions brought about by the enactment of the single Commissioner law. Whatever ground there may be for suspicion, it is certain that the Senator and the Governor appear to still be on the very best of terms.

ALBANY, March 3.—There is a great deal of speculation here as to Senator Platt's statement "that a State Constabulary bill will be introduced next week and passed." The speculation is in regard to whether Senator Platt and those favoring a State constabulary law have a new bill differing from those proposed the past three years. It is pointed out that Senator Platt could hardly be ignorant of the fact that Senator Raines introduced a Constabulary bill some weeks ago, and that the bill is printed and on the files of the legislators, and if the Senate Committee on Judiciary reported it, it could be passed at once without the delay consequent to a new bill.

There is a good deal of curiosity, therefore, to know whether in view of his statement Mr. Platt is to have a new bill, and if so, how it will differ from the one already introduced.

Despite Mr. Platt's significant statement, it is not generally believed here that a Constabulary bill will be passed.

WANT POLICE PROTECTION.

Residents of Morris Heights at Odds with Capt. Gannon About It.

Capt. James Gannon of the High Bridge Police Station and the Heights Taxpayers' Association, composed of the residents of Morris Heights, are engaged in a controversy regarding police protection. The residents of the heights contend that they are not properly protected from thieves, and Capt. Gannon contends that the residents of that locality are suffering from hallucinations.

The President of the Heights Taxpayers' Association is John E. Eustis, who is connected with the Citizens' Union. At a meeting which the Heights Taxpayers' Association held some time ago that body instructed its Secretary, E. F. Branning, to write a letter to Capt. Gannon telling him of the numerous robberies which were taking place in the locality in which they reside, and requesting that steps be taken for their relief.

On Saturday evening last another meeting of the Heights Taxpayers' Association was held, at which the reply to Secretary Branning's letter to Capt. Gannon was read. In this letter the Captain informed the Taxpayers' Association that there had been no felony committed in the locality in which they live since Feb. 2, 1900, when a woman was bound, gagged, and robbed on Jerome Avenue, and for which two men had subsequently been sent to Sing Sing for thirteen years each.

One of the members of the association took exception to Capt. Gannon's letter because, as he said, his own house had been robbed. He suggested that a committee be appointed from the residents of Morris Heights, each of whom had suffered from a visit by thieves, and that they wait upon Capt. Gannon with a view to convincing him of his error.

Capt. Gannon when spoken to about the matter yesterday said that the imaginations of the residents of Morris Heights seemed to be entirely too vivid.

Samuel T. Millan, ex-President of the Park Board, who lives at Morris Heights, was also questioned yesterday as to whether or not he had been visited by thieves. He replied that he had not because, as he said, he kept two big dogs which were continually looking for trouble. Up to last evening the committee appointed by the Taxpayers' Association had not yet reached Capt. Gannon.

BROOKLYN RESORT RAIDED.

Poker Chips, Playing Cards, and a Craps Table Found in It.

Detective Connolly and several patrolmen of the Classon Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday raided an alleged gambling resort at 41 Rockwell Place, near Fulton Street. George Hart, forty-six years old, the alleged proprietor of the place, together with two men who described themselves as Frederick Conroy, twenty-three years old, of 704 Myrtle Avenue, and Arthur Kenmore, twenty-one years old, of 93 St. Felix Street, were arrested. A craps table, 250 poker chips, and a number of packs of playing cards were found in the place.

This is the second time this house has been raided within two months as an alleged gambling resort. The first raid was planned by Bernard J. York, who was then the head of the Police Board, and about a dozen men were caught in the place. A man named Dubois was then the alleged proprietor of the place.

BICYCLE SQUAD'S BUSY DAY.

Two Automobilists, a Motor Cyclist, and Nine Bicyclists Arrested.

According to the members of the Bicycle Squad yesterday was the busiest day they have had so far this year. They say the pleasant weather resulted in more bicyclists enjoying a spin on the upper west side avenues than on any day for a few months. Up to 8 o'clock last evening the blotter of the Bicycle Squad showed that two automobilists, one motor bicyclist, and ten bicyclists had been arrested as well as one man accused of reckless driving.

The first arrest for the day was made early in the afternoon when Foster Milliken of 127 West Seventy-second Street was arrested at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street for speeding his motor-vehicle, according to Bicycle Policeman Handley, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. He was released on the deposit of cash bail for his appearance in the West Side Court this morning.

Soon after Bicycleman James arrested Albert Deisinger of 250 West Seventieth Street for running a motor vehicle at dangerous speed. At the West One Hundredth Street Station Deisinger was released upon the furnishing of $100 cash bail for his appearance in the West Side Court this morning.

At 4:30 o'clock Bicycle Policeman Handley made his second arrest for the day, when after a chase he caught, at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, Morris Selliot, a Frenchman, living at 238 East Ninety-fifth Street, who was rushing along on a motor cycle. He left his wheel at the One Hundredth Street Station for security. The police say that every motor cyclist they have arrested so far has been a Frenchman.

Later Policeman Handley arrested Henry Muller of 533 West Forty-first Street for reckless driving and locked him up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station. According to Handley, Muller, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, drove into a tandem ridden by Samuel Lanwitz of 89 Pitt Street and David Wagner of 111 Broome Street, knocking the men from the wheel and damaging the latter. Both men walked to Roosevelt Hospital where Dr. Funk dressed several slight bruises. They then went home.

On Central Park West, at Eightieth Street Bicycle Roundsman Boettler succeeded in stopping six bicyclists who were racing up the avenue. He arrested two of the men, who at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station gave their names as Philip Bloomfield of 203 East One Hundredth Street and Frederick Satterfield of 862 Eighth Avenue. They left their wheels for security and went home.

While the policemen were busy on the west side Bicycle Policeman McEntee was kept exceedingly busy on Lexington Avenue. At Twenty-fifth Street he arrested four bicyclists who took no notice of his warning to them to slacken speed. At the East Thirty-fifth Street Station they described themselves as Thomas Eisenfeno of 2,301 First Avenue, John Schlbert, 410 East Fourteenth Street; Fred Gratzen, 425 East Fourteenth Street; James Oliver, 417 East Fourteenth Street. They left their wheels and will appear in the Yorkville Court this morning.

Later McEntee saw Charles Whitman of 19 Scammel Street, doing tricks on his wheel at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. He was arrested and taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where he left his wheel as security.

McEntee in the evening also arrested Otto Smith of 437 Second Avenue, who at the East Twenty-second Street Station left his bicycle as security for his appearance in court this morning.

WIFE IN POLICEMAN'S ROLE.

Arrests Her Husband, but He Is Discharged, and Secures a Summons Against Her.

Charles Heiser, thirty years old, living at 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning charged by his wife, Mrs. Benidina Heiser, with abandonment. Mrs. Heiser keeps a delicatessen store at 1,439 Madison Avenue.

Last week Mrs. Heiser got a summons from Magistrate Crane. She returned to the court on Friday and told the Magistrate that her husband was in hiding, and then the Magistrate issued a warrant and gave it to Court Officer Kuhn to serve. Kuhn could not find Heiser. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Heiser, who had learned that her husband was living at 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, waited in front of the house and saw him come out. She pounced upon him, seized him by the collar, and marched him to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Kuhn then placed him under arrest, and he was locked up.

In court Heiser proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that his wife had not looked for him to serve the summons, in order that she might secure a warrant and have him locked up. This enraged the Magistrate, who took Mrs. Heiser to task. Counsel for Heiser told Magistrate Crane that in the year the couple had been separated Heiser had paid his wife considerable money and had no intention of abandoning her. Heiser was discharged.

He soon returned, however, and asked the Magistrate for a summons for his wife. He told the Magistrate that she had a pistol concealed in her dress while in court and that she had threatened to do him bodily harm.

The Magistrate granted Heiser's request.

HIS WOOING TOO STRENUOUS.

Twice Ejected from Young Woman's Home, Her Suitor Sends Her Threatening Letters and Is Arrested.

Charles E. Betz, a young man who lives at 40 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening at his home on the charge of sending threatening letters to Miss Louise Smith, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of Millard F. Smith.

Mr. Smith lives at 559 Bedford Avenue, and is a member of the clothing firm of Smith, Gray & Co. His daughter is an accomplished musician and is well known in Brooklyn society. Betz is said to be employed by a Wall Street firm of brokers. He is a member of an old Williamsburg family, with whom Mr. Smith is acquainted, but Mr. Smith knows nothing of Betz.

About two weeks ago Betz drove up to Mr. Smith's house in a hansom cab and forced his way into the dwelling. Miss Smith was alone at the time, with the exception of servants. Betz proclaimed his love, and told Miss Smith that he desired to marry her. The young woman became hysterical, and it was only with difficulty that Betz was put out. When Mr. Smith reached home at night and learned what had happened, he complained to the police, but nothing was done. Betz went to the house again four days later, and for the second time secured admission. As on the occasion of his first visit, Miss Smith was alone. He renewed his attentions and was again ejected.

Nothing more was seen or heard of him until Friday, when he appeared at the Smith house again in a cab. A servant opened the front door, and Betz, handing her a letter addressed to Miss Smith, reentered the cab and drove off. The letter was a threat to Miss Smith warning her that unless she married the writer he would kill her. On Saturday Betz went to the house in a cab again, and delivered another letter. It was also threatening in its character.

Mr. Smith learned something of Betz, and yesterday morning he went to the Lee Avenue Police Court and handed the letters to Magistrate Kramer, with a request that an end be put to the annoyance. A warrant was issued, and Detective Maxwell last evening served it upon the young man at his home. When Betz was taken to the Clymer Street Police Station he acted as though his mind were deranged. He told the police that he dearly loved Miss Smith, and was anxious that she should become his wife. He was locked up, and will be arraigned to-day in court. Betz told the police that he was to have gone to Yucatan this week for his firm to look after some mining interests.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.
Personally-Conducted TOURS

Florida
Yellowstone Park
Old Point Comfort
Richmond
Washington

For Rates, Itineraries, etc., apply to Ticket Agents; W. N. Burchard, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Philadelphia.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

THE NEW CUSTOMS REGIME

Collector's Office Clerks Replace the Surveyor's Inspectors.

Passengers' Baggage Zealously Overhauled and the Most Trivial Objects Entered on the Declarations.

The arrival of the Cunard liner Lucania yesterday morning gave the clerks from the Collector's office who have superseded the staff from the Surveyor's office in taking the declaration of passengers their first real chance to get a clear idea of what most people's trunks contain. While everything had a new aspect and there was naturally some delay, the new force managed to dispatch the busines in hand in very good time. That the men were new at the business was indicated by many amusing incidents in the taking of the declarations.

The rules in regard to passes to the pier were more strictly enforced than heretofore, and a large crowd of men and women outside the railing had a lively time in a vain effort to get through the gate and greet their friends as they landed. The new system is a great deal more complex than the old one, the baggage is more thoroughly examined, while in the matter of declarations, the clerks put everything down from a ten-cent cigar to a diamond. Among the entries in the declarations were in one case two canaries, while in another instance a pair of 75-cent shoes were conspicious. The owner of the footwear explained that he had the shoes on. He was allowed to pass them in free of duty.

Though a passenger is allowed to bring in free of duty fifty cigars, one passenger declared a package of ten. They were entered by the clerk as "goods purchased abroad." On another declaration appeared an item of 15 cents. It referred to a pack of playing cards. Wearing apparel valued at 60 cents was declared by one man, while another declared two wooden souvenirs of insignificant value, all of which was duly recorded by the innocent clerks, who were evidently ignorant of the rule of the customs permitting passengers to bring personal property to the value of $100 into the country free of duty.

The clerks in their zeal paid no attention to a time-honored custom that for years has been practically the only pleasant thing connected with the position of inspectors who go down the bay to meet the incoming liners. This is the breakfast on board ship. The Chief Steward of the Lucania had the breakfast ready for serving when the liner reached her pier, but his expected guests failed to put in an appearance. Long after the passengers had landed, and the pile of trunks had all been carefully ransacked, the meal in the Lucania's gorgeous dining saloon was still untouched.

"They are new at the business, sure," said one of the wondering stewards. "I've crossed many a time, but this takes the cake. A customs officer refusing to eat! That is certainly a wonderful thing."

Col. J. H. Story, Acting Deputy Surveyor, said that more Appraisers were needed, and intimated that a move would probably be appointed soon. He declared that he was well pleased with the work of his men.

"Things are running smoothly," he said, "and there is very little delay in passing baggage. Of course, the men are new at taking declarations, but they will soon become expert."

Arrivals on the Lucania.

C. Haddon Chambers, the author and playwright, was among the arrivals on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday. He has been abroad several weeks. Other passengers were Frederic Villiers, the war correspondent, who is en route to Canada, where he will lecture on the war in South Africa; Major W. H. Merritt of the Governor General's bodyguard, Canada; Lady Wilson, wife of the Governor of Barbados; Shirley M. Crawford, Sir Theodore Fry, Col. Francis Yeland, Baron and Baroness von Horst, and E. Vernon Lindo, British Vice Consul at Limon.

TUNNEL WORKERS' CLAIMS.

Demand of House Shorers Indorsed by Central Federated Union.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union the question came up, on the report of a committee which has for several weeks been trying to come to an arrangement with the sub-contractors for the rapid transit tunnel work, as to the union rate of wages for the employes.

Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters, who made the report, as Chairman of the committee, said that the sub-contractors were willing to employ union men only, but were not willing to grant the demands of the union shorers, who wanted $2.75 a day for all their work. Some of the work, he said, was classed as unskilled labor, for which outside contractors usually paid $1.50 a day. They were willing to pay $2.75 a day for some of the work.

A delegate remarked that the House Shorers' Union should let the unskilled work alone and only demand $2.75 a day for their own work. The House Shorers' delegate declared that his union should have jurisdiction of tunnel bracing and all work of that kind, and would demand $2.75 a day for it all.

After a long discussion, the demand of the House Shorers was indorsed. It was stated that, as the sub-contractors will not grant the demands, the House Shorers will have either to back down or strike.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:10 A. M.—215 West Twentieth Street; Blake & Williams; damage, $500.

12:40 A. M.—218 East Third Street; George Weiss; damage, $10.

1:20 A. M.—247 West Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Cook; damage slight.

2:20 A. M.—2,617 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

6:30 A. M.—647 Bronx Park; J. B. McDonald, owner; damage slight.

8 A. M.—24 East Twenty-third Street; Henry E. Brodford; damage, $1,000.

11:40 A. M.—220 West Tenth Street; Rose Redleck; damage, $200.

7:30 P. M.—259 Delancey Street; Harris Halpin; damage slight.

7:40 P. M.—90 Walker Street; B. & G. Corset Company; damage, $500.

8:30 P. M.—108 Broome Street; owned by city; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEXINGTON, March 3.—Fire of mysterious origin destroyed the six-thousand-dollar residence of J. W. Payne, breeder of trotting horses, in this county to-day. Insurance on residence, $3,500; on furnishings, $1,000. Mr. Payne and his wife are spending the Winter in Florida.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The warehouse of the Knox Express Company, a four-story structure at the corner of Four-and-half and C Streets, Northwest, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, Third Floor.

New designs in French and English Cretonnes, Taffetas, Velvets and other Printed Fabrics; also a select collection of Upholstered Pieces, including Lace, Muslin and Cretonne Dressing Tables, suitable for furnishing Summer Homes.

HOSPITAL CLERK ARRESTED.

He Is Charged with Subornation in the Case of Hilliard.

Charles T. Wilson, a clerk in Gouverneur Hospital, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged with subornation. At the request of the District Attorney's office he was remanded to Police Headquarters until this afternoon for a further hearing. Wilson was arrested late Saturday night by Central Office Detectives Berkley, Arfken, and Woolbridge at his home, in Henry Street, at the instance of District Attorney Philbin.

An official of the District Attorney's office, who was seen last night, said that about a week ago District Attorney Philbin ascertained the fact that Wilson had attempted to suborn two orderlies, Joseph Greenberg and George Reynolds, employed at Gouverneur Hospital, to testify that when the ambulance that carried Hilliard, the Frenchman who died under suspicious circumstances in Bellevue Hospital some time ago, and for which Nurse Davis was acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury in Judge Cowing's court Thursday night, stopped at Gouverneur Hospital on its way to Bellevue Hospital with Hilliard, he fell out and landed on his head.

The District Attorney investigated the story and learned that Wilson had given Greenberg an envelope containing five ten-dollar bills, and that Greenberg had returned the envelope after refusing to testify. Then, it is said, Wilson went to Reynolds and asked him to testify.

The District Attorney did not want to arrest Wilson during the trial of Nurse Davis, fearing it might influence the jury. On Saturday Assistant District Attorney Pierce examined half a dozen witnesses employed at Gouverneur Hospital and that evening District Attorney Philbin requested that Wilson be arrested. Later, after being arraigned in court yesterday, Wilson was released on bail.

At the hearing to-day the official of the District Attorney's office who spoke of the case said that interesting evidence would be given, and intimated that several other persons were implicated. He said that District Attorney Philbin knew who had advanced the money to be paid Greenberg and Reynolds.

ARRESTED THE WATCHMAN.

Detectives Say He Admitted He Had Helped Rob His Employer.

Israel Goldberg, who lives at 756 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and has a clothing factory on the second floor of 5 Rutgers Place, reported to the Madison Street Police Station yesterday morning that his place had been entered and silk skirts and children's jackets valued at $300 stolen early Sunday morning.

Detectives Delaney and Sheehan found that iron bolts holding the hasp for the padlock on the front door had been unloosened on the inside. They questioned the watchman, Louis Fischkonsky, thirty-four years old, who had been a watchman for Goldberg a fortnight, precisely the time he has been in this country.

The watchman said he suspected a ragman who lives on Delancey Street. Finally he admitted that he had let the burglar in, the detectives say, but refused to tell who the man was. The watchman said that the burglar sold the stuff yesterday and was to come back for another load last night. The detectives waited at the place, but the man did not come. They took Fischkonsky back to the station and locked him up for trial to-day.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ARRESTED.

Charged with Felonious Assault in Drawing a Revolver on a Man.

Paul Fontana, thirty years old, of 71 West One Hundredth Street, who says he is a Deputy Sheriff, was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station last night charged with felonious assault by Lawrence Hughes of 171 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Hughes says that he found Edward Walters, twenty-five years old, a blacksmith, who lives on Amsterdam Avenue, in One Hundred and Third Street, near Columbus Avenue, last night, and that Walters was intoxicated. He started to take Walters home, and when near Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street was stopped by Fontana, who demanded to know where Hughes was taking Walters. He was told, and then, according to Hughes, shouted:

"I'm an officer. I want that man."

Hughes refused to give the man over, and says that Fontana pulled a revolver from his pocket and demanded that the man be released to him. A policeman appeared and arrested Fontana. At the station he displayed a Deputy Sheriff's badge, with the abbreviation "W. Co." on it. He told Sergt. Gallagher that he "just wanted to scare Hughes." Walters was also locked up, charged with intoxication.

MAY BE HOTEL THIEVES.

Three Colored Men Arrested Thought to Have Been Implicated.

Detectives of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night arrested William, twenty-seven years old, and Charles Mitchell, nineteen years old, brothers, as suspicious characters. The men are believed to be implicated in a number of recent hotel robberies. The men were arrested at 328 West Twenty-seventh Street. They are colored.

Early Saturday evening the same detectives arrested Warren Bentley, a colored man, of 240 West Forty-seventh Street, in Thirty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, on suspicion. In a bundle which he carried under his arm Bentley had considerable table linen bearing the mark of the Hotel Empire. Yesterday Bentley told the police that the Mitchell brothers were implicated with him in the robbery.

When arrested the men had with them forty-five pawn tickets calling for table linen and pillow slips valued at $200, and about $20 worth of silverware was in their possession. The silverware was marked "Hurst," "Nye," and "Barrett."

The linen found with Bentley has been identified by Manager Kelly of the Hotel Empire as his property. He said the three prisoners have been employed at the hotel at different times.

TRIES SUICIDE IN TWO WAYS.

Man Slashes His Throat with a Table Knife and Jumps Into the River.

Louis Rosenblatt, thirty-eight years of age, of 83 Delancey Street, attempted suicide soon after 8 o'clock yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a table knife, and then jumping into the East River. He failed to cut deep enough to do serious injury, and was hauled out of the water by men about the pier at the foot of Cherry Street, and firemen from the fireboat Robert Van Wyck. The knife was found on the pier.

When Rosenblatt was taken out of the water he told Policeman Elwood of the Delancey Street Station that he had been in business, running a sweatshop with a partner whose name he refused to give. He said that his partner had ruined the business, and he (Rosenblatt) had lost all his money. Within two weeks, he said, his wife had left him, and had gone to Europe with another man. He thought his troubles were too heavy to bear, and had determined to end it all.

Dr. Steinberg of Gouverneur Hospital attended Rosenblatt. He took him to the hospital, saying that he did not think he would be much the worse for his bath, and that the cuts in his throat were not serious.

MAINE'S KING GUMPICKER.

He Leads a Lonely Life, but Makes a Good Income—Secrets of the Business.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, March 3.—Ezra Robar, the king gumpicker of Maine, has camped all Winter on Porgie Brook, and when he comes to town this Spring he will have bags and bags of amber lumps to swap for the dollars of the druggists, who always pay the highest prices for the best gum. The life of a gumpicker, without doubt, is the most lonely that a man can lead. The men go into the woods in October, and they make a study of spruce growth. They have an odd outfit, consisting generally of several poles and knives, a pair or two of snowshoes, a small dog, a couple of blankets, and a pair of "climbers," like those used by telegraph linemen.

The gumpickers travel alone, and have secrets, like gold hunters. They follow the wake of the old whirlwinds that have left long furrows in the wilderness, and as long as they can track the course by the gum that forms on trees wounded the previous season they follow it along. Sometimes a gum hunter finds that his pathway has been intercepted by another hunter, who had discovered the lead, and a new plan of campaign must be resorted to.

There are many men who go into the woods to chop trees or swamp roads at $25 a month who work every Sunday at digging gum from the boughs of the spruces, and in that way they greatly increase their earnings, although they are not nearly so successful as the professional digger. The veteran gum hunter has made his occupation a life study and has reduced the work to a science. He can go up a tree like a cat, and skip it bare of gum, from stump to top, while the logger would be getting ready to climb. The lumberman generally gets twenty to thirty pounds of gum in a Winter, and sells it at from 80 cents to $1.25 a pound, according to quality.

A professional gum hunter can make from $3 to $8 a day when he strikes a really good gum country. When he gets into a good place he keeps very quiet about it until he has gathered the last lump in sight. He makes from $400 to $800 in a season, and he earns every cent of it by hard, lonely work.

RATE OF WAGES LAW,

Organized Labor Will Try to Have the Constitution Amended.

Discussion of the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring the prevailing rate of wages law to be unconstitutional was to have been made a special order of business at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. When the subject was reached the time was within an hour of the usual time for adjournment, and Chairman O'Brien of the Law and Legislation Committee, who was to have introduced it, moved that the discussion be postponed until next Sunday.

It was decided that the discussion should begin next Sunday after the reading of the minutes. When seen later, Chairman O'Brien admitted that neither his committee nor the central body as a whole could do anything to offset the decision of the Court of Appeals.

"Will the unions drop all contests over the law that has been declared unconstitutional?" he was asked.

"Not by any means," he said. "We will take steps at once to try and have a concurrent resolution passed for both houses of the Legislature to amend the Constitution so that such a law will be Constitutional. Then we will agitate to have the law re-enacted. It will take time, but we know the fight that is before us."

SHOT AT FERRYBOAT EMPLOYE.

Man Put Off the Boat for Being Obstreperous Uses His Revolver.

A man was locked up in the Twentieth Street Station House last night, after he had made an attempt to shoot James Hussey of 625 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, a guard on the Erie Railroad ferryboat Erie, running from West Twenty-third Street to Jersey City.

The man got aboard the boat at Twenty-third Street and entered the women's cabin. According to the police he was intoxicated. He became boisterous, and was put off the vessel. After the boat started out of the slip the man pulled a revolver and fired two shots. One singed Hussey's hair.

The man was arrested and taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station. He refused to give his name.

New Board of Walking Delegates.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, has issued a call for a meeting of representatives of all the unions affiliated with the miscellaneous section, in order to form a Board of Walking Delegates. This board will be looked on as a committee of the whole to take charge of all large trade disputes, and where sympathetic strikes are needed to conduct them.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—J. Wilson Brodie, Edinburgh; James S. Craig, London; W. E. Cooke, London; Ralph Frankenberg, Manchester, England; Julius Kohn, Mayence; W. A. Toder, Manchester, England; D. McKinlay, Manchester, England; Arthur Collins, London; John Parker, London; W. J. Mangler, Scotland; Baron and Baroness Von Horst, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Otto Fritze, Bremen.

GRAND—Dr. R. E. Poole, Pittsburg; Capt. H. R. Lee, United States Army; Dr. H. N. Haas, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—William McCulloch, Pembroke, Ont.; William Meade Robinson, Louisville.

IMPERIAL—James T. Cummings, London; W. H. Tritt, London; Frank C. Buxton, London.

VICTORIA—Dr. J. S. Christeson, Chicago; W. Bartholomay, Rochester.

HOFFMAN—William K. Du Bois, Bombay, India; Thomas D. Ainsworth, Oak Lodge, I. T.; G. W. Wilkes, Tulehua, I. T.; L. D. Brewer, Harrodsburg, Ky.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman D. J. Foster, Vermont; S. S. Sorrensen, London; Dr. George W Galvin, Boston; John C. Brodhead, Milwaukee; Gen. G. S. Carpenter, United States Navy.

SAVOY—Herrick Johnson, Chicago; C. A. Dickey, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—E. C. Chapin, Chicago; S. S. Sewall, Bath, Me.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—T. W. Burnham, Cleveland; J. Kerr Osborne, Toronto; George P. Field, Boston; Herbert M. Sears, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Scruggs, Van Dervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. Blindell, domestics and dress goods; D. A. Callahan, ribbons; F. I. Linhoff, hosiery and ladies' underwear; E. J. Glades, dry goods; M. W. Eckert, silks; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Hotel Victoria.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, white goods, and silks; H. B. Scott, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets, and millinery; Miss K. Hurley, laces and ladies' neckwear; Miss M. L. Hurley, fans; H. C. Krakauer, dry goods, 841 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Elliott, William E., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, domestics, linens, prints, and wash goods; J. W. Jeffers, silks; Miss M. J. Sullivan, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hoyt, Kent, Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, dress goods, silks, and millinery; F. B. Spencer, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Rohlman, millinery; G. R. Hoyt, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. A. Ernst, toys, china, and glassware; 496 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Goldsmith, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Goldsmith, linens, laces, and white goods, 274 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Goeckind, china and glass, 459 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, laces and embroideries, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cassidy, J. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery, 212 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, and furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Beach, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, dry goods and notions, 83 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. Smith, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. B. Gilbert, domestics and linens, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. T. Goll, domestics, linens, and dress goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Emery, fancy goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goebel, dress goods, linens, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, velvets; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dils, H. P. & J. W., Parkersburg, West Va.; H. Dils, notions; D. R. Watts, dry goods; 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Cooper, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Bell, linens and white goods, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Elsinger, general buyer; Holland House.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Weinman, silks, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. Milne upholstery goods; 438 Broadway.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Garfunkel & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; J. A. Garfunkel, notions; Bay State Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; W. Meinel, sporting goods; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Imperial.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. M. Cooper, millinery and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Kasper, upholstery goods; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Barnes, J., & Son, Laporte, Ind.; J. Barnes, notions and millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Martin, linens and white goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Robbins, C. H. D., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. L. Hallowell, millinery, 645 Madison Avenue.

Tracy-Wells Company, Columbus, Ohio; U. Tracy, notions; Hotel Albert.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. Stock, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; L. Epstein, curtains and draperies; J. W. Sherer, dry goods; Miss Mack, laces; Miss Riegelman, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

O'Gorman, T. & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Knowles & Gardner Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. J. Kohn, upholstery goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Kraft, notions and furnishing goods; Miss Becker, cloaks, suits, and waists, 337 Broadway; Hotel Albert

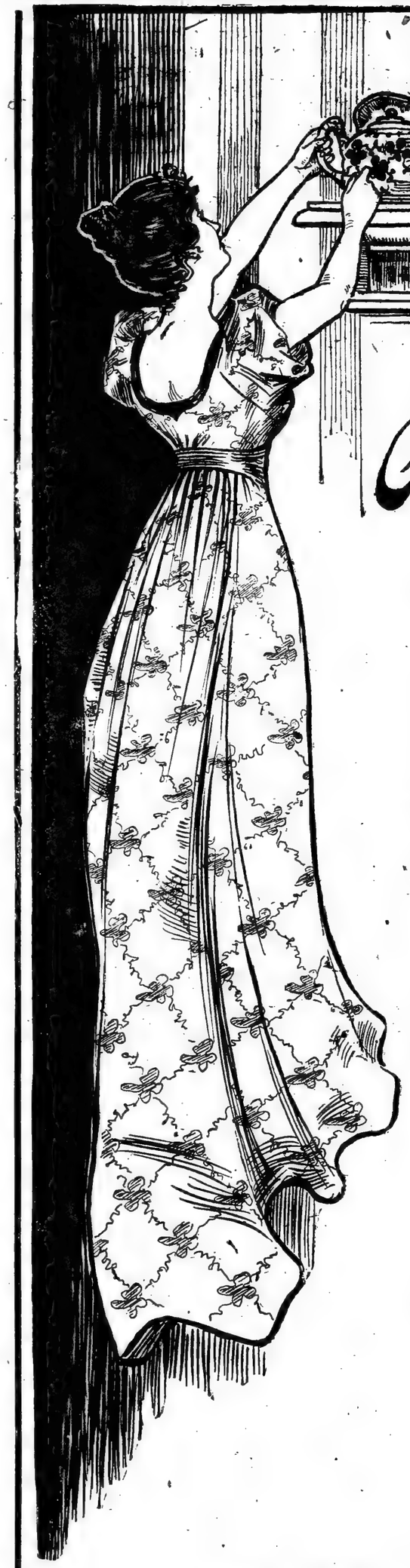

The Wanamaker Store.

The Charm of CHINA

And the *Fascination of* These

SILVER ANNIVERSARY Offerings

TWO factors make this Wanamaker china organization of vast importance to the housekeepers of America. The one is *Artistic*—the other *Economic*. The former would be of less value without the latter; the latter would be undesirable to makers of the home beautiful, if not coupled with the former. The organization is complete and masterful because the two factors are dovetailed so perfectly.

The First—

Our China Buyer is a Connoisseur of his goods—not only of the practical workaday wares; but of the Art Goods which he also gathers so largely.

The Second—

The Largest Distributing Organization in America gives him almost unlimited and certainly unmatched purchasing power.

The same artistic taste which selects the hundred-dollar Vienna plaeque, the three-hundred-dollar Cauldon Dinner Ware, and the art pieces of Carrara marble, passes in judgment upon the ten-cent cups and saucers, and the most modest goods of every sort. Good taste is displayed throughout the stock. The pretense of gaudiness is not present. Artistic treatment gives refinement to the most modestly priced wares. This is the chiefest virtue of the Wanamaker China Store. The broadest varieties and the most beautiful goods shown in America are here. *And now*—

This MARCH CHINA SALE, *made doubly potent by the inspiration of the Silver Anniversary*, offers these beautiful wares at

An Average Third Under-Price

The present offerings are the most beautiful goods ever gathered for such an occasion—perhaps no other collection, even at regular prices, ever before contained so much artistic beauty and universal newness as is here now.

Dinner Sets—

At $5, from $6.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons.

At $8.50, worth $12—American porcelain dinner sets; 98 pieces; flower decorations and gilt.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; flower decorations and gilt.

At $13.50, from $22.50—Crown Austrian china dinner sets; 101 pieces; flowers and gilt.

At $17.50, worth $27.50—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. dinner sets; pretty border decoration; embossed shape; all handles gilt; 100 pieces.

At $22.50, worth $32.50—Another style, same.

At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. dinner sets; 101 pieces; 5 good decorations.

English porcelain, very fine quality and decorated with a turquoise border decoration.
113-piece dinner set, $8, regularly $14.
101-piece dinner set, $7, regularly $12.50.

Fancy China—

Fine quality china, richly decorated—
All worth a half more or double.
Plates, tea and breakfast sizes, 35c each.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, 25c each.
Salad Dishes, 75c each. Celery Trays, $1 ea.
Cracker Jars, $1 each. Ice Cream Trays, $1.50
Pin Trays, 20c each. Fruit Saucers, 25c each.
Cups and Saucers, 50c each. Numerous others.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25 to $3.75 each. Salads, 35c to $2 each. Chop Dishes, $1.50 to $3 each. Bread Trays, $1.25 to $2.25 each. Bonbon Dishes, 50c to $1 each. Tete-a-Tete Sets, $4, complete. Olive Dishes, 40c each.

Plates—

French china Plates, 15c, 25c and 50c each. Up to $4 each, with many prices between—most of these are worth double.

Cut Glass—

An immense variety; prices a third to a half under value.
Bowls, 7 in., richly cut, $2.75; regularly $4.
Bowls, 8 in., richly cut: 5 patterns; $3, regularly $5 and $6; $5, regularly $9.
Bowls; fancy shape; $6.50, reduced from $10.
Nappies, 7 in., richly cut, $3; regularly $5.
Nappies, 8 in., $3 and $5; regularly $5, $6, and $9.
Nappies, 9 in., richly cut, $5; regularly $9 and $10.
Water Caraffes, squat shape, richly cut, $3 and $3.50; regularly $5 and $6.
Sugars and Creams, richly cut, $3 and $5; regularly $5 and $8.
Celery Trays, $2.75 to $5; regularly $5 to $8.
Olive Dishes, handled and unhandled, $1.50 and $1.75; regularly $2.50 and $3.
Olive Dishes, handled, $2; regularly $3.25.

Cut Glass—

Olive Dishes, unhandled, $2.25; regularly $3.50.
Flower Vases, 8 in., $1.50; regularly $2.50.
Flower Vases, 10 in., $2.25; regularly $3.50.
Water Jugs, 3 pints, $6, from $9.
Cut Glass Water Tumblers, $2.40 and $3 dozen; worth $4 and $5.

Bric-a-Brac—

Prices are one-third to one-half below regular values.
Fine terra cotta pieces, busts, figures, groups, etc., $1.50 to $17.50 each.
Teplitz busts, figures, urns, vases, etc., 60c. to $18.50.
German Faience and Majolica pieces, 15c to $6.
Royal Bonn pieces, very handsome, $2.50 to $30.
Castilena marbles, a great variety, $6 to $80.
Marble pedestals, $10, from $15; $12.50, from $17.50; also at $20 and $25 each.

Bric-a-Brac—

Ghouda ware, a number of fine pieces, at $2 to $30; reduced from $3 to $40.
Louesa pieces at $2 to $30.

Cups and Saucers—

Every piece is fine china, beautifully decorated—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, up to $1.25. Worth a half more or double.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

Greater variety than ever before.
At $8, from $12—Toilet sets in 2 decorations; complete with covered slop jar.
At $3.75 from $5—Toilet sets in underglaze decorations; English porcelain; complete with jar.
Quite a variety of finely decorated sets, all complete with covered slop jar, in 6 good shapes, at these prices: $5, worth $9; $6, worth $10; $7, worth $12; $8, worth $14.
At $2.25, worth $3.25—Underglaze decorated Toilet Sets, with uncovered slop jar. Basement.

STATE REAPPORTIONMENT

Draft of the Proposed Congressional Redistricting Bill.

One New District in Kings and Two in This City—Extensive Changes Made Up State.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator Raines, Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Congressional Reapportionment, and Assemblyman Kelsey, Chairman of the committee of the Assembly, are in possession of drafts of the proposed Congressional Reapportionment bill which provides for thirty-seven members of Congress in this State, instead of thirty-four. The proposed draft puts one new district in Kings and two in New York City, and contains the apportionment printed last week and indorsed by W. J. Atterbury for Kings and William H. Ten Eyck for New York. It also provides for changing the boundaries of two districts in Erie, so as to make them more equal in party strength.

Contrary to former statements the plan proposed changes materially the boundaries of the districts up the State. Here is the proposed apportionment outside of New York and Brooklyn:

First District—Suffolk, Nassau, and all but Wards One and Two of Long Island City in Queens County.
Second District—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts in Kings County.
Eighth to Eighteenth, inclusive—Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, two wards of Queens County, and County of Richmond.
Nineteenth—Westchester.
Twentieth—Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland.
Twenty-first—Greene, Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam.
Twenty-second—Ulster, Delaware, and Otsego.
Twenty-third—Rensselaer, Washington, and Warren.
Twenty-fourth—Albany and Schenectady.
Twenty-fifth—Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Saratoga.
Twenty-sixth—St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex.
Twenty-seventh—Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego.
Twenty-eighth—Oneida and Herkimer.
Twenty-ninth—Broome, Tioga, Chenango, Tompkins, and Madison.
Thirtieth—Onondaga and Cortland.
Thirty-first—Wayne, Cayuga, Ontario, and Yates.
Thirty-second—Chemung, Seneca, Schuyler, and Steuben.
Thirty-third—Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming.
Thirty-fourth—Monroe.
Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth—Buffalo.
Thirty-seventh—Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany.

It will be seen that there are only seven districts in the State that will preserve their present integrity—the Twentieth, which will be the same as the present Seventeenth; the Twenty-seventh, which is the same as the present Twenty-fourth; the Twenty-eighth, same as the present Twenty-fifth; the Thirty-second, same as the present Twenty-ninth; the Thirty-third, same as the present Thirtieth; the Thirty-fourth, same as the present Thirty-first, and the Thirty-seventh, same as the present Thirty-fourth.

It is believed that there will be much opposition before the committee because of the many changes made up the State. Madison is taken from Onondaga, and Cortland is added. Madison is put with Broome and Tioga, while Delaware is taken from them and goes to make up an old-time district with Ulster and Otsego.

NEW GAME COMMISSIONER.

De Witt C. Middleton to be Made Head of New Board—C. H. Babcock and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff His Associates.

ALBANY, March 3.—Immediately after his return from Washington Gov. Odell will appoint the new Forestry Board, under the provisions of the bill passed last Thursday and sent to him. The bill provides for consolidating the present Forestry Preserve Board and the Fisheries, Forest and Game Commission, and the Governor believes it will effect a saving to the State annually of about $20,000.

The new Commissioner of Fisheries, Forestry and Game will be De Witt C. Middleton of Watertown, at a salary of $5,000 and a term of four years. The consulting Commissioners for the first two years will be Charles H. Babcock of Rochester and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn. No salary is attached to these positions.

Mr. Middleton, who will after two years be the sole Commissioner, is at present a member of the Fisheries, Forest and Game Commission at a salary of $2,500 a year. Mr. Babcock is to be appointed at the request of the owners of Adirondack lands. He was once a member of the Fisheries, Forest and Game Commission, and is now a member of the Forestry Preserve Board. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has been a member of the Forestry Preserve Board since its institution.

It is understood that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be President of the commission for two years, William F. Fox will be Chief Forester, A. Nelson Cheney Chief Fish Culturist, J. Warren Pond Chief Game Protector, and John C. Whish Secretary of the board.

State Civil Service Examinations.

ALBANY, March 3.—Chief Examiner Fowler of the State Civil Service Commission in his annual report says that the commission during the past year conducted 148 competitive examinations, including 13 for promotion. The total number of candidates examined was 3,211, greater than in any previous year of the commission's work except the years 1896 and 1897.

WILL SUE WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Matter of Compulsory Chapel Attendance to be Tested in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—A Williamstown dispatch says that the question of the right of colleges to compel students to attend religious worship, which has for a long time been much debated at Williams College, has been brought into great prominence by John B. Gale, an alumnus of Williams and a prominent lawyer, who believes compulsory worship against the law of Massachusetts, which says that no interference shall be made by any man with another's religious worship. Mr. Gale intends to begin proceedings against the Williams College Corporation at once, in order that the matter may be finally determined.

The students of Williams College are obliged to attend chapel every week day and twice on Sundays. Failure to comply with this rule means probation and expulsion. Mr. Gale says that his purpose is to secure by legal proceedings the religious liberty of the student body. It is understood that several of the Faculty are in favor of doing away with compulsory worship, but that the President and majority of the Faculty favor its retention.

Jealous Man Kills His Stepmother.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—William Glenn Taylor of Washington shot and killed his stepmother, Mrs. Marion Porter Scott Taylor in a lodging house here this afternoon. The husband of the dead woman is Charles Taylor. He has been married twice, having obtained a divorce from his first wife, the mother of the murderer. After the shooting the murderer disappeared and is still at large. Jealousy of his stepmother because of her influence over his father and dissatisfaction about money matters is thought to have caused the killing.

Plunged from Third Floor Window.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 3.—Isaac Davenport of Jersey City plunged through a window on the third floor of the Windsor Hotel in this city to-day, and fell to the sidewalk. He was instantly killed. It was probably an accident, but the police will investigate.

Doctor Has Blood Poisoning.

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 3.—Dr. George W. King of this place is critically ill with blood poisoning. Some days ago he was called upon to perform an operation, and while doing so thoughtlessly scratched his neck. An abscess formed, and blood poisoning has set in. His condition is now very serious.

Perished in His Burning House.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 3.—Thomas Schilling was burned to death this morning in the house here which he occupied alone. An alarm was turned in immediately the place was discovered to be burning, but by the time the firemen arrived the building was wrapped in flames. Schilling's charred body was found in the ruins.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Time was when the Pequot House, just outside of New London, was a Mecca for a lot of New Yorkers of the ultra-fashionable set. But the Pequot, with its wide halls, its rambling suites of rooms, and its old-fashioned construction, together with somewhat careless management, has lost caste of late years. So there was talk last season of abandoning it altogether. The property fell into the hands of a receiver, and it looked as if this really attractive spot, which has been a favorite with the New York Yacht Club members for many years, would be entirely abandoned. Now a number of New Yorkers of the old school who have been in the habit of visiting the place, and who still have pleasant recollections of happy days there, are talking of buying the property and building on the site of the old hotel a modern structure. This they believe would operate to restore to the place some of its old-time popularity. There are a hundred or more cottages in what is called "the Pequot colony," one of which was the Summer home of "Ik Marvel" of "Reveries of a Bachelor" fame. Owners of these cottages are hoping that the plan of the New Yorkers will prove effective in restoring some of the old-time life and gayety to the resort. But to the westward of the Pequot and its cottages there has been established a public bathing ground at the end of a wide boulevard leading down from New London. Trolley cars fetch the crowds there, and the place has become a sort of Coney Island for the people of the sleepy old city. As the bathing beach is owned by the city, this property cannot be purchased, and its undesirable visitors controlled. This fact may prove the death knell of "the Pequot colony" as an exclusive resort even if a modern hotel is built, as there seems to be no way to shut out the general public from the use of the shore road that skirts the whole colony, and on which the hotel fronts.

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"It is a wonder to me," remarked the dairyman as he sold a lot of eggs that came from a farm whose name is known all about this section of the country for the excellence of its products, "that farmers do not name their farms more frequently, and so establish a sort of trademark for their produce. They would do it, I am sure, if they only knew how much it adds to the value of the stuff they send to the markets. I have scores of customers who will buy only milk, eggs, chickens, or other produce they want unless it comes from a certain farm and is so stamped. There are a score or more of gentlemen farmers who appreciate this, and who have given fanciful names to their places, and so at once added to the value of their produce. It also adds at once to the value of their property, for the name very quickly becomes known, and people who are looking to buy country places are willing to pay more for one that has an established name and reputation. Now Jones's farm or Smith's farm does not mean anything to the average buyer, but call it 'Edgewood,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Lookout,' or any other fanciful name, and it at once obtains a market value it never had before, and without the expenditure of a penny. It is a queer short-sightedness that has led farmers to overlook this, for they are usually shrewd enough in other respects. If they would name their farms, and furnish good stuff from it for a couple of years, they would find that the value of their property had doubled in that period.

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"The gold mining fever is worse than horse racing," said a mining engineer the other day, "and, what is more, it will break a man quicker. I know a New York merchant who had retired from business, and who while traveling through Arkansas became infected with it. He bought a number of claims and then sent me down to examine them. He thought they were fissure veins, but I told him that they were only small pockets, and liable to 'pinch out.' I told him that I would not give him $50 for the bunch of claims he had paid several thousand dollars for, and advised him to sell out. He would not take my advice, but staid in and lost over $100,000."

"And," said another engineer, "there are more tricks in the business than outsiders have any idea of. I have sent a train load of ore from the mines to the town where the smelters were located on a broiling hot day. The ore was so hot from the rays of the sun that you could not lay your hand on it. Yet we always received a claim for rebate for '2½ per cent. of moisture.' Where the moisture came from I never could understand."

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Rather more interesting than the usual routine of college life is the matter the Barnard College girls have in hand just now. They are to have a college play some time in April, and there is among them a lively rivalry to be selected for the good parts in the production of "She Stoops to Conquer," which are to be assigned after a sort of competitive trial among them. The first of the trials was had on Thursday last, and there were more applicants for the principal roles than there are characters in such a huge play as "Cyrano," for example. All of the parts, male and female, will be interpreted by the girls, and the competition for a chance at the male parts is said to be of the fiercest, as there are a number of students who consider themselves Maude Adamses in embryo.

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"I want to register a kick," said a nervous citizen to a scribe who was waiting in line to get a look at the thermometer in Thirty-fourth Street so as to determine whether he would have soup or ice cream for luncheon.

"Kick away; this is the right place," responded the writer.

"Look at my overcoat; dirt all down the left side, and ripped out at the shoulder. No; I have not been to a prizefight. But I have just ended a stroll along the south side of Twenty-third Street, in the shopping district. Fell over a Maid of Athens peddling flowers; collided with three daughters of Sunny Italy selling laces; narrowly escaped having an eye knocked out by a fiend who blew some kind of a snakelike thing at me; was startled by another who inflated a huge pig and wiggled it before my eyes; was handed out a beautiful bunch of language because I inadvertently kicked over a basket of oranges that I couldn't possibly see, and finally I 'came a-cropper' and ruined my coat and my temper by stepping on a miniature locomotive that was running around on the sidewalk, to the delight of a small boy and the fakir who was selling the mechanical toy. Those experiences ended, I struck out for Sixth Avenue, only to be accosted by a blind songster led by another, while he warbled heartrending ditties in a doleful manner; was besieged by a shoelace peddler who was so mangled up in some accident that he was too offensive a sight to be at large; and finally was held up by an old woman with a gigantic wen on her neck, which she would insist on thrusting out from beneath her shawl as she demanded sympathy and alms.

"Now, I want to ask you whether the sidewalks are for the use of pedestrians or for business, and whether mendicancy and the exhibitions of distressing physical ailments are professions to be encouraged. Are there not asylums enough in this city to care for these afflicted ones? While these Committees of Fifteen and Five are at work reforming things, wouldn't it be well for them to find out what politician controls and draws revenue from the Mendicants and Public Shockers' League that seems to monopolize the streets of the shopping district?"

NEW ITALIAN STEAMER HERE.

The Liguria, First of a Fleet from Mediterranean Ports, Arrives.

The steamer Liguria, the first vessel of a fine fleet of new steamers to be put in service between New York and Mediterranean ports by the Italian Line, (Navigazione Generale Italiana,) of which Hirsel, Feltman & Company are the New York agents, arrived at this port last night from Naples via Gibraltar with three cabin and 1,121 steerage passengers, and a cargo of merchandise. The Liguria is a single screw steamer of 3,323 tons net. Her length is 420 feet, and she is of 48 feet beam. The Liguria's engines are capable of developing 4,000 horse power and a speed of fifteen knots.

The vessel has accommodations for eighty first-class passengers in cabins all outside and above deck. There are two dining rooms on the promenade deck, and the vessel is fitted with all modern comforts and conveniences. The other steamers of the new fleet, when built, will bear the names Lombardia, Sicilia, Sardegna, and Toscana. Capt. Cafiero commands the Liguria.

Fell Down Stairs and Broke His Neck.

DENVER, Col., March 3.—W. C. Clark, aged sixty-two years, Secretary of the State of Colorado in 1876, met accidental death in the Ward Block in this city today. He tripped while coming down stairs and fell to the bottom, breaking his neck.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IDEAS

Wonders the Cult Is Going to Effect, According to Carol Norton.

Fear, Hate, Murder, Insanity, Impurity Among Words to be Meaningless in the Good Time Coming.

It was a curious audience that gathered in the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon to hear a lecture on the subject of Christian Science, delivered by one of the disciples of that faith, Carol Norton. The members of the sect who were among the hearers sighed approval when the speaker made attempts to show that sickness was only imaginary, death a mere chimera, wickedness a delirium of fancy, and the whole existing state of affairs in the world only a dream.

A large part of the audience was composed of people who dropped into the theatre by chance, seeing as they strolled along Broadway for a Sunday afternoon's walk that there was something going on and eager to "take in" anything that would break the monotony of their purposeless wanderings. These, as soon as they found out what was the nature of the gathering, either left their seats in disappointment or staid for a while to hear what Carol Norton had to say. They heard the Almighty called "alias the Divine Mind," "Mother-Father Nature," "the Eternal Positive," and other such names. They also heard the law of nature described as "alias Deity."

"The works of healing performed by Christ," cried Carol Norton, "have been miscalled miracles. There is no such thing as a miracle."

At this the "healers" in the front rows applauded vociferously, and a few hearers in the rear who were not "healers" made their escape.

"Christian Scientists," continued the lecturer, "think the book of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy second only to the Bible."

When he pronounced the name of the High Priestess of his sect Mr. Carol Norton lowered his voice to a sepulchral whisper. His "healer" listeners, most of them, bowed their heads. Some more of the chance listeners went out of the theatre.

No pain, sin, nor death can enter this universe, he declared. There is neither sickness nor physical discomfort on earth or elsewhere. His words were echoed by a series of distressing coughs by cold-racked persons in the audience, for the theatre was a bit draughty.

Mr. Carol Norton was described on the programme as "C. S. D." To this was added the information that he was a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. The title of his talk was given as "A Third of a Century of Christian Science." He talked for nearly two hours, and when he had finished the rear part of the auditorium was conspicuous for its vacant seats.

If half the hearers understood the metaphysical technicalities dealt in by the speaker they were, as he would have said, gifted with unusual "mental perspicuity." He said that this trait ("mental perspicuity") was "intensified" by belief in Christian Science. After that statement he said that the English vocabulary had suffered, was suffering, and was in future destined to suffer serious losses by reason of the beliefs of his sect. He enumerated a number of words that would eventually disappear altogether from the dictionary as a result of "healers'" doctrines. Among these words he named the following: Fear, hate, war, murder, animalism, insanity, and impurity.

As recited by Mr. Carol Norton, the list of words that would go out of use on account of Christian Science was one that required some ten minutes in the telling. Before he was through with enumerating them he had covered almost every word, phrase, and idiom denoting anything unpleasant. He had condemned to obliteration all ailments from the measles to the "blues," from a headache to the smallpox, and had consigned to what he termed the "bottomless pit of non-use" every mental or physical discomfort, all petty worries of the mind or body, all the cares of man and woman. In fact Mr. Carol Norton prophesied a speedy coming of the millennium. He interpolated occasional utterances that advertised the aforesaid book of Mrs. Eddy, telling the number of volumes that were in use last year, and repeating again and again that it was the "key to the Scriptures."

The Queen's Birthday in Canada.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Globe.

There is undoubtedly a very widespread feeling throughout Canada in favor of perpetuating the 24th of May as a national holiday. It would be a unique tribute to the memory of the venerable sovereign who has been so lately taken from us to continue after her death the celebration of her birthday. It would resemble the homage paid by Americans to the majestic figure of Washington. Moreover, two generations of Canadians have grown up and passed away since we began in this country the observance of the day. We cannot imagine the 24th of May being allowed to pass in Canada as an ordinary day, with no Queen's Birthday sports, picnics, or excursions, and with factories running and shops and schools open.

There is an intense reluctance on the part of all, old and young, to part with our beautiful Spring holiday, and there is really no reason why we should do so. Let us call it Victoria Day, if we will, or Empire Day, or even perpetuate the name "Queen's Birthday," for we may be sure that for many a year it will be known by no other name than that under which it has passed during the lives of all but the very oldest of us. We are satisfied there is a real and widespread feeling that measures should be taken to make the 24th of May a permanent holiday.

CELLAR FILLED WITH CATS.

Janitress of a Flathouse Has Appealed to the Board of Health.

Mrs. L. J. Watts, the janitress of the big flathouse 141 St. Ann's Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, has, she confesses, a soft heart. She also has, she regrets to add, some sixty or seventy cats. A combination of the two has led her to the Health Board, but they say they can do nothing for her. And so the cats are still with her.

Several months ago Mrs. Watts let in a purring stranger and fed it in the cellar. This she did out of the kindness of her heart. Tramp cats like tramp men have their means of letting each other know of anything good that may exist for all. The morning following Mrs. Watts found three cats, all of whom she fed in the cellar. That night the three disappeared after the way of cats, and the next morning some ten were added thereto. So it went. Mrs. Watts could not bring herself to turn them away. But within the last week the number has so increased that the janitress has felt compelled to heed the grumblings of the tenants of the house. The flat went forth. Either the cats left or they did.

"Grand opera is bad enough," the women on the third floor complained, "where they sing in a different language every night, but this polyglot performance sort of continuous Tower of Babel style can't go on any longer."

Regretfully and with some misgivings of conscience, Mrs. Watts went to the Health Board.

"Take them by ones, take them by twos, take them in baskets, wagons—only take them," she petitioned.

But they told her they could do nothing for her. She was directed to apply to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. To the society she wrote.

"Bring them to One Hundred and Seventh Street and East River and we'll prevent any further cruelty," they wrote her.

But Mrs. Watts has no means of transportation for her company of artists to One Hundred and Seventh Street and East River. Consequently they remain in the cellar still fed by the kind-hearted janitress, it is declared.

In some mysterious way the cats have learned of their immunity for the present and hence resent any liberties taken with them by strangers. Boys passing have got into the way of throwing a stick or a stone through the cellar window, with a view to disturbing the concert of nations. It was tried the other day. There was a quick scurry, a deep growl, and Henry Bergman of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and St. Ann's Avenue was in full flight pursued by some thirty cats. There was also a deep series of scratches on the hand of Henry Bergman, aged fifteen. Henry got home a few minutes before his mother expected him. Other boys fared likewise.

Meanwhile the nervous woman on the third floor has found out that cats breed tuberculosis. On that ground Mrs. Watts has again appealed to the Health Board to do something for her as she fears tuberculosis will devastate the Borough of the Bronx.

FIVE-INCH BROOK TROUT.

Pennsylvania Legislature Still Permits Their Capture Against Protests.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

For several years the State Fish Commission has been endeavoring to induce the Legislature to raise the minimum limit at which brook trout may be killed from five inches to at least six, but regularly its requests have been refused. The commission this year again named six inches as the limit, but the Joint Committee on Game and Fish has declined to accept this, and insisted that five inches must remain the legal size. Surely those who voted for the smaller length could not have thoroughly understood what they were doing. There is not another State in the Union that has less than a six-inch limit, and this is smaller than it should be. A five-inch trout is only one year old, and, therefore, is immature. If all the farmers were to destroy their seed potatoes, this vegetable would become extinct; so in like manner to capture five-inch trout means depletion of the streams. The Legislature regularly appropriates nearly $50,000 for the propagation and protection of fish, and expects the Fish Commission to accomplish tangible results, yet it clings to a law which has a tendency to prevent natural reproduction. The Fish Commission annually hatches and distributes in the public streams about 4,000,000 brook trout fry. A few months later—less than a year—they may be legally caught.

In order that the public may understand this subject, and be convinced that the Committee on Game and Fish of the Legislature has not acted with due consideration in refusing a higher minimum limit, it should be explained that the eggs of a brook trout are usually deposited between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1. The period of incubation is from forty to sixty days, according to the temperature of the water. At the age of four months the little fish are about an inch and a half long. Twelve months later, when the open season arrives, they are from four and one-half inches to six inches in length. The average is five inches. It frequently happens that trout will make even a larger growth than five inches, and instances are known where brook trout have attained a length of ten inches in the time mentioned. The usual size of a brook trout when it spawns for the first time is from six to seven inches.

There is not enough meat on a five-inch trout to make it worth while for any one to kill it for food purposes, and it may be said with emphasis that no person who understands anything about the habits of this species of fish and who has any regard for what is right would keep a specimen only five inches long. It is usually only the class which the more conscientious and the sport loving element have named "hog" fishermen that will cheerfully basket a five-inch trout. In justice to the work of fish propagation the Legislature should restore the limit named by the Fish Commission.

FIRE TRUCK BREAKS AXLE.

Driver and Steersman Injured in Accident to the "Hoodoo Company."

The front axle of the hook and ladder truck of Company No. 2 broke last evening at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, while responding to an alarm of fire sent in from Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The truck was in charge of Capt. Pearley, and was being driven by John Melia. When the accident occurred five men were aboard, including Melia and Fireman Duane in charge of the steering apparatus. The latter managed to operate the apparatus so that the rear end of the truck swung against the curbstone and prevented the truck from being upset.

Melia and Duane were thrown to the pavement, but escaped with slight bruises. The company is known among the firemen as the "Hoodoo Company." It is said that within five years eight trucks belonging to the company have been wrecked. The truck damaged last night belonged to a Brooklyn company, having been brought here as a substitute for a similar truck wrecked a few weeks ago.

Divorces Sparingly Granted.

From The Washington Star.

Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who since the 4th instant has been presiding in Equity Court No. 2, has announced that he will decline to sign decrees granting divorces unless each case presented for his consideration is an urgent one, and the allegations set forth are fully sustained by the evidence submitted. Justice Bradley hopes to check the filing in large numbers of petitions for divorce, and in explanation of the stand he has taken says: "The family is the social unit. The morals of the community, the strength of the Nation, depend upon the unity and preservation of the family. There is no doubt that there has been an unusual run of divorce suits before District Courts. I firmly and conscientiously believe the facts in every instance should be thoroughly examined, and regard it a public duty to decline to grant a divorce unless circumstances warrant the decree."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:29	Sun sets	5:55
Moon sets	5:50		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:56	Gov. Isl'd	7:25	H. Gate	9:21
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:24	Gov. Isl'd	7:52	H. Gate	9:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5.		
British Prince, Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Buffon, North Brazil	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Gallia, Naples and Marseilles		
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.		
Castrian, Liverpool		
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
United States transport Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7.		
Hildur, Maracaibo and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 8.		
Camatense, Brazil and Barbados	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Fernfield, Azores	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Genoa, Barcelona, &c		
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 8:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 8, inclusive, per dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 12 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 22, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 4.

Aeolus, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 21.
Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Europe, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Everingham, Shields, Feb. 7.
Hawnby, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Koransi, St. Thomas, Feb. 26.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 22.
Neptuno, St. Michael, Feb. 17.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Feb. 27.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 27.
Stella, Bermuda, Feb. 27.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Verona, Algiers, Feb. 15.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Cereda, St. Lucia, Feb. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 19.
City of Washington, Colon, Feb. 26.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 23.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 4.
Siberian, Glasgow, Feb. 21.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Bellagio, Barbados, Feb. 28.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Georgian, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Miramar, Cienfuegos, Feb. 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 5.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

El Mar, New Orleans, March 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 6.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 3.
James Tucker, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Mae, San Juan, March 1.
Michigan, Colon, Feb. 28.
Vigil, St. Lucia, Feb. 28.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Colorado, Hull, Feb. 23.
Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, March 1.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 7.
Westernland, Southampton, Feb. 28.

Arrived.

SS Liguria, (Ital., new,) Cafiero, Naples, Feb. 16, and Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirsel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Muggah, Demerara, &c., Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool, Feb. 23, and Queenstown, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:44 P. M., 24.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen, &c., Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M., 24.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Musaus, Maracaibo, &c., Feb. 21, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M.

SS Colenso, (Br.,) Scheckell, Hull, Feb. 13, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Mercator, (Nor.,) Kaisen, Progreso, Feb. 23, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Breconshire, (Br.,) Elliott, Calcutta, &c., Dec. 24, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Curityba, (Cuban license,) Richter, Caibarien, &c., Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans, Feb. 26, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Passed in Quarantine at 9:15 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville, Feb. 28, and Charleston, March 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, March 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Georgetown, Houghton, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 28, with mdse. to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Rott, Bremen, Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

United States Army transport Rawlins, Bennett, San Juan, P. R., via Newport News, to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Passed in Quarantine at 10:45 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Allix, Havre, Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:12 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank,) for Rotterdam.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Bellona, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS Iberian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Aragon, for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 3.—SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3rd Ave. 59th & 60th Sts.

Fine Laces on Spring Gowns.

Lace will be a strong factor in the smart gowns of the coming season. It will be used not only as trimming, but for entire toilettes. In the lace store will be found many novelties which have been added to our usually complete stock, making the department in its entirety well worth a visit from women of modish tendencies.

Embroidered and Spangled Chiffon, $6.98 to $15.00 yard.
New White and Gold Applique Allovers, $3.00 to $9.00 yard.
Printed and Woven Novelty Chiffons, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 yard.
Black and Gold Spangled Net, $2.50 to $4.98 yard.
Black Spangled Nets, $2.00 to $5.75 yard.
Russian and Arabian Applique Bands, 95c, to $1.50 yard.
Russian and Arabian Allover Lace, $2.50 to $6.00 yard.

Complete Robes.

Of black spangled, 15.00 to 40.00 each.
Of cream Renaissance, with hand-painted panels, 75.00.
Of Black and steel, black and gold, and black and Persian, 25.00, 50.00 and 59.00.
Of real Arabian lace, 75.00.

Also large assortment of black Chantilly Galloons, insertings, edgings and allovers, point Venise and Irish crochet edgings, allovers, insertings and bandings—Platte and French Valenciennes and Torchon laces.

In connection with this general pricing is a special lot of Venice applique insertings at 8c. and 12½c. per yard. Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's House Gowns, $2.25.

Here's a special showing of women's house gowns in all the beautiful thin fabrics for spring, both plain and fancy. We offer a very pretty style of plain and fancy lawn in white and delicate colors for $2.25. It should be $2.98, for it is worth every cent of that price.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Another Special Reduction Sale of

Fine Framed Miniatures.

To-morrow we shall sell all the remaining stock of our fine French miniatures at a decided reduction. These miniatures are painted on ivory and Limoges enamel, and the collection is one of the finest and largest in America. There are full figures, busts, groups, etc., in the collection. And many subjects are historical. Nearly all of them were on exhibition at the Paris Exposition.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
$1.95 to $2.95	.98	$10.50 to $12.50	6.95
$3.95	1.95	$13.50 to $16.50	7.95
$4.50 to $4.95	2.95	$17.00 to $20.00	8.95
$5.50

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. M'KINLEY'S FIRST FOUR YEARS.

Two events of a high order of historical importance have given distinction to the first Administration of WILLIAM McKINLEY. Under compulsion from the United States Spain has altogether withdrawn its flag and its authority from the Western Hemisphere; and the co-operative association of silver-mine owners and base-money interests having released the Republican Party from the controlling grip that kept it in the paths of folly and financial peril for twenty years, gold has been expressly declared by statute to be the sole money standard and measure of value in this country. These we feel to be finished and irrevocable achievements, as to which no one apprehends that any backward step will ever be taken. In these four years we have also taken to ourselves distant islands of the sea—Hawaii as a Territory already under the Constitution, and the Philippines, Guam, and Porto Rico as dependent possessions whose future political status is now so much in doubt and dispute that history holds the pen suspended above the page of the record; while Cuba has come under our protection and tutelage in a relation which many hope, some fear, and a few assert is preliminary to annexation.

The Administrations of five of our Presidents have been distinguished for territorial dispositions profoundly affecting the power and destiny of the Union: that of JEFFERSON for the Louisiana Purchase, the most momentous single event, next to its birth and beginning, in the history of the United States, since it was then first determined that we were to become a continental empire and power of the first class; that of MONROE for the purchase of Florida from Spain and for the Doctrine that bears his name, which was both a proclamation of power and a guarantee of territorial security; that of POLK for the annexation and admission of Texas and the extension of our domain to the Rocky Mountains and beyond to the Pacific Coast; that of LINCOLN for preserving the indissoluble Union of States, upon which our power and greatness depend; and the first Administration of McKINLEY for bringing under our flag and control 150,000 square miles of island territory and 10,000,000 of people.

Of these events, all epoch-making for us, none has left upon the minds of the statesmen and the people of foreign lands an impression so immediate and of such vividness and probable permanence as the war with Spain and its sequels. The sale of Louisiana was only a part of the great game NAPOLEON was playing; nobody paid much attention to President MONROE'S message of 1823; Europe took small interest in the Mexican war, and the memory of the civil war was quickly dimmed by the struggle that made Germany united and France a republic. But the expulsion of Spain from the New World and the acquisition by us of a great archipelago in the Far Eastern regions of the Old World have brought us prominently into the view of the nations and made us a power to be reckoned with, of which the influence of our diplomacy upon the settlements in China may be considered a testimony.

Mr. McKINLEY'S personal part in these large events has been observed by the American people with satisfaction and increasing confidence. It is perhaps not sufficient to cite in proof of this the 7,208,244 votes cast for him at the November election, when he appealed to the people to judge him and his works. There is some force in the objection that distrust of BRYAN and his doctrines added measurably to the McKinley vote. But the almost comical perplexity of his critics and the preposterous nature of the charges they bring against him, together with the smiling indifference thereto of the American people, who unconcernedly go about their vocations while anti-imperialism shouts day and night that the Constitution is destroyed and liberty is in danger, affords conclusive proof that in the opinion of his fellow-citizens Mr. McKINLEY is a safe and acceptable President. The intrinsical silliness of the attempt to paint him as a despot and an oppressor, cautious, forethinking, conservative man and trained politician that he is, amuses but cannot inflame the popular mind. If the President were a Constitution destroyer, a despot, and an oppressor the people would be instantly aroused, and we should have him impeached and out of the White House in a month; also, if the opposition could find any more substantial matter of criticism, it would use it.

From the destruction of the Maine to the adoption of the Spooner and Platt resolutions Mr. McKINLEY has favored a policy of sticking closely to Congress. He has from preference and voluntarily sought its advice, authority, and support for every important step. He believes and the Secretary of War, who shares with him the responsibility of the new possessions, believes in the wisdom and safety of the legislative method over any other method of administering the territory and governing the people we have taken under our care and sovereignty.

The President's most conspicuous mistake, the appointment of ALGER, was atoned for by dispensing with the services of that unworthy official; and it has been wisely said by an army officer that the average of War Department quality under Mr. McKINLEY has been as high as under any of his predecessors, the very conspicuous merit of Mr. ROOT much more than outweighing the demerit of Gen. ALGER. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty has failed—unless it is accepted to-day by Great Britain—but that is the Senate's responsibility, not the President's. The reciprocity treaties lie also in the Senatorial graveyard. We do not forget, however, that the President, in a moment of weakness, made himself responsible with Congress by yielding to its demand that we fail in "our plain duty" to give free trade to Porto Rico. But there an irresistible pressure was put upon him by his old friends, the protected interests. We should call the oppressive and trust-fostering Dingley act the darkest blot upon President McKINLEY'S first Administration if we were less confident that its obstructive barriers would be shattered during his second. The time is somewhat rapidly approaching when the Republican Party will be compelled to adopt a low-tariff policy, not only to deprive the Democrats of a regenerating and victorious issue, but to meet the demands of American manufacturers striving to reduce cost of production in order to sell their goods in foreign markets; and to allay the popular impatience with taxes that burden them for the benefit of the tariff-made trusts.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF OUR IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech in the House of Commons the other day comforted the nation by affirming the undisputed proposition that the proportion of the iron and steel exports of the United States which went to Great Britain was not much over 20 per cent. of the total, as shown by the returns for the year 1900. We were not aware that any one had asserted or believed that the facts were otherwise than as Sir MICHAEL stated them.

It would be difficult from any official figures available to say just how much of our export of these products reaches the United Kingdom. British official statistics do not show this accurately. A good deal of American material reaches Great Britain indirectly, through Continental ports, and is not classified anywhere as American exports to the United Kingdom. For example, it is well known that the receipt of American ship plates on the Clyde has been large, and that a good deal of this material has found its way around, under a freight classification not yet discovered, to the north of England and to Belfast. The rail exports from this country to England have been much discussed, and so, for that matter, have been the British imports of American pig iron, chiefly into Scotland. During November last between 20,000 and 30,000 tons of our iron were received in the Clyde district, and some thousands of tons additional came there by way of Liverpool. We also know on unquestionable British authority that Welsh industry has been demoralized by the heavy importations of American billets for rolling into tin plates, and that at last accounts contracts were out for the purchase on this side of some 140,000 tons more. So it is in many lines. Whether the proportion of our exports going direct to the United Kingdom is more or less is unimportant. The significant fact is that of shipments of metals and their manufactures in the calendar year 1900 to the value of $129,633,480, all but about two millions went to fill orders which would probably have been supplied from England had we been unable to take them at a better price and on more satisfactory terms. What is hurting Great Britain in her iron, steel, and engineering industries is not at all what we are sending her for her own use, presumably on terms advantageous to the buyers, but what we are sending to markets on which she depends for the existence of her industries, adjusted to meet the requirements of half the world. The disquieting fact is that we are taking orders which her own furnaces and mills need, in Australia, South Africa, Canada, and in all markets hitherto chiefly dependent upon British production for supplies. Unless this trade can be recovered the British iron and steel industries must suffer a ruinous shrinkage in output.

There is no unfair spirit of rivalry in the policy of the American manufacturer in reaching out for trade wherever it can be had. England did this for centuries and prospered mightily in consequence. Changed conditions have shifted the centre of production to this side of the Atlantic, and it will probably remain here until statesmanship can devise some way of offsetting the advantages of favorable natural conditions. This has not yet been found. On the other hand, our own experience has shown that a country rich in virgin resources can prosper in spite of a fiscal policy which violates all the canons of political economy, and can find foreign markets without encouraging, or permitting, exchanges. Every right-minded American is sorry for the conditions existing or threatened in Great Britain. There is no rejoicing over her misfortunes; but a national expansion in obedience to natural law cannot be restrained for any reason, and least of all for reasons of sympathy with less favored competitors. Mr. BALFOUR, in assuring the House of Commons, in reply to an interrogation, that "he was not prepared to accept the view that the main object of the trust [meaning the new consolidation of competing iron and steel companies] was to destroy the industries of Great Britain," neglected an opportunity to answer a fool according to his folly, which, from the Parliamentary point of view, was probably wise.

THE FATE OF MANCHURIA.

Incidents have not been wanting in the last few months to show that some of the representatives of the Powers in Peking must be very poorly informed concerning events in other and distant parts of China. The protest by them against the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg carrying on negotiations with Russia in regard to Manchuria, unless interpreted as a mere "diplomatic protest," carries with it a stupendous ignorance of what has been going on for the last half year in the rich country south of the Amur—information concerning which has been freely conveyed through the reports of Russian Generals in Manchuria, by the decrees issued by these Generals, and by the wonderfully informing notes which from time to time have appeared in the Russian official press.

It is therefore a little surprising that Count von BUELOW should support this protest, but it is most natural that a considerable portion of the German press should express pain at his naïveté. The Vorwaerts, however, may be forgiven for treating the matter seriously, for it points out that it is now too late to think of checking Russia's land-grabbing insolence, and it adds: "Russia has what she wanted, and is sure of China's ratification. Protests from the other Powers are now useless." Without citing any of the unofficial correspondence from Manchuria, which shows how the Russianization of the country has been progressing by the slaying of the native inhabitants and the burning of their villages, purely official sources are sufficient to reveal that at the present moment, with the exception of a Russian force of 3,000 operating in the district of Shin-King, the remainder of the Russian Army of over 80,000 in Manchuria is engaged in establishing Russian laws and customs, and that over the public buildings of every town of importance throughout the province the Russian flag now floats.

Nobody will deny that Russia has such rights as an established footing may give her to this country. In fact, many of them are so important that one might almost believe that the Boxer trouble was especially ordained by fate in order that they might be confirmed. As long ago as last August Gen. GRODEKOFF, then in command of the northern army of invasion, wrote to the Minister of War in St. Petersburg:

> Fifty years ago NEVELSKY raised the Russian flag at the mouth of the Amur, on its right bank, and laid the foundation for our possessions on that great river. Now, after hard fighting, we have taken possession of the right bank, thus consolidating the great enterprise of annexing the whole of the Amur to Russia's dominions, and making that river an internal waterway, and not a frontier stream, whereby free and unmolested navigation of that artery through one of the vastest regions of the empire has been secured.

Since then the whole peninsula has been overrun by Russian troops. The two armies of the north have effected a junction with the one advancing northward from Port Arthur. In fact, the exact state of things may be accurately gathered from a recent article in The Moscow Gazette, which appeals for "the establishment of a permanent Russian administration" throughout Manchuria, a passage of which reads as follows:

> At present we are merely camping there; we are forced to incur expense without compensation, and without being able to rescue the inhabitants from distress and demoralisation. Yet the welfare of Manchuria would be a natural consequence of a properly organized Russian administration, which would at the same time relieve the Treasury from the present enormous expenditure. The necessity of the permanent settlement of the Manchurian question has now become urgent. We repeat that the more the Chinese problem is confused by the intrigues of the European Powers and of the Imperial Court the more necessary for us is the speedy solution of the Manchurian question.

Owing to the position of The Moscow Gazette this may be taken as an ex cathedra utterance. It makes no mention of reducing or of capturing the country. That has already been done. Manchuria for all practical purposes is ready to "enjoy" the form of government that the districts of Siberia now have. But what is still more enlightening is that touch about maintaining the army of occupation at the "present enormous expenditure." What would Russia accept as a compensation for giving up Manchuria? Would the Powers undertake to foot the expense bill?

INCREASING NEW YORK WHARFAGE FEES.

The shipping interest should not lack active and cordial co-operation from all who are interested in protecting the commercial interests of the Port of New York in its opposition to the Fuller bill (Senate No. 446) doubling the rates which may be collected by the owners or lessees of covered piers, wharves, and bulkheads for merchandise left thereon. The present legal charge for wharf accommodation is 5 cents per ton per day for freight. The Fuller bill proposes to make it 10 cents, which it is believed would operate to divert business fron New York to ports where the costs of entry are lighter. The contention of the promoters of the bill, presumably the owners and lessees of covered piers, that their enterprise in building and maintaining roofs and sheds should be recognised in a higher rate of wharfage charge than is permitted those less enterprising, does not carry conviction to the average mind. If the accommodations they offer are so much more desirable than those to be found on open piers, it would seem as if shippers and consignees of freight would give them all their business, in which event the owners and lessees of uncovered piers and bulkheads would have to cover them.

It is asserted in business circles that the Warehouse Trust is behind this measure, assisted by some of the steamship companies which are trying to make the goods they carry pay dock charges in addition to freight. As it is often impossible for the importer or consignee to move his goods in twenty-four, or sometimes in forty-eight hours, the increase in the rate of dock charge by 100 per cent. would be in many cases a serious disadvantage to the commercial interests of New York. The matter is one which would appear not to require legislative regulation—certainly not in any hasty or ill-considered way.

New York is not so well protected against an active competition for her trade that any item of cost to those receiving freight by water can safely or properly be doubled. The occasion for doing this must be exigent and obvious before it should be considered. Under the proposed law the temptation to delay the clearance of merchandise as long as possible would be greater than wharf owners should be subjected to; and as the causes of delay in getting goods away from the wharf are not, as the rule, those for which the owner or consignee is responsible, the penalties to which such delay subjects him should not be made unnecessarily heavy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Since Admiral SAMPSON'S views on the promotion of warrant officers to commission rank were published several naval officers have expressed a carefully qualified disapprobation of them, and not a few have exclaimed over the unwisdom of putting on paper sentiments that were sure to make trouble if by any chance they reached the public eye; but a very large majority of the officers have preserved a profound silence on the whole subject. It is quite certain, however, that if this very large majority had deemed it judicious, or even safe, to express themselves in regard to Gunner MORGAN'S ambition, they would have repeated and emphasized all the Admiral said. For beyond question there exists among the holders of commissions in the navy a strong and general belief that Annapolis should be the only door to the service, and they feel no less fear than detestation of any innovation calculated to put the navy on a level with the army in the matter of promotions. This is no new development, and it results, not as the demagogues are saying, from the natural snobbishness of the naval officer, but from the inevitable influence on the human mind of the exercise of such authority as is necessarily intrusted to the officers of a ship. The same phenomenon is presented in the merchant service, though of course not to the same degree, and it is safe to say that a seafaring life is less likely than any other to inspire confidence in the practicability of democratic ideas—so far as concerns the management of ships. But the man who at sea is a stern and haughty aristocrat becomes when ashore quite another person, and he there believes in liberty, fraternity, and equality fully as much as the rest of us do.

—Grieved surprise, with perhaps just a touch of indignation, is manifested by The Baltimore Sun because of the failure on the part of the New York lawyers now engaged in settling a damage suit which incidentally involves the question how and by whom redhead ducks should be prepared for the table, to summon experts from Maryland to settle their uncertainties. All that the witnesses called know about the matter, according to The Sun, was that even the preliminary singeing of such ducks is a very delicate operation, not to be intrusted to incompetent hands, but this was far from enough, for the problem begins further back than that. "Here in Maryland," we read, "many people contend that a canvasback or a redhead duck should not be singed at all. Of course they are not scalded. They must be picked dry, and some cooks say that they should be picked clean and then kept in a hot oven just twenty-two minutes. On the Eastern Shore those who singe the pin feathers off use a newspaper or dry grass to make a quick blaze. It is objected to singeing that the flavor of the duck is impaired by the operation." But opinions differ, even in Maryland, and the Baltimore man goes almost so far as to admit that the State contains persons who need instruction on the duck question. "A good many people," he says, "affect to like wild ducks almost raw. Perhaps if they are to be eaten raw they should be eaten also with the feathers on them. But there is reason in cooking redhead and canvasback ducks, just as there is reason in roasting eggs." The subject is a very serious one, and Maryland's opinion on it is the next thing to conclusive, except, of course, when Maryland's opinion is several opinions.

—American manufacturers are warned by The Electrical Review that the time is fast coming, if it has not already arrived, for them to show less courtesy and more caution in revealing to foreigners the inner workings of American factories and industrial establishments. Hitherto it has been the custom to open all doors to the visitor from abroad who expressed an intelligent interest in our methods and machines, and in this way our shops, especially those having to do with the practical applications of electricity, have been veritable schools for the European manufacturers, who, although they have always been careful to protect their own industrial secrets as much as possible, have always been allowed, and have often been helped, to acquire any information we had to impart. "Is it fair to ourselves," asks The Review, "to permit this state of affairs to continue any longer?" and it adds, after a reference to the fierce competition for the markets of the world into which our manufacturers have entered: "While a great part of our superiority in certain directions is unquestionably due to well-known agencies, still, every manufacturer must have some particular short cut—some trick of the trade—which he has evolved himself, and which is his own private property. It is time, we think, that the manufacturers awakened to the necessity for keeping to themselves any information which may permit their rivals to take advantage of them. The natural pride with which we have exhibited, perhaps somewhat boastingly, our industrial establishments to the foreigner should be replaced with a still more natural caution for fear that he may learn something to our disadvantage in the course of his visit." Now, this may be good practical advice, but one can hope that it isn't even that, and, anyway, it rather goes against the grain. Will not the generous disdain of secrecy that has permitted us to overtake the foreign competitor also serve for keeping up with or passing him?

—Despite the ingenuity with which Dr. D. A. GORTON wrote in defense of Dr. Austin FLINT'S definition of insanity, we still incline to the belief that the definition included altogether too much. To admit, as our correspondent did, that hardly a human being could be found who did not entertain at least one insane delusion, in the sense of believing something either demonstrably false or not demonstrably true, is to all intents and purposes an admission that sanity and insane delusions are compatible. Normality and sanity are practically interchangeable terms, and humanity will have to progress much further than it has at present before it can venture to proclaim insane all those who are wrong about one, or even twenty, things. Custom gives each of us the privilege of making a considerable number of mistakes without bringing either our intelligence or our judgment into serious question.

GENERAL NOTES.

Canadians have ever resented Rudyard Kipling's allusion to the Dominion as "Our Lady of the Snows." Goldwin Smith has now placated them by calling it "this Land of Sunshine."

* * *

Philadelphia is disappointed once more. League Island Navy Yard is to continue as League Island Navy Yard, Congress having refused to change its name to Philadelphia Navy Yard.

* * *

A bill to establish the whipping post as a means of punishment for misdemeanors has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature. The specified limits are from ten to thirty-nine lashes with a rawhide on the bare back.

* * *

One region around Plant City, Fla., will ship this season about 400,000 quarts of strawberries. The growers expect to receive an average of fifteen cents per quart, which would make the crop's value $60,000, certainly a tidy sum for the growers to get.

* * *

The Pennsylvania House rejected the bill to establish a Bureau of Horticulture and Fomology in the State Department of Agriculture, thus disappointing the man who expected to get a yearly salary of $2,500 and that other who hoped for one of $1,500 as clerk.

* * *

The man in Mississippi who does not pay a poll tax cannot vote or serve on juries, and official returns show that 29,371 white citizens have neglected to pay up this year. This neglect disfranchises them for two years. The privilege of voting, seemingly, is not held in very high esteem in Mississippi.

* * *

Georgia's pension fund this year falls short $5,000 of the amount needed to pay the widows of the State entitled to receive the State's bounty from it, and Gov. Candler has called upon the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Attorney General to meet him and devise some means by which the obligation can be met.

REASON AND THE HEREAFTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "An Old Man in Doubt" I would suggest that it does not seem necessary that one should be forced to a condition of chronic doubt because of numerous adverse doctrinal, or dogmatic, opinions, advanced by commentators, on religious teachings and crystallized into sectarianism. The claims of each creed, or sect, are based upon some specific interpretation of the meaning of one of the so-called sacred writings, whether Hebrew, Greek, Chaldaic, Arabic, Pali, Egyptian, Hindu, or Chinese. Each teacher, or exponent of a doctrine believes that his interpretation is the only correct one. The honest seeker after truth, even supposing that one of them is a true prophet, has less than one-half of 1 per cent. in his favor of hitting the right one, and so securing a passage to heaven—a slim show certainly, if his whole future is to depend upon his choice!

The tendency of modern thought, until recently, has been toward relegating all religion and speculation as to a hereafter to Nihilism, or if positive, to one that sums up, "With death of the body comes death of the consciousness and utter oblivion"; especially is this true in scientific thought.

It seems to me that reason is the only bar before which religious, as well as all other thoughts, concepts, and ideas, must be judged. Authority, based on the say-so, or opinion, of any man, or set of men, or multitudes of men, should stand as evidence only, but not to be accepted as fact. In the case of the sacred writings we are then obliged to become our own interpreters. But the sacred writings are not confined to the books of the Hebrews and Christians, for they include the Koran, the Vedic lore, the Egyptian "Book of the Dead," or "Book of the Master of the House," the tablet and archaeological glyphs now being unearthed in Europe, Asia, Africa, and both of the Americas, while, greater than all else is the living and speaking book of nature.

Nature carries within herself the proof of her laws; she is always truthful; she begs no questions; she demands no acceptance of authority. And the sacred writings, if of equally divine origin, must carry in themselves the evidences of their truth; they, too, must, in a certain sense, be self-proving, or automatic.

The commentations on the Upanishads are in the thousands, but the glorious truths taught therein sparkle like diamonds throughout its short but comprehensive chapters. Its ethics, morals, reason, logic, are unsurpassed by any other known writings. Stamped with truth, its teachings have ruled the lives of countless millions throughout the East for many thousand years. In a less degree it is the same with Hebrew Scriptures, probably borrowed from the Egyptian, and also with much of that accepted by the Christian churches. Whatever in those writings appeals to reason and stands the test of common sense, surely all may accept. The deeper the study given to any of them the clearer grows the light of truth contained in them.

Scientific, objective knowledge is inductive, while spiritual wisdom is deductive. Science may never answer your question, "If a man die, shall he live again, and where, and how?" but the human mind may construct a theory based on known natural law, which, analogically, may answer the question in all its bearings. Nothing short of such a hypothesis, thus comprehensive, will satisfy the thinking man.

My own studies have led me to conclude that every religion is founded on fact, that all contain truth and expound it proportionately to the capacity of its students to receive it, and that what of error lies within the various teachings is the outcome of priestly interpolation, necessitated by the personal ambition of the priest for temporal power, or by the changed mental receptivity of the adherents. The history of the various Churches shows it in the constant additions of dogmas. No unbiased mind can study the original teachings, including mythology, without bowing in reverence to the grand truths and the wisdom contained in them all. The earnest student who studies comparative religion and who approaches the subject with a desire to find the truth, and who will remain unopinionated during his study, can hardly fail to evolve the theory that will satisfactorily answer the vital question above quoted.

AZITAR.

Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1901.

THE REINCARNATION THEORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was sorry that "Common Sense," in his letter of the 26th ult., had not explained a little more fully the reasons why the theory of reincarnation solved so many of the problems of life. It is simply because it goes hand-in-hand with the doctrine of absolute justice and unalterable law. There is no such thing as "Divine caprice" in this scheme, but only the conviction that we ourselves build our own present and our own hereafter, as we have built our own past.

The soul requires far more than the brief span of one human life for its evolution, and it follows the same laws, on a higher plane, which govern the physical body, which has its periods of work and sleep. The cycle of life ends, and the soul, freed from the body, passes into a state of spiritual growth and happiness, wherein it reaps the reward of all its highest aspirations, and is in the company of those most loved on earth. When the impulse it has stored up toward spiritual life is exhausted it is drawn back to earth, and as the body wakes from happy sleep and dreams to a new day of work, so the soul takes up a new and higher life, but reaps, by the way, the harvest of all that it has sown for evil or for good in its former lives.

But, through the purgatory of physical existence, the soul gradually purges away its lower nature, and after many cycles of life develops into the perfect man. The memory of our physical life is stored in the cells of the physical brain and perishes with it, but when we have developed the higher spiritual faculties we shall cease to look through a glass, darkly, but from the summit of the Mount of Vision shall survey all the way that we have come.

Meanwhile, we are building our own Heaven or our own hell, and while we are reaping that which we have already sown, we are scattering the seeds of our future bliss or bane.

X

New York, March 1, 1901.

Suggestion for the Health Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in your editorial on Saturday morning on expectoration and the penalties to be imposed on the offender.

I would suggest that if the Board of Health of New York is anxious effectually to abate this public nuisance, it should detail a dozen or so special Inspectors and have them patrol the various lines throughout the city. These men might wear concealed badges for identification.

For the Board of Health to expect the general public or the employes of the railroad companies to enforce its regulations relative to this nuisance is, in my opinion, not only an impertinence, but a deliberate shirking of its proper duties.

The ordinary citizen has no time or inclination to involve himself or his companions in an argument on public cleanliness and hygiene, which would probably result in personal abuse, profanity, and delay, if not, indeed, in actual bodily injury. The railway employe has to be careful of his "record," and this certainly will not be improved by the disturbance likely to result from even a mild remonstrance with the offender.

On one of the ferries plying between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Manhattan, the other evening, the indignant citizen warned the protesting deck hand to be careful, or he would see that he (the deck hand) was "broke" if he did not mind his d—d business.

This is a matter which it is good to see discussed editorially, and THE TIMES is to be highly complimented on its active crusade against the disgusting habit.

EDWARD F. MURPHY.

Brooklyn, March 2, 1901.

THE PARKS OF LONDON.

From The London Mail.

The London County Council, if it had achieved no other good work, would still deserve some measure of praise for the wise and regular additions it has made, and continues to make, to London's open space.

When the Council superseded the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1889, it took over the control of 2,942½ acres of breathing space. Since then only one year (1899) has passed that has not seen extensive additions to the parks and recreation grounds of the city, which now total 3,770 acres.

At present the Council is negotiating for the acquisition of seven more open spaces in different districts. The largest is an addition of forty-two and a half acres to Brockwell Park, and an official of the Council informed a representative of The Daily Mail that the negotiations had been practically completed.

At the time of the Council's succession to the management of London's open spaces the largest was Blackheath, with 267 acres. The most extensive now is Hampstead Heath, which since the addition of Parliament Hill numbers no fewer than 507¼ acres.

The ninty-three parks, gardens, and open spaces at present under the jurisdiction of the Council vary in size from that of "'Arry's 'appy 'unting ground," aforementioned, to the quarter of an acre at Putney known as the "Bridge Shrubbery."

The most eventful year in the history of open-air London was 1887, when the diminutive Bridge Shrubbery was acquired. But not solely for that reason; for it was in 1887 that such desirable places as Battersea Park, Victoria Park, Wandsworth Common, and Clissold Park became the property of London ratepayers. In that one year no fewer than ten parks and open spaces were acquired. This number was exceeded by one in 1890, but the additions were by no means so important. Curiously lugubrious is the fact that out of these eleven new open spaces six were churchyards! Food for philosophers here.

Including the great parks controlled by bodies other than the County Council, London—generally credited with being the most overcrowded and stuffiest city in the world—possesses the respectable total of 5,635 acres of public parks, gardens, and recreation grounds. Roughly speaking, this gives six-and-a-half square yards of sylvan retreat to every man, woman, and child in Greater London—a priceless possession that is, perhaps, not appreciated to its full worth.

Within this vast area four important provincial towns could be rebuilt and still leave 434 acres, a space equal to Hyde Park and thirty-four acres over. The municipal area of Salford, Manchester's thriving neighbor, is 1,320 acres, and in this space are crowded 101,000 souls. One of the other towns selected, Burnley, also in Lancashire, has a population of 58,751 within a municipal borough of 1,731 acres. Even then there would be room left in London's combined open spaces for the two cathedral cities, Durham and Worcester. Altogether a population of close upon 200,000 could be housed within the area of London's public parks, gardens, and recreation grounds, leaving for the enjoyment of this unbuilt city a verdant resort a mile and a half long and three-quarters of a mile wide.

NUGGETS.

On the Contrary.

Forge—Are you matrimonially inclined?

Fenton (who has just been discarded)—No; declined.—Philadelphia Record.

A Sudden Thing.

Strawber—It's wonderful how suddenly you can stop an automobile.

Singerly—Isn't it? I was twenty miles from home the other day and mine stopped so suddenly I had to walk home.—Detroit Free Press.

Criticism Withheld.

"Hear the new opera the other night? What did you think of it?"

"I don't think a man should express an opinion of a work like that till he's heard it several times, and it's my impression I won't hear it again."—Philadelphia Record.

Its Joys.

"Why are each of you ladies so desirous of becoming President of your debating society?"

"It saves time," answered Miss Cayenne. "When you are in the chair, you are able to snub so many people at once."—Washington Star.

Winter Work on the Farm.

Visitor—Why, that's the fourth time you've sharpened that scythe this morning!"

Amateur Farmer—Well, you see this is a borrowed grindstone, and it goes away to-day, and I must fix the scythe so it will stay sharp all Summer!—Chicago News.

THE NIGHT SINGER.

From The Los Angeles Herald.

When the sun has fled o'er the mountains gray
And slid down the golden West,
And the birds of the day have flown away
In their own home nests to rest,
How sweet to the soul are the notes that roll
From depths of the darkened vale,
When falls on the ear, entrancing and clear,
The song of the nightingale.

When the sun has fled o'er the mountains gray
And the shadows gather near,
Comes the sober thought, with a sadness fraught,
And a sense of gloom and fear.
From the sky of night falls the dim, cold light
Of the far-off planets, pale,
And the heart is chilled till with new hope filled
By song of the nightingale.

Then bless'd be the bird whose sweet notes are heard,
When the gloom-wrap'd night doth creep
Like a grave-loosed ghoul to harass the soul
With its chilling shadows deep.
Who weaveth a song that is helpful, strong,
That maketh the sad heart light;
Who voices its cheer in melodies clear
From depths of the sombre night.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. RUEGER.—Cable advices from Berlin have already reported the sentence of twelve years' penal servitude and expulsion from the army, inflicted by a Metz court-martial upon Lieut. Rüger for shooting a comrade, Capt. Adams. German papers of a fortnight ago devoted considerable space to the case not only because, under the new law, it was the first occasion when court-martial proceedings were made entirely accessible to the public, but because the case in itself was unique, for Lieut. Rüger killed Adams in order that the latter might not kill his elder brother, Staff Surgeon Rüger in a duel.

The tragedy took place in Mörchingen, in Lorraine, on the Kaiser's birthday last January. The officers were celebrating the event, and most of them had partaken freely of light wines and champagne, when a beer-drinking contest was proposed, called "Bierjunge," which means that at command every glass must be emptied at one draught, and the man who fails to do so treats the company. Capt. Adams refused to drink, and when called to order began to upset and break the glasses in his vicinity. Staff Surgeon Rüger and his brother caught him by the wrists to restrain him. He managed to get his hands free, and struck Staff Surgeon Rüger a light blow on the cheek, followed up by a heavier blow. Surgeon Rüger asked for an apology, but Capt. Adams left the room and went home.

The officers remaining decided that a duel was inevitable in the circumstances, and the conditions were finally decided—pistols, ten paces, and the combat to continue until one of the parties should be hors de combat. Two Captains were dispatched to Capt. Adams's rooms to convey the challenge, while Surgeon Rüger remained in the room, saying: "I cannot see my wife and children till my honor is vindicated." At this juncture a message arrived from his wife which read: "Come home, the baby has fever."

Lieut. Rüger then quietly left the company, and arrived at Adams's rooms before the bearers of the challenge. They came in a few moments later in time to witness the shooting, but not to prevent it. Adams was shot through the heart the moment he entered the room in order to receive his guests.

The defense asserted that the occurrences of the evening had sorely worked upon his nerves; he was deeply attached to his brother and to his brother's children, and the thought that they might be left without support through the impending duel almost drove him crasy; he also admitted that he had been in a state of intoxication (im Rausch) at the time. The court found that manslaughter had been committed, and that the action was unpremeditated, and that there were no mitigating circumstances.

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A NEW DECORATION FOR FRANCE.—In the future Frenchmen who go into the interior of Africa and come out again alive or those who write important books about Africa are, if their efforts are deemed of sufficient honor to France, to be decorated with a special medal. This decoration will at first be conferred upon those who have taken part in the different missions that have been engaged in the centre of Africa, between Lake Tchad and the High Oubangui. The decoration will be in two classes. The first will be in the form of a gold medal, for French officers and men, engraved "Central Africa," and the second, which may be conferred upon foreigners or native troops for "distinguished service," is a silver medal with a similar inscription.

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SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH SOMALI EXPEDITION.—Recent advices received at Downing Street from Lamu, British East Africa, indicate that the punitive expedition sent into the territory of the Ogaden Somalis to exact reparation for the murder of Mr. Jenner, the British Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland, has been successful, Aff Madu, the headquarters of the Ogaden Somalis, being occupied by the British and the Sultan made prisoner.

The rising of the natives, which culminated in the murder of the Sub-Commissioner, was noticed in these columns last December. Hostilities against white travelers had for some time been inspired by a "holy man" named Abdulla Ashur, who proclaimed himself an incarnation of Mohammed. In consequence, trade with the interior greatly suffered, although until the murder of Mr. Jenner the official reports of the British Consul General, Lieut. Col. Hayes Sadler, gave only a passing allusion to the long-standing disorder of the tribe in question. The expedition sent among the Ogaden Somalis is chiefly composed of Indian troops, who will completely establish British authority in every quarter of the protectorate before retiring.

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STRIKE OF LADIES' TAILORS IN PARIS.—The strike among ladies' tailors in Paris was extended a fortnight ago by about 65,000 dressmakers and seamstresses employed by 1,950 establishments going out, and joining the cutters and fitters who are for the most part men. It is said that should the strike continue into the season employed in the making of Summer clothing it will seriously affect important woman's clothing houses all over Europe, while the strikers can obtain plenty of profitable work by setting up for themselves, as many of them have already done. Another report is that preparations are being made in Paris for the establishment of a large union tailoring institution to be operated in opposition to the well-known and fashionable Paris tailors whose employes are out on strike.

About 4,000 tailors and tailoresses gathered recently in the Bourse du Travail, where many addresses were read. One woman read out the demands of the women strikers, saying that whatever might be said of other occupations, in tailoring women should receive the same wages as men if not higher. Her demands for herself and fellow-tailoresses were: Eight hours a day, for 10f.; 2f. 50c. per hour for overtime; two hours for luncheon and dinner; the workrooms to be swept at least twice a day, during the time that the "slaves" were at their meals.

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THE POLISH NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.—The Berliner Correspondenz, which after a series of articles showing that an uprising in German Poland was inevitable this Spring, suddenly became silent, has again renewed its attacks, this time dealing with statistics. In the meantime the police have been making elaborate investigations, particularly in the province of West Prussia, and although few arrests have been made many books and papers in the Polish language have been confiscated. The Correspondenz is astonished that the authorities in Russian Poland have not heeded their warning, for, according to this organ, Warsaw is nurturing a volcano which at any moment may set all Central Europe aflame. The local Court of Strasburg, in West Prussia, has ordered the confiscation of a photograph of which the following is part of the official description:

"The picture represents Christ sitting under the cross and lovingly consoling a woman dressed in black and laden with chains, who is kneeling before Him. The flags lying beside the figure of Christ contain the dates of the three partitions of Poland—1772, 1793, and 1795. The dates 1794, 1830, 1848, and 1863, which are inscribed in large figures, edged with white, on the border of the woman's skirt, refer to the four great Polish rebellions. The date May 3, 1791, is that of the promulgation of the Polish Constitution, &c. The legend, in Polish, 'The moment of redemption is not yet come,' also figures in the picture."

According to the most recent anti-Polish article in the Correspondenz, Poles have not only increased in numbers in the eastern provinces of Prussia, which once formed part of the Polish Kingdom, but have established large Polish colonies in Silesia and in the west of Prussia. It declares that between 1890 and 1898 the Polish-speaking population of Westphalia increased from 27,000 to 150,000; that of the Rhine Province from 6,000 to 28,000; that of Silesia from 994,000 to 1,023,000. The census of 1890 gave 3,000,000 as the number of Prussian subjects who spoke Polish as their native language, while the recent census will probably show a great increase over this number. On the other hand, the paper points out that the German colonies in the Polish districts have gradually declined in strength and energy and that in many towns the administration of affairs is entirely in the hands of the Poles, who are thus able to devote the local funds to defraying the expense of teaching the Polish language in schools, which, while designated as "private," are in reality supported by the community. The paper places the number of Polish Nationalists at over 100,000, while the Nationalist societies have increased in the last ten years from 300 to more than 900.

DR. FELIX ADLER ON RELIGION OF BUDDHA

One of His Series Before the Ethical Culture Society.

He Says that a Belief in Buddhism Leads One to Pessimism, Which Is a Mistake.

"The Religion of Buddha" was Dr. Felix Adler's theme in his lecture before the Ethical Culture Society in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. It was one of the series of discussions of great religions the society is conducting. The faith of the Hebrews and the teachings of Christ will be taken up in the next two lectures. Dr. Adler, in discussing Buddhism, said:

"Buddha was reared in gilded leisure. One day, however, he saw a very sick man; on another day he saw an old man tottering along the road; oh another day he saw an unburied corpse. He asked himself, Are these the things to which man is heir? He left his home, and went out in the forests to torture and mortify himself. He wished to solve the great problem of life. One day he became very faint. He then decided that weakness was not wisdom, but he came to understand just what was the solution of the whole difficulty.

"His understanding was that we should achieve deliverance from pain and woe through reflection. The followers of Buddha seek to secure a certain escape from feeling through intellectual means. To live was to suffer, according to Buddha. The Buddhist wants to escape immortality, not attain it. Buddha's religion is a prescription how to die once and for all. The method is to kill in ourselves the desire to live, to extinguish the instinct of self-preservation. It was all done by abstract metaphysical means. The Buddhist believed that he inherited the evils of his thousands of past existences. He believed that he would live again thousands of times in other lives. He believed that any persons were powerful—like our political dictators in New York to-day—they would be merely receiving the reward of some good deed that they had done thousands of years before.

"My criticism upon Buddhism, upon its metaphysical side, would be that it leads to pessimism. The modern world is full of pessimism because it makes the same mistake Buddha did in believing that pleasure is the end of existence, that pain is the great evil of the world. Why write pain in such large letters? The great advantage modern nations enjoy over the nations of the Far East is that they have realized that there is something greater than pleasure. They work. The nations of the West are vigorous because they believe in effort—of effort to attain truth. Any one who takes refuge in Buddhism on its spiritual side is a spiritual opium eater.

"But why did this religion secure such a following? It numbers 400,000,000 believers to-day. It was a God-less religion. It was a metaphysical religion. It was a religion that forced the individual to work out his own salvation, offering no promise of vicarious atonement. Why did it become so popular?

"One cause was that Buddha, in preaching that there was no God, came to be considered one himself. The instinct of worship is so strong that human nature inevitably turns to some idea of God.

"Another, and perhaps the most important cause, was the ethical system of Buddha. His winsome way of doing things won all hearts. He taught men to alleviate their own pains by helping others to get rid of theirs. He was an altruist in the truest sense."

CHRISTIANITY AND LABOR.

"Suppose it were announced that Jesus Christ would arrive in the city to-morrow to investigate the various business enterprises of the community. How many invitations would be sent to him to come and look over the books?" asked Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service, in the course of an address on "Christianity and the Labor Problem," before a large audience at the mass meeting for men under the auspices of the West Side Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Strong said that the law of service is as applicable in the twentieth century as in ancient times, and added: A general recognition of that law would solve the problems of labor and capital. The public holds that professional men come under the law of service—it ought to be just as true of the banker, the merchant, and the laborer. There are not two standards of morals in the Bible. If the law of service is applicable to the minister and the doctor, it is equally so to the banker and the manufacturer. The man who is in business only for the money there is in it is unworthy."

W. H. Tolman, Secretary of the League for Social Service, gave an address illustrated with lantern slides, showing the improved conditions introduced in factories and workshops, making for the artistic, social, and hygienic condition of the employes, and the resultant benefits to the employer.

Edwin Markham presided, and there was music by the New York Festival Chorus under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan.

ORDER OF AHAWAS ISRAEL.

Annual Convention and a Stormy Time Over the Election of Officers.

The eleventh annual convention of the Independent Order of Ahawas Israel was held yesterday in Progress Hall, 28 Avenue A. About 500 delegates were present. Anton Moskovits, the Grand Master, presided, and Abraham Feilerman and L. Herman acted as Secretaries. At the morning session, which lasted from 9 A. M. to noon, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and the various committees were read. These showed that the order is in a more prosperous condition than at any other time in its history.

During the year 1900 thirty-two new lodges were established, making a total of 118 lodges, with a total membership of 6,374, as against 4,618 a year ago. The Treasurer's report showed that 64 death benefits of $336 each have been paid during the year, and that $354 remains in the treasury, belonging to the Endowment Fund. For the General Fund $7,411 was raised during the year, all of which was expended again, save $1.87, while the Reserve Fund has grown from $6,176.45 to $8,265.47.

The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to the election of officers for the ensuing year. It was one of the stormiest elections they ever had, and considerable feeling was displayed throughout. Several times the feeling ran so high that friends with cooler heads had to intervene to keep some of the delegates from coming to blows. The Chairman pounded the table incessantly, crying for order, but no one paid any heed to him.

Finally he appealed to them, saying: "Brethren and delegates, this is the last time that I will have the honor of presiding over this body, and I beg you, if you have no regard for me, to have some respect for the Chair, and act like men and gentlemen, and not like a lot of country boys." Even this appeal had no appreciable effect, and finally, almost exhausted with his efforts, he yielded the gavel to Mr. Rosenblatt, the Deputy Grand Master, but he met with no better success, and after presiding for about two hours, he yielded to Max Weinberg, the Second Deputy Grand Master

Anton Moskovits, who for five years has served as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, declined to run again, and Simon Freedman of New York City was elected in his stead. Mr. Freedman was the only officer to be elected by acclamation, from thirty minutes to an hour being required in balloting to elect all of the others.

The other officers were Louis Morris of Philadelphia, First Deputy Grand Master; Max Weinberg of Boston, Second Deputy Grand Master; Many Fred, Grand Treasurer; Abraham Fellerman, Endowment Treasurer; L. Herman, Grand Secretary; W. Boemerwald, Grand Messenger; Arthur Collins, Chairman of Finance Committee; Emil Held, Chairman Committee on Endowment; Herman Gottesman, Chairman Committee on State of the Order; A. Salomon, Chairman Committee on Appeals; A. G. Levenstein, Chairman Committee on Laws; I. Berman, Chairman Committee on Printing; A. B. Jaworower, Chairman Committee on Rituals; M. Singer, Chairman Committee on Supplies, and A. Gotlieb, Chairman Committee on Reserve Fund.

The convention will meet again this evening at 6 o'clock to wind up the business affairs.

ANNUAL PURIM ENTERTAINMENT.

The annual Purim entertainment took place yesterday afternoon at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in One Hundred and Fifth Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenue. Schwab's Orchestra played some excellent selections. There was also a cornet solo. Then came the treat of the afternoon, Mlle Olitzka of the

the guests, and upon invitation by the President, Simon Borg, consented to contribute to the pleasure of the inmates and the guests of the home with some selections. She sang an air from "Carmen," and then as encores gave Sullivan's "Dream Again," and Mozart's "Schlaf Prinzlein Schlaf." Quite an ovation was tendered her for her ready response to the call made upon her so unexpectedly.

Ice cream, lemonade, and cake were served to the visitors, who were present in large number.

The home has 210 inmates, of whom the dean, an old man named Schloss, is one hundred and four years of age.

Quite a sum of money was subscribed, and the Directors of the institution were greatly pleased with the success of the entertainment.

ORDER OF B'RITH ABRAHAM.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Order of B'rith Abraham, a Jewish benevolent insurance organization, opened its biennial session here to-day in Medinah Temple. Three hundred and fifty delegates were present from 267 lodges in all parts of the United States, and an audience of local members running into the thousands.

The body was called to order by Grand Master Samuel Dorf. Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates to the city, and Henry M. Goldfogle of New York made an appropriate response.

The Grand Master reported that since the last convention $277,527 had been paid in benefits. There was a net increase of 42 new lodges and 4,731 new members. Information that an application was received by the grand officers for the formation of lodges in the City of Breslau, Germany, was received, and, referring to this, the Grand Master said:

"Who would have believed a few years ago that we were on the road to become an international order? How powerful have we become when our co-religionists on the Continent of Europe recognize our beneficial influence and desire to be linked unto us.

"It shows that those of our brethren who were driven from foreign shores through bigotry and race persecution have indeed done well under the protection of this land of liberty and freedom for all."

After the session the delegates and friends sat down to a banquet of six hundred covers.

AMERICAN SYMPHONY CONCERT

Persons seeking the merely curious, the grotesque, or the picturesque would have been distinctly disappointed had they gone last night to the concert of the American Symphony Orchestra in the Auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. And yet there was much about it that was unusual.

To begin with, the price of reserved seats was 15 cents. That will probably suggest to many some sort of a popular concert, with a variety of nondescript selections calculated to please those whose taste for music has been largely dependent upon such as is supplied by hand organs and street musicians. That such an idea is based entirely upon a misconception of the actual character of the concert is best indicated by the programme, which was as follows:

Concert by the American Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Sam Franko: Gluck's overture, "Iphigenie en Aulide"; Mozart's symphony, A major; 'cello solo, Louis Heine; Bach's gavotte, and air; Boccherini's menuetto; horn solo, Hauser's nocturno; Rameau's Suite of Dances; violin solo, John Spargur; Monsigny's Chaconne et Rigaudon.

The distinctive outward characteristic of the audience was youthfulness. There were probably 500 persons present and three-fourths of that number were boys and girls. That fact, however, lessened in no wise the earnestness with which the various numbers were followed, nor the enthusiasm of the demonstration that followed those selections that appealed especially. That Mr. Franko's orchestra pleased those who were present to the point of frequent encores makes further criticism unnecessary.

The Mozart Symphony was particularly liked, and enthusiasm followed the familiar Boccherini minuet and the Bach gavotte. The soloists were vociferously applauded.

THE LEIPSIC ORCHESTRA.

The features of last night's concert of the Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra were the appearance of the conductor, Herr Windersteln as a composer, and of the concertmeister, Herr Pick-Steiner, as a soloist. The conductor's contribution to the programme took the form of two short bracketed numbers, a "Serenade" and a "Valse Caprice." They are tuneful and elegant trifles very knowingly scored, with the addition of a harp and bells to the full orchestra, and quite worth at least one hearing, though of no great musical importance or pretension.

Mr. Pick-Steiner chose Saint-Saëns's very pleasing B minor concerto, and he played it very pleasingly. It was not to be expected that his performance would efface the recollection of the previous performances in which the greatest of the visiting and resident violinists have taken part. It was the composition chosen by Ysaye for his début in New York and it is a favorite of Miss Powell's. But the ambition of the Leipsic violinist was none the less vindicated. The first movement was not very effective, but it is in itself the least interesting of the three. The graceful and dainty slow movement was gracefully and daintily played, and the last movement, which requires a high degree of virtuosity, found this requirement met. Moreover, the work was played with correctness and intelligence, and the finale was worth the really enthusiastic recall which it received. In response the violinist gave the bewilderingly rapid and difficult Czardas of Hubay. The concert began with a rough and noisy but undeniably spirited performance of the "Rienzi" overture, and the first part closed with the "Capriccio Italien" of Tschaikowsky, which showed the orchestra at its best, and was so warmly welcomed that the conductor added an extra, the Handel Largo, with the obligato by the concertmeister. Altogether, it was an amusing concert, with not too serious a programme for Sunday night, and with a fairly wide variety within its own limits. For next Sunday evening a similar programme is announced with a suite by the conductor, and another violin solo, the soloist being this time Herr Laubocck, and his selection the Mendelssohn Concerto. Fraulein Engel, the harpist, is also down for a solo, Thomas's "Concertstueck."

Drury Lane Theatre Manager Here.

Arthur Collins, managing director of the Drury Lane Theatre, London, arrived here on the Cunard liner Lucania yesterday. He will supervise the staging of "The Price of Peace," the new production which is scheduled to appear at the Broadway Theatre on March 18. He will also probably buy the English rights of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur," which was produced at the Broadway Theatre last season. Accompanying Mr. Collins are Messrs. Marshall Moore, the assistant stage manager of the Drury Lane, and L. Hastain, the scenic artist, both of whom will be associated with him in the staging of "The Price of Peace."

Mme. Janauschek's Benefit.

The condition of Mme. Janauschek, the distinguished tragedienne, has for some time attracted the sympathy and aroused the regret of her dramatic colleagues and her friends. Mme. Janauschek is now at Saratoga under medical care, seeking recovery from a paralytic stroke which befell her some months ago in her residence in Brooklyn. A benefit in her interest is being arranged in this city under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club. It is expected to occur at an early date at the Broadway Theatre, and to enlist the best talent and the most attractive features which the dramatic profession in this city can contribute to it.

Verdi's Mass at the Metropolitan.

Verdi's requiem mass was sung for the second time this season at the Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The programme included as soloists Mme. Nordica, Mme. Schumann-Heink, M. Salignac, and M. Pol Plancon, who were seconded by the entire Metropolitan Opera House chorus and orchestra under the direction of Signor Mancinelli. The audience filled the house to overflowing, and the enthusiasm displayed may result in the work being given again before the season closes.

Marie Dressler at the New York.

Sire Brothers announced yesterday that they had engaged Marie Dressler for the new burlesque review to follow "The Giddy Throng" at the New York Theatre. Miss Dressler, who is now on the road with her company in "Miss Printz," will fill all of her engagements before going to the Sires' stock company. At present it is planned to make the new production some time in April, at which time Miss Dressler will be given the leading part.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sheridan of Flushing celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage last night. They were congratulated by a large number of friends. They were married in England, and came to this country soon afterward. Mr. Sheridan has been in the shoe business on Wall Street, Manhattan, for forty years.

WEALTH'S POWER FOR EVIL

Dr. Silverman Credits Most Great Vices to Its Improper Use.

Tells the People's Institute that Bread in This City Should Be Distributed Gratis.

In introducing the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who spoke at last night's meeting of the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, on the subject of "The Great Vices of Our Times," Charles Sprague Smith, Director of the Institute, referred to the "disappearance of the Ramapo evil," and said that the people of this city were indebted for the same to one man, Bird S. Coler. This elicited much applause from the large audience, composed almost entirely of east siders.

Dr. Silverman said that nearly all of the great vices of to-day were the outcome of the improper uses of wealth, and the false ideals of those in quest of it. In this country, he said, there has been built up an aristocracy of wealth, and men have gained positions in society to which they were not entitled by virtue of either their intellectual or moral qualities. Wealth has become a power for the gratifying of personal desires, for money unlocks many doors—not only to social salons, but to halls of fame. It is also a political power, following the nominee to the ballot box, then to the ballot counting room, and at last to the very legislative hall, there dictating to him how he shall vote. Money tampers, too, with even the Judge, attacking witnesses and jury to such an extent sometimes that the Judge has to render a decision that he should never have rendered.

"The legitimate desire for wealth," continued the speaker, "is justifiable, but not so that aim which belongs to those men who seek it as a means for obtaining power. The worship of Mammon attracts men to the turn of a card or a wheel, by which they may become rich quickly, and they go down into the Street, a place well known to the world, and gamble there for fortune and power."

People who live beyond their means, attempting to persuade others that they are wealthy, and thus to obtain social prestige, were scathingly criticised by Dr. Silverman. Social position bought by wealth, he said, is responsible for one of the great vices—luxury and extravagance. Another cause for this is the erroneous belief among some classes that poverty is a crime, an idea in which the poor as well as the rich often share. The highest virtue to be sought, added Dr. Silverman, is that of hard, honest work.

"Every man should work, whether he be rich or poor. All should be compelled to work, and the rich man who does not work should be apprehended as an ordinary tramp."

"Why is it that one-half of the world is freezing for want of clothes and starving for lack of food? It is due in some measure to the extravagance and luxury of those who have money. Thousands of men do not do their share of the world's work, and thousands of others are employed in the manufacture of useless articles, ornaments and the like. Were these latter made to give their labors to the making of clothing and other necessities, there would be food and clothing enough in the world for all the people from one end of it to the other. There must be a radical change in society, so that there will be plenty of wheat in the world for the hungry and plenty of ships in which to carry it to those who need it.

"In this city of ours, and in others like it, silks, satins, and rags jostle on an other. There is enough food wasted here each day to feed all the hungry and starving in the city. When I see a banquet table groaning with food and hear the music prepared for the diners, I feel as though we were acting anew the part of the Emperor Nero, when he fiddled away while Rome burned to the ground. Bread should be free in this city, so that every one who asks for it can get it by the asking. There is wealth enough among us for this to be realized."

After mentioning the vice of impurity as one of the worst, Dr. Silverman declared that the religious life of the world, which should be uniform, was seriously weakened by the multitude of sects that had arisen and insisted upon opposing each other. Following this he said:

"Of all vices, none is worse than political venality. The men who are guilty of it have taught people to be the unrecognized political subjects of uncrowned political kings. Some say: 'Change the laws.' We have in the last few weeks had an example of what can be done by changing laws. [Laughter and applause.] It is not the law that should be reformed, but the men. Either the old law or the new would work well were the men good. Even in ancient times nations were sometimes ruled wisely and well by a good ruler, despite the fact that they had bad laws."

A COUPLE SECRETLY MARRIED.

Young Husband Leaves His Marriage Certificate in the Pocket of His Coat.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Blanche M. Covert of One Hundred and Second Street, near Columbus Avenue, and Arthur Corse, a young lawyer, of 129 West Ninety-fourth Street, was made public yesterday. The couple called upon the Rev. Daniel Russell, rector of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, at his home in the Montana apartment house, 35 Mount Morris Park West, on Jan. 5, and said they wished to be married. They brought no witnesses with them, so the minister pressed his wife and his nephew into the service. The knot was then tied.

After the service Mr. and Mrs. Corse went back to their respective homes. The marriage remained a secret until a day or two ago, when Mr. Corse exchanged the coat which he usually wore for another before going out. He forgot, however, to exchange the marriage certificate, which he had carried about with him for some time past, and his mother found it. Afterward Mr. Corse started to confess his marriage to his mother, and was surprised to hear her say that she already knew all about it. The young wife was then sent for and welcomed to the Corse home.

MEDICAL STUDENT MARRIED.

Wedding of November Just Made Known in Brooklyn.

Although Augustus L. Poulson and Miss Blanche J. Wilson, daughter of a former petty officer in the United States Navy, were married in St. John's Catholic Chapel at Clermont and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, on Nov. 15, 1900, their friends learned only yesterday that the marriage had taken place. The information was contained in a notice published in a local paper. Young Mr. Poulson and his bride are now living at 330 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. He is a medical student.

When seen yesterday he declined, at his wife's request, to discuss the matter of the delayed marriage notice. Several of his friends who were seen, however, said that they knew of no romance in the affair, and believed that the announcement of the marriage had been delayed because Mr. Poulson wished first to complete his studies.

LITERARY TREASURE FOR $8.

Price Paid for a Rare Galileo Book Presented to Columbia Library.

A valuable addition was made to the Columbia library last week in the shape of a first edition copy of Galileo's famous "Dialogo di Galileo Galilei Linceo sopra i due Massimi Sistemi Del Monde Tolemaeio, e Copernicano." The volume was published in 1632, at Fiorenza, by Giovanni Batista Landini. It was so radical in its refutation of all of the scientific beliefs then prevalent in astronomy and theology that Pope Urban ordered Galileo to be imprisoned and the whole edition to be burned. A number of copies, however, escaped the flames, among them the present volume. It is bound in parchment and is still in very good condition.

The book was bought for the library by V. G. Simkhovitch, who paid only $8 for it.

Papyri for Columbia University.

Columbia University will receive sixteen papyri as her share of the gift from the Egyptian Exploration Fund to the universities of this country. Some of the most interesting pieces in the whole collection are included in this number, among which are a fragment of Xenophon's "Hellenica," (first century,) a release from military service (A. D. 52,) a register of a sale (A. D. 77,) a death notice (A. D. 61,) an invoice of sheep and goats (A. D. 28,) a receipt for taxes (A. D. 88,) and a letter from Apollonius to Dionysus concerning the shipment of two asses and asking for news.

PREPARING TO LEAVE PEKING.

Americans Pack Nearly All Their Supplies—Sharp Lines Drawn at Social Functions.

PEKING, March 3.—The American preparations for departure are going actively forward. All supplies except enough for two companies, have been packed and marked for Manila.

The British plans contemplate a Summer along the Pei-Ho and a gradual withdrawal of the forces to India, leaving behind by next Winter, half a battalion of Welsh Fusiliers as a legation guard in Peking, together with an Indian regiment to guard the railroad.

The Germans show few signs of an intention to depart, but they are endeavoring to sell 5,000 American and Australian horses, as well as a quantity of camels.

It is reported that the French intend to withdraw most of their forces, leaving one infantry brigade, a regiment of cavalry, and some artillery to protect the French Legation and to guard the lines of communication. A part of this force, it is understood, will be employed to guard the Franco-Belgian Railroad from Peking to Pao-Ting-Fu.

In French military circles it is freely asserted that the French intend to send a force to be stationed permanently at Hankow, and to guard the other end of the Li-Han Railroad, 120 kilometers of which have been completed. More definite information on this point is awaited with anxiety by the British, who regard such an intention with serious misgivings, because calculated to bring about complications with the Yang-tse Viceroys, if for no other reason.

Particularly noticeable just now are the sharp lines drawn between the various nationalities at prominent social functions. Gen. Gaselee, the British commander, gave an elaborate dinner, at which only British, German, and American representatives were present, including Generals, Ministers, and Secretaries of legations. M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, gave a banquet at which only Russians, Frenchmen, and Austrians were guests; while the Japanese Minister entertained at dinner last evening all Americans and Japanese. The Officers' Club, at the Temple of Heaven, where games and other amusements are provided, is attended only by the British, Americans, and Germans, with the possible exception of a few Japanese on rare occasions.

The Ministers of the powers now meet thrice a week, but no business of great importance is transacted. At present they are going over local claims. Many of these are thrown out because of their known excessiveness.

The subject of legation defenses is also being considered, although this will be left for final consideration until the United States Government has reached a decision as to the legation barrack question, which the legation is anxious to have settled immediately, in order that the building may be constructed before the rainy season sets in.

LONDON, March 4.—"The Japanese have decided to withdraw their troops during March," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring Saturday, "and to replace them by 2,000 fresh troops, 500 of whom will be posted here.

"As a result of the conspicuous divergence in the attitude of the powers, the Chinese imagine discord is beginning.

"Li-Hung-Chang has sent two Mandarins to inspect the route between Peking and the province of Shen-Si and to prepare for the return of the Court."

According to The Standard's Shanghai correspondent, Gen. Yuan Shi Kai's bodyguard, with transport, will leave Wednesday for the Province of Ho-Nan, to escort the Emperor to Peking.

THE CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

Japan and Six Other Powers Make Formal Remonstrance, but Li-Hung-Chang Will Sign.

LONDON, March 4.—"Japan has notified China," says the Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, "that in the event of Russia being granted any advantages, territorial or commercial, Japan will require equivalent advantages.

"Although England, Japan, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the United States have addressed similar academic remonstrances, there is every reason to believe China will sign the Russian Convention in full, Russia having formally intimated that the terms are irrevocable. Li-Hung-Chang is so deeply committed to Russia that he is no longer a free agent, and it is impossible for him to evade authorizing signature.

"The text of the convention has not been communicated to any power, nor has any power been able to promise material assistance in safeguarding China in the event of her refusal to sign the convention.

"With a view to binding signature, M. de Giers informed Li Hung Chang that Russia would not participate in the demand for the execution of ten provincial officials."

POSSIBLE EXPEDITION MARCH 7.

LONDON, March 4.—According to the Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard, wiring Friday, Count von Waldersee has issued renewed orders to the allied forces to hold themselves in readiness for a possible expedition March 7.

Reward for Gen. Gaselee.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times announces that Gen. Gaselee will be offered the command of a first-class district in recognition of his valuable services in China.

Prince Chwang Reported Strangled.

LONDON, March 4.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard says it is reported there that Prince Chwang has been strangled.

MORE FILIPINOS CAPTURED.

Officers and Men Taken in Bataan, Others Surrender in Cavite.

MANILA, March 3.—Capt. Draper, commandant at Olongapo, while scouting along the west coast of the Province of Bataan with 180 marines, captured two insurgent officers and fourtcen men, taking twenty-six rifles, and destroying 14,000 bushels of rice and 104 carabaos.

The insurgent, Col. Cristobal, has surrendered in the Province of Cavite, with two officers and twelve men. He handed over twelve rifles to the Americans.

FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Peace, Dr. MacArthur Says, Is Impossible Till Their Domination Ends.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached in Calvary Baptist Church last night, and in the course of his remarks touched upon the power of the Catholics in the Orient. Among other things he said:

"There will be no possibility of securing permanent peace among the Filipinos until they can be assured of deliverance from the domination of the friars. Devout Catholics as they are, they will not submit to the exactions of the friars. The sooner America learns this fact the better. But for the fear of the domination of the friars the war in that country would have ended long ago and many brave American soldiers would have been spared.

"The great Scriptural and American principle of an entire separation of Church and State must be insisted upon in all our new possessions. Otherwise speedy and lasting peace cannot be secured."

CUBAN DEMONSTRATION.

Intended as Rebuke to Congress, but Turned Out Otherwise.

HAVANA, March 3.—Last evening, after the demonstration in front of the Marti Theatre, where a torchlight procession composed of members of the National, Republican, and Popular Parties was reviewed by the members of the Constitutional Convention, the procession, 5,000 strong, went to the Governor General's palace, where a delegation presented to Gen. Wood a petition to President McKinley urging absolute independence for Cuba.

The demonstration was originally intended as a rebuke to the United States Senate and House of Representatives for adopting the Cuban amendment, but no such feeling was displayed at the palace. The committee was cordially received by Gen. Wood, and on retiring gave cheers for the United States.

TO FORM SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, March 3.—Señor Villaverde, who was Minister of Finance in the Silvela Cabinet, has agreed, after consulting with Señor Silvela, to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. He will present a list of proposed members to the Regent to-morrow.

Queen Maria Cristina received Gen. Azcarraga, the retiring Premier, at noon to-day, but he again declined to attempt to organize a Ministry. The Regent is endeavoring to resolve the crisis without a change of policy.

STRIKERS IMPEDE COMMERCE.

Steamers Unable to Discharge Cargoes at Marseilles—Police Called in to Disperse Laborers.

MARSEILLES, March 3.—A mob of seamen and stokers, who joined the strike of dock laborers, marched to the docks this morning and endeavored to induce the crews to quit the steamers. There was some disorder before the strikers were dispersed by the police.

A number of ships which have arrived since the strike began have been compelled to proceed without discharging their cargoes. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Golconda, from London, proceeded for India without discharging 200 tons of cargo consigned to Marseilles, and the same company's Himalaya, from Colombo, proceeded for London, unable to discharge 2,000 bales of silk.

The Government has ordered the Mediterranean Light Division, consisting of six cruisers, to coal at Toulon, with a view of taking over the mail services for Algeria and Corsica, in the event of the strikers interfering with the mail packets.

Several steamers managed to discharge perishable cargoes by the aid of the crews and the employes of the consignees. While this was being done the strikers gathered threateningly, but the police and gendarmes drove them back and escorted the wagons to the warehouses. Two unescorted carts, laden with fish, were waylaid by strikers, who overturned them and then mounted on the boxes and sang the "Carmagnole." Again the rioters were dispersed by the gendarmes.

Several steamers are discharging at St. Louis, on the Rhone, where the dockers have refused to join the Marseilles strikers on the ground that the latter rejected a similar appeal from them on a former occasion.

ESCAPE OF THE BOERS.

COLESBERG, Cape Colony, March 1.—Fifteen hundred Boers, with whom, it is alleged, were Gen. De Wet and ex-President Steyn, found a spot at Lilliefontein, near Colesberg Bridge, where the Orange River widens and the current is slow, and they all crossed yesterday, both men and horses, by swimming.

LONDON, March 4.—Gen. De Wet lost heavily in men and stores by his incursion into Cape Colony, but he seems to have made a clever escape with the bulk of his commando, apparently Commandant Hertzog crossed the Orange River with him.

Gen. Bruce Hamilton, who was pursuing, heard that Gen. De Wet was surrounded at Philipstown, northwest of Colesberg. On arriving there he found the Boers had not been at Philipstown at all, but had doubled back, and were struggling across the river at Colesberg. Apparently this is another instance of defective intelligence regarding the doings of the Boers.

The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Colesberg, dated yesterday, which says:

"Our numerous columns are still hunting for De Wet. This place is in a hubbub, and troops are marching off in various directions to press the pursuit further."

De Beers Co. Pensions Mrs. Labram.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—In recognition of the service of George Labram of Milwaukee, who as engineer for the De Beers Mining Company was one of the defenders of Kimberly and built "Long Cecil," the monster gun used to fight the Boers, and who was killed during the siege, the mining company has settled upon Mrs. Labram, the widow, an annuity of $500 during life, and upon her thirteen-year-old son an annuity of $1,000 until he shall become of age. This is in addition to the $1,000 recently awarded Mrs. Labram by the British Government.

Plague at Cape Town Spreading.

CAPE TOWN, March 3.—The bubonic pleague is spreading here. Five corpses, all of colored persons, have been found since yesterday morning. Ten colored persons and one European woman, believed to be affected by the disease, have been removed to the hospital. Numerous persons who had come into contact with suspected cases have been isolated.

DEROULEDE-BUFFET DUEL.

BRUSSELS, March 3.—MM. Galli and Dumonell, who arrived here this morning to meet André Buffet, agent of the Duke of Orleans, and to present to him a challenge from Paul Déroulède to fight a duel owing to M. Buffet's denial of the recent assertion by M. Déroulède, at San Sebastian, that the Royalists betrayed his attempted coup on the occasion of the Faure funeral, in 1899, were in conference with M. Buffet this afternoon.

M. Buffet pointed out that the law of Belgium prohibited duels and arrangements for duels, and that he, while accepting the hospitality of the country, felt bound to observe its laws. He said, however, that he would appoint two seconds to discuss the matter on French soil.

The four seconds will probably meet in Paris to decide whether there is ground for a duel. If their decision is in the affirmative, they will fix the place of meeting. M. Buffet's friends are convinced that he is anxious to fight.

President Sam Leaves with His Army.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, March 3.—President Sam left Port au Prince to-day with an important part of the Haitien Army for an excursion into the northern part of the country. During his absence, which will continue for three months, Tancrede Auguste, Minister of the Interior, conjointly with a Special Commission, is charged with the administration of civil affairs at the capital.

Presidential Convention in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, March 3.—The Chilean Presidential Convention to-day selected candidates by ballot in the following order: Claudio Vicuna, Fernando Lazcano, and Augusto Matte. The first named headed all ballots.

Says Nihilists Planned a Murder.

LONDON, March 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express says that Karpovich, the student who recently shot the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bogolepoff, belongs to a Nihilist society, and was chosen by ballot to kill him.

Sultan Wants to Borrow Money.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The Sultan has ordered a financial commission to negotiate a loan, guaranteed by a 6 per cent. increase of the property tax, for urgent payments, including the claims of American and German contractors for ships and guns.

The Nahma Arrives at Palma.

PALMA, Island of Majorca, March 3.—Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht, the Nahma arrived here to-day with a party of American tourists, who will visit the island. The Prefect received them most cordially, and gave a dinner in their honor.

Protests Reach the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—Russia and other powers have addressed remonstrances to the Sultan against the Macedonian disorders.

King Edward Back in London.

LONDON, March 3.—King Edward arrived in London this evening from the Continent.

The Rev. Dr. Keller Rapidly Recovering.

The Rev. John Keller, the clergyman shot at Arlington, N. J., by Thomas G. Barker, continues to improve, and his condition, the doctors say, is now such as to make it certain he will be able to be up and about within a short time. The sight of the left eye is slowly improving. There is little possibility that he will ever be able to read, but it is thought he will be able to make his way about without a guide.

DEAD AT THE AGE OF 101 YEARS.

Martin Dyer, who had lived in three centuries, died yesterday at the home of his grandson Martin, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

He was born on Nov. 24, 1800 in Ireland and thus was 101 years old. In 1835 he came to America, going first to Ohio where he was employed by railroad contractors as a forman in their construction department. He continued at this work in the South and West.

He was actively employed until he was eighty years old. Then he went to live with his son. He had two children, who with his wife are dead. His descendants number 40 grandchildren and 110 great-grandchildren.

He was in perfect health and full control of his faculties up to a year ago when the natural processes of old age manifested themselves. He had been growing rapidly feebler until death yesterday.

MEETING OF WHITE MICE.

Make Arrangements for Their Ball at the Grand Central Palace.

The Grand Central Palace was swarming with White Mice yesterday afternoon. They had come there to have a meeting to prepare for their ball on next Thursday night. As everybody knows by this time, the White Mice are chorus girls who have banded themselves together for social and philanthropic purposes. Their President is Miss Annie Black.

When the meeting was called to order only one man was allowed inside the doors. He was Mr. Morris, manager of the Grand Central Palace, and a kind of sub-press agent for the Mice. He was admitted because he had handed in a petition that he be allowed to lead the first march of the ball. Now, as Mr. Morris weighs a little more than 300 pounds, some of the Mice objected to his being awarded any such privilege, saying that the leader of the march should be some more lithe and willowy troubadour. Mr. Morris, however, had insisted, and so he was allowed to come to the meeting to give his arguments in favor of avoirdupois against grace. He talked for twenty minutes, after which the Mice voted against him unanimously, and he was asked to leave the room. He was propitiated later in the afternoon by the promise of the first dance with the retired President of the society, Miss Ida Dean.

The next question that arose was the selection of a box office committee, the members of which are to refrain from dancing till the wee small hours and devote their energies to selling tickets out in front. Miss Frances King, the Secretary, announced that she wanted the best looking chorus girl to be in charge of this committee, whereupon everybody present jumped to her feet and demanded the floor. There was much a commotion that Miss King declared martial law. She refused to let anybody talk but herself. She and Miss Black, the President, then selected the committee, as follows: The Misses Allie Black, Georgie Rush, Madeleine Hazlett, Rose Macht, Pauline Chase, and Jessie Jordan.

It was decided that the festivities should begin at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, a concert and vaudeville performance preceding the ball proper. At 12 o'clock the grand march will begin. As now arranged it will be led by Miss Zaza Belasco and a Mr. Kirke, while the second couple is to consist of Miss Annie Leslie and "Bathhouse John" of Chicago. On the Floor Committee are Misses Polly Chase, Tessie Mooney, Stella Cotter, Frances King, Peggie Donnelton, Susie Drake, Bertha Whitney, Leslie Mayo, Marie Allen, Josie Gordon, and Annie Black.

The Mice are selling tickets, each one having as many as she thinks she can dispose of, and it was said yesterday at the meeting that there would be no fixed price for these preliminary sales. The Mice plan to make their friends pay dearly for admission, but on the night of the ball the prices will fall to some reasonable figure, so that strangers may be enticed into the ballroom. Miss Belasco said yesterday that the highest price she had yet received for one ticket was $50.

MANY JOIN WHITE RATS.

One Hundred and Sixty-seven Added to the Roster Yesterday.

One hundred and sixty-seven names of vaudeville players, including thirty-five women, were added to the roster of the White Rats of America at the meeting in Gramercy Lyceum yesterday.

Louis Mann also joined the organization. The White Rat Band made its first appearance and played "The Battle Cry of the White Rats," to the delight of the members.

At the Academy of Music the performance drew $2,100.

An announcement was made yesterday that a paper called The White Rats of America Weekly would be issued on Wednesday. The White Rats, however, send out a statement that the paper is not authorized by the organization.

JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL DEAD.

Well-Known Politician and Philanthropist Expires Suddenly.

Joseph Blumenthal, a well-known figure in local politics, died suddenly at his home, 122 West Seventy-eighth Street, early yesterday morning. Mr. Blumenthal was for many years a resident of the old Twenty-second Assembly District, (now the Twenty-eighth,) and was elected to the Assembly eight times from that district. He was a Tax Commissioner ten years ago, and later a Commissioner of Incumbrances. Some years ago he moved to the west side, where he soon became as well known as he had been in the old district.

He was familiarly termed "Old Joe," and many stories are told of his charities and his strict adherence to political promises. Forty families are said to have been living on his charity, and no man went away hungry from his door.

Mr. Blumenthal was sixty-five years old. He was a member of the Democratic Club and the Pontiac Club, and was the President and a Director of the Caddo Asphalt Mining Company. He was also President and Director of Mount Zion Cemetery, and was prominent in the founding of many Hebrew charities. A daughter survives him.

The funeral will probably take place on Wednesday, and in the neighborhood last night it was said that it would be the largest ever held in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS BURIED.

WINDSOR, Vt., March 3.—The body of William M. Evarts, who

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many Trotters and Pacers Brush Over the Famous Course.

MOTH MILLER IN FINE TRIM

Dr. Randall's Pacer Showed to Good Advantage in the Trials Against the New-Comer, Dollard Wilkes.

There was an aggregation of crack trotters and pacers on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning that would have done justice to a Grand Circuit meet at the height of the season. In fact, it was almost like a Spring opening of the famous drive, as an unusually large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators lined both sides of the stretch, and many of the favorite fast steppers made their first appearance of the year in light harness. Considering the rain of Saturday morning the roadbed was in remarkably good condition.

Two new comers on the Speedway that attracted much attention and admiration were the handsome little mare Dollard Wilkes, 2:10¼, recently purchased by Charles Reilly, and Charles Lloyd's new $5,000 trotter Chain Shot, with a mark of 2:12, who made a remarkable record in the West last season. Mr. Lloyd did not start Chain Shot, but Mr. Reilly was more anxious to test the speed of his mare, and after several warming jogs, that proved beyond a doubt that it would take a good animal to beat her, she was turned to a good start with the popular roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall. For a quarter the animals traveled side by side, Moth Miller setting the pace, which Dollard Wilkes seemed to follow easily. Near the head of the stretch, with positions still unchanged, Moth Miller made one of his famous spurts and gained a length. Dollard Wilkes made a desperate effort to recover the lost ground, but was not equal to the occasion, and lost by an open length. In the next trial the two got away, with Dollard Wilkes leading by a trifle. Before the first quarter had been covered the pair were on even terms, and then began a horse race in every sense of the word. First one horse would gain a trifle and then the other. Finally Dollard Wilkes, on being touched with the whip, showed a burst of speed that landed her about a head in front of her rival. This seemed to settle the result of the race with everybody except Dr. Randall, who handled his animal like a professional driver, and, when within fifty yards, urged Moth Miller to a spurt that landed him a winner by a nose.

C. K. G. Billings's pacer Ellert, (2:11,) driven by Frank Jones, was seen on the road for the first time this Spring, and one of his first encounters was with Teddy Look, (2:20½,) driven by H. L. Stout, and Excellence, driven by M. Schmidt. Teddy Look held the lead for three-quarters of the distance, but Ellert showed his finishing qualities at the proper moment and won out by a half length. The gray pacer Highland Lassie (2:13½) did some fast work, and was finally turned with Ellert, who had a trifle too much speed for her.

About the best brush of the morning was between the pacing mare Alietta, (2:15¼,) driven by her owner, John Hannan; Freeland, (2:17¾,) and Hattie Walters, (2:22½.) The start was a poor one, and a quarter was covered before the trio were well away. Alietta held a lead of a half length to the head of the stretch, when Hattie Walters closed in on one side and Freeland on the other. As they came down the stretch a blanket would have covered all three, and it looked like a dead heat until Freeland broke and fell behind. A short, sharp struggle followed for first place, but Hattie Walters showed too much speed and won by a narrow margin. In a second heat Alietta carried Hattie Walters to a break.

As a grand finale to the morning's sport, Moth Miller, (2:07,) who had won about every brush in which he started, was turned with Ellert, (2:11.) The roadway was clear, and the pair came down the stretch on even terms at a whirlwind pace. Nearing the finish Moth Miller's pace began to tell, and he gained a trifle. Jones urged Ellert to his top speed, but it was of no avail, as Moth Miller still showed a nose in the lead, and before the post was reached increased it to a head.

Among the many who watched the sport were W. E. D. Durando, driving the blind pacer Hopeful, (2:21½;) Elmer Stevens, driving Buckshot, a green horse of great promise; J. W. Cornish, with the famous trotter David B., (2:09½;) Louis Kahn, behind the Speedway favorite George Wallace, (2:17¼;) J. P. Baiter, behind the gray trotter Clayton, (2:15¾;) Dr. Nelden, driving Whistle, (2:20;) C. R. Jarvis, driving The Dude, (2:19½;) George Coleman, driving Busy Bee, (2:17¼;) F. Cockerill, driving a team; Gabe Case, behind a team of black pacers, and E. C. Bidwell, driving the pacer Niantic, (2:21¼.)

Road Drivers' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Road Drivers' Association of New York will be held tomorrow evening at the Rossmore, Forty-second Street and Broadway. Many matters of importance to the light harness horsemen of this city are to come up for discussion, among others being the proposition to hold matinée races on the Harlem River Speedway, and a three-days' horse show. The Nominating Committee has placed the following ticket in the field, and there is little or no doubt it will be unanimously elected.

President—Dr. H. H. Kane; First Vice President—John F. Cockerill; Second Vice President—A. E. Gwathmey; Third Vice President—J. W. Cornish; Secretary-Treasurer—Al. Reeves.

Board of Directors—Edward Murphy, Jr., Thomas F. Gilroy, Paul Dana, W. R. Hearst, John McCullogh, Homer Davenport, David Bonner, Frank A. Bitzarow, Hiram H. Hollis, Michael J. Reid, C. K. G. Billings, Kimball C. Atwood, John B. Doerr, E. E. Smathers, W. G. Leland, H. C. Mapes, J. E. Cartier, Q. C. Graves, William E. Spiers, Charles Reilly, A. B. Fiske, William B. Easig, Dr. Floyd Jones, Dr. John F. Moore, E. Maertens, H. Dykeman, H. E. Jinks, George Kaier, Thomas J. Dunn, and George W. Grote.

Executive Committee—Arthur L. Kerker, Nathan Strauss, William B. Parsons, Jr., Alex. Newberger, Dr. H. D. Gill, Thomas Byrnes, Nathan L. Ely, David Lamar, Isaac Hopper, William Clark, James P. Robertson, Charles C. Lloyd, George T. Putney, William P. Durando, George A. Coleman, Dr. David Randell, Edgar Bronk, J. A. B. Stellags, Frederick Dietz, and A. E. Simons.

Sergeant at Arms—George Washington Smith.

Nominating Committee—George A. Coleman, Chairman; William P. Durando, Dr. David Randell, Charles C. Lloyd, Nathan L. Ely, J. W. Cornish, and Frederick Gerken.

Track Athletics at Columbia.

Now that the indoor season of Columbia's track team is about over, Trainer Hjertberg is beginning to prepare for the outdoor work which will commence soon. The most important thing that Hjertberg has on his hands is the development of three relay teams to represent the blue and white at the University of Pennsylvania games on April 27. Columbia will compete in the mile, two mile, and four mile races, and Hjertberg is looking around for men for these various teams. In the two mile and four mile races Columbia will race for the intercollegiate championship, but the mile event is an invitation race, with Cornell, Dartmouth, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, State, and Lafayette, in which Columbia took second place last year.

A rather lengthy outdoor schedule is in course of preparation by Manager Dana. The most important event is a dual meet with Pennsylvania, which will be made a fixture. The first one will be held May 11, at Philadelphia. The annual contest with Princeton will take place in this city May 18, and the intercollegiates will come off May 25 and 26. It has been proposed to omit the usual Spring games this year, and to substitute in their stead a dual meet with New York University.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Six amateurs of considerable skill will begin play this afternoon in a handicap billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's academy. The contestants and their handicaps are as follows: William Gershel, scratch, 200 points; Charles Roeder, 150 points; W. D. Bach, 150 points; Albert Gans, 140 points; Frank Tobias, 140 points, and Lee W. Bennett, 140 points. The opening game will be played at 4 o'clock this afternoon between Gans and Tobias. Two matches will be played in the evening, Bennett meeting Gershel at 8 o'clock and Roeder meeting Bach at 9:30. There are fifteen games on the tournament schedule. All are at fourteen-inch balk line. Three games will be played each day, so that the tourney may end by Saturday night. Prizes will be given to first, second, and third.

RIFLEMEN IN CLOSE MATCHES.

Sharp Contest by Seventh Regiment Marksmen for Two Trophies.

The marksmen of the Seventh Regiment put in an uncommonly busy evening at the regular weekly shoot, held Saturday night, when there were competitions for two important regimental trophies on the rifle range in the basement of the armory, at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Each of the ten companies of the regiment was represented by a team in the shooting for both prizes, Company G, with her six picked men, taking the lead in the contest for the Halsted Trophy, and the five men who shot for Company I holding on in first place in the shoot for the Capt. Henry S. Steele Trophy.

Previously the Company E team led in the Halsted Trophy race, with a total of 776 points; Company I second, with 769, and Company G third, 1 point further behind. Even and excellent marksmanship by Company G's half-dozen riflemen in the latest competition rolled up a total of 264, while Company I scored only 241, with the result that the aggregate took Company G to the front, with 1,032, leading Company E by a single point, while Company I dropped back to sixth place. For the Steele Trophy, the team of Company I, which led in the previous competition for the same prize, justified the former result by holding on in the lead and winning the trophy, though the Company G marksmen, as in the Halsted Trophy shoot, made the highest score of the night and cut Company I's lead from 3 points down to 2. The scores follow:

The Capt. Henry S. Steele Trophy match, open to one team of five men from each company, one from the Field, Staff, and Non-Commissioned Staff, and one each from the Hospital Corps and Veterans, competitors to be members of the Rifle Club, the prize to be awarded to the team making the highest aggregate score in two competitions.

COMPANY I.

			Previous Aggre-Comp'n.	gate.
Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	31	34—65		
Sergt. W. A. O'Connor	33	32—65		
First Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	31	32—63		
Corp. R. K. Potter	31	32—63		
Sergt. W. B. Cowperthwait	31	31—62		
Total	157	161—318	320	638
Company G	154	165—319	317	636
Company H	152	161—313	316	629
Company F	157	158—315	313	628
Company B	153	164—317	310	627
Company C	140	161—310	316	626
Company E	153	159—300	317	626
Company K	148	160—308	309	617
Company D	147	155—302	311	613
Company A	150	159—309	298	607

The Halsted Trophy match, open to teams of six men from each company, three members of each team not be armory sharpshooters, five shots standing and five shots prone, prize to be awarded to the team winning three competitions.

COMPANY G.

			Previous Aggre-Comp'ns.	gate.
Corp. A. Hopkins	23	24—47		
Capt. W. J. Underwood	23	23—46		
Sergt. W. H. Evans	21	25—46		
Corp. F. C. Robinson	20	22—42		
Sergt. G. N. Crossmond	18	24—42		
Priv. C. B. Gudebrod	19	22—41		
Total	124	140—264	768	1,032
Company F	123	134—257	765	1,022
Company E	119	126—245	776	1,021
Company C	126	133—259	761	1,020
Company B	121	131—252	758	1,010
Company I	120	121—241	769	1,010
Company H	128	127—255	749	1,004
Company K	116	126—242	761	1,003
Company D (5 men)	94	100—194	764	958
Company A	119	120—239	701	940

GREAT WEEK FOR WING SHOTS.

Programme for Six Days' Shooting with Grand American Handicap.

The programme for the week of pigeon shooting competition attending the ninth contest for the Grand American Handicap, to be held at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., beginning April 1, has been announced, and promises an attractive and varied card. For the first five days of the week, in all events, high guns will win, while the events for the last day will be class shooting. The sport will begin each day at 9 o'clock in the morning, the start on Monday, April 1, to be with the Inter-State Park Introductory Sweep at eight live birds, thirty yards rise. The second event will be the Borough of Queens Sweepstakes at twelve live birds, thirty yards rise. In both races it is stipulated that ties shall not be shot off, the men in the ties being required to divide. For the second day the Nitro Powder Handicap, sixteen live birds, handicaps to be as in the Grand American, from twenty-five to thirty-three yards, the rule "three misses out" to govern if the entries are so numerous as to cause any doubt as to the race being finished in one day. Miss and out events will be put on if time permits.

The Grand American Handicap at twenty-five live birds, handicaps from twenty-five to thirty-three yards, will begin on the morning of the third day (Wednesday,) and this race will fill in that day and Thursday, and in all probability lap over into the fifth day of shooting (Friday.) Entries for the Grand American will close on Saturday, March 23, and the handicaps are to be announced the following Wednesday.

Following the Grand American Handicap's finish, on Friday, the Consolation Handicap, sixteen live birds, handicaps twenty-five and thirty-three yards, winners of money in the Grand American to be penalized one yard, and the Club Long Syne Sweep, twelve live birds, thirty yards rise, and a series of miss-and-out events will be shot in the order named. Two events, both class shooting, are set for the last day (Saturday.) The Gilman-Barnes International Trophy, twenty-five birds, handicap rise, from twenty-five to thirty-three yards, will be held in the morning. This trophy will become the property of the gunner winning it three times. H. T. Barnes has won it twice, while among those who have won it once each are R. O. Heikes, L. T. Duryea, A. H. King, and Richard Merrill. The closing event of the great annual meeting of pigeon shooters will be the Sportsmen's Association Trophy at twenty-five birds, handicap rise, from twenty-five to thirty-three yards.

N. Y. U. ATHLETES BUSY.

Baseball Schedule Completed and Gymnastic Team Preparing for Meets.

With the approach of the baseball season there has been a marked increase in athletic activity at New York University. Last week was the first week of regular baseball practice, and over fifty students reported. At the conclusion of the Saturday afternoon's practice Capt. Taylor posted the names of the following men who will constitute the 'Varsity squad: Pitchers—Capt. Taylor, 1901; Sellening, med.; Cavagnagh, law; O'Connor, 1903; Walter, 1903; Keator, 1903; catchers—Howe, law; Muldoon, 1903; Thorne, 1902; first base—Lane, 1903; Wilcox, 1903; Horwood, 1904; second base—Adams, 1903; Tuthill, 1904; Halford, 1901; Clark, 1903; short stop—Sellening, med.; Moore, 1903; Condit, 1903; third base—McCormack, med.; De Pasquele, med.; Blenderman, 1901; Simmons, 1904; outfield—Rorke, 1901; De La Mater, 1901; Butler, 1903; Connelly, 1904; Johnson, 1904; Teichman, 1904. The complete schedule of games for the season is as follows:

March 30—Columbia University, at Columbia Field. April 3—Fanwood A. A., at Ohio Field. April 13—Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem. April 17—Lafayette College, at Ohio Field. April 20—Rutgers College, at Ohio Field. April 25—Trinity College, at Ohio Field. April 27—Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn. April 29—West Point, at West Point. May 3—Cornell University, at Ohio Field. May 8—Trinity College, at Hartford. May 11—Seton Hall, at South Orange. May 22—Rutgers College, at New Brunswick. May 30—Union College, at Schenectady.

The announcement of the completion of the arrangements for the dual meet with Lehigh University at South Bethlehem on March 22 has caused a stir among the members of the gymnastic team, especially as it is attended by the notice that all men who fail to appear in the gymnasium three times a week will be dropped from the squad.

Oriental Hockey Players Win.

The hockey team of the Oriental Athletic Club defeated a mixed team from the Seventh Regiment by the score of 19 to 0 in a one-sided game at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday afternoon. The line-up:

Oriental A. C.	Positions.	Seventh Regt.
J. O'Brien	Goal	Mott
Kloves	Point	Smith
Reilly	Cover point	Harris
Hornfeck	Forward	Clark
Hoblitz	Forward	Carroll
White	Forward	Ranney
Coolgan	Forward	Weiman

Referee—S. Phillips, St. Nicholas A. C. Goals scored—By Hornfeck, 7; by White, 6; by Coolgan, 4; by Reilly, 2.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Local Harriers Throng the Courses in the Regular Weekly Events.

Cross country runners were out in force yesterday, and the regular events scheduled weekly by the local outdoor clubs were well patronized. The Williamsburg Athletic Club held one of the largest and most successful runs of the day. The start was made from the club house of the organization on Withers Street, near Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, and six miles of the club trail were traversed.

The men finished as follows: Joseph Riley, 2 minutes 30 seconds, first; John J. Greaves, scratch, second; Joseph E. Solan, scratch, third; Joseph E. Reydell, scratch, fourth; William Barnes, 2 minutes 30 seconds, fifth; George A. Berger, scratch, sixth. Time—0:47:22.

There was a big turnout at the cross country run of the Star Athletic Club, held yesterday afternoon from the club house corner Fourteenth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Four miles of the championship course were covered, extending from the club house and taking in the Recreation Park trail and Laurel Hill back to the starting line. The going was quite heavy, especially in the lowlands, but the run was a hot race all the way. In a desperate race for the honors, P. McCallin of the Pastime Athletic Club finished first, with J. H. Church right at his heels, T. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club, third; L. J. McAvoy, St. Bartholomew Athletic Association, fourth; J. J. Ellison, Pastime Athletic Club, fifth; W. H. Powers, Pastime Athletic Club, sixth; E. Callen, Star Athletic Club, seventh; T. J. Zeigler, Pastime Athletic Club, eighth; William H. Hugg, Star Athletic Club, ninth; J. J. Shevlin, Star Athletic Club, tenth; J. Cohen, St. Bartholomews Athletic Association, eleventh. Time—0:29:00.

George Gladhurst won the run of the Glendale Athletic Association, with Albert Stinttler second, Peter Schneider third, Frank J. Lambert fourth, William H. Laurens fifth. Time for the four miles—0:30:11.

William H. Glassen won the run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, held from the club grounds at Maspeth, L. I. The route covered was a trifle shorter than usual, as the athletes laid a trail over the farm lands, where the route was well-nigh impassable. Herman Classen came in second, Bernard W. Dudley third, C. J. Kenney fourth, Frank Veres fifth. Time—0:32:17 1-5.

The members and guests of the Montauk Harriers held a big run yesterday afternoon over the Bay Ridge trail. William M. Brown was the first runner home, followed by John F. Gordon, and in the order named the following athletes: Nelson Muller, Henry McTighe, Edward French, John J. Graham, B. E. Richardson, Henry M. Cannon, James O. Byers, Edward McCarthy, and Frank B. Green. Time—0:40:00.

There were thirty starters in the weekly cross-country run of the Shamrock Harriers yesterday afternoon. It was real cross-country weather, and the contestants entered into the spirit of the run with much enthusiasm.

The start was made from the Jerome Hotel, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue, and the run was over the usual six-mile course of the club. The going was good, and fast time was made.

The winner was R. Todd, who covered the distance in 0:44:30. E. Trede and A. Levy, the second and third man, respectively, were close up, and all three leaders finished fresh and strong.

On April 13 the Shamrock Harriers will hold a big cross-country run, for which valuable and handsome prizes will be awarded the winners.

Cross-Country Championship.

At a meeting of the Cross-Country Championship Committee, held at the clubhouse of the Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, arrangements were completed for the coming championship run over the Star Athletic Club course on April 28. Capt. Lynch of the Pastime Athletic Club announced that his club will hold an open handicap run over the Jerome Avenue course on Sunday, April 14, and will offer a cup, to be known as the Jerome Cup, for the event. As this race will be held just two weeks before the championship, it will serve as a trial run, and it is expected that it will attract a large entry list.

SHAMROCK II. PLEASES LIPTON.

Work on New Cup Challenger Well Advanced, He Says.

GLASGOW, March 3.—Sir Thomas Lipton, when interviewed to-day by a representative of The Associated Press on his return from his inspection of the Shamrock II., expressed himself completely satisfied with the workmanship and progress made.

"From what I had heard," he said, "I was afraid there was more than a probability that we should be forced to avail ourselves of the new clause allowing us three weeks to refit. I was agreeably surprised to find the plating of the hull well forward. So far as I could see, there is no reason why we should not be able to launch April 20.

"I do not claim to have technical knowledge enough to criticise the boat's lines, but I can say with confidence that, so far as the workmanship goes, it would be impossible to surpass her. The whole hull seems polished as smooth as the back of my watch. I think that in workmanship as at least the Shamrock II. will be unrivaled. Should no unexpected hitch arise, we shall be ready in time enough for exhaustive trials here and in American waters before the cup races."

Doings of College Athletes.

The Gymnasium Committee appointed three years ago to raise $350,000 for a new gymnasium for the University of Pennsylvania has just made its report, showing that all the money has been raised, the architect's plans approved, and land given by the City of Philadelphia on which to erect the building. Work is to begin at once. The building will be three stories in height, the gymnasium proper occupying the top floor. There will be a running track gallery around the gymnasium one-tenth of a mile in circuit. The swimming pool, on the ground floor, will be 120 feet long by 42 feet broad. Separate rooms will be provided for fencing, sparring, and wrestling, as well as for the use of the physical director and the gymnasium instructor. George Woodruff expects to be made Director General when the new gymnasium is opened.

Cornell undergraduates are beginning to make preparations for the Memorial Day regatta on Lake Cayuga, in which Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania will be competitors. The musical clubs are to give a concert and ball, and the student body is planning to hold an outdoor meeting on the campus on the night previous to the race. The observation train will consist of fifty cars and will be run on the east side of the lake, where the two-mile course will be rowed. The University of Wisconsin was expected to enter, but no definite reply has been received. If Pennsylvania sends her best men abroad to row in the Henley regatta, Cornell feels that her chances of victory will be enhanced, as the crew sent to Cornell will practically be the second Pennsylvania eight.

The Georgetown athletes and boating men in particular, are rejoiced over the announcement that Georgetown just the other day. Coach Richard A. Johnson, a banker of Washington, will present to Georgetown University the fine boathouse of the Columbia Athletic Club as soon as the sale can be completed. Banker Johnson's son, William Johnson, was manager of the Georgetown University Rowing Association, and he is chiefly responsible for the gift being made. The boathouse is valued at about $1,200 and is equipped with forty-two boats, including seven shells.

Wilson Potter, Pennsylvania's crack left half back, has left the university and therefore will not be available for the football team next season. He was one of the fastest men on the team and a drop kicker of exceptional ability. Other men who will be lost to Pennsylvania for football are Hare, McCracken, McCloskey, Horner, Zimmerman, Hodge, and Woodley.

The Harvard Lawn Tennis Association has elected the following officers for the year: President—S. P. Ware; Vice President—C. W. Leonard; Secretary—B. C. Wright; Class Representatives—J. Foster, Jr., 1902; S. Warland, 1903; J. S. Seabury, 1904.

The Princeton Lawn Tennis Association has decided to hold no indoor tournament this season, owing to the fact that most of those who would take part are playing on the hockey team. The expenses of the Princeton indoor tournaments in the past have usually exceeded the receipts, the excess last year being $50. The Treasurer's report of the University Association has just been rendered and shows a balance of $173.52 from last year. The total receipts were $525.85.

John H. Outland, Captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team in 1898, and at present Director of Athletics at Franklin and Marshall, has accepted a similar position at the University of Kansas.

"Mike" Murphy, Yale's athletic trainer, is authority for the statement that Fred. Beck is now putting the shot over forty-five feet in practice and is likely to break the world's record in that event at the Intercollegiate games this Spring. His record last Spring was 45 feet 5 inches, which was 1 foot 10 inches better than McCracken, who finished second.

Rowing at last has been recognized at the University of California, the Executive Committee of the Students' Association having decided to take over the Boating Association and to support it in future. The Associated Students will assume control of the boathouse and its equipment at Sessions Basin, East Oakland, and arrangements are being made for a race this year against the crew of the University of Washington, which is being coached by S. J. Pembroke. For this purpose it will be necessary for the University of California oarsmen to acquire a four-oared shell, which will be done as soon as funds are available.

PARTISAN CROWD STOPPED GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C. Basket Ball Victory Caused Disorder at Flushing.

In about the liveliest game of basket ball that the present season has produced, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's team, metropolitan champions of the Amateur Athletic Union, won a sensational victory by one point from the Seventeenth Separate Company's basket ball five on Saturday night in the armory of the soldier players, in Amity Street, Flushing, L. I. Feeling ran high from the time the game opened, and Umpires Kreown and Cohen stimulated this to the point of bitterness by a ruling which the crowd considered unfair to the home team.

Near the finish of the second half the spectators became unmanageable and the disorder reached such a point that the time of the half was cut short and the game was called after the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team had made a goal that placed the score at 12 to 11 in favor of the New Yorkers. The spectators then had begun to crowd in on the players and the uproar was such that the contest could not have progressed further, though the Flushing partisans hissed the decision and charged that the home team had been defrauded. Line-up:

Seventeenth Sep. Co., 11.	Position.	Knickerbocker A. C., 12.
Hamilton	Right Forward	Waldo
Clarke	Left Forward	Brocker
Hepburn	Centre	Schoemacher
Wiehe	Right Guard	Linder
Hendrickson	Left Guard	Quigg

Umpires—Kreown and Cohen of New York. Goals—Clarke, 1; Hepburn, 1; Wiehe, 2; Hendrickson, 1; Waldo, 1; Brocker, 1; Linder, 3; Quigg, 1; Clarke, 1. Time—Twenty minute halves.

CORNELL TEAM UNBEATEN.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 3.—In a hockey match at the Ice Palace here last night, replete with clever individual plays and concerted team work, Cornell University defeated Princeton by the score of 4 goals to 2. Led by Capt. R. D. Little, the inter-collegiate champion, the Orange and Black made a desperate effort to win the match; but rhythmical team work would not be denied, and just when Princeton had the puck dangerously near Cornell's goal the latter's forwards would dash through and, aiding point and cover point, get the rubber out of harm's way. Cornell gave the same good exhibition of team work that has characterized all her matches here last week. The team returns to Ithaca with the excellent record of having won every game on the trip to the Quaker City. The line-up:

Princeton, 2.	Positions.	Cornell, 4.
Paull	Goal	Day
Sheffield	Point	Straus
R. D. Little	Cover point	Ellis
Alexander	Rover	Whitman
Ogden	Centre forward	Wood
H. Little	Right forward	Brown
McAlpin	Left forward	Lee

Goals—Brown, (2,) Lee, Whitman, Ogden, Alexander. Referee—Mr. Rowe, Pittsburg A. C. Umpires—Messrs. Clothier and Robertson. Timekeeper—Mr. Ballingall. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Columbia's Baseball Candidates.

The number of Columbia's 'Varsity baseball candidates has been increased to about fifty during the week. These men are being given about two hours' practice daily in the cage under the direction of Coach Fishel.

At present Fishel is paying considerable attention to the batting department of the game. The fielders are being trained in the manner of handling grounders, and considerable attention is being paid to the short-arm throw.

When the team begins outdoor work, in about two weeks, it is expected that there will be a strong scrub of old players to work against them. Keator, last year's coach; Beeman of the '98 Varsity, Jack O'Neil of Orange, Moorhead, Captain of the West New Yorks; Kebler, Captain of last year's team, and Pell of the '98 team will be among those who will help Coach Fishel in training the men.

Automobilists on a Run.

The Automobile Club of Long Island held a club run yesterday from its clubhouse, corner of State Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The route was through Hanson Place to Greene Avenue to the Boulevard to Jamaica, L. I., and thence through the Long Island towns to Rockville Centre, where a stop was made for dinner.

Among those who started were M. L. Adams, Frank G. Webb, Charles W. Spurr, Jr., M. C. H. Rockliffe, Arthur Paddington, L. A. Hopkins, S. Hunt Smith, C. J. Field, H. S. Chapin, Robert Dowling, H. B. Fullerton, T. K. Hastings, J. W. Newbery, Edward Pidgeon, J. E. Ceavell, and Dr. Herbert Williams.

K. A. C. Water Polo Players Leave.

Six members of the water polo team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club left for Chicago yesterday afternoon, and the seventh man, Neuss, leaves to-day. In yesterday's party were Capt. Harry Reeder, Don Reeder, Handley Goodwin, Ruddy Van Cleaf, and Alexander Meffert, director of swimming at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who will manage the team. Games will be played in Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Montreal.

Kelley to Captain Brooklyn Nine.

Manager Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club has strengthened the pennant winning team of last season by reengaging one more of the players who aided in earning the victory of 1900, Left Fielder "Joe" Kelley having signed a contract to captain the Brooklyns for the coming season.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Harry Vardon was forced to postpone his departure from England for this country last month, but it is authoritatively announced that he will return to these shores this month. He will not accept a club position, but will be employed by the same firm that originally brought him over, and while his exhibition matches will not be so much of a feature as last year, Vardon will always be ready to play under his old terms. It is more than likely that the former three-year-champion of Great Britain will make his permanent home in America. He himself has said that he will return to the old country to play in the open tournament this season, which will be held in May. The British golfers regret the departure of Vardon, as his loss will leave a large gap in the ranks of high-class golfers which it will not be easy to fill.

Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion of America, is playing golf at Tampa Bay, and from last reports he equaled the professional record for the course, 74 strokes. The regular series of tournaments at Tampa will be played this week, and on March 12 the West Coast Florida championship will be played at Belleair. Travis is expected to take part, and if so, he is quite likely to return North with additional honors. On the east coast the coming week will be a busy one, as the circuit of open tournaments will begin on Thursday at Miami, continuing then up the coast, taking in Palm Beach, Ormond, and St. Augustine, concluding at the latter place with the annual east coast championship, now held by C. B. Cory of Boston. Charles L. Tappin of the Westbrook Club, near Islip, L. I., who recently won the South Florida championship of the east coast at Palm Beach, will be a competitor for the greater championship honor, and as he is playing an unusually good game at present he will prove a dangerous competitor.

Now that all the National championships are awarded and the dates fixed, local golfers are anxiously awaiting the fixture of the metropolitan championship. An Executive Committee meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association will be held on March 12, when the question will be settled. Notwithstanding the declination of the Apawamis Golf Club to accept the event at the recent metropolitan annual meeting, a better understanding has since prevailed and the club has consented to hold the tournament. Local golfers are well pleased at this decision, for the Apawamis course possesses all the qualifications for a thorough test of golf. The eighteen holes have a playing distance of 6,205 yards, with a bogy score of 82 strokes. Willie Davis, the club professional, has made the star record of 78 strokes for the links, and it is not believed that any of the local amateurs will beat it this season.

It may be well at this time to mention the fact that the Handicap Committee appointed at the metropolitan meeting is soon to begin its work of revising the handicap schedule for the coming year. All clubs in the local field should see to it that their list of members, with club handicaps, are sent to the committee by April 1. A. H. Larkin of 54 Wall Street is Chairman of the committee, and associated with him are A. De Witt Cochrane and M. M. Singer. The first handicap list must be out by April 15, and only those golfers who are rated at ten strokes and under are eligible to compete in the metropolitan championship.

The Western Golf Association will hold its annual meeting within the next month and choose a course for the Western championship meeting. The Westerners preferred to take no action until after the meeting of the National body, and as their request for a Fall date was granted, there will probably be more activity early in the season on Chicago links. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor spoke with considerable pride last week of the thirty-nine golf clubs that are now within one hour's ride of the business section of Chicago. Extensive improvements have been made by many of these clubs. The Westward Ho Golf Club has just decided to lay out a new eighteen-hole course and build a new house, and $10,000 has been raised for that purpose. The Hinsdale Club has adopted a similar policy and has rented over 100 acres of land, a portion of which will be used to lay out nine extra holes. These are simply a few indications showing that the game has not yet ceased to grow in the West.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Meeting of Bowlers to Organize Association to Govern the Sport.

A meeting of delegates from the principal bowling clubs of Manhattan and Brooklyn to organize a local governing association to regulate tournaments and bowling matters generally in the two boroughs, was held Thum & Ehlers Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the following committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws to govern the proposed organization: J. W. Hotaling, A. Potts, F. J. Snyder, William Cordes, Hermann Ehlers, Charles H. Ebbet, E. Bertram, Oscar Hammer, A. Thumann, G. Schlusing, L. F. Schutte, S. Walters, J. Thum, Hermann Kahlsdorf, T. Johansmeyer, and H. Bellmer. This committee will report at a meeting to be held at the call of the chairman, Dr. Timm, in about two weeks.

A three men team tournament, with fifteen prominent local bowling clubs represented, was organized at a meeting held last night at Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys, and the opening game will be rolled on Thursday evening. A name for the tournament has not yet been definitely selected, but it probably will be called the "Twin City Bowling Tournament."

The Bank Clerk's Bowling League of Brooklyn has challenged the New York Bank Clerks' Bowling League to a home-and-home match with teams of five men each.

The schedule for to-night in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Friendship and Lone Star Boat Clubs and Nonpareil Rowing Club. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Stanley, Knickerbocker, and Colonial Councils. Starr's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Inter-Club Bowling League, Brooklyn—Carleton Club against Aurora Grata Club, Columbian Club against Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and Crescent Athletic Club against Knickerbocker Field Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers' National Bowling Tournament—De Long, Arlington, and I. D. K. bowling clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

THE COMING CRICKET SEASON.

Indications Give Promise of Great Activity on the Local Creases.

Local cricketers are preparing for one of the most active seasons ever experienced in New York, and, judging by the enthusiasm displayed at the various annual meetings which have been already held, it is safe to assume that there will be more cricket played in this vicinity during the ensuing season than ever took place in New York in any previous year. The New York Cricket Association has organized with nine clubs to compete for its championship pennant; the Metropolitan District Cricket League will hold its annual meeting during the week, and it is expected that the Prospect Park Association will also be in a position to enter the lists in a short time.

This last-named organization held a meeting during the week, and, as at previous meetings, the delegates appeared to be working in the dark and aiming at cross-purposes. In order to clear up all doubt as to the purposes and aims of the association, it was decided, before actually organizing, to draw up a constitution. H. O. Seale of the Brooklyn Club, W. Adam of Manhattan, and A. B. Lewis of Kings County were appointed a committee to draft this. They will report at a meeting to be held at an early date, when it is expected the association will arrange a schedule of games for junior teams.

Several clubs held their annual meetings during the week. Among these was the Brooklyn Club, which appointed the following officers:

President—Dr. R. Boocock; Vice President—A. Tyrrell; Secretary—H. O. Seale; Treasurer—A. Tyrrell; Executive Committee—A. Withers, W. S. Patmore, H. O. Seale, E. Challenger, and T. G. Goodchild; Captain—A. Withers; Vice Captain—W. S. Patmore; Captain Second Eleven—T. G. Goodchild; Vice Captain—G. Jemmott.

The Newark Club, composed altogether of young players, has organized, and joined the New York Cricket Association. It numbers in its ranks many of the Kearny eleven of last year, and has the nucleus of a first-class team. Its officers are as follows:

President—H. W. Livingston; Vice President—J. K. Schuster; Secretary—J. A. Booth, 507 Davis Avenue, Harrison, N. J.; Treasurer—O. B. O. Livingston; Executive Committee—H. W. Harper, Jr., S. Livingston, O. B. O. Livingston, J. A. Booth, and J. J. Robinson; Captain—H. W. Harper, Jr.; Vice Captain—S. Livingston.

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Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, but it is authoritatively announced that he will return to these shores this month. He will not accept a club position, but will be employed by the same firm that originally brought him

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of March 2, 1901.

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

The UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the outstanding preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, and the outstanding bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company.

A SYNDICATE, comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe, of which the undersigned are Managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of $200,000,000, (including among such subscribers the undersigned and many large stockholders of the several Companies,) to carry out the arrangement hereinafter stated, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. Such Syndicate, through the undersigned, has made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, under which the latter is to issue and deliver its Preferred Stock and its Common Stock and its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in consideration for stocks of the above named Companies and bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company and the sum of $25,000,000 in cash.

The Syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire bonds and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Syndicate, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, offer, in exchange for the preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, respectively, certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the basis stated in the following table, viz.:

For each $100 par value of stock of the class mentioned below, the amount set opposite thereto in Preferred Stock or Common Stock of United States Steel Corporation at par:

NAME OF COMPANY AND CLASS OF STOCK.	Amount of New Stock to be delivered in par value. Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
Federal Steel Co., Preferred stock	$110	.....
" " Common stock	"	$107.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., Preferred stock	117.50	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	102.50
National Tube Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " Common stock	8.80	125
National Steel Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " Common stock	.....	125
American Tin Plate Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " " Common stock	20	125
American Steel Hoop Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	100
American Sheet Steel Co., Preferred stock	160	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	100

With reference to the last four Companies the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those Companies, who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four Companies to be made in the percentages above stated.

Proper adjustment will be made in respect of dividends upon all the deposited preferred stocks, so that the registered holders of receipts for such preferred stocks will receive the equivalent of dividends thereon, at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to APRIL 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901, and no adjustment or allowance will be made in respect thereof.

For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a provision to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits.

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several companies above named, and of the Carnegie Company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of all the companies for the calendar year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stocks, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of properties. It is expected that by the consummation of the proposed arrangement the necessity of large deductions heretofore made on account of expenditures for improvements will be avoided, the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured, without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The certificates for stocks of the Companies above named must be deposited as stated below, in exchange for TRANSFERABLE RECEIPTS issued by the respective depositaries, for which application will be made for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney in blank, duly executed and having attached thereto the proper War Revenue stamps, and also, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends or rights to dividends upon deposited common stocks declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901. Every deposit shall be upon the following further terms and conditions:

1. The undersigned, acting in behalf of the Syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under said contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Corporation.

2. The certificates for shares of the United States Steel Corporation, deliverable to depositors, shall be delivered at an office or at offices in the City of New York to be designated by the undersigned by advertisement in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. The undersigned at their option may deliver temporary certificates for such shares pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

3. At any time prior to the deposit hereunder of two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of any one or more of the above-named Companies, (which two-thirds in each instance shall include two-thirds of the outstanding preferred stock of such Company,) the Undersigned in their discretion may withdraw the offer herein made to depositors of shares of any such Company of whose capital stock two-thirds shall not have been deposited; and, in such case, no act or notice of withdrawal shall be required other than advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. Upon any such withdrawal, the deposited shares of such Company shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor. The Undersigned, in their discretion, may consummate the proposed transaction as to the stocks of any Companies herein named, irrespective of the deposit of the stocks of any other Company or of any withdrawal as to any other Company.

4. The Undersigned are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or of any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained, as to all the depositors, by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York; and in that event all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder as to all or to any depositors, such depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned, and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor.

5. The authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation presently provided for in said contract is $850,000,000, of which one-half is to be Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and one-half is to be Common Stock. The Company will also issue its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding $304,000,000. In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company or less than all of the stocks of the other Companies above referred to shall be acquired, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in said contract.

The forms of the new Bonds and of the Indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new Preferred and Common Shares, and the entire Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. Every depositor shall accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock the shares of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited; and no depositor or holder of any receipt issued hereunder shall have any interest in the disposition of any other of the shares of stock, or of the Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, by it to be issued and delivered to or for account of the Syndicate or of any proceeds thereof. All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the Syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie Company or for delivery to depositors under the terms of this circular, are to be retained by and to belong to the Syndicate.

6. The respective depositaries may make all such rules as shall be approved by the undersigned, governing the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares, and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose. The undersigned shall not be responsible for any default of any depositary.

7. Each deposit hereunder shall be irrevocable, and shall operate as a separate and independent agreement, and as a transfer of the interest of the depositors to the undersigned on the terms hereof.

8. Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

Federal Steel Preferred Stock " " Common Stock	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
National Tube Preferred Stock " " Common Stock	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
American Steel & Wire Preferred Stock " " Common Stock	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
National Steel Preferred Stock " " Common Stock	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
American Tin Plate Preferred Stock " " " Common Stock	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
American Sheet Steel Preferred Stock " " " Common Stock	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
American Steel Hoop Preferred Stock " " Common Stock	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

Deposits must be made on or before the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The undersigned reserve the right in their discretion to TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSIT hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New York City.

It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as Syndicate Managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the Syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Syndicate Managers.

Federal Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

H. H. Porter, Samuel Spencer,
H. H. Rogers, Robert Bacon,
J. Pierpont Morgan, C. C. Cuyler,
Marshall Field, A. R. Flower,
D. O. Mills, Charles MacVeagh,
N. B. Ream, James Stm,
Nathaniel Thayer, E. H. Gary,
Samuel Mather.

Federal Steel Company Stock, Preferred and Common, should be deposited with THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

National Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Tube Co.
New York, March 24, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the National Tube Company have carefully considered the CIRCULAR NOTICE of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2d, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the National Tube Company and of certain other Companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such CIRCULAR NOTICE, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the Morton Trust Company, New York, or Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston.

E. C. Converse, John Don
F. J. Hearne, William S. Eaton,
Francis L. Potts, John Eaton,
William H. Latshaw, William P. Hamilton,
Joshua Rhodes, J. R. De Lamar,
Arthur F. Luke, William B. Rhodes,
A. S. Matheson, William C. Schiller,
Robert Bacon, Charles Steele,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, F. R. Tobey,
John D. Culbertson, J. N. Vance,
Daniel O'Day,

American Steel & Wire Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel Hoop Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel & Wire Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Sheet Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Tin Plate Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, and of certain other companies to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $4,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON OFFICES.
23 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.
Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN,
LEVI P. MORTON.

STATEMENT.
North American Trust Company
December 31, 1900.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 48	
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43	
Loans	6,944,529 62	
United States and City Bonds	3,361,834 46	
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46	
Real Estate	38,847 07	
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69	
Total		$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,689,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, STANLEY L. CONKLIN, Vice-Presidents. Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott, D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer, Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas, Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons, J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry, George Coppell,
Henry C. Perkins.

COL., SANDUSKY & HOCKING R. R.
PRIOR LIEN AND GEN. MORT. BONDS DEALT IN.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS,
38 BROAD ST., New York.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO
135 Broadway,
New York, February 15, 1901.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 1st until the morning of April 6th next.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1901, and opened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of this company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Connecticut, on the 18th day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and taking action on such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, March 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on the day following the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, or any adjournment thereof.

ALBERT FRENCH, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1901.

American Beet Sugar Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Beet Sugar Company, for the election of eleven Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 2d day of April, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, April 3d, 1901.

G. W. GIDDINGS, Assistant Secretary.
Jersey City, March 4th, 1901.

Continental Tobacco Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Continental Tobacco Company and an election for six Directors to serve for three years will be held at the Home Office of said Company, at No. 96 First Street, in Jersey City, Hudson County, State of New Jersey, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1901.

Stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at three P. M. upon the 12th day of March, 1901, and will be reopened upon the 3d day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. McALISTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

STETSON, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Renewed confidence shows in Wall Street, and as a consequence all the predictions are of higher market values this week. Sixty millions of dollars were distributed by corporations on the first of the month in the form of interest and dividends—money that will now seek reinvestment in the market. Neither the preparations for these paymnets nor the plans progressing the steel deal to a successful ending had any such unfavorable influence on the money market as had been predicted. Instead of a rapidly diminishing surplus reserve account Saturday's showing actually disclosed an increase. The tight-money bugaboo, held up so long in order to affright, is fast losing its force and effect. Shortly too, all the indications are, the Rand mines will again be in full working order.

J. P. Morgan, now well satisfied with the progress of the Steel deal, is turning his attention in other directions.

A RENEWAL OF CONFIDENCE.

Edward Adams of Wardwell & Adams, discussing the market situation, says:

"It is now almost a certainty that the steel combination is an assured fact, and that there will be no especial disturbance in the money market from the financing of it, and whereas there will doubtless be large speculations and fluctuations in its securities, it will from now on cease to be the paramount issue in the situation.

"The combination starts at a most favorable time. The demand for iron and steel seems almost unlimited. The sharp advances scored in prices last week were not, as was generally supposed, caused by the amalgamation of the companies, but resulted from actual scarcity of the products, in spite of the fact that we are practically at the high-water mark of production. With these conditions this year should be much more profitable to the industry than last, in which the sum of the net earnings of the individual companies consolidated was equivalent to all fixed charges and 7 per cent. on the preferred and 14 per cent. on the common stock of the new company. With proper management the company has a great future and will in all probability earn handsome dividends on its common stock. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of its formation. It averted what would probably have been the most disastrous trade war in the history of the world.

"It seems probable now that we will have a renewal of public confidence. Prices are generally at a much lower level than six weeks ago. There can be nothing to interfere with the continued prosperity of our railroads if honestly managed. Weak holders have mostly been forced to liquidate, and there is still a considerable short interest. The market shows a much healthier tone than a week ago; the rally then was nothing but shorts covering. Southern Railroad is showing considerable strength. I feel that both the common and preferred are safe to buy on any recession. I have great faith in the future of the company. Amalgamated Copper is strong, and I believe that it will ultimately sell much higher."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 3.—Prices on the Stock Exchange last week were mostly better, although business was quiet owing to the settlement and the high rate of money. African mining shares and consols were fractionally higher. Business in the American market showed a distinct slackening, and prices were alternately rising and falling throughout the week. Though lower on the whole for the week, however, they closed above the worst figures, a cheerful tone characterizing the end.

Among the increases were Chesapeake and Ohio, which rose 2 points; Norfolk and Western, 1⅛; Southern preferred, 1⅛; Southern common, 1⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 1½; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 1¼; Wabash preferred, 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, and Union Pacific, ⅝.

Everybody in Throgmorton Street interprets Sir Alfred Milner's journey to Pretoria as a signal of the early end of the war, and the resumption of normal conditions. Consequently Kafirs at one time were considerably above the level of the prices of the previous six months, and Rands were 2 points higher on the week. Other South African mining shares rose from ⅝ to 1½ points, but closed fractionally lower on the report of the escape of Gen. De Wet.

Money was in good supply, at the following rates: Call money, 3 per cent.; money for a week, 4, and three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾.

Silver was dull and fell 1-16 to 28½d. per ounce.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 3.—Generally speaking, market conditions here last week were dull. The manufacturers uniformly resisted all efforts to effect an appreciable reduction in prices. The merchants did not buy freely, and the turn-over was below the average.

The steadiness of the cloth market during the last few weeks has surprised the merchants, who had expected the manufacturers to become more pliable in consequence of the light demand for the principal Eastern outlets. The fact that most of the well-known makers have work ahead for from two to four months, and in some cases for longer periods, especially where wide goods are concerned, largely explains the situation.

The import of cotton since Feb. 1 has decreased 94,220 bales, as compared with the same period last year, but, owing to the demand for mourning goods this season and the runs on the lighter counts, the weekly consumption of cotton has been almost 10 per cent. below that of 1900.

The India demand has diminished in most descriptions, and offers wired frequently meet with no response. Some orders for China were entered last week, but buying has not been resumed with anything like steadiness. Some business continues to be done with the Levant and other minor outlets, but South America is adversely affected by financial difficulties.

Yarns remain quiet. Spinners make concessions in important lines occasionally, but most of the business is of the hand-to-mouth character.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, March 3.—Conditions on the Berlin Boerse last week were quiet, and trading, except in spec

The Calendars for Monday's sessions of the courts were given in yesterday's issue of The New York Times. They will continue to be published in the Sunday edition, instead of on Monday, as hitherto.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.—Judgment for $8,195 was entered Saturday against J. Trowbridge Bailey in favor of F. J. Spencer, as assignee of the People's Savings Bank of Denver, Col., for the amount now due, with interest at 10 per cent, on a note dated at Denver, Jan. 25, 1893, for $5,000, payable in ninety days.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NATHANIEL S. WERTHEIMER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Nathaniel S. Wertheimer, manufacturer of women's waists at 821 Broadway and at Reading, Penn., by three creditors—Theresa Lynch, $232; Haas Brothers, $144, and Henrietta Lurch, $143—who recently obtained judgments against him. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Nov. 5 last transferred to Abijah M. Dederer, as trustee for various creditors, property valued at $78,511, consisting of cash in the Pennsylvania National Bank, merchandise, book accounts, and claims against insurance companies for fire losses on his factory at Reading, Penn. The trustee was to liquidate these assets for the various creditors. At the time of the transfer the liabilities were stated to be $72,441, and the insurance policies amounted to $85,000. Dederer is the cashier of the Merchanics and Traders' Bank.

STEPHEN E. NOBLE.—Stephen E. Noble of 23 to 29 Elizabeth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $78,367 and no available assets. He has a judgment against the Anniston Pipe Works for $27,826 and three notes of individuals for $1,600, all of which he considers worthless. The debts were contracted in Alabama from 1889 to 1901. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Anniston, Ala., $46,676; Anniston National Bank, $3,639; Anniston Rolling Mills, $3,903; Louisville Banking Company, $7,387, and J. Brooks Fenno of Boston, $10,000.

WILLIAM FREDERICK DOLL.—William Frederick Doll, employed as an agent in a watch business at 175 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,125 and no assets. He has only two creditors—Miller, Riddell & Terestonte of Toronto, $3,000 for lawyers' fees, and J. Zimmerman of this city, $125 for rent, which is disputed.

Claim Against Charles W. Mayer.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Charles W. Mayer for $5,580 in favor of Appleton D. Palmer, which was granted on the ground that Mr. Mayer is now residing in Europe, either in London or Paris. The claim alleged is that Mr. Palmer on June 25, 1895, purchased four notes from John R. Williams of Richmond, Va., which were made by John Gilmore of Lexington, Va., for $5,921 at the request of Mr. Mayer, who agreed to pay the amount of the notes. The notes represented a vendor's lien on the Rock Bridge Alum property at Rock Bridge, Va. The attachment was served on a bank here where Mr. Mayer has over $6,000 to his credit.

South Chester Manufacturing Company.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $7,701 against the South Chester Manufacturing Company, in favor of the W. J. Matheson Company. It was granted on the ground that it is a foreign corporation, and was served on two dry goods commission merchants here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAILEY, J. Trowbridge—F. J. Spencer, as general assignee	$8,193
EDWMAN, Arthur M.—E. S. Peirce & Co.	41
BUSSEL, Frank W.—W. Daily, costs	65
BORGER, Andrew—G. Schweppenhauser	80
BLOCK, Richard—S. E. Bernheimer and another	4,157
BISCHOFF, Henry, Jr., and Kate de Jeskins—Abbie O. G. Brigg and another	92
BUCK, Alfred H.—Mary I. Buck, costs	134
CORNELL, John M.—The Travelers' Insurance Company, costs	433
CASEY, Daniel, and John E.—Patrick William M. Crane Company	128
DIERIG, Johanna—J. A. Callahan, costs	108
GREACEN, Robert, James P., and Sophia, executors, &c.—Thomas Alexander	1,548
HELMKE, Ernst—C. Lubrs	332
HORAN, James—O. Herbert	269
HALLAHAN, Grace A., administrator, &c.—L. S. Bayliss, as assignee, &c., costs	114
JACOBS, Abraham M.—I. Singer	148
KERY, Henry, administrator, &c.—M. F. Burns, costs	81
KOHLHEPP, Rudolf—A. L. Goldstone	70
KRAUSZ, Bernath—F. Early, costs	29
KELLY, John—A. Prunie	147
LANG, Lazarus—R. Brown, costs	111
LANG, Ralph—S. Marx	174
LEVINE, Jennie—J. Hahner, costs	142
MORRISON, Frank E., and Clarence E.—Iron-Clad Manufacturing Company	1,990
McGRATH, Patrick, as administrator, &c.—The Jackson Architectural Iron Works, costs	115
McGRATH, Patrick, as administrator, &c.—The New York Athletic Club, costs	111
McKENNAN, William G.—B. L. Pope	191
NIEHAUS, Frederick—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	69
NAYLOR, Florence and John—J. A. Murray	124
NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Jarvis Mason, trustee, &c.	487
NEUFELD, Celia—E. Smuth	10
PALMER, Lorenzo S.—L. H. Gentles and another	62
PULLMAN, W. Sanger—E. A. Morrison, Jr., and others	206
PERKINS, John J., and Hugh Reavey—Chatham National Bank of New York	277
REYNOLDS, Robert W.—S. Abraham and another	86
SOLOMON Louis—Simon Marx	79
SIMMONS, Charles F.—The Brown Green Company	38
SKELLY, Patrick—C. F. Plump and others	314
THE MAX F. ABBE MANUFACTURING Company—William H. McCord	116
TILLOTSON, Joseph K.—F. B. Sterling and another	378
WARRADEIN, Rachel—Otto Huber Brewery	4,452
WERTHEIM, Pepl—John A. Murray	913

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, N. J.

The leading hotel of Lakewood.

In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Golf. —— Automobiles. —— Driving.
JAMES N. BERRY, MGR.

THE NEW RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Opens March 9th. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plans. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features. New York booking office, 25 Union Square, 11 to 5 o'clock. CHAS. R. MYERS.

Seaside House,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Facing and in full view of ocean.
Open all year. Hot and cold sea baths in house. Elevator and all other conveniences. Capacity, 300. Late dinners. Look for coach.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

HOTEL STERLING ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Fireproof, Electric Lights, STEAM HEAT, Elevator. Private Baths, $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Another Cut: 10 latest model H. Manhattans, similar to the No. 6 Remington; never been unpacked; $40 each; shipped privilege of trial and examination free. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

STAMPS.—Will buy collections of foreign, United States, and revenues; highest prices paid; call or write E. W. Brown, care Koch, 132 West 125th St.

CASH for furniture, carpets, pianos, contents of flats, &c. TOM, 212 East 125th St.

Wanted—Automobile, good condition, in exchange for elegant Estey parlor organ. Full particulars, 38 Nassau St., Room 516.

Highest prices paid contents houses, flats, antiques, pianos, &c. Telephone, 1,053 Harlem. Wheeler, 164 West 132d St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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DENTISTRY
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

$4.00 FULL SET.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN FREE

For the next thirty days we will insert gold crowns and teeth without plates at $4.00 each. This is an opportunity never offered before, and we are prepared to meet the large demand, as this is the largest and finest equipped Dental Parlor in America.

CONSULTATIONS FREE. All work done by the famous Randell painless system. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Full Set of Teeth, $4.00. Silver Filling, 50c. Gold Filling, $1 & up.
Maid Attendant with Each Operator. Children's Dental Work a Specialty.

3d Floor. 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M. DR. D. RANDELL.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. **BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,** 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain or platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Auction Sales.

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GEO. E. SHAW, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at
257 5th Ave.
the entire framed stock of
The Helman-Taylor Co.,
including **Braun Carbon Prints,**
Hanfstaengl Carbon Prints
Berlin Photogravures
and miscellaneous prints after famous artists, and a choice assortment of
CAPRONI PLASTER CASTS.
☞ There is among the collection a number of large pieces well suited for decorating walls of CLUBS, HOTELS, &c.
Goods now on view.
SALES WED., MARCH 6,
and following afternoons at 2 o'clock.

DARWIN,
Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall. Complete sets of the works in slightly soiled bindings of these and other great writers on subjects of science and philosophy; Appleton's Applied Mechanics and Modern Mechanism; richly bound sets of Palestine, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, Turner's Gallery, British and Modern Art and French Masterpieces; Encyclopaedia Britannica, also Johnson's and Appleton's, and quite a number of sets in rich bindings, and limited editions of Browning, Balzac, Hugo, Muhlbach, and others will be sold AT AUCTION. SALESROOM, 148 FULTON ST. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. E. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB RABINOWITZ, Bankrupt. Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, March 6, 1901, 1 P. M., at 62 Grand St. and 70 Mercer St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, paper, paper boxes cardboard, &c.
Order of BENJ. BARKER, Receiver.
Leo Bamberger, 308 B'way, Att'y for Receiver.

Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day, at 9 o'clock, corner of 108th St. and Columbus Av., saloon fixtures. By order of mortgagee's attorneys.

William Shannon Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a line of leather goods, trunks, and bags.

R. E. Sherwood sells books at auction at 6 P. M. to-day; Astor House.

E. W. Ayers sells books at auction at 6 P. M. to-day, 478 Fulton St., BrooNyn.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

ELOCUTIONARY INSTRUCTION.
The speaking voice thoroughly trained and developed, defective breathing corrected, and expressive gesticulation taught. Special course in oratory for ministers and lawyers. Circulars on application. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, 106 West 42d St.

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 5TH AV. & PARK AV., ON 125TH ST.,
Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

PRIVATE SELTMAN'S SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations
SENTTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Class and private instruction.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Address Sister Superior.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin instructions by experienced orchestral teacher; either residence; special reduction for pupils entering now. Prof. Given, 1 East 118th St.

Banjo, mandolin, violin, guitar, piano. Voice specialist; success guaranteed; instruments furnished free. Horton's, 172 West 23d St.

Successful artistic singing teacher; unsurpassed foreign method; rapid progress assured; references. Mme. de Beaumont, 250 West 139th.

Free! Copy of "Honey, Does You Love Your Coon," with Mount Morris twostep. Shipman, 18 East 116th St.

Gustav Rehn! Pianist! desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

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Advice and Consultation Free. Patents promptly procured. Long experience. Extensive practice. Careful attention. Inventors' Guide Free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
Registered Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway, New York City.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Watches and Jewelry.

C. H. Scholermann.—Diamonds, watches, silverware, jewelry, clocks, &c. 159 East 125th St., near 3d Av. Optical work a specialty.

Wanted to Purchase.

Typewriter Wanted. Smith-Premier No. 2; must be practically new and a bargain; no dealers. C. L. Mather, West Point, N. Y.

Lawyers.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; accounts, accidents, estates. Post Office Box 686, New York.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

$300—21-ft. launches; best engine in the world. Norwalk Launch Co., Norwalk, Conn.

Dentistry.

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Bayers's International Detective Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717,718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Auction Sales.

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GEO. E. SHAW, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at
257 5th Ave.
the entire framed stock of
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Hanfstaengl Carbon Prints
Berlin Photogravures
and miscellaneous prints after famous artists, and a choice assortment of
CAPRONI PLASTER CASTS.
☞ There is among the collection a number of large pieces well suited for decorating walls of CLUBS, HOTELS, &c.
Goods now on view.
SALES WED., MARCH 6,
and following afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMMA IDA TOPLITZ, Harry L. Toplitz, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Lippman Toplitz, deceased; Lillie Toplitz, wife of said Harry L. Toplitz; Solomon B. Toplitz, and Belle L. Toplitz, his wife; Samuel L. Toplitz, and Millie G. Toplitz, his wife; Berthold L. Toplitz, and Jennie Toplitz, his wife; Edgar M. Toplitz, Betty M. Hilborn, Martha Balzer, Florence Rose Foster, Charles A. Brodek, Mitchell C. Harrison, Claudia B. Stone, William Carroll, William Burtenshaw, Charles H. Watson, Joshua Seidin, Manhattan Straw Board Company, George W. Middleton, Edward B. Spaulding, Charles J. Quinn, Joseph Dina, Celia Lyon, William W. Kimmey, "John Doe," and "Richard Roe," the names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 21st, 1900.
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
To the defendant, Belle L. Toplitz:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. F. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on January 25th, 1901.—Dated January 25th, 1901. EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
ja28-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—WILLIAM JAY and Egerton L. Winthrop, Junior, as Trustees for ANNA BENKARD HUNT, plaintiffs, against EDWIN S. UPDIKE, Senior, Fannie M. Updike, Samuel Ancrum, Bernhard Rosenstock, and Mary Rosenstock, his wife, the name of being fictitious, her first name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Remer and Antoinette Remer, his wife, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 24th, 1901.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the defendant, Edwin S. Updike, Senior:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 24 day of February, 1901.
Dated New York, February 26, 1901.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f11-1aw6wM&mh25

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN, Meyer Greenberg, and Lillian Rose Greenberg, his wife, Mary J. Stafford, Henry Waliman, Spencer Weir, John Marks, Louis Lipset, Joseph McCarthy, Max Pelta, Alexander Luckhoff, Adolph Schindler, and Frederick H. Feakins.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated February 8, 1901.
EDO E. MERCELIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, New York City.
To the above-named defendants William J. Devlin and Henry Waliman: The foregoing summons is served upon you respectively by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1901, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 13th day of December, 1900.
Dated February 8, 1901.
EDO E. MERCELIS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address No. 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f11-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN CROSBY BROWN and JAMES CROSBY BROWN, Trustees, Plaintiffs, against HENRY H. CAHN and Mary Cahn, his wife, (whose true Christian name is unknown to plaintiffs and is therefore sued by the fictitious name of Mary,) and Henry H. Cahn, as trustee for Anna Louisa Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn, and said Anna Louisa Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn, Samuel H. Spingarn, Cora Ward, Joseph Louchheim, Tiffany & Company, James Cahn, Charles Cahn, and Moses Cahn, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.
HARRISON & BYRD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Anna L. Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.
Dated New York, February 9, 1901.
HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f11-1aw6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—DORA MIESSEL, Plaintiff, against JOHN FRANCIS TEE, Jr., and JESSIE TEE, Defendants.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, February 11, 1901.
WEINBERG BROS.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Post Office Address and Office, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Jessie Tee:
The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1901.
WEINBERG BROS.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
fe25-1aw6wM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY J. STUART, plaintiff; against SANFORD S. GOWDEY et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,921, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 129 West 126th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:-
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and thirty-one feet and six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of the Seventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with the Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same fifteen feet and six inches; thence southerly again parallel with the Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, February 15th, 1901.
H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

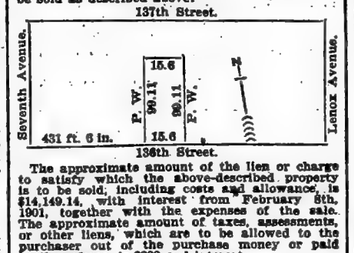

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowances, is $14,149.14, with interest from February 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $222 and interest.
H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
f18-2aw3wM&Th&mh11

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELAIDE WHITE, plaintiff, against ELIZA EVELYN WHITE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on February 28, 1901, the undersigned, the referee appointed in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 26, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the following described premises, directed by the said judgment to be sold.
All that piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the part of the property belonging to the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, surveyed by W. E. Dougherty, Surveyor, December, 1830, as Lot Number 115, and bounded easterly in front by Fifth Avenue, westerly in the rear by Lot 122 on said map; southerly by Lot 114 on said map; northerly by Lot 116 on said map. Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty-one (51) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the place of beginning, subject, however, to two certain party wall agreements, one dated November 1, 1845, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 324, the other dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325, also subject to a certain sewer agreement, dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325; subject also to two leases affecting different parts of the said premises, one to the McKinley Publishing Company, which will expire May 1, 1901, the other to the Potter & Putnam Company, which will expire May 1, 1902, said premises being known as No. 74 Fifth Avenue. Title to be guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to the purchaser.
The following is a diagram of the property:

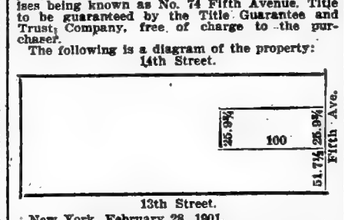

New York, February 28, 1901.
HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Wall Street, New York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh25&26.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as Trustee, against JOHANNA BAUMANN and others. (No. 2.)
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
The premises will be sold subject to a prior first mortgage for $20,000, now overdue, with interest from December 12th, 1899, accrued and to accrue at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; subject also to a prior second mortgage for $14,400, now overdue, with interest thereon from January 25th, 1900, accrued and to accrue at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; subject also to a prior third building loan mortgage for $22,000, upon which the sum of $17,000 has been advanced, with the interest thereon from the date of the respective advances of the principal sum at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, said mortgage being now overdue, which said interest will on the 18th day of March, 1901, amount to $938.25.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.
WILLIAM A. BOYD,
Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH C. CISCO, plaintiff, against GEORGE JOST and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, in the Twelfth Ward, in the City of New York, State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2⅝) inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, thirty-one (31) feet three and one-quarter (3¼) inches; thence southwardly nearly parallel with Madison Avenue One Hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly along said middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, thirty-one (31) feet six (6) inches, and thence northwardly and nearly parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the place of beginning.
Dated New York, February 15th, 1901.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 26 East 109th Street, New York City:
East 109th Street.

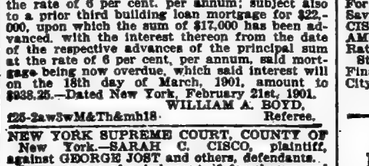

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,833.33, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.70, with interest from February 13th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.
Dated New York, February 15th, 1901.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
f18-2aw3wM&Th&mh13

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To GEORGE W. HELFRICH, as Assignee of Newton Reynolds and Theodore Fischer, lately doing business under the name of N. Reynolds & Co.
Lawyers' Surety Company, surety on the bond filed by said George W. Helfrich, as Assignee;
Howard Thayer Kingsbury, attorney of the said George W. Helfrich, Assignee;
American Surety Company; and to all persons interested in the estate assigned by said Newton Reynolds and Theodore Fischer, lately doing business under the name of N. Reynolds & Company, assigned to George W. Helfrich, as assignee for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of said George W. Helfrich, as assignee of N. Reynolds & Co., and the account of proceedings of Herman S. Mendelson as substituted assignee of N. Reynolds & Co., should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.
Witness, The Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal [L. S.] of said court, the 28th day of January 1901. WM. SOHMER,
Clerk.
NATHAN, LEVENTRITT & PERHAM, Attorneys for Herman S. Mendelson, Substituted Assignee, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f4-1aw6wM

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By the large new twin-screw Cruising Yacht
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Kaiser Wm. Gr., Apl. 2 | Kaiser Wm. Gr., Apl. 30
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•To Southampton-Bremen only.
†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Mch. 21, 5 PM | Gr. Kurfuerst, Ap. 4, 4 PM
K. Luise, Mch. 28, noon | Rhein, Apl. 11, 9 AM
†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
‡Hohenzoll'n, Mch. 9, 11 AM | Werra, Mch. 30, 1 PM
‡Kaiserin, Mch. 16, 11 AM | Trave, Apr. 6, 10 AM
‡Aller, Mch. 23, 11 AM | ‡H'h'zoll'n, Apr. 13, 11 AM
‡Formerly Kaiser Wm. II. ‡Sails Pier 52 N. R.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.
†From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take Ferry.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, Apl. 11, 10 PM | F. Bismarck, May 9, 10 AM
Deutschland, Apl. 18, 3 PM | Deutschland, May 16, 2 PM
Columbia, May 2, 10 AM | A. Victoria, May 23, 10 AM
and every Thursday h

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 371 Canal Street, north side, 43.2 feet east of West Broadway; 19.8 by 83 by 19 by 79.3, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $26,361.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward A. Sumner, referee, 165 and 167 Spring Street, northwest corner of West Broadway, 45.8 by 76.4 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,280; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick A. Ware, referee, 314 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 158 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four and five story stonefront dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,032.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Truesdale, referee, Lyman Place, northwest side, 31.8 feet southwest of Freeman Street, 54.2 by 38.7 by 34 by 47.7, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $7,057.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, running through to Edgecombe Avenue, 249.1 feet south of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 75 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,787.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.

186th St., one-half block west of Amsterdam Av. Eight left out of row of eighteen; all three-story and basement, brick and stone; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; tiled bath and vestibule; can be arranged for two families.

AUDUBON AV., 392,

between 184th and 185th Sts., two-story and basement, brick and stone; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing.

557 WEST 183D ST.

Three-story and basement, high stoop, brick and stone; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; a complete arrangement for two families.

GRAND SACRIFICE, MORRIS AV., 2388 & 90,

North 184th St., 2 elegant frame detached private houses, 37.6x125, 13 rooms and bath, all new and modern open plumbing, hardwood trim; elegant local surroundings.

The above rent from $30 to $55, or for sale on easy terms; $250 to $500 required, balance same as rent. Open for inspection. The above properties are within two blocks of Rapid Transit station. Apply owners.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

An elegant residence, near park, upper west side, for sale or exchange for country residence and acreage, near by; 28 rooms, billiard room and bowling alley; hard wood, hand carving, and inlaid floors throughout; parlor, library, dining room, and butler's pantry and kitchen on one floor; four bathrooms; house 25x100 feet; price $125,000; will sacrifice for cash offer. Buyers only apply to E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

89TH ST., 272 WEST,

BET. WEST END AVE. & BOULEVARD.

Private 4-story, American basement, brownstone dwelling, extension to top; perfect condition; might entertain an exchange. For permit apply to owners.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 LIBERTY ST.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Ideal Houses In An Ideal Location.

Several modern, American-basement dwellings, all having full extensions, four minutes' walk from 140th St. elevated; inspection invited. JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

Business block on Third Avenue, near 127th Street, No. 2,336, forming an L on 127th Street, being two parcels, 100x25, and 17.4"x100' on 127th Street; great sacrifice to immediate purchaser; little cash required; will be sold on March 8th, 1901. For full particulars, address Richard R. Castello, 63 Wall Street.

At a sacrifice, on account of death in family, a new 19 foot 4 inches high stoop and three stories private house of the most perfect and exquisite arrangement, with butler's pantry and two bathrooms; located in the best part of Washington Heights. Inquire 142 5th Av., seventh floor.

$2,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, No. 536 West 39th St.; sacrifice price; 5 year mortgage; 22 good tenants; pays over $700 net over all expenses; title guaranteed. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

A plot of nearly 10 lots, fronting 75 feet on both West Street and Washington Street, for sale. Apply to

OGDEN & CLARKSON,
7 Pine St. and 127 5th Ave.

Good opportunity for selection of those elegant newly built 5-story double flats, with latest improvements, in 146th St., near 3d Av., completed April 15. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

On liberal terms and ready for improvement. 63d St., in Av. A, 6 lots; 1st Av., cor. 66th St., 1 lot. Av. A, cor. 70th St., 14 lots.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

A ... can be purchased at a reasonable figure, ... stable, with stores, ... Av., near Sixth.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

A Rare Chance for Quick Buyer.—New 5-story apartment house; 2 stores; 3 families on floor; rent, $3,140; price, $27,500. Charles Hands, 372 Lenox Av.

A.—Will sacrifice 10th Av. corner, above 42d St., best part of the Avenue; 5-story double tenement, with store, for less than $31,000. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Elegant corner, 5-story, 4 stores, 5 rooms and bath, 3 families on floor, 33x100. Price $38,000. Cash to suit. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

For Sale or Exchange.—Three 3-family single frame flats, Eagle Av., near Westchester Av.; all improvements; will pay commission. Owner, 2,899 3d Av.

Exchange.—Two 4-story brick flats, block from 149th St. elevated station, 6 rooms and bath, for small houses. Riehl, 2,899 3d Av.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

$500 cash, balance 5%, three-family frame, all rented, three blocks from L station; exchange. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Avenue store property; 5-story double flat, all rented; fine store, good location; price $19,000, cash $4,000. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

For Sale or to Let—Two-story mansard frame dwelling, 64 West 123d St., between 5th and Lenox Aves. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

A handsome, two-story building for sale at Bronxville, N. Y. For particulars call at 418 5th Av. Lindquist.

Great bargain; fine, extra wide single flat house, 173 West 78th St.; little cash; 15 per cent. clear. Owner, Otto Diedrich, 435 Amsterdam Av.

Attention, Builders.—Lots, liberal loan, all locations. Security furnished good builders. Broker, Room 125, 111 Broadway.

$5,000.—Bronx, detached 11-room house, full lot, near elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

$19,500—35th St., near 8th Av., elegant 3-story private, 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO.
INCORPORATED $25,000 CAPITAL.
13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3081 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Splendid home, new, 11 rooms; reception hall, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, parlor; seven bedrooms, open fire place; every known improvement. In a fine location in New Rochelle; one minute from railroad station, one block from trolley; fine surroundings, large verandas; house 30 by 41 feet; an ideal business man's home; price, $7,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

We also have, in a fine location, a perfect house; 11 rooms and bath, with stable and carriage house; lot, 90x150; five minutes' walk from railroad; all improvements; price, $6,500; easy terms.

We also have fine house, 8 rooms, all improvements; fine stable and carriage house; lot, 75x305; fruit in abundance; centrally, yet quietly located; a perfect spot for quiet, refined home; price, $7,500.

We have fine block, two stores, four flats; first-class in every way; gilt-edge investment; rental, $1,400; first-class location; can be bought now for $13,000.

We also have a fine cottage in A1 condition; nine rooms; lot, 50x150; five minutes' walk from station; $4,500.

We have fine country furnished and unfurnished houses to rent to suit all tastes.

We also have a magnificent $40,000 Irvington property at $20,000.

We also have a magnificent property, near the Sound, worth $20,000, that can be bought at once for $18,500. The first one to see it will buy it; 265 front on splendid avenue.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO.
INCORPORATED $25,000 CAPITAL.
13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3081 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Avenue property, 5-story single flat with store, equity $6,000, to exchange for free and clear country property near New York. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Flat or tenement wanted in exchange for two-family house in Brooklyn; will add some cash; give particulars. R., Box 198 Times Office.

Choice 5-story single flat, west side, steam heat, hot water supply; all rented; equity, $12,000. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

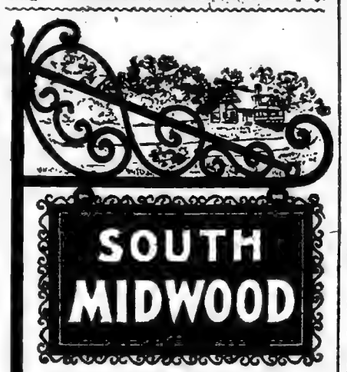

South of Prospect Park.

A section with beautiful detached houses, with all street improvements made and paid for—the ideal home for people of refined taste. Only 35 minutes to Park Row, without change, in commodious cars, running on a four-minute headway.

A 6-Month Record.
(Opening Day, Sept. 1, 1900.)

7 beautiful homes costing from $7,000 to $12,000 cash, completed and occupied by owners.
10 houses sold before completion.
11 houses in course of construction.
106 villa plots sold to homebuilders.

South Midwood Is Carefully Restricted.
High-Class Residential Property.
Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.
Come and See SOUTH MIDWOOD or Send for Illustrated Booklet.
Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.,
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE, 1364 Flatbush av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.

Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Another one of those rare chances—3-family brick house, between Broadway and Bushwick Av.; 19 rooms; all improvements; only $4,650. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Apartment House.—Park Av., near 81st St.; rents for $2,900; mt'ge $22,000; want an offer. Porterfield & Co., 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Three-story corner dwelling at Whitestone; will rent for $25 per month, or sell for $4,000; $250 cash, balance long mortgage; ten rooms, all improvements; 3 minutes from depot, 30 minutes from city. Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1036—18th.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Staten Island Property.

Grove, 10 acres, 600 feet on lower bay; 18 acres, on Sound; 12 acres, 900 feet on railroad, 3 minutes to depot; 1 acre, large house, barn, &c., near water; forty lots, dock, fine roads; all free; long lease. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For sale, at Metuchen, N. J., on P. R. R., 25 miles from New York, dwelling house of eight rooms; improvements; steam heat; barns; abundance of fruit; six minutes from two railroad stations; easy terms. Address F. G. H., Box 264, Metuchen, N. J.

$18 buys 2¼ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

For Sale—Near Summit, N. J., 55 acres, with 1,500 feet front on Springfield Av.; large house; fine trees; suitable for suburban home or building sites; easy terms. Owner, Box 2,799 New York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Large 4-story building, 25x95, store and apartments rented; moderate price. Apply on premises, W. J. MONTGOMERY, 58 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Englewood Property a Specialty.—Houses for sale and rent. E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Greenwich.—Large acreage property, back on the ridge; one of the finest elevations in town; commanding an extensive and beautiful view of country and the Sound; unequaled in the town as a site for a large, first-class country seat or stock farm, or both combined; several buildings on the property. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

For Sale—A beautiful estate in Eastern Connecticut; plenty of land, good buildings; an ideal location for an ideal country home; on high hill half mile from railroad and trolley; fine view, fine roads; will sell very low to close estate. C. D. Gee, Central Village, Conn.

Greenwich.—Shore boarding house, unfurnished, 23 rooms, stable; shady grounds; shore road between depot and Indian Harbor Yacht Club; demand for board in that locality very large; for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore property in Town of Greenwich, Connecticut.—20 acres, elevated, wooded; a very choice site for a first-class residence; one mile from depot, Post Office, and telegraph; 50 minutes from 42d St.; express trains. A. C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Corner Longfellow and Jennings Sts.—2-story and attic frame house on lot 50x100; four short blocks from station of projected underground railroad; for sale at great sacrifice to quick buyer. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d, cor. Wendover Av.

300 acres of splendid land in Dutchess County; buildings, running springs, and all city conveniences; churches, schools, Post Office, &c.; sell for less than half cost. Guerineau & Drake, 11 Bible House.

Attractive Dutchess County Country House—Beautiful location; steam-heated dwelling, 21 acres; near stations; only $6,000; rent furnished. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

W. I. Beatty, Real Estate, 755 Broad St., Newark, N. J.—Have some first-class property for sale or exchange, city or country; correspondence solicited.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Two of the best lots in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; actual worth $1,200; will sell for $800 cash. Box 80, Tappan, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS,

West Side tenements, flats, apartment houses, lots.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

ADVERTISER HAS WAITING CUSTOMERS for good city and country property; correspondence and interviews solicited, especially from owners unsuccessfully represented elsewhere; hours 11 to 3; mention this paper. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Wanted—A good double tenement between Clinton and Eldridge, from Grand to Houston, must be in perfect order and well rented. Guerineau & Drake, 11 Bible House.

I want for Spring list, suburban and country houses and farms for sale and exchange. Send full particulars. Photographs desirable. Gerald Lamont, 203 Broadway.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—West side house to rent, intention of buying later, 10-12 rooms, latest improvements. "Brumer," Box 185 Times.

Corner property wanted for cash, improved or unimproved; dwellings wanted. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

We sell, exchange, houses, business, lots, farms, quickly. Call or write, Biber, 204 East 19th St.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Queens Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)

7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry. 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $32. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent, $20. Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

New Jersey Property to Let.

LONG BRANCH,

Corner Ocean and North Bath Avs.; ocean-front cottage, with 13 rooms; $800. Owners,
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

G. NICHOLAS,

537 5TH AVE.,
BET. 44TH & 45TH ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

82d Street, South Side,

BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVENUES,

4-story brownstone dwelling; hardwood; exposed plumbing; view of Central Park from front and rear.

102d Street, South Side,

BROADWAY & WEST END AVENUE,

5-story American basement; 2-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension; private stairway for servants; side light if desired; wired for electric lighting; restricted rear.

Dwelling house, 4-story and basement, on

CARNEGIE HILL, 92ND STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVENUES,

exposed plumbing; hardwood throughout.

72d Street, North Side,

BETWEEN BROADWAY & WEST END AVENUE,

A fine large dwelling; 4 stories and basement; beautifully decorated; exposed plumbing.

34th Street, North Side,

WEST OF LEXINGTON AVENUE.

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; easily reached by all surface and elevated lines.

Dwelling house, 4-story and basement, south side of

32ND STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY & 5TH AVENUE.

27TH STREET, NORTH SIDE,

west of 8th Avenue, 2 three-story and basement adjoining houses, 20 feet front each; suitable for improvement.

44TH STREET, NORTH SIDE,

5th and Madison Avenues, a plot of 50 feet front for improvement.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Property for sale or to rent in the vicinity of this office.

To rent for a physician, a house at least 20 feet wide, between **5TH & 6TH AVENUES, 36TH TO 40TH STREETS, OR 50TH TO 59TH STREETS.**

To rent house with 20 rooms, suitable for a boarding house; **20TH TO 50TH STREETS, MADISON TO 6TH AVENUES;** Rental about $2,000.

To rent a three-story private house; rent **$1,500 TO $1,800, 34TH TO 50TH STREETS, 5TH TO 7TH AVENUES.**

To rent, two lofts with heat and power for light manufacturing, or three-story building that could be altered for same, about **40 FEET WIDE, 24TH TO 59TH STREETS, 3D TO 8TH AVENUES.**

To rent for a **DRUG STORE,** 34th & 59th Streets, on or near 5th or Madison Avenues. Rental about $1,500.

To purchase a 4-story house, 22 to 25 feet front, between 5th & Madison Avenues, below 59th Street.

FOR RENT.

5th Avenue, 537,

44TH & 45TH STREETS,

entire third floor and rear half of second floor; fine light, suitable for an architect; steam-heated and electric lighted; electric elevator.

Private dwelling, unfurnished, near Carnegie Hill, 95th Street, south side, 5th to Madison Avenues.

Dwelling house, north side of 34th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, accessible to all surface and elevated lines.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

APPLY TO THE
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
37 LIBERTY ST.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property for sale or to lease to fill standing orders. Wm. A. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

If you intend buying or renting a house in upper west side or Harlem I can show you some of the very best bargains obtainable; have some decided bargains. S. J. Taylor, 884 Amsterdam Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four-story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

New Building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., 455 West 14th St., New York.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

42 & 44 BOND ST.
MASSIVE 7-story and basement
MODERN BRICK and IRON BUILDING.
HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND POWER.
Suitable for any business.
LONG LEASE and LOW RENT.
M. B. BAER, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

A—8TH AVE. & 33D ST. NORTHWEST CORNER.
Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Stores, offices, warerooms; very high ceilings; finest light.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

A.—93 Warren Street Corner Lofts
Two lofts, $30; fourth loft, $25. Janitor on
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

100 Factories—200 Lofts,
JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., cor. 43d.

The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. R. Patten, 66 Broadway, Room 11.

Studio, beautifully furnished, and with grand piano, to be rented, 5th Av. and 13th St. Address H. E. Van Duren, 48 West 12th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 110 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

At Mount Vernon.—A large corner store to let, very cheap; vacant now. Inquire on the premises, corner of N. 10th and Sidney Av.

At 21 West 24th St.—Desirable store to let, with immediate possession; rent, $75. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS. HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 110 WEST 42D ST.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

2 STORIES.	SAMPLES.	3 STORIES.
Van Buren St.	$22 Pulaski St	$25
Lafayette Av	30 Hart St	40
Van Buren St.	35 Lafayette Av	45
Pulaski St	40 Monroe St	50
Putnam Av	45 Putnam Av	60

We have very complete lists at present.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.).—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,468 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

Prof. Sterne, 20 years, Broadway, cor. Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.—Character dances, buck, cakewalk, glide waltz. Open daily.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—To rent, in 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; tastefully decorated; rent $900, $1,000, and $1,100; open for inspection. Caretakers, 212 East 68th St. and 210 East 69th St. Houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

FOR RENT

Attractive 4-story, American-basement dwelling, **NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.**
Situation unsurpassed; 4 mi. of 104th St. Elev.
RENT $1,200.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace

708 Madison Ave., the southwest corner of 63d St.—Now occupied by a physician; the partition in the front parlor will be removed if desired; can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

45th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—226 East 68th St.—Modern three-story high-stoop dwelling; reasonable repairs will be made; rent, $900.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Private houses, west side, three-story high stoop; rents, $800 to $1,000; four-story American basement. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

5th Av., 29.—Large house, 2 baths, elevator; rent, $3,200; caretaker on premises. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th St.—Eight rooms and bath; elevator; every convenience; $1,000; also nine rooms.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COTTAGES AT BELLE HAVEN, GREENWICH, SOUND BEACH, ROCK RIDGE. CALL OR ADDRESS THOMAS N. COOKE, 6-7 P. O. BUILDING, GREENWICH, CONN.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to a private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Palisades.—A fine, large house; good locality; fine shade and fruit trees; house contains 12 rooms and all modern improvements; barn and outbuildings on the premises. Apply Samuel Brown, Palisades, N. Y.

To Let.—Cape Cod, South Hyannis, Mass., pleasant, old-fashioned house, 10 rooms; barn, shed, private bathhouse, beach, and small rowboat pier. For further particulars address C. F. Sleeper, Hyannis, Mass.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
(Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished; homelike; bathrooms, running water, fireplaces, &c. Circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

House and barn to let at Yonkers, N. Y., in best part of city; plenty of fruit; all modern improvements. Box 76 Yonkers, N. Y.

Montclair.—For rent; fine location; owners might board. 80 Wall St., Room 24, Telephone 3308 John.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c, 7 times 42c Double for display.

Rare Opportunity, Physician or Dentist.—First-floor bachelor apartment house; high class; elaborately furnished; private street entrance; other suites. Bonheur Studios, 132 West 79th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment, new fire-proof building; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Choice housekeeping apartments of 7 large, light rooms and bath; butler's pantry, laundry and steam dryers.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on Premises.

Apartment to Let—Elegantly furnished; eight outside rooms; 89th St. and Park; price of rental until October. Address X., Times Up-Town Office, 1,209 Broadway.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—Eight and bath; elevator; every convenience; $1,000; also nine rooms.

116TH ST., 218 WEST.
Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116th St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

Park Av., 1,051, near 86th St.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable and houses extremely well kept.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty St.

A.—311 E. 27th St., fourth floor of five large rooms, all opening on the yard; rent, $24; also floors in 310 E. 27th St.; rents, $17 and $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

504 West 22d St.—Second floor, five large rooms; all improvements; opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty.

107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 562 East 72d St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 119th St.—Beautiful single flats; 7 large, light rooms, bath; steam heat; $30. Janitor.

A Single Flat, 338 West 51st St.—Nine rooms and bath; steam heat. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW,
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—THE TUXEDO, Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent on premises.

21 and 23 East 99th, (near 5th Av.)—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, (near Madison Av.); wide street; fine neighborhood; 5th flat, $36.

Three, four, and five rooms; hot water supply, &c.; $10 to $16; NEW HOUSES. Inquire 2,014 8th Av., adjoining northeast corner 154th St.

7 Jones St., near West 4th St., 6th Av.—2-4-room apartments, decorated, $11, $14.50.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST., AND FIRST AV. Tel. 270 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine, Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 days.

Hotel Balmoral,
New and fireproof family hotel, block front, 113th to 114th and Lenox Av.; apartments, furnished and unfurnished.
H. J. McGUCKIN, Manager.

Dogs and Birds.

25c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 14th St.
H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 551—Columbus.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Edwin R. Meeks, Esq., surviving Executor of the Estate of Joseph W. Meeks, and by order of Hamilton V. Meeks,

The Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
CONSISTING OF
3 5-story stone and brick buildings with stores and lots.
Nos. 26, 28 & 30 Vesey St.
AND
No. 77 Church Street,
Northeast Corner,
TO BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, and of E. G. Duvall, Atty., 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, March 6, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4-story brick dwelling, with brick and frame extension, and lot.
No. 25 East 11th Street,
between 5th Av. & University Place.
For maps, etc., apply to Coudert Bros., Esqs., Atty's, 71 Broadway; to Stern & Rushmore, Esqs., Atty's, 40 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$3,500 to $6,500 interest in, or entire control of well established business; pays 200 per cent.; can be increased tenfold; suit young men; office needed in New York; those with cash please reply; references exchanged. Address Manufr., Iselin, N. J.

Manager.—Reliable firm wants capable man to manage branch office, taking direction of business; salary, $1,800 and liberal commission; good references and $800 cash required. Address Box 356, Philadelphia, Penn.

CASH Paid for stores, mdse., shoes, groceries, restaurants, dry goods fixtures. Kahn, 338 E. 120. Tel. 513A-79

Incorporate your business; corporations are safe, convenient, inexpensive; we give information and prepare papers for incorporation; send for circular. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

Factory—42x125, 4-story, power, shafting, elevator; or will contribute same for partnership interest in established business. E. Van Duzer, 44 Wall St.

Partner wanted with $1,000 or $2,000 immediately; enormous profits can be made. Address "Sure Fortune," International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St.

Cuts for printing, half-tone, and line cuts; printing of every description; lowest prices; write for estimate. The Aste Press, 210 Canal St., N.Y.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Corporations organized; any State.—Stock accepted for services. "Corporation Attorney," Box 192 Times Office.

Analytical & Consulting Chemists & Assayers. Semonite & Hale, 5 & 7 Dey St., Rooms 1 & 8.

Life insurance in leading companies at big discount. F. C., Box 188 Times.

Butcher's Shop for Sale or Exchange.—Address Mentes, 161 West 10th St., N. Y.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Greatest Wonder of the 20th Century. It warms the largest rooms in five minutes; its weight worth in gold. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No connections. No odor. **The heat of a Gas Flame is increased 500 Per Cent.** Just the time you shouldn't be without it. Stop your Furnace or any other stove. Save trouble and money. The last week's offer. Small size, $1.25; large size, $1.50. **THE IMPROVED HEATING CO., 1079 3d Ave.** Betw. 63d & 64th. Open evenings. Sent all over.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.
CREDIT FOR EVERYBODY—Anything you want; clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods; open Sundays.

ONE SUIT FREE
to-morrow to first customer. 2,289 3d Av., near 125th St., one flight up.

I BUY OLD METAL
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE,

SWEDE AND SYRIANS HAVE A HOT BATTLE

Former Is Stabbed Eleven Times, Two of Latter Are Shot.

Dispute Arose Over a Display of Strength with a Punching Machine in Washington Street Resort.

Around midnight Saturday last several policemen of the Church Street Station were busy picking up wounded men from the sidewalk at the southern end of Washington Street. Few in that locality speak English well enough to enable the police to learn anything quickly, and it was Sunday before it was known that the wounded men had all run out of the saloon of John Jacobs, 15 Washington Street.

The wounded men who were picked up from the sidewalk were Gustave Gustaveson, a Swedish sailor, of 61 West Street; Michael Atol, a Syrian, better known as "Big Mike," of 57 Washington Street, and Amen Sarany, also a Syrian, of 59 Washington Street.

Gustaveson is an unusually big man, about 6 feet 4 in height, and built in proportion. "Big Mike" is not far behind him either in height or weight. The saloon of Jacobs is a place where men talk of their physical strength a great deal over their beer. The rear portion of the building is given over to the business of getting out a Slavonic newspaper, The Naso Novini. Jacobs runs both establishments, the publication office and the saloon.

The saloon is a small place, with two big machines, one a punching machine and another for testing the strength of the hands. Gustaveson was over in Brooklyn during the afternoon with two of his Swedish friends, and dropped in at the Washington Street saloon on his way home. According to the ante-mortem statement which Gustaveson made yesterday he had been in the place some time, had treated Mrs. Jacobs, who was tending bar, as well as a servant girl, when the Syrians, who were in the saloon, began talking of their strength.

"Big Mike" struck the punching machine. A cry of surprise went up from the Syrians as the hand on the register flew around. The Swede was standing at the end of the bar near the door at this time. He quickly walked up to the punching machine. He drew back his arm and struck the cushion. Again the index registered an unusually heavy blow. It stopped precisely where it had stopped when "Big Mike" had punched it—the two men were of equal strength.

From numerous explanations it is certain that there then was a slight scrimmage before the punching machine, which left bad blood. Gustaveson stationed himself at the head of the bar nearest the door again. He whipped out a revolver. Instead of frightening off the Syrians, they pulled out knives and made jabs at him. Sarany is said to have made the first attempt to reach the Swede with his knife. A bullet from Gustaveson's revolver struck him in the thigh. Then "Big Mike" tried his hand. He was shot in the left eye. After this the Syrians closed in on the Swede. They jabbed away at him until there is scarcely a portion of his body that has not been cut. While his assailants were at him Gustaveson fired two more shots, but they went wild.

By this time Jacobs, who was trying to "make up" his weekly edition of The Naso Novini, and who is lame, began to bestir himself. His yells of "What's up? What's up?" seemed to have an effect upon the men in the saloon that revolvers and dirks had failed to produce, and everybody ran out upon the street. Gustaveson got as far as 52 Washington Street with his many wounds. There he fell unconscious in a heap upon the sidewalk.

Sarany got to the front of 59 Washington Street, where he also collapsed from the effects of the loss of blood. "Big Mike," having only been shot in the eye, was the liveliest of the wounded men. He was seen running out of Jacobs's saloon after the shooting by Roundsman Daly, who followed him. Fearing arrest he ran into 3 Washington Street, but, hearing footsteps on the stairs, he jumped out of a second-story window upon the sidewalk.

Stunned by the fall, or by his wound, he could not get up, and Daly found it an easy matter to capture him. While waiting for the ambulance to arrive from the Hudson Street Hospital Daly was in danger of being mobbed by the Syrians who crowded about him, and he was forced to pull out his revolver.

All the wounded men were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Gustaveson was found to have been stabbed eleven times. He may die at any moment. His ante-mortem statement was taken yesterday by the Coroner. In this statement the wounded man says that he made a show of money when he treated Mrs. Jacobs and the servant girl. To Mrs. Oleson, with whom Gustaveson has boarded for two years, and who visited him at the hospital yesterday afternoon, he said that his having treated the servant girl might have caused the trouble with the Syrians, as well as the display of his strength.

Michael Atol, "Big Mike," will probably recover from his wound. He is still at the Hudson Street Hospital. Amen Sarany was removed to Bellevue yesterday afternoon. Detective McGovern of the Church Street Station said last evening that he believed that all of the men who had taken part in the melée were wounded.

KINGS COUNTY SALARY BILLS.

Civil Service Reform Association Objects to Measures Before the Legislature.

The Civil Service Reform Association has issued a memorandum in regard to the bills now before the Legislature to make the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of Kings County salaried officers, which is as follows:

The Civil Service Reform Association thoroughly approves the principle of making the county offices salaried positions. It, however, calls attention to the proposed provisions governing appointments and removals, which do not accord with the principles of the civil service law, or with the recommendations on the subject contained in the message of Gov. Odell.

The several bills as pending are substantially similar in their terms. Each provides that the head of the office "shall have the sole power to appoint, and, at will, to remove all deputies, clerks, and other employes, &c." A provision for appointments made "solely" by the officer having the power to appoint, without the participation of the Civil Service Commission, would, it is believed, be unconstitutional. It is, however, the evident intention, through the language used, to exempt these classes from examination, and if the bills are not amended, more or less litigation would be necessary when it is attempted to give this intention effect.

The provision that subordinates may be removed "at will"—which, in view of the fact that the Constitution does not bear on this point as it does on appointments, would exempt them from the operation of the present rules requiring that removals shall not be made until the reasons have been filed, and an opportunity offered for an explanation—is directly against the suggestion of Gov. Odell, who urged in his message that these rules should be given greater force by new legislation.

The association believes, moreover, that the enumeration of all subordinate positions in the bills as they stand, and the fixing of the exact number of persons to be employed under each, would, if upheld, constitute a very unfortunate precedent. The effect of this is to compel the Registrar to fill particular positions with prescribed duties, without regard to the changing necessities of the office, and with a multiplicity of clerical titles that would seriously interfere with the holding of proper examinations for entrance. General clerical examinations of a similar nature should, as they do under the present system, furnish lists from which the most of these positions could be filled when vacancies occur.

The association believes also, aside from the question of the holding of proper examinations, that the provisions for subordinate positions are much too liberal. It urges that the bills should be changed so as to provide, as existing statutes affecting other departments generally do provide at present, that the head of the office may appoint "such deputies and assistants as may be necessary for the work of the office, but that the aggregate of the salaries paid to such subordinates shall not exceed the amount allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

The association urges that each one of these bills, as well as those of a similar character relating to Queens County, shall be amended so as to remove any doubt as to the application of civil service rules in appointments and removals, and so as to leave the fixing of the number and titles of positions, and of the salaries paid, to the officers themselves and the Board of Estimate.

Autopsy on Bowery Restaurant Victim.

Dr. O'Hanlon of the Coroners' Office held an autopsy at the Morgue yesterday on the body of George Gale, who was alleged to have been killed by four employes of the Peniel Mission Restaurant, at 39 Bowery, early Saturday morning, after failing to pay for a 6-cent meal. Dr. O'Hanlon found that Gale died of cerebral hemorrhage. He would not say positively whether the hemorrhage was due to violence, but said that it probably was.

LIVELY FRACAS IN SHANLEY'S.

Customer Smites Another with a Champagne Glass—Conflicting Testimony in Court.

There was a serious fracas in Shanley's upper Broadway restaurant at an early hour yesterday morning, and several of the participants in it appeared later before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Court. Joseph Goetz, a manufacturer of 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, was a prisoner, and he was accused of having been the cause of the disturbance and of having assaulted Arnold Wolff of 61 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, who is a buyer for a dry goods store on Sixth Avenue. The latter had a bad cut on the head, which he said was inflicted by Goetz with a champagne glass.

"What was the cause of the trouble?" asked the Magistrate.

"I understand," answered Wolff, "that one of the twelve that made up our party—Max Rosenberg—was the former husband of the prisoner's wife. There was some feeling between Rosenberg and Goetz, and the latter with his wife and several friends sat at a table near us. As we were going out Goetz, acting like a maniac, rushed at me, and struck me on the head with a champagne glass, lacerating my scalp and causing the blood to flow over my clothes. I gave him no cause for the assault, and cannot tell why he singled me out as his victim."

"What have you got to say in the case?" asked Magistrate Cornell.

The prisoner declared that Wolff, who was a friend of Rosenberg's, kept "guying" Mrs. Goetz while they were dining, and as he was going out called her vile names. "He also made an attempt to assault me," said Goetz, "and then I struck him with the champagne glass which I happened to have in my hand."

Mrs. Goetz's version of the affair was the same as told by her husband, but she added that on several previous occasions Wolff had insulted her.

Wolff, in reply, said that he met Rosenberg for the first time on Saturday night, and he could not recall ever having seen Mr. or Mrs. Goetz before.

In view of the conflicting testimony the Magistrate adjourned the examination till Wednesday, instructing the policeman who made the arrest to have witnesses in court when the case was called. Meanwhile Goetz was released on bail.

HUMORED INSANE HUSBAND.

For Years Mrs. Clune Pretended to Sell His "Shoes"—Saved Money, but Doctor Says She Starved to Death.

Nineteen years ago Madison Street wore the shoes of John Clune, shoemaker. Today his shoes exist only in the neighborhood tradition. The death yesterday of his wife recalls the mind of Madison Street to the days of his popularity. She died, the neighbors assert, from grief for her husband, long since committed to the insane asylum on Ward's Island. During the eighteen years of their separation she visited him twice a week while supporting herself and saving a bank account of nearly $2,500.

John Clune, says the oldest inhabitant of the tenement 182 Madison Street, where his wife died, was proud of his skill in his handicraft. The shoes he made for Madison Street had such qualities that their reputation traveled out from the bounds of the single thoroughfare upon which he had always lived to sections of the city beyond. He was in the height of his popularity when the accident happened to him that cost him first his skill and then his mind. Half of his right hand was cut off in machinery he had gone to look at in a new shoe factory. Over this he brooded until they had to send him to Ward's Island.

After John Clune had been cared for his wife learned the trade of shirtmaker. At this she was able to earn a goodly sum. She looked after some of the wants of her husband. On the island they let him have some few simple tools, which she provided. He gave less trouble that way. At the end of his second week there he handed his wife two clumsily shaped bits of leather.

"These are the best shoes I have ever made," he told her, "and I want you to be very careful in selling them."

The woman took the misshapen things away carefully with her. Upon her next visit she showed him a small sum of money as their price.

"That's the way with you women," he said, "you don't know the value of anything, not even my shoes. Those shoes should have brought at least $12."

The woman after that showed him larger sums. He was content to let her keep them, but she must be careful, he said. Thus it went on. He continued industriously to turn out misshapen pieces of leather, and the money she let him look at, in reality her own earnings, increased.

Yesterday she was found by neighbors dead in her bed. The ambulance surgeon who came thought she died of starvation, but told them that an autopsy at Bellevue would determine. As there were no relatives or family beyond the husband the body was sent to the Morgue.

When they searched the room they found two bank books, one for the Bank for Savings with $1,302.72 to her account, and one for the Bowery Savings Bank crediting her with $1,051.08. There was in addition a letter of recommendation from a former employer and the deed of a plot of ground in Calvary Cemetery.

PHARMACY LAW REFORM.

Proposed Amendments Approved by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Greater New York Pharmaceutical Society has issued a pamphlet in which it discusses the new pharmacy law, pointing out its alleged weaknesses and setting forth the virtues of amendments to the law which, in an embodied form, have been presented at Albany.

The first feature of the law attacked is the alleged unfair provisions for the selection of members of the State Board of Pharmacy. The amendment urged takes the selection of the board out of the hands of all societies, and leaves it to a vote of the licensed pharmacists of the State.

The Board of Pharmacy, since Jan. 1, has been empowered to arbitrarily make such rules and provisions as it sees fit. It is held that this is an open door for corruption. It is urged that the amendment be passed limiting the State Board as nearly as practicable to executive acts.

Under the present law only those who hold certificates, granted upon examination by a New York Board of Pharmacy, can secure a certificate entitling them to practice in all parts of the State. It is proposed to amend this so that the holders of all certificates of registration after Jan. 1, 1901, shall be entitled to practice throughout the State.

By an alleged defect in the present law no woman who is not at present a holder of a certificate can be registered in the State, irrespective of her qualifications. This has been removed in the amendments.

The proposed amendments further provide that the State Controller be empowered to examine the books of the State Board of Pharmacy, and of the branches, and verify the reports.

CRUISER NEW YORK'S LONG TRIP.

She Leaves This Port for Hampton Roads En Route to Manila.

The cruiser New York, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie commanding, sailed for Hampton Roads yesterday. The cruiser has been completely overhauled at the navy yard, preparatory to her transfer to the Asiatic station, on which voyage she will carry Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, the new commander of the station.

The New York was expected to sail direct from New York for Manila by way of the Suez Canal, but orders from Washington to call at Hampton Roads caused a change in the original plans.

MASONIC TEMPLE FOR BROOKLYN.

It Will Be a Six-Story Structure and Cost $300,000.

Brooklyn Masons are planning to erect a great building for their use in the neighborhood of Gates and Bedford Avenues, and with that aim the Brooklyn Masonic Temple Company is about to be organized under the laws of the State of New York. It is proposed to build a six-story modern fireproof structure at a cost of $300,000, which will contain, besides accommodations for lodges and societies, a large public hall, stores, and offices, from which a revenue may be derived.

Subscription books for the stock are now open, and this part of the work is in the charge of Nathan S. Jonas of 1,028 Gates Avenue, Master of Euclid Lodge, No. 656, F. and A. M., and member of J. F. Price Council, Royal Arcanum.

Having a little inauguration of our own to-day, installing new Spring overcoats and Spring derbies.

In overcoats, just what the best custom tailors are cutting.

In derbies all of everybody else's good blocks, and a couple of our own which are full of the style some of the others lack.

Yet "new" says everything, or that they're good goes without saying.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Austin's Dog Bread preserves the health of your pets.

LEGAL NOTES.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVES IN DIVORCE.—Walker Winston's suit for divorce from his wife, Lillie Winston, was dismissed on the trial, in this city, three years ago. Mrs. Winston, besides denying the charges against her, set up counter charges in her answer, and also that she had procured a divorce in the Territory of Oklahoma. The charges against the wife were based upon her relations with the person whom she had married after her Oklahoma divorce. The allegations of the wife against the husband were supported by testimony of three private detectives. The First Appellate Division, in affirming the judgment, held, by Justice McLaughlin, that the detectives were sufficiently corroborated, within the rule requiring the corroboration of such testimony as a condition precedent to the entry of a divorce decree on their evidence. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, saying there was not a scintilla of evidence corroborating any material fact which was sworn to by the detectives, and they were contradicted in many respects by the so-called corroborating witness. "Detectives are employed to get evidence," the Presiding Justice added, "and they get it, many times, however, without any facts whatever to sustain it, which is the reason of the suspicion necessarily attached to that class of testimony." The Court of Appeals, on cross appeals by the parties, recently affirmed the judgment, holding, by Judge Gray, that the Oklahoma decree, being without personal service of process upon Mr. Winston, or his appearance in the action, was invalid; and that the rule that evidence of detectives should receive corroboration in order to be entitled to judicial confidence, was a rule for the guidance of the judicial conscience, not a rule of evidence. However much such evidence might be criticised with respect to its character or weight, if it was such as to support the conclusions of the trial Judge or referee, and the judgment recovered was subsequently affirmed by the Appellate Division, the controversy would be deemed closed by the Court of Appeals.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Upon an application by Nelson E. Skinner for a fire insurance policy upon a steamboat, on which there was a chattel mortgage, one Andrews, whom he had sent to effect the insurance, disclaimed any knowledge of claims against the property. He stated that if there were any, the insurance company's agent, who had asked him, could ascertain by inquiry of Mr. Skinner. This the agent voluntarily agreed to do, but he failed to make the inquiry. The policy was subsequently issued, with no reference to the chattel mortgage indorsed upon or added to it, as required by one of its conditions. In an action brought by Alice E. Skinner, as administratrix, against Frederick H. Norman, as Treasurer of the Sun Fire Insurance Office to recover on the policy. The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department reversed a judgment given in favor of the plaintiff on the trial. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Judge Cullen, Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray and O'Brien dissenting. The Court held that the issuance of the policy with no reference to the chattel mortgage indorsed was not a defense to the action, since, while the agent was ignorant of the existence of the incumbrance, under the circumstances he was chargeable with knowledge of it, and having issued the policy it was waiver of the condition requiring the indorsement, and the defendant was bound thereby.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S
B'way & 30th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ONLY TWO WEEKS.
The Season's Biggest Laughing Hit.
LOUIS MANN and CLARA LIPMAN IN THEIR GREATEST TRIUMPH. ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.
"IT IS TO LAUGH AGAIN."

To-d'y at 3 Also Mar. 5-7-8 at 3 &Sun.Eve. Mar. 10. Lecture by Thomas F. Millard, ON WAR IN CHINA. THE Illustrated by C.FRED ACKERMAN Most Marvelous Moving Pictures.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34 ST. WEST
25c Daily Mat. 50c (All Orc.) Mats. at 1:45.
All Orc., Evgs., Evgs. at 7:45.
TO-DAY AND WHITE RATS
TO-N'GT ALL W'K
(Special arrangement with Hashim Mgmt.)
BIG NEW KIRALFY BALLET, 60 PEOPLE, & GREAT CONGRESS OF BIG STARS.
Geo. Fuller Golden, Henry Lee, Tom Lewis & Sam J. Ryan, Dorothy Morton, Bert Coote & Co., Wayne & Caldwell, Bobby Gaylor, Eleanor Falke, Zeno, Carl & Zeno, Ryan & Richfield, Georgia Gardner & Joseph Maddern, Carrie Graham, Bros. Rixford, Others.

WHITE RATS.
This Week.
LION PALACE MUSIC HALL.
All Star Bill. McBride and Goodrich, Clifford and Dixon, Dick and Kitty Cummins, Le Page Sisters, Francelli and Lewis, Reta Curtis, Frisco Comedy 4, Reed's Bull Terriers, Judge and Smith, 2 Glissandies. Admission, 25c. Performance, 8:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl
TO-NIGHT
W. A. Brady's Modern, Mammoth Production
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
The largest of the Academy's many productions.
Jubilee Singers. Grand Transformation.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. Evgs. at 8:15.

KEITH'S M. B. CURTIS. FINNEYS. JOHNSON & DEAN. SWEATNAM. COURTNEY.
LIVING ART STUDIES.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St.
NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE FOUR COHANS.
"THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev. 6:15. To-nt. Last time. (pop. prices.) "URIEL ACOSTA." Tues. Eve. Benefit Otibert, Wolter's Comedy "DER HOCHZEITSTAG." Wed. Eve. Ibsen's "GHOSTS."

GRAND Dan'l & Chas. Frohman Present AT THE White Horse Tavern.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. CARMEN.

Millinery, Suits & Wraps.
Opening Days, Monday and Tuesday, March 4th & 5th.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Men's Cravats.
Well Dressed Men
who have been disappointed in the poor wearing qualities and shabby appearance of their cravats after two or three tyings, will be interested in the New Barathea Silk Neckwear we are now showing in our Men's Furnishing Dept.
These scarves and ties look better and will wear longer than any other cravatting made. They are of pure silk and are so woven that they crease and fray less than any other scarf or tie silk made.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
GREERING BARGAINS
for rooms where sunlight rarely lingers.
Nothing could be more appropriate than our private carpet patterns in
Axminster Carpets, 85 cts. a yd.
(Regular price $1.25.)
Bright, yet dainty spring-like tints—some copies of chintz, others bedowered to match wall papers. Then the glowing effect of our
REDUCED BRASS BEDS,
(4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 3 ft.)
$17.00 to $120.00
(former prices $21 to $148.)
To complete the suite, here are odd bureaux, toilet tables, cheval glasses, etc., in mahogany, oak, birch and bird's-eye maple and white enamel now below factory prices. All fashionable, reduced only to make room for spring novelties.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THIRD MONTH.
*.*Seats one month in advance.
Greatest of Empire Successes.
"Decided Success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, presenting Henry Arthur Jones's greatest play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
"A great play splendidly acted."—Evening Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D MONTH.
Seats selling one month in advance.
MOST DELIGHTFUL OF NOVELTIES
THIS SEASON'S
BIGGEST COMEDY SUCCESS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Clyde Fitch's Fantastic Comedy,
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE Horse Marines
with
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"Another Beau Brummel. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
"Sweeping success."—Sun.
"Scored a hit."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38 St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
TO-NIGHT, 8 SHARP.
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Charles Frohman's Production,
TO HAVE & TO HOLD.
A DRAMATIZATION OF MARY JOHNSTON'S FAMOUS NOVEL.
(The Dramatization by E. F. Boddington.)
By arrangement with the publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D RECORD-BREAKING MONTH.
SEATS FOR APRIL NOW READY.
GREATER THAN TRILBY.
"The statement that the receipts of my play, 'Under Two Flags,' at the Garden Theatre, are greater than were the receipts of my play of 'Trilby,' at the same theatre, is absolutely correct, and you have my authority for this statement." PAUL M. POTTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH DAVID BELASCO,
UNDER TWO FLAGS
with
BLANCHE BATES as CIGARETTE.
"A triumph."—Herald.
BIG AMERICAN PRODUCTION.
BIG AMERICAN CAST.
GREATEST SHOW OF EARTH.
"Immense popular success."—Evg. Sun.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:10.
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
MATINEES
Wednesday & Saturday, 2.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:10.
The Augustin Daly Musical Company,
SAN TOY
Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES
Illustrated Lectures.
This Monday and Tuesday at 3, at Daly's.
Wednesday and Thursday 8:30, Mendelssohn.
MOKI LAND.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
"A lively and diverting farce."—Times.
"Hilarious."—Sun. "Screaming."—Ev. World.
The Lash of a Whip

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE MARY MANNERING Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
In "Janice Meredith."

New York B'way, 46th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Tarone."

Dress Goods Department.
Special in a 42-inch All Wool Black Crêponettes, 39 cts.
a yard, formerly 75c.
Both our Black and Colored Dress Goods Dep't. are fully equipped with all the desirable Spring Fabrics, in all weaves and grenadine effects.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
REDUCED PRICES
in all departments, with our "Reliable" stamp on every bargain, give rare furnishing opportunities.
SMYRNA RUGS.

	Now.	Were.
6x9 ft.	$8.50	$12.50
7.6x10.6 ft.	12.50	20.00
9x12 ft.	16.50	25.00

Ideal for dining-rooms—giving a rich setting for our artistic furniture.
Golden Oak Extension Tables, $5.00
Golden Oak Sideboards, $13.50
Fine lot of
French Tapestry Table Covers.
10-4 now $9.00; were $12.00.
Every room can be inexpensively beautified with the aid of bargain prices and our "Long Credit."
CASH or CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

CARPETS
New Spring Styles Arriving Daily.
To make room for these we offer:
200 pieces VELVETS,
75 " AXMINSTERS,
150 " TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
50 " INGRAINS.
At prices to insure immediate sale.
Special Sale (This Week)
Smyrna Rugs.
A line of Samples (size 9x12 and larger,) all wool, slightly soiled, at uniform price of $15 each. Regular price $30.
Inlaid Linoleum
at a great reduction.
Also remnants of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums at about one-half price.
Fine Parlor Furniture
Turkish and odd Easy Chairs, our own upholstering; also a fine line of
Rockers and Chairs
in mahogany and oak.
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, Corner Broadway, 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
EIGHTH WEEK
*.*Seats selling for next four weeks.
JULIA MARLOWE,
Presenting Paul Kester's Dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
C. B. DILLINGHAM.....Manager
Only Matinée Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH CROWDED WEEK.
"A real success."—Herald.
Messrs. W. G. Smythe and F. L. Perley Present
WILLIAM COLLIER
In Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy,
ON THE QUIET.
"Not since the merry 'Trip to Chinatown' has an audience laughed so heartily."—World.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

O'Neill's.
A Notable Exhibit of the
New Colored Dress Goods.
We will show for the first time to-day our Spring Importations of the new colored Dress Goods. It will be an exhibit well worth seeing, for it will include almost every fabric woven for this season's wear, from the plainest to the richest and most exclusive goods manufactured. The color assortment is a grand one, and embraces all the newest Spring shades, including a number that will not be found in any other house. If there is some particular fabric or shade that you desire and cannot find it elsewhere, come here and you will secure what you want and at the right price. We mention below some of the fabrics that will be specially desirable this season:

Silk and Wool Crepe de Chines	Silk and Wool Pannes
Plain and Silk striped Eolliennes	Chiffon Voiles
Mistral Crepes	Embroidered Silk and Wool Eolliennes
Taffeta Voiles	All Wool Vellings
All Wool Tape bordered Voiles	Albatross
Melrose Cloths	Satin Cloths

Also Broadcloths and a great variety of other choice fabrics in new weaves and colorings together with an unusually attractive collection of
FRENCH PRINTED CHALLIES IN CLASSIC DESIGNS.
An Extraordinary Offering of
MISTRAL CREPES.
These soft clinging fabrics will be in great demand this season and choice shades especially so. They're scarce even now at any price; notwithstanding this or the cost of the manufacture we make the following exceptional offer—one that will be talked about for some time.
10,000 yards Strictly All Wool Goods
double width in these choice shades: Royal and Navy Blue, Pearl, light Grays, light Tan, Rose, Castor, Reseda, Electric Blue, Cardinal, Wine, Brown, Myrtle and Black at
35c yard.
CHIFFON VOILES—Another Fabric in Great Demand!
2,500 yards All Wool French Chiffon Voiles, 48 inches wide in the new street and evening shades, also black, 79c yard
Actually Worth 1.25 yard.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.
O'Neill's.
Book Dep't. Main Floor.
Sale of
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS
For the Lenten Season.
Episcopal Prayer and Hymnal Combination Sets, cloth bound, white edge..... 75c.
Prayer Book and Hymnal, French seal limp, gilt edge..... 1.20
Prayer Book and Hymnal, large type, French seal limp, gilt edge..... 1.65
Catholic Prayer Books—Key of Heaven, all sizes and styles..... 19c. to 3.00
Key of Heaven, celluloid binding, raised figure design, gilt edge..... 50c.
Key of Heaven, white French seal grain, padded, gilt edge..... 59c.
Devotional Books bound in white, with silver side stamp, as follows: Royal Commandments, My King, With Christ, The New Life, Kept for the Master's Use, Religious Poems, The Shepherd Psalm, Abide in Christ, published at 50c. each,
25c. Each.
Stationery Dep't.
VERY SPECIAL VALUES FOR THIS WEEK.
THE "KENWICK" CABINET,
Containing 120 sheets and envelopes in kid, linen and satin finish,
49c.
THE "MANHATTAN" CABINET,
Containing 60 sheets and envelopes, latest tints, octavo and square shapes,
25c.
MONOGRAM DIES.
We will offer for one week, beginning today, Monogram Dies in the latest designs at
59c. Each.
Orders for stamping and engraving executed in artistic manner at very low prices.
Sale of
3,000 FRAMED PICTURES.
We place on sale to-day in our Picture Dep't and also on the main floor, 3,000 Framed Pictures, all choice subjects, none worth less than 50c., at
29c. Each.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8.—FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, March 6, at 7:30.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 7, at 7:45.—Special performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 9, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Saleza, Pianqui, Sizes, Gilibert, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices, Double Bill.—I PAGLIACCI (in Italian.) Miss Fritzi Scheff; MM. Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.
MET. OPERA HOUSE. SPECIAL. Only Afternoon Cycle and Last Performances of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. By RICHARD WAGNER.
Tues. Aft., March 12, at 2:30 precisely.—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely.—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryili, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely.—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely.—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Conductor, Damrosch.
Sale of seats for ENTIRE Cycle only will begin to-morrow morning, Mar. 5th, and continue until Wednesday Ev'g, Mar. 6th. Sale of seats for any single performance of the cycle will begin Thursday morning, Mar. 7th. Prices as usual.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
March 11—SOUVENIRS.
In His Greatest Success GARRETT
(all new songs) O'MAGH. 75th Time. Seats ready.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt. west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
"In the Palace of the King."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'way, & 7th Av. Victoria Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:15
FLORODORA

BIJOU. AMELIA 58th—TIME—58th
To-night at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BINGHAM COMPANY. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play
THE CLIMBERS

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Broadway Burlesquers.
NEW LIVING PICTURES.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week The Adventure of Lady Ursula

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatisation of
3:30 P. M. HIAWATHA 8:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE
Dam & Beavers, Maine, Adirondack, Canadian Exhibits, Launches, Yachts, Canoes, Etc.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.
50c.....ADMISSION.....50c

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL,
TO-MORROW, March 5th, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall.
Brooklyn Concert Postponed.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., March 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., March 9, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist....PROF. HUGO BECKER.....'Cello
Programme: Overture, "Manfred," Schumann; Concerto for 'Cello, C Major, Op. 33, d'Albert; SYMPHONY, "EROICA," BEETHOVEN; Variations for 'Cello, Op. 33, Tschaikowsky; Episode, "Carnival in Paris," Svendsen.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ullman's.

Proctor's
23d St. | Continuous Performances. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
5th Ave.
58th St.
125th St.
"The Stowaway" Co. 7 Reed Birds, Willie

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 2..	5,124,321
Same week last year.....	3,026,989
To date this year.....	53,254,843
Corresponding date last year.	21,464,551

Bonds for the week.....	$16,846,300
Same week last year.....	$9,336,400
To date this year.....	$204,650,750
Corresponding date last year.	$97,116,500

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½; at three months, 3½; at six months, 3¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	5½	Great Northern pf.	3
Am. Car & Fdy	1½	Int. Power	6½
Am. Dist. Tel.	2	Int. Paper pf.	2
Am. Linseed Co.	2½	Int. Steam Pump pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Kan. City Southern	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2½	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Steel Hoop	6½	Laclede Gas pf.	5
Am. Sugar Ref.	6¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	6½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	4½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	2½	Mo. Pacific	2½
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	4	Nat. Salt	3½
B'klyn Union Gas	5½	Nat. Salt pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	2½	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. Great West.	1½	Nat. Tube	7½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Chi., Ind. & L.	2	Pennsylvania	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	4½	Peoria & Eastern	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	2
Cleve., L. & W.	6½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
C., L. & W. pf.	6	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Col. & H. Coal	1	St. L. & San Fran.	3
Crucible Steel	1	St. L. & S. F., 2d pf.	1½
Crucible Steel pf.	1	St. L. Southw.	1½
Consol. Gas	4½	St. L. Southw. pf.	2½
Cont. Tobacco	3½	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	3	Southern Ry.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Denver & Rio Gr.	1½	Texas Pac. Land tr.	4½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Federal Steel pf.	3½	Twin City R. T.	3
Ft. W. & D. C.	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1½

Stocks Declined.

American Express	6½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Malting pf.	1	National Lead	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	8½	National Steel	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1½	National Tube	7½
Am. Woolen	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	3
Brook. Rap. Tran.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Bur., C. R. & Nor.	9	North Amer., new	3½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1½	Pacific Mail	3½
Chi. & N'w'n pf.	7	Pere Marquette	3½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	2	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Colorado Fuel & I.	2	Pressed Steel Cl. pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	4½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5
Federal Steel	2½	Third Avenue	2
General Electric	3	Union Pacific	1½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Express	1
Iowa Central	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	2	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Knicker. Ice, (Chi.)	3		
Lake Erie & West.	1		
Long Island	2		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N'w'n 1st	5½	H. & St. J. con.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2	Houston & Texas 1st	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2½	Long Dock 6s	2
Cent of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	4	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	4	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 5s	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	5½	Mil., L. S. & W., Mich. Div. 1st	3½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, regis.	5½	Mo., Kan. & T. 2d	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d. con.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q. s. f. 5s	1	Nat. Starch 1st	1½
Chi. & Ind Coal Ry. 1st	4	N. Y. Cent. deb. ext. 4s, ctfs	2
Chi. & N'w'n con. 7s	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con.	3½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	Rens. & Sara. 7s	4
Des M. Union Ry. 1st	2½	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1
Duluth & Iron R. 1st	4½	St. L. S'w'n 1st	1
Detroit City Gas 6s	3½	St. L. S'w'n 2d	2½
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	16	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st	1
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	3½
		U. S. Leather 6s	1½
		Wabash 1d	1
		Wheel. & L. E., W. Div. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Alabama Mid. 1st	3½	Mobile & Ohio gen.	1
Beech Creek 1st	1½	Pacific Coast 1st	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	1	Peoria & East., inc.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. gold 7s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Tenn. Coal & I., Birm. 6s	2
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 4.

Commercial Cable Company—Annual meeting.
Federal Rubber Company—Annual meeting.
F. C. Linde Company—Annual meeting.
Transcontinental Society—Annual meeting.
Tubular Dispatch Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 5.

American Snuff Company—Annual meeting.
Cramp (William) Engine and Shipbuilding Company—Books close.
Eugene P. Peyser Corporation—Annual meeting.
Forum Publishing Company—Annual meeting.
Iron Silver Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company—Annual meeting.
Sterling Iron and Railway—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 7.

Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad—Annual meeting.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Special meeting.
Monopol Tobacco Works—Annual meeting.
New Amsterdam Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Stuyvesant Insurance Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, March 8.

Canadian Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Books close.
Reading Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, March 9.

Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable on common.

OUR LONDON CABLE

BROKERS CUT RATES AGAIN

They Say the Bank of England Has Not Treated Them Fairly — Prospects Are That Money Will Become Dearer—Germany, Despite Large Losses, May Escape a Crisis—Affairs in Russia Still in Bad Shape.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, March 3.—Those persons who calculated that the reduction in the bank rate would bring cheap money have been bitterly disappointed this week. Money has been harder to come by than when the rate was 4½ per cent., and on many securities it was quite as dear as when the 5 per cent. rate ruled.

On the last day of the month the scramble rose to the agony point, and the Bank of England in a little more than a week came to the aid of the market with some £7,000,000. The discount houses accordingly have found themselves conducting business at a loss. They drove the discount rate down to about 3½ per cent. in order to force the bank rate back to 4 per cent., and had until yesterday to borrow on much of the paper so bought at 5 per cent. Not only was this so, but large parcels of their bills were taken to the Bank and discounted there outright at 4 per cent.

They therefore feel very sore and say the Bank has been treating them badly. It had no right, they say, to change the 5 per cent. rate for advances to 4½ per cent., the customary difference between the bank rate and the loan rate, and nothing in the market's position required such different treatment now.

I sympathize considerably with this view and think the Bank has been somewhat capricious in its treatment of borrowers. On the other hand, it had some weeks ago to go to considerable expense in borrowing on loose credit in the market in order to get the upward movement in discount rates started, let alone sustained, and naturally the Directors wanted to make good that loss and earn a profit besides.

Why money has been so dear is easily explained. The Treasury has continued raking it in with unusual speed, partly because the taxes are higher, and also because of the popular scare prevalent about the imposition of new or additional customs duties. Then, fully £3,250,000 was paid over by the market on the latest issue of Exchequer bonds around the end of last week, and nearly all the money received from both sources has been held by the Treasury or the Government departments, who are not paying out freely just at this moment.

The market could not spare the £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 thus swept away in so many days, and had to go to the Bank to replace it. So the market will remain in the Bank's power until some of this money is let loose. That is the whole position.

No sooner did the new month come in than the bill brokers again commenced to cut rates, and eastern bankers tell me that they were able to place their long-dated paper at 3¾ per cent. on Friday.

Although the end of the month's Exchequer disbursements made short credits easy at 3 to 4 per cent. yesterday, I think this cutting is founded on miscalculation. We may have such passing spells of cheap money at frequent intervals, but they cannot be reckoned upon to stay during this month, and I am doubtful whether money will be cheap after the close of the financial year.

Abroad, however, the monetary position has ameliorated considerably, and this may have some influence here. A banker just back from a trip through Germany and Russia tells me he thinks the Germans will get through this Spring without the crisis which they some time ago dreaded. The losses suffered have been stupendous, but in his opinion they are now provided for, and the quieter pace at which the industrial development and coy manufacturing proceeds will give them time to recuperate.

In Russia affairs are still in bad shape, and the losses of the Belgian French capitalists in that country have been about £30,000,000 in the last few years. The Russian iron industry in particular is at present in a helpless condition because it went ahead much too fast and drew in far too much foreign capital, but the Russian banking credit may not break down.

It seems to depend largely upon how much more money the French people are willing to pour into that country.

I have nothing new to say about our stock markets. Except for the splash in the Kafir circus due to the false rumor that Botha had surrendered, they have merely marked time and cultivated a spirit of hopefulness. The reduction, however, in the bankers' deposit rates to 2½ per cent. is inducing investors to root around for securities paying more. This kind of business is therefore improving.

A. J. W.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 2, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March. 2. Bid.	Closing Saturday, March. 2. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended March 2, 5,124,321.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March. 2. First.	Range For Week Ended March. 2. High.	Range For Week Ended March. 2. Low.	Range For Week Ended March. 2. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 2, '01.
99½	89¾	95¾	Mar. 1.	83¾	Jan. 21.	95¼	95¾	+ 5½	Amalgamated Copper Company.	100	$75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	‡2	SA	90¾	95¾	90¼	95¼	...	94,915
...	...	33½	Feb. 16.	30	Feb. 19.	...	30	— ¾	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	.....	..	..	30	30	30	30	...	500
*28	*28	28	Feb. 28.	28	Feb. 28.	...	...	...	American Beet Sugar Company	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	28	28	28	28	...	100
25½	12½	22¾	Jan. 3.	19	Jan. 21.	21	21¾	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	½	Q	21	21¼	20⅝	21	14¾	3,200
72	57⅝	73½	Jan. 7	67	Jan. 18.	72	72½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	70¾	72	70¾	72	60	6,830
37⅝	30	31½	Jan. 8.	30¼	Jan. 18.	37⅜	38¼	— ¾	American Cotton Oil.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	23¼	28⅝	27½	28	24	2,500
100	89⅝	94½	Jan. 8.	87½	Feb. 14.	95	97	.....	American Cotton Oil pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	86	96	86	93	94	10
37	24¾	37	Feb. 28.	34	Jan. 30.	...	37½	+ 2	American District Telegraph Co.	100	8,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	SA	35	37	35	37	27½	1,425
191	145	195	Feb. 15.	170	Jan. 12.	188	188	— 6½	American Express.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	187½	187½	187½	187½	146	181
49½	27½	41¼	Jan. 2.	34½	Feb. 27.	38½	39⅜	+ ⅞	American Ice Company.	100	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	36	36⅝	35½	36⅝	44¼	4,120
78½	60½	76	Jan. 5.	67⅝	Feb. 27.	67⅝	68½	.....	American Ice Company pf.	100	13,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	66	69	67⅜	68	74½	903
10¾	6	8¾	Mar. 1.	5¾	Jan. 24.	8¾	8¾	+ ⅞	American Linseed Company.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	7¼	8¼	6¾	8¼	12½	22,197
40	34¾	39⅝	Mar. 1.	31	Jan. 24.	38¾	39¼	+ ⅝	American Linseed Company pf.	100	18,780,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	32½	39¼	32½	38¾	54½	17,935
7⅝	3	6⅝	Feb. 11.	4¼	Feb. 4.	4¾	5	— ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,800,000	.....	..	..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅝	200
11½	1⅝	2⅞	Jan. 2.	2¼	Feb. 1.	2¼	2½	— ⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	22	300
58½	30½	65¾	Jan. 15.	45⅝	Feb. 28.	54½	55	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	32,600,000	.....	..	..	53	55¼	45⅞	54½	46	183,935
98	88	100	Jan. 16.	88	Feb. 26.	88½	94	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	94¾	94¾	88	94	99	43,742
50½	17	37⅜	Feb. 28.	23	Jan. 18.	36½	38	+ 6⅞	American Steel Hoop Company.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	32	37⅜	30¾	36⅝	37¼	205,180
88	64¾	88	Feb. 18.	69	Jan. 18.	81	81½	.....	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	100	34,300,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¾	Q	85½	84⅞	80¾	81	80	20,335
58¾	30½	58¾	Feb. 11.	38	Jan. 14.	56⅝	57⅜	— 3⅝	American Steel & Wire Company.	100	39,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	49	51	48	50¾	53¾	164,605
86	69½	104½	Feb. 25.	83¾	Jan. 17.	96½	96¾	— ⅜	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	101	101½	94	95¾	89½	36,020
148	95¼	143¾	Jan. 2.	121¼	Jan. 18.	143¾	142¾	+ 9¾	American Sugar Refining Company.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	126¾	144¾	125¾	142¾	109¾	461,980
118	107	122	Feb. 28.	112	Jan. 24.	121	122	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	32,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	121½	122	120¾	121¾	107	1,405
98½	88	97	Feb. 11.	93	Jan. 28.	94	95	.....	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	95	95	95	95	95	50
26¾	18	29	Feb. 25.	25	Jan. 2.	25½	26¼	— ⅛	American Tin Plate.	100	20,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	28	29	28	28	25½	118,040
82	70½	102	Feb. 27.	87	Jan. 18.	101½	102	+ 5¾	American Tin Plate pf.	100	18,235,600	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¾	Q	100	102	98	101½	81½	30,250
114¾	84½	129¾	Feb. 27.	110¼	Jan. 21.	121¼	121⅝	+ 6¾	American Tobacco.	100	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	117	125¼	116¾	121¼	103½	288,148
140	125	145	Mar. 1.	127	Jan. 2.	140	140	+ 5½	American Tobacco pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	Q	145	145	140	140¼	130	350
22½	21¼	23½	Jan. 2.	15¾	Jan. 17.	22	17	— ⅞	American Woolen Co.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17½	17	17½	...	200
77	57	80	Jan. 7.	70	Jan. 21.	74	74⅝	— ⅛	American Woolen Company pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	74½	74⅝	72½	73½	67	200
247⅞	177½	247⅞	Feb. 28.	208	Jan. 22.	246	247	+ 7¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Company.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2½	SA	44½	47⅝	44⅝	47	48¾	12,500
28	20	28	Jan. 2.	25⅜	Feb. 26.	26	28	.....	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	55½	58	55½	58	42½	200
68¾	14½	35¾	Feb. 15.	25¾	Jan. 21.	33¾	34	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	.....	..	..	33¾	37½	33¾	36	23¾	104,000
69½	50½	69¾	Jan. 2.	60¾	Jan. 21.	69½	69¾	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,189,500	Feb. 1, 1901.	2½	SA	69¾	69¾	67½	69½	65¾	51,735
97	83¾	94	Jan. 7.	81¾	Jan. 4.	85¾	86	+ 2¾	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	63,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	SA	86¾	94¾	87¾	91	81¾	21,720
93	74½	88	Jan. 7.	80	Feb. 28.	86	86	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,227,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	SA	86¾	88¾	86¾	88¾	70	14,800
									Baltimore & Ohio Rights.											3,150
80¾	67⅜	80¾	Jan. 12.	77½	Jan. 27.	79¾	80	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	65,000,000	.....	..	..	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	67¾	31,442
154	140	154	Mar. 2.	137	Jan. 2.	153½	154	+ 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	2	SA	153	155	153	155	145	2,000
19¾	9¾	19¾	Jan. 2.	7¾	Jan. 19.	9¾	10	— ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10¾	9¾	10	10¾	100
125	110	125	Jan. 2.	116	Mar. 1.	116	118	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	SA	116	116	116	116	98	100
137½	125	135	Jan. 8.	129	Feb. 25.	132	...	— 1	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	7,500,000	Feb. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	130	130	130	130	125½	100
61¾	51	61¾	Feb. 4.	55¾	Jan. 2.	59¾	60	.....	Canada Southern.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	59¾	60	59¾	60	57¾	3,400
111¾	93	111¾	Feb. 4.	97¾	Jan. 2.	107	107¼	.....	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2½	Q	107	107¼	107	107¼	104¾	1,100
1,000	1,000	1,000	Jan. 2.	1,000	Jan. 2.	...	...	.....	Central Coal & Iron Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	87	97	Feb. 28.	91	Jan. 2.	96	96¼	.....	Central of New Jersey.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	2½	Q	96	96¼	96	96¼	96	200
46¾	30	46¾	Feb. 28.	39	Jan. 2.	45	45¼	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1	SA	43	45¾	43	45¼	39¾	2,000
98	84	98	Feb. 4.	87¾	Jan. 2.	93	93¼	+ 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	17,500,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	93	93¼	93	93¼	89	1,000
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	7,500,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
151	135	151	Feb. 4.	135	Jan. 2.	145	150	.....	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	145	145	145	145	135	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago & Great Western.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago & Great Western pf.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. D.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. E.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. F.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. G.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. H.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. I.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. J.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. K.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. L.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. M.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. N.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. O.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. P.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. Q.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. R.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. S.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. T.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. U.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. V.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. W.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. X.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. Y.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100
175	150	175	Feb. 4.	165	Jan. 2.	170	175	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. Z.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	170	170	170	170	165	100

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 2, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March. 2. Bid	Ask'd	Net Change Per Past Week	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 2, '01.
250	195¼	222½	Jan. 5.	207	Mar. 1.	...	...	— 7	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,300,000	Jan. 7, 1901.	1¾	Q	207	207	207	207	...	100
122¼	102	128⅝	Jan. 7.	116¼	Jan. 4.	128⅛	124	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	122¾	124½	122¾	124	107¼	46,700
126	110	127	Jan. 11.	123	Mar. 2.	124½	126	+ 2	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,000,000	Feb. 20, 1901.	5	A	127	127	125	126	115¾	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	11	4,610
14½	8¼	15¾	Jan. 31.	10½	Jan. 19.	12⅝	14	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	14⅝	12	14	11	4,610
39⅜	26½	39⅜	Jan. 31.	33	Jan. 18.	36	37	— ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	37½	34½	35¾	36½	2,000
76	75	81	Jan. 14.	73⅜	Jan. 25.	75¼	76	...	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	19,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	SA	76¼	76½	76	76	59¼	1,054
118	102¼	119	Jan. 14.	115¾	Jan. 12.	116¼	116¾	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi & St. Louis pf.	100	19,000,000	Jan. 26, 1901.	1¼	Q	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	103	500
30	14½	36	Mar. 2.	27¾	Jan. 7.	33	35	+ 6½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	3,000,000	.....	..	..	29	35	29	35	19	1,900
72	44	78	Mar. 2.	68	Jan. 16.	78½	77½	+ 6	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '98.	1¼	..	69	78	69	78	57½	1,300
55¾	29¾	56¾	Jan. 2.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	42	43½	— 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	17,400,000	.....	..	..	45	45	42	42⅜	43½	14,650
131½	117½	122	Jan. 14.	117	Feb. 1.	115	125	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,600,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	4	SA	116¾	116⅞	116¾	116⅞	125	50
9	5	11¼	Feb. 13.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	6⅝	9	— ⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	20,995,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅝	6	14,430
47⅜	36	46	Feb. 11.	40	Jan. 31.	42¾	43¼	— 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 14, 1901.	2	A	44	44	42	43	43	1,535
20¾	14	21¼	Feb. 9.	16¼	Jan. 26.	17½	18¾	— ⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	18⅝	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	16⅞	2,820
21	11½	16⅝	Jan. 2.	14	Jan. 16.	15	15⅝	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	15½	16⅝	15½	16	17¼	400
201	138	196⅞	Jan. 2.	187	Jan. 18.	183¼	186	+ 4½	Consolidated Gas.	100	75,285,900	Dec. 15, 1900.	2	Q	194	196	191¼	196	180	17,374
49¾	21¼	48¾	Feb. 27.	35⅝	Jan. 4.	46½	47	+ 2⅜	Continental Tobacco Company.	100	43,845,000	.....	..	..	45	48¾	45	46⅝	30¾	88,535
80	70	98½	Feb. 28.	93¾	Jan. 4.	95	99	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	100	44,845,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	97	99½	96¾	98½	84	6,075
...	...	27⅜	Feb. 15.	25	Feb. 20.	25	30½	+ 1	Crucible Steel Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	25	27¼	25	25	...	4,900
...	...	82¼	Feb. 18.	81¾	Feb. 26.	81	83	+ 1	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	81¼	82½	81¼	82½	...	276
134¼	106¾	174⅝	Feb. 18.	126¾	Jan. 3.	165	165⅝	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	165¾	166½	164	165¾	115	15,622
178½	171½	202	Jan. 8.	188½	Jan. 3.	192	193	— 4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1½	Q	192	192	192	192	183	100
34½	16¾	42¾	Feb. 9.	29½	Jan. 21.	39	39¼	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	38⅜	39⅜	38¾	39½	19¾	6,300
87⅜	64½	89⅝	Feb. 9.	80	Jan. 21.	86¾	87⅝	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	22,050,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	86⅝	86⅞	86¾	86⅞	71¾	200
21⅜	12	25½	Feb. 13.	18	Jan. 30.	22	22⅜	— ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,368,100	.....	..	..	22	23	22	22⅞	...	850
89⅝	80	89½	Feb. 7.	88	Feb. 19.	...	...	+ ⅜	Detroit City Gas.	50	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	88½	89¼	88¼	89½	94¾	1,400
6¼	4	6⅞	Feb. 18.	4¾	Feb. 5.	5¼	6	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅞	5¼	620
17¼	12	16⅝	Feb. 18.	12⅝	Jan. 8.	14½	15¼	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15½	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	15½	230
27¼	10½	31	Jan. 7.	24⅝	Jan. 4.	28	28¼	+ ⅛	**Erie.**	100	112,347,400	.....	..	..	28⅜	28⅝	27½	28⅛	12½	29,650
65¾	30⅝	69¾	Jan. 5.	50⅝	Jan. 21.	64¼	64½	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	42,682,800	.....	..	..	64½	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛	38	29,397
46¼	15	46½	Jan. 7.	39¾	Jan. 4.	42½	43	— ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43½	41¾	42⅜	20	3,675
54⅜	36⅛	65½	Feb. 15.	41	Jan. 31.	54	54¼	+ 2	**Evansville & Terre Haute.**	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	52	54½	50¾	54	48½	4,788
38⅝	22⅝	58	Jan. 2.	41	Jan. 29.	45	45¼	— 2⅝	**Federal Steel.**	100	46,494,300	Feb. 20, 1901.	5	..	50¾	51	43	45¼	51⅞	142,680
73½	60⅞	90	Feb. 25.	66	Jan. 21.	86⅝	88½	+ 3⅝	Federal Steel pf.	100	53,221,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¾	Q	85	90	86	88½	73	177,802
20	14½	19	Mar. 1.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	+ 1⅜	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	19	19	19	19	...	256
81	64	82⅝	Feb. 14.	72	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ ½	**Gas & Electric of Bergen County.**	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	81¼	82	81¼	82	...	700
220	120	218	Feb. 20.	183½	Jan. 10.	210	211	— 3	General Electric.	100	21,714,300	Jan. 15, 1901.	3	Q	215	215	210	210	125	4,955
60	44	53	Jan. 2.	45	Feb. 16.	45½	46¼	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	100	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	45¾	46	45	45	50¾	1,220
103	92	97⅜	Jan. 5.	94	Feb. 18.	...	...	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf.	100	13,638,300	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	94	94	94	94	...	205
191½	144⅝	209	Jan. 9.	168	Jan. 4.	194⅜	195½	+ 6	Great Northern pf.	100	98,422,250	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	190½	196	190½	195	156	9,441
115½	105	112	Jan. 11.	110	Jan. 10.	...	...	..	**H. B. Claflin Company.**	100	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	112½	100
42⅞	30	49⅝	Feb. 6.	41	Jan. 3.	48¾	49⅝	+ ½	Hocking Valley.	100	10,383,300	.....	..	..	48¾	48⅝	47¼	48⅛	34	3,500
74⅜	58	76	Feb. 6.	69⅝	Jan. 21.	73⅞	74	+ ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,981,300	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	74½	74½	73⅝	73⅝	62¼	4,358
133	110	136	Jan. 9.	127⅜	Feb. 1.	130¼	130⅝	— 1½	**Illinois Central.**	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	3	SA	131½	131½	130	130¾	112¾	5,750
...	...	3¼	Feb. 19.	2⅝	Jan. 29.	...	...	— ⅛	Illinois Central Rights.	...	...	.....	..	..	3¼	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	...	2,354
26¾	14½	25⅝	Jan. 5.	20	Jan. 22.	21¼	21¾	— ⅜	International Paper.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	23	23	21	21¾	21	4,020
75	58	74½	Jan. 2.	60	Jan. 21.	73	73½	+ 2	International Paper pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	72⅜	73¼	71¼	73	65¾	3,475
55⅝	34	72⅝	Mar. 2.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	72¾	72¾	+ 6½	International Power Company.	100	6,400,000	.....	..	..	66	72⅝	65¾	72¾	...	20,900
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	6⅝	7	+ ⅛	International Silver.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼	8	500
29⅝	28	30	Feb. 13.	24⅜	Jan. 22.	28	28½	..	International Steam Pump Company.	100	12,262,500	.....	..	..	28¾	28¾	28	28¾	...	2,325
77½	76	78	Feb. 27.	74	Jan. 23.	77	78	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	76	78	76	77½	...	1,883
27⅜	11¾	28	Jan. 2.	21	Jan. 21.	26¼	26⅝	— 1¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,800	.....	..	..	27⅜	27⅝	26	26	14	2,570
58	39	58	Feb. 20.	48	Jan. 21.	52½	53½	— 2	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,800	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	55	55	53	53	48½	2,200
25	10	28	Jan. 15.	21	Jan. 8.	26	27	+ ⅜	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	13½	1,250
17½	17	19	Feb. 4.	13½	Jan. 4.	18½	18½	+ 1⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,983,500	.....	..	..	18½	18½	18	18⅝	...	300
43⅜	27¼	42	Feb. 8.	35	Jan. 4.	39⅝	40	— ⅛	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	41	41	39½	39⅝	...	3,500
6	3¼	10¼	Feb. 13.	5⅜	Jan. 3.	8	9	..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,400,400	.....	..	..	8	8	8	8	...	50
23	14½	33	Feb. 18.	24	Jan. 2.	30	33	+ ¾	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	July 2, 1900.	50c	..	32	33	33	33	...	100
40	10	18	Jan. 16.	12	Jan. 8.	13	18	— 3	Knickerbocker Ice.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	..	16	16	15	15	...	300
90	65	77	Feb. 13.	70	Jan. 18.	74	75	+ 1	**Laclede Gas.**	100	8,014,000	Sep. 15, 1900.	2	SA	73	75	72	74	...	540
100	96	100	Feb. 28.	95	Jan. 21.	97	100	+ 5	Laclede Gas pf.	100	2,300,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	...	100
52	20¾	46¼	Jan. 3.	39⅝	Jan. 21.	41	43	— 1	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	41½	42¼	41	41	21	500
115	85½	114	Feb. 15.	108¾	Jan. 21.	111	113	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	84	100
89	47½	70½	Feb. 8.	67	Jan. 3.	65	70	— 2	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	68	68	67	69	...	300
89¾	68¾	93¾	Feb. 5.	84½	Jan. 4.	92½	92¾	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	52,800,000	Feb. 11, 1901.	2½	SA	92½	93¾	91¼	92½	81⅞	26,985
13⅜	6¼	14⅜	Jan. 7.	8¼	Jan. 28.	8	12	+ ⅜	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	9	9	...	325
117	84	126½	Jan. 12.	111	Jan. 21.	117¼	117⅜	+ ¾	Manhattan Elevated.	100	46,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	118	118⅝	116½	117⅜	94⅜	68,225
182	143⅜	174	Jan. 2.	158	Jan. 21.	160½	161½	— 1¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	163⅜	163⅝	159½	161	168¾	21,600
37½	24½	33	Mar. 2.	27	Jan. 9.	32⅝	33¼	+ 3	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	28½	33	28½	33	28½	2,950
84½	76	86	Mar. 2.	79½	Jan. 15.	86	87	+ 6½	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901.	1½	SA	80½	86	80½	86	76	1,355
17⅜	10½	19½	Feb. 13.	12⅜	Jan. 21.	17	17¼	+ ¾	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17⅜	17	17¼	11⅝	5,200
5	2⅜	6⅜	Feb. 13.	3⅞	Jan. 18.	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4⅛	5¼	4⅛	5½	4	3,200
115	105	107	Mar. 2.	107	Mar. 2.	107	...	..	Michigan Central.	100	18,738,000	Jan. 22, 1901.	2	SA	107	107	107	107	...	100
77½	45½	78⅝	Feb. 25.	67¾	Jan. 19.	76⅝	77	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	76¾	78⅜	75¼	76⅝	61	12,110
109½	87¼	110	Jan. 12.	101¾	Jan. 7.	108½	109½	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	107¾	109½	107½	109	92¾	1,200
17¾	9	22⅜	Feb. 6.	15	Jan. 21.	20⅝	21	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,181,000	.....	..	..	20½	21	19½	20⅝	10¾	15,050
47½	25⅝	61	Feb. 5.	44⅜	Jan. 18.	54½	54½	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	53	55	51¾	54⅜	32⅝	75,125
72½	39⅝	93¼	Feb. 7.	69	Jan. 4.	89½	89½	+ 2½	Missouri Pacific.	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	87¼	89¾	86¼	89¼	45¼	28,425
...	...	79	Mar. 1.	79	Mar. 1.	78¾	79¾	..	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. certificates.	...	...	.....	..	..	79	79	79	79	...	100
49	35	50	Feb. 25.	44	Jan. 21.	...	...	— ⅝	Mobile & Ohio.	100	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	½	..	79¾	80	78	79	44	3,225
186½	184	193¾	Feb. 19.	192	Jan. 12.	193½	197½	..	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	3½	SA	193½	193½	193½	193½	...	10
40¾	27¾	43	Jan. 5.	37	Jan. 21.	38⅝	39	— ¼	**National Biscuit Company.**	100	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	38⅝	39⅜	38½	38⅞	35¾	3,505
96	79½	94½	Feb. 19.	92	Jan. 2.	93	93½	+ ¼	National Biscuit Company pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901.	1¾	Q	93	93	93	93	92¾	105
28¾	15⅜	20⅞	Jan. 2.	15	Feb. 28.	15¼	15⅝	— 1⅛	National Lead Company.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1901.	1	Q	16	16	15	15½	23½	2,300
106¾	88	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 16.	83¼	85¼	+ 1½	National Lead Company pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	83¼	85¼	82¾	85¼	104	700
46	32¾	46	Jan. 14.	40	Jan. 7.	43¾	43¾	+ 3⅜	National Salt Company.	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	41¾	44⅞	41¾	44	...	3,050
76¾	60	76	Jan. 3.	72½	Jan. 8.	74½	...	+ 1	National Salt Company pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	74½	75	74½	75	...	500
52¾	20	50	Feb. 25.	37	Jan. 21.	45½	45⅞	— 1½	National Steel Company.	100	22,500,000	.....	..	..	48½	50	45¾	45⅝	43¾	81,900
97	79¾	102½	Feb. 25.	90	Jan. 18.	100½	101	+ 1⅞	National Steel Company pf.	100	37,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	100	102½	99¾	101	94½	22,085
69¾	40¾	70½	Feb. 6.	51	Feb. 28.	55	55½	— 7¼	National Tube Company.	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	66	66	51	55½	...	65,975
105½	89¾	106½	Feb. 25.	93	Jan. 9.	102¼	103	— 3	National Tube Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	106	106½	100	102	...	9,347
175	112	164	Feb. 4.	156½	Jan. 25.	153	157	+ 4½	New York Air Brake.	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	152	155	152	155	128	700
145¾	125⅝	148	Feb. 5.	139⅝	Jan. 21.	143⅝	143¾	— ⅛	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	145	145	142⅝	143½	132¾	18,350
24⅞	11	24½	Jan. 2.	17⅜	Jan. 21.	19¼	20¼	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	20¾	20¾	19	19½	12½	1,270
110	75	109	Jan. 10.	97	Mar. 1.	98	101	— 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	5	A	101½	101½	97	99½	...	585
39¾	29	54½	Jan. 2.	47	Mar. 1.	48½	50	— 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	..	50	50	47	48	32	640
215½	210	213⅞	Jan. 25.	210	Feb. 14.	207	212	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,767,100	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	206¾	206¾	206¾	206½	215	12
32¾	18¾	35½	Jan. 12.	22½	Jan. 21.	31¾	31⅞	+ ¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,115,900	.....	..	..	31½	32	30⅞	31⅞	23⅝	15,100
45⅝	22⅝	48	Feb. 15.	42	Jan. 10.	46¾	47	+ ⅞	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	.....	..	..	46¾	47⅛	45¾	46⅞	32	40,385
83	67	85½	Feb. 7.	82	Feb. 15.	83	83½	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1901.	2	SA	83¼	83¼	83	83¼	74¾	300
23¾	13⅜	25	Feb. 15.	22¼	Jan. 3.	...	...	— ½	North American (old).	100	.....	.....	..	..	23	23¾	21¼	21¾	15	4,300
...	...	82½	Feb. 15.	73½	Feb. 14.	73	75	— 3½	North American (new).	100	11,886,706	.....	..	Q	76	76	74	74	...	400
86¼	45¾	90	Jan. 5.	77½	Jan. 21.	83	83¾	+ ½	Northern Pacific.	100	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1901.	1½	Q	83¼	84½	82¼	83	52¼	60,370
91½	67	89	Jan. 5.	84¾	Jan. 31.	87	87¼	+ ½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1	Q	87½	87⅞	87	87⅝	74	4,975
9	6	8	Mar. 2.	6¼	Feb. 4.	8	9	+ ¾	**Ontario Mining.**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30c	..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8¼	500
62	46	61¼	Jan. 12.	52	Feb. 1.	52	54	— 1¼	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	Q	53	53	52½	52½	49½	300
90¼	82½	94¾	Jan. 10.	89	Feb. 25.	88	89	— ¼	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	89	89	89	89	80	108
57	25⅜	47¼	Jan. 29.	38	Feb. 25.	38	39¼	— 3½	Pacific Mail.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	40	40	38	38	37¼	2,200
148¾	124⅝	158	Jan. 5.	142¼	Jan. 21.	149⅝	150	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	149	150	148	150	134⅝	34,040
111½	81⅝	106⅜	Jan. 2.	95⅜	Jan. 21.	101⅝	101¾	+ 1	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	Feb. 25, 1901.	1½	Q	101	103	99¾	101⅝	97	25,805
15	5	28½	Feb. 9.	14½	Jan. 22.	22	23	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	27	22½	27	6	4,900
35	20	65	Feb. 25.	33¾	Jan. 9.	56	60	— 5⅞	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	65	65	57	57	...	900
73½	54½	79	Jan. 28.	72	Jan. 2.	75	78	..	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 11, 1901.	4	..	74	74	74	74	...	25
94	78	93	Jan. 25.	88	Jan. 4.	92	92½	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	94	94	92¾	92½	86	900
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	35	Jan. 22.	35¼	35⅞	— 1⅛	Pressed Steel Car.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 28, 1901.	1	Q	37¼	37¾	35¼	35⅝	54½	2,010
80½	70¾	85½	Jan. 2.	74	Mar. 2.	73½	74½	— 2	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 25, 1901.	1¾	Q	76¾	76¾	74	74	85	1,570
204	176	208	Jan. 2.	195½	Jan. 21.	199	200	+ 1¾	Pullman Company.	100	24,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	..	197	199	196¼	198¾	186	735
10½	7⅜	9½	Jan. 29.	8	Mar. 2.	9	...	— 1½	**Quicksilver pf.**	100	4,291,300	July 16, 1900.	½	..	8	8	8	8	...	100
26	15	26	Jan. 7.	24¼	Jan. 4.	30¾	30½	..	**Reading.**	50	69,350,000	.....	..	..	30½	31¾	29½	30¾	18½	21,500
71¾	49	77	Jan. 5.	68¼	Jan. 4.	70⅝	71	..	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	71	71	69¾	71	58¾	21,610
48¾	23⅝	47⅜	Jan. 7.	38	Jan. 3.	40⅝	41	+ ⅛	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	41½	41¼	40	40⅝	25¾	15,700
27¾	6⅝	18½	Jan. 2.	12¾	Jan. 22.	16⅞	17	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	14⅝	16⅞	14	16⅝	22¼	11,011
70⅜	40	65½	Jan. 2.	55¼	Jan. 21.	64½	65	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,300	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	64¾	65	62¼	65	66½	10,003
8¾	5	14½	Feb. 9.	7⅜	Jan. 21.	11⅜	11½	+ ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,680,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	11¾	10¾	11¼	...	600
64½	38¼	73	Feb. 8.	58	Jan. 29.	65½	67	+ 1⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	..	67¼	67½	65	65¾	16	1,393
21½	11⅜	30	Feb. 11.	20	Jan. 4.	26	27	+ 1⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 2, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Mar. 2, $16,846,300

	Week Ended March 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	107¼	107¼	106½	106½	13½
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	10
American Hide & Leather 6s	93	93	90¼	90½	11
Ann Arbor 4s	98	98½	97½	97½	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103½	103½	103	103½	246
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	92½	92½	91¼	92½	2361½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	56
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94	94	94	94	84
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	102½	105¼	102½	105¼	74
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¼	96¾	96⅛	96⅜	2314
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103¼	103¾	102⅞	103⅜	158
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	170
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	2
Beech Creek 4s	111	111	111	111	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Brooklyn Ferry 1st 5s	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	6
Brooklyn & Montauk 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	98½	99	98½	98¼	30
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117¼	117¼	117	117	3
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	68¼	68¼	68½	68¼	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107½	107½	107½	107¼	9½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	11
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	108½	108½	30
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	102	103½	101⅞	103½	331
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	69	71	69½	71	105
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	33	28⅝	32	100
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	13	17¾	13	17	111
Central of New Jersey general 5s	131¼	137¾	131¼	136½	100
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	131	137	131	136½	65
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88⅜	88⅜	88	88⅛	173
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101⅜	100⅝	101	3541½
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	98	98	98	98	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106½	107	104½	105	70
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121¼	121¼	120¾	121	11
Chicago & Alton 3s	92½	93⅛	92½	93¼	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84¾	85	84½	84¾	122
Chicago & Alton 3s, certifs. of interest	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa, Div. 4s	106	106	106	106	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111½	111¾	111½	111¼	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy s. f. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	124	124¾	124	124¾	131
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	119	120	119	120	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	119¾	120¼	119	120	43
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	186	186	184	184	51
C., M. & St. P., Mil. & St. P. gold 7s	184½	184½	184	184	2
C., M. & St. P., Wisconsin & Minn. 5s	120	120	120	120	4
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	116	116¼	116	116¼	20
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	120⅝	121	120½	121	39
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113⅞	114½	113⅞	114½	40
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	14
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul terminal 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	14
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	141	141	141	141	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109	109	109	109	2
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	139½	139½	138½	139½	5
Chicago, Terminal Transfer 4s	97	97	97	97	16
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	114	114	114	114	8
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. general 6s	136	136	136	136	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	5
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	4
Colorado Midland 3-4s	81	81¼	81	81	38
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	85	84½	85	72
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	126	126	126	126	9
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106½	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103	103	102	102½	25
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	109¼	109½	109½	109½	2
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	96¼	100	96	100	67
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	60
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	30	31½	30	31¼	21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	112	115	112	115	25
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	10
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	11.5⅜	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	15
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	9
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	61
Erie general 4s	83½	84	83	84	147
Erie 1st consol. 7s	143½	143½	143½	143½	5
Equitable Gas Light of New York 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	10
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	110	110	110	110	5
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 6s	113	113½	113	113¼	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	83¼	83¾	82	83¾	38
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	75½	76	74¾	76	146
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103	103	102⅝	103	171
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 2d 7s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	9
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼	15
General Electric debenture 5s	176	176	176	176	5
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Green Bay debenture, B	9½	9½	9½	9½	10
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¼	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	105¾	106	105¾	105⅝	64
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111¼	112	111¼	112	29
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	126	126¾	126	126¾	15
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	90	90½	90½	9
International Paper Co. 6s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	38
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116	116½	116	116½	4
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	89½	89⅝	89⅝	89½	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	68¾	69¼	69	69¼	54
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	99½	99½	11
Kings County Elevated 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123	124	123	123¾	17
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118¼	118¼	118	118	5
Lake Shore 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	11
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	20
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122¼	122¼	122½	122½	10
Long Dock 6s	140	140	140	140	5
Long Island unified 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	7
Long Island general 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	10
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	120	119½	120	21
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	106	106¾	105⅞	106⅞	51
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	117⅝	117½	117⅝	117½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119	119	119	119	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82	82¼	82	82¼	156
Mexican Central 1st income	28	29¾	28½	29	109
Mexican Central 2d income	15	15	14½	14¼	101
Michigan Central consol. 7s	106	106¼	106	106¼	21
Mil., L. S. & West., Michigan Div. 5s	142	142	142	142	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	96¾	97½	97½	97½	52
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97	97½	97	97	60
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	98¾	98½	98	98½	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78	78½	77¾	78½	376
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105¾	106⅜	105⅜	106	119
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123¾	123¾	123½	123½	7
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	104	105	104	105	46
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103¾	104⅞	103¾	103¾	214
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	113	113½	113	113½	34
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	110½	110	110½	110	3
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	146
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	139¼	139½	139¼	139¼	6
Nash., Chat. & St. L. consol. 5s	116	116	114	114⅝	27
National Starch Mfg. 6s	103	103	103	103	5
N. Y. Central Lake Shore 3½s, coupon	97	97	97	97	15
New York Central 1st 7s	127½	127½	127½	127½	6
New York Central 1st 6s, reg	117	117	117	117	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. 5s	120	120	120	120	12
New York Central consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	33
N. Y. Gas, E. H. & P. 5s, coll. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	10
N. Y. Gas, E. H. & P. 5s, coll. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	10
New York Gas & E. L. Bk. & M. 5s	111	111	111	111	10
New York, Lake Erie & Western 5s	120	120	120	120	10
New York, Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	110	110	110	110

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 2, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is in lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901: Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	96	Feb 20	95	Jan 7	97½	Mar 2	94	..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995. A O*	103¾	Jan 30	102¼	Jan 10	103¾	Mar 2	103¼	104¼
De registered...A O*	102¾	Jan 19	102	Feb 18	102	Feb 18	..	..
De adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	95½	Feb 6	85¾	Jan 9	95¾	Mar 2	92	92¾
De do registered...Nov.	..	..	..	..	79½	De 11,99	..	..
De do stamped...Nov.	92¼	Feb 21	90	Jan 29	93¼	Mar 2	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D*	..	..	..	..	105	De 4, 99	106½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
De prior lien g. 3½s. 1925...J J*	97¼	Feb 1	95	Jan 8	96¾	Mar 1	..	..
De g. 4s, July 1, 1948...A O*	103¾	Feb 5	101¼	Jan 3	103¾	Mar 2	103¾	103¾
De g. 4s, July 1, 1948...J J*	102	Jan 19	102	Jan 19	102	Jan 19	..	..
De do registered...M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
De S. W. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925...*J J	99¾	Feb 1	88¾	Jan 21	87¾	Mar 1	89½	89¾
De P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925. M N*	99¾	Feb 6	89	Jan 11	89¾	Feb 23	88½	89¾
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990...*A O	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct. 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919...*F A	..	..	..	..	111	My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio, recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S*	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 5,99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S*	117	Feb 1	115	Jan 3	116¾	Feb 4	116	..
Rouh. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*F A	130¼	Feb 26	130	Jan 3	130¾	Feb 28	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922...J D*	130	Feb 7	130	Feb 7	130	Feb 7	..	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943. *J J	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913...A O*	..	..	..	..	100	No 13,00	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906...... J D	107¼	Feb 28	106¾	Jan 4	107¼	Mar 1	107¼	107¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934. *A O	123	Feb 15	119½	Jan 15	123	Feb 15	124	..
Do do registered...*A O	..	..	..	..	117	No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927...*J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A O*	..	..	..	..	113½	De 6, 00	114	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	107¼	Feb 21	106¾	Jan 5	107	Mar 2	106¾	107¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913...*M S	111	Jan 23	106¾	Mar 1	106½	Mar 1	108	109
Do do registered...*M S	..	..	..	..	104	Ap 24,00	..	..
Can. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948...*J D	94¼	Jan 31	92	Jan 8	94	Feb 4	96¾	95
Can. R. & Bk. Co. Gs. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	98¾	Jan 31	98	Jan 31	98	Feb 25	97	100
Can. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120	Feb 8	119	Feb 7	120	Feb 8	120	123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945...M N*	103¾	Jan 31	97½	Jan 18	103½	Mar 2	103¾	103¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000...M N*	..	..	..	..	96	Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	72	Feb 1	60	Jan 9	71	Mar 2	69	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	34½	Feb 11	20	Jan 2	32	Mar 1	30	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	17	Feb 11	8	Jan 18	17	Mar 1	16	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 17,00	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J J	..	..	..	..	106	Oc 24,00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	..	..	..	..	106¾	De 4, 00	106½	107½
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908...*M N	..	..	..	..	130	Jul 25,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987...J J*	137¼	Mar 2	127	Jan 22	136¾	Mar 2	136½	137½
Do do registered...Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan 17	136¾	Mar 2	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	..	..	..	..	105	Au 30,00	102½	102¾
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910...Q March	104	Feb 7	102¾	Mar 2	102¾	Mar 2	103	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	113¾	Jan 21	113	Jan 7	113¾	Jan 21	114	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	116¾	Jan 23	115¼	Jan 17	116¾	Jan 31	116¼	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911...A O	119	Feb 19	118¾	Jan 31	119	Feb 19	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939...*M N	122	Feb 7	120¾	Jan 19	121	Mar 2	120¾	123
Do do registered...*M N	..	..	..	..	117	Jne 11,00	..	..
Do gen g 4½s, 1992...*M S	107¼	Feb 6	104	Jan 4	105	Mar 2	104½	105¼
Do do registered...*M S	..	..	..	..	103¼	Au 23,00	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989. *J J	104¾	Jan 28	104¾	Jan 8	106	Mar 1	103	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989...*J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	101¼	Feb 27	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	..	..	..	..	103	No 26,00	104½	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 29,98	104½	..
Elix., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902...*M S	102¾	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 1	100¾	Mar 2	100¾	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903...*M N	105¾	Jan 9	103¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949...... A O*	94	Jan 12	92¾	Feb 28	93¼	Mar 1	..	..
Do certificates of interest......	93	Jan 24	91¼	Jan 3	92¾	Mar 1	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950...... J J*	86	Feb 5	83¾	Jan 14	84¾	Mar 2	84½	85
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903...... J J*	109¾	Mar 1	108¾	Jan 2	100¼	Mar 1	100	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901...A O*	102¾	Mar 1	101½	Jan 19	102¾	Mar 1	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913...*M N	111½	Feb 28	110	Jan 7	111½	Feb 28	111¾	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903...M S*	146¼	Feb 5	141¼	Feb 11	141¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919...A O*	..	..	..	..	113¾	No 30,00	116	..
Do do 4s, 1919...A O*	100	Feb 4	105¼	Feb 18	108	Feb 25	106¼	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922...*F A	102¾	Jan 7	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921...M S*	..	..	..	..	100½	Oc 15,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905...*F A	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949...... J J*	104¼	Jan 28	103¼	Jan 10	103½	Feb 27	103¾	104½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927...*M N	112¾	Feb 7	112	Jan 3	112¾	Feb 27	112¾	..
Do do registered...*M N	..	..	..	..	111¾	Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911...*M S	123½	Feb 25	122¼	Jan 12	123¼	Feb 25	120	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907...J D*	113¾	Mar 1	113	Feb 13	113¾	Mar 1	113¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934...A O*	137½	Feb 14	133¼	Jan 11	137½	Feb 14	138	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937...M N*	124¾	Mar 2	115	Jan 2	124¾	Mar 2	120	124
Do do registered...M N*	..	..	..	..	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936. J J	120	Mar 1	112¾	Jan 23	120	Mar 1	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910. J J*	114½	Feb 18	113	Jan 21	114¾	Feb 18	114	117
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947...J J*	109¾	Jan 16	108¾	Jan 31	108½	Feb 18	107	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947...J J*	130¼	Feb 26	115	Jan 15	120	Mar 1	..	122
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C. M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	185	Feb 15	184	Mar 2	184	Mar 2	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902...J J*	..	..	..	..	172¾	Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903...*J J	190	Jan 28	188¾	Jan 28	190	Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905...*J J	188	Jan 29	182¾	Jan 2	184	Mar 2	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908...J J*	187¾	Jan 28	183¾	Jan 14	187	Jan 31	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909...J J*	117¾	Jan 14	117	Jan 4	117¾	Jan 29	117¾	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910...J J*	118¾	Jan 22	117¾	Jan 2	118¾	Jan 28	118¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910...*J J	119	Jan 29	117¾	Jan 3	118¾	Feb 28	118¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	125¾	Jan 24	124¾	Jan 23	125¾	Feb 13	125¾	127
Do do 5s, 1910...*J J	110¾	Jan 15	110¾	Jan 15	110¾	Jan 15	110¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	119	Feb 7	118	Jan 9	119	Feb 7	118¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921...*J J	121	Feb 21	119¼	Jan 3	121	Mar 1	120¾	121½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926. J J*	122¾	Jan 23	122¾	Jan 23	122¼	Jan 23	123¼	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	110¾	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 9	111¾	112½
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	119¼	Jan 3	110¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	120¾	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921...J J*	120	Feb 27	119¾	Jan 29	120	Feb 27	120	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914...J J*	114¾	Feb 26	114¾	Feb 26	114¾	Feb 26	114¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924. *J J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jul 18,00	136	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	116¾	Mar 2	115¾	Jan 23	116¾	Mar 2	115¾	116½
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989. J J	114½	Mar 1	112¾	Jan 11	114½	Mar 1	114¾	..
Do do registered...Q J	..	..	..	..	103½	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910. *J D	119¾	Feb 11	119¾	Feb 11	119¾	Feb 11	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913...*J D	121½	Feb 7	121½	Feb 7	121½	Feb 7	120½	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915...Q F	141	Feb 27	139¾	Jan 15	141	Feb 27	140¾	..
Do gold 7s, 1902...J D*	107½	Jan 12	107¼	Jan 9	107½	Jan 16	107	..
Do do registered...J D*	107¾	Mar 1	107¼	Jan 18	107¾	Mar 1	107	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929...A O*	..	..	..	..	116¾	De 3, 00	115	119
Do do registered...A O*	..	..	..	..	111	Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929...A O*	108¾	Jan 24	108¾	Jan 24	108¾	Jan 24	109½	..
Do do registered...A O*	..	..	..	..	107	De 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933...*M N	125¼	Jan 8	124	Jan 21	124	Feb 19	118¾	..
Do do registered...*M N	122½	Jan 15	122	Jan 11	123½	Jan 15	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909...M N*	110¼	Jan 25	108	Jan 7	110	Feb 18	108¼	..
Do do registered...M N*	..	..	..	..	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921...A O 15	110¾	Jan 11	110	Jan 18	116	Feb 14	117	..
Do do registered...A O 15	..	..	..	..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A 15	109	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	108	Jan 3	..	..
Do do registered...F A 15	..	..	..	..	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987...M N*	110	Jan 28	106¼	Jan 15	110	Jan 20	100½	..
Do do registered...Q F	..	..	..	..	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901. J J*	..	..	..	..	103¼	Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	..	..	..	..	120¾	No 10,00	122½	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905...M S*	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	..	..	..	..	111¾	Ap 24,00	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*M S	..	..	..	..	112¾	Ap 24,00	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*M N	136¾	Feb 14	136¾	Jan 10	136¾	Feb 14	137½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907...*F A	107¾	Feb 21	107¼	Feb 21	107¼	Feb 21	107¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929. *F A	127½	Jan 17	125¾	Feb 6	125	Feb 14	120	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	142	Feb 27	139¾	Jan 2	142	Feb 27	140¼	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	..	..	..	..	139½	Ap 17,00	139¾	..
Do incomes, 1911...*M N	..	..	..	..	112	No 13,99	110	118
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917...J J*	131	Feb 19	130¼	Jan 25	131	Feb 19	131	..
Do registered...J J*	..	..	..	..	130	No 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988...*J J	110	Jan 25	107½	Jan 9	109	Feb 28	108¾	109¼
Do do registered...*J J	..	..	..	..	107¾	No 8, 00	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905. *J J	99¾	Feb 20	99¾	Feb 20	99¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905...*J J	..	..	..	..	86¼	Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905...*J J	..	..	..	..	97	De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923...A O*	112	Feb 14	111¼	Jan 7	112	Feb 14	110	112½
Do small bonds, 1923...A O*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	139½	Feb 28	134¼	Jan 10	139½	Feb 27	139½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	134	Feb 8	134	Feb 8	134	Feb 8	138	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*J J	131½	Feb 13	130	Jan 5	131½	Feb 15	131	132½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930...*J J	..	..	..	..	140	My 31,00	137	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947...J J*	97¾	Jan 30	92	Jan 8	97	Feb 28	..	97¼
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	..	..	..	..	108	Oc 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932...Q M	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	Jan 28	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	..	..	..	..	103	Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	..	..	..	115	De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937...*J J	..	..	..	..	112¾	Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *M N	114	Mar 1	113¼	Jan 29	114	Mar 1	113¾	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *J D	104½	Jan 30	101	Jan 4	103¾	Feb 28	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939. *J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	100	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	105	Jan 30	104¼	Jan 16	105	Mar 1	103¾	..
Do do registered...M N*	..	..	..	..	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	..	..	..	..	94	Oc 12, 00	96	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	..	..	..	..	83	No 12,95	99¾	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991. J J*	101¼	Feb 21	98¾	Jan 15	101¼	Feb 28	100	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936. Q F	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 20	104	..
Do con. 6s, 1920...*M N	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J D	115½	Feb 16	113¾	Jan 18	115	Mar 1	115¾	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	99	Feb 8	95¾	Jan 4	97½	Mar 1	97	98½
Do income 4s, April, 1990...A	65	Feb 6	45¾	Jan 22	59	Mar 1	58	60
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914...*J D	130	Feb 21	130¼	Jan 9	136	Feb 21	135	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934...*J J	136	Feb 6	134	Jan 28	136	Feb 28	..	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901...M S*	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I...1901. *A O	..	..	..	..	101¾	De 7, 00	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953...A O*	..	..	..	..	111	Se 5, 00	110	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938...*J J	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947...J J	83½	Feb 9	78	Jan 24	83	Feb 28	80½	81
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947...J J*	82	Feb 9	77	Jan 25	82	Feb 11	80	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929...*F A	87½	Feb 11	83	Jan 4	85	Mar 1	84½	86
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O	97	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	114½	..

	Range for Year 1901: Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Del., Lack. & West. 1s, 1907...M S*	127½	Jan 8	126¾	Jan 8	126¾	Jan 8	126¾	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	..	..	..	..	118½	No 15,00	120¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914...*M N	140	Feb 19	139¾	Jan 29	139¾	Feb 28	137	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901...A O*	104¼	Feb 4	104¼	Feb 4	104¼	Feb 4	104¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915...*J D	..	..	..	..	126¾	De 28,00	128¾	..
Do 7s, 1907...J D*	..	..	..	..	140	Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	136	Feb 5	136	Feb 5	136	Feb 5	138¼	..
Do registered...J D*	..	..	..	..	135¼	De 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923...F A*	110	Feb 26	110	Feb 26	112	Feb 28	118	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923...*M N	..	..	..	..	105¾	Oc 15,00	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	..	..	..	..	147½	My 2, 00	144½	..
Do registered...M S*	150	Feb 15	150	Feb 15	150	Feb 15	150	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906...A O	117	Feb 7	117	Feb 7	117	Feb 7	118	..
Do registered...*A O	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1929...*A O	..	..	..	..	112	Dec 4, 00	113¾	..
Do do registered...*A O	112¾	Feb 15	112¾	Feb 15	112½	Feb 15	..	..
Ran. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	151	Mar 1	151	Mar 1	151	Mar 1	153	..
Do registered...*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936...*J J	108¾	Feb 6	100	Jan 23	104¾	Mar 2	102¼	103
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936...*J J	110¼	Feb 21	108	Jan 10	110¾	Feb 21	109	111
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	110	Feb 6	107	Jan 10	109¾	Mar 2	108	109¾
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	111	Feb 28	108¾	Jan 19	111	Feb 28	109	111
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995...*J D	..	..	..	..	98¾	No 30,00	101	103
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995...*J D	89¼	Feb 9	85	Jan 23	89	Mar 2	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	115	Feb 26	110¾	Jan 16	115	Feb 25	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	..	..	..	..	112¾	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937...*J J	112¾	Jan 12	112	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 12	113	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941...*M N	..	..	..	..	109¾	De 6, 00	110¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947...... *M S*	118¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jan 28	118¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919...*M S*	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923...*M S	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	117¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920...A O*	124	Feb 11	124	Feb 11	124	Feb 11	123	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928...*J D	..	..	..	..	105¾	Ap 14,99	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920...M S*	143¼	Feb 20	142	Jan 17	143¾	Feb 26	138½	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	..	..	..	143	De 30,98	137¾	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935...... A O*	140	Feb 28	138	Jan 17	140	Feb 28	138	140
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916...*J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 6, 98	..	139
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	106¾	Feb 15	106	Jan 9	106¾	Feb 15	107	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982...*M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	121	Mar 1	120¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	..	..	..	..	118	Fe 17, 00	118	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 6s, 1946. *M N	..	..	..	..	103	Oc 27, 98	109	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996. *J J	97¾	Feb 5	96¾	Jan 21	96¾	Mar 2	96	96½
Do registered...J J	..	..	..	..	95¾	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1996...*J J	85¾	Jan 5	82¼	Jan 21	84	Mar 1	83½	84¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	116¾	Feb 1	111	Jan 4	116¾	Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937...*F A	94½	Feb 11	94½	Feb 11	94½	Feb 11	97	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940...*F A	105¾	Jan 9	102¾	Feb 15	102¾	Mar 2	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943...*M N	..	..	..	..	113	Ap 27,00	115	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. J J	108¼	Feb 20	107¼	Jan 11	108¾	Feb 20	109	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	118	Feb 13	117½	Jan 5	118	Feb 13	..	121
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	..	..	..	..	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921...... J J*	124½	Feb 9	124	Jan 29	124¾	Feb 9	124	125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942...*A O	110	Mar 1	110	Mar 1	110	Mar 1	109	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...*A O	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930...*A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J J	108½	Feb 20	108	Feb 21	108	Feb 21	..	..
Fla. Ce. & Penins. 1st g. 5s, 1918. J J*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943...*J J	..	..	..	..	80½	May 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941. J J	..	..	..	..	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	85	Feb 9	76½	Jan 4	83¾	Mar 2	82¼	83¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928...J J*	76	Feb 25	67	Jan 21	76	Mar 2	75¾	76
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	103	Jan 2	102½	Jan 26	102¾	Jan 26	103	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945. A O*	..	..	..	..	106	De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. J J	..	..	..	..	98½	No 27,00

OND LIST.

st of bonds which do roper alphabetical or- Bond Quotation List," ed. Opposite each is system under which able referred to:

Bonds.

System.
Southern Ry.
Sav., Fla. & Western
Delaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie
Erie
Illinois Central
Seaboard & Roanoke
N. Y. Central & Hud.
-Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
Southern Pacific Co.
Erie
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé
Orleans— Illinois Cent.
Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
Penn. R. R.
C. R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
St. F., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
Chi. & N. W.
Chi., M. & St. P.
Pere Marquette
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
South. Pac. Co.
gtd. g. 5s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C. R. & Quincy
N. Y. N. H. & H.
Southern Pacific
Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
L. S. & M. S.
Toledo & Ohio Central
Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Louis & San Francisco
Louisville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
outhern— N. Y. C. & H.
l Central of New Jersey
Central of New Jersey
Missouri Valley
Erie
Chicago & Alton
ago—Chicago, Ind. & Lou.
L. S. M. Southern
n— N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
York Central & Hudson
Erie
tern— Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Bur., C. R. & N
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & Alton
N. Y. C. & H.
Baltimore & Ohio
St. P. & Man.
S. Pacific Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louisville & Nashville
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Penn. Co.
Long Island
Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
Del., L. & W.
Erie
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
ch— Long Island
Erie
Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Northwestern
Lake Erie & Western
Southern Pacific
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
igation— Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
—Del. & W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Louisville & Nashville
Pennsylvania R. R.
N. Y.— Del., L. & W.
ouri, Kansas & Texas
Southern Pacific Co.
Co. Penn. Co.
Rio Grande Western
Union Pacific
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & Western.
Northern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Central & Hudson.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
Penn. Co

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	415	425
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1900	225	230
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	310
Broadway Nat. ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Butch. & Drov's Nat. ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	..	97
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Chase National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Mar., 1901	300	307½
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	Mar., 1901	3950	4050
Citizens' National ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
City National	10,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	500	515
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1900	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Commerce Nat.	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	308	315
Commercial Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Coal Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	380	..
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	3800	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	159	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	120	125
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	265	..
Jarfield National	200,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	1725	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	125	130
Germania	200,000	8	S	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	150	160
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	535	545
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	185	190
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	280	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	210	220
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	105	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	189	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	620	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
New York Nat.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	335	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1550	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	130	..
N.Y. Pr. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	145	..
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	112	..
North Amer. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	185	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb., 1901	165	180
Park National	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	475	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	230	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	475	..
Republic Nat.	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	235	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	210	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Shoe & Leath. Nat.	1,000,000	1	Q	Mar., 1901	108	..
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	360	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	141	147½
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	515	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	395	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	245	250
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1900	190	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan., 1901	1980	2050
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	345	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	355	365
Continental	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	390	420
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	400	..
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1485	1510
Flatbush	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	470	..
Franklin	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Guaranty	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	275	300
Hamilton	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	605	615
Kings County	500,000	2	Q	Feb., 1901	260	270
Knickerbocker	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	400	420
Long Island	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	545	575
Manhattan ($30)	500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manufacturers'	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Mercantile	500,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	310	320
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	800	..
Morton	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	490	..
Nassau	2,000,000	..	..	.....	620	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	185	200
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1320	1375
North American	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	770	..
People's Trust	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	265	270
Real Estate	1,000,000	1	M	Feb., 1901	340	..
Standard	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	345	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	275	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan., 1901	460	480
Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	220	225
Union	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	..
U. S. Mtge & Tr.	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1400	1415
United States	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	435	..
Washington Tr.	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1690	1710
Williamsburg	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	300	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	220
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	$8,500,000	..	..	.....	18½	20
N.Y. & East River	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112½	113½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	69½	70½
	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95½	97½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & Hoboken	$4,000,000	1½	Q	Mar., 1901	60½	61½
Do con. 5s, 1946	8,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94½	95
125th & 2nd st.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	650,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	Jan., 1901	22	23
Do 1st 5s, 1925	3,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	1
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	†	10
Buff. City 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	76½	78
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	108	..
Denver Gas	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	18	20
Denver Gas bonds	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	62	64
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	50
Gr. Rapids ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	102	105
Grd R. 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	Jun., 1900	45	55
Ind'olis 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	94	95½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	65	70
Madison (Wis.) Mutual	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	106	..
	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	294	250
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	87½	88½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	114
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	38	40½
St. Jo. (Mo.) 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	Feb., 1901	45½	48
St. P. gn. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	76½	78
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Standard pf.	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Stand. 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Syra. 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,800	2½	S	Jan., 1901	87	90
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	95	96
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	106½	107½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	*50	53
American Bicycle	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6¼
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 1st 5s, 1919	10,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	76	78
American Bridge	35,000,000	..	..	.....	42	42½
Do preferred	35,000,000	2½	..	Jan., 1901	91	91½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	82½	90
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	80	81
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do preferred	12,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Am. Soda Fount.	1,250,000	1½	..	Nov., 1896	4	8
Do 1st pref'd	1,250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	40	50
Do 2d pref'd	1,250,000	4	..	Nov., 1896	9	12½
Am. Sheet St. pf.	26,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	81	81½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	58	62
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	47½	49
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1900	86	88
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,600,000	2½	S	Jan., 1900	60	63
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	20½
Brit. Exchequ. 8s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98½	99
Calif. Cop. ($10)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	1
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	104½	105
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	99	101
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	104	106
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	24	27
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	74
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Feb., 1901	380	400
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	22	25
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Cons. Equipment	10,000,000	..	..	.....	11	11½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	34
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	81	85
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	61	62
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	61½	..
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,759,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	92¾	93
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,955	..	..	.....	5¾	5¾
Do preferred	29,283,831	..	..	.....	26½	28
Electric Boat	4,907,800	..	..	.....	26½	28
Do preferred	1,620,300	..	..	.....	51	53
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	15	16
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	30	40
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	17
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	Mar., 1901	70	75
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Mar., 1901	100	105
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	14¼	15
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	52	54
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	125
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Internat. Silver pf	5,111,500	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	35½	39½
Int.-State Oil ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	5
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*2	5
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	57	65
Peay & Burnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	40	..
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	105	..
Mark'm Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	162	165
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	23	23¾
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	19	22
Do preferred	4,658,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	80	83
Nat. Gramophone	900,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	15
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	180	183
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans	23,500,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4½
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	30½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅛	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	34½
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	20
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	225	..
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	94½	95½
Rubber Goods	15,140,800	1	Q	Jan., 1901	27½	28
Do preferred	7,624,400	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	78	79½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	2,750,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	125	130
Seaboard Air L.	20,167,000	..	..	.....	13½	15½
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	30½	32½
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1900	74½	..
Singer Mfg.	29,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1900	275	280
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	34	37½
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec., 1900	770	780
Stor. Power ($100)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	101	104
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $15 paid ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,875,000	..	..	.....	*17½	19
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	98	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	106	108
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	5	7
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	55	60
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	4½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	43½	45
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1900	112½	114
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	28	S	Oct., 1900	117½	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	30	33
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	Mar., 1901	90½	92
U. S. Steel, w. i.	.....	..	..	.....	38½	39½
Do pref., w. i.	.....	..	..	.....	83¾	84
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	35	37
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Jan., 1901	*180	182
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	111	116
Commonwealth	500,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	90	100
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	575	600
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	310	320
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	300	305
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	250	263
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	80	90
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	118	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	175	180
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1901	50	..
Un'd States (25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	113	115
Do imp 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	230	240
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	241	243
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	113
B. C. & New. 1st	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
B., Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	113	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1897	203½	210
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	183	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	96½	100
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14½	Q	Feb., 1901	340	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	103
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,208,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	61	62
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109½	110¼
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	118
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	236,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	99	101
Nassau Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111	..
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	96	97
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	95	98
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	82	83
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	24⅞	24½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,802,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	212½	216
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	106½	107½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	207½	212
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	106	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	117	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	13	..
Do prefer

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing March 2. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.		Range in 1901 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
150	175	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 4	150½	Jan. 28	147	Jan. 19	150½	Jan. 25, 1901
200	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	85	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	17,044,900	Oct. 1, 1900 3	*85½	Feb. 21	*84½	Feb. 15	*85¼	Feb. 21, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
100	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	.. ..	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	6,995,800	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*14	Sept. 20, 1900
20	21	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	20	Feb. 20	20	Feb. 20	20	Feb. 20, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,695,000	Jan., 1901 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,428,000	Jan., 1901 2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	21	Feb. 15, 1899
78	81	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 2	85	Jan. 10	81	Feb. 4	81	Feb. 4, 1901
106	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 15, 1896
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	10,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	39	Apr. 25, 1900
175	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	22,206,600	Feb. 20, 1901 3½	185	Jan. 11	184½	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	182½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction	20,000,000	.. ..	14¼	Feb. 11	12	Jan. 17	13¾	Feb. 11, 1901
..	..	Chi. Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	55¾	Feb. 11	54¾	Feb. 11	54¾	Feb. 11, 1901
180	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1¾	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	¾	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	.. ..	..	..	..	..	11¾	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.. ..	..	..	..	..	29	June 12, 1900
160	168½	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	168¾	Feb. 16	168¾	Feb. 16	168½	Feb. 16, 1901
60	65	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	56½	Jan. 30	56½	Jan. 30	56½	Jan. 30, 1901
121	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900 7	123	Feb. 18	123	Feb. 13	123	Feb. 13, 1901
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*385	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
86	89	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,234,000	Oct. 16, 1900 2½	90	Feb. 15	81	Jan. 4	88½	Feb. 19, 1901
26	28	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	.. .. ..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	27½	Feb. 15, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
50	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	50	Feb. 18	50	Feb. 18	50	Feb. 18, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	..	..	..	..	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,800	Feb. 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*108	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901 50c	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
80½	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901 50c	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*82	Jan. 25, 1899
..	8	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	8¼	Dec. 31, 1900
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	50	Nov. 26, 1900
210¼	250	**Lake Shore**	49,466,300	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	*235	Feb. 18	*235	Feb. 18	*235	Feb. 18, 1901
60	75	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	Dec. 29, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	70	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
17½	20	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	.. ..	21	Jan. 9	18	Feb. 21	18	Feb. 21, 1901
49	51	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	.. ..	55½	Jan. 2	53	Jan. 21	53¾	Feb. 8, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*50	Dec. 19, 1870
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1899
30	36	New Central Coal	1,000,000	April 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	35	Jan. 10	35	Feb. 10, 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	413	July 12, 1900
137½	140	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1¼	139	Feb. 21	139	Feb. 21	139	Feb. 21, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	86¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,354,800	July 2, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,140,300	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
62	64	**Pacific Coast 2d pf**	3,014,400	Feb. 1, 1901 1	66	Jan. 12	63	Jan. 8	64¾	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 8, 1898 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110	June 28, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	.. ..	92¾	Feb. 16	92¼	Feb. 16	92¾	Feb. 16, 1901
58	61	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,347,000	.. ..	61	Jan. 31	57	Jan. 30	57	Feb. 15, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
102	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*135	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Tough	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*1½	Sept. 5, 1900
204	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..	..	..	..	200	Dec. 10, 1900
95	96	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	70	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 5	70	Feb. 6, 1901
96	98	Rio Grande Western pf	7,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	94¾	Feb. 7	92	Feb. 15	93	Feb. 14, 1901
136	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1¼	135	Jan. 8	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5, 1901
61¼	63	**Silver Bullion Certs**	..	.. ..	65½	Jan. 3	64¼	Jan. 14	65¼	Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*220	Mar. 31, 1899
20	25	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Iron	7,500,000	.. ..	23¾	Jan. 2	19¼	Feb. 5	22½	Feb. 21, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	650,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,949,400	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,824,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..	..	..	..	*35	Apr. 8, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,200	.. ..	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ½	..	..	..	..	94	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,249,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*269¾	Oct. 6, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,060,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	¾	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*1¼	Aug. 8, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Sep. 20, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
138	143	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901 3	137½	Jan. 16	135	Jan. 14	137	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	15,150,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	130	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*98	Mar. 13, 1899
52¾	53	Whel. & Lake Erie 1st pf	4,005,400	.. ..	60	Feb. 7	59¾	Feb. 1	55¾	Feb. 20, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Kingston and Pembroke, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

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Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin.
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BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 2, total transactions included 5,124,321 shares of stock, $16,846,300 bonds, including $57,000 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	March 3, 1900.	March 2, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$3,026,989	$5,124,321	$2,097,332
Mining	1,000	1,000	*000
Banks	23	63	39

BONDS.

	March 3, 1900.	March 2, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$9,051,500	$16,789,000	$7,737,500
State	80,000	.....	*80,000
Government	204,000	57,000	*147,000

*Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$10,954,867
Week ended March 2, 1900	13,134,067
From Jan. 1, 1901	91,779,597
From Jan. 1, 1900	99,538,789

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1901	$8,707,301
Week ended Feb. 27, 1900	9,313,517
From Jan. 1, 1901	94,101,362
From Jan. 1, 1900	90,995,167

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$89,143
Week ended March 2, 1900	134,828
From Jan. 1, 1901	861,954
From Jan. 1, 1900	847,634

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$3,500
Week ended March 2, 1900	1,238,236
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,307,719
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,403,681

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$85,643
Week ended March 2, 1900	8,830

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1901	$7,745,765
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,556,057

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$181,281
Week ended March 2, 1900	34,365
From Jan. 1, 1901	576,090
From Jan. 1, 1900	629,919

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$1,291,304
Week ended March 2, 1900	1,094,223
From Jan. 1, 1901	9,240,496
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,523,624

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$1,110,673
Week ended March 2, 1900	997,957
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,673,477
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,893,195

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$1,294,804
Week ended March 2, 1900	1,130,639
From Jan. 1, 1901	17,557,595
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,926,705

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$300,374
Week ended March 2, 1900	191,193
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,137,862
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,477,545

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 1, 1901	$1,006,030
Week ended March 2, 1900	939,427
From Jan. 1, 1901	16,419,243
From Jan. 1, 1900	13,449,162

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 28 day of March, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$376,007,989	Gold certificates outstanding	$376,007,989
Silver dollars	482,139,000	Silver certificates outstanding	482,139,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,936,394		
Silver bullion of 1890	88,868,726	Treasury notes outstanding	85,874,000
United States notes	719,000	Currency certificates outstand'g	710,000
Total	$760,941,089	Total	$760,941,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,594,422.00
Gold certificates	19,492,889.00
Standard silver dollars	11,122,397.00
Silver certificates	5,385,062.00
Silver bullion	2,992,722.00
United States notes	11,436,205.00
Treasury notes of 1890	197,294.00
Currency certificates	740,000.00
National bank notes	18,140,760.00
Subsidiary silver coin	7,285,174.00
Fractional currency	150.73
Minor coin	576,000.00
	$166,864,666.00

In National Bank Depositaries—
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.
To credit of disbursing officers

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	315,000.00	630,000.00	83,935,615.13
War	600,000.00	1,200,000.00	104,937,555.31
Navy	50,000.00	100,000.00	29,234,259.40
Indians	55,008.00	55,000.00	3,407,751.06
Pensions	965,000.00	1,905,000.00	97,220,300.98
Interest	.....	.....	23,992,695.98
Total expenditures	$1,935,008.00	$3,895,000.00	$393,982,228.86
Excess of expenditures over receipts	657,197.39	657,229.58	*32,549,577.20
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	532,946.71	1,461,321.22	157,329,314.28
Internal revenue	736,828.93	1,465,462.89	197,296,942.75
Receipts from all sources last year	1,469,754.47	3,062,921.65	332,899,943.97
Expenditures last year	1,126,981.69	2,105,000.00	343,776,671.26

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	.....	7,055,856.60
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	24,220.00	226,745.00	13,371,292.00
Notes received for current redemption	454,091.00	1,132,741.00	16,693,477.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,469,414.00	$285,355,423.00	$632,824,837.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$30,572,592.00	$6,720,156.00	$37,292,748.00
This fiscal year	21,540,592.00	481,512.00	22,022,104.00
This month	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	35,372,592.00	5,719,756.00	42,091,348.00
This fiscal year	21,540,592.00	481,512.00	22,022,104.00
This month	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
Balance of receipts over expenditures			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week ranged as follows, per cent.

Time rates, 4 per cent for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent for ninety days to six months, 4½@5 per cent for one year. Commercial paper rates, 5@6 per cent for sixty days' indorsements, 5@6½ per cent for choice single names, and 6@7 per cent for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,000 during the week. The Bank of France gained 2,000,000 francs during the week. The Imperial Bank of Germany gained 1,000,000 marks during the week.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were: Sterling, for sixty days, $4.84@4.84½; for demand, $4.87@4.87½; for cable transfers, $4.87½@4.87¾; for commercial, $4.83½@4.84.

In Continental, Banks' francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.19 for long and 5.16¾ less 1-32 for short; reichsmarks at 94.9-16@94.11-16 and guilders at 40.1-16 and 40.5-16.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 26 pence. Mexican dollars were 25 pence. Bar silver in New York was 57½ cents.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

CHARTERED 1822.
NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 Surplus, $6,000,000.00

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL . . . . . $2,000,0.
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

[illegible] subject to draft at any time and withdrawn [illegible] notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES H. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Victor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
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Marshall Field.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

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97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS

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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, turning to snow; northeasterly winds.

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M'CULLAGH RAIDS "THE" ALLEN'S CLUB

Capt. Chapman Performs a Gymnastic Tour de Force.

Climbs Out on a Ledge and Breaks Through a Window—Three Men Arrested and Locked Up.

"The" Allen's "West Side Club," at 80 Sixth Avenue, was raided in a spectacular manner for the second time within a week by Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station late yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd.

This raid was conducted by the Committee of Fifteen, and was under the personal supervision of Robert Grier Monroe and State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh. There was no "tipping off," and the poolroom department of the club was in full operation when Capt. Chapman gained access to the place by a daring climb along a narrow coping, smashing a front window in his progress.

Consternation reigned in the room when the Captain burst in, and the excitement among the crowd which stretched across Sixth Avenue was intense. News that a raid was in progress spread through the Jefferson Market Court district rapidly, and the numbers of the spectators was constantly augmented. Sixth Avenue cars passed with difficulty, and each added its quota to the mob of curious lookers-on. The Eighth Street elevated road station offered a splendid point of vantage for a hundred or more.

Five of Capt. Chapman's officers had been stationed in front of the place all day. "Nothing doing" was their report, and to emphasize this three members of the club who attempted to enter were arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Court by the zealous sleuths only to be immediately discharged by Magistrate Pool.

Superintendent McCullagh's detective, George P. Hammond of Mazet fame, entered the place during the afternoon, and when about seventy-five of the members had gathered, Superintendent McCullagh was notified at 5 o'clock that the "club" was in full blast. Superintendent McCullagh communicated with Robert Grier Monroe and Justice Jerome, who had issued warrants for the arrest of three men, said to be the managers and employes of the place, and together Mr. Monroe and Superintendent McCullagh went to the Mercer Street Station. The warrants were placed in Capt. Chapman's hands, and he was asked to serve them.

"Why, I've got five men in front of that place now!" said the surprised Captain. "They arrested three men and Magistrate Pool discharged them."

"Well, I guess the men you've got there will be enough," said Superintendent McCullagh grimly.

The front door to the "West Side Club," although its members say it is simply a social organization, was locked, barred, and chained. Efforts to gain an entrance this way were futile. The entrance from the restaurant beneath was also closed tight. Capt. Chapman, in full uniform, went through the cigar store next door to the first floor front windows, climbed out on the narrow ledge, and reached for the windows of No. 80.

Capt. Chapman's whiskers were immediately recognized by the crowd as he appeared on the ledge. The Captain got a good grip with his feet on the window sill and grabbed for the next window. He nearly missed, and the crowd thought he was going to fall to the sidewalk. His fingers just fastened on the shutters of the clubroom, and with his right hand he wrenched them open and smashed the glass. Superintendent McCullagh and Mr. Monroe surveyed the gymnastic feat from the sidewalk. In the room the Captain entered there was a stampede and much confusion. The seventy-five persons who had taken alarm at the pounding on the front door rushed for the roof and the rear windows.

Some escaped, but as the raiders were not after players, all were allowed to go except three men identified by Detective Hammond as the men he wanted. These three were arrested and taken to the Mercer Street Station, together with a large number of race cards and betting slips. There the men gave their names as Arthur Moore, William Lewis, and William Campbell. They were charged with aiding and abetting pool selling and bookmaking, in violation of Section 351 of the Penal Code. Justice Jerome was on hand at the station house to accept bail, but up to a late hour the three were still locked up.

Supt. McCullough, speaking of the raid last night, said:

"We got just what we went after. My men obtained the evidence against the place several days ago, being allowed to enter the room and place bets without question. I was notified late yesterday afternoon that the place was in full operation, despite the fact that policemen were stationed in front of the door. We decided to raid the place."

Capt. Chapman's version of the raid differed slightly from his ex-Chief's.

"I raided that place Friday," said he, "and the men were discharged in the Police Court. I stationed five men in front of it to-day and three arrests were made of people who tried to go in. They were also discharged. The players went in through the rear and over back yards, despite my men in front, and I heard about it and telephoned Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"He instructed me to break into the place if I had to, and I had just started, taking Detectives Hall and McGuire with me, when I met Superintendent McCullagh and Mr. Monroe. They gave me the warrants. There must have been expecting us inside for there wasn't much doing."

Chairman W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Committee of Fifteen refused to comment on the raid. Austen G. Fox was equally reticent.

MR. CLEVELAND'S WARNING.

Tells a Young Men's Democratic Club to Beware of Temptation.

Grover Cleveland has written a personal letter to Arthur De Vere Storey, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, the pioneer club in the movement to organize the young Democrats of the city in a political association to give supplementary work to the regular Democratic organizations in each Assembly District. The letter says in part:

What I have written concerning young men in politics is based very largely upon my own personal experience; and I know that a body of young Democrats associated for the purpose of disinterested work and whose object is to make better known and stimulate devotion to intelligent Democracy, will not be long ignored by party managers; and that when once recognized their influence for political good will easily follow. But it is of vital importance that their efforts should be patriotic, untrammeled, and intelligent. As soon as an association of this kind becomes effective and strong, temptations will be put in its way that must be shunned or resisted if it would retain its usefulness and influence in the attempt to attain the best political results.

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If you want the leading brandy, be sure to ask for **Otard's.**—Adv.

Happy thought! A few days at The Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.—Adv.

LOOK FOR "COMING MAN."

Political Astrologers Talk of Mr. McKinley's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There was one class of people who viewed the brilliant inaugural pageant to-day to whom President McKinley was not the figure of greatest interest. They were the politicians, and to their view the President was second in importance to "the coming man." The politicians were certain "the coming man" was in the parade, but the uncertainty of his position in the line and the air of mystery which hung about him made him the object of absorbing speculation to the political horoscopists.

Eagerly did these seers scan the leaders of the moving hosts for a sight of the new star of 1904. And when they discovered him, or thought they did, they were delighted with their prophetic vision. Unfortunately for the exactness of political prophecy, the conclusions of the political horoscopists as to the identity of "the coming man" did not agree, but these differences add to rather than detract from the interest in their astrological observances.

There were some who were certain that in Vice President Roosevelt they beheld "the coming man." So certain were they as to the accuracy of their forecast that they resented the casting of doubts upon it. It was to be remarked, however, that the political astrologers who saw "the coming man" in the dashing Rough Rider were nearly all of the class who rely upon popular signs. Whenever a question was raised as to the reliability of their horoscope they pointed to the crowds for verification. And the verification, such as it was, seemed ample enough.

The Rough Rider is the popular idol of the hour. There can be no doubt about that. Everywhere along the line he was received with vociferous acclaims. In their outbursts of admiration and affection for him the people cast all thought of the dignity of the Vice President to the winds. He was still "Teddy" to them, and evidence which was given to him of how near he was to the hearts of the people, despite the new and oppressive dignity thrust upon him, was manifestly a keen delight to Mr. Roosevelt. He bowed and smiled, and showed his teeth, and, in the language of one of his youthful curbstone admirers, he was voted "the greatest ever."

But while the political horoscopists who saw "the coming man" in the San Juan hero, watched with overflowing pleasure the reception their idol received, it was not so much with the scene to-day that their minds were occupied as it was with the vision which they had of the avenue four years hence, when their hero would ride to the Capitol to have conferred upon him the greatest honor in the gift of his own or any other people.

There were other political seers of more sober and calculating mien, who smiled sardonically at the enthusiasm of those who proclaimed Roosevelt as "the coming man," and when the Roosevelt admirers said to them indignantly, "Well, if Roosevelt is not 'the coming man,' then you point the coming man out to us," they replied: "Wait, and we will show him to you."

And, strangely enough, it was when the banners of New York came in sight that those who ridiculed the claims of Roosevelt pointed out a man of athletic build and determined mien, seated upon a spirited steed which he held under perfect control, and said:

"There he is."

It was Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

"In four years from now Roosevelt will be politically dead," said the Odell prophets. "You have put him into a political tomb. Odell is the rising man. He will keep growing, and four years from now the New York delegation will go to the convention for him, and not for Roosevelt."

There were still others who thought those who picked Odell as "the coming man" were as far wrong as those who selected Roosevelt. Their contention was that the ambitions of Odell and Roosevelt running counter to each other would destroy New York's chances of naming the candidate.

"The rivalry between those two," they said, "will be so intense that it will be political wisdom to look elsewhere than in New York for a Republican candidate."

When asked for their view of where "the coming man" would be found, they said:

"Why, he was seated alongside the man who is now the whole thing in the parade to-day. It is Hanna."

The people of the country, they said, attributed the present prosperity of the country to Hanna, as well as to McKinley. It was Hanna's resourcefulness as a leader, they said, which made McKinley twice President, and, to a large extent, had guided his Administration over dangerous ground. The people, they asserted, had confidence in Hanna as a business man, and now that Hanna were reaching out for the world's trade, it was a business man who was wanted at the head of the Nation's affairs.

But there was a little band of political astrologers who could not "see" Hanna any more than they could see Roosevelt or Odell. They agreed with the Ohio soothsayers that Odell and Roosevelt would kill each other off in the contest of 1904, but they said the country would not be willing to have President McKinley succeeded by an Ohio man. They were confident they saw "the coming man" in Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa.

Gov. Shaw is now regarded as probably the strongest man in the Republican Party west of the Mississippi, and the theory upon which his probable nomination is based is that four years from now the Republican Party will find it to its advantage to go west of the Mississippi for its candidate. Gov. Shaw enjoys the reputation of being "a safe man," and as such his admirers believe he would be entirely acceptable to the East.

ITALIAN ACTRESS MURDERED.

Minnie Cralla, Shot and Killed by Rejected Suitor at Mulberry and Bayard Streets.

Antonio Frioili, twenty years old, living at 55 Oliver Street, shot and killed Minnie Cralla, sixteen years old, of 40 Madison Street, at Mulberry and Bayard Streets at midnight last night. Frioili was arrested and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

The girl was a member of an Italian company playing at the Italian Theatre, 100 Mulberry Street, this week. When in the city she lived at 40 Madison Street with her mother, Santina Maigareus.

Frioili, it is said, had asked the girl to marry him several times, and she had repeatedly refused. He attended the theatre last night, and after the show was over walked to Bayard Street and waited several minutes for the girl to leave the playhouse. She soon appeared, accompanied by her mother and William Sorrentina.

Fricili then it is alleged, pulled a revolver and fired five shots. One took effect in the girl's temple and the other struck her in the back. The other went wild. The girl was carried into 83 Bayard Street, but died in a few minutes. Frioili ran through the coffee house, at 83 Bayard Street, out the rear door and into the cellar of 79 Bayard Street where he was caught by Policeman Rogers, and locked up.

FORMER NEW YORKER MISSING.

H. H. Pieper, While Ill, Disappears from His Home in Monsey.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., March 4.—Last Thursday Herman H. Pieper of the firm of Ester Sherwood & Co. of Monsey village complained of feeling ill. He shortly thereafter left the home of his brother-in-law, where he lived, and has not been seen since, excepting on Thursday afternoon, when a workman on the Sprague farm near Monsey saw him wandering about in the woods. Searching parties were out with hounds yesterday, but found no trace of the missing man.

Pieper is twenty-eight years old, a bachelor, and popular in this locality. He came from New York several years ago, and became a partner in business with Ester Sherwood, a prominent Rockland County politician. No reason can be assigned for Pieper's disappearance.

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OPERA COMIQUE TRIP OF VENEZUELA'S NAVY

Rich Fittings of Jay Gould's Old Yacht Burned for Fuel.

Gorgeously Uniformed American Officers Run Her Aground and Are "Turned Down" by an Agent—How the Skipper's Pride Was Humbled.

The ship's company that left this port on Jan. 24 in Jay Gould's old yacht Atalanta, transformed into the gunboat Restaurador, under Venezuelan colors, and equipped with gaudy naval uniforms and a certain picturesque hope of attaining to a man Venezuelan commissions, got back home yesterday on the Red D liner Philadelphia. Men who have been at sea for years describe the trip as the most grotesque of their lives. They were gone a little over a month, when they expected to deliver the boat to the Venezuelan Government in ten days.

The yacht was sold to the Venezuelan Government early in January, and constitutes the entire Venezuelan Navy. She received her armament, consisting of four six-pounder Hotchkiss guns, a three-pounder, and two two-pounders, and was loaded with ammunition speedily. Then a ship's company was gotten together, under the direction of the Venezuelan Consul, and the ship went out to sea to try her guns. She saluted the Alabama off Tompkinsville, who didn't notice her efforts at international dignity. Then she came in again, completed her crew, and, having been transferred to the South American Government, put to sea under the flag of Venezuela.

Capt. Jeremiah Merithew was in command. Under him were forty-six men. Signor Kebrum went along as the representative of the South American republic. The men shipped under a contract stipulating that a month's wages would be paid in any event, and their passage back. They were given to understand, however, that the trip would take but ten days, and all that would be required of them was to deliver the boat over to the Government at La Guayra. Then they could return or take service in the cause of the republic. The men, most of whom were sailing on private yachts in the Summer, decided to stay. The Captain and his crew bought uniforms modeled after those of American naval officers.

The first night at sea trouble began. The ship ran into a storm that, increasing in the morning, raged for four days. Two of the boats were carried away, the force of the waves smashed in the galley door and put out the fires three times in one day. The bowsprit was snapped off. When the storm abated the ship was found to be short of fuel. This seemed very mysterious to the men, as they thought they were outfitted for a direct run to La Guayra.

Rigging and things on the deck were in such shape that it was decided to run into San Juan, but the coal had given completely out before that port was reached. The cabin furnishings, rich articles of furniture that had been in the yacht since the days of Jay Gould, were dumped into the furnaces. The fancy wood paneling of the staterooms, then portières, carpets, and tables followed. Finally the provisions—such of them as would burn readily—fed the fires under the boilers.

AS THE SHIP'S POET PUT IT.

The ship's poet, who was also the ship's baker, thus refers to their straits in verse in his log:

All on board were very glad when the storm was done;
You should have seen them smile and grab their tack when we reached San Juan.
And each one kicked himself full hard that he had left New York,
For none dreamed that on that trip we'd burn up all the pork.

In San Juan the Restaurador lay from Jan. 3 to Feb. 6, being repaired and refitted. Here she was joined by another agent of the Government, who had been waiting for her, proving to the men that it had never been intended that she should proceed straight to her ultimate destination. What followed after leaving San Juan is told in the words of the ship's poet and the chef, George Casbay, long a steward of the Cunard Line. This is what they related yesterday:

"We left San Juan on the 6th of February, under some sort of secret orders. It leaked out that we were to be ordered to bombard a town held by the insurgents then making war on the Government. This comforted us a little—we had been grumbling hard before over our deception—for we thought we'd have a little fun anyway, out of the trip. But about this time the skipper and most of the officers began to get high and mighty. They regarded themselves as commissioned officers in the Venezuelan Navy. They brought out the uniforms they had bought in New York and put on swords and pistols. The language that was used on the quarter deck, so to speak, would have made a pirate blush.

"Finally, we came within sight of the coast town of Carupano, supposed to be held by the rebels. All of our officers came on deck in their New York uniforms, with their swords and pistols. The crew were armed with pistols, rifles, and knives, and at every gun of the yacht men were stationed. As we got nearer to the town the guns were trained on its walls. The signal for firing was about to be given when a yellow flag was raised from shore. Our officers in turn ran up a yellow flag. The signal from the shore meant that the Government had recaptured the town, which wasn't anything more than a collection of mud huts.

"After that we lay off shore with all guns loaded and aimed and the deck covered with ammunition, waiting, for we suspected a trick. In a few hours boats began to put off for us, and we learned that everything was all right. That was the 8th of February. We lay off the town there until 3 o'clock of the next afternoon. In that time we were made to receive a lot of prisoners, rebels, and soldiers. These last were a filthy lot. We had some sixty of them.

"Among the prisoners, all of whom seemed to us to be far superior to their captors, was the rebel General commanding in that part of the country. He had been sentenced to be shot on the morning of our arrival, but when they sighted us it was decided to send him to La Guayra and thence to Caracas, where the sentence was to be carried out. He was a fine-looking old fellow, resembling in general appearance the Cuban Gen. Gomez.

"They let the old General stay on deck as long as the town was in sight. He was hopelessly crushed and spoke to nobody. As long as the boat was visible from the town his wife and daughters stood upon a high peak of rocks gazing after him.

SKIPPER DECLINES TO BE DEPOSED.

"Just after we got under way there was a grand row between the skipper and the Venezuelan agent, Caprillas, who had joined us at San Juan. The skipper had understood all the time that he was to remain in command right along, even after the yacht had been taken to La Guayra. But at Carupano the agent shipped a Venezuelan skipper and a pilot. Our skipper got up on the bridge, sword and uniform and all.

"'I am in command of this man-of-war,' he roared. 'That pilot and that greaser can come along as passengers if they want to, but I, the commanding officer, forbid them the bridge.'

"Caprillas expostulated and tried to smooth things over, but it wouldn't go.

"'I'll shoot the first passenger that sets foot on this bridge,' was the skipper's decision.

"'What might be expected to happen did happen. We ran hard and fast aground that night at 7:30 on the Island of Coche, in the Straits of Margarita. There was a pretty stiff sea on, and when we turned in that night we expected to wake up somewhere else. The next day the imitation soldiers, who were of Indian blood, got off in boats and sent for tugs. We staid there hard and fast from the 9th of February until early in the morning of the 12th. We were pulled off by a tug and a German and a Dutch steamer that happened along.

"On the same day that we got afloat again we touched at three other small ports, two of which were Waunda and Cumana, at which we got 270 more prisoners and soldiers. With this motley, dirty crowd of soldiers and fair-looking prisoners we set out finally for La Guayra.

"After our accident in running aground there was another big row between our skipper and Caprillas. Caprillas went up to the bridge.

"'I want you to take that pilot up here at once,' he told the old man.

"'Not in a million years,' the skipper yelled.

"Caprillas stepped to one side quickly, just as the old man was reaching for his sword. Then he pulled a gun and stuck it just back of the skipper's ear.

"'A pilot or hell,' Caprillas said in a quiet tone of voice.

"Then the skipper took the pilot on the bridge. There was more gunplay between the two before the old man would let the yacht touch at the little ports we visited last. Caprillas got the drop on him again and the old man gave in.

"Well, we got into La Guayra at last, on Feb. 13. The ship was no sooner in port and the prisoners and soldiers discharged than the Government put the skipper, his officers, and most of the men ashore. Their New York uniforms didn't seem to go down there. Then there was a time in that town. The skipper and his men stormed for their commissions, but to no use. Three or four of the men who had been quiet during the voyage were allowed to remain on board, but we decided that we had had enough of that sort of thing, and held the Government to its contract.

"'We've had enough of Yankee skippers and Yankee crews,' Caprillas told the old man was the reason that he didn't want us; 'besides, our Government mistrusts you.'

"The last straw that ruined our skipper was this. While he was still on board in the harbor it was Washington's Birthday. The United States gunboat Scorpion saluted us in honor of Washington. Our skipper, who happened to be aboard in spite of the fact that he had been suspended, ordered that we return the salute with all our guns. That we did with a will. The skipper hadn't asked the yellow boy's permission. Caprillas said that he didn't object to Washington, but he did to our skipper's Yankee assumption. Then they made him stay on shore.

"They tried to pay us off in Venezuelan silver. For a number of days we went around loaded down to the gunnels, to speak that way, with their bags of coin. But after we made a big kick they exchanged it, paying eighty cents on the dollar into American gold."

CONVICTED BY A PHOTOGRAPH.

Picture of Sunday Scene in His Saloon Leads to Plea of Guilty by Naugatuck (Conn.) Man.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., March 4.—A camera plate was the only evidence needed this morning in the town court of Naugatuck to convict Henry Fox, a saloonkeeper, of violation of the Sunday liquor law.

In a raid on Fox's barroom on Sunday the police entered just as a group of five men were posing before the camera of Thomas Foy, an amateur photographer. Both camera and men were locked up. It developed that Foy, who is a friend of Fox, had promised to photograph the interior of the latter's newly furnished barroom. As he worked in a factory on week days, he went to take the pictures on Sunday. The proprietor invited the five men to include themselves in the pictures. One view had already been taken, and the men were posing for another when the police arrived.

In court this morning the State failed to make out a case against the prisoners after an hour's examination, when Prosecuting Attorney Sweeney, as a last resort, asked that the plate of the first picture be developed. Judge Hungerford consented, and a recess was taken while the plate was hurried to a photographer.

When returned to court the plate showed one of the men in the act of drinking a glass of beer. Before this evidence Fox broke down, and changed his plea to guilty. He was fined $25 and costs. Foy was released, and the others got off with $10 fine each.

BUFFALO-DETROIT TROLLEY.

A Continuous Line to be Completed This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—C. D. Barney & Co., brokers, of this city, associated with the Moore-Everett syndicate of Cleveland, Ohio, have just consummated a big trolley deal, perfecting the consolidation of the Lorain and Cleveland, interurban, and Sandusky, Norwalk and Southern lines, including both local Sandusky railways. The name of the new organization is the Lake Shore Electrical Railway Company; capital, $4,000,000 stock and $4,000,000 bonds.

By this deal a chain of electric roads will extend from Buffalo to Detroit, paralleling the Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad. The entire line will be completed this Summer. The equipment of the road will be of the highest standard, and the cars will have a speed of fifty miles an hour over a seventy-pound rail. It is said that none of the stock will be put on the market.

THE RESULT OF A NIGHTMARE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—E. W. Stewittinus of Chicago, Vice President of the Sterling Manufacturing Company of that city, is at the West Penn Hospital suffering from an injury of a peculiar nature.

While struggling in a nightmare in a sleeping car early yesterday morning he pushed his foot through a window. The jagged glass severed an artery, and before medical aid could be secured there was the gravest danger of Mr. Stewittinus bleeding to death.

Mr. Stewittinus had been East and was on his way home. As the train was rushing by Cresson he was rolling around in a lower berth on the Pennsylvania, St. Louis and Chicago Express. Finally one of Mr. Stewittinus's feet went through the window. Blood spurted from his injured foot.

His danger was so apparent that word was telegraphed to Johnstown. Dr. W. B. Lowman met the train there and accompanied the injured man to Pittsburg, all the time endeavoring to stop the flow of blood. He finally succeeded, but the Chicago man was so weak that he was sent to the hospital.

TO SELL MANCHESTER CORSETS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Next Wednesday the women of Cincinnati who have a hobby to wear or possess anything that is connected with the nobility will have an excellent opportunity to gratify it. There are three pairs of corsets stored away in the Government Building basement here, which will figure as a drawing card for dozens of women at the sale on March 6 of abandoned goods.

The corsets were intended for her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, who, with her husband, is now en route to Europe. They were made to fit by a fashionable corsetmaker in Paris, France. They are of the finest texture and most delicate tints, while the lace work and embroidery all go to make up what fair women would call "dreams of delight."

For some reason the corsets were not accepted nor the duty paid by the Duchess. The duty was upward of $12. Notices that the stays had arrived were sent repeatedly to the Mount Auburn home of Eugene Zimmerman, but no attention was paid to them, and now the Federal authorities will sell them to the highest bidder. Although there are in the collection numerous articles of value, it is safe to say the corsets of the Duchess will be the articles to command the women's attention.

Clarence Coles Burned to Death.

While delirious, suffering from an attack of pneumonia, Clarence Coles, a blackboard manufacturer of 68 Vesey Street, Manhattan, rose from his bed in the back parlor of the boarding house, 47 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, struck a light in the room and in some way the furniture of the room caught fire. The blaze had been going for fifteen minutes before it was discovered, and in their panic the people in the house forgot Coles. He was burned to death.

Seaboard Air Line Railway
Is selling one-thousand-mile tickets, $25 each, good from Washington over the entire system, also including Baltimore Steam Packet Company from Baltimore to Norfolk. Offices, 387 and 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

Right at Your Hand
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central, with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours. See time table.—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY BEGINS HIS SECOND TERM

Rain Fails to Mar Inauguration Ceremonies

CROWDS IN THE STREETS

Col. Roosevelt Shares in the Cheers of the Multitudes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley of Ohio, the first President to be elected to succeed himself since Gen. U. S. Grant, was to-day inaugurated with a renewal, in great measure, of the enthusiasm with which his installation in office was accomplished four years ago, and Theodore Roosevelt of New York, sworn into office in the presence of the retiring President, who was soon to be the new President, shared with the Chief Executive in receiving the acclaims of many thousands.

The cheers came from spectators, many of whom had stood for more than an hour in a drenching rain, that took all the life out of the gay decorations, soaked the men in line to the very skin, and marred the satisfaction of the committeemen who had been for weeks making the preparations, of which in the early morning they were so proud.

Yet the day was not all wet and dreary. The morning was dull, with streaks of sunlight now and then through the heavy clouds that were drifting up from the southeast to overwhelm Weather Prophet Moore and his predictions. Those who had observed yesterday's beginning and ending hoped that it would be repeated to-day.

While soldiers afoot and mounted were hurrying here and there to reach assembling points, and crowds of people were pushing into the already packed street cars going toward the Capitol in great numbers, but not in such great numbers as four years ago, or at the time of Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration, the Vice President-elect made his way, with Squadron A as an escort, to the Senate. He got a foretaste, along Massachusetts Avenue on the march, of the enthusiasm that his later appearance was to create.

GREETING OF THE MULTITUDE.

The warmth of the greeting accorded to him disposed of the ill-natured suggestion that the inauguration was one to be made impressive by military under orders. The crowd was not under orders, and it welcomed Col. Roosevelt with obviously spontaneous admiration.

The progress of the President down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, riding in his own carriage with Senator Hanna, was a continuous ovation from throats that defied all restraint. The military did not have anything to do with that cheering. It came from the plain spectators, massed along the streets and filling every available window, and to the last row and seat the stands at the reservations. Senator Hanna could have taken as much of this applause to himself as he liked, but he did not appear to claim any of it, for he sat with his head covered, while the President almost constantly raised his hat and bowed from side to side.

The Senate Chamber proceedings seemed a bit dull, owing, possibly, to the nature of the business attending the closing of work. While the distinguished guests, the diplomatic representatives, and the fortunate civilians who could secure tickets, were entering and endeavoring to find seats, Senator Carter was singing the requiem over the River and Harbor bill. Only a few of the visitors knew the significance of the fight he was making, and only a few cared whether there was a fight or not.

There was impatience for the arrival of the Vice President-elect, and after the Ambassadors had come in to be given seats in the front row and next the aisle, thus giving them precedence over the Cabinet, the curiosity that had been temporarily arrested was gratified by the appearance of Col. Roosevelt, introduced from the main door as he was led to his seat down to the front to be sworn in, a superb picture of health, the suggestion of prodigious energy.

ENTHUSIASM UNDAMPED.

Every east front crowd that attends inauguration ceremonies knows how to cheer. The throng that met the eyes of President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt when they took their places under the dripping canopy at the front of the platform was a vast one, extending well out over the plaza.

The pitiless rain may have been accountable in a measure for the reduction of the crowd that had come unprepared for rain, but the rain had not washed out the enthusiasm of the American citizen. As the President smilingly made his way from the porch of the Capitol to the canopied platform wisely erected to shelter him against the unpredicted shower or blizzard, the multitude sent up a roar of cheers that rose and fell like the pounding of a line of surf in a storm. It rose and fell and rose and fell again, until it was seen that the President was ready to take the oath of office.

Four years ago, when he succeeded to the office made vacant by Grover Cleveland, there sat in the front row of spectators a venerable woman, the mother of the new President, to whom the President turned affectionately when he had finished his inaugural address and kissed reverently before the great throng. This act was remembered by many who were present to-day, and who had shared with "Mother" McKinley the pride in the choice of the people for President.

While there were perhaps fewer people in the plaza before the Capitol than there had been on some former occasions, a greater number of spectators was seated. On the central platform, of which the President's canopied stage was a part, there were seats for the 3,000 privileged persons who had witnessed the events in the Senate Chamber. At each side of this platform were lesser platforms accommodating 2,000 persons each, the occupants of the stands being supplied with seats by Senators or Representatives.

All these platforms were uncovered, except a space some 20 feet square for the use of the President and Mrs. McKinley and some immediate friends. When the rain descended many of the occupants of the platform imitated the example of the diplomats in their fine clothes and feathers and fled to shelter. The crowd fled from the edges, but the men who had but a few moments before made a line of red, yellow, and white off on the edges of the multitude suddenly became uniformly blue and stood where they had been ordered to stand until the order to march was given.

CHEERS FOR COL. ROOSEVELT.

To avoid an interruption of the parade it had been arranged to provide the President with a luncheon before he left the Capitol to go back to the White House. While he and the Vice President lunched, the crowds along Pennsylvania Avenue, the military awaiting in the side streets the signal to fall into line, and the spectators who were so unfortunate as to be without cover or umbrellas fretted and speculated and bought umbrellas, in which a sudden and brisk trade was developed.

As soon as the President appeared at the head of the line returning to the White House that roar as of prodigious waves beating on a beach that had been heard at the east front began as the President's carriage came in sight, and advanced without interruption or rest ahead of the procession all the way to the White House. It was no hireling cheer, no perfunctory shouting, that greeted President McKinley reinstalled, and it gained a little in force as Vice President Roosevelt came in sight. If the crowd cheered twice in that way in one day for McKinley it did not begrudge a lifting of the cheer for the soldier who had shared with him in the receipt of the greatest of political victories.

For a mile and more this double wall of shouting spectators stretched, at first defying the pelting storm and then rejoicing because the rain had ceased and umbrellas were no longer necessary.

FIGHTING MEN NOT FORGOTTEN.

Not until after 3 o'clock did the head of the line arrive at the President's stand in the Court of Honor. The throng that occupied places in this court, although it may have paid bigger prices for seats within sight of the President's stand, was quite as profuse in its demonstrations of joy and satisfaction as the multitudes nearer the Capitol, but not more so. It was especially demonstrative, however, over Admiral Dewey and Lieut. Gen. Miles, not without cause, for two finer military figures never occupied the rear seat in a barouche at any inauguration. There was no room for jealousy, either. The applause for the two officers was as cordial as that for McKinley and Roosevelt, and there was honor enough for both.

AROUND HANNA'S "THRONE"

Scenes Near the Balcony Occupied by the Ohio Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The point of greatest attraction along the route of the parade next to the President's reviewing stand in the Court of Honor was at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where Hanna's "throne" was situated. The so-called "throne" was a covered balcony of fair design commanding a sweeping view of the avenue. Senator Hanna had this stand built for the members of his family to view the parade.

Several hours before the head of the line reached this point the crowd had congested there. "Hurrah for Hanna and the trusts!" shouted one individual who had more than his share of "wet goods." There was no response. The rain, which by this time had developed into a downpour, had taken all the spirit out of the crowd. They did not seem disposed to hurrah much for anything. Hundreds became discouraged at the prospect and turned up the side streets for home. But there were thousands left who seemed determined to brave it out. The amount of millinery which was destroyed by the rain is beyond computation. Around Hanna's "throne" there were many fashionably attired women, whose bedraggled appearance by the time the parade reached Fourteenth Street was laughable. It was a good-natured crowd withal. A number of those who had purchased soap boxes on which to stand caused merriment by putting the boxes over their heads to protect them from the rain.

Before the parade started, negroes several times created excitement by engaging in fights, but later they gave much amusement to Senator Hanna and his guests by doing the cakewalk to the music of the bands.

The number of drunken men along the line of march was probably never surpassed. As there are many saloons in the vicinity of the corner upon which Senator Hanna's stand was erected, the number of intoxicated individuals in that vicinity seemed to be greater than elsewhere. At least half a dozen men at this point became so helplessly drunk that they fell in the street. They were men who were well dressed. One veteran lurched against a crowd and sent three others sprawling in the dirt. It was incidents such as this, principally, which kept the crowd amused.

It was a half-intoxicated man who, when engaged in an argument with a friend about imperialism, pointed to a sign above Hanna's "throne" as conclusive evidence that an empire was to be established. The sign bore the word "Empire" in large letters, but under it in characters which were smaller were the words "Fire-Proofing Company."

When the rain was coming down in torrents a number of speculative white and colored men went to the furnishing goods stores and bought up all the umbrellas they could obtain. They went among the line and sold them. They had no difficulty in disposing of their stock at advanced prices. In the trees and on telegraph poles in the neighborhood of the Hanna stand there were a number of human sparrows, who amused themselves by dropping pieces of bark or anything they could spare upon the raised umbrellas. The indignant protests of the owners were greeted with derision.

When the President's carriage approached the corner of Fourteenth Street and the avenue, Mr. McKinley raised his eyes to the Hanna balcony and bowed a number of times to the ladies on the stand, who were waving their handkerchiefs wildly. Senator Hanna, who was seated beside the President, looked straight ahead.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. McKinley Reviews Events of the Past Four Years.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Says Promises Made to Cubans Must Be Made Good—Filipinos to Have Self-Government When Ready for It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In a steady, drizzling, noiseless rain that beat down on thousands of heads and on very few umbrellas President McKinley for the second time took the oath of office as Chief Executive of the United States. For hours before the time for his appearance on the east front of the Capitol the crowd had been steadily gathering, and when he did come out it was to face a mass so densely packed that it seemed as if one could walk from the Capitol to the Library grounds upon their heads. It was not, however, so large a crowd as that of 1897, for it did not stretch very far back into the Library grounds.

Good management was shown in the filling of the east ground, and the seats were taken in an orderly and gradual manner. It was 12:40 o'clock when the spectators of Vice President Roosevelt's inauguration, leaving the Senate Chamber, began to appear on the platform, to face the solid crowd, from the centre of which rose two immense batteries of cameras.

The sky was already overcast, and long before the advance guard of the distinguished guests had appeared the rain had begun, at first with a few scattered drops, but growing heavier every minute. Relying on the promises of Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau, who had staked his reputation that the day would be fair, very few had brought umbrellas.

After a while Representative McClellan of New York appeared, and after that a stream of prominent men began to trickle from the doors down on the platform, until at last the Senators and Representatives came down in a body. After the Justices of the Supreme Court—all except Chief Justice Fuller—they moved with slow and dignified step down the long stairs, and were followed by the Cabinet.

MRS. McKINLEY APPEARS.

All this time the vast crowd had been watching intently, but manifesting no enthusiasm. There were faint bursts of handclapping here and there when prominent men were recognized, but for the most part there was a complete though interested silence. But at last the doors were seen to swing open and some Capitol employes to step down and push aside the crowd lining the steps, and then a stalwart, handsome man in a Major General's uniform was seen to step down, supporting and almost carrying a sweet-faced woman.

Then the apathy of the crowd melted. A shrill cheer broke forth from those nearest the platform, which swelled into a roar as the lady and her escort came into full view, until the cheer was ringing and echoing far back into the Library grounds, and those too far away to see were being told by their neighbors the cause of the cheering, and were joining in as madly and devotedly as if they could see. And in this great cheer there was more than enthusiasm; there was a note of respect and admiration. For the sweet-faced woman, coming down the steps on Adjt. Gen. Corbin's arm, was Mrs. McKinley.

In such a heavy downpour of rain that many of the would-be spectators refused to come out and face it at all, and

agricultural, and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

"Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should, in liberal spirit, be carefully cultivated and promoted.

"The National verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in National administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures.

"While the Congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance. Honesty, capacity, and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantees against removal.

THE NATION'S OBLIGATIONS.

"Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

"Intrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge, and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God.

"I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic will give to me generous support in my duties to 'preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States,' and to 'care that the laws be faithfully executed.'

"The National purpose is indicated through a National election. It is the Constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When the will is registered, it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees. Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence, as well as for their righteous settlement, rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you.

CUBA'S FUTURE.

"There are some National questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands or facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity, and high purpose of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only betray, they do not help to point, the way of safety and honor. 'Hope maketh not ashamed.'

"The prophets of evil were not the builders of the Republic, nor in its crises have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them.

"The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the Nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet.'

"If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

"We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the Republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The Republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the Nation? Surely after one hundred and twenty-five years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality.

"With no such purpose was the Nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

"My fellow-citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

"We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this Government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the Executive, with all practicable speed, has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent Government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris.

"The convention elected by the people to frame a Constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new Government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the Government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States.

"The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new Government rests should be adapted to secure a Government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety, and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

"The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free Commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty, and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

THE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

"While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of Government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the Executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted.

"These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the Executive until the Congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants.

"The Congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the Executive under the Constitution, thereby leaving with the Executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish Local Governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

"The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it, will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The Government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the Government for honorable submission to its authority.

"Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guarantee of order and security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal, thousands who are in rebellion against the United States.

"Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a Government of liberty under law."

NEW YORKERS IN LINE.

"Hurrah for Our Next President!" Greets Gov. Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The New York contingent made a splendid showing in the parade, and the reception accorded them all along the line was flattering. They were all elated to-night over the impression they created, and especially so over the enthusiasm with which Gov. Odell was greeted. The Governor was hailed along the route with such exclamations as "Hello, Ben!" and "Hurrah for our next President!"

The Governor was driven in a carriage to the point where the New York troops were to assemble. His horse was led to the starting point by an orderly. When the Governor left the Arlington, about 2 o'clock, it was raining hard. Arriving at the rendezvous, Gov. Odell remained in his carriage until it was time for the New York troops to fall in. Then the Governor stepped out of his carriage and mounted his horse. By that time the rain was over, so that Gov. Odell escaped a wetting.

Gov. Odell's staff was unquestionably the smartest looking of the State staffs. Their bearing was more military than many of the others. They certainly vindicated the wisdom of selecting a staff from the National Guard instead of giving the places to politicians. Not only did the staff win admiration for the correct military bearing of all its members, but the whole New York contingent seemed to show the benefit which comes from a good staff.

The members of the Governor's staff who took part in the parade were Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, Adjutant General; Major Harrison K. Bird, Military Secretary; Aides—Lieut. Col. E. S. Fowler, C. A. Sherrill, George F. Roth, A. B. Frye, Major C. C. Davis, Capts. A. E. McIntyre, T. T. Sadler, C. H. Ross, J. J. Byrne, S. P. White, C. J. DeBevoise, Lieuts. C. Mattock and W. L. Thompson.

Squadron A, Major O. B. Bridgeman commanding, led the National Guard of New York. While the squadron made an excellent appearance, the Huzzar uniform worn in the parade was a distinct disappointment to the many feminine admirers which the New York troopers have won during their stay at the capital.

"Oh, why didn't they wear those Tommy Atkins caps?" sighed one young woman in the Court of Honor stand. "Those caps are just the cutest thing I have ever seen."

Following Squadron A came, in the order given, the Third Signal Corps, Capt. E. J. Wheeler commanding; First Signal Corps, Capt. Oscar Erlandsen commanding; Provisional Battalion, Lieut. Col. Quick commanding; the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. J. E. Brady commanding, and a provisional Battalion, Capt. W. J. Dunn commanding.

The New York civilian organizations in the parade were the Lincoln Club, the Union Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, the East Side Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, and the Hell Gate Republican Club. The Lincoln Club, it is maintained, made the best showing. This club marched twelve in a line, and had twenty-three lines. Bayne's Ninth Regiment Band of thirty pieces led the club. The members of the club all wore silk hats, Prince Albert coats, tan gloves, and carried light canes. The appearance of the club was somewhat marred by the fact that the men were compelled to march to the rendezvous in the rain.

When the club reached the Capitol plaza the members were pretty well drenched, and all the gloss of their new silk hats was gone. To guard against rheumatism or pneumonia Postmaster Van Cott conceived the idea of having some remedies for the men when they returned to the Riggs House after the parade. He gave his orders to one of the men, who made his way through the crowd to the Capitol Building and wired the Riggs House. The order was filled, and when the club, wet and worn, reached the hotel they marched straight to the room where the remedies were being served. All the men are feeling reasonably well to-night.

Gov. Odell and his party will leave in a special car to-morrow morning, and will go straight to Albany. Gov. Odell and his staff attended the inaugural ball to-night. President Robert C. Morris, Executive Chairman William H. Ten Eyck, and Secretary George R. Manchester of the County Committee were also at the ball.

The Union Club will remain here until to-morrow night. Leader Healy has arranged a sight-seeing tour for the members of the club to-morrow. They will visit Mount Vernon, Arlington, and other points of interest.

NO DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

Postponed Because of Rain—Big Crowd Waited for Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The fireworks which were to have been given in the White Lot to-night were postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain, and thousands of people were thus disappointed. It resulted, however, in a rather peculiar display of some of the characteristics of the American people. Most of the visitors did not know that the fireworks display had been postponed, and went to the White Lot. When the time arrived for the display there was nothing to see, but the crowd waited patiently and without a murmur for a couple of hours.

No more uncomfortable place could be found. It was wet, dark, soggy, unhealthful, and uncomfortable. Yet there the crowd was, many of them sitting on the wet curbstones or leaning against the wet iron fence back of the Treasury building. A great proportion of them were women, mostly well dressed. They sat there by the hour in the dark, miserably uncomfortable, but patiently waiting for the display that had been promised.

The searchlights were used, however. They were turned from the Navy Department on all the points of interest in the neighborhood. A particularly beautiful effect was obtained by the play of the searchlights upon the Washington Monument. The great white shaft was illuminated first in one part and then in another. The part untouched by the light blended with the darkness of the night and was unseen. The resultant effect was that of a great piece of marble shining suddenly out of the dark in mid-air. When the searchlight struck the top of the monument a cone of white seemed painted on the heavens.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE

Porto Ricans and Naval Cadets Carry Off the Honors.

Chorus of Cheers Greets Gen. Wheeler All Along the Line of March.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With the windows of the Presidential barouche tightly closed President McKinley rode up to the White House at about as near to 3 o'clock as it was possible to determine unless one had a chronometer to make it perfectly certain. The head of the escorting procession halted at the eastern entrance to the semi-circle in front of the official residence. Pennsylvania Avenue was thoroughly cleared for the marchers, who were waiting three hours to pass in review before the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

There were only pools of water here and there, and a generally slimy ooze all over the asphalt surface, to interfere with the progress of the paraders. Sweepers had worked on the surface up to within ten minutes of the arrival of the President and had removed all dirt and papers and had things as much in ship shape as the weather would permit.

Before 1 o'clock the stands on either side of the avenue were filled. At the end of another hour they were crowded. Every spare inch of standing room along the north front of the avenue, where the sidewalk was open to the public, was packed as competely as it could be, and only the stands alloted to the diplomats and other dignitaries were but sparsely occupied. Then the rain began to descend. From a drizzle it increased to a down-pour, and the chance for a brilliant review vanished. The sidewalks opposite and leading from the avenue as far as one could see were black with umbrellas.

While it was raining the hardest, the Japanese Minister put in his appearance. His court dress, the front of which was covered with bullion, and which, by the way, fitted him as wretchedly as if it had been made by a London tailor, made a stir among all who could see the arrival of the diminutive diplomat. There was some little stir before he had taken his seat in a rear row of the stand at the right of the President's.

Before this bustle had fairly quieted there was another caused by the arrival of the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-Fang, his wife and a secretary. The two first named were in their national dress, the Minister wearing a skirt of blue, above which was a jacket richly quilted and decorated maroon silk. On his head was the mandarin's cap with the little red button of his rank. His wife wore a gown of black silk with full-flowing sleeves. The gown was quilted and embroidered in the same sombre hue, the only touches of color about her being the red shoes on her tiny feet and about her head a tightly fitting band of blue silk, through which there were narrow bands of red and gold.

The rest of the Diplomatic Corps were in ordinary dress, and so were lost to the public in the general crowd. Here and there was a military uniform, but hidden as these were by military storm cloaks, they counted as nothing.

REVIEW BEGINS.

While the President was in the White House fortifying himself for the labors of the review—taking a nip the men said, getting a cup of tea, said the women—the members of the committee in charge of the review put in place the glass windows that had been removed when the morning promised pleasant weather. A couple of servants wiped off the chairs where the members of the reviewing party were to be seated. Men with a profusion of gold lace and aguillettes looked over the territory and found it to meet their approval, turned on the electric heating apparatus, and telegraphed over to the White House that all was in readiness.

A. A. West Point cadet on Gen. Greene's staff, stood at attention in front of the little coop where the reviewing party was to stand. Without any preliminary blowing of trumpets, President McKinley, accompanied by Senator Hanna and followed by Vice President Roosevelt, Lieut. Gen. Miles, Admiral Dewey, and the other members of his party, mostly Cabinet officers, came up from the rear of the stand and took their places.

The West Point aide put spurs to his horse, dashed back to the head of the procession, and announced that all was in readiness for the march in review.

At 3:18 o'clock the Grand Marshall, Gen. Francis V. Greene, saluted the President, and the review was under way. It took just three hours for the line to pass the stand. As a parade it was a replica of a hundred parades of various sorts in different parts of the country. It began with the regular army and navy show, after the President's personal escort, a company of troopers from Ohio, had gotten out of the way. It dragged out through a lot of State troops, painfully alike as to uniform, and enlivered at all too infrequent intervals by some mass of color where a distinctive uniform like that of Squadron A of New York City or the Essex Troop of Newark made its appearance.

APPEARANCE OF THE LINE.

Grand Army men were missing, but in their place was a string of civic organizations more or less grotesque as to uniform with queer ideas of marching. It wound up with a motley lot of negro politicians, who aped their white brethren as to the uncouth and grotesque. After such a showing as these civic organizations made there is no right remaining to any American to criticise the crazy-quilt parades attending imperial functions in England. An inaugural parade such as that of to-day can give several points to a London Lord Mayor's show and win the game.

The military end of it was creditable, but tiresome; the civic end fantastic to a degree that made strong and good men weep that those who would voluntarily array themselves in such fashion and appear in public outside of an Arion ball should have the privilege of the ballot. As they all voted for McKinley he probably did not blush for them, but his self-respecting friends did.

PRAISE FOR PORTO RICANS.

Perhaps one of the most significant features of the march past the President was the character of the reception given the cadets from the two great training schools of the Government. Generally the army comes in for the best of it, but this year the navy boys had more than a shade the better of the reception. True, the cadets were not at their best, for the first-class men were but recently graduated, and so the three lower class men had no cadet officers higher than a Sergeant to command them.

The Annapolis lads, on the contrary, were in high feather, and, says a veteran of many parades, made a better showing than he had seen them make in twenty-five years. But back of these facts there was an evident feeling against the West Point lads, due to the revelations of the hazing investigations. Their friends tried bravely to offset it, but the feeling would crop out and show itself as the cadets marched bravely and steadily along the line of march. Lines and salutes were perfect, and there was the usual soldierly bearing in evidence, but there was no such furor over them as has been the custom for generations whenever they have appeared in parade. In this respect, the Annapolis boys fared better.

Enthusiasm was centred about the Porto Ricans. It was as had been expected. Not only was this so in the President's stand and those surrounding it, but it had been so all the way to and from the Capitol, first in the morning and later in the afternoon parade. Women waved flags and handkerchiefs at them, and men waved hats and cheered themselves hoarse over them as if they were a lot of heroes just back from some campaign of triumph.

Such a reception braced the swarthy fellows wonderously, and, all dressed as they are to long marches, they swung by the reviewing stand to the music of their native band with all the stride and steadiness of the regulars who had preceded them in line. Such enthusiasm was new to them, and their officers knew that it was all so unusual that they seemed to grow inches in stature as they moved by the stands to the music of cheers that said to them more plainly than words could, "Well done, good and faithful servants of the Republic."

When the parade was a thing of the past and the officers were where they could hear the words of cr[illegible] were worth the hearing they [illegible] through their tan at the compliments of their fellow-officers who at the clubs and hotels found language all too [illegible] to sing their praises as they would. As to the soldiers themselves, they were [illegible] beyond expression, and will carry back to Porto Rico stories of their reception that cannot fail to be creative of a better feeling for the Americanos. It was the sort of reception that was well worth the long trip from their island home to receive.

OVATION TO GEN. WHEELER.

While there was applause more or less spasmodic for other troops and particularly for the jackies and members of the Marine Corps, the real enthusiasm over the soldiers was confined to the cadets and Porto Ricans. For individuals in the long line there was plenty in the way of welcome. That which was the most enthusiastic, the most universal, and the most spontaneous fell to the lot of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. All the cant phrases, "The ideal of the people," "A veritable ovation," and the rest that are used when parades are described belonged to him. He was mounted on a handsome and very spirited black thoroughbred, and he rode the animal in a fashion that marked him as one of the few men who are to the saddle born. He wore the uniform of a Major General, that fitted him like a glove, and from one end of the parade to the other was compelled to doff his chapeau in response to the ringing cheers that preceded his coming and followed his going.

It was a glorious day for the veteran of at least three wars and of two campaigns in the latest of them. Had the committee intended to fix things so as to bring about a display of enthusiasm for his benefit, they could have arranged them no better than they did. He followed after a long and thoroughly tedious parade of regiment after regiment of Pennsylvania State troops dressed alike, marching alike, and with no features save that of one very drunken Captain in one of the Pitsburg regiments.

So the public was ready to welcome any change. Gen. Wheeler was so opportunely placed in the line that he became the change that was so welcome. His appearance at the entrance to the Court of Honor was the signal for an outbreak that was really the sensational feature of the parade. There was a rebel yell all along the line that was supplemented by the Northern cheer, the two welling together into what grew into a screech of welcome. People were on their feet in all the stands, and would not sit down until their shouts of welcome had exhausted them.

To Gen. Wheeler all the occupants of the President's box doffed their hats, even Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey unbending to that extent as an echo of the sentiment for the old soldier they could not help understand. Like a true soldier he took it all placidly until after he had finished his military salute and passed on beyond the last pillar that marked the end of the Court of Honor. Then, yielding to the public clamor, he uncovered his white head and bowed right and left in recognition of the very unusual honors that had been accorded him. Long after he had passed out of sight the sound of the cheers were borne back to the thousands on the stands, and they knew that Gen. Wheeler was getting all that was coming to him all along the line.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, and particularly well known to residents of Washington, was most cordially received by the crowd who were near the President's stand. He came well ahead of his tiresome escort, was recognized quickly, and had a warmth of greeting that must have been gratifying in the extreme. Mounted on a gray horse, he, too, rode well, and as if he was used to it, saluted gracefully, and, having a pleasing and impressive presence, was a popular figure.

PARADE INCIDENTS.

When the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, in full service uniform, a soldierly looking lot, was passing the stand, their band leader caught sight of the Vice President. He stopped the march tune they had been playing and switched off into the strains of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." This so pleased President McKinley and the other members of the reviewing party that they forced Mr. Roosevelt to the position of honor in the stand, where he stood smiling with delight and bowing right and left at the marching boys from the City of Churches.

While New Jersey's Governor was not in line, the State made a small but creditable showing with a provisional regiment made up from companies of the Fourth and Second Regiments, who made a good, soldierly lot of fellows, and represented their State with credit. Besides these there was a battery of artillery and the Essex Troop of Newark, a very soldierly body of men with a showy uniform and a lot of good horses. The men rode well, their horses were well under control, and altogether they had reason to be proud of their showing beside the boys of Squadron A or those of the Ohio troop that acted as the personal escort of the President.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

During the whole of the time it took the troops and political clubs to pass the reviewing stand the President and Vice President stood at the front window of their enclosed stand, neither using the large easy chairs that had been provided for their use in case they should become tired. Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey also stood throughout the review, but most of the other members of the party occupied chairs a portion of the time.

President McKinley, of course, occupied the post of honor in the center of the stand, with Mr. Roosevelt at his right and the heads of the navy and army at his left. Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Senator Hanna stood at the right of the Vice President. The personal aides of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Miles were in the box, but no other uniforms glistened in the group of black coated men. Within the sacred precincts no commoners were allowed at any time, and so what the President and his party thought of the display, or their comments on it, cannot become public property. That the entire party enjoyed it was evident from the animated conversation that was kept up, and the laughs they occasionally indulged in.

With the passing of the last body of military the crowd melted away much faster than it had assembled, and before the last of the marchers had passed, the stands were vacated by their original occupants and were filled by the crowd that broke in from the rear through entrances that had permitted the original crowd to get away to their homes and dinner, or to prepare for the ball of the evening.

FREAKS IN THE PARADE.

The civic parade was principally a freak parade. Among the organizations clad in freak uniforms was one party dressed as Spanish hidalgos, another as a band of Rough Riders, still others in fantastic military uniforms, one of which was a white coat with red facings and sky-blue trousers A Toledo crowd had a uniform such as is never seen outside of the theatre, and then only in "Amazon" marches. It was of sky blue, elaborately frogged and belted with white braid, and it was certainly "the limit" in uniforms for a marching club. Their band was similarly attired, and altogether they formed one of the most horrible examples of what a man may not wear in the way of a uniform. Yet, the cost to the members for uniforms alone was $60 each.

As a whole, this part of the procession reminded one of those country parades of antiques and horribles on a Fourth of July in the days before the war.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 5.—All the morning papers comment upon the inauguration ceremony at Washington. The Times, expressing the fullest sympathy and good wishes, says:

"There is something stirring to the hearts of all men, above all of men of British blood, in the free acts of a great and free people."

The Times regrets that the Ambassadors invited to the ceremony were not accorded the precedence invariably granted them in other countries, and everywhere yielded to American representatives, "because it tends to diminish the amenities of international intercourse," adding:

"There is a certain reciprocity in international courtesy as in other matters, and no single power can violate it with impunity."

Foreign observers, in the opinion of The Times, "would do well to note the fact that President McKinley is determined not to take more of the burden of the future upon his own shoulders than he can possibly help."

The Daily Telegraph says: "President McKinley's speech rose to an exalted height. It may be summed up in three words: 'No looking back.'"

The Daily News discusses the possibility of the Republican Party, with the President safely intrenched in power for four years, "retracing its steps on the entire subject of imperialism."

If You Have Dyspepsia

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.—Adv.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN OFFICE

Calls the Senate to Order After Being Sworn In.

In His Inaugural Address Speaks of the Duties Before the Senate and the Power of the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With a smart tap of the gavel, Theodore Roosevelt called the Senate to order to-day at 12:30 o'clock and entered on his duties as Vice President of the United States. His inauguration, which had just preceded this act, was in some respects the most imposing ceremony of the day, for it took place in the Senate Chamber before a body of invited spectators, and by the very nature it it was a more dignified and impressive ceremony than an inauguration in the presence of a jostling and shouting multitude can be.

The galleries were never more like a rose garden. Women preponderated, and their brilliant costumes were set off by the sober black clothes of the men who were scattered among them. If the new Vice President, glancing up at the galleries from his desk, had let his eyes sweep them rapidly, without dwelling too closely on any spot, he might easily have had the optical illusion that it was not a great crowd of human beings, but a flower garden filled with every color under the sun.

In the front row of the Diplomatic Gallery sat Mme. Wu, brilliant in an exquisite gown of blue and gold. With her was Shen Tung, the first Secretary of the legation, about the only man in the place whose dress vied with those of the women in beauty and richness. He looks like Wu Ting-Fang, and was pointed out as Mr. Wu by a great number of the spectators who did not know the Minister by sight.

Mrs. McKinley, coming in late on the arm of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, sat in the first row of the Executive Gallery, and across the aisle were Vice President Roosevelt's family. The children appeared to look on at the proceedings as a matter of course, and young Teddy spent his time drawing pictures of the Senators.

COL. ROOSEVELT ARRIVES.

Senators Carter and Wellington took up all the time until 12 o'clock with their successful filibuster against the River and Harbor bill, and though Senator Scott sarcastically moved that Mr. Carter's time be extended, that Senator gave way gracefully when Assistant Doorkeeper Alonzo H. Stewart began to turn the hands of the clock back in accordance with the time-honored custom. Every available bit of space had been filled with chairs, which were occupied by Representatives, ex-Senators, and others.

The great international question of precedence, involving the Ambassadors and Supreme Court Justices, was again settled by a compromise, though not the same one as that reached four years ago. Chairs were placed in front of the first row of Senators' desks. In these chairs, on the left of the Vice President, sat the Supreme Court. On the right, headed by Lord Pauncefote, sat the Ambassadors, in Court costume, and the Cabinet officers, headed by Secretary Hay. On the right of the Cabinet were Admiral Dewey and Lieut. Gen. Miles. The Ministers were in the front row of seats, behind the Ambassadors and the Cabinet.

When Mr. Roosevelt entered, having been escorted from the Cowles's residence by Squadron A, he came down the aisle with a firm and rapid step. His tanned face was set in the firm and serious lines which are seen in his pictures, and not so often in the real Roosevelt. He was evidently determined to keep in the background all the characteristics which have made him known and cheered as "Teddy" all across the continent, but he did not altogether succeed, and no Vice President ever took the oath in quite the way in which Col. Roosevelt took it to-day.

In his usual impetuous way, he mounted the steps leading to the Vice President's desk so rapidly that Senator Spooner, who was walking with him, had to check him. He then sat down in a chair placed for him a little back of the desk where President pro tem Frye was standing, from which he arose a moment later as the President entered.

Just in advance of Senators Hanna of Ohio, Jones of Arkansas, and Representative Cannon of Illinois, members of the Inaugural Committee, the President, fresh looking and vigorous, stepped briskly down the main aisle to the historic red leather chair which had been placed for him in the area immediately in front of the Secretary's desk. When seated, the President faced the distinguished assemblage upon the floor. As he seated himself, the President bowed and smiled to Mrs. McKinley, and she returned the salutation with a wave of her gloved hand.

TAKES THE OATH.

Then Mr. Frye administered the oath. Col. Roosevelt rose and stood like a soldier, all attention. Mr. Frye, while repeating the form of the oath, raised his right hand in the usual way. Mr. Roosevelt no doubt thought he was doing the same thing, but he actually raised his hand in a military salute, and so held it, the fingers all the time inclined toward where his hat would have been. The act was evidently perfectly unconscious, and thoroughly characteristic of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Frye administered the oath in his clear, fine voice, and when he had finished Mr. Roosevelt in a low voice said "I do" and dropped his hand. He then, with a rapid stride, stepped over to the desk and signed his name with a quick, free movement. Then Mr. Frye declared the Senate adjourned, and Mr. Roosevelt, taking his place, struck the desk a decided thump with the gavel and thus called it to order.

He then bowed his head and listened to the Chaplain's prayer, resting the forefinger of each hand on his desk. In the same attitude, except that he raised his head, he made his speech. At first he was not in full command of his voice, but in a few minutes he was speaking clearly and resonantly, although his usual manner of speech was much subdued. He spoke with dignity and in measured sentences. There were no gestures, and he kept his hands down at the desk all the time, but he kept turning his head from right to left so as to address both sides of the Senate. He said:

VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"The history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies in which, from the earliest times, free government has found its loftiest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the Legislature in which the service is rendered is a vital part in the governmental machinery of one of those world-powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is intrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind.

"For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty Nation. Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young Nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world-life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever-increasing share. And as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without.

"There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright. A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count itself happy indeed that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A leading part therein must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside.

"Most deeply I appreciate the privilege of my position, for high, indeed, is the honor of presiding over the American Senate at the outset of the twentieth century."

SENATORS SWORN IN.

The proclamation of the President calling the Senate into extraordinary session then was read by the clerk, the direction for the reading being the first official order of the new Vice President. At the conclusion of the reading the Vice President requested the new Senators to present themselves at the desk to take the oath of office. The clerk called the names of the Senators in groups of four, and, as they advanced to the left of the Vice President's desk to take the oath, they were greeted with cordial applause from the galleries. A notable reception was accorded Mr. Bailey of Texas by his colleagues of the House of Representatives.

In succession, as the men conspicuous in public life, some of them for many years, advanced to the desk, escorted by their colleagues in the Senate, they were greeted with hearty applause. In the first four were Senators Bacon of Georgia, Bailey of Texas, Berry of Arkansas, and Blackburn of Kentucky. The fierce-mustached Blackburn, who returns to the Senate after several years, was given a cordial welcome. Following them were Senators Burnham, the successor of Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire; Burton of Kansas, Carmack of Tennessee, and Clark of Montana.

In the order named, Senators Cullom of Illinois, Dolliver of Iowa, Dubois of Idaho, Elkins of West Virginia, Foster of Louisiana, Frye of Maine, Gamble of South Dakota, (Mr. Pettigrew's successor,) McMillan of Michigan, Martin of Virginia, Morgan of Alabama, Patterson of Colorado, Sewell of New Jersey, Simmons of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, Warren of Wyoming, and Wetmore of Rhode Island appeared and took the oath.

Announcements were made by their colleagues that Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, Mitchell of Oregon, and Nelson of Minnesota were detained unavoidably from the chamber and could not take the oath at this time. At the conclusion of the ceremony incident to the swearing in of the Senators, Vice President Roosevelt directed the Sergeant at Arms to execute the order of the inaugural ceremony. Col. Ransdell then conducted President McKinley, who followed the Sergeant at Arms on the arm of Chief Justice Fuller, to the President's room, where, with the Inaugural Committee, he was to wait the seating of the guests on the platform at the east front of the Capitol before he appeared there to receive the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address.

By direction of the Vice President, those entitled to the floor of the Senate then proceeded to the inaugural platform, where President McKinley was sworn in office.

SCENES ON THE STREETS.

Bedraggled Decorations and Good-Natured Crowds the Features.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The streets were brave with flags and other decorations all this morning, but long before the parade had begun to appear the rain had soaked them, and they were limp and bedraggled. Rain drizzled steadily down upon the solid banks of spectators, but did not seem to have much effect in dampening the enthusiasm. Later in the day, however, the rain stopped and, although it did not become a bright day, the wet decorations seemed to look a little brighter.

As it was day, the decorations which were put up exclusively to celebrate the inauguration did not have to contend for attention with the brilliant displays of whisky advertisements. At night a stranger arriving in town would be in some doubt whether the celebration was over the inauguration of a President or the jubilee of all the distilleries in the United States.

These displays are made by electric light, and were not on view during the daytime, so that the inaugural decorations had the field all to themselves.

All the way down the graceful sweep of the avenue from the Treasury Building there was a vista of the National colors. Every house, store, and hotel on the way was bright with them. Beginning with Senator Hanna's "throne" at Willard's Hotel and the balconies across the street from it, there was a long sweep of balconies black with people and lively with flags. A few people were on the roofs. Some of them climbed on the roofs of stands, but were immediately discovered and hauled down by the police amid the jeers of the crowd on the sidewalk.

At the lower end of the avenue, near the Capitol, the crowd was surprisingly slim. They were not over three deep, and anybody could get about as good a view there as he could have from a high-priced stand. This was particularly true of the broad pavement in front of the Botanical Gardens. For some reason the crowd had got it into its head that the parade could be seen better further up the avenue, and so the foot of the Capitol was neglected. It was strange, too, for in some respects it was better than most of the places further up. The soldiers could not only be seen marching straight along the street, but they could be seen making the graceful swing into the avenue from the Capitol, which, in the case of well-drilled men like the West Point cadets, was as pretty as anything along the line of march.

The crowd grew more and more dense the further up town one went. The wide Post Office approach was jammed so close that it would have been hard to shove a stick between two people, for this was a place which had all the advantages of a stand, except that there were no seats, and it did not cost a cent. If anybody wanted to buy a postage stamp in the Post Office during the hours of the parade he must have given it up. It certainly did not seem possible for the Post Office to transact any business, and it probably did not.

At the National Hotel there was some one with a huge bell, which he rang whenever there was applause and cheering for any of the marching men. It sounded above all the cheers and other noise. At this hotel were 200 school children from Chicago, imported into Washington by a newspaper of that city

AT THE INAUGURAL BALL

Artistic Effect of Simplicity in The Decorations.

Mrs. McKinley Being Indisposed, the Grand March Is Abandoned—She Is Later Able to View the Dancing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the Inaugural Ball, given to-night in the vast hall of the Pension Office. As a spectacular event, it was unparalleled in the history of Inaugural Balls, in the sumptuousness of arrangement, in the beauty of the decorations, in the elaborateness of the electrical effects, and the immense throng taking part in the function.

It was a yellow ball. Every inch of the bunting which covered the walls and ceiling of the immense Pension Building was golden-hued, except where a patch of white, standing boldly out from the yellow background, called attention to the President, and every one of the 16,000 lights was simply a light and was not disguised by colored glass.

There was no "color effect," except the effect of simple brightness. The object of Decorator C. H. Koater and Electrician E. J. McAllister was to produce the effect of day without any glare. In past inaugural balls there have been all sorts of barbaric effects, produced by efforts to get in as many colors as possible and produce something really rich. This time the straining was after an artistic effect of simplicity. Everybody concerned tried to get as far away as possible from rich coloring. Everything was subdued and no one thing was permitted to be especially prominent. Even the yellow of the bunting was not a bright yellow.

There were three approaches to the building, on F, G, and Sixth Streets, each brilliantly illuminated. At the west end of the building was the President's balcony. Here was the only break in the subdued golden effect, for the interior of the balcony was lined with white to accentuate it. The President's room, too, was white, while all the other rooms were hung with yellow. To preserve the effect the electric globes in the President's room were frosted, and the metal from which they depended was white.

GREEN WITH THE GOLD.

Smilax, at every point, set off and relieved the gold. It was everywhere, playing the part of handmaid to the lights. Clusters of lights were entwined with clusters of smilax, and long pendent strings of lights, hanging from the first gallery, peeped out from strings of smilax. On the walls back of the galleries were graceful festoons of smilax, with wreaths of smilax under the points at which they connected. Everywhere lights were showing through the tracery of green.

While the smilax was displayed lavishly enough at many places, probably the prettiest effect which it produced was where it came straying in an accidental sort of fashion along the golden walls. The gold was dotted and lined with carelessly-falling smilax, so that the bunting seemed to be delicately veined and traced with green. At intervals a glimpse was caught, above the floor, of white and red, for the stairways were lined with those colors and with smilax. They were not a part of the ballroom, and did not break into the general effect, but rather added to it. Clusters of three lights hung from the points of the smilax on the top gallery, and over each of them was a yellow paper shade.

The gilded columns were seventy-six in number under each gallery. Each of the columns supporting the first gallery was crowned with light from a twelve-inch globe. Above the second gallery the columns tapered into golden rods, each covered with ferns and holding a gonfalon.

There were four clusters of American flags, eight flags in each cluster, and they hung over electric-lighted shields of the National colors. One of these clusters hung over the music balcony, one over the President's balcony, and one on each side of the gallery, and each was surmounted by smilax. Over the shield which caught the flags above the President's balcony was a stuffed American eagle. By his position at the very centre of the main entrance to the building the eagle seemed to be in command of all the operations, and certainly had the best place to view the ball. But he was so high up above the crowd that he shrank in size, and most of those who saw him could not tell whether he was a real eagle or only a decoration, or an optical illusion.

THE FLORAL DISPLAY.

The floral display of course was lavish. The galleries were banked with boxes of greens and flowers. In the centre of the room was a great well of growing plants and cut flowers, surrounded by spirea and golden bowls of flowers. In the centre of the well was a platform towering high with plants and flowers, and with ledges similarly covered spreading around its base. The room was fairly crowned with flowers, for there was an immense bank of them stretching all around the building above the galleries.

On each side of the first gallery, about half way around the room from the President's balcony, there was a fence. This divided the official reception rooms from the public ones, and prevented the President and other officials from being submerged by uninvited visitors. After this fence the rooms were turned into a public promenade, there being no divisions between them, so that guests could go into the gallery and walk uninterruptedly clear around it—until they came up to the fence, which was an impassable barrier.

Nearly 100,000 yards of golden bunting was used. The paneled canopy of yellow, which covered the entire court, 75 feet above the floor, was 150 feet by 375 feet, and it took five miles of rope, a mile of galvanized wire cable, 200 pulleys, 1,000 clamps, 1,000 hinge irons, and more than 26,000 linear feet of lumber to place it in position.

The expense of decorations, flowers, and electric lighting is estimated at about $20,000, and other items, including carpenter work, souvenirs, printing, caterers, attendants, &c., brought the cost of the ball to about $45,000.

When the doors of the great structure were thrown open at 8 o'clock, an eager crowd besieged every entrance, and lines of carriages stretched into the surrounding streets and avenues. Platoons of police, mounted and unmounted, guarded the other entrances, keeping back the rush of curious spectators and bringing order out of the tangle of carriages. Through the long, arched entrances, hung with bunting and vines, passed the throng, and soon the interior of the building began to take on life and animation.

The United States Marine Band and an orchestra of over a hundred pieces played patriotic airs for an hour before the arrival of the Presidential party.

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ARRIVES.

The President and Mrs. McKinley arrived at 10:15 o'clock. They were preceded by a glittering array of officers in full uniform, and were escorted to the President's room. Mr. McKinley bowed and smiled as he passed through the throng. Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Miles, several of the Justices of the Supreme Court, with their wives, and a number of members of the Cabinet circle joined the party up stairs.

The crowds on the main floor had been pushed back to make room for the grand march, and the band was ready to break into the opening strains of the march from "Tannhäuser," but word came that Mrs. McKinley was indisposed and that the President would remain by her side. The march, consequently, was abandoned.

The band struck up Strauss's "Blue Danube," and the first regret of the assemblage at missing the grand march, with the President and the first lady of the land at its head, gave way before the whirl of gayety on the ballroom floor.

Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived about the time the President came in. After paying their respects to the President and holding an informal levee amid the groups of Governors, officers, Senators, and distinguished officials, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt proceeded to the ballroom floor.

The scene was then at its height. Under the golden canopy and the dazzling lights moved the shifting throngs—women in exquisite toilets, dowagers and matrons in rare old laces, buds and debutantes in dainty Paris creations.

With them were officials distinguished in every branch of public life, Supreme Court Justices, Governors of States surrounded by their brilliantly uniformed staffs and aids, ambassadors and ministers in gold lace and decorations, the highest officers of the army, navy, and marine Corps, Senators and Representatives, officers of Troop A, the President's crack organization, in uniforms of Austrian hussars.

Mrs. McKinley's indisposition was of brief duration, and soon she was able to join the President and the brilliant assemblage in the embowered box overlooking the gay throng below. The President occupied a seat at the right, near the rail, with Mrs. McKinley at his side. To their left sat the Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Near the Vice President was Gov. Odell, and further back were Gen. Corbin, Admirals Bradford and Crowninshield, Secretary Root, Justice Harlan, Gov. Stone, many ladies of the Cabinet, and army and navy officials.

The Presidential party and Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt left the ball about midnight. Before leaving they partook of a luncheon, with a large number of invited guests, in the private dining room.

GOWNS WORN AT THE BALL.

Mrs. McKinley wore the most beautiful of the many beautiful white satin gowns made for this occasion. Like all the gowns of the First Lady of the Land, this much-described costume is high in the neck and long in the sleeves, Mrs. McKinley's health and taste both preventing her appearing décolletée even on State occasions. The skirt, which is made with an immense train, is trimmed with two broad ruffles of point lace. These start at the waist and overlap the narrow front, as they disappear in the soft drapery of satin which forms a deep flounce around the train. This flounce is caught at intervals of eight inches by little satin choux, each having in its heart a buckle of rhinestones. The front of the skirt, between the lace ruffles, is embroidered from belt to hem in pearls and rhinestones, the design being of grapes and their leaves, the rhinestones suggesting the dewdrops clinging to the fruit. The bodice has a deep collar of point lace in the back, which, crossing the shoulders, extends half way down the front on either side, forming a reverelike effect opening on a vest of pleated chiffon, overlaid with the same embroidery of pearls and rhinestones which beautify the skirt. The sleeves are close fitting and solidly embroidered in rhinestones and pearls from shoulder to wrist, where they are finished in a ruffle of point lace. A belt of the embroidery, deep in the back and narrowing to a band of only two pointed leaves in front, marks the waist line.

A diamond necklace fitted over the high collar and a number of corsage ornaments of the same precious stones completed this most notable toilette.

The shoes which were made to wear with this gown are of white satin, made on the model of an ordinary walking boot, but with pearl embroidery on their vamps and fastened by white satin lacers.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt wore a severe, plain gown of heavy white silk, embroidered in silver, made en traine, and finished with the full rose quilting of lace. The skirt was veiled in soft French lace draperies, caught at each side by graceful loops of satin ribbons. At the low-cut corsage the same design was carried out—a ruching of lace, with tiny loops of satin ribbon showing through, each caught in its place by a small buckle of Roman pearls. Strings of pearls were worn around her neck, from which depended a magnificent ostrich tip fan. An aigrette of ostrich tips was worn in her hair, caught in place by a magnificent crescent of pearls and diamonds.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who will be a débutante of next season, looked girlishly pretty in a gown of white embroidered mull worn over a slip of white taffeta. A big bunch of white violets was fastened in her belt, and the same flowers were the only ornaments worn in her hair.

Among the other gowns were:

Mrs. GAGE—A very handsome gown of white satin, the skirt trimmed in deep flounce of lace, paillettes in rhinestones and pearls, the décolletée bodice finished in lace and a corsage garniture of green foliage. A diamond necklace and diamond-tipped aigrette completed what was one of the most beautiful costumes of the evening.

Mrs. ROOT—White satin, veiled in point d'Alençon, diamond necklace.

Mrs. GRIGGS, the only outgoing hostess of the Cabinet—White brocaded satin, with bodice and skirt trimmed in silver embroidery and Mechlin lace.

Mrs. CHARLES EMORY SMITH—Rich gown of white satin, unrelieved by any color, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. HITCHCOCK—The only colored gown in the Presidential party, a handsome creation of her favorite mauve satin, with garniture of point lace, and beautiful ornaments of amethysts and diamonds.

Miss WILSON—Paris gown of white crepe de chine, the skirt made with a demi-train and trimmed with fifty rows of narrow gold braid and edged with sable, the bodice finish of lace over cloth of gold, with a bertha-like rever of lace and pink velvet roses in applique.

Mrs. CORTELYOU—Cream white peau de soie, with a tucked flounce of white chiffon encircling the skirt, which is also trimmed with bands of gold embroidery, square-cut bodice, finished in gold embroidery and chiffon, aigrette of white ostrich dips over white satin.

Miss ALICE HAY—Embroidered chiffon over white satin.

Miss ROOT—Pale blue satin with white lace incrusted with turquois.

Miss GRIGGS—Pale blue satin and white lace; garniture of pink roses.

Miss LEILA GRIGGS—Blue satin and white lace, with garniture of violets.

Miss CONSTANCE GRIGGS—Old rose satin, écru lace and old gold ornaments.

Miss HITCHCOCK—Pink taffeta.

Miss MARGARET HITCHCOCK—Light-blue taffeta.

Miss JULIA H. ADAMS of New York—Pink chiffon on foundation of pink silk.

Mrs. F. W. ANDREWS—Dark red velvet, diamond and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. WALTER SCOTT ANDREWS—White lace over white satin.

Miss APPERSON—Light blue crepe de chine.

Miss ARCHIBALD—Light green crepe on green taffeta.

Mme. ASPIROZ, wife of the Mexican Ambassador—Black velvet, garniture of jet.

Miss MARGARET BAILEY, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. E. Bailey, United States Army—Black net, trimmed with violet.

Mrs. CHARLES GOODWIN BENNETT—White Chantilly lace, over white satin, with overdress of chiffon, with ruffles of same lace; pink roses on bodice.

Miss BICKLEY—Exceptionally stylish gown of white satin, with jeweled embroidery of turquois and silver.

Mrs. THEODORE A. BINGHAM—Light-blue satin and gold embroidered lace.

Mrs. J. A. BOYLES, Baltimore—Nile green satin, embroidered in gold.

Mrs. CHARLES SUMNER BROMWELL—White satin, spangled with silver.

Mrs. W. H. BUCHANAN, wife of the Director General of the Pan-American Exposition—Gray crepe de chine, Duchesse lace.

Miss FLORENCE BUCHANAN—White and pink embroidered chiffon.

Mrs. BURROWS—Yellow gauze, built on self-colored satin, embroidered in pansy design, low neck outlined in yellow pansies.

Mrs. CAMPBELL, Baltimore—Renaissance lace over white satin.

Mrs. CHARLES N. CAMPBELL, Daughter of the Late Admiral Porter—White satin, veiled in silver spangled net.

Miss CANNON—White silk and lace.

Countess MARGUERITE CASSINI, Niece of the Russian Ambassador— Ducet gown of white lace de luxe, built on white taffeta, pearl necklace.

Mrs. WILLIAM CHESTER—Light blue satin.

Mrs. EDWIN A. CLIFFORD—Light green Dresden silk trimmed with white panne velvet.

Miss COCKRELL—White satin veiled in white lace, gold garniture on skirt and bodice.

Miss IDA COOTS—White embroidered mullie.

Mrs. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU—Handsome gown of white silk and chiffon.

Mrs. WILLIAM S. COWLES—White satin with point lace garniture and pink roses.

Mrs. THOMAS G. CRIDLER—White satin with Persian embroidery.

Mrs. JOHN DALZELL—Blue brocaded velvet, with point lace and dinmonds.

Miss DAVIDGE—Gray satin.

Miss EDITH DAVIDGE—White satin under white lace, caught up with white roses.

Mrs. CHARLES G. DAWES—Pink liberty silk over pink taffeta.

Mrs. CHARLES DUFF, Canton, Ohio—Black lace, over white satin.

Mrs. JOHN JOY EDSON, wife of the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee—Beautiful gown of white brocade satin, chiffon and pearl trimming, diamond ornaments.

Miss EDSON—Light blue crepe de chine, chiffon and lace, pearl ornaments.

Mrs. STEPHEN B. ELKINS—Black chiffon embroidered in gold, tiara of diamonds, necklace of opals and diamonds.

The Countess ESTERHAZY—Light colorded gown, elaborately embroidered in silver on foundation of white satin, ruby and diamond necklace.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS—Ivory satin embroidered in pearls, overdress of white Chantilly lace.

Mrs. FAULKNER—Black Chantilly lace over white taffeta. Miss Sally Faulkner, white crepe de chine.

Mrs. ALBERT FERGUSON—Gray satin, diamond ornaments.

Miss ELEANOR FITCH, Granddaughter of Gen. Sherman—White satin, embroidered with silver and pearls.

Mrs. J. B. FORAKER—An imported gown, Oxford red satin, opening over an embroidered front of mode velvet; bodice finished with embroidered lace and light-blue panne velvet and rhinestones.

Miss FORAKER—White lace built on light-blue satin and finished in accordion-plaited chiffon.

Miss LOUISE FORAKER—Light-green tulle, with pink roses hanging from a girdle of green velvet.

Miss JULIA FORAKER—Pink panne velvet.

Mrs. GAMBLE of South Dakota—Light gray satin crepe, trimmed in pink chiffon and point lace.

Miss HELEN MILLER GOULD—Superb gown of white satin embroidered in gold, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. EDWIN GOULD—Black lace gown, paillettted in gold, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. FREDERICK DENT GRANT—Light-blue satin, elaborate garniture of white chiffon and black lace, pearl and diamond ornaments.

Miss MIRIAM GRANT—White crepe de chine.

Miss ELIZABETH GREEN of Reading, Penn.—Red gauze paletted in gold.

Miss JULIA GREEN—White mousseline de soie over yellow taffeta.

Mrs. MARCUS A. HANNA—A Worth costume of white satin, with Court train, petticoat front embossed with gold, décolletée corsage veiled in white tulle, with chenille ornaments outlined in pearls. She wore a magnificent diamond necklace and a diamond tiara.

Miss HANNA—Pale-blue uncut velvet.

Miss RUTH HANNA—White tulle and gold braid.

Miss LAURA HARLAN—Black jetted net over black taffeta.

Miss RUTH HARLAN—Pink crepe over pink taffeta with accordion pleating of chiffon.

Miss ESTELLE HARTSHORNE—White crepe de chine.

Mrs. HEARST, Widow of Senator Hearst—Ruby velvet, made princesse effect, incrusted with rhinestones.

Mrs. JOEL P. HEATWOLE, Minnesota—Handsome combination of black lace and velvet with white taffeta, diamond ornaments.

Miss CATHERINE HEMMICK—White mousseline de soie over white satin, satin draped bodice, embroidered in pearls.

Mrs. HENDERSON, wife of the Speaker—Violet satin and lace, with elaborate garniture of gold and pearl embroidery.

Mrs. DAVID JAYNE HILL—Pink and white silk, rainbow chiffon, and Renaissance lace.

Mrs. SAMUEL HINKLE—Black net.

Mrs. E. H. HINKEL of Springfield, Ill.—Black crepe de chine with violets.

Miss MARY HUNTER—Light blue silk.

Mrs. E. S. HUNTLEY of Lincoln, Ill.—A combination of brown and cream silk, with ruffles of duchesse lace.

Mrs. J. J. JENKINS of Wisconsin—White brocade satin, pearl passamenterie.

Mrs. E. K. JOHNSON of Chicago—Princess gown of white panne velvet trimmed with white roses.

Miss KEAN, sister of Senator Kean of New Jersey—White satin veiled in white lace, with garniture of red panne velvet.

Miss ELIZABETH KEAN—Yellow satin and same color tulle garniture.

Miss EDITH KEEN, New York—Renaissance robe of white lace on light green taffeta, three shades of chiffon ruffles finishing the skirt, and the bodice relieved by shrimp pink roses.

Mrs. ROBERT LAMBERTON—White duchesse satin and lace.

Miss LANE—Pink liberty silk.

Miss MAY LAY—Vialet gauze, on self-colored satin.

Mrs. LEVI Z. LEITER—Paris gown of white satin, embroidered in lilacs in natural colors, Court train, necklace of rubies and diamonds, tiara of diamonds.

Miss LEITER—Pale blue satin, turquois ornaments.

Miss DAISY LEITER—White satin, made on severely plain model, with which she wore a rope of pearls.

The Countess LICHTERVELDE, Wife of the Belgian Minister—White brocade, veiled in old Brussels point, relieved by orange panne velvet, with diamond necklace and diamond tiara.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LOGAN—Painted mousseline de soie over pink silk, trimmed with blue baby ribbon.

Mrs. J. N. MADDY—Pink crepe de chine, white lace.

Mrs. WILLIAM E. MASON—Lavender silk, with cream lace insertion in waved lines on the skirt; bodice covered with lace with Vandyke points of panne velvet, diamond necklace, and diamond aigrette in the hair.

Miss MASON—Pink silk, with cream lace and garniture of French roses.

Miss ETHEL MASON—White silk embroidered with gold.

Mrs. CARL VON MAYHOFF—Gown of delicately painted white chiffon, necklace of diamond pendants, with diamond tipped aigrette.

Mrs. ROBERT McCORMICK of Chicago—White brocade, diamond necklace and tiara.

Mrs. McKENNA, Wife of Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court—Lavendar satin brocade, trimmed in sable and point lace.

Miss ISABEL McKENNA—White lace, over blue satin.

Miss MARIE McKENNA—White chiffon and lace.

Miss HILDEGARDE McKENNA—Lavendar crepe de chine.

Miss MAY, Daughter of the Senator from Michigan—White satin, with point lace appliqued.

Mrs. PHILIP H. McMILLAN—Pink panne velvet.

Mrs. FRANK McMILLAN of Detroit—White satin and point lace, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. CARROLL MERCER—Cloth of gold, completely covered with white point lace flounces, bodice of gold and white lace.

Mrs. NELSON A. MILES—White lace built on white satin, necklace of pearls, diamond and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. WILLIS J. MOORE—Turquois blue silk veiled in point d'esprit; bodice outlined in turquois and blue ostrich tips in the coiffure.

Mrs. CHARLES A. MUNN—White satin, combined with white panne velvet, diamond necklace and tiara.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. NEALY, Franklin, Penn.—Gray crepe de chine over pink satin.

Mrs. S. A. NEEGEATH, Franklin—Black satin, with creme lace and violets.

Mrs. JAMES CECIL NOOS—Black silk gauze, over black satin.

Miss IDA NORTHROP—Pink silk and white lace.

Mrs. A. G. PATTERSON—Lilac crepe.

Mrs. ARTHUR PATTERSON, Wilmington, Del.—Black point d'esprit, with pink panne velvet.

Mrs. CATHERINE PATTERSON—White lace, on satin foundation, necklace and tiara of diamonds.

Miss PAULDING—White net, embroidered in silver grapevine design in alto relief, pearl ornaments.

Mme. PEREZ—Black net, built on black satin.

Mrs. P. LEE PHILIPS—Delicate peach-tinted satin brocade.

Miss PIERSON, Pittsburg, Penn.—White net, on foundation of white satin, pink roses.

Miss ADALAIDE POTTER—White lace.

The Countess QUADT, Wife of the First Secretary of the German Embassy—White satin gown, made with Court train, embroidered in silver, with which she wore a diamond necklace and coronet of pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. RICHARDS, Wife of the Solicitor General—White crepe de chine, elaborate garniture of honiton lace, bodice finished in red rose crepe de chine.

Miss RIDGELEY—White crepe de chine.

Mrs. DOUGLAS ROBINSON of New York, sister of the Vice President—Purple velvet and point lace, diamond ornaments.

Miss ALICE ROCHESTER — Light-blue crepe de chine, with medallions of white lace on foundation of blue taffeta.

Miss PHILIP H. SHERIDAN—Black net built on white satin, relieved by pink panne velvet and pink roses.

Miss SHERIDAN—Light blue satin and chiffon.

Miss SHOUP, Eldest Daughter of the Senator from Idaho—Light pink satin.

Miss LAURA SHOUP—Blue silk gauze.

Miss MARGARET SHOUP—White crepe de chine.

Mrs. CHARLES A. SPALDING of New York—Yellow satin and Duchesse lace, necklace and corsage ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

Miss SIBLEY, daughter of Representative Joseph C. Sibley—Pink silk, trimmed with chiffon embroidered in black and blue, accordion plaiting of chiffon.

Mrs. GEORGE D. SMITH, Illinois—Gray crepe de chine.

Mrs. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH—White peau de soie, garniture of yellow.

Mrs. WILBUR LEE SMITH—White satin trimmed with duchesse lace.

Miss MATTIE SMITH—White organdie, with bowknots of white lace.

Mrs. SPOONER—Black velvet and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. JOEL DORMAN STEELE of Elmira, N. Y.—White satin, covered with point lace, diamond ornaments.

Miss STEESE, Ironton, Ohio—White peau de soie.

Mrs. JOHN KNOX STEWART of New York—A beautiful creation of loose-meshed silk net, covered in perpendicular rows of black and white velvet, built on white taffeta, corsage garniture of black silk, roses, and green foliage, diamond necklace.

Mrs. WILLIAM P. THOMAS—White satin embroidered in pearls.

Mrs. JOSEPH B. THROPP—Trained gown of black velvet, necklace and corsage ornaments of diamonds.

Viscountess SANTO THYRSSO—Black silk net on black satin, corsage garniture of crimson roses.

Mrs. W. F. TUCKER, daughter of the late Gen. Logan—White tulle embroidered in large floral design of jet, and trimmed with black velvet, pearl ornaments.

Mrs. T. R. TURNER, Philadelphia—Pale blue crepe de chine.

Mrs. JOHN WYATT TYLER—Black spangled net, over pink satin.

Mrs. JAMES W. WADSWORTH of New York—Regal gown of black velvet trimmed with rose point, diamond tiara and corsage ornaments.

Miss WADSWORTH—Pale blue satin, with Venetian point and pink roses.

Mrs. D. W. WALKER of Milne, Ill.—Green brocade, with lace and spangles.

Miss REBA WALLACE of Philadelphia—Light-gray satin.

Mrs. H. WEBB of Canada—Decolletée gown of black grenadine, elaborately paletted in jet, aigrette of black and silver.

Mrs. ROBERT W. WILCOX, wife of the Congressional Delegate from Hawaii, formerly the Princess Kaoheleiani—Turquois blue satin, superb diamond ornaments.

Miss MARGERY WILDER, Chicago—Wite mousseline de soie over white taffeta.

Mrs. LUCY G. WILLIAMS—White taffeta trimmed with accordion pleating of black and white chiffon.

Remember a fifty cent bottle of Scott's Emulsion given in proper quantities will last a baby fifty days; a child six or seven, thirty days; and a child of ten or twelve, twenty days.

It's a very economical medicine.

If the child is sickly, without appetite, it will nourish and bridge it over until it can take its usual food.

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INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In how trifling a degree man has advanced over his savage ancestors, at least so far as the ornamentation of his person tells the story, was very markedly in evidence in to-day's parade. As a whole, he blazed in color. Badges red, badges gold, badges blue, and badges of all other colors were flaunted everywhere. The man without a badge, a medal, a decoration, either real or imitation, was really the man of distinction. Such men as rode wearing civilians' dress wore sashes of red, white, blue, or gold. Every resident Washingtonian had a badge of some color pinned to his coat to indicate that he was a member of some sort of a committee.

It was a day after Gen. Dan Sickles's own heart in these evidences of barbaric display. Washington's revolving in color in this fashion made strangers, and women in particular, imitative, and so all decorated themselves with pins and badges, ribbons and small flags, that meant nothing, but contributed to the grand effect of gayety. The result was at least an appearance of enthusiasm, and so everybody was happy, in spite of the drizzle and cold wind of the afternoon that had succeeded the promising weather of the morning. Even those who wore the ridiculous Carrie Nation badges that flooded the town seemed rather pleased with themselves, for some undiscoverable reason. Every darkey in the city reveled in the brightest of colors, and so was supremely content.

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A lone son of the plains—Indian from the raven black hair that crowned his swarthy face to the feet that toed in as he walked—was one of the visitors who attracted a very considerable amount of attention. His jacket, of the gaudiest of colors, was a mass of rich bead and needle work. Buckskin trousers, with rough, fringed seams, and a hunting knife swinging at his belt completed the savage part of his equipment. Modernity was shown in a slouch hat at one extremity and machine-made shoes at the other.

"Son of the Eagles" he said his name was, and added that the plains of Nebraska was the place where his tepee was pitched. He had come, he said, "to see the great father again put in charge of the hunting grounds of the white tribe." Even the suggestion that he was a guide strayed away from the Sportsman's Show in New York did not detract from his picturesqueness. That he was a typical Indian all through was a certainty. His claim to represent the Sioux Tribe may have been a feat of imagination.

***

Outside of the parade itself, the captured Spanish guns from the Morro in Havana, from San Juan, and from Porto Rico that line the park in front of the Army and Navy Building seemed most satisfying to curiosity seekers. They are quaint, battered, useless, but interesting.

***

Said a Maine backwoodsman, talking in the lobby of the St. James Hotel: "Now, I never supposed there were so many niggers in the world as there are right here in Washington." He was talking to a typical South Carolina "cracker," who spoke in the dialect of the Southern negro and came from the blackest of the black belts of his State.

"I never did see so many white faces and so few black ones altogether at one time, stranger," said the Southerner. "Down my way white faces are scarce as cotton plants are in Maine, I reckon, and only once in my life, when I went to Charleston, did I ever see so many white men and women together and so few black ones in one place at one time," which only goes to show how easily different viewpoints can make strikingly different effects in this big country of ours.

***

One attempt of the Inaugural Committee at a sensation that proved a complete failure was the effort to get together a body of students from colleges to form a division in the parade. Only minor and comparatively unknown colleges were represented in the division, with the single exception of a few enthusiasts from Princeton University.

***

If what was done at the President's reviewing stand was typical of the way in which it ordinarily does things, Washington has a model police force. The great crowd that massed there an hour before the parade was expected, and just before the rain came down, was handled admirably; the avenue was kept clear, and people holding tickets to seats on the several stands were handled without confusion. There was no hustling, no clubbing, no violence of any sort. Yet the conditions were about as disagreeable and unpromising as conditions could well be.

***

Col. Roosevelt early this morning was the recipient of an extremely handsome floral piece from Capt. William M. Flanagan, late of his staff in New York. It was a basket of orchids, roses, and carnations, each flower set in a separate tiny silver trumpet full of water.

***

A "jackie" from the Hartford, who rode up town this morning to the Capitol, was questioned pointedly by a visitor who had just read aloud Weather Prophet Moore's promise to the President that the weather to-day would be "the finest ever experienced on the inauguration of a President."

"What do you say, sailorman, to that prediction?" asked the visitor.

The sailorman looked the other way with a duck of the head, but he answered: "It will rain before to-night."

***

There is no truth in the report carried to the White House for verification that the President's first official act will be the appointment of a new chief of the Weather Bureau.

***

With the exception of Mme. Wu, who arrived at the Roosevelt inauguration in time to get into the first row, the desirable seats in the Diplomatic gallery were filled by friends and relatives of the South American diplomats. The canny statesmen from the South had bidden their friends to go early, and the result was that the slothful Europeans had to sit so far back that few could see them.

***

Most of the ladies present in the Senate chamber wore grave and serious faces, as if trying to do their share toward supporting the dignity of the occasion. This was not the case with Miss Helen Hay, the Secretary's daughter. She is as lively and vivacious as a school girl, and she seemed to be enjoying herself as much as if she were at a play. Miss Root, who sat beside her, watched everything with serious interest. Miss Hay was bubbling over with good spirits, and added a distinctly sunshiny effect to her corner of the Executive Gallery.

***

Most of the Senators at the inauguration ceremonies added to the gravity of their costumes by wearing dark ties. The only exception was Wetmore, the millionaire Senator from Rhode Island, who aggressively sported a red tie of the most flaming shade, which attracted attention at a long distance. Otherwise Mr. Wetmore was as decorous a Senator in his costume as anybody present.

***

One observer in the Senate gallery commented on the fact that in a great crowd women's faces all look alike, or, as he expressed it, seemed "on a dead level." His theory was that if the women in the galleries were taken out in parties of two and three, there would be striking and individual faces in every group, but massed together, they all had the same characteristics and looked like copies of each other, unless one scrutinized a single face closely.

***

Two of the finest-looking military men in Washington when they have their uniforms on are Admiral Dewey and Lieut. Gen. Miles. They stood together in the Senate Chamber, and afforded an opportunity for comparison. Dewey, who ranks Miles, stood in front of him when they came in and took the seat nearest to the Cabinet when they sat down. The General is taller, but the Admiral's compact little figure shows to fine advantage in his uniform, and his soldierly bearing is not in the least inferior to that of Miles.

***

It is now a settled fact that nothing will induce Vice President Roosevelt to wear a high collar. Not even his induction into the second office in the land, serious as he evidently felt the occasion to be, led him to make any departure from his established custom in this respect, and his brown, stocky neck rose from its usual low pedestal of linen.

***

During the inauguration of Vice President Roosevelt the Cabinet officers all sat in exactly the same attitude. Each had his right leg crossed over his left knee, each leaned back at precisely the same angle. They looked like replicas of each other. The only exception was Secretary Gage, who put his silk hat under his chair instead of holding it in his hand, crossed his left leg over his right knee, and folded his hands at his waist line. He unquestionably jarred the harmony.

***

Umbrellas were a rarity in the crowd at the east front, and were highly unpopular. If everybody had had an umbrella, nobody would have complained, because an umbrella in front of him interfered with the view. But since the majority had none, they became righteously indignant whenever some more fortunate person cut off the view of the President by raising one. Many people who had umbrellas were compelled to put them down by the menacing yells of "Down with it!" One woman kept her umbrella up in spite of the shouts, and finally a daring man knocked it out of her hand. She instantly recovered it, and the fickle crowd transferred their sympathies to her, and cheered in lusty admiration of her prowess. No one attempted to interfere with her again.

***

The great crowd which waited for the President from about 9 o'clock until after 1, was pretty patient until just before the time for his appearance. Then it began to get a little restless in a good-natured way. When the strain was greatest a young man walked rapidly down the steps and mounted the President's platform. A wild burst of cheering from the crowd greeted him. He was compelled to smile, but he went about his duties, and every move he made was the signal for a roar of cheers. He was there to place the President's water cooler in position. He did it, and escaped from the stand as quickly as he could, followed all the way up the steps by ironical applause.

***

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff were among the early arrivals on the east front platform. The Lieutenant Governor was dressed in perfect taste, and he had on a new silk hat. But he gave the lie to all the popular conceptions about his fondness for clothes by his total indifference to what became of his garments. It was raining hard. He had an umbrella with him, but he did not raise it. With the rain pelting on his silk hat and his frock coat, and making the former look like a battered plug from the Bowery, Mr. Woodruff made his wife comfortable and then turned and leisurely surveyed the crowd, to the total exclusion and continued ruin of his own hat and clothes. After he had satisfied his curiosity about the crowd he sat down, and not till then did he protect his own hat. Later he thought he saw a more comfortable place further on, and, leaving his umbrella with Mrs. Woodruff, the Lieutenant Governor sallied forth in the rain to investigate. He was gone a long time, and when he returned and escorted Mrs. Woodruff to the new position, he had given a complete proof of his indifference to the pomps and vanities of this wicked world.

***

When Vice President Roosevelt came down the east front steps with Secretary Bennett of the Senate, visiting foreigners might have thought that the Brooklynite was the Vice President and Mr. Roosevelt the escort. Mr. Bennett looked profoundly dignified and moved in a stately and majestic manner. Mr. Roosevelt was busily talking in his ear and gesticulating, as if he had nothing to do with the ceremonies, and whenever he reached a period Mr. Bennett inclined his head in dignified acquiescence.

***

This is the first time Minister Wu has appeared in public without his diamond, at least in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The Chinese Minister wears a diamond of immense size in his skull cap, and Washingtonians have grown accustomed to regarding the diamond as a part of Mr. Wu. He did not wear it to-day, and guesses are rife.

***

There was a bit of a sensation created at one of the tables at Willard's, where a party of West Point cadets were dining after the parade last evening. One of them had asked for some sauce, when the dusky waiter who was serving the party handed him a bottle of tabasco sauce. There was a general shout from the boys of "Come here, my old friend," as this unexpected reminder of the hazing days came into view.

***

As to the music played by the bands of the marching organizations, the only one that played "Hail to the Chief" was the band from Governors Island, New York, which led the procession. Several of the bands of Northern military organizations played the Southern tunes, "Dixie," "Maryland, My Maryland," and "Way Down upon the Suwanee River." These were received frantically all along the line. The band of the South Carolina troops, not to be outdone in courtesy, passed the reviewing stand of the President playing "Yankee Doodle," an incident that aroused very lively cheers. It was the only one of the bands that played this tune during the march.

***

Major Gen. Miller, commanding the Pennsylvania troops, had the best horse of the whole parade. It was a carefully trained high school horse. After the General had made his salute to the President and dropped his sword, he caught his horse just right and had him do a few fancy steps of the Spanish trot, to the manifest delight of the crowd, who were aching for just such unusual things as a relief from the monotony of the usual features of the parade.

***

"Such a bright opening day, followed by such a storm after the inauguration foretells a stormy Administration," said one of the observers of signs among the politicians gathered in the lobby of the Arlington last evening. "But after the storm comes sunshine," put in a more optimistic politician, "and I guess the Administration will come out all right."

***

President McKinley undertook to speak without his glasses to-day. He had his speech so well memorized that there was little occasion for him to refer to his notes. But after he had been speaking about three minutes he found that it was more convenient to be able to glance at them occasionally, and he put on his glasses and delivered the rest of the speech with their occasional aid.

***

One of the forcible illustrations, common in Washington to-day, of the fact that this is a cosmopolitan country of large size was afforded by a hilarious group on the avenue to-night. There were three men in it. All had been drinking, but only enough to be jolly. They had their arms around each other and were in a most fraternal mood. One was a National Guardsman in uniform, one a Mexican cowboy, and the third an Indian.

***

One man in a Washington office building got ahead of the people who rented stands. He got a pair of stilts, mounted them, leaned against a desk on the first floor of the building, and saw the whole parade. He had the additional advantage of not getting wet.

Senator Sullivan Calls on the Mayor.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan called at the Mayor's office yesterday and had a long talk with Mayor Van Wyck. When Mayor Van Wyck saw Senator Sullivan he said: "Hello, old man, how are you?" Senator Sullivan said he called on Mayor Van Wyck to talk about a bill.

How to select a Piano

The piano you select will be your companion for years. If it possesses a tone that will soon wear thin, it will become tiresome. The only guarantee of permanent satisfaction is to buy a

Steinway

You can be assured that years of use will not destroy its mellow sweetness.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 East 14th Street,
Near Union Square.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The Foremost China Store And

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Remarkable Feature of a Great Occasion

Silver Anniversary SALE of SILKS

FROM Broadway to Fourth avenue the entire main aisle and Rotunda glisten and glow to-day with the brilliant assemblage of silks. The finest, freshest, broadest and most beautiful collection of silks offered this season under-price.

They come from the best manufacturers in this country. The silks are superb in quality, complete and dainty in colorings, and rich and tasteful in designs. And so broad is the collection that silks for every purpose are included—every sort at present in popular demand—Black and Colored Taffetas, Printed Foulards, Printed Liberty Satins, Black Fancy Silks, White Silks, Colored Brocades and Fancy Striped Silks.

There is not an imperfect yard in the entire collection, unless it be such a defect as might occur in regular goods, and for which we will make amends in the regular way. The saving is positive—the risk, if any, is ours.

There is variety to suit every taste, and delight every eye—sterling in quality, staple in style and yet priced now at

A Quarter, a Third or a Half Under-price

The immense allotment of special counter space makes the selection comfortable and satisfying. But remember that you haven't seen all until you go all the way from Broadway to Fourth avenue, and all around the Rotunda. The story in detail follows:

85c and $1 Printed Foulards, 40c yard—
Large variety of small and medium designs, on grounds of navy blue and other colorings. Brief word, for they will likely go in a jiffy.

75c Black and Colored Taffetas, 50c yard
A purchase of over a thousand pieces from one manufacturer, and several hundred from another. Nearly a hundred different shades to select from. A most unusual offering, because these are probably the most staple of all silks. We could probably sell every piece this season at the regular price of 75c. You will find almost every shade, starting with white and running through the whole line of color-variations—a list too long to enumerate. Good, strong, perfect taffetas, at 50c a yard.

$1 Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins, at 50c a yard—
Twenty-seven variations of color and designs to select from at this little price. The patterns are dots, coral effects, striped effects, dashes, crescents and Grecian designs.

$1.50 and $2 Black Silks at 65c a yard—
A startling offering—rich Lyons black Satin Muscovite, with single and cluster cords. The opportunity of a life-time, and the silks are so fine that they will probably last a life-time, as well.

$1 White Silks at 65c a yard—
Fine corded Taffetas with canalae and broche stripes. White silks, like black, seldom go at bargain prices.

$1 Checked Silks at 65c a yard—
Twelve distinct patterns from tiny checks to quarter-inch checks. Some have bands of black showing more striped effect than check.

$1 and $1.25 Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins at 65c a yard—
An almost endless variety, embracing many different size dots, hair-line stripes, Persian effects—neat and large designs in navy-blue-and-white, black-and-white, and all newest colorings.

$1 Fancy Colored Silks at 65c a yard—
Many kinds of striped taffetas, satin brocades, plaid taffetas on white grounds and colored moire velours.

$1 and $1.10 Printed Foulards at 75c yd.
Fine designs and colorings on best quality grounds; also beautiful hemstitched printed foulards, in medium and evening tints.

$1 to $1.25 Printed Silks at 85c a yard—
Rich Liberty Satins and Foulards, in various fine patterns—many are two and four-toned color printings.

Main aisle, Broadway to Fourth avenue, including Rotunda.

Wicker FURNITURE

New Spring Showing and Some Price News

You're likely planning for the seaside or country home this summer. We've tried to be ready before you become anxious, and have a highly interesting display on show to-day.

One notable group exploits an entirely new style and finish in summer house and porch furniture—it will not be found elsewhere.

The wood is plain oak or ash, finished with a pale green stain in shellac, and rubbed down to a dull finish. Seats are webbed and padded and covered with plain or printed Japanese grass cloth or with fancy colored cotton tapestry, or in art nouveau designs in denim effects. The pieces are built for durability in the most comfortable shapes of arm chairs, rockers and divans. Suitable for a town house sitting room or den, and for any room or the porch in a country house.

But the chiefest interest of the day is an offering of

200 Pieces of Wicker Furniture at a Third Under-price

Reed and rattan chairs, rockers and divans, of new design; from one of the best makers in the country. These hints of prices:

At $2.50, from $4—Small chair in brown finish.
At $3, from $5—Rocker in shellac finish; upholstered seat.
At $3, from $5—Reception chair in brown finish.
At $3.25, from $5.25—Small arm rocker; shellac finish; upholstered seat.
At $3.50, from $5.50—Large rocker in brown finish.
At $3.50, from $5.50—Reception chair; fancy colored reeds.
At $4, from $6—Reception chair in brown finish.
At $4.75, from $7.50—Small rocker, shellac finish; upholstered seat.
At $5, from $8—Hall chair in fancy design; shellac finish.
At $5.50, from $8.50—Large arm rocker in brown finish.
At $6.50, from $10—Small reception arm chair; shellac finish; upholstered seat.
At $6.50, from $10—Fireside chair in shellac finish.
At $6.50, from $10—Roman chair in brown finish.
At $7.50, from $12—Large arm rocker; shellac finish; reed seat.
At $8.75, from $14—Small reception rocker; shellac finish; upholstered seat.
At $9, from $14—Reception chair; brown finish.
At $9, from $14—Arm chair; shellac finish; spring seat in cane.
At $10, from $15—Large arm rocker; shellac finish.
At $11, from $17—Fancy divan; cane seat.
At $12, from $18—Arm chair; upholstered seat, back, and arms; shellac finish.
At $12, from $18—Large sofa; cane seat; shellac finish.
At $13, from $20—Reception divan in brown finish.
At $14, from $21—Large sofa; cane seat; shellac finish.
At $15, from $23—Reception divan in brown finish.
At $16, from $24—Fancy divan; cane seat; shellac finish.
At $18, from $28—Large sofa; cane seat; shellac finish.
At $22, from $33—Large sofa; upholstered seat; shellac finish.

Fourth floor.

Silk Petticoats

New and handsome, absolutely perfect, yet priced greatly under value. And this is why: The maker had a very large quantity that he wished to dispose of "in the lump." Hadn't time to peddle them about among various retailers. Rather a larger lot than we cared to purchase at one time till we heard his concession—an exceptionally little price for such unusually fine taffeta silk petticoats. Now they're marked in a manner that should insure quick and speedy distribution. First lot arrived yesterday; ready this morning.

$6.75, value $8.50—Petticoats of taffeta silk; with 2 deep accordion plaited ruffles, trimmed with 2 rows of ruching.
$7.75, value $9—Petticoats with deep accordion plaited graduated ruffle; ruching at bottom.
$8, value $9.50—Petticoats with accordion plaited ruffle, with 2 rows of ruching forming Van Dyke points above, and one row at bottom.
$9, value $10.50—Petticoats with deep accordion plaited ruffle trimmed with single row of ruching top and bottom.

Each of the above styles is shown in all of these colors: Pearl gray, tan, 2 shades of violet, green, magenta, navy blue and black.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's CAPES

Fifty handsome Paris capes. Almost as many distinct styles, for there are hardly two alike. The best styles, too, that have been shown this season—ours alone. Both light and dark colors. Suitable for street or evening wear. Some are beautifully braid-trimmed, in the styles that Paris makers alone know. A few elegant squirrel-lined capes among them. All now reduced in a most radical manner. The values run up to $95.

Choice at Twenty-five

Second floor, Broadway.

Fabrics for Wall COVERINGS

This announcement is directed particularly to those contemplating the furnishing of a country or seashore home. But householders generally will find in it something to their interest. A most varied lot of splendid tapestries, silk armures and velours, for wall coverings, together with some elegant lace curtains, are offered at prices a fourth to a half under value. Here's the list:

Tapestries—Verdure, floral and heraldic styles; all good colorings, 5 grades: $1.10 to $2.25 a yard; were $1.65 to $3.

Silk Armures—In desirable styles and colorings, at $1.50 and $1.80 a yard; were $2.25 and $2.65.

Fine figured Velours—One design in 3 colors, at $4.50 a yard; was $6.75.

New Jute Tapestries, just arrived, at 75c, 95c and $1.25 a yard.

Fine new woven Tapestry Panels in various sizes, at very moderate prices.

Lace Curtains—

Renaissance at $8.25 a pair, from $12.75; $14.50 a pair, from $22.50.

Irish Point, with insertion of colored moire silk, at $8.25 a pair, from $16.50.

If you wish we'll send to you a decorative architect, with whom you may consult regarding your plans—skilled mechanics to carry them out.

Third floor.

EMBROIDERIES

There's not a great quantity of these nainsook and Swiss muslin edgings and insertions, but early comers will find them an unusually attractive bargain. They are mussed a bit. Not enough to hurt. At least not so much as this new price would seem to indicate. Regularly 35c to 45c a yard.

Price, Now 19c a Yard

Broadway.

Silver Anniversary Offering of Writing PAPER

With paper prices sky-high, and its production under iron-clad control, such an accomplishment as this announcement exploits is of broad importance to users of stationery. These lots are made to our special order, and the goods are not matched anywhere at the prices.

These hints of the offering:

French Cambric Writing paper—an imitation of "Organdie" or "Linen Lawn"—very dainty and refined; new square size, in handsome boxes, tied with ribbon, 24 sheets and 24 envelopes to a box; in gray, azure, or white, 25c a box.

New Juvenile Box Paper—an artistic paper for children's correspondence; usually 40c; now 25c a box.

Paper and envelopes in French and German decorated boxes; regular prices 75c to $1.50; all at 25c. Many of the boxes are slightly soiled, but their contents are perfect.

"The Marlborough" Box Paper—mottled bond paper, 24 sheets and envelopes; 10c a box—3 boxes for 25c. This extraordinary offering comes because the paper is discontinued by the maker, and we had it made up in this form—taking all there was of it.

And a new supply of

Club Vellum—

To continue this splendid paper at its price is a merchandising feat in itself. You know the paper well. Cream and azure, in three sizes.

10c a pound

Envelopes, 15c a hundred.

Broadway.

Housefurnishings

A seasonable sale of very desirable goods at most exceptional prices. Housekeepers, about this time, begin to look about for refrigerators. Here's a line of them, together with ice chests, all excellent kinds, at a full third less than regular prices:

Upright Refrigerators—

Ice capacity	Were	Now
30 lbs.	$9.75	$6.50
50 lbs.	$13.80	$9.25
75 lbs.	$17.50	$11.75

Upright Refrigerators, with drinking water tank—

Ice capacity	Were	Now
25 lbs.	$13	$8.75
40 lbs.	$18.80	$11.25

Ice Chests—

Ice capacity	Were	Now
20 lbs.	$4.25	$2.85
30 lbs.	$6	$4
50 lbs.	$7.50	$5
100 lbs.	$9.50	$6.35

Ice Chests—

Ice capacity	Were	Now
200 lbs.	$11.50	$7.75
300 lbs.	$14.50	$9.75

Other housefurnishings at one-fourth to one-half less:

Dial Scales, weigh 24 lbs. by ounces, 85c.
Coffee Mills, 25c. Rolling Pins, 8c.
Potato Mashers, 4c. Scrub Brushes, 5c.
Dust Brushes, 10c. Dust Pans, 5c.
Sink Brushes, 2c. Chamois Sponges, 5c.
Wanamaker Scouring Soap, 3c.
Galvanized Ash Cans, large size, $1.
Galvanized Garbage Cans, 45c.

Basement.

30,000 Yards of Corded GINGHAMS

A bright, fresh, spring-like collection of fancy Corded Ginghams of the very finest sort, in forty-five different patterns, in combinations of light blue, navy blue, pink, cardinal and black, with white, in attractive checks and plaids, with fancy cords or lace effects over the grounds.

at 12½c instead of 25c a yard

Full 32 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

Custom Tailoring

Splendidly prepared now with the new spring fabrics—the new cassimeres, worsteds, homespuns, crashes and rough-faced cheviots. Especially varied is the showing of imported goods. But whether of American manufacture or foreign production, this positive assurance: It's an honest all-wool fabric and it's in the best of the latest styles.

We're making suits to order as usual, at lower prices than most custom tailors. Excellent, perfect fitting suits at $20, at $25 and at $30.

Of best imported stuffs at $40 to $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

NEW MUSIC

A bit of information concerning our selling of sheet music that we wish to particularly impress upon your mind is that the price is *eighteen cents*. Not that price just for a day, now and then—but always.

Here's a list of some late publications,—songs and pieces for the piano. There's an instrument close to the music counters, for your use, if you wish to try any of these selections before purchasing:

Instrumental—
Hurrah, Boys (march and two-step.)
Follow the Band (march.) Will Nutting.
Colored Major (cake-walk.)
The Society Belle (march.)
The Ace of Spades (two-step.)
An Alabama Jubilee (cake-walk.)
Rag-time Recruits (cake-walk.)
Across the Continent (march.)
Fully Waltzes.
Trip Through Dixie. Casey.

Vocal—
I Love You So, Darling Mae. Hamill.
It's Just Because I Love You So. Jessie R. Davis.
My Little Lady Bug. Bratton.

Basement.

Vocal—
Do You Think You Could Learn to Love Me. Harris.
In the House of Too Much Trouble. Half.
The Old Postmaster. Storey.
The Star and the Flower. Harris.
You'll Know. Casey.
Come, My Sweet Queen. Olcott.
Pinkie. Jerome.
Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder. Dillon.
Venus, You're the Sweetest Girl I Ever Knew.
I Took the Heavy Part. Davies.
You're the Best Little Girl of Them All. Davies.
Just My Little Yaller Boy and Me. Carter.

Wanamaker Mastery in CHINA Buying

It looked like a bold step, away back years ago, when we determined to be our own importers of China. It seemed far safer to follow the known method and retain a sure profit at commonplace prices.

But this Wanamaker business grew by such daring undertakings. Again and again we have revolutionized methods of the past.

To-day our china-buying organization illustrates one of the

Great Powers for Economy

that have grown up with this store. It was a logical undertaking. It cut off intermediate profits and radically reduced prices of goods. Then it brought goods more directly—fresher from the old world potteries. As we grew, and demanded larger quantities, prices continued to decrease even while the china wares grew more beautiful. To-day our importations of China are stupendous; and they come direct, fresh and new, from the best factories in France, Austria and England. This March Sale demonstrates

The Unmatched Varieties and The Unapproached Economies

accomplished by the masterful merchandise methods that have been perfecting during these twenty-five years.

Brief price suggestions follow:

Dinner Sets—
At $5, from $6.50—Complete dinner sets for 12 persons, neatly decorated on porcelain.
At $16, worth $27.50—Lamberton real china dinner sets of 113 pieces, beautifully decorated, and all handles gilt.
Same decorations, 114 pieces, at $16.50.
At $13.50, worth $22.50—Austrian china dinner sets of 101 pieces. Our first lot of these, though large, was sold right out and these are new decorations better than the first.
At $17.50, worth $27.50—Chas. Field Haviland G.D.A. dinner sets; one of their latest shapes and decorations; 101 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large dishes.

Basement.

On the Second floor, extending from elevator to elevator, are six counters containing the following splendid values:

Fancy China—
Many pieces, at one-half prices:
Chocolate Pots, $1.25; worth $2.50. Salad Dishes, 25c; worth 50c.
Chop Dishes, 75c from $1.50. Celery Trays, $1; worth $2.

Fancy China—
Ice Cream Trays, $1.50; worth $3.
Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 75c and $1; worth double.

Cups and Saucers—
Teas, Bouillons, Mustache Cups and Saucers and After-dinner Coffees—Austrian and French china—mostly French; all richly decorated.
25c, worth 50c each. 50c, worth $1 each. 75c, worth $1.50.
Up to $1.50, worth $2.50 each.

Rich Cut Glass—
Some of our richest pieces taken from our regular stock.
Bowls, 8 in., $4.25 from $6.50 each; 9 in., $5 from $7.50 each.
Nappies, 7 in., $3 from $4.50 each; 9 in., $5 from $7.50 each.
Carafes, $3 from $5 each. Vases, 14 in., $16.50 from $25 each.
Jelly Dishes, 7 in., $2 from $3.50 each.
Celery Trays, $4 from $6 each.
Water Tumblers, $10 from $14 dozen; $2.40, regularly $4 dozen; $3, regularly $5 dozen.

Second floor and Basement.

A Sale of PIPES, Games DOLLS and Baby Carriages in the Annex Store

An event of wide interest begins here this morning. A sale that concerns alike men, women, boys and girls. Upon your appreciation depends its duration, and although the offerings are no less generous in quantity than is the pricing, we predict a quick selling of the various special lots. All the splendid bargains cannot be told of here. But this list will fairly show their character:

Pipes, Pipe Racks, Cigar Holders, Etc.—
Chief interest will perhaps centre about the notable collection of smokers' needfuls. They are all new goods from best manufacturers, and absolutely perfect:
French Briar Pipes, at 10c; values 25c and 30c.
French Briar Pipes, at 25c; value 50c.
Sterling Silver Mounted Pipes, at 50c; values up to $1.
Fine Briar Pipes, with pin amber stems, at 75c; values $1.50 and $2.
Pipes and Pipe Sets, at $1.25 each; values $2.50, $3 and up to $4. All of these have genuine amber stems, and handsome gold or silver plated trimming. All in cases, plain and handsome suede leather.
Meerschaum and amber Cigar Holders, handsomely carved, at $1 each; values $2 and $2.50.
Tobacco Jars, in fancy designs, at 50c and 75c; values $1.25 and $1.50.
Mahogany Tables, with various convenient attachments, regularly $5 to $14. *Now just half.* $2.90 to $7.
Pipe Racks, at 50c; values $1.50 to $2.

Various Game Boards and Pool Tables—
"Bombarda"—a combination board, whereon no less than fifty distinct games can be played. Price, $1.75. Regularly $2.75.
"Crolard"—Twelve games in combination. Two kinds—one at $2.25, instead of $3; the other at $2.50, instead of $3.50.
Crokinole Boards, at 75c; were $1. Other games, pool tables of various sizes, all at very attractive prices.

Baby Carriages and Fixings—
Fine goods in newest styles, just brought here for regular spring trade, yet priced much below regular value.
Reed Carriages, with roll-edge; upholstered in corduroy; white satin parasol; rubber tired wheels and patent brake. Price, $9; value $12.
Reed Go-carts with patent back attachment, rubber-tired wheels; patent brake. Price, $8; value $13.
Parasol Covers of point d'esprit and Brussels lace, at $1 to $5.50.
Silk Carriage Covers, at $3.25 and $3.50.
Pique Carriage Covers, from $1.25 to $3.50.
Elderdown Carriage Covers, from $1 to $5.50.
White Satin Parasols, from $1 to $2.25.

Dolls—Many Kinds Greatly Reduced—
All who know dolls at all know the "Handwerck" kind. Handsome, sturdy dolls, with moving eyes and beautiful flaxen hair, that little mothers can dress for them. One style at $4.50—value $6.50; it is undressed; 25 in. tall. Another just a little smaller, at $4—value $5.
Kid-Body Dolls, 13 in. long, with shoes and stockings, bisque head, light and dark flax wig; reduced from 25c to 15c.
Jointed Dolls, 14 in. long, bisque head, flaxen wig; reduced from 25c to 15c.
Every other sort of doll imaginable, and all kinds of dolls' homes. The necessary furniture, too, to fit them out.

South of Ninth St.—Through tunnel from Main Store.

Under-price Store

Not numerous, but unusually attractive, are the new offerings to-day. Of chief importance are the following:

Silks at About Half Price—
Over 2,000 yards of black Japanese silks and Foulards. Some are a little uneven in weave—often the case in silks made on hand looms as were these. One lot at 30c a yard, another at 40c, others at 45c and at 50c and 55c. The values of nearly all are just about double these prices.

Remnants of Ribbons—
Now at about *half value*. We sold thousands of yards of these ribbons, of which there's a large assortment this morning, at prices that range from 20c to $1.10 a yard. Now that they're reduced to intolerably little lots the markings are reduced to very attractive half prices.

Printed Piques at 12½c—
The same quality sold at 25c a yard until this fortunate purchase. That higher price will rule again when this lot is gone. Printed Piques were in great favor last season. Will be even more popular this summer. They're handsomer than ever before. Wide assortment of best patterns and colorings.

White Pique at Half Price—
This will probably be your last opportunity to secure a share of these excellent white piques, of which we sold such a remarkably large quantity last week. Come to-day, if you can. They're the regular 25c grade, and the price is but 12½c.

Men's Half Hose 8c a pair—
They're easily worth 12c. Seamless cotton socks, strong and servicable; fast black; extra heavy heels and toes. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11 only.

Lining Remnants—
More than 1,500 pieces, including literally all kinds of linings now in use. From 1 to 6 yards in length. All grades, all colors, all classes, all reduced a third or more. Prices now are 3c to 75c a yard.

90c Window Shades at 45c—
About 500 perfect shades, of oil opaque cloth, in best wood spring, all of one size—the average size—3 ft. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. long, in ten of the most wanted colorings. Just half price.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Buy shoes direct from the factory and save money. Eliminate the tanner and save a little. Cut out the broker and save a little more. Skip the jobber and save a little more. Deduct the retailer's profit and save a little more. Roll them all into one and save $2.50 on every pair. Get the only shoe on which you make this saving.

The Regal Shoe

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$3.50

GREATER NEW YORK STORES:
MEN'S STORES:—115 Nassau St., *Manhattan.*
291 Broadway, "
1347 Broadway, "
Cor. 125th St. & 7th Ave., "
357 Fulton St., *Brooklyn.*
111 Broadway, "
WOMEN'S STORE:—Cor. 125th St. & 7th Ave., *Manhattan*

Stores in the principal cities.

CARPET & RUG SALE

AT 1/3 UNDER

Prevailing Prices.

The magnitude of our stock is in excess of our room. To remedy this we must do quick selling, and offer the following reductions:

Best Tapestry Brussels, val. 95c. per yd., at 74c
Good quality " " 80c. " " 54c
Extra quality Velvets, " 1.15 " " 89c
" " Axminster, " 1.25 " " 94c

PURE ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS

9 x12 foot, value 30.00, . . at 19.75
7.6x10.6 " " 22.50, . . " 14.75
6 x 9 " " 15.00, . . " 9.75

FURNITURE

of standard Grand Rapids make at astonishingly low prices.

ACCOUNTS OPENED.

FISHER BROS.,

Columbus Ave., Near 103d St.

El. Station at hand. Open Saturday until 10 P. M.

Money Wasted and health endangered by using any other than a straight, HAND MADE, SOUR MASH, Kentucky Whiskey.

OLD CROW RYE fills the bill.

Gold medal awarded, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS, N. Y.

Hemorrhoids and Constipation Cured

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption with the physiological local remedy

ENTONA

THE ORIGINAL

WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES

FREE SAMPLES

of "Entona" and full directions will be sent on postal request. Write to-day.

Fifty cents a box at all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

THE ENTONA COMPANY
Dept. 61 Fifth Avenue, New York

Don't Get Bald.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush

for Falling Hair, Headache, Neuralgia, Dandruff and Diseases of the Scalp. PRICE $1.00.

Quality the same in all; the price differs only according to size and power. Made of pure bristles—not wire. Sent postpaid.

GEO. A. SCOTT,
862 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Diamonds BOUGHT & EXCHANGED 140 FULTON ST., KEENE NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JUDSON HARMON ON JEFFERSON'S IDEAS

Urges Democrats to Return to Old Principles.

EXTREMISTS ARE DANGEROUS

Simplicity, Economy, and Equality the Ideals on Which All Democrats Can Unite.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Iroquois Club celebrated the centennial of Jefferson's inauguration with a banquet to-night. The speakers were Judson Harmon, ex-Attorney General; Judge M. F. Tuley, and ex-Judge T. A. Moran. All three speakers made earnest appeals to Democrats to ignore factional differences and go "back to Jeffersonian principles." Judge Tuley and Mr. Harmon did not name the differences, but ex-Judge Moran called them "financial heresies." No one did the cause of free silver any honor.

MR. HARMON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Harmon, who was introduced as "of Ohio, but soon to be of Chicago," spoke on Jeffersonism. His address was as follows:

"Across a century crowded with great names and great events Thomas Jefferson looms up second only, in the eyes of most, to him whom all acknowledge to be first. The earliest advocate of independence, the author of its Declaration, the war Governor of his State, Minister to France from the end of our Revolution until well into the beginning of hers, the head of the first Cabinet, and the invited head of the second, Vice President, then twice President, and the first to establish as a precedent the example of Washington in declining a second re-election, then for fifteen years the adviser of his followers and the witness in retirement of their unbroken triumph, and his passage from earth on Independence Day with his great compatriot John Adams—these are the shining summits of a career lasting from early manhood to extreme old age.

"Like all the great men who lived well beyond the Revolution, Washington not excepted, and to a greater extent than any other, Jefferson was maligned and misrepresented in his day. From most of the others these evil shoots of tremendous strife and bitterness have largely withered and fallen away. But he alone founded a party which has survived through all the years, and its antagonisms have kept a feeble but lingering life in some of the noxious roots. Nevertheless, in spite of this, he stands in the minds of all fair men as the most original, fertile, and resourceful thinker of his times, the intellectual, political genius of our creative era.

"From the first movement toward revolution down to the final establishment and shaping of our Government there was a perpetual struggle of ideas. There were conflicts of interests, too, but these ended in compromises. The contention of ideas is never compromised. They do not consciously yield, but when a common ultimate purpose is behind them, they simply act and react on each other, neither being wholly lost and neither wholly controlling in the result. And this is not a cause of imperfection, but of strength and endurance. The fire of such conflicts molds without consuming; the blows weld but do not break. Men and parties of patriotic purpose are seldom wholly wrong, and no man and no party is ever altogether and always right.

"The strife in which Jefferson bore so large a part, though fierce and sometimes bitter, was between creative and not destructive forces. Both he and his great opponents were patriotic men, though they were all intensely human. Neither prevailed entirely, and I believe the tempered result has proved and will always prove only the more enduring, because in the end excesses were avoided, and all were reconciled if not satisfied with the outcome in which each had a share.

JEFFERSON AND MARSHALL.

"The recent celebration of another centennial has recalled the controversies of Marshall and Jefferson, sharpened as they were by some personal dislike on both sides; and by political feeling in which, certainly at first, Marshall was not wanting. Witness his going outside the case of Marbury to defy the President—a case which was against his own successor and involved a commission signed by himself as Secretary of State. Each contended with all the earnestness of a great nature for what he believed necessary for the welfare and perpetuity of the new Republic, and each believed the views of the other to be hostile to both objects. It is a graceless task to reopen, in a partisan spirit, as some have sought to do, disputes which have had their day and served their purpose, or to seek to belittle the motives and work of either.

"Jefferson was out of the country when the Constitution was framed and when it was adopted, but he favored its adoption, though not altogether satisfied with it, as few on either side were. He saw dangers in too strong a Government as others saw them in one too weak. It may be that his pure democracy might in the end have proved too mobile and unsteady. Certainly the extreme federalism of his opponents would have ended in the destruction of local self-government, which is the bulwark of liberty. It would never have established the Government in the hearts of the people.

"It ill becomes a son of New England, in view of the Hartford Convention and previous proposals in that region, to withdraw from the Union, to call Thomas Jefferson a separatist. He saw that the centrifugal and the centripetal forces each tended to destroy our system, though he thought the latter more menacing. And what just man does not see and admit that the equipoise of these forces which finally resulted would not have come about if, instead of Jefferson and his followers, Federalists had controlled the executive and legislative branches of the Government. It did not hurt Marshall to know that Jefferson had an eye on him. The secret of his great and lasting work, which was not wholly judicial, was in avoiding both the strict and the liberal constructions of the Constitution for which the two parties contended. Jefferson said afterward 'the contests of that day were contests of principle between the advocates of republican and those of kingly government.' And had not the former made the efforts they did our Government would have been, even at this early day, a very different thing from what the successful issue of those efforts has made it.'

"It is the extremists on both sides who bring us into danger. Men wrongly claiming to be followers of Jefferson have done this before, and men who pervert the doctrines of Marshall are doing it now. We survived the former, and God grant we may outlive the latter.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

"One of Jefferson's acts and one of his beliefs have an especial interest to-day. I must confine myself to these.

"Seizing an opportunity which would doubtless never have come again, he purchased the territory then called Louisiana. His main object was to control the great river, but he gladly took it all when France refused to divide it. Washington and all others believed with him that the nation which occupied the territory at the mouth of the river was and must always be our natural enemy.' We had already been on the brink of war about it, and we should never have had peace until we reached our natural boundary.

"This is no place for constitutional discussion. Jefferson had doubts of his authority, but few shared them then and none have them now. All agree that the act was bold and statesmanlike. Only a few small settlements fringed the river. Most of the region was unexplored until he sent Lewis and Clark up the Missouri, across the mountains, and down the Columbia. Thet inhabitants, too, were largely Americans. They had settled there in such numbers that their further coming had been forbidden. The people had not revolted and made no claim to independence. They had already been passed over from France to Spain and back again. Their rights, including their liberty, were in terms secured by the treaty which ceded the territory to us, and also their speedy admission to full Statehood and citizenship. They made no opposition or resistance, but acquiescence, conduct, the only way a few scattered people without an organized Government of their own could consent.

"In his message announcing the treaty Jefferson asked that measures be promptly taken for 'rendering the change of government a blessing' to our newly-adopted brethren. He also spoke of our being 'separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe and from the political interests which entangle them. * * * it cannot be to the interest of any to assail us nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise, indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions, the paths of industry, peace, and happiness.

"Yet this is claimed to be a precedent for the conquest by fire and blood of a distant people of a different race, with a Government modeled after our own, whose forces had fought side by side with ours against a common enemy, with the understanding we knowingly encouraged. If we did not create, that they should share the common victory. A people, too, who, it is conceded, can never be admitted into our Union, and whose liberty was purposely not mentioned in the treaty with their oppressors by which we secured the alleged right to wage a war of subjugation on them. That the wise, humane, and patriotic act of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the lifelong champion of the inalienable rights of man should be turned to so base a use is an insult to his memory.

JEFFERSON'S CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

"One of Jefferson's cardinal principles is restriction and simplicity in the functions of government, economy in its administration, and the absolute equality of all citizens in the enjoyment of its favors and advantages.

"'A wise and frugal Government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement.'

"'Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.'

"These words of Jefferson strike down at one blow the multiplying of Government functions and functionaries; the levying of taxes in any form whose burdens and benefits, direct or indirect, are intended to reach some and pass others by, and the squandering of public money for any purpose or on any pretense whatsoever.

"There is a close relation between the restriction of Government to its proper sphere, on the one hand, and both economy and fairness on the other. The less the Government has to do the better it will be done and the cheaper. The fewer agents it employs the easier to keep it clean and effective. There is neither temptation nor opportunity for favoritism so long as the public authority is employed for purely public purposes and for no others. Both opportunity and temptation come when, no matter on what pretext, the Government undertakes to give to some favors or protection which it withholds from others. The evil is aggravated when the others are made to pay for what the some get. There never was and never will be any man or body of men at once wise enough and honest enough to be trusted with the exercise of public authority for any but strictly public objects.

"So, whatever it may be, it is not democracy for the Government to engage in banking, to own or operate railways or telegraphs, or to interfere with the markets. The Judge and the policeman come very near embodying all the proper offices of Government toward its own people.

"It is not democracy to levy a special protective duty oh anything or to give a subsidy or bounty to anybody. Democracy does not consider whether a man is rich or poor, but it does not propose that any one shall become either through Government favor or disfavor, and favor to some is necessarily disfavor to all others. See the present squabble among manufacturers because in helping keep up the price of sugar the Government has brought on retaliation by Russia. We cannot enjoy this scene as we should, because we are all taxed for the benefit of the actors, and they sell cheaper abroad than they do at home.

"There is no public or private peril in either wealth or poverty in themselves. One of the natural rights of man is to get as rich as he pleases, provided he do it honestly; and one of the natural duties of man is patiently to endure honest poverty. But neither wealth nor poverty can be honest which is due wholly or partly to the interference of the Government. Nobody would get rich enough to hurt if the aid of tax laws were withheld and the use of corporate rights regulated. And it follows that nobody, without his own fault or misfortune, would become poor enough to hurt.

MEANS OF GETTING WEALTH.

"It is not the aggregate of a nation's wealth which measures its prosperity, but the way it is distributed; and there are ways of getting wealth which make it come too dear. Are frugality and thrift to be swept aside in a mad rush for speculation and sudden wealth, along paths crowded with temptations to private and public wrong?

"Is business to be so centralized that we must buy from men we can never look in the face and be put, if we are business men ourselves, to choose between commercial serfdom and exile?

"Large fortunes have been made in this country by enterprise and industry alone. None of these have ever meddled, or been tempted to meddle, in politics. But when any one proposes a return to sound principles, the artificial overgrowths of paternal government cry out that property and wealth are attacked when it is only special privileges; and they pour out their funds to maintain the favors which produced them and to secure others. The proposal to measures which go beyond such reform only helps the offspring of privilege by enabling them to frighten into allies the holders of honest wealth.

"It is not democracy to fill the Treasury by needless taxation and then empty it for improvements which do not improve, pensions which do not reward loss or sacrifice but breed idleness and intrigue, and a large army and navy, with incidental contracts, when we have no just cause of war with anybody.

"The party of Jefferson has disagreed to the point of rupture and defeat about some things. Surely it is agreed and can unite on these. And it is well that on this anniversary of its entrance into power, on this day when a successor of Jefferson is installed who represents, in the worst form, almost every bad thing in government that Jefferson opposed, and who lets run unchecked, if he does not encourage, a Congress of almost billion-dollar sessions—it is well that those who believe in the Government which Jefferson did so much to found should meet together, strike hands and swear that nothing shall divide them until they have again made dominant in public affairs the simplicity, fairness, equality, and liberty for all others as well as for themselves, the love of which still lives in the breasts of the people."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—The Wehring block, a large brick structure at Braddock Avenue and Ninth Street, Braddock, occupied by M. McDevitt, dry goods dealer; G. A. Bell, notion store; Frank Wentzell, tailor; Louis Bachman, clothier, and six families, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $80,000; fully covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, March 4.—The Empire Salt Works at Warsaw were burned last night. The loss will reach $250,000, covered by insurance. A terrific gale was blowing when the fire broke out, and in a short time the plant was entirely destroyed. It was the largest of the many works at Warsaw, and had been working night and day to fill the large and constantly increasing orders. N. S. Beardsley and S. B. Whitlock are among the heaviest losers. It is considered doubtful whether the works will be rebuilt.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, turning to snow, northeasterly winds.

Rains or snows have fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, western and lower lake region, upper lake region, Central and Upper Mississippi Valley, the Lower Missouri Valley, Kansas, Nebraska, Northeastern Colorado, and Wyoming. Thunderstorms have occurred in Tennessee. The temperature has risen decidedly in northeast New York and New England and fallen 10 to 30 degrees from Tennessee, Central Arkansas, and Northern Texas, northwestward over Central Montana, and eastward to the Alleghanies, and northeastward over the upper lakes.

Cold-wave warnings are displayed in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Lower Michigan, Eastern and Southern Upper Michigan, Eastern and Southern Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, and at Cheyenne, and are ordered for Southwestern Pennsylvania, Southern Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Northern Texas, Northern Louisiana, Northern Mississippi, Northern Alabama, Northern Georgia, and Western North Carolina. Rain, turning into snow, and colder, with brisk northeasterly winds is indicated for New England Tuesday; rain, turning into snow, and colder, with fresh to brisk northeasterly winds, shifting to northwesterly, for the Middle Atlantic States; rain, generally followed by clearing, north of Florida, and colder, with fresh southwesterly winds becoming westerly to northwesterly, for the South Atlantic States; generally fair and colder weather in the Gulf States; rain or snow, generally followed by clearing and colder weather, in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and occasional snow in the lake region; snows are also indicated for Eastern Colorado and Eastern Wyoming; generally, elsewhere, the weather will be fair, with no marked changes in temperature.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	31	38	43
6 A. M.	38	42	44
9 A. M.	38	43	47
12 M.	43	46	51
3 P. M.	45	45	49
6 P. M.	43	43	46
9 P. M.	44	37	43
12 P. M.	45	37	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1900	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	34

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches, and at 8 P. M. 29.96 inches. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 91 per cent. The maximum temperature was 50 degrees, at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 37 degrees, at 8 A. M.

LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS

River and Harbor Measure Killed by Senator Carter.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSES

St. Louis Exposition Gets $5,000,000, but Buffalo and Charleston Get Nothing—Closing Scenes.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the closing hours of Congress this morning the two houses reached an agreement on the Sundry Civil bill, the only one of the great supply measures not disposed of, but the River and Harbor bill failed to pass, being talked to death by Senator Carter of Montana.

This feat, which signalized his retirement from the Senate after six years of brilliant service, is regarded as one of the most notable occurrences in the history of Congress. Beginning at 11:40 last night, after the Senate conferrees on the River and Harbor bill had reported a disagreement, he occupied the floor, constructively, for nearly thirteen consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three hours of that time were devoted to other business. He ceded the floor only after the ceremony of the induction into office of Vice President Roosevelt had begun.

From 10:30 last night the Senate remained in continuous session and worked to clear up the necessary legislation, which had to reach the President for his signature before adjournment. The most interesting feature of the session was the action upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, when early this morning the Senate receded from its amendment providing for three expositions, giving $5,000,000 to St. Louis, $500,000 to Buffalo, and $250,000 to Charleston, S. C. Without division the motion of Senator Allison to recede was agreed to. It was the last remaining item in the bill in disagreement, and it meant that all danger of an extra session was over.

ST. LOUIS FAIR GETS $5,000,000.

The action of the Senate on the Sundry Civil bill was followed by the Senate receding from the Charleston amendment of the St. Louis Exposition bill, which had passed the House as a separate measure. This action passed the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for St. Louis.

It was an interesting occasion. Senator Vest (Dem., Mo.) made the motion. Though suffering from ill-health, he had remained in the Senate all night to battle for this exposition appropriation. He made an appeal to the Senate to pass the bill now as a simple act of justice to St. Louis, saying that with the utmost kindness toward Charleston it was not fair to make St. Louis suffer because the House would not make an appropriation for the exposition in South Carolina.

Senator Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) who had made a hard fight for Charleston, made a speech showing deep feeling. He said the legislation which had paved the way for the St. Louis appropriation was placed in a bill last year as were the amendments from which they were receded in the Sundry Civil bill. The watchdogs of the House of Representatives had not pounced upon this proposition then and defeated it. Congress, he said, had appropriated $11,000,000 for expositions, and now it was proposed to give $5,000,000 more. His State, South Carolina, was regarded as an outcast, a disinherited dog. He would leave it to the Senate whether it was just, fair, and right to give to St. Louis $5,000,000 and deny Charleston a small $250,000.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) thought that Charleston ought to be treated equally with St. Louis, and he, with Mr. Depew, was among the ten Senators who voted against the motion of Mr. Vest.

During the night Mr. Pettigrew created something of a sensation by asserting that the bill passed yesterday for the better protection of railway employes had been lost or stolen after it was enrolled and signed by the Speaker. He said that if it was lost it was "lost on purpose." It was subsequently learned that the bill had been found in a drawer of a desk in the House enrolling room, and it was brought to the Senate.

The persistence of Senator Butler (Pop., N. C.,) was rewarded during the morning by the passage of a bill appropriating $6,000 for damages done during the civil war to St. John's Masonic Lodge at Newberne, N. C. He has been fighting for the bill during the entire session.

IN DEFENSE OF W. A. CLARK.

Mr. Frye, President pro tempore, said he received a telegram from the Lieutenant Governor of Montana which he thought should be read, and directed the Clerk to read it. The Lieutenant Governor stated that as the presiding officer of the joint legislative convention of Montana he wanted to say emphatically that the election of William A. Clark as Senator from Montana was the culmination of the expressed wish of the people of that State, and that protests against Mr. Clark should not be heeded by the United States Senate. Mr. Clark had been an issue in the campaign, and his success before the people and in the Legislature was a vindication of his character.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) read a telegram from J. S. M. Neill saying that H. R. Knapp, who filed a protest against Senator Clark, was not a resident of Montana.

Pending the final agreement on the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) read from the Congressional Record the remarks of Mr. Hull of Iowa, made in the House a few days ago, when the Iowa gentleman acknowledged he was connected with the Philippine Development Company. Mr. Pettigrew severely criticised Mr. Hull, and denounced generally the conditions in the Philippines. He charged the minority in the Senate with being influenced by pending legislation which they feared might be defeated. He said the Sundry Civil bill ought to fail, the River and Harbor bill as well. He denounced the latter measure as a "job." While there were some meritorious features in the bill, he said, it was worse than the subsidy bill.

Mr. Pettigrew's remarks brought Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) to his feet with an emphatic denial that he had been influenced by any pending legislation. He branded as a lie the statement that had been circulated to the effect that he had been won over on account of the Charleston appropriation. He believed nothing would be gained in filibustering against the Philippine legislation, as worse would have resulted in an extra session.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL FIGHT.

Throughout the night there was a long and determined effort to defeat the River and Harbor bill, led by Senator Carter of Montana. When Mr. Nelson presented the first conference report all but the items for three reservoirs in Wyoming and South Dakota and the Galveston (Texas) appropriation of $400,000 had been adjusted.

After Senator Carter had talked for four hours on the bill it was sent back to conference. Before it was again brought in other matters had been cleared away, and the fight began in earnest. Upon the second report, Mr. Nelson announced that unless the Senate receded the bill would fail, and he moved that the Senate recede. Upon this motion Messrs. Warren, (Rep., Wyo.) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) and Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) made speeches.

Then at 6:35 A. M. Mr. Carter took the floor again. He said that, impelled by a strong sense of duty, he felt he should do all he could to defeat the bill. "When I examined this bill this morning," he added, "I became amazed at the stupendous character of it, carrying $50,000,000 of the people's money, and so much of this sum for places that should not receive it."

Then he added impressively: "This bill will not pass unless my strength fails before 12 o'clock, and I am in a pretty fair state of health."

He then began speaking with deliberation, reading from the report on the River and Harbor bill and commenting upon it. The other Senators stood about in groups, the chairs were mostly empty, and the Senate in the gray dawn of morning presented a rather desolate appearance.

After Mr. Carter had been talking for about an hour and a half, Mr. Pettus interrupted to condemn his course. Mr. Wellington said the Alabama Senator had no right to criticise the proceedings, which were being conducted in an orderly manner. Mr. Carter blandly replied by asserting that the Alabama Senator could not defend the appropriation for Trinity River, in Alabama.

Mr. Pettus vigorously asserted that he was not expressing his opinion of the bill, but he did have a very decided opinion of a Senator who would "hold up the Senate in this way on a day when we are to inaugurate a President of the United States."

Mr. Carter, smiling, said he would be glad to take a recess and let the River and Harbor bill go over to a session when there was no inauguration ceremony.

At 8:10 o'clock there were about a dozen Senators in the Chamber, when Mr. Wellington raised the point of no quorum. The Chair at first refused to recognise this suggestion on the ground that Mr. Wellington had not addressed the Chair. This omission was soon made good, and a roll call was ordered. The roll call had the effect of bringing in thirty Senators. The Sergeant at Arms was directed to secure the attendance of absentees. This suspended all business for the time, the attendants taking advantage of the opportunity to gather up the masses of waste paper which had accumulated on the floor through the long session and put the extra chairs in place for the distinguished guests expected later in the day.

At five minutes of nine o'clock, and with only eight Senators in the chamber, Mr. Pettigrew moved to adjourn, but Mr. Carter opposed the motion, saying he desired to finish his speech. At 9:45 A. M. the Sergeant at Arms secured a quorum, and Mr. Carter proceeded with his address. He referred to the Ship Subsidy bill and to the persistent efforts of the Democratic Senators to defeat it.

This brought out Mr. Wellington, who, while co-operating with Mr. Carter to defeat the River and Harbor bill, did not agree with him on the shipping bill. Mr. Wellington read numerous extracts, largely from Republican newspapers, to demonstrate that even Republican sentiment is divided on that subject.

After a brief recess, taken at this point, Mr. Hoar moved the usual resolution that a committee of two Senators be appointed to notify the President that the Senate had concluded its business, unless he had further suggestions to make. The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Hoar and Cockrell were named.

Mr. Carter then continued his speech against the River and Harbor bill. At 11:30 o'clock Mr. Scott (Rep., West Va.,) arose and sarcastically asked that Mr. Carter's time be extended, but Mr. Carter went on for only a few minutes more, when Messrs. Hoar and Cockrell, constituting the committee appointed to wait upon the President, appeared to make their report, saying the President had no further communication to make.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) then offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to President Pro Tem Frye for the impartial and courteous manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and Mr. Frye acknowledged the compliment with a brief speech, which was made most affecting by the tremulousness of his voice.

The hands of the big Senate clock were moved back fifteen minutes while Mr. Frye was speaking. He said:

I thank you for the resolution just adopted, and for its kind assurances. My election to the honorable office of President pro tempore of the Senate by your unanimous vote will be the pleasantest memory of my public life. Such an expression of your confidence could not be otherwise than very grateful to me. I hope that I have never abused it. I think I can say in this presence that I have never been conscious of yielding to any personal or political partiality.

The duties of the office, expected to be merely temporary, became practically permanent by the death of our greatly loved and lamented Vice President, Mr. Hobart, but your co-operation and kind consideration made their discharge easy and agreeable. Your labors in this Congress are about to close, and you are to enjoy a well-deserved rest. I sincerely hope that it may be both pleasant and profitable—that our dear Lord may not permit any great sorrow to invade your homes, and that you may each and all return to duty with renewed health and strength.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House closed its session at 11:45 A. M. to-day amid a demonstration from its members following the delivery of an impressive valedictory by Speaker Henderson.

For an hour the body had been in the throes of dissolution, with little business to perform. The galleries were almost empty. Here and there on the desks of members were great clusters of flowers, paying farewell tribute to their services.

Very little interest attached to the proceedings after midnight. Most of the time was consumed in recesses, these being taken at frequent intervals in anticipation of conference reports on appropriation bills. In the small hours of the morning the Sundry Civil bill was finally acted upon. This left but one of the big supply measures—the River and Harbor—still unacted upon, and the hope that an agreement of the conferrees might be announced kept many of the members present until shortly before 7 o'clock, at which time a recess was taken until 8:30.

When the House reassembled, but few members were on hand. They drifted in very slowly, until a few minutes before 9, when another recess was taken until 10 o'clock.

A general air of good-fellowship prevailed, many jokes were cracked, stories told, and some ludicrous parliamentary inquiries and points of order made. There were no attempts at extended speechmaking, although several members sought to make brief remarks. Among those was Mr. Otey, (Va.,) who entertained the House in his inimitable way. Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) was given one minute to make a speech, in which he extended a cordial invitation to the Speaker and members of the House to visit the St. Louis Exposition in 1903.

As the morning wore on the floor of the Chamber and the galleries began to take an aspect of busy animation. At 10 o'clock some routine business, probably the last was passed—bills relieving the representatives of Caspar Barber and incorporating the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Payne, the floor leader, announced that the members would proceed to the Senate at 11:45 for the ceremonies there and he asked that the final adjournment of the House be fixed for that time. This was agreed to, and with little more to do unless the River and Harbor bill was resuscitated, the House took a recess until 11 o'clock. At that hour a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Payne Grosvenor, and Richardson, to wait upon the President and the Senate and advise them that the House was ready to adjourn.

Pending the report of the committee, Mr. Bailey was called to the chair, and then was hilariously greeted by his former minority leader as he took the gavel.

In the meantime the House clock had been "turned back" in order to permit the signing of bills to be completed before the session ended.

Mr. Payne, from the committee, reported that the President had been waited upon and that he had no further message to convey.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, now gained recognition and presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are tendered to the Hon. David B. Henderson for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous duties of the chair.

The resolution was warmly applauded. Mr. Richardson followed with a handsome tribute to the Speaker, and then, by a unanimous rising vote, the resolution was adopted. The Speaker had been absent during these proceedings, and he was now escorted back to the chamber amid a salvo of cheers from the members. To a man they were on their feet, and then Mr. Bailey announced to the Speaker the unanimous action just taken.

Resuming his place, the Speaker made an earnest acknowledgement of the generous honor done him. He had assumed the duties of the Speaker's chair with deepest apprehension, but for a day or hour had any member on either side sought to embarrass his administration. Not only with courtesy, but almost with affection, had all alike aided him in the performance of his duty. The tribute just paid him was the most pleasing event of his political life. This had been a most busy Congress, with grave and perplexing problems, yet its record was not sullied with a disgraceful scene. The Speaker closed with a personal acknowledgment to the members, and then with a resounding drop of the gavel he declared the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress adjourned.

There was a round of applause, hasty handshaking, and then the members filed over to the Senate to witness the ceremonies there.

HARBOR WORK HERE TO GO ON.

When Gen. George L. Gillespie was seen last night at his home, 40 East Fifty-third Street, he said in answer to a question: "I do not think that the fate of the River and Harbor bill will have any immediate bearing on the commercial interests of New York City.

"Of course, the ultimate improvement of the harbor in general will be somewhat delayed, owing to the defeat of the measure, but there remains enough of the last appropriation which was made to continue the work to advantage in the localities where the improvements are most needed.

"In my opinion the improvements in Buttermilk Channel as well as the deepening of the channel outside of the Narrows will go on, at least until further appropriations can be decided upon at a future date."

Naval Officers Retired.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Two prominent naval officers were placed on the retired list to-day by operation of law, on account of age. They are Rear Admiral Philip A. Hichborn, who has been Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the past eight years, and Pay Inspector H. G. Colby, one of the ranking officers of the Pay Corps. Pay Inspector Colby is a native of Vermont, and entered the navy as an Acting Assistant Paymaster in 1863. He reached the highest grade in the corps in April, 1899. His last service was at the Naval Pay Office in Baltimore.

Charles Christensen a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 4.—The police to-day are satisfied that Charles Christensen of Brooklyn, who was found dead in his room at the Keystone Hotel yesterday, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. A theory at first advanced by the police that murder might have been committed, and that a woman accompanied the man to the hotel, was found to be baseless.

THE

FORSYTHE WAIST.

Opening This Week.

NEW RUMCHUNDAS.

We have been enabled, through our agents abroad, to secure a most magnificent selection of these rich goods, in rare Oriental designs and colorings.

We have a great demand for these Waists on account of their particular adaptability for so many occasions, and would advise an early selection as they cannot be duplicated.

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YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:45 A. M.—68 Worth Street; Lee Tweedy; damage slight.

2:30 A. M.—283 West Sixty-fourth Street; Roberts & Collins; damage, $200.

7:45 A. M.—28 Rivington Street; James Elderly; damage, $25.

9:50 A. M.—250 Rivington Street; Abraham Preff; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—4 East Sixty-sixth Street; Louis Rogner; damage, $50.

10:35 A. M.—246 East Forty-sixth Street; Ernest Koch; damage, $200.

10:45 A. M.—120 Delancey Street; Henry Karowitz; damage, $5.

1 P. M.—282 West Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Gibson; damage, $100.

2:30 P. M.—118 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Gilson; damage, $1,000.

9 P. M.—68 First Street; Manuel Levitas; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—612 Second Avenue; George Weil; damage, $35.

10 P. M.—35 Cherry Street; Frank Cantato; damage, $100.

10:30 P. M.—436 West Forty-second Street; R. J. Flagen; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:28	Sun, sets...5:56	Moon rises... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:37	Gov. Isl'd...8:04	H. Gate...10:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:02	Gov. Isl'd...8:28	H. Gate...10:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bovic, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Prince, Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Buffon, North Brazil	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dona Amelia, Azores, &c.	.....	.....
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Gallia, Naples and Marseilles	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Arcadia, Singapore, &c.	.....	.....
Castrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Livarpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
United States transport Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Maracaibo and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Karlsruhe, Bremen	.....	7:30 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Queen Louise, Chile, &c.	.....	.....
Saxon Prince, Argentine Republic, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Wolseley Severely Attacks the British Army System.

He Is, in Turn, Bitterly Criticised by Lansdowne for Want of Foresight Before the Boer War Began.

LONDON, March 5.—The Duke of Bedford, in the House of Lords, yesterday, started a discussion of army matters by asking for information on the military administration and the War Office.

Viscount Wolseley (the ex-Commander in Chief of the forces) rose after the Duke of Bedford had done speaking, and, for nearly three hours, attacked the military system of Great Britain in a carefully written speech, which, it is understood, he had long meditated and had phrased in consultation with his friends.

"My arguments," he said, "are not directed against individuals, but against the military system which I have honestly tried for five years and have found wanting, and which entails many great dangers not realized by the people of this realm."

Lord Wolseley said he had worked with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and there had not been a single disagreeable incident. His complaint was that the professional Commander in Chief was robbed of his chief usefulness. He had to hand over the command and the entire management of the army to a civilian Secretary of State assisted by subordinates with whom the Secretary dealt direct. The responsibility for everything rested with the Secretary of State alone. The Commander in Chief could only bring the wants of the army strongly to the attention of the Secretary. He (the speaker) had often done so. After that he could do no more. Lord Wolseley added:

"Although the various needs are undisputed, not only are no steps taken to meet them, but no one outside of the Government is aware that their urgency has been raised. The Government has thought it advisable for economic reasons to postpone their provision, but yet it will not take the Nation into its confidence. That such important demands for men and stores have been put forward by experts, and nevertheless refused, I cannot assert too emphatically. It behooves Parliament to devise a plan by which strong representations made and still refused should be laid before the nation for it to decide between the experts and the economists. In no other way can we safeguard the empire from great and unknown perils. Many an evening, at the end of a day's work, I have felt sick at heart when I contemplated the great national risks deliberately accepted by the Government which happened to be in office. Why were they so accepted? Because it was not to them politically expedient to ask Parliament for money."

Lord Wolseley outlined the present system, which, he said, was entirely unsuited for the army, which would never be efficient under it, and he doubted much if they would ever have a contented army. He went on to say that when he accepted the office of Commander in Chief he had been told it was proposed to introduce regulations greatly altering the position of future Commanders in Chief. When he learned the nature of these changes they were not to his liking, but he had honestly given them five years' trial, and was convinced they would never make an effective army. Up to 1895 he (the then Commander in Chief) was responsible to the Secretary of State that the army was thoroughly trained for war. Since 1895 the army had been divided into four watertight compartments, each under a military head, and each advising the Secretary of State without reference to the Commander in Chief.

Lord Wolseley pointed out in detail how the distribution of responsibility disorganized and impaired the war machine. It was an unworkable and impossible system. The Commander in Chief had no effective control, neither had the heads of departments, and the work and cross references in all branches had largely been increased.

"My Lords, I need scarcely tell you," said Lord Wolseley impressively, "that our soldiers do not love the War Office nor its civilian rulers. You cannot flout the sentiment of the army without injuring its morale."

In concluding his speech, Lord Wolseley said:

"It might reasonably be asked, if the army system is so bad, how it was that such a large army was dispatched to South Africa in so satisfactory a manner. The answer is simple. No army system, however bad, would be allowed to stand in the way at such a time by officers like those composing the Headquarters Staff in 1899.

"I have known the War Office for twenty-eight years, and I unhesitatingly say it could not have been composed of better men than those serving when Presidents Krüger declared war. They were effectively helped by the Generals and other officers at the ports of embarkation, all of whom were determined that the army should be dispatched, system or no system.

"But in so doing, they were not helped by the new army system. If ever the history of what was then done is fully written, the country will realize how much it owes to those officers, and how little to the new-fangled, experimental, and unmilitary system under which they were supposed to work."

The Marquis of Lansdowne (the ex-War Minister) replied to Lord Wolseley immediately. He said he was constrained to say that Lord Wolseley, during his term of office, had failed to understand his duties. He might at least have warned the Government that one army corps was not sufficient to crush the Boers. He might have enabled the Government to turn to better account the auxiliary forces of the country. He might have told the Government before the South African war that Ladysmith was not a suitable military station. He might have prepared schemes for defensive and offensive operations. Lord Wolseley had neglected his duties; he had not taken advantage of the opportunities at hand. The War Office system might have been changed with advantage in details, but the main principle of enabling the Secretary of State to get advice from his experts at first hand he was not willing to give up. The mistakes and failures in South Africa were not due to the system, but to the fact that it was not carried out as faithfully as it might have been. The noble Lord had failed to appreciate the immense importance of the special duties assigned to him.

Lord Lansdowne said that upon the eve of his departure from the War Office he had considered a military note Lord Wolseley had addressed, he believed, to Lord Salisbury upon this subject. He found to his intense surprise that Lord Wolseley, in enumerating his duties, had omitted altogether to say that he was responsible for the mobilization of the army, that the Intelligence Department was under his special control, and that he was charged with the preparation of plans of offense and defense.

There was a notable audience in the House, including Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Wyndham, and other prominent men. Many peeresses were also present. Lord Rosebery, who is credited with being in the strongest sympathy with Lord Wolseley, was specially prominent during the sitting, and was constantly flitting about, speaking to the chief actors in the scene. He will probably speak himself to-day, when, judging from Lord Lansdowne's unexpected personal attack on Lord Wolseley, the debate will be still more dramatic.

Lord Wolseley read his speech so quickly and carelessly that, although it was well put together, it proved quite ineffective from an oratorical point of view. The sensation of the debate was Lord Lansdowne's attack, revealing the strong friction existing between the two men.

Lord Wolseley meets with much sympathy in the editorials this morning; but opinions are seriously divided concerning his views, and it is admitted that Lord Lansdowne made a very damaging reply. Very few papers approve Lord Wolseley's proposal to appeal to the country. The Standard is inclined to blame Lord Wolseley for taking a narrow view of his duties and opportunities. The Times, which adopts the same attitude, says:

"Lord Wolseley had ample powers, but, whether from failing health or from whatever cause, did not use them. His own conduct unhappily offers an argument which would be conclusive in the absence of all others against piling upon the Commander in Chief more duties and responsibilities than already belong to the office."

HOW DE WET GOT AWAY.

Marched Five Miles a Day Faster than the Swiftest British Column—A Number of Boers Surrender.

COLESBERG, March 4.—The blame for Gen. De Wet's escape is placed on the system rather than on the commanders pursuing him. It has been impossible to direct the operations by telegraph, and the feeling is that greater discretion should be allowed to commanders in the field.

De Wet marched five miles a day faster than the swiftest British column. Although the Boers are now demoralized, it is believed that they will quickly recover if they are allowed a few days' rest.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 4, says:

"De Wet was moving on Philippolis, (Orange River Colony,) but was headed by our troops, and is now marching on Fauresmith, (about forty miles north of Philippolis.)

"Babington has dug up a Krupp, a pom-pom, and some ammunition at Landfontein.

"Sixteen men of the Victorian Rifles have captured thirty-three Boers and fifty horses at Sea Cow River.

"Gen. Dartnell has captured a Hotchkiss near Pietertieff.

"Surrenders continue in that district. Over fifty men with a Commandant came in on March 2."

SAYS BOTHA IS MISTRUSTED.

Statement of American Who Has Been Fighting Under De la Rey.

LONDON, March 4.—W. E. King of Atlanta, Ga., who says he was a Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State National Guard, while that regiment was in Cuba, has just returned to London from South Africa after serving for more than a year as aide de camp to Gen. De la Rey, the Boer commander, whom he left on Jan. 29. In the course of an interview to-day Mr. King said:

"At the time I left Gen. De la Rey the Boers had 21,000 men in the field and sufficient small-arm ammunition to last four years. I am going to the Continent to assist in the endeavor to get more Krupp guns and shells. This morning I received a telegram from Col. Dubois, dated Paris, saying, 'Good news from South Africa.'

"Rumors of surrender are absurd. Gen. Louis Botha is generally mistrusted; but even if he were to surrender, that would not entail the surrender of the other commanders."

Mr. King spoke in the most bitter terms of the British, saying, among other things:

"If we ever catch Milner he won't live twelve hours. He will get such a swift injection of lead that he won't know what struck him."

Mr. King declared that the British ill-treated the Boer women. He described several occasions on which American allies of the Boers, dressed in khaki, entered the British lines at Johannesburg and other places, secured orders for ammunition and other supplies, and then drove off with them to the Boer camps.

Inquiry last night at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment elicited the information that no man named W. E. King had ever been a member of the organization, either as officer or private.

Colvile to be Reinstated?

LONDON, March 5.—The Daily Chronicle says it hears that the proceedings contemplated against some prominent officers in South Africa, including, as The Daily Chronicle hints, Lord Methuen, have been dropped, and that Gen. Colvile will be reinstated in his former position.

UPROAR IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

Firmin Faure Removed by a Squad of Infantry After Denouncing the Government.

PARIS, March 4.—In the Chamber to-day an exciting discussion followed the reception of the report of the special commission dealing with the cases of MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, which recommended that the names of those Deputies be struck from the rolls of the Chamber.

Jacques Piou (Republican) defended the exiles, claiming that there was no constitutional sanction for their removal. He concluded with a motion for the previous question, which was rejected by 360 votes against 195.

Other speakers continued the debate, which eventually became uproarious. André Louis Castelin (Revisionist Republican) presented a motion opposing the adoption of the report, which was rejected by a vote of 374 to 130.

M. Vaillant (Socialist) declared that, had he and his friends been in power on the day of M. Déroulède's attempted coup, their justice would have been more simple, speedy, and drastic than that of the High Court.

Firmin Faure (anti-Semite and Revisionist) followed with a violent speech, condemning the decision of the High Court, which he described as "crime" and "felony." His language necessitated repeated reproofs from the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel. He went on, however, to recall the Panama and other Parliamentary scandals of the Republic amid tumultuous interruptions, to which he replied:

"Had Déroulède succeeded, three-fourths of you would have followed him."

Henri Michel (Socialist Radical) shouted: "After all, a gentleman like Déroulède is worth more than a blackguard like Firmin Faure!"

M. Faure retorted: "No one has a right to talk mud when we have such a Ministry."

M. Deschanel called upon the Chamber to pass a vote of censure upon M. Faure for insulting the Government, but the Deputy withdrew the objectionable remark, and the President allowed him to continue. He then went on to strongly denounce MM. Waldeck-Rousseau, Monis, and Millerand, saying:

"The Government cannot combat M. Déroulède as a Monarchist, but only as a plebiscitary Republican, and the Chamber is making itself a headsman to carry out the executions ordered by the Premier. The Chamber is acting the part of him who pulls the bolt of the guillotine."

M. Deschanel then ruled that M. Faure had insulted the Government, and he submitted the question of censure to the Chamber, which promptly voted the temporary exclusion of the Deputy from the precincts of the house. M. Faure refused to budge, whereupon M. Deschanel donned his hat and suspended the session.

The ushers begged M. Faure to retire, but he still refused. Then an officer, with a squad of infantry, which had been stationed outside the Chamber, marched in and placed his hand on M. Faure's shoulder. The Deputy said, "I yield to force," and withdrew, shouting "Long live an honest Republic! Down with the Jesuits! Down with Waldeck-Rousseau!"

When the session was resumed M. Millevoye (Nationalist Republican) asked to be allowed to continue the discussion of the Déroulède affair, but the Chamber rejected his request by a vote of 311 to 237. The Socialists then demanded the closure, which was voted by 272 to 245.

Leon Mirman (Socialist) submitted an amendment to the report of the special commission, declaring that "the Chamber affirms its sovereign and absolute right not to pronounce the removal of MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert." This amendment was rejected by a vote of 317 to 173.

The Chamber then adopted the report favoring the removal of the names of the two exiled Deputies from the rolls of the House by a vote of 347 to 132. The House then adjourned.

STRICKEN ON A STREET CAR.

Old Woman, on Her Way to the Bank, Becomes Unconscious—A Resourceful Small Boy.

Some vague presentiment of impending harm caused twelve-year-old Willie Grassmuck to follow his old grandmother, Mrs. Elisabeth Grassmuck, when she started alone from their home at 193 Edgecombe Avenue yesterday afternoon to deposit a considerable sum of money just received in rents from her estate. She boarded a south-bound Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The boy did the same. They had gone but a few blocks when the woman's face became livid and she pitched forward in her seat.

The boy was at her side in a moment and possessed himself of her valuables, which included about $250 in cash and a number of checks. The conductor ran the car to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and there the lad assisted her to a cab, and, seeing her safe inside, telephoned home what had happened.

Then she was at the suggestion of a policeman, transferred to an ambulance and taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. It is thought she will die.

Mr. Sage May Be Paid at Last.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—Russell Sage has had a claim for fifteen years against a town that has long since gone out of existence. He bought $10,000 worth of the town's bonds. Its corporate existence was dissolved by the Legislature, and the courts held that the claim was invalid, as there was nobody to pay it. To-day a bill was introduced into the Legislature for the relief of Mr. Sage by making the property formerly within the corporation responsible for the obligation. If the bill passes Mr. Sage will get his money through taxation.

EMPEROR KWANG-SU TO RETURN TO PEKING

He Is Expected Back in the Capital at the End of This Month.

Envoys Demand Heads of More Officials —France Not Likely to Take Part in Further Expeditions.

LONDON, March 5.—The Peking correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, telegraphing March 2, says:

"The Emperor will return to Peking at the end of March. A body guard is already assembling at Sian-Foo.

"The Foreign Ministers have demanded the death of twelve additional high officials and the punishment of ninety provincial mandarins.

"Smallpox has broken out among the allied troops."

PEKING, March 4.—It is reported that the Empress Dowager expresses reluctance to return to Peking.

PARIS, March 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day D'Estournelles de Constant, Republican, questioned the Government on Chinese affairs. He said he thought that, in view of the apparent good intentions of the Chinese Government, France ought not to allow herself to become involved in fresh military expeditions. This remark was greeted with cheers.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, replied that the French troops would remain in China solely as a guarantee for the future. As to the alleged big military expedition, such an expedition would entail a preliminary understanding, but nothing of the sort had yet been examined or planned. The Government could not say that it would not consider such an expedition, but it would not participate without grave reasons, which would first be submitted to the Chamber.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—It has transpired that the Czar called a Council of the Ministers, which is an extraordinarily rare occurrence nowadays, for Feb. 8. The Czar asked the Ministers' advice in the case of Major Gen. Nicholas Orloff of the Military Academy, who secured permission, upon the outbreak of hostilities in Manchuria, to go to the seat of war.

Early last Summer the Russian press was filled with accounts of Gen. Orloff's exploits. These exploits caused Gen. Orloff trouble with Gen. Grodekoff, supreme commander of the Russian forces in China, who commissioned Gen. Orloff to take a division and prepare provision depots along a certain road and at a certain town.

Gen. Orloff departed on his mission, Gen. Grodekoff following him shortly with an army of 80,000 men. Half way to the designated town Gen. Orloff sighted a band of Boxers, and chased them across the country. Thereupon a larger body of the enemy appeared, and the Russian General also pursued them, finding a Boxer camp, which he attacked, driving the enemy into the wilderness. Meanwhile Gen. Grodekoff found no provisions or water along his route. He reached the town where the provision depot had been ordered, but no one had seen Orloff. Gen. Grodekoff then retreated, his men suffering great hardship, to his former station. Orloff arrived at his original destination after Grodekoff had left there.

Orloff then returned to his former camp, where Grodekoff informed him that, as an act of mercy, he would not be shot. Orloff was sent to St. Petersburg with orders to report his conduct.

Gen. Grodekoff demanded that Gen. Orloff be court-martialed. The Czar, desiring to avoid a scandal, favored more moderate punishment. The Ministers, however, warmly advocated a court-martial, declaring that the whole world should know of the discipline maintained in the Russian armies. The Czar reluctantly assented.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS MODIFIED.

PEKING, March 4.—Russia has withdrawn a portion of the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria, and China has appealed to the powers in the matter.

BERLIN, March 4.—Ambassador White's conferences with the German Foreign Office continued during last week. It is learned upon excellent authority that these conferences were due to fuller and more definite instructions received by Mr. White from Washington concerning the threatened land-grabbing in China.

Germany agrees fully with the United States that no secret concessions should be made by China to any foreign power, but that all concessions should be strictly confined to grants for diplomatic and ordinary commercial purposes, and made above board and through treaties signed by all the powers.

It is believed in German official circles that Russia will not insist upon China signing a secret treaty, since the other powers have so vigorously protested against such action.

LONDON, March 5.—Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday informed Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (Conservative) that the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Manchuria was engaging the earnest attention of the Government and was the subject of diplomatic communication between the powers. Any statement on or discussion of the matter now would, Lord Cranborne said, be inexpedient.

The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Japan have threatened to take action against China if she permits Russia's dictation."

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO, March 4.—This morning the second international Salta tournament was begun at the Casino. Sixteen experts were ready to start. The local Club des Etrangers has donated six prizes, amounting to 6,500f., for the successful players. Henig, Lents, Winawer, Janowski, Tschigorin, Scheve, Mieses, Alapin, Schlechter, Adler, Blackburne, Marco, Mason, Gunsberg, Marshall, and Weiss were the entries.

The first two rounds played to-day resulted as follows:

Lents beat Weiss, Winawer beat Gunsberg, Tschigorin beat Marco, Mieses beat Blackburne, Alapin beat Schlechter, Adler beat Scheve, Mason beat Janowski, and Marshall beat Henig.

Second Round—Adler beat Mason, Marco beat Lents, Mieses beat Scheve, Winawer beat Janowski, Blackburne beat Tschigorin, Marshall beat Schlechter, Weiss beat Alapin, and Henig beat Gunsberg.

According to the rules, players who lost two games had to retire from the contest altogether. These are Gunsberg, Schlechter, Scheve, and Janowski. Players having won one game each—namely, Lents, Tschigorin, Alapin, Mason, Weiss, Marco, Blackburne, and Henig, will have to play among themselves to-morrow, the winners to join Winawer, Mieses, Adler, and Marshall in a final contest for the six prizes, the latter four having won two games each to-day.

Frankfort Loan to be Offered Here.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—The firm of Lazard, Speyer & Ellissen has taken over the Frankfort municipal loan of 15,000,000 marks at 3½ per cent., repayable at par by drawings within thirty-five years. The loan will be offered exclusively in New York through Speyer & Co.

MRS. HENRY IVES'S ESTATE.

Creditors' Claims Are Settled—Furniture Here Released.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Creditors and counsel in the case of Mrs. Henry S. Ives, who died here eleven days ago at the home of a nurse, were before Judge Ferris to-day. Mr. Donohue, counsel for Mrs. Ives's brother, said the bills of Dr. Young for $500 and Mrs. Bessie Bryers for $300 were too high, but he thought the bill of Dr. Ricketts and Undertaker High were reasonable.

Dr. Young finally took $300 for his $500 claim, the nurse accepted $225 for her claim, Undertaker High was paid $363, and Dr. Ricketts, on account of regard for Mrs. Ives's family, generously waived his claim altogether. Mrs. Ives left a will, but it has not been found.

Mrs. Bryers turned Mrs. Ives's keys and all her effects over to Mr. Donohue, and the latter departed for New York City, where the furniture that belonged to Mrs. Ives will be released from storage and given to her mother, brother, and sister.

THE WILSON BRIBERY CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Says He Looks for Startling Revelations.

Assistant District Attorney Franklin Pierce says that he believes the examination of Charles L. Wilson will result in startling revelations. Wilson is the Bellevue Inspector who is charged with attempted subornation of perjury in having offered $50 to Joseph Greenberg of Gouverneur Hospital to testify falsely in the trial of Jesse R. Davis, the Bellevue nurse, recently acquitted on the charge of having caused the death of Louis Hilliard.

The case was to have been heard before Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, but it was adjourned by agreement of counsel.

According to Assistant District Attorney Pierce, who has the case of Wilson in charge, his offense was but one of a regular system. In private examinations, Mr. Pierce says, he was told by a number of witnesses that Wilson had offered a letter to Greenberg containing five ten-dollar bills, and saying more would be given if Greenberg would meet the signer at a designated location.

To the letter containing the money was signed the name "Martin Julian," so Greenberg, who refused the proffered bribe, and others who saw the letter have testified. This letter and the money were returned to Wilson by Greenberg, it is said, so the District Attorney is not in a position to make any accusations as to who wrote the note.

Francis L. Wellman, who defended Jesse R. Davis in his trial, is of counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railroad. He said yesterday that he knew a Martin Julian, although he had seen him in court only a few times. This Martin Julian is in the employ of the Metropolitan Company as a detective. Charles L. Wilson, the accused man, said that he, too, was acquainted with this Julian, though only slightly.

One of those interested in the defense of Wilson said yesterday that Wilson was not to blame for that letter. He said that Wilson would be defended to the full extent of the law.

Franklin Pierce, the Assistant District Attorney, said yesterday that this would be in the nature of a test case. "We all know what is going on all the time," said Mr. Pierce, "but the trouble is to prove it. A shocking state of affairs exists, and we believe that the examination in this case will be a most interesting one."

A formal complaint was lodged yesterday against Wilson. It was sworn to by Detective Arfken, who made the arrest of Wilson Saturday night. It recites the allegation that Wilson offered Greenberg the $50, and that he also approached George Reynolds of Bellevue with a similar proposition. Actual cash, however, was not offered, it is said, in any case other than that of Greenberg. Wilson is an inspector in Bellevue Hospital.

Assistant District Attorney Pierce announced yesterday that the cases of Edward O. Dean and Clinton L. Marshall, charged also with being responsible for the death of Louis Hilliard, would be placed on the calendar in Part I. of General Sessions to-day to have the time of their trial set.

MANY VICTIMS OF THIEVES.

The Members of the West End Association Aroused—To Appeal to Commissioner Murphy.

"How many of you here to-night have been robbed?" were the words with which John F. Doyle began his speech before the West End Association at its monthly meeting at the Hotel Endicott last night. The speech carried such weight that the Grievance Committee was instructed to demand better police protection for up-town residents.

"There have been six burglaries in my block," said Mr. Doyle, "in less than two weeks. I can mention several members of this association who have suffered from the same experience. It is not alone in the Bronx that women are sandbagged and robbed. The same conditions are developing right in this district.

"In my case the police said, 'Oh, that is a man from the West who did that.' They added, 'He is a rope-ladder man,' but they did not find him.

When Mr. Doyle completed his remarks, Gardiner Stewart of 134 West Ninety-first Street told his experience.

"I was robbed," he said, "and there were five other burglaries in my block. When I went to the police, they said: 'Whom do you suspect?' and, again, 'Give us a description of the party.'

Other members of the association told their experience with burglars, and then the Grievance Committee decided to collect evidence and place it before the Commissioner of Police.

John C. Coleman, attorney for the association, reported that evidence had been obtained that supported the charges of Architect Charles S. Israels against the Building Department. At the January meeting of the association Mr. Israels alleged that an inspector had the agency of a patent fresh air inlet, and that this was sold at an exorbitant price. Lately, according to Mr. Israels, he was approached by an official of the department and advised under threats to withdraw his remarks and induce the association to discontinue investigation. It was recommended that the association collect further evidence and take action.

There was considerable other business transacted, including a condemnation of the proposed tenement house bill by Judson Lawson. It was announced that the tracks formerly used by the Third Avenue Railway Company on Amsterdam Avenue would be removed next Fall at the latest.

OPPOSE STEEL TRUST PLANS.

White & Blackwell, the bankers, who are engineering opposition to the absorption of the National Tube Company into the United States Steel Corporation, said yesterday that the matter had not yet progressed far enough for them to be able to talk of their plans. They took hold of the matter, they said, at the request of holders of $1,500,000 worth of the stock, and it depends entirely upon the outside support they get as to what their action in the matter will be. The advertisement asking for co-operation will be continued for some days.

The firm admitted yesterday that Mr. Morgan was in control of National Tube and had been for some time, two of his representatives being on the Board of Directors. From this fact it is generally believed that all opposition to the consolidation will be futile, as will be any effort to get better prices for the stock than those announced by J. P. Morgan & Co.

In relation to the choice of the Chairman and the President of the new company, as well as the Executive Committee, a gentleman close to Mr. Morgan declares that there is little likelihood of any choice for some time, and that certainly as yet no definite conclusion has been come to.

On the Stock Exchange there was strength yesterday in all the steel stocks under the influence of buying by Morgan brokers and by interests connected with the several companies.

The following trust companies have been designated as depositaries for the steel stocks of the various companies included in the United States Steel Corporation:

Federal Steel Preferred and Common Stocks—Colonial Trust Company, New York, or with Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

National Tube Preferred and Common Stocks—Morton Trust Company, New York, or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.

American Steel and Wire Preferred Stock—Standard Trust Company, New York.

American Steel and Wire Common Stock—Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

National Steel Preferred and Common Stocks—Central Trust Company, New York.

American Tin Plate Preferred and Common Stocks—Mercantile Trust Company, New York.

American Sheet Steel Preferred and Common Stocks—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

American Steel Hoop Preferred and Common Stocks—New York Security and Trust Company, New York.

Deposits must be made on or before March 20, 1901.

NOTE WAS NOT NEGOTIABLE.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—The Court of Appeals held to-day that a note payable in New York exchange is not negotiable. The suit was on a note for $409 executed by Miss Calvert. The note contained this stipulation: "Principal and interest payable in New York exchange." It was conceded that Miss Calvert had been induced to execute the note by fraud. The note got into the hands of Mr. Chandler, who admitted the fraud, but claimed to be an innocent holder without notice.

Miss Calvert's counsel contended that the note was non-negotiable on account of the provision for payment, "in New York exchange," which they said fluctuated from day to day, and the note was therefore for an uncertain amount and not negotiable.

Position for ex-Senator Chandler.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is understood that the President has under consideration the name of ex-Senator Chandler of New Hampshire for the position of Chairman of the Spanish Claims Commission just created by Congress. Mr. Chandler's term as Senator expired to-day.

THE SMELTING TRUST SUIT.

Application to Take Depositions of H. H. Rogers and L. Lewisohn Denied.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—Vice Chancellor Stevens this morning decided against the application to take the depositions of Leonard Lewisohn and H. H. Rogers, ex-Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company, made on Saturday in connection with the application to make permanent the order restraining the company from increasing its capital stock from $65,000,000 to $100,000,000, and from consolidating the interests held by M. Guggenheim's Sons and other interests under its management.

The decision being rendered, Edward Lauterbach began the argument on the application for an injunction. Referring to what the defendants claim to be the "good will" to be obtained under the deal he said:

"Will your Honor believe that the good will is worth four times and a half as much as the real property? Your Honor must remember that this $12,000,000 of 'working capital,' as it has been designated, was not to be drawn from their own pockets by the Guggenheims, but was to be obtained by a sale of a portion of the $45,000,000 new stock which they were to receive."

Thomas B. Thatcher of the company's counsel declared that the action of the American company Directors in placing a value of $45,000,000 on the Guggenheim plants was entirely legal and entirely well advised. There was, however, nothing binding between the two interests which requires one party or the other to carry out the consolidation plan.

Samuel Untermyer, representing the Guggenheim interests, claimed there had been no proof adduced that the Guggenheim plants were not worth $45,000,000. The fact that they were worth that figure justified, he maintained, the judgment of the American Directors in accepting that sum as a fair appraisal.

The closing argument will begin to-morrow morning.

CANNOT EXAMINE J. P. MORGAN.

Mr. Pine-Coffin's Application in Erie Road Suit Denied.

J. Pierpont Morgan will not have to undergo an examination before trial in the action of Richard Pine-Coffin to restrain the Erie Railroad Company from purchasing certain coal lands. This point was settled yesterday by Justice Scott in a motion made in the Supreme Court.

Thomas J. O'Neill appeared for Mr. Pine-Coffin, and in his argument said that the case would come up for trial in April or May, and that Mr. Morgan intended to go abroad before then and would not return until some time in June. The counsel further said that he desired to prove by Mr. Morgan that the negotiations for the sale of the coal property were started by him while he was one of the voting Trustees of the Erie Railroad Company, and that he would really make a profit of $9,000,000 out of the transaction.

Justice Scott asked Mr. O'Neill what he would prove by Mr. Morgan.

"That the proposition was not submitted to Sir Charles Tennant, one of the voting Trustees."

"You cannot prove that by him," said the Justice. "You cannot merely prove that he did not submit the proposition to him."

"We can prove that there was no conference of the Trustees," said Mr. O'Neill, "and we can prove that Mr. Morgan, who sold the property, was a Trustee."

"It is admitted," said Justice Scott, "that the property was purchased by Mr. Morgan in his own behalf and sold to a company of which he was a Trustee. Whatever is illegal, if anything, is thus admitted. The motion is denied."

A STOCKBROKER'S FAILURE.

G. Edwin Jones Files Bankruptcy Petition—Liabilities, $142,366.

G. Edwin Jones, broker at 20 Broad Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $142,366, and nominal assets $110,886. The assets consist of cash, $950; notes, $1,100; stock in trade at 108 La Salle Street, Chicago, $200; due from Carley, Rosengarten & Carley, $103,286; claims against five parties, $5,350.

There are thirty-eight creditors, thirty of whom live in Chicago, among the latter being the Weare Commission Company, $66,000; Miller, Rathbone & Co., $20,200; W. A. McConnell, $5,045, and G. A. Gibbs, $8,268. The New York creditors are C. E. Mabie, whose address is the Majestic Hotel, $12,356, on trading account; E. L. Tufts, at the Murray Hill Hotel, $4,000, on book account; J. H. Goldberg, $350, trading account, and Newman & Moore, $720, trading account. All the liabilities were contracted in New York City this year, and are nearly all on trading account. He owes $505 to two clerks in Chicago for salary.

Mr. Jones resides at 76 Irving Place. He was for several years a stockbroker in Chicago, and reports from that city on Feb. 8 last said that he had failed, but might go on again. An attachment was obtained against him there on Feb. 8 for $563 in favor of George W. Ogilvie. J. S. Lonney, his attorney, said he had no further particulars to give regarding Mr. Jones's affairs than what appeared in the petition in bankruptcy.

Until Jan. 1 last Jones is said to have held a seat in the Consolidated Stock Exchange in this city, when he sold it. E. L. Tufts of the Murray Hill Hotel said last evening that the claim which he held against Jones was an honest one, and that he had nothing further to say upon the subject. C. E. Marble of the Hotel Majestic is out of town.

As late as Monday last Jones lived at the Hotel Majestic with his wife. He has moved to the Irving Place house within the last few days. He was not at home late yesterday afternoon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOLOMON SELIGMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Solomon Seligman, dealer in jewelry and pictures at 20 East Fourteenth Street and 5 East Thirteenth Street, show liabilities of $45,020 and estimated assets of $14,229, consisting of cash, 19; stock in hands of a receiver, $10,000; fixtures, $2,000, and accounts, $2,210.

MORTON BOARDING STABLES.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Morton Boarding Stables, at 98 to 111 Morton Street show liabilities of $81,856 and nominal assets of $11,376, consisting of accounts, $9,670; engines, fixtures, &c., $1,725; three horses, $100, and one truck, $75. There is due $402 for State taxes and $290 for wages of employes.

LOUTHER S. HORNE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Louther S. Horne, builder, of 1,034 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $121,-035, of which $107,000 are secured by mortgages, and nominal assets of $72,-070, consisting of real estate, $72,000, and debts due, $70. The real estate consists of 1,026, 1,028, and 1,036 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; 1,021 Stebbins Avenue, northeast corner of Webster Avenue and St. Paul's Place, southeast corner of Webster Avenue and St. Paul's Place, and the southeast corner of Wendover and Brook Avenues. The incumbrances on the properties aggregate $137,045.

THE CHARLES ANDRUSS BUILDING COMPANY.—The Charles Andruss Building Company of 156 Fifth Avenue has made an assignment to Charles Andruss, who was the Treasurer and General Manager. Catharine H. Andruss is the President and Charles Andruss, Jr., Secretary. The company was incorporated on Nov. 5, 1894, with a capital stock of $25,000. Charles Andruss filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 17, 1899, with liabilities of $108,978, and subsequently received a discharge. The company has been in difficulties for several weeks past, and a committee of creditors was appointed. The liabilities were reported to be $8,838; nominal assets, $5,061, and actual assets, $625.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN J. THOMPSON.—John J. Thompson, jeweler, at 542 Broadway, and residing at 127 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,546 and assets $507.

EMMA H. DOLAN.—Emma H. Dolan of Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $1,440 and no assets. The liabilities are for rent to the Atlantic Trust Company of New York as committee of the person of C. Victor Hildeberger.

HATTIE D. BERRY.—Hattie D. Berry, boarding house keeper at 149 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $215.90 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago from 1895 to 1898, and are principally for merchandise, services, livery, rent, and judgments. There are 110 creditors, among whom are C. J. L. Du Bruyn, Chicago, $6,088, judgment, and the Chicago Stock Exchange Building, $1,100 for office rent. She was formerly of the firms of the De Witt Company of Chicago, composed of herself, F. Dayton Hill, and F. S. De Witt, and of the Berry Detective Agency of Chicago, composed of herself and G. J. L. Bruyn, which firms have been dissolved.

BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGES DENIED.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has denied discharges in bankruptcy to Catharine W. Arnheim of 207 West Fifty-sixth Street, who filed a petition on May 14 last with liabilities of $13,072, and Samuel Weintraub, manufacturer of skirts at 35 Canal Street, who filed a petition on Jan. 15, 1900, with liabilities of $3,314 and assets of $632. In the case of Mr. Weintraub the Judge said: "It is not credible that nearly all the bankrupt's assets bought within six weeks of bankruptcy should disappear honestly without his being able to give any better account of them. The inference is irresistible that he in some way disposed of them or their proceeds secretly." Creditors alleged that he concealed $1,707 assets.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward Jacobs receiver of the assets of the firm of James A. & G. S. Johnston & Co., electrotypers at 30 and 32 West Thirteenth Street, in a suit brought by Elizabeth P. Johnston and Lizzie P. Kellow against James A. and George S. Johnston for a dissolution of the partnership in which the four are partners and an accounting. The Messrs. Johnston are sons and Mrs. Kellow daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Johnston, whose husband started the business in 1854. He died in July, 1897, and the present firm was formed on Jan. 1, 1899.

Attachment for Services.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $20,000 against John C. Brady of Erie, Penn., in favor of William J. Marks, on a claim for services as agent, attorney, and promoter from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1900. It was granted on the ground of non-residence, and was served on a banking firm here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Charles J., Jr.—C. M. Decker and others	$42
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY—New York County National Bank	3,241
BURNS, Joseph—A. Ritchie	75
BICKMAN, Annie and Charles C.—White, Hentz & Co	133
BASSFORD, Beverly E.—T. W. Burger	54
CLAUSEN, Charles F.—H. D. Berner Company	171
CROWLEY, Charles J.—N. S. Cubberly and another	157
CLARK, Estelle—S. R. Kendall and others, costs	98
CULKIN, Thomas—P. Beckerle	441
CLARKE, Francis J.—James Jones	212
CORNET, Alfred—F. Wynen and another	123
CANE, Edward—William W. Astor	554
CONKLIN, Henry A.—R. Hunt	201
COOK, Henry F.—Anna B. White and others	92
CLAUSEN, Herman F., Jr.—White, Hentz & Co	387
CLEWER, Henry O.—I. L. Reed	24
CUKI, Edwardo G., and Benjamin W. Singer—J. H. Clafty	50
CAMERON, E. Miller, and John H. Grant —Mary A. Van Zandt, general guardian, &c	3,526
CONOVER, Louise—S. A. R. Conover, costs	197

WOODSMEN TO ROLL LOGS

Novel Contest by Forest Guides at the Sportsmen's Show.

MAINE CAMP ESTABLISHED

Close Competition by Gunners in Clay Bird Shoots at Madison Square Garden Roof Traps.

New arrivals and the arrangement of additional exhibits made a noticeable improvement in the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden between the time of closing Saturday night after the first day and the reopening yesterday morning. Most important of the arrivals were the Maine guides, with the vast amount of fishing and hunting trophies, the equipments of the Maine woods camp, and a great variety of stuffed specimens, all of which were delayed in transit by a steamship accident just as the Maine contingent started out of Portland.

A din of thumping feet and chanting voices in the rear of the great hall early in the evening announced that the Ojibway Indian actors had begun their presentation of the dramatization of Hiawatha, and called away the crowd of spectators from the other attractions.

The Maine and Adirondack guides have arranged for a log-rolling match, which will take place in the afternoon. Another addition to the attractions of the show for to-day will be an exhibition of retrieving by the Chesapeake Bay dogs, which also arrived yesterday. This spectacle will take place in the rear of the hall, where the water of the lake will permit the well-trained dogs to show to advantage their aquatic powers.

One of the liveliest spots in the show throughout the day was Rainbow Camp, the headquarters of the junior branch of the Sportsmen's Association, where the boy members held forth, to the envy and admiration of all the youthful visitors. The twanging of a banjo and the shuffling of feet inside the tent told of fun going on there, and a crowd in which there were many adults surrounded the inclosure and tried hard to see what was going on behind the scenes. The Junior Sportsmen late in the afternoon were responsible for the first sensation of the show. The crowd about the camp was at its thickest when an alarm was sounded that the raccoon had escaped. The crowd appeared to have hazy ideas concerning the ferocity of raccoons in general, for the throng thinned immediately, and there was something like a stampede among the women. The escaped animal has not yet been captured.

An unusually large crowd of noted trap shooters held forth on the roof during the greater part of the day, and the shooting there at clay birds went on uninterruptedly until late in the afternoon. Among the best-known trap shooters who had not taken part in the roof garden shoots heretofore were Frank S. Parmelee of Omaha, Neb., and Steve Van Allen of Jamaica, L. I. Parmelee has the credit of three wins in 100-bird races from J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City. The first event of the day's programme was the continuous match, which will be contested on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during the two weeks of the show. To the four contestants making the four largest runs of consecutive breaks prizes will be awarded. Last year John S. Fanning of San Francisco, who has since made his home in New York, established the record of 175 consecutive breaks. The best score of the day was made by R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, who made a run of 71. The next best was 57, shot by Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Ia. The scores were as follows:

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

R. O. Heikes, 71; Fred Gilbert, 57; J. S. Fanning, 30; A. C. Griffith, 27; W. R. Crosby, 21; F. S. Parmelee, 19; H. Martin, 18; J. Hull, 17; A. H. Fox, 15; B. Leroy, 14; H. C. Watson, 13; Phil Daly, Jr., 6; Edward Banks, 6; J. R. Hicks, 5; J. T. Hallowell, 4; S. Mac Van Allen, 3; Stevenson, 2; A. E. Barry, 2; B. H. Norton, 1; Franklin, 1; Blanford, 1; J. G. Knowlton, 0.

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

[illegible] Heikes, 96; [illegible] Hull, 83; Martin, 81; C. S. Aspinwall, 82; Edward Banks, 80; Dudley, 80; Griffith, 78; Phil Daly, Jr., 78; Hopkinson, 77; Hicks, 76; Schneider, 73; W. K. Parks, 71; Mrs. Parks, 69; George, 69; Flemming, 69; Scott, 66; Brinton, 64; Burns, 54; Barry, 46.

Van Allen, Banks, E. Taylor, Delaney, Keller, Jr., Skelly, Switta, Carlough, Pike, and Welles withdrew.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

Match 2.—Revolver re-entry; possible high score, 50; 5 targets to count—

J. A. Smith	45	45	42	41	40—213
W. R. Uhler	43	43	43	41	41—211
A. L. Himmelwright	40	43	40	39	38—206
L. Scott	38	38	37	35	34—182
M. Eddy	34	34	33	31	28—156
D. A. Dietz	49	47	45	..	.. —..

Match 4.—Revolver and pistol re-entry; Columbia target.

J. A. Dietz	9	9	9	9	10—46
J. A. Smith	9	9	9	9	10—46
C. A. Chapman	12	13	14	14	15—68
L. Piercy	13	13	13	13	15—67
L. Buss	17	17	..	..	.. —..

Columbia Beaten at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—Brown defeated the Columbia University basket ball team to-night in the liveliest kind of a game, the score being, Brown 10, Columbia 8. The great feature of the event was the unprecedented cordiality of the reception given to the Columbia players by the Brown student body in attendance at the game. When the team first appeared on the floor they were cheered again and again. The Columbia players were the best the Brown men have been up against this season, and the result was a rapid and hard-fought game.

The playing of Marston and Allen of Columbia was remarkable, and the way they followed the ball up the floor was a revelation to the Brown men, who have no pair to equal them. As it was, the Brown team really owed its success to two fouls, which occurred along toward the end of the game. But for these fouls the result would have been a tie. The game in itself was very cleanly played throughout. Line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Brown.
Allen	Right forward	Benjamin
Elias	Left forward	Ray
O'Connell	Centre	Smith
Marston	Right guard	Ahrens
Townsend	Left guard	Fearey

Miss Walton a Florida Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—Miss Alice Walton of Pittsburg won the first prize and championship in the finals played here this morning for the women's east coast South Florida championship. The Consolation Cup went to Miss Downey of the Apawamis Club. In the first match both players were badly off their games, either from the strain of work done last week or the excitement of finishing the event. Both Miss Walton and Miss Warren repeatedly got into difficulties and were unable to make good recoveries, which made the match an effort. The next scheduled tournament is the open one for professionals and amateurs, March 12. Golfers who arrived yesterday were Walter Watson, Jr., of Ardsley and Frank W. Sanger of Fairfield.

Winners of Nassau Golf Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., March 4.—The winners of the cups in the annual golf tournament just closed are: Best score for qualification round, B. L. Taylor of the Watertown (N. Y.) Golf Club, 36 holes, score 190; Nassau championship cup also went to Mr. Taylor; runner-up cup, A. J. Wellington of the Oakley (Mass.) Club. J. A. Baker of the Glenview Club, Chicago, and T. D. Williams of the Glen Valley Club, Rochester, also won cups.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

The six amateur billiard players began play in the handicap tournament yesterday afternoon at Maurice Daly's billiard academy. The opening game was played at 4 o'clock, by A. Gans, 140, who defeated F. Tobias, 140. The final score was 140 to 126. The winner's average was 2 12-84 and his high run 19. In the evening two matches were contested, and both proved interesting. The first match was a triumph for William Gershel, 200, over W. S. Rash, 150, by the score of 200 to 71. Gershel's average was 7 11-27, with high runs of 34 and 28. The loser's average was 2 17-27, and high run 12. The final match of the evening was captured by Roder, 150, who defeated Bennett, 140, by the score of 150 to 133. The winner's average was 2 28-63, and his high run 16. Bennett's average was 2 11-61, with a high run of 12. Three contests will be played today, one in the afternoon and two in the evening.

ROAD DRIVERS PLAN A SHOW.

Exhibition to be Held with the Annual Parade.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York has decided to hold the annual parade of road horses and rigs on May 11 this year, and at a meeting to be held to-night at the Rossmore Hotel will complete the arrangements for the parade, in addition to considering other important business of the association. Among changes to be made will be an addition of a Board of Directors, who shall have supervision over the affairs of the association. There will be provision for a special directorate, which will result in the city being divided into districts, with a member of the Executive Committee at the head of each district. Reports of all the officers for the past year will be received and new officers elected. As Dr. Kane, who is at Lakewood, will be unable to attend the meeting, the chair will be occupied by John F. Cockerill, Vice President.

In connection with the plans for the annual parade, the association will consider the proposition that a horse show will be held in connection with the parade, the idea being that the show would attract famous horses, who, being present, would take part in the parade. A novel idea advanced in connection with the horse-show plan is that the harness horses shall be tried on the Speedway, in actual contest, these to be confined to the classification of the show ring, the horses, after having raced, then to enter the show ring to be judged on points other than speed.

It is proposed that the dates for the Horse Show shall be so arranged that the parade will come when the show is in progress, the arrangement of classes to be made so that the afternoon will be clear for the parade. Members of the association generally approve the plan, and it is expected that to-night's meeting will indorse the suggestion.

Another matter which the meeting to-night will consider is a proposition that certain days be set aside for speed contests on the Speedway, these contests to be limited to horses regularly entered for them, thus providing what would be practically a regular programme of matinée races at stated times. In support of this plan it was urged that racing so managed would help to popularize Speedway sport with the general public and to keep up the interest of road drivers.

THE ABBOT AGAINST BORALMA.

Fire Commissioner Scannell Ready to Make the Match.

In response to the open challenge by Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire patron of sports and owner of about the strongest and most permanent racing stable of harness horses in America, for a great sweepstakes of $10,000 each for the most famous trotters, Mr. Lawson, desiring to get such a race for his great horse, Boralma, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, owner of the world's champion trotter, The Abbott, 2:03¼, has declined to enter in a sweepstakes, but has announced his willingness to match The Abbott against Boralma for any amount that Mr. Lawson may agree upon.

Fire Commissioner Scannell's answer, in fact, is a return challenge, open to all, for a match instead of a sweepstakes, and is made without reserve. His announcement is as follows:

Having seen the notice of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, desiring to race his gelding Boralma against other trotters for $10,000 a corner in a sweepstakes, and mentioning among others he is desirous of meeting the champion of the world The Abbott, as owner of The Abbott I beg to say to Mr. Lawson and all other owners of trotters that The Abbott will not race in any sweepstake, but stands ready to trot any horse in the world for any amount of money over any track of the Grand Circuit after July 25, the race to be trotted over the track of the association offering the best inducement. I wish to show that The Abbott is the champion of champions, and am ready to make any kind of a race to substantiate the claim of champion trotter of the world, and will also endeavor to beat his own record of 2:03¼ before the end of the year.

JOHN J. SCANNELL.

Mr. Lawson, in his proposition, made the announcement that he wished to arrange for a great sweepstakes which would bring together the most famous trotters of the world, his desire being to have engaged in it Cresceus, stallion champion; The Abbot, world's champion, and the two younger horses, Boralma and Charley Herr. That he will accept Fire Commissioner Scannell's challenge, his friends in New York say, there is little cause for doubt.

Charter Oak Wants the Race.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4.—Messrs. Welch and Jones, in behalf of the management of the Charter Oak Trotting Park, have accepted the suggestion made by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston that a sweepstake race be arranged between Mr. Lawson's horse Boralma, Cresceus, The Abbot, and Charlie Herr, for a purse aggregating $60,000, and to-night made the following statement:

In reply to a suggestion made by Thomas W. Lawson that a sweepstake race be arranged for a purse of $60,000 between Boralma, Cresceus, The Abbot, and Charlie Herr, under the arrangement that each owner put up $10,000 and some trotting park $20,000, Messrs. Welch and Jones of the Charter Oak Park announce that they accept the proposition on the terms stated for a race between the horses named, the race to take place on Labor Day of the present year, that being the first day of the Grand Circuit meeting at the Charter Oak Park.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—One mile—Jessie Jarboe, 106, (Dale,) 1; King Elkwood, 106, 2; Maharajah, 104, 3. Time—1:44. One mile—Beana, 109, (O'Brien,) 1; Sallie J., 103, 2; Red Pirate, 108, 3. Time—1:43¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Lofter, 97, (Wonderly,) 1; Ford, 87, 2; Hija, 85, 3. Time—1:51¾. Seven furlongs, handicap—Senator Beveridge, 104, (Cochran,) 1; Cluster, 112, 2; Animosity, 104, 3. Time—1:30. Six furlongs—Johnnie McCarthy, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Clara David, 98, 2; Assessment, 104, 3. Time—1:17¾. Seven furlongs—Candle Black, 109, (O'Day,) 1; Goodale, 106, 2; Claies, 107, 3. Time—1:30⅗.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Inauguration Handicap, which was the feature of the card at Tanforan to-day, went to Kenilworth, who now hands down from General Fallon and Sad Sam. Kenilworth was the only favorite to land during the afternoon. Results: Seven furlongs—Cougar, 107, (Henry,) 1; Fondo, 104, 2; Kingstelle, 103, 3. Time—1:28. Six furlongs—Saintly, 110, (Burns,) 1; Parmenion, 107, 2; Red Wald, 110, 3. Time—1:13¾. Four furlongs—Lady Bird, 95, (Meade,) 1; Louiette, 95, 2; Ursula, 105, 3. Time—0:49. Six furlongs, Inauguration Handicap—Kenilworth, 114, (T. Burns,) 1; General Fallon, 110, 2; Sad Sam, 103, 3. Time—1:13. Mile—The Phoenician, 100, (O'Connor,) 1; Wyoming, 111, 2; McNamara, 104, 3. Time—1:41¾. Mile and seventy yards—William Ack, 98, (Murphy,) 1; Arilla, 115, 2; The Ringer, 107, 3. Time—1:47⅖.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Results at Oakland: Six furlongs—Homage, 117, (Bullman,) 1; Ben, 107, 2; Catherine Bravo, 107, 3. Time—1:16. Mile and fifty yards—Tom Calvert, 109, (Mounce,) 1; Alaria, 107, 2; Sam Howard, 109, 3. Time—1:45¼. Three and one-half furlongs—Maraschino, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Waterscratch, 100, 2; Torso Maid, 100, 3. Time—0:42⅖. Seven furlongs—Torsina, 106, (Mounce,) 1; Alleviate, 106, 2; Gibraltar, 111, 3. Time—1:28. Scotch Plaid, 100, (Bullman,) 1; Dandy Jim, 98, 2; Herculean, 105, 3. Time—1:42. Six furlongs—Sly, 110, (Bullman,) 1; Yellow Tail, 108, 2; Frank Bell, 112, 3. Time—1:14.

OBJECT TO ROOF-TRAP SHOOTING.

Residents in the Vicinity of Madison Square Garden Make a Protest.

Several dwellers in the lower part of Madison Avenue, headed by John Cleary, manager of the fifteen-story apartment house at Thirtieth Street, made a vigorous protest to the police of the Tenderloin Station last night against the trap shooting on the roof of the Madison Square Garden in connection with the Sportsmen's Show, which they said had so upset the nerves of many of their neighbors that they had left their homes until the nuisance should be abated. In Mr. Cleary's building they said the noise was worse than at the Garden itself. It was not so much the report of the guns, but the impact of the shot against the metallic fence which had been erected to stop the flight of the bullets which made the trouble.

The Acting Captain at the station house talked with them at considerable length, but the only real comfort he gave them was to tell them to go to Jefferson Market Police Court in the morning and get a summons or warrant for the manager of the show, and then if the Court's order was disobeyed the police would act.

"If a lot of other people had got up on a roof and begun shooting off revolvers the police would have been after them mighty soon," said Mr. Cleary, as the party, far from satisfied, left the station house, and his companions heartily indorsed his sentiment. Members of the Manhattan Club, whose house is across the street from the Garden, have also suffered. A meeting of the residents will be held at 121 Madison Avenue early this morning to decide on action to be taken. Among the tenants there are C. L. Morgan, J. B. Morgan, William Towne, J. A. Davis, J. H. Rhodes, Mrs. J. O'Brien, G. T. Roberts, O. Thorne, and J. K. Poruyn.

COLUMBIA-HARVARD RACE

Harlem Regatta Association Offers Prizes for the Event.

OARSMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Annual Regatta of the Organization Fixed for Memorial Day—Financial Deficit from Last Year.

At the annual meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association, held last night at the Marlborough Hotel, O. W. Erdall, manager of the Columbia University crew, announced that it was the intention of Columbia to challenge the Harvard 'Varsity crew for a race on the Harlem River, to take place on Memorial Day. He further stated that it was probable that the challenge would include the University of Pennsylvania crew. Of the plans for the proposed race, Manager Erdall said that he was authorised by the Regatta Association to make the necessary arrangements, the race to be inserted in the regular Memorial Day programme if the challenge is accepted. Former President Vilmar offered to give a suitable banner for the race, and President Pilkington stated that additional prizes would be added if the race was arranged.

Twelve of the fourteen clubs in the Harlem Regatta Association were represented by delegates at the meeting. President Vilmar from the Finance Committee of the last National regatta, which was held under the auspices of the Harlem Association, reported that it had resulted in a deficit of $406.63. The total receipts were $1,450 and the expenses were $2,176.38, including bills yet unpaid amounting to $364.40, making a total deficit of $726.38. The fund for sending the victorious crews to Paris showed a balance of $40.75, the receipts being $3,085.15 and the expenses $2,994.40. Applying this balance of $40.75 and the guarantee fund of $280 to the payment of the deficiency on the regatta of $726.38, left a net deficit of $406.63, for which the association was responsible. It was decided to assess the fourteen clubs comprising the association for this amount.

Secretary Buckley reported that the Harlem regatta of last year had been the most successful in the history of the association and had resulted in a balance of $60.86 which was in the treasury.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President—James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club; Vice President—Dr. J. F. Buckley, Wyanoke Boat Club; Secretary-Treasurer—C. M. Delavergne, Nassau Boat Club; Assistant Secretary—E. S. Connell, Union Boat Club.

It was unanimously decided to hold the next annual regatta of the association on Memorial Day, which this year comes on Thursday, which, under the terms of the agreement made last year with the Passaic Association, will require the Passaic regatta to be held on the following Saturday, as the Harlem association deferred to the Passaic organization last year.

The events will be as follows: Junior single sculls, intermediate single sculls, senior single sculls, junior double sculls, intermediate double sculls, senior double sculls, junior pair-oared shells, junior four-oared gigs, intermediate four-oared gigs, junior quadruple sculls, senior four-oared shells, junior eight-oared shells, senior eight-oared shells, and intermediate eight-oared shells, the last event in the discretion of the Regatta Committee.

The following Regatta Committee was appointed by President Pilkington: Frederick Vilmar, Nassau Boat Club, Chairman; G. Hafer, Lone Star Boat Club; J. W. Trainor, Dauntless Rowing Club; Theodore Van Raden, Atalanta Boat Club, and J. W. Maher, Harlem Rowing Club.

SHAPING THE INDEPENDENCE.

Public Allowed to View the Yacht in Its Constructing Stage.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Work on the cup defender Independence is now proceeding rapidly at the Atlantic Works. The lower streak of plating, which is marked I on the expansion plan, has been put in place on both sides of the boat, and some of the rivets have been headed up. It is expected that all of the rivets will be in these plates to-morrow, and a portion of the lead will be run into the hollow trough. The lead will be poured in a little at a time so that the frames and plates will not become too much heated. If all of the molten lead were poured in at one running, the frames would very likely become twisted out of shape from the heat and would be so reduced as to weaken them permanently. By pouring the lead in small quantities the heat does not become so general in the trough, and the lead sets almost as soon as it is poured.

Two plates on streak G have been bolted in place, one on either side of the boat, and the rest of the plates for this streak were being shaped this afternoon. Sreak I and Streak G are inside streaks, and have to be laid first, streak H lapping over both of them afterward. Riveting machines have been introduced for securing the plating and the frames, and the power has been run into the shed. It was found that the after plate of F streak, the one that comes at the tuck, was not large enough, and a new one has been ordered. This will not necessarily delay the work on the boat. Frames are going up constantly, although it takes considerable time to fit those at the bow of the boat.

Owing to the crowds of spectators who have flocked into the shed, interfering considerably with the workmen, some few restrictions have been placed upon visitors, and it is now necessary to obtain a pass before viewing the boat.

Launch of the Massasoit.

The first launch of the season occurred at Sayville yesterday. The auxiliary sloop-yacht built at Smith V. Roger's yard, for W. H. Blaisdell of Brooklyn, was sent overboard from the ways at high tide. She was christened the Massasoit, and will be the flagship of the Canarsie Yacht Club for the coming season on Jamaica Bay.

The Massasoit is 55 feet over all, 35 feet keel, and 14½ feet beam. She is a roomy, comfortable boat, and is equipped also with a twenty-horse-power engine of the auxiliary type. She is sloop rigged.

Fleur de Lys to Cruise.

The schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, L. A. Stimson, owner, is fitting out at Manning's yacht basin for a cruise in the Mediterranean. Riggers and sailmakers have been aboard the yacht for two weeks fitting her with a new suit of sails and running gear. She will leave the basin no later than Saturday and her first port will be Naples. The schooner will make the trip across in charge of a Captain, the owner having decided to board the yacht upon her arrival on the other side.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Carleton Club, C. A. C., and Brooklyn Bicycle Club Win in Brooklyn Inter-Club League.

In the tournament of the Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn, which was continued last night on the alleys of the six clubs comprising the association, the Carleton Club defeated the Aurora Grata Club by 275 pins, the Crescent Athletic Club outrolled the Knickerbocker Field Club by 167 pins, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club beat the Columbian Club by 43 pins. The scores:

AT CARLETON CLUB.	C.	C. A.	G.	AT AURORA GRATA C.	C.	C. A.	G.
First game	862	824		First game	714		748
Second game	880	815		Second game	739		712
Third game	831	747		Third game	693		757
Total	2,712	2,386		Total	2,146		2,197

Grand total—Carleton Club, 4,858; Aurora Grata Club, 4,983.

At Crescent A. C.	C.	A. C.	K.	C.	F.
First game	794	818			
Second game	820	826			
Third game	790	868			
Total	2,403	2,451			

At Knickerbocker A. C.	C.	A. C.	K.	F.	C.
First game	727	726			
Second game	859	817			
Third game	845	773			
Total	2,501	2,316			

Grand Total—Crescent Athletic Club, 4,934; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,767.

AT BROOKLYN B. C.	B.	B. C.	C. C.
First game	843	779	
Second game	843	801	
Third game	807	847	
Total	2493	2427	

AT COLUMBIA CLUB.	B.	B. C.	C. C.
First game	868	762	
Second game	859	932	
Third game	765	812	
Total	2552	2516	

Grand total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,963; Columbia Club, 4,940.

The Friendship bowlers won two games, the Roparell team was one game and lost one, and the Lone Star five lost two games in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 178; Brown, 171; Brodbeck, 176; H. Ebling, 159; Church, 160. Total, 883.

Lone Star Boat Club—Rinaldo, 140; Myers, 113; Yankauer, 140; Dubion, 181; Savor, 185. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 164; Brown, 106; Brodbeck, 186; H. Ebling, 147; Church, 166. Total, 719.

Nonpareil Bowling Club—Newkirk, 217; Pike, 179; Hunken, 165; Murtha, 168; Pearce, 155. Total, 884.

THIRD GAME.—Nonpareil Bowling Club—Newkirk, 170; Pike, 145; Hunken, 157; Murtha, 148; Pearce, 176. Total, 796.

Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 130; Brown, 171; Brodbeck, 159; H. Ebling, 189; Church, 166. Total, 865.

Games in New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Stanley Council—Finke, 137; Westpfahl, 157; Hassenfratz, 98; Rummel, 135; Schoenlein, 135. Total, 662.

Knickerbocker Council—Blair, ; Schwab, 147; Smith, 167; Kraeger, 124. Total, 582.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Council—Blair, 92; Schwab, 114; Smith, 174; Kraeger, 198. Total, 578.

Colonial Council—Haus, 189; Schuck, 175; Welch, 149; Wanderer, 155; Darrell, 157. Total, 825.

THIRD GAME—Colonial Council—Haus, 168; Schuck, 130; Davis, 151; Wanderer, 161; Darrell, 164. Total, 804.

Stanley Council—Finke, 114; Westpfahl, 147; Hassenfratz, 124; Rummell, 113; Schoenlein, 177. Total, 675.

The Corinthians won two games in the North Side League tournament on Pump's alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Central Bowling Club—Dohn, 142; Kuehn, 168; Diekman, 180; Austin, 167; Hotaling, 124. Total, 781.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Bals, 137; Buell, 171; Mahoney, 171; Ferber, 174; Heiers, 151. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 197; T. Walters, 155; Ronner, 157; Warner, 165; G. Walters, 120. Total, 794.

Central Bowling Club—Dohn, 158; Kuehn, 157; Diekman, 153; Austin, 126; Hotaling, 147. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Bals, 176; Buell, 148; Mahoney, 160; Ferber, 147; Heiers, 170. Total, 801.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 181; T. Walters, 185; Ronner, 159; Warner, 135; G. Walters, 175. Total, 835.

All three teams broke even in the Greater New York tournament last night.

FIRST GAME.—Central Bowling Club—Vagts, 150; Patterson, 132; Marquis, 182; Rhinon, 169; Pauly, 206. Total, 838.

Greater New York Bowling Club—Wilcox, 156; Walters, 158; McWhorter, 159; Holtz, 172; Ehler, 224. Total, 869.

SECOND GAME.—Olympia Bowling Club—Ceps, 166; Ficken, 137; Downing, 147; Healey, 163; Cosgrove, 154. Total, 767.

Central Bowling Club—Vagts, 182; Patterson, 176; Marquis, 192; Rhinon, 164; Pauly, 180. Total, 894.

THIRD GAME.—Greater New York Bowling Club—Wilcox, 160; Walters, 144; McWhorter, 144; Holtz, 196; Ehler, 192. Total, 836.

Olympia Bowling Club—Ceps, 151; Ficken, 150; Downing, 163; Healey, 161; Cosgrove, 145. Total, 770.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule for the evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—New York Athletic Club and Catholic Club. Catholic Club alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Harlem Rowing Club vs. Union Boat Club, Ravenswood Boat Club vs. Wyanoke Boat Club, and Lone Star Boat Club vs. Wyanoke Boat Club. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Ogden, Americus, and Colfax Councils. Starr's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, and R. G. Dun & Co. Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn—Hamilton Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, and Broadway Bank. Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Royal Arcanum, Macon, and Oxford Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Palace and Empire Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Wheelmen. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

CUBANS TO FOSTER BASEBALL.

New Grounds Opened and Blessed by Bishop of Havana.

HAVANA, March 4.—The new Spanish baseball court was opened to-day, Gen. Wood and a number of Government officials attending the ceremony.

Mgr. Sharretti, Bishop of Havana, blessed the structure, which is the largest of the kind in the world and cost $100,000. The promoters hope that baseball will replace bull-fighting in the affections of Cubans.

Columbia's Outdoor Baseball Practice.

Coach Fishel gave Columbia's baseball candidates their first outdoor practice on South Field yesterday afternoon. This is about two weeks earlier than Fishel had intended to begin work in the open air, and accordingly the practice yesterday was but a continuation of the cage work. The men were assigned positions and were coached for a short time in batting and catching grounders. After this the men were played in their positions for a short time, as follows: Goodman, catcher; Grant and Marcus, pitchers; Allen and Milke, first base; Brown, second base; H. McLintock, short stop; Henriquez, third base; Hatch and Elias, left field; Loder, centre field; Bacon and Cooper, right field.

If the weather continues good the practice will be transferred permanently from the gymnasium to South Field.

St. John's College Baseball Schedule.

Athletics at St. John's College, Fordham, are in an encouraging condition, and there is every prospect of an excellent track team and a baseball team. The following schedule has been arranged for the season. Fourteen games are to be played on the home ground, at Fordham, and eight on foreign fields:

March 27, C. C. N. Y. at Fordham; April 3, Yale at Fordham; 13, C. C. N. Y. at Fordham; 17, Syracuse University at Fordham; 20, Bucknell at Fordham; 24, Princeton at Princeton; 27, Holy Cross at Worcester; May 1, Rochester at Fordham; 2, Cornell at Fordham; 4, Lafayette at Easton; 11, Orange A. C. at Orange, N. J.; 16, Lafayette College at Fordham; 18, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; 21, Holy Cross University at Fordham; 22, Syracuse University at Syracuse; 25, Lehigh University at Fordham; 30, Orange A. C. at Orange, N. J., (two games;) 31, Georgetown University at Fordham; June 1, Trinity at Fordham; 6, Carlisle Indians at Fordham; 8, Knickerbocker A. C. at Fordham; 18, Lehigh University at Bethlehem.

Baseball and Football at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—The freshman baseball squad, about fifty in number, has been weeded out, sixteen men being retained. They are Davis, Newman, Underhill, Stevens, Woods, Cosgrave, Hart, Gordon, Sousa, Rinehart, Hillebrand, Spurgen, Edwards, Koch, Truesdale, and Bours.

William Clarke of the Boston League team arrived here this afternoon and will assist Coach Hillebrand for a couple of weeks. Candidates from the three upper classes will be called out for practice on Wednesday. Capt. Pell called out the candidates for the football team to-day for light practice in the gymnasium.

Three Players for Washington Team.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Manager Manning of the Washington team of the American Baseball League to-day announced that he had signed "Jimmy" Slagle, formerly of the Philadelphia National League Club; John Gettman, and Pitcher Carrick, who last year was with the New York team.

Taylor Will Pitch for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—At the local headquarters of the American Baseball League it was stated to-day that Pitcher L. H. Taylor, who last year played with the New York National League Club, had affixed his signature to an American League contract. Taylor will pitch for the Cleveland club during the coming season. It was further stated that additional contracts with National League stars were expected to arrive shortly.

Columbia's Junior Fencers to Compete.

Columbia fencers have accepted the invitation of the New York Fencers' Club to send a team to the "junior foils" tournament, to be held on Saturday. In this tournament Columbia will meet Yale, the New York Turn Verein, New York Athletic Club, and Cornell. Columbia's team will probably be C. G. Gunther, L. A. Clark, and E. S. Hewitt.

Columbia will also compete in the intercollegiate tournament at the New York Fencers' Club on March 30. The other institutions which will enter teams are Harvard, Cornell, Yale, West Point, University of Pennsylvania, and Annapolis. The team which will represent Columbia will be composed of Dr. G. A. Lawrence, Captain; A. L. Quesneau, and E. S. Hewitt.

Children's Week—
news for Mammas—
we put on sale this morning about 1,200 two-piece double breasted suits—odd lots, left over from Spring and Fall lines—some sold for $6, some for $5.—None less than $4.

All arranged on big tables to make picking easy—any suit $2.95.

Along with each suit we put in an extra pair of pants—without extra charge.

Children's Shirt Waists that used to sell for 75c, now 38c.—including two extra collars.

First choice is best—always.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—FAIRCHILD & JOHNSON COMPANY, plaintiff, against OSCAR WACHTEL and John Doe, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of M. Erlebach Nachfolger, the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated January 16th, 1901.

OLNEY & COMSTOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Oscar Wachtel and John Doe, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of M. Erlebach Nachfolger, the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the said defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said City Court of the City of New York at its Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of March, 1901.

OLNEY & COMSTOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh5-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT, John A. Roosevelt, and Warren Delano, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of James Roosevelt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCES S. N. HENCK, (formerly Frances S. Naylor,) individually and as executrix of Henry Naylor, deceased; Edward S. Clinch, individually and as executor of Henry Naylor, deceased; Edward P. Schell and Levi P. Gans, defendants. Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 23d, 1901.

APPLETON L. CLARK,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

To Frances S. N. Henck: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APPLETON L. CLARK,
Attorney for plaintiffs.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
fb-law6wTu&mh19

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LYDIA S. CUTTING, as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of Heyward Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against ERASMUS D. GARNSEY and Emma F. Garnsey, his wife; William V. Studdiford, George C. Currier, Margaret C. Smith and James W. Appleton, Annie Donnelly, Alexander Spiro, Rosie Schwartz, Jacob Schnur, and Philip Specht, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE.

The familiar and half-sarcastic saying about Mr. McKINLEY's keeping his ear to the ground embodies a very high tribute to his wisdom and statesmanship. We have probably never had a President who was more successful in interpreting the popular will or who obeyed it more faithfully. An uninformed foreigner who should read his inaugural address would say at once that this President was either a faithful representative and servant of the people or else was wonderfully clever at deceiving them. Deceit of the people by the President is impossible in this land of prying and uproarious publicity. No Administration can have secrets, and even the close advisers of the President may think themselves fortunate if they do not find the confidential communications of the council table anticipated in the newspapers. President McKINLEY attempts no concealment of his policies and purposes, for the very excellent reason that as often as occasions recur for publicly proclaiming them he is always able to make such a presentation that public confidence in him is strengthened and satisfaction with his Administration increased.

The complete identification of himself with the people makes the task of his critics immensely difficult and disheartening. He renders it impossible for them to attack him without slandering the American people. "Distrust of the capacity, integrity, and high purpose of the American people," he says, "will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests." The loud campaign cries about his perfidy, his cruel oppressions, and his brutal trampling on our traditions and the foundation principles of the Republic were arraignments of the people quite as much as of the President, for he has done nothing they have not sanctioned, ratified, and confirmed. When the critics insisted that he was plunging headlong into inextricable difficulties and impossible labors they showed their distrust of the capacity of the Nation and its people.

None but the timid and incompetent, none but those who are distrustful by habit and despairing by temperament will venture to join issue with Mr. McKINLEY on these propositions:

> The Republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the Nation? Surely, after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the Nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

After his renewed affirmation of purpose to make good the pledge to Cuba, his hard-pressed foes will be reduced to the ungracious necessity of charging him blankly with bad faith. They must now be silent or say openly that he does not mean to keep his promise. As he has generally kept his solemn engagements, that sort of criticism will not go far. Nobody could state the terms of the Cuban problem better than he does when he says:

> The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new Government rests should be adapted to secure a Government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety, and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.
>
> The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free Commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty, and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a happy experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

We have watched with deep interest and have advised our readers of the notable broadening of President McKINLEY's views upon the subject of our trade with foreign countries. The tariff act that bore his name and the Dingley act now in force were drawn with the deliberate purpose of discouraging importations, which is the same thing as discouraging foreign trade. But in his address of yesterday the President said:

> Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

When the free traders used to say that, they were roundly denounced as enemies of American industries. It was the fashion to say that they were on the pay roll of the Cobden Club. If not quite free trade, it is much freer trade that the President advocates. Reciprocal trade arrangements made in a liberal spirit with other nations, the same nations that we shut out from our markets four years ago, would fundamentally change our tariff policy. It is, in fact, an abandonment of the policy of protection and one of the chief obstacles to making decent terms with the Boers. An experienced American politician, MARTIN VAN BUREN, might have warned the British Prime Minister against such a wanton committal, when he said, "My political experience admonishes me that whatever is entirely superfluous ought to be avoided."

A PERIL OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Very few of the people of the United States know that the "most gigantic business enterprise in the world" is the United States Postal Service, conducted "through their trustee, the Federal Government." This is the starting point of an article by HENRY A. CASTLE, Auditor for the Post Office Department, in the current number of The North American Review. The total financial transactions of the Post Office now are about $715,000,000 a year, of which $409,000,000 are the receipts and expenditures of the service, and the remainder are the issue and payment of money orders. As Mr. CASTLE points out, in the last 110 years the population has increased 19 times, and the wealth of the country 40 times; but in that period the number of Post Offices has multiplied 1,000 times and the revenues 2,700 times.

The object of Mr. CASTLE's article is to show that this enormous growth has not been accompanied with corresponding provision for the careful, accurate, and honest performance of the vast work. The defects in the system of accounting are such that the greatest credit is due for the degree of efficiency and soundness actually attained; but with the growth of the service it will be more and more difficult if not impracticable to keep up the present standard.

Mr. CASTLE says:

> Whether such an enterprise under Government auspices and subject to the vicissitudes of National politics, not only as to its general policy, but as to the changing personnel of its executive heads, can continue to expand indefinitely is a question for serious consideration. If our greatest railway systems, for example, were liable to have their ten or twelve leading officials changed every four years for purely political reasons, by which change new and entirely inexperienced persons were to be brought in, with all the risks incident to such a change, it is probable that the financial results on the market value of their securities would speedily reflect popular distrust of such methods. That the Postal Service is now so efficient is unquestionably due to the honest enforcement of civil service principles among its vast army of employés, and to the exceptionally able, devoted officials who have, by good fortune, been evolved through a very hazardous scheme of political selection during recent years.
>
> Whether that good fortune can be trusted in the future to provide competent heads to manage the indefinite expansions of this great institution remains to be seen. It is absolutely certain that to break down the civil service system now prevailing among subordinates, and to restore the whole department to the tender mercies of political manipulators, would bring chaos and confusion. In other words, we have built up a gigantic industrial and financial enterprise, the continued efficiency of which as yet depends far too much on the mutations of National politics.

This is the real peril not only of the Postal Service, but of the entire service. Mr. CASTLE predicts what would happen if the present system of appointment and promotion for merit were to be broken down. He might have put it, if the actual process of breaking down the merit system begun under Mr. McKINLEY is not discontinued. The beginning already made is serious and definite, and it is the more discouraging because it is in direct violation of the pledges, and, as we believe, the convictions, of the President. It is not confined to the Postal Service, and it cannot be laid at the door of the Postmaster General alone. It is a victory of the "political manipulators," as Mr. CASTLE calls them, and they have unquestionably carried the outer defenses of the merit system. It will be for the President to say in the next four years whether they shall be driven out or whether they shall be allowed to seize the inner works. His is the power to determine—his and no other—and his is the responsibility.

THE TELEPHONE AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

The decision of Judge BROWN in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts declaring invalid the Berliner transmitter patent is significant in several ways, but chiefly because it will revive the discussion of one of the most unsavory scandals which has ever arisen in connection with the United States Patent Office. In theory, our patent system is a very good one, and even those who criticise the law have admitted that, in the main, it has been administered very fairly to all concerned. In the case of the telephone, however, the opinion is generally entertained among persons in a position to know the facts that the Patent Office has been very skillfully exploited by clever counsel; that if there has been no official dishonesty, there has certainly been a great deal of complaisance on the part of its officers in permitting the telephone people to have what they wanted in pretty much their own way, and that the matter of telephone patents has been managed in such a manner as to create and perpetuate an illegal monopoly. The Berliner patent has been the main dependence of the Bell Telephone Company for some years, and its history is of great interest as showing how the generally beneficent provisions of the law may be manipulated to give and continue undeserved patent protection to an interest strong enough to avail itself of all the possible delays both in taking out a patent and in permitting its validity to be brought to the test of a judicial decision.

The Berliner application was filed nearly twenty-four years ago. During the long period prior to allowance it was so recast as to keep it up to the "state of the art"—a plan once followed by shrewd attorneys with great success until the Supreme Court decided that the practice of broadening claims under the guise of amendments vitiated a patent when obtained. A history of what was done to the Berliner application, as shown by the official file wrapper, would fill a volume. Judge BROWN sums the whole matter up in his long but lucid decision in the following sentences, which are fully supported by the text of the opinion:

> I find the Berliner patent invalid: Because at the date of the application, June 4, 1877, BERLINER had not made the invention covered by the patent issued to the American Bell Telephone Company on Nov. 17, 1891. Because the invention described in the patent is radically different from the invention described in the application. Because the invention was previously patented by BERLINER. (1880.) Because EDISON was the prior inventor.

This is a grave indictment of the Patent Office. It impeaches not only the practice of the office in permitting the application to be amended out of all resemblance to what BERLINER originally declared to be his invention, but the intelligence of the examiners as well, in allowing an application for an invention previously patented by the same applicant and covered by a prior invention of EDISON, of which the office had knowledge. The thoroughness of the emendation by which BERLINER's application was made to serve as a protection for the speaking telephone may be judged from the fact that in his application as filed he said that the devices described would reproduce any musical sound uttered in its neighborhood, "but for the reproduction of special sound, such as speech, they are not adapted." The subsequent discovery that other devices were adapted to speech reproduction, and the advantage to result from a pro forma contest with the examiners which would keep the application alive until needed as a patent to supplement the Bell patent in the perpetuation of a monopoly contrary to the spirit of the patent law, but quite possible through an abuse of its provisions, explains the history of this remarkable patent. If Judge BROWN's view of the matter is correct, it shows that the Patent Office is in need of radical reform, and that the law governing its practice should be amended to render such perversions of its intent impossible.

Meanwhile the obstacle to free competition in this business is not yet removed. The Berliner patent will not expire until 1908. An appeal from Judge BROWN's decision to the Supreme Court of the United States will keep it good at least until 1904. To perpetuate for a quarter of a century, or even longer, a monopoly intended by the law to be limited to seventeen years costs a great deal of money in counsel fees, and perhaps in other less legitimate lines of expenditure; but that a liberal policy in this respect has paid the American Bell Telephone Company a thousandfold should not create a precedent which, if established, would warrant a description of the United States Patent Office as a machine for the sale of indulgences to favored clients.

The new Congress, the Fifty-seventh, from March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1903, is Republican in both branches. In the Senate, over which Vice President ROOSEVELT will preside, there are 53 Republicans, 29 Democrats, 4 Populists, 1 Independent Republican, 1 Silver Party, and 2 Independents. In the House of Representatives there are 198 Republicans, 151 Democrats, and 8 Silverites and Populists.

Court House Plans Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Messrs. Horgan & Slattery, helped by the Justices of the Supreme Court, are making plans to enlarge the County Court House. Their plans arrange for the extension of the building seventy feet south and an addition of two stories. The County Court House is now an abomination. What will it be when Messrs. Horgan & Slattery are through?

Apart from the contempt for public opinion shown by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in appointing Messrs. Horgan & Slattery architects to make alterations which practically rebuild one of our most important buildings, there is another thing to be taken into consideration—the encroachment on the park. City Hall Park is small enough. Too much of it has been given away for building sites, and further moves to take more should be blocked.

These alterations should be opposed for another reason. They would put back the date of removal of the Court House from the park, and I am sure that every one agrees that all the buildings, except the City Hall, at present in the park, including the Post Office, should go.

Then these alterations will cost a lot of money before completed—more than would build a new Court House somewhere else, I am afraid. Cannot something be done to prevent this? J. M. S.

New York, March 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Able Seaman.

An able seaman is a seaman, as we understand the case, who pronounces forecastle in not to exceed one and one-tenth syllables.—Detroit Journal.

His Feebleness.

"I told Uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business."

"Did he take it kindly?"

"He threw me out of his office."—Chicago Record.

A Traveler's Opinion.

Mrs. Quisser (who wants to know everything)—Now, what do you consider to be the most curious thing you ever saw, Professor?

Prof. Trotter—A woman, Madam.—Harlem Life.

His First Thought.

"What would you say," began the voluble prophet of woe, "if I were to tell you that in a very short space of time all the rivers in this country would dry up?"

"I would say," replied the patient man, "Go thou and do likewise."—Philadelphia Press.

CADDIE NATION'S CATENATIONS.

An Amazin' Woman rose up in the West;
Ris up in the West where the sun goes down.
What the men love best in Kansas she guessed,
And decided to wreck all saloons in town.
Some women still think that men will drink
Till all the rum is poured down the sink.
"Then good-bye to the bar and our moaning!"

An Amazon Army sprang up in the West,
In the Woolly West while the rum went down.
With hymns and hatchets they wrecked their best
To rectify every him in the town.
Though women will pray, their men still say
They'll "swear off sure" the very next day;
But line up at the bar in the morning.

Now this Amazon army that fought in the West
And wrought in the West till the rum went down,
On these hatchet-won laurels refuses to rest
Till it chops some more wood in New York town:
"For, if men drink deep when women need sleep,
From Kansas to York's but an Amazon's leap!
Then good-bye to the bar and all mourning!"

—D. HEAP.

TALKED TO DEATH.

Sweet, upon some occasions, are the uses of filibustering, and also the courtesy of the Senate. A generation ago there was a Senator from Kentucky, a leathern-lunged statesman set on fire presumably of Bourbon, who used to be put up by the Democratic minority to talk when there was any object to be secured by the mere lapse of time. We do not remember any occasion upon which his gift of continuance inured to the public advantage. He only exercised it, to the devastation of the Senate Chamber and the crowding of the cloakrooms, upon questions which had already been made party questions. Upon such questions, in those days, as, alas! in these, the Democratic Party was pretty infallibly wrong.

But here comes an equally indefatigable and much more breezy Senator from "the golden remote Wild West," and undoubtedly does a public service by his gift of continuance. It is Senator CARTER of Montana, who, all through the lonely watches of Sunday night and Monday morning, was engaged in talking the River and Harbor bill to death, aided, in the form of being "spelled," by Senator WELLINGTON and other conspirators.

Pure patriotism has never, that we know of, been imputed to Senator CARTER as a motive to his political action. It is not necessary to impute it now. We naturally search for another motive, and it is not far to seek. The River and Harbor bill is the great logrolling measure of Congress, although it has on some occasions been pressed hard by the Public Buildings bill. Every Congressman who has in his district what by any stretch of imagination may be described as a stream either navigable or capable of being made navigable is in the logroll. And thus, as President ARTHUR said, in a famous veto, "thus, as the measure becomes more objectionable, it secures more support." But it is difficult to interest an Alpine community in the improvement of rivers and harbors. Montana does not feel a patriotic thrill when appropriations for Cheesequakes Creek are going. She and her sisters in like case can "come in" to a River and Harbor bill only under the pretext of "irrigation." When that pretext is withdrawn, stricken out of the bill by the brutality of the House conferrees or otherwise, the faithful representative of "the mountain nymph, sweet Liberty," falls back on his freedom and his spite.

It is well that this should be so. It is well that Senator CARTER's valedictory should have been such as to make all men say that nothing in his service in the Senate became him like the leaving it. Doubtless there are, in the thus defeated bill, projects which are important and essential to the development of our waters. But in most River and Harbor bills, and very particularly in this, these things are as two grains of wheat to two bushels of chaff. It is, upon the whole, a very good thing that the Senator from Montana should have been inspired by any worthy or any unworthy motive to talk the bill to death.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

That was a very suggestive statement of the British situation in South Africa which our London correspondent sent us for Sunday's paper. It is all very well for the organs of the British Ministry to talk of the degeneration of the Boer opposition to British supremacy in South Africa into a guerrilla warfare, and to attribute such continuance of opposition as there is to "simple ignorance." But the ignorance is at all events of a kind invincible by the British forces already available. It will strike, it has struck, the British public as an odd conclusion of a victorious war that the commander of the victorious army should appeal for large reinforcements, as Lord KITCHENER has been forced to do for thirty thousand fresh mounted men.

But what is calculated to bring the attention of the British taxpayer most powerfully to the war, and to induce him to take a highly critical interest in it, is, as our correspondent suggests, the bill. The bill is very large. Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, before the war began, quoted LUCAN upon Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, LUCAN being an author whom he knows all about and whom Mr. CHAMBERLAIN knows nothing about, and asked the British people whether they really desired a war "that could have no triumphs." That inquiry was delivered upon the assumption, which all the world at that time shared, that if Great Britain really meant to crush the republics, she could do it in ninety days. We are half way through the second year of the war, and the republics are not crushed yet. The attempt to crush them has cost Great Britain, it appears, $700,000,000, upon the assumption that there will be only four months more of actual warfare. Our London correspondent forcibly contrasts this statement with that of Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, in October, 1899, that he expected to need only $35,000,000 to finish the war.

What the burghers are now fighting against is the British contention, expressed in the words of Lord SALISBURY, that "not a shred should be left of the independence of the republics." It was not a prudent remark, and it may be the chief obstacle to making decent terms with the Boers. An experienced American politician, MARTIN VAN BUREN, might have warned the British Prime Minister against such a wanton committal, when he said, "My political experience admonishes me that whatever is entirely superfluous ought to be avoided."

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To the Editor of The New York Times:

Messrs. Horgan & Slattery, helped by the Justices of the Supreme Court, are making plans to enlarge the County Court House. Their plans arrange for the extension of the building seventy feet south and an addition of two stories. The County Court House is now an abomination. What will it be when Messrs. Horgan & Slattery are through?

Apart from the contempt for public opinion shown by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in appointing Messrs. Horgan & Slattery architects to make alterations which practically rebuild one of our most important buildings, there is another thing to be taken into consideration—the encroachment on the park. City Hall Park is small enough. Too much of it has been given away for building sites, and further moves to take more should be blocked.

These alterations should be opposed for another reason. They would put back the date of removal of the Court House from the park, and I am sure that every one agrees that all the buildings, except the City Hall, at present in the park, including the Post Office, should go.

Then these alterations will cost a lot of money before completed—more than would build a new Court House somewhere else, I am afraid. Cannot something be done to prevent this? J. M. S.

New York, March 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Able Seaman.

An able seaman is a seaman, as we understand the case, who pronounces forecastle in not to exceed one and one-tenth syllables.—Detroit Journal.

His Feebleness.

"I told Uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business."

"Did he take it kindly?"

"He threw me out of his office."—Chicago Record.

A Traveler's Opinion.

Mrs. Quisser (who wants to know everything)—Now, what do you consider to be the most curious thing you ever saw, Professor?

Prof. Trotter—A woman, Madam.—Harlem Life.

His First Thought.

"What would you say," began the voluble prophet of woe, "if I were to tell you that in a very short space of time all the rivers in this country would dry up?"

"I would say," replied the patient man, "Go thou and do likewise."—Philadelphia Press.

CADDIE NATION'S CATENATIONS.

An Amazin' Woman rose up in the West;
Ris up in the West where the sun goes down.
What the men love best in Kansas she guessed,
And decided to wreck all saloons in town.
Some women still think that men will drink
Till all the rum is poured down the sink.
"Then good-bye to the bar and our moaning!"

An Amazon Army sprang up in the West,
In the Woolly West while the rum went down.
With hymns and hatchets they wrecked their best
To rectify every him in the town.
Though women will pray, their men still say
They'll "swear off sure" the very next day;
But line up at the bar in the morning.

Now this Amazon army that fought in the West
And wrought in the West till the rum went down,
On these hatchet-won laurels refuses to rest
Till it chops some more wood in New York town:
"For, if men drink deep when women need sleep,
From Kansas to York's but an Amazon's leap!
Then good-bye to the bar and all mourning!"

—D. HEAP.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"To Have and to Hold" as a Play at the Knickerbooker Theatre.

Another Romantic Melodrama—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Academy—"San Toy" Returns.

The pictorial melodrama constructed, by a hitherto unknown student of stagecraft named on the bills E. F. Boddington, out of some of the materials in Mary Johnston's novel called "To Have and to Hold" compares favorably with other recent dramatizations of romantic novels. It is quite as spasmodic as "Richard Carvel," almost as incoherent as "Janice Meredith," nearly as unlikely as "In the Palace of the King," and as devoid of true "historical atmosphere" as "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Take it altogether it is as good a play as the best of these, and each reader may choose his own favorite in making the comparison without going far astray.

It was performed for the first time in New York at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, and it cannot be said that the habitual first-nighters were enthusiastic over it. But they are a blasé lot, and a bleeding wound deftly made of an old rag and red paint does not move them to pity. Nor do they feel the thrill any soundhearted youngster ought to feel when the hero, having compelled the villain to walk through a trap door, replies to the villain's followers who enter crying, "Where is my lord?" that his lordship "has just stepped out."

There were boys in the top gallery last night who thought that climax fine, but the folks in the orchestra stalls seemed to consider it funny. The boys also took very kindly to a red Indian, played picturesquely enough by a young actor named Broderick. When the usual tumult of unclassifiable first-night applause seemed to be doing honor only to the principals in the cast, the lads uttered war cries until the red man of the forest came out meekly and tremblingly to bow his thanks.

The incidents of "To Have and To Hold" are generally fair enough equivalents for those of the book, but when the dramatist has gone further back to the very storehouse of ancient dramatic device for things to help the action along he has not made his selections with any new sort of skill. There is not in the whole play, from the comic first scene to the last sentimental climax in the soft moonlight, one single moment that strikes the sophisticated spectator as new in an idea or treatment, or artistically worth while.

But such plays are not for the sophisticated, and it must be said in favor of "To Have and To Hold" that it does not drag, that it does not make one drowsy, that it contains one scene for the hero, in Act II., and one for the heroine in Act IV., in which the right actors might score heavily, and that some of its scenic pictures are simply superb. The landscape and water views under all possible effects of light, as it seems, are worth seeing for their own sake. Ernest Gros painted these pictures, and he has done nothing better.

At the beginning the maids sent over to the Colony of Virginia are sold as wives to the settlers. The wicked lawyer chooses Patience Worth, who is really, as he knows, Lady Joselyn Leigh, and when she spurns him, threatens her. Gallant Ralph Percy throws the rascal in the river and weds the girl himself.

When they get home, and there is a beautiful panorama of wood and field and water to represent their wedding journey from Jamestown to the farm at Weyanoke, they act together the bridal night scene out of "Le Maître de Forges," while the red firelight shines on their faces. Then Ralph leads his new wife to the door of her room, which she presently locks upon him.

In Act II. the arch villain, Lord Carnal, appears with a warrant from the King to seize Patience, but Ralph outwits him by pretending to be the Governor and winning his confidence. This is Ralph's best scene. In Act III. Ralph and Patience escape together from the old watch house, forcing Carnal to go with them.

In Act IV. the course of true love runs smoothly at last, with the complete discomfiture of the detestable villian and the union of the lovers. So great is the reliance placed upon pictures that while the play ends at sunset the spectator is kept waiting and watching until the moon is well up.

This is not an unwise proceeding, for by the popularity of its fine pictures the piece must stand or fall on Broadway. It will be a great go next year, though, on the circuits. There are some good actors in the performance, including Charles Walcot, Dore Davidson, and Sydney Herbert. But they have nothing to do really worth doing.

On the other hand, Isabel Irving, trained only to comedy, and excellent in that, is sadly overweighted in the heroine's arduous scene of pleading with Wyatt in Act IV. She whines too much all through the play, too. The sooner she gets back to the region of "A Marriage of Convenience" and "The Tyranny of Tears" the better.

Similarly young Mr. Lorraine, from England, is a tall, well-built chap with a pleasing personality, who knows only a few stereotyped theatrical tricks and can make next to nothing of the episode in which Percy fools Carnal.

Ralph Percy	Robert Lorraine
Lord Carnal	Holbrook Blinn
John Rolfe	S. Miller Kent
Dicon	Wallace Erskine
Pory	Dore Davidson
Jeremy Sparrow	Charles Walcot
Mawford Sharpless	N. L. Jenkio
George Yeardley	Sydney Herbert
Sir Francis Wyatt	J. M. Colville
Davison	Cecil De Mille
George Sandys	Carl St. Aubin
Peaceable Sherman	John Findlay
Pettiplace Clause	Harry Lewis
Giles Allen	George Forbes
Captain Martin	Joseph A. Weber
Nantaquas	Robert V. Broderick
Captain of the George	Richard Daney
Lady Jocelyn Leigh	Isabel Irving
Lady Margaret Wyatt	Isabel Garrison
Angela	Florence Robinson
Prudence Anson	Claire McDowell
Mary Beatt	Eliza Morris
Cornelia Wood	Lottie Alter
Lucerba Lumley	Maud Hosford

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

A Fine Revival of the Historic Play at the Academy.

With an elaborate mounting and a company which, according to the programme, included over 200 people, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was successfully revived last night at the Academy of Music. The house was crowded from top to bottom with an audience which was peculiarly conglomerate.

The regular clientele of the Academy of Music was there in force, but there was also a large sprinkling of dress suits and fine gowns of people of society and of the stage. That the old play had lost none of its power was shown by the tremendous enthusiasm which was aroused by the escape of Eliza across the floating ice, by the sniffing and frequent use of handkerchiefs at the death scene of poor little Eva, and the avalanche of hisses that was hurled at the cruel Legree.

There were gray-haired men in the audience who, between acts, talked of the performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which they saw thirty-six years ago, and there were evidently many men and women of a new generation who had heard of the play only through the advertisements of a traveling "Uncle Tom" company which they had seen from a train window on the fences of provincial towns. Such was the audience which evidently approved last night of the splendid scenic production which Mr. William A. Brady put before them.

The river scene in the first act, where Eliza crosses the ice, was excellent. The rocky pass in the mountains on the Ohio with its snow-covered trees was probably the most beautiful picture in the production. Another pretty setting was the garden and house of St. Clair in New Orleans. The cotton fields on Legree's plantation and the exterior of his house were also good examples of pictorial stage illusion. Even the front drops were unusually well done. The only thing that marred the production from this point of view were a series of drops representing various phases of slave life, the holy city, and others leading up to a tableau showing little Eva in Heaven. These might well be left off.

The best acting of the evening was done by Theodore Roberts, as Simon Legree, especially in the scene with the lock of hair found on Uncle Tom's body. Wilton Lackaye pleased his audience as Uncle Tom. Odell Williams, as Phineas Fletcher, and L. R. Stockwell, as Marks, the lawyer, shared the comic honors of the evening. William Harcourt was much applauded as George Harris. Earle Brown was good as St. Clair.

Of the women, Maud Raymond as Topsy made the hit of the evening. Georgie Florence Olp was charming, but a little too old, as Eva. Mrs. Annie Yeamans made an excellent Aunt Ophelia. Mabel Amber was well liked as Eliza, while Emily Rigl as Cassie, and Maud Durand as Emeline, evoked the applause and sympathy of the audience.

A picturesque background was furnished by a well-drilled crowd of negro singers and dancers, and the appearance of horses, carriages, pony carts, donkeys, and dogs added much to the realism of the performance.

There were a few hitches in the performance last night. One of the drops got caught in some of the other scenery and had to be extricated, and Lawyer Marks's pistol refused to go off when he attempted to shoot Legree at the end of the play.

Uncle Tom	Wilton Lackaye
Phineas Fletcher	Odell Williams
Simon Legree	Theodore Roberts
George Harris	William Harcourt
Marks	L. R. Stockwell
Augustin St. Clair	Earle Brown
George Shelby	Mortimer Snow
Eliza Harris	Mabel Amber
Mrs. St. Clair	Alice Evans
Eva	Georgie Florence Olp
Aunt Ophelia	Mrs. Annie Yeamans
Topsy	Maud Raymond
Cassie	Emily Rigl
Emeline	Maud Durand
Aunt Chloe	Dora Lane

TO STAR KYRLE BELLEW.

English Actor Signs a Contract with Liebler & Co.

It was announced yesterday by Liebler & Co. that they had made a contract with Kyrle Bellew, who will appear under their management in this country as a star. Mr. Bellew is in England, but will shortly start for Australia. The play selected by this management for their new star will be a dramatization of Stanley Weyman's romance, "A Gentleman of France," the rights of which were but lately secured.

Miss Harriet Ford, one of the authors of Mrs. Le Moyne's recent play, "The Greatest Thing in the World," has been engaged to make the dramatization which she will engage upon immediately after the completion of "Rembrandt," a play which she is now at work on for Richard Mansfield.

"A Gentleman of France" will have its initial presentation about the 1st of November next, when it will be given an elaborate production. It has been definitely determined that Miss Eleanor Robson will impersonate the rôle of Mlle. de la Vire, while Mr. Bellew will portray the rôle of Gaston De Bonne.

These same managers have completed a specially organized company to present "The Christian" for a long and indefinite engagement at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago, commencing April 21. The company will consist of Edward J. Morgan, who will be featured as John Storm, Miss Katherine Grey as Glory Quayle, John Mason, Horatio Drake; George Woodward, Archdeacon Wealthy; Adelaide Warren, Polly Love; Mrs. Georgia Dickson, Mrs. Callender; Charles Rowan, Lord Robert Ure, and Adolph Lestina as Father Lamplaugh.

"San Toy" at Daly's.

The melodious and pretty "musical comedy" of the London pattern called "San Toy" returned to Daly's Theatre last night, and is likely to hold the stage there uninterruptedly until the warm weather drives all thoughts of indoor theatricals out of the heads of New Yorkers. The piece is worth seeing a second time, and those who have not seen it at all may be assured that they will find it a good specimen of its class. With no particular ingenuity in the book, and no scintillant wit; without even any appreciable measure of original humor, it is nevertheless an agreeable entertainment from first to last, and especially at the last. All the slowness is in Act I., which is

PRESBYTERIANS' CREED UNDER DISCUSSION

Pleas For and Against Revision of the Westminster Confession.

Dr. De Witt of Princeton Says It Gave America Republican Government —An Age of Doubt.

A discussion held under the auspices of the Presbyterian Union of New York, at the Hotel Savoy, on the proposed revision in the Presbyterian creed, attracted a large audience of members of the union and their friends last night.

The three papers read during the evening were by the Rev. Dr. John De Witt, Professor of Church History of the Princeton Theological Seminary, who maintained that the present creed should remain unchanged; the Rev. Dr. George Black Stewart, President and professor of practical theology, Auburn Theological Seminary, who argued that an entirely new creed should be adopted, and the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, who spoke in favor of changing and supplementing the present Westminster Confession of Faith. The speakers were allowed half an hour each.

Dr. De Witt, when introduced by William E. Stiger, President of the association, said that his thesis, "The established standards of the Presbyterian Church should in this crisis be reaffirmed and left unchanged," divided itself into three heads: First, What the standards are; second, How they came to be adopted, and third, Why it is inadvisable to change them.

He opened his paper by saying that he would not try to maintain that the Westminister Confession of Faith was without faults.

AGAINST REVISION NOW.

"The present age, however," he said, "is not one of devout faith. The prevailing spirit among theologists is apologetic. This is an age of doubt. I have no fault to find with any theological seminary or with Mr. Balfour or Dr. Van Dyck, but I think that the present general attitude toward religious belief shows us that we are at a stage where religion is attacked.

"This is no time to go into the business of eliminating or amending. Previously, when creeds have been drawn up, the Church has been triumphant over its enemies on every side. At present, however, we are still in the strife, and as a church we are more divided than a decade ago, when the whole Church wanted amendment. At that time four parties of revision were formed. The committee finally adopted by a vote of 2 to 1 the revision least popular with the majority of the members of the church.

"A revision at present would be unripe fruit, and unripe fruit is always harmful, often painful, and sometimes fatal to the organism into which it is taken."

De Witt then discussed the different points of view taken by science, theology, and philosophy, and said that the Westminster Confession of Faith was the only creed ever formulated which never forsook the theological point of view.

"Theology looks at the universe from the standpoint of God," he said, "and the Westminster Confession is the only creed which is consistently theological throughout. This creed made New England, gave us public schools, a republican Government, and a democratic society. If we cling to it we will win the battle for God.

"Some assert that they glory in the theory in the creed, but that they want to supplement it and harmonize it with the Bible in some points. But no one as yet has furnished us any supplement or explanation. They want up to favor not an explanation for a creed, but the idea of one that has not yet assumed tangible form.

"Let them write out their change and then we will scrutinize it as they do the Confession. When they have transformed their chaos into what they call cosmos, then we will look at it. That is the wise method to pursue. The unfortunate work of the last committee of revision has happily perished.

"The Confession leaves unanswered the question as to what is to become of those dying in infacy, and maintained that the Holy Spirit was free to work regeneration without means. The committee took away the mystery of the Confession and emasculated the doctrine that the Holy Spirit was free to work the regenration of adults whom the Gospel has not reached.

"Others claim that the Confession contains no reference as to the love of God for all mankind. We have no proof of this love, and if anything, we have proof to the contrary. So far, one-fourth of the human race has been allowed to live and die without any knowledge of the means of salvation.

"Unless the Holy Spirit can regenerate without the Gospel, there is no hope for those who have never heard it and who have had no chance to either refuse or accept its doctrines. The last committee blotted out this power of the Holy Spirit, and I maintain that the consistency, loyalty, and liberality of the Westminster divines were above those of the last committee or of those who advance the present proposals."

DEMAND FOR NEW STANDARD.

Dr. Stewart spoke on the thesis, "Entirely New Standards of Belief Are Demanded at the Present Time." This was subdivided into two heads, first, "Why There Should be a New Creed," and, second, "What Should Be Its Form?"

He said that he had no intention of attacking the Westminster Confession of Faith, and that he considered it the greatest of the creeds of the Reformation.

"Nevertheless," he continued, "we need a new creed, and the Westminster divines would have been the last to deny us the privilege of formulating one. Every age has a right to state its own faith in its own way.

"One good reason for a new creed is the fact that it is not supposed generally that we believe in the Westminster Confession, and we are not taken seriously when we say that we do. Whether with reason or not, this skepticism existing is well-nigh universal. That is so widespread that no amount of affirmation will remove it. If we wish to convince the world that we have a faith that has reality and definiteness we must seriously set about formulating it. We must write it in our own language, and then whether men believe it or not they will at least give us credit for believing it.

"Neither in point of view, nor proportion, nor in all of its statements, nor in its omissions, is the present creed what we would write if we were formulating one. The doctrine of preterition, which beyond controversy is in the third chapter, is repugnant to the Gospel as understood by all of our members and most of our ministers. The sinfulness of oaths is not as apparent to us as to the Westminster divines. We do not find the Pope in the Second Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians as did they. We hold a positive doctrine of the salvation of all infants dying in infancy that is contradicted by the plain meaning of the statement in Chapter 10 about 'elect infants.'

"It is little short of disloyal or criminal, in fact it is disloyal, for us to profess a creed which so imperfectly declares our present faith. Revision cannot meet our need, and restatement cannot meet it, unless it be so thoroughgoing as to be a new creed. I am persuaded that the wise method of procedure is the courageous and frank one. We should meet the needs of our day by a creed made to-day to state the present faith of the Church. Our mission to the present generation is to magnify the worth of doctrine and secure its exact and definite statement. We have asserted that there is a direct connection between creed and life. We can neither deliver our message nor fulfill our duty unless we have a creed that is real and vital.

"The form of the creed should be positive and concrete, theological in expression, and at the same time devoid of technicality. It should be long enough to comprehend the doctrine taught in the Scriptures and short enough to be convenient for use. Let our Church state her present faith, as she is well able to do, in clear, positive, and irenic form, and she will be to the intellectual life of this age as she has been to that of other ages, a herald of the truth of God in language that men will understand and with a power before which they will reverently bow."

DR. JOHNSON'S COMPROMISE.

Dr. Herrick Johnson, the last speaker, had for his thesis, "While it would be inadvisable to discard the established standards of the Presbyterian Church, the time has come when they should be moderated in form and modified in certain statements."

He said that the two methods suggested for changing the creed were by changes in the text of the Confession and by a supplemental doctrinal statement.

"Revision," he said, "goes to the actual points in controversy, leaves the body of the Confession in its original form, as well as preserving it in its logical sequence of ideas, and opens the door to the important additions found wanting in our present Confession. A supplemental doctrinal statement responds to the feeling of the Church that the sacred document of the Confession should not be tinkered with, adds a clear, positive statement of the truths which have been misunderstood, secures in a more direct form what explanatory statement would secure, keeps the old form of subscription to the doctrinal standards undisturbed, and makes inviting and orderly room for the doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

"Thus restatement will have in it all the massive supporting pillars of our priceless temple of truth. Its foundation stones will be the same old foundation stones, upon which all superstructure of evangelical and reformed faith is built. Unconditioned absolute sovereignty, predestination, gracious eternal election, effectual calling, final glorification, they will all be there, and side by side with these the blessed doctrine of the Holy Spirit and the inspiring eager word of world-wide evangel, all put in Scriptural proportion and perspective, and bathed throughout as they are bathed in Scripture with God's ineffable and immeasurable love."

TO FIGHT CORPORATION TAX.

Board of Trade Committee to Send a Delegation to Albany—The Opposition of Labor.

The Committee of Ten appointed at the special meeting last week of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to consider the objections to Senate Bill 214, which taxes corporations, met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the board. Henry Dalley presided. It was decided to send a delegation to Albany to-day to attend the public hearing on the bill in the afternoon before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

In the discussion of the features of the bill the consensus of opinion was that the measure, if passed, would be injurious to manufacturing corporations, and would drive many of them out of the State.

Master Workman Martin obtained permission to address the meeting. He said in part:

"The working people of this State are striving as earnestly as the manufacturers, and perhaps more so, against this bill being put into the statutes. It has been said here that if this bill is passed it will drive the manufacturers to other States. That is true, and you cannot make the manufacturers suffer without making the employes suffer a great deal more.

"The Knights of Labor have, and this is a fact not generally known, always been in favor of vested rights, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. Now, here is a bill gotten up by politicians which is of no general benefit to the community. The trouble with manufacturers is that they don't pay half as much attention to politics as they should."

Mr. Martin said that his idea was that the hearing on the bill should be adjourned so as to give opportunity for a larger attendance, and that each manufacturer should study his own business thoroughly so that he could lay before the Senate Committee the reasons why the projected bill would be injurious to him. The workingmen of the State, he said, were thoroughly aroused over the iniquities of the bill.

PATRICK CASE IN ASSEMBLY.

Pending Bill May Exclude Confession of Valet Jones—Measure Is Set Aside.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Rice murder case and the names of Alfred T. Patrick and Valet Jones were injected in the debate over the W. H. Smith bill in the Assembly to-night, which provides that nurses as well as physicians shall not disclose professional information. Mr. Hyman of New York defended the bill, while Messrs. Kelsey, Fish, Lynn, and Daly opposed it.

Mr. Davis of New York brought up the Rice case, and after considerable discussion as to whether the bill, if it became a law, would have anything to do with the Jones confession in the Rice case, Mr. Smith, the introducer, asked that the bill be laid aside inasmuch as such a question had been raised, and he desired to investigate. The bill, he added, had been handed to him to introduce by a lawyer, who was a members of the New York City bar. The measure was laid aside.

WANTS NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Proposed Bill Provides Appeal to Courts for Rejected Candidates.

ALBANY, March 4.—Assemblyman James E. Smith introduced a bill to-night completely changing the civil service system of the State. It provides that only persons who are qualified by actual experience shall conduct civil service examinations for any office. The questions to be asked of persons examined are to be only such as concern the service to be performed. Preference is to be given to civil war and Spanish-American war veterans. After them any name on a list may be selected. Oral examinations as far as practicable are to be made. No age limit is to be prescribed.

Examinations for State service are to be held in the judicial district where work is performed as far as practicable. A hearing must be accorded before any dismissal is made. Eligible lists shall not extend beyond one year. Such lists are to be open to public inspection. Laborers are to be appointed by heads of departments. All rejected candidates have the right to appeal to the courts for a review.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 4.—In the Assembly to-night the bill of Mr. Patton to place personal loan associations under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department, and fixing the rate of interest, was defeated on final passage by a vote of 71 ayes, 32 nays.

The Weekes anti-policy bill, on the order of third reading, was made a special order for next Wednesday morning, at the request of Mr. Sullivan of New York.

Thirty-five Senators were in their seats when the gavel fell in the Senate this evening. Aside from a number of bills passed no business was transacted.

To Continue Precinct Detectives.

ALBANY, March 4.—Assemblyman Adams to-night introduced a bill which authorizes Commissioner of Police Murphy of New York City to appoint to perform detective duty in the several precincts those patrolmen who were wearing precinct detective shields and were known as precinct detectives Feb. 25 last. They are to receive an annual salary of $1,400, and shall not be reduced in rank or salary except for cause.

Anti-Ramapo Bill Up To-day.

ALBANY, March 4.—Previous to adjournment in the Assembly to-night Mr. Fitzgerald of New York arose to a question of information. He desired to know what had become of the Slater bill, passed in the Senate last Thursday, which repealed the charter of 1895 granting to the Ramapo Water Company extraordinary privileges. Speaker Nixon replied that the engrossed bill had just reached him, and would be handed down at to-morrow morning's session.

MANY MEASURES PASSED.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Senate to-day passed many bills, among them the following:

Senator HENNESSY—Authorising the Commissioner of Water Supply in New York City to extend and improve immediately the water supply of the Borough of the Bronx.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing for new apportionment at the cost of laying out Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. ALLDS—Providing for the employment of Henry Woodward, Frank Gilbert, and Robert Crimmins, lawyers, to examine legislative measures.

Mr. REMSEN—Levying the assessment for paving and grading Sea Breeze Avenue, Gravesend.

Mr. LEWIS—Amending the Rochester charter relative to expenses incident to improvements.

Mr. ADAMS—Validating the assessment for the Jamaica Plank Road, Brooklyn.

Senator DAVIS—Appropriating $120,000 for a consumptive hospital.

Senator TRAINOR—Amending the New York charter relative to actions for penalties.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly this evening:

Mr. ALLDS—Authorising co-operative insurance companies to renew their corporate existence when the period for which they were incorporated expires.

Mr. FISH—Authorising a domestic corporation to sell its property situated without the State, if the holders of 95 per cent. of the stock of the company give their consent.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Providing that auctioneers in New York City shall be citizens and shall pay an annual fee of $500.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, March 4.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. FOWLER—Amending the liquor tax law by authorising the issue of liquor certificates to growers of fruit or manufacturers of liquors produced solely from fruit, in towns.

Mr. BURNS—Prohibiting the establishment or maintenance in cities of the first class of a public park or playground having an area of less than twenty acres, within 1,000 feet of any trunk railroad line, or within 1,000 feet of any dock or wharf, unless the surface level of such park or playground is at least eighteen feet above the surface level of such railroad line or docks.

Mr. BENNETT—Permitting the University of the State of New York to waive certain examinations.

Mr. HATCH—Increasing the tax from $2 to $4 upon $100 that foreign fire insurance companies outside of New York City and Buffalo must pay to Fire Departments.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the partnership law in relation to limited partnership.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator DONNELLY—Authorizing Receivers of Taxes to apply to courts for judgments against delinquent taxpayers. In cities interest provided by law is to be added from the day on which the assessment rolls were delivered to the proper officer.

Senator DAVIS—Providing that the State Engineer shall not expend more than 10 per cent. of the money appropriated by the State in any year in any one county of the State.

Senator KRUM—Amending generally the charter of Amsterdam relating to the number and apportionment of men on the police force; also a bill authorising the City of Amsterdam to issue bonds for Fire Department purposes.

Senator DAVIS—Providing that the salary of the Under Sheriff of Erie County shall not exceed $3,500 per annum.

TRANSFER TAX LAW QUESTION.

Suit to Determine Whether It Is Retroactive Begun in Surrogate's Court.

Is the transfer tax law retroactive? This question will be settled in a novel proceeding just commenced in Brooklyn before Surrogate Abbott. The law was passed in 1896, and an effort is now being made to collect the tax on a legacy made under a will which came into operation over twenty years previous. The case in question involves the estate of Martin Kalbfleisch, who was for four terms Mayor of Brooklyn, and a very wealthy man.

Mr. Kalbfleisch died on Feb. 12, 1873. He left to his daughter, Elizabeth W. Robinson, a house and lot on Pacific Street and $74,000 in cash and securities. The house and the personal property were in the form of life interests only, and at her death the property was to go "to her issue, in the same manner as they would inherit the same if she died intestate." Charles H., Albert M., and Franklin H. K. Kalbfleisch, sons of the testator, were made the executors and trustees under the will. In November, 1899, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was substituted by an order of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Robinson died on Jan. 14 last, and the trust, as far as her interest in the estate was concerned, was immediately terminated. Under the provisions of the will of her father, her estate would be divided equally between her daughters, Isabella G. Kenyon, Elizabeth W. Fisk, Helen Josephine Hyde, and her sons Frank A. Robinson and Martin K. Robinson. In order to be sure of its position the trust company applied to the Surrogate of Kings County and had an appraiser appointed to determine the value of the property and the amount of tax due the State under the transfer tax law. Fay E. Rathburn was appointed on Feb 11. It was after this appointment that James W. and Charles J. McDermott, as counsel for the children of Mrs. Robinson, came into the case.

They took the position that the act of May 27, 1896, known as the transfer tax law, could not affect estate disposed of prior to the passage of the law, and on their motion the Surrogate issued an order to show cause, returnable March 11, under which it is asked to have the whole proceedings dismissed and the property left to Mrs. Robinson for life distributed among her children without any deductions for State taxes.

CHILDREN'S WORK EXPOSITION.

Management Postpones Closing for a Fortnight Owing to Large Attendance.

So successful has been the National Exposition of Children's Work, which has been open at 18 East Sixteenth Street since Feb. 25, that it has been decided to continue it until March 15, although it was to have ended last Saturday night. The exposition is held under the auspices of the Children's Protective Work Association, Columbia University having loaned the rooms in which it is conducted. It represents work of young people from six to sixteen years old in many parts of the country.

Some exhibits have come from Cuba, and belated exhibits are arriving daily from distant parts. The object of the fair is to raise funds for a newsboys' shelter.

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Is Sworn In by Judge Newburger, Who Reads the Statutes.

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WILL OF ARTHUR E. WHITE.

His Request that His Body Be Cremated Disregarded—Stamp Collection Goes to a Brother.

The will of Arthur E. White, a member of the stock brokerage firm of White & Wainwright, 52 Broadway, was filed yesterday. The first request made in the will, that the testator's body be cremated, was not complied with, the burial being at Woodlawn. The testator was a bachelor and an active member of several clubs.

Mr. White left a large collection of rare stamps to his brother, Alain White of Litchfield, Conn. To his father, John Jay White, of the same place, he gives property worth $230,000. John Jay White, Jr., another brother, is to receive the income on $105,000, and Alain White is to get the income from a similar amount. Lucy A. Morris of Elm Park Gardens, London, receives a life income from $25,000, as do his sisters, Margaret W. and Violetta S. White. Margaret W. White has the disposition of the bed endowed by the testator at the Post Graduate Hospital. To William P. Wainwright the testator leaves $10,000 and to Charles H. Wainwright, $25,000. The remainder of the estate is to go to the testator's father.

The petition filed with the will says that the real property is worth over $230,000 and the personal property about $500,000. It was learned, however, that Mr. White left property far in excess of a million dollars.

D. H. McALPIN'S WILL.

Widow Having Been Provided For by Settlement, the Bulk of the Estate Goes to Testator's Children.

The will of D. H. McAlpin, the head of the firm of D. H. McAlpin & Co., who died on Feb. 8 last, at his residence, 46 West Fifty-eighth Street, was filed for probate yesterday.

The petition, which is filed by Edwin A. McAlpin, a son, of Sing Sing, N. Y., says the value of the real and personal estate of the testator is unknown.

The will is dated May 22, 1900, and sets forth that Mr. McAlpin has provided for his wife, Cordelia Rose McAlpin, by a marriage settlement executed before their marriage, and dated Nov. 23, 1892. In addition, however, he leaves her his residence at 46 West Fifty-eighth Street, with his furniture, horses, carriages, &c., for life. On her death this property is to be divided between his stepdaughters.

The executors of the estate are also directed to pay Mrs. McAlpin $18,000 a year in quarterly payments.

Having decided to his daughter, Adelaide McAlpin Pyle, the house and lot at 673 Fifth Avenue, and having given her the oil paintings which he left in that house, he directs that his executors charge her portion of his estate with the sum of $300,000 as an advance.

To his son, Charles W. McAlpin, he leaves his country residence, Glen Alpin, situated near Morristown, N. J. The farm and buildings at Littleton, N. J., are bequeathed to his son, David H. McAlpin.

Jane Benedict, the sister of the testator, is to receive $1,000 a year.

Bequests varying from $1,000 each to $200 are made to certain employes of his, whom he names, in remembrance of their faithful services to him. The residue of the personal estate is to be divided in equal shares between his six children, Edwin A., George L., D. H., Jr., Charles W., William W. McAlpin, and Adelaide McAlpin Pyle.

The residue of the real estate is to be held in trust during the lives of the two grandsons of the testator, David H. McAlpin and Kenneth Rose McAlpin, the sons of Edwin A. McAlpin, the income to be paid to the children of the decedent during their lives.

The sons of the testator are named as executors and trustees without bond.

THE CONTROLLER MISINFORMED.

Fruitless Errand to Combat Ramapo Sentiment Where None Existed.

Controller Coler's activity as an opponent of the Ramapo water scheme promoters led him on what was regarded as a fruitless errand yesterday afternoon. A meeting of representatives of the various insurance companies in Brooklyn was held in the afternoon in the Real Estate Exchange on Montague Street, to discuss the scarcity of water in Brooklyn and the consequent increase of the chances of loss by fire in that borough. Resolutions indorsing the plan of building a new storage reservoir in Forest Park were adopted and will be taken to Albany to-day by Alfred T. White. A permanent committee on water supply was also appointed to co-operate with similar committees of other local organizations.

Controller Coler learned that the meeting was to be held but, it appears, was misinformed as to its purpose. It was said that he came to the meeting under the misapprehension that some pro-Ramapo sentiment was to be expressed, and with the idea of combatting it. When he learned the truth he seemed to be greatly relieved.

GETS ELEVEN YEARS' BACK PAY.

Public School Teacher Steinson Secures a Big Judgment.

Judgment in favor of George Steinson, a former public school teacher in Long Island City, was entered by direction of Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday for $19,000. Steinson claimed that he received a license from Superintendent Jasper, and that it was renewed at the expiration of the period for which it was granted. A subsequent renewal was refused. Steinson regularly reported for duty and demanded his reinstatement, and finally brought suit for eleven years' salary. The suit was tried before Justice McAdam, who dismissed his complaint, and an appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which reversed Justice McAdam's ruling. The Corporation Counsel then stipulated that should the Court of Appeals affirm the decision of the Appellate Division he would consent to judgment in Steinson's favor.

The Court of Appeals upheld the Appellate Term, and Justice Scott said the stipulation left him no option but to do so.

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GIFTS FOR COLUMBIA.

Trustees' Choice of Delegate to Glasgow University's Ninth Jubilee.

A number of gifts to Columbia University were announced yesterday at the meeting of the Trustees, among which were included gifts to the Department of Mechanical Engineering from Rear Admiral George W. Melville, John W. Fritz, C. W. Hunt, and W. Fellowes Morgan. Eight large platform scales were received from the Fairbanks Company. These will be used in experimental work. An anonymous gift of $250 was received for the Columbia Zoological Station, at Naples, Italy.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of the Department of Electro-Mechanics will be Columbia's representative at the ninth jubilee of the University of Glasgow. The jubilee will be held during the week of June 10.

Several new Faculty appointments were made, as follows: Earl B. Lovell, C. E., Adjunct Professor in Civil Engineering; Franz Boas, Ph. D., Professor of Anthropology; Dr. M. I. Pupin, promoted to a full professorship, with the title of Professor of Electro-Mechanics; Dr. Watson L. Savage, reappointed director of the gymnasium.

The time of the meeting was principally given up to a consideration of the expense budget for the next fiscal year. This was not made public.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Summer School Appointments Made—Hall of Fame Opening.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the New York University Council, three appointments were made for the Summer school for the coming season, as follows: Prof. E. E. Hale, Jr., of Union College, Department of English; Prof. Leslie L. Campbell, Ph. D., of Westminster College, Missouri, Chemical Laboratory, and Prof. C. W. Prettyman of Dickinson College, Department of German.

The Council thus expressed approval of the policy recommended by the Faculty, of engaging instructors for the Summer school from other institutions.

The Council accepted a gift of $1,500 in two long-time railroad bonds from Hanson C. Gibson of 27 Waverley Place, and a member of the class of '54. The income is to be used for an annual prize for an essay. It was announced that since the 1st of January a number of conditional subscriptions had been received, aggregating $40,000, toward liquidating the current deficit of the university.

The council authorized the University Senate to prepare a programme for the formal opening of the Hall of Fame on May 30 next, if it is certain that the structure will be completed by that time.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With so many members of the gay world absent in Washington to witness the inauguration, or off for Aiken, Palm Beach, &c., yesterday was decidedly a dull day in town. There were one or two sewing class meetings, several private lectures, a few small card parties, and in the evening some dinners.

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Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly (Miss Jeannie S. Case) of 27 East Fifty-fifth Street has cards out for a dinner, to be given at her residence on Thursday evening, March 14. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies will give a dinner this evening at her house, 20 West Thirty-sixth Street. Last evening Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave a dinner of twenty-six covers at her residence, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde gave a dinner of twelve covers in their new house, at the corner of Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue. This last dinner was given to celebrate the tin wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde. The decorations were superb, the room in which the dinner was given being transformed by pink roses and vines into a rose bower.

***

Andrew Varick Stout and Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick, whose engagement was announced in this column last September, are to be married on the afternoon of Saturday, April 20, in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Miss Dominick, who is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, will have her sister, Miss Helen Dominick, who made her début last Winter, as her maid of honor.

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J. M. Wright of Boston will give a theatre party to-night for Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, and will take his guests to a performance of "To Have and to Hold."

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The entertainment for the benefit of the Sunshine Mission, a deserving charity, will take place at 8:30 o'clock this evening at Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue. There are to be recitations and songs by Mrs. Power, Miss Williamson, F. W. Riker, and A. E. Stahlschmidt, and a little play, "A Game of Cards," will complete the programme. The play is to be rendered by several members of the Comedy Club, and will include Evert Janssen Wendell, James S. Cushman, and others. Among the patronesses are Mesdames J. R. Townsend, Samuel Sloan, Joseph Walker, Jr., and Miss Louise Scott. Tickets can be obtained from any of the patronesses.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly left yesterday on their private car for the South. Mrs. E. H. Harriman and her daughter, Miss Mary Harriman, did not go South last Saturday, as reported, but are to go to-morrow or Thursday. Both the Twomblys and Harrimans will be absent some weeks.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, J. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, and others, who went on to Washington on Friday last for the inauguration, are due in town to-day. Mr. Fish has ordered his private car to be made ready to take a party of guests on a Southern and Western trip, and they will probably leave this week. Miss Gerry, Miss Mildred Stokes, the Misses Van Alen, Miss de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Arthur Street, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Gen. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, and Craig Wadsworth also went to the inauguration.

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The engagement of John E. Parsons and Mrs. Florence Field Bishop, which was referred to in this column last week, is now announced. Mr. Parsons's first wife died in the Summer of 1896, and David Field Bishop died something over a year ago. Herbert Parsons, who last Summer married Miss Elsie Clews, daughter of Henry Clews, is a son of Mr. Parsons, who also has four daughters, Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, and the Misses Mary, Gertrude, and Constance Parsons. Mrs. Bishop, who was Miss Florence C. Field, is daughter of the late Benjamin Field, and is the mother of Courtland Field Bishop, who married Miss Amy Bend. The wedding, which is to be a quiet and small one, will be celebrated in the near future.

***

The Monday Evening Bowling Club had its first meeting for this season at the Tennis Building in West Forty-first Street last night. This club, which was organized by Albert Handy, has Mesdames Grenville Winthrop and George R. Schieffelin among its patronesses, and its members include, among others, the Misses Pansy Roosevelt, Virginia Swayne, Angelica S. Church, Dorothy Schieffelin, Lila Sloane, Alice Van D. Ripley, Marjorie Lea, and the Messrs. E. L. Tinker, Stowe Phelps, C. N. Bliss, Jr., Bryce Metcalfe, Arthur G. Morris, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., and J. Montgomery Strong.

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A meeting of the "Causeries de Lundi" was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, 23 Washington Square North, where the usual paper or lecture was given, followed by a discussion and a collation. These meetings are held every other Monday at the residences of the various members. There was also a meeting yesterday afternoon of Miss Rosalie Boardman's sewing class of young women at Miss Boardman's residence. And after the hour's sewing tea was served, and a number of young men dropped in.

***

On Thursday evening next there will be a meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Prof. W. M. Sloan, 109 East Sixty-ninth Street, and on the same evening there will be a meeting of the Junior Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Mrs. B. S. Church, 36 West Twelfth Street. At the club's last meeting Arthur Goadby read a paper on psychical research and its bearing upon everyday life, and Prof. Hyslop of Columbia College told of some of his experiments with Mrs. Piper. On the evening of March 21 the club is booked to meet at Mrs. Charles Lea's, 18 West Tenth Street, and Evert Janssen Wendell, James S. Cushing, and others will act the play, "A Game of Cards," which is also to be the feature of to-night's benefit for the Sunshine Mission.

***

Three morning recitals, to be given at the Waldorf by Charles J. Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes are being arranged for this month. The Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord, Miss Callender, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, and others are the patronesses.

***

Booked to sail to-day, among others, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton, are Mrs. George G. H. Andrews, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. J. B. Dickson, G. E. P. Hall, Consul General of Turkey and Persia; Mrs. H. C. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, (Miss Davies,) who are bound for the Argentine Republic and Pategonia, and who are to sail for South America from Southampton on March 29; Mrs. F. W. Whitbridge and Master Arnold Whitbridge, Robert S. Sinclair, Mrs. William R. Stewart, Jacob Wendell, Jr., R. L. MacDuffie, the Count von Finckenstein of Berlin, Dr. G. B.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Baltimore and Ohio Acquires Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling.

Outstanding Preferred Stock of Latter to be Retired and 4½ Per Cent. Bonds Issued.

The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway has been acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through a purchase of the majority of the stock of that company. This announcement was made yesterday by William Salomon, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio. The consummation of this purchase was foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 19. Mr. Salomon declined yesterday to publish the terms under which control of the property had been acquired. It was learned, however, that the financial plans of the new owners propose but one readjustment feature—the retirement of the outstanding preferred stock for 4½ per cent. bonds. The preferred stock outstanding amounts to $5,000,000 and is 5 per cent. non-cumulative. It is understood that the negotiations were conducted by Norman B. Ream for the Baltimore and Ohio with Blair & Co., who are understood to have held control of the property for some time. Physical control of the property will not be assumed immediately, but the new acquisition will as soon as possible become part of the operated system of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The carrying of soft coal is the chief business of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling. By the acquisition of this road the Baltimore and Ohio also secures an outlet to Lake Erie at Lorain and at Cleveland, to which points the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling constitutes a short line. This railroad has a total length of 192 miles. Its main line runs from Bridgeport, Ohio, which is opposite Wheeling, West Va., to Lorain, where the Johnson Steel Works of the Federal Steel Company are located. A branch line runs from Medina, Ohio, to Cleveland. The outstanding capital stock of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, besides the $5,000,000 preferred stock already mentioned, is $8,000,000 common stock. No dividends have been paid for some time. The last dividend was 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, and this was declared in October, 1896. The funded debt amounts to $5,000,000 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds and $400,000 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds. The company has also $250,000 car trust certificates outstanding.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Southern Railway Directors will meet on Friday next to consider the question of dividends.

It is reported that the Great Northern Railway is contemplating an increase in its capital stock. No confirmation of this rumor could be obtained.

LEGAL NOTES.

ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.—Kelly W. Green and Hannah M. Fox, in 1894, in Canandaigua, N. Y., made an ante-nuptial agreement, which provided that in the event of the death of one of the parties the survivor should take the entire estate of the deceased party. This was followed by the marriage contemplated. After living together as husband and wife for a time the couple became estranged and separated. Some months later the wife died, intestate. Upon refusal of Davis C. Benham and others, her heirs-at-law, to convey the property to him, Mr. Green brought an action to enforce the ante-nuptial agreement by compelling them to do so. The defendants disputed the genuineness of Mrs. Fox's signature to the instrument. Proof was given on the trial, before a referee, by the opinions of a number of witnesses, of the genuineness of the signature. On the other hand, a professional expert, called by the defendants, expressed an opinion that the disputed signature was not genuine. He based his opinion upon a comparison of the genuine signatures with an enlarged photograph of the disputed signature. The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, in affirming judgment given for the plaintiff on the report of the referee, held that the proof in favor of the signature's genuineness, where a contrary finding would be justified to one that a forgery had been committed, could only be overcome by evidence of a high degree of credibility. The Court held that the fact that the estate of the husband was (to the knowledge, however, of the wife,) not equal in value to her own, did not create a presumption that it was procured by fraud or undue influence, where it appeared that the parties were respectively sixty-seven and sixty-eight years of age, and that the wife was a business woman of considerable experience.

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AFTER-BORN CHILD COULD NOT PARTICIPATE.—The late Robert Ray Hamilton by his will gave the income of certain property to his brother, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., for life, which property upon his death was "to go with the residuary estate," which he gave to his brother's children, "the share of any child dying before attaining the age of twenty-one to go to the survivor." In a suit for a partition of property at Broadway and Spring Street, of which the decedent died seized of a three-eighths interest, the Appellate Division modified the judgment below, holding that a child born to Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., after the death of the testator was not entitled to take any interest in the real estate devised to the executors in trust, because of the limitation contained in the will that such remainder should go with his residuary estate, as an after-born child could not participate in such residuary estate. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in the Appellate Division.

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ELECTRIC SHOCK ON TROLLEY CAR.—Thomas P. Wilson was given a verdict for $4,000 on the trial, some months ago, of his suit against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by him while a passenger on one of the company's cars from an electric shock. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, has ordered a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice Jenks, that the testimony given by the conductor of the car, to the effect that he reported to the Inspector of the road that "there was a passenger claimed he got a shock, and that the car was not fit to be on the road," was hearsay evidence and incompetent. Such evidence was held not to justify the charge to the jury that there was evidence in the case from which they might find that another passenger had received an electric shock upon the car in question before the plaintiff had boarded it, and that if they should so find, "the jury may take that evidence into consideration in determining the condition of the car."

Faith Curist's Wife Seeks Divorce.

Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City yesterday heard argument in the divorce suit brought on the ground of desertion by Mrs. Lenore Reynolds against her husband, Wilmot E. Reynolds, the faith-cure exhorter, of Union Hill. The Vice Chancellor criticised Reynolds severely for his treatment of his wife, and said he would advise Chancellor Magie to grant a decree giving Mrs. Reynolds her divorce. He said there could be no question that she was entitled to it.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Count and Countess Chambrun, Paris; ex-Congressman James Kerr, Pennsylvania; François de Wendel, Paris.

HOLLAND—M. Ferguson, London; Granger Farwell, Chicago; A. L. Belknap, Minneapolis.

IMPERIAL—C. W. Clifford, Hamilton, Ont.

GILSEY—Dr. E. S. Carroll, Buffalo; J. T. McConnell, Youngstown, Ohio.

VICTORIA—C. E. Strong, Superintendent of the Erie Railway, Cleveland; ex-Mayor G. M. Aldrich, Rochester; Judge J. J. Riley, Lexington, Ky.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. Ernest Tudor, Halifax; H. N. Turner, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

ALBEMARLE—F. P. Fish, Boston; C. L. Budge, Glasgow.

PLAZA—James Boyce, Chicago; A. E. Kapteyn, London; Dr. J. Miller Moore, United States Navy.

SAVOY—Edward Hart, Cincinnati; Prof. John De Witt, Princeton.

NETHERLAND—L. Birckhead, Milwaukee; Hugh A. Holmes, Detroit.

BUCKINGHAM—Dr. H. W. Ring, New Haven; Edward S. Beach, Boston.

GRAND UNION—E. P. Robinson, Newport; J. C. Sherman, Black Hills, S. D.

MANHATTAN—H. B. Endicott, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—C. N. Armstrong, Montreal.

HOFFMAN—A. E. Lundquist, Memphis; E. H. Farrar, New Orleans.

ASTOR—Omar N. Steele, Cleveland.

STRIKE PARADE IN WALL STREET.

Wall Street yesterday was treated to a parade of strikers, employes of Schinasi Brothers, the cigarette manufacturers, who walked through the financial district in order to pass the office of the firm and so show their strength.

The strikers, the firm says, owe their present position to their own demands, and the strikers do not deny this, but claim that, even if they were at fault through an error of judgment, the firm ought to make amends.

The men usually earned from $15 to $20 a week on piece work. They insisted that more hands be put on, and this was done, with the result that earnings were reduced. Then the men demanded that they be given enough work to enable them to earn what they made before. The firm drew the line there, and now the men have no work at all.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; Miss Tracey, millinery; A. Silberstein, domestic linens; 337 Broadway.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Koch, dress goods and silk; Miss May, gloves; Hotel Albert.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods, linens, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Dooley, dress goods; 90 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Taylor-Woolfenden Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. McDonald, dress goods and silks; Miss Pennycook, white goods and embroideries; Miss E. Davidson, laces; T. H. Allen, cloaks and suits; D. D. Doyle, upholstery goods; H. Taylor, notions and ribbons; J. B. Woolfenden, dry goods; Miss E. Dorwald, ladies' and infants' wear; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Skinner, boys' clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Beadell & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Beadell, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rines Brothers' Company, Portland, Me.; F. W. Coolidge, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

French, G. E., Company, Portsmouth, N. H.; G. E. French, domestics; W. G. Gregor, cloaks and suits; Miss Giles, crockery, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Rick, trimmings, 2 Walker Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. J. Miller, dress goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Gremmells, leather goods; 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, notions; Miss W. Marrs, millinery; Sinclair House.

Shuttleworth, A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; H. S. Simons, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. M. Cohen, hosiery; 83 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss M. C. Maher, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; William Hoyt, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Griffiths, laces; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Drysdale, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, linings, prints, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Baruch, D. H., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Baruch, dry goods; I. A. Yarbrough, furnishing goods; W. L. Osborne, notions; 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

New, T., Mansfield, Ohio; clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Howe & Rogers, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Howe, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Hopkins, Neal & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kinnane Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; E. Kinnane, socks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Prytherick, notions; L. H. Morgan, domestics; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, notions; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Katz & Goldsmith, Bellefonte, Penn.; A. Katz, clothing; Grand Hotel.

McHenry, James, Cleveland, Ohio; C. S. Fairchild, laces.

Spalding Cloak Company, Lebanon, Ky.; F. R. Abell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; E. A. Hulce, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

York, J. L., Cassopoler, Mich.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

New York Racket Store, Albion, Mich.; A. F. Andrews, general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Simons Dry Goods Company, Lansing, Mich.; B. Simons, Jr., dry goods; Hotel W stminster.

Barrett, M. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery.

Mahon, C., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery.

Line, H. H., Kent, Ohio; general merchandise; Lafayette Hotel.

Hotchkiss & Lyle Company, Brownsville, Ohio; George W. Lyle, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough, Hudson & Symington, Detroit, Mich.; C. Symington, carpets.

J. C. & F. P. Tiene, Allegheny, Penn.; Mary H. Harwood, millinery; Lizzie S. Hener, millinery.

Allen, Mrs. S. C., Detroit, Mich.; millinery.

Ohlman, A., Sparta, Ga.; B. Ohlman, general merchandise.

McNaughton, W. A., Muncie, Ind.; Robert E. Wallace, dry goods; Minnie Adams, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kintner, E. E., Painesville, Ohio; dry goods.

Black & Grant Company, The, Zanesville, Ohio; W. V. H. Black and H. Waller, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dudley, J. D., Flemingsburg, Ky.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. H. Bentley and J. E. De Muth, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ashby, Margaret, Colorado Springs; jewelry.

Ashby, Margaret, Colorado Springs; jewelry, Broadway Central Hotel.

Bennett, C. H., Jackson, Mich.; millinery.

Bennett, N. R., Jackson, Mich.; millinery; the Judson.

McHenry, James, Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph M. McHenry, Miss E. Hagan, and Mrs. W. S. Cross, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pans, J. H., Sons, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Pans, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hinrichs Crockery Company, Davenport, Iowa; H. Krumbholz, crockery.

Castello, M., Kansas City, Mo.; millinery; Anna Egner, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hugo, L., Bauch, Milwaukee, Wis., dry goods.

Ayers, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Ayers, dry goods; Waldorf Hotel.

Brownsville Dry Goods Company, Brownsville, Tenn.; C. R. Shuman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Brewster, E. P., Cincinnati, Ohio, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Newman Dry Goods Company, The, Arkansas City, Kan.; A. A. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rauch & Mack, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph L. Rauch, shirts; Broadway Central Hotel.

Willard, D., Union City, Penn., dry goods.

Schrader China Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Schrader, china; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Hoyt, George E., Conneaut, Ohio, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Kaufman, A. H., Nappanan, Ind., general store; Bay State Hotel.

Tank, W. A., Walkerton, Ind., general store.

Bothwell, C. L., Butler, Ind., general store; Bay State Hotel.

Rosenblum, A. M., Youngstown, Ohio, general store.

Columbus Cloak Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; Charles N. Reuter, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reliable Fur Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. Harris, furs.

Monford, J. R., Cuba, Ind.; clothing; Broadway Central.

Woeler, S. J., Dry Goods Company, Newberry, S. C.; S. J. Wooler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Strauss & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; I Strauss, dry goods.

Monheimer, M. H., Findlay, Ohio; dry goods.

Freidenberg, B., Monroe, Mich.; clothing.

Snyder, H. L., Fredonia, Ohio; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Blair, Robert, & Co., Petersboro, Ontario; Robert Fair and J. J. Landy, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Poorman, J. & Son, St. Paris, Ohio; J. Poorman and J. D. Poorman, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Stone & Nelson, Cadillac, Mich.; E. E. Stone, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Detroit City Gas Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. D. Walbridge, gas appliances; Holland House.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. L. Tucker, clothing; Holland House.

St. Paul Rubber Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Fisher, rubber goods; Holland House.

Graham, A. B., Mrs., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Pope, A. G., Mrs., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Shaw, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. S. Andrews, millinery; Mrs. J. H. Shaw, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Warren, A., Columbus, Ohio; Ella Warren, millinery.

Mayer, C. A., Erie, Penn.; clothing.

Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Ed Hart, tailoring; Savoy Hotel.

Hershfield, M., & Son, Dundee, Mich.; H. A. Hershfield, clothing; N. Hershfield, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Bean, W. C., Gallipolis, Ohio; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Hom, Miss Jessie, Ashtabula, Ohio; millinery.

Richardson, C. E., Mrs., Ashtabula, Ohio; millinery.

Kohn & Kirschbaum, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Kohn, woolens.

Kohn & Kirschbaum, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Kirschbaum, woolens.

Leuger, F. J., Mrs., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barran Company, E. B., The, La Crosse, Wis.; G. E. Raynolds, dry goods.

The Goshen Shirt Manufacturing Company, Goshen, Ind.; M. A. Goldberg, shirts; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lange, C. F., St. Louis, Mo.; china and glassware; Hotel Imperial.

Wilson, J. E., Birmingham, Ala.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kertz, J. E., Witins Ferry, Ohio; dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Stevens, J. F., Macomb, Ill.; dry goods; Jennie Lafler, dry goods and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Back, J. D., Millinery Company, Little Rock, Ark.; Lizzie Litzke, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Paulson, A. E., Battle Creek, Mich.; dry goods; Bay State Hotel.

Schmidt, A. J., & Co., Delphos, Ohio; A. S. Schmidt, dry goods.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Lylline Glickley, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

McKenzie & Robel, Canton, Ohio; Elwood E. McKenzie, department; F. H. Hubbard, department; Astor House.

Zorn, Mrs. J. F., Minneapolis, Minn.; millinery.

Voss, Florence H., Minneapolis, Minn.; millinery.

Kolensky & Adelson, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Kolensky, dry goods; H. L. Kolensky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roots, P. H. & F. M., Company, Connersville, Ind.; E. D. Johnston, machinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Robertson, W. P., Jackson, Tenn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Reich, Kopner & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. Kopner, house furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harrison & Jaquis, Kansas City; Mrs. M. V. Harrison, ladies' tailoring.

Steger, S. B., Pulaski, Va.; H. W. Steger, general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Davidson, J. A., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; H. B. Sebella, carpets.

Hickmoth & Duketh, Mendon, Mich.; W. J. Hickmoth, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Therkeld, George B., Delocon, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Batt, Martin, Jackson, Mich.; dry goods.

Biedsoe, F. M., Petersburg; dry goods; Hotel Colonnade.

Rees & Wright, Fayetteville, Tenn.; A. A. and A. B. Wright, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Fair, R., & Co., Peterborough, Ont.; A. Armstrong, millinery.

Ohlman, M., & Son, Meadville, Penn.; W. Ohlman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mortis A. Black, cloaks; Hotel Grenoble.

Marks, C. A., & Son Company, Madison, Ind.; Herman August, dry goods.

Anderson, G. W., & Son, Portsmouth, Ohio; Louis Nourot, dry goods; E. G. Anderson, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Hanck, F. B., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles J. Mack, woolens.

Fiset & Miller, Austin, Texas; Franz Fiset, laces; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Hollester, Mrs. Rose, Zanesville, Ohio; dressmaker.

Russell, Caroline, Zanesville, Ohio; dressmaker.

Cole, E. A., & Co., Ourro, Wis.; F. A. Cole, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fan, J. S., & Co., Lohnville, Iowa; W. R. Fair, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cole, M. E., Aclel, Iowa; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Holbrook Brothers, Hamilton, Ohio; George H. Holbrook, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Warren, J. D., Louisville, Ky., millinery.

Kerball, J. S., East Palestine, Ohio, dry goods; Occidental Hotel.

Buchele Brothers, Youngstown, Ohio; V. J. Buchele, china; Albert H. Buchele, china; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

McKeny, W. A., Huntington, West Va., general merchandise; Mills Hotel.

Parrish, M. A., Huntington, West Va., general merchandise; Mills Hotel.

Parrish, E. J., Huntington, West Va., general merchandise; Mills Hotel.

Freitman, J., Charleston, West Va., dry goods.

Marx Brothers, Port Huron, Mich.; Henry Marx, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Bennett, W. H., Jackson, Mich.; Miss Stonerdale, millinery.

Bice & McMichael, Pawnee City, Neb.; C. Bice, general merchandise.

Cain, W. H., Lexington, Miss., dry goods.

Wheeler & Frankel, Fremont, Ohio; Miss Frankel, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller, B., & Co., Fremont, Ohio; Miss B. Miller, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Beach, L. L., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; Miss Gardiner, millinery.

Scott, C. O., Lebanon, Ind.; Mrs. M. A. Richy, dry goods.

Weil & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Sam Weil, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Durall, Alexander, Bowling Green, Ky., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Vickers, general buyer; F. C. M. Banch, laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Morrison's, H. S., Sons, Ashtabula, Ohio; W. H. Morrison, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Krolek, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. M. Steiner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Jacobus, Cohen & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Abe Jacobus, notions; I. P. Cohen, notions; Hoffman House.

Essertur, G. E., & Co., Helena, Ark.; G. E. Essertur, crockery.

Sanderman & Almorth, Flint, Mich.; W. P. Almorth, general store; Bay State Hotel.

Graves, F., Mount Pleasant, Mich., general store; Bay State Hotel.

Helmann, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Scheller.

Noble & Shadbolt, Detroit, Mich.; J. G. Shadbolt, men's furnishing.

Ford, Mrs. M. E., Catlettsburg, Ky.; millinery.

Arnold & Collins, Jackson, Mich.; P. H. Arnold, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callihus, J. P., Adrian, Ohio; department store.

Kaufman, B., Dubuque, Iowa; clothing.

Hetzel, Louis H., St. Louis, Mo.; importer.

Bossard & Co., Dayton, Ohio; Philip Bossard, notions.

Lutticks, Albert, Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Babbitt, Mrs. N. A., Port Huron, Mich.; millinery.

White, Jeannette, Chicago, Ill.; millinery.

Johnston, Robert, Randolph, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kerr, A. R., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; Helen Dolkeith, dry goods; Agnus Kennedy, dry goods; Minnie Obermeyer, dry goods.

Baker, E., Wabash, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Hertzell, Henry, Girard, Ohio; general merchandise.

Nelson, Benjamin, Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Huff, Charles S., Martinsville, Ind.; dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Buckley & Leich, Portage, Wis.; B. J. McMahon, tailor.

Smith & Ferguson, Salem, Va.; J. H. Smith, dry goods.

Kenny & Gipton, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Mayme McDermott, dry goods.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss M. Howland, millinery; Miss A. Kerwin, millinery; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Levi, J., Buffalo, N. Y.; furnishing goods; 93 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rice, Weil & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; G. Rice, dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Gerard House.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Power, laces and embroideries; Miss Bourke, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenheim, L., Company, Nashville, Tenn.; L. Rosenheim, notions and furnishing goods, 392 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery; D. D. Beveridge, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Angrove, notions and fancy goods; A. F. Curtis, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufman, C. A., Dry Goods Company, New Orleans, La.; C. A. Kaufman, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Froabin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; M. Lamb, dry goods; 403 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; J. M. Richardson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; (new firm;) F. L. Carter, laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs; A. E. Thomas, notions; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits; W. Tsall, window fixtures; B. L. Carter, ribbons and hosiery; W. E. Whippel, flannels and white goods; R. Mumford, black dress goods; W. J. Russell, colored dress goods; Miss A. Hoffman, silk waists; Miss E. Miller, muslin underwear and infants' wear; F. Wick, Miller, W. Bayne, linens; J. T. Moriarity, curtains and draperies; G. Scott, general buyer; Hotel Rossmore.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cook, flannels; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Fox, domestics; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Hoag, domestics and linens, corsets and infants' wear; G. Strauss, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Williams, books; C. E. Fischer, jewelry, drugs, and toilet goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Dalgleisch, millinery; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Currier, infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; B. C. Parker, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Guttman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits, 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, and ribbons, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Euwer's, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss J. Clark, laces and embroideries; E. L. Courtney, notions and furnishing goods, silks, and dress goods; Miss L. Williams, waists; Miss Sullivan, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Euwer's, J. N. Sons, New Castle, Penn.; Miss Boyle, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

Analysis of the Pennsylvania's Annual Report.

The Pennsylvania Railroad publishes to-day the most important and the best annual report it has ever made. Dow, Jones & Co., in The Wall Street Journal this morning, give a complete summary and analysis, which will save you time and trouble if you wish to get at all the significant features of this report.

The Wall Street Journal is for sale at all news stands.

Pennsylvania Railroad Report.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GENERAL OFFICE, BROAD STREET STATION,

PHILADELPHIA, 5th March, 1901.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1900:—

The gross earnings of the four grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie, embracing the Main Line, United Railroads of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Allegheny Valley and Western New York and Pennsylvania Railways, and Branches thereof, were $88,539,827 21

Expenses 38,009,206 02

Net earnings $50,440,621 19

To which add:

Interest from investments	$5,781,297 30	
Rental of equipment, and other items	709,848 19	
		6,491,145 49
Gross income		$56,931,766 68

Deduct:

Rentals, leased and operated roads	$12,224,526 34	
Interest on funded debt	4,267,538 73	
Interest on mortgages and ground rents, car trusts, taxes, &c.	3,162,176 90	
		19,654,235 97
Net income		$17,277,530 71

From this amount the following deductions have been made:

Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds	$506,030 55	
Extraordinary expenditures for revision of grades and alignment, abolition of grade crossings, and other improvements	6,540,785 34	
		7,046,815 89
Balance		$10,230,714 82
Dividend of 6 per cent		8,781,170 75
Balance transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund to complete work already authorized in revising grades, &c.		$1,449,544 07
Amount to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1899		$22,360,733 60
Profit realized from sale of securities, payment of past due coupons, and adjustment of old claims	$3,057,175 66	
Deduct:—Amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund	$1,550,455 93	
Amounts advanced to Coal and other Companies, and amounts charged off in reduction of value of securities	2,302,149 04	
	3,852,604 97	
		104,570 69
Balance to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1900		$22,465,304 29

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET. (Condensed.)

Dr. DECEMBER 31st, 1900. *Cr.*

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cost of road and equipment	$128,915,551 89	Capital stock	$151,502,250 00
Cost of securities owned	165,098,748 20	Funded debt (including mortgages and ground rents)	88,633,536 41
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462 25	Collateral investment obligations	20,650,000 00
CURRENT ASSETS.		Guaranteed stock and bonds of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster R. R. Co.	1,882,550 00
Due from controlled companies for advances for construction and other purposes	$3,959,887 38	Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462 25
Due from agents and superintendents	4,935,341 80	Extraordinary Expenditure Fund	3,000,000 00
Bills receivable and miscellaneous assets	3,476,689 10	CURRENT LIABILITIES.	
Materials	4,741,863 87	Pay rolls, vouchers and traffic balances	$10,980,084 65
Cash	10,723,748 45	Due controlled companies other than traffic balances	12,239,279 74
	27,837,530 60	Interest accrued, matured and uncollected, and dividends uncollected	1,718,000 39
Sinking Fund, Trust Fund, and Insurance Fund	10,183,635 40	Due Saving Fund Relief Fund, and Insurance Fund	596,898 75
		Miscellaneous liabilities	2,861,471 97
			28,399,344 50
		Sinking Funds and Trust Fund	13,482,480 98
		Profit and loss	22,485,304 23
Total	$333,318,928 43	Total	$333,318,928 43

SINKING FUNDS.

Under the provisions of the consolidated mortgage of the Company, the annual amount set apart out of the net income for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage was increased by the sum of $48,210, owing to the fact that the sinking fund for the issue of £1,000,000 sterling of these securities made in 1895, became operative during the year. Thirty thousand dollars of these bonds were purchased and cancelled, and this reduction in your funded debt appears in the balance-sheet. The remainder of the sum was placed to the credit of the trustees for investment under the terms of the mortgage. There are now $7,011,544.73, in securities and cash, in the fund for the redemption of the bonds.

Under the provisions of the four per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Loan, there was paid to the trustee during 1900, for the sinking fund, the sum of $138,400. The trustee was unable to obtain any of the bonds at the price fixed in the lease, and, in accordance with the terms thereof, the whole amount has been invested in additional equipment.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations, held by your Company, is $164,965,488.20. The direct revenue received therefrom was $5,781,297.30, which amounted to 3½ per cent. upon their cost.

CAR TRUSTS.

The outstanding certificates of Series "K" of the Pennsylvania Equipment Trust having matured during the year, were paid and cancelled. This series covered 1,000 box cars subleased to the Pennsylvania Company, and 500 long gondolas subleased to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, representing in all 1,500 cars and a total cost of $887,000, but under the terms of these subleases the final payments to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not be made until November 1st, 1901.

A further issue of Car Trust securities was made, consisting of $7,764,000 of certificates of Series "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," and "K," Pennsylvania Car Trust, bear

CHICAGO COMPANY TO DISSOLVE.

Finds the Operation of Autocabs in That City Unprofitable.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Illinois Electric Vehicle Company, operating a hundred autocabs, has decided to go out of existence. According to one of the officials of the company, the affairs of the organization will be wound up at the next annual meeting of the stockholders on April 6, when the Directors will recommend that, in view of the losses sustained, due to heavy repairs continually made necessary by the bad condition of the streets, there is no longer any use of keeping the company in operation.

Originally the capital stock of the company was $25,000,000, but this was later reduced to $2,500,000. Nearly every one of the company's 200 employes, a large majority of whom are operators, are now on strike, having demanded higher wages a few days ago. Among the Directors of the company are John J. Mitchell, Robert T. Lincoln, C. K. G. Billing, P. A. B. Widener, Harry Payne Whitney, and E. L. Brewster.

STEAMSHIP HITS A SCHOONER.

Then Rushes on Without Stopping to See Whether Help Is Needed.

On arriving here yesterday from St. Croix the schooner Cameo, Capt. Colbeth, reported that early in the preceding morning, about sixteen miles north of Barnegat, she was run into by a coastwise steamship.

The latter vessel, without waiting to see what damage had been done, although she left behind on the schooner's martingale part of her rail netting and several stanchions, went ahead at full speed and was soon lost in the darkness. So speedily was the episode over that the Cameo's officers had no chance even to discern the name of the steamship.

Some of the sailing craft's gear was torn away in the collision.

Guardian for E. P. Deacon's Estate.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 4.—In the Probate Court here this morning Judge Burke appointed William P. Blake of Boston guardian of the estate of Edward Parker Deacon, with Samuel R. Honey of this city agent in Rhode Island. The petition for the appointment of a guardian of the person of Deacon was continued. Mr. Deacon is a member of a famous old Boston family, and came before the public a few years ago in connection with an affair in France which had a tragic ending. Deacon shot and killed a man who had been paying attention to Mrs. Deacon. Deacon is now in the McLean Asylum for the Insane, at Waverley, and it is stated that recovery is impossible.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following new cases of smallpox were reported at the Board of Health yesterday: John Callianlico, two and a half years old, 330 East Sixty-third Street; John Molesicky, five years old, 316 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Una Gennocco, twenty days old, 306 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Gerrian Nash, seventeen days old, 49 Willow Place, Brooklyn.

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Supreme Court of the United States:

Call for Tuesday, March 5—37, 162, 163, 164, 165, (and 247,) 166, 168, 169, 171, and 172.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

116—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Nadav.
117—Same vs. Adler.
118—Arlington Mfg. Co. vs. Norwich Union Ins. Co.
119—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Fairbanks.
120—John C. Seager Co. vs. 1,116½ Bags of Sugar.
121—Am. Ordinance Co. vs. Driggs-Seabury Co.
123—Farrell vs. Con. I. Works.
124—Knapp vs. Levy.
125—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Co.
126—In re Garton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

50—Tracy vs. Barge Eureka No. 8.
51—Hudson Tow Boat Co. vs. Barge Cambria.
52—Ford vs. Barge Westerniand.
53—Hudson Tow Boat Co. vs. Barge Emsworth.
54—N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
55—Owen vs. The Genesta.
56—Dunlop vs. Ocean Trans. Co.
57—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
58—Bliven vs. SS. Florence.
59—Cowan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
60—Davis vs. SS. Strathgyle.
61—Thompson vs. SS. Cienfuegos.
62—Baker vs. Went-worth Gypsum Co.
63—Ford vs. Barge J. R. Coleman.
64—Stephens vs. City of New York.
65—Francis vs. Ship St. Paul.
66—Hopchild vs. Schr. D. J. Sawyer.
67—Stern vs. Comp. Gen., &c.
68—Hastorf vs. Tug John D. Dailey.
69—Smith vs. SS. Oneida
70—Smith vs. Tug Arlington.
71—Warford vs. Staples Coal Co.
72—In re SS. Bremen.
73—In re SS. Main.
74—Ches. & Ohio SS. Co. vs. SS. El Monte.
75—Atlantic Trans. Co. vs. SS. Martello.
76—White Star Tow Co. vs. Scow Nonesuch.
77—Wilson vs. Atlantic Trans. Co.
78—Dodge vs. SS. Mainton.
79—Donnel cs. Tug Royal.
80—Parsons vs. Patterson.
81—Evans vs. Tug Lynde.
82—Lindros vs. Schooner Alma.
83—Beard vs. SS. Lassell.
84—Vincent vs. Hogan.
85—Du Bois vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
86—Smith vs. SS. Lannigan.
87—Same vs. Chris. Smith & Sons.
88—Same vs. Same.
89—Same vs. Same.
90—Smith vs. Dempsey.
91—Kitchings vs. Kay-Nelly Co.
92—Jaremson vs. Baker.
93—Dryfoos vs. Hassel.
94—People, &c., vs. Hand.
95—In re Lyman.
96—Rogers vs. Gonsers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

146—In re E. 192d St.
43—In re Trinity Av. Demurrer.
1545—Carpenter vs. Adiekes. Preferred causes.
2662—Hochman vs. Hochman, &c., of Trinity Church.
4713—Hatch vs. Holden.
471—Same vs. Coulert.
4715—Same vs. Leary.
5988—Sliano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5987—Volpe vs. same.
7258—O'Shea vs. same.
7156—Cashman vs. same.
7753—Freyer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5116—Cudliff vs. N. Y. Eve. Journal Ass'n.
6185½—Welland vs. Knox.
8272—Donohue vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8158—Stokes vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8331—McKelvey vs. Shafer.
8077—Delany vs. McGill.
1937—Krauss vs. Risso.
1938—Same vs. same.
1303—Conlon vs. Abelman.
1046—Elsner vs. Victor.
1277—Hamann vs. Beer.
1317—Krieta vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1318—Scholz vs. same.
1391—Brower vs. Williams.
1296—Weil vs. Lane.
1461—Manafra vs. Manara.
1436—Foote vs. Luetes.
1540—Paine vs. Paine.
1450—Buckler vs. McClenahan.
6547—Krauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7805—McCann vs. Argenbright.
7918—Konski vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6695—Willis vs. same.
9323—Comora vs. same.
7893—Hanratty vs. Schramm.
1030—Green vs. Friedman.
8419—Robertson vs. Sully.
1901—McInnerney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6448—McCarthy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
8067—Maybaum vs. Weiss.
8702—People, &c., vs. Gilmour.
8198—Brill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2212—Burgess vs. same.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2657.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room; at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

7062—Egner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7113—Denzer vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
1607—Shannellan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5862—Pithman vs. Dunn.
6150—Chamberlain vs. Sutton.
6637—Dougherty vs. Gibson.
1946—Dé La Vergne Ref. Machine Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
7118—Glick vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8289—Hough vs. Canfield.
8063—City of New York vs. Baird.
8347—Miller vs. Dalker.
7705—Hamilton vs. Union Ry. Co.
986—Sexton vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louise C. Steed.
2—Mannela Moncada.
3—Herman Apple.
4—Baptiste Rion.
5—Patrick H. Morgan.
6—Moses Weinstein.
7—Marks Leopold.
8—Solomon Heyman.
9—Rose Ferrigan.
10—Benjamin Haselton.
11—Marie Corth.
12—Elizabeth Conroy.
13—John G. Cosgriff.
14—Jchanna B. Widmayer.
15—Thomas J. Harty.
16—Margaret H. Wilcox.
17—Lewis or Louis Fritz.
18—George W. Hill.
19—Wade and Philip.
20—William H. Rettig.
21—Lester B. Smith.
22—Phebe B. E. Bonnefoux.
23—Abraham Underhill.
24—Caroline Wildberger.
25—Herman Deutsch.
26—Lewis Fritz.
27—Fannie L. E. Roy.
28—Henrietta Kuhn.
29—Peter Finck.
34—Frederick W. Mertens.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1617—George Phillips, Jr.
1639—Mary Beach Tausey.

1655—Eugene Thomson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned size die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2979—Hoffman vs. Doernberg.
437—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3437—Mostkoff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1196—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1781—Ginley vs. Union Ry. Co.
3488—Raffo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1682—Gori vs. Healey.
826—Smith vs. Consol. Gas Co.
4270½—Biegelson vs. Cohn.
1192—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
629—Squilanto vs. same.
1434—Horowitz vs. Robinson.
1818—Cronk vs. Williams.
849—Kohn vs. Heyman.
1337—Nahemann vs. Weber.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2336—Silverman vs. Gillas.
1825—Schussman vs. Scott.
2566—Hartigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2307—Amsel vs. Jacobson.
2488—Sexton vs. Tide Water Building Co.
806—Klein vs. Arnold vs. Turner.
2454—O'Connor vs. Lemmey.
2466—Schuh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1961—Harmlebchfeger vs. Naughton.
2065—Isaacson vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
2498—Jordan, vs. Sheffield Farms Co.
3641½—Meyer vs. Riordan.
3766—Hirschfield vs. Breton.
1664—Day vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2656—Fahrman vs. Schilling.
1970—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. H. P. Read Lead Works.
2501—E. P. Gleason Mfg. Co. vs. Von Ralts.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) —Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1938—Levy vs. Sulover.
4171½—Balkin vs. Smith
1508—Well vs. Dean
Plaster Co.
3346½—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
1738—Moran vs. N. Y. Painless Dental Co.
1958—O'Neill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1964—Singer vs. Teller.
2628—Alexandes vs. Freeman.
2629—Waldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2630—Liebman vs. Baumann.
2633—Quad vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2634—Andrews vs. Platt
2028—Halperin vs. Stirn
2011—Friedman vs. Greenwald.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4122—Bisenberg vs. Volkel.
4141—Villani vs. Benedict.
3823—Schnitzer vs. Michaelis.
3802—Feldman vs. Perker.
4056—Person vs. Goldberg.
4093—Dodge vs. Earll.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, March 11.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2,709.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train for the People.

1—Morris Diamond.
2—William Walsh.
3—Simon Platzner.
4—Patrick Barry.
5—William Lindow.
6—Jeremiah Corcoran.
7—Henry Smith.
8—George Darrow, otherwise called Dorsey Doyle.
9—Percy W. H. Robinson.
10—Giuseppe Nocito.
11—William King, alias William Barnes.
12—James Lynch. Pleadings.
13—William McKee.
2—David Beck.
3—Lena Wolf.
4—Anthony Devine.
5—William H. Dix.
6—Lee Gang, alias Walter Lee.
7—George Haubert.
8—William C. Crampton.
9—Richard P. Scales.
10—William Gully.
11—Joseph Daily, James Miller.
12—Harold Beerm.
13—John B. Lamson, Daniel Casey.
14—Knud Halverson.
15—Frank Burke.
16—Charles Schlichter.
17—Jesse Suffold.
18—Lottie Freise.
19—Louis Muller.
20—Adolph De Nunzio, Morette Nunzio.
21—John F. Smart.
22—Andrew D. Shea.
23—Harry Howard.
24—Frank J. Roosevelt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—George F. Summers.
2—Harry Meir.
3—Harry Williams.
4—Daniel Scannell.
5—Susie Greenwald.
6—Julius Varnick.
7—Martin Martzake.
8—George Souglas.
9—Edward Ferris, George Meade, James Culhane.
10—William Fitzpatrick.
11—Harry MacDonnell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Arthur Freibel.
2—Joseph P. McDonnell
3—Harry Bosky.
4—Edward O. Dean, Clinton L. Marshall.
5—Samuel Mauch.
6—Walter Starr.
7—Emil Petri.
8—William H. Vetter.
9—Charles Brown.
10—Daniel Bonnell.
11—Max Levi, Milton Bernheim.
12—Arsenia Maffia.
13—Anthony Devine.
14—George Lewis, Oscar Freeman, Michael Harris.
15—James Flanagan, John Carras.
16—Pauline Sperling.
17—Michael Keating.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—Charles Becker.
2—Gussie Ornsetein.
3—Max Fogelson. Elias Rosenbloom.
4—Louis Charles Ballow, indicted as Louis Charles.
5—Jacob Nathanheimer
6—John Clark.
7—Edward Borger.
8—James White.
9—Paolo Rizzi.
10—Daniel O'Sullivan.
11—Michael H. Carroll.
12—Alex. De Giacomi.
13—William Weissenberger.
14—Lawrence Garbarino
15—Nathan Goldner.
16—Victor Rosenbaum.
17—Edward Maher.
18—Ernest Wachter.
19—Nathaniel J. Feldman.
20—Bernard Curran.
21—Egidio Paglineo.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Dazian vs. Brennan; same vs. Farrell—Isaac Moss, Moore vs. London Virginia Mining Company—Algerton S. Morton.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Maxwell vs. Whittaker—Ernest F. Ayrault, American Surety Company vs. Macdonald—Sidney J. Cowen.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Riley vs. Blinn—William L. Turner. Gillespie vs. Mandelstein—Frank D. Arthur, Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Willis, (two cases)—Edward D. O'Brien, Queens County Savings Bank vs. Stolz—Randolph Hurry, Schulte vs. Schulte—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Raabe vs. Campbell—Arthur D. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Connolly vs. Delany—Aaron A. Feinberg, Schnaufer vs. Aubertel—Abraham A. Joseph, Stemmier vs. Lilie—John Delahunty.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

61—Schaus vs. Glokner.
62—Netting vs. Nettling.
8—City of New York vs. Strauss.
24—Village of College Point vs. Rausch.
65—Matter of Mills.
66—Fearing vs. Archer-Pancoast Company.
90—Tuxedo Park Assn. vs. Sterling Iron Co.
1—People vs. Hufman.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Stover, J.; Part IV., Eich, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Day calendar.

1212—Nagle vs. Union Ry.
4523—Mulligan vs. Holland.
4588—Carr vs. B. H. R. R.
3075—Montesi vs. N. Y. Times Co.
4126—Cohen vs. B. H. R. R.
4586—Braham vs. B. H. R. R.
4591—Anderson vs. same.
4592, 4593—Bogoff vs. same.
4595—Kerrigan vs. Vanderveer.
4596—Same vs. Backus.
4601—Lynch vs. B. H. R. R.
4602—Lentino vs. Port Henry Iron Ore Co.
4615—Blauvelt vs. B. H. R. R.
4616—Duffy vs. same.
4620—St. John vs. Campbell Milk Co.
6116—People ex rel. Stone vs. Dalton.
3347—Smith vs. Smith.
1460—Greer vs. Quinn.
1033—Kalbfleisch vs. Tumbridge.
4476—Brady vs. Reimers.
2923—O'Neill vs. Ennis.
3714—Therman vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for days upon the call.

9036—Lorens vs. Timm.
9086—Cosgrove vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
8307—Erni vs. O'Brien.
9085—Spellett vs. O'Connor.
8389—Daybill vs. Hart.
9072—Kelly vs. City of New York.
9090—Saffire vs. same.
8761—Freddow vs. same.
3954—Weiss vs. Miller.
8363—People ex rel. Cohen vs. Dalton.
8721—Wyman vs. Walton
4045—Alexander vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4548—Tully vs. B'klyn Daily Eagle.
1406, 1514—North Am. Brewery vs. Conway et al.
4468—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Cohen.
1128—Bertsch vs. Long Island R. R.
3635—Harrigan vs. B. H. R. R.
7866—Hamil vs. same.
3139—Loomis vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4675.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for days upon the call.

1236—Sutter vs. Fitzgerald and another.
1337—Bohen vs. Bohen.
1538—Bass and another vs. Tilyou.
1349—Minor vs. Minor.
1343—Jones vs. admr., et al.
1345—Leghorn, admr., vs. Pres., &c., Dierwald, Pres., et al.
1346—Boehmer vs. Whitney, trustee, vs. Koch et al.
1354—Schwartz vs. Minsemmeler et al.
1664—Day vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2656—Fahrman vs. same.
Schilling.
1970—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. H. P. Read Lead Works.
2501—E. P. Gleason Mfg. Co. vs. Von Ralts.
2369—Columbia Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
2391—Ettlinger vs. Well
6170—Kettle vs. Tarl.
6539—City of New York vs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
8979—Same vs. Parks.
8324—Trempeter vs. Joseph.
2451—Stern vs. McKee.
2525—Rosebault vs. Hall.
2451½—Broderick vs. Laurowitz.
2834—O'Neill vs. Crane.
2652—Kahn vs. Lippertshauser.
2476—Sacco vs. Plasterers' Union of N. Y.
2523—Austin vs. Nobiett

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maxwell, J. Johnson and others, as executors, vs. Hilgers and others—James A. Seaman, to compute. Realty Trust vs. Crosby and others—William H. Harkness, to sell. Muller vs. Muller and others—John S. Williamson, to sell. Herole, Jr., vs. Barnum and others, (three actions)—George S. Billings, to compute. East Brooklyn Savings and Loan Association vs. Davis and another—Michael Furst, to compute. People vs. Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association—William H. Greene, to examine accounts of temporary receivers.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J. True vs. Schwalbach—John Niederstein.

Richmond County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Garretson, J.

8—Liekens vs. S. I. Midland R. R. Co.
9—Fairbridge vs. same
10—Roddy vs. same.
13—Procida vs. same.
16—Belmier vs. S. I. Elect. R. R. Co.
19—Hamilton vs. City of New York.
22—Reid vs. Tower.
24—Stevens vs. S. I. Elect. R. R. Co.
25—Grosjen vs. Gallo-way.
27—George J. Greenfield vs. City of New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, trustee, plaintiff, against CHARLES BUEK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on March 1st, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West End Avenue, formerly 11th Avenue, with the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of West End Avenue thirty (30) feet to a point opposite a party wall standing partly on premises now being described and partly on the premises adjoining same on north side thereof; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-fourth Street and through said party wall twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly parallel with said West End Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly again parallel with Eighty-fourth Street eighteen (18) feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on premises adjoining same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly and part of the way through said party wall forty-six (46) feet to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the rights contained in declaration of Richard G. Platt, recorded in Section 4, Liber 15 of Deeds, Page 431. This property is in Section 4, Block 1,246, land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 2d, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 503 West End Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

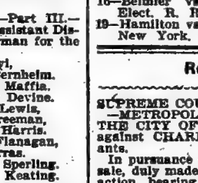

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-two and 50-100 dollars ($31,462.50) with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1901, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and twenty-eight and 84-100 dollars, ($328.84,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is six hundred and forty-one and 47-100 dollars ($641.47) and interest.

Dated New York, March 2d, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

mh5-2aw3wTu&Th&m26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as Trustee, against JOHANNA BAUMANN and others. (No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninth Street, one inch; thence running northerly parallel with Sixth Avenue, twenty-three feet six inches, to the southerly side of Ninth Street, and thence running westerly along Ninth Street, seventy-seven feet seven inches to the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being known by the street numbers as One Hundred and Ten (110) and One Hundred and Twelve (112) Sixth Avenue.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Johanna Baumann by J. Newton Osorio, by deed dated May 28, 1900, and recorded in the office of Register of the County of New York in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 2, Liber 77, Page 466.

Dated March 4, 1901.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 110 and 112 Sixth Avenue.

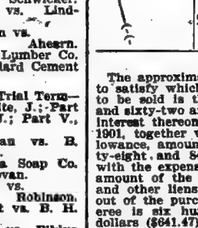

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,721.94, with interest thereon from February 21, 1901, the contested allowance amounting to $366.65 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, has not been fixed, being for water rent for 1900, same for building purposes and same for water since April 30, 1900.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $25,000 and accrued interest thereon from November 11, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $10,000 and accrued interest thereon from November 11, 1900, at six per cent. per annum, and to a third mortgage of $6,000 and accrued interest thereon from November 26, 1900, at six per cent. per annum, and to a lease to the West Side Savings Bank, recorded in Section 2, Liber 81, of Conveyances, Page 97.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dessy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1211—Hayes, admr., vs. Johnson.
1132—Toombes vs. B. U. El. R. R. and another.
1278—Gilbert and another vs. Mabon.
1135—Bridge vs. B'klyn U. El. R. R. and another.
1219—Weed vs. same.
561—Presters vs. Boucher.
1274—Thiede vs. Ruoff.
644—Squibb and another vs. Poilon and others.
1056—Central Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. N. Y. West. Water Co.
823—B'klyn Lumber Co. vs. Rofrano et al.
1300—McBride vs. Powers and another.
1124—Meiggs vs. Hoagland.
1233—Bystrom vs. Moodey.
1322—Taria, an infant, vs. Taria.
270—Eberstein vs. Mills et al.
1255—Hornbostel vs. City of N. Y.
1131—McNeill vs. Sun Bldg. Mut. L. Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Criminal calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Leigh. Same vs. Hill. Same vs. Englert.
Same vs. Crowley. Same vs. Nexon.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Civil calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

601—Stone vs. E. H. R. R.
606—Denike vs. Denike.
646—Carter vs. E. H. R. R.
614—Friedman vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
637—Aggy vs. same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Opens at 10 A. M.

Wills of Seth Webbs, Lydia C. Hollis, Franz Spiede, Martin V. B. Young, Balthasar Fuchs, Lena Karlsruher, Henry Hollers, and Elisa K. Janeotte.

Accounting of the estates of Gertrude Munroe and Sarah M. Field.

Estate of Adelina Sprunk.

Administration of Ann Pelham.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 67. Will of Emma L. Jacobs.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. Johnson and others, as executors, vs. Hilgers and others—James A. Seaman, to compute. Realty Trust vs. Crosby and others—William H. Harkness, to sell. Muller vs. Muller and others—John S. Williamson, to sell. Herole, Jr., vs. Barnum and others, (three actions)—George S. Billings, to compute. East Brooklyn Savings and Loan Association vs. Davis and another—Michael Furst, to compute. People vs. Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association—William H. Greene, to examine accounts of temporary receivers.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J. True vs. Schwalbach—John Niederstein.

Richmond County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Garretson, J.

8—Liekens vs. S. I. Midland R. R. Co.
9—Fairbridge vs. same
10—Roddy vs. same.
13—Procida vs. same.
16—Belmier vs. S. I. Elect. R. R. Co.
19—Hamilton vs. City of New York.
22—Reid vs. Tower.
24—Stevens vs. S. I. Elect. R. R. Co.
25—Grosjen vs. Galloway.
27—George J. Greenfield vs. City of New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, trustee, plaintiff, against CHARLES BUEK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on March 1st, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West End Avenue, formerly 11th Avenue, with the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of West End Avenue thirty (30) feet to a point opposite a party wall standing partly on premises now being described and partly on the premises adjoining same on north side thereof; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-fourth Street and through said party wall twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly parallel with said West End Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly again parallel with Eighty-fourth Street eighteen (18) feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on premises adjoining same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly and part of the way through said party wall forty-six (46) feet to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the rights contained in declaration of Richard G. Platt, recorded in Section 4, Liber 15 of Deeds, Page 431. This property is in Section 4, Block 1,246, land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 2d, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 503 West End Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

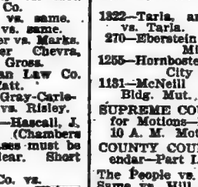

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-two and 50-100 dollars ($31,462.50) with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1901, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and twenty-eight and 84-100 dollars, ($328.84,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is six hundred and forty-one and 47-100 dollars ($641.47) and interest.

Dated New York, March 2d, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

mh5-2aw3wTu&Th&m26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as Trustee, against JOHANNA BAUMANN and others. (No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West End Avenue, formerly 11th Avenue, with the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of West End Avenue thirty (30) feet to a point opposite a party wall standing partly on premises now being described and partly on the premises adjoining same on north side thereof; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-fourth Street and through said party wall twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly parallel with said West End Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly again parallel with Eighty-fourth Street eighteen (18) feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on premises adjoining same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly and part of the way through said party wall forty-six (46) feet to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

INVESTMENTS.
St. Paul & Duluth 2d M. 5% due 1917.
Canada Southern 2d M. 5% due 1913.
Green Bay & Western "A" Income Bonds.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
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DEALS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND NEGOTIATES LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel G. Day, Percival Kilbne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard.
W. Seward Webb.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres. Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P. R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec. A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunthall, A. Treas. Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Saml. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Mather, Emers. McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William E. Spier, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. L. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edwd. F. Cragin, Geo. Bingmenthal, Anson R. Flower, Jonn W. Griggs.

NEW YORK, March 2d, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the National Tube Corporation:

At the request of representatives of more than One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, of the common stock of the National Tube Corporation, we invite all holders of stock who object to the proposed merger of this Corporation and its accumulated assets into the corporation known as the United States Steel Company, to send their names, addresses, and the amounts of stock which they represent, to the undersigned.

The purpose of this request is to form a Committee for the protection of the stockholders of this Corporation.

The Annual Report of June last shows an accumulation of upward of Eight Millions surplus profits, in addition to the dividend on the preferred stock and the amounts set aside for dividends on the common stock. Since that time large additional accumulations are reported. This surplus properly belongs to the stockholders.

WHITE & BLACKWELL,
47 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1901.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1901. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO,
ESTABLISHED 1887.
61 WILLIAM ST., S. W. COR. CEDAR ST., N. Y.
Capital & Surplus $2,500,000
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Sec'y.

National Gramaphone Co.
Parties having invested in the stock of the National Gramaphone Co. may hear of something to their advantage by addressing,
BECKER,
Box 506, P. O.,
New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OGDEN GAS 5% BONDS
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

WANTED—Membership in the Consolidated Stock Exchange; state lowest prices. George D. Hencken, 60 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of March 2, 1901.

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

The UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the outstanding preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, and the outstanding bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company.

A SYNDICATE, comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe, of which the undersigned are Managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of $200,000,000, (including among such subscribers the undersigned and many large stockholders of the several Companies,) to carry out the arrangement hereinafter stated, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. Such Syndicate, through the undersigned, has made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, under which the latter is to issue and deliver its Preferred Stock and its Common Stock and its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in consideration for stocks of the above named Companies and bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company and the sum of $25,000,000 in cash.

The Syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire bonds and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Syndicate, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, offer, in exchange for the preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, respectively, certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the basis stated in the following table, viz.:

For each $100 par value of stock of the class mentioned below, the amount set opposite thereto in Preferred Stock or Common Stock of United States Steel Corporation at par:

NAME OF COMPANY AND CLASS OF STOCK.	Amount of New Stock to be delivered in par value. Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
Federal Steel Co., Preferred stock	$110	
" " Common stock	4	$107.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., Preferred stock	117.50	
" " Common stock		102.50
National Tube Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " Common stock	8.80	125
National Steel Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " Common stock		125
American Tin Plate Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " Common stock	20	125
American Steel Hoop Co., Preferred stock	100	
" " Common stock		100
American Sheet Steel Co., Preferred stock	100	
" " Common stock		100

With reference to the last four Companies the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those Companies, who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four Companies to be made in the percentages above stated.

Proper adjustment will be made in respect of dividends upon all the deposited preferred stocks, so that the registered holders of receipts for such preferred stocks will receive the equivalent of dividends thereon, at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to APRIL 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901, and no adjustment or allowance will be made in respect thereof.

For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a provision to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits.

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several companies above named, and of the Carnegie Company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of all the companies for the calendar year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stocks, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of properties. It is expected that by the consummation of the proposed arrangement the necessity of large deductions heretofore made on account of expenditures for improvements will be avoided, the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured, without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The certificates for stocks of the Companies above named must be deposited as stated below, in exchange for TRANSFERABLE RECEIPTS issued by the respective depositaries, for which application will be made for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney in blank, duly executed and having attached thereto the proper War Revenue stamps, and also, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends or rights to dividends upon deposited common stocks declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901. Every deposit shall be upon the following further terms and conditions:

1. The undersigned, acting in behalf of the Syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under said contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Corporation.

2. The certificates for shares of the United States Steel Corporation, deliverable to depositors, shall be delivered at an office or at offices in the City of New York to be designated by the undersigned by advertisement in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. The undersigned at their option may deliver temporary certificates for such shares pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

3. At any time prior to the deposit hereunder of two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of any one or more of the above-named Companies, (which two-thirds in each instance shall include two-thirds of the outstanding preferred stock of such Company,) the Undersigned in their discretion may withdraw the offer herein made to depositors of shares of any such Company of whose capital stock two-thirds shall not have been deposited; and, in such case, no act or notice of withdrawal shall be required other than advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. Upon any such withdrawal, the deposited shares of such Company shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor. The Undersigned, in their discretion, may consummate the proposed transaction as to the stocks of any Companies herein named, irrespective of the deposit of the stocks of any other Company or of any withdrawal as to any other Company.

4. The Undersigned are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or of any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained, as to all the depositors, by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York; and in that event all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder as to all or to any depositor, such depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned, and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor.

5. The authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation presently provided for in said contract is $850,000,000, of which one-half is to be Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and one-half is to be Common Stock. The Company will also issue its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding $304,000,000. In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company or less than all of the stocks of the other Companies above referred to shall be acquired, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in said contract.

The terms of the new Bonds and of the Indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new Preferred and Common Shares, and the entire Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. Every depositor shall accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock the shares of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited; and no depositor or holder of any receipt issued hereunder shall have any interest in the disposition of any other of the shares of stock, or of the Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, by it to be issued and delivered to or for account of the Syndicate or of any proceeds thereof. All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the Syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie Company or for delivery to depositors under the terms of this circular, are to be retained by and to belong to the Syndicate.

6. The respective depositaries may make all such rules as shall be approved by the undersigned, governing the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares, and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose. The undersigned shall not be responsible for any default of any depositary.

7. Each deposit hereunder shall be irrevocable, and shall operate as a separate and independent agreement, and as a transfer of the interest of the depositors to the undersigned on the terms hereof.

8. Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

Federal Steel Preferred Stock	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock	"	Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
National Tube Preferred Stock	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock		Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
American Steel & Wire Preferred Stock	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock	"	Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
National Steel Preferred Stock	"	
" " Common Stock	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
American Tin Plate Preferred Stock	"	
" " Common Stock	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
American Sheet Steel Preferred Stock	"	
" " " Common Stock	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
American Steel Hoop Preferred Stock	"	
" " " Common Stock	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

Deposits must be made on or before the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The undersigned reserve the right in their discretion to TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSIT hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New York City.

It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as Syndicate Managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the Syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Syndicate Managers.

Federal Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the Morton Trust Company, New York, or Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston.

E. C. Converse, F. J. Hearne, Francis L. Potts, William H. Latshaw, Arthur Lake, A. S. Matheson, Robert Bacon, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, John D. Culbertson, Daniel O'Day, John Don, William S. Eaton, John Eaton, William P. Hamilton, J. R. De Lamar, William B. Rhodes, William B. Schiller, Charles Steele, F. R. Tobey, J. N. Vance, Samuel Spencer, Robert Bacon, C. C. Cuyler, A. R. Flower, Charles MacVeagh, James Sim, E. H. Gary.

Federal Steel Company Stock, Preferred and Common, should be deposited with THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

National Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Tube Co.
New York, March 2d, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the National Tube Company have carefully considered the CIRCULAR NOTICE of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2d, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the National Tube Company and of certain other Companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

H. H. Porter, H. H. Rogers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Marshall Field, D. O. Mills, N. B. Ream, Nathaniel Thayer, Samuel Mather, Samuel Spencer, Robert Bacon, C. C. Cuyler, A. R. Flower, Charles MacVeagh, James Sim, E. H. Gary.

American Steel & Wire Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

J. W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Alfred Clifford, Wm. P. Palmer, James Hopkins, L. D. Ward, Thos. Dolan, Chas. Douglass, P. A. B. Widener, H. C. Pierce, John Lambert, Thos. F. Ryan, Randal Morgan, John A. Drake, E. H. Gritchfield, J. J. Mitchell, F. M. Drake.

American Steel & Wire Company PREFERRED Stock should be deposited with the STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, No. 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. The COMMON Stock should be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 80 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

American Tin Plate Co.
New York, March 4, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY and of certain other companies to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such CIRCULAR NOTICE, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such CIRCULAR NOTICE, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel Hoop Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Sheet Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS BESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$25,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 40-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., dated May, 1899; May, 1900, Coupons on (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit).
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co., 6 p. c. Cum. Prefd. (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit).
25 shs United States Flour Milling Co. common (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit), together with receipt showing the payment of the assessment of $8,125 on the deposit of such stock and bonds, said certificates under the terms of the Reorganization agreement and amendments thereto, will entitle the holder to $9,027 of bonds of the new corporation, to be organized, $27,256 preferred stock of the said company, and $4,256 of the common stock.
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.
1 sh. Bank of America.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
12 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Pfd.
$1,000 Peekskill (N. Y.) 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1904.
$1,000 Yonkers (N. Y.) 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1906.
$2,000 Massachusetts State 3½ p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1947.
$1,000, Erie R. R. Prior Lien 4 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$1,000 Cinn., Newport & Covington R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$2,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$1,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1908.
$1,0000 Central R. R. of N. J. 7 p. c. Convt. Bd., 1902.
$1,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1943.
$1,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1948.
$2,000 Louis., New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. (C. & I. Div.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$3,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$4,000 Union Debenture Co. 5 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds., 1911.
5 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
24 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Securities Co. of N. Y. 4 p. c. Consols.
40 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Cfts., Assmts. Paid.
$1,500 N. Y. & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
69 shs. Snap Hook & Eye Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
$4,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of B'klyn 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
$8,000 Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. 6 p. c. Purchase Money Gold Bds., 1997.
25 shs. Union Gas & Electric Co.
$3,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
65 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
100 shs. United States Express Co.
1 sh. Bank of the Metropolis.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light and R. R Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
40 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. German Am. Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
$5,000 Lanyon Zinc Co. 8 p. c. Bds., 1929.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
40 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
20½ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
300 shs. Pittsburg, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. common.
$2,000 Gas and Electric Co. of Bergen Co., N. J., 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
100 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
27 shs. 9th National Bank.
5 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Warren Railroad Co.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
32 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
4 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$1,000 Eastern Minnesota R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, March 5, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shares Wells-Fargo Express, $100 each.
400 shares Mariposa Land and Mining Co., $1 each.
500 shares Neptune Mining Co., $25 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

Referring to the offer of the Southern Railway Company, under date of January 31st, 1901, to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, we announce that holders of over 70 per cent. of the bonds and holders of over 90 per cent. of the stock have accepted our offer by depositing their securities.

The proposition having thus been indorsed by such substantial majorities of both the bonds and stock, the proposed plan is hereby declared operative, and we will proceed to carry out its provisions and prepare the new securities.

In order that bondholders and stockholders who have not already deposited their securities may not be debarred from participation in the plan, it has been decided to extend the time for further deposits, without penalty, **until and including March 15th, 1901,** after which date deposits of bonds and stock if accepted at all will be received only upon such terms as may be then determined.

The securities should be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.

23 Wall Street, New York,
March 1, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will continue, **up to and including March 15th, 1901,** to receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and will issue therefor our receipts, which have already been admitted to the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

No. 27 Pine Street,
New York, February 28, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO.
OF SERIES B-84 AND A-C.

The holders of more than a majority in amount of the above-named Bonds have appointed the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee under an Agreement of Reorganization dated January 23d, 1901.

Holders of above-described Bonds are invited to become parties to the agreement by depositing their securities thereunder with the First National Bank of the City of New York, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **on or before April 23d, 1901.** Registered securities must be properly endorsed and stamped.

Negotiable Certificates will be issued for securities deposited. Copies of the Agreement may be obtained at the First National Bank and at the office of the Committee, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman.
E. W. CLARK, JR.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

FINANCIAL.

Over $50 a Week Profit.
FROM THIS ZINC MINE

We have just secured option on the famous Markenpax Mine, located right in the outskirts of Joplin. It has been in process of development for over a year, and is the biggest strike in several months. This is the kind of mine Eastern promoters buy and capitalize for $200,000 to $500,000. It won't pay big profits on such capital, but it will pay big dividends on the owner's price of $20,000, to which must be added our commission of $2,000.

$22,000 Will Buy It.

It is clearing over $500 a week now, with only eight men working single shifts, and its output can easily be doubled. Details on application, but no option given unless buyers are on the ground and mean business. Terms of sale: One-third down, balance within 90 days.

THE LYON INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Successor to The Lyon & Leddy Company.
JOPLIN, MO.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, W. H. Gelshenen, Chas. T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien.

Monett, Mo., March 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Bonds of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri, Nos. 1 to 30 inclusive, issued March 20th, 1890, for $500.00 each, payable March 20th, 1910, optional after ten years from date, that the said Bonds are hereby called for payment and the holders of the said bonds or any of them are hereby required to present them at the Bank of Monett, Monett, Mo., April 1st, 1901, from which date interest upon said Bonds will cease.
By order of Board of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri.
J. S. FARROW, President.
D. S. BREECE, Secretary.

Iowa Bank.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
February 5, 1901.
RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts..$724,221.96
United States bonds.. 250,000.00
Due from banks..... 326,903.00
Cash and reserve..... 75,840.37 **$1,376,965.53**
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock.....$300,000.00
Surplus and profits.. 74,506.58
Circulation 200,000.00
Deposits 902,456.95 **$1,376,965.53**
Anthony Burdick, Pres. Chr. Mueller, Vice Pres.
C. A. Mast, Cashier. Geo. Hoehn, Asst. Cashier.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Preferred Stock for the quarter ending March 1, 1901, payable March 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on February 16, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New

several points higher. In Metropolitan and Manhattan the buying was largely by interests identified with the companies and additional little stock offering at ruling prices.

***

Less heed was given to the report of Pennsylvania buying of Southern Railway than on recent days, but, instead, the Street gave more attention to the earnings of Southern and the probable action at the meeting on Friday to act on the preferred stock dividend. The general understanding is that the rate will be increased to 4 per cent. President Spencer of the system, just returned from a trip over the road, is quoted as speaking very enthusiastically of the outlook. The earnings for January, published yesterday, show net figures of $362,820, an increase of $91,500.

***

For some weeks the Street has heard that a "melon cutting" for the benefit of Consolidated Gas stockholders is imminent, and on the day the stock sold ex dividend there were many tips out to buy it for a big rise, in anticipation of coming favorable action. Inquiry among officials of the company failed to bring out any confirmation of the report, though since then the stock has shown decided strength, yesterday crossing the 201 mark. Standard Oil brokers are the heaviest buyers.

***

Short covering was responsible for much of the strength in Smelters stock, though there was some independent buying. Even before the early court decision refusing to allow additional depositions in the pending suit, the stock showed improved tone, following an initial decline—probably effected in order to enable covering at as low a figure as possible. The popular belief in the Street is that, whatever the court decision, it will not interfere with pending plans to establish a new opposition refinery.

***

Bulls on Pennsylvania, chief of which are the Philadelphia interests who were responsible for the advance of the stock from 140 to 150, say that there is no doubt that valuable rights are shortly to be given to stockholders. In the case of Burlington, there is again heard the old story that the bond-refunding scheme of the company is shortly to become effective. Boston houses are declaring to their friends here that it is "robbing one's family" to neglect to buy the stock.

***

The Street has a new story about Great Northern—one in which, for a wonder, there is no talk of a "deal." According to this latest report, the stock is to be put on an 8 per cent. dividend basis at the next dividend meeting, and at the same time a stock dividend of 20 per cent. will be declared, much as was the 50 per cent. stock dividend in 1898.

***

Uncertainty as to the Sugar dividend today led to some heavy selling of the stock, though there was good buying by some interests who declare that an increased figure is likely to be declared. Generally, however, there will be little disappointment if only the old rate is maintained. It is understood that the rate to be declared was fixed by President Havemeyer before his departure for Europe.

***

The prices sent over from London at the opening here reflected the somewhat uncertain feeling prevailing abroad, foreign houses declaring that the London market was apparently waiting to take its cue from this market—certainly so, so far as Americans were concerned. This was in a measure borne out when later, following the strength shown here, buying orders came in from London, purchases exceeding sales by probably 30,000 shares.

PENNSYLVANIA'S YEAR.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the year 1900, made public yesterday and published in detail in the advertising columns this morning, make interesting reading. The figures presented are in some respects phenomenal. The gross earnings of the four divisions were $88,539,827, and the expenses $58,099,206, leaving net earnings of $30,440,621. Interest from investments and rental of equipment and other items added $6,491,145 to the income account, making gross income of $36,931,766. After deductions for rentals, interest on mortgages, &c., the net income of $17,277,530 is left.

During the year there were extraordinary expenditures for revision of grades and alignment, abolition of grade crossing, and other improvements, to the amount of over $6,540,780. The balance to credit of profit and loss Dec. 31 was $22,380,733.

The general balance sheets show as follows:

ASSETS—Cost of road and equipment	$128,915,551 89
Cost of securities owned	165,098,748 20
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462 25
Due from controlled companies for advances for construction and other purposes	3,950,887 38
Due from agents and superintendents	4,935,341 80
Bills receivable and miscellaneous assets	3,470,080 10
Materials	4,741,863 87
Cash	10,723,748 45
Sinking Fund, Trust Fund, and Insurance Fund	27,837,530 60
	10,183,635 49
Total	$333,318,028 43
LIABILITIES—Capital stock	$151,502,250 00
Funded debt, (including mortgages and ground rents)	88,633,536 41
Collateral investment obligations	20,650,000 00
Guaranteed stock and bonds of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster R. R. Co.	1,882,550 00
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462 25
Extraordinary Expenditure Fund	3,000,000 00
Pay rolls, vouchers and traffic balances	$10,980,084 65
Due controlled companies other than traffic balances	12,239,279 74
Interest accrued, matured and uncollected, and dividends uncollected	1,718,609 89
Due Saving Fund, Relief Fund, and Insurance Fund	599,808 75
Miscellaneous liabilities	2,861,471 97
	28,399,344 50
Sinking Funds and Trust Fund	13,482,490 06
Profit and loss	22,485,504 23
Total	$333,318,028 43

In the report President Cassatt says:

It will be seen from the income account that your revenues were sufficient, not only to pay the regular dividend of 5 per cent., but to also permit of the declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. upon your capital stock. The prosperous condition of all industries largely augmented the volume of your traffic and revenue, and as the year was one of exceptional prosperity, it was deemed wise to use a large portion of your surplus earnings in defraying the extraordinary expenditure upon your system.

To meet the future needs of the company, it will be necessary to provide for an increase of your authorized capital, in accordance with the requirements of the existing legislation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The proper notice thereof having been given, and in pursuance of action taken by the Board of Directors, the question of this increase will be submitted for your approval, together with the acceptance of the constitution of 1874, that being a prerequisite to your obtaining the benefit of the legislation authorizing such increase of capital stock. The question of the classification of your Board of Directors will also be submitted for your action.

***

A purchase has been made of a controlling interest in the stock of the Long Island Railroad Company, which owns the system of lines extending through that island, and reaches many flourishing towns and attractive seaside resorts. This property will come into your ownership in the early Spring, and it is believed that the completion of the bridges and tunnels now projected and under construction between the sections of Greater New York divided by the East River, will so increase its business as to make your investment in its shares directly profitable. Advantage is being taken of the exceptionally favorable location of its tracks in and around the City of Brooklyn to establish freight stations, lumber and coal and carload delivery yards for your company; and thus secure a full share of a traffic, whose growth will be largely stimulated by the policy which has been inaugurated, of placing this borough on an equal footing as to rates with other sections of the consolidated municipality.

It is also in contemplation to use a part of the Long Island Railroad to form a more convenient connection between your system and that of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, over which a large traffic passes to and from New England points.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL CO.

At the annual meeting of the Havana Commercial Company, held yesterday in Jersey City, Ira Leo Bamberger, an attorney of this city who owns 700 shares of stock and who also represented the First National Bank of Brooklyn, which owns 1,600 shares, asked for a statement of the company's assets, liabilities, and net earnings for the past year. He was told that the Directors were not prepared at this time to issue a statement to stockholders.

It was stated, however, that the cash in bank amounted to $110,000, but this is more than offset by the floating indebtedness of $2,500,000, which was loaned by the Guaranty Trust Company. This amount is not secured either by a mortgage or any kind of collateral. The note bears 6 per cent. interest. Officials of the company said that any information stockholders desired would be gladly given at the company's offices.

After the meeting adjourned, the counsel of the company said:

The company's previous manager bought a large amount of tobacco, a much larger amount than the Directors had expected, and this item is one of the principal ones represented by the floating debt. The company has on hand about 14,000 bales of tobacco, valued at $1,120,000, or nearly enough to pay off the floating debt of the company. The Directors deemed it advisable not to mortgage the company's property, although it owns some valuable property in Havana. The floating debt was incurred by the acquisition of a plantation for which about $300,000 was paid and on which a large amount of money has been spent for cultivating it. This plantation could probably be sold for seven or eight hundred thousand dollars. The company's condition is sound.

The old Directors were re-elected at the meeting, and the vacancy on the board was filled by the election of I. L. Carroll.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Surplus of $2,116,475 above the legal requirement shown by last week's statement outside banks, a decrease of $710,150, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

February output of the Dominion Coal Company 143,700 tons, and the shipments for the month 108,100 tons.

Holders of $8,885,500 6 per cent. consolidated stock of the City of New York, due July 1 next, notified that they may extend at 3 1-10 per cent.

Cripple Creek gold output for February $1,987,324, making the total production so far this year in excess of $4,000,000.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that the volume of business on every road entering that city is unprecedentedly large, and all February records were broken.

East-bound tonnage from Chicago last week aggregated 102,911 barrels of flour, 2,476,000 bushels of grain, and 20,253 tons of provisions.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Consumers' National Bank is the name of a new institution to be started in this city with a capital stock of probably $500,000. Subscriptions are being received by Charles I. Holm of the law firm of Holm & Smith. Subscribers to the stock include Directors in the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited; the United Wine Trading Company, the Excelsior Brewing Company, the Consumers' Pie Baking Company, the Central Brewing Company, the Hudson County Brewing Company, the Consumers' Park Brewing Company, the Artificial Ice Company, the American Exchange Cigar Company, and other companies.

The institution will be backed principally by the brewing and liquor firms in this city. Mr. Holm yesterday said that all the capital has been subscribed, and that it may be increased to $1,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $132,671,000; balances, $9,268,789; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $136,786.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 @3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88@$4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¾ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅛@95.40, and guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@15c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 10c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 4.—Though the demand for money was keen, with increased supplies, the tone was easier. Discounts sympathized with the position. The New York money market was watched with the keenest interest. The favorable Associated Bank return enhanced the impression that the usual Spring outflow from New York to the interior may be somewhat neutralized by the reinflow in connection with the applications of new issues of capital.

On the Stock Exchange business was slack in every department, with a tendency to droop. Consols grew firmer on cheaper money expectations. The weather depressed home rails.

Americans were fairly firm, stimulated by the bank statement. The features were Baltimore and Union Pacific. Grand Trunks were harder on the traffic increase.

Kafirs relapsed on profit taking and Gen. De Wet's escape.

Consols for money, 97⅛; consols for the account, 97⅛; Atchison, 67⅜; Canadian, 63¼; St. Paul, 156⅝; Illinois Central, 133⅜; Louisville, 95¼; Union Pacific preferred, 86¼; New York Central, 147½; Erie, 28⅞; Pennsylvania, 76⅜; Reading, 35⅛; Erie first preferred, 66⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 89½; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 28⅛d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 9-16@3¾ per cent. and for three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 72⅝.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £150,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 37.77; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.40.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 4.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular. High prices provoked realisations at the opening, but, in spite of this, prices were well maintained. Spanish 4s opened with a fresh advance, owing to Señor Villaverde having been charged to form a new Cabinet, but the advance was not fully maintained. Kafirs were weak, and later French rails relapsed, especially Northerns. Portuguese reacted on profit taking. The close was dull throughout.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.45.

BERLIN, March 4.—Prices on the Boerse to-day reopened firmer, notably so in the case of locals, but subsequently relapsed, in consequence of the article in The London Times relating to the Russian policy in China, and closed dull. High-class investments were maintained, though Americans were quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 19,220,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 900,000 marks, other securities increased 5,000,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 9,620,000 marks.

MADRID, March 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 2,000 pesetas, silver in hand increased 1,267,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation decreased 3,121,000 pesetas.

Spanish fours closed to-day at 79.00. Gold was quoted at 34.85.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in February showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	$277
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,469
Hocking Valley	2,938
Iowa Central	5,621
Ohio River	5,545
Wabash	24,063
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,719
Wisconsin Central	1,854
Total increase, 8 roads	$46,537

The following showed decreases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$1,001
Toledo & Ohio Central	2,286
Total decrease, 2 roads	$3,326
Net increase	$43,211

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was broader than it had been in some days, and, although the steel stocks were again the most active issues, they did not monopolize the interest taken in the market. A number of other issues were traded in to fairly large amounts, and many of them were decidedly strong. In large part this was due to the marked strength of the Stock Exchange market, but in some cases special influences accounted for the day's improvement in quotations. Greater interest is being shown in the copper stocks, and it is believed that the situation of copper stocks in general has been very much improved.

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UNITED STATES STEEL, opened up a point in the common and three-quarters of a point in the preferred, and sold up still further on the execution of large buying orders. After the early strength, however, the prices of both issues were forced back, and after a slight recovery the common ended the day with a net gain of half a point, and the preferred with a loss of a quarter of a point. The first sale of the common was made at 38¾, and it sold as high as 40, and closed at 39¾. The preferred opened at 84⅛, sold up to 85, and closed at 85½. Both the common and preferred were very active, many large orders finding their way to the market.

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AMERICAN SHEET STEEL was active and strong. The common showed a net gain of 1¼ points, and the preferred a net advance of 2¾ points.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares between 61¼ and 60¾. It closed fractionally lower for the day, at 60¾ bid. There was considerable inquiry for the preferred stock, but very little of it was offered, and the transactions were limited. It closed at 62 bid. About $200,000 of the bonds sold between 93 and 92¾. The preferred stock was the strongest of the three issues, the belief being that the large earnings which the road is showing on its common stock places its preferred stock in an exceptionally strong position.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were active, and all three issues closed substantially higher for the day. The bonds were especially strong, and ended the day with a net gain of 2 points, at 76¾ bid. The preferred and common stocks were each traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, the latter closing at 13⅜ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point, and the preferred at 31¾ bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT, on the purchase of about 1,000 shares, sold up 1½ points, and closed with a net gain of five-eighths of a point. United Railways preferred advanced to 79, and closed a point higher for the day, at 78½ bid. The bonds also showed improvement, closing at 91 bid, after transactions in about $100,000.

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UNION COPPER sold at 4¼ and closed at 4¼ bid, against 4 bid on Saturday. The marked strength of Amalgamated and other copper stocks on the Exchange drew attention to the copper shares and to the reports in regard to the copper situation. In well-informed quarters it is stated that the outlook for copper companies is more promising than it has been at any time in the recent past.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds sold up to 78 and closed at 77½ bid. These bonds have for the past three days been selling ex coupon of 2½ per cent., so yesterday's sales represent the highest price at which the bonds have sold in a good while.

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ELECTRICAL LEAD REDUCTION was traded in for the first time. Several thousand shares sold between 3⅝ and 4½.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 4. Bid.	Asked.	March 2. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
American Bicycle pf.	25⅜	26½	25	26
Am. Bicycle bonds	77¼	78¼	76	78
American Bridge	42	42¼	42	42½
American Bridge pf.	91¼	91⅝	91	91½
American Chicle	82½	90	82½	90
American Chicle pf.	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33	35	33	35
American Snuff	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf.	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Amsterdeen Copper	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20½	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4⅞	5	4¼	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31½	35	30	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	76
Compressed Air	22	25	22	25
Consolidated Equipment	11	11½	11	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	33	31	33
Continental Tobacco	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85	81	86
Denver & Southwestern	60¼	60⅝	61	62
Denver & S. W. pf.	62		61½	
Denver & S. W. 5s	92½		92½	93
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. rcts.	5½		5⅝	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. trcts	27	28	26½	28
Electric Boat	25	27	26½	28
Electric Boat pf.	50	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	15	16	16	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
†Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Empire Steel		6		6
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	17		17
General Carriage	2	2¼	2	2¼
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14¼	15	14¼	15
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	35½	37	35½	37
Inter-State Coal	1¼	1¾	⅝	1
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	56	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
†Marken Copper	2	3	2	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	24	24½	23	23¾
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	19	22	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	3½	4	3½	4½
Otis Elevator	29½	30⅝	29½	30⅝
Otis Elevator pf.	93	94	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅝	⅞	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34⅞	35	34	34½
Retsof	45	60	45	60
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95½	94½	95¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	29	27¾	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	18	19	18	19
Safety Car, Heat & Light	125	126	125	126
St. Louis Transit	25⅝	26	24⅞	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	76½	76¾	74⅝	
Seaboard Air Line	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	31¾	32	30¾	30¾
Sheet Steel	35¼	35¾	37¼	38
Sheet Steel pf.	82¼	82⅝	81	81⅜
Singer Mfg	275	300	275	300
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	35	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125¾	120	125¾
Standard Oil of N. J.	777	780	770	780
Sterling Copper	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¾
Storage Power	12	13	11	14
Storey Gen. Electric	12¼	13½	12½	13½
Tennessee Copper	18	19	17⅞	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4⅛	6	4⅛	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	4¼	4½	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	43½	45	43½	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112½	114	112½	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117⅛	119	117½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91½	90½	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	79¼	77½	79¼
United States Steel	39½	39⅝	38¾	39⅛
United States Steel pf.	83½	83⅝	83⅜	84
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	35	37	35	37
Westinghouse Air Brake	100	103	100	102
Worthington Pump pf.	113	114	113	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	108	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	103½	105½	103½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E.	96	100	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	33	40	35	40
Columbus Railway pf.	95½	100	95½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	103½	105½	103½	103½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	405	410	405	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	118	113	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	29	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	91½	93½	91½	93½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80¼	81¼	80¼	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Traction pf.	33	34	33	34
Ninth Avenue Railroad	405	410	405	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	118	113	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	29	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	91½	93½	91½	93½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80¼	81¼	80¼	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Traction pf.	33	34	33	34
9th Av. R. R.	198	200	198	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	92	95	92	92
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	26	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	110	115	110	110
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12		12	
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	70		70	
23d & 24th St. 1st	111	118	111	115
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½
United Trac. Prov.	109	113	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	84¾	85½	84¾	85½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	1¼	⅝	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8	7	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) bonds	93½	97	93½	97
Central Union 5s, gold	103½	104½	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	15	70	15	70
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'd Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	21		21	
Denver Gas 5s	62	64	62	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	206	206	204	206
Madison (Wis.) stock	68	70	68	70
New Amsterdam 5s	105¾	105¼	106½	106½
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14	12½	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	69	69½	67¾	68¼
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	114	112½	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	106	106	108
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	106½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	28	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	96	100	96	100½
St. Joseph (Mo.) bonds	94	96	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	79	79	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	148	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13½	15½	13½	15½
Western Gas	94½	95	94½	95¾
Western Gas 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20½	22	18½	20
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry c.m. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	80½	81½	80½	81½
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	95	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 4.—Money continues easy. Boston banks have lost $78,000 in the reserve and have $901,000 less in New York than a week ago. Loans have fallen off $367,000 and deposits have diminished $80,000. A loss is also shown in both legal tenders and specie. Foreign exchange is firm, with no change in rates.

Quoted rates follow: Clearing House loans, 2; Street call loans, 3@3½; collateral, time loans, 3¾@4½; mill paper, 3¾@4½; year notes, 3¾@4; business paper, 4@5; New York funds, 5@8 cents discount; clearings, $16,873,401; balances, $1,423,207.

The Standard Oil coppers monopolized the stock market. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
738	Atchison & Topeka	57	56	57
827	Atch. & Top. pf.	89¾	88	88¾
7	Boston & Albany	253½	255	255
7	Boston Elevated	169	168½	169
23	Boston & Lowell	245½	242	242
152	Boston & Maine	195	194	194¼
	Boston & Prov.	300	300	300
10	Central Massachusetts	19¼	19¼	19¼
2,110	Chicago, Bur. & Qy.	145½	144¾	145¼
140	C., R. I. & P.	150	150	150
25	C., R. I. & P.	150	150	150
25	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	95	95	95
170	Mexican Central	17½	17¾	17¾
3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	208	209
6	Old Colony	208	208	208
100	Pere Marquette pf.	76½	76½	76½
216	Rutland pf.	101	100	100
1,458	Union Pacific	89½	88¼	89¼
5,048	Union Pacific rights	75	58¼	75
201	Union Pacific, pf.	84	83¾	84
68	West End	95	95	95
7	West End pf.	114	112	114

TELEPHONES.

670	American Tel. & Tel.	160	159	160
155	Erie	50½	50½	50

ELECTRICS.

50	Massachusetts	27½	27½	27½
20	Massachusetts pf.	80½	80½	80½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	29	29	29
10	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
80	American Woolen	17½	17	17
5	American Woolen pf.	74	74	74
10	Am. Cotton Yarn pf.	92½	92½	92½
3,945	American Sugar	142¾	141	141¾
200	Amer. Pneu. Service	10½	10½	10½
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	32	32	32
25	Federal Steel	45¾	45¾	45¾
805	Federal Steel pf.	89½	87¾	87½
306	National Tube	50¼	55	56½
20	Mergenthaler	165	163	165
50	N. Y. Gas & Coke	13	13	13
200	Internat. Buttonhole	2	2	2
22	Torrington pf.	27½	27½	27½
60	United Fruit	128	127½	128
60	United Shoe Machine	32	32	32
200	U. S. Rubber	19¾	19¾	19¾

MINING.

6,280	Amalgamated	100	93¾	100
600	Adventure	14	13¾	13¾
1,055	Arcadian	20	19	20
955	Atlantic	34	33	34
150	Ashbed		½	½
310	Anaconda	48	48	48¼
70	Amold	3¾	3¾	3¾
355	Baltic	40	40	40
2,515	Bingham	21¾	21	21¾
6,690	Butte & Boston	96	90	95
371	Butte & Mont. (rights)	381½	337	351½
100	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Cal. & Hecla	860	860	860
820	Copper Range	49½	48	49¾
466	Centennial	26¾	26	26¾
150	Colorado Smuff	7	7	7
870	Centennial Eureka	28	28

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.20	.21
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.62	.65
Calleage Con	.16	.16
Challar	.06	.06
Confidence	.63	.61
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.15	.16
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.16
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.64	.65
Overman	.11	.10
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.11	.10
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.28	.27
Standard	3.80	3.75
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.20	.19
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.19	.19
Silver bars	.61	.61¼
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	1½	1½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	17	18	19	
Alamo	13½	14	13	13¾
Argentum	28	29	26	27
Anaconda	44	46½	44	45½
Butterfly	38	40	38	40
Battle Mountain	24	25	24	25
Blue Bell	18¼	18⅞	18½	19
C. C. Cons	11	12	11	11½
C. C. & M	8½	8⅞	8⅝	9¼
Columbine Victor	10½	11	10¾	11
Coriolanus	16	17	16	18
Dante	7½	8	7⅝	7⅞
Damon	14½	14½	14½	15
*Dr. Jackpot	80	82	80⅝	81⅝
Elkton	161	162	160	160¼
El Paso	44½	46	44	46
Findlay	12½	13	12	12½
Gold Dollar	21¾	22	21⅝	22
Golden Fleece	27	28	27	30
Gibson	24½	25	22	23
Gold King	103	105	100	105
Gold Knob	9¾	10	9¾	10
Gold Coin	250	500	350	500
Golden Cycle	79½	80	79	80
Gold Sovereign	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Gould	25	31	25	29
Hart	12½	14	12½	14
Ingham	18½	19	18½	18¾
Isabella	71	76	70	75
Independence	22	22½	19	20
Jackpot	53	58	55	56
Keystone	11	15	10	12½
Lexington	9¾	9⅞	9¾	10
Last Dollar	72½	75	72	73
Mount Rosa	43	48	43	48
Mary Cashen	11	12	11	12
Moon Anchor	33	34	30	34
National	8½	9	8¾	9
New Haven	9¾	10¼	9⅝	10
Nugget	20	20½	19	20⅝
Ophir	30	34	33	37
Orphan	16	17	15	17
Pharmacist	11½	12	10½	10⅝
Pinnacle	15	15⅞	17⅜	18
Portland	290	300	295	296
Pointer	15	15¼	14¾	15
Rose Nicol	8⅝	9	8½	9¼
Sedan	15	15⅜	15⅝	15½
Vindicator	120	130	125	135
Work	16½	18½	17	17½
Zoe	11½	11⅝	12	12¼

*March dividend 1 cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
Month February	$127,240	$125,337	.....
From Jan. 1	275,481	271,378	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Feb	38,117	37,840	36,836
Month	159,010	148,608	119,783
From July 1	1,301,840	1,316,932	1,037,042
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Feb	5,820	6,911	6,098
Month	21,582	23,980	24,913
From July 1	222,850	248,369	235,444
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	168
4th week Feb	28,951	27,491	24,045
Month	107,786	107,477	89,983
From July 1	966,929	975,854	850,297
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week Feb	84,230	81,292	49,903
Month	332,556	325,170	199,612
From July 1	3,146,582	2,820,603	1,868,251
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
4th week Feb	51,783	46,762	42,088
Month	199,828	170,728	158,416
From July 1	1,595,345	1,626,134	1,448,861
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Feb	26,550	21,005	16,381
Month	95,351	84,021	65,327
From Jan. 1	195,772	184,050	139,867
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
4th week Feb	40,313	42,548	.....
Month	163,985	170,756	.....
From July 1	1,673,979	1,517,483	.....
UNION TRACTION OF ALBANY—			
Month February	90,257	80,346	.....
From Jan. 1	200,625	180,396	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,358	2,326	2,326
4th week Feb	322,542	297,849	277,746
Month	1,270,495	1,209,156	1,011,490
From July 1	11,892,995	11,172,835	9,549,107
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	464	464	464
4th week Feb	57,103	52,125	43,331
Month	206,172	206,073	155,582
From July 1	1,907,418	1,810,706	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	937
4th week Feb	97,768	95,942	92,162
Month	356,802	343,818	306,474
From July 1	3,512,121	3,769,503	3,279,282
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for January—			
Passenger earn'gs	494,102	419,014	.....
Freight earnings	1,414,880	1,175,710	.....
Miscel. earnings	118,016	100,355	.....
Gross	2,024,790	1,695,089	1,419,440
Total income	2,104,490	1,822,538	1,539,846
Exp. and taxes	1,121,709	1,247,900	1,036,766
Net income	972,724	574,626	503,080
Charges	321,000	325,627	327,429
Surplus	349,721	248,998	175,651
From May 1:			
From passenger	5,442,272	4,739,439	.....
From freight	15,028,411	13,425,064	.....
Gross	21,494,840	19,195,343	17,701,616
Total income	22,050,243	19,737,124	18,212,994
Net income	7,490,941	7,047,431	6,617,345
Surplus	4,340,941	4,791,197	3,263,050
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for January—			
Gross	846,276	832,413	727,756
Oper. expenses	539,492	564,116	467,013
Net	306,783	268,297	260,742
Other income	74,311	70,205	56,062
Net income	382,094	338,502	316,744
Charges	196,397	197,887	192,714
Surplus	186,097	140,815	124,030
From which deduct:			
Renewal fund	10,000	.....	.....
Renewal fund & bond conversion funds		15,000	15,000
Surplus	176,097	125,815	109,030
Gross, 7 mos	6,955,713	6,149,769	5,809,836
Net, 7 mos	2,567,267	2,423,321	2,304,784
Net inc., 7 mos	2,870,052	2,438,762	.....
Surplus	1,258,837	1,087,862	.....
Surplus, 7 mos	1,168,837	932,862	.....
Div., 2½ per cent.	501,250	473,000	.....
Remaining sur	577,587	459,862	.....
MEXICAN CENTRAL for December—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	681,852	643,632	38,220
Op. expenses	299,624	333,640	*34,016
Net earnings	382,227	309,992	72,235
Balance	149,472	98,382	51,090
Gross, 12 months	7,388,698	7,087,674	779,024
Net, 12 months	3,763,622	3,410,462	353,220
Bal. 12 months	1,510,793	1,516,017	*5,224
*Decrease.			
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for January—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	710,076	644,837	65,239
Op. expenses	458,046	410,326	47,720
Net earnings	252,029	234,511	17,518
Charges	151,458	161,989	*10,531
Surplus	100,570	72,521	28,049
Gross, 7 months	4,584,351	4,235,820	328,531
Net, 7 months	1,537,822	1,492,325	95,497
Surp., 7 months	471,253	403,860	67,384
*Decrease.			
NEW LONDON & NORTHERN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	213,265	252,181	*38,916
Op. expenses	200,572	178,048	22,524
Net earnings	12,693	74,133	*61,440
Other income	4,504	4,187	317
Total net	17,197	78,320	*61,123
Charges	68,500	59,005	4,495
Deficit	46,303	†19,315	65,618
*Decrease. †Surplus.			
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for January—			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	6,433	6,416	6,416
Gross	$2,913,701	$2,631,926	$2,256,906
Exp. & taxes	2,050,878	1,860,648	1,546,068
Net	862,823	771,283	710,841
Prop. exp. to earnings	70%	70¾	70¾
Gross, 7 mos	19,996,461	18,674,751	16,509,022
Net, 7 mos	6,535,579	6,208,763	5,420,588
TENNESSEE COAL & IRON for January:			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Net	91,381	312,972	79,337
Charges	57,607	54,776	46,563
Surplus	33,754	258,196	32,774
WESTERN MARYLAND for the year ending Sept. 30—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Freight	1,308,186	1,101,493	929,310
Passenger	404,450	390,809	361,187
Total gross	1,838,741	1,608,347	1,398,350
Expenses:			
Conduct. transportation	487,217	474,964	
Operating ex	1,110,187	1,041,477	960,647
Net earnings	713,853	566,369	437,949
Taxes	43,694	34,850	30,758
Balance	670,625	532,519	406,291
P. c. exp. to gross	60%	64¾	70
Total income	703,456	565,277	.....
Charges	433,057	448,145	.....
Div. (R. & R. R'way)	36,000	36,000	.....
Surplus	234,449	80,132	.....

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, St. Louis Division, for January—

	1901.	1900.
Mileage	374	374
Gross	170,486	151,466 *19,020
Exp. & taxes	154,209	115,822 *40,387
Net	16,276	37,633 †21,356
Prop. exp. to earnings	90%	75¼ 15¼
Gross, 7 mos	1,208,797	1,147,805 *60,992
Net, 7 mos	290,544	395,834 105,289

*Increase. †Decrease.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wellington Hotel Company of New York City; capital, $8,000. Directors—A. W. Eager, Angelyn Tucker, and Emily J. Eager, New York City.

Angola Improvement Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital, $32,000. Directors—C. A. Pooley, W. H. S. Otto, and M. C. Spratt, Buffalo.

Ashton, of New York City, to manufacture clothing; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. C. Patterson, Edward Dubois, and O. W. Moloney, New York City.

James M. Merritt Company of Buffalo, to deal in wines and liquors; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. M. Merritt, H. M. Merritt, and F. A. Merritt, Buffalo.

Mamakating Park Company of Sullivan County of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles G. Pease and F. E. Grant, New York City; H. U. Fowler, Yonkers.

McKibbin & Gardner Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture chair seats and backs; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. N. McKibbin, S. H. Gardner, and William Gardner, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The St. Mary's Mineral Land Company, to engage in mining and manufacturing; capital, $5,000,600. Incorporators—Charles N. King, Nelson R. Vanderhoff, Frederic M. Stone.

The Craig Rolling Mill Company, to manufacture ores, metals, and mineral substances and conduct rolling mills; capital, $2,500. Incorporators—Horace S. Gould, John R. Billings, and K. K. McLaren.

The Herald Printing Syndicate, capital, $250,000, to print The Pascoag Herald and The Pomona Herald, conduct a general printing and publishing business, buy oil lands, build railroads, take out patents, and "carry on any business whatsoever."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building at West Broadway and Broome Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Richard H. Gatling has sold for Louis A. Richards to a client, for about $85,000, the seven-story business building 495 Broome Street, 21 by 84.11, with an "L" having a frontage of 21 feet at 359 West Broadway.

Charles Gulden has sold the five-story brick building, 100.8 by 62, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, occupied by the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men. This is the third time that this property has changed hands within a month. The trustees of the institution mentioned sold it early in February to Henry Corn, who resold it almost immediately to Mr. Gulden.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Clarence True the five-story American basement dwelling, 307 West Ninety-third Street, 20 by 40 by 51.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company the plot on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 102.2 and irregular.

Collins & Collins have resold for Martin & Brother 14 East Sixtieth Street. The buyer, John F. Charlton, has also bought the adjoining house, No. 16, giving him a plot 42 by 100.5, on which a ten-story apartment house will be erected.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Leonard Bronnen to Dr. William Hirsch the four-story dwelling, 52 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 70 by 100.

Adolph Balschun has sold to Max Bargebuhr the five-story flat 38 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 27.8 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Mary J. Lasala the two dwellings, 144 and 146 East Seventeenth Street, on plot 41 by 92.

Walter Webb & Co. have sold for the Hamilton Bank, for about $18,500, the five-story four-family tenement, 531 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Myer Hellman has sold, for $200,000, to Robert I. Spaulding the property 45 to 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, plot 85.8 by 98.9. Spaulding will erect, from plans by H. B. Milliken, a twelve-story brick elevator apartment House.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the heirs of Cornelia M. Stewart their property at Tuckahoe, N. Y., a tract of over 100 acres, extending from the White Plains Road to the Bronx River.

Parsons & Gedney have sold for the Erie Basin Improvement Company to a builder the plot on the east side of Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, between President and Carroll Streets.

Charles A. Gould took title yesterday to the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, purchased by him recently from Henry Corn. The actual consideration was $100,000, over mortgages of $400,000. Yesterday's recorded mortgages show that Mr. Gould has borrowed $460,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society on his property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker Street, 28 by 175.9. The mortgages are made for a term of two years, and will bear 4½ per cent. interest.

Owners of the building 865 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, conveyed their respective interests in that property yesterday to the Beers Realty Company, to which corporation the Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made a three-year loan of $42,000.

Mary S. Branders transferred yesterday to William M. Chesebrough for a consideration of $75,000 her interest in various parcels belonging to the Chesebrough estate, including the southeast corner of Broadway and John Street, and properties on the Bowery, Water, Pearl, Greene, and Bond Streets.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

371 Canal Street, north side, 43.2 feet east of West Broadway, 19.8 by 83 by 20 by 79.3, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, George E. and B. Ogden Chesholm, as trustees. $25,000

By John N. Golding.

Lyman Place, northwest side, 31.8 feet southwest of Freeman Street, 54.2 by 38.7 by 34 by 47.7, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Ida and Otto M. Bierling. 7,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 296 West Tenth Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Weehawken Street, 22.2 by 95.3 by 22.7 by 95.3, five-story brick tenement with stores; 298 West Tenth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 22 by 95.3, five-story brick tenement with store; 514 and 516 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 205 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 22.6 by 99, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102 by 100, two seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $238,080.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,982 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,026.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, 18 by 79 by 19.1 by 72.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,385.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowling, Jr., referee, 113 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,946.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 3,524 to 3,542 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, running through to Fulton Avenue, 176 feet on Third Avenue, 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, three-story brick flat on Third Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings on Fulton Avenue, together with four and five story buildings of the American Brewery Company. Due on judgment, $115,211; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday at the Building Department were for the following alterations:

No. 964 Union Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame and brick dwelling, 36 by 32; Ole Olson, premises, owner; Edward Wens, architect; cost, $350.

No. 2285 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and store; estate of J. W. Pinkney of 716 Madison Avenue, owner; Edward Wens, architect; cost, $500.

Valentine Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame carriage house and stable; John J. Brady, premises, owner; Ellsworth Burger, architect; cost, $300.

Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-third Street, to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; estate of J. C. Kamp, premises, owner; Bruno W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

BEDFORD ST, 88, e s, 24.10x97x24.6x98.8; Otto A. Leister to Gustav J. Dohrenwend, ½ part, (½ of mtg $5,000; R $2). $1

BROADWAY, s e corner of John St, 41.2x102.2x21.11x104.3; John St, 21, 22.5x85.6x22.8x83.7; Water St, 81, 24x86x23.7x85; Bowery, 396, 24.4x90.1; 2d Av, 402, 22x67; 11th St, 307 East, 22.4x100; Pearl St, 382, 18.3x184.2x irregular; Greene St, 139, 25x100; Howard St, 33, 25x100; Bowery, 326, 21.6x100x45.2x89.6; Bowery, 328, 26x100; Bond St, 57, 6.4x90.11x10.3x 45.2; Mary S. Brandes to William M. Chesebrough and others, all title, (R S $75). 75,000

BROADWAY, 865, w s, 25x110.10x24.10x 108; Lewis G. Gilles to Beers Realty Company, 1-9 part, (R S $22). 1

BROADWAY, 865, w s, 25x110.10x24.10x 108; Lewis A. Curtis to Beers Realty Company, 1-3 part, (R S $67). 1

BROADWAY, 865, w s, 25x110.10x24.10x 108; Mary J. Runnels to Beers Realty Company, 1-9 part, (R S $22). 1

BROADWAY, 865, w s, 25x110.10x24.10x 108; Mary E. Godfrey to Beers Realty Company, 1-9 part, (R S $22). 1

BROADWAY, 865, w s, 25x110.10x24.10x 108; George W. L. Curtis to Beers Realty Company, 1-9 part, (R S $22). 1

BROADWAY, 865, w s, 25x110.10x24.10x 108; Bessie Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord to Beers Realty Company, 1-9 part, (R S $22). 1

BROADWAY, 838 and 840, s e corner of 13th St, 50.5x100.10; Henry Corn to Charles A. Gould, (R S $100, mtg $400,000) 500,000

CANNON ST, 59, 25x100; Moses Crown to Aaron Gottlieb, all title, &c., (mtg $18,000, R S $3). 1

CLINTON ST, 242, 20.1x72x19.11x72; Clinton St, 240, 20.1x71.11x19.11; Max Cohen to Harris J. Packtman and another, (mtg $18,000, R S $7). 1

CLINTON AV, present e s, 111 ft s of 175th St, present line runs e 165.2x s 23 and 1.1x w 163.5 to old e s Clinton Av x n 1.5x w— to new e s said avenue x n 27.6 to beginning; Leonardo Liggio to George H. Fletcher, (deed as security) 1

CLINTON ST, n e corner of Cherry St, 20.8x71.11x20.4x71; Margaret Lohman to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $17) 17,000

EAST BROADWAY, 143, s s, 25x75; Isaac Raffel to Wolf Catzen and another, (R S $10, mtg $17,000) 1,000

ELLIOTT AV, n w corner of Julianna St, 100x125, Olinville; Emma Fish to John D. Beals, (R S $5) 1

ESSEX ST, 89, w s, 25x87.6; Frederick Wertz to Hyman Hoffspiegel, (R S $32, mtg $28,000) 32,000

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 214 ft s w of 169th St, 126.6x193x120x222.5; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Irving Savings Institution, (R S $80) 31,900

FRANKLIN ST, 42, n s, 25x80; Rudolph Weisbach to Sophia Hirschfeld and another, (mtg $45,000) 1

GROVE ST, s e corner of Bedford St, 23.1 x100; Otto A. Leister to Gustav J. Dohrenwend, ½ part, (½ of mtg $30,000, R S $14) 1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 187.6 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.9x100, Van Nest Park, ½ part; Maria Sanatoro to Antonio Lanza, (mtg $1,000) 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 100.3 ft n of 184th St, 219.6x239.9x215.9x284.1; Louis Grauer to Arnold Lustig 1

LEWIS ST, 65, w s, 20x75; Edwin W. Halsey to Ignatz Roth, (R S $8.50, mtg $5,500) 1

LEWIS ST, 111, w s, 20x100; Rachel Shapiro to David Green, (R S $5, mtg $14,200) 1

LUDLOW ST, 153 to 157, w s, 50x87.6; Nicholas Fish and others, executors, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $39) 39,000

LOT 168, second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Charles N. Farley to August Diener 1,000

LOTS 41 and 42, map of Fairmount; Katherine F. Merritt to Agnes K. Mulligan, all liens, (R S $7) 1

MADISON ST, 236 and 238, s s, 40x90; Rachel J. Brown to Samuel Bernstein, (R S $5, mtg $52,500) 1

MONROE ST, n s, Lot 763, map of Henry Rutgers, 26.1x100; Monroe St, n s, Lot 764, same map, 26.1x100; Monroe St, n s, Lot 765, same map, 26.1x101.2; George Vassar, Sr., to Max Lipman and another, (R S $70) 1

OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 123 ft w of Crotona Av, 23x86.9x23x98.11; Jane F. Morris to Thomas F. Morris, (mtg $3,000, R S $3.50) 3,200

PARK ROW, 101, s s, 18x65; Sherman B. Townsend to Ellen Mellen, (R S $24) 1

PARK ROW, 231 to 231½, s e corner of James St; Mary J. Fritsch and others to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $42) 1

PARK ROW, n e corner of James St, 51.5 x48x irregular; 16th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100± irregular; Annie M. Harris and another to Mary J. Fritsch and others, 1-5 part, re-recorded, (R S $10) 1

PEARL ST, 221, s w corner of Platt St, 22.5x60x irregular; Richard S. Treacy and wife to Charles F. McKenna, (mtg $20,000, R S $12.50) 100

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 175.3 ft s w from n corner of Lot 60, map of Morrisania, 25.3x140; Frank Litter and others, heirs, to Charles A. Kurzhals, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000) 1

STANTON ST, 175, 25x100; Aaron Gottlieb and another to James V. McManus 25,600

SUTTON PLACE, n e corner of 58th St, 17.1x75; Robert C. Fuchs and others to Louisa Spieth, (R S $7) 7,000

THOMPSON ST, 73, w s, 19x100x18.11x 100; Gustav Ebbrung to Harris Mandelbaum and another, ($7,500, R S $5) 14,500

TINTON AV, e s, 120.10 ft n of Kelly St, 61x121.5x75.11x107.5; Charles F. Droste to Charles Smith, (R S $5) 1

WASHINGTON AV, 2,056 e s, 24.6x100.1 x22.5x100; Daniel H. Sickles, executor and trustee, to Katharine I. Elliott, (R S $6.50) 1

4TH AV, e s, 66.2 ft n of 20th St, 31.4x 100; Thomas H. Bell to Joseph Nussbaum, (R S $2) 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 97th St, 75.9x100; Isaac H. Clothier to William G. Park, (R S $125) 10,000

3D ST, n s, 115 ft w of 2d Av, 20x61; Caroline Foster to Rosa Munch, (R S $2.50, mtg $8,000) 16,500

3D ST, 352 East, 31.4x46.2x irregular; Samuel Michelson to Rachel Shapiro, R S $9.50) 35,000

97TH ST, s s, ¼ of Lot 317, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Doroteja Drews to Katie Laskiewicz, (R S $1) 1

10TH ST, 384 to 390 East, 100x92.3; Louis Bachrach to William Bachrach 1

11TH ST, s s, 209.3 ft w of 2d Av, 21.8x 103.3; Arabella Scribner to Mary A. Russell, (mtg $18,500, R S $6.50) 1

14TH ST, n s, ¾ of Lot 552, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Lukasz Gwsian to Andrew Owsian, reserves life interest 1

18TH ST, s s, 405 ft e of 5th Av, 20x114, Wakefield; Martin J. Keogh to August W. Nordland 300

21ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.8; Caroline F. Meehan to Edwin O. Townsend 18,750

25TH ST, 231 West, 21x98.9; James F. Lester and others to Frances Morris, (mtg $9,000.) quitclaim 1

25TH ST, 233 West, 21x98.9; Mary E. Lester and others to Frances Morris, (mtg $9,000, R S $5.50) 1

35TH ST, n s, 289.3 ft e of 9th Av, 21.5x 98.9; Emma Coleman to Myer Hellman, ($45) 1

38TH ST, 341 East, 13x80; William A. Boring to Allan A. Robbins, (mtg $10,000, R S $5) 100

38TH ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x98.9; Lucy G. Scribner to William Baylis and another, executors, &c., one-half part 1

38TH ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x98.9; William Baylis and another, executors, &c., to Edward W. Humphrey 52,000

38TH ST, 206.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x 98.9; Lucy S. Scribner, widow, to Edward W. Humphrey, quitclaim 1

39TH ST, 206.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x 98.9; A. B. Kimball to Edward W. Humphrey, quitclaim 1

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West, 34.7x100.4; the Wroxeter Realty Company to Leonard C. Buck, (R S $2.50, mtg $42,000) 1

45TH ST, 360 West, 29.6x100.5; John F. Moser to William Schultz and wife, (R S $6.50, mtg $31,000) 100

49TH ST, 43 East, 22x100.5; Charles Buck to Thomas D. McCardoza, (R S $30, mtg $46,000) 76,000

54TH ST, n e s, 325 ft n w of 9th Av; 25x100.5; Joseph Garlan to Daniel and Eva Engelhard and another, (R S $7) 1

54TH ST, n e s, 325 ft n w of 9th Av; Adam J. Engelhard to Catharine Owens and another, all title, (re-recorded,) (R S $1.50) 1

54TH ST, n e s, 325 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Daniel and Eva Engelhard and another to Joseph Garlan, (rerecorded,) (R S $7) 7,000

56TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 32x 100.5; Amos F. Eno to Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, (R S $12) 12,000

58TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.5; Leander S. Sire to John J. Buckley, (R S $40) 1

64TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.6x100; Samuel Cohn, referee, to Ella A. Gray 18,000

82D ST, 314 West, 17x102.2; Cora Van B. Potter to Edward Roche, (R S $5) 1

88TH ST, 52 and 54 East, 51x100.8; Anthony M. Kernd to Catharina Ernst and another, (R S $15, mtg $49,000) 1

105TH ST, n s, 249 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 49x100.11; Amanda McMann to Charles and Joseph Paterno and Vito Cerabone, (R S $28.50) 100

110TH ST, 125 East, 25x100.11; Sarah Cohn to Karl M. Wallach and another, (R S $7, mtg $15,500) 100

115TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Charles A. Lent to Paul B. Pugh, 38-36 parts and fee and 1-36 part, all liens 1

118TH ST, 276 West, 25x100.11; Henry J. Abrahams to Jacob L. Phillip, (R S $3, mtg $18,000) 1

119TH ST, 300 West, 80x25; Andrew Kane to Charles Rohe, (R S $18.50, mtg $27,000) 1

120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.10; Maria A. Goodhue to Louis Lese, (R S $16) 1

121ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Rosalie Rosenbaum to Louis Lese, (R S $1.50, mtg $6,000) 1

123D ST, n s, 376 ft w of Lenox Av, 48.11 x100.11; Max Bernstein to William M. Walker, (R S $4) 23,750

123D ST, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 22x 100.11; Elizabeth Rolsey to Caroline Wiedhopf, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,000) 9,000

124TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 22x99.11; Ellen Dreher, executrix, to Henry G. Peters, (R S $8.50, mtg $14,000) 22,500

134TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Carrie F. Waters to Matilda Waters, individual share 300

146TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100 [illegible] quitclaim 1

148TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 26x 100; John Heerdt and wife to George Koerber and wife, (R S $3, mtg $8,000) 9,000

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 195; Elisabeth Flick to John Lauh, 2 years $1,500

HOUSTON ST, 298 and 300 East; Morris Weinstein to John Biau, 5 years 1,350

MOTT AV, 310; Leo C. Jakobi to the Auto Supply Company, 2 years 900

MOTT AV, 316; David Rousseau to Leo C. Jakobi, 2 years 900

ORCHARD ST, 158; Rebecca Hurwitz to Harry Kaplin, 2½ years 390

PROSPECT AV, 1,336, s e corner of 169th St; Eugene M. Bowman and another to Frederick E. Stoeg, 5 years 1,020

UNION AV, 834; Konrad O. Pacher to Elise Pascher, 10 years, total 1,000

1ST AV, 10, s e corner of 1st St; Anna M. Rothmann to Carl Grahmann, 5 years 1,416

1ST ST, 75; Anna M. Rothmann to Carl Grahmann, 5 years 800

3D AV, 2,756, s e corner of 146th St; Catharine Murphy to James Butler, 5 years 1,200

3D AV, 3,063; Caroline Heilbrung to Samuel Jonas, 5 years 540

8TH AV, 219, s w corner of 21st St; Henry A. Mauer, attorney, to Bernard Courtney, 10½ years 2,000

9TH AV, 558, s e corner

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
ESTATE OF WALDEN PELL.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, Esq., Referee.
Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
No. 357 6th Ave.,
Northwest Corner 22d Street;
345 6th Av.,
646 and 648 6th Ave.,
AND
483 8th Ave.
For book-maps, etc., apply to F. Chauncey Anderson and William Temple Emmet, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Edwin B. Meeks, Esq., surviving Executor of the Estate of Joseph W. Meeks, and by order of Hamilton V. Meeks,
The Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
CONSISTING OF
3 5-story stone and brick buildings with stores and lots.
Nos. 26, 28 & 30 Vesey St.
AND
No. 77 Church Street,
Northeast Corner.
TO BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, and of E. G. Duvall, Atty., 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, March 6, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4-story brick dwelling, with brick and frame extension, and lot,
No. 25 East 11th Street.
Between 5th Av. & University Place.
For maps, etc., apply to Coudert Bros., Esqs., Atty's, 71 Broadway; to Stern & Rushmore, Esqs., Atty's, 40 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on the 19th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrobm, No. 111 Broadway, New York,
By order of the Executors of the will of ALBERT TILT, deceased,
Property bounded southerly by 154th Street, westerly by a line parallel with Eighth Avenue, 350 feet easterly therefrom, northerly by centre line of the block between 154th and 155th Streets, and easterly by Macomb's Lane—containing about ten city lots—together with the building known as the Standard Hotel, subject to lease expiring May 1st, 1904.
ALSO,
An undivided half interest in six lots on the northerly side of 64th Street, one hundred feet easterly from 11th Avenue, together 150 feet on 64th Street, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
Further information furnished by Wilson & Wallis, Attorneys, 48 Wall Street, or at the office of the Auctioneers, 24 Pine Street, New York.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTR.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
Wednesday, March 6, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,
99 PERRY STREET.
Five-story and basement brick and stone apartment house; size of lot, 28x97.9.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED. $25,000 CAPITAL.
13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Splendid home, new, 11 rooms; reception hall, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, parlor; seven bedrooms, open fire place; every known improvement. In a fine location in New Rochelle; one minute from railroad station, one block from trolley; fine surroundings, large verandas; house 30 by 41 feet; an ideal business man's home; price, $7,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

We also have, in a fine location, a perfect house; 11 rooms and bath, with stable and carriage house; lot, 90x150; five minutes' walk from railroad; all improvements; price, $6,500; easy terms.

We also have fine house, 8 rooms, all improvements; fine stable and carriage house; lot, 75x305; fruit in abundance; centrally, yet quietly located; a perfect spot for quiet, refined home; price, $7,500.

We have fine block, two stores, four flats; first-class in every way; gilt-edge investment; rental, $1,400; first-class location; can be bought now for $13,000.

We also have a fine cottage in A1 condition; nine rooms; lot, 50x150; five minutes' walk from station; $4,500.

We have fine country furnished and unfurnished houses to rent to suit all tastes.

We also have a magnificent $40,000 Irvington property at $20,000.

We also have a magnificent property, near the Sound, worth $20,000, that can be bought at once for $13,500. The first one to see it will buy it; 265 front on splendid avenue.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED $25,000 CAPITAL.
13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

House and lot for sale in Plainfield, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from the R. R. station on Park Av.; house built of brick; slate roof; 11 rooms; all improvements; heated by hot water; lot, 100 ft. x 200; large trees on premises, all in good order; possession immediately; no mortgage on property. Address J. M. C., Box 207 Times Office.

For sale, at Metuchen, N. J., on P. R. R., 25 miles from New York, dwelling house of eight rooms; improvements; steam heat; barns; abundance of fruit; six minutes from two railroad stations; easy terms. Address F. G. H., Box 264, Metuchen, N. J.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

For Sale—Near Summit, N. J., 55 acres, with 1,500 feet front on Springfield Av.; large house; fine trees; suitable for suburban home or building sites; easy terms. Owner, Box 2,799 New York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Large 4-story building, 25x95, store and apartments rented; moderate price. Apply on premises, W. J. MONTGOMERY, 58 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Oradell.—Lots and houses; easy terms; sewer, water, gas, electric lights, flagged sidewalks. Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Englewood Property a Specialty.—Houses for sale and rent. E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Farm, 188 acres, near Albany; $1,000 worth of rye, all fertilized, growing; beautiful lake, ample timber, good house and barns; also tenement house; must be sold by April 1; price, $4,500; cost $13,000. F. Reader, Niverville, N. Y.

300 acres of splendid land in Dutchess County; buildings, running springs, and all city conveniences; churches, schools, Post Office, &c.; sell for less than half cost. Guerineau & Drake, 11 Bible House.

Attractive Dutchess County Country Home.—Beautiful location; steam-heated dwelling, 21 acres; near stations; only $6,000; rent furnished. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

W. I. Beatty, Real Estate, 755 Broad St., Newark, N. J.—Have some first-class property for sale or exchange, city or country; correspondence solicited.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Three-story corner dwelling at Whitestone; will rent for $25 per month, or sell for $4,000; $200 cash, balance long mortgage; ten rooms, all improvements; 3 minutes from depot, 30 minutes from city. Baker, 207 West 23d St. Telephone 1256—18th.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH MIDWOOD
South of Prospect Park.
A section with beautiful detached houses, with all street improvements made and paid for—the ideal home for people of refined taste. Only 35 minutes to Park Row, without change, in commodious cars, running on a four-minute headway.
A 6-Month Record.
(Opening Day, Sept. 1, 1900.)
7 beautiful homes costing from $7,000 to $12,000 cash, completed and occupied by owners.
10 houses sold before completion.
11 houses in course of construction.
106 villa plots sold to homebuilders.
South Midwood Is Carefully Restricted.
High-Class Residential Property.
Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.
Come and See SOUTH MIDWOOD or Send for Illustrated Booklet.
Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.,
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE, 1364 Flatbush av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St. bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Another one of those rare chances—3-family brick house, between Broadway and Bushwick Av.; 19 rooms; all improvements: only $4,650. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS,
West Side tenements, flats, apartment houses, lots.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

ADVERTISER HAS WAITING CUSTOMERS for good city and country property; correspondence and interviews solicited, especially from owners unsuccessfully represented elsewhere; hours 11 to 3; mention this paper. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Wanted—A good double tenement between Clinton and Eldridge, from Grand to Houston, must be in perfect order and well rented. Guerineau & Drake, 11 Bible House.

I want for Spring list, suburban and country houses and farms for sale and exchange. Send full particulars. Photographs desirable. Gerald Lamont, 203 Broadway.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—West side house to rent, intention of buying later, 10-12 rooms, latest improvements. "Brumer," Box 185 Times.

Corner property wanted for cash, improved or unimproved; dwellings wanted. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

We sell, exchange, houses, business, lots, farms, quickly. Call or write, Biber, 204 East 19th St.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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Avenue property, 5-story single flat with store, equity $6,000, to exchange for free and clear country property near New York. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Seven-story, elegantly situated apartment house, west side; highest class of improvements; very wide; equity $100,000; also others. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Flat or tenement wanted in exchange for two-family house in Brooklyn; will add some cash; give particulars. R., Box 198 Times Office.

Choice 5-story single flat, west side, steam heat, hot water supply; all rented; equity, $12,000. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Staten Island Property.

Grove, 10 acres, 600 feet on lower bay; 18 acres, on Sound; 12 acres, 600 feet on railroad, 3 minutes to depot; 1 acre, large house, barn, &c., near water; forty lots, dock, fine roads; all free; long lease. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

42 & 44 BOND ST.
MASSIVE 7-story and basement
MODERN BRICK and IRON BUILDING.
HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND POWER.
Suitable for any business.
LONG LEASE and LOW RENT.
M. B. BAER, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

A.—93 Warren Street Corner Lofts
Two lofts, $30; fourth loft, $25. Janitor or
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Stores, offices, warerooms; very high ceilings; finest light;
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

4th Av., 425, near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling house; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four-story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

New Building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., 455 West 14th St., New York.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

100 Factories—200 Lofts.
JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., cor. 42d.

The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. E. Patten, 66 Broadway, Room 11.

Studio, beautifully furnished, and with grand piano, to be rented, 5th Av. and 13th St. Address H. B. Van Duren, 48 West 12th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

At Mount Vernon.—A large corner store to let, very cheap; vacant now. Inquire on the premises, corner of N. 10th and Sidney Av.

Two lofts, 45 Vesey St., near Broadway; steam heat, elevator service; low rents. Janitor on premises.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Queens Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)
7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry. 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $18.50 to $17.50. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent, $20. Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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DWELLINGS
$75 a Month and Upward.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Avs.
Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

A.—To rent, in 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; tastefully decorated; rent $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; open for inspection. Caretakers, 212 East 68th St. and 210 East 69th St. Houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

45th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—226 East 68th St.—Modern three-story high-stoop dwelling; reasonable repairs will be made; rent, $900.
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Private houses, west side, three-story high stoop; rents, $660 to $1,000; four-story American basement. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

2 STORIES.	SAMPLES.	3 STORIES.
Van Buren St	$28 Pulaski St	$35
Lafayette Av	30 Hart St	40
Van Buren St	35 Lafayette Av	45
Pulaski St	40 Monroe St	50
Putnam Av	45 Putnam Av	60

We have very complete lists at present.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 284 Tompkins Av.

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LONG BRANCH,
Corner Ocean and North Bath Ave.; ocean-front cottage, with 13 rooms; $800. Owners,
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to a private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

To Let, Furnished.—Cape Cod, South Hyannis, Mass., pleasant, old-fashioned house, 10 rooms; barn, shed, private bathhouse, beach, and small rowboat pier. For further particulars, address C. F. Sleeper, Hyannis, Mass.

At Water Mill, L. I.—Furnished cottage, ten rooms; modern conveniences and stable; surf and still water bathing. Box 212 Times.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Palisades.—A fine, large house; good locality; fine shade and fruit trees; house contains 12 rooms and all modern improvements; barn and outbuildings on the premises. Apply Samuel Brown, Palisades, N. Y.

House and barn to let at Yonkers, N. Y., in best part of city; plenty of fruit; all modern improvements. Box 76 Yonkers, N. Y.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

269 W. 136th St.
Large, airy, well-lighted, and handsomely decorated apartments; gas ranges, steam heated, hot water supply; consisting of seven rooms and bath; rents, $37.50 to $50.00 per month.
JANITOR ON PREMISES.

116TH ST., 218 WEST.
Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116th St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

Park Av., 1,051, near 86th St.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable and houses extremely well kept.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty St.

102 West 93d Street.
Elegant 6 and 8 room apartments to rent from May 1st; overlooking Park; marble halls; boys; rent, $36 to $60. Superintendent, or A. K. MacKay, 6 Wall St.

A.—311 E. 27th St., fourth floor of five large rooms, all opening on the yard; rent, $24; also floors in 310 E. 27th St.; rents, $17 and $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

504 West 22d St.—Second floor, five large rooms; all improvements; opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty.

107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 862 East 72d St.

A Single Flat, 338 West 51st St.—Nine rooms and bath; steam heat. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—Eight and bath; elevator; every convenience; $1,000; also nine rooms.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Upper part of private house, 7 rooms and bath; all conveniences; rent, $75. 419 West 22d St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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Rare Opportunity, Physician or Dentist.—First-floor bachelor apartment house; high class; elaborately furnished; private street entrance; other suites. Bonheur Studios, 132 West 79th St.

Apartment to Let.—Elegantly furnished; eight outside rooms; 89th St. and Park; price of rental until October. Address X., Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment, new fire-proof building; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

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On account of removal, we are closing out our stock of slightly used and second-hand Grand and Upright Pianos at great reduction in prices; also several odd styles. A few Organs and Square Pianos very cheap. A rare chance for shrewd buyers. 11 EAST 14TH ST.

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A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Also full assortment of large Uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering and others. Rents, $4 up.
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Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Emerson, little used, $195; cost $375; great bargain; almost new upright, $145; good upright, $75; fine square, $35; other bargains. Summers, 1,192 Fulton St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Steinway, bargain; upright pianos, $150 upward; easy payments; rented $3 up; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,514 3d Av., 85th St.

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PIANOS TO RENT, $2, $3 MONTHLY; RENT allowed toward purchase. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

BARGAINS—UPRIGHT PIANOS, $75, $95, $125; square pianos, $30, $60, $85. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Emerson; bargains; $195; little used; usual price, $375; almost new upright, $150; other bargains. Summers, 1,192 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
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CHAS. R. MYERS.

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Wanted, $1,400, 1 year, 6 per cent., on note having three names, all real estates owners; secured by second mortgage of $1,600, 6 per cent. three years, on King's Bridge property worth $9,000; first mortgage, $4,800; will pay liberal fee. Jones, 59 Barker Av., William's Bridge.

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Wanted—Set of double harness in good condition. Address W. V. S., Box 211 Times Office.

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ONE SUIT FREE
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Will send representative if desired.
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Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

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Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Shelving, many partitions, glass slide doors, worth $150; sold at any acceptable offer. 625 8th Av.

Foot Knitting Co. removed to 240 6th Av.; underwear repaired, stockings refooted; elevator in building.

Elegant mahogany dining room set, 8 pieces, fine condition, sell cheap. S., 23 West 127th St.

COL. MURPHY APPOINTS YORK SECOND DEPUTY

Police of the Brooklyn Borough Under His Control.

DEVERY CANNOT INTERFERE

Mr. York Says He Is Pleased—Col. Murphy Declares There Will Be No Friction.

Bernard J. York, President of the Board of Police, recently legislated out of office, began yesterday to earn $4,000 a year as Second Deputy Commissioner through appointment by Commissioner Michael C. Murphy. The terms of the appointment recited that its duration would be "at the pleasure of" Col. Murphy. But James Shevlin, acting for Hugh McLaughlin, drove a very close bargain with Tammany Hall before promising peace between the Brooklyn and New York Democratic factions.

Mr. York is practically master of the police situation in Brooklyn. His powers are co-ordinate with those of William S. Devery, the First Deputy Commissioner, who cannot interfere with Mr. York unless Col. Murphy fails through absence, sickness, or death to exercise his authority, in which case Mr. Devery would not be able to transfer, appoint, dismiss, promote, or suspend any member of the uniformed force. Failing Col. Murphy and Mr. Devery, Mr. York would for the time being be, as Col. Murphy is now, Commissioner and Chief of Police, but without the power of transferring, appointing, dismissing, promoting, or suspending.

YORK AND DEVERY MEET.

Col. Murphy's selection of Mr. York as his Second Deputy was known to those who really know anything at the Central Office two hours before it was officially announced. Mr. York arrived at 11 o'clock in a cab with Mr. Shevlin, and they went without delay to Col. Murphy's quarters. Shortly after, Chief Clerk Kipp and an official stenographer were summoned. A quarter of an hour later Mr. Devery was summoned. While he and Mr. York were busy in greetings a brief announcement that the vacancy for the Second Deputy had been filled was followed by the promulgation of these official documents:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Police Commissioner.

Know all men by these presents, That I, Michael C. Murphy, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, do hereby appoint Bernard J. York, a citizen of the United States and resident of the City of New York, Second Deputy Police Commissioner of said city, to hold office at the pleasure of the Police Commissioner of said city.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this fourth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one.

(Signed) MICHAEL C. MURPHY,
Police Commissioner of the City of New York.

It is ordered and directed, That, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, I hereby delegate to the Second Deputy Police Commissioner the power to perform within the Borough of Brooklyn all the duties which by law and the rules and regulations of the department were vested in the Chief of Police in the City of New York prior to the passage of Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1901, except the power to make appointments and transfers, and in the absence or disability of the First Deputy Police Commissioner, his duties shall devolve upon the Second Deputy Commissioner, as provided by law. And the order made by me on February 25, 1901, delegating powers to the First Deputy Commissioner is hereby amended so as to limit the powers of the First Deputy Commissioner to Boroughs within the City of New York exclusive of the Borough of Brooklyn.

I hereby delegate to and authorize the First and Second Deputy Police Commissioners to perform all the duties involved in the hearing, trial, and disposition of charges against officers or employes of the police force, and to impose the punishments authorized by law, except the punishment of dismissal, and in cases which they deem necessary to refer to me for disposition.

It is ordered, That all reports which by law or the rules and regulations of the department are required to be made by commanding officers of precincts or bureaus or squads within the Borough of Brooklyn shall be made by such commanding officers to the Second Deputy Commissioner in the Borough of Brooklyn at Borough Headquarters, in duplicate.

With these documents was filed an order transferring Sergt. Frank Rathgeber, who was Mr. York's aide when he was President, to his service at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn.

The certificate of Mr. York's appointment was the same as that of Mr. Devery. The orders as to trials and reports were aimed at relieving Col. Murphy of drudgery and to put an end to many red-tape errands between Brooklyn and New York.

Deputy Commissioner York and Mr. Shevlin kept up official traditions by returning Mr. Devery's visit. Mr. York, on his way to his cab, waved off interviewers and said he was in a hurry to get into harness.

MR. YORK'S STATEMENT.

"I have nothing to say. What I will do will serve for a declaration of my intentions," he remarked. "My headquarters will be in Brooklyn. Commissioner Devery will be taken care of if he comes over and I'll furnish him with transportation to get back. I am to manage Brooklyn police affairs; there are no conditions; I won't be interfered with.

"Yes, I had a talk with Mr. Devery. I asked him to send out notice to Brooklyn police commands that I had been placed in control over there and—" here the new delegated Commissioner smiled—"and he hastened to comply. I am pleased with my appointment."

Col. Murphy, at his afternoon reception, told of the cordial greetings between Messrs. York and Devery.

"Then," it was suggested, "they have buried the hatchet?"

"Well, yes, I suppose that may have been the case—if the hatchet was ever unburied. I directed Mr. York to go to Brooklyn and assume charge. I will when I consider it necessary try police cases. Mr. York will as a rule try those for Kings and Queens and Mr. Devery the other cases. All proceedings will be subject to my review. I cannot delegate the powers of appointment, transfer, dismissal, suspension, and promotion, but I will say that the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners in such matters will have weight with me. The question of Mr. York's subordination to Mr. Devery has never been raised. I consider them as having co-ordinate power."

Senior Deputy Chief Cortright was directed to investigate an open letter to Col. Murphy which complained that "Al" Adams's clearing house for ninety-seven policy shops at 366 West Thirty-first Street was still open. The Commissioner said he expected to receive in a couple of days reports from Chief Detective Titus on the personnel of his bureau and from other officials on the men detailed to "soft jobs" in the police courts and other retreats.

There was a meeting in the north trial room of the Board of Police Surgeons early in the afternoon. Col. Murphy made a short address to Chief Surgeon Cook and his associates. He assured them of his friendship and confidence. He asked them to hold up his hands in his effort to give the city an honest police administration.

Col. Murphy noted the bare and dirty features of the meeting room and said that he would have it made fit for the meetings of the board.

Curiosity in regard to the brougham used by Mr. Devery when he was Chief, and which was by some called "The Royal Coach," was satisfied yesterday. The vehicle was turned over to the department by Mr. Devery. It is now the official cab of Col. Murphy.

Measures affecting the police, which were sent to Police Headquarters by Corporation Counsel Whalen, were formerly studied by President York. Now they are referred for comment and recommendation to Col. Kipp.

SENTIMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. York Congratulated at the Willoughby Street Headquarters—Mrs Shevlin Commends Him.

There was great rejoicing at the Willoughby Street headquarters of the Brooklyn Democracy when Mr. York and Mr. Shevlin returned there in the afternoon from their visit to Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy. The newly appointed Second Deputy Commissioner of Police was heartily congratulated. Mr. York remained in Willoughby Street only a short time, and went from there to the local Police Headquarters, 16 Smith Street. When he arrived there a general order was being sent out to all the precincts in the borough announcing his appointment. Mr. York established himself in the room formerly occupied by the late Deputy Chief, John Mackellar.

Mr. York declared that it was his intention to pursue the policy in police matters which he followed while head of the old Police Board. He declared that he was uncompromisingly opposed to the existence of vice and crime in any form in the city, and that so far as Brooklyn was concerned he would exert every effort to make it a thoroughly satisfactory borough, morally.

"Commissioner Murphy," said Mr. York, "has empowered me to conduct the affairs of the department here. I have been assured that there will be no interference from across the river. According to the understanding under which my appointment was made, I am to conduct the police trials in Brooklyn and recommend transfers, promotions, and appointments. My duties here, in fact, will be practically the same as Deputy Commissioner Devery's in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. These powers have been delegated to me by the Commissioner."

Mr. York added that there would be no conflict of authority between Deputy Commissioner Devery and himself. In the event of his being out of the city or otherwise unable to conduct the trials in Brooklyn, he said, that duty would be performed for him by Deputy Commissioner Devery, and he would also preside at trials in Manhattan when Deputy Devery was unable to do so.

Mr. York said further that Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin would be continued in his present position in Brooklyn. Asked whether he would fill the vacancy in the office of Deputy Chief in Brooklyn, caused by the death of John Mackellar, Mr. York replied that it was too early to talk about the matter, and that the appointment in any event would have to be made from an eligible list.

Mr. Shevlin, in discussing the appointment of Mr. York in the afternoon, said that the relations between Willoughby Street and Tammany were now entirely harmonious. Brooklyn, he said, was to be congratulated upon the appointment of such a man as Mr. York.

"I am glad to state," said Mr. Shevlin, "that Commissioner Murphy has granted all that we asked of him. Our right to manage the affairs of the Police Department in Brooklyn was recognized by the people in Manhattan, and we will not be interfered with. The policy that will be pursued here in police affairs is indicated by the appointment of Mr. York. The Brooklyn organization is committed to the policy of a clean city. I am convinced, and I believe the people of Brooklyn are also of the same opinion, that Mr. York's administration of affairs here will be honest and that the law will be strictly enforced. His appointment will inspire confidence in the police force."

All the other Democratic leaders of Brooklyn who were seen expressed themselves as highly pleased with the appointment of Mr. York, and the concession made by Tammany. A telegram informing him of Mr. York's appointment was sent from Willoughby Street to Hugh McLaughlin, who is wintering in Florida. Mr. York was moved to accept the place, it is said, because Mr. McLaughlin wished him to do so.

WEST SIDE HOME ROBBED.

The Burglar Secures Jewels and Property Worth Over $2,000—The Owner Blames the Police.

Jewelry and other valuable property worth $2,200 were stolen from the home of Joseph I. Graf, at 28 West Eighty-ninth Street, early last Friday morning. The thief entered the house by a rear window on the ground floor, rifled bureau drawers in the rooms where Mr. Graf, his wife, and his son were sleeping, and finally escaped by the way he came in. When Mr. Graf, who is a dealer in hair at 812 Broadway, was asked about the robbery last night, he said:

"We have no police protection; that is the trouble. After my wife and I had heard the burglar run out of the house I opened a front window, and we yelled as loud as we could for fully fifteen minutes, crying that thieves were in the house, and shouting 'police.' At last, no officer answering our calls, I had to ring a messenger call, which was answered by a boy. The boy went in search of an officer, and returned with one after a few minutes, saying that he had found him on the corner. The policeman said at the time that he had heard my cries, and was on the way to the house. He must have been miles away and had good ears.

"We have a private watchman on the block, whose wages are paid by those who live here, but on that night he was sick. I can hardly remember ever having seen an officer on this block, although occasionally I have noticed policemen standing on the corners in the neighborhood. I believe the fact that many people in this part of town employ private watchmen accounts in a measure for the absence of uniformed officers, the latter thinking we are very well cared for without them."

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station sent detectives to the house when they learned of the robbery, and a detective of the Central Office was put to work on the case. Up to last night none of the lost property had been found.

"My taxes were just raised $4,000," said Mr. Graf last night, "but yet the city furnishes me with inadequate police protection."

At the West One Hundredth Street Station information about the robbery was refused. The Sergeant in charge declined to tell how many blocks had to be covered on the "beat" of the officer under whose watch the house of Mr. Graf was supposed to come.

LA BRETAGNE IN PORT.

The Vessel Brings Three Bodies of Americans Who Died Abroad.

There were three bodies aboard the steamship La Bretagne, which arrived here from France yesterday. They were those of E. Clarence Warden, who died in Paris Jan. 9, and whose burial will take place within a few days in Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston; Mrs. Helen M. Fiske, who died at Nice Jan. 14, and whose burial will also take place at Boston, and Mrs. Susan Schoonmaker Laporte, who died at Hyères on Jan. 8.

There was a birth on the vessel during the trip. The child is the son of steerage passengers.

Among the passengers were M. Dangon, the artist; Daniel Anderson, Mme. Victorine Colmay, George P. Linden, and M. de Wendel.

New Testimony Against Kennedy.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who is preparing the Kennedy case for its third hearing, claims to have found a witness who rode to Staten Island with the accused dentist on the night of Aug. 15 last on the 2:40 boat. Kennedy claims to have gone across on the 12:25 boat. Mr. Osborne refused to disclose the identity of the new witness.

"Blessings in disguise"—the new, long Spring overcoats.

They disguise the worn, end-of-the-winter suit; keep it in the dark until you feel like buying the new Spring one.

Spring overcoats just like the best tailors are cutting.

Odd isn't it, but as overcoats lengthen, derbies heighten—yet you shall have a low, if a high derby doesn't suit you; you shall have just the block that becomes you—all good blocks are here.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

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Domestic & Imported Tapestries,

suitable for Draperies, Portieres, Furniture and Wall Coverings, reduced as follows:

600 yards, 24 patterns, figured and self colored Armures and Tapestries, at

75c. yard,

formerly $1.00 to $1.50 yard.

900 yards, 50 patterns, Tapestries, Raw Silks, Lamballes, Armures and Orientals, at

$1.00 yard,

formerly $1.50 to $2.50 yard.

800 yards, 42 patterns, Silk Stripes, Derby Satins, Satin Damasks and Frou Frous, at

$1.75 yard,

formerly $2.50 to $4.00 yard.

1,000 yards, 45 patterns, All Silk Damasks, Brocades and Imported Brocatelles, also 400 yards, double-faced, silk finish Velours, at

$2.50 yard,

formerly $3.50 to $5.50 yard.

Furniture Coverings, in verdure, gobelin and wool tapestries,

$1.75, $2.50 & $3.50 yard.

Cushion Tops, 24-inch,

25c., 35c. & 50c.

We specially commend above values to the consideration of Upholsterers, Decorators and Hotel Proprietors.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th S

Austin's Dog Bread

is a food, medicine, and tonic combined.

TRAGIC DEATH IN SUBWAY.

Pinioned by Cable, the Top of Workman's Head Is Torn Off by Passing Car.

While working in the cable subway at Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Robinson, an iron worker, of 109 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was instantly killed. The top of his head was torn off by the grip of a passing car.

The system of motive power is being changed from cable to electricity, and the cars are stopped from midnight to about 5:30 o'clock in the morning. Robinson and George O'Neill were engaged at the point where the accident happened. Robinson put his head in the channel to do some detail work, and just as he did so the first north-bound car of the morning approached in the distance. It lifted the cable, Robinson's head was pinned in, and death was now inevitable. O'Neill saw the cable lift and realized at once that a car was coming. He seized Robinson, shouting at the same time that a car was near, and tried to pull the man out of the way. Robinson, knowing that he had but a few seconds more to live, squirmed in his terror but could not budge his head.

It was all over in a few seconds. The rumble of the approaching car shut out the shrieks of the two men down under the street. The grip struck the top of Robinson's head, tore off the upper portion of the skull, and scattered the man's brains for several yards along the channel of the subway.

The car passed on, the gripman not knowing that anything was wrong. O'Neill gave the alarm as soon as he could stagger out of the subway, and later George W. Brewster, the gripman of the car, and Thomas Fitzgerald, the foreman of the operations at the point where the accident happened, were arrested. Coroner Fitzpatrick held the men in $2,000 bail each to await the result of the inquest.

CALLS MR. BALDWIN "BLUFFER"

Mayor May Veto Bill to Depress Long Island Road Tracks in Brooklyn.

A hearing was held in Mayor Van Wyck's office yesterday on the bill which passed the Legislature to depress the tracks of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn. Edward F. Linton, a member of the Atlantic Avenue Commission; Frederick W. Rowe, Aldermen Bridges and Wafer, Councilmen Goodwin and Wise, and ex-Police Commissioner Hess were present.

Mr. Linton favored the bill. He said that if the tracks were depressed the value of real estate on Atlantic Avenue would be so enhanced in value that in a few years the city would receive in taxes all spent on the improvement.

"Why," remarked the Mayor, "this is a bill in the interest of the Long Island Railroad Company, which is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They are trying to control the whole thing, and they want to control the North River water front."

"President Baldwin told me that the railroad company did not care about this improvement," said Mr. Rowe.

"Well," said Mayor Van Wyck, "the next time you see him you tell him that he is a bluffer. Mr. Baldwin is Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen."

Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn made a speech, in which he said that the bill would "rob the people out of $1,250,000," and put the money in the pockets of a railroad company. Alderman Bridges said that any Mayor who would sign the bill would be robbing the city.

"Why," he said, "you might as well put your hands in the people's pockets and take out the money and hand it to the railroad officials."

It was said after the meeting that Mayor Van Wyck would probably return the bill to Albany with his veto.

Durland's Old Academy to be Razed.

The Department of Buildings has condemned and ordered to be torn down Durland's Riding Academy at Fifty-ninth Street and the Circle, because of its unsafe condition. The academy has been removed to 7 West Sixty-sixth Street. Although the old academy was condemned some time ago, the blasting of rocks near the Circle for the Rapid Transit tunnel has tended to add to its unsafe condition, and hastened removal from it.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Nun's Veiling.

A very large importation for the Spring Season.

Four shades of dark blue, old rose, fawn, reseda, tan, castor, light gray and old blue. The weave is of the finest sheer, yet substantial quality, — combining durability and fashionable appearance, necessary for the clinging draperies of the coming season,

95 cents per yard; VALUE $1.50.

Flannels.

Suitable for blouses, Sacques, Dressing Gowns or Children's Frocks.

Fine quality, striped, "Silk Warp" French Flannel, — pink-and-white, blue-and-white, red-and-white, heliotrope-and-white or gray-and-white,—in waist lengths of 2½ and 3 yards,

$1.25 and $1.50 each; FORMERLY 85 CENTS PER YARD.

1500 yards Scotch Plaid Flannels,

40 cents per yard; FORMERLY 60 CENTS.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BARGAINS FOR EVERY ROOM

We must have still more room for Spring goods.

BEDROOM—Mahogany 2 pc. Suites, $65 to $308, (former prices $81 to $340.)

DRAWING-ROOM—Use and beauty combined—slender little Chippendale chairs, superbly carved Louis XV. and XVI. gold suites.

DINING-ROOM conveniences—Sideboards with new interior arrangements; cabinets that display to the best advantage treasured bits of china.

HALL—Real old time elegance in our Mahogany and Flemish oak designs, always giving the proper dignity yet abolishing any thought of "stiff" effect.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St. | "The Stowaway" Co, 7 Reed Birds. Willis Family, Ranschie, Hill & Hall. David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly." Mme. Herrmann, Lucille Saunders, etc. Johnstone Bennett & Co., "The Hustler" Co, American Four, Sunetaro, Tschernoff's Dogs, Gertrude Mansfield & C. Wilbur, "The Irish Alderman" Co.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LOUIS MANN, CLARA LIPMAN
IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
To-d'y at 2. Also Mar. 7 & 8 at 3, &Sun. Eve. Mar. 10. | Lecture by THOMAS F. MILLARD ON THE WAR IN CHINA. Illustrated by C. FRED ACKERMAN with most marvelous Moving Pictures.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:15 — FLORODORA

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE — MARY MANNERING Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. In "Janice Meredith."

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week, The Adventure of Lady Ursula

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

GRAND AT THE White Horse Tavern Matinee To-morrow, 25c., 50c.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

Irving Place Theatre. Eve., 8:15. To-night, Benefit. Ottbert, Sittliche Forderung and Wolter's Farce Comedy, Der Hochzeitstag.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

JAPANESE VICE CONSUL WEDS.

Takes an English Girl of Sixteen for Wife at the City Hall.

A handsome young English girl, sixteen years old, was married at the City Hall yesterday to Joich Takasugi, Japanese Vice Consul at New York. The bridegroom is thirty-five years old.

This couple had made a vow to each other and to their friends that any attempt made to prevent the wedding would end in the suicide of both. Mrs. Margaret Baker stood trembling in the dingy basement of the City Hall, ready to shout the word "No." Lawyer Abraham Levy, who appeared as counsel for the bridegroom, interposed an objection to the ceremony, and advised the young man not to marry, as he would be condemned in his country for marrying beneath his station.

Takasugi met the girl in Central Park about ten months ago, and between the two it was a case of love at first sight. Alderman Marks performed the usual wedding ceremony.

CHARLES BETZ HELD IN BAIL.

Grandmother of Man Who Annoyed Miss Smith Testifies.

Charles Betz of 49 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested Sunday night charged with sending threatening letters to Miss Louise T. Smith, daughter of Millard F. Smith, the clothier, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court and committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Miss Smith's father requested Magistrate Kramer to do something to put a stop to the annoyance his family was subjected to by Betz.

Mrs. Caroline Carmen, the grandmother of Betz, with whom he lives, was in court. Mrs. Carmen said her grandson had formerly worked in Bradstreets', and that about four weeks ago he began to show symptoms of an unbalanced mind.

Betz first met Miss Smith about eight years ago at a dancing academy, where they were both pupils, but the young woman had nothing to do with him. He has a wealthy brother living in Orange, N. J.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., March 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., March 9, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist....PROF. HUGO BECKER.....'Cello
Program: Overture, "Manfred," Schumann; Concerto for 'Cello, C Major, Op. 33, d'Albert; SYMPHONY, "EROICA," BEETHOVEN; Variations for 'Cello, Op. 33, Tschaikowsky; Episode, "Carnival in Paris," Svendsen.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruliman's.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall.
Brooklyn Concert Postponed.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Monday Morning, March 11th, at 11 o'clock, Major J. S. Pond announces the Last Appearance This Season of ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Subject: "Wild Animals I Have Met." The Sandhill Stag, Whab; the Grizzley, the Pacing Mustang, Mollie Cottontail, and other favorites. Tickets at the hall.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatisation of Hiawatha at 3:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE.
Dam & Beavers, Maine, Adirondack, Canadian Exhibits, Launches, Yachts, Canoes, Etc.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
Brooklyn S. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Extra.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

LAST SONG RECITAL — MENDELSSOHN HALL
Friday Evening, March 8, at 8:30,
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
Reserved Seats, $1.50.
At Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, principal hotels.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, March 6, at 3. — PIANOFORTE RECITAL. Miss HARRIETTE CADY.
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT — In His Greatest Success GARRETT O'MAGH (all new songs)
March 11—SOUVENIRS. 75th Time. Seats ready.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

KEITH'S M. B. CURTIS. SWEATNAM, JOHNSON & DEAN. COURTNEY. Empire Com. 4.
LIVING ART STUDIES.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. — THE FOUR COHANS.
"THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2 — Evgs., 8:15 sharp, and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

EDEN MUSEE — World in Wax. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. JOAN OF ARC, aft. at 3; Ev. at 8.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. CARMEN.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

KOSTER & BIAL'S — WEST 34th ST.
25c. Daily Mat. 50c. all orc. Evgs. 7:45.
TO-DAY—TO-NGT., ALL WEEK, WHITE RATS.
Geo. Fuller Golden, Henry Lee, Lewis & Ryan, Others, & Big Kiralfy Ballet, 60 People.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
W. A. Brady's Revival — UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
The greatest of all moral dramas.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

O'Neill's,

OFFER UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS THIS WEEK IN THEIR

Upholstery Department

Table Covers.

FRENCH VELOURS in a variety of colors, six-quarter size, formerly 5.75, ... 3.98

EIGHT-QUARTER size in Olive, Moss Green, and Old Red, Figured and solid color centres, all desirable dining-room colors, reduced from 10.75 to 7.98

The 12.75 size reduced to 9.25

Curtains—Extraordinary Values.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, style and make unlike any other shown, 85c, 98c and 1.15 Pair.

POINT ARABE EFFECTS in Patterns and Color; 250 pairs in all formerly 7.98 to 9.50 pair, 6.95 Pair.

150 PAIRS WHITE IRISH POINTS at one-third less than usual prices. 4.69 and 5.98 Pair.

500 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS in all the new spring designs a 1.48, 1.98 and 2.50 Pair.

Estimates furnished for Upholstering Furniture, making and putting up Shades and Awnings.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Manager. MATINEES Wednesday & Saturday, 2.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:10.
AS BIG A SUCCESS AS EVER.
The Augustin Daly Musical Company,
SAN TOY
Including JAMES T. POWERS.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

BURTON HOLMES
THIS Tuesday at 3, Daly's. Wed. & Thurs., 8:30, Mendelssohn Hall. MOKILAND
Nxt wk, same place and hours, Paris Exposition.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
"Decided Success"—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Sat.
Charles Frohman's Production, TO HAVE & TO HOLD

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH." Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way. Ev'gs 8:30. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday. "A real success."—Herald.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
"A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun. "Screaming."—Ev. World.
The Lash of a Whip

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

BIJOU. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. 59th—TIME—59th. To-night at 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. | In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. | SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. Broadway Burlesquers. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1 west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN in the Palace of the King."

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

WHITE RATS!
Lion Palace Music Hall, B'way & 110th St.
THIS WEEK.
A Real Vaudeville Show.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

MANHATTAN 53 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Ev. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 13.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. and 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. Och. 25c. | The Orpheum Show. 10 BIG ACTS.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

Oriental Carpets AND RUGS.
4th Floor.

250, fine Karabagh and Shirvan Rugs, 3 ft. 6 ins. x 4 ft. 3 ins. to 4 ft. x 6 ft. 5 ins. 7.00

An extensive collection of antique and modern,—Kazaks, Mousouls and Daghestans,—medium sizes. Many rare specimens included in the stock. 10.00 Usual Prices 12.50 to 18.00

Antique Persian Hall Strips,—3 ft. x 10 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins. x 22 ft. 22.00, 35.00, 45.00 and 75.00

Turkish Rugs,—Carpet sizes 50.00, 60.00 and 85 Usual Price 72.50 to 110

India Rugs,—carpet sizes 110.00 Usual Price 165.00 to 185.00

185,—fine antique and Modern Bokharas,—various sizes,—brilliant rich colors, 12.50 and 14.50

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:30.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 7, at 7:45.—Special performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bisphan, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 9, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Salezа, Piançon, Sizes, Gilibert, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices, Double Bill.—I PAGLIACCI (in Italian.) Miss Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saligнac, Fini-Corsi, and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Mar. 10, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina, Bridewell, and Margaret Macintyre; MM. Scotti, Cremonini, and Plancon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

JOSEF HOFMANN Recital to-day at 2:30.

MET. OPERA HOUSE. SPECIAL. Only Afternoon Cycle and Last Performances of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. By RICHARD WAGNER.
Tues. Aft., March 12, at 2:30 precisely.—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely.—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Marrilf, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely.—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

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FREE FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sixteen Recalcitrant Irish Members Removed by Police.

Sir Eugene Crean, Patrick McHugh and Others Struggle Desperately With the Officers.

LONDON, March 6.—The House of Commons sat very late in Committee of Supply, and after midnight the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, applied the closure on the education estimates.

The Nationalists shouted "Gag! gag!" and refused to leave the House when the division was taken. The Chairman of Committees twice asked them to retire to the division lobby, but they shouted, "Certainly not!" Michael J. Flavin (Nationalist, North Kerry) cried, "I protest against the way all Irish votes are closured."

The Chairman then intimated that he must report the matter to the Speaker. In the meantime the other members had returned from the lobbies amid some uproar, thirty or forty Irishmen remaining in their seats.

The Speaker, (the Right Hon. William Court Gully,) having returned to the House, the Chairman reported the matter to him. The Speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of "Yes! yes!"

Mr. Gully then named sixteen of the recalcitrants, and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division.

The Speaker ordered the sixteen suspended members to withdraw, but they refused amid great uproar. The Speaker called upon the Sergeant at Arms to remove them. They shouted defiance. The Deputy Sergeant at Arms advanced and asked them to leave, but they still refused.

Never before had such a scene occurred in the House as then followed. Sir Eugene Crean (member for Southeast Cork) struggled fiercely with the attendants, who summoned the police, a dozen constables entering the House. The Nationalists jeered at them. Four or five stalwart policemen proceeded to seize Sir Eugene, who stuck his legs under the seat and could not be moved for some minutes.

Meanwhile other policemen were struggling and fighting with other Irishmen, who stood up and obstructed the passage of the police to Sir Eugene's seat. The Irish shouted, "Don't kill him! Don't kill the man!"

The Nationalists fought and struggled frantically; but at length a superior force of police succeeded in dragging Sir Eugene out by the legs and arms and carrying him down the floor of the House, the Irishmen standing and wildly shouting "Shame!" "Murderers!" "South African brutality!"

The Speaker then called upon Patrick A. McHugh, North Leitrim, to retire, but he defiantly refused, his companions shouting approval. A strong body of twenty policemen again stormed the Irish benches. Mr. McHugh fought, struggled with, and impeded them in every way.

Angry words filled the air. The benches below the gangway on the Opposition side were a mass of mad, struggling humanity. Several policemen were struck with fists. Free fights between the police and the members were fairly general.

As Mr. McHugh was being carried out—his outer garments had been torn away in the struggle—Mr. Flavin shouted from the back benches, "Nineteen policemen to remove one Irishman!" and cries of "Shame!" were heard from the Opposition benches.

While John Cullinan (South Tipperary) was being removed, after struggling violently, Patrick O'Brien excitedly appealed to the Speaker to "stop this most distressing scene." The Speaker responded: "The scene is certainly as distressing to me as it can be to the Irish members."

Mr. O'Brien—For every member on these benches the same scene will have to be re-enacted. I do appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the leader of the House, to see if you will not let the matter now end and allow the House to adjourn. To-morrow we shall meet in a better and different temper.

The Speaker, in reply, again earnestly appealed to the members named to obey the ruling of the House, whether they agreed to the course taken or not, and to leave the House peaceably and decently. The response to this was cries of "No! No!" from the Nationalists.

The Speaker then ordered the removal of the others. Amid renewed howls of execration, the police grappled with them and carried them by arms and legs over the benches and out of the House. While A. J. Donelan (East Cork) was being removed, the Nationalists rose and sang "God save Ireland." Mr. Flavin shouted to the Unionists, who sat silent in their seats during the scene, "You will be carried out of South Africa in the same way!"

Mr. Flavin's turn then came. The police were handling him roughly amid renewed cries of "Murderers!" when he exclaimed, "All right, I don't intend to hurt anybody."

Those who were removed included Patrick White, (North Meath;) William Lundon, (Limerick;) William Abraham, (Cork;) Patrick C. Doogan, (East Tyrone,) and James Gilhooly, (West Cork.)

There were still about fifty Irishmen remaining when the committee resumed, but they refused to appoint any tellers for a division.

The trouble arose through Mr. Balfour closuring the whole education estimates without giving an opportunity to discuss the Irish votes.

At 1 o'clock the Speaker said:

"The House will now resume proceedings in committee, and I trust that honorable members will now leave the House."

The remaining Irish members shouted that they would not go. The Chairman put the vote, and declared that the yeas had it. Amid laughter and cheers the House adjourned. The Nationalists jeered Mr. Balfour and the other Ministers as they left the building.

At a meeting of Irish Nationalists yesterday afternoon, at which John E. Redmond presided, a resolution was passed to the effect that it was inconsistent and improper for any member of the party to use influence, direct or indirect, to obtain Government situations or appointments of any kind for any person.

It was also decided to pay to members unable to attend the sessions of the House of Commons without a subsidy the sum of £5 weekly during the session, non-attendants being fined at the rate of 15 shillings a day.

The Daily Chronicle, (Liberal,) commenting on the scene in the House, says:

"The Irishmen surpassed even their old worst records. The scene carries us back to the worst days of Parnell's home-rule struggle, and must still further lessen for the Irish Party the sympathy that has long been waning."

The Times declares that Parliament cannot pass over the "Hooligan" conduct of the Irish members unless it is to be degraded in character below the level of the Austrian Reichsrath. "Drastic punishment must be meted out for this offense," it says, "which is all the more unpardonable because clearly deliberate."

BRITISH DUTY ON SUGAR?

Member of the Ministry Admits It Is Under Discussion—Budget Likely to Provide It.

LONDON, March 6.—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer," (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,) said a prominent member of the House of Commons last night, "will probably introduce a duty on sugar in the forthcoming budget, and will perhaps also add a countervailing duty."

A member of the Ministry said:

"I can only say that this serious departure from England's historic principles of free trade is under discussion. The provisions of the budget are religiously kept secret until announced in the House of Commons. However, if sugar is not taken off the free list, there will be a large number of disappointed Conservatives; on the other hand, the introduction of such a motion will meet with the most fierce opposition upon the part of the Liberals and all old-time champions of free trade.

"The movement in favor of such a step is due, first, to the almost utter decay of England's refining industry; secondly, to the careful study of the success of American sugar under the present system, and, thirdly, to the dire necessity of the Government to raise funds by other means than increasing the already enormous direct taxation.

"For some time an influential committee of the House of Commons has been dealing with the subject. After the recent controversy between Russia and the United States over sugar, this committee decided to make the matter one of debate in the House of Commons on March 4. Mr. James Reid, member of the House of Commons from Greenock, the centre of the sugar refining industry, was appointed spokesman, but at the last moment Mr. Balfour was obliged to cancel his consent, owing to the necessity of devoting all the House's time to the debate on supplies."

James Reid in an interview said:

"Yes; a tax on sugar is practically protection; but I see no way out of it. Indeed, the refiners of my constituency will not be satisfied with a mere import duty, arguing that this will leave them little better off than before. What we hope to get is a countervailing duty which will nullify the bounties afforded by France, Germany, and Belgium. Twenty-five years ago there were fourteen prosperous refineries in Greenock. Now there are only four. Formerly the proprietors were very wealthy. Now they are reduced to mediocre circumstances.

"I do not think a tax or countervailing duty will seriously affect American sugar. It is chiefly aimed at the cheap beet sugars of the Continent, which, thanks to the subsidy, can undersell anything produced here.

"The West Indian people are also seriously affected, and are giving us the full weight of their influence. The chief opposition comes from the English confectioners and cooking trade, of course. But I do not think the Government will allow the refining industry to die out for the sake of one particular branch of the trade.

"In case the United States Government should subsidize American vessels, I think their sugar cargoes would be dangerously near coming under our proposed countervailing duty. We are far from desirous of embracing the whole American policy of protection; but you have certainly taught us a lesson regarding sugar, and so long as the Continent insists upon subsidizing sugar to ruin our industries, we are bound to retaliate."

Evidently the Government is preparing the way for such a departure as the foregoing suggests. An editorial in The Times, discussing the advisability of placing a duty on sugar, corn, and agricultural produce in view of the fact that taxation must be doubled during the next three years, says:

"The people are tired of the theoretical objections to certain import duties which existed in the golden days of Mr. Gladstone's free trade; but whether the Government, in spite of its enormous majority, will be able to break down, even as regards sugar alone, the principles of free trade, is a matter upon which its own supporters are inclined to be doubtful."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Foreign Comment—Berlin Lokal Anzeiger Says Mr. McKinley has "Disappointed the World."

BERLIN, March 6.—In commenting on President McKinley's inaugural address, the National Zeitung says:

"The mere fact that the President mentioned reciprocity treaties proves that there exists a strong liberal current."

The Lokal Anzeiger describes the United States as "threatening economic and political dangers for old Europe," and then, referring to the address, says:

"President McKinley has disappointed the world. The China and tariff pass ges of the address are general phrases, and the Cuba and Philippine passages are optimistic and self-deluding."

PARIS, March 6.—Le Gaulois, dealing with President McKinley's inaugural address, says:

"Daily it becomes more plain that President McKinley tends at the present time to repudiate the policy of expansion and imperialism and to return to the moderation which accords better with his temperament and ideas."

CARTER MAY RETURN TO SENATE.

Believed in Helena that He May Be Elected To-day or To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., March 5.—The Legislature, with but two more days to live, has been casting a fruitless daily ballot for two months to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of W. A. Clark last Spring. It is now believed by many that Thomas H. Carter will succeed to that unexpired four years' term. He is the caucus nominee of the Republicans and has received their solid support of 32 votes.

One member of the Legislature died yesterday, and one is absent, so that Carter needs but fourteen additional votes to secure a majority. These will come, it is said, from the independent, or Daly Democrats, and dissatisfied fusionists, who feel that the deadlock in their ranks cannot be broken, and the prediction is current here on all sides to-night that Carter will be re-elected to-morrow or Thursday.

This belief is further borne out by the sensational advance yesterday and to-day in Amalgamated and other copper stocks, which have heretofore been antagonised by Clark.

Died on Hearing of His Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—Fred Krüger dropped dead this afternoon in the yards of the Lebahn Brick Company of Evanston a few minutes after the Superintendent had called him into the office, and, after complimenting him for sobriety and steady habits, had told him his salary would be advanced 25 per cent. He was an athlete, and was very popular with all who knew him.

Golf at Old Point Comfort

And many other attractions. Leave New York on Old Dominion steamer any week day, 3 P. M.; arrive 9 A. M. next day. Round trip, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $12.00.—Adv.

"THE NEW YORKER" is too good for a nickel. It takes care of New Yorkers. All newsdealers.—Adv.

OLD WOMAN ABANDONED ON CHARITIES PIER

Left by a Nurse of the Isabella Heimath, Whence She Was Taken.

Cannot Walk or Speak English—An Official's Effort to Keep the Matter from the Newspapers.

A woman, sixty years old, who was unable to walk more than a few feet, was, according to George Blair, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, brought to the Charities Pier, on which is his office, in a trolley car from the Isabella Heimath, One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and there left without word having been said to any one connected with his department of her presence there. Able to speak only German, she remained on the pier until somebody who could understand her happened to see and address her.

It was sometime in the middle of the afternoon when an employe in the office of Superintendent Blair noticed the old woman trembling on the bench. She was poorly dressed and her lips and hands were shaking.

The clerk called a policeman detailed to the pier, who spoke German. To him the old woman said that she had been brought from the Isabella Heimath, where they had told her they could keep her no longer. She had been left there, having been told that she must enter Bellevue. Her husband, who was a baker, and had lived in Philadelphia, had deserted her there twenty years ago. Since that time she had supported herself as a domestic working in German families. She had had apoplexy and had broken two bones in her leg, and had been in Bellevue in October when she was admitted to the Isabella Heimath, where she had staid for four months. The man nurse had brought her to the office on the pier and then had hurried away.

Superintendent Blair was trying to get the Isabella Heimath on the telephone when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES entered the office and heard the Superintendent's words to Superintendent J. William Meyer of the up-town institution. When Mr. Blair had gotten Mr. Meyer at the other end of the wire he took pains to repeat the remarks of the up-town Superintendent, so that the reporter could make no mistake. Said Mr. Blair:

"What sort of treatment do you call this that you have given an old woman who must be eighty—what did you dump her here on my pier for? Oh, you say she wanted to come, eh? She tells us differently. Why didn't you notify me in the regular way that you had a case that you wanted me to take and find out whether it was a case that I wanted to take or not? Did you bring her down personally? Oh, you sent her down by a nurse, did you? Well, what did he sneak off for without notifying my office that she was here? You say she could make her wants known to us herself, do you? Why, man alive, she couldn't speak a word of English. Now that she is here I suppose I must provide for her."

Mr. Blair put up the receiver.

"They say they didn't have room for her up there. I consider it almost inhuman treatment to give a poor old woman like that. Why, that institution is supposed to be a charitable institution. It has certain rights and privileges given to it on that account. It is exempt from certain taxation because it is a charity. The institution is one of the best of its kind so far as the supporters of it are concerned. It's just a case of too much Superintendent."

Superintendent Blair gave directions that the woman, who gave her name as Carolina Hahn, and age as sixty, and Germany as her birthplace, be admitted to Bellevue.

"I'll put her there for the present," he decided, "until I can make an investigation. But I'll know more about this later."

The reporter called at the Isabella Heimath last evening and asked to see Mr. Meyer, the Superintendent. A large man of middle age came forward, saying that was his name, and in answer to questions, he made this statement:

"The woman who is entered on our books as Caroline Horn was admitted into our convalescent ward on Oct. 25 under our rule providing that convalescents needing care and rest after an acute disease or surgical operation are admitted for a limitable time on the recommendation of a reputable physician or the authorities of a hospital. The woman was admitted on the recommendation of the Bellevue people.

"It is specified that the period for which such patients are allowed to stay here shall not exceed four months. So when the four months were up I told her that she would have to go to Bellevue. She wasn't admitted as an inmate of the home department for life because there wasn't room. She didn't seem to know of any friends or relatives who could take care of her. So a nurse took her from here on an Amsterdam Avenue car. I told her that they would probably send her to the Island."

The Superintendent sent for Nurse Smith, who had taken the woman to the Charities pier. Smith said he had been in a hurry yesterday, as he had another patient to attend to in Bellevue.

"I took her down to the pier all right," said he. "I was in a hurry to get away, so I told the woman in German to sit down there on a bench. I met a colored man near the door, and told him that I had left a woman there for his people to look after. He said she'd be looked after all right, and I went over to Bellevue, where I had another patient to attend to."

"That'll do, Smith," said Meyer; "you can go."

Meyer followed the reporter out to the outer door.

"I suppose this'll be in all the papers?" he suggested, putting his hand in his pocket.

"Possibly," the reporter replied, "though there were not many reporters about."

"Couldn't you go to some of them and either see them or leave a note for them explaining that there's nothing in it; that it's all explained? I'd gladly pay your expenses."

Meyer pulled a roll of bills from his pockets and stripped off two. The reporter informed him that that was not his business, and advised him to use the telephone.

"But they'd know you," Meyer persisted, "and you could keep it out."

The reporter informed him again that his business was getting the news and not carrying messages.

"But Meyer continued:

"But you could keep it out all right. You won't, eh? Well, take these, anyway. I'd like to make you a little present for your trouble, and perhaps you'd happen to see some of the other reporters and could get them to keep it out."

The reporter left him still with his roll of bills in his hand.

SAW STEAMER IONA ASHORE.

The British steamer Gloxinia, Capt. Wallace, which arrived last night from Cienfuegos, reports that on Feb. 27 they saw the British steamer Iona of West Hartlepool ashore off Cape San Antonio. The vessel required the immediate assistance of a wrecking steamer.

The Iona, in command of Capt. J. Cranston, sailed from Las Palmas on Feb. 4 for New Orleans. Cape San Antonio is situated at the western extremity of the Island of Cuba. The Iona is a steel vessel of 1,348 tons net, and is owned by Herskind & Co. of West Hartlepool, England.

Minnesota Democrats Secure an Organ.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—Articles of incorporation have been filed of the Globe Newspaper Company, capital $100,000, with ex-Gov. John Lind, Democratic State Chairman L. A. Rosing, R. L. O'Connor, City Treasurer Bremer, and Daniel H. Evans as incorporators. The new company has a ten-day option on The St. Paul Globe and expects to complete the deal.

Assassination in the Public Street.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 5.—As Rudolph Dimaria, an Italian, was leaving his barber's shop at noon to-day, he was shot and instantly killed. The murder took place on the principal street of the town. Nicholas Lapka was arrested on suspicion.

Ninety-five Clubs

Are within from two to fifteen minutes of the New York Central's Grand Central Station, New York. No wonder clubmen travel on the New York Central. Fastest service; best time.—Adv.

BRITISH SHIP IN PERIL.

Steamer Camperdown, for New York with Sugar, Stranded on Cape Lookout Shoals.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.—The British steamer Camperdown, bound for New York, loaded with 20,000 sacks of sugar, is stranded on Cape Lookout Shoals, seven miles from the beach. The Captain of the life-saving crew has made three unsuccessful attempts to board the vessel and render assistance, but, owing to a strong head current, a high sea, and southwest winds, he has been unable to do so.

During the first attempt he got close enough to communicate with those on board. The Captain of the steamer asked that assistance be sent him, and the Merritt Wrecking Company of Norfolk has been notified. The weather has been so thick and hazy that the life savers have been unable to see or communicate with the Camperdown since.

Everything indicates the total loss of the vessel unless the weather changes and assistance reaches her soon.

The Camperdown is owned by C. W. Duncan & Co. of Glasgow. She was 310 feet long and of 1,620 tons. She sailed from Havana Feb. 20.

ROBBED A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

Burglar Pointed a Revolver at Her and Took Her Watch and Money.

Mrs. David B. Matthews, wife of the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, West Hoboken, had an exciting and unpleasant experience on Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, who have only been married a few months, occupy a flat at 418 Traphagen Street. The Rev. Mr. Matthews went out Monday evening to make a pastoral visit. He had been gone but a short time when Mrs. Matthews, who was reading in a rear room, heard a noise in the parlor. Entering the room to ascertain the cause, she found herself confronted by a middle-aged man, with a heavy black beard, attired in a dark suit. As Mrs. Matthews appeared the stranger leveled a revolver at her head.

"If you attempt to make an outcry," he said, "I will blow your brains out. If you hand me your money and what valuables you have, you will suffer no harm."

Dazed by the weapon and the threat she gave the man her pocketbook, containing a few dollars, and her watch and chain. Then she fainted and remembers nothing more.

When Rector Matthews returned he found his wife unconscious on the floor. He and Mrs. Kiely, who lives on the second floor, succeeded in reviving Mrs. Matthews after half an hour's hard work.

"Where is the robber?" she exclaimed. "Is he here? Take him away. Don't let him touch me."

Another half hour elapsed before Mrs. Matthews could tell a coherent story, and then there was little hope of finding the intruder, of whom she could give only the bare description detailed above. He had ransacked several closets and drawers, but had taken nothing of value except the articles handed him by Mrs. Matthews.

RAMAPO BILL DELAYED.

Acting Republican Leader Objected to Having It Placed on Final Passage in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 5.—When Speaker Nixon handed down the Slater bill this morning, in the Assembly, repealing the charter of 1895 giving the Ramapo Water Company extraordinary privileges, Mr. Morgan of Kings moved the bill to a second reading. It was advanced by unanimous consent, whereupon Mr. Morgan moved that the bill be placed on final passage. To this Mr. Kelsey, who was acting as majority leader in the place of Mr. Allds, who is sick, objected, despite the fact that the minority was prepared to cast a solid vote for its passage.

Mr. Harburger of New York favored the immediate passage of the bill. Speaking for the minority, Mr. Harburger said that it was unjust, unwise, and impolitic to refer the bill to committee, and it was only done for the purpose of further delay.

The bill was referred to the Cities Committee.

The Cities Committee took no action on the bill although both Senator Slater and Assemblyman Morgan appeared and urged the committee to take favorable action. By mutual agreement with Chairman Kelsey, the members will take up the bill for final disposal at its meeting on Thursday.

COLLEGE MEN HIS VICTIMS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—A slick confidence man, who gives his name as Alfred Parsons of Dublin, Ireland, tried to swindle President Hadley of Yale today, and as a result is locked up here tonight.

He represented himself as a graduate in electricity of an English college and called on President Hadley with a check on a New York bank, which he wanted the President to indorse. His credentials and papers, including a letter from Ambassador Andrew D. White, seemed all right, but Dr. Hadley asked the bank to look the fellow up.

A detective who was in the bank at the time followed Parsons to the New Haven House, where he had hired a suite of rooms.

The man was asked by the detective to go back to the bank, and when the bank officials learned that he had no account in New York he was arrested. Parsons is about forty-eight years old and weighs over 250 pounds. He is of a prepossessing appearance and talks well. The local police learn that he is wanted in New York. He is charged there with having worked successfully a similar scheme on a Columbia College officials.

HARRISON IS RENOMINATED.

The Mayor Is Again Placed at the Head of Chicago Democratic Ticket.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Carter H. Harrison was placed in nomination for Mayor of Chicago for the third consecutive term by the Democratic City Convention to-day. There was no opposition to his renomination, either at the primaries yesterday or in to-day's convention.

A resolution of sympathy for the Boers was adopted, together with a platform favoring municipal ownership of all public utilities. The ticket as nominated is as follows:

Mayor—Carter H. Harrison; City Treasurer—Charles F. Guenther; City Attorney—Andrew J. Ryan; City Clerk—William Loeffler.

Texas Adopts an Official Flower.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 5.—The concurrent resolution which was passed by the State Senate a few days ago making the blue bonnet the official floral emblem of Texas was to-day unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives. It goes into immediate effect. This flower was selected by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America for Texas's emblem, and the legislative enactment was secured through their efforts.

Big Silver Strike in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Col., March 5.—The most sensational strike of all those recently made here occurred to-day in a tent made on some ore from the Dunkirk Mine. Manager Charles Morris picked up two pieces of ore at random from the new streak, and assays gave 6,356 ounces in silver per ton, or nearly $3,000.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The shortest route and quickest schedule between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pinehurst, N. C. Through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, with dining car service. Office, 1,366 Broadway.—Adv.

For nearly three generations BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE has been the standard.—Adv.

TWO MEN PERISH IN FIRE

Flames and Smoke Drive Back Would-be Rescuers.

Eighteen Horses Also Burned to Death, a Stable Destroyed, and Three Houses Damaged in Brooklyn.

Two men were burned to death in a fire which started this morning shortly after midnight in the stable and warehouse 226 Marion Street, Brooklyn. Eighteen horses also perished, and the fire, besides gutting the building in which it started, spread so rapidly that three frame cottages were very badly damaged.

The building in which the fire was first seen was occupied by Louis M. Curth, a stableman and owner of the warehouse. It was a three-story structure, 60 by 100 feet. In the place at the time was Joseph McFarland, twenty-eight years old, a colored stableman of 2,276 Atlantic Avenue, and George Hull, eighteen years old, whose home is unknown.

An attempt was made to get into the building to reach the men, but as the door was torn open the volume of flame and smoke pouring out drove back all who attempted to enter. Efforts to remove the horses were unavailing, as the animals stampeded, rushing about the building and neighing in terror.

Three alarms were sent out. By the time the engines arrived the fire had spread to the two-story frame dwelling 224 Marion Street, occupied by William McCabe, and to No. 228, occupied by Charles Hamm, and to 131 Sumpter Street, where a man named Hertz lived. The firemen rushed into the dwellings and roused the sleeping families, finally getting all out with difficulty.

Several streams were brought to bear upon the stable, but it was soon seen that the building could not be saved, and the firemen devoted their efforts to save the adjoining property.

After the blaze was brought under control an entrance into the stable was effected and the bodies of McFarland and Hull were found. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage was estimated at $20,000.

OPPRESSION ON THE EAST SIDE.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock Tells How Storekeepers Are Forced to Pay Tribute.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock, who figured so prominently in the charges against and trial of Police Capt. Herlihy, addressed a meeting of young men last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Club of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue. He took for his topic the social conditions to be found in the crowded east side.

He declared that the laws and lawmakers of to-day, who are supposed to protect and elevate the lower classes, oppress and enslave them instead. He denounced the collection of tribute, in return for which shopkeepers are allowed to keep their little stores open on Sunday.

Some of these shopkeepers, Mr. Paddock said, possessed sufficient political influence to secure them immunity from arrest if they violated the law by keeping open on Sunday. Others not so fortunate saw their business leaving them, and they also threw open their doors on the Sabbath. The first time they did they would be arrested. Then, while their case would be pending in court, they would be approached and told that a small sum of money would secure the discontinuance of proceedings, and also leave them free to do as they pleased in the matter of Sunday opening in the future. He told of one instance where to his certain knowledge a small storekeeper had paid $30 for this protection. Thus, he said, the storekeepers were practically forced to be corrupt.

"If that policy is pursued all over New York, as it undoubtedly is," asked Mr. Paddock, "what must be the sum total of the revenue that is thus illegally exacted?"

KISSING DID NOT CURE HER.

Woman Says Christian Scientist Prescribed It, and Also Got Her $4,000.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 5.—The Chancery Court Chambers, in which Vice Chancellor Grey sat, was crowded to-day to hear the suit brought by Miss Kate McCulloch against the Rev. Dr. George Tomkins to recover money she claimed she had given to Tomkins to invest. The amount claimed was $4,000.

Mr. Tomkins is a minister of the Christian Science Church. Miss McCulloch was one of his patients. She says she gave him the money in order to assist him in healing her of a malady. She claimed that Tomkins told her to bow her head, and that then, he said, she needed some one to love and kiss her, and that Tomkins performed the osculations, but despite this she grew worse, and now had no faith in Tomkins or the kissing cure either.

Tomkins, she said, got all her money, and did all the kissing, and she grew worse. The Vice Chancellor will give his decision later.

ANDREW CARNEGIE WILL AID.

Will Send Check for $1,000 to Oyster Bay Library Fund.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 5.—Andrew Carnegie has written to Mrs. Thomas S. Young of this place that the committee of the Oyster Bay Library can have his check for $1,000 as a contribution to the library fund at any time.

The committee is raising a fund of $5,000, and will accept Mr. Carnegie's offer. Among those who have made contributions to the library fund are Vice President Theodore Roosevelt and his former Secretary, William J. Youngs.

GIFT OF $110,000 TO VASSAR.

John D. Rockefeller Provides Money For a New Dormitory.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.—John D. Rockefeller has given $110,000 to Vassar College for a new dormitory.

$2,000 for William L. Wilson Fund.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 5.—A check for $2,000 has been sent by Harvard University to Washington and Lee University, and has been placed to the credit of the William L. Wilson endowment fund now being raised, of which ex-President Grover Cleveland is Chairman and Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia Treasurer. When $100,000 is raised a Chair of Economics will be established at the university as a memorial to William L. Wilson.

To Raise Sumatra Leaf in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 5.—An interesting experiment in tobacco raising will be tried this Summer in Suffield by a firm of Hartford growers. A farm of five acres of Sumatra will be covered with a cheesecloth tent raised on poles nine feet high, and an effort will be made to put the Sumatra through the first important experiment ever tried in this State. Last year the Government tried a similar experiment with one-third of an acre of ordinary Connecticut seed tobacco, and it was remarkable for its success. If the experiment this year succeeds it is probable that more extensive treatment of the same kind will be tried next year.

Early in the Morning

The New Fast Mail Train of the New York Central, with day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago, leaves Grand Central Station at 3:15, A. M. every day in the year. Sleeping car open at 10 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

Pinehurst, Asheville, & Hot Springs, N. C.,

leave the most delightful Spring climate. Reached via Southern Ry. Perfect dining and Pullman service. Descriptive literature. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

LIEUT. STEWART FOUND DEAD.

He Arrived in San Francisco from Manila Only a Few Days Ago—Was Once a Lawyer Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Walter E. Stewart, Jr., of New York, formerly a Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, was found dead in a public square this morning. It is supposed his death was caused by heart disease.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 5.—Word was received here to-night announcing the death in San Francisco of Walter E. Stewart, Jr., son of Walter E. Stewart of this place. Stewart arrived in San Francisco Feb. 28 on the transport Indiana from the Philippines, where for almost two years he had been a Second Lieutenant, attached to the Third Infantry. He was twenty-nine years old, graduated from Yale in 1894, and from the New York Law School in 1896. After that year he practiced law in New York until appointed to the army by President McKinley in 1899. Percy Stewart, his brother, stated to-night:

"Last Fall my brother was detailed with a number of men from the Third Infantry to superintend the landing of horses from transports at a point just outside of Manila. One day his horse threw him and he fell on his head among some rocks. He was injured so that he was taken to a hospital and kept there for two months. When he recovered he was detailed to the same work, but from advices which our family received from the Philippines we learn that he was not fully recovered and acted strangely for a week, owing to the injuries to his head, and was again sent back to the hospital.

"After a while he was told that if he staid in the Philippines he could not live. Then he filed his resignation, and on Jan. 31 last received his honorable discharge from the service. He immediately sailed for the United States, on Feb. 28 I received a telegram announcing his arrival in San Francisco. Since that we have had no news of him, but supposed that he was on his way home. We had expected that he would arrive in Plainfield this afternoon, but instead got the telegram telling of his death. His body, of course, will be brought East for interment."

Lieut. Stewart was well known in Plainfield, where he had lived all his life. Upon his arrival in Plainfield it was the intention of the members of Company K, Second Regiment, N. J. N. G., which was mustered in here a week ago, to ask him to become Captain, owing to his military experience in the Philippines.

NEW MAP OF THE STATE.

The Board of Regents Says One Will Be Issued This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The State Board of Regents in its March bulletin speaks of a new map of the State now being prepared by the State Geologist and to be issued by the New York State Museum this Summer. In describing the map the board says:

Though primarily intended as a base on which to map the geology of the State, it will be of great service in other ways, and for this reason part of the edition will probably be issued without geologic coloring.

The last large-scale geologic map of the State, published in 1894 by Prof. James Hall, then State Geologist, was as accurate as could be issued at that time, but comparatively few atlas sheets were available, and most of its area was covered only by county maps or road maps, often of the crudest description. The new map is based on the atlas sheets issued conjointly by the United States Geological Survey and the State Engineer, so far as these atlas sheets have been surveyed. Up to the close of the field season of 1900 25,934 square miles, or about 53 per cent. of the total area of the State, had been finally mapped by the Federal and State surveys, and most of the material thus published has been available for the compilation of the geographic base of the new map. The lakes, rivers, and other draining features, the location of towns and villages, and the position and direction of railways and highways can thus be shown in much greater detail, and with a considerably higher degree of accuracy than was possible in the map of 1894.

The scale of the new map will be five miles to the inch. For convenience in handling and to make it useful in atlas form it will be issued in twelve sheets, each about 18 by 21 inches in size. If a wall map of the entire State be desired these sheets can readily be mounted together, the borders being so arranged that there will be no overlapping at the contacts.

The State Geologist, Dr. F. J. H. Merrill, is collating all the material contained in the recent maps which have been issued relative to New York geology, as it is intended that the map now in preparation shall show the results of the very latest researches. Special surveys have been made during the past two years of districts whose geology had not previously been thoroughly studied, and it is believed that the new map will represent a great advance in our knowledge of both the geography and the geology of the State.

SOLDIERS RESORT TO TORTURE.

Extreme Cruelty Practiced by Both Sides in the Colombian Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—According to V. H. Putros, a railroad man, who has arrived here from South America, the war now in progress in Colombia is characterized by brutality on both sides. In the far interior, Putros says, the Federals, before being driven out, slaughtered every person that fell into their hands, excepting only a few women.

At Chinipa a body of adherents of Marosquin, while retreating, came upon an inn near the town and took possession of it. The person in command of this party was Meliton Zubia, who at present has charge of the artillery at Bogota. Theopple Ortiz, the son of the owner of the inn, was found within and made prisoner. Having ascertained that the young man's father was a rebel, Zubia ordered him to be tortured.

He was finally, according to Putros, impaled by his chin on a hook driven into the door, and his hands nailed to the sides of the entrance. In this way, after a series of struggles, he soon died.

ADVISES YOUNG MEN TO MARRY.

Dean O'Grady Says It Is a Mistake to Wait Until Late.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 5.—At a Lenten service held in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church here last evening Dean O'Grady advised the young men of his congregation to marry early. He declared that they made a mistake in waiting until late in life to get married. An early marriage, he said, was the best guarantee that a man will be confirmed in habits of industry, sobriety, and moral living from his youth.

He advised them to lay aside a part of their earnings, so that they could adequately support their wives. He advised the girls to qualify themselves for the duties of homemakers and helpmates. There was a large number of young men and women present at the services.

Dr. Culver Buys a Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 5.—E. M. Culver, M. D., of New York, son-in-law of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, has purchased the steam yacht Cero. The yacht was put into commission under the new ownership to-day. Dr. Culver expects to sail for Palm Beach Thursday, where he will spend a few days, and will be joined by a party of friends, when the Cero with its party will sail for Nassau. Later they will visit the Bahama Islands, and from thence go to Havana and other West Indian ports, thence to Punta Gorda and Tarpon Springs, where they will spend a month fishing for tarpon.

An Anti-Cigarette Bill Passed.

CONCORD, N. H., March 5.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the bill absolutely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in this State.

Limited Only in Name.

The Pennsylvania Limited offers superb service to Chicago and St. Louis. Leaves New York (West 23d St Station) at 9:55 A. M. daily.—Adv.

Fine Hotels at Old Point Comfort.

Golf course and numerous amusements. $13.00 round trip, including meals and stateroom accommodations; on Old Dominion, any week day.—Adv.

JOHN E. SEARLES FAILS FOR $1,000,000

President of the American Cotton Company Makes an Assignment.

ASSETS GREATER THAN DEBTS

Has a Considerable Amount of Unlisted Securities, but Could Not Realize and Meet Obligations.

John E. Searles, the former Sugar Trust official, President of the American Cotton Company and a Director in many financial and industrial corporations, yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Edward F. Dwight of the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight. At the same time the announcement was made that he had resigned from his position as President of the American Cotton Company and that his resignation would be accepted. The assignment, it is stated, was made with the consent of the creditors.

The amount of the liabilities of Mr. Searles could not be learned last night, as the assignee and Charles E. Hughes, his counsel, said that it was impossible to estimate them. It is believed, however, that they will be over $1,000,000. The assets will, it is said, be largely in excess of the liabilities.

The cause of the assignment was stated to be his inability to realize on a considerable amount of unlisted securities, in order to meet obligations maturing at this time. It was stated that Mr. Searles's financial difficulties would not affect any of the companies in which he was interested.

Mr. Searles has been for a number of years a conspicuous figure in financial circles. He came especially into public notice during the investigations conducted by the Trust Investigating Committee of the New York State Senate in 1897. Mr. Searles was at that time Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust, and his knowledge of the secrets of that corporation led to a searching examination by the Senate committee. Mr. Searles was on the stand for several weeks, but although the legislators learned a great deal about Mr. Searles, they learned little of his knowledge of the Sugar Trust's secrets. Throughout the examination Mr. Searles maintained a polite and suave manner, and this aptitude was ascribed by some to the fact that he came of a family of ministers.

STARTED AS MESSENGER BOY.

John E. Searles was born in Westchester County in 1841. His father, after whom he was named, was a Methodist Episcop

President of the company had been filed with the Secretary prior to his assignment. A meeting of the Board of Directors had previously been called for to-day, but, owing to the absence of several of the Directors, among whom are Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, William C. Lovering of Boston, Mass., Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, and Maxwell Woodhull of Washington, D. C., this meeting will probably not be held until the latter part of the week. Meanwhile William C. Lovering, the Vice President, who arrived in New York to-night, will perform the duties of the President."

Mr. Ball further stated that the company was just closing its most successful cotton season, having handled over half a million roundlap bales. The company has made money from the beginning, and has continuously earned and paid 8 per cent. annual dividends on its preferred stock.

Albert B. Roeder, a son-in-law of Mr. Searles, recently went through bankruptcy, getting rid of liabilities to the amount of $345,255.

CUBANS STILL UNDECIDED.

Discussion of Senate Amendment to Army Bill Continues, but No Action Is Taken.

HAVANA, March 5.—At the conference last night of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, many delegates favored the temporary suspension of the convention in order to allow the members, especially those from Santiago, Puerto Principe, and Santa Cfara Provinces, an opportunity to consult the wishes of their constituents regarding the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendment, which was forwarded by Gen. Wood, was informally discussed this afternoon by a large number of delegates.

Gen. Sanguily and Señor Aleman contended that the amendment had become law, and that President McKinley could do nothing other than enforce it.

They declared that the suggestions from the convention had been ignored, that the United States Government evidently intended to do what it pleased with Cuba, and that the only manly thing for delegates to do was to dissolve and let the United States call another convention.

Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez, although radically opposed to the amendment, said he did not believe it was the final decision of the United States regarding the future attitude of the Government toward Cuba.

He thought the convention should discuss the amendment and return it to Gen. Wood with a careful opinion, as it was possible that President McKinley would call an extra session of Congress in the hope of bringing about a compromise.

A majority of the delegates favor official action by the convention regarding the amendment, and this question will be decided to-morrow.

KINGS REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Dady's Friends Quarrel With the Partisans of Walter Atterbury.

Although Michael J. Dady has declared that he doesn't want to be Republican Commissioner of Elections for Kings County, his friends quarreled for a long time last night with the partisans of Walter B. Atterbury, at a meeting of the Republican General Committee, held at the Johnston Building, in Brooklyn.

The bill for appointing the Commissioners which is now awaiting the Governor's signature provides that the General Committees of both parties shall each recommend the man from their respective political organizations who is best fitted for the place, and the meeting last night was called by Atterbury as Chairman of the General Committee, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment on this matter.

Col. Dady, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee, called a prior meeting of that body and passed a resolution recommending that the County Committee delegate its powers of selection to the Executive Committee. There was only one dissenting vote, said to be that of Records Commissioner George E. Waldo. The resolution met with furious opposition in the County Committee. The resolution was defeated.

ANDREW CARNEGIE REFUSED.

Why He Declined to Give Money to a Church in Debt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 5.—The Rev. Chalmers Easton, now pastor of a Reformed church at Washington, D. C., was formerly pastor of a church here, and he tells a story of having asked Andrew Carnegie for money for his Washington church. The church wanted money for its organ fund, and the minister, after considerable trouble, succeeded in seeing Mr. Carnegie with a view of having the ironmaster help the church out. After he had presented the request Mr. Carnegie replied:

"I will not give a cent of my money to any church which cannot meet its business obligations. I am a business man, and conduct my charities in a business way. A church which binds its if to carry out enterprises and fails get no assistance or sympathy from me. In fact, I think such practices should be denounced. I cannot help you. Good day."

CHURCH SQUABBLE AT FREEPORT.

Baptists and Congregationalists at Loggerheads Over Pastors.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 5.—Baptists and Congregationalists almost came to blows in St. Paul's Chapel, at Greenwich Point, last night, and Constable Frank Cornwell had to quell several petty quarrels between members of the two factions.

The Congregationalists claim that the Baptists broke an agreement made last June, when the Congregationalists gave them the privilege to worship in the building. The preachers have been Charles E. Boynton, Congregationalist, and the Rev. Charles Edwards, Baptist. When the Baptists voted to ask the Rev. Sherman H. Marcy, pastor of the Hempstead Baptist Church, to occupy the pulpit, the Congregationalists were aroused. They insisted that the Rev. Mr. Edwards should not be replaced.

The Congregationalists had a meeting last night, and about two dozen Baptists who were present clamored for recognition. They did not get it. Arguments and quarreling followed until midnight, when the light in the chapel was turned off and the members groped their way out.

As the situation now stands, the Congregationalists own the church, but the Baptists have five of the nine members of the Board of Trustees, and a fight for the transfer of the building to the Baptists seems likely.

IRISH VETERANS DINE.

Banquet in Celebration of the Rising of 1867.

In celebration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the rising of March 5, 1867, the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood Veterans held a banquet in the Sturtevant House last night. There were present about 150 guests, and the toastmaster was Samuel Cavanagh. Among the speakers were Secretary of State John T. McDonough, who talked about the United States, and said that the greatness of the land was largely due to Irish valor; ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, whose subject was the Boer question, and Capt. Augustine E. Costello, who toasted "Our Departed Comrades."

The diners sent a delegate to see reporters who called. This representative, Capt. Costello, said:

"In general tone the speeches of the evening were ful lof sentiments such as are approved by the Clan-na-Gael. That organization has long been content to give the Parliamentary Party in Ireland a chance, but the parliamentarians have shown that they can accomplish nothing. The South African war has opened the eyes of the world to the impotency of British arms, and the unrighteous character of British rule. The people of Ireland have more wrongs to account for at the hands of England than had the Boers."

New Yorker Wins Prize in Architecture.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The jury in the competition for the Clinton Stewardson Memorial Scholarship in Architecture, at the University of Pennsylvania, to-day awarded the price, $1,000, to Ira W. Hoover of New York. Thirteen architects competed. The subject of the designs was "a casino and baths at a health resort among the mountains." The jury consisted of John M. Carrere of New York, C. Howard Walker of Boston, and Walter Cook of New York.

If You Have Dyspepsia

Send us money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 106, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.—Adv.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY DELAYS BOND ISSUES

Appropriation for Brooklyn Water Supply Voted Down.

Rapid Transit Plans Delayed—Ex-Mayor Gleason Thunders Against the New Map of Queens County.

The Municipal Assembly met yesterday, and there was enough excitement to please the spectators. Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of "battle-axe" notoriety demanded, as a former Mayor of Long Island City, to be heard on the floor of the Board of Aldermen. His right was denied, but he insisted until the clause of the charter was shown him providing that, as the ex-Mayor of Long Island City, he had the right to speak in the Municipal Council, but not in the Board of Aldermen.

Before the meeting of the Council, clerks for the law firm of which District Attorney Philbin is a member were busy serving an order to show cause why the Councilmen should not be compelled to vote for a bond issue for $2,250,000 for the new Hall of Records or be punished for contempt of court.

When the matter was called up at the meeting, Councilman Stewart M. Brice said:

"I have been fighting for a year and a half against the imposition of a fine of $100 on a Hall of Records bond issue. I intend to fight the matter, if I never do another thing all my lifetime. I was fined for doing just what the Supreme Court ordered me to do. The Supreme Court ordered me to vote for a bond issue for the Hall of Records, and I did so at every meeting I attended of this Council. For doing my duty I was ordered to be fined $100. I will not vote in favor of this bond issue until I see what happens to me on Friday in the Supreme Court for doing what the court ordered me to do."

This speech of Councilman Brice surprised the other members. It was thought at first that Councilman Brice was again putting himself in contempt of court. The vote was 15 in the affirmative and 2 in the negative; the bond issue failed of approval because the necessary twenty-two votes had not been cast in the affirmative.

The Council continued the "hold-up" of rapid transit plans. There was to have been a hearing before the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, consisting of Chairman John Oakley and Councilmen Hester, Hart, Conly, Francisco, Cassidy, and Hyland, previous to the regular meeting of the board. The plans for the eight-million-dollar extension of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn were to have been approved and signed, and thus reported to the Council for action. Chairman Oakley did not attend the meeting. Councilman Hyland is said to be opposed to the Brooklyn rapid transit plan, but all the other members of the committee are reported to be ready to force the matter through. No action was taken, and the four weeks' time limit during which the Council can act expires next week. There is other rapid transit legislation which is being delayed by the Municipal Assembly, but none of the members will explain his secret antagonism to the Rapid Transit Commission or the contractor. The Rapid Transit Commissioners may have to apply to the courts for a mandamus to force the hand of the Municipal Assembly.

The "hold-up" of bond issues for improvements to the water supply system of Brooklyn and the Bronx is also causing Commissioner Dalton and Engineer Birdsall of the Water Supply Department much worry. Engineer Birdsall appeared at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday and tried to induce the members to vote in favor of a bond issue for $100,000 to build a brick house over the pumps now used near Jerome Park to give the Bronx district increased water supply. The matter was referred back to the Committee on Water Supply to have a maximum of $100,000 fixed for the house. There are bond issues for $4,000,000 now being delayed in the Municipal Assembly. An attempt was made to approve a bond issue of $1,800,000 for improving Brooklyn's water supply, but the members of the Council absented themselves temporarily from the Council chamber and the issue was voted down.

The principal fight in the Board of Aldermen was over the new map of Queens County, the adoption of which has been contested for two months. When the matter was called up, ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City advanced down the aisle of the room. He shook his finger in the air, and when within a few steps of the President's rostrum he stopped.

"I move that Mayor Gleason be given the privilege of the floor," said Alderman Byrnes of Brooklyn.

The Tammany Aldermen who are seeking to have the new map adopted held consultations.

"I do not desire the privilege of the floor. I have a right to speak here, and I intend to," said ex-Mayor Gleason, glaring at the Tamammy members.

There was excitement for a few seconds, while ex-Mayor Gleason started to speak in denunciatory terms of the proposed map of Queens County.

Alderman Dowling finally came forward with a copy of the Greater New York charter. He said:

"I want to show that Mr. Gleason has no right to speak here."

"I have a right, and I intend to speak," roared Mr. Gleason.

The Tammany members decided that he should be allowed to make a speech anyway. The ex-Mayor said in his speech denouncing the map of Queens County:

"I never intended to force myself on this board without permission. I am surprised that the members should look at the matter in that way. This company—the Calvary Cemetery Company—has got all that it is entitled to. It was entitled to 250 acres of land by purchase in Queens County, and it now has taken 300 acres, and with the property it will get if this map is adopted it will make its holdings 334 acres. This map proposes to close Bradley Avenue, which has been an open thoroughfare for 100 years and is the only outlet from Long Island City to Brooklyn. It is an injustice to the people. Why, this map gives to the gas company two miles of water front. What does the city get for this property?"

Then, shaking his hand at the Tammany men, he roared:

"You people have made the Borough of Queens the borough of graveyards. The people of Queens County are incensed at the way they have been treated."

Alderman McCall denied that the Tammany members were trying to rush through the new map. He said that three public hearings had already been given on the matter.

It was finally decided to refer the map back to the Committee on Highways.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said after the meeting, referring to the delay in the appropriations for improving the water supply:

"There are a number of bond issues being held up which are absolutely needed for the Water Supply Department. The city is in a precarious condition, so far as the Boroughs of Bronx and Brooklyn are concerned, and prompt action should be taken to avoid the danger of a water famine. The supply is very short in Brooklyn. The rainfall this year is nine inches less than last year. If we do not get relief by heavy rains this month, Brooklyn will be in imminent danger of a water famine and the Bronx supply will be very small."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Rollin M. Morgan, when asked about the matter, said that the Councilmen had not committed contempt of court in failing to pass the Hall of Records bond issue, as the order to show cause why a mandamus should issue was returnable on March 21. Until the mandamus was signed the Council was not in contempt for failing to take action.

SHELTER AT THE BRIDGE.

Board of Aldermen Passes a Resolution Providing for Protective Walls at Manhattan End.

The following resolution providing for a shelter for passengers at the New York entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge was passed unanimously by the Board of Aldermen yesterday:

Whereas, In its present condition the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge is a menace to the public health, and

Whereas, The storms of the late Winter and the boisterous winds of March, which bring disease and death in their train, are now to be anticipated, and

Whereas, Thousands of the people of the respective boroughs of the Greater New York are compelled daily, by the nature of their business or other necessity, to use the trolley cars of the bridge while traveling to and fro between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and

Whereas, Men, women, and children, the old and the young, many of whom are decrepit, weak, and infirm and are liable through exposure to the elements to contract violent colds, pneumonia, the grip, and other death-dealing diseases, are compelled under present conditions to wait for their respective trolley cars in an unprotected area of space which serves as a funnel for the freezing winds and icy blasts and are wholly unprotected from the snow, the rain, and the storms that sweep through the entrance to the bridge at all seasons of the year, be it

Resolved by the Municipal Assembly, That the Commissioner of Bridges be, and he hereby is, requested to provide suitable and adequate shelter at the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge for the protection of the traveling public.

Alderman Downing, the originator of the resolution, said:

"A shelter at the entrance of the bridge has been a long-felt want. Commissioner of Bridges Shea has given me to understand that if the measure passes the Municipal Assembly he will at once take steps to begin the construction of the proposed protective walls at this end of the bridge."

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., March 5.—Town meetings in twenty-six towns in Oneida County show Republican gains and control of the Board of Supervisors. The fight was the most bitter experienced in many years, because of a combination of Democrats and Utica Republicans. The present board is a tie, but results to-day will give the Republicans a good majority. Attorney General John C. Davies has led the fight against fourteen of the combination Supervisors who sought re-election. Only a few are returned.

BATH, N. Y., March 5.—At the charter election to-day Charles A. Elias was elected President on the Young Men's ticket, composed of Democrats and Republicans, over Thomas Shannon, Republican, present incumbent, by 45 majority. The Republicans elected two Trustees, Clerk, and Collector. Candidates for Treasurer and Assessor on the Young Men's ticket were elected. Elias was elected President in 1899, and Shannon defeated him last year.

WATERLOO, N. Y., March 5.—At the election to-day Vanriper, Republican, was re-elected President. The Democrats elected one Trustee and the Republicans two Trustees by a small majority.

ROME, N. Y., March 5.—At the election to-day Hedding A. Caswell, Republican, was elected Mayor over Henry Barnard, Sr., the Democratic candidate, by 139. Four Republican Aldermen were elected, making the Council Republican—11 to 6.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 5.—In the city election here to-day Harry L. Bogart, Democrat, city editor of The Gazette, was elected Recorder over Thomas F. Fennell, Republican, by 910 majority. The Common Council will stand: Democrats, 10; Republicans, 14. The Democrats elected all of the four Constables.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 5.—In the city election to-day the Republicans won, electing William R. Gunderman Mayor over William C. Elmendorf, the Democratic candidate and present Mayor, by a majority of 185 votes. The Republicans also elected three out of four Aldermen.

ALBION, N. Y., March 5.—In the charter election to-day the Democrats elected all the candidates but Village Trustee.

CORNING, N. Y., March 5.—At the municipal election to-day the Democrats elected an Assessor and two Aldermen. The Republicans elected two Constables and three Aldermen. The Common Council stands six Republicans to four Democrats.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., March 5.—A quiet election was held in Washington County to-day. In the seventeen towns fifteen Republicans and two Democrats were elected.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 5.—There was a close contest at the town elections in Saratoga County to-day. The Board of Supervisors will probably be a tie. Last year the board stood twelve to eight in favor of the Democrats.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 5.—To-day's city elections resulted in the election of four Republican and two Democratic Aldermen, the same as last year.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., March 5.—Clinton County elects ten Republican and four Democratic Supervisors, a Democratic gain of two over last year. In Plattsburgh the entire Republican ticket was elected by about one hundred majority, with the exception of Highway Commissioner Hugh Behan.

SYRACUSE, March 5.—In Franklin County the Republicans have apparently made a clean sweep in the town elections. The temperance people were beaten.

Democrats Win in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 5.—The charter election held here to-day for the election of a President of the village, Treasurer, Assessor, and Trustees, resulted in a victory for the Democrats. The village for many years went Republican. The successful candidates were: President—Henry A. Lane; Treasurer—William Mable; Assessor—George A. Likely; Trustee of the First Ward—S. Irving Pugsley; Second Ward—Hanford Smith.

Municipal Elections in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 5.—Municipal elections were held throughout Vermont to-day. As a rule, party lines were not drawn closely. In the Cities of Burlington, St. Albans, and Rutland there were sharp contests. Burlington elected Dr. D. C. Hawley (Rep.) Mayor over John W. McGeary, (Dem.,) by a majority of 200. In St. Albans, Mayor O. L. Hinds (Rep.) was re-elected by a majority of 33. Rutland gave Hollister (Rep.) the largest majority in its history—309—over the Democrat and Social-Democrat candidates.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Haven May Secure Trolley Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5.—It is said that the revenues of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have been impaired by the trolley roads operating between Newport and Boston. The Consolidated officials, according to the report, will make an effort to purchase the roads which are operated by the Old Colony Street Railway Company. The Consolidated officials are also preparing to complete their service of electric cars from Newport to Providence and to Boston as well.

Manager of Central Vermont Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 5.—E. H. Fitzhugh, Vice President and General Manager of the Central Vermont Railway, has tendered his resignation, to take effect March 15. Mr. Fitzhugh refuses to discuss his plans, but it is understood that he will follow Charles M. Hays, with whom he had been closely associated in the Grand Trunk System to the Southern Pacific.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Erie Railroad is reported to be contemplating the establishment of repair shops at Salamanca. Officials of the company declined to affirm the rumor.

The Trunk Line Freight Committee had a routine session yesterday. There was also a meeting of trunk line Freight Claim Agents.

At the Grand Central Station a new wrought-iron fence and gates are being put up in place of the old wooden arrangement which shut off the train platforms from the concourse.

General Passenger Agent Smith of the Lake Shore recently made inquiries as to the extent to which safety paper is being used for tickets by the railroads. Answers from lines controlling 154,096 miles show that 97½ per cent. of the roads from which information was solicited are using, or will shortly use, the safety paper known as the perfect safety paper, while 2 per cent. use some other kind of safety paper.

Public Library and Contents Destroyed.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 5.—Fire to-night totally destroyed the Public Library Building, including 5,000 volumes. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with insurance of $45,000. The High School was in the same building, a four-story brick structure.

Read "THE NEW YORKER," published to-day. Brimming over with good things about the Earl of Clonmel, the Duke of Manchester and Mrs. Arthur Paget. All newsdealers.—Adv.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

State Senate's Close Vote on the North German Lloyd Company's Request for Riparian Rights.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The Senate had its closest vote of the session to-night on Assemblyman Marks's bill to permit the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to swing its ships in front of one of Hoboken's parks along the river front. The bill was advocated by Senator Hudspeth, who spoke of the great advantage this steamship company was to Hoboken in a commercial way. Senator Reed, the Republican leader, opposed the measure, and said it was giving the company free the use of riparian rights and that it was shutting off a river view from a public park.

Upon a roll call there was one vote short of the necessary eleven to pass the bill. Several members refrained from voting. The absentees were called for, and for several minutes the names of those not voting were called and recalled until Senator Cornish voted "Yea" and the bill passed with a bare majority.

A companion bill giving this steamship company power to vacate the river end of Third Street in Hoboken was also opposed by Senator Reed, and only eight affirmative votes could be secured. Mr. Hudspeth called for the absentees again, and after their names had been once called President Pitney directed the suspension of the roll call and announced the result. Mr. Hudspeth objected to the ruling of the Chair and offered a motion to reconsider, which was laid on the table. This will permit the bringing up of the bill again to-morrow.

Senator Stokes (Republican, of Cumberland) introduced a concurrent resolution for a Constitutional amendment dividing the counties into Assembly districts.

In the House to-night Mr. Abbott (Democrat, of Hudson) endeavored to have taken from the Girls' Industrial School Commission the report of the special committee that investigated the management of the school about a year ago. Mr. Abbott also sought to have the Committee on Revision of Laws be relieved of further consideration of his resolution advocating the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Both of Mr. Abbott's motions were tabled at the instance of Mr. Lewis, the Republican leader.

VERDICT FOR $5,000 REDUCED.

Justice Gaynor Says It Is Excessive and Cuts It to $500.

Rendering a decision yesterday, in which he reduced the sum obtained in a verdict against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, Justice Gaynor said some severe things of the conditions that prevail on Brooklyn trolley cars generally.

The action had been brought by Lottie Crocker against the company for personal injuries sustained in a collision between a car in which the plaintiff was riding and a cart ahead. The jury had rendered a verdict of $5,000 for the plaintiff. A motion was made by the defendant company to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was an excessive one, and that the jury was prejudiced.

Justice Gaynor said:

The verdict for $5,000 is excessive. I do not see how the jury came to render it. That jurymen are prejudiced against this railroad company on account of the way they are treated by it I, of course, well know from hearing them examined from day to day. But they do allow such prejudices to influence them.

Justice Gaynor then said that he would set aside the verdict unless the plaintiff agreed to accept $500. This was agreed to, and the order was settled accordingly.

NOTE MARKET UNDISTURBED.

City Financiers Discuss Recent Decision of Missouri's Highest Court.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, in Kansas City, to the effect that a note containing the stipulation "principal and interest payable in New York exchange" was not negotiable will not create any disturbance in the note market, according to a statement made yesterday by J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank.

Mr. Simmons said that there were not many notes made with that stipulation. Manager Sherer of the New York Clearing House said that the decision did not involve a new point of law, as it was well established that such notes were not negotiable.

DISPUTED HIS WIFE'S DEATH.

Bereaved Dentist Refused to Believe a Physician's Statement.

Dr. E. A. Dow, a dentist, of 33 Bank Street, rushed into the Coroner's Office yesterday afternoon and said that his wife had been pronounced dead by a doctor, but that he did not believe that she was dead, and would not permit the body to be removed from the house.

The police of the Charles Street Station were notified, and on making an investigation found that Dr. Dow's wife had died in the afternoon without the attendance of a physician. According to the husband, who is a vegetarian, she had been ill with symptoms of consumption for the last three weeks, and he had been urging her to go with him to see a physician.

Yesterday he sent for Dr. Viscrega of the Hoffman Arms, at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Dr. Viscrega also notified the Coroners' office of the woman's death by telephone a short time after Dr. Dow had appeared there. As yet no permit has been issued for the burial of the body.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ex-Congressman F. G. Neidringhaus, St. Louis; D. D. Woodmansee, Cincinnati; A. Y. Yates, Rochester.

HOLLAND.—Dr. W. B. Pineo, Minneapolis; M. von Helleben, Hamburg; W. Davignon, Leipsic; W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo; George H. Lyman, Washington; L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; P. P. Sears, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE.—Judge F. H. Finch, Ithaca; John Galt, Winnipeg; Lord Dunluce, Ottawa; Capt. Bell, Ottawa.

PLAZA.—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND.—Charles Springer, Boston; D. B. Updike, Boston.

MANHATTAN.—James Hill, Memphis; Ross Paker, Boston; L. Jacobi, Vienna.

VICTORIA.—Lucian Swift, Minneapolis.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Judge Charles S. Lilly, Lowell; A. Colin Hodges, London; A. B. Endicott, Dedham, Mass.; Col. D. B. Dyer, Augusta, Ga.

HOFFMAN.—Samuel S. Cunningham, Fort Smith, Ark.; F. Rabella, Paris; J. L. Holman, Elwood, Ind.; Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

ALBEMARLE.—Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy; John L. Colby, Boston; Col. Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.; E. H. Valentine, Chicago; W. A. Huntley, Bradford, England.

MURRAY HILL.—The Rev. W. W. Hugh, London; Judge White, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

GILSEY.—James M. Egan, Savannah.

ASTOR.—J. Howe Peyton, Kinston, N. C.; W. J. Watt, London.

EMPIRE.—D. L. Gallup, Chicago; G. S. Scott, Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

Continued cold and fair weather is indicated for the eastern and southern portions of the United States, except snow flurries in the lake regions, and along the New England Coast, and fair weather, with rising temperature, in the northwest quarter of the country. Brisk and high northwesterly winds are indicated for the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and brisk northwesterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	Weather Bureau. 1901.	THE TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	42	32	40
6 A. M.	41	35	41
9 A. M.	39	35	46
12 M.	32	41	51
3 P. M.	30	31	38
6 P. M.	28	28	33
9 P. M.	31	25	29
12 P. M.	33	25	29

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37½
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date, 1900	37
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.06 inches and at 8 P. M. 29.75 inches. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent. The maximum temperature was 41 degrees at 12 o'clock noon, and the minimum temperature 29 degrees at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Eryden, linens, 3 Walker Street.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks, 116 Worth Street.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. B. Baldwin, upholstery goods, 454 Broome Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets, 2 Walker Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. MacCarthy, shirt waists, 454 Broome Street.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery, 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Fahy, Echantz & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. J. Naher, millinery, 66 Grand Street; St. George Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; Miss Langer, groceries, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.
Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; A. J. Neuhausel, notions; Union Square Hotel.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; G. R. Carter, dress goods and silks, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; Miss Paine, laces and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Williams & Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; S. S. Cunningham, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. F. Snyder, carpets; 56 Worth Street.
Black & Read, and only eight affirmative votes could be secured. Mr. Hudspeth called for the absentees again, and after their names had been once called President Pitney directed the suspension of the roll call and announced the result. Mr. Hudspeth objected to the ruling of the Chair and offered a motion to reconsider, which was laid on the table. This will permit the bringing up of the bill again to-morrow.
Senator Stokes (Republican, of Cumberland) introduced a concurrent resolution for a Constitutional amendment dividing the counties into Assembly districts.
In the House to-night Mr. Abbott (Democrat, of Hudson) endeavored to have taken from the Girls' Industrial School Commission the report of the special committee that investigated the management of the school about a year ago. Mr. Abbott also sought to have the Committee on Revision of Laws be relieved of further consideration of his resolution advocating the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Both of Mr. Abbott's motions were tabled at the instance of Mr. Lewis, the Republican leader.
Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; 28 Heward Street; Hoffman House.
Ambach Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Minter & Rosenbloom, Rochester, N. Y.; T. A. Minter, woolens; Hoffman House.
Rothschild, M. A., Minneapolis, Minn.; clothing; Hoffman House.
Mitchell, C. A., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; C. A. Mitchell, general buyer; Miss E. M. Mitchell, fancy goods; Miss H. Badger, millinery; Miss E. M. Montplaser, ladies' wear; Miss Eastman, infants' wear; Miss A. M. Smith, cloaks; Miss Holr, ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. F. Pfeiffer, dress goods; J. T. Jones, silks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss E. Erbe, laces; Miss Theede, dry goods, Park Avenue Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Roy, carpets and rugs; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, notions; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Samuels & Sons, Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, carpets; Hoffman House.
Bischoff, B., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Bischoff, woolens; Hoffman House.
Wentzel, Miss A., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Union Square Hotel.
McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. M. McGehee, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Stritmater Brothers, Newcastle, Penn.; Eva F. Norris, dry goods; Elisabeth Geston, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Oliver & Co., Corning, Ark.; I. M. Oliver, general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.
Oliver & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Margaretta A. Flaherty, millinery; Everett House.
Grenough, Miss E. A., Louisville, Ky.; modiste; Everett House.
Meyer, Charles, & Co., Indianapolis, Ind; Otto Keller and Thomas Coller.
Knox, Mrs. G. W., Columbus, Ohio; Sopha Gross, millinery.
Eversole, D. R., Maryville, Mo.; dry goods; Morton House.
Eversole, R. M., Maryville, Mo.; dry goods; Morton House.
Hausberger, J. W., Newark, Ohio; Birdie Marshall, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McHugh, Cleveland, Ohio; Mary McHugh, millinery; K. McHugh, millinery; Gilsey House.
J. H. Hawkins & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; O. G. S. Hawkins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
N. Mitzenbaum, Cleveland, Ohio; suits.
J. Mitzenbaum, Cleveland, Ohio; wholesale notions.
Kaiser Brothers, Bushnell, Ill.; H. B. Kaiser, dry goods.
H. J. Vermeulen, Alma, Mich., department store; Hotel Albert.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, dry goods; Reform Club.
S. Cohen, Toledo, Ohio, cloaks; Marlborough Hotel.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Louis P. Geddes, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
G. H. Neustedt and wife, Youngstown, Ohio, jewelry; Imperial Hotel.
Aims & Doepke Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Seckford, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind.; Helen Burke, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Soandres, Sam, Athens, Ohio; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Hananer, S., Cincinnati, Ohio; ribbons.
Chinn & Todd, Lexington, Ky.; A. B. Chinn, dry goods.
Eichenbaum, Samuel, Corning, Ohio; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Leo Goodkind, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Scott, C. O., Lebanon, Ind.; general store.
Gallagher, John and Louis, Zanesville, Ohio; John Gallagher, hats and furnishing goods.
Buchenberg, F., Toledo, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schroeder Brothers, Battle Creek, Mich.; T. M. Schroeder, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Stein, D., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Hess, millinery; L. Upman, millinery; Holland House.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Jennie McMonagle, dry goods; Arlina Moltz, dry goods; Charles W. Knowlton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Klein, George J., Hillsdale, Mich.; dry goods; Broadway Central.
La Ferte, S. H., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Mme. La Ferte, dry goods.
McKay, Mrs. W. S., Ravenswood, West Va.; millinery.
Campbell, J. B., Franklin, Penn.; James White, dry goods; Mrs. J. B. Campbell, dry goods; Margarete Hunnow, dry goods; Park Avenue.
Fenchl, K., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Roche, millinery; Mrs. J. E. Roche, Millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weaner, Mme. H. S., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Thornton Clothing Company, Bluefield, West Va.; R. E. Thornton, clothing; Broadway Central.
Sutherland, J. & J., Bradford, Ontario; James L. Sutherland, books and stationery; May R. Sutherland, books and stationery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Campbell & Ervin, Hartford City, Ind.; W. H. Campbell, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Blumason Brothers, Sault Ste. Marie; Michael B. Blumason, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Kaitz, J. E., Martin's Ferry, Ohio, dry goods, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Nicolar, F., & Son, Tiffin, Ohio; F. Nicolar, dry goods; H. V. Nicolar, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Heeney, Frank, Frankfort, Ky., dry goods; Sturtevant House.
Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky., dry goods; Sturtevant House.
Kleiderer, L. P., Louisville, Ky., tailor.
Maw & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; John Campbell, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Gloss, Shoe and Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; James Landan, general merchandise; Leo M. Wolff, general merchandise; Criterion Hotel.
Murray, M. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Fullerton, Katharine, Allegheny, Penn.; millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Magee, Alice, Allegheny, Penn.; millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Converse & Co., Salem, Ohio; L. S. Converse, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cassedy, Mrs. A. J., Toledo, Ohio; millinery.
Fox, Miss Anna T., Toledo, Ohio; millinery.

ASKS FOR CHANGES IN THE BANKING LAWS

Superintendent Kilburn Makes Request of the Legislature.

Says the Step Is Necessary in Order to Control National Building and Loan Associations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—State Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn, in his report to the Legislature relative to building and loan and co-operative savings and loan associations, condemns the so-called "National" associations, and asks that the banking laws be amended so as to place them under the supervision of his department and prohibit speculative investments and impairment of capital through the payment of large salaries. The words "National" and "local," he says, are not clearly defined by the statutes, and while they convey a comparatively clear idea to those conversant with their operations, their significance varies more or less from year to year, according to the changing methods of the corporations themselves. Of this matter he says:

The name "national" was originally applied to certain associations because their loaning territory was unrestricted and their investments made in several States where, as their managers claimed, higher rates of interest and larger premiums could be obtained. These associations as at first organized usually impaired the stock payments of members as soon as made by deductions therefrom, which were used in the payment of officers' salaries and other expenses. They necessarily employed large numbers of agents, who traveled over the country at great expense, attracting the attention of investors and soliciting subscriptions for stock, and also engaged to some extent in placing loans, and a large number of salaried officers and clerks.

In these later years, they are quite frequently engaged in doing business upon what is known as the divided or second mortgage plan, and sometimes speculate in real estate, if being necessary, in order to pay salaries and expenses and still have earnings from which dividends may be declared, for the officers to devise some means of making large profits, even if the principal itself is placed at risk.

The local associations, on the contrary, confine their loans to a comparative small territory in their own neighborhood. They do not employ soliciting agents, nor a large force of salaried employes. As a result of improvement in the methods of some associations heretofore classified as nationals, the diversity of methods, and the lack of exact definition, it is very difficult to make a classification of these corporations which is not open to criticism. Some of the associations classified as nationals have only a few of the characteristics which I have mentioned, and might, with almost equal fairness, be included with the local associations.

Treating of the supervision of such associations Mr. Kilburn says, in part:

During the past year a great change has taken place in the powers of supervision which may be exercised over such corporations as defined and determined by the decisions of the courts. Under these decisions, I was advised that it was necessary for me to furnish strict legal proof, not only of insolvency, but of actual misconduct. This, owing to the great differences of opinion that may honestly prevail, even among experts, as to the actual cash value of real estate, to the lack of legal restrictions upon investments and to the opportunities for concealment afforded where an association is doing business in many States and through various constantly changing agents, it was almost impossible to obtain.

During the last few years, the articles of association and business methods of at least fifteen local associations have been completely changed so as to legalize some of the worst practices of the older national associations, and authorize, under existing laws, investments of the most speculative character; and it is not probable that even under the decisions rendered the mere opinion of the Superintendent of Banks as to the safety and expediency of investments authorized by statute and by the articles of association would be deemed sufficient grounds for the dissolution of a corporation, unless the results of such investments had been sufficiently shown by experience to form a basis for that opinion. These reorganized associations are now obtaining numerous shareholders by the same unscrupulous means as some of their predecessors, and their operations are accompanied by the same extravagant expenditures.

In one city alone which has heretofore been a stronghold of the local associations, and has not suffered as greatly as some others from recent failures, six associations have been transformed from locals into nationals in recent years. All of them take from fund deductions from the stock payments of members, and four of them have already engaged in business upon the divided or second mortgage plan. Their reports show that with a total capital credited to members amounting to $287,546, their operating expenses, including commissions paid to agents, during the year 1900 were $74,605.

In order to protect both investors and borrowers from imposition and loss, and to prevent a wise and beneficient system of saving and investment from being brought into disrepute, I deem some changes in the law absolutely necessary. I would, therefore, renew certain of my former recommendations and advise amendments to the banking law prohibiting the impairment of capital for the payment of salaries and expenses, forbidding speculative purchases of real estate, and compelling Directors to submit all amendments to article of association or by-laws to shareholders and the Superintendent of Banks for approval.

I also deem it essential that second mortgage loans should be prohibited by law. If this is impracticable, the organization of more second mortgage companies should be prevented and some restrictions, at least, placed upon the investments of associations already engaged in business upon this plan. This system of loaning money is not a newly discovered method of making increased profits without additional risk, as some of its advocates claim. The progenitors and prototypes of these corporations commenced business years ago, and, with few exceptions, no longer exist.

The report concludes with the expression that if proper restrictions be placed upon the investments of these corporations and adequate powers of supervision be provided for these associations will come nearer fulfilling the beneficent purposes for which they were intended, or be driven out of business.

OBJECT TO MR. WOODRUFF'S BILL.

Proposal to Raise New York Wharfage Charges Opposed at a Hearing.

ALBANY, March 5.—A hearing was given to-day before the Senate Cities Committee on the bill permitting the owners of covered piers in New York City to increase from 5 to 10 per cent. the wharfage rates for merchandise. The bill was opposed by L. G. Read, F. B. Thurber, John Monts, and Frank S. Gardner of the Committee on Terminal Facilities of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The opponents of the bill argued that an increase of 100 per cent. in rates, and the abolition of the twenty-four hours of grace during which shippers were allowed to leave their goods on wharves without charge was too radical a change.

It was charged that the bill originated with the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and that if the new rates went into effect vessels would gradually select another port. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff stated a few days ago that he had given the bill to Senator Fuller to introduce.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 5.—After the Ramapo bill had been referred in the Assembly Mr. Doughty's bill to lay out and establish a public park at Edgemere, in the Borough of Queens, on the order of third reading, was laid over until to-morrow.

The Dusenberry bill amending the agricultural law relative to vinegar, on third reading, was made a special order for Thursday morning.

Speaker Nixon took the floor in favor of Mr. Fowler's bill to permit Benjamin S. Dean of Jamestown to take the bar examinations of the State Board of Law Examiners without taking the Regents' examination. The person which the bill sought to benefit, said the Speaker, was ably qualified to practice law, having sat as a member of the Constitutional Convention. There were many able lawyers and jurists, he said, who could not pass a Regents' examination. He further said:

"It has been said in the newspapers that I am interested in this man because of political affiliations. The person whose case is covered in this bill is opposed to me politically."

The bill was passed with only five votes against it.

The Senate took up in general order today the bill of Senator Humphrey relating to building and loan associations, forbidding them to invest in second mortgages. It was discussed by Senator Armstrong, who objected to the great power given to the Superintendent of Banks. The Superintendent, he said, had charge of the loan associations' natural enemy, the banks, and he should not have the supervision of the loan associations. He claimed the associations did not want such a bill.

Senator Wagner took issue with this statement. He said that all of the objections came from National associations, and that they were going into insolvency very rapidly. The local associations all wanted the bill.

Senator Humphrey said that the Rochester people were the only ones that did not want the bill. The Committee on Banks was unanimous in reporting the bill out. It did give the Superintendent of Banks more power, but merely over National associations, and for the protection of their stockholders. The bill was approved by the local associations in every city of the State, and he could not comprehend the objections from Rochester. The running expenses of the National associations were very much too large, and had caused disasters already.

After some further discussion the bill was advanced to third reading.

After debate the bill of Senator Wagner to stop fortune telling was advanced to a third reading.

The bill of Senator Malby to aid Superintendent McCullagh in the prosecution of election cases was opposed by the minority on grounds that it was not needed, and was finally advanced to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, March 5.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

By Mr. ADLER—Providing that all persons engaged in the sale and vending of steamship and railroad tickets to foreign countries, and who also receive moneys for transmission to foreign countries, shall furnish a bond to the State in the sum of $20,000, with two good and sufficient sureties worth at least $40,000.

By Mr. BENNETT—A concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give to Spanish-American war veterans the same preference in civil service appointments as is accorded civil war veterans.

By Mr. SHERER—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to sell or offer for sale any poultry, except live poultry, without previously removing therefrom the viscera thereof.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 5.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

By Mr. KELLY—Providing that executors or administrators shall pay out of the first moneys received the reasonable funeral expenses of decedent.

By Mr. GARDINER—To make the office of Alderman in Rochester a salaried one.

By Mr. HAMMOND—Amending the charter of Syracuse relative to boundaries as to the apportionment of debts of territory annexed to said city.

By Mr. VAN NAME—For the compensation of the stenographer of the County Court and Surrogate's Court of Richmond County.

By Mr. FOTH—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate to compensate certain persons for services rendered in the finance department; also, to enable Mervin Mackenzie, after due examination, to be admitted as an attorney.

By Mr. MATHEWS—Setting aside a pier for recreation purposes at the foot of Noble Street, Brooklyn.

By Senator SLATER—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate to compensate certain persons for services rendered in the office of Commissioner of Jurors of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Senate passed these bills:

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the charter of Saratoga so as to keep hackmen off Broadway.

Senator BROWN—Providing for annual reports of financial conditions of second class cities.

PRISON COMMISSION ORGANIZES.

New Board Objects to Certain Bills Pending at Albany.

ALBANY, March 5.—The new State Prison Commission met and organized to-day. Lispenard Stewart of New York City, State Treasurer John P. Jaeckel, and State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins, the three Commissioners, were present. Under the law, Commissioner Stewart is President of the commission. State Treasurer Jaeckel was elected Vice President, and George McLaughlin of Monticello, Sullivan County, who was Secretary of the old commission, was elected Secretary. The commission decided to make no changes in the staff of employes of the department.

The commission disapproved of three measures pending in the Legislature. They are the bill in relation to the sale of prison-made goods for public institutions in counties and cities, the bill forbidding the use of machinery in the prisons, and the measure permitting school officials to purchase school furniture and supplies in the open market. The Morgan bill providing for the appointment of probationary officers in criminal courts and the measure extending the parole law to State prisons were approved.

THE PREVALENCE OF GRIP.

City Health Board Says the Disease Killed 11,500 Persons in 1900.

ALBANY, March 5.—The State Board of Health has issued a statement relative to the prevalence of grip in this State. The disease made its appearance in 1889. Every year, late in the Winter season it has recurred, the annual epidemic having various characteristics. The number of deaths which occurred each year from the disease is as follows: 1890, 5,000; 1891, 8,000; 1892, 8,000; 1803, 6,000; 1894, 3,000; 1895, 5,000; 1896, 2,750; 1897, 3,000; 1898, 2,500; 1899, 7,000, and 1900, 11,500. The statement remarks:

"Of the distribution of the disease, it has not been found to be one of either the city or the country. It is a disease of the colder months. It has varied greatly in severity in different years; it seems likewise to have varied greatly in virulence in different localities and shown varying types. It likewise varies in rapidity of spread. It is evidently communicable from the individual directly and conveyable in infected clothing. Like all zymotic diseases, susceptibility to it varies; unlike some, immunity does not follow a previous attack.

"The State is now in the course of the twelfth recurrence of grip. Affecting the mortality of December by about 500, it has increased the number of deaths in January by probably 3,000, and was still in progress during February."

Anti-Christian Science Bill Amended.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly Public Health Committee will to-morrow report for reprinting and recommittal the Bell Anti-Christian Science bill. The measure has been so amended as to exempt instructors in gymnasiums from the provisions of the act, and permit Christian Scientists to practice as clairvoyants, but not to practice for financial gain.

To Report Bill to Pay ex-Soldiers.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably the Bennett bill, authorizing New York City to raise $15,000 with which to pay the salaries of those city employes who fought in the late war with Spain during the time they were absent from the city.

TOOK TOO MUCH COCAINE.

Guest at a Broadway Hotel Removed to a Hospital.

Dr. Johnson of the Hudson Street Hospital was called to the Stevens House, 25 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. There he found one of the guests, AVilliam Delaney, suffering from cocaine poisoning. The man said he was a physician when taken to the hospital, and also stated that a friend was the second steward on the Cunard liner Lucania.

He gave his age as thirty years, and said he was born in Australia. He admitted to Dr. Johnson that he was in the habit of using the drug, and had simply taken an overdose of it. Dr. Delaney was last evening transferred to the New York Hospital. He will recover.

When Dr. Delaney engaged his room at the Stevens House yesterday he registered as William Glancey of Boston and said that on his arrival here on the Lucania he had taken apartments at the Marlborough, but had decided to move further down town.

RETURNED TO FIND HIM DYING.

Wife Found Husband Unconscious from Gas in Her Store.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—Isaac Wonder, thirty-five years old, of 279 Central Avenue, died in the German Hospital to-night from the effects of illuminating gas. His wife keeps a little dry goods store at 279 Central Avenue. Her husband went every day to New York, where he was employed as a gasfitter. They lived in two rooms in the rear of the store, and had only been married four months.

On Saturday Mrs. Wonder went to Paterson to see her mother, and her husband did not expect her to return until to-day, but she cut her visit short and came back yesterday morning, to find the place locked up. Some of the neighbors helped her to force the door, and she found Wonder lying upon the floor of the store unconscious. The place was filled with gas.

The man was lying upon a comfortable spread upon the floor. He was covered with another comfortable, and a third, rolled up, served as a pillow. Above his head was a double gas jet, both burners of which were turned on full and unlighted, and every door and window opening of the store was shut. Mrs. Wonder claims it was an accident, but the police say they think it was a case of suicide.

ARGUE AGAINST THE TAX ON CORPORATIONS

New Yorkers Attack One of Gov. Odell's Revenue Measures.

Say that Bill Is Unfair and Would Drive Corporations from the State.

ALBANY, March 5.—The joint Committees on Taxation of the Senate and Assembly gave a hearing to-day on the General Corporation Tax bill, the fourth of Gov. Odell's propositions. There was much opposition to the bills from various corporation attorneys.

The bill includes all classes of corporations except banks, savings banks, institutions for savings, title guaranty, insurance or surety corporations, elevated railroads or railroads not operated by steam, water, or gas, steam heating and electric light and power companies, liable for assessment under Sections 185 and 186 of Chapter 908, Laws of New York, 1896.

It provides that all domestic corporations liable for the tax shall be assessed upon the authorized capital stock, no matter whether the same is issued or not issued, no matter whether the issued capital stock is wholly employed in the State of New York, or employed outside of the State of New York. It also provides that foreign corporations doing business in the State of New York shall be taxed only on that portion of the capital stock employed in the State of New York, computed upon a proportionate basis.

If a domestic corporation does not make or declare any dividend, the capital stock is assessed at 1¼ mills, the same as if it had declared a dividend of 5 per cent. Section 190 of Chapter 908, Laws of 1896, allowing corporations that have not declared a dividend or dividends below 6 per cent. to have the stock appraised, is repealed.

Charles E. Kilmer, representing a number of domestic corporations, argued against the bill. He declared that since the enactment, in 1896, of what is known as the "Organization Tax law," every kind and class of corporation or association organized or chartered within the State has had to pay a tax for the privilege of organization, which is nothing more than a license paid for the privilege of issuing a certain amount of stock. The basis of computation is the authorized capital, and the rate is one-eighth of 1 per cent.

"The bill under discussion," Mr. Kilmer continued," imposing as it does a tax on 'capital stock,' is in many features nearly identical with the original law of 1880, which was, when put in operation, found to be impracticable in that its terms were harsh and unreasonable—indeed, its very constitutionality was attacked—and upon the advice of the then Controller and Attorney General the main feature, the tax on 'capital stock,' was changed to a tax on 'corporate franchise or business,' with other amendments. It is a long step backward for us in 1901 to seek to re-enact a law which proved so inoperative twenty years ago that there are to this day taxes assessed in 1880 against certain corporations standing unpaid on the books of the Controller because of that official's inability to collect the same by reason of inherent defects in the law itself.

"But there are other points of view from which this bill should be considered, and one of them is the inadvisability of enacting a law which will serve as a deterrent to the organization in this State of new corporations. It has always been the policy of the State of New York to foster the organization and growth of manufacturing companies, and it is my contention that such corporations should be treated liberally and fairly, and I do not know of any corporation that is not willing to pay any reasonable, fair, and just tax that may be imposed upon it.

"The present law could be amended so as to remedy the defects and inequalities that have been found to exist in prior enactments, and make the same more perfect and complete as a taxing system, but if this bill must become a law, then before its final passage there should be some provision made for the appraisement of values of capital stock of companies which do not earn dividends, and for the determination of what portion of capital stock of companies employing capital out of the State is employed in this State, and upon these determinations a tax could be levied which would be fair and equable. This course was pursued in the enactment of the corportion tax law, adopted in 1881, as subsequently amended."

Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, also appeared in opposition to the bill. He said:

"This amendment is unjust and unwise because it discriminates against companies incorporated in New York State, in favor of foreign corporations. If this amendment is adopted all domestic corporations which have property outside of the State will reincorporate elsewhere, if it is possible for them to do so. The fact that the tax is the same upon a domestic company, whether its property is entirely within this State or most of it outside the State, produces results the injustices of which are grotesque.

"The tax upon the New York Central Railroad will be reduced 8 per cent., and the tax upon the Erie Railroad increased 1,650 per cent.; that is, the Erie Railroad will have to pay nearly seventeen times as much on account of this tax as it does now. When I noticed that the United States Express Company would have its tax increased about 1,900 per cent. it seemed probable that the bill would be amended. That is only a slight increase, however, as compared with that which is imposed upon some of the companies selected at random from the Controller's report. The New York and Bermudez Company is increased 8,300 per cent., and the Little Chief Mining Company gets a raise of 20,800 per cent. The Little Chief gets hit so hard because only about 1-250 of its property is in the State of New York.

"This bill is not likely to pass without opposition from some of the railroads, for there are others that get raised besides the Erie. The New York, Ontario and Western will pay $81,250 instead of $12,900, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern will pay $87,500 instead of $3,471. Some of the telegraph companies with a good deal of property outside the State are likely to disapprove this bill. The Western Union is raised from $12,900 to $125,000, the Central and South American Telegraph Company, with very little property here, is raised from $255 to $12,000.

"Very few companies of large capital incorporate in this State, but occasionally one comes. The General Chemical Company, with $25,000,000 capital, was incorporated in February, 1899. It paid no taxes last year on its capital stock, probably because it was a manufacturing company. If this bill is passed it will pay a although much of its property is not in this State. It is certainly not likely to stay with us long, and no similar company will be rash enough hereafter to test our hospitality.

"One of the reasons, and the principal reason, assigned for taxing corporations more than individuals, is the fact that liability is limited, but it is hard to discover the theory on which taxes are imposed by this bill on associations with no limitation upon the liability of their members and only a small part of their property within this State. For example: The Adams Express Company is increased from $2,100 to $15,000, the American Express Company from $4,374 to $27,000, the United States Express Company from $622.50 to $12,500. Prior to 1898, when the Adams Express Company made a bond dividend, its taxes would have been $24,000 instead of $15,000. We may expect companies which cannot get away to issue bonds and reduce their stock dividends in like manner."

Besides Mr. Kilmer and Mr. Purdy, there were a number of other appearances. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation was represented by L. G. Wade, William J. Rogers, H. E. Elmer, Charles C. Mackey, F. B. Thurber, John M. Peters, George Herrmann, Leslie Knapp, J. Edward Weld, Frank S. Gardner, William F. McConnell, and these representatives of the Knights of Labor: William Martin, George A. Hunter, and Charles Campbell.

City Hall Tunnel Loop Delayed.

Engineer Fisher, who has charge of those sections of the rapid transit subway for the construction of which the Degnon-McLean Company has secured contracts, said yesterday that he would not start work on the City hall loop until good weather should set in. The ground, he said, had been in too bad a condition for the undertaking of this most difficult part of the down-town division of the tunnel. Work on the loop will, however, be begun before the month is past, if present plans are adhered to.

The Dixie Still Aground.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is stated today that the Navy Department will send a number of lighters to lighten the training ship Dixie, which has not yet been put afloat off Maryland Point, in the lower Potomac, where she ran aground while coming up the river to take part in the inaugural ceremonies.

The Biggest Glove Sale

That New York Has Seen in Years.

WOMEN'S TWO-CLASP KID GLOVES, in tan, brown, gray, mode, pearl and black; bright, new stock that will give most satisfactory wear; and the style is just that which will be most extensively worn this spring. On sale to-morrow at three prices,

59c, 69c and 79c.

EHRICH BROS., 6th Ave. & 23d St.

BURGLAR CAUGHT AFTER CHASE

Another Man Arrested May Be His Accomplice—Much Jewelry Found on Both.

Mrs. Mary Doyle of 1,456 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, went away from her flat yesterday afternoon, leaving it unguarded for several hours. When she returned toward dusk she found two men rummaging the place. They started for the door as she entered, and she blocked their way and screamed, but they knocked her down and ran. They were seen by Policeman Parker of the Atlantic Avenue Station, who gave chase, and after a hard run, caught one of them. The other escaped.

The prisoner said his name was Harry Woods, and when searched there were found upon him two gold watches, with chains—one marked "Patrick Philippi, No. 51,125"—a diamond locket, a diamond collar button, a diamond ring, a pair of diamond sleeve buttons, and a quantity of gold jewelry of lesser value. He had $61.77 in cash and pawn tickets for six bracelets.

Detectives Clark and Foye of Police Headquarters during the afternoon arrested at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge George O'Brien, alias Jack Stone, twenty-one years old, whose picture is 7,553 in the Rogues' Gallery, and who may have been connected with Woods, for he is known as a second story man and general sneak thief, and was like him, a walking jewelry shop. He had, among other things, three gold pins set with garnets, several silver and enamel pins, twenty-seven silver spoons, two of them souvenirs and marked "Mount Tabor" and "Chicago," and eight silver knives of different patterns, and two napkin rings.

DID NOT SEND HIM AWAY.

Bellevue Officials Deny the Story of a "Rheumatic Mute" in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday contained a story to the effect that James Davis, who is colored and a "rheumatic mute," was found lying on a bench in the Broad Street railroad station helpless. He said that he had been an inmate of Bellevue Hospital, New York, for a year, but when the Bellevue Hospital people found that his case was chronic they bought him a ticket for Philadelphia and took him to the Jersey City station with the remark that the climate of Philadelphia would suit him better. He was sent to the almshouse in Philadelphia.

When the foregoing item was shown to the authorities at Bellevue yesterday they stated that no man Davis, colored, had been in the hospital in recent weeks. Nobody about Bellevue, it was said, had any $2.50 to squander in sending colored men to a "better climate." At the office of Superintendent Blair of the outdoor poor an examination of the books showed that no one had been given transportation on Saturday, which was the day that the man in Philadelphia claimed to have been sent to a "better climate."

The clerk in Bellevue who looked up the records read the description of Davis.

"Why, that's 'Spider Murphy!'" he exclaimed. "He's been coming here for the last six years. He really has rheumatism, I guess; but he's mute so long as nobody who knows him is around. He had been in one of our wards for some time, when one day I happened along.

"'Hello, Spider,' I sang out, and he was a mute no longer. There were three of them that used to come here together. All colored, and, like 'Spider,' old broken-down jockeys from the days of the Guttenberg race track."

ACCIDENT DELAYS MAIL.

The Delivery Wagon in Collision With a Trolley Car.

The supplementary mail for the West which was to have left on the Pennsylvania train leaving Jersey City at 8 o'clock last night was loaded in Mail Wagon No. 131 at the General Post Office and in charge of the driver, Lawrence Cannon, started for the ferry. At Cortlandt and Church Streets the wagon came in collision with Car 1,672 of the Sixth Avenue line, was upset, and the rear wheel broken. Cannon had a narrow escape. The accident prevented Cannon from delivering the mail in time to catch the train.

The Sixth Avenue car was in charge of John Roth, as motorman, and Isadore Lieb, as conductor. It was not damaged, and the few passengers in the car at the time of the collision, although shaken up, were not hurt.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE DOG.

Police Asked to Aid in Finding a Setter Valued at $1,000.

John H. Thompson, Jr., a lawyer at 11 Wall Street and living at 36 East Thirtieth Street, asked the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night to help him look for a valuable English setter dog known as Saint and which was listed at the recent Dog Show as worth $1,000.

Mr. Thompson told the police that the dog was six years old, and that he had recently brought him from South Carolina to exhibit him at the Dog Show. One week ago the dog was on the sidewalk in front of Mr. Thompson's house, in charge of a colored boy. The animal managed to get away, and ran to Madison Avenue. Mr. Thompson says he has advertised for the return of the dog, offering a liberal reward.

PUBLIC DOCK AT GLEN COVE.

Mass Meeting Approves the Plan; Other Residents Trying to Defeat It.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., March 5.—There was a mass meeting in the Town Hall here this evening to express opinion upon the bill now before the Legislature, allowing the town of Oyster Bay, of which this village is a part, to erect a public dock and to obtain the land needed for it and its approaches by condemnation, if private purchase cannot obtain it. The opposition to the bill has been active and fought the bill, but it passed the Assembly and is now pending in the Senate.

For some reason the opposition did not appear at to-night's meeting. As a result, from the speeches made, it would appear that the whole village was in favor of the dock. Those opposed, however, will be heard to-morrow at Albany, when the committee in charge of the bill gives a public hearing upon it. A committee of those in favor of it, appointed at the meeting to-night, will start on the first train out in the morning to present the other side.

Editor Kempson Not Released.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 5.—An effort was made to-day in the Court of Errors by Robert Adrain, counsel for St. George Kempson, editor of The New York Insurance Journal, to secure the release of the latter from the County Jail here, where he has been confined for some months for contempt of the Court of Chancery for disregarding an injunction that prevented him continuing his suit for a divorce in Dakota. No one opposed the motion to release Kempson, and the Court gave no decision, since the point raised was a novel one. The latter will come up again next Monday.

The Piano

has for years been the one eyesore in otherwise beautifully and artistically furnished rooms. Architecturally the average piano case is an abomination. So true is this that some makers have added separate departments for the manufacture of "art" cases. The

Mason & Hamlin

PIANOS

are made only in artistic cases, correctly designed, no matter how simple, hence artistic in effect. A visit to our warerooms will convince you of this, or a catalogue, less effectively.

Warerooms, 3 and 5 West 18th St. Near Fifth Avenue

NEW HOME FOR THE PRESS.

The Newspaper to Have Its Own Building on Spruce Street.

The New York Press, the offices of which have been for several years in the Potter Building, at Park Row and Beekman Street, will soon have a building of its own at 9 to 13 Spruce Street, adjoining The Tribune Building. These properties, a plot having a frontage of 75 feet, have just been purchased from the various owners by Henry L. Einstein, proprietor of The Press, for $157,500. The work of removing the old buildings on the site will be begun within a few days.

The new building, which will be designed by Architect Arnold W. Brunner, will not be over six stories in height and will be entirely occupied by The Press. Mr. Einstein said last evening that the new building would probably be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1 next. The purchase of the property was effected through Brokers Ruland & Whiting.

BRIDGE EMPLOYES' GRIEVANCES.

Men Want to be Put on Wages System of Surface Roads.

It was stated yesterday by one of the Brooklyn Bridge employes, who had authority to speak for the others, that the men are willing to concede the withdrawal of the free monthly passes if they are put on the same footing as the surface road employes as to graded advances of wages. The motormen and conductors on the surface roads are paid $2 a day at first. After two years they receive an advance of 5 per cent., in three years 10 per cent., and in five years 15 per cent. Before the strike talk began the company was considering the proposition for grading salaries seriously.

A representative of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday:

"We are waiting to see what the men are going to do before any action is taken. If the strike talk had not arisen, the rule as to the graded salaries might have been in effect now. Mr. Rossiter has the power to put it into effect."

John J. Pallas and Herman Robinson, the committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to intercede on behalf of the employes, called on Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday. Mr. Shea said he had no authority in the matter, but would use whatever influence he had with the company and let the committee know the result by Saturday.

Believes He Need Not Work.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

The Connecticut Humane Society has been investigating the condition of the children of James Madison Nott of Montville. Nott's wife died two months ago and since that time Nott has adopted the Christian Scientists' belief and has added a belief of his own to the effect that the Lord will take care of him without any effort on his own part. Consequently he has not done anything to provide for his family, and announces that it is unnecessary to do so. Neighbors have found that his two children are on the verge of starvation and enlisted the efforts of the Humane Society. The children were taken to the County Home. Nott will be compelled to abandon his belief and go to work or he will be allowed to starve, according to his own wish. Montville authorities will do nothing for him, as he is an able-bodied man.

New Jersey Spring Elections.

Acting under advice of counsel, the Hudson County Election Board met at Jersey City yesterday and decided to make the usual arrangements for the Spring elections throughout the county. Counsel advised the board that this action would be necessary to guard against the contingency that the Meeker bill, now pending in the Legislature, may yet be defeated, though present indications are that it will become a law and that Spring elections will be abolished in New Jersey.

Engineer Killed at Sea.

The German steamship Diamant, on her arrival yesterday, reported the death by accident of her second engineer, Ernest T. Mecke, on the voyage. Mecke at the time of the accident was fastening a screw in the crosshead, when he slipped and fell under the high pressure crank. He was instantly killed. The body was buried at sea.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, March 5.—The lumber warehouse of Kuntz & Wright was destroyed by a fire of incendiary origin today. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $22,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2 A. M.—248 East Fifty-seventh Street; owner, Emma Preston; damage, $200.

4 P. M.—73 Mulberry Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—456 Eighth Avenue; W. Wale; damage, $200.

8:20 P. M.—300 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; E. E. Sheehy; damage, $5.

9:00 P. M.—2 Grand Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

10 P. M.—211 Centre Street; M. Levinson & Son; damage, $500.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Very special: A large line of Haviland's Plates just received. They were unpacked and placed on sale yesterday. The decorations are rich—entirely new designs—their beauty and novelty will charm you. They are marked to sell for about one-third less than others charge—$11.64, $14.88, $23.97, $26.87 and $35.66 per dozen.

Women's Suits, Jackets and Skirts.

The styles of Spring are appearing. That's amply clear in the changes, innovations, newnesses and fresh quirks so noticeable among the present display of Suits, Jackets, and Skirts. We've been keenly alert—vigilant and unwearied in choosing the things predestined to sway. And our interest has not been limited to modes to the exclusion of other vital details. Economy has rightfully absorbed much of our best planning and effort. We've pushed over obstacles, contrived energetically, and applied the usual Macy vigor in order to sustain the usual Macy prices.

The early arrivals challenge your verdict. Splendid materials, correct fashions, faultless workmanship, wide variety and unequaled values compel your favor. Here are five remarkables:

Women's Suits, made of brown, blue, and black cheviot, new model scalloped Eton, trimmed with mohair braid, lined with taffeta; gore flounce skirt, trimmed with braid, lined with percaline, at $15.99.

Women's Suits, made of brown, mode and black ladies' cloth; Eton jacket, postillion back, fancy black and gold-braided vest, lace-trimmed Medici collar, lined with taffeta silk; flare flounce skirt, trimmed with black and gold braid, lined with percaline, at $19.99.

Women's Tailored Suits, made of black cheviot, double-breasted fitted jacket, postillion back, notch collar, finished with revers and turn cuffs of peau de soie; seven gore flare skirt, lined with percaline, at $19.99.

Women's Tailor-made Skirts, good quality black cheviot, nine gore flare style, lined with percaline, at $4.88.

Women's Eton Jackets, made of black peau de soie, trimmed with black and gilt braid, shawl collar, lined with black taffeta silk, at $12.99.

Children's and Misses' Dresses and Skirts.

We've hived a nice stock of Children's and Misses' Dresses and Skirts. That statement will be read with much gratification by mothers who desire to escape the tangles and tedium of home-sewing, without confronting the other hardship—extravagance. The various processes of manufacturing condensation reduce cost of production, and we offer ready-made garments for less than you can buy materials and make the clothes at home alone, or with the help of a seamstress. For instance:

Children's Sailor Blouse Dresses, made of blue and red serge, collar, vest, tie and sleeves trimmed with braid, sizes, 4, 6 and 8 years, $3.42; sizes 10 and 12 years, $3.74.

Misses' Gymnasium Costumes made of blue serge, two-piece style, blouse trimmed with braid, full bloomers, sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 years, at $6.18.

Misses' Dress Skirts, made of brown and light and dark gray homespun, trimmed with braid and stitched satin bands, lined with percaline, 33 to 39 inches long, at $3.58.

Misses' Dress Skirts, made of blue and black ladies' cloth, gore flare style, trimmed with four satin bands, lined with percaline, 31 to 39 inches long, at $4.23.

Children's Coats.

Children's Coats—this stock is not careless, skimpy or illiberal. We know better than to slight the things for the little ones. All the pretty, captivating effects that children's dress thinkers and doers have evolved. We select them with the same care and guardedness that control our management of the department for women. Styles for March, in weights that may be worn until June, at rock-bottom prices.

Children's Double-breasted Box Coats made of blue serge, large sailor collar and Bishop sleeves, finished with stitched white taffeta and gold buttons, sizes 4 to 12 years, at $4.88.

Children's Three-quarter Box Coats, made of red and royal French cheviot, double-breasted effects, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $5.86.

Children's Single-breasted Empire Coats, three-quarter length, made of gray and castor covert cloth, lined with self-colored satin, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $8.78.

Children's Tailored Double-breasted Coats, three-quarter length, made of brown, castor and black broadcloth, notched velvet collar, side pockets, lined with satin, sizes 8 to 14 years, at $9.98.

Baby Carriages, Go-Carts and English Coaches.

The new stock of Baby Carriages, Go-Carts and English Coaches is ready for your seeing and choosing. You'll not find a larger variety anywhere—and we've seen to it, that our prices are the lowest.

Don't construe the above into trifling advertising flippery—mere words to fill in. This is a very exact pen. It would refuse to perpetrate an inaccuracy—too clever and sensitive for that. We've informed ourselves fully, and may safely promise to show you all that is new and attractive in Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, and English Coaches for 1901—at prices ranging from a third to a quarter less than others charge.

Reclining Go-Carts, rattan body, rubber tired steel wheels, at $4.24.

Reclining Go-Carts, rattan body, closed sides, rubber tired steel wheels, at $5.99.

Reclining Go-Carts, rattan body, roll sides, rubber tired steel wheels, at $7.49.

Baby Carriages, reed bodies, upholstered in cretonne, satin parasol, steel wheels, at $2.99

Baby Carriages, reed body, roll top, upholstered in bedford cord or corduroy, rubber-tired steel wheels, at $5.99

Baby Carriages, reed body, upholstered in fine satin damask, satin parasol, rubber tired steel wheels, at $8.99

Better qualities of Go-Carts and Carriages at from $9.49 to $18.49

We've imported a large line of English Coaches for the little dimpled buds. They are very smart and nobby in appearance and long-lived—built as much for strength and service as for grace—$32.98 to $58.97.

Send the babies into the air and sunshine—but, not in nurses' arms. They'll murmur, meditate and mature sweetly as their carriages roll along flower-flanked paths and grass-grown mall.

IMPERSONATED A DETECTIVE.

Lawyer Says that Visitor Tried to Frighten an Astrologer.

George Duysters, a member of the law firm of Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, 346 Broadway, complained to the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening that one of his clients, John W. Fletcher, living at 144 West Forty-second Street, had been visited twice during the evening by a man who impersonated a detective from the Central Office. The man had told Fletcher that he was going to make a complaint against him to the police, and would also appear in the Jefferson Market Court in the morning. The man did not tell the nature of the complaint.

Duysters says he believes the man tried to frighten Fletcher into giving him some money to suppress the complaint, but says he did not ask for any. According to the City Directory, Fletcher is an astrologer. Duysters telephoned to the Central Office and was told that no detective had been sent from there to see Fletcher.

Fletcher says his visitor was about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and was well dressed.

Austin's Dog Bread

makes good-looking prize winners.

The Wanamaker Store

The Store's Silver Anniversary DECORATIONS

Our friends tell us that never before has the store been so beautiful as it is in its Silver Anniversary dress. Our decorative experts have planned to delight those who visit us during these days that have such interest for us. The important merchandise events give particular incentive for your coming to the store any day during the month; but the visit will also be an artistic delight; for here is a scheme of decorative beauty, simple, but strong and ornate.

Enormous draperies of silver cloth are hung all around the Rotunda; at the top of which is a frieze of the same, bearing on the one side the date of 1876, on the other 1901. The sides between bearing, one the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, the other of New York. Decorative plaster figures bear bunches of silver leaves in their hands.

In the center of the Rotunda is a row of classic columns, twenty-five in number, commemorative of the twenty-five years that we are celebrating. Above the fixtures, along the Main aisle, is another beautiful decoration. The color scheme, after the silver, is blue and white, and is seen throughout the store, in very effective treatment.

For sight-seeing alone, the store is worth visiting at this time.

Women's SUITS

Brand new, handsome spring tailor-made suits, made up especially for us. Made in particularly effective styles. And made so well and of such excellent materials that $13—the price at which they were intended to sell—would have been very reasonable. Instead

They're Offered at $9 Each

They're of pebble cheviot; jaunty double-breasted jackets, *lined with satin;* graceful skirts, in newest cut, lined with percaline.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' DRESSES

There's not a large quantity of these now, but strangely enough this little lot comprises some of the season's handsomest styles. Imported and domestic dresses are displayed side by side—take your choice at

Four Dollars and Fifty Cents

though the least expensive in the group is a good $10 value—some are worth $12.

They are one and two-piece dresses of plain and fancy striped and mixed materials; variously trimmed. For girls of 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

PETTICOATS In a Pretty, New Style

You'll think they're particularly attractive. And you'd never guess the price. Fact is, that the regular price is surprisingly low for petticoats that look as well as these. And these are much below regular.

They are of Mercerized moreen—looks like watered silk. Wear much better. Shown in red, rose, cerise, buff, bluet, 2 shades of reen, 3 shades of violet. Some with umbrella ruffle, with plain ruffle; plain hem with 2 plaits above. The others have accordion plaited ruffle with small gathered ruffle.

This first lot—just arrived, was made to sell at $3.75 to $4.50 each. But the price *is* $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs

For women. Two more very decided bargains. Of the many recent attractive offerings there was none better than these. For they are new and perfect and in the most desirable styles. Yet the prices are a third to a half less than actual value.

Initial hemstitched handkerchiefs; unlaundered; 2 styles of initial; regularly $1.50 a dozen.

Now a Dollar a Dozen

Hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs; laundered; first quality; perfect goods; assorted styles; regular 25c kind.

Twelve-and-a-Half Cents Each

Broadway and Tenth street.

BLANKETS and Spreads

When these fine, unexcelled wool blankets were first announced—not so long ago—we and all who knew of them considered them most moderately priced. They *were* unusually good values. But these last lots are ever so much better now.

"The Beverly"—Of white wool on cotton warps; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.; was very low priced at $3.50 a pair. Now $2.60.

"The Rosemont"—Of fine white wool on spool warp; 78x86; 6 lbs.; was a bargain at $6.50 a pair. Now $4.75.

Just as attractively priced are these spreads:

Full-sized crocheted spreads, in Marseilles patterns, at 75c; though $1 was reasonable enough.

Colored crocheted spreads, Marseilles patterns; blue, pink, red and Delft, at $1. The usual price is $1.50, though we sold them at $1.35.

Silkoline covered comfortables, one side figured, the other plain; ruffled all around; filled with pure white cotton, $1 instead of $1.35.

Third floor.

Desk Furnishings

We bought, from Paris and Vienna, a splendid collection of art prompts. That was just before Christmas. The holiday selling was very large, and even since then we have distributed many of these beautiful pieces. A few hundred good specimens remain, and they're in sight to-day at half and less than half prices. $1.50 to $15.

Enamel inkstands, hand-blotters, paper files, etc.—"Russian" enamel it's called, though made in this country. 75c to $9—they're about a quarter under regular prices.

Silver pencils, with leads to suit, finest goods, at 75c to $3. Values are more than double these prices.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Magnificent Silks
Magnificent Response
Magnificent Quantities

A Rare SILK Offering

The Silks looked like a new spring display yesterday. Brightest, freshest designs, and most beautiful colorings. Chiefest attraction of all, was the immense variety. There could not have been broader variety if you had to pay regular prices.

Prodigal varieties of the popular Foulards, at 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c
Splendid assortments of Printed Liberty Satins at 50c and 65c
Nearly a hundred different shades of Plain Taffetas at 50c.

Little wonder that the response was so immediate and emphatic. To-day's best news is that all the items of yesterday are here in full supply and generous variety this morning; though many of the lots may not continue during the entire day. The same broad display—Main aisle, from Broadway to Fourth avenue, and all around the Rotunda.

The details follow:

85c and $1 Printed Foulards, 40c a yard—
A good variety of small and medium designs, on grounds of navy blue and other colorings. Brief word, for they will likely go in a jiffy.

75c Black and Colored Taffetas, 50c a yard—
A purchase of over a thousand pieces from one manufacturer, and several hundred from another. Nearly a hundred different shades to select from. A most unusual offering, because these are probably the most staple of all silks. We could probably sell every piece this season at the regular price of 75c. You will find almost every shade, starting with white and running through the whole line of color-variations—a list too long to enumerate. Good, strong, perfect taffetas, at 50c a yard.

$1 White Silks at 65c a yard—
Fine corded Taffetas with canalae and broche stripes. White silks, like black, seldom go at bargain prices.

Main aisle, Broadway to Fourth avenue, including Rotunda.

$1 Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins at 50c a yard—
Many variations of color and designs to select from at this little price. The patterns are dots, coral effects, striped effects, and Grecian designs.

$1.50 and $2 Black Silks at 65c a yard—
A startling offering—rich Lyons black Satin Muscovite, with single and cluster cords. The opportunity of a life-time, and the silks are so fine that they will probably last a life-time, as well.

$1 Checked Silks at 65c a yard—
Twelve distinct patterns from tiny checks to quarter-inch checks. Some have bands of black showing more striped effect than check.

$1 and $1.10 Printed Foulards at 75c yard—
Fine designs and colorings on best quality grounds; also beautiful hemstitched printed foulards, in medium and evening tints.

$1 and $1.25 Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins at 65c a yard—
An almost endless variety, embracing many different size dots, hair-line stripes, Persian effects—neat and large designs in navy-blue-and-white, black-and-white, and all newest colorings.

$1 Fancy Colored Silks at 65c a yard—
Many kinds of striped taffetas, satin brocades, plaid taffetas on white grounds and colored moire velours.

$1 to $1.25 Printed Silks at 85c a yard—
Rich Liberty Satins and Foulards, in various fine patterns—many are two and four-toned color printings.

$2.75 Novelty Silks at $1.25 a yard—
A beautiful assortment, in various Persian and cashmere designs of warp-printed pon't de soie with bands of satin in contrasting colors; some are in plain colors without the designs; but all have the rich satin bands. 29 inches wide.

The Most Successful SALE of CHINA We Have Ever Known

It was "busy as Christmas" in the China Store yesterday; and that seems phenomenal for March.

The merit of the merchandise made it—nothing else.

We made the most elaborate preparation in our history, in anticipation of the Silver Anniversary. The wares are more beautiful and in greater variety than ever before—

And They Are All NEW!

Not an old piece of china and Glass in the offering. No odds or ends, or factories' surplus stocks. Everything is brand-new—made up specially for us by the best and biggest factories in the world. Everything is tasteful and refined in character; yet so masterful is the Wanamaker china-buying organization that these newest and finest wares from home and abroad are

An Average Third Under-Price

The newness, perfection and beauty of these offerings illustrate the cause of the success of Wanamaker retailing which we are celebrating this month. It is natural that, during this anniversary month, the offerings should be the best ever made.

Bric-a-Brac—
Sevres Mounted Vases—
$8.75 kind at $6.50 $15 kind at $10.50
$10 kind at $7.50 $25 kind at $20
Up to $200 kind at $140
Berlin Candelabra, 3, 4 and 5 lights—
$11 kind at $7 $27.50 kind at $18
$14 kind at $9 $30 kind at $20
Small Vienna Bronzes—
$4.50 kind at $3 $12.50 kind at $8
$6.50 kind at $4 $20 kind at $13.50
Pieces of Hungarian Pottery, Art Nouveau decorative effects—
$7.50 kind at $5 $17.50 kind at $12
$12.50 kind at $8 $40 kind at $30
$100 kind at $70

Bric-a-Brac—
Porcelain Plaques, Art Nouveau decorations.
Unframed, $1 kind at 70c
Unframed $2.50 kind at $1.50
Framed $4 kind at $3
Marble Pedestals—
Worth $15 and $17.50, at $10 each.
Art Room, Basement.

Dinner Sets—
Medium-priced sets at unmatched prices—
At $5—Complete Porcelain sets; from $6.50
At $13.50—Fine china Sets; regularly $22.50
At $17.50—French china sets; regularly $27.50.
Also dinner sets of the highest grade made, at these prices:

Dinner Sets—
One set of the finest English china made; 149 pieces; handsome flower border decoration, with roses and heavily gilt trimmed, $285 was its original price; to-day's price, just half, $142.50.
The same quality of china, in a pink border decoration overlaid with gold, exquisitely decorated. 1 set, 125 pieces, at $200; worth $300.
French china covered steak dishes, in three beautiful decorations—
At $6.50, worth $10
At $5.50, worth $8.50
At $5, worth $7.50

Basement.

Wicker FURNITURE A Third Under-Price

The fine display of new Wicker Furniture shares interest with this special purchase. Among the latter collection is a splendid assortment of the most desirable patterns in chairs, rockers and divans. Some are finished in brown; others in natural shellac; some in fancy colored reeds, and some in green. Some price hints:

Natural Shellac Finish—
At $3.50, from $5.50—Reception chair, colored reeds.
At $4.75, from $7.50—Rocker, medium size, all reed.
At $5, from $8—Small arm chair, fancy pattern.
At $5.25, from $8.50—Rocker with shaped back; cane seat.
At $6, from $9—High back arm chair, full roll.
At $6, from $9—High back rocker; full roll.
At $6.50, from $10—Fancy pattern rocker.
At $6.50, from $10—Large arm chair; all reed.
At $7.50, from $12—Arm chair; spring seat in cane.
At $7, from $10.50—Fancy rocker; cobbler seat.

Fourth floor.

Natural Shellac Finish—
At $9, from $14—Large chair; spring seat in cane.
At $10, from $15—Large easy rocker; all reed.
At $11, from $17—Fancy pattern divan; full roll, back and arms.
At $14, from $21—Large sofa; cane seat.
At $18, from $28—Large sofa; spring seat in cane.

Brown Shellac Finish—
At $2.75, from $4.50—Small reception chair.
At $3, from $5—Small reception chair.
At $2.75, from $4.50—Small fancy rocker.
At $3.75, from $5.75—Small fancy rocker.
At $4, from $6—Small arm chair.
At $4.50, from $7—Small rocker, upholstered seat.
At $5, from $8—Fancy rocker.

Brown Shellac Finish—
At $6, from $9—Fancy rocker, high arms.
At $7, from $10.50—Rocker; large size.
At $8, from $12—Fancy rocker, high back.
At $8.50, from $13—Rocker, high back and arms.
At $9, from $14—Fancy arm rocker.
At $10, from $15—Arm chair, upholstered seat and back.

Children's Chairs—
At $1.50, from $2.25—Small rocker, shellac finish.
At $2, from $3—High chair, with tray.
At $2.25, from $3.50—High chair with tray.
At $2.50, from $4—Rocker, shellac finish.
At $3, from $5—Rocker in brown finish.
At $3, from $5—High chair with tray.
At $4, from $6—Rocker with colored reeds.

Trunks, Refrigerators and Housefurnishings

Ample quantities of each, all perfect goods, and all such bargains as are well worth coming for. The trunks, men's and women's, are brand-new, various wanted sizes. They're half price.

The refrigerators, a standard make, upright shape; also some ice boxes. Various sizes of each. *They're* priced a third under value.

And the housefurnishing goods, all of excellent quality, without fault of any kind. They're a fourth to a half less than regular. Here's the list:

Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85; rolls warranted for a year.
Clothes Dryers, to hang on the wall, 38c.
Ironing Board on stand, 65c.
Clothes Line, good quality, 30c; from 50c.
Wash Boards, zinc surface, 10c.
Clothes Baskets, 45c.
Market Baskets, 25c and 35c.
Burnishine Brass Polish, ½ pint can, 10c.
Ammonia, 5c pint.
Japanned Candlesticks, bowl shape, 5c; from 10c.
Cedarine Furniture Polish, 10c.
Toilet Paper, 4c a package.
Slaw Cutters, 10c. Pastry Boards, 15c.
Chopping Bowls, 10c Meat Boards, 15c.
Toothpicks, 3c a box; 2 boxes for 5c.

Basement.

Dressing Sacques

Flannette. A large quantity of the same quality as those recently sold at 50c, instead of 60c. And these shall be sold at 35c, instead of 50c. There are numerous pretty styles in this new lot. Various solid colors, same neat checks and stripes. The borders of the solid-color sacques are in contrasting colors—some in Persian designs. All are made with fitted back and loose fronts, rolling collar with ribbon.

Price, 35c, though sometimes sold at 60c, and really worth at least 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings

There are *thirty-five* styles here to-day from which you may choose at 37½c a pair. And that's a full fourth less than their actual value. All new goods, made for this season. Numerous color combinations.

Of fine cotton—Black with silk embroidered instep and front; in cardinal or Yale blue, vertical striped; cardinal or Yale blue, with extracted vertical stripes.

Lisle thread—Black ribbed colored silk, embroidered fronts; cardinal, cadet or navy blue and tan, with extracted polka dots. Plain or ribbed.

Broadway.

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--ARTISTS--

THE OTTEN TRIO
(Violin, Violoncello and Pianoforte)
MR. J. H. McKINLEY, Tenor

PROGRAM

Overture—"Raymond" - - - - - - - - - *Thomas*
The Symphony.
"The Holy City" - - - - - - - - - - *Adams*
MR. McKINLEY.
(a) Gavotte—"Mignon" - - - - - - - - - *Thomas*
(b) Valse de Salon—"Springtime" - - - - - - - - *Carreno*
The Angelus.
(a) Morgenstimmung
(b) Ase's Tod - - - - - - - - - - - *Grieg*
(c) Anitra's Tanz
THE OTTEN TRIO.
"Angel at the Window" - - - - - - - - - *Tours*
MR. McKINLEY.
(a) Selected
(b) Selected - - - - - - - - - - - ——
The Orchestral Angelus and Grand Piano with Harp effect.
(a) Barcarole - - - - - - - - - - - *Gounod*
(b) Alla Zingara - - - - - - - - - - *Haydn*
THE OTTEN TRIO.

Men's and Women's WATCHES

Genuine bargains in thoroughly dependable watches are not common. Nor really much sought for. Watches are not bought for a season, to lay aside with each change of style. Therefore the purchase of a new watch is made with utmost caution generally, and the thought of a bargain is secondary to that of obtaining a trustworthy time-piece.

Here's the rare opportunity for men and women to obtain an honest watch and still retain at least a fourth of what would be considered a reasonable price:

For Women—
Silver Chatelaine Watches, $3.50 to $17.50
Gun Metal Chatelaine Watches, $3.75 to $9.50
14-k. Swiss Chatelaine Watches, $12.75 to $60.
Filled Watches, American movements, $5.50 to $15.
14-k. Gold Chatelaine Watches; American movements; some hunting cases; some open face; $12.75 to $20.
14-k. Gold Watches; Waltham movements; hunting cases; $16 to $45.

For Men—
Nickel Watches, $2.50 to $3.50.
Silveroid Watches, Waltham movements, $4.75 to $5.75.
Silver Watches, $3.75 to $8.75.
Filled Watches, $6 to $18.
14-k. Gold Watches, $19 to $64.
Solid Gold Stop Watches, $27.50.
14-k. Gold Stop Watches, $36.25.

Then here are some at still greater reductions. We are able to secure another lot of those filled cases, that are said to be imperfect. You'll find the fault, maybe, if you search faithfully. And when you've found it, will dismiss it as not worth considering. However it affected the price a third. Some with Elgin; others with Waltham movements. $10 to $14.50—values $15 to $20.

Broadway and Tenth street.

TROUSERS

The men's trousers that we sell regularly at $6.50 to $8, are the kinds that other dealers generally sell for at least a couple of dollars more. Now we've taken all of our striped worsted trousers at those prices—$6.50 to $8—and marked them

Five Dollars for Choice

And 150 black Thibet and worsted trousers are rounded up to keep the first lot company—for a little while. None is less than a good five dollar value—some worth more,

Three-fifty for Choice

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

The new spring suits and overcoats and blouses and shirt waists have been coming in at a lively rate the past few days. In point of quality of goods, and as to their pricing, this new clothing is fully up to the Wanamaker standard. Perhaps we've even improved on that. We're always striving to that end. And the styles—well, they're very neat—just such as you'll be satisfied to have your boy wear.

For the very little fellows of 2½ to 7 years, some new pretty Russian blouse suits—red, blue, olive and Oxford gray. $5. and up to $11.

For boys of 3 to 12, handsome sailor suits of navy blue serge, trimmed with black and white braid; also of flannel in several shades of gray. $5, and up to $10.

Boys of 4 to 12 will find particularly good and stylish reefers of blue cheviot, neatly trimmed, at $5.

And 9 to 16-year old boys, double-breasted jacket suits of blue cheviot mixtures. The trousers have double seats and knees. Price, $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MATTINGS

The new China and Japan mattings have been fast accumulating here. The gathering is unmatched—will remain so. Over 100 patterns are already here, covering every good grade that is now produced. They're conveniently displayed on the Third floor. Worth looking over whether you're ready to buy or not.

The Chinese mattings—for west—$10 to $18 a roll of 40 yards. Japanese mattings—for novelty and beauty of pattern, but not so serviceable as the Chinese—at $9 to $25 a roll of 40 yards.

Third floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TO LIMIT DEBATE IN UNITED STATES SENATE

Senator Platt of Connecticut Gives Notice of Cloture Amendment.

Democrats, Aided by Wellington and Teller, Denounce Proposed Change in the Rules.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Quite unexpectedly a lively debate was precipitated to-day at the first business session of the Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) offered an amendment to the rules to limit debate in the Senate. Its proponent had no intention to provoke discussion on it to-day, but several Senators expressed their views in no uncertain terms.

Interest in the proceedings of the Senate was little less than intense. The session was practically the first of the Fifty-seventh Congress, that of yesterday being brief and routine in character. An immense throng crowded the galleries, all anxious to witness the proceedings. Vice President Roosevelt was the particular magnet which attracted the crowds to the galleries, although the desire to see the opening exercises of the new Senate was also a special attraction, particularly to the visitors from out of the city.

The floral pieces presented to various Senators were not many, but were beautiful—even elaborate in design. Among those remembered were Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) who returns to the Senate after a lapse of several years; Mr. Dubois, (Dem., Idaho,) also a former Senator; Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mont.;) Mr. Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.;) Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas.,) who, after several years of service in the House of Representatives, comes to the north wing of the Capitol; Mr. Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) who also has served in the House and is an experienced legislator, and Mr. Simmons, the new Democratic member from North Carolina.

As the hands of the clock opposite to the President's desk indicated the hour of noon Vice President Roosevelt stepped briskly from the lobby through the right door of the Chamber to his desk. Recognized instantly by the assembled crowds he was greeted with a wave of applause.

The venerable blind Chaplain pronounced a brief invocation.

As the Vice President ascended to his desk another great wave of applause swept over the galleries. Then with a single sharp tap of the gavel he called the Senate to order.

As soon as the reading of the journal had begun, Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) asked that it be suspended, and that he might present his colleague, Mr. McLaurin, to take the oath of office.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) objected and insisted that the reading should proceed. Mr. Money urged that the proposition he made was a matter of the highest privilege.

"My understanding is," said the Vice President, "that the reading of the journal takes precedence over all other matters." The journal was then read.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Money escorted Mr. McLaurin, and Mr. Clapp (Rep., Minn.,) escorted his colleague, Mr. Nelson, to the desk, where Vice President Roosevelt administered to them the oath of office.

PROPOSED CLOTURE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) gave notice of an amendment to the Senate rules which he proposed to offer to-morrow. The proposition is one to limit debate upon any bill or resolution to "reasonable limits," in order that the majority of the body may be able to do business in the Senate.

Mr. Platt said that in the Fifty-first Congress he had offered an amendment to the Senate rules looking to a limitation of debate. The amendment which he proposed to-day was a modification of that once offered by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) which he considered more desirable in some respects than that which he had framed.

The amendment he would propose, he said, was a modification of the Reed rules of the House of Representatives, enabling the opposition to any measure to have ample time for its discussion, but limiting the time of debate to proper length.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) utterly disapproved of the proposed change in the rules and declared his purpose of doing everything in his power to defeat the amendment. The methods pursued now by the Senate, in his opinion, were the best possible. They permitted full time for the discussion and examination of every measure presented. In connection with the proposition to adopt a modification of the Reed rules, he asserted that the House of Representatives, operating under those rules, did not deliberate upon any legislation. It merely suggested legislation which came to the Senate in crude form, and by it had to be put in proper legislative shape. He warned the Senate that if the proposed rule were adopted, it soon would go the whole length, and the spectacle would be presented of a Congress, not only the House, but the Senate also, dominated by one or two men.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) suggested, in a spirit of facetiousness, that the reasons for the adoption of the proposed rule had ceased to exist in the Senate, and therefore it was not necessary now to adopt it. This statement caused a ripple of laughter in the Senate.

"They will arise again," remarked Mr. Platt.

After Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) and Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) had addressed the Senate in explanation of the amendments each had offered previously to the rules of the Senate, Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) gave notice of an amendment he proposed to offer to the amendment of Mr. Platt. He insisted that the time should be fixed in the rule for the limiting of debate. What is a "reasonable time," he declared, was a question that would be discussed for twelve months in the Senate. The Senate, he said, was the only legislative body in the world in which the majority was controlled by the minority.

DENIES WELLINGTON'S CHARGES.

Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) challenged the propriety of the presentation of such a proposition as that of Mr. Platt at an extraordinary session of the Senate, and declared his purpose later to raise against it a point of order. Referring to the defeat of the River and Harbor bill, to which he said he had contributed, he declared: "This proposed rule is offered as a means of revenge."

Mr. Platt, interrupting him, said: "Since the Senator is speaking of the propriety of the proposed amendment and of the defeat of the River and Harbor bill, I will say to him that I was not in favor of the passage of the River and Harbor measure."

Mr. Wellington replied that he was delighted to know that the Senator (Mr. Platt) was not in the conspiracy to secure the enactment of the bill. He declared that while he was arguing against it, in accordance with his right as a Senator, he was threatened unless he ceased his opposition that a cloture rule would be presented and its adoption insisted upon.

"I desire to say," said he, "that I bow to no party and to no man when my conscience tells me that a measure is wrong." He was proceeding to say that the proposition was "peculiar" when he was interrupted by Mr. Mason with the comment:

"It is peculiar because this is a peculiar body."

At times, he said, he himself had been guilty of utilizing the rules of the Senate against a measure, because he had learned rapidly from the older Senators in the chamber. Some of them, he declared, upon a measure to which they were opposed would "set their mouths going and go off and leave them for nearly a week at a time, without the slightest intellectual effort whatever."

The debate on the Senate rules was continued in the executive session which followed. The principal participants were Senator Mason, on the Republican side, and Senators Teller (Silver, Col.,) and Jones (Dem., Ark.,) of the opposition. Mr. Mason contended that under the rules as they at present stand it was in the power of the minority to prevent, and therefore to at least negatively control, legislation. Messrs. Jones and Teller contended that there had never been a failure to pass a bill which had the real and sincere support of a majority of the Senate because of the absence of a cloture rule from the Senate regulations, but Mr. Mason asserted that this was not the case.

"Will the Senator from Illinois name a bill that has been defeated by the minority?" asked Mr. Jones.

"Will the Senator from Arkansas tell the Senate," responded Mr. Mason, ignoring the question, "how many times he was consulted about the Ship Subsidy bill and how many concessions he was asked to make in order to permit the consideration of the measure to proceed? I think a reply to this question will illustrate the point of my contention better than anything I can say."

Mr. Teller said he saw in the movement which had been set on foot a determined effort to cut off debate in the only National tribunal in which there was absolute freedom of debate. This he considered a step in the subversion of liberty. He declared that, whatever might be accomplished at a later session, the rules could not be changed during the present special session.

At 1:45 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

Retirement of Several Members Causes a General Shifting of Seats.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Some notable changes in the seating of Senators in the chamber were incidental to the retirement to private life yesterday of an unusual number of the members of that body. Senators desiring particular seats, according to the custom of the Senate, file with the Sergeant at Arms their applications in writing for the seat desired, and it is a case of first come first served when death or other cause compels its former occupant to vacate it.

The main aisle of the Senate Chamber is supposed to be the line of demarcation between the Republican and Democratic Senators, but at present the preponderence of Republicans is so large that, several Republicans occupy seats on the Democratic side. Among them are Senators Foraker of Ohio, Depew of New York, Kean of New Jersey, and Beveridge of Indiana.

The retirement of Senators Baker of Kansas, Carter of Montana, Chandler of New Hampshire, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Thurston of Nebraska, and Wolcott of Colorado, released six most desirable seats on the Republican side. Senator Nelson of Minnesota obtained that of Mr. Baker, Simon of Oregon that of Carter, in the front row; Fairbanks of Indiana that of Chandler, in the centre of the front row; Burrows of Michigan that of Pettigrew, in the very centre of the Republican side, adjoining that of Senator Lodge; Foster of Washington that of Thurston, just to the left of the centre, and Wellington of Maryland that of Wolcott, one of the most desirable seats in the chamber.

On the opposite side several good seats were vacated. Senator McComas of Maryland obtained the seat of Mr. Butler, the first one in the front row of the Democratic side; Blackburn of Kentucky takes his old seat in the second row on the main aisle, just back of McComas; Heitfeld of Idaho that of Caffery of Louisiana, diagonally back of Senator Blackburn; Culberson of Texas that of Lindsay of Kentucky, in the centre of the Democratic side, and Taliaferro of Florida that of Sullivan of Mississippi, just back of Mr. Lindsay's old seat. Senator Dubois of Idaho, who has returned to the Senate after a lapse of a few years, got the seat occupied by Mr. Kenney of Delaware, in the rear row of the Democratic side. Senator Bailey of Texas will occupy the seat adjoining that of Senator Dubois.

On the Republican side Senator Mitchell of Oregon, who represented the State in the Senate for eighteen years, drew next to the last seat in the back row, which has been held in the name of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, while Senator Quay moves forward one row to the seat formerly occupied by Mason of Illinois. Senator Mason takes the seat of Shoup in the centre of the last row, Gamble of South Dakota takes the seat of Fairbanks, also in the last row.

Other changes were numerous, but involved only slight movements in position.

CABINET IS REAPPOINTED.

President Names His Official Family and the Nominations Are Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Every member of President McKinley's former Cabinet was renominated by him to-day and the renominations sent to the Senate. The nominations were confirmed as follows:

JOHN HAY of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of State.

LYMAN J. GAGE of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

ELIHU ROOT of New York, to be Secretary of War.

JOHN W. GRIGGS of New Jersey, to be Attorney General.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH of Pennsylvania, to be Postmaster General.

JOHN D. LONG of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.

ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK of Missouri to be Secretary of the Interior.

JAMES WILSON of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY DEAD.

Expires by Limitation Under Its Own Terms.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, intended to replace the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, died at noon yesterday. The death was caused technically by the fact that the last clause of the treaty allowed only the period of time up to March 4 for its ratification. Neither the Government of the United States nor of Great Britain appears to have made any formal effort to extend that period.

Though the treaty is dead from the point of international law, it may still serve a purpose. It is understood here that the British Government either has or is preparing a communication to the United States Government based upon the Senate amendments analyzing them carefully; pointing out their probable effect upon the original proposition, as seen from the British side, and perhaps suggesting some modification. While it is impossible to predict in advance of the receipt of this communication just what attitude the State Department will assume toward it, there is reason to believe that it will be taken in good part, and that negotiations will be resumed for the conclusion of a new treaty with a view to meeting if possible the objections raised by the Senate to the original treaty.

Senator Morgan of Alabama to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. It went over until to-morrow.

Conference of Democratic Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Democratic members of the Senate held an informal conference to-day for the purpose of considering the wisdom of filling minority places on the Senate committees, but adjourned without deciding whether action should be taken or not. There also was discussion of the cloture movement in the Senate, and there was sufficient exchange of opinion to cause those present to conclude that the move would be resisted to the end of the session. The conference was attended by Senators Patterson, Dubois, Harris, Turner, and Heitfeld, all of whom have heretofore acted with either the Silver Republicans or Populists.

Place for ex-Chief Justice of Samoa.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is understood that Mr. Chambers of Alabama, ex-Chief Justice of Samoa, is to be appointed a Commissioner to adjust the claims of American citizens arising out of the war with Spain. Mr. Chambers, although appointed originally as a Democrat to his office in Samoa, conducted himself in the trying last days of the tripartite Government with such stalwart Americanism as to earn the admiration of the authorities here. He was a gold man in the last campaign.

Alabama to be Tried from Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Naval Trial Board has been ordered to conduct the final trial of the Alabama on March 9 from Pensacola, instead of Havana, because of the agitation caused in Cuba by the announced intention of the department to conduct the Alabama's trial from Havana, which, of course, involved the attendance of the whole North Atlantic squadron.

Gross Gold in Treasury, $489,412,158.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The amount of gross gold in the Treasury to-day was $489,412,158, the highest point ever reached in the history of the Government. This amount includes the $150,000,000 held as a reserve, $276,039,989 held against gold certificates, and $63,392,169 in the general fund.

Slated for the Austrian Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It is expected that the President will send in the nomination of Robert McCormick, formerly of Illinois, but now a resident of the District of Columbia, to be Minister to Austria, vice Minister Harris, resigned.

Secretary Cortelyou Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President to-day issued a new commission to Mr. George B. Cortelyou as secretary to the President.

VISITORS LEAVE WASHINGTON.

Thousands Who Came for the Inauguration Go Home—Departure of Pennsylvania Troops Causes Joy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Long lines of men have stood all day in front of the desks of cashiers at the different hotels, waiting for a chance to settle and be on their way home from the inauguration exercises. At the Pennsylvania Station, at which, it is estimated, some 60,000 visitors had arrived in three days, and at the Baltimore and Ohio Station, at which something like 40,000 arrivals had been noted, there has been a constant crush, and trains have gone out in many sections just as rapidly as the companies could handle them.

The crowd has gone away much more quickly than it arrived, but there has been a sufficient remnant of the great visiting throng to crowd the street cars all day, and, having reported a record of 72,000 visitors to the Congressional Library on yesterday, it is probable that the record of to-day will be a very large one. The street car companies admit that they received more money yesterday than on any previous Inauguration day since they began business, notwithstanding that for a part of the day continuous travel on one of the principal lines was suspended.

Without having a full report before it of the financial outcome of the inauguration, it is believed by the Inaugural Committee that there will be more than enough money derived from the sales of ball tickets, seats on the stands, and from other sources, including the concerts in the ballroom, to return the guarantee fund subscribed very liberally by confident Washingtonians, but not enough to return to the Government the money subscribed by Congress. The surplus, after paying expenses and returning subscriptions to Washington people, will be distributed to charities. The committee expended $74,000.

It is the almost unanimous opinion of Washington business men that the number of visitors yesterday was not so large as it was four years ago, when political expectations based upon a change of Administration brought a large army of office seekers and organizations that had been prominent in bringing about the change of party rule. The local turn out in a city of 200,000 people was naturally large, and the arrivals yesterday were chiefly from points within a few hours' ride of the capital. Four years ago the office seekers remained to crowd the hotels for weeks.

The return of the Pennsylvania militia to their State was hailed with thanksgiving by the residents, and especially by the police. They not only displayed lack of military discipline by drunkenness and by robbing pie wagons and cruller carts, but in the disreputable section of the city, of which they last night took possession, they brought on a riot, provoked pistol firing, and panics among crowds out to see the fireworks, and caused the wounding of many innocent persons in the crowd. There were 9,000 of these uncontrolled men in uniform about the city, and it is the opinion of everybody that the parade might have been shorter by their absence without detracting from its impressiveness or from the interest of the pageant.

A NATURALIZED MAN'S RIGHTS.

State Department Issues Circulars for Information of Foreign-Born Citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The State Department has prepared a series of circulars telling naturalized citizens exactly what they may expect if they attempt to return to their former homes. The circular is different in the case of each European country which has shown a disposition to hold its citizens to account when they emigrate to the United States and become naturalized.

It is distinctly stated that the information given in the notice is believed to be correct, yet is not to be considered as official, as it relates to the laws and regulations of a foreign country. The Russian circular notifies the recipient that under the Russian law if he returns to Russia after having become a naturalized citizen of another country without imperial consent he is liable to deportation to Siberia, the loss of all civil rights, and perpetual banishment. Even if he left Russia in infancy he is liable to this punishment upon return, unless he obtains the Emperor's consent to his expatriation, upon attaining the age of twenty-one years.

Russians are liable to military service between the ages of twenty-one and forty-three years, and no Russian above fifteen years of age can ask permission to expatriate himself unless he has acquitted his military obligations. Russian Jews from America are not allowed to enter Russia without special permission, and the State Department cannot act as intermediary in obtaining this.

There is no treaty between the United States and Russia defining the status of American citizens of Russian birth upon their return to Russia.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT HARBORS.

Congressmen Plan a Long Trip at Their Own Expense.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day arranged the details of two trips of inspection which they will make. The first will be to Havana. The members will leave to-morrow evening. They will go first to Jacksonville, then to Tampa and Key West, and thence to Havana. Upon their return they will stop at Miami, Fla. In June they will make a trip to the Pacific Coast, going first to Galveston and other Gulf ports, thence to Los Angeles and northward, visiting all the harbors as far north as Puget Sound.

The committee has no official existence and the members go as private individuals. All are, however, members of the next House, and doubtless will be on the committee in the next Congress. Some of the members of the Military Committee have decided to visit Cuba and Porto Rico for the purpose of inquiring into conditions there, and they will leave in a few days. The members of the Naval Committee of the House, it is understood, also have a similar trip under contemplation.

Although the bill to create a special committee of the Insular Affairs Committee to visit Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines failed, Chairman Cooper and several of the members are contemplating a trip to the islands at their own expense.

Failed of Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Among the nominations which failed of confirmation in the last Senate were the following: John W. Eddy of Helena, Mont., Mineral Land Commissioner in Montana; George D. Corson of Evanston, Wyoming, Indian Agent at San Carlos agency, Arizona; Thomas B. Hildebrand of Oakland, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at St. Michael, Alaska; George P. Bennett, Register of the Land Office at Rapid City, S. D.; Oscar A. Janes of Hillsdale, Mich., pension agent at Detroit, Mich.; Frank W. Jackson of Pennsylvania, Consul at Patras, Greece.

INSURGENTS MAKE AN ATTACK.

Surprise a Detachment of Americans and Native Scouts, Kill Five Men, and Get Away.

MANILA, March 5.—A wagon train and a detachment of the Signal Corps, together with six Macabebe scouts, were attacked by the insurgents about midway between the towns of Silang and Das Marinas, in Cavite Province. Three Americans were killed and two of the scouts were wounded, while one man is missing. Four horses and one mule were killed.

Capt. Mair, with detachments of infantry and cavalry from Silang, arrived at the scene of the surprise too late to intercept the enemy's retreat.

$1,000,000 More for Manila Harbor.

MANILA, March 5.—The Philippine Commission has decided to double the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the improvement of Manila Harbor, and it has passed a bill accepting the transfer of the Manila Public Library.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank West, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio at San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1899, vice Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps, who is relieved.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board: Capts. Sedgwick Pratt, Oliver E. Wood, Edward Davis, Joseph E. Calliff, Charles W. Hobbs, and John D. Hoskins, Artillery Corps; Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry; Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George S. Young, Seventh Infantry; First Lieuts. August C. Nissen and James S. Parker, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. Alga P. Berry, Tenth Infantry.

Major William J. White, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to St. Augustine on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Jerome S. Chaffee, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed from Dover Plains, N. Y., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Charles H. Andrews, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Theodore Levack, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect March 12.

First Lieut. Earle D. A. Pearce, Artillery Corps, is relieved from recruiting duty and will return to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the commanding officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital for further treatment.

Second Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. David J. Craigie, Eighteenth Infantry, at Philadelphia, for assignment to recruiting duty.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Major James B. Hickey to the Eleventh Cavalry.

Major Edward J. McClernand to the Twelfth Cavalry.

Major Levi P. Hunt to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

Major Cunliffe H. Murray to the Fourth Cavalry.

Major Charles A. Varnum to the Seventh Cavalry.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe to the Twenty-second Infantry.

Gen. Aaron S. Daggett is retired upon his own application after over thirty years' service.

Navy.

Rear Admirals R. D. Evans and H. C. Taylor are commissioned from Feb. 11; advanced five numbers. Capt. H. C. Taylor is detached from command of the Vermont, March 15; he will continue duties as member of the general board.

Capt. A. S. Snow is detached from the New York, March 15, and ordered to command the Vermont.

Commander C. P. Perkins is detached from the Washington yard, March 4, and ordered to Cavite Station, via steamer of March 23.

Commander J. M. Miller, Lieuts. J. F. Carter, E. Simpson, A. Rust, and L. D. Miner, Assistant Surgeon O. Meakins, and Assistant Paymaster W. T. Camp are detached from the Ajax, when placed out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. F. H. Schofield is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Lieut. W. E. Safford is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Philadelphia.

O. H. Rask is commissioned First Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, from July 23, 1900.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Rear Admiral Kempff, on his flagship, the Newark, arrived at Hongkong from Cavite to-day.

The Monongahela left St. Thomas to-day for San Juan.

The Pompey arrived at Cavite Saturday.

The Osceola has left Port Royal for New York.

The New York is at Hampton Roads.

The Mosquito Fleet left Port Said yesterday for Aden.

The Adams has arrived at Santa Barbara.

The Mayflower has arrived at Port de France.

The Ajax has arrived at Norfolk; she has been ordered out of commission.

The Monterey has left Canton for target practice.

The Atlanta will dock at Buenos Ayres March 13.

The training ships Topeka and Lancaster arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday.

WIFE SUED FOR SOUVENIRS.

Mr. Jordan's Action for Divorce and to Recover Friends' Gifts.

A replevin suit brought by Richard M. Jordan of the Jordan Stationery Company of New York against his wife, Mrs. Margaret Jordan, to recover possession of articles which Mr. Jordan testified were given to him by friends who did not know his wife, was heard by Judge Otto Crouse in the First District Court in the City Hall in Jersey City yesterday. Mr. Jordan is suing for divorce.

The articles which Mr. Jordan seeks to get possession of include rugs, pictures, clocks, a chafing dish, silver forks and spoons, and other things. He was represented by John J. Mulvaney, President of the Jersey City School Board. Mrs. Jordan's lawyers are Abram Gruber and Isaac Goldenhorn of Jersey City.

The couple were married June 2, 1884, in Jersey City. Mr. Jordan testified that they separated on Oct. 1 last. One of his brothers is Robert Jordan, Controller of Jersey City. He testified that he learned two weeks ago that his wife had removed the property he wanted from 200 West Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, to Jersey City.

Mrs. Jordan, who appeared much younger than her husband, said that after her husband left her she met him in his office at 21 Cedar Street. He offered to buy the "entire outfit" of her, but she refused to sell. The rugs, she said, were bought in her name. The other articles were wedding presents.

Mr. Gruber said he could prove by the original bills that some of the articles were purchased in Mrs. Jordan's name. Judge Crouse reserved decision.

ACCUSED HIS HOUSEKEEPER.

Baker Charges Her With Stealing $575, but She Is Discharged.

Nellie Reining, twenty-one years old, and her fiancé, Herman Busch of 99 Nassau Street, Greenpoint, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Lemon in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, accused by John Balser, a car conductor, living at 84 Commercial Street, with stealing $575, his savings for five years.

A few weeks ago Busch went to board at the house, and fell in love with Miss Reining, who was Balser's housekeeper. On Sunday Miss Reining left the house, after informing Balser that she was to be married to Busch on Monday night.

That evening Balser went to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station and complained that he had been robbed of his savings, which he had kept buried in the cellar. He said he suspected his former housekeeper and her fiancé. Detective Behlen was placed on the case, and arrested the two as they were about to leave Busch's home to go to a minister's to be married.

After Magistrate Lemon had listened to both sides, he dismissed the complaint. Busch and Miss Reining then hurried from the courtroom to have the ceremony performed.

RESCUE OF TWO SKATERS.

Narrow Escape of a Girl and Her Escort from Drowning.

Miss Lucy Lange and Leon J. Werson of Bayside, Borough of Queens, were rescued from drowning in Oakland Lake Monday evening. They started to enjoy a few hours' skating on the lake, which is much frequented by members of the Oakland Golf Club. Mr. Werson and Miss Lange sped around the sides several times, and, thinking the ice would hold further out, proceeded to cross the lake. They advanced toward the centre, arm in arm, when suddenly the ice gave way and the couple fell into the water, which is about twenty-five feet deep.

Mabel Lange, sister of Miss Lange, who accompanied them, screamed for help. John C. Bouse, who lives on a bluff overlooking the lake, heard the cries and ran toward the imperiled couple. He seized a pole and started out to rescue them. As Mr. Bouse approached the scene he heard Mr. Werson say:

"My God, Lucy, you're choking me to death."

Mr. Bouse pushed the long pole across the section of broken ice. Then he grabbed Miss Lange and dragged her to the firm ice, after which he rescued Mr. Werson. He then hurried the couple to his home, whence after they had been revived they were sent home in a carriage. Werson had a narrow escape from drowning in Success Lake last Summer. He is a son of the artist, Leon Werson. Miss Lange lives with her aunt on Lawrence Boulevard.

Suicide of a Lawyer.

William Benedict, a lawyer, forty years old, of 150 West Sixty-sixth Street, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. He had been suffering from grip and other ailments. Mr. Benedict had an office in the Pulitzer Building.

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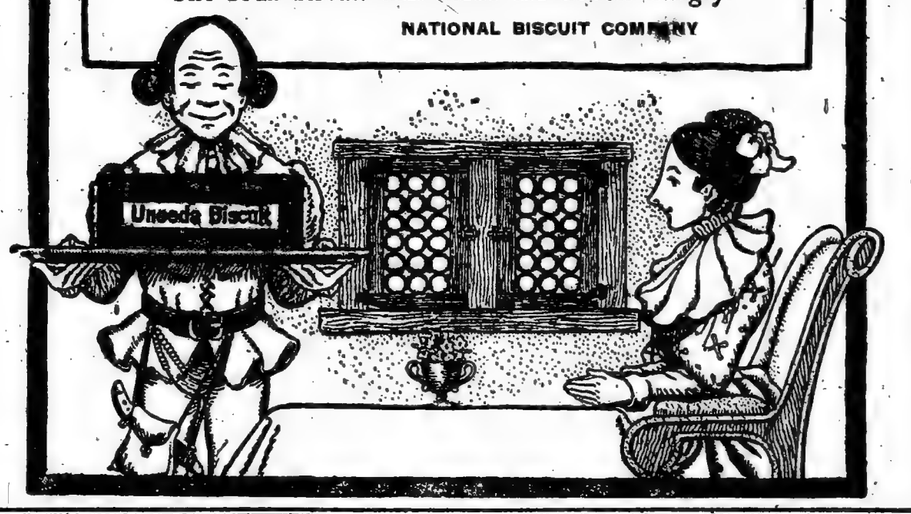

PORTO RICANS GAZE ON NEW YORK'S WONDERS

Native Soldiers Amazed at "Sky-scrapers" and Big Bridge.

They Saw Ice for the First Time on Their Way from Washington to This City.

Two hundred and forty very cold and much excited Porto Rican soldiers, forming a part of the First Battalion of United States Infantry in Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the Royal Blue line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Washington. None of them had ever been outside of Porto Rico until they were ordered north for the inauguration ceremonies, and their present condition is one of helpless astonishment and delight at the wonders they have witnessed in Washington and on their trip to New York. None of the Porto Ricans can speak more than a few words of English, but all of them are able to make it very clear to any one who questions them that they are very much pleased with the people of the United States.

During their stay in Washington the weather there was very mild, but when they arrived in Jersey City yesterday they began to learn what a cold day means. Once they were off the train, however, and aboard the tug which conveyed them to the transport Sedgwick at Pier 22, Brooklyn, which will start for Porto Rico this afternoon, they forgot all about their cold in the wonders which they saw all around them.

They gazed at the big skyscrapers on Manhattan in speechless wonder, and when they came in sight of the Statue of Liberty there was a general gasp of amazement. When they saw the Brooklyn Bridge, however, their astonishment knew no bounds, and they are still talking of the "Puente Grande," the big bridge, as they call it.

Major Almy, who is in command of the battalion of Porto Ricans, said last night that the men would be talking about their trip to Washington for years to come.

"We were only three days there altogether," he said, "and the parade on Monday occupied all day, but still the men managed to see a great deal of the city. None of them can talk much English, but the people in Washington made so much of them that they had no difficulty in finding their way around and having a good time generally. They are very easy men to manage. None of them ever get drunk, and in spite of their ignorance of English none of them were lost in Washington. As long as they have something to smoke they are contented, and I took the precaution of laying in a good stock of cigars and cigarettes for them before we left Porto Rico. I sent them out in squads of twenty to look at the city on Saturday, and they had a great time visiting the public buildings. They found plenty of people to take them around and buy them all the drinks they wanted, but I did not have a single drunken man on the whole trip.

"On Sunday we had two drills and on Monday we were marching for the greater part of the day, so that Saturday was the only day they had for seeing the sights. They saw all there was to be seen, I guess, in that time. All the other militiamen were only too eager to show them around, as they had plenty of Porto Rican cigarettes and cigars which they handed out on all sides.

"None of them had ever seen a big building or anything like one of our big locomotives before they came here. They saw ice for the first time when we were crossing frozen streams on the way to New York, and it was worth while watching them as they looked at it."

The Porto Ricans themselves, wrapped up to the ears in their overcoats and with their teeth chattering, kept out on the decks all through the evening yesterday, in spite of the cold, gazing with wonderment at the curious sights around them. The majority of the soldiers are small and slight, and look very much like Japanese, but many of them who were recruited from the farming districts are large men. All of them were thoroughly delighted with their experiences in the United States, but they found the cold weather intolerable when they started to talk about it.

"Washington is a very fine city," said a Sergeant, who had gained the admiration of his companions by his fluency in speaking English. "The people were very good to us. They clapped with their hands when we went by and gave us plenty drinks of whisky. Whisky's a fine drink in cold weather."

"Were you seasick when you came up on the transport?" asked a bystander. For a long time the Sergeant could not understand what was meant by seasickness, but finally he grasped the meaning.

"Sure," he said, "very sick for two days. Then we got better. We had a nice time in Washington. Not so cold there as here. We saw the Capitol and department buildings. They are so big we never saw anything like them before. In Porto Rico the buildings are all small."

The Sergeant said that the Porto Ricans had been especially friendly with the Pennsylvania militiamen at the capital.

"They went around with us and we gave them cigarettes," he said. "They like them very much. We don't like it here, though, it's so cold. In Porto Rico we never had overcoats. These are the first overcoats we ever saw. The parades in Washington were fine. Cavalry, infantry, and artillery all together. We never saw so many soldiers."

In spite of all that their officers could do to get them to keep indoors where it was warm, none of the soldiers would leave the decks, but huddled together in shivering groups.

There was a crowd of them gathered about the door of the engine room all the evening, looking with wonderment on the big engine inside, while another group stood watching the lights in the big buildings across the river in Manhattan.

The detachment of Porto Ricans which came to Washington forms only a little more than half of one battalion. Sixty of the best men were taken from each company, fifty-two men out of each company being left behind. The other battalion of Porto Rican soldiers are mounted infantry, and it is expected that a third battalion will soon be recruited.

HAD HER HUSBAND CREMATED.

Contestant of Will Says It Was to Conceal His Mental Condition.

A new will contest, with some remarkable features, was developed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday morning. The whole contest hinges practically on the disposal of a man's head. An autopsy was performed on his body, but the head was not touched. It was cremated with other portions of the body, and now the brother comes into court and alleges that the testator was incompetent to execute a will.

The contest is over the estate of F. Stanhope Phillips, who died at his home, 422 West End Avenue, on Jan. 12 last. Mr. Phillips left an estate of nearly $200,000 worth of property, which under his will went to his widow, Martha Bagg Phillips.

James Ralph Phillips, his brother, through counsel, gave notice of a contest of the will, and yesterday the widow asked to be appointed temporary administratrix of the estate. In opposition to this motion, ex-Judge Curtis appeared for the contestant. He said that Mrs. Phillips had succeeded in getting her husband to ignore his brother.

Judge Curtis said Mr. Phillips had always been opposed to cremation, and his widow's action was for the purpose of concealing his mental condition. He appealed to the Surrogate to appoint as temporary administrator some impartial person, or a trust company. Otherwise the real value of the estate would never be accounted for.

Counsel for Mrs. Phillips said the real estate would be properly managed and accounted for, and characterized Judge Curtis's assertions as without foundation. Surrogate Fitzgerald reserved his decision.

MARY BEACH TOUSEY'S WILL.

Contest Before Surrogate Thomas Over Million-Dollar Estate.

The contest over the will of Mary Beach Tousey was begun yesterday before Surrogate Thomas. Miss Tousey died in March, 1899, leaving an estate worth nearly a million dollars. In her will she left all her property to institutions connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the bulk of the estate going to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. St. Clement's Church, in West Third Street, received $10,000 and a large farm in California, and the Convention of the Diocese of New York received $10,000 in securities.

The will was admitted to probate, when it was discovered that the nearest of kin had not been notified according to law. This relative was Mrs. Sarah B. Rohrer. Mrs. Rohrer, when she found out that the admission to probate was not proper, retained ex-Judge Curtis to represent her in a contest. Her allegation was that as Miss Tousey was over seventy years old at the time of the execution of the will she was of unsound mind.

Wheeler H. Peckham represents the proponents of the will. The hearing yesterday was confined to proving the signatures of the testatrix and of the witnesses. The case will go on to-day.

CLAYTON WILL SUSTAINED.

By Its Provisions Denver Receives $2,000,000 for an Orphans' School.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—George W Clayton, who died in 1899, bequeathed almost his entire estate, valued at more than $2,000,000, to the City of Denver in trust, with the provision that it should be used for the erection and maintenance of an orphan asylum for the support and education of male white children between the ages of ten and fourteen years. Judge Moses Hallett was appointed executor.

Thomas S. Clayton, a brother of the testator, to whom was left only an annuity of $600, brought suit to have the will set aside. Judge Palmer decided to-day in favor of the city.

A Minister's Bequests to Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 5.—The will of the Rev. Francis Gonesse, filed here for probate, contains bequests of $2,000 each to the following institutions: St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, New Orleans; St. Teresa's Female Orphan Asylum, New Orleans; Catholic Insane Asylum, Detroit; St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Detroit; Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Indianapolis; Little Sisters of the Poor, Indianapolis; Home for Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Boston; House of the Good Shepherd, Boston; Little Sisters of the Poor, Boston; House of the Angel Guardian, Boston, and $1,000 to St. John's Ecclesiastical Seminary, Brighton, Mass.

The Nebraska Senatorship.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was as follows: Allen, 21; Hitchcock, 22; W. H. Thompson, 8; Berge, 44; D. E. Thompson, 37; Crounse, 7; Currie, 12; Meiklejohn, 35; Hinshaw, 13; Rosewater, 15; Martin, 4; scattering, 14.

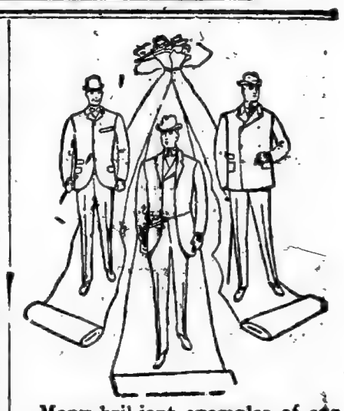

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ACCUSED BROTHER OF SLANDER

J. B. Spero Gets Six Cents Damages and His Counsel Wins a Suit of Clothes.

KWANG-SU'S TEMPLE USED AS A LEGATION

His Personal Place of Worship in Peking Seized by Italians.

He Is Not Likely to Return to the Capital if the Plans Regarding the Legations Are Carried Out.

PEKING, March 5.—The next general meeting of the Ministers of the powers will consider the protests of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries regarding the legation quarters now established in Chinese public buildings.

The British and Russians have taken the offices of the Board of Works, Board of Revenue, and Board of Ceremonials. The Italians have taken the Emperor's personal temple of worship.

Fire has destroyed the greater part of the Temple of a Thousand Years, in the Summer Palace. Fortunately the effigy of Buddha, weighing six hundred tons, was not injured.

The daily committee meetings of the Ministers deal with the legation quarters, the forms of assessing indemnities, and questions of ceremony in connection with audiences of the Emperor.

The Japanese troops are preparing to leave here in transports on their way to Taku. The river is now safely open and there is no danger of another frost.

In an edict the Emperor annuls all decrees and reports rendered from June 20 to Aug. 14, 1900, in order that no trace of them be preserved in history.

LONDON, March 6.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following from Peking, dated March 5:

"Inquiry concerning the reports of Emperor Kwang-Su's return elicited assurances from Chinese officials that he had not the remotest intention of leaving Sian-Foo while the present situation continued, and that if the powers persisted in fortifying the legation quarter it was extremely probable that the Court would never return to Peking.

"The Chinese appeal regarding the latter question points out that, if forts are constructed, five of the six chief boards—namely, War, Rites, Civil Appointments, Works, and Revenue, will be swept away, as well as one of the most sacred temples in the empire, containing the ancestral tablets of the present dynasty.

"The Ministers of the powers are still discussing this appeal and the question of defenses, but have arrived at no decision, owing to the divergence of views."

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Such reports as reach here from Peking indicate that the State Department by no means underestimated the difficulties that would be experienced in obtaining an agreement between the foreign Ministers as to the amount of indemnities to be demanded of the Chinese Government and the method of collection.

Commissioner Rockhill is doing all that he can do to restrain the demands of the powers to a sum total that the Chinese Government can meet without the destruction of the dynasty and an upheaval that would result in the loss of territory. It appears, however, that the demands in their present shape are of an onerous character, and grave difficulty is anticipated in securing an amelioration of them.

It will not be surprising if it should become necessary for the powers sincerely desirous of avoiding a partition of China to address themselves directly to the Foreign Offices of the other powers, as was done in the case of the punishment section of the agreement.

MORE GERMAN EXPEDITIONS.

But Waldersee Writes to a Chinese General Saying that He Is "Inclined to" Discontinue Them.

BERLIN, March 5.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, March 4:

"A patrol of twenty-five, under Lieut. Col. Wallmenich, located a strong force of Chinese troops west of Lung-Hsuan-Kuan, the Germans losing three killed and one wounded.

"Col. Ledebun was dispatched to-day with four companies from Pao-ting-Foo to clear Ansuling Pass, as far as the Great Wall, and to permanently guard the Pass."

PEKING, March 3.—Gen. Yin-Tching, (Yin-Shang?) by order of Li-Hung-Chang, wrote to Count von Waldersee making the following requests:

"If it be possible let there be no more expeditions.

"Give permission to the Chinese troops to remain within ten miles of the allies for the purpose of preventing operations by Boxers and robbers.

"Direct the allied troops, while searching for and punishing robbers and Boxers, to ask assistance of the Chinese officials.

"Prevent native Christians from making extortionate claims, which the missionaries often help to enforce."

To this communication Count von Waldersee sent the following reply:

"The Headquarters Staff of the allied army cannot enter into an agreement to undertake no more expeditions, but must reserve the right to act acording to circumstances. If no general conditions, political or otherwise, arise, like the appearance of bands of robbers or the behavior of the Chinese regular troops, that would necessitate expeditions, Count von Waldersee is inclined to agree to the request of Li-Hung-Chang to have no more expeditions by the contingents under Count von Waldersee.

"The local authorities will be asked to ascertain the guilty so far as possible.

"Indemnities to native Christians or missionaries will be settled in future by the mutual agreement of the diplomats."

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO, March 5.—Play in the second international Salta tournament was resumed to-day, the results being as follows:

Henig beat Alapin, Lantz beat Tschigorin, Weiss beat Blackburne, and Marco beat Mason.

Blackburne, Alapin, Tschigorin and Mason were thus thrown out of the competition, while Henig, Wiess, Lentz, and Marco will play another round for the six prizes to-morrow with Adler, Marshall, Mieses, and Winawer.

King Asks Allowances for His Family.

LONDON, March 6.—At the conclusion of the questions in the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read a message from the King asking Parliament to make suitable provision for the honorable support and maintenance of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Fife, the Princess Victoria, the Princess Charles of Denmark, the Queen in the event of her surviving his Majesty, and the Duchess of Cornwall in the event of her surviving her husband.

The Memorial to Queen Victoria.

LONDON, March 6.—The memorial to Queen Victoria suggested by the committee of Ministers and ex-Ministers, and approved by King Edward, is to be a monument, the most prominent feature of which will be a statue of the Queen, to be erected near Westminster Abbey or Buckingham Palace.

Can Confer Knighthood in Australia.

LONDON, March 6.—King Edward has issued letters patent empowering the Duke of Cornwall and York to confer knighthood while he is in Australia.

Ambassador Porter Not to Resign.

PARIS, March 5.—Reiterated and republished rumors that Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador here, intends to relinquish his post and to return to America are authoritatively denied at the Embassy as pure invention and without any basis of fact.

M. Deroulede Going to Genoa.

MADRID, March 5.—MM. Deroulede and Marcel-Habert have arrived here from San Sebastian. They intend to proceed to Barcelona and thence to Genoa, in view of the proposed duel between M. Deroulede and André Buffet, the Paris agent of the Duke of Orleans.

THE RUMORS ABOUT BOTHA.

Mr. Brodrick's Reticence Leads to the Belief That Negotiations for Surrender May Be Going On.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, was asked if he had any information to the effect that Gen. Botha had intimated to Lord Kitchener his readiness to surrender on certain terms, and that there were prospects of the success of the negotiations.

The Secretary declined to make a statement on the subject, and his silence was taken to be partial corroboration of the reports in circulation.

The War Office has issued orders stopping the recruiting of yeomanry, on the ground that the Government already has as many men as are required.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, March 4.—The British this morning arrested under martial law the Rev. Mr. Reynecke, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Boers have occupied Pearston, on the Great Riet River.

BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

Debate in the Lords Continued—Salisbury Hints that Wolseley Was Inefficient.

LONDON, March 6.—In anticipation of further interesting disclosures, the House of Lords was crowded yesterday when the debate on the War Office administration was resumed. The Duke of Cornwall and York and many Peeresses were present.

The Earl of Northbrook (Liberal) took up the defense of Lord Wolseley. He deprecated Lord Lansdowne's personal attack on the ex-Commander in Chief on Monday and the disclosure of a confidential communication to Lord Salisbury.

The Duke of Devonshire (Liberal Unionist, President of the Council) defended the War Office system.

Lord Rosebery described Lord Wolseley's speech as a public-spirited effort to call attention to some of the defects he had found in the practical working of the army administration. He said Lord Lansdowne's reply was a censure of Lord Wolseley which had no reference to the subject. He suggested a secret Parliamentary inquiry into the deficiencies of the War Office.

Lord Salisbury said the disciplinists had not realized that the army was under Parliament, and that the Minister who controlled the army did it as one responsible to Parliament, and represented all the authority with which Parliament invested him. The Commander in Chief must be subordinate to the Secretary of State. The system had worked well in the past, and must be made to work well in the future. Success would not be attended alone by the machine, however perfect, but—as attested by every page of history—simply by the strength, brilliancy, and vigor of the men employed.

The debate was wound up by Lord Wolseley asking the House to reserve judgment regarding the reflections cast on him, as probably he would later again refer to the allegations.

Commenting upon the debate, The Morning Post (Conservative) calls Lord Salisbury "Premier of despair," and proceeds to tell the Government plainly that "the country cares nothing about constitutional difficulties, but cares a deal about having a properly organized and efficient army."

"In Lord Roberts," says The Morning Post, "the country has a Commander in Chief in whom it can trust, and whose being sent to South Africa last year saved the political existence of the Government. If the Government is wise, therefore, it will consult Lord Roberts as to the necessary revision of the present system."

PINGREE MEETS CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, March 5.—Ex-Gov. Pingree of Michigan spent half an hour this evening with Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. They discussed the war in South Africa, whither Mr. Pingree will soon go on business.

While Mr. Chamberlain did not refer to the negotiations now in progress for the surrender of Gen. Botha, he told Mr. Pingree he failed to see how the Boers could hold out much longer.

Mr. Pingree, who was greatly impressed by the Colonial Secretary, said after the interview:

"I never sat down with a more democratic gentleman. I always knew he was a brainy man, but I confess he surprised me."

ROYAL ENTRY INTO AMSTERDAM.

Great Crowds Greet Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort.

AMSTERDAM, March 5.—Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort entered this city in state this morning.

The royal party arrived by train at 11:30 o'clock. They were received by the principal authorities and conducted to the royal pavilion, where had gathered a brilliant array of civil and military officials. The Burgomaster of Amsterdam delivered an address of welcome.

The Queen and Prince, escorted by troops, then traversed the streets of the capital, which, in spite of the rain, were packed with enthusiastic throngs. The route to the palace was lined by the Civic Guards and troops of the garrison. Salutes were fired as the procession advanced, and the progress of the royal party was signaled by the ringing of church bells.

The royal cortège was not long, but sufficiently varied to be of interest. It was led by a squadron of hussars and a mounted band. The horses and carriages of the cortège were brilliantly caparisoned, and the outriders, grooms, and footmen were the vari-colored state liveries. The occupants of the carriages were in full uniform. The ladies of the Court occupied the last carriages.

The royal equipage, drawn by eight horses, was preceded by a mounted guard of honor composed of the Queen's aides de camp, brilliant in gold and colors. On either side of the royal carriage rode military officers. The procession was closed by a body of cavalry.

The Queen and the Prince Consort were evidently greatly pleased at their reception, and bowed unceasingly to the crowds. At the palace the Queen Mother awaited her daughter. After their greetings, Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort appeared upon the palace balcony in response to the vociferous cheers of the throng which had been permitted to gather in front of the royal residence.

Says Baron Fava Will Be Recalled.

ROME, March 5.—The Tribuna asserts that Signor Passa, Italian Ambassador to Turkey, has accepted the Italian Embassy in London. It says also that Baron Fava will be recalled from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Baron Fava says that so far as he is aware there is no truth in the statement of the Tribuna that he is to be recalled. The Ambassador, however, points out that the possibility of the transfer of an Ambassador or Minister from one diplomatic post to another is always present.

Want Latin-American Religious Union.

ROME, March 5.—The recent revival of Catholic sentiment in Latin America is being taken advantage of by Pontifical statesmen in order to form a union of the Catholic countries of the New World based on community of faith, but destined possibly to have political significance also. A symbol of this union is about to be erected in Rome in a church primarily intended to commemorate the recent Mexican pilgrimage, but which will also contain altars to the patron saints of the Central and South American States.

Turkey Desperately Hard-Up.

LONDON, March 6.—"Public business is paralyzed by the pecuniary straits of the Government," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times. He adds: "The Sultan's irades ordering payment to various State creditors remain inoperative. The financial Commission is powerless even to provide travelling expenses for the mission to China, which the Sultan is impatient to dispatch."

Charles P. Clark's Condition Grave.

NICE, March 5.—Ex-President Charles P. Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is suffering from a grave attack of heart disease. His condition is regarded as hopeless.

Mr. Leishman at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—John G. Leishman, the newly appointed United States Minister to Turkey, arrived in Constantinople to-day.

Sagasta Forming a Cabinet.

MADRID, March 5.—Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet. He expects to present to the Queen Regent to-morrow a list of the members of his Ministry.

KAISER'S ACTS DEFENDED

Statement by Count von Buelow in the Reichstag.

He Declares the Emperor's Visit to England Was Dictated Purely by Humane Motives.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the Reichstag to-day, in the debate on the Foreign Office estimates, Herr Schaedler (Centrist) asserted that dissatisfaction was rife in Germany, and that the country desired information regarding the political significance of the Emperor's visit to England and the effect of the accession of King Edward. He declared that the decoration of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle had caused wide discontent. The Germans were afraid that a hyperfriendly policy toward Great Britain would create enemies for Germany on the Continent. He wanted to know, therefore, how Germany stood in relation to the other powers, especially the powers of the Dreibund. The tie with Russia must not be touched.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, declared in reply that the Emperor's visit to England was neither of a political nor of a Court character, but purely of a humane character. The Emperor merely hastened to the deathbed of his grandmother. It was easy to understand that the act evoked the gratitude of Great Britain and aroused there a desire for peaceful and friendly relations with Germany. This wish was shared by Germany, a full equality of rights between the German and British Nations being, of course, a sine qua non.

The Chancellor laid emphasis on the noble impulse actuating the Emperor in this matter, and the desire of the German Government that it might be vouchsafed to Germany and Great Britain to work in peace and for peace.

"I observed two months ago," said the Chancellor, "and I repeat to-day, that nothing is changed in our relations with Great Britain since I declared in the Reichstag that we were ready and willing to live in peace, friendship, and unity, on the basis of mutual consideration and absolute equality. If, therefore, the Emperor, by his presence and demeanor in England, opened the way for a continuance of such normal good relations, it is advantageous to the two countries. No doubt there are many sore points between the two countries. But, at the same time, there are numerous and necessary points of contact between them. Good, neighborly relations are required in both countries, and there is no political reason why we should not cultivate relations with Great Britain in as careful a way as the other powers do.

"I have seen parallels drawn between the Emperor's visit to England and the non-reception of Mr. Krüger in Berlin. The parallels are not correct. The avowed object of the Emperor's projected journey to Berlin was to compel us, in an unusual manner, to interfere in the South African complications, whereas his Majesty's visit to England had nothing to do with the South African war. I deny in the most emphatic manner that the Emperor acted in any way contrary to the interests of the country in accepting and responding to attentions.

"Regarding the decorating of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle, that was solely a matter for the King of Prussia to decide. It is a question of the constitutional, personal prerogative of the Crown. Lord Roberts is not a political personage; therefore the distinction conferred is of no political importance."

The Chancellor continued:

"Our foreign policy now, as formerly, is determined neither by love nor hate, and neither by dynastic considerations nor ties of relationship, but solely by calm, sober, deliberate consideration of the interests of State. He little knows the Emperor who thinks that other motives sway him than those prompted by conscientious solicitude for the welfare of the empire, and they would misjudge me sorely who believed I could be won over to any policy but a German national policy."

The cautiously worded sentiments of Count von Bülow were received by the whole Right and by a part of the Centre and Left in silence, with the exception several times of hoots.

A number of speeches followed, notably one by Herr Ledebur, Socialist, and another by Herr Richter, both of which contained lèse majesté, which, outside of the Reichstag, would have cost the speakers dear. Herr Ledebur said:

"War is hardly gentlemanly when such a man as Cecil Rhodes is at the table and shows President Krüger the door."

Cheers broke out in nearly all parts of the house.

ANOTHER REICHSRATH FIGHT.

A Czech Seizes the President's Papers and a Battle with Fists Follows.

VIENNA, March 5.—Fists were again a prominent feature in-to-day's session of the Reichsrath. A Czech Radical, Zazvorka, started the uproar by insisting on making a speech in the Czech language. The Acting President, Prade, prohibited him from speaking, whereupon Fressl, another Czech Radical, rushed up to the Presidential chair, snatched the papers from the desk and crumpled them into a ball.

A member of the German People's Party named Malik sprang upon Fressl and belabored him. Berger, a Pan-German, joined in the fray, and also showered blows upon Fressl. Others joined in the fighting, and the noise became terrific.

Eventually the combatants were separated and the sitting of the House was suspended.

VACCINATED THE BURGLAR.

The Detectives Also Had to Submit to the Operation Before Leaving.

Such things as policemen and smallpox have no terrors for William Carl, twenty years old and homeless. He ran the gantlet of both on Monday evening, as he walked into the quarantined apartment house at 675 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and filled his pockets with rings and gems belonging to Mrs. Emma Ives, one of the tenants.

Mrs. Ives visited a neighbor in another flat Monday evening, and Carl let himself into the apartment. He was engaged in filling his pockets when two Board of Health doctors, on their rounds through the house vaccinating the inmates, came to the Ives door. They knocked, but Carl did not reply, and the visitors walked in. They found him ransacking the bureau drawers, and asked him what he was doing there.

"Why, I'm the son of the lady of the house," replied the latter.

"Oh, excuse me?" said one of the doctors. "We're vaccinating the people here, as smallpox was discovered here, and I'm afraid you'll have to be vaccinated."

"Oh, certainly," said Carl, and he bared his arm. The doctors vaccinated him, and left to go on with their work, while Carl went on with his.

Visiting a flat on the other side of the hall, one of the doctors, while vaccinating a woman there, mentioned having vaccinated the son of the woman living in the opposite flat, and was told that there was no son in that family. The doctors went back again, but Carl had disappeared. Looking under a bed, however, they discovered a pair of feet. One of the physicians seized the feet and held them, while the other ran out for a policeman.

Detectives Churchill, Courtney, and Maher of the Alexander Avenue Station were on the opposite side of the street investigating an alleged burglary, and they went to the quarantined house. They placed Carl under arrest, and found about $75 worth of jewelry in his possession.

The detectives started to leave with their prisoner, when one of the doctors said: "This house is under quarantine, and I'm afraid we can't let you go without vaccinating you."

The detectives objected, but the doctors had their way. Three more quills were used. Then the prisoner and the detectives went to the station house and had a rest.

Carl was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning and held for examination.

Three New Cases of Smallpox.

Three new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health last night. The patients are John McCarton, thirty-eight years old, of 325 East Twenty-eighth Street; Saveili Arketti, fourteen months old, of 329 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Joseph Brogata, seven years old, of 331 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

MR. CROKER INDIGNANT.

Says Not a Single Line of an Alleged Interview Published Feb. 18 "Has a Foot to Stand On."

LONDON, March 5.—Richard Croker has seldom expressed his indignation at unauthorized newspaper interviews in such strong terms as he used to-day when shown a copy of a New York newspaper of Feb. 18, containing an alleged exclusive statement of his views regarding New York politics.

"You know how frequently I have declined to talk on current events in New York," said Mr. Croker, "and to find myself committed in the columns of a New York paper regarding matters I never have mentioned to a person is enough to exasperate any one.

"Not a single line of the entire interview has a foot to stand on. It is a tissue of lies from beginning to end. The newspaper has been frightfully imposed on by some one; and that person I propose to discover and whip out of journalism. If he is prepared to perjure himself I am ready to declare that I was nowhere near Wantage on the day he is alleged to have seen me.

"Absolute proof of the wholesale falsehood is the allegation that I made a declaration announcing the forthcoming majorities in New York. I do not think I have ever been accused of being such a fool as that. The statement that I have bought 115 acres of property here is equally as untrue as my alleged statements regarding Devery, Coler, and others.

"As I have frequently said, when I decided to talk American politics I would talk to The Associated Press alone; and no one can draw me by any subterfuge. It has come to such a pass that I am unable to talk with reporters except in the presence of witnesses. All kinds of fiends have been photographing my place, dogs, stables, &c., using the pictures to give a semblance of truth to their libelous statements.

"I ask The Associated Press to say to my friends in New York that I am constantly improving in health, and believe my strength will gain faster here than in America the next few months. I am not talking politics to any one, and sensational reports to the contrary may be set down as 'fakes.' I am only talking now because indignation compels me to set myself right with my friends in New York."

HAIR-DRESSING CONTEST.

The Feature of the American Art Coiffure Association Ball.

"How many ways can a woman wear her hair?" This question was put to members of the American Art Coiffure Association at its annual ball and exhibition given at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, last night.

The answer came in a physical illustration of just what woman can do. There were several hundred women present, and it would have taken an expert to show any similarity, as far as hairdressing was concerned.

The walking exhibition as given by the members of the families of those who are in the association was nothing to what occurred when the public hairdressing exhibition began. In this four women contested for a gold medal. The eight men who were entered graciously declined to be considered in the awarding of prizes.

There was some trouble before the contest began, owing to the question of "hat checks." Tickets for the exhibition and ball were listed at $1 each. Those who had purchased the tickets were met with the request: "Please buy a hat check."

If they did not do this they were debarred from entrance to the hall. Men and women were treated alike, and there was no end of friction as a result. "You buy a hat check or you don't go up stairs," was the ultimatum issued by those in charge of the affair.

It was after 10 o'clock when twelve young women took their positions for the hairdressing contest before the mirrors affixed to makeshift dressing tables.

"All ready! Start!" was the command. Down came the back hair of the twelve women and the operation of making a "dream in hair" had begun.

The styles of hirsute architecture were designated on the programme: Janice Meredith, De Soiree, De Style, De Baul, Releve, La Aiglon, Twentieth Century, La Grenoble, Russian Ball, Alexandra, De Fantasie, De Soiree.

While these were being erected Frans Jilek, artistic wigmaker and theatrical transformator," had four subjects on a raised platform. These he declared he had transformed into Li-Hung-Chang, Earl Roberts, Oom Paul Krüger, and Lieut. Gen. Miles. The explanation given after the demonstration enlightened the audience as to who the characters were.

B. Francois, President of the association, then announced that a gold medal would be given to one of the four women competing at the next meeting of the association. After the contest the "subjects" sat in their chairs before the mirrors while the audience passed around each one and made a critical inspection. The evening wound up with dancing. The women with the most artistically built up hair had the most partners.

A WITNESS A PRISONER.

Nolan, Lately Duped by Alleged Thieves, Accused of Pocket-Picking.

Michael Nolan, who says he is a bricklayer and that he lives at 262 Tenth Avenue, was arrested last evening on a Twenty-eighth Street car by Central Office Detectives Decker and Judge. In the car, among others, was R. E. Dolberg of 405 Eighth Avenue. When the detectives saw Mr. Dolberg give a start and then put his hand to his pocket, they seized Nolan, at the same time asking:

"Did he get your watch?"

"No," answered Mr. Dolberg, "but he had his hand in my pocket."

The detectives took their prisoner to Police Headquarters. When Nolan was searched, a subpoena calling for his appearance to-day in the Centre Street Police Court was found. It recalled to the minds of the detectives occurrences in which Nolan was a participant. The process directed Nolan to appear and testify against James Whalen.

Nolan and "Jigger" O'Brien, on Feb. 10 started up town on a Tenth Avenue car. On the car were Whalen and James McCluskey, alias "Comiskey," who were not known by Nolan. When Fifty-seventh Street was reached, Whalen and McCluskey announced that they were detectives and called upon Nolan and O'Brien to surrender. The men stepped from the car, and when a dark corner was reached Whalen searched Nolan, while McCluskey made a pretense of searching O'Brien. From Nolan were taken $30, a gold watch and chain, a gold ring, and a diamond scarfpin. Nolan later realized that he had been duped.

Acting upon information given them by Nolan, detectives on Feb. 12 arrested Whalen and McCluskey. Whalen was held for examination to-day.

WRESTLING MATCH PREVENTED.

Police Invade a New Athletic Club in the Bronx.

A patrol wagon full of policemen from the Alexander Avenue station stopped last evening at the Bronx Athletic Club, at 502 Brook Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, a new association composed mainly of young men interested in sports. The police, headed by a roundsman, entered the building and told the officers of the club that a wrestling match which had been advertised could not take place.

The wrestlers were to have been Eberhardt Haim of the Bronx Athletic Club and Andrew Kramer of the Hell Gate Athletic Club. The police say they had heard that, in addition to the wrestling match, there was to be a boxing contest. Frank Healey, President of the club, said there was no intention of having a boxing contest, but merely a game wrestling match, with a view of booming the new club.

For Woman Suffrage in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—By a vote of 32 to 35 the lower house of the Indiana Legislature to-day adopted the Neal joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage in this State. After the vote a motion to reconsider was voted down to finally clinch the matter. Mr. Neal says he has canvassed the Senate on his proposition, and has assurances that the resolution will be adopted.

AMERICAN KILLED IN DUEL AT OSTEND

John Wilson Durant of Albany Slain by a Russian Count.

He Is Said to Have Fatally Wounded the Count's Son in a Fight—Lived in Paris with His Mother.

PARIS, March 6.—John Wilson Durant, an American, who has been living for the past two years in Paris with his mother, at the Hotel Lafonde Tremoille, has been killed at Ostend in a duel with a Russian Count.

The details of the affair are meagre at the time this dispatch is filed. According to the best information obtainable, Mr. Durant had written letters to the wife of the Russian Count. The latter's nephew came to Paris to settle the matter. He met Mr. Durant in a restaurant here, and a vicious fight resulted. Mr. Durant struck the Russian with a heavy glass water bottle. The Russian died, but the doctor's certificate gave congestion of the brain as the cause of death. Mr. Durant lost his front teeth in the fight.

The fight occurred in January. Later the Count took the matter up, sending his seconds to Mr. Durant. The latter went to Ostend with his mother, who afterward departed for and is still at Glasgow. A duel was arranged, and was probably fought on Monday, with pistols. Durant was killed and the Count was seriously wounded. Durant registered as Charles Neville Carter. His mother has been notified.

Durant was well known in the American colony here. He was a frequent attendant at official receptions given by the American officials. His engagement to a young French woman was recently announced. They were to be married in March. The names of the Russians in the case have not yet been ascertained.

ALBANY, March 5.—John Wilson Durant, who, according to the cable dispatches, was killed in a duel at Ostend, was an Albanian and came of a prominent family. He was in Albany last Autumn. He called on many of his old friends here, and said that he soon would return to Paris, where he said he and his mother were living. When here, his friends say, he acted in a manner that seemed to indicate that his mind was unbalanced. In the hands of one of his friends he placed a number of letters, which he requested should be sent at stated intervals to a certain woman in Paris. For reasons best known to himself, Durant wanted this woman to think that he was still in America. His apparent trouble with her is supposed to be at the bottom of the events that led to the duel in which he lost his life.

Mr. Durant came home to Albany last October, with his mother, Mrs. Eliza W. Durant. He took a suite of rooms at a hotel. He remained for several weeks, leaving here in time to make connections with a steamer sailing just before Christmas.

While at the hotel here, Mr. Durant made himself very agreeable to his fellow-guests, and became quite popular. When he left here he did not take all his baggage, leaving a large amount in Albany. To his fellow-guests he said he intended to return to Paris, finish some business on hand, and return to Albany in a few months.

Manager of Tivoli Arrested.

John F. O'Connor, manager of the Tivoli resort, in West Thirty-fifth Street, when the place was raided by Capt. Thomas last August, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. The police found him in charge of the place and he was placed under $2,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions, his bondsman being Henry Wall, a baker, of 309 Seventh Avenue. He did not appear for trial when the case was called and his bond was declared forfeited. Wall saw him in the street last night and called Policeman Shibles, who locked him up.

Sentenced to Twenty Years.

Michael Keating, eighteen years old, of 24 Peck Slip, indicted for murder in the first degree for killing his sweetheart, Mary Smith, on Nov. 10 last at 134 Cherry Street, was yesterday allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the third degree by Assistant District Attorney Pierce and was sentenced by Judge Cowing in General Sessions to twenty years' imprisonment in State Prison.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:26	Sun sets	5:57	Moon rises	7:29

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:15	Gov. Isl'd	8:38	H. Gate	10:34
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:37	Gov. Isl'd	9:04	H. Gate	11:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arcadia, Singapore, &c.	.....	.....
British Prince, Brazil	6:00 A. M.	.....
Buffon, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	.....
Cestrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
United States transport Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Maracaibo and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Karlsruhe, Bremen	.....	7:30 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Queen Louise, Chile, &c.	.....	.....

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Camatense, Brazil and Barbados	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cufic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Fernfield, Azores	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Genoa, Barcelona, &c	.....	.....
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Adirondack, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Clenfuegos, Santiago Cclénso, Odessa, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comino, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Maranas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
King Bleddyn, Hull	.....	.....
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Mesaliyre, Manchester	.....	.....
Meade, London	.....	8:30 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Marseilles, &c.	.....	.....
Patricia, Hamburg, &c.	.....	7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco	.....	.....
Saxon Prince, Argentine Republic, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS"—additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 8, inclusive, per dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 13 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma on the Olympia, were dispatched East Monday and are due here Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 6.

Acolus, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 21.
Bellagio, Barbados, Feb. 28.
Ceredi, St. Lucia, Feb. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 19.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Europe, Liverpool, Feb. 16.
Georgian, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Hawnby, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Koranai, St. Thomas, Feb. 26.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 22.
Miramar, Cienfuegos, Feb. 28.
Neptuno, St. Michael, Feb. 17.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 5.
Siberian, Glasgow, Feb. 21.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 23.
Verona, Algiers, Feb. 15.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

El Mar, New Orleans, March 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 6.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 5.
James Tucker, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Mae, San Juan, March 1.
Michigan, Colon, Feb. 25.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 4.
Vigil, St. Lucia, Feb. 28.

FRIDAY, MARC

RACING DATES ASSIGNED

Jockey Club Stewards Announce the Turf Schedule for 1901.

FOR EASTERN ASSOCIATIONS

Officials for the Year Appointed—First Race Day in New York Is April 15.

The long-delayed meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club for the adjustment of the coming season's racing dates for the Eastern racing associations was held yesterday, when the turf schedule of 1901 was arranged and racing officials for the year were appointed. August Belmont, whose illness was the chief cause for the delay, and who on Saturday returned from Florida, presided. The other Stewards present were J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller.

The meeting organized for the coming year by re-electing all The Jockey Club officers, Mr. Belmont continuing as Chairman, with James R. Keene Vice Chairman and F. K. Sturgis Secretary and Treasurer. In the selection of racing officials the meeting reappointed all the members of The Jockey Club's racing staff who served at the close of the Eastern racing season of 1900. These are:

Starter—C. J. Fitzgerald; Judges—C. McDowell and C. H. Pettingill; Clerk of the Scales—H. G. Crickmore; Handicapper—W. S. Vosburgh; Timer—W. H. Barretta; Paddock and Patrol Judge—J. L. Hall.

The arrangement of dates for the racing associations under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club was made without altering in any way the order that has been observed for the various meetings for several years. The opening of the Eastern racing season, however, is fixed five days earlier than the opening last year, the Washington Jockey Club's Spring meeting being announced to begin on March 28 this year, against April 2 last year. The meeting will continue to April 13, giving Washington fourteen racing days, with three Saturdays.

The New York racing season is arranged to open at the Aqueduct track on April 15, racing to continue at Aqueduct until May 2, giving Aqueduct sixteen days. Racing at Morris Park for the Spring meeting follows, beginning on May 4 and continuing to May 25, making seventeen days available for that track, though it is probable that the association will follow its custom of racing not more than five days a week. Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, and Brighton Beach follow in that order, Gravesend getting eighteen days, beginning May 25; Sheepshead Bay seventeen days, beginning June 15, and Brighton Beach getting twenty-six days of continuous racing, beginning July 5. The Saratoga meeting is set to open Aug. 5, and runs to Aug. 30, which, as Brighton Beach closes Aug. 3, gives Saratoga its full meeting without conflict with racing in New York, a concession that was expected, since the Saratoga track has passed into the control of members of The Jockey Club. The schedule of dates follows:

SPRING MEETINGS.

Washington Jockey Club—March 28 to April 13.
Queens County Jockey Club—April 15 to May 2.
Westchester Racing Association—May 4 to May 23.
Brooklyn Jockey Club—May 25 to June 14.
Coney Island Jockey Club—June 15 to July 4.
Brighting Beach Racing Association—July 5 to Aug. 3.
Saratoga Association—Aug. 5 to Aug. 30.

AUTUMN MEETINGS.

Coney Island Jockey Club—Aug. 31 to Sept. 14.
Brooklyn Jockey Club—Sept. 16 to Oct. 5.
Westchester Racing Association—Oct. 7 to Oct. 26.
Queens County Jockey Club—Oct. 28 to Nov. 9.
Washington Jockey Club—Nov. 11 to Nov. 30.

As Mr. Belmont, Chairman of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, is also Chairman of the New York State Racing Commission, which must approve the dates arranged, The Jockey Club's announcement of the schedule is final.

The Jockey Club voted $100 to the fund for the family of the late Samuel Whitehead. On the recommendation of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the following horses were reinstated for steeplechases and hurdle races: Checkers, by Sir Modred—Lady G. R. Longhurst, by Ben d'Or-Buttress; Beau Brummell, by Simple Simon-Jess; Mills, by Hayden Edwards-Manola, and Hammie, by Charaxus-Ethel.

William Houlahan, who was disqualified through riding at unrecognized courses, was reinstated to ride in steeplechases and hurdle races. The applications for reinstatement, made by Andrew Dorsey F. Cook and Robert Watson, were referred to a committee with power to act.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Six furlongs—W. J. Baker, 111 pounds, (Coburn,) 1; Goebel, 118, 2; Elsie Del, 108, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile and a half, handicap, over six-hurdles—Tommy O'Brien, 130, (McGovern,) 1; Dick Furber, 145, 2; Miss Ransom, 135, 3. Time—2:50½. Two miles—Admetus, 110, (Dale,) 1; Sir Fitzhugh, 104, 2; False Lead, 107, 3. Time—3:35. Mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Skilliman, 102, (McCann,) 1; Dissolute, 101, 2; Hood's Brigade, 98, 3. Time—1:51¾. Mile and an eighth—Leggs, 106, (Dale,) 1; Bert Davis, 106, 2; Garland Bar, 106, 3. Time—1:58. Mile and seventy yards—Goodale, 101, (O'Brien,) 1; Little Boy Blue, 93, 2; Blocker, 102, 3. Time—1:48.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—O'Connor was again in good form at Tanforan to-day, landing three winners. He put up brilliant finishes on Silurian and Macy. Favorites rewarded their backers in four events. Results: Five furlongs—Telephone Girl, (Burns,) 1; Chaste, 103, (Jackson) Artena, 107, 3. Time—1:01⅘. Six furlongs—Silurian, 106, (O'Connor,) 1; Edinburgh, 114, 2; Espirando, 110, 3. Time—1:13. Hurdle handicap, mile and a half—Olinthus, 150, (Houston,) 1; Gilbertus, 120, 2; Acrobat, 150, 3. Time—2:51. Six and a half furlongs—Pupil, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Isaline, 104, 2; High Hoe, 100, 3. Time—1:20¼. Seven furlongs—Thornwold, 86, (J. Walsh,) 1; Bronhilda, 113, 2; Onyx, 102, 3. Time—1:28. One mile—Macy, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Diomed, 107, 2; Limelight, 105, 3. Time—1:41¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Weather fine at Oakland; track fast. Results seven furlongs, Osmond, 108, (Howe,) 1; Miss Strauss, 105, 2; Modwena, 106, 3; time—1:28⅘. Six furlongs, Main Stay, 116, (Mackild,) 1; Summer, 105, 2; Letiger, 107, 3; time—1:16. One-half mile; Kildoe, 115, (Bullman,) 1; Jarretierre d'Or, 115, 2; Pepper Pot, 113, 3; time—0:49. Mile and an eighth; Castake, 114, (Romero,) 1; El Mido, 111, 2; Twinkler, 106, 3; time—1:55¾. Six furlongs; Rollick, 102, (Mounce,) 1; St. Rica, 110, 2; Small Jack, 102, 3; time—1:14⅖. Six furlongs; Brown Prince, 107, (Stuart,) 1; William F., 102, 2; Adelbert, 102, 3; time—1:15.

New Rules for Western Jockey Club.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Stewards of the Western Jockey Club, at a meeting here today, adopted the rules which will govern the new turf body. The most important point is a declaration of policy toward race-track owners, who refused to recognize the authority of the Western Jockey Club. The Stewards passed a rule barring from participation any Western Jockey Club track any one racing at unrecognized meetings, such as those held by all tracks west of the Alleghanies, except California, where a license is not obtained from the Stewards.

The Stewards took care to insert in the rules that the Western Jockey Club would not recognize bets or betting. This probably was done at the suggestion of the Chicago tracks, who are confronted with the prospect of legal trouble.

"Horses in Training" for 1901.

The annual turf book of reference "Horses in Training," for 1901, compiled by H. A. Buck, will be published about April 1. The work, which has taken a permanent place in racing literature, will include all the features that made valuable the former manuals, comprising an indexed list of all race horses, from the two-year-olds up, in training, in both Eastern and Western stables, with proper description and pedigree, as well as the names of owners, trainers, and stable jockeys.

New Owner for Kentucky Track.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 5.—A deed conveying the old Kentucky Association race track to Charles Green by George C. Lockwood of St. Louis was filed to-day. The property is conveyed in consideration of $1 and other valuable considerations. Along with the deed was filed a mortgage deed to G. M. and H. L. Asher for $20,000, in consideration of a loan on two notes of $10,000 each.

Eligibles for Kentucky Derby.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—The Louisville Jockey Club announces that the following horses are eligible to start in the Kentucky Derby, which will be run April 29:

Prince of Victory, Dick Burgess, Prior, Driscoll, Operator, Sannazaro, Young Henry of Navarre, Eminence, Amur, Bednet, Garry Herrmann, Enever, Adelante, John McGurk, Simmonswald, Joe Frey, Silversale, Alard Scheck, Senex Gloria, and The Puritan.

RENN APPROVED HENLEY TRIP.

College Athletic Association Authorizes Committee to Send a Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 5.—The Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania made its first formal recognition of the Henley trip to-day by adopting a resolution authorizing the Rowing Committee to take any action in the matter that may seem proper, and expressing approval of the project. The exact amount which has been collected is not yet known, but a conservative estimate places the total now promised at $3,000.

Of this about $1,000 has been subscribed by the graduates, while the remainder has come from the student body. The figures for the student subscriptions will be known to-morrow, when the undergraduates' committee will meet and receive reports from the various sub-committees. Thomas Reath, Chairman of the Rowing Committee, said to-day that he regarded the trip as assured.

Coach Ward eased up a little on his candidates yesterday and gave the 'Varsity only fifteen minutes instead of twenty, as he has been doing. The stroke was 38 per minute with occasional spurts to 38. This is about the stroke that Coach Ward advocates for the Henley distance, and it is doubtful if he will allow it to go higher.

AMATEURS' BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Gershel, Scratch Man, Won His Game from Bennett.

The winners in the three games played yesterday in the amateur billiard handicap tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy were Bash, Gershel, and Roder. By far the most interesting game was that in which William Gershel, the scratch man, took part. In this, as in his contest of the day before, he succeeded in averaging over five, and while his average was not quite as high, he won much applause by some pretty gather shots. On short draws, however, he was weak. His opponent, Lee W. Bennett, who in order to win has to make 140, succeeded in gathering together 85. The score:

Gershel, (200)—3 2 3 0 3 0 0 0 7 0 4 9 3 4 3 1 9 6 3 7 5 1 2 0 0 4 1 1 2 1 1 0 6 1 0 4 2 0 0 1. Total, 200. Average, 5 15-37; high runs, 31, 23, 21.

Bennett, (140)—6 2 0 3 2 0 1 1 0 0 8 10 1 2 0 0 6 0 2 1 2 8 2 8 2 3 0 1 1 3 5 0 0 2 0 2 1. Total, 85. Average, 2 11-37; high run, 10.

The afternoon game was a long-drawn-out affair, taking sixty-seven innings to complete. The contestants were Bash and Tobias, the former allowing the latter 10 points, according to the handicap. The score:

Bash, (150)—0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 1 13 0 5 0. 0 0 2 0 0 4 6 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 4 4 0 1 2 6 1 0 1 0 0 1 6 2 4 0 4 3 8 0 3 2 5 0 2 0 2 5 4 0 0 1. Total, 150. Average, 2 16-67. High runs, 26, 11.

Tobias, (140)—2 0 0 3 2 3 4 0 0 3 0 1 0 2 1 8 0 0 5 4 1 0 4 0 1 4 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 1 1 2 0 0 4 2 5 3 0 3 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 7 0 1 0 1 2 3 0 0 0. Total, 133. Average, 1 66-67. High run, 10.

Charles Roder, 150, and Albert Gans, 140, met in the final game of the evening, and Roder won by the score of 150 to 131. His average was 3 7-51.

GOLF ON FLORIDA LINKS.

The Mixed Foursome Handicap for Trophies Resulted in a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 5.—Mrs. A. Sidney Carpenter of the Philadelphia Country Club gave two handsome cups for a mixed handicap foursome golf tournament to-day, which resulted in a tie between H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia and Miss Darlington of Pittsburg and W. H. Davis and Mrs. A. H. McKee of Lakewood, with a score of 88 net. This tie will probably be played off on Friday. The other scores were:

Mr. Benedict and Miss B. Andrews, 91, 2—89; Mr. Carstairs and Miss Warden, 102, 10—92; A. S. Carpenter and Miss Warren, 95, 2—93; A. W. Black and Miss Waton, 94, 0—94; C. Livingston, Jr., and Mrs. A. W. Goodrich, 99, 5—94; W. S. Warden and Miss Spalding, 102, 7—95; Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, 107, 12—95; C. L. Tappin and Miss M. Andrews, 97, 0—97.

This afternoon Miss Madeleine Loughlin of Pittsburg gave three cups for an invitation handicap singles, which resulted as follows:

Miss Warren, Philadelphia, 93, 2—91; Miss Darlington, Pittsburg, 109, 16—93; Miss F. West, St. Louis, 100, 6—94; Mrs. Dilworth, Pittsburg, 102, 8—94; Mrs. Newberry, 110, 16—94; Mrs. Scully, 104, 8—96; Miss Hubbard, Boston, 99, 3—96; Miss Bert Andrews, New York, 94, plus 3—97; Miss Alice Walton, Pittsburg, 96, plus 3—99; Miss Spalding, 107, 8—99; Miss Phillips, 113, 14—99; Miss Helen Phipps, 112, 12—102; Miss F. Oliver, 120, 18—102; Miss F. West, St. Louis, 121, 18—103; Miss Edith Hydes, Baltusrol, 116, 12—104; Miss Downey, Apawamis, 104, plus 3—107.

To-morrow an invitation mixed foursome handicap will be given by Mr. C. F. Watson of the Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J.

Dates for Intercollegiate Golf.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 5.—The intercollegiate golf tournament will be held on May 8 to 11. In addition to the Universities of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton, which have always competed, the University of Pennsylvania will enter a team. The links upon which the tournament will be played have not as yet been chosen.

GYMNASTICS AT GRACE A. C.

Open Competition Attracts Athletes of the German Societies.

The open gymnastic competition of the Grace Athletic Club was held last night in the gymnasium of the Grace Settlement Building, 415 East Thirteenth Street. Most of the prominent turn vereins were represented by entries. Before the scheduled contests there was an exhibition by the girls' class in club swinging, and their graceful manipulation of the clubs, under the leadership of George Schleich, their director, won for them a round of applause.

The medley race furnished most amusement. The improvised track was only twenty yards long, stretching from side to side of the gymnasium. To complete the run, the contestants had to take the hurdles at the start, return as best they could running backward, advance again by hopping, and sprint back to the finish. J. W. Stumpf proved the most expert at this game, and he covered the eighty yards in 0:18 3-5. Needless to say, most of the runners bruised themselves against the walls, the speed at which they were traveling proving too much to stop suddenly.

The parallel bars proved the hardest event to decide, and the men were sent through their paces time and time again. R. Stroh of the Bloomingdale Turn Verein finally secured a slight advantage, winning by 38⅘ points. Half a point behind came E. C. Brendlin of the Central Turn Verein, who, however, protested the decision of the judges, and refused to accept the medal which was awarded to him. The summaries:

Running Broad Jump.—Won by G. Wolf, (10 inches,) actual jump, 17 feet ½ inch; C. Schneider, (1 foot,) actual jump, 16 feet 9½ inches, second; J. Stumpf, (scratch,) actual jump, 17 feet 1 inch, third.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by A. Johoda, Sokol Gymnasium Association, 38¼ points; E. C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, 34½ points, second; A. Helda, Sokol Gymnasium Association, 33 points, third.

Medley Race.—Won by J. W. Stumpf; J. Schmitt, second. Time—0:18 3-5.

Parallel Bars.—Won by R. Stroh, Bloomingdale Turn Verein, 38⅘ points; E. C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, 38 points, second; T. McLear, National Turn Verein, Newark, 36½ points, third.

Parallel Bars, Open to Members of Grace A. C. only.—Won by J. Holden; M. Royer, second.

Columbia Athletic Directors Meet.

A meeting of the Directors of the Columbia University Athletic Union was held yesterday afternoon, in Fayerweather Hall. The main business was a consideration of some points of administration of the newly organized Athletic Association. A committee was appointed to consider the manner of working the new scheme of having one ticket costing $5 to admit to all of the games held under the association. The tickets will probably be made out for one year, dating from Jan. 1, and will admit to baseball, football, track, and lacrosse games.

The basket-ball team applied for the privilege of the team monogram and 'Varsity stripes. This request was put in the hands of a special committee.

TRAP SHOOTING ON ROOF

Wing Shots in Close Contest for Sportsmen's Show Prizes.

THE EXHIBITS NOW COMPLETE

Mindemoza, Ojibway Pappoose, Wins Favor from Women Visitors to Madison Square Garden.

The Sportsmen's Show trap-shooting competitions, on the roof shooting ground at Madison Square Garden, progressed under rather unfavorable conditions yesterday, but curiously enough gunners and spectators were more numerous than on the earlier days of the show. The roof was far removed from comfort through all the time that the shooting went on, but visitors forsook the warmth of the exhibition in the main hall and stood for hours exposed to the raw weather and chilly, searching breeze watching the experts destroy clay birds, while they speculated on the probable outcome of the protest made by neighboring property owners against the noise of the guns. The fact that the shooting had aroused opposition and been denounced as a nuisance by the tenants of adjacent buildings appeared to have increased interest in the contests, but the gunners and the management of the show did not seem to think it at all likely that the law would slip in to stop the shooting. Those most interested in carrying on the trap events asserted that the reports of the guns could hardly be heard from the street, while the high brick parapets surrounding the roof space devoted to the sport prevented any possible danger from the charges of shot.

All the noted wing shots who before have figured in both shoots were out again yesterday, but the shooting conditions were such that no improvement was made on the former scores, the light being bad and the wind strong enough to make difficult shooting at the targets. In the contests on the rifle, revolver, and pistol galleries under cover, where there were no such influences, the competitions progressed briskly, and in the revolver re-entry match the high score of the present show was made.

Through the greater part of the day the employes of the tardy exhibitors were busy arranging the last of the displays to reach Madison Square Garden, but this work was finished before night and the show was complete when the evening opened, the largest that the exhibition has drawn, began to gather. There were the usual two productions of "Hiawatha," on the shores of the lake, the Ojibway Indians of the cast working as hard at their parts as they did at the first production, but so far none of the visitors seems to have gained more than an inkling of what it all means.

Evidence of progress of the aborigines was furnished yesterday when the mother of the pappoose Mindemoza, in test of its quality, absentmindedly bit a silver quarter tendered by an enthusiastic admirer of the copper-colored infant. Mindemoza's mother has a name four times as long as that of the pappoose, but the new name simply is not in it with the infant as regards popularity. The parading of Mindemoza along the shores of the lake has become a regular feature of the show, and unless something is done to prevent it, there is real danger that the youngster, who is but six months of age, may be kissed to death by the women visitors.

Among the novel features introduced in the exhibition last night were a contest in log rolling by the woodsmen of the Maine and Adirondack camps, and retrieving from the waters of the lake by well-trained Chesapeake Bay dogs. The log rolling consisted in an acrobat's feat of standing on a floating log and revolving it rapidly by quick motion of the legs. In the shooting competitions, the trap events closed in the afternoon, while the target contests, with rifle and pistol went on until late in the evening. The results were as follows:

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Heikes, 94; Gilbert, 94; Parmelee, 90; Fox, 90; Banks, 89; Crosby, 88; Le Roy, 83; F. Daly, Jr., 83; Fanning, 81; Griffith, 80; Watson, 80; Allen, 78; Rike, 78; Simpson, 78; Arthur, 74; Lentilhon, 73; Hicks, 72; G. G. Stephenson, 71; Von Lengerke, 71; North, 70; L. Day, 70; F. B. Stephenson, 69; Jaques, 69; Hovey, 60; Lincoln, 60; Eastman, 57; Deitzel, 55; Taylor, 53; Maynard, 51; Valentine, 50; Steffens, 46; Condor, 43; Henry, W; Keller, W; Welles, W; Calhough, W; Dr. Jim, W; Sanders, W.

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

Gilbert, 65; Fox, 55; Heikes, 38; Fanning, 35; Griffith, 33; Crosby, 22; Hicks, 18; Parmelee, 14; Banks, 12; Le Roy, 11; Dixey, 5; Watson, 3; Stephenson, 2; Eastman, 2; Hovey, 0.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

Revolver re-entry match, standard American target, highest possible score 50 per target, best five targets to count.

A. J. Dietz, Jr.	49	48	47	47	46	—227
A. L. Himmelwright	46	43	43	42	41	—215
J. A. Smith	45	45	42	41	40	—213
W. P. Uhler	43	43	43	41	41	—211
L. Scott	39	39	38	38	35	—189
M. Eder	34	34	36	31	35	—170
L. Piercy	40	38	36			

Revolver or pistol re-entry match, Columbia targets, best five targets to count.

A. J. Dietz, Jr.	9	9	9	9	7	—43
J. A. Smith	9	9	9	9	10	—46
L. Piercy	13	13	13	13	13	—65
C. H. Chapman	12	13	14	14	15	—68
L. Buss	17	17				
W. E. Petty	10	12	9	9	8	—48

BUILDING OF SCHOONER YACHTS.

Old-Time Construction of Strength and Firmness to be Revived.

The two schooner yachts building at C. & H. Poillou's yards from designs by A. Cary Smith & Barbey are well under way in construction and are soon to be launched. The schooner for Mr. Alley, being already decked, requires only the joiner work for completion. The Globe motor has been put into place, and the yacht is practically ready for the riggers. The second schooner, which is a sister ship to Mr. Alley's, is being planked and the deck frame teeing put in.

Both of these boats are intended purely for cruising purposes, and are to be used as floating homes for their owners. They have been built with an eye to strength, it being found that powerful models of this type of yacht require great strength of construction.

It being found impossible to build the modern yacht strong, and yet of sufficient lightness to insure its success as a racer, these schooners have attracted the attention of yachtsmen who come to inspect them, with a view to getting a line on these vessels, which many think will prove the pioneers in the construction of yachts that are speedy, depending almost solely on their lines, without sacrificing strength for the sake of lightness. Ever since the humiliating experience of the four costly yachts that were unable to keep the original outlines of their construction because of a strain, yachtsmen have awakened to the fact that the ideal boat of the future is the one that can be used for racing and cruising alike, and which at the end of several seasons will be in good enough condition to command a good price in open market, rather than having to be relegated to the scrap heap.

At Jacobs's yards, at City Island, there are two boats building on this horse-sense plan, the one a sailboat, 28 feet load-water line, and the other a launch, 60 feet load-water line.

A schooner from the designs of the Smith & Barbey firm is also being built at Nixon's ship yard, in Elizabethport. In this vessel there is also a return to the old-time construction of strength and firmness throughout. In many other yards where yachts are under way the modern idea of sacrificing everything to lightness is proved by the construction of the works to be disappearing, showing that yachtsmen are realizing the importance of trusting their amusement to craft more substantial than a cockle-shell racing machine.

WHIST CLUB SEEKS HONORS.

Columbia Card Players Want to Rank With the Athletes.

To have the right to wear the 'Varsity "C" is the greatest honor that can come to an athlete at Columbia, and, failing that distinction, the privilege of a team monogram is the next greatest badge of athletic prowess. The honor of wearing these emblems is very carefully guarded by the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association, and they are never awarded except after careful search into the athletic merit of the candidates.

The Whist Club of Columbia has apparently no understanding of these rules, for, with utter lack of the saving sense of humor, they have applied for the privilege of wearing "W. C." on their caps. Thus they hope to rank with the men who do strenuous deeds on the water, the gridiron, or the running track. The students now expect to hear that the Chess Club has applied for 'Varsity "C" and the Tiddlewinks Club for 'Varsity stripes.

INDEPENDENCE N. Y. Y. C. ENTRY.

Boston Boat Will Race Under the Name of C. H. W. Foster.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Independence, the Boston cup defender, will be entered in the trial races under the name of C. H. W. Foster, a Marblehead yachtsman, who is a member of Thomas W. Lawson's advisory board in the management of the boat's affairs and a member of the New York Yacht Club.

This step is deemed wise in view of the prevailing opinion in yachting circles that, in spite of all statements to the contrary, in order to be a candidate for cup defense a boat must be the protégée of some New York Yacht clubman. This contingency has come up once before in the America's Cup race contests, in the case of the Pilgrim, built by a syndicate of Boston yachtsmen. Mr. Foster's name was used then, and he has consented to a similar plan in the present instance.

Spruce Spars for Cup Yacht.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 5.—Ten Oregon spruce spars have been ordered from a lumber firm in this city, to be used on the yacht building to defend the America's Cup in the coming yacht races.

The spars will be from 50 to 80 feet long and from 9 to 13 inches in diameter at the top end.

The timber was selected with the greatest care, as the spars must be absolutely free from knots. They will be shipped East in the rough in a few days.

Pushing Work on Cup Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 5.—To-day the riveters were hammering away at their work on the strake of plating through which the waterline of the new Belmont cup defender passes, at once showing what good progress has been made since the work of riveting commenced. Quantities of fittings for the new craft were taken to the south shop to-day from the machine shops to be ready for placing in the hull of the craft. The forward deck of the boat is now well plated over with steel straps extending the width of the deck between the waterway plates from starboard to port. On the stern overhang, one of the bronze plates that was set up a few days ago has been removed to make a better fit. The greater part of the mechanics employed on the defender are now engaged in pushing the construction well up on the top sides. The cabin will not be fitted before the boat is overboard, and neither will the forecastle, as the test of balance under sail will be made first.

Princetonians Disappointed Quakers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Princeton and Pennsylvania Universities were scheduled to meet at the Ice Palace here tonight in a hockey match, but for some unexplained reason Capt. R. D. Little and Goal Keeper Paull were the only Orange and Black players to put in an appearance. These two had been in Washington attending the inaugural ceremonies, and came on fully expecting to join the remainder of the team here. It was late when word was received of the Tigers' likelihood of not coming, and Manager Ballingall exhausted every effort to secure a representative Princeton team to fulfill its engagement. Failing in this, he finally succeeded in securing several Haverford College players, who, with Paull and Little, lined up against the Red and Blue. Penn's team won by a score of 5 to 0. Line-up:

Pennsylvania. 5.	Position.	Mixed Team, 0.
Kier	Goal	Paull
Aller	Point.	Nelson, Worthington
W. Gardner	Cover Point	Thorne
Mills	Forwards.	De Mott, Winslow
Freeland	Forwards	Tilney
Brown	Forwards	Warrington
Whetstone	Forwards	Little

Goals—Freeland, Mills, (3.) Gardiner. Referee—Robertson, Quaker City Hockey Club. Umpires—Roser, Pennsylvania Dental College and Scott, Haverford College. Timekeeper—Supplee. Time of halves, 15 minutes.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Bowlers Win Two Games in New York Inter-Club Bowling League Series.

In the tournament of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League on the Catholic Club alleys last night the home team lost two of three games to the New York Athletic Club five. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C.				CATHOLIC CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lyons	216	165	142	Fagin	157	180	172
Martin	158	164	171	Brady	108	116	181
Legren	179	177	148	Donovan	167	180	209
Bell	170	158	158	Dwyer	147	201	187
Toussaint	157	160	156	Kerwin	142	146	166
Total	900	864	795	Total	721	823	815

The Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. bowlers each won two games, the J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank teams each won one game and lost one, and the Mercantile National and the Hudson River Bank teams each lost two games in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' bowling league on Reid's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mercantile National Bank—Coe, 174; Skillman, 160; Wells, 111; Kempe, 94; Grant, 125. Total, 664.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 159; Hamilton, 167; Smith, 127; McNicol, 150; Bucken, 200. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.—Bank of the Manhattan Company—McIntosh, 135; Henwood, 188; Lilly, 172; Meserole, 144; McNeil, 178. Total, 817.

Mercantile National Bank—Coe, 127; Skillman, 133; Wells, 168; Kempe, 151; Grant, 165. Total, 742.

THIRD GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 171; Hamilton, 166; Smith, 125; McNicol, 96; Bucken, 200. Total, 758.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—McIntosh, 232; Henwood, 117; Lilly, 146; Meserole, 105; McNeil, 176. Total, 776.

FOURTH GAME.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Schneider, 162; Larbig, 138; Spratt, 158; Holmes, 163; Miles, 188; total, 889.

Hudson River Bank—Hickley, 109; Abrams, 113; Johnson, 127; Biggerman, 134; Robson, 148; total, 631.

FIFTH GAME.—Hudson River Bank—Lickley, 116; Abrams, 106; Johnson, 142; Biggerman, 101; Robson, 79; total, 648.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 159; Watson, 144; Hake, 149; Smith, 108; Hill, 146; total, 706.

SIXTH GAME.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 164; Watson, 147; Hake, 124; Smith, 145; Hill, 222; total, 802.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Schneider, 163; Hegner, 136, Spratt, 166; Holmes, 144; Miles, 156; total, 764.

Colfax Council won two games, Americus Council won one game and lost one, and Ogden Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Ogden Council—Massey, 153; Murray, 127; Freck, 149; Hebard, 188; Witt, 131. Total, 837.

Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 170; Bean, 227; Prior, 130; Johannmeyer, 140; Setzer, 162. Total, 827.

SECOND GAME.—Colfax Council—Dormagen, 161; Walter, 221; McMillan, 126; Meier, 133; Sherwood, 166. Total, 857.

Ogden Council—Massey, 172; Murray, 142; Freck, 124; Hebard, 144; Witt, 130. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.—Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 181; Bean, 125; A. Boettjer, 167; Johannmeyer, 166; Setzer, 182. Total, 861.

Colfax Council—Dormagen, 169; Walter, 212; McMillan, 111; Meier, 180; Sherwood, 177. Total, 849.

The Union and Lone Star Boat Club bowlers each won one game, the Wyanoke Boat Club team won one game and lost two, and the Ravenswood Boat Club and Harlem Rowing Club teams each lost a game in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Union Boat Club—Arnold, 164; Webb, 174; W. Welcke, 144; Stepath, 133; Smith, 132. Total, 747.

Harlem Rowing Club—Nagle, 148; Hiers, 136; Kregger, 148; O'Neill, 150; Moore, 153. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Sharkey, 148; Keihl, 160; Schmitt, 119; Holstrom, 152; Couch, 138. Total, 717.

Wyanoke Boat Club—Maher, 144; Steinmann, 169; Buckley, 204; Wagner, 157; Maguire, 192. Total, 866.

THIRD GAME.—Wyanoke Boat Club—Maher, 161; Steinmann, 136; Buckley, 113; Wagner, 144; Maguire, 145. Total, 699.

Lone Star Boat Club—Bublon, 172; Myers, 98; Yankauer, 147; Rinaldo, 156; Levor, 142. Total, 714.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co. won two games, R. G. Dun & Co. won one game and lost one, and Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel lost two games in the Commercial Bowling League tournament, on Cadieu & Cashan's Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Schafer, Schramm & Vogel—Forbes, 146; Willard, 106; Bowie, 120; Werthling, 188; Beith, 142. Total, 802.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Zappelyea, 210; Folkers, 186; Shaw, 146; Drane, 116; Cantrell, 206. Total, 864.

SECOND GAME.—R. G. Dun & Co.—McKinley, 142; Comtois, 163; Tait, 127; Forman, 191; Helmer, 183. Total, 796.

Schafer, Schramm & Vogel—Forbes, 137; Willard, 147; Bernie, 120; Werthling, 188; Beith, 148. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.—Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Rappelyea, 160; Folkers, 149; Shay, 147; Druse, 154; Cantrell, 204. Total, 794.

R. G. Dun & Co.—McKim, 119; Comtois, 139; Tait, 183; Forman, 139; Helmer, 141. Total, 690.

The Columbia bowlers won two games, the Elite team won one game and lost one, and the Home City five lost two games in the North Side National Bowling League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Elite Bowling Club—Schmitt, 171; Kropp, 122; Wallace, 144; Boettjer, 137; Becker, 181. Total, 755.

Columbia Bowling Club—Schlusing, 186; Monsen, 147; Eckhoff, 147; Martens, 135; Sievers, 169. Total, 756.

SECOND GAME.—Elite Bowling Club—Schmitt, 178; Kropp, 167; Wallace, 137; Boettjer, 138; Becker, 136. Total, 735.

Home City Bowling Club—Conlin, 132; Wilson, 130; Siawter, 161; Winter, 159. Total, 582.

THIRD GAME.—Home City Bowling Club—Conlin, 174; Wilson, 151; Siawter, 152; Winter, 163. Total, 640.

Columbia Bowling Club—Linau, 145; Monsen, 161; Eckhoff, 178; Martens, 182; Sievers, 117. Total, 783.

The Hamilton Trust Company team won two games, the Franklin Trust Company team won one game and lost one, and the Broadway Bank five lost two games in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 137; I. Griffin, 135; Denney, 151; P. Rushmore, 113; J. Griffin, 184. Total, 720.

Hamilton Trust Company—Hoffmire, 113; Hecker, 201; McKenna, 193; Kinney, 118; Wents, 122. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.—Broadway Bank—Wortman, 136; Greene, 139; Sandall, 127; Snyder, 147; Schaller, 142. Total, 691.

Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 174; I. Griffin, 151; Denney, 140; P. Rushmore, 125; J. Griffin, 176. Total, 763.

THIRD GAME.—Hamilton Trust Company—Hoffmire, 108; Hecker, 160; McKenna, 163; Kinney, 152; Wents, 173. Total, 756.

Broadway Bank—Wortman, 146; Greene, 151; Sandall, 114; Snyder, 161; Schaller, 142. Total, 714.

The Empire bowlers won two games, the Bushwick Wheelmen won one game and lost one, and the Palace team lost two games in the Carruthers National bowling tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Linden, 160; Nissen, 158; Hurrig, 167; Williamson, 183; Shiman, 177. Total, 845.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 167; Ehler, 149; Carroon, 158; Jackson, 198; Beinert, 165. Total, 837.

SECOND GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 199; Ehler, 123; Carroon, 176; Jackson, 172; Beinert, 171. Total, 841.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 181; Blood, 152; Van Pelt, 186; Schrieber, 179; Markwell, 168. Total, 866.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 177; Blood, 179; Van Pelt, 151; Schrieber, 161; Markwell, 185. Total, 853.

Empire Bowling Club—Linden, 197; Missen, 181, Hurrig, 192; Williamson, 201; Shiman, 225. Total, 996.

To-

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

We wonder if the Committee of Fifteen fully understands the peculiar advantage it now has through the collapse of the Tammany Committee of Purification.

It will be remembered that the Tammany committee was appointed by Mr. CROKER for the express purpose of cooperating with other organizations formed to investigate the condition of the city as to vice. The Committee of Fifteen was the acceptance of the Tammany challenge by the representatives of the respectable and decent classes. The two committees worked in the same professed direction, to some extent through like agencies, and without conflict of any sort. Each of them at about the same time reached the point where the widespread existence of vice licensed corruptly by the police was amply proved. The Committee of Fifteen allowed it to be understood, and the Chairman of the Tammany committee frequently stated, that for this monstrous outrage there could be no remedy until Chief DEVERY was stripped of his power.

At this point the new Police bill was passed at Albany, the Mayor put in nominal control of the police the venerable Tammany manager, MICHAEL C. MURPHY, and Mr. MURPHY promptly put DEVERY in a place where he has even greater power over the policy of the police as to vice than he had before. Mr. NIXON, the Chairman of the Tammany committee, indignantly protested to Mr. CROKER. It did no good. DEVERY remained. Mr. NIXON thereupon sadly remarked that there seemed nothing more for the committee to do, and the committee disappeared. In one sense Mr. NIXON is correct. There is nothing more for his committee, as Tammany's representatives, to do, for they have found and admitted publicly that vice is corruptly licensed by the police and that all reform of that corruption is blocked by the man whom Tammany has just given a new lease of power. The position and the responsibility of Tammany are so plain that it would be absurd indeed for its committee to go on pretending to further inquiry. What the individual members of the committee might feel that they owed to their own self-respect is a different matter. But from that point of view also, if Mr. NIXON was not prepared to fight the iniquity he had unearthed, there was "nothing more to do," and the obscurity of retirement must seem less galling than conspicuous public discredit.

When the Tammany committee was first appointed, THE TIMES took the ground that it was a "blind," the object of which was to mislead the anti-Tammany movement. The first hope of Mr. CROKER was that revelations could be confined to general and vague matters involving no specific responsibility and leaving the impression that there was no more vice in the city than was inevitable. We urgently advised that a committee be promptly selected to act with that of Mr. CROKER, or without it, as the case should require, and that the aim of this committee should distinctly be, not the suppression of vice primarily, but the exposure of the corrupt relations of the police to vice. It was the steady concentration of public attention and sentiment on the police that foiled the device of Mr. CROKER. His committee was obliged to go in a direction he could not have intended and to go further than he wished.

The result is that the committee is called off at the moment that the worst element in the police regains complete control. The field is now left wholly to the Committee of Fifteen, with the immense advantage that the complicity of Tammany is confessed in the withdrawal of its own much-vaunted agents in the process of purification. It remains for the Committee of Fifteen fully to occupy the ground, and this it seems ready and able to do. It cannot be asked to do all at once. Its work will require energy, persistence, time, and sound judgment. With these the effort of Tammany to delude the public with the proclamations of MURPHY while DEVERY carries on the old business in the old way will be futile.

THE CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

That is a significant interview with Archbishop CHAPELLE which was published a day or two ago in The Sun. It was significant, quite apart from the importance of what the Archbishop had to say, that he, as the representative of the Papacy in the Philippines, should have judged that the time had come to make an appeal to American public opinion. That is what an interview necessarily amounts to on such a subject and at such a time.

It is highly probable that the Archbishop's position has been extensively misrepresented. He himself corrects one or two misrepresentations which in themselves are of no great consequence, but it is not necessary to believe—on the contrary, it is rather necessary not to believe, seeing that the Church of Rome is not a fool and does not choose its agents foolishly—that the Archbishop had anything whatever to do with the incitements to sedition which have been published in Luzon, and which have evidently proceeded from some class of Filipino priests.

The Archbishop's business was to establish a new "modus vivendi" for the Roman Catholic Church in the islands, the old one having been destroyed by the withdrawal of the Spanish Government. More specifically, it was to introduce the "voluntary principle" as understood and practiced in the United States as a substitute for the principle of State aid as understood and practiced in Spain and the Spanish colonies. It will be a great wrench in the Philippines as well as in the Antilles. But there is no reason why any zealous American priest, observing how mightily his Church has thriven in the United States by accepting the conditions it found, and working under them, should feel any lack of confidence in the power of the Church to take advantage of those conditions in countries in which it has already complete possession of the field.

The Archbishop's mission, according to his own report, is "to reorganize Church affairs on American lines." It is not wonderful that he should find little intelligent assistance among the priests already resident in Luzon. What is the normal condition of things to an American priest is something beyond conception to a priest in Luzon. Accordingly, we cannot wonder that an American Archbishop should find it highly desirable "to bring in American priests as soon as possible." When he says that they will be welcomed by the friars now so largely in possession we have to own that his information on this subject is at least better than ours. That the friars are an obstacle to the pacification of the islands is, however, commonly assumed by everybody who is entitled to discuss the matter. It is assumed that the repeated insurrections of the Filipinos, under Spanish rule, are most of all traceable to the oppression which the friars exercised upon them, under the special privileges and exemptions which the friars enjoyed under Spanish rule.

That the friars should desire those exemptions and privileges to be continued is a matter of course. Evidently that will not be done. What will probably be done will be to treat the lawful titles of the friars to their property like any other titles, as matters to be respected until the Government finds them contrary to that welfare of the people which is the supreme law, and then to be resumed under the right of eminent domain. It is not to be expected that the friars will like that. But luckily it appears that they have no power except what these titles give them, nor any public opinion in their favor except their own. The Government can proceed to execute exact justice upon the friars without fear that the friars will succeed in exciting any sedition among a population by which they are bitterly and unanimously hated.

THE FALLING OFF IN EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The shrinkage in the exports of American manufactures shown by the December foreign trade statistics and the preliminary returns for January is neither surprising nor alarming. It was foreseen and predicted at least four months ago, and every intelligent forecast of the business of 1901 announced that the changed conditions in Europe must inevitably be reflected in a contraction in the volume of our exports of manufactures during the present year. A movement in this direction was first noticed in November, and was still more pronounced in December. This meant that the "boom" in Europe was over, that the artificially stimulated consumption was contracting to normal proportions, that prices were declining, and that in every market in which our goods encountered European competition we must look for a stiffer fight over each inch of territory captured than our recent experience had taught us to expect.

Last year Europe was passing through a period of commercial excitement. Her resources were failing and the demand for finished products was apparently insatiable. At present the conditions are very different. The two divisions of Europe which commercially interest us most are Great Britain and Germany. As to the former, it may be said that the general conditions are very unsatisfactory, and especially so in iron and steel. Reports from all parts of the kingdom are despondent, and there seems to be nothing upon which to base a hope of early improvement. Notwithstanding the conditions described, which seem to be quite general, British works cannot bid low enough to secure the important municipal orders which are in the market from time to time. The lowest English bid for the bridges for the Uganda Railway was £16 per ton, free on board, no port specified. The order was taken by the Pencoyd Iron Company, through the American Bridge Company, for £10 6s. per ton, any British port. Quite recently the corporation of Brighton asked for bids on electric cables, and the order was taken by a German firm. So it goes daily. The situation could not be much worse, and British manufacturers are naturally doing all in their power to restrict American competition to specialties in which our labor-saving machinery is invincible. In Germany the conditions are scarcely more satisfactory than in Great Britain. The steel trade is in a condition of stagnation. Makers are depending chiefly upon export orders, and these are taken at prices which admittedly show no profit. The Steel Syndicate in Westphalia, which has been operating in conjunction with the raw material syndicates, the latter giving an important rebate on what enters into steel to fill export orders.

In these circumstances it might be expected that our exports in the lines which last year showed the most conspicuous increase would this year show the greatest relative shrinkage. That they have shrunk so little is all that gives occasion for surprise. Our current exports of manufactures are at the rate of about $32,500,000 per month, against about $35,000,000 per month for December, January, and February a year ago. Last year the proportion of manufactures to total exports was about 31 per cent.; this year it is about 24½ per cent. For the seven months ended with January, 1900, our exports of manufactures were valued at $234,301,141. For the seven months ended with January, 1901, they were $239,564,064. This shows a gain for the period of this year covered by the comparison, of about $5,000,000; but if the comparison is made between the three months ended with October, 1900, and the three months ended with January, 1901, it will be seen that our exports of manufactures have fallen off about $7,000,000. The largest single item in the losses during January was copper, which fell off about a million dollars. Mineral oils account for about $700,000 of the shrinkage; cotton cloth for about $600,000, and manufactures of iron and steel for about $600,000. A comparison of items shows that these have suffered least which represent the highest application of skill in their production. Some of these, notably electrical and scientific apparatus, show gains. A comparison of some of the principal items of manufactured exports for the seven months ended with January, 1900, with the exports for the seven months ended with January, 1901, will have interest for those who are watching the movement of foreign trade:

	1900.	1901.
Agricultural implements	$5,196,738	$5,029,229
Bicycles and parts	1,786,706	1,021,970
Cars, carriages, and vehicles	3,329,306	4,364,294
Clocks and watches	1,124,822	1,265,239
Copper, ingots	33,144,072	27,395,094
Cotton cloth	10,748,724	6,415,034
Fibre manufactures	2,584,961	2,569,171
Glass and glassware	1,055,408	1,178,076
India-rubber manufactures	1,321,309	1,856,189
Electrical and scientific appliances	3,700,485	4,425,289
Steel rails	4,359,713	8,230,977
Structural iron and steel	1,257,365	2,066,028
Steel wire	3,587,904	2,200,314
Builders' hardware	5,414,216	5,384,402
Electrical machinery	2,741,334	3,211,179
Metal working machinery	4,100,130	2,789,524
Pumps and pumping machinery	1,866,325	1,343,116
Sewing machines and parts	2,556,987	2,521,250
Locomotives	3,163,261	2,240,151
Typewriting machines	1,512,986	1,568,409
Miscellaneous machinery	12,072,439	13,586,189
Iron pipes and fittings	4,252,592	3,029,216
Boots and shoes	2,263,925	2,023,806
Musical instruments	1,171,399	1,045,992
Refined petroleum	$9,922,987	37,829,905
Paints and colors	1,007,295	1,145,818
Paper and manufactures	3,092,803	4,248,534
Tobacco manufactures	3,342,085	2,881,226
Furniture	2,226,897	2,195,699
Woolen manufactures	782,595	926,484

The shrinkage in cotton exports is due to the troubles in China; that in refined petroleum probably to the development of the Russian production; that in metal working machinery to the depressed condition of the metal-working industries, following a period of great activity and heavy importation of improved tools. On the whole, the export situation is very satisfactory. Any considerable expansion of our exports under present conditions would indicate that the great consolidations were unloading their surplus on the foreign markets at prices materially lower than those at which domestic consumers are supplied. If much of this is done, the demand for the repeal of all protective duties on manufactures in lines thus controlled will be irresistible.

"EDUCATIONAL PROTECTION."

This is the phrase used by Mr. HENRY NORMAN to describe the protectionist policy of M. DE WITTE, the Minister of Finance of the Russian Empire. We do not know whether it is a term invented by Mr. NORMAN or by M. DE WITTE himself. Its meaning is a little obscure, but it has relation to one peculiar feature of the Russian policy at the present time.

According to M. DE WITTE, the main object of his tariff on imported goods is to induce their manufacture within the Russian territory with foreign capital, and one of the chief advantages he seeks in this is the opportunity for Russians to learn the various lines of business thus developed. He admits that the first effect is high prices to the Russian consumer, and that this is a bad effect, which must be overcome as fast as possible. One means of overcoming it that is certainly peculiar is the determination of prices by the Government. As the Government is the principal customer for many of the industries introduced, especially those of the metals, this can be done. It is the fundamental basis of M. DE WITTE'S policy that it shall prepare for the earliest removal of the artificial barriers to trade.

In theory this is practically what was held by HAMILTON in this country. In practice, the removal of the barriers has never taken place here, but they have been made higher, more obstructive, and have become more stained with corruption within the past four years than they ever before were. M. DE WITTE may be able to be more honest and rational with his imperial master's power behind him than the representatives of the people have been here. If so, he may get the benefits of his forcing process at the lowest practicable cost.

Taking Mr. NORMAN'S interpretation of the Russian policy, it is fair to infer that what is meant by the recent advance in the tariff on imports from the United States is an invitation to foreign capital, American or other, to cross the Russian border and engage in the production of the things we have been in the habit of sending there. Doubtless to some extent this invitation will be accepted by our industrial capitalists, as like invitations already have been in the past. But it is clear that it would have been much better for this country could this particular thrift squabble have been avoided, as it might have been by the adoption of the reciprocity treaty negotiated by Mr. KASSON and the Count CASSINI.

That, unfortunately, is one of the measures which the President is profoundly convinced are good for the Nation, but which he is utterly unable to advance an inch against the stubborn and stupid protectionist prejudice of his party in the Senate.

THE PALISADES SITUATION.

The public will not readily accept the current rumors that there is danger that the practical plan devised by the existing commission to save the Palisades from further defacement, and protect them for all time, is in danger of failure because of lack of interest in the matter by the New Jersey lawmakers. It will be remembered that the commission has secured an option on the quarries where the blasting has been going on, and private subscriptions sufficient to purchase that property if the States of New Jersey and New York provide the means to complete the scheme of securing the entire cliff front as public property, and that the largest owners of the rest of the cliff have agreed to sell on reasonable terms. Last year, when these property owners did not fully understand the scheme that would be proposed, they asked the New Jersey lawmakers to limit the commission to a line 150 feet west of the water line, east of which the commission could not take title. Now it is so evident that the water front is necessary to the preservation of the beauty of this wonderful formation that this opposition, save in the case of one owner, is withdrawn. What the New Jersey Legislature is asked to do in the bill before the Senate is simply to allow the commission to take title to the whole strip below the cliff if it can obtain this by legal means. To refuse this request would be to imperil the undertaking that is now so near accomplishment.

Surely, New Jersey cannot be without State pride in so widely heralded an enterprise. The cliff is hers, just as other natural wonders are the possession of the territory in which they are situated. Could anything make a New Jersey man feel greater humiliation than the announcement that this attempt to save one of the natural wonders of the world, and one of the most beautiful, had failed because one private interest feared a possible injury? Every influential inhabitant of the State ought to let his representative at Trenton understand that to block this scheme now will be felt as a personal injury. New York is understood to be ready to meet the principal part of the future expense. It is for New Jersey to clear the way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By asking what becomes of the stored energy when a coiled spring is dissolved in acid, the correspondent whose letter we published on Sunday raised a most interesting question, and one which is, we think, calculated to test the ingenuity of a good many theorisers. Prof. HALLOCK of Columbia, to whom the problem was submitted, answered that the oxidization of the coiled spring would be accompanied by the evolution of more heat than would the oxidization of an uncoiled spring, but he cautiously added that the excess of heat would be "imperceptible"—in other words, he offered an undemonstrable explanation, and he must not be surprised if it does not meet with instant and unanimous acceptance. Our own inexpert opinion is that if the professor's theory is true the excess of heat would not be imperceptible, and, on the other hand, that if it is imperceptible the theory is not true. To speak quite frankly, we incline to the latter conclusion, and are not prepared to resist the inclination until the professor backs up his guess—perhaps "hypothesis" would be a more respectful term—by the results of actual observation. The problem, involving, as it does, the law about the conservation of energy, is very far from a trivial one, and experiment to determine just what does happen when the coiled spring is dissolved would be well worth making. Doubtless we will get other letters on the subject—not impossibly as many as were brought out by the "Old Man in Doubt."

—There is some mystery as to why the employés of the Brooklyn elevated roads object so strongly to khaki uniforms, but it is still more mysterious why the company insists upon the use of a cloth which, while excellent for soldiers exposed to the fire of modern rifles, is certainly without beauty and lacks several other qualities desirable by civilians doing work in this climate. Little is left, nowadays, of the old hostility to uniforms on the ground that they are a "badge of servitude," everybody except the least intelligent demagogues having abandoned that stupid theory and accepted the truth that clothing should be, or at least may be, adapted and specialized according to the nature of the wearer's occupation. So it cannot be that the elevated railroad men hate the khaki uniforms as uniforms, and it remains for the company to prove that its preference for the ugly yellow cloth is reasonable. Why is it better than the blue flannel to which nobody objects, and which long since demonstrated its perfect suitability for such services as these men perform? The only merit of khaki, so far as we are aware, is its tendency to make its wearer invisible to distant foes, and it is hard to see why it should find favor with the Brooklyn officials.

—Blame for the loss of the Rio de Janeiro at the entrance of San Francisco Harbor is divided by The Coast Seamen's Journal between the Captain, the pilot, and the steamship company in about equal proportions, but this responsibility it regards as a small matter as compared with that for the loss of life which followed an accident in a smooth bay, within a stone's throw of an accessible beach, and with something like fifteen minutes in which to get out the boats. For the fatalities that attended this most peculiar wreck The Coast Seamen's Journal holds the Pacific Mail Company exclusively and wholly responsible, its theory being that if the crew had been composed of white men instead of Chinese, discipline would have been preserved and everybody on board saved, together, probably, with the mails and the most valuable part of the freight. "When the Rio struck," according to this authority, "the Chinese became panic-stricken and charged about the decks with but one thought—that of their own safety. They cut at the boats' falls, and let them drop end on; they scrambled into the only boat that got away from the vessel without oars or rudder, even forgetting to insert the plug. The master and his officers were powerless to stem the frenzy of the Chinese. Women and children were left to their fate." The boiler explosion, which, according to some of the survivors, preceded and was the immediate cause of the vessel's disappearance beneath the surface, is conjecturally ascribed to panic among the Chinese in the fireroom, and it is stated as certain that the crew did nothing toward saving any lives except their own, and that they seriously hindered the efforts of the white officers. The Coast Seamen's Journal is a "labor organ," with a professional horror for Chinese workers in general, and for Chinese sailors in particular, so its statements must be taken with some degree of caution, but the paper is usually well informed, and its opinions are often worthy of consideration. The employment of Chinese crews on vessels owned and officered by white men is, of course, a measure of economy, and economy that results in, or makes possible, disasters like this one is hardly judicious or justifiable.

—Some irritation seems to be felt in Boston because the rest of the world, especially New York and London, does not give to the Crowninshield yacht quite as much consideration as Boston thinks it deserves, but shows a disposition to assume that the ownership of the America's Cup, for the year to come, at least, is to be determined by the relative speeds of the Herreshoff and Watson boats. "We can ascribe," says The Boston Journal, "the slightly ironical New York comment on the name which Mr. Lawson has given his cup defender only to the incurable jealousy which has ever been aroused in Manhattan by any praiseworthy Boston move." That delusion, ancient as it is, remains as amusing as ever, and it would be a real calamity, therefore, if Boston should suddenly become modest enough to realise that New York is not in the slightest degree jealous of her "praiseworthy moves," but is, on the contrary, thoroughly delighted whenever it hears about one of them. Still, The Journal is quite right when it says that each of the three boats is entitled to serious and respectful consideration. That two of them get it cannot be doubted anywhere, and perhaps it will help to remove Boston's disquietude in regard to the amount of attention paid to the third if we express the satisfaction with which we had noted that it has not been deemed necessary, in building the Crowninshield yacht, to resort to methods of secrecy akin to those habitual with, and understandable in, the makers of counterfeit money and moonshine whisky. All who desire the privilege are allowed to visit the shed in which the Independence is taking form, and they are subjected to no restrictions so long as they do not interfere with the movements of the workmen. Without quite denying that there are reasonable excuses for the adoption of the opposite policy, we must say that this one seems to us much more in harmony with the spirit of what pretends to be distinctively the sport of amateurs and gentlemen.

PHILHARMONIC PROGRAMMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I have some hopes that this, with other complaints, may lead the management of the Philharmonic to in some way modify the superlatively uninteresting programme announced for this week, my main hope is that, should you print this, it may call forth letters from abler pens and open a general discussion of the poor programmes and sadly decreased attendance at the Philharmonic.

This week's programme opens with the "Manfred" overture by Schumann, chiefly noted as a song composer. Then comes a 'cello concerto by d'Albert, noted as a piano virtuoso, and scarcely at all as a composer. I may say right here that I think, with very few exceptions, most concertos at orchestral concerts are simply nuisances of no musical value, in which the soloist rivals an acrobat in a continuous performance, and there is a noisy fraction of the audience that always demands, and generally gets, an encore from the nimble virtuoso. The good concertos seldom employ the full modern orchestra, and could nicely fit into Mr. Sam Franko's concerts of archaic music in the little Lyceum Theatre.

Returning to this week's programme we next get Beethoven's Eroica Symphony. I admire the pluck of one of our best-known musical critics who last week called the same composer's "Fifth" hackneyed. I can scarcely remember a season in which the Philharmonic has not played this symphony. Beethoven's orchestra is said to have been thirty-five. As far as I can make out the Philharmonic plays him with the brasses of an orchestra of thirty-five, which are most pitifully smothered by the rush of all the strings in the "Fathers" orchestra of one hundred. Let us treat Beethoven reverently; let Mr. Franko play him with his little orchestra in the Lyceum, and retire him from the vastness of Carnegie Hall; or, if he must still be distorted there, offer a sacrifice of but one of his symphonies a season there—we've had his "Pastoral" already. A well-circularized announcement of Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic," as a substitute for the "Eroica," might fill some of the predestined empty seats on Saturday night, and I'm told there are even empty seats at the Friday matinées. Perhaps the Tschaikowsky "Variations" are all right, though "variations" generally are chiefly acrobatic.

And now, as a close to this weird programme, we are offered the ideas of one Svensden, a Norseman of the "Carnival in Paris"—a noisy, Philistine companion piece to Berlioz's inevitable "Carnival Romaine." I can not remember a Liszt selection this year, and his "Rhapsodies," his splendid symphonic poems, his thrilling Polonaise No. 2, are left idle, while d'Albert and Svensden are forced down one's ears. We might have had more of Tschaikowsky, the adored of us moderns, and there are Borodine and other Russian composers, St. Saens, Chabrier, Humperdinck, Goldmark, et al. Some of us even are curious to hear Loeffler's "Tintagiles," Scharwenka's "Liebesnacht," and Victor Herbert's "Love Scene" for strings.

ONE WHO DOES NOT OBJECT TO EMOTION IN MUSIC.
New York, March 4, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Adroit Cashier.

"All the while the cashier was burning the candle at both ends!"

"And keeping it dark! Well, I declare!"—Detroit Journal.

She Was a Spiritualist.

He—So you wanted to know something about my past. I hope you didn't go to extremes?

She—No; I went to a medium.—Philadelphia Record.

It Is Hard.

"It's terribly hard to be poor."

"I think it's just the other way. Nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of every thousand feel that it's hard to be rich."—Philadelphia Times.

Plenty of Material.

Mrs. Wunder—What will the historical novelist of the future find to write about?

Mr. Wunder—Pat Crowe, Mrs. Nation, and William Jennings Bryan, I suppose.—Baltimore American.

Nothing Comes of It.

"You may say what you like," began Mrs. Starvem, argumentatively.

"We may, but we'll never get it here," grumbled the discontented boarder, sotto voce.—Catholic Standard and Times.

IT'S SUNSHINE AND MUSIC.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peak of life with light
And drives the clouds away;
The gloom grows glad that bears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along!

A laugh is just like music,
It lingers in the heart,
And where its melody is heard
The ills of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful notes to greet—
A laugh is just like music
For making living sweet!

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Whimsical Lady Ursula at the Murray Hill Theatre.

Another Exhibition by Mr. Sargent's Pupils—Some Advanced Plays—An Epoch in "Realism."

When Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned acted together in "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," at the Lyceum Theatre, the beauty and appropriateness of the stage pictures greatly increased one's enjoyment of the fanciful little play. Sothern, it seemed then, had never, with all the pains he had always taken in the setting of his plays, produced so rich and tasteful pictorial effects. The dining room in Lord Hassenden's town house, for instance, with its heavy wainscoting and raftered ceiling, its dark corners, its richly spread board, and the mellow candle light shining in the faces of the roystering officers who were his guests, was an absolutely perfect picture of its kind. Every candlestick and tankard and flask was exactly the right thing. A play of this sort truly needs such a setting and the most careful and artistic treatment on every side.

"The Adventure of Lard Ursula" is very well acted at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. Dorothy Donnelly is a comely Ursula who makes no more attempt at mannishness than Virginia Harned did when the heroine pretends to be Walter Barrington, but acts with sufficient vigor and intelligence and makes her "points" tell well. William Bramwell acts the transformed woman hater with discretion and skill, while Thomas Coleman makes much of punctilious Mr. Dent. The other parts are in equally good hands. What is more, judging from the attitude of the audiences which have crowded the theatre, the piece serves well enough in Mr. Donnelly's repertory. There is plenty of laughter for its lighter scenes. But it is not the best sort of piece for a "repertory company," and its fragility requires a good deal of pictorial bolstering up. Anthony Hope's best skill is not exhibited as a maker of acting plays.

The advanced pupils of Mr. Sargent's American Academy of the Dramatic Arts gave yet another exhibition of their acquirements at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon. The director explains that the school term will end somewhat earlier than usual this year, thus bringing these public exercises closer together. The present class seems to contain some more promising material than a few of its recent predecessors. There is a gratifying proportion of tall and well-shaped young men. So many masculine aspirants for the stage are apt to be feeble and undersized. No doubt good work is done in this academy. It cannot make actors, of course, but it has proved the stepping stone to success for an already large number of fairly good ones. The school, under various names, has been continuously in operation for more than twenty years.

Yesterday's programme was made up of one-act pieces, and included a little operetta, book by A. E. Lancaster, music by R. O. Jenkins, founded on the Betty Ross legend and called "The Birth of the Flag." The piece has four characters, and these were taken by George Cooper, Roy Atwell, Teresa Toube, and Juliette Atkinson, all promising pupils. Mr. Sargent intends to give more attention to training for operetta next year, perhaps because he believes there is a new race of operetta composers and librettists in sight. Certainly new blood is needed to revivify operetta in this country. Of the quality of the music and the singing in yesterday's operetta it is not the province of this column to speak.

Another item in the bill was a sketch called "Tennessee," written by E. B. Lewis, who generally signs his name M. Quad. It comprised some dubious dialect and an old and conventional story of the transformation of a would-be betrayer by the power of sentiment expressed in words. It sometimes seems amazing how utterly conventional an unconventional and naturally observant writer can be when he undertakes to write for the stage.

"Gentlemen" is a favorite word in the dramatization of "To Have and To Hold," now on view at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The comic fellows who are going to buy comic wives for 120 pounds of tobacco apiece are often addressed collectively as "gentlemen." The hero addresses the villians, and they, in their turn, address the hero and his friends, persistently by that appellation. "Gentlemen, gentlemen, gentlemen!" The word seems to be on every one's lips all the time. Before the end of Act II. the audience is tired of the word, and longs to hear some one say "fellows" or "boys."

But, for the rest, the dialogue of the play is good enough, and better than the average in melodrama. The appeal of Jocelyn to Wyatt is a particularly well-written passage, capable of a variety of emotional expression quite beyond the reach of Isabel Irving, whose highest flight was in the champagne episode of The Benefit of the Doubt." Miss Irving is often a picture of loveliness as Jocelyn Leigh, but heroics are not in her line.

The bill changes frequently nowadays at the German playhouse in Irving Place. Next month the famous Austrian actress Helene Odilion will be there, and her visit will be one of the notable artistic incidents of the season. Meanwhile, farce and comedy alternate with the classical German drama, well acted by Herr Conried's regular company. Last night's new farce, in four acts, by Wilhelm Wolters and Königsbrun-Schaup, It tells the story of a lawyer, who makes a specialty of divorce cases, but who is very much in love with his wife. Unfortunately he forgets that this is the anniversary of their wedding, and the quarrel which ensues is brought to a climax by the similarities which he discovers between the case of a client and his own experience. His wife leaves his house, without cause, and his assistant, whom he suspects, without cause, challenges him to a duel, but finally a simple explanation sets matters right. Otto Ottbert was excellent as the lawyer. Marie Reichardt was clever as his wife. Gustav von Seyffertitz kept the audience in a continuous roar by his comical portrayal of Zerbalz, one of the lawyer's clients. Vladimir Schamberg as the lawyer's friend, Ada Marito as his wife, who wants a divorce; Adolf Zimmermann as the co-respondent, and Maria Eisenhut as a jealous young girl in love with him, added their cleverness to make the farce go.

HOFMANN THE PIANIST.

First of His Recitals at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

Young Josef Hofmann is come again. It is just three years ago this month since he returned to us after ten years of absence, with all the faults and virtues of youth, and with them he played the piano like a master in embryo. He was as yet immature. Yesterday afternoon, Hofmann, now a young man of twenty-five, but still looking a boy of twenty, appeared here again in a recital at Carnegie Hall. The auditorium was filled. There was ecstatic applause, and at the end of the recital people pushed forward down the aisles and crowded around the stage to watch him in the act of playing several encore numbers. So much for the record of the outward aspect of the concert. But there are more weighty matters to discuss.

When Hofmann was here in 1898, we found that since he was a boy of eleven he had developed normally; we found that he had sustained his claim to consideration as a true pianoforte genius; we found intelligence, insight, feeling, even passion, in his work, but there was still lacking the calm survey, the view from the mountain top, the all-embracing vision of the completed artist. Yesterday's recital demonstrated that it would be admissible, even just, to repeat this estimate of Hofmann now. Is this, then, a case of arrested development? Not at all. Hofmann has developed beautifully, beyond all possibility of doubt. But he still wants certain human experiences to open to him the divinest secrets of the most significant music. He has not yet lived enough, suffered enough, learned enough of the vibrations of his own heartstrings. He has not yet met with the demonstration of Carlyle's theorem that "there are depths in man that go the length of lowest hell, as there are heights that reach highest heaven—for are not both heaven and hell made out of him, made by him, everlasting miracle and mystery as he is?"

It is, then, only in those features of the conception of a composition which demand human experience that Hofmann has not yet made forward strides. In all that is purely artistic, purely musical, purely external, beautiful in line and curve, in tint and shadow, in breadth and perspective, he has justified his early promise. He to-day stands further toward the goal of perfect artistry than he did three years ago. Of the thematic outline, of which even as a child he showed intuitive appreciation, he is now master. His perfect feeling for the symmetry of the melodic curve is the guiding motive in his playing. It is never swerved by the most seductive temptations of color trick or pedal witchery. It dominates at all times. Hence the youth's playing is now distinguished by a ravishing clarity of utterance. One may wish at times for a more melting tone, more luscious timbre, but must be ceaselessly grateful for the steady illumination of the musical outline. The most bewildering ornamentation does not deceive Hofmann. He seeks out the melody and sings it, sometimes drily, sometimes sedately, sometimes in a shower of notes that shimmer like snowflakes, when the dew should be falling, but he always does sing it.

Crisp, clear, delicate in utterance is his performance. Dynamically it holds itself well within the modesty of art. The instrument is never outraged. But there is yet a lack of perfect gradation in the dynamics. There are not enough shades between pianissimo and fortissimo. But producing these is largely a matter of feeling, and in feeling the youth is still a trifle naïve. A dash, spirit, brilliancy, power, he is a master of the keyboard, while in the weaving of the airy webs of piano forirturi, the scintillant showering of the frosty particles of the clear upper regions of the scale, he is a master unsurpassed, almost unequaled.

It would be a delight to follow him in detail through the whole of yesterday's programme, but that may not be. His reading of the customary Bach fugue at the beginning was distinguished by the clean-cut carving of its polyphony. In the Beethoven sonata, the "Appassionata," there was a want of subtlety, a sobriety of feeling, but musically the work was exquisitely performed, particularly in the slow movement, and most of all in the lovely exfoliation of its theme, which marks the climax of its development. Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" was played conventionally, and the "Spinnerlied" spun, but it was not a lied. The cutting here was too clear, and the pedaling not ideal. Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" the pianist performed in a manner simply masterly. Here, indeed, he was at home in a work wholly musical and "claviermassig," as the Germans say. What a pity we have no word for that!

Three Chopin numbers revealed more insight than any other works on the list. The great C sharp minor Fantaisie was played with affectionate intimacy, though we have heard more breadth and power. "Gretchen am Spinnrade" and the "Erlkönig" Hofmann played just as he did three years ago, except for the marked improvement in touch. Moskowski's "Caprice Espagnole" gave him an opportunity to dazzle his audience with a wonderful piece of bravura playing. He concluded the recital with two disarrangements of Wagner music. They were rather better made than most of such things are, but, though he played them brilliantly, he would better not have played them at all. Then began the encore excitement. Hofmann is soon to be heard again, and there will be further opportunity to study him.

JACOB A. RHS HONORED.

His Name Given to the Social Settlement on Henry Street.

Jacob A. Riis, the writer on sociological topics, was married twenty-five years ago yesterday, and the King's Daughters in charge of the Social Settlement at 48 and 50 Henry Street, celebrated the silver anniversary by formally giving their institution his name, before a company among whom Mr. and Mrs. Riis were the guests of honor. The token was appropriate because the Jacob A. Riis House, as it will hereafter be called, originated ten years ago in a flower mission started by Mr. Riis and carried on by him until it attained such proportions that he requested the King's Daughters to take it off his hands.

Mrs. Julian Hemstath, Chairman of the Board of Managers, presided over the ceremonies, and among those present were Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the King's Daughters; Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Bishop Potter, William R. Stewart, Prof. Adler, Silas McBee, Charles B. Spahr, and Paul Dana, on whose newspaper Mr. Riis has been employed for many years, making as police reporter, most distinguished.

Bishop Potter said: "I think we must admit that the conditions under which Mr. Riis has worked are, to say the least, unfelicitous. To think of a modern reporter as a philanthropist rather taxes the imagination. But he has touched, as only one in his profession can, the most distressing forms of human life and yet kept his optimism through it all. In the material world it is heat that we use against refractory material. With human life this heat is manifested as enthusiasm and love. Mr. Riis has the mother heart as well as the father heart."

Then it was Mr. Riis's turn, and he resented with all the warmth the occasion allowed the Bishop's slur upon his calling, saying that he could not agree with the views he had expressed, and that in his twenty years' experience as a reporter he had received his greatest encouragement through journalism and had come to have a genuine reverence for his work.

"The world is not bad," said Mr. Riis in concluding. "It's good—thoroughly good. You simply have to touch it right."

NEW COLONIAL THEATRE.

Site Conveyed to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.

The site of Kirk La Shelle's new Colonial Theatre, on Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, was conveyed yesterday by the various owners to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. The latter corporation will reconvey the property to Mr. La Shelle with a building loan of $275,000, and work upon the new playhouse will be begun immediately. The total cost of the ground is about $300,000.

The site includes 164 to 170 West Forty-seventh Street, a plot 76.3 by 100.4, to be occupied by the auditorium of the new theatre, while the connecting lot, 1,566 Broadway, 20 by 80, will afford an entrance from that thoroughfare. Negotiations for the purchase were conducted through Brokers M. Brigham Hall & Son.

Massachusetts Judges Don Gowns.

BOSTON, March 5.—For the first time in 126 years the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court appeared in robes to-day. The gowns used are like those worn by the Judges of the Federal Courts.

OTTO OTTBERT'S BENEFIT.

Laughable Farce Preceded by a Curtain Raiser at Irving Place Theatre.

Otto Ottbert, the interpreter of "bon vivant" parts at the Irving Place Theatre, was greeted with prolonged applause last night by his many friends who had gathered to testify to his popularity at his benefit performance. The audience was treated to a double bill, consisting of a curtain-raiser and a farce, both of which were exceedingly well acted.

The title of the curtain-raiser was "Die stttliche Forderung," ("The Moral Demand,") by Otto Erich Hartleben. It is a conversational episode, and shows the endeavors of a highly proper merchant to induce his former sweetheart, who had become a notorious music hall singer, to return to her family in a small town and to become his wife. Hedwig Lange played her part with delicacy, and Otto Ottbert was sincere, but the audience was not much in sympathy with the sentiment of the play.

"Der Hochzeit

MEMORIAL ARCH IN THE BATTERY PARK

Plans of the Great Monument to be Submitted.

Statement of the Park Board's Head—New York Business Men Pledge at Least $500,000.

The design of the architect, Ernest Flagg, for the erection of the triumphal arch and water gate which the alumni of the United States Naval Academy propose to build at the Battery, will to-day be submitted to Commissioner George C. Clausen. He is expected by the committee having the matter in charge to approve of the plan.

The quadriga which is to surmount the monument will rise higher than the highest point of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, and will be about 70 feet higher than was that of the Dewey Arch. The arch will be constructed wholly of marble, is expected to cost somewhere between half a million and a million dollars, and will require, it is estimated, about three years in construction.

The committee selected from the Naval Academy alumni, composed of ten men, and of which Park Benjamin is the Chairman, feels warranted in going on with the project, because of the indorsement it has received from the citizens of New York. Men whose word is taken in business circles without question have already pledged themselves for $300,000. Until the plans have progressed further the names of these men will not be made public.

It is certain, the committee asserts, that there will be no soliciting for funds either of corporations or private citizens now. If, when the monument is under way, it is found necessary to ask for assistance, the committee feels it will have the right to call upon the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments. Mayor Van Wyck has already been quoted as saying that the money needed should be forthcoming for so worthy a project.

The erection of the monument is considered appropriate and of great value for the reception of eminent foreigners, persons of high rank officially, or Americans who have won distinction.

"We have been receiving our great visitors on half-decayed piers, and in places not calculated to make first impressions complimentary to our country," said Mr. Benjamin yesterday. "Not in such a spot as would impress a ruler like Emperor William, for example."

Closely following upon this reason for building the arch, in point of importance, the restoration of Battery Park to the fame which was once attached to it is given. The proposed monument, with its architectural beauty, and its opportunities for a satisfactory glimpse of the harbor, it is expected, will once more make it the principal centre of attraction for those who permanently reside here, as well as for visitors.

The project has been under consideration since Dec. 14 last. Although the plan has no connection whatever with the steps which were taken soon after the return of Admiral Dewey, for the erection of a naval monument, the general feeling that the victories achieved by the navy should be commemorated by some suitable memorial, which was dominant at that time, led to this new plan. The first meeting at which the plan was discussed was a general gathering of the United States Naval Academy Association, held at the University Club. At this meeting quite unexpectedly a member arose and said that he had been appointed by a number of influential men who expressed regret that the scheme for the erection of a naval memorial had been allowed to die out. The question was taken up and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means, select a site and an architect for the construction of a monument.

The full committee appointed, and which is still active in the work, is as follows: Park Benjamin, Chairman; Robert M. Thomson, Treasurer; Rear Admiral Erben, Rear Admiral Miller, Capt. J. W. Miller, Naval Militia; Herbert L. Satterlee, Lewis Nixon, George Edward Kent, R. S. Sloane, of Oswego, and Lieut. Commander Leonard Chenery.

Chairman Benjamin gave an idea of what the memorial will look like, if constructed, yesterday. It is to be constructed midway between Pier A and the Barge Office. In order to get a safe approach for boats the bottom is to be dredged out a little deeper than it is at present to the distance of about fifteen feet. Just beyond that the depth of the water is nearly sixty feet. The curve into which boats will glide to enter the arch will be about thirty feet deep. The arch itself, not including the quadriga and the statues, is to be 125 feet high.

The width will be the same. The arch will stand well back, about 20 feet from the boat landing, and will be approached by several short flights of stairs, of marble. Surrounding the arch there is to be a plaza, confined by a railing, for spectators to view the harbor, and provided with a band stand. Having passed through the arch and across the plaza, the newly landed visitor will then pass over a marble-paved walk about 20 feet wide to State Street. Statues will line both sides of the way.

Some of the statues which will adorn the sides of the arch facing the harbor and facing inland have already been decided upon. The figures which adorned the Dewey arch suggest them roughly, but other subjects will be selected. They will include such familiar naval statues as Farragut, Perry at Lake Erie, John Paul Jones, and others equally as appropriate. On the interior of the arch the names of those who have already distinguished themselves in the navy will be inscribed, with places left for those who are already believed to deserve a place there, but whose names are not to be added to the list until twenty-five years after their death.

"We do not propose to follow the examples of the ancients either in the construction of the arch itself or in the statuary adorning it," said Mr. Benjamin. "We propose to give in the construction of the arch future times an idea of what progress we of the United States had made in architecture and sculpture. Not that the Greeks or Romans are to be entirely ignored, but our intention is to make it a modern monument.

"After having conceived the plan of the erection of the monument, we wrote to a large number of the naval officers and asked them for their opinion, among them Admiral Dewey. All were highly in favor of the plan.

"After Mr. Clausen has approved the design we will take it to the Municipal Art Commission, which has already signified its approval of the plan, for the purpose of getting its official signature.

"We will then be incorporated so that we can legally receive money, and the work will then be pushed on. As many of the men who will have work to do on the arch will be artists, we cannot estimate on the time of construction, but we do not think that it will take longer than three years.

"We decided on Mr. Flagg as architect, because he was clearly—because of his special study of the naval spirit—the best equipped man for the work.

Park Commissioner Clausen said last night that the idea for the memorial had been submitted to him and that in general he approved of it. He said, however, that when the plans themselves were delivered to him there might be some detail to which he would offer objection.

BARNARD'S COLLEGE SONG.

It is Called "Morningside," and is a Parody on "Mandalay."

The young women of Barnard College have at last adopted a song peculiarly their own, to be sung at all college functions. The song, which is the work of Miss Ada Watterson, a graduate in the class of '98, is entitled "Morningside," and will be sung to the tune of "Mandalay."

The poem consists of four stanzas, and describes some of the phases of college life. The first stanza, with the refrain, is as follows:

By the tomb of Grant, the hero, looking southward to the sea,
There's a Barnard girl a-sitting, and I know she thinks of me.
For the mists rise from the river and the breeze sings far and wide,
"Come ye back to Barnard College, come ye back to Morningside."

Come ye back to Morningside,
Where the undergrads abide.
Can't you see the trees a-waving
On the shore at Riverside?
On the Heights of Morningside,
Gladly would I conquer pride,
And become again a freshman
On the Heights of Morningside.

New Line for Staten Island.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The Richmond Beach Railway Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $20,000, to operate a steam or electric line from Arbutus Lake to tracks of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, near Annandale Station, S. I. The Directors are William B. Rockwell, John Elliot Bowles, M. J. Wightman, Harry T. Bowles, Russell S. Foot, Frank Coenen, Everett L. Brown, M. P. Ambellinger, and Charles Johnson.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE CHANGES

Justice Scott of the Building Committee Replies to Criticisms.

In answer to the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, signed "J. M. S.," in which the writer made adverse comment on the proposed change in the County Court House and incidentally criticised Horgan & Slattery, the architects who are to take charge of the changes, Justice Scott, who, with Justices Bugro and Truax, is on the Building Committee, which is to use $2,000,000 for the changes in the building, said:

"It would certainly be unwise to make these alterations if any other course was open to us. I have long been in favor of the plan of going up town, and at one time I proposed that the city purchase a block on Gramercy Square and erect a Court House there.

"The original plan for the Hall of Records contemplated a continuous row of public buildings on Chambers Street, clear to Broadway, with the Court House at the Broadway end and a large municipal building in the centre of the block. This was a most laudable plan. It is perfectly plain that at the present time neither this plan nor the proposition for an uptown Court House can be considered, as the city is so heavily drawn upon for bonds for all sorts of enterprises. The proposed alteration of the Court House will, we believe, make it tolerably habitable for many years, and when it once more becomes inadequate for the business of the courts we believe that the city will be in a position to build up town. Just now I do not believe the lawyers or business men would tolerate an up-town Court House.

"'J. M. S.' has a false impression as to how much space in City Hall Park the proposed additions will occupy. The new additions are not going to cover the whole park, as has been implied. People seem to forget that in a short time the present Register's Office will be torn down, as well as will the engine house at Chambers and Centre Streets.

"The alterations do not contemplate long sweeping wings enveloping the City Hall on each side. This is one of the popular fallacies. On investigating the reasons for the exceedingly bad ventilation in the building, we decided that it was the fault of the interior courtrooms. These will be done away with and a large central rotunda constructed, with courtrooms on three sides. The addition will consist of an extension to the south, under which a portico will run to accommodate passers-by. While these did not make a wholly beautiful building, we believe that the new Court House will, as well as possible, under the circumstances.

"With regard to Messrs. Horgan & Slattery, it would not be fitting for one in my position to criticise them. I do not know Mr. Slattery, but Mr. Horgan has done everything that he could, and in a very acceptable manner."

THREATENED HIS FIANCEE.

She Had Him Arrested and Refused to Be Placated.

Harry Lawrence, 306 Henry Street, Manhattan, was arraigned before Magistrate Steers in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, charged with sending threatening letters to Miss Louise Duffy, who lives at 137 High Street, that borough.

Magistrate Steers seemed disposed to believe that the quarrel should be settled by the young people themselves, and this semed to be the view taken by the defendant and his counsel, but Miss Duffy could not see things that way, and insisted that the case proceed.

"I want that man punished to the full extent of the law," she declared. "I want to feel safe when I am going to and coming from work."

Lawrence's lawyer said he would admit that the letters that caused the young man's arrest were written by him.

Miss Duffy then took the stand.

"You and Mr. Lawrence were once sweethearts?" was the first question addresed to her.

"Yes."

"And you were engaged to be married?"

"No," replied the young woman, assuming her most decided manner.

"What, you never promised to be his wife?"

"Never!"

"And you never wrote to him 'Your loving and ever faithful wife to be' and 'Dearest, you gave my promise that I will become your wife and you should feel happy, as I never gave a promise like this to another'?" continued the lawyer.

Then Miss Duffy became embarrassed. She shifted in the chair and, looking down, said shyly:

"I may have written that."

Then the lawyer produced a bunch of letters which visibly increased the plaintiff's discomfiture. Drawing one of the letters from the package, the lawyer handed it to her.

"Did you write this?" he asked.

"Yes," she admitted.

It was offered in evidence, and the witness promptly appealed to the Magistrate, saying that she did not believe her letters should be paraded.

The Magistrate decided to admit the letters. He said:

"You have made this complaint, and as I understood you said that you had not been engaged to this man the lawyer now has a right to show the relations that existed between you. Therefore the letters are important."

Th letter was as follows:

My Dear Beloved: Having nothing to do but lie in bed with a headache, I thought a few lines to you would cheer me. Your letter was very nice and I hope that you will always be happy. Dearest, don't be worried. You must forget it. You will soon get work, and, remember, you have something to be pleasant for. You have me and I want you to look as if you were pleased. Dearest, I am pleased at last to hear that you were happy to have me ask you to kiss me. Dearest, I will tell you frankly that when I saw you have taken the ring off your finger to please me it felt for the first time that I loved you. You cannot blame me for feeling jealous of you when you wore that . . . I felt as if you did not belong to me, but now that it is off I feel as if you were all mine.

Dearest, you have my promise that I will become your wife and you should feel happy, as I never gave a promise like this to another and I will faithfully keep this ever, unless you should prove to be anything else than what I think you are. So happy that we never will regret this promise. Good-bye until we meet again.

From your happy intended wife, LOU.

Magistrate Steers paroled Lawrence in the custody of his lawyer pending trial at Special Sessions.

STONY WOLD SANITARIUM.

A Strong Working Auxiliary Formed to Advance the Tuberculosis Hospital Project.

More than a hundred women, together with a few clergymen and laymen, assembled at the third public meeting of the Stony Wold Sanitarium Building Fund Committee, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, 40 East Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon. The purpose of the committee is to raise funds for the establishment of a sanitarium at Kushaqua, Franklin County, N. Y., in the Adirondacks, for the treatment of working girls, young married women, and children suffering from consumption in its incipient stages, and before the gathering broke up an auxiliary, to be known as Auxiliary No. 1, was formed. Similar bodies are being organised almost every day.

Mrs. James Edward Newcomb presided over the meeting in the absence of Mrs. George F. Shrady, the Chairman, and read a paper explaining the work of the committee from the beginning to the present time. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford then delivered an address in support of the movement. Dr. Edward G. Janeway, who was to have spoken, was kept away by illness, but sent a letter of hearty indorsement. Dr. A. S. Knopf read a paper on "Sanatoria for the Consumptive Poor of Our City and State," and Miss Wilkie of St. George's Deaconesses' House, after the business of the meeting was concluded, gave instances of the ravages of the plague of the tenements that had come under her notice.

The following were elected officers of the auxiliary: Mrs. I. N. P. Stokes, Chairman; Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Treasurer; Mrs. W. B. Potts, Secretary, and Miss Mabel E. Clark, Assistant Secretary.

Among those who joined were Mrs. George Satterlee, Mrs. J. T. Gardiner, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. J. J. Knox, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. William Burden, Mrs. D. Le Roy Dresser, and Mrs. Gerard Lowrey.

Custom House Rumors Denied.

There were rumors of an "inside" shake-up at the Custom House yesterday—one that would make itself felt in all of the eleven divisions centred there. Collector Bidwell authorised a denial of the rumors, as well as one to the effect that Deputy Collector Charles A. King was to be succeeded by Jesse Grant, who is attached to the Public Stores.

AMERICAN SMELTING CASE.

Vice Chancellor, After Hearing Final Arguments, Reserves Decision.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—Vice Chancellor Stevens reserved decision this afternoon in the suit brought to make permanent the temporary injunction restraining the completion of the proposed consolidation of the American Refining and Smelting Company with the Guggenheim interests. Counsel for both sides asked that decision be rendered as quickly as possible, so that the losing side may get the case early before the Court of Errors.

When the hearing was resumed this noon, counsel for the American Company submitted to the Court a statement in reply to some of the questions raised by the Vice Chancellor. It read in part:

We understand the Vice Chancellor to put substantially two questions.

The first is this: May the Directors properly issue stock for property, when, in their judgment, the property is not worth the amount of the par of the stock to be issued? In other words, if they think the property worth only $10,000, may they issue $20,000 of stock because the stock is depreciated and is fairly worth only $10,000? In other words, again, does the law of New Jersey substantially adopt the rule of Handley vs. Seuts, 130 United States, that a going concern may issue stock for cash or property at this fair value, instead of the par value of the stock?

We answer this question in the negative, that the Directors are not justified under the New Jersey law, in issuing stock, whether for cash or for other property, to an amount at par, greater than what, in their judgment, that which they are to receive is worth.

The second question is this: If it is evident that the Directors intend to go counter to this rule, may equity enjoin them?

Upon this question, while submitting that the language cited goes far toward sustaining a negative answer, we doubt that there is large room for doubt. And we submit that the Court should not attempt to decide the question, which is one of great practical importance, until a case shall be presented which shall require it, and that this is not such a case.

In reply, the Vice Chancellor said he thought the statute governing "conscious overvaluation as the basis of fraud" was applicable to this case.

Lawyer Samuel Untermyer argued that the transaction between the American Company and the Guggenheim interests was a sound business bargain. Was it to be supposed that the agreement would have been entered into if both sides had not been confident of its advantages?

"It is true," declared Mr. Untermyer, "that there are in this State frequent evasions of the statutes, but there never was a case freer from evasions than is this."

Lawyer Lindabury refuted the contention that the proposed arrangement was a sound business one, and argued that the Directors of the American Company had resorted to the boldest evasions of the law.

"No arrangement," he said, "can be good business that consists of watering stock. If this is an attempt to water stock to the extent of $30,000,000, the harm that will result is incalculable. Every one knows that the statutes of New Jersey have become the plaything of Wall Street; that under them, on the merest pretext or baldest excuse, fictitious stock is being constantly issued."

In conclusion, Lawyer Lindabury affirmed that if the American Company's Directors had acted in good faith, they had exceeded their powers; if in bad faith, they had been guilty of fraud.

STEEL COMBINE AND J. J. HILL.

The Great Northern Man Has a Scheme on Which the Trust Did Not Figure.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—The Dispatch says: "James J. Hill of the Great Northern is said to have a plan regarding the development of the iron and steel trust which the latter concern hardly figured on, and the proposed increase in the Great Northern capital stock of $25,000,000 is said to have something to do with Mr. Hill's schemes. The trust is said to have left one portion of its far-reaching plans rather carelessly guarded, and it is through this entrance that Mr. Hill is expected to come in. It was a question of raw material for future use.

"An official declares that Mr. Hill has lately secured options on an immense tract of mineral lands in Northern Minnesota. It is also said that Mr. Hill intends to build an immense smelter on the iron range and ship his own pig iron east, instead of iron ore, in his own boats.

"A part of this scheme is said to be the development of the Crows' Nest Pass coal mines, in which Mr. Hill is deeply interested. In the coal regions Mr. Hill can make his own coke and ship it to his own smelters over his own lines, thereby being independent of the Eastern coal and coke supply."

NO TUBE WORKS AT CONNEAUT.

Carnegie Company Abandons Plans for a $12,000,000 Plant.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—The Leader says: "It was learned to-day from a source that is thoroughly reliable that the Carnegie Steel Company has definitely abandoned the project for the establishment of a twelve-million-dollar tube plant at Conneaut, Ohio, on the shores of Lake Erie.

"Last week 1,000 of the 5,000 acres under option were conveyed to the Carnegie Steel Company and the remainder will likely be taken and turned over to the United States Steel Corporation to be used as a site for some vast industry at some future time."

Iron Company Secures Option in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 5.—Developments of the past twenty-four hours in Ashtabula indicate that an extensive iron industry is to be located on the banks of Lake Erie in close proximity to Ashtabula Harbor. G. J. Chapman and F. M. Weston, representing a big coal and iron company of Montreal, Canada, have secured options on a tract of land comprising 400 acres. The options are for two weeks. The site is on a similar elevation to the land on which the Carnegie Company proposed to build gigantic tube works at Conneaut until the scheme was abandoned.

STEEL TRUST SYNDICATE.

Most of the Subscriptions for Securities Received in Full.

Subscribers to the syndicate organized by J. P. Morgan & Co. to underwrite the securities of the United States Steel Corporation have been given to understand that their subscriptions have been accepted in full. There are a few instances where the subscribers have been notified that their subscriptions have been cut down or rejected altogether, but there is but a small percentage of these.

There has been no call for funds from the syndicate, and it is not thought likely that any call will be made until the amount of old steel stocks deposited in exchange for new reach such proportions as to insure the success of the consolidation. Trust companies report a large amount of stock coming in, and there is no doubt expressed concerning the ultimate success of the merger.

It is understood that application has been made to the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange to list the securities of the new corporation.

CATHEDRAL TRUST FUNDS.

Mr. Morgan Requested Trustees to Transfer Them to Other Hands.

George Macculloch Miller last night emphatically denied a statement printed in an afternoon paper to the effect that unpleasantness existed between J. Pierpont Morgan and the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine because trust funds had been withdrawn from Mr. Morgan's keeping and transferred to the Union Trust Company's keeping. Mr. Miller, who is Secretary of the cathedral association, said:

"The transfer was made a year and a half ago, at Mr. Morgan's own request. There has never been any dissatisfaction on his part nor on the part of any one else. The statement that Mr. Morgan has not attended the meetings of the board as frequently as formerly because he was offended at the transfer of the funds from his bank is absurd. He has not attended as many meetings as formerly, perhaps, because he has been very busy. He is just as much interested as ever in the welfare of the project."

New Ferryboat of West Shore Line.

Every tug and ferryboat in the North River tooted "How'd'ye do" yesterday afternoon to the big double-decker ferryboat West Point of the West Shore Line, which made her trial trip with a distinguished party of railroad and steamship men on board. Principal dimensions of the West Point are: Length over all, 206 feet; breadth over guards, 66 feet; depth, moulded, at side, 18 feet. Her engines are of the double compound type, with cylinders 18 and 38 inches by 24 inches stroke. She is equipped with steam steering apparatus, lighted by electricity, and heated by hot air.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the exception of dinners, sewing classes, several Lenten lectures, and entertainments for charity, and two or three theatre parties, there was little doing yesterday and there will be little to-day. Mi-Carême will bring several notable affairs, including the Roman entertainment at the Constables, and at the Eastertide the numerous weddings and the last of the dancing class meetings will bring considerable gayety.

⁂

The Post-Graduate Sewing Class will meet to-day at the residence of Miss Sands, and the Knickerbocker Bowling Club assembles in the afternoon. These are the two fixed festivities; so to speak, for the day. There are a few luncheons and the opera, but nothing of importance.

⁂

A wedding in Lent is rather a novelty. To-morrow Miss Varnum and Mr. Edward De Rose will be married in the chantry of Grace Church. As stated on Sunday, the wedding will be a quiet affair, and the breakfast will be attended by a few relatives and intimate friends. There will be no bridesmaids.

⁂

Many of the New Yorkers who went on to Washington for the inauguration returned yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish arrived in the afternoon, as did also J. Henry Smith. At present the intention of the Fishes is to leave New York on Friday on their private car with a party of guests, en route for the South and West.

⁂

J. M. Wright of Boston gave a theatre party last night for Miss Angelica Schuyler Church. The play selected was "To Have and to Hold." Mrs. Church chaperoned Mr. Wright's guests, who included the Misses Church, Charlotte Prime, Lucy Coles, Beatrice Crosby, and Marjorie V. Lea, and the Messrs. John Crosby, J. Montgomery Strong, Arthur Goadby, Wyatt Blanchard, and Artemus Ward. Mr. Wright entertained his guests at supper after the play.

⁂

Last night's dinners included one given by Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies at their residence, 20 West Thirty-sixth Street; another given by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie of 2 West Fifty-sixth Street, and one by Frederic S. Flower of 597 Fifth Avenue.

⁂

The entertainment given at the Berkeley Lyceum last evening for the benefit of the Sunshine Mission was a success. There were recitations from Kipling by A. E. Stahlschmidt, music by Mrs. Powers and Miss Williamson, and Mr. Riker and Evert Janssen Wendell, James S. Cushing, and others gave the little play, entitled "A Game of Cards."

⁂

Booked on the Vaderland, sailing to-day for Southampton, there are, among others, George Batchelor, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Cornish of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. James McCrea and Miss Ada McCrea of Philadelphia, and Miss Emily Rotch of Boston.

⁂

An engagement of interest has been announced in that of J. De Courcey Ireland, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ireland, (Miss Adelia Duane Pell,) to Miss Arline Davis of Wilkesbarre, Penn. No date has been set for the marriage. Miss Davis's brother, George K. Davis, married Miss Helen Gallatin.

⁂

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had booked yesterday, as already announced, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, who will go to the Riviera to visit her sister, Mrs. Anthony Drexel. Both Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. Anthony Drexel have been giving very elaborate entertainments this season on the Riviera. The Earl of Clonmell was booked on the Teutonic for Liverpool. The Countess of Antrim was on the same ship. The Earl of Clonmell has been in New York for some months and has been much entertained.

⁂

A benefit for the Baby Fold is to be given in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf on Saturday, March 23, from 2 until 7 o'clock. The Columbia Glee and Mandolin Clubs are to sing and play. There is to be a children's corner where there will be fish ponds, grab bags, and other attractions dear to the heart of children. Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd is Chairman of the committee in charge of this department. There is to be a candy table decorated with the Columbia colors; there will be palmistry, and an artist at silhouette cutting will be present. The Baby Fold is at 355 West Twentieth Street, and there are now about fifteen babies there. It is desired to increase the funds of the fold in order to provide accommodations for a greater number.

⁂

One of the events of the Aiken season will be the tournament of the Aiken Polo Club, which will take place on March 15 and will run until March 26. The prizes are cups, which have been offered by Messrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and H. H. Hunnewell, Jr. To-day there is to be a handicap golf match, and there will be a pigeon shooting event in April, lasting several days. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and the other women now at Aiken seem, from all accounts, to be taking much interest and active participation in the sports in the open. Among the new arrivals at Aiken have been Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre and R. L. Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar and Mrs. Watrous are staying at Willcox's Hotel, as are also Mrs. and Miss Roberts.

⁂

The Teutonic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, has booked among her other passengers Mrs. H. L. Cammann, Viscount Dunluce, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Davis, B. F. Griscom, C. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Odell, Mrs. Henry F. Price, Mrs. Torrance, and the Rev. Mr. Hough and Mrs. Hough.

⁂

Among those who are registered at the principal hotels abroad are Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, who are at Nice; Mr. Gray Griswold, at the Elysée Palace, Paris; Mrs. Marion Story, at the Hotel Victoria, Naples. The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sayve (Miss Eileen O'Donnell) are at Rome.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The new Vice President was entertained this evening for the first time since his induction into office, his host being Senator Kean of New Jersey, one of his oldest friends. Mrs. Roosevelt was not present, having carried out her original plan of returning to-day to Oyster Bay, despite the many attentions and invitations which have been showered upon her. Miss Kean, who is the mistress of her brother's home, did the honors. Among those who met the Vice President were the members of the Cabinet and their wives, (except the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Long, wife of the Secretary of the Navy,) Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator and Mrs. McComas, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator Depew, Miss Paulding, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and the Misses Kean.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh this evening entertained a small dinner party in honor of Mrs. Arthur Paget of London, now the guest of Senator Depew and Miss Paulding.

Mrs. Richard Townsend gave a large reception this afternoon, Miss Townsend of New York assisting the hostess in receiving. In the dining room, where a most elaborate collation was served, Miss Patten and Miss Daisy Leiter did the honors of the table.

Fund for a Colored Church.

Members of St. James's Presbyterian Church, a colored congregation, located in a small hall at 436 West Thirty-third Street, are making efforts to raise $50,000 to secure a church edifice of their own. The Rev. F. Butler Thompkins, the pastor, announces that half of the amount required has been raised in cash or pledges. Gifts of $10,000 each are promised by two women, on condition that the entire sum is subscribed by Jan. 1, 1902. Two friends of the church have agreed to be two of sixty to give $500 each on the same terms. Members of St. James's have just given $1,200 toward the final $25,000, and hope the philanthropically inclined will come to their assistance.

BENOIT, THE COMPOSER, DEAD.

He Devoted His Life to the Attempt to Found a Flemish School of Music.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—Benoit, the distinguished composer, is dead.

Pierre Léopold Léonard Benoit was born at Harelbeke, West Flanders, on Aug. 17, 1834. After studying music with his father he entered the Conservatoire at Brussels, where he soon showed evidences of exceptional talent. He became the favorite pupil of Fétis, and while still a student was appointed conductor at a theatre and wrote the music for several plays and an opera which attained a good deal of success.

In 1857 Benoit won the first prize for composition at the Conservatoire, and a grant from the Government enabled him to make a tour of the musical centres of Germany. He continued to compose while on his travels, and on his return to Belgium produced a Messe Solemnelle, which was regarded as a work of the greatest interest. In 1861 he went to Paris, where he was for some time conductor at the Bouffes Parisiens. He soon returned to his own country, and there started the movement with which his name has been chiefly associated—that of founding a distinctively Flemish school of composition. His agitation bore fruit, and in 1867 the Flemish School of Music was founded at Antwerp under the auspices of the city and Belgian Governments. Benoit was appointed Director, which post he retained until his death.

Most musical critics regard the dream of Benoit's life as unrealized up to the present. They claim that there is little which is distinctive about the Flemish school; that it is merely a combination of the schools of Prahes and Germany. Benoit, however, was not to be discouraged, and many of his more important works are written to Flemish words. The list of his compositions is a very long one. It includes the oratorios "Lucifer," "L'Escaut," "Le Guerre," the opera "Ita," and a large number of cantatas. "Lucifer" was performed at the Albert Hall, London, in 1889, but was not received with much enthusiasm.

WALTER FORD DEAD.

Song Writer and Vaudeville Artist a Victim of Consumption.

Walter Ford, the popular song writer, vaudeville artist, and senior member of the song-producing firm of Ford & Bratton, died last night from consumption at his home in Bath Beach. He had collaborated with his partner, John W. Bratton, for the past ten years, during which period he wrote the words to all of the hundred songs they have published together, some of the best-known ones being "Sunshine of Paradise Alley," "Darling Sue," "Isabel," "I Love You in the Same Old Way," and "At the Sound of the Sunset Gun." He also wrote the words to all the songs introduced in Peter Dailey's recent farce, "Hodge, Podge & Co."

Mr. Ford's last appearance in vaudeville with his wife was six months ago at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, where they presented a clever little travesty. His illness began six weeks ago, when he was compelled to abandon the stage on account of a severe cold, which subsequently developed into consumption. He was born in Philadelphia, and was about forty years old. His wife, mother, and father are the only near relatives who survive him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Richard J. Dunglison.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Dr. Richard J. Dunglison, an eminent editor and author of many valuable medical works, is dead at his home here of dropsy and heart failure, superinduced by pneumonia. Dr. Dunglison was a son of Prof. Robley Dunglison of Jefferson Medical College, and studied medicine under his father's direction. He was graduated from Jefferson College in 1856, having previously received the degree of A. B. from the college department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was one of the originators of the Philadelphia Medical Times, and was the author of "Dunglison's Medical Dictionary" and "Dunglison's History of Medicines."

Dr. Dunglison was in the Federal service from 1863 to 1865, as Acting Assistant Surgeon. He was a member and officer in many of the leading medical societies of the city and country. He was also Assistant Secretary of the International Medical Congress, 1876, and Corresponding Secretary of the Centennial Medical Commission, 1876; was Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., September, 1887, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of that congress.

Ernest K. Hadley.

Ernest K. Hadley, at one time Speaker of the House of Assembly, died at the home of his daughter, Miss Anna Hadley, at Mount Vernon, yesterday. He was ninety years old. Mr. Hadley was born in Vermont. He came to New York State when a young man and located at Troy. He began the practice of law there, and was later elected to the Assembly. He served three terms. In 1845-6 he was Speaker of the House of Assembly. He was originally a Whig, and was one of the first delegates chosen at the Republican convention at Saratoga in 1856. Ten years ago Mr. Hadley went to live with his daughter.

George W. Troutman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—George W. Troutman, President of the Central National Bank from 1865 until 1899, died to-day of paralysis at his home 1,627 Arch Street, aged ninety years. He had been ill about five weeks. When a young man Mr. Troutman was in the grocery business with his father, but was early elected cashier of the Western National Bank, resigning in 1865 to accept the Presidency of the Central National.

Mr. Troutman was a Director in the Land, Title and Trust Company and Chairman of the Finance Committee, a Director in the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, and for many years a member of the Philadelphia Clearing House Committee, and resident manager of the Guarantee Company of North America.

Isaac M. Gregory.

Isaac M. Gregory, editor of Judge since its establishment and whose home was in Montclair, N. J., died yesterday of Bright's disease, aged about sixty-five years. Mr. Gregory was one of the old-school humorists, of which Burdette of The Burlington Hawkeye and The Danbury News Man were prominent types. He was born at Johnstown, N. Y., and began his newspaper career on The Fulton County Democrat and later published The Democrat at Fonda, N. Y. He was connected at one time with The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, The Troy Whig, and later The New York Graphic.

Col. William J. Volkmar.

PASADENA, Cal., March 5.—Col. William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, retired, died in this city yesterday. The remains will be interred at Arlington Cemetery, Washington. Col. Volkmar was appointed Adjutant General by President Cleveland in 1885, and had served consecutively with the Departments of Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Denver.

He was retired for disability last June. Col. Volkmar was graduated from the Military Academy in 1868, having before his appointment served a short time as a Sergeant in the civil war.

Obituary Notes.

SIMON WENBAN, President of the Tenabo Mining Company, died yesterday at San Francisco. He went to California in 1854 by way of Cape Horn.

STEPHEN MILLER GLADWIN, one of the founders of the Carew Manufacturing Company of Holyoke, Mass., and long identified with the paper industries of the country, died yesterday at his home in Leonia, N. J. He was in his eighteth year.

JOHN B. MILLER, connected with the freight department of the Erie Railroad, died at his home, 214 North Avenue, Cranford, N. J., yesterday. He was taken ill with pneumonia a few days ago. He is survived by a wife and two small children.

PATRICK MORGAN, the founder of Morgan & Brothers, the storage warehousemen, died yesterday at his home, 25 West Sixty-first Street. He had been in business in this city for the past fifty years. He was an uncle of John B. Sexton, the President of the Health Board. Mr. Morgan was a well-known Democrat and a prominent member of the Democratic Club.

Mrs. ELIZABETH T. PALMER died at her home, 183 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, on Monday. She was born in New York on Sept. 2, 1836. She was an active member of the West Side Methodist Church, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of the Jersey City Woman's Club, and of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church parish.

She is survived by one son and one daughter.

JOHN WILLIAMS PAUL died Sunday at his home, 236 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Paul was born at Portsea, England, eighty-two years ago, and came to this country with his parents when a boy. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was Grand Commander of the State. A widow and four children survive him. The funeral services were held last night in the Almalie Street Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Paul was an Elder.

CHARLES SCHMANDT, chief engineer of the National Sugar Refining Company, died suddenly yesterday while entering the Mollenhauer sugar refinery building, Kent Avenue and South Eleventh Street, Williamsburg. Death is attributed to heart disease. Mr. Schmandt was sixty-five years old, and lived at 72 South Third Street. Since 1880 he had been engineer of the Mollenhauer sugar interests. He planned and superintended the construction of the immense Mollenhauer sugar refinery. A widow and four married daughters survive him.

ANDREW DOUGHERTY'S DEATH.

His Adventurous Career Before He Became a Prominent and Successful Manufacturer.

Andrew Dougherty, who died Monday at his home, 13 East Sixty-fifth Street, was not only the oldest playing-card manufacturer in the city, but he had some reputation as an inventor as well.

Most of the devices now used for the making of cards were of his conception, and he was the originator of a paper-wetting appliance which the newspapers of the country used in preparing their paper for the press up to the time of the invention of the web perfecting press, since which time dry paper has been used instead of dampened sheets as theretofore.

The early years of Mr. Dougherty's life were eventful ones, and before he settled down to steady mercantile pursuits he saw much adventurous service on the sea. Born in Ireland in 1826, he came to this country at the age of nine years with his parents. For several years after that he was sent to the public schools, obtaining a fair rudimentary education.

Seeing no opportunity of satisfying his ambition to get along in the world at home, he decided when quite a boy to become a sailor, and embarked for the arctic seas in a whaler. He often told of this first voyage in later years, saying that the craft in which he started from home was about the size of a steam launch of nowadays.

Three years elapsed during the cruise. Then he returned home and staid awhile with his people, after which he set sail again. Several more voyages followed, but at last, in 1848, the young man grew tired of wandering and set up an establishment for the manufacture of cards at 48 Ann Street.

From then to the time of his death his business steadily increased, until his factory, the present site of which is at 80 Centre Street, came to be known as one of the leading institutions of its class in the country.

Mr. Dougherty was known among his friends to be a man of many charitable deeds. He was a member of the Catholic Club, Brooklyn Library Association, Long Island Historical Society, and the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, and a Director of the American Museum of Natural History. He is survived by three sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

GERMANS OPPOSE TAMMANY.

Organize a League for Aggressive Work in the Coming Campaign.

The German-American League was organized last night in the United Charities Building with the avowed intention of bringing the German vote to bear in the coming fight at the polls against Tammany Hall. Nearly 200 delegates, representing the 35 Assembly districts, exclusive of delegates from Queens, were present to elect officers and to pass resolutions declaring the platform of the organization.

The stand of the league was defined in the address of President Ludwig F. Thoma. He said:

"Those citizens who took the most active interest in the German movement during the last National campaign considered it necessary to keep such interest of the New York Germans

TRAGEDY AFTER THE PLAY

Marie Cirella's Murder Fills Mulberry Street with Sorrow.

GRIEF OF THE GIRL'S MOTHER

Slayer of the Actress Writes a Letter Indicating His Jealousy and Disclosing His Purpose.

"I had a pistol in my bosom; they did not search me at the station, for I had done nothing. But I could have killed him, as he did my poor Marie."

Sorrow for her dead child and passionate regret at a lost opportunity for swift vengeance were voiced in this outburst of Santina Magano, the Italian actress, the murder of whose daughter startled Mulberry Street at an early hour yesterday morning. A group of sympathizing friends had gathered in the woman's home, 40 Madison Street, to hear again and again the mother's story. One of them asked why she had not killed the murderer on the spot.

"Why, why?" she repeated. "I thought only of my child. So young, so beautiful, lying there. Why should he kill her, she so innocent, who never did any one harm?"

She crossed the room, took down a guitar from the wall where it hung, and broke it across her knee.

"There will be no more music," she cried; "no one to play the piano, the guitar. It will be so still."

Then she sat down, folded her hands, and moaned.

Some one tried to speak a good word for Triola, the man who killed Marie Cirella, as she was known on the stage.

"He must have loved much to do such a thing."

"Loved?" Mme. Magano's eyes flashed angrily. "Juliano will tell you what kind of a man he was. Come here, child."

Little Juliano, the dead girl's six-year-old sister, stopped playing with a string of beads and told how Triola had come to the house early one morning, before Marie was up, and insisted that the girl come out to him and record her love in writing.

"He say she must write on a piece of paper, 'I love only Triola,' or he would cut her in the face," said the child. Many times he say that. Sister she afraid, and she do as he say."

Then Mme. Magano declared that Triola's mother, professing only friendship, became the bearer of letters to her daughter, in which Triola vowed his eternal love; that Mme. Triola hid the letters in books that she said she brought for the good of Marie's soul.

She told, too, of one occasion on which she returned home and surprised Triola, who had been forbidden to enter the house. He escaped over the adjoining fire escape.

"But Marie was a child, then. She did not know. Lately she saw what Triola was, and she would have nothing to do with him. He got a job a month ago to make her think he would work for her. Bah! He want her to make a living for him."

There were three in Mulberry Street yesterday about which all interest centred. Villa Umberto, the café and theatre at 109 Mulberry, first attracted attention. It was there that the mother and daughter were playing in a six-act piece, "La Cieca di Sorrento," similar in plot to "The Two Orphans." Mme. Magano played the blind girl and Marie appeared in the part of an Italian peasant girl. From a seat in the front row Antonio Triola of 55 Oliver Street watched the play, leaving after each act to drink chianti in the little bar in front of the theatre.

This much of the story told, the crowd would glance at the narrow entrance leading to the stage, whence at a little after midnight, Mme. Magano, Marie, and Cuglielmo Sorrentino started the play in vain. Then the curious ones would walk up the street to the corner of Bayard, in front of the schoolhouse door, where in the shadow Triola waited. In the paneling of the door a clean round hole and two dents showed the ineffectual attempts of the man's first three shots.

Here a second group quickly took the place of the first, moving then diagonally across the street to the café at No. 83, where Triola hid in the cellar till the police dragged him out. But few of the Italians entered the café. They stood and gazed at the little show window, where in a glass of water rested a bunch of red and yellow roses.

"They belonged to Marie—she carry them in the hand in the play," said one.

"She let them fall when he shoot," added another.

The flowers formed the most potent attraction for the women of Mulberry Street. To them the sight of the drooping blossoms that the little actress had let fall as she dropped to the sidewalk seemed to tell the sad story.

That Triola's act was premeditated was proved by several letters found in his possession. One, which was addressed to a cousin in Cairo, Egypt, was as follows:

My Very Dear Cousin:

When you get this I will have murdered Marie Magano. She is seventeen years old and lives at 40 Madison Street. She plays on the stage. She was born, I believe, in Florence, Italy. I bid you good-bye now and send you my photograph. I will be arrested after the murder and I will be electrocuted or sent to prison for life. Your devoted ANTONIO.

Magistrate Olmstead in the Centre Street Court yesterday held Triola for the Coroner, who later committed the prisoner to the Tombs.

"La Cieca di Sorrento" was not played at Villa Umberto last night. But a freshly painted sign, put out early in the afternoon, announced: "Gran Concerto—2 Brillantissime Farse—Entrata Liberata."

FED A PEDDLER'S HORSE.

Underhill's Kindness Almost Led to His Being Lynched on the East Side.

His affection for dumb animals caused Silas A. Underhill, a lawyer, of 34 Court Street, Brooklyn, trouble yesterday in the course of a stroll through the east side. The lawyer had occasion to come over to Chrystie Street to serve some papers, and on the ferryboat he ate a large apple. Following a long-standing custom of his, he placed the peelings from the fruit in his overcoat pocket.

At the corner of Division and Chrystie Streets he caught sight of a horse belonging to Samuel Silverman, a peddler of mineral waters, of 54 Division Street. The animal, attached to a light wagon, was leaning languidly against an electric light pole gazing longingly at a tempting array of white, satin-lined coffins neatly arranged in the window of an undertaker's shop. The animal had the air of one who in the hurry and stress of the early morning business had gone out without his breakfast.

Mr. Underhill was touched at the attitude of Silverman's horse. He bethought himself at once of the apple parings in his overcoat pocket. He offered them to the horse, and the latter eagerly accepted them.

The people of that neighborhood have for some time been very much disturbed by stories of horse-poisoning, so much so indeed that it is said that several horse owners have been afraid to feed their animals for some time in the fear that their own oats have been tampered with. Therefore when some of the residents saw the lawyer engaged in his humane occupation they raised a fuss about it, and a moment later the astonished Underhill found himself the centre of a howling mob, whence he was with difficulty extricated by a policeman.

He was arraigned in the Essex Market Court some time later, and the courtroom was filled with an excited gathering of east siders clamoring for his punishment. Amid frequent interruptions from the spectators the lawyer explained that he was simply a lover of dumb animals, and meant the Silverman beast no harm. Magistrate Flammer finally got at the facts by asking if the horse still lived. The plaintiff admitted that the horse seemed to be doing well.

So the Magistrate discharged the prisoner, who left the courtroom with the remark that it would be a long time before he threw away any more kindness on an east side horse.

THREATEN TO STEAL A CHILD.

Unless an Arkansas Banker Leaves $50,000 in an Alley.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 5.—W. H. Langford, President of the Citizens' Bank of this city, has made public a letter which he received Sunday, demanding that he deposit in an alley near his home $50,000 in cash, under penalty of losing his seven-year-old son. He was threatened with death should he undertake to apprehend the authors of the communication. Regardless of the threat, Mr. Langford at once placed the matter in the hands of the authorities, and every effort has been made to run down the plotters. No clue has been obtained, however.

HID HIMSELF IN THE WALDORF.

Commodore Weston Finds a Man Concealed Next to His Sleeping Room.

Charles Garez, a Brazilian, who has figured in several escapades which have entangled him with the police of the Tenderloin, was arrested yesterday morning and arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Court, where he was held in $2,000 bail for trial. He is charged with enacting the rôle of "Peeping Tom" in the Waldorf-Astoria.

He was taken into custody early yesterday morning by Detective Kennedy of the Waldorf-Astoria, after having been found concealed in a closet adjoining the sleeping apartment of Commodore and Mrs. Edwin Weston of Newark, N. J., on the second floor. Mrs. Weston, hearing a noise in the closet at 3:45 o'clock, awakened her husband, who, upon opening the door, found Garez calmly seated on a gilt chair. He could not explain what he was doing there.

Magistrate Deuel ordered a charge of burglary to be made against him. The police say that he did not go into the hotel to steal. Garez dresses well and could easily pass unnoticed in the corridors of the hotel, where it is supposed he saw Mrs. Weston, learned the location of her apartment, and secreted himself in the closet, while Mr. and Mrs. Weston were out. He had nothing on him belonging to the guests of the hotel.

Garez first became known to the police last November, when early one morning he ran into the West Thirty-seventh Police Station half dressed and claimed he had been robbed by a badger game worked on him in the flathouse at 259 West Thirty-ninth Street. Diamonds to the value of $6,000, he said, were stolen from him. The supposed thieves were caught in Philadelphia, brought back to this city, and on Garez's evidence were sentenced to imprisonment.

He was next heard of in the newspapers, when he jumped from a steamship which had just left her dock in Jersey City bound for Brazil. Garez swam to the pier and was hauled ashore. He said he had changed his mind about sailing.

On Feb. 10 last Policeman Joseph Wallersan, on his complaint, brought Mrs. Maud Hayne of 308 West Twenty-second Street to the Tenderloin Station, whom Garez accused of being implicated in the robbery on Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Hayne proved to Sergt. Carson's satisfaction that she was respectable, and made a counterchange against Garez for annoying her. He was fined $10 in Jefferson Market Court for that offense. Other women have complained to the Tenderloin police of being molested by a man answering Garez's description.

Garez told Magistrate Deuel yesterday that he had been in nearly every room in the hotel looking for an unoccupied apartment where he might sleep. He gives his residence as 162 Prince Street.

LIVED ON BREAD AND COFFEE.

Five Seamen Claim Extra Pay Because the Food Ran Short.

Because they had been compelled to subsist for seven days on coffee and bread, five able-bodied seamen of the crew of the American bark Virginia appeared before Shipping Commissioner Dickey yesterday and made a claim for extra compensation. The Virginia was one month overdue when she arrived on Sunday. During the weather-part of the cabin, the larder of the vessel, which consisted of potatoes, canned goods, and other foods, ran short.

It was one week before the termination of the voyage, and the skipper, Capt. T. W. Cates, on investigation, found that for one week coffee and bread in scant quantities were all that could be given the crew. The crew continued work, but when they arrived in this city they decided that extra money was due them.

The five seamen, Chester Wilson, Pete Andersen, John Stevenson, Christ Petersen, and Philip Lanquist, invoked the aid of the marine branch of the Legal Aid Society. A lawyer was detailed on the case, who, with the complainants in tow, appeared before Commissioner Dickey. The Commissioner awarded damages to the extent of $1 a day during the period of semi-starvation to the able-bodied quintet. Capt. Cates, when the case was decided against him, cheerfully paid the men the extra $7 awarded them.

HIT HIS NURSE WITH A HAMMER.

Child's Attendant Sued for $5,000 Damages, but Got Nothing.

Because Philip Pziser, five years old, hit his nurse, Rosie Frankel, with a hammer, his father, Abraham Pziser, was the defendant in an action for $5,000 damages, which was tried before Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday. The girl's contention was that Abraham Pziser followed up the assault made by the lad. To quote the complaint, he "struck, bruised, and beat the plaintiff to such an extent that she was sick, sore, and bruised."

Mr. Pziser is the owner of a furniture store on upper Third Avenue, and it was while his family was in the Catskills in the Summer of 1897 that the alleged trouble occurred. The nurse came running into the cottage, crying. She declared that the little boy had struck her with the hammer. According to her testimony, she added that Mr. Pziser administered corporal punishment to her afterward.

The jury brought in a verdict in favor of Mr. Pziser.

GRAHAMS POLLEY ARRESTED.

Taken on Warrant Issued by District Attorney Philbin for Perjury.

Grahams Polley, at one time Treasurer of the Hoffman House, and who has been more or less involved in litigation with E. S. Stokes, was arrested in Brooklyn last night by Detective Sergeant Cuff, who is attached to the District Attorney's office.

The charge against Mr. Polley is perjury, and he was arrested on a warrant that was issued by District Attorney Philbin yesterday. Polley was brought to Manhattan and locked up at Police Headquarters.

MOVE AGAINST SALOONS.

Topeka Council Adopts Ordinance to Do Away with "Joints."

TOPEKA, Kan., March 5.—An ordinance has been adopted by the City Council which, it is believed, will make it almost impossible for the "jointists" to do business in this city. The ordinance makes it unlawful to treat a friend to a drink of liquor in a private house. A man is declared to be guilty of violating the ordinance if he is found in a place where liquor is sold. The ordinance does not require that an actual sale shall be proved.

Heavy fines and imprisonment of thirty to one hundred days in jail are the penalties for violations of the ordinance.

Acquitted of Murder.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 5.—Ernest Hecht, accused of murdering Mrs. Louisa Foster, was to-night acquitted by the jury. The case has been on trial for eight days. The defense was that Mrs. Foster committed suicide. Hecht was found in the room with the body, and was alleged to have killed the woman after she had tried to commit suicide and failed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE HUGGINS BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY.—Schedules of the Huggins Boot and Shoe Company of 114 Duane Street in bankruptcy show liabilities of $48,514 and nominal assets of $46,335.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Robert S. McDonnell receiver in supplementary proceedings for Joseph M. Buchanan, dentist, of Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue, on the application of Thomas and Henry A. Swift, judgment creditors. Mr. Buchanan owns a house at Gifford's, Staten Island, mortgaged for $2,000.

JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed William E. Wyatt receiver in supplementary proceedings for Joseph Neil Campbell, builder, of 370 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the application of John J. Manley, a judgment creditor. Mr. Campbell obtained considerable notoriety two years ago by offering himself as a bondsman for Fayne Moore.

NATHANIEL S. WERTHEIMER.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Peter Alexander receiver of the assets of Nathaniel S. Wertheimer, manufacturer of women's waists at 621 Broadway, and at Reading, Penn., against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 2d inst. on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Brodmer, representing H. C. F. Koch & Co., creditors, for $147. The bond was fixed at $10,000.

LOUIS SILVERSTONE.—Louis Silverstone, dealer in clothing at 188 and 190 Park Row, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 31, has received the consent of over four-fifths of his creditors to a composition at 20 cents on the dollar, and an order was granted yesterday by Judge Brown of the United States District Court in the matter. The terms of the composition are 5 per cent. cash and 15 per cent. in notes payable in three, six, and nine months. The necessary cash to pay the first installment and expenses, viz., $2,800, has been placed in a bank, and the notes, which are indorsed, are to be deposited with S. W. Dexter, the referee in bankruptcy. Mr. Silverstone's liabilities were $55,520.

MRS. MARGARET WELLS.—Mrs. Margaret Wells, wholesale dealer in coal at 1 Broadway, New York, made an assignment in Brooklyn yesterday to Joseph E. Ennis. The business was conducted in her name by her son, Joseph K. Wells, as agent, who has been identified with the coal trade for thirty years. The assignment is attributed to the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania last Fall, which resulted in trade slipping away through inability to fill orders. Mr. Ennis, the assignee, said that it was due to that strike, as contracts were made which could not be filled. Then, again, methods of business have been totally changed of late, which will result in practically driving out the middlemen in the coal trade. He could give no figures as to assets or liabilities. Trade estimates are that the liabilities are over $50,000.

THE CHRISTOPHER NALLY COMPANY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed John S. Neville receiver of the property of the Christopher Nally Company, contractors and plumbers, at 2,398 Broadway, on the application of Adam Sands, who obtained a judgment for $222 against the company, which he could not collect. It was stated that there are certain moneys due or to become due the company from the City of New York on a contract for plumbing at the Seventh Regiment Armory, amounting to $5,400, together with a further sum of $3,900, claim for extra work. The receivership was considered necessary by the plaintiff in order to prosecute the claim against the city. The company was incorporated in March, 1897, with a capital stock of $5,000. Christopher Nally is President. He has been in the plumbing business for twenty years. He received a discharge from bankruptcy on Dec. 26 last from liabilities of $217,842.

Out of Town.

LAFLEUR & DECARY.—The boot and shoe firm of Lafleur & Decary of St. Henri, a suburb of Montreal, Can., failed yesterday for $110,000 and assets estimated at about $57,000. The creditors are principally Canadians.

LUKE USHER.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday with Referee Strong by Luke Usher, a prominent Potsdam lumberman at Ogdensburg, N. Y. The liabilities are $131,135.75 and the assets $250 worth of furniture, claimed to be exempt. Usher was President of the defunct National Bank of Potsdam.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH FRIEDMAN.—Joseph Friedman, salesman, of 1,794 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $245, to five creditors, and no assets. This is said to be the smallest petition as to liabilities ever filed in this city.

JAMES W. DAVIS.—James W. Davis, dealer in hardware and paints at Portchester, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $9,964 and assets of $7,670, consisting of stock, $5,500; accounts, $2,151; cash, $4; two rifles, one bicycle, and three fishing rods, $15.

ANDREW DEYO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Andrew Deyo, doing business as F. A. Deyo & Son, dealer in coal, &c., at Yonkers, by the following creditors: Peale, Peacock & Kerr of Pennsylvania, $6,516; John W. Peale of New York, $503, and Joseph H. Lumley of New York, $2,260. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Feb. 9 to E. Russell Coles.

FRANK A. R. PRONK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frank A. R. Pronk, grocer, of Middletown, N. Y., by these creditors: Lewis De Graff & Son of New York, $181; Stephen M. Bull of Newburg, $423, and Howard W. Ellsworth of Middletown, $118. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Jan. 29 gave a bill of sale of all his stock to Frederick Smith of Middletown for the benefit of Mr. Smith and two other creditors, which stock has since been sold by Mr. Smith.

HARRY S. SOUHAMI.—Harry S. Souhami, dealer in rugs, draperies, and Oriental goods at 31 East Seventeenth Street, (Union Square,) has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $83,103 and nominal assets of $79,039. Of the liabilities $61,054 is secured, and of the assets $75,924 is pledged. There are 40 creditors in this city, 7 in Constantinople, and 5 in London. Abegg & Rusch are secured creditors for $80,054, having merchandise and accounts to the value of $75,774 as security for advances. The assets consist of merchandise pledged, $46,358; accounts pledged, $28,555; cash, $5; office furniture, $123; insurance policies, $4,000, pledged. He came here from Constantinople several years ago, and began business on June 1, 1898.

American Glass Company Dissolved.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—Papers were filed with the Secretary of State to-day dissolving the American Glass Company. The papers were signed by J. A. Chambers of Pittsburg, President of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADDISON, Matilda—Ella A. Gray...a....	$408
ALTIERI, Antonetta, and Salvatore P. Coniglio—Saul Bernstein	346
ANDREWS, Marion A.—H. Leggett and others	110
BALDWIN, James A.—Joseph M. Price	341
BARKER, William H.—T. F. Hickey and another	69
BARRY, Kate, and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland—Henry H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c.	341
BARNARD, Harris—Thomas F. Devine, costs	28
BARNARD, Harris—Thomas F. Devine, costs	28
BARNUM, Orrin—L. A. Jonas and another	1,025
BELSINGER, Harry F.—I. Bamberg	130
BLAUVELT, Dewitt W.—A. M. Houston	81
BOLLENT, Andrew—Sanford Wolfe	176
BRODSKY, Isaac—Samuel Stern, costs	27
CARY, Dora—The Holtz & Freystedt Company	420
CHILD, Charles T.—Otto W. Kleppe	145
CLINCHY, Anthony—F. C. McLain	272
COHN, Aaron B.—P. A. Stidal, as executrix, &c.	251
COLUMBUS SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC Club, Limited, Adams and Haldor F. Pocher—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c.	1,777
CONKLING, John P.—T. A. S. Sheridan	183
COSTELLO, Owen—T. McMahon	119
DE VERNASCO, Samuel—Smith Premier Typewriter Company	28
DURYEA, Charles H.—J. Matranga, costs	28
EHRGOTT, George M.—F. C. Huntington, trustee	171
EHRGOTT, Elizabeth J.—F. C. Huntington, trustee	171
EISENTRAGER, Henry T.—Equitable General Providing Company	73
ETKOWSKY, Henry, and Bessie—The State Bank	412
FARQUHAR, George—Samuel Boebuck	73
FLEMING, Julia R.—Henry Burdewik	137
FOY, James R.—E. Goodwin	328
FREEDMAN, Fritz—M. Borchardt	33
FREEUD, Hannah—E. Mayer, &c.	69
GOLDSMITH, Meyer—Home Life Insurance Company	98
GOLLNER, Ervin G., and John Doe—C. A. Friberg	106
GORHAM, John M.—James V. Lawrence	1,185
GROSJEAN, Marie—H. H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.	180
GUNN, Robert A.—W. C. Bush	185
HAMILTON, Mary—The Herendeen Manufacturing Company	108
HILL, Darwin E.—G. B. Watts, Jr., costs	60
HUESING, August S.—The F. Hollender Company	43
JOHNSON, Alexander G.—A. M. Houston	73
KANE, Charles J.—J. Loughlin	401
KITCHING, Theodore S.—S. Hoebuck	99
KNIGHT, Frank E.—E. H. Holmes	132
KNOP, Margaret, administratrix, &c.—F. Fresch and another, costs	101
LEVENSON, Meyer—D. Gordon	39
LORING, Isabella—American Realty Company, costs	220
MARLAN, Abraham and Annie—A. Freedman	26
McGEE, Sarah—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company	211
McGOVERN, James—Annie Kiernan, administratrix, &c.	150
McGRATH, Elisabeth—S. A. Sloman and another	202
METLER, Sabina—I. Lasarus	192
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. A. Mahon, by guardian, costs	26
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company—Anna M. Hildebrand, administratrix	2 250
MEXICO AND ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION Company—John W. Wilson and others	2,406
MILES, Nathaniel—Morris K. Jesup	170
NADLER, Aaron, and Max Weisler—I. Loshinsky and another	181
OFFEMIS, Joseph—J. A. Shears	72
OPPENHEIM, Louis S.—C. K. Willmer, jr.	40
OTTO, Joseph—Hamilton Nixon	74
POMERANZ, Jacob, and Moses Weis—A. Altman	45
PURDY, Anna, and Sarah Weinstock—William J. Gorman	82
REYNOLDS, Stephen K., or Samuel K. H. R. Worthington	1,111
SABIN, Charles D.—S. Wilson	1,244
SEAMAN, Lindley F.—William W. Cone	289
SEXTON, Thomas F.—C. A. Tatum	115
SMITH, Joseph H.—T. B. Kniffen and another	60
SPRINGMEYER, George A. and William H.—Leonard W. Mack	145
THE AMERICAN COLONIAL TRADING Company—Patrick J. Cummings and another	666
THE COLUMBIA PUBLISHING COMPANY—The Bank of New Amsterdam	1,277
THOMPSON, Henry C.—C. A. Tatum	2,504
THORNTON, John T. and William—C. True	426
TOTTEN, William H. B., administrator—R. Harrison	829
WATSON, Willis S.—L. Seasongood	91
WEIS, David—H. C. Horton	49
WELLES, Frank M.—E. H. Perry	102
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY—E. A. Ayres	266

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	47¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.06 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	07¼@7¾
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.72½
Butter, Western creamery	.15@.22

CHICAGO, March 5.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¼@72c; No. 2 red, 70@76c; No. 2 corn, 39¼@39¾c; No. 2 yellow, 39¼@39¾c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝@25¾c; No. 3 white, 27½@28¼c; No. 2 white, 27½@28¼c; No. 3 white, 27½@27¾c; No. 2 rye, 53c; good feeding barley, 45c; fair to choice malting, 49@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per barrel, $13.95@14; lard, per 100 lb, $7.37½@7.40; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7@7.20; dry-salted shoulders (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.35@7.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut-loaf, $5.20; granulated, $5.72; confectioners' A, $5.52; off A, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—New York traders were quite willing to take their cue from Liverpool yesterday morning, and New Orleans interests expressed thorough satisfaction with the action of the markets here and abroad. Bear sentiment was almost unanimous, and selling on rallies was the aim of nearly every trader on 'Change. Liverpool not only made a full response to our closing decline of Monday night, but manifested underlying weakness of no small importance. Still later, cabled here from Great Britain and the Continent, and Southern wires also brought considerable bear business to the local pit. Under these influences the market started easy in tone, with prices down 3@6 points, and gradually sank until a net loss of 7@8 points was apparent. Heavy port and interior town receipts, with claims that not only was an increase likely, but that Southern holders were dumping out the remnant of cotton held for higher prices in fear of further speculative breaks, added to the intensity of early bearish convictions here and in Liverpool. May and July came in for the brunt of the selling pressure, though March suffered severely from the pounding it received. At noon the loss had been reduced to a matter of 5@7 points by light profit-taking by room scalpers, who looked for a rally through general covering, considering the late ¾c decline overgreat, unless tempered by a clean-out of weak overvoid interests and a rise to at least 8.75 for May and July. But an attack directed from New Orleans carried prices downward 5@6 points soon after 12 M., and for a time everything pointed to 8.50 for those options before the close. Estimates for a smaller movement to New Orleans and Houston to-morrow than recently, combined with and a better showing of the semi-weekly interior town statement than expected gave the market a turn for the better at 1 o'clock. The close was steady, with prices 5 points higher on August and unchanged to 2 points lower on other months. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations ¼c lower on the basis of 8 15-16c for middling upland and 9 3-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 6,802 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, unchanged at 8¾c; Mobile quiet, ¼c lower, at 8¾c; Savannah dull and weak, unchanged, at 8¾c; Charleston nominal, quotation omitted; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk nominal, unchanged, at 9c; Baltimore nominal, ¼c lower, at 9 1-16c; Augusta quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅞@9c; St. Louis dull, unchanged, at 9c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.60	8.60	8.53	8.52@8.53
April	8.58	8.62	8.53	8.59@8.60
May	8.58	8.65	8.57	8.63@8.64
June	8.58	8.65	8.59	8.62@8.63
July	8.60	8.67	8.58	8.64@8.65
August	8.26	8.37	8.26	8.35@8.36
September	7.92	7.94	7.90	7.92@7.94
October	7.72	7.74	7.73	7.76@7.77
November	7.65	7.67	7.64	7.66@7.67
December	7.62	7.64	7.62	7.63@7.64
January				7.62@7.66

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Spot Cotton—Fair demand; prices 3-32d lower; American middling fair 5 5-32d; good middling 5 3-16d; middling, 5 1-32d; low middling, 4 27-32d; good ordinary, 4 19-32d; ordinary, 4 11-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,600 bales American. Receipts, 35,000 bales, including 30,200 bales American. Future quiet, unclosed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 60-64@4 61-64d buyers; March and April, 4 60-64d buyers; April and May, 4 59-64@4 60-64d buyers; May and June, 4 59-64@4 60-64d sellers; June and July, 4 58-64d value; July and August, 4 58-64d buyers; August and September, 4 49-64@4 50-64d sellers; September, 4 49-64@4 50-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 23-64d sellers; October and November, 4 22-64@4 23-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The earlier phases of the wheat market were bearish; English and French cables were unsatisfactory and exerted a depressing influence. The result was a decline of ⅛@¼c at the opening. Later, however, the market rallied in price without showing much activity. Later cables failed to improve on the earlier ones, but the weather in the West had a threatening look, and parties who had surveyed the weather map conditions recalled the fact that a number of important States were not sufficiently protected by snow. These bought wheat, some to cover, others for long account. From the lowest point of the forenoon prices advanced ⅝c. The market was finally ¼c net higher on the official price. The curb trading added ⅛c to the May price, making it 70⅝c bid. No. 2 red closed on the basis of 78¾c, elevator, car lots. Differences, free on board, afloat, for export: No. 2 red, spot, ⅝c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, spot, 7¼c over May; new; No. 1 hard, Duluth, spot, 11¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, New York, spot, 8c over May, new; No. 2 hard, New York, 1¼c over May; No. 1 hard, Chicago, 1¼c over May; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, spot 11¼c over May; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 3c over May; No. 1 hard Spring, to arrive, 10c over May; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, spot, 4¾c over May; No. 2, Milwaukee, spot, ½c over May.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red 72¾c; May, 72¾c; July, 72¾c; No. 2 hard, 71¼@72¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 35c; May, 35¾@35¾c; July, 39¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 26½c; May, 26¾c; July, 25c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 75@75½c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@54c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—Wheat—Cash, 74¼c; May, 74¼@74¾c; July, 75¼@75¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@70½c.

DULUTH, March 5.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼@70¼c. May, 70¼c; July, 77c. Corn, 37¼c. Oats, 26½@26¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $1.80@$1.90, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.40, as to brand. Bagmeal dull; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@95c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $17.25@$17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $16.75@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$20.50; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, 82c; linseed middlings, $27.75; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oilmeal, $22.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	79	79¼	79	79¼
May	79¼	79¾	79 7-16	79¾
July	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼
Corn—				
May	46¼	46 3-16	46 1-16	46¼
July	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾
Lard—				
March				$7.72

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March				73¾
May	75¾	75 11-16	75¼	75¾
Corn—				
March	39¼	39¼	39 1-16	39¼
May	40¾	40 15-16	40 11-16	40¾
Oats—				
March	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾
May	25 7-16	25½	25¾	25¾

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Dull; mess, $14@$14.50; family, $15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Steady; $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Dull; bacons, 7¼c; 150-lb, 7¼@7¾c; 160-lb, 7¼c; 140-lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10-lb, 8¾@8¾c; 12-lb, 8¾c; 14-lb, 8c; pickled shoulders firm, 6½c; pickled hams firm, 8¾@9c. TALLOW—Steady; city 4¾c; country, 4½@5c. LARD—Dull, $7.72½; city lard steady, $7.40; refined lard steady; South America, $8.60; Continent, $7.90; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound quiet; city, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Easy; oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.10@6.15
April	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.15@6.20
May	6.35	6.35	6.25	6.25@6.30
June				6.25@6.30
July	6.45	6.45	6.35	6.30@6.35
August				6.25@6.40
September	6.50	6.55	6.35	6.35@6.40
October	6.55	6.55	6.40	6.50@6.40
November	6.55	6.55	6.40	6.40@6.45
December	6.70	6.70	6.55	6.55@6.60
January	6.60	6.60	6.55	6.55@6.60
February				6.60@6.65

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Firm; good average Santos, 8$500. Hamburg—Opened ½@¾ pfennig lower; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M. declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., irregular, unchanged to ¼f higher; at 5:30 P. M., advanced ¼f; January, 43; February, 43; March, 41; April, 41.25; May, 41.50; June, 41.75; July, 42; August, 42.25; September, 42.50; October, 42.75; November, 42.75; December, 43. Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 6$050 exchange, 11¾d.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron, warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.12½; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $5.05.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses, 3¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar ord., barrels, $2.75; spirits of turpentine, 50½@60c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.60; F., $1.65; G., $1.70; H., $1.75; I., $1.80@$

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Supreme Court of the United States.

138—Clarence W. Hobbs et al., executors and petitioners, vs. Frederick R. Beach; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Opinion by Justice Brown.

45—H. Brunilla Matchen, petitioner, vs. the First National Bank of Chicago; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second District.—Judgment of United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and judgment of Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut affirmed and causes remanded to the said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

116—W. W. Cargill Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota, to review the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

412—The city of Detroit et al., appellants, vs. the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company. 464—The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Reynolds, Controller, et al. 494—Alfred V. Booth, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois, and 553—Pablo Maese et al., appellants, vs. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of General Land Office, et al.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument, in the order named, on Oct. 28 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

485—The Board of County Commissioners of Meade County, Kan., petitioners, vs. Anna Cornell.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

540—The Security Trust Company, as administrator, petitioner, vs. the Black River National Bank of Lowville.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

542—Franklin S. Bull, petitioner, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

554—John E. Hanifen, petitioner, vs. Edward A. Price et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

558—Henry L. Ward, Treasurer, petitioner, vs. Edward Joslin.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit granted.

560—The Southern Pine Company, petitioner, vs. Mrs. Olivia B. Hall.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

561—Charles W. Colton, petitioner, vs. James I. Raymond.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

572—Hugo L. Hiller et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

573—The United States, petitioner, vs. Rudolph C. Hahn.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

576—Arthur W. Mueller, trustee, petitioner, vs. William F. Nugent.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

180—The United States, appellant, vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Passed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

276—Homer Bird, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Mandate granted on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

415—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for appellant.

574—The United States, petitioner, vs. Lucius Cobb & Sons.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondents to file brief in opposition to petition within three days.

570—The Knights Templars and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, petitioner, vs. Rosa B. Jarman.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Harvey Bryan Hicks and S. S. Gregory for the petitioner and by Frederick H. Bacon for the respondent.

298—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Anna C. Pande et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by J. J. Darlington for the defendants in error.

453—Eastern Building and Loan Association, plaintiff in error, vs. David W. Ebaugh.—Motion to advance submitted by William H. Robesoh in behalf of counsel.

520—W. P. H. McFadden et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Evans-Snider-Buel Company.—Motion to advance submitted by William Springer on behalf of counsel.

204—The Reloj Cattle Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Continued per stipulation.

250—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Continued per stipulation.

37—T. Walter Beam et al., appellants, vs. Gustav H. Schwab.—Reargument continued by Edmund F. Richardson for the appellants and by Henry T. Rogers for the appellee, and concluded by Edmund F. Richardson for the appellants.

162—The Mountain View Mining and Milling Company, appellant, vs. W. D. McFadden et al.—Submitted by W. H. Heyburn and L. A. Doherty for the appellant and A. B. Browne, Alexander Britton, and W. T. Stoll for appellees.

163—Railroad Equipment Company, appellant, vs. Southern Railway Company et al.—Argument commenced by Tully R. Corneck for the appellant and continued by Leon Jourolman for appellees.

Call for Wednesday: Nos. 163, 164, 165 and 247, 166, 168, 169, 171, 172, 174, and 176.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

318—Arlington Mfg. Co. vs. Norwich Union Ins. Co.
319—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Fairbanks.
120—John C. Seager Co. vs. 1,116½ Bags of Sugar.
321—Am. Ordnance Co. vs. Driggs-Seabury Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Bowlby, Klein & Becker.
In re William F. Rohrig.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re Sam. J. Hart.
In re Helen H. Hart.
In re Alfred W. Steinert.
In re Alfred Williamson.
In re Morton Boarding Stables.
In re S. J. & H. H. Co.
In re Clinton H. Smith & Co.
In re William Thompson.
In re Hy. M. Baum.
In re Jacob Hein.
In re Samuel Grohs.
In re J. J. Cooke. Bankruptcy.
2477—J. F. Smith & Co.
2271—Bowlby, Klein & Becker.
2234—Grant Bros.
3145—Bernard Edelman. Discharges.
2673—Charles F. Riker.
3308—Montgomery & Pattison.
3403—William L. Mercer.
3246—John F. Dowd.
3358—Emma Stewart.
3361—Morris Aronov.
3284—Geo. Hamann, Jr.
3381—Hy. Aikan.
3230—Meyer Th. Sloman.
2583—Charles B. Ames.
2436—Walter L. Besse.
3279—Nathan Radus.
3345—Augustine Loman.
3331—Charles H. White.
3228—Simon Simonson.
3414—Aniello Manganoro
3310—Samuel Krupp.
2132—William C. Frick.
2571—Joseph Anderson.
3287—Rosenberg vs. Raps.
3283—Joseph C. Wickham.
3188—Benjamin G. Wood
3369—Antschalk Cohn. Under objection.
3182—William Mutoh.
3332—David Malbrum.
3087—Max Koven.
3345—Samuel Sosnowsky
3158—Solomon Silverman
3230—Charles S. Freedman.
3096—Frank E. Cobus.
3316—John W. Dunne.
3006—Mark Chambers. Adjourned cases.
3232—Gustave Veit.
2823—Louis Silverstone.
3463—Simon Robbins.
3029—O. & P. Treanor.
1874—Matilda K. Marriott.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Shepard, appellant, vs. Boulevard Land Company; Hull, trustee, vs. Wilcox.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted, with costs.

Gallagher vs. Keating, Commissioner of Highways; Hine, receiver, vs. Vanderbeek, appellant.—Motions to place on calendar denied, $10 costs.

Cook vs. White, appellant.—Motion to place on calendar granted, without costs.

Weidman vs. Everard, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Hannon vs. Siegel-Cooper Company.—Motion to advance granted and case advanced to its proper place on the calendar.

Lawrence, appellant, vs. Dawson.—Motion to advance granted on condition that the case be submitted with No. 329, without costs.

Zeipp vs. Baker, appellant.—Motion to make plaintiff's grantee a party defendant denied, $10 costs.

Orvis, appellant, vs. Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad Company.—Motion to open default granted, without costs.

Crolly vs. Mellion.—Motion to advance granted, without costs.

In re judicial settlement of Sullivan, appellant, vs. Sullivan.—Order affirmed, with costs against the appellant personally.

In re application of O'Sullivan, appellant, vs. Civil Service Commissioners of New York.—Order affirmed, without costs.

People ex rel. Tracy, appellant, vs. Woodruff, Commissioner of Land Office.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 32, 41, 81, 480, 148, 162, 605, 67.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

7—Dorney vs. O'Neill.
8—Bush vs. O'Brien.
9—Clowes vs. Berckmann.
10—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
12—Meyers vs. City of New York.
14—Keegan vs. Smith.
16—Salisbury vs. Cooper et.
17—N. J. Steel & Iron Co., vs. Robinson.
25—Jones vs. Mayor &c.
26—De Sisto vs. Stimmel.
28—Marcantonio vs. Murray.
33—In re Jerome Av., (Hynes vs. McCarty.)
34—Bush vs. Coler.
36—O'Neill vs. McMullen.
42—Wotton vs. De Reau

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lang vs. Mead.
2—Minck vs. Capitol City Cold Storage W. Co.
3—Jones vs. Reilly.
4—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
5—Castle vs. Marks.
6—Doyle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Appel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8—Jones vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Hillis vs. same.
10—Bunn vs. Bacon.
11—Speno vs. Bloch.
12—In re Murray.
13—Secor vs. Goslin.
14—Rcyce vs. Malcolm.
15—Matter of Maye.
16—In re Morris.
17—Gast Litho. & Eng. Co. vs. Mount.
18—Schreiber vs. Schreiber & Fischer.
19—Jacob vs. Horowitz.
20—Sands vs. Hennessy.
21—Manheimer vs. Steinthal.
22—Ward vs. Kountze.
23—N. Y. Inv. & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
24—Altherr vs. Loeflu.
25—Valentine vs. Robinson.
26—In re Greer.
27—City of New York vs. Hart.
28—Same vs. Katzman.
29—Same vs. Jacobson.
30—Bell vs. Powers.
31—Theller vs. Koehler.
32—Holloway vs. Coler.
33—Jones vs. Jones.
34—Earll vs. Earll.
35—Gregorio vs. Gregorio.
36—Stewart vs. City of Newburg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

2683—Springer vs. Springer.
2428—Chessen vs. Chessen.
2436—Thorpe vs. Thorpe.
2457—Schaje vs. Schaje.
2458—Pincus vs. Pincus.
2460—Greenbaum vs. Greenbaum.
2461—Cushman vs. Cushman.
2462—Leon vs. Leon.
2468—Steurdt vs. Steurdt.
2052—Carroll vs. Carroll
2054—Kahlman vs. Dahlman.
2655—Ehrlich vs. Voges.
2662—Titus vs. Titus.
2664—Fellows vs. Fellows.
2668—Feinberg vs. Feinberg.
2671—Stephens vs. Stephens.
2672—Applebaum vs. Applebaum.
2673—Roll vs. Roll.
2676—English vs. English.
2681—Rosenfeld vs. Rosenfeld.
2682—Sanders vs. Sanders.
2684—Nash vs. Nash.
2823—Ries vs. Ries.
2836—Mauren vs. Mauren.
2841—Gruetter vs. Gruetter.
2842—Janes vs. Janes.
2847—Frank vs. Frank.
2848—Hatton vs. Hatton
2849—Aquila vs. Aquila.
2852—Biene vs. Biene.
2853—Rauscher vs. Rauscher.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ee Barker, Osborne, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

1—Grahams Polley.
2—Isaac Micalson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

7910—Goldberg vs. Stern.
8618—Goldberg vs. Stern
9180—Gatling vs. Central Spar Verein.
7774—Brady vs. Mount Morris Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2376—Murphy vs. Parsons.
2434—Boss vs. Jaromlosky.
8649—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, etc.
7186—Rothman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7753—Frayer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
6146—Cullip vs. N. Y. Eve. Journal Ass'n.
8272—Donohue vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8138—Stokes vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8231—McKelvey vs. Shafer.
7918—Konski vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9323—Connors vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2657.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

7113—Denzer vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
8902—Pithman vs. Dunn.
1946—De La Vergne Ref. Machine Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
8063—City of New York vs. Baird.
6847—Miller vs. Dalker.
7705—Hamilton vs. Union Ry. Co.
986—Sexton vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3470—Witherow vs. Slayback.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Frederick Clarkson, Henry W. B. Leach, Abraham McBrien, Clifford B. Hendricks, Mary Bogart, Louise Schlecht, Emith M. Devoe, Evelina Hall, Deborah M. Berthelot, Arthur E. White.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1639—Mary Beach Tautphoeus et al. vs. Anna Aaron.

1647—George Phillipi, Jr.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

437—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8437—Mostkoff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1193—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4076—Ginley vs. Union Ry. Co.
3426—Raffo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1683—Gorl vs. Healey.
826—Smith vs. Consol. Gas Co.
4279½—Biegeson vs. Kahn.
929—Squilanto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1818—Cronk vs. Williams.
349—Kohn vs. Heyman.
961—Wolff vs. Briner.
936—Warren vs. Blaney
1775—Repper vs. Wetterau.
8740—Fuess vs. Montanye Wells Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2566—Hartigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
978—Rumanow vs. Goldstein.
9036—Mugher vs. Krakauer.
7893—Hanratty vs. Schramm.
1030—Green vs. Friedman.
1901—McInnerney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6448—McCarthy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2428—Priener vs. Regan.
2456—Meyer vs. Kurz.
2458—Brazell vs. N. Y. College of Dentistry.
2464—Medole vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
2563—J. W. Lawrence Co. vs. Glover.
2550—Tate vs. Riverside Bank.
2574—Egen vs. S. I. El. R. R. Co.
8077—Delany vs. McGill.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2657.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Thomas Byrnes.
2—Lazarus Silber.
3—Leon C. Wagner.
4—James Whalen.
5—William G. Davies.
6—Charles Grady.
7—James Brant, Calvin Martin.
8—Harry Bosky.
9—Daniel Borrieli.
10—Frank Buccalo.
11—Joseph Stevens.
12—Edward Connolly.
13—Frank Keller.
14—John Keller.
15—James Flanagan, John Carvas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—Daniel O'Sullivan.
2—Charles Becker.
3—Max Adler.
4—Nathan Goldner.
5—James Clark.
6—Patrick Sullivan.
7—John Kenny.
8—Samuel Beatty.
9—Edward Borger.
10—Thomas J. Fanning.
11—Jacob Nattenheimer.
12—Dominico Avena.
13—Joseph McGrath.
14—George Basse.
15—Nathaniel Hutton.
16—Peter Casmenelli.
17—Louis Charles Ballow, indicted as Louis Charles.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matt A. Curtis vs. Gabriel Valente—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr. Adam S. Sands vs. Christopher Nally Company —John J. Neville.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Thomas Swift vs. Joseph M. Buchanan—Robert E. McDonnell.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Presbyterian Home for Aged Women vs. Redfield—Charles W. Hall vs. Hall et al.—Charles W. West.—McCullough vs. Broad Exchange Company et al.—Augustus C. Brown. May vs. May —Rufus G. Beardslee. Jenkins vs. Jenkins—John E. Ward. Johnson vs. Arnoux—Arthur D. Weekes.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Tuchmann vs. Greenblatt—Louis B. Van Gassbeck. Wandell vs. Weiss—C. H. Knox.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Sandford vs. Morford—John A. Walsh. Krakower vs. Robinson —Eugene H. Pomeroy. Blackburne vs. Furber —George E. Kent. Hall vs. Fox—Frederick G. Parker. People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company—Frank D. Arthur.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

125—Wanser vs. King.
126—Henken vs. Schwicker.
127—Loder vs. Lindstrom.
129—Peace Lumber Co. vs. Standard Cement Co.
130—Rankin vs. Westchester Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Stover, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4523—Mulligan vs. Holland.
6116—People ex rel. Stone vs. Dalton.
1083—Kalbfleisch vs. Tunbridge.
4476—Brady vs. Reiners.
2923—O'Neill vs. Ennis.
458—Amalga. Soap Co. vs. Donovan.
8471—Peters vs. Robinson.
3472—Pescher vs. L. I. Electric Co.
1004—Smith vs. City of New York.
3814—Thompson vs. Consolidated Ice Co. et al.
4630—Fitzgerald vs. B. H. R. R.
4632—Cohen vs. same.
4636—Jacek vs. Klug.
4638—Ruggles-Coles Co. vs. Miller.
4642—Gerse vs. B. H. R. R.
4657—Edstroem vs. Hodgskin.
4664—Cullen vs. Reber.
8817—Travell vs. Bannerman.
8810—Donoprio vs. Weidman Cooperage.

The following causes, be passed for the day. down for days upon the call.

1183—Boughton vs. B'klyn Daily Eagle.
3715—Cox vs. Schmidt.
4513—Mairutsky vs. Manhattan Brass Co.
1575—Farrell vs. City of Brooklyn.
8225—McAdoo vs. Friberg.
9125—Birdsall vs. Star Co.
8350—Strong vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
4082—Aindorf vs. Union R. R. Co.
4672—Hartian vs. B. H. R. R.
4673—Kirwin vs. same.
4674—Bauman vs. same.
1890—Powell vs. B'klyn & Rockaway R. R.
4460—McGoldrick vs. Lovering.
4138—Janower vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
4676—Lock vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4677—Coyne vs. same.
4680—Berner vs. same.
4681—Murphy vs. same.
4682—Odanhelm vs. Arbuckle.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4707.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar.

1276—Gilbert and another vs. Mabon.
1138—Bridge vs. B'klyn U. El. R. R. and another.
644—Squibby and another vs. Pollion et al.
1042—Central Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. N. Y. Wire Co.
828—B'klyn Lumber Co. vs. Raffano et al.
1200—McBride vs. Powers and another.
1124—Meigs vs. Hoagland.
1233—Byafron vs. Moodey.
1054—Fuhrman vs. Schilling.
2338—Waldron vs. Hotchkiss.
1978—Bloch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1430—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2232—Batavia & N. Y. Woodworking Co. vs. Southack.
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1974—Empire City Marble Co. vs. Standard Structural Co.
1998—Tichler vs. Simon
2218—Kling vs. Smith.
2274—Walsh vs. Henry.
2552—Zeitung vs. Hart.
2180—Guidette vs. Remis.
2293—Donovan vs. Muhlhofer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 11 A. M. Case on.

1933—Levy vs. Selover.
2328—Alexander vs. Freeman.
1513—Springer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1942—Behrens vs. same.
2039—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2340—Samo vs. same.
2645—Levin vs. same.
2646—Same vs. same.
2647—Schechter vs. Marcus.
2654—Tanover Chevra, &c., vs. Gross.
2663—Dupree vs. Denton
2687—Rosenberg vs. Littenberg.
2694—Fisher vs. Fliess.
2700—Keim vs. Bendit.
2701—Sturtevant vs. Mayer.
2702—John Simmons vs. Polk.
2704—O'Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2705—Johnson vs. same.
2707—Lyon vs. Lawton.
2708—Multz vs. Price.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 11 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3845—Carroll vs. Davidson.
4146—Van Schaick vs. Bird.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, March 11.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2731.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train for the People.

1—Morris Diamond.
2—Orlando J. Hackett.
3—William Markuicle.
4—Horace C. Skelly.
5—John F. Behimer.
6—Cornelius Foley.
7—John McNally.
8—William R. Rennie.
9—Frank Rennacasi.
10—Giuseppe Nocita.
11—Patrick Barry.
12—Frank Gross.
13—Sherman Eberts.
14—August Mensching.
15—James Wilson. John Murray.
16—Michael H. Murphy.
17—Charles Werner. Pleadings.
18—Samuel Burns.
19—John Eagan, Martin McMahon.
20—John McRorey.
21—Robert Kelly.
22—Charles Reilly.
23—Frank Burke.
24—Aaron E. Kats.
25—Elizabeth Loughran.
26—Gabriela L. Schutte
27—George Sanders.
28—Stony Kruck.
29—William C. Crumpton.
30—Harry Bonnet.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—John J. Regan.
2—John Ryan, William Mulligan.
3—Max Diller.
4—John Connolly, Edward McGowan.
5—William J. Lewis, James Kelly.
6—Marcus Finkelstein.
7—James Kane, Bernard Bergonza.
8—Annie Michaelis.
9—Pasquale Masucci.
10—John Burns, John Morrissey.
11—Charles E. Fuerst.
12—Moses Bloom.
13—John F. Bradley, Andrew G. Brown.
14—Adam Mickiewicz.
15—Frank Henley.
16—Harry Phelan.
17—Harry Allen.
18—Julian F. Brown.
19—Susie Greenwald.

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1—Thomas Byrnes.
2—Lazarus Silber.
3—Leon C. Wagner.
4—James Whalen.
5—William G. Davies.
6—Charles Grady.
7—James Brant, Calvin Martin.
8—Harry Bosky.
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14—John Keller.
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2274—Walsh vs. Henry.
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2180—Guidette vs. Remis.
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22—Charles Reilly.
23—Frank Burke.
24—Aaron E. Kats.
25—Elizabeth Loughran.
26—Gabriela L. Schutte
27—George Sanders.
28—Stony Kruck.
29—William C. Crumpton.
30—Harry Bonnet.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Op

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JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

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George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

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EDWARD J. BERWIND,
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HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
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Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
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Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

OGDEN GAS 5% BONDS
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

WANTED — Membership in the Consolidated Stock Exchange; state lowest prices. George D. Hencken, 60 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of March 2, 1901.

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

The UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the outstanding preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, and the outstanding bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company.

A SYNDICATE, comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe, of which the undersigned are Managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of $200,000,000, (including among such subscribers the undersigned and many large stockholders of the several Companies,) to carry out the arrangement hereinafter stated, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. Such Syndicate, through the undersigned, has made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, under which the latter is to issue and deliver its Preferred Stock and its Common Stock and its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in consideration for stocks of the above named Companies and bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company and the sum of $25,000,000 in cash.

The Syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire bonds and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Syndicate, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, offer, in exchange for the preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, respectively, certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the basis stated in the following table, viz.:

For each $100 par value of stock of the class mentioned below, the amount set opposite thereto in Preferred Stock or Common Stock of United States Steel Corporation at par:

NAME OF COMPANY AND CLASS OF STOCK.	Amount of New Stock to be delivered in par value. Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
Federal Steel Co., Preferred stock	$110	.....
" " " Common stock	4	$107.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., Preferred stock	117.50	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	102.50
National Tube Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " " Common stock	8.80	125
National Steel Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	125
American Tin Plate Co., Preferred stock	120	.....
" " " Common stock	20	125
American Steel Hoop Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	100
American Sheet Steel Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	100

With reference to the last four Companies the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those Companies, who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four Companies to be made in the percentages above stated.

Proper adjustment will be made in respect of dividends upon all the deposited preferred stocks, so that the registered holders of receipts for such preferred stocks will receive the equivalent of dividends thereon, at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to APRIL 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901, and no adjustment or allowance will be made in respect thereof.

For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a provision to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits.

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several companies above named, and of the Carnegie Company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of all the companies for the calendar year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stocks, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of properties. It is expected that by the consummation of the proposed arrangement the necessity of large deductions heretofore made on account of expenditures for improvements will be avoided; the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured, without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The certificates for stocks of the Companies above named must be deposited as stated below, in exchange for TRANSFERABLE RECEIPTS issued by the respective depositaries, for which application will be made for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney in blank, duly executed and having attached thereto the proper War Revenue stamps, and also, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends or rights to dividends upon deposited common stocks declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901. Every deposit shall be upon the following further terms and conditions:

1. The undersigned, acting in behalf of the Syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under said contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Corporation.

2. The certificates for shares of the United States Steel Corporation, deliverable to depositors, shall be delivered at an office or at offices in the City of New York to be designated by the undersigned by advertisement in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. The undersigned at their option may deliver temporary certificates for such shares pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

3. At any time prior to the deposit hereunder of two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of any one or more of the above-named Companies, (which two-thirds in each instance shall include two-thirds of the outstanding preferred stock of such Company,) the Undersigned in their discretion may withdraw the offer herein made to depositors of shares of any such Company of whose capital stock two-thirds shall not have been deposited; and, in such case, no act or notice of withdrawal shall be required other than advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. Upon any such withdrawal, the deposited shares of such Company shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor. The Undersigned, in their discretion, may consummate the proposed transaction as to the stocks of any Companies herein named, irrespective of the deposit of the stocks of any other Company or of any withdrawal as to any other Company.

4. The Undersigned are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or of any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained, as to all the depositors, by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York; and in that event all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder as to all or to any depositors, such depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned, and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor.

5. The authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation presently provided for in said contract is $850,000,000, of which one-half is to be Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and one-half is to be Common Stock. The Company will also issue its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding $304,000,000. In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company or less than all of the stocks of the other Companies above referred to shall be acquired, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in said contract.

The forms of the new Bonds and of the Indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new Preferred and Common Shares, and the entire Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. Every depositor shall accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock the shares of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited; and no depositor or holder of any receipt issued hereunder shall have any interest in the disposition of any other of the shares of stock, or of the Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, by it to be issued and delivered to or for account of the Syndicate or of any proceeds thereof. All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the Syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie Company or for delivery to depositors under the terms of this circular, are to be retained by and to belong to the Syndicate.

6. The respective depositaries may make all such rules as shall be approved by the undersigned, governing the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares, and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose. The undersigned shall not be responsible for any default of any depositary.

7. Each deposit hereunder shall be irrevocable, and shall operate as a separate and independent agreement, and as a transfer of the interest of the depositors to the undersigned on the terms hereof.

8. Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

Federal Steel Preferred Stock	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock		Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
National Tube Preferred Stock	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock		Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
American Steel & Wire Preferred Stock	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock	"	Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
National Steel Preferred Stock	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
" " Common Stock		
American Tin Plate Preferred Stock	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		
American Sheet Steel Preferred Stock	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		
American Steel Hoop Preferred Stock	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		

Deposits must be made on or before the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The undersigned reserve the right in their discretion to TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSIT hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New York City.

It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as Syndicate Managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the Syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Syndicate Managers.

Federal Steel Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, or Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

E. C. Converse, John Don,
F. J. Hearne, William S. Eaton,
Francis L. Potts, John Eaton,
William H. Latshaw, William P. Hamilton,
Joshua Rhodes, J. R. De Lamar,
Arthur F. Luke, William B. Rhodes,
A. S. Matheson, William B. Schiller,
Robert Bacon, Charles Steele,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, F. R. Tobey,
John D. Culbertson, J. N. Vance.
Daniel O'Day,

National Steel Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Tube Co.

New York, March 2d, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the National Tube Company have carefully considered the CIRCULAR NOTICE of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. dated March 2d, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the National Tube Company and of certain other Companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such CIRCULAR NOTICE, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, or Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

E. C. Converse, John Don,
F. J. Hearne, William S. Eaton,
Francis L. Potts, John Eaton,
William H. Latshaw, William P. Hamilton,
Joshua Rhodes, J. R. De Lamar,
Arthur F. Luke, William B. Rhodes,
A. S. Matheson, William B. Schiller,
Robert Bacon, Charles Steele,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, F. R. Tobey,
John D. Culbertson, J. N. Vance.
Daniel O'Day,

American Steel & Wire Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

J. W. Gates, P. A. B. Widener,
Wm. Edenborn, H. C. Pierce,
Alfred Clifford, John Lambert,
Wm. P. Palmer, Thos. F. Egan,
James Hopkins, Randal Morgan,
L. D. Ward, John A. Drake,
Thos. Dolan, S. H. Chisholm,
Chas. Douglass, J. J. Mitchell,
H. M. Drake.

American Steel & Wire Company PREFERRED Stock should be deposited with the STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, No. 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. The COMMON Stock should be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 50 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

American Tin Plate Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY and of certain other companies to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel Hoop Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at twelve o'clock noon on March 29th, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

American Sheet Steel Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$25,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 40-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., dated May, 1899; May, 1900, Coupons on (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit).
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Cum. Prefd. (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit).
25 shs United States Flour Milling Co. common (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit), together with receipt showing the payment of the assessment of $3,125 on the deposit of such stock and bonds, said certificates under the terms of the Reorganization agreement and amendments thereto, will entitle the holder to $9,027 of bonds of the new corporation, to be organized, $27,256 preferred stock of the said company, and $4,256 of the common stock.
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.
1 sh. Bank of America.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
12 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Pfd.
$1,000 Peekskill (N. Y.) 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1904.
$1,000 Yonkers (N. Y.) 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1906.
$2,000 Massachusetts State 3½ p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1947.
$1,000 Erie R. R. Prior Lien 4 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$1,000 Cinn., Newport & Covington R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$2,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$1,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1905.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 7 p. c. Convt. Bd., 1902.
$1,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1943.
$1,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1948.
$2,000 Louis., New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. (C. & I. Div.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$3,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
BY ORDER OF BERT HANSON, ESQ., ASSIGNEE OF CHARLES W. MORGAN.
1,120 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
4 shs. Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Ry.
8 shs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
10 shs. American Malt Manfg. Co.
4 shs. National Lead Co.
1 sh. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
2 shs. Franklin Society for Home Savings.
200 shs. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry.
100 shs. Boston Consol. Copper & Gold Mining Co.
25 shs. Franklin Telephone & Tel. Co.
2 shs. Oregon Transcontinental Co.
10 shs. Chic. & Great Western Ry. Co.
20 shs. United States Leather Co.
$40 American Spirits Manfg. Co.
1 sh. American Steel & Wire Co.
16 shs. Electric Co. of America.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$4,000 Union Debenture Co. 5 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds., 1911.
5 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
24 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Securities Co. of N. Y. 4 p. c. Consols.
40 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Ctfs., Assmts. Paid.
$1,500 N. Y. & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
99 shs. Snap Hook & Eye Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
$4,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of B'klyn 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
$8,000 Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. 6 p. c. Purchase Money Gold Bds., 1997.
25 shs. Union Gas & Electric Co.
$3,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
65 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
100 shs. United States Express Co.
1 sh. Bank of the Metropolis.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light and R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
40 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. German Am. Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
$5,000 Lanyon Zinc Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
4 shs. United States Trust Co.
40 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
20½ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
300 shs. Pittsburg, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. common.
$2,000 Gas and Electric Co. of Bergen Co., N. J., 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
100 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
27 shs. 9th National Bank.
5 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Warren Railroad Co.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
35 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
4 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$1,000 Eastern Minnesota R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,834 Commonwealth of Virginia 6 p. c. Certfs.
86 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. Co.
50 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust Ctfs.
17 shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. common.
$50 Lake Erie & Western R. R. common scrip.

Over $500 a Week Profit.
FROM THIS
ZINC MINE
We have just secured option on the famous Markenpax Mine, located right in the outskirts of Joplin. It has been in process of development for over a year, and is the biggest strike in several months. This is the kind of mine Eastern promoters buy and capitalize for $200,000 to $300,000. It won't pay big profits on such capital, but it will pay big dividends on the owner's price of $20,000, to which must be added our commission of $2,000.
$22,000 Will Buy It.
It is clearing over $500 a week now, with only eight men working single shifts, and its output can easily be doubled. Details on application, but no option given unless buyers are on the ground and mean business. Terms of sale: One-third down, balance within 90 days.
THE LYON INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Successor to The Lyon & Leddy Company.
JOPLIN, MO.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice-President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
dated September 3d, 1888.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1888, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to contain more than the amount of Fifty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine 75-100 dollars ($55,199.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 29th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Monett, Mo., March 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Bonds of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive, issued March 20th, 1890, for $500.00 each, payable March 20th, 1910, optional after ten years from date, that the said Bonds are hereby called for payment and the holders of the said Bonds or any of them are hereby required to present them at the Bank of Monett, Monett, Mo., April 1st, 1901, from which date interest upon said Bonds will cease.
By order of Board of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri.
T. S. FARROW, President.
D. S. BREECE, Secretary.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 204 DEARBORN ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

BOND OFFERINGS
PAYING 3.18 to 4.95%.
Central R. R. of N. J. Gen. 5s,
Fla., Cent. & Pen. Con. 5s,
Gal. Har. & San. Ant. 1st 5s,
Iowa Central Ry. Co 1st 5s,
Lake Shore Refunding 3½s,
Minn. Gen'l Elect. 1st Con. 5s,
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s,
Norf. & West. Imp. & Ext. 6s,
Nor. Pac., St. P. & Duluth 4s,
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s,
Rio Grand West 1st 4s.
Complete Circular List on Application.
Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
65 State St., Albany, N. Y. New York.

NEW YORK, March 2d, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the National Tube Company:
At the request of representatives of more than One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the common stock of the National Tube Company, we invite all holders of stock who object to the proposed merger of this Company and its accumulated assets into the corporation known as the United States Steel Corporation, to send their names, addresses, and the amounts of stock which they represent, to the undersigned.
The purpose of this request is to form a Committee for the protection of the stockholders of this Company.
The Annual Report of June last shows an accumulation of upward of Eight Millions surplus profits, in addition to the dividend on the preferred stock and the amounts set aside for dividend on the common stock. Since that time large additional accumulations are reported. This surplus properly belongs to the stockholders.
WHITE & BLACKWELL,
47 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Pleasant Valley Coal Company.
The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 115 per cent. exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $15,329.87.
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Pleasant Valley Coal Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until March 26th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.
The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.
Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, March 5th, 1901.

Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Bonds, American Malting 6s.
A. SARTORIUS,
COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING,
20 and 22 Broad Street, New York.
Telephone 4636 Cortlandt.

I WANT TO MEET MAN OR MEN WHO CAN form syndicate to acquire large interest in a developed, working gold

Mr. Morgan, while there is somewhat vague talk that in a few days "important developments" are to be announced. What actually was the fact yesterday was that, save in the case of the Erie issues, the advances were brought about by manipulation. Morgan brokers did little in the stock one way or the other.

***

The Street gave more heed yesterday than on the day previous to the significance of the acquisition of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling by Baltimore and Ohio, and as a consequence the stocks of both issues advanced. Railroad men say that its new property will greatly strengthen the Baltimore and Ohio, where most it needs strengthening, besides giving it valuable lake terminal facilities.

***

After early strength Consolidated Gas sold off on profit taking, and with the decline came a temporary cessation of the talk of a "melon cutting" for the benefit of stockholders through the sale of some of the company's lands. Brooklyn Union Gas also declined, while, on the other hand, two out-of-town properties, People's Gas and Laclede Gas advanced—the latter over 5 points. There was no news to explain the rise.

***

There was yesterday better buying of St. Paul than for some days, in anticipation of the forthcoming dividend, and in order to obtain the privilege to subscribe to the new stock issue at par. The earnings of the company for the fourth week of February showed an increase of $72,000 over the corresponding week a year ago. For the month the gain was $226,260.

***

On relatively few transactions Pacific Mail broke sharply, at one time 4 full points. The decline was said to represent liquidation by a tired holder, who had bought the stock in anticipation of the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill at the session of Congress just closed.

***

London was a buyer in this market to the extent of probably 50,000 shares, principally of Southern Railway, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific. The cables reported a strong market and a good demand for Americans.

COPPER FIGHT RESUMED.

The shares of the Amalgamated Copper Company—the Copper Trust—scored yesterday a larger advance than any other stock dealt in upon the Stock Exchange, rising over four points, which represents a gain of about ten points within the past few days. This upward movement has been attended by the announcement that the copper war was fully settled, and some such announcements last week had official sanction. At that time the settlement was considered by insiders as complete. But a sudden change has come into the situation, some of the parties to the deal have withdrawn, and the fight which has been so long raging between the Amalgamated interests upon the one side and Senator Clark and F. A. Heinze upon the other threatens now to become even bitterer. Mr. Heinze declares he has not entered into any settlement, and does not propose to. Senator Clark's son has withdrawn what was regarded as his formal consent to take the Amalgamated Presidency, and an insider of the Amalgamated Company said yesterday: "The fight is on again, and it will stay on until the other side recognizes that it is whipped."

This contest in the copper-producing field has led to tremendous losses—such losses as may even make necessary a reduction in the trust's dividend rate, according to present inside declarations.

The Directors of the Amalgamated Company meet on the third Thursday of this month to act upon the current quarterly dividend. According to precedent it should be 2 per cent.; at the rate of 8 per cent. annually. But Mr. William Rockefeller, Mr. H. H. Rogers, and Mr. Lewisohn (the latter, though not a Director, very influential in the property's affairs,) are in favor of the establishment of a special war fund—having reached the conclusion that the fight in Montana should be conducted with even more vigor and brought to a speedy termination, even if extraordinary penalties have to be borne for a time. By cutting the dividends for 1901 half in two, (reducing 4 per cent. instead of 8 per cent.,) the managers of the company will have at their disposal (contributed by the shareholders) approximately $3,000,000, and the use of such a war fund, it is stated, is counted as sufficient to assure final victory in the litigation and other phases of the copper fight, which is officially rated as more serious from the Amalgamated standpoint since Senator Clark's success at Washington, following the death of his old enemy, Marcus Daly, who was the Amalgamated Company's President and Western champion.

MR. MORGAN AND MR. KEENE.

Wall Street is pleased to call the present market a Morgan-Keene one. This is only slightly different from the title given the bull market preceding the recent decline, which the Street termed a Morgan-Hill market—Mr. James J. Hill being then reputed to be an influential factor because of the St. Paul deal. Less is now heard of Standard Oil buying.

NEW CLEARING HOUSE RECORDS.

Two more records were broken in the Clearing House yesterday for aggregate and individual balances. The former amounted to $24,170,330 on exchanges of $331,470,572, while the individual balance of the Bank of the Manhattan Company amounted to $16,471,867. The largest previous aggregate balance was $20,000,000, in January, and the previous record for individual balance was $13,000,000.

The large balances are the result of the call made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for 50 per cent. of the purchase money for the Southern Pacific Railroad by the Union Pacific, a large amount of which came through the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Efforts to form a consolidation of the leading manufacturers of knit goods in this State said to have been abandoned.

Drop in the price of lead in London from £14 7s. 6d. to £13 12s. 6d.

Admission to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of the Baltimore and Ohio engraved subscription certificates for 4 per cent. ten-year gold convertible debenture bonds, first installment paid.

Statement by the Passenger Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Chicago, that 50 per cent. more persons are traveling to California this year than last.

Reports from Boston that under the terms of the consolidation of the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston stockholders of the latter will receive for each 100 shares held 30 shares of Montana and a cash dividend.

Decrease of 21,296 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for January due to the coal miners' strike.

Increase of $4,067,565 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $795,296 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 445,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for four, five, and six months. Mercantile paper, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $331,470,572; balances, $24,170,330; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $26,090.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16@3¾ per cent. for short, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.85¾ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks at 94¾@94 11-16 and 95¼, and guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 5.—The demand for money to-day was moderate and supplies were abundant. The price for short money varied as much as it always does when the market is indebted to the Bank of England, and loans continue falling due. Discounts were easy.

The tone of the Stock Exchange was good, but operators were waiting for something to turn up and give them a lead. With the diminution of business the activity in Kafirs temporarily revived West Africans. In spite of easier money there are some doubts as to the immediate future. Every one is hanging on to South African news.

Home rails were dull, especially Scotch deferred, on unfavorable dividends.

Americans opened above parity and hardened in sympathy with Wall Street. Pennsylvanias went up 1 point and grew firmer on the new issue of capital and future prospects.

Consols for money, 97 1-16; consols for the account, 97 7-16; Atchison, 58¾; Canadian, 94; St. Paul, 156⅝; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville, 85⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 86⅜; New York Central, 147¼; Erie, 20⅝; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 105; Erie first preferred, 66½; Northern Pacific preferred, 89⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 10; Rand Mines, 42.

Bar silver steady at 28 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 9-16@3¾ per cent. and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 71¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £26,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 5.—The Bourse to-day was quiet and heavy. Internationals declined slightly. Rio Tintos were firm on the rise of copper in America. Kafirs, which were well supported at the opening, became very firm, but closed quiet.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.25.

BERLIN, March 5.—Home funds and internationals were quiet on the Boerse today. Americans were steady, and Canadian Pacifics were firm on the increase in traffic receipts. Mines were in good demand in anticipation of a revival of the building industry at the beginning of Spring, and an increase in consumption expected to result from orders in connection with the Naval bill. Transvaal Rails were in good demand.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

MADRID, March 5.—The gold quotation to-day was 34.75.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,483,343
Gold	83,299,379
Silver	19,220,182
United States notes	11,840,122
Treasury notes of 1890	158,003
National bank notes	9,896,354
Total receipts this day	3,587,410
Total receipts this month	6,814,580
Total receipts this year	392,040,565
Total expenditures this day	2,660,000
Total expenditures this month	6,495,000
Total expenditures this year	358,552,278
Deposits in National banks	98,070,264
National bank notes received this day for redemption	462,545
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	2,989,135
Customs	1,415,499
Miscellaneous	82,775

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$276,019,989
Silver dollars	428,558,009
Silver dollars of 1890	2,336,516
Silver bullion of 1890	54,471,490
Total	$760,374,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$76,019,989
Silver certificates outstanding	428,558,009
Treasury notes outstanding	55,797,000
Total	$760,374,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$63,362,169
Gold certificates	19,907,210
Silver coin and bullion	14,339,909
Silver certificates	4,899,193
United States notes	11,840,122
Other assets	18,025,508
Total in Treasury	$132,403,253
Deposits in National banks	98,070,264
Total	$230,475,517
Current liabilities	80,992,175
Available cash balance	$149,483,342

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.08	.04
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.21	.20
Bullion	.02	.01
Caledonia	.61	.62
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Choller	.07	.06
Confidence	.68	.63
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.11
Gould & Curry	.18	.18
Hale & Norcross	.14	.15
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.17
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	.63	.64
Overman	.12	.11
Potosi	.16	.15
Savage	.12	.11
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.29	.28
Standard	3.80	3.90
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.20	.20
Utah Con.	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.19	.19
Silver bars	.61¾	.61
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	.17⅛	.17⅛
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	17	17½	17	18
Alamo	13⅝	14	13½	14
Argentum	28½	29	28	29
Anaconda	44¾	47	44	46½
Butterfly	38	39	38	39
Battle Mountain	24	24½	24	25
Blue Bell	18¾	19¾	18½	18¾
C. C. Cons.	11¼	11¾	11	12
C. C. & M.	8¾	9	8½	8¾
Columbine Victor	10½	11	10½	11
Coriolanus	16	18	16	17¾
Dante	7½	8	7½	8
Damon	14	15½	14½	14½
Dr. Jackpot	51	53	80	82
Elkton	162⅜	163	101	162
El Paso	44	46	44¼	44¾
Findlay	12⅝	12¾	12½	13
Gold Dollar	21½	21¾	21¼	22
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	30
Gibson	23	28	24½	25
Gold King	103	105	103	105
Gold Knob	9¾	10	9¾	10
Gold Coin	350	500	250	500
Golden Cycle	79¾	80	79½	80
Gold Sovereign	7	7¼	6¾	7¼
Gould	25	28	25	31
Hart	12	14	12½	14
Ingham	18	18½	18½	19
Isabella	71½	73½	70	71
Independence	24¾	25	22	22½
Jackpot	32½	33	33	34
Keystone	13	14	11	15
Last Dollar	73½	75	72½	75
Lexington	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
Mount Rosa	40	46	43	43
Mary Cashen	9½	10¾	11	12
Moon Anchor	33	33½	33	34
National	8¼	9	8¼	9
Nugget	20	22	20	20½
New Haven	9½	9¾	9¾	10¾
Ophir	30	34	30	34
Organ	16	17	16	17
Pharmacist	11¾	12	11¾	13
Pinnacle	17	19	15	18½
Portland	287	298	298	300
Pointer	15¾	15¾	15	15¾
Rose Nicol	8¾	9¼	9	9
Sedan	14¾	14¾	15	15¾
Vindicator	120	130	130	130
Work	17¼	18½	16¼	16¾
Zoe	9¾	10	11½	11¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the American Beet Sugar Company, New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were strong in yesterday's market for outside securities, and transactions were on a fairly large scale. The steel stocks were not quite as active as they were the previous day, and they were at the same time more irregular. Business in the rear of the list was fairly well distributed, but several issues, which were especially active Monday, assumed places of much less prominence. A feature of the market was the strength of Standard Oil, which for some days had been dull and weak.

***

UNITED STATES STEEL was actively traded in between 39 and 40, and the preferred between 83 and 83¼. During the afternoon both issues reacted from the best prices of the morning, and they closed a little weaker than Monday, but showing no large change in quotations. Interest in the steel stocks was still large, but the unusually prominent place which they held for many days has been followed by a more general distribution of business and a less prominent position for these particular issues.

***

SHEET STEEL was strong. The common closed at 37 bid, a net advance of half a point, and the preferred sold at 83, where a good deal of stock was bought. It is expected that the contracts in Sheet Steel common will be settled by the delivery of the temporary certificates to be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company upon the deposit of the stock for the purpose of the merger in the United States Steel Corporation, but the matter of settling these contracts has not yet been definitely decided.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares from 25⅞ down to 25¼. It closed at 25 bid, a fractional net loss. United Railways preferred, on the other hand, was strong, and closed with net gains at 79 bid. Transactions in the bonds amounted to about $100,000, all of which sold at 91¼.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues all closed weaker. After fairly active trading the stocks closed at about the lowest for the day, the common showing a net loss of one-quarter of a point and the preferred of nearly a full point. The bonds sold up sharply at the opening, but during the last hour receded to the previous day's quotation.

***

STANDARD OIL was purchased to the extent of several hundred shares, and advanced 13 points, to 790. It closed at 789 bid. Yesterday's transactions were the first dealings of any consequence in the stock for some days past. The price had gradually been falling so that the previous day's sale at 775 was the lowest figure at which the stock had sold in a good while.

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UNION COPPER sold up to 4½ and closed at 4¼ bid. Considerable interest continued to be shown in the copper stocks, but naturally the issues traded in on the Board were the ones to show to the largest extent the revival of interest in this group.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, after transactions in a few hundred shares, closed with a net gain of a quarter of a point, at 20½ bid.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 15, but closed unchanged at 15 bid. At one time during the day the preferred stock was offered at 35, but no transactions in this issue were reported.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was much quieter than on Monday, and at the close it was quoted fractionally lower. The preferred stock, however, was decidedly strong and unusually active. About 500 shares changed hands between 69 and 70½, and it closed with a net gain of 2½ points at 70½ bid.

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AMERICAN CHICLE common sold at 85¼, the record price for the stock. It closed at 85½ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 5. Bid.	Asked.	March 4. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6½	6	6¾
American Bicycle pf.	25¾	26½	25⅝	26⅞
Am. Bicycle bonds	78½	79	77½	78¾
American Bridge	42	42¼	42	42¾
American Bridge pf.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾
American Chicle	85½	90	82½	90
American Chicle pf.	81	91	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33	35	33	35
American Snuff pf.	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf.	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Typefounders	58	62¼	58	62½
American Typefounders pf.	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20½	21⅜	20½	20⅞
British Exch. 3s	93½	96	96½	99
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4½	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31½	35	31½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	108	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	24	26	22	25
Consolidated Equipment	10½	11¼	11	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	33	31	33
Continental Tobacco	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	85	85	85	90
Denver & Southwestern	60	70	60¼	60¼
Denver & S. W. pf.	62¾	65	62	65
Denver & S. W. 5s	82½	92½	82½	92½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	27½	27¾	27	28
Electric Boat	25	27	25	27
Electric Boat pf.	50	53	50	53
Electric Vehicle	15	16	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	32	30	40
*Electric Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Empire Steel	6	...	6	...
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	15	...	17
General Carriage	2¼	2½	2	2¼
General Chemical pf.	70	78	70	75
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14	14½	14½	15
Havana Commercial pf.	50	54	52	54
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1⅛	1¼
International Silver pf.	36	39	35½	37
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	56	60
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf	105	...	105	...
*Markeen Copper	2	3	2	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	24	24½	24	24½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	18	22	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3½
N. Y. Transportation	3¾	4	3¾	4
Otis Elevator	30¾	30¾	29½	30¾
Otis Elevator pf.	92½	93½	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34½	36½	34⅝	34⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70½	72	68	69½
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	88	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95½	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	29	27¾	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	17	18	18	19½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	130	135	130	130
St. Louis Transit	25	25¼	25⅛	26
Seaboard Air Line 4s	76⅞	77	76½	76⅞
Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅝	12⅝	13¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	30⅝	31½	31⅝	32
Sheet Steel	37	37½	36¾	37½
Sheet Steel pf.	82	83	82¼	83⅝
Singer Mfg	275	300	275	300
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	780	790	770	780
Sterling Copper	10⅝	10⅞	10¼	10½
Storage Power	12	13	12	13
Storey Gen. Electric	12¼	13½	13⅜	13⅝
Tennessee Copper	18½	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A.	115	...	97	98
paid	4¼	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Union Typewriter	45	48	43½	45
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113½	114	112¾	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113½	119	117½	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91½	91¾	91	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78	78½	78½	79
United States Steel	39¾	40	39¾	39¾
United States Steel pf.	82½	83¼	83½	83¾
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	8	2	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	85	87	85	87
Westinghouse Air Brake	130	133	130	132
Worthington Pump pf.	113	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	106	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	106	120
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R.	240	245	241	243
Brooklyn Q. C. & S.	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	108	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	85½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	63	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	105½	110¾	105½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	100	108	100	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	91½	93½	91½	92½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 5s	103½	104	103½	104
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	35	36	35	36
9th Av. R. R.	198	200	198	200
North Jersey St. R. R.	32	33	32	33
North Jersey St. R. R. 5s	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	30	...	15
Syracuse Rap. Trans. pf.	...	...	...	30

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

28th & 29th St. 1s, 1906	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113⅜	113¾	113¼	113½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	106	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74½	77½	74½	76
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. Y.	80	85	50	88
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	...	21	...	21
Denver Gas 5s	62	64	62	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109½	108¾	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	16	12½	18½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas & Coke 5s	69	69½	67¾	68½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	112½	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. L. & C. (Ch.) 5s, 1930	100	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40½	36	40½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	79	77	79
Standard Gas, N. Y.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13½	15½	13½	15½
Western Gas	85½	98	95	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20½	22	20½	22
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	98	98	98	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	80½	81½	80½	81½
Union Ferry	32½	33	32	35
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74½	77½	74½	76
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. Y.	80	85	50	88
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	...	21	...	21
Denver Gas 5s	62	64	62	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109½	108¾	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	16	12½	18½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas & Coke 5s	69	69½	67¾	68½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	112½	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. L. & C. (Ch.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40½	36	40½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	79	77	79
Standard Gas, N. Y.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13½	15½	13½	15½
Western Gas	85½	98	95	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20½	22	20½	22
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	98	98	98	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	80½	81½	80½	81½
Union Ferry	32½	33	32	35
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

TELEPHONES.

American Tel. & Tel.	162	160½	162	162
Mexican	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
Erie, (trust ctfs

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,220	Amal. Copper	100	103⅝	100	103⅝
250	Am. Car & Fy.	21	23	21	23
30	Am. Smelting	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
1,480	Am. Steel & W.	29⅝	39½	29⅝	39⅞
$3,750	Am. Sugar Ref.	141½	142½	139½	139⅝
50	Am. Steel H.	37	37	37	37
10	Am. Tin Plate	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
200	Am. Tobacco	122	122⅜	121⅝	121⅝
30	Am. Ice	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1,280	A., T. & S. F.	57⅛	57⅝	56⅝	57
1,540	A., T. & S. F. pf.	89	89½	88⅞	89½
950	Balt. & Ohio	91⅝	92¾	91¼	92¾
530	Balt. & O. pf.	90½	92¼	90½	92
18,080	Brooklyn R. T.	75⅞	77	75¾	76¾
720	Ches. & Ohio	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43¼
17,030	Chi., Bur. & Q.	145⅝	148¾	145⅜	148⅛
3,370	C., M. & St. P.	152⅞	153⅝	152⅜	153⅛
2,290	C., R. I. & P.	125⅜	126¼	124⅞	125⅞
210	Cont. Tobacco	47¼	47½	46⅞	46⅞
20	Denver & Rio G.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
130	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28½
140	Erie 1st pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65⅝
220	Federal Steel	45	45	44¼	44½
30	Fed Steel pf.	89	89½	89	89
1,770	Louis. & Nash.	93¾	93⅝	93¼	93¼
6,330	Manhattan	118⅝	119	118¼	118⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
250	Mo., K. & T. pf.	55	55¼	55	55¼
1,070	Mo. Pacific	90⅝	90⅞	89⅞	90¼
10	Mex. Central	18½	18½	18½	18½
30	N. Y. Central	144⅝	144⅝	144⅛	144⅜
920	N. Y., O. & W.	33½	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞
1,650	North. Pacific	84⅛	84⅞	83⅞	84⅜
130	Pacific Mail	36⅜	36⅝	34½	34⅞
240	Pennsylvania	151⅞	153	151⅞	152⅞
7,140	People's Gas	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103½
1,580	Reading	31⅝	32⅜	31⅛	32⅛
1,980	Reading 1st pf.	71½	72⅝	71½	72¼
300	Reading 2d pf.	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41⅝
60	St. L. South. pf.	59	59¼	59	59
30	St. Law. & A.	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝
540	Southern Pacific	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛
2,120	Southern Ry.	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅛
150	Southern Ry. pf.	79½	79⅝	79	79⅛
780	Tenn. Coal & I.	63⅛	63⅞	62	62
300	Texas Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	20¾	20¾
10,720	Union Pacific	89⅝	91⅜	89⅝	91⅜
780	Union Pac. pf.	85	86⅛	85	86⅛
280	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
70	U. S. Rubber	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
20	Wabash	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
80	Wabash pf.	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
250	Western Union.	87⅞	88⅜	87⅞	88⅛

168,080

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
10,000	C. of G. 2d pf. inc.	35	35	35	35
5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	79½	79½	79½	79½

$25,000

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in February showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$4,037
Canadian Pacific	52,000
Chicago Great Western	9,125
Denver & Rio Grande	27,300
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	4,674
Louisville & Nashville	39,032
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20,269
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	78,117
Missouri Pacific	208,000
—Central Branch	4,000
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	8,502
St. Louis Southwestern	55,998
St. Paul	72,070
Total increase 13 roads	$580,124
Increase previously reported	46,537
Total increase 21 roads	$626,661
Decrease:	
Mexican National	$7,991
Decrease previously reported	3,326
Total decrease 3 roads	$11,317
Net increase	$615,344

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
4th week Feb	$100,691	$96,564	$85,160
Month	292,033	386,257	.....
From July 1	3,744,338	3,650,077	2,564,997
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,678
4th week Feb	542,000	490,000	449,000
Month	1,965,000	1,962,000	1,752,000
From Jan. 1	4,016,000	4,104,000	3,616,570
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
4th week Feb	120,900	90,400	97,500
Month	460,455	424,263	361,719
From July 1	3,823,415	3,575,490	3,123,938
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
4th week Feb	131,704	122,579	113,895
Month	515,184	503,076	448,320
From July 1	4,368,402	4,413,754	3,820,175
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
4th week Feb	203,900	176,600	148,700
Month	758,100	681,100	561,500
From Jul 1	7,336,900	6,654,400	6,025,400
FT. WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Feb	10,932	6,258	6,859
Month	42,695	26,102	30,478
From July 1	449,027	308,650	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,154	2,033	2,988
4th week Feb	591,590	552,558	464,725
Month	2,338,595	2,183,978	1,651,340
From July 1	19,283,918	18,703,700	15,465,822
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,219
4th week Feb	145,797	153,788	123,904
Month	585,203	575,287	483,027
From Jan. 1	1,167,226	1,185,260	1,033,417
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	508	366
4th week Feb	68,734	48,485	47,358
Month	260,257	181,169	175,108
From July 1	2,176,296	1,626,132	1,588,782
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,201	2,197	2,197
4th week Feb	300,474	231,357	211,893
Month	1,186,099	920,894	822,635
From July 1	10,530,105	9,063,270	8,677,658
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week Feb	845,000	637,000	561,000
Month	2,519,000	2,170,000	1,907,000
From Jan. 1	9,284,438	4,555,507	3,903,638
—Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Feb	35,000	31,000	28,000
Month	88,000	91,000	84,000
From Jan. 1	184,150	184,068	174,066
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	876	876	687
Month Feb	482,700	477,470	317,757
From July 1	4,201,000	4,129,463	2,950,555
PITTSBURG, BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	203	203	203
4th week Feb	25,948	17,446	.....
Month	106,301	80,126	.....
From Jan. 1	234,463	194,684	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
4th week Feb	172,565	116,567	111,800
Month	616,630	449,394	387,100
From July 1	5,164,342	4,175,525	4,129,263
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,542	6,397	6,154
4th week Feb	831,902	759,832	671,796
Month	3,093,903	2,867,742	2,573,815
From July 1	28,865,726	28,664,904	25,855,574
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Feb	50,657	33,590	40,162
Month	204,721	133,409	137,860
From Jan. 1	429,001	277,629	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for January—			
Gross	143,592	165,212	126,116
Exp. and taxes	97,979	124,555	86,400
Net	45,613	40,657	39,716
Charges	28,116	22,500	22,500
Surplus	17,497	18,157	17,216
Gross, 7 months	1,162,839	1,168,323	917,275
Net, 7 months	321,617	285,853	282,708
Sur., 7 months	124,801	128,383	101,708

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for the calendar and fiscal year for lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	88,539,827	72,922,985	65,603,738
Op. expenses	58,099,206	50,344,634	44,510,016
Net	30,440,621	22,578,351	21,093,722
Prop. ex. to gross	65%	69%	67%
Other income	6,401,146	5,529,284	5,320,592
Gross income	36,831,763	28,107,635	26,414,314
Rentals	12,224,320	11,320,449	10,169,720
Bond interest	4,267,539	4,265,506	4,263,459
All charges	19,054,235	17,620,164	16,185,598
Net income	17,277,531	10,487,471	10,228,728
Sinking fund	506,031	445,918	446,781
Extraordin'y exp.	6,540,785	989,228	673,358
Total	7,135,146	1,435,146	1,120,139
Balance	10,230,715	9,052,325	9,108,089
Dividend	*8,781,171	†6,465,268	†6,465,236
Surplus	1,449,544	2,587,058	2,642,853
Extraordin'y exp.	1,449,544	1,500,000	1,800,000
Surplus	127	1,087,058	842,853

*Six per cent. †Five per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for the fiscal year—

Gross	25,407,562	22,986,827	19,561,400
Op. expenses	18,005,964	15,959,211	13,405,352
Net	7,401,598	7,027,616	6,156,048
Prop. ex. to gross	70%	69%	68%
Other income	2,316,098	2,076,456	1,423,624
Gross income	9,717,696	9,104,068	7,579,672
Charges	7,598,006	6,957,137	6,921,097
Net income	2,119,691	2,146,931	658,574
Extraordin'y exp.	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Surplus	1,119,691	1,146,931	658,574

ENTIRE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM on lines east and west of Pittsburg, directly operated, for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	172,924,738	152,398,088	136,130,272
Op. expenses	118,849,182	106,722,377	94,670,857
Net	54,075,556	45,675,711	41,459,415

PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	22,284,923	21,106,817	18,942,631
Op. expenses	16,507,314	15,236,270	13,648,656
Net	5,757,609	5,060,547	5,293,995
Prop. exp. to gr.	74¼	71¾	71%
Other income	241,170	115,684	85,834
Total income	5,998,780	6,076,231	5,349,923
Charges	3,616,420	3,623,466	3,573,398
Balance	2,382,360	2,452,765	1,776,531
Dividend, 4%	907,670	*793,998	.....
Extraord. exp.	926,933	741,684	610,324
Total	1,834,603	1,535,682	610,324
Surplus	457,692	917,084	1,166,006
Gross	348,780	372,357	236,344

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for January—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Expenses	219,347	221,643	150,504
Net	129,413	150,709	85,849
Gross, 7 months	2,896,734	2,623,705	1,985,029
Net, 7 months	924,043	1,105,913	734,085

*1¾ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 49c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .14, 500 Anaconda Gold at .46, 300 Alice at .45, 1,000 Brunswick at 28@.27, 100 Chrysolite at .06, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 100 Crown Point at .14, 100 Father De Smet at .50, 50 Horn Silver at 1.15, 200 Isabella at .75, seller 10, and 300 Ophir at .66.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.13	Iron Silver	.60
Anaconda	.40	La Crosse	.10
Alice	.40	Leadville Con	.05
Adams Con	.23	Little Chief	.14
Belcher	.08	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.17	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Con	.25	Ontario	7.75
Caledonia, B. H.	2.00	Ophir	.60
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.02
Challas	.35	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Potosi	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Quicksilver	1.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.08
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.03
Daly	1.25	Standard	3.80
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.65
Eureka Con	.15	Union Con	.15
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Golden Fleece	.25	Argentum Juanita	.26
Gould & Curry	.12	Isabella	.85
Hale & Norcross	.13	Mollie Gibson	.21
Homestake	70.00	Portland	2.90
Horn Silver	1.15		

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Dealing in Apartment Houses and Dwellings—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for the Riverside Building Company to William B. McNiece, for $100,000, the five-story apartment house 302 and 304 West Ninetieth Street, on a plot 70 by 100.8.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Henry McAleenan and Mrs. W. J. Jarrett the two four-story dwellings 11 and 13 West Fifty-third Street, on a plot 43 by 100.5. The buyer, William Barbour, will remove the present structures and erect on the lots a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Henry D. Winans & May have also sold for John De Wing to Henry L. Thornell the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 56 West Forty-ninth Street, 20.10 by 100.5. Columbia College leasehold; also, for James Baird to Francis C. Lloyd the four-story dwelling 33 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Henry L. Sprague to George Blumenthal, the six-story apartment house, known as the Rockland, 23 and 25 West Fifty-third Street, 50 by 100.5. It is understood that the present structure will be replaced in the near future by two high-class private dwellings.

Ada Van T. Billington has sold, through F. H. Gunning & Co., for about $37,000, the four-story dwelling 68 West Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Hamilton Bank the two five-story flats 12 and 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 99.11.

Eugene Southack has sold for John Davis the three-story building 16 Bank Street, 19.7 by 75, to George Budke, an owner of adjoining property.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have bought the four-story tenement 926 Second Avenue, 25.5 by 100.

William V. Hughes has sold to C. C. McAdam the three-story brick dwelling 321 West Thirtieth Street, 23 by 99.

Simon Fine and K. Cohen have sold for Adelstein & Arrutine, for $76,600, the two seven-story flats on Allen Street, 75 feet south of Stanton Street, on a plot 50 by 87.6.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102 by 100, two seven-story brick apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company $275,000

1,982 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander Stols 31,210

By Herbert A. Sherman.

113 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lucy Esch 12,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

3,524 to 3,542 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, running through to Fulton Avenue, 178 feet on Third Avenue, 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, three-story brick flat on Third Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings on Fulton Avenue, together with four and five story buildings of the American Brewery Company; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Augustus E. Kuntz and another, executors 108,650

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, 550 Hudson Street and 108 Perry Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 20.4 by 56.5 by 46.1 by 67.9, five-story brick flat, with stores; 548½ Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.5 by 74.11 by 22.1 by 67.9, five-story brick flat, with store; 548 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.6 by 74 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store; 546 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21 by about 80, four-story brick flat, with store; also,

552 Hudson Street, northeast corner of Perry Street, 27 by 66.4 by 7 by 61, four-story brick flat, with store; 554 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 16.10 by 61 by 16.10 by 55.10, four-story brick flat, with store; 556 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 16.10 by 55.10 by 16.10 by 50.8, four-story brick flat, with store; 558 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, four-story brick flat, with store; 101 Perry Street, north side, 66.4 feet west of Hudson Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 20.5 by 59.8 by 21.8 by 53, three-story brick flat; also,

12 Van Nest Place, (Charles Street,) north side, 162 feet east of Bleecker Street, 20 by 95; three-story brick dwelling; also,

766 Greenwich Street, west side, 44.4 feet south of Bank Street, 20 by 46 and irregular, three-story brick flat; also,

276 West Eleventh Street, south side, 125.5 feet east of Bleecker Street, 24.8 by 95 by 25 by 93, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to close a partnership, 337 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; 284 Tenth Avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 24.3 by 100, four-story brick-front frame building, with four-story brick building at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executors' sale, 28½ and 30 Front Street, north side, 66.6 feet east of Broad Street, each 18.10 by 72.4, two four-story brick buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Montague Lessler, referee, 406 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,406; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Philip A Smyth, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freeman, referee, 156 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 29.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,041.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Harwood R. Pool, referee, 519 and 521 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.8 and 33.2, respectively, by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $32,055.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,088.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 437 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 445 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25.3 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front flat; 458 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 27 feet east of Tenth Avenue 27 by 90, five-story brownstone-front flat; 230 East Houston Street, north side, running through to Second Street, about 249.7 feet east of Avenue C, 20 by 75.10 by 20 by 73.4, three-story frame tenement on Houston Street and four-story brick tenement on Second Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 105 East Eightieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Prentice, referee, 28 Water Street, northwest side, 46.8 feet northeast of Broad Street, 27.11 by 35.10 by 31.1 by 35.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $13,023.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 25 East Eleventh Street, north side, 297.1 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 26.5 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling, with brick and frame extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 306 and 308 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 62.6 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house; 310 and 312 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 62.6 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, on each, $16,546; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $42,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, First Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, the block front between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, ten lots, together with ten adjoining lots on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street; to be sold as one parcel.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 833 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, north side, 125.6 feet west of Ralph Avenue, 19.6 by 100, three-story brick flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 767 and 769 Union Street, Brooklyn, north side, 291.10 feet west of Sixth Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 95; 771 and 771A Union Street, north side, 258.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, each 16.8 by 98, two three-story brick dwellings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a three-story brick warehouse, 50 by 84; also Tenth Avenue, east side, 26 feet north of Thirteenth Street, for a three-story brick warehouse, 70 by 100; also Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a three-story brick warehouse, 50 by 84; also Tenth Avenue, east side, 84 feet south of Fourteenth Street, for a three-story brick warehouse, 39.6 by 65; Conron Brothers of 11 Bloomfield Street, owners; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; total cost, $100,000.

Valentine Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 33 by 29 by 22.4; Frank Koch, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $2,200.

No. 125 Second Avenue, for a seven-story brick tenement, 28 by 105.2; Osias Kanner of 530 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame tenement; 18 by 64; Harriett Lockwood, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 231 and 233 Bowery, for a six-story brick storage house, 51.6 by 105; Louise M. Mitchell, owner; Charles Werner of 26 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $61,100.

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 100.11 by 93; Peter Wagner of 215 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $190,000.

Alterations.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue; also Tenth Avenue, east side, 23.4 feet south of Fourteenth Street, to two three-story brick warehouses; Conron Brothers of 11 Bloomfield Street, owners; J. E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles Kraus of 3,461 Third Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwartz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 726 Westchester Avenue, to a three-story brick stable; Percival S. Menken of 87 Nassau Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

No. 144 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and iron building, 26 by 95; Adriana A. Edgar, Newark, N. J., owner; D. N. E. Sturgis of 42 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to a one-story brick store; G. Sidenberg of 20 Broad Street, owner; Clough & Wardner of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 127 and 129 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick shop; D. E. Seybolt of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

Broadway, east side, 75 feet north of Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick store and offices; estate of Cortland Palmer of 850 Broadway, owners; William Tingland, architect; cost, $200.

No. 136 Sullivan Street, to a three-story brick store and meeting rooms; James Peteno, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

Melrose Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick factory; Francis Keil of 524 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; C. B. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Summit Street, north side, 150 feet east of Valentine Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Albert T. Peck of 1,028 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 108 Allen Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Isaac Schlanowski of 1,773 Lexington Avenue, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, March 5.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 20 ft s of Rivington St, 20x50.8; Catherine O'Rourke to Mary Meehan ..... Gift

BOWERY, 157½, e s, 13.7x73.7x13.6x72.9; Annie C. Ward to Russell E. Burke and another, (R S $6) $1

BROADWAY, 7th Av, e s, 90.5 ft s of 47th St, 20x80; William J. McClelland to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 50,000

BROOK AV, s w corner of 147th St, 25x90; Ettie Kaufman to William H. Maginnis, (R S $1) 200

BROOME ST, 469 to 475, s w corner of Greene St; F. L. Gunther, trustee, to James R. Smith, (R S $249.50) 249,500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 59th St, 100.6x100; James D. Matthews and others, receivers, &c., to Alexander Doyle 185,000

CLINTON ST, 250, 20.1x71.11x19.11x71.11; Betsey Goldstein to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, (mtg $3,000, R S $5.50) 100

ESSEX ST, 136, e s, 25x100; Jennie Hass to Max Wachsmann, (R S $10, mtg $25,000) 100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 375 ft w of Mermion, 25x100; Thomas Larkin to Julia L. Gerding, (R S 50c, mtg $4,000) 1

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Grace Av, 20x106.9x26x107.1; Theodore Hahn and others to William Hahn 1

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Grace Av, 26x106.9x26x107.1; Charles Hahn, as executor, to William Hahn, (R S $3) 3,000

GRAND ST, 212, n s, 23.6x100; Herman Sattelmayer to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $12, mtg $14,000) 1

GRAND AV, w s, 157.3 ft s of 190th St, 50x106 to Croton Aqueduct x50x106; also, Davidson Av, centre line, 316.8 ft n of 192d St, runs w 125x n 260 to old King's Bridge Road x e 14.8x e 110x s 4.6x s 259.9; Elmer A. Allen to Henry W. Vogel and wife 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 275 ft s of William St, 25x87.6; Tommaso Giordano to Mary E. F. Ford, (R S $1.50) 1,300

INTERVALE AV, e s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; John Saunders to J. Homer Hildreth, trustee, (R S $3, mtg $55,000) 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of Grand Av, 108.8 to e s of Croton Aqueduct, x239.6x100x222.1 to 192d St, n s at centre of Davidson Av, runs n 316.8x w 125x s 316.8 to n s of 192d St x e 125; Elmer A. Allen to John E. Eustis 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,350, e s, 24.11x36; William Greenbaum to Anna Kenney, (R S $1, mtg $19,000) 1

LORRILLARD PLACE, s e s, Lot 115, map by Andrew Findlay, March 4, 1851; John M. Woolsey and another to John H. and Harry Metzler, (R S $1) 1

MONROE ST, 160, e s, 22x100; James November and another to Samuel Parnass and another, (R S $18, mtg $17,000) 18,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft s of Boston Av, runs s 98.7x w 151.10x n 40.2x e 75.9 x n e 107.8; Richard Siegman to Michael Meehan, (R S $8) 100

PLOT centre of block between Edgecomb Av and St. Nicholas Av, at s s of land of William G. Ward, runs s 24.6x e 21.9 to centre of King's Bridge Road x n 24.1 x w 29.2; William Thompson to Nathan Hobart 1

THOMPSON ST, w s, 112.7 ft s of Spring St, 37.5x100; irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Robert Friedman, (mtg $18,000, R S $10) 100

2D AV, 176, e s, 25.10x100; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Henry R. Borst, (R S $13, mtg $15,000) 28,000

3D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; Bessie Kittenplan to Morris Kittenplan, (all liens, R S $7) 1

3D ST, 49 East, 20x77.5; Mollie November to Harry Fischel, (R S $6, mtg $8,000) 13,750

3D ST, 47 East, 20x48.1; John H. Taylor to Harry Fischel, (R S $6, mtg $5,000) .. 10,750

9TH ST, n s, Lot 638, map of Wakefield, 100x114; the Willson & Adams Company to Joseph S. Wood, (R S $5) 1

9TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 638, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Joseph S. Wood to the Westchester Exempt Firemen's Association, (R S $1.50) 1,250

12TH ST, 330 East, 16.6x99.2x irregular; Mary A. King to John T. Nagle, (R S $9.50) 9,100

14TH ST, 333 West, 25x125; Jennie S. Armstrong and others to James S. Herrman 1

14TH ST, 323 West, 25x125; James S. Herrman and others, to Amma L. De Walltearss 1

15TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 18.8x81; Julius H. Seymour, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (R S $18) 18,000

15TH ST, 404 and 406 West, and 407 and 407 West 14th St; Jennie S. Armstrong and others to James S. Herrman 1

17TH ST, 425 and 427 West, 50x92; James S. Herrman and others to William Stieg and wife 1

17TH ST, 425 and 427 West, 50x92; James S. Herrman, executor and trustee, to William Stieg and wife, (R S $20.50) 20,100

24TH ST, 245 West, 20x88; also, 26th St, 214 West, 23x98.9; Catharine Biehn

To Let for Business Purposes.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

FLOOR 55x100 TO LET
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING.
Fireproof.
Power, Heat, Elevators.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Broadway, Corner Warren Str.
Large and well-lighted second floor to lease. Size 75 feet front by about 90 feet deep. Suitable for Banking, Insurance, and other corporations, possession at once. Also single rooms and small suites.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A.—93 Warren Street Corner Lofts
Two lofts, $30; fourth loft, $25. Janitor on
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Stores, offices, warerooms; very high ceilings; finest light; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

For rent, a large building, centrally located. Near 42d St. & Broadway, suitable for automobile, livery, or storage business, about 5,000 sq. feet, on ground floor. Rent, $3,000 per year.
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42d St., east Broadway.—Four-story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

New Building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., 455 West 14th St., New York.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
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100 Factories—200 Lofts.
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The six-story building at northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts.; steam power and heat; will alter to suit tenant. Apply to T. G. & W. R. Patten, 66 Broadway, Room 11.

Studio, beautifully furnished, and with grand piano, to be rented, 5th Av. and 18th St. Address H. B. Van Duren, 48 West 12th St.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
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16 East 17th St.—Store, basement, and lofts; good light. 164 5th Av., first loft, also photo gallery. M. & L. Hess, 156 5th Av.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT TENANTS.
M. & L. Hess, 643 B'way and 156 5th Av.

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WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS. HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
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SNAPS FOR QUICK TAKERS,
Vesey St., business building. Price, $80,000. Mortgage, $40,000.
West 133d St.—Private dwelling. Price, $18,000. Mortgage, $7,000.
East 49th St.—Private dwelling, 19x50 and extension 8x 100. Price, $15,000. Mortgage, $7,000 at 4½.
West 81st St., Columbus—Amsterdam, 75x90x102.2. Two five-story apartments. Equity, $42,000. For Lots only.
54 Maiden Lane, Room 908.

Piece of business property rented to one tenant for a term of years netting 6% in exchange for a country place, free and clear. Apply to
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Tel. 1237 Cort. 69 LIBERTY ST.

Avenue property, 5-story single flat with store, equity $6,000, to exchange for free and clear country property near New York. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Seven-story, elegantly situated apartment house, west side; highest class of improvements; very wide; equity $100,000; also others. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

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West Side tenements, flats, apartment houses, lots.
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2 STORIES.	SAMPLES.	3 STORIES.
Van Buren St.	$28 Pulaski St	$35
Lafayette Av	30 Hart St	40
Van Buren St.	35 Lafayette Av	45
Pulaski St	40 Monroe St	50
Putnam Av	45 Putnam Av	60

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Corner Ocean and North Bath Ave.; ocean-front cottage, with 12 rooms: $800. Owners,
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House and barn to let at Yonkers, N. Y., in best part of city; plenty of fruit; all modern improvements. Box 76 Yonkers, N. Y.

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7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry.
4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50.
2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22.
2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent, $20.
Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

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Small house wanted, for sale or rent, 5 rooms, Teaneck or Bogota, N. J., near station. Address H. C. S., 146 Spring St.

Wanted—Small unfurnished house; all improvements; half hour from City Hall; state rent. F., Box 217 Times Office.

House, about seven rooms, with garden; hour from City Hall; buy or rent. H., 196 Times.

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Apartment to Let.—Elegantly furnished; eight outside rooms; 80th St. and Park; price of rental until October. Address X., Times Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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"The Leading Hotel of Lakewood."

LAKEWOOD is a world-renowned Winter resort for wealth and fashion, and "THE LAKEWOOD," its largest and leading hotel, is all that brains and taste, backed by unlimited capital, could devise for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of its patrons. Its luxurious appointments are surpassed by no hotel in America. The cuisine and service, it is no exaggeration to say, equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
Golfing privileges at two clubs. JAMES N. BERRY, Mgr.

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Opens March 9th. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plans. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features. New York booking office, 25 Union Square, 11 to 5 o'clock.
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147TH ST., 630 WEST.
New three-story house, Indiana limestone-front; splendid and uninterrupted view of Hudson River; wide area in front; convenient to boating and bathing. Apply No. 632.

4th Av., 425, Near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St.

45th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Private houses, west side, three-story high stoop; rents, $660 to $1,000; four-story American basement. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
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Homeseeker's Opportunity!—11-room, brownstone; elegantly decorated; cabinet; open plumbing. 223 West 132d St.; $900. Possession.

Attractive three-story 11-room house; perfect order; moderate rent; open Sunday also. 348 West 145th St.

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The Cambridge and Oxford.
NORTHWEST COR. MADISON Av. AND 124TH ST.
Facing Mt. Morris Park.
Choice Location, Picturesque View.
and 8 all light rooms, entire construction and decoration in Parisian design.
Rentals $900 to $1,500.
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L. A. LIEBESKIND,
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A beautiful, first-class apartment to rent, unfurnished; possession immediately. Can be seen at 112 East 17th St., between Irving Place and Union Square. Call between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., or write Mr. L. H. Nutting, at No. 1 Battery Place. References exchanged; rental, $1,400; 8 rooms and bath; electric light; gas range; elevator; all modern improvements; hot water furnished at all times; every room overlooking adjoining property; sunny and airy.

Choice large apartments of eight rooms & bath.
Mason, 6-12 East 58th Str.,
CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
All modern improvements; elevators run all night.
Rents $1,400; possession at once.
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116TH ST., 218 WEST.
Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
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There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
61 WEST 86TH, 101 WEST 86TH,
72 WEST 87TH, and 100 WEST 87TH St.
8 all light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to halloys.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
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Splendid location. Moderate rents.
All modern improvements.
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Absolutely fire-proof apartment of five large rooms, all improvements, rent, $27.50.
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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
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FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
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Au chat noir.

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Betw. 63d & 64th. Open evenings. Sent all over.

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For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith. 114 West 125th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1870, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

ANOTHER CUT; 10 latest model H. Manhattans, similar to the No. 6 Remington; never been unpacked; $40 each; shipped privilege of trial and examination free. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

STAMPS.—Will buy collections of foreign, United States, and revenues; highest prices paid; call or write E. W. Brown, care Koch, 122 West 125th St.

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95th St., 66 West.—Large front alcove room, with dressing room; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; reference.

97th St., 67 West.—Private boarding house; would take a few table boarders; German board.

98th St., 122 West.—Large front room, second floor, with board, very moderate; single room $3

GAMBLERS ALARMED BY RAID ON "THE" ALLEN'S

The Men Arrested in the Place Held for Trial.

McCullagh Says Those Who Have Paid Tribute to the Tammany Ring Are Clamoring for Protection.

Justice William Travis Jerome sat as a Magistrate yesterday in the library of the Criminal Court Building and heard evidence in the cases of William Lewis, Arthur Moore, and William Campbell, who were arrested on Monday at "The" Allen's West Side Club, 80 Sixth Avenue, as poolroom operators in the raid made by Capt. Chapman at the instigation of Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the Committee of Fifteen, and John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, who is the committee's chief detective agent. Moore says he is a telegraph operator of 2,182 Eighth Avenue, Lewis was recorded as a clerk of 64 Morton Street, and Campbell also as a clerk of 311½ West Twenty-fourth Street.

The witness in the case was George P. Hammond, a clerk in the office of Frank Moss, who has been getting evidence for Supt. McCullagh for the Committee of Fifteen. He said that he visited Allen's last Saturday, and was scrutinized by one of the pickets, who passed him through a restaurant, whence he went up stairs. He found blackboards, racing cards, and other paraphernalia of a poolroom, and wagered $2 on a horse, Miss Charlie, at odds of 3 to 1. He won. In paying and receiving the money he did not see who handled it, as it was passed through a slit in the window. Moore, Lewis, and Campbell posted bets and called the odds. Justice Jerome decided to hold the prisoners for trial. Bail in $1,500 was furnished for each.

Neither Supt. McCullagh nor Capt. Chapman was at the examination. Supt. McCullagh in talking of the arrests made light of them, as if he considered them trivial incidents compared with what might happen in the near future.

"The action taken by me," he said, "came in the regular course of business, and my duties under the direction of the committee. Of course, I cannot talk of plans. The warrants yesterday were jumped on me. I had fifteen minutes for action. This may be the case any day. So far I think I have done very well.

"You may be sure of it, that the gamblers are alarmed, and that the Tammany combine and their underlings are perplexed. Tammany, to use the slang expression, 'cannot deliver the goods,' and the gamblers are clamoring for the carrying out of the full terms of the contract which exacted big money for protection. The situation is one of acute tension, and I do not think that those who parted with their money and who find themselves unable to operate will be satisfied with any rash promises about comfort to be given after the Mayoralty campaign is over."

"Look out for 'squealers,'" said another official who is identified with the scheme to wipe out gambling. "The gamblers are in a tight place, and when they make up their minds that they were 'welched' by those who promised protection, there's no telling what they may do in revenge. If two or three of the most important ones speak, the aim of the Committee of Fifteen to reach the head of the combine may be gratified.

"You see, nearly all of the 'brace' games, the gambling that was the most unfair and the boldest, were run by Western men, mostly from Chicago and Milwaukee, and they are bad fellows when they discover that they have been cheated. They invested a good deal of money in fitting up their places on the assurance that they were safe, and paid roundly for protection.

"A feature of their prosperity was their camp followers. When news went West that the gamblers were flourishing, they were followed here by scores of criminals, and I am convinced that many of the recent burglaries and highway robberies here were committed by these camp followers. Drive this class of gamblers out and their camp followers will go with them. I am disposed to believe that many of the hangers on have already gone away because of a cessation of the crimes I have mentioned. Some of the gamblers have gone, too, but the others remain to look after their investments and to see what the combine can do for them."

PLAINT OF CAPT. CHAPMAN.

Says He Is Kept So Busy Suppressing Poolrooms that He's Exhausted.

"I am exhausted," said Capt. Chapman as he flung himself on a lounge in the Mercer Street Station House last evening. "It's been hustle, hustle, all day, and don't seem to have made any headway. It's over this poolroom business. You don't know where it's going to crop out. Chase a man from a place to-day, he'll turn up in another to-morrow. I'm fagged out. I wish I'd been let stay in the Thirteenth Precinct.

"No, I haven't been transferred to the 'Tenderloin,' and never heard that I was to go there. I've had enough trouble here since I was transferred Jan. 18. Oh, I haven't been busy with Allen's place alone. Take the case of the man who tried to run a poolroom at 232 Bowery. I chased him out of that, and he turns up at 32 East Third Street, and then at 320 Bowery. Then I've had 136 Bleecker Street and Twelfth Street and Broadway, and then comes an attempt to start the Zon Club at 724 Broadway. This was known of two days after the fellows began fixing the place up for a poolroom. They were decorating it and putting in partitions and strengthening the entrances so as to resist a raid. I and Inspector Thompson went there to-day, and he told the workmen to stop, and I detailed policemen in uniform outside and inside the place, and I'll keep them there. I am threatened with damage suits, but I've got used to that. There are five or six against me pending yet."

"Did any man whose place you treated roughly ever get a judgment against you?"

"Yes—for 12 cents. I could stand that. But I might get caught for heavier damages, and I should feel easier in taking decisive action if I felt sure that I would be sustained and protected against money loss."

Commissioner Murphy said last evening that while he had an idea that affairs could be better administered in the Nineteenth Precinct, the Tenderloin, he had decided on no change, and had not picked out Capt. Chapman to succeed Capt. Thomas.

TO APPOINT 100 PATROLMEN.

Col. Murphy Asks for an Eligible List —Controller to Pay Pensions.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday asked the Municipal Civil Service Commission for an eligible list from which to appoint 100 patrolmen. He on the recommendation of Inspector Cross ordered that Policeman Jeremiah Buckley of the First Precinct be commended for bravery at the fire at 53 James Street on Feb. 1. He retired Sergt. L. D. Lovell of the Fifth District Court on $1,000 a year.

Col. Murphy sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen for transmission to the Albany representative of the Law Department, Arthur Butts, the following objections to proposed enactments which affect the Police Department:

Senate Bill No. 687.—An act to amend the Greater New York charter relating to the Police Department of the City of New York. On Page 2, commencing on Line 5, "except a patrolman who has served on the police force over five years prior to or after the passage of this act may, by a vote of a majority of the Police Board, become a patrolman of the first grade."

This will affect all patrolmen who have charges against them and have been fined, and thus their advance has been delayed under the rules of the department. It should be opposed.

Assembly Bill No. 1,142.—An act to amend the Greater New York charter relating to the Police Department of the City of New York.

On Page 3, commencing on Line 5, "except a patrolman who has served on the police force over five years prior to or after the passage of this act may, by a vote of the majority of the Police Board, become a patrolman of the first grade."

This will affect all patrolman who have charges against them and have been fined, and thus their advance has been delayed under the rules of the department. It should be opposed.

Assembly Bill No. 1,129.—An act transferring names of former employes of the uniformed department of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge now on a special civil service list to the preferred list in Schedule C, Police Department.

This act is to give preference on Schedule C to former bridge keepers and other employes over all other candidates for appointment as patrolmen, except veterans or honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the United States Army. This bill should be opposed by all means.

Assembly Bill No. 624.—To amend Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, (charter of Greater New York.)

Section 276. The police force shall consist, &c., commencing on Line 19, "and all other patrolmen and doormen recognized as such by any of the municipalities consolidated by this act at the time said act went into effect."

This measure is evidently intended to let in men who were appointed just before consolidation and whom the Police Board refused to recognize. It should be opposed. If the cases are worthy the courts would restore them on proper application.

The monthly police pensioners were not paid off at Police Headquarters yesterday, and a bulletin was placarded requesting them to make inquiry about their pay to-morrow at Commissioner Murphy's office. Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey called on Col. Murphy last evening and said that Corporation Counsel Whalen had decided that the Controller was custodian of the fund, which may be turned over by ex-Commissioner Hess to-day. If this is the case the pensions will be paid to-morrow.

Deputy Commissioner York's Busy Day.

Deputy Police Commissioner Bernard J. York spent a very busy first day at Brooklyn Headquarters yesterday. He appeared at the office at 9 o'clock in the morning, and did not leave until 4 in the afternoon. Almost on his heels came James Shevlin, the Democratic machine leader, and the two were closeted for awhile. Following Mr. Shevlin came many Democratic politicians, and to these Mr. York devoted himself for some time. After this he presided at the trials of delinquent policemen. This occupied the greater part of the day.

STOCKHOLDER SUES DIRECTORS.

Wants $1,855,350 Returned to American Malting Company's Treasury.

Aaron Appleton of Manhattan, who holds 200 shares of common stock in the American Malting Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, yesterday began suit in chancery at Jersey City to compel the Directors who served from 1897 to 1899 to pay into the treasury $1,855,350. Mr. Appleton alleges that between Oct. 11, 1897, and Oct. 15, 1899, the Directors borrowed the amount named and paid it out as dividends for the purpose of booming the company's stock.

Mr. Appleton's suit is brought under Section 30 of the New Jersey Corporations act, which provides that no dividends shall be paid by any company organized under its provisions, except from the surplus or net profits, and that if the law is violated the offending Directors shall be severally and jointly liable for the amount involved, provided suit be instituted within six years.

The case will come up before Vice Chancellor Pitney on March 20.

H. H. PIEPER IN BROOKLYN.

Missing Man Writes to His Brother, but Does Not Give His Address.

Herman H. Piper of the firm of Ester, Sherwood & Co. of Monsey Village, N. Y., who disappeared on Thursday last, has a brother, Edward Pieper, living at 144 Waverley Place, this city. The brother yesterday received a letter from the missing man, in which he said he was in Brooklyn, but did not know how he got there. He further wrote that he was all right, and asked his brother to come and see him, but gave no address. The letter was mailed at Station S, and was postmarked 10:30 A. M.

"I went to Brooklyn at once," said Mr. Pieper last night, "but was unable to find any trace of my brother. His letter was rambling, and he gave no clue to his whereabouts. About two weeks ago he had the grip, and has since complained of his head. So I suppose he wandered off while he was out of his mind. He has had no financial difficulties, was not given to drink, and, so far as I know, had no love affairs. I am now hoping he will show up here soon. It is encouraging to know that he was in Brooklyn—no one stays there any longer than necessary."

TEARING DOWN STEWART'S HOUSE

Policemen necessary to Guard It from Collectors of Relics.

Three policemen have been sent from the Tenderloin Station to guard the old A. T. Stewart mansion at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street from the invasion of the ubiquitous souvenir fiend. Hundreds of workmen are daily demolishing into a reminiscence what was once the grandest residence in New York, and collectors of curios from the old house have been busy for the past week.

The tearing down of the old and famous mansion has not alone given opportunities for the souvenir fiend to add to his collection, but has furnished his brother, the bill poster fiend, with a place to gratify his highest ambition. On the exterior of the old stone mansion he has established his gallery. Every door, every window—in fact, every available inch of space to the top of its classic columns of stone, bears the fruit of his visit. Passers-by can gaze in the soul-stirring scene of a young and beautiful woman struggling with the waters of the sea and the handsome villain disappearing from the scene.

Many old residents of New York, as they pass the old house now in carriages and on foot, stop and gaze on the mansion which they used to point out with pride, and pass on with expressions of disgust at the bill poster and his work.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist.—Adv.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Corsets.

Imported and American Corsets,—numerous models and materials,
50 cents to $2.50; VALUE $1.50 TO $8.00.

Silks.

Imported black Surah Silk,—22 inches wide. Suitable for Summer Gowns, Blouses or Petticoats,
70 cents per yard; VALUE $1.00.

Black Satin Duchesse,—22 inches wide,—fine quality and finish,
75 cents per yard; VALUE $1.15.

2,000 yards black Peau de Soie,—soft quality, brilliant surface,
$1.00 per yard; VALUE $1.25.

1,200 yards, pure dye, black Taffetas,—very fine, soft quality, suitable for Waists or Evening Gowns,
$1.00 per yard; VALUE $1.35.

10,000 yards printed Foulards,—advance designs for the Spring and Summer.
White or colored printings, including all the newest shades, with the latest biscuit and mode tints,
75 cents per yard; VALUE $1.25.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

VEERS OF THE FASHION WIND.

Among our new designs are suites and odd pieces so unique that no connoisseur can pass them lightly by.

With Spring "coming up this way" lightwoods become the sought-for beauty. Our new white mahogany bedroom designs show this beautiful wood to the best advantage.

Art Nouveau, Nature's own forms and carvings and coloring, suggesting pastoral beauty. With all their gracefulness of design and daintiness of finish, they are as durable as the sturdy old Dutch designs, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BROOKLYN GAS STOCK SUIT.

Action to Recover the Value of 7,202 Shares Argued Before the Appellate Division.

The case of William J. Logan against John W. Simpson et al. was argued yesterday afternoon before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

The case grows out of the consolidation in 1895 of certain Brooklyn gas companies. The plaintiff sued to recover the value of 7,202 shares of Brooklyn Union Gas Light Company stock that he had placed in the hands of the defendant, and which they used in effecting the consolidation. The defendants included the firm of Moore & Schley and the executor of the late John G. Moore, with Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, E. C. Benedict, and others. Mr. Benedict was present at the hearing. He had counterclaims against the other parties to the action, which were dismissed. The case was tried before ex-Judge William G. Choate, who adjudged that the complaint be dismissed.

William B. Hornblower, who appeared for the plaintiff, argued that the syndicate agreement was a mere sham, and said that the plaintiff was at least entitled to have the transaction rescinded, and the equivalent of his stock returned to him. He said that Mr. Logan had refused to take the amount of stock offered to him, and said that the money represented had lain idle all these years. He also said, referring to the men in the syndicate:

"In plain language, they robbed Mr. Logan of over $1,000,000. That is strong language to use in connection with men so well known in this community, but it has come to be the case that some of these syndicates engage in transactions which cannot be described in any other way."

John L. Hill appeared for Mr. Benedict. He attacked the operations of the syndicate, but declared that Mr. Logan had no right to the profits that he claimed.

Thomas Thacher appeared for the defendants other than Mr. Benedict. He argued that no contract was made, as claimed, and that the testimony failed to prove fraud.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE EQUIVALENT TO INTENTIONAL MISCHIEF.—"The car was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and I was asleep." This was the testimony of the motorman of a car on the trial, in Orange County, of a suit brought by Gilbert E. Mapes against the Union Railway Company to recover damages for personal injuries. It appeared that Mapes was driving a wagon, the back and sides of which were inclosed, at about 5 o'clock on a November morning along the Southern Boulevard, in this city. In the middle of the street, which is sixty feet wide, the company maintained its railroad tracks. In order to avoid a pile of building materials extending along the street about 100 feet, Mapes, without looking for approaching cars, drove upon the tracks, and when half way along the pile heard a noise. Looking behind, he saw a car approaching at a distance of less than twenty feet, approaching rapidly. He endeavored to get out of the way, but failed to do so. The car, which was on a down grade, ran violently into the wagon. It was the motorman of this car who gave the testimony quoted. The dismissal of the complaint on the trial has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, the court holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, Justice Jenks dissenting, that the question whether the plaintiff exercised ordinary care should have been submitted to the jury. The court said that even if Mapes did not establish freedom from negligence on his part, the evidence showed such an utter absence of all care and diligence on the part of the defendant's motorman as would not be excused by the plaintiff's negligence, it being a question for the jury whether such gross negligence on the part of the defendant's motorman was not equivalent to intentional mischief.

***

BOND TO SUPPORT WIFE.—A bond executed by William McConell Lawson and his mother, Melvina Lawson, recited that Minnie McConell Lawson, wife of the former, had "just cause for living apart from her husband," and had not "any means of support or maintenance for herself and children." The bond was conditioned that the husband should pay or cause to be paid to his wife $15 a week "for support, education, and maintenance of herself and children," for and during the natural lifetime of the wife. A judgment recovered in Orange County by the wife in her suit for $230 claimed to be due from the husband under the provisions of the bond was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn. The court held, Justice Woodward giving the opinion, that the instrument was not void or contrary to public policy as being a contract between a husband and wife to live apart, or without consideration, or in violation of Section 21 of Chapter 272 of the Laws of 1896, as being an executory "contract to alter or dissolve the marriage, or to relieve the husband from his liability to support his wife," it appearing that the wife, with just cause had not lived with her husband as his wife for some time prior to the execution of the bond.

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CLAIM OF A COURT STENOGRAPHER DENIED.—Corporation Counsel Whalen has received word from the Court of Appeals announcing the affirmance of the order of the Appellate Division in the proceeding brought by Dennis O'Sullivan to compel the Civil Service Commissioners to certify his name on the pay roll as having been lawfully employed as stenographer of the Fifth Municipal District Court from Aug. 10, 1899, to Oct. 16, 1899. O'Sullivan was appointed a temporary stenographer in the Fifth District Court by Justice Goldfogle March 19, 1898. On July 11, 1899, the State Civil Service Commission prescribed certain rules, one of which provided that no provisional appointment in force should continue for a period longer than one month, so that by virtue of the rules, O'Sullivan's temporary appointment expired on Aug. 10, 1899. At that time, however, Justice Goldfogle was ill and could not make a requisition for a stenographer, and O'Sullivan was requested by the Clerk of the Court to continue to act as stenographer, which he did until Oct. 16, 1899, when Justice Goldfogle recovered. His claim was that he was entitled to his salary as a stenographer from the time of the expiration of his temporary appointment until he had been relieved by Justice Goldfogle. The Appellate Division held that, inasmuch as he had never been legally appointed, he was entitled to nothing, and that the Civil Service Commissioners were justified in refusing to certify his name on the pay roll.

Defaulting Tax Clerk Sentenced.

Stephen J. Connell of 125 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, formerly a clerk in the Receiver of Taxes office in this city, was yesterday sentenced to two years and eight months' imprisonment in State Prison by Judge Newburger for a larceny committed nearly four years ago. Cornell was indicted in January last for appropriating to his own use on Oct. 19, 1897, $105 paid him by Thomas Londrigan in settlement of taxes on the property 118 Charlton Street.

Bellevue Nurses to be Tried.

Clinton L. Marshall and Edward O. Dean, the Bellevue nurses indicted with Jesse R. Davis for the killing of Louis H. Hilliard, an insane patient, in December last, will be placed on trial in General Sessions, despite Davis's acquittal, on Tuesday, March 19. This date was fixed yesterday by Judge Cowing.

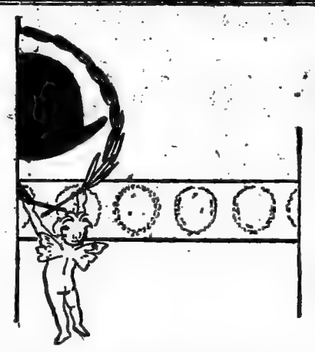

The "Duc" and the "Ascot" are the Derby winners.

The "Duc" has a truly ducal crown of royal dimensions—of royal "highness" especially.

The "Ascot" blocked after the English hunting hat is just as high crowned, but rounded, not square.

Every other good Derby block is included in the "also rans."

Spring overcoats $15 to $35—long or short.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Ladies' Gloves.

Spring Importation of the

REYNIER

Kid Gloves.

All the newest styles and colorings for street and evening wear.

We are exclusive agents for this celebrated make of gloves.

Paris exhibit now being displayed in our windows.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

The Solid Comforts of Life---Couches.

Some one writes that when an Englishman makes a little money he says, "I will have one more comfort." As hurrying Americans are learning to say so, too, we offer comfort, economy, and great beauty in these

Box Couches - $13.50
(6 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide.)

Upholstered in artistic denim—one of the best bargains offered this century.

Or if you prefer an Oriental effect, here are beautiful striped

Oriental Couch Covers - $2.75
(former price $4.00.)

"Long Credit" furnishes a home complete at once.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Fifty years of success prove these troches the simplest and best remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial and Lung Troubles.

In boxes—never sold in bulk.

Upholstery Department.
4th Floor.

ORIENTAL GOODS.

Extensive collection of East India Articles,—embroidered Skirts, Bodices, Scarfs, Covers and Mats, Phulkaris, and fine Jeypore Prints,—for table covers, couch covers or portieres.

About 250 fine India Prints, size about 1 1-2x3 yards,
$1.00 each.

Delhi Phulkaris, with curiously embroidered borders and centres,
$1.95 each;
usual price $3.50.

Printed Table Covers, 3-4 yard or one yard square,
75 cents and $1.00 each.

Sofa Cushions,—about 24 inches square, covered with various Oriental stuffs,
$1.50 and $3.50 each;
usual price $2.50 to $5.50.

Borders and Dados,—one yard wide,—five to eight yards long,
$2.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Fancy Goods.

Five hundred, imported Buckles.

Handsome, Grecian or Oriental designs,—beautifully wrought metals, set with scarabs or stones.
$1.00 each;
Value $3.75 to $6.75.

The "Bolero" ribbon belt,—made of double faced satin. Finished with rosettes and black or gilt spiked streamers,
$1.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Cloaks.

English, covert Cloth Ulsters for Driving, or Travelling. Yoked Box Back or semi-fitting.
Raglan or Coat Sleeves.
Oxford greys and tans.
Shower proof.
$16.50 and $22.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. — 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. "The Stowaway" Co. 7 Reed Birds. Willis Family, Rauschle, Hill & Hull.
58th St. David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly."
125th St. Mme. Herrmann, Lucille Saunders, etc. Johnstone Bennett & Co., "The Hustler" Co., American Four, Sunetaro, Tschernoff's Dogs, Gertrude Mansfield & C. Wilbur, "The Irish Alderman" Co.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's mammoth & spectacular revival
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Eve. 8:15. To-night & Sat. Mat., (pop. prices,) Ibsen's "Ghosts." Thur., "Sittliche Forderung" & "Der Hochzeitstag."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week, The Adventure of Lady Ursula

Spring Novelties at O'Neill's. | *Spring Novelties at O'Neill's.*

O'Neill's,

Cloak and Suit Dept.

The new Waists, Separate Dress Skirts and Suits, are now ready for inspection. All the latest and best novelties are here, as well as many handsome designs made exclusively for us and that will not be found elsewhere.

Waists.

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, with fronts of tucking and feather stitching, new tucked bishop sleeves, finished with fancy buttons, all colors,
4.98.

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, new French back, full front, stitched Reveres, bishop sleeves, black and colors,
6.98.

Dress Skirts.

CHEVIOT SERGE DRESS SKIRTS, with double stitched bands of Taffeta on front seams, stitched Taffeta band around bottom, Percaline lined, and bound with Velveteen,
4.98.

FINE CHEVIOT DRESS SKIRTS, with deep flounce, stitched, Percaline lined, bound with Velveteen,
5.98.

Two Exceptional Values in Suits.

CHEVIOT SUITS, with new double-breasted Jacket, L'Aiglon turned down collar, Silk Reveres and Taffeta lined, new seven-gored flare skirt, Percaline lined and bound with Velveteen, 15.00

FINE CHEVIOT SUITS, double breasted, tight fitting Jacket, with twenty rows of stitching forming a bodice, velvet collar and Taffeta belt, new flounce skirt made over Silk Drop, blue, black, and brown 26.98

Complete line of the new Cotton Waists at prices ranging from Seventy-five Cents Upward

Sixth Avenue 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
A HUGE DRAMATIC & PICTORIAL SUCCESS.
CHARLES FROHMAN SAYS:
"I have rarely witnessed a performance that gave such great satisfaction, with its human love story, its enormous production, its beautiful stage pictures, its great performance, and its delightful sentiment woven around the early history of our country; nor an audience that received with such delight its unexpected situations and its great effects."
CHARLES FROHMAN'S ANNUAL MAMMOTH PRODUCTION.
A DRAMATIZATION OF Mary Johnston's famous novel,
TO HAVE & TO HOLD.
"Whooping success."—Sun.
"Exciting episodes. * * * Effective stage settings."—Herald.
"Great go."—Times.
"Great success."—Telegraph.
"Great popular success."—Evg. Sun.
"No possible doubt of its complete triumph."—Evg. World.
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinées at 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
"Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. To-day & Sat
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH." Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday at 2.
UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way. Ev'gs 8:30. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Manager. MATINEES Wednesday & Saturday, 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
"A Red Letter Night at Daly's."—Herald.
The Augustin Daly Musical Company,
SAN TOY
Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES
Wed. & Thurs., 8:30, Mendelssohn—Mokl Land. NEXT WEEK—PARIS EXPOSITION.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
"A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun. "Screaming."—Ev. World.
The Lash of a Whip

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatisation of Hiawatha. 3:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE.
Dam & Beavers, Maine, Adirondack, Canadian Exhibits, Launches, Yachts, Canoes, Etc.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St. West
25c. Daily Mat. all orc. 50c. all orc. Mats. 1:45. Evgs. 7:45.
TO-DAY—TO-NGT., ALL WEEK.
WHITE RATS.
Geo. Fuller Golden, Henry Lee, Lewis & Ryan, Others, & Big Kiraify Ballet, 60 People.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. To-Day & Sat.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY.
SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1st west of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

BIJOU. AMELIA 60th & 61st times. Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:15.
BINGHAM COMPANY. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play
THE CLIMBERS

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:15.
FLORODORA

KEITH'S M. B. CURTIS, SWEATNAM, JOHNSON & DEAN, COURTNEY, Empire Com. 4.
LIVING ART STUDIES.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT | In His Greatest Success GARRETT
March 11—SOUVENIRS. 75th Time. Seats ready.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St.
NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE FOUR COHANS. in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

Matinee To-day, 25c., 50c.
GRAND AT THE White Horse Tavern

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 7, at 7:45.—Special performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft. Mar. 9, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Saleza, Plançon, Sizes, Gilibert, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 9, at 8.—at Popular Prices. Double Bill.—I PAGLIACCI (in Italian.) Miss Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saligmac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Mar. 10, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed under the direction of Mr. Damrosch. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina, Bridewell, and Margaret Macintyre; MM. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plancon.
Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 11, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS (in Italian.) with an extraordinary cast, including Mmes. Nordica, Homer, and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
No increase in prices for this performance.
Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 13, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MET. OPERA HOUSE. SPECIAL.
Only Afternoon Cycle and Last Performances of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
By RICHARD WAGNER.
Tues. Aft., March 12, at 2:30 precisely.—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka; and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely.—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryll, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely.—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri., March 22, at 1:30 precisely.—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sale of seats for ENTIRE cycle only closes TO-NIGHT. Sale of seats for any SINGLE performance of the cycle will begin TO-MORROW morning. Usual prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., March 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., March 9, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist....PROF. HUGO BECKER.....'Cello
Program: Overture, "Manfred," Schumann; Concerto for 'Cello, C Major, Op. 33, d'Albert; SYMPHONY, "EROICA," BEETHOVEN; Variations for 'Cello, Op. 33, Tschaikowsky; Episode, "Carnival in Paris," Svendsen.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL,
MONDAY, MARCH 11, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and Carnegie Hall.
Brooklyn Concert Postponed.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Only Evening Song Recital
Friday Evening, March 8, at 8:30,
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
Reserved Seats, $1.50.
At Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, principal hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS (Wed.) Aft. at 3.
PIANOFORTE RECITAL
Miss HARRIETTE CADY
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN
IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d, B'way, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.

WHITE RATS!
Lion Palace Music Hall, B'way & 110th St.
THIS WEEK.
A Real Vaudeville Show.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Evs. 8:15. Mats To-day & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 16.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
MARY MANNERING In "Janice Meredith."
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Broadway Burlesquers.
NEW LIVING PICTURES.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., and Wed. Evgs., 8:15 sharp.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

EDEN MUSEE
World in Wax. New Orchestra.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant.
PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. CARMEN.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. New special vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

Lectures.

PARIS EXPOSITION.
BY WM. H. GOODYEAR.
2ND LECTURE TO-DAY,
BERKELEY LYCEUM,
19-23 WEST 44TH ST

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; fresh southwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,963. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

STREET OPENING PLAN RESULTS IN CHARGES

Property Owners Accuse Mr. Coogan and Improvements Board.

The Proposal to Extend Waverley Place Alleged to Have Been Approved Without Due Notice.

The representatives of property-owners on Broadway in the vicinity of Astor Place made serious charges yesterday against the Local Board of Improvements of the Thirteenth District and President James J. Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan.

It was claimed that an improvement planned to cost $1,500,000, but which may cost the city $5,000,000, was rushed through without information to the property-owners, and after a written notice had been served on the protesting owners that a similar petition made for the same improvement had been denied.

The protesting property-owners claim to have been grossly deceived, and say that they will fight the matter to the end. They charge that a waste of the city funds to the extent of at least $1,500,000, and possibly $5,000,000, may be made for the benefit of a few property-owners. They also claim that in the end the taxpayers will be forced to pay the larger sum for improvements which will be of benefit to Randolph Guggenheimer and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

The action complained of was taken at the meeting of the Local Board of Improvements, which met in the office of President Coogan in the City Hall on Tuesday. It was decided to approve a petition for the opening of a street from Broadway through private property to Lafayette Place, in the block bounded by Broadway, Astor Place, and Fourth Street.

The first petition for this improvement was filed in the office of President Coogan on Nov. 15, 1900. It was signed by the tenants occupying lofts and stores in the vicinity, but not a single property owner's name was attached to the document.

On the hearings before the Local Board of Improvements Truman H. Baldwin, Horace Russell, and Charles Strauss appeared as attorneys for property owners and opposed the plan. President Coogan presided. It was contended at these meetings that the proposed new street would simply open a little alley from Broadway and would connect no great thoroughfares. It was also contended that the only building which would be benefited by this improvement would be the large structure on the site of the old New York Hotel, which is owned by President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council. The hearing on this petition was adjourned from time to time.

NOTICE TO THE OWNERS.

It was found that the proposed street was planned to run through the property known as the "Old London Street." The men who favored the plan set up a claim that the new street could be cut through the Astor Library Building, which in the course of three or four years will be emptied of books by their transfer to the new public library, and the street could then be cut through to Fourth Avenue, thus making a new thoroughfare from Broadway to Fourth Avenue. After the pros and cons of the question were thoroughly discussed, the Local Board of Improvements voted against the plan, and the following notice to that effect was sent out from the office of President Coogan to all the property owners interested:

Office of the Board of Local Improvements,
City Hall,
Feb. 27, 1901.

Dear Sir: I beg to inform you that the petition bearing date of Nov. 15, 1900, which has been filed in this office requesting a new street to be opened in Block 545, Section 1, has been denied.
I. E. RIDER, Secretary.

The property owners thought this action settled once and for all the question. No further attention was paid to the matter and the fact that the local Board of Improvements at the meeting held on last Tuesday took up the question of opening the new street and rushed it through without notice to the owners came as a great surprise. They did not know that any new petition had been filed, or that there was any danger of the scheme being carried through. It was found yesterday that the second application for the opening of the street was dated Feb. 20, 1901, seven days before Secretary Rider sent out notices that a petition for this same improvement had been denied.

The petition on which favorable action was taken and which was rushed through without a chance being given to stop action by protest or otherwise follows:

To the Board of Local Improvements of the Thirteenth District:

We, the undersigned, do hereby petition your board to recommend to the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York, by resolution, that proceedings be intitiated to open a street from Broadway to Layfayette Place, through the block bounded by Broadway, Astor Place and Fourth Street, a new street commencing on the easterly side of Broadway, between Waverly Place and Washington Place, and continuing eastward to the westerly line of Lafayette Place, so that a continuation of the proposed new street would be on a line with and of the same width as the present street known as East Sixth Street, which now extends from the East River west to Fourth Avenue. The proposed improvement would benefit not only Lafayette Place, but also Broadway in the neighborhood of the improvement, and after consultation with the property owners interested we find that nearly all of them are anxious that the improvements should be carried out. It is contemplated for the present that the street be only opened as requested from Broadway to Lafayette Place, but that hereafter, when the Astor Library shall be removed, the street now proposed to be reopened shall be continued through the block from Lafayette Place to Fourth Avenue, thus continuing East Sixth Street west to Broadway.

This petition was signed by thirty tenants of stores and lofts in the building owned by Mr. Guggenheimer and others in the vicinity. According to the claim made by attorneys of the property owners, the signers have no interests in the property and have nothing to lose if the costly improvement is put through. The property owners also claimed yesterday that they were lulled into feeling of safety by the official notices of Feb. 27, that the petition for the new street had been denied.

The action of the local Board of Improvements now places the matter in the hands of the Board of Public Improvements, of which Maurice F. Holahan is President. It was claimed yesterday by those interested that, outside of Mr. Guggenheimer, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and a few tenants of buildings, no taxpayers favored the improvement. It was also claimed that the tenants of the business block built by Mr. Guggenheimer would be benefited by additional air and light space, an outlet to Lafayette Place, and perhaps to Fourth Avenue, near the front of the entrance to the building. Mr. Guggenheimer's name is not attached to the petitions, and he has not been present at the hearings.

THE CHARGES OF COUNSEL.

Lawyer Charles Strauss, who is counsel for many of the large property owners in the vicinity, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"The proposed new street is unnecessary. The petition was not signed by property owners, but tenants who would have little or no interest in the matter because it would be some time before the street could be opened, and by that time many of them would have moved to other quarters. They are perfectly responsible people, but they have no direct interest and will not be called upon to contribute $1 for the improvement. The street seems to be designed for the benefit of the property owned by a Tammany office holder who is well known."

"Do you consider that any fraud has been practiced?"

"I consider that the action of the Local Board of Improvements in rushing through this matter without notice to the property owners interested is to say the least an extremely suspicious circumstance. That a public improvement of this character, which will cost the city at least the estimated cost of $1,500,000, should be passed without deliberation shows that the friends of the project did not want to discuss the matter."

"Was a notice sent to the property owners that the petition for the opening of this street had been denied?"

"Yes. The property owners were lulled into a sense of security by the notice sent out stating that the petition had been denied. We knew nothing about the second petition and thought no further action was necessary."

"Do any of the property owners want the improvement to be made?"

"None has signed the petitions. The opening of the new street would be of benefit to a large business building owned by a Tammany official."

"What action will be taken in the matter?"

"The subject is now before the Board of Public Improvements. The owners of property, I understand, will fight the proposed improvement on the ground that it would be a waste of city funds."

The representatives of the property-owners interested in the fight claim that the action of the local Board of Improvements is illegal on the ground that President Coogan, who presided at the meeting, is not a city official. President Coogan voted at Southampton, L. I., at the last two elections and declared that his residence was in that town. The provisions of the charter are that the President of each borough must be a resident of the borough at the time of his election and must continue to be a resident during his term of office. The charter declares that a Borough President who removes from the borough in which he was elected thereby vacates his office, and provision is made for the election of his successor.

The salary of President Coogan has been held back by Controller Coler because of the claim being made that he is a non-resident of Manhattan.

A written demand for the removal of President Coogan was made yesterday by G. P. H. McVey, formerly employed in the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. Mayor Van Wyck was asked to call a meeting of the Municipal Assembly and elect a successor to President Coogan.

The continuance of President Coogan in office after having voted twice in Southampton, L. I., is declared by many lawyers to be a violation of Section 56 of the Penal Code. This section provides against "intrusion into public office" as follows:

"A person who * * * having been an executive or administrative officer, willfully exercises any of the functions of his office after his rights to do so has ceased is guilty of a misdemeanor."

WOMAN SAVES A TRAIN.

Officials Present Her with a Life Pass as a Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—Mrs. Frank White of Linton was to-day presented with a life pass over the Southern Indiana Railway for saving a passenger train that was speeding to destruction in the Island City coal mining district.

The ground underneath the main tracks of the road had been undermined. Mrs. White, who lives near the road, discovered that the tracks and ties were held up by a thin crust of earth that would easily drop a car into the pit below. She heard the whistle of an approaching train, and, rushing into her home, secured a red tablecloth and made for the track, reaching there just in time to flag the oncoming passenger train, which was stopped within fifty feet of the danger.

The conductor took her name and reported the circumstance to the company officials, who promptly mailed her the pass and a commendatory letter.

MODEL TOWN IN FLORIDA.

To be Built by a Syndicate Headed by Gen. Alger.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 6.—A syndicate, of which Gen. Russell A. Alger is the head, will build a model town after the plan of Pullman, Ill., ten miles west of Flomaton, near the Georgia-Florida line. An immense sawmill, the largest in the South, is to be erected by this syndicate. Several hundred men are now employed clearing away the timber. The town will have in addition to the residences, churches, school houses, an opera house, and all modern city conveniences, such as paving, lights, water, &c. The conditions for residence there, it is understood, will be similar to those at Pullman.

A YACHT FOR ROBERT CASSATT.

Order Placed with Lewis Nixon—The Cost to be $350,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 6.—One of the handsomest yachts afloat is about to be constructed at Lewis Nixon's shipyards at Elizabethport for Robert Cassatt, brother of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Nixon has just received the contract.

Mr. Cassatt has, it is understood, given orders to have the vessel fitted with all the latest improvements and great speed will be one of the requirements. Work is to be commenced at an early date and the vessel will probably be placed in commission before the close of the Summer months. The cost is estimated to be about $350,000.

The dimensions of the yacht will be: Length over all, 240 feet; width, 28 feet; depth 12 feet. The yacht will be equipped with Scotch tubular boilers, triple-expansion engines, twin screws, and a complete electric light plant.

Bluestone Trust Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 6.—The Bluestone Trust has been organized by the election of the following officers of the Hudson River Bluestone Company: President—S. D. Coykendall; Vice President—B. T. Harris; Secretary—H. C. Soop; Treasurer—Robert Coykendall. The trust has absorbed the largest bluestone interests in Ulster County. James Maxwell of Saugerties is the only prominent dealer outside of the combination. It is claimed by the organizers of the trust that quarrymen will get better returns by the stimulation of production, and the prices received for stone will be more uniform. The profits in sight, however, are mainly those of a reduction of expenses.

High Price for Frozen Herring.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 6.—The schooner Senator Saulsbury, Capt. Isaac Eaton, arrived yesterday afternoon from Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, with 400 barrels of frozen herring and 15 barrels of salt herring. The frozen herring sold here at 5 cents per pound, which is thought to be the highest price ever paid. Capt. Eaton reports leaving the schooners Emma E. Withrell, Edward S. Eveleth, Nourmahal, Lawrence A. Munroe, and four Bucksport vessels at Placentia Bay.

Faster than Ever to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c.; cotton, middling, 8 15-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
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Connoisseurs drink Otard's because they are the finest brandies.—Adv.

BRITISH LOOK FOR SURRENDER OF BOTHA

Kitchener and Boer General Are Discussing Terms.

If Surrender Is Made It Will Be Only of the Forces Immediately Under Botha's Command.

LONDON, March 7.—Private information received in London this morning confirms the rumors of negotiations between Lord Kitchener, Sir Alfred Milner, and Commandant General Louis Botha. Nothing is known as to the actual presence of the Boer Commander in Chief at Pretoria, and no London paper publishes a statement that he is there, but it is reasonably certain that Gen. Botha is in either personal or very close touch with Lord Kitchener.

To-day Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman will endeavor to extract some information from the Government on the subject in the House of Commons.

It is asserted that Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Pretoria with the object of assisting Lord Kitchener in these negotiations, the length of which appears to be due to Gen. Botha's desire to consult with Acting President Schalk-Burger at Pietersburg, and to make terms applying to the whole Boer forces, but militating against this is Lord Kitchener's doubt as to Gen. Botha's ability to control Gen. De Wet and other leaders, as well as the internal opposition Gen. Botha is encountering. One of the best-informed South African authorities said last evening:

"We have little doubt that Gen. Botha will surrender. The question now is as to what forces he can bring with him. We have private information tending to show that Lord Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner have decided to accept his surrender on the basis that he is merely an individual commander rather than Commander in Chief of the enemy's forces.

"Gen. De Wet and Gen. De la Rey, as well as the other leaders, will probably have to be dealt with individually on similar terms. If the negotiations with Gen. Botha reach a successful termination it will be—to use an expressive Americanism—just 'one of the bunch.'"

It is also understood that Dr. Leyds was recently negotiating to secure peace terms, but when was discovered that he was merely acting a farce, not being in communication with Gen. Botha or able to live up to the tentative suggestions made, the British Government, having learned his views, quickly ended the proceedings, especially when it was found that Lord Kitchener was treating with Gen. Botha, while Dr. Leyds was unable to speak authoritatively for the forces in the field.

Curiously enough, the War Office seems genuinely without definite information regarding the exact status of affairs. The great financial firms whose interests in South Africa are almost equal to those of the Government, believe, from their private advices, that the present situation is likely to result in the surrender of Gen. Botha and the forces under his immediate command, while the other Boer units will remain in the field.

The Daily Mail publishes the following from Colesberg, dated March 5:

"A big movement is being prepared to clear the whole of Orange River Colony, from north to south, of Boers."

British Burn Nigeria Towns.

LONDON, March 7.—Intelligence just received from Northern Nigeria, bringing events there up to Jan. 31, describes the operations of a British expedition of 300 against the marauding Emirs of Bida and Kontagora. Both capital towns were burned by the British. Two hundred slave women belonging to the King of Bida were released by thirty-six men, under the command of two officers who successfully engaged 1,000 armed natives.

Cyclist Corps for South Africa.

LONDON, March 7.—The War Office has issued orders for the formation of eight volunteer cyclist companies, to be composed of 120 men each, for service in South Africa. The recent useful work of the Colonial Cyclists led to this action.

THE STRUGGLE FOR OFFICE.

President Will Probably Take Care of Some Applicants—Ex-Senator Chandler to Head a Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—While the number of office-seekers waiting upon the President is small as compared with that which filled the hotels four years ago and clamored for weeks at the White House to obtain possession of the best places, there is a pretty considerable group of office-seekers about, and some of them, it is predicted, will be taken care of. The two groups of places which are most sought after are those of the nine Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Fair at St. Louis, places that are to last until long after the closing of the exposition and the removal of the exhibits, at a salary to the Commissioners of $5,000 a year each.

It would be difficult for anybody not having access to the books at the White House to give a list or even the number of applicants for these comfortable places. Each State in the purchased tract has one or more candidates, and these States expect to be favored in advance of others not in it. The one man to whom an appointment is said to be assured is ex-Representative Allen of Mississippi, who has received the cordial indorsement of some of the leading Republicans of the last Congress, including Gen. Grosvenor.

Some of the applicants undoubtedly regard the commission as a house of refuge for the incapacitated, and not as a body expected to perform active work.

Another group of good places is the Spanish Claims Commission, of which there are to be five members. It is settled that ex-Senator Chandler will be appointed President of the commission. It is understood that the President will fill these two sets of offices before the Senate adjourns. There are a few other places, but not of much importance, to be filled, and some of them may safely be left for appointment during the recess.

The commission over which Mr. Chandler will be appointed to preside will in form and method of doing business approximate the Alabama Claims Commission, rather than any of the international commissions that have sat in recent years. Unless hereafter authorized by Congress, this commission will not consider any of the claims of citizens of other nations than the United States for damages sustained during the war, so that the vast aggregate of the claims of foreign bondholders and of foreign corporations, such as cable companies, steamship companies, &c., will have to be otherwise adjusted, if they are admitted to treatment at all. The French claims alone, on account of losses sustained through French citizens in Cuba by the insurrection and the Spanish-American war, aggregate 13,700,000f., and the German claims probably are in excess of this sum.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 6.—Michigan Democrats met here to-day in State convention without a head, owing to the resignation of Chairman Daniel J. Campau of the State Central Committee, caused by ill-health. At noon about 250 delegates were called to order by State Secretary Charles Hampton of Potoskey. Justin R. Whiting of St. Clair was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Judge Allen C. Adsit of Grand Rapids was nominated for Supreme Court Justice on the first ballot. Elmer R. Goldsmith of Petoskey and Edward Shields of Howell were nominated for Regents of the University.

JUST A DAY'S JOURNEY
To Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad trains, leaving New York (West 23d St. Station) at 7:55 A. M. daily. Pullman cars only.—Adv.

NEW CUSTOMS ORDERS.

Restrictions Placed on the Extension of Special Courtesies to American Travelers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Gage has just issued an order to customs officers that will oblige them to forego some of the courtesies heretofore extended to American travelers and will annoy those persons who have enjoyed the courtesies from year to year on their departure for or return from Europe. The reasons for the order are set forth in the circular to customs offices.

A practice has existed for many years under which the Treasury has occasionally issued instructions to Collectors to extend special courtesies to persons named upon their arrival from foreign ports, upon reasons set forth in applications made directly to the department. This privilege was originally granted only to principal members of the Diplomatic Corps and other high officials of foreign nations and to invalids and other persons entitled, under some peculiar conditions, to consideration.

The demand for such courtesies has constantly grown in extent, and the practice has afforded justifiable grounds for protest against its discrimination between private citizens. The department has also received information which shows that the safety of the revenue requires a return to the original purposes of the usage.

The chief officers of customs are instructed that the extension of special courtesies to arriving passengers will hereafter be limited to foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, Secretaries of Legation, and High Commissioners and to similar representatives of this Government abroad returning from their missions, all the above officers being entitled by international usage to the free entry of the baggage and effects of themselves, their families, and suites without examination.

To such high officials of foreign Governments as shall be the subjects of special instructions from the department, to invalids and their companions, to persons arriving in charge of their dead or summoned home in haste by news of affliction or disaster, special courtesies may be extended whenever authority in each case has been received from the department.

No requests for special courtesies will hereafter be granted except under the above conditions.

It is also found imperatively necessary, in the interest of the revenue, to withhold the issuance of passes on the revenue vessels which carry the boarding officers to their assigned vessels, and such passes will no longer be furnished except under the restrictions above set forth regarding courtesies and by the special authority of the department.

COL. J. H. STOREY APPOINTED.

Made Deputy Surveyor in Place of Daniel E. Downing, Resigned.

Deputy Surveyor Daniel E. Dowling, whose resignation was requested by the Treasury Department last week, handed in his resignation yesterday and Col. J. H. Storey was appointed to his place by Surveyor Croft. Col. Storey has served in the customs service for many years, and was an Acting Deputy Surveyor during the second Cleveland Administration. He was later succeeded by the man he now replaces. He has lately been a clerk in the deputy surveyor's office at a salary of $1,400. This will be raised to $2,500 a year.

Deputy Surveyor Reed, whose resignation was asked for at the same time as Dowling's, still persists in his refusal to resign. Mr. Croft said yesterday that Reed would have to go, and that his successor, like Dowling's, will be chosen from the staff of clerks.

Col. Storey's duty will be the examination of baggage of passengers from abroad, of which he will have complete charge, under the direction of the Surveyor. Col. Storey was selected by the Surveyor by reason of his knowledge of this branch of the business, acquired while he held the position for a number of years of Chief of the Surveyor's Staff, directly connected with the examination of baggage.

The Surveyor believes that with the rescinding of special courtesies to passengers, the discontinuance of permits to board incoming vessels from the revenue cutters, and the exclusion from the baggage inclosure of all persons excepting the passengers themselves and the officers of the Surveyor's Department, which changes have been recommended by him and approved by the Treasury Department, the examination of baggage will be accomplished with less delay and inconvenience to the passengers and with greater safety to the revenue.

BANKS MAY BE CONSOLIDATED.

Franklin National of Philadelphia Seeks to Control Third National.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—It was asserted to-day that interests connected with the Franklin National Bank of Broad and Chestnut Streets were endeavoring to secure a controlling interest in the Third National Bank of Broad and Market Streets, with the purpose of consolidating the institutions. It was said further that 150 is offered for Third National stock, which recently sold at 115. Ervin & Co., brokers of this city, are sending a circular to Third National Bank stockholders offering to buy their stock at $150 in cash. A member of that firm says:

"We may state that an effort is being made to purchase the entire capital stock of this bank, or a control, at the figure named in our circular. In whose interests it is being done I am not at liberty to say."

Information in other quarters is to the effect that the Franklin National Bank is the prospective purchaser, and that the Third National's location at the southwest corner of Broad Street and South Penn Square is particularly desired.

President Tatnall of the Franklin Bank when seen this evening absolutely refused to make any statement concerning the report. President Wagner of the Third National said he had heard such a report on a number of occasions; that the stock of the bank was, of course, for sale at all times, and could doubtless be purchased if the price were made sufficiently attractive.

"MINNA VON BARNHEIM."

German Play Presented at New Haven by New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—Gotthold Lessing's famous "Minna von Barnhelm" was presented to-night at the Hyperion Theatre by the Irving Place Theatre Company of New York. The production was under the personal direction of Mr. Conried of New York, and was under the auspices of the German Department of Yale University. The theatre was crowded from pit to gallery, most of the spectators being college men and professors. The Yale Dramatic Association occupied the first three rows of the orchestra.

The enthusiasm with which the New York German cast was received was remarkable, and the company had to respond to encores a score of times. Marie Eisenhut and Otto Ottbert, as Franciscа the maid and Werner the guardsman, made the hit of the evening in their scene in the second act. Hedwig Lange as Minna received many encores. It was the first time that a German play has been produced in this city, and its success was marked from beginning to end.

Charles P. Clark's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—Most encouraging is the word that came from Nice, France, to-day regarding the condition of Charles P. Clark, formerly President and now one of the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who has been critically ill there. A cable message this morning said: "Excellent night," and it was signed by Mr. Clark himself.

Riley says:
"Let us rest ourselves a bit,
Worry, wave your hand to it!
Kiss your finger tips and smile
It farewell a little while."

Come down to The Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va., for a few days.—Adv.

SURGEONS REMOVE PATIENT'S STOMACH

It Is Afterward Replaced and the Man Is Doing Well.

One of the Rarest Operations of Modern Times Successfully Performed on Lewis J. McKenna.

Lewis J. McKenna, a clerk in the actuarial department of the New York Life Insurance Company, is in St. Luke's Hospital recovering from an operation, one of the rarest known to modern science, performed on him on Feb. 25 by a number of eminent surgeons.

The operation is known as gastro-enterostomy, and, stripped of technicalities, consists of removing the patient's stomach, cutting away the pyloris and several malignant growths in its vicinity, and restoring the stomach to its former place in Mr. McKenna's internal economy, where it is expected it will in time be in condition to perform its normal functions.

Mr. McKenna was resting easy last night, and the physicians say that if the improvement continues as at present, the patient will be up and around the ward in a week, after having undergone an experience that few living persons can boast of.

Mr. McKenna, who is a brother of the Rev. Father McKenna of Brooklyn, complained some months ago of severe pains in his stomach. He was troubled with insomnia and had been heavily dosed with narcotics to induce sleep. Altogether his symptons suggested severe indigestion, and he was sent to Liberty, Penn., for a rest and recuperation. He continued to get worse and was brought back here for examination.

A tube inserted through the oesophagus into the stomach showed a total disappearance of all acids and a destruction of the pepsin, while all the ferments of the stomach were wanting, making digestion impossible. Food taken into the stomach was taken away seventeen hours later and there was no evidence of absorption or assimilation, the food being in practically the same condition as when taken into the stomach. This condition called for an examination of the abdominal wall and the diagnostic finger of the physician, trained for the purpose, disclosed a tumor as big as a hen's egg, a soft, malignant growth, unlike the usual growth of its kind, and a systematic degeneration of the pancras.

The patient was thereupon placed in St. Luke's and prepared for the operation, the most perfect and approved systems of antiseptics being used. A vertical incision about inches long was made in the abdomen and through the same, the exposed pyloris showing a tumor outside of the stomach. An incision was then made in the stomach and inside was found a cancerous growth the size of a large orange, with numerous surrounding nodules.

The point where the incision was made—at the pyloris—is the exit of the stomach into the intestines, the other opening being the entrance through the oesophagus. The stomach was then cut away from the intestines and the organ lifted completely out of its place and laid on a cushion of antiseptic cloths placed on the patient's chest. Then the doctors, acting quickly but surely, cut away the tumor, and cut off the pyloris, the other malignant growths being also thoroughly cut away. The stomach was then put back in its accustomed place, having been joined to the intestines with silk sutures.

But little blood was apparent throughout the whole operation, which lasted one hour and fifteen minutes. The patient rallied at once, and it was seen that the operation was a complete success.

One part of the operation recalls a somewhat similar one that was performed some years ago on Col. Michael C. Murphy, now Commissioner of Police of this city. A tube was inserted in Mr. McKenna's abdomen leading into the intestines, and through this he will be fed for some time, the stomach being given complete rest. This tube is closed with what is known to surgery as a "Murphy button," so called from having been invented to suit Mr. Murphy's case at that time. In Mr. Murphy's case, however, the trouble lay in an obstruction in the aesophagus, so that no food could be taken into the stomach through the mouth, but had to be introduced into the stomach through the tube, which, when not in use, is closed with the button named for him.

The operation of gastro-enterostomy, or removal of the pyloris, was first suggested by Billroth in 1877. Gussenbauer and V. Winiwater, eminent German surgeons, made experiments along these lines with the lower animals, and in 1879 Pean removed the pyloris from a woman, who lived five days after the operation. In 1880 Pydygier repeated the operation, and his patient died in a few hours. In 1880 Bilroth performed the first successful operation on a woman of forty-three years. The recovery was uninterrupted, and the patient died four months later of cancerous peritonitis. Since that time there have been a few other successful operations, the success being largely due to improved antiseptic methods.

TRINITY HALL BURNED.

Famous Harvard Dormitory Destroyed While a Student Played a Piano—Shower of Furniture.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—Trinity Hall, one of Harvard's finest dormitories, was gutted by fire to-night. The estimated loss is not less than $20,000. The blaze started from the upsetting of a lamp on the third floor, which set fire to a pair of lace curtains in the room of D. C. Barnes of Cambridge. Fanned by a strong breeze, it soon swept through the building, and when the firemen reached the spot the flames were almost beyond control.

Some of the students who occupied the upper rooms were sleeping at the time the fire was discovered, but they escaped from the building easily. There were sixteen suites in the building, with accommodations for twenty-one men, and the dormitory occupants, determined that the fire should not reach their effects, generously and promiscuously, threw about everything movable out of the windows. The spectable to on-lookers, accordingly, was a funny one, especially as the shower of crockery, bric-à-brac and bedding made the life of a fireman a precarious one.

During the most exciting period of the fire, while furniture moving was in progress on the ground floor, some student sat at a piano with water half way to his knees, and smoke hiding his identity, and played "Fair Harvard" without a break.

The building was four stories high, of wood, and was owned by Alfred Lemenway of Boston.

FIRE THREATENS BLAIR HALL.

The Institution's Gymnasium Destroyed —Students Aid the Firemen.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., March 6.—Fire for a time to-day threatened to destroy Blair Hall, the educational institution founded and endowed by the late John I. Blair. The gymnasium and much of the contents were destroyed, causing a loss of about $2,000. The firemen, aided by the students, saved the main buildings and some of the fittings of the gymnasium.

The flames started in the boiler room under the gymnasium. They were discovered while the two hundred students were at dinner. They marched out in perfect order at the command of Dr. Sharp, the Principal. They then began the work of saving property.

Ex-Ambassador Uhl Ill.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 6.—Edwin F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State for a time during Grover Cleveland's second Administration, and later United States Ambassador to Germany, is critically ill at his home, in this city. He has suffered a relapse after partially recovering from a recent illness, and his condition is now most serious.

ATTACK ON THE KAISER.

Workman Throws a Piece of Iron at Him in Bremen—He Is Said to Have Been Slightly Hurt.

BREMEN, March 7.—While Emperor William was driving from the Rathskeller to the railway station here yesterday a workman named Dietrich Weiland threw a piece of iron into his Majesty's carriage. Weiland was immediately arrested.

The Emperor is said to have been slightly injured in the cheek, but he continued his journey without interruption.

Weiland, who is an epileptic, gives contradictory answers to the inquiries of the police regarding his motives.

SHOT SWEETHEART AND THEN HIMSELF.

James Campbell of Mount Vernon Wounds Miss Treulib—Then Turns the Pistol on Himself.

MOUNT VERNON, March 6.—James Campbell to-night shot and seriously wounded Miss Dorothy Treulib, and then shot and so severely wounded himself that his death is a certainty. The girl has a bare chance of recovery, while Campbell's death may occur at any moment. The shooting occurred almost directly in front of the home of the girl's parents, and is said to have been caused by the girl's refusal to marry Campbell.

Campbell is twenty-seven years old, and was in the employ of the Westchester Electric Lighting Company. Miss Treulib is nineteen years old. She lives with her father, Albert Treulib, a wealthy retired meat dealer of this city, who is well known to horsemen. The girl's brother is married to Campbell's sister. Campbell lived with his sister and her husband. The families had been lifelong acquaintances, and although Campbell was frequently in the company of Miss Treulib, her parents did not know he wished to marry her until after the tragedy to-night. They ascribed the attentions which Campbell paid to the young woman to the general intimacy between the two families.

Miss Treulib is an accomplished musician. Some time ago Campbell began to take violin lessons from her. It is now said he asked the girl to marry him, and that she refused. This, however, occurred some time ago, and Campbell is said to have renewed his suit quietly, and without giving any indication of violence.

In a letter found on Campbell he speaks of a letter from Boston. Just what this had to do with the shooting to-night has not been learned. It is supposed, however, that the letter was from some admiree of Miss Treulib, and that it had led to a quarrel between her and Campbell.

Campbell left the home of his sister and brother-in-law shortly after 7:30 to-night. He went directly to the corner of Sixth Street and Union Avenue. Miss Treulib lived on Union Avenue, just below the corner. Campbell knew she would leave the house a few minutes before 8 o'clock. He waited on the corner until the girl emerged from the house. As she started up Union Avenue toward Sixth Street Campbell started from Sixth Street toward her. A few paces brought them together, and Campbell immediately fired. He used a 44-calibre revolver, and the big bullet entered back of Miss Treulib's right ear and took a forward and upward course and has lodged near the eye.

The girl fell to the sidewalk screaming, and Campbell, supposing he had killed her, placed the revolver to his own temple and sent a bullet into his brain. The shots were heard in the Treulib home, and members of the family running out found the couple lying on the sidewalk unconscious. Miss Treulib was carried into the house, but later was removed to the hospital in the ambulance. A call for the police brought Detective Atwell, who took Campbell to the hospital in the patrol wagon.

Drs. White, Meyers, and Fleming attended both, and pronounced Campbell beyond aid, and commented upon the remarkable fact that he was still alive with a hole torn clear across both sides of the brain. They at once set to work to extract the bullet from Miss Treulib's head, and said she had a chance of living.

CUBANS GET AN ULTIMATUM.

Delegates Are Told Action of Congress Is Final—Rumors of Uprising Are Denied in Havana.

HAVANA, March 6.—A few of the delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention sat around the convention hall this afternoon. They held no meeting, and were not disposed to talk about the situation, but the general opinion seemed to be that the convention would not accept the amendment. There is considerable political excitement throughout the country, but no opposition to resent the action of Congress except by moral force.

Gov. Gen. Wood has received numerous telegrams from municipalities protesting against the amendment and asking for absolute independence, but this movement is largely ascribed to efforts on the part of the radical element in Havana and the civil Governors, who have been requesting that such requests be sent in.

There are rumors in Havana that a movement is on foot to bring about an uprising, but the radical leaders say there is no foundation for them, as an uprising would be a deathblow to the hopes for independence.

Gen. Wood says the members of the convention have been definitely informed that the action of Congress is final and conclusive, and that there is no probability of an extra session.

DEROULEDE BENT ON FIGHTING.

Sends an Insulting Message to Buffet to Make a Duel Inevitable.

PARIS, March 7.—The seconds of Paul Déroulède and André Buffet met yesterday to discuss the question of the proposed duel. M. Buffet's representative declared that he had not insulted M. Déroulède, and that there was no ground for a duel.

This decision was telegraphed to M. Déroulède, who is in Madrid, and he immediately wired to M. Buffet as follows:

"You threw down the glove to me, and I now have picked it up. It is impossible for the King's champion to steal away. I prefer to believe that what exercised you principally was the choice of weapons. I let you have it. M. André Buffet, you are a royal liar!"

This insulting message renders a duel inevitable.

COLOR LINE IN RICHMOND.

May Be an Obstacle to the Acquisition of a Carnegie Library.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—The only obstacle now to securing the public library for which Mr. Carnegie offers to give $100,000 conditionally is a color-line question which has been raised. As the proposed library is to be a public one, attention has been called to the fact that colored persons will have free access to it. This, it is thought by some, will prove an obstacle.

The story printed here to-day that Miss Grace Arents, a niece of the late Lewis Ginter, the cigarette manufacturer, would give a site for the Carnegie Library is denied by her.

Decapitated by a Locomotive.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 6.—Oliver Laubach, twenty-five years of age, son of Superintendent Laubach of the Bethlehem Electric Light Company, was decapitated to-night by the Bethlehem Steel Company's shifting engine as he was leaving the works to take the time of the crew of the locomotive which ran him down and cut his head off.

FAST TRAINS TO CHICAGO
Leave New York via Pennsylvania Railroad (West 23d St. Station) at 7:55 A. M., 9:55 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 5:35 P. M., and 7:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

AMERICAN WOMAN SUES DUKE OF MANCHESTER

Miss Portia Knight Charges Breach of Promise to Marry.

The Duke Said to Have Been Served with the Writ on His Arrival at Liverpool, but He Denies This.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—On his arrival here to-day from New York on the White Star liner Oceanic, the Duke of Manchester was served with a writ for an alleged breach of promise to marry at the instance of Portia Knight of London.

LONDON, March 7.—The Manchester sensation promises to rival the Westminster scandal.

Although the Duke of Manchester asserts that the writ has not been served upon him, and that he knows nothing about the suit for alleged breach of promise, this is quite immaterial, as the writ has been issued, and proceedings have commenced.

Miss Portia Knight is an American. She was on the stage in New York for a short time, and has been living privately in London for a year. The unexpected sequel to one of the most interesting marriages between American heiresses and representatives of the British peerage had its inception shortly after the Duke of Manchester so suddenly made Miss Zimmerman a Duchess.

Miss Knight's allegations are not yet obtainable, but it is evident that she is in earnest, and that the suit was brought without any idea of gaining publicity. She is about the same age as the Duke—possibly a trifle older. It is stated that their acquaintance began when Miss Knight was living in Stirmin's Mansions, in London, where the Duke frequently visited her. The employes of the mansions say the acquaintance ripened to a stage in which they quarreled frequently, and that the visits continued until about six months ago, when the Duke no longer called there, and Miss Knight took a flat elsewhere. She is now living in London amid friends of position and means.

Unlike the Duchess

MR. DURANT NOT DEAD; DUEL STORY A HOAX

Durant Contrived the Whole Romantic Story Himself.

Is Found in London and Says He Wanted to "Die Officially" to Break an Engagement to Marry.

PARIS, March 7.—The report that John Wilson Durant of Albany, N. Y., who has been living during the last two years with his mother at the Hôtel Lafonde Tremoille here, was killed at Ostend in a duel with a Russian Count was an invention of his own.

Mr. Durant is still alive. No duel was fought. The whole story was a pure fabrication.

These letters are in Mr. Durant's own handwriting.

The evidence at first appeared to establish conclusively the fact of a duel. The following death notice appeared in the European edition of The New York Herald:

"Durant.—At Ostend, Belgium, March 3, John MacWilson Durant."

The attention of the American Consulate was called to this, and an investigation was immediately opened, which revealed the following telegram, written in French, received by Mr. Durant's betrothed, Mlle. Laura Mangin, yesterday morning:

"Ostend, (undated.)—My friend Durant is dead. Count is very seriously wounded.—Louis Therriott de Greffin."

The signature is the name of one of Mr. Durant's friends.

Mlle. Mangin, who was interviewed last evening, said Mr. Durant told her of his trouble with a Russian Count at his hotel, and said he was going to fight him at Ostend. He also talked freely at the hotel to friends regarding the alleged coming duel.

Mr. Stevens of Boston, Mass., urged him to abandon the idea and to return to the United States with his mother. Mr. Durant replied: "No, it is a question of honor, and I intend to see it through. The Count is coming from Nice, and the encounter will occur at Ostend."

Throughout Saturday Durant was engaged in making the final arrangements. He shaved off his mustache and declined to recognize friends whom he met accidentally. He left Paris on Sunday for Ostend and took the night boat for London. The hotel people assert that some one telephoned on Monday and asked when Mr. Durant's body would arrive.

Up to last evening all the information tended to show that Durant had carried out his alleged intention and had been killed. Doubts arose when a reporter who had started an investigation at Ostend received dispatches asserting that there was no trace of a duel in Ostend; that nothing of the sort had been heard of by the police, doctors, or hotel people, and, moreover, that no death had occurred there of any person named Durant or "Carter," the name under which Durant had announced that he would travel, or of any other American.

Durant has been without occupation, and has lived extravagantly. He had an apartment at 95 Boulevard St. Michel, to which he sent the death telegram addressed to his betrothed. Mlle. Mangin belongs to a poor family. Durant introduced her among his friends as his betrothed, and a notice appeared in Le Journal on Feb. 16 announcing the betrothal, in which it was stated that the marriage had been fixed for the second fortnight in March.

LONDON, March 7.—John Wilson Durant and his mother were found last evening at the Euston Hotel.

When interrogated on the subject of the report of his death in a duel at Ostend Durant was greatly taken aback, and exhibited extreme agitation at the revelation of his scheme.

Finally, resolving upon a frank statement, he explained that he had had a serious quarrel with Mlle. Mangin, his betrothed, and had determined to break off relations with her. He said he considered the best way out of the difficulty would be to die, at least officially, and that his trouble with the Russian, which was real, offered the easiest solution of his entanglement. Therefore he took advantage of this method of announcing his death.

Durant admitted that he enlisted the services of a trusted friend in Paris to secure the insertion of the death notice, and he expressed the greatest chagrin and surprise that the story had leaked out.

When pressed regarding the alleged duel, he declined to discuss the matter, saying:

"I received the kindest treatment at the hands of the Russian, and I do not wish to cause pain. I had hoped the plan would succeed, intending to remain officially dead for three or four months, thus giving my betrothed a plausible explanation for the separation."

NEW MOVE BY LI-HUNG-CHANG.

He Circulates a Dispatch on Behalf of Russia—Japan May Get a Land Concession.

SHANGHAI, March 6.—The Chinese Government has circulated among the provincial authorities a Russian dispatch setting forth the long friendship of Russia and China and pointing out that "the present war is due to missionary excesses," and that no missionaries have been sent from Russia.

Russia, according to the dispatch, promises to aid China and to restore Manchuria before long.

Li-Hung-Chang publishes the foregoing with a view to enlisting provincial sympathies on the side of Russia.

LONDON, March 7.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post suggests that Japan's preparation to withdraw her troops "points to her receiving some territorial concession, probably in the Province of Fu-Kyen." He says: "It looks as though partition were commencing."

AMERICA TO PAY FOR LEGATION.

Will Not Follow the Example in Peking of the Other Powers.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The enactment of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill has placed at the disposal of the State Department a sum of money for the acquisition by purchase of premises for the United States Legation at Peking. Therefore Secretary Hay has instructed Commissioner Rockhill that he is permitted to consummate immediately the purchase of a suitable tract of land.

With the exception of Great Britain, which owned its own legation premises in Peking before the Boxer outbreak, it is believed that the United States will be the only power which will have paid cash for every foot of ground in its legation compound.

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Weyler Is Minister of War and the Duke of Veragua Minister of Marine.

MADRID, March 6.—The new Spanish Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Premier—Senor SAGASTA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Duke ALMODOVAR DE RIO.
Minister of Finance—Senor URZAIZ.
Minister of War—Gen. WEYLER.
Minister of the Interior—Senor MORET.
Minister of Marine—Duke of VERAGUA.
Minister of Public Works—Senor VILLAMEVA.
Minister of Public Instruction—Senor ROMANONES.
Minister of Justice—Marquis TERVERGA.

Señor Sagasta proposes the dissolution of the Cortes, that the elections shall take place in May, and that Parliament shall meet in June.

El Heraldo says the Carlists have arms and ammunition concealed in the Province of Gerona, with the object of creating a fresh outbreak next Summer.

MARCONI ON HIS WAY HERE.

Sails on the Majestic—May Make Experiments on an American Warship.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, has among her passengers Signor Marconi, who, it is reported, is to undertake important electrical experiments in the United States.

LONDON, March 7.—Signor Marconi, who was interviewed before he left Liverpool yesterday, said his journey had nothing to do with any attempt to establish wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic.

He admitted, however, that he expected to meet officials of the Bureau of Equipment of the United States Navy, and that the meeting would perhaps result in some experiments on an American warship.

A Month's Test Free.
If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, exp. paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.—Adv.

SEVERE MEASURES FOR IRISH.

Balfour to Propose that Offenders Against Order in House of Commons Be Suspended for the Session.

LONDON, March 7.—When the House of Commons met at noon yesterday, in view of possible disturbances the whole police force on duty at St. Stephen's had been mobilized and reinforced by reserves.

John E. Redmond, the leader of the Nationalists, speedily rose and raised a question of privilege arising from "the painful scenes of last night." He claimed that members had been suspended without proper steps being taken to identify them, and that their removal had been accompanied by undue violence. He was satisfied, he said, that Messrs. Jordan, McGovern, and Donelan, who were among those suspended, had actually gone to the lobby to participate in the division.

The Speaker, interrupting, pointed out that Mr. Redmond was not raising a question of privilege, but a point of order. If he were properly informed of any wrongful suspensions he (the Speaker) would be glad to take steps to rectify them.

Mr. Redmond subsequently tried to move an adjournment, and appealed to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour (Government leader) to give the members an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Balfour, remarking that he presumed it was desired to institute means for preventing a recurrence of the scenes of Tuesday night, promised to consider what opportunity for discussion could be given.

Mr. Balfour subsequently gave notice of a motion, to be made to-day, to suspend such offenders hereafter for the remainder of the session. The proposal will, it is expected, lead to angry debate. The action of the Irish members is universally condemned, but, at the same time, Mr. Balfour's attempt to drive, rather than lead, the House meets with much disapprobation. It is argued that the Government knew it had a very heavy financial session ahead, and yet, instead of calling Parliament earlier, called it later than usual.

It is understood that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader) will protest against wholesale closuring. His view is that the difficulties Parliament has to face would have been to a great extent prevented if it had met a fortnight earlier.

STATEMENT BY MR. REDMOND.

LONDON, March 7.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, said in an interview yesterday:

"The scene last night in the House of Commons was a direct result of a trick on the part of the Government. A vote on account for £17,000,000 had been brought up for discussion. It covered a multitude of items, and included over £2,000,000 for Irish purposes. The discussion was initiated by English members on the English education question, and it was universally understood that the whole night would be devoted to this English question, and then the debate on the remaining items would stand adjourned.

"On this understanding a large number of Irish members, including some of the most experienced members of the party, left the House. Suddenly, at the close of the sitting, at midnight, Mr. Balfour proposed to closure the discussion on the entire vote of £17,000,000. This naturally provoked an outburst on the part of the Irish members who were in the House.

"The scene was one most disgraceful to the English Parliament. As a matter of fact, some of the members were turned out of the House who took no part in the scene, and most brutal violence was exhibited in the moving of some of our members.

"The action of the Government is likely to defeat its object, and will make the Irish more determined than ever to resist the Government's plans to choke the discussion of Irish affairs."

RUSSIAN POLICE BRUTALITY.

St. Petersburg Students Trampled Upon by Horses for No Apparent Reason.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—To-day was the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs. The students had been planning for some time to keep the day as a holiday, and perhaps make some demonstration, but no particular plans were made.

At noon between a thousand and fifteen hundred male and female students gathered in and around the cathedral on the Nevsky Prospect, where mass for the repose of the soul of Czar Alexander II. was being celebrated. After the mass the students began singing, and mounted and unmounted police gathered in great numbers. The students were surrounded and driven in a crowd toward the City Hall, not far away.

For no special reason the police began beating the students and trampling them under the feet of their horses. The Nevsky Prospect was filled with spectators. The banks and business houses were nearly all closed, with shutters fastened and doors locked. The spectators and the women students screamed with horror, but the police kept up their attack on the students, until 400 of the latter were driven into the courtyard of the City Hall, the others escaping into the crowd.

The entire city is horrified by the conduct of the police.

It is not known whether the 400 students captured will be imprisoned, or whether the authorities will merely take their names.

The police were in charge of Lieut. Gen. Kleigel, the Prefect of Police, who, when he rode to the scene of the trouble, was hooted by the students and their sympathizers.

It is learned that the arrest of Prof. P. N. Melukoff, the celebrated historian, who was taken into custody on Feb. 11, was for participation in a conference between liberal citizens and 150 students, called to consider matters relating to student life and to start a petition to the Czar. The manuscript of this petition was found in Prof. Melukoff's house.

Sixty-one new arrests were recently made at Kieff.

The Government has wisely decided not to make a political affair of the attempt made by Peter Karpovich upon the life of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bogoliepoff. Karpovich will be tried on March 20 by a court representing all classes of citizenship. The penalty for his crime will not exceed fifteen years' imprisonment.

The Trade Depression in Europe.

LONDON, March 7.—The Daily Mail publishes dispatches from Vienna, Berlin, and Rome, all of which dwell upon the serious trade outlook in Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy. The Vienna correspondent declares that there is an alarming increase in the number of the unemployed in all the larger cities of Austria-Hungary, and that disturbances and conflicts with the police are matters of everyday occurrence. Similar scenes are frequent in many towns of Italy.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Albert Zimmerman of Pleasantville, N. J., Attempts Murder Before Committing Suicide.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 6.—Albert Zimmerman, a resident of Pleasantville, committed suicide early to-day. After a quarrel Zimmerman shot his wife and shot at her father. Then he turned the gun on himself. Zimmerman was forty years old. The tragedy occurred in the Zimmerman home, six miles from this city, about 2:30 this morning.

It appears that, in company with his wife, Zimmerman made a call on a neighbor last night, and that he left the wife there with the statement that he would call for her. She waited until 11 o'clock, and, her husband failing to return, she went to her home alone. He came home and a quarrel resulted.

Zimmerman is said to have been under the influence of liquor. He left his wife in the parlor of the cottage, went up stairs, and secured a revolver. He then returned and, re-entering the room, without warning placed the weapon close to his wife's cheek and fired. The ball went through her cheek and came out at the back of the head. It is a serious wound. Mrs. Zimmerman ran from the house. Her father had been awakened by the quarreling, and on hearing the shot ran down stairs, and the revolver was turned on him. The ball missed him. Zimmerman then shot himself in the left temple. He fell dead, the bullet passing into his brain.

The suicide was the son of the inventor of the autoharp. At the death of his father two years ago he was left a fortune of $40,000, but he had lost nearly all of it in speculation.

Grenville R. Benson Dies.

Grenville R. Benson of South Orange, N. J., a real estate man, with offices in Pine Street, died in St. Vincent's Hospital last night of injuries received Monday night, when he was knocked down and run over by a coal cart driven by William S. Smith, nineteen years old, of 558 Thirteenth Street, Hoboken.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.

The New York Central will soon add a fifth car to the equipment of the Empire State Express, which now carries four cars, exclusive of the baggage car. The carrying of this additional car has been made possible by an invention of Superintendent of Motive Power Waitt of that road, which has been introduced on a number of new locomotives. The invention gives greater traction power to the drivers. Its principal feature is a connection of the drivers with the so-called idle wheel, which has heretofore been used principally for the support of the cab.

A test of the power of the newly equipped engines was recently made when the heavy private car of President Callaway was attached to the Empire State Express at Buffalo and was carried down to New York without a hitch and without loss of time.

ANOTHER RAILROAD MERGER.

The Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad, which was recently acquired by the Norfolk and Western, will be merged entirely into the latter system. The jurisdiction of the operating department of the Norfolk and Western has already been extended over the acquired property, and L. E. Johnson, General Manager of the Norfolk and Western, has been appointed General Manager of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia.

F. J. Kimball, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Norfolk and Western; Henry Fink, its President; A. J. Hemphill, its Secretary, and Joseph I. Doran have been elected into the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia.

Goes with the Central Vermont.

MONTREAL, March 6.—R. S. Logan, assistant to the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been appointed Vice President and General Manager of the Central Vermont Road.

Brief Railroad Items.

There was a conference yesterday of those mainly interested in the Seaboard Air Line. President John Skelton Williams stated that nothing of general interest was accomplished. William Middendorf stated that the transaction with Thomas F. Ryan had been ratified and closed by the Board of Directors some time ago.

Routine business only was transacted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad yesterday. Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company and a Director of the Chesapeake and Ohio, said that the plans of the Pennsylvania Company regarding the Long Island Railroad and the traffic agreement with the New Haven had not yet fully matured.

Rumors were current yesterday in railroad circles that James J. Hill or the Great Northern and Northern Pacific were buying control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The report that Pennsylvania interests were acquiring control of the property was authoritatively denied by representatives of that company.

George J. Gould is reported to have made an inspection trip over the Denver and Rio Grande Western, of which company he was recently elected a Director.

Chairman E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific Railroad Company left town last evening for Aiken, S. C., where he will spend the rest of the month. Mr. Harriman was accompanied by the members of his family. It is expected that Mr. Harriman will return in time to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee recently appointed to look after the affairs of the Western railroads.

CONGRESS AND THE VETERANS.

Men of the "Sixties" Ignored, Says Chairman Kay—Inaugural Parade Plans Condemned.

The failure of the Fifty-sixth Congress to legislate in the interest of war veterans, together with some criticisms on the attempt to relegate such veterans to an unacceptable position in line in the inaugural parade and a suggestion of a convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in September next to consider veterans' rights, were made the subject of an address delivered last night in Brooklyn by Joseph W. Kay, President of the War Veterans and Sons' Association and Chairman of the Grand Army of the Republic Committee on Legislation.

Chairman Kay spoke in part as follows:

"The Fifty-sixth Congress has expired by limitation. Whatever its sins of commission, it cannot be charged with many, in way of gratitude or justice, to war veterans. Particularly to the men of the 'sixties,' through whose service and sacrifices—the living and the dead—a Congress is permitted to assemble in this free land. Its sins of omission and ingratitude—except in lip service—are but counterparts of other Congresses that preceded it. With this difference: That the cause of the veteran in the matter of preference in the public service, plainly made known and being well understood by this latest Congress, was trampled upon in the House, and refused consideration, time and again, in the Senate, in full knowledge of the facts."

Chairman Kay then devoted some time to scoring the managers of the inaugural parade for attempting to place the veterans in an inconspicuous place, and he concluded by saying:

"The Grand Army of the Republic is to meet in National Encampment at Cleveland, Ohio, in September. There the story of its officers and committees will be told. There, also, in my opinion, a convention should assemble and make the position of the war veteran regarding his claims upon the National Government known to the people of the land in an address so plain that 'he who runs may read.'"

WESSELS GETS AN OFFICE.

Mayor Van Wyck carried out a part of the Tammany political plan yesterday by appointing to the office of Deputy Commissioner of Highways for the Borough of Queens Charles C. Wessels, to succeed the late John P. Madden. The salary is $5,000 a year. Mr. Wessels was recognized by Tammany Hall as the leader of Queens Borough a year ago. Councilman Joseph Cassidy defied the power of the Tammany politicians and declared that he was going to hold his power in Queens Borough whether Richard Croker wanted him there or not.

A direct issue was made in the last primaries, and the result was a close fight. Councilman Cassidy defeated Wessels and succeeded in capturing the political machinery of Long Island City. The appointment of Mr. Wessels as Commissioner of Highways is to give him sufficient power and patronage to win out in the next primary contest. Commissioner Wessels was sworn in yesterday.

Powder Test at Sandy Hook.

Six shots were fired yesterday from the Brown segmental tube wire ten-inch gun at the Army Ordnance Proving Grounds, Sandy Hook, in the presence of the board of ordnance and fortifications. The firing was intended to test the quality of a sample lot of smokeless powder in order to determine whether it would give the 575-pound projectile the desired velocity before the whole amount needed for the velocity test of the gun should be manufactured. The maximum pressure attained was 37,300 pounds per square inch, and the maximum velocity was 2,500 feet per second.

FOR OLD AGE

To the old, as to babies, the even balance of health is more important than anything else in the world. The possible health, in age, is not high and strong; it is only even.

There is no end, but death, to the trouble that comes of its loss. It ought to be watched like a baby's.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil for very old and very young—in different ways—is the food to secure this even health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

WHITE RATS' STRIKE ENDED

Vaudeville Managers Decide to Abolish All Commissions.

Actors' Association Will Not Be Recognized—President Golden Claims Victory for Performers.

The controversy which has been in progress between the Association of Vaudeville Managers of the United States and the White Rats' Association was practically settled yesterday after the meeting of the managers in their office, in the St. James Building, when they decided, as a body, to abolish the 5 per cent. commission clause in the actor's contract, which has been the cause of the disagreement.

The question of abolishing the commission was the principal subject before the meeting, which continued from 10 o'clock yesterday morning until 6 o'clock last night. The managers announced after its adjournment that the question of the commission was practically settled in favor of the actors on Feb. 8, but it was necessary to change the constitution of the association, and to do this twenty days' notice was necessary before the recommendation of the board could be ratified, which it was claimed the actors could not understand. It was said by one of the prominent managers that there has been a divided sentiment among the managers since the formation of their association respecting the wisdom of charging the commission.

After disposing of the commission question the consideration of what attitude the managers should take toward the striking actors was taken up. Some of the managers were of the opinion that the performers who had gone out in the main had been deceived and misled by a few men, and that under such circumstances it would be unjust to discriminate against the performers, and therefore a resolution was adopted providing in effect that the association should in the future deal with each individual on his merits and treat him fairly and justly.

It was also decided that the actors should be given to understand that the fundamental principles of the association distinctly provide that the association will make no contract with the performer, and that the making of contracts is solely in the hands of each manager, and that they were a unit in the position that no organization of the performers would be recognized.

The various members reported to the President that their business was running along smoothly, that having settled the question of commission there was no other grievance which had any basis in fact, and the feeling was generally expressed that the managers, having kept their promise and abolished the commissions, the performers would see the error of the stand they had taken.

At the headquarters of the White Rats Association last night a large and enthusiastic meeting was being held, presided over by George Fuller Golden. After they adjourned President Golden gave out the following statement:

"We have won our fight. These managers can put it any way they like; still we have won—not they. They gave their words of honor that they would abolish that percentage nearly a month ago. They did not. When asked for an explanation they said they did not intend to abolish it until June 3. They did it because they were obliged to. They want that rake off now just as much as ever, but knowing they cannot get men who are actors or women who are artists to work that way any more, they say they never really did want that 5 per cent—that quarter of a million dollars a year. They will not recognize the organization as an organization, eh? Well, I guess the public will. The theatres now being run by the White Rats will not be abandoned. We intend, now that we have found we can play that game ourselves, to have a little of the money."

WHITE MICE BALL TO-NIGHT.

The carnival and ball of the Benevolent Order of White Mice takes place at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, to-night. The grand march, with Dan Daly and Miss Zasa Belaco, will begin at midnight. Miss Anna Leslie, the "Girl Behind the Gun," (Sergeant at Arms,) has been reinforced by a "Committee on Eviction," and Elks and Buffalos have expressed themselves as being only too anxious to chaperon the "Mice."

BURGLARS SHOW SPITE.

Finding Only Receipted Bills in Twine Merchants' Safe, They Depart.

Burglars entered the twine and cord store of Travers Brothers, at 46 Beekman Street, some time Tuesday night and diligently searched the premises for something valuable to carry off. They found very little in the entire establishment except untold yards of string, which seems to be a drug in the pawnbroker market this year, as the burglars took none of it.

They forced the safe with plumbing tools, and found, to their disgust, only receipted bills. They then sat down and wrote a few placards, which they hung upon the walls, referring to the proprietors of the place as "a lot of cheap guys," and asking that something of value be left in the safe, as they intended to call again.

After emptying bottles of mucilage into the pockets of several office coats and throwing ink on the walls and floors, they cut all the lead pipe they could find and left the place, evidently in anger. The case was reported to the police yesterday morning.

GAS OVERCOMES FIREMEN.

Fire in the Cellar of a West Side Flathouse—Losses in Columbus Avenue Stores.

Fire which started last evening in the cellar of the five-story flathouse at 100 West Ninetieth Street did $2,000 damage. Five firemen were overcome by gas while fighting the fire. Two were able to continue at work after reviving in the open air, three were obliged to go to their homes, but none was seriously injured. The firemen were Hugh McCauley, Daniel O'Connell, and John Holden, all of Truck No. 22, who were treated by the department physician, Dr. Archer, and James Hallinger and Patrick Gannon of Engine No. 56.

The fire was almost entirely confined to the cellar in the flathouse, but the stores at 608, 608½, 610, and 612 Columbus Avenue suffered from smoke and water.

Angula & Co., plumbers, occupying the basement of 608, were the heaviest losers. C. Levitz, proprietor of a stationery store; the Manhattan Steam Laundry, and Lewis Cirker, barber, sustained losses.

The fire was discovered by a tenant of one of the upper floors, who noticed smoke in the halls. Roundsman Ennis, of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, sent in an alarm. Then he and Policemen Mullen and Sullivan devoted their efforts to reassuring the tenants of the building. Two families had started, in great alarm, to descend the fire escapes. Every one had ample time and opportunity to leave the building.

The firemen fought the flames in the cellar for two hours before they extinguished them. The worst feature they had to contend with was the escaping gas, which came from lead joints melted by the heat.

TENANTS ALARMED BY FLAMES.

Boy's Search for a Penny with a Match Results in a Fire.

William Loomis, ten years old, of 353 West Forty-seventh Street, was the innocent cause of a fire in his home last evening which caused great excitement in the neighborhood. The boy lives with his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Loomis, and his sister, Nellie, in a flat on the first floor of the tenement. He received a penny in the evening for executing an errand satisfactorily. First he called his sister, with a view of having her share in the candy that was to be immediately purchased, then he dropped the penny.

Both children saw the coin roll under a sofa, and Nellie, with her mind on candy, gave William a match. His use of it set the sofa on fire.

Capt. Donohue and Detectives Kammer and Lyons of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were soon at the tenement, but despite their attempts to calm the tenants panic prevailed. A stout woman who tried to get down the fire escape became wedged in the opening on the fourth floor, and her screams were heard two blocks away. The firemen extricated the woman. Short work was made of the flames, and only $100 damage resulted.

MR. SHEVLIN SEES THE MAYOR.

Ex-Sheriff Creamer Accompanies Him—Denies that He Seeks a Position.

James Shevlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn in the absence of Hugh McLaughlin, and ex-Sheriff Frank Creamer of Brooklyn called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. Mr. Shevlin held a long coference with the Mayor in his private office. Ex-Sheriff Creamer waited in the public office. When asked whether his call was in reference to the appointment of Commissioners under the proposed election bill, Mr. Shevlin evaded the question by saying:

"The bill has not been signed as yet, has it?"

Ex-Sheriff Creamer denied that he was a candidate for a position under the election law. Mr. Creamer was a candidate for the Deputy Police Commissionership in the event of Bernard J. York refusing to take the place.

Astoria Institute Burned.

The Astoria Institute, a sanitarium where persons suffering from alcoholism were treated, was burned last night. All the patients left the building in order and were driven in coaches to the Riverest Sanitarium, some distance away, where they will be temporarily sheltered. All the inmates saved their belongings. The furniture was taken out and stored out of the way.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman M. C. Butler, South Carolina; Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee.

HOLLAND—C. M. Woolley, Chicago; Arthur Amory, Boston; Emile Bossert, Rembaix, France; Capt. R. Methune, R. N., London.

IMPERIAL—Col. C. E. Wood, Washington; Alimo Fernandez, Mexico.

CAMBRIDGE—James W. Bullock, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Duluth; Judge H. Weeks, Whitehall; Judge C. W. Franklin, Denver.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. C. Howell, Knoxville; P. D. Gordon, Montreal; G. H. Wheeler, Hongkong; Ricardo Trigueror, Guatemala; J. M. Dixon, London.

HOFFMAN—J. S. Lederer, Louisville; E. P. Knight, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—George S. Selfridge, Boston; Frank H. Taylor, London.

PLAZA—N. G. Garritt, Boston; Morris A. Black, Cleveland; J. J. McCarthy, Chicago; Henry T. Meloney, Richmond.

SAVOY—Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; A. Urbansky, St. Mary's, Kan.; J. J. Bamburger, Salt Lake City; J. B. Greenhut, Peoria, Ill.

NETHERLAND—Ely K. Selig, Philadelphia; M. Hochschild, Baltimore; A. L. Rauh, Pittsburg; F. A. Estep, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—A. P. Murray, Montreal; J. W. Lindsay, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—Judge E. Countryman, Albany; Frank B. Brandagee, New London.

GRAND—Col. Arseus Perrikiat, New Orleans; George N. Wood, Lowell.

ASTOR—Russell Aiken, Washington; C. D. Gates, Louisville; Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army, Washington.

EMPIRE—P. J. Bonner, Boston; Dr. J. A. Hunter, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Hecht Brothers, Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. O. Probst, domestics and linings; 450 Broome Street; Criterion Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. E. Dillon, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, suits, and waists; K. E. Deegan, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, linens, white goods, and boys' clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Emerson, Blake & Adams Co., Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and furnishing goods; 48 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mosby, Wilkinson & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, linens, white goods, and laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Kelly, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; H. Gross, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Marks & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Frank, D. A., & Co., Marion, Ohio; R. A. Frank, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Welch, A. M., & Co., Waterloo, Iowa; A. M. Welch, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

McMillan, John, Knoxville, Iowa; dry goods.

Kramer, Mrs. F. A., Layford, Mich.; dry goods.

Cox & Lewis, Dacingsburg, Ind.; Daniel Lewis, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Converse & Co., Salem, Ohio; Isabelle Russell, dry goods; M. T. Russell, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barar & Schuehoff, Mattoon, Ill.; F. M. Schuehoff; dry goods; Girard Hotel.

Williams, W. W., Henderson, Texas; Mrs. W. W. Williams, millinery; Dora Burton, millinery.

Silberman & Adilman, Franklin, Texas; M. Adilman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Upham-Brouse Company, The, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Flora Powell, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bondi Brothers & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; H. E. Bondi, dry goods; Girard Hotel.

Robinson Brass Company, Macon, Mo.; T. W. Robinson, dry goods.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; K. Brooder, dry goods.

Field, The L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; Eva Herrington, dry goods; Mary Kinney, dry goods; Wade Cantwell, W. B. Field, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Mary C. Maher, millinery.

Cohen & Kerger, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Kerger, hosiery.

Bailey, The, Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Kahn & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Kahn, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Subold, C., Massillon, Ohio; O. L. Subold, dry goods; Brevoort House.

Urbansky, A., St. Mary's, Kan.; dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Mount Gilead Dry Goods Company, Mount Gilead, Ohio; A. A. Whitney, dry goods; J. D. Vail, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Mountjoy, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street.

Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; G. Lehman, domestics and dress goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Myers, J., Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; H. H. Weil, furnishing goods, 459 Broadway.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon; J. C. Olds, china and glassware, 438 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. E. Park, laces, 76 Franklin Street.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; R. H. Booth, furnishing goods, 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; R. S. Ware, gloves and hosiery; L. T. Chabot, domestics; L. Peck, furnishing goods; Everett House.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; F. C. Waddell, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Upham-Brouse Company, Akron, Ohio; E. A. Upham, notions and furnishing goods; W. A. Upham, carpets and upholstery goods, 376 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Roy, carpets, 338 Broadway.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Taylor-Woolfenden Company, Detroit, Mich.; D. D. Doyle, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Valentine & Newcomb, Huntington, W. Va.; J. W. Valentine, dry goods; Anna E. Mann, dry goods; Georgia A. Smith, dry goods.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss A. B. Hickey, millinery.

G. W. Grinnell, Louisville, Ky., dry goods; Morton House.

E. & R. Collins, Dayton, Ohio; E. Collins, millinery; Hotel Everett.

Mrs. J. M. Webster, Jackson, Mich., millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

W. J. & M. E. Blevins, New Castle, Penn.; Miss M. E. Blevins, millinery; Hotel Albert.

A. Weiler & Brothers, Hartford City, Ind.; A. Weiler, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Miracle Clothing House, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; J. M. Mitchell, clothing; A. V. Miracle, clothing.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Koch, dry goods; Hotel Albert; Mary McMonagle, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Anna M. May, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Samuel Pough, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Morrell's, N. F., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Merritt, millinery; N. F. Morrell, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Vutech, J. E., Shelby, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Roberts, Mary L., Youngstown, Ohio; millinery.

Moore, James G., Cleveland, Ohio; furnishings; Gilsey House.

Knowlton, E. A., Rochester, Minn.; H. J. Sanford, dry goods.

Sabbert, H. P., Cincinnati, Ohio; furniture.

Sharp, Ida E., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; E. Wright, millinery.

Burns, Jennie A., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Arthur, department store.

Hill, P. H., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Deuber, Kittie, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Kessler Brothers, Macon, Ga.; I. Kessler, dry goods.

Jacoby, M., Chickasha, I. T.; dry goods.

Berman, A., Monmouth Springs, Ark.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lerch, A. B. & J. A., Wadsworth, Ohio; A. B. Lerch, notions.

Castner & Knott, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. J. P. Roberts, dressmaker; Hotel Imperial.

Sidder Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. J. Roe, general merchandise.

Glenn, E. C., Topeka, Kan.; W. C. Glenn, department store.

Race Clothing Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; J. W. Race, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lurin, Sam, Sharon, Penn.; clothing.

Weber, R., Zanesville, Ohio; Louis L. Weber, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Montager, Miss Marie, Chicago, Ill.; dressmaker.

Cannady & Carson, Pelroe City, Mo.; C. E. Cannady, furnishing goods.

McKenna, Nelson, Roscoe, Penn.; department store; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Locke, Charles J., Montgomery City, Mo.; dry goods; Bay State Hotel.

Hogsett, J. W., Rushville, Ind.; general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; W

J. E. SEARLES'S DEBTS MAY REACH $1,500,000

Assignee's Counsel Preparing List of Liabilities and Assets.

His Bad Luck Said to Date from Time He Left American Sugar Refining Company.

John E. Searles, who on Tuesday announced his failure, was yesterday at his office at 27 William Street. He was cheerful and active, but politely declined to talk of his misfortune. "See my assignee, Mr. Dwight," he said. "He will give any information that is to be made public. I have nothing to say."

At the offices of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, Edward F. Dwight said that he had little to add to the statement made on Tuesday. The schedules of Mr. Searles's liabilities and assets were being prepared by his partner, Charles E. Hughes, and when drawn up will be submitted to the creditors. Mr. Dwight would not give even a rough guess at the extent of Mr. Searles's failure and what may be saved from the wreck. A consensus of opinion was that his affairs have been to a certain extent in liquidation since the Spring of last year, and that the liabilities will not exceed $1,500,000. No estimate of what is known as "quick assets" was made, while many believed that if time were given to those who will administer affairs for the creditors the bulk of the "slow assets"—interests in corporations whose securities are not dealt in on the Stock Exchange or on the curb market—will yield enough to redeem Mr. Searles' reputation as a shrewd promoter.

That Mr. Searles had struggled for a long time to continue solvent in spite of several crushing mishaps was made clear by several developments yesterday. His relative prosperity suffered early last year in the collapse of the American Fisheries Company and the bankruptcy of his son-in-law, Albert B. Roeder. But as long ago as January, 1899, when he ceased to be Treasurer and Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company and President of the Western National Bank, the assertion that he was a millionaire through his intimate relations with the Sugar Trust was disputed by those who should have intimate and inside knowledge of the actual facts.

"I do not believe," said a high banking authority, "that when the doors of the American Sugar Refining Company closed on Searles that he possessed more than $300,000, and this was tied up in speculative promotions. Searles would have been with the trust to-day had Theodore Havemeyer lived, as he and Searles were fast friends. He did not get along as well with Henry O. Havemeyer. He was allowed to go after he had filed a notice that 'under the advice of physicians' he declined reelection as a Director of the Sugar Trust. It was, however, well known that he and Henry O. Havemeyer were at odds over the policy to be pursued in relation to Arbuckle Brothers and other rivals of the trust. Havemeyer was for a fight to a finish and the establishment of a 'war fund,' and the cutting down of dividends after it had been exhausted. Searles favored pacific measures and an adjustment of differences. Havemeyer suspected him of giving comfort to the enemy in the line of this peace policy, and there was a dispute about Searles's speculative tendencies. A story, too, that has never been disposed of is that Searles was too keen for Mr. Havemeyer in speculations in which they were jointly interested, and that Mr. Havemeyer, after deciding that in a certain deal he had been outwitted, laid a trap into which Searles walked unsuspectingly, and from which he was extricated almost in the condition of a shorn lamb.

"Searles never really prospered from the time he left the Sugar Trust or the trust left him. He was tied up in all sorts of ventures, and was always a great borrower of money."

Mr. Searles's strait was made plainer yesterday when it became known that on Tuesday judgments amounting to $70,000 and costs in addition were entered against him in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn on four notes, given July 12, 1900, at six months, to the Duluth Furnace Company of Minnesota.

A matter of speculation in Wall Street was the holding of Mr. Searles's paper and collateral. Much of it, it was believed, is held at Baltimore and other Southern cities, and the greater part of the balance by outside local banks.

This official statement was issued by W. C. Lovering, Vice President of the American Cotton Company:

John E. Searles resigned Tuesday the office of President of the American Cotton Company, and as Vice President I am now acting in his stead pending the election of his successor. The American Cotton Company is not affected in any way by Mr. Searles's assignment, as the company had no connection with his affairs. His assignment, which was made after his resignation had been received, means nothing whatever to the company. The company is in prosperous condition and its business is increasing rapidly.

Mr. Lovering's announcement was practically indorsed on the floor of the Cotton Exchange.

Mr. Searles recently resigned as a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and as Vice President of the International Trust Company of Baltimore.

The judgments entered against Mr. Searles in Brooklyn on Tuesday were:

By the First National Bank of Duluth, Minn., for $40,000, on a note, and costs and interest amounting to $785.88.

By the Western National Bank of Warren, Ohio, for $10,000, on a note, and $400.88 interest and costs.

By Thomas E. Thomas of Warren, Ohio, for $20,000 on a note, and $785.88 interest and costs.

By the American Exchange National Bank for $20,000, on a note, and $785.88 interest and costs.

All of these judgments were taken by default.

POISON CHARGE UNSUSTAINED.

District Attorney Will Not Concur in Friends' Request for the Exhumation of Mrs. Williams's Body.

District Attorney Philbin, to whom friends of Mrs. Alethea V. Williams made known their suspicions that the latter's recent death did not result from natural causes, and requested his concurrence in a motion to the Supreme Court to have the body exhumed, has decided adversely to the request. The District Attorney holds that the alleged evidence of poisoning is insufficient to warrant an exhumation. Mrs. Williams lived at Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

She was a Miss Harris, who, five years ago, married an Englishman through a matrimonial advertisement which he had inserted in a newspaper. She was then fifty-six years old, and he sixteen years her junior. He is now in San Francisco, but it is understood will start for this city to-morrow to look after his wife's estate, which is estimated by Mrs. William G. Mulligan, who instituted the inquiry, to be worth about $50,000, mostly personal property. Mrs. Mulligan is second cousin to the dead woman, and believes she is her nearest relative.

Mrs. Williams died Feb. 23, after an illness of more than a year. About ten days before her death she gave her friend, Mrs. Lena Greene, of 247 West Forty-third Street, authority to draw out her funds from various savings banks, amounting in all to something more than $4,000, and on her deathbed gave Mrs. A. Merritt, who lived on the floor above her, some diamond jewelry. Mr. Mulligan presented the case to the attention of Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau four days ago.

Fined for Driving a Lame Horse.

William M. de Peyster, the well-known horseman of 22 West Seventy-third Street, was the complainant in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday against Patrick Gaten, a truckman of 358 West Twelfth Street, whom he charged with driving a lame horse to an overloaded truck. He was corroborated in his testimony by a veterinary surgeon, and Gaten was convicted and fined $35 by Justice Jacob.

Will Not Buy Philadelphia Times.

Percy Lindon, managing editor of The Daily Telegraph, made an official denial last night of the telegraphic report that Blakeley Hall, managing owner of The Telegraph, was negotiating for the purchase of The Philadelphia Times. "It is absolutely untrue," said Mr. Lindon. "Mr. Hall is not going to buy The Times nor acquire control of it in any way."

CITY TO BUY JUMEL MANSION.

Board of Public Improvements Determines to Secure the Historic Spot as a Show Place.

The Jumel Mansion and grounds, at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Harlem River, which were occupied by Gen. Washington as a headquarters, will come into the possession of the city as a public show place of Revolutionary relics through the action of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday.

An attempt was made by the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution a year ago to induce the city officials to purchase the Jumel Mansion. The plan was defeated, but the members of various patriotic organizations have of late been besieging Controller Coler and other city officials. The support of Controller Coler was gained, and yesterday when the matter was brought up a second time in the Board of Public Improvements the plan to buy the property went through.

Walter S. Logan appeared as the representative of the Sons of the Revolution and L. M. Hall for the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historical Places of Interest. Mr. Logan in his speech said that he was in favor of small parks, and now that the city had the opportunity to acquire one, which, in addition to its natural advantages of location, possessed great historical value as having been the headquarters of Gen. Washington and later as the home of Aaron Burr, the chance should not be lost.

L. M. Hall said: "The mansion is the only building in New York identified as Washington's headquarters. The houses he had occupied at 1 Cherry Street and 1 Broadway have been swept away in the march of the city's development. In the same manner Fort Washington and Fort George have disappeared, the one occupying the site of the new Columbia University, and the other being where the new Custom House is in process of erection. We ask that the city shall acquire this property for two reasons. First, on the comparatively narrow ground of its historical value, and, second, on the broader ground of the value and benefit to the hundreds of thousands of school children and grown-up people who will visit this beautiful park."

The grounds occupy a space of 67.3 square feet, bounded by One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, Edgecombe Road, and Jumel Terrace, the property being on a bluff 100 feet above the Harlem River. The mansion was built in the year 1750 by Roger Morris, a Colonel in the British Army, who married Mary Phillipse, whom Washington wooed and lost.

Gen. Washington used the mansion as a headquarters from June to the middle of October, 1776. Stephen Jumel bought the property in 1800, and his widow, Mme. Jumel, occupied the property at the time of her death, in 1865.

The house is in a fair state of preservation, and the grounds include about twenty-seven city lots. The cost of the property to the city will be about $200,000.

ARRESTED A NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Jerome Buck, Post Office Clerk, Is Charged with Beating the Man Who Stopped Him at His Door.

Jerome Buck, a night clerk in the New York Post Office, who lives in Hoboken, was accosted at his own door yesterday morning by a night watchman, who wished to know what he was doing there. Later Buck marched the inquisitive watchman off to the police station and lodged a complaint against him. The man, whose name is William Elfers, was locked up.

At 7 o'clock Elfers complained of severe pains in his head, and Police Surgeon Arlitz was called. He found that Elfers had a cut two inches long on the side of his head and that his nose was broken. Dr. Arlitz censured the police for locking Elfers up and sent the man to St. Mary's Hospital. Buck was then arrested and put under $500 bail. The examination was set for March 20, when it is expected that Elfers will be able to appear.

Buck says that as he was running up the stoop of his own house Elfers stopped him and asked where he was going. He said he told Elfers that he lived in the house, and it was none of his business where he was going. Then Elfers, he says, struck him with a police night stick. Buck says he wrested the stick from Elfers and gave him a beating, after which he arrested his assailant.

Elfers denied that he had struck Buck first.

EX-SERGT. DARRELL HERE.

United States Soldier, Accused of Murder in Cuba, Arrested in Africa.

Lois Darrell, formerly First Sergeant of Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, who is supposed to have murdered his tentmate, Henry Crouch, while the regiment was stationed at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, last June, was brought back to this country on the North German Lloyd liner Hohenzollern last night. He was arrested in Africa. During the Spanish-American war both men served with distinction. Darrell's First Sergeancy being a reward for his heroism in the battle before Santiago. When Crouch's murdered body was found in the company street, witnesses charged the commission of the crime to the First Sergeant.

Darrell succeeded in making his escape, however, and finally made his way to New Orleans, where he embarked for South Africa, presumably. W. O. Bigby, an officer of the Secret Service Bureau, was detailed to follow up the case. The chase covered three continents, and went on for months until some weeks ago, when Dupuy located his man at Beira, South Africa, where the fugitive was later arrested.

Dupuy had to go to Lisbon in order to obtain extradition papers. The papers were received at Beira on Jan. 20. When Darrell is handed over to the United States authorities a reward of $2,000 will be paid to Dupuy for the capture.

FISHERMEN LOSE THEIR OARS.

Picked Up Half Frozen in the Narrows After Drifting Several Hours.

Two half-frozen fishermen, who had been adrift in a rowboat since midnight, were picked up in the Narrows by the tug William B. Quinn early yesterday morning. The men—John Hawkes and Alonzo White of Stapleton, S. I.—left their home shortly after midnight yesterday, intending to examine their nets in Gravesend Bay.

They were in the act of pulling up a net when both oars fell from the boat. The mishap was not noticed at the time. When the men found out their predicament the boat was drifting out to sea. They yelled for assistance, but were unable to attract any attention. They were nearly frozen and fast losing hope when they were seen by the Quinn and rescued.

WASHED STAMPS CAUSE ARRESTS.

Jacob Miller, Once Convicted, Is Arraigned with Elsworth Kaufman.

Jacob Miller, an optician, in business at 86 Nassau Street, and Elsworth Kaufman of 101 West One Hundredth Street, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with attempting to sell washed-out internal revenue stamps. Both men were held in $2,500 bail for examination on Friday.

Agent Thompson says that Miller told Kaufman, who was to act as his agent that he could furnish him $80,000 worth of stamps. He is alleged to have also told Kaufman that they were all good and were a part of the lot stolen about a month ago from an Internal Revenue Collector's office in Peoria, Ill.

About two years ago Miller was arrested on a similar charge, convicted, and fined $1,000, which he paid. His was the first case of selling or attempting to sell washed revenue stamps that came to the attention of the authorities of this district after the imposition of the war tax.

Republican Club Annex Library Open.

Col. Gear, who is in charge of Annex 1 of the Republican Club of the City of New York, at 274 Bowery, announced last evening that the library was in readiness and would open to-day and continue open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. It will be closed only on evenings that meetings are in progress. The library has about 1,000 volumes and all the daily papers will be kept on file.

New England Society's Annual Sermon.

The New England Society will institute an annual sermon next Sunday at Grace Church, corner of Tenth Street and Broadway, at 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Huntington will preach the discourse.

SWINDLED GEN. JAMES OUT OF $200 CASH

"Prof. Sandys of Cambridge University" Had a Bogus Check.

Has Been Identified as Lord Rosse of Ireland, Who Tried to Swindle Prof. Hadley.

"Alfred Parsons, Lord Rosse of Burr Coth, Ireland," who was arrested on Tuesday in New Haven for trying to swindle President Hadley of Yale University, was yesterday identified by William H. H. Beebe, private secretary to President Seth Low, as the man who recently swindled Gen. Thomas L. James of the Lincoln National Bank out of $200. At that particular time "Lord Rosse" did not confess to any more distinguished title than that of "Prof. Sandys of Cambridge University," in this country on a lecturing tour. Who the man is Mr. Beebe, who was seen at his home, 425 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, last night, just after his return from New Haven, does not know.

"He is evidently a college graduate, and is thoroughly posted on educational affairs," he said. "When he called on me some time ago he was an impressive and dignified looking man. When he came out of his cell yesterday he did not look quite so impressive. He will be brought to this city and prosecuted on the charge of swindling here. In New Haven he was merely arrested on suspicion."

It was two weeks ago last Saturday that a card was brought in to Gen. James bearing the name "Prof. Sandys." The "Professor" followed the card a few moments later. He was a tall, well-groomed man, dressed in a dark business suit, who appeared to be about fifty years old, and whose speech betrayed a slight English accent. The man had a letter to Gen. James, introducing him as a professor from Cambridge University who was making a lecturing tour among the American colleges. The letter had been written by Mr. Beebe, who said that "Prof. Sandys came to President Low with a fine letter of introduction from President Gilman of Johns Hopkins.

The professor told Gen. James that he had come to this country to lecture, and, incidentally, to make some inquiries for a missing relative who had fallen heir to a fortune.

"Some years ago," he added, "former Postmaster Pearson wrote me that my relative was ill in a hospital. Postmaster Pearson is your son-in-law, I believe. Perhaps he could give me some information."

Gen. James told the professor that Mr. Pearson had been dead twelve years. He seemed surprised.

"But do you not, perhaps, know some one who had a confidential place with Mr. Pearson, who might be able to give me some information?" continued the professor.

Gen. James said that Assistant Postmaster Post had occupied the same position under Mr. Pearson, and he gave "Prof. Sandys" a letter of introduction to Mr. Post.

At this point Prof. Sandys volunteered the information that it was a very nice day. Gen. James did not question it—in fact, he agreed quite readily, when Prof. Sandys decided that it was an exceptionally nice day. When the professor got through with the weather he remarked quite casually that he had a little check for $200 that he would like to have cashed.

"I received it from Pennsylvania University for lectures," said Prof. Sandys. "I'm a bit short, don't you know? Perhaps you can oblige me."

"Let's see it," said Gen. James.

Prof. Sandys passed the check over. It was on a Philadelphia trust company, and as it appeared to be genuine, it was turned over to the paying teller, who cashed it. Prof. Sandys put the money in his pocket.

"It's a very nice day," he said; "indeed, a remarkably nice day," with which observation he departed. He did not return, but the check did. On the reverse side it bore in indelible characters the legend "No Account."

It then developed that President Low had not seen the professor at all, but that Mr. Beebee, believing his letter of introduction from President Gilman was genuine, had given him the one to Gen. James. The Gilman letter was also a forgery. As soon as President Low heard of the incident he sent Gen. James his personal check for $200 to make good the loss.

Mr. Beebee concluded that "Prof. Sandys" would try the same game elsewhere, and sent letters to the Presidents of all the leading universities to be on their guard. That is how it happened that when "Alfred Parsons, Lord Rosse of Burr Coth, Ireland," presented Dr. Hadley a letter purporting to be written by Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, and asked for the cash on a hundred-dollar check he was not received with that spirit of confidence which he had apparently anticipated.

TUGBOAT BOILER BURSTS.

Three Men Blown Into North River, Where They Are Picked Up—Engineer Badly Injured.

One man was injured, probably fatally, and three others were more or less hurt by the explosion of a boiler on the tugboat Nettie Tice yesterday morning. The man whose injuries may prove fatal is James Curtin, engineer of the tug, residing at 78 Morris Street, Jersey City. The other three men are Harry Free, mate; John Mahler, fireman, and Thomas White, steward. They were blown into the river by the force of the explosion.

The Nettie Tice was towing the ferryboat John Ingals in the Fifteenth Street basin, Hoboken, when the cylinder head of the tugboat blew off. This was followed by the explosion of the boiler. The three men who were blown into the river were picked up by the Don Juan. This boat also took Curtin off the Nettie Tice and took him to Jersey City, where he was placed in St. Francis Hospital.

The explosion destroyed the whole superstructure of the Nettle Tice.

The boiler which blew up was almost new, having been put in less than a month ago.

Capt. Gilkyson, one of the owners of the Nettie Tice, said the boiler had been passed by the United States Boiler Inspectors, and highly recommended by them. He said that it would cost fully $3,000 to repair the damage to the boat, which could not be done in less than a month.

YOUNG LAWYER REBUKED.

Justice Jacobs Said that He Would Bring Him Before the Bar Association.

Presiding Justice Jacobs, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, incensed at the manner in which a young lawyer named Louis Pleshet had looked after the affairs of a client, said that he would see to it that the Bar Association took action looking toward the lawyer's disbarment from practice.

Pleshet was counsel for Isidor Yager of 300 East One Hundred and Second Street, charged with stealing four loaves of bread from Harry Hallem, a Harlem baker, in February. When the case was called yesterday, Yager did not respond. Mrs. Yager said that Pleshet had advised her husband to leave the city. She also told that Pleshet had offered to settle the case for $50. Half of this was to be given to Hallem and half to be kept by himself. Hallem was in court and said that he was to get $25 to drop the case, but that the amount was not forthcoming.

At this point Justice Jacobs scored the lawyer roundly. The latter remonstrated, saying that he was not on trial.

"You will be, though, and before the Bar Association, if I can bring it about," retorted the Justice.

DR. MARY WALKER AT CITY HALL.

Calls on the Mayor, Who Is Embarrassed and Soon Beats a Retreat.

Dr. Mary Walker was the centre of a throng of men and boys in the City Hall Park yesterday. The masculine attire of Dr. Walker consisted of a long coat, a silk hat, trousers, and a light fur cape over the coat. She walked into City Hall and into Mayor Van Wyck's office. When the Mayor came out his hand was grasped warmly. There was a conversation in low tones for a few minutes. All the time Mayor Van Wyck was fidgeting and trying to get away into his inner sanctum. He finally succeeded.

"I have just returned from Albany, and thought I would stop and pay my respects to the Mayor. What a young-looking man he is," said the visitor.

"Yes, and he is a rich bachelor," said a bystander.

"Oh, I'm not husband-hunting around here," she answered sarcastically.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS QUIET.

Commissioner Murphy Confers with the Controller and Mr. York—Capt. Stephenson's Raid.

At Police Headquarters quiet prevailed yesterday. Commissioner Murphy repeated his assertion that he was in command in the department. He denied that he had said anything against Patrick Divver, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, as was stated. In the afternoon the Commissioner was closeted with Mr. York and Controller Coler, arranging for the transfer of the Police Department's treasury to the Controller's care.

Two transfers were announced during the day. Sergeant Patrick Byrne goes from the Elizabeth Street Station to that of Charles Street, and Sergeant C. L. Schauwecker goes from Charles Street to Elizabeth Street.

Fifteen members of the police force were reported off duty yesterday as a result of contagious diseases in their families.

Capt. Stephenson of the Mulberry Street Station at an early hour in the morning raided an alleged gambling house at 62 Elizabeth Street, taking fourteen prisoners, including Francisco Montefrisco and Filippo Lievriti, the reputed proprietors. The prisoners also numbered several bootblacks. The Captain and his men got into the place on the second floor before any one could get away, and he lodged all the men in the station house.

DONOHUE DENIES CHARGES.

Police Captain Says Statement of the Hamilton Woman Is a Lie.

Mildred Hamilton, who, according to her own admission, kept a house of questionable resort for some time on West Forty-third Street, and who has charged Police Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station with receiving money from her through one of his detectives, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and was examined by Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions and Assistant District Attorney Schurman. An inmate of her house and a negress, who was in her employe, who corroborate her statements in part, were also examined.

Commissioner Murphy said that if the charges against Capt. Donohue were true he should be dismissed from the force.

Capt. Donohue, when seen yesterday, said that the Hamilton woman's charges were absolutely false.

"Last Summer I ordered her out of the precinct and she went. She came back again, and I secured evidence against her and had her convicted and fined. Then I ordered her out of the precinct. The charge she makes, that she came to the station house to offer me money and that I referred her to a detective, is a lie. She never was in the station house in her life."

This charge made by the woman is not supported by the evidence of the other two witnesses who were examined yesterday.

Committee of Fifteen Meets.

The Committee of Fifteen met yesterday afternoon. After it had adjourned, Chairman Baldwin said: "We have decided not to give out any information about what we are doing. Our acts are to speak for us in the future."

WOMAN ROBBED AT HOME.

Violence and Threats Used to Secure Money—Two Men Held.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—Frank Devine and William L. Weber were held for the Grand Jury to-day by Police Judge Lambert for robbing a woman in the stationery store of Isadore Levis, at 238 Thirteenth Avenue. The victim is Mrs. Levis, the wife of the proprietor.

Mrs. Levis appeared in the police court this morning and made a complaint. It says that the men "choked her and by threats and violence compelled her to give them all the money in her possession."

Mrs. Levis said that yesterday morning she was in the kitchen alone. She heard a knock at the front door, which she had locked, and went into the store and allowed the supposed customer to enter. He asked for dolls. As they were talking the door opened and another man entered. She recognized him as Devine, a former employe of her husband.

Without a word, Mrs. Levis said, Devine grabbed her by the throat and threw her to the floor. The other man locked the front door. Devine, Mrs. Levis said, shouted:

"If you don't give me money I will kill you."

She told the man she would give him $100 if he would not kill her. She was allowed to get up, and went into the kitchen, where she kept her money in a tin box. After obtaining possession of the box, which contained only $5, the two men made a search of the store and house, but they secured nothing more.

Devine was arrested at his home. He was taken to the Fourth Precinct Police Station and forced to confess. Weber was arrested late last night.

PORTO RICAN TROOPS SAIL.

Large Crowd Sees Them Off on Transport Sedgwick.

The Porto Rican soldiers who took part in the inaugural parade last Monday sailed for San Juan on the transport Sedgwick yesterday. The Government pier at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was crowded with soldiers and civilians, who were anxious to see the much-discussed "colonials." The kodak contingent was in full force.

Drinking coffee and smoking cigarettes between swallows, the dusky soldiers, despite the frigidity of the weather, lined the sides of the Sedgwick, looking at the sights of New York's picturesque waterfront in speechless wonder. Many women were at the pier, two elderly ones bringing a large bundle of religious weeklies for the soldiers, evidently forgetting the fact that all of them were ignorant of the English language. Another conspicuous visitor was a Salvation Army girl, who scattered broadcast innumerable quantities of The War Cry.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the Sedgwick finally sailed.

Insular Soldiers Visit Navy Yard.

Before sailing for San Juan, the battalion of Porto Rican soldiers which took part in the inauguration parade at Washington on Monday yesterday morning visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard. When they reached the navy yard they became so deeply interested in everything that they saw that they forgot all about the cold for the time being. The visitors were shown about the yard by officers of Commandant Barker's staff.

LABOR MEN MEET MR. ROSSITER.

Employes Will Wear Badges with Which They Can Ride Free.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was visited yesterday at his office by John J. Pallas and Herman Robinson, the committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to lay the complaint of the bridge employes before him. A representative of the employes' organization accompanied the committee. Mr. Rossiter received the committee courteously.

On the question of the withdrawal of the monthly passes, Mr. Rossiter said that the privilege had been abused, but that General Manager Brackenridge had in contemplation a plan by which the employes could wear badges by which they could be identified. They could travel free on these passes. With regard to the proposition for graded increase of salaries, as in the case of the surface railroad men, Mr. Rossiter told the committee that the dividends would not at present warrant the increase, but that the company would be willing to grant the increase as soon as the dividends allowed it. The committee reported the interview to a meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Employes' Association at 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It was decided to leave matters in the hands of the committee, which will call on Mr. Rossiter again in a week.

President Wolfram of the association said yesterday that a strike was never contemplated, and would be the last thing to be thought of.

Gift of $20,000 to Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

A gift of $20,000 has been made to the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn by Frank S. Jones, a local business man, who has long been identified with the work of the association. It is understood that the money is to be used as the nucleus of a building fund.

UNIQUE LOG OF THE SCHOONER E. H. BLAKE

Vessel Arrives After Being About Seven Weeks Overdue.

Captain Recorded How He Cut His Big Toe with an Axe and Mate Got Sore Hands.

After having been tossed about on the Atlantic for nearly two months, the American schooner Edward H. Blake of Bangor, Me., arrived in port yesterday from Fernandina, Fla., and presented to her consignees for consideration one of the most remarkable logs ever written by a skipper. The Blake should have under ordinary conditions made the voyage from port to port in a week's time. That she did not do so is, of course, history now, and the causes of her delay are preserved in a unique record.

Capt. George E. Smith is the skipper of the Blake, and during the voyage that terminated yesterday, he had with him besides his regular crew his wife and young daughter. The story of the trip and its memorable experiences for those on board as told by the log follows: From Jan. 18, the day of the departure from Fernandina, Fla., until the 28th, the weather, while anything but pleasant, was not so bad as to cause either skipper or crew any uneasiness, and the Blake was heading away for New York at a good speed when on the latter date the weather conditions changed. From that date until her arrival in port yesterday the record reads:

Jan. 28—No sun for four days. No observation. No latitude and longitude. Snow, hail, sleet, rain. Mountanous seas. Laboring heavily. For four days have eaten all food from floor, as table smashed all to pieces by seas. Forward house and men in it suffer. Lost jib. Under close-reefed sails. At P. M., mainsail carried away at second reef. Seas so bad ran off southeast.

Jan. 29 and 30—Northwest winds. No sun. Heavy seas. All well. Awful weather.

Jan. 31—Lost jib. Rain squalls, snow, sleet, hail.

Feb. 1—Clear at last. Made an observation—100 miles off Hatteras. Made progress to north and east.

Feb. 4—Third jib carried away. Heavy sea started deckload and carried away part of lumber forward.

Feb. 5 and 6—Weather still fearful.

Feb. 7—Fearful seas. Laboring heavily. Vessel's decks awash. Sore hands. Salt-water boils.

From this on to the 13th the weather continued tempestuous, never abating for a minute, according to the log, in its fury.

Feb. 13.—Water three feet high in cabin and forward house. Seas washing over side mountain high. Lumber washed over. Sea simply terrific. Lumber everywhere.

Feb. 14.—No change in wind or sea. Running to southeast to save life, vessel, and cargo. Wind seventy-five miles an hour. Hail, sleet, snow, and rain. Vessel laboring heavily. All on board worn out with bad sea and weather. Lost both slides over companionway. Tore off hatches. Started skylight. Opened a barrel of flour. Sea makes a dirty mess everywhere on board. Wife and daughter worn out with hard work and care. Both sick this day.

Feb. 15.—To resume with, the same wind and sea. Wind a hurricane. Seas much force and heavy. Deckload piled in all shapes. Lumber going through window of after house. Had to cut it away. Opened a barrel of beef. All worn out and tired.

Feb. 18.—Ship stores spoiled by water. Have used oil to break sea. Have no more.

Feb. 19.—Same as day previous.

Feb. 20.—Sea bad. Repaired mainsail and jib. Snow, sleet, rain, and hail in large quantities.

Feb. 21.—Mate Fletcher used up. Cut my big toe, left foot, by letting axe drop on same. Sea fierce and wild. Vessel waist full of water. Mate's hand very sore. Thunder, lightning, hail, snow, sleet, and rain.

Feb. 22.—Mate's hand still sore.

Feb. 23.—Squalls of all kinds. Wore ship to get other tack. Mate's hand still sore as ever. Lanced it to get the swelling out. My toe not well yet.

Feb. 24.—Mate seems childish and growls at his men.

Feb. 25.—Weather still as bad as ever.

Feb. 26.—Heavy weather and bitter cold. Mate's hand seems to be healing at last. Toe also getting better.

Feb. 27.—Trying to save life, vessel, and cargo. Mate's hand still better. Toe also improving; fact is, it is nearly well.

Feb. 28.—Mate now has seven sores on his hand as big as a silver dollar each. Weather fearful and getting no better. My toe is now about well.

March 1st and on to port the log showed that the weather was very rough, and, as the last line was penned to the bulky record, the skipper once more assured his consignees that the mate's hand was still improving, but failed to say whether his toe was entirely well or not.

POSTAL CLERK'S CONFESSION.

The Fugitive, Conlin, Returning Under Arrest—Got Little on Bonds.

Post Office Inspectors James and Jacobs of this city are on their way here from San Francisco, where they yesterday arrested Joseph A. Conlin, formerly a clerk in the transportation division of Post Office Station H, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Conlin is accused of having stolen a registered mail pouch on Oct. 15 last, containing packages of the value of $40,000 and $3,000 in cash. The registered packages contained bonds, checks, and drafts. On the date in question three registered mail pouches were started for delivery from Station H to the General Post Office. Only two of the bags were delivered.

Conlin, who was one of the men who handled the pouches, disappeared from his home, at 308 East Thirty-second Street, on the following night. He was tracked to San Francisco and located there last week. He has been living under an assumed name and has been engaged in training pugilists. When arrested, he said:

"I'm the man they want all right, and I know what they want me for. I got very little money on the bonds that were stolen."

Conlin the day after he left New York was appointed a member of the Police Department of this city, having attained a high grade in the civil service examination.

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Fine California Wool Blankets,
11-4 . . $7.00 and $8.50 per pair
12-4 . . $8.75 " $10.00 " "

Handsome designs in Bath Robe Blankets,
$2.00 and $2.75; VALUE $3.50.

One Hundred Steamer Rugs,
$5.00 to $7.50 each.

Silkoline Comfortables,
$1.00 and $1.25; VALUE $1.25 TO $1.75.

Lace Curtains.

White Striped Swiss Curtains, with ruffled edge, 3 yards long—40 inches wide,
65 cents per pair.

Dotted and figured Swiss Curtains,
$1.00 per pair.

Heavy Net Curtains, with insertion and edge in Renaissance braid effect,—and ruffled dotted Swiss Curtains,
$1.50 and $1.85 per pair.

Antique Lace, mounted on scrim,
$2.85 and $3.50 per pair.

Net Curtains,—with Cluny insertion and edge,
$3.25 to $4.85.

These Curtains are included in the new spring stock, which is unprecedentedly varied and extensive.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

A DOG WITNESS IN COURT.

A big black dog has been taken to the County Court House daily for several days. There has been considerable speculation among those who frequent the building as why the dog was such a regular attendant. The mystery was solved yesterday afternoon, when the case of Andrew Laguttuta against George E. Chisolm and Robert Wilson was set down for trial before Justice Giegerich in Trial Term, Part VIII.

The dog is one of the principal witnesses in the case. Of course there was no legal procedure by which the subpoena could be directly served upon him, so the man who has the dog in his possession was served with a subpoena duces tecum.

From the papers in the case it appears that on Nov. 18, 1899, Andrew Laguttuta, nine years old, went with a baker's wagon belonging to his father to a storage yard at East Eleventh and Dry Dock Streets. Robert Wilson was in charge of this storage yard, and it is alleged that Mr. Chisolm, who lives at Morristown, N. J., owned the property.

A large black dog known in the neighborhood as Nigger makes his home in the yard. As young Andrew jumped down from the baker's wagon it is alleged that the dog sprang at him and knocked him down. Then Nigger began to chew the boy's face. The lad still bears the scars of the encounter. The father, through his counsel, Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, at once began an action for $10,000 damages against Mr. Chisolm and the man in charge of the storage yard.

Mr. Chisolm in his answer denies all responsibility for the dog. He says that he had leased the premises to Wilson. Mr. Wilson makes a general denial to the charges in the complaint. The counsel for the plaintiff contend that the dog is savage, and in order to show the Court just the kind of animal it was they caused the subpoena to be issued which will insure Nigger's appearance in court.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, fresh southwesterly winds.

Generally fair weather, with rising temperature, is indicated for the Atlantic and East Gulf States; increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature in the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and Upper Mississippi Valley; and continued warm weather, with increasing cloudiness in the remaining districts. Fresh to brisk southwesterly winds are indicated for the New England coast; fresh winds, generally southwesterly, on the Middle Atlantic and northern portion of the South Atlantic Coast, and fresh winds, generally northerly, on the southern portion of the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	30	15	20
6 A. M.	31	13	19
9 A. M.	35	13	21
12 M.	39	14	26
4 P. M.	44	15	24
6 P. M.	47	15	20
9 P. M.	49	15	20
12 P. M.	55	14	20

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	21¼
Weather Bureau	14
Corresponding date 1900	42
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches and at 8 P. M. 30.27 inches. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 26 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 35 per cent. The maximum temperature was 16 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 12 degrees at 8 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, March 6.—A portion of the plant of the Trinity Cottonseed Oil Mills was burned to-day. Loss, $80,000, fully covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, March 6.—The foundry attached to the Buffalo Car Wheel Works was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at $80,000. About 200 men will be thrown out of work. The foundry will be rebuilt at once. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—The brick building owned by William H. Young was gutted by fire this evening. The loss is about $20,000. The building was occupied by Mr. Young, who is a dealer in books, and by Oscar Greene, a printer. Ex-Goy. Black's office, in an adjoining building, was damaged by water.

DUBOIS, Penn., March 6.—The major portion of Sherwood, a small mining town about eight miles from this place, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started in a block of six tenement houses, which burned so rapidly that the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The property loss will be considerable. The town was comprised of about thirty houses.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

5:35 A. M.—75 West Houston Street

The Wanamaker Store.

The Empire is Again Regnant in the Halls of Fashion
The Beauty of Napoleon's Court Rules the World That Could Not be Conquered by His Battalions

THOSE old days of imperial splendor give the keynote for Twentieth Century fashion, the First Book of which is opened To-day, by our

EXHIBIT of Spring MILLINERY

The age of War was more fertile in the creation of art than these later days of Wealth. The modern mind spends its creative energy on mechanics, and adapts art and beauty from the pictures of the past.

To-day we are learning that Napoleon had gathered around him men and women who were greater than his famous generals—who builded more lastingly than his legions destroyed. Flowers of immortal beauty grown from the red fields of carnage.

And what a versatile beauty it was. Again and again we have seen the Empire; but never the same, though primarily true to that historic period. What masters they were of ever-changing beauty—never the same; for the great Napoleon permitted none of his court ever to appear twice in the same apparel. Yet, with the most wonderful versatility during all those years, there was always the immutable hall-mark of "Empire" written in every line.

So to-day we have the "Empire" expressed in radically different form, following the beauty-lines evolved during the Hundred Days of the Restoration.

But this is a show of Hats—not history; though history is rampant in them all; and suggests, as no written word can, what beauty is here to view.

Those Paris names which you know so well, are all represented in to-day's assemblage—prodigal in variety, prolific in beauty; yet marvelously modest in price.

You'll enjoy just as fully—perhaps you'll appreciate more—the artistic hats made by our own experts. Milliners from all over the country have been delighted with the models which they have bought from us for their own style studies.

The first great Fashion Event of the season is ready. *Welcome.*

A New Fabric For WAISTS

A finely woven, dainty, airy Crepe Cloth has just arrived from abroad. The crepe ground is beautified by mercerized stripes of white, and printings of dots and diamond figures on grounds of pink, light blue, gray, mais, reseda, tan, royal blue and old rose and white. 27 inches wide.

75c a yard. Rotunda.

Silk Petticoats

New, perfect, handsome—*Under-price.*

Reasons enough to interest all women who love beautiful petticoats and appreciate economy. We took a larger lot than ordinary, to accommodate the manufacturer; and he made prices to accommodate us. The benefit goes to you.

$6.75, value $8.50—Petticoats of taffeta silk; with 2 deep accordion plaited ruffles, trimmed with 2 rows of ruching.

$7.75, value $9—Petticoats with deep accordion plaited graduated ruffle; ruching at bottom.

$8, value $9.50—Petticoats with accordion plaited ruffle, with 2 rows of ruching forming Van Dyke points above, and one row at bottom.

$9, value $10.50—Petticoats with deep accordion plaited ruffle trimmed with single row of ruching top and bottom.

Each of the above styles is shown in all of these colors: Pearl gray, tan, 2 shades of violet, green, magenta, navy blue and black.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's SUITS

Sailor suits of white and colored pique, prettily trimmed. Those of white are trimmed in contrasting colors. The striped and figured dresses have collars of solid colors, trimmed with white braid. Very attractive little dresses, at a no less attractive price. Worth $4 each, at least. And they are marked $2.50. Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

STATIONERY

A new and dainty correspondence paper is here—made especially for us by Crane. It is "*Madeleine Blue*," a new shade of Linen Lawn; made in three sizes, Bertha, Helen and Frances—

75c a quarter-ream

Envelopes, 75c for ⅛ thousand

Very pretty boxes of Stationery are newly shown. They are decorated with Colonial scenes of patriotism and romance, and hold a quire of excellent paper with envelopes to match. 25c a box.

Broadway.

TOWELS

Here's a lot of towels at 45c each. They're sold usually at about 60c. German huckaback, white, soft and durable; hemstitched ends, but otherwise perfectly plain. Size 23x44 in.

And some fine bleached towels at 50c each, that are fully worth 65c. In these there's nothing for show—just plain, honest towels that will give service of value greatly exceeding their price.

Fourth avenue.

PICTURES

Platino prints in passe-partout binding. We purchased a very large number of these attractive little pictures. We knew that distribution of them would not take long at these surprisingly low prices. Sizes 8x10 in., 15c each; 10x12 in., 25c; 11x14 in., 35c; combination of 3 pictures, 45c; 13x16 in., 50c. All good subjects, and in good variety. Also a frieze of the famous "Prophets," size 4x22 in., at 35c. Some of these prices are about a third less than regular. Many are just about half value. Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

New York's Interest in CHINA

A Remarkable Response

In the five selling days ending last night, we sold half as much China and Glass as we sold during the entire month of March last year.

That's a tremendous statement!

And we did a magnificent business last March, measured by all previous standards.

What does it mean?

Satisfaction and delight in the housekeepers who have seen the wares now on show. Beauty and economy coupled in such tempting manner as never before, in this store, or any other.

With all the enormous selling, varieties are as beautiful and complete as when the sale opened. New lots of equal value come forward as fast as others are sold. It is practically a new showing every morning, in some lines.

The present movement represents this store's supremest effort. It illustrates Wanamaker merchandising at its best—points to the secret of twenty-five years' success.

The immediate result is the beautiful china that is going into homes all over Greater New York, at prices far below the regular values.

Fancy China—

Fancy china pieces in bright decorations; many having Dresden effects; *half prices:*

Celery Trays, 75c; worth $1.50 Celery Trays, 90c; worth $1.85

Salads, 90c; worth $1.85 Salads, $1.25; worth $2.50

Comb-and-Brush Trays, 90c; worth $1.85. $1, worth $2. $1.25, worth $2.50.

Condensed Milk Holders, 75c; worth $1.50.

Bonbon Boxes, 65c; worth $1.25.

Cups and Saucers, 40c; worth 85c.

At 25c each—

Counterful of fine decorated china: Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Cups and Saucers, Sugars and Creams, Salad Bowls. No one worth less than 50c.

At 15c each—

Counterful of fine decorated china: Cups and Saucers, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oat Meal Dishes, Fruit Saucers. Easily worth 25c and 35c each.

At 50c each—

A counterful of fine china Plates; worth regularly up to $12 a doz.

Fish and Game Sets—

Of French china; handsomely decorated; 13 pieces:

At $18.50, from $27.50.

Game Sets of French china: At $15, from $25.

Fish Sets of Austrian china: At $5, from $6.50 and $7.50.

Cut Glass—

At one-half and one-third below regular prices:

Bowls, 8 in., $3; worth $5. Celery Trays, $2.75; worth $5.

Caraffes, $3; worth $5. Nappies, 7 in., $3; worth $4.50.

Nappies, 8 in., $3, worth $5; 9 in., $3.50, worth $6.

Flower Vases, $1.50, worth $3; $5, worth $9.

Salads, $8, worth $14; $9, worth $16.

Water Tumblers, $2.40, worth $4 dozen; $6, worth $9 dozen; $10, worth $14 dozen.

Punch Bowls, on foot, $35, worth $45 each; without feet, $40, worth $60 each.

Basement.

Economy in Elegance

Three beautiful dress patterns for the price of two, even two for the price of one, if you share the unmatched opportunities offered by this record-breaking

SALE of SILKS

But you must be prompt now. While variety is very broad to-day, many lots will be gone before to-morrow; and such an offering as this is not likely to occur soon again.

The Silks are from the best manufacturers in the country. They are perfect in every way, and the designs and colorings are choice and effective. These to tell of to-day:

At 40c—Limited quantities of the Foulards, and most of the pieces are cut down to one or two dress lengths; regular value 85c.

At 50c—Good selection among the colored Taffetas—white, ivory, cream, navy blue, the different shades of gray and tans—plenty of the most wanted colors among the fifty shades or thereabouts that are still here to select from; value 75c.

At 65c—Splendid choosing among the Foulards at this price; colored grounds, mostly white printings, some printed in colors; value $1.

At 65c—Fancy silks in street and evening shades; all white striped Taffetas, black and white checks, colored satin Brocades, and fancy Taffetas; value $1.

Colored Moire Velours, in street shades, also 65c; value $1.

At 75c and 85c—Many very fine and rich printed silks, in good selection of patterns and colorings.

At $1.25—Rich novelty silks, in colors and black and white; value $2.75.

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Oriental FURNISHINGS

There are three specimens of cozy corner canopies exhibited in the Oriental Room, third floor. We have reduced the prices on these. One that was fairly priced at $26, is now $18.50; the $33 canopy will cost but $24.50; and the fine $145 kind is now $115.

A lot of handsome jeweled lanterns are likewise reduced. Now $1.40 to $5.25, instead of $2 to $7.

And down-filled cushions, with coverings of Bagdad and Damascus stripes are remarked $1.68, though $2.25 was very moderate.

New, beautiful Eastern goods have been arriving lately. Notably, Shirvan-Kelim rugs much used as couch covers. They're $22 to $31. And the handsome hand-embroidered wool Bagdad couch covers,—reversible—at $4.50 and up to $9.

An interesting showing in this Oriental room is the collection of Kutch Skirts, Delhi embroidered Phulkarie and Blue Gagras curtains.

Third floor.

Men's *Overcoats*

Oxford mixed cheviot Raglan overcoats for which the moderate price was $15. Then we made the anniversary price $10. The following sizes here to-day:

Of the regular sizes, three of size 34, six of 36, four of 37, two of 38, two of 39, four of 40 and four of 42. And of the stout sizes, three of 36, three of 37, two of 38, six of 39, three of 40, two of 42 and four of 44.

The saving is at least five dollars. And you'll have a new stylish coat now and for all of next winter. Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's SCARFS

Value $2.50—price, $1. That's just what this proposition amounts to. The offering comes about this way: You know that the correct scarf is the narrow four-in-hand. Well, the ordinary De Joinville is just twice the size of the popular four-in-hand. We had a lot of De Joinvilles, the finest made—from Klotz of Paris. The designs are handsome, exclusive, the silks are *best.* Scarfs that sell always at $5 each. We've cut them in halves. You pick out any half you wish, and take it for less than half its value. $1—though easily worth $2.50.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Men's PAJAMAS

One dollar a suit for these fine madras suits, though we consider them equal to any $2.50 kind. A little while ago a madras maker found himself overstocked. Named a ridiculously low price for his surplus. We took the goods, sent it to our own factory, made them up in most careful manner—then offered them at $1.50 a suit. That was a dollar less than the usual price for this grade. The remaining lot—all sizes—all neat, tasteful patterns, at $1 a suit. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

The Sale of *Housefurnishings*

The offering comprises all sorts of articles indispensable to kitchen, pantry and laundry. All good, honest, perfect goods, at very low prices. When they're not reduced to half price,—which the majority of pieces are,—they're at least a quarter under regular value.

A lot of Venetian Enameled Ware—some blue, some green, on outside; all lined with white, is offered at a third below value. It includes:

Cooking Pots, 2 qts., 28c; 3 qts., 32c; 4 qts., 38c; 5 qts., 42c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 45c.
Hanging Soap Dishes, 14c.
Roasting Pans, 15 in., 45c.
Tea Pots, 4 qts., 38c.
Tea Kettles, 70c. Pitchers, 4 qts., 65c.
Basting Spoons, 8c, 9c and 10c.
Wash Basins, 22c, 24c and 30c.
Milk Pans, 3 qts., 15c.
Pudding Pans, 5 qts., 22c.
Lipped Saucepans, 2 qts., 20c.

Other every-day needfuls at a fourth to a half off regular prices:

Graters; heavy tin round, with three grating surfaces; fine, medium or coarse, 8c.
Cuspidors; wood fibre, with removable polished metal top, 18c; worth 40c.
Gas Lighters, with box of tapers, 12c.
Wood Knife Boxes, 10c.
Wood Dish Drainers, 20c.
Clothes Baskets, good size, 55c.
Bread Boxes, Japanned; extra quality; 45c, 55c and 65c.
Vegetable Slicers, 10c.
Chamois Skins, 2c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.
Nickeled Tea Pots (on copper), 85c, $1.05, $1.10 and $1.25.

Basement.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MORGAN PLEADS FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Senator Demands Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Declares If Great Britain Picks a Quarrel About It She Courts Defeat In War.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Again to-day when the Senate convened the galleries were packed with people, a majority of whom, as on recent days, being visitors to the city. The Executive Gallery was ablaze with blue, gold cord, and epaulettes, the visitors being members of the staff of Gov. Yates of Illinois.

Promptly at noon Vice President Roosevelt entered the chamber. As he stepped forward to his desk to call the Senate to order a burst of spontaneous applause rang through the galleries. With evident manifestations of his disapproval, the Vice President seized his gavel and rapped twice for order. Glancing sternly around the galleries, he said, and the words cut through the chamber like a knife:

"If there is any applause or disorder the Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) immediately called up the amendment to the rules, of which he gave notice yesterday, relating to the limitation of debate. After the amendment was read Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) inquired of Mr. Platt whether he expected to secure action upon the amendment at the present extraordinary session.

Mr. Platt replied that he did not desire to discuss the proposed amendment at the present time. He wished to have the amendment referred to the Committee on Rules, but he doubted very much whether the committee could consider it so fully as to enable the Senate to take action upon it at this session. He had felt, he said, that the Senate ought to change its rules, and he had thought the proper time to introduce his proposition was at the beginning of a new session of Congress. He added that he did not suppose action could be had at this session. He desired that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Rules in order that the committee might have opportunity to consider it during the recess.

"I hope," said he, in conclusion, "that some fair amendment to the rules may be devised by which there can be a reasonable, not an unreasonable, limit placed on debate."

Mr. Teller said he had no desire to enter objection to the reference of the amendment to the Committee on Rules. That was the proper place for it. He inquired, however, whether there was any expectation on the part of the majority to do anything more during the present session than executive business.

Pending an answer to that question, Vice President Roosevelt announced in low but distinct tones that the proposed amendment would be referred, in the absence of objection, to the Committee on Rules.

Responding to the inquiry of Mr. Teller, Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) disclaiming any attempt to speak for anybody but himself, said the extraordinary session had been called for the transaction of purely executive business. He did not suppose the Senate would be kept in session many days or be called upon to consider any other subjects than purely executive business. Mr. Teller, in responding, submitted some brief comments upon the transaction of business at extraordinary sessions of the Senate, holding that the body had a perfect right, in accordance with precedents, to do anything it could do in regular session.

Mr. Platt, speaking, he said, for himself only, expressed the opinion that it would not be wise to enter upon the transaction of general legislative business at this extraordinary session. It would not be the part of wisdom to do much more than executive business.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) urged that the rules be observed, and that the regular order of business of the Senate, as laid down in the rules, be observed. He had submitted a resolution yesterday upon which he desired action and an opportunity to submit some remarks. The resolution to which he referred was one declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated.

Mr. Morgan then addressed the Senate upon his resolution, saying that he would exclude from his argument any consideration of the Panama Canal Commission. The only prospect of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal now by the United States rested upon the protocols which had been entered into between this country and the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He challenged any Senator to point to a single proposition which Great Britain had made for such a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as would admit of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. No such action, he said, ever had been taken by Great Britain.

During all the time when Americans were "hugging to their bosoms" the delusion that Great Britain eventually would enter upon a friendly arrangement for the construction of the canal, Great Britain had preserved "a profound and golden silence." He called her silence "golden" because, he asserted, "Great Britain, through Liverpool, which is the commercial centre of the world, is being enriched, and the United States, because of the lack of the Nicaragua Canal, is contributing to the enrichment of Great Britain.

"There cannot be anything more precious to-day to Great Britain," continued Mr. Morgan, "than to prevent the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. If Great Britain by her 'golden silence' can prevent that, her profits will continue, and the longer she can do that, the greater will be her profits on the Suez Canal. She has remained as silent as the Sphinx which looks out upon the Nile and upon the desert, and she seems to be looking out upon a desert of wasted American opportunities, and, sad to say, American honor. Great Britain is still silent."

With some feeling, in referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Alabama Senator said: "We will make no compromise with Great Britain upon that subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to that treaty. What we shall do with it—and some of our people are opposed even to that—is that we shall declare it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution could be taken to-day it would inform the President of the United States that he has no two-thirds majority in the Senate to adopt any compromise he may make with Great Britain.

"If it is the purpose of Great Britain still to look for delay, she will not get it. If it be her determination to pick a quarrel with us about it, she will find the United States can muster at least half the number of men who voted for the President in the last election—fighting men. And she will find, when that war terminates, that the steel band which binds the throne in London with Australia and India and passes through Canada will have been rent in twain; and, with its severance, down will go the empire.

"She will find that her possessions in the Caribbean Sea have lapsed. She will find that she has overtaxed our patience. She has started with a new King and upon a new career that will break up the empire and reduce the King to the sovereignty of his own island. Does Great Britain suppose she can escape from the terrors of the existing situation and the prospective situation everywhere, and that she can find a favorable opportunity to display her military power against the United States?"

Mr. Morgan said he did not boast of the power of the United States in money, men, or valor, but he was thoroughly conscious of them and gloried in that consciousness, because he knew when the supreme moment should come and any power in the world should undertake to bridle the United States by placing such restraints upon her sovereignty as were contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the American people would resist to the bitter end.

"And that resistance," he exclaimed, vehemently, "will mean the wiping out of any power on earth that undertakes the job!"

Mr. Morgan regarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the nature of an alliance—"a shameful alliance"—with Great Britain, and denounced any suggestion of the inability of the United States to sever such an alliance without incurring the penalties of a war. He maintained that, in spite of the silence of Great Britain, the United States could abrogate the treaty at any time, and until it was abrogated it would act as a clog upon the extension of the commerce of this country.

Without concluding his speech, Mr. Morgan yielded the floor, and the Senate went into executive session.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS PROTEST.

Want the Seat on Their Side, Now Occupied by Mr. McComas.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Democratic Senators are somewhat exercised over the assignment of a seat on the Democratic side of the chamber to Mr. McComas, Republican Senator from Maryland. By common consent the Democrats have from time immemorial occupied the seats on the right of the presiding officer and the Republicans those on the left. Now, however, the Republicans are so largely in the majority that it has become necessary to place some of them on the Democratic side, but they were placed in the least desirable seats.

A rule of the Senate, however, assigns to the first Senator asking for it any given seat, and, acting under this rule, Senator McComas filed upon Senator Butler's seat when he saw that it would be vacated, and it was accordingly assigned to him. The seat is the best on the Democratic side, being in the front row, and immediately facing the presiding officer.

The Democratic Senators considered the disposal of the seat as one of their prerogatives, and they took it up in their conference yesterday. The conference referred the question to the steering committee, and that committee decided to formally present the matter to the Republican steering committee. That presentation has been made, and there the matter rests.

ACTION ON RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Will Be Taken Only on Those to Which Little Objection Is Made.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day authorized a favorable report upon the supplemental treaty between the United States and France, extending for one year the time within which the reciprocity treaty between the two countries may be ratified. The original agreement fixed the time of expiration at March 24, 1900, and the supplemental treaty extends it until the 24th of the present month. The original treaty was reported more than a year ago.

There was some discussion in the committee as to whether there should be an effort to have the reciprocity treaties pending in the Senate acted upon at this session, but no definite conclusion was reached. The most general opinion seemed to favor consideration of the treaties to which little objection is made, which are those with South American and Central American republics. There is considerable opposition to both the English and the French reciprocity treaty.

All of the reciprocity treaties will expire by limitation before the next session of Congress.

THE PRESENT EXTRA SESSION.

Senators Say It Will Last from Six to Ten Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The extra session of the Senate will be a short one. No official intimation was heard to-day from the White House, but it is understood by Senators who have inquired concerning the amount of business to be offered that the President will not have enough to keep the Senate here a fortnight. The predictions of Senators as to the length of the extra session, which is to be confined to executive business after the tradition of the Senate, is that it will last from six to ten days.

A session of that length will give the Vice President some needed practice to make him familiar with the procedure of the Senate, with which he appears to be almost wholly unfamiliar. Some Senators have recommended a little reading of the Congressional Record, for in its pages he will find many forms of practice used by Mr. Frye that have helped to make him the expeditious and skilful presiding officer that he is.

SECRETARY HAY BARRED OUT.

Mr. Root's Door Remained Closed Because He Did Not Know Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Hay tried to see Secretary Root to-day on a matter of official business, and hammered in vain on a locked door. It was all due to the cipher code of knocks which Mr. Root has instituted, with a view to securing peace and quiet in the late hours of the afternoon. His doors are locked at 3 o'clock, and any one who arrives after that time and does not know the secret knock cannot get in.

Mr. Hay left the State Department shortly before 4 o'clock, and, going around to the War Department, did his best to get in. People who saw him knocking sympathized with him, but did not know the countersign themselves, and so were unable to help him. At last Mr. Hay gave it up and went back to the State Department, which he was able to enter without using a cipher code of knocks.

Senate Committees to Stand.

WASHINGTON, March 6. — While no formal action to that effect has been taken by the Republican Senators, it is quite definitely decided that there will be no reorganization of the Senate committees during the present session of the Senate. This decision will have the effect of leaving the appointees of retiring Senators in their various positions until the convening of Congress next December.

THE DUTY ON RUSSIAN SUGAR.

Secretary Gage Explains to Illinois Manufacturers that Protests by Them Are Useless.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A delegation from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, headed by Martin D. Mann, had an important interview with the President concerning the countervailing duty on Russian sugars. They placed before the President arguments to show that the discrimination against Russian sugars might seriously injure the export trade to Russia if retaliatory measures were insisted upon, and that a general trade war against the United States might arise. The President expressed the hope that no such war should be precipitated, but explained that the law was plain. He suggested that the only solution of the question would be a test case such as was contemplated by Secretary Gage when he issued the order imposing the countervailing duties.

The delegation which yesterday called on Secretary Gage to protest against his action has received the reply of the Secretary to their criticism. The protest, after going at considerable length into the industrial revival of the country during the past four years, concludes as follows:

It is our belief that the decision recently rendered by this department against the Russian Government will seriously affect all the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of the United States. In view of this belief we feel that we are not only justified in requesting a reversal of the decision rendered, but that we would be false to the interests of the country if we did not demand its immediate repeal.

Mr. Mundt, who was a special representative of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, made a supplementary statement in which he said:

For your information I desire to point out that on one single item in our shipments to Russia this season the proposed extra duty will amount to $8,000. This item represents but a quarter of our total shipments to Russia this year. But a very small portion of our machines has as yet reached that country; the mass is still afloat and cannot be landed until after the proposed advance on the part of Russia has gone into effect.

In reply to this statement Secretary Gage said: "Will you kindly state the items of shipment that you refer to on which you will have to pay $8,000 more duties than you contemplated, by reason of Russia's late action?"

Mr. Mundt answered: "Yes, Sir; on mowers."

The Secretary replied: "I am inclined to the opinion that they are not touched at all. Mowers are not included in the order. In fact, there are a very large number of articles in the United States not included in the orders of advance. Agricultural implements of all kinds are specially excepted from the operations of the Russian order."

The Secretary also explained at some length that it was perfectly useless for any association of manufacturers or any one else to demand of the Treasury Department the repeal of the countervailing duty order. The duty in question, he said, was imposed in obedience to the law of Congress, and was a matter over which the Treasury Department had no control except to carry out the law.

DECLINES WARSHIP CONTRACT.

The Bath Iron Works Will Not Build a Protected Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Bath Iron Works has declined finally to accept the contract for the construction of one of three protected cruisers which the Navy Department has undertaken to contract for under authority conferred by last year's Naval Appropriation bill. The company offered to build this ship for $2,750,000, and the department awarded the contract to it. But it was found that the bidders had cut out of the specifications many articles of equipment, and structural features which the department regarded as absolutely necessary to be included in the contract work.

The Navy Department will therefore immediately readvertise, calling for proposals for building this one vessel.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST CONGRESS

Bills Carrying $1,440,062,545 Passed During Both Sessions.

Democratic House Committeeman Says Republican Policy Has Cost $400,000,000 in Two Years.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Cannon, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and Representative Livingston, the senior Democratic member of the committee, have prepared statements of the appropriations of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will be printed in The Record to-morrow. Both place the total appropriations for the Congress at $1,440,062,545, placing those for the first session at $710,150,862, and for the second at $729,911,683. Mr. Cannon publishes a table showing the expenditures of the previous Congress at $1,568,212,637, and Mr. Livingston makes a comparison with the Fifty-fourth Congress, which appropriated $1,044,580,273. In his statement Mr. Cannon says:

The appropriations of the session just closing aggregate, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time, $729,911,683. This sum includes $123,782,688 for the postal service and $53,000,000 for the sinking fund. The increase over the appropriations made at the first session of this Congress is less than $20,000,000, and this sum is more than accounted for by the increase of $10,124,450 made on account of the postal service and by $15,513,057 in the bill that provides for the maintenance of our naval estimate and for the construction of armor, and armament of the new ships of the navy.

One large item is the appropriation of $5,250,000 authorized by legislation at the first session of this Congress for the St. Louis Exposition.

The total appropriations made at the two sessions of this, the Fifty-sixth Congress, are $128,150,092 less than the appropriations made during the two regular sessions of the preceding Congress. The new revenue law passed at this session will, it is estimated, reduce taxes for the coming fiscal year $41,000,000, bringing our total estimated income for the coming fiscal year, including postal revenues, to $875,633,042.

Of the total appropriations made at this session about $30,000,000 will not, in the light of past experience, be expended. This considerable margin between actual expenditures and appropriations made by Congress indicates a sum total of expenditures during the fiscal year 1902 of not exceeding $830,911,683; this sum includes $53,000,000 on account of the sinking fund requirements for the fiscal year 1902, which, of course, under the terms of the law, will be met only to such extent as surplus revenues in the Treasury may permit. After meeting the fullest ordinary requirements of the public service under the appropriations which have been made, there will surely remain sufficient revenue for 1902 to meet not less than $30,000,000 of the requirements of the sinking fund.

The large deficiencies provided for during the fiscal year 1899 by the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, amounting to $349,772,389, were almost in their entirety to cover the expenses of the military and naval estimates during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900, incident to the war with Spain. The most marked increase indicated in the appropriations for ordinary expenses of the Government made for the two years, 1901 and 1902, at the two sessions of this Congress over those of the preceding years, 1899 and 1900, provided for by the Fifty-fifth Congress, is for the postal service. (The necessity of these increased appropriations to meet larger business demands is referred to as a cause for congratulation.)

The appropriations have been reduced $128,150,091 by this Congress under those provided for by its predecessor, and this has rendered possible a reduction of taxes in the sum of $41,000,000.

Mr. Cannon concludes by saying—With a continuance of the wise administration now enjoyed by the country, there is every reason to anticipate a further reduction of public expenditures in the near future, and a corresponding further reduction of taxes.

Mr. Livingston says—The Fifty-fourth Congress was the last one that made appropriations for the support of the Government prior to the beginning of the Spanish-American war. The Fifty-sixth Congress is the first Congress appropriating for the support of the government since the close of the so-called Spanish-American war. The difference between the appropriations made by the Fifty-sixth Congress and those made by the Fifty-fourth Congress amounts to $395,482,272. Continuing, he says:

During the session just closed the demands of the people, through their representatives for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, have gone unheeded; for new public buildings they have been persistently denied. The River and Harbor bill has been permitted to fail. The payment of just claims of honest people against the Government has not been provided for.

It is doubtless conceived to be wisdom on the part of the leadership of the dominant party in Congress and the Administration to have denied these just demands of the people in order to provide for this enormous increase in expenditures that is almost wholly required in order to support the increased military estimate that has been inaugurated under the policy of the Republican Party. Notwithstanding the heavy taxation of the people and the enormous sums that are collected each year to be poured in the Federal Treasury, the public works and internal improvements of every character throughout the country have practically been denied by this Congress.

The most casual examination of this table makes comment practically unnecessary. It shows that the army for each of the two years prior to the Spanish-American war cost a little over $23,000,000, and but little more than $46,000,000 for the two years covered by the Fifty-fourth Congress, while for the army for each of the two years since that war, 1901 and 1902, it costs nearly $115,000,000 or $230,000,000 for the two years, exclusive of deficiencies that have been provided for by large sums out of the appropriations made for expenses of the Spanish war during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The navy cost for the two years 1897 and 1898, $63,562,000, while for the years 1901 and 1902 these appropriations amount to nearly $144,000,000.

For the payment of pensions the appropriation shows an increase of nearly $8,000,000 for the two years.

"In a word," Mr. Livingston concludes, "this table shows that the price to the people of the policy of this Administration that had been thrust upon them by the Republican Party is in round numbers $400,000,000 within a period of two years, and the half that is contemplated has not yet been put in operation. The Ship Subsidy measure, that has been deferred but not abandoned, will cost $180,000,000 more, to say nothing of the lesser schemes that are proposed."

THE REPORT OF FAVA'S RECALL.

Italian Government May Believe He Has Not Been Aggressive Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—No confirmation of the report that Baron Fava will be recalled has yet been received, but considerable credence is given to it. There is a strong impression that the Italian Government, not being well acquainted with conditions in America, thinks that a younger and more aggressive man might be capable of getting more satisfactory results in regard to the various questions which have come up between Italy and the United States.

It is asserted in official quarters that no one could have been more active and industrious in pushing the claims of Italy than Baron Fava. That he has met with practical defeat in a number of cases is true, but this has been due to the conflict between State and Federal control and other influences, which no Ambassador could have prevented. Italy has chanced to have more cause of complaint against the United States than most nations, and has usually been without redress.

The State Department, in the hope of making it possible in future for other Governments to get more complete satisfaction when the United States gave offense, had a bill introduced in Congress providing that when foreigners were killed or maltreated in States of the Union, Federal Grand Juries might indict the offenders. This bill failed, and foreign Governments are still without redress, while the United States continues to exact reparation from them when American citizens are maltreated on their soil.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Robert S. McCormick of Illinois, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

Frank W. Jackson of Pennsylvania, Consul at Patras, Greece.

NAVY.—Capt. A. S. Crowninshield to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with rank of Rear Admiral.

Commanders to be Captains—Chapman C. Todd and Robert M. Berry.

Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders—Daniel D. V. Stuart and Charles A. Adams.

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders—William R. Rush, Harry S. Knapp, and William L. Rodgers.

Lieutenants (junior grade) to be Lieutenants—W. V. N. Powelson and William S. Montgomery.

Richworth Nicholson of California to be an Assistant Paymaster in the navy.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Robert S. McCormick formerly was Secretary of the United States Legation at London under Robert Lincoln. Mr. McCormick, who is a noted bibliophile, is a member of the leading clubs of this city, among them the Chicago Golf Club, of which he is President. Mrs. McCormick is a daughter of the late Joseph Medill, founder of The Chicago Tribune.

JUDGE TAFT REPORTS ON PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Believes Prospects for Early Peace Never Were Better.

Says Insurgent Leaders Have Made Overtures for Surrender—Will Establish More Civil Governments.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary of War Root has received the following cablegram from Judge Taft, President of the Philippine Commission:

"Manila, March 3, 1901.

"On eve of President's second Administration wish to convey to him assurance great progress made toward peace. Since Jan. 1 1,127 firearms captured and 1,368 surrendered. Captures, surrenders both due co-operation natives. Since November 5,000 bolomen surrendered in Ilocos, 1,000 in Albay and Camarines, 60,000 residents Panay taken oath allegiance; offensive attack by insurgents now of rarest occurrence.

"Delgado, insurgent leader Panay, with 350 men and rifles; Angeles and Simon Techon, with 200, Bulacan, have surrendered. Lacuna, Mascado, Pablo, Techon, Sandico, and other leaders have made overtures surrender, but condition immunity from prosecution for alleged complicity in assassination, not conceded, has delayed consummation.

"Federal Party, avowed and direct outgrowth election, has spread with wonderful rapidity all parts archipelago, and is active and urgent in advocacy of peace and presenting advantage of civil liberty under American sovereignty, assisted in securing surrenders in Panay. Party's banquet of 300, eve Washington's Birthday, and gathering of 7,000 members party on Luneta to hear loyal earnest addresses leading Filipinos, were most convincing of its power, purpose, completely representative character.

"Commission has last three weeks organized five provincial Governments, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Bulacan, Batataan; last two are Tagalog provinces. Attended each provincial capital in a body; met by appointment Presidentes, Councilors and principal men of towns; explained provisions general provincial act and special bill for particular province and invited discussion natives present of both bills. Conventions thus held very satisfactory; amendments suggested, considered, special bills enacted, appointments followed.

"Explanation purpose President, people, United States to secure civil liberty received with enthusiasm. Anxiety for provincial Government everywhere apparent and satisfaction with form adopted manifest. Reception from people at large, along way and in capital province encouraging. At Dagupan met convention 350 delegates from 34 out of 35 towns. In others less delegates in attendance, but not less interested. Enthusiastic meetings Federal Party, called by President and Directors party who accompanied us, held every capital visited.

"In three large provinces natives appointed provisional Governors. In Bataan, on petition, eight out of nine towns, volunteer officer appointed. In Tarlac feeling between loyal factions required appointment American. Expression loyalty by all natives in conventions emphatic, sincere.

"In compliance with urgent native invitations leave March 11 for South to organize provinces Cavayan, Zambolin, Iloilo, Capiz, Zamboanga, such others are ready. Returning shall organize Zambales, Union, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte. Military Governor has recommended organization Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, but shall delay action as to these until return from northern and southern trips.

"Fragmentary cable dispatches detailing small engagements which are only the result of increased activity army after close wet season and efficient policing country, made possible by active native co-operation, create wrong impression on mind of public as to probable continuance war and as to conditions which have in fact never been so favorable to restoration of complete peace and accomplishment of declared purposes of President."

MANILA, March 6.—Lieut. West, with the gunboat Laguna de Bay, surprised an insurgent camp on the Island of Talim, on Lake Bay, east of Manila, capturing thirty-one insurgents.

Many small detachments in various localities are surrendering daily.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress for the surrender of all insurgents on the Island of Cebu.

PRISON FOR FILIPINO RAIDER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Gen. MacArthur has informed the War Department of his action in the case of Mariano Dreu, a Lieutenant Colonel of insurgents, who was convicted by a military commission at Manila of larceny and violation of the laws of war to confinement at hard labor for fifteen years. In his review of the case, Gen. MacArthur says:

"The evidence clearly shows that his general plan of operation was to visit a house in the night time with a band of which he was the leader, assault and abuse the husband and wife, and threatened them with death to induce them to produce their money and other valuables. Possessed of these, the band would then depart, taking their victims with them to their camp. Here the prisoners were subjected to further indignities, whipped, put in the stocks, and made to suffer until some of them made further discoveries of the hiding places of their money, which the band would then send for and secure. The reason given by members of the band for these crimes was that the people robbed and maltreated were 'Americanists.'"

Judicial Corruption in Manila.

MANILA, March 6.—The United States Philippine Commission is investigating the case of Señor Mameje, the native Judge of the Court of First Instance, in Manila, who is accused of fraudulently aiding the administrator of the Enriquez estate. The case of the Enriquez estate is well known and litigation concerning it has lasted fifteen years. The estate was originally worth a million dollars, but through fraud its value has dwindled to $300,000. The venality and incompetence of the courts will probably be demonstrated.

TO SUCCEED MR. MEIKLEJOHN.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Although official announcement of the fact is withheld for the present, in order to avoid an adverse influence upon Mr. Meiklejohn's contest before the Nebraska Legislature, it is known here that Col. William Cary Sanger of New York has accepted the post of Assistant Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Meiklejohn. It is believed that the change will take place toward the end of this month.

William Cary Sanger of Brooklyn is a Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers and Inspector on the staff of the Major General commanding the National Guard of the State of New York. He was born in Brooklyn in 1863, prepared for Harvard at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated from the university in 1874. Later he studied law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate.

Col. Sanger has been for many years prominent in the National Guard of this State, and during the war with Spain served with the Two Hundred and Third Regiment as its Lieutenant Colonel. He is the author of "Sea Coast Defenses and the Organization of Seacoast Artillery Forces," "Organization and Training of a National Reserve," and "Letters of an Idle Traveler."

The Senatorial Contests.

HELENA, Montana, March 6.—Although the session of the Legislature will end to-morrow, the deadlock over the United States Senatorship remained unbroken to-day. The vote was: Carter, 32; Frank, 30; Conrad, 12; Maginnis, 8; Cooper, 8; Toole, 1.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—The following vote was taken for United States Senator to-day: Allen, (Fus.,) 50; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 49; D. E. Thompson, 36; Currie, 15; Meiklejohn, 28; Hinshaw, 19; Rosewater, 14; scattering, 6.

Report on Delaware Bribery Charges.

DOVER, Del., March 6.—The House Committee, which investigated the charges of Representative Walter M. Hearn, Democrat, that Representative Robert Reese Layton, Union Republican, attempted to bribe him in the interest of J. Edward Addicks, to-day presented majority and minority reports in the House. C. P. Holcomb and J. T. Shallcross, Democrats, and Theodore Clark, regular Republican, recommended that, owing to the conflicting testimony, the whole matter be referred to Attorney General Ward. Thomas C. Moore and Samuel E. Maynard, Union Republicans, found the charges not sustained and recommended the abandonment of the case. The House will vote upon the reports to-morrow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to Baltimore and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving Major Frederick Wheeler, retired.

Major Paul F. Straub, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Crook, Nebraska, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Henry D. Thomason, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Virginia, on official business.

Major Robert H. Zauner, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will rejoin his station at Fort Dupont, Delaware.

Capt. Harold W. Cowper, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Joseph Moore, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect March 15.

The following-named officers will report to Col. William A. Rafferty, Fifth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Virginia, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry.

Navy.

Capt. P. H. Cooper is detached from command of the Iowa, April 1, and is ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. T. Perry is detached from duty as Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, March 9, and ordered to the Iowa, April 1, for its command.

Capt. W. Maynard is ordered to duty as Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, March 9.

Lieut. A. J. Vadhams is detached from the Vermont and ordered home to wait orders; his resignation is accepted, to take effect from May 5, 1901.

Lieut. F. W. Kellogg is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Lancaster, March 9.

Lieut. J. H. Dayton is detached from the Lancaster, March 9, and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Mohican sailed from San Francisco for San Diego yesterday.

The Justin sailed from Cavite for Guam to-day.

The Hercules sailed from Annapolis for Piney to-day.

The Wisconsin has been selected to replace the Oregon in Asiatic waters when that vessel is relieved in the near future.

GAVE $1,000 TO SWINDLERS.

East Broadway Merchant Fell into the Old Trap of Wiretapping Operators.

Harry Abrams, a merchant, of 97 East Broadway, according to evidence brought out yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court, lacks experience. He told the Magistrate that recently he had seen an advertisement in a newspaper which set forth that any one with $1,000 to invest could make "big money." He answered the advertisement, and through it made the acquaintance of a very stylishly dressed person named Edward Lewis. A little later Lewis introduced him to two other men of charming conversational qualities, and the three new friends conducted Abrams to Jersey City, where they unfolded a scheme to him whereby he could make unlimited wealth in short order.

It was the ancient scheme of tapping telegraph wires and obtaining the returns from the race tracks ahead of the local poolrooms. The old swindle struck Abrams as a dazzling and alluring scheme. His new friends took him to a room on Broadway and showed him a telegraph instrument and several mysterious looking boxes. They told him that the wire connecting with the race track in New Orleans ran directly over the building, and by tapping it they could make more money than they could conveniently spend.

Abrams handed Lewis $1,000 to place on the horses in the various races. This was on Friday last. Lewis and his friends took the money and left Abrams standing on the street while they went out to invest it. Abrams stood on the corner for several hours watching the wires roll by. It gradually dawned upon him that he had been swindled, and he reported the case to the Central Office. Capt. Titus indulgently explained the matter to him and then sent his detectives out to look up the swindlers. They found Lewis, and he was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday. He is known as "Chappy" Lewis to the police. He was held for further examination.

Bigamist Sentenced to State Prison.

Herman Koster of 2,450 Second Avenue pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy before Judge Newburger in General Sessions yesterday and was sentenced to two years and eight months in State prison. Both wives were in court. Koster married Christina Gonser of 315 East Sixth Street on Dec. 19, 1896. Aug. 12, 1900, he married Martha Bisinger of 2,432 Second Avenue.

"I'm guilty, Judge," said he. "I know I was foolish, but I thought I could get along nicely with two wives. I did for six months until my first wife grew suspicious, followed me, and met No. 2, and as a result here I am."

Hope Booth Wants Alimony.

Hope Booth Earll, the actress, wants her husband to give her $750 counsel fees and $150 a month alimony pending her action for an absolute divorce. The motion for this allowance came up yesterday before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court, but owing to engagements of counsel the argument was postponed to next Wednesday. The actress says that her husband, James A. Earll, has an income of $5,000 a year, and that his mother, Mrs. George D. Earll of Kinderhook, N. Y., is worth at least $700,000.

Don't consider our stores as you would an ordinary retail shoe store. We sell shoes, but there's where the similarity ends. Each and every one of the Regal Stores is owned by the manufacturers of Regal Shoes. These stores are just as much a part of our establishment as the factory itself. In buying at these stores you really buy from the factory. That is why you get a $6.00 shoe for $3.50.

The Regal Shoe

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$3.50

GREATER NEW YORK STORES:
MEN'S STORES:—115 Nassau St., *Manhattan.*
291 Broadway, "
1347 Broadway, "
Cor. 125th St. & 7th Ave., *Brooklyn.*
357 Fulton St., "
111 Broadway, "
WOMEN'S STORE:—Cor. 125th St. & 7th Ave., *Manhattan.*
"Stores in the principal cities."

Watches BOUGHT & EXCHANGED. 40 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. KEENE

Austin's Dog Bread
keeps the mouth clean and teeth good.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Women's Spring Suits.

Tailor-made gowns have ceased to be stereotyped—and once more the individuality and artistic ability of the designer will have playroom—for fashion leans strongly toward the more elaborate fancy effects, the sorts everybody cannot make successfully. Our showing at present is little short of the phenomenal, hundreds of new and pretty styles clamoring for your attention, a picture such as you will find at but few other stores on this continent.

These are merely hints:

Homespun Eton Suits, jaunty Eton Jackets, with velvet combinations, vest front, gilt and silver spun braid surrounding entire jacket; seven-gored beautifully flaring skirt over best mercerized lining, 9.75

Double-Breasted Eton Suits, of good grade Homespun; entire suit elaborately trimmed with stitched satin straps; graduated trimmed flounce skirt over best mercerized percaline, at 13.75

Double-Breasted Jacket Suits, of best Homespun and Venetian; severely plain, but strictly high-class tailoring, at 13.75

Cheviot Eton Suits, in black, a rich blue and brown. The Jacket is collarless, stitched all around with broad bands of taffeta and gilt braid, also stitched taffeta, separate vest; trimmed bell sleeves; elaborately trimmed flounced skirt over best percaline, at 16.75

Broadcloth Suits, in black and all the new spring shades, made in a very nobby and new Eton style, with demi-Medici collar to fasten in front, with large gilt buckle; flounce Skirt and Eton trimmed Jacket with 1½ inch satin straps and miniature gilt slides, 19.75

Silk Lined Suits, of best cheviot, in black, blue and brown. Double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton, with heavily stitched side bodies; peau de sole faced revers; French dip front; skirt made with graduated flounce over double ruffled silk underskirt, 19.75

Ready-to-Wear Dress Skirts.

Think of the time, annoyance and money you save by buying a perfect fitting, ready-to-wear skirt that is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. All this is easily possible if you make your selection at The Big Store.

You will find here so many different styles to choose from that you'll tire of looking before you have seen half of the new and pretty things we have, and you'll find prices so low that you will dismiss at once all idea of having your skirts made to order. These are for to-day:

Taffeta Silk Skirts, with a graduated flounce beautifully shaped. The entire bottom of skirt and seams covered with fine taffeta rose ruching in very ornamental designs; $14.50 value, to-day at 9.75

Cheviot Serge Skirts, in black and blue, with cut flounce elaborately trimmed with wide stitched satin band and points, made over very finest quality percaline. A beautifully made and shaped skirt, and exceptional value at 5.00

Broadcloth Skirts, of a very good quality, in black and blue, trimmed with folds of stitched satin in a novel style; pleated back with clusters of five tucks on each side; best of tailoring and made over finest lining, at 11.75

Walking Skirts, made of best all-wool plaid back cloth in gray, Oxford, brown and blue, with solidly stitched flare bottom; regular value $7.50; specially priced for to-day at 3.95

We Will continue To-day that Sale of a Jeweller's Sample Line of

Diamond Lockets and Rings

at About Half Their Actual Value.

Samples, if in perfect condition, are almost always more carefully made than the stock they represent, and these offerings are no exception.

We bought them at a sacrifice and are selling them in the same way. Don't miss this splendid opportunity—nothing like it has been offered for a long time.

At $6.75, instead of $12.00, we offer Diamond Lockets of solid gold; round, square, oval or heart shape, satin finished and beautifully chased, with fine diamonds set in centre.

At $1.95, instead of $5.00, we offer Ladies' Solid Gold Marquise Rings, Tiffany and combination styles, with beautiful clusters of real opals and pearls; also fine turquoise, ruby, emerald and sapphire doublets and pearls.

An Important Sale of

Black Double-Faced Satin Ribbons.

This unusually fine offering is made possible by the fact that we bought the entire stock of Black Satin Ribbons of one of the leading makers of America at less than the cost of manufacture, an opportunity the like of which doesn't present itself every day. As we always share our bargains with the public, we will offer these high-grade ribbons to-morrow at a very slight advance over their cost to us.

Width 4 inches; fully worth 50c. a yard and sold elsewhere at that; sale price, 29

Width 5 inches; fully worth 65c. a yard and sold elsewhere at that; sale price, 35

Width 6½ inches; fully worth 75c. a yard, and sold elsewhere at that; sale price, 45

Reclining Go-Carts and Baby Carriages.

Fresh air and sunshine are as necessary for the baby as for the grown-up person; more so, in fact. The easiest and most comfortable way to give it to them is to wheel them about on pleasant days. If you haven't the right kind of conveyance, we can supply it and for less money than other dealers. For instance, we will place on sale to-day 35

"Two Art Object Sales of Exceptional Interest."

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

ON FREE VIEW

Day 9 until 6. Evening 8 until 10.

A Unique and Valuable Collection OF

Ancient Greek Art

CONSISTING OF

Greek Vases, Iridescent Glass, and Terra Cotta Statuettes and Groups.

No such collection of veritable and attractive Greek Art has ever been offered at public auction in this country.

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT

ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE

BY ORDER OF

Henry de Morgan

OF THIS CITY,

on account of withdrawing from business after twenty years' experience in the United States.

DATES OF SALE } Afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, March 12th and 13th, at 2:30 o'clock.

ALSO,

By Order of the Art House of

THOMAS B. CLARKE,

5 East 34th St., New York,

A Special Absolute Sale OF

BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE

Old Chinese Porcelains and Pottery

Recently received from

Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, and Peking,

FORMING

The most comprehensive collection of large and small antique specimens that has been placed on public sale for many years

Principally selected by

TA-KEE,

a noted expert of Shanghai, together with a portion of the collection of

YIANG LIN SANG,

the late Treasurer of the Chinese Empire at Peking,

DATES OF SALE } Afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 14th, 15th, and 16th, at 2:30 o'clock.

The sales will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Square.

Purer and Stronger than the Trust Powders, yet it costs you much less.

REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN

Boundaries of the Congressional Districts in This City.

Senator Raines Introduces His Measure Changing All the Thirty-four Districts in the State.

ALBANY, March 6.—Senator Raines this morning introduced the Congressional Reapportionment bill. All of the thirty-four districts of the State are more or less altered, the greatest changes occurring in the city districts. New York County gets two extra Congressmen and Kings County one. The following are the changes:

FIRST DISTRICT—The Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of the Borough of Queens, County of Queens.

SECOND DISTRICT—The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings.

THIRD DISTRICT—The Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards, the Second to Twenty-eighth Election Districts inclusive of the Twenty-third Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Districts of the Twenty-seventh Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings.

FOURTH DISTRICT—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Districts of the Twenty-seventh Ward, and the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings.

FIFTH DISTRICT—The Eighth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Wards, and the First, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Election Districts of the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings.

SIXTH DISTRICT—The Seventh, Ninth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Election Districts of the Eleventh Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth Wards, and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Election Districts of the Eleventh Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Staten Island, known as Richmond County, and that portion of New York County bounded as follows: Beginning at Whitehall Street and the East River, north to Broadway, north to Wall Street, east to William Street, north to Fulton Street, west to Broadway, north to Park Row, northeast to Catharine Street, north to Division Street, east to Norfolk Street, north to Rivington Street, east to Cannon Street, north to Stanton Street, east to East River, to the point of beginning at East River and Whitehall Street.

NINTH DISTRICT—Beginning at the East River and Whitehall Street, north to Broadway, north to Wall Street, east to William Street, north to Fulton Street, west to Broadway, north to Park Row, northeast to Catharine Street, north to Division Street, east to Chrystie Street, north to Stanton Street, east to Eldridge Street, north to East Houston Street, west to First Avenue, north to Second Street, west to Second Avenue, north to St. Mark's Place, west to Third Avenue, north to East Fourteenth Street, west to University Place, south to East Tenth Street, west to Fifth Avenue, south to West Ninth Street, west to Christopher Street, west to West Fourth Street, north to Eighth Avenue, south to Hudson Street, south to Barrow Street, west to Hudson River, to point of beginning at East River and Whitehall Street.

TENTH DISTRICT—Beginning at the East River and Stanton Street, west to Cannon Street, south to Rivington Street, west to Norfolk Street, south to Division Street, west to Chrystie Street, north to Stanton Street, east to Eldridge Street, north to East Houston Street, east to First Avenue, north to Second Street, west to Second Avenue, north to St. Mark's Place, west to Third Avenue, north to East Fourteenth Street, east to East River to point of beginning at East River and Stanton Street.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Beginning at Hudson River and Barrow Street, east to Hudson Street, north to West Eleventh Street, west to Greenwich Street, north to Horatio Street, east to Hudson Street, north to West Fourteenth Street, east to Eighth Avenue, north to West Nineteenth Street, east to Seventh Avenue, north to West Twenty-first Street, west to Eighth Avenue, north to West Twenty-third Street, east to Seventh Avenue, north to West Fortieth Street, west to Eighth Avenue, north to west Forty-third Street, west to Ninth Avenue, north to West Sixtieth Street, west to Hudson River to point of beginning at Hudson River and Barrow Street.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Beginning at the East River and East Fourteenth Street, west to Second Avenue, north to East Eighteenth Street, west to Third Avenue, north to East Twenty-third Street, west to Lexington Avenue, north to East Twenty-ninth Street, east to Second Avenue, north to East Thirty-seventh Street, west to Third Avenue, north to East Thirty-ninth Street, west to Lexington Avenue, north to East Forty-second Street, east to Third Avenue, north to East Fifty-third Street, west to Lexington Avenue, north to East Fifty-ninth Street, east to Third Avenue, north to East Sixty-fourth Street, west to Lexington Avenue, north to East Seventy-second Street, west to Fifth Avenue, and across Central Park to Central Park West, south along Central Park West and Eighth Avenue to West Fortieth Street, east to Seventh Avenue, south to West Twenty-third Street, west to Eighth Avenue, south to West Twenty-first Street, east to Seventh Avenue, south to West Nineteenth Street, west to Eighth Avenue, south to West Fourteenth Street, west to Hudson Street, south to Horatio Street, west to Greenwich Street, south to West Eleventh Street to the point of beginning at the northwest corner of West Eleventh Street and Hudson Street.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Beginning at East River and East Seventy-second Street, west to Lexington Avenue, north to East Eighty-ninth Street, east to Third Avenue, south to East Eighty-eighth Street, east to East River, to point of beginning at East River and East Seventy-second Street, and that part of Queens County known as the First and Second Wards of Queens County, whose boundaries are as follows: Beginning at Newtown Creek and East River to Flushing Creek, south to Ward Street, Richmond Hill, west to Forest Park, along the southern boundary of Forest Park through Cypress Hill Cemetery, to the Kings County line, northwest to Newtown Creek, to point of beginning at Newtown Creek and East River.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Beginning at the Hudson River and West Sixtieth Street, east to Columbus Avenue, south along Columbus Avenue and Ninth Avenue to West Forty-third Street, east to Eighth Avenue, north along Eighth Avenue and Central Park West to West Seventy-second Street, east across Central Park to Fifth Avenue and East Seventy-second Street to Lexington Avenue, north to East Eighty-seventh Street, west to Park Avenue, north to East Ninety-sixth Street, west to Fifth Avenue, north to East Ninety-seventh Street, west across the Central Park transverse road to Central Park West, north to West One Hundred and Second Street, west to Columbus Avenue, south to West One Hundred and First Street, west to Hudson River, to the point of beginning at the Hudson River and West Sixtieth Street.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Beginning at the East River and East Eighty-eighth Street, west to Third Avenue, north to East Eighty-ninth Street, west to Lexington Avenue, south to East Eighty-seventh Street, west to Park Avenue, north to East Ninety-ninth Street, west to Fifth Avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, east to Park Avenue, south to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, east to East River, to point of beginning at East River and East Eighty-eighth Street, including Randall's and Ward's Islands.

SEVENTEETH DISTRICT—Beginning at the Hudson River and West One Hundred and First Street, east to Columbus Avenue, north to West One Hundred and Second Street, east to Central Park West, south to West Ninety-seventh Street, east across the Central Park Transverse Road to Fifth Avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, east to Park Avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, west to Third Avenue, north to East Thirty-ninth Street, west to Lexington Avenue, north to East Forty-second Street, east to Third Avenue, north to East Fifty-third Street, west to Lexington Avenue, north to East Fifty-ninth Street, east to Third Avenue, north to East Sixty-fourth Street, west to Lexington Avenue, north to East Seventy-second Street, west to Fifth Avenue, north to the Harlem River, to the Hudson River, to the point of beginning, at the Hudson River and West One Hundred and First Street.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Beginning at the East River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, west to Park Avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, west to Fifth Avenue, north to the Harlem River, to the Hudson River, to the Yonkers city line, to Long Island Sound, to the East River, to the point of beginning at the East River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, including islands in Long Island Sound and Harlem River attached to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts and the annexed district.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—The County of Westchester.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—The Counties of Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—The Counties of Greene, Columbia, Putnam, and Dutchess.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—The Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—The Counties of Albany and Schenectady.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Delaware, Otsego, Ulster, and Schoharie.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren, and Saratoga.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Herkimer and Oneida.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—The Counties of Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins, and Madison.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—The Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—The County of Monroe.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—The Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, and Steuben.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Buffalo as now constituted.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—The Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards of Buffalo, as now constituted, and the Seventh and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of Erie.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chatauqua shall compose the Thirty-seventh District.

The words "Assembly district" refer to Assembly districts as at present constituted. Wherever the word "ward" or "wards" is used it is understood to refer to the ward or wards as constituted at the time of the passage of the act. The act shall take effect immediately.

The first seven districts comprise all of Long Island, with the exception of two wards of Queens Borough.

New York and Richmond Counties and the First and Second Wards of Queens Borough comprise the districts from the Eighth to the Eighteenth, inclusive. The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of New York City and that portion of Westchester County annexed in 1895 comprise the Eighteenth District.

The Eighth Assembly District is not to be divided in the proposed apportionment, but the Twenty-first Assembly District is split in two. The lower half of the Twenty-first District is to go with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Districts, and the upper half will be attached to the Twenty-third and Thirty-first Districts under the plan to form two Republican Congressional districts in that portion of the city. The Third District on Manhattan Island will comprise the Fifth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts.

Westchester County will be a district by itself.

The friends of Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, are incensed over the new Congressional apportionment plan. Col. Gruber's district is cut in two, and the politicians assert that the lines were so fixed by Senator Thomas C. Platt in revenge for Col. Gruber fighting the State machine on certain questions.

The fight for the control of the district political machinery will be carried on at the Fall primaries. The Gruberites claim that Senator Platt's action in dividing the Twenty-first District will make many enemies for the State machine.

NEW JERSEY'S NEW DISTRICTS.

Rearrangement to Provide for Two More Congressmen.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The special joint committee to apportion the Congressional districts so as to provide for the two additional Congressmen allowed New Jersey held a final meeting this afternoon and agreed upon a bill to be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow.

Under this agreement Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties will form one district; Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, and Cumberland another; Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean a third; Mercer, Hunterdon, and Somerset the fourth; Union, Morris, and Warren the fifth, and Passaic, Bergen, and Sussex the sixth.

Essex County will be divided and will be allowed two Congressmen, and Hudson County will be treated the same way. By this arrangement the Democratic counties of the old Fourth District are partitioned and all of the districts are made Republican with the exception of one, or possibly both, of the Hudson districts.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 6.—In the Assembly today Mr. Bennet's so-called Anti-Divorce Mill bill, providing for the trial of divorce actions in open court, on the order of third reading, was recommitted for further amendment. Mr. Bennet accepted Mr. Kelsey's amendment striking out the clause that in counties having a population of less than 120,000 "reference may be granted to the County Judges." He refused to accept Mr. Morgan's amendment to exempt the Second Judicial Department.

Mr. Lynn of New York objected to the bill on general principles, holding that the morbid public should not be regaled with the sensational testimony in such cases.

Mr. Harburger of New York arose to a question of personal privilege. He accused Attorney General Davies of insulting not only him, but the entire House in ignoring the resolution offered by him and adopted which directed the Attorney General to render an opinion as to whether a legislator was entitled to draw two salaries from the State. This he had failed to do. Mr. Harburger asked the chair to protect his rights and find out from the Attorney General why he had not complied with the request. The Speaker made no reply.

Mr. Bennet's bill to license the dance halls in New York City on the order of third reading was found to be imperfectly printed. The necessary changes were made by the introducer, and it will be reprinted.

Mr. Van Name of Richmond offered an amendment to eliminate Richmond County from the provisions of the bill. There are no bad dance halls in Richmond, he said. Messrs. Ulmann, Richter, and Prince of New York opposed the bill.

The Van Name amendment was defeated by a rising vote.

The Doughty bill to establish a public park at Edgemere, in the Borough of Queens, to which there is much opposition, which was on the order of third reading, was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Amendments galore were offered to S. W. Smith's bill to compel Fire Departments to pay 10 per cents. of the tax collected from foreign fire insurance companies to the Volunteer Firemen's Home at Hudson. Mr. Schneider of Erie offered an amendment to exempt Erie County and other members followed with amendments to exempt the various counties which they represent. Mr. Fowler of Chautauqua proposed that the 10 per cent. be collected from organizations that are members of the State Association. The amendment was lost, as were also all others, and the bill was advanced to third reading.

The Senate this morning passed a number of bills with very little debate and then adjourned.

ANTI-POLICY BILL PASSED.

Assembly Adopts the Measure Without a Dissenting Vote.

ALBANY, March 6.—By a vote of 91 yeas, no nays, the Assembly to-day passed the Weekes bill, prohibiting policy playing in the State.

Under the provisions of the bill, any person who plays the game or keeps a policy shop or carries a slip in his possession is deemed a common gambler, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for not more than two years, and in the discretion of the Court may also be fined $1,000 besides the imprisonment.

When the bill was reached on the order of third reading, Mr. Hyman of New York offered an amendment that janitors or caretakers be not held liable when the game is played upon premises in their care.

Mr. O'Connell of New York called upon Mr. Weekes to elucidate the workings of the game, of which he said he was ignorant. Mr. Weekes replied that he did not intend to turn the Chamber into a gambling resort and play the game. Mr. Sullivan of New York, a friend of his, understood the game, and would probably accommodate the gentleman. Mr. Sullivan declined.

Mr. Sanders of New York spoke in favor of the bill and against the amendment. He had seen little children in the district which he represented robbed of both food and clothing by inhuman fathers who played the game, and his heart bled for them. Mr. Rierdon of New York interrupted to ask why Mr. Sanders, if his heart bled so for the poor people, did not call upon the police to suppress the game.

Mr. Sanders retorted that he had driven all the policy shops out of his district, and from all accounts they had located in Mr. Rierdon's. Mr. Rierdon spoke against the bill and for the Hyman amendment.

The amendment was lost, and the bill was passed.

ANOTHER CORPORATION LAW.

Fish Bill in the Assembly Quite Different from Brackett Bill—Measures Compared.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Republican Senators to-night renewed their caucus on the important Brackett Corporation bill. During the discussion a surprise was sprung on the members by an announcement that the bill introduced by Mr. Fish in the Assembly is not identical with the bill under discussion. The Fish bill is on the calendar in the Assembly and the Brackett bill still under discussion in the caucus.

This important comparison of the present law, the new Brackett bill and the Fish bill, was presented:

The present law authorizes a stock corporation to mortgage its property, but provides that the amount of such mortgages, except for the purchase of real estate, shall not exceed the amount of its paid-up capital stock. The Fish bill provides that the amount of such mortgages, except purchase money mortgages and other property necessary for the use of the corporation, shall not exceed the amount of paid-up capital stock. This practically gives the unrestricted right to mortgage. The Brackett bill expressly gives the unrestricted right so far as the amount is concerned.

Both bills require the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders, expressed in writing, or by vote at a special meeting, and both bills repeal the section on the overissue of bonds. Stock corporations are authorized by certificate to provide that Directors need not be stockholders.

Under the Fish bill the liability of Directors for unauthorized dividends is fixed at the full amount of loss sustained by the corporation or its creditors by reason thereof, whereas by the present law the Directors are liable to the full amount of the capital dividend declared or paid out. The Brackett bill provides that the Directors shall be liable to the full extent of loss incurred by creditors and stockholders.

The present law provides that the stock books shall be open daily during business hours. The Fish bill provides that they shall be opened at least three business hours daily. The Brackett bill provides that they shall be open at least one hour daily.

The present law provides that no transfer of stock shall be valid until it shall have been entered in the stock book, except to render the transferee liable for the debts of the corporation. The Fish bill provides that the transfer shall not be valid until entered, except to render the transferee liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount remaining unpaid on the stock. The Brackett bill strikes out the exception entirely, the effect being that the transferee will not become liable under the statute until the transfer is entered.

The present law requires the Directors to make an annual report, and makes them liable for all the debts of the corporation in case of failure to file the same. The Fish bill requires the annual report to be filed by the other officers of the corporation, makes the Directors liable to creditors for any damage they sustain by reason of failure to file the report, and provides that the officers failing to file shall be liable to a penalty of $50. The Brackett bill only imposes a penalty of $50 a day on the Directors for failure to make the report, after written request has been made.

The present law requires 10 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be paid in cash. The Fish bill requires 5 per cent. The Brackett bill requires nothing.

The section in the present law requiring stock to be issued for not less than its par value is modified in the Fish bill by an authorization for its issue as full paid-for property. In the absence of fraud the value of the property purchased is deemed conclusive. This is substantially the same as the Brackett bill.

By the present law a corporation may increase or reduce its stock, but not above the maximum or below the minimum, if any, prescribed by law. The Fish bill substitutes the words "prescribed by general law governing corporations formed for similar purposes." The effect is to relieve corporations formed under special laws from limitations contained therein. This is substantially the same as the Brackett bill.

The Fish bill limits the liability of stockholders whose stock is not fully paid in, to the amount unpaid thereon. By the present law stockholders are liable for the amount unpaid and, in addition, to an amount equal to the amount of the stock held by them until the whole amount issued and outstanding at the time such debt was incurred shall have been fully paid. The Brackett bill continues double liability as to debts contracted.

In the provision that the act is not to affect or impair any act done, right accrued or acquired, penalty or forfeiture incurred, or any action or proceeding, civil or criminal pending when it takes effect, the Fish bill goes further than the Brackett bill, which only excepts pending action and proceedings.

In the following provisions the Fish measure and the Brackett bill are the same:

Authorizing the increase or reduction of the stock upon the unanimous written consent of the stockholders without holding a meeting.

Authorizing the issue of preferred stock with the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock, instead of the unanimous consent as provided by the present law.

Prohibiting a banking, insurance, or railroad corporation from making a general assignment.

Providing that a corporate mortgage which recites that it was authorized by the stockholders shall be presumptive evidence of the fact, and after the same has been recorded for one year, shall be conclusive.

Authorizing the certificate to provide for the issue of partly paid stock, subject to calls, upon which the stockholders shall not be subject to any liability except the payment of the amount unpaid on the stock.

Repealing Section 49 of the stock law providing for the payment by stockholders of mortgage debt pending the foreclosure and their substitution as parties in interest.

THE STATE POLICE DISPUTE.

Gov. Odell Determined that There Shall Be No Legislation "Until Something Happens."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The situation in regard to the State Police bill is this: One division of the Republican Party is endeavoring to argue Senator Platt to give up the idea for the present; the other division is doing its best to persuade Gov. Odell to take it up. Both report progress. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to-night positively denied the story sent out from Washington last night that there had been a conference between Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and himself at which it was agreed to put a State Police bill through. Gov. Odell declares he has nothing to say about the police situation.

Senator Platt's earnestness in his expressed desire for the immediate enactment of a State Police bill is not questioned. Gov. Odell is firmly opposed to such legislation at this time. His argument is said to be that the single Commissioner Police bill ought to be allowed to stand "until something happens." To enact a State Police bill merely because Senator Platt was kept in office under the single Commissioner bill would be, the Governor is said to contend, a confession of incompetency.

Frank Platt was here to-night, and was button-holing members of the Legislature at the Ten Eyck. He also had a conference with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. His activity among the members was said, however, to have no connection with the State Police bill.

Those who stand with Gov. Odell are confident he will have his way. When asked how Senator Platt can afford to have his bold prophecies that a State Police bill would be enacted turn out false, the Odell men shrug their shoulders and say:

"Platt made that prophecy before the Single Commissioner Police bill was put through. When he finds he hasn't enough support to secure what he wants he will subside temporarily, to break out again whenever he regards the chances as more favorable. Some day, perhaps, he will get what he wants. It depends upon the support which events lend him."

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Committee Decides Not to Repeal the Burr Act of 1896.

ALBANY, March 6.—A hearing on Assemblyman Morgan's bill to repeal the Burr act of 1896, which prohibits the City of Brooklyn from going into Suffolk County for its water supply, was given this afternoon by the Assembly Internal Affairs Committee.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County appeared in a body in opposition to the measure, and put forth as their spokesman ex-District Attorney Jaycox. Ex-Assemblyman Burr urged the committee not to repeal his law, which was an honest one in every respect.

William J. Carr, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, spoke in favor of the bill, as did also Col. Albert E. Lamb of Brooklyn.

The committee in executive session voted not to report out the bill.

Qualifications of School Teachers.

ALBANY, March 6.—Senator Ahearn introduced a bill this morning which amends the law relating to the qualifications to teach in the schools of New York City. It confers the right to teach upon all teachers who entered the Normal College of New York prior to 1897. Prior to 1890 all students who were graduated from normal colleges received the right to teach when they received their diploma, under a contract entered into with them by the city. When the charter was amended it gave the City Superintendent the right to compel graduates to undergo another examination.

General Term of the City Court.

ALBANY, March 6.—Charles H. Youngs of New York City, representing the Bar Association of that city, appeared before the Assembly Codes Committee to-day in favor of Mr. W. H. Smith's bill abolishing the General Term of the City Court. He said he had received from lawyers who had cases pending before the term two to three hundred letters in favor of the bill and only seventeen against it. The Justices of the court are opposed to the bill, but no one appeared in opposition. The bill will be reported favorably to-morrow.

To Report Tax Bills To-day.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will report favorably to-morrow the bills imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the par value surplus of savings banks and 1 per cent. on the gross premiums paid in this State. No action was taken on the trust company tax bill.

To Abolish Controller Coler's Fees.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Taxation has decided to report favorably the bill abolishing the fees of Controller Coler for collection of the collateral inheritance tax and transferring his duties, appraisers to be appointed by the State Controller. It also compels County Treasurers in other counties to act as appraisers without extra compensation. It will save the State $150,000 a year. Last year Controller Coler got $38,000 in fees, while the County Treasurer of Kings got $5,728. Other County Treasurers received from $3,000 in Erie to $66 in Allegany.

AVOID COLD OR CHILL

which often leads to The Grip. When chilly or exhausted take a cup of warming, stimulating beef tea made from the well-known

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Savory and Sustaining.

To Report Ramapo Repeal To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Members of the Legislature are expecting the Ramapo Repeal bill to come out of the Assembly Committee on Cities to-morrow with a favorable report. According to members of the committee it would have been reported last Monday had not Chairman Kelsey requested a postponement of action until Gov. Odell's return from Washington. Mr. Kelsey desired to consult with the Governor before the committee acted.

To Reduce McCullagh's Salary.

ALBANY, March 6. — Assemblyman H. Wilson (Republican) of Kings to-day introduced a bill to reduce the salary of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh from $5,000 to $3,000. The Chief Deputy is to get $2,000, the clerk $800, and the stenographer $500. The salaries of the last three named individuals are also cut down. For necessary expenses of the office $7,000 is allowed.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 6.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. WALRATH—Making the office of Sheriff of Montgomery County a salaried one.

Mr. BAKER—Including unslacked lime in the list of poisonous substances that shall not be thrown or allowed to run into any waters, either private or public, in quantities destructive to the fish.

Mr. KELSEY—Amending the financial law so as to provide that the State Controller and the President of the State Board of Charities shall from time to time classify into grades the officers and employes of the various State charitable institutions.

Mr. COGLEY—Having the same force and effect to a majority of testamentary trustees as to the acts of all such trustees.

These bills were introduced in the Senate this morning:

Senator WAGNER—Making it a misdemeanor to wilfully or negligently set fire or assist to set fire to any waste or inflammable material in any city or village thoroughfare.

Senator BRACKETT—Authorizing the issuance of a $27,000 Schenectady water loan.

Senator RAINES—Compelling all railroad companies to place signs at crossings on grade.

Senator HENNESSEY—Providing for the appointment of an interpreter in the municipal courts of the Bronx.

Senator AUDETT—Authorizing the Boards of Education and School Boards in cities and boroughs to employ as substitute teachers in primary and grammar schools persons of good moral character who have taught successfully at least 100 days. They are to be paid the same as other substitutes.

Senator WILCOX—Prohibiting the false stamping of silverware.

Senator GREEN—Providing that no corporation organized under the banking law shall have the right to make contracts or accept trusts without the consent of a majority of the Directors which it would not be lawful for an individual to make.

MEASURES PASSED.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator AUDETT—Equalizing the salaries of janitors in the public schools in New York City.

Assemblyman MAINES—Providing for additional funds for the Yonkers Fire Department.

Senator DAVIS—Providing for the deposit of town funds with County Treasurers.

In the Assembly the following measures were adopted:

Senator RUSSELL—Annexing portions of the towns of East and North Greenbush, including Bath-on-the-Hudson, to the City of Rensselaer.

Mr. HENRY—Amending New York City Charter relative to the school teachers' retirement fund by providing that teachers who have taught school for thirty years shall be retired on a pension not less than $600.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, March 6.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Assemblyman DAVIS—Permitting library corporations in New York City to convey their property to the Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.

Assemblyman ALLDS—Appropriating $250,000 for the canal debt.

Assemblyman ALLSTON—Legalizing a bond issue of $30,000 made by the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, for an electric light plant.

Assemblyman FRANK—Legalizing the change to the "money system" for repairing highways, authorized at the Fall election in 1900.

Assemblyman SCHNEIDER—Providing for the bi-monthly payment of employes of Erie County.

Protest Against Private Docks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—A large delegation of citizens of Glen Cove appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities to-day for a hearing upon the bill introduced by Senator Cocks to amend the county law relative to docks and bulkheads in certain towns. The bill is the outgrowth of the inconvenience to which residents of towns along the Sound have been subjected by reason of the exclusive restrictions made by private dock owners. The measure gives any town the right to institute condemnation proceedings for the purchase of such land as it may desire to use for the construction or maintenance of a dock or bulkhead.

Nominations Confirmed.

ALBANY, March 6.—Dr. Daniel Lewis of New York City was to-day confirmed by the Senate as State Health Commissioner, and John McMackin as Labor Commissioner.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Senate Passes Resolution for Constitutional Amendment Favoring Biennial Sessions.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The debate of the session occurred this afternoon in the Senate. The subject under discussion was Senator Johnson's concurrent resolution providing for a constitutional amendment favoring biennial sessions of the Legislature. Mr. Johnson explained first that the resolution would have to be adopted by two succeeding Legislatures and receive an affirmative vote of the people before it could become operative. He said there were but five States in the Union holding annual sessions of their Legislatures, and that New York, one of the five, was about to provide for biennial sessions. The introduction of biennial sessions in this State, he said, would meet a popular demand, and prove a matter of economy to the State and to the different municipalities.

Senator Reed, the Republican leader, opposed the resolution, and said there was no demand for it except from the corporations.

President Pitney left the chair to advocate the resolution, which he said was very meritorious. Personal experience had demonstrated to him that there was not sufficient work to keep the Legislature engaged in annual sessions. It was true, he said, that a flood of bills are introduced each session, but few of them were worthy of serious consideration. He said the Governor has the power to call a special session if any urgent necessity arose.

Senator Hudspeth (Dem., of Hudson,) spoke against the resolution, and said that if the legislators would legislate for the people they would have plenty to keep them busy. He thought it more important that a constitutional convention be held to revise the basis of representation in the Senate. A few counties with a very small population, he said, now control the upper house of the Legislature.

Mr. Pitney replied that this basis of representation was no more disproportionate than the basis in the United States Senate.

The resolution finally passed, 14 to 7. The seven negative votes were cast by Cross, Hand, and Reed, Republicans, and Cornish, Gebhardt, Hudspeth, and Martin, Democrats.

NEW JERSEY TRUST CHANGES.

Senate Passes Act to Legalize Branch Banks in and Out of State.

The Senate of New Jersey passed yesterday Bill No. 163, which supplements the act entitled "An Act Concerning Trust Companies." The measure cannot fail of passage by the Assembly. It is stated that "its enactment will legalize the establishment by a banking corporation of branch banks linked by the parent control, and that such control would be able to go out of the State and operate in like fashion without limit." The measure is regarded as one of the most important legislative aids to trust corporations that has ever been presented.

The North American Trust Company of New Jersey was organized on Jan. 4 of this year. Feb. 23 the combination of the North American Trust Company of New Jersey with various other trust companies was announced. The bill legalizes combination of "trust companies," but no confirmation as yet has been had of the statement that this bill is intended to legalize the recent trust company combination referred to and to give it extraordinary powers.

The present law forbids companies carrying on business in more than one place in the State, forbids branch institutions, and does not permit the consolidation of trust companies under the Trust Company act with trust companies organized under special charters.

Senate Bill No. 163 radically changes the present law and goes beyond any previous legislation in expressly authorizing the consolidation of trust companies organized by special charter or otherwise, and permitting them to be operated under one control while maintaining their different plants, separate organizations and separate places of business. The act recites that nothing contained in it "shall be so construed as to prevent the carrying on of the business of such consolidated company in the separate buildings or places, cities or towns wherein the business of the companies was carried on prior to such consolidation."

It provides specially that the Directors of trust companies may unite the respective companies either in a union or consolidation, and they may thereby become an association of trust companies, and that all of the trust companies so associated not only retain each their respective and varying powers, but that the combination shall possess all of the powers of each uniting company.

It also provides an easy method of getting rid of objecting stockholders. The consent of two-thirds of the stockholders of each company is required. Those stockholders who object to the consolidation, provided within twenty days they file their objections with the County Clerk and demand the payment of their shares, are entitled to be paid the valuation of their shares, to be assessed by the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

The most important clause of the act is the following:

Upon the recording of the said agreement and certificate, the said consolidated trust companies shall be and become a single trust company, in accordance with the said agreement and certificate, with all the franchises, rights, powers, and privileges, and subject to all the duties, conditions, and limitations heretofore held by or incumbent upon the several constituent associations or trust companies or either of them; and such consolidated associations or trust company shall be vested with all the estate, property rights, credits, and effects of the constituent associations or trust companies without deed or other transfer, and shall be liable for all other contracts, debts, obligations, and liabilities, and the separate existence and operation of such constituent association or trust companies shall thereupon cease and determine; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the carrying on of the business of such consolidated company in the separate buildings or places, cities or towns wherein the business of the companies was carried on prior to such consolidation.

To Condemn Land for New Bridge.

Bernard F. Martin, John H. Judge, and Philip A. Smyth, who were recently appointed Commissioners of Estimate to condemn land for the approaches of the new East River Bridge in the Borough of Manhattan, are ready for business. A meeting will be held on March 16, which property owners interested are invited to attend. The land to be condemned is situated on Delancey, Attorney, Ridge, Pitt, Willet, Sheriff, Cannon, Lewis, Goerck, Mangin, and Tompkins Streets. Joseph M. Schenck has been appointed clerk to the board.

Uric Acid or Cout Poison in Causation of Disease.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

The Remedy and Preventive.

Alexander Haig, M. A., M. D., Oxon., F. R. C. P., *London*, in his work on "URIC ACID in CAUSATION of DISEASE," gives Excess of Uric Acid in the Blood as the cause of Gout, Rheumatism, Calculi of the Kidney and Bladder, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease, Heart Affections, Nervous Depression, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Insanity, Asthma, Suicide, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Eczema, etc., etc.

HUNTER McGUIRE, M. D., LL. D., President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., says: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is invaluable as an ALKALINE DIURETIC, in URIC ACID, GRAVEL, and indeed, in diseases generally dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis, it is a remedy of extraordinary potency. I have prescribed it in cases of Rheumatic Gout, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I have used it also in my own case, being a great sufferer from this malady, and have derived more benefit from it than from any other remedy."

Dr. B. P. Barringer, Professor of Physiology and Surgery, University of Virginia.

"In more than twenty years of practice I have used Lithia as an ANTI-

SCORING AT ROOF TRAPS

Gunners Shot Well in a Gale in Sportsmen's Show Contests.

PISTOL COMPETITION INDOORS

Large Crowd Attends the Exhibition in Madison Square Garden—Indian Nearly Asphyxiated.

The Sportsmen's Show trap-shooting competition on the roof of Madison Square Garden yesterday was confined to a picked lot of gunners, the second-rate marksmen who have figured in the earlier shoots unanimously declining to enter after a quick estimate of the difficult conditions. The high wind and cold weather did not deter the men who hold high scores from carrying on the contest for the Sportsmen's Association championship, however, and the shattering of clay birds went on uninterruptedly until shortly after noon, when the match was closed for the day, in accordance with the programme arranged for the trap events.

In the day's scores Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, led with a record of 93 kills, only one behind the best record of the competition, while R. O. Heikes and J. Crosby were tied for second place with 91 each. The average for all who shot was remarkably high, twelve men each breaking more than 71 targets in the 100 shot at, which, considering the gale that swept over the lofty shooting ground, reflected great credit on the skill and quickness of the competitors. The morning's shooting served to warm up a half a dozen of the gunners, and when the time came to stop, them hurried out to Inter-State Park, in Queens, L. I., to finish out their day's sport by shooting at live pigeons. There the averages of the morning were verified by a close finish in the chief event of the impromptu programme, a fifteen-bird sweep, in which J. J. Hallowell of Philadelphia, J. M. Thompson of Yonkers, and S. Lynn made a tie by killing 15 straight, while J. R. Malone of Baltimore, was second, with one bird less.

The pistol shooting in the basement galleries continued to keep the target experts busy, J. A. Dietz, Jr., who has been prominent in the championship events since the show opened, again holding first place in two shoots.

The exhibition in the main hall drew the largest attendance of the week to date and in the evening comfortably crowded the great hall. There were two performances by the Ojibway Indian actors in their dramatization of Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha." In the afternoon performance the young Indian Kabaosa, whose dancing has been a feature of the play, gave his understudy a chance as the result of a mishap which befell him the night before at the Putnam House, where he is quartered with other Indians. He made the error which is supposed to be peculiar to farmers and blew out the gas when he retired for the night. His mistake was discovered in time to save his life, but his error left him with a headache, which he described to his friends in language that seemed to inspire great awe. The scores of the shooting contests follow:

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gilbert, 93; Crosby, 91; Heikes, 91; Fox, 90; Minor, 88; Von Lengerke, Le Roy, 88; Parmalee, 82; Martin, 82; Fanning, 77; Watson, 76; Mott, 71.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

Revolver re-entry, possible highest for each target is 50, five targets to count:

J. A. Dietz, Jr.	49	48	47	47	47—238
A. L. A. Himmelwright	48	47	47	46	46—234
A. A. Smith	47	47	47	49	48—238
W. P. Uhler	43	43	43	41	41—211
S. Scott	39	38	38	38	38—191
M. Edey	34	34	33	31	26—158
L. Piercy	40	38			
Dr. F. M. Wendelstadt	43	43	39	38	35—198

Revolver or pistol re-entry, Columbia target, five targets to count:

J. A. Dietz	7	9	9	9	9—43
J. A. Smith	9	9	9	9	9—45
W. E. Petty	8	9	9	10	12—48
C. H. Chapman	12	12	15	13	14—64
L. Piercy	13	13	13	13	13—65
L. Buss	12	12	16	17	13—70
T. Keller, Jr.	21	..	..	..	.—..

Water Sports at Chicago Show.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Brookline Swimming Club of Brookline, Mass., won another victory to-day in the water polo championship tournament at the Sportsmen's Show in the Coliseum. Their opponents, the St. Louis Turners of St. Louis, Mo., were outplayed at every point and were unable to secure a single goal. The score at the end of the contest stood 6 to nothing in favor of Brookline.

In the third round for the basket ball championship Company E of Fond Du Lac, Wis., defeated the University of Nebraska team by a score of 30 to 12.

Nautilus Boat Club House Burned.

The house of the Nautilus Boat Club, a two-story frame building at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. The boats were saved by workmen from the adjacent docks, but the furniture, fittings, and decorations were lost, and the building was entirely gutted, only the walls being left. The damage is estimated at $600, partly covered by insurance.

The club was organized in 1886, and has a membership of about 100. W. B. Mynott is President, James O. Mackin Vice President, and Thomas F. Hall Captain.

SCHOOLBOY SKATER'S FAST MILE.

Kearney of Erasmus Ha. Broke Brooklyn Rink Record.

Philip J. Kearney, the Erasmus Hall High School skater, was the star of the skating tournament which closed last night at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn. Starting from scratch in the one-mile handicap, Kearney skated right, wonderful judgment and won by inches in the fastest time ever made by an amateur in the rink, completing a mile on the fifteen-lap track in 2:37 3-5. In the half-mile championship Le Roy See won, with Harry P. McDonald second. The latter fell when level with See and rolled over the finishing line even with him, the referee, William Murray, gave the race to See. The summaries:

Half-Mile Scratch Race.—Won by Le Roy See; Harry P McDonald, second; E. L. Jones, third. Time—1:26

One-Mile, Handicap—Won by P. J. Kearney, Erasmus Hall High School, (scratch;) E. J. Mulligan, Pawnee A. C., (40 yards,) second; Ward Claflin, Pawnee A. C., (90 yards,) third. Time—2:37 3-5.

Race Track War Averted.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Stewards of the Western Jockey Club to-day averted a Chicago race-track war this year by announcing satisfactory racing dates to the belligerents. The demand of the Worth Jockey Club, which was prepared to put up a stubborn fight for a Fall meeting, was complied with. This will allow racing in Chicago up to within three weeks of Christmas.

Besides this action, Kinloch Park of St. Louis was apportioned dates from July 22 to Aug. 26 and Sept. 30 to Oct. 26. The New Louisiana Jockey Club of New Orleans will be licensed from March 18, when all rules of the new turf body go into effect, to March 23, when the racing season ends at New Orleans.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Six furlongs—Pauline J., 105½, (Richards,) 1; Quaver, 106½, 2; Eleanor Howard, 103, 3. Time—1:15. One and one-eighth miles—Silver Coin, 112, (Coburn,) 1; Sarilla, 105, 2; Red Pirate, 108, 3. Time—1:56¾. Steeplechase, handicap, short course—Don Clarencio, 139, (J. M. Weber,) 1; Divertisement, 134, 2; Bristol, 134, 3. Time—3:09. The Lighting Stakes, five furlongs—The Hoyden, 115, (Walsh,) 1; Zedilta, 118, 2; Fuller, 105, 3. Time 1:02¾. One mile, handicap—Cluster, 110, (Walsh,) 1; Johnnie McCarty, 106, 2; Picador, 100½, 3. Time—1:42. Six furlongs—Claies, 107, (Coburn,) 1; Laureata, 105, 2; Lady Contrary, 106½, 3. Time—1:15¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Escalante, quoted at 30 to 1 in some of the books, proved the surprise of the day at Tanforan. The youngster from the Baldwin Stable was almost entirely overlooked, and won handily from Dan Collins, who got away poorly. O'Connor continued in good form, putting three winners over the line. Tod Sloan was practically left at the post on Selde and Amelia Fonso, and was out-finished in the last race by O'Connor. Results: Five furlongs—Gold Baron, 104, (Burns,) 1; MacLaren, 105, 2; Santa Lucia, 107, 3. Time—1:01¼. Three and a half furlongs—Escalante, 108, (Alexander,) 1; Dan Collins, 106, 2; Snooze, 107, 3. Time—0:42½. Six furlongs—Toah, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Ada N., 105, 2; Bard of Avon, 107, 3. Time—1:14. Six furlongs—Redwald, 113, (Burns,) 1; Doublet, 110, 2; Our Lizzie, 113, 3. Time—1:14½. One mile—Nansen, 113, (O'Connor,) 1; Tappan, 106, 2; Saintly, 117, 3. Time—1:43½. Six furlongs—Haralinda, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; The Gaffer, 104, 2; Lucera, 107, 3. Time—1:16½.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Weather at Oakland fine; track fast. Results: Five furlongs—Aluminum, 110, (Mounce,) 1; Satan, 106, 2; Merry Boy, 110, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs—Good Hope, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Montallade, 104, 2; Alary, 108, 3. Time—1:14. Four furlongs—Glendenning, 109, (Sullman,) 1; Eva G., 102, 2; Louwelsa, 101, 3. Time—0:49. Mile and a hundred yards—Herculean, 103, (Mounce,) 1; Rio Shannon, 110, 2; Norford, 110, 3. Time—1:47¼. Seven furlongs—Gibraltar, 118, (Sullman,) 1; Grand Sachem, 110, 2; Vassal, 115, 3. Time—1:28. Five furlongs—Midlove, 106, (Fauntleroy,) 1; Lady Newina, 106, 2; Nettie Clark, 102, 3. Time—1:02.

WORK ON CUP DEFENDER.

Fittings to be Delayed Until the Yacht is Tried Under Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, March 6.—From the nature of operations now going on in constructing the Bristol cup defender and from reliable statements made, the new boat now rapidly approaching a finish in the south shop in Bristol will not have her cabin fitted up until such time as the boat is over board and has had one or two trial spins in order that an idea may be obtained of how she that an idea may be obtained of how she will act under sail without such a fitting. It is also learned that the forecastle for the sailors, although planned out to scale, will not be built either for the same purpose. In the afterdeck of the new boat a companionway is arranged for an entrance to the proposed cabin.

Yesterday afternoon the work of riveting was being carried on energetically high up on the hull of the boat, particularly on the strake next to the sheer, and through which the marked water line will run, denoting at once the fast progress made in this line of work. The riveters on that strake of plating were strung out on both sides of the boat hammering away with energy, while the machines were operating on some of the joints below those that were not finished up by hand. Many different kinds of metal fittings for the upper hull of the boat were taken to the south shop yesterday afternoon, and a number of them connected with bolts and rivets.

From accounts, the forward deck will have a degree of strength that surpasses that of the Columbia, although the weight in that part of the new boat is no greater than it is in the Columbia. The power lies in the manner of strapping, which, it is said, is a big improvement over that of the last cup boat. An opening is visible in the stern overhang from the fact that one of the plates has been removed for refitting. While at this here the work is now being done on the topsides there are operations going on below also. The nickel steel racing bulkheads are fast being fitted up forward and aft, while preparations are pushed in getting the wooden bulkheads into place also. The latter are of butternut, and, although plain in finish, are very neat. The platform into which the mainmast will step, now completed, is said to be a particularly fine job.

CANARSIE Y. C. RACING DATES.

Club Adopts a Schedule for the Coming Season.

The Canarsie Yacht Club last night in the City Club rooms, Brooklyn, installed the newly elected officers and the various standing committees for the year. Commodore Charles J. Nellsen presided. It was decided to open the season on Memorial Day, and the following racing dates were claimed for the season:

Thursday, May 30.—Opening of the season, parade and review of the yachts in club's fleet; reception and review at clubhouse, Sands Point, Canarsie, L. I.

Saturday, June 8.—Pennant championship race on Jamaica Bay, over ten miles' triangular course.

Thursday, July 4—Dress parade, review, and fireworks.

Saturday, July 22—Open regatta off clubhouse on Jamaica Bay.

Saturday, Aug. 17—Corinthian regatta off clubhouse at Sands Point, L. I.

Monday, Sept. 2—Ladies' Day regatta, each boat in contending fleet to be handled by ladies.

Saturday, Sept. 21—Commodore's Cup races off the clubhouse, Sands Point.

Lecture on Yacht Measuring Rules.

John Hyslop, official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, lectured last night at the Royalton Hotel, in West Forty-third Street, to the members of the Yachtsmen's Club, his subject being "The Measurement Rule." The lecture was the first of a series which will take place during the month of March on Wednesday evenings, the lecturers being recognized experts in various branches of ship designing and handling. After rehearsing the effect on the construction of yachts influenced by various measurement rules that have been devised in former years, the speaker went into the new measurement rule recently adopted by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and illustrated by means of sketches the method of obtaining the measurements in actual practice.

At the close of the lecture it was voted to present to Mr. Hyslop resolutions of thanks suitably engrossed, to be presented to him as a memento of the evening and as expressive of the appreciation of the club.

N. Y. A. C. Hand Tennis Doubles.

Ten pairs of hand tennis players have entered for the New York Athletic Club's championship tournament for hand tennis doubles, and the competition, which will begin next Monday in the club's court, in promises is unusually open. In the preliminary rounds two or more sets will be played each day, the progress of the tournament to determine the schedule to be adopted for the semi-finals and finals. The entries and the pairings are as follows:

Dr. W. A. Bartlett and T. Lewis, E. P. Price and D. M. Smallwood, L. W. Ely and A. E. Ranney, J. H. Haslin and F. L. Donohue, Dr. D. Tenney and Dr. D. H. Tenney, Guy L. Brigg and H. C. Fling, George Wilson and J. C. Wilson, W. D. Lyon and C. Lyon, W. D. Bowne and C. A. Blood, S. Shaw and Dr. Behrens.

INDOOR GAMES AT COLUMBIA.

C. E. Scharps Broke the Two-Mile Record by Over Six Seconds.

The last of the series of handicap indoor games of Columbia's track and field athletes was held yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium. One more university record was broken, the two-mile run, by C. E. Scharps, a member of the cross-country team, who finished the race in 10:43 1-5, clipping 6 4-5 seconds from the previous record held by C. A. Baker. Summary:

High-Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by B. M. L. Ernst, 1902, Law, (scratch,) with a jump of 5 feet 6¼ inches; E. W. Hamilton, 1904, Science, (scratch,) second, with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches; A. Whittaker, graduate student, (1¼ inches,) third, with an actual jump of 5 feet 2 inches.

180-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—First heat—Won by H. H. Weekes, 1903, college, (8 yards;) J. A. McAnerney, 1902, college, second. Time—0:19 4-5. Second heat—Won by M. B. Dean, 1903, Law, (3 yards;) R. Carlton, 1904, college, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:20 2-5. Final heat—Won by Harold Weekes; M. B. Dean, second; R. Carlton, third. Time—0:19 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by C. E. Scharps, 1903, college, (scratch;) F. L. O'Connell, 1904, college, (scratch,) second; H. A. Keeler, 1903, college, (15 seconds,) third. Time—10:43 1-5.

880-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Martin, 1903, college, (35 yards;) J. A. McAnerney, 1902, college, (scratch,) second; O. M. Bishop, 1903, Science, (scratch,) third. Time—2:04 4-5.

Pole Vault, (Handicap.)—Won by F. Whittaker, 1904, college, (3 inches,) with an actual vault of 9 feet 10 inches; J. B. Smith, Jr., 1901, college, (scratch,) second, with a vault of 10 feet; A. C. Whittaker, graduate student, (4 inches,) third, with an actual vault of 9 feet 4 inches.

Shot-Put, (Handicap.)—Won by Louis Mahan, 1902, college, (3 feet 6 inches,) with an actual put of 35 feet 1 inch; J. B. Stewart, 1901, Science, (2 feet 6 inches,) second, with an actual put of 35 feet 10½ inches; H. H. Huffaker, 1901, Law, (4 feet,) third, with an actual put of 33 feet 9 inches.

Zimmer Will Stand by Agreement.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—President Zimmer of the Protective Association of Baseball Players, in an interview this afternoon, stated positively that he would stand by the agreement made with the National League in regard to suspending such members of the Players' Protective Association as join the American League. Said he: "Furthermore, I will resign from the players' association if the contract made by me is not upheld.

"I have not the power to expel members thus violating the agreement, but I will suspend them pending the action of the Players' Association as a body, which are the limits of my power."

Johnson's League Gets Sullivan.

CHICAGO, March 6.—President "Ban" Johnson of the American Baseball League yesterday confirmed the report that "Billy" Sullivan, the star backstop of the Boston National League team, will catch for the Chicago American League team this season.

Boston Signs de Montreville.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Young of the National League announced to-day that Eugene de Montreville, who was sold to the Boston National League team by Brooklyn, has signed a Boston contract.

Hughes Signs with Brooklyn.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club announced yesterday that "Jim" Hughes, who pitched last year on the Brooklyn team, had signed for this season.

Princeton-Columbia Basket Ball Game.

Arrangements have been made by the management of Columbia's basket ball team for a game with Princeton in the Columbia gymnasium on March 15. A dance and reception will be given after the game.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

N. Y. A. C. Bowlers Win Three Games in New York Inter-Club League Series.

In the tournament of the New York Interclub Bowling League on the New York Athletic Club alleys last night the home team won three games from the West Side Republican Club five. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C.				WEST SIDE REP.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lyons	214	157	163	Merritt	153	142	144
Martin	191	161	169	Howland	140	175	125
Legein	154	158	190	McCoun	157	..	159
Bell	198	138	163	Martin	..	155	..
Toussaint	197	208	142	Page	187	132	134
				Safford	186	149	157
Total	954	822	817	Total	823	754	719

The Herald defeated The World in the Morning Newspaper League tournament on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 168; Nutzhorn, 197; Moran, 127; Long, 147; McCandless, 155; Barbey, 129; Thompson, 147; Dewes, 177. Total, 1,247.

New York World—Siddall, 142; Moon, 109; Kinney, 128; Kirwan, 160; MacLauchlan, 191; Yates, 135; Perkins, 102; Farlow, 154. Total, 1,121.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company's team No. 1 won two games, Mutual team No. 2 won two games, and lost one, the Fidelity and Casualty, Prudential, and Metropolitan teams each won one game and lost one, and the Germania team lost three games in the Life Insurance Bowling League tournament on Ehler's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Whitney, 136; Moran, 166; West, 158; Geiser, 137; Denning, 201. Total, 798.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 148; Junge, 98; Eger, 141; Kruse, 145; Leyser, 119. Total, 651.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 149; Ege, 118; Bracken, 181; Massey, 158; Varian, 129. Total, 735.

Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 190; Austin, 171; Green, 143; Schiff, 170; Olozaga, 156. Total, 860.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Whitney, 156; Moran, 125; West, 151; Geiser, 161; Denning, 151. Total, 748.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 1—Babcock, 158; Sands, 128; Carbonel, 193; Sorenson, 178; Garrison, 172. Total, 825.

FOURTH GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 161; Ege, 167; Bracken, 227; Massey, 145; Varian, 146. Total, 846.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Kammerer, 144; Cluff, 150; Whitney, 174; Simpson, 119; Rand, 170. Total, 757.

FIFTH GAME.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Kammerer, 187; Cluff, 164; Whitney, 159; Simpson, 168; Rand, 171. Total, 849.

Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 211; Austin, 158; Green, 123; Schiff, 157; Olozaga, 156. Total, 805.

SIXTH GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 181; Junge, 166; Eger, 132; Kruse, 140; Leyser, 155. Total, 772.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1—Babcock, 158; Sands, 157; Carbonel, 161; Sorensen, 168; Garrison, 174. Total, 818.

SEVENTH GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 171; Junge, 111; Eger, 120; Kruse, 159; Leyser, 139. Total, 708.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Denning, 189; Moran, 133; West, 208; Whitney, 162; Geiser, 150. Total, 791.

Pearse of the Nonpareil Rowing Club made a new high individual score of 226 in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. The Nonpareils won two games and the Nassaus one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Nonpareil Rowing Club—Newkirk, 201; Pike, 138; Hunken, 163; Murtha, 196; Pearse, 148. Total, 845.

Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 169; Reddy, 161; Le Gost, 164; Palmer, 138; Howard, 198. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 145; Reddy, 142; Le Gost, 148; Palmer, 149; Howard, 184. Total, 814.

Dauntless Rowing Club—Du Bary, 117; Instone, 176; Cornell, 126; Vanderbogert, 101; Rogers, 172. Total, 892.

THIRD GAME.—Dauntless Rowing Club—Du Bary, 187; Instone, 145; Cornell, 133; Biddle, 178; Rogers, 134. Total, 777.

Nonpareil Rowing Club—Newkirk, 197; Pike, 143; Hunken, 167; Murtha, 175; Pearse, 226. Total, 908.

J. Wild & Co. won two games, Hoeninghaus & Curtis won one game and lost one, and the solitary Niles Tool Works bowlers lost two games in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—J. Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 157; Taylor, 139; Koch, 144; Dietz, 160; Matthews, 138. Total, 738.

Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 124. Total, 124.

SECOND GAME.—Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Chard, 233; Hedgman, 155; Authors, 113; Sparrow, 161; Hoyt, 173. Total, 835.

Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 121. Total, 121.

THIRD GAME.—Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Chard, 196; Hedeman, 124; Authors, 189; Sparrow, 131; Hoyt, 147. Total, 786.

J. Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 129; Swain, 132; Koch, 169; Dietz, 196; Matthews, 178. Total, 804.

All three teams tied in the Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament on Thurmann's Colonial alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1—Ferril, 182; Schultz, 164; Boyle, 114; Fox, 167; Garvey, 119. Total, 746.

Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1—Holsgrove, 164; Doran, 151; Fisher, 150; Reynolds, 114; Burke, 148. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1—Holsgrove, 190; Doran, 162; Fisher, 165; Reynolds, 140; Burke, 146. Total, 803.

Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 1—Shannon, 122; Rogers, 128; Corrigan, 173; Davis, 144; Stafford, 154. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.—Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 1—Scheffler, 204; Moran, 166; Corrigan, 144; Davis, 138; Stafford, 162. Total, 814.

Columbus Catholic Club, Team No. 1—Ferril, 156; Schultz, 134; Boyle, 170; Fox, 198; Garvel, 134. Total, 787.

The first team of Our Council won two games, Harlem Council won one game and lost one, and Samaritan Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Samaritan Council—Proud, 174; Nutt, 155; Augenthaler, 138; Deegan, 100; Strehmel, 154. Total, 701.

Harlem Council—Wagner, 137; Brown, 171; Cook, 177; Cowles, 149; Linden, 178. Total, 802.

SECOND GAME.—Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 171; Schroeder, 107; Cantrell, 158; Dent, 147; Wilckens, 174. Total, 817.

Samaritan Council—Proud, 145; Nutt, 157; Augenthaler, 139; Deegan, 116; Strehmel, 184. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME. — Harlem Council — Diedrich, 194; Wagner, 141; Wyman, 178; Cowles, 179; Linden, 189. Total, 881.

Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 190; Schroeder, 208; Cantrell, 145; Dent, 148; Wilckens, 228. Total, 919.

In the North Side National tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night the games resulted as follows:

First Game—Fairmount Bowling Club, 693; Standard Bowling Club, 791. Second Game—Empire Bowling Club, 835; Fairmount Bowling Club, 773. Third Game—Empire Bowling Club, 885; Standard Bowling Club, 782.

The games in the Carruthers National bowling tournament on the Elephant alleys, Brooklyn, last night resulted as follows:

First Game.—Palace Bowling Club, 808; De Long Bowling Club, 837. Second Game—Atlantic Bowling Club, 758; Palace Bowling Club, 812. Third Game—De Long Bowling Club, 839; Atlantic Bowling Club, 792.

The results in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night were as follows:

First Game—Invincible Bowling Club, 901; Lafayette Bowling Club, 868. Second Game—Lafayette Bowling Club, 867; Prosperity Bowling Club, 973. Third Game—Prosperity Bowling Club, 974; Invincible Bowling Club, 907.

Metropolitan Cricketers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was held yesterday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. An application for membership from the Kings County Cricket Club was favorably acted upon, and A. B. Lewis, A. Nugent, and G. W. Barnes were admitted to the meeting as regular delegates from that club. The Livingston Field Club and New York Cricket Club were unable to declare their intention of continuing their membership in the league this year, and an extension of time was given to them in which to decide the question. The Livingstons have lost their ground, but the other clubs in the league have offered their wickets for all the Livingstons' scheduled games, and it is quite possible that this arrangement will be accepted. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Alexander Forbes of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Vice President—R. U. Delapenha of Montclair; Secretary and Treasurer—F. F. Kelly of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Executive Committee—R. St. G. Walker, Livingston Field Club; W. Adam, Manhattan Cricket Club; F. F. Kelly, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; N. Vickers, Montclair Athletic Club, and A. B. Lewis, Kings County Cricket Club. The New York Cricket Club will appoint its delegate later, if it decides to remain in the league.

Intercollegiate Cross-Country Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Cross-Country Association will meet at the Murray Hill Hotel on Saturday at 2 o'clock to elect officers for the coming year and to make plans for next season. Representatives will be present from Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Frank Tobias scored his first victory and William Gershel met with his first defeat in the amateur billiard tourniament now going on at Daly's. Tobias and Bennett, the low men in the tourney, met in the afternoon contest, and after a long-drawn-out game, Tobias managed to win by 9 points, a cluster of 7 in the sixty-third inning finishing the game. The score:

Tobias, (140)—9 0 2 4 0 0 5 1 3 2 0 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 2 3 0 3 1 6 3 0 4 1 0 5 2 2 0 7 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 4 2 1 3 0 5 0 7 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 0 1 2 3 2 1 7. Total, 140; average, 2 14-63; high run, 16.

Bennett, (140)—0 2 4 6 5 1 1 1 0 0 2 4 3 6 4 1 0 7 2 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 1 3 2 0 0 9 2 0 0 1 0 2 6 3 5 0 1 2 6 0 2 1 2 2 1 0 0 2 3 2 1 0 6 1 0 7. Total, 131; average, 2 5-63; high run, 8.

Albert Gans, who has to score 140 points to win, surprised every one by defeating Gershel, the scratch man, by better than even up in the first game of the evening. Gans assumed the lead at the start, and was never headed, winning easily by 140 to 122. Gershel fell away below the average he has maintained thus far in the tournament, his average last night being 3 8-38. The score:

Gans, (140)—0 6 4 5 9 1 1 6 8 2 1 2 5 0 0 4 2 5 1 1 3 0 8 2 1 1 1 3 1 3 9 4 2 1 1 9 4 0 2 4. Total, 140; average, 3 28-39.

Gershel, (200)—0 0 4 0 7 0 0 0 5 0 0 1 5 0 1 1 7 2 0 1 3 1 6 2 1 4 1 2 0 1 1 5 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 Total, 122; average, 3 8-38; high run, 14.

Roder and Bash met in the final game. Roder had no difficulty in disposing of his opponent, the score being 150 to 77. This victory places Roder in the lead with a clean slate.

Clearwater Beaten by Long.

BOSTON, March 6.—Irving Long of Boston, the tail-ender in the pool tournament, surprised everybody to-night by defeating W. H. Clearwater of Pittsburg, 150 to 107. It was Long's first victory, and it seems singular that his victim should be one of the acknowledged strong men of the tournament. The score:

Long, 2 15 0 15 5 15 0 6 9 9 15 9 15 11 11 9 0 6—151; scratches, 3.

Clearwater, 13 0 15 0 10 0 15 9 6 6 0 7 0 4 4 6 15 0—110; scratches, 3.

Pastime Athletic Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Pastime Athletic Club was held at the clubhouse, foot of East Sixty-sixth Street, on Tuesday evening, when officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President—John P. Boyle; Vice President—S. Jacobs; Treasurer—Charles J. Dieges; Financial Secretary—Victor J. Andrews; Recording Secretary—Joseph P. Vaughey; Captain—John M. Nason; Lieutenant Captain—Arthur H. Kent. Annual reports were presented showing the club to be, athletically, financially, and socially, in a flourishing condition. The Captain's report showed the club to be almost invincible in the various branches of amateur sport, in which the "Indians" participated during the year, from the cross-country championships, last April, in which the Pastime Athletic Club not only captured the team honors, but first and third individual places as well, through the entire season, culminating in the defeat of the heretofore victorious New York Athletic Club, in the club competition for points at the National championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, in September last. Not the least remarkable feature of the report was the number of men who have scored points in open competition during the year 1900, no less than seventy-nine men being included in the list, an unprecedented number, for an athletic club to have in active competition.

Mixed Foursome at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 6.—Thirty couples competed this morning in the preliminary round of the invitation handicap foursomes golf tournament, given by C. F. Watson of the Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J., the following eight qualifying for the match play in the afternoon:

N. C. Reynal and Miss Hyde	88	9	79
W. H. Davis and Miss M. Andrews	88	9	79
C. F. Watson, Jr., and Miss Spalding	89	9	80
C. F. Watson and Miss Bert Andrews	84	0	84
T. M. Cook and Mrs. Cook	93	9	84
Sidney Carpenter and Miss Grace Ellis	90	6	84
Mr. Benedica and Miss Robinson	96	12	84
Sidney Maddock and Mrs. Carpenter	90	6	84

In the first round at match play, which was decided in the afternoon, T. M. Cook and Mrs. Cook (6) beat N. C. Reynal and Miss Hyde (6), 4 up and 3 to play; Sidney Maddock and Mrs. Carpenter (4) beat W. H. Davis and Miss M. Andrews (6), 1 up, 19 holes; C. F. Watson, Jr., and Miss Spalding (6) beat C. F. Watson and Miss B. Andrews (scratch), 1 up, 20 holes; Benedict and Miss Robinson (8) beat Sidney Carpenter and Miss Grace Ellis (4), 3 up.

Harvard's Champion Strong Man.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—C. G. Herbert, a first-year student in the Harvard Law School, broke the intercollegiate strength test record this afternoon. His total was 1,889 kilogrammes, which beats by 60 all previous records.

Doings of College Athletes.

H. B. Bigelow has been elected Captain of the Harvard freshman basket ball team.

W. C. Carroll, former champion high jumper at Princeton, who has cleared over 6 feet 2 inches, is now a student at the Harvard Law School.

There is a movement on foot at Harvard to give cups to the members of last year's baseball team.

The Princeton University gymnastic team will give a joint exhibition with the Yale University team in the Yale gymnasium to-morrow evening.

The Pennsylvania-Harvard football game will be played in Philadelphia on Nov. 9.

The trophies for the Harvard-Yale race of 1900 have been placed in the Yale gymnasium. Both are silk banners, one in the colors of the two universities, and the other a National ensign, with the names of the winning crew embroidered on the stripes.

M. L. Berrey, 1902, has been elected manager of the Cornell University Gymnastic Club, and will represent Cornell in the Intercollegiate Gymnastic meet at Philadelphia on March 23. Cornell was represented in this competition last year for the first time.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual meet of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association, to be held in Philadelphia on March 23. Prizes for both individual and group work will be awarded. Entries have been received from Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, University of New York, and Haverford.

Although Pennsylvania's football schedule for next Fall is not entirely completed, the dates of the principal games have already been arranged. It is said that Lafayette has been dropped from the list and West Point added. No game is scheduled with Annapolis. The University of Chicago will be played on Oct. 26, Harvard on Nov. 9, and the Carlisle Indians on Nov. 16. Brown will be played in Philadelphia and Columbia in New York.

A meeting of the Intercollegiate Bicycle Association will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday, March 16, when a decision will be reached regarding the time and place of holding the meet for this year. It is probable that Buffalo will be selected in case it is decided to hold the meet at all. The committee of two, composed of H. A. Smith of Princeton and R. W. Chandler of Yale, which was appointed at the last meeting to revise the constitution of the association, will report at this meeting. Invitations to join the association have been sent to Harvard, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Golf Notes of Interest.

The annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club, of Bayside, L. I., will be held on Wednesday evening, March 13, at Delmonico's. The chief business will be the election of five Governors for two years. Only one ticket is in the field, the nominees being J. H. Taylor, S. R. Mitchell, T. Lawrence, F. C. Miller, and W. S. Brown. Several amendments to the constitution will also be acted upon.

Alexander H. Findlay, the Boston professional, who adopted the novel scheme of lecturing on golf at the close of the northern season, has met with considerable success. His lectures have been in demand in Buffalo, Rochester, and Erie, and on March 21 he will appear before a Providence club. The feature of Findlay's lectures are the illustrations of prominent players, and among them are a series showing Vardon in some of his big matches in this country.

Tom Anderson, the Montclair professional, returned recently from a two months' visit to his home in Scotland, and he will soon begin work upon the new eighteen hole course for formal opening early in the Spring. Willie Anderson, who took care of the links during his father's absence, will remain in Montclair for a month or two longer, and he will then go to the Fitzfield Golf Club, where he has been engaged for the coming year.

The Elmira Country Club, which has been selected for the annual championship tournament of the Central New York Golf League, has adopted plans to enlarge its links, and the new club house will be opened with an informal tournament on Decoration Day. The Central State contest will be played early in July. As an additional feature, it is proposed to have an invitation team match between the golfers from Binghamton, Corning, Williamsport, Owego, Geneva, and other neighboring towns.

The Glen Echo Golf Club, which proposes to hold a world's championship tournament in 1903, was not elected to the United States Golf Association championship at the recent meeting, nor were the letters from that club read, asking the National body to sanction the event. Information from St. Louis shows that the ambitious club is pushing along, and about 900 yards have been added to the course, bringing the total distance up to 5,725 yards. The clubhouse is being erected.

The Baltusrol Golf Club intends to enlarge its house and improve its links this season. The work has already been commenced and by May or June the clubhouse, which will be double the present size, will be ready for use. A long piazza, extending the entire length of the building will be one of the chief features, and it will afford an admirable view of the first hole. The officers of the club intend to have everything in the finest condition for the women's championship tournament, which will

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IGNORANCE AND THE CANAL.

We have not kept tally of the number of times Senator MORGAN has been snubbed by the Senate respecting his Nicaragua hobby. Yesterday it carried him quite beyond sympathy or even courtesy, for Senators smiled while he ranted and did not even pay him the compliment of remonstrance.

It may be hoped that our English friends will treat our Senatorial fire-eaters as they do their own agitators upon this subject. For example, Lord SALISBURY refused to accept the Senate amendments and nothing happened except silence, unless Senator MORGAN'S outbreak is to be counted. But instant war as the alternative to humiliation was anticipated by the same London editor who thought the Senate amendments "abrogated" the treaty which was never ratified. In order to do The London Chronicle no injustice we quote its words as a fit offset to those of Senator MORGAN: "If Lord SALISBURY lets things slide he causes another miserable loss to our honor and reputation. If he refuses, what force has he to back up refusal? Our army is shut up in South Africa and China. Our navy is needed to protect our communications with both, or would be needed in its entirety the very moment trouble began with any considerable naval power like the United States."

The watched pot takes long to boil, and it will be tiresome waiting for war over this subject while the peoples on both sides the ocean reciprocally refuse to pay attention to their own or each other's mischief-makers. It would seem that the canal boomers might have had an adequate object lesson in the fact that the way which seems shortest is not necessarily so. There are ways both quicker and better with the Clayton treaty than abrogation. That way always remains, and might be tried as a last resource. To resort to it prematurely is a strategic error, to say the least. In the meanwhile we have, rather thankfully, to observe that ignorance is of no country.

WILL GREAT BRITAIN TAX SUGAR?

Protectionists must not be too much elated by the report that Great Britain is about to place a tax on imported sugar. Such a tax would not necessarily be a protective tax.

At present all forms of sugar are free in the markets of Great Britain. Accordingly her consumers, whether private or engaged in remanufacture, have the full advantage of all the export bounties paid by the countries making beet sugar. They also profit indirectly by the high duties imposed on sugar in the ports of the United States, since these barriers turn from our markets to theirs a good deal of the European product and enable the English to enjoy much lower prices than they would otherwise have to pay. This is a state of things so obviously favorable to the general interest in Great Britain that it is not likely that the Government will undertake to tax sugar except for the sake of the revenue, which, of course, thanks to the enormous expense of the South African war, is distinctly needed.

The protectionist argument for the sugar tax is not likely to receive much weight with the responsible Ministers. It comes mainly from the refiners, whose business has undoubtedly been much interfered with by the foreign sugar bounties. But quite as powerful as the refiners and with a more rational claim to a hearing are the manufacturers of confectionery and of the innumerable commodities into which sugar enters. The member of Parliament with a sugar-refining constituency who was reported in our columns yesterday morning as saying that he did not think Parliament would allow the refining industry to die out for the advantage of one branch of the trade (the confectionery branch) talks in the true protectionist tone—belittling all but his own interests and exaggerating those. The whole trade except the refining will, of course, be injured by the duties.

But it is not merely an import duty that the refiners want. They seek also what they call a countervailing duty, that is, an extra duty, equivalent to the export bounties of France, Germany, and Belgium. Of course, to precisely the extent that export bounties were offset imports would be checked and the revenue from the duties would be kept down. As it is estimated by The Times that taxation of some sort for the next three years must be made to yield at least double the amount now received, every penny remitted for the benefit of the refiners or any other class would have to be made up from other sources. The same reasoning enforces itself in the case of the West Indian islands, for the sugar planters of which protection has long been claimed. There is no doubt that they have been ruined by the competition of beet sugar, stimulated by bounties, and that their business would be greatly helped, possibly rescued, if they could have the certainty of selling their product in England at a higher price than beet sugar could get. But it would be a rash Minister of Finance who should propose to tax all Englishmen who use sugar in their business or who eat it for the sole advantage of a few English colonists. Whatever claim the latter may have—and their situation is pitiable—can much more honestly and decently be met by direct appropriations from the Treasury in the way of bounties. This is, however, quite impracticable.

The impression that, because Great Britain needs revenue, protective taxes are likely to be resorted to is not a reasonable one. Protective taxes do not yield revenue save in a fractional proportion and in a most uncertain manner. Their object is to check the importations on which the duty is levied, and the more protective they are the less the Treasury gets from them. The organs of the interests which desire that the rest of the country shall be taxed for their benefit may ignore the facts as to revenue, but the responsible statesmen, who have to consider how their measures are to work through a considerable time, cannot afford to ignore them. We do not believe that Great Britain is any nearer a relapse to the provincial and backward system of protective taxation than she has been at any time these thirty years.

THE IRISH IN PARLIAMENT.

There is no question that that was a most disgraceful scene which took place in the House of Commons in the small hours of yesterday morning. But about the responsibility for the disgrace there is much more question than the London press appears willing to allow. That press rushes to the conclusion that the whole occasion of the disturbance arose from the lawless and riotous character of the Irish members. But that conclusion does not seem to be saved from temerity by unanimity.

It has been immemorially evident, that is, since Irish members have sate at Westminster, that the Briton was bored by Irish questions, while the Irish member was interested in nothing else. Mr. GLADSTONE is the only Prime Minister and the only leader of the House of Commons who ever allowed a leading place to Irish questions, and this he did upon two Irish questions, the question of disestablishment in Ireland of the English Church and the question of home rule. Add to the general apathy of Britons to all Irish questions the particular delight Mr. BALFOUR takes in infuriating Irish members, and the materials for such an explosion as that of yesterday morning were evidently accumulated and ready. It must be owned that Mr. BALFOUR'S talent for this sort of thing is equal to his taste for it. Nobody knows better how to flick an Irish member on the raw. In fact, after his baiting of GLADSTONE, his infuriation of the Irish members was the first thing in his career to attract the admiration of a discerning House of Commons. No toreador ever knew better the sensitive points of the animal he was dealing with, could inflict a more irritating puncture and then get more quickly out of the way, leaving the bewildered animal to charge vaguely around the ring to the hilarity of the spectators sympathetic with the toreador and antipathetic to the bull.

It was all capital fun, excellent foolery, in the language of the poet,

To one who had no friend, no brother, there—

But to an Irishman who really believed in the claims and aspirations of Ireland, to have so skillful a toreador set on to worry him was an aggravation of his grievances. To have such a person made Chief Secretary for Ireland was adding insult to injury. If we wish to know why the Boers do not admire and love Englishmen to the extent to which Englishmen consider that they are entitled to be admired and loved the choice of this able and amusing Irishman-baiter to be Chief Secretary for Ireland may perhaps be enlightening.

Mr. BALFOUR has far other and more respectable gifts than this of infuriating Irishmen. It is by virtue of them that he has come to be leader of the House of Commons. But this particular gift evidently survives in all its pristine efficiency. It is meat and drink to him to "down" the Irish members. It is also meat and drink to the Irish members to down him. They have their turns also. It was by a shrewd appeal to the House against a tactical blunder that Mr. BALFOUR had committed that Mr. DILLON the other day managed to reduce to a beggarly forty or so the normal Ministerial majority of 130. It was a purely Irish question upon which the Irish members desired to be heard night before last, namely, the grants for Irish education. Mr. BALFOUR'S record affords no assurance at all that he was willing to have them fairly heard. Rather the contrary. It is evident that they considered themselves the victims of injustice. And, according to one of the greatest of Irishmen, "the poorest insect on earth, struggling to save itself from injustice and oppression, becomes an object respectable in the sight of God and man." The eighty-odd Nationalists in Parliament were perfectly within their rights in insisting, if they did insist, that they should have a fair opportunity to be heard upon a measure which intimately concerned them, and in resisting the application of closure by the force of a brute majority. We do not say that this was the case. We do say that it is, upon the antecedent probabilities of the matter, as likely as that they were willfully obstructing the orderly course of business in the House of Commons.

It was a little unfortunate for Senator PLATT of Connecticut that upon the same day with this demonstration of the practical effects of the power of closure in the House of Commons, he should have been urging the Senate to adopt and enforce the power of closure which had just worked so ill in the House of Commons. There was even a more cogent objection to his action. Because the latest result of the allowance of unlimited debate in the Senate, which, without doubt instigated his action, had been the defeat by the longwindedness of Senator CARTER of the River and Harbor bill. This was a log-rolling measure, which had been attracting jobs for weeks. Whatever Senator CARTER'S motives may have been, or Senator PLATT'S motives may be, and we feel sure that we are doing no grievous injustice to either Senator in assuming that the two sets of motives are about on a par, the effect of Senator CARTER'S action was to defeat a large number of jobbers, and to save the United States a large amount of money. This does not seem to be a propitious occasion for renewing the advocacy of closure in the Senate of the United States.

IN MR. MEIKLEJOHN'S PLACE.

It is announced in The Tribune Washington dispatches that Col. WILLIAM CARY SANGER of this State has been selected to replace Mr. MEIKLEJOHN as Assistant Secretary of War. It would be an extremely good selection.

Mr. MEIKLEJOHN has been absent from his duties in Washington some four months, seeking an election as Senator from Nebraska. This, the correspondent of The Tribune says, "fully demonstrates the interest of the Administration in his success." It demonstrates also tolerance of a practice that long since should have been abolished. It is not wise and it is not decent that a Federal officer, second in rank to the head of so important a department as that of War, should retain his official position while engaged in pushing his own election before a State Legislature. That is an abuse of the Executive authority such as the early statesmen would never have permitted.

Col. SANGER would seem by his experience, as well as by his character and talents, to be well fitted for the second place in the War Department. He has always taken an active part in military matters in this State, where he was for a long time Inspector General of the National Guard. He performed excellent service in the inspection service during the late war, and he has been abroad since last year studying the British system of auxiliary troops. He is a gentleman of means, who has devoted much of his time to disinterested public service. He has been a member of the Assembly for several terms. He has always been an intelligent and earnest advocate of the merit system in the civil service, and has the sanest and most practical ideas of the evils of political patronage. We should say that Mr. ROOT would find in him a most efficient and trusty assistant and associate. Their standard of public life and their views of affairs are in close general sympathy.

ENGLISH OFFICIAL AMENITIES.

Our British friends have queer ways of doing things, sometimes—or at least they appear queer when viewed from the American point of view. For instance, at a recent meeting of the Vestry of one of the parishes of London, it was reported by a committee having the matter in charge that arrangements had been made for the employment of an engineer and surveyor, to be advertised for. At the same time the following resolution was reported: "That Mr. GEORGE LIVINGSTONE, without prejudice to the amount of his compensation for the abolition of his office, be appointed temporarily City Engineer and Surveyor for a period of three months, or until a permanent City Engineer and Surveyor is appointed and enters upon the discharge of his duties, whichever period shall be longest; and that he shall continue to perform his duties as surveyor on condition that he undertakes not to apply for the permanent appointment."

This resolution was carried unanimously, whereupon Mr. LIVINGSTONE thanked the Vestry in what are described as "appropriate terms." He said that he felt himself to be the recipient of a great compliment, and one which he appreciated from the bottom of his heart. He was deeply sensible of the importance of the position, and so long as he was able to fill it he would do his utmost to merit the confidence of the Vestry. Considering the way in which their confidence was expressed, the incumbent's gratitude would seem to have been disproportionate to the occasion. In this country a town surveyor who was offered temporary employment on his explicit undertaking not to make application for the permanent position would be likely to express his sense of obligation to the appointing power in language much less euphemistic than that chosen by Mr. LIVINGSTONE, but altogether more emphatic. The whole incident is quite unintelligible from the American point of view, which makes it the more interesting.

A MECHANICAL ACCELERATOR.

The citizen infirm of body or of purpose who is never quite sure as to the best thing to do at the moment will find the new form of turnstile which is coming into use at the main entrances of well-appointed office buildings beneficially educational as a discourager of hesitancy. He may remain out as long as he pleases, or if inside may stay there for such time as he finds it agreeable; but if he starts to enter or leave, he must stand not upon the order of his going, but go at once. During business hours he is rarely alone in his use of this means of entrance and exit, and however leisurely his own habits of motion, he must in this instance accommodate himself to the agility or impulsiveness of the junior clerk or the office boy who, if not in a hurry, is constitutionally incapable of moving with dignity and deliberation. If he cannot or will not do this, he is reasonably certain to find his movements accelerated by what in the nomenclature of boyish sport is called a "boost" from behind. To see an elderly gentleman or a sedate old lady thus shot into or out of a building because a youth finds pleasure in punting his way through or a typewriter out for her lunch hour sees a friend on the sidewalk to whom she must speak or perish in the attempt is edifying and instructive. It is good for the elderly loiterer to be thus stimulated by the impact of an accelerating force. Moreover, it is instructive, as illustrating the way in which the passing generation must conform to the tempo of this steam-driven, electricity-excited age, or get out of the way of those who can and do. The man of action to whom loitering is temperamentally distasteful often wishes there was some such device for accelerating the slow, applicable to the aisles of churches and theatres, so that those near the doors could be "boosted" out upon the sidewalk and make room for those behind. Any mechanical device which operates as a reminder that if one is not himself in a hurry other people are, and that to "move on" is a duty which the man whose time is worth nothing owes to him for whom time is money, deserves to be well considered and appropriately commended.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Boston dispatch announces that Rear Admiral SAMPSON is hard at work on a volume of memoirs, the object of which, according to those who started the report, is to obtain for the Admiral in the future the "justice" denied him by his ungrateful and misinformed contemporaries. Nobody pretends to have any confirmation for the rumor from Admiral SAMPSON himself, and some of his friends contradict it, but other friends declare that the book is in preparation. "His personal reminiscences," the story runs, "will enter into the work, but the memoirs will be founded upon his naval career, and present the official correspondence which he has had with the Navy Department and men of prominence outside since he became a factor in the Nation's life. It will comprise a history of the Spanish war from the Admiral's viewpoint. It is not known how long the Admiral will be at work on his papers, or whether they will be published during his life or not." Some people may see in all this a sort of threat to some other people.

—If the Superintendent of the Isabella Heimath had exercised for hours all the ingenuity he has, he could not have devised a more injudicious course than that which he adopted—on the impulse of the moment, doubtless—when he offered money to the reporter investigating the case of the HAHN woman and asked him to keep all reference to the way she was treated out of the papers. By so doing he gave a reasonable excuse for suspecting that what on the face of it looked like nothing worse than the stupid blunder of a minor employé in the Heimath was really something more, worthy of careful investigation, and promising sensational results. This in itself was certain to inspire keen reportorial interest in the episode, and established a conviction hard to remove that space by the foot instead of the half inch should be devoted to telling the story of what happened. And there was not one chance in several hundred that the money offered would be accepted and earned. In other days, according to tradition, there were a few real newspaper men who sold silence as well as publicity, but such practices are more than rare now, and if Mr. MEYER had known his ground he would have been sure that he could offer money for the suppression of news with no appreciable chance of success unless he had reason to believe that he was dealing with one of the fellows whose stock in trade is a connection with journalism founded on nothing more substantial than the occasional acceptance from them by the papers of what is called a "tip." Even these fly-by-night individuals are much less numerous than they used to be, and the power for evil of those who are left is fast disappearing. It is still sometimes possible to "keep a thing out of the papers," but the argument for exclusion must be better than money. We have no inclination to suppose that the Superintendent wanted to do more than avoid the embarrassing revelation of an innocent and not very serious mistake, but he went about it in the wrong way, and the results should prevent him from ever again falling into the same misapprehension.

—Mr. ALBERT F. ELKINS, who has just resigned—by request—a position in the Bureau of Appointments of the Cuban Post Office, is quoted by The Cincinnati Enquirer as declaring that Gen. RATHBONE is entirely innocent of the frauds committed by NEELY and a few other subordinate officials. "The Spaniards and the Cubans to a unit," according to this authority, "are with RATHBONE, and he has the support of almost all the American colony in Havana. Gen. RATHBONE'S social status has undergone no change. Wealthy and influential Cubans and Spaniards assume that no social affair is complete without the presence of the General and Mrs. RATHBONE, and they are conspicuous figures at all of the social gatherings of the Americans." Mr. ELKINS'S theory is that in the early days of the American occupation the Director General of Posts had so much to do in establishing a modern postal system that he was forced to leave many details to his subordinates, and, trusting them implicitly, he signed without examination many documents through which the Government was defrauded. Mr. ELKINS also declares that mail matter sent to Gen. RATHBONE from the United States was tampered with by the present postal authorities, and that his own resignation was demanded because, being a friend of the General, he allowed mail intended for the latter to reach the island in envelopes addressed to himself. This was reported to the new Director General of Posts, and the request for the resignation followed promptly. This, like the many other Ohio defenses of Gen. RATHBONE, does little more than assert that he did not profit directly by the thefts of the men under him, for whose acts he was responsible.

—When the civil war broke out there were thirty-one officers of Southern birth in the Second United States Cavalry Regiment, and of these twenty-four resigned their commissions and entered the Confederate service. Among the seven exceptions was Gen. (then Major) GEORGE H. THOMAS of Virginia. He had even then laid broad foundations by gallant deeds in Mexico and against the Indians for the fame he was afterward to win in the Union Army, and naturally both sides were eager to utilize his experience and talents. It is stated in most of the biographical works that Gen. THOMAS had no doubts as to where his duty lay, but there has just been found among the executive papers of the State of Virginia a letter written from New York by Gen. THOMAS on March 12, 1861, to Gov. JOHN LETCHER of Virginia in reply to an offer of the position of Chief of Ordnance under the new Government, which shows that the General had not at that time made up his mind as to his future course, and that he then expected in a certain contingency to join the Confederates. He wrote: "I have the honor to state, after expressing my most sincere thanks for your very kind offer, that it is not my wish to leave the service of the United States as long as it is honorable for me to remain in it, and therefore as long as my native State [Virginia] remains in the Union it is my purpose to remain in the army unless required to perform duties alike repulsive to honor and humanity." Virginia seceded, and yet Gen. THOMAS remained under the old flag, and history records how well he served it. Evidently he did not find himself called upon to perform "duties alike repulsive to honor and humanity."

NOAH AS A PRECEDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a little late in answering the question you asked a few days ago in your valuable paper. Why did not Sampson or some of his friends say that he did not write the telegram of July 3 himself?

At church yesterday we had a sermon on Noah, the archetype of naval officers, and the answer occurred to me. It was the archetype of civilians who set the example you thought that Admiral Sampson should have followed in throwing the blame on another. The first seaman set the example of doing what he felt was right, in the face of great obstacles as the preacher surmised, as it is recorded in the story of Noah that he was the only righteous man of his generation, and then waited for history to justify him, being satisfied with the approval of his own conscience.

His judgment and obedience in building the ark were justified by the result, while Adam has lost caste for all time by his plan of action. A. L. O.

Newport, March 4, 1901.

WHAT OSTEOPATHY IS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Osteopathy has been originated by one so-called "Dr." Still of Missouri. According to Still, all diseases are due to some deformity or displacement of one or more bones of the body. The following statement in a pamphlet before me is by far the truest which it contains: "Take the average man of to-day, go through the whole category of subjects with which he is brought into daily contact, and you will find nothing with which he is so deplorably ignorant as with his own body." "Not so with the osteopath," goes on the pamphlet, "he must know his anatomy and physiology perfectly, and must understand thoroughly the chemistry of the human body." Then why do these people fear examinations as required by the Bell bill, as a tramp does water? Probably not a single one among the whole crew could pass a decent examination in these subjects. They have bitterly contended in various Legislatures, as they are now contending in Albany, against the passage of laws framed to compel them to take State examinations in them, although they pretend to know them with knowledge transcendent. Cure by osteopathy of any disease, cancer, typhoid, diphtheria, consumption, no matter what it is—consists in correcting the condition or the position of an offending bone. It is generally one of the vertebrae which is the culprit. This requires a long course of treatment "by massage." Most absurd, all this—and infinitely worse than absurd. Nevertheless, we find these ignorant tricksters importuning our Legislatures, and in some instances actually receiving special legislative license. They bid fair to achieve such a result in this Empire State of ours.

Experience has taught me not to hope to review the pamphlet from which I take these statements without coming upon attempts to make sacred literature influential in behalf of this system. "Much good," it is stated, "can come out of Missouri as well as Nazareth." "God speed the day when the Science shall be better known." The following falsehood is characteristic of pamphlets of this sort: "The science of osteopathy is recognized by the most intelligent of our land and some of the most learned of the medical profession have seen fit to adopt its principles and practice."

And this is the movement which a venerable comedian championed in the Assembly chamber the other day. It's a beautiful thing to be a funny man. You can say and do what you like and no one will consider you inconsistent. Besides, your irresponsibility is practically limitless.

JOHN B. HUBER, M. D.

New York, March 4, 1901.

NUGGETS.

His Bad Luck.

"People are always giving me too much change by mistake."

"Well, doesn't that make you cheerful?"

"No; I'm so honest that I have to give it back."—Chicago Record.

Lacks the Opportunity.

Watts—What do you think of Castellane's contention that he can't live on $250,000 a year?

Potts—I dunno anything about him, but I know I can't.—Indianapolis Press.

Mark Twain's Colds Not Severe.

"Say, Weary, I wuz just readin' that Mark Twain says there's nothin' like a pint of whisky for curin' colds. What do you thing of that?"

"What do I think of it? Why, I think that Mark must have unusually mild colds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pride in His Work.

Chicago Millionaire (showing his library to distinguished novelist)—See them books?

Distinguished Novelist—Yes.

C. M.—All bound in calf, ain't they?

D. N.—So they are!

C. M. (proudly)—Well, Sir, I killed all them calves myself.—Topeka State Journal.

The Easter Bonnet.

Miss De Style—Oh, I've just planned the sweetest Easter bonnet. It's to be—

Mrs. De Style—I should think during Lent, at least, you would refrain from dwelling upon earthly things.

Miss De Style—Earthly! My gracious, mamma, this bonnet will be perfectly heavenly.—Philadelphia Press.

SIR WILLIAM SAMPSON.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

When I was a lad with my strong right arm
I pulled up weeds on my father's farm;
I plowed, I sowed, and I mowed the hay
And I carried swill to the pigs each day—
Oh, I carried the swill so successfullee
That now I'm the ruler of our great navee!

As a farmer boy I made such a hit
That they sent me to school, where I done better yit;
I learned to read and I learned to write
And I earned my board doing chores at night—
I done the chores so admirablee
That I'm Admiral now in our great navee!

I made my name such a powerful name
That a naval cadet I soon became;
I wore white shirts and I brushed my hair
And I soon had the other boys beaten there—
Oh, the rest were thrown in the shade by me,
And now I'm the boss of our great navee!

I polished myself from tip to tip
And I cut a dash on our training ship;
I learned to dance and I learned to bow
And forgot all about how to milk a cow—
I forgot my farming so thoroughlee
That now I'm the hero of our great navee!

I grew so great that they picked me out
To bottle up and put the Dons to rout,
And I smashed their fleet on that glorious day,
Though I chanced to be a dozen miles away—
Yes, all their ships were riddled by me—
I'm the only hero in our great navee!

Now sailors all, whoever you may be,
There are lines we must always draw, you see;
You must stick to your guns, you must stay below,
For you haven't the right to presume, you know—
Just stand at a distance and admire me,
The greatest thing in our great navee!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A learned but fanciful Shakespearean once declared his opinion that when the great English poet wrote his "Winter's Tale" he had in mind the two-part pictures that used to be common in his day, and tried to make a dramatic diptych. It would be, to argue no more curiously, to declare that the dramatizer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had in view a triptych; for the play is in three unrelated parts. The story of the reunion of Eliza and George Harris, which occupies two full acts, is a play by itself. The story of the everlasting Little Eva, now condensed in one act of several distinct episodes, is another one, while the drama of the death of Uncle Tom and the undoing of Cassie, which closes the trilogy, has no actual dramatic relationship to the other parts.

The survival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the dawn of the twentieth century is something to marvel over, but it is an assured fact. The elaborate revivification of the old play (for it is simply the old drama of the fifties in a new pictorial dress) at the Academy shows that some of the extravagant pathos of the thing is still potent. There were tears for it in the audience yesterday afternoon.

As for the original humor, the comic side of negro slavery, seen through Northern and abolitionist eyes, that belongs distinctly to the past. Topsy will never again be what she was. In her wildest moments she used to be an object lesson. Now she is merely a soubrette of the variety stage, made up as a "nigger," singing the "Shoo, Fly" of the seventies, dancing to a bit from Offenbach, dropping into the "coon" music of the very present.

Aunt Ophelia and Phineas Fletcher are belated examples of the "comedy" that pleased a more primitive age. Marks the Lawyer is a "low-comedy part" of the era of Buckstone, played now by the California comedian Stockwell, with all the old zeal and extravagance. In this year of grace 1901 he repeats the "seventy-five" bid, in the slave auction, and, having the "goods" knocked down to him, offers the auctioneer 75 cents. Topsy does not survive. There is a modern substitute for her as surely as there are modern substitutes for the group of slaves in the background—"up-to-date" darkies, who do cakewalks, sing the "coon" songs of commerce, and play chorus to the modern white soubrette blacked up.

There was an effort some years ago to treat the dramatic side of Mrs. Stowe's novel dramatically, to evolve a real play out of its humor and pathos and studies of old Southern life. There are bits of drama well worth preserving, such as the scene of the selling of Uncle Tom and Emmeline to Legree, which, even in the sixties, was deprived of most of its verity and all of its dignity by the unconscionable "comic relief" of Marks. But the good effort failed. Mr. Brady, in his revival of the old play in its forty-ninth year, has attempted nothing of the sort. He has "left well enough alone," but he has employed the most capable scene painter and a host of efficient actors. That the effect of the drama, even on the least sophisticated spectator, can ever be what it was is out of the question. It is, at its very best, only a survival. But there is enough in it to make a fine show, and, as has been said, it makes crowds laugh and weep.

What a contrast, beside this clumsily contrived thing, which is nevertheless the most successful and most notable of all American dramas, and the exquisite construction, the powerful characterization, the irresistible logic of that play of Henrik Ibsen's which we call "Ghosts" and the Germans name "Gespenster"! There was an intelligent performance of the Norwegian play at the Irving Place Theatre last night, and it was well worth while to sit through it, after a bout with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for the aesthetic effect it produced. Whether or not one is generally patient under the influence of the Father of the Pessimists, there are times when the contemplation of his splendid workmanship is a positive joy. "Ghosts" needs only one modest scenic picture. It introduces only five personages. It has no "asides" or soliloquies. It needs no allegories or songs. The time of the action is identical with the supposed time. The spectator is permitted to enter the abode of Fru Alving unseen and to note all that happens there. The verity of the thing is marvelous.

What matter, in the circumstances, if it is cruel and unjust to human nature, treating exceptional cases as typical, perversely viewing life through green glasses; and is essentially false and mean in its philosophy? It is a splendid example of an artist's skill, and it gives fine opportunities to the actors.

The performance last night was capable and well ordered; one that interpreted Ibsen's meaning intelligibly, but was not brilliant or remarkable. The actors understood their parts, avoided needless theatric expedients, and indicated to the appreciative spectator what effect might be made when they fell short of the best effect of a scene.

Meta Bilnger as Mrs. Alving was natural and earnest, though the heights and depths of the woman's nature are somewhat beyond her powers of expression. Ada Merito indicated graphically the vanity and selfishness of Regina and gave due prominence also to the less objectionable side of the girl's nature—for Regina, after all, is human and not wholly bad. Adolf Zimmerman was forcible enough in Oswald's violent scenes, but he missed some of the pathos of the rôle, which is one of the most difficult in the whole range of modern European drama. Heinrich Habrich as an exceedingly plump and bourgeois Pastor Manders and Adolf Teleky as a passable Engstrand completed the cast.

The house was far from crowded. Even the faithful adherents of Conried shy at Ibsen. But there were many persons present who honestly enjoyed the play.

WAGNER AT THE OPERA.

Conclusion of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Metropolitan.

Four days having elapsed since Siegfried won his Valkyr bride, despite the blazing of the magic fire, which had been kindled on the previous Wednesday evening, last night the hero, arrived at maturity, was sent forth in search of new adventures, and met his fate. In other words, at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, "Götterdämmerung," the final drama of the series grouped under the general title of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was performed. It was the first presentation of the work this season, and the original intentions of the management, had they been carried out, would have made this a notable occasion. But first Mr. Jean de Reszke fell sick, and the cast was altered by the substitution in the rôle of Siegfried of Mr. Andreas Dippel. It may not be a revelation of secrets now to say that on Tuesday night Mr. Jean de Reszke was able to sing Vasco di Gama in Philadelphia, and did sing the part superbly according to all accounts. But his recovery was made after he had decided not to sing one Siegfried here unless he also sang the other. At the eleventh hour Mr. Edouard de Reszke, whose persistent refusal to yield to the stress of weather and hard work has caused him to be dubbed "the horse," also fell ill, and so there was a substitute Hagen in the person of Mr. Robert Blass, a young and well-meaning basso, whose performances up to the present have not fulfilled the apparent promise of his début.

In these circumstances most of the burden of the evening's interest fell on the fair shoulders of Mme. Nordica, who was the Brünnhilde. One prima donna, however, cannot make a tetralogy, nor even one-fourth of it. The evening would assuredly have been one of greater joy had the first programme been carried out. The presence of M. Jean de Reszke always acts as an inspiration to his associates, and whatever may be said of the intelligence and sincerity of Mr. Dippel, he can hardly be said to have the same effect. The performance as a whole, then, was characterized by sincere endeavor rather than by brilliant achievement. It was good, but not great.

Mme. Nordica was in excellent voice and carried her splendid series of Brünnhildes to a consistent and impressive finish. Such a study of a development in character is not often seen on the operatic stage. But it must be said that Wagners are even scarcer than Nordicas, and the latter are none too plentiful. Mme. Schumann-Heink was admirable as Waltraute. Mr. Blass was by no means an impressive Hagen. He is not yet sufficiently experienced to make the proper effect in a part of this kind. Mr. Muhlmann was a conventional but generally correct Gunther. Miss Susan Strong was the Gutrune. The Rhine Daughters were Miss Scheff, Miss Olitzka, and Miss Bridewell. The effectiveness of their beautiful music in the last act was impaired by the shrill quality and thinness of the voice of the first named. The orchestra was in very good form, and its work was generally well done. Mr. Damrosch conducted with warmth and authority.

Harriet Cady's Recital.

These are not halcyon days for the working pianist, who has a respectable technic and a scholarly regard for his art. The world is filled with players who can run off all the difficulties of modern technics as if they were the most seductive of recreations. And there are few players who have not sufficient interpretative ability to interest an audience, even one not entirely composed of friends of the performer. The ordinary player, who used to be able to get an audience because there was the music itself to be heard, has but little field now. This is all the more the case in New York, where a personality of some sort must be exploited if the public is to be moved at all.

It was no wonder, then, that on the day after the return of Josef Hofmann there was only a small audience at the recital of Harriet Cady in Mendelssohn Hall. Miss Cady, as we have had occasion to say ere now, is a conscientious and painstaking pianist, who has no special call to preach the gospel of beauty in the highways. Her programme yesterday consisted of Bach's C minor fantasy, an arrangement of a Handel piece by Martucci, Rameau's gavotte and variations, two etudes, a ballade and a polonaise by Chopin, a scherzo and the "Chant sans Paroles" of Tschaikowsky, Arensky's "Logaedics," (what's in a name?) a nocturne by Pascal, Schytte's "A la Valse," a capriccio and "Frühlingsrauschen" by Sinding, Brahms's capriccio, opus 76, No. 1; the Schubert-Liszt "Love's Message," and Moszkowsky's etude in G flat major. The small audience encouraged the efforts of the performer with kindly applause.

A TRIO OF PAINTERS.

Pictures by Three Americans in Three Fifth Avenue Galleries.

The large gallery of Durand Ruel is hung with paintings and pastels by John H. Twachtman, a lover of snow effects and dimpling creeks, harbor views, and sunny nooks where water lies. As one looks around, one sees his preference for whites and palest yellows and gets the impression of a man very sensitive to delicate shades, so sensitive, indeed, that he will often violate facts in order to bring out the subtler colors, especially in his foregrounds, where too literal an adherence to the actualities might interfere with the effect he desires to make.

Mr. Twachtman handles paint very much as if it were pastel, and in his pastels he is accustomed to leave much for the imagination of the observer to fill in, thus offering a spiritual sort of picture that contains only the main lines, and indications of the main masses of color. Here is a pastel called "Willows," which is the skeleton of a little bit of landscape, yet the charming look of willows in early Spring is sufficiently indicated by scratches of pastel on the brown paper surface. But in the oils this summary method occasionally leads him into difficulties, as when in the "Barn in Winter" he does not carry out the painting of the snow in the foreground so that it looks like snow. It is like the white clouds beyond the barn; sky and foreground and the snow on the slanting roof of the barn are all one tone and all one material, which is very well in pastel, but not in paint. So in "Snowbound," where the brick in the chimney stack of the cottage is the only strong bit of color in the landscape, the snow is a trifle too feathery, too cottony. Yet these quibbles do not mean that the very pictures thus criticised are not delightful, for they have all of this painter's charm. The point to be made is whether Mr. Twachtman's quality does not sometimes lead him too far.

To see him at his very best is to look at the "Hemlock Pool," with slopes all snowy, but set with brown bushes and trees and the water of the brook fringed with white ice. Perhaps we have no other painter who quite equals Twachtman in understanding the beauty of Winter in the Northern States. Such a picture as this is free from the charge of cottony snow. It lies firm, though not hard, and is quite another thing from the snows of cloudland.

Snowy scenery is only part of the exhibition, and a minor part; the Summer receives due recognition. "Beach at Squam" is a bit of water and a sand dune rising to a knoll, and a sky streaked with clouds that arrest the attention as in nature they so often do. Here the relations of greens and sand on the dunes with the forewater and the sky are preserved; there is none of the oversensitiveness that occasionally weakens a landscape. Views of Gloucester, Mass., sparkle with distant waves and shine with colors on houses and ships, as do "Captain Bickford's Float," and "East Gloucester," and "White Dories."

In the pictures with figures we find again Twachtman's love of white. In "On the Terrace" we see the mother in white surrounded by three children in white as she sits in her rocking chair, with a white cottage not far away. Only the heads of phlox near by give strong colors, but they are not allowed great play. So "My House" is a white house—very deliciously painted is its portrait, too—and through the arbors and porch sunlight falls in broad yellow streaks; but even so, sunlight though it be, not too yellowly or too hotly. Certainly no one should miss the pleasure of examining these refined landscapes and sketches. They are individual and completely native, without trace of master or school, unless it be that one should class them among the open-air pictures of modern times. Twachtman's pictures do not tell all they have to say at once; they need study; but the study will pay.

LANDSCAPES AND MARINES.

The dozen landscapes and marines by Henry W. Ranger in Tooth's Gallery give one an impression of harmonies in color that are pleasing and intelligently chosen rather than deeply felt. "Passing Shower on the Sound" and "Early Morning on the Sound" are indefinite, but not disagreeably so. "Jericho Rocks" is full of incident of forest, glade, crag, and distance, and offers also some charming chords of color in the foliage of different kinds of trees—chords that contrast pleasantly enough with the gray faces of the rock. "A Group of Oaks" makes a definite and strong appeal by reason of the solid mass of brown in the grove, and, like "Jericho Rocks," takes the position of a complete and well-organized landscape. Perhaps one may include with these the "Pasture Lot." Examples of landscapes that seem insufficient to warrant their presence among a chosen twelve are "Wood Chopper's Clearing" and "In the Woods."

Mr. Ranger is a painter of much versatility, as those will agree who remember his pictures when he returned from a stay in Holland a good many years ago. But even now he changes his style a good deal. The paintings he showed the other day at the Pennsylvania Academy, in Philadelphia, left a very different impression from these. It is as if he could paint in the style of any landscapist he chose to imitate. And yet it cannot be said that he is not himself; he has his own song, of course. But he varies it so much that one feels he can take any note he pleases to repeat.

PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES.

Threescore canvases at the Clausen Galleries represent the work of a young painter who might be called an understudy for William M. Chase, so thoroughly has the latter impressed his method of work on the pupil's landscapes, figures, and still-life pieces. Mr. Eugene Ulmann has a remarkable gift for the prompt seizure of his master's ideas, only lacking the requisite finish, which may come in time. "Provincetown Harbor" and "Sun and Shadow" are more than sketches, and yet are not quite finished things; in both he gets fairly close to the impression of sunlight. "A Beach" and "Beach at Low Water" have the coloring of William M. Chase and his method of scattering small figures about. "New England Street," "Late Afternoon in Holland," and "Below the Water Line" belong in the same category. A sketchy head, lent by Mr. Ogden Jones, and a more finished "Portrait of My Brother" show that Mr. Ulmann can make likenesses expressive, while in "Portrait of Miss S.," he achieves decidedly good results.

The nudes are studio sketches which are as repulsive as these things commonly are. In one case the elbows of the model are gory with red paint; in another the flesh is grayish-green, as if decomposed. But they are painted with no small go and if they had remained where they belong, namely, in the studio, they might in time have served a purpose. But to present them to the public is a mistake which

BISHOP POTTER TALKS TO COLUMBIA STUDENTS

Tells Them What a Man Owes to City, State, and Nation.

Tells a Story of How New York Policemen Had to be Bribed to Do Their Duty.

Bishop Henry C. Potter addressed the students of Columbia University yesterday afternoon in Schermerhorn Hall on "What a Young Man Owes to His City." The assembly room was crowded, and many women were in the audience. Bishop Potter entered the room on the arm of President Seth Low, who introduced him to the audience with the following words:

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce Bishop Potter. He is welcome everywhere, and especially in the halls of Columbia University, of which he is a Trustee. We of Columbia are not less proud of him than others. It is a great privilege to have him with us."

Bishop Potter said:

"I am very glad to be with you, but I regret that the President emphasized my services to the university, and I acknowledge how deficient I am in my duty as Trustee. I have been assigned by the Chaplain to speak about what a young man owes his city, but I must be forgiven if I deviate somewhat, for there is no difference between what a man owes to his city and what he owes to his country. The Government of this city is a democratic form of government, where the responsibility really rests with the individuals.

"The oldest government is the patriarchal, the government of the family by its head. Then came the tribal form, where the same authority was exercised by the chief, who was substantially the father of the tribe. A paternal form of government has great advantages. In talking with a business man and Brahmin in Delhi a year ago he expressed himself as sore because his people had not been allowed to form regiment for service in South Africa. I suggested there might be danger of a revolution if his people were armed. He replied that he did not want a revolution or self-government for his people, as then they would revert to the tribal form of government, and the paternal government of Great Britain was far preferable. A paternal form of government is better for certain people and under certain conditions. The republican form of government is today on trial.

"What does any man or woman owe to his city, State, or Nation? I say to you that a man's first duty to his city is intelligence—intelligent knowledge of its system of government in which the average man is so sadly deficient. I would like to take 100 intelligent men in the higher walks of life and ask them a series of questions such as 'What is the form of government and the laws and conditions that govern it?' 'What are the limitations to the duties of officials?' 'What are their terms of office and their salaries?' 'What are the rights of citizens regarding fulfillment of office?' How many could answer? There is an enormous ignorance of the influence wielded by officials, and of the power of the individual to remonstrate when such influence is misused.

"But there is a duty greater than this, the duty of vigilance. There is no error more disastrous than to believe that by legislation we can secure moral or social reform. You may elevate the standard of our legislators and multiply the civil service examinations as much as you please with no beneficial results, for good government consists not in the laws nor in the men who execute them, but in public sentiment. It is the tragedy of modern life that this sentiment has become atrophied.

"In a Southern State recently a party, of which I was one, talked on the police system in New York. A gentleman of this city, residing near President Low's home, told us of a burglary in his house. He had taken every precaution against burglars, but they entered his house and robbed it, nevertheless. When the burglary was announced the police of the precinct visited him and so did men from the Burglars' Insurance Company. He did what I consider a very wrong thing. He offered the policemen $100 each if they would catch the burglars. The reply was, 'Oh, hell. These men offered us $300.'

"This should cause a blush of shame on every honest man's face to think that a policeman should have to be bribed to do his duty. This is like opening the trap door of a cesspool. To what a pitch of degradation have we come! There must be something done to awaken men, to protect innocence, prevent crime, and compel officials to do their duty. This is not a theory, but a condition. The most effective service ever done in New York was that done by Vice President Roosevelt when he went, like Haroun-al-Raschid, walking about at night to see what was going on, and he got it into the thick skulls of the police that they must do their duty.

"I would make for my last point, that it is not the knowledge, not vigilance alone that is required, but personal service that is the duty of every young man and every old man. We must recognize good service and condemn the bad. No matter what the laws may be, no matter how corrupt the administration is, it is possible to make it so odious that a general moral and social upheaval will result.

"Personal service does not require official position nor high standing nor wealth to be of use to the city. You young men of Columbia are here in the midst of a vast creation. You did not build the city. You did not endow its institutions, nor found its libraries. Those who have gone before did that, and you are the beneficiaries. The spirit of chivalry should call you to work to exalt and purify this city to which we both owe so much. May God bless your work!"

At the conclusion of Bishop Potter's address President Low arose and said: "Prof. Chandler of the Chemistry Department tells me that when he was a student in Germany aluminium was merely a chemical curiosity. Now it is one of the most abundant and useful metals known. I hear it often said that public spirit in New York is like aluminium, a curiosity on account of its rarity. I do not think that this is so; the public spirit is there, but the people do not know that they have it."

SOCIAL REFORM DISCUSSED.

Well-Known Men Address the Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Among the speakers at last night's meeting of the Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was James B. Reynolds, Head Worker of the University Settlement Society. His home is near the Bowery, in what has come to be known as the "red light district." Part of his talk was as follows:

"That sensational crusade in my district of which you have all heard has not by one iota reduced the sum total of vice in this city. It has had the same result as would a stone thrown into a puddle of water—the dirty water has been splashed out on all sides, and the filth of that section of the city has been scattered over other parts of the five boroughs.

"To come down to the cause of wickedness in the tenement districts: We folks who are better off in life than those who live there do not give the poor a chance. If we have the good of our city at heart, it should be our aim to help provide for them decent homes, in which it will be possible for them to live right lives."

Mr. Reynolds said that he had no idea many people desired an equality of men such that all classes would mingle with each other promiscuously and at all times. "As one who lives not far from the Bowery," he continued, "I do not think that the Bowery would like Fifth Avenue as a steady diet, for it fears the pitfalls and allurements of the swell up town. Nor would the folks of Fifth Avenue choose the Bowery, with its innocence and simplicity."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Episcopal Church also spoke. He said that, when he came to this country more than ten years ago, the masses came not to church because they were not asked, but that of late many had been asked and would not come. It was easier, he said, to keep a Bible class of 100 running ten years ago than a class of 30 to-day. "What will become of us ten years hence?" he added.

Speaking of the social righteousness of to-day, on which subject all the speakers of the evening took their text, Dr. Rainsford said that no future age would be able to say this age was lacking in the love of men for men, although it might be said of it that there had been a lack of faith in God. "I have seen men ten years or more ago," he said, "sit in churches from 7 o'clock at night until 1 the next morning. They don't do that nowadays. But I do not believe the spirit of God is working less now than it was then. I think it works now in a different way."

Everett P. Wheeler was the other speaker. He said that the tendency of the people of this country of late had been toward isolating themselves into exclusive retreats, such as country clubs, Newport, and Bar Harbor. "Brotherhood should not be formal," he said, "but real. This isolation system is liable to produce jealousies fatal to the social life of our State, racial prejudices, and class ill-will."

MR. MORGAN'S NEW PARTNER.

George W. Perkins, Second Vice President of the New York Life, Enters Allied Firms.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, and Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris announce that George W. Perkins, Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been admitted to partnership in their firms in this city, Philadelphia, and Paris. He will be directly connected with the New York house.

The new partner in these three banking houses was born in Chicago in 1862. His father was a general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company for many years, and when Mr. Perkins was fifteen years old he entered that company's service and has been continuously in it up to the present time, rising from office boy to his present position. He is a member of the Board of Trustees and was recently made Chairman of the Finance Committee. He retains both of these positions, notwithstanding his retirement from active service in the executive department of the company.

When President McCall reorganized the New York Life Insurance Company in 1892 the record Mr. Perkins had made in the West attracted attention that resulted in making him a Vice President of the company.

Concerning the entrance of Mr. Perkins into banking life President McCall said:

"Last October, after the death of the company's late Treasurer, Edward H. Gibbs, I announced, in making certain promotions, that thereafter the time of Vice President Perkins would be utilized in the broadest way in the general administration of the company's affairs. Following out this plan, Mr. Perkins was made Chairman of the Finance Committee and was placed in several Directorships of institutions connected with the company, directly or indirectly. The connection with the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is along the lines mentioned of his activity in our company's financial affairs."

OPPOSED TO STEEL DEAL.

Report that Col. Elwood of the Steel and Wire Company Objects.

There was a report current in Wall Street yesterday that Col. Isaac L. Elwood of Chicago, a Director in the American Steel and Wire Company, intends to make a struggle at least before his company is absorbed into the United States Steel Corporation, and that to this end he had retained Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter to look after his interest and act in the matter as the case warrants. It is said to be the claim of Col. Elwood and of others who may join him that the stock is worth more than the price offered by the Morgan syndicate and that the surplus belongs to the stockholders and should not be absorbed into the combination.

William B. Hornblower, speaking for himself individually and for the firm of which he is the senior member, said last night that they had not been retained in any such suit for Col. Elwood or any one else, and that he had no knowledge even of such an action being contemplated.

White & Blackwell, who are engineering an opposition to the combination in the interests of stockholders of the National Tube Company, said yesterday that they had over $2,000,000 of stock pledged to the opposition. Mr. Blackwell said that a meeting of the opposition would be held in the near future.

Beginning to-day, the certificates of deposit for the stocks of the companies to be included in the United States Steel Corporation will be admitted to quotation in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange. This was the result of special action taken by the Stock Exchange committee yesterday. As a result there will be trading hereafter both in the stocks and in the certificates of deposit.

In the matter of the Federal Steel stocks it has been ruled that certificates of deposit signed by either the Colonial Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust of Boston for both common and preferred stock will be good delivery. In the matter of National Tube, common and preferred, certificates signed either by the Mortgage Trust Company or by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston will be good delivery.

Philip W. Moen Will Not Oppose It.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 6.—Philip W. Moen, Third Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company, will not oppose the consolidation of the company as a part of the United States Steel Corporation. When told of the report from New York that he was to follow the lead of Col. Ellwood of Chicago and oppose the consolidation, he asked to have the statement denied, saying there was absolutely no truth in it. The Worcester interests, formerly identified with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, will not stand in the way of the consolidation.

CARNEGIE STEEL STOCK SOLD.

The Price Paid, It Is Said, Was Close to $1,200 a Share.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—The Dispatch says to-day that two of the principal minority stockholdings in the Carnegie Steel Company, amounting to about 3,700 shares, have been sold independently to the Morgan interests on a cash basis. The price paid, it is said, was close to $1,200 a share, and the purchasers will take advantage of the combine offer to the Carnegie shareholders.

Friends of H. C. Frick say that they do not believe that he will under any circumstances take any office in the new corporation, as his private affairs are now so extensive that all of his time will be required in Pittsburg.

MARYLAND'S EXTRA SESSION.

Republicans Absent Themselves and Democrats Organize the Senate Without a Quorum.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 6.—The Maryland Legislature, called to meet in extra session to-day to act on the proposed amendment to the election law, which, it is asserted, would disfranchise the negroes, is in a tangle from which it may be very difficult to extricate it.

The Democratic members of the Senate, together with ex-Senator Gorman and the other leaders of the party in the State, have made what appears to have been a false move in the political game going on here. Owing to the absence of Senators Moore and Claggett, the Democrats failed of a majority, there being but thirteen Senators of the twenty-six present when that body was called to order. Instead of proceeding under the old organization and adjourning from day to day, or forcing the attendance of the Republicans, who were in the building and purposely absenting themselves from the Senate Chamber, the Democrats proceeded, without the presence of a quorum, to re-elect the old officers. Then they sent the Sergeant at Arms after the Republicans, who declined to recognize his authority on the ground that he had not been elected legally.

The Democrats proceeded to business without a quorum, and the bill to amend the election law was introduced and referred to the proper committee. It is claimed to-night that this course will prove fatal to the measure, as the Republicans are looking for a chance to take the matter into the courts. The Democrats seem uncertain as to their next move, and it has not yet been determined whether they will make an effort to-morrow to secure the immediate presence of Senator Mercer, who is ill in Baltimore, or whether they will try to go on under the organization of to-day, adjourning until they secure a quorum.

It has been determined by the Democrats in caucus that the only measures to be considered during the special session will be the new ballot law, the act to enable Baltimore City to borrow $12,000,000 with which to build a sewerage system and the bill to provide for a census of the State to be made by State Enumerators for the purpose of fixing the proper representation in the General Assembly. It has also been determined to enforce the cloture rule in the Senate in order to prevent filibustering. It is therefore probable that the special session will not be a long one, and that the plans of the Democrats, if accomplished at all, will be carried out well within the thirty days' limit fixed by the Constitution.

The Sewerage Enabling act and the Census bill were introduced and referred to the proper committees, after which the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning. The House also organised, and the same programme was carried out there as in the Senate.

THINKS CASTRO WILL SOON BE OVERTHROWN

Statement of a Man Who Gets Uncensored Venezuelan News.

INSURGENTS NEAR CARACAS

Powerful Revolutionary Armies Both in the Eastern and Western Sections of the Country.

A resident of New York who has exceptional opportunities for learning the real state of things in Venezuela made the following statement yesterday:

"Gen. Ignacio Andrade arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, from Cuba on Feb. 17, and remained at his ranch for a few days, when he departed quietly for more active service, presumably in the field, as he had perfected his final arrangements with his Cuban friends who are to take part in the decisive movement for the overthrow of Cipriano Castro, the present dictator of the Republic of Venezuela.

"Notwithstanding that but little if any news of the revolution now going on in Venezuela finds its way into print, it is true that a most formidable, powerful, and far-reaching uprising is now in progress in that country, and it will not be many weeks or days, perhaps, before the censorship established by Castro in December last will be broken, and the details of the affair will be sent out freely.

"The entire country lying west of the Orinoco River up to within 100 miles of Caracas, the Federal capital, is now in the hands of the revolutionists, under the leadership of Gen. Nicholas Rolando, with Gen. Pedro Du Charme and his brother, Gen. Horatio Du Charme, each in charge of large and well-disciplined armies, composed of fighters of no mean qualities. These divisions of the revolutionary army are well equipped with modern arms, and an ample supply of ammunition. They have as ports of entry the towns of Guiria, on the Gulf of Paria, and Carupano, Cumana, and Guanta, on the Caribbean Sea, through which they have but little if any difficulty in receiving all needed supplies. The troops are in fine condition, and look forward to their entry into Caracas with enthusiasm.

"Since the withdrawal of Castro's forces from the Orinoco district, only a few revolutionary troops have been required to care for places like Ciudad Bolivar, Barrancas, and the Maccario River, and hence the bulk of the best fighting men have joined the divisions of Rolando and the Du Charmes, who have been advanced to the westward, doubtless to concentrate near the Bay of Carenero, less than 100 miles east of the City of Caracas. From this bay it is scarce two days' march to Petare, which is connected with the capital by a well-biult and equipped railway.

"All the telegraph lines in the State of Bermudez are now in the hands of Rolando's troops, so that Castro is cut off almost entirely from communication with the eastern part of the country, and what little news he does obtain is through spies, who are few in number and not altogether to be depended upon.

"Business in the State of Bermudez is altouching at the various ports have but little cargo either to land or take on board.

"In the western section of the republic the same activity prevails as regards massing troops and pressing them to the centre. These forces are under command of Gen. Perraza and a corps of able Generals, each of whom has a local following and influence. It is also reported that a large number of Colombian adventurers have joined the Venezuelan forces. That there is some understanding between a certain class of Colombians and the insurgent forces seems likely from the fact that Gen. Rolando, when he left New York last Autumn, went directly to Colombia to make arrangement for an accession to his forces from among the people of that country. After several months' sojourn there he went away in a very satisfied mood. Immediately after his arrival home news was received here of an advance of the revolutionists, not only from the Orinoco and Bermudez districts, but from the Colombian frontier. This western alliance is published to the fact that the Colombians have some old scores to settle with their Andian brethren, of whom Castro is a leader and a countryman.

"To offset this action, it is reported that Castro has sent some $50,000 here for the use of Gen. Uribe-Uribe, to be expended in munitions of war for the Colombian insurgents. It is an open secret that the Colombian rebels are the friends of Castro, while the Government of Colombia is on the most friendly terms with Andrade and will do all in its power to secretly aid him in the overthrow of Castro.

"The fiasco in connection with Castro's new 'navy' has caused a great deal of amusement to Venezuelans in America, and the published story of the adventures of the Restaurador does not begin to fill of the humorous details of that memorable cruise, a full report of which is already in the hands of the Andrade party, which had trusty men on board to 'watch and wait.' Not a move was made or projected but was in due season communicated to official headquarters.

"Evidently a reign of peace prevails in the asphalt district, for there are no more tales of danger to the American citizens dwelling near the Pitch Lake coming over the cable, and from this fact alone it is fair to presume that the troops, both Governmental and revolutionary, have moved to the westward.

"The asphalt trouble has rendered a service to navigators at large, and especially those engaged in bringing pitch from Guanoco, by causing the United States Hydographic Office to survey the Maturin Bar and the San Juan River up to where the Guanoco Creek enters that river. The work was performed by the Marietta, and the Hydrographic Office has just issued a splendid chart as the result of it."

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 23.—The political situation in Venezuela is very much more favorable to President Castro. The last political band at Carupano has been overcome and has disappeared. The Caracas newspapers say that Julian Acosta, recently captured, will be tried by a council of war.

Celestino Peraza is still in the mountains of the district of Guarico, Venezuela, with from 300 to 400 men. The Government cannot attack him, for it would be necessary to have from 4,000 to 5,000 men to surround him, and he cannot do anything.

In the meanwhile the country may be said to be at peace.

News from Port of Spain with regard to affairs in Venezuela is regarded as unreliable.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

At the meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, held last evening in the hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, it was decided to appoint a special committee of five to examine and report on all proposed legislation affecting the public schools. President Miles M. O'Brien appointed the following members of the board on this committee: Abraham Stern, Edward G. Whitaker, Vernon M. Davis, William T. Emmet, and Waldo H. Richardson.

William L. Bulkley, a colored teacher in Public School No. 114, at Canarsie, was appointed Principal of Public School No. 80, in West Forty-first Street. He was formerly a professor in Claflin University, at Orangeburg.

W. S. Gold, an assistant teacher in the male department of Public School No. 19, at 344 East Fourteenth Street, was dismissed on the recommendation of the committee on Teachers, upon charges brought by Superintendent John Jasper and Joseph Taylor, Principal of the school, and sustained by the committee after an investigation. Mr. Gold was charged with neglect of duty, insubordination, and insolence toward the Principal and with inflicting corporal punishment on five boys, and with striking Robert Douglass, a pupil, with his elbow and pushing him violently against a piano.

THE TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN.

Many representative citizens of Brooklyn attended a hearing in the Borough Hall last night before the Aldermanic Committee on Streets and Highways on the matter of the proposed route of the rapid transit tunnel between Manhattan and Brooklyn. Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn presided, and those present included Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Edward M. Shepard, a member of the board; ex-Congressman W. J. Coombs, A. A. Healy, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, and A. Abraham.

Nearly all those who spoke favored the route proposed, but Alderman Bridges persisted in referring to the Long Island Railroad Company as being chiefly interested in the building of the tunnel as planned, as it will pass their main station at Flatbush Avenue.

Mr. Orr said the tunnel might be completed by Jan. 1, 1904. Mr. Orr at the close of the meeting told Mr. Bridges that no railroad company had appeared before the board, which had acted solely in the interests of the city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Wednesday always brings its sewing classes and its Lenten amusements, and last but not least its opera. The audiences at the Metropolitan during the Wagner performances have been especially brilliant, and only a few familiar faces are missed. It is also the season of musicales, although few are given in the middle of the week. One of the largest given this season took place at the residence of William C. Whitney last Sunday evening. After a dinner of twenty covers, announcement of which was made last week in this column, a number of invited guests came in for the evening. The musicale was given of course in the large music room, and for its stars Josef Hofmann, the pianist; Melba, and the Rubinstein trio. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor had also a large musicale, at which Nahan Franko's orchestra played. Mrs. and Miss Millett, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Poor, will leave shortly for the South. Mrs. William D. Sloane had a musicale on Monday evening, and Mr. Whitney will soon give another dinner and musicale.

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This morning there is to be a meeting of the Bellevue Hospital Sewing and Knitting Class at Miss Leary's, 3 Fifth Avenue, and the O. N. Class will meet at Mrs. Frederic Neilson's, 100 Fifth Avenue. The marriage of Mr. de Rose and Miss Varnum will be celebrated in Grace Church chantry at noon. In the afternoon there will be the several bridge whist parties, and the evening will bring a meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Prof. W. M. C. Sloan, 109 East Sixty-ninth Street; a meeting of the Junior Thursday Evening Club, which is made up largely of the members of several dancing classes, at the residences of Mrs. B. F. Church, 36 West Twelfth Street, and a lecture on the Transvaal War by James Barnes at the residence of Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street.

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Charles J. Dyer, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, is to give three mornings of Italian and German music at the studio of Gerrit Smith, at 11:15 o'clock on the mornings of Mondays, March 18 and 25 and April 1. There are to be songs from Bach, Mozart, Schubert, Strauss, Brahms, and other composers, and instrumental numbers from Schumann, Wagner, Lockteill, and others. Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mrs. C. H. Stebbins, Miss Callendar, and Miss Louise Ward McAllister are among the patronesses.

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The course of Lenten readings for the benefit of a Home for Reduced Ladies will begin at the Majestic this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Grace Atkins Dobson is to recite a monologue and some French Canadian poems. Mrs. Sherwood will read. There are to be three more of these readings at the Majestic, and the dates are March 14, 21, and 28 respectively. Tickets can be procured from Mrs. Sherwood at the Majestic.

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The wedding of Bart Jacob, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jacob (Miss Emma Lawrence) of 614 Fifth Avenue and Miss Lydia Mason Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Brown, is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, April 18. Miss Gertrude Brown, sister of the bride-to-be, will be the maid of honor, and Mr. Jacob's best man will be his brother, Leonard Jacob, Jr. The wedding is to be a quiet and small one. Mr. Jacob has leased a cottage at Rye, N. Y., where the young couple will live. Mr. Jacob is a graduate of Harvard, in the Class of '96, and a member of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

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The wedding of Dorsay Ives Holt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holt (Miss Ellen J. Ives) of 22 East Fifty-eighth Street and Miss Helen C. Bulkley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Justus C. Bulkley, (Miss Laura E. Caldwell,) is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 787 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, April 11. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartolomew's will perform the ceremony. The Misses Marion Fish, Pansy Roosevelt, Natalie Wells, and Miss Curtis are to be the bridesmaids. T. Chesley Richardson, Jr., is to be Mr. Holt's best man, and the ushers selected are the bride's brother, Joseph C. Bulkley; Frederick W. Lowe, second; Bryce Metcalf, and John Adams. A small reception will follow the ceremony.

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Another of the April weddings will be that of A. A. Robbins, a son of Mrs. George A. Robbins, (Miss Susan Arden Morris,) and Miss Knowlton, daughter of Mrs. Danford H. Knowlton, (Miss Johnes).

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The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Park, a sister of James Park of Clifton, S. I., and Albert E. Paterson. Both Mr. Paterson and Miss Park are prominent in golf circles as excellent amateur players. No date has been set for the wedding. The engagement of Miss Giovannina de Saint Seigne, daughter of the Baroness de Saint Seigne, (Miss Katherine Arezzana,) who lives at the Langham Hotel, and T. C. Farrelly, is of interest in Roman Catholic circles.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Lorimer Worden, Jr., (Mrs. Henri M. Cutting,) who were recently married at Palm Beach, Fla., are at present at the Cambridge, but will later move into the house on East Eleventh Street which they have leased. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen (Mrs. Cannon, née Thompson) will shortly leave their present residence, 60 Fifth Avenue, for the house, 24 West Fifty-fifth Street, they have just leased.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have left New York and are traveling in the South. They were recently at Palm Beach, Fla. They will pass some time at their cottage at Jekyl Island before returning to the North. The Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord has gone to Chatsworth, N. J., where she will remain till next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. John White Alexander have sent out invitations for an entertainment, including tableaux vivants, which will take place at Mr. Alexander's studio on Saturday, March 16.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Through an inadvertency the C sharp minor fantasy of Chopin was mentioned yesterday as played by Josef Hofmann. The one he played was that in F minor.

The new managers have decided to give English comic opera during the Summer season, and have completed arrangements to that end with William Parry, the stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Messrs. Suesskind & Rehfeldt, the new proprietors of Terrace Garden, on East Fifty-eighth Street, to whom Michael Neumann has sold his interest, have within a few days made many alterations in the Garden and the Lexington Avenue Opera House adjoining.

The leases which give the management of the Savoy Theatre to Charles Frohman and Frank McKee were signed yesterday. They take effect at the conclusion of the engagement of the present attraction, "The Governor's Son." The theatre will then be closed, and for the next six months will be given over to decorators.

The following additions to the cast of the Drury Lane melodrama, "The Price of Peace," which will be produced at the Broadway Theatre within the next two or three weeks, have been made by Jacob Litt: Charles Kent, E. Harrison Hunter, Harry Roberts, Mabel Taliaferro, Frederick Roberts, and Charles Charters.

Frank L. Perley's new musical comedy, "The Chaperone," will be given a New York hearing next October. The book is by Frederick Rankin and the score by Isadore Witmark. The first act is laid in Paris, France; the second act in Nice, and the third act in Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Perley has already engaged a number of prominent people for his company.

Many of the companies seen in this city during the present season, instead of disbanding at its termination, will remain intact for the purpose of presenting many of the successful productions in Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition. One of the most recent attractions scheduled for a limited engagement in Buffalo is the Weber & Fields stock company.

An injunction was granted to Charles Frohman by Justice McAdam yesterday restraining Corse Payton from producing a version of "L'Aiglon" in his theatre in Brooklyn. Mr. Frohman claimed that, though Payton's version was an entirely different one from his, its production by an inferior company would seriously affect his production of the piece in Brooklyn.

On Monday, April 1, Messrs. Rich & Harris will produce at their Boston theatre, the Boston Museum, a new three-act farce adapted from the German play of "Lodge Brothers," by Leo Ditrichstein. The play will be called, "Are You a Mason?" and will have in the cast Leo Ditrichstein, John C. Rice, Thomas Wise, George Richards, H. De Milne, May Robson, Sally Cohn, Minnie Tittell, Nellie Butler, Jeannette Northern, and others.

FERNANDO YZNAGA DEAD

Stricken with Diphtheria, He Died at the Minturn Hospital.

Friend and Brother-in-Law of William K. Vanderbilt—His Second Marriage—Business Career.

Fernando Yznaga, who died yesterday at the Minturn Hospital from diphtheria, was one of the best-known men in New York and foreign society and club life. His sudden death produced a great shock in this city, where he had many friends. Mr. Yznaga was one of the most entertaining of men, very clever at epigram and repartee, and famous for quaint sayings. His life had been quite adventurous and, from a domestic point of view, somewhat of a stormy nature.

He was the only son of the late Antonio Yznaga del Valle. His mother was from Louisiana and a member of a well-known family there. She was a Miss Clements. His father for years was a merchant in New York. He was a Cuban by birth, holding large estates in that island, and engaged in the Cuban trade. He belonged to the well-known family of Yznaga del Valle, many members of which have lived in New York and other American cities.

Fernando Yznaga was educated abroad. His father went out of business and settled in Louisiana on a plantation near Lake Concordia. The family lived there and in Cuba for a number of years, and they were all well known in New Orleans society. Fernando Yznaga remained in that city until about the year 1880. He had three sisters. The eldest of these, the beautiful Consuelo Yznaga, and her mother passed part of the year, after she grew up, in New York and its vicinity. They have many relatives here. Mrs. Yznaga had a small house in East Orange, and it was there, after mother and daughter had met Lord Mandeville, that they nursed this nobleman through an attack of African fever. A short time after that Consuelo Yznaga married the heir of the Duke of Manchester.

Fernando Yznaga came to New York to live just after his sister's marriage. It was here that he met Miss Jenny Smith, the sister of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Lady Mandeville and Mrs. Vanderbilt were very intimate friends, and shortly after the meeting Mr. Yznaga married Miss Smith. Becoming the brother-in-law of Mr. Vanderbilt, the foundation of his fortune was established, so it is said that one of his wedding presents was a seat on the Stock Exchange, and he entered into the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., who have always done a great deal of the Vanderbilt brokerage business. Fernando Yznaga and William K. Vanderbilt remained very devoted friends through all the domestic complications which followed, and Mr. Yznaga was generally one of the guests on the many cruises of the Valiant. In fact, Winfield Hoyt, Mr. Yznaga, and Louis Webb were frequently referred to as the "Three Vanderbilt Musketeers," as they were always seen together and with William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Yznaga did not live very happily, and fifteen years ago they were divorced. Mrs. Yznaga, remarried, her second husband being William George Tiffany of the Baltimore family of that name. They are living at Maison Lafitte, near Paris.

Society was astonished about twelve years ago to hear of the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mabel Wright and Fernando Yznaga. Miss Wright had appeared with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt at the opera on a Friday evening, and her engagement was then announced to her friends. Miss Wright was a very beautiful girl. She had appeared at some charity entertainment, and had made a sensation with her beauty. Her father was a designer of carpets for the Higgins Mills. He and his daughter lived very quietly in a boarding house. Miss Wright's face was her fortune, and after a trip to Narragansett and a short visit to Newport she became the coast of the season. The wedding was quietly celebrated in less than a week from the announcement of the engagement. The ceremony took place at the house where Mr. Wright and his family boarded, and Mr. and Mrs. Yznaga sailed the following day for Europe.

On their return to this country they lived in New York and at Tuxedo. About six years ago there were again rumors of domestic unhappiness. This culminated when Mrs. Yznaga went to Dakota and secured a divorce. Soon after this she married Count Zichy, at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. The Count and Countess Zichy are living in Hungary, where the Count's family have large estates. The Count was a well-known figure in Newport society for several Summers. His wife became a Roman Catholic at the time of her marriage to him, and she had the previous marriage with Mr. Yznaga annulled by the Church.

For the past six years, since Mr. Yznaga had been a second time divorced, he had been out a great deal in society. His brother-in-law, William K. Vanderbilt, also divorced, had him as an almost constant companion. There have been several rumors of his intention to marry a third time, but Mr. Yznaga always treated these stories lightly. It was even announced, only a few weeks ago that he would marry Mrs. Constance Biddle, a woman recently divorced from her husband, and who had gone on the stage. The report was denied.

Mr. Yznaga was an excellent business man, and is said to have made a fortune in Wall Street. He was a member of the Union and Tuxedo Clubs, as well as one of the original members of the Metropolitan Club, where he lived.

Surviving Mr. Yznaga are his mother, Mrs. Antonio Yznaga, who is at present on her Southern plantation, and three sisters, the eldest the widowed Duchess of Manchester, known here so well as Lady Mandeville; Nautica, Lady Lister Kaye, and Emily, who is unmarried. They are all abroad. Mr. Yznaga last year made a Winter trip to Davos, where he was with his sister, the Duchess of Manchester, at the death of her only surviving daughter. He had never seemed a very strong man since then, and it is thought by those who heard yesterday of his sudden death, that his constitution had never recovered from the long, nervous strain which he went through at that time. He left no children.

CANON BRIGHT IS DEAD.

He Was One of the Foremost English Authorities on Early Church History.

OXFORD, England, March 6.—The Rev. Dr. William Bright, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, is dead.

Canon Bright was regarded as one of the first authorities on the history of the early Church—especially the Augustinian and Athanasian periods—in England. He was born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, in 1824, being the son of the Town Clerk of that city. His father sent him to Rugby, where he gained a scholarship at University College, Oxford. Thereafter his career was almost entirely associated with the university. In 1846 he was graduated with honors, and gained a Fellowship the following year. He was ordained in 1848, and after a few years as a tutor at Trinity College, Glenalmond, returned to his Alma Mater, and was appointed tutor of University College. In 1868 his professorship and the canonry which is attached to the chair were conferred upon him. He was made Sub-Dean in 1895.

To give a list of Dr. Bright's contributions to the study of ecclesiastical history would be impossible in limited space. Among his best known works may, however, be mentioned his "History of the Church, from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," and his "Chapters of Early English Church History," "Lessons from the Lives of Three Great Fathers," and "Waymarks in Church History." Dr. Bright edited a large number of reprints of the works of the fathers, and issued translations of the later treatises of Athanasius and other writings. He was also the author of several theological works.

OWEN HEALY DEAD.

Was a Well-Known Tammany Politician and Officeholder for Years.

Owen Healy, who for many years has been a well-known character in the Fourteenth Assembly District, died yesterday at his home, at 89 Third Avenue. He was born sixty-five years ago in Second Street, and, after being educated in the public schools, devoted his attention to politics, joining Tammany Hall, and at one time being the Captain of his district. As a young man he was appointed to the old metropolitan police force, in which he became a Sergeant.

When the police force of the city was reorganized he became an Excise Inspector, and afterward was appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures. He was appointed next to the Street Cleaning Department, in which he remained until Col. Waring became the head of it. During almost all that time he was a District Superintendent. He leaves a wife and four sons.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lyman D. Morse.

Lyman Daniels Morse, head of the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, whose offices are in the Potter Building, passed away at his home, 186 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He had not been able to attend to business for at least two months. Mr. Morse was born in Paris, Me., about sixty years ago, and was a descendant of Samuel Morse, a Puritan who left England for conscience sake in 1635, and, coming to New England, founded the family, which has given many famous men to this Nation, among them Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the father of the telegraph.

Lyman D. Morse received his early education in the schools of his native town, finally graduating from the Normal Institute of that place. He then went to Boston and entered the employ of Joseph Burnett, chemist, with whom he remained for fourteen years, becoming finally general manager. In 1872 he married Miss Clara Meacham, daughter of a prominent New York merchant, and soon after went to Europe, where he remained for three years, introducing American manufactures. Returning then to New York, he connected himself with J. H. Bates, the proprietor of the advertising agency, which has been in existence since 1849. After a few years a partnership was formed between them which continued until Mr. Morse bought Mr. Bates's interests and the latter retired from active business. Mr. Morse recently took as a partner H. Henry Douglas.

Mr. Morse was a lifelong Republican, although he never held public office. He was a member of the Morse Society of America, organized to preserve the traditions of his famous family; the New England Society, the Union League and Lincoln Clubs of Brooklyn and of the Press and Hardware Clubs of Manhattan. He spent much of his time in Summer at the Twilight Club, in the Catskills, of which he was also a member. He was extremely popular in club circles because of his ability as a raconteur. His widow survives him, with one daughter, who is the wife of Gerald S. Curtis of this city. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Gottlieb Gennert.

Gottlieb Gennert died at his residence at Garfield and Linden Avenues, Jersey City, last Tuesday after an illness of four months. He was nearly seventy-six years old. He came to America from Germany in 1856, and was one of the founders of the Germania Sugar Refining Company of Chatsworth, Ill. The enterprise was discontinued when the civil war began. Mr. Gennert then went into the business of photography, and in 1870 settled in Greenville, Jersey City, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife died in 1890. He is survived by four sons and two daughters. Two of the sons are lawyers practicing in New York. The funeral will be held at the house at 2 o'clock to-day.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. MICHAEL FLYNN, a noted merchantman blockade runner during the civil war, died yesterday at Lynn, Mass., aged sixty-two. He was born in Clare, Ireland, and was for many years a master mariner in the Chinese trade, and in war times sailed between Southern ports and the West Indies.

CHARLES C. HOUGHTON, for years a prominent shoe manufacturer in Worcester, Mass., died suddenly at his home there yesterday of heart disease. He was born at Canaan, Vt., April 25, 1825, and began the manufacture of boots and shoes in Worcester in 1853, and continued actively in the business until 1893, when he retired. He was a Director in the First National Bank of that city.

Senator Pettus's Son Dead.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6.—

THE COOK PROCLAIMED HERSELF DICTATOR

Mr. McDonald Returned Home to Find His House Barricaded.

Annie Moran Had, He Declared, Seized the Reins of Power on His Family's Departure.

A case involving one of the most important questions within the whole realm of domestic economy came up for adjudication yesterday before Magistrate Mayo in the Harlem Police Court. The case was that of McDonald and others versus Moran. The chief complainant was Solon W. McDonald, the jeweler and dealer in valuable gems at 26 West Twenty-third Street, who has a handsome home at 532 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. The defendant was Annie Moran, Mr. McDonald's cook. The question at issue, shorn of sundry exciting details, was as to who was really the "boss" in the McDonald household, the head of the house or the cook, and every married spectator in the courtroom watched the progress of the case with an almost painful interest.

According to the testimony given by Mr. McDonald in court, the family secured the services of Annie about two months ago. She is a sturdy, muscular woman, and but a few years ago came from the North of Ireland. Two weeks ago the ostensible head of the house and Mrs. McDonald left the city, leaving Annie, the coachman, and a parlormaid in charge. He learned later that on the very day that he and his wife left the house Annie ordered the coachman to go out and get a quart of whisky and pay for it himself. The coachman, ordinarily a mild-mannered man and small of stature, mutinied.

The cook swept up the kitchen floor with him, spoiling a new suit of clothes which he wore, and then ejected him through the window without taking the precaution to open it. Then Annie refused to let him enter the house again and barricaded the doors, using, among other articles, some fine old furniture, which she took from the parlor. She doubly secured the front door by leaning the piano against it. The parlormaid, described in court by Mr. McDonald as a "gentle little country girl," was pressed into the whisky transportation business for the thirsty cook.

The coachman organized a party to storm the mansion. The cook gathered her forces and the invaders were repulsed with heavy losses. The coachman on this occasion, it seems, fought with conspicuous intrepidity. He rushed right up to a broken window, brandishing a heavy horse collar. His recklessness cost him dearly, however, for, with a quick movement, the cook reached out and, grabbing him, drew his head inside.

His followers observing his heels thrashing about, extricated him with difficulty. In the few seconds during which Annie had held his head he had received two scalp wounds, innumerable scratches, and the loss of a large part of his side whiskers. The attacking force gave up the attempt to enter the mansion by storm and awaited the return of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald.

Mr. McDonald returned unexpectedly and alone last Tuesday evening, and rang the front door bell of his house. The cook put her head out of the window and shied an empty flask at him, telling him that she was not hired by him, but by Mrs. McDonald, and that she was there to stay until her mistress returned. Mr. McDonald was surprised, but firm in his conviction that he owned the house, promptly discharged the cook, and a moment later had his hat knocked off by a bottle that had contained some of his choice old port. After dodging three empty beer bottles and receiving a pint flask in the chest he went to a hotel and spent the night.

Yesterday morning he went to his home, and, standing out of range, firmly asserted his rights and demanded that the cook capitulate. She replied with a volley of flasks, epithets, and expensive articles of virtu. McDonald and the coachman then went to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street station and, securing three policemen as reinforcements, returned. The party effected a surprise. McDonald remembered on a fence, and by means of a small ladder, reached a bay window of the rear parlor. The policemen followed and the coachman remained in the extreme rear.

An extraordinary spectacle met the gaze of the invading party. In the parlor the cook had made a bed of a valuable Louis Quinze lounge and the velvet carpet was littered with whisky flasks and beer bottles and the straw which accompanies large invoices of liquor. Sitting on a rocker weeping was the gentle little housemaid from the country, who reported that she had done nothing but run for liquor at the behest of the cook.

At that moment the cook herself strode into the room, and there was immediate action. She seized her astonished employer and flung him to the floor and sat on him. It required the united efforts of the policemen to rescue him and overcome the cook. Then she tried police bribery by means of whisky. She was taken to the police station in a patrol wagon. At this point the coachman was with difficulty restrained from striking his former conqueror.

In the police court Annie was still defiant. She insisted that Mrs. McDonald and not her husband was her boss and that if it were not for police protection she would hammer the whole lot.

Mr. McDonald, either through good nature or through fear, asked the Magistrate to be lenient with her, and she was fined $5. Mr. McDonald incidentally seized the opportunity and discharged her.

LEGAL NOTES.

FOR LOSS OF WIFE'S SERVICES.—Gustav Zingrede, suing the Union Railway Company of New York City for loss of services of his wife, was awarded judgment for $7,658.91 on the trial in Brooklyn, and that judgment has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department. The main contention on behalf of the company on appeal was that the verdict was grossly exorbitant, in that it was brought about by systematic appeal to the passions and prejudices of the jury. It was argued that, as the action was "peculiarly for pecuniary injury to the husband," and as the evidence merely disclosed a payment of a $300 doctor's bill, with $75 for medicines, which had not been paid, "the total pecuniary loss claimed by plaintiff is therefore $375." The appellate tribunal, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, held that these charges and expenses were merely incidental, the gravamen of the plaintiff's action being for the loss of the "aid, comfort, and society of his wife." He was held to be entitled in such case to place before the jury the ages of the parties, their conditions for the enjoyment of life before the happening of the accident, and the condition of the wife after she had suffered from the injury. Where the woman was forty-eight years of age and the husband forty-seven, as here, and she was so injured that she was not likely to contribute anything of importance to his aid and society, the verdict awarded was held not to be excessive. The Court said that the physician who made an examination of the wife for the purpose of enabling him to testify on the trial might properly describe the tests applied by him and the results which followed in the way of manifestations of pain or the absence of sensation, where his statements were confined to the acts and exclamations of the patient, and did not embrace statements made by the patient to him.

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QUESTION OF UNDUE INFLUENCE.—Mrs. Esther M. Hedges, a childless widow, seventy-four years old, by her will made Mary Dominy, her niece, whom she had educated and cared for during her minority, her principal beneficiary. The Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County adjudged that the will was void, because procured while the testatrix was under restraint and undue influence. The Second Appellate Division, in recently ordering a reversal, held that there was no presumption against the validity of the will because made by a woman of advanced age, who was in an enfeebled condition of mind and body. Evidence had been given on the trial tending to show that before the will was made Mrs. Hedges met with a serious accident, and that the niece refused to resign her position as a schoolteacher and live with her aunt, unless the latter should provide for her in her will. This, the Appellate Tribunal held, did not show that any undue influence had been brought to bear upon the testatrix. The court ordered the issue of undue influence to be tried before a jury.

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BICYCLE RIDER RAN INTO ELECTRIC LAMP.—William H. Smalley, while riding a bicycle on one of the streets of Yonkers, came into collision with one of the electric lamps of the Yonkers Electric Light Company, which had been or was being lowered for the purpose of cleaning and supplying new carbons. The Appellate Division in Brooklyn has reversed judgment on a verdict given in Smalley's favor in his suit against the company, holding, by Justice Woodward, that proof that the bicycle came into collision on a public street with the lamp under these circumstances, unaccompanied by other evidence, showing a want of due care on the part of the company, created no presumption of negligence on its part.

Names of License Advocates Posted.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cranbury this morning placarded the town with posters bearing the names of the twenty-six signers of license applications of the two local hotels. The men whose names are placarded are prominent citizens of the township. They are indignant and threaten legal proceedings, but the village seems to side with the women.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	6:24	Sun sets	5:58
Moon rises	8:28		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:51	Gov. Isl'd	9:12
H. Gate	11:05		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	9:11	Gov. Isl'd	9:36
H. Gate	11.29		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Maracaibo and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Karlsruhe, Bremen		7:30 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Queen Louise, Chile, &c.		

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Camatense, Brazil and Barbados	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Cuffe, Liverpool		
Fairfield, Azores	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Genoa, Barcelona, &c.		
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Adirondack, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colenso, Odessa, &c.		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
King Bleddyn, Hull		
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Meravel, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Meskalyne, Manchester		
Mesaba, London		8:30 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Marseilles, &c.		7:30 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg, &c.		
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco		
Saxon Prince, Argentine Republic, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 6:00 P. M. for Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 8 inclusive, per dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle, via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 13 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the assumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma on the Olympia, were dispatched East Monday and are due here Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 7.

Aeolus, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 21.
Belleisle, Barbados, Feb. 25.
Ceredo, St. Lucia, Feb. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 10.
City of Augusta, Savannah, March 5.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Cuffe, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 2.
Europe, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Georgian, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 6.
Hawnby, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 3.
James Tucker, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Koranal, St. Thomas, Feb. 23.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Mae, San Juan, March 1.
Michigan, Colon, Feb. 28.
Miramar, Cienfuegos, Feb. 28.
Neptuno, St. Michael, Feb. 17.
Siberian, Glasgow, Feb. 21.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Verona, Algiers, Feb. 15.
Vigil, St. Lucia, Feb. 28.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Arkansas, Stettin, Feb. 14.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 23.
Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, March 1.
Hanover, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 7.
Pisa, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Westernland, Southampton, Feb. 28.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Elbrus, Manchester, Feb. 22.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, March 2.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Feb. 24.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 8.
Leon XIII., Havana, March 5.
Maori King, London, Feb. 23.
Maranhense, Para, Feb. 25.
Mundaka, Huelva, Feb. 21.
Santiago, Nassau, March 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 2.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 2.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

Athalie, Shields, Feb. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 8.
Inchreith, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
La Champagne, Havre, March 2.
Minneapolis, London, Feb. 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 9.
Sabine, Galveston, March 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 28.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Astoria, Glasgow, Feb. 28.
Comus, New Orleans, March 6.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Feb. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Ponce, San Juan, March 5.

Arrived.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Cape Haiti Feb. 16, Port au Prince and Mole St. Marie 18th, Gonaives 19th, Jeremie 20th, Aux Cayes 21st, Jacmel 22d, and Santa Martha 27th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:06 A. M.

SS Westhall, (Br.,) Morgan, Buenos Ayres Feb. 1, Montevideo 4th, and Santos 13th, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda March 4, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Tjomo, (Norw.,) Johlsen, Cardenas Feb. 22 and Sagua 23th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Croma, (Aust.,) Cereich, Trieste Jan. 8, Fiume 11th, Girgenti 18th, Messina 22d, Palermo 26th, St. Michaels Feb. 8, and Bermuda March 1, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Gale, London Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Carib, Ingram, Boston, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Hegemann, Genoa Feb. 20, Naples 21st, and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Eller, Newport News, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:30 A. M., 7th.

Sailed.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Powderham, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Southampton.
SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Saginaw, for Providence.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Trieste, &c.
SS Mount Vernon, (Norw.,) for Port au Prince.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Claverdon, (Br.,) for Hongkong.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Fernambuco, &c.
SS Gallia, (Fr.,) for Naples and Marseilles.
SS Simon J. Murphy, with 1 barge.
United States transport Sedgwick, for Porto Rico.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 6.—SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Hopwood, from New York for London and Southampton, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arrived at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York for Bremen, arrived at Southampton to-day, and proceeded.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, from New York, arrived at Dublin yesterday.

SS Botham Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York, arrived at Bremerhaven to-day.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York, arrived at Liverpool to-day.

SS Inchkeith, (Br.,) Capt. Major, from Baltimore and New York for Bombay, &c., arrived at Port Said to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York, arrived at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Folsjo, (Norw.,) Capt. Berentsen, from New York for Oporto, arrived at St. Michaels to-day.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from Demerara, &c., for New York, arrived at San Juan to-day.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Knudsen, sailed from Montevideo for New York March 4.

SS Bechuana, (Br.,) Capt. Renwick, from New York, sailed from St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., yesterday.

SS Inchdune, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from Calcutta for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Baltimore and New York, via Madeira, &c., arrived at Rangoon March 1.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Genoa for New York, arrived at Naples March 4.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New York, arrived at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York, arrived at Liverpool to-day.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Michelsen, sailed from Copenhagen for New York March 2.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Svennsen, from New York, arrived at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arrived at Plymouth at 10:10 P. M. to-day, and proceeded.

SS New York, Capt. Mills, from New York, arrived at Southampton to-day. (Passed in Hurst Castle at 8:45 P. M.)

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, sailed hence for New York to-day.

Bark Elisabeth, (Norw.,) Capt. Johannesen, from New York for Blaye, passed Pauillac today.

Bark Luarca, (Br.,) Capt. Starrett, from New York, via Buenos Ayres, arrived at Rosario Feb. 4.

Bark Salem, (Norw.,) Capt. Olsen, from New York, arrived at Portishead to-day.

Bark Madagascar, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arrived at Hongkong to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES ANDRUSS BUILDING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Charles Andruss Building Company of 156 Fifth Avenue show liabilities of $9,402, nominal assets of $1,500, and actual assets of $500.

FREDERICK LOSCHE.—Frederick Losche, wholesale dealer in dairy produce, butter, and eggs at 821 Washington Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles H. Zinn. He was formerly a clerk in this line and began business for himself in 1895. Rabe & Keller, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are $4,300, of which $3,300 is to the assignee, and nominal assets of $2,500 in accounts.

PUBLISHING FIRM FAILS.

Carson & Simpson of Philadelphia File Assignment in This City.

Joseph D. Carson, trading as Carson & Simpson, publishers in Philadelphia, filed an assignment in this city yesterday to Francis Shunk Brown of Philadelphia. The deed was sworn to in Philadelphia on Feb. 19. Mr. Carson is seventy years old, and has been in business many years, and had branch offices in this city, Chicago, Boston, and other cities. A year ago creditors granted him an extension of a year, and he was unable to meet the payment. His statement then showed liabilities of $80,000 and assets of $70,000.

The New York office is at 82 West Broadway. The manager there said yesterday that the assignment was made to straighten out the tangle which Mr. Simpson, the former partner, got the firm in before he went out of the firm a year and a half ago. The firm published educational works.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The liabilities of the publishing firm of Carson & Simpson will amount to about $40,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN MICOGRAPH COMPANY—The Arlington Company	$263
AMERICAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN COMPANY—A. D. Bailey, administrator, &c.	3,458
BARKER, Benjamin—S. H. Levy	196
BARRON, Robert M.—E. S. Frith	31
BLUME, Ferdinand C.—Omaha National Bank of Omaha, Neb.	3,807
BARTELS, John F.—M. E. Kull and another	117
BENZECRY, Benjamin—M. Falk and others	82
BLOODGOOD, Katherine—Etta G. Du Font	50
BONAGUR, Vincent—F. E. Eckenroth and another	61
BRODER, Bertha—A. Plaut and another.	231
BURKE, Francis St. John—Frank Pfeffer, costs	38
BUSTANOBY, Andre—F. Crotte	28
CASSELBURY, Jacob R.—Thomas Rosenblum	188
CITY OF NEW YORK—Sarah Geraghty, executrix	241
COLES, William F.—Amos Shirley	97
DIX, Edward—E. S. Munson	21
DE WITT, Robert—Sonn Brothers Company	223
DEAN, Gerard Q.—D. Hines	418
FORSLEY, William—A. Sedgloft	119
FREEDMAN, Robert S.—William H. Gray	57
FALIHEE, John J., and Henry Spencer—Dimock & Fink Company	106
FINE, Morris—A. Stork	12
GALE, Thomas K., as President, &c.—T. B. Hendershot	1,764
GAMBITZ, Abraham L.—S. C. Weinberg	245
GREENFIELD, Nelson, and August Sarli —The Exporters' Association of America	245
HALCYON HOTEL COMPANY—Halcyon Land Company	8,831
HALLHEIMER, Max—I. Henderson	49
HARRIS, Solomon—B. Margolis	254
HARRIS, R. Duncan—E. Burdsall	1,043
HARRIS, Joseph L.—Robert Bacon	1,927
HAMMEL, Abraham—C. Rohe	198
HANDY, Fannie C., administratrix—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	88
HOFFMAN, Flora—Joseph Beck and another	138
KIRBY, Miles—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	89
KLEMENS, Charles A.—F. Loeffler	357
KOCH, Adolph—Annie Straus	376
LICHTMAN, Nathan—William P. Baker Company	62
LIVOR, Felicia—The Union Trust Company, trustee	12
LIEPERTSHAUSEN, George—J. W. Kahn	331
MARSHALL, Oliver W.—C. S. Smith	271
MAYER, Edgar A.—Pianophone Company.	25
MALONEY, William—H. Spear and another	157
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. W. Donnelly, costs	99
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Oscar L. Weingarten	344
NOLZE, Richard, and Virginia Philipe—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	1,549
PORTER, F. Dwight—E. A. Bayles	761
PENCHEON, John H.—F. H. Leggett and others	51
REYNOLDS, James—T. J. Conwell	20
ROGERS, James—Twelfth Ward Bank, costs	84
RATCLIFFE, Edward J.—F. B. House and others	82
SCHMIDT, Katerina—J. Sondheim	153
SINGER, Frederick—E. E. Kleiner and another	93
STEGER, Robert W.—C. E. Anderson	25
SCHWELTMANN, Celia M.—S. Galle and another	507
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —A. Epner, by guardian	661
TIPPING, Edward—D. Hahnenfeld	167
TOWNSEND, Rachel P. and Frank B.—Rosalie Schoenberger, executrix, &c., costs.	295
WEINER, Abraham—C. Solonei	39
WHITE, John J.—H. B. Uris	65
WIESE, William—J. B. Hagenbuchle, costs	77
WOLFERTZ, Frederick—C. Bernhard	67

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	47⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.72½
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 39¼c; No. 2 yellow, 39¼c; No. 2 oats, 25⅛@25⅜c; No. 2 white, 27½@30c; No. 3 white, 27@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 53c; good feeding barley, 40@46c; fair to choice malting, 48@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.57@$1.57½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.58@$1.59; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per barrel, $14.05@$14.10; lard, per 100 lb, $7.40@$7.42½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@$7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Public interest in cotton was conspicuous by its absence yesterday, and scarcely any attempt was made to bring about a rally from the late ½c decline, notwithstanding the fact that the crop movement for the day fell short of expectations and the early English market news reflected a change for the better in sentiment abroad. On first sales prices worked up 2@8 points, with the market showing fair stability. Covering by pit shorts as a matter of precaution led to a further rise of 3@4 points immediately following the call, but investment support was not tempted in by the bullish news above mentioned, and the public in general appeared to have given cotton up for the time being as a dangerous, uncertain market. In the last half hour the local market for futures was weak under German bear selling and pressure from the "talent." The close was barely steady, with prices unchanged to 7 points net lower. Spot cotton closed easy, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8 15-16c for middling upland and 9 15-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 2,700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Mobile easy, unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah steady, ⅛c lower, at 8¾c; Charleston, nominal, 8¾c asked; Wilmington firm, ⅛c lower, at 8¾c; Norfolk steady, ⅛c lower, at 8⅞c; Baltimore nominal, 1-16c lower, at 9c; Augusta firm, quoted at 9c; St. Louis dull, 1-16c lower, at 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.60	8.61	8.51	8.51@8.53
April	8.64	8.65	8.54	8.52@8.53
May	8.66	8.68	8.57	8.57@8.58
June	8.68	8.67	8.55	8.55@8.56
July	8.67	8.70	8.58	8.58@8.59
August	8.38	8.39	8.28	8.28@8.29
September	7.97	7.97	7.90	7.89@7.90
October	7.80	7.81	7.75	7.76@
November	7.72	7.73	7.66	7.66@7.67
December	7.67	7.70	7.63	7.63@7.64

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Spot Cotton—Fair demand; prices 1-16d higher; American middling fair, 5 17-32d; good middling, 5¼d; middling, 5 3-32d; low middling, 4 29-32d; good ordinary, 4 21-32d; ordinary, 4 13-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 11,600 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 800 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 61-64@4 62-64d sellers; March-April, 4 61-64d sellers; April-May, 4 60-64@4 61-64d sellers; May-June, 4 60-64d buyers; June-July, 4 59-64@4 60-64d sellers; July-August, 4 58-64@4 59-64d sellers; August-September, 4 49-64@4 50-64d sellers; September, 4 49-64@4 50-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 28-64d sellers; October-November, 4 22-64@4 23-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat had a steadier and more active opening yesterday on a better class of cables than had been looked for, and the sales showed an advance of ¼@⅜c. Subsequent business increased this advance to ⅝c above the final figures of the previous day. The general tendency of the market was upward, on the stimulation of rather bullish weather news from the West, and on reports of the appearance of the fly generally in the wheat fields to an extent forbidding extermination. Several States were said to be thus threatened. The market closed dull on the basis of 79¾c, elevator, car lots; differences, free on board, for export, No. 2 red, same, ⅝c over May; No. 1 Northern, spot, 7⅞c over May, new; No. 1 hard, spot, 11⅛c over May; No. 1 Northern, New York, spot, 5c over May, new; No. 2 hard, New York, 4½c over May. No. 2 hard, Chicago, 1¼c over May; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 3c over May; No. 1 hard Spring, to arrive, 10c over May; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, spot, 4⅝c over May; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot, ½c over May; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, spot, 11¼c over May.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Closing: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; May, 73¾c; July, 72¼c; No. 2 hard, 71¼@72¾c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 38¼c; May, 38⅜c; July, 39@39¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26c; May, 28c; July, 25½c; No. 2 white, 29c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 6.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 74⅜c; May, 74⅝c; July, 75⅝@75¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅜@70⅜c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., March 6.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅜@70⅝c; May, 76¼c; July, 77c. Corn—37¼c; May, 38¼c. Oats—26¼@26½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 75¼@76c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼@73½c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 52c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, f.o.b., 40@52c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.60@$19.50, spot and to-arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORN-MEAL—Dull; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@95c. FEED—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $17.25@$17.50, sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $16.75@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$20.50; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $23; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oil meal, $23.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat— March				70¼
May	79 15-16	80½	79⅝	79⅝
July	79 5-16	79⅝	79¼	79¼
Corn— May	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46¼
July				45

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat— March	74⅜	74 9-16	74	74
May	75⅞	76¼	75⅝	75⅝
Corn— March	39 9-16	39 11-16	39¼	39¼
May	41	41 3-16	40⅝	40⅝
Oats— March	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
May	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Dull; mess, $14@$14.50; family, $15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Steady, $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 190 lb, 7¼@7⅝c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 140 lb, 7⅜c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

535—The American Sugar Refining Company, petitioner, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Motion to fix day for argument on return to rule to show cause submitted by Thomas H. Clark in behalf of counsel and return to rule assigned for argument on the 18th inst.

162—Railroad Equipment Company, appellant, vs. Southern Railway Company et al.—Argument continued by Leon Jouroiman and W. A. Henderson for the appellees and concluded by Tully R. Cornish for the appellants.

166—Pennsylvania Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. City of Chicago et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

165—Brown E. Manzanares & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. Francisco Chavez, 2d, and 247—Browne & Manzanares Company, appellant, vs. Francisco Chavez, 2d.—Argued by B. N. Rodey for the defendant in error and appellee and submitted by W. B. Childers for the plaintiff in error and appellant.

168—The Homer R. Ramsdell Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.—Argued by William H. Harris for the plaintiff in error and by Edward K. Jones for the defendant in error.

166—Frank X. Werling et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Emily E. Ingersoll et al.—Argued by Howard M. Knapp for the plaintiffs in error and submitted by W. M. Springer for the defendants in error.

Call for Thursday: 160, 171, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, (and 180 and 181,) and 183.

Calendars for Thursday, March 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

118—Arlington Mfg. Co. vs. Norwich Union Ins. Co.
120—John C. Seager Co. vs. 1,116½ Bags of Sugar.
123—Harrell vs. Con. I. Works.
125—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Co.
127—Sproull vs. Pratt & Whitney Co.
128—Brickell vs. Mayor, &c.
134—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. vs. McLaury.
136—Mullin vs. U. S., &c.
137—In re Lorillard.
141—Craig vs. Steam Tug Victoria.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

28—N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
59—White Star Tow Co. vs. Scow Nonesuch.
67—Parsons vs. Patterson.
84—Falls of Kettle Co. vs. U. S. & Australia S. S. Co.
85—Norwich & N. Y. Prop. Co. vs. Tug W. E. Ferguson.
89—Bignell vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 162, 605, 67, 643, 622, 92, 82.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

36—De Sisto vs. Stimmel.
53—In re Jerome Av., Haynes vs. McCarty.)
10—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
25—Jones vs. Mayor, &c.
34—Bush vs. Coler.
36—O'Neill vs. McMullen.
42—Wotton vs. De Reau
24—In re Douglas.
47—Baylis vs. Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.
52—In re Brown.
53—Isaacs vs. Lane.
66—Gildea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
67—Welgley vs. Kneeland.
71—Church vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co.
73—Conn. Trust & Safe Deposit Co. vs. Wead.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Well vs. Weil.
2—Greenblatt vs. Greenblatt.
3—Hedges vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Duffy vs. same.
5—Meyer vs. Union Ry. Co.
6—Field vs. Heinrichs.
7—Field vs. Barnett.
8—City of New York vs. Schnugg.
9—Clarkson vs. Barry.
10—In re Webster Av.
11—In re Childs.
12—Stephens vs. Rogers.
13—Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co. vs. Flynn.
14—Zimmerman vs. Meyrowitz.
15—Hunt vs. Cosgriff.
16—Rosenberg vs. Heidelberg.
17—Foley vs. Cunningham.
18—Newborg vs. Ebling.
19—Albert vs. Albert.
20—In re Weide.
21—McCreedy vs. Duryea.
22—Hertzel vs. Dowling.
23—Aschner vs. Hahn.
24—Fleischman vs. Fleischman.
25—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
26—In re Schneider.
27—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Assn.
28—Focke vs. Raynor.
29—Rhodes vs. Lewin.
30—In re Mulhern.
31—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Bowly.
32—Scheuermann vs. Scheuermann.
33—Conant vs. Flower.
34—In re 182d St.
35—Garrel vs. Goslin.
36—Lubitz vs. Lubitz.
37—Secor vs. Goslin.
38—Crownfield vs. Engelhardt.
39—Marks vs. Levy.
40—Weil vs. Hoffman.
41—Mayor, &c., vs. Hoffman.
42—Levin vs. Hoffman.
43—Moses vs. Hoffman.
44—Friedman vs. Hoffman.
45—Moschkowitz vs. Moschkowitz.
46—Levenson vs. Baker.
47—Wickers vs. People's Ind. Rice Milling Co.
48—Frosky vs. Parker.
49—Leary vs. Abbe.
50—Ehmann vs. Wolfrath.
51—Fusco vs. Fusco.
52—In re Jardine.
53—Goldnick vs. Pfortner.
54—Pratt & Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
55—Lynch vs. Lynch.
56—Barde vs. Habicht.
57—Carret vs. Habicht.
58—Weston vs. Faulkner.
59—Ward vs. Ward.
60—In re Ward.
61—Jenkins vs. Humboldt Library.
62—Blumenstiel vs. Fleitman.
63—In re Merrill.
64—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Jackson.
65—Frothingham vs. Satterlee.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

2—Lynes vs. Parker.
825—Southmayd vs. Delano.
826—Thomason vs. Noble. Demurrers.
1563—Spire vs. Spare.
1568—Neilson vs. Pneumatic Torpedo Con. Co.
1571—Ringler vs. Newman.
1574—Oliver vs. Ross.
1576—19th Ward Bank vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
1577—Shaw vs. Meagher
1584—Falvey vs. Woolner. Preferred causes.
2269—Delafield vs. Sayles.
2811—Thacher vs. Thacher.
2422—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Feltner.
2815—Reade vs. Collins. General calendar.
1850—Farnan vs. Macdonald.
1436—Foote vs. Lueres.
1303—Conlon vs. Abelman.
1517—Kriete vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1518—Schultz vs. same.
1461—Manafra vs. Manafra.
1450—Buckler vs. McClenahan.
2175—Dornbusch vs. Costello.
2300—Machener vs. Ferguson.
2284—Stein vs. Mottole.
1574—Toronyai vs. Toronyai.
1885—Gartaganis vs. Kazis.
1898—Koerber vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1899—Chisolm vs. Eisenhuth.
1908—Baruch vs. Baruch.
1948—Vickerman vs. Henschel.
1944—Swenson vs. Cass Realty Co.
1967—Hammond vs. Gwacher.
1174—Bass vs. Baldwin.
1115—Berwind vs. Cummings.
1240—Epstein vs. Lightstone.
1240—Cummins vs. Boland.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

7916—Goldberg vs. Stern.
2618—Goldberg vs. Stern
9180—Gatling vs. Central Spar Verein.
7774—Brady vs. Mount Morris Bank.
9733—Scott vs. Gallon.
9238—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Hall.
9771—Hotaling vs. Baldwin.
9779—Patrick vs. Cleary
9565—Capo vs. L. I. Brewery.
9566—Blanchett vs. Dora.
9732—Marks vs. City of New York.
9177—Lenehan vs. Smith.
2409—Montgomery vs. Durant.
2434—Scott vs. Timroth.
2410—Tamplin vs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. Company.
2463—Dempsey vs. Owens.
2466—McGloin vs. Met. St. R. R. Company.
2538—Forenzo vs. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Company.
2544—Forenzo vs. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2667.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII, Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

Inquest—9976—City of N. Y. vs. Parks.
7553—Laguttata vs. Chisholm.
1946—De La Vergne Mach. Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
8063—City of New York vs. Baird.
7706—Hamilton Union Ry. Co. vs.
2341—Cornell vs. Standard Oil Co.
6170—Kettle vs. Turi.
8324—Trempeter vs. Joseph.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Alexander Thompson.
Robert I. Tighe.
Henry Grube.
Margaret Triumpfheller.
Rosetta Wolff.
Catharine E. Stanley.
William Schano.
Adolph James.
Nicholas M. Reinhart.
John McQuade.
Frederick Goetz.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1643—Anna Aaron. 1642—Mary Young.
1647—George Phillipi, Jr.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

3437—Mostkoff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1193—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1781—Gilroy vs. Union Ry. Co.
3438—Raffo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1683—Gori vs. Healey.
826—Smith vs. Consol. Gas Co.
929—Squilanto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1818—Cronk vs. Williams.
340—Kohn vs. Heyman.
861—Wolff vs. Briner.
936—Warren vs. Blaney
1778—Repper vs. Wetterau.
3740—Fuess vs. Montanye Wells Co.
1099—Vassener vs. Kapper.
3998½—Serra vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3804—Ginuto vs. Passalacqua.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, March 11.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2746.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges and Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train for the People.

1—James Lynch.
2—William King, alias William Barnes.
3—Alfred Lowe.
4—Vincenzo Blanconti.
5—Frederick B. Wilbur
6—Luther H. Bailey.
7—Henry Brabant.
Charles Williams.
8—Charles Williams.
9—John Harrigan.
10—William T. Stockdale.
11—Frank Kroegel, John Fetzner.
12—George Darrow, otherwise called Dorsey Doyle.
13—Nicola Stenta.
14—Constanzo Cugini.
15—Frank Toohey.
16—James Wilson, John Murray.
17—John B. Lamson, Daniel Casey.
18—Frank Bennacasi. Pleadings.
1—Henry Schnaars.
2—James W. Ford, Daniel J. Murphy.
3—James Hughes.
4—Frederick Burlingame.
5—Hugh Duncan, Edward Kelly.
6—James Higgins.
7—James Harris.
8—Walter Scott.
9—Charles Fisher.
10—Edward Gorman.
11—Frederick C. Mannering.
12—Charles Brown.
13—Louis Rabinowitz.
14—Christopher Donovan
15—Aaron E. Katz.
16—Gabrillo L. Schutte.
17—Frank J. Hopkins, alias Howard J. Smithers.
18—William Schrader.
19—Angela Russo, Vincenzo Schiofo.
20—Wolf Sternberg.
21—John Hogan.
22—Henry Werner, John Bernstein.
23—Charles M. Hyman.
24—Nemiah Slater.
25—Frank J. Connelly.
26—William Green.
27—Anton Hilmer.
28—James Simmons.
29—Raphael Prata.
30—Anthony Devine.
31—Samuel Greenberg.
32—William Moore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—Bernard Rosenfeld.
2—Richard Butler.
3—Alexander Burns.
4—John Ryan, William Mulligan.
5—Harry Williams.
6—Henry McDonald.
7—Joseph Lamberson.
8—Otto Keller, John Young.
9—Harry Cohen.
10—Adam McKenzie.
11—Oscar L. Daly.
12—Michael Gannon.
13—Annie Michaelis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Edward Rause.
2—Grace Thompson, Oliver Thompson.
3—James E. Burby.
4—Michael Carlissi.
5—John W. Austin, Jacob Schwab, Barnett Silverman, Hyman Levine.
6—Elizabeth Fitzgerald.
7—Samuel Kempler.
8—George Lewis, Oscar Freeman, Michael Harris.
9—Ettie Warner.
10—William H. Vetter.
11—Adolph De Nunzio, Moretti Nunzio.
12—William H. Dix.
13—Harris Sloom.
14—Frank J. Roosevelt.
15—Lena Wolf.
16—William G. Davis, Charles Grady.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—Charles Becker.
2—Edward Berger.
3—Nathan Goldiner.
4—Thomas J. Fanning.
5—Michael Angone.
6—Arthur Friebel.
7—Nathaniel Hutton.
8—George Rouse.
9—Peter Cassinelli.
10—William Gully.
11—Lottie Frieze.
12—Harry Howard.
13—Jesse Suffold.
14—Louis Muller.
15—David Schleicher.
16—William C. Anderson.
17—John Donnelly.
18—Edward J. Collins.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Mary C. Barnes vs. Adolph Weiss et al.—James J. Nealis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Breese—Charles W. West, Wesselman vs. Cohn—Arthur D. Truax.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

25—Bell vs. Con. Gas.
101—Hudson vs. Erie R. R.
103—Layton vs. McConnell.
117—Town of Goshen vs. Smith.
138—Hall vs. Town of Oyster Bay.
139—Zeisz vs. American Wringer Co.
140—Mohlmann Co. vs. McKane.
141—Tuttle Co. vs. Kolb.
142—Fogarty vs. Wanamaker.
143—McDonald B. H. R. R.
145—Strubbe vs. Kings Co. Trust Co.
146—Leeds vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
147—Zarkowski vs. Schreier.
148—Waite vs. Abora.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Stover, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

6116—People ex rel. Stone vs. Dalton.
7392—Wilson vs. Magee.
3472—Pescher vs. L. I. Electric Co.
1004—Smith vs. City of New York.
3814—Thompson vs. Con Ice Co., et al.
4630—Fitzgerald vs. B H. R. R.
4633—Cohen vs. same.
4636—Jacek vs. King.
4655—Frischman vs. B H. R. R.
4684—Cullen vs. Reber.
8877—Travell vs. Bannerman
8319—Donoprio vs. Weldman Cooperage.
9036—Ahrens vs. Timm.
9066—Cosgrove vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
8907—Erni vs. O'Brien.
9085—Spellett vs. O'Connor.
8989—Daybill vs. Hart.
9072—Kelly vs. City of New York.
9090—Saffen vs. same.
8721—Wyman vs. Walton
4045—Alexander vs. B'klyn H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4682—Odanhelm vs. Arbuckle.
4683—Bosch vs. B. Q.
4684—Reilly vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4691—Roeder vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4693—Schlatenberg vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
4694—Lumley vs. B. Heights R. R.
4696—Teague vs. B. Heights R. R.
4697—Huy½hes vs. Seacomb.
4698—Minzer vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
4700—Woods vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4701—Schneider vs. B. Heights R. R.
4702—Harris vs. Union Railway.
4705—Torchia vs. B. Heights R. R.
4707—Rosen vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4106—O'Rorke vs. B. Heights R. R.
4051—Larney vs. O'Brien
2740—Brandes vs City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4744.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

561—Prestera vs. Boucher.
1058—Central Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. N. Y. West. Water Co.
1200—McBride vs. Powers and another.
1124—Melggs vs. Hoagland.
1233—Bystrom vs. Moodey.
1322—Tarla, an infant, vs. Tarla.
270—Eberstein vs. Mills et al.
1255—Hornbostel vs. City of N. Y.
1131—McNeil vs. Sun Bldg. Mut. L. Assn.
360—Garvey vs. N. Y. Bldg. L. Bkg. Co.
588—Dwyer vs. Nash.
864—Braun vs. Ritter and another.
1360—Kenny vs. Kenny.
1338—Padreshefsky vs. Walton, Sheriff.
1165—Eckerson vs. the Bank for Savings.
1389—Sprague vs. Clark et al.
967—Waring vs. Waring.
1170—Ives et al. vs. Ives et al.
1031—Gillen vs. Gillen.
1026—Vigilante vs. Scarpati et al.
1305—Allaire vs. Allaire.
1291—Robinson and another, recr., vs. Campbell et al.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Criminal calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. John-son vs. Same vs. Morton. Same vs. Gooley.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Civil calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

584—Remsen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
641—Edison Elec. Illg. Co. vs. Larkin.
490—Trapp vs. Halter.
673—Zummo vs. Rometo.

SURROGATE'S COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—The will of James Thompson.

The accounting in estate of Harriet P. Bisco, Grace M. Adee, John Eadie, (2 proceedings;) John B. Hendrickson, Michael O'Brien, Maria B. Pundt, Sarah Kearsley, William M. Greve, Henry Lohman, Smith Powell, John Eadie, (2 proceedings;) Catharine M. Steuber, Andrew Horn, and William Helmer.

The estate of Louis Bellmer, Peter Van Ness Husted, Albert Baluka, and Denis F. Dunne.

The guardianship of Ella L. Pope et al.

The transfer tax of Martina H. Lynde, Francis R. Munree, Lemuel W. Bemell, Grace L. Blossom, Mary E. Bradley, John F. Remmey, Cornelius S. Robertson, John Pettit, Patrick Meade, Wallace W. Williams, Balthasar Gilbig, Mary Reid, and Elizabeth Nickel.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 16—The will of James Benson.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Brooklyn Mutual Building and Loan Association vs. Sones and others—Frank D. Dickey, to sell. Merritt vs. Martin and others—William H. Greene, to compute. Vicarii vs. Martin and others—William H. Greene, to compute. Co-operative Building Bank vs. Finkelstein—William H. Greene, to compute. East New York Savings Bank vs. Longhurst—W. D. Niper, to compute. Whitlock and another vs. Whitlock and others—Moses J. Harris, to sell. Roberts vs. Shult and others—A. F. Van Thun, to compute. Eberle vs. Krebs and another—John Brunnemer, to compute.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND COUNTY—Garretson, J.—Wednesday, March 7, 1901.

13—Boccia vs. The S. I. Midland R. R. Co.
19—Hamilton vs. City of New York.
24—Stevens vs. S. I. Electric R. R. Co
25—Grosjean vs. Gallo-way.
30—Frake vs. Mundy.
32—Vanderbilt vs. Barde.
34—Hundemann vs. S. I. Midland R. R. Co.
35—Helgers vs. Same.
36—McGuire vs. Rosenberg.
37—Humfers vs. Turner.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY J. STUART, plaintiff, against SANFORD S. GOWDEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,921, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 129 West 136th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and thirty-one feet and six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of the Seventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with the Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same fifteen feet and six inches; thence southerly again parallel with the Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1901.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

137th Street.

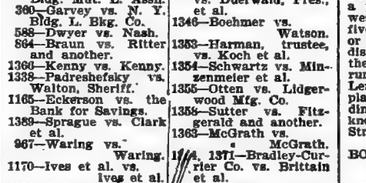

138th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, is $14,149.16, with interest from February 4th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $232 and interest.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

f18-2aw5wM&Th&mh13

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JULIA EDGAR, Le Roy Edgar, Daniel Edgar, Newbold Edgar, and Hermann H. Cammann, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel M. Edgar, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY S. CLARK, individually, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant three hundred and three feet and eight inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-one feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block; parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-one feet and four inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 152 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Seventy-sixth Street.

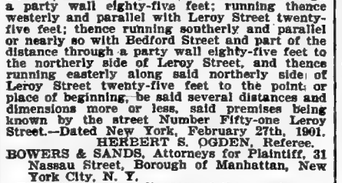

Approximate of lien, to satisfy which property is to be sold, is $21,173.61, with interest thereon from January 28th, 1901; expenses of action, $348.87, with interest thereon from February 8th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of the taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $4,046.81 and interest.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1901.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

Strong & Cadwalader, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f14-2aw5wTh&S&mh7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA EDGAR, Le Roy Edgar, Daniel Edgar, Newbold Edgar, and Hermann H. Cammann, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel M. Edgar, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY S. CLARK, individually, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant three hundred and three feet and eight inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-one feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block; parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-one feet and four inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 152 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Seventy-sixth Street.

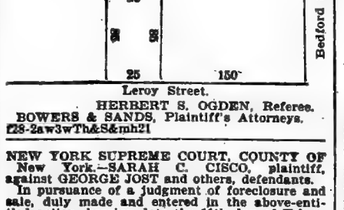

Approximate of lien, to satisfy which property is to be sold, is $21,173.61, with interest thereon from January 28th, 1901; expenses of action, $348.87, with interest thereon from February 8th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of the taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $4,046.81 and interest.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1901.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

Strong & Cadwalader, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f14-2aw5wTh&S&mh7

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELAIDE WHITE, plaintiff, against ELIZA EVELYN WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on February 28, 1901, the undersigned, the referee appointed in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 26, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the following described premises, directed by the said judgment to be sold.

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the part of the property belonging to the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, surveyed by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, December, 1830, as Lot Number 115, and bounded easterly in front by Fifth Avenue, westerly in the rear by Lot 122 on said map; southerly by Lot 114 on said map; northerly by Lot 116 on said map. Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty-one (51) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the place of beginning, subject, however, to two certain party wall agreements, one dated November 1, 1845, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 324, the other dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325, also subject to a certain sewer agreement, dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325; subject also to two leases affecting different parts of the said premises, one to the McKinley Publishing Company, which will expire May 1, 1901, the other to the Potter & Putnam Company, which will expire May 1, 1902, said premises being known as No. 74 Fifth Avenue. Title to be guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to the purchaser.

The following is a diagram of the property:

14th Street.

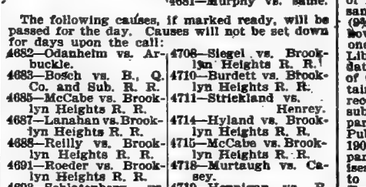

13th Street.

New York, February 28, 1901.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Wall Street, New York City. mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh25&26.

NO. 51 LEROY STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM M. RYAN, Plaintiff, against MARIE C. SMITH and another, Defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward (and located in Section 2, Block 583, on the Land Map,) of the City of New York, with the buildings thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Leroy Street distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Leroy Street with the westerly line of Bedford Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-five feet; running thence westerly and parallel with Leroy Street twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-five feet to the northerly side of Leroy Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly side of Leroy Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be all of several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known by the street Number Fifty-one Leroy Street.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1901.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

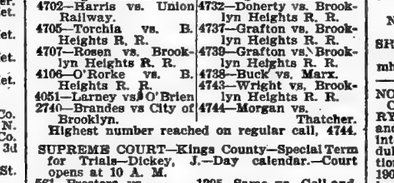

Leroy Street.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. f28-2aw3wTh&S&mh21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH C. CISCO, plaintiff, against GEORGE JOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, in

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 23d St., cor. Waldorf-Astoria. | 202 5th Av., cor. 28th St.
489 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

INVESTMENTS.
St. Paul & Duluth 2d M. 5% due 1917.
Canada Southern 2d M. 5% due 1913
Green Bay & Western "A" Income Bonds.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
Bankers,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
Send for our new Book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Mailed free.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway & 30th St.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1900.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1900, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 104, 1060, 459, 791, 269, 351, and 881 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1901, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM TARBOUS, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ROCH. GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
BONDS AND STOCK
DEALT IN.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS,
28 BROAD ST., New York.

OGDEN GAS 5% BONDS
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

SINGER MFG. CO.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

61 WILLIAM STREET.
(Will remove about May 1st to Atlantic Building, cor. of Wall & William Sts.)
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
JOHN L. RIKER, 1st Vice-President. L. M. JONES, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM CARPENDER, 2d Vice-President. BENJ. STRONG, JR., Asst Secretary.
Depository; Trustee; Executor; Guardian; Registrar; Agent.
Allows interest on deposits subject to draft.
Capital, $1,500,000.
Surplus, $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Carpender,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
D. Crawford Clark,	C. D. Leverich,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	Anton A. Raven,
Andrew H. Green,	L. V. F. Randolph,
John F. Halsted,	John L. Riker,
Clifford A. Hand,	Otto Sartorius,
Charles R. Henderson,	Wm. Schall, Jr.,
Wm. H. Hollister,	John W. Simpson,
Wm. B. Isham,	Francis S. Smithers,
Martin Joost,	Frederick Sturges,
W. R. T. Jones,	Alfred Wagstaff.

Over $500 a Week Profit.
FROM THIS ZINC MINE
We have just secured option on the famous Markenpax Mine, located right in the outskirts of Joplin. It has been in process of development for over a year, and is the biggest strike in several months. This is the kind of mine Eastern promoters buy and capitalize for $200,000 to $300,000. It won't pay big profits on such capital, but it will pay big dividends on the owner's price of $20,000, to which must be added our commission of $2,000.

$22,000 Will Buy It.
It is clearing over $500 a week now, with only eight men working single shifts, and its output can easily be doubled. Details on application, but no option given unless buyers are on the ground and mean business. Terms of sale: One-third down, balance within 90 days.

THE LYON INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Successor to The Lyon & Leddy Company.
JOPLIN, MO.

TO HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.,
DATED JANUARY 1, 1900.
The undersigned Agent, under the Debentures above referred to, desire under authority of said Debentures to expend the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in the purchase of Debentures of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.
Sealed offers of said Debentures may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before MARCH 11TH, 1901.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agent,
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, First Vice President.
New York, February 19th, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:

James H. Breslin,	Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon,	Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen,	Harry F. Morse,
	Morgan J. O'Brien.

HUGHES & LANGLEY,
Investment Securities, Agents, Brokers, Appraisers, Mortgage Loans, Insurance and Real Estate.
30 East 42d St.
(Telephone, 4469 38th St.)
10,000 shares United States Steel Co.'s Capital Stock for sale at par, $5.00 per share, by Hughes & Langley, Fiscal Agents of the Company for this State.
5,500 shares Gilt-Edged Industrial Securities (6% preferred stock) for sale at par, $100.00 per share.

Monett, Mo., March 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Bonds of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri, Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive, issued March 20th, 1890, for $500.00 each, payable March 20th, 1910, optional after ten years from date, that the said Bonds are hereby called for payment and the holders of the said bonds or any of them are hereby required to present them at the Bank of Monett, Monett, Mo., April 1st, 1901, from which date interest upon said Bonds will cease.
By order of Board of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri.
J. S. FARROW, President.
D. S. BREECE, Secretary.

Denver and Southwestern Railway Company
General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to Three P. M. of the 15th day of March, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $8,543.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, March 6, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
19 Liberty Street.
New York, Feb. 21st, 1901.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 19 Liberty St., on THURSDAY, March 7, 1901.
Polls opened 12 M. and closed 1 P. M.
A. E. MILLER, Secy.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to authorize an extension of the business and powers and rights of said corporation so that the purposes of the said corporation shall be as follows:
To construct or aid in the construction and equipment of rapid transit railroads in the City of New York authorized by Chapter Four of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and its amendments, the putting the same in operation, and the use, maintenance, and operation thereof; also, for the purpose of manufacturing, purchasing, selling, and dealing in all real estate and materials and supplies or other personal property useful in connection with the construction or operation of such rapid transit railroads; also, to purchase, hold, and deal in the stock and bonds of any other corporation or corporations organized to conduct or operate such railroads; also, to buy, manage, own, improve, deal in, and sell any real estate or personal property whatsoever.
Dated New York, March 6th, 1901.
(Signed) AUGUST BELMONT,
WM. A. READ,
JAMES JOURDAN,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,
G. W. YOUNG,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JOHN PEIRCE.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & South Atlantic Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 63 Wall St., New York, on March eighteenth, 1901, for the purpose of organization and such other business and proceedings as might lawfully be done and transacted at that time.
Books are now open at the office of Sheffer, Rannis & Co., No. 63 Wall St., New York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.
JOHN P. LAFLIN,
STUART SCOTT,
W. R. RANNIE,
ALLEN R. SHEFFER,
Z. T. VINSON, Incorporators.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of this company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Connecticut, on the 13th day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and taking action on such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, March 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on the day following the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, or any adjournment thereof.
ALBERT FRENCH,
New York, February 26, 1901. Secretary.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED.
An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's office, 31 Nassau Street, New York, on Thursday, March 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. R. H. EGGLESTON, Secretary.

Dividends.

International Paper Company,
30 Broad Street, New York.
12th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
Feb. 27th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable April 1, 1901, to Preferred Stockholders of record of March 15, 1901.
Checks will be mailed.
Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of March, 1901, and reopen April 1, 1901. E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

The Havana-American Company,
No. 1,322 Avenue A, New York City.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 5.
The Board of Directors of The Havana-American Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after March 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 11th, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on March 11th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on March 16th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed.
SOL ROSENER, Secretary.
March 6th, 1901.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Eighth Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 8) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares, out of the earnings, payable March 15th to holders of record March 8th.
The transfer books will be closed Friday, March 8th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened March 15th at 10 o'clock.
Checques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
March 1st, 1901. Transfer Agent.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Fourth Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 4 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable April 15th to holders of record April 5th.
The transfer books will be closed on Friday, April 5th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened April 15th at 10 o'clock.
Checques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
March 1st, 1901. Transfer Agent.

Eden Musee American Co. (Limited.)
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. has been declared payable on March 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record of March 7th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from March 6th to March 17th, 1901.
FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary.
March 5, 1901.

International Elevating Company.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of the International Elevating Company on March 15th to stockholders of record. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M Friday, March 8th, and reopen at 10 A. M Monday, March 18th, 1901.
C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.
March 6, 1901.
Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, for many years Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is this day admitted as partner in our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris, resident in New York.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO. Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.

CARLEY, ROSENGARTEN & CARLEY

Efforts to Arrange Their Affairs So that Business May Be Resumed.

Efforts are still making by James C. Lenney of Lenney & Donavan, attorney for Carley, Rosengarten & Carley, Consolidated Exchange brokers, so to arrange the financial affairs of the firm that business may be resumed and the filing of bankruptcy papers averted. Mr. Lenney stated yesterday that the plan was, if possible, to turn the business over to the creditors who will release the firm of its obligations and then to continue the business much as a co-operative company for the benefit of all the creditors. Already 95 per cent. of the creditors have signed a composition deed consenting to such an arrangement, and if the remaining 5 per cent. can be induced to sign, the plan will become operative. Otherwise the firm will go into bankruptcy.
Among the largest creditors of the firm are G. Edwin Jones, who recently failed; J. F. Kenny & Co. and Fuller, Tilton & Co. of Boston, and Lamson Brothers & Co. and P. Were of Chicago. All these have expressed their approval of the suggested plan.
Mr. Lenney explains that the difficulties of the firm were precipitated by the failure some time ago of Francis D. Carley, many people withdrawing their accounts from the firm in the belief that Mr. Carley was identified with it. Later, when Mark Rosengarten failed, more withdrawals resulted. As a matter of fact, neither of these gentlemen is connected with the firm, which is made up of Marcus A. Carley, Earle E. Carley, Leon T. Rosengarten, and Francis A. Rosengarten.
The liabilities of the firm are said to be in the neighborhood of half a million. Yesterday for the first time since the present difficulties began the offices of the firm at 20 Broad Street were closed.

Lead Company's Capital Increased.
TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—Papers were filed with the Secretary of State to-day, increasing the capital stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company from $7,500,000 to $15,000,000. The preferred stock is placed at $5,000,000. The papers were signed by Homer Wise, President, and Robert S. Bussing, Secretary. The consent of the stockholders to the increase includes the signatures of John W. Bailey, owner of 4,000 shares, and J. T. Hoag, the owner of 70,994 shares.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 6	1,102,974
To date this year	58,229,287
Corresponding date last year	22,724,967

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 6	$5,390,000
To date this year	$219,535,250
Corresponding date last year	$102,077,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2½	Interns. Silver	⅝
Am. Ice	1½	Int. Steam Pump pf	1
Am. Sugar ref	1⅝	King. & Pembroke	1
Am. Tobacco pf	1	Long Island	6¾
Ann Arbor pf	1	Louis. & Nashville	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅞	Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	1⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	2⅝	Peoria & East	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	2½	St. Jos. & Gd Island	⅞
Chi., Bur & Qy	1½	St. J. & G Is. 1st pf	2⅝
Chi. & G. W. pf., A.	1	St. J. & G Is. 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Clev., Lor. & W.	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	⅞
Clev., L. & W. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	1¼
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1
Den. & Rio Gde. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	1½
Erie, 1st pf	⅞	U. S. Express	½
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Leather pf	½
Hocking Valley	⅝	Wabash	½
Hocking Val. pf.	1⅝	Wabash pf	1½
Int. Power	½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2½	Met. W. S. El C. pf.	½
Am. Malt pf	½	N. J., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2½	pf	⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref pf	1⅜	Mo., Kan. & Tex	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Nat. Salt	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Nat. Tube	1
Anaconda Copper	⅞	Nat. Tube pf	¾
Brook. Rap Transit	1¼	Norf. & West. pf	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. Ter Tr. pf	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1⅝
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading, 1st pf	1
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. So. West.	⅞
Evans. & T. H.	½	St. L. So. West. pf	⅝
Gen. Electric	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Gt. North. pf	½	Union Pacific pf	½
Int. Paper	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Central	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., Pitts., J. & M. Div. 3½s	½	con. 6s	1
Cent. R. R. & Bank Co. of Ga. 5s	2	Peo. & East Ill.	2
Chic. & E. Ill. gen		St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. Nor. 3s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn.	
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2½	6s	3

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's transactions on the Stock Exchange crossed the million-share mark. Generally the changes of consequence represented advances, though where there were merely fractional fluctuations, declines were in majority. In a few instances (Pressed Steel Car, General Electric, the smelting stocks, Tennessee Coal, and Amalgamated Copper) there were losses exceeding a full point. All the news of the day was encouraging in so far as related to general business developments. Only one possible bear factor developed—a hardening of money rates attended by the calling of loans by one of the most important banking interests of Wall Street.

Standard Oil support in the market seems for the time to be less discernible than it has been, and some Standard Oil banks are shortening sail on their loan accounts.

It may be disclosed before long that some conspicuous operators in the market have been letting go large blocks of stock during the recent buoyancy, and it is not improbable that influential among such sellers have been important millionaires of the Standard Oil contingent. In the smelting stocks, in a variety of the industrials, and notably in Amalgamated Copper, such interests have been selling by wholesale. They take profits on stocks bought weeks and months ago, when nobody else wanted to buy, and they are now only turning into cash what was within reach of their courage and their resources when practically all the rest of Wall Street was discouraged and trembling.

Consolidated Gas shares scored a further advance yesterday, and they are now well above 200. In this property it is probable that there will be early disclosure of what will be exceedingly helpful to the market value of the security. There are to be "rights," there is to be a distribution to shareholders of more than ordinary consequence. As in Consolidated Gas, so in a number of other local securities there are impending probabilities promising substantial benefits. A general consolidation of the local transit properties may now be considered more likely than hitherto.

London traded in this market yesterday to the extent of probably 70,000 shares, buying about 45,000 and selling 25,000. The buying was principally in the forenoon, and was largely of Union Pacific and Northern Pacific, with some purchases also of St. Paul and Baltimore and Ohio. Europe is no longer professionally pessimistic on American stocks.

In the first hour of trading Burlington was the feature of the market, selling up on relatively few transactions to above 150—the highest price recorded for the stock in years. Accompanying the advance were many "consolidation" rumors, one of them telling of purchases of the stock for Pennsylvania Railroad interests; another that the road is to be taken over by the Union Pacific, and still another that Burlington is to be used instead of St. Paul in a deal with Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Not one of these could be verified. In well-informed quarters they are regarded as idle stories put out for stock market effect. At the high figure much long stock came out, and the close, though well above Monday's final quotation, was somewhat heavy. The buying, however, was what the Street called good.

One of the surprises of the day was a sudden advance of nearly two points in Southern Pacific, the jump being—for Southern Pacific—on comparatively little dealing. Usually, in the case of a movement in this stock, it has taken thousands of shares to advance the issue even an eighth or a quarter. Yesterday, to everybody's surprise, less than fifteen thousand shares advanced the quotation nearly two points, though later it dropped off rather easily, almost a point. In explanation of the early rise it is pointed out that much of the hitherto floating stock has been taken off the market by the Union Pacific purchase.

The long-predicted rise in Atchison preferred stock came off yesterday when under the operations of the so-called Berwind pool, together with some speculative and investment buying largely for Western account, the stock sold up over three points to the highest price on record. At the same time the common also touched its highest figure. Absolutely no news was forthcoming to explain the movement, but buyers explained their position by saying that as a 5 per cent. stock, Atchison preferred is selling too low, while, inasmuch as the common is assured of a dividend in the near future, it also ought to appreciate.

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A drive was made against Southern Railway in the early trading in an endeavor to dislodge weak holders, but beyond breaking the price below 25 little was accomplished in the direction sought. On the decline good buying by Morgan interests appeared. For the fourth week of February the earnings of the company amounted to $703,690, a gain of $47,229. For the month the earnings were $2,768,290, an increase of $200,980.

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Two explanations were offered for the advance in Baltimore and Ohio shares—one that at present prices the stocks are too cheap and that the upward movement was brought about by leading banking interests, which have the stock for investment; another, that the rise was merely a drive against the shorts. From what can be learned, there is some truth in both theories. The acquisition of Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling has admittedly very much strengthened Baltimore and Ohio's position, while the earnings of the system continue large. On the other hand there were clear evidences of pool manipulation yesterday and of forced short covering.

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The advance in Long Island of over 6 points was on buying induced by the hopeful reference to the property made by President Cassatt of Pennsylvania in his annual report. There is seldom any Long Island stock for sale, and any demand, therefore, sends the price sharply up. This was the case yesterday; as it was the case also immediately preceding the buying for Pennsylvania control. In the Street predictions are being made that five years hence ocean steamships will be running from Montauk Point.

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Smelters' Trust stock, which lately has held strong through short covering, declined sharply, the demand from the shorts having ceased. In some parts of the Street it was suggested that the decision in the pending suit to restrain the Guggenheim consolidation may be unfavorable.

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Pool liquidation was in evidence in Pennsylvania at the high figure and in some quarters it was said the move in the stock is over for the present. A report in the Street, coming from Philadelphia, is that instead of the new stock to be offered to stockholders at par, it will not be offered at less than 125.

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One of the noticeable features of the market is the inactivity of the steel stocks, the total transactions in the entire group actually amounting to less than what ordinarily would have been a fair day's dealings in any one of the stocks.

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The statement of President Gould of Missouri Pacific that further consolidations of railway properties may be expected in the near future was one of the factors tending to the strength in the Southwestern railway group.

COPPER TRUST LIQUIDATION.

Copper Trust shares were weak yesterday. After selling around 104, they fell below 101, and closed with the barest fractional rally from the bottom. Throughout the day inside selling was on a large scale. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Lewisohn continued their plan of letting go substantial blocks of stock "on a scale."

It is disclosed that the list of shareholders of the Amalgamated Company, which about one year ago approximated 3,000 names, now includes nearly 6,000—insiders who carried the biggest blocks having largely sold out.

In yesterday's market, one inside interest sold 4,000 shares in the early trading when there was much activity in the stock, and other insiders sold more heavily. Now there is agreement in practically every quarter that the copper war's settlement is far off, that the fight has been resumed under conditions which promise even bitterer tactics than hitherto have prevailed. The final declaration of Senator Clark and his associates to assume co-operative relations with the trust is an extreme disappointment to the Amalgamated's Wall Street friends. In this connection, significance attaches to the suggestion that new litigation is about to be started in the East against the Amalgamated interests. Hitherto the lawsuits have been confined to Montana; they broaden materially when started here. Senator Clark and F. A. Heinze are reported now to be acting in concert against the trust. Upon the part of the trust, however, there seems to be no disposition to seek or consider a compromise, and the war fund proposed by Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Lewisohn (made available by a saving of $3,000,000 out of this year's dividends) may find abundant uses.

BANKS CALL LOANS.

Yesterday, for the first time in some weeks, there was substantial calling of loans by the larger banks, chief of which was the National City. At the same time it was noted with some significance that call money at one time touched as high as 3 per cent.—the highest figure in weeks. The payment on account of the Southern Pacific purchase is understood to be partly responsible for this unsettling of the market. The predictions are of an unfavorable bank statement on Saturday.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

Wall Street is at present giving more than passing consideration to that part of the annual report of President Cassatt of Pennsylvania dealing with the plans for the development of Long Island. Generally the belief is that before long it will be found that one of the incidents of this development will be the purchase of a controlling interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit by the Pennsylvania Company.
In this connection there were some very well-defined rumors in Wall Street yesterday that promised developments in Manhattan are to be disclosed in a few days. The buying of the stock yesterday was the best of any of the group.

ST. PAUL'S PROSPECTS.

Yesterday for the first time since the decision of the St. Paul Directors to issue new stock to subscribers at par there was what the Street was pleased to call "inside buying," a goodly amount of stock being taken around 153½. This was said to be in anticipation of the dividend action to be taken on March 14, when it is assured that a semi-annual 3 per cent. cash dividend will be declared.
Hints were heard yesterday that, in addition to this increase, there will be a pleasant surprise in store for the stockholders but of what nature was not suggested. One rumor took the form of still further rights. Officials of the company will not discuss the matter.

MANY POOLS IN THE MARKET.

Not for some time have so many pools been operating in the market as at the present time. There are, for instance, new pools in Baltimore and Ohio and in Louisville and Nashville, while in the Atchisons. Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific the old pools are still doing business. The Boston clique in Sugar likewise has resumed business, while in Pennsylvania there is also more or less combination work. In fact, of the conspicuous stocks it is only in the steel group, once so much the subject of pool manipulation, that at present there seems to be little or no manipulation.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the American Radiator Company was held at its office, East Orange, N. J., yesterday, when President Bond presented the financial statement and report of the business of the company. Frank O. Lowden, John L. McKinney and W. S. Russell, the Directors whose terms expired, were re-elected. The remaining Directors of the company are William T. Baker, Joseph Bond, Henry Bond, Clarence Carpenter, Ralph M. Dyar, John Fertig, William H. Hill, Charles H. Hodges, George W. Parker, John B. Pierce, Edward A. Sumner, and Clarence M. Woolley. Net profits for the year totaled $527,997. After payment of dividends a balance of $317,997 was left.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that it is understood in Boston that the headquarters of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will be transferred at once from that city to Montreal.

According to Chicago dispatches, the St. Paul Road, which for some time has been the leader in the grain movement into that city, appeared to be falling behind, being last week only third in the tonnage carried.

Stockholders of the Third National Bank of Boston to meet on April 4 to vote on the question of reducing the capital stock to $1,000,000.

Dispatches from Houghton, Mich., to the effect that it is believed there that the Chicago and Northwestern will shortly build a connection to the Copper Range Railroad, thereby shortening its route to Chicago.

Decrease of $164,330 in Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's net earnings for January, but increase of $165,382 since July 1 last.

Meeting in Chicago of the Western Trunk Lines Committee for the purpose of devising means of checking a threatened general demoralization of freight rates.

Statement that the Lake Shore could use at present from 2,000 to 3,000 more cars than it can secure.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Company called for April 4, to ratify the cancellation of its contracts previous to a liquidation of the company's affairs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.
Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for four, five, and six months. Mercantile paper, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $270,387,162; balances, $16,773,033; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $258,588.
Money on call in London 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16@3¾ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.
The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £54,000.
Spanish fours, 72½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 6.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, but business was quiet. Tractions made a good recovery. French rails were dull. Rio Tintos opened very firm, and later eased slightly. Kafirs were strong, on rumors of negotiations between Gens. Botha and Kitchener.
Three per cent. rentes, 102f. 25c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 73.40.

BERLIN, March 6.—On the Boerse to-day home funds and Americans were quiet. Canadian Pacifics fluctuated. Locals opened firm, but closed weak on realizations in view of the uncertainty of the Government's tariff policy.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son yesterday sold at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom the following securities:

50 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 162.
50 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 181½.
1 share Bank of America,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Outside stocks generally were much quieter yesterday than they had been on the earlier days of the week. Even the steel stocks showed very much smaller totals, and elsewhere also transactions were on a small scale. Practically the only group that was more active as a whole than had been the case recently were the copper stocks, several of which were traded in to a greater extent than has been usual of late. Prices were somewhat irregular, but quotations seemed more inclined to advance than to recede from current figures, and most of the day's changes appeared on the side of gains.

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UNITED STATES STEEL was irregular and relatively dull, although the total trading still amounted to a fairly large sum. The common stock was weak, while the preferred was in somewhat better demand and closed above Tuesday's price. The final sale of the common stock was made at 38¾, and showed a net loss of just 1 point, while the closing bid of 83½ for the preferred marked a net gain of a quarter of a point.

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SHEET STEEL was extremely dull, but in the matter of prices the trading in this stock closely resembled that in United States Steel. The common stock closed with a net loss of 1¼ points, at 35¾ bid, while the preferred stock closed half a point higher for the day.

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STANDARD OIL continued active and strong, and made a net gain for the day of 6 points. It sold as high as 796 and closed at 795 bid.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares, all of which sold at 19. The supply of stock at this price seemed quite large, and the stock was still offered there at the close, with 18½ bid, showing no net change for the day.

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UNION COPPER sold at 4 and 4¼ and closed at 4⅛ bid. The trading was limited to a few hundred shares.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, the total transactions in which amounted to about 1,000 shares, advanced to 21 and closed with a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

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ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION was in slightly better demand as a result of the official announcement of the plan to liquidate the company, accompanied by a statement of the assets of the company, which showed that on Feb. 1 the company had in cash over $200,000, or more than $1.25 a share. In addition, the company owns real estate upon which $50,000 was paid and upon which about $32,000 has been spent since purchased in improvements. The company also owns 109 vehicles, the sale of which will increase the amount to be distributed on the stock. In well-informed quarters it is stated that the expectation of the Directors is that the liquidation of the company's assets will yield between $2.50 and $3 a share. The special meeting of the stockholders to ratify the plan of liquidation is to be held April 4 next.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were again under some pressure, and both issues of the stock closed fractionally lower for the day.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold down to 10¼, and later recovered to 11. It closed at 10¾ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 6. Bid.	Asked.	March 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6¾	6¾	6	6½
American Bicycle pf	25¾	26½	25¾	26½
Am. Bicycle bonds	78½	80	78½	79
American Bridge	42	42¼	42	42½
American Bridge pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾
American Chicle	85½	90	85½	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33	35	33	35
American Snuff pf	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf	4¼	5	4¼	5
American Tobacco	56	62¼	56	62¼
Aberdeen Copper	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾
*British Columbia Copper	20⅝	21	20½	20¾
British Exch. 3s	99½	99¾	98¾	99¼
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¼	6	4¼	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31½	35	31½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel	103	106	103	106
Consol Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Consol Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	25	26	25	26
Consolidated Equipment	10⅜	11¼	10½	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	31	33	31	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	80	85	80	85
Denver & Southwestern	60½	63½	60	60½
Denver & S. W. pf	62¾	63½	62¾	
Denver & S. W. 5s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	92½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	5¾	6	5½	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	27¼	28	27¼	27⅝
Electric Boat	25	27	25	27
Electric Boat pf	50	53	50	53
Electric Vehicle	14	16	13	16
Electric Vehicle pf	30	36	30	36
†Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1¾	2
Empire Steel				6
Empire Steel pf	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	15	9	15
General Carriage	2¾	3¾	2½	2½
General Chemical	70	78	70	78
General Chemical pf	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101⅞	101¼	101⅜
Havana Commercial	13¾	14¼	14	14½
Havana Commercial pf	50	54	50	54
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¼	1	1¼
International Silver pf	36	39	36	39
Inter-State Oil	1¼	5	1¼	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf	105		105	8
Markeen Copper	2	3	2	
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	24	25	24	24½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	19	22	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	80	83	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	4	4¼	4	4¼
Otis Elevator	30½	30¾	30½	30¾
Otis Elevator pf	92¼	93⅞	92¼	93⅞
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34½	34½	34½	34½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	71½	70½	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	96½	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29	28	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78	79	77	78
Safety Car Heat & Light	120	125	120	125
St. Louis Transit	25	25½	25	25½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	76⅞	77	76⅞	77
Seaboard Air Line	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	30½	30⅝	30⅝	31¼
Sheet Steel	35¾	36⅜	35¾	37½
Sheet Steel pf	82½	83	82	83
Singer Mfg	275	300	275	300
Southern Light & Trac	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	800	789	790
Sterling Copper	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
Storage Power	12	13	12	13
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	13½	15½
Tennessee Copper	18½	19	18½	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Union Typewriter	43½	45	43¾	46
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112¾	114	112¾	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117¼	119	117¼	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78½	79	79	79½
United States Steel	38¼	38¾	39¾	39⅝
United States Steel pf	83½	83⅝	83¼	83½
Va. Coal, I. & C	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	35	37	35	37
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	182	180	182
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	103	106	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	106	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn & N. Y. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	68½	70	68½	70
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109¼	110¼	109¼	111¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	96	98	96	98
9th Av. R. R	190	200	190	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 5s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	200	210	200	210
Stelwayy R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	20	13	20
Syracuse Rap. Trans. pf		70		70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906	111	113	111	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115¼	113½	115¼
United Trac. Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	115	114	
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	76½	77¾	76¼	78
Central Union 5s, std	103½	104¼	103½	100½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	85	89	86	88
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	106¾	106	106¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas			21	21
Denver Gas 5s	62	64	62	64

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—The money market is irregular. To the strongest borrowers money is offered freely at low rates, but where collateral is not of the highest order, or where names are not so well known, rates are firmly held. Call money is in good supply at 3 per cent., and to special favored borrowers at 2½ per cent. Time money ranges from 3½ per cent. for four to six months on gilt-edged security to 4@4½ per cent. on copper shares. Clearing House rate, 2 per cent; New York funds, 10 cents discount; Clearing House exchanges, $24,987,538; balances, $2,343,728.

There was some profit taking in the copper shares about noon to-day, but the close was strong.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,562	Atch. & Topeka	58¾	57	58
13,248	Atch. & Topeka pf	92½	89½	92
$40	Atch. & Topeka scrip	93	93	93
50	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
280	Boston Elevated	170½	169	170½
50	Boston & Maine	195	194½	195
5,178	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	150½	148¾	149¾
25	Chicago Junction	150	150	150
12	Chicago Junction pf	129½	129¼	129½
603	K. C., Ft. S. & M	95	95	95
	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	140	140	140
100	K. C. Mem. & B	46½	46½	46½
550	Mexican Central	18	17¾	18
156	N. Y., N. H. & H	200	200	200
100	Pere Marquette	55	55	55
50	Pere Marquette pf	76½	76½	78½
5	Rutland pf	103	103	103
1,490	Union Pacific	92½	91¾	92
7,726	Union Pacific rights	87½	68¾	81¼
91	Union Pacific pf	85¾	85½	85¾
128	West End	96½	95	95½
4	West End pf	112¼	112¼	112¾

TELEPHONES.

73	Am. Tel. & Tel	162	161½	162
880	Erie, trust certificates	52½	52	52
10	Mexican	3	3	3
15	New England	136	135½	136

ELECTRICS.

6	General Electric	215	215	215
8	General Electric pf	193	190	190
1,600	Massachusetts	28¾	27¾	28½
535	Massachusetts pf	81½	81	81½

MISCELLANEOUS.

180	Am. Agri. Chemical	84	83½	83½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf	33	33	33
4,756	American Sugar	141½	139	140¾
117	American Sugar pf	121¼	121	121
275	Dominion Iron & Steel	33	31	32
110	Federal Steel	44½	44	44
112	Federal Steel pf	89¾	88	89
231	National Tube	54	54	54
514	National Tube pf	103¼	101¼	102
35	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	92	92	92
655	N. E. Gas & Coke	12¾	12¼	12½
22	Pullman	200½	200	200
66	Reece Buttonhole	7½	7½	8
2	Swift Pkg. & Provision	103½	103½	103½
200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	50¼	50¼	50¾
38	Torrington pf	27¾	27½	27¾
287	United Fruit	128	127	128
25	Union Shoe Machine pf	82½	82¾	82¾
49	Union Shoe Machine pf	24½	24	24½
150	United States Leather	12¼	12	12½

MINING.

405	Adventure	13½	13	13
400	Allouez	3⅜	3½	3½
16,442	Amalgamated	104	101	101¼
2,220	Arcadian	22¾	21¼	21½
1,995	Arnold	5⅜	5	5½
955	Atlantic	35½	34¾	34⅝
815	Baltic	40½	40	40¾
1,837	Bingham	22½	21½	21¾
100	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
975	Boston & Montana	367	360	367
200	Boston Quicksilver	7½	7½	7½
2,675	Boston Columbia	21¼	20¾	21¼
5,812	Butte & Boston	102	97	98
10	Calumet & Hecla	855	855	855
1,265	Centennial	27	25¾	26½
50	Centennial Eureka	28	28	28
415	Cochiti	10	9½	9½
295	Copper Range	40½	40	40
100	Crescent	.12	.12	.12
50	Daly-West	35½	35½	35½
675	Dominion Coal	38¾	37¼	38
50	Dominion Coal pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,570	Franklin River	7	6½	7
1,125	Franklin	24	23¾	23¾
1,550	Gold Dredging	1	¾	1
1,620	Isle Royale	44¾	43¾	43¾
835	Mass	15	14¼	14¼
20	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½
250	Melones	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Michigan	7¼	7	7½
810	Mohawk	30¼	29	29
130	Montana Coal & Coke	5	5	5
200	Old Colony	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,829	Old Dominion	38½	37¾	37¾
490	Osceola	94½	93	93
1,615	Parrot	54½	53	53
300	Phoenix	5	5	5
295	Quincy	175	175	175
110	Rhode Island	8¼	8	8
630	Santa Fé	8¼	8	8
80	Tamarack	350	345	350
20	Tecumseh	3	3	3
3,380	Tri-Mountain	36	27½	30
295	Victoria	5	4¾	4¾
3,380	United States trust cts.	14¾	13¾	13¾
100	United States Oil	14	14	14
1,225	Utah	37	35¾	36
510	Winona	7¾	7	7¼
205	Wolverine	54	53¾	53¾
1,180	Wyandotte	2¾	2¾	2¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Money to-day for call and time loans ruled at 4@4½ per cent. New York exchange was quoted at 30 cents discount.

Union Traction common was made the leader on the exchange to-day. The stock advanced on the buying of 3,000 shares, which came principally from one source. There was no news on the property, but in common with about everything else on the local list the supply of Traction has been limited for some time, and it has been comparatively easy to move prices up. The general market was firm but quiet. Metropolitan Elevated preferred advanced a point.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Linseed	9¾	9¼	9¼
200	American Linseed pf	37½	37½	37½
30	American Strawboard	33¼	33½	33½
3,100	Chicago Union Trac	15¾	15	15¾
120	Diamond Match	136½	136	136
775	Lake St. Elevated	14¾	14	14¾
100	Metropolitan Elevated	33	33	33
1,065	Metropolitan Elevated pf	96	95	95
15	Milwaukee Brew. pf	18	18	18
384	National Biscuit	39¾	39½	39½
235	National Biscuit pf	95	94½	94½
50	National Carbon	16	16	16
100	National Carbon pf	82¼	82	82
100	Northwestern El. com	35	35	35
52	North Chicago	201	200	200
200	Shelby Steel Tube	9	9	9
50	Shelby Steel Tube pf	51	51	51
710	Union Elevated	108	107	107
288	West. Chicago	105	104	104½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—The Baltimore stock market again centred its interest around the Seaboard group, causing the several issues to suddenly swing from a declining tendency to a complete recovery. The bond certificates, after dipping to 75¾, met a strong buying demand and quickly shot upward. Cotton Duck also manifested a much firmer tone. The total sales for the day were 69,955 shares of stock and $302,500 worth of bonds. Money on call was at 4 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Atlan. Coast Line com.	85	82½	85
510	Atlan. C. Line of Conn.	131	130	131
25	Northern Central	91	91	91
1,725	Seaboard pf	30¾	29¾	30¼
980	Seaboard com	13¾	13	13¾
17	Western Maryland	17	17	17
193	Consolidated Gas	59½	59¼	59¼
950	United Railways com	16	15¾	16
409	Cotton Duck	21	20¾	21
2,000	Balto. Steam Pckt. Co.	31	31	31
85	Maryland Brew. pf	5	5	5¼
125,000	Seaboard 4s, bd. ctfs	77	75¾	77

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Complete Stock Exchange transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Citizens' Traction	73	73	73
1,100	Consolidated Traction	24	23½	23¾
585	Crucible Steel	26⅝	26½	26¾
683	Crucible Steel pf	83½	82¾	83
723	American Window Glass	49	48¾	48¾
360	Amer. Wind. Glass pf	86	85¾	85¾
195	Amer. Sheet Steel	37	37	37
500	Amer. Sheet Steel pf	82½	82½	82½
200	Consolidated Ice	17½	17	17
150	Marsden	6¼	6¼	6¼
120	P. R. & L. E. Ry	34½	34½	34½
100	Pittsburg Coal	27	26¾	26¾
685	Pittsburg Coal pf	88½	88¼	88¼
150	Pittsburg Plate Glass	166	163	165
1,645	Philadelphia Company	45¾	45¼	45¾
25	National Fire Proofing	24	23½	23½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 6, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	101¼	84,100	Amalgamated Copper	101½	106¾	100¾	101	−2¼
30	35	37	Am. Agricl. Chemical	30	30	30	30	−5
22⅝	23	2,725	Am. Car & Found. Co	22¾	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
73¾	74	925	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	74¾	74¾	74	74	+¼
27	27½	1,300	American Cotton Oil	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝	+⅛
188	190	1,100	American Express	189½	190	189½	190	+2½
36⅝	37	600	American Ice Co	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+⅛
67	67¼	30	Am. Ice Co. pf	68	68	68	68	
9¼	9½	1,555	Am. Linseed Co	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−¼
37¼	38	1,813	Am. Linseed Co. pf	37¾	38	37¼	38	
4⅞	5¼	200	Am. Malting Co	5	5	5	5	−⅛
25	25⅞	230	Am. Malting Co. pf	26	26	25½	25½	−½
53½	53⅝	14,845	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	55½	55⅞	52	53¼	−2¼
93½	93¾	3,080	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94¾	94¾	92½	92¾	−1¾
36¼	36⅝	5,000	Am. Steel Hoop Co	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	−⅝
81½	82	450	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	82¼	82¼	81½	82	−⅝
33½	33⅝	2,100	Am. Steel & Wire	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	−⅝
96¼	96⅝	2,000	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	+⅛
141	141½	49,550	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	140¾	141¾	139	141¼	−⅝
62	62½	1,200	American Tin Plate	62½	62½	62	62	−½
101⅜	102	750	Am. Tin Plate pf	102	102	101⅜	102	+½
121	121¼	14,500	American Tobacco	121⅝	122	120½	121¼	−½
146	147	430	Am. Tobacco pf	145	146	145	146	+1
		100	Am. Woolen pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+½
		5,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	48⅞	49⅛	47¾	47⅞	−⅛
		400	Atch. & Topeka	58	58	58	58	+⅛
57⅜	57⅞	64,150	At., T. & S. F	57	58¼	57	57⅞	+⅞
91½	92	123,316	At. T. & S. F. pf	89⅝	92⅜	89⅝	92	+2⅜
94⅜	94½	31,435	Baltimore & Ohio	92½	95⅝	92½	94½	+2½
93½	93⅝	15,878	Baltimore & Ohio pf	91⅝	94	91¼	93⅝	+2⅜
73½	73⅝	7,840	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76⅜	77	75¼	75½	−1⅞
56⅜	57	1,700	Canada Southern	57½	57½	57	57	−⅛
43¼	43⅜	7,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅝	45¾	43	43⅜	+⅜
39	39½	900	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
74½	75	507	Chicago & Alton pf	74½	75	74½	75	
149¼	149½	84,535	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	148⅝	150¼	148¾	149¼	+1½
106⅜	107¼	100	Chicago & East. Ill	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	−⅛
128	130	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	+⅛
19⅜	20	250	Chicago Great West	19½	19½	19½	19½	−⅛
80½	81	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	80½	81	80½	81	+1
46½	48¼	112	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼	+1
92¾	93	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb	92½	92¾	92½	92½	−⅛
32	32½	2,975	Chi., Ind. & Louis	33	33¼	32¼	32½	−⅛
71½	72	850	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	72¼	72¼	71¼	71¾	−⅛
152⅞	153¼	10,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	153½	153⅞	153	153	−⅝
193½	194⅝	1,179	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	193	194	193	194	+1
172½	173	500	Chicago & Northw	172	172¾	172	172½	−⅛
125¾	125⅞	18,225	Chi., R. I. & Pac	125¾	126⅞	125¾	125⅝	−⅛
35¾	36	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35¾	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
75¾	76	400	C., C., C. & St. L	76	76	76¼	75¾	−⅛
114	116	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	114	114	114	114	
36⅛	37	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	37	37	37	37	+⅛
76½	77	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+⅛
44⅞	45	2,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45¾	46	44¾	44¾	−⅛
4⅞	5	2,060	Colorado Southern	5	5	4¾	4¾	−⅛
		900	Col. Southern 1st pf	44	45	44	44¾	+⅝
		200	Col. Southern 2d pf	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	
		200	Col. & H. C. & Iron	15½	15½	15½	15½	
201	202	14,050	Consolidated Gas	202	202¾	200¼	202	+1¼
46⅜	46¾	2,925	Con. Tobacco Co	46⅜	47¼	46⅜	46⅜	−⅛
100	100	270	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	100	100	100	100	−⅛
167½	168	4,000	Delaware & Hudson	167½	168¼	166½	168¼	+⅛
193½	194	1,300	Del., Lack. & West	193½	193½	193½	194½	+⅝
39½	39¾	500	Denver & R. G	39½	39¾	39½	39¾	+⅛
87½	88	350	Denver & R. G. pf	87½	88¼	87½	88	+⅝
24	24	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	24	24	24	24	
14⅝	14⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
28⅜	28⅝	7,300	Erie	28⅜	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+⅝
66½	66¾	16,450	Erie 1st pf	66½	66¾	65¾	66	+⅛
43⅛	43½	300	Erie 2d pf	43⅛	43½	43	43	+⅛
51½	52	3,010	Evans. & T. H	51½	52	51½	52	+⅛
43¾	44⅛	5,747	Federal Steel	44⅛	44⅞	43¾	44	−⅛
89	89⅜	200	Federal Steel pf	89	89⅜	88⅞	88⅞	−⅝
20¼	20½	300	Ft. Worth & D. C	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	
83¼	83⅝	1,175	Gas & El., Bergen Co	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	+⅜
216	216⅞	200	General Electric	216	216⅞	214	214	−1
46⅛	46⅝	200	Glucose Sugar Ref	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+1
94½	94¾	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	94½	94¾	94½	94½	
199	200	3,425	Great Northern pf	199	200	198¾	198¾	−⅜
50⅛	50⅜	3,010	Hocking Valley	49½	50⅜	49½	50⅛	+⅛
74½	75⅜	4,300	Hocking Valley pf	74½	75⅜	74½	75⅜	+⅝
131	132	3,545	Illinois Central	131	132	131	131¾	+⅛
23⅞	24	2,760	International Paper	23⅞	24

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mutual Life Insurance Company Buys 62 and 64 Cedar Street.

Evarts Residence May Become an Apartment House—Ninth Ward Properties Sell Well at Auction.

The six-story building 62 and 64 Cedar Street, south side, between Nassau and William Streets, has been bought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, through Brokers Horace S. Ely & Co. The sellers of the property are Delancey A. Kane, S. Nicholson Kane, John I. Kane, and their three sisters.

The exact price paid is withheld, but it is between $300,000 and $350,000. The building, which occupies a plot 47 by 77, was erected in 1876, and was extensively altered in 1890. The purchasing corporation will make no changes in the building—in fact, leases on several parts of it have several years to run. The property, however, is to a large extent a "key" to the south side of Cedar Street, at that point, and the purchase by the Mutual Life Insurance Company has been made partly with the idea of preventing the erection of any building which would seriously interfere with the light for its own structure on the north side of Cedar Street.

The two three-story buildings 594 and 596 Seventh Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Forty-second Street, on plot 33 by 100, have been sold for about $80,000. Henry McAleenan, Jr., and another, are the owners of record.

Bernard Wilson has sold to Samuel Borchardt the seven-story apartment house known as the Wilmington, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 100. Mr. Wilson began recently the construction of a similar building at the northeast corner of the same streets on a plot 100.11 by 150.

The residence of the late William M. Evarts, a four-story dwelling, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, owned by Bernard G. and Elsner C. Gunther, has been bought by the Hudson Realty Company. The lease on the property has several years yet to run, but it is understood that since Mr. Evarts's death his family has expressed a willingness to give up the house. If matters can be satisfactorily adjusted the property will be improved with an apartment house, either by its recent purchasers or by a builder to whom they will resell it. The plot has frontages of 53 feet on Fourteenth Street and 103 feet on Second Avenue.

F. De R. U. Wissmann has sold for U. Herrmann the four-story dwelling, 18 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5. The buyer is John F. Charlton, who, with his recent purchases of Nos. 14 and 16, now controls a plot 62 by 100.5, on which an apartment hotel will be erected.

William Dean Howells has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 38 East Seventy-third Street, 17 by 82.2.

Mrs. Harvey Fisk has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 19 East Sixtieth Street, 25 by 65 by 100.5.

It is reported that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has bought the two four-story dwellings, 23 and 25 East Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the Grand Central Station yard.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Rosa Docter to Willard A. Mitchell, for $20,000, the five-story single flat, 17 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 19 by 75 by 100.11.

William B. Davis has sold the property at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, 34 feet front, for $30,000; also the two five-story double flats, 1,496 and 1,498 Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets.

Michael E. Pepe & Brother have sold for Benjamin Barnett to a client, for $35,000, the six-story tenement, 105 West Third Street, 25 by 100.

Herbert R. Snyder has sold 48 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street for George Turner to a client.

The property sold through the Frank L. Fisher Company to William B. McNiece is 302 and 304 West Ninetieth Street—not 302 and 304 as was reported.

The branch office of M. & L. Hess, now at 156 Fifth Avenue, will be removed on March 15 to 907 Broadway, northwest corner of Twentieth Street.

Robert H. Spaulding submitted plans yesterday to the Building Department, through Architect H. B. Mulliken, for the twelve-story apartment hotel which he will erect at 43 to 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, on a plot 85.9 by 100. The estimated cost of the structure is $550,000.

The Woman's Hotel Company took title yesterday to the Home for the Friendless property, running through from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth Street, just east of Madison Avenue, a plot 75 by 197.6. The expressed consideration was $210,000. Work on the new hotel will be begun within a few weeks.

The Auction Room.

Small investors and operators were out in force yesterday at Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly's sale of Ninth Ward properties belonging to the estate of William J. Haddock. The properties included the northeast and southeast corners of Hudson and Perry Streets with several other parcels attractive to operators, and, although the greater part of the buying was done by the professional element, there was good competition in every instance, and the prices were satisfactory to the executors of the estate. It is said that the total amount realized was several thousand dollars more than had been anticipated.

Mr. Kennelly also offered, with good results, several Brooklyn parcels, including a plot of twenty lots on First Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets. Complete results of yesterday's dealings in the salesroom are given below:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.
Trustee's Sale.

550 Hudson Street and 108 Perry Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 26.4 by 56.5 by 46.3 by 67.9, five-story brick flat, with stores; to Mandelbaum & Lewine $26,250

548½ Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.6 by 74.11 by 22.1 by 67.9, five-story brick flat, with store; to Mandelbaum & Lewine 12,700

548 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20.6 by 74 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store; to Margaret O'Neill 12,000

546 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21 by about 80, four-story brick flat, with store; to Leopold Hutter 10,950

552 Hudson Street, northwest corner of Perry Street, 27x66.4x7x61, four-story brick flat, with store; together with 554 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 16.10 by 61 by 16.10 by 55.10, four-story brick flat, with store; to Mandelbaum & Lewine 24,000

556 Hudson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 16.10 by 55.10 by 16.10 by 50.8, four-story brick flat, with store; to Mandelbaum & Lewine 9,300

558 Hudson Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, four-story brick flat, with store; to Mandelbaum & Lewins 8,200

101 Perry Street, north side, 66.4 feet west of Hudson Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 20.5 by 59.8 by 21.8 by 53, three-story brick flat; to Lowenfeld & Prager 7,200

12 Van Nest Place, (Charles Street,) north side, 162 feet east of Bleecker Street, 20 by 95, three-story brick dwelling; to Max von Dwingelow 13,500

786 Greenwich Street, west side, 44.4 feet south of Bank Street, 20 by 46 and irregular, three-story brick flat; to S. Levin.. 4,625

276 West Eleventh Street, south side, 125.5 feet east of Bleecker Street, 24.8 by 95 by 23 by 95, three-story brick and stone dwelling; to Herman Heher 17,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

837 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; sale to close a partnership, to Mrs. J. Peeke....$18,000

28½ and 30 Front Street, north side, 66.6 feet east of Broad Street, each 18.10 by 72.4, two four-story brick buildings; executor's sale, to William P. O'Connor.. 28,000

406 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Frick. 21,565

By Philip A. Smyth.

156 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 10,000

By William M. Ryan.

519 and 521 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.8 and 33.2, respectively, by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank 64,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.
Sale by Order of Heirs

437 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 445 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 21.2 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front flat; to Martin Rausch 21,950

458 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 27 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 90, five-story brownstone-front flat; to Martin Rausch 20,800

390 East Houston Street, north side, running through to Second Street, about 249.7 feet east of Avenue C, 20 by 75.10 by 20 by 73.4, three-story frame tenement on Houston Street, leasehold, and four-story brick tenement on Second Street; to Martin Rausch 2,125

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

105 East Eightieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Edward Popper 15,100

By Herbert A. Sherman.

28 Water Street, northwest side, 46.8 feet northeast of Broad Street, 27.11 by 35.10 by 31.1 by 35.9, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to William B. Dupee 16,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

25 East Eleventh Street, north side, 297.1 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 26.5 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling, with brick and frame extension; public auction sale, to D. Rosenbaum 28,000

306 and 308 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 62.6 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house; together with 310 and 312 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 62.6 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis M. Jencks 109,440

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

First Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, the block front between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, ten lots, together with ten adjoining lots on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street; to be sold as one parcel; public auction sale, to S. A. Horowitz 17,000

833 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, north side, 125.6 feet west of Ralph Avenue, 10.6 by 100, three-story brick flat; executor's sale, to A. S. Cameron 5,550

767 and 769 Union Street, Brooklyn, north side, 291.10 feet west of Sixth Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 95; executor's sale, to Joseph M. May 4,550

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alexander V. Campbell, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $23,616.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 24 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 82.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 80.7 by 26.3 by 77.9, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,171.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Philip Carpenter, referee, 425 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 267.2 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 26 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $26,342.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale to close a partnership, 11 Great Jones Street, southwest corner of Elm Street, 20.2 by 100.6 by 34.6 by 100, old building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, W. H. Willis, referee, 154 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 230.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 73.5 and irregular, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,927.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 118 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,092.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,016.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 761 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 40.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 20.5 by 92.5 by 20 by 88.1, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,339.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Shaw, referee, 530 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,796.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Barton S. Weeks, referee, 103 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 161 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,326.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 152 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 308.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 21.4 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,722.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Jerome Avenue, east side, 25.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, five lots, each 20.6 feet front, and varying in depth from 115.7 to 91.3 feet, with five three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $16,461; subject to another mortgage for $5,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 43 to 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone hotel, 85.9 by 89; Robert H. Spaulding of 1,123 Broadway, owner; Henry B. Mulliken of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $550,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Van Nest Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 16; Mary Peters, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $150.

Minneford Avenue, northeast corner of Cross Street, City Island, for four two-story frame dwellings, each 20 by 50; Thomas B. Watson, Westchester, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, each $3,500.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 460 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, 25 by 87; Morris Solomon of 14 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 43 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 83.11; Ernest Colfano of 2,157 First Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect.

Alterations.

No. 319 West Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Jacob Fowler of 348 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 101 Mott Street, to a six-story brick factory; J. H. Lubbest of 323 East Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 320 feet east of First Avenue, to a two-story and attic brick hospital; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $20,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, to a fifteen-story brick factory and store; Meyer Jonasson, owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Emile Blaesslus, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 2,665 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; James Rothschild of 1,004 Boston Avenue, owner; Samuel Lord of 447 St. Ann's Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,387 Broadway, to a one-story brick store; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollweded of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 112 to 116 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a one-story stone church; Trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $25,000.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

Meeting to Organize Business Men Opposed to It.

A meeting was held yesterday at the rooms of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, 111 Broadway, to organize a movement against any legislation that has for its object the taxation of mortgages. Representatives were present from the Real Estate Exchange of Brooklyn, the Anti-Mortgage-Tax League of Brooklyn, the New York Tax Reform Association, the West End Association, and the North Side Board of Trade.

A resolution was passed expressing the sentiment of the meeting as favorable "to the unconditional exemption of mortgages from taxation," and a committee on plan and scope was appointed to carry forward the work. This committee will meet at 4 P. M. to-day at the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Brighton Beach Hotel Leased.

The Brighton Beach Hotel, owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has been leased for a term of five years by C. A. Linsley, proprietor of the Aberdeen Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Linsley will have as his associates in the management W. P. F. Meserve, late of the Palmer House and Metropole Hotel, Chicago, and Elmer Woodbury, general manager of the hotel and restaurant system of the Maine Central Railroad. The Brighton Beach Hotel has recently undergone remodeling and improvement of a most extensive character, involving an expenditure of $100,000, and an additional outlay of $25,000 will be made in decorating and refurnishing, and installing the latest improved ice-making and refrigerating machinery.

Church Alterations Will Cost $25,000.

Plans calling for extensive interior alterations to the Central Presbyterian Church, at 112 to 116 West Fifty-seventh Street, were filed yesterday. Jardine, Kent & Jardine, the architects, have figured on $25,000 as the necessary outlay for the improvements, which consist of cutting new windows, extending the galleries, building a new choir loft, and changing the pulpit platform so that six new pews may be built.

Bronx Gas and Electric Co. Mortgage.

The Bronx Gas and Electric Company has mortgaged its property in the Unionport section, together with its rights and franchises, to the Continental Trust Company, in the sum of $500,000. The mortgage is made to secure an issue of fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds for the amount mentioned.

Maternity Hospital for Bellevue.

The medical college and dispensary building of Bellevue Hospital will be altered, from plans by Horgan & Slattery, into a maternity hospital, dispensary, and dormitory. The changes, which will affect only the interior of the building, will cost $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, March 6.

ALL ESTATE, &c., of Thomson P. McElrath, in estate of Thomson Price; Thomson P. McElrath to Elizabeth P. McElrath $7,000

ALL estate of Elizabeth P. McElrath in the estate of Thomson Price; Elizabeth P. McElrath to Kitty P. Debevoise 2,000

ALLEN ST, 167, w s, 25.6x87.6x irregular; William I. Craven to Hugo E. Distelhurst, (R S $9.50, mtg $16,000) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x100; Hamilton Odell, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company, (R S $275) 275,000

AVENUE A, now Morris Av, w s, 200 ft n of 183d, now 183d St, 25x106, Fordham; Philip Treanor to Catherine McKenna 1,700

BROOK AV, e s, 84.3 ft n of 169th St, 18.6x100.6; Louis F. and Louisa K. Kuntz to Frederick T. Hoffman, (mtg $5,500) 1

DIVISION ST, 193, 26.11x48.8x26.4x49.3; Isaac Harris to Hyman Harris, ½ part. 1

DIVISION ST, 89, s s, 25x½, block; Marks Levy to Israel Schlachetzki, (R S $17, mtg $16,000) 33,000

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 to 98; Edwin W. Du Bois to Minnie Du Bois Miles, 1-12 part 1

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 158th St, 114x95.3x113.11x89.10; Louise E. Burton to Francis Crawford. (R S $9.50, mtg $15,000) 1

GRAND AV, n w corner of 184th St, 50x90; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Richard C. Cornell 5,000

PEARL ST, 100, 10x70; George P. Butler to Sigmund Oppenheimer, (mtg $10,000, R S $9) 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 68.3 ft n of 105th St, 16.4x86.10; Josephine P. Barnum to William S. Patten, (mtg $9,500, R S $5) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 56 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Anton Ragette to Johanna C. Asthelmer, (mtg $15,000, R S $5) 10

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 33x100x25.9x100; also St. Ann's Av, e s, 55 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 40x100; Bradley L. Eaton to Anton Ragette and wife, (mtg $52,000, R S $16) 100

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Michael Lally to Mary Lally, (R S 50 cents, mtg $14,700) 1

SPRUCE ST, 11, 24.6x74; Ellis L. Price, executor and trustee, to Henry L. Einstein 52,000

SPRUCE ST, 11, 24.6x74; Susan L. Price and others to Henry L. Einstein..... Nominal

SPRUCE ST, n e s, 24.5x99x24.5x104.6, except part taken to widen Spruce St; Edward R. McElrath and others to Henry L. Einstein, all title 1

SPRUCE ST, 9, 25.4x62.9x30.10x69.8; Julia A. Reid to Edward P. Allen 2,500

SPRUCE ST, 9, 25.4x62.9x30.10x69.8; Edward P. Allen to Henry L. Einstein, (R S $87.50) 10

SPRUCE ST, 9, 25.4x62.9x30.10x69.8; Anna G. Ely to Edward P. Allen..... 1

SPRUCE ST, 13, 24.5x99x24.3x104.6; Nancy L. Sherwood and another to Henry L. Einstein, quit-claim 1

SPRUCE ST, 13, 24.5x99x24.5x104.6; Percy McElrath and others to Henry L. Einstein, (R S $48) 48,000

SPRUCE ST, 9, n s, 25.4x69.8x30.10x62.9; Rebecca P. Hathaway to Edward P. Allan, (R S $2) 1,800

3D AV, 1,355, e s, 20x74; Catharine Siefke, widow, to Herman Siefke and others, 1-5 part, (R S $3) 1

97TH AV, 855 to 861, and 402 and 404 West 56th St, s w corner, 100.5x125x irregular; also 82d St, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 75x102.2; Daniel J. Griffith and others to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c., quitclaim 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 50.2x59.11; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Martin A. Korff, (R S $16.50) 16,200

2D ST, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, runs s 61.9x s e 41.8x s 44.7x w 75.8x n w 56.2 x n e 10.2x n 57.9 to street x s 33.4; Lena Buttenwieser to Julius B. Fox, (R S $1) 1

4TH ST, n s, Lot 171, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Joseph Harper, (R S $1) 1

7TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Adelaide Burlando to Hannah Baum, (R S 50 cents, mtg $1,750) .....

9TH ST, n s, 148.4 ft w of Broadway, 26x92.3; Gilbert H. Spier, referee, to Joseph Liebmann and another, (R S $1) 8,000

14TH ST, 304 East, 19.6x51.6; Herbert B. Rexer to Equitable Realty Company, (mtg $12,500, R S $2) 1

14TH ST, 321 West; James S. Herrman and others to Frank Seely, (R S 50 cents) 1

29TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 75x197.6 to 30th St; American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless to Women's Hotel Company, (R S $210) 210,000

30TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x93.9; Laura R. Graham to Jacob Fowler, (R S $9.50, mtg $8,000) 1

43D ST, s s, 161 ft w of 7th Av, 19x100.4; May C. Haynes to Jessie F. Clark, (mtg $4,000) 1

52D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Hamilton Bank to Carl A. Anderson and wife, (mtg $16,000, R S 75 cents) 10

54TH ST, 256 West, 24.8x100.5; Elizabeth Betz, widow, to Margaret O'Connor, (R S $17) 17,500

63D ST, 177 West, 16.8x100.5; Edwin B. Stanton to William S. Pheips, (mtg $8,500, R S $12) 17,000

63D ST, 177 West, 16.8x100.5; Robert Roethlisberger to Edwin B. Stanton, (R S $7.50) 1

72D ST, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; William W. Smith Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (R S $46.50, mtg $10,000) 1

73D ST, s s, 82 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Charles W. Talbot, as assignee, &c., to George F. Stout, (mtg $25,000) .. 100

77TH ST, 70 East, 25x102.8; William W. Hall to John W. Sterling, (R S $37.50) .. 1,000

79TH ST, 163 East, 15.6x102.2; May C. Phyng and others to Edward Furnival, (R S $4, mtg $12,000) 1

79TH ST, 163 East, 15.6x102.2; Horace R. Benedict, as executor, to Edward Furnical, (R S $4, mtg $12,000) 16,000

83D ST, s s, 98 ft e of East End Av, 50x380.5x350.8x73.2; Francis Crawford to Louise E. Burton, (R S $8, mtg $4,000) 1

98TH ST, 151 West, runs n 33.2 x n e 21.1 x s e 22.3 x s 33.2 to street x w 15 to beginning, with basement for light and air, &c.; Walter B. Lusher to Julie L. Killeen, (mtg $1,500, R S $1) 1

102D ST, 171 East, 27x101x26x101; Joseph B. Bloomingdale to Joseph Haft, (R S $19.50) 1

106TH ST, 67 East, 25.2x100.11, (mtg $17,000;) 107th St, 219 East, 25x100.11, (mtg $8,000;) Charles Wynne to Loretta V. Wynne, (R S $7) 1

112TH ST, 235 East, 37.6x100.11; Lazarus Blaut to Theodore Tiedemann, (R S $31, mtg $44,000) 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; William G. Davies, referee, to John A. Cisco, trustee, (R S $23.50) 23,300

120TH ST, n s, 718 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; Bernard Stahl to Joseph Beck, (R S $3) 1

142D ST, 678 East, 16.8x100; Louis R. Rothschild to Abraham Cahn, (R S $1, mtg $4,500) 1

180TH ST, 575, n s, 40 ft e of Tiebout Av, 20x80; Edwin I. Jefferds to Lena Heldenreick, (mtg $4,800, R S $5.50) 1

183D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x99.9x25x88.8; Frank Diamond and wife to Susan Diamond, (mtg $500) ..... Gift

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 119, corner of Mangin St; Leopold Schmeidler and another to John Junge, 2 years $580

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; Rosalie M. Steele and another and Fanny F. de Tulle, individually and as executrix and trustee, to the Crane Company of Chicago, 7 years 3,000

CROSBY ST, 55; Michele Scangarella to Charles Weber, 1 year, with 3 years' renewal 360

DIVISION ST, 264; Bernhard Solomon to Harris Goldberg, 5 years 600

PARK ROW, 82; Amelia R. Lowther and others to Siegfried S. Zarek, 5 years.... 3,800

WHITEHALL ST, 49; David H. Decker to Henry Dohrmann, 3 years..... 45,600

1ST AV, 1,384, s e corner of 74th St; Leon Sobel and another to Louis Malek, 2 years 600

2d Av, 2,325; John Graf to Fischer & Co., 15 years 1,200

11TH ST, 221 East; William Berard to Charles Liss, 3 1-6 years..... 1,200

29TH ST, 157 to 161 West; Nettie C. Hunter to Nicolas Geoffroy, 5 years.... 1,200

43D ST, 131 West; Joseph Blumenthal to Mary W. Cameron, 5 years..... 3,000

44TH ST, 132 West; Mary H. Daly to Mary W. Cameron, 5 2-3 years..... 1,800

109TH ST, 79 East; Lorenz Muller to Bartolomeo Cirimo, 5 years..... 240

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BATES, Lillian E., to John T. Williams and wife; 58th St, s s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years..... $16,000

BROWN, Marcus, to Wolf Boroschek; 8th St, n s, 214 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

CARTER, William H., to Frederick T. Hoffman; 163d St, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years..... 500

DEASE, Charlotte, to Thomas R. Fisher, trustee; 133d St, s s, 183.1 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 11,000

DENHOLM, James, to Samuel J. Lucking; 106th St, 154 West, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DOHRMANN, Henry, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 49 Whitehall St, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,300

DUBOIS, William D., to Eva B. Hirschberg; 243 and 245 West 29th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FLANNERY, Daniel E., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,715 and 1,717 Broadway, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Frederic De P. Foster; 7th Av, n w corner of 142d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to William M. Kingsland, as trustee; 7th Av, w s, 25 ft n of 142d St, 74.11x75, 5 years, 4½ per cent., 3 mortgages, each. 16,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to William M. Kingsland, individually; 142d St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

FOX, Julius B., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 2d St, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,500

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 2d St, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 32,500

PREISS, Ferdinand, to Morris Mueizler; 104th St, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FURNIVAL, Edward, to Simon R. Weil and another, trustees; 161 East 79th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

GLENN, Charles, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 85th St, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 29,500

GREENWALD, Isaac and Abraham, to Mutual Life insurance Company; Greenwich Av, 48, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

GREENWALD, Isaac and Abraham, to Mutual Life insurance Company; Greenwich Av, 50, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

HAFT, Joseph, to Josepn B. Bloomingdale; 102d St, s s, 183.1 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 17,000

HAFT, Joseph, to Joseph B. Bloomingdale; 102d St, 171 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HAMILTON, Robert H., to Mauro and Donato Pizzutiello; 136th St, n s, 389.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, (rerecorded,) 2 months, 6 per cent..... 110

HARRIS, William, and Julius Solomon to the North Baptist Church of the City of New York; Thompson St, s e s, 175 ft s w of Bleecker St, 5 years..... 30,000

KINZLER, Ester, to Martin Stors; 6th St, 650 East, 3 years..... 10,000

KNOBLOCH, Henry and, Friedrich, to Phillipine Knobloch; 319 East 82d St, 3 years 2,000

KORFF, Martin A., to Charles E. and J. Charles Appleby, trustees; 718 to 720 11th Av, 3 years..... 12,500

LINDENBERGER, Sarah, to George C. Kobbe, trustee; 44th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, due July 3, 1904..... 36,500

LIPPMAN, Rachel, to Mary C. Tompkins; 142d St, 452 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 13,000

LIPPMAN, Rachel, to Anne K. Hays; 142d St, 454 to 458 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent., three mortgages, each..... 13,000

LIPPMAN, Rachel, to Estelle F. Taylor, as trustee; 142d St, 460 to 464 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent., three mortgages, each..... 12,500

LIPPMAN, Rachel, to Isabella Lyall; 142d St, 466 to 470 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent., three mortgages, each..... 12,000

LIPPMAN, Rachel, to Mary Reed; 142d St, 472 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,500

LIPPMAN, Rachel, to Ella R. Andrews; 142d St, 474 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 12,500

LORING, Isabella, to C. Wesley Holland; Central Park West, n w corner of 91st St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 100,000

MALCK, Louis, to Patrick Sheelly; 384 1st Av, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

METZGER, Julius C., to Mary F. Moore; Central Park West, w s, 100.8 ft s of 94th St, 3 years..... 30,000

MITCHELL, Henry P., and wife to Robert W. Cooper; 28th St, 407 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 5,500

MULLER, John, and wife to Kuni & Michael Zeltler; 180th St, s s, widened, 175.3 ft e of Crotona Av, widened, 3 years 4,000

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54th St, 256 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 8,500

ROOS, Michael, to John Roos and wife; Boston Road, n w s, 126 ft s w of 178th St, 5 years 1,800

ROSENBLATT, Leon, and wife to Rosie D. Otto; 109th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

RYAN, Lantry, to David McClure and another, trustees; Washington Av, s w corner of 168th St, 3 years..... 2,500

SCHLACHETZKI, Israel D., to Marks Levy; 89 Division St, 6 years, 6 per cent. 11,000

SCHMID, John C., and Louise Barre to Charles S. Jenkins; 88th St, 309 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartmann, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 119th St, 64 East, 3 years 23,000

SIEFKE, Herman, and others to East River Savings Institution; 3d Av, 1,351 and 1,353, 1 year, 4 per cent., (two mortgages,) each..... 5,000

SMITH, Kate F., to Josephine Hess; 42d St, 129 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

SMITH, Margaret V., to Georgia F. Sage; 13th St, 131 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 500

SMITH, Margaret V., to Edwin S. Hooley; 13th St, 131 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,500

STANTON, Edwin B., to Edward F. Myers; 63d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 8,500

THE BRONX GAS AND ELECTRIC Company to the Continental Trust Company of New York; Westchester Creek, w s, extends from 8th to 9th St; with land under water, Unionport; also Washington St, w s, Lot 439, map of Unionport, and Main St, s w corner of 2d St, Westchester, with all rights, franchises, &c., 50-year 5 per cent. gold bonds 500,000

THRALL, John E., to American Mortgage Company; 1 Front St, 1 year..... 18,000

WEYMANN, Ernest C., to John Kudlich; Potter Place, s s, 666.4 ft e of Marion Av, except part taken to widen Potter Place, 3 years 2,500

WHITE, John E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110th St, 279 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Gibson Putzel ..... Nominal

BURKE, Edmund A., to John A. Muiholland, an interest to extent of..... $500

FLETCHER, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 19,200

KRONMEYER, Frederick C., to William H. Taubert ..... Nominal

LUTZ, John, to the Greater New York Savings Bank 5,000

McDERMOTT, Francis, to Mordecai T. Fussell ..... Nominal

SCHOENFELD, Elise, to Joseph Norden.. 2,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Albertina S. Pyne..... 90,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD or Av, s w corner of 168th St, 50x100; Muller & Lotts against James Kelly and Evelyn White, owners; Joseph and Evelyn White, contractors

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 40c Double for display.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.

183d St., one-half block west of Amsterdam Av. Eight left out of row of eighteen; all three-story and basement, brick and stone; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; tiled bath and vestibule; can be arranged for two families.

AUDUBON AV., 392,

between 184th and 185th Sts., two-story and basement, brick and stone; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing.

557 WEST 183D ST.

Three-story and basement, high stoop, brick and stone; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; a complete arrangement for two families.

The above rent from $30 to $55, or for sale on easy terms; $250 to $500 required, balance same as rent. Open for inspection. The above properties are within two blocks of Rapid Transit station. Apply owners.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

TO INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

WE OFFER FOR SALE NEW, STEEL CONSTRUCTED, ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF, 7-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE, 57x102, IN THE 70'S—WEST SIDE. 2 FAMILIES ON FLOOR. RENTS, $20,000. A BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER. ADDRESS W., BOX 351, 1,269 BROADWAY.

ACREAGE.

For Sale—24th Ward—New York City

About **60 acres,** all upland, desirably located in centre of **New Park system,** near **Bronx and Pelham Parkway,** and **other improvements.** Principals only, address HENRY J. UDERITZ, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

An elegant residence, near park, upper west side, for sale or exchange for country residence and acreage, near by; 28 rooms, billiard room and bowling alley; hard wood, hand carving, and inlaid floors throughout; parlor, library, dining room, and butler's pantry and kitchen on one floor; four bathrooms; house 25x100 feet; price $125,000; will sacrifice for cash offer. Buyers only apply to E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

89TH ST., 272 WEST,

BET. WEST END AVE. & BOULEVARD.

Private 4-story, American basement, brownstone dwelling, extension to top; perfect condition; might entertain an exchange. For permit apply to owners.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 LIBERTY ST.

GRAND SACRIFICE.

MORRIS AV., 2388 & 90,

North 184th St., 2 elegant frame, detached private houses, 37.6x125; 13 rooms and bath; all new and modern open plumbing; hardwood trim; elegant location.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty.

A FINE PRIVATE DWELLING ON WEST 81ST ST. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN; WELL RENTED TO OCT. 1, 1901. APPLY TO CHRIS. HEISER, 59 LIBERTY ST.

130 and 132 West 86th.—100 foot Park; restricted street; underground station; finest block on west side; 20 foot 4-story houses; bathroom extension; must be sold; asking $40,000 each; would rent; fine location for private school. Apply premises.

$2,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, No. 536 West 39th St.; sacrifice price; 5 year mortgage; 22 good tenants; pays over $700 net over all expenses; title guaranteed. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

Good opportunity for selection of those elegant newly built 5-story double flats, with latest improvements, in 146th St., near 3d Av., completed April 15. Regette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Big Bargain.—Elegant five-story double flat and stores on Lenox Av., near 134th St.; no reasonable offer refused, as owner must sell. Sonnabend & Gromer, 490 Lenox Av.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.—A 3 FAMILY flat, 4 rooms, bath; all improvements; rental over $36,100; will sell cheap. For particulars apply J. Stone, 971 Columbus Av.

$20,000 will purchase 4-story brownstone; new, parquet floors, three bathrooms; telephone in every room; rich decorations. Premises, 363 West 56th St.

Elegant corner, 5-story, 4 stores, 5 rooms and bath, 3 families on floor, 35x100. Price $38,000. Cash to suit. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

For Sale or Exchange.—Three 3-family single frame flats, Eagle Av., near Westchester Av.; all improvements; will pay commission. Owner, 2,899 3d Av.

Exchange.—Two 4-story brick flats, block from 149th St. elevated station, 6 rooms and bath, for small houses. Riehl, 2,899 3d Av.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

Avenue store property; 5-story double flat, all rented; fine store, good location; price $19,000, cash $4,000. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Apartment House.—Park Av., near 81st St.; rents for $2,900; mtge $22,000; want an offer. Porterfield & Co., 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

A handsome, two-story building for sale at Bronxville, N. Y. For particulars call at 418 5th Av. Lindquist.

Attention, Builders.—Lots, liberal loan, all locations. Security furnished good builders. Broker, Room 125, 111 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. corner, (saloon.) near 100th St.; price, $48,000; equity, $18,000; well rented. Box 966 Post Office.

$5,000.—Bronx, detached 11-room house, full lot, near elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Columbus Av., Near 81st St.—5-story, 3 families on floor; $41,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Liberal terms, three-story dwelling, West 94th St. Owner, 142 West 38th St.

Southern Boulevard, 137th St.—Four lots. 239 East 122d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED, $25,000 CAPITAL. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT. EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

Splendid home, new, 11 rooms; reception hall, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, parlor; seven bedrooms, open fire place; every known improvement. In a fine location in New Rochelle; one minute from railroad station, one block from trolley; fine surroundings, large verandas; house 30 by 41 feet; an ideal business man's home; price, $7,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

We also have, in a fine location, a perfect house; 11 rooms and bath, with stable and carriage house; lot, 90x150; five minutes' walk from railroad; all improvements; price, $6,500; easy terms.

We also have fine house, 8 rooms, all improvements; fine stable and carriage house; lot, 75x206; fruit in abundance; centrally, yet quietly located; a perfect spot for quiet, refined home; price, $7,500.

We have fine block, two stores, four flats; first-class in every way; gilt-edge investment; rental, $1,400; first-class location; can be bought now for $13,000.

We also have a fine cottage in A1 condition; nine rooms; lot, 50x150; five minutes' walk from station; $4,500.

We have fine country furnished and unfurnished houses to rent to suit all tastes.

We also have a magnificent $40,000 Irvington property at $20,000.

We also have a magnificent property, near the Sound, worth $20,000, that can be bought at once for $13,500. The first one to see it will buy it; 265 front on splendid avenue.

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$750 CASH——FLUSHING——PRICE, $7,500, $45 monthly pays all, including principal. New modern centre hall house on corner plot, 60x100, built by days' work, 12 rooms, bath, butler's pantry and laundry; cabinet trim; oak and white enamel; hot water heat, gas and electric light; open nickel plumbing, back stairs and bicycle closet; in fact, every convenience for comfort and luxury; a decided bargain, in a restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; commutation, 7 cents. Open for inspection Sunday. Other houses as low as $4,000, on equally favorable terms. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

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Three-story corner dwelling at Whitestone; will rent for $25 per month, or sell for $4,000; $250 cash, balance long mortgage; ten rooms, all improvements; 3 minutes from depot, 30 minutes from city. Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1096—18th.

25-Room hotel, Rockaway Beach, partly furnished; price low. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York.

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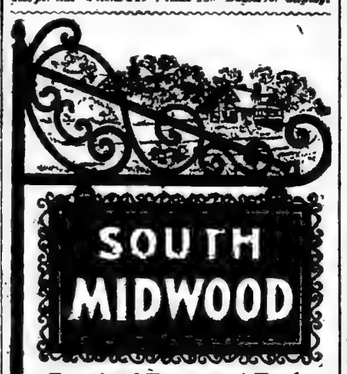

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7 beautiful homes costing from $7,000 to $12,000 cash, completed and occupied by owners.

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2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 553 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

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Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

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John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie

or any other philanthropist can buy a palace, the finest residence in the State of Connecticut, with 9 acres of land, which cost over $400,000, for $40,000 cash. They can give it to some school or charitable institution, or make of it a palatial home. Every room is splendidly carpeted, elegantly furnished, in perfect order.

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W. I. Beatty, Real Estate, 755 Broad St., Newark, N. J.—Have some first-class property for sale or exchange, city or country; correspondence solicited.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

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VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.,

four minutes' walk from station; modern house; electric lighted, &c.; stable, outhouses, &c.; three acres; flowers and plants of every description; garden, fruit trees, &c.

Baltusrol Golf Links one mile distant.

ASKING $25,000.

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House and lot for sale in Plainfield, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from the R. R. station on Park Av.; house built of brick; slate roof; 11 rooms; all improvements; heated by hot water; lot, 100 ft. x 200; large trees on premises, all in good order; possession immediately; no mortgage on property. Address J. M. C., Box 207 Times Office.

For sale, at Metuchen, N. J., on P. R. R., 25 miles from New York, dwelling house of eight rooms; improvements; steam heat; barn; abundance of fruit; six minutes from two railroad stations; easy terms. Address F. G. H., Box 264, Metuchen, N. J.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

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Large 24-room house, large grounds, shade and fruit trees, two blocks from railroad station; price and terms easy. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York City.

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Avenue property, 5-story single flat with store, equity $6,000, to exchange for free and clear country property near New York. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Seven-story, elegantly situated apartment house, west side; highest class of improvements; very wide; equity $100,000; also others. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

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WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS,

West Side tenements, flats, apartment houses, lots.

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ADVERTISER HAS WAITING CUSTOMERS for good city and country property; correspondence and interviews solicited, especially from owners unsuccessfully represented elsewhere; hours 11 to 3; mention this paper. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

I want for Spring list, suburban and country houses and farms for sale and exchange. Send full particulars. Photographs desirable. Gerald Lamont, 203 Broadway.

Want tract of land suitable for institution on Hudson River, within 40 minutes New York City.

Joseph W. Lawrence, 58 Liberty St.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

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Picturesque modern country seat, 1½ miles from Morristown Court House; 17 large fully furnished rooms, open fireplaces; rent, $1,000; unsurpassed mountain views; pure water; big trees, and healthfulness; adjacent other beautiful places. Henry Condict, owner, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

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7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry. 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $23. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent, $20. Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

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45th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800. J. Edgar Leayoraft & Co., B'way, cor., 44th.

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Private houses, west side, three-story high stoop; rents, $660 to $1,000; four-story American basement. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

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Unfurnished houses to rent below 42d St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 22d St.

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Van Buren St.	$28	Pulaski St		$35
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Corner Ocean and North Bath Avs.; ocean-front cottage, with 13 rooms; $800. Owners, M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

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Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.

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An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.

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A.—THE PENDLETON, —A. 253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av. Absolutely fire-proof apartment of five large rooms, all improvements; rent, $27.50. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

Elegant eight rooms and tiled bath apartment, 25x88; choice locality; rent, $780; yearly lease; steam heat, hot water; no children. Janitor, 840 West End Av., near 102d St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

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Upper part of private house, 7 rooms and bath; all conveniences; rent, $75. 419 West 22d St.

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Rare Opportunity, Physician or Dentist.—First-floor bachelor apartment house; high class; elaborately furnished; private street entrance; other suites. Bonheur Studios, 132 West 79th St.

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21 and 23 East 99th, (near 5th Av.)—Six rooms and bath; pricate halls; from $23 to $26; excellent single flats, 7 rooms and bath, 96th, (near Madison Av.;) wide street; fine neighborhood; 5th flat, $36.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up. **741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.**

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Emerson, little used, $195; cost $375; great bargain; almost new upright, $145; good upright, $75; fine square, $35; other bargains. Summers, 1,102 Fulton St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

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BARGAINS—UPRIGHT PIANOS, $75, $95, $125; square pianos, $30, $60, $85. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

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Prof. Sterne, 20 years, Broadway, cor. Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.—Character dances, buck, cakewalk, glide waltz. Open daily.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

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LOST.—Notice is hereby given that CERTIFICATE NO. 5,351 of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for 100 shares of its capital stock, standing in the name of Scott & Stringfellow, has been lost, and that application has been made to said Company for the issue to us of a new certificate. All persons are warned against attempting to negotiate said lost certificate. Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond, Va. Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1901.

LOST OR STOLEN—Certificate No. 1,682, dated July 16th, 1898, for 2,250 shares New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. Stock, in the name of H. G. B. Fisher. All persons are warned not to sell, buy, or in any way negotiate or deal in said stock or any part thereof, transfer being forbidden and new certificate to be issued to the owner.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

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LADIES' CLOAKS, SUITS & FURS, Retire from Business

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Lease of large store in fashionable district, together with stock, furniture, fixtures, and goodwill. For particulars apply to WHITCOMB, WEAD & CO., Devonshire Building, 16 State St., Boston.

$3,500 to $6,500 interest in, or entire control of well established business; pays 200 per cent.; can be increased tenfold; suit younger men; office needed in New York; those with cash please reply; references exchanged. Address Manufr., Iselin, N. J.

CASH Paid for stores, mdse., shoes, groceries, restaurants, dry goods fixtures. Kahn, 338 E. 120. Tel. 513A-79

Incorporate your business; corporations are safe, convenient, inexpensive; we give information and prepare papers for incorporation; send for circular. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

Factory—42x125, 4-story, power, shafting, elevator; or will contribute same for partnership interest in established business. E. Van Duzer, 44 Wall St.

For Sale—A 62-acre brickyard or shore front on Long Island Sound, near Northport, L. I.; price $16,000. R. Sammis, Northport, L. I.

Sacrifice.—Old established stationery and candy store, near school; big profits; low rent; good neighborhood. 62 East 115th St.

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Life insurance in leading companies at big discount. F. C., Box 188 Times.

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The Greatest Wonder of the 20th Century. It warms the largest room in five minutes; its weight worth in gold. Fits any ordinary gas burner. No connections. No odor. **The heat of a Gas Flame is increased 500 Per Cent.** Just the time you shouldn't be without it. Stop your Furnace or any other stove. Save trouble and money. The last week's offer. Small size, $1.25; large size, $1.50. **THE IMPROVED HEATING CO., 1079 3d Ave. Betw. 63d & 64th.** Open evenings. Sent all over.

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CREDIT FOR EVERYBODY.—Anything you want; clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods; open Sundays.

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THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. **KEENE'S OFFICIAL BLD. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.**

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed. NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

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prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

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Will send representatives if desired. Only Reliable, Up-to-date Goods. **American Watch & Diamond Co.,** 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

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All standard makes; repairs, and ribbons free. Sold half price. Telephone 1,338—Franklin. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway.

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Corporation Manual for Stockholders, Directors, and officers; useful information for those thinking of incorporation; procedure, management, expenses; send for circular. Roland Press, 52 Broadway.

**DIEBO

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Men's Neckties.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOZEN.

Imperials, "Once Overs," Four-in-Hands, and "Puffs." Made of rich, heavy silks. Light or dark colors,

55 cents each; YESTERDAY'S PRICES $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.

Wash Dress Goods.
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND YARDS.

Dotted Swiss, figured Dimities, and figured or plain Batiste.

The latest shades of old rose, reseda, blue, brown, tan, mode, ecru and biscuit are shown in these materials,—the plain batiste shades are very delicate, and this material is also shown in a rich black.

White Piqué, white lace striped Lenos, White Madras and Nainsook,

15 cents per yard; YESTERDAY'S PRICE 18 CENTS.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Men, unlike women, are supposed to reason. Then what's the reason so few men buy a Spring derby until just before Easter?

Easter means April; June means straw hats—you don't get the worth of a derby in two months and a half.

The Winter derby you put on October 1st; wear six months.

Can't you make a better division?

All the good Spring derbies.

What about shoes—man or boy?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Shirt Waists.

New Spring Styles now ready for inspection.

Materials of White and Colored Linens, Madras Cloth, Percales, and White Piqué, Plain and Embroidered,

A large variety of *Grass Linens*, which will be in much demand this season.

Shirt Waists in plain and striped ginghams and white lawn, tucked and hemstitched effects, at

$1.25, value $2.00.

Lord & Taylor,
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Buy a

Sparklet Bottle

and buy one to-day. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life.

Buy a Sparklet bottle at your druggist's or grocer's, or at our store, 1127 Broadway. Buy one anywhere, but buy one.

FAIRBANKS' BATH ROOM and BABY SCALES.
Sold by
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 W. 42d St. and 135 W. 41st St.

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Great Variety of style and Price.
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Austin's Dog Bread
preserves the health of your pets.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets.
Good for centuries are these Oriental Rugs, as they have not been ruined by acid treatment.
Lowest Prices.
Long Credit.

Piles and varicose veins; permanent cure; no operation. Book free. DR. CHAPMAN, 107 E. 23d St.

Amusements.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. 4—Cohans—4 In "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., it west of B'way. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. Broadway Burlesquers.
NEW LIVING PICTURES.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c, 50c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE: Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

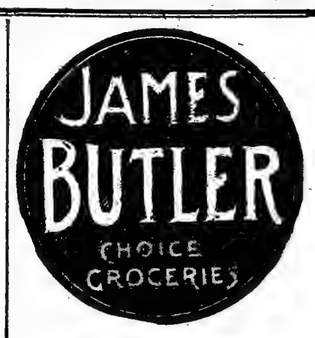

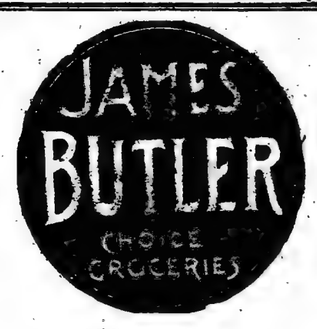

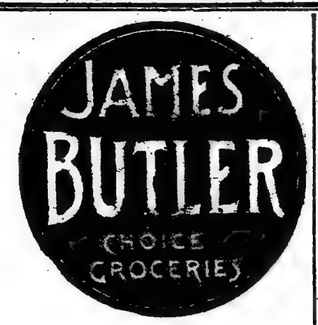

NEARING THE CENTURY MARK

Again we announce the opening of another retail branch store. This one, which will be ready for business on Saturday next, March 9th, is to be located in the very heart of one of the busiest and most progressive section of the Borough of Brooklyn, at No. 220 Broadway, corner of Roebling Street.

Ninety-five Retail Branches Now,

and every one a thoroughly equipped, up-to-date grocery store. Ask yourself if a business of such magnitude could possibly be maintained unless every article sold was of the highest grade.

HERE ARE SOME ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

EGGS—20 FOR 25 CENTS—EGGS

Our Eggs are without question the finest that come to New York. We are direct receivers of Eggs, just as we are direct receivers of the finest of Creamery Butter, having connections throughout the country with all the best Egg shippers. Using as we do over a million Eggs a week, you can readily understand how small is the chance of Eggs ever becoming stale in our stores.

SUCH EGGS AS THESE CAN'T BE BOUGHT ANYWHERE AT THE PRICE WE QUOTE.

POTATOES. Choicest selected Long Island Potatoes; special for this sale, A BASKET..... 12c

FLOUR. Our famous Pride of St. Louis Brand, the finest Flour milled; special for this sale, A BAG (24½ lbs.)..... 53c

Asparagus, Amadore Brand, California, a can	16c	Salted Soda Crackers, N. B. C. Brand, special, a package	8c	Pillsbury's Vitos, a royal breakfast food, a package	12c
Asparagus, Mattituck Brand, Long Island, a can	23c	Plain Soda Crackers, fresh and crisp, a pound	4c	Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, our best, 3-pound package	8c
Peaches, Oriole or Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	10c	Lemon Ginger Wafers, finest made, a pound	4c	Prepared Flour, Peerless Brand, special, 3-pound package	8c
Peaches, Bell Brand, heavy syrup, a can	14c	Black Pepper, special, ¼-pound can	5c	Corn Starch, Peerless Brand, very choice, a package	5c
Pears, Royal Belle Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	9c	Extracts Lemon or Vanilla, Peerless Brand, our best, a bottle	12c	Cocoanut, shredded, Peerless Brand, freshly packed, ¼-lb. package	9c
Pears, Defense Brand, heavy syrup, a can	14c	Salad Oil, best domestic, a pint bottle	8c	Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported, 1-lb. package	8c
Corn or Succotash, Essie Brand, our best, a can	10c	Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, a pint bottle	9c	Cheese, New York State best full cream, a pound	13c
Tomatoes, Essie Brand, our best, extra large cans	10c	Syrup, best Golden Drip, special, a quart bottle	10c	Oranges, very fancy, California navel, a dozen	25c
French Sardines, ¼s, with key, a can, 9c.; Domestic Sardines, ¼s, with key, a can	7c	Salt, Vacuum Process, 5-pound bag	4c	Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, special, 3 pounds for	15c

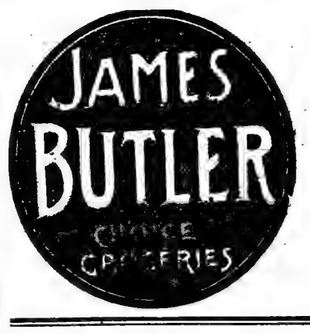

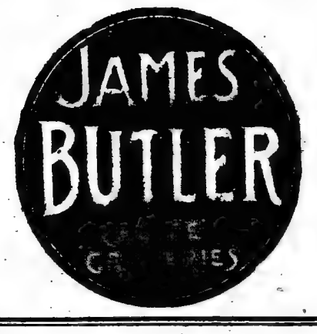

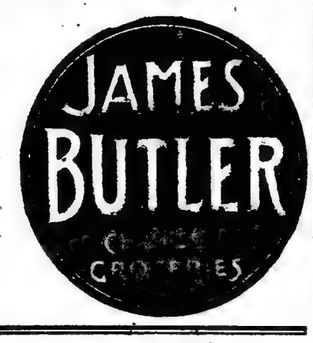

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIBRARY LUXURY REDUCED

If a prize were offered for that furnishing essential, embodying the highest refinement, the award would be claimed by our library designs. Here art, of a very high order, has been entered into. As well as "art for art's sake," it is art for comfort's sake, and so is a lofty achievement.

This is a fortunate furnishing season, as some of our chef d'oeuvres are below even factory prices.

Library Suites, $80 to $340. (Former prices $113 to $442.)

New designs in bookcases from $7.50—the simplest oak pieces to the most ornately carved Art Nouveau specimens.

To have your furniture different from what one sees everywhere and to get it reduced from factory prices, you must now

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
"Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées Wednesday, Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH." Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way. Ev'gs 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. "A real success."—Herald.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

HUXTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RESD. ORCH., 25c. The Orpheum Show, 10 Acts, INCLUDING Severus Schaeffer, Newsky Troupe, Cressy & Dayne, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Louise Dresser, Jack Norworth, Bertie Fowler, Weston & Herbert, &c.

BIJOU. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. 62d time. To-night at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15 FLORODORA

Harlem Op. House NEXT WEEK. MARY MANNERING "Janice Meredith." WAY DOWN EAST. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Ev. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 18.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2 FIDDLE-DEE-DEE Evgs., 8:15 sharp. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

New York B'way. 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

On Thursday, March 7th
Exhibition of
Shirt Waists.
2nd Floor.

The "Shirt-waist" or Blouse Bodice of the coming season, combines the utility of its early simplicity with many new qualities that recommend it to the fashion of to-day.

The examples on exhibition are creations that surpass all designs of this useful garment, yet presented. The exquisite handwork and unique models are indicative of the daintily simple fashions of the new century, combined with richness of fabric and fineness of work.

The materials include sheer Mulls, Batiste, Linens, Habutai Silks, Mercerized Fabrics, Lawns, Nainsooks and Louisine Silks. The trimmings consist of finest laces, tuckings and embroideries,—and the novelty of their application distinguishes them from the blouse of any former season.

Suitable for shopping, yachting, golf, travelling, visiting or theatre.

An example of the artistic taste displayed in this stock is a white China silk waist, finely tucked and finished with handsome lace, which may be worn as a low necked bodice, or with high guimpe and collar.

Sleeves show all the very latest caprices of mode,—collars, cuffs, fastenings are of the most numerous and varied designs.

White. Colors. Black.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatisation of 3:30 P. M. HIAWATHA. 8:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH INDIAN VILLAGE.
Dam & Beavers, Maine, Adirondack, Canadian Exhibits, Launches, Yachts, Canoes, Etc.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM MONDAY MORNING, Mar. 11th, at 11 o'clock, MAJOR J. B. POND ANNOUNCES THE LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON,
SUBJECT: "Wild Animals I Have Known."
The Sandhill Stag, Wahb the Grizzly, the Pacing Mustang, Mollie Cottontail, and Other Favorites. Tickets at the Hall.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN
IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
TO-MORROW AT 3 AND SUNDAY EVG. AT 8:30. Lecture by Thomas F. Millard on the WAR IN CHINA. Illus. by C. Fred Ackerman, with Most Marvelous Moving Pictures.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Eve. 8:15. To-night, Fri. & Sat. Eve. "Sittliche Forderung" & "Der Hoch Zeitstag." Matinée Sat., Ibsen's "Ghosts."

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Manager. MATINEES Wednesday & Saturday, 2.
"A Red Letter Night at Daly's."—Herald.
The Augustin Daly Musical Company,
SAN TOY
Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES
To-night, Thurs. 8:30, Mendelssohn—Moki Land. NEXT WEEK—PARIS EXPOSITION.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.
Charles Frohman Presents
"A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun. "Screaming."—Ev. World.
The Lash of a Whip

GRAND AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN. Next Week—Barbara Frietchie.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Would You Buy

Rich Satin Damask and Brocatels

At Half Price?

You have the opportunity now.

To-day, and until the quantities are sold,

Six Dollar Brocatels	Five Dollar Damasks	Four Dollar Damasks
2.98	2.49	1.98

For Curtains, Draperies, Wall Hangings, Furniture Coverings, and Fancy Dress and Theatrical purposes.

Double and triple tintings in Art Nouveau, Louis XIV., Louis XVI. and Empire effects, including also imported Organzine Brocatels in self colorings of Empire Red, Gold and Green, fifty inches wide—such an offering at outset of season being a new proof of the exceptional opportunities that come to us as large cash buyers.

Costumers, Upholsterers and those who have a home to beautify should not fail to see the great values represented.

We Also Offer in Upholstery:

New Denims and Burlaps	9¾ to .24		New Lace Curtains	.69 to 29.00	
New Fancy Nets and Scrim	4⅞ to .79		New Portieres, 300 styles	1.98 to 30.00	
New Drapery Silks	.39 to .98		New Couch Covers	1.49 to 6.98	
New Upholstery Fringes	.12½ to 1.49		New Cretonnes, 100 styles	9¾ to .69	
New Curtain Loops	9 to 1.98		New Tapestries, 75 styles	.29 to 2.98	
New Table Covers	.39 to 14.98		New Damasks, 75 styles	.98 to 3.98	

Great Offering of Ladies' Skirts and Chemises
Cambric, Muslin, Nainsook and Lawn.
More than 13,000 Pieces
BOUGHT FOR CASH
from a manufacturer who, requiring ready money, sacrificed his Spring stock.
SKIRTS ..... .79 to 2.98
value 1.10 to 4.39.
CHEMISES ..... .79 to 2.98
value 1.25 to 3.49.

Shades and Poles
together with Rugs, occupy a space equal to a good-sized store..... Recent improved arrangement permits of showing our large assortments to much better advantage than heretofore, making it easy for customers to inspect and select.
TO-DAY, WE OFFER
At 25 cents.....HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES—39x72—leading tints, also white and dark green—value 39 cents.
At 59 cents.....LINEN HOLLAND SHADES—new design—scallop edge—value 79 cents.
At 19 cents.....CURTAIN POLES Cherry, Oak, Ash—5 foot—fancy ends and trimmings—value 39 cents.
At 29 cents....WHITE ENAMEL POLES—fluted silver ends and trimmings—value 45 cents.

Applique Scarfs and Squares
Thirty to Fifty per cent. Reduction. All fresh goods.
Only fault, excess of stock.

They were	They are	They were	They are
2.49	1.49	.69	.49
1.98	.98	.59	.39
1.49	.79	.49	.29
.98	.69	.39	.19
.89	.69	.24	.12

Square measure 12 to 32 inch. Scarfs are 1½ and 2 yards long.

Rugs and Centre Carpets
All sizes, from the smallest door mat to carpet sizes for centre of room.....Those who have refurnishing of an apartment or country home in view will find our prices attractively low, with advantage of large assortments to choose from.

Turanian Smyrnas

6x 9 ft.	4.98	12 styles
7.6x10.6 ft.	7.49..value 10.98	12 styles
9 x12 ft.	9.98..value 12.98	12 styles

Red, Green, Terra Cotta and Blue with light floral colorings or contrasting shades in Oriental designs.
Reversible, and the best large size Rugs that it is possible to obtain at such moderate prices.

Smyrna Rugs—Best all wool.

18x36 inch	.76	26x54 inch	1.49
21x45 inch	1.09	30x60 inch	1.97
36x72 inch	2.79		

This Spring's latest designs and colors.

Amusements. | Amusements.

WHITE RATS! VAUDEVILLE.
22nd Regiment Armory,
68th Street and Boulevard.
Saturday Evening.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 7:45.—Special performance at Popular Prices—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Blapham, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 8, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft. Mar. 9, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Salezs, Plançon, Sizes, Gilibert, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices, Double Bill.—I PAGLIACCI (in Italian.) Miss Fritzi Scheff; MM. Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Mar. 10, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed under the direction of Mr. Damrosch. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina, Bridewell, and Margaret MacIntyre; MM. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plançon.
Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 11, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS (in Italian.) with an extraordinary cast, including Mmes. Nordica, Homer, and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
N. B.—No increase in prices for this performances.
Tues. Aft., March 12, at 2:30 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 13, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bisphan. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryili, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bisphan. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | "The Stowaway" Co. | Reed Birds.
58th St. | Willis Family, Ramsdell, Hill & Hall.
125th St. | David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly," Mme. Herrmann, Lucille Saunders, etc. | Johnstone Bennett & Co., "The Hustler" Co., American Four, Sunetaro. | Tscherneff's Dogs, Gertrude Mansfield & Co., Wilbur, "The Irish Alderman" Co.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th ST. WEST
25c. Daily Mat. all orc. 50c. Mats. 1:45. Evgs. 7:45.
TO-DAY—TO-NGT., ALL WEEK, WHITE RATS.
Geo. Fuller Golden, Henry Lee, Lewis & Ryan, Others, & Big Kiralfy Ballet, 60 People.

KEITH'S M. B. CURTIS. SWEATNAM. JOHNSON & DEAN. COURTNEY. Empire Com. 4.
LIVING ART STUDIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's mammoth & spectacular revival
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats, Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av.
MY LADY

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, March 8, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 9, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM:
Overture, "Manfred".....Schumann
Concerto for 'Cello, C major.....Eugen d'Albert
PROF. HUGO BECKER.
SYMPHONY NO. 3, "EROICA"..BEETHOVEN
Variations for 'Cello, Op. 33.....Tschaikowsky
PROF. HUGO BECKER.
Episode, "Carnival in Paris".....J. S. Svendsen
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Hullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL,
Monday, March 11th, at 2:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: at Ditson's and Carnegie Hall.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL
LAST NEW YORK APPEARANCE.
Sunday Eve. March 10 at 8:15
LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
HANS WINDERSTEIN, Conductor.
Tickets at Schuberth's, Hotels and Carnegie Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
To-morrow Evening at 8:30.
Only Evening Song Recital
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
Reserved Seats, $1.50.
At Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, principal hotels.
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Saturday Afternoon, March 9, at 3 o'clock
Piano Recital by Mr. Arthur Whiting
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert, THURS. EVG., March 14, at 8:30.
Miserere, Josquin Depres; Motet, Bach; works by Palestrina, Cornelius, Mendelssohn, etc.
Tickets now on sale at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

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SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
HOCKEY MATCH.
Yale Freshmen vs. Cutler School,
FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH, 8:15 P. M.
Admission 50 cts. Skates Free.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH
Next Monday—Mar. 11—SOUVENIRS. 75th time

WHITE RATS!
Lion Palace Music Hall, B'way & 110th St. THIS WEEK.
A Real Vaudeville Show.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; fresh southwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,964. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

RADICAL TAX MEASURE AIMED AT THIS CITY

Most Dangerous Bill, Corporation Counsel Whalen Says.

Introduced and Referred Peculiarly in the Assembly—Gives State Board Power to Fix Assessments Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—A few days ago, and quite by chance, Arthur Butts, who represents the Corporation Counsel of New York City at Albany, came across a bill which gave him quite a shock. It was apparently a modest little bill, one of which the title seemed designed to attract no special attention, and, moreover, it had been put away where it was likely to escape the observation of those most interested in it. But on looking it over Mr. Butts was convinced of its most dangerous character. He took it down to New York and had Corporation Counsel Whalen look at it, and Mr. Whalen agreed with him. They consider the bill one which must have the most careful watching from now until the close of the session. If it should become a law it may mean the loss of millions of dollars by the City of New York. That, at least, is the view of it taken by the Corporation Counsel.

The bill in question is known as Assembly Bill No. 407, and was introduced by Assemblyman Hyatt C. Hatch. Mr. Hatch is a Republican, and a member of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. He comes from Atlanta, Steuben County, and is a farmer and a wholesale dealer in produce. The title of Mr. Hatch's bill is as follows:

"An act to amend the tax law relative to appeals to the State Board of Tax Commissioners from assessments made by the Board of Taxes and Assessments."

MEANING OF PROPOSED LAW.

The act proposes to add to the general tax law a section to be known as Section 178, which will fall at the end of Article 8 of the General Tax laws. Although the title of the act would seem to imply that it was of general application, the act really affects only assessments for taxation made in the City of New York, and provides for an appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners from any person or corporation aggrieved by the action or determination of the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York. The proposed section reads as follows:

Section 178.—Appeals to the State Board of Tax Commissioners from the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York. Any person or corporation aggrieved by the action or determination of the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, made as prescribed by Title 1 of Chapter 17 of the Greater New York Charter, may appeal from such action or determination to the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Such appeal must be taken by personally serving a notice thereof upon such Board of Taxes and Assessments, within twenty days from the time such determination is rendered, and by mailing within such time a copy of such notice to the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

There shall be furnished to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, on demand, a copy of the testimony and proceedings taken before such Board of Taxes and Assessments, in relation to the matter which is the subject of the appeal. The State Board of Tax Commissioners shall immediately, upon receipt of the notice of appeal, proceed to hear the same, and shall make its determination within twenty days after such hearing is closed. Notice of such determination shall be given to the Board of Taxes and Assessments immediately upon the rendering thereof.

Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person or corporation to apply for a certiorari to review or correct on the merits any final determination of the Board of Taxes and Assessments

As the bill is not a general taxation measure, but affects only the City of New York, its proper reference would have been to the Commmittee on Cities, but Mr. Hatch had it referred to the Committee on Taxation, of which he is a member. The unusual reference, and the concealment of the specific purpose of the bill in its title, accounts for its having escaped observation.

A MOST DANGEROUS MEASURE.

In speaking of the bill, Mr. Butts said to THE TIMES correspondent to-night: "I consider this bill to be the most dangerous measure, as far as the City of New York is concerned, which has been introduced at this session. I went to Chairman Lewis of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to-day and notified him that the city authorities of New York would demand a hearing upon the bill and would strongly oppose it. The bill provides that the assessments for the greater city of New York are to be reviewed and fixed by a board in Albany. It is unnecessary to point out what that would probably mean to the City of New York.

"The proposed right to determine appeals from the acts of the local Assessors is not within the general powers of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and has no necessary connection with the duties of that board. It is the province of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to investigate methods of assessment within the State; to furnish local Assessors with such information as may be necessary or proper to aid them in making their assessments; to take testimony and hear proofs under oath with reference to any matter within the line of its official duty; to prepare an annual report to the Legislature and recommend changes or amendments to the tax laws, and to perform other duties and powers conferred upon it by law.

"The members of the State Board of Tax Commissioners are required to visit every county in the State at least once in two years and ascertain whether the Assessors discharge their duties, particularly as to the compliance with the tax law requiring the assessment of property at its full value. The State Board of Tax Commissioners, together with the Commissioners of the Land Office, constitute the State Board of Equalization, whose duties are defined by Section 173 of the tax laws. Such duties involve the equalization of assessments among the various counties of the State, so that no county shall pay more than its fair quota of the State taxes. Under Section 174 of the tax law, the State Board of Tax Commissioners is authorized to hear appeals from Supervisors of various towns, cities, or wards.

"The purposes of such appeals, as indicated by Sections 175 and 176 of the tax law, is to equalize valuations between or among tax districts in the same county. The determination of the State Board deals only with aggregate valuations, and does not attempt to change the valuations on individual parcels of property.

A RADICAL INNOVATION.

"By the act now proposed, the State Board of Tax Commissioners is called upon to settle disputes as to value between individuals or corporations and the tax authorities of the City of New York, in which the State has absolutely no practical concern. After the State Board of Tax Commissioners, as part of the State Board of Equalization, has determined the aggregate amount of taxable property in the City of New York, and the State Controller has fixed the tax to be raised by New York City, the interest of the State ceases, so far as individual valuations are concerned. The portion of tax raised for State purposes is insignificant compared with the City Budget as a whole. If the taxes due to the State are paid promptly by the City of New York, the State as such should not be called upon through its officers to pass upon mere questions of value raised between the city and its citizens. The innovation proposed by the act is radical and startling, and not within the proper scope of the functions of the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

"Every tax-payer in the City of New York has a right to state his grievances to the Tax Commissioners and furnish evidence of alleged error, and have a hearing and decision on the merits. If not satisfied with the decision of the Tax Commissioners, he is entitled to review their determination by a writ of certiorari, and, if for any reason a party should be prevented from making his application in time, or the Tax Commissioners had erred in assessing property, provision is made by Section 897 of the charter for the correction of mistakes, independently of the remedy by certiorari, the Board of Taxes and Assessments itself being invested with the power to remedy or reduce a tax for good cause shown.

"Under the Hatch bill the right of review by a writ of certiorari is preserved, but I have no idea that it would be used often if large taxpayers with a grievance had the choice of going before the Supreme Court in New York City or a board in Albany."

ASSEMBLYMAN HATCH'S VIEWS.

Assemblyman Hatch, who introduced the bill, was seen to-day, and asked if the bill was his own idea. He said that it was.

"What led you to take an interest in the assessments of New York City?" he was asked.

"The discrimination which the Assessors of New York have shown in the making of assessments," he replied; "I was fully informed about those discriminations by certain parties. Why, in some instances they have raised the assessments on property from 25 to 40 per cent."

"Have you any objection to stating who the parties are who have supplied you with such information?"

"They are former residents of Steuben County, who are large real estate owners in New York City."

"Will you give their names?"

"No; I don't care to do that, at least not at present. I have all the facts, though, and they will be presented at the proper time."

"Is your information to the effect that these discriminations in assessments were made with good reasons?"

"I guess politics entered into it."

"Have you any idea that you will get your bill through?"

"Yes; I am a member of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, before which the bill is pending, and I have no doubt I can secure a favorable report on it. As soon as I get it in shape I will move it."

"Then you intend to amend it?"

"Yes."

"In what particulars?"

"Well, I will tell you all about that when I get the amendments ready. I expected to see some parties yesterday, and agree upon the new form of the bill, but I failed to do so. As the bill now stands it would have to go to the Mayor of New York for approval. One of the amendments which we are considering is to avoid that. The bill will be changed so that the Governor can sign it without its having been referred to the Mayor first. I expect to have it in such shape that it will meet with the approval of all parties."

"Not with the approval of the city authorities of the City of New York?"

"Oh, no. I expect them to fight it."

GEORGE GOULD ON PROSPERITY.

Amazed at the Changes and Progress in the Southwest.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—George J. Gould, on his trip of inspection of his railway properties, left to-day with his party for Coffeyville, Kan. It is understood Mr. Gould will go to Colorado and Omaha before returning East. All arrangements had been made to go to Omaha this morning, when he decided suddenly to go to Southern Kansas instead. Talking to a newspaper man of his trip through Texas, Mr. Gould said:

"I was amazed at the many changes which have taken place in the Southwest since my visit to that part of the country nearly three years ago. The prosperity of the Southwest is marvelous, and I believe that the same statement will apply to the West generally. On every hand I saw the material proofs of prosperity—not booms, but the solid, substantial prosperity that lasts. The banks in even the small towns in Texas and other Southwestern States are filled with money. Cotton at 10 cents, and high price for cotton seed, the other good crops, and the great values of all products tell the story."

WOMAN STARTLES A COURT.

Baltimore "Healer" Produces a $20,000 Roll to Pay a $10 Fine.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Justice Fowler and the attendants in the police court to-day were startled when "Madame" Speights "Healer" tossed a one-thousand-dollar Treasury note on the desk and smilingly requested the Judge to take out of it her fine of $10 for assaulting William Sherwood.

When Justice Fowler gave his decision Mme. Speights pulled a wad of five-hundred and one-thousand dollar bills, which contained at least $20,000 from her corsage and flung one of the one-thousand-dollar bills upon the desk. The Court could not change the bill. With a look of contempt she drew out another roll from a pocket in her skirt. Without a word she took back the big bill, handed the Court two fives, and walked haughtily out of the room.

Carnegie Library for Ashtabula.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 7.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give the City of Ashtabula $15,000 for a library building on condition that the city will expend $1,500 annually on its maintenance. The offer probably will be accepted.

Montgomery Accepts Carnegie Offer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7.—Recently Andrew Carnegie offered Montgomery $50,000 for a public library building if the city would provide a site and $5,000 a year for support. The last Legislature granted permission to the city to make an appropriation, and the City Council this evening unanimously accepted Mr. Carnegie's offer.

Special Sunday Evening Train Atlantic City to New York, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pullman Parlor cars, dining cars, and standard coaches, leaves Atlantic City 4:50 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad Sundays, March 10, 17, 24, 31, and April 7, arrives New York, West 23d Street Station, 8:15 P. M., stopping at Trenton, Elizabeth, and Newark to let off passengers.—Adv.

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BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE helps good digestion to wait on appetite.—Adv.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Found in Furniture of Commodore Weston's Apartment.

Supposed to Have Been Placed There by the Man Recently Discovered in an Adjoining Closet.

In their search for evidence by which to convict Charley Garez, or Jaures, the Brazilian who was arrested early Tuesday morning after he was found secreted in a closet in the apartment of Commodore and Mrs. Weston of Newark, N. J., at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the private detectives employed by the hotel yesterday made an important discovery.

In the apartment occupied by Commodore and Mrs. Weston, hid in the bottom of several pieces of furniture, they found a supply of burglar's tools, consisting of a cold chisen fifteen inches long, a bunch of keys, a small saw, and a number of smaller chisels. This find, the detectives think, proves conclusively that Garez's presence in the Weston apartment was for the purpose of committing robbery, not only in this apartment, but also in others in the hotel.

This is made more probable since it has become known that a necklace of diamonds and rings valued at $25,000 belonging to Mrs. Weston were lying on the dresser, she having worn them the night previous when she and her husband attended a box party at the theatre. It is the opinion of the detectives that Garez in circulating about the hotel during the evening observed Mrs. Weston's gems and intended to steal them while the Westons slept.

They explain the finding of the cold chisel as being a weapon which Garez would have used had he gained possession of the jewels and then have been discovered. The detectives think he undoubtedly secreted the tools in the furniture after gaining access to the Weston apartment, so that in the event of his being discovered in the closet the charge of burglary could not be proved against him.

The hotel detectives are elated over their discovery. They admit that as the charge against Garez stood, before the finding of the tools, he was likely to get off with a light sentence, but now, with the evidence of burglar's tools and a murderous weapon, they hope to secure a heavy sentence.

Garez was arrested by Detectives Smith and Kennedy at 3:45 o'clock Tuesday morning. Commodore and Mrs. Weston had retired about 2 o'clock in their apartment, which is on the second floor. Mrs. Weston was awakened shortly after by a noise that seemed to emanate from the closet adjoining the apartment. She awakened her husband, and after listening for several minutes they decided she was mistaken. She was awakened again soon after and Mr. Weston turned on the light and opened the closet door.

He discovered Garez seated on one of the hotel's gilt chairs. Slamming and bolting the door, Mr. Weston rang the alarm bell connected with the office. Two of the night watchmen responded to the call, and Garez was kept a prisoner in the closet till the detectives were summoned and placed him under arrest, after warning him that they would shoot him if he attempted to escape.

He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and later in the day arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Court. He told the Magistrate he had visited many other apartments in the Waldorf trying to find a place to sleep. He was held in $2,000 bail fat trial.

SHIP AND SCHOONER CRASH.

The Steamship Frascati Strikes the Thallium Down the Bay.

The schooner Thallium, which arrived at Quarantine at 10:30 o'clock last night with a cargo of asphalt consigned to Middleton & Co., was in collision down the bay with the British steamship Frascati, which sailed last evening for Port Maria, Jamaica. The Frascati struck the Thallium on the starboard side, carrying away the rigging and staving in the starboard side.

Capt. Morris of the Thallium said that he hailed the Frascati, but received no reply. The Frascati drew off without offering assistance and headed up the bay. The steamship anchored off Tompkinsville at 9:30 P. M.

Capt. Morris estimates the damage to his vessel at $4,000. Capt. Wills of the Frascati could not be seen on his vessel last night, and the mate, who was on the bridge at the time of the collision, would say nothing except that the steamship had a small hole in her starboard side. He could not tell to what extent the steamship was damaged until after a survey had been taken this morning.

The Thallium is a new schooner of 598 tons net. The vessel is owned by Messrs. McKay & Dix of this city. The Frascati has a net tonnage of 1,021. The vessel's agents in this city are Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co.

SHOT AT FLEEING BURGLARS.

Policeman Chased Men Who Robbed an Unoccupied Brooklyn Apartment House—One Captured.

The unoccupied apartment house at 168 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, owned by Brum Bischoff of 1,022 Greene Avenue, was visited by burglars yesterday morning and stripped of all the costly brass furnishings, as well as all the electrical fixtures, lead pipe, and other metal valued at over $1,200. The building was also damaged to the extent of $1,000.

One of the burglars, Casper Romer, alias George Day, an ex-convict, was arrested by Policeman Fagan of the Stagg Street Station after an exciting chase. In the pursuit Fagan fired four shots at the fugitives to frighten them. Romer was the only one of the fleeing men who surrendered.

The streets were filled with women and children, and when Policeman Fagan began to discharge his revolver there was much excitement. The streets were soon cleared, the passing pedestrians hastily seeking places of safety. The prisoner was taken back to the house while an examination was made of the interior. The plunder had been removed in a pushcart.

The apartments in the house have been unoccupied for some time. For nine hours the burglars worked undisturbed, and it was in the afternoon that Fagan saw the men leaving the house with some of the plunder. The prisoner refused to give the names of his companions.

NEW YORKERS OFF FOR CUBA.

Sail from Philadelphia as the Guests of R. A. C. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—On the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Schley, which left here this morning, was a big party of New Yorkers, most of them members of the New York Yacht Club. The Admiral Schley will spend two weeks in Cuban waters with the party.

The host is R. A. C. Smith of New York, President of the American Mail Steamship Company. He has taken the vessel temporarily as his private yacht. The party included Howard Carroll, Henry S. Manning, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Fowler, Walter S. Johnston, Capt. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Miss Clausen, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Miller.

The steamer goes first to Fernandina, Fla., where Gen. Franklin and perhaps Postmaster General Smith will become passengers.

Traveling South.

By the Seaboard Air Line Railway, in connection with the Pennsylvania, gives the tourist and traveling man excellent service; fine dining car and drawing room sleepers. Office 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

AMERICA WARNS DENMARK?

Government Said to Have Declared It Will Not Allow Sale of Danish West Indies to a Foreign Power.

LONDON, March 8.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The United States Government has addressed a note to the Danish Government, almost threatening in tone, to the effect that it will not permit any transfer of the Danish West Indies to any foreign power, and that, in the event of Denmark refusing to sell, the United States will require that Inland and maritime neutrality shall be properly guaranteed, and the United States' sphere of influence be respected."

FIRE NEAR A HOSPITAL.

New York's Patients and Staff Alarmed by Flames in an Adjoining House.

Patients, doctors, and nurses in the New York Hospital were considerably alarmed at a fire which did heavy damage in the home of Adolph Herzog, at 25 West Fifteenth Street, immediately adjoining that institution, and which for a time put the occupants of the house in grave peril early yesterday morning.

The night clerk in the hospital noticed a strong smell of smoke in his office at 5:35 o'clock A. M., and immediately sent watchmen through the building to discover its origin.

It became stronger and he noticed that it was coming in from without and ran into the street and saw the fire in the Herzog house. He called to a passer-by further down the street, who gave the alarm. The fire had gained considerable headway when the firemen arrived, and there was still further delay caused by the bursting of the first line of hose stretched. There were eight or ten persons in the house, and they were brought out to the street in their night clothes and given temporary shelter in the hospital, the inmates of which were by this time thoroughly aroused.

Many of the patients went to the windows, while several nurses went to the roof, and there sought relief from the smoke which had become apparent in every corridor. Other nurses went through the building assuring all that there was no danger. Policeman Donnelly of the West Thirtieth Street Station sent in a second alarm, and the fire was subdued after about $2,000 damage had been done.

NEW WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Agricultural Department Has a System Claimed to be Superior to and Different from Marconi's.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Since last Autumn the Navy Department has suspended the experiments in the employment of wireless telegraphy as a means of communication between naval vessels and between vessels and the shore. Up to this time none of the warships has been equipped with a permanent plant. While it may be true that Marconi is coming to the United States, and that he may, while here, communicate to the Navy Department some proposition looking to the installation of his own system of telegraphy on our naval vessels, the Navy Department has not yet engaged him to do so.

The latest proposition has been broached by the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wilson, hearing that the Navy was casting about for a serviceable system of telegraphy, has written Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Bureau, to notify him that the Agricultural Department has been experimenting for some time with wireless telegraphy, and has attained remarkable results. His experts assert positively that they have evolved a system radically different from Marconi's, and of far greater efficiency. For obvious reasons the details of the process are kept secret, but it is probable that within a short time a practicable exhibition will be made on board of a naval vessel. The outcome will be watched with the greatest interest by all naval men, particularly in view of the announcement that not only Great Britain, but Germany and the other European maritime powers already have ordered the installation of wireless plants in their navies.

SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Grand Jury of Anderson County Finds Prominent Planters Keep Negroes Imprisoned.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7.—The Grand Jury of Anderson County to-day made its report to Judge W. C. Benet, and declared that a practical enslavement of negroes has been conducted in that county. The presentment was prepared by a special committee, which visited the convict stockade camps in Anderson County and found confined therein negroes guiltless of any felony, but undergoing a term of servitude under voluntary contracts which they had signed in partial ignorance.

The charge of false imprisonment was made against J. S. Fowler, P. B. Allen, and W. Q. Hammond, three of the largest planters and most influential men in Anderson County. The Grand Jury declared that these men, who employ convicts from the State, were also keeping confined in their stockades negroes who for some petty cause had been sent there for breach of contract, although convicted before no officer of the law.

The negroes in the county are under the impression that all labor contracts now in existence are practically nullified by the action of the court, and Judge Benet stated emphatically that all illegal contracts would be declared void, but there are just contracts which the court will enforce. Nevertheless, there is a general state of demoralization just at the time when crops are being planted.

Judge Benet declared that the presentment brought pitiful details. It told of illegal arrests and imprisonment, of cruel whipping, of prolonged imprisonment without even the farce of a trial, of kidnapping negroes from other counties, and even from Georgia, and of poor negroes professing to be satisfied and contented. In concluding, he said that Anderson County would thank the Grand Jury for having relieved her of this shameful burden and saved her good name from the stigma that a few of her misguided citizens placed upon it.

ADMIRAL BOWLES IN OFFICE.

Chief Constructor of the Navy Assumed New Duties Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles to-day assumed the duties of Chief Constructor of the Navy, succeeding Rear Admiral Hichborn, retired for age. Admiral Bowles made his appearance at the opening of business to-day and was installed in office at once, proceeding in his habitual businesslike way to take up the executive affairs of his office.

Admiral Bowles's confirmation was made on the last legislative day of the session, although it had been possible for the Senate to confirm his nomination much earlier. Just what delayed it has not been divulged by members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, but it has been intimated that the Naval Board on Construction was not too anxious to see a strong, positive, technically well equipped Chief Constructor in the board.

The Chief Constructor seems to have been for months, even years, the shining mark for all the arrows of the other members of the Board of Construction. So bitter had become the fight against Admiral Bowles's predecessor that for a month before he ceased to act as Chief Constructor he declined to attend the meetings of the Board on Construction, the opposition to his propositions having become chronic and extending to even the smallest details of construction.

Naval officers who are acquainted with Admiral Bowles say that he will attend the meetings of the board, and will not avoid any conflict that may arise in that body.

Morning, Noon and Night

Trains leave Grand Central Station, New York, by the New York Central for Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Luxurious trains; smooth tracks; perfect service; fast time.—Adv.

MARK HANNA HERE; CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Steps to Break the Senatorial Deadlock in Delaware.

Addicks Told He Must Be Elected at Noon To-day or Withdraw—The Situation in Other States.

Senator Mark Hanna came to New York yesterday to do political work of importance to the Republican Party. He was cheerful and happy and the only time he became serious was when interviewers tried to broach the subject of politics.

"I have nothing to say," said Senator Hanna. "Just took a run over to New York on personal business."

The business which Senator Hanna had to transact was largely with Henry C. Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee. After many hours of talk with leaders who gathered to greet Senator Hanna, Vice Chairman Payne, and other party leaders, the news of the political doings began to leak out.

It was said at a late hour last night that Senator Hanna and other Republican leaders had sent word to J. Edward Addicks of Delaware that he would have to be elected United States Senator at noon to-day or withdraw from the race in favor of another candidate. The ultimatum was couched in strong language, although all the politicians who were at the talks with Senator Hanna said that the Administration had no candidate for the place which Mr. Addicks seeks.

The reason for the anxiety over the situation on the part of the Republican leaders is because of the fear that Delaware at the next election might possibly go Democratic, and in that event the Legislature would have the power to send two Democratic United States Senators from the State.

Vice Chairman Henry C. Payne stated last evening that the principal business transacted yesterday was to devise means to break the Senate dead-locks in the States of Delaware, Nebraska, and Montana. The situation in Nebraska was gone over with R. B. Schneider, a member of the Republican National Committee from Nebraska. It was stated that no decision had been reached on the fight in this State.

Vice Chairman Payne, when asked about the conferences, said:

"The Republican National Committee has no candidates for the Senatorships in the States in which the contests are being held. I understand that the Administration has not now, and will not have, any candidates for these places. The only desire of the party leaders is to see the dead-locks broken in the three States, so that there will be no vacancies when the Senate convenes again."

After a long conference on the Nebraska situation it was decided that National Committeeman Schneider would start for that State to-day to try and break the deadlock. It was reported that the Republican leaders decided to urge the Nebraska Legislature to abrogate the rule which requires that seventy-six out of eighty-four votes are necessary to a choice in caucus. After repeated balloting no candidate succeeded in getting the required number of votes. The Republican National leaders will urge, it is said, that a rule be adopted that a majority, or a two-thirds vote at the most, be necessary.

Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn has the best chance of winning with the support of the friends of President McKinley, if the Nebraskan rule as to the caucus vote is changed. Perry S. Heath was present at all the conferences yesterday.

Senator Hanna will remain in this city until Saturday. When asked yesterday if Col. William Cary Sanger would be appointed Assistant Secretary of War, Senator Hanna said that he did not know and had not talked with the President about it.

The Montana and Delaware situations will be further discussed to-day. While the Republican leaders declare that President McKinley and his friends would support any candidate for the Senate, the Administration forces would be pleased to see Carter elected from Montana and Meikeljohn from Nebraska. If the Delaware deadlock is not broken, the Governor has the power to appoint two Senators, who continue in office until the assembling of the next Legislature.

DELAWARE FIGHT ENDS TO-DAY.

DOVER, Del., March 7.—There was a great crowd present when the joint Assembly met to-day to ballot for two United States Senators, but the rumored break to J. Edward Addicks did not take place. There was no material change in to-day's ballots from those of yesterday.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow, and unless there is an election at to-morrow's session there will be two vacancies from this State in the United States Senate.

THE MONTANA SENATORSHIP.

Last Ballots Before Adjournment Being Taken—Senator Carter's Friends Think He Will Win.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A special dispatch to The Record from Helena, Mont., says:

"To-night the Montana Legislature is striving to break the deadlock that has existed since the voting for the short term Senator began in January. This is the last day of the session. At midnight the hands of the clock in the House will be pushed back and the sun will be peeping over the Rocky Mountains before the hour is agreed to be twelve. This is the programme. The result will be a deadlock, it is predicted, though there is hope for Senator Carter. He is the only Republican in Montana who stood the least show of securing fusion votes.

"The Democrats are divided. A score stay with MacGinnis, F. Augustus Heinze's mine manager. Other Democrats—the "straights"—stay with H. L. Frank, the Butte millionaire. Seven Independent Democrats, with others, have formed the field.

"Long ago the Republican minority knew that Lee Mantle stood no show, and Senator Carter was substituted. Carter's closing act in Congress on the day of his exit from the Senate when he dealt the coup de grace to the River and Harbor bill, has augmented his Senatorial chances mightily.

"At noon the Legislature met and took the usual perfunctory ballot. The result was the same as for days. An adjournment of the joint session was then had till 7 P. M. Meantime both houses pushed through numerous bills waiting on the calendar. At 7 o'clock the balloting was resumed, and has continued, with varying results. Carter had 32. Trailers have dropped out. The third ballot threw a crowd to Frank and Maginnis, each having 29.

"This shows that the Fusionists and Democrats are uneasy and are amenable to change. They could not agree in caucus last night, however, after hours of wrangling over a candidate, and the Republicans hope at the proper moment to create a stampede to Carter. This is not at all improbable, as Carter stock is very high and hundreds of friends are working hard for him.

"Trains to-day brought Carter men from all over Montana and the legislative halls to-night presented a scene of tumultuous excitement not paralleled in Helena since Senator W. A. Clark's election in January.

"After taking several fruitless ballots the joint assembly took a recess until 11:15. The last ballot: Carter, 32; Frank, 29; Maginnis, 24; Cooper, 5; Conrad, 1; Higgins, 1."

Maryland Senate Reorganized.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 7.—Senator Moore, whose absence caused so much uneasiness to the Democratic leaders yesterday, reached here this morning, giving the Democrats the necessary number to make a quorum in the Senate. After a spirited debate on technical points, the reorganization of the Senate, as adopted yesterday, was ratified and the tangle straightened out. The Republicans now concede that the proceedings have been rendered regular and the new election bill is fairly on its way to final passage or defeat. In the House two adjournments were taken in order to permit the Committee on Legislation to further consider the pending measures.

W. J. BRYAN AT CHICAGO.

Stops Long Enough to Discuss the Nebraska Senatorship.

CHICAGO, March 7.—William J. Bryan passed through Chicago to-day on his way to Buffalo, N. Y. Between trains Mr. Bryan received a number of calls from Democratic politicians.

Mr. Bryan was not disposed to discuss general political matters, but departed from this rule to some extent when asked regarding the probable outcome of the Senatorial fight in Nebraska.

"The trouble seems to be," he said, "that there are not enough Senatorial positions to go around among the railroads. It is possible that they may be able to reach some compromise through a basis of common representation, but the situation seems to be rather complicated."

Asked regarding his opinion of President McKinley's inaugural address, he said: "I hardly care to discuss the matter at any length, and would reply, as President Lincoln is said to have remarked on a certain occasion when asked his opinion of a certain matter, 'It was undoubtedly a most excellent thing for those who liked it.'"

No Change in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 7.—The following vote was taken to-day for United States Senator: Allen, (Fus.,) 47; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 47; D. E. Thompson, 36; Crouse, 9; Currie, 16; Melklejohn, 29; Hinshaw, 22; Rosewater, 14; scattering, 14.

Only thirty-five of the seventy-one Republican members of the Legislature attended to-night's Senatorial caucus, and, without the formality of a ballot, adjournment was taken until next Tuesday night. An effort is being made to secure a new caucus under rules providing for majority nominations and a secret ballot. Only twelve more days of the legislative session remain, and a determined effort will be made to end the dead-lock within that time.

BOY PREVENTS A KIDNAPPING.

Roy Senior, Nine Years Old, of Brooklyn, Calls Policeman and Rescues Brother from a Woman.

A mysterious veiled person, believed to be a man masquerading in woman's attire, has caused a big scare among parents in the neighborhood of Arlington Avenue and Cleveland Street, Brooklyn. This strange individual made a bold but unsuccessful attempt on Wednesday afternoon to kidnap Harvey Senior, the six-year-old son of Dr. Frank S. Senior of 248 Arlington Avenue.

The Senior home is in the best residential section of East New York. The doctor is well known and popular in the upper district of Brooklyn. Harvey was playing with several other boys in front of his father's stable on Wednesday afternoon, when a woman, dressed in black and veiled, approached him and affectionately patted him on the head.

"What's your name, my little man?" she asked.

"Harvey Senior, ma'am," answered the boy, promptly.

"Is your papa the doctor?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, Harvey, if you'll take a little walk with me I'll buy you lots of candy," said the woman, temptingly.

Harvey finally agreed to go. Although they were almost in front of the boy's home, no one in the house saw the woman lead the lad away down Cleveland Street to Fulton. One of Harvey's playmates, however, ran around the corner, where Roy Senior, Harvey's nine-year-old brother, was playing, and told the latter that his brother had gone off with a strange woman to get candy.

Roy became suspicion and ran off in pursuit. He came upon the pair at Fulton and Ashford Streets. The woman was talking earnestly to little Harvey, and apparently was waiting for a car. Roy went up to his brother and tried to draw him away from the woman, but she held on to the little fellow.

Harvey had been won by the woman's promises, and resisted Roy's efforts to drag him away. The woman finally jerked him free from his brother's grasp and started off rapidly with him down Fulton Street.

Little Roy, however, was not to be defeated by this move. He felt certain that the woman meant harm to his brother, and was determined that she should not get away with him. He ran up to a policeman and told him that a woman was carrying away his little brother. The policeman at first would not take Roy's story seriously. The boy's earnest manner, however, finally convinced him, and with the lad he started around the corner after the woman, who was then a block away. She turned, and seeing Roy with the policeman, dropped Harvey's hand and ran swiftly up Warwick Street. The policeman pursued, but the woman was so fleet of foot that she easily distanced him and got away.

Little Roy, who was looked upon as something of a hero by all the mothers in the neighborhood yesterday, says that the supposed woman appeared to him to be really a man. She had big, rough hands and a voice that was more like a man's than a woman's. The remarkable speed shown by the kidnapper in getting away from the policeman was also regarded as a circumstance supporting the theory that the person was a man disguised as a woman.

OPPOSITION TO COL. SANGER.

Both Senators Platt and Depew Object to the Brooklynite as Successor to Mr. Meikiejohn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senators Platt and Depew of New York are both opposing the proposition to nominate Col. Sanger for the office of Assistant Secretary of War. Senator Platt saw the Secretary of War on the subject to-day and entered a formal protest on the ground that Col. Sanger is not a consistent Republican. Senator Depew also has indicated his opposition.

Neither of the New York Senators was consulted before the nomination was decided upon. Mr. Root is represented as insisting that he should not be required to obtain the approval of Senators Platt and Depew before naming an officer to be his subordinate. Senator Platt holds to his opinion that he was entitled to know of the selection of a New York man for so prominent an office, and both Depew and Platt declare to those who have consulted them that they will not consent to the confirmation of Col. Sanger's nomination if it is sent in.

It is not doubted in the Senate that if the New York Senators stick to this resolution the President will not send in Col. Sanger. The "comity" that rules in the Senate would prove too strong to be overcome by the President or by personal influence from the White House or the War Department. For a Senator to say that a nomination from his State would be distasteful to him would be aruument enough. The Senators stick together on such matters, except in such cases as that which led to Mr. Platt's former resignation, when an unsympathetic Senate accepted the appointment that was so distasteful to the two New York men that both resigned. Mr. Platt will not again go to that extreme, but he will not easily abandon his opposition to Col. Sanger.

Lovers of Colonial and Antique

Will find much to interest them in Eastern Virginia. Old Dominion Line steamers sail every week day.—Adv.

COMMONS PASS THE ANTI-IRISH MOTION

Recalcitrant Members to be Suspended for the Session.

The Debate Lasts Till 5:30 o'Clock This Morning, When Mr. Balfour's Proposal is Adopted by 264 to 51.

LONDON, March 8.—In anticipation of a lively debate and possibly exciting scenes, arising from the suspension of Irish Nationalists and the punishment proposal of the Government leader, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, there was a big attendance in the House of Commons yesterday. The visitors' galleries were filled, many peers and women being among those present. Though no extra policemen were visible, a large force of police was in readiness within easy reach.

The Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, announced that he had received a letter from Jeremiah Jordan (Nationalist, South Fermanagh) to the effect that he had not defied the authority of the Chair, (when sixteen Irish members were removed from the House by force early Wednesday morning,) and, on the motion of John Dillon, (Nationalist, Mayo,) Mr. Jordan's name was removed from the list of suspended members.

Mr. Balfour then moved that the rule governing the suspension of recalcitrant members be amended so as to make suspension for the remainder of the session the penalty for disobedience to the Chair.

In supporting the motion, Mr. Balfour said it was necessary to provide adequate summary punishment for such physical resistance to the Speaker's orders as occurred on Wednesday. He trusted that the House would unanimously agree to the amendment. The House ought not to remain helpless against a member who committed such an aggravated crime against the House, an offense the danger and reality of which had been so painfully brought before them.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader) admitted the grossly disorderly conduct of certain members, and said he had not a word of excuse to say in their justification or in palliation, but he suggested a modification of Mr. Balfour's amendment.

John E. Redmond (the Nationalist leader) said what had occurred was a natural ebullition of feeling against an unjust closure. He denied premeditation, and said the moral responsibility for what had occurred was wholly on Mr. Balfour, whose new proposal was extravagant and unnecessary.

Lord Hugh Cecil (Conservative, son of Lord Salisbury,) moved an amendment providing that recalcitrant members should be imprisoned.

This was opposed by Mr. Balfour, who pointed out that it would place too much responsibility upon the Government. Lord Hugh wished to withdraw the amendment, but the Irish members insisted upon continuing the discussion of it.

W. H. Redmond, (Nationalist, East Clare,) in

BURGLAR CHASE ON SIXTH AVENUE

Two of the Thieves Surrender at the Muzzles of Revolvers.

Third Man Mingles with Panic-stricken Crowd and Escapes—Prisoners' Wives Also Arrested.

Passers-by in Sixth Avenue, and in the neighborhood of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, witnessed a wildly exciting burglar chase shortly after 10 o'clock last evening, which ended when two of the thieves surrendered at the muzzles of the revolvers of Central Office Detectives Price and McCafferty, while the third lost himself amid the spectators, scattering in all directions to escape a possible fusillade.

The detectives had been following the men for hours, having received secret information that they were about to commit a crime, and when the burglars broke into Rudolph Grossman's fur store at 417 Sixth Avenue they had their eyes upon them. First the thieves opened the vestibule door with a key and then cracked the inner door with a "jimmy." As soon as they disappeared within Price crept close to the front door of the store, while his partner took his stand at the rear door, which opens into a little alley leading into Twenty-fifth Street, thus guarding the only exits.

They intended to give the burglars plenty of time to pack their plunder, so that they could catch them with it when they emerged, but the men took alarm before they had been long in the store, and made a simultaneous dash for the front door. They gained the sidewalk, and ran down the avenue with the detectives, pistols in hand, in pursuit.

One ran east through Twenty-third Street to Seventh Avenue, and Price captured him there, while another kept to the avenue, and was caught by McCafferty at Twenty-second Street, both obeying the grim command "Hold up your hands" as the detectives came up with them. Both are about thirty years old.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station Price's prisoner said he was Edward Lewis of 66 East Third Street, and the other gave his name as Samuel Harris of 207 East Fifteenth Street. Portraits of both are in the Rogues' Gallery, and Lewis, under the name of Scheinfeldt, is wanted in Boston for the robbery of $8,000.

The detectives had first seen the men at Houston Street and the Bowery at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and had trailed them from that time. The third man, whom they had not calculated upon, joined the pair at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and the trio then walked up and down the avenue near the Crossman store for about an hour until there was no uniformed policeman in sight.

The detectives went back to the store and took the stuff the thieves had packed up for removal to the station house. It all lay just inside the front door, and included sable, mink, and ermine furs, and some rich silks and other cloth of a total estimated value of $2,000. Then the detectives went to 121 East Houston Street, where they arrested the wives of the prisoners as accomplices. They locked the women up in Police Headquarters.

Two other Central Office detectives arrested two men at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and also held them up at the pistol point. They took their prisoners direct to Police Headquarters, and it was not learned whether they had any connection with the Grossman burglary.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Among Those Elected to Membership.

At the meeting of the Baptist Social Union last evening at the Hotel Marlborough there was a reception and business meeting, followed by a dinner and speeches. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., of the Fifth Avenue Church was elected to membership, together with Stewart H. Congdon and E. A. Allen, also of that church.

There were informal addresses by Robert C. Ogden, Frank Harvey Field, and the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson. Charles E. Hughes was the presiding officer.

Mr. Ogden made a strong plea for honesty in business, and tried to show his hearers how integrity is absolutely essential to lasting business success in the present day. He asserted that conscience had a definite cash value.

Mr. Field called the attention of his hearers to the need of making their ideals high and holding to them in the business of life.

Dr. Carson declared that preparation and equipment is the demand of the age. "It isn't the amount of knowledge you have that counts, however," he said, "it is the faculty for using what you have for the end in view."

COLUMBIA WINS DEBATE.

Again Defeats Cornell in Intercollegiate Contest.

Columbia University was victorious in its second annual debate with Cornell, held last night before a large audience in the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The subject discussed was the proposition in certain quarters to enforce the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that any State disfranchising any of its citizens shall have its representation in Congress proportionately reduced. Columbia took the position in favor of reduction. The debaters were as follows:

For Columbia—Ernest A. Cordozo and Charles Sacks of this city, and Bernard M. L. Ernst of Chattanooga, Ala.

For Cornell—Sidney F. Lowenthal, Rochester, N. Y.; Manton M. Wyvel, Wellsville, N. Y., and Ralph S. Kent of Ithaca.

The Judges were Gen. Francis V. Greene, E. M. Shepard, and Albert Stickney. Dr. Seth Low, President of Columbia, presided. The rules of the contest provided a direct debate of twelve minutes for each side, with half as much time for reply.

The judges announced their appreciation of the masterful way in which the Ithacans had upheld their colors.

ARRESTED AT THEATRE EXIT.

Two Women Accused of Robbing a Guest of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Katharine Clements of 360 Seventh Avenue and Lillian Hogan of 470, in the same street, were the names given by two young women arrested by Detective Edward Glennon of the West Thirtieth Street Station as they were coming out of the Manhattan Theatre last evening.

Both are charged with robbing a guest of the Waldorf-Astoria about three months ago. They left the city directly after, and the detectives had not seen them since.

The police refused further information about the affair.

THE MOUNT VERNON TRAGEDY.

Campbell, Who Shot Miss Treulib, Is Dead—Her Life in the Balance.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 7.—At the Mount Vernon Hospital it was stated this evening by Dr. Myers that Miss Dorothy Treulib, who was shot by James Campbell last evening, was not out of danger, and it was impossible to say whether she would recover or not. The bullet near the eye has not yet been extracted.

Campbell, who was brought to the hospital, expired at 1 o'clock this morning.

LITTLE WILLIE HALL'S PLUNGE.

Falls Into the River and Is Rescued by a Ferryboat Deckhand.

Willie Hall, eight years old, took an involuntary plunge into the East River at Twenty-second Street last night that almost cost him his life. Willie was one of five small boys playing "tag" in the nooks and corners of the pier. He got too close to the stringpiece, and in trying to escape from a boy at his heels he made a jump for a box and went overboard.

Fortunately for the boy the ferryboat Astoria was not far distant, and one of her deckhands, Charles Van Voordt, of Richmond Hill, L. I., leaped in after him.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD EXTENSION PLANNED.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul May Build Beyond the Missouri.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is contemplating the extension of certain of its lines beyond the Missouri River, where all the branches of this system now end. The proposition, it is said, is to extend one of its lines to Helena, Montana, a distance of about 700 miles. This would give the company a direct line to Helena and would make it a serious competitor of the Northern Pacific.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has not heretofore built any lines in territory west of the Missouri River, but has contented itself with extending its lines through Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa. Other railroads, especially the Burlington and the Chicago and Northwestern, have greatly developed their trans-Missouri business. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, with an extension into Helena, will be able to compete for through business with the other roads and will get a better percentage on through traffic.

CONTROLS THE LONG ISLAND ROAD.

Pennsylvania Railroad Has Paid for the Stock It Bought Last May.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, which in May last purchased from a syndicate a controlling interest in the Long Island Railroad, and which had until May 10, 1901, to pay for it, has anticipated the payment and received the stock.

The amount required in the transfer was $6,982,000. At present the Pennsylvania is represented in the Long Island management by four Directors, and has controlled the policy of the company since.

Being now in actual control of the property, immediate steps will be taken to carry out some of the numerous plans for improvement which have been in contemplation for some months.

The independent organization of the company will be maintained.

NEW WHEELING-CLEVELAND ROAD.

Fourth Line to the Lakes, It Is Said, Is Now Assured.

WHEELING, West Va., March 7.—The new Wheeling and Cleveland Road is to be built, making the fourth railroad from the Wheeling district to the lakes. The Wheeling and Lake Erie bought thirty-one acres of land on the river front opposite Wheeling, and it was alleged this would shut out the new line.

To-day The Wheeling Intelligencer wired Harry A. Garfield of Cleveland, one of the new line's promoters, asking whether the company was financed and whether it had been shut out of the Wheeling entrance. Mr. Garfield's reply, received to-night, is as follows:

"Answering your telegram, Wheeling and Lake Erie's purchase at Martin's Ferry does not and so far as I am informed, was not intended to interfere with plans of new road, which is financed and goes forward as planned."

Brief Railroad Items.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is reported to have made full payment for the stock of the Long Island Railroad, which it agreed to buy nearly a year ago, and will take immediate possession of the acquired property. The separate organization of the Long Island Railroad will be maintained.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company. Chairman Tweed, referring to the report that the Union Pacific representation on the board would soon be increased, said that such action would probably be taken at the annual meeting in April. Mr. Tweed said there was no truth in the San Francisco report that the Sonora Branch would be extended into Mexico.

John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, said yesterday that no one had yet been elected to fill the offices of Vice President and General Manager of the system recently made vacant by the resignation of E. St. John. "The duties of that office," said Mr. Williams, "are now being satisfactorily performed by V. E. McBee, the General Superintendent."

MR. CLEVELAND GOES SOUTH.

Ex-President and Prof. Van Dyke Will Shoot Ducks Along the Coast.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Prof. Paul Van Dyke have left Princeton for the South, where they will spend a few days shooting ducks along the coast of North Carolina.

The first stop will be at Norfolk, from which place they will go by boat along the coast in search of the birds. Both were well equipped with hunting paraphernalia.

BOY'S ALLEGED CRIME.

Accused of Trying to Poison His Father with Prussic Acid.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 7.—William Moore, Jr., eighteen years old, was arrested to-night on the charge that he tried to poison his father, who is forty-eight years old, by putting prussic acid in a dish of grapenuts. No cause is given for his alleged attempt on his father's life.

The boy denied the charge, but some of the acid was found in his pocket.

Doctors worked for several hours before they saved the father's life.

CHASE A NEGRO WITH DOGS.

Texans on the Trail of a Black Who Murdered a White Woman.

CORSICANA, Texas, March 7.—Mrs. Conway Younger, a farmer's wife, was murdered last night by a negro. A posse of 200 men, headed by Younger, are, by the aid of bloodhounds, following the trail of the murderer, who doubtless will meet a terrible death at the hands of the pursuers.

Younger returned from the fields last evening to find his wife missing. His three-year-old child was playing about the house, and after searching the house, Younger asked the child where its mother had gone.

"A big negro knocked mamma down and dragged her away," lisped the little one.

Younger gathered some of his neighbors, and after a short search Mrs. Younger's body was found in the brush path not far from the house. There were signs of a terrible struggle between the woman and her murderer. A gash in her throat extending from ear to ear had ended her life. Aroused to an extraordinary pitch of fury over the crime, men gathered from the surrounding country, bloodhounds were procured, and the party mounted for the chase of the murderer. Up to a late hour this evening he had succeeded in eluding his pursuers.

GIRLS ORDER A STRIKE.

Silk Weavers Listen to Their Arguments and Go Out.

A strike of 200 silk weavers, ordered by girls, went into effect yesterday at the New York Silk Mills, 518 West Fifty-fifth Street. The strikers belong to the Silk Ribbon Weavers' Union and the strike was caused by the discharge of two men, who are President and Secretary respectively of the union.

As soon as the men were discharged the girls decided to strike for their reinstatement, and they stalked out, with the exception of one or two, who went among the men and told them it was their duty to go on strike. A committee of the girls then took formal charge of the strike.

"We can show the men that we know how to run a strike," said one of the girls. "When girls strike they strike good and hard, and don't you forget it."

The strikers established headquarters in Columbia Hall, Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. A strike committee was appointed. One man was elected a member. The officers of the union say that this strike is premature. A general strike of silk weavers is in contemplation.

Alcoholic Patient Hangs Himself.

Richard Kelley, sixty-five years old, a patient admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, on Monday, suffering from alcoholism, committed suicide in that institution yesterday by hanging himself to a bedpost with a sheet. He lived at Stockholm Street and Knickerbocker Avenue.

ACQUITTED OF THEFT, ACCUSED OF MURDER

Two Men Said to Have Been Among Hunter's Slayers.

Another Serving a Term in Sing Sing—Confession of One Prisoner Implicates a Fourth Man.

Otto Keller, twenty-six years old, a dishwasher of 6 Chatham Square, and John Young, a laborer, of 11 Bowery, were acquitted of a charge of attempted burglary in the third degree in General Sessions yesterday afternoon, and immediately rearrested and taken to Police Headquarters on a charge of murder.

Keller and Young were arrested by Detectives Coyle and Murphy of the Central Office. They were accused of entering the carpenter shop of Isaac C. Lawrence, at 48 West Sixteenth Street at 3 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 5. No evidence was adduced before Judge McMahon and they were acquitted.

After being taken to Police Headquarters Keller and Young were accused of the murder of Washington Hunter, a farmer, seventy-five years old, at Riverside, N. J., on Jan. 25. According to Capt. Titus, Young made a statement which was taken by a stenographer, confessing the crime and implicating two other men. The statement was corroborated in every detail by Keller.

The police of Mount Holly and Riverside asked Capt. Titus to work on the case, giving as their only clue a derby hat with the name "Hawes, Broadway" stamped on the inside. In the crown of the hat were the initials "G. A. S." The hat was supposed to have been left behind by one of the murderers.

Detectives Finley, Coyle, McCarty, and Mooney were detailed on the case and arrested Keller and Young yesterday. One of the other men is Charles Brown, alias Monheimer, of 64 Christy Street, who is now serving a term of three years in Sing Sing for burglary, having been sent to prison on Feb. 20.

According to the alleged confession made to the police, Young says that he, Keller, and Brown met in a saloon on the Bowery on the afternoon of Jan. 25, and decided to "do" some farmer in New Jersey. Young had worked in Riverside and knew that Hunter, the latter, was old and feeble and quite wealthy, and that he kept considerable money in the house.

The men left Cortlandt Street at 7 o'clock that evening and went to Jersey City where they boarded a train and arrived at Riverside at 11 o'clock. Young remained at some distance from the house of Hunter because he was known; Keller took a stand in front of the house, while Brown and the fourth man rapped at the door.

Hunter appeared at the door carrying a lamp. The two men followed him into the dining room. Hunter was told to throw up his hands, but he refused and was struck by Brown on the head with a steel chisel. The old man fell to the floor unconscious and the men relieved him of a silver watch and a small amount of money. They then started to leave the place, when Hunter's wife shot several times from a revolver, one of the bullets striking Brown.

Brown, Young, and the fourth man walked to Burlington, broke in a church door, and slept there all night. In the hurry to get away Brown's hat was lost, and was found by the police. Capt. Titus, when asked regarding the initials in the hat, refused to say anything. It is believed, however, to have been stolen.

Keller walked across the woods to Camden. He then stole his way on freight trains to Philadelphia, and subsequently came to New York.

After sleeping in the church all night, Young and his companions walked to a store in Burlington and bought some crackers, cheese, and a cap for Brown. They then went to Trenton and worked their way back to this city. Here the trio separated.

The detectives visited Brown at Sing Sing on Wednesday, and say he is still suffering from the pistol shot wound. The name of the fourth man was refused by the police, but it is expected he will be arrested shortly.

The prisoners, Keller and Young, will be taken to Centre Street Police Court this morning and held to await requisition papers from the New Jersey authorities.

SHE ARRESTED HER BOARDER.

Mrs. Richter Says He Stole Her Clock and Refused to Pay His Bill.

The Sergeant on the desk at the West Twentieth Street Police Station on Wednesday evening was somewhat surprised at the entry of a rather muscular woman who had in her grasp a rather limp, bedraggled, and woe-begone man. She said she was Mrs. Martha Richter, who conducts a boarding house at 212 West Eighteenth Street. Her prisoner, she said, was one Harry Ridel, who was considerably behind with his board bill. According to her story, Ridel came home Wednesday morning and demanded money. She not only refused his request, but took occasion to remind him that if there were anything in the way of money passing between them it should pass in her direction. The boarder had felt hurt at this, she said, and going to the cellar he cut out a quantity of lead pipe and lost no time in hypothecating it at the nearest junk dealer's. He then in turn exchanged the proceeds for whisky.

By 6 o'clock he had spent all his money and went home, appearing there, in the language of Mrs. Richter, "roaring, blind drunk." He again made a formal demand for money upon Mrs. Richter, and was treated with scorn by her. He went into an adjoining room and taking a clock from the mantelpiece went sadly away.

Mrs. Richter soon discovered the loss of the time piece, and suspecting Ridel, went out on a still hunt for him. She found him at Seventh Avenue and Twentieth Street, with the clock under his arm. He was, in a thick voice, commanding the clock to throw up its hands, when his boarding mistress seized him by the coat collar and marched him off to the police station. He was held for trial yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Court.

SUICIDE WAS C. L. WHITMAN.

Killed Himself on Steamboat Sailing from New York to Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—Henry L. Turner has received a letter from a gentleman of Boston in which he says he is positive that the man who committed suicide upon the old Dominion Line steamer Jamestown some time ago, while en route to Norfolk, from New York, and supposed to be C. L. Warren, was C. L. Whitman of New York, formerly of Vermont.

The letter contained a very accurate description of the man, and the committee appointed by Grice Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templars, to establish the identity of the body believe that they have done so beyond a question of doubt.

The body will be removed to either Boston or New York.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, fresh southwesterly winds.

Rain is probable in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and probably in Arkansas and Tennessee to-day. The rain area will probably overspread the Middle Atlantic States and the northern portion of the South Atlantic States by to-morrow.

The temperature will rise slowly in the Gulf States, along the Atlantic coast, and in New England to-day. It will probably fall in the Rocky Mountain Districts to-morrow. The winds on the Atlantic coast will be light to fresh west to southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	40	17	19
6 A. M.	41	18	21
9 A. M.	38	22	26
12 M.	37	28	34
3 P. M.	39	34	38
6 P. M.	37	34	36
9 P. M.	31	32	34
12 P. M.	30	32	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	27½
Corresponding date 1900	37½

DEVERY TRIES POLICEMEN.

Many Offenders Are Dealt with Severely by the Deputy Chief.

Yesterday was trial day at Police Headquarters, and again Commissioner Murphy turned over the task of meting out justice to delinquent members of the force to Deputy Commissioner Devery. This official, with a dignity and solemnity that kept even the rapt spectators in a state of awe, handed out justice so rapidly that the unhappy recipients hardly knew that they had received it until they stood once more outside the tribune.

Most of the cases were off-post complaints, and only in a few instances were the decisions announced. Those that were, however, were severe. There were several fines of fifteen days' pay and one of thirty days' pay imposed.

The first case called was that of a bicycle policeman who had been off post talking with some one.

"There's altogether too much conversation among you bike cops," said the Deputy Commissioner, severely. "When the time comes for any quick action you can't be found, and some truck is just as like as not to run over your wheel. You stay on post after this."

The next policeman arraigned was so terrified when he faced the dispenser of justice that his knees knocked together like a couple of castanets.

"Stop shakin'," commanded Devery, severely, "an' have some nerve about you." Then he hauled the culprit over the coals for being off post. Then came a case of a policeman who had not been at his relieving point.

"Oh, I know your kind," roared the Deputy Commissioner. "Why, at relievin' time half the men in the precinct are half a block from the station house instead of at the extreme end of their tours. You have got to be on your posts to be ready to cope with whatever casualties is likely to come up."

Policemen Clair, Kelly, and Pape of the Mulberry Street Station were up for not preventing a burglary in a cigar store at 568 Broadway. Capt. Stevenson said the men had been off post. Clair showed that he had done his duty all right, and was discharged. Devery turned to the others and said: "I'm going to stop this. You didn't do your duty if you didn't get the burglars. Ten days each."

Policeman Leary of the Morrisania Station was up for an assault. The complainant said the policeman had knocked him down in a saloon. "I'll learn you to lay hands on a citizen," said the Deputy Commissioner to the quaking officer. "There's just one thing for an officer to do if a citizen lays hands on him, and that is arrest him. He's got no right to fight himself. I'll fine you thirty days' pay."

MR. BOLDT DENIES A REPORT.

The Duke of Veragua, He Indignantly Declares, Left No Unpaid Waldorf Hotel Bill.

George C. Boldt, the proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was greatly incensed last night when he was shown copies of yesterday evening's papers containing reports that the Duke of Veragua, a member of Spain's new Cabinet, had on his visit to this country at the Columbian celebration incurred a debt of $1,500 to the Waldorf Hotel, and had returned to Spain without liquidating it.

Mr. Boldt was the host of a private dinner given to a party of friends when the reports were shown to him by Manager Thomas of the hotel. He immediately dictated a cablegram to Duke Veragua, assuring him of his sympathy and regret that such a statement should have been printed in an American newspaper, and explaining that it did not emanate from any one connected with the Waldorf-Astoria. He then sent for a NEW YORK TIMES reporter and made the following statement:

"It is the first time I have ever sent for a reporter, and the first time I have ever taken the trouble to deny any story printed in a newspaper concerning me or my hotel. But this is the most scandalous, the most libelous, the most unjust collection of deliberate and bare-faced falsehoods that any newspaper ever printed."

Mr. Boldt paced the floor, and then continued:

"It is false. The Duke of Veragua and his family are friends of mine and of my family—most intimate friends. He does not owe the hotel a penny. I remember when he left the hotel he personally paid in cash, in gold, every cent of his indebtedness. His bill wasn't quite ready, and he wanted to pay even more than it amounted to, as he was in great haste when he left. He and his suite occupied my own apartments in the hotel.

"I have seen the Duke since abroad. He is a grand, a noble, man and one of my dearest friends. This is one of the most horrible lies ever printed."

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

A Club of Independents Organized in Twelfth Assembly District.

Anti-Tammany Democrats organized the Democratic Club of the Twelfth Assembly District at a largely attended meeting held last night at 62 Pitt Street. After an address by Simon C. Noot, resolutions were passed condemning Tammany Hall and calling upon independent Democrats throughout the city to form similar organizations. The new club also pledges itself to work with the Democratic Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, where Mr. Noot belongs.

The following officers were elected: President—Dr. David Kuntzlich; Vice President—Charles L. Apfel; Treasurer—Dr. Max Apfel; Financial Secretary—Louis Zeichner; Recording Secretary—Benjamin Albert; Executive Committee—The Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, Abraham Hechman, Nathan Moses, Samuel Flouman, and Benjamin Klinger.

This is the fourth district organized by the anti-Tammany Democrats. The Twenty-sixth District will be organized Monday evening.

Clarence E. Barrow's New Post.

Clarence E. Barrow was yesterday appointed deputy to Chief Clerk John Byrne of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. He succeeds Robert B. Sedgwick, who died a week ago. The salary of the position is $3,500. Mr. Barrow was Deputy Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn during the administration of Mayors Schieren and Wurster.

Chicago Republican Ticket Completed.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Dr. Theodore J. Bluthardt was selected as the Republican candidate for City Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Adolph F. Gartz. Dr. Bluthardt is prominent in the medical profession, and is in high standing as a member of German societies and organizations of civil war veterans.

DOG GUARD'S WOMAN'S BODY.

Mrs. Davis's Lonely Death—How Her Husband Learned of It.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 7.—Mrs. Mary A. Davis of New Bridge was not seen about her home yesterday nor to-day and an entrance was forced. She was found dead in bed. Her pet bulldog sprang upon the bed when the neighbors entered and refused to allow any one to approach the body. A person who knew the family was finally found and the dog permitted him to approach.

Mrs. Davis died of hemorrhage of the lungs. Her husband went to Boston on Tuesday and returned this afternoon several hours after his wife's body was found. He heard of her death at this place. He had entered a store to purchase something for his wife and while making the purchase heard another customer who did not know him tell the story of the dog's devotion.

WILSON CASE POSTPONED.

Charges of Attempted Subornation to be Heard on Sunday.

The case of Charles F. Wilson, the Gouverneur Hospital Inspector who is charged with attempted subornation of perjury, came up in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, and was again adjourned. The adjournment was requested by Louis Stickler, attorney for Wilson, and was vigorously opposed by Assistant District Attorney Pierce. Mr. Stickler asked for the adjournment, on the ground that he had discovered new evidence within the last twenty-four hours tending to show that the witness Joseph Greenberg, whose affidavit formed the basis of the charges against Wilson, was a prejudiced witness, and that he was in collusion and conspiracy against the defendant.

He asked a week in which to gather this evidence, as well as evidence to show that

DIVINITY STUDENTS SEE POINTS OF INTEREST

Prof. Blackman of Yale Gives Them Object Lessons in Sociology.

City Institutions, the Bowery, and a Chinese Theatre Give Them Much to Think About.

Last night, as they lay on beds in Mills Hotel No. 1, about thirty Yale students, most of them from the Divinity School, pondered over the experiences of a very busy day. From afar off, as they lost consciousness in sleep, came the voice of a lecturer upon sociology—"These the causes; these the results"—almost drowned by the shouts of barkers setting forth the advantage of Bowery merchandise.

The students were those who take the course in sociology. Prof. William F. Blackman has made it a practice at the end of lecture courses to take his students through the principal charitable institutions in this city. Most of those taking the course are seniors in the Divinity School. Yesterday morning the students arrived in the city and went at once to the pier of Charities and Correction, where the department boat Fidelity was turned over to them for a tour of the islands in the East River. First they went to Blackwell's Island, where the hospitals, workhouse, and almshouse occupied the forenoon.

In the almshouse their guide, suddenly opening a door, brought them into a room in which some sixty or seventy old men were happily smoking. Most of the students recoiled abruptly at first glance, and then left the inmates to smoke alone. They confessed that they were shocked, although, after their professor, who was with them, had admitted the sociological value of tobacco, they looked on it with toleration.

After they had seen the pavilion for the insane on Ward's Island, they took ship for Randall's Island. The Foundling Asylum excited their keenest curiosity. Passing through a number of long halls filled with tables not more than a few inches from the floor at which stood tiny chairs, they passed up stairs. Then they entered a dormitory filled with little ones. At first there was not a sound. Then, as if on a given signal, there came a flood of sound. But it was all of a kind. There was no laughing, only howls and wailing cries from infant throats.

That ended all constraint. In an instant the students, who had stood bashful shifting from one foot to the other at their first entrance, hurried each to a little cot.

"Ittle baby cry; no, no," Cutten, the big centre of last year's Yale football team, observed to the howling infant he had taken in his arms, "Zat is naughty, naughty. Hush."

The infant hushed abruptly.

Some of the others, however, were not so successful. The babies the nurses had let them take in their arms continued to protest vocally at the unusual sight of thirty great strapping creatures who took such an interest in babies.

In the other wards the students found larger children, though none in the building was more than two years old. One little girl just able to walk attached herself to the students upon their first entrance. Slipping her hand confidingly into that of a tall bearded student, she led him about pointing with insistence to some little faded rag dolls. When the students left her ward she walked unsteadily to the edge of its hall, beyond which the discipline of the place had taught her not to go. There she stood mournfully waving her hand to the bearded one who looked back. Just before a turn in the corridor hid the students she stamped one little foot.

"Tum back! tum back!" she shouted. And the bearded one went back just for a moment.

The students went through the other institutions on the island, carefully taking notes on all they saw, which were supplemented by an occasional word from Prof. Blackman. Returning by boat to Twenty-sixth Street, the party went to the Mills Hotel for dinner.

At 5 o'clock the thirty were in the residence of Dr. M. B. Feeney, 30 Seventh Street, where they were divided into blocks of five. Each block was turned over to a uniformed policeman attached to the Sanitary Squad under the direction of Dr. Feeney, Chief Sanitary Inspector. As each division was complete it wandered in haste Boweryward. Soon Bowery pedestrians stopped short to watch the blocks of five patrolling the thoroughfare, separated by regular intervals.

"It's de comitt ob fifteen," was the Bowery's verdict, as it watched the fives turn into an occasional lodging house or dance hall.

But in the lodging houses the fives' mission was better understood. As they tramped through the rooms, in which some thirty or forty men were sleeping, the inmates stirred on their cots, blinked at the lantern held by the guide, took in the situation, and then yelled, "Rah, rah, rah, Yale!" to which the visitors responded. Lodging houses the students found very interesting, but they wanted to look into the Atlantic Garden. They were inside but a few moments when a waiter of the type familiar on the Bowery went up to the group standing in the back of the hall.

"Ain't you guys going to buy?" he inquired. The students looked dazed.

"Why, no," one of them replied.

"Oh, you is de cheap skates what is too stingy to liquor up. Out you goes," ordered the official. The students retreated to their policeman, who couldn't be induced to enter the place.

Then they went to Chinatown.

"Now, we want to see some of the joints—the places where they smoke opium," said a student.

"There's not one in the precinct," the policeman told him.

Finally the policeman was induced to open a few tenement house doors that they might see opium smoking. After that the entire party went to the Chinese theatre, after which they returned for the night to the Mills Hotel. To-day they will visit the college settlements on the east side, some model tenements, and the United Charities Building.

THE WHITE MICE BALL.

Zaza Belasco Selects a Partner and Leads the March.

Sometime after midnight last night Miss Zaza Belasco looked without result through the Grand Central Palace for Dan Daly. Then she looked again, for it was printed that she should open the White Mice ball with him leading the White Mice march. There were college boys, actors, and men-about-town in plenty, but no Dan Daly. Her eye fell upon a tall youth, and she chose him, and the ball was begun. But for some reason best known to themselves the guests didn't join with her and her tall, lank partner to any number.

Some three couples followed the two, but the rest retreated to the boxes, from whence they looked down with catlike eyes upon the twelve pairs of Mice. Then they threw things. But they didn't hurt, the missiles being no more substantial than colored tissue paper and confetti. After the Belasco led march, composed for the occasion by Robert Recker, under the title of "The White Mice March," the guests were finally induced to come to the floor and dance with the Mice.

The men in the crowd outnumbered the women ten to one. The mice wore each on a ribbon a miniature mouse in white. Up to a late hour Annie Leslie, the Sergeant at Arms, who isn't more than four feet in height, hadn't expelled anybody and hadn't had occasion to report to Capt. Lantry, which is one of the privileges of her rank.

Two Smallpox Cases and One Death.

Two new cases of smallpox and one death from that disease were reported to the Board of Health last evening. The new patients are Mary Delmont, twenty-five years old, of 250 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Martin Flynn, forty-two years old, of 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The death of James Duffy, forty years old, of 140 Warren Street, Brooklyn, was reported from North Brother Island.

$2,000,000 Order for Window Glass.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The National Window Glass Jobbers' Association to-day contracted for 1,000,000 boxes of window

NAVY YARD OFFICERS' CHARGES OF BRIBERY

Brooklyn Brass Founder Indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

He Offered Lieut. Powelson $2,000, as Alleged, to Audit a False Bill of Goods.

Charged with attempting to bribe officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to pass bills rendered by him for goods not delivered, B. C. Anderson, proprietor of a brass foundry at 209 King Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested by Deputy United States Marshal John E. Thorne on a warrant issued by Justice Thomas of the United States District Court. The warrant was issued on two indictments handed down by the Federal Grand Jury. When Anderson was arraigned before Justice Thomas he pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $7,500, and Anderson was remanded to the custody of United States Marshal Haubert.

Anderson is charged in the first indictment with having attempted to bribe Lieut. Wilfred V. Powelson, who is in charge of the electrical equipment department at the yard, and who is also a member of the Board of Inspection of that department. It is alleged that Anderson offered Powelson $2,000 if he would audit and certify a false bill for goods which, as claimed, Anderson never delivered. The second indictment was based on testimony given by A. J. Porter, chief clerk of the electrical equipment department, who alleged that Anderson placed on his desk an envelope containing money, and which Porter refused to take.

Anderson has a contract with the Government for the supply of certain kinds of brass castings used in the navy. It is alleged that in fulfilling this contract he sought, through false vouchers, to secure payment for goods which he did not deliver. The allegation that Anderson offered $2,000 to Lieut. Powelson is accepted as indicating that he expected large profits from the transaction he is alleged to have sought to enter into with the officer. All goods delivered at the yard must be inspected and passed by the board of inspection or some member of the board.

Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the navy yard, said last night that when the charges against the contractor were made to him by Lieut. Powelson, he sent the papers to Washington and the authorities there placed the case in the hands of the United States District Attorney in Brooklyn, who, in turn, took it before the Grand Jury.

Lieut. Powelson was active in the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor and also took part in the cable cutting operations on the Cuban coast in the war with Spain.

NOW KNOWS HIS WIFE IS DEAD.

Dentist Dow, Convinced at Last, Makes No Objection to Autopsy.

Dentist John Dorrance Dow, who could not be brought to believe that his young wife, Teresa L. Dow, who expired at her home, 33 Bank Street, on Tuesday, was really dead, gave up his long vigil late yesterday afternoon. At that time Coroners' Physician Williams made his appearance at the undertaking establishment where the body was lying. To the surprise of everybody, Dow raised no objection to an autopsy, which he was told would have to be made upon the body. He wished to be present during the autopsy, but was informed that this would not be allowed.

Dr. Williams soon discovered what it was expected he would discover, that Mrs. Dow had died from the effects of pulmonary tuberculosis. Mr. Dow apparently paid little attention to the finding of the Coroners' physician, and only wished to know when it was all over "if there had been any manifestation of life when the first incision was made into the body."

As the tips of the fingers on the body became darker and darker yesterday, a manifestation upon which Mr. Dow laid great stress, he gradually lost hope, and by the time Dr. Williams had arrived, had apparently reconciled himself to the worst. During the early portion of the day he had continued to keep the body thickly wrapped up in blankets in the hope of bringing back the warmth of life.

When the autopsy was over the attaches of the Coroners' establishment with difficulty induced the sorrowing man to take some refreshment. They also tried to persuade him to sleep when evening still found him sitting in the undertaking establishment talking about his great bereavement.

SUSPECT DRIVER OF ROBBERY.

Detectives Believe They Identify His Vehicle as One Used in Removing Booty.

Harry Primock of 27 Market Street was locked up in the Mercer Street Station last night on suspicion. Last Friday night the manufactory of Simon Gardilsky, dealer in men's and children's clothing at 285 Mercer Street, was robbed of clothing valued at $3,000. A passing citizen reported to the police, according to Capt. Chapman, that he saw a covered wagon with a black top and with one horse attached to it standing in front of the place.

Last evening, according to the Captain, Detectives McGuire and Gunn of his staff were passing 50 East Twelfth Street, when they noticed a wagon answering the description approaching the place. It contained three men. Two of the men, when they saw the police, ran away and escaped. Primock was the driver. He was taken to the station house.

In the wagon were found six empty canvas sacks, a ball of heavy twine, and a "jimmy." Primock, the police say, said he and his companions had come from the east side and were going to rob some place last evening. The names of his companions the police refuse to make public. Gardilsky says his place has been robbed six times in three years.

AMBASSADOR PORTER TO RETIRE?

Reported that Ambassador Tower Will Be Transferred to Paris.

UTICA, March 7.—Word has been received at Waterville, the home of Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, that he is to be transferred to the United States embassy at Paris. It is said Gen. Horace Porter, present Ambassador at Paris, desires to retire and that the climate of St. Petersburg does not agree with Mr. Tower's health, hence the change.

Fritz Williams and Weber & Fields.

By special arrangement with Charles Frohman, Weber & Fields yesterday signed a contract with Fritz Williams, by which the comedian becomes a member of the Weber & Fields stock company next season. The comedian will play the light comedy rôles which will form part of the new burlesque to be produced at the music hall. At the end of Mr. Williams's engagement he will return to Mr. Frohman's forces and appear in light comedy rôles.

Horse Causes Fire and Is Burned.

A horse kicked a lamp off a peg in the livery stable owned by Martin K. Heisel, at 525 Morris Avenue, last night. The stable caught fire, and the horse was burned to death, as were four others. Employes saved twenty horses and got most of the wagons out. The property loss is placed at $3,000. The horses belonged mostly to hucksters and were only boarded in the stable.

Smallpox in Flint, Mich.

FLINT, Mich., March

NEW MORTGAGE TAX BILL

Puts One-half of One Per Cent. on Individual Holdings.

The Mortgages Held by Savings Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies Are Exempted.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Stranahan to-day introduced a mortgage tax bill, mainly framed along the lines of a similar measure introduced last year. The bill adds to the mortgage tax law an entirely new article containing twenty new sections.

It proposes a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. upon all mortgages held by individuals and will not tax mortgages held by savings banks, insurance and trust companies, or mortgages which are based upon corporate bond issues. The revenue from the tax is to be paid to the State and will not go into local treasuries as at present. It is estimated that from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000 per annum will be raised by this new method of taxation.

The bill exempts all mortgages affected by the proposed law from taxation by local sub-divisions of the State. The laws governing the transfer of mortgages are not affected.

The tax is to be imposed from the first day of July each year. All mortgages not recorded by June 15 and containing a statement of the maximum amount of such indebtedness are to be subject to an annual tax of 6 mills on the dollar. A special tax is imposed of 1 per cent. as a penalty for not recording mortgages. An additional tax of 5 per cent. shall accrue annually until such mortgage be recorded. Any person who shall furnish to the State Controller or the State Board of Tax Commissioners information resulting in the recovery of the special tax imposed shall be entitled to one-half of the sum recovered.

If property is situated in more than one county the tax is to be paid where the mortgage is first recorded. A rebate varying from 2 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent. is to be allowed for prompt payment of the tax.

Appeals may be made by mortgagees or owners of a mortgage to the State Board of Tax Commissioners from the computation or estimates of tax relating to their mortgage on any annual list. The bill provides the procedure which the State Board shall follow with reference to appeals.

The State Board is directed to investigate delinquent debts, obligations, and securities, and report the same to the Attorney General for action. After due process the property representing the security for the mortgage may be seized. The powers of the Court with reference to such seizures are set forth in detail.

The County Treasurers of the various counties are deputed to receive the tax; the Chamberlain in New York City is an exception. The recording officers are to receive a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. of the taxes collected up to $5,000 per annum.

CORPORATION LAW CHANGES.

Debate in the Senate Over Amendments Proposed.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Brackett's bills amending the general stock and corporation laws, which were made caucus measures last night, were taken up in the Senate this morning. Mr. Brackett offered an amendment changing Chapter 35 of the present law so that any number of stockholders may confer the right upon one person to vote for them "in order to secure solidarity of action." Other minor amendments were made.

When the insertion of the amendments was concluded Senator Donnelly moved to strike out, after first requesting that the bill be reprinted so that the amendments could be better understood. He saw no reason, he said, why the safeguards against fraudulent dividends should be removed, as one of the amendments contemplated. He failed to appreciate the expediency of making a mere commercial question a party measure.

Senator Brackett said that the question was whether or not the State of New York was to continue its policy of annoyance; so that corporations and capital will go to other States. "You don't protect your citizens better by the present law. You have merely driven gentlemen across the river, and after they have paid to incorporate there, allow them to return here and benefit by your laws," he said. "If citizens can be preyed on under the proposed amendments, they can be preyed on now."

Senator Brackett added that there was no radical departure in the idea that a person could be a Director in a corporation and not a stockholder. Roswell P. Flower was a Director in a company in which he held only a $25 interest. It was decided to advance both of the Brackett bills, and they went to third reading.

In the Assembly Mr. Fish's Stock Corporation bill, on the order of second reading, was amended and ordered reprinted. The amendments are the same as agreed upon by the Senatorial caucus last night to Senator Brackett's bill. The bill will come up on second reading again to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER PURE BEER BILL.

Committee on Excise's Measure Combines Features of the Other Bills.

ALBANY, March 7.—A new Pure Beer bill will be submitted to the Assembly to-morrow morning by the Excise Committee. It is the work of the sub-committee of that body, and will be known as the Committee on Excise's bill. It embodies the principal features of the Stevens and Burnett Pure Beer bills, as well as some suggestions made by other prominent pure-beer advocates, both outside and inside the Legislature.

It is entitled "An Act to Prevent Deception in the Manufacture and Sale of Beer, Ale, and Porter," and it is carefully drawn to conform to the legal requirements for pure food laws enumerated in the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Plumbly against the State of Massachusetts. The principle set forth in that case by Justice Harlan is that any State may enact laws prohibiting the sale within its boundaries of any food or beverage made artificially in imitation of an original product.

The Pure Beer bill, following the principle in this case, designates fermented liquors as those made of purely agricultural products to the exclusion of glucose, chemicals, and substitutes. It regulates ale, beer, and porter thus made, chemically or artificially, in imitation of the genuine product, to be branded "artificial beer," "artificial ale," "artificial porter," as the case may be. No attempt is made to forbid the consumer from drinking "artificial" beer, ale, and porter, if he desires, but the consumer who wants the genuine article is to be protected against the sophistication and deception practiced under the present conditions.

The State Excise Commissioner is authorized to inspect breweries within the State, and the brewers are required to report semi-annually thereto, stating the amount of beer, ale, and porter made by them during the previous six months and the nature of the ingredients used therein. Prosecutions for violations are to be conducted by the District Attorneys of the several counties. The provisions requiring the labeling of artificial beer are practically identical with the present provisions of the public health law relating to the labeling of "half wine."

The bill further requires that wherever artificial beer, ale, or porter, as defined in the act, is manufactured or sold, there shall be displayed a sign reading "Artificial Beer Sold Here," or artificial ale or porter, as the case may be.

The friends of the bill state that they have been assured by a number of prominent lawyers that the bill meets all objections heretofore raised by the brewers that while a pure-beer bill would compel the brewers of New York to make a pure article, it would allow beer made in other States or foreign-made beer to be sold in this State to the injury of the interests of the State breweries.

There is no question that there is a very strong sentiment among members of the Legislature in favor of pure-beer legislation. The action of the committee is for the most part due to the efforts of Assemblymen Burnett of Ontario and Stevens of Franklin, who have been the persistent advocates of a pure-beer bill in the interests of the agricultural counties.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 7.—In the Assembly this afternoon William W. H. Smith called up his bill on the laid-aside calendar to prohibit nurses from being called as witnesses in criminal cases. Mr. Smith said his measure did not affect the Rice murder case in the least. He explained that his amendment was intended to pin down the nurses' testimony to strictly professional matters.

Mr. Lynn of New York, in a jocular mood, offered an amendment to include mothers-in-law. On motion of Mr. Kelsey, the bill was recommitted to the Codes Committee for a further hearing.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Weekes, Cook, and Hyman a Conference Committee on Senator Elsberg's bill relative to the appointment of guardians.

Mr. Sanders of New York objected to Mr. Fowler's bill, which authorizes the Police Commissioner of New York City and the proper authorities in other cities, towns, and villages of the State to purchase voting machines. He said that if the bill became a law it would permit the Police Commissioner of New York to expend nearly $2,000,000 for these machines, and he doubted very much if the Commissioner would avail himself of the act. Mr. Kelsey thought the bill was defective in its construction, as it really prohibited the movement of the registering machinery. The bill was recommitted.

Thirty-eight Senators were in their seats this morning, the largest percentage of attendance in some weeks for Thursday. A great many committee reports were read. Most of these were sent along to third reading at the request of the introducers, the Senate being in an obliging mood.

Senator Hill moved to reconsider the vote by which the Thornton State Pharmaceutical bill was passed on Monday evening. The motion was lost, it receiving but 23 affirmative votes and a majority being necessary to reconsider the vote.

The bills of Senator Malby, regulating the payment of money by the State for and to towns in repairing highways, and Senator Price, providing for the restocking of the Adirondack region with wild moose were advanced.

Assemblyman W. H. Smith's bill prohibiting offers of sale of real property caused a slight debate, but was advanced afterward.

MEASURES PASSED.

ALBANY, March 7.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Mr. DUSENBERY—Providing that cider vinegar made by farmers exclusively from apples shall not be deemed adulterated if it contains 2 per cent. solids and sufficient alcohol to develop the required amount of acetic acid.

Mr. O'MALLEY—Exempting editors, editorial writers, and reporters in Erie County from jury duty.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Appropriating $6,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Glens Falls feeder.

Mr. PLANK—Amending the consolidated school law relating to the qualifications of School Commissioners.

In the Senate the following measures were passed:

Senator WILLARD—Amending the law relative to the close season for deer.

Senator COCKS—Providing for the macadamizing of public highways in Queens County, also with reference to railroads on certain streets.

Senator TRAINOR—Amending the charter of New York City relating to the payment of fees for the construction of vaults under sidewalks.

Assemblyman O'CONNELL—Regulating the registration of naturalized citizens.

Assemblyman COOLEY—Regulating the cultivation of shellfish in Westchester County.

Senator AUDETT—Making an appropriation for the maintenance of an establishment at the Quarantine station.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing for fire drills in the schools of the State.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, March 7.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Four measures of Assemblyman McMillan, authorizing Schenectady to pay certain indebtedness, and relative to the salaries of city officials and assessment for street improvements.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $35,000 annually for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Senator MILLS—Authorizing villages to compromise claims for damages to property resulting from changes of grade of streets and bridges.

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $13,000, and reappropriating $7,800 for the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 7.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. EGAN—To compel all subway companies to place on all manhole covers an automatic safety valve to prevent gas explosions.

Mr. APGAR—Placing an excise tax of $100 upon the business of trafficking in liquors upon any car within the State to be drunk upon such car.

Mr. DE GRAW—Authorizing the State Controller to appoint a certified public accountant of the University of the State of New York, who shall be known as Chief Examiner of Court and Trust Funds. The Chief Examiner is to hold office for four years, and draw an annual salary of $5,000. The Examiner is to appoint six assistants for a corresponding term, at a salary of $2,500 each.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Providing that no rival street railway company in New York City shall construct a line within 500 feet of tracks already laid, except for crossings. The present law makes 1,000 feet the limit.

Mr. HENRY—To relieve defendants from the payment of alimony after the remarriage of the plaintiff. The defendant, however, is not relieved from the support, maintenance, and education of any minor children of such marriage.

Also a bill to provide for a hospital for the treatment of acute nervous and mental diseases within the City and County of New York, at a cost not to exceed $300,000, and appropriating $250,000 for its maintenance.

Mr. FORDYCE—Permitting Boards of Supervisors to regulate the speed of automobiles upon the highways at not a greater rate than six miles an hour within the limits of cities and villages, nor greater than ten miles an hour elsewhere.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator HENNESSEY—Establishing St. James Park in New York City, between King's Bridge Road, Creston Avenue, One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

Senator MALBY—Appropriating $10,000 to provide for an exhibit on the part of the State at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903.

Senator RAINES—Providing that in the valuation of insurance policies, any company may adopt different standards of valuations representing their obligations of different dates and classes of policies, but if the total valuation by any standard shall be less than the legal minimum of valuation now existing then the legal minimum shall be used.

Also a bill prohibiting insurance companies from issuing new policies, if their capital stock is impaired to the extent of 50 per cent., until such impairment is made good, and if there is no capital stock, then no policies shall be issued if the assets are less than the liabilities.

LIQUOR TAX LAW CHANGES.

Senator Stranahan Proposes Several Amendments.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Stranahan to-day introduced a bill amending in several particulars the liquor tax law. The bill defines a hotel guest to whom liquor can be sold during prohibited hours, as follows:

"A person who in good faith occupies a room in a hotel as a temporary home, and pays the regular customary charges for such occupancy, but who does not occupy such room for the purpose of having liquor served therein; or a person who, during the hours when meals are regularly served therein, resorts to the hotel for the purpose of obtaining, and actually orders and obtains at such time, in good faith, a meal therein."

Keepers of hotels are required to furnish the names of persons entertained as guests on a certain day or days. This is to prevent election frauds.

Among the other amendments is one providing for an additional tax of $50 upon the business of trafficking in liquors by growers of fruit or manufacturers of any liquor produced therefrom.

CRIMES UNDER ELECTION LAW.

Senate Passes Malby Bill After Protest by Senator Donnelly.

ALBANY, March 7.—In the Senate to-day, when Senator Malby's bill amending the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elective franchise was reached, Senator Donnelly objected to its passage. He declared that it was the latest attempt to further exercise arbitrary espionage over the New York City election system by special legislation.

"You remove District Attorneys for not answering telegrams. You appoint hundreds of special detectives. You put the third degree on people in order to make them confess to things that they know nothing of, but you are not successful in obtaining a sufficient number of convictions. So you want to confer more power," said Senator Donnelly.

"This bill is simply aimed at crime against the election law. In Senator Donnelly's district there may be no such violations of the law, but we want to stop violations if we can, including instances like those of Murray Hall," said Senator Malby.

The bill was passed, 31 yeas to 14 nays.

FIREMEN'S TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Hearing on the Adler Bill Before Assembly Committee.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly this afternoon gave an extended hearing on Assemblyman Adler's bill for a two-fireman platoon system in New York City. It was opposed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur Butts, who prefaced his remarks by saying that the Fire Department of Greater New York had a record second to none in the world, and its reputation was widespread.

"If you pass this bill," said Mr. Butts, "it will not only break up the discipline of the department but the efficiency of the force will deteriorate, not to mention the additional cost of such a change, which will be anywhere from $500,000 to $1,000,000."

Ex-Capt. James D. Clifford, formerly of the Fire Department, favored the bill, and pleaded with the committee for humanity's sake to report out the bill. Under the department rules as they existed to-day a fireman could see his wife and family only once in ten days. If the scheme was adopted only 485 additional men would be required, an average of about three extra men for each company, and this would insure men time for meals and a little time at home. In closing, Mr. Clifford said the men were on their knees asking the committee for God's sake to give them relief. President Murphy of the State Federation of Labor spoke for the bill, as did several others.

RAMAPO REPEAL BILL.

Assembly Committee Has Reported the Morgan Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly Committee on Cities to-night favorably reported the Morgan Ramapo Repeal bill by a unanimous vote. The committee was in session until 8 o'clock, and the discussion upon the measure was a protracted one, but is said to have been without special incident. The action of the committee in reporting out the Morgan bill instead of the Slater bill, which has already passed the Senate, came as a surprise, and led to considerable conjecture as to the purpose of it. Both bills provide for unconditional repeal, and are the same in phraseology. This being so, it was the general expectation that the Slater bill would be reported by the Assembly Committee to save time, and when the announcement was made there were some who saw in the action of the committee an attempt at further delay. Chairman Kelsey was seen to-night at his residence and asked for an explanation of the committee's action. He said: "The only reason for reporting the Morgan bill instead of the Slater bill was that Mr. Morgan has been identified with Ramapo legislation for a number of years, and the committee thought the bill which became a law ought to bear his name, although Mr. Morgan announced his willingness to have the committee report the Slater bill.

Senator Slater agreed when the Morgan bill passed the Assembly to substitute it for his measure in the Senate. Of course that is a matter between the two men, and does not concern the public. The change need not cause any appreciable delay in the bills becoming a law."

The Morgan bill will be reported to the Assembly to-morrow, and may be taken up and passed. It will then have to go back to the Senate. Even if the bill passes the Assembly it is not likely to get through the Senate at once, for to-morrow being Friday there will be a short session, and the Clerk of the House could hardly get the bill over to the Senate in time for the Senate to act upon it.

STATE POLICE BILL RUMORS.

Ex-Judge Cohen Sees Gov. Odell, but on Another Matter—Possible Meeting Here To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, Senator Platt's adviser upon police bill legislation, was in Albany to-day. He was at the Capitol, and had a long interview with Gov. Odell. When he left the executive chamber he was asked if he had brought up the new State Police bill, which he was reported to have drawn up at the suggestion of Senator Platt. He said he had drawn no such bill, and added, had made no draft of any sort of a police bill since last Fall, when he drafted the Single-headed Commissioner bill. As to the nature of his conference with the Governor he refused to supply any information.

Gov. Odell, when questioned with regard to ex-Judge Cohen's visit, said it was not for the purpose of discussing police legislation with him. He added there was nothing new on the subject of police legislation, and that the situation was unchanged. When told that it was common rumor that the New York County Organization was preparing a State Police bill, he said that, as a State Police bill would affect the entire State, it would have to emanate from some other source than a county organization.

The Governor had not made up his mind to-night, so far as could be learned, whether he would go to New York City to-morrow. It has been reported that there was to be a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow, between Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and a number of the State leaders with regard to the State Police bill. The Governor's private secretary and his military secretary said to-night that they had no knowledge of any intention on the part of the Governor to go to New York to-morrow. Information from other sources was that the Governor would go, and that he and Senator Platt, Speaker Nixon, and other Republican leaders would have a conference. Senator Raines said he was not going to New York to attend any conference, and Senator Ellsworth, Senator Raines said, had gone out into the woods.

It is becoming more and more evident that any attempt to put through a State Police bill, unless there is further warrant for it than the police situation in New York City now affords, would provoke a serious party fight. Canvasses which have been made of the members of the Senate and the Assembly on the question have revealed the fact that there are a number of members who would fly in the face of the organization upon such a proposition. Then there are others who, while not caring much one way or another about a State Police bill, do care much about some other measures in which their constituents are particularly interested, and who are afraid that if they acted in opposition to Gov. Odell's wishes on the subject of police legislation, they would have reason to regret it.

To Prevent Explosions.

ALBANY, March 7.—A bill to amend the charter of New York City to prevent if possible explosions similar to the one which wrecked the Tarrant establishment in that city some months ago, was introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-day, ordered to a third reading, and referred to the Cities Committee. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Marshall and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Wilson. The bill gives to the Fire Commissioner the power to regulate the quantity of explosives which may be stored in any building.

Two of the Tax Bills Reported.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Krum's bills taxing insurance companies and savings banks were reported favorably to the House this morning by the Taxation and Retrenchment Committee. Mr. Kelsey of Livingston, who is acting as majority leader, asked unanimous consent to advance the bills and place them on final passage. Mr. Sullivan of New York objected. The bills took the usual course, and will be on to-morrow's calendar on the order of second reading.

For Bureaus of Street Openings.

ALBANY, March 7.—Assemblyman Adams introduced a bill to-day which directs the Corporation Counsel of New York City to establish a bureau to be known as "The Bureau of Street Openings for the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond," with main office in the Borough of Manhattan, and also another bureau of a similar nature for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Grant of Governors Island Lands.

ALBANY, March 7.—The State Land Board to-day granted an application of the Federal authorities for a grant of land under water in New York Harbor, at Governors Island, and along the Buttermilk Channel. The grant is made under the authority of an act passed by the Legislature this year.

Reports on New York City Bills.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably Mr. Adams's bill authorizing the Police Commissioner of New York City to appoint precinct detectives from the patrolmen, and Senator Hennessey's authorizing the Commissioner of Water Supply of New York to extend and improve immediately the water supply of the Borough of the Bronx.

Senator Grady Ill at Albany.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Thomas F. Grady is confined to his room at the Hotel Ten Eyck, suffering from a severe attack of the grip. He was resting comfortably to-night. It was feared that pneumonia might set in, but that complication is regarded now as less probable.

"Conversion Is the Awakening of a Soul to See Into the Awful Truth of Things."
(Carlyle.)

But not all truths are awful and not all things are true. The fact that Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throats are cured by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is not only a demonstrable truth, but it is far from being an awful one.

Sold by all druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Hearing on Barren Island Bill.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Doughty so-called Barren Island bill to abate boneburning and other nuisances in the various New York City boroughs will come up for a hearing on Thursday next before the Assembly Cities Committee. The introducer will amend it so as to exempt glue manufacturers.

NAVAL ARCH ASSOCIATION.

Bill to Incorporate It to Build the Battery Park Memorial.

ALBANY, March 7.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Ahearn introduced a bill incorporating the Naval Arch Association of New York.

Park Benjamin, late Ensign, United States Navy; Robert M. Thompson, late Master, United States Navy; Henry Erben, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, retired; Joseph N. Miller, Captain, State Naval Militia; Lewis Nixon, late Naval Constructor, United States Navy; Leonard Cheney, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, retired; Herbert L. Satterlee, late Lieutenant, United States Navy; George Edward Kent, and Robert S. Sloan, late Lieutenants, United States Navy, are created a corporation to be known as the "Naval Arch Association."

The purpose of the association is to procure funds to erect, maintain, and decorate a triumphal arch of stone on a site on the water front of Manhattan Island to perpetuate the victories and valor of the officers and men of the United States Navy.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE BURNED

Frederick C. Dexter of Dyker Heights Loses His House and Contents.

The handsome residence of Frederick C. Dexter, at Eighty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, in the Dyker Heights section of Brooklyn, with its contents, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at about $40,000.

The fire, which is thought to have been caused by an overheated furnace, occurred at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Dexter was awakened by the smell of smoke. Running down stairs, she found that the house was afire, and aroused the family and servants. Although thinly clad, Mrs. Dexter ran to the house of a neighbor two blocks away and gave the alarm. The neighbor turned in a call. Mrs. Dexter ran back to her burning home and directed the work of rescuing the inmates of the house. Mr. Dexter had in the meantime succeeded in getting two of his children out, and the others, with the servants, had climbed out on to a balcony at the second story. These were taken down ladders by the firemen.

TENANTS BURNED AT A FIRE.

Narrow Escape of Mother and Children, Hemmed In by Flames.

Mrs. Emma Jones and her two daughters and infant boy were all seriously burned early yesterday morning while escaping from a burning tenement at 32 Madison Street, Hoboken. They lived on the top floor. The fire started in the saloon of Adolph Alven, on the ground floor. There were six families on the three upper floors. All escaped safely except the family of John Jones, consisting of himself, wife, two daughters, and two sons. When they reached the lower halls they found the woodwork ablaze, and were obliged to make a rush through the flames and smoke to reach the street.

Mr. Jones, who carried his three-year-old boy, escaped with slight injury. Mr who carried the infant boy in her arms, managed to protect the child from serious injury. She and the two girls were badly burned on the face, arms, and body. These three were taken to St. Mary's Hospital. All will recover.

The origin of the fire could not be learned. The tenants lost all their furniture. The loss is $10,000.

Found Her Child Burned to Death.

While Mrs. Flaherty, janitress of the tenement house 634 Hudson Street, was showing the rooms to prospective tenants yesterday afternoon, her daughter, Katie Flaherty, three years old, whom she had left alone in her kitchen, was fatally burned. When she returned she found the child lying in another room, with the clothing burned entirely from her body while a pillow, with which she had evidently tried to smother the flames, lay close by, partially consumed. The little one breathed her last as her mother caught her in her arms.

STEEL TRUST OPPOSITION.

National Tube Stockholders Want Better Terms—Mr. Morgan's Vacation.

It was learned yesterday that the opposition to the merger of the National Tube Company with the United States Steel Corporation, now being engineered by White & Blackwell, originated with clients of Anderson & Anderson, who are attorneys for the stockholders. Mr. Anderson said yesterday that nothing definite had yet been done, and that his firm was for the present merely investigating certain matters connected with the proposed merger. It is understood that the stockholders of the National Tube Company are holding out for better terms, and that they do not oppose the merger if their ideas as to price can be met.

J. Pierpont Morgan is booked to sail for Europe on the Oceanic on March 27. It is understood that he will remain longer abroad than is his wont, and that during his vacation he will take a complete rest from the labors of the past five months, during which so many combinations have been effected by him.

The fact that Mr. Morgan is so soon going abroad disposes of rumors that he is interested in other large combinations. He is quoted as having said to a friend that, after the United States Steel Corporation is effected, he will take up no new deals until his return from Europe.

Activity and strength in the Stock Exchange in Tennessee Coal, Republic Iron and Steel, and Colorado Fuel led to reports that the buying of the stocks was by United States Steel interests, and that the intention is to include these companies in the trust. In well-informed quarters these reports were not regarded seriously.

STEEL PLATE POOL MEETING.

Prices Were Not Advanced, but Are to be Governed by the Market, It is Said.

A regular meeting of the steel-plate pool was held at the Waldorf-Astoria about noon yesterday. About fourteen men, representing the firms known to be affiliated with the combination, among them representatives of the American Steel and Wire Company, Carnegie Steel Company, Illinois Steel Company, Tidewater Steel Company, and the companies from Eastern Pennsylvania, were present. The meeting was held behind closed doors, but it is known that Ogden Hoffman, Willis L. King, and F. L. Hirsch were there, and that C. M. Schwab was not.

A rumor which came all the way from Pittsburg was to the effect that the pool had advanced the price of steel $2 per ton. This rumor was emphatically denied by one of the men who was at the meeting, but who did not want his name mentioned.

"There is some truth in the information you have," he admitted. "We held a meeting, but we did not advance the price of steel. We decided to allow the market, the general demand, to fix the price. It is true that the demand is pretty good just now."

Aside from the decision to allow the market to guage the price, nothing of public interest was said to have been done at the meeting.

Delay in Payment of Police Pensions.

The transfer of the pension funds under the new police law from the Police Department to Controller Coler's office has caused some delay in the disbursements to the pensioners this month. Commissioner Murphy notified the pensioners that they would receive their money yesterday. Controller Coler says that he could not pay out the funds, as he had not come into physical possession of them. The payments will be made on Monday next, and the Controller says all payments will be made promptly on the first of each month hereafter.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:23	Sun sets...5:59	Moon rises..9:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:26	Gov. Isl'd...9:44	H. Gate...11:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:46	Gov. Isl'd..10:05	H. Gate...11:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cufic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Fernfield, Azores	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Genoa, Barcelona, &c	.....	.....
New York, Tuak's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Adirondack, Costa Rica	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago Cclenso, Odessa, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
King Bleddyn, Hull	.....	.....
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maskalyne, Manchester	.....	.....
Mesaba, London	.....	8:30 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Marseilles, &c	.....	.....
Patricia, Hamburg, &c	.....	7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Madeira	11:00 A. M.	
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco	.....	.....
Saxon Prince, Argentine Republic, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS— Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here on Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 8 inclusive, per dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Ettruria, due at New York March 26, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched East March 6, and are due here Monday morning, March 11.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma on the Olympia, were dispatched East Monday and are due here to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 8.

Aeolus, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
Arkansas, Stettin, Feb. 14.
Bellagio, Barbados, Feb. 26.
Cereda, St. Lucia, Feb. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb 19.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 2..
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Georgian, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, March 1.
Hanover, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Hawnby, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 3.
James Tucker, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 7.
Koranal, St. Thomas, Feb. 28.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Mae, San Juan, March 1.
Michigan, Colon, Feb. 22.
Miramar, Cienfuegos, Feb. 23.
Neptuno, St. Michael, Feb. 17.
Pisa, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Siberian, Glasgow, Feb. 21.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Vanoma, Algiers, Feb. 15.
Westernland, Southampton, Feb. 28.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Elbrus, Manchester, Feb. 22.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, March 2.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Feb. 24.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 8.
Leon XIII., Havana, March 5.
Maori King, London, Feb. 23.
Maranhense, Para, Feb. 25.
Mundaka, Huelva, Feb. 21.
Santiago, Nassau, March 5.
Seneca, Havana, March 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 2.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 2.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

Athalie, Shields, Feb. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 5.
Inchreith, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
La Champagne, Havre, March 2.
Minneapolis, London, Feb. 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 9.
Sabine, Galveston, March 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 28.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Astoria, Glasgow, Feb. 28.
Comus, New Orleans, March 6.
Grenada, Port Spain, March 5.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Feb. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Ponce, San Juan, March 5.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

El Monte, New Orleans, March 7.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 11.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 2.
Nueces, Galveston, March 6.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Arrived.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Buinsma, Rotterdam, Feb. 21, and Boulogne, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool, Feb. 21, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans, March 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Europa, (Nor.,) Sundt, Manzanillo, Feb. 26, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Cienfuegos, Hansen, Santiago, &c., Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:13 A. M.

SS Glengoil, (Br.,) Davison, Constantinople, &c., Jan. 13, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Falk, (Nor.,) Bugge, Cardenas, &c., Feb. 23, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Aragon, Bennett, Newport News, March 6, with coal; is bound to New Haven, Conn. Passed in Quarantine at 10:30 P. M.

SS Virgil, (Br.,) Cammac, Santos, &

The Wanamaker Store.

Another *Distinctive Feature* of Wanamaker Merchandising

EASTER NOVELTIES and Table Favors

HERE is such a display of the things that give distinction to Easter parties and dinners, as is not to be found anywhere outside the Wanamaker Store. Our candy chief is the only retail representative in his line that goes abroad. All other stores are content with the limited variety of commonplace things of which you have grown tired long since. Our buyer spends weeks among the French and German makers of these quaint and dainty favors and candy holders. They supply materials and hands, he furnishes ideas, and has made for us great multitudes of pretty pieces—rabbits, turkeys, ducks, sparrows, pigeons—all made from live models, in a wonderfully realistic way. Then the animals and birds are coupled with carts of marvelous construction; many with quaint drivers; all ready to carry, and give Easter sentiment to, the candy or other gift burden to guest or friend.

The variety is almost incredible—*over fifteen hundred different novelties!* There were more than a hundred thousand pieces in our combined purchases.

What opportunities for originality in table setting; and what possibilities for the exclusiveness of party or dinner favors which every hostess so much desires. And there is no great quantity of any one thing—variety—exclusiveness for you—was our aim. Of some dinner favors there are only a dozen; others two dozen—you buy them all, and have an individual souvenir that has no duplicates anywhere.

Does it seem strange to you that Wanamaker's should be the only place to find these things? Yet all housekeepers will know how true is the condition.

Same way with single pieces for an Easter gift of candy. Here are several hundred quite elaborate novelties—full of seasonable significance, but with no counterpart anywhere.

Of course it is still a month to Easter; but many of these charming novelties will be taken away by appreciative entertainers to-day.

The collection of edible chocolate novelties is wonderfully attractive—decorative, as well as delicious.

The whole complete showing is ready as you read. These suggestive hints of a few:

Easter Baskets, Wagons, Carts, etc., pulled by pigs, rabbits, deer, donkeys, dogs, cows, giraffes, etc., ranging in price from 15c to $10.

Paper Eggs, from the size of a pigeon egg to one as large as a watermelon, in most beautiful designs of paper and silk, from 5c to $5 each.

Chocolate Rabbits and Eggs in designs such as bird houses, and rabbit houses. All edible and of our own designs; from 5c to $2.

Pigeons, Ducks, Chickens and Turkeys that are all made from life, and are true to nature. Ranging in price from 15c to $1.50.

Wooden Eggs. Entirely new this year, in plain colors and in the most handsome designs, from 5c to $2.

Ice Cases in shape of a basket; trimmed with Easter lilies; 15c and 25c each.

Comical Figures—cats and dogs in eggs, elephants in eggs, etc., from 5c to 25c each. Basement.

America's *Foremost* MILLINERY Display

From a dozen sources comes the verdict: "*Nowhere else is such a gathering of Millinery attempted.*" New York's most particular women, who know what is shown everywhere else, said it yesterday. Those who are familiar with the trade, emphasized it.

The Wanamaker position in the Millinery world is unique. Not only do we buy the most beautiful hats that Parisian experts produce; but we buy them in prodigal variety.

Our buyer spends weeks in Paris, in familiar association with all the famous modistes, and others of equal ability who will be better known in the future. Not one worthy idea escapes him; for he may buy dozens, where the next important buyer selects ones; and so comes the magnificent and unmatched collection now on view.

Other stores may show as many hats.

The best exclusive stores show hats equally fine.

But no other store attempts to show so many *fine hats*—so many masterpieces of millinery genius—as the Wanamaker stores.

The Wanamaker price policy leads to a delusion about Paris Hats. We bring these gems of fashion for study and prestige—not profit; and the hat that would be fifty or sixty dollars in the exclusive store, is marked thirty-five dollars by us. And, to many, price means quality. Others, whose judgment can measure these artistic values, are not so deceived—hence the enormous growth of our millinery business.

To those who do not know the Wanamaker position, we repeat:

The Creations of the most expert and costly Parisian skill are here in Profuse variety; and almost in every case, our buyer has first pick of all

No matter what prices are charged elsewhere, there are nowhere finer hats—nowhere a tithe of the Wanamaker variety.

The best hats that top-most genius can contrive are here, and marked at a saving of ten to twenty dollars from the usual valuation, on every hat.

Those who want the fullest selection from the highest Millinery beauty brought to America, can find it only here.

Those who wish to get such beauty at its fairest price cannot do so outside of this store. Again, *Economy with Supremest Elegance*—the twin powers that have placed the Wanamaker stores in the broad public favor it enjoys to-day.

The hats and their prices tell the story to all who can weigh the beauty of elegance, refinement and style. We hope to have you view the display while it is fresh, full and beautiful as now.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Another Side of this MARCH CHINA SALE

We've told you about the fine Dinner Sets and their stirring prices. We've told something of the variety of Fancy China; and the beautiful array of Cut Glass at a third below its worth; and the Bric-a-brac, much of which is just half price.

To-day we confine the price news to those other decorative and serviceable wares that give such efficient help in making the home beautiful; and which all housekeepers wish to possess in plenty. To-day's word is of handsome Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands, of which you can buy three for the usual price of two—often for less. Also very handsome Chamber Toilet Sets at equally unexpected prices.

But if you want Dinner Sets or Cut Glass, there is the same variety and economy to-day as earlier in the sale.

Jardinieres—

At 50c—values up to 75c—In blended colors; 7, 8 and 9-inch sizes.

In pink and green tinted grounds, decorated in flowers and gold; 7 in., at 60c from 85c; 8 in., at 80c from $1.10; 9 in., at $1 from $1.50; 11 in., at $1.50 from $2.50.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—In blended colors; 30 in. high, 10-inch jardiniere at $5.50, worth $9; 31 in. high, 11-inch jardiniere at $7, from $12.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—on tinted grounds, with flowers and gold; 32 in. high, 10-inch jardiniere at $12 from $17.50; 31 in. high, 9-inch jardiniere at $6 from $9.

Royal Bonn Jars and Pedestals—26 in. high, 11-inch jardiniere at $15 from $25; 30 in. high, 10-inch jardiniere at $10 from $15.

Umbrella Stands—

Hexagon shape flaring top, decorated in tints, flowers and gold, at $3.50 from $5.

Umbrella stands—Ivory finish; heavily gilt; decorated in flowers, at $5 from $9.

Toilet Sets—

Complete with covered slop jar in blue, yellow and green tints, with flowers and gold decorations; six shapes; at $4, worth $9; at $5, worth $10.

White and gold toilet sets—complete with covered slop jar, at $7.50, from $10.

Toilet sets, beautifully decorated on colored grounds heavily gilt, at $7, from $12. Basement.

Progress of the SILK SALE

Each day brings this phenomenal Sale of Silks nearer to its close. In fact, there would be little to tell about this morning were it not for the richness of our reserve stock, which replenishes, day by day, the depleted assortments with brilliant, new silks. The best feature of the sale is the opportunity it offers you to effect a *saving of a third to a half* on the summer gowns you've already planned, instead of paying regular prices.

And these are not bargain silks, however low the price—but the freshest, brightest products of the best manufacturers. There's ample choosing to-day among the following:

At 50c—More of the Black Taffetas; some new shades in colors added. Worth 75c.

At 65c and 75c—Printed Foulards and Satin Liberty, in a wide range of patterns and colors. The sale started with about 500 pieces of printed silks, and in spite of rapid selling there is a better selection among them than many stores keep regularly. Values, $1 and $1.25.

At 65c—Fine Fancy Silks and Satins in a variety of designs and colors. Worth $1.

At $1.25, value $2.75—Rich warp printed silks, with satin striped borders; 29 inches wide; selling fast at less than half prices.

At 85c—About 3,000 yards of fine black guaranteed taffeta, that we have sold regularly at a dollar; 21 inches wide. By a peculiar circumstance we got this lot to sell at the price of 19-inch goods. Our guarantee that it wears

Rotunda.

Men's and Women's GLOVES

Just when men and women are noting the marks of wear on their winter gloves, comes this offering of four attractive groups which couple propriety and economy in a most attractive way. All at

75c a pair

Three groups for women and one lot for men. Details follow:

Women's fine quality lambskin gloves; light weight, elastic skins; 2-clasp fasteners; in the daintiest of spring colorings and white. Very correct gloves for evening and dress wear—75c a pair.

Pricked seam cape street gloves, with spear-head stitching on backs; 2-clasp fasteners; in russet, dark tan, mahogany and carrot shades; 75c, worth $1.

Women's genuine mocha gloves. Now a very popular glove on account of the soft velvety finish and good wearing properties. Black and modes. 75c, worth $1.

Men's genuine mocha or castor gloves—gray in medium or heavy weight; tan and brown in all weights, and mode and fawn in light weight, with embroidered backs. Perfect in every way, but of skins not up to the standard required, though made to sell at a dollar-and-a-half. Now at half price, 75c a pair.

Main aisle.

Dressing SACQUES

The collection of white lawn sacques now appears to be about complete. We found thirty-five distinct styles that were thought to be worthy and pretty enough to belong to it. Among them you're likely to find your fancy. Of course, there's much that is new about these, even though they're just dressing sacques. Cut is a bit different, and the trimming effects generally much different. Some are copies of the finest French models.

As low in price as 85c. Four styles at $1; three styles at $1.25, and so on in like advances up to $17.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Photograph FRAMES

About 2000 handsome "Colonial gold" frames are displayed on Main floor tables, all marked at a uniform price—*seventy-five cents each.* In the lot are a few that sell regularly at $1, but the majority are worth much more than that—the values running up to $5.

All the various sizes are represented—card, cabinet, carbonette and boudoir. All the usual shapes—oval, oblong, round and square. All have metal dust-proof backs. New attractive designs.

Choice at Seventy-five Cents

Broadway and Tenth street.

An Exhibit of New Spring Dresses and Wraps

A distinctly American gathering. A collection of gowns and garments generally for spring wear that in point of excellence, or of elegance, need fear no comparison with the best efforts of Old Paris. French taste must approve, especially, these new dresses—must copy them, too.

The illustration shows—only vaguely, however—the beauty of one of them. Only one of hundreds quite as smart, as handsome, as original.

This is a summer gown of linen batiste, in natural color. The waist is entirely covered with fine Arabian lace; there's a deep graduated flounce of the same lace; the collar and revers are of white plaited lawn, trimmed with very narrow gold braid. A white braid belt, too, is trimmed with gold. Price, $60.

Mercerized linen, point d' esprit, lawns and organdies all generously represented—all in treatment wholly new and effective. Prices on these begin at $10. And so many kinds of foulard silk dresses—beautiful summer dresses at $25, and up to $175.

Tailor-made suits—never gathered more liberally than for this season. Never had wider assortment, nor handsomer styles. All that means much to those who know Wanamaker style shows. To those that are unacquainted here, the viewing means a rare treat. Moderate price—whether it's a suit at $11 or one at $112.

The new jackets are $5 to $50, and the stylish paletots and Newmarkets are $18 to $175. A further word of them later. Second floor, Broadway.

Oriental RUGS

Rich, large, perfect specimens of the Persian and Turkish rug-makers' taste and skill. Reduced in price, merely to add one more to the many attractive merchandise movements here in celebration of the Silver Anniversary. These are all carpet-size rugs—that is, over 6 ft. x 9 ft. There's widest possible choosing as to colorings and designs and sizes. New and old prices follow:

Extra Persian—

13 ft. 8 in. x 9 ft., $95, from $140.
11 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft. 2 in., $90, from $130.
12 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 7 in., $90, from $120.
12 ft. 2 in. x 8 ft. 7 in., $90, from $130.
13 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 2 in., $130, from $168.
13 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $140, from $175.
And 17 more, from 10 ft. 1 in. x 6 ft. 7 in., $65, from $83, up to 15 ft. 11 in. x 12 ft. 7 in., $275, from $335.

Turkey Rugs—Ghoirdes—

12 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 9 in., $60, from $75.
11 ft. 4 in. x 9 ft., $55, from $72.
13 ft. 4 in. x 9 ft. 1 in., $56, from $75.
13 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft. 2 in., $98, from $125.
14 ft. 1 in. x 10 ft., $70, from $105.
And 23 more, from 9 ft. x 5 ft. 9 in., $29, from $42, up to 18 ft. x 11 ft. 2 in., $105, from $170.

Turkey Rugs—Herise—

14 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 11 in., $118, from $138.
15 ft. x 9 ft. 9 in., $100, from $158.
11 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 4 in., $75, from $125.
12 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 4 in., $80, from $125.
13 ft. x 9 ft., $70, from $98.
And 25 more, from 10 ft. 11 in. x 7 ft. 9 in., $65, from $85, up to 19 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 10 in., $160, from $198.

Also, an exceptionally fine assortment of very large sizes in all good grades. As long as 25 feet and as wide as 16 feet.

Third floor.

Men's CLOTHING

A brief word of a few suits at a little price. True, they're winter suits—fancy and Oxford cheviots. But they'll be in good style next fall. Military sack coats mostly. All sizes excepting 39 and 40. Only 115 suits—most are $20 kind, a few were good $25 values.

Choice at $12.50

New spring overcoats came in yesterday. Black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge; very dressy. $15—about five dollars less than other good clothiers would ask for like quality. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

"That boy must have a new suit"; and "This boy needs a new overcoat." That thought—the planning of new clothing for the nearby spring days—is now engaging the minds of parents everywhere. The same general thought was in our minds months ago when we began the preparation of this splendid stock. We're ready now for your coming. A very wide assortment awaits you. All that it comprises is Wanamaker clothing—that's the best we know. And it's all priced in the Wanamaker way,—that's the most moderate we know:

Russian Blouse Suits at $5. They'll be very popular. Of cheviot, in red, blue and olive; neatly trimmed; for boys of 3 to 7 years.

Flannel Sailor Suits at $5—Of Oxford gray, various shades; also of blue serge; for boys of 3 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Double-breasted Two-piece Suits at $4.50—Of all-wool mixed cheviots; 5 shades; for boys of 8 to 16 years.

Top Coats at $4. These stylish, durable coats are made with yoke back; sizes 3 to 10 years. Larger sizes, up to 16 years, at $5 each.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES DIE IN THE SENATE

Held Up by Five Men, T. C. Platt Being One of Them.

Leading Republicans Declare the Action Will Have a Disastrous Effect on the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is only two days since the President in his inaugural address made a new appeal to Congress to make good the party promise to contract reciprocity arrangements with foreign countries, yet the Senate, in executive session to-day, did not take up the treaties, and it appears they will not be called up this session. The Committee on Foreign Relations had not acted upon them during the present session, and Senators generally hold that it is necessary that there should be committee action before the Senate can take them up again.

Commissioner Kasson, who has spent many months in constructing treaties for reciprocity with powers with which we have maintained active business relations, has gone away on a trip to Florida, utterly hopeless of securing from the Senate any ratification of the conventions that have been pigeonholed in that body and which five Senators have been able to hold up.

Aldrich of Rhode Island, Lodge of Massachusetts, Platt of New York, Sewell of New Jersey, and another have stood in the way of every reciprocity treaty, not so much on account of anything in one of them, as on account of the determination, as a Government officer expressed it, "to show that manufacturers who are getting 65 per cent. of protection will not permit the extension of our trade by submitting to a reduction of 5 per cent. of that protection."

It is the opinion of leading Republicans here, not in the Senate, that the Republican Party will wake up to the fact that this refusal of offers for reciprocity will be expensive before another Presidential campaign. Said a well informed representative of the party, commenting upon the abandonment of the many suspended treaties:

"It is not merely the failure of the proposed treaties that is unfortunate, even calamitous; it is what is to follow that will convince them and the country that the Senate was hoggish and short-sighted. Having offered certain conditions of trade and then withdrawn them, it is unreasonable to suppose that the countries to which we made the offers will continue to extend to us the benefits of minimum tariffs that we have enjoyed while pretending to arrange reciprocity treaties. I look for a withdrawal by these countries of the advantages they have been extending to us, and the imposition of the maximum tariffs on our exports to them.

"When that course becomes general with these countries seeking to arrange more liberal terms of trade with us, our exporters will feel the blow. It won't be necessary to explain to them that it came about through the determination of a few Senators to keep up high protective duties for their States, at the expense of the rest of the country. That outrage will be known to everybody then, and it will be resented at the polls beyond any doubt."

For reasons similar to those that have resulted in the abandonment of the reciprocity treaties in the Senate there is not much hope of securing an early resumption of the meetings of the high commission of Canadians and representatives of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal arrangement, as well as to settle disputes between the United States and Great Britain in Canada. The conditions in the Senate are regarded by the Administration as inauspicious for the reassembling of that body, simply to prepare a convention that might be held up by five Senators who will not drop 1 per cent. of the protection imposed by the Dingley law.

MORGAN'S PLEA FOR A CANAL.

Senator Says It Is the Senate's Duty to Declare the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Abrogated.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) resumed his speech, begun yesterday, in support of his resolution declaring the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Morgan read that part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which relates to the Nicaragua Canal, and also the protocols of an agreement for the construction of the canal, made between the United States Government and the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

He declared it was perfectly clear that the protocols entered into last Fall by this Government were a distinct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was equally evident that the United States must abandon its plighted faith with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in order that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty might be fastened permanently upon this Government and hang like a pall over it, or take such a stand as will sustain the President in his "patriotic and noble action."

The protocols entered into expressed the defiance by the President of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and his disregard of its provisions. They undertook to place the Government on the high ground that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated by this Government.

"It is our duty," insisted Mr. Morgan, "to declare that that treaty is not in the way of our legislating for the Nicaragua Canal, if we hesitate to-day it will be the same a year hence, and the provisions of that treaty will be fastened upon us."

Mr. Morgan concluded by urging that his resolution be adopted, in order that the President might understand the position of the Senate so thoroughly that he would feel justified in proceeding along lines looking to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal while Congress was in its long recess.

The Senate adjourned without taking any action upon the pending resolution.

NICARAGUA CANAL DANGERS.

Route's Drawbacks Described by the ex-Chief Engineer of Panama Canal.

Philippe Bunau-Varilla, formerly engineer in chief to the Panama Canal Company, delivered an address before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday in which he made a comparison of the relative values of the Panama and Nicaragua Canals.

His conclusions were that it was very questionable whether a substantial masonry dam, which is the key of the whole canal, could be built in Nicaragua, with all its indispensable qualities; that the Nicaragua Canal, if once built, would be every day exposed to the most terrific danger of complete annihilation; that, leaving aside the eventual dangers, the navigation would be certain to have to struggle in the San Juan River against the danger resulting from the extraordinary combination of the continuous gales blowing through the valley, with the heavy river currents, with the abnormally numerous and sharp curves, and with the presence of the numerous dredges, which will have to keep open the deep trenches dug into the bottom of that powerful stream; and that the Panama location was absolutely free from the objections above mentioned; was liable to be transformed into a Bosphorus; would cost $58,000,000 less to finish than to make the Nicaragua Canal; could be traversed in twelve hours, and ultimately in six, when the commission estimates thirty-three hours as normal time of transit over Nicaragua; would have five locks instead of nine, and thirty-eight miles of canal navigation instead of 120.

SENATOR FRYE AGAIN HONORED.

Unanimously Re-elected President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator William P. Frye of Maine to-day was re-elected unanimously President pro tempore of the Senate to serve during the pleasure of the Senate. Visibly affected by the honor which again had been conferred upon him, he spoke as follows:

"Senators, my cup is full and running over. The expressions of your confidence that I have received in the last few days make me supremely happy and obliged to you. I am overwhelmed by them, and have nothing more to say."

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

J. Otis Humphrey of Illinois, District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois.

Thomas Worthington of Illinois, District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

Charles S. Wilson of Maine, Secretary of the Legation to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

James L. McIntosh, Jr., to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sidney, Neb.

Volunteer Army.—Sergt. Major Walter E. Barrett, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant; Chief Musician Walter H. Loving, Forty-eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

Regular Army.—Acting Assistant Surgeons to be Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant: James Franklin Edwards of Pennsylvania, Jay Ralph Shook of Pennsylvania, William Eugene Vose of Maryland, and Frank Thomas Woodbury of Pennsylvania.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Robert S. McCormick of Illinois to be Minister to Austria-Hungary.

Frank W. Jackson of Pennsylvania, Consul at Patras, Greece.

Charles S. Wilson of Maine, Secretary of the Legation to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with rank of Rear Admiral.

The Senate also confirmed the military nominations sent to it by the President to-day, as well as the naval promotions sent in yesterday.

Dispute About Senate Seats Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The disturbance in the Senate over the assignment of the seat on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber to Senator McComas, a Republican Senator from Maryland, has been quieted by a transfer. Senator Heitfeld falls heir to the coveted place, and Senator McComas takes Senator Teller's seat on the Republican side of the Chamber, Mr. Teller going to Mr. Heitfeld's old seat.

Dewey Gets His Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Treasury Department to-day issued a warrant in favor of Admiral George Dewey for $9,570, on account of prize money found to be due to him by the Court of Claims for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor May 1, 1898.

CUBANS DISCUSS AMENDMENT.

Scheme of Relations Defined by Congress Will Be Considered by Special Committee.

HAVANA, March 7.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention met in secret session at 2 o'clock this afternoon for a formal discussion of the Senate amendment. The Conservative element scored a victory. It was decided to continue the sessions of the convention and to refer the amendment to the Special Committee on Relations, with instructions to bring in a report.

Twenty-nine delegates were present, Señor Llorente and Gen. Rivera being the only absentees. Gen. Sanguily favored dissolving the convention and returning the amendment without discussion. The other delegates were unanimously in favor of continuing the sessions and of sending some answer to the Executive Department in Washington. The argument turned on the question whether the convention had power to adopt a scheme of relations that would be binding upon the future republic. Last week a majority of the delegates opposed this view. To-day Señor Nunez, representing the Conservatives, argued that the delegates were empowered in the call for the convention to establish permanent relations with the United States, and ought not to attempt to shirk this duty.

Gen. Sanguily contended that the intention in the original call was annulled by Gov. Gen. Wood's instructions at the opening of the convention, when delegates were asked to give only an opinion.

The Radical element did not flock to Gen. Sanguily, as had been expected, and the convention's action in referring the question to the Special Committee on Relations indicates a willingness to recede from the former attitude. It is evident that many of the delegates still hope the amendment will be changed, but there is no bitter feeling now apparent. It is doubtful whether the convention will ever agree to accept the amendment, but the Conservatives maintain that the willingness of the Radicals to discuss and, if necessary, to send a committee to Washington, gives a more hopeful aspect to conditions which were growing strained.

It is generally believed that the crisis, if any existed, has passed, and that by the time the committee reports the present excitement will have died out. Much depends upon the attitude of the Radical delegates. If an impassioned appeal to the people is issued, as it is rumored will be the case, it may cause demonstrations of protest against the United States. But nothing in the nature of an uprising is any longer feared.

Cuban Postal Defaulter Sentenced.

HAVANA, March 7.—John Sheridan, formerly in charge of the Money Order Department of the Havana Post Office, who was arrested Jan. 20 and charged with the theft of $1,300 sent from the Postmaster at Guantanamo Dec. 26, was sentenced today to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,390, the amount of his defalcation.

INDUCEMENTS TO FILIPINOS.

One Prisoner Will Be Released for Each Rifle Given Up by the Insurgents.

MANILA, March 7.—Additional inducements have been made to the insurgents to surrender their guns. Gen. MacArthur has directed all department commanders to release one prisoner for every rifle surrendered. An insurgent who surrenders his gun will be permitted to name the prisoner to be released, provided no exceptional circumstances require this man's detention, in which case another selection will be allowed.

It is rumored in the local press that the Carman case will be referred to Washington and that a statement on certain matters concerning the case will be obtained from Major Gen. Otis.

The Federalists report that as a result of the negotiations with the insurgent, Gen. Trias, who is in Southern Luzon, Trias will probably soon surrender.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Matthew Leepere, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major William H. Miller, Quartermaster, will proceed to Cohoes, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed to Baltimore and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving Major Fred Wheeler, retired.

First Lieut. Matthew C. Smith, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty pertaining to the organization of the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. David J. Craigie, Eighth Infantry, at Philadelphia, for assignment to recruiting duty.

Col. Joseph P. Sanger, Inspector General, is relieved from further duty in Washington and will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for duty as Inspector General of that division.

Second Lieut. Clarence R. Day, Seventh Cavalry, late aide de camp, is relieved from further duty at headquarters, Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer at that post to assist in the organization of the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Topeka has sailed from Hampton Roads for Norfolk.

The torpedo boats Foote and Ericsson have been placed in reserve at Norfolk.

The Abarenda sailed to-day from Auckland, where she had been undergoing repairs, for Tutuila, Samoa, her regular station.

The Puritan has left Washington for Annapolis.

The Alexander has arrived at Norfolk.

The Buffalo has completed the exchange of crews with the warships at Cavite, and has sailed to exchange 700 men recently from the United States, for members of the crews of several American warships at Hongkong and Shanghai. The navy dispatch boat Zafiro has taken 200 men to the navy vessels in Southern Philippine waters for exchange.

The flagship Brooklyn goes to Pe-Chi-Li Gulf, in Northern China, in April, to conduct the manoeuvres. The Kentucky, Oregon, New Orleans, Albany, Monterey, and Monadnock will participate in these manoeuvres. The American fleet on the Asiatic Station now numbers fifty-four vessels.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELYRIA, Ohio, March 7.—Fire to-day destroyed the building occupied by the Fay Stocking Company and the Elyria Canning Company. Loss, $80,000; partially insured.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., March 7.—The store, butter factory, ice and store houses and outbuildings of William McGaulley, at West Chazy, nine miles north of here, were destroyed by fire early to-day, causing a loss of over $20,000; partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The property will be immediately rebuilt.

FURIOUS BROADSWORD DUEL ON HORSEBACK

Riding Masters Fight for Supremacy in Dickel's Academy.

Beginning in Sport It Is Continued in Earnest—Men Remonstrate and Women Scream with Fright.

The members of the Manhattan Riding Club, which meets at Dickel's Riding Academy every week, and a party of their friends were treated on Wednesday night to one of the most exciting broadsword battles that has ever been brought off in this city. Except for the fact that the two contestants did not actually try to take each other's life, the battle was all that even the most ardent lover of the ancient sport could desire.

Lieut. George Karlowski, formerly of a German regiment of Uhlans, is one of the instructors in the Central Park Riding Academy, and Major Fritz Lund, late of the Danish Cavalry, occupies a similar position in Dickel's Academy, in Fifty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue. Both are dashing horsemen and broadsword fighters of undisputed merit. Just who is the best of the two has been an open question for some time, and both they and their admirers have been anxious to have the question settled. It was arranged, therefore, that in the arena on Wednesday night, after the Manhattan Club had finished its riding lessons, the question of supremacy should be decided.

In spite of the rivalry between the men, no bad feeling developed until the contest was fairly on. At the start the duel was to be one for points only, and a referee had been chosen to decide the question of prowess. The first trouble started when the referee failed to show up. After a preliminary wrangle the men decided to go on, and chose one of the instructors in Dickel's as umpire.

The men were incased in a sort of armor consisting of a heavy wire basket fitting over the head and closely around the neck. This was reinforced on the inside with steel bands. Their suits were heavily padded and the weapons they used were broad, flat swords that when wielded with much force can leave a bruise similar to that inflicted by the hind hoofs of a lively mule.

Into the ring the two men rode at 10:30 o'clock, brandishing their weapons and egged on by the snouts of the spectators. Karlowski went straight at Lund and made a vicious slash at him with his sword. Lund wheeled his horse, but not in time, and the weapon descended with tremendous force on his shoulder. After that all rules were thrown to the wind and the men fought each other around the ring like demons, while the women spectators shrieked and the men shouted themselves hoarse in their enthusiasm.

Lund rushed at his adversary as if he would ride over him, and before Karlowski could wheel the Dane's sword cut deep into the Uhlan's helmet. Karlowski almost lost his seat from the force of the impact and his horse went to its knees. Karlowski recovered quickly, and it was seen then that the battle was for blood. Vainly the umpire shrieked and tried to get between the combatants. They paid not the slightest attention to him and several times he was in danger of being ridden down.

Karlowski scored the next cut on Lund and the latter seemed to lose all control of himself. He half rose in his saddle and whirling his sword came at the Uhlan as if he meant to knock his head off, as they came to close quarters Lund, infuriated, aimed a savage cut at his adversary's leg—a glaring foul. This made Karlowski mad, and both men, riding to close quarters, began to cut and slash at each other regardless of consequences and heeding not even the remonstrances of the spectators, who had now become thoroughly alarmed.

Back and forth across the tan bark the men fought and the greatest excitement prevailed. All their pent-up rivalry seemed to be let loose in that battle for supremacy, and had their lives depended on the result they could not have seemed more in earnest. Lund's horse got a blow on the neck and was sent to its knees. Karlowski took advantage of the opportunity, and the Dane was at a great disadvantage on account of his wabbly and frightened steed. Finally, after thirty minutes of terrific battling, during which both men had their padded suits nearly torn off, the referee managed to get in a word and awarded the battle to the Uhlan.

This almost precipitated another fight, as Lund claimed he had won, and the men would have come together again but for the fact that they were too exhausted to do each other any damage. When they were undressed in separate dressing rooms they were found to be covered with bruises, but still defiant, and each vowing that he would knock the other fellow's head off if they ever came together again.

Neither of the contestants was at his academy last night. Their friends said that they were both too sore to be of any use for a day or two. After the period of recuperation is over, Lund's friends say he will issue a challenge, and Karlowski's friends say that the Dane need have no fear that he will not be accommodated with another fight.

A WIFE'S IDENTIFICATION.

Body Found on Tracks at Trenton that of a New Yorker.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—The man whose body was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near the Clinton Street Station last night and who was believed to be one of two men operating as pickpockets on a train going from Philadelphia to New York, was identified to-night by his wife. She gave her husband's name as William Hazen and their address as 53 Market Street, New York City.

She resented the imputation that her husband had been doing anything wrong, and said he had been in Philadelphia on business. She admitted that he bet on horse races, and said she learned of her husband's death through the newspaper accounts of the finding of the body. She was accompanied by Mrs. Mary Connolly of Monroe Street, New York, her sister.

The Coroner gave Mrs. Hazen permission for the removal of the body. She denies any knowledge of the second man, and insists that her husband was innocent of any wrongdoing.

SMALL CHAUFFEUR ARRESTED.

Employer Vouches for His Skill, but Magistrate Crane Warns Him.

Policeman Roberts of the Broadway Squad, stationed at John Street, had his attention attracted yesterday to a motor vehicle in charge of a very small boy who was acting, the policeman thought, rather queerly. The diminutive chauffeur was arrested and arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, charged with "reckless driving." He gave his name as Thomas D. Green of 12 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, and said he was sixteen years old. He looked no older than ten or twelve years.

Frank Craven, manager of a motorette company of Brooklyn, by whom Green is employed, appeared in court and said Green was over sixteen years old and one of the most expert chauffeurs the company had. Magistrate Crane thought the boy was too small to manage a motor vehicle, and discharged him with a warning not to appear in the busy streets of New York again as a chauffeur.

Fatal Elevator Fall at Moline, Ill.

MOLINE, Ill., March 7.—Two men were killed and seven injured to-day by the fall of an elevator in the works of the Moline Plow Company. The accident occurred while the men were going to work. Twenty-five workmen crowded upon the platform. The elevator ascended a few feet, when a drum gear gave way, letting the cage fall from the first story to the basement. The iron counter-balance weights shot up to the top of the shaft, and four of them, each weighing 100 pounds, became disengaged by collision with the framework of the shaft and crashed down four stories upon the men below.

One Effect of the Marseilles Strike.

MARSEILLES, March 8.—The disastrous effects of the dock strike are shown in the notable decrease of customs receipts, which have fallen away to 1,300 francs a day. They range ordinarily from 80,000 to 100,000 francs.

SEALS OF BALLOT BOX BROKEN AT SING SING

Open Charges of Fraud in Connection with Democratic Primary.

Probable that the Grand Jury Will Be Called Upon to Make an Investigation.

SING SING, N. Y., March 7.—The charter election here is developing into a scandal which will doubtless cause an investigation by the Grand Jury. The scandal began to develop this afternoon when the Democratic primaries officers met in obedience to the order of Justice Marean to recount the ballots cast at the primary election on Feb. 19.

As soon as the ballot box was produced James H. Moran, who sealed the box, declared the seals over the lock and over the slot for putting in the ballots had been broken and new ones put on. There was instant excitement, and several persons who saw the sealing up agreed with Mr. Moran. The box was opened and as the count proceeded the hints at fraud which had been indulged in before the box was opened broke into open charges. When the total was announced the faction which caused the recount found itself beaten, and its leaders say they will place all the facts in the hands of the District Attorney at once.

On the night of the primary 221 ballots were rejected. These contained the names of the candidates of the Larkin faction for village officers and also the names of the faction's choices for members of the Democratic Village Committee. It was because of this last fact they were declared defective. Counsel, on behalf of Abram Hyatt, the faction's candidate for the nomination for Village President appealed to the courts, and Justice Marean yesterday declared the rejection of the ballots illegal and ordered the ballots recounted. The recount showed the ballots in the box were as follows:

Seth G. Ellegood	248
Abram Hyatt	207

According to those present at the original count, the ballots should have shown a majority of 76 for Hyatt. The recount showed enough Ellegood pasters over Hyatt's name to wipe out the 76 and turn it into 41 majority for Ellegood.

The recount nominates Terwilliger for Treasurer. Terwilliger was Hyatt's running mate. The recount vote for Treasurer showed:

Jenkins	175
Terwilliger	203
Charles Raymond	76

After the count on the night of Feb. 19 the sealed box was taken to the office of the Village Clerk and deposited in the closet there. The key to this closet did not remain in the possession of the Clerk, as it was taken away by a Democrat. The Clerk had no other key. It is not known how many persons had possession of the key in the interim.

Mr. Terwilliger says he will not take the nomination for Treasurer, because he was not returned as nominated, and his nomination cannot now be filed. Under the court's order the primary officers must recall their first return and substitute Mr. Terwilliger's name. He takes the view that the court had not the power to order his name substituted, and that he cannot accept. If he refuses the Democratic ticket will be blank for that office.

DOCTORS DISCUSS ALCOHOLISM

Average Man Can Stand 3,000 Intoxications—Effects of Different Wines.

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held last night in Hosack Hall, Drs. Charles L. Dana, H. M. Briggs, M. Allen Starr, and other physicians took part in a discussion on "Alcohol and Alcoholism." The discussion was based on observations made by the speakers on patients in Bellevue.

In the statements of Dr. Dana it was said that an estimate of 3,000 intoxications during a lifetime was about as much as nature allowed the average man. Drunkards, it was said, owed their condition in 50 per cent. of the cases, to whisky, and in 20 per cent. of the cases to beer.

Dr. H. M. Briggs, the next speaker, brought out the fact that during the last fifteen years the alcoholic cases and the ailments due to intoxication had changed considerably, the chief trouble at the present time arising from those who drink both beer and whisky. It is of comparative rareness, nowadays, the speaker said, that patients are treated who suffer from the effects of beer alone or excessive whisky drinking alone.

Dr. Starr said that the treatment in alcoholic cases ought to depend on the nature of the intoxicant that brought on the condition. He cited the irritating effect of sherry wine on the temper, the soothing effect in port, the exhilarating effect of champagne drinking, and the paralyzing effect of burgundy, and argued that the treatment ought to consist in remedies meant to suit the special case of the particular intoxicant responsible for the condition of the patient. The sole remedy for drunkenness, he said, consisted in the moral influence, religious or social, which might be brought to bear on the patient whose hope for relief from his ailment through the medium of drugs was a vain one.

SUIT AGAINST URIBE URIBE.

Charged with Extorting Drafts for Over $10,000 by Threats of Death in Colombia.

BOSTON, March 7.—Consul General Arturo de Brigarde of the Republic of Colombia has brought proceedings in the Supreme Court by the order of his Government to prevent the payment of certain drafts alleged to have been extorted from fellow-countrymen by Raphael Uribe Uribe and Pablo Emilio Obregon, two revolutionary leaders. Judge Knowlton this afternoon granted a temporary order.

The complainants are from the town of Montoria, Department of Bolivia. The respondents are George D. Emery of Boston, Raphael Uribe Uribe, Pablo Emilio Obregon of the Republic of Colombia, and Nason & Proctor, attorneys in this city. The bill sets forth that on Nov. 22, 1900, the complainants were merchants in Monteria and that the respondents, Uribe Uribe and Obregon, were leaders in a revolution against the regularly constituted authority of Colombia; that the leaders by force and threats of death and by other violent treatment unlawfully compelled the complainants against their will to deliver to Louis G. Sliger certain of their property and thus procure the drawing and delivery to Uribe Uribe and Obregon by Sliger of certain sixty-day sight drafts drawn upon George D. Emery, whom he represented as agent. The total amount of the drafts in United States currency is $10,833.37.

After obtaining possession of the drafts Uribe Uribe and Obregon sent them to Emery for acceptance and payment. It is alleged that Nason and Proctor now have the drafts. The complainants seek to have Emery restrained from paying the drafts; to have Nason and Proctor restrained from disposing of the drafts, and to have Uribe Uribe and Obregon surrender the drafts.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:25 A. M.—514 East Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:25 A. M.—25 West Fifteenth Street; Adolph Herzog; damage, $2,000.

8:35 A. M.—404 East Sixty-second Street; Campbell & Co.; damage, $300.

10 A. M.—160 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

10:50 A. M.—282 East Houston Street; A. Silverman; damage, $10.

11 A. M.—231 Second Street; Katz & Co.; damage, $15.

12:10 P. M.—1,501 Avenue A; James Tricala; damage, $5.

12:15 P. M.—94 East Ninety-fourth Street; Leon Mundel; damage, $200.

2 P. M.—135 West Fourteenth Street; Fanny Tinis; damage slight.

3:15 P. M.—44 Greenwich Avenue; Nathan Glossheln; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—Avenue C and Eleventh Street, (Bronx Borough;) Frank Cox; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—158 Chrystie Street; Isadore Viscery owner; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—835 West End Avenue; George Hapkenson, owner; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Wadsworth Avenue; Annie McDonald, owner; damage, $50.

8:45 P. M.—306 East Sixty-third Street; Richard Zimmerman, owner; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—522 Morris Avenue; Mrs. Hirschkind, owner; damage unknown.

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THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper Is Ordered Out of the House—Radical Laws Proposed.

HONOLULU, March 1.—The first Territorial Legislature of Hawaii, began its sessions in Honolulu Feb. 20, and has been in session since. J. A. Akina, (independent,) a Hawaiian-Chinese member from the Island of Kauai, was elected Speaker of the House, and Dr. Nicholas Russell of Hawaii, a white man, was chosen President of the Senate.

On the third day, Secretary of the Territory Cooper was unceremoniously ordered out of the House, and escorted out by the Sergeant at Arms. Acting under the section of the Territorial act which provides that he "shall record and preserve the laws and proceedings of the Legislature," Secretary Cooper took a place on the floor of the House, with a stenographer, to secure a record of the proceedings. Representative Beckley (Independent) offered a resolution requiring him to leave. The resolution set forth that his presence on the floor was a violation of the rule that the three departments of Government—executive, judicial, and legislative—must be kept separate, and it was urged in debate that Gov. Dole had put Cooper where he was with a view to intimidating members by letting them see that the executive officer was taking a stenographic report of the proceedings.

Cooper was declared by Republicans to be present as a representative of President McKinley, as he had been ordered to transmit a report to Washington, but even this plea did not deter the independents. After a long debate they passed the Beckley resolution by a vote of 20 to 0, the 9 being all the Republicans in the House.

It is understood Cooper has asked Washington for a ruling as to the meaning of the instructions given him to send a record.

With both houses in control of the independent home-rule party and containing a majority of native Hawaiians, the end of the session promises to see many very radical measures adopted, among those to which the controlling party is committed being a liquor dispensary law, a taxation system that will be a combination of single tax and income tax doctrines, an election law based on proportionate representation, and a law excluding from the territory all persons who may arrive here afflicted with consumption or leprosy.

The question of languages is another source of trouble. The organic act says that all proceedings of the Legislature shall be conducted in the English language. Half of the members cannot speak English, and Hawaiian interpreters have been employed in both houses. It is the opinion of some lawyers that this will invalidate all proceedings, and this matter will come before the courts when some laws have been passed. Chief Justice Frear and Gov. Dole, who were members of the commission that adopted the rule in question, have expressed the opinion that it intended to provide that no language but English should be spoken. The independents claim that laws and resolutions, &c., shall be in English. Every measure and every speech is being given in both English and Hawaiian.

MRS. MESEREAU REMARRIED.

Husband a Student Twenty-three Years Old, Bride a Divorcee with Five Children.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 7.—The report, which had been current here for some time, that Mrs. Clara E. Mesereau of Rochelle Park had remarried was verified to-day. Mrs. Mesereau that was is now Mrs. Edward James Keogh. She is the daughter of the late James W. Wilder of New York. She married when a girl James L. Mesereau, who was a clerk in her father's publishing house, in Manhattan. The match was opposed by her family, and it is said never to have been a happy one. A year ago Mr. and Mrs. Mesereau separated. Mrs. Mesereau obtained a divorce. Before doing so she removed from the Borough of the Bronx, where she had been living with her husband, to Rochelle Park.

Recently the five Mesereau boys began to tell their companions their name was not Mesereau, but Keogh, and that they had a new papa. This led to an investigation, which showed that Mrs. Mesereau was married to Keogh on Dec. 6. The marriage record says the husband is twenty-three years old, a student, and a resident of New Jersey. He is also said to be wealthy. His wife is also very wealthy.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee, Ithaca; James Murdock, Lafayette, Ind.; W. P. Pinckhard, Birmingham, Ala.; S. F. Angus, Detroit.

HOLLAND—James Gamble, Belfast; T. C. Shillington, Belfast; F. Despecher, Paris; Henry Fowler, Chicago; William Bacon Schiller, Pittsburg; J. Frank Aldrich, Chicago.

VICTORIA—Judge J. A. Scott, Frankfort, Ky.; Major W. M. Tanner, West Superior, Wis.

HOFFMAN—C. B. Henderson, Baltimore; B. A. Quaritch, London; P. G. Cromwell, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. W. Holway, Boston; C. H. Duell, Syracuse.

ALBEMARLE—Arthur E. Davis, Boston; Henry O. Houghton, Cambridge, Mass.; John J. Donaldson, Baltimore.

ASTOR—B. P. Forbes, Cleveland; W. O. Dupuy, Havana; W. D. Todd, Warren, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—L. G. Philips, Chicago; Dr. J. J. Briley, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—A. Schwabacher, San Francisco; Charles L. Bermingham, St. Louis.

SAVOY—Frederick C. Herrick, Boston; B. Zimmer, Milwaukee.

NETHERLAND—S. E. Strong, Cleveland; F. L. Hodge, Philadelphia; Alex. Meyer, Richmond; A. H. Van Gorten, Cleveland.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron A. von Nositz-Walloitz, naval attaché of the German Embassy, Washington; Baron von Herman, military attaché of the German Embassy, Washington; M. Lehman, physician to the German imperial family, Berlin.

MURRAY HILL—Adam Gray, Cincinnati; C. B. Yates, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—F. S. Cleghorn, Boston; Seymour Cunningham, Washington; S. M. Mulhall, Liverpool; P. E. Marshall, Amoy, China; C. C. Milner, Salt Lake City.

EMPIRE—A. Henry Cromonger, Dayton, Ohio; Travis Lewis, Ottawa; S. Steiner, Birmingham, Ala.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. S. Brown, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Aicken, gloves; 2 Walker Street.

Sawyer Dry Goods Company, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Kennedy, gloves; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Spicer-Fanning Company, West Superior, Wis.; P. D. Partridge, housefurnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Siblet, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. Johnston, hosiery, underwear, and corsets; W. Baxter, underwear, 454 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; D. A. Godfrey, upholstery goods; G. H. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; 477 Broadway.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, notions and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. Cahill, notions and ribbons; 309 Broadway.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Raub, furnishing goods, 686 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, silks and ribbons; Hotel Manhattan.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. O. Day, housefurnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte City, Mont.; W. S. Symons, notions and furnishing goods, 40 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, leather goods; 377 Broadway.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. Mansfield, underwear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Victoria.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Gay, gloves and toilet articles; 2 Walker Street.

Portcome & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. Stanley, notions; 55 White Street.

Whitner, S. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. S. Umbenhauer, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wilcox, P., Cohoes, N. Y.; C. E. Authier, dress goods and silks; Continental Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. W. A. Smith, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Coren, L., La Crosse, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bronna, R., and wife, Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pratt, T. H., Company, Hamilton, Ont.; Clara Straughan, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Missouri Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. M. Bowman, glass.

Bouman, H. J., Alton, Ill.; dry goods.

McGowan & Boerslig, Detroit, Mich.; E. J. Boerslig and wife, tailors.

Falke, Mrs. H., Massillon, Ohio; millinery; Miss E. Falke.

Sigel Brothers, Cripple Creek, Col.; Henry Sigel, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Kelleher, T. J., Battle Creek, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Butler, A., Bellefontaine, Ohio; dry goods; Brevoort House.

Bour Brothers, Canton, Ohio; Ray L. Bour, china; Herald Square Hotel.

Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky.; Miss M. Cavoughter, dry goods.

Rosenak, Adolph, Roanoke, Ill.; general merchandise.

Samuels & King, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. F. King, dry goods.

Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. R. Smart, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mack & Trometine, Cincinnati, Ohio; William W. Mack, tailor.

McKenney Brothers, Savana, Ill.; C. H. McKenney, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

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SENATOR PLATT INTERFERES.

Senator PLATT is disgruntled, with the reported intention of the President to appoint Col. WILLIAM CARY SANGER as Assistant Secretary of War. He does not believe that the President intends to appoint Col. SANGER, "who is not only an anti-organization man, but is anti everything else in a political sense. And so I tell you," he remarked to the correspondent of The Tribune, "the appointment must not and will not be made." The Senator added that if the appointment were made during the recess "my colleague and myself would defeat Col. SANGER'S confirmation just the same."

This is a serious statement. It is also an impudent and outrageous statement, of which Mr. PLATT should be ashamed, and which Senator DEPEW, if he has a spark of self-respect, or the least regard for the dignity of his office, should repudiate as unwarranted and insulting. The Secretary of War is an eminent citizen of the State of New York. He was selected for his present post by the President because of his high character, his devotion to duty, his great gifts as a lawyer, his sound judgment and impartial temper, and his peculiar fitness to discharge the difficult functions of the office and to advise the President in the trying questions which are directly and indirectly connected with his department. He was confirmed with the "advice and consent" of the Senators from this State. It is a mere truism to say that neither one nor both of them could possibly contribute to the Government the valuable aid and service that he has rendered and is constantly rendering.

It happens that there is shortly to be a vacancy in the office of the Assistant Secretary, and to this vacancy Mr. ROOT desires the appointment of another citizen of New York, who, by his character and ability, and by his special studies and experience, is peculiarly fitted to perform the duties of the place. With the approval of the President, why should not such a man be appointed? Why should Mr. PLATT have any voice in the matter? Why should Mr. DEPEW, who at least ought to know better, allow Mr. PLATT to involve him in a perfectly inexcusable claim to dictate in this matter?

Senator PLATT, it will be noted, does not place his opposition on the ground that the good of the service will not be advanced by Col. SANGER'S appointment. He knows little of the needs of the service and cares less. At best his opinion would not be entitled to preference over that of the Secretary, and in fact is worse than worthless. He opposes Col. SANGER because the latter, when he was in the Legislature, upheld the Constitutional requirement of merit and fitness for appointments to the public service, and opposed the corrupt favoritism on which Mr. PLATT thrives.

It is reported from Washington this morning that a "conference" has been held on this matter, and that an attempt will be made to avoid a "rupture" with the Senators. We do not know on what terms this can be arranged. We do know that the slightest concession of the right of the President and the Secretary of War to select the best men they can get for the public service without intervention of the Senators, except to pass on their actual merit and fitness, will be a discreditable concession. All decent and self-respecting men would applaud the President and the Secretary if they should defy the dictation of the Senators in this affair.

THE IRON AND STEEL MERGER.

Rumors daily current in Wall Street of obstacles to the conclusion of the negotiations for the consolidation of the iron and steel properties listed for merger in the United States Steel Corporation should be accepted for what they are worth—which is very little. That there is more or less dissatisfaction with the basis on which the several properties are valued is quite probable. This would exist in any case. A shrewd organizer of industrials once said that any plan which was quite satisfactory to either party to a compromise agreement was necessarily unfair to the others. The more this sage remark is considered the more its truth becomes apparent.

It should not be assumed, however, that as some interests are "kicking" because their stock is not valued at a rate materially above that of other stocks necessary to be acquired, the deal will fall through. Not one of the corporations interested could afford to have the negotiation fail, and if necessary to insure its success any and all of them would willingly make important sacrifices. The consolidation was a necessity. Why this is so appears very clearly from a statement in The Iron Age, which we quote, as follows:

> The general public, and not a few in the iron trade, have failed to realise what a serious danger the industry has escaped by the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, which has averted the pending battle of the giants. The struggle would have led to a wholly unnecessary and fearfully costly duplication of plants. With one interest going into the manufacture of tubes and sheets, another threatening to invade the railmakers' field, a third getting ready to roll plates, a fourth preparing to build a large structural plant, a fifth about to roll and draw wire, there would not have been a single important branch which would have escaped the most savage competition. With every interest not provided with furnaces and steel plants seeking to fill that gap, and with every steelmaker endeavoring to capture a market by finishing, we would have had excess capacity, unmanageable and unprofitable, for decades to come. It would have been a fearful waste of money, while the destruction of earning power and the suffering to labor would have been unparalleled in the industrial history of this country.

With the failure of the negotiations for the consolidation, these conditions would be restored. This fact is so well understood in the trade that no one in interest would dare take any action seriously obstructive of the deal. For this reason the underwriters are not likely to be seriously disturbed by such "kicking" as may be done in the hope of getting better terms for some interests than the others would be likely to concede.

It is of public interest that, so far as heard from, all the important iron and steel concerns outside the consolidation are well pleased with its formation and regard it as probable that the new company will pursue a less aggressive policy than some of its component corporations have done. Close calculations show that the new company will control about 68 per cent. of the heavy steel rail production and about 60 per cent. of beams and structural steel. In no other line is its proportion of the productive capacity so great as to place it in a position to dictate to the outside interests. Altogether, it is not at present alarming, from any point of view.

A BILLION AND A HALF.

It is a full decade since the cry of a "Billion Dollar Congress" seemed to the opposition a promising platform for a Presidential campaign. The Fifty-sixth Congress has exceeded that, and come unpleasantly near the billion and a half. But for the fortunate garrulity of Senator CARTER, who talked the River and Harbor bill to death, its expenditure might fairly be called, in numbers not too round, a billion and a half. But the "record" would still be held by its predecessor, the Congress of the Spanish war, which began its "extras" by handing the President a check for fifty millions, and which spent altogether $1,568,212,637, against $1,440,062,545, appropriated by the Congress which has now finished its labors and its existence.

These are very large figures, and would have been bewildering and incomprehensible to the public financiers of a generation ago. "Figure to yourself," as the French say, that the total bill for the civil war, which was handed on "to posterity," is only about twice what one Congress, in these days, spends out of current income. That gives you some notion of the industrial development of the United States. We now carry this burden without even thinking of it as a burden. And, to the old-fashioned high-tariff Republicans, one of their problems is to cut off perfectly unobjectionable and unresented sources of revenue in order to give them a pretext for maintaining oppressive and obsolete exactions.

And how comparatively fortunate we are! Think of Great Britain having to pay for the war in the Transvaal half as much as our whole National budget, and how much less able she is than we to afford it. She is increasing expenses with diminishing resources. We are, at worst, wasting our income. It is an illustration of "Triumphant Democracy."

TARIFF WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The conviction is gaining ground that the action of Secretary GAGE in declaring the purpose of the United States Government again to exact countervailing duties on sugar imported from Russia was, at best, extremely ill advised. Granting that the law in the case is mandatory in requiring that such duties shall be imposed in cases where bounties are given by foreign Governments, directly or indirectly, it is not clear that such bounties are given to the Russian beet sugar producers. All that is done in this direction by the Government is to allow a rebate of certain excise taxes on exported sugar, just as this Government allows a rebate of duties on imported materials when re-exported in manufactured form. No one considers a drawback of this character a bounty. Mr. GAGE could have found much better justification for his freely expressed purpose to defer action until the whole subject could be officially investigated by a commission, than for his premature decision to inaugurate a tariff conflict with Russia, in which we have much to lose and nothing to gain. The American importation of Russian beet sugar has averaged about $75,000 per year for the past five years, and in view of Mr. GAGE'S uncertainty as to his technical duty in the premises, he would have shown a higher official discretion in refusing to be crowded into overturning our very satisfactory and promising trade relations with Russia, than he did in permitting himself to be dragooned into taking an action warranting Russia in putting us on the least favored nation basis—which she has done.

The circumstances under which Mr. GAGE'S action was taken render it peculiarly irritating to the Russian Government. This is not his fault, perhaps, but the facts cannot have escaped his knowledge. For the past two years the Russian Minister of Finance has been negotiating with the Washington authorities a treaty of reciprocity with every official assurance that he was not being trifled with. Under this treaty practically all the concessions would have been on the part of Russia. The advantage would have been mutual, but on very few exportable products could Russia have secured an increased market in this country. Practically all that was asked in return for valuable trade concessions, which would have put our exporters in a position of great advantage as compared with those of Great Britain and Germany, was the suspension of the countervailing duties on a quantity of Russian beet sugar so insignificant as to be of no consequence one way or the other. It was exactly this, however, which made the "sugar Senators" unwilling to permit the treaty to receive favorable consideration. The United States Commissioner asked and secured a temporary postponement of final action, probably having in mind the Presidential election, on the assurance which was given the Russian Minister of Finance that the treaty was acceptable and would certainly be ratified when the excitement of the canvass was over. These assurances were accepted in good faith. As evidence of their sincerity the objectionable countervailing duties were suspended. Other delays followed, and the question of whether Russia paid a bounty on her sugar exports was raised by those anxious to defeat the plan of reciprocity. Finally the Finance Minister seems to have lost his patience. Perhaps it dawned upon him that he was being trifled with, after all. On the 28th of January he notified our Government that if the Secretary of the Treasury insisted upon restoring the countervailing duty on Russian beet sugar, the Russian Government would, exactly two weeks later, impose the maximum duty on imports of American manufactures, and continue it in force as long as said sugar duty was collected by this country. This, in brief, is the history of this unfortunate international episode.

The net result is that we have lost, probably beyond recovery, the benefits conferred by the commercial treaty of 1832, which has always been interpreted more liberally at St. Petersburg than at Washington. From a classification admitting our manufactures under what are known in Russia as "conventional," or nominal, duties, our exports are advanced to the highest rate. The average difference against us is about 50 per cent. The amount of business destroyed or imperiled by this unfortunate error of official judgment is probably about $20,000,000 per annum. This was but the beginning of what promised to be a great and profitable export to Russia. Of the amount above estimated about half, or, say, ten millions, appear in the official statistics as direct exports to Russia. It is estimated that as much more finds its way to that country through Germany, where arrangements exist in the way of banking accommodations for carrying longer credits than our manufacturers find satisfactory. The Russians, though good customers, are habituated to very long credits, which suit the German business system better than they do ours. We usually insist upon payment for exports of railroad materials, machinery, hardware, and the like on presentation of the bill of lading to a New York representative of the foreign buyer. The Germans can make money by purchasing from us on these terms and selling again to Russia on a credit of a year, or even longer. They understand the Russian system better than we do, and are perhaps represented there by resident agents. If not, their bankers are. Our manufactures have been gaining ground in Russia in a very encouraging way, but we are not yet so well established as a distributer of diversified exports that we can afford to have so important a market closed to us for any reason, and least of all for so poor a reason as that which Mr. GAGE has yet given for his action.

THE COLORED WORKERS.

So much has been written lately of a denunciatory or despairing nature as to what it is "possible" or "impossible" for the negroes of the South to do for themselves, that it is interesting to come across proofs of what they actually are doing.

These are afforded, and of a practical character, by an extended report in The Montgomery Advertiser, of the tenth conference of negroes, held at Tuskeegee, Ala. These conferences were organized originally under the direction of the Faculty of Tuskeegee Institute "to encourage the buying of land, to get rid of the one-room cabin and the abuse of the mortgage system, to promote raising food supplies, building better school houses, lengthening the school term, getting better teachers and preachers, and improving the relations between the races." The conference this year was attended by 2,500 farmers from twenty States and two Territories. The reports to the conference by the farmers who had been engaged in carrying out the principles of the conference in their own families fill some three columns of The Advertiser, and are extremely significant. They all tell the story of progress from extreme poverty to comparative prosperity by the straight and narrow path of industry, self-denial, thrift, and intelligent care.

One of the persons reporting was Mrs. JOHNSON, President of the Woman's Barnyard Auxiliary, Oakland, Texas. The members of the association had had to fight hard times and floods the past year, but they had on the whole gone ahead. They were especially contending against the mortgage system and seeking to improve methods of farming and to introduce co-operative buying at the stores, the chief aim of all being to buy homes and improve them. They number in all now 2,500 members, have bought 50,000 acres of land, and own property to the total of $700,000. "Let industry, sobriety, skill, and mutual helpfulness be the negro's platform," said Mrs. JOHNSON, "and he can exchange them for whatever he wants." It seems to us that a few facts like these are worth volumes of pessimistic generalisations such as those of Mr. WILLIAM HANNIBAL THOMAS.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. BRYAN sent a number of telegrams to the Senators of the Democratic Party, urging them not to permit the passage of the amendments to the Army bill which related to the Philippines and to Cuba. He is now said to be indignant that his advice was not followed and to attribute the conduct of the Senators to their interest in the River and Harbor bill. We have no means of knowing accurately the motives of the Democratic Senators. It is not impossible that they were induced to refrain from dilatory tactics against the Army bill by the threat that such tactics would kill the River and Harbor bill as well. On the other hand, it is not impossible that some of the Democratic Senators may have thought it sound policy to let the Republicans take the responsibility for the Philippine and Cuban amendments—as it certainly was—without any reference whatever to the other bill. In any case, it must occur to Mr. BRYAN that his intervention in the matter has not strengthened his waning prestige. An editor who has the chance to tell his party once a week what to do may with some propriety omit dictation by personal telegrams in the interval.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A deteriorated and demoralized Department of Street Cleaning prevents New York from getting all the benefit it should, as regards the condition of its pavements, from the recent banishment of thousands and thousands of horses from the city limits, but there is another good result of this equine exodus with which even Tammany cannot interfere. With the street car drawn by horses went the huge stables in which the horses passed their few hours of rest. At any rate, the stables have been put to other and less offensive uses, and the buildings no longer materially depreciate the value of the real estate in their neighborhood. And the automobile in its various forms is permitting the gradual rustication of a second army of horses, and their departure, too, has led to the turning into favored residential streets several that hitherto were devoted in whole or in part to stables that were fertile breeders of stenches, flies, and disease. Commenting on this agreeable change, The Electrical World and Engineer says: "The new electric automobile stables in West Forty-ninth Street, occupying a whole block, have relieved the region of the horse taint and odor and dust and have made it possible to put up handsome buildings on ground that once was hardly deemed fit for negroes. The same change can be seen working all over the same district, and as soon as the automobile has been brought up to the level of the trolley car in economy and efficiency, that portion of New York will not be recognisable. Further down town, where trucks and wagons are stored, the old insanitary conditions will prevail much longer, it is to be feared." There is no reason, however, why the surface and elevated transportation lines should not be utilized to some extent, especially at night, for the moving of freight, and there is hope that in time even the truck horse and his habitation will become infrequent features of urban life.

—Those rather numerous people who have been devoting so much of their abundant leisure of late years to angry lamentation over changes in business methods and conditions which have, they say, deprived young Americans of the opportunities enjoyed by their fathers, might profitably reflect for a few moments upon the career of Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, who has just resigned the Second Vice Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company and accepted, after urgent and repeated requests, a partnership in the great firms of which Mr. J. P. MORGAN is the head. Mr. PERKINS, who has not yet reached his fortieth year, entered the service of the insurance company when a boy, and he had, besides his own industry and ability, nothing to push him ahead in it except the not very consequential fact that his father was one of the company's Western agents, but he demonstrated that he knew things and could do things, and his income steadily increased until it amounted to $35,000 or $40,000 a year. Then his skill as a financier attracted the attention of Mr. MORGAN, and the position left vacant by the death of Mr. C. H. COSTER was offered to him. It was not accepted hastily or eagerly, but when it was accompanied—we give the figures on good authority—by an assurance amounting to a guarantee that his annual income as a partner in the Morgan firms should not be less than $250,000, the change was made. This does not look as though opportunity, the chance of success in business life, had been entirely withdrawn from young men dependent on their own exertions and ability for advancement. The truth is, probably, that the practical rewards within the reach of superior merit were never so great, or anywhere near so great, as they are to-day. Knowledge, especially specialized knowledge, courage to assume responsibilities, and judgment in carrying them command high prices everywhere, and the men possessing these qualities have as little time as inclination to mourn over business developments that are, after all, only natural and inevitable business growth.

—Another American, also a comparatively young man, who has not found modern commercial conditions incompatible with the attainment of success, is Mr. C. M. SCHWAB, whose name is prominent wherever the present or future of the steel trade is under expert discussion. Mr. SCHWAB'S original capital was a genius for the iron business, and he has never had any trouble in finding opportunity for its exercise. Like geniuses of other sorts, however, Mr. SCHWAB, when out of his own domain, does not speak with authority, and sometimes, to be quite frank, seems to invite vehement disagreement with his opinions. For instance, we find one of our neighbors quoting him as saying:

> I do not believe in a college education for a business man. To understand his business a man must start at the bottom of the ladder and work himself up. To do so he must commence when young, when he learns quickly and may be led. A college man seldom rivets his whole attention on his work. He is in dreamland most of the time, gives his evenings to society, and tries to combine work with pleasure. He is not wrapped up in his work.

These remarks betray a really astonishing confusion of mind—and of definition. There is, of course, no such thing as a "college education." Going to college is one means of getting education, but not all who go there get it, and many who do not go there get the same thing, or what amounts to the same thing, somewhere else. And the successful business man is not necessarily the slave of business, with no thought or time for other occupations or diversions, nor is failure to accumulate a colossal fortune an evidence of business incompetency. Some regard business as an end in itself; others as a means to an end. If the end in mind does not require the expenditure of very much money, to make more than that amount is a proof, not of ability, but of stupidity, not of victory, but of defeat.

—Again we are painfully impressed by the incongruity between the name and the sentiments of The Daily True American, a paper published in Trenton, N. J. It is vehemently opposed to the passage of the bill now before the House [illegible]

latura providing for the preservation of the Palisades in the only way they can be preserved, and it shamelessly advocates a perpetuation of the existing conditions, with the incidental transformation of those magnificent cliffs into money by way of paving stones. Just hear what this Daily True American says:

> New Jersey has had about enough of land treaties with New York ever since the latter State gobbled up Staten Island and took thousands of acres in Sussex County by straightening the northern boundary. The best thing that New Jersey can do is to hold on to what she owns and to develop the western shore of the Hudson, just as New York is doing with the eastern shore to her great profit. The Palisades are picturesque from the river side—but from the shore side that are just as much of an obstruction and a nuisance as was Bergen Hill, which has been bored with tunnels and gashed with railroad cuts whenever it stood in the way of progress. If New Jersey wants to feed New York's domination of the Hudson, it cannot do it more effectively than by putting the river front from Bull's Ferry to the State line in its hands.

This is just about what was to be expected of the paper that recently announced its inability to see any advantages that resulted from the outcome of the civil war. Slavery was, and still would be, good enough for The Daily True American of Trenton, N. J., and the suggestion that New Jersey should help to save one of its own natural beauties for the sake of the honor of the country as a whole strikes it as utterly absurd.

—Suit for $10,000 damages has been brought in Washington by Mr. GEORGE G. BARKER, a citizen of Maine, against Mr. SAMUEL BRONSON COOPER, a representative of Texas in the lower house of Congress. The origin of the suit is peculiar. One day in May last Messrs. BARKER and COOPER were fellow-passengers in a Pullman car. Mr. COOPER spat copiously and frequently in the aisle, and against this conduct Mr. BARKER protested, at first mildly and then with emphasis. Mr. COOPER continued to spit. Later they met in the smoking car of the train, and, after what is known as "words," Mr. COOPER punched Mr. BARKER in several carelessly selected portions of his—Mr. BARKER'S—person. At the first hearing of the case, Mr. COOPER'S lawyer announced that on the day the trouble occurred his client had just risen from a sick bed, after an illness of great severity, and therefore he was not likely to attack anybody without strong provocation. In the car, continued the orator, Mr. COOPER attended to his own business, while Mr. BARKER not only interfered with the proceedings of another, but in doing so he expressed himself freely and unkindly in regard to Southern people as a class, and to their personal habits and social customs. The trial is still on, and the outcome will be awaited with interest. It is distinctly to be regretted that Mr. BARKER of Maine complicated the issue by criticising Mr. COOPER of Texas as a type instead of as an individual. That was a grave mistake, and one that is likely to have its influence on a Washington jury. The episode is full of instruction, however, and whatever may be its termination it will make people cautious about raising the ire of spitters. The latter are sure to resent any except official censure, and therefore provision should be made for censure of just that sort.

THE PHILHARMONIC CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in to-day's paper regarding the Philharmonic Society again directs attention to the decay of that once time-honored institution, but the "sadly decreased attendance" is due, in my humble opinion, not to the programmes, which are as well arranged as those of other first-class orchestral concerts, but to the fact that the playing of our orchestra cannot be mentioned in the same breath with that of the Boston Symphony, and is decidedly inferior even to that of the Pittsburg organization. It took a long time, but now the public recognizes that as is "hyperion to a satyr" so is the Boston Symphony Orchestra when compared to the Philharmonic.

Mr. Paur, in my judgment, has hardly a superior as a concert conductor, but as you cannot make "silk purses out of sows' ears" neither can you make a good first violinist out of a performer who plays in tune only by accident. The tone of the Philharmonic's first horn is generally "woolly," and the oboes, clarinets, and flutes are mostly played by old gentlemen, excellent in their day, which was about a quarter of a century ago. This season, owing to more rehearsals, there has been a gain in precision, but until Mr. Arnold gives way to a Max Bendix or a Jan Koert, or Mr. Dutschke to a Xaver Reiter, and the Weiners and the Wehners to up-to-date wood-wind players, the work of the Philharmonic will be quite unworthy of a metropolitan band.

In the interest, therefore, of our musical life, it is to be hoped that the attendance at next year's concerts will "grow small by degrees and beautifully less." With steadily diminishing incomes, perhaps, some of the old gentlemen will resign their positions. The Philharmonic Society must be reorganized.

AMBROS CHORLEY, Jr.
New York, March 6, 1901.

Thanks of a Presbyterian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank you in behalf of many of your Presbyterian readers for your admirable presentation of the creed discussion at the Presbyterian Union in THE TIMES.

One of your contemporaries, seemingly so carried away by the Washington fanfare, gave only an insignificant paragraph under the misleading heading "Need a Reformation, Not a Revival"! THE TIMES did much better. PRESBYTERIAN.
Tarrytown, N. Y., March 5, 1901.

Dr. Murphy's Cotton Named After Its Inventor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to state that Murphy's cotton is so called after its inventor, Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago, Ill., and is being used for end to end anastomosis in surgical operations upon the abdominal contents. It does not derive its name from the fact that Col. Murphy had been operated upon for gastro-enterostomy, as stated in to-day's issue of THE TIMES.

H. E. SHEFFIELD, M. D.
New York, March 7, 1901.

NUGGETS.

What Did It?

Teacher—Let us take up now the impersonal verbs. In the sentence, "It rains," what is it that rains?

Johnny Upjohn—It.—Chicago Tribune.

No Money in It for Him.

"Do you think that this world will freeze, or that it will perish by fire?"

"I don't care," was the answer. "I don't own any stock either in an ice company or a coal trust."—Washington Star.

Cause for Regret.

Lady—I don't like this picture so well as I did the last one you took of me.

Photographer—Ah, Madam, I have not the artistic taste that I had when I was young; and, besides, my camera is getting old.—New York Weekly.

Excuse Accepted.

"I would give you my seat, Sir," said the fair young girl to the pale man who was hanging to a strap in the street car, "but I am very tired. I have sat through a matinée performance of Rantem, the actor."

"Never mind, Madam," said the pale man, taking a fresh grip on the strap. "I am Rantem, the actor."—Baltimore American.

AN OLD-FASHIONED SOUL.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Not hers the New Time's lofty lot—
To questions big replying;
She only knows to keep the cot
And soothe the children's crying.

Not hers to stand in temples bright,
Sad strife for strife returning;
She only knows the lamps to light
And keep the home fires burning.

Not hers to move with iron will
In paths of strange endeavor;
She only knows that Home is still
The sweetest name forever!

There are her joys, and there her tears—
A life so sweetly human,
The world shall whisper through the years:
"God bless that little woman!"

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

What the Players, Composers, and Singers Are Doing.

The Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra has made a tremendous success in Poughkeepsie, and the New York critics have been soundly berated for not discovering its greatness. One of the Poughkeepsie papers says: "Some of the critics of New York have already sprinkled cold water on the American tour of the Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra and its director, Herr Winderstein. They have heard the orchestra in programmes of classical excellence, the interpretations of which are of absorbing moment to art, and, indeed, to humanity, but all the light one seems to get from the critics is that they discovered some trouble among the wind instruments, with now and then a suspicious something in the tap of the drum or the blare of the brass in general. Of course, one cannot deny the immortality of the observation of Angelo to one of his critics, to wit: 'Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle.' But in spite of this, one cannot long peruse the critics of music who hold the weapons of caprice, self-interest, and evident malice, none the less evident because entwined with fine phrases about technique and the glories of art, without heartily wishing that they would write less about the detail over which the few worry themselves to death and more about the music which the many receive as a blessing over night, only to be turned to a distressing memory after reading the morning papers."

When one comes to consider how much more orchestral playing the Poughkeepsie critics hear than those of New York, and how much better the Poughkeepsie orchestras are than those of this city, he must at once concede that the New York writers displayed shameful ignorance of the matter of which they wrote.

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Now that Mr. D'Oyly Carte has happily recovered from his illness, an actual start is to be made on "The Emerald Isle," the work on which Sir Arthur Sullivan was engaged at the time of his death. To Mr. Edward German is intrusted the task of finishing the opera, and this composer's work will be the entire orchestration—with the exception of the three numbers which were completed—and eight new songs. The work is expected to be produced just after Easter, and it is not unlikely that the future continuance of the Savoy traditions lies to a great extent in Mr. German's hands.

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Special performances of "Falstaff" are to take place shortly in Paris, and the opera is to be entirely remounted, in honor of the great Italian composer. M. Victor Maurel is to take part, and is returning to Paris for the occasion. This artist, who has the greatest admiration for Grieg, intends to give some recitals in the Théâtre des Capucins during his stay, consisting entirely of songs by the Norwegian composer.

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A discussion as to the date of Adelina Patti's birth has persuaded The London Daily News to reprint the lady's birth certificate, which may interest the curious:

> Book of Baptisms, No. 42, Page 153. In the City of Madrid, province of the same name, on April 8, 1843, I, Don Josef Losada, vicar of the Parish of St. Louis, solemnly baptized a girl, born at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of February of the current year, the legitimate daughter of Salvator Patti, Professor of Music, born at Catania, in Sicily, and of Catherine Chiesa, born in Rome.
>
> The paternal grandparents were Pietro Patti and Conception Marino, and the maternal were John Chiesa, born at Venice, and Louise Caselli, born at Marino, in the Pontifical States.
>
> The child was given the name of Adela Juana Maria.
>
> There assisted at the baptism as godfather Giuseppe Sinico of Venice, Professor of Music, and as godmother his wife, Rosa Monara Sinico, born at Cremona, in Lombardy, whom I have warned of the spiritual duties they have contracted to fulfill by this act; and as witnesses Julien Huesal and Casimir Garcia, born at Madrid, sacristans of this parish.
>
> In witness whereof I have signed and delivered the present certificate, 5th April, &c.
>
> JOSEF LOSADA.

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Mr. Runciman remarks in The London Saturday Review: "It is the habit of critics to grumble at concert givers for the eternal sameness of their programmes, and then when they sing or play something new to grumble again at having to listen to novelties instead of the established favorite works of the great masters." And yet he does not read THE NEW YORK TIMES. Can it be that English concert goers are just like our own?

***

"La Fille de Tabarin," a "three-act lyrical comedy," book by Victorien Sardou and Paul Ferrier, music by Gabriel Pierné, was produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris, on Feb. 20. The work is described as a fairly successful effort in the modern school of Charpentier and Bruneau. The story is taken from one of Sardou's plays, which are coming to be used as operatic material.

***

Ysaye and Busoni played the "Kreuzer Sonata" in London on Feb. 18 with great success. It appears that Beethoven's music continues to please, despite the fact that some restless spirits deem it hackneyed.

***

Wagnerites in Brussels are regarding with high approval the work of Messrs. Kufferath and Guidi, the new directors of the Théâtre de la Monnaie. These managers, ardent worshippers of the Baireuth master, have already revived "Tristan," and the "Walküre" is to follow shortly. Besides this, Messrs. Kufferath and Guidi are making arrangements to perform during the year the entire series of Wagner's works. In accordance with this plan, the "Ring" is to be given, with great attention to detail, "Le Crépuscule des Dieux" ("Götterdämmerung") being sung, it is stated, for the first time in French. Brussels bids fair to become, for a time at least, a Belgian Baireuth. Gluck's "Armide" is also among the works to which the patrons of the Monnaie are looking forward.

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Thuel Burnham, who was advertised here as the "American Paderewski," has just achieved a failure in London. It is not at all easy to fool London in the matter of piano playing. Spain or Italy would like this youth.

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According to the German musical papers, London is shortly to see an opera, "The Match Girl," by the Danish composer August Enna. It has been running in Germany for some time past with complete success.

WILL DROP ALICE NIELSEN.

F. L. Perley, the Singer's Manager, Says London Engagement Will Terminate Their Business Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Alice Nielsen, who has been singing here this week under the management of Frank L. Perley, will cease to star under his management at the end of the London season that is to begin at the Shaftesbury Theatre in that city on Easter Monday. Just when that season will end is not determined, and will depend entirely upon the success met with by Miss Nielsen and the company in London.

When Miss Nielsen was asked this afternoon if she had made an engagement with Klaw & Erlanger and would terminate her professional relations with Mr. Perley and his company, she manifested surprise, and said it was a subject that she did not care to discuss—in fact, had not heard anything about it. She had an incompleted contract with Mr. Perley and Mr. Williams, and had no present intention of changing her connection with them.

"But really," she added, "you must not ask me to talk about the matter, as I have no definite information to give."

Mr. Perley was seen at the New National Theatre. He was prompt and explicit in his answers to inquiries.

"Yes, it is a fact that Miss Nielsen will cease to sing under my management at the close of her engagement. That engagement will run until the close of the season to open in London on April 8. We shall take the entire company to the other side, and our stay and Miss Nielsen's engagement will depend altogether upon the degree of success met with by us in London. At the end of the season Miss Nielsen is free to do as she likes, and meantime she is at liberty to contract any engagement she sees fit.

"Miss Nielsen began starring two years ago. She had a friend in Col. Thomas Williams, a wealthy Californian, and his capital made it possible for her to realise her desire to appear as a star. She has met with great success, and is a valuable property, but she cannot stand success. I do not mind her having something to say about how things shall be done, but I also like to have something to say about them myself.

"Mr. Erlanger came to see me last week, and asked me if he was at liberty to talk with Miss Nielsen about making an engagement with her at the close of my engagement, and I assured him that there was no objection or obstacle to his committing her. He was perfectly honorable in the matter.

"When Miss Nielsen's engagement with me ceases, a firm will be formed under the style of Perley & Williams, Miss Nielsen's benefactor having reached the same conclusion about her that I have. The new firm will continue the organization as it is now, to produce operas. We hope to find a singer who will prove that our present prima donna is not the last of her race. I do not care to mention the one we have in sight. We retain the rights to all the operas in which Miss Nielsen has been successful, and we also will have the organization that we believe has been largely responsible for her success as a prima donna. We do not care to hold her after her present engagement is over."

Judgment Against Hope Booth.

A judgment for $1,040 was entered by default in the City Court yesterday against Hope Booth, the actress, by Wertheimer & Duffy, counsel for D. Frank Dodge. The judgment was for balance due for painting scenery for "A Lady in Pawn." Miss Booth is at present suing her husband, James A. B. Earll, for an absolute divorce.

THE ATTACK ON THE KAISER.

His Majesty Was More Severely Hurt than at First Reported—His Assailant Evidently Insane.

BREMEN, March 7.—The examination of Dietrich Weiland, the man who yesterday threw a piece of iron weighing over a pound at Emperor William, proves that he was not responsible for his actions.

He said he felt ill yesterday, and feared an epileptic attack. While he was waiting for the arrival of the Emperor, the sound of a fountain playing in a courtyard, mingling with the voices of the crowd, caused him to imagine that he was sailing a ship, his former vocation having been that of ship's Captain. Under this delusion his excitement increased, and he attempted to heave a lead and three pieces of iron. Then he lost consciousness.

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William arrived here this morning. The Empress and Count von Bülow met him at the station. When the Emperor reached the castle Prof. Bergmann visited him, and later the following bulletin was issued:

"The wound is in the right cheek, and about an inch and a half long. It passes over the zygoma and penetrates to the bone. It has the character of a contused wound. There has been much bleeding, but the wound has been closed with bandaging, without sewing up. The Emperor passed a fairly good night, is free from headache, and his general condition is good.

"LEUTHOLD,
"BERGMANN,
"ILBERG."

The Emperor has been obliged to forego his projected visit to Koenigsberg.

Inquiries, congratulations, and condolences poured in throughout the day from the whole Diplomatic Corps, including the members of the United States Embassy, as well as from many thousands of Germans.

The opinion prevails that the Emperor will suffer much pain, and probably some fever and inflammation, for the next few days, and that it will require at least a fortnight before the wound is healed. Prof. von Bergmann has ordered the rooms in which the Emperor is keeping to be darkened, because of the danger that the eye may be affected.

The Empress received a terrible nervous shock on learning of the attack, at midnight.

The North German Gazette, (official,) in describing the attack on the Emperor, says:

"With hearts filled with gratitude we thank the merciful fate which guarded the precious life of the Emperor at a moment of danger. After the outrage the Emperor presented extraordinary composure, and betrayed no sign of the pain he must have experienced from such a blow. It was only when a little boy at the station exclaimed: 'Look, the Emperor is bleeding,' that a member of his Majesty's suite was directed to tie up the wound. The loss of blood was such that there were bloodstains even on his Majesty's cloak. In the course of the journey the Emperor telegraphed to Count von Bülow informing him of the occurrence, and adding:

"'I feel a certain amount of pain, but otherwise I am well.'"

Count von Ballestrem, President of the Reichstag, in communicating to that body to-day the news of the attack on Emperor William, expressed on behalf of the House the horror felt at the abominable act, thanked God for having preserved the Emperor and country from a grievous misfortune, and prayed that the Kaiser might soon be restored to health, and that God would keep his Majesty under His protection.

The members of the Reichstag in attendance stood during the President's speech. The Social Democrats were not present.

BRITISH TO AID MENELEK.

Two English Officers Will Act as Advisers to the Abyssinian Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON, March 8.—Two British officers, Major A. H. Tracy and Capt. R. P. Cobbold, start to-day for Adis Abbala, capital of Abyssinia, where they will act as advisers to the Abyssinian Commander-in-Chief, Ras Makonnen, in his proposed expedition against the Mad Mullah, who has been causing a disturbance in Northern Somaliland. King Menelek will place 20,000 men in the field, and the British will co-operate with Menelek's army by simultaneously dispatching a force from Berbera.

King Menelek's consent to the presence of the British officers with his army is regarded here as signalising the restoration in Abyssinia of British prestige, so long overshadowed by Franco-Russian activities.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Texas Legislative Committee's Plan to Build It Up.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 7.—A legislative committee appointed to investigate the most practicable way of building up North American trade with South America through Texas to-day recommended that a donation be made by Texas of 1,000 acres of land and $1,000,000 in money to erect an international trades college at some point along the gulf to instruct the youth of both North and South America in the mercantile and manufacturing industries and trades of both sections. Federal aid and co-operation will be asked for the movement. It will be submitted through memorials to Texas Congressmen, and legislative committees will present the scheme to the Trans-Mississippi Congress at its meeting in Cripple Creek in April and at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

AMERICAN EXPORT SHOE TRADE.

London Commercial Paper Says British Markets Are Being Captured.

LONDON, March 8.—The Board of Trade Journal yesterday warned British manufacturers that the report of a British commercial agent in the United States shows that American boots and shoes are capturing markets where British goods ought to have a practical monopoly.

The papers comment sadly upon the loss of the shoe trade. The Standard, after quoting editorially from The Board of Trade Journal, says:

"These figures and facts are so convincing that they ought to awaken our manufacturers from their lethargy and pierce through the self-complacency of the British workingman. The boot and shoe makers of the Midlands must brace themselves to meet a dangerous competition."

NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

Dr. Ingram, Bishop of Stepney, to Succeed the Late Dr. Creighton.

LONDON, March 8.—The Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram has been appointed Bishop of London, in succession to the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, who died on Jan. 14.

The Right Rev. Dr. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram is Bishop of Stepney and Suffragan to the Bishop of London. He was born in 1858, and has held, among other posts, the chaplaincy to the Bishop of Lich

A CONCESSION TO CHINA

Powers Will Not Seize Offices of the Government Boards.

Principle on Which Private Indemnity Claims Will Be Adjudged Settled—Boxer Movement Reviving.

PEKING, March 7.—The Ministers of the powers have resolved to modify the legation plan so as to follow the offices of the five Government boards to remain in the occupation of the Chinese.

The Ministers' committee has completed its report, and the general principle to be adopted in the case of private indemnities is based upon laws in harmony with the Roman and English systems.

The decision was not reached without considerable discussion, some believing that the claims of men of good reputation should be paid in full without further consideration. On the other hand, a case was mentioned where a man of high repute claims $10,000 each for his own, his wife's, and his daughter's nerves, and $20,000 for property destroyed, whereas it is known that the latter estimate is more than thrice the value of everything lost.

The negotiations, Mr. Rockhill says, are going on well, and he sees no reason why they should not be completed in two months, with the exception of the commercial treaties, which will probably take a long time.

Gen. Chaffee replied to the copy of Gen. Yin-Tchang's letter sent to him by Count von Waldersee that he had given instructions to the American troops when any detachments were sent against robbers and Boxers, to obtain to the fullest extent possible the assistance of Chinese officials in making arrests and punishing the guilty.

Regarding indemnity for losses sustained by missionaries and native Christians, Gen. Chaffee pointed out that his sentiments were well known to the American missionaries, that he was opposed to extortion in every form, and that he favored strict justice in every case; therefore, he would agree quickly to his Excellency's proposition that the indemnities Sir Robert Hart had mentioned should be settled by the diplomats.

LONDON, March 8.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring yesterday, says the foreign commanders have refused a request from the Chinese authorities for permission to send 3,000 Chinese troops to Peking.

The Morning Post has the following, dated March 5, from Pao-ting-Foo:

"Gen. Kettler has received insolent letters from Si-Liang, Governor of Shan-Si, insisting that the foreign troops must remain in the Province of Pe-chi-Li.

"The Boxer movement is reviving, encouraged by Buddhist priests."

NOT TO HOLD MANCHURIA.

Verbal Assurances Given by Russian Foreign Minister to British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, March 8.—The Government has published a dispatch from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Scott, relating to the assurance given on Feb. 6 by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorf, concerning Manchuria. It appears that the Russian Minister consented on Feb. 27 to the publication of the dispatch as accurately representing Russia's attitude in the proceedings in Manchuria. Sir Charles says in part:

"Count Lamsdorf gave me the true version of what had taken place very readily. He said he had read allegations in the press that Russia had concluded or was engaged in concluding with China a convention or permanent arrangement which would give Russia new rights and a virtual protectorate over Southern Manchuria. This he declared to be quite untrue, asserting that the only ground for the rumor must have been the fact that the Russian military authorities, who had been engaged in the temporary occupation and pacification of the province, had been directed, when reinstating the Chinese authorities, to arrange with the local civil authorities a modus vivendi for the duration of the simultaneous presence of Russians and Chinese in Southern Manchuria, with the object of preventing a recurrence of disturbances in the vicinity of the Russian frontier, and of protecting the railway from the Russian frontier to Port Arthur.

"Some details of the proposed modus vivendi were sent for consideration to St. Petersburg, but no convention or arrangement with the central Government of China or of a permanent character, had been concluded with regard to Manchuria, nor had the Emperor any intention of departing in any way from the assurances he had publicly given that Manchuria would be entirely restored to its former condition in the Chinese Empire so soon as circumstances admitted.

"Russia was in the same position with regard to fixing the final date for evacuating Manchuria as the allies found themselves in with regard to the evacuation of Pekin and the Province of Pe-chi-Li. When it came to final and complete evacuation of Manchuria, Russia would be obliged to obtain from the central Government of China an effective guarantee against the recurrence of the recent attack upon her frontier and the destruction of her railway, but she had no intention of seeking this guarantee in any acquisition of territory or an actual or virtual protectorate of Manchuria, her object being simply to guarantee the faithful observance in the future by China of the terms of the agreement, which she had been unable to fulfill during the disturbances."

The dispatch concludes by repeating Count Lamsdorf's assurance that there had been no alteration of the former international status of Manchuria, which would be entirely restored when the temporary military measures had ceased.

PEKING, March 7.—It is asserted that China has decided to delay her answer to Russia regarding the Manchurian convention for a fortnight.

Russian Plan to Prevent a Rising.

LONDON, March 8.—The Mohammedans in Mongolia are trying to foment an insurrection among the Mohammedans of the Siberian steppes," says the Odessa correspondent of The Daily Express, "and the Russian Government has ordered at least two soldiers billeted in every family throughout Eastern Siberia, who shall act as menials and be ready to assemble at any moment to suppress a rising."

Mr. Squiers Not Guilty of Looting.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Hay to-day received a cablegram from Minister Conger at Peking stating that the reports that have reached America to the effect that H. G. Squiers, the United States Secretary of Legation, had been guilty of looting were based upon misinformation. As a matter of fact, the Minister states, Mr. Squiers is entirely guiltless of any such thing.

New French Minister to China.

PARIS, March 8.—M. Beau will succeed M. Pichon as French Minister to China, and will start for Peking on April 7.

The German Armor Plate Controversy.

BERLIN, March 7.—Baron von Stumm-Halberg and Herr Krupp have now offered to Admiral von Tirpitz, the Naval Secretary, armor plate at a reduced price, but the figures are still 222 marks above American prices. Consequently the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, with but one dissenting vote, that of Count von Kardoff, has endorsed the resolution asking the co-operation of the Bundesrath in establishing works for the manufacture of armor plate.

Disastrous Floods in Hungary.

LONDON, March 8.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express says: "Several Hungarian villages have been isolated by the floods. All along the banks of the Danube and its tributaries great damage has been done. The lower quarter of Budapest is flooded to a depth of five feet. The bitter cold is driving wolves from the Karpathian Mountains to the villages below. They have killed twelve people during the last few weeks."

THE UNITED STATES LAWS.

Importance of the Work of Revision Ordered by Congress—Suggestions of Lawyers Invited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—One of the last acts of the Fifty-sixth Congress was to make provision for a revision of all laws of the United States of a permanent and general nature. This was done by a rider to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill enlarging the duties of an existing commission which was originally constituted to codify the criminal laws, and was subsequently instructed to revise the laws relating to the jurisdiction and practice of United States courts. The present members of the commission are Alexander C. Botkin of Montana, David K. Watson of Ohio, and William D. Bynum of Indiana.

The general revision which is now projected has become a work of imperative importance. The Revised Statutes now in use were the product of two successive commissions, whose labors covered a period of seven years. They embrace the laws in force on the first Monday of December, 1873, and were passed as a single act of Congress in June, 1874. In 1878 a second edition was published under the notably capable editorship of George S. Boutwell. This volume, however, was not formally enacted.

The revision contains some amusing survivals. For example, in Section 1,628 it is found that every citizen, upon his enrollment in the militia, shall be provided with "two spare flints," "a shot pouch and powder horn," &c.

Since the revision of 1874 fourteen Congresses have contributed their several grists of laws, and these are to be found in about thirty separate volumes of statutes at large. This condition is only measurably relieved by the publication of supplements to the Revised Statutes embracing only general laws, as not one lawyer in a hundred has these works at hand. The consequence is that it is a matter of great difficulty for an expert practitioner, while to a layman it is practically impossible, to discover what the existing law is on any given subject. Then the specimen given in the foregoing by no means adequately represents the mass of obsolete, redundant, and conflicting provisions that have a place on the statute books. The convenience that will be subserved by reducing the laws to a consistent and symmetrical form is not the only consideration in support of that work. It will save to the United States annually a sum of money which it would be difficult to estimate, but which certainly cannot be expressed in less than six figures. One illustration of this will suffice: In the early history of the Government the facilities for transportation were necessarily primitive and meagre. Thus when a soldier was mustered out of the service he was supposed to walk back to his place of enlistment, and it was estimated that he would travel at the rate of twenty miles a day. On this basis, one day's pay was allowed him for every twenty miles traveled. In the case of officers this amounts to a very considerable sum, and a Captain, for example, upon his muster-out receives about $5 for travel that costs him less than $1. The aggregate of expenditure that resulted from this utterly illogical and improvident basis of compensation, upon the close of the late Spanish war, for example, must have attained immense proportions.

The commission charged with the duty of making this revision has prepared a codification of the criminal and penal laws of the United States which will probably be submitted to the next Congress. In this it will seek to supply and correct the many omissions and infirmities in the existing criminal code. As has been stated, it is also charged with the duty of reconstructing the organization, jurisdiction, and practice of the courts of the United States, and in the performance of this duty some changes of a more or less radical character will be submitted for the action of Congress.

The commision is engaged in an extended corespondence with bar associations, individual members of the profession, and Judges with a view to procuring suggestions for their guidance in this exceedingly important work.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY'S MEETING

Augustus Van Wyck Is Elected President and Says His Ambition Is Realized.

The sixteenth annual meeting and election of officers of the New York Southern Society, Vice President Van Wyck presiding, was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Dr. William M. Polk retired from the Presidency of the society and ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck was elected his successor. Col. John C. Calhoun and John M. Harrington were made Vice President and Secretary, respectively. The report of the Treasurer showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition. The society now numbers 400 members. President Van Wyck, accepting his office, said:

"However much I may have bathed in the limitless ocean of unrealized ambition, your generous treatment this evening has filled to overflowing my cup of ambition—completely gratified. The time has arrived for the complete extinguishment of that apologetic attitude and self-excusing speech which modesty and aversion to boastfulness have often impelled Southerners and those speaking for the South to adopt since 1861. The time is at hand when the ostracism of any leader in any of the Southern States from an equal right to contest on fair terms for the National prizes from the lowest to the highest, because of the locality of his leadership, should be effaced from the heart and thought of all good citizens throughout the land.

"The Old South, rich with her noble traditions, patriotism, culture, and refinement, and the New South, whose record has been marked by the most rapid strides in material progress ever witnessed before, have nothing to apologize for. Both the old and the new have done their part well in the make-up of our marvelous Republic, and in her incomparable industrial prosperity.

"The South shirks no duty devolving upon her by the arbitrament of arms. She boldly proclaims the imperative duty resting upon her to educate and uplift her negro population, and has made more generous appropriations therefor, considering her wealth, than any of the Northern or Western Commonwealths. The Nation today turns with confidence to the South for that conservatism which preserves the useful things in human experiences as well as for that radicalism which is the lusty son of law and order, who with a virile hand strangles anarchy and corruption.

"The future of the South is radiant with realizing hopes in every department of human progress. It is now leaping with swift bounds to the forefront of material development which astounds the world."

METHODISTS CENSURE GRIGGS.

Attorney General Severely Criticised at New Jersey Annual Conference.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 7.—In the course of an address before the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Jersey to-day, the Rev. A. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the General Missionary Society, arraigned United States Attorney General John W. Griggs for his action in connection with the army canteen question. The speaker was applauded and the mention of Mr. Griggs's name elicited a storm of hisses.

"No official," said Dr. Leonard, "of this or any other nation or power should interpret a law to work for the benefit of a few against the popular sentiment of the people. Your New Jersey Griggs abrogated the canteen law, but, thank God, neither a Jersey Griggs or any other Griggs can prevent, or ignore the public sentiment that is growing against the increase in the trade of intoxicating liquors."

WOMAN'S HOTEL SITE.

Building to Replace Home for the Friendless on East 29th Street.

The property which has been occupied for more than a generation by the American Female Guardian Society for its Home for the Friendless, running through from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth Streets, just east of Madison Avenue, with a frontage of 75 feet on each street, was yesterday transferred to the Woman's Hotel Company, which will proceed to erect its hotel for the exclusive reception of business and professional women as soon as the premises are vacated, which will be in June. The hotel will be a twelve-story fire proof building, capable of accommodating about 500 guests, and equipped with all the comforts and conveniences of an up-to-date hostelry.

By this purchase of ground the company saves nearly $100,000 of the sum which at the outset the promoters thought they might be compelled to pay for a site as eligible and as central as the one chosen. The American Female Guardian Society will remove its Home for the Friendless to Woodycrest Avenue, near Jerome Avenue, in the Bronx.

NEGOTIATING WITH BOTHA

Balfour Admits Communications Have Been Exchanged.

Belief in Pretoria that Other Boer Leaders May Surrender—Steyn and De Wet Said to Have Separated.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question by the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Government leader, said there had been communications between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha, but the Government was not in a position at present to make a statement on the subject.

Whatever negotiations are proceeding in Pretoria—Mr. Krüger declares that they can only be for an armistice—the Government has evidently no idea of slackening reinforcements. The War Office issued a detailed statement last evening of transports that are to sail for South Africa within the coming week with 12,000 troops.

According to The Daily Mail's dispatches, Gen. De Wet and Mr. Steyn have separated, the former being at Petrusberg, west of Bloemfontein, and the latter at Smithfield.

The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Mail says Mr. Krüger is informed that F. W. Reitz, ex-State Secretary of the Transvaal, is suffering from abberation of mind.

PRETORIA, March 5.—It is said here in Boer circles that the leaders of the burghers in the field will surrender, with a majority of their followers, if assured of amnesty and assistance in starting life afresh and if a free pardon is granted to the rebels.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 6.—It is reported that Gen. De Wet is now without guns and hard pressed.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, March 5.—The Boers are occupying positions at Rouxville, (twenty-five miles north of here, in the Orange River Colony,) Bushman's Kop, and elsewhere, in parties of from 200 to 400.

President Steyn is reported to be at Smithfield, twenty-five miles northwest of here, in the Orange River Colony.

Gen. Bruce Hamilton's column is here, preparing to advance.

CAPE TOWN, March 7.—It is officially announced that Col. Gorringe reoccupied Pearston, on the Great Riet River, on March 5. He says the town should have been impregnable to the Boers, but the Town Guard offered inadequate resistance, and the Boers captured the place, together with sixty rifles, fifteen men, and 20,000 rounds of ammunition.

BOERS ATTACKING A GARRISON.

Heavy Fighting at Lichtenberg—Two British Officers Killed.

LONDON, March 8.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 6:

"Lichtenberg being attacked by De la Rey's forces. Fighting continued all day long. The garrison consists of 200 Yeomanry and 300 Northumberland Fusiliers, with two guns. Major Fletcher and Lieut. Hull are reported killed. I am sending reinforcements."

The casualty list reveals the fact that the two officers were killed at Lichtenberg on March 3. Lord Kitchener's telegram, "Am sending reinforcements," was dated March 6. Evidently, therefore, the fighting continued for some days, and further advices are awaited with anxiety.

ANXIETY FOR CANADIANS.

The Numidian, with Strathcona's Horse on Board, Several Days Overdue.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 7.—The Allan liner Numidian, with the returning troopers of Strathcona's Horse on board, bound for Halifax, is now several days overdue, and considerable anxiety is felt by the friends of those on board.

The Allan line officials are confident that the Numidian is safe, and that her delay has been caused by the fog and snow which have been prevailing off Halifax for the past few days. A representative of the line stated to-day that the firm last night received a telegram from Halifax stating that during the past three days the weather conditions had been bad. There had been either fog or snow steadily, and it was thought that the ship had not ventured to approach the port.

This, or a breakdown in the ship's machinery, would account for the delay.

Roberts Defends the British Troops.

LONDON, March 7.—Earl Roberts, presiding to-day at a meeting of the Army Temperance Society, contrasted the moderation of the British soldiers in South Africa with previous campaigns. He said it was true that the men had not had many opportunities to drink, but at Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, where they did have such opportunity, they were remarkably well behaved, and he had never heard a single complaint of a soldier being rude or improperly behaved toward Boer women. The women and their children fearlessly went upon the streets, and the children constantly played and talked with the British soldiers.

Plague at Cape Town Causes Anxiety.

LONDON, March 8.—The progress of the bubonic plague causes deep anxiety and apprehension in Cape Town. The Cape Government has decided to remove the people from one-third of the city area and to cleanse it. Every precaution will be taken should the disease spread to the troops.

SPANISH ARMY REFORM.

Gen. Weyler Says He Will Use All His Energy to Make the Organization Effective.

MADRID, March 8.—Gen. Weyler, Minister of War in the new Cabinet, asserts that he will use all his energy in the reorganization of the army in order to render it useful for service in all circumstances. He does not yet know whether he will maintain as a whole the reform proposed by his predecessor.

Gen. Linares has been appointed Captain General.

Gen. Weyler has issued a decree raising the state of siege.

The new Ministry has taken the oath of office.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Jacob Litt, who will manage William Collier next season, has purchased from Smith & Perley the farce "On the Quiet," in which the comedian is at present appearing.

Miss Blanche Walsh has secured the dramatic rights to S. S. Crockett's "Joan of the Sword Hand," in which she intends next season to make her appearance. Her manager, Ben Stern, proposes to make this production extremely elaborate, with a cast comprising some prominent actors.

The proposed special matinée to be given by Charles Frohman to present Mrs. Edith Wharton's three-act play, "The Shadow of a Doubt," with Miss Elsie de Wolfe in the leading part, has been abandoned by Mr. Frohman for the present. This will enable Mrs. Wharton to strengthen some of the rôles. The play will be produced next season.

While Miss Sadie Martinot has been temporarily absent from the stage she has been busily engaged in literary pursuits. After her return from California last Fall she contributed half a dozen stories to current magazines which attracted some attention. Just prior to the making of her present theatrical contract Miss Martinot received an offer from a firm of publishers here to write a story of life in Southern California, which she accepted.

Under the present customs regulations, "The Prince of Peace," which Jacob Litt is bringing into this country for production, can only remain here for six months without special permission from the Secretary of the Treasury. When the production arrives here, a bond must be filed for double the value of the production, as assessed by the Appraisers. This is to guarantee the Government that at the expiration of the six months the production will be exported from the original port of entry. But by making application to the Secretary of the Treasury before the expiration of the original bond, he can at his option permit a renewal. As the invoice shows 576 pieces of scenery and 112 baskets, packages, and boxes containing the wardrobe and properties of the production, the bond will necessarily be a very heavy one.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was rather brisk. As far as Lenten amusements were concerned there was quite an attractive programme. Besides there was the wedding of Miss Susan Graham Varnum and Mr. Edward De Rose at Grace Church Chantry. Although the public carnival ball which was given last evening does not enter on the calendar of social events, it was nevertheless the attraction for many of the very gay set, especially the masculine element. The five fashionable clubs were well represented, and there was a story of a party of young matrons and men well known in society who were to go as spectators.

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The intellectual part of yesterday's programme comprised the two meetings of the Thursday Evening Clubs, Senior and Junior. The lecture on the Boer war which was given by James Barnes at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin was also an attraction. In the afternoon there was for charity the bridge whist tournament at Sherry's, and Miss Leary had a meeting of her Bellevue Knitting and Sewing Class.

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To-day there will be a meeting of the C. N. Sewing Class at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Neilson. The Evening Badminton Club will meet at the Berkeley. Mrs. John Hall Watson will give a luncheon and Miss Linda H. Pirsson a reception at her studio, in the Sherwood, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street. Otherwise there will be no notable incidents, but Friday is always a very brilliant night at the opera.

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To-day there will also be a meeting of the Bridge Whist Class organized by Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, which is playing "made hands" for three handsome silver cups. This class, as announced in this column several weeks ago, is managed by C. E. Street, and its members include Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mrs. Frederic Benedict, Mrs. McCready, Mrs. Hodges, and the Misses Day and Greta Pomeroy.

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The Sunshine Settlement, at 60 Baxter Street, is to have a concert given for its benefit on Friday evening, March 15, at the Victoria Hotel. Miss Mabel Munro, who is arranging the programme, will give a costume recital of Scottish folk song and story, and will be assisted by several well-known people. The patronesses are, among others, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Theodore F. Kane, and Mrs. David M. Turnure.

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The meetings of the class that sews for the "Crèche," 69 Washington Square South, and which are held every Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, are to be held this month at the residence of Mrs. Paul Fuller, 30 Washington Square West. These meetings began on Dec. 5, and during that month were held at the residence of Mrs. Auguste Noël. The January meetings were at Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston's, while Mrs. Brockholst Cutting had those of February. Mrs. Schuyler Van Warmen of 102 East Twenty-ninth Street is the Secretary, and contributions of money or material may be sent to her or to any of the women mentioned above.

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An engagement that has for some time been anticipated is that of Eugene Sugny Reynal, younger son of Mrs. Nathaniel C. Reynal of 263 Madison Avenue, and Adele Fitzgerald, elder daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald (Miss Verplanck) of 253 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Reynal's mother was Miss Natalie F. Higgins, and is a cousin of Eugene Higgins and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter, Miss May Goelet, are booked to sail for England on April 20. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will leave for Aiken the first of the week with her two daughters, Miss Cecil and little Miss Geraldine Boardman. Mrs. James E. Martin, (Miss Florence E. Brokaw,) who, on her return to the city from Martin Hall, at Great Neck, was taken ill with typhoid fever, recently recovered sufficiently to go to Lakewood. While there she was again taken ill with nervous prostration and had to be brought to Mr. Martin's city house, 813 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, Mrs. Martin's sister, has also been ill with nervous prostration. It will be remembered that Mrs. Brokaw, the mother of Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Gilbert, died very suddenly abroad last Summer, and her daughters have never fully recovered from the shock.

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The Thursday Evening Club, which met last night at the residence of Prof. W. M. Sloane, 100 East Sixty-ninth Street, had an unusually interesting programme, as Mark Twain read an unpublished story, entitled, "The California Friend." Mr. Clemens is a personal friend of Prof. Sloane and Mrs. Sloane. Sherry's Hungarian band also played during the evening, and a collation was served. Among the guests of the Sloanes, besides the club members, there were several from out of town, and among these were Mr. and Mrs. Allan Marquand of Princeton, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford. There were also present Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Schieffelin, Nicholas Kane, the Misses De Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Haughton, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Eliot Gregory, Evert Janssen Wendell, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Lydig, Chandler Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Bache Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tiffany, Eugene Delano, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon.

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There was a meeting last night at the residence of Mrs. B. S. Church of the Junior Thursday Evening Club. Prof. Lumholtz talked about certain savage tribes, Mrs. F. H. Dellanbaugh recited, and there was singing by Mrs. George Fear England, Miss Adele Stoneman, and others. This club of young people, all of whom are members of the Friday Evening Dancing Class, will have its next meeting at Mrs. Charles Lea's on Thursday, March 21, and "A Game of Cards" will then be played by Evert Janssen Wendell and others. The Misses Josephine and Hopeton Atterbury, Eleanor Keyes, Julia Pierson, Bertha Munde, Beatrice Crosby, Margaret and Carola Churchill, Eleanor Erving, Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Rosina Boardman, Dorothy Schieffelin, Ruth Hoe, Grace A. Dobson, Mary and Catharine Meredith, the Messrs. Clarke, Roger Williams, Roland Holt, James R. Pierson, J. R. Burnett, Arthur Goadby, J. Montgomery Strong, Conde Nast, John G. Saxe, Arthur G. Morris, Wyatt Blanchard, Amory Hawes, and W. J. Vermilye are members of this club.

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Among last night's dinners was one given by Mrs. W. Storrs Wells at her residence, 16 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Flagler, Jr., gave a musicale at their residence, 51 Park Avenue. Mrs. Flagler was Miss Annie Louise Lamont.

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Some anticipation has been caused by a rumor that Col. William Jay will revive the coaching parade. If it is held, it will take place after Easter, and the start will be at the Metropolitan Club, and the run through the Park up to the Abbey or Ardsley. A coach will be put on in April, as usual, and the date arranged will be the week after Easter. The coach will run to Ardsley. There is also a revival of the rumor that a coach will be placed on the route between the Union Club or the Holland House and Tuxedo, a road is being built from Tuxedo to the Hudson, or rather an opening has been made and a short cut arranged. If this is ready in time, the coaching project may be put into execution.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will remain in New York and will not go to Staatsburg. They are now at their town house. Mr. Ogden Mills will only remain a few weeks in California. Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Crocker arrived in San Francisco last week, and they are at present at the Crocker residence, 1,100 California Street. They will remain in that city during the month of March.

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The train in which Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Webb, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Metcalf, Miss Dix, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are traveling through California has excited wonder and admiration. It has three special cars, a luggage van, and a dining car. One of the special cars belongs to Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

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The Hohenzollern, which has arrived from Genoa, had among other passengers R. L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robbins, Mr. George Thomas, third, Miss Mary Taylor, and Mr. Alfred B. Maclay.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 7.—De Blois & Eldridge have let the Pendleton estate's cottage on the cliffs to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., of New York, for the coming season.

Next Tuesday evening the Newport University Club will be organized, and already the list of those who have signed the membership roll numbers fifty. Among them are John P. Sanborn, the Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone, the Rev. Emery H. Porter, L. L. Lorillard, Jr., Commander N. E. Mason, United States Navy; Mayor Garretson, Henry W. Bookstaver, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. Watts Sherman, the Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., Congressman Melville Bull, Senator George P. Wetmore, Lieut. Commander C. P. Rees, United States Navy, and George Gordon King.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Miss Paulding was the hostess at a large and beautifully appointed luncheon to-day. Her guests were the Countess von Quadt, Mme. Perez, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Olmsted, Mrs. Clarence Moore, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. F. W. Andrews, Mrs. Henri de Sibour, Miss Harlan, Miss Field, Miss Scott, Miss Nott, Miss Apperson, Miss Lane, Miss Ruth Hanna, Miss McGinley, Miss Rodgers, Miss Merriam, Miss Miriam Grant, Miss Jackson, Miss Tiler, Miss Hagner, Miss Janet Newlands, Miss Morgan, Miss Dahlgren, Miss Rochester, and Miss Foulke. The table was adorned with red and yellow tulips. Following the luncheon Miss Henry of London gave a recitation.

Senator Depew and Miss Paulding will remain at Corcoran House throughout the Easter season, after which they will make a short European trip before going to Newport for the Summer.

Mrs. Livingston Hunt was the hostess at a small tea yesterday in honor of Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Webster propose to take a house in Washington for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, whose visit to Corcoran House comes to an end to-morrow, was this evening the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend. The other guests included the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Rollins-Morse of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, the Count and Countess von Quadt, the Hon. Miss Pauncefote, Mr. Lowther and Mr. Windom of the British Embassy, Creighton Webb, Miss Scott, Miss Cockerell, Miss Leiter, and Miss Patten.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

The Janice Meredith girl is doing her Spring shopping. She wears her hair in a big, broad pompadour around her face and a long curl over her shoulder. It is just possible that curl would come off without the trouble of using the shears, but that does not count. The girl with the prettiest of curls would as likely as not pin on an artificial one, for it is the most difficult thing in the wrold to arrange the natural hair in any kind of fancy way. A nice little puff and a pretty little curl that can be tucked into place without reference to the way the hair grows is a treasure, and most girls have enough glory of their own and are not ashamed of this little subterfuge.

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Sweet peas and lilacs have been out for some time in the florists' windows, but now the full-blown peony has appeared with all its foliage. It is something worth while to have a peony in March, and if it does not equal in gorgeous beauty the garden blossom, it is all the more delicate. With cold storage and different methods of forcing plants, there is now no season of flowers for the florist.

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Here is an Easter gift for The Man that is worth while. It is a shaving stand. It is of brass, tall and slender, standing on its own feet on the floor, and topped with a circular mirror. Half way up the brass rod that supports the glass is a wooden box just large enough to hold The Man's shaving utensils and with a key to lock and keep the children away from the razor. The shaving cup stands on top of the box, while the delicate operation is in progress.

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Here is a little light cape for baby that can be bought in the shops or made at home with the least possible amount of trouble. It is made of a single square of cashmere or fine flannel, which is made into the little cape, shawl-shaped. One point in the back, the other two coming around in front, while the fourth is gathered up on top of the baby's head; the point trimmed round and finished with a rosette of baby ribbon. Gather it in at the neck, and there is a little cape and hood, and a pretty one. The little garment is finished inside with a square of silk filled with cashmere, and the cape may be finished on the edge with a tiny scallop of embroidery or the lining simply blind-stitched to the edge of the cashmere, which is turned in.

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The French lingerie ribbon is the prettiest and best of underwear of all kinds. It has not been possible to obtain it always, and now the woman who likes the ribbon in her robe de chambre and all her pretty undergarments to look as well after the wash as before will get the French ribbon. It is pretty in itself, a soft ribbon with a pretty twill or a little cord in some of the narrower widths.

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For a dollar one can get six pretty little French ties. They are of ribbon an inch wide, fancy kinds of ribbon, some flowered, some in plain colors, and fancy silks, and each finished on each end with little tassels of silk. There are wide ribbon ties in plain colors with larger tassels that cost 50 cents apiece, but there is a whole heap of variety for the money in the six-for-a-dollar tie.

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The rosette is appearing in many ways as a finish for the neck and waist. Pretty rosettes are made of half-inch ribbons, with long loops and ends falling half way down the waist to fasten at the front of the stock. The ends have two or three little fancy buttons put on for a finish. A pretty one of these little neck rosettes is of the narrow ribbon in black and gold, and has long loops and no ends.

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Double rosettes are made of velvet ribbon an inch wide, and have only two comparatively short ends, finished with some little ornament of gold or silver. These are worn lower on the bodice at the side when the waist fatens at one side over a short vest.

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Rosettes and ends finish all kinds of belts, the belts being of belt width, while the rosettes are of half-inch-wide or narrower ribbon or velvet. This is the way one pretty white gown is finished at the waist. Around the waist are two pieces of black velvet, the lower one an inch and the upper half an inch wide, with no space between. In the front the belt is finished with a rosette of the half-inch ribbon, and two ends of this fall to the lower edge of the skirt, each having at intervals of three or four inches a cluster of loops of baby ribbon velvet. In the front of the bodice of the gown are a couple more of the clusters of the loops of the narrow velvet, and there are small rosettes of it at the neck. It is an extremely pretty finish for a light gown.

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In the new belt buckles a hook and eye forms a rather pretty clasp. The hook and eye are each an inch long and are set solidly with brilliants.

Armstrong Association Meeting.

There will be a free public meeting under the auspices of the Armstrong Association for the benefit of the Tuskegee (Colored) Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, Monday evening, March 18. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside. The speakers are to be Bishop Potter, Isaiah T. Montgomery of Mississippi, and Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, will read.

Phillipi Will Contest Ends.

The will of George Phillipi, Jr., the soda-water manufacturer, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Thomas yesterday. Mr. Phillipi left an estate worth about $75,000 to his brother, Jacob. The father of the testator, another brother, and two sisters received nothing, and as a result they instituted a contest, alleging undue influence. The only testimony given was that of Jacob Marx, the lawyer, who drew the will, and the subscribing witnesses.

MAJOR E. BELMAR HUGHES DEAD.

Was Leading Drum Major in the Dewey Parade—His Army Record.

Major E. Belmar Hughes dropped dead in the Tax Receiver's office, at New Rochelle, yesterday. He was fifty-seven years old. He was born in Montreal, Canada. He came to this State when a boy, and enlisted as a drummer boy in the United States Army during the civil war. He was Sergeant Major of the Nineteenth Infantry at the close of the war.

He re-enlisted and served as Drum Major in the marine band when John Philip Sousa was its leader. He acted as the leading Drum Major in the Dewey parade in New York. Fifteen years ago he retired from the army and had since been connected with the Pinkerton Detective Bureau. Pinkerton was a close friend. Major Hughes was Assistant Captain of the bureau's branch at the Manhattan Beach Hotel for fourteen Summers. He leaves a wife and six children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Harry Gray Bixby.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—Harry Gray Bixby died at noon to-day at the Perkins Hospital at Newton, having been ill with pneumonia about ten days. He was a few months less than forty-eight years old. He was at one time the champion tennis player and champion amateur rifle shot of New England. In Nashua, N. H., where he made his home until a few years ago, he was regarded as one of the wealthiest men of the city. He received his early education at the public schools there and was graduated from Phillips Andover.

Mr. Bixby entered business as Treasurer of the Nashua Lock Company, and later became identified with the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company as its Treasurer. His wife, at one time a well-known society woman, died suddenly at the Adams House about a year ago.

Charles King.

Charles King, lately Alaskan agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at Tacoma, Wash., died in that city on Jan. 9. He leaves a wife, who is the daughter of the late John Hone and Jane Perry, and one son and one daughter. Mr. King was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1854, and was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines in the class of 1876 as a civil and mining engineer, and went to Tacoma about fourteen years ago. He was a son of the late Brevet Lieut. Col. Cornelius Low King, grandson of the late Charles King, who was President of Columbia College, and a great-grandson of Rufus King, who was a member of the first Continental Congress, the first Senator from New York, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain under President Washington, and also one of the signers of the Constitution.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK METZ, Sr., the Omaha brewer, died in that city yesterday. He was one of the wealthiest men in Nebraska.

CARL CARRINGTON, a well-known newspaperman and writer of short stories, died in San Francisco yesterday of pneumonia.

ISAAC LA RUE died at his home, 245 East Ninth Street, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. He was eighty-seven years old. For many years he was a steamboat engineer on the Vanderbilt lines between New York and New Brunswick. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad and ran an engine for forty years. He retired under the pension system of that road a year ago. His wife and seven children survive him.

Judge ZIBA KING of Arcadia, Fla., died yesterday of Bright's disease, after an illness of two months, aged sixty-four. He leaves a wife and eight children. He was President of the First National Bank of Arcadia, Vice President of the Exchange National Bank of Tampa, and Director of the National Bank of the State of Florida, at Jacksonville. He was an ex-member of the State Senate and House of Representatives and the largest cattle owner in Florida. He will be buried Saturday at Fort Ogden.

R. G. HALIBURTON of Canada died at Pass

MAGISTRATE CORNELL CONDEMNS POLICEMEN

Orders a Complaint Against Officers Who Arrested a Janitor.

Calls Them a Disgrace to the Force and Says They Were Intoxicated in Court.

Two policemen arraigned a prisoner in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon, and, after the evidence was heard, they were painfully surprised by the action of Magistrate Cornell. The Magistrate discharged the prisoner in double quick time, extending his congratulations in doing so, referred to the policemen as a disgrace to the force, and directed the Sergeant of the court squad to report to Commissioner Murphy full details of their conduct.

The prisoner was Harry Duthill, janitor of the flat house at 14-16 West Sixty-fifth Street. He is an ex-prize fighter, and has big shoulders and brawny arms. The policemen who arraigned him were John J. Doolady and Ernest J. Doyle of Capt. England's command in Central Park. The officers had badly damaged faces, and each had a cut about his left eye.

Doolady told the Magistrate that he went to 14 West Sixty-fifth Street to see a friend, when he met Duthill in the hall, and that the latter had, without warning or provocation, hit him in the face with some hard instrument, presumably a "black jack." Doyle, after being sworn, said:

"I was invited by Officer Doolady to go and see a friend of his. I thought everything was all right, so I went. I was walking down the steps coming out when this man struck me without any provocation whatever.

Then Duthill told his story. "I found one of these men trying the doors on the first floor of No. 14," he said. "I ordered him away, and he left the hall, but soon returned with two others. I was called by a woman, who said the men were trying to break in her doors. I told the men to get out, and one of them struck me in the face and on the shoulder.

"It was a dark hall, and I do not know just what happened except that they were 'full' and tried to do me up. I guess I gave it to them pretty hard. I know I rolled down the stairs with one man, and some one ran in from the street and hit one of the men in the face with a pole. When the officer came the two policemen were arrested, as I thought, but when we got to the station house it was I who was arrested."

"Did you use any weapon?" asked the Magistrate.

"Only my fists," answered the prisoner. "I did it to defend myself and the property."

"I want to congratulate you," said the Magistrate, while the two policemen looked on thunderstruck. "I think you are a brave and good man, and I am glad you are not hurt worse than you are."

Policeman Thomas Curry of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who made the arrest, said that he had been called to the scene by a boy, and that he found four men in the street, Doolady holding Duthill. He declared Doolady said to him:

"This man is my prisoner. I am an officer."

"Did you see that these officers were intoxicated?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, Sir," answered the policeman.

"And do you know?"

"No, Sir."

Turning to Duthill the Magistrate said:

"Now, I am going to give you the option of two things. You can make a complaint against these policemen here and now, or you may make a complaint to the Commissioner of Police. I would like to have you make a complaint against them here. You are discharged. We have plenty of good policemen and there is no reason why they should have dishonor brought upon them by the bad ones. With so many good men and with a proper head and proper discipline the department could be made a model police force. But the bad ones should be punished, and when I can I mean to see that they are. What I want to see is the bad ones kicked out of the department."

Duthill refused to make a complaint and hurried from the courtroom. After the case was ended Magistrate Cornell said:

"Why, these men are intoxicated. There is no doubt of it. I am going to see that complaint is made against them and that they are punished."

Sergt. Lane ordered the two policemen into his office and took their pedigrees for a report to the Commissioner.

THINK PATIENT WAS KILLED.

Friends Trying to Ascertain Where Wadman Received His Injuries.

The relatives and friends of Herbert C. Wadman, who died March 5 at the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, are making a thorough investigation at Bellevue and elsewhere as to the cause of his death. They openly declare their belief that he was the victim of an assault.

Wadman was removed to Bellevue Hospital from the Virginia Hotel, Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, in a patrol wagon on Feb. 23 last. On March 2 he was adjudged insane by Drs. Fitch and Wildman and was transferred to the Manhattan State Hospital. The body was taken from the Morgue to 1,854 Park Avenue yesterday afternoon.

In the certificate received from the hospital the cause of death was given as nephritis. The arms and the upper portion of the chest were covered with bruises and the eyes were blackened, the relatives say, and they are trying to asertain whether Wadman received his injuries at Bellevue or at the Manhattan State Hospital.

Commissioner John W. Keller, asked if any action would be taken, replied that it was not necessary, as he had already investigated the case. He said there had been violence, but it was on the part of the patient. He had seen the man behaving in a violent manner himself, but saw no bruises, and the man did not have a discolored eye when he left Bellevue Hospital.

Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue said that Wadman, while in Bellevue, wanted to kill some one. He attacked an attendant, Lindsley, with such violence that the attendant was laid up for several days.

Dr. Stewart said he had a report made of the case of Wadman. The report did not show how he got his bruises. Dr. Stewart thought that the bruises might have been caused by the wristlets when he was restrained after becoming violent. As to his black eyes, Dr. Stewart thought they might have been caused by an attendant throwing his arms about the man to restrain him.

The report received by Dr. Stewart showed that Dr. Barclay was in charge of Bellevue and that Dr. Wright of the Manhattan State Hospital was present. Dr. Wright noted the bruises, and did not refuse to take the patient.

STRICT CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Passengers' Friends Excluded from Piers While Examination Goes On.

Lawson Sandford, Secretary of the Transatlantic Conferences, yesterday received notice from the Surveyor of the Port that under the new customs regulations the cards of admission to steamship piers in use since July, 1898, will no longer be recognized by the Customs Inspectors at that section of the pier set aside for the examination of baggage. Incoming passengers are now landed at the same place as their baggage, and the new rules exclude all visitors from this section of the pier until the examinations are concluded.

PROPOSED BROOKLYN COURT HOUSE.

Messrs. Guggenheimer and Whalen Look Over the Site Suggested.

President of the Municipal Assembly Randolph Guggenheimer and Corporation Counsel Whalen, acting as a special committee of the Board of Estimate, yesterday visited Brooklyn and looked over the situation as to the need of better accommodations for court purpses in that borough. Presiding Justice Goodrich of the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, believes that $300,000 should be appropriated for the erection of a new Court House on the corner of Joralemon and Court Streets, taking in the plot of ground adjoining the Municipal Building, for the exclusive use of the Appellate and Supreme Courts and the Law Library. It has also been suggested that the present Court House be enlarged by adding another story to it.

Mr. Guggenheimer and Mr. Whalen, escorted by James Shevlin, visited the Court House and had a conference with Justice Goodrich and his associate, Justice Jenks.

THIEVES' VICTIM RESCUED.

New Jersey Highwaymen Attempt to Rob and Drown a Man.

NEWARK, N. J., March 7.—The police are investigating an alleged attempt at highway robbery, ending with the throwing of the victim into the Passaic River. Albert Lockbower of Lake Hopatcong, Morris County, the victim, was rescued, half frozen and half drowned, from the Passaic just before daybreak.

Harry Moss, night watchman on the propeller Pauline, tied near the electric light company's dock, heard cries out in the middle of the stream. Moss dressed and ran to the lower deck. He called, and a man in a small boat replied that he had picked up a man in the water. With his aid the watchman lifted the rescued man to the dock. The man in the rowboat told Moss he had found the victim in the river, near the Centre Street bridge. He had, he said, been alarmed by hearing cries from the river.

The rescued man was advised by Moss to get a hot drink. He started, but seemed confused. Five minutes later a watchman at Sayre & Co.'s lumber yards told Moss that the man was in the firm's stable, and was freezing to death. The two watchmen then went back, aroused the man, and hurried him to the saloon of William Allen, at Cherry and River Streets.

Mrs. Allen immediately administered whisky to the man. He revived, and said he had been drinking last night, and, while passing along River Street about 4 o'clock this morning, was waylaid by two men, who attempted to steal his watch and money. He struggled, and the men pushed him into the river. Mrs. Allen notified the police.

FORGER FAINTS AT SENTENCE.

Water Mark Betrayed a Cutchogue Man Who "Found" a Will He Said Was His Father's.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 7.—Chauncey Glover, a well-known resident of Cutchogue, was convicted to-day of forgery, and was sentenced by Judge Keogh in the Supreme Court to four years and four months in State Prison. When sentence was pronounced the prisoner fainted and fell to the floor. It was some time before he could be revived.

Glover was accused of having filed in the Surrogate's Court, in January, 1900, a forged will, purporting to be the will of his father, John B. Glover, bearing the date of Nov. 15, 1899, for the purpose of revoking the probate of a previous will of Mr. Glover's, which had been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County.

John B. Glover died in 1890, and left a will, dated 1884, in which he divided his property among the members of his family. The son, Chauncey, was dissatisfied with the terms of the will, and objected to its being admitted to probate until 1899, when it was proved in the Surrogate's Court. The son wanted to get possession of the homestead on the farm, which, by the terms of the will, was to be the property of the widow until her death, and was then to go to the son.

In December, 1899, Chauncey claimed to have found another will in a box in a cupboard in the kitchen of his father's house. It was enclosed, he said, in an insurance policy. The new will left the homestead to Chauncey Glover, and the other heirs employed Judge Reeve to look after their interests. He found water marks on the alleged will, which showed that the paper was manufactured in 1897, while the will bore the date of 1890. The arrest of Chauncey Glover followed, and he was indicted by the Grand Jury.

"LORD ROSSE" IN JAIL HERE.

Alleged Swindler Waived Extradition and Was Brought from New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—"Alfred Parsons," or "Lord Rosse," the alleged swindler who was arrested here Tuesday, left New Haven for New York at 1:35 P. M. to-day in the custody of Detective Joseph D. Wooldridge of New York Headquarters. The prisoner this morning signified his willingness to proceed to New York without extradition papers.

When Parsons arrived in this city yesterday afternoon he was taken at once to Police Headquarters, and, as it was too late to take him to court, he was locked up in a cell.

The detectives at the Central Office declared that the man was not Eugene Lasselle, or "Lord Beresford," under which name a supposed swindler is traveling about the country. The man would say nothing about himself or the case. Capt. Titus said the prisoner would be taken to court to-day, and that a complainant would appear against him. It was said that the man was not known to the police here at all, and that he was never arrested here, but Capt. Titus announced that Secretary Beebe of Columbia University had positively identified him as the person who recently called on him with bogus credentials and got a letter of introduction from him.

The prisoner, when his pedigree was taken at Headquarters, gave the same name as he did in New Haven, Alfred Parsons, Lord Rosse. He said that his home was in Dublin, and that his only American residence was in New Haven.

SOUTHWARK CLEARS THE BAR.

Will Put to Sea This Morning After Her Bottom Has Been Examined.

The Red Star liner Southwark, Capt. Dunn, which grounded at the junction of the Main and Swash Channels Wednesday afternoon, while bound out for Antwerp, got clear at 7:50 o'clock last night. Seventeen minutes later she cleared the bar and anchored at 8:19 P. M. Before she could be pulled clear it was necessary to lighten her cargo. The cargo was replaced last night, and at 10 o'clock she headed south toward the Scotland Lightship. Eight minutes later the vessel anchored south of the Scotland Lightship. It is probable that she will remain there until daylight so that an examination of her bottom can be made by a diver. She is expected to sail to-day.

PRACTICAL JOKE ENDS FATALLY.

A Girl, Led to Believe Her Dead Lover Was Calling Her, Kills Herself.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 7.—News has been received in this city from Sayre, Penn., of the tragic suicide Tuesday of Miss Lola Wilson, a beautiful girl of eighteen. The girl's mind had been affected since the death of her lover several months ago, and her death, it is alleged, was the result of a practical joke, perpetrated by some girl friends.

The girls, by means of a speaking tube, pretended that the dead man was calling Miss Wilson, and the listening victim heard the words, "Come with me." That evening she swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid, and expired in agony shortly after.

BIT HIS FELLOW-PATIENT.

Insane Robber Wanted People to Know Victim Had Been in an Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 7.—It became known to-day that Oliver Curtis Perry, the insane train robber, although blind, ferociously assaulted a fellow-patient in the Matteawan Asylum several days ago. Eugene Thrum, the victim, is soon to be taken to Germany. Perry nearly strangled him, and then told him to lie still and not struggle, as he did not intend to harm him, he only wanted to mark him so his friends in Germany would know he had been confined in an asylum and that there was such a person there as Oliver Curtis Perry.

Then Perry began to make his word good by marking up Thrum's face. He used his teeth and nails to excellent advantage, scratching and biting with vigor, but the attendants saved the German from serious injury.

Will of Dr. Abbott Hodgman.

The will of Dr. Abbott Hodgman was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. He leaves his library to the Academy of Medicine, and gives his widow his country residence at West Townsend, with its contents, and his horses and carriages. The bulk of his property he leaves to his three daughters, stating that his wife was amply provided for by the will of her father.

No Woman's Suffrage in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—The Indiana Senate to-day killed the resolution amending the Constitution to extend the right of suffrage to women. The House had passed the resolution.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Resolution in Connection with the Proposed Palisades Park.

Senate to be Informed as to the Riparian Rights Involved—New Congressional Districts.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—The Senate this morning passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Reed requesting the State Riparian Commission to inform the Senate as to the riparian rights, for commercial uses, that would be lost if the Legislature should pass the Senate bill giving the Palisades Commission power to acquire the water front along the Hudson River, for the preservation of the Palisades and the establishment of a State park.

The Senate also passed the Senate bill providing that police promotions in cities of 22,000 population or more shall be limited to members of the department who have served for three years or more.

A brief session was held in the afternoon, and then the Senate adjourned for the week. During the noon recess the Republican Senators had a conference, and agreed upon the bill fixing the new Congressional districts, as outlined in last night's dispatches.

Senator Reed introduced a bill to carry out the plans decided upon. Under the new district system, each of the eight Congressmen is in a separate district, with the exception of Congressman Fowler, Republican, and Congressman Salmon, Democrat, who are both in one district, which is strongly Republican. Congressman Parker is put in the Seventh District and Congressman McDermott in the Ninth.

The Senate Committee on Corporations will give a hearing this afternoon on Senator Hudspeth's bill to permit the Lehigh Valley Company to abandon the Morris and Essex Canal and to sell the waterway for railroad or other purposes.

The House, after a brief address by Mr. Foote, passed without opposition the bill giving juries in capital cases the privilege of making a recommendation which would exempt the guilty persons from the death penalty.

The House also passed Bill 285, giving Jersey City authority to build docks and piers on its Hackensack front; Bill 235, fixing a minimum withdrawal value of building and loan shares of stock, and Senate Bill 41, permitting Union County to build a new Court House.

In the afternoon the House cleared up its calendar by the passage of a number of bills, and then adjourned for the week. Among the bills passed were these: The Senate bill making 200,000 the maximum population for second-class counties, and the Senate bill making 150,000 the maximum population for second-class cities. These bills were passed for the purpose of confirming Paterson as a second-class city and Passaic as a second-class county. They had both been elevated to the first class by the recent Federal census.

Another bill passed was the House bill making it compulsory to have fire drills in public schools with fifty or more pupils.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill prohibiting any institution which claims to give instruction in human anatomy from graduating pupils under two years. The bill is aimed at a Trenton institution which has a course of ten months.

BUNKOED OUT OF A POODLE.

Mr. Robillard Met a Plausible Stranger and Now Mourns the Loss of a Valuable Dog.

Ovide Robillard, a French lawyer, with offices at 25 Pine Street, who is something of a connoisseur in French poodle dogs, is at present mourning the loss of a poodle named "Tommy," valued at $500, which was taken away from him by a well-dressed and plausible young man who described himself as Harry J. Hilton of the Black Diamond Kennel Club of Orange, N. J., and who said that he was an intimate friend of Richard Croker.

Mr. Robillard exhibited the dog at the recent dog show and met Hilton there. The young man said that he would like to buy the dog, but did not make any definte offer. Yesterday he appeared at Mr. Robillard's office and said that he had a friend who wished to purchase the dog for $700. He told Mr. Robillard that he was a well-known dog fancier and a friend of Richard Croker. Mr. Robillard said that he would consider the offer, and when asked by the young man to give him his card with his home address written on it, he did not hesitating to do so. Hilton left with this, promising to call with his friend in the evening.

About late in the day he appeared at Mr. Robillard's house, at 202 West One Hundred and Second Street, and presented his card to the servant there, telling her that it was an order from Mr. Robillard for his dog. The dog, after being dressed up in its blanket and adorned with its best collar, was turned over to him and he walked away with it. He has not been seen since. The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station have been notified and are still looking for the thief.

THE LYNCH'S ROUGH PASSAGE.

Fifty-eight Days in Making Trip from a Haitian Port to This City.

Fifty-eight days from St. Marc, Haiti, to New York, is the record of the British barkentine Eva Lynch. Capt. S. J. Hatfield, skipper of the vessel, reported to his consignees, J. W. Elwell & Co., 21 State Street, a most eventful trip yesterday.

During her voyage of nearly two months' duration the Lynch ran into, or else tried to run out of, almost every conceivable kind of a gale, hurricane, and storm known to mariners. The deck load, which consisted of logwood, was washed overboard, the cabins flooded, while the hatches, companionway, and nearly all the railings were either carried away or damaged beyond repair at one time or another on the voyage. Finally the water casks were wrecked and all the drinking water lost. For three days the crew had to go without water, and death from thirst seemed imminent, when the skipper thought of a way in which to rig up a condenser.

After the long famine came one of food, but fortunately it was of short duration, the schooner Cameo, which was sighted about the time, furnishing Capt. Hatfield with a half barrel of flour and six pieces of beef.

Will Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Twenty-four grandchildren and two sons and seven daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Haas will assemble at their residence, at 67 University Place, next Sunday to celebrate their golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Haas are seventy-three and seventy-one years old, respectively, and were born in Austria-Hungary, where they were married in 1851. They came to the United States in 1883, and since then Mr. Haas has been engaged in the fur business in this city. His oldest son, who is a lawyer in Vienna, is the only one descendant who will not be present.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Dinner.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, an organization founded in 1784 by the Irish officers in Washington's army, are preparing for their one hundred and seventeenth annual dinner, which will be held at Delmonico's Monday evening, March 18. A committee, headed by Justice O'Gorman, visited Washington last week and secured the acceptance of several distinguished speakers for the occasion. Among these are Congressman Allan McDermott, Senators McComas, Thurston, Lindsay, and Daniels.

Progressive Euchre for Charity.

One of the largest progressive charity euchre parties of the season will be given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Homeopathic Hospital of Harlem at the Hillerale, 52 and 54 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, next Monday afternoon. It is expected that at least 250 women will participate. Tickets may be obtained from the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Mildred E. Chapman, Hotel Endicott, New York.

Caught Train, Killed a Horse.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 7.—Samuel Hall, a lumber dealer, drove from New Brunswick to Perth Amboy, a distance of twelve miles last night, in forty minutes. Shortly after he reached the railroad station his horse died. Mr. Hall was anxious to catch a train for Philadelphia.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
March 4, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be two years and six months.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials, or the nature and extent of the work required, bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK County.—GEORGE S. BEACH and FRANKLIN B. LORD, as Trustees under the will of MOSELEY J. DANFORTH, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN T. FARLEY, Henry H. Cahn, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Joseph H. Steiner, as executor of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Ida B. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, Julia Hcily, Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, and to Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner.

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901.

LUCIUS H. BEERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, James A. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, and Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) Ida B. Reiman, on behalf of said defendant; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner.

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons are served upon you, respectively, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1901.

LUCIUS H. BEERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. PHELAN, plaintiff, against PHILIP DUFFEY, Laura F. Van Riper, Samuel E. Duffey, and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles A. Berrian and James G. Patton, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 24th, 1900.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Samuel E. Duffey:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901.—Dated February 7th, 1901.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. ROLSTON and LOUIS B. ROLSTON, as executors of the last will and testament of ROSEWELL D. ROLSTON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. BOWERS, Charles McLaughlin, Alexander Spiro, Pine Peristein, David Spiro and Mary Spiro, his wife, the name of "Mary" being fictitious, plaintiffs being ignorant of said defendant's real name, Jane Blain, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1900.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To John R. Bowers, Alexander Spiro, Pine Peristein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
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Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK County.—GEORGE S. BEACH and FRANKLIN B. LORD, as Trustees under the will of MOSELEY J. DANFORTH, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN T. FARLEY, Henry H. Cahn, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Joseph H. Steiner, as executor of the last will and testament of Anna L. Cahn, deceased; Ida B. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, Julia Hcily, Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, and to Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner.

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901.

LUCIUS H. BEERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, James A. Reiman, wife of James A. Reiman; Paulina L. Cahn, Annie L. Cahn, and Paul Calm, husband of Cora L. Calm, deceased; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) Ida B. Reiman, on behalf of said defendant; Anna L. Calm, (the name "Anna L." being fictitious, the true first name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Doe and Mary Doe, representing the executors, administrators, legal representatives, and assigns of Cora L. Calm, deceased, (the names John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious, the true names of such defendants being unknown to plaintiffs;) John Roe and Mary Roe, representing heirs at law and next of kin of Cora L. Calm, deceased, other than the said Anna L. Calm, (the names John Roe and Mary Roe being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs,) John Griner.

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons are served upon you, respectively, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1901.

LUCIUS H. BEERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. PHELAN, plaintiff, against PHILIP DUFFEY, Laura F. Van Riper, Samuel E. Duffey, and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles A. Berrian and James G. Patton, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 24th, 1900.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Samuel E. Duffey:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901.—Dated February 7th, 1901.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. ROLSTON and LOUIS B. ROLSTON, as executors of the last will and testament of ROSEWELL D. ROLSTON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. BOWERS, Charles McLaughlin, Alexander Spiro, Pine Peristein, David Spiro and Mary Spiro, his wife, the name of "Mary" being fictitious, plaintiffs being ignorant of said defendant's real name, Jane Blain, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1900.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To John R. Bowers, Alexander Spiro, Pine Peristein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
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Summons.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE F. BUTTERFIELD and Edward A. Price, as surviving executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Butterfield, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRED C. BLISS, Winona C. Edson, Reed McIlvaine, Theodore E. Baldwin, Joseph S. Decker, as surviving executor of and under the last will and testament of Ella Charlier, deceased; Jeanette V. D. Charlier, and Annie Bryant, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

To the above-named defendants, Jeanette V. D. Charlier and Winona C. Edson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable F. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCES H. CATLIN, plaintiff, vs. NELSON J. FERRIS, Flora Glassmann, F. Rollins Wood, Philip Semmer Glass Company, Limited; Dimock & Fink Company, James T. Welch, John W. Rapp, Thomas F. Duffy, Stephen V. Duffy, Charles H. Duffy, John H. Duffy and Richard Brussel, and John W. Scott, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in the above-entitled action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 23, 1900.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office Address No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Nelson J. Ferris, Flora Glassmann, and James T. Welch:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February,

SHOOT ON ROOF STOPPED

Sportsmen's Show Trap Events Moved to Inter-State Park.

NOTED PISTOL SHOTS HERE

Buffalo Bull's Temper Caused Rearrangement in Madison Square Garden Game Park.

The most interesting of the shooting competitions being held in connection with the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden, the trap events at clay birds, conducted on the roof shooting ground, came to an abrupt end yesterday, much to the regret of the growing number of visitors who found the lively scenes attendant upon the breaking of flying clay targets one of the strongest attractions of the show. The wing shots, many of whom are attending the exhibition chiefly because of the trap shooting, regretted the sudden ending of their sport even more than did the general public, though they will be consoled in a measure by a continuation of the shooting at Inter-State Park. The announcement that the roof shoots would be stopped after the contest yesterday morning was made while about the most expert of the shooters were busily engaged shattering targets.

A rumor was started that neighboring property owners had threatened an injunction, but the managers of the Sportsmen's Show denied that the opposition to the roof shooting had gone that far. There had been complaint by some of the people living near Madison Square Garden against the shooting, and that protest was sufficient to cause the officers of the show to act. Capt. J. H. Dressell, of the Sportsmen's Association, and Inter-State Shooting Association, said that the managers of the show had no desire to antagonize any one, and had determined to move the place of contest for the trap events as soon as they learned that there was serious opposition. Capt. Dressell was positive that there could be no danger to people in the neighborhood from the shot, and he was equally satisfied that the reports of the guns could hardly be heard above the usual noises of the street, but he did not think the matter was worth contesting in the courts, especially as the shooting could be transferred without trouble to the country shooting grounds at Queens, L. I.

The last day of the roof shooting, which was for the trophy for the best continuous score, had among the competitors three of the leaders in the event, Gilbert, Parmelee, and Heikes, with a number of other expert gunners to oppose them, but, though the conditions were vastly more favorable for good scores than on the two days before, no unusual strings of breaks were made. Fox, who has been well forward through the week, led for the day, with a run of forty-one, while Gilbert was second with forty. The gunners accepted the change in the arrangements for the trap tournaments without pronounced objection. For the remainder of the term of the Sportsmen's Show they will hold their shooting at Inter-State Park. There they will have the advantage of being able to indulge in live bird shoots, too, though the contests for the association prizes will be at targets.

The pistol and revolver shooting events took on added interest yesterday through the arrival of a number of noted experts on the pistol and revolver ranges, who will take part in the tournaments now going on. Among the new-comers were John B. Crabtree of Boston, champion of the United States in outdoor revolver shooting; Dr. R. H. Sayre, Dr. W. A. Smith, and Z. Talbot. One other department of shooting that has proved attractive to visitors to the show is the display made by the National Rifle Association. It is to perform at the southeastern corner of the hall, where are exhibited many famous rifle-shooting trophies.

In the game park a change that caused patrons of the show to remark was the separation of the two American bison, the huge buffalo bull now being left to stalk in solitude. This is due to the fact that some time Wednesday night he had a fit of temper, which caused him to push his mate through the fence. He was restrained by attendants before he could escape himself, but the cow went on through the fence, and wandered into the restaurant, where a score of men worked about an hour to secure her again. For to-day the managers announce that a by casting exhibition will be held, and that the Maine and Adirondack guides will engage in a log-rolling contest. The scores for yesterday's shooting contests follow:

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

Fox, 41; Gilbert, 40; Parmellee, 33; Crosby, 27; Heickes, 11; Fanning, 11; McAlpin, 5; Le Roy, 5, and Vilas, t.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCHES.

Revolver or Pistol—Re-entry, Columbia Target—J. A. Smith, jr., 42; W. E. Petty, 48; L. Buss, 63; C. K. Chapman, 64; L. Piercy, 65; K. R. McAlpin, 81; Dr. W. A. Smith and T. Keller, jr., unfinished.

Revolver—Re-entry Match—J. A. Dietz, jr., 738; J. A. 756 Pth., 238; L. H. Himmelwright, 217; Dr. W. A. Smith, 219; W. P. Uhler, 217; E. F. M. Wendelstadt, 198; S. Scott, 191; M. Edey, 168; L. Piercy, unfinished; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 234.

Trial Against the 100-Shot World's Record, Indoors, 1,005—J. A. Dietz, jr., 47 45 43 46 48 45 45 46 42 41 43 46 46 40 41 44 43 41 44. Total, 882.

Golf Match at Tampa, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7.—An important professional golf game took place to-day, when in a thirty-six-hole four-ball match for a purse Lawrence Auchterionie of Bellair and James M. Watson of Winter Park played against James Foulis of Tampa Bay and William Marshall of Kissimmee. The crowd that followed the players was rewarded by seeing golf of a very high order. Marshall was at his best, making the first round in 72, which creates a record for the course. Auchterionie's approaching and putting were practically perfect, and he went round in 75, Foulis took 78, and Watson 80. Marshall and Foulis won a hard-fought game by 5 up and 3 to play. A. G. Lockwood acted as referee.

In the Tampa Bay golf tournament C. H. Gelffust and C. Murray, who each made 162 net day first prize in yesterday's handicap, played eighteen holes, medal play, to-day to decide the tie, and Mr. Murray won.

Golf at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—Miss Robinson of the Wee Burn Club at Noroton, Conn.; and Mr. Benedict of the New Haven Country Club, won the cups in the foursome handicap here arranged by C. F. Watson of Essex County. In the semi-finals this morning Mr. and Mrs. Cook of Pittsburg defeated Mrs. A. S. Carpenter and Sidney Maddock, 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Robinson and Mr. Benedict defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., and Miss Spalding, 2 up and 1 to play. The victory this afternoon was won on a score of 8 up and 7 to play. The winners went out in thirty-seven and came back in forty-six. Golfers are coming in from different parts of the country. Among the last to arrive was T. T. Reid of Montclair, N. J., a well-known amateur expert.

Freeport Golf Club to Build.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 7.—Freeport golfers are jubilant over the action of the Town Improvement Board of Officers, which has closed a deal with the Freeport Golfing Association for the erection of a clubhouse in the western portion of this town. The structure will replace the old one that was burned last Fall. The club will open its season on Memorial Day with a handicap over the full course.

Glen Cove Golf Links Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 7.—The golfing course of the Nassau Country Club, near here, has been closed by order of the Board of Managers. The order goes into effect at once and is to remain in force for a month, as the club's officials have decided that the course needs rest in order to permit of its being put in first-class condition for the Summer.

Columbia Golf Club's Officers.

Columbia University golfers met yesterday and elected officers for the coming season as follows:

President—S. P. Nash; Secretary and Treasurer—Lyman Rhoades; Captain—J. A. Edwards; Directors—J. G. Bates, W. Pell, and J. C. Jackson.

Canadian Championship Racquets.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 7.—The Canadian racquet championship began to-day. Mr. Paton of New York, the only representative of the United States, was drawn against F. F. Rolland. Rolland won in three games, the score being 15—7, 15—9, and 15—7. W. R. Miller defeated A. H. Almond, 15—8, 15—12, 15—5. Matches to-morrow will be Rolland vs. Abbott and Miller vs. Paton.

SKATERS IN TRIAL HEATS.

Spirited Contests for Interscholastic Championships in Brooklyn.

The trial heats and one final event in the skating championships of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League were decided in the presence of a large crowd at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The final race was the 220-yard junior event, which was won handily by O. Minton of the "Poly. Prep." School, with F. Herreshoff of the Brooklyn Latin School second. Minton also distinguished himself by winning his heats in both the 220-yard and 440-yard senior events.

In the senior quarter-mile trials there were three heats, the first in each heat and the second in the fastest to qualify, but as the last two heats were both won in the same time, which was faster than the first one, the seconds in all three trials qualified for the finals. The summary of yesterday's races follows:

220-Yard Junior Race, final.—Won by O. Minton, Polytechnic Preparatory School; F. Herreshoff, Brooklyn Latin School, second; P. L. Murphy, St. Paul's School, third. Time—0:23 3-5.

220-Yard Senior Race, first and second in each heat to qualify.—First trial heat won by O. Minton, Polytechnic Preparatory School; F. Herreshoff, Brooklyn Latin School, second. Time—0:24 1-5.

Second trial heat won by W. O'Donoghue, Erasmus Hall School; P. J. Kearney, Erasmus Hall School, second. Time—0:24 1-5.

440-Yard Senior Race, first and second in each heat to qualify.—First trial heat won by W. O'Donoghue, Erasmus Hall School; F. Herreshoff, Brooklyn Latin School, second. Time—0:48 1-5. Second trial heat won by O. Minton, Polytechnic Preparatory School; C. T. Westin, Erasmus Hall School, second. Time—0:47¾. Third trial heat won by P. J. Kearney, Erasmus Hall School; T. B. Welles, Erasmus Hall School, second. Time—0:47 3-5.

Half-Mile Senior Race, first and second in each heat to qualify.—First trial heat won by C. T. Westin, Erasmus Hall School; T. B. Welles, Erasmus Hall School, second. Time—1:43. Second trial heat won by P. J. Kearney, Erasmus Hall School; W. O'Donoghue, Erasmus Hall School, second. Time—1:35 2-5.

MAY SAIL IN LAWSON'S NAME.

N. Y. Y. C. Member Says Independence Will Not Race as His Yacht.

BOSTON, March 7.—Charles H. W. Foster of Thomas W. Lawson's so-called Advisory Committee returned from Washington and New York to-day. When asked regarding the statement from Mr. Lawson that the Independence would be sailed under Mr. Lawson's name, Mr. Foster said that the boat would not be turned over to him as a member of the New York Yacht Club. He also said that the latest information regarding Capt. Nate Watson's possible berth on the boat was not encouraging.

The transom, or sternboard, of the Independence was put in place to-day and bolted. It is of nickel steel, with a flange, which engages the outside plating. The first of the outside strakes of plates was started. Designer Crowninshield visited the yacht to-day and said he was much pleased with what has been done.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. Schedule.

The Summer schedule of racing for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has just been completed by the club, and is announced as follows:

May 30., (Decoration Day.—Races for raceabouts; Sewanhaka knockabouts, and club catboats. Open to club members only.

June 15.—First series race for the Centre Island Cup. Open to Sewanhaka knockabouts owned by club members.

June 22.—Second series race for the Centre Island Cup.

June 27.—First of three days' open races. Classes to be announced later.

June 28.—Second of three days' open races. Classes to be announced later.

June 29.—Third of three days' open races. Annual race for all classes. The Leland Corinthian Challenge Cup will be sailed for by raceabouts owned by club members.

July 4.—Special club races. Classes to be announced later.

July 6.—Third series race for the Centre Island Cup.

July 13.—Roosevelt Memorial Cups. Open to all yachts owned by club members in the 30-foot class and under, sailing with arbitrary handicaps to be fixed by the Race Committee.

July 20.—Fourth series race for the Centre Island Cup.

July 27.—Fifth series race for the Centre Island Cup.

Aug. 3.—Robert Center Memorial Prizes. Open to raceabouts and Sewanhaka knockabouts owned by club members.

Aug. 10.—Sixth series race for the Centre Island Cup.

Aug. 17.—Seventh series race for the Centre Island Cup.

Sept. 2. (Labor Day).—Special club races. Classes to be announced later.

Sept. 5.—Open races for special classes to be announced later.

Sept. 6.—Open races, for special classes to be announced later.

Sept. 7.—Annual Fall races, for all classes. Races with Corinthian crews.

Columbia Yacht Club's Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Columbia Yacht Club, held at the Yachtmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street, the following officers and Trustees were elected: Commodore—Walther Lüttgen; Vice Commodore—W. C. Trageser; Rear Commodore—Alfred Carr; Secretary—T. S. Coale; Treasurer—J. A. Weaver; Fleet Surgeon—H. Griswold, M. D.; Measurer—Mansfield M. Doty; Trustees (to serve two years)—George R. Bidwell, W. Dixon Ellis, W. M. K. Olcott, and W. T. Colbron; Nominating Committee—J. F. Hitchcock, Chairman; W. H. Carpenter, and T. S. Coale.

Work on the Bristol Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 7.—The last rivet was driven to-day in the steel plating covering the longitudinal angle frames, and the solid steel rings of the mainmast of the Belmont Cup defender. Furthermore, a lot of steel plates and longitudinal braces has been cut out and laid along the floor of the north boat shop. The plates have been cut and turned for both large and small spars. Several workmen to-day were finishing up the fastenings on the water way plates and smoothing the upper angle bar that forms the rail of the boat.

Hank Haff, Skipper of Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Capt. Hank Haff, it is announced, will be skipper of the Independence. The latest report from Francis Skinner, now in Bermuda, is, that Capt. Nate Watson will not be released. Thus Haff will be left to sail the boat himself, with Mates Haff and Wilson to assist. With Capt. Watson remaining with Mr. Skinner, there will be no advisory Captaincy. Capt. Watson has been instructed by Mr. Skinner to have the Constellation at Bermuda April 1, when the former will sail for this country.

Yachting Notes.

The steam yacht Lady Beatrice, according to a late number of The Field, has been sold by Lord Rendel to an American yachtsman. She has been docked by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Port Glasgow, and will be thoroughly overhauled.

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The Ailsa yawl has been drydocked by Fay & Co., and is now fitting out for her voyage across the Atlantic.

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The Field, in its issue of Feb. 23, says that if the cutter Iverna, J. Jameson, owner, is not put into commission this season her former mate, C. Biffin, will ship as second mate in Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock II.

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The Gosport correspondent of The Field says that the schooner yacht building for F. M. Singer, New York Yacht Club, is partly in frame.

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The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club has issued invitations for a beefsteak dinner, to be given at the clubhouse at Holland Station on Sunday, March 17.

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The thirtieth annual ball of the Williamsburg Yacht Club will be held at Liederkrans Hall, Meserole Street and Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 16.

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The Interlake Yacht Racing Association has been strengthened by the admission of the Canandaigua Yacht Club. As the association's races will take place on Cayuga Lake it will be necessary for the Canandaigua yachtsmen to transport their boats by rail.

The Seneca Lake Yacht Club is on the point of affiliating itself with this association. Geneva yachts may be taken to Cayuga Lake via the Erie Canal and the Seneca River.

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C. F. Hubner, proprietor of the Port Washington Hotel at Port Washington, L. I., has bought a new thirty-five-foot naphtha launch, Eveline. It is expected that the Eveline, fitted with the latest improved naphtha engines, will attain a speed of fourteen knots.

Relay Race for Barnard Girls.

The young women students of Barnard College are considering a proposition for a relay race with the young women of Syracuse University. The Barnard basket ball team will play the girls from Syracuse on March 16, and some of the bolder spirits, desirous of emulating Vilden's successes on the running track, have suggested that the race be held in connection with the game. The plan has met with very strong opposition from the conservative undergraduates.

CRESCENTS WON AFTER A TIE.

Former Hockey Champions Beat St. Nicholas in Close Game.

In a fast and well-contested hockey game played last night between the St. Nicholas Skating Club team and the Crescent Athletic Club seven of Brooklyn in the Brooklyn rink the Crescent team won. In the first period the visitors scored one goal, and in the second the home team tied the score. In the second period there was a tendency to rough play, but Charles McKenzie, the old Princeton 'Varsity baseball player, stopped it by putting out of the game Kennedy of the Crescents for cross-cutting with his hockey stick Barron of the St. Nicholas team. The teams agreed to play off, and, after three minutes and thirty seconds of fast play, Kennedy tallied the winning goal, unassisted. Time—3:30. This gave the last league championship game of the season to the Crescents. The teams lined up as follows:

Crescent A. C., 2.	Positions.	St. Nich's A. C., 1.
Hallock	Goal	Hayward, (Capt.)
McKenzie	Point	Ayres
Drakeley	Cover point	Campbell
Kennedy	Forward	Barron
Wall, Capt.	Forward	Callender
Shiebler	Forward	Wylie
Dobby	Forward	K. Gordon

Referee—Charles McKenzie, Skating Club of Brooklyn. Goal Umpires—Harry Niven of Heffley School Athletic Association, and G. W. Liffton, Skating Club of Brooklyn. Timekeeper—Joseph Allen Smith, Clermont Hockey Club. Goal—Gordon, 1; Dobby, 1; Kennedy, 1. Final score—Crescent Athletic Club, 2 goals; St. Nicholas Skating Club, 1 goal. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

SOLDIERS DEFEATED COLUMBIA.

College Basket Ball Team Was Beaten by Schenectady Five.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 7.—Eight hundred people watched the Columbia 'Varsity basket-ball team yield to the five of the Washington Continental Athletic Association Thirty-seventh Separate Company, in the armory here to-night. The soldiers scored 16 points to their opponents' 8. The game abounded in exciting plays. The line-up:

Wash'n Cont'ls, 16.	Position.	Columbia, 8.
S. Tilden	Forward	Allen Kayser
G. Tilden	Forward	Marston
Lennon	Centre	O'Connell
Williams	Guard	Townsend
Christian	Guard	Von Sholly

Goals scored—By Marston, Von Sholly, Townsend, Kayser, G. Tilton, (2,) S. Tilden, (2,) and Christian. Goals from foul—G. Tilden, 4. Referee—J. Scott Button, Washington Continental. Umpire—R. C. Megrue, Columbia. Time of game—20-minute halves.

Turf and Field Club's Election.

The annual meeting of the Turf and Field Club, the organization which leases the Morris Park racetrack and which is allied with the Westchester Racing Association in the conduct of the racing on that course, was held yesterday afternoon at the club's city rooms, 173 Fifth Avenue. Perry Belmont presided. In addition to the transaction of routine business in connection with the management of the association a Board of Governors for the year 1901 was elected, with the following as members: Francis R. Appleton, J. J. Astor, James H. Beekman, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, Royal Phelps Carroll, A. J. Cassatt, William Astor Chanler, John E. Cowdin, J. G. Follansbee, Amos T. French, G. F. Haven, Center Hitchcock, F. D. Hitchcock, A. Iselin, jr., C. Oliver Iselin, Bronson Ives, E. C. La Montagne, Ogden Mills, Edwin D. Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. C. Potter, S. Howland Robbins, W. H. Sands, F. K. Sturgis, Nathaniel Thayer, William C. Whitney, Robert Dudley Winthrop, and R. T. Wilson, jr.

Speedway for Long Island Drivers.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 7.—The light harness horsemen of this part of Long Island have secured the right to use as a speedway Hill Side Avenue, from Madison Avenue, Jamaica, to Hollis line, eastward, a level stretch of country that will make an ideal course. Permission was granted to-day by the Board of Public Improvement for the speeding of horses over the route, and the horsemen to-night are jubilant at their success in gaining their point, which was opposed for a long time by property owners.

Sale of Lexington Track Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 7.—W. C. Lyne, one of the lessees of the Kentucky Association race track, to-day denied the report that the filing of a mortgage for $20,000 on the track by Charles Green of St. Louis to G. M. and H. L. Asher meant a virtual deed of the property. He says that as a representative of a syndicate he made a bona fide offer of $30,000 for the track and had received in reply a letter saying that it was useless to offer less than $40,000 for the track.

Bacon Brothers, Paris, have purchased of A. W. Skinner of this place, at private sale, the horse Teuton, by Tenbroeck-Miss Austine.

Lease of King's Horses Announced.

LONDON, March 7.—The Racing Calendar to-day announces that King Edward has leased Diamond Jubilee, (the winner of last year's Derby, Two Thousand Guiness, Newmarket Stakes, Eclipse Stakes, and St. Leger Stakes,) and twelve other horses, to the Duke of Devonshire.

$50,000 Race for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The Delmar Jockey Club yesterday announced that it will give a $50,000 stake in the World's Fair year. It will be a handicap, entries to which will close this Fall, while the race will be run in 1903. Thus it will have the features of a futurity and the attraction of having weights arbitrarily assigned. If arrangements can be made the weights will be assigned jointly by the club handicapper and the Eastern Jockey Club handicaps, and entries will be solicited in England and France.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The Stewards this afternoon continued the suspension of Jockey J. McGinn for his ride on the horse Goodale on Feb. 21. The owners of W. J. Baker, the horse that finished last in the sixth race, were suspended pending an investigation. Weather fine; track fast. Summaries: Mile—McGrathians Prince, 111 pounds, (Dale,) 1; Bert Davis, 113, 2; Hilda, 102, 3. Time—1:43. Six furlongs—Animosity, 107, (Walsh,) 1; Cogswell, 102, 2; Belle of Elgin, 100, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and a sixteenth—Governor Boyd, 102, (O'Brien,) 1; Juneattas, 95, 2; Phidias, 97, 3. Time—1:49¼. Seven furlongs—Sir Florian, 103, (Alaric,) 1; Andes, 97, 2; Hakatuck, 100, 3. Time—1:27½. One mile—Ali's Well, 96, (Cochran,) 1; Jack Adie, 113, 2; Mitt Boykin, 111, 3. Time—1:43. Six and a half furlongs—Goebel, 113, (Miles,) 1; The Burlington Route, 109, 2; Eight Bells, 104, 3. Time—1:21¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Results at Tanforan: Seven furlongs—Gonfallon, 109 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1; Specific, 114, 2; Edinborough, 119, 3. Time—1:01. Mile and an eighth—Wyoming, 108, (O'Connor,) 1; Owensborough, 106, 2; The Phonician, 107, 3. Time—1:56. Six and a half furlongs—Dangerous Maid, 104, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Handicapper, 108, 2; Isaline, 106, 3. Time—1:21. Mile and a Sixteenth—Formero, 101, (Miller,) 1; Florizar, 111, 2; Advance Guard, 102, 3. Time—1:51½. Six furlongs—Artesa, 107, (Thorpe,) 1; Quibo, 107, 2; Kingstelle, 107, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Seven furlongs—Dr. Cave, 110, (Thorpe,) 1; Catastrophe, 106, 2; Fondo, 96, 3. Time—1:28.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Results at Oakland: Mile—Pat Morrissey, 111, (Bullman,) 1; Don Luis, 110, 2; Flora Bird, 113, 3. Time—1:42½. Five and a half furlongs—Jingle Jingle, 101, (Ransch,) 1; Pilot, 99, 2; St. Rica, 97, 3. Time—1:09. Three and a half furlongs, two-year-olds—Water Scratch, 109, (Monroe,) 1; Flora Pomona, 109, 2; Monastic, 100, 3. Time—0:41⅘. One mile and seventy yards—El Mido, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Spike, 99, 2; Dards, 104, 3. Time—1:46¾. Seven furlongs—Like Strass, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Dr. Marks, 108, 2; Young Morello, 108, 3. Time—1:29. Seven furlongs—St. Wood, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Dollie Wiethoff, 104, 2; Loving Cup, 112, 3. Time—1:14.

K. A. C. Water Polo Team Won Again.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club water polo team scored another easy victory in the championship series at the Sportsmen's Show to-day at the Coliseum, when it disposed of the Milwaukee Athletic Club team by four goals to nothing. The New Yorkers won each goal in less than half a minute's play, it seems now as if the championship will go either to the Knickerbockers or the Brookline Swimming Club of Brookline, Mass., which are tied for first place, each having won all contests.

Three More Players for Brooklyn.

Charles H. Ebbits, manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, yesterday announced that three more players had been engaged to play with the Brooklyn team through the season of 1901. The men, all of whom signed contracts yesterday, are Pitcher Donavan, Catcher Steelman, and Shortstop Dahlen. The Brooklyn nine now has almost completed its organization for the coming season, and judging from the records of the individual players, Brooklyn will play a team that will compare favorably with that of last year, when Brooklyn won the pennant.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Bowlers Win Two Games from North End Club Team.

In the Athletic League bowling tournament on the New York Athletic Club alleys last night the home team was able to win but two of their three games with the North End Club team of Elizabeth, N. J. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C.				NORTH END CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ebers	193	193	216	Heitzman	224	165	126
Booth	157	182	194	Thorn	172	185	171
Kling'h'fer	192	192	177	Reese	165	202	203
Arnold	165	215	216	Cady	200	172	117
Clute	214	190	167	Thompson	166	203	181
Total	921	972	970	Total	927	927	798

The West Side Republican Club team won two of the three closely contested games with the Harlem Wheelmen in the New York Inter-Club Bowling League series on the West Side Republican Club alleys last night. The scores:

WEST SIDE R. CLUB.				HARLEM		WH'LMEN.	
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Brown	155	170	180	Shaw	155	158	161
Olt	153	168	140	Haigh	181	142	161
Wilson	155	169	136	Dumahaut	172	158	133
Stanton	148	191	182	Dykeman	184	200	172
Belderhase	162	196	167	Duff	161	210	167
Total	794	893	805	Total	853	868	794

In the Fire Insurance Bowling League tournament, on Reid's alleys last night, the German-American and Underwriters' teams each won two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Olmstead, 143; Johnson, 147; Rohe, 109; Porter, 185; Ohl, 151. Total, 735.

New York Fire Underwriters' Agency—Keeler, 200; Clark, 159; Enderly, 140; Rasmussen, 135; Block, 161. Total, 775.

SECOND GAME.—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency—Keeler, 177; Clark, 157; Enderly, 130; Rasmussen, 182; Block, 171. Total, 817.

Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 179; Herthold, 133; Brenninger, 181; Connor, 128; Ludlam, 161. Total, 782.

THIRD GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 171; Herthold, 148; Brenninger, 100; Connor, 120; Ludlam, 145. Total, 684.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Olmstead, 122; Johnson, 142; Rohe, 97; Porter, 182; Ohl, 188. Total, 731.

FOURTH GAME.—German-American—Ormsbee, 115; Wittpen, 177; Schopp, 115; Vandervoort, 125; Elston, 158. Total, 690.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Forfeited.

FIFTH GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 144; Wildey, 139; Constant, 117; Gardner, 121; Walker, 165. Total, 686.

German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormsbee, 191; Wittpen, 217; Schopp, 138; Vandervoort, 143; Elston, 157. Total, 886.

SIXTH GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 155; Wildey, 145; Constant, 162; Gardner, 106; Walker, 210. Total, 778.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Forfeited.

The Friendship Boat Club won two games and the First Bohemian Boat Club won one in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 176; Brown, 169; Brodbeck, 139; Ebling, 202; Church, 178. Total, 864.

First Bohemian Boat Club—Forst, 135; W. Vilin, 171; Turck, 125; Horner, 161; F. Vilin, 122. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.—First Bohemian Boat Club—Forst, 208; W. Vilin, 178; Turck, 134; Horner, 173; F. Vilin, 136. Total, 824.

Atalanta Boat Club—Belzer, 123; Mercadante, 118; Heath, 201; Nissen, 121; Seggie, 150. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.—Atalanta Boat Club—Belzer, 155; Mercadante, 94; Heath, 136; Nissen, 142; Seggie, 160. Total, 687.

Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 153; Brown, 143; Brodbeck, 166; Ebling, 110; Church, 209. Total, 787.

Citizens' Council won two games and Defendam Council won one game in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament, on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Defendam Council—Heinrich, 173; B. Franck, 108; Rensselaer, 106, Haynor, 126; Warner, 124. Total, 640.

Citizens' Council—Spreen, 168; Tonjes, 123; Rogge, 145; Helmers, 139; Schwiebert, 170. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.—Benevolent Council—Strauss, 151; Roth, 158; Kelly, 86; Simon, 116; Rosenthal, 140. Total, 651.

Defendam Council—Heinrich, 157; Francke, 145; Rensselaer, 196; Haynor, 94; Warner, 196. Total, 688.

THIRD GAME.—Citizens' Council—Spreen, 153; Tonjes, 150; Rogge, 157; Helmers, 156; Schwiebert, 181. Total, 797.

Benevolent Council—Strauss, 185; Roth, 128; Kelly, 139; Simon, 189; Rosenthal, 146. Total, 777.

In the opening games of the Metropolis three-men team tournament on Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night Meyer of the Putnam team rolled 286, which is the highest score made on those alleys this season. The Hercules team won two games, and the Putnams won one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Omega Bowling Club—Weeks, 157; Hind, 147; Hughes, 184. Total, 498.

Putnam Bowling Club—Oliver, 154; Meinkin, 200; Meyer, 266. Total, 620.

SECOND GAME.—Hercules Bowling Club—Gautler, 144; Kernan, 169; Cashau, 179. Total, 494.

Omega Bowling Club—Weeks, 130; Hind, 168; Hughes, 167. Total, 465.

THIRD GAME.—Putnam Bowling Club—Oliver, 167; Meinkin, 177; Meyer, 162. Total, 506.

Hercules Bowling Club—Gautler, 161; Kernan, 192; Cashau, 186. Total, 539.

The Morris Wheelmen won two games, and the Hooker team won one, in the North Side National League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Morris Wheelmen—McDonald, 179; Schwager, 211; O'Neill, 200; Briggs, 158; Thomson, 139. Total, 887.

Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 144; Stellok, 205; Heins, 162; Kruse, 168; ——mp, 192. Total, 871.

SECOND GAME.—Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 170; Stellok, 191; Heins, 176; Kruse, 168; Pump, 234. Total, 989.

Klondyke Bowling Club—W. Sunkenberg, 126; Aschenbach, 167; Schumacher, 136; Wittrock, 137; H. Sunkenberg, 160. Total, 726.

THIRD GAME.—Klondyke Bowling Club—W. Sunkenberg, 137; Aschenbach, 170; Schumacher, 189; Wittrock, 170; H. Sunkenberg, 135. Total, 801.

Morris Wheelmen—McDonald, 169; Schwager, 188; O'Neill, 171; Briggs, 181; Thomson, 210. Total, 919.

The Orient Wheelmen won two games in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Orient Wheelmen—Kramer, 183; Viele, 153; Muller, 151; Smith, 191; Meht, 213. Total, 690.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Dougherty, 152; Dunham, 190; Pierce, 121; Boyce, 164; Shipley, 164. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.—Unknown Wheelmen—Brennan, 136; Pelton, 181; Reaves, 109; E. Merkert, 191; J. Merkert, 132. Total, 749.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Dougherty, 146; Dunham, 121; Pierce, 136; Boyce, 185; Shipley, 167. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.—Unknown Wheelmen—Brennan, 126; Pelton, 142; Reaves, 134; E. Merkert, 119; J. Merkert, 131. Total, 652.

Orient Wheelmen—Kramer, 144; Viele, 178; Muller, 229; Smith, 149; Meht, 169. Total, 869.

The Reinecke bowlers won two games and the Fidelia team won one in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermel, 161; Koster, 138; Hessler, 155; Foege, 210; Amann, 153. Total, 816.

Reinecke Bowling Club—Kruse, 161; Wichern, 188; Mahlan, 168; Wulpern, 189; Meyer, 184; Total, 890.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schoeffel, 121; Missen, 126; Williamson, 155; Linder, 189; Shiman, 166. Total, 789.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermel, 184; Koster, 159; Heister, 163; Foege, 212; Amann, 147. Total, 865.

THIRD GAME.—Reinecke Bowling Club—Kruse, 147; Wichern, 206; Mahlan, 212; Wulpern, 182; Meyer, 207. Total, 954.

Empire Bowling Club—Schoeffel, 175; Missen, 168; Williamson, 197; Linden, 180; Shiman, 208. Total, 928.

The Manufacturers' National Bank team beat the Williamsburg Savings Bank five in the final games of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys last night, and each scored one game forfeited by the People's Bank. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manufacturers' National Bank—McManus, 121; Francis, 136; Weekes, 193; Kelly, 116; Cheshire, 161. Total, 725.

Williamsburg Savings Bank—Conner, 154; Huckl, 126; Corbett, 112; Lersner, 121; Van Tassel, 160. Total, 670.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers' National Bank—McManus, 109; Francis, 138; Weekes, 181; Kelly, 144; Cheshire, 190. Total, 721.

People's Bank—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Williamsburg Bank—Conner, 165; Huckl, 118; Corbett, 131; Lersner, 135; Van Tassel, 154. Total, 713.

People's Bank—Forfeited.

Plans for Columbia Tennis Club.

A meeting of the Columbia University Tennis Club yesterday organized for the coming season and elected the following officers: President—L. E. Mahan; Secretary—S. K. Wilson; Treasurer—W. Polk Director—L. V. Ledoux, A. E. Thurber, H. F. Daniels, and J. Hawkesworth. A schedule is being arranged which will include a double match with Yale, a tournament with Princeton, the regular Spring and Fall university tournaments, and the intercollegiate event.

English Tennis Players to Compete.

BOSTON, March 7.—Secretary Prestrey of the United States Lawn Tennis Association received a letter to-day from Secretary Newburn of the English Lawn Tennis Association, stating that Great Britain would compete for the international tennis championship of 1901. The English players have not been named yet.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Bash Won Two and Gershel One Game Yesterday.

Three more games were played in the amateur handicap billiard tournament at Daly's yesterday, Bash winning the two evening events and Gershel the afternoon match. As Bash before had participated in three games, his string was completed, he having three victories to his credit. Two games will be played to-day. The final, on Monday, will be between Charles Roder and William Gershel. Roder, who plays 150, has not been defeated, while Gershel, the scratch man, with 200 to make, has been beaten but once.

In the first evening game the players were Bash and Bennett, the former conceding the latter 10 points. Fifty-seven innings were required to finish the contest. The score:

Bash, (150)—0 4 0 3 3 5 2 2 2 0 0 12 0 3 1 13 6 0 0 8 6 6 0 6 0 5 2 0 6 1 0 1 14 13 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 5 2 2 3 1 2 1 0 0 0 2 3 1 1. Total, 150; average, 2 36-57; high run, 14.

Bennett, (140)—3 0 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 0 5 0 0 4 1 1 2 8 0 0 3 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 9 3 7 0 0 4 0 7 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 7 0. Total, 88; average, 1 31-57; high run, 9.

William Gershel was in good form yesterday af

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 3780 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. G. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

MEMPHIS LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with provisions of the mortgage dated February 14th, 1901, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that ten (10) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 12, 48, 82, 96, 217, 225, 270, 327, 344, and 370, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5th, 1901.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that Bond No. 84 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, W. H. Gelshenen, Chas. T. Willis, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1901.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1901. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Mississippi River Bridge Company
Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 23, 60, 114, 181, 231, 339, 362, 404, 462, 500, 651, and 655, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1901, said bonds to be redeemed that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

TO HEADS OF CORPORATIONS.—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A TECHNICAL MAN, WITH EXCEPTIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, FOR SUPERINTENDENT, PURCHASING AGENT, OR SECRETARY? THE BEST OF REFERENCES; AGE, 31; MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS; AT PRESENT IN PRIVATE PRACTICE; MODERATE SALARY TO BEGIN. ADDRESS L. H., BOX 200 TIMES OFFICE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CHICLE CO.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

Over $500 a Week Profit.
FROM THIS ZINC MINE
We have just secured option on the famous Markenpax Mine, located right in the outskirts of Joplin. It has been in process of development for over a year, and is the biggest strike in several months. This is the kind of mine Eastern promoters buy and capitalize for $200,000 to $300,000. It won't pay big profits on such capital, but it will pay big dividends on the owner's price of $20,000, to which must be added our commission of $2,000.

$22,000 Will Buy It.
It is clearing over $500 a week now, with only eight men working single shifts, and its output can easily be doubled. Details on application, but no option given unless buyers are on the ground and mean business. Terms of sale: One-third down, balance within 90 days.

THE LYON INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Successor to The Lyon & Leddy Company.
JOPLIN, MO.

Monett, Mo., March 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Bonds of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive, issued March 20th, 1890, for $500.00 each, payable March 20th, 1910, optional after ten years from date, that the said Bonds are hereby called for payment and the holders of the said bonds or any of them are hereby required to present them at the Bank of Monett, Monett, Mo., April 1st, 1901, from which date interest upon said Bonds will cease.
By order of Board of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri.
J. S. FARROW, President.
D. S. BREECE, Secretary.

Dividends.

Office of Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the Company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage,) a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid March 8, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1901.
Reading Company.
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1901.
On March 8, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 7.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, March 5th, 1901.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 7) of ONE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable on April 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1901.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

Eden Musee American Co. (Limited.)
The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared payable on March 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record of March 7th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from March 6th to March 17th, 1901.
FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary.
March 5, 1901.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.
March 6, 1901.
Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, for many years Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is this day admitted as partner in our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris, resident in New York.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO. Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.

PROPERTY OWNERS' PROTEST.

Will Oppose Waverley Place Extension —Mr. Coogan Says Hearing on Second Petition Was Advertised.

Many of the property owners in the vicinity of Broadway and Astor Place will appear before the Board of Public Improvements and oppose the opening of the proposed new street through a block of private property which will cost the city $1,500,000.

The petition for this improvement was first denied by the local Board of Improvements. Written notices were sent to all property owners interested that the petition had been denied. They did not know of the existence of a second petition, and charged that this was rushed through without a chance to protest being given to the property owners. President Coogan when questioned yesterday said:

"The matter came up first before the local board, and was defeated on a tie vote. Notices were sent to the property owners to that effect."

"Were written notices sent to the property owners of all public hearings on the first petition?"

"Yes, they received notice in writing."

"Were written notices sent to the owners on the second petition?"

"No, but the hearing was advertised in The City Record."

"Will you give an explanation as to why notices were sent out for the hearing on the first petition, which was denied, and no notices were sent on the second petition for the same improvement which was rushed through?"

"The notice required by the charter was printed in The City Record about the hearing at which the application for the opening of the new street was passed. That is all I will say."

"The claim has been made that the action was illegal on the ground that you are not legally President of the Borough of Manhattan?"

"I will not discuss that matter, which will have to be settled by the proper court. I claim to be a resident of New York, and also claim that I never lost my residence."

Controller Coler took a hand in the fight against the proposed new street opening yesterday. He said he was opposed to the plan, and that when the matter came up before the Board of Public Improvements he would oppose it.

"I believe," said he, "a great majority of the property owners are opposed to the extension of Waverley Place, and the improvement will be of benefit to but few people. Besides it will be very costly to the city."

Lawyer Charles Strauss, who represents many property owners in the vicinity of the proposed improvement, said yesterday that dozens of owners were opposed to the plan and few could be found in favor of it.

The members of the Local Improvement Board who voted in favor of the plan were President Coogan and Aldermen Culkin, Ryder, and Welling. Alderman Flynn voted against it.

Telephone Company Increases Capital.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Hudson River Telephone Company, which operates in Albany and the cities and villages of the Hudson River and Mohawk Valleys and of Northeastern and Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Rapid Transit Board Appointments.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday and appointed Louis Duncan and Cary T. Hutchinson as electrical experts to assist Chief Engineer Parsons. The two engineers appointed yesterday will have charge of all the electrical work to be done in the tunnels. Heins & La Farge were appointed advising architects to assist Chief Engineer Parsons in designing all the stations needed on the Rapid Transit routes.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 7	880,495
To date this year	57,089,782
Corresponding date last year	22,975,217

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 7	$5,363,600
To date this year	$224,898,850
Corresponding date last year	$103,598,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Int. Steam Pump	⅜
Am. Ice	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Ice, pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	New Jersey Central	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2	Nort. & West. pf.	⅞
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Peoria & East.	⅞
Bkn Rap Tran.	½	Pere Marq.	2¼
Brook. Un. Gas	5	Pullman Company	6½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., R. & I. Pf.	⅝	Rep. Steel	1¼
Chi. & N. West.	1⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	2
Chi. & N. West. pf.	2¾	Rio Gde W. pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. L. South West.	⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Third Avenue	1
Consolidated Gas	3½	West. Un Tel.	⅝
General Electric	½	Wis. Central pf.	½
Int. Power	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1
Anaconda Copper	⅛	Mo. Pacific	1
At., Top. & S. Fe	⅛	Nat. Salt pf.	⅝
At., Top. & S. Fe pf.	⅛	National Tube	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chicago & Alton	½	Philadelphia Co.	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Pressed Steel C. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Southern 1st pf.	½	St. Law. & Ad.	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. Jos. & Gd. Is.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gde.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1⅞
Evans. & Ter. H.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Hocking Val. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Int. Paper	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	½	Wabash	⅞
Iowa Central pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1¼	Chi. & N. W. deb 5s	
Balt. & O. sub. ctfs for deb. 4s	1¼	102	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s, t. r.	3½	Ind. & Gt. Nor 3d	2½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf inc.	1½	Peo. Gas, Chi., con. 6s	4½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1⅝	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3½
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
		W. Un. call. t. r. 5s	1⅞

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. con.	1
Flint. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Money market tendencies caused no apprehension on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The advanced rate of Wednesday was not maintained, the bulk of the day's call business being at a maximum of 2½ per cent. Because of details in financing two or three important consolidation projects, it may be that tomorrow's bank statement will include big figures affecting some of the items exceptionally. But conservative bankers still persist in agreeing that anything like stringency is out of the question for a considerable time to come. And operators who believe in the quality of the stock market take the view that values cannot be readily impaired while easy money continues.

It is plain that many far-reaching corporation combinations are nearing completion—as suggested by President Gould of the Missouri Pacific—and some of them have not been so far even hinted at in Wall Street. Plans formulated by President Cassatt and his associates of the Pennsylvania Railroad are likely to have important place in the developments approaching.

One of the noticeable features of the present market is the fact that whenever the market becomes active almost invariably rising prices follow, whereas, when dullness shows, prices do not sag off, as heretofore has been the case, but hold relatively steady. This bankers declare to be due to the fact that there are few stocks pressing for sale, and that because of recent syndicate and banking buying the floating supply of securities has been materially diminished.

One of the features of the market was Tennessee Coal and Iron, which after an early decline advanced sharply nearly 7 points from the low figure. On the advance there was some forced short covering, stop orders being reached. The main strength of the security, however, came from buying by strong financial interests, and it is declared that the condition of the property is much more favorable than some of the recent unauthenticated newspaper reports would indicate.

Republic Iron and Steel and Colorado Fuel were also strong, this strength being accompanied by reports that it was the intention eventually to include these properties and Tennessee Coal in the Steel Trust. This is altogether lacking in official confirmation and generally is not credited.

Of the local railway shares Manhattan was easily the feature, at one time selling up to 120 and closing strong in the face of a market showing heaviness in not a few other features. One explanation offered for the strength was that the Ford franchise tax law, if not declared unconstitutional, will certainly be modified. This—so far as Manhattan was concerned—received less attention than a revival of the report that leading interests in the Manhattan property have received renewed advances from certain interests seeking to obtain control of the elevated system.

In Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Burlington, Union Pacific, and the Atchisons there was considerable liquidation, not a little of it being credited to Mr. Keene. In addition there was selling by Western interests.

In some way the impression prevailed yesterday that the new United States Steel corporation stocks had been admitted to the unlisted department. As a matter of fact this is altogether wrong, only the certificates of deposits of the stocks of the companies to enter the trust being admitted. Yesterday, therefore, both these certificates and the old stocks themselves were traded in.

To-day is the day set for the meeting of the Directors of Southern Railway, when action will be taken on the preferred stock dividend. If the stock is not put on a 4 per cent. basis there will be much disappointment in the Street, which has been given to understand from semi-official sources that an increase is assured.

In Amalgamated Copper there was much activity, nearly 40,000 shares being traded in, the net change for the day being a fractional decline. There were reports in the afternoon that Senator Clark had resumed a favorable attitude to the Rockefeller-Rogers interests.

It is stated that the new Frankfort Municipal bond, issued in the recent 15,000,000 marks loan, is to be listed on the Stock Exchange. Speyer & Co., it is announced, have already placed nearly the entire issue in this country.

In explanation of the advance in Pullman Palace Car, it was said that the buying represented nothing more than investment demand and that there were no pending developments in the affairs of the company.

E. F. Raynor of the former firm of E. F. Raynor & Co., which failed in June, 1900, has been reinstated to membership on the Stock Exchange, having satisfactorily settled all claims against him. He was warmly welcomed by his old associates.

The 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the International Silver Company, to the amount of $5,107,500, has been admitted to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Figures put out in Wall Street showed the official estimate of the production of anthracite coal for February as 4,100,000 tons, as compared with the same month last year.

One thousand dollars was paid for the right to call 1,000 shares of Consolidated Gas at 220 within the next thirty days.

London's operations in this market during the day probably ran up to 75,000 shares, with the sales exceeding the purchases by about 30,000 shares. The buying was principally of the Reading, Erie, and St. Paul, while the selling was largely of Baltimore and Ohio, the Pacifics, and the Atchisons.

AGAIN AFTER ST. PAUL.

Wall Street was more or less surprised when yesterday it was stated on what was considered reliable authority that the St. Paul "deal" is on again, though not to the extravagant extent that was popularly believed some time ago. It is declared, however, that James J. Hill, on behalf of Great Northern and Northern Pacific interests, and acting with the co-operation of J. P. Morgan, has made fresh advances to the St. Paul officials, and is now prepared to concede all that these officials demanded some weeks ago, when negotiations were under way. This, it is said, assured to St. Paul a 7 per cent. dividend guarantee for five years and 8 per cent. thereafter—figures that at the time Mr. Hill considered too high.

The change of front on the part of Mr. Hill is due to the projected extension of the St. Paul Railroad from Evarts, N. D., to Helena, Mon., 700 miles in length, and for a greater part of the distance paralleling Northern Pacific. It is even said that the cattle breeders in that district, objecting to the service given them by Northern Pacific, have guaranteed all their business to St. Paul. And hence the renewal of the negotiations.

Recent talk that Burlington was to replace St. Paul in the deal is in some parts of the financial district now referred to merely as a "bluff" in an endeavor to bring the St. Paul management to terms. If so, it is pointed out, it did not work.

The right to subscribe to the new St. Paul stock at par expires March 11. Action on the dividend will be taken March 14. Under the changed conditions a higher rate than 6 per cent. may be established.

EXTRA GAS DIVIDEND.

One of the reports in Wall Street in the late afternoon yesterday was to the effect that an extra dividend of 10 per cent. is to be declared on Consolidated Gas stock, in order to compensate stockholders for the reduction in the dividend rate to 4 per cent. while the gas war was on. It is said that such a step is made possible by the profits accruing to the company from the acquisition of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. Directors of the company will not discuss the matter.

The strength of the stock, which yesterday sold up above 207, is in the Street regarded as sufficient proof that a "melon cutting" of some sort is in contemplation. The talk persists that Brooklyn Union Gas is to be taken over by the Consolidated Company.

MONEY OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

Pessimists in Wall Street, who on Wednesday made much of the fact that call money took a sudden spurt to 3 per cent., and that some leading banks called a number of loans, were rather discomfited yesterday when it developed that these banks were in the market as liberal lenders at from 2¼ to 2½ per cent. It was explained that the calling of loans on Wednesday was due to some special causes without effect on the general money market situation.

Bankers say that there is no fear whatever of any appreciable hardening of rates.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that incorporation papers for the American Can Company are now being prepared and will be filed at Trenton in a few days.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but reduction in that of the Bank of Bombay from 9 to 8 per cent.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that the Welsbach Light Company for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1900, shows a net surplus over interest charges and sinking fund amounting to $223,000, or over 6 per cent. on the $3,500,000 stock.

Admission to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of International Silver Company's preferred stock and the trust certificates of deposit for the securities of the various companies included in the United States Steel Corporation.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for February showing an increase of £2,089,600 in imports and a decrease of £2,182,400 in exports.

Meeting of representatives of Southern roads to be held in Chicago March 19, to hear protests against the Southern freight classification schedule.

Production of anthracite coal for February officially estimated at 4,100,000 tons, an increase of about 900,000 tons as compared with February last year.

According to Southern dispatches, an enormous freight tonnage is being delivered to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the manufacturing district of Birmingham and vicinity, and that it is now simply impossible to get sufficient cars to handle the traffic.

Enormous dealings in bonds in the first hour of business yesterday, the transactions aggregating close to $2,500,000.

St. Paul Road again in first place in the amount of grain brought into Chicago by Western roads, showing that last week's falling off was only temporary.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3¼ per cent. for four months, and 3¼@3½ per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements. 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4¼@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $283,408,842; balances, $11,841,716; Subtreasury debit balance, $302,569.

Money on call in London 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: $4.83½@4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand, $4.87⅝@4.87¾ cables, $4.86¼@4.86½ commercial bills, $4.83⅝@4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.18⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—12½c discount; New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 7.—Money grew firmer to-day. The revenue collections continue to denude the market and short loans are scarce, in spite of considerable borrowings from the Bank of England. Discounts were firm. In view of the dearness of money bill holders are disposed to retain them, regarding the present recovery as temporary, pending the imminence of heavy disbursements upon the part of the Government.

Business on the Stock Exchange did not improve, being dominated by the uncertainty as to money and the absence of South African news. Consols were dull, in expectation of forthcoming Government, County Council, and other issues.

Americans opened firm, though their advance was less pronounced. There were several fractional reactions, but prices closed good. Union Pacific was the feature.

Kafirs were quiet and firm.

Consols for money, 96 11-16; consols for the account, 96 15-16; Atchison, 59½; Canadian, 94; St. Paul, 158½; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville, 96⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 88; New York Central, 148¾; Erie, 20; Pennsylvania, 78½; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 67⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand Mines, 42.

Bar silver, dull at 28½d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Spanish Fours, 72.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 35.50; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.40.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, except Spanish 4s, which reacted on the completion of the formation of the Sagasta Cabinet. Later, prices all around were heavy, on profit taking. After a considerable advance during the last few days, Rio Tintos declined, in sympathy with American Copper. Toward the close Parquet stocks had a harder tendency. Kafirs were easier.

Three per cents. rentes, 102f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.92½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 106,775,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 79,900,000f, gold in hand decreased 4,175,000f, bills discounted decreased 220,775,000f, silver in hand increased 575,000f.

BERLIN, March 7.—International securities were quiet on the Boerse to-day and Spanish 4s were easier, in response to Paris advices. Americans were firmer. Locals opened weak, but hardened. The attack on Emperor William had almost no effect on prices, as his Majesty's speedy recovery is expected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Rate of discount for both short and three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £397,000, circulation increased £59,000, bullion increased £455,844, other securities decreased £2,692,000, other deposits decreased £1,689,000, public deposits decreased £633,000, notes reserve increased £487,000; Government securities increased £192,000.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 48.74 per cent. Last week it was 45.94 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Call money ranges from 2½@4 per cent., with the prevailing figures 3 per cent. Time money rules from 3½@4½ per cent. for six to four months, according to names and collateral. This is a report of a year loan on the "very creamiest" collateral at 3½ per cent. and brokerage. The market for commercial paper is quiet, with quotations ranging from 3½@4½ per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. and was in a trifle better demand. New York funds sold at 10 and 12½ cents discount for cash. Clearing House exchanges, $23,716,431; balances, $1,637,069.

Selling orders produced a weakness in the copper shares, and the stock market closed weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,919	Atch. & Topeka	58⅛	57⅛	57⅜
3,961	Atch. & Topeka pf.	92½	91⅛	91⅝
21	Boston & Albany	256	255½	256
185	Boston Elevated	180	171½	176
2	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
4	Boston & Maine	195	194½	195
9	Boston & Providence	300½	300½	300½
50	Central Mass	20½	20½	20½
1,282	Chicago, B. & Quincy	149⅝	148¼	149
120	Chicago Junction	151½	150	151½
22	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
5	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	95	95	95
15	K. C., Mem. & B.	46½	46⅜	46⅞
235	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	206	210
1	Old Colony	208	208	208
763	Pere Marquette	59⅜	54	59
300	Pere Marquette pf.	76	76	76
115	Rutland pf.	101	100¼	100½
734	Union Pacific	93¼	90	92½
4,084	Union Pacific Rights	87⅛	81¼	81½
274	Union Pacific pf.	86¼	85	85⅝
92	West End	97	96	97

TELEPHONES.

128	Am. Tel. & Tel.	162	160½	161
180	Erie, (trust ctfs)	52½	52	52½

ELECTRICS.

112	Boston	225	222	225
1	General Electric	221¾	221¾	221¾
7	General Electric pf.	193	193	193
3,172	Mass.	28⅜	28	28⅛
1,482	Mass pf	82½	81¼	82½
150	Westinghouse	59	59	59
110	Westinghouse pf	71	71	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

186	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	29	29	29
150	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	83½	90¼	83¼
10	Am. Car & Foundry	23	23	23
196	Am. Pneu. Service	10½	9¾	10
90	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	33	33	33
2,763	Am. Sugar	142¼	140⅞	141⅝
365	Am. Sugar pf.	125	121	123
81	Am. Woolen	17	15½	16
50	Am. Woolen pf.	73⅞	73	73⅞
520	Dom. Iron & Steel	31	30½	31
13	Federal Steel	44	43	44
251	Federal Steel pf.	89½	88½	88⅞
233	Nat. Tube	54	52½	53
136	Nat. Tube pf.	103	102	102½
22	N. E. Col. Yarn pf.	92	92	92
225	N. E. Gas & Coke	12¼	12¼	12¼
373	Pullman	207½	206½	207
54	Reece Buttonhole	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Torrington, (Class A)	27½	27½	27½
100	United Fruit	128	128	128
86	United Shoe Machine	32½	32	32½
343	United Shoe Machine pf.	24¼	24	24
100	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12½
100	U. S. Rubber	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,115	U. S. Rubber pf.	58½	57½	57½

MINING.

75	Adventure	13	13	13
250	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
18,928	Amalgamated	101½	99⅝	100
120	Am. Zinc	9	8	9
25	Anaconda	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
275	Arcadian	21½	21	21
310	Arnold	5¼	5	5
295	Atlantic	34	33⅜	33⅜
340	Baltic	40½	39½	40
328	Bingham	22	21¼	21½
1,914	Bonanza	1½	1⅛	1⅛
682	Boston & Montana	364	353	357
5	Boston Quicksilver	7½	7½	7½
660	British Columbia	21½	21	21½
1,793	Butte & Boston	99½	97	98¼
22	Cal. & Hecla	855	850	855
735	Centennial	26½	25½	25½
55	Centennial Eureka	28	27½	27½
55	Central Oil	12	12	12
470	Cochiti	9⅜	9	9
60	Copper Range	48	48	48
200	Daly-West	33½	33	33
1,180	Dom. Coal	38½	37⅜	38
1,185	Elm River	6½	6	6
1,150	Franklin	23½	22⅜	22⅜
850	Gold Dredging	1	1	1
780	Isle Royale	43⅜	42½	43
140	Mass.	14½	13½	13½
10	Mayflower	3½	3¾	3½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 7, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	100¼	37,285	Amalgamated Copper.	100	101	99½	100¼	—¾
28	30	100	Am. Agri. Chemical..	30	30	30	30	.....
22¼	22¾	1,750	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	—½
74¾	75	2,265	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	74	74½	73¾	74½	+½
26	26¼	1,625	American Cotton Oil.	27	27¼	26	26¼	—½
38¼	38½	9,600	American Ice Co.....	36¼	38¾	36¼	38½	+1½
65¾	66½	800	Am. Ice Co. pf.....	67½	68½	67½	68½	+½
8	9	2,936	Am. Linseed Co.....	9¼	9¼	8¾	9	—¼
37¾	38	1,410	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	37¾	38	37¾	38	.....
25½	26	200	Am. Malting Co. pf..	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
54¼	54¾	9,223	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53½	55	53½	54¾	+¾
93¾	94	2,280	Am. S. & R. Co. pf..	93¾	93¾	92¾	93½	+¾
....	36¾	200	Am. Sheet Steel cfts..	36½	36½	36½	36½	.....
36¼	36¾	4,360	Am. Steel Hoop Co...	36½	36¾	36	36	—¼
81½	82	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	—¼
38¾	39¼	4,000	Am. Steel & Wire....	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	—¼
96¼	96¾	4,800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96¼	96¾	95¾	96¾	—¼
141¾	141¾	47,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	141	142¾	140¾	141¾	+½
123	124	410	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	122¾	124	122¾	124	+2
....	....	600	American Woolen.....	16	16	16	16	—¼
62	62¼	1,130	American Tin Plate..	62	62¾	62	62	.....
101¾	102	430	Am. Tin Plate pf....	102	102	101¾	101¾	—¼
120¾	120¾	17,300	American Tobacco ..	121	121	119½	120¼	—¾
146	147	100	Am. Tobacco pf.....	146	146	146	146	.....
47	47¼	4,600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47¼	48	46¼	47	—¾
58	59¼	300	Ann Arbor pf.....	58	59	58	59	+2
57¾	57¾	23,180	At., T. & S. F.....	58	58	56¾	57¾	—½
91½	91¾	47,225	At., T. & S. F. pf....	92¼	92½	91½	91½	—½
98	93½	5,005	Baltimore & Ohio....	94½	94½	93	93½	—1½
92¼	92¾	3,950	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	93¼	93½	92¼	92¾	—½
76	76⅝	10,340	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75¼	76¾	75¼	76	+¼
204	206	585	Brooklyn Union Gas.	199	205	199	205	+5
57½	57¾	400	Canada Southern.....	57½	57¾	57½	57¾	—½
44¾	44¾	39,250	Chesapeake & Ohio....	43¾	45¼	43¾	44¾	—1½
38¾	39	1,000	Chicago & Alton	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	—¼
74¾	75¼	3,900	Chicago & Alton pf...	75	75¼	74¾	75	.....
147¾	148¼	38,778	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	140½	149¾	148	148	—1½
106½	107¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill.....	107	107	107	107	+¾
19¾	19⅝	840	Chicago Great West..	19¼	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	.....
47¾	48	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	—¼
93	93¼	600	Chi. Gr. West. deb..	93	93½	93	93	+⅛
32¼	32⅝	1,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	32⅜	33	32¼	32½	.....
71¼	71½	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	71¼	71¾	71	71¼	—¼
153	153½	25,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	153¼	154⅜	153	153	.....
104	105	874	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	104½	104½	104	104½	+1½
173	173⅜	1,100	Chicago & Northw....	172½	174	172½	174	+1½
....	....	100	Chi. & Northw. pf...	208¾	208¾	208¾	208¾	+2¾
124¾	125½	9,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	123¾	125¾	124¾	124¾	—¼
13¾	14	100	Chi. Term. Trans.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	—¼
37½	38	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35½	36	35½	36	+½
45¾	46	2,450	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44	46½	43½	46	+1½
9¼	9⅝	950	Colorado Southern	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
44	44½	900	Col. Southern 1st pf..	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	—¼
18½	19	200	Col. Southern 2d pf...	19	19	19	19	+¼
15½	16	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	16	16	16	16	+½
207¾	207¾	22,814	Consolidated Gas	202	208	201½	207½	+3½
46¼	46½	10,010	Con. Tobacco Co.....	44½	46½	45¾	46½	—⅛
100½	101	50	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	101	101	101	101	.....
165½	166	1,610	Delaware & Hudson..	166⅝	166⅝	166	166	.....
193¾	193	100	Del., Lack. & West..	194	194	194	194	—⅛
38	39¼	1,000	Denver & R. G.....	39½	39¾	39	39	—¼
88¼	88⅝	900	Denver & R. G. pf...	88¼	88⅝	88	88¼	—¼
23⅝	24	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	—⅛
....	....	200	Detroit City Gas.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
27¾	28¼	6,850	Erie	28¼	28¾	27¾	28	—⅛
63	63¼	8,014	Erie 1st pf.....	66¾	66¾	65	65	—1
42¾	42¾	1,800	Erie 2d pf	43½	43½	42¾	42¾	—½
50¾	51½	100	Evans. & T. H	51½	51½	51½	51½	—½
44	44¼	2,600	Federal Steel	44	44¾	43¾	44½	+½
89	89¼	10,010	Federal Steel pf....	89	89¼	88¾	89¼	+¼
....	....	31	Ft. Worth & D. C....	20	20	20	20	.....
....	....	200	Gas & El. Bergen Co.	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	—½
214½	215	2,160	General Electric	214	216	214	214½	+½
46	46	500	Glucose Sugar Ref...	47	47	47	47	—½
93½	94	65	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	93	93	93¾	93¾	.....
197½	198½	900	Great Northern pf. pf.	198¾	198¾	198½	198½	.....
50	50½	2,400	Hocking Valley	50	50½	50	50	—⅛
75	75¼	1,250	Hocking Valley pf....	75½	75½	75	75	—⅛
130¾	131	900	Illinois Central	131	131¼	131	131	.....
22½	23½	1,200	International Paper...	23	23	22½	22½	—¼
74½	75	1,000	Internat. Paper pf....	75	75	74½	74½	.....
72¾	73¾	1,100	Internat. Power Co....	72	72¾	71¾	72¼	+¼
27	27¼	300	Iowa Central pf.....	27½	27¾	27	27	—¼
53	53½	250	Iowa Central pf.....	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	—¼
29	29¼	1,600	Int. Steam Pump.....	28½	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¾
40⅜	40⅝	700	Kansas City South. pf.	40¾	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	—⅛
81½	82	10	Laclede Gas	83	83	83	83	.....
74	77	100	Long Island	76	76	76	76	—1
93¾	93½	16,900	Louisville & Nashville	94½	94½	93¼	93¾	—¾
119¼	119⅝	38,023	Manhattan Elevated..	118¾	120	118¾	119¾	+1¾
163¾	163½	5,100	Met. Street Railway..	162¾	164¾	162¾	163¾	+¾
32	33	100	Met. W. S. El. Chi..	32	33	33	33	—¼
17½	17¾	2,400	Mexican Central	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	—¾
6¼	6¼	2,045	Mexican National ctfs.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	—⅛
76½	77	500	Minn. & St. Louis....	77¼	77¼	77	77	—1
108½	110	100	Minn. & St. L. pf....	109½	109½	109½	109½	.....
17¾	19⅜	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M...	19	19	19	19	+1
20¾	21	3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	21	21¼	20⅜	20⅞	+½
54¾	55	16,260	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	54¼	56	54	54⅝	+⅝
89¾	89⅝	3,720	Missouri Pacific	90¾	90¾	89¼	89½	—1
30	100	M. & O. P. M. ctfs.	81	81	81	81	.....	
39¼	39⅝	825	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	39½	40	39⅜	39⅝	—⅛
15⅝	16	400	National Lead Co.....	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	+⅛
86½	88	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	86½	86½	86½	86½	+½
44	44½	200	National Salt Co.....	43¾	44½	43¾	44½	—⅛
76	78	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.....	78	78	78	78	—⅝
45½	45¾	2,200	National Steel Co....	46	46	45¼	45¾	.....
102	102¼	3,060	Nat. Steel Co. pf....	101½	102¾	101½	102	+¼
53¼	54	1,300	National Tube Co....	54	54	53¼	53¼	—¾
102¼	103	200	Nat. Tube Co. pf....	102½	102½	102½	102½	.....
155½	155⅞	218	New Jersey Central..	156	156	156	156	+1
143¾	144	2,400	New York Central	144¼	144¼	143¾	144	+⅛
20	21	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	20½	20½	20½	20¼	+⅛
49	50½	800	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	48½	50	48½	50	.....
207	212	76	N. Y., N. H. & H....	209	209	208	208	.....
32¼	32¼	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West..	32⅜	32⅜	32	32¼	—⅛
48¾	49⅜	6,800	Norfolk & West.....	48½	49	48¼	48¾	—⅛
85	86¾	200	Norfolk & West. pf..	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	—¼
83¾	84	9,400	Northern Pacific	84	85	83¾	84	—¼
87¾	88	2,100	Northern Pacific pf.	87¾	88	87¾	87¾	—¼
52¾	54	180	Pacific Coast	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	.....
35⅝	36	200	Pacific Mail	35½	35¾	35¼	35¼	—¼
151¼	151½	31,200	Pennsylvania R. R....	152¼	152¾	150¾	151¼	—1¼
102¾	103¼	12,450	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	104¼	102¾	103¾	+¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Peoria & Eastern....	26¼	27⅜	26	27⅜	.....
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	Pere Marquette.....	89¾	90¼	89¼	90¼	+2¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,400	Philadelphia Co.....	92¼	92¾	91¾	91¾	—¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Pressed Steel Car....	31	31½	30	30½	—1¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Pressed Steel Car pf..	74	74	73½	73½	—1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pullman Company	200¾	206¼	200¾	206¼	+6¼
31½	32¼	4,800	Reading	32	32¾	31½	32¼	—¼
71¼	71¾	6,200	Reading 1st pf.....	71¼	71⅞	71	71⅝	—¼
41¼	41¾	1,200	Reading 2d pf.....	41¾	42	41¼	41¾	—¼
16¾	16⅞	17,400	Rep. Iron & Steel....	16	17⅜	15¾	16⅝	—1¼
67¾	67¾	13,900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	65¾	68¾	65¾	67¾	+2
96	96	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	96	96	95	95	+2
71¾	72	500	St. L. & Adirondack.	71⅞	72	71⅞	71⅞	—⅛
11	12	100	St. J. & G. I.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
66	68½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	.....
26	27	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	26	26	26	26	—1½
38¾	39	3,000	St. L. & San Fran....	39	39¾	38¾	38¾	—⅛
82	82¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	—¼
66¾	66¾	5,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	66¾	67	66	66¾	—¼
26½	26¾	2,400	St. Louis Southw.....	26½	26¾	26	26¾	—¼
58	58¼	5,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	58	58	57¾	58	—¼
45½	45¾	26,350	Southern Pacific	45	45¾	44¾	45¼	—¼
24¾	24¾	13,835	Southern Railway	24¾	25	24¼	24¾	—¼
79	79¼	9,460	Southern Railway pf.	79¼	79¾	78¾	79¼	—¼
4	4¼	100	Standard R. & T.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+¼
54½	54¼	44,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	50¾	56	49¾	54⅞	+3¾
28½	28¾	2,900	Texas Pacific	28¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	—¼
30¾	31	300	Texas Pac. Land Tr...	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾	—1¼
120	121	200	Third Avenue	120	120	120	120	+1
13⅜	13⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & West..	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	.....
34¾	34¾	2,320	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	34¾	34¾	34	34½	—¼
72	73	100	Twin City R. T.....	72½	72½	72½	72½	—¼
91¼	91½	23,475	Union Pacific	92¼	92½	91	91¼	—¾
85¼	85½	3,850	Union Pacific pf....	86	86¾	85¼	85½	—¼
....	....	9,157	Union Pacific rights..	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
12¾	12¾	710	United States Leather.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
74½	74¾	1,575	U. S. Leather pf.....	75	75	74¾	74¾	—¼
19	20	400	United States Rubber.	19	19¼	18¾	19¼	—¼
58	60	810	U. S. Rubber pf.....	58¾	58¾	58	58	—¼
16¾	17	2,223	Wabash	17½	18¼	17	17	—¼
31¾	31¾	11,725	Wabash pf	31¾	32¼	31	31¾	—¼
88¼	88½	6,020	Western Union Tel...	88	88¾	88	88¾	+¾
15	15¼	2,375	Wheel. & L. E.....	15¼	15⅝	15	15	—¼
31¼	31½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32	32	31	31¾	—¼
18	18⅝	400	Wisconsin Central	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+¼
42¾	43	117	Wisconsin Central pf.	43	43	43	43	+¼
Sales.....		860,495						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg.	1930	105¼	105¾	St. W. & R. pf.	26	28
2s, c.	1930	105¾	106¼	G.	81	..
3s, r.	1918	111	111¾	Homestake.	70	..
3s, c.	1918	111	111¾	Ill. C. l.	102	..
3s, 1918, asm.		110½	112	Int. Pump pf.	78¼	79
4s, r.	1907	113	113¾	Int. Silver pf.	6	7
4s, c.	1907	114	114¾	Int. Silver pf.	39	39
4s, r.	1925	137¾	138¼	Joliet & C.	175	..
4s, c.	1925	137¾	138¼	Kan. Cy. So.	18¾	19
5s, r.	1904	111¾	112	Kan. & Mich.	26	27
5s, c.	1904	111¾	112	Kn. & D. M.	8	9
D. C.	3-65s	123	112	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Adams Ex.		103	105	King. & Pem.	9	10
Alb. & Sus.		200	..	K. Ice, Chi.	15	19
Allis. & W.		120	..	K. L. C. pf.	45	59½
A. Ag. C. pf.		75	85	Lacl. G. pf.	97	100
Am. Coal.		160	180	L. E. & W.	41	43
Am. Coa. Oil				L. E. & W. pf.	111	113
Am. Dis. Tel.		36	37	Lake Shore.	210¾	220
Am. Express.		187½	190	Mah. C. R.	198	..
Am. Malt. Co		4¾	5	Man. Beach.	11	17
Am. Sheet S. pf. ctfs.		81	81½	Md. Coal pf.	90	75
A. T. & C.		94	96	M. W. S. El.	35¾	..
Ann Arbor		20	23	Mich. Cent.	107	..
B. A. L. pf.		108	..	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	49	53
Bruns. City		6½	10	Mor. & Es.	163½	165
B., R. & P.		78	82	N. Cent. C.	30	35
B., R. & P. pf.		116	121	N. Y. & S.	154½	160
B. C. R. & N.		125	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98	103
Can. Pac.		90¾	91¾	N. Y., L. & W.	124	127¾
Can. Trac.		108	..	N. Y. & Nor.	75	77½
Chi. & E. I. pf.		127	130	North Am.	25	35
Chi. G. West.		70¾	80	O. & L. G.	85	95
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.		125	130	Ont. Mining.	8¼	8¾
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.		175	185	P. C. 1st pf.	88	96
C., C., C. & St. L.		75½	76	P. C. 2d pf.	62	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.		114½	116½	Pere M., pf.	74	76
Clev., Lor. & Wheel		36	37½	P., C., C. & St. L.	92	93
Clev., Lor. & Wheel, pf.		75½	78	P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
Clev., & P.		180	..	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	..
C. F. & I. pf.		115	125	Rens. & Sar.	204	..
Com. Cable.		160	168½	R. W. & O.	135	..
Consol. Coal.		60	66	Rio Gr. W.	66	68
Cruc. Steel.		25¾	26	2d. B. ctfs.	61¼	62
Cruc. S. pf.		82	83½	Sioux-Sharf'd. pf.	70¼	71½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.		121	128	St. L. & S. F.	148	148
D. & R. G.				T. City R. T. pf.	15¾	16½
D. & R. G. pf.				Ub. Bag & Paper.	14¾	15¼
Det. & Mack.				Ub. Bag & Paper pf.	72	73¾
Elgin Av.		376	425	U. S. Exp.	137	143
Ev. & T. H. pf.		85	90	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	57
G. R. & W.		30	..			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

E. R. Elliot Company of Buffalo, to manufacture confectionery; capital, $8,000. Directors—J. N. Pierce, E. R. Elliot, and R. J. Field, Buffalo.

Yanss Optical Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. A. Chapman, Sophia Chapman, and W. F. Yanss, New York City.

A. A. Flint Company of Colonie, to operate quarries; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. A. Flint, Watervliet; A. MacArthur, Troy; C. H. Sabine, Albany.

West Winfield Dairy Company, Limited, of West Winfield; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. C. Wadell, F. E. Wood, and D. H. Davis, West Winfield.

Hickok Printing Company of Mount Vernon; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. P. Hickok and F. W. Hickok, Mount Vernon; E. W. Bayles, New York City.

National Agency Law and Collections, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. L. Winkler and A. P. Massey, New York City; S. C. Chambers, Mount Vernon.

Royal Gypsy Company of Buffalo, to present exhibitions at the Pan-American Exposition; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. M. Whaley, G. S. Moore, and J. T. Gard, Buffalo.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Lancaster County Railway and Lake Company, to construct and operate electric light, gas, and power plants, and railways outside of New Jersey; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Samuel R. Shipley, William W. Griest, William R. Niven, Philip B. Shaw, and Lindley M. Garrison.

The Rhodes Peak Mining Company and Idaho Development Company; capital, $600,000 and $250,000, respectively. Incorporators—Algernon T. Sweeney, William T. Carter, Jr., and Jesse M. Arundell.

The Provident Medical Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Caillard C. Smith, Richard Wrightman, George A. Mortland, and Harry T. Carr.

The Fanciers' Association, to raise poultry and pigeons for utility and exhibition purposes. Trustees—John C. Haynes, George B. Ramsdell, Dr. J. S. Wolfe, Harry Unberan, and M. F. Delano.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 7.—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn was chartered at Dover to-day. It purposes to carry on the business of an appraisal or audit company, with a capital of $100,000.

Joseph P. Ord Joins J. P. Morgan & Co.

Joseph P. Ord, who recently resigned as Vice President of the General Electric Company, has joined the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Ord went into the General Electric Company at the instance of Mr. Morgan. He had previously been connected with the accounting department of the West Shore Railroad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered	1,000	111	
U S 3s, coupon	5,000	111½	
Small bonds	1,000	111	
Am Cotton Oil 4½s	6,000	100½	
Am Dock & Imp 5s	5,000	115	
Am Glide & L 5s	10,000	90¼	
	5,000	91	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	98,000	106¾	
	500	103⅝	
	6,000	103⅝	
Adjustment 4s	55,000	93½	
	15,000	93¾	
	1,000	93	
Atlan & Dan 4s	11,000	94½	
Balt & Ohio 4s	2,000	104	
	115,600	104½	
Balt & Ohio 3½s	37,000	97	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 5½s	8,000	90	
	50,000	90½	
	25,000	90	
Balt & Ohio, P J & M Div 5½s	1,000	90½	
Balt & Q sub ctfs for 4s con d g, 1913, 1st ins pd	2,000	103½	
Brooklyn City 1st	4,000	114	
B'klyn Un El 1st	5,000	96¾	
	1,000	96¾	
	68,000	96¾	
	18,000	96½	
	5,000	96½	
	2,000	96½	
	2,000	96½	
	5,000	96½	
	1,000	96	
	6,000	96¾	
B'klyn Un Gas 5s	1,000	117	
B'klyn, F. & W. H 5s, tr co ctfs	1,000	72	
	10,000	72½	
	10,000	73	
	10,000	73½	
	10,000	74	
	30,000	74¼	
Bur, C R & N 1st	500	107½	
Cent Ga con 5s	4,000	104½	
	20,000	104½	
	10,000	104¾	
Cent of Ga 1st inc	10,000	70½	
	20,000	71	
Cent of Ga 2d inc	2,000	38½	
	15,000	38	
	20,000	34½	
	22,000	35	
	23,000	35¼	
	10,000	35¾	
Cent of Ga 3d inc	2,000	18½	
	8,000	18½	
	1,000	18½	
	5,000	18½	
	22,000	18½	
	5,000	18¾	
	6,000	18¾	
Cent of N J gen 5s	18,000	135	
	5,000	134	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	5,000	88½	
	50,000	101¼	
	75,000	101¼	
	35,000	101½	
	500	101¾	
Ches & O gen 4½s	14,000	105¼	
	31,000	105½	
	23,000	106	
	3,000	106¾	
Ches & O con 5s	16,000	121¼	
	1,000	121	
Chi & Alton 3½s	2,000	84¾	
	1,000	84¾	
	7,000	84¾	
Chi & Alton 3s, ctfs	37,000	92¼	
Chi, B & Q con 7s	2,000	109½	
	4,000	109	
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s	2,000	102	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	5,000	124½	
	5,000	124½	
	1,000	124¾	
Chi, Ind & Lo re-funding 6s	1,000	120	
Chi June & Union Stock Yards con 5s	3,000	118	
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A	35,000	113¾	
Chi, Mil & St Paul con 7s	10,000	134½	
Chi & N'w'n con 7s	1,000	140	
Deb 5s, 1921	12,000	116	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	2,000	106¾	
Chi Term Tran 4s	6,000	97	
	5,000	97¼	
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	6,000	80½	
Col & South 1st 4s	25,000	86	
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s	14,000	103¼	
	3,000	103¾	
Detroit City Gas 6s	7,000	99½	
	5,000	99½	
	50,000	100	
Det & Mac g 4s	10,000	80¼	
Det., Mack. & Marl. land grant 4½s	10,000	82	
	25,000	82¾	
Erie 1st con 4s	4,000	97¾	
	2,000	97¾	
	25,000	97¼	
	12,000	97	
Erie 1st gen 4s	20,000	89¾	
	37,000	89¾	
	16,000	89¾	
	30,000	89¾	
	10,000	89¾	
Flint & P M con 5s	5,000	114	
	1,000	113	
	1,000	114	
Ft Worth & D C 1s	16,000	85¾	
	25,000	85¾	
	5,000	85¾	
	9,000	85¾	
	5,000	85¾	
Ft Worth & R G 1st 5-6s	17,000	79	
	2,000	78½	
Gal, Har & S A, M & P Div 6s	5,000	103⅞	
Gas & Elec of Bergen Co con 5s	4,000	102½	
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B	5,000	9	
Hous & Tex Cent gen 6s	1,000	90	
Int & Gt N 2d 6s	5,000	97	
	5,000	97½	
Int & Gt N 3d 6s	20,000	67½	
Inter Paper 6s	5,000	103½	
	1,000	103½	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	6,000	116¾	
Kan City So 5s	33,000	69¾	
	62,000	69¾	
	10,000	69¾	
	40,000	69¾	
	10,000	69¾	
	10,000	69¾	
Kings Co El 4s	5,000	98½	
Leh & W R Coal 1st gtd 4½s	104,000	102¾	
Long Island gen 4s	5,000	104	
Long Island unified 4s	1,000	98	
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	35,000	101½	
Manhattan con 4s	11,000	104½	
Met St gen 6s	4,000	119½	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 146 Fifth Avenue Sold for $100,000—Mr. Carnegie Again a Buyer—Other Dealings.

The four-story building, 146 Fifth Avenue, west side, 53.8 feet north of Nineteenth Street, has been sold for about $100,000. The property last appeared in the official records in May, 1858, when it was conveyed to Ann E. Gawtry for a nominal consideration. The name of the buyer in the present transaction could not be learned. The plot is 26 by 100, and the property adjoins the building of the Methodist Book Concern, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Contracts for the sale of the three-story building, 682 Broadway, southeast corner of Great Jones Street, owned by Cornelia and Temple Prime, have finally been signed. The building, which stands on a plot 29 by 130, was formerly occupied by the East River National Bank. The property has been held at about $250,000.

Andrew Carnegie has bought from Edmund J. Curry, through Whitehouse & Porter, the plot, 51 by 100.8, on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue. This is the first purchase which Mr. Carnegie has made east of Madison Avenue.

Whitehouse & Porter have also sold for the Russell estate the plot on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 102.2.

It is reported that Frederick B. Jennings is the buyer of the stable properties, 10, 12, and 14 West Forty-fourth Street, 75 by 100. Nos. 10 and 12 were sold recently by Mary J. Smith, and No. 14 by Edwin Gould.

William R. Lowe & Co. have sold for Thomas L. Watt, for about $105,000, the three five-story flats, 215, 219, and 221 West Fortieth Street, each 25 by 150.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Francis M. Jencks the four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling 260 West Ninety-third Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Totten and Marcella O'Neil to the City Mortgage Company the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings 240 and 242 West Forty-ninth Street, each 20 by 100.5.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Mrs. Rachel Kempner, to Victor Kaliman, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 108 East Eightieth Street, 18.4 by 102.2.

Charles Rubinger has sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser, for $53,500, the recently completed six-story flat 132 Second Street, 24.8 by 100 by 122.

John Dooner has bought the old building at 9 Dominick Street, 20 by 100, for about $15,000.

Albert Rothermel has sold the southeast corner of Bergen Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 34 by 82, to The North Side News and will erect a five-story building on the lot for the purchasers. Roos & Schuck were brokers in the transaction.

Richard Dickson reports that he has sold for Fredericka Loeschner the lot on the west side of Hall Place, 474.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 100; also, for Henry F. Lippold, the two-story frame dwelling 844 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

John Peters has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager, to the Equitable Realty Company, the four-story dwelling 231 East Fourteenth Street, 28 by 103.3.

Henry L. Geisman has sold for Mrs. Sophie Rothschild the three-story flat 83 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.

Crist & Herrick have sold for the estate of Jeremiah Pangburn the three-story dwelling 76 Perry Street, 20 by 95.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

423 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 287.2 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 26 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Charles R. Burke...$27,100

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

11 Great Jones Street, southwest corner of Elm Street, 26.2 by 100.6 by 34.6 by 100, old building; sale to close a partnership, to M. & A. Lehman.......... 60,000

By Strong & Ireland.

107 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 118 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Justus L. Bulkley, as trustee.. 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

761 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 40.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 20.5 by 32.5 by 20 by 88.1, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company..... 17,000

830 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Jennie P. Schulze and others 14,000

108 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 161 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to James R Brown 17,000

Jerome Avenue, east side, 25.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, five lots, each 20.6 feet front, and varying in depth from 115.7 to 91.3 feet, with five three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale as follows: Most southerly house, to Emma A. Jackson..... 5,600

Two houses adjoining on the north, to Edward W. Doty..... 10,750

Two houses adjoining on the north, to Patrick Bond 10,825

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 24 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 82.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 99.5 by 26.3 by 77.9, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,171.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 118 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-and-a-half-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $14,301.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Franklin Ben, referee, 4,475 Third Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 96.9 by 28 by 95.10, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $15,868.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lewisohn, referee, 236 West Thirty-fifth Street, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $22,187.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William P. Burr, referee, 2,030 Madison Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,336.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 2,336 Third Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick building; 174 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $26,676; on the latter, $6,006.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham Joseph, referee, 166 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 195 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.8 by 102.2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

College Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a four-story brick flat, 62 by 75; S. William Ahlborn of 525 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $23,000.

Nos. 542 and 544 West Fifty-second Street, for a six-story brick factory, 50 by 100; Francis P. and Vincent P. Travers of 57 West Seventy-fourth Street, owners; John B. Brazier of 106 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 373 Manhattan Avenue and 352 and 354 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 56.10; Leopold Kahn Company of 93 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; John E. Scharsmith of 477 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 285 Washington Street, for a three-story brick storage house, 21.1 by 75.1 by 81.4; Margaret C. Powers and Rena Malone, premises, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 240 and 251 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 49.9 by 135.8; Annie Cudlip of 150 Fifth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 154 and 156 East Seventieth Street, for a six-story brick sanitarium, 40 by 79; Annie R. Warren, Deerfield, Mass., owner; Warren, Smith & Biscoe, Boston, Mass., architects; A. J. Robinson of 123 East Twenty-third Street, builder; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 44 and 46 East Nineteenth Street and 226 to 232 Fourth Avenue, to a thirteen-story brick factory and and stores building; Central Real Estate Association, owner; Richard Berger, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 212.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick brewery; David Mayer Brewing Company, owner; O. L. Spannhake of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 241 Bleecker Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; David Silberstein of 10 Sixth Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 528 West Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick stable; S. H. Bevins of 440 West Twentieth Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 2,128 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Andrew Gill, premises, owner; Charles Drechsel of 712 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 304 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; George Kramer, premises, owner; John P. Voelker of 979 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

No. 102 to 106 East Fifteenth Street, to a seven-story brick hotel; estate of A. J. Dam of 53 William Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,500.

Classon Point Road, south side, at Long Island Sound, to a two-story frame dwelling; Clinton Stephens, premises, owner; cost, $75.

No. 19 Beekman Street, to a five-story brick store and offices; Ruland & Whiting of 531 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, owners; C. S. Morrell, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,912 Seventh Avenue and 200 to 210 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a one-story brick store; O. J. Gude Company of 113 West Broadway, owners; William T. Totten, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,693 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; James Rothschild, owner; S. H. Nash of 618 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $355.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, March 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner 129th St, 99.9x96.8x irregular; also all title to interior gore, beging 65.4 ft s of Amsterdam Av x 99.9 ft n of 129th St, 34.7x 18.4x39.3 to beginning; Thomas H. Bell to William H. Siegman, all liens, (R S $1) $100

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of 180th St, 61.3x19.5x59.9x28.4; Margaret Knox to Adolph Bauer and another, (R S $4.50).. 1

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 180th St, 61.3x19.5x59.9x28.4; Adolph Bauer and wife to Margaret Knox, (R S $4.50).... 1

BROOK AV, 1,076 to 1,084, 102.8x83.1x 100.4x97.11; also Brook Av, n w corner of 166th St, —x— to e s of Webster Av, being part of Lot 153, map of village of Morrisania; also part of Lot 160, same map, 45x18, except part taken for street purposes; Grace E. Fowler to Albert Bell and others, joint tenants, (R S $17.50) 100

BROOK AV, 1,076 to 1,084, 102.8x83.1x 100.4x97.11; also Brook Av, n w corner of 166th St, —x— to e s of Webster Av, being part of Lot 153, map of village of Morrisania; also part of Lot 160, same map, 45x18, except part taken for street purposes; Albert Bell and others to Grace E. Fowler, (R S $27.50)..... 100

CHERRY ST, 198, 20x100.6; Mechanics' Alley, adjoining, 20x20; Cherry St, 200, n s, 25x199.5x25x201.7; Cherry St, 202, n s, 25x197.6x25x199.5; Richard D. Jewett to Thomas F. Stevenson, (R S $80) 80,000

FORSYTH ST, 184, 25x100; Rachel and Bessie Schweitzer to Harris and Julius Kaufman 40,350

FRANKLIN AV, e s, part of Lot 80, map of village of Morisania, 50x114; Albert Bell and others to Grace E. Fowler, (R S $8) 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, part of Lot 80, map of village of Morrisania, 50x114; Grace E. Fowler to Albert Bell and others, joint tenants, (R S $8) 100

LOT 1,136, map of amended Bronxwood Park, except part on South Chestnut Drive, 35x97.5x35x98; New York City Realty Company and another to Caroline A. Lyon, (all liens) 50

LOT 6,883, Section 33, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; Albert Bell to Grace E. Fowler, (R S $1) 1

LOT 6,863, Section 33, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; Grace E. Fowler to Albert Bell, joint tenants, (R S $1)..... 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Carl Rahlfs to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c) 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Adele Rahlfs to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c) 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Martin Rahlfs to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c) 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Gottfried Rahlfs to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c) 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Theodore Rahlfs to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c) 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Otto G. and Ernest G. Rahlfs to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c)..... 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Emma Valbruch to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c) 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Ernst Valbruch, to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c.) 1

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Henrich Vahlbruch to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, quitclaim, (R S 50c) 1

LOTS 1, 2, 162, 189, 204, and 205, amended map of Cammann estate of Fordham Heights; Max Marx to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $6,500 and taxes, R S $2)..... 100

LOTS 93 to 96, Block B; 241, 242, 208 to 212 Block F, and Lot 26, Block A, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Michael Redmond to Gerald C. Connor, executor, &c., (R S $11.50) 1

LOTS 207 and 208, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Emma Bruehl and others to F. Otto Bothfeld and another, (R S $1).. 336

MADISON AV, s w corner of Mott St, runs w 240 ft to Washington Av, x s 40 x e 120 x s 68 x e 120 to the avenue, x n 108; Gerald C. Connor to Michael Redmond, all liens..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of Mott St, runs w 240 ft to Washington Av, x s 40 x e 120 x s 68 x e 120 to the avenue, x n 108; Gerald C. Connor to Michael Redmond, (R S $12.50)..... 1

MADISON ST, 404, s s, 25x100; Mary F. McLaughlin, executrix and trustee, to David Cohen, (R S $12)..... 11,937

MADISON ST, 360, 20x94.6; Malke Glass to Maurice J. Burstein, (mtg $24,000, R S $8)..... 1

MONROE ST, 173, 25x100; Morris Labelsky to Samuel Parnass and another, (R S $5, mtg $14,200)..... 17,000

MULBERRY ST, 240, e s, 25.4x98.9x25.7x 98.10; Jonas Well and another to Thomas Farese, (R S $12.50, mtg $21,500)..... 1

NORFOLK ST, n s, 170.1 ft w of 253th St, 50x100; Louis C. Schreiter to Henry Schmidt, (R S 50c, mtg $900) 1

1ST AV, 2,370, 24x37x31.2x58.3; George Hooks to Georgie M. Benedict, (mtg $11,000, R S $1.50)..... 1

2D AV, s w corner of 10th St, runs s 26.8 x e 101.4 x irregular; Lucy Kean, widow, to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $72.50)..... 1

2D ST, n s, 292.3 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x 121.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Henrietta Kraushaar, (R S $18.50, mtg $36,000) 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 140th St, runs n to centre of block x e to river x s to street x w — to beginning, with bulkheads, &c.; 5th Av and Madison Av, 138th and 139th Sts, block; Madison Av, n e corner of 138th St, —x— to Exterior St; Simon Bernheimer to Julian A. Hellman, ¼ part 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 140th St, runs n to centre of block x e to river x s to street x w — to beginning, with bulkheads, &c.; 5th Av and Madison Av, 138th and 139th Sts, block; Madison Av, n e corner of 138th St, —x— to Exterior St; Julian A. Hellman to Simon Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, ¼ part 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 140th St, runs n to centre of block x e to river x s to street x w — to beginning, with bulkheads, &c.; 5th Av and Madison Av, 138th and 139th Sts, block; Madison Av, n e corner of 138th St, —x— to Exterior St; Julian A. Hellman to Simon Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, ¼ part 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 136th St, 99.11x 100; Harry E. Glickman and another to Max G. Heidelberg, (R S $20, mtg $40,000) 100

5TH AV, w s, 84.7 ft n of 25th St, 28.2x 112.4x irregular; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim..... 1

5TH AV, 557, e s, 25x100; Henry L. Goodwin and others, executors, to William C. Park, (R S $21, mtg $115,000)..... 21,000

6TH AV, 383, w s, 24.8x68x irregular; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling 1

7TH AV, n e cor of 46th St, 20.5x80; James M. Brady and others to Thomas J. Stewart..... 81,000

9TH AV, w s, 20.11 ft s of 17th St, 25x 100; Mary A. and Sarah M. Coates to Jacob T. Hildebrant, (mtg $18,000, R S $16.50)..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x 83.11x irregular; 18th St, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x92x irregular; Thomas H. Bell to George W. Bell, all liens. (R S $1) 100

18TH ST, 128 West, 20x32; Maude L. Waterbury to Catharine T. Schieffelin, (R S $1, 1-24 part) 600

23D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling 1

23D ST, 153 and 155 West; 24th St, 128 and 129 West; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim..... 1

23D ST, n s, 104 ft w of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim 1

23D ST, n s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim 1

23D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim 1

23D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 75x98.9; 24th St, w s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 98.9; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim 1

24TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim 1

24TH ST, 119 West, n s, 25x115.6; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling..... 1

24TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 17x73x irregular; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim, confirmation deed 1

24TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8 x98.9; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim, confirmation deed.. 1

24TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim, confirmation deed 1

24TH ST, s s, 66 ft w of 6th Av, 50x75x irregular; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim, confirmation deed 1

24TH ST, s s, 467 ft w of 6th Av, 32x 98.9x irregular; Charles M. Darling to Elmer A. Darling, quitclaim, confirmation deed..... 1

35TH ST, 43 to 49 West, 85.7x98.9; Myer Hellman to Robert H. Spalding, (R S $86, mtg $129,000)..... 1

35TH ST, 225 and 227 East, 40.2x98.9; Rosanna Varley to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $15,500, R S $6.50).. 1

54TH ST, n s, 158.3 ft w of Park Av, 16.9x100.5; William E. Wycoff and others, heirs, to Katharine D. Pease, (R S $18, mtg $20,000)..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Julius Saul to Leopold O. Stieglitz, (R S $12.50)..... 35,000

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; E. G. F. Wolfson to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (R S $15, mtg $65,000)..... 1

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 2d Av, 39.5x102.2 x39.10x102.2; David S. Ritterband to the Atlantic Realty Company of New Jersey, (R S $7, mtg $75,000)..... 1

79TH ST, 163 East, 15.6x102.2; Edward Furnival to Mary J. Thyng and others, (R S $1, mtg $14,000)..... 1

81ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11x 102.2; Christian C. Cramer to Morris J. Gardiner, (R S $13)..... 1

82D ST, n s, 416.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 85.5; Minnie and Eugene M. Heimerdinger to the Popular Savings and Loan Association, (R S $1)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 102 ft w of Broadway, 55x 102.2x irregular; Myron T. Oppenheim, referee, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 50,000

83D ST, 313 East, 25x102.2; Frederick Knobloch to Elizabeth Knobloch, (R S $2)..... 2,000

83D ST, 309 East, 25x102.2; Henry Knobloch to Margaretha Martin, ½ part, all liens, (R S $2)..... 2,000

91ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 33x100.8; Robert E. Welber to Sidney Nordlinger, (R S $6, mtg $13,500) 1

114TH ST, 279 West, 20x100.11; George V. Morton to Astoria Real Estate Association, (R S $3, mtg $14,000)..... 100

114TH ST, 22 West, 18x100.11; Pauline Katz and another to Mary Willer, (R S 50 cents, mtg $12,750)..... Exchange

123D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Jesse W. Ehrich to William Hickman and another, (R S $25, mtg $21,000) 100

123D ST, 209 East, 14.9x100.11; George Merle to Frank Glaser, (mtg $5,000, R S $1)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Bridget Bresney to Sebilla Dudensing, (R S $3.50, mtg $6,600)..... 1

126TH ST, 315 West, 16.8x99.11; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Robert W. Hall, executor..... 8,000

132D ST, n s, 255 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; William Murray to Leopold Neugass, (mtg $7,500, R S $3)..... 1

134TH ST, 531 and 533 East; James S. Herring and others, devisees, to Joseph Clemens and another, quitclaim..... 1

137TH ST, 228 West, 18.6x99.11; John A. Picken and others, executors, to Mary Murphy, (R S $18)..... 18,000

145TH ST, 660 and 662 East, 54x100; Simon Hecht to Bernhard Klingenstein and another, (R S $1)..... 1

148TH ST, 660 and 662 East, 54x100; Bernhard Klingenstein and another to Simon Hecht, (R S $1)..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 12.6x99.11; Laura L. Leeson to Mary E. Winn, (R S $5, mtg $7,000)..... 1

153D ST, s s, 121 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x98.11; Jesse C. Bristol to Frederick E. Bristol, quitclaim..... 100

155D ST, s s, 121 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; John H. Bristol to Frederick E. Bristol, quitclaim..... 1

157TH ST, s s, 121 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Mary L. Bristol to Frederick E. Bristol, quitclaim..... 1

183D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 104.11; Bernard Havanagh to James F. Byrnes, (R S $18)..... 18,000

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 105 to 109, and 7th St, 184½, s e corner; William Cohen and others to Israel Levine, 5 years..... $10,800

BOSTON ROAD, 1,308; Charles Dangwitz to Meinrad Britting, 3 years..... $480

DOWNING ST, 25; Charles F. Weinstein to Giuseppe Falanga, 5 years..... 1,900

HOUSTON ST, 45 East; D. De Beixedon to Charles R. Faroulo, 5 9-12 years. 1,400

LENOX AV, 89; G. L. Penzel to Vincentio Define, 3 years..... 660

PEARL ST, 208; William F. Dombusch to John Lane, 5 years..... 800

2D AV, 1,542; Bertha Jacoby to William Schmidt, 2½ years..... 1

18TH ST, 419 East; Clara Blumenthal to Leopold Porzio, 5 years..... 1,300

23D ST, 161 West; J. W. Cushman & Co. to John Palmer, 5 years..... 4,200

42D ST, 119 West; W. C. Ward to the Provident Loan Society of New York, 10 1-6 years..... 4,250

114TH ST, 201, n e corner of 3d Av, store; John Sinnott to Norman W. Millard and another, 5 1-6 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BARRETT, James, to Patrick G. Tighe; 3d Av, e s, 80.5 ft s of 66th St, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent..... $5,000

BAUER, Adolph and Josephine, to Margaret Knox; 180th St, n s, corner of Boston Road, both widened, due June 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Max Goebel, trustee; 17th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 5th Av; also 18th St, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av; estate, 6 per cent..... 11,000

BYRNES, James F., to Bernard Havanagh; 183d St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,000

BYRNES, James F., to Bernard Havanagh; 183d St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 18,000

COHEN, David, to Mary F. McLaughlin; executrix, &c.; Madison St, 404, 2 years. 11,500

CONLON, John, to Neugass Brothers; Opdyke Pl, n s, Block B; 241, 242, 208 to 212 Block F, and Lot 26, Block A, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Michael Redmond to Gerald C. Connor, executor, &c., (R S $11.50)..... 500

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond; Lot 95, Block B, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 93, Block B, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 325

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 94, Block B, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 325

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 242, Block F, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 300

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 211, Block F, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 300

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 96, Block B, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 325

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 209, Block F, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 300

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 210, Block F, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 300

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 212, Block F, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 300

CONNOR, Gerald C., executor, &c., to Michael Redmond, Lot 241, Block F, Map Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 600

CRISCUOLO, Nicoletta, to Andrew Kennedy; 187th St, s s, 25 ft w of Belmont Av, 3 years..... 2,500

CROWTHER, Thomas, Elizabeth H. Childs and another; 35th St, 536 West, 3 years 6,000

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to Harry P. Bartlett; 82d St, 136 East, due April 1, 1901..... 2,500

DE GRAZIA, Raffaela, to Conrad Eurich's Brewery; 1st Av, n e corner of 105th St, demand..... 1,800

ERRICK, Anna M., and Eva Seitenreich to Cath E. Bolton; Stebbins Av, w s, 38.6 ft s of 163d St, 5 years..... 3,500

FARESE, Thomas, and Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; Mulberry St, 240, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,500

GARDNER, Morris J., to Sarah Drucker; 91st St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 9,000

GARDNER, Morris J., to William and Julius Bachrach; 81st St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,250

GARDNER, Morris J., to William and Julius Bachrach; 81st St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,000

GLICKMAN, William H. and Harry E., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 123d St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 75,000

GLICKMAN, William H. and Harry E., to Jesse W. Ehrich; 123d St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,750

GRANT, Gabriel, to Elizabeth A. Clark, guardian, &c.; 30th St, 22 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

GREENWALD, Isaac and Abraham, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, 1,504, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HARRIGAN, Mary J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 124th St, 554 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

HARTMANN, Adam, to John J. Brown; Webster Av, e s, 98.6 ft n of 174th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

HELLEMAN, Julius, to Simon Bernheimer and others, executors, &c.; 5th Av, n e corner of 140th St, —x—x— to exterior of street, ¼ part; 139th St, 138th St, 5th Av., and Madison Av and exterior street, gore, ¼ part; 3 years, 1 per cent.. 23,500

HILDEBRANT, Jacob T., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 8th Av, w s, 20.11 ft s of 17th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

KALFMANN, Harris and Julius, to Henrietta Kahn; Forsyth St, 184, 5 years.... 30,000

KAUFMANN, Harris and Julius, to Rachel and Bessie Shweitzer; Forsyth St, 184, installments, 4 years 4,350

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 150, s w corner of 50th St, 1 year..... 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; 10th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 1.3 in a s s of Stuyvesant St x s w 25.5 x s 63.9 x e 28 x n 79.6 to beginning, 1 year..... 15,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; Grand St, 212, demand, 6 per cent..... 30,000

KRAUSHAAR, Henrietta, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 2d St, n s, 292.3 ft e of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

LLOYD, Adele F., to United States Trust Company, trustee; 80th St, s s, 223 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, payable as per bond..... 17,000

METZGER, Henry, to Anna Kurzman and another; 118th St, 67 West, 3½ years.... 7,000

METZGER, Julius C., to Ferdinand W. Hers; Central Park West, 334 and 336, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MICHAEL, Adam H., to George Ehret; 31st St, 338 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,800

MULLEN, Patrick, to John Murray; 28th St, n e s, Lot 360, map of C. Ray, leasehold, 2 years..... 1,500

MURPHY, Mary, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 127th St, s s, 324.6 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 9,000

O'KEEFE, Daniel, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 155, map of Section 2 of St. Raymond Park, 3 years 475

PARNASS, Samuel, and Rebecca Mersash to Moses Lubelsky; Monroe St, 173, 10 months, 6 per cent..... 1,800

REILLY, Maggie, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Market St, 40, n e corner Madison St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 2,500

RITTER, John E., to Katharina Koefler; 8th St, 44; (Clinton Place, 112,) ½ part, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

RONALDS, Peter L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, 527, s w corner of Spring St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 53,000

SACRED HEART ACADEMY to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Parcel A, on map of Lydig Farm, at Classon's Point, contains 70 acres, 2 roods, and 5 purchases; also public road leading from Westchester to Classon's Point, adjoining land of Robert H. Ludlow and Eugene Schieffelin, contains 5 65-100 acres; also plot beginning at s e corner of Little Burnt Jacket Lot, and adjoining land of Miles Ludlow and Schieffelin, contains 3 248-1,000 acres; also land under water of East River, in front of and adjacent to lands of Westchester Institute, contains 18 197-1,000 acres, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 102,500

SCHMIDT, William, to George Ehret; 2d Av, 1,542, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHNIETZ, Charles, to Hiriander Mann; 165th St, s s, 39.4 ft w of Union Av, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SHORT, Edwin T., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 82d St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000

SIMCOX, Mary, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Pike St, 35, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

SPALDING, Mabel H., and wife to Myer Hellman; 35th St, 43 to 49 West, due Aug. 4, 1902, 6 per cent..... 300,000

SPALDING, Robert H., and wife to Myer Hellman; 35th St, 43 to 49 West, due Aug. 4, 1902, 6 per cent..... 31,000

SPALLONE, Michaelangelo and Salvatore, and Maria and Michael Martucci, to John and Mathias Haffen; Morris Av, w s, 100 ft s of 153d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STIEGLITZ, Leopold O., to Francis W. Wigand; 65th St, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

VALENTE, Emilia, to Angelo Finomore; 169th St, s s, 420 ft e of 1st Av, all title, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

WILLER, Mary, to Pauline Katz; 114th St, 22 West, installments, 6 per cent.. 2,500

WINN, Mary E. and Charles A., to Laura L. Leeson; 148th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c ..... Nominal

CROMWELL, Frederic, trustee, to Louise B. Cromwell ..... Nominal

CRUGER, Stephen Van R., and another, trustees, to William B. McVickar and another, trustees ..... Nominal

FIELD, Thomas G., executor, &c., to Gerald C. Connor $5,055

FIELD, Thomas G., executor, &c., to Gerald C. Connor..... 5,055

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia, and others, executors, &c., to William C. Stuart and others, trustees ..... Nominal

McVICKAR, William B

Real Estate at Auction.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
ESTATE OF WALDEN PELL.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, Esq., Referee.
Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
No. 357 6th Ave.,
Northwest Corner 22d Street;
345 6th Av.,
646 and 648 6th Ave.,
AND
483 8th Ave.
For book-maps, etc., apply to P. Chauncey Anderson and William Temple Emmet, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Edwin B. Meeks, Esq., surviving Executor of the Estate of Joseph W. Meeks, and by order of Hamilton V. Meeks,
The Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
CONSISTING OF
3 5-story stone and brick buildings with stores and lots.
Nos. 26, 28 & 30 Vesey St.
AND
No. 77 Church Street,
Northeast Corner,
TO BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, and of E. G. Duvall, Atty., 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, March 12th, 1901.
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
Estate of Orleana R. E. Pell, dec'd.
The 4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with lot,
No. 19 West 21st Street
For maps, etc., apply to P. Chauncey Anderson, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 27 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
4-story and basement white stone and brick double apartment, with lot,
No. 153 WEST 133d Street.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, ESQ., REFEREE.
Four-story English basement, brownstone dwelling, with lot,
NO. 225 WEST 34TH STREET,
For maps, etc., apply to CHARLES F. DARLINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 206 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.
186th St., one-half block west of Amsterdam Av. Eight loft out of row of eighteen; all three-story and basement, brick and stone; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; tiled bath and vestibule; can be arranged for two families.
AUDUBON AV., 392,
between 184th and 185th Sts., two-story and basement, brick and stone; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing.
557 WEST 183D ST.
Three-story and basement, high stoop, brick and stone; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; a complete arrangement for two families.
The above rent from $30 to $55, or for sale on easy terms; $250 to $500 required, balance same as rent. Open for inspection. The above properties are within two blocks of Rapid Transit station. Apply owners.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

An elegant residence, near park, upper west side, for sale or exchange for country residence and acreage, near by; 28 rooms, billiard room and bowling alley; hard wood, hand carving, and inlaid floors throughout; parlor, library, dining room, and butler's pantry and kitchen on one floor; four bathrooms; house 25x100 feet; price $125,000; will sacrifice for cash offer. Buyers only apply to E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

89TH ST., 272 WEST,
BET. WEST END AVE. & BOULEVARD.
Private 4-story, American basement, brownstone dwelling, extension to top; perfect condition; might entertain an exchange. For permit apply to owners.
E. L. & C. ERNST, 56 LIBERTY ST.

GRAND SACRIFICE.
MORRIS AV., 2388 & 90,
North 184th St., 2 elegant frame, detached private houses, 37.6x125; 13 rooms and bath; all new and modern open plumbing; hardwood trim; elegant location; for sale or rent.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty.

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For Sale or Exchange.—Three 3-family single frame flats, Eagle Av., near Westchester Av.; all improvements; will pay commission. Owner, 2,899 3d Av.

Exchange.—Two 4-story brick flats, block from 149th St. elevated station, 6 rooms and bath, for small houses. Riehl, 2,899 3d Av.

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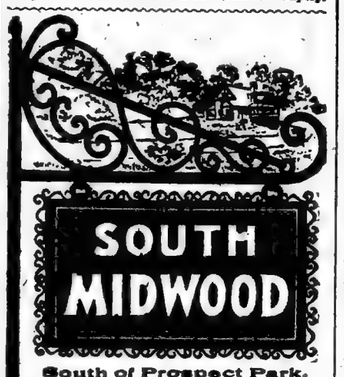

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Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

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Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
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FIRST LOFT, 50x80; $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,000, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
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Two lofts, $30; fourth loft, $25. Janitor or
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Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 W. 33d St.

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
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Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

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Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
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Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

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Foot Knitting Co. removed to 240 6th Av.; underwear repaired, stockings refooted; elevator in building.

Platform scales for sale cheap; capacity 400 to 1,500 pounds. Scales bought and exchanged. 62 Cliff St.

Elegant mahogany dining room set, 8 pieces, fine condition, sell cheap. S., 23 West 127th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 57 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

$25.00.—Sacrifice; full jeweled, 14-karat solid gold Waltham watch. C. Buchelermann, 159 East 125th St.

Lost and Found.

Yellow Irish terrier lost March 4; reward paid on returning to 115 East 65th St.

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21st St., 350 West.—Large, sunny room; heated; running water; excellent board; reasonable; social surroundings; transients accommodated.

23d St., 439 West.—Large front room, single, $2.50, $2; board, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

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50th St., 63 West.—With board; large and small room with bath; first floor; references.

52d St., 118 West.—Large fourth floor; back room; running water; parlor dining room; table boarders; references.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable large and small sunny rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large front alcove room, with dressing room; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; reference.

98th St., 122 West.—Large front room, second floor, with board, very moderate; single room $5.

126th St., 122 West.—Beautiful, large back parlor for doctor's office, with board.

126th St., 122 West.—Very large, pleasant square rooms, with board; moderate.

127th St., 55 West.—Large front room, with board; references required.

Home for elderly people and others $4.50 upward; good table; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

5 pounds coffee or 3 pounds tea for $1. Send postal. We call. Heit

CROWDING ON THE ELEVATED RAILROAD

Chamber of Commerce Committee to Investigate.

Congestion at City Hall Station and Brooklyn Bridge Entrance Described by President Orr.

The Chamber of Commerce is to take up the crowding of trains on the elevated railroad, especially as it relates to congestion of traffic at the City Hall terminus of the Third Avenue line, and it will also take up an investigation relating to the congestion of traffic at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge during the rush hours of the evening.

President Orr brought the subject before the Chamber at its regular meeting yesterday, and, during the course of an address on the subject, said that a committee appointed by the Chamber would have the support of the elevated railroad people, who told him that they would relieve the conditions at the Third Avenue terminus if they had the power.

As a result of Mr. Orr's remarks, a committee of three, consisting of ex-Mayor Hewitt, ex-Mayor Schieren, and John Claflin, who have power to increase the committee, was appointed. It has the right to engage expert assistants and engineers, and will report to the Chamber at a subsequent meeting.

The address of Mr. Orr, which follows, was received with much enthusiasm. Mr. Orr said:

"A few days ago, in the afternoon, being up town, I boarded a Third Avenue elevated train going south to the City Hall station, and arrived there about 5:30 o'clock. The train was well filled with passengers, and I was in the rear car but one. When I reached the station I had very great difficulty in leaving the car, for there was a dense crowd on the platform who showed scant courtesy to the people leaving, although many of them were women. As I stepped from the car I was violently forced over to the other side of the platform (the west side) and driven against the iron railing. The pressure was so great that I could feel the railing spring outward, and had it given way as I, and many others in the same predicament, feared it would, a large number would have been thrown upon the west track and spilled over into the street.

"In this uncomfortable (indeed, I should say painful) position I was detained for several minutes, it being impossible for me to move toward the entrance until a second train arrived, which, fortunately, had few people on board, and into which the crowd rushed and somewhat relieved the pressure. I looked in vain for some one in authority; the only semblance of it was a man dressed in the uniform of the company, who was standing on the railing of one of the cars, gesticulating violently to a perfect pandemonium of sound and roughness; but what he was saying I cannot tell. In my opinion, a terrible accident must happen sooner or later at this platform if some change in existing conditions is not promptly made.

"When I reached the bridge platform, on my way to Brooklyn, there was the same congestion, and, although there were many policemen on duty, and they were doing all in their power to preserve some semblance of order, and give protection and aid to the women and young girls who were in large numbers, a shameful condition of roughness and rudeness prevailed. The whole scene at both platforms, and at the starting point of the surface cars below, was a disgrace to the city which tolerates it and a shame and a scandal to the respective railroad companies in interest.

"The next morning I called upon the President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, Mr. Rossiter, and upon the Vice President of the elevated railroad, Mr. Skitt, (Mr. George Gould, the President, being absent,) and protested, in the name of humanity and common decency, against the conditions I had witnessed. To my surprise, they admitted all that I stated to be true, and even went so far as to say that I was very far short of the truth; that they dreaded accident, that the existing conditions at these points were a shame and disgrace both to the city and the railroads, and that they would willingly provide a remedy if they were given the necessary power.

"I answered that I would take them at their word, that the Chamber of Commerce had already been instrumental in solving the problem of real rapid transit for New York, and that I had little doubt a committee of its appointment could suggest a remedy that would meet existing needs. Both gentlemen expressed very great approval of my suggestion, and stated that if such committee should require the services of engineering experts they would pledge their companies to pay any reasonable expense."

BROOKLYN DROVE HIM TO DRINK.

Prisoner's Peculiar Excuse Accepted by Magistrate Pool.

Henry Zimmerman was arrested at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street on Tuesday evening for being intoxicated. When interrupted by the policeman he was endeavoring to climb up the side of an office building in order, as he explained, to pluck some wild flowers which he could observe blooming around the cornice underneath the roof.

When Zimmerman was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, Magistrate Pool asked: "Why is it that you Brooklyn people always come over here to get drunk? What excuse have you?"

"I live in Brooklyn, Judge," said the man, "and I think that is enough to drive any man to drink." "I think so, too," replied the Magistrate. "You are discharged."

BEATEN BY HIS WIFE'S MOTHER.

Adolph Greenblatt's Defense in an Action for Separation.

"A mother-in-law is all right in her place, but when she proposes to administer corporal punishment to her son-in-law, then it is time to object."

This answer was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Scott, by Adolph Greenblatt, to his wife's application for alimony, pending trial of an action for separation. Mrs. Greenblatt had applied for a warrant for her husband's arrest, claiming that he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court. Justice Scott decided that he would allow no alimony and that he would take under consideration the motion for the arrest of Greenblatt.

Counsel for Greenblatt said that his client's wife refused to live anywhere except near her mother and brother. As a result, the couple have been living in East Sixty-second Street, while Greenblatt's occupation compels him to travel eight miles a day to a piano manufacturing establishment, where he is employed as a polisher.

In his argument, counsel for Greenblatt said that on one occasion Mrs. Greenblatt, after a quarrel with her husband, said: "I will get my brother to come and kill you."

The lawyer further said that Greenblatt had been frequently beaten by his mother-in-law.

ST. STEPHEN'S TROUBLES END.

Bishop Potter Sanctions Its Removal, Accomplished in 1897.

The Episcopal Church of St. Stephen, which, since 1897, when it moved from its location at Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue to its present place of worship, on Sixty-ninth Street, near Broadway, without the consent of the Bishop and standing committee of the diocese, has not been in good standing with the diocesan authorities, was relieved from isability yesterday by the consent of Bishop Potter and the committee.

The church, which was founded in 1805, in 1807 had a very small membership. It was proposed to unite it with the Church of the Epiphany, at Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, but this attempt failed. In the Spring of 1897 the Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, offered for sale the edifice then occupied by the Transfiguration Society Chapel, in West Sixty-ninth Street. The Rev. Lawson Carter, vicar of the parish, was anxious to purchase it and form a separate congregation, but his offer was declined, and the property was sold to St. Stephen's with the understanding that there would be consolidation of the two congregations. Some members of the chapel, however, refused to accept this situation, and formed a parish of their own. The rector of Christ Church, at Broadway and Seventy-first Street, also opposed the arrangement. Bishop Potter then withdrew his consent to the removal.

MIMIC BATTLE'S TRAGIC END.

Match Thrown by Boy Fires His Sister's Clothing and She May Die—Mother Badly Burned.

Henrietta Smith, twelve years old, and her brother, John, aged eight, had a merry war for a time yesterday morning throwing lighted matches at each other in the family sitting room of their home, at 204 First Avenue, while their mother was out of the room. Each of the opposing forces was armed with a box of big, red-headed sulphur matches, which make a fine flare when lighted. One of the last matches launched at the enemy was by John, and it disappeared in a blaze of glory in the folds of his sister's dress. The girl laughed and kept up the attack.

There was a thin blue wreath of smoke curling up from the folds of her frock, but in the storm of mimic battle it was not noticed for a few seconds. Then came the tragedy. The child's skirt burst into flame and she shrieked in terror. Her mother rushed into the room, followed by neighbors from all over the house. Mrs. Smith frantically tore her daughter's clothing off, but by that time the girl had been burned from head to foot and lay seemingly dead on the floor. Then Mrs. Smith turned her attention to the fire which was raging in the room. The neighbors had been too paralyzed by horror to think of helping her.

The window curtains were burning. So were lambrequins and some flimsy chair decorations. With hands already blistered the woman tore down the curtains and stamped out the fire. Then she threw the other blazing pieces of goods on the floor and stamped on them till the fire was out. Then she fainted.

The terrible confusion brought a number of policemen and persons from the street. They found the blackened body of the girl in the middle of the floor. The mother lay unconscious near by. The boy was crouching in terror in a corner, and the horror-stricken tenants were huddled in the doorway. The injured child was hurried to the hospital, where she was brought back to consciousness and began to cry for her mother. It is thought that she will die. The mother was terribly burned about the hands and face.

DARRELL SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

Deserting Cavalry Sergeant Captured in Africa Denies He Slew His Comrade in Cuba.

Lois Darrell, the ex-First Sergeant of Troop G, Seventh United States Cavalry, who was arrested in Beira, Africa, by Officer Dupuy of the Secret Service on the charge of murdering Henry Crouch, his tent-mate, while the regiment was in Cuba, was landed from the North German Lloyd liner Hohenzollern yesterday and confined in Castle William pending his transfer to Havana for trial.

Darrell emphatically denies having been implicated in the murder, and asserts his belief in an ultimate acquittal. It appears that he remained in the troop for nearly a month after the murder was committed, and that the Secret Service officer did not have to chase him over three continents. When Darrell deserted he made his way to New Orleans. In that city he secured employment on the British transport Milwaukee, which was carrying mules and horses to Cape Town. Before he sailed he wrote a letter to a former comrade in the Seventh, Charles Russell, telling him of his plans. This letter fell into the hands of the authorities, who cabled to Cape Town for his arrest on the arrival of the transport. The Milwaukee did not go to Cape Town, however, but to Beira, in Portuguese territory. The authorities at Beira had been notified, but they could not arrest their man while he was on board ship. A communication was sent to him informing him that a man in Beira wished to secure the services of an experienced horseman, and offering him the place at a salary of £20 a month. Darrell accepted, went ashore, and was immediately arrested. The authorities in Havana were notified, and Officer Dupuy was sent after the prisoner.

Darrell said yesterday to a former comrade of the Seventh that he had a most unpleasant experience in the foreign prisons. In Beira he was fed on rice and beans, while in Napies he was allowed only one small plate of macaroni soup once in every twenty-four hours.

ACCUSED BY HIS BROTHER.

Paul Wagner Convicted of Grand Larceny on Testimony of Alfred Wagner.

Upon the testimony of his brother, Alfred, Paul Wagner of 246 Avenue B was yesterday convicted of stealing a watch and chain and $50 in money from Claus A. Anderson in a saloon at Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue last April. Paul and Alfred lived in concord at their mother's home for years until the death of the mother. Paul by his mother's will was left $500. Alfred received only $10. The house was left to both jointly. From the time the contents of the will were made public there had been ill-feeling between the brothers. Intimations that Mrs. Wagner had been poisoned were set afloat and Alfred had an autopsy performed. He then went to live at 432 East Fourenth Street.

April 25, 1900, Claus Anderson took a drink of sherry wine in a saloon at Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street, and when he came to some hours later his watch and money were gone. Detective McMullen was told by Alfred that Paul had confessed the theft and had tried to sell him the pawnticket for the watch. On the stand yesterday the latter admitted that there had been further trouble later between himself and Paul, during which the latter had drawn a pistol, and failing to discharge it, had beaten him over the head with it.

Paul swore that Alfred was putting a job up on him, and had given him the pawnticket himself.

The jury deliberated only a few minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty against Paul.

MAYOR AND CLERK AT WAR.

Jersey City's Executive Objects to Criticism of His Figures.

Charles Hart, a clerk in the Jersey City Water Board's office, yesterday called in question the accuracy of some figures given by Mayor Hoos in a message vetoing the appointment of an extra clerk on the ground that his services were not needed. The Mayor sent for Clerk Hart and reprimanded him. Mr. Hart admitted that the Mayor's figures were correct, but attempted to justify his criticism.

"Leave my office," said the Mayor.

"Don't worry," said Hart. "I shall be in office long after your office is vacated."

"You are impertinent," said the Mayor. "It was my ward that put you in office."

"And it is my ward, which is the same one, that put you in office, so we are even."

Then Hart, in compliance with the Mayor's order, left the office.

SAY LANDLORD WAS VIOLENT.

Three Women Accuse McBride of Striking Them in Their Own Home.

Thomas J. McBride, a ticket broker, who lives at 123 East Ninety-second Street, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged by three women with assault. The complainants were Mrs. Ada L. Smith, Mrs. Florence E. Yard, a sister of Mrs. Smith, and the mother of the two women, all of 305 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. McBride owns the building in which the complainants live. Mrs. Smith testified that on Monday night she and her sister had just come from the bath and were in their bath robes. A knock came at the door of the flat, and, thinking it was the husband of Mrs. Yard, Mrs. Smith opened the door.

She was confronted, she says, by McBride, who, in a loud voice, demanded the rent. Mrs. Smith referred him to her husband, and added that 9 o'clock at night was rather an unusual time to collect rent. To reply, Mrs. Smith said that McBride seized her by the hair, and, dragging her into the hallway, kicked her. Mrs. Smith further testified that McBride assaulted Mrs. Yard when she came to her assistance, and then went into the bedroom where her mother lay and choked her. McBride was paroled until next Monday.

Yeoman Warlow Buried at Flushing.

The body of Yeoman Charles B. D. Warlow of the cruiser Baltimore, who died on board ship in Manila Bay last September, was buried yesterday in the Flushing Cemetery. Warlow was interred with military honors at Cavite, but was ordered exhumed and sent home by the Government at the request of the family for interment in the family plot. Warlow was a son of the late Police Captain Jacob Warlow. He was forty-six years old, and had been in the navy fifteen years. He leaves a wife and two children.

Boys don't grow considerately, they grow uneven; and it's discouraging to throw away an entire suit of good clothes because your boy has outgrown part.

But we sell considerately; sell Tuxedo dress coat, waistcoat or trousers separately—long or short trousers, ordinary or extraordinary sizes.

Sell little dress shirts, dress ties, dress gloves, dress pumps, and a dress suit case to put them in.

Sell everything boys wear—dress or undress.

What about a Spring hat for your boy?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HILL'S ALLEGED DUPLICITY

Wife Sues Mrs. Devlin for $50,000 for Loss of His Affections.

Mrs. Devlin, Held Under Bonds to Keep the Peace, Wants $100,000 for Breach of Promise.

Mrs. Belle Devlin, who was accused of assaulting on Friday last Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, wife of a wealthy tea merchant of 213 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was held under $100 bonds to keep the peace by Magistrate Kramer in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday. Papers were also served upon Mrs. Devlin in a suit for $50,000 brought by Mrs. Hill for the alienation of her husband's affections. Mrs. Devlin, it is said, will bring a counter-suit against Mr. Hill for $100,000 for breach of promise of marriage. Mrs. Devlin lives at the Hotel Anderson, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street.

The courtroom was packed yesterday when the case was called. Mrs. Hill was represented by Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, while Mrs. Devlin's interest was looked after by Lawyer Charles Sinsheimer.

Mrs. Hill, after announcing that she had been married twenty-three years, said she first met Mrs. Devlin four weeks ago, when Mrs. Devlin called at her home to see her husband, who was ill. She was not admitted to Mr. Hill's room. Mrs. Devlin then went away, but returned a week ago. Again her request to be allowed to see Mr. Hill was denied, and the assault was then committed.

Mrs. Devlin then took the witness stand and told how she first met Hill in 1893 at the home of her brother, who lives in New Jersey. She was then separated from her husband, and she said that Hill became very attentive to her and looked after her welfare and that of her two children. Mrs. Devlin testified that Hill gave her to understand that he was divorced, and had a son. In 1897 he urged her to get a divorce from her husband, and for that purpose she went to Chicago, where she lived, Hill defraying her expenses in the proceedings. While the proceedings were pending, she said, Hill visited her three times. When she had secured her divorce he brought her East and domiciled her and her two daughters, now thirteen and seventeen years old, in finny furnished apartments.

Mrs. Devlin here exhibited a diamond ring which she said Hill had given her in the Summer of 1897, and also a fine gold watch, with the words "True Friendship" inscribed on the case.

Mrs. Devlin went on to say that she was recognized as Hill's fiancée; that they were to be married next September, and that he had already engaged a dressmaker to furnish the wedding gown. She further testified that Hill was the Treasurer of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church Society and also a Steward, and that during the long period of their acquaintance he had written her two love letters a day. On Jan. 2 last he gave her $300 for her home expenses and $500 to buy a Christmas present. She said that not until three weeks ago did she learn that Hill was married, and then she went to demand an explanation. Mrs. Hill, she said, became excited and assailed her by tearing her coat and hat. She denied that she had struck Mrs. Hill.

Magistrate Kramer, after hearing the testimony, refused to discharge Mrs. Devlin at the request of her lawyer. He said he was satisfied that Mrs. Devlin had gone to Hill's home to raise trouble. He therefore held her under $100 bonds to keep the peace. The money was promptly furnished.

INSURES AGAINST BURGLARY.

New Department Added to Richard Croker's Guarantee Company.

Richard Croker's United States Fidelity and Casualty Company, through its President, Andrew Freedman, has launched an elaborate scheme of insurance against loss through the "Knights of the Jimmy," and has created a burglary insurance department, of which Lawrence F. Smith is the special agent. The scheme varies little from the one which ex-Chief Thomas Byrnes had to do with some time ago, and which did not have the success that was hoped for.

The rates vary according to police protection. For instance, for New York private houses, the annual premium is $10 for an insurance of $3,000 and $12.50 for flat houses, while for East Orange, N. J., it is $10 to insure $1,000.

Some of the features of the method of insuring are those of fire and life insurance, so far as vigorous investigation of the risks is concerned, and an accounting to be had with the company in the court of depredation will be on a par with transactions with a fire insurance adjuster after a fire disaster.

One of the "dodgers" issued says in part:

You are about four times more apt to have a loss by burglary than you are by fire. Therefore, you need the insurance just four times as much.

For complete protection, a policy of a few thousand dollars is sufficient, as all policies are written irrespective of the value of the goods and contain no co-insurance or partial loss clauses.

The rates are so low that you cannot afford to be without it.

The policies cover residences, stables, stores, safes, banks, baggage, express packages, registered mail, and hotels.

West Side and Harlem News.

Up-town residents have a new weekly paper devoted to their interests in the West Side and Harlem News, the second number of which appeared yesterday. It covers the territory extending northward to Washington Heights, which is described in its salutatory as "a territory unequaled in America for the number of its beautiful homes." The present issue contains exclusive news matter, a number of half-tone illustrations of local interest and an editorial hint to Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle to pay more attention to the thoroughfares of the district.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Men's Neckties.
TWO HUNDRED DOZEN.

Imperials, "Once Overs," Four-in-Hands, and "Puffs." Made of rich, heavy Silks. Light or dark colors,
55 cents each; FORMER PRICES $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.

Ladies' Suits.

New Spring Tailor-made Suits. Made of fine Covert Cloth. New flare, flounce Skirt. Coat lined with Silk. Collar, cuffs, waist line of stitched Satin.
Blue, Oxford Grey, Tan and Black. Complete range of sizes, from Misses 14 and 16 years, to Ladies' 40-inch bust measurement, $23.50.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
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SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Two Months' Remnants of 75c. to 1.50 Dress Goods Will be Closed at - - 50 c. yd

Varying lengths in Blacks and Colors—nothing but what is eminently stylish and exceedingly desirable.

(Fourth Floor—Bargain Quadrangle.)

19th St. 6th Avenue. 20th St.

SUES ON GAMBLING DEBT.

Payment of Check for $150 Was Stopped by the Maker.

An action to recover $150 on a check alleged to have been given in payment of a gambling debt at "Honest John" Kelly's place, in West Fifty-first Street, has been set down for trial on the preferred calendar of the City Court for March 18. The complainant in the case is Frederick T. Holmes, who seeks to recover the face value of the check from the maker, Julius Klauser, Jr.

The check, which had been indorsed over to Holmes by Kelly, was presented at the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and the announcement was made that payment had been stopped. The refusal to pay the check is based on the ground that the money was lost on a game of chance.

GAMESTER'S NOTES PAID.

The Case of Lichtenstein Against Mordecal Settled Out of Court.

The case of Harry W. Lichtenstein, a lawyer, who began suit as the holder of three notes indorsed to him, against Robert E. Lee Mordecal, a member of the New York Athletic Club, and senior member of the firm of Mordecal & Hibbard, real estate brokers at 149 Broadway, did not come up yesterday, in the Tenth District Municipal Court. In the office of George W. Simpson, the plaintiff's counsel, the information was given only that the case had been settled out of coure, Mordecal having made good the amount of the indebtedness.

Although the suit was instigated to recover $250 only, Mr. Mordecal admitted in his answer that he had "lost at gambling on a wager, contrary to law, the sum of $750, to and with the defendants, Warley E. Sturges and George R. Lichtenstein."

LEGAL NOTES.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—Mrs. Sarah A. Fox, who owned a house in the City of Rochester, in 1886, being a non-resident, put it in charge of Joseph E. Culver, a real estate agent. The latter omitted, within the time allowed by law, to either pay the taxes which had been assessed against the property or to notify the principal that they were payable. Such omission caused no immediate injury to Mrs. Fox, the principal, beyond such as would have been subsequently compensated by the award of nominal damages; but subsequently she was obliged to commence an action to redeem and recover her premises from the purchaser at the tax sale, this incurring large expenses. W. R. Campbell, as assignee of Mrs. Fox, brought suit in 1899 against Culver for damages. The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, affirming judgment given on the trial in Rochester in favor of the defendant, held that the cause of action, if any, in favor of the principal growing out of such omission accrued at the time of the omission. In such case, the action being founded upon breach of contract, and not upon fraud, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure declaring that in certain cases the cause of action is not deemed to have accrued until a discovery by the plaintiff of the facts constituting it had no application.

***

CHANGE OF GRADE IN VILLAGE STREET.—W. W. Bissell was successful on the trial of his suit to recover from the village of Larchmont for damages to his property from alleged change of grade of Addison Avenue, but a reversal was directed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. Justice Woodward, giving the opinion of the Appellate tribunal, held that the deposit of the excess of material excavated during the construction of a sewer, in the street, thus raising the sidewalk about a foot, and making it conform approximately to the common level of the traveled roadway, the centre of which was not materially changed, did not constitute a change of grade which would entitle the abutting owner to damages under Section 159 of the village law. The court held that a contract for the grading of the street, "as shown by the profiles of street filed in the office of the engineer, and marked on the ground by him, the cross-sectional form of the streets to be made as directed by him," might be construed as a contract to bring the surface of the street to the established grade line, and not as an authority for changing the established grade line.

***

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Dr. Herbert S. Dixon was called about a year ago by Mrs. Walter S. Chapman to attend her infant daughter in Brooklyn, and, not receiving payment, brought suit against Mr. Chapman. It appeared on the trial that Mr. and Mrs. Chapman did not live together, but there was no evidence to show that the physician knew of this fact until after most of the services had been rendered. A judgment given in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, which held that the physician called by the mother was not chargeable with constructive notice of the father and mother did not then live together and the father was responsible to the physician for the value of the services thus rendered.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"There is a why and a wherefore in all things."—Shakespeare.

The "why" of our still further reductions is because Spring novelties are demanding still more room.

LIBRARY SUITES, $80 to $363, (former prices $113 to $442.) Covered with brocades, tapestries, velours, etc., or all-upholstered.

Also a great variety of gilded glories for drawing room—Louis XV. Suites, old chairs, and cabinets, invested with a still larger charm than their beauty—reduced factory prices.

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Ladies' Gloves.

Glacé kid and suede, — 2 and 3 clasp.
Tan, mode, grey, brown, blue, green pearl, white and black.
1.00 per pair.

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Twenty-third Street.

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Reliable Carpets. Your home can be made attractive by one of these. Great Bargains NOW.
LONG CREDIT.

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SEIZED LINEN AT AUCTION.

Was Imported for the Brevoort House and Confiscated by Customs Officials.

Two score bargain hunters were at noon yesterday in one of the rooms of the United States Marshal's office in the Post Office Building because of a sale of fine table linen, towels, and other property which came last September on the steamship La Bretagne and were seized three months later at the Brevoort House for violation of the customs laws. The linen was made for Charles Jaimes of the Brevoort House. The linen consisted of 150 dozen towels, 160 dozen napkins, 200 tablecloths, and 50½ dozen table tops.

Joseph Bumgood, the auctioneer, announced that the foreign value of the articles was $1,523, and that the imposts on them would have been $765, a total of $2,288, and that he would sell the goods in one lot. There were fifty-one bids, and the property was knocked down to John McKeever, of McKeever's Hotel, at Christopher and West Streets, for $1,175. Mr. Jaimes was with Mr. McKeever and did some of the bidding.

O'Neill's.

Misses' and Children's Dep't.

Sale of Girls' Reefers.

Fine Covert Cloth REEFERS, tan and blue effects, inlaid velvet collars, seams bound, horn buttons, 6 to 14 year sizes,
3.75

Misses' Suits and Jackets.

Misses' SUITS in New Homespun effects, Jacket double breasted, semi-tight fitting and lined throughout with Taffeta, Skirt shows the new flounce effect and is lined with Percaline,
9.98

Misses' JACKETS in Covert effects, seams bound, L'Aiglon collars, sleeves finished with cuffs, 14 to 18 year sizes,
4.98

Latest Novelties in White Lawn and Dimity Dresses, Infants' Dresses, Cloaks and Caps.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements. | Amusements.

WHITE RATS!
VAUDEVILLE JUBILEE.
22nd Regiment Armory,
68th Street and Boulevard.
Saturday Evening.
Grand Central Palace, Sunday Evening.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
"Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun.
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES,
with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH." Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way. Ev'gs 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
"A real success."—Herald.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S Bway. & 30th St. ..... At 8:10.
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.,
SAN-TOY
—Including James T. Powers.—

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
"A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun: "Screaming."—Ev. World.
The Lash of a Whip

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | "The Stowaway" Co. 7 Reed Birds. Willis Family. Jauschis. Hill & Hull.
5th Ave. | David Bellasco's "Madame Butterfly." Mme. Herrmann. Lucille Saunders. etc.
58th St. | Johnstone Bennett & Co., "The Hustler" Co. American Four. Sunetaro.
125th St. | Tscherneff's Dogs. Gertrude Mansfield & C. Wilbur, "The Irish Alderman" Co.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatisation of HIAWATHA. 3:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE.
Canadian Exhibits, Launches, etc.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
HOCKEY MATCH.
Yale Freshmen vs. Cutler School.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cts. Skates Free.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN
IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
TO-DAY. AT 3 AND SUNDAY EVG. AT 8:30. Lecture by Thomas F. Millard on the WAR IN CHINA. Illus. by C. Fred Ackerman, with Most Marvelous Moving Pictures.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 25c. Daily Mat. all orc. 50c. all orc. Evgs. WEST 34th ST. Mats. 1:45. Evgs. 7:45.
TO-DAY—TO-NGT., ALL WEEK. WHITE RATS.
Geo. Fuller Golden, Henry Lee, Lewis & Ryan, Others, & Big Kiralfy Ballet, 60 People.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
Sunday Night, Second Orchestral Concert.

BIJOU. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play
63d time. To-night at 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. THE CLIMBERS

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'way, & 7th Av. Victoria Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE LAST PERFORMANCE THE CLOWN and the LOCKET
Sat. Aft., Mch. 9, 3 o'clock.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. & 7th Av.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15 FLORODORA

KEITH'S M. B. CURTIS. SWEATNAM, JOHNSON & DEAN. COURTNEY. Empire Com. d.
LIVING ART STUDIES.

MANHATTAN 53 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Evs. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 16.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Evs. 8:15. To-night & Sat. Eve. "Der Hochzeitstag" & "Sittliche Forderung." Matinée Sat., Ibsen's "Ghosts."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. CARMEN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Jean de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bertram, and Blass. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 9, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Saleza, Journet, Sizes, Gilibert, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 9, at 8, at Popular Prices, Double Bill.—I PAGLIACCI (in Italian.) Miss Fritzi Scheff; MM. Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., Mar. 10, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed under the direction of Mr. Damrosch. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina, Bridewell, and Margaret Macintyre; MM. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plancon.
Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 11, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS (in Italian,) with an extraordinary cast, including Mmes. Nordica, Homer, and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
No increase in prices in this performance.
Tues. Aft., March 12, at 2:30 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 13, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Susan Strong, and Bauermeister; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Susanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season.—'901.
EMIL PAUR ..... Conductor
FRIDAY, March 8, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 9, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM:
Overture, "Manfred" ..... Schumann
Concerto for 'Cello, C major ..... Goltzen d'Albert
PROF. HUGO BECKER.
SYMPHONY NO. 3, "EROICA" ..... BEETHOVEN
Variations for 'Cello, Op. 33 ..... Tschaikowsky
PROF. HUGO BECKER.
Episode, "Carnival in Paris" ..... J. S. Svendsen
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruilman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

JOSEF HOFMANN
Will play "Tannhauser" Overture, and by special request the "Blue Danube Waltz."
Carnegie, Monday, March 11th, 2:30 P.M.
Seats at Ditson's and Carnegie. Steinway Piano.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Only Evening Song Recital
To-night at 8:30,
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
Reserved Seats, $1.50.
At Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, principal hotels.
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Saturday Afternoon, March 9, at 3 o'clock
Piano Recital by Mr. Arthur Whiting
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
W. A. Brady's mammoth & spectacular revival
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

Harlem Op

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, fresh southeasterly winds.

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TERMS OFFERED TO BOERS

De Wet and Steyn Said to Be Excluded from the Amnesty.

Cape Rebels Also to Suffer—Belief That the Armstice Has Been Extended and That Botha Will Surrender on Monday.

LONDON, March 9.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Times, wiring Wednesday, says:

"The negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha are in abeyance, pending an answer from the British Government."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"We learn that the untiring agent in bringing about the negotiations was Mrs. Botha, who was deeply affected by the helpless plight of the Boers, and did her utmost to induce her husband to accept the British terms.

"The meeting of Feb. 27 was limited to Gen. Botha's request to know Lord Kitchener's terms. Lord Kitchener replied that a general amnesty would be granted to all who surrendered, as well as to all prisoners, except those Cape Dutch, who, being British subjects, had actively fomented Boer resistance. Gen. De Wet and Mr. Steyn were, however, expressly excluded from the amnesty.

"Lord Kitchener further promised that, if peace were concluded, the Government would assist in rebuilding the farmhouses and other buildings destroyed under military exigencies, would reinstate the lawful owners, and would help them stock their farms. Those guilty of acts of treachery would be excluded from these benefits.

"Gen. Botha appeared satisfied with the conditions, and, the armistice being arranged, he proceeded to consult his officers, a vast majority of whom accepted the terms.

"De Wet and Steyn both remained irreconcilable. They declined any terms, De Wet adding that for his part the war had become one of revenge and he intended to do all the mischief he could.

"It is probable that the original armistice of a week has been extended. It is believed that the remainder of Gen. Botha's officers have now been won round, and that he is likely to make formal submission to Lord Kitchener on March 11, when his force will surrender to Gen. French.

"According to our information Lord Kitchener's dispositions made the speedy capture of Gen. Botha's forces quite certain. Gen. Botha frankly accepted the situation, and was treated by Lord Kitchener at both interviews with the greatest consideration."

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha had a lengthy conference on Gun Hill yesterday morning. Gen. Botha was alone and Gen. Kitchener was accompanied by his Secretary.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 5, evidently held up by the censor, has just arrived here. It says Gen. Kitchener met Gen. Botha and other Boer leaders at Middelburg, (on the railroad between Pretoria and the frontier of Portuguese East Africa,) on Feb. 27, when the question of the possibility of the termination of hostilities was discussed.

Another dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 6, which apparently met with similar treatment, says the meeting between Kitchener and Botha has awakened deep interest, and that there are favorable expectations as to the probable outcome.

Dispatches from Amsterdam and Brussels say that Mr. Kruger is encouraged continues to profess ignorance of the existence of negotiations, declaring that Botha cannot act for the Orange Free State, and that, in any case, no terms are possible unless Lord Kitchener is prepared to discuss independence.

BOER ATTACK FAILS.

Burgher General Killed at Lichtenberg —French Captures More Guns and Supplies.

LONDON, March 9.—Lord Kitchener, reporting under date of March 7, says:

"The Boers failed in their determined attack upon Lichtenberg. Our losses, besides the two officers previously reported, were fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The Boer General Celliers was killed.

"De Wet's position is variously reported, as his men are scattering through the Orange Colony. Our troops, marching north, reached Petrusburg to-day.

"Parsons found a small commando north of Aberdeen, and attacked them.

"Kritzinger's commando yesterday entered Pearston, but Gorringe, from the west, turned them out, and De Lisle headed them off on the road to Somerset East.

"French reports further captures of a fourteen-pounder Creuzot, with carriage and limber complete, and one Hotchkiss, making a total of seven guns.

"The total number of Boers known to have been placed hors de combat since the eastern operations began is 970."

Lord Kitchener adds that 169 more rifles, 24,970 rounds of ammunition, 183 horses, 1,240 trek oxen, 3,920 cattle, 13,580 sheep, 100 wagons, and carts, and large quantities of forage have been captured without casualties in Cape Colony.

Yesterday's additions make Gen. French's total captures in the present operations as follows: Guns, 7; rifles, 784; rounds of ammunition, 204,970; horses, 4,071, trek oxen, 5,520; cattle, 28,220, sheep 178,780, and wagons and carts, 1,457.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, March 7.—A force of 300 Boers occupied Maraisburg (about forty miles northeast of here) yesterday evening without opposition. There were no British troops there.

CAPE TOWN, March 8.—Three hundred Boers surrounded fifty of Driscoll's scouts on March 2, at a kraal near Doorn Berg. The scouts held out for a day and night before relief reached them.

The Boers captured seventeen of the scouts.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

War Office Proposes to Increase the Forces by 126,500 Regulars and 40,000 Trained Volunteers.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, prefaced his introduction of the army estimates for 1901-2 by saying that the war in South Africa had brought to light many faults, even in those portions of the army system which were believed to be the best. He complained of the scanty and reluctant support that the Government's proposals for strengthening the army had received in the House of Commons.

Mr. Brodrick then proceeded to divulge the War Office plans for army reform. These propose an establishment able to send abroad three army corps, with a division of cavalry, in all 120,000 men, and at the same time to have a sufficient force for home defense.

It is further proposed that the country be divided into six districts, each district representing an army corps, and each corps commanded by an officer who has commanded troops in time of war.

Mr. Brodrick said the artillery was obviously insufficient, and the field artillery must be supplemented by heavier guns. The army must be provided with a much larger body of mounted men and superior transport, and the musketry drill needed improving. There was a question between the voluntary and compulsory systems. He adhered to the former, under which 140,000 men had offered themselves for the war in South Africa. Compulsion would therefore be like applying the spur to a willing horse, and would be disastrous. The Government could not hope to get rid of European entanglements. It could not shut out the possibility of having to dispatch forces to defend the British possessions abroad.

Mr. Brodrick then entered into details concerning the proposed reorganization of the army. He said the object of the Government in dividing the country into six districts was to centralize the responsibility and decentralize the administration. Three army corps, to be entirely composed of regulars, would be stationed, respectively, at Aldershot, at Salisbury, and in Ireland. The other three army corps, to include sixty battalions of militia and volunteers, would be stationed at Colchester, York, and Edinburgh. The Government, in addition, proposed to raise eight battalions for garrison duty from men about to enter the reserves, to establish a reserve militia, and to raise a force of 35,000 yeomanry, to be armed with short rifles and bayonets. The net addition to the army, under the scheme, would be 126,500 men, at a cost of £2,000,000 a year, and 40,000 additional trained volunteers.

Mr. Brodrick also said it was proposed that officers hereafter should be able to procure their uniforms at Government establishments, at cost price.

Dealing with War Office reform, Mr. Brodrick insisted that there must be hearty co-operation between the Commander in Chief and the Secretary of War, and he asked that a committee be appointed to advise in regard to needed changes.

Proceeding, the Secretary said it was proposed to arm the volunteer and militia artillery with field and position guns of modern pattern, to raise five more Indian battalions for garrison duty, and to transfer the garrisoning of coaling stations to the Admiralty. There would be no increase in the pay of the soldiers, but they would devote more time to manoeuvres and less to barrack square drills.

Under the new scheme the army for home defense would consist of 155,000 regulars, 100,000 reserves, 150,000 militia, 25,000 yeomanry, and 250,000 volunteers.

On the advice of Earl Roberts commanders of army corps will be appointed for three years only, instead of five, so that he might be able to replace them if they proved inefficient.

Mr. Brodrick emphasized the determination of the War Office that only officers proved fit to command in war time should have them appointments. He said:

"We intend to delegate to these commanders a large amount of the authority now exercised by the War Office. I believe this delegation of authority is the only means whereby we can reform our military system. All the forces of good-nature, all the forces of prejudice, all the pressure which can be brought will be exerted to induce us to appoint officers to commands for which they are unfit, officers against whom no failure can be proved.

"I will not come to the House to ask for these large estimates for an efficient army and then be made, for the sake of peace and quietness, to put these troops under the command of inefficient officers."

The Secretary said that the estimates for the year, apart from the war estimates, amounted to £20,685,000. The Government had already taken, on account of the war, the full sum it expected to have to ask for. It was determined to carry the war to a successful conclusion, and the Government had not stinted the Generals in anything.

ARMY PLANS WELL RECEIVED.

LONDON, March 9.—Judging from the editorials this morning, the country will view the proposed army reforms with the greatest satisfaction. The general belief is that they are so thorough and far-reaching as to betray the hand of Lord Roberts rather than Mr. Brodrick.

Some of the papers consider the changes hardly sweeping enough, and are disappointed that there is no increase in the pay of the soldiers. Most of them, however, recognize that the difficulties of the exchequer had to be considered.

Mr. Brodrick's speech, which lasted two and a half hours and kept the House interested throughout, is praised on all sides as a model of what such a statement should be. It contained numerous minor details for increasing the efficiency and comfort of the forces. The leaders on both sides hastened to congratulate the War Secretary.

The Daily Chronicle says it fears that, when peace is restored, Mr. Broderick and Lord Roberts will find hard work in their laudable efforts to exclude inefficients and to check extravagance in the crack regiments, but in this connection it should be mentioned that a certain number of commissions have been reserved for deserving men of the rank and file.

JAMES J. HILL BUILDING DOCKS.

Great Plans at West Superior for the Handling of Great Northern President's Oriental Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 8.—Plans are practically perfected for the building of a large merchandise dock on the Superior Bay front by James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway. The dock will be the largest of any around here, and will be used exclusively for the handling of Mr. Hill's Oriental trade, which he is now building up and for which he is having built two steamers to run on the Pacific. He is also enlarging yards at Seattle and Everett for the handling of this trade.

The plans also contemplate the building of a big coal dock on the bay front and a passenger dock and depot where Mr. Hill's boats will land and transfer passengers to the Great Northern Railway. Work is expected to be started this Summer, probably on the coal dock first, and more money will be put in here than has been spent for years.

$78,000,000 IN TIN CANS.

Can Trust Will Have This Amount of Capital and Be Incorporated Next Week.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—An application will be made next week at Trenton, N. J., for a charter for the American Can Company, the combination of the tin can manufacturing companies of the United States.

It will have an authorized capital of $78,000,000, equally divided into preferred and common stock. Out of each an amount valued at $5,000,000 will be retained in the Treasury, leaving $34,000,000 of each to be issued. The concern will also have in the Treasury a cash working capital of $7,000,000.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO TO BE ABSORBED

Will Become Integral Part of Pennsylvania System.

Big Company to Have a 999-Year Lease and Guarantee a Three Per Cent. Dividend.

Final details are now practically completed for the actual annexation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Pennsylvania system. The Pennsylvania's controlling financiers joined William K. Vanderbilt and J. P. Morgan about a year ago in the purchase of a majority of the Chesapeake and Ohio's capital stock—this being one of the earliest moves toward the development of the community of interest policy among important American railroads. The proportion taken by the Pennsylvania was largest—amounting, by mutual agreement, to control. During recent months this interest has been extended, till now, directly and indirectly, the Pennsylvania owns the independent working majority.

Now comes the step originally planned—the Pennsylvania is to take over the Chesapeake and Ohio, make it an integral part of its vast system, by the execution of a lease for 999 years. There is to be a Pennsylvania guarantee of dividends to Chesapeake and Ohio stockholders of 3 per cent. at the start, with additional disbursements "as earned."

Though Chesapeake and Ohio securities have recently been conspicuous on the New York Stock Exchange, no official suggestion has hitherto indicated this development. Wall Street, of course, has not believed that the big interest in Chesapeake and Ohio was acquired by the Pennsylvania without such well defined, far-reaching plans in view as would eventually prove advantageous to both properties; but nowhere has there been expectation of the lease policy now determined upon. Generally there has been the idea that the Chesapeake would have to go through that waiting experience which has made Pan-Handle security holders weary through so many years, a policy which has had Pennsylvania exemplification for a variety of other "subordinate," or auxiliary, properties.

It is stated on authority of character) that in the original compact under which the Pennsylvania-New York Central interests acquired the controlling blocks of Chesapeake and Ohio, William K. Vanderbilt personally arranged a stipulation to the effect that all minority interests should have immediate and actual returns from the traffic operations of the property. Two members of the Vanderbilt family are among the largest minority holders of Chesapeake and Ohio stock; and attorneys closely related to Vanderbilt interests are now active in the technical legal preliminaries that have to do with the lease proposed by the Pennsylvania.

It is not disclosed when the lease will be perfected and made operative; many details are involved, but none that is serious. Upon what can be considered as satisfactory authority, however, it is stated that "only a comparatively little time is now needed" to complete the arrangement. The phenomenal increases in the earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio system warrant rapid progress. During the first two months of this year gross earnings have risen over $350,000—approximately $2,000,000 for the year—and net earnings show a gain approaching 30 per cent. It is, however, in its coal traffic (and it is the most important handling of bituminous) that the growth is most amazing. In January last year coal freights yielded $230,000; this year the January figures are $400,000. In February a year ago $186,000 was earned from coal, and in February this year the showing is $339,000. These are increases of 73 per cent. in January and 82 per cent. last month. Such exhibits—as many as two unprecedented—are believed to have been inducing rapid progress in Pennsylvania's plans.

Chesapeake and Ohio has $60,000,000 capital stock, and to provide for 3 per cent. annual dividends requires only $1,800,000, while its surplus earnings (above all expenses and charges) during the current fiscal year from July last have been at the rate of over $3,000,000 per year; and the company now has an accumulated surplus of some millions of dollars.

In paying 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio, (even if the amount were not earned and had to be wholly contributed,) the Pennsylvania would actually have to disburse but $900,000 on the stock, which is not in its own treasury, or practically there. And this would, at the current rate of earnings, leave in Pennsylvania's hands $2,000,000 per year, or over.

Earnings of $3,000,000 per year in surplus, applicable to stock if need be, equals 5 per cent. dividends upon the total capital of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company. And this fact is considered—as well as the certain prospect of further vast development and increase—in the lease plan which has now been submitted to attorneys in New York. The 3 per cent. guarantee is for a relatively short period, at the expiration of which there is to be larger disbursement, "as earned." Further, a peculiar detail of the lease may provide that the actual responsibility of the Pennsylvania as guarantor will continue limited to 3 per cent. per year during the entire 999 years of the lease.

President Cassatt, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Morgan are credited with having given close personal attention to this Chesapeake and Ohio project, and they see in it much that promises to be of great consequence beyond the mere actual absorption of a "junior railroad property" and the giving of investment stability to that one corporation's securities.

SOUTHERN ROAD'S PURCHASE.

Central of Georgia, Through J. P. Morgan & Co., Acquires the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern.

The Central of Georgia Railway Company has acquired the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad Company. The purchase was accomplished through J. P. Morgan & Co., and the price paid for the new acquisition was $2,500,000.

By this purchase the Central of Georgia Railway Company for the second time comes into the possession of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad. The latter road was purchased by the Central of Georgia in 1890, through the Savannah and Western, which formed part of the Central of Georgia system. The name of the acquired road was then the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. The Central of Georgia defaulted on the first mortgage coupons, and the road went back into the hands of the first mortgage bondholders, who reorganized it in 1897.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern runs from Chattanooga, Tenn., through Rome, Ga., to Carrollton, Ga., where it connects with the Central of Georgia system. Its main line is 138 miles long. An extension from Carrollton to Columbus, Ga., has been proposed. If this is done it can now be accomplished by building from Newnan on the Central of Georgia to Greenville, Ga., which is about half way to Columbus, and from which point to Columbus the Central of Georgia now owns a branch line. The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern is capitalized at $3,200,000, of which $1,600,000 is preferred and $1,600,000 is common stock. The funded debt consists of $500,000 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, of which $343,000 are outstanding. The preferred stock is 5 per cent. non-cumulative. The last dividend paid by the company on the preferred stock was in January, 1900.

The Central of Georgia Railway is in turn controlled by the Southern Railway through the ownership of a majority of the capital stock. The road, however, is operated separately in every respect.

$30 to California
and Pacific Coast points from Chicago, via Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways, each Tuesday until April 30th. Shortest route, finest scenery. Tourist cars without change. For particulars address Northwestern Line office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

GEN. HARRISON VERY ILL.

Grip and Intercostal Neuralgia Cause Alarm Which Is Not Shared by His Family Physician.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison is a very sick man and his closest friends are alarmed. His condition is more serious than is generally believed. However, Dr. Henry Jameson, the family physician, who has sole charge of the case, said to-night there was no immediate danger; in fact, he was not at all alarmed, he said, as to the outcome. Asked if the age of Gen. Harrison would not weigh very much against his recovery, the doctor said such would naturally be the case to a certain extent, but he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he was not at all alarmed over the condition of his patient.

Gen. Harrison is troubled with a complication of grip and intercostal neuralgia, and there is some fear that this will develop into pneumonia. The disease in itself is not necessarily of an alarming character, but when the age of Gen. Harrison is taken into consideration with the diminution of his recuperative powers, his present illness is being viewed with much anxiety.

Mr. Harrison suffered much pain yesterday. The large muscles of the chest are much affected, and the patient was confined to his bed. The most favorable symptom yesterday was the absence of fever, and still another feature in favor of the General is that his sleep as yet has not been impaired.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN ON FIRE.

The American Water Color Society's Pictures Threatened with Destruction—Surface Lines Blocked.

Seven surface lines were blocked for half an hour just before the end of the afternoon rush yesterday and the valuable collection of water colors and etchings composing the Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the American Water Color Society threatened with destruction by a fire in the basement of the old National Academy of Design, at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Smoke was seen pouring out of the lower windows by a policeman at 6:30 o'clock, and the firemen arrived promptly, but before they came the woman cashier of the exhibition, who was alone in the place, the exhibition having closed for the day, ran out with her books and cash, but without her hat.

Having placed her valuables in safe hands, she returned for her hat and wraps, for as yet there was but little sign of fire about the exterior, but when she had secured her apparel a rush of smoke swept into the galleries and she had great difficulty in reaching the doors. She went home without giving her name to the police.

The firemen worked very cautiously, for the careless handling of a hose might mean the loss of thousands of dollars worth of water colors, but they finally extinguished the flames before they extended above the basement. The fire was found to have started in a pile of rubbish. The damage was about $2,000. Though the smoke was dense and black, it is believed that the pictures escaped damage from the fact that all, or nearly all, of them are behind glass. To-day a careful examination will be made to determine this point. The exhibition closes March 26.

The car blockade extended to the northbound cars of the Broadway and Columbus Avenue lines, for the Metropolitan Railway officials, thinking traffic would be resumed at any moment, held all cars below Twenty-third Street rather than send the Lexington Avenue cars with their passengers out of their way up Broadway.

MONTREAL WORKMEN PROTEST.

Do Not Want Taxpayers' Money Spent to Entertain Duke of Cornwall.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 8.—The workingmen of Montreal are up in arms at the proposal that the city should expend the taxpayers' money to entertain the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on their coming visit to Canada. At a meeting of the Federated Trades and Labor Council the following resolution was passed:

"That the Federated Trades and Labor Council protests against the action of the City Council in voting $10,000 to entertain the Duke of Cornwall, believing that the money might be better spent in establishing a free library or home for incurables.

"That this Council is of the opinion that the entertainment of this gentleman should be left to private interests, thereby giving the rich men of Montreal a chance to show their loyalty.

"And further that we petition the Quebec Government to deprive the City Council of the right to vote money for such purpose."

This is the first public intimation that the masses of the people are not likely to be as complaisant in their submission to King Edward VII. as they were to Queen Victoria. It is openly said that when the Spring drills are begun many of the members of the militia will refuse to re-enlist and swear allegiance to the King.

PROPHESIED HIS OWN DEATH.

Brakeman's Premonition of an Early Fatal Accident Was Borne Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 8.—George E. Durham of this city, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was run over and killed in the yards at Jersey City, this morning, not long ago prophesied his own death in the manner in which it occurred. Durham is the third resident of New Brunswick to be killed on the road within a short time.

In December last, Alfred Selover of this city lost his life in exactly the same place where Durham was killed this morning. Durham had a premonition that a similar fate would overtake him. When William Walker, also a brakeman, and who lived here, was killed a short time ago, Durham, in talking about the case here said:

"I shall be the next to go."

The accident to Walker occurred in January. Durham was much affected at the death, but stuck to his position on the road. He was a son of William Durham, ex-Chief of the Fire Department, and was married two months ago.

MARINE ENGINEERS WIN.

Goodrich Company of Chicago Agree to Withdraw from Lake Carriers' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The striking marine engineers secured their first victory to-day, when the Geodrich Company signed the new agreement of the association agreeing to withdraw from the Lake Carriers' Association.

Following so quickly upon the heels of agreements reached with the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, the Buffalo and Cleveland Navigation Company, and the Detroit and Mackinaw Company, it is generally considered as marking the beginning of the end of the trouble and the complete victory of the engineers.

The Lawrence Makes 22 Knots.

QUINCY, Mass., March 8.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence made a maximum speed of 22 knots at her third builders' trial this afternoon in a run from Point Allerton out and around Boston Lightship.

I'm going to "bundle trouble" and go to The Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va., for a few days.—Adv.

EARLY MORNING RAID IN THE TENDERLOIN

Acting Captain Townsend Acts Instantly on Information.

Five Men Captured While Gambling in a House Recently Raided by the Committee of Fifteen.

Acting Captain John Townsend of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was about to retire at 12:30 o'clock this morning when a citizen ran up to him and asked a private conference. They remained together less than five minutes, when the Captain, putting on his hat and coat as he ran, darted out of the house and toward Sixth Avenue, followed closely by a number of reporters who had seen the move.

He picked up Detective Ed Glennon at Sixth Avenue, and a little later pressed into service Detective Sergt. "Andy" Devery, a brother of the Deputy Commissioner, and Ward Detectives Binning and Beyer. They hurried up Broadway to Forty-second Street, turned into that thoroughfare, and entered the door of 116. This is one of the places that were raided recently by the Committee of Fifteen. A colored man at the door stopped them.

Capt. Townsend threatened to shoot him and the negro fled in terror, without giving an alarm. They ran upstairs and in a room found five men sitting around a small faro layout. Capt. Townsend bought $5 worth of chips, and as soon as they were delivered told all hands they were under arrest. Then he delegated police powers to a reporter, telling him to guard the entrance and let no one in or out.

The prisoners were then formed in line, and the Acting Captain, who has only enjoyed his present distinction for two days, proudly marched them to the station house and sent a patrol wagon to fetch the gambling paraphernalia. The reputed proprietor of the place is George Botherinton, who was not captured. He lives in the house, where he has now three children sick with diphtheria. The prisoners described themselves as Edward Curtis, a dealer, of 504 Seventh Avenue; George Roberts, 989 Columbus Avenue; Patrick Foley, 535 Henry Street; John Madden of Goshen, N. Y., and Dan Finke of 103 West Fifty-seventh Street.

As they were taken downstairs Acting Capt. Townsend, who hails from Sullivan County, said:

"Well, by gosh, to think that they'd run a place like that right under my nose and I didn't know it. I wouldn't have had it get in the papers for $100 that it was there."

Capt. Townsend owes his temporary elevation from a Sergeantcy to the fact that Capt. Thomas is at Hot Springs, and Sergt. Burns, who was deputed to the command in his absence, is sick at his home.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter, while walking on Forty-second Street early yesterday morning, was repeatedly solicited by six different men between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, who assured him he could play and be confident of protection from raids at 116 West Forty-second Street.

"What game can you play?" asked the reporter of one of the touts.

"Any game you want. Faro, roulette, red and black, craps—all of them," replied the tout.

"How can you assure me if I go in and play, that the place will not be raided?" the reporter inquired.

"Why, bosses there isn't the slightest chance of your getting in any trouble whatever. We're not opening up at this critical time without putting up good and heavy, and we come pretty near knowing where we are at. We've got a system of signals throughout the Tenderloin that can't be beaten."

The same story of a perfect system of signals was told the reporter by other touts whom he questioned as to the assurance of protection.

Many of the gambling places have their "touts" who circulate about the corridors of the hotels and solicit patronage for the house they represent. They accost persons on the street and follow them, inviting them to "come and play" with a persistency not surpassed by the importunate "Baker" of Baker Street.

Police Commissioner Murphy received yesterday a report on the statement that "Al" Adams maintains at 366 West Thirty-first Street a clearing house for ninety-six policy shops. Capt. Cooney, who investigated the matter, reported that he found no evidence that such business was carried on at the place, which is under surveillance.

YORK TURNS DETECTIVE.

Engages in Nightly "Sleuthing"—Says There's No Gambling Resorts in Brooklyn.

Although he denies that poolrooms and other gambling resorts are running in Brooklyn, Bernard J. York, Deputy Commissioner of Police for that borough, is greatly worked up over the reports of gambling in Brooklyn. Not only is the new Deputy Commissioner doing some nightly "sleuthing" on his own account, but, as he stated yesterday, he is sending out "secret service" men to ferret out gambling, and not depending wholly upon the regular police for his information.

Mr. York was particularly disturbed yesterday over a story to the effect that gamblers whose operations were being interfered with in Manhattan were flocking to Brooklyn, where they expected to carry on business with less trouble. He reported to Commissioner Murphy that there was no truth in the statement.

It was brought to Mr. York's attention that a poolroom was running in the neighborhood of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, which is in the Bergen Street Precinct, commanded by Capt. James P. White. Mr. York at once demanded from Capt. White a formal report on the matter. He said that he wanted a report that would convince the public that there was no poolselling in the Bergen Street Precinct, in which he himself resides. Capt. White readily complied with the order, and the report was handed in yesterday. In it Capt. White declared positively that no poolroom existed where one was said to exist. To make this report the more convincing to the public, Patrolmen Patrick Broderick and Edward Rush of Capt. White's command indorsed it with their signatures as follows:

We hereby certify that the report made by James P. White, Captain of the Forty-sixth Precinct, relative to an alleged poolroom in the vicinity of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, is correct.

To further add to the conviction the report carried, Sergt. Thomas H. Burkett and Roundsman John J. Fitzgerald affixed their signatures attesting that Patrolmen Broderick and Rush had signed the report. This was the first time in the history of the department in Brooklyn that patrolmen had been called upon to certify to the correctness of a Captain's report.

After he had read Capt. White's report Deputy Commissioner York had an interview with Capt. Dunn of the Adams Street Station, and asked him about the report that there was poolselling in a place a few doors from the headquarters of the Brooklyn Democratic machine, on Willoughby Street, between Adams and Pearl Streets, and in a saloon on Myrtle Avenue, near Adams Street. Capt. Dunn declared that there was no poolselling at either of the places mentioned, and he, too, made out a formal report to that effect.

Later in the day the Deputy Commissioner made a long statement in which he declared that it was his purpose to root out all gambling in Brooklyn.

"There is no open gambling here," said Mr. York. "I know this absolutely. I have sources of information on which I can depend. The police, too, are doing their duty. My personal agents have visited every place under suspicion. They found nothing out of the way at any of the places. I took charge here only last Monday, and it seems to me malicious to publish such reports. I have made up my mind to put an end to gambling in Brooklyn, if such a thing is possible. There is no open pool selling. Of course, there are men who do a pocket business, going from saloon to saloon and registering bets. They have certain hours for each saloon. Their patrons are known to them, and the patrons also know the hours to meet them. We will round up these men before long, and it will go hard with the saloon keepers who harbor them."

Speaking of policy selling, Mr. York said he was aware that policy slips were being sold regularly, but not in special places. Agents of policy dealers visited saloons, like the pool sellers, selling their slips and getting their money secretly. Mr. York said that the police were looking out for these men and that he was determined to suppress policy playing as well as pool selling.

DEFENDS POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Col. Murphy Says It Is Demoralized by the Attacks Made Upon It—Deprecates General "Shake-Ups."

"I do not know that this is the case," said Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday, when asked if he knew that policemen had signed a petition to Gov. Odell in favor of a State Constabulary bill. "But I don't blame any policeman for signing such a petition. So many attacks have been made on the Police Department that the men are disgruntled. On the whole, the department is in a state of unrest, purely because of these attacks. The men want peace, and they want it in any way they can get it. This is the reason, I suppose, that men in the department have signed such a petition, undoubtedly in the hope that it may prove a final measure and that they will then be at rest. The department is demoralized on account of the way attacks have been made on it. If the Police Department were only let alone, and let work out its own salvation or let make the attempt to work out its own salvation, something could be done with it."

The Commissioner asserted that he was not considering a general "shake-up" of the force. "Such action," he added, "does little good. Now and then the transfer of a Captain may be advisable, but general upheavals are not wise, to my way of thinking."

In the regular course of business he dismissed Patrick J. Keely, a plumber, for neglect of duty.

He granted Sergt. W. F. Early permission to bring a suit to have his standing for promotion rerated. Others who failed to get on the eligible list for promotion to Captaincies are interested in the litigation.

Capt. Schmittberger was instructed not to permit Edward Waldron, who has a dance hall in Little Coney Island, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to give Sunday entertainments. The order was carried out, and Waldron seeks an injunction against the police. The suit will be defended by the Law Department.

COURT ACCUSES DETECTIVE.

Mr. Pool Asserts that Binnings Makes Money Out of Arrests of Women.

Detective Binning of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who arrests a large number of women regularly each week, appeared in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning with a dozen or more female prisoners. Magistrate Pool discharged nearly all of the prisoners, and then, turning to the detective, he said:

"Binning, I don't believe a word you say. I'd rather believe these poor abandoned women than believe you. These women can't even go out on the street for any purpose whatever without being arrested by you. I know you arrest these women so that their bondsmen can get money from them, and you stand in with the bondsmen."

"No, I don't," protested the policeman.

"Oh, yes, you do. I know better. I've known you for a long time," declared Mr. Pool.

Binning tried to protest further, but the Magistrate angrily waved him away.

CHARGES OF POLICE EXTORTION.

Mr. Philbin Says Col. Murphy Must Take the Matter Up First.

The charges brought against Police Captain Donohue and his ward man, Lyons, by Mrs. Mildred Hamilton to the effect that she had been compelled to pay protection money to conduct a disorderly house in West Forty-third Street will not be tried by the District Attorney until after Commissioner Murphy has disposed of the matter through the regular police trial channels. Commissioner Murphy holds that the matter charged is a felony and that it is the Public Prosecutor's duty to proceed at once. He has even broken out into criticism of the delay of Mr. Philbin in taking up the charges.

From a member of the District Attorney's staff it was learned yesterday that the District Attorney will convey to Commissioner Murphy to-day his views on the subject. They are, in effect, that no matter what the result of the police trial of the Captain might be, it would not prevent the District Attorney acting in the matter. But if, on the other hand, the latter took the matter up first and an acquittal in the Court of General Sessions resulted, the verdict could be used in the accused man's favor in any proceeding brought by the Police Department.

A NEW GAS COMPANY'S PLANS.

Has Asked the Municipal Assembly for a Twenty-five Years' Franchise.

A public hearing was to have been held yesterday in the Council Chamber on the application of the Domestic Gas Light and Coke Company for a franchise to build gas mains and extend a plant all over the Greater New York. The large privileges asked by the corporation led to an investigation. Councilman Martin Conly of Brooklyn, when asked about the company, said:

"I do not know anything about the people. A person came to me and asked as a favor to introduce an application for a franchise. I did so. That is all I know about the matter."

The application sets forth that the Domestic Gas Light and Coke Company was chartered on Dec. 24, 1900, in the State of New York. They ask for power to lay gas mains in any part of the city, and extend the same by spending not less than $50,000 a year on mains. The company promises to give illuminating gas of better quality than that now furnished the city to all public buildings at 75 cents per thousand feet, and to private consumers at 90 cents per 1,000 feet. For the franchise the company promises to pay the city 3 per cent. of the gross receipts annually. The signers of the application are James Jackson, President, and H. M. Thompson, Secretary.

There was no one present at the hearing yesterday when Councilman Goodwin called the Street and Highways Committee together to consider the matter.

President Jackson, when seen by a TIMES reporter, said:

"No application was made for a hearing yesterday. We will ask for a public hearing on March 19. There are men of wealth back of this company who have placed me here to act temporarily as President. We will be independent of the Gas Trust, and have our plant all ready to begin work as soon as the franchise is granted. We have fifty acres of land at Port Morris, and propose to build large works on the water front site, at which coaling vessels with gas coal will be brought direct to the works. In a few years all gas companies will have to come back to the use of coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas, as more valuable products than gas are being made out of the naphtha drawn from oil wells. In three or four years all the gas companies will have to use coal, and we propose to be in the field ready to supply customers. The attorneys of the company will appear at the public hearing. We expect to get the franchise."

The application is for the right to do business for twenty-five years, with a twenty-five-year renewal clause.

NEW EASTERN WAR CLOUD

Crisis Has Arisen Owing to Russia's Action Regarding Manchuria.

Great Britain Reported to Have Asked if the United States Is Prepared to Take Joint Action with Her — German Attitude Doubtful.

LONDON, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in Far Eastern affairs which, in the opinion of the British Government, is almost graver than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the Orient. In this crisis secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both Governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese Empire.

The conference held on Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan Canal affair. To quote from a British official: "The Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation." What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's verbal declaration regarding Manchuria (delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf) and asking the United States if it was prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Almost simultaneously, it is understood, the United States Government instructed the various Ambassadors to take similar steps.

The answer of Secretary Hay to Lord Lansdowne's question has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated in the United States.

Japan is relied upon to take action in harmony with the United States and Great Britain.

Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the Czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British Government hitherto regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago would be pronounced now in line with Russia's usual policy is now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line, in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

What prompts the British Foreign Office to take such an alarmist view is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the Ministers of the powers to the Chinese Government, and having put herself on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down.

That she must do so Lord Lansdowne considers vital both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert of powers.

Count Lamsdorf's reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory. "If such excuses are accepted by the powers," said a British official last evening, "there will be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for, with almost exactly the same verbiage, any European power could justify the occupation of other provinces."

Upon the degree of support afforded to the movement by Germany and Japan depends the result of what is understood to be the almost synchronous action of Washington and London. The whole affair is guarded with the greatest secrecy, and it was not apparently without motive that a special dispatch was allowed to go from London erroneously announcing that the negotiations going on between Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne related to the Nicaragua affair.

A feeling pervades inner circles here that, if Count Lamsdorf's explanation is accepted by the powers, Russia will be accorded a free hand to take all she pleases, and the door will be opened to any other power aggressive enough to step in and annex Chinese provinces under the pretext of temporary occupation.

has been the department's custom, whenever a communication has been sent from Washington to any one power, to send it to the others for their information. This, it is explained, is due simply to the Administration's desire to have everything open and above board, and to avoid any implication of dealing with a single power to the exclusion of the others.

It is the desire of the President and Secretary Hay to do everything possible to avoid separating the powers into groups. Accordingly, after this note was sent to China, the United States representatives at the different foreign capitals were informed of the substance of it. They have communicated the facts to the Governments to which they are accredited. A majority of these powers have taken the trouble to reply, although this was not necessary, and all have stated their concurrence in the American position. Russia expressly and emphatically disavowed any intention of entering into a secret treaty with China or of taking Manchuria. There the matter rests. It is impossible for the United States, even were it so disposed, to express a doubt of Russia's veracity when so emphatic a disclaimer has been made, and the American Government has no intention of doing so.

The London dispatch evidently refers to the communications sent to the Ambassadors and Ministers repeating the substance of the note to China. No other communication has been sent to them on the subject. This is stated on the highest possible authority.

As to the statement that Ambassador Choate has been asked if America will take joint action with Great Britain, Mr. Choate has not yet reported any such request to the State Department, and nothing is known about it here.

CHINA OPPOSING RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 9.—"Emperor Kwang-Su opposes the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Manchuria," says the Peking correspondent of The Daily Express, "and has instructed Li-Hung-Chang to refer Russia to the other powers."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express says that Liu-Kun-Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, has appealed to Great Britain, Japan, and the United States to assist China to resist Russia's designs in Manchuria.

AMERICAN RULE IN PEKING.

Chinese Court of Justice Instituted by Chaffee — United States Troops Under Strict Discipline.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—So far as is known the United States was the first of the powers at Peking to found a regular Chinese court of justice in the Chinese capital in place of the arbitrary military courts which have been acting since the entrance of the allies into the city. The War Department has just received a copy of an order issued by Gen. Chaffee instituting "a Chinese Criminal Court of Justice" for that section of Peking policed by the United States troops.

This court consists of one Judge and one Clerk, and the order names Chia-Pao-Whang as the first Judge. It is required that the Judge shall be a Chinaman, and that his jurisdiction shall extend over all Chinese offenders against Chinese inhabitants. The Judge may sentence to death, to the whipping post, to a money fine, to confinement, or (a peculiarly Chinese punishment) the carrying of the wood ring inside the city limits. Persons may be condemned to death if they have participated in the Boxer movement and injured life and property; if they attack the foreign police, or if they are guilty of murder or attempt to murder, robbery, counterfeiting, "heavy looting," and burglary; but no death sentence shall be executed without the approval of the commander of the United States forces.

Ample provision is made in the order for the protection of the rights of prisoners, and the expenses of the court are to be defrayed by the Provost Marshal from civil funds.

Copies of orders issued by Gen. Chaffee, just received at the War Department, show that the American troops in China are under the strictest discipline, and are closely confined to the limits under the control of the United States forces. When off duty they are not allowed to enter sections of the city policed by troops of other nations, and soldiers on duty cannot visit such sections except upon written authority. Soldiers are not allowed to leave camp unless they are in proper uniform, and the Sergeant of the Guard is required to inspect all soldiers returning from pass and to lock up those found under the influence of liquor. Soldiers and civilian employes are not permitted to carry revolvers or other firearms when going on pass.

BRITISH SAILORS' HEROISM.

Navy Department Wants the Brave Act of Two Men at Taku Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ever since the termination of the American campaign in China, the Navy Department has been desirous of having medals or other tokens of recognition bestowed upon two British sailors for heroic aid extended to a boatload of American and British wounded at Taku on June 22 last. The two sailors are Leading Seaman Edward Turner of her Majesty's ship Centurion and Able Seaman Herbert George of her Majesty's ship Orlando, and formed part of the guard for junks filled with wounded which were lying in the Pei-Ho fastened to the bank.

One of the junks broke loose from the shore, and drifted across stream directly under the fire of the Chinese, who held the bank. Turner and George leaped overboard from their ships and succeeded in shoving the boat clear of the bank and towing her out of the line of fire, though not before three of the wounded in the boat had been killed by the shots from the shore.

The department some time ago addressed a letter to Secretary Hay, asking him to call the attention of the British Government to this exceptional act of bravery and humanity, with a view to bringing about some sort of recognition for the deed through that channel, the United States Government being without authority for bestowing marks of recognition on sailors of foreign navies. The department still feels, however, that it has not quite exhausted itself in endeavoring to provide for the men, and it is probable that a special act of Congress will be solicited to fit this particular case.

HER MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Mrs. Davis's Husband Claimed by a Colored Woman.

Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday annulled the marriage of Anna Davis, a white woman, to William Davis. Davis is a steward on a sailing vessel. The plaintiff alleged that she made his acquaintance last Summer, and believing him to be a white man, became engaged to him.

The couple were married on Aug. 23 last and went to live at Lefferts Park, Brooklyn. Davis is described as having a fair complexion and light hair. Mrs. Davis alleged that he told her his parents were Jews.

While Davis was absent on a voyage, in January, a colored woman called at the house in Lefferts Park, and, according to Mrs. Davis, accused her of having stolen her husband. Mrs. Davis indignantly denied that she had married a negro and ordered the woman to leave the house. The latter, however, it was alleged, produced a photograph of Davis and a marriage certificate dated April 16, 1892.

Upon Davis's return to Brooklyn he was served with papers in a suit brought by Mrs. Davis for the annulment of the marriage. He did not appear to defend the suit.

TRIED TO POISON HIS FATHER.

William Moore of Camden, N. J., Has Made a Confession.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 8.—William Moore, Jr., who was arrested yesterday charged with trying to poison his father by placing prussic acid in a dish of grape nuts, confessed to-night. He said that a short time ago he took home a picture of his sweetheart, and that his father made unkind remarks about it. The boy appears to have brooded over this, and to get even tried to poison his father.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Dyspepsia write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Exp. paid. Send, no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.—Adv.

WHITE MICE WERE DECOROUS AND SHY

Their Ball a Disappointment to Expectant "Chappies."

The Chorus Girls and Their Friends, However, Enjoyed Themselves and the Affair Was a Success.

Lexington Avenue, near Grand Central Palace presented a gay appearance last Thursday night. Up the sidewalk, out of the surrounding darkness into the blaze of the electric lights of the Palace moved a continuous procession of "chappies," young and old, in evening dress and opera hats, and with an air of expectant enjoyment. Up to the curb drove cab after cab and deposited similarly clad passengers, and still more stepped into the circle of illumination from cable car after cable car, which rushed up clanging and crowded, and glided away silently and empty. Whichever way they came, they all had but one goal, and one after another they were swallowed up by the folding doors of the brilliantly lighted "foyer" of the Palace. They all bought hat checks at $2 apiece from two attractive young women, and then they were ushered into the hall, where the Benevolent Order of White Mice had arranged to give its first grand ball.

A few hours later a procession of grumbling, disconsolate chappies emerged from the doors through which they had entered with such pleasant anticipation.

"Weahlly, ol' fellah, nevah thought chorus girls could be so doocidly dull, doncherknow," remarked one of the chappies to another with a yawn.

But the White Mice ball was a success in spite of the disappointment of those who had come to it in the hope of seeing real, naughty chorus girls drinking champagne out of slippers and executing all kinds of high steps and kicks, or who expected to be tickled with such a display of uproarious hilarity as is so frequently depicted in certain illustrated journals as the real essence of all chorus girl life. Even if those who anticipated no such doings had not enjoyed themselves, as they evidently did, the ball would have been a success in demonstrating that the common conception of chorus girls is not exactly correct.

The credit for the success of the affair is due in a large measure to a self-constituted vigilance committee of three of the White Mice: Miss Anna Black, the President; Miss Florence Rockefeller King, the Secretary, and Miss Rita Dean, the Treasurer. Whenever any one of these discovered in some frivolously inclined mouse a tendency to break the etiquette of society by indulging in a cigarette or in a dance step not generally recognized as correct, she would immediately call on the other two and arm in arm they would descend on the offender and calmly but firmly insist that immediate return to propriety. They did not, however, meet with much trouble. Only two girls attempted to smoke cigarettes during the evening, and only one dancer displayed more of her ankle than would be in good form at an Assembly dance.

In this case—it happened early in the evening—about midnight—and before the grand march was started—the young woman actually showed three inches of stocking above the ankle. This created a sensation among the wicked chappies, whose shirt fronts immediately formed a wall around the dancing floor while they stood in astonished admiration. Up in a box a party of the Four Hundred tried to put a little life into what they considered a dull event by opening two champagne bottles every ten minutes. The sharp eye of one of the Vigilance Committee noticed their antics, and a few minutes later the box was empty. In another box sat a man who looked so much like Mark Twain that every one took him for the humorist. Bored and with a look of suffering on his face he had been gazing solemnly at the crowd of happy dancers below for some time. Finally, he yawned a mighty yawn, and turning to his companion, he said:

"I say, Jim, haven't you got something to read?"

The grand march was led by a girl with hair like an Autumn sunset, whose name is Zasa Belasco. When the trumpeter's blast announced the regular opening of the ball, soon after midnight, she bravely sought a partner, and walked up the hall. An admiring crowd of her friends applauded her, but at first no one would fall in behind. Zasa and her partner walked twice up and down, and then a frail blonde with a young man from Harvard fell in. Miss King, the Secretary, remembering the shy nature of Mice, rushed madly up and down the sides entreating the pretty rodents to join in the procession. She finally succeeded in swelling the number to a dozen couples, more or less, but most of the girls objected on the ground that they did enough of that marching business in the regular course of their profession.

After a while the crowd of Johnnies who had outnumbered the girls about twenty to one, began to melt away, and only the personal friends of the Mice remained. These had a good time, until the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the ball was over.

THREW INTRUDER DOWN STAIRS

Reporter Protected an ex-Actress and Thrashed Man Who Annoyed Her.

Attentions forced upon a young woman brought a severe thrashing upon a man who said he was a Madison Avenue dentist and caused him to be hurled bodily down two flights of stairs at the Norfolk apartments, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon. The woman is Blanche Alexander, a retired actress, whose home is in St. Louis.

She made a tour of the shopping district yesterday, and early in the afternoon noticed a man following her. He wore a silk hat and was otherwise well dressed. Go where she would, she couldn't lose him, and when at about 5:30 she reached the door of her apartment he stepped in front of her and blocked her entrance.

"I don't want to flirt with you, but I do want to know you," is what she says he said.

Temporizing, she decided, was the best policy, so she invited him up stairs to her rooms and, excusing herself for a moment, sent a hurry call to Jefferson Market Police Court for Duff Reid Carrabine, a reporter stationed there, who is a friend of hers, having also come from St. Louis.

The stranger, who was making himself at home in her rooms, told her he was Dr. Adolph Maisner of 1,225 Madison Avenue, before Carrabine arrived.

"That man insulted me!" she exclaimed, as she ran to her protector.

Then the fight began, and lasted for several minutes before the dentist was shot down the stairs like a sack of meal and disappeared in the Broadway crowd. Miss Alexander and Carrabine talked it over for a time and then walked around the corner to the Tenderloin station house, not to make a complaint to the police, but to tell the story, in proof of which Carrabine showed his knuckles, which he said he had skinned in the fight, and many scratches on his face.

Dr. Adolph Maisner, a dentist, lives in the fashionable apartment house 1,337 Madison Avenue. A woman who said she was his wife came to the door when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES went there last night, but before he had repeated half of Miss Alexander's tale she exclaimed:

"That story's all nonsense. The man's home."

"Can I see him?" was asked.

"No, he's nursing our sick child. He's here in the house. That's all that's necessary," was the reply.

DENTISTRY.

A dentist can only do his best when his patient is non-resistant. This condition is out of the question when the work is painful.

The "Cady System," by averting pain, therefore, makes dentistry not only pleasanter but better.

My prices are moderate, very moderate, quality considered. Consultation costs nothing.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

857 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan;
346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.,) Bklyn.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TRAFFIC AGENTS IN A ROW.

West-Bound Freight Committee's Meeting Not Entirely Harmonious.

Although according to all reports officially given out the meeting of the West-Bound Freight Committee of the trunk lines on Wednesday was a quiet and peaceable powwow over the rate situation, which was said to be well maintained, it leaked out yesterday that there was something of a row between some of the traffic representatives.

The traffic manager of a New York and Buffalo line, who has distinguished himself by his activity in getting business for his road, was singled out as an object of attack by the representatives of the other roads, with one exception. He was accused of cutting rates, of manipulating rates through his connections, and of influencing business. He denied the truth of these accusations—honestly as a majority of the freight officials believe. One of these in speaking of the matter said:

"It is my opinion that the road in question has not been cutting rates—at any rate, more so than any of the other lines. It is really surprising at times to see with what indignation some of the freight representatives denounce violations of the rate agreement, when they themselves are indulging in similar violations and often to a far greater extent."

THE MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—It is conceded here to-day that the Illinois Central will in a short time secure possession of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and also of the Iowa Central. The control of the latter railroad has been lately acquired by the Minneapolis and St. Louis. The dividend on Minneapolis and St. Louis common stock was increased last January to 2 per cent., and all indications point to net earnings that will justify that rate. Negotiations are said to be progressing favorably and the deal is on the verge of completion.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis is now controlled by parties largely interested in the Southern Pacific, who would rather have the Illinois Central get possession of the road than any other interest. Close traffic relations exist between the two companies. The Illinois Central can find an outlet to St. Paul over the Minneapolis and St. Louis, and the latter can use the Illinois Central tracks from Fort Dodge to Omaha.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis runs from Minneapolis to Angus, Iowa, and, together with three branches, has a mileage of 365. The Iowa Central has a total mileage of 509. The acquisition of two roads would add 874 miles of road to the Illinois Central, which system already controls something over 4,000 miles of road.

Southern Railroad's Dividend.

Southern Railroad Directors met yesterday afternoon and declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, making a 3½ per cent. dividend for the year. According to the statement given out, the company has a surplus applicable to dividends for six months of $2,464,098, an increase of $269,744, which is equivalent to 4.1 per cent. on the preferred stock. The statement shows an increase in net earnings from operation for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, of $275,155 over the similar period of the previous year. Gross earnings for the same period show an increase of $1,180,636. Operating expenses increased $905,480.

Missouri Pacific to Build a New Line.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—George J. Gould and his party returned to this city to-night from their trip through Kansas. To-morrow the Gould special train will go over the Lexington line to Booneville, Mo., and thence to St. Louis. Mr. Gould said to-night that the Missouri Pacific would begin construction at once of a road from Booneville to Jefferson City, following the Missouri River, the line to be substantially built and to be completed this Summer.

Mr. Daniels Dined in Canajoharie.

Special to The New York Times.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., March 8.—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, was the guest of honor at the Board of Trade banquet to-night, the largest event in the history of Canajoharie. Addresses were made by Congressman J. R. Stewart, Titus Sheard, William G. Arkell, and John A. Sleicher of Albany.

Brief Railroad Items.

Nearly 1,700 new railroads, building or proposed in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, are described in The Railroad Gazette of this week. Work is in progress on over 400 of these projects. For about 1,700 railroad and other bridges, so far as known, contracts are yet to be let. Railroad building last year reached 4,894 miles, the largest since 1890.

It is reported that J. E. Dalrymple, at present General Freight Agent of the Central Vermont, will succeed R. S. Logan as assistant to General Manager Reeve of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

The Executive Committee of the Directory of the New York, New Haven and Hartford met yesterday afternoon. No traffic arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were discussed.

Commissioner W. P. Trickett of the Kansas City Transportation Bureau, as Chairman of the Committee on Railroad Transportation of the National Board of Trade, has addressed a letter to the Presidents of the principal railway lines suggesting a conference between these lines and representatives of various commercial bodies, with a view of reaching an agreement for the promotion of legislation for the regulation of inter-State commerce. Mr. Trickett refers to the defeat of the five House and four Senate bills introduced in the last Congress, and there can be no legislation of this character which fails to receive the united indorsement of shipper and carrier.

WIDENING OF 59TH STREET.

Cost Will Be $45,000, According to the Engineers' Plans.

The widening of Fifty-ninth Street from curb to curb along Central Park, from the Plaza to the Circle and the resulting narrowing of the north sidewalk, would cost the city $45,000. The question of authorizing this expenditure is before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The street along the Park is 100 feet wide. Had the surface car tracks been placed in its centre the change would not have been suggested. But they were laid on its north side, so that the west-bound cars run but four feet from the curb.

Vehicles going west have therefore had to trespass on the territory of those bound east south of the tracks, or to take the west-bound car tracks, and so either block the cars and invite the maledictions of passengers and motormen, or, to get out of the way, to cross both car tracks. In such cases the irritating tactics of drivers of carriages, business wagons, and trucks have been displayed, and hardly an hour passes in the busy periods of the day without a wrangle or delay.

The making of a west-bound pavement for carriages and other vehicles has been advocated for years by business and driving interests and by the West End Property Owners' Association. Gen. C. H. T. Collis had a scheme to this end. The present plan would do away with congestion and lessen the risk of accidents. It is to take fifteen feet from the north sidewalk, so that a pavement nineteen feet wide for vehicles would be formed, leaving a Central Park sidewalk of twenty-five feet. The sidewalk would be entirely asphalted. Now a strip of asphalt runs in the centre of the Central Park sidewalk, and the earth on each side of it becomes mud in wet weather, so that persons going to the Park wall or to the curb get their footgear muddied. Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street up has a Park sidewalk thirty feet wide, and Eighth Avenue along the Park is twenty-seven feet wide. But each has rows of trees which take so much from the footway.

The trees on the present Fifty-ninth Street Park sidewalk have not flourished. Those that remain will, if the plan is approved, be taken up, and along the new sidewalk trees will be planted forty-five feet apart and at the curb.

The engineers' plans call for the excavation of 3,000 cubic yards of earth, 1,000 cubic yards of garden mold for the trees, 5,200 square yards of asphalt roadway pavement, 5,400 square feet of asphalt walk pavement, 2,450 lineal feet of six-inch bluestone curbing, 2 road basins and connections and 55 new trees.

AGAINST INDEPENDENCE

N. Y. Y. C. May Reject Any Entry to the Trial Races.

Boston Yachtsman Not a Member of the Local Club, Though Determined to Race His Own Boat.

Unless the owner of the yacht Independence, Thomas W. Lawson, consents to enter his yacht in the trial races in the name of a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Boston candidate for cup-defense honors may not be allowed to compete. Although none in authority in the New York Yacht Club will confirm this statement, a member high up in its councils said yesterday that unless the Independence was enrolled in the New York Yacht Club fleet, when it came to the trial race between the Columbia and the Bristol defender, if the Independence attempted to cross the line she would be informed that she was not eligible. The subject was the general topic of discussion among yachtsmen at the club's house last night, and though most of the members were in favor of enforcing the eligibility rule, many took the opposite view.

The subject was raised by a late statement made by Mr. Lawson, who in an interview said that he was the owner of the Independence; that he was building her to compete for the honor of defending the cup, and that he saw no reason why he should not enter her under his own name. Mr. Lawson is not a member of the New York Yacht Club, and it is on the technical ground that the races are open only to members that his boat may be barred. Until yesterday it was thought by yachtsmen in general, and by many in the New York Yacht Club, that the club would leave no stone unturned to defend the cup by stacking up against the Shamrock II. the best possible yacht that could be found on this side. In view of the enormous expense borne by the owner of the Boston defender, and in view of the care and skill brought into play in the designing of the yacht, until the point was raised by the statement of Mr. Lawson, it was accepted as a foregone conclusion that the Independence would be invited to match herself as a worthy antagonist against the local club's champion.

Mr. Lawson is not a member of the New York Yacht Club, and according to its rules he is not in a position to enter his yacht in any of its races. The Boston millionaire was once proposed for membership in the club, but the committee declined to pass on the application, and friends were asked to withdraw his name.

Rule IV. of the New York Yacht Club's racing rules says:

First.—No yacht can be entered for a club race unless her ownership, rig, tonnage, dimensions, and measurement for time allowance, as computed by the measurer in accordance with the rules of the club, shall be on record with the Secretary and a true model deposited with him.

Chapter IV. of the By-laws says:

No yacht shall be entitled to representation until she shall have been registered on the club's record in the name of her owner or owners; shall have been launched, and a certificate signed by the measurer be filed with the Secretary specifying her dimensions and rig.

NO OFFICIAL ACTION TAKEN.

A member of the club, one in favor of abiding by the letter of the racing rules, said:

"There is no injustice in enforcing the rule against admitting challengers that are not enrolled in our fleet. The schooner America, which brought the cup to this country, was owned by Commodore Stevens and other members of the club. By them the cup was deeded to the club, to be a perpetual challenge cup for yachts owned in foreign countries and to be raced for under the rules of the New York Yacht Club. The New York Yacht Club has spent thousands of dollars in defending the cup and members of the club have spent hundreds of thousands to keep it on this side of the water. It does seem, under the circumstances, that if the club so desired it might have the right to prescribe to outsiders certain regulations to be observed if they wish a share in the honor of defending the trophy.

"For that matter, no legislation covering the point has as yet taken place, and it is impossible to foretell in a matter of public interest of this kind what sacrifice as to privilege the club may make."

Even among the friends of Mr. Lawson there are some that are inclined toward the attitude which it has been foretold the club will take. They agree that the club's services toward American yachting prestige deserve recognition in any abiding by any reasonable rules that may be imposed. They say that Mr. Lawson is far too broad-minded a man and by far too good a sportsman and thorough a yachtsman to stickle at so trifling a point as that involved. They predict that for the sake of obtaining a ruling Mr. Lawson may not announce his intentions, but they expect that he will be prepared fully at the proper time to meet any demand imposed and to concede anything within reason which may serve to stimulate yachting and to keep the cup here, where it belongs.

On the other hand, some of Mr. Lawson's friends say that if the Independence is barred from the trial races the New York Yacht Club will be acting arbitrarily, and that in the event the new defender is defeated by the Shamrock II. without clearly having established her title to American championship honors the club will bear on itself the responsibility for having risked a reputation considered by yachtsmen as no less than National. As precedents they point to the Atlantic and the Pilgrim. The Atlantic was built in 1886 for the defense of the cup by a syndicate of yachtsmen and was allowed to enter in the trial races against the Puritan, Mayflower and Priscilla. The Pilgrim was built in 1893 by Boston yachtsmen and competed with the Vigilant, the Colonia, and the Jubilee, and also appeared at the trials off Sandy Hook. They claim that Boston in the past has done so much in defense of the cup that her representative is entitled to consideration, and they decry what one of them termed a "cup trust" as being unsportsmanlike and calculated to injure competition in the future.

No official of the club willing to make a definite statement together with the use of his name could be found yesterday. Secretary J. V. S. Oddie said only:

"The correspondence between Sir Thomas Lipton and the New York Yacht Club has been published. Barring unimportant modifications, the coming races will be sailed under the same rules as were those last three, which is useless discussing what boats are to sail in the races. It is impossible to forecast what will happen until the proper time comes."

The consensus of opinion of other officers was that they would cross the bridge at the proper time and that in the absence of definite action they, as individuals, did not see their way clear to talk.

As the sailing season at the end of the cup races will be practically at its height, the cups offered by Mr. Lawson, to be sailed for off Boston after the international races, were brought to the front by the threatened ruling. One of these cups was for the big class of sloops, and it was hoped would attract not only the three large yachts now building, but also the present champion Columbia. It was stated positively that the new defender will not take part in such a race. Also, the Columbia, in case of defeat by the new boat, will go out of commission after the trial races. As to the acceptance of the race by the Shamrock II., opinion is divided as to whether she might wish to compete with the Independence or if she would prefer not to risk her honors, in case she wins the cup, or to enhance her defeat, in case she fails to do the lifting. Those who best know Sir Thomas Lipton, however, claim that he is too thorough a sportsman to decline a race on such ground except it be conceded necessary by courtesy to his hosts, the New York Yacht Club. In this connection it is pointed out that if the Shamrock II. defeats the new defender without the latter having been tried out with the Independence, if Sir Thomas Lipton then should be defeated by Mr. Lawson, he would be responsible for clinching an embarrassing position into which the New York Yacht Club had risked itself.

WITNESS TAKES HIS LIFE.

Worried About His Attendance at Murder Trial, He Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—George Terry of Newtown killed himself this morning because he did not want to testify in the David Brown murder trial. "If they don't get me to testify to-day they won't get me to-morrow," said he at Newtown Thursday before he started to Cincinnati to appear as a witness for the State. He was not called to the stand, and at 5 o'clock this morning made good his remark by shooting himself between the eyes at his home, at Dry Run, three miles from Newtown. He died instantly.

His attendance upon the trial seemed to worry him greatly. Early Thursday morning he hauled the Court House, and to "Jack" Greer, who was cleaning the corridors, he said: "Do I have to testify? Can't I get out of it some way? I don't know anything about the case and was never in a courtroom before." Terry's testimony could not have been important.

BETTMAN'S DEBT TO HEIRS

The Bankrupt Oil Producer and Banker Must Pay $14,694.47.

Referee Finds that He Violated His Trust as Administrator of the Schneittacher Estate.

Marcus A. Bettman, the oil producer and banker who failed in March, 1898, with liabilities of over $1,000,000, will have to pay to the heirs of Sigmund Schneittacher $14,694.47. This sum he used in his business ventures while he was administrator of the estate.

Mr. Bettman was engaged chiefly in the oil-producing business, with wells in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio. Soon after the failure Mr. Bettman, who had been the executor for several large estates, made arrangements with the heirs for settlement. In the Schneittacher estate proceedings for an accounting were commenced in the Surrogates' Court by James W. and Charles J. McDermott, counsel for the heirs. After the proceedings had gone on for some time before William J. C. Berry as referee, an agreement was reached by which Mr. Bettman admitted his liability and arranged to pay the heirs. He paid in all about $700, and then discontinued the payments.

When the hearings before the referee were resumed, he sought to have the order of referenc vacated on the ground that the referee had failed to report within sixty days after the case had been submitted to him. In January last Surrogate Fitzgerald ordered the reference to go on, and yesterday Mr. Berry made his report. The referee goes into the history of the business relations of Marcus Bettman.

Sigmund Schneittacher died Nov. 29, 1896, leaving a wife, three daughters, and two sons. In December of the same year letters of administration were issued to Mr. Bettman and Mrs. Minnie Arrington, a daughter of Mr. Schneittacher. The referee says that Mr. Bettman procured a power of attorney from Mrs. Arrington, and proceeded to take entire control of the estate. The report continues:

"Marcus A. Bettman, at the time letters of administration were granted to him, was a member of the firm of M. A. & D. Bettman, the other member of which was his brother, David Bettman. David Bettman and the sister (Henrietta Stettheimer) of Marcus and Bettman composed the firm of Stettheimer & Bettman. The offices of these two firms were adjoining on the same floor of 18 Broadway. The accounts of the Schneittacher estate were kept in the books of Stettheimer & Bettman.

"Marcus A. Bettman, the administrator, had access to the books of Stettheimer & Bettman, and was able to examine them, but never did examine them to ascertain that firm's financial condition. The money received by the administrator was in each instance deposited on the day it was received with Stettheimer & Bettman. The administrator loaned the money to Stettheimer & Bettman without the consent of the contestants, without taking the advice of any lawyer and without taking any security, and the only place where there was any entry of the money was on the books of Stettheimer & Bettman.

"On the 5th day of March, 1898, three days after the last sum of money belonging to this estate was loaned by Marcus A. Bettman to the firm of Stettheimer & Bettman, the said firm and the firm of M. A. & D. Bettman, with two other firms in which Marcus A. Bettman was a partner, all failed on the same day, and made general assignments for the benefit of creditors. The four firms occupied offices in the same suite of rooms and the accounts of all were kept by and in the books of Stettheimer & Bettman.

"All the firms in which Marcus A. Bettman, the administrator, was interested were very large debtors of Stettheimer & Bettman at the time of their joint failure, and the firm of M. A. & D. Bettman prior to the failure was very largely indebted to the firm of Stettheimer & Bettman."

In conclusion the referee finds that the firm of Stettheimer & Bettman was not a legal depository, and that the placing of the money with that firm was "unauthorized, unwarranted, and illegal." The referee also finds that Mr. Bettman was "negligent and violated his trust." Then he directs that Mr. Bettman must reimburse the estate.

Mr. Bettman is now living in Indiana. The legal firm interested in the case declined to disclose what method they will take in order to collect the money.

PECULIAR WILL CASE.

Insane Asylum Inmate's Contest Made on Ground of Testator's Insanity.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday heard testimony in a will contest in which the contestant is an inmate of the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane, where the testator was also under treatment when he died. The contestant's ground for opposing the will is that her father was insane when he executed it. The Surrogate finally admitted the will to probate.

The estate in dispute was that of George Frey, who died on Jan. 7 last, leaving property worth about $22,000 to his widow and his son George. No mention was made of Mrs. Louise Lindauer, the only daughter, who was in the asylum. The will was executed on March 6, 1890. Less than a year later Mr. Frey was taken to the asylum. In signing the will the testator had spelled his first name "Gorg," and the contention was made that this was not his usual signature.

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MANY HEIRLOOMS BURNED.

Fire Partly Destroys an Old Home—Helpless Women Rescued.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 8.—The house which was the home of the late Judge William Paterson was partly destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Burning leaves from a nearby field fire were carried to the roof of the house by the wind.

The upper floor, stored with many heirlooms, was completely destroyed. The furniture on the other two floors was carried out and saved. Two bedridden women were taken out in safety. The house was built nearly a century ago by Andrew Bell, father-in-law of Judge Paterson.

A HAPPY CHILD

is one who grows, without interruption of health, from a baby up—except the inevitable diseases of children.

And Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil has done more, in the 26 years of its existence, than any half-dozen other things, to make such children.

It keeps them in uninterrupted health. It is food that takes hold at once, whenever their usual food lets go.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

THE STEINERTONE
THE STANDARD OF ALL GRAND PIANOS.

The superiority of the Steinertone Grand Piano over all other Grands built on old principles makes it the only Standard Grand Piano in the market. While the reputation of some piano makers rests upon the notoriety they are obtaining through advertising, the Steinertone Grand's reputation and value lies in the fact that it is built on purely scientific principles and with the object to make it a musical instrument. It contains an action, invented by Morris Steinert, which enables the player to bring out of his instrument pure and rich musical tones such as cannot be produced by the old-fashioned Erard action used in other Grands. The tone of Grand Pianos with such actions sounds unpleasant when these Grand Pianos of the makers of the old school are played by artists in public. There is much adverse criticism by able musical writers when skillful performers do not draw out pure musical tones. The trouble seems to lie, generally, in the dryness of the tone of the instrument they play upon.

The Steinertone is the proper medium through which the player can speak in language of music, can express and paint his poetical nature, and is, therefore, the Standard for all Grand Pianos.

In addition to this, the Steinertone Grand Piano is sold for

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS LESS

than the instruments of the old-fashioned Grand Piano makers.

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 18th St.,) N. Y. City.

HARLEM HOSPITAL SITE.

Plan to Locate the Building in Lenox Avenue Opposed—City Official Said to be Interested.

Agitation of the question of the removal of the Harlem Hospital from its present location at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street has been renewed with great vigor, and the plant to locate it at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street is bitterly opposed by the Harlem Medical Board and the Harlem Board of Commerce, who urge that it be situated at Sylvan Place, between One Hundred and Twentieth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

It is now openly asserted that a prominent city official is heavily interested in the Lenox Avenue site. The Medical Board a month ago adopted resolutions urging the Sylvan Place site, and sent them to Controller Coler with the request that he present them to the Board of Estimate, but he did not do so. It was announced yesterday that members of the board will appear before the Board of Estimate at its next meeting, Monday, and see that the matter is presented.

The Board of Commerce calls attention to the fact that the Sylvan Place site will cost only $230,000, while the Lenox Avenue site will cost $310,000. Both bodies insist upon the Sylvan Place site, as being nearer the centre of population, and also because the majority of calls for Harlem Hospital ambulances come from points south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Builders say that it would cost 25 per cent. more to erect the hospital in Lenox Avenue than in Sylvan Place, because the Lenox Avenue location is all made ground, and water will be struck before the excavation for the foundation is carried to any great depth, while they describe the Sylvan Place site as being good building ground.

The present hospital, an old frame mansion, was condemned two years ago both by the Department of Charities and the Board of Health.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—James A. Roberts, Buffalo; James Ross, Montreal; Peter B. Bradley, Boston.

HOLLAND.—T. C. Page, Washington; J. T. Myers, Richmond; Dr. H. B. Yates, Montreal; H. Graham, Ottawa; M. S. Greenough, Cleveland.

CAMBRIDGE.—Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army.

IMPERIAL.—Col. C. E. Wood, Washington.

VICTORIA.—Judge J. D. Yeamans, Washington; J. W. Bates, Mayor of Manchester, England; Col. J. M. Gidding, Duluth.

GRAND.—Capt. George W. Burr, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont; A. Oliver Dupre, London; Senator R. T. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

ALBEMARLE.—Judge John Davis, Washington.

HOFFMAN.—George S. Prindle, Washington; T. G. Hewlett, Birmingham, Ala.

PLAZA.—Gen. the Hon. H. Eaton, London.

MANHATTAN.—Oakes Ames, Boston.

ASTOR.—T. S. Lloyd, United States Navy; Capt. John W. Collins, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Imperial.
Meyers, J., Sons, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Meyer, furniture; 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Millar, notions and cloaks; Union Square Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, jewelry and leather goods; 377 Broadway.
Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brigiawski, laces; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Darlington.
Fox, G. A., Company, Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.

MR. BIRDSALL FEARS A WATER FAMINE

Brooklyn and the Bronx Now Suffer from the Scarcity.

Heavy Rainfall Would Give Little Relief, the Chief Engineer Says—Bond Issues Too Late.

The scarcity of water in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and the Bronx has caused a great number of complaints to be made to the Water Supply Department. Chief Engineer Birdsall did not offer any hope yesterday of immediate improvement, and he said that the entire city was in danger of a water famine.

"The conditions are such that in a short time people all over the city will begin to complain about the shortage of water, and so I have determined to complain first," said the Chief Engineer to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

All the millions in bond issues which have of late been approved by the Board of Estimate will be useless in immediately increasing the supply, as it will take from two to five years to complete the projects planned and on which the millions will be spent. Just when and by what means the city is to be relieved from the danger of a water famine the officials of the department will not attempt to say. They claim that the city has for four or five years delayed bond issues for improvements in the supply which should now be completed. One hope is a heavy rainfall during the next month, but Chief Engineer Birdsall shook his head dubiously when asked if such relief would avert the water famine. He said:

"The troubles which we are now experiencing in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and the Bronx were foreseen several years ago. The people of the Bronx are now using 8,000,000 gallons of water every day, when they should have a minimum supply of 20,000,000 gallons. Two years ago this department asked for $100,000 to build a pumping station at Jerome Park. I tried to get the appropriation through the old Board of Aldermen and failed. Then came the debt limit question. Now, after a lapse of three years, we are commencing to do what should have been done three years ago.

"In Brooklyn the situation is similar. There was need four years ago of a new conduit from Millburn to conduct water to the pumping station at Ridgewood. The city officials held up bond issues and delayed work which the Water Department wanted to do, and now the people must suffer the consequences. The Millburn conduit is now being built."

"What other troubles must your department face?" was asked.

"The lack of rainfall is what is bothering us. On Feb. 8 of last year, while the ground was frozen hard, we had a big storm, which filled the reservoirs. The rainfall this year as compared with last year is ten inches less since Jan. 1."

"If a big rainstorm comes soon, will the situation be relieved?" was asked.

"Here it is the 8th of March, and no storm in sight. Soon the ground will be soft and the earth will drink up most of the rain. It is a question whether we will be able to store up enough water to be ready for the Summer and Fall."

Mr. Birdsall said that nearly all the bond issues which should have been approved a year ago by the Municipal Assembly are now being passed. The Board of Estimate recently approved about $3,000,000 of bonds for 1901 for water improvements, and these issues are now pending before the Board of Aldermen and the Council.

The Chief Engineer gave out figures which show the conditions of New York's water system. The only storage reservoir in Manhattan which is filled nearly to its capacity is the Croton Reservoir, in Central Park. This reservoir has 33 feet of water, which is gradually being lessened, as the other reservoirs are nearly empty. The William's Bridge Reservoir has in it 8 feet of water, when there should be under normal conditions 38 feet. The Kenalco Reservoir has only 5 feet of water, while the maximum is 37 feet. The Croton Reservoir above Manhattan has about one-quarter of last year's supply.

In Brooklyn the situation is more dangerous. The borough has a small supply in the storage reservoirs. The Prospect Park Reservoir is full and is kept so as a supply in case of a large fire. The Ridgewood Reservoir has in it 3 feet 11 inches of water. It should have 18 feet. Mr. Birdsall said that the people of the Borough of Manhattan could draw their full supply of 251,000,000 gallons daily. In Brooklyn the daily supply is now 91,000,000 gallons; it should be 100,000,000 gallons.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would introduce a bill in the Legislature taking away from the Municipal Assembly all power over bond issues, and giving the Board of Estimate sole power to issue bonds.

BRONX PEOPLE BLAME RAMAPO.

Alarming Conditions in the Borough—Little Water for Hospital and Asylum Now.

The water scarcity from which the Borough of the Bronx has been suffering for the last few months has reached an alarming stage. Commissioner Dalton and Chief Engineer Birdsall claim that the scarcity is due to the lack of rain, but many residents of the district believe that the Ramapo scheme has had much bearing upon it, and do not hesitate to say so.

There are now many flats and apartments north of the Harlem River that have not had a drop of water above the first floor in weeks. Gases arise from the pipes in these houses, and there is an unusual amount of sickness. Many flats and private houses have been vacated because they are without water, and real estate men claim that it is hard to either rent or sell property in the Bronx. In Bedford Park and along Boston Avenue, which runs on a high ledge of rock, it has been necessary to install pumps in the majority of the houses if any water is desired above the first floor, and even then it is impossible to pump water at times, there being no water to pump.

At Lebanon Hospital, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Cauldwell Avenue, conditions are very bad. It has been found necessary to use the fire tank on top of the building to supply water. Dr. Wasserman, the Superintendent of the hospital, when interviewed on the subject by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"I do not know what we will do here if we do not get more water soon. I am obliged to use the fire tank on the roof to supply the needs of the building, and I am living in dread of a fire. We are, of course, obliged to pump the water into the tank, but at times we can't draw enough water from the pipes to pump."

At Hebrew Infant Asylum, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, the same condition of affairs exists. The Superintendent said that at times she could not get enough water to give the children their daily bath. At the office of the Department of Water Supply yesterday an official stated that the bids for a temporary pumping station and the running of a line of pipe from Gun Hill Road to Jerome Avenue would be opened on Thursday and that the contract would be awarded for the work at once. When asked how long it would take to install the temporary pumping station and how much the supply would be increased, the official stated that it would probably take three weeks to do the work and that the supply would be increased by 10,000,000 gallons.

The residents of High Bridge have been great sufferers from the scarcity. In some parts of the district water is being sold by the pail.

BROOKLYNITES THREATEN SUIT.

Local Officials Overwhelmed with Complaints of Water Scarcity.

The water supply situation in Brooklyn has become so serious that alarm is being expressed in all sections of the borough. Yesterday hundreds of complaints were received at the local Water Department from persons who declared that they were unable to obtain water above the second stories of their houses. Many complained that they could get no water at all. A number of the complainants threatened to sue the city in the event of sickness resulting from the lack of water. Others who complained that they were unable to keep tenants in their houses because of the scarcity of water also threatened to bring suit against the city for damages.

This flood of complaints caused the officials of the local Water Department to throw up their hands and declare despairingly that they knew not what to do. The three mains supplying water to the borough at present are the Bushwick Avenue, Willoughby Avenue, and Atlantic Avenue mains, the big East New York Avenue main having been closed some time ago.

Chief Engineer Van Buren of the department in Brooklyn said yesterday that he did not think that private companies could help to any great extent, as most of them had little more water than they needed for themselves. One measure of relief, he thought, would be for householders to sink wells for their own use.

STRANGER REPORTS A ROBBERY.

Is Staying at the Astor House and Is Said to be from Montana.

A mysterious stranger went to the Tenderloin Police Station last night and reported that he had been robbed. He refused to tell any one but the Sergeant what he had lost and who had relieved him of the property. The Sergeant, according to the rules of the police, did not give out the details of the theft, or disclose the man's name.

It was learned that the stranger went from the Astor House to the station. Later in the evening he was seen there. Again he declined to give his name or to tell who had "fleeced" him. He consented to say that he hailed from Montana. From appearances he seemed to be a man of sixty years. He was portly in build, wore a white pointed beard, and was clad in black clothes, with a hat of the cowboy variety. The clerks in the hotel also refused to tell anything about the robbery.

An employe of the house said that when the stranger came from up town he had not a cent, and that the clerk had to pay his cab bill, which amounted to $3. The same employe said that he did not know who the old man was, that the latter had arrived at the hotel only a few hours before, and that he had left there at about 8 o'clock to go to the Casino Theatre.

A DOG'S GREAT GRIEF.

Pet Animal Starves Himself Nearly to Death and Has to be Shot to End His Sufferings.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 8.—Overwhelmed with grief by the death of his mistress, "Gip," a bird dog, owned by Mrs. J. Shepard, who died at her home in Norfolk, Jan. 29, aged eighty-four years, starved himself nearly to death and had to be shot. For five weeks the dog never ate a morsel of food of any kind nor left the room in which Mrs. Shepard spent her last days, save when he went to the Centre Cemetery and laid beside his former mistress's grave for hours at a time.

Immediately after the death of Mrs. Shepard a noticeable change came over "Gip." On the day of the funeral he followed the procession to the burying ground. Since then he has whined almost continually night and day. The best in the market was bought and cooked for the dog, but he would not touch it.

Seeing "Gip" fast starving to death, it was decided to end his sufferings, and today the faithful animal was shot by William Camp. The dead dog was known by the contingent of New Yorkers who own Summer residences in Norfolk, and was a pet of Frederick M. Shepard of East Orange, N. J., head of the rubber combine and nephew of the late Mrs. Shepard.

WOMEN PLAY POLO.

Lively Game at Aiken, S. C., Where a Gay Winter Colony Holds Sway.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 8.—There was great interest among the Winter colony in the polo game between teams of women that was scheduled for to-day. The weather had moderated and was delightful, and a large number witnessed the contest. The women have practiced for some time. Those who rode "man fashion" seemed quite at home. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was Captain of the "Reds," with Mrs. George Eustis, Mrs. N. K. Hayes, and John Sanford. The "Blues" were Captained by Miss Langhorn, the other members being Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. R. L. Stevens, and Mr. Stevens. The game resulted 2 to 0 in favor of the Blues. Reginald Brooks acted as referee.

The town has been enlivened by late arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and J. M. Waterbury arrived this evening in their private car. Lady Colebrook and Sir Edward, with their host, W. C. Whitney, who had but recently arrived, attended the polo game.

Mr. Whitney and Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., have purchased another large tract of land near Aiken. The price paid was $20,000.

RUN DOWN BY CAR AND WHEEL.

Boy Injured in Third Avenue—His Glass Eye Alarmed a Doctor.

Wilfred Fenton, fourteen years old, of 243 East Twenty-fifth Street, received severe injuries last night at Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. He was crossing the avenue when a car bore down on him. The boy jumped aside, but into the path of a bicycle ridden by Joseph Shell of 226 East Thirty-fourth Street. The wheel hit the boy and flung him on the fender of the car. The lad was carried fifteen feet before the car was stopped and he was extricated.

He was taken to Bellevue. His spine was injured and he is thought to have concussion of the brain. One of the surgeons in dressing the boy's injuries was alarmed at what he declared was an abnormally dilated pupil of the left eye.

"Don't worry about that, doctor," said the boy, who had exhibited great pluck throughout, "that's my glass eye."

MR. BRYAN COMING HERE.

Stops at Buffalo and Visits Norman E. Mack and the Exposition.

BUFFALO, March 8.—William Jennings Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., arrived in Buffalo this morning. He was met at the station by Norman E. Mack and went at once to Mr. Mack's home. He said his visit to Buffalo was solely in the interest of his paper.

During the afternoon Mr. Bryan visited the Pan-American Exposition grounds accompanied by Mr. Mack and several exposition officials. Mr. Bryan was much impressed by the magnitude of the exposition and the advanced state of the work on the buildings. He left for New York at 8:30.

SPRAGUE'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Little Hope Held Out for the Recovery of the Massachusetts ex-Congressman.

BOSTON, March 8.—Ex-Congressman Charles F. Sprague of Brookline, whose term of office expired on March 4, and who was yesterday admitted to the McLean Asylum, at Waverley, is said by his family physician to be in a serious condition, and little hope is held out for his recovery.

For three years the patient has shown symptoms of chronic nervous disease, but it was not until last Summer that alarming conditions were noted.

A trip to Europe followed, and one specialist after another was tried, with no beneficial result. Last week it was apparent that the case was most serious, and the family physician determined to place Mr. Sprague in an institution. Mrs. Sprague is in Nassau, looking after the health of their six-year-old child.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TROY, N. Y., March 8.—The knitting mill of R. and H. Newland, situated at Stillwater, was damaged to the extent of $25,000 by fire this afternoon.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 8.—Fire at Dresden Centre, N. Y., this afternoon destroyed the general store of George L. Clemons. The loss was about $15,000.

GENESEO, N. Y., March 8.—The large coach stable owned by James S. Wadsworth of this village was burned to-day, together with a part of its contents. The training stable was saved by hard work. The loss is estimated at about $5,000; partially insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:25 A. M.—83 East Eighth Street; George Baker; damage, $200.

2:15 A. M.—Foot of West Eighteenth Street; Matthew Conklin; damage, $100.

6:30 A. M.—2,007 Fulton Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

7:30 A. M.—196 Canal Street; Carr & Son; damage, $25.

10:50 A. M.—222 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Theodore Schinals; damage, $150.

11:30 A. M.—35 Sheriff Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:45 P. M.—4,239 Park Avenue; A. W. Robins; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—39 East Twenty-third Street; Walter Bolo; damage, $1,000.

6:30 P. M.—185 Bowery; E. W. Muller; damage, $75.

7 P. M.—247 East Seventy-seventh Street; E. Hahn; damage, $5.

NO CHOICE IN DELAWARE

Legislature Adjourns Without Electing the Two Senators.

The State Is Without Representation—Scenes of Great Excitement When Joint Session Ends.

DOVER, Del., March 8.—The Legislature adjourned sine die this afternoon, amid scenes of the greatest excitement, without having made a choice for Senator either for the long or the short term. As Gov. Hunn declared this afternoon that he would not appoint a Senator, and as Senator Kenny's term expired March 3, the State is without representation in the upper chamber of Congress. Forty-five ballots have been taken in joint session since the balloting began, on Jan. 16.

The last day of the present session brought a large crowd to Dover. Promptly at 12 o'clock the Senate entered the House Chamber, where the joint session of the two houses was held. There was intense excitement when the presiding officer called for the ballot for United States Senator. The vote for the full term resulted: Kenny, (Dem.,) 23; Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 16; Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 7; Higgins, (Reg. Rep.,) 6; necessary to a choice, 27. The ballot for the short term resulted: Saulsbury, 23; Addicks, 22; Richards, (Reg. Rep.,) 7.

The two houses at 12:22 o'clock separated by a vote of 30 to 22, and the Senatorial battle was at an end, with a double dead-lock as the result. On the motion to separate, the seven Regular Republicans who have steadfastly refused to vote for Addicks voted with the twenty-three Democrats.

The motion, which was made by Senator Knox (Regular Rep.) of Wilmington, was a complete surprise to the Union Republicans. "Vote it down! Vote it down!" was shouted from their section of the chamber. Amid the greatest confusion the roll was called, and as the Democrats and Regular Republicans voted solidly together, the motion was carried.

When President Ellison's gavel fell and the announcement was made that the joint session was ended, there was a roar of excitement, and wild cheers from the Democrats and Regulars followed. The crowds rushed about in almost frenzied manner, shouting out the names of the seven Republicans who refused to vote for Addicks, Senators Knox and Ellison and Representatives Clark, Chandler, Flinn, Hodgeson, and Pilling. The other side cheered for Addicks at the same time, and altogether the scene was one that has not been equaled here since the fight began in 1895.

Representatives Shallcross and Healy, Democrats, locked arms and led the Democratic side of the House around the room singing, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." A crowd of Addicks sympathizers swarmed around Representative Chandler, one of the Regular Republican leaders, who was cheering vigorously. "Shoot him; stick a knife in him!" they shouted, and Col. Morrow, Major Mitchell, and several detectives crowded around Chandler, who kept on cheering. A Union Republican Senator approached Chandler and jumped on to a chair yelling, "Three groans for the d— Republican traitors." Friends urged the men to desist.

As President Ellison walked out he was hissed by the Addicks men, who cried "Old Bowie," "Traitor," but he was cheered to the echo from the other side of the House. Speaker McCommons, in about half an hour had restored order, and quietly adjourned the House.

Delaware has not had a full representation in the United States Senate since the expiration of Senator Anthony Higgins's term in 1899. Mr. Higgins was a candidate for re-election, but was opposed by J. Edward Addicks, who had recently moved to Delaware from Philadelphia. Mr. Addicks dead-locked the Legislature, and made the threat that the Senator would be "Addicks or nobody." The dead-lock has existed ever since, and the factional fight has been one of the most bitter in the history of American politics.

GIBSON WINS IN MONTANA.

The Senator-elect Is a Strong Democrat and an Associate of James J. Hill in Business.

HELENA, Montana, March 8.—At half-past 3 this morning, although the Legislature clock testified that it was not midnight, Paris Gibson of Great Falls was elected United State Senator for the term expiring March 4, 1905. Mr. Gibson has always been a strong Democrat.

For almost the entire term of the Legislature that body had been voting daily for a Senator. Thursday at noon the joint assembly met as usual and took one ballot, adjourning until 7 P. M. for further balloting. After taking a few votes without indication of result the joint assembly took a recess until 11 o'clock, at which time began the session ending with the election of Mr. Gibson.

In all twenty-two ballots were taken during the day. At the conclusion of the twenty-first ballot H. L. Frank, who was the leading fusion candidate, announced his withdrawal from the contest in favor of Mr. Gibson, who has from this time had more than a nominal following. Mr. Gibson's high character and unblemished reputation commended him to fusion members, and there was a stampede to him on the next ballot. He received the required number of votes, seven of which were furnished by the wing of the Democratic Party known as the Daly faction.

Mr. Gibson was born in New Hampshire July 1, 1830, and was educated at Bowdoin College, graduating in the class of 1851. He located at Minneapolis in 1858, building the first flouring mill in that city. He also operated the North Star Woolen Mills of that city. He came to Montana in 1879, locating at Fort Benton, in the stock business.

In 1882 he became interested in the possibilities of the water power that could be developed by the falls of the Missouri River at the site of the present City of Great Falls, of which he is called the father. He laid his plans and hopes before James J. Hill, who joined him in the enterprise, and the result was the growth of a city of 12,000 on the prairies by the side of the vast water power.

Mr. Gibson was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and of the first Senate of the State Legislature.

CHANGE OF VENUE BILL.

Gov. Toole Vetoes Measure Passed by Montana Legislature for Benefit of Copper Company.

HELENA, Mon., March 8.—Gov. Joseph Toole to-day vetoed the bill commonly known as "the change of venue bill." It provides that when "judicial prejudice is shown by oral testimony a change of venue can be demanded, and if refused by the Judge himself appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court, and that body can grant such change of venue." The Amalgamated Copper Company and others were commonly recognized as the men urging the bill.

The Heinze interests were opposing it. Its purpose, according to general understanding, was to enable the Amalgamated Copper Company to get a change of venue from Silver Bow County, where it has an innumerable number of lawsuits with the Heinze people on the dockets. In the course of his reason for vetoing the bill, Gov. Toole says:

"In my opinion such a statute is a bad one as it enables the unscrupulous and designing to prostitute it to unworthy and ignoble purposes, and singles out the District Judges as the special marks for the character assassin. Of late years it has become quite the thing for irresponsible parties, by innuendo, if not by open charges, to impugn the motives and attack the integrity of those in political and official life. The avenues that lead to this should be circumscribed rather than enlarged.

"In the main, this has been confined to Representatives in the State Legislature and the National Congress. Fortunately, however, it has come to be recognized that there is scarcely anything more harmless than political malice, but when avarice and greed, robed in the disguise of injured innocence, open up a new highway by which they may enter the temples of destruction of personal and official reputations, it is time for public sentiment to assert itself and uncompromisingly set its face against them."

THREATENED SENATOR KEARNS?

Nebraska Merchant Arrested by a Post Office Inspector.

OMAHA, Neb., March 8.—Ernest J. Wolter, a merchant of Schuyler, Neb., is in jail here on a charge of attempting to extort money from Thomas Kearns, United States Senator from Utah. The arrest was made by Post Office Inspector W. T. Sullivan of Denver.

Wolter was for a number of years a resident of Salt Lake. He is said to have written a threatening letter to Senator Kearns and another to Mrs. Kearns. It is charged he sought to extort $5,000 from the Senator and $2,500 from Mrs. Kearns under pain of death to the Senator and his family. The letter to Mrs. Kearns made a desperate threat against the children.

The Senator put the letter in the hands of Inspector Sullivan, who proceeded to Schuyler. He suspected Wolter through his penmanship. Wolter protests innocence.

PLATT AND A POLICE BILL.

Senator Says He Believes One Will Be Passed by the Legislature.

Senator Thomas C. Platt came to this city from Washington yesterday and soon the political wiseacres in the Fifth Avenue Hotel were telling what the "old man" was going to do. Senator Platt was in a somewhat cheerful frame of mind. He did not seem worried by the political differences which beset him. The stories that the parting of the roads had come between Gov. Odell and the Republican leader on political matters caused the latter to smile. Senator Platt said:

"I have no doubt that a satisfactory State Police bill will be passed by the Legislature before it adjourns. If Gov. Odell is in the city I have no doubt that I shall see him here to-morrow."

"Will you say anything about the alleged disagreement between yourself and Gov. Odell over the question of a State police?" was asked.

"I know of no disagreement," said Senator Platt, laconically.

To-day will test the question as to whether Gov. Odell will act in full accord and harmony with Senator Platt. A conference of the Republican leaders from all over the State will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and no doubt the State Police bill will be the most important matter discussed.

There was no word received in New York last evening as to whether Gov. Odell would attend the conferences. State Chairman George W. Dunn, Speaker Nixon, Senator Ellsworth, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and many other Republican leaders from different parts of the State have been summoned to New York to talk over matters.

Another matter which will be discussed at the conference to-day will be the appointment of Election Commissioners under the new election law. Frederick W. Haldy of the Third District and Major William Plimley are candidates for the places in Manhattan.

DADY DEFEATS ATTERBURY.

Brooklyn Republicans Select Him for Appointment as Election Commissioner.

Walter B. Atterbury was defeated last night in his contest with Michael J. Dady over the selection of the Brooklyn Republican to be recommended by the organization in that borough for appointment by the Mayor as one of the four Election Commissioners when the bill creating these offices is signed by the Governor.

Mr. Atterbury, who is Chairman of the General Committee, presided at the meeting which was held in the Johnston Building.

After a long debate over the manner in which a candidate for Election Commissioner should be chosen, Congressman-elect Hanbury moved that the roll be called and that each member of the committee express his individual preference as to a candidate. Ninety-eight members named Michael J. Dady for the place and twenty-six named John K. Neal, who was supported by the Atterbury forces. Mr. Dady was therefore declared the choice of the organization.

It was also decided at the meeting to enlarge the Committee of Seven to twenty-one members, one member to come from each of the twenty-one Assembly districts in the county. This committee is to act with similar committees from other political organizations for the overthrow of Tammany in the coming campaign.

DEUEL TALKS TO REPUBLICANS.

Tells Twenty-fifth District Club of the Tremendous Power of City Magistrates.

Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel, who addressed the Madison Square Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District last evening on the subject, "The City Magistrate," was introduced by Howard Conklin as a man who would figure prominently in the next Mayoralty campaign. Mr. Deuel himself had little to say upon that subject, or concerning politics in general.

Magistrate Deuel said he could not refrain, however, from referring to the inaugural speech of President McKinley, which had raised American citizenship to a higher plane than it had ever occupied before. In corroboration of what he said, the Magistrate read several paragraphs from the printed speech, which were vigorously applauded.

"I propose," said the Magistrate, "to speak only of the potential power of a Magistrate. I think the tremendous, the almost arbitrary power he has is not fully appreciated. He acts in many cases not only as a Magistrate, but as the District Attorney and the defendant's lawyer as well.

"In looking at the question from this viewpoint, the sentences which a City Magistrate has the power to impose ought to be considered. The twelve Magistrates who sit in Manhattan and the Bronx might have imposed sentences aggregating 60,000 years. If you will investigate you will find that they actually imposed a very small percentage of that. You will discover that you have a very humane set of Magistrates."

ELEVATED AGENT ROBBED.

Knocked Senseless by a Thief, Who Then Takes the Money in the Station Drawer.

The police of the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn, yesterday began to investigate a story of assault and robbery told by Theophile J. Flath, employed as a station agent on the Kings County Elevated Railroad at Pitkins Avenue and Linwood Street. The station there is one of the quietest on the line. Flath is the only agent employed, as the up-town station is very little used.

Flath was sitting in the ticket booth on the down town side of the station just before 9 o'clock on Thursday night when a man, who had ascended to the station on the up-town side, crossed the tracks, and entered the inclosure where Flath was seated. The man had a stone in his hand, with which he struck the agent a blow on the head, knocking him bleeding and senseless to the floor. The thief then took all the money in the drawer and fled.

Flath was found by a passenger who ascended to the station, and an ambulance was called. The agent had sustained a severe scalp wound and was removed to his home, on Wyona Street. Flath is a son of the Rev. J. F. Flath, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Wyona Street, near Glenmore Avenue.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, fresh southeasterly winds.

Rains are indicated for to-day for the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and rain or snow in the lake regions, followed by clearing weather west of the Mississippi River. Fresh to brisk southerly winds are indicated for the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts, and fresh southerly winds for the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	Weather Bureau. 1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	28	31	33
6 A. M.	26	30	32
9 A. M.	30	42	42
12 M.	31	44	48
3 P. M.	36	48	49
6 P. M.	34	44	47
9 P. M.	35	44	47
12 P. M.	32	45	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43⅞
Weather Bureau	40⅝
Corresponding date 1900	31
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches and at 8 P. M. 30.01 inches. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 42 per cent. The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 4:30 P. M. and the minimum 29 degrees at 8 A. M.

Steinway & Sons

in calling attention to their present extensive stock of pianos, wish to assure prospective piano buyers that to purchase a

Steinway PIANO

is to secure all that the art of piano making has to give. It is a permanent settlement of the piano question that will always be satisfactory.

STEINWAY HALL
107-109 E. 14th Street.
Near Union Square.

DAY'S WAGES CAUSES A STRIKE.

Iron Molders Go Out and One of Their Number Sues.

A dispute over a day's wages alleged to be due to William Crashaw, a member of the New York district of the Iron Molders' National Union, led to a strike of the union iron molders in Frederick W. Davis's foundry in Brooklyn last week, followed by a suit in the Lee Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for the recovery of the money.

Crashaw was employed in the foundry from Monday to Thursday last, and was discharged on Thursday because it was alleged he had spoiled a casting. He was paid for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, but Mr. Davis refused to pay him for Thursday, saying that the spoiled casting cost more than a day's wages, which was $3. A committee of the other iron molders asked Mr. Davis to pay the $3, which he refused to do, and then they all struck, but afterward returned to work. Crashaw then sued Mr. Davis for the $3.

Testimony on behalf of Crashaw was given yesterday in court by William A. Perrine, business agent of the union, and a number of the other labor leaders, who said Crashaw was competent in certain lines, but was put to a line of work he was unaccustomed to. Mr. Davis brought in a counter claim for $6 for a spoiled casting, and Justice Lynch reserved decision until to-day.

SILK WORKERS WANT MORE PAY.

Striking Girls Increase Their Demands on E. and H. Levy.

New demands were made yesterday by the striking girls in E. & H. Levy's New York Silk Mills, 318 East Fifty-fifth Street, who say that as they don't often strike they may as well make all they can out of it. The few men who joined in the strike had to acquiesce as they would have been outvoted anyway.

The strike was originally ordered by the girls to force the reinstatement of two members of the union who had been discharged, but the girls decided yesterday forenoon, at a meeting in their headquarters, Columbia Hall, to demand an increase of wages. The proposition to do so was made by a girl who was looked upon as a leading spirit in the strike.

"What would you say to demanding 25 per cent. increase in wages?" she said.

"Splendid!" said several of the others, in chorus.

One of the girls, who ventured to remark that the increase was a little too stiff, was declared out of order.

It was then voted to prepare a new price list, which would mean a general advance of 25 per cent. This was submitted to the firm and refused, though the firm was willing to grant a smaller advance and reinstate the discharged men.

"We will notify the strikers," said Superintendent Davis of the mills last evening, "that we are willing to grant 10 and 15 per cent. increase and reinstate the discharged men. We can't grant the advance demanded."

PATERSON SILK STRIKE.

PATERSON, N. J., March 8.—A shop committee selected from among the weavers in Dexter, Lambert & Co.'s mill waited on their employers to-day and demanded an increase of wages that will bring their pay up to within 15 per cent. of the manufacturers' price list. The men told the firm that they were determined to stand up for their rights, and thought that they were entitled to an increase as well as the other weavers all over the city.

A committee of the weavers in the employ of the firm of Collinge & Nolan waited on their employes this morning and demanded an increase of wages. They wished to be paid the full manufacturers' price list of 1894, less the 15 per cent. agreed upon to be deducted all over the city.

Their mission over, the committee went back to their looms. Shortly before 12 o'clock one of the members of the firm tried to arrange a settlement by giving an increase of only 10 per cent., but the men refused this, and said they were ready to stand out for the full list. After considerable argument on both sides, the firm finally decided to grant what the men asked, and the strike was averted.

DIDN'T HIDE IN THE CELLAR.

Commander Schroeder Says There Are No Cellars in Guam—The Island Needs No Help.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Commander Seaton Schroeder, Governor of Guam, resents the imputation that he sought shelter in a cellar when the big hurricane swept over Guam last Fall. A letter has been received from him at the Navy Department, dated at Guam, Jan. 24, in which he refers to the newspaper publication to the effect that the Governor sought refuge with some others in the cellar of the palace. He adds:

"There is no cellar to the palace, nor to any other building in Guam. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to state that when I reported that the officers here did their duty I did not exclude myself or any other officer. Incidentally, I may mention that, while out in the storm, I was struck by fragments of a falling wall, receiving strains from which I have not yet entirely recovered."

Commander Schroeder, in a later communication dated Feb. 1, informs the department that the people of Guam will need no further assistance in the matter of food and supplies. If he needs help he can obtain it from Manila.

NILES BANK FORCED TO CLOSE.

Cashier, Feeling Secure, Failed to Provide for a Run—Directors Say Trouble Will Last Only a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

NILES, Mich., March 8.—The First National Bank, one of the best paying institutions in Berrien County, closed its doors to-day. For several days rumors have been current that there was about to be a run on the bank. Feeling perfectly secure Cashier Johnson failed to make provision for a run. The run was confined almost entirely to the working people. The Directors say that the bank will be ready to resume business within a few days.

Even through the panics of 1873, 1884, and 1893 the bank passed without having its strength in the least impaired. It has paid $250,000 in dividends, and now it has a surplus fund amounting to nearly $25,000. It has deposits of $390,000, with loans a little less than the same amount. Its capital of $100,000 is invested in United States bonds to protect its circulation to that amount.

Foundling on a Housetop.

Mrs. Mary Hayes was hanging out her week's wash last night on the roof of the tenement at 339 West Thirty-eighth Street, where she lives, when she heard the plaintive wailing of a baby. She hurriedly searched, but could find nothing, as it was dark. As she was about to give up she heard the wailing again, and this time saw a bundle near the edge. She ran over, and in the gutter within an inch of the edge found a female baby four weeks old. It was wrapped in an old skirt.

DARING ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Young McLaughlin's Wonderful Nerve and Narrow Escape—Burglars Escape During a Fusilade.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A highly sensational attempt to rob the home of William McLaughlin, the millionaire coffee merchant, No. 97 Rush Street, was made to-night. Scores of shots were fired and Frederick McLaughlin, a son of the merchant, narrowly escaped death. The residence is in the fashionable district of the North side.

With bullets from two revolvers flying about him young McLaughlin stood on the front porch of his father's house and caught a burglar who had entered the residence as the thief slid down the porch pillar.

When the escaping burglar saw young McLaughlin braving the bullets of his confederates, who were on guard, and waiting for him as he came sliding down, he drew his pistol. Pressing it to McLaughlin's abdomen as he landed at the bottom he pulled the trigger, but the cartridge failed to explode.

Quick as a flash McLaughlin struck the burglar a blow that sent him reeling to the ground, eight feet below. As he struck his man, McLaughlin grabbed the revolver from the burglar's hand and fired at him as he fell.

Then followed the escape of the two men who had stood guard. They rode east on Ontario Street in the buggy, one man firing his revolvers. The wounded man, forsaken by his comrades, ran madly after them, followed by McLaughlin and his brother-in-law, Gen. M. D. Hardin.

After running a block the pursuers were forced to halt, for the men in the buggy made a stand at Lincoln Park Boulevard and Ontario Street and opened up a fusillade while waiting for their wounded comrade to join them.

When he got into the buggy the three lashed their horse and went north on Lincoln Park Boulevard. The robbers had obtained no booty at the McLaughlin residence.

Frederick McLaughlin is Secretary and Treasurer of the Costello Chocolate Company, a graduate of Harvard College, and well-known in society circles.

A servant girl had discovered the burglars in the upper part of the house. Alarming Frederick McLaughlin, she also startled the intruder, who started to leave the house as McLaughlin reached the front door.

RAWSON TWINS IN POLITICS.

Their Pranks Formerly Caused Much Comment in Bergen County.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 8.—The Rawson twins, whose escapades as boys kept the northern part of Bergen County alive for ten or twelve years, but who have settled down since they became of age to be hard-working young men, are once more in the public eye. Their grandmother was Laura Keene, the actress. The fortune she left them was lost years ago by their father, who was an artist. The twins attained wide fame by their pranks. They landed in the county jail many times to await trial, but never once were they convicted of crime. For more than a year they have been most staid, and increased the good-will of their townsmen toward them. They now bob up as politicians.

When the town primary was held at Westwood a few nights ago they appeared to vote. There was some search for a constable by a faction which was tired of having Theron Van Wagoner constable. He had held the office for many years, and some wanted a change. Charles Goetz was favored by some, but when Alpheus Rawson heard of the opposition to Van Wagoner, he turned to his brother and suggested that in himself there was an ideal constable.

Both brothers hustled. It was their first primary, and their first experience with politics, but they took to it readily, and when the vote was counted Alpheus Rawson had 41 of the 75 votes cast.

Van Wagoner had only 29, and Mr. Goetz received 5. Rawson will be elected without a doubt. He and his brother are out nightly getting pledges that, no matter who else the electors vote for in the contest for other offices, they will drop a ballot for Alpheus.

IN A RUNAWAY AND ROBBED.

James A. B. Stillings of 123 Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, an Alderman of that city, was driving with a woman in Seventh Avenue at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street in his runabout behind a fine bay horse last night when the animal ran away and threw both out. Policeman Birmingham stopped the horse at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Alderman Stillings and his companion were assisted to their feet by spectators of the accident and taken to a drug store, where they were found to have nothing but scratches and bruises. When they were about to pay the 15 cents they owed the druggist they found that some one in the crowd had picked their pockets. The woman lost $35, the Alderman $45. The woman left a diamond ring for security, and both then went to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station and reported their loss.

Special Sale of

Crawford Shoes

$1.90 and $2.50 a Pair.

To-day we commence the greatest Clearing Sale in our history. All the broken lots of Men's Shoes, amounting to thousands of pairs—usual $3.50 and $5.00 goods—reduced to $1.90 and $2.50. All regular Crawford Shoes, well made and perfect. The kind that fit and wear. Unusual values at these prices—two pairs at the price of one. Sale at all the three stores named below. Here are the details:

LOT NO. 1—Includes Wax Calf, lace and congress; Velour Calf, button; Winter Tan, lace; Patent Leather, lace and button, and Enamel Leather, lace; reduced from $3.50 and $5 to **$1.90**

LOT NO. 2—Patent Leather, button, lace and congress; Enamel Leather, lace; Russia Calf, lace; Velour Calf, lace, and a line of Patent Leather and Russia Calf Oxfords; formerly $3.50 and $5.00, now **$2.50**

Women's Shoes—At our Broadway store only, we offer several hundred pairs of Women's Shoes—Enamel Leather, lace, at $1.90; Vici Kid and Patent Leather, button and lace shoes, at $2

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Silver Anniversary Sale of Men's *Spring* OVERCOATS

One hundred smart Overcoats made up spick-span-new for this occasion. Made of handsome all-wool black unfinished worsted—the most refined fabric that could be chosen; serge-lined and silk-faced to the edge. Light in weight; 40 inches long—the smartest length—and they hang most gracefully. Dressy and serviceable; not to be matched in other stores for less than $18. *Silver Anniversary Price—*

Twelve Dollars Each

These coats have hand-made collars and button-holes, and are equal to those made by good custom tailors. All sizes—regulars, longs and stouts.

The smartest, handsomest, new Spring Overcoats that are sold regularly for $18. *To-day $12.*

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Also this offering of

Boys' New Spring SAILOR SUITS

Also made up especially for this occasion; of handsome all-wool blue serge, trimmed with silk soutache in contrasting colors. Two pairs of trousers with each suit. Splendid value at the intended price, $5.50. *Silver Anniversary Price—*

$3.75 a Suit

Sizes for boys of 3 to 12 years. The most remarkable *new* suits ever sold at the price—absolutely *all wool,* and *two* pairs of trousers—$3.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's *White Madras* SHIRTS at 60c

The neatest and most refined of all soft shirts, in an excellent dollar quality. Made of white corded madras, with first-class shirt-making all the way through.

These are the only sort of negligee shirts that some men wear; and all men want a few pure white soft shirts. To-day is the opportunity to lay in a supply at little more than half price. All regular sizes. **60c.**

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's MACKINTOSHES At $5, Worth $8 to $12.50

Three hundred handsome mackintoshes, and *every one guaranteed.* It was a lucky purchase—for us, to have such a superb bargain to offer; for every man who needs a coat for spring rains, because of the very emphatic saving in cost.

The cloth is in handsome gray and brown mixtures, as well as plain black; box coat style, with velvet collars; all seams sewed, strapped and cemented. Sizes 36 to 46 inches. $8 to $12.50 qualities at **$5 each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

New Black SILK WAISTS

Black taffeta is enjoying a greater than ever popularity this season. And it's well deserved. Take these new black taffeta waists, for instance, full of Spring stylishness, with all the devices of cording, hemstitching and plaiting that differentiate them from their predecessors. Their range of usefulness is large—they're fitted for wear on all sorts of occasions.

Here are four moderately priced styles—all fresh and new. Others run up to $15:

$5—Full front with corded shield plaits on shoulders.

$5.50—Full front, plaited from shoulder to bust; plaited back; bishop sleeves, plaited.

$6—Full front, plaited and hemstitched, and finished with folds, stitched flat.

$6.50—Plaited in clusters and vest front plaited.

Second floor.

Timely Offerings of DRESS GOODS

Rarely has it been our good fortune to be able to anticipate so broadly, and at such material savings to you, your needs in the matter of dress goods for coming seasons, as is illustrated by this notable group.

Considered separately, each is timely, interesting; taken together, they cover almost completely the range of your requirements for the Spring and Summer dress-making campaign. All are splendid new goods, and our foresight in purchasing redounds to your advantage to the extent of *a third to a half* of their regular prices. The facts:

25c Fancy Corded Ginghams, 12½c yd.
In bright, attractive color combinations; in pretty checks and plaids; light blue, navy blue, pink, cardinal, and black with white, with attractive cord or lace designs over the grounds. Forty-five patterns to choose from; 32 inches wide.

30c Silk Figured Ginghams, 18c yd.
In pretty plaid designs in combinations of light blue, pink, cardinal, heliotrope, and black with white. Forty different patterns, handsomely figured with silk.

75c Printed Satin Striped Challis, 50c yd.
Said to be "seconds," but manufacturers are of necessity over-particular. Patterns are those most in demand—Polka dots in white on royal and navy blue, black, gray and heliotrope; and colored polka dots on navy blue and black grounds.

50c All-wool Printed Challis, 28c yd
With trifling imperfections in printing or coloring. So slight, indeed, that the price alone betrays their presence. Patterns are mostly in colored polka-dots on grounds of tans, grays and lavender.

75c All-wool Black Lace Grenadines, 37½c yd—
In three designs of check and stripe. About enough to last the day out. No fresh supply, when these are gone, at less than double this price.

$1.50 All-wool Cloth Venetians, $1 yd.
Mixtures of Oxford, medium and light gray, blue, tan and castor. 56 inches wide. Most desirable for tailor-made gowns.

$1.50 All-wool Plaid-back Cloths, $1 yd.
The kind that has weight enough to retain the correct shape when made up. In the favorite dark Oxford gray, with two sizes of black and white checks on reverse. 54 inches wide.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Girls' Spring GARMENTS

No matter how widely varied may be the requirements of mothers, who have the spring wardrobes of their daughters to provide for, we think that this stock of ours will meet them. Our plans for this season's gathering have been broader, more generous than ever before—every species of ready-to-wear garment, be it for the miss of 6 or the young woman of 16, has been thought of, and is here; in the most carefully chosen, newest styles and materials, and at uniformly fair prices. On some of the groups price-ranges are about like this:

Sailor Suits, $3.75 to $12.50
Separate Skirts, $4 to $12
Cotton Dresses, $2 to $18
Coats and Reefers, $4 to $30

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Petticoats

This is the best news about underskirts that we have had to tell in a good while. A manufacturer let us have fifty dozen handsomely made skirts of Mercerized sateen, at our own price. Result, skirts that are

$1.75 to $2.75 values, to-day at $1

They are rich, lustrous, almost with the sheen of satin, and splendidly finished. There's a great variety of styles—some have deep flounces, corded; others a deep flounce with accordion plaiting, and cording above; still others have deep accordion plaited ruffle, or deep flounce trimmed with 2 of 5 ruffles, or ruffles and small ruchings. The colors are extremely attractive, and include some rather unusual shades. They are blue, two violet shades, cerise, red, two greens, gray, and an odd shade of rose.

Such exceptional values won't last long, so you had best make haste. No more of these styles can be obtained save at their original price.

Basement.

Women's Jackets

Coats and capes for spring. What is yours to be? Am I have you thought of the style you'd like? Better view this gathering, even though you're not quite ready to choose. It contains the newest ideas of many leading makers—an unmatched assortment of *best* styles. Many of these handsome new garments are in styles that are ours alone. There are style-makers right here, after whose ideas some of the most effective coats and jackets were made.

The jacket of your choice is surely among this gathering, whether you intend to devote $5 or $175 to its purchase. Both extremes are here—then these, for instance, between:

$12—Of covert; reefer or fly-front; tan and castor; pearl buttons; box back; 21 in. long; lined with taffeta.

$13.50—Of dark Oxford or black melton; reefer front; turnover cuffs, edged with piping; lined with black taffeta.

$15—Of covert, in tan and castor; double-breasted; tight fitting; seams all stitched; lined with taffeta.

$20—Of Oxford melton; half fitted back; velvet collar; yoke back and front; fly-front; lined with taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of *Brooches*

This line comes to us from the manufacturer—the last lots of his season. It comes to us at a pretty low figure, too, you may judge when you see how they're *now* marked.

Twenty-five Cents Each.

Regularly they sell for 75c. They are all of rolled-gold plate. A wide variety of new designs. Some very plain, some enameled, some set with stones.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Saturday's Special SHOE NEWS

It concerns, chiefly, some little lots that are very big bargains. And people of all sizes—"children of larger growth," and their children alike—should be interested in the offerings.

First about the money-saving opportunities for men and boys. Their bargain shoe store is across the street from the main store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street. Here are assembled, among other good things, a lot of factory samples of spring and summer shoes. These are in various kinds of leather and *all* best styles. But only these sizes: 6½, 7 and 7½, mostly B—some C and D widths. These qualities will be on sale in thousands of shoe stores in a little while at $3.50 to $5. Here to-day (only 350 pairs) at

One Seventy-five a pair

Stout satin calf and enamel grain lace shoes, all broad sizes, value $2 a pair,

Here at One Dollar a Pair

Boys' shoes of stout satin oil leather, laced, with heels. Sizes 12 to 2. $1.50 quality.

Price One-fifteen a Pair

The bargain shoes for women and children are in the basement, right under the main shoe store. Here, too, are gathered some fine sample shoes, all new styles, regularly $2. $3 and $4 shoes, at

One Twenty-five a pair

Sizes mostly 4 and 4½ B—a few wider.

Twelve hundred women may share in this lot. They are shoes of fine kidskin, in new shapes, of a well-known make; all sizes to start. Good $2.50 shoes, though the price is but $1.80 a pair.

480 pairs of *little* boys' shoes. Of black kidskin, lace, wide soles, spring heels; some enamel. $1.25 quality. Price, 80c a pair. Girls' shoes of kidskin, at 75c, 85c and 95c, according to size.

A Tempting Group of UMBRELLAS

Have you noticed how your umbrella has been neglected this winter? Hardly gone out with it enough to keep acquainted. Umbrella manufacturers have found sales falling off. One man, anxious to move things, made us a handsome offer; and we have on sale to-day—

Men's and Women's $3.75 to $5 Umbrellas At $2.50 Each

The coverings are of excellent serge silk—the most serviceable sort, and tight-rolling.

Those for women are 26-inch size, with handles of ivory, pearl, sterling silver knobs—many have the long pearl or ivory handles with mounting of sterling silver.

The men's umbrellas are 28-inch size, with natural wood and buckhorn handles, mounted with sterling silver. *And weather indications said "Rain" to-day.*

Broadway.

An Unmatched *Display of* Women's *Fancy* STOCKINGS

The new Stockings, for Spring and Summer, are here—
An almost endless array!

Every pattern is new—most of the designs are exclusively ours; and the variety is not approached anywhere—nor are the prices.

We have been lavish in our buying this year—brought over twice as many as ever before. Your buying during the past season proved that you only required to see beauty, to immediately possess it. Now we have ready to show such a galaxy of dainty weaves and exquisite embroideries as has never appeared in any showing of stockings until now.

It will be a revelation to women who admire refined and elaborate Hosiery.

Start with Fancy Stockings at 25c a pair. You know that nothing pretty can be bought at this price in usual stores. We could not buy equal goods at $3 a dozen, wholesale, on this side the ocean. Enormous purchases and direct importing make this extraordinary value; and the stockings will continue to come here probably all season.

But the variety is more remarkable than the price—we have more patterns to show than you will have time to see—*unless you come to-day* while we have them out on show where hundreds can be seen at a glance.

As we hinted above, our buyer does not take the ordinary patterns—he dictates new beauty, and places orders sufficiently large to get special designs for less cost than commonplace sorts. The stock to-day illustrates that point, and shows for itself to all women familiar with fine stockings, that our *regular* prices offer—

38c Stockings for 25c. 75c Stockings for 50c.
50c Stockings for 38c. $1 Stockings for 75c.

With still more decisive savings on the finer grades—*and then*

Several times as many patterns *at each price,* as can be found elsewhere.

We show to-day the best products of France, Germany and England—*all fancy*—printed, open-work or "lace," embroidered; in cotton, lisle thread, and silk. Red and blue are favorite colorings, with grays, tans, etc.—after black, which, of course, leads them all.

The open-work designs are wonderfully varied—what marvelous machines must weave them! But some have designs inserted by hand; and in these, prices range up to $50 a pair. Of the more elegant stockings there is no such showing anywhere outside this store.

Some detailed hints of prices and varieties follow:

25c a pair—19 styles—
Cotton; open work; embroidered fronts or extracted vertical effects.

38c a pair—45 styles—
Cotton; colored with extracted figures or stripes; silk embroidered fronts or vertical stripes.
Lisle thread colored with extracted dots or figures; black with silk embroidery. Also lace insteps.

50c a pair—33 styles—
Cotton; stripes with polka-dots.
Lisle thread; colored with white dots; black with lace insteps, plain or embroidered; English or German with lace instep; black, tan, navy or Yale blue, cardinal or bronze; black allover openwork. Colored grounds striped.

75c a pair—22 styles—
Lisle thread; vertical striped; black lace instep; black lace insteps colored silk embroidered; black, white, tan, blue, gray or cardinal; allover lace.

$1 a pair—24 styles—
Lisle thread; English or German; black, Yale blue or cardinal, lace instep; black, Yale blue or cardinal, allover lace; vertical striped; black plain or lace insteps, silk embroidered; black lace insteps, silk side clocks.

$1.25 a pair—16 styles—
Lisle thread, lace effects, striped; black, pink, sky or Yale blue, lavender or cardinal; black, Yale blue or cardinal lace insteps; black, silk embroidered; black with lace insteps, self or colored silk embroidery.

$1.50 a pair—22 styles—
Lisle thread, black, Yale or sky blue, pink, lavender or cardinal grounds, in lace effects with woven, vertical stripes; black, silk embroidered; black, pink, sky or Yale blue, lavender, heliotrope, cardinal or green in handsome lace and crepon effects; black, extra fine, with lace insteps.

$1.75 a pair—7 styles—
Lisle thread, English; black, lace insteps, self embroidered; black, Yale blue or cardinal, lace allover.

$2 a pair—3 styles—
Lisle thread, English, extra fine; lace insteps with self raised embroidery in handsome designs; black, Yale blue or cardinal.

Pure Silk Stockings; 11 styles; with "lace" insteps; pretty designs in black, white, tan, bronze, cardinal, pink, sky blue, Yale blue, slate, lavender; $3 a pair.

English, allover open-work, all-silk stockings; 14 styles; in black, cardinal, Yale blue or purple; also black with lace insteps embroidered, at $4 a pair.

French silk stockings; 4 styles; black, with silk embroidered fronts in pretty single and two colored effects; $3.75 a pair.

French pure silk stockings; 7 styles, with tops of white, sky blue, gold or lavender and black boots in fancy effects; silk embroidered; also black, with lace insteps, in various patterns; handsomely embroidered with white or colored silk, at $5 a pair.

Handsome embroidered and silk clocks, in colors on black, pure silk, at $6 a pair; very fine black or white silk with self-silk-embroidered insteps, at $8 and $9 a pair.

Of these there is but one pair of each in size 9.

Pure silk in white with silk real lace insertion in the form of butterflies and bow-knot, $15 a pair; also black or white with real lace insertion, in handsome designs; also with a pretty cupid in lace at $18 a pair; there is also pink silk with real lace insertion in a handsome floral design, at $20 a pair.

Broadway.

CORSETS

Here are two groups of corsets which are marked at prices that should take them away post-haste.

One sort at 50 cents each—dainty short corsets of batiste, in white, pink, blue, and lavender. Sizes run from 18 to 23; and they're fully worth half as much again.

The other kind, at 65 cents each—P. N. Corsets in white and gray, with low bust and short hips. They're a regular dollar value.

Basement.

FURNITURE for Summer Comfort

How greatly these generous, inviting chairs and lounges add to the charm, the attractiveness of the country house, or the broad piazza that surrounds it. And how hard to resist the promises of comfort and coolness that the summer furniture holds out to you—and fulfills.

Here is a splendid showing of the newest summer chairs, rockers and divans, for country or seashore. Specially interesting are the new pale green finish oak and ash chairs which we have just introduced. The design is new, although on the order of Dutch Colonial; in very simple but very taking lines; and strong and well built. Seats are upholstered and covered in Japanese grass cloth; backs and arm panels have ornamental scroll work. A word of prices:

Green Ash Furniture—
At $6.50—Arm chair; full round back; shaped front; high arms.
At $7.50—Arm chair; back with high center panel; high arms; large seat.
At $9.00—Large arm chair; high ornamental back; broad arms.
At $10—Art Nouveau arm chair; low back; high arms; panels under arms.
At $11—Large arm chair; high back; broad, easy arms.
At $12—Large rocker; low seat; high back; heavy square legs; broad arms.
At $14—Arm chair; high back; tapestry cover in Art Nouveau design.
At $15—Rocker; high back, broad arms; Art Nouveau cover in red.

Green Ash Furniture—
At $17—Settle; high back; broad arms; square legs; upholstered back and seat.

Green Rush Furniture—
Just ready, a new assortment of this very effective furniture. The rush is in natural green color shading to the tan, and is woven loosely—perhaps the most artistic of all the summer furniture.
Arm chairs, at $8.50, $9, $10, $10.50, $11, $12, $14 and $16.
Rockers, at $8.50, $10.50, $12, $13 and $13.50.
Fancy chairs, at $5.50, $5, $6.50, $7.50.

Wicker Furniture—
About one hundred pieces in chairs, rockers, divans and sofas. Natural shellac finish, dark brown and some in red; all at
A Third Less Than Regular

Fourth floor.

Furniture Fabrics

We have the expert workmen, the factory, the facilities, with which to practically convert old furniture into new. We do a great deal of this work—are noted for the surprisingly excellent results we obtain in our efforts to renew time-worn furniture. The especially busy season soon begins, when it will be difficult to turn out all work as promptly as is generally expected. Suppose you send your decrepit pieces now, that we may heal and make them strong and handsome, before the rush begins.

Some beautiful cotton tapestries for coverings are reduced: $1.10, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.25 a yard—were twenty-five per cent. more.

Figured velours, in 12 colorings, at $2.50 and $3.50 a yard—were respectively $1 and $2 more.

Third floor.

Handkerchiefs

Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, that would be very moderately priced at $1.50 a dozen, are offered at *one dollar a dozen.* They are beautifully initialed; 2 styles; unlaundered. All pure linen, of course.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EXPORT DUTY ABOLISHED ON ALL CUBAN TOBACCO

An Executive Order Issued to Take Effect April 1.

Affects Large Part of $20,000,000 Trade —Cuban Tariff Extended Indefinitely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President to-day issued an Executive order abolishing the Cuban export duty on tobacco from April 1 next. This action was taken on the earnest recommendation, indorsed by Gen. Wood, of the Cuban Economic Commission which recently visited Washington. A previous order had been issued fixing an export duty of 50 per cent. on Cuban tobacco from April 1. To-day's action removes the export duty entirely.

This action is regarded as an important concession to Cuban sentiment. The alacrity with which the order was issued as soon as Gen. Wood recommended it indicates the desire of the Administration to do everything possible to conciliate Cuban sentiment. It is stated at the War Department that Secretary Root did not receive Gen. Wood's letter requesting the abolition of the export tax until after the close of business hours yesterday afternoon. Mr. Root immediately sent it to the President with a favorable indorsemen the order was issued to-day, and was give out for publication as soon as it had been issued. The suddenness of the whole proceeding breaks all records in the War Department, as far as Cuban matters are concerned.

Gen. Wood's approval of the abolition of this export duty is practically an expression of his belief that the Cuban revenues from other sources are sufficient for the needs of the Insular Government. The original idea was that the tobacco tax was necessary to fully meet the financial requirements of the Government.

The Cubans have been agitating for the removal of the tax for about a year, but have not been able to get much satisfaction heretofore. They have sent delegations from Cuba to see Secretary Root and urge the action taken to-day, but Mr. Root has invariably referred them to Gen. Wood, promising to take action as soon as Gen. Wood recommended it. This is in accordance with the War Department's policy of having Cuba ruled "on the spot," and not from Washington.

It was asserted here that the tax was necessary for revenue, but nothing has been made public to show that the Cuban finances are now in so much better condition that they can stand this loss, and it is regarded as quite certain that the Administration has simply made up its mind to placate the Cubans at the risk of offending the American tobacco growers by taking an action which the Cubans have long desired and to which there is no valid objection.

The abolition of duty affects cigars and cigarettes as well as tobacco in leaf, filler or cut, all of the various classes of tobacco, raw and manufactured, having heretofore been subject to various rates of duty. That on cigars has been $1.35 per thousand; on cigarettes in boxes, 90 cents per thousand; cut tobacco, $3.75 per hundred kilos; leaf or filler tobacco, $6.35 per hundred kilos, except that harvested in the Province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through certain Customs Houses, which paid $2.20 per hundred kilos. All of these duties are abolished under the order of to-day.

It is estimated by the War Department officials that the abrogation of the tobacco duties will cause a loss of revenue of about $900,000 to $1,000,000 per year. But it is said that this loss will be more than offset by the encouragement given to the planters in Cuba to increase their production. The exact of the trade affected by the order is very large, the tobacco exports amounting to about $20,000,000 a year. Of this by far the larger part comes to the United States. The total value of unmanufactured tobacco exported within the seven months ended July 31 last was $5,020,000, and of this the export to the United States amounted to $4,875,000.

In the same period the export of Cuban cigars was largest to Great Britain, the United States coming second. The total value of the cigar exports for the seven months was $6,080,000.

It was announced at the War Department to-day that the Secretary of War has decided that all the provisions of the present Cuban tariff, unless amended by proper authority, shall remain in effect until the proposed revision by the Havana commission becomes operative. This also applies to Paragraph 318, which admits railroad material to roads actually building and for planters' use at a duty of 10 per cent. This specially low rate was to have ceased at the end of the present month. It is now continued indefinitely. The tariff as a whole was to continue in force only until June 15 next. It likewise is to continue indefinitely.

A QUESTION OF UNIFORMS.

Secretary of the Navy Tells the Senate that There Is No Distinction Between Graduates and Officers from the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day made response to the resolution of the Senate making inquiry as to whether commissioned officers promoted from the ranks are debarred the use of the uniform and other privileges. He says:

"Commissioned officers in the naval service promoted from the ranks are not debarred from privileges enjoyed by other commissioned officers of the navy, but they are not given the use of some uniforms used by certain other commissioned officers, just as the latter in one grade or corps are not given the same uniform as others in another grade or corps. There is a distinction between the insignia of office of officers promoted from the ranks and of officers who have graduated from the Naval Academy, just as there are distinctions in the insignia of the latter officers, as, for instance, between a Lieutenant and a Civil Engineer, because such distinction is necessary to indicate the grade of the service to which these officers belong by reason of their duties and their rank.

"The distinction does not arise from the question of whether the officer was promoted from the ranks or is a graduate of the Naval Academy."

The Secretary adds the following information:

"The department has in preparation, and will issue about May 1, a uniform regulation book, showing all uniforms and permitting officers promoted from the ranks to wear certain insignia and uniform not now worn by them, but which are permitted for other commissioned officers."

TO UNVEIL LOGAN STATUE.

Ceremonies in Washington April 9— President May Make an Address.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It has been arranged that the equestrian statue of Gen. Logan in this city shall be unveiled with appropriate military ceremonies Tuesday, April 9 next.

All the regular troops in Washington, and probably the District National Guard, will participate in the exercises. The President will attend with his Cabinet, and probably will make a short address.

No Threat to Denmark.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—An emphatic denial is given at the State Department to the statement published in a London newspaper to the effect that the United States Government has addressed a note "almost threatening in tone" to the Danish Government, declaring that it will not permit a transfer of the Danish West Indies to any foreign power. It is said at the department that the United States Government has not at any stage in the present negotiations attempted in any way to bring pressure to bear upon Denmark.

French Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon, acting for their respective Governments, have signed an arrangement extending until Sept. 24, 1902, the period allowed for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty.

SENATE READY TO ADJOURN.

Waits to Swear In Oregon's Senator— Senator Allen's Status Officially Determined.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It is understood the final adjournment of the extraordinary session of the Senate will take place to-morrow. The adjournment would have taken place to-day had the new Senator from Oregon, Mr. Mitchell, been present to take the oath of office.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that unless he might have some further business for the Senate to transact the body was ready to adjourn without day.

Immediate consideration for the resolution was requested by Mr. Hoar, but Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) said he must object. He added, as a reason for his objection, that the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Mitchell, would be here to-morrow and he felt it to be due that Senator that the Senate remain in session in order that he might take the oath of office before final adjournment.

Mr. Hoar agreed to this proposition, and the resolution then went over until to-morrow.

After the transaction of some brief routine business Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. On that motion Mr. Hoar requested the yeas and nays, saying that for a particular reason it was desirable the roll should be called at least once during the session. The motion prevailed unanimously, fifty-six Senators voting in the affirmative.

The "particular reason" for a roll call referred to by Mr. Hoar was that the name of Mr. Allen of Nebraska should be included thus officially in the roll of Senators. Some question was raised as to the right of Mr. Allen to draw his pay in the new Congress under his appointment by the Governor of Nebraska. Although Mr. Allen did not vote upon the motion, being absent from the chamber, the calling of his name settled his status as a Senator.

No business of importance was transacted in open session.

MEIKLEJOHN STILL IN OFFICE.

He Is Expected to Resign, However, and Thus Save Himself and Others from Embarrassment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has not yet resigned, and Secretary Root declines to discuss Col. Sanger's chances for the reason that his appointment has not yet been made.

Mr. Meiklejohn, however, is expected to resign. He has cut the ground from under himself pretty effectively by sending a number of dispatches to Washington announcing that he was sure of election. After receiving these assurances from Mr. Meiklejohn for a long time, the Administration not unnaturally concluded to take him at his word and looked around for his successor. If he should not be elected, after all, it will put a good many people in an embarrassing position, and among them Mr. Meiklejohn himself. The only way to relieve everybody of embarrassment will be for Mr. Meiklejohn to resign.

EX-SENATORS GET PLACES.

The President Appoints Four of Them Exposition Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ex-United States Senator Carter of Montana has been appointed by the President a United States Commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition. He has accepted the offer. The position pays $5,000 a year.

The President has selected also as members of the commission ex-Senators John M. Thurston of Nebraska, William Lindsay of Kentucky, and George W. McBride of Oregon.

ROW IN THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY

Capt. Davis Makes Charges Against Prof. Stimson J. Brown.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Charges have been preferred to the Navy Department by Capt. Charles H. Davis, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, against Prof. Stimson J. Brown, head of the mathematical branch of the observatory, who is an officer of the navy with the rank of Captain. Both officers are well known in naval and scientific circles. The Secretary of the Navy has had copies of the charges laid before Prof. Brown preliminary to the usual procedure of a court of inquiry, which will determine whether the charges are of a character to warrant a court-martial.

The affair grows out of personal differences arising in connection with certain legislation before Congress as to the position of Astronomical Director of the observatory. The place now held by Prof. Brown was formerly filled by Prof. Simon Newcomb. It recently has been proposed to Congress that certain additional authority be attached to the place, and out of this grew differences of view between Capt. Davis and Prof. Brown, which finally reached such an acute stage that the former presented formal charges against the professor.

The papers have not been made public, but it can be stated that the charges come under four main heads, viz., That the accused resorted to intriguing methods to bring about the administration of affairs which he desired; that he made statements as coming from Capt. Davis which that officer controverts; that he threatened the Superintendent with attacks upon the floor of Congress; and neglect of duty.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John W. Miller of Wisconsin, to be Register of the Land Office at Wassau, Wis.

Ira R. Allen, to be Postmaster at Fair Haven, Vt.

Consuls—Frank G. Dennis of Maine, at St. John's, N. F.; Ernest A. Man of Florida, at Breslau, Germany; Martin J. Carter of Pennsylvania, at Yarmouth, N. S.

To be Secretary of the Legation to Guatemala and Honduras—Robert H. Greene of Kentucky.

To be Second Secretary of the Legation at Constantinople, Turkey—Philip M. Brown of Massachusetts.

NAVY.

To be members of a Board of Visitors to the Naval Observatory—St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Asaph Hall, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Mich.; William R. Harper of Chicago, Edward C. Pickering of Cambridge, Mass.; Charles A. Young of Princeton, N. J.; Ormond Stone of Charlottesville, Va.

First Lieutenants, to be Captains in the Marine Corps—Philip S. Brown, John F. McGill, Louis M. Gulick, David D. Porter, and A. J. Matthews.

Second Lieutenants, to be First Lieutenants Marine Corps—H. J. Hirshinger, Henry D. F. Long, Harry R. Lay, Charles C. Carpenter, Charles B. Taylor, A. S. Williams, Frederick M. Eslick, Louis M. Little, John G. Muir, and Frederick M. Wise, Jr.

REGULAR ARMY.

INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Colonels, to be Colonels—Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-fifth; Charles Keller, Twenty-second; William F. Spurgin, Sixteenth; Charles A. Coolidge, Ninth; Charles A. Dempsey, First; William E. Dougherty, Seventh.

Majors, to be Lieutenant Colonels—William V. Richards, Seventh; Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth; David B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth; Walter T. Duggan, Tenth; Leon A. Matile, Fourteenth; Butler D. Price, Fourth.

CAVALRY.—Lieut. Col. William M. Wallace, Second, to be Colonel; Major E. D. Dimmick, Tenth, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. George L. Scott, Sixth, to be Major.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John T. French, Jr., to be Quartermaster, with rank of Major.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Thomas Worthington, Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

J. Otis Humphrey, District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois.

James L. McIntosh, Jr., Receiver of Public Moneys at Sidney, Neb.

The Senate also confirmed all of the nominations sent to it by the President to-day except the members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Observatory and the promotions in the Marine Corps.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capts. James S. Kennedy, Frank P. Kenyon, and Dwight B. Taylor, Assistant Surgeons United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where they will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major Lincoln C. Andrews, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, will report to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Acting Quarrermaster on the transport Kintuck, and will proceed thereon to the Philippine Islands. Upon his arrival at Manila, and the completion of his duties on that transport, Major Andrews will join his regiment.

The following officers of the Volunteer Army are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect March 17: First Lieut. James H. Little, Forty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Robert W. Andrews, Assistant Surgeon Forty-sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Walter P. Corbett, Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. John Oliver, Forty-eighth Infantry; Capt. Edwin H. Fitzgerald, Thirtieth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Seventeenth Company Coast Artillery to the Fourth Field Battery, and will join that battery at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Edward M. Hayes, to the Thirteenth Cavalry, to date from Feb. 17. He will remain on duty with the Fourth Cavalry until further orders.

Col. Thomas C. Lebo, to the Fourteenth Cavalry, to date from Feb. 19. He will remain on duty with the First Cavalry until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, to the Fifteenth Cavalry, to date from Feb. 17.

Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, to the Tenth Cavalry, to date from Feb. 19. He will join his regiment.

Transfers: Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pratt, from the Fourteenth Cavalry to the Fifteenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, from the Fifteenth Cavalry to the Fourteenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Cooper will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieuts E. Lloyd and H. P. Jones, Jr., and Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver are detached from the Chicago and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. A. B. Hoff is ordered to the Chicago, via the Wordsworth, sailing March 20.

Lieut. B. C. Bryan is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, March 21, and ordered to the Asiatic Station via the Solace.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Hodges is detached from the naval observatory, March 15, and ordered to the Chicago as navigator, via the Wordsworth, sailing March 20.

Changes of officers in the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. Commander Herbert O. Dunn is transferred from the Buffalo to the Glacier.

Lieut. Albert C. Dieffenbach is transferred from the Buffalo to the Concord.

Lieut. Andrew T. Long is transferred from the Buffalo to the Vicksburg.

Lieut. Edwin T. Pollock is transferred from the Buffalo to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. George L. P. Stone is transferred from the Buffalo to the Newark.

Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr., is transferred from the Buffalo to the Mindoro.

Surgeon Charles F. Stokes is transferred from the Buffalo to the New Orleans.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Raymond Spear is transferred from the Buffalo to the Isla de Luzon.

Lieut. Commander Albert Mertz is transferred from the Glacier and Cavite station to the Buffalo.

Lieut. Georg B. Bradshaw is transferred from the Glacier and Cavite station to the Buffalo.

Cadet F. P. Helm, Jr., is transferred from the Glacier and Cavite station to the Monterey.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone is transferred from the Isla de Luzon to the Buffalo.

Assistant Surgeon John J. Snyder is transferred from the Isla de Cuba to the detachment at Pollok.

Assistant Surgeon James H. Payne, Jr., is transferred from the detachment at Pollok to the Isla de Cuba.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert M. Kennedy is transferred from the Newark to the Bennington.

Ensign Charles E. Gilpin is transferred from the Newark to the Buffalo.

Ensign Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh is transferred from the Newark to the Buffalo.

Lieut. Commander William S. Hogg is transferred from the Bennington to the Buffalo.

Ensign Edward T. Constein is transferred from the Bennington to the Yorktown.

Assistant Surgeon Glen C. Huntington is transferred from the Bennington to the Newark.

Lieut. Commander William B. Fletcher is transferred from the Concord to the Castine.

Lieut. John D. McDonald is transferred from the Castine to the Buffalo.

Cadet Chauncey Shackford is transferred from the Castine to the Paraguа.

Lieut. Frederick C. Bowers is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to temporary duty on the Glacier; thence to Guam.

Lieut. Commander Charles B. T. Moore is transferred from the Monterey to the Buffalo.

Ensign Jonas H. Holden is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Buffalo.

Lieut. Frederick L. Sawyer is transferred from the Monterey to the Buffalo.

Ensign Duncan M. Wood is transferred from the Oregon to the Buffalo.

Ensign Guy W. Faller is transferred from the Oregon to the Monadnock.

Ensign Alfred C. Owen is transferred from the Paraguа to the Castine.

Ensign William P. Cronan is transferred from the Princeton to the Don Juan de Austria.

Ensign Thomas T. Craven is transferred from the Manila to the Buffalo.

Lieut. William P. White is transferred from the Don Juan de Austria to the Buffalo.

Lieut. Commander Albert G. Winterhalter is transferred from the Albany to the Bennington.

Lieut. William S. Sims is transferred from the Kentucky to the Monterey.

Ensign Edward Woods is transferred from the Kentucky to the Monterey.

Cadet Clarence E. Ingraham is transferred from the Kentucky to the Yorktown.

Surgeon Frederick J. B. Cordeiro is transferred from the New Orleans to the Buffalo.

Cadet William N. Jeffers is transferred from the New Orleans to Manila.

Ensign Arthur MacArthur is transferred from the Yorktown to the Buffalo.

Ensign Harry E. Yarnell is transferred from the Yorktown to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander Frank H. Holmes is ordered to the Monterey.

Ensign Ivan C. Wedemeyer is transferred from the Mindoro to the Buffalo.

Lieut. Edward H. Dunn is detached from the Wilmington, condemned by medical survey, and ordered home via the Buffalo.

Lieut. Ernest F. Eckhardt is transferred from the Cuguа to the Celtic.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Admiral Remey, the commander in chief of the Asiatic Station, has made the following disposition of naval vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: Villalobos, at Cavite; Albany, at Iloilo; Wicksburg, cruising off coast of Luzon; Pampanga, at Bolo Negros; Arayat, at Cebu; Zafiro has gone to Cebu, and Zamboanga to exchange men.

The North Atlantic Squadron leaves Pensacola March 19, arriving at Target Bay, Culebra Islands, March 26. The examination of the final graduating class of naval cadets will be held at Target Bay. April 26 the squadron will sail for Hampton Roads.

The Hannibal has sailed from San Juan for Norfolk.

The Hartford has sailed from Washington for Lambert's Point.

The Puritan has arrived at Annapolis.

The Philadelphia is at Acapulco.

The Osceola has arrived at New York.

The Topeka is at Norfolk.

RIOT IN SAN JUAN.

Trivial School Incident Leads to Mobbing of Superintendent Armstrong —Other Americans Stoned.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 8.—A serious riot occurred here yesterday. For hours the city was overrun by a riotous crowd of probably 1,500 persons, who shouted "Down with the Americans!" and other similar cries.

The excitement originated in a trivial school incident, which illustrated the excitable nature of the Porto Ricans. Superintendent Armstrong reprimanded a girl ten years of age for disobedience, and forcibly but harmlessly marched her to the front from the rear of the schoolroom. Her dress caught in a desk, and was thereby torn, and the girl reported to her mother that she had been kicked and abused. This excited the girl's mother, and sensational stories were circulated, with the result that when the school children were dismissed a number of boys gathered together and paraded the streets. They were joined by grown men, and it became necessary for the police to escort Superintendent Armstrong from the school.

The Superintendent and the policemen were stoned as they passed through the streets, and, as the crowd constantly increased in size, they sought refuge in the Intendencia Building. A number of persons from the crowd outside succeeded in entering the building, but were subsequently ejected by employes and others.

By 5 o'clock affairs had assumed such a threatening aspect that Gov. Allen ordered the Mayor to disperse the mob, notifying him that he could ask for Government assistance if he were in need of it. The Mayor, however, paid no attention to the Governor's notification, although the city police were powerless, not being in any way respected by the rioters, whom they did not attempt to disperse. They fired about 100 shots, mostly in the air. There were no casualties.

At 6:30 P. M. the offices were closed, and Martin G. Brumbaugh, the Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, asked for police protection for his office and hotel.

A Treasury clerk, who was one of the men who ejected the rioters from the Intendencia, was attacked, stoned, and disarmed by the mob. Several other Americans were stoned from roofs and balconies.

The insular police, who have no jurisdiction in the city except in cases of emergency and at the call of the Mayor and Governor, were not called upon until 6 P. M. Just at that time, however, artillerymen and a Corporal of artillery named Hiscock left their guard post without orders and dashed across the plaza into a street in which the mob had assembled. The soldiers fired a volley into the air, dispersed the mob, and rescued Mr. Armstrong.

At 8 o'clock last night the city presented its usual tranquil appearance, and up to the hour of filing this dispatch to-day there has been no further demonstration.

Gov. Allen deplores the unfortunate occurrences, especially the action of the artillerymen. Corp. Hiscock has been placed under arrest, and is now in the guardhouse. It is probable that he will be tried by court-martial.

The teachers, who have been questioned on the subject have made statements agreeing with those of Superintendent Armstrong, to the effect that the girl was not harmed.

It is probable that four-fifths of those who took part in the rioting did not know why they were mobbing the Americans. The rioters, mostly belonged to the unemployed section of the population.

PHILIPPINE LUMBER PROBLEM.

Prohibition of Timber Cutting on Public Lands Causes Much Dissatisfaction in Manila.

MANILA, March 8.—Disappointment among American business men here with the limitations of the Spooner amendment to the Army bill is increasing as its provisions become better known. It is considered to be especially unfortunate in apparently prohibiting the issuing of licenses for the cutting of timber upon public lands. If this interpretation proves correct, it will be a bonanza for the few owners of private timber lands in these islands, and the beginning of building activity in all towns will be considerably retarded.

An inquiry has been cabled to Washington, asking whether this prohibition on timber cutting is to be construed as included in the amendment. The Forestry Department of the Philippines has hitherto issued licenses for the cutting of timber upon public lands for one year.

The question of the sales and apportionments of land and mining rights, although important as affecting the growth of business and the settlement of Americans in the Philippines, can wait until the regular session of Congress, but lumber is in such great demand to-day for building purposes that it would be considered most unfortunate should the control of its production be vested in those few men who now own timber land.

There is some talk here of sending a petition to Washington for an extra session of Congress, but the fear is general among a certain element that this action might not result in any material good. Regret is expressed here at the fact that Congress does not intrust the timber, mining, and land questions to the discretion of the representatives of the Administration here.

Timber cutters paid the Government an average of 5 cents per cubic foot for timber cut on Government lands, of which there are to-day about 2,000,000 acres available for such cutting. About 50,000 acres of timber land are owned privately, chiefly by the Tabacalera Company of Manila.

To Investigate Lieut. Col. Heistand.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided upon the appointment of a sub-committee to investigate the charges against Lieut. Col. H. C. S. Heistand, under the resolution adopted by the Senate March 1, at the instance of Senator Pettigrew. That resolution recites that Heistand has been accused of being at the head of a combination of Government office holders to control the hemp output of the Philippines, and the sub-committee will go into the question very thoroughly. It is understood that Senator Hawley will be Chairman of the sub-committee.

More Insurgents Captured.

MANILA, March 8.—Capt. Duncan of the Fourth Infantry has captured a squad of insurgents and twelve rifles near the town of Imus, in Cavite Province, twelve miles south of Manila. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, commander of the Department of Northern Luzon, reports the troops of his department to be in excellent health. Less than 8 per cent. of them are sick from all causes.

Aguinaldo's Reported Hiding Place.

MANILA, March 8.—Unconfirmed information coming from native sources says that Aguinaldo is in hiding in the Province of Isabela, on the northeastern coast of Luzon Island. American troops are scouting in that section of the country.

Death Rate of Manila.

MANILA, March 8.—The Manila Board of Health has announced that on an estimated population of 300,000 for the City of Manila the annual death rate is 34 per 1,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES LAW.—When Bernard Rolf, who is constructing a pier on the East River at the foot of Broad Street, applied to the Controller for a warrant for an installment due under his contract with the city, that officer refused it, on the ground, among others, that Rolf had violated the statute provision that the wages to be paid for a legal day's work "shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation, in the locality within the State where such public work, on, about, or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form, is to be situated, erected, or used." The referee before whom the case was tried on writ of mandamus found in Rolf's favor, and that decision has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissenting. The court holds that to have made this statute applicable there must be proof that there was a prevailing rate of wages, and also proof what the prevailing rate was. The referee found that Rolf had complied with all the requirements of this provision of the labor law, as he had paid in June and July, 1900, more than the prevailing rate of wages to the dock builders employed by him under the contract. The court holds that this finding was amply sustained by the evidence. "There was some evidence," Justice Ingraham said, "tending to show that a labor union assumed to fix the rate of wages to be paid to dock builders in the City of New York, but this action of the labor union could only affect its members, and the evidence shows that its membership did not include anything like a majority of the workmen, and it would appear that many of its members accepted work for a less price than that fixed by it. But the Legislature had not provided that the contractor should pay the rate of wages fixed by a labor union, or any other particular body or association; but that he is to pay the rate that prevails in the locality, which must mean, I suppose, the wages received generally by those who are working at the same trade or occupation."

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ACTIONS TO ANNUL MARRIAGE.—Casper Becker, who resides in Pennsylvania, brought a suit in the Supreme Court, in this city, to annul the marriage of his son, John Bernhard Becker, eighteen years old, who resides with him, to Rose Gutman, here last September, without his consent. It is alleged that Rose also resided in Pennsylvania, and that the couple have not lived together since the marriage. An order directing the service of the summons by publication or personally without the State was afterward vacated, but that decision has now been reversed by the Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, whose opinion is unanimously concurred in, says the Legislature, in a carefully prepared and elaborated scheme of matrimonial action, intended in actions to annul a marriage within the State, to confer jurisdiction upon the court to adjudicate as to the validity of the contract, irrespective of the residence of the parties. Justice McLaughlin says in conclusion: "Many authorities are called to our attention in which the courts of this State have refused to recognize a decree, granted by the courts of other States, dissolving a marriage, where the defendant was not personally served with the summons or did not appear in the action, but these authorities throw no light upon the subject under discussion, nor is there any force in the suggestion that this decree would not be binding in other States. The question is whether the court has been given the power to acquire jurisdiction of a defendant in the manner here sought, so that whatever decree may be rendered in the action will be effective and binding in this State.

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THE AGRICULTURAL LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday upheld a decision of the Special Term declaring the agricultural law unconstitutional. The action was brought by the people of the State to recover from John S. Biesecker a statutory penalty, on the ground that he violated Section 27 of the law by selling a substance called "preservaline," with the intent that the purchaser should mix it with butter made from milk or cream, and then sell the mixture. Justice McLaughlin, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, says it is not within the power of the Legislature, under the pretense of exercising a right to protect the public health or prevent fraud upon the people, to enact laws which will destroy or be oppressive or burdensome to the citizens of the State. The court says, in conclusion: "Without a suggestion, so far as the statute itself is concerned, either to the title or in the body of the act that its purpose is to protect the health of the people or to prevent fraud being practiced upon them, it seeks to prohibit the use of a substance—no matter how valuable it may be, or the extent of its utility—and this we do not believe that the Legislature has the power to do. If it could, then it could prohibit the use of any preservative in butter, milk, or cheese. It is thought by not a few people that salt not only preserves, but actually adds to the quality of butter, and it may not be entirely optimistic to assert that with our increased knowledge another substance may yet be discovered which will preserve and add to the quality of butter even to a greater extent than salt does, and if such substance should be discovered, and it were not prejudicial to the public health, no one would seriously contend that the Legislature could prohibit its sale or use."

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A SINGULAR ALLEGED LIBEL.—A verdict given in favor of the Press Publishing Company, at the trial of a suit against it by Mary Louise Celary Squire, an actress, for damages for alleged libel, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. Its newspaper published an account of the marriage of Louise Cleary with Eugene Cowles, and as part of the publication there was a picture of a woman who was said to be "Mrs. Louise Cleary Cowles." Miss Square said it was her picture, and the libel consisted of the publishing of her picture as that of the woman who was married to Cowles. The defendant denied that the picture was that of the plaintiff, and represented her as the person who was married to Cowles. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Court, says the evidence justified the verdict. Several of the plaintiff's pictures were introduced in evidence, and also a picture of the woman who was married to Cowles. Justice Ingraham says he thinks "the picture published was as good a representation of one as of the other." A witness who, prior to the publication, had seen the plaintiff's picture on her literature, was not allowed to state, on being shown the article, whether or not he recognized any person in it, and this, Justice Ingraham holds to have been proper, the question for the jury to decide being whether this picture, published as that of another woman, was the picture of the plaintiff, so that the article must be considered to have represented that she was the person referred to. "That other people saw or thought they saw resemblance to the plaintiff was not competent evidence," the Court says.

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POLICEMAN'S DISMISSAL APPROVED.—Policeman William A. Taylor was tried by the Police Commissioners on Nov. 12, 1896, upon four charges, and about a month later was tried upon a fifth charge, of being absent without leave for over three days, about the middle of December, 1896. A few days after the trial Taylor was adjudged guilty upon the last charge and dismissed from the force. The following January the Commissioners found him guilty of the four charges, and unanimously dismissed him. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, on writ of certiorari, dismissed the writ and affirmed the proceeding. Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion, says the two trials were quite distinct, and it did not appear that Taylor was prejudiced on the second trial by what took place on the first. He admitted on the second trial that he was absent for three days. While on post he was taken sick, he said, and thought it best to go home. He told a young man whom he met on the corner to go to the station house and report him sick, and this young man said he had told a policeman who was going to the station house to report the illness. The Captain testified the policeman's brother called and said, "We can't get him to go to work." The Inspector who called after three days found nothing the matter with Taylor. When asked why he did not report, he said he was afraid of the police surgeon. The Court holds that there is no reason for disturbing the conclusion of the Commissioners.

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ALLEGED UNEQUAL TAXATION.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in July, 1899, obtained a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Tax Commissioners in this city, upon the ground of inequality in the assessment, and in November, 1900, over five months after the return of the Commissioners had been filed, moved to amend the petition, upon the ground that the allegation was not sufficient to raise the issue which had to be determined in the proceeding. A denial of the application at Special Term was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, in this city, and the motion granted, on payment of $50; the Commissioners to have the right to file a new return. The first petition alleged that the assessment was made at a higher proportionate valuation than the assessment of other real estate on the same tax roll, the other property in the district having been assessed at a percentage less than 100 per cent. of the value, instead of the full value. The amendment added that all the real property in the city was assessed in 1899 at 63 per cent. of its fair market value, while the railroad company's property, owned or leased, was assessed at more than 100 per cent. Justice Ingraham, in giving the opinion, holds that the application for amendment was made within a reasonable time after the objection was first formally taken in the case. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, on the ground that there was laches.

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HOTEL ROYAL CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in an action against the Manhattan Railway for the usual fee damages, which is a little out of the ordinary. The property in question is the old Hotel Royal site, at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The action was begun on April 24, 1891, by Hyman Israel, then owner of the premises. The complaint was dismissed, but in 1899 this decision was reversed and a new trial granted by the Court of Appeals. Meantime, on June 6, 1896, Israel sold the property to one Stimpson, who two days later sold to one Cole, who on Dec. 7, 1899, conveyed it to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Anderson, the present owner. The matter before the Appellate Division was on appeal from an order denying the petition of Mrs. Anderson to be joined as a party plaintiff and for leave to serve a supplemental complaint. Israel and Mrs. Anderson had made an agreement to divide the fee and rental damages to be recovered. The court, however, holds that such an agreement does not affect the rights of the appellants. It is also a question whether condemnation proceedings had not deprived the later owners from any right to damages. Israel himself had conveyed away his right to equitable relief, and only has a claim for actual damages for trespass during the period of his ownership. Therefore he could not rightly share in any money recovered for damages, since he ceased to own the property. Mrs. Anderson, too, bases her claim only on the agreement with Israel. The order denying the petition is affirmed, Justice Rumsey writing the opinion of the court.

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CASE OF VICTOR H. NEWCOMB.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed an order of Justice Fitzgerald, denying a motion to compel H. Victor Newcomb to submit to examination by certain physicians. Mr. Newcomb, who is well known in Wall Street circles, was adjudged an incompetent person in 1899, and James A. Hawes was appointed a committee of his person and estate. Subsequently he petitioned the Court for release, it being represented that he had recovered his sanity. Peter B. Olney was appointed a referee to take testimony in the case, and at the hearing a motion was made on behalf of Hermann D. Newcomb, son of the petitioner, to have the petitioner examined before six physicians who had known or examined him previously, and who were familiar with the case. The referee held that he had no power to make such an order, and it was referred to the courts. Justice Fitzgerald denied the motion, and from his order an appeal was taken. The Appellate Division affirms the order, but not unanimously. Justice Ingraham writes the opinion of the Court. He says that the petitioner offered to submit to an examination by alienists to be appointed by the court. He also comments upon the fact that the counsel for the family were embarrassed by the circumstance that the petitioner had not been called as a witness, as is the usual custom. As the petitioner had been adjudged an incompetent person, the burden is upon him to prove that he is now in his right mind. Justice Ingraham says there does not appear to be any good reason why the particular physicians designated should have been chosen to conduct the examination. It was not necessary to name those specific physicians. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien concur with Justice Ingraham. Justice Patterson writes a dissenting opinion. He says the claim that the physicians named were disagreeable to the petitioner, and that an examination by them would excite him, is not sufficient. Neither is the fact that some of them have stated in the past the opinion that the petitioner's malady was incurable. He holds that under such conditions as the court might prescribe, an examination by alienists familiar with the case would be desirable. This, however, applies only to those ranked as expert alienists. The ordinary physicians, he says, it would be proper to exclude. Justice McLaughlin concurs with Justice Patterson.

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(b) Melodie de Carafa.....Servais
MR. LISTEMANN
(Accompanied with Pianola.)

THE CRUSH AT THE BRIDGE

Chamber of Commerce Committee to Take Action Soon.

Railroads Will Co-operate in Any Effort to Improve Present Congested Conditions.

The committee of three of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of John Claflin, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and ex-Mayor Hewitt, which was appointed on Thursday

THE RAMAPO REPEAL BILL

In the Assembly Democrats Urge Immediate Passage.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS DEMUR

Measure Goes Over Until Monday—Mr. Keown Charges Intentional Delay on the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Morgan bill for the unconditional repeal of the Ramapo Company's charter was favorably reported to the Assembly to-day by the Committee on Cities. Mr. McKeown, on the part of the minority, moved that the bill be taken up and passed. Speaker Nixon objected.

The objection of the Speaker called forth a statement from Mr. McKeown. "This delay is nothing more than a clumsy attempt to delay, if not to defeat, the passage of a Ramapo repeal bill," Mr. McKeown said. "The minority, Mr. Speaker, is anxious to vote upon this bill right away. It was unanimously reported by the committee, and, as there is no open objection to it, we ought to have an opportunity of voting upon it here and now."

"I object," said the Speaker.

The bill, consequently, went over until Monday night.

In commenting, after the Assembly had adjourned, upon the action taken upon the bill by the Assembly, Mr. McKeown said: "The purpose of it is clear. It is, as I said upon the floor, a clumsy effort to defeat the legislation. The minority in the Cities Committee was opposed to the reporting of the Morgan bill in preference to the Slater bill. We wanted the Slater bill, because, if the Slater bill had been reported by the committee, there would have been no excuse for the Assembly not voting upon it this morning, and thereby closing up the question.

"Now, even if the Morgan bill should be passed by the Assembly Monday night, as they say it will be, what will be the situation? We will have the Morgan bill passed by the Assembly and the Slater bill passed by the Senate, and nobody particularly responsible for the further advancement of either. But if the Morgan bill should be substituted for the Slater bill in the Assembly, what assurance will we have for the Senate passing the Morgan bill? The Senate may have changed its mind about the Ramapo question since the passage of the Slater bill."

Mr. Morgan, when seen, made this explanation of the failure of the Assembly to act upon his bill to-day:

"There was not a quorum present, and consequently we feared that if the bill were acted upon to-day ground might have been furnished the Ramapo Company for litigation. The bill will be taken up Monday night, passed, sent over to the Senate, and very probably passed there the same night."

"What about your bill granting to the City of New York the power to condemn lands for the increase of its water supply?"

"Monday night I will ask to have substituted for that bill a similar measure introduced by Senator Slater in the Senate. After my bill had passed the Assembly I discovered that it was defective, and that it did not quote the Constitution correctly. The sections of the Constitution used in the bill I took from the Red Book of 1899. When the bill had passed I learned that in the sections quoted there appeared three words 'any,' 'for,' and 'ever'—which did not belong in the sections, and in another place the word 'of' had been used instead of the word 'after.'

"I secured a certified copy of the Constitution from the Secretary of State and called Senator Slater's attention to the verbal errors in my bill. He made the proper corrections in his bill, which passed the Senate in proper shape. To save time I will move to take up and pass his bill on Tuesday."

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 8.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Rierdon of New York, in the interest of the youth, objected to the advancement of Mr. Plank's bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to wrongfully view a baseball or football game. The bill was laid over.

Mr. Rierdon also objected to the advancement of a personal bill of Mr. Vacheron's, who has a claim against the County of Queens for the sprinkling of country roads. The bill was laid over, which made Mr. Vacheron exceedingly wroth, and a war of words ensued between them. Mr. Vacheron threatened to object to all of Mr. Rierdon's bills in the future. Mr. Rierdon retorted that Mr. Vacheron would have to get up pretty early in the morning to do that. After a sharp colloquy, the Speaker's gavel fell and put a stop to further controversy.

The concurrent resolution introduced by M. E. Lewis to amend the Constitution by granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property, on the order of second reading, went over until Monday night.

The Krum bills, taxing insurance companies and savings banks, on the order of second reading, were objected to by Mr. McKeown of Kings, and were laid over until Monday night.

A resolution offered by Mr. Kelsey, appropriating $1,500 for stenographer's hire and other expenses for the special committee on Statutory Revision Bills, was adopted.

Seventeen Senators were present when the Senate was called to order this morning. In the absence of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Ellsworth, Senator Raines presided. When the Weekes Anti-Policy bill was reported out by the Senate Codes Committee, Senator Elsberg stated that the bill had been reported by the committee unanimously, and on this account he would ask that the bill go to a third reading. Senator Trainor objected. At the conclusion of the committee reports, the Senate adjourned without taking up the calendar.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Bill Introduced in Assembly Requires Statements from Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Davis to-day introduced a bill relative to the election expenses of candidates which is not likely to receive the warm support of the politicians. The bill provides that thirty days after an election every person acting as an agent for any candidate must file an itemized statement of the money received and distributed by him, and every political committee, association, or organization which, as such agent, directly or indirectly received, contributed, or paid any money or the equivalent of money in connection with the election, must file two such itemized statements, and the Treasurer or disbursing agent of the committee or organization three such statements.

The statements must give the name and address of each person by whom such money was paid, and in the case of a contribution made by a corporation the purpose for which the contribution was made must be specified. Upon the application of any five electors a writ of mandamus may issue out of the Supreme Court directing the filing of such statements.

Mr. Davis also introduced a companion bill applying the Penal Code to the operation of his Election Expenses bill. Failure to file the statements required by law is made a misdemeanor. Two weeks ago the Assembly passed a resolution abrogating the law requiring candidates to file a statement of the money spent by them personally in their campaign. Later, upon the advice of the Republican leaders, the action by which the resolution was passed was reconsidered.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 8.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly this morning:

Mr. VACHERON—Authorizing the creation of a pension fund for volunteer firemen in cities of the first, second, and third classes. The Mayor and financial officers of such cities are authorized to appropriate 10 per cent. of the excise fund or make an appropriation from any other source to cover the sum needed. All volunteer firemen who have been or may be disabled in the performance of duty are to be entitled to a pension of $200 per annum.

Mr. BLACKWELL—Providing that within thirty days after the passage of the act the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York must appoint and thereafter shall have power to remove a reporter of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; provided, that in any contract for the publication of said reports there shall be paid by the contractor to the State Treasurer for the use of the State the sum of $1,060 for each and every volume issued.

Mr. AGAR—Directing New York City to audit as a charge against the city the expenditures of Westchester County for the maintenance of military forces and the care of disabled members of the National Guard in connection with the suppression of the Croton Dam riot.

Mr. S. W. SMITH—Authorizing the town boards and not the Commissioners of Highways to contract for road machines upon the request of a majority of persons assessed for labor on the highways.

Mr. BAKER—Prohibiting manufacturers or producers of cider vinegar from keeping in a cider mill or cider vinegar manufactory any white wine or other vinegar except pure cider vinegar, or any substances commonly used in adulterating cider vinegar.

Mr. FORDYCE—Amending the act in relating to State printing by providing that corporations bidding for State work must have a printing plant sufficient to perform the work.

Mr. MARSON—Providing that in counties that have not adopted the county road system the expense of maintaining the roads shall be borne by the persons owning property abutting thereon.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator ELSBERG—Appropriating $15,000 for proper representation of New York State at the South Carolina Inter-State Exposition at Charleston, and appointing a commission to look after New York's interests there.

Senator COCKS—Giving the right to Montauk Indians to maintain actions in New York State courts.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, March 8.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Senator HENNESSEY—Authorizing New York City to cancel taxes levied on the property of the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women.

Senator HILL—Authorizing St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, to create an endowment fund.

Senator BRACKETT—Authorizing the Hudson River Water Power Company to acquire rights of way in Saratoga, Schenectady, and Warren Counties.

Assembly Passes Bills.

ALBANY, March 8.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. COOLEY—Providing for a five-cent fare for a continuous ride on railroads operated by steam in New York City.

Mr. REILLY—Exempting places of worship in New York City from payment of fees for construction of vaults under the sidewalks.

Mr. BABCOCK—Amending the agricultural law relating to tests to ascertain the amount of fats in milk.

Mr. R. GARDINER—Providing that when poor persons who are county charges at the time of their death owning real or personal property, the Overseer of the Poor may bring action to recover such sums of money as may have been expended by the town, city, or county for maintenance.

Mr. FISH—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to order other parties, known or unknown, to be brought in and made party to any action or proceeding pending in such court whenever it appears necessary to a complete determination of the controversy.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Amending the election law relative to notices of election by the Secretary of State and the County Clerk.

To License Edward Brennan as a Lawyer

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced a bill to allow ex-Assemblyman Edward Brennan to qualify as a lawyer, on the strength of his five years' service in the Legislature. Mr. Brennan has been in Albany since the session of the Legislature began, and is interested in pending legislation. Ever since Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was licensed to practice law because of his five years' service in the Legislature, there have been attempts made by ex-statesmen with five years' service in the Legislature to their credit to break into the law by legislative enactment.

To Regulate Barbers.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Ruehl of Buffalo, who introduced the Barbers' bill, providing for a State Commission to be appointed by the Governor, has substituted another bill, which has been reported by the Public Health Committee. The new bill allows the organization of a society to license barbers and prescribes strict regulations for registering. The Board of Examiners shall consist of two master barbers and two journeymen barbers of five years' continuous experience. Under the bill's provisions none can shave who is not pronounced qualified by examiners. Insanitary shops are to be abolished as nuisances.

Legislators Have a Narrow Escape.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblymen Stevens and Plank, F. J. Seaver, confidential clerk to the State Superintendent of Banks, and family, and G. L. Flint, a clerk in the Assembly, had a narrow escape at 3:30 o'clock this morning, when the house they occupied was discovered to be on fire. The occupants had barely time to reach the street. They lost all their effects excepting a few articles of clothing.

GOV. ODELL GOES TO NEWBURG.

Not Requested by Senator Platt to Come to New York to Confer on State Police Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—Gov. Odell to-day, when questioned, said he was not going to New York City, hence he will not be at the reported conference of Republican leaders to be held with Senator Platt to-morrow. The Governor said that he would go to Newburg to spend Sunday. He left for Newburg at 2:35 o'clock.

Before leaving the Governor made the following statement:

"I have had no request from Senator Platt to come to New York. I told him in Washington that I should be in Newburg on Saturday attending to some business which required my personal attention. There is no controversy between Senator Platt and myself, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and they can provoke no misunderstanding between us."

GAME FOR THE ADIRONDACKS.

Conference Here on Proposal to Restock Preserves with Moose and Caribou.

UTICA, N. Y., March 8.—Ernest Johnson, Superintendent of William C. Whitney's preserve in the Adirondacks, and Byron Ames, Superintendent of Dr. Webb's park at Nehasane, left here last night for New York to confer with their principals and the members of the Canadian Fish and Game Commission upon the subject of restocking the Adirondacks with moose and caribou. Both Superintendents believe the project entirely feasible, and are heartily in favor of the plan.

SHOT AT IN LAWYER'S OFFICE.

The Garrards Reply by Opening Fire on the Court House.

MANCHESTER, Ky., March 8.—While several members of the Garrard faction were in Attorney Cash's office yesterday afternoon, filing bail bonds for four of their friends who had been arrested on a charge of murder, a shotgun was fired, apparently from the Court House, near by. The charge entered the window of the law office and slightly wounded several of those present.

It was believed by the Garrards that their enemies, the White faction, instigated the shooting. They rushed out, shooting right and left, and fired over a hundred shots, principally in the direction of the Court House. Two men were wounded.

Fearing a second attack, the Sheriff swore in a number of deputies, and during the night conveyed the four prisoners to the London jail for safe keeping.

L. B. Van Wagenen Struck by a Train.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 8.—L. B. Van Wagenen, a well-known resident of Hillsdale, was struck by a train and badly injured near Hillsdale to-day. Mr. Van Wagenen and a friend were walking along the track of the New Jersey and New York Railroad when a warning whistle gave notice of the approach of a train. His friend jumped down an embankment, but Mr. Van Wagenen, who is seventy-five years old, was not quick enough, and he was struck by the locomotive. Mr. Van Wagenen for twenty-five years was master car builder of the New Jersey and New York Railroad.

Polytechnic Student Nearly Killed.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 8.—Harrel A. Sherman, son of George H. Sherman, of this city, was carried twice over a revolving shaft in the Washburn practice shops of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute this afternoon, and is at the City Hospital with a broken left arm and bad cuts about the head. Sherman is twenty-one years old and a sen[illegible] "tech." A. W. Lamb of Northampton and Robert L. Hibbard of Gloucester, both classmates, who were working with him when his blouse caught in the shaft, assisted in his rescue and undoubtedly prevented his death.

DRESSED STONE LAW VOID

Court of Appeals Decides It Is Unconstitutional.

Stone from Anywhere Can Be Used in Buildings Here—Decision Involves Large Amount.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided in the case of Ralph J. Treat vs. Controller Coler of New York City, that the law requiring the use of stone dressed in this State in the performance of public contracts within the State and prohibiting the use of stone dressed in other States on such work, is unconstitutional.

The penalty for violation of this statute was the withholding of moneys due the contractor on his contract. This provision the Court declares to be unconstitutional on the same grounds that it declared two weeks ago the prevailing rate of wages law to be unconstitutional. But in this case the Court goes further and decides that the entire statute violates the United States Constitution. The prevailing opinion of the court was written by Justice O'Brien. A dissenting opinion was written by Chief Justice Alton B. Parker. Treat, the contractor in the case involved, constructed a sewer in New York City upon the contract for which was withheld the sum of $3,201.

Justice O'Brien, in his opinion, says:

"By the provisions of the statute the city and contractor have been forbidden to purchase granite dressed in any other State. The citizen of any other State who has prepared carved stone for the market is virtually prohibited from selling the same for use in this State in any public work. We think that this statute is void, not only for the reason cited, (in the prevailing rate of wages case,) but for the further reason that it is in conflict with the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.

"It is a regulation of commerce between the States which the Legislature has no power to make. The citizens of other States have the right to resort to the markets of this State for the sale of their products, whether it be cut stone or any other article which is the subject of commerce. The citizens of this State have the right to enter the markets of every other State to sell their products or to buy whatever there need, and all interference with the freedom of inter-State commerce by State legislation is void."

Chief Judge Parker in his opinion says:

"It may not be wise for the Legislature to thus discriminate as to its public work in favor of its own citizens, but whether it be or not the courts have no right to inquire, for they are without authority to correct a mistake, even if in their judgment it be founded on an erroneous view of sound principles of political economy. A statute is law, which the courts must obey and administer, unless it violates either the Federal or State Constitution, in which event it is void, and as the courts decide what the law is, they may so declare.

"But when, as in this case, the statute complained of relates only to the administration of the business affairs of the State, it cannot, I think, be said to offend against the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, for through it the Legislature is but exercising the right of choice that belongs to the people as a whole as well as to the individual proprietor."

The decision of the Court of Appeals on the dressed-stone law, according to well-informed authority in this city, will eventually result in the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city on stone contracts, owing to the fact that the stone can be cut at the outside quarries at less cost than if the work is required to be done in the State. The law requiring the use of stone quarried and dressed within the State, and prohibiting that quarried and dressed in other States, for all public contracts, such as aqueducts, street-paving contracts, public buildings, and works of all kinds, was passed by the State Legislature as a result of the efforts of organized labor.

Controller Coler held up a bill of Ralph J. Treat and refused payment on the contract, out of which grew the suit which has been decided. Mr. Coler, when seen yesterday, said: "This was a test case, which was carried to the Court of Appeals by agreement. It decides the law in the matter. The decision involves a great deal of work now under way under contract, including the East River Bridge, the Hall of Records, and all other public work requiring stone. The claims held up aggregate about $200,000. The decision involves payments amounting to millions of dollars annually, and which will amount to a great many millions in the next few years."

"Will the claims be paid now?"

"Certainly. All held-up claims will now be paid. I wanted a decision on this matter, as I do not believe in having these things hang over any longer than is necessary."

MAN FALLS 150 FEET.

Hurled from New Bridge by Scaffold's Collapse—Two Other Men in Peril.

Frank Aberton, thirty years old, of 40 Grand Street, Williamsburg, was killed yesterday afternoon by being precipitated from the steel structure of the land span for the new East River bridge on the Williamsburg side to the street, a distance of 150 feet. Every bone in his body was broken. The accident was caused by the parting of one of the ropes suspending a scaffold on which Aberton was painting the steel work in company with John Kennedy and Thomas Miller. Miller saved his life by grasping the steel span while Kennedy seized one of the ropes of the scaffold until they were rescued.

In Aberton's descent he touched the edge of the granite anchorage and rebounding went down head first to the ground. Miller's right wrist was broken in his desperate attempt to get a grip on the steel work when the scaffold collapsed. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. The accident was witnessed by many people in the streets and on the river. Aberton is the fifth man killed on the bridge in Williamsburg.

THE DOWNFALL OF 'GUMDROPS'

Well-Known Bowery Character, Once Wealthy, Becomes Insane.

Pedestrians on the Bowery in the vicinity of Second Street about 6 o'clock yesterday morning were mildly surprised to observe a man running swiftly along that thoroughfare clad in nothing at all. The man had his clothes on his arm, and was shouting. Policeman Woodbridge of the Fifth Street Station recognized the man as Thomas Meyers, a well-known Bowery character, known as "Gumdrops." The policeman headed the fugitive off, and got a partial grip on his arm.

"Where're you goin', Gumdrops?" he asked.

"Never mind. Never mind," was the excited reply.

"Oh, say, now, Gummy, old man, tell us where you're goin'," pleaded the policeman, who was gradually losing his grip on the slippery Meyers.

"It's a lemon," shouted Meyers, wriggling out of several successive grips which the policeman got on him.

Woodbridge tried to get the man's clothes on him, but Meyers fought hard. Other policemen arrived, and Meyers was overpowered, and taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, where the physicians pronounced him insane.

Meyers has for years been a well-known Bowery character. He is about fifty years old. It is said that about twenty-five years ago he held a good position as bookkeeper in a prominent Baltimore business house. A woman started him on the long road downward. She was an actress, whose name has long ago been forgotten—except, perhaps, by Meyers. At this inopportune time Meyers came into possession of $25,000, and hastily left Baltimore with the actress. They went to San Francisco, where Meyers commenced to gamble. Fortune favored him for a time, and the $25,000 was swelled to $100,000.

The couple came to this city, and Meyers entered upon a sporting career. Luck changed at last, but Meyers didn't, and he soon found himself penniless. This was the time for the woman to disappear from the pages of his history. Meyers couldn't give up the old life, so he became a professional card dealer. He was finally reduced to selling gumdrops for a living. In that way he earned his sobriquet.

DRESSMAKERS NOW UNITE

Twenty-nine States Represented in a Protective Association.

Grievances Fully Discussed at a Meeting—Sharp Criticism of Rich Women Who Evade Bills.

That the dressmaker's path may henceforth be strewn with roses, and that such evil things as "misfits" may not disturb her serenity when she asks the courts to collect her bills, was the object of organizing the Dressmakers' Protective Association of America yesterday, at the offices of Le Costume Royal, 23 West Twenty-third Street. There were dressmakers there from twenty-nine States. This is the season when dressmakers from far and near come to New York to buy their materials. There was a complete interchange of grievances among them. Nearly all these grievances were against rich women, very rich ones, who, the dressmakers said (and they didn't whisper it,) buy dresses and when they get them will not pay for them.

L. Aron called the assemblage to order, and A. B. Conger, representing dressmakers of Scranton, Penn., stated the object of the meeting, saying, among other things:

"Dressmakers are the most imposed-upon class of people in the United States. They have to pay full rates on the railroads, when dry goods merchants get reduced fare. Anybody can impersonate a dressmaker at a store and get rates which would be better for the bona fide seamstress if there was not this imposition.

"Again, dressmakers seem to be utterly at the mercy of those wealthy women who have a notion that they want something made in a certain way one day, and then, when it is finished, decide that it is not stylish, and call it a 'misfit.' When the poor dressmaker goes to court, the Judge sometimes has the dress tried on before him. How can he tell whether it is a 'misfit' or not?"

At this point the many women dressmakers present applauded and nodded their heads with decided approval.

"Why, an intelligent woman could make the most perfectly fitting garment seem a 'misfit' upon her. What we want to do is to establish an association that will take care of dressmakers in these one-sided affairs. We should have a Committee on Adjudication, and when a complaint is made against a customer by one of our members give that customer an opportunity to respond to the complaint. If a 'misfit' is alleged, we can offer to examine into the matter ourselves."

Mr. Conger also said that it was time for the dressmakers to organize. There was an organization of almost every other line of industry in the country, and yet the 300,000 dressmakers scattered all over the land had no relationship one with another.

Mr. Aron said after the meeting that a committee would nominate officers for the association in a few days, and that a charter would be taken out under the laws of New York. Immediately thereafter, he said, the enrollment of members would begin. He expected that within a month there would be between 4,000 and 5,000 members.

"I hear complaints every day," said Mr. Aron, "from dressmakers who have been imposed upon by the so-called aristocracy. These people buy a dress, agreeing to pay $200 or $300 for it. They pay a small amount on it, and ask that it be delivered. Then they refuse to pay the balance. The dressmaker is helpless, even if she recovers the dress, as it has generally been worn and is practically valueless. These women are not able to pay the lawyers' fees necessary to press these cases, and we intend to take hold of them for them. I anticipate that a great many people who do not pay their dressmakers will before long get into court.

"We expect, in addition, to elevate the standard of help employed by dressmakers. We will establish weekly communication with Paris, furnish samples to members, attempt to maintain uniform prices for a high standard of work, furnish French models at reduced rates, and try to influence legislation in the different States for the protection of dressmakers."

Mr. Aron says the officers of the association are to receive no compensation and that the organization will be a strictly co-operative one. He also stated that there would be no strikes or boycotts.

BANK HEARS FROM SCHREIBER.

Elizabethport Defaulter Cashed Four Bonds in Los Angeles.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 8.—William Schreiber, the young bank clerk who plundered the Elizabethport Bank last August of $109,000, has been traced to Los Angeles, Cal., where he cashed three United States 4 per cent. bonds which were part of his plunder. The bonds were of the issue of 1895, and were for $1,000 each. They had been placed in the bank for safekeeping by the administrators of the estate of Peter F. Wykoff of Elizabeth.

The bank is now being sued for the value of these bonds. Except that he cashed the bonds in Los Angeles, nothing further has been learned of the missing clerk. Just after the robbery was discovered it was followed by the deposition of Walter C. Smith, the cashier, and the appointment of Charles A. Doctor of the Manhattan Bank of New York to succeed him. Yesterday former Alderman Martin Houlihan, who has been the bookkeeper and paying teller of the bank since its inception, in June, 1890, offered his resignation, which was accepted by the Directors after a stormy meeting. There has been much friction between Mr. Houlihan and Mr. Doctor.

A THEATRE PARTY AND A FIGHT.

Jacob Simon Advanced Money for Seats and Could Not Get It Back.

On Saturday evening last, according to testimony given yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Jacob Simon of 126 West Twenty-second Street, donned his best suit of clothes and went to call on a young lady in Harlem. When he arrived he was rather disappointed to find that there was "company" there ahead of him. He found another young lady and one William J. Kahn of 106 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. One of the young ladies suggested that they go to the theatre, and the two young men consented, and the party started for the Harlem Opera House. Arriving at the theatre, Simon, after considerable manoeuvring on the part of the two young men for position in the rear, found himself first at the box office. He purchased seats for four, Kahn mumbling something about "settling his part of the bill after the performance."

Simon, according to his testimony given later, had no opportunity of asking his newly made friend for the money, and so at the very last moment he merely asked him for his address, and Kahn, he alleged, gave an address which proved to be fictitious. Simon later obtained the correct address from one of the young ladies, and on Thursday he called at Kahn's place of business, at 46 Great Jones Street, and demanded the money. Simon smilingly refused to pay it. The remainder of the story is a part of the police records. A policeman was called in and found Simon vigorously pummeling Kahn.

"Yes, Judge, I told him he was a 'cheap guy' and punched his face," said Simon when arraigned in court yesterday morning. "I do not care for the $2, Judge, but I have been roped in this way several times lately, and I'm tired of it. When I cannot afford to pay for the seats for myself and lady friend, I'll stay at home."

"You are discharged," said the Magistrate. "The man who is not willing to pay his way deserves to get a black eye."

MR. BRICE'S FINE MAY BE $250.

Application to Have the Councilman Punished for Contempt of Court.

Decision was reserved by Justice Scott yesterday on an application made in the Supreme Court for the punishment of Councilman Stewart M. Brice for contempt of court. The alleged contempt consisted in his repeated refusal to vote for the $2,225,000 bond issue for the new Hall of Records in July, 1899. A number of other members refused to obey a writ of mandamus issued from the Supreme Court, and they were fined $100 each. These Councilmen paid their fines, but Mr. Brice has refused to pay his.

The application to have him punished for contempt of court was made by counsel representing John Pierce, the contractor for the new building. Mr. Brice, in refusing to pay the fine, declared that the writ of mandamus was not properly served on him in time for him to examine it and vote on the bond issue. A referee was appointed to take testimony. He recently filed his report, and recommended that Mr. Brice be fined $250.

THE GAS METER RESOLUTION.

Chief Croker Says Instruments Should Be Put in Vaults to Protect Firemen.

The statement had been made that there is a "strike" back of the resolution introduced into the City Council on Tuesday and referred to the Committee on Fire, providing for the removal of gas meters from the cellars of all buildings in Greater New York to a fire-proof vault in the yard or areaway, and further providing that connections be of iron. Fire Chief Edward F. Croker wrote the resolution and inclosed it in a letter to Fire Commissioner Scannell, who turned it over to the City Council with his own indorsement. Chief Croker said yesterday:

"There is no 'strike' back of this that I know anything about. It is simply a precaution to prevent firemen and others from being overcome by gas at a fire. Nearly every fire we have of any magnitude means that some firemen are overcome by gas escaping from meters. The resolution does not mean that property owners would have to build new fire-proof vaults outside their buildings. On the contrary, every building in New York has a vault. In the residences they are under the stoops, in the office and tenement buildings under the sidewalks or between the sidewalks and the basements. Into these the meters could be moved from the cellars. Proper covering would make them fire-proof. The resolution provides that the connections shall be of iron pipe instead of lead, as at present. The lead melts off very readily, and the gas escapes, of course.

"The measure of course is aimed first at the flat and tenement houses, where the most danger is, but by its terms it applies to all buildings. I didn't provide in the resolution who should bear the expense, though the property owners probably would have to pay some and the gas companies the rest."

Commissioner Scannell hadn't heard of any "strike" in connection with the resolution. "It's simply a measure intended for the safety of the department and others," said he. "There is no good reason why firemen should be exposed to the unnecessary danger of being overcome by gas when so simple an expedient would do away with it."

DIVORCE SUIT TO FOLLOW FIRE.

Mrs. Homer Dennis Says One of the Hoboken Sufferers Is Her Husband and a Bigamist.

A suit for divorce seems likely to be a sequel to the fire by which several families were rendered homeless at 132 Madison Street, Hoboken, on Thursday morning. Among the tenants were Homer Dennis and his wife, Catherine, who were married by the Rev. Alexander Richter, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Hoboken, on Oct. 23, 1900. A Newark newspaper printed a story of the fire on Thursday afternoon, giving the names of the tenants.

The Hoboken police were yesterday asked to find Dennis and to arrest him on a charge of bigamy. The complaint was made by Mrs. May Dennis of 10 Atlantic Street, Newark. She said that she was married to Homer Dennis on June 1, 1896, and that Dennis deserted her three months after their marriage. She never heard of him again until she saw his name in the story of the fire.

When the police went to search for Dennis it was found that he and his second wife had removed to New York. The Newark Mrs. Dennis said she would return to her home and bring suit for divorce.

Servant Inherits $50,000.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., March 8.—Mrs. Mary Carroll, who is employed as a servant in a private house here, has been informed that she is heiress to a fortune of $50,000, left to her by Mrs. David B. Wheeler of New Haven, Conn., whom she had never seen, but whose nearest blood relation she is.

Editor Commits Suicide.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—R. E. Elliott, editor of The Austell (Ga.) News, committed suicide here to-day.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:21	Sun sets...6:00	Moon rises, 10:22	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:00	Gov. Isl'd...10:12	H. Gate...12:05	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:22	Gov. Isl'd...10:37	H. Gate...12:30	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Costa Rica	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Clenfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colenso, Odessa, &c		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
King Bleddyn, Hull		
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manxalyne, Manchester		
Mesaba, London		8:30 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Marseilles, &c		
Patricia, Hamburg, &c		7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prinsessin Victoria Luise, Madeira		11:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco		
Saxon Prince, Argentine Republic, &c		2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	3:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Camatense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Barcelona, Genoa, &c		

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ciudad de Cadiz, Havana		
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mercator, Yucatan via Progreso	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa		
Orinoba, Yucatan, Campeachy, &c., via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 5 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 22, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east March 6, and are due here Monday morning.

Also that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma on the Olympia, were dispatched east Monday and are due here this morning.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Feb. 7; Shanghai, Feb. 11; Yokohama, Feb. 19, and Honolulu, Feb. 26, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched east March 7, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 9.

Aeolus, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
Arkansas, Stettin, Feb. 14.
Cereda, St. Lucia, Feb. 26.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 23.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Elbrux, Manchester, Feb. 22.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, March 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Feb. 24.
Grecian Prince, St Lucia, March 1.
Hanover, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Hawsby, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 3.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 8.
James Tucker, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Koranal, St. Thomas, Feb. 26.
Leon XIII., Havana, March 5.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Mae, San Juan, March 1.
Maori King, London, Feb. 23.
Maranbenas, Para, Feb. 26.
Michigan, Colon, Feb. 28.
Mundaka, Huelva

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Reformed Churches to Apply for Assistance in Their Work.

Classis Has $15,000 to Distribute Among Them — Difficulty in Supplying Methodist Vacancies.

The Church Extension Committee of the New York Classis of the Reformed Church in America is to meet at the Reformed Church Building, 25 East Twenty-second Street, on Monday at 3 o'clock. It is to receive at that time applications from churches for financial assistance, which the Classis is at this time in a position to grant, by reason of the receipt of some $15,000 from the sale of the property of the Holland Church. The meeting of the committee on Monday has been arranged in order that the ministers of the churches may have an opportunity of presenting their claims in person. At a special meeting of the Classis held on Feb. 25 the Church Extension Committee was directed to receive the applications, to consider them, and to make recommendations to the Classis.

The Church of the Comforter, Morris Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, has already filed its application for $10,000 of the money. The Rev. Dr. H. V. S. Myers, the pastor, in presenting the claim, states that some years ago the Classis promised to furnish his church that amount in order that it might buy lots for the erection of a building. Another applicant for assistance is the Hamilton Grange Church. Through its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin, it has asked, not for a part of the money in the hands of the Classis, but for all of it.

Other ministers of Reformed churches in New York do not place as much imnortance on the claims of the Church of the Comforter and the Hamilton Grange Church as do the men at the heads of those churches, and it is more than likely that the money will be more widely distributed than the pastors of those churches want it to be.

The number of changes in Methodist pastorates and the difficulty of supplying vacancies increase. No fewer than eight first-class appointments in Manhattan and Brooklyn fall vacant, and in only one has the official board been able itself to arrange for a successor. The unusual condition obtains that two churches, each paying $5,000 a year, are unable to find men willing to come to them. The Manhattan pastorates falling vacant, all of them important, are St. James, Harlem, Grace, One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue; Washington Heights, Madison Avenue, at Sixtieth Street, and the Metropolitan Temple.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 17, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Jesus and Pilate. Luke xxiii., 13-26.

GOLDEN TEXT—I find no fault in this man. Luke xxiii., 4.

If Caiaphas and the Sanhedrin had possessed legal power to put any man to death when they condemned Jesus, as we saw last week, they probably would have led Him out of the city, laid their hands upon His head, and then united with the people in stoning Him. For the law said, "He that blasphemeth the name of the Lord he shall surely be put to death, and all the congregation shall certainly stone him." (Leviticus xxiv., 13-16.) This is exactly what they did do only a few weeks later when Stephen was condemned on a similar charge of blasphemy as Jesus. (Acts xvi., 13; vii., 57, 58.) But they did it then as a mob, and not as a tribunal, and Pilate took no notice whatever of their act. Had they done the same thing now with Jesus he probably would not have taken any more notice of it. On the contrary, he would have felt himself greatly relieved. They would have done exactly what he wished them to do when he said, "Take ye Him, and judge Him according to your law." (John xviii., 31.)

If they had done so, however, the Scriptures would not have been fulfilled. For Jesus was "The Lamb of God," the great antitype of the Paschal lamb, and the law said of it, "Neither shall ye break a bone thereof." (Exodus xii., 46.) But this could hardly have been avoided if He had been stoned. Besides, the Psalmist had sung of Him, "They pierced My hands, and My feet" (Psalm xxii., 16.) and the prophet had declared, "They shall look upon Me whom they have pierced." (Zechariah xii., 10; Comp. John xix., 36, 37.) Jesus, Himself, also had always spoken of His death by the significant term "lifted up." It declared "what death He should die" (John xii., 32.) as no other term would or could. It declared that He must die by the Roman death of crucifixion and not by the Jewish death of stoning. He must, therefore, be condemned by Roman authority.

When the Sanhedrin had reached its decision that their prisoner was "guilty of death" (Matthew xxvi., 66.) or so guilty that He deserved to die, "the whole multitude of them arose" (Luke) "and bound Jesus" (Mark.) "And when they had bound Him" (Matthew) "then led they Jesus from Caiaphas into the Hall of Judgment" (John) "and delivered Him to Pontius Pilate, the Governor." (Matthew.) This act fixes our attention upon the second phase of the truth brought before us last week.

REMORSE OF JUDAS.

Then Jesus, our Substitute and Redeemer, was condemned as guilty of blasphemy, or a rebellion against the character and person of God. Now He is to be condemned for sedition or rebellion against the authority of God. For all the sins of all mankind may be grouped under these two heads—blasphemy and sedition. As the Sanhedrin was the highest ecclesiastical court in the world to examine into the one charge, so Pilate represented the highest civil court in the world to examine into the other. Before both courts Jesus was personally innocent, and while both condemned Him, each at the same time allowed a really guilty man to go free—Peter in the one case and Barabbas in the other. But in both cases their proceedings were the visible representations of the wonderful grace of God which by the atonement does the same thing for the sinner.

Before Caiaphas and his companions reached the Judgment Hall of Pilate, as they passed through the courts of the Temple, suddenly they were confronted by Judas with "the thirty pieces of silver" they had paid him in his hands. The sight of Jesus condemned had evidently awakened in him the bitterest remorse. They had not called upon him to testify against his Master, but now he came voluntarily forward as a witness on His behalf.

"I have sinned," he cried out with energy, "in that I have betrayed innocent blood."

"What is that to us?" they coldly replied. "See thou to that."

They cared neither for his sin nor for his confession, and as for himself his testimony and his regrets were both too late. So "he cast down the pieces of silver in the Temple and departed, and went and hanged himself." (Matt.)

Unmoved by this incident, those who had charge of Jesus hurried Him forward to the Judgment Hall. It was then soon after 6 o'clock in the morning, of our Friday. As was usual at the great feasts, Pilate had removed his Court temporarily from Caesarea to Jerusalem. He probably occupied at this time, "the Castle of Antonia at the northwest corner of the Temple area." (Rice.) Although it was so early in the morning, he was already alert to all that was going on.

When the crowd reached his door, in deference to the Jewish fear of ceremonial defilement by entering the house of a Gentile at such a time, he went out to them. On opening his door, he was confronted by a great company of people. In it were Jewish priests, learned rabbis, Roman soldiers, Scribes and Pharisees, citizens, and strangers, and all were pressing toward him a sad and weary man, whose hands were bound together, but whose face was calm and peaceful. From the character of the crowd, and from the early hour, Pilate saw that there was a case before him which demanded his attention. But no one spoke until he himself broke the silence.

"What accusation bring ye against this man?" he asked.

"If He were not a malefactor we would not have delivered Him unto thee," they answered in a tone of injured dignity, as if the mere fact of their bringing a man to him was sufficient in itself to prove that the man had committed some crime demanding judgment.

PONTIUS PILATE HESITATES.

Assuming at once that one whom they considered "a malefactor" might be, and probably was, only a violator of some of their Jewish prejudices, Pilate said, "Take ye Him and judge Him according to your law."

But this was not what they wanted, and they saw very clearly that they must have some more definite charge against Jesus than simply that He was a "malefactor" to secure His crucifixion. So they said frankly, "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death." (John, xviii., 31, 32.) With great promptness and unanimity they then "began to accuse Him, saying, We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying, that He Himself is Christ, a King." (v. 2.) Thus they made what they called blasphemy against God to appear in Pilate's eyes as sedition against Rome.

Although they knew that this charge was entirely false, Pilate did not know it. To him it was a serious indictment, and must have immediate attention. So he "entered into the Judgment Hall again, and called Jesus" (John) in to him.

"Art Thou the King of the Jews?" he at once asked when they were alone.

"Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?" replied Jesus.

"Am I a Jew?" said Pilate. "Thine own nation, and the chief priests, have delivered Thee unto me; what hast Thou done?"

"My Kingdom," replied Jesus, "is not of this world; if my Kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my Kingdom not from hence."

"Art Thou a King, then?" (John) said Pilate, in surprise.

"Thou sayest it," (Mark,) answered Jesus. "Thou sayest that I am a King. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth, heareth my voice."

"What is truth?" asked Pilate, and with this question on his lips "he went out again unto the Jews." (John.)

They were waiting for him in anxious expectation, but his only message to them was, "I find no fault in this Man," (Luke,) "I find in Him no fault at all." (John.)

Such a result they had not anticipated, and at once "they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place." (Luke.)

This apparently suggested to Pilate to shift the responsibility of the case upon Herod Antipas, the "tetrach of Galilee," (Luke, iii., 2,) who was then in Jerusalem to attend the feast. So he sent Jesus and His accusers to him. By birth he was a Gentile, but by religion a Jew. In his life he was an unprincipled profligate. By his order John the Baptist had been beheaded to please his unlawful wife and her daughter. For a time that deed filled his heart with a superstitious fear. This feeling, however, passed away, and was succeeded by the cunning of a fox in vain efforts to put Jesus also to death. But even that desire had now passed away, and he was filled only with a childish curiosity to see "some miracle done by Him," (Luke.) So when Jesus stood before him, "he questioned with him in many words, but He answered him nothing," although the "chief priest and scribes stood and vehemently accused Him." (Luke.)

MOCKED BY HEROD ANTIPAS.

Judging Him, therefore, to be perfectly harmless, and more an object of ridicule than of punishment, he began to make sport of Him. "With his men of war" he "set Him at naught, and mocked Him, and arrayed Him in a gorgeous robe, and sent Him again to Pilate," saying that he found "nothing worthy of death" in Him. (Luke.) This courtesy of Pilate, however, healed the breach which had for some time existed between him and Herod, and so it came to pass that the man who had put John the Baptist to death, and the man who had called Jesus, became fast friends, when they both unqualifiedly declared that Jesus was without fault.

The return of Jesus and His accusers from Herod greatly strengthened Pilate in his conviction that the charge of the chief priests and scribes was entirely unfounded. He therefore called them together again and frankly stated to them the results he had reached. But, willing to please them as far as possible, he pronoued to "chastise" Jesus "and release Him." (Luke.)

Chastising was a punishment authorized by the Mosaic law for certain offenses, but it was not to exceed forty stripes. (Deut., xxv., 1-3.) The modern Jews, however, to avoid even the accidental overstepping of merciful bounds, had limited the number to thirty-nine. (Second Corinthians, xi., 24.)

As practiced by the Romans, however, chastising, or rather scourging, as they termed it, was peculiarly severe and was inflicted only under aggravated circumstances. It was considered so degrading that it could not be lawfully inflicted upon a Roman citizen at all. (Acts xxi., 25, 26.) When applied to those who were to be crucified, it was not ordinarily administered until after sentence had been pronounced, and sometimes the victim died under its infliction before the sentence could be executed. Stripped to the waist, if not altogether, and tied down to a low post, the scourging was applied with cruel force upon the bare, bent back. It was done, Canon Tristram says, "by a bunch of thongs, with pieces of wire twisted into the end of each strip after the fashion of the Russian knout, which tore the skin and flesh. Every part of the body was beaten." Other authorities say that the lashes were loaded with bits of lead or bone. Such a scourging Pilate proposed to inflict upon Jesus instead of crucifixion.

Then he proposed to release Him, because at that feast—which commemorated the deliverance of Israel from the bondage of Egypt—it had long been an established custom to let some prisoner go free, "whomsoever they desired." But in the prison house at that time there was "a notable prisoner called Barabbas." (Matthew.) He had not only risen against Roman authority, but he was a robber and a murderer. He had been tried, convicted, and sentenced. He was a "notable prisoner" apparently not only for the character of his crime, but also from his social position. His name literally signifies that he was Bar Rabbi, or, the son of a Rabbi. If so, he would very naturally win the sympathies of the chief priests and scribes, and at the same time be particularly obnoxious to the Roman Governor.

PILATE PRONOUNCES SENTENCE.

When Pilate made his proposition to chastise Jesus and then release Him, at once the chief priests and elders began with renewed vehemence to accuse Him. Jesus, however, took no notice of what they said and made no reply. This greatly surprised Pilate.

"Answerest Thou nothing?" he said. "Behold, how many things they witness against Thee! But Jesus yet answered nothing." (Mark.) "He answered him to never a word, insomuch that the Governor marveled greatly." (Matthew.)

Then Pilate renewed his proposition to release Jesus. But to this the mob—incited by their leaders—would not listen for a moment. With one voice "they cried out all at once, away with this man and release unto us Barabbas." (Luke.)

For nearly three hours he resisted this demand. Time and again he went in to commune with Jesus, and at every interview he was more and more impressed with His innocence. Time and again he came out to the people, and every time was more and more impressed with their unreasonableness. The only answer he could get from them in regard to Jesus was, "Crucify Him, crucify Him, let Him be crucified." All of his arguments and pleadings were in vain. So "he took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person—see ye to it."

"His blood be on us and on our children," exclaimed "all the people." (Matthew.)

Then he "gave sentence that it should be as they required." (Luke,) he "released Barabbas unto them and delivered Jesus—when he had scourged Him—to be crucified." (Mark.)

If we look at this trial before Pilate simply as the proceedings of an earthly court, it was as supreme a mockery of justice as was that before the Sanhedrin. But, like that, it was not simply the proceedings of an earthly court. It was that, only that there might be a display on earth which men could see of the manifold grace of God. For the real trial was in the heavenly court. This was merely its shadow. There—before the throne of God Himself—His own Son appeared in our place to answer for our rebellions against Him. He stood there speechless—overwhelmed with guilt. For "on Him was laid the iniquity of us all." Before Pilate and before God His trial was not a personal one, but an official one. Although personally "without sin," yet officially He was counted as the chief of sinners. He was condemned, that sinners might go free.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the Jewish punishment for blasphemy, and why was it not inflicted upon Jesus?

What was done when the Sanhedrin pronounced Jesus worthy of death, and what is said of the phase of truth it brings before us?

What incident occurred on the way to Pilate's judgment hall?

What is said of the crowd which confronted Pilate, and how did he receive it?

How did he treat their accusation of Jesus, and how did they make what they called "blasphemy" appear to be "sedition," in the eyes of Pilate?

What did Pilate then do with Jesus, and what was the result?

Why did Pilate send Jesus to Herod Antipas, and what was the result?

What did Pilate then propose to do with Jesus, and what is said of "chastising," or "scourging"?

Why was it customary to release a prisoner at that time, and what is said of Barabbas?

What is said of Pilate's efforts to release Jesus, and what was the result?

What is the spiritual significance of this trial and condemnation?

NEW JERSEY METHODISTS.

Conference Considers the Proposed New Constitution.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 8.—At to-day's session of the annual Conference of the New Jersey Methodist Church the twentieth century revival movement and the new constitution were considered.

The new constitution makes numerous changes in the present working rules of the conference. Its main features are equal lay representation, removal of the ministerial time limit, admission of women into the General Conference, and the election of Stewards by church congregations in place of the method now pursued of electing the Stewards at conferences.

The Rev. Dr. Gutteridge of the American Methodist University, at Washington, in an address suggested that when the university is completed its curriculum should be of such a nature that students would not find it necessary to go to Europe to complete their studies in art, music, literature, law, medicine, or technology. He said the site which had been purchased for $100,000 is now valued at $1,200,000. Dr. Gutteridge asserted that President McKinley, as a Trustee, should create interest in the institution.

VICE CRUSADERS ISSUE A CALL.

Women Will Hold a Large Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall March 17.

The Woman's Vice Crusade Committee, which met yesterday afternoon at the house of Mrs. E. B. Grannis, 33 East Twenty-second Street, reported arrangements for the mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall well under way. A hundred or more women, prominent in different lines of thought and work, have given the use of their names to sign the call for the meeting to be sent out within a few days. The call reads:

In view of the appalling prevalence of protected vice in this city, and because through it men, women, and children are debased, the undersigned women call upon all citizens, men and women, to attend a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 17, at 3 P. M., to protest against existing conditions:

Mrs. M. C. Adams, Mrs. Hester Alway, Mrs. Mary J. Annable, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. R. A. Benedict, Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, The Rev. Antoinette Brownell, Miss Kate Bond, Dr. Mary E. Bondfoote, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. S. L. Berger, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, Mrs. Caroline Brown Buell, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Dr. Alice B. Campbell, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, Mrs. M. P. Chamberlain, Miss Ida A. Craft, The Rev. Augusta Chaplin, Mrs. Marianna W. Chapman, Mrs. John S. Crosby, Mrs. W. S. Crowe, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. George W. Curtis, Mrs. Marguerite A. Dalton, Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Miss Julia E. Dailey, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, Mrs. Robert H. Davis, Mrs. John de Rivera, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickerson, Mrs. Oscar Dikeman, Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton, Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. C. E. Fendler, Mrs. James C. Fernald, Miss Jessie Fowler, Mrs. Rebecca Friedlander, Miss V. C. Furry, Mrs. I. K. Funk, Mrs. T. A. Fulton, Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mrs. Clarence Gorden, Mrs. Elisabeth R. Grannis, Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, Mrs. Joseph P. Hale, The Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Mrs. S. M. Harris, Mrs. Almon Hensley, Mrs. C. C. Higgins, Mrs. Franklin Hooper, Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, Mrs. Wm. M. Jackson, Mrs. Darwin R. James, Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins, Mrs. Albert Johnson, Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge, Mrs. William A. Keener, Mrs. Florence M. Kingsley, Dr. A. L. Langworthy, Mrs. Mary H. Loines, Miss Emma C. Low, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, Mrs. D. J. Meserole, Mrs. T. McKim, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Dr. Ellen Miles, Mrs. Ada G. Mohr, Mrs. Sarah R. Morris, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. James H. Morse, Mrs. F. Nathan, Mrs. Wm. C. Osborn, Miss Mary White Ovington, Mrs. A. L. Pringle, Mrs. Emma F. Pettengill, Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, Mrs. A. M. Powell, Mrs. E. B. Prentice, Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, Mrs. Katherine Remington, Mrs. Paul Revere Reynolds, Mrs. George B. Roberts, Mrs. Genie H. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Minot J. Savage, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. George B. Shaw, Mrs. Wm. B. Skidmore, Dr. Margarita A. Stewart, Mrs. J. H. Stracher, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. I. N. P. Stokes, Mrs. L. S. Smith, Mrs. Stephen Smith, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. Vermacher, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Geo. Waddington, Dr. Phebe J. B. Wait, Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mrs. Sarah A. Washington, Mrs. Griscom Wentz, Mrs. Francis A. Westerfield, Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing.

This list includes women of all classes of society—society women, representatives of moral, social, and religious reforms, and the representative of a colored woman's club.

At the meeting the Chairman will be Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell. Among the people now expected to speak are the Rev. David Burrill, John Crosby, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis of the Order of King's Daughters and Sons, who will represent Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan of the Consumers' League. Mrs. Ella M. Boole, President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Association, will probably say a few words. Jacob Riis will have something to say, and Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff will present the resolutions drawn up by the committee.

In the resolutions will be embodied a protest against the protection of vice, against the segregation of vice, and against the fine system. They will pledge the women to support the Committee of Fifteen, which is thanked for the work it has undertaken.

Over $100 has been raised to cover the expenses of the meeting. Contributions may be sent to Dr. Anne L. Langworthy, 138 Boston Road, New York.

MR. BALDWIN CONFIDENT.

Tells the Civic Club New York Will Be Cleansed—He Condemns Spasmodic Reform.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad and Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, last night, in an address before the Civic Club, gave a brief outline of the problems at present confronting those who are striving to make conditions in this city better. He said that ultimately, when the community had been thoroughly aroused, the people would make such a determined effort as would lead to the complete redemption of New York.

Mr. Baldwin emphatically assured his hearers that the Committee of Fifteen was in the work assigned to it to stay, that the members would attempt nothing but sensible reforms, that nothing would swerve them from their course, and that there was no politics behind the movement.

"The hardest thing in this great metropolis," said Mr. Baldwin, "is to arouse the civic pride of the individual. It is just the lack of this pride that makes the work of improving the city such a hard one. The spirit of commercialism, the grasping after money in the great hunt of our day for financial supremacy, has tended to belittle the work of such clubs as this. And when we go out from our busy lives to try to make the city better, we hear all sorts of criticisms. But we must close our ears to this, and pledge ourselves to a persistent effort. Through persistency we can hope to accomplish something. Spasmodic efforts at reform do no good, and when the reaction sets in, conditions generally become worse than before the effort at reform began.

"In this, as in all large cities, the power of evil is strong and well intrenched. I do not refer to any political party, but to individuals—the vultures who feed on the heart blood of the weak and helpless. Our work is not directed against vice itself, but against the conditions that foster vice. We served warrants the other night in some gambling houses. We did not thereby mean to stop gambling—that was not our duty. But it is our duty to see that no individual or combine shall profit through the breaking of the law.

"The present movement is only the answer to the most agonizing cry that ever came from the poor who are striving to lead a pure life and find it impossible under present conditions to do so. There is no other than honest motives behind our work. Nothing will steer us from the straight course we are pursuing."

PARIS TREATY AND AGONCILLO.

Whitelaw Reid Justifies Treatment of Philippine Agents by the Commission.

The following correspondence between L. K. Fuller, Secretary of the Philippine Information Society, (Boston,) and Whitelaw Reid, one of the American members of the commission, throws light upon the failure of the Philippine representative to be heard before the Treaty Commissioners in Paris:

12 Otis Place, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26, 1901.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, New York, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: On Page 171 of "Problems of Expansion" I find "every time Mr. Agoncillo approached any member of the commission on the subject he was courteously invited to send the Commissioners a written request for a hearing, which would, at any rate, receive immediate consideration. No such request ever came, and any Filipino who wrote for a hearing in Paris was heard."

The statement of Mr. Sixto Lopez, Secretary of the Philippine Commission, as to its efforts to obtain a hearing from the Treaty Commission, is to the effect that Senor Agoncillo called repeatedly upon Senator Davis, to whom he had received a letter of introduction, asking the Senator to secure him a hearing before the Treaty Commissioners. Mr. Lopez says that the Senator made no suggestion that a written request be made to the commission, but stated that he himself would present Mr. Agoncillo's request for a hearing.

May I now inquire whether Senator Davis did ever present the request of Senor Agoncillo, and whether, to your knowledge, any member of the commission advised either him or Mr. Lopez to present such a written request?

Mr. Lopez further states that the Philippine representatives called upon and left cards for each American member of the commission, which courtesy, he says, was in no way noticed. Can you inform me, in your own case, whether this card was received, and if so if the advances of Senor Agoncillo were in any way reciprocated?

In regard to your statement the "any Filipino who wrote for a hearing in Paris was heard," might I inquire whether, as a matter of fact, any Filipino was so heard? If so, the mention of the fact appears to be omitted in Senate Document 62. An inquiry which has been made of the Philippine Information Society as to this matter is my excuse for appealing to you for a more specific statement. I remain, very respectfully yours,

L. K. FULLER,
Secretary of the Philippine Information Society.

To the foregoing Mr. Reid replied:

March 2, 1901.

L. K. Fuller, Esq., Secretary Philippine Information Society, 12 Otis Place, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt to-day of your letter of Feb. 26 has only now reached me, referring to my statement about Mr. Agoncillo's reported efforts to get a hearing before the Peace Commissioners in Paris, and propounding certain questions on the subject, which I take pleasure in answering at once.

1. Senator Davis on at least two occasions reported to the Peace Commissioners the request Mr. Agoncillo had made orally to him for a hearing. Each time Senator Davis was authorized by the Commissioners to request Mr. Agoncillo to present the application in writing, and to assure him that it would have early attention. Senator Davis reported to the commission each time that he had communicated to Mr. Agoncillo its answer. Perhaps I ought to add that on more than one occasion I brought the subject up in the commission, and inquired of Senator Davis whether any such written application had yet come from Mr. Agoncillo. I was told that none had come, and that instead Mr. Agoncillo was reported to be frequenting the headquarters of the Spanish Commissioners and the Spanish Embassy.

2. In my own case, Mr. Agoncillo's card was received, and my card was duly left with him within twenty-four hours.

3. As a matter of fact "any Filipino was so heard." One was heard at considerable length, and more than once. But the hearing was at his own request kept secret. He was a man of standing in the community in Luzon.

You say you ask the questions in order to furnish information. It might be well, then, to let it be furnished generally, and I suggest giving it to The Associated Press. I am therefore taking the liberty of handing your letter and this reply to Mr. Melville E. Stone, the general manager. I shall be out of reach myself, being on a railway train for the next five days. But Mr. Stone will make no use of your letter if you telegraph him direct at the New York office. Very respectfully yours,

WHITELAW REID.

The Secretary of the Philippine Information Society requested of The Associated Press brief delay in the publication of the above and then sent a long letter from Sixto Lopez expanding and adding to his statements already quoted in Secretary Fuller's letter. This was telegraphed to Whitelaw Reid in California. He answered, saying that his own letter was exact, and that he saw no reason for making any additional statement.

"Ben Hur" to be Seen in London.

Arthur Collins, manager of the Drury Lane Theatre, in London, who arrived here last Saturday to look over the theatrical field for productions suitable for England, visited Boston to see "Ben Hur." He returned yesterday and at once made an arrangement with Klaw & Erlanger for the production of the play in London some time after the Christmas pantomime is produced at the Drury Lane Theatre. Mr. Collins cabled to London last night to secure a prominent English actor to appear in the title rôle.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 84th St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Howard L. Jones, and at 8 P. M., by Dr. Edward Judson.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., DR. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject: "Japanese Heathenism and Missionary Protestantism."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. R. C. Boville; 7:45 P. M., "The Lord's Betrayer." Everybody welcome. A home-like church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. Bible classes for young women and young men at 9:45 A. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Morning, Dr. Judson; evening, Mr. MacMurray, with Mrs. Oxley, Gospel soloist, and the Misses Reynolds, 'cellist and violinist; also Special Musical Service, Mendelssohn's Forty-second Psalm.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D. All are welcome.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
5th Avenue and 48th Street.
REV. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., PREACHER.
At 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "The Secret of the White Stone."
Evening subject: "Can Compromise Help a Christian?"

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,

7TH AV. & 14TH ST.

Dr. W. F. McDowell, 11; Dr. C. W. McCormick, 8. Lenten Vespers, 4. Meetings every night. Dr. Dunn on "The Canteen Question," Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday.

AT JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av.—Rev. T. J. Bond, 11 and 8.

AT PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich St.—Rev. George E. Mayer, 11 and 8.

Special Concert To-night

at Metropolitan Temple, with eminent vocalists and instrumentalists.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services, Sunday, March 10,
Rev. James M. Farr,
Pastor Christ Presbyterian Church,
Will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 53d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

The "Old First" Church,

5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.

Howard Duffield, D. D.

11 A. M.—"The Cure for Care."
4 P. M.—Oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," by Sir Arthur Sullivan. First of a series of Musical Services.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the sixth sermon in the course on "Studies in the Life of Jesus"; subject, "The Plan of Jesus." Vespers, 3 P. M., (seats free;) sermon by Rev. Walter E. Bentley; subject, "What Shall We Do After Death?"

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "The Gates Closed; Is It Worth While to Try to Open Them?" Evening: "Shall It Be Christ or Confucius in China?"

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong and sermon, 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., G. A. Carstensen, Minister-in-Charge.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street.—Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Anthem: "To Thee, Cherubim and Seraphim," Sullivan. Offertory: "Out of Darkness," Gounod.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, McDonough and Tompkins Av., Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector. Services, 8, 10:30, 4, 7:30. Sunday school at 3.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., Litany, holy communion, sermon by rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION and Sermon by Rev. Dr. Houghton, 10:30. Choral EVENSONG and Procession, 4 o'clock. Choral Litany and Sermon, 8 P. M. Daily address at 12 o'clock.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121st St. & Madison Ave. Preaching 11 A. M. by Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D. 8 P. M., PROF. WHITE'S BIBLE CLASS. Led by Prof. Wilbert W. White, A.M., Ph.D., Pres. of Bible Teachers' College, Montclair, N. J. Special music. A cordial welcome to all.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach. Lecture on "Confirmation" at the close of the afternoon service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; evening service at 8 P. M.; daily service at 5:10 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, Near Central Park West.—Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. Rev. Charles Comfort Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York, will preach in the morning.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service

4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by **Rev. James H. Roberts, D. D.**, of North China, on his escape from the Boxers. Come and bring your friends.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Lenten services Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,

West 57th Street, near 8th Av.
Rev. D. Ass Blackburn, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Great Care."
7:45 P. M.—"Holy Spirit."
All seats free. Deems's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

People's Church

61st St., near 3d Av.
Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.
Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St.—The pastor, Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject: "William the Silent."
SPECIAL MUSIC.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Central Park West, 96th St., Rev. Dr. Wylie, Pastor; Rev. Mr. Gantz, Assistant.—Services, 11, 8. Sabbath school, 2:45. Welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening service. Francis R. Patton, President of Princeton College, will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
GEORGE T. PURYIS, D. D., PASTOR. Services on March 10 at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., conducted by the Rev. Ernest F. Hall. Afternoon topic, "Christian Steadfastness." Bible school at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St.,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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RUNNING TO ALBANY.

We shall await with interest the disclosure by the Hon. HYATT C. HATCH, member of the Assembly from Atlanta, Steuben County, of the names of "the former residents of Steuben County who are large real estate owners in New York City," and who have induced him to bring in the remarkable bill described in our Albany dispatches yesterday.

The bill is a piece of rank special legislation. In substance it permits any one who is dissatisfied with the assessed value of his property in this city to appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners and have it changed. The Hon. Mr. HATCH apparently did not read his bill very carefully, and did not notice that it related exclusively to the single city of New York, or, if he perceived this, he forgot that a bill of that sort would have to be sent to the Mayor of New York, and its contents thereby be disclosed. He is going to try to get around this little snag by amending his bill. Then he expects that it will go through without trouble. Why should it not? He is a Republican of good standing, and a member of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. Doubtless his friends, "former residents of Steuben County," are also good Republicans. It is a family matter; what have the people of the City of New York to say about it?

It is not to be denied that assessments are sometimes made most unjustly in this city by our local officials. But there is at least some remote chance that in that case we can finally get at the offenders, and bring to bear upon them, or on those who control them, the force of public opinion. Assessments are not likely to be made any better by the State Board of Tax Commissioners at Albany. That board is not selected for any such purpose. It has no knowledge to fit it for the work. It has no means of getting such knowledge. It does not want it. It is designed nominally to assist in the "equalization" of assessments, so that the counties shall pay each their fair share of the State tax. In reality its work consists chiefly of raising the valuation of New York and one or two other large cities in order to ease the burdens of the rural counties. For the correction of any errors or wrongs in the assessments in this city it has neither the means nor the disposition, and it is absolutely irresponsible.

We do not know that we ought to blame the Hon. Mr. HATCH of Steuben for his part in this matter. He is probably acting after his kind, and his kind are not so much malicious as narrow-minded. But the gentlemen property owners in this city who have had recourse to him to secure this special legislation are not so innocent. They at least are charged with knowledge of the real interests of the city and of the infinite mischief it has suffered from the incurable habit of running to Albany to seek relief from every inconvenience or injury inflicted by our Local Government. Not only do we not get real justice in this way, but we steadily fasten on our necks the yoke of Tammany. We can't be governed wholly from Albany, and we can never get rid of Tammany until we are ready to fix the responsibility for its conduct solely on its own head. So long as we are always devising ways to divide that responsibility, and shift a good part of it to Albany, so long Tammany will remain on top.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TARIFF.

That twelve treaties of commercial reciprocity with foreign countries were refused consideration by the Senate; that to each of these treaties the Administration is committed by the fact that it negotiated it in good faith; and that a strong effort will be made by the President and Secretary of State to have them ratified, or at least some of them, before the Senate adjourns, are facts of greater significance than seems to be generally appreciated. One not acquainted with the work of the Administration during the past two years in negotiating closer trade relations with foreign countries would not attach much importance to the casual statement of the President in his second inaugural address as to "the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations," and that "for this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted." The amount of hard and patient work done by Commissioner KASSON for the State Department, in bringing the reciprocity negotiations to their present forward state, would have warranted the President in presenting the matter to Congress in a very different form of words than that chosen. However, as he had probably given up hope of securing immediate ratification at the time this was written, it doubtless seemed wise to him to reserve more emphatic recommendations until he could address them to a more impressionable body than the Senate on the eve of reorganization. It is now reported that his almost apologetic reference to the subject of our foreign trade relations has given the friends of reciprocity heart o' grace, and stimulated them to renewed efforts to secure the ratification of the pending treaties before adjournment. If so, they are easily encouraged. It is especially desired that the French convention shall be ratified, even though the others lapse. It will establish the principle of reciprocity as part of the economic policy of the United States, will make the negotiation of other treaties easier, and secure for our commercial interests more consideration in Europe than they are now receiving. It is understood that the President will bring all the pressure possible to bear upon the Senate to save this treaty at least.

From the attitude of the Administration the conclusion is warranted that the President is leading his party on the question of abandoning a protective system no longer necessary to the industries for the benefit of which it has been maintained, and which is chiefly useful in enabling the so-called trusts to maintain at home a considerably higher scale of prices than they are eager to accept on export orders. Mr. MCKINLEY is admittedly a shrewd diagnostician of popular sentiment on any subject touching the welfare of his party. That he has cast his lot with those who believe that the time has come to loosen the tension of the Dingley schedules, and has committed his Administration to the reciprocity policy which involves the abandonment of the abstract principle of protection, makes it evident that he has discovered a growing popular sentiment in favor of greater freedom of trade; with that sentiment he is in sympathy.

Unfortunately, the Republican Party is divided on this subject, notwithstanding the emphatic declarations of the party platform. For this reason the course of the President in taking the initiative toward "letting down the bars" is doubly significant. It means that he is leading the party to a more rational view of its interests and obligations, and that notwithstanding his apparent timidity of official declaration he has the courage of his convictions and expects to make substantial progress in the next four years in taking to pieces the elaborate structure of protection which has outlived the purpose of its erection and become a recognized obstacle to the National prosperity. It is not to be expected that he will do this after the manner of an iconoclast. He is not that kind of a statesman. His plan of tariff reform is like that of nature in melting ice, as described by TYNDALL in the essay in which he tells us how the crystals formed to the slow music of cosmical harmonies are dissolved in the same rhythmical and beautiful sequence of liquefaction by stars and flowers.

"COURTS OF JUSTICE" IN PEKING.

It is exactly in the line of our whole policy and procedure in China that we should be the first Power to establish a court of justice in its respective "holding" at the Chinese capital. And we have established a court of "justice according to law," which of course, in the estimation of all the suitors and defendants who come before it, means according to Chinese law. We have put a Chinese magistrate in charge of it. Gen. CHAFFEE, it is to be presumed, has taken his precautions to ascertain that the Chinese magistrate he has put in charge is an honest man, not prone to those "squeezes" which, even in Chinese eyes, are the disgraces of Chinese magistracy. But we can readily believe that, if his particular magistrate can be convicted of perverting justice, Gen. CHAFFEE will make it extremely uncomfortable for that jurist under his right of conquest, of "eminent domain." If that magistrate has an itching palm the pruritus of which cannot be appeased short of a pecuniary application from a suitor, we have "faith to believe" that that magistrate will presently be one of the most unhappy men in China, which contains at least its due proportion of unhappy men.

But what a great thing this is that we have done in China by determining to establish in Peking a court wherein the kind of justice shall be administered that the Chinese know to be justice. Possibly the Japanese may have preceded us in administering justice, according to the Chinese idea, which means according to the Chinese formulae. The Japanese did not need to do it, since their ideas of justice, like all their social institutions, have been derived from Chinese sources. A Japanese magistrate would, presumably, have construed "the law of evidence" and other laws which would have presented themselves to him in the course of a trial for overcharging much as a Chinese magistrate, "unawed by influence and unbribed by gain," would have construed them. That is why the Japanese have held a position about the various questions which have arisen in the course of these protracted negotiations, in favor of extreme and what they think in London to be mawkish lenity toward the Chinese malefactors, as they are from the point of view of the Western World, who from the exclusively Chinese point of view are not malefactors at all, but on the contrary patriots to be honored and remembered. It was very wise of Gen. CHAFFEE, with or without instructions from Washington, to establish a tribunal the decisions of which would carry moral authority among Chinamen. Only imagine the difference, in the Chinese apprehension, between a Chinese magistrate, sitting in the American police court in Peking, and a Prussian Captain of infantry detailed to adjudicate questions of justice in the German quarter of the same city!

THE POLICE "DEMORALIZED."

Col. MURPHY, Commissioner of Police, has at last discovered that the force is "demoralized." It certainly is, and it ought to be a good sign that the nominal head of the force has really discovered the fact.

The trouble is that at the moment of discovering that the force is demoralized Col. MURPHY has invented a cause for the demoralization which would be ludicrous if it were not impudent. This cause is "the way attacks are made" on it.

Now it is a remarkable fact that in all the criticisms of the force nearly every one has agreed that the rank and file of the police is all right, and that it is the superior officers—the higher they are the worse they are—that are to blame. To put it concretely, no one in the force is as bad as DEVERY, since no one can and does do so much harm.

The attacks on the police would not demoralize it if they were not just. They are just, and Col. MURPHY knows it. He has made himself responsible for DEVERY. If he wishes to stop the demoralization let him get rid of DEVERY. If he means to stick to DEVERY let him stop whining about attacks on the police. No one has done such damage to the force as he has done in putting DEVERY in command when he had a chance to turn him down.

THE PORTO RICAN RIOT.

That is, on the face of it, a very discouraging report that we get from San Juan de Porto Rico. That the American Superintendent of Schools should have been mobbed and hooted and even assaulted seems to indicate some animosity to Americans in the island which we fondly fancied did not exist. In spite of our curious defection from what the President described as our "plain duty" toward those amiable islanders, we have been all along supposing that the zealous efforts of our representatives down there, beginning with the lamented HENRY, had availed to impress them with a belief in our good-will. And the presence, at the second inauguration of Mr. MCKINLEY, of a Porto Rican battalion full of zeal and amiability, had given us a confidence in the reciprocal good-will of the Porto Ricans, only shadowed by the fear lest the visitors should have to pay for their demonstration of loyalty with pneumonia, poor little chaps!

But really, the incident of the small riot at San Juan should not shake our confidence. The belief in our good intentions which has survived treatment superficially perfidious, though no doubt more beneficial to them than any which they have ever had before, probably still prevails. And they are, as we know from many sources, gratefully appreciative of the opportunities for education, in particular, which have been afforded to them for the first time under American auspices.

It may very possibly be that Mr. ARMSTRONG had not fully appreciated the extent and intensity of the sentiment of personal dignity which Porto Rico has inherited from Spain, and the failure to allow for which constitutes one of our chief difficulties in Cuba and in the Philippines, as well as in Porto Rico. No spectator of the nightly struggle at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge can justly say that we should not be better off if we had more of that sense. And it appears to be incompatible with the idea of "corporal punishment" of school children, which we in our turn have inherited from England. There is reason for all our emissaries into the lately Spanish possessions to acquaint themselves with these susceptibilities and to allow for them. But this particular disturbance, as the dispatches tell us, and as we can readily believe, was the work of "lewd fellows of the baser sort," of the unoccupied and discontented, of persons who carry no more social weight in Porto Rico than they would carry in New York. There is an admonition, without doubt, in these proceedings of the mob of San Juan de Porto Rico. But there does not seem to be any real discouragement. On the contrary, if rightly interpreted and applied, the incident seems to furnish a real encouragement. But undoubtedly it does furnish a lesson which every American citizen responsible, in the slightest degree, for the administration of our lately Spanish possessions ought to learn and lay to heart.

FOR THE WORK OF TUSKEGEE.

The work that is being done at Tuskegee, Ala., for the education of the negroes of the South is a peculiar and excellent work, and it deserves the most generous support from the people of the North, because it is helping the negroes to help themselves, and its wonderful success is ample proof that they can help themselves.

We believe that it is now some twenty years since the work was begun by a young negro graduate of Hampton, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, in a single little cottage and with almost no means. To-day it has an attendance of some 1,400, has some thirty buildings constructed almost wholly by its pupils, has a well-tilled farm, and teaches thoroughly and practically a dozen forms of industry for men and women suited to the needs of the negroes in the South. There is good schooling given, and no nonsense about it. There is good moral and religious teaching, and no sectarianism and no cant. The one aim of the school is to make honest, self-respecting, self-supporting workers. We are familiar with its methods. We know some of those engaged in the work, and especially Mr. WASHINGTON, who is at its head. We are prepared to say without reserve that we know of no business enterprise managed with greater intelligence and skill or more efficiently with reference to its aims than this.

Naturally, it is not an enterprise that pays its own expenses. The pupils pay what they can, but it is very little; they assume the obligation of spreading the methods and the influence of the school, and that is a great deal. But the bulk of the cost of the school is necessarily paid by voluntary contributions. We do not regard such contributions from the North as in the least charitable gifts. They are investments in the order, progress, and prosperity of the South and of the whole country. They are besides the payment in part of a real indebtedness incurred by the North in the forcible abolition of slavery, for the introduction and maintenance of which the North was as responsible as the South. The South has suffered sorely, both its blacks and its whites, from slavery, from war, from the consequences of war. The North has suffered also, but far less, and now it is our duty and it should be our pleasure to do all in our power to aid in building the fortunes of the South on sure and solid bases. None is so sure and solid as the industrial education of the negroes.

A meeting will be held at the Madison Square Concert Hall on Monday evening, March 18, at 8:30 o'clock, in the interest of the Tuskegee work. Addresses will be made by Bishop POTTER, Mr. WASHINGTON, the Hon. I. T. MONTGOMERY, a former slave in the household of JEFFERSON DAVIS and now Mayor of the City of Mound Bayou, Miss., and the negro poet, PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR, will read. We bespeak a large attendance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent of The London Standard vehemently resents the lecture recently read to his countrymen by an Englishman residing in Minneapolis, and declares Great Britain is behind the United States in such things as urban transportation and telephony, not because her inhabitants are unprogressive or unintelligent, but because they have rashly allowed the General Government or municipal corporations to monopolize inventions and exploit franchises that in America are in the hands of private and competing companies. In other words, the correspondent charges the whole trouble to the "public ownership" idea, and he backs up the accusation with considerable skill. Under the English Tramways act, he says, towns are empowered to buy out any street railway for the value of its material and plant, giving nothing for the good-will of the business that has been created. This he calls the most effective of ways for checking initiative and preventing the invention and adoption of improvements. Here street railway plants have often been replaced by better ones twice in fifteen years, while English companies, not daring to take any speculative risk, can only adopt a system that has proved its practicability elsewhere, and a change to another system can be made only under the pressure of dire necessity. "In telephony," he adds, "we are ten years behind the times, thanks to the Post Office monopoly. The whole effort of the department seems to have been devoted to avoiding the responsibility of providing a telephone service itself, and at the same time preventing any one else from doing it. Fearful of its telegraph monopoly being touched, it has, to save a problematical loss of a few thousands a year, inflicted on the mercantile community disabilities the loss through which must be reckoned by hundreds of thousands. And to this loss must be added that of the manufacturing industries which supply the necessary apparatus. We grudge a good profit where it is due. We legislate so as to cripple good profits, and then, having cut off the chief incentive to push and progress, wonder how we do not get them." Those who advocate the public ownership of public utilities will probably reply that the evils and abuses mentioned, while real, are not necessary results of such ownership. Whether, in the existing condition of things, they are probable results is another and harder question.

—In commending the wisdom of retaining in this country at least a supervisory control over the sanitation of Cuban cities, The Medical Record declares that abandonment of this would deprive the United States of one of the minor, but still important, objects for the attainment of which we went to war with Spain. That object was to free this country from what had been the ever-present danger of yellow fever epidemics started by infection imported from the island. The Record admits that there are in Cuba many native doctors and sanitarians entirely competent to devise and apply systems of protection that would be entirely satisfactory, but it considers it more than possible that the Cuban politicians, if allowed to act as they chose, would thrust the competent men aside and use sanitary offices as rewards for partisan services. Significant, too, is the recent protest of a Havana paper against the expenditure of so much money on sanitation, the ground for the editor's objection to cleanliness being that the natives were immune against yellow fever, and the non-immune foreigners could stay away or die, as they preferred. That abominable sentiment has often been expressed in one form or another in many of the lands to the south of us. And it is not always the ignorant natives that utter it. Foreign merchants, having once acclimated themselves in a tropical fever port, are content with the existing conditions and not infrequently offer open opposition to improvements that would make the place safely habitable for rival traders.

—Ashtabula, Ohio, and Montgomery, Ala., have joined the lengthening list of towns that are to possess a library building as the result, not of their own enlightened and enlightening expenditure, but of Mr. CARNEGIE'S persevering generosity. Ashtabula's gift is $15,000 and that of Montgomery $50,000. In each case the favored city must promise to raise annually by taxation a maintenance fund amounting to 10 per cent. of the sum received. The people in these and other towns in the same long list seem to be so glad to get a library building for nothing that they have no attention for the fact that by an addition comparatively small to their annual library charge they could get an equally good building for which they would be under obligations to nobody. It is probable that Ashtabula can borrow money at considerably less than 5 per cent., and therefore another $1,000 would not only pay the interest on a bond issue of $15,000, but it would also provide for the payment of the principal with all necessary speed. Montgomery would have to increase its burden by $3,000 or so a year. In neither case would the increase of the tax rate be particularly painful, and in our estimation the towns would then have a higher pride in their libraries than they will under the pending arrangements. That it is always more blessed to give than to receive we all know—or ought to know—and when those who receive lack the inclination rather than the ability to provide for their own needs, it is hard to see why the receiving deserves any benediction whatever. Come to think, though, it teaches humility; that's doubtless the reason why the blessing doesn't all go to the giver.

—Mr. GEORGE T. RICE, the editor whom Gen. MACARTHUR found it necessary to deport from the Philippines, reached San Francisco on the transport Pennsylvania and has announced the intention of making a vigorous demand for redress from the authorities at Washington. The exile is not an alarming person to look at, being only nineteen years old and possessing a face as mild as it is smooth. He enlisted three years ago at his home, in Wingate, Minn., and was in active service, often on the firing line, until he was honorably discharged. Then he took up newspaper work, at first as a reporter for Manila papers and as correspondent for several in this country. Finally he secured a proprietary interest in The Manila Bulletin, which is chiefly devoted to shipping and commercial matters. His troubles began when he attacked Capt. BRAUNERSREUTHER, the Captain of the Port. He accused that official of collecting excessive fees and keeping some of the proceeds. The charges were investigated by the military authorities and dismissed as false. Mr. RICE declares that the hearings were in secret, and that the evidence he offered was not considered. The incident is certainly a most unpleasant one, and it is regrettable that it could not be settled where it arose. Deportation of the editor is a most unsatisfactory way of meeting a newspaper attack. Mr. RICE was either right or wrong, and there is no obvious reason why the question should have been left in any doubt. As it is he has at least the appearance of a martyr. If guilty of seditious slander his punishment was altogether too mild; if he told the truth he should not have been sent away.

Helps to Faith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read all the studied articles on "The Old Man in Doubt," and so far fail to find any relief for him. Neither ethics nor creeds will play any part in the salvation of souls. The writings of Renan and all others will never dispel doubt. The Bible is the panacea of all spiritual wants. There is no doubt when faith abides, and so long as doubt exists faith is absent.

Moses had faith in God. Read the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy. It is full of consolation. Heaven is full of souls waiting the second advent. "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Why? Common sense says because of purity, and the aged must reach that state of purity from a sinful world to be admissible. Purity will be the password.

Do you believe Peter, James, and John, who saw Moses and Elijah talking with Christ at the transfiguration on that mount and during that season of prayer? Moses had been dead over two thousand years. Does not this scene demonstrate the continued existence of departed spirits in an unseen world?

"The just shall live by faith." (Habakkuk, ii., 4.) All the comfort we want is contained in the Bible.

All other books are fruitless of soul salvation. Read the eleventh and twelfth chapters of Hebrews, Matthew, ix., 22 and xv., 28, and xvii., 3; also Mark, ix., 4; Luke, ix., 30; Romans, iv., 16, and Hebrews, x., 22 23. When you read them, believe and have faith, and you need not spend another moment in doubt. Faith moves the arm which moves the world.

B. J. STURGIS.

New York, March 4, 1901.

The Murphy Button.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to a somewhat ludicrous error in your account of the operation performed at St. Luke's Hospital for removal of the stomach. A paper of the standing of THE NEW YORK TIMES ought not to make statements regarding technical points of surgery or medicine without being absolutely certain of their correctness. The "Murphy button" which is referred to there was not so named because it was used in an operation on a New York politician of that name. So far as I know, it was not used in his case, and besides, surgeons are not accustomed to name articles of their armamentarium after patients on whom they are used, no matter how prominent or notorious.

The Murphy button for intestinal anastomosis is named after its inventor, a distinguished Chicago surgeon, Dr. John B. Murphy. You will allow me to make this correction, as, I am sure, your paper, if it noticed an error of this or any other kind, would be the first to wish to correct it.

A PHYSICIAN.

New York, March 7, 1901.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES I intended to refer to Dr. Murphy's "button," and not to "cotton," as incorrectly printed in your valuable paper.

H. B. SHEFFIELD, M. D.

New York, March 8, 1901.

Plea for the Preservation of Turf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is nobody going to save the beautiful turf at the Stewart mansion which was brought from the old New York Hospital, at Broadway and Thomas Street?

CHARLES F. WINGATE.

New York, March 7, 1901.

NUGGETS.

In Uncertain Ways.

"My automobile can pass yours any day."
"That's all right; pass me when you feel like it; but, say—don't ever try to climb over me."—Detroit Free Press.

Easy Enough.

Managing Editor—Did you find it difficult to interview Minister Wu Ting-Fang?
New Reporter—Dead easy! All I had to do was to answer questions.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Favored Animal.

Aunt Hannah—The young married woman of to-day does not know how to bring up a child.
Uncle George—And so she tries it on a dog.—Boston Transcript.

Her Claim to Two.

Lawyer—My client wants two pensions.
Pension Agent—Two?
Lawyer—Yes; she can prove that her deceased husband wouldn't have gone to war at all if she hadn't made him.—Chicago Record.

Strikingly Affected.

First Scientist—I hear that your dog went mad and bit Prof. Snagroots. Any serious results?
Second Scientist—Yes, the poor beast is barking in Latin and Greek!—Chicago News.

A CAUSE FOR JOY.

From The Buffalo Express.

Now may the joyous shirtwaist girls
Their voices raise in song
And celebrate this glorious day
With paeans loud and long.

Let Summer girls and Winter girls
And girls of Spring and Fall
Unite to make the welkin ring
From Tampa to St. Paul.

The peachy blonde, the lithe brunette,
The girl with auburn hair—
Let all join in the joy that fills
The circumambient air.

Oh, Sweet Sixteen, and maidens who
Decline your years to tell,
Let every one, of every age,
The gladsome chorus swell!

The hello girl, the chorus girl,
The girl who rides a wheel,
The girl who runs a typewriter—
Express the joy you feel!

Strike up the timbrel, harp, and lute
And eke the mandolin;
Sing loud the high triumphal ode—
Let every voice join in!

Oh, spread the joyous news abroad—
Let ne'er a voice be dumb—
The U. S. Senate has repealed
The tax on chewing gum!

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Its Seventh Public Rehearsal Yesterday at Carnegie Hall.

The seventh public rehearsal of the fifty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall amid the customary surroundings of such entertainments, even to the insatiable encore seekers. The only real blot on the concert was the forcing of the soloist to destroy the impression he had made with a piece of Tschaikowsky's by adding one of those short tunes so dear to the encore lover. It was Bach, however, to the 'cellist's credit. For this blot a few noisy persons of extremely poor taste were directly responsible. The majority of those present did not ask for the encore. The programme consisted of Schumann's "Manfred" overture, (to which a very foolish amateur critic recently objected in these columns on the ground that Schumann was only "a song writer,") Eugen d'Albert's concerto for 'cello, the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, Tschaikowsky's "Variations sur un Theme Rococo," for 'cello, and Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris." The only serious fault to be found with this list was its length. It was just about twenty minutes too long for genuine enjoyment on the part of those who not only swallow their music, but also digest it.

With those who object to the frequent performance of the standard works, especially the yet unequalled symphonies of Beethoven, we have not a moment's sympathy. They should endeavor to learn to love music. And when the same persons cry out against Schumann's "Manfred" on the ground that the author was only a song writer, they show a depth of ignorance only matched by their declaration that Beethoven's orchestra consisted of thirty players. The "Manfred" music of Schumann has long been accepted as in the forefront of modern romantic composition, and the overture was very properly performed and with good effect by the Philharmonic Society yesterday. It will be played again to-night, and will be heard with emotion by many real music lovers.

The 'cello concerto of D'Albert is new to this public. On general principles the writer of this department of THE TIMES objects to concertos for the violoncello. They cannot be written, it seems, without containing a certain amount of bravura work, which makes the poor 'cello sound like the trilling Egyptian priest in Rossini's "Semiramide." The instrument is a dignified one, and is capable of deep emotional expression, but when it is put through its technical paces to astonish the groundlings, it loses its title to artistic respect. The D'Albert concerto deals as gently as possible with the technical tricks, but it is not a closely constructed piece of composition. The solo instrument seems always about to say something highly interesting, and suddenly to forget what it is. Its subjects are all fragmentary, and incompletely phrased. There is some melodiousness in the fragments, however, and the orchestral part is excellently written. The Tschaikowsky number gave Mr. Hugo Becker, who was the soloist yesterday, abundant opportunity to display his beautiful tone, his fine bowing, and his remarkable sureness in harmonics.

The "Eroica" was read by Mr. Paur in the dramatic style to which he has accustomed us. It is not a revolutionary reading; it differs from others in its insistence upon accentuation and phrasing. It therefore gains in analytical value. The orchestra followed the conductor's intentions with sincerity and care, but there were too many chasms in the intonation to make everything agreeable to a sensitive ear. The scherzo was played with great briskness and vivacity, and the trio went unusually well. Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris" we do not recall having heard before, certainly not in recent years. It is a bright and interesting bit of modern orchestration, varied in thematic material and mood, exquisite in its cantabile themes, touched here and there with genuine humor, but at no time attempting anything more profound than an external color picture. It is a thoroughly interesting work and was excellently well played yesterday.

JEAN DE RESZKE WELL AGAIN.

He Appears at the Metropolitan as the Grail Knight.

Mr. Jean de Reszke, after being incapacitated for three weeks by an attack of grip, returned to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House last night. He glided down the River Schelät in the magic swan boat, in glittering armor, with the blaze of a calcium light turned upon him, and the welkin rang with the plaudits of the multitude when he was seen. It need hardly be said that the opera was Wagner's "Lohengrin," and that the auditorium was crowded. To add to the interest of the occasion, Miss Ternina sang the rôle of Elsa for the first time at the Metropolitan. It needed only the stalwart figure of Edouard de Reszke as the King to add to the impressiveness of Lohengrin's arrival to fight for the accused maiden, but, alas! the big basso is confined to his room with a severe and painful attack of rheumatic grip. His place had to be filled last night by Mr. Blass, who, in addition to his lack of authority in the rôle, was not in good voice and sang with palpable effort.

Let it be recorded for the benefit of the anxious that Mr. de Reszke was in perfect voice last night. His tones were clear and possessed all their usual carrying power, while the smoothness and finish of his phrasing showed that the temporarily disabled breathing mechanism was once more in working order. In short, the persistent grip seems to be broken up, and we may now hope to hear the greatest living singer regularly for the rest of the season.

Miss Ternina's Elsa has been heard in New York before last night. It is admirable in most respects. It lacks both mysticism and softness, but it has dignity and sincerity. The lady was not in perfect voice last night, and there were times, especially in the first act, when she sang with effort. But her voice improved in the second act, and her scene with Ortrud was well done. The other members of the cast were Miss Olitzka as Ortrud, Mr. Bertram as Telramund, and Mr. Muhlmann as the Herald. Mr. Bertram was in a more ambitious frame of mind than he has been on some occasions of late, and he performed his duties with zeal. The orchestra seemed to be somewhat tired, yet its work was generally commendable. Mr. Damrosch conducted, and as "Lohengrin" is one of his most familiar scores, his work was most satisfactory.

Mr. Bispham's Song Recital.

Mr. David Bispham gave a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall last night in the presence of an audience of fair size. His programme consisted of the following numbers: Piccini's "O Nuit," an old French chanson; Carissimi's "Vittoria," Schumann's "Waldesgesprach," "Stille Thranen," "Fruhlingsnacht" and "Liebst du uns" "Schonheit," Schubert's "Der Zwerg," Schumann's "Ballade des Harfners," Wagner's "Les deux Grenadiers," Brahms's "Feldeinsamkeit" and "Meine Liebe ist grün" Cornelius's "Ein Ton" and "Auf ein Schlummerndes Kind," Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Music" and "I'm a Roamer," Henschel's "Salomo," Jules Jordan's "Gin Ye Could See Her," Charles Willeby's "Sir Giles," and Clayton Johns's "The Miller's Quest."

Mr. Bispham's recitals of songs are now so familiar that there is no extended comment to be made upon them. Mr. Bispham's vocal method does not always produce good results, but there are both intelligence and feeling in his work. He makes a recital of songs interesting, which is something not always achieved. One of his piquant acts last night was his employment of the Schumann setting of "The Two Grenadiers" as an encore after Wagner's. The outcome was naturally a brilliant demonstration of the superiority of the Schumann version. Mr. Bispham intends to give a recital at Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 24, at popular prices, when many not now able to hear him will have an opportunity.

M. DESCHAMPS'S LECTURE.

Discusses at Harvard the Future of the French Drama.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—M. Deschamps delivered the last of his series of lectures at Harvard this afternoon. The subject was "The Future of the French Drama." He summarized the striking features of the dramatic evolution in France. He said the drama is clearly inclining more and more toward being an accurate copy of life, and yet at the same time there is a strong call for the portrayal of beauty. If the stage continues faithful to the conditions of reality, and at the same time is steadfast in its return to romantic magnificence, it will become one of the principal factors of social progress.

M. Deschamps will leave Cambridge either Monday or Tuesday to lecture at Columbia. After delivering a series of four lectures at Philadelphia he will visit Montreal, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans. He will probably return to France some time in April.

ART NOTES.

The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn opened an exhibition in basketry which has a liberal contingent from Indian tribes, the Mokis, Apaches and Pimas, the Alaskans and Aleuts of the extreme North, and in connection with the exhibit it is announced that the Department of Domestic Art has work in basketry to show, which is the result of a class organized last November. There are also examples of the basketwork of the Misses Francis and of Miss Lena Eppendorff, who are studying the grasses and rushes of the Eastern States for the purpose of discovering materials for basketry which offer fine coloring and the necessary resisting qualities, in order to reduce the staining of materials for baskets to a minimum. The Indians are not so scrupulous to remain "sincere," for they use stained grasses and rushes, colored porcupine quills, and the white man's beads, as well as the naturally colored feathers and furs.

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Charles H. Shean has decorated the new dining room of the Hotel Manhattan with a series of twelve panels containing twelve full-length figures, surrounded by festoons of fruits and flowers. The ceiling has a tone of old gold. Smaller panels offer heads and fruit pieces alternately. The woodwork in this dining room has been carved from the designs of Hardenbergh.

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The allied societies which make the Fine Arts Building in West Fifty-seventh Street their headquarters, and a lively one, have issued a calendar in neat pamphlet form, the purpose of which is to prevent the accumulation of art events on the same day. How much this is needed, and how little so far it has effected, was seen last Wednesday, when no less than three important art organizations held meetings at the same time in the evening. At the National Arts Club the Society of Mural Painters opened their annual show of stained glass, designs for wall paintings, cartoons in water-color and oils, and other sketches and preliminaries to mural work. At this opening Mr. John La Farge, the President of the Murals, and Mr. Frederic Crowninshield, spoke to a goodly audience about matters of interest to their society and the art world in general. But the Architectural League also fixed on Wednesday for a lecture on Design in Manufactures, and, to crown the absurdity of the situation, the Art Students' League must needs choose Wednesday for the opening of the monthly exhibition in the Fine Arts Building, and a reception to the Suevo-Parisian artist, Anders Zorn. Here were three organizations which are closely in touch, the Arts Club, the Architectural League, and the Art Students' League, two of them in the same building, and yet they could not keep separate dates for their festivals' They need a calendar, but a calendar edited by some one awake to what is going on in the world of art.

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One of the marvels of artistic vitality is the English painter Watts, who has passed his eighty-fourth birthday, and continues to model and paint with almost as great a zest as he showed a decade ago.

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The sculptor Paul de Vigne, born in Ghent, but as well known in Paris as in Brussels, has died in his fifty-eighth year. At Brussels the group of "Genius Rising on the Wing," over the porch of the Palace of the Fine Arts, is one of his most noted works.

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For the international at Munich the cooperation of English and Scotch artists will be sought by Prof. Karl Marr, whose early life in the United States makes him the fitting person where English is needed. The French contingent is to be won over by Freiherr von Habermann and Prof. Albert von Keller.

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The French workingman and the "man in the street" is supposed to have more taste and sense for what is artistic than the average man of any other country; at least this has been often said of the Parisian. But a group of art writers and artists of Paris are not content with this; they wish to improve the taste of the average man. So they have founded an Ecole de la Rue, a school of the street, the aim of which is to get together laborers, artisans, petty officials, and shopmen and tell them in short but clear talks what is beautiful in the objects round about them. They propose to hold these lectures for the most part in the open air, but visits to museums are not excluded. Among the prime movers are Eugène Carrière and Arsène Alexandre.

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Paintings by Leonard Ochtman and William H. Howe are on exhibition in Brooklyn Borough at the Lincoln Club, 65 Putnam Avenue. There will be a reception for ladies on the night of the 12th.

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The Cooper Union has opened an advanced course in decorative art under Mr. Masqueray, a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The course is in the daytime, and offers special instruction in the designing of furniture, fabrics, metalwork, ceramics, and stained glass. Applications in writing should be made to L. C. L. Jordan, Secretary, or in person at the Cooper Union on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday morning.

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The Grolier Club has an exhibition of etchings by Corot, Daubigny, Millet, Legros, and Bracquemond, in its pretty gallery, 29 East Thirty-second Street, which closes March 16. Visitors are usually admitted from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. by special exhibit card or by the card of a member, but a stranger who presents his own card at the door is sure of welcome.

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A man who devoted himself for half a century to painting pictures illustrating scenes in a single book has been discovered in Paris—now that he is dead. The book is the "Divine Comedy" of Dante; the man is, or was, Edmond Le Marcis. Born in 1829, a student under Ary Scheffer for ten years, he traveled in Italy to learn the proper background for his chosen work, and at the age of fifty, having made endless designs, he began on his paintings. These occupied him for the last twenty years of his life, during which he neither exhibited, nor, so far as known, showed his pictures to others. This collection of a painter with a fixed idea may be opened to the public in the near future.

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The lower gallery at Knoedler's has a series of copies of old masters done in pastel by Mr. J. Wells Champney, which he has grouped with no little cleverness in such a way as to hit the fancy of people who have certain rooms to decorate. Thus, for a music room, there are copies of appropriate old masters, for a library a landscape after Corot, for a drawing room furnished in Louis XV. style copies of well-known portraits by Nattier, for a Louis XVI. room the likeness called the Countess Potocka and the Wilhelmina by Tischbein. Most of the originals are oil paintings, but he copies them in pastel, gaining in this way a bright and yet smooth surface that appeals to the taste of many people. Probably Mr. Champney argues that people buy etchings, engravings, and photographs of famous pictures; why, then, should they not like to have a good copy in colors? His skill with pastels makes it possible for him to copy a picture in the style of a miniature on a large scale, and make a very close approach to the original.

New Armory Appropriation Cut.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday and cut down the amount to be spent on the new armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment from $500,000 to $450,000. A letter was received from the Armory Board stating that the amount it was proposed to spend was excessive when compared with the cost of other armories built in recent years. The cut of $50,000 was passed unanimously. The new armory will be situated on Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets.

Carnegie Offers Johnstown a Library.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., March 8.—Andrew Carnegie has written to William T. Sipes, President of the Johnstown Board of Trade, that if the city will furnish a suitable site and the Common Council guarantee $2,500 annually for its maintenance he will contribute $20,000 for a public library building for Johnstown.

FRANCHISE TAX LAW TEST CASES

City to Question the Powers of the State Board.

Will Assert Local Tax Department's Right to Estimate Value of Franchises in Assessing Corporations.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has had prepared papers in two test cases which mark the beginning of one of the most important legal battles waged during the administration of Mayor Van Wyck.

The millions of assessments levied annually under the franchise tax law on corporations, including street railways, steam railroads, water companies, telegraph companies, and all others owning franchises in or on the streets, will become involved in the struggle. The first gun in the contest will be fired to-day when returns are to be made by the Corporation Counsel to the Supreme Court on writs of certiorari obtained by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company. The assessments on franchises involved in these two cases amount to about $10,000,000.

The papers in the returns on these writs have been prepared by the Corporation Counsel's office with great care with the idea of carrying the cases direct to the Court of Appeals. The powers of the State Board of Tax Commissioners will be called into question by the city officials, and many interesting legal points have been thought out by Corporation Counsel Whalen, Assistant Corporation Counsel John M. Ward, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments Feitner, and Commissioner Arthur Salmon of the same department.

The intricate contest when stripped of legal verbiage is as to whether the Department of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York has under the franchise tax law the right to fix independently of the State Board the value of all franchises owned by New York City corporations in assessing the capital and surplus of these corporations. Under this law the Republican State Tax Commissioners have the right to fix the value of franchises which corporations have in the streets of the cities. The State Board of Tax Commissioners will claim the exclusive right to fix all franchise values.

If the Court of Appeals decides that the local Boards of Assessors have no power to include the value of franchises of corporations in assessing capital and surplus, then the franchise values made by the Republican State Board will stand, and all power over corporations in regard to taxation on franchises will rest with the Republican officials. If to the local Boards of Assessors is given the power to settle for themselves the value of all franchises held by corporations when assessing the capital and surplus, two franchise values will be fixed, one by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, on which the franchise tax will be paid, and the other by the local Boards of Assessors.

The plan of the legal contest over these questions has been forming for over a year. President Feitner, after a study of the tax laws, decided that under the old tax laws, and also under the franchise tax law, the power of the local Boards of Assessors to estimate the value of the franchises of corporations in assessing the capital and surplus was "maintained." He is convinced that this contention will be upheld, as also is Corporation Counsel Whalen.

When the Department of Taxes and Assessments started to fix the value of the amount of capital and surplus of corporations last year, the question was raised whether the value of franchises should be included as assets. President Feitner decided to make a test case, and so he fixed on a value of the franchise of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and included this amount on the corporation tax books. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company contended that the local officials had no right to do this, and that their assessments were too high. They obtained a writ of certiorari and the matter will now be fought out in the courts.

President Feitner said yesterday:

"We claim that under many decisions of the Court of Appeals we have the right to fix on the value of franchises held by corporations in making our assessment. The local Boards of Assessors had the right before the passage of the franchise tax law to include in the valuation of the capital and surplus all the real estate as part of the assets of the corporation. The franchise act maintains that right. I think that our power in this matter is undoubted. The State Board has the right to fix on the value of franchises on which the franchise tax must be paid, but we claim that we have the right to fix on the value of a franchise independently in assessing the capital and surplus of a corporation. Under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Union Trust Company case this contention is upheld."

HATCH ASSESSMENT BILL.

Local Tax Officials Criticise It—Real Estate Men Think It Absurd and Unconstitutional.

The bill introduced in the Assembly giving to the State Board of Tax Commissioners the power to fix assessments on New York real estate will be fought in the Legislature by the city officials. President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday said:

"The bill was introduced for some special reasons. Some people interested would rather have a State board, with no direct responsibility, to fix assessments in this city, notwithstanding that they have the right to have the acts of the local officials reviewed by the courts on writs of certiorari. In my opinion, certain corporations are interested in the matter. The bill takes the power of levying assessments on real estate from the city officials and gives it to a State board which for thirty or forty years has been acting against the interests of the taxpayers of the City of New York."

President Feitner said that he could form no idea of what the city would lose if the bill were made a law.

Commissioner Arthur Salmon of the Department of Taxes said:

"I do not think the Hatch bill is constitutional. It is a very serious question. The Constitution gives the right to cities to make assessments on real estate and other property, and this bill would take that power out of the hands of the city officials."

Assemblyman Hatch's measure caused fully as great a shock among real estate men in this city as did its discovery at Albany, yet few could be found who were disposed to view the measure seriously. William M. Ryan, who had read Mr. Hatch's reasons for the introduction of the bill, particularly the one stating that it had been put forward at the instance of former residents of Steuben County who are large real estate owners in this city, said that it was surprising that the large amount of New York realty held in Steuben County had not before been adequately protected by legislation.

"Such a bill is ridiculous," added Mr. Ryan, in more serious vein. "It savors of a 'job,' and I can see no reason for interrupting or changing the present legal methods for securing a review of tax assessments."

Lewis Phillips of the firm of L. J. Phillips & Co. said:

"What sort of a tribunal for the adjustment of our local assessments would the State Board of Tax Commissioners make? Aside from their lack of familiarity with local values and conditions, the latter board would also be influenced by a desire to increase the assessments here for the benefit of the rest of the State, which would make the securing of fair valuations very improbable."

"The passage of such a law would be ruinous," said Bryan L. Kennelly, "and I think that any changes in final assessments made by the State board could be successfully attacked as being unconstitutional."

THE ATTACK ON THE KAISER.

President McKinley Sends a Message Congratulating Him on His Escape from Serious Injury.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William has received congratulations on his escape from serious injury from nearly every European potentate, including the King of Denmark, the Queen of the Netherlands, the King of the Belgians, the King of Roumania, the Queen Regent of Spain, the King of Italy, Emperor Francis Joseph, President Loubet, and the Pope. Hundreds of congratulatory dispatches have come from England, including one from King Edward, while a message from President McKinley was worded in particularly cordial terms.

The following bulletin regarding the Emperor's condition was issued this morning:

"The Kaiser's condition yesterday was satisfactory. His Majesty slept well last night, and when the bandage was changed his wound presented no inflammatory symptoms. There is some swelling of the right eyelid and cheek. He has no fever."

The Emperor wired to-day to Prince Henry of Prussia:

"I look as if I had just come from China."

Prince Henry arrived in Berlin late this evening to visit his brother and to represent him during the next fortnight at absolutely necessary functions.

The Emperor does not allow any one to see him except his physicians and close relatives. The whole right side of his face and neck is bandaged, leaving free only the left eye and cheek.

All the papers now agree that Weiland's act was quite devoid of political animus. Weiland never affiliated with the Socialists. He will now undergo a thorough observation by a renowned alienist, whose verdict will be decisive.

MRS. F. O. FRENCH DISTRESSED.

She Issues a Statement Correcting Reports About the Vanderbilt Wedding in English Papers.

LONDON, March 8.—Mrs. Francis Ormond French, in order "to correct impressions conveyed through such portions of the English press as obtained their information from various irresponsible newspapers" regarding the marriage of her daughter to Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, has sent out through a London press bureau an itemised denial of certain erroneous statements concerning the wedding ceremony.

Mrs. French denies that the flowers cost about £100, and that the wedding cake cost £5,000. She says about the cake that it "was entirely unadorned, even with the usual sugar devices."

The bride's dress, Mrs. French asserts, was not copied from Queen Wilhelmina's, but was simple and "anything but extravagant." The bridegroom is described as having been "equally modest in his arrangements."

Mrs. French points out that she has read "with considerable distress" the mistaken reports circulated by the London and provincial papers, and she asks them to make corrections to correspond with the facts.

ORLEANS TO FIGHT DEROULEDE?

Rome Correspondent Says the Duke Intends to Replace Buffet.

BRUSSELS, March 8.—La Reforme says it learns that the object of the forthcoming visit of the Duke of Orléans to Brussels is to act as one of the seconds of André Buffet in the expected duel with Paul Déroulède.

On the other hand, the Rome correspondent of L'Etoile Belge says the Duke of Orléans has declared that he will himself provoke M. Déroulède, as he considers the epithet "royal liar" a personal insult.

According to the same authority, the Duke telegraphed to André Buffet asking leave to replace him in the encounter, and, notwithstanding M. Buffet's refusal, he intends to persist in his determination to himself fight the duel.

BARCELONA, March 8.—Paul Déroulède sailed from Barcelona to-day for Genoa, accompanied by his sister and M. Marcel-Habert.

PARIS, March 8.—André Buffet, in an interview published in Paris this morning, denies the report that the Duke of Orleans will act as one of his seconds, and asserts that the Duke's intervention is quite out of the question.

The New Loan Offered to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—The statement is confirmed that the Government, with a view to meeting the extraordinary expenses of the army, is considering the proposal made for a loan of 3,000,000 Turkish pounds, to be guaranteed by the proceeds of a 6 per cent. surtax on the taxes of the empire and a 2 per cent. surtax on inland customs duties. The loan is to be issued at 90, with interest at 4 per cent. and a 1 per cent. sinking fund. The members of the German syndicate which offers the loan assert that other capitalists are invited to participate, and that, consequently, it is incorrect to say that the loan is conditional upon Germans getting future orders for arms and ammunition.

Countess on Trial for Alleged Arson.

BERLIN, March 8.—The trial of Countess Von Schileben, a well-known writer on woman's rights, who was arrested on a charge of arson last July and discharged, but was rearrested in December, began to-day in Berlin. The Countess is accused of having set fire to her own villa. The evidence against her shows attempts on her part to obtain insurance for thrice the value of the property. The most important witness for the prosecution, a servant named Krause, has mysteriously disappeared. The Countess was at one time a flower-girl.

Do Not Think Gen. Porter Will Retire.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The State Department officials do not believe that Ambassador Porter wishes to retire and that Ambassador Tower would like to be transferred from St. Petersburg to Paris. So far as the State Department is informed, Gen. Porter is perfectly satisfied with his post at Paris, and intends to remain there. Mr. Tower has never shown the least disposition to change his post, either to Paris or any other European capital.

Farewell Banquet to H. J. Hagerman.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The younger diplomats here will give a farewell banquet on Sunday to Herbert J. Hagerman, who recently resigned his position as Second Secretary of the United States Embassy to Russia, on account of personal affairs.

Lipton Now a K. C. V. O.

LONDON, March 8.—Sir Thomas Lipton has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. The King of Greece and the Crown Prince of Denmark have received the Honorary Grand Cross of the order.

Ravages of the Indian Famine.

CALCUTTA, March 8.—According to the census returns, just issued, the population of the central provinces of India has decreased by 1,100,000 as a result of the famine.

THE PABST PORTICO SUIT.

Emanuel Blumenstiel Files Answer in Court for Landlord Regan.

Emanuel Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch has filed an answer to the suit instituted Feb. 15 by Corporation Counsel Whalen to compel Charles Thorley and James B. Regan to take down the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel, which is in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

The illegality of the encroachment has been decided by Civil Justice Murray, who fined Regan for maintaining the obstruction, and by Justice David McAdam, who threw out of the Supreme Court a suit which sought to enjoin James F. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, and other officials from interfering with the obstruction.

The answer of Mr. Blumenstiel is a general denial of Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy's assignment of the encroachment as illegal. The case may be heard in Special Term, Supreme Court, next month.

PLOT TO KILL THE CZAR?

Report that the Russian Police Were Warned that Nihilists Were Going to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—It is learned from an excellent source that the police were warned beforehand by foreign agents that three Nihilists were coming to St. Petersburg with commissions to kill M. Bogolieporf, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Sipiaguine, Minister of the Interior, and a very great personage, respectively.

The police suspected Karpovich from the moment he crossed the frontier, and followed him to M. Bogolieporf's. They remained below, however, instead of entering the Ministry after Karpovich, as apparent petitioners, by doing which they could have prevented the attack on the Minister.

The "very great personage" referred to in the foregoing in all probability means the Czar. It is the usual form used by officials in speaking of crowned heads when it is not desired to make a more explicit statement.

REGAL GIFT FOR KING EDWARD.

LONDON, March 8.—Maurice Lyons, a lawyer, of Queensland, intends to give to King Edward what is believed to be the largest and finest opal in the world. In the opinion of London lapidaries, its only rival in size and beauty is one possessed by Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Lyons gem was shown privately to-day in the office of Sir Horace Toser, Agent General of Queensland, to the other Australian Agents General. It is oval in shape, two inches long and an inch and a half deep, and weighs 250 carats. When found in Queensland it was an inch longer, but it was broken in the process of removal.

The jewel is estimated to be worth upward of £50,000. Mr. Lyons desires that it should be set in the King's regalia.

For a Memorial to Victoria in Egypt.

CAIRO, March 8.—Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, and John G. Long, United States Consul General in Cairo, jointly presided to-day at an Anglo-American meeting to consider a memorial to Queen Victoria. Both delivered addresses advocating the founding of an Anglo-American hospital, a suggestion which was approved by the meeting. Sir Ernest Cassel subscribed £1,000 to the memorial fund, and the subscriptions altogether aggregated £10,000.

Palatial Yacht for Duke of Cornwall.

LONDON, March 9.—The reconstruction of the interior of the steamer Ophir, of the Orient Line, which is being converted into a royal yacht for the forthcoming tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, is now nearly completed. The royal suite of apartments is paneled in rosewood, satinwood, and Sheraton satin. The furniture is Chippendale, and the pictures are from York House.

McDONALD MAY BRING SUIT.

Tunnel Contractor Threatens to Mandamus the City Council.

A letter was sent to President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council yesterday by John B. McDonald, the rapid transit subway contractor, in which there was a threat that if the "hold-up" by the Council of the modified plans of the underground road continued an appeal would be made to the Supreme Court to force the city legislators to do their duty.

The claim made by Contractor McDonald is that the Municipal Council, according to the rapid transit law, must act on all modifications of the route approved by the commission within thirty days. On Nov. 20 last the Municipal Assembly was notified of a change in the Fort George route.

Contractor McDonald in his letter states the changes in the route on the west side line from Eleventh Avenue, north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, near Fort George, northward, known as the "Fort George Extension." He recites the provisions of the rapid transit law that the Municipal Assembly must hold a hearing within a week and final action within a month on all changes in the route. The letter shows how the rapid transit law has been violated and concludes as follows:

Thus almost four months have been wasted, and the Council in absolute violation of the law has failed to proceed with the consideration of this contract. I believe the change proposed in this agreement is in the interest of the residents of that portion of the city affected by it, but it is a matter of comparative indifference to me whether it is adopted or not. The uncertainty occasioned by the delay in determining what is to be done is, however, serious and very detrimental to the interests of the city, as it will greatly retard the completion of the railroad, in which every citizen is interested.

Unless, therefore, definite action is taken upon the matter by the Council I shall be constrained to apply to the courts for a mandamus to compel it to take action required by law. This ought not to be necessary, and I therefore appeal to you to have the matter brought up before the Council without further delay and definitely acted upon.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission also wrote a letter to President Guggenheimer yesterday, as follows:

This delay is a source of serious embarrassment. The tunnel from One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street to Fort George will be in solid rock, and with the single exception of the Hoosac Tunnel, we believe, will be the longest double track tunnel in the United States. The work of cutting it will be necessarily slow and difficult. Until the exact location of the line north of Fort George is fixed, work cannot even be begun at the northerly end. The commission still hopes that the entire road may be in actual operation by Christmas, 1903, but such a result will not be possible unless the work is pushed vigorously all along the line.

I need not at this time discuss the merits of the application. I assume that the Council is fully informed, as they have not thought it necessary to summon this board to appear before them or before any of their committees.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday, March 12.

DINNER TO ROBERT C. MORRIS.

Charge that Up-State Republicans Seek to Control the City Discussed.

One hundred and thirty-five Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District met in the Hotel Savoy last night at a complimentary banquet given in honor of Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee. One of the speakers, S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County, the Speaker of the State Assembly, said in the course of his remarks that any accusations that had been made against the Republican Party of the State of a desire to control the City of New York were unfounded.

A little later in the evening Edward Lauterbach, in his speech, said that, in his opinion, the Republicans of New York had not always had a chance to decide on questions involving the Government of their own city, and that this was in a measure responsible for the fact that local Republican candidates were not more frequently elected.

Alexander T. Mason, the toastmaster, introduced Mr. Morris, who, in a short speech, said he was already aware of the duties which his office imposed upon him.

"I began my political education in Connecticut," he said, "where they hold town meetings and don't know a great deal about politics. Then I went to New Mexico and went into politics there, but became discouraged when the opposing party showed its strength by shooting the Sheriff. I would like to say that the platform of the Republican County Committee will be the overthrow of Tammany Hall. I want to ask every Republican in the city to help us to that end."

S. Fred Nixon, who was introduced next, said that he came from an Assembly district that would be a curiosity to New Yorkers, as it was forty miles in length and thirty miles wide.

"The Republicans of the upper part of the State," he said, "have been accused of a desire to control this city. I want to say to you that they do not desire to control the city, but that they do desire to fix things so that you can control it. There are certain amendments proposed to the city charter by which we hope to give you a better government than the present one."

Edward Lauterbach, who responded to the toast "The City of New York," said that he had heard it stated that the Republicans of New York City were not interfered with by the Republicans of the State.

"I don't know about that," he said. "Thirty members of the Legislature from New York and Brooklyn opposed an amendment to the Raines law because they believed that a poor man had a right to the privilege of drinking on Sunday as well as a rich man. We wanted to hold a policy of high licenses and great revenue, and we believed in giving the poor man all the rights he was entitled to. That's the reason Republican local candidates are not elected."

Mr. Lauterbach closed his speech by urging on his hearers the necessity of keeping the Republican Party compact and solid at the coming election.

The other speakers were Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston, Senator N. A. Elsberg, Job Hedges, Charles H. Treat, and Hal Sell.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday had its sewing classes and its evening Badminton Club. Otherwise it was dull. Already the plans arranged for week-end parties were perfected, and this morning there will be many departures from town. Mrs. Arthur Paget arrived in the course of the day from Washington. She will remain in New York about a fortnight longer and then go abroad.

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To-day the interrupted tournament of the Badminton Club will be resumed. The meeting will take place this afternoon at the Berkeley Armory. Among the players will be Henry G. Trevor, Howland Pell, Theodore R. Pell, and O. Delancey Coster.

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The Prinsessin Victoria Louise, which will sail to-day for a cruise to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, has booked Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, (Miss Amy Bend,) J. H. Ballantine and Mrs. Ballantine, Miss Louise Jones, Mrs. M. L. Ogden, Charles Pfizer and Mrs. Pfizer, Eben S. Draper and Mrs. Draper, and Miss Dorothy Draper, Mrs. W. G. Parke and Miss Helen Parke, Lieut. Col. von Schenck, Capt. von Wedel, Councillor von Heyking, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mrs. Higginson, and Miss M. Higginson. The ship will take on a party of royalties and nobles at Genoa, among them being the Prince and Princess Heinrich XVIII., the Count and Countess Arnim Muskau, the Prince Georg von Bayern, and the Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst.

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On the Hohenzollern, for Genoa, are booked Robert R. Livingston, Miss Livingston, Charles P. Greenough, and Mrs. Greenough, E. Abdy Hurry, Edward D. Toland, Frederick G. Draper and Mrs. Draper, H. Allen Odell, Mrs. F. Marion Crawford, Mrs. Stuyvesant, and Mrs. Thomas Newbold of Philadelphia.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who left for Palm Beach for a short stay, will arrive at their cottage in Aiken on March 17. The polo tournament will take place in the third week in March, and until that time there will be games played twice a week and matches at the golf links. Among those who are visiting Aiken at present are Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, who are the guests of Mr. William C. Whitney; Miss Eleanor Jay and Frank Polk, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks; Mrs. Harper Pennington, the guest of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.

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Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan will sail for Europe on March 16. They are to visit Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., in London. They will return in June and pass the rest of the Summer at Highland Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will go abroad very shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry have been at Newport inspecting Seaverge, their cottage.

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Dr. and Mrs. Everett Mallery Culver will give a musicale to-morrow evening. Miss Callender will continue her Sunday musicales till May. A number of hostesses will received informally, and several small dinners will be given in the evening.

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Yesterday afternoon Mrs. J. J. Emery entertained the members of the bridge whist club recently organized by Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright. Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, who are subscribers to this class, are now South, but are soon expected back. Other members are Mrs. Nathaniel McCready, Mrs. C. A. Childs, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Van Ingen, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mrs. Frederic Benedict, Mrs. Hodges, and the Misses Laura Day and Greta Pomeroy. It is said that Miss Day stands a good chance of winning the first prize—a silver cup.

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There will be a meeting this afternoon of the Lenten Sewing Class of young girls, whose first meeting was held at Miss Laura J. Edwards's residence last Saturday. There are only twelve girls in this class, and each is privileged to invite one man to drop in for tea after the hour's sewing is done. The Misses Edith Carpender, Bertha Wurts, Charlotte Delme, Mary Fowler, and others form the class.

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The programme of the Venetian Carnival, to be given in aid of the Decorative Art Society on the evening of Thursday next, is as follows: There will first be a procession of Queen Carnival with Jester and a tableau of the dancers. The Marguerites and Mephistophles will then dance a gavotte. Then comes the Spanish toreador dance, followed by a pickaninny dance with "coon" songs; the Rose dance; the Folly dance; dance of Ye Peers and Ye Maidens, and the War and Moon dances of the American Indians. Miss Lila Agnew Stewart has charge of these dances, and those who have witnessed the rehearsals, which take place nightly, say that this year's carnival will surpass the kermess of last March, which Miss Stewart also managed.

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A number of dinners will be given to-night, among them two large ones by Mrs. Nicholas Fish, at her residence, 53 Lexington Avenue, and by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White at their house, Gramercy Park.

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Burr McIntosh gave a tea yesterday afternoon at his studio, in West Thirty-third Street. Armande Lecomte and Lucile Saunders sang, and Mrs. John Bloodgood poured tea. Among the guests were Mrs. George Place, Mme. Chartran, Miss May Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mrs. Charles Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wells, Miss Stratton, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. John Lorimer Worden, Miss Mills, Spencer Pratt, Bruce Hayden, Miss Alice Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Clarke Robinson, Howard Constable, and J. Stevens Ullman.

To Sail for New York To-day.

LONDON, March 9.—Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and Sir John and Lady Lister-Kaye will sail for New York to-day.

AUDUBON SOCIETY MEETS.

Chairman Chapman Tells of the Sentiment Against Bird Destruction.

The New York State Audubon Society held its fifth annual meeting at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday afternoon, re-elected its officers after its usual custom, and reported progress.

"There are now twenty-two State Audubon Societies," said Mr. Chapman, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, "with a total of over 50,000 members. This society, with others, has been educating the sentiment of the people, and in this way obtained laws for the protection of the birds. In 1886, in two or three walks through the shopping districts of the city I counted some 700 hats, and of these more than 77 per cent. were trimmed with wings or feathers, 10 per cent. were without them, and 12 per cent. were mourning bonnets, upon which feather trimming was not countenanced. On these feather-trimmed hats I estimated that there were represented over twenty species of local song and insectivorous birds, Baltimore orioles, robins, bluebirds, swallows, and many others. That was fifteen years ago, and taking similar observations to-day there would probably not be found a single song bird. You will say that fashion controls this, but law controls the fashions. The study of birds has greatly increased, and within the past five years the publishers of Boston and New York have sold over 100,000 text-books upon ornithology to students of bird-lore. We have protected the birds, and now we must see that the laws are enforced."

Dr. T. S. Palmer, William Dutcher, and Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, were other speakers. Mr. Skinner said that he believed the study of natural history was more valuable than the study of Latin and Greek. Morris K. Jesup, President of the society, presided.

Strathcona's Horse at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 8.—The steamer Numidian, with Strathcona's Horse on board, arrived in port this morning from Liverpool, having been delayed by heavy head winds. All on board were well except one soldier, who is a victim of pneumonia. The steamer anchored in the stream to pay off the men. The soldiers will make no stay in this city, but will proceed to Ottawa at once.

LONDON, March 8.—Lieut. Col. Steele of Strathcona's Horse has been appointed a member of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE DEAD.

Was Senator Quay's Antagonist and a Celebrated Political Leader in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 8.—Senator Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg died this evening after an illness of more than two years. His death was unexpected, as it was generally believed by his friends that he was improving in health. His condition took a turn for the worse last night, and the members of his family were hurriedly summoned to Harrisburg. He gradually grew weaker during the night and to-day and his end was peaceful and calm.

There were with Senator Magee when he died his wife and her sister, Mrs. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Magee, Steel Magee, and Mrs. John Steel of Pittsburg, brothers and sisters of the Senator.

Senator Magee was taken ill with a complication of diseases during the last session of the Legislature, and was under the almost constant care of a physician until he passed away. During most of the time he was at the Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. He leased a residence in Harrisburg for the legislative session, and came here the day previous to the organization. He took his seat on the opening day of the session, and only once afterward appeared in the Senate. That was the day on which the ballot for United States Senator was taken, and he voted for Congressman John Dalzell of Pittsburg. He kept in close touch with the legislative proceedings, but was too ill to attend the sessions.

A writ for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Magee's death will be issued by Lieut. Gov. Gobin after the funeral.

Mr. Magee was born April 14, 1848, within a stone's throw of the Alleghany County Court House. At his death he was the Senator from the Forty-third District, having been elected twice in succession without opposition. He was President of the Consolidated Traction Company, one of the largest traction syndicates in the State, owner of The Pittsburg Times, and a Director in the Freehold National Bank, Pittsburg Trust Company, Western Insurance Company and Alleghany Light Company. He was actively engaged in all the charitable institutions in the city and a stockholder in more than a hundred enterprises. He was President of the Pittsburg Press Club.

He received a common school education and started in the Western University. When his father died he accepted a clerkship in the Controller's office, was City Cashier in 1869, and elected City Treasurer in 1871 when twenty-three years of age, receiving 2,000 more votes than the head of the ticket. He was re-elected in 1874. He was Secretary of the Republican State Committee and had been a delegate to every National Republican Convention since 1876. He was one of the 306 Grant supporters in 1880 and a leader of the Harrison forces in 1892. He died a wealthy man, his fortune having been made in real estate, natural gas, and traction line investments. The splendid political organization he created is disintegrating through defeat at the hands of Senator M. S. Quay.

Mr. Magee is survived by a wife, who was Miss Eleanor L. Gillespie, a social leader of Pittsburg.

The body will be brought to Pittsburg for burial, and almost every industry will close down on the day of the funeral. Mr. Magee was the special friend of newsboys and bootblacks, and every Christmas eve he gave each one that called at The Times office a one-dollar bill. He got up from a sick bed last Christmas to make his usual presentation.

HENRY EDWARD ROEHR DEAD.

Well-Known German Newspaper Man Succumbs to Dropsy.

Col. Henry Edward Roehr, head of the Roehr Publishing Company, publishers of the Brooklyner Freie Presse and Der Long Islander, died shortly after 11 o'clock last night at his home, 603 Willoughby Avenue, of enlargement of the heart and dropsy. He had been ill for some time. Col. Roehr was a leader among the German residents of Brooklyn, was prominent in politics in the borough, and was one of its best-known citizens. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and three daughters. One of the sons is ex-Assemblyman Edward Roehr of Brooklyn.

Henry Edward Roehr was born in Reuss, Germany, in 1841. His father, Edward Franz Roehr, was one of the leaders in the revolution of 1848, and when that movement failed, the father with his family emigrated to this country. Mr. Roehr's father engaged in the book trade, and also established a German paper in this city, his son assisting him, and learning the trade of type-setting. In 1857 the young man set out on a tour of the country, going as far west as Cincinnati, and returning to this city in 1859.

In 1861, when the war of the rebellion broke out, young Roehr, then in his twentieth year, enlisted in the Twentieth New York Volunteers, known as the "Turner Rifles," as Sergeant of Company I of that organization. He was mustered out of the United States service with the Twentieth Regiment in May, 1863. The next year he began the publication of the Long Island Anzeiger, the publication office being at 40 Stagg Street, and the first copy of the paper being issued on December 3, 1864. Two years later the paper was enlarged and made a semi-weekly, instead of a weekly publication.

In 1871 the paper was made a tri-weekly publication and the next year was first published as a daily paper under the title of the Brooklyn Freie Press. In June, 1875, the publication office of the paper was removed to the quarters which it now occupies at 35 Myrtle Avenue.

Mr. Roehr early espoused the Republican cause, but in 1872, with many others, joined the "liberal" wing of the party. After the collapse of that movement he again joined the Republican ranks and served as member of the General Committee and also as delegate to many conventions. In 1879 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Senator against John G. Jacobs.

DR. ELIZA WOODS DEAD.

Woman Superintendent of the Normal College Passes Away.

Dr. Eliza Woods, Professor of Ethics in and Woman Superintendent of the Normal College of the City of New York, died in her apartments, in the Hotel Baresford, 1 West Eighty-first Street, yesterday morning. She was born in Belfast, Ireland, and was brought to this country when a child. She received her education in the public schools of the city, and when the Normal College was organized in 1870, she was selected to hold the position of first assistant in the Department of Mathematics.

She was later transferred to the Department of Psychology. Her work in this department was conspicuous, and upon the death of Lydia S. Wadleigh, she was made Superintendent and Professor of Ethics. She held this position for thirteen years to the time of her death. Upon the announcement in the Normal College yesterday of the death of Prof. Woods, all classes were discontinued for the day as an act of respect. The Faculty and Board of Trustees will take action at their next meeting. The date of the funeral will be announced later.

FIRE IN VESSEL THREE WEEKS.

Collier Ajax, from Manila, in Danger from Ignition in Her Bunkers.

NORFOLK, Va., March 8.—Coal in No. 3 compartment of the collier Ajax has been on fire since the vessel left Gibraltar, over three weeks ago. Returning from Manila the Ajax took on coal in No. 3 compartment at Port Said and at Malta for use on her homeward journey. The day after leaving Gibraltar dense smoke rising from the hold gave warning that the ship was on fire, and the pumps were set to work. In a short time the fire apparently was extinguished.

There was no other trouble until a week ago, about the time the Ajax reached this side, when the fire broke out afresh in No. 3 compartment, and has so far defied the efforts of the crew to extinguish it. The Ajax is now lying near the dry dock at the Norfolk Navy Yard and a large force of men is removing the coal from No. 3 compartment. All danger is believed to be over, although the coal is yet on fire.

Chicago Bank to Issue $1,000,000 Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Board of Directors of the Continental National Bank has voted to issue next month the additional $1,000,000 of capital stock voted by the stockholders last August. This will make the capital of the bank $3,000,000. One share of new stock will be issued at par to every holder of two shares of old stock. The Continental showed deposits of $31,882,474 when its last statement was made. It had a surplus of $500,000 and undivided profits of $281,623. Its stock sells at about 175.

ROBERT BURNS WILSON WEDS.

Poet of the Bluegrass and Bride Surprise the Latter's Family.

The friends of Gen. William J. Hendrick of 855 West End Avenue, with law offices at 31 Nassau Street, formerly Attorney General of Kentucky, were congratulating him yesterday upon his having become a father-in-law. Gen. Hendrick had not expected to become a father-in-law so soon. He had told his daughter, Anne, and Robert Burns Wilson, "the poet of the Bluegrass State," that he was willing to be one, however.

Robert Burns Wilson, poet and painter, comes from Frankfort, Ky. He arrived here on a visit Monday. He was at the Hendrick home about 6 o'clock that evening.

Monday evening, too, and at 6 o'clock, too, the Rev. John J. Bridges of Newark, a young clergyman, was calling upon Miss Sophia Hendrick, the second daughter of the General. Wilson and his fiancée were in the hall. The Rev. Mr. Bridges and Miss Sophia were in the parlor.

Suddenly it was announced to Miss Sophia by Miss Anne that the poet and Miss Anne were to be married within an hour and that the minister who hapnened so providentially to be there at the time, was to perform the ceremony.

When the General arrived at his home he found all in readiness for the wedding. The good Kentucky cooks the family employs had with startling facility made ready a wedding feast. The General was surprised, but he says he felt it to be but a natural trick of young people and that it was all right. The wedding took place at 7 o'clock.

PRECIOUS STONES IN DEMAND.

More Than $21,000,000 Worth Reach This Port Annually.

Gen. George W. Mindil, jewelry examiner at the Public Stores in this city, has made a report to Appraiser Wakeman on the importation of precious stones and pearls for the month of February last. The report indicates an enormously increasing demand for costly personal adornments by the fashionable and wealthy classes throughout the United States, and is significant of prosperity in the trade.

During last month, the shortest in the year, precious stones and pearls aggregating in value $1,776,073.74 were entered at this port from abroad, the greater portion of which were consigned to merchants in this city, the remainder going to large Western cities. These importations are the smallest in bulk that ever pass through the Custom House, yet are an important source of revenue to the Government, on account of the high duties imposed on them.

Gen. Mindil's figures show an increase last month over the importations of precious stones in February, 1900, of nearly $1,200,000, and over $500,000 more than in any February in the last five years. The invoices include diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and other rare varieties of gems, both cut and uncut, the cut stones being largely in excess of the uncut ones.

The appraisements in this city last month for cut gems were $1,171,318.60, and for uncut ones $604,760.14. Similar appraisements for February, 1900, were, respectively, $533,706.70 and $44,244.00.

The aggregate value of importations of precious stones entered at the Port of New York alone amounts to more than $21,000,000 annually. The value of those successfully smuggled into the country cannot be estimated.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Mark Trafton.

BOSTON, March 8.—The Rev. Mark Trafton, an eminent Methodist Episcopal divine, and formerly a member of Congress from the Eleventh Massachusetts District, died at his home in West Somerville this morning. He had been ill with a severe cold for several weeks, and in addition had been losing strength and vitality for some time. He was ninety years of age.

Mr. Trafton was born in Bangor, studied at Kent's Hill, and after having preached in Maine some years, he came to Massachusetts. While pastor at Westfield, in 1855, he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress from the old Eleventh Massachusetts District by the Know Nothing Party. He had been an active leader in the anti-slavery reform, and while a member of Congress he secured the cordial hate of his opponents by his bold assaults upon the slave power. While standing high as a clergyman, Mr. Trafton also had acquired eminence as a writer.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. ALONZO T. SMITH, a prominent physician, died in Syracuse yesterday, aged eighty-one years. He was the oldest alumnus of the Geneva Medical College.

T. J. DUMAS, one of the wealthiest manufacturers and cotton merchants of Alabama, died in Mobile yesterday. He was a Director in the Mobile and Birmingham Railroad and had other large holdings.

JOHN S. HITTELL, the well-known pioneer historian and journalist, died in San Francisco yesterday, aged seventy-six years. He was a prominent member of the Society of Pioneers and the author of numerous works, among them being a "History of California."

GEORGE E. STONE, head of the Cincinnati telephone system, died yesterday from pneumonia, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Stone was a native of New Hampshire. He served with the Seventh Rhode Island Infantry through the civil war, and came into National prominence as the owner of Maud S., the famous trotter. He left a large estate.

Gen. F. LEMUEL BUCKALEW died suddenly yesterday morning at Jamesburg, N. J. He was sixty-one years of age. Gen. Bu

LIVELY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Mild Weather Brought Out Many Trotters and Pacers.

HIGHLAND LASSIE'S HONORS

The Fast Little Pacer Led in Seven Exciting Sprints—Alves Shows Good Form.

For a couple of hours before dusk yesterday afternoon there was some excellent sport on the Harlem River Speedway. The bright, Springlike weather had brought the light-harness horsemen and their fast steppers out in full force, and the road being in prime condition for brushing, all took advantage of it, with the result that the spectators were treated to a number of hotly contested races. Highland Lassie, gray pacer, with a mark of 2:13½, driven by G. Wilder, carried off the honors of the day, scoring no less than seven victories, in fact the pacer won about every brush in which she was fairly started, until the arrival of Highland Lassie.

A bay pacer, driven by a woman who is a stranger on the Speedway, won about everything, but on being defeated by the gray pacer, disappeared. Among the early arrivals was the famous trotter Alves, 2:08¾, driven by Nathan Straus, who appeared to be in unusually fine condition. On being started alone down the upper stretch the gelding showed a gait that even surprised his driver, and soon distanced everything that was going in the same direction. On the second trip down the stretch, Alves turned to a good start with the pacer Grant, 2:17¼, driven by Trainer Clyde McBride. Grant got away first, but Alves was soon on even terms with him, and by the time the head of the stretch was reached was an open length in front of him, trotting at a furious pace. Grant made a desperate effort to recover the lost ground, but he did not gain so much as a foot, Alves crossing the finish line with a couple of lengths to the good.

Highland Lassie's first brush was with the little white trotter Halvan, formerly well known on the old Fleetwood Park track, where he won many notable victories and was considered one of the handsomest horses in the vicinity. It was a nip and tuck race from the start, but Halvan being hooked to a heavy wagon and handicapped by weight, could not follow the pace of his rival, and fell rapidly behind near the finish, losing the brush by an open length.

Farmer, 2:13¼, defeated Bachelor Boy and the pacer T. N. B., 2:10½, driven by Dr. David Randall, won several victories handicapped by a heavy wagon. Fred Haight drove M. Kelly's team, composed of Roselle, 2:23½, and Silver, 2:23¼, several very fast quarters, and L. F. Deffaa worked out his promising green trotter Zelke B. several times, the animal showing remarkable speed.

Among others who joined in the sport were George Coleman, driving the pacer Edward W., 2:21¼; Frank J. Welton, driving the handsome bay cob Frank, who finished ahead of one or two others with low marks; Melville C. Boynton, driving Angelus, 2:12½; John F. Cockerill, driving the bay mare Rival, 2:17¼; John Quinn, driving Wildwood; W. E. Durando, driving the blind pacer Hopeful, 2:21¼; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer George Wallace, 2:17½, and E. C. Hammond, driving the trotter Isabel, 2:19¼.

Purse for Match Trotting Race.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8.—Secretary Conrad of the local Driving Association has received a request from The Village Farm that a purse be offered for a special race between The Abbot, 2:03¼, and Cresceus, 2:04, to take place during the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting. If this match is a go it will, like owners of The Abbot state, be his first start this year.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—Hennessy & Son, owners of the horse W. J. Baker, filed with the Stewards to-day certificates of veterinary surgeons showing that the horse was ill. These were accepted in explanation of his bad race yesterday, and the ban of suspension was removed. The weather was cloudy and the track fast. Dissolute, who handled the handicap, was the only winning favorite. Summaries: Seven furlongs—Free Hand, 104½, (Walsh,) 1; Annie Lauretta, 102; 2; Tobe Payne, 109, 3. Time—1:28½. One mile—Henry Clay Rye, 104, (Dale,) 1; Kenova, 110, 2; Cogswell, 104, 3. Time—1:42½. Mile and an eighth—Miss Soak, 111, (Cochran,) 1; Red Pirate, 110, 2; Dagmar, 107, 3. Time—1:55½. Mile and seventy yards, handicap—Dissolute, 107, (Slack,) 1; Ben Chance, 107, 2; Jessie Joyce, 94, 3. Time—1:45¾. Seven furlongs—Dousterswivel, 107, (Robinson,) 1; Al Caskey, 105, 2; Command, 107½, 3. Time—1:23¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Harry Preston, 107½, (McCann,) 1; Slasher, 110, 2; Althea, 104, 3. Time—1:40½.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—MacLaren was the only favorite to win at Tanforan to-day. The sport was marked by close finishes. Brutal getting the decision by a handicap by a nose from Ada N., while Bonnie Lissak beat Moon Bright by the same margin. Results: Five and a half furlongs—Mission, 101, (Enos,) 1; Tom Boy, 105, 2; Ulloia, 108, 3. Time—1:07¾. One mile—Greatland, 109, (Thorpe,) 1; Imperious, 109, 2; Mc-Mahon's Son, 102, 3. Time—1:45. Five and a half furlongs—MacLaren, 109, (O'Connor,) 1; Foul Play, 104, 2; Tizona, 106, 3. Time—1:07¾. Seven furlongs—Brutal, 104, (Burns,) 1; Ada N., 100, 2; Telamon, 105, 3. Time—1:28¾. Five and a half furlongs—Lionel, 107, (Jesse,) 1; Moonbright, 105, 2; Maresa, 110, 3. Time—1:07¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Redwald, 110, (Burns,) 1; Thornwild, 93, 2; Tappan, 111, 3. Time—1:49¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Weather fine at Oakland; track fast. Results: Five furlongs—Lief Prince, 97, (Hoar,) 1; Nettie Clark, 114, 2; Satan, 116, 3. Time—1:02. Mile and a sixteenth—Sir Rolla, 119, (Mounce,) 1; Barney F., 107, 2; Jim McCleevy, 114, 3. Time—1:49. Half-mile, two-year-olds—Constable, 103, (Bassinger,) 1; Maraschino, 103, 2; Lento, 103, 3. Time—0:49. Six and a half furlongs—Rollick, 110, (Bullman,) 1; Compass, 102, 2; Parsifal, 104, 3. Time—1:23. Six furlongs—Rinaldo, 115, (Domnick,) 1; Hagerdon, 107, 2; Alaria, 115, 3. Time—1:14¾. Futurity course—The Light, 112, (Mounce,) 1; The Benedict, 116, 2; Good Hope, 118, 3. Time—1:11½.

SCHOOL CHAMPION SKATERS.

Long Island Interscholastic League Championship Decided.

The Erasmus Hall High School skaters carried off the honors in the senior championship skating races of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League at the Clermont Avenue Rink yesterday afternoon, winning three of the four events, and the same proportion of seconds and thirds as well. The Brooklyn Latin School won one first, and the Polytechnic Preparatory School secured one second and one third.

The best individual work was done by P. J. Kearney of the Erasmus Hall High School, who won the half-mile and mile races with ease, and finished second to Hereshoff of the Brooklyn Latin School in the furlong, despite two falls. Another fall in the quarter-mile, when a close second to O'Donoghue of Erasmus, cost him his chance in that event.

O'Donoghue's time of 0:47 1-5 in the quarter-mile is four-fifths of a second better than the previous best interscholastic record, and Kearney's time of 3:08 1-5 in the mile 10 1-5 seconds better than Marston's record last year.

The championship races were preceded by a hockey game between the Adelphi Academy and the Mohawk Athletic Club, which resulted in favor of the Mohawk team by a score of 3 to 1, and were followed by an exhibition half-mile backward skating by James Drysdale and a couple race, won by James Dryzdale and Miss Nettie Palliser. The summary of the championship races follows, the team summary also including the 220-yard junior championship race, which was decided on Thursday afternoon, and was won by O. Minton of the Polytechnic Preparatory School, with F. Herreshoff of the Brooklyn Latin School second, and C. T. Westin of Erasmus Hall High School third:

220-Yard Senior Race.—Won by F. Herreshoff, Brooklyn Latin School; P. J. Kearney, Erasmus Hall High School, second; O. Minton, Polytechnic Preparatory School, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

440-Yard Senior Race.—Won by W. O'Donoghue, Erasmus Hall High School; O. Minton, Polytechnic Preparatory School, second; F. B. Welles, Erasmus Hall High School, third. Time—0:47 1-5.

Half-Mile Senior Race.—Won by P. J. Kearney, Erasmus Hall High School; W. O'Donoghue, Erasmus Hall High School, second; F. B. Welles, Erasmus Hall High School, third. Time—1:32 3-5.

One-Mile Senior Race.—Won by P. J. Kearney, Erasmus Hall High School; C. T. Westin, Erasmus Hall High School, second; W. O'Donoghue, Erasmus Hall High School, third. Time—3:08 1-5.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

School.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total Potnts.
Erasmus Hall High	3	3	4	26
Polytechnic Prep.	1	1	1	9
Brooklyn Latin	1	1	0	8
				—
Total	5	5	5	43

CROWDS AT SPORTMEN'S SHOW

Attendance Yesterday the Greatest of Exhibition's First Week—Boys Camp Out.

The attendance at the Sportsmen's Show yesterday reached the high-water mark of the week, Madison Square Garden being comfortably filled both afternoon and evening. The crowd in the morning was light, unquestionably because of the withdrawal of the usual attraction of the trap shooting on the roof and the transfer of that attractive feature of the exhibition to Inter-State Park and the consequent absence of the wing shots and their friends. The crowds later on, however, reached proportions that have rarely been exceeded in the history of the show. The interest of the public yesterday centred in the Indian actors and their presentation of "Hiawatha." The managers of the show have tried to aid the spectators in following the deeds and adventures of Hiawatha by enlisting the services of young men with huge voices and big megaphones, who bellow forth a synopsis of the play as it progresses, but the visitors persistently regard the drama as something in the nature of a Wild West exhibition and cake walk combined.

A novelty that visitors discovered for themselves, and one which never fails to hold those of the sightseers who know when to expect it, is the spectacle presented when the animals are fed. Even the wildest and shyest of the creatures in the game park have come to know when meal time arrives, and their conduct and the strange variety of food that must be provided vastly entertain visitors. The menu of the caribou is confined practically to one item, caribou moss, a lichen that is gathered before the first snow in such quantities as to last through the Winter. The moose demands the tender parts of brush and the tops of small trees, while the elk and buffalo are fed just about the same fodder that a horse or ox would require, consisting chiefly of hay and grain. All, however, are partial to carrots, beets, and potatoes. Except the wolves and the members of the cat family, there are few meat eaters in the show, but that there are fish eaters there, who have not yet been fully identified, the keepers of the lake and tanks for fish are convinced thoroughly.

The Junior Branch of the Sportsmen's Association celebrated the annual reunion by camping in Madison Square Garden last night. After the show closed at 11 o'clock a dozen boys spread their blankets in the model camp they have at the northwest corner of the building, and made believe they were turning in after a day on the hunting ground.

The pistol, revolver, and rifle shoots in the basement galleries went on briskly, J. A. Dietz, Jr., and J. A. Smith, who have been foremost in two matches from the start, holding on at the head of the list, though they changed places, Smith taking the lead. The indoor gallery rifle contests that have been a feature of the Sportsmen's Show will open to-day, but on a range outside, the Zettler Rifle Club having assumed the responsibility of managing the events. The shooting will continue next week on the club ranges, 159 West Twenty-third Street. The 100-shot championship will be the main feature. There will be a regular programme of events on the ring and bull's-eye targets. The Zettler Club's President, Gus Zimmerman, will be assisted in the management by the following riflemen, who will act as the Shooting Committee: H. D. Muller, Chairman; A. Begerow, L. P. Hanson, H. Holges, A. Kronsberg, E. C. Goddard, T. H. Keller, G. Purkess, C. D. Wiegmann, William Hayes, E. Berckman, Henry Foster, E. S. Pillard, H. M. Pope, F. C. Ross, C. G. Zettler, S. Buzzini, L. Maurer, M. Dorrler, R. Busse, Dr. C. Grosch, B. Zettler, and F. Hecking. The scores in the pistol and revolver shooting yesterday follow:

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.

Revolver or pistol, re-entry, Columbia target; five scores to count; largest score is best.—J. A. Smith, 41; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 42; W. E. Petty, 48; L. Buss, 63; C. H. Chapman, 64; L. Piercy, 65; K. R. McAlpin, 81; T. Keller, Jr., 123; Dr. W. A. Smith, Dr. H. Hall, (to finish.)

Revolver, re-entry; standard American target; five scores to count.—J. A. Smith, 240; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 238; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 237; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 235; Dr. W. A. Smith, 229; W. P. Uhler, 219; E. F. M. Wendelstadt, 207; S. Scott, 191; M. Edey, 158.

One-hundred shot match.—J. A. Dietz, Jr., 882.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW SHOOT.

Championships Transferred from Madison Square Garden to Queens, L. I.

The transfer of the two Sportsmen's Association championship trap shoots from the roof of Madison Square Garden to Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday morning, transferred the crowd of wing shots to that place, too, and when the shooting began in the morning all the most expert and best-known of the gunners were on hand. The change was a satisfactory one to the majority of the shooters, for the country grounds are vastly better adapted to the making of good scores than is the cramped area available on Madison Square Garden's roof, though there were two drawbacks, the trip necessary to reach Inter-State Park from New York and the fact that the gunners were removed from the atmosphere of the Sportsmen's Show.

As in the previous contests, R. O. Heikes, A. H. Fox, W. R. Crosby, J. S. Fanning, and Fred Gilbert again led the high scores, though to do so all of them re-entered one or more times. Fox achieved the record for the shoot, with a total of 96 in the contest for the association championship, but it took three turns at the traps for him to do it, the leading score being made on his second re-entry. Between the seven leading men the contest was close, Fox having broken but one target more than Heikes and Crosby, who had 95 each, while Gilbert was next, with 94 kills. In the continuous match, Gilbert went to the front for the time being by scoring 81 breaks straight. The records for the day's shooting follow:

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fox, 96; Heikes, 95; Crosby, 95; Gilbert, 94; Fanning, 93; Le Roy, 91; Parmelee, 90; Hull, 87; Watson, 35, withdrew; Delaney, 71; Keller, Jr., 74; Wanda, 60; Mrs. Park, 80; W. K. Park, 74; F. Brenton, 83; J. S. Smith, 79; H. S. Welles, 84; Van Allen, 86.

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

Gilbert, 81; Heikes, 56; Crosby, 56; Fox, 48; Fanning, 46; Hull, 36; Le Roy, 30; Parmelee, 16; Watson, 7; J. J. Coe, 0; S. Wilcox, 0; Delaney, 0.

YALE 1904 AND CUTLER TIE.

Tame Hockey Game Results in Score of Two Goals for Each Seven.

Insipid hockey was furnished at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, when the Yale freshmen and Cutler School played a tie match, with a score of 2 goals each. The visiting seven was composed largely of boys who played on local school teams last year, and they showed no improvement in skill or science since their entrance to college. Cutler had the better attack, but Yale made up this advantage by a superior defense. Warncastle of Yale and Cooper of Cutler both scored in the first half, making the tally a tie. In the second period J. Cornell and Carpenter tallied for their respective teams, but neither side could gain another point in the extra period of play. Line-up:

Cutler.	Position.	Yale 1904.
Muser	Goal	Bracher
Dabney	Point	Delshenen
Auerbach	Cover point	Warncastle
M. Cornell	Forward	Mohlman
Cooper	Forward	Carpenter
Dalley	Forward	Strong
J. Cornell	Forward	Byers

Goals scored—Warncastle, Carpenter, Cooper, J. Cornell. Referee—Mr. Strong of Yale. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves and an extra period of five minutes.

Columbia Hockey Players Reinstated.

Columbia's Faculty Athletic Committee has reinstated the members of the hockey team who were suspended from participation in athletics because of the trip to Pittsburg. The men can now take part in any branch of sport except hockey for the remainder of the year, after which the ban on this sport will be removed. The reinstated athletes are D. S. Hudson of the cycle team, G. S. Lawrence of the 'Varsity crew, R. S. Woodward of the baseball team, E. Wolff, F. X. O. Dwyer, and L. Coggeshall of the lacrosse team, T. Duden of the track team, and Shiras Campbell.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, March 8.—The steam yacht Cosette, recently purchased by W. S. Compton of New London, has begun the overhauling process, preparatory to going into commission, at the Jacob yard. The yacht will cruise in Southern waters in the early Spring. Work on John Hyslop's keel sloop is rapidly progressing at the same yard.

Royal Phelps Carroll's sloop Navahoe will undergo many changes this season. It has been rumored that the Navahoe would be made into a yawl, but from good authority it was learned there was some serious talk of changing her rig to that of a schooner.

At the Woods yard the steel frame of ex-Congressman Ward's new forty-footer has been set up. This boat, when finished, will be entered in the class with Charles Lane Poor's Mira and George Bancker's Hebe. The Hebe was built last season for J. R. Maxwell to beat the Mira, but failed in every attempt.

Greenville Yacht Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Greenville Yacht Club of New Jersey, at the clubhouse, foot of Linden Avenue, Greenville, Upper New York Bay, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—A. G. Roemer; Vice Commodore—C. N. Pinkney; Rear Commodore—O. Greiff; Secretary—A. L. Bogert; Treasurer—C. P. Boos; Measurer—C. Johnson; Sergeant at Arms—F. Lange. The Trustees elected were A. G. Romer, C. N. Pinkney, O. Greiff, A. L. Bogart, C. P. Boos, A. Renshaw, G. Ruffle, and F. J. McMullen. The reading of the annual report showed an increase of 50 per cent. in the membership of the club, a total of 100 members, 40 of whom are boat owners. At the April meeting a schedule of dates will be announced for the yachting season, which will include club cruises, regattas, opening day, and ladies day.

Atlantic Yacht Club's New Roll.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has sent notices to its members requesting owners of yachts to furnish descriptions and measurements of their boats to the Secretary of the club for the purpose of revising up to date the list of yachts enrolled in the fleet. Blanks, to be filled out and containing a diagram in which is to be inscribed the owner's private signal are inclosed with the notices. The rule must be complied with by April 1, and no yacht will be enrolled that is not reported by its owner.

Date for Shamrock II.'s Launching.

GLASGOW, March 8.—The Shamrock II. is advancing so rapidly that her launching is provisionally fixed for April 20. Her builders are confident she will be able to take water then. The yacht is already placed to the water line on both sides, and the fitting of the plates of the topsides and deck is proceeding.

It is expected that Lady Roberts will christen the cup challenger.

Yacht Mab's Sailing Master.

The famous cutter Mab will be commanded during the coming season by Capt. Fletcher Dennis of Greenport, L. I. Capt. William S. Dennis, brother of Capt. Fletcher Dennis, has been engaged as sailing master for the new seventy-footer now being built for Charles F. Smithers, New York Yacht Club.

Wacouta to be Overhauled.

J. J. Hill's steam yacht Wacouta, New York Yacht Club, left New London Friday morning on her way to South Brooklyn, where she will be dry docked in Erie Basin, to be overhauled for an extended cruise.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Team Wins Three Games in New York Inter-Club Bowling League.

In the New York Interclub Bowling League tournament on the Knickerbocker Athletic Club alleys last night the home team won three games from the Harlem Republican Club. The scores:

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.	HARLEM REP. CLUB.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Gaylord	144	166	201	Merritt	153	128	122
Headley	157	157	146	Howland	151	147	144
Rose	160	151	191	McCann	177	210	146
Fletcher	204	173	183	Page	129	156	142
Wilson	141	169	153	Safford	156	152	155
Total	806	816	844	Total	736	788	713

The Bulletin beat The Times and The Journal defeated The Tribune in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament on Thum's Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 183; Haltigan, 188; White, 147; Hall, 157; Sweeny, 123; Sanders, 122; Flanagan, 238; Melville, 181. Total, 1,339.

New York Times—Kennedy, 154; O'Rourke, 161; Spoth, 118; Wiley, 119; Doyle, 146; White, 167; Blaisdell, 144; Boyle, 179. Total, 1,138.

SECOND GAME.—New York Journal—Juppe, 370; Strawinsky, 186; Caspari, 150; Newman, 116; Jeffries, 140; Howells, 146; Fitzpatrick, 151; Wood, 153. Total, 1,221.

New York Tribune—Bentley, 157; McKee, 114; Wiley, 139; Campbell, 181; O'Neill, 145; Evans, 81; Lewis, 162; Vandervoer, 200. Total, 1,179.

The Ravenswood Boat Club won two games, the Nonpariel Rowing Club won one game and lost one, and the Union Boat Club lost two games in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night. Pearce of the Nonpariels made a new high individual score of 238. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Union Boat Club—E. Welcke, 132; Wedd, 162; W. Welcke, 131; Stepath, 116; Smith, 129. Total, 610.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 191; Kiehl, 118; Holstrom, 168; Couch, 134; Sharkey, 165. Total, 776.

SECOND GAME.—Nonpariel Rowing Club—Newkirk, 147; Pike, 182; Hunken, 152; Murtha, 152; Pearce, 238. Total, 871.

Union Boat Club—E. Welcke, 118; Wedd, 127; W. Welcke, 145; Stepath, 161; Smith, 142. Total, 693.

THIRD GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 218; Kiehl, 147; Holstrom, 177; Couch, 197; Sharkey, 148. Total, 887.

Nonpariel Rowing Club—Newkirk, 191; Pike, 134; Hunken, 173; Murtha, 129; Pearce, 180. Total, 807.

All three teams tied in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 157; Denton, 196; Langdon, 184; Brooks, 162; Coghlan, 129. Total, 828.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Abner, 143; Rappelyea, 132; Folkers, 163; Drew, 126; Cantrell, 145. Total, 709.

SECOND GAME.—Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Abner, 141; Rappelyea, 191; Folkers, 142; Drew, 129; Cantrell, 176. Total, 779.

Mason & Hanson-Kartz, 143; Hulsman, 147; Romaine, 181; Benson, 136; Anderson, 145. Total, 752.

THIRD GAME.—Mason & Hanson—Kartz, 132; Hulzman, 143; Romaine, 165; Benson, 148; Anderson, 191. Total, 770.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 112; Denton, 166; Langdon, 138; Brooks, 141; Coghlan, 165. Total, 722.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2 won two games, Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2 won one game and lost one, and the Loyola Catholic Club team lost two games in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament, on Thumann's Colonial Hall alleys, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 176; W. Fox, 171; Gillespie, 132; P. Fox, 158; Lawrence, 161. Total, 798.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2—Henriques, 142; J. Powers, 138; McCaffrey, 137; Cole, 181; Clancy, 136. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2—Henriques, 173; J. Powers, 191; McCaffrey, 189; Cole, 181; Clancy, 173. Total, 857.

Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 146; Keese, 105; McMahon, 158; Adair, 151; Monaghan, 169. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.—Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 100; Keese, 107; McMahon, 132; Adair, 128; Monaghan, 185. Total, 712.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 162; W. Fox, 191; Gillespie, 166; P. Fox, 175; Lawrence, 152. Total, 806.

The Pin Knights' team won two games, the Monarch bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Prosperity five lost two games in the Caruthers' National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 219; Walters, 147; Boemermann, 208; Arps, 207; Maas, 148. Total, 929.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 157; Hueter, 183; Sohl, 162; Albert, 126; Wolff, 159. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 168; Hueter, 167; Sohl, 206; Albert, 181; Wolff, 122. Total, 848.

Pin Knights Bowling Club—Miller, 198; Gehring, 156; Tuttle, 185; Good, 165; Welch, 158. Total, 862.

THIRD GAME.—Pin Knights Bowling Club—Miller, 171; Gehring, 195; Tuttle, 187; Good, 203; Welch, 173. Total, 932.

Monarch Bowling Club—Kroninger, 144; Walters, 183; Boemermann, 194; Arps, 174; Maas, 172. Total, 867.

Morrisania Council won two games, Fordham Council won one game and lost one, and Free Will Council lost two games in the tournament of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League of Bronx Borough on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fordham Council—Dickman, 108; Trull, 149; Fits, 143; Cohen, 149; Whitten, 172. Total, 721.

Morrisania Council—Hanlon, 137; Valentine, 142; Holden, 150; Lewis, 156; Zorn, 153. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—Free Will Council—Molnal, 155; Belmont, 115; Nalinut, 78; Navans, 118; Mulhall, 124. Total, 585.

Fordham Council—Cohen, 194; Loos, 140; Kirby, 118; Trull, 127; Whitten, 169. Total, 748.

THIRD GAME.—Morrisania Council—Hanlon, 150; Valentine, 143; Holden, 102; Lewis, 134; Zorn, 146. Total, 675.

Free Will Council—Molnal; 135; Belmont, 147; Nalitt, 79; Navans, 90; Mulhall, 104. Total, 555.

The Spartan bowlers won two games, the Logan team won one game and lost one, and the Carroll Park five lost two games in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehlers's Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 199; Rintsch, 156; Conlon, 195; Maier, 168; Lehrbach, 194. Total, 914.

Logan Bowling Club—Sharkey, 168; Jones, 157; Taylor, 159; Wienpahl, 136; Egelhoff, 140. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.—Logan Bowling Club—Grant, 188; Jones, 153; Taylor, 168; Wienpahl, 193; Egelhoff, 132. Total, 834.

Carroll Park Bowling Club—Spellman, 195; H. Degenhardt, 157; Wagen, 121; Panser, 148; J. Degenhardt, 160. Total, 781.

THIRD GAME.—Carroll Park Bowling Club—Spellman, 159; H. Degenhardt, 156; Watjen, 149; Panzer, 149; J. Degenhardt, 202. Total, 815.

Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 177; Rintsch, 172; Conlon, 170; Maier, 175; Lehrbach, 165. Total, 859.

Yale-Princeton Gymnastic Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—The Princeton gymnastic team showed much the better form in the annual exhibition which was held with Yale in the Yale gymnasium to-night. There was a large number of undergraduates who encored Princeton's clever team repeatedly. The tumbling trio, T. Jones, A. Moore, and H. D. Otis; J. K. Savage, the club swinger; F. A. Moore, as baton expert, and T. D. Cunningham, as balancing trapeze artist, were particularly good and were not equaled by any special Yale men.

Yale's best work was on the parallel bars, where some clever tableaus were done. The gymnasts were as follows:

Yale team—E. L. Ellason, Captain; G. Albin, 1903; C. Andel, 1903; G. May, M. S.; R. Hinton, P. G.; A. L. Sharpe, M. S.; F. H. Benner, 1901; L. De Sois, 1903. L. S.; C. W. Somerset, M. S.

Princeton team—L. Emery Katzenbach, 1901, Captain; C. A. Lyon, 1901; C. W. Holshauer, 1901; Wallace Wallace, 1903; B. F. Vanderhoff, 1904; P. T. Jones, 1903; W. Coulter, 1902; F. A. Moore, 1902; J. K. Savage, 1903; H. G. Otis, 1902; T. D. Cunningham, 1902.

Columbia-Princeton Basket Ball.

Columbia's prospects for her basket-ball game with Princeton on Friday night are very encouraging. The team is playing in fine style now, and will have the advantage of playing on its own court and shooting at baskets with which it is perfectly familiar. On the full-sized court in the gymnasium, Columbia players will have a far better chance to show their skill and dodging ability than on the cramped space at Princeton.

Princeton, however, has a big advantage in weight, and this is likely to cut down the advantage of Columbia's skill. The game, therefore, should be close and exciting. Princeton realizes that Columbia is a worthy opponent, for a recent number of The Princetonian said that Columbia was one of the strongest of the college teams.

The dance of twenty-four numbers is expected to be an attractive feature.

Players for New York Nine.

Signed contracts from two more baseball players who have been engaged by the New York team were received yesterday by George Davis, manager of the New York team. The first of these was from Samuel Strong, the young third baseman, who, with Garvin and Gamsel, was traded by Chicago to New York in exchange for "Jack" Doyle. The second was Curtis Barnard, right field. Manager Davis also has signed to remain with the New York Club, as also have Luther H. Taylor and John Warren. The latter has signed a contract.

Cross Signs with Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—Shortstop Monte Cross to-day signed a Philadelphia National League Club contract for the coming season. Cross is the first of the old Philadelphia players to sign a National contract.

Pitcher James Wolf, who played in the Southern League last year, to-day announced that he had signed a contract with the Cleveland club of the American League.

New Cycling Club Formed.

La Terrasse Wheelmen were organized March 4 and took up headquarters at 507 Lenox Avenue. The following officers were elected: President—John McMannus; Vice President—E. S. Peters; Secretary—David Marks; Treasurer—Joe D. Jans; Captain—T. W. Lester; First Sergeant—Gus Baumann; Second Sergeant—Morris Hirsch; Third Sergeant—Louis Strauss; Color Bearers—Frank Elke and Victor Pinsus.

Doings of College Athletes.

Yale will base her hopes in the broad jump this year to a large extent upon a Brooklyn lad, John L. Sparker. He recently cleared 23 feet, better than was done in the intercollegiate games last year.

Notre Dame University of Indiana has lost two of her best athletes. Olmstead, the best pitcher on the ball nine, has left, and Eggeman, who won the shot put in the Milwaukee meet, is ill and will be unable to represent his university in the coming meet with Chicago.

Arthur Irwin, coach of Pennsylvania's baseball candidates, is very much encouraged at the improvement being shown by the new men. The freshman team is also showing up in better form, and in both teams the pitchers are doing better work than was the case a week ago.

Iam A. Hancock et al.—Argued by A. S. Worth. At Brown University medals have recently been given for superiority to D. C. Hall in fencing, W. H. Barr in lightweight wrestling, and F. W. Greene in middle-weight wrestling. In fencing, Hall beat H. A. Baker in the final bout by ten points to eight.

Former Captain Charles Daly of Harvard's football team, has returned to Cambridge after an absence of three months, during which time he has been studying and taking examinations for entrance to West Point. He will be graduated from Harvard in June, and will begin training soon for the track team, as he is expected to do good work in the broad jump in the coming dual meeting with Yale.

Trainer Murphy of Yale's track team believes that W. L. Fincke, this year's Captain of the track team, will be able to get back into his old-time form in hurdling this season. While playing on the Yale 'Varsity football team last Fall, Fincke injured a tendon in his leg so badly that he has been unable to do any athletic work since. He is Yale's best hurdler, and was sent to England to represent the Blue in the Harvard-Yale meet with Oxford-Cambridge.

The women students in the University of Chicago will not be allowed to use the new gymnasium when completed. It was originally announced that provision would be made for the women students, but the Committee on Buildings, after further consideration, found that many changes would be necessary, and as it could not be done handily, the Faculty has adopted the plan to keep women out. Part of the old gymnasium will be left standing, and it will probably be fitted up for the womens' use.

The severing of all athletic relations with Lafayette by Pennsylvania was the chief feature in the college athletic world during the past week. Pennsylvania has not made its reasons for this step public, the only definite statement coming from Dr. Edgar F. Smith, Chairman of Pennsylvania's Faculty Athletic Committee, which was that the step had been under discussion for several years, and that actual decision was made before the football game with Lafayette last year. The Lafayette students feel the position keenly, but all of their meetings to bring about a renewal of negotiations have been without avail.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
March 4, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be two years and six months.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, and the name of the person or persons making the estimate, and his or their place of residence. Each estimate shall contain the names and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials, or the nature and extent of the work required, bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DANIEL E. SEYBEL, plaintiff, against EDWARD W. KILPATRICK, Julia A. S. Kilpatrick, as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Kilpatrick, deceased; Adelaide A. Kilpatrick, James Thomson, Berry B. Simon, Theodore Killam, Lawrence B. Blackmore, doing business under the name of Rutherford Heating Company; Henry T. Hicks and George W. Cole, composing the firm of Hicks & Cole, The Van Kannel Revolving Door Company, The American Chocolate Machinery Company, The Automatic Air Carriage Company, William Follett, Gregorz A. Sherajan, The Mason Stable Company, Limited, Andrew Burhenne, William H. Steinart, William Craig, Charles E. Rider, doing business under the name of Rider & Company; Frederick F. Hayek Manufacturing Company, Fred H

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

85—The St. Paul Gas Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of St. Paul.—Passed temporarily on motion of Moses E. Clapp in behalf of counsel.

169—Herschel S. Harkins et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Asheville.—Leave granted to counsel for plaintiffs in error to file additional brief within five days, on motion of Charles A. Moore for the plaintiffs in error.

202—John W. Murphy et al., as County Commissioners, plaintiffs in error, vs. John Storey et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs in error.

177—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Emma Rumble.—Argument conducted by John F. Dillon for the plaintiffs in error, and concluded by Oscar D. Scott for the defendant in error.

178—Turret Steam Shipping Company, (Limited,) claimant, petitioner, vs. A. C. Hall et al.—Argued by J. Parker Kirlin for the petitioner, and by Albert H. Russell for the respondents.

181—Maximilian W. Falk, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted by Edwin Forest Hughes for the plaintiff in error, and by Solicitor General Richards and Thomas H. Anderson for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday next. Call for Monday: 179, (and 180,) 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199.

Calendar for Saturday, March 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion Calendar.

Adjourned cases.
1—Nat. Phonograph Co. vs. Wood.
2—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent Light Co.
4—Miller vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n.
5—Tolman vs. Treat.
6—Kolb vs. Zimmermann.
7—Colton vs. Raymond.
8—Street vs. Klons and 4 other cases.
9—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
10—Reynolds vs. Ritch.
11—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Mutual Incandescent Light Co. Cases noticed.
12—Christian vs. Smith.
13—Stokes vs. Colliery Weeks Co.
14—Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik vs. Klipstein.
15—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Allison.
16—Webb vs. Cuba Royal Mail S. S. Co.
17—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.
18—Wolf vs. Grant.
19—Anglo-Continental Chemical Works, Lim., vs. Hartford.
20—Hutter vs. De Q. Bottle Stopper Co.
21—Cantrell & Cochrane, Lim., vs. Wittemann Co. vs. N. J. Asbestos Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Treat vs. Coler, Controller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Robinson vs. Brown.—Order reversed and motion denied, with costs; first question answered in the negative, second question in the affirmative.

People ex rel. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Board of Taxes, &c.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Hooker vs. Hooker.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in this court payable to all parties out of the estate.

Angel vs. Methodist Protestant Church.—Motion to advance cause granted and case ordered put on calendar for second Monday in May.

People ex rel. Brockport vs. Sutphin.—The order appealed from in so far as it dismisses the writ as to that portion of the relator's claim presented in 1898 is reversed, but said order, so far as it relates to that portion of the relator's claim presented in 1898, is modified by striking out the provision readjusting and allowing the same, and as thus modified is affirmed, with costs. It is further ordered that the claim for both years be committed to the Town Board of the Town of Sweden, with instructions to audit the same pursuant to law, with costs of this appeal to the relator.

Calendar for Monday: 27, 631, 106, 156, 111, 55, 69, 127.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—First Department.

People ex rel. William A. Taylor, relator, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Michele Bosa, appellant, vs. New York Herald Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam.

Frank M. Peet, appellant, vs. William F. Kimball et al., respondents.—Order modified by striking out the provision for extra allowance and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Hyman Israel et al., appellants, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

People ex rel. Bernard Rolf, respondent, vs. Lloyd S. Coler, Controller of the City of New York, appellant.—Order granting writ of mandamus affirmed, with costs; order granting additional allowance reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Elias C. Benedict et al., respondents, vs. Guardian Trust Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Joseph Hamerschlag et al., appellants, vs. Oscar Duryea, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Balthazzar Brunner, respondent, vs. Eugene Borsonville et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Lewis C. Raegener, as receiver, respondent, vs. Willis E. Bartow, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Katherine C. Kane, respondent, vs. Sidney Ward, as executor, and another, appellants. Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff within twenty days to plead over on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam.

Mary A. Baxter, appellant, vs. William K. Lancaster and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

George McGovern, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing the amount awarded for and fee damage to $2,400, and by reducing the judgment for rental damage as entered to the sum of $2,317.07, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party. No opinion.

Antonio Maimone, respondent, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Edward C. Cohen, appellant, vs. Milo M. Belding, Jr., respondent.—Determination of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

The Girard Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, respondent, vs. Wilson Manufacturing Company and another, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

James A. Deering, respondent, vs. John Schreyer et al., appellants, impleaded with the City of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Mary E. Connelly, appellant, vs. The A. M. Cosgrove Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Samuel Schoenblum, an infant, appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Robert D. Fitzgerald, appellant, vs. John C. Rodgers, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William F. Mittendorf, respondent, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the defendants to amend within twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam.

William B. Pritchard, as executor, respondent, vs. Barbara I. Kirsch, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, appellants.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for the appellant, with costs, to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Simon Herman, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Francis J. Kennett, appellant, vs. George B. Hopkins and another, respondents.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to the respondent. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Same vs. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The People, &c., appellant, vs. John S. Biesecker, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People ex rel. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order reversed and motion granted upon relator's paying $50 costs of this proceeding to the respondent, the respondent to have the right to raise a new question. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Mary Louise Clary Squire, appellant, vs. The Press Publishing Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Frank S. Pearson, respondent, vs. Edward Eckhart et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to the appellants, and as modified affirmed. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Oscar Rothschild, appellant, vs. Frederick Mueller et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Henry D. Whitney, respondent, vs. Daniel W. Pugh, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend within twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J.

James McGuire, appellant, vs. Eliza G. Board, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., and O'Brien, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Thomas R. Grogan, appellant, vs. Edward J. York et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Peter W. Janssen, respondent, vs. Benjamin F. Thitlock, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Rose Riess, respondent, vs. Oscar Riess, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Henry W. Spaulding, appellant, vs. American Wood Board Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Henry Blum et al., respondents, vs. August M. Bruggeman, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Joseph Gonorovsky, appellant, vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Richard Delafield et al., appellants, vs. the J. K. Armsby Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Mary E. Weil, respondent, vs. Henry G. Weil, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Caspar Becker, appellant, vs. Rosa Becker, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Harry Maney, respondent, vs. Lulu M. Maney, appellant.—Order modified by awarding to the defendant $75 as counsel fees, and as so modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam.

American Exchange National Bank, respondent, vs. the Yale Mortise Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Frederick W. Sander, respondent-appellant, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company and another, appellant-respondent.—Judgment reversed upon plaintiff's appeal and new trial ordered, with costs to plaintiff to abide event; upon defendant's appeal judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Richard Warren, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

George Burnham et al., appellants, vs. John F. Pidcock, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

John J. Wysong et al., respondents, vs. Jessie Meyer, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Charles M. Cohnfield, appellant, vs. Leon Tarenbaum, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Arthur R. Morris, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railway Company and another, appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing the amount awarded for fee damage to $4,000, and by reducing the judgment for rental damage as interest to the sum of $4,448.78, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Ottilie C. Recknagle, respondent, vs. Charles H. Steinway et al., appellants.—Judgment modified by allowing the defendants' executors within twenty days to serve an amended answer upon payment of costs in the court below, and as so modified affirmed with costs to respondent to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Matter of H. Victor Newcomb.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Patterson, JJ., (Patterson and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Matter of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.—Motion granted fixing compensation of Commissioners.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. Part II.—Lawrence, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. Part VI.—Russell, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Miller vs. Ricci.

SURROGATES' COURT—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.; Baruch Wertheimer, 10:30 A. M.; John Cronan.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J. Max Solowye vs. John W. Hazlitt—John A. Boyle, George E. Ketcham vs. Jacob L. Voorhees—Samuel A. Beyers, Louis Heyman vs. S. Leon Dujardin—Samuel A. Beyers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J. Doughty vs. Taylor—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Brady vs. Horne; Deeley vs. same—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. City of New York vs. Manhattan Railway Company; Mayor, &c., vs. same—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J. Stephens vs. Brogan (two cases)—Edwin A. Watson.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J. Rossiter vs. Knox—John A. Walsh. Harlem Savings Bank vs. Bendix—James M. Ward. Korn vs. Eiterich—Daniel O'Connell. Ramel vs. Lecour—Benno Lewinson. Matter of Fryer—Frank D. Arthur.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Monday, March 11.

115—Jeffrey vs. City of New York.
144—Behr vs. Burchard et al.
189—Reilly vs. Bach et al.
...—Saladino vs. Crespi et al.
633—Field vs. Sibley.
636—Fowell vs. N. Y. City, etc.
143—Meyer vs. Bush.
171—Ryder, adm'r, vs. Ryder et al.
182—Seibert vs. Seibert et al.
...—Palmer vs. Ward.
132—Wetzel vs. Meigel.
176—De Palma vs. Salvatore.
177—Meier vs. Meier.
700—Wetzel vs. Meigel.
163—Smith vs. City of New York.
164—Sprague vs. same.
90—Bridgeman vs. same.
16—Astoria Heights Land Co. vs. same.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.85
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67½@73c; No. 2 red, 74@76c; No. 2 corn, 39@39¼c; No. 2 yellow, 39@39¼c; No. 2 oats, 25@25¾c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c; No. 3 white, 27¾@27½c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; good feeding barley, 46c; fair to choice malting, 51@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.56; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $14.75@$14.80; lard, per 100 lb, $7.50@$7.52½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.15@$7.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.55@$7.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Many of the more conservative members of the cotton trade in New York, New Orleans, and Liverpool expressed the opinion that the bear movement inaugurated two weeks ago had terminated, that from now on speculation would be less one-sided and fluctuations, for a time at least, would be more favorable to friends of the staple. Liverpool proved a total surprise this morning, showing a net gain at the time of our opening, 1½ points in place of an expected decline of 3@4 points. This, with foreign buying and a bad scare of room shorts, gave the market here a firm start, with prices up 5@11 points. The advance was increased slightly soon after the call, but before the close of the first hour profit taking and a determined effort on the part of room bears to gain control of the market brought about a decline of at least 10 points. Thereafter the market followed an irregular course, though finally stiffening up on a fresh scare of oversold pit interests and the appearance of outside buying orders. The market was finally very steady, with prices net 9@15 points higher. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,425 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 11-16c; Mobile quiet and easy, ⅛c lower, at 8½c; Savannah quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8⅝c; Charleston steady, 3-16c lower, at 8⅜@8 1-8c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Norfolk steady, ⅛c lower, at 8 11-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9c; Augusta quiet, unchanged, at 8⅝c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.47	8.54	8.39	8.54@8.55
April	8.47	8.50	8.40	8.51@8.52
May	8.50	8.55	8.43	8.54@8.55
June	8.50	8.51	8.45	8.50@8.57
July	8.52	8.90	8.47	8.89@8.90
August	8.27	8.30	8.19	8.29@8.30
September	7.87	7.96	7.85	7.86@7.88
October	7.77	7.79	7.71	7.78@7.80
November	7.66	7.68	7.64	7.66@7.70
December	7.62	7.65	7.62	7.64@7.67

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Spot cotton, fair demand; prices 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5 15-32d; good middling, 5 3-16d; middling, 5 1-32d; low middling, 4 27-32d; good ordinary, 4 19-32d; ordinary, 4 11-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 11,100 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy; American shipments, low middling clause, March, 4 57-64@4 58-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 57-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 56-64@4 57-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 56-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 55-64@4 56-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 54-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 46-64d, buyers; September, 4 45-64d, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 25-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 20-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—There was quite a lively market for wheat at the opening, on a weak basis, followed by a rally on covering, and then business resolved itself into the old-time hand-to-mouth conditions, with variations unimportant, the volume of trading light. But the general drift of variations toward a higher level. The news features were the Argentine shipments reported elsewhere; Bradstreet's unfavorable cable accounts, and generally favorable weather at home and abroad, with the temperature in the West ranging from 12 to 36, and the weather Spring, from clear to fair and cloudy, without rains at any point. Differences, free on board, for export, were as follows: No. 2 red, spot, ¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, spot, 7½c over May, new; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 7½c over May, new; No. 1 Northern, New York, spot, 5½c over May, new; No. 2 hard, New York, 1¼c over May; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 1¼c over May; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, spot, 11c over May; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 3c over May; No. 1 hard, Spring, to arrive, 10c over May; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, spot, 4¾c over May; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot, ¼c over May.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; May, 73¼c; July, 72½c; No. 2 hard, 71c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 37½c; May, 38¼c; July, 39¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 26c; May, 25¾c; July, 24⅝@24¾c; No. 2 white, 28½@28c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—Wheat—Cash, 74¼c; May, 74¼c; July, 75½@75¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@70¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8.—Wheat weak; No. 1 Northern, 74¼@75c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼@72c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@53c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67@70c; March 71¾c; June, 76¾c. Corn, 37¼c. Oats, 26@25¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@95c. Feed—Strong; Spring bran, spot, $17.50@$18; sacks, 200 lb, $18.50@19; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$22; city bran, $19@$19.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil, cake, $27.75; corn oil, cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oilmeal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	70⅞	73⅝	70¼	73⅝
July	79 13-16	79½	78⅝	79½
Corn—				
March	...	...	...	48¼
May	45¾	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜
July	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝
Lard—				
March	...	...	...	$7.87

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	73 9-16	73⅞	73⅛	73⅞
May	75	75⅞	74 11-16	75¼
Corn—				
March	36 13-16	39½	39⅜	39⅝
May	40⅝	41⅜	40 7-16	41
Lard—				
March	23⅞	24½	23 11-16	24
May	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25
Lard—				
May	$7.57½	$7.60	$7.55	$7.57½
July	7.05	7.65	7.62½	7.65
Ribs—				
May	7.22½	7.25	7.22½	7.25
Pork—				
May	14.57½	14.90	14.57½	14.90

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $14.23@$15; family, $15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7½@8c; 180 lb, 7¼@7¾c; 160 lb, 7½c; 140 lb, 7⅝c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 8¾@8⅝c; 12 lb, 8¼c; 14 lb, 8c; pickled shoulders steady, 6¾c; pickled hams steady, 9¼@10c. LOW—Steady; city, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Firmer, $7.85; city lard firm, $7.50; refined lard firm; South America, $8.60; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound firm; city, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5¼@5⅝c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 6½c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig-iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.20; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $3.95.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses, 3½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls., $3.75; spirits of turpentine, 39½@40c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 8.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 37c; receipts, 79 casks; sales, 240 casks; no exports. Resin, firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,805 barrels; sales, 73 barrels; exports, 2,441 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Turpentine, nothing doing; resin, firm, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.95, and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.90, and in bulk, $5.35; refined, cases, New York, $9. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 27½@28c; prime Summer yellow, 29½@30c; off Summer yellow, 29@29½c; prime white, 34c; prime Winter yellow, 35c. Linseed, American raw, 63c; American boiled, 65c; Calcutta raw, 65c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 62@64c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steady to firm; steers, $4.40@$5.40; oxen, $3.55@$4; bulls, $3@$4.20; cows, $2@$3.75; calves active and firm; veals, $4@$7.75; 1,146 calves, $5.50; barnyard calves, $2.50@$3. SHEEP—Firm; lambs slow but strong; sheep, $3.50@$5; culls, $3; lambs, $5.50@$6.05; culls, $4.50@$4.75. HOGS—Firm at $5.75@$6.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

3 lc. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Night school Monday Wednesday Friday. $2.50 starts you. Latest style perfect fitting patterns, 50c.

M. Tanenbaum, fashionable ladies' tailor. New Spring styles now ready. Fit guaranteed. Lowest prices. 61 West 125th St.

A tailor gown free to lady who will recommend five customers; satisfaction guaranteed. 30 Columbus Av.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal. We do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

We have lathes, planers, punches, shears, or drills to exchange for a fifty-horse power engine and seventy-five horse power boiler. 379 South St.

Centrifugal Pulsometers, miscellaneous pumps, boilers, engines; Baxter's radiators, blowers, automobiles. Maslin's, 165 1st St., Jersey City.

Second-hand drying cans wanted by Smith & Meinken, 427 West 13th St., N. Y. City.

Lawyers.

Accidents damages obtained, law suits defended; family difficulties faithfully adjusted; defamation, contracts, libel, legal paper drawn. Edward W. Brennen, Counselor, 171 Broadway. Consultation free.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; accounts, accidents, estates. Post Office Box 860, New York.

Patents.

Advice and Consultation Free. Patents promptly procured. Long experience, Extensive practice, Careful attention. Inventors' Guide Free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, Registered Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway, New York City.

Lost and Found.

Yellow Irish terrier lost March 4; reward paid on returning to 115 East 40th St.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—EDWARD H. SAVIGE, complainant, and THE NEW JERSEY SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.—On bill, &c.

Pursuant to an order limiting creditors signed by the Chancellor and dated February 21, 1901, it was ordered that the creditors of said The New Jersey Shoe Manufacturing Company do present to the receiver appointed in this cause and prove before him under oath or affirmation their several claims and demands against said corporation within six weeks from the date of such order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may be made or declared by this Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.

Dated February 23, 1901.

JAMES P. FORSTER, Receiver,
mh2-1sw4wS Hightstown, N. J.

Surrogate Notices.

LENIHAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LENIHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of JOHN J. O'GRADY, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1900.

MICHAEL J. PHELAN, Executor.
JOHN J. O'GRADY, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York.
d29-1awdmSa

MELCHER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. MELCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1901.

JOHN S. MELCHER, Administrator.
ja15-1awtha

PAGE, LOUISE N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE N. PAGE, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 3rd day of November, 1900. ABRAM GRUBER, Executor. WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, Attorney for Executor, 189 Broadway, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16-23 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900.

SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. HENRY, ARTHUR C. LAMSON, Executors.

CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o6-1aw6m8

ELDRIDGE, CATHARINE DEMARTINI.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Eldridge, otherwise known as C. Demartini or Caterina Demartini or Catharine E. DeMartino or Catharine DiMartini or Catharine Dimetini or Demetrini or C. Dimartini or C. Demertini or C. DeMartini or C. Demertini or C. DeMartini or Catharine Dimertini, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Consul General of Italy's place of transacting business, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1900. PAOLO DEMARTINI, GIOVANNI BRANCHI, Administrators of said estate. D. HUMPHREYS, Attorney, No. 31 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
c5-1aw6m3

HOWARD, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sherman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1900. WILLIAM W. S. THORNE, ALFRED M. TOWNSEND, Executors. SHERMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors.

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f16-1aw6m8

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, 12th day of September, 1900. MARIA E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PAGE, CHARLOTTE G.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MYRA L. FOGG, Leroy L. Goodrich, Easton B. Goodrich, Richmond P. Goodrich, Ella A. Glover, Howard Wilcox, Laura Perkins, Fannie Brodock, Myra Wilcox, Winfield B. Champlin, Lloyd F. Champlin

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $3,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank R. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse,
Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Rivers L. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas Ross Curran.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY,
New York, March 1, 1901.
In accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, CECILIA BRANCH, MORTGAGE, Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000) has been deposited with this Company as Trustee, for the purchase of bonds of this issue at par:
Bonds to the amount of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000), if not purchased on or before Thursday, March 14, 1901, will be designated by lot for redemption, as provided in the sinking-fund clause of said mortgage.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, W. H. Gelshenen, Chas. T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien.

Monett, Mo., March 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Bonds of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive, issued March 20th, 1890, for $500.00 each, payable March 20th, 1910, optional after ten years from date, that the said Bonds are hereby called for payment and the holders of the said bonds or any of them are hereby required to present them at the Bank of Monett, Monett, Mo., April 1st, 1901, from which date interest upon said Bonds will cease.
By order of Board of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri.
J. S. FARROW, President.
D. S. BREECE, Secretary.

Investors Interested in Pennsylvania Securities Cannot Afford To Be Without the Philadelphia Financial News. 144 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

SIX MONTHS FREE.
NORTH AMERICAN MINER.
A paper devoted to the interests of those desiring to purchase high-grade Gold and Copper mining stocks. Write at once, mention No. 15, so as to obtain last issue and information regarding copper stocks.
WHEELER & CO., Bankers,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LOST OR MISLAID. Certificate No. 25503 for Ten (10) shares, and Certificate No. 11,395 for Fifty (50) shares of Consolidated Gas Company Stock in the name of Peter Reid, and unsigned by him. Kindly notify
ROLSTON & HOOLEY.

AMERICAN CHICLE.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

OGDEN GAS 5% BONDS
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 13th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$200 United States 3 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1918.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$25,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 40-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., dated May, 1899; May, 1900, Coupons on. (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Cum. Pref'd., (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common, (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit.) together with receipt showing the payment of the assessment of $8,125 on the deposit of such stock and bonds; said certificates under the terms of the Reorganization agreement and amendments thereto will entitle the holder to $9,027 of bonds of the new corporation to be organized, $27,256 preferred stock of the said company, and $4,250 of the common stock.
20 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
8 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. London & N. Y. Investment Corp., Ltd.
$5,000 Kensico Cemetery Co. 6 p. c. Ctf. of Indebtedness, 1907.
20 shs. Holland Trust Co.
34 shs. Holland Building Asso.
12 shs. Lake Superior & Puget Sound Co.
1 sh. New Era Publishing Co.
3 shs. West Superior Iron & Steel Co.
27 shs. New York Parcel Despatch Co.
70 shs. Overseaming & Sewing Machine Co.
1,500 shs. Brooklyn Mining Co.
10 shs. Boese School.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
100 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
$35,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. 6 p. c. Consld. Bds., July, 1933.
$15,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. Skg. fund 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1929.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
25 shs. Nassau Bank.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
16 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
4 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co., N. Y.
$1,000 Raritan River R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
11 shs. Bank of America.
$9,000 Chic., Indianap. & Louisville R. R. Refunding 6 p. c. Bds., 1947.
30 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. United States Express Co.
151 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Domestic Exchange Natl. Bank.
541 shs. New York Steam Co. & $2,080 Scrip.
500 shs. American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
$10,500 Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Hypd.)
215 shs. Pitts., Lisbon & Western Ry., (Hypothecated.)
140 shs. Beaver Coal Co., (Hypothecated.)
50 shs. Vanderbilt Steel & Iron Co., (Hypothecated.)
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$2,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1901.
To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:
Referring to the offer of the Southern Railway Company, under date of January 31st, 1901, to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, we announce that holders of over 70 per cent. of the bonds and holders of over 90 per cent. of the stock have accepted our offer by depositing their securities.
The proposition having thus been indorsed by such substantial majorities of both the bonds and stock, the proposed plan is hereby declared operative, and we will proceed to carry out its provisions and prepare the new securities.
In order that bondholders and stockholders who have not already deposited their securities may not be debarred from participation in the plan, it has been decided to extend the time for further deposits, without penalty, **until and including March 15th, 1901,** after which date deposits of bonds and stock if accepted at all will be received only upon such terms as may be then determined.
The securities should be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.
23 Wall Street, New York,
March 1, 1901.
Referring to the above, we will continue, **up to and including March 15th, 1901,** to receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and will issue therefor our receipts, which have already been admitted to the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS OF THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY UNDER THE PROTECTIVE AGREEMENT, BEARING DATE JUNE 21ST, 1896, are hereby notified that an offer has been made to purchase the railroad property acquired by the Committee for the account and benefit of the holders of such certificates, and that the Committee has considered and approved of the same, and has entered into a contract to sell the same, subject to the approval of the certificate holders, as provided in said agreement.
YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED to attend a meeting of the holders of such certificates, to be held on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Number 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to consider such matters in order that proper action may be taken thereon.
Holders of Certificates are requested to present the same at the meeting, or to attest their ownership by affidavit setting forth the amount and the number of the certificates owned or represented by them.—Dated New York, February 20, 1901.
WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BLACKFOOT COPPER CO.
Mines in Teton Co., Montana.
New York Office, 271 Broadway, Room 104.
National Shoe and Leather Bank Building.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.
March 6, 1901.
Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, for many years Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is this day admitted as partner in our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris, resident in New York.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Clearing House of New York (Ltd.) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Broadway, on Tuesday, April 2d, 1901, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
S. A. LUTHER, Secretary.

Dividends.

New York, March 8, 1901.
A dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 9, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1, 1901.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall St., New York, March 8, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1, 1901.
On April 9, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Hall Signal Company,
44 BROAD STREET,
New York, March 8th, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the Hall Signal Company:
A dividend was this day declared of six per cent. on the Preferred Stock, and one per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on and after April 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record as of March 20, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 5th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@63c. There were no sales.
Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49c.
On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .14, 300 Anaconda Gold at .42, 3,800 Brunswick at .25, 300 Chrysolite at .06, 100 Consol California and Virginia at 1.70, 2,000 Golden Age at .02½, 200 Isabella at .70, 500 Little Chief at .15, 2,000 Pharmacist at .13, and 400 Work at .20.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12½	Iron Silver	.60
Anaconda	.43	La Crosse	.10
Alice	.40	Leadville Con.	.05
Adams Con.	.03	Little Chief	.14
Belcher	.08	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.17	Moulton	.50
Bruns. Con.	.23	Ontario	8.00
Caledonia B. H.	2.00	Ophir	.90
Chrysolite	.01	Occidental	.01
Challar	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Potosi	.12
Com. T. Co. stock.	.05	Quicksilver	1.10
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.04	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.05	Sage	.06
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.24
Daly	1.25	Standard	3.85
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hope	.65
Eureka Con.	.15	Union Con.	.15
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Golden Fleece	.26	Argentum Juanita	.26
Gould & Curry	.12	Isabella	.67
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mollie Gibson	.24
Homestake	70.00	Portland	2.75
Horn Silver	1.10		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,894,358
Gold	86,673,751
Silver	19,158,766
United States notes	11,650,733
Treasury notes of 1890	117,239
National bank notes	10,001,623
Total receipts this day	1,913,036
Total receipts this month	12,169,389
Total receipts this year	397,395,374
Total expenditures this day	1,670,000
Total expenditures this month	11,020,000
Total expenditures this year	383,077,253
Deposits in National banks	98,164,127
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	642,613
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,106,076
Customs	768,965
Miscellaneous	36,916

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$276,179,989
Silver dollars	429,299,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,432,491
Silver bullion of 1890	53,125,599
Total	$761,036,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$276,179,989
Silver certificates outstanding	429,299,000
Treasury notes outstanding	55,558,000
Total	$761,036,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,635,831
Gold certificates	22,037,720
Silver coin and bullion	15,802,904
Silver certificates	5,355,962
United States notes	11,650,733
Other assets	18,812,098
Total in Treasury	$135,795,331
Deposits in National banks	98,164,127
Total	$233,959,458
Current liabilities	85,065,099
Available cash balance	$148,894,358

Cut in Refined Sugars.

The National Sugar Refining Company, through its agents, yesterday announced a reduction of 10 points in refined sugars. At the office of Howell, Son & Co., the agents for the National Company, it was stated that the cut was the result of a corresponding reduction in the price of the raw material, and that a further reduction is not unlikely.
Arbuckle Brothers have not yet made the cut, but they intimate that they will do so to-day. The American Sugar Refining Company declined to state what it would do. So far it has made no change in its prices.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 8	911,050
To date this year	58,000,832
Corresponding date last year	23,224,352

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 8	$4,047,000
To date this year	$228,945,850
Corresponding date last year	$105,266,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Int. Power	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Ice	1½	Int. Pump	½
Am. Ice pf.	2	Int. Pump pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Arbor pf.	½	Long Island	½
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	2½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
D'klyn Un. Gas	3½	Mo. Pacific	¾
Canadian Pac.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Norfolk & West	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Peoria & East	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Philа. Co.	¾
Chi. Great West.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	3½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¾	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Rio Grande West. pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	St. Law. & Adir.	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Cin. G. & I. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	Third Avenue	2
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	Union Bag & P. pf.	⅝
General Electric	1	Wabash	½
Glucose Sugar	2	Wabash pf.	½
Great North. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1½		
Hock. Val. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅜	Den. & Rio Grande	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Federal Steel	½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Nat. Salt	2
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Am. S. R. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable	¾	Reading	½
Am. Tobacco	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	Southern Railway	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Union Pacific	1⅛
Del., L. & W.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	83¾	Peo. & East. Inc.	4
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s.	1	Pennsylvania 4½s, r.	1½
Int. & G. N. 3d	2¾	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 1st pf.	1½
N. Y. C. L., H. & P. 4s.	1⅛	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1½
Peo. & East. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Austin & N. W. 1st.	1¾	Col. Mid. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., Inc.	⅜	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	⅜
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	3½	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	2
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday developed much irregularity, but the undertone was generally and substantially strong. In the early trading prices were lower, London having sent over quotations well below Thursday's close here. Almost at the outset, however, strength developed, and from these low prices quotations went up, in some cases by leaps and bounds, until at one time the market had all the earmarks of an old-time bull market. In the late afternoon some savage bear drives were made against a number of specialties, leading to some selling, but the excellent buying sustained the market well.

The aggressive strength of the local railway shares was a matter of much comment on the Street, and generally is taken to foreshadow important developments, now long promised.

Whatever the bank statement may disclose to-day bankers are agreed that ease in money will continue for some time.

Heavy buying orders by prominent interests connected with the several companies were responsible for the sharp advances in the local railway shares. Coincident with the rise were several well-defined reports suggesting a consolidation of the three properties, but on this subject nothing could be learned. There was some talk also that assurance had been given that if the Ford franchise tax law is not declared unconstitutional it will be repealed or modified.

Pool selling continued all day in Union Pacific, the Atchisons, and Baltimore and Ohio. On the other hand, substantial buying developed in Burlington and Pennsylvania, in which on the day previous there had been pool liquidation. The best buying in the standard stocks was in St. Paul, in anticipation of the increased dividend declaration on March 14. There was also good demand for Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Amalgamated Copper declined in the afternoon on the report from Montana that the Governor had vetoed the bill providing for a change of venue in the copper litigation in the courts there. Friends of the Amalgamated Company, however, say that this in nowise affects that company, which has no lawsuits in the Montana courts. It does affect certain Boston companies, principally Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston, which are interested in legal proceedings before the Montana courts. On the decline there was what the Street called good buying.

Immediately following the announcement of the 2 per cent. dividend on Southern Railway preferred—an increase of one-half of 1 per cent.—selling orders in both the common and preferred stocks appeared, forcing the quotation in each case sharply down. This selling, it was said, came from disappointed speculative holders, who had looked for a 2½ per cent. declaration, which would have made the full 4 per cent. for the year.

The strength of Pressed Steel Car and American Car and Foundry led to reports that a trade understanding between the companies has been arrived at, and that a threatened extension of the Car and Foundry Company's business into what heretofore has been regarded as Pressed Steel Car's exclusive territory has been avoided.

The buying of Peoria and Eastern was predicated on the substantial increase of earnings shown for the month of January, a gain of 25 per cent. being reported. Friends of the company say that the year's earnings will show 3 per cent. on the stock. According to a late report the readjustment between the system and the "Big Four" will be effected April 1.

Continued strength showed in Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn Union Gas, the former scoring a net gain of 2½ points and the latter of 3¼. The talk of the absorption of the Brooklyn Union by the Consolidated Company continues, but cannot be verified. In like manner it is not possible to obtain any confirmation of the report that a 10 per cent. extra dividend is to be given Consolidated stockholders.

Wall Street's latest "tip" is to buy Northern Pacific for a substantial rise, though whether anything is pending of consequence to warrant the advance is not stated. For the fourth week of February earnings of the company totaled $304,860, a gain of $57,410, as compared with the same week a year ago.

In explanation of the decided strength in St. Louis and San Francisco, it is said that the bond refunding scheme of the company has finally been arranged, and that official announcement of the plan may be made in a few weeks. At the same time it is believed that some scheme for the retirement of the first preferred stock will be disclosed.

Houses with Chicago wires declared that the Chicago interests who on the previous day had sold stocks heavily, shifted their positions yesterday, taking the bull side of the market.

London's operations in this market during the day totaled about 25,000 shares, practically all sales. The principal selling was in Southern Railway, the Atchisons, and the Pacifics. The prices sent over here at the opening were lower throughout the entire list than Thursday's close. In some quarters these lower prices were ascribed to orders from this side.

SUGAR TRUST'S YEAR.

Sugar Trust common stock furnished the pyrotechnics for the market yesterday, moving with the rapidity and irregularity which at one time made the stock the most spectacular in the market. Selling ex dividend 1% per cent., it opened at 139½, and in less than three hours had risen sharply to within a fraction of 144. From there it declined several points, then rallied somewhat, and later again declined. To explain the advance "favorable trade developments" were reported; to explain the decline, the reduction of 10 points in the price of refined sugar by the trust was offered.
Young Mr. Gates, son of John W. Gates, was conspicuous as a purchaser near the high figures, and a number of traders followed after him, in the belief that he was acting for Mr. Gates, Sr., the theory apparently being that the stock, under those circumstances, would certainly advance. As a matter of fact, it does not seem that John W. Gates is in the Sugar movement at all, the purchases of young Gates being merely as a broker for a commission house.
Mr. Lawson of Boston was credited with much of the buying.

During the day the Street read with some interest, but not with much understanding, the statement of the Sugar Trust for the year ended Dec. 31, submitted to the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations—the only figures about Sugar Trust the Street ever gets, and those only because the Massachusetts laws compel a statement. The statement follows:

ASSETS.	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Real estate	$36,801,221	$36,412,651	$478,570
Cash and debts receivable	15,737,388	15,306,596	430,792
Sugar, raw, unrefined, &c.	22,488,799	20,340,609	148,190
Invested in other companies	35,054,171	30,423,180	4,630,991
Total	$110,171,579	$102,483,537	$7,688,042
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock	$73,936,000	$73,936,000	
Debts	27,443,372	21,152,323	6,291,049
Reserve	8,792,207	7,395,214	1,396,993
Total	$110,171,579	$102,483,537	$7,688,042

No figures relating to the earnings of the company are given, nor can any be obtained at the office of the trust. Some curiosity was manifested as to how the six-million-dollar increase in the debt of the company was contracted and what represents the increase of over $4,500,000 on the investments in other companies. This, however, the trust officials will not disclose.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

As usual, there is more or less speculation as to the showing to be made by the weekly bank statement, to be issued today. The known movements of money indicate a loss to the banks during the week of nearly $4,000,000, largely due to the collections for internal revenue and customs.
The loan account is an item of more or less uncertainty, and upon what it shows will depend largely the final showing to be made. There is talk that Pennsylvania Railroad has during the week made a substantial payment on account of the Long Island Railroad purchase.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

There is little new in the matter of trade developments. Practically all the news is favorable, and wherever improvement has been noted in times past it is continued. This is true no less of retail than of wholesale trade, while in iron and steel the business doing is phenomenal. Collections are good and money is easy.

Of the general situation Bradstreet's says:

Reports, as a whole, continue quite cheerful. Most lines of distributive Spring trade are active, and the leading industries are actively employed. Soft spots are still in evidence in the textile industries, particularly in cotton goods, and raw cotton has again sagged heavily. The cereals, too, lack snap, and dairy products are weaker. When this is said, however, about all that is unfavorable has been enumerated. Railroad earnings continue very good, clearings are of heavy volume, prices show considerable steadiness, and, while failures are larger in number, they are much less costly than a year ago.

Dun's, along the same lines, says:

Little change was developed this week in the condition of general business. Ground recently gained seemed to be held without difficulty, with a good distribution of merchandise by jobbers in most directions, and with entire absence of speculative activity. There has been a further decline in cotton, which does not help the goods market, still the most backward and disappointing of all the great industries; but in mechanical lines the progress being made is noteworthy. Building materials, including lumber, are in especially urgent demand, and dealers who can deliver stock have no difficulty in securing advanced prices. In this, unlike most other lines of business, the East leads the country, and just at this season it is of particular significance. Collections are reported quite satisfactory, though at low prices, at Boston, a feature being heavy purchases by Philadelphia speculators. Baltimore reports that market full of Southern buyers and fertilizer shipments very large. Charleston reports the same condition in fertilizers, and New Orleans notes a heavy trade in farm implements and supplies, all indicating a heavy acreage in cotton. Duluth reports great activity in lumber and in iron ore lands. Yellow pine prices are reported firmer. Chicago to have reached the highest ever paid in Northern markets.

According to Dun's, footwear is steady at former prices, and while sales have decreased somewhat, factories are assured activity for a month or more:

There is a good demand for low-priced heavy goods from Southern jobbers, but many Western buyers have not placed their usual contracts as yet. The local jobbing trade has improved, and city wholesalers have liberal orders from country retailers. Large contracts have been placed with Western manufacturers, who report conditions satisfactory. The slight decrease in shipments from Boston for the week is not surprising, but the loss of over 100,000 cases for the year thus far indicates the extent to which development of this industry in the West and South has reduced New England business. The growth of domestic trade and exportation has been so great, however, that with the exception of last year and 1898 the current year's shipments to date exceed any other on record by over 50,000 cases. The feature in leather was the buying by one big concern of all the belting butts in sight.

The season of Winter wheat crop scares, Bradstreet's says, is now approaching, but the market is dull, narrow and irregular:
Speculation is almost nil. Corn has weakened but slightly on better weather and bearish statistics of farm reserves issued and expected. Pork and lard are higher in sympathy with hogs, receipts of which are light; milder weather has lowered butter and eggs, but coffee is quite steady, large purchases recently having led to hopes of bettering demand. Cotton goods are working lower at nearly all markets, and now cotton is five-sixteenths of a cent off on the week on poor trade reports and pressure of Southern interior holders to realize, leading to the belief that the crop is larger than expected. The numerous predictions of a "famine" in cotton supplies made some months ago by the leading authorities contrast sharply with the reports of reduced consumption now coming to hand. Wool is moving more freely and the tone is more cheerful, apparently on the idea that prices cannot well go much lower. Heavy sole leather is in demand at all markets, and talk of 40 cents for oak tanned comes from Boston. It seems to be rather a question of getting supplies than of securing orders at present. Shoe shipments are still below a year ago, and for the year are 100,000 cases less.

Speaking of Canadian trade, Dun's says that Toronto reports improved trade, especially in millinery, with manufacturers of cottons and underwear busy, and collections prompt. Quebec reports trade very fair for the season. A seasonable quiet prevails at Hamilton, with farm produce firm and collections fair. Business is encouraging at Halifax, and prospects are fair. St. John reports wholesale trade quiet, but retail improving. Business is quiet and collections slow at Vancouver. No improvement is noticed at Victoria, and collections are only fair.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In several parts of the list yesterday the market for outside securities showed considerable activity, and a few issues were traded in to a larger extent than they had been on any recent day. The Seaboard Air Line securities were the most prominent issues, being active as well as strong. Prices generally were irregular, a few stocks falling to the lowest prices recorded in some days, while a still larger number showed considerable strength.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were all in good demand, and ended the day with substantial net gains. The largest purchasers of the securities, and more especially of the bonds, appeared to be a prominent local banking house, and this buying was accompanied by a fairly large general demand. Probably not less than 5,000 shares of the preferred sold between 31½ and 32¼. The stock closed at the highest price of the day, showing a net gain of 1⅝ points. The common stock on active trading advanced to 13⅞, closing with a net gain of three-eighths of a point. The bonds, which closed on Thursday at 76⅞, sold up to 78, and showed a net gain of a full point.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common was active and showed considerable strength. Upward of 2,000 shares sold between 61¼ and 61¾. During the last hour of trading the price dropped back to 61¼, and the stock closed there with a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock was quieter, but equally strong, and closed at 64 bid.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was another of the railway stocks to show considerable activity. One thousand shares or more sold at 34½, and the stock closed unchanged at 34⅜ bid. The preferred stock as far as reported was not traded in at all.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was again weak, and after fairly active trading closed at the lowest of the day, with a net loss of three-quarters of a point. There was little or no demand for United Railways preferred, and this issue was quoted fractionally lower at 70½ bid. The only issue of the group that showed any strength were the bonds, which sold at 91¼, which was the price that ruled on Thursday.

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UNITED STATES STEEL was neither very active nor prominent by reason of the fluctuations in price. The common stock closed fractionally unchanged at 38⅛ bid. The preferred stock was weak, selling at the close at 82½. The other steel stocks were quiet.

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BUFFALO GAS stock enjoyed a further advance and closed at 10 bid, a net gain of about 2 points. The bonds were also strong and closed at 79¼ bid.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Not much activity appeared in the copper shares, and most of them were quoted fractionally lower. British Columbia Copper was bid up to 21¼ at the opening, but subsequently declined to 20¼. Union Copper was dull and little changed in price.

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RUBBER GOODS preferred sold ex dividend of 1¾ per cent. A sale of 100 shares for cash carrying the dividend was made at 77½. At the close the stock was quoted at 75½ bid, equivalent to 77¼, a slight decline from Thursday's price.

***

SINGER MANUFACTURING, the quarterly dividend on which was announced on Thursday, has been unfavorably affected by the unexpectedly small dividend, and was yesterday quoted about 50 points below the price which has ruled for the stock recently. It seemed to be expected that 5 per cent. would be paid this quarter at least, and the declaration of only 1¾ per cent. caused some surprise. It was pointed out, however, that in this stock it is impossible to argue from one dividend the probable amount of the next, and so it is difficult to estimate how much the dividends for the full year may prove to be.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 8. Bid.	Asked.	March 7. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bicycle	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
American Bicycle pf.	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26½
Am. Bicycle bonds	79¼	80	78½	80
American Bridge	42	43	42	42½
American Bridge pf.	92	94	91	91½
American Cigarette	85½	90	85½	90
American Chicle pf.	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	37	33½	35
American Snuff pf.	73	76	72	76
American Thread pf.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
American Typefounders	58	62½	58	62½
Aberdeen Copper	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20¼	20½	20	20½
British Exch. 3s	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
California Copper	1	⅞	1	⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4½	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31½	35	31½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	24	26	24	26
Consolidated Equipment	11	11½	11	12
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	33	31	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104⅝	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	80	85	80	85
Denver & Southwestern	61¼	61¾	60½	61½
Denver & S. W. pf.	64	65	62½	64½
Denver & S. W. 5s	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. rcts.	5¼	5⅝	4½	5⅛
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. trcts	26¼	27½	26¼	27½
Elect. Lead Reduction	5	5¼	5	5¼
Electrical Boat	25	26½	25	26½
Electrical Boat pf.	50	53	50	53
Electric Vehicle	14½	16	14	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	36	30	36
†Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Empire Steel	3	5¼	3	5¼
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	15	9	15
General Carriage	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
General Chemical	70	78	70	78
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101⅛	101¾	101⅛	101¾
Havana Commercial	13	14	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	52	55	52	55
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	130	135
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Inter-State Oil	5	5½	5	5½
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
Markem Copper	2	3	2	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	23¼	24	20	24
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	19	22	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	83	80	83
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
N Y Transportation	4	4½	3½	4½
Otis Elevator	30	31	30	31
Otis Elevator pf.	92½	93½	92½	94
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	½	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34⅝	34⅞	30⅜	30⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	71½	70	71½
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¼	29	28¼	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	75½	76½	77½	79
Safety Car, Heat. & Light	125	130	125	130
St. Louis Transit	22	23	23½	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	77¼	78	76¾	77½
Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32¼	32½	30⅞	31½
Sheet Steel pf.	81⅜	82½	82½	83
Singer Mfg.	225	260	225	283
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	126½
Standard Oil of N. J.	704	800	700	800
Sterling Copper	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
Storage Power	14	15	12	17
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	18	18½	18½	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4¼	6	4¼	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3¾	4½	4	4½
Union Typewriter	43½	44¼	42¾	44½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	114	112½	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119	120	117½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91½	91¾	91½	91¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77	77½	77	77½
United States Steel	38¼	38⅜	38¼	38⅜
United States Steel pf.	82¼	82⅜	83½	83⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	36¼	37½	36¼	37½
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	180	186
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st	115	118	113	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn U. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	106
Columbus Railway	35	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	110½	110¾	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	230	245	230	245
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	118	113	118
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	98	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Nassau Electric 4s	94	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	190	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R.	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	118	120
Sixth Av. R. R.	210	230	210	230
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13		13	
Syracuse Ran. Trac. pf.			70	
34th & 39th St. 5s, 1906	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115½	116½	115½	116½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—On call, money rules from 2½ to 4 per cent. The strongest borrowers say they can obtain all the accommodation they want at 2½ per cent., while good borrowers find little difficulty in supplying their wants at 3 per cent. There is money, however, loaning as high as 3¼@24 per cent. Time money is in good supply. On the choicest collateral money for four to six months could be obtained at 3½ per cent., and yet many banks are quoting 4 per cent. Year money ranges from 3½@3¾ per cent. In commercial paper best names are quoted from 3½@4½ per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money loaned at 2 per cent., and was offered at that figure. New York funds sold at 10 and 12½ cents discount for cash. Clearing House exchanges, $23,408,496; balances, $1,770,814.

The local copper share market was firm at the opening, but very quiet when contrasted with the unusual activity witnessed earlier in the week. Amalgamated was by far the most active stock, and fluctuated within narrow limits around 100. At the close the market was firm. Trinity copper was conspicuously active on the first day of its enlistment. The stock will be designated on the tape as T. T. T.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
466	A. T. & S. F.	57½	57	57
1,645	A. T. & S. F. pf.	92	91½	91½
48	B. & Albany ex. div.	253½	253	253¼
25	B. & Lowell	246	246	246
58	B. & Maine	195	194½	194½
130	Cent Mass.	20½	20	20
11	Cent. Mass. pf.	63½	63½	63½
5,246	C., B. & Q.	150¼	148	149¾
206	C. J. & R. Ry.	155	153	155
69	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
12	K. C., C. & S. P.	15	15	15
15	K. C., F. S. & M.	95	95	80½
10	K. C., M. & B.	48	48	48
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	210	210
10	Old Colony	209	209	209
232	Pere Marquette	60¾	59	59½
235	Pere Marquette pf.	76	76	76
175	Rutland pf.	100½	100½	100½
635	Union Pacific rights.	91	90¾	90¾
2,895	Union Pacific rights	81¼	68¾	68¾
13	Union Pacific pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
95	West End	97	97	97
56	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

321	Am. Telephone & Tel.	161½	160	160
494	Erie (trust ctfs)	53	50½	52½
250	Mexican	57	57	57
4	New England	137	137	137

ELECTRICS.

20	Boston	225	225	225
10	Edison	250	247½	250
28	General Electric	215¾	215	215¾
11	General Electric pf.	193	193	193
2,055	Massachusetts	29½	28½	29¾
509	Massachusetts pf.	82½	82	82¾
10	Westinghouse	59	59	59

MISCELLANEOUS.

6	Am. Ag. Chemical Co.	28½	28½	28½
37	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	84	83¼	84
1,085	Am. Pneumatic Service	10¾	10	10¾
2,974	Am. Sugar, ex div.	143⅝	140	141⅝
2	Am. Sugar pf. ex div.	122	122	122
920	Am. Woolen	16¼	15	16¼
157	Am. Woolen pf.	73½	73	73
275	Dom. Iron & Steel	32	32	32
276	Gen. Electric	151¾	151¾	151¾
480	Federal Steel pf.	103½	103½	103½
125	National Tube	89	88¾	89
151	Nat. Tube pf. (cash)	53	52¾	53
150	Nat. Tube, ex div.	102½	102	102
40	N. E. Cotton Yarn. pf.	100	99⅝	100
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	92½	92½	92½
100	Planter's Compress	12¾	12½	12¾
430	Pullman (cash)	16	16	16
35	Reece Buttonhole	209	207	208¾
15	Swift Packing & Provis.	7	7	7
75	Torrington, (Class A)	103½	103¼	104½
637	United Fruit	27½	27½	27½
250	United Shoe Machine	131	128	131
12	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	33½	33	33¼
100	U. S. Leather	24½	24½	24½

MINING.

400	Adventure	12¾	12½	12¾
40	Allouez	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9,215	Amalgamated	102⅜	99	99
645	Arcadian	22	20¼	20½
310	Arnold	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
75	Atlantic	53½	53¼	53½
705	Baltic	40½	39	39
50	Bingham	21½	21½	21½
3,330	Bonanza	1 9-16	1½	1½
362	Boston & Montana	361	354	356
100	Boston Quicksilver	7	7	7
550	British Columbia	21¾	20¾	20⅞
3,557	Butte & Boston	100	96	96
3	Cal. & Hecla	850	850	850
1,050	Centennial	28	25½	25½
50	Centennial Eureka	27¾	27¾	27¾
150	Central Oil	12	12	12
100	Cochiti	9	8¾	8¾
50	Daly West	35	35	35
300	Dom. Coal	38½	38½	38½
975	Elm River	6¼	6 1-16	6¼
890	Franklin	24	22¾	22¾
1,934	Isle Royale	43	42¼	42¾
20	Mass.	14	14	14
215	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼
716	Mohawk	23½	23½	23½
100	Old Colony	4¾	4¾	4¾
456	Old Dominion	35½	37	37
888	Osceola	93	91	92
870	Parrott	53¾	52¼	53¼
100	Phoenix	5	4⅞	5
27	Quincy	171¼	170	171¼
225	Rhode Island	7	7	7
100	Santa Fe	7¾	7¾	7¾
31	Tamarack	347	347	347
155	Trenmouth	2¾	2½	2⅝
110	Trimountain	27½	27¼	27½
9,520	Trinity	29¾	28¾	28¾
950	U. S. (trust certificates)	14	13⅜	13½
810	U. S. Oil	13¼	12¾	13¼
1,845	Utah	35¾	34¾	34½
50	Victoria	4¾	4½	4¾
25	Washington	7	7	7
400	Winonah	7	6¾	6¾
291	Wolverine	53½	53¾	53½

Decision on Bank Capital Tax.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that a bank beginning business during the year ending June 30, 1901, is not required to pay special tax on its capital for this year. Under the new law to go into effect July 1, 1001, a bank then or thereafter beginning business must pay the special tax reckoned on its capital at the time of commencing business.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 8, 1901.

Quotations.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
98	98¼	46,015	Amalgamated Copper	100	102⅜	97½	97⅝	-2⅜
24½	24⅝	22,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25½	26¼	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
75½	77¼	3,065	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	74⅞	75⅝	74½	75¼	+⅜
25⅛	25⅝	5,065	American Cotton Oil	26	26	24	24⅝	-1⅜
38	39	100	American Dist. Tel.	38	38	38	38	.....
182	192	91	American Express	188	188	188	188	.....
39⅜	39⅝	8,410	American Ice Co.	38½	39⅞	38½	39⅝	+1½
66½	71½	1,200	Am. Ice Co. pf.	68½	70⅝	68½	70½	+2
8	9	730	Am. Linseed Co.	2	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	500	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
25	26	100	Am. Malt. Co. pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	.....
54⅛	54⅝	2,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54⅝	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝	-⅛
94	94½	1,065	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94	94⅝	93	94⅜	+ ⅛
36	38	200	Am. Sheet Steel ctfs.	36	36	36	36	-½
80	...	200	Am. Sheet S. pf., ctfs.	81	81	80½	80½	.....
36½	36½	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	38½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
80	81½	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81½	81½	80⅝	81¼	- ⅛
12	14	1,550	Am. Steel & Wire	39	39⅝	38½	38⅝	.....
96½	96¾	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
141½	142	125,810	Am. Sug. Ref. Co., x d.	139½	143⅝	139½	141⅝	+2⅛
121	122	100	Am. S. R. Co. pf., x d.	121	121	121	121	-1½
94	95	120	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	.....
61¾	62	970	American Tin Plate	62	62	61⅞	62	.....
101	101¾	300	Am. Tin Plate pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	- ⅛
119⅜	120	30,200	American Tobacco	120	121⅝	119¾	120	- ⅛
16	16⅝	770	American Woolen	15½	16½	15½	16½	+ ⅛
70	74	200	Am. Woolen pf.	73	73	71⅞	71⅞	-1⅜
45½	46½	2,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46½	47¾	46⅝	46¾	- ⅛
59⅜	60	1,144	Ann Arbor pf.	59½	60	59½	59⅝	- ⅛
57	57½	30,325	At., T. & S. F.	57¼	57⅝	56⅞	57	- ⅛
91½	91¾	25,227	At., T. & S. F. pf.	91¾	92	91⅜	91⅝	- ⅛
92⅞	93	4,850	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	92⅞	- ⅛
92	92½	2,870	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92⅞	91¾	91⅞	- ⅛
78½	78⅝	44,630	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76	78⅝	76	78⅜	+2⅛
207	210	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	206	206½	206	208½	+3½
57	57⅝	900	Canada Southern	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	- ⅛
89	89½	209	Canadian Pacific, x d.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾	+1
45⅞	46	35,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅞	46⅝	44⅝	45⅞	+1⅛
39⅝	39¾	1,200	Chicago & Alton	39½	39¾	39½	39½	.....
73¼	73½	1,725	Chicago & Alton pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
149	149½	58,600	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	147¾	150⅞	147¾	149	+1
108¼	109⅜	2,785	Chi. & East. Ill.	107	109⅝	106⅝	108½	+1½
130½	131½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	130	130	130	130	+ ½
20½	20⅞	5,300	Chicago Great West.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
80¾	81	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81	81	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
49½	50	1,000	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	48½	50	48½	50	+1⅜
32⅝	33	2,800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	32¼	33¼	32¼	33	+ ⅝
71½	72	1,900	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	71	71⅝	71	71½	+ ⅛
153⅞	154	15,519	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	153¼	154⅞	153⅛	154	+1
194	195	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195	195	195	195	+ ⅛
124⅜	125	6,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	124¼	125⅜	124¼	125	+ ⅛
13¾	14	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	- ⅛
35½	36	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	- ⅛
75¾	76	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	75½	75½	75½	75½	- ⅛
114	116¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116⅞	116¾	116⅞	116⅞	- ⅛
43½	45⅞	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	9½	1,100	Colorado Southern	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
44	44	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	- ⅛
15½	16	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	15½	16	15½	16	.....
25⅞	26	100	Crucible Steel	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	- ⅛
82¼	82¾	100	Crucible Steel pf.	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¾	.....
208	209⅞	21,393	Consolidated Gas	208	211⅞	208	210	+2½
46⅜	46⅝	4,125	Con. Tobacco Co.	45⅜	46⅝	45⅜	46⅜	.....
101½	102	1,920	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	100¾	102	100½	101¾	+ ⅛
165¼	165¾	2,145	Delaware & Hudson	160	166	165	165¾	- ⅛
193	195	200	Del., Lack. & West.	193½	198¼	193½	198½	+ ⅝
88½	88¾	1,000	Denver & R. G.	38¼	38¾	38	38	-1
87½	87⅞	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	- ⅛
87	87½	300	Detroit City Gas.	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
27⅝	27⅞	1,850	Erie	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
63¼	63½	950	Erie 1st pf.	63⅝	65⅝	63⅝	65⅝	+ ⅝
42⅜	42½	200	Erie 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
53¼	54	600	Evans. & T. H.	52	53¾	52	53¾	+ ½
43⅜	44	2,120	Federal Steel	44	44	43⅜	43⅜	- ⅛
89	89½	3,500	Federal Steel pf.	89½	89½	89	89	- ⅛
...	...	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
214½	215½	900	General Electric	213	215⅞	214⅞	215½	+1
48¼	49	850	Glucose Sugar Ref.	47¾	49¼	47¾	49	+ ½
97	97	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ½
190	190½	2,000	Great Northern pf.	198½	199	198	199	+ ½
51½	51⅝	4,800	Hocking Valley	50	51½	50	51½	+1½
75	75½	1,400	Hocking Valley pf.	75	75⅝	75	75½	+ ⅛
131	131½	1,620	Illinois Central	131	131½	131	131½	.....
22½	23¼	500	Internat. Paper	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	.....
74½	75	750	Internat. Paper pf.	74½	75	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
72½	74	2,050	Internat. Power Co.	72½	74	72½	73¾	+1¼
7	...	100	International Silver	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
33	35	13	Internat. Silver pf.	35	35	35	35	.....
27	27¼	300	Iowa Central	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
54	54	200	Iowa Central pf.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	1,450	Int. Steam Pump.	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
78½	79	610	Int. Steam Pump pf.	78½	79	78½	79	+ ⅛
26½	27	800	Kanawha & Michigan.	26½	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	400	Kansas City Southern.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	41⅛	6,300	Kansas City South. pf.	40¼	40½	40¼	41½	+ ⅝
45	45	200	Kings. & Q. Pem. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
81½	82	300	Laclede Gas	81½	81½	80½	80½	- ⅛
76⅞	78⅞	300	Long Island	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
72⅞	73⅜	11,155	Louisville & Nashville.	72⅞	73⅜	72⅝	73⅜	+ ⅛
93¼	94⅛	23,900	Manhattan Elevated.	118½	120¼	118½	119⅝	+ ⅝
164	166¾	25,900	Met. Street Railway.	164	166¾	164	166	+2⅜
17½	17⅝	1,700	Mexican Central	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	.....
6¼	6⅝	1,900	Mexican National pf.	6¼	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	.....
77	77	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	77	77	77	77	- ⅛
19	19	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	.....
20⅝	20⅞	1,250	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	15,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54⅜	55⅞	54⅜	54⅝	.....
89¼	90	1,400	Missouri Pacific	89¼	90¼	89¼	90¼	+ ⅝
81	81	130	M. & O., J. P. M. ctfs.	81	81	81	81	.....
38⅞	39	1,735	Nat. Biscuit Co.	38⅞	40	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅝
94½	94⅞	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	200	National Lead Co.	15¼	15½	15¼	15

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Deals Reported in the Washington and Morningside Heights Sections—Other Sales by Brokers.

Nathan Wise has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 99.11 by 375.

It was reported yesterday that James McCreery had sold the block front on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, a plot of about twenty lots extending about 150 feet in depth on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and about 350 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Mr. McCreery is at present traveling in the South. J. Crawford McCreery would neither confirm nor deny the rumor last evening.

The four-story building 66 Liberty Street, 25 by 82.1, has been sold by the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company to Eugene Smith. William Ziegler, who owns the adjoining building on Liberty Street, is generally credited with being the real purchaser.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for William B. McNiece the four-story American basement dwelling 51 St. Nicholas Place, 17 by 65 by 75.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Mrs. Marian Faversham, wife of William Faversham, the actor, the three-story dwelling 260 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Mary E. Mass to W. J. Mitchell the three-story dwelling 315 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

Michael E. Pepe & Brother have sold for a Mr. Schenk the property 19 Jane Street, lot 25 by 100, on which the buyer will erect a six-story tenement.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the new seven-story elevator flat on the south side of Second Street, about 250 feet east of Second Avenue, on an irregular plot having a frontage of 75 feet.

Bernhard Mainzer has sold the five-story double flat, 346 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 84, to an owner of adjoining property.

C. Marlick has sold for William Greenbaum to Mrs. Annie Kenny the five-story flat 1,559 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 95.

The six-story flat on Second Street, sold by Joseph L. Buttenwieser, is No. 122, and not No. 132, as was reported yesterday.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. report that they leased for their own occupancy, through N. Brigham Hall & Son, the entire building at 345 East Houston Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twelve-story hotel to be erected by Charles F. Rogers on a plot 75 by 125 on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, with an "L" extending to the latter thoroughfare. Architect Mark Rafalsky has estimated the cost of the structure at $700,000. The hotel has already been leased for a long term of years to Arthur W. Eager.

Maclay & Davies have leased 253 Fifth Avenue, for Mrs. Margaret Moke, to A. J. Crawford, for ten years.

Richard H. Gatling has sold for Myron H. Oppenheim to a client the four-story private dwelling 147 West Ninety-eighth Street, Price, $15,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

24 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 52.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 80.7 by 26.3 by 77.9, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Eliza M. Zefega and others, trustees.....$14,000

118 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-and-a-half-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louise Mander..... 14,000

4,175 Third Avenue, west side, 82 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 28 by 96.10 by 28 by 95.10, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Michael Huber, as executor..... 15,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

236 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to J. A. Fischer..... 28,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,336 Third Avenue, west side, 40.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, five-story and four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harlem Savings Bank..... 25,000

174 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 17.9x99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Harlem Savings Bank..... 7,000

166 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 195 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2; three-story stone-front dwelling, to the plaintiff, William F. Gorham..... 10,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Edgecombe Avenue, west side, north of the centre line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 123 by 100; The Central Building Improvement, and Investment Company of 440 Washington Street, owner; Henri Fouchoux, architect; cost, $230,000.

No. 106 Mott Street, for a one-story brick office, 11 by 14; Herman C. Strobe of 55 Elizabeth Street, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $200.

No. 106 Mott Street, rear, for a one-story frame shed, 33 by 17.1; Herman C. Strobel, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $180.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 80; Mary S. Bostwick, Mamaroneck, N. Y., owner; George K. Thompson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Willow Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, 26 by 60, John H. Johansmeyer, premises, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $8,000.

Anthony Avenue, northwest corner of Bush Street, for a three-story frame flat, 25 by 70.6 by 75; William Begg of 1,432 Washington Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell architect; cost, $7,000.

Avenue D, northwest corner of Thirteenth Street, for a brick factory, 68.9 by 98; Mary L. Barbey of 3 Mercer Street, owner; Frank H Quinby of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Seventh Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north or Fifty-fifth Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone hotel; Charles F. Rogers of 25 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Mark Rafalsky of 135 Broadway, architect; cost, $700,000.

Nos. 54 and 56 Elizabeth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, 44.6 and 50.1 by 76; Leopold Kaufman of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architect; total cost, $100,000.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Tenth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, 26.8 by 51.6 and 30 by 83.9; Leopold Kaufman, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; total cost, $105,000.

Alterations.

Forsyth Street, northeast corner of Canal Street, to a brick bank building; Jefferson Bank, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 19 Hester Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Abraham Zabrinsky of 38 Market Street, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 10 and 12 East Tenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Charles E. Hartung of 40 East Tenth Street, owner; McElvaine & Tuthill, architects; cost, $800.

No. 14 Barclay Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Francis B. Stevens of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $400.

No. 506 East Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Louis Krause, premises, owner; cost, $250.

No. 115 Norfolk Street, to a six-story brick tenement; Solomon Frankel of 128 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 22 and 24 Cliff Street, to two four-story brick office buildings; Isaac H. Cory, owner; H. S. Hadden of 136 Willow Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $300.

No. 26 Broadway, to a sixteen-story brick office building; Standard Oil Company, premises, owner; G. K. Thompson, architect; cost, $300.

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, to a frame shed; James King of 324 East Ninety-eighth Street, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

Nos. 5 and 7 Dey Street, to a five-story brick store and offices; Becar estate, owner; William J. Fryer, architect; cost, $900.

No. 46 Cliff Street, to a four-story brick loft building; J. L. Hicks & James L. Murray of 60 Wall Street, owners; Jacob Schratweiser of 228 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, March 8.

BROOME ST, 316, n s, 22.3x100.8x22.9x 100.8; Jacob Lunitz to John Bauer, (R S $8.50).....$19,000

CLIFF ST, 37, being Ryder's Alley, e s, 79.11 ft w of Fulton St, runs s 30.2x e 1.4x s 130.4 to n s of Cliff St x w 26.1x n 130.7x n 29.6 to alley; x e 25.9; Reginald Gordon, executor, to William G. Park, (R S $55)..... 55,000

COLUMBUS AV, 902, w s, 25x100; John Marsching, to Leopold Schmid, (R S $11.50, mtg $24,000)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 902, w s, 25x100; Leopold Schmid to Nathan Hirsch and another, (R S $11.50, mtg $24,000)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 606, w s, 25x100; John Marsching, executor and trustee, to Nathan Hirsch, (R S $11.50, mtg $24,000) 35,250

COOPER AV, e s, Lots 36 and 37, map of property of William Cooper, Westchester, 50x100; Charles F. Wille to Joseph Newman, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 64, and 51 Division St, 25.6x137x25.5x136.10; William Morris to Lewis Adelson, (mtg $35,000, R S $28)..... 1

ESSEX ST, 146, e s, 225 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Hyman Fischer to Hannah Fischer, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

FORDHAM AV, s s, 1,320 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, runs s w 131 ft to Irving St x s e 3 ft to n w s of Fordham Av x n e 131x n w 3; A. Oldrim Salter, trustee, to John J. O'Brien, (R S 50 cents)..... 305

FULTON ST, 54 and 56 and 29 and 31 Cliff St; Theodore Gordon and others to William G. Park, (R S $80)..... 80,000

LEXINGTON AV, 858, w s, 16x80; Emilie J. Schmidt, executrix, to Robert Rogers, (R S $8)..... 16,000

LOT 81, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Timothy Power, referee, to Jennie Wood, (R S $2)..... 2,600

MERCER ST, 235, 25x100; Abram Rapp to Mattie Schweitzer and Hannah Fox, (mtg $55,000, R S 50 cents).....Exchange

ORCHARD ST, 24, 24.11x88x25.1x88; Charles Tillmann to Levy Minsky; (R S $30)..... 1

PARK AV, 1,868, 24.11x90; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Frederick Wolters..... 11,500

SPRING ST, 9, n s, 25.3x101.6x25x95.3; Fanny Maguire, executrix, to Julius B. Fox, (R S $10)..... 19,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 148th St, 20.5x88.1x20x92.5; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $17)..... 17,000

WEST ½ of Lot 86, map of Unionport, 50 x103; Arthur Falk, referee, to Alice J. L. Dolon, (R S $1.50, mtg $1,400)..... 1,100

WILLOW AV, n e corner of 137th St, runs e 226 x n 202 to 138th St x w 30.6 x s 100 x w 225 to avenue x s 100; Armitage Mathews, referee, to Joseph Nussbaum, (R S $17.50)..... 17,500

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 150 ft s of 162d St, 186.4x270.6 to w s of Anderson Av, x 114.3x238.6; William G. Verplanck to American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, (R S $40)..... 39,900

2D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 20.2x49, with all title to any gores adjoining; Mary A. May to Benjamin Emmerman. (R S $1). 1

3D ST, 47 and 49 East, 40x77.2x irregular; Harry Fischel to Barnet Miller et al.. 27,500

10TH ST, 418 East, 22.9x92.3; Sarah Drucker to Herman Liebmann, (R S $2.50, mtg $10,000)..... Exchange

11TH ST, 322 and 324 West, 45.7x58.8x 48.4x60.4; Georges F. Johnson to Kate T. Ogden, (R S $1, mtg $12,000)..... 1

16TH ST, 139 West, 17.4x92; Sidney Nordlinger to Reba E. Weiher, (mtg $12,000, R S $3)..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Katherine E. Gillig and others, individually and as executors, &c., to Matilda Mahr..... 35,000

58TH ST, 446 East, 21.5x100.8; Joseph B. Bloomingdale to Isaac Haft, (R S $9.50). 1

58TH ST, 444 East, 20x100.4; John G. Mayforth to Isaac Haft and another, (R S $4.50)..... 1

78TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 38 x82; George H. Groth to Mary B. Groth, (R S $7, mtg $75,000)..... 1

78TH ST, 103 West, 16.10x102.2; Hughina Howard to Caroline F. Meehan, (R S $5, mtg $14,000)..... 19,000

86TH ST, 349 West, 25x100.8; Joseph A. Farley to Samuel Borchardt, (R S $60). 1

104TH ST, 220 East, 16.8x100.10; Isaiah Dahut to Julius Dahut, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000)..... 1

105TH ST, 476 West, 29.6x100.11; Lewis H. Freedman to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, (R S $10)..... 10,000

111TH ST, n s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 16x 100.11; Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, to Benjamin Bergfield, (R S $13)..... 13,000

114TH ST, 109 West, 31.6x100.11; Walter Seaman to Michael Darcy, (R S $8, mtg $71,250)..... Exchange

116TH ST, 233 and 237 West, 40x100.11; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Theresa Goldsmith and another, (R S $4)..... 4,000

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Isaac Untermyer to Isaac Stiebel, (mtg $34,000, R S $22)..... 1

117TH ST, 174 East, 25x100.11; also interior lot at the centre line of the block between 117th and 116th St, and 200 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 8 x n w 11.9 x e 8.1, gore; Henry Marx and Thomas F. Lang to William Schlemmer, (mtg $22,500, R S $9)..... 1

135TH ST, n e corner of Rider Av, 48.1x 71.1x48.7x71.7; also 135th St, n s, 48.1 ft e of Rider Av, 1.11x71.1x1.5x71.1; William Schlemmer to Henry Marx and another, (R S $12)..... 21

136TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x 99.11; George F. Johnson to Kate T. Ogden, (mtg $13,500, R S $1)..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 206 ft w of Broadway, 16.6 x99.11; Robert B. Upham to Walter Seaman, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 1

170TH ST, s s, 110.9 ft w of Franklin Av, 18.11x123x18.10x124; Irma Magvary to Anna O. Leonhardt, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000)..... 4,100

186TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 40x100; John C. Barr to Jennie Kind, (R S $24)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY and 7th Av and 42d St, Hotel Metropole; Emile Huber to John R. Considine, 8 years and 53 days.....$12,000

BROADWAY, 1,433; the Delevan to Sarah Wiener, 5½ years..... 4,000

CANAL ST, 240, and 155 and 155 Centre St; George P. Labatut to Louis F. Piebes and another, 7 years..... 3,400

COLUMBUS AV, 735, and 74 West 96th St; Henry B. Briggs to Diedrich Schnakenberg, 5 years..... 1,000 to 1,700

GREENWICH ST, 846, s w corner of Gansevoort St; Herman G. Mohlman to Morris Kahn, 8 years..... 1,500

HORTON ST, n s, 235 ft e of Goerck St, 25x141 to 3d St x 75.2x152.3; James W. Smith and another to Clenan Bishop, 5 years..... 1,000

MERCER ST, 71; Robert Smith to Louis Moran and another, 5 years..... 1,200

3D AV, 2,100; Leslie Mulford to Joe Balzarini, 5 years..... 1,600 to 1,700

8TH AV, 2,174; Fanny Levy to Henry Peters, 3 years..... 1,600

8TH AV, 2,189; Jane A. Hennessy, trustee, to Regina Clemens, 5 years..... $1,300, 1,400

50TH ST, 9 West, 28x100.5; the Trustees of Columbia College to Fanny P. Brown, 21 years..... 1,289

95TH ST, 157 West; Eleanor A. Schrader to Theodore A. Kohn, 2 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, John C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 75th St, 176 and 178 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. (two mortgages,) each..... $16,000

BARR, John C., to Dollar Savings Bank; 156th St, n s, 50 ft e of Union Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BARR, John C., to Dollar Savings Bank; 156th St, n s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BARR, John C., to Italian Savings Bank; 156th St, 688 East, 1 year..... 7,000

BARR, John C., to Italian Savings Bank; 156th St, 690 East, 1 year..... 7,000

BASSETT, John S., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 31st St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

BERGFIELD, Benjamin, to Metropolitan Trust Company; 111th St, n s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

BIELEFELD, Albert, and Louis Spahn to Morris and Henry Kahn; 134th St, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BIELEFELD, Albert, and Louis Spahn to Isaac Belig; 134th St, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BORCHARDT, Samuel, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 86th St, n s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 4 months, 4 per cent..... 30,000

BORST, Henry R., to Philip Lautenschlager; 2d Av, e s, 25.9 ft n of 11th St, 3 years..... 1,700

COLLINS, George L., to Dollar Savings Bank; 183d St, n s, 94.8 ft w of Washington Av, 1 year..... 3,500

CORN, Rosella, to United States Trust Company; 21 East 76th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 50,000

DACY, Michael, to Richard Dana; 114th St, 109 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,250

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to the Union Surety and Guaranty Company; 136 East 82d St, 1 year..... 3,000

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to Rube R. Fogel; 136 East 82d St, due Sept. 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 1,586

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to Rosa E. Rainsford; 82d St, 136 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to Katherine Rainsford; 82d St, 136 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

DIENER, August, to William and Carrie Ziegler; Lot 168; second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 3,500

EICKWORTH, Louis, to Elisabeth Ferris; part of Lots 120 to 123, map of Ryer homestead, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,300

EICKWORT, Louis, to Jessie Bowman; Hughes Av, w s, 70.7 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Jessie Bowman; Perry Av, e s, 325 ft s of Ozark St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

EMMERMAN, Benjamin, to Mary A. May; 2d St, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, with all title to any gores, &c., adjoining, 9 years..... 7,000

FERRIS, Charles W., to Aaron P. Whitehead; 25th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; also, 10th Av, w s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, runs w 75x n 39.6 to 25th St x w 25x s 79x e 100 to avenue x n 39.6 to beginning, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FERRIS, Charles W., to Aaron P. Whitehead; 25th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FOX, Julius B., to Isidore Jackson and another; 9 Spring St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

FOX, Julius B., to Fanny Maguire, executrix; 9 Spring St, 1 year..... 14,000

FRANKE, Albert, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mount Morris Park West, s w corner of 124th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 57,500

FROST, Edward H., to North River Savings Bank; 130 West 86th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

FRUAUF, George J. and John L., executors, &c., to George J. Fruauf; Lexington Av, e s, 40.5 ft n of 53d St, 3 years..... 6,000

HAFT, Isaac, to Joseph B. Bloomingdale; 58th St, 446 East, 1 year..... 6,500

HAGAN, Mary and Frances, to Anita Duchastel; 74th St, 210 East, 3 years..... 12,500

HERRMANN, Adam, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Prince St, 196, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,000

HIRSCHFELD, Samuel, and wife to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; Delancey St, 118, 5 years..... 14,000

HOHL, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Forest Av, n w corner of Home St, demand, 6 per cent..... 18,000

JENNINGS, Annie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, w s, 39.11 ft n of 132d St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 4,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 2d Av, s w corner of 10th St, runs s 26.8x w 100x s 62.10x w 25x n 63.10 to Stuyvesant Av x e 28.5 to 10th St x e 101.4, demand, 6 per cent.. 75,000

KIND, Jennie, to Charles P. Curtis and others, trustees; 186th St, s s, 280 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 3 years..... 9,000

KIND, Jennie, to Charles P. Curtis and others, trustees; 186th St, s s, 280 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 3 years..... 9,000

LENNIG, Samuel, George, and Paul, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 327 to 333 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 24,000

LEVY, Morris, to Jacob A. Geisenhainer and Eugene Underhill, trustees; 3, 4, 5, and 6 Pelham St, 3 years..... 20,000

MAHR, Matilda, to Francis Merges, trustee, and another; 47th St, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 25,000

MAN, Mary E., to Frederica M. Fischer; Kirkside (Morris) Av, n e corner of King's Bridge Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

MARX, Henry, and Thomas F. Lang to William Schlemmer; Rider Av, n e corner of 135th St; also 135th St, n s, 48.1 ft e of Rider Av, 3 years..... 7,000

McQUAID, Mary T., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 2d Av, s w corner of 24th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 60,000

MILLER, Barnet, and others to Harry Fischel; 3d St, 47 and 49 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MILLER, Barnet, and others to Harry Fischel; 3d St, 47 and 49, 1 year, 6 per cent. 13,000

MINSKY, Levy, to Charles Tillmann; Orchard St, 24, 20 years..... 26,000

NIEBERG, Benjamin and Louis, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 142 Sullivan St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,000

NUSSBAUM, Joseph, to Robert W. Stuart; Willow Av, n e corner of 137th St, runs e 226x n 202 to 138th St x w 30.6x s 100x w 225 to avenue x s 100 to beginning, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 16,000

PARRISH, James C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, s s, 130 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 85,000

PHYFE, Harry E., to Richard D. Upham; 38 Dey St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

RABINER, Jacob, to the East River Savings Institution; 1st Av, 1,567, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 11,000

SIEGMAN, Richard, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Westchester Av, s s, at n s of Bergen Av, runs s w 166.11x n w 181.3 to s s of Westchester Av x e 228.11 to beginning, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 65,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Reginald Gordon; 158th St, s e corner of Melrose Av, 3 years..... 24,000

SMITH, Ella M., to Ida Hanauer; Vyse Av, e s, 114.7 ft s of Home St; also Hoe Av, e s, 125 ft s of Charlotte Place, 2 years..... 1,500

SMITH, Ella M., to Baruch Stern; Longfellow St, e s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 2 years..... 2,500

STEARNS, Jessie F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135th St, 983 and 985 East, 3 years..... 3,000

STEELE, Mary C., to George H. McGuire; 3d Av, or Old Boston Road, e s, 140.1 ft n of 139th St, 1 year..... 1,000

STIEBEL, Isaac, to Isaac Untermyer; 110th St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 13,000

WINKLER, Jacob, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 465 Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

WOLTERS, Frederick, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Av, 1,868, 1 year..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOARDMAN, Levantia W., and another, executors, &c., to Levantia W. Boardman..... $10,000

CHILDS, Daniel R., and another, executors, &c., to E. Elliot Harris..... 10,000

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York to Harriet A. Purdy..... 15,000

GRINNELL, Irving, and another, Trustees; to Gardiner H. Leavitt, individually, and as trustee..... 60,000

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMpany to Fernando G. Esheverria..... 5,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in City and Port of New York..... 55,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, two assignments..... 32,600

WALL, Thomas, executor, &c., to Margaret Nolan, ¼ part..... Nom.

WALL, Thomas, executor, &c., to Mary A. Flood 25-00 part..... Nom.

WILLIAMS, Michael, to Morris and Henry Kahn..... 2,800

WYSONG, John J., and others, trustees, &c., to Louise M. Pollock..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 60x100; John Lanzer against Catherine Macdonald, owner; Alexander Macdonald, contractor..... $305

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s e corner of 92d St, 123x100.8; McGrattty & Son against Michael H. Gillespie, owner; Huston & Corbitt, contractors..... 3,230

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 125x100.8; Frederick N. Du Bois against Michael H. Gillespie and others, trustees, and Patrick Norton, owners; Huston & Corbitt, contractors..... 6,222

MANHATTAN AV, e s, extends from 117th to 118th St, 200x100; Marinus Willett & Co. against McCaul & Boles, owners and contractors..... 3,750

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against the Mohawk Realty Company, owner; Huston & Corbitt, contractors..... 160

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Frederick N. Du Bois against the Mohawk Realty Company, owner; Huston & Corbitt, contractors..... 357

68TH ST, n e corner of Avenue A, runs n 25.1x e 98x n 75.4x e 453.11 to exterior street x s 100.5 to 68th St x w 542 to beginning; Pietrowski & Keller against the Central Brewing Company, owner; Kast Copper and Sheet Iron Company, contractor..... 937

71ST ST, 342 to 352 West; George F. Moore against Kate C. Brown, owner and contractor..... 150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BRONX PARK AV, n w corner of 179th St, —x—; William and Carrie Ziegler with August Diener, four payments..... 3,500

SULLIVAN ST, 142; Isidore; Jackson with Benjamin and Louis Mebers, three payments..... 13,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x 140; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company with William H. Livingston, ten payments..... 90,000

35TH ST, 47 and 49 East; Harry Fischel with Barnet Miller and others, eight payments..... 13,000

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 148th St, 25x75; Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees, against Annie Phillips and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Gerard Beekman.

DEAN PLACE, w s, 75 ft n of Hilton Av., 50x100, Westchester; Miles Hughes against John Grorek and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Arnold.

McGRATH AV, n e corner of Cottage Grove Av, 25x100; Jennie W. Mapes against Henry Berwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wray.

PARCEL 2, of map annexed to deed, made by Harriet M. Rose and others, recorded in Liber 14, Page 384, Section 9, 23d Ward; William Crofts against Mary E. Dempsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Rood.

PROSPECT AV, widened, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 26.11x65.5x28.5x56.3; Alexander C. Campbell against Charles W. McDowell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Jackson.

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x85; Johanna Hutter against Andrew S. Fraser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Armstein & Levy.

8TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 46th St, 25.1x75, leasehold; Charles H. Chumar against Oscar F. Shaw and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

35TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; Annie W. Gould against John J. Sullivan, individually, and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

61ST ST, n s, 371.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x 100.5; Ferdinand N. Monjo and another against George A. Widmayer and others, (partition;) attorney, E. L. Burke.

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach against Jessie Tee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Kohler.

112TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Joseph M. Fisher and others against Philip F. and Bridget Reilly, (action to cancel deed, &c.;) attorney, S. H. Guggenheimer.

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 96.3x100.11; Thomas J. Cosgrove and others against Carrie S. Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DORA AND JAMES L. OSBORNE.—Deficiency judgment for $36,112 was docketed yesterday against Dora and James L. Osborne, in favor of the Washington Life Insurance Company, on account of the foreclosure sale of the property 172 and 174 West Seventy-ninth Street and 383 to 391 Amsterdam Avenue.

W. L. STRONG & Co.—Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has authorized Edward A. Treat, receiver of the firm of W. L. Strong & Co., dry goods commission merchants of 75 Worth Street, to accept $8,443 for a claim of the firm against the Norway Plains Company of Rochester, N. H., amounting to $42,219.

CHARLES L. CHRISTMANN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets of Charles L. Christmann, importer of linens at 396 Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne and the Mercantile National Bank were restrained from selling any of the property in their possession or under their control belonging to Mr. Christmann, which may have been transferred to them or otherwise. It was stated that Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne have merchandise valued at $25,000 which they hold as security for advances of $18,000, and they threaten to sell it at auction unless their claim is paid. If so sold, the proceeds, it is argued, would probably only cover their claim and leave nothing for the other creditors. Merchandise to the amount of $2,700 was transferred to the Mercantile National Bank to secure a debt of $2,500.

AARON NADLER.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets of Aaron Nadler, dealer in crockery at 57 Eldridge Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 28, on the application of Benjamin Kalichman, a creditor, for $542. It was stated that in September last he had stock worth $4,500, that about that time he made a present of it to his wife, who on Jan. 9 sold it to her son, Wolf Nadler, for $2,000, which money she claims to have spent in three weeks' time, and she is now working for the son at $6 a week, and the father is also working for the son at $5 a week, and the stock has been sold as rapidly as possible. On Jan. 9, the day she sold the stock to her son, Mr. Kalichman obtained a judgment against Aaron Nadler for $542. The latter was also of Nadler & Weissler, dealers in peddlers' supplies at 62 Chrystie Street.

PRINCE FRANCIS AUERSPERG.—A meeting of creditors of Prince Francis Auersperg, whose full name is Franz Marie Johann Joseph von Auersperg, who is a physician, residing at 226 West Seventy-eighth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Theodor Aub, referee in bankruptcy, at 149 Broadway. As nearly all the creditors reside in Europe the meeting was very slimly attended. The Prince was on hand with his attorney. Heyn & Covington appeared for the Count and Countess of Coreth of Vienna, who have a claim against the Prince for about $40,000. The attorneys stated that they did not have all the papers ready in the matter to go into an examination of the bankrupt, and asked for the appointment of a trustee. Referee Aub appointed Edward J. Welch trustee. Heyn & Covington stated that the claim of the Count Ernest and Countess Gabrielle Coreth is said to arise out of a real estate transaction which took place in Austria, in which the Prince obtained possession and ownership of an old ancestral estate belonging to the Coreths, and never paid them for it. Although the schedules of the Prince show no available assets, the attorneys said they would put up a contest to disclose assets and try to prevent a discharge. His liabilities are $290,729. He married a daughter of E. C. Hazard, the wealthy wholesale grocer, on June 14, 1899.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

S. H. KENYON.—S. H. Kenyon of Sandy Hill, N. Y., filed petition in bankruptcy. Debts, $38,210; no assets.

JAMES DAVIDSON.—James Davidson, merchant, Watertown, N. Y., filed petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Debts, $19,500; no assets.

HENRY NATHAN.—Henry Nathan, a glazier, of 813 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,582 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $2,000 is secured by bond and mortgage and $3,582 is a deficiency judgment. He was in the glass business for nine years.

JAMES A. LOWE.—James A. Lowe, a clerk at 74 Warren Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,058 and nominal assets $4,834 in notes and due bills. He also has a half interest in a patent for a bicycle canopy, but says it is of no value. He was formerly a manufacturer of paper goods.

THE SEARLES FAILURE.

Attachment Against a Company of Which He Is President.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $31,215 against the Edison United Phonograph Company of 27 William Street, of which John E. Searles is President, in favor of the National Bank of North America, in New York. The claim is on a note made by the company on March 5, 1900, which was indorsed by Mr. Searles, the payee, and delivered to the bank. Henry Chapin, Jr., cashier of the bank, said that on March 5, 1901, the note was presented for payment at the Guaranty Trust Company, where it was made payable, and payment was refused. Five hundred and eighty-five dollars has been paid on account of interest on the note. The attachment was granted on the ground of the concern being a New Jersey corporation, and it was served on the Guaranty Trust Company, and also on the National Bank of North America, the plaintiff in the action.

The company was incorporated Feb. 24, 1899, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to introduce the phonograph in foreign countries. The company was organized by several wealthy New York bankers, who, it was said, had purchased the patents and rights for the Edison phonograph in all foreign countries excepting Canada. The company did no business, it is said, in this country, and all their business was abroad. The machines were manufactured at Orange, N. J., for export. Mr. Searles became President of the company about three years ago, and among the Directors, it is said, is Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Charles E. Hughes of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, attorneys of the company, yesterday made the following statement:

"The property of the Edison United Phonograph Company consists of interests in foreign companies, and in foreign patents which are covered by a mortgage to the Guaranty

Real Estate.

Oldest Strongest Best

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

EXAMINES AND GUARANTEES

Titles to Real Estate

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy write us; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property for sale or to lease to fill standing orders. Wm. A. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

If you intend buying or renting a house in upper west side or Harlem I can show you some of the very best bargains obtainable; have some decided bargains. E. J. Taylor, 884 Amsterdam Av.

Painting, paperhanging, plastering, general repairing; estate or owners; low figure. Ole Ornated, 1,733 Park Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.

168th St., one-half block west of Amsterdam Av. Eight left out of row of eighteen; all three-story and basement, brick and stone; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; tiled bath and vestibule; can be arranged for two families.

AUDUBON AV., 392,

between 184th and 185th Sts., two-story and basement, brick and stone; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing.

557 WEST 183D ST.

Three-story and basement, high stoop, brick and stone; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; a complete arrangement for two families.

The above rent from $30 to $55, or for sale on easy terms; $250 to $500 required, balance same as rent. Open for inspection. The above properties are within two blocks of Rapid Transit station. Apply owners.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

$10,500 WILL BUY

The new 4-story stone and brick dwelling, 554 West 173d Street, containing every convenience; decorated; hardwood trim; gas fixtures; ready to occupy; always open; terms easy.

$9,750 WILL BUY

532 West 175th Street, 18x48x78 feet, brick and stone dwelling; hardwood trim; gas fixtures; decorated; possession May 1st; terms easy. Discount for cash.
DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Av. and 155th Street, and 208 Broadway.

ACREAGE.

For Sale—24th Ward—New York City

About **60 acres**, all upland, desirably located in centre of **New Park system**, near **Bronx and Pelham Parkway**, and **other improvements**. Principals only, address
HENRY J. UDERITZ,
30 Broad Street,
New York City.

An elegant residence, near park, upper west side, for sale or exchange for country residence and acreage, near by; 28 rooms, billiard room and bowling alley; hard wood, hand carving, and inlaid floors throughout; parlor, library, dining room, and butler's pantry and kitchen on one floor; four bathrooms; house 25x100 feet; price $125,000; will sacrifice for cash offer. Buyers only apply to E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

89TH ST., 272 WEST,

BET. WEST END AVE. & BOULEVARD.

Private 4-story, American basement, brownstone dwelling, extension to top; perfect condition; bright; certain an exchange. For permit apply to owners.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 LIBERTY ST.

GRAND SACRIFICE.

MORRIS AV., 2388 & 90,

North 184th St., 2 elegant frame, detached houses, 37.6x125; 13 rooms and bath; all new and modern open plumbing; hardwood trim; elegant location; $250 cash; for sale or rent.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty.

82d Street, South Side, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.—4-story brownstone dwelling; hardwood; exposed plumbing; view of Central Park from front and rear.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

82d Street, South Side, Broadway & West End Avenue.—5-story American basement; 2-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension; private stairway for servants; side light if desired; wired for electric lighting; restricted rear.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Dwelling house, 4-story and basement, on Carnegie Hill, 92d Street, north side, between 5th and Madison Avenues; exposed plumbing; hardwood throughout.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

72d Street, north side, between Broadway and West End Avenue, a fine large dwelling, 4 stories and basement; beautifully decorated; exposed plumbing; street under jurisdiction of Park Department.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Madison Avenue, east side, near 80th Street, 4-story brownstone dwelling; foyer hall, hardwood-trimmed throughout; exposed plumbing.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

90th Street, south side, Central Park West and Columbus.—4-story and basement dwelling, near 90th Street driveway into Central Park.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Attention, Builders.—27th Street, west of 8th Avenue, two 3-story and basement adjoining houses, 20 feet front each, making a 40-foot plot, suitable for a large building.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Attention, Builders.—44th Street, north side, 5th and 6th Avenues, a plot of 80 feet front, neighborhood suitable for fine apartment house.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Fine modern private stable, eight single and one box stall, south side of 51st, between Madison and Park Avenues.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

75th Street, south side, just east of Madison Avenue, 4-story brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension, bay window basement to roof.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

$2,500 cash buys five-story double tenement, No. 536 West 39th St.; sacrifice price; 5 year mortgage; 22 good tenants; pays over $700 net over all expenses; title guaranteed. Baker, 157 West 23d St.

Good opportunity for selection of those elegant newly built 5-story double flats, with latest improvements, in 148th St., near 3d Av., completed April 15. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

A rare chance for quick buyer.—A new five-story apartment house; two stores; three families on floor; rent, $3,140; price, $27,500. Charles A. Hands, 372 Lenox Av.

Buyers, Attention.—A 3 family flat, 4 rooms, bath; all improvements; rental over $3,100; will sell cheap. For particulars apply I. Stone, 971 Columbus Av.

Elegant corner, 5-story, 4 stores, 5 rooms and bath, 3 families on floor, 33x100. Price $38,000. Cash to suit. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

For Sale or Exchange.—Three 3-family single frame flats, Eagle Av., near Westchester Av.; all improvements; will pay commission. Owner, 2,899 3d Av.

Exchange.—Two 4-story brick flats, block from 149th St. elevated station, 6 rooms and bath, for small houses. Riehl, 2,899 3d Av.

$15,000, $1,000 cash; near Grand; valuable lot; good buildings; large rentals; bargain. McKeever, 1,701 Madison Av.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

Avenue store property; 5-story double flat, all rented; fine store, good location; price $18,000, cash $4,000. Ragette, cor. 143d St. and 3d Av.

Apartment House.—Park Av., near 81st St.; rents for $2,900; mt'ge $22,000; want an offer. Porterfield & Co., 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

7th Avenue, between 41st and 42d Sts., 19.6x100; 3 West 64th St., 25x100; fine location; flats; private stable. Brill, 751 West 59th St.

$2,800, $1,000 cash.—Elegant brownstone dwelling, near 5th Av., worth $13,000. McKeever, 1,701 Madison Av. Bargain.

Attention, Builders.—Lots, liberal loan, all locations. Security furnished good builders. Broker, Room 125, 111 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. corner, (saloon,) near 100th St.; price, $48,000; equity, $18,000; well rented. Box 208 Post Office.

$9,000.—Bronx, detached 11-room house, full lot, near elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Southern Boulevard, 137th St.—Four lots. $29 East 122d St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Three-story corner dwelling at Whitestone; will rent for $25 per month, or sell for $4,000; $250 cash, balance long mortgage; ten rooms, all improvements; 3 minutes from depot, 30 minutes from city. Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1066—18th.

Small farms near Jamaica, $1,500 up; 5-room houses, Whitestone, $1,500; easy terms. Clark & Co., Jamaica.

Small farms near Jamaica, $1,500 up; five-room houses, Whitestone, $1,500; easy terms. Clark & Co., Jamaica.

25-Room hotel, Rockaway Beach, partly furnished; price low. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

South of Prospect Park.

A section with beautiful detached houses, with all street improvements made and paid for—the ideal home for people of refined taste. Only 35 minutes to Park Row, without change, in commodious cars, running on a four-minute headway.

A 6-Month Record.

(Opening Day, Sept. 1, 1900.)

7 beautiful homes costing from $7,000 to $12,000 cash, completed and occupied by owners.
10 houses sold before completion.
11 houses in course of construction.
106 villa plots sold to homebuilders.

South Midwood is Carefully Restricted. High-Class Residential Property.

Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.
Come and See SOUTH MIDWOOD or Send for Illustrated Booklet.
Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.,
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE, 1364 Flatbush av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date, open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$750 CASH—FLUSHING—PRICE, $7,500. $45 monthly pays all, including principal. New modern centre hall house on corner plot, 60x100, built by days' work, 12 rooms, bath, butler's pantry and laundry; cabinet trim; oak and white enamel; hot water heat, gas and electric light; open nickel plumbing, back stairs and bicycle closet; in fact, every convenience for comfort and luxury; a decided bargain, in a restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; commutation, 7 cents. Open for inspection Sunday. Other houses as low as $4,000, on equally favorable terms. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Houses.—Flushing Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $5,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Big Bargain—7-room cottage, all improvements, $2,300. $300 cash, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Yonkers.—I have a great variety of up-to-date houses for sale and rent. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Attractive Dutchess County Country Home.—Beautiful location; steam-heated dwelling, 21 acres; near stations; only $5,000; rent furnished. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

For Sale.—Farm, 70 acres; buildings and fences; good, never-failing water; plenty of wood and fruit. For particulars address Mrs. E. A. TYLE, Durham, Conn.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

LIGHT LOFTS.

FIRST LOFT, 50x80; $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,000, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-160 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

A.—93 Warren Street Corner Lofts

Two lofts, $30; fourth loft, $25. Janitor or
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

4—8TH AVE. & 33D ST. NORTHWEST CORNER.
Large, bright store, with extra large basement; suitable for high-class clothing or similar business. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 W. 33d St.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Stores, offices, warerooms; very high ceilings; finest light.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

5th Avenue, 537, 44th and 45th Streets.—Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor, suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN; 5,000 SQ. FT.; GOOD LIGHT, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT & POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

4th Av., 425, near 29th St.—Central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling house; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises or to Giles F. Bushnell, 36 Broad St.

Elegant floors, 33x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Dock to lease in Long Island City for term of eight years, from May 1, 1901; about 500 feet water front by 475 feet in depth. Inquire of Geo. E. Clay, 5 Jackson Av., Long Island City, or H. F. Burroughs, 136 Water St., New York.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

42d St., east Broadway.—Four-story, wide building; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

New Building, strongly constructed, six stories and cellar, 25x100; light on three sides; electric freight elevator. For further particulars apply to Henry Eggers & Co., 455 West 14th St., New York.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

100 Factories—200 Lofts.

JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5th Av., cor. 42d.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

At 21 West 24th St.—Desirable store to let, with immediate possession: rent, $75. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Studio, beautifully furnished, and with grand piano, to be rented, 6th Av. and 13th St. Address H. B. Van Duren, 48 West 12th St.

Unusual opportunity to share half of store, with large show window, with optician; Madison Av., near 50th St. Box 172 Times Office.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

At Mount Vernon.—A large corner store to let, very cheap; vacant now. Inquire on the premises, corner of N. 10th and Sidney Av.

Two lofts, 25x40, suitable light manufacture; rent $40. Apply premises, 209 West 19th St.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

William Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a line of leather goods, trunks, and bags.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS,

West Side tenements, flats, apartment houses, lots.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

ADVERTISER HAS WAITING CUSTOMERS for good city and country property; correspondence and interviews solicited, especially from owners unsuccessfully represented elsewhere; hours 11 to 3; mention this paper. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

CHOICE DWELLINGS
FOR RENT.
SEND FOR OUR LIST.
J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

To rent, two lofts with heat and power for light manufacturing, or three-story building that could be altered for same, about 40 feet wide; 24th to 59th Street, 3d to 8th Avenue.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

I want for Spring list, suburban and country houses and farms for sale and exchange. Send full particulars. Photographs desirable. Gerald Lamont, 205 Broadway.

To purchase, a 4-story house, 22 to 25 feet front, between 5th and Madison Avenues, below 59th Street.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

To rent, for a drug store, ground floor and basement, or ground floor, on or near 5th or Madison Avenue, below 59th Street.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Property for sale or to rent in vicinity of this office.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Want lot for cash buyer between 54th and 65th Sts., between Broadway and 9th Av. Joseph F. Feist, 434 West 42d St.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, above 75th St, Sonnabend & Gromer, 490 Lenox Av.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Unfurnished houses to rent below 42d St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

45th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial Dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Dwelling house, unfurnished, 4 stories and basement, on 34th Street, Lexington and Park Avenues; accessible to all surface and elevated lines.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Private houses, west side, three-story high stoop; rents, $660 to $1,000; four-story American basement. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Queens Property to Let.

(NO CAR FARES.)
7 minutes' walk James Slip or 34th St. Ferry. 4 & 5 room flats, improvements, $13.50 to $17.50. 2-story and basement brownstone, imp'ts, $22. 2-story cellar & attic cottage, imp'ts, rent, $20. Call R. E. Office, 167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished; a very attractive property.
THE MANOR HOUSE, Oyster Bay, L. I.
In perfect order; new plumbing, etc. For further particulars, apply to
McVICKAR & COMPANY,
1,368 Broadway, or 24 Nassau St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Picturesque modern country seat, 1½ miles from Morristown Court House; 17 large fully furnished rooms, open fireplaces; rent, $1,000; unsurpassed mountain views; pure water; big trees, and healthfulness; adjacent other beautiful places. Henry Condict, owner, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
(Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished; homelike; bathrooms, running water, fireplaces, &c. Circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

To Let, Furnished.—Cape Cod, South Hyannis, Mass., pleasant, old-fashioned house, 10 rooms; barn, shed, private bathhouse, beach, and small rowboat pier. For further particulars, address C. F. Sleeper, Hyannis, Mass.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Cambridge and Oxford.
NORTWEST COR. MADISON AV. AND 124TH ST.
Facing Mt. Morris Park.
Choice Location, Picturesque View.
7 and 8 all light rooms, entire construction and decoration in Parisian design.
Rentals Moderate.
INQUIRE
L. A. LIEBESKIND,
BUILDER AND OWNER,
ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE.....11 HARLEM

RIVERVIEW, RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW,
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

116TH ST., 218 WEST.

Elegant single flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply; reasonable rents.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116th ST.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

Elegant eight rooms and tiled bath apartment, 25x88; choice locality; rent, $780; yearly lease; steam heat, hot water; no children. Janitor, 346 West End Av., near 102d St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

36th St., 238 East.—Steam heated corner flats; 5 rooms, bath; $22.00-$23.00; 4 rooms, bath, $18.00.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to Janitor.

Brooklyn.

Bedford Section.—Second floor, one room in third; two-family house; $12; immediate possession; a bargain. B. A., Box 218 Times Office.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—THE TUXEDO, Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent on premises.

Elegantly furnished corner apartment, close to Riverside Drive; 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms; telephone, electric lights; all-night service; owner going abroad. Address Rose Coghlan, The Saxony, 250 West 83d St.

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183d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

117th St., 360-366 West, Near Morningside Park. Handsomely decorated, six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, private surroundings, near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated station; $25, $27; references.

Three, four, and five rooms; hot water supply, &c.; $16 to $16; NEW HOUSES. Inquire 2,014 8th Av., adjoining northeast corner 154th St.

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MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

367B ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 378 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Ranges. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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2 STORIES.	SAMPLES.	3 STORIES.	
Van Buren St.	$28	Pulaski St	$35
Lafayette Av	30	43rd St	40
Van Buren St.	35	Lafayette Av	45
Pulaski St	40	Monroe St	50
Putnam Av	45	Putnam Av	60

We have very complete lists at present.
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Easy investment in lump or by small payments during 4 years; absolutely secure, with increasing returns yearly; first dividend earned and declared August next. Kittle & Hawks, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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CREDIT FOR EVERYBODY—Anything you want; clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods; open Sundays.

ONE SUIT FREE

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Have for any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
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EASY PAYMENTS.
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Will send representatives if desired. Only Reliable, Up-to-date Goods. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

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For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

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Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

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Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. 'Phone 2040-50th St.

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30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 lines.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

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"The Leading Hotel of Lakewood."

LAKEWOOD is a world-renowned Winter resort for wealth and fashion, and "THE LAKEWOOD," its largest and leading hotel, is all that brains and taste, backed by unlimited capital, could devise for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of its patrons. Its luxurious appointments are surpassed by no hotel in America. The cuisine and service, it is no exaggeration to say, equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
Golfing privileges at two clubs. JAMES N. BERRY, Mgr.

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The NEW RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPENS MARCH 9TH.

Ocean front; capacity doubled to 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plan. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features.
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HOTEL MORTON—Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; hot, cold baths; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

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Fireproof, Electric Lights, STEAM HEAT, Elevator. Private Baths, $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

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A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the **WEBER TONE** is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical skill that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.
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Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity; Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Also full assortment of large Uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering and others. Rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS—$5 down, $5 monthly, $135.00, $145.00, $160.00, others $175.00, $200.00, $225.00. Every instrument perfect and guaranteed for seven years by manufacturers and us. R. C. Jackson Piano Co., 15 East 14th St. Send postal for descriptive catalogue. Open evenings.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 106 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Emerson, little used, $195; cost $375; great bargain; almost new upright, $145; good upright, $75; fine square, $35; other bargains. Summers, 1,102 Fulton St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Steinway, bargain; upright pianos, $150 upward; easy payments; rented $3 up; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,514 3d Av., 85th St.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes Clean Bread

With Royal Baking Powder there is no mixing with the hands, no sweat of the brow. Perfect cleanliness, greatest facility, sweet, clean, healthful food.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron, Send postal card with your full address.

Alum is used in some baking powders and in most of the so-called phosphate powders, because it is cheap, and makes a cheaper powder. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

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Ladies' Neckwear.

Lace Collars,—shaped ready for mounting. Various Laces,

75 cents to $3.50.

Latest Novelties in Fancy Stocks, Ties, Barbes, Collarettes, Fronts, Boleros,—of fine Laces, sheer Fabrics and Silks.

Sale of Dress Goods
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH.

1000 yards satin finish Prunelle,—double width,—dotted stripes. Colors:—old rose, grey, tan, dark blue, red and lilac,

25 cents per yard.

Fine quality Albatross,—for Spring gowns and waists. New colors, including the latest shade of royal blue,

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Homespuns and smooth-finish Meltonettes, 50 cents per yard; VALUE 85 CENTS.

Entire clearance of short lengths, suitable for waists, skirts and school dresses. Fine Materials, of fashionable weaves and colors,

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READY!!!
"1901" Spring Overcoats,

The best you will see worn on the street—the ideals at our stores—Chesterfields, Coverts, Yoked Backs, Paddocks, Raglans and Cravenette Rain-Coats,

$10.00 to $30.00

cover all these styles.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Stores Open This Evening.

Is that end of the winter overcoat going to look well enough for to-morrow?

New Spring overcoats—long or short—$15 to $35.00.

Why how big and tall you look!

Like to look that way?

The new derbies will do it—"Duc" and "Ascot" are the names.

Shoes that breathe, $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

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ARTISTIC HALLWAYS

"Once seen never forgotten."

Of Victor Hugo's home, Hauteville House, Guernsey, it is related: "From the very first the interior shows what character is throughout and that of the man who made it—yet more full of mystery than Rome or Greece or even Egypt."

Give your house a somewhat broader, lighter look and fairer introduction this Spring, and the stranger at the door will never forget this attractive vista.

Our new designs in Austrian Oak—with many a rarity in form, provide a rich field for your choosing. Chairs, $4; Rockers, $4, (with leather seats, $6.50.) Large and heavy ones, with cowhide seats, $14. Tabourettes, $2. Tea Tables, $3.50; Pedestal Bookcases, $11. Desks with trash-baskets, $13. Are the basic styles in more formal halls, which are always correct, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DUPLICATE WEDDING PRESENTS.

J. H. Johnston & Son, 18 John St., N. Y. Buy, sell, and exchange Silverware, Diamonds, and all precious stones, including OLD GOLD JEWELRY. Our cases are full of bargains, 25 to 50 per cent. less than first cost of goods. Send for catalogue.

Austin's Dog Bread
made by Austin, Young & Co., Boston.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

BOYS' KNEE PANTS,
1.00 and 1.25 Qualities.....*.49*

Made from mill ends of fine Cloths and are therefore sold at Remnant prices, which enables us to offer above great values.

Choicest styles in Checks, Small Plaids and Stripes, made in strongest manner with patent extension waist bands and taped seams—cut and fit perfect—ages 4 to 16 years.

Second Saturday of
The Great Suit Offering

Two manufacturers' stocks bought so that we can sell at HALF THE PRICES others must ask.

One of the reasons for concessions at which we bought being a change in firm, necessitating quick division of interests.

DOUBLE BREAST SUITS—7 to 16 years—value 3.98 to 9.98.....1.98 to 5.98

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RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS—handsome combinations—3 to 8 years—value 5.98 to 7.98.....3.98

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VESTEE AND MIDDY SUITS—2½ to 8 years—value 4.98.....2.98

Special Values in
Misses' Underwear

MISSES' WHITE SKIRT.
M'fr's surplus stock—dainty little affairs, with umbrella flouncings—trim'd with embroidery and fancy laces, insertings, ruffles or tucks—made for fine trade— All sizes, 2 to 16 yrs.—
79 cents.....98 cents.....1.24.....1.69
Worth 1.19 to 2.50.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—tucks and hemstitch ruffle—
Ages 2 to 4 years..... .15
Ages 6 to 10 years..... .19
Ages 12 to 16 years..... .25

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—tucks and ruffles of emby—all sizes, 2 to 16 yrs.—usually 39 and 49 cents..... .29

Corsets

Owing to large and specially advantageous purchases, we name prices without precedent at beginning of season.

At .49 cents....Corsets.....regularly .79
At .69 cents.....Corsets.....regularly 1.25
At .79 cents.....Corsets.....regularly 1.59
At .98 cents.....Corsets.....regularly 1.98
At 1.49.....Corsets.....regularly 2.75

Although Fashion dictates the straight front corset, we will continue to keep up our great assortment of French shapes, Long Waist and other favorite styles of Warner Bros., R. and G., P. D.—C. B.—Z. Z.—C. P.—W. B.—Sonnette, P. N., etc.—also Nursing, Abdominal, etc., so that no customer need be disappointed in obtaining her favorite style.

Are You Aware
that we have
The largest Corset Department
in New York?

Special Attractions
in
Misses' and Girls' Dresses.

CASHMERE DRESSES—Blue, Old Rose and Pink, with White Silk Yokes and ruffles—also Navy, Olive, Garnet, Brown and other colors, with self-colored Silk Yokes and ruffles—4 to 14 years—value 4.98..... 2.98
New Dresses—sold at this reduction to start season right.

SAILOR DRESSES—4 to 10 yrs.—Navy and Cardinal Serge—full double breast Blouse—braid trim.. 2.98

GIRLS' TAILOR MADE SUITS—All Wool Homespun and Cheviot Serge—Bolero Eton, with fancy Vests of contrasting or self colors—with gilt or enamel buttons, and fancy gold braids or stitched silk bands—8 to 14 years... 7.98

MISSES' TAILOR MADE SUITS—Venetian and Homespuns—Novelty Tailored effects—New "Florodora" Eton Jackets, with Military gold braid and buttons, with and without edging of pink or blue—bewitching styles.....12.98
We have as fine a list of Misses' high-class Tailor made suits as you can find in city. Gold and silver braids and buttons are much in evidence, and effects produced in combination with fashionable colorings exceed any yet shown.

GIRLS' CORDED GINGHAM DRESSES—fancy plaids and stripes, in Blue, Pink, Oxblood and Turquoise—Bolero Jacket effect—with ribbon run emb'y insertings—extra full fancy collars—4 to 14 years—worth 2.75..... 1.69

Ladies'
Tailor-made Costumes

Before buying the so-called "special values" some advertise at "special" prices, examine sleeves, collars, trimmings and cut of Coats and Skirts, for by them you can judge whether they are of this Spring's styles....It is a common custom elsewhere to advertise last Fall's Suits as "Spring" Bargains....Although our prices are as low and lower than such offerings, you can implicitly rely upon quotations being for costumes of newest cut and fabrics—an assurance worth having.

NEW TAILORED SUITS.
Venetians, Serges, Pebble Cheviots and Homespuns—Black and Colors—Skirts with flare or graduated flounce effect—stitched silk or velvet bands—Also fancy tailored effects with vests—Reefer, Eton, Blouse and fitted Jackets,
11.98....13.98....15.98....18.98
See them if you have a purchase in view.

CAR CONDUCTOR MURDERED

Arrest of the Motorman Sent Out with Him.

Ill-Will Existed Between the Dead Man and the Prisoner—None Saw the Shooting.

Just as early risers in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue were waking up yesterday morning, they were startled by hearing three pistol shots in the almost deserted streets. Two minutes later Patrolman Decker of the East Fifty-first Street Station ran around the corner and found the body of a conductor of a Fifty-ninth Street crosstown car lying beside Car No. 233, which stood at the eastern terminal of the line. When the patrolman arrived he saw neither the motorman of the car nor the starter. The former was arrested a few hours later at his home. The latter came out of a neighboring saloon just after Policeman Decker reached the scene.

The dead conductor, David Forsyth of 541 West Forty-fourth Street, lay under the step of the front platform. When a physician examined the body it was discovered that death had been caused by a pistol ball, which entered the head in front of the right ear. Decker could not find anybody who had seen the shooting. Neither had six of Capt. Lantry's detectives found any such person up to last night.

When the affair was reported at the station, Capt. Lantry and two detectives went to the Metropolitan Street Railway car stables, at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue. There they found James Slattery, started, who told them he had sent off Car No. 233 at 5:10 o'clock, and that the motorman was John Quinn of 402 West Forty-fourth Street. The Captain and his men then went to Quinn's house. The motorman's wife said her husband was in bed.

Capt. Lantry arrested Quinn, who seemed dazed, denied having been on Car No. 233 or any other car that day, said he had not left his house, and looked out of the station house windows when asked if he had shot Forsyth. No pistol was found on him.

Mrs. Quinn, according to the police, admitted later that her husband had gone out to work early in the morning, returning a little later. Daniel Hussey, a bartender of 407 West Forty-fourth Street, said the prisoner had taken some drinks shortly after the time of the shooting, saying that he was feeling badly.

John Trainor, a conductor, told the police that he saw Quinn on a Third Avenue car at about 5:45. Trainor said that Quinn boarded the car at Fifty-ninth Street, rode south to Forty-second Street, and then transferred to a west-bound Forty-second Street car.

Many people of the neighborhood of the shooting testified to having seen the motorman run toward Second Avenue. Ernst Bloom of 1,154 Second Avenue said he met Quinn and that the latter, in answer to a question, said a "cop" had shot himself on the corner. Henry Freudenburg of 400 East Fifty-ninth Street said that he heard the shots. He saw two laborers running down First Avenue, while Quinn ran westward on Fifty-ninth Street. A driver of a bakery wagon also told the police that he saw two laborers. One of these, the driver said, told him that Forsyth had been shot by the motorman, and that they had been threatened by Quinn.

An attempt to obtain some information about the affair from street railway officials yesterday afternoon was unsuccessful, but from fellow-employes of Forsyth and Quinn it was learned that both men had been long in the service of the company, and that both were well thought of. Forsyth was fifty-six years old, and leaves a wife and several children. Quinn is thirty-nine years old. He also has a large family.

The two men were friends until recently. Not long ago, however, while they were on the same car, there was a collision, and the company made Quinn pay for the damage, saying that he was at fault. Quinn, it is said, thought Forsyth should have paid half, and there was ill-will between them afterward. The police said last night that they had learned of a still more recent quarrel, in which Quinn slapped Forsyth in the face.

Quinn was arraigned in the Yorkville Court. By the advice of his counsel, Max Steinert, he refused to have anything to say. The charge made against him was homicide, and Magistrate Brann held him without bail for examination to-morrow morning. An autopsy performed on Forsyth's body showed that the ball was buried in the brain.

Quinn's wife was arrested last evening by Capt. Lantry. The woman was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, charged with being a suspicious person. Capt. Lantry says he believes she knows more than she has told, and will try and have the woman sent to the House of Detention.

Detective McCauley of the East Fifty-first Street Station, after the arrest of Mrs. Quinn, said that he was one of the men who arrested Quinn at his home. Mrs. Quinn was told that her husband was wanted for breaking some car windows in an accident. She did not believe this, and learned at the barns what had happened. Then she returned home, the detective says, got a revolver her husband had left there, and, hiding it in her pocket, went on a Ninth Avenue elevated train down to Cortlandt Street. She took a ferry to Jersey City and in midstream threw the revolver overboard. Detective McCauley says Mrs. Quinn later admitted doing this.

HOBOES NO PANHANDLERS.

Prisoner Warmly Defends the Social Status of the Fraternity.

The fine points of difference between a "panhandler" and a "hobo" were brought out and established as legal precedent yesterday by Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court.

The decision settling a question which has for unnumbered years vexed and harassed car truck and cross tie tourists from Maine to California was handed down in the case of Daniel J. Daly, whose present address is rather vaguely stated as "Brooklyn."

He was soliciting money at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning, and was arrested and arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court by Policeman Paton, on a charge of "panhandling."

"He is a well-known panhandler, and is making lots of trouble," explained the policeman to the Magistrate. This aroused the prisoner.

"I'm not a panhandler, Judge," he indignantly exclaimed. "I'm a nobo. I'll admit that, and I want it understood that a hobo never panhandles anybody. All I wanted was car fare to Brooklyn, and because I asks a friend of mine for 3 cents, this officer arrested me."

"Well, I guess you'll be better off on the island for ten days, anyway," said the Magistrate. "I believe you when you say you are a hobo. You look the part. I don't believe you are a common, everyday, panhandler, however. If I did I would give you thirty days."

Daly smiled triumphantly, and the policeman looked discomfited.

DRESSMAKER CHARGES LARCENY.

James M. Bagley, twenty-six years old, who says he is an insurance agent, out gives no address, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the West Side Police Court charged with the larceny of $100 by Miss Hannah Bateman, a dressmaker, of 1,564 Broadway.

Miss Bateman alleges that Bagley induced her to buy three shares of the Union Express and Transportation Company of this city, and that the shares proved to be worthless. From the certificate of stock appended to the affidavit of Miss Bateman the information is gained that the President of the company is Guy Dempsey, said to be a brother of Queen Lavinia Dempsey of the Holland Dames. The Treasurer is given as David Elliott. The certificate sets forth that the capital stock of the company is $1,000,000 and a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum is promised.

Miss Bateman says in her complaint that she never received a cent from the company and that she has since learned that at the time she bought the stock the company was not incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, as had been represented to her.

Bagley was held in $1,000 bail for examination on Monday next.

"PARSONS" IDENTIFIED AS ROSS RAYMOND

A Swindler Almost Without Rivals, Capt. Titus Declares.

His Career Here and in Europe—The Charge of President Low's Private Secretary.

The latest disguise of "Alfred Parsons," who, as reported, tried to swindle President Hadley of Yale, was stripped from him by Capt. Titus yesterday, and he was proclaimed to be none other than Ross Raymond, a swindler almost without a rival. The Captain says many guesses as to his identity had preceded his arrival in this city as a prisoner.

Raymond was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, where he was arraigned on the charge of obtaining a letter of introduction, under false credentials, from the private secretary of President Seth Low, W. H. Beebe. Magistrate Pool said he thought he had seen the prisoner before. Capt. Titus then proved his identification by showing descriptions of the prisoner. The Magistrate held Raymond in $2,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow morning.

Raymond is now about forty-nine years old. Descriptions given of him under numbers in the Rogues' Galleries of various cities—in New York No. 1,695—give his weight as 225 pounds and his height as 5 feet 8½ inches. His complexion is ruddy. He always pretends to be a person of high rank and eminent respectability.

Raymond came to New York in the seventies. He was employed as a newspaper reporter on one of the New York morning dailies for about two years. In 1873 he was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing Prison for the theft of an overcoat in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Soon after his release he was accused of forgery.

In Philadelphia, where he went after his exploits in this city, he also gained a record. Superintendent Quirk of the Philadelphia police says that Raymond began his career in that city by working as a reporter on a morning paper. He had not been there long before he was openly accused of being a confidence man. He then went to Europe.

In Paris, Capt. Titus says, Raymond masqueraded as Thomas A. Edison, and under the prestige of that name was said to have been lavishly entertained by President Carnot. He was afterward heard of again in other places in France, under another name which secured him many favors. In England he figured as George W. Childs. There he is alleged to have swindled the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon out of about £500. He was arrested and served a term of imprisonment for another offense.

Not long ago the police of Milwaukee arrested Raymond as a vagrant. In that way they got rid of him.

During his recent visit to New York Raymond used the title "Earl Sandys." It was by this name that he presented himself to Mr. Beebe, and afterward got $200 on a worthless check. Raymond, it is said, came originally from Lancaster, Penn. His real name is declared to be Potter.

Six-Inch Gun Explodes at Sandy Hook.

One of the six-inch guns that are being tested by the Ordnance Department at the Sandy Hook proving grounds exploded Thursday afternoon. The extent of the damage to the gun could not be ascertained yesterday afternoon.

It has nearly a seventy-year record of cures, certified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Amusements.

WHITE RATS!
To-Night at 8.
22nd Regiment Armory,
68th Street and Boulevard.
Star Vaudeville Jubilee.
To-morrow Night, Grand Central Palace.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15. "Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. Tdy & Wed. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20; "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées Wednesday, To-day. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH." Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée To-day at 2:15. JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. "A real success."—Herald. WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. Special Engagement of DAN DALY. Sunday Night, Second Popular Orchestral Concert. MAT. TO-DAY SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST To-morrow MATINEE TO-DAY. Broadway Burlesquers. NEW LIVING PICTURES. Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs 8:20. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15. LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN IN "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. Mats. Wed. & Tdy. 4—Cohans—4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., E. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Tdy, 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tdy. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. MY LADY Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.

WHITE RATS! Lion Palace Music Hall, B'way & 110th St. THIS WEEK. A Real Vaudeville Show.

KEITH'S M. B. CURTIS. SWEATNAM, JOHNSON & DEAN. COURTNEY. Empire Com. 4. LIVING ART STUDIES.

Harlem Op. House NEXT WEEK. MARY MANNERING'S "WAY DOWN EAST." Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tdy. "Janice Meredith." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mr. Chauncey OLCOTT (Last 2 Wks.) (all new songs) Next Monday—March 11—SOUVENIRS. GARRETT O'MAGH 10th Time.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Saleza, Journet, Sizes, Gilibert, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, at Popular Prices. Double Bill.—I PAGLIACCI (in Italian.) Miss Fritzi Scheff; MM. Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Campanari and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.

Sun. Ev'g., Mar. 10, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed under the direction of Mr. Damrosch. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina, Bridewell, and Margaret MacIntyre; MM. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plancon.

Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 11, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS (in Italian,) with an extraordinary cast, including Mmes. Nordica, Homer, and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.

No increase in prices for this performance.

Tues. Aft., March 12, at 2:30 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubberiet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 13, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Marvill, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 15, at 8.—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.

Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. SATURDAY, March 9, at 8:15 P. M. PROGRAM:

Overture, "Manfred".....Schumann
Concerto for 'Cello, in major.....Eugen d'Albert
PROF. HUGO BECKER.
SYMPHONY NO. 3, "EROICA".....BEETHOVEN
Variations for 'Cello, Op. 33.....Tschaikowsky
PROF. HUGO BECKER.
Episode, "Carnival in Paris".....J. S. Svendsen
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. LAST NEW YORK APPEARANCE. Sunday Eve. March 10 at 8:15. LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. HANS WINDERSTEIN, Conductor. Tickets at Schuberth's, Hotels and Carnegie Hall.

JOSEF HOFMANN
Will play "Tannhauser" Overture, and by special request the "Blue Danube Waltz." Carnegie, Monday, March 11th, 2:30 P.M. Seats at Ditson's and Carnegie. Steinway Piano.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIS (Saturday) Aft., at 3 o'clock. Piano Recital by Mr. Arthur Whiting. Res. Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. 25c. This Week, The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., With Jas. T. Powers. SAN-TOY

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. NEXT Mon. & Tues. at 3 at Daly's. Wed., Thurs., 8:30. Mendelssohn Hall. Paris Exposition. Week Mar. 18, Thessaly & Olympian Games.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:30. Charles Frohman Presents "A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun. "Screaming."—Ev. World. The Lash of a Whip

Proctor's 23d St. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. "The Stowaway" Co. | Reed Birds. Willis Family, Rastelli, Hill & Mull, David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly," Mme. Herrmann, Leonie Saunders, etc. Johnstone Bennett & Co., "The Rustler." Cos. American Four, Sanatore, Tschernoff's Dogs, Gertrude Mansfield & Co. Wilbur, "The Irish Alderman" Co.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE LAST PERFORMANCE. THE CLOWN and the LOCKET. This Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. & 7th Av.

MANHATTAN 23 & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Orch. $1.50. Wed. & T'day. LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvir, Mar. 16.

New York B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. New special vaudeville features, followed by Master Gabriel Moore's "Giddy Times."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. CARMEN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. (Pop. prices.) Ibsen's "Ghosts." To-night, "Der Hochzeitstag" & "Einbrüche der Verbrecher."

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatization of 3:30 P. M. HIAWATHA. 8:30 P. M. LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH INDIAN VILLAGE. Canadian Exhibits, Launches, etc. LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM Monday Morning, March 11, at 11 o'clock. MAJOR J. B. POND ANNOUNCES THE LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON. Subject: "Wild Animals I Have Known." The Sandhill Stag, Whab the Grizzly, The Pacing Mustang, Mollie Cottontail, and Other Favorites. TICKETS AT THE HALL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th ST. West Mats. 1:45. 25c. Daily Mat. 50c. all orc. Evgs. Evgs. 7:45. TO-DAY—TO-NGT., ALL WEEK. WHITE RATS. Geo. Fuller Golden, Henry Lee, Lewis & Ryan, Others, & Big Kiralfy Ballet, 60 People.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night at 8:15 FLORODORA

BIJOU. AMELIA 64 & 65 Times. Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. BINGHAM COMPANY. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's mammoth & spectacular revival UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Tdy & Wed. 2. Evg. 8.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

GRAND MAT. To-day. WHITE HORSE TAVERN. Next Week—Barbara Frietchie.

CHILDREN'S DAY National Exposition of Children's Work, 18 E. 16. 25c. 2 to 10. All children under 16 (with adults) free.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

We are shortly to have more personal matter concerning the late Prof. Max-Müller. The autobiography which is now being published derived its inspiration, we have been told, from the broad and intense interest excited through the earlier autobiographical volumes, "Auld Lang Syne" and "My Indian Friends and Acquaintances." The forthcoming work to which we refer will have an interest distinct from either of these, although possibly quite as personal. From her earliest acquaintance with her famous husband, Mrs. Max-Müller "took notes," as it were, of his career. And now we are to have these notes, with certain correspondence, published by Longmans, Green & Co. In the meantime Mrs. Max-Müller would deem it a favor if persons possessing any of her husband's letters would kindly lend them to her. She lives at 7 Norham Gardens, Oxford, England.

From the point of view of the personality of the author, what should be one of the more important books of the Spring in the department of memoirs is "A Sailor's Log," by Admiral Robley D. Evans, which D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation. In this we are to have the recollections of forty years of United States naval life. Several pages, we are told, will be devoted to the author's personal recollections of the German Kaiser, whom Evans entertained on board his ship at the opening of the Kiel Canal. And so if the Admiral can write on a long tack as well as he chats on a short one we are sure to have a book that will be of intense interest to most Americans. We shall later present further data concerning it.

Mr. Sidney Lee, who, succeeding Mr. Leslie Stephen, edited the concluding volumes of the "Dictionary of National Biography," will write the "Life of Queen Victoria," which will appear in one of the supplementary volumes. In this volume we shall also have biographies of the late Bishop of London. Mr. G. W. Prothero will write on Dr. Creighton, who was himself for several years a leading contributor to the "Dictionary"; Mr. Arthur Sedgwick on Frederic W. H. Myers, and the Master of Peterhouse on Richard Copley Christie.

The story of the life of Empress Elizabeth of Austria as depicted in the pages of "The Martyrdom of an Empress," published eighteen months ago by Harper & Brothers, left the impression in most minds that it was written by a person entirely familiar with Court life in Vienna. It was almost felt that the author herself was a person who had had a very interesting career, which could prove to be most fascinating reading if ever she consented to take the public into her confidence. The author's identity has now been disclosed in the person of Bettina A. Hapgood, of Chicago. She was born in Russia, and has lived there and in Austria, and has had the opportunity to study the Empress Elizabeth at close range. She has written a number of short stories, and has contributed to the magazines. She has also published a book of travel, "Across Russia," which was issued by Harper & Brothers. It is entitled "The Martyrdom of an Empress," and is in reality an authentic autobiography.

Mrs. Edith Wharton's new volume of short stories, which Charles Scribner's Sons have in hand, will be entitled "Crucial Instances." We imagine, according to this author's "The Greater Inclination" and "The Touchstone," that the title rather connotes than denotes the nature of the tales included. Of course we may expect, too, the author's usual distinction of style, which is one of culture rather than of cultivation. As to the themes, each story depicts a certain period in an intense life, which may or may not justify the title under which they are all grouped.

Readers of this paper will recall the famous "Cynic" controversy of two years ago—the most striking that has ever taken place in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and the most largely participated in save one, "Autumn with the Poets." Elsewhere in to-day's issue we print the gratifying announcement from "Cynic" himself (and readers may be assured that the "Cynic" is an actual, living man, though unknown in this office, except as to his real name and address) that he is about to be married; in fact, this day is his wedding day. One of the letters printed two years ago suggested marriage to the "Cynic" as the most appropriate outcome of the controversy he had raised, and when THE NEW YORK TIMES reprinted the entire correspondence in a small volume entitled "Woman: Can She Reason?" a final note was added, saying that "it would be a proud day for THE SATURDAY REVIEW when it could record a fact that would so manifestly imply the 'Cynic's' complete conversion." Many readers will no doubt join THE SATURDAY REVIEW in extending to him cordial congratulations, with a wish for many happy anniversaries.

A witty Frenchman once said that writing for Le Journal des Débats was like posting a letter in a street grating. In turning over the pages of a volume by Paul Bourget, "Croquis d'Outre-Manche," we were surprised to learn that the delightful articles contained therein had originally appeared as correspondence in the Débats at the time of the Queen's diamond jubilee. Englishmen, as well as Frenchmen, should be grateful to some one for having rescued the "Croquis" from oblivion. Here is a touch which should be seized upon and proclaimed by those who are seeking to heal the breach between England and France—M. Bourget is writing of the Queen as she rides by in state: "Look on that aged visage, and you will recognise an expression which is not the 'awful Majesty' of which Saint-Simon spoke in connection with the old age of Louis XIV., but a real majesty, notwithstanding, and one all the more mighty because it is simpler and freer from that charlatanism that the English hate so deeply." From an Anglo-Saxon this would have been a fine tribute. From a man of M. Bourget's generally Anglophobic convictions it is sublime.

Just now there are certain manifestations in the British Parliament which as the session advances are likely to increase rather than diminish in interest. And much that has been written shows how little understood on this side are existing Parliamentary methods. Here is an announcement, therefore, which will mean something to those who would follow an exciting session of the British Parliament. Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert, the new counsel to the British Treasury, has written for the Oxford University Press a book entitled "Legislative Methods and Forms." Possibly there are not even many Englishmen who are aware that fifteen years ago Sir Courtenay acted as Governor General of India during Lord Dufferin's absence in Burmah. His regular post was that of legal member of the Governor General's Council, which before him had been adorned by Sir James FitzJames Stephen and Macaulay.

In the current number of The Contemporary Review Mr. Edmund Gosse recommends a "side" French novelist in the person of M. René Bazin. M. Bazin owes his distinction, according to Mr. Gosse, to the fact that, while other French writers of fiction, realists, naturalists, romanticists, have all been trying to excel each other in mere cleverness, M. Bazin, almost alone, has with patience and sincerity attempted to preserve and emphasize the best that there is in the traditions of French literature. Writes Mr. Gosse: "It is, at least pleasant to have one side-writing in excellent French, subject, character, and environment are of the most wholesome kind, books that every girl may read, that every guardian of youth may safely leave lying in any room of the house." M. Bazin is to be congratulated, Gosse assures his view of French life is more the right true, sober one that most intelligent English people would like to take of their neighbors, and that is rarely found in French literature.

"UP FROM SLAVERY."

Booker T. Washington's Autobiography as an Offset to Mr. Thomas's Arraignment of His Race.

There could not be a greater contrast to the fierce arraignment of the American negro by Mr. W. H. Thomas, recently reviewed in these columns, than is to be found in this simple and unaffected autobiography of Mr. Booker T. Washington, nor could there be obtained two more diverse impressions of the colored race than those given by their books. Both men are of negroid blood, both are superior to the most of their brethren in intellect and training, and both have had unusually good opportunities for informing themselves as to the present condition of the negro race in America, so that the question which is right in his estimate becomes complicated as well as interesting.

From Mr. Thomas's book we gain the idea that the negro is deplorably bad, and that nothing but a hardly probable or possible miracle will put him on the road to progress. Mr. Washington writes, of course, particularly of his own struggles and triumphs; but his description of his work in Tuskegee and even of his poor surroundings in boyhood gives us glimpses of quite a different phase of negro character, in which appear an earnest desire for knowledge and the willingness to sacrifice much to obtain it, both powerful aids in the elevation of a race. At any rate, Mr. Washington's autobiography is sure to awaken more sympathy and obtain more benefactions for his race than the sweeping condemnation of Mr. Thomas's criticism, though that point has nothing to do with the question of trustworthiness. Even Mr. Thomas had to admit that the work being done at Tuskegee under Mr. Washington's direction is admirable in every respect.

In several important points the two men agree. They both admit, for instance, that a mistake was made after the civil war in granting the negroes an unlimited exercise of the franchise, and they unite in thinking that it is in the knowledge and practice of agriculture and a country life that the negro's best hope lies. They also agree in denouncing the character of the majority of the colored clergymen and teachers, though Mr. Washington says that a marked change for the better has begun in these two classes, and never misses an opportunity to praise the white teachers who are working in the negro schools, while Mr. Thomas designated their methods as totally ineffectual, though well enough intentioned.

It is hardly fair, however, to compare two books written with such different intentions as these, though it is almost certain that any serious discussion of the negro character and the negro problem by Mr. Washington would rest on a different point of view and be permeated by quite a different spirit from Mr. Thomas's recent work, principally owing, no doubt, to the different temperaments of the two men. It is to be hoped that some enterprising publisher will attend to our getting the other point of view.

The story which Booker T. Washington tells of his rise from the depths of slavery to his present honorable and useful position is indeed a moving one, and he tells it well. A more manly, upright, reasonable, and unselfish spirit than looks out at the reader from these pages it would be difficult to find. He is proud of the record he has made, and well he may be, since few have so good a one; but there is not one hint in the book that he feels superior to the less fortunate members of his race, and his gratitude to all who have aided in his life and work is unbounded. Indeed, he says that he is proud of his race, and has never wished to belong to any other, a fact that is attested by his constant refusal to make capital for himself out of the public regard for his attainments and the entire devotion of his time to the betterment of the Southern negroes. His head must be a firm one never to have been turned by the magic changes that have been so frequent in his career, but he seems to be as simple-hearted and genuine in his success as when a ragged, dirty little boy of twelve he made his journey on foot from his home in West Virginia to Hampton Institute. It was during that journey that, arriving without money in Richmond, he slept under a wooden sidewalk for many nights while he earned enough money during the day around the wharves to carry him on to Hampton, but not many years afterward a great reception was tendered to him in this city, and he delighted the large audience with his speech. Such contrasting incidents are plentiful in his life.

From the day when, a little slave, Booker carried his young mistress's books to the schoolhouse door, and as he caught a glimpse of the children studying within, he longed to go to school, and, though he was a good many years before that opportunity came, he learned by himself all that a Webster's Spelling Book could teach him, and when instructed the reading of the older boys with such avidity that he was soon

[illegible]

the salt furnace where he worked, after the emancipation. His entrance examination at Hampton was an order to sweep a recitation room, a task which he was so eager to do to perfection that he swept the room three times and dusted it four times before he was satisfied. We can imagine the joy in his face when the teacher told him that he seemed worth admitting and straightway appointed him janitor, thus enabling him to earn his board entirely by work. His tuition was paid by some kindly friend of the institute, his clothing generally came out of gift barrels from the North, and his books were borrowed from his mates. Primitive enough, probably, the accommodations were at Hampton in those days, but it seemed like paradise to a boy who had never sat at a table to eat his meals, slept on a bed between two sheets, or enjoyed the pleasures of a bathtub and a toothbrush. The latter instrument evidently made a deep impression on his youthful mind, for he says more than once that its civilizing influence is enormous, and that if a pupil in his school voluntarily buys a new brush when the first one is worn out he always counts on that boy amounting to something in the future. He has, indeed, inculcated the use of the toothbrush so forcibly among his pupils that, as he remarks, very often a new applicant comes to Tuskegee with no other wardrobe.

Tuskegee Normal and Agricultural Institute has been built up under the direction and according to the ideas of Booker T. Washington. He went to Tuskegee on the invitation of two gentlemen of the town and began work with thirty pupils in a tumble-down shanty with the colored Methodist Church as annex. Very soon he obtained money enough to purchase an old abandoned plantation in the neighborhood. This, with the few poor cabins still standing on it, served as the institute's home until time and the ceaseless energy of Mr. Washington and his teachers could house it in its present substantial buildings. Meanwhile the students have learned farming, brickmaking, bricklaying, carpentering, and all the other trades incident to building, even to electric lighting, wagon building, furniture making, &c. Everything required in their daily life is made by the students on the premises, and many commodities are sold to the townspeople.

Mr. Washington admits that the hardest task he has encountered in his school, aside from procuring enough money to run it, has been the convincing of his students that it is a good thing for them to learn these trades. Most of them have come to the school with the idea that by educating themselves they can for the future avoid all manual labor. It is a rude shock for a man (for most of the students are grown men and women) with such an idea to be put to making bricks or digging a cellar, or for a woman who has come with the expectation of studying Latin and literature to be put to laundry work or the making of mattresses, as an incident to her education. The students object and the parents object, but still they come to Tuskegee in ever-increasing numbers and go out equipped, not only with good mental training, but with a special knowledge about some one trade that will make them of use to any community.

Among those who have aided him at Tuskegee Mr. Washington mentions an ex-slave as one upon whom he has always depended for advice and guidance, and he says that, since the man has never been to school a day in his life, he attributes his unusual power of mind to the training given his hands in the process of mastering well three trades in the days of his slavery. He also gives it as his opinion that in five out of ten cases the most trustworthy colored man in any Southern community to-day will be found to be one who learned a trade while a slave. The whole plan of Mr. Washington in his work at Tuskegee is evidently, not to give his pupils a smattering of showy, high-sounding knowledge, but to ground them in sober habits of neatness and thrift, and to give them the means of earning an honest living.

He says little or nothing of the negro's social or political standing, evidently thinking that those things will come in due time, and when the negroes themselves have learned them. In a speech delivered before a Congressional committee in Washington in 1895 to secure Government help for the Atlanta Exposition, Mr. Washington emphasized the fact that while the negro should not be deprived by unfair means of the franchise, political agitation would not save him, and that back of the ballot he must have property, industry, skill, economy, intelligence, and character, and that no race without these elements could permanently succeed.

A chapter which the author devotes to his methods of raising money is full of good humor and good sense, and it reveals in a marked manner the superior and endearing traits of Booker T. Washington's character. A man who receives thousands of dollars in trust from such men as Collis P. Huntington, Andrew Carnegie, Morris K. Jesup, and others like them, must be a person of most convincing worth. Mr. Washington says that all he has ever had to do in collecting money was to give people of wealth an opportunity to help, and that he has nowhere met such a fine spirit of generosity as in Boston.

The address which Mr. Washington was asked to make as a representative of the negro race at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition was the triumph of his life, and most triumphantly does he embark on its description. He felt most deeply and painfully the responsibility placed upon him of showing that his race had not been honored in vain. It was the first time in the entire history of the negro that a member of his race had been asked to speak from the same platform with white Southern men and women on any important National occasion, and his audience would be composed, he knew, of the wealth and culture of the South, as well as of a great many Northerners, both black and white. There was much discussion in the newspapers as to the probable character of his speech, and more than a little opposition to his being chosen at all for such an occasion. So, as the day for its delivery drew near, his heart grew heavy with forebodings that he might say the wrong thing and injure the cause of the blacks for a long time to come. But, as is well known, the speech, a model of brevity, good sense, and good taste, was received with wild applause, and it was talked about for days afterward. The Atlanta Constitution called it a "platform upon which blacks and whites can stand with full justice to each other."

Mr. Washington was also invited by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University to be one of the Judges of Award in the Department of Education at Atlanta, a duty that associated him with college Presidents, scientists, men of letters, and specialists on many subjects.

After Mr. Washington's success at Atlanta, he was of course deluged with requests to speak at public meetings, but he has never consented to do so except where he felt that it would pay to plead the cause of his race, and with the stipulation that he should talk of his life work and the needs of his people. At the dedication of the Robert Gould Shaw Monument in Boston in 1897 Mr. Washington again won high commendation, as he did also at the peace celebration in the Chicago Auditorium at the close of the Spanish-American war.

Newspapers and biography, he says, are his favorite reading, and Abraham Lincoln is his patron saint. He claims to have read every book and magazine article that has been written about Lincoln. He is especially fond of high-bred animals, and the Berkshire pig is his favorite among them all.

A brave record, any one will say who reads Booker T. Washington's autobiography, nor can it miss being a means of encouragement and inspiration to all aspiring souls among his people. Such single-hearted devotion to a righteous cause cannot help bearing abundant fruit.

Laurence Hutton's Mask of Aaron Burr.

From The Princeton Alumni.

Mr. Laurence Hutton, in one of his lectures entitled "The Collecting of the Collection of Masks from Life and Death," which are now in the University Library, tells the story of the posthumous return of Aaron Burr, 1772, to his Alma Mater, in a way that cannot fail to interest Princeton men the world over. The cast of Burr's face, with a number of others, came into Mr. Hutton's possession in the middle sixties of the last century. It was unmarked and unnamed, and for many years its owner was unable to identify it positively as that of Burr. He knew that a life mask of Burr had been made in London in 1808 or 1809, when its subject was a comparatively young man, between fifty-two and fifty-three years of age; for, in a letter to his daughter the exile had put on record the fact that the "infernal operation had left a purple mark upon his nose, which no rubbing or washing would remove, and that he had heaped curses upon the head of the artist, who, he believed, had used quicklime instead of plaster of paris." But this interesting object had disappeared long ago, and no traces of it were left.

Mr. Hutton's cast was that of a senile old man; it looked very much like the portrait of Burr painted in later life, and if it were Burr, it must have been taken from nature, and immediately after his death, in 1836. No account of the making of such a mask was to be found in any of the biographies of Burr, or in any of the contemporary descriptions of his last hours outside the grave. So it was labeled as "doubtful."

A couple of decades afterward an elderly gentleman called to inspect what was familiarly called "The Skullery" in Mr. Hutton's New York house, and particularly to make a study of the mask of Henry Clay, from which the stranger, a sculptor, wished to model a bust of the Kentucky statesman for a Kentucky Court House. Clay, at that time, was also "doubtful," as were Coleridge, Laurence Sterne Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Sir Isaac Newton. Of the distinguished Britons the visiting sculptor could say nothing. But he was inclined to accept the authenticity of Clay. And he knew that Burr was Burr—for he had made it himself! He had not seen it for fifty years. He did not know that it still existed. But he recognized it at a glance, because he had made it himself. As a young man employed in the construction of "specimens" for a firm of phrenologists, he had been sent to Staten Island the day after Burr died. And then and there he had performed the gruesome operation without making any perceptible mark on Burr's nose. And so, embodied in dull cold plaster, the ghost of the famous graduate of the College of New Jersey has come back to haunt the spots which he knew so well.

Charles F. Lummis's "Land of the Sunshine" (Los Angeles) continues to grow in interest and regional originality. Miss Sharlot M. Hall of Dewey, Arizona, whose "Cactus Flower" contributions to our pages have attracted attention, is one of its constant contributors. A lovely little lyric from her poet-pen, a "Wind Song," appears in the January issue of The Land of Sunshine. Here is a stanza that deserves noting:

But I would go when strong winds blow
Full-throated down the heaven,
And on the blast like pennons cast
The wild black hawks are driven.
Oh! kith and kin are they to me;
Wild-winged my soul shall pass
With them, as their own shadows drive
Across the wind-swept grass.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have invited the brilliant young writer to submit some of her verses to their examination.

HAITI.

Travels in a Land Where Black Rules White.*

Haiti the mysterious! Haiti the black republic with its traditions of a black Napoleon, with its strange stories of snake worship and poisonings, human sacrifice, and cannibalism! That is the burden of Mr. Prichard's book, in whose pages the curtain is lifted on a stage fringed with dark-green shores and shrouded in guarded silence to reveal a drama of life and death that is being enacted to-day, with such curious and horrible variations from the ordinary tenor of human existence as no civilized person can conceive. The appeal of its strange revelation is terrible and fascinating, yet inevitable. Ships from the two great continents pass and repass perpetually along the picturesque coasts of Haiti; they put in at her ports and move away on the highway of the seas; ocean cables link her to the rest of the globe, yet five miles inland among her scowling dark forests mankind loses touch with civilization, with the world.

Haiti confronts the civilized man as a magnificent ruin, a riotous waste of splendid resources. Nature alone seems to take any care for its sanitation, and it is a puzzling problem to the traveler who goes there how Haiti, perhaps the filthiest place in the world, is not also the most unhealthy place in the world. The town of Port au Prince has its foundations literally set upon decay. The sobriquet "White Man's Grave" is a common nomenclature of certain unhealthy spots on the island. The white man visiting it is appalled by the thought of what might happen were an epidemic to break out there. Yet, with the exception of the ordinary malarial fevers, disease in its largest sense seldom visits Haiti. Shortly after his arrival at Port au Prince Mr. Prichard came upon a white man—a sailor—moving cautiously with disgusted nostril, who inquired of him the shortest way to the quay. Upon being directed, the sailor overlooked Mr. Prichard with interest. "I say," he asked, "how long have you lived here?" "Four days," was the reply. "I wish I had your constitution, then," retorted the sailor. "I've been ashore here an hour and three-quarters, and if I haven't a museum of the most virulent microbes inside me, it isn't the fault of this town, that's all." And he hurriedly made off for the quay.

Haiti presents the novelty of being ruled by black as opposed to white men, the latter having no rights worthy of the name; and yet here is a country within cry of civilization, in constant communication with the civilized world, and with the Legations and Consulates of the powers in residence. "Haiti for the Haitians," the war cry of the people of the black republic, means really Haiti for the negro—no mulatto need apply. "Here alone," writes one of their politicians, "one can show a black face without receiving upon it a buffet. It is the corner of the earth sacred to our rights. Elsewhere in Africa, in America, the black man is governed by the white. In Haiti alone the black man governs himself, the black is the equal of the white."

The policy is now, as it has always been, to drive out the foreigner, who lives and trades in the republic under protest. A century ago the white population of Haiti was reckoned at 46,000 souls. To-day you may safely knock off the last two ciphers. And as the white colonists have disappeared prosperity has gradually fled from the land. The greater number of whites now in Haiti are Germans, and it must be said that outside of official posts and a few mercantile houses, they are a disreputable lot, who through stark necessity have gravitated toward their present berths. When it comes to justice, the white man, whatever the rights of his case may be, is bound to suffer at the hands of the Juge de Paix, who will invariably decide in favor of his black countryman. Yet on the other hand Mr. Prichard testifies to the fact that his experience went to prove that the white man could travel in safety, unmolested by the attacks of the lawless. It is one of those surprising and violent contrasts in which the country is so rich. Whatever their faults, Mr. Prichard claims that the Haitians have not that knife-in-your-back propensity which permeates so many of the Spanish-American republics. He sums up the good and the bad of this Black Republic of the West in these words:

They are kindly. They are hospitable. They are good-hearted. They are a song-loving and a cheerful people.

They are ignorant. They are lazy. They are leavened with the horrors of serpent worship; and a certain though diminishing proportion of them consent (to say the least of it) to human sacrifice.

The evil of Vaudoux worship and sacrifice in Haiti is widespread, and is at the root of the condition and character of the Haitian Republic. The Papalois and Mamalois, the priests and priestesses who batten on the superstition of the people, are nothing short of licensed criminals. The nominal religion is Roman Catholicism, but it is only a thin veneer, covering a solid groundwork of West African superstition, serpent worship, and child sacrifice, the inherited beliefs through hundreds of years of the purblind savage. In Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle's "Devil Tales" and Mr. Lloyd's "Stringtown on the Pike" we have had recently brought home to us again the weird, uncanny forms which superstition takes in the mind of the negro, a superstition which is universally imbedded in the Vaudoux worship. Among the negroes in America the rites of Vaudoux—or Voodoo, Voudoo, Vaudoo; you may spell it as you like—are carried on in secrecy and sedulously screened from the light of day. Moreover, the pressure of civilization and of the law has, at least, taken the sting from its influence and largely dissipated its power for evil. But in Haiti it is otherwise. The whole land is netted over with fear, fear of vague and occult potencies that harass and harm and hurt and, in case of revolt, inevitably kill. The country is honeycombed by an absolute system of terrorism. The form of government is militarism. But despotic and grotesque as is its rule, it is nothing compared with the despotism and caricature of Christian creed degraded and sadly mixed up with this malevolent Vaudoux worship. The Government is a farce, but the religion is a tragedy. The history of a century in Haiti compels the conviction that the negro most certainly cannot rule himself or rid himself of superstitions that grind him to the level of the savage.

Mr. Prichard's narrative is not without its humorous passages; he has a keen sense of the grotesque and the picturesque, and he writes with the seeing eye of the observant journalist. The romance of the "Black Napoleon" is one of the most interesting chapters in the book, and his examples of the Haitian press, of Haitian politics, and justice are amusing. The illustrations are not of much value, as they have been badly printed, but Mr. Prichard has a graphic style of description, which calls little for the aids of illustration. The work claims attention as being authoritative and modern—the writer's visit is scarce a year old. There is but one serious defect; no book of travel, especially of a country so remote, should be without a map.

*WHERE BLACK RULES WHITE. A Journey Across and About Hayti. By Hesketh Prichard. With thirty illustrations. Pp. 288. 8vo, cloth. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Shaftesbury.*

There is probably no English man of letters who is more often cited than the third Earl of Shaftesbury and who, at the same time, is less generally read. And the difference in numbers between those who should read him and those who do is very great. An examination of quotations from the writings of this man will invariably reveal the fact that the point is made not on what Shaftesbury said, but on the way in which he said it. To account for these various paradoxes is simple. Shaftesbury neither wrote on generally popular themes, nor did he strive to touch any element in his reader's mind save that of comprehension. For, if we consider that rhetoric is made up of the three qualities of clearness, force, and elegance, then Shaftesbury wrote probably more transparently than any man in an age made particularly significant through its lucid and precise writers. But more than this, as part of the man's mentality it may be, we have in the third Earl of Shaftesbury's style that fine quality of exact proportion visible only in the best Greek and Latin authors. As a matter of fact, these were Shaftesbury's foster tongues. Probably he thought in them, and translated as he went along into English. He was always polishing his work, but always with a view to its lucidity. Whatever force or elegance his work possesses is not through any attempt of the author to achieve these qualities independently.

The issue of "Characteristics" before us in two volumes owes its importance to the studious editing of Mr. John M. Robertson. This gentleman has apparently done everything in his power to make these essays thoroughly intelligible to all who are able to read the English language; he translates the author's frequent quotations from the Greek and Latin, explains all references that need explanation to the average reader, and gives us material for comparison by numerous cross references. At the same time it must be admitted that there is not a spark of enthusiasm or even of sympathy in all this, which, as a whole, seems barren of imagination. Possibly because possessing more than any other the very quality which we have endeavored to describe, Shaftesbury impressed Mr. Robertson as an author who needed technical exposition more than anything else. We do not think so. He needed a commentary, to be sure, if the unacademic reader was to be reached, but he needed also criticism from a modern point of view to show the significance of the mission that has come down to us through two centuries that this same unacademic reader might also be impressed.

Space will not permit us to make an extended review of any of the essays in the Shaftesbury volumes; but we may say that there is hardly any person who has occasion to write English who cannot be benefited by a perusal of them. Shaftesbury's "Advice to an Author" is as pertinent to-day as it was when penned. Here is what he says concerning dialogue:

Here the author is annihilated, and the reader, being in no way applied to, stands for nobody. The self-interesting parties both vanish at once. The scene presents itself as by chance and undesigned. You are not only left to judge coolly and with indifference of the sense delivered, but of the character, genius, elocution, and manner of the persons who deliver it. These two are mere strangers, in whose favor you are in no way engaged. Nor is it enough that the persons introduced speak pertinent and good sense at every turn. It must be seen from what bottom they speak; from what principle, what stock or fund of knowledge they draw, and what kind or species of understanding they possess. For the understanding here must have its mark, its characteristic note, by which it may be distinguished. It must be such and such an understanding; as when we say, for instance, such and such a face; since Nature has characterized tempers and minds as peculiarly as faces. And for an artist who draws naturally 'tis not enough to show us merely faces which may be called men's—every face must be a certain man's.

Examine the dialogue in modern fiction in the light of this admirable standard and then attempt to account for the admiration that is expressed for the books which "show us merely faces which may be called men's."

*CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN, MANNERS, OPINIONS, TIMES, Etc. By the Right Honorable Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by John M. Robertson. In two volumes. Pp. 338 and 369. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.

THE TALMUD.

Specimens of Wit and Wisdom from an Ancient Treasure House.*

In his preface the author of "Justice to the Jews" describes how in the writing of that work his attention was called to the Talmud, "this remarkable production of antiquity." Mr. Peters, then, hopeful of gaining a knowledge of the Jewish religion and believing that extracts from the Talmud would lead Christian scholars to study the subject further, has compiled the volume under notice. In a brief introduction Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes gives the history of the Talmud. In the quotations presented by us no classification has been made. From such a horn of plenty the sweet and the sour fruit come in such profusion that no sorting process has been attempted:

"The forest trees once asked the fruit trees: 'Why is the rustling of your leaves not heard in the distance?' The fruit trees replied: 'We can dispense with the rustling to manifest our presence; our fruits testify for us.' The fruit trees then inquired of the forest trees: 'Why do your leaves rustle almost continually?' 'We are forced to call the attention of man to our existence.'"

"Too many Captains sink the ship."

"An old man is a trouble in the house; an old woman is a treasure in the house."

"Two pieces of coin in one bag make more noise than a hundred."

"When the flood came over the earth and everything was threatened with destruction, and every kind of beast came in pairs to Noah, the Lie, too, asked admittance into the ark. Noah, however, refused. 'Only pairs may enter here,' he said. The Lie went in search of a companion, and at last met Vice, whom it invited to go to the ark. 'I am willing to keep company with thee, if thou wilt promise to give me all thy earnings,' said Vice. The Lie agreed, and they were both admitted into the ark. After they left the ark, the Lie regretted her agreement, and wished to dissolve partnership with Vice, but it was too late, and thus it is current that 'what Lie earneth, Vice consumeth.'"

"Poverty cometh from God, but not dirt."

"Our kindly deeds and our generous gifts go to heaven as messengers, and plead for us before our Heavenly Father."

"The noblest of all charities is in enabling the poor to earn a livelihood."

"The camel wanted to have horns and they took away his ears."

"The egg of to-day is better than the hen of to-morrow."

"Cold water morning and evening is better than all the cosmetics."

"The question is asked, 'Why is man born with hands clinched, but has his hands wide open in death?' And the answer is: 'On entering the world, man desires to grasp everything; but when leaving it he takes nothing away.'"

"Two dry logs and one wet; the dry ones kindle the wet."

"He who seeks for a faultless brother will have to remain brotherless."

"If thy friends agree in calling thee an ass, go and get a halter around thee."

"At the gate of abundance there are many brothers and friends; at the gate of misery there is neither brother nor friend."

"The consciousness of God's presence is the first principle of religion."

"A man's home means his wife."

"He who divorces his wife is hated before God."

"If thy wife is small, bend down to take her council."

"The daughter is as the mother was."

"Do not confine your children to your own learning, for they were born in another time."

"What the child says out of doors he has learned indoors."

"This world is an ante-chamber to the next."

"The just of all nations have a portion in the future reward."

"Every nation has its special guardian angel, its horoscopes, its ruling planets and stars. But there is no planet for Israel. Israel shall look but to God. There is no mediator between those who are called His children and their Father which is in heaven."

"From the very spoon that the carver carved, he has to swallow hot mustard."

"The laborer is allowed to shorten his prayers."

"He who teaches his son to trade is as if he taught him to steal."

"The laborer at his work need not rush before the greatest doctor."

"Life is a passing shadow, says the Scripture. Is it the shadow of a house or a tree? A shadow which prevails for a while? No. It is the shadow of a bird in mid flight—away like the bird, and there is neither bird nor shadow."

"Man's greatness at first sight is like a cobweb's thread, at last becomes like the Babylonish cable."

"Were it not for the existence of gentiles no one would build a house, marry a wife, beget children, or do any work."

"There is not a single bird more persecuted than the dove, yet God has chosen her to be offered up on the altar. The kite is hunted by the life, the chicken by the weil, the goat by the Hyæna. And God said: 'Bring me a sacrifice, not from those that persecute, but from those that are persecuted.'"

"Prayer in Israel's only weapon, a weapon inherited from his fathers, a weapon tried in a thousand battles."

"Where the Shekinah (the Most High by their example from the Egyptians, and the Amorites, and the Canaanites."

"Rabbi Chanania preferred his sermons to other people's good deeds; he wished to bring mankind near to God, and to humble a brother. He mentions that he had but two hearers—one deaf, and the other occupied with a business. The deaf man was both unconscious of the sermon, and the other, occupied with his business, was unconscious of the sermon. 'It is for God to reward me,' said the Rabbi, 'and not for me to seek reward.'"

"Truth lasts forever, but falsehood must vanish."

"This is the punishment of the liar, that when he tells the truth nobody believes him."

"Use thy best vase to-day, for to-morrow it may, perchance, be broken."

"When Satan cannot come himself he sends wine as a messenger."

An insatiable craving for a higher education is one of the most notable of Jewish traits. In "The Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud" the Jew is over and over again reminded of the importance of the teacher, the duty of the scholar. From a mass of such material, the following is presented:

"A town which has no school should be abolished."

"The world is only saved by the breath of school children."

"Jerusalem was destroyed because the instruction of the young was neglected."

"He who instructs a child is as if he had created it."

"The teachers are the guardians of the State."

"Learn first and philosophize afterward."

"To what may he be compared who teaches a child? To one who writes on clean paper; and to what may he be compared who teaches an old man? To one who writes on blotted paper."

"Be eager to acquire knowledge; it does not come to thee by inheritance."

"Four dispositions are found among those who sit for instruction before the wise, and they may be respectively compared to a sponge, a funnel, a strainer, and a sieve; the sponge imbibes all, the funnel receives at one end and discharges at the other, the strainer suffers the wine to pass through, but retains the lees, and the sieve recovers the bran, but retains the fine flour."

The Growth of a Garden.*

The majority of garden books are paeons of successful accomplishment—a steady march from better up to best on the part of the gardeners, arriving finally at a result that makes any expenditure of time, strength, and money for its accomplishment seem entirely justifiable.

In the present case the gardener frankly confesses herself an ignoramus and gives the reader an account of what can be done with an old, neglected garden on a basis of £5 English money and no knowledge at all. If the desert had blossomed like a rose at the touch of so slender a wand as this, some incredulity on the reader's part might readily have been pardoned. The blossoming, however, was accomplished only after much delay and numerous mistakes. The gardener began by finding out which end up to plant a bulb, and by studying the ethics of trimming and clipping. Her mignonette and her anemones failed her, the sweet-pea hedge turned its flowers into seed-pods in despair at three days' neglect during a drought, her violas upon which she counted for an aesthetic background did not come up; but there were gains for all her losses. Her Shirley poppies—at least the ones which had been properly thinned out—were a pure joy, her yellow bed of marigolds and marguerites blazed defiance to the hottest sun, some soldierly ranks of antirrhinums marched on to victory while their neighbors were withering about them, and the herbaceous border, upon which many anxious hours were spent, was quite attractive during the first September, and promised still finer things for the following year.

Perhaps an ambitious reader with a garden of his own coming on might think this little book rather a meagre record of rather a shabby plot of ground. Let such a reader betake himself at once to any one of a dozen more pretentious garden books published during the last year or two. He may gain more inspiration, but it is doubtful if he feel as much at home or as personally interested as in this pleasant rectory garden, where the little love story going on part passu with the gardening is not permitted to interfere with practical work.

Dante in California.*

From the Golden Gate comes a modest little volume "About Dante," convenient to the hand, pleasing to the eye, and enlightened by just illustrations of views in proximity, and as representations of well-known paintings. Prof. C. M. Gayley suggests that "this epoch has the high distinction of being the first more comprehensive the poet ever written and published in California," a characteristic setting to the tribute indeed.

The author has not attempted a critical study of Dante, but has gathered from the earliest good many of the most illuminative criticisms in his prayer and in the Bible, pure atmosphere in which he enjoyed his solitary way. These quotations in passing and in prose she has connected with a thread of narrative.

Miss Hadley has done something a good ordinarily worth the while, and may reflect that her book goes for interest during the world with accumulation upon the spot of her toil.

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HINTS FROM THE MAILBAG.

Kipling's "Kim."

E. F. C., Glenolden, Penn., in reply to "F. C.'s" criticism in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 20 of Kipling's latest romance, writes: "I am thoroughly enjoying every word of 'Kim' as it comes out, and eagerly look forward each month to the next instalment.

"To me it is a vivid picture, with the strange old mystic, a child in his knowledge of the ways of the world, and the clever, quick, subtle, and lovable, who, in his knowledge of the world is more than many a man, as the central figure. In 'Kim' the country, the scenery, the people are so described that one seems to be among them, mingling with them, and through all and above all is the wondrous mysticism of the East. As for the theme being commonplace, a simple story, simply told, of people, places, and events of everyday life, is not necessarily uninteresting—in fact, to most people, it is more interesting than any other. If there is one office boy in New York who can 'write such stuff,' he is missing his vocation and should by all means resign at once, to enter this other field. Can 'F. C.' himself write anything half so interesting? If so, I, for one, would be exceedingly glad to read it. For many can criticise, but few can create."

Magazines and the Poets.

E. V. BROOKES, Columbia College, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I think your correspondent of Feb. 23 is quite right in saying that our great American magazines, as a rule, have not brought out the poets of our country, but have taken them up after they were safely launched in newspapers. The only exception I recall is the case of Edwin Markham. For years before he wrote the poem that has carried his name all over the Nation and across the water he was writing for Scribner's. Some of the strongest, as well as some of the most delicate, things in his book of poems, from 'Semiramis' to 'A Lyric of the Dawn,' I read as they came out in Scribner's, and I think the editors always felt his force and grace.

"Mr. William Vaughn Moody is a man whom we might say The Atlantic has introduced. No finer poem than his 'Ode in Time of Hesitation' has appeared since Sir Launfal flashed forth in his coat of mail. It should have been echoed over land and sea. It may, as Col. Higginson once said of Brownlee Brown's 'Thalatta,' go down to posterity as the high-water mark of poetry of this last quarter of a century."

"The Sacred Fount."

MEDICUS, New York, speaking of Henry James's latest book, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "It is indeed refreshing to read so candid a critique as that of 'The Sacred Fount' in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 16. If Mr. Howells and his friends, whom your critic pretends to fear, have been shocked by such a very moderate, nay, too moderate dissection of the cadaver, what would be their horror were they to hear the criticism of such books as this, and its predecessor, 'The Turn of the Screw,' when medical men speak to one another confidentially?' The coarseness hinted at by your critic, and which appears upon the surface but lightly, like a scum upon the surface of water, impure and poisonous, lies thick enough deeper. In such writing an author either gives evidence of a nature already contaminated by too much introspection, or else is revealed as one playing with pitch, which will surely contaminate. This seems to be the fate of more than one of our modern authors—vide Hall Caine, in 'The Christian,' and Tolstoi, in some of his latest works. So long as an author deals with characters only—odd and peculiar, like many of those created by Dickens, whom some of us are not ashamed to still admire—all is well. We are interested and amused, as well as instructed, for we get a deeper insight into human nature; but when he seeks his characters in an asylum for the insane, or from that class who, while at large, are still not sane, he ceases to interest the general public, but himself becomes an interesting study for the alienist and pathologist."

Eastover Court House.

ELLA M. BOULT, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning "Eastover Court House," says: "If the truth-ridden young authors (they may be octogenarians, but as things go their first novel should bespeak their youth,) had sat at the feet of Howells himself, they could scarcely have learned to draw portraits less flattering to the originals or to fashion for their characters existence more humdrum as judged by standards in vogue. There are a dozen novelists in the field who could have made a dramatic romance out of the material here treated so prosaically. The vital flaw is in the plot. There is no ingenuity, no manipulation. In this instance a very little remodeling will convert Hugh Carrington into a heroic figure. A hero stingy, of all things! And capable of wringing a confession of love from another man's wife when all but convinced that his affection of a year had already died of inanition, if, indeed, it was not a fictitious sentiment from the start. A man does not—in novels—play the mean part of mistaking his vanity for his heart. This vital organ is invariably kept intact until the real heroine appears, when there can be no two ways as to the manner in which it is affected. Little is made here of Hugh's genuine love. It takes a painstaking reader to discover that it gradually makes a man of the lover. Why, in the name of popular romance, did not the authors, here at least, give a little glamour to the thing? Hugh, the callous, the willful, the miserly, drawn with irresistible force by brave, true-hearted, generous, high-minded Nan-tie!

"What do we care, anyway, about thoroughbreds and horse races, and veterinary science—not to speak of mules and short horn cows and pigs? Of course one reads the book some way from cover to cover. It is amusing; there is a humorous touch throughout that does something toward covering the simplicity of the plot. There is atmosphere, too, though one misses a great many familiar familiars of local color. Isn't what a sinful waste of probabilities! Here is the new question brought to the very issue in Hugh's brutal treatment of mere servants, who, to be sure, would have killed him without compunction, if possible. Hugh's fidelity to his false vow of Painter Tunewell is another wasted opportunity. 'Eastover Court House' is just the—no real synonym at all."

A Variety in Style.

ROBERT W. EASTMAN, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Some of my friends and I have sharply discussed the question, arising over a recently published book of short stories, whether the great distinctiveness in subjects, treatment, and style true of most stories tended to show superiority of literary skill on the author's part. I, as several siding with me, stoutly maintained that it did not so tend, provided the conditions of successful story telling were fulfilled in each tale. The dissimilarity referred to, we all agreed, amounted almost to an innovation. We have been used to collections of short stories, all having a similar local atmosphere and local types of character. We have repeatedly met with the volume of stories covering widely different themes and localities, yet in all the author's style and manner remaining unmistakable.

"The entertaining quality of these stories—largely due, I think, to the author's quiet humor, close observation, and happy facility in description—is reproduced in the 'Sketches' in this book; they, however, have a common local background and considerable similarity of style."

Mr. Davidson No Baconian.

C. F. DALEY, West New Brighton, N. Y., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "It is not just to the late Mr. Thomas Davidson to label him 'An out-and-out Baconian.'

"Two years ago this Winter he gave some lectures—or, rather led in some conversations—on some of the plays of Shakespeare at my studio. During these the question of their authenticity came up several times. His opinion then was that the Bacon theory had not been proved, though he thought that all of the plays attributed to Shakespeare were certainly not written by him. He considered the cipher theory ingenious rather than convincing. Bacon wrote the history of the only King omitted in the chronicle plays, but Mr. Davidson did not think that this proved that he wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare.

"Several years ago Mr. Davidson leaned toward the Bacon theory, but, to him, the meaning of the great books of literature, their spiritual content for pressing social needs, so overpowered the importance of a question of authorship, that in his later years he paid comparatively little attention to it.

"Curfew Must Not Ring To-night."

GEORGE BICKNELL, Sullivan, Ind., referring to a recent mention in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the poem "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," submits the following letter which he received from the author, explaining how the verses chanced to be written:

Pacific Beach, Cal., Oct. 9, 1897.

Dear Sir: I was a schoolgirl at the time I wrote "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night." I cannot remember a time when I did not write poems, many of which were mere jingles, but I well remember that one of those early effusions (I was ten years old when it was written) created quite a sensation among the high school students at the place (Litchfield, Mich.,) where I lived at that time. My mother, considering my rhyming propensity detrimental to my studies, forbade its indulgence, and I honestly tried to obey her, but did not always succeed. In regard to the curfew poem I read the story in a number of Peterson's Magazine, (October, 1865.) The incident was related as a historical fact, and I have since learned that it was authentic. The evening after reading the story I retired to my room as usual in order to prepare my arithmetic lesson, and wrote the story of Bessie and Basil in rhyme on my slate instead of the problems that should have been worked out there. While in the midst of the poem mother came to the door announcing a young lady friend who had come in for the evening. I begged to be excused for a few moments, and mother, thinking I was studying, informed my friend that I would come to the sitting room in a few moments when I had finished my lesson. After my friend was gone I confessed my fault to mother, and received pardon for the deception, which had been unintentional.

The history of the poem since its first appearance in public is well known. It was first published in The Detroit Commercial Advertiser in the Fall of 1870, and was written in April, 1867. It has been translated into every language where cultured tastes predominate; has been set to music for singing purposes, also as an accompaniment for recitation; illustrated booklets have been published both in England and America, and the simple story does not grow old, but touches the human heart everywhere. Sincerely yours.

ROSE HARTWICK-THORPE.

Father Tabb and "Tabloid Journalism."

FATHER JOHN B. TABB, Ellicott City, Md., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "The article in The Forum under the heading of 'Tabloid Journalism' recalls a remark once reported to me by my former publisher, Mr. Fred H. Day. A Boston critic after reading my poem wittily said 'It is like taking pills.' 'The resired defect,' as the old negroes put it, he had evidently experienced, and as tabloid journalism is now popular in England, the fact may account for the very kind reception then accorded to my books."

Authors' Royalties.

E. W. TOWNSEND, Montclair, N. J., writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "In the early discussions of the purposes of the American Publishers' Association it was denied in published interviews and 'authorized statements' that the purpose of the association was to reduce authors' royalties, or that such would result from the operation of its rules. One publisher has already announced the issue of a book under the new rules at $1.20 net, the price of which, under the usual methods of sale, would be $2.00. If the author's royalty on the book is 15 per cent., he loses by this 'new method,' 24 cents per book, $24 per thousand. The public, if the rule can be made to work, pays 20 cents more for the book than under the old method, but the publisher sells to the trade at the usual—the same old price."

Pass On Reading Matter.

A. E. E., Astoria, L. I., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, making known the existence of "The Church Periodical Club," whose mission is to supply reading matter among the sturdy and lofty in quarters where Sunshery is not apt to penetrate. He says: "To such as may become interested in pushing on their reading matter to those far removed from civilization centres, I would refer them to an interview or correspondence with Mrs. J. L. Chapin, General Secretary of the Church Periodical Club, at 24 Gramercy Park, New York. That which we daily discard or consign to the waste basket would bring a store of pleasure and education to many households. Our own NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART that we welcome so gladly each Saturday; the monthly, eagerly anticipated and enjoyed; the books we have read—how small a trouble to ask one name of the club to whom we could pass on these spent pleasures.

"The clergy of to-day are as a rule scholars and men of cultivation. Judge, then, of the limits and deprivations to which they are consigned by incomes hardly sufficient for the necessaries of life. To be barred from current events and books, to lose touch with the finer minds of the times, must be hard, indeed. If Phillips Brooks in the plenitude of his environments could say: 'If I could have had Farrar's 'Eternal Hope'' in my youth, I should have preached better and lived better,' what shall be said for these, the great majority, shut in behind the unscalable walls of straitness and poverty? If they remain 'mute and inglorious,' are we free from blame?"

Facts About the Charter Oak.

THE BARGAIN BOOKERY, Hartford, Conn., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "For your correspondent, 'Mrs. C. A. D. B.,' we quote the following from G. H. Hollister's 'History of Connecticut,' (edition of 1855)—the recognised authority on the history of this State. The main facts as herein stated are given by all recognised students of history:

"Before Gov. Wyllys came to America he sent forward Gibbons, his steward, to prepare a place fit for his reception. We are told that while he was felling trees upon the hill where Wyllys afterward lived he was waited upon by a deputation of Indians from the South Meadow, who came up to remonstrate against the cutting down of a venerable oak that stood upon the side of the mound now consecrated to freedom. With the true eloquence of nature, the brown sons of the forest pleaded in behalf of the immemorial tree. 'It has been the guide of our ancestors for centuries,' said they, 'as to the time of planting our corn. When the leaves are of the size of a mouse's ears, then is the time to put the seed in the ground.' At their solicitation the tree was permitted to stand, and continued to indicate the time when the earth was ready to receive the seed corn: a vast legendary tree, that must have begun to show signs of age a hundred years before that day, in the cavity at its base that was gradually enlarging, as one generation after another of red men passed from beneath its shadow.

"Any one who has seen the charter realizes that a pretty good sized cavity would be necessary to receive it. Considering this and the fact that the Charter Oak was one of the hardiest and most long-lived species of the oak known to naturalists—the Quercus alba—it seems obvious without any argument that the tree could not have developed so substantial a cavity in the comparatively few years between the arrival of Wyllys's steward and the hiding of the Charter by Wadsworth."

Another Distinguished Birth in February.

HARRIET H. ROBINSON, Walden, Mass., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In your list of distinguished persons born in the popular birth month of February you omitted to mention the name of Susan B. Anthony of your own State, who certainly ranks among the greatest of the women reformers that our country has yet produced. She has also a personal following that is unequaled among women. Miss Anthony was born in Massachusetts Feb. 15, 1820.

Editors Who Stick Pins in Manuscripts.

LEANDER S. KEYSER, Atchison, Kan., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as follows: "I have been interested in what has been said in your columns recently about 'Editors' Ways.' My experience, extending over a good many years, is that the vast majority of editors handle an author's manuscripts with scrupulous care. If they cannot use them, the manuscripts are returned without being defaced in any way, and simply have to be slipped into another envelope and sent to another courteous editor. However, there are still a few editors left who stick pins through a manuscript. Only a short time ago a manuscript came back to me marred by having been punctured with two pins. It was an article of twelve manuscript pages. Of course it had to be copied before it could be submitted elsewhere. The copying cost me over a half day's hard work, and that, too, when I was especially busy. Let me frame a little adage on this point: An author should look at his manuscripts from the editor's viewpoint; an editor should look upon it—to some extent, at least—from the author's viewpoint."

F. Opper has illustrated Eugene Field's "The Tribune Primer" and "A Little Book of Nonsense," which are about to be published in one volume by the Mutual Book Company of Franklin Street, Boston.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Queen's death of course led to an outburst of poetry from the minor poets. That was to have been expected. A minor poet can always write a funeral ode at a moment's notice, and, like the young woman in "Huckleberry Finn," he can usually "get in ahead of the undertaker." The great poet has to take time and pains when he writes a poem for a great occasion, but the minor poet labors under no such necessity. It may safely be said that there has not so far been published a single poem worth reading concerning the death or the funeral of the Queen. The first line of the Poet Laureate's poem was sufficient to condemn it, and the rest of the minor poets have actually failed to rise even to the level of Mr. Austin's verse.

***

Why do people who cannot write poetry insist upon seizing so solemn an occasion as the death of the Queen in order to parade their incapacity before the public? The practice is as preposterous as the beating of drums by which certain savages express their sense of the loss of their chief. On the whole, the savage practice is better than the civilized one. We could put cotton in our ears, and so deaden the effect of barbarous drums, but no cotton in the ears can save us from seeing the miles of bad verse that mourning poets write.

***

We have not yet heard from either Mr. Swinburne or Mr. Kipling. Mr. Austin need not have made such terrific haste to publish his funeral verse before Mr. Kipling could forestall him. Poets like Swinburne and Kipling cannot write funeral odes and rush them into the papers within twenty-five minutes after the death of a Queen. I sincerely hope that neither of the two will write of the Queen's death. The minor poets have exploited it to such an extent that Swinburne and Kipling can well afford to pass it by unnoticed.

***

The death of Mr. John Coedy Jeaffreson, which recently occurred, removed an industrious writer of a type that was common in early Victorian days, but which has now become nearly extinct. Mr. Jeaffreson wrote all sorts of things with mediocre ability, but he is perhaps best known by his volumes entitled "The Real Lord Byron," "The Real Shelley," and "Lord Nelson and Emma Hamilton." They consisted chiefly of a rehash of what had been written by others, flavored with a mild spice of comparatively fresh scandal. As biographies they were worthless, but they appealed to a certain public—the sort of people who are anxious to hear bits of scandal concerning famous men. If Mr. Jeaffreson's books were to be published for the first time to-day, they would find fewer readers than they found when they were new. The taste for that sort of thing has certainly diminished to some extent—a fact upon which the general public is to be congratulated.

Mr. Jeaffreson was personally a hard-working, amiable man, and he undoubtedly gave us the best that was in him. But he will hardly be missed in the ranks of authorship. The world had rolled past him long before he died, and he was out of touch with the present generation of readers.

***

I saw the other day in The Outlook, which as a critical authority constantly grows in public estimation, the opinion that "Kim" is so far the best thing that Mr. Kipling has done. I am naturally pleased at this confirmation of my own opinion. Certainly no one but Mr. Kipling could have written it, and this time no fault can be found with him on the score that his canvas is not large enough. Mr. Kipling is still at the Cape with his family, and report says that he is now in robust health.

***

Mr. Barry Pain's "Englishman's Love Letters" is out, and very delightful it is as a parody, or rather a skit, on the letters of the alleged "Englishwoman." The letters furnished by Mr. Pain are ostensibly written by the man to whom the Englishwoman's letters were written, and the two books ought henceforth always to be read together. Mr. Pain has in the scheme of his book a capital opportunity to parade the weak points of the Englishwoman and her letters, and I fancy that most readers of the two books will sympathize with Mr. Pain's hero rather than with the writer of the original letters.

***

A clever novel of the last week is "Quality Corner," by Mrs. C. L. Antrobus. As its sub-title indicates, it is a "study of remorse"—a fact that at first sight would not make it attractive to readers who are tired of psychology. But the book is a very interesting and entertaining one. Mrs. Antrobus writes carefully, and with the true artistic instinct. She has remarkable powers of description, and her characters are for the most part thoroughly alive. In "Quality Corner" the conversations of the peasants is frequently delicious, and no one who reads the book carefully can fail to like it. I do not know if it is republished in America, but if it is not an American publisher would probably find it well worth republication.

***

Mr. Marion Crawford is still pursuing the secret [illegible] with his realism à outrance. The Quarterly and the London Times [illegible] on his [illegible] and his latest book [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CAPTURED BY FILIPINOS

Albert Sonnichsen's Narrative of a Ten Months' Penonal Experience.*

In 1899 Mr. Albert Sonnichsen, quartermaster of the transport Zealandia, left San Francisco for Manila, and reached Manila Bay on the 23d of July. The United States troops having been disembarked, the two camps of Americans and Filipinos were side by side. After the capture of Manila, Aug. 13, Mr. Sonnichsen attached himself to the Utah Battery. Aguinaldo, who had taken some 8,000 Spanish prisoners, now entertained ideas of a Filipino republic. The author writes: "At first the former allies remained on friendly terms, but as the Filipino lines were almost daily forced further back from the suburbs of the city, the insurgent leaders became at each backward step more sullen, more suspicious, and less friendly."

Mr. Sonnichsen went out one day with a companion, Henry Huber. The author had a camera, and some photographing followed. The arrest of the two took place. Supposably they were spies. Then as prisoners they remained in the hands of the Filipinos for some ten months. The volume under notice is an account of the many journeyings made by the author as a prisoner, and of his sufferings, but it is mainly valuable for the ideas it gives of the character of the Filipinos. The first days of captivity were at the Madolos prison. Mr. Sonnichsen's reception was as follows:

> I expected to be received with polite bows—"Buenos dias, Señors," &c. Imagine, then, what a shock I experienced when on crossing the threshold, we were greeted with a torrent of Spanish profanity, emanating from an excited fat little Filipino behind a large desk, frantically waving a Malay kris over his head with one hand, while in the other he held a Colt's revolver, the hammer of which he was snapping with wonderful rapidity, producing a sound similar to a typewriter in full operation, and on each side of us stood a file of soldiers with Remingtons with fixed bayonets, pointed at us as if about to charge.
>
> The carefully prepared little speech on which I had exhausted my entire Spanish vocabulary was entirely shattered; we stood dazed and stupefied at the vehemence of that hostile reception. But my composure gradually returned as I realized that every dog barks loudest from his own kennel, and we were no longer inside American lines.
>
> Any attempt at an explanation was useless. Every time I ventured a word I found myself looking down the muzzle of the Colt. No explanations were wanted; we were not only Americans, but spies, scoundrels, hogs, dogs, and a variety of other bad things. During the half hour we spent in the presence of this rabid little officer, I learned more Spanish profanity than a two months' stay in Manila had taught me.

A Filipino prison is thus described:

> We received an old sleeping mat large enough for the two of us, and a small space on the floor, whereon to spread it. When night came we retired, but, there being sixteen of us, our quarters were cramped, to put it mildly. At one side I found a filthy Tagalog so close to me that his breath, suggestive of decayed fish, fanned my cheek. I tried to escape this horror by crowding Huber, but he was likewise flanked on the other side. A Socialist in our situation would have had his ideas considerably modified. That night I became a Darwinist. Later on, rats, lizards, and a species of large beetle appeared and promenaded about the floor and walls. Had they only confined themselves to that I should not have complained, but they became entangled in my hair, crawled down my back inside of my clothes, tickled the soles of my feet, and, in fact, made themselves obnoxious in general.

The treatment of captive natives, supposably not faithful to the insurgents, was in many cases terrible.

> One case that occured then still remains vividly in my recollection of those ghastly scenes—that of a boy of less than fourteen years of age. He also had been a servant with some "Americano," and crossed over into the insurgent lines to join his family. Arrested as a "secreto," the boy denied the charge, but, in order to force a confession from him, the soldiers bound him to a tree, and then burned his face, neck, and chest with the glowing ends of their cigarettes. When thrown in with us, the poor lad, although by nature of a pleasing appearance, was fairly hideous, with his disfigured face and neck, having all the appearance of a smallpox patient. When he told us his story we could hardly believe it, but the pride with which the Sergeant of the guard boasted of his complicity in the outrage removed our last doubts. We named the lad Cigarettes on account of his experience, and by this appellation he soon became known throughout the prison by soldiers and prisoners alike, it being considered very appropriate.

The prison fare was wretched. Often there was insufficient food:

> The native prisoners lived chiefly on rice, but always had some side dish, which, no matter of what composed, was always called "vianda," or "ulam," in Tagalog. Sometimes it was shrimps or small crabs, at times a species of catfish boiled with tamarind beans, but their favorite relish was "bogone." I boldly swallowed a spoonful of this mess one day and survived, which is proof of an excellent constitution. "Bogone" is made in this manner: A quantity of small shrimps, hardly bigger than the ordinary spawn, are placed in an earthen jar, where they are mixed with salt, vinegar, and areca nut, and allowed to stand a week. The mixture is then ready for use. Sometimes small fish are substituted for shrimps, but the result is the same. With a small dish of this on one side of him, a pot of rice on the other, and two bananas within easy reach, Mr. Filipino is as happy as the proverbial pig in clover. Squatting on his heels in true Oriental style, he reaches into the rice pot, takes a handful, squeezes it into a ball, and, dipping it into the "bogone," conveys the whole to his under lip, which in an astonishing manner projects itself to receive it.

Once Aguinaldo was seen by the prisoners.

> One evening Cigarettes, who was sitting in the window, called out to us, "Capitan Emilio! Captain Emilio!" In a moment as many of us as could crowded up there and peered through the bars into the bamboo pavilion. There he sat at one of the tables—we knew him by his pictures—small in stature and very dark. His dress was black, all except a colored jockey cap. In one hand he held an empty glass, in the other a bottle. Gradually he poured the sparkling beer into the glass, then drained

> At about 8 o'clock a mob of natives gathered outside the prison and formed themselves by jabbing their long knives in between the bars of the [illegible] now alone, the native prisoners had disappeared. It was bright moonlight, and plainly could we see the crowd of half-naked savages outside, the long blades of their bolos flashing in the yellow light as they flourished them overhead. Again, the vicious cries of "Muerte! muerte a los Americanos!" Then they tried to force our doors, but they were strongly bolted. Every moment their fury increased, and it seemed to us that the long-dreaded climax had arrived.
>
> But just then, in the veriest heat of the excitement, we heard the trampling of horses' hoofs outside, and the next moment a mounted officer dashed into the midst of the turbulent mob, laying about him with a heavy riding whip, and thundering out oaths in Spanish and Tagalog. We could hear that whip whistling through the air, followed by cries of pain. In two minutes the horseman was alone, glaring about him as if seeking some more victims. Approaching the bars, he shouted to us: "All right; I told 'em; they not trouble you again!" It was Peña, the Commandante or Military Governor of the district. We admired his style of telling them.

There is a special timeliness in Mr. Sonnichsen's explanation of the sentiments of the Filipinos in regard to the friars:

> Not only do the Tagalogs hate the friars, but all the natives of Luzon, Ilocanos, Macabebes, Mestizos, and even the Spanish soldiers regard them as human birds of prey, and the stories I have heard of their fiendish cruelty and cunning trickery would fill volumes and make a fitting parallel to the Spanish Inquisition. From nobody, not even the Spanish officers, have I heard a word in their defense, and the native clergy unite in calling them oily hypocrites and tyrants. There were, of course, exceptions, for once I heard of a good friar who lived in a small provincial town and as "cura" ruled his flock with sympathy and love, but then he died.
>
> They were mostly of the Franciscan, Recollet, Augustin, and Jesuit orders, and, strange to say, the Filipinos are not so averse to the latter as to the rest. The Jesuits have founded schools and done less harm, but the Recollets seem to be the most hated. I have had men show me crippled limbs caused by the friars by torture inflicted in underground chambers in order to force their victims to reveal the hiding place of insurgent refugees. Another showed me scars on the soles of his feet, where they had tortured him by placing burning candles to the bare flesh. I have myself entered secret chambers under their convents and seen hideous instruments of torture.

The author's opportunities for studying the natives must have been of the best. He tells of the Negritos and Igorrotes:

> I had never seen a Negrito before, so was much interested. They were not well built and almost dwarfish in stature. Their skins were coal black and their hair crisp and kinky like that of an African negro, but their heads were better formed, I think, not being so egg-shaped. They are practically primitive savages, their only approach to clothing being a cloth around their loins. Their teeth they file to sharp points. * * * The Igorrotes are by no means similar to the Negritos, except in the absence of all manner of superfluity of dress, barring a breech clout of the most economical dimensions. Their straight blue-black hair is long and coiled up loosely on the top of the head. Their color is of a light coffee brown, and differs but slightly from the average Tagalog. Most of them are tattooed, some even in their faces. In physical appearance they are small, but well shaped, every muscle developed in symmetrical proportions, and compare favorably with the Negritos, whose legs seem to have an almost uniform thickness from hip to calf. What caused us to wonder was the fact that we seldom observed an Igorrote who was not leading a string of dogs. Inquiry revealed the fact that dog forms the favorite dish in an Igorrote bill of fare, and to obtain a sufficiency they often come down to the lowlands to trade horses, calves, goats, copper ore, and even gold dust for curs that would hardly be permitted to exist in our country.
>
> The religious belief of these Igorrotes is of the vaguest order, tainted with gross superstitions of seemingly Mohammedan origin, and all the efforts of the friars to convert them have signally failed. I am told that the monks who went up into the mountains for this purpose had a nasty habit of disappearing. Finally the friars decided to leave them entirely alone. These people live in small villages, each governed by the oldest male inhabitant. The villages are familiarly known by the Spanish name "rancherias" throughout the islands.

Foiled in one of his attempts to escape, finally the liberation of the author and that of his comrades was due to the arrival of the American forces. Returning later to Molodos as a free man, the author notices the advance of civilization there.

> Looking closer as the train begins to pull out from the station, and this hut comes into plainer view, I see over the door a large placard, under which a number of big, lazy, blue-shirted soldiers are lounging listlessly. In black, conspicuous letters I now read:
>
> 'FRISCO RESTAURANT.
> Come here for your cool steam beer, only twenty cents a glass.
> Frankfurters, hot or cold, only — — —
>
> I could see no more. What the price of the frankfurters was I never learned. My vision had burst like a bubble pierced with a needle.

Mr. Sonnichsen's story has additional interest given it by the fact that Lieut. Gillmore and his party were imprisoned with him. If at times the author's treatment was bad, he takes pleasure in recording many instances of kindness he received from Spaniards and Filipinos, and he writes:

> Considering the circumstances, the poverty of those who held us, themselves sometimes starving, we ought not to complain. Those who really have come in sufficiently close contact with the Filipinos to know them, and are enabled to judge them without racial or national prejudice, cannot but admit that they are as entitled to be called civilized as other nations, and even more so than some whose representatives we receive at our capital and accord the same honors as those of the most polished nations. Considering the chances they had had, or rather not had, and who their teachers were, the Filipinos have certainly behaved as well, if not bet-

*TEN MONTHS A CAPTIVE AMONG FILIPINOS. Being a Narrative of Adventure and Observation, During Imprisonment on the Island of Luzon, P. I. By Albert Sonnichsen, Esq. Illustrated. With a map. 385 pages. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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> At the age of thirty-nine Grant was an obscure failure in a provincial town. To him and his family, for whom he could not earn needful bread, his father had become a last shelter against the struggle for life. Not all the neighbors knew his face. At the age of forty-three his picture hung in the homes of grateful millions. His name was joined with Washington's. A little while, and we see him step down, amid discordant reproach, from Washington's chair, having helplessly presided over scandal and villany blacker than the country had thus far witnessed. Next, his private integrity is darkly overcast, and the stroke kills him. But death clears his sky. At the age of sixty-three Grant died, and the people paused to mourn and honor him devotedly. All the neighbors know his face to-day.

With the intention of showing just how these changing conditions came about in this life story, which is stranger than that of any other of our public men, Mr. Wister rapidly reviews Grant's career from his youthful days when feeling sure he would never be willing to continue his father's business, that of tanning, after he was twenty-one, the latter was sensible enough to see no need of keeping him at it, so discovering his son's ambition lay in the direction of farming or trading or getting an education, and having neither farm to give him nor money for colleges, saw in West Point the opportunity for a free education and future settlement. From West Point then, until his death at Mount McGregor, July 23, 1885, Mr. Wister traces Grant's career, step by step, and in the most interesting fashion. Mr. Wister's style is extremely vivid, and as his portrait shows the weaknesses as well as the strength of his chosen hero, the result is more than usually lifelike and convincing.

Mr. Wister tells a story of the boy which he thinks typical of Grant's whole career. When he was eight years of age a neighbor, a Mr. Ralston, owned a colt he was anxious to possess. His father offered $20 for it, but Ralston's price was $25. The boy was so anxious to own the horse that his father yielded, but told him to offer $20 at first, and gradually raise his price. The boy proceeded to Mr. Ralston's house and said:

> "Papa says I may offer you $20 for the colt, but if you won't take that, I am to offer you $22.50, and if you won't take that, to give you $25."

Mr. Wister adds that to the end of Grant's life the same candor and guilelessness was in his character. It was said of him that he believed every one as honest as himself, so it is small wonder he failed in his business ventures. His firmness and integrity at first filled politicians with dismay:

> They could not foresee that it would prove a door wide open to every dollar which they plotted to steal. When not far from his end, he was asked if such and such a thing had not distressed him, and he replied: "No, nothing but being deceived in people." * * * That old horse story is an omen. It raises laughter, to be sure, but change the figures of Farmer Ralston, getting his undue price through the boy's guilelessness, into Belknap of the Fort Sill and National Cemetary scandals, into Babcock of the whisky ring, into Jay Gould of Black Friday, into Ferdinand Ward, the final thief who crossed Grant's credulous path, and the old horse story grows less mirthful.

Mr. Clymer presents a very interesting sketch of Cooper, who, with Washington Irving, were the first Americans to make contributions of lasting literary merit to imaginative prose literature. As is well known, Cooper became a midshipman in our navy and saw considerable service during the period from Jan. 1, 1808 to 1811, so that his sea stories were written from actual knowledge; while "The Spy" gained force through his perfect acquaintance with the country in which its scenes are laid, and the events of the time. Mr. Clymer touches upon all the happenings of Cooper's life, both public and private; his books, his style, his literary faults and virtues, and especially upon his controversies and final victories:

> The Jefferson, too, is of great interest; Mr. Watson's sketch involving the history of our country at such a formative period. Jefferson's law studies, his membership of the House of Burgesses; his "summary view" of the causes of the trouble between Great Britain and the American colonies; his election to Congress and the Declaration of Independence; his Governorship of Virginia; Ministry to France, 1786-1789; Secretary of State, Vice President, President for two terms, during the first of which the Louisiana purchase occurred; his retirement to Monticello; founding of the University of Virginia, and his death at Monticello on July 4, 1826—all forming part of a most interesting story; Mr. Watson's estimate of Jefferson's private character being remarkably good:
>
> His was the tranquil eminence of the soldier who had fought a good fight and whose name was honored throughout the world. Liberty, progress, and philanthropy were words which could not be uttered anywhere without reminding men of Jefferson. * * * Yet, * * * he had failed in that which he had had most at heart, and he knew it. He had founded a party to overthrow Federalism, and, while the Federalist Party had fallen, the spirit of the dying party had entered his own. * * * Few men had so many sources of pleasure as he, and few took so much pains to cultivate them. Kind-hearted, sociable, loving men and loving nature, he was never without occupation, and therefore never wrapped in gloom. He loved children and flowers; loved to plant and to watch the growth of seeds, vines, trees; loved books, his correspondence, and his scientific studies.

*BEACON BIOGRAPHIES — ULYSSES S. GRANT. By Owen Wister. Portrait and engraved frontispiece. Pp. xvii.-145. Chronology and Bibliography. JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. By W. B. Shubrick Clymer. Portrait and engraved frontispiece. Pp. xviii.-149. THOMAS JEFFERSON. By Thomas E. Watson. Pp. xv.-150. Portrait and engraved frontispiece. 1900. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents each.

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IN SPITE OF FOES OF TEN YEARS' TRIAL. By Gen. Charles King. 12mo. Pp. 331. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE TAPU OF BANDERAH. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. 12mo. Pp. vii.-315. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

A CABINET SECRET.—By Guy Boothby. Illustrated by A. Wallis Mills. 12mo. Pp. 329. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

SWEETHEART MANETTE. By Maurice Thompson. Illustrated by Emlen McConnell. 12mo. Pp. 259. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

A LITTLE GREY SHEEP. A Novel. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. Pp. 403. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' INTEREST TABLES. Computed on the basis of 360 days per annum, at 3½, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. Containing an accurate calculation of interest on every sum from $1 to $1,000, and by simple addition of two lines on every further sum to $1,000,000. Interest at 1, 1½, 1½, &c. By Francis H. Coffin and David H. Moore. Folio. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Incorporated by the State of New York, April 10, 1866. John P. Haines, President. 12mo. Pp. 196. New York: Headquarters of the society, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Paper.

PROBLEMS OF EVOLUTION. By F. W. Headley. One volume. 8vo. Pp. xv.-373. Fourteen Illustrations. Index. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

HOW DEPARTMENT STORES ARE CARRIED ON. By W. B. Phillips. 12mo. Pp. 140. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

CATALOGUE OF UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI. 1900-1901. Founded by Charles McMicken. 12mo. Pp. 300. Cincinnati: University Press.

ARTS OF FORGERY. Its Detection and Illustration. With Numerous Causes Celebres. By Daniel T. Ames. 8vo. Pp. 283. New York: Ames-Rollinson Company.

SAINTE-BEUVE INCONNU VU DE SPOELBERCH DE LOVENJOUL. 12mo. Pp. viii.-344. Paris: Librairie Plon. Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1900. Paper.

THE OEDIPUS TYRANNUS OF SOPHOCLES. Edited by Mortimer Lamson Earle. 12mo. Pp. 238. New York: American Book Company. $1.20.

NEW YORK IN FICTION. By Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-321. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

DECOGNITO. By Robert Grisler. CAND. PHIL. LAUSCHMANN. By P. Altenberg. Edited by Max Lorenz. 12mo. Pp. 122. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MINNESOTA. Its History and Administration. By Frank L. McVey. 12mo. Pp. xi.-326. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Sale of Boycroft Books.

There was a sale of Boycroft publications recently at Anderson's. The prices realized are of interest, because some of the books have never been in a sale's catalogue before:

The Philistine: A Periodical of Protest. Volumes VII to XI. East Aurora, 1898-1900. 5s. each. Hubbard's "On Going to Church." 1899. 1s. 6d. "A Message to Garcia." By Hubbard. 1899. 1s. 6d. The six bound in "Little Journeys," bound in blue cloth. William Morris. $1.40. Thomas Carlyle. $2 each. Ralph Waldo Emerson. $1. E. Burne-Jones. $1. Oliver Cromwell. $1. Thomas Jefferson. $1. Benjamin Franklin. $1. Dante Gabriel Rossetti. $1. Daniel Webster. $1. Abraham Lincoln. $1. Ralph Waldo Emerson. $1. Julius Caesar. $1. Robert Burns. $1. Henry Ward Beecher. $1. Ralph Waldo Emerson. $1. Elbert Hubbard. $1. Elbert Hubbard. $1. Elbert Hubbard

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

GAELIC IN PARLIAMENT.

When Matthew Arnold was writing those delightful papers of his "On the Study of Celtic Literature" it is highly improbable that it occurred to him that any member of the House of Commons would ever endeavor to address that house in his own ancestral tongue, whether that tongue happened to be Welsh or Erse of Ireland or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands.

If all of them did it, what a chaos would result! We might have Welshmen and Irishmen and Highlanders all addressing the "Chair" in language alike unintelligible to that article of furniture and to each other. There are precedents for this polyglot oratory. Babel furnishes one, and Pentecost another. But nobody has ever pretended that any of the precedents was a pattern, or model, for the orderly dispatch of business.

And, in fact, the experiment of Mr. O'Donnell, the other day, in rising to address the Speaker of the House of Commons in Erse was evidently instigated by a motive of hilarity rather than of "culture." Of course, the Right Honorable Speaker could not do anything but what Speaker Gully did. He had to inform the honorable gentleman that he could not proceed except in order. And in order, in the House of Commons, means, among other things, in the English language. Suppose we acquired Luzon as a State and the first Congressman insisted on talking Tagalog. The Speaker of the House of Representatives would eye him with great suspicion, the while he "eared" him with total unintelligence. He would have to shut him up. And so the Right Hon. William Court Gully, in the case at bar. In fact, there is some doubt whether Mr. O'Donnell even understood himself. Still more, whether any other "hon. member" understood him. He may have been talking mere gibberish. If otherwise, given his "cheek" in talking Erse at all, and assuming that a certain number of his Nationalist fellow-members understood him, it is as good as proved that he was making the most opprobrious personal references to the Speaker and to obnoxious and exclusively English-speaking members. "The Study of Celtic Literature" will evidently not be promoted by such means.

And yet, absurd as the incident on the face of it may be, it does have the advantage of showing how long and continuous is the bond of an ancestral language. Canada has been English for a century and a half. And yet the latest and fiercest outbreak there of race feeling in Canadian politics was over a proposition to make English the exclusive official language of Manitoba. The State of New York has been politically English for two centuries and a half. And yet there are still living many men and women, born and brought up within its boundaries, who in their childhood talked Dutch as their mother tongue. It might not be, politically, at all a bad thing for Great Britain, if a knowledge of Dutch, even in the dialect of it spoken in South Africa, were more generally diffused in the House of Commons, and also, for that matter, a knowledge of the various Celtic dialects still more or less spoken in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

CONCERNING "CULTURE."

A simple-hearted writer in the latest number of Scribner's discusses the subject of "Machinery and the Real Culture." The substance of his mild contention, as we understand it, is that there is no machine-made "culture" worth much, and that what is turned out in large quantities at small prices is not rare and not extraordinarily precious. "The real culture," says this pathetically candid writer, "is, to put the matter plainly, as rare now as it was before the desire for universal education, and it is likely to continue so even if machinery cannot bestow it; and you can't have universal education without machinery."

This is equal to the most solemn solitude of the late Mr. Arnold in those occasional moments when he degraded his great talent to the practice of platitude. It does not occur to this writer that there are advantages to be had from untypical education besides the "Real Culture." Men and women without any claim or even pretension to that esoteric possession—persons who would be quite at a loss to understand the nice discriminations of those who do possess it, or fondly think that they possess it—may get much good from education even of the despised and mechanical sort. They may gain a sense of perspective, a notion of the relative value and importance of things, which without such education would have been unattainable by them. They may gain exemption from delusions of a costly or painful or injurious nature. They may even acquire a certain facility in securing a living for themselves and those dependent on them, which without education would have been much more difficult. Meanwhile it may be conceded that they have not necessarily made a particle of progress toward the "real culture," and possibly are both indifferent to it and incapable of it.

It appears that culture, in these days, requires not only wisdom but courage. "There are artists," our writer remarks, "who do not hesitate to declare that cheap and poor illustrations, instead of creating a sort of democratic art feeling, as public opinion prefers to hold that they do, merely tend to vitiate taste at its source. To put forth such opinions, however, against the tide demands some little courage." We should say that it required not so much courage as recklessness or extreme folly. What is the authority for the statement that public opinion prefers to hold that cheap and poor illustrations create an "art-feeling" of any sort, democratic, aristocratic, or oligarchic? What is an "art-feeling," anyway? And why should an artist, or an artisan, or a mere newspaper man be afraid to say that cheap and poor drawings vitiate taste "at its source" or anywhere along the stream?

The fact is, as it appears to us, that this sensitive preacher of the Real Culture lacks the perspective which education ought to give and which is not always the product of the culture he so admires. He tends to the very common notion that it is a proof of superiority to be in the minority. Even the generally sane mind of Emerson was touched by that fallacy. It is true that the very wise are in the minority, but it does not follow that all the members of every minority are very wise. The hopelessly insane are also in the minority, and the extremely wicked and the very silly. You cannot reason from the mere fact of number at all. Sometimes it requires courage to admit that our pet views are mistaken and that the great uncultured mass is nearer right than are the chosen few. On the whole, the opinions of highly educated men are, perhaps, quite as often warped by conceit as they are suppressed through timidity.

BOOKS FOR LAZY PEOPLE.

How many persons take the trouble to investigate any literary question for themselves? How many of them always seek for some handy volume in which there is a more or less careful summing up of the matter and then content themselves with that? There are periodicals which endeavor to summarize the mass of information poured into the world on certain topics. These periodicals have a distinct and worthy mission, but the book which is designed simply to act as a lazy man's help has as large a field, though its mission is perhaps not quite so sure of approbation.

Just now the performances of the Wagner dramas are in progress at the Metropolitan Opera House, and all who make it their business to write on subjects of that sort are deluged with questions from persons who are too indolent to read the librettos of the work. Why does Wotan have only one eye? Why does not the Ring enable Siegfried to overpower all his enemies? If the Ring gave Alberich universal power, how could Wotan take it away from him? Who were the mothers of all Wotan's children? How long were Brunhild and Brünhilde on the mountain top? Who was the father of the Rhine maidens?

Some of these questions can be answered easily and some cannot. The most important of them are answered in the texts of the dramas. But to seek their answers in the texts is just what the ordinary person will not do. What he requires is a book that will tell him the stories of these works so that he need not read the texts. And the result is that the best selling Wagner book in the market is one that fills this long-felt want.

If this be true in regard to a subject so popular and so easy of access as the Wagner dramas, how much more must it be true of more recondite subjects. Very few of us are willing to exert our minds sufficiently to gather and collate facts for ourselves even in regard to the matters that are of the most interest to us. To dig out of the pages of a number of volumes and put together in some significant form the facts in any literary or artistic case is something that the average man prefers to leave to a professional. But if the average man only knew the amount of intellectual pleasure and profit which he could gain by doing it himself he would abandon a very poor habit.

AN UP-TOWN HOME FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society on Tuesday evening of this week, with Dean Hoffman, the new President, in the chair, it was unanimously decided to drop the project of an amalgamation or affiliation with the New York Public Library on the basis of accepting the Lenox Library Building as the future home of the society. Early in December a committee had been appointed to confer with the New York Public Library authorities in regard to this matter; but strong opposition had been shown among the members, and the negotiations have now been relinquished. A resolution was adopted on Tuesday for the appointment of a special committee to secure further subscriptions from which to build a new structure on the splendid site which the society already owns on Central Park West.

Every person interested in the rich historic interest of New York City will wish the best success for the labors of this committee. Three years more will complete one hundred years of existence for the society. Housed originally in the City Hall, it has crept northward with the growth of the city, until about fifty years ago it became domiciled in the present structure at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street—a striking and commodious edifice for the times in which it was built, but long since outgrown by the bringing together of the various collections of books, portraits, and relics now gathered within those walls.

An extremely small percentage, even among educated people, in New York, realizes how rare and how large those collections have become. There is probably not more than one other historical society in the United States which can boast their equal, either for size, for interest, or for rarity. They have in fact become so extensive in almost all departments that the building is wholly inadequate to provide even storage room. It has not infrequently happened that the society was obliged to decline gifts, otherwise acceptable, for which it could not provide room.

Perhaps a more important limitation under which the society has done its work in late years has been its remoteness from a residential neighborhood. Its present site is one of the most isolated and least frequented of all neighborhoods in the city for the class of people who would naturally be interested in its work. But with a transfer of its home to the lower part of Central Park West there would inevitably come not only the larger rooms which a new building would supply, but renewed activity in the use of books and the attendance upon meetings and lectures. With proper facilities for the display of interesting objects and greater convenience of access, throngs of people would enter its doors where now but few stray in. Indeed, one may contemplate with interesting pleasure the additions which would come to its membership, the historical students who would spend their time in its alcoves, and the crowds of listeners who would gather to hear its lectures.

Recent years have witnessed the rise of several organizations, known collectively as the patriotic societies, and including also a very active club devoted to the study of the history of the city, which naturally would drift toward the Historical Society, which ought to make far larger use of its material than they do now, and which, we should say, might acquire some active, if not official, relations to it. All this would mean a much greater awakening of interest in the history of the city than has ever occurred before.

The present time seems particularly auspicious for raising the needed funds for the erection of the new building. The project certainly ought to possess interest with every one who knows anything whatever of the splendid history of which this island has been the centre—a history we may date from the voyage of Verrazano, made only a little more than a quarter of a century after the voyage of Columbus, followed by the more famous visit of Henry Hudson, and crowded thereafter in almost every decade with events that have been potent in the life and history of this continent and which should become familiar in the recollections of every American citizen.

REAL FOLKS IN NOVELS.

There has been unusual activity lately among the sometimes amusing busybodies whose principal delight in life seems to be to discover the "originals" of personages in fiction. Zangwill's latest novel, for instance, is held to contain "thinly disguised" portrayals of at least two men prominent in English public life. Enterprising publishers, who believe that reports of this kind advertise a book, have lately taken to let the supposed likeness of certain characters in fiction to certain well-known men and women "leak out" before the publication of the novels in which they are expected to appear. No novel of contemporary life that is even moderately successful is spared by these gossips. Yet writers of fiction do not often deliberately copy their characters directly from life.

Even in cases now historical, such as the identification of Boythorn and Skimpole with Landor and Leigh Hunt, and of certain characters in Disraeli's novels with some of his contemporaries, the popular belief, fostered in the beginning by just such gossip, is not very well founded. Dickens certainly never meant to draw a recognizable portrait of Hunt in Skimpole, and it is likely enough that the famous critic was not actually in his mind when he wrote "Bleak House." Historical cases almost as well known as these are too numerous to mention. But a writer competent to make a good book rarely works with the definite intention of picturing actual personages among his contemporaries. The common mind is too prone to deny an author's powers of imagination and his ability to assimilate ideas and impressions and transmute them into new and original matter with the aid of his "creative gift" and arts of expression.

Thackeray's Colonel Newcome having delighted and touched the hearts of thousands of readers of "The Newcomes," the busybodies found it necessary to identify Colonel Newcome, just as other busybodies had caused much annoyance and bad feeling by identifying the Sir John Falstaff of Thackeray's great fellow-countryman. But there was no living human being who could be identified with old Newcome, so he was discovered to be an amalgam of Sir Roger de Coverley and Don Quixote. All the same, he was and is nothing of the sort, but only Colonel Newcome, a child of the genius of the greatest of English novelists.

While it is a silly fancy that seeks ever for living originals of the characters of fiction, that insists on looking for actual counterparts of David Harum and Wilkins Micawber, yet no author of a novel can expect a higher compliment than to have its principal personages identified by the gossips with living human beings. This certainly indicates that the book has life. The author does not often tell of actual happenings, dwell upon individual deformities or striking physical peculiarities in his descriptions, or use the names of the persons he is accused of putting in his books. The characters remind the gossips of persons they know,

that is all, and when fictitious personages remind anybody of actual personages, they must surely possess vitality.

THE FOUNDATION OF A BOOK THE PAPER.

To the reader to whom a book comes finished and who has never given a thought to its making, except carelessly to pass upon its final effectiveness, the amount of care such preparation involves would seem surprising if fully known. A well-known English bibliographer has said that next in importance after writing or editing a volume comes its typographical production. It is only necessary to glance over any collection of books to see how widely different are the results of this portion of a book's evolution.

Of course, the first step is the selection of the type. There are many variations of each style, but generally speaking the best types for book work may be roughly divided into three classes—the old-faced types of the last century, in which the use of the old-fashioned long "s" is quite optional; modern-faced types, in which the choice is almost unlimited, ranging, too, from good to very bad, and a third class, "the revived old style," which was called into being by the worst phases of the second class. This latter style of types is best suited to most good book work. Mr. De Vinne once read a paper on what he called "The Sex of Types"; dividing them into two classes, the masculine, which comprised the bold-faced, well-inked, and more readable types; while the lighter-faced, fantastic, and more sparingly inked, or even grayly printed, types, he called feminine.

After the selection of the style of the type comes the choice of its size, which is governed not only by the length of the book, but by its subject or class; after which comes the decision as to the size of the book, its proportion of margins and the leading of its pages, not only the amount of white space between its lines, but as to lateral spacing. William Morris said of the latter that just white enough should be used to cut the words off clearly from each other, a too free use of leads in the setting of lines tending not only to make an ugly page, but, what is perhaps even more important, a less legible one, while the use of too great spacing or leading between lines takes from the dignity and effectiveness of a page, making it look what one of our leading English printers, Mr. Jacobi of the Chiswick Press, calls "gappy."

Yet all these details arranged, if the paper selected is poor, the true effectiveness of the book may yet be spoiled by this one detail. A hand-made paper is, of course, the best in every way, both as to appearance, flexibility of binding, and the book's durability; but its expense makes it necessary to confine its use to high-priced books, or to those of limited issue. The paper selected should be in keeping with the character of the type in which the book is to be printed.

Too highly calendered papers are not only unpleasant to the touch and to the eye, but make a volume heavy out of all proportion, and, while their use is inevitable in books where process blocks supply illustrations in the text, a moderately calendered surface prints quite as effectively, with less of the disagreeable qualities in evidence. Another class of papers, very heavy and very glossy, are said to be coated with some metallic substance, either on one side or on both, which brings out illustrations finely, but chemical action being inevitable, the discoloration which must ensue will be simply ruinous to the book.

Machine-made paper, then, must be selected for the ordinary, low-price book. Here the choice is very wide, but the best qualities are in all respects the most satisfactory. Such papers are made in a wide variet[y] of size and color—white, creamy, or ton[e] but, too great thickness is to be avoide[d] as most paper being clumsy to handle. There are now machine-made papers of an antique character, which are so close an imitation of hand-made paper that when a sheet is folded it is sometimes said to require its expert to detect the difference.

Bearing in mind all these small but most important details of bookmaking, it was with great pleasure we took up Edward Eggleston's "The Transit of Civilization," an ordinary priced book lately issued by the Appletons. It is said that all its mechanical details were selected by Mr. Eggleston himself, the result being extremely pleasing. The type is remarkably good, the ink black and glossy, the page well arranged, and especially as to its notes, our only criticism being that it is too finely leaded.

But its special excellence lies in its paper, which is soft and pleasing, both in tone, finish, and weight, possessing many of the attractive qualities of hand-made paper. The selection of such paper is a matter of the greatest importance, and the authority of a good binder for saying is largely dependent upon the flexibility of the paper.

COLORS AND THE MIND.

That colors affect the mind with different force has been known for ages, but it is curious that artists who deal with colors professionally have done little or nothing to formulate the impressions that different hues produce. The ancients believed that certain kinds of music roused certain emotions, and it was part of their theories of medicine that music ministered to a mind diseased. But we have no evidence that they tried to influence people consciously by surrounding them with different colors. Perhaps they did, since we have only the merest fragments of the various systems of cure for melancholy and other mental troubles practiced by physicians, who may have failed to put theories in writing, or, having intrusted their professional secrets to paper, never had the luck to reach the reading world of modern times.

When we enter certain houses we are immediately affected by their air, without being able to assign a cause; rarely do we think of the general color of the room or try to discover the reason for the pleasant or disagreeable impression in the tone of the physical surroundings. Yet we are fully aware of the influence of stained glass of certain kinds in church, and can hardly avoid noticing an exhilaration that comes with a sudden sight of a hillside clad with the ruddy hues of our Autumn leaves. Doubtless there are people peculiarly sensitive to color impressions, as there are others in whom the sense of smell or hearing raises them in that respect far above their fellows. Sometimes an injury makes one sense abnormally acute.

A patient in one of our insane asylums, who was there temporarily because of an injury to his head in the football field, told his attending physician that it was all he could do to prevent screaming aloud when he saw red. Long ago Chevreuil drew attention to the exciting effect of red and orange and the calming effect of gray, green, and greenish-yellow. Since then we have had the "blue-glass" craze, and some attempts were made at an insane asylum of Paris during the seventies to investigate the effect of red rooms and blue rooms on patients. Lately some German investigators have been experimenting on workmen confined most of the day at their work in rooms hung with red and other colors. One conclusion reached is an apparent increase in the rapidity of work carried on in red rooms. A club in New York which has olive green and dull gold for the chief colors of most of its apartments and galleries affects some people very agreeably; they say that it is restful. Others, on the contrary, complain that the gold on the walls is not enough to counteract the melancholy of the green. The conclusion is fair that we have to do with different temperaments, the lymphatic instinctively desiring the excitant colors, while the sanguine find the restful colors soothing.

It is pretty certain that black is a melancholy color; instinct, as we may call a reasoning that does not reach consciousness, has naturally selected black as a sign for mourning the dead. Death and night are naturally associated, since the sun dies every evening and the tomb is dark. The Chinese use red as a symbol of joy, perhaps with an unconscious groping toward symbolism, owing to the red sunrise; perhaps because ripening fruits and the cheeks of young people are ruddy. At any rate, this is the color they use for marriages. Yellow is the favorite color for the robes of Indian priests, as if they felt, rather than argued, that yellow belongs to Autumn and old age—to the sunset and the ripened fruit. White is common everywhere for extreme youth and innocence; it is the color of the dawn and of many flowers that bloom or open only at night, and would be observed, therefore, in the earliest morning hours.

There is thus a symbolism in colors which seems to have been followed by mankind long before people set their wits to work reasoning why one color rather than another should have been employed on this or that occasion for this person or for that. It is still worth while for hospitals and asylums to hang and paint rooms in different colors and assign patients to them according to the character of their disease or mental troubles. Plainly the youth who felt like screaming when he saw red was a patient fit for a room hung with pale green or gray, or greenish yellow; then the color might soothe him. But a melancholy, lymphatic patient might find in red surroundings a constant stimulus, a quiet but perpetual prompting which would help him to greater activity of the brain and form a unique element in his cure which it would also be well to discuss.

The painter also should study the [in]fluence that color exerts make on different people. He would soon find that certain colors are slightly attractive and somewhat slightly repulsive to the same person. He can look about him and see that [co]lor-tastes and use have a great power [in] a natural prediction for a certain color; or certain groups of colors. It might [be] well of investigate his own tastes and perhaps gain of use to him in his profession. And to the suggestion of the hint he has to appreciate influence of colors for himself it will be of a considerable benefit to realize that he can produce different effects in this or that direction according to the relative [pro]portion of color, or combination of colors, [in] the picture. Certainly the subject [is] worthy the attention of painters, and [one] to the architect also, and some attention be paid to its application to buildings. Meantime it is for scientists and painters to work at the problem.

CHARLTON MACKAY.

THE "CYNIC" TO BE MARRIED TO-DAY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It may be of interest to some of your feminine readers, and especially to those whose contributions adorn the pages of "Woman; Can She Reason?" to learn that "Cynic" has at length capitulated to the charms (or shall we call them fascinations?) of one of that sex whose mental deficiencies he assailed.

Like Benedick, when he said he would die a bachelor, he never thought to live till he were married. Yet this inevitable fate is set down for the very day on which the next issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will appear.

In extenuation, partly, and more with a desire to excite the emulation of others of her sex, "Cynic" asks you to print the dedication of a copy of "Woman" presented to his fiancée and made public with her consent.

To E. M. M.

I present this copy of "Woman; Can She Reason?" She is a living contradiction of every assertion against her sex to be found in the letters written by me under the pseudonym of "Cynic." I have never known any woman her equal in capacity for independent and effective thought, in honesty in the formation and expression of her opinions, and, above all, in her quite exceptional capacity for living the serene life of solitary contemplation.

It is because of these qualities and their results in emancipating her from the conventional prejudices and narrowness of her sex that I gladly bring to her this my tribute, and hereby express my profound reverence for her character, my admiration for her intellectual capacity, and ask my promised wife to believe always in that depth of personal esteem and affection which will always be utterly beyond capacity of expression in any words of mine.

It seems to me as if I need make no apology for intruding so personal a matter upon the attention of your readers. From a wider view-point those who think will see what are the qualities in woman which she must acquire or develop to win both love and respect from men worthy of both.

CYNIC.

New York, March 4, 1901.

Phenomenal Sales of the Season.

From The March Bookman. [These reports come down to about Feb. 15 only.]

Readers in general have come to realize that the present time is remarkable in the matter of the large demand for popular books; but very few, we think, realize fully the significance of the great sales which are being exploited by publishers. There are now in full swing of favor eleven books which have averaged a sale of almost 100,000 copies. Adequately to appreciate what this means one must go back a few years and consider the favorites of a not very remote past. All of us can remember Mr. Du Maurier's "Trilby" and its vogue. There has been no individual novel of recent years, perhaps of any years, so much written about and discussed. The cartoonists made merry over it. They builded their drawings about political Svengalis and political Little Billees. Eccentrics delighted in walking up and down Murray Hill arm in arm and attired like certain favorite characters of the story. It exerted a very positive and definite influence on dress. Certain of its phrases became assimilated into our every-day talk. And yet "Trilby," which was, practically speaking, without a rival, and with all its extraordinary vogue, has reached a sale of but 120,000 copies. Compare this with the figures on the following list, from which the books which were published more than fifteen months ago, such as "David Harum" and "Richard Carvel" and "Janice Meredith" and even "To Have and to Hold," which appeared last Spring, have been omitted:

"Eben Holden"	250,000
"Alice of Old Vincennes"	(about 175,000
"The Reign of Law"	120,000
"In the Palace of the King"	105,000
"The Master Christian"	90,000
"The Cardinal's Snuff-Box"	70,000
"Eleanor"	(about) 60,000
"Tommy and Grizel"	60,000
"Stringtown on the Pike"	50,000
"The Redemption of David Corson"	50,000
"Monsieur Beaucaire"	42,000

Books at Auction.

On Feb. 19 and 20 C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston held an interesting book sale, the private libraries of William E. Sheldon and Prof. James K. Allen, both of West Newton, Mass., being dispersed of. The following were the chief prices:

Cook's "Account of the First Voyages and Discoveries Made by the Spaniards," London, 1808, (title backed,) $18.

Matthew Arnold's "Strayed Reveller," London, 1849, brown morocco, uncut, by Bedford, $18. (Arnold's second book.)

Arnold's "Empedocles on Etna," London, 1852, brown morocco, uncut, by Bedford, $18. (Arnold's third book.)

Byron's "Hours of Idleness," Newark, England, 1807, morocco extra, gilt edges, on large paper, $16.50.

Boccaccio's "De Viris et Mulieribus Philosophorum et Poetarum," printed by Koburger, about 1471, $20.50.

Hamlin's "Regole di Improvisare Differenziate Inter Poesiam Heroicam et Versum," 1521, by Heyrer, printed by Fyner, $18.50.

"Pantagruelion Lethalem cum Commentario Duplici Germanico Per Huttenum," about 1519, the first book printed at Wittenberg, $18.

Cooper's "Grammatica Minor," printed by Koburger, 1477, very rare, $18.

Cooper's "Grammatica Major," printed by Koburger, 1477, very rare, $18.

Cooper's "Rudimenta Grammatices," printed by Koburger, 1478, very rare, $18.

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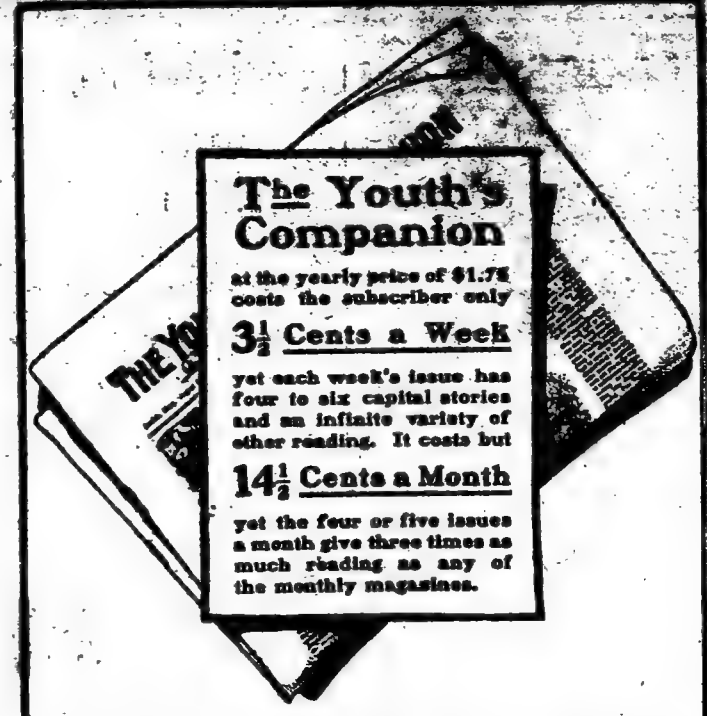

THE Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson; Bradford Torrey, Eva Wilder Brodhead, Seamus McManus, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Jack London, George Manville Fenn and a notable group of American Writers of Short Stories will contribute to the four March issues of The Youth's Companion. These four numbers will contain eight important special articles and twenty short stories, besides poetry, good anecdotes and notes on current events and science. Any one of these issues will be sent free upon request, or any three for ten cents.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.—The other day seventy-five librarians, representing the Illinois State Library Association, met in Lincoln, that State, and unanimously elected Mr. Andrew Carnegie an honorary member of the association. The worthy motives which inspired such action may be gathered from the resolutions which were adopted on the occasion:

Whereas, The Illinois State Library Association, now assembled in annual meeting in the City of Lincoln, Ill., believes that Mr. Andrew Carnegie of New York City has, within a few months, given to numerous cities of our State large sums of money to be expended in the erection of free public library buildings in those cities, ample in each case for the purpose designated and unhampered by petty restrictions of any kind; and

Whereas, In justice to our high appreciation of said generosity along lines in which we are especially interested, it is fit and proper that we should take public cognisance of the same. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Illinois State Library Association, for itself and in the name of the public libraries of our State, extends to Mr. Carnegie grateful recognition and hearty thanks for an appreciation of the value of free public libraries manifested by him in gifts unparalleled for munificence in the history of Illinois, and, taken with similar gifts to many libraries in other States, unparalleled in the history of the world.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of this action, signed by the President and Secretary of this association, be sent to Mr. Carnegie, and that the same be entered on the records of this association and given to the press of our State.

AMERICAN HORSEMANSHIP.—Col. Theodore A. Dodge's volume, "Riders of Many Lands," some of the chapters of which originally appeared in Harper's Magazine, is now being published in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Says the Colonel in an extremely vigorous introduction, which is thoroughly in keeping with the subject:

I have put a girdle around the earth; I have ridden with all kinds and conditions of men, from Mexican vaqueros to Arab sheik; I have thrown my leg across every species of mount, from bronco to a bridle bullock; I have discussed horse-lore in the great manéges of Europe and on the Syrian desert, and I equally love to ride my pet horse and my hobby.

Then the Colonel waxes patriotic and canters off in this fashion:

I will venture to claim that in distance riding, which is perhaps the very highest form of horsemanship, we Americans are quite unapproached—our army marches and express rides have demonstrated this fact; that in rough riding no man alive comes near the cowboy, and that in road riding and breeding of saddle beasts the Southerner "beats all creation." It must be allowed that in all-around ability to breed, train, and ride the horse to the very best advantage, the American is primus inter pares.

This is evidently of the right sort, and that the reader, whatever his horsemanship, may not be run away with entirely, he may halt in his career through the text and gain fresh inspiration from the pictures which the Colonel's camera and Frederic Remington's pencil have provided.

THE INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.—How long will the Roman Curia continue the rather futile process of placing books on the Index? It is futile because it, per se, defeats the very thing it would accomplish. Nowadays very good Catholics read what they please, but the moment a book is indexed it at once becomes conspicuous, whereas, if left to its fate, it might soon pass on to oblivion. It is just as though a reputable literary review should call special attention to books that it considered immoral by keeping lists of them constantly before its readers' eyes. The new catalogue of books which "good Catholics" are not supposed to read is on the eve of publication, and will form a volume of 250 pages. If it were to give in each case reasons in extenso for prohibiting the dangerous volumes it would be interesting.

"UNCLE TERRY."—We have recently been informed concerning the literary intentions of Mr. Charles Clark Munn, author of that novel of New England life, "Uncle Terry," which Lee & Shepard are publishing with conspicuous success. Mr. Munn is a native of Southington, Conn., where he was born fifty-three years ago. In early manhood he became a commercial traveler and indulged in writing, at first as a pastime, principally for sporting papers and magazines. Concerning his future work, he informs us:

I shall in the near future write another novel; in fact, am at work on it now. It will not be along the lines of "Uncle Terry," though a development of character as unique, original, and honest. There is ample material for a dozen books among the "old settlers," the hardy descendants of the Pilgrims who have clung to the hillside farms and reared white-spired churches and public libraries all over New England, and whose sons and daughters have gone westward and peopled the fertile prairies and developed the countless mines of the mountain States, even to the shores of the Pacific. It is amid the quiet of country villages and among the genuine Yankees, shrewd, God-fearing, thrifty, and equally handy with a Bible or a musket that I shall take my material. They have formed the backbone of American character and present ample diversity, quaint humor, and originality enough for a lifetime of study.

A LAY SERMON TO COLLECTORS.—In a recently issued catalogue will be found an extremely interesting "sermon," which its author, Mr. George H. Richmond of this city, says has the merit all sermons should share—of being short—his text being very cleverly taken from Proverbs, xx., 14, "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way then he boasteth." The entire trend of the sermon is in the direction of the gradual but steady advance in the price of rare books, such upward tendency being strongly remarked. Mr. Richmond quotes special cases in illustration of his position, such as his sale of a copy of "Fanshawe" to Mr. Foote for $50. Also another story as to the absence of the first five editions of the "Compleat Angler" from a fine collection because such collector had once refused to pay $500 for them, thinking the price was too high, and this for a really fine set which to-day would be worth at least $5,000. Mr. Richmond's final point is that there is no important item in his present catalogue which will not go right on in the procession, like a ball rolled in the snow, increasing in price as it rolls on. Let collectors understand when a rare book is offered that the best way to secure it is to buy it—then repent in tears if they wish, for the next sale in which duplicates appear, if they do appear, will wipe away all tears of that character."

OF INTEREST TO AUTHORS.—It is possibly not generally known that the C. M. Clark Publishing Company, which recently brought out that successful novel "Quincy Adams Sawyer," now reported to be selling at the rate of 10,000 copies a week, consists of a young Boston woman, Carro M. Clark, who personally is managing the new enterprise. For several years she has carried on a successful book and stationery store in the very centre of Boston's exclusive Back Bay, her shop becoming a sort of social "Old Corner Bookstore" so familiar to Bostonians of a past generation.

—The Ladder of Fame is a new monthly magazine of fiction and fact, published at 51 Liberty Street, New York City, and particularly devised for new and unrecognized authors. The editor of the periodical is Mr. Adolphus Rosenberg, who will send a prospectus of his enterprise on application.

—William T. Totten, Secretary of the Yankee Club, of 1100 Green Street, Philadelphia, makes a particular appeal for used copies of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW and other current weekly and monthly literature for his club of "Shut Ins." He writes: "'Pass it on' to the isolated 'Shut In' or cripple somewhere. If you want the name and address of a worthy 'Shut In,' send addressed stamped envelope for same and at same time mention what periodicals it's 'your will and pleasure' to mail, by such means. Will not duplicate to same 'Shut In.'"

—Says The London Globe: "When literary doings are few and quiet it is interesting to turn to the American literary papers and observe their jejune abundance of gossip. In America you have only to write one novel, or at the most two, to be paragraphed and photographed. Pleasant young faces above unknown names rise a month after month in unfailing crops."

BRIEF PERSONALS.—Ernest Vizetelly, the well-known translator of Zola, has just issued in London a story of provincial life in France, "A Path of Thorns," which more or less concerns itself with present social conditions.

—Mme. Villari is going to bring out in London and Rome a short monograph on Oswald von Wolkenstein, the noted Tyrolean Minnesinger of the fourteenth century.

—M. Ludovic Drapeyron, the well-known French savant and editor of La Revue de Géographie, recently died in Paris in his sixty-first year. He was the author of numerous works, notably "L'Empereur Heraclius et l'Empire Byzantine au VII. Siècle," "Organisation de l'Austrasie et Création de l'Allemagne," and "Séparation de la France et de l'Allemagne aux IXe. et Xe. Siècles." Laporte wrote of him in his "Histoire Littéraire": "Il écrit beaucoup de volumes, mais pas un seule livre."

—It seems that the late Maurice Thompson left a novel nearly completed, which will be given to a friend of the dead author to finish off from notes written by Mr. Thompson during his last days. When ready for publication it will make its appearance through the Bowen-Merrill Company, the publishers of "Alice in Old Vincennes." It is said to deal with social conditions in Indiana.

—Mr. H. G. Wells, who is principally identified with those fantastic works of fiction which deal with the world of the future, has something serious to say in his new volume, "Anticipations," on the theme which has been so attractive to him in novel writing. "Anticipations," which will probably be brought out here by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a series of speculations of the world's development in coming years, based upon the scientific progress of the past, something in the form of an algebraic equation.

—The Spring season is rapidly approaching in London, and according to The Daily Mail of that city, "the great publishing houses are looking forward to recouping themselves for the dullness of the Autumn," and it might have been added, "war books still glut the market."

—William Le Queux, who has just returned to his Italian home after a brief sojourn in London, has a new novel in press called "The Gamblers," which first appeared as a serial in a New York newspaper. It deals with the gay Winter life of Nice and Monte Carlo. Before leaving London, he contracted with Cassell's Magazine to write for it a novel of Roman life of to-day.

—Lady Margaret Sackville, the youngest sister of Earl De La Warr, is publishing a volume of poems through John Lane. The fact is probably more interesting because one of her ancestors was the famous poet, Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Lady Margaret's volume is in blank verse, and it is said to indicate a genuine poetic gift.

—Jennette Lee, who wrote "A Pillar of Salt," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is the wife of Gerald Stanley Lee. Her tale is said to be a realistic study of life in a New England factory village, a faithful portrayal of the trials of an inventor's life.

—Frank G. Carpenter, whose "South America, Social, Industrial, and Political," was recently reviewed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, is at present engaged in writing a geographical reader of Europe for the American Book Company. His geographical readers of Asia, North America, and South America are already well and favorably known to educators. Later he will add to the series a geographical reader of Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the furthest Pacific.

—There is sure to be a readable account of the voyage of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Australia, for the Duke's old tutor will accompany them. This gentleman is Canon Dalton, who wrote "The Cruise of H. M. S. Bacchante," which appeared in 1886. Therefore, a companion volume entitled "The Cruise of H. M. S. Ophir" may be looked for.

—Miss Geraldine Brooks, the author of "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days," which was recently published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., is engaged upon a companion volume to be entitled "Dames and Daughters of the Young Republic."

Unpublished Letters of Thoreau.*

In a beautiful edition limited to 150 copies, printed on the Marion Press, comes "Some Unpublished Letters of Henry D. and Sophia E. Thoreau," a record of a friendship with a Western correspondent, growing out of the latter's love for Thoreau's books. Mr. Samuel Arthur Jones, the editor of the book, in a long prefatory note, says:

Thoreau's letters are in themselves but a trifle, yet they give characteristic glimpses of him; those of his sister reveal a phase of his character that is not so widely known as it deserves, and in justice to a dead man should be.

The causes which led to the correspondence are as follows: Mr. George Ripley wrote a review of Thoreau's "Walden," which contained long extracts from the book itself, which review coming into the hands of a reader in Michigan to whom the extracts made strong appeal, induced him to write to Ticknor & Co. for a copy of the book. Mr. Jones says that "a somewhat peculiar spiritual experience," had so prepared this reader, Mr. Ricketson, for a perfect appreciation of "Walden" that, as Coleridge would say, the book had found its reader, absorbing it so thoroughly that, learning from its title page that Thoreau had written another book, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," he tried in vain to secure a copy of it from the publishers of "Walden" and from other sources. Finally, succeeding in getting Thoreau's own address, Mr. Ricketson wrote directly to him, thus beginning their correspondence. The two men never met, the correspondence with Miss Thoreau beginning after her brother's death.

The present volume first takes up what is called "The Froude Episode." In 1849, Froude, then a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, published "The Nemesis of Faith," which, closely following the Oxford Movement, was received with great disapproval. The book was burned in the quadrangle by the Senior Fellow of Oriel, the reviewers all pronounced against it, and Froude's every hope of place and preferment in the Established Church perished for all time. He sent a copy of his book to Emerson, which Thoreau read and enjoyed, sending him a copy of his own "Week" in return. Froude's letter to Thoreau was given to an American woman by Sophia Thoreau, with others, as autographs, a few weeks before her death, giving her also various letters and manuscripts which were to be placed in trunks deposited in the Concord Library, to be at the disposal of Mr. Blake, Thoreau's literary executor. Writing to Mr. Jones, the lady in question says:

The women of the Thoreau family seem to me quite as remarkable as the men. * * * Sophia was extremely witty, a brilliant conversationalist, while her love of nature made her the most delightful of companions for a ramble through the woods and meadows.

Emerson, to whom the owner of the Froude letter showed it, thought it should be made public at once, but feeling that for some reason Miss Thoreau did not wish it, it was not so done. An extract from this letter, dated "Manchester, 3d September, 1849," shows Froude's attitude toward the writer of a single unsuccessful book:

I have long intended to write to you to thank you for that noble expression of yourself you were good enough to send me. * * * What can I say to you except express the honor and the love I feel for you—an honor and a love which Emerson taught me long ago to feel, but which I feel now, not on account of his word, but because I myself have read and know you. When I think of what you are—of what you have done as well as what you have written, I have the right to tell you that there is no man living upon this earth at present whose friendship or whose notice I value more than yours.

But to return to Mr. Ricketson. In 1853, after having been asked for a year or two what disposal Thoreau wished made of the "remainder" of the edition of the "Week," for the expenses connected with the publication of which the latter had gone deeply in debt, he was at last told the publisher, James Munroe, had use for the room they took in his cellar. So Thoreau had them expressed to him at Concord, and placed in an attic room. An entry in his journal stating he has now a library of nearly 900 volumes, over 700 of which he wrote himself. For of the 1,000 copies printed, 75 were given away, about 200 sold, and the remainder had lain for months undisturbed. When this letter was received from an enthusiastic stranger who had so enjoyed his "Walden" that he simply must read the ignored "Week," Thoreau's answer is fine:

I am glad to hear that my "Walden" has interested you. * * * The "Week" had so poor a publisher that it is quite uncertain whether you will find it in any shop. I am not sure but authors must turn booksellers themselves. The price is $1.25. If you care enough for it to send

*SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF HENRY D. AND SOPHIA E. THOREAU. A Chapter in the History of a Still-Born Book. Edited with a prefatory note by Samuel Arthur Jones. Printed on the Marion Press, Jamaica, Queens Borough. Portraits and illustrations. Pp. xxxvi.-88. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

me that sum by mail, (stamps will do for the change.) I will forward you a copy by the same conveyance.

Mr. Jones, writing but a year or two ago, says that every one of the "very volumes that James Munroe had no 'room' for now finds warm welcome to the most select of private libraries—at $18 per copy." Even he might be somewhat surprised at the price brought by the Arnold copy, $52.50. He also adds that it is possible to identify all copies bought directly from Thoreau, which contain on the bottom margin of Page 396 six lines written in pencil by Thoreau, containing a portion of the original text carelessly omitted by the compositor—a fact of considerable bibliographical importance.

The book will be found particularly valuable for the light it throws upon the Thoreau home life, and also for its long appendix, containing extracts from old diaries, as to Mr. Bicketson's two visits to Concord —one before and one after Mrs. and Miss Thoreau's death. Being the work of the Marion Press, it is unnecessary to speak of the beauty of its typography and the excellence of its press work. The volume is printed on a beautiful quality of Dickinson's hand-made paper, and attractively bound in gray boards, with gold lettering. The illustrations are from rare portraits of Henry and Sophia Thoreau, and their home, from negatives taken by Alfred W. Hosmer of Concord, the excellence of whose photographs and interest in and knowledge of the Concord group will be remembered by all who have had the pleasure of meeting him.

Judge Dykman's Belief as to John Dean and the Capture of Andre.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. William Dean has published an article lately respecting the captors of Major André which seems to require an answer. He has made some ungracious personal allusions to me which were entirely uncalled for. He says in his article: "He [meaning me] never applied to any of the descendants of John Dean, whom he bitterly attacks." I can find nothing in my article to which he alludes which can be construed into a personal attack upon John Dean or his descendants, and if any such reference can be drawn from anything I have said, I regret it very much. I had no such object and I disclaim any such intention.

I was criticising the history and the crisis, and I did that in a very inoffensive manner, and neither of the authors took any exception to my remarks. Mr. Dean makes unpleasant allusions to my ignorance of the subject upon which I wrote, yet no single fact that I have ever written respecting the André episode has ever been found erroneous.

Mr. Dean says Mr. Conde said that John Dean was one of the captors, but that is an error. Mr. Conde did not say so or write so. In the article which he wrote for the new history he said that there were seven men engaged in the capture of André, but his manuscript was changed from seven to eight.

I presume Mr. Dean would not have called Mr. Conde as a witness for him if he had known the facts.

That leaves Abbott and Spooner as the only writers who have said that there were eight men engaged in the capture of Major André, and I know they both say John Dean was one of the captors, and it is their statements that I combat. Mr. Dean says: "These authors had sources of information of which it is charitable to suppose the Judge was entirely ignorant, for he never drew from those sources." That is quite a remarkable statement, for Mr. Abbott says his authority is the affidavit of Samuel Young, and Mr. Spooner says he follows Abbott. So their sources of information were not obscure."

Mr. Dean relies upon the statements of Mr. Raymond in his "Souvenir," of which, he says, I appear to know nothing. To this I would reply that Mr. Raymond sent me a copy as soon as it was published, and I read it with great interest. It contains much useful information. It must be remembered, however, that the "Souvenir" is made up of information derived from all sources, without reference to authority. It has always seemed quite remarkable that if Sergt. Dean was directed, as the "Souvenir" states, to furnish the names of the men engaged in the capture, he should have forgotten to mention himself if he was one of the number. Moreover, that statement is at war with other statements in relation to the manner in which the names of the captors were obtained.

The affidavit of Yerks, quoted by Mr. Dean, is entirely unreliable, for the reason that it is different from his statement made to Bolton, and also to McDonald. There are three different statements of Yerks. In one of these he said that the party stole the night before the capture at the house of Joseph Hunter, which is contrary to all the statements.

The affidavit of Samuel Young must have an old date, for it duly proves what he says that he witnessed the arrival of the eight men with André at Tarrytown. He does not say that Dean was with them at Tarrytown. His affidavit is quite unreliable. The capture occurred with their prisoner on the main route to their camp at Peekskill, and Dean doubtless joined them [illegible] same. If he shows my position to be erroneous, I will acknowledge my error. My only object is the vindication of the truth of history. J. I. DYKMAN.

White Plains, March 4, 1901.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW cannot undertake to print further letters on this subject.

Gen. Shields and Stonewall Jackson.

WILLIAM H. CONDON, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW with reference to F. W. Page's communication in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 26: "Mr. Page states that he 'has looked in vain through the operations in the Shenandoah Valley in Vol. XII. Series of the War of the Rebellion to find that Gen. Shields claimed a victory over Gen. Jackson at any time.' Major Gen. McClellan, in command of all the armies, congratulated Gen. Shields for defeating Stonewall Jackson at Winchester March 23, 1862, commending his energy, zeal, and activity.

"Secretary of War Stanton on March 28, 1862, telegraphed Gen. Shields the thanks of the department for 'the brilliant achievement of the forces' under his command, expressing sympathy for 'victims in the gallant and victorious contest with treason and rebellion.' The following message was also sent by Gen. Shields:

"Headquarters Gen. Shields's Division, Winchester.

"Gen. Order No. 11.

"Brig. Gen. Shields congratulates the officers and soldiers of his division upon the glorious victory achieved by them on the 23d instant, near Winchester, Virginia.

"They defeated an enemy whose forces outnumbered theirs, and who were considered the bravest and best disciplined of the Confederate Army.

"He also congratulates them that it has fallen to their lot to open the campaign on the Potomac.

"The opening has been a splendid success. Let them inscribe 'Winchester' on their banners and prepare for other victories.

"Brig. Gen. SHIELDS.

"The action that the learned professor referred to in his communication was an unimportant one, which took place about two months later than the victory, and if he will refer to The Congressional Record of Dec. 7, 1893, he will find that Gen. Oates of the Confederate Army admitted then that if Shields had destroyed the bridge at Port Republic on June 9, 1862, it would probably have proved the destruction of Stonewall Jackson and his entire army. I have proved conclusively that it was not Shields's fault that the bridge was not burned by Col. Carroll after he had obtained possession of it under written orders to 'Burn the bridge and win your stars.'

"It needed no biography to establish Shields's bravery. I wrote to prove that his statesmanship was never surpassed by his colleagues, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Seward, Burton, and such giants. The laws which Shields was parent of attest his originality and wisdom, while his prophecy in 1850 that 'Our arms would be carried into Asia and through China' prove him more far-seeing than any man of his era."

Significance of Colors in the Dress of the Madonna.

HENRIETTA I. BOLTON, Washington, D. C., referring to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW'S reply to the query of "L. Z. R. N." in the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 23, as to the significance of the colors of the dress of the Virgin usually depicted in art, and the meaning of the book so often seen in her hand, says: "Far from having 'no special significance,' these have a very real and deep meaning, and come down to us from the early days of art, when religious pictures served a double purpose, and were not only valued as ornamental accessories to worship, but in the absence of books were daily used by the priest as a means of conveying instructions to his ignorant flock. In those days the painter could not afford to slight the most insignificant detail; every color conveyed a definite idea, every stroke had a meaning. Even the apparently purely conventional patterns which adorned drapery were not without a purpose, and the most abstruse doctrinal teachings were indicated by carefully designed lines, the meaning of which are too often overlooked to-day.

"The colors of the dress of the Virgin as seen in hundreds of pictures were carefully chosen with regard to definite doctrinal teaching; usually the Madonna is clothed in a close red tunic, over which flows a blue mantle; her head should be veiled. The introduction into art of pictures of the Virgin with flowing hair and uncovered head was an innovation of the late fifteenth century.

"The red signifies ardent love, bliss, and prosperity; the blue, eternity, faith, loyalty, and truth; the white veil is a symbol of purity and innocence. In pictures of the Passion and Crucifixion the Virgin Mother should be clothed in gray or violet as a sign of mourning, in the representation of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception she is dressed in white. In some very early pictures the mantle covering her head is black, typifying the sorrow that should befall her.

"When the book held in her hand is changed it refers to the doctrine of her perpetual virginity, when it is open it indicates that wisdom is one of her attributes. In defiance of the symbolism, it has come more to the prophecy of Isaiah which the Virgin is said to have been reading when she received the angel visitor.

"The study of the [illegible] colors of the dress of the Virgin, especially the colors of which mosaics, in some of [illegible] most often to be seen, [illegible] of the ancient and the [illegible] of the Church."

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The April Century will contain an article bearing the title of "The Queen at Osborne." Although presented anonymously, it is known to be written by an American lady who at one time enjoyed the favor of England's late Queen.

"Oriental Monks," by Isabel F. Hapgood, is a new volume in the Great Commanders Series, edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson, which will be published this month by D. Appleton & Co. In it will be found a forcible argument to show that Gen. Meade was underrated by the Commander in Chief, and that he was entitled to the promotion given to another.

Still another edition of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam. This is an English translation in prose of the French version by Nicolas, which John Lane will shortly bring out.

"The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle, with the original illustrations by Castaigne, will be issued simultaneously in America, England, and Canada on May 1. The publishers, The Century Company, say that no serial that has ever appeared in The Century Magazine has attracted so much attention.

"Selections from Dante's Divina Commedia," chosen, translated, and edited by Richard James Cross, is the title of a little volume shortly to be issued by Henry Holt & Co. The original and the translations appear on opposite pages, and the selections have been so made as to furnish the reader with a very fair vocabulary of the words used throughout the entire poem.

"The Love Letters of a Liar," by Mrs. William Allen, which originally appeared in The Smart Set of last September, will shortly be brought out in book form by the Ess Ess Publishing Company. This is said to be Mrs. Allen's first excursion from the drawing rooms of society into the field of realistic fiction, which in the present case is said to veil an actual career.

Dr. Barry's new novel, "The Wizard's Knot," will be published in this country and in England March 15. It is a Celtic story.

Under the editorship of Mr. Albert W. Vorse, The Criterion has become one of the most interesting of the illustrated monthlies. Although still following out its original lines—literature, art, music, and drama, as interpreted by well-known writers—the magazine has gradually broadened its point of view, until it now treats of these subjects in a less concrete form, as the current number will show: Charles G. D. Roberts has written on "The Greatness of Victoria"; we also have "Algernon Charles Swinburne," by Joanna E. Wood; a bit of personal history is presented in Vance Thompson's "The Express from London to Paris"; there is an estimate of Verdi by James Huneker; "A Century of Drama," being the first of a series on the drama of the nineteenth century, by Charles Henry Meltzer; a poem, "The Voyage of Gamel," by Thomas Tracy Bouve, and "American Art in the Nineteenth Century," Part III., by W. F. Coburn.

The Homiletic Review for March contains an article by Prof. Sayce of Oxford on "The Newest Light from the Ancient Monuments"; one by Dr. Joseph Parker, "The Present Demands on Preaching for a Forward Movement," and the "Ethics of Pulpit Speech," by Prof. Arthur T. Hoyt.

"Her Majesty's Minister," a new novel of diplomatic life, the scene of which is laid in the English Embassy in Paris, by William Le Quex, is being published by Dodd, Mead & Co. "The Sign of the Seven Sins," another novel by this author, has just come from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company. This tale derives its name from "that Casino wherein are centred all the human vices—painted tastefully white and gold—'The Sign of the Seven Sins'—in other words, the Casino at Monte Carlo, where the story practically opens."

Brentano's has just received the following books from Paris: "Biography of Pasteur," by R. Vallery Radot, containing a portrait of Pasteur; also the long-expected work by Masson, "Josephine Repudiée, 1809-1814"; the French translation of d'Annunzio's novel "Le Feu," de Bovet's "Courte Folio," Arène's "La Faute d'Autrul," Faguet's important work "Problemes Politiques du Temps Présent," and Paul Bourget's latest novel, "Le Fantome." Brentano's keeps continually in stock the works by Gaston Deschamps, now lecturing in the United States. Among the more important are "La Vie et les Livres," five series, (of literary criticism;) "Le Malaise de la Democratie," "Sur les Routes d'Asie," and "La Grèce d'Aujourd'hui," which work has been crowned by the French Academy.

A book of considerable importance to bankers and merchants is being issued by D. Appleton & Co. It is called "Bankers and Merchants' Interest Tables." It is a large, 544-page volume, and contains an accurate calculation of interest on every sum from $1 to $1,000, computed on the basis of 360 days per annum, at 3½, 4, 5, and 6 per cent.

A study of the "domestic wasp" for the general reader is about to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "Wasps and Their Ways." The author is Margaret W. Marley, who wrote "Down North and Up Along."

We are now assured that the "Victor Hugo Love Letters" will come from the press of Harper & Brothers some time during the present month. The publication of "Bismarck's Love Letters" has been postponed; this collection may not appear until April.

The April Harper's will have three conspicuous short stories: "The Point at Issue," a love story of Brittany, by W. F. Payson, with pictures in tints by Lucius Hitchcock; "Druce-Fearing," by Marie van Vorst; "Medicine Grizzly Bear," by George Bird Grinnell; "There Shall be No Misunderstanding," by Hildegarde Hawthorne, and "A Friend of His Youth," by Gelett Burgess. Among the artists represented are Smedley, Deming, Albert Sterner, and W. L. Jacobs. There will also be an article on the "Serpent Worshippers of India," by W. H. Tribe.

A new French book for the use of pupils who would gain a thorough understanding of the fundamental principles of French grammar has been written for D. C. Heath & Co. by Miss Jeanne Marie Bouvet. It describes a new theory in the elementary teaching of the language.

What is an instructive and, to some, an inspiring little volume is being published by Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title of "How Department Stores are Carried On." The author is Wesley R. Phillips.

"Juletty; a Story of Old Kentucky," by Lucy Cleaver McElroy, will be published in April by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Illustrations for it have been drawn by W. E. Mears.

"The Play of Man," by Prof. Karl Groos of the University of Basel, has been translated with the author's co-operation for D. Appleton & Co. He presents the anthropological aspects of the subject as treated in his psychological study of "The Play of Animals." Those interested in the higher departments of scientific child culture will doubtless find it instructive and inspiring.

William Farquhar Payson's first novel, "John Vytal," which was published last week by Harper & Brothers as a "net book," is already in its second edition. This fact is important as being a record of the efforts of the American Publishers' Association to maintain common prices. But it also shows that the novel is being read under what many would consider as unfavorable auspices.

"Masters of Music," by Anne Alice Chapin, which is being published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is interesting in the light of the revival of the demand for musical literature.

"Her Ladyship's Elephant" is now in its thirteenth edition. Although a tale of humorous intent and published two years ago, it is gradually becoming one of Henry Holt & Co.'s best selling books.

"New York in Fiction," being a collection of illustrated articles which appeared last year in The Bookman, will shortly be presented in book form through Dodd, Mead & Co. The author is Arthur Bartlett Maurice, whom the prospectus of the work designates as "the editor of The Bookman."

Oscar Fay Adams's "Dictionary of American Authors," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has been revised and enlarged, and is now in its fourth edition. It contains over 7,500 brief biographies of authors.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press S. Arthur Strong's translation of "The Life and Works of Andrea Mantegna," by Paul Kristeller. The volume will be presented with 26 plates and 102 illustrations in text. The same house will also present Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's new book, "Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick. An Historical Study." The Duke, it will be recalled, was a famous statesman and General in the first quarter of the last century.

"Babs, the Impossible," Sarah Grand's new novel, is now selling in its thirteenth thousand, although only two weeks off the press of Harper & Brothers.

Francis W. Van Praag has written his first novel for R. F. Fenno & Co. It is entitled "Clayton Halowell." It is what may be called a Continental romance of 1776, although the historical feature of it in no wise burdens the narrative. It is said that 10,000 copies of this book have already been placed, although not yet published.

A fac simile reproduction of "Beissel's Treatise on Music" is about to be issued by James Warrington of Philadelphia. A translation, as literal as possible, will accompany the text. The same publisher is also privately printing "Short Titles of Books Relating to or Illustrating the History and Practice of Psalmody in the United States, 1620-1820." Mr. Warrington is well known in Philadelphia musical circles as one having made exhaustive researches in the history of psalmody. The "Treatise on Music" above mentioned is the first in a series of fac-simile reprints of famous musical brochures. The second will be a monograph on the "Bay Psalm Book."

"Early Days in the Maple Land; or, Stories for Children of Stirring Deeds Under Three Flags," will be published in the current month by James Pott & Co. The author is Katherine A. Young; the illustrations are by the Canadian artist, Arthur W. Hening.

Earl D. Berry has written an article on "Wall Street's Biggest Day," which appears in the March number of The Home Magazine. "How the Railroads Fight the Snow," by Arthur Inkersley, and "The City from Sky Scrapers," by W. P. Curtis, are other illustrated features of this number.

"Harper's History of the War in the Philippines," just issued, is a large illustrated volume containing the stories from Manila of various war correspondents, all carefully edited in the light of recent events, and illustrated with drawings and photographs taken on the spot.

Will H. Low contributes to The International Monthly for March an article on "National Expression in American Art," especially applied to buildings and decorating. "The Problem of Development" is by Prof. T. H. Morgan, while E. R. L. Gould has a paper on "Civic Reform and Social Progress," which deals particularly and intimately with New York municipal politics.

George Barrie & Son of Philadelphia are issuing what they call "The Victorian Edition of Ainsworth." The volumes already published are "Jack Sheppard," "Rook-

wood," "Crichton," and "The Constable of the Tower." Ainsworth is probably best known to readers of old-time English novels as the first novelist to take Jack Sheppard as the hero of a tale. The Victorian edition of his works are in édition de luxe style, with numerous etchings and proofs-before-letters, on Japan paper, together with historical portraits.

What may be considered as a popular handbook of pronunciation is being published by Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title of "The Pronunciation of 10,000 Proper Names." The authors are Mary Stuart Mackey and Harriette Goodwin Mackey.

"Le Chien du Capitaine," by Louis Enault, edited with notes and vocabulary by Margaret de G. Verrall of Newnham College, Cambridge, England, is being published by the Macmillan Company; also Arthur W. Jose's "Australasia the Commonwealth and New Zealand"; "Selections from the Prose Tales of Edgar Allan Poe," with notes and introduction, and Walton's "The Compleat Angler and the Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson."

Here is another indication of the increased interest being taken in nature books: "The Woodpeckers," by Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has, a few weeks after publication, gone into a second edition. It would also seem that nature interest is passing over into the region of definite and specific nature study.

"Civil Government, and Its Development in the States and the United States," by Dr. J. R. Flickinger, and published by D. C. Heath & Co., may be used as a text book or for general reading by those who would know exactly how they are governed.

Paul Leicester Ford's novel, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," published four or five years ago by Henry Holt & Co., is now in its forty-second edition. This novel has a general bearing upon the present fight for municipal reform in this city.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today "Ten Months a Captive Among Filipinos," being a narrative of adventure and observation during imprisonment on the Island of Luzon, by Albert Sonnichsen; Paul Bourget's "The Disciple," Imogen Clark's "God's Puppets," and George M. Harper's "Masters of French Literature." The Philippine book is a tale of personal adventures simply told, which, it is said, throws considerable light upon the character of the people now in rebellion against the United States in the islands.

The third part of Esther Singleton's "Furniture of Our Forefathers" will be published next week by Doubleday, Page & Co. The field covered is that of the seventeenth century in New England. As in former parts, the critical descriptions are by Russell Sturgis.

In "The Immortality of the Soul," by Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, about to be published by the Macmillan Company, the author's theory is shown to be that immortality is the highest step in a long process of evolution, the final result of the survival of the fittest; his argument is worked out almost solely on biological lines.

Mr. Henry Norman's article on the Russian Minister of the Treasury, M. de Witte, which appears in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, shows what is meant, by that personage's idea of "educational protection," which is intricately interwoven in the present commercial friction between the United States and Russia.

"An Utopian Retrospect," which is the sub-title of "The Nineteenth Century," by Havelock Ellis, just published by Small, Maynard & Co., is written in the form of a conversation between two students centuries hence, who discuss the century which has just come to a close. It is thoroughly Socialistic in motif.

"King Monmouth," by Allen Fea, with numerous illustrations and photogravure portraits, is being published by John Lane.

Six editions of "Richard Yea-and-Nay" have been printed since its publication last November. The book is now in its forty-fifth thousand and has the distinction of having been reviewed by some of the best known critics in America and England. While it is perhaps idle to speculate on the forces which are at the work behind the popularity of a writer of Mr. Hewlett's curiously cultured and retrospective style, it has been interesting to watch the widening of the circle of his readers, which, a few years ago, on the publication of "Earth Work Out of Tuscany," was small but distinctive.

In the "History of America Before Columbus," by P. de Roo, which is being issued by the Lippincott press, the author enters a field practically unexplored. In general terms his work may be regarded as an introduction to American history as so far expressed.

Dr. R. Cogswell Mason, whose "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self" has reached a fourth impression, has completed his "Hypnotism and Suggestion in Therapeutics," which Henry Holt & Co. will bring out. The book is said to be written in a generally simple and conversational style, and is intended for the general reader as well as for physicians.

The March number of The Metropolitan Pulpit contains the first of a series of sermons by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton C. Robinson on "The Birth of the Bible." The publication is published by the Pulpit Press of 1328 Pulton Street, Brooklyn.

Modern Students of Greek are bringing better understanding of the course of events described in the story, but will also be of real historical value.

Max Pemberton's new novel, "Pro Patria," will shortly be brought out in book form by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Garcilaso," by J. Breckenridge Ellis, author of "The Dread and Fear of Kings," will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. It is a story of Spanish life at the close of the fifteenth century.

Although he died in 1846, the popularity of Rodolphe Töpffer, the Swiss author whom Leti calls "Le seul véritable petite des écoliers," has been gradually growing on the Continent, but not until recently have any of his works been made attractive to the American student of French. A few years ago Henry Holt & Co. issued an edition of his "Bibliothèque de monocle," edited by Dr. Robert L. Taylor of Yale. The success of that book has now encouraged that house to put to press a volume of representative selections from his "Voyages en Zigzag," edited by Ascott R. Hope, with a vocabulary.

"A striking illustration of the popularity achieved in these days by some modern novelists," says a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette of London, "is found in the fact that of nine works of fiction recently published in England and America by The Macmillan Company, the enormous total of 1,627,000 copies have been sold. 'Richard Carvel' accounts for 385,000 copies, 'The Choir Invisible,' 213,000; 'The Increasing Purpose,' 110,000; 'In the Palace of the King,' 80,000; 'Via Crucis,' 75,000; 'The Forest Lovers,' 70,000; 'The Pride of Jennico,' 47,000; 'Young April,' 44,000, and 'Richard Yea-and-Nay,' 23,000."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have added another volume to their Saintly Lives Series, which was commenced about a year ago. This new volume is entitled "Alfred, the West Saxon King of the English," and is by Dugald Macfadyen, M. A. This work contains with other illustrations the traditional portrait of Alfred the Great, which is supposed to be about 200 years old.

"The Octopus," the new novel by Frank Norris, published next week by Doubleday, Page & Co., is to be the beginning of an interesting undertaking. Though a novel complete in itself, this will be the first of a trilogy of the epic of wheat, or three related novels, the first dealing with the production of wheat, the second with its distribution, and the third with the consumption of American wheat in Europe, altogether forming the story of a wheat crop from the time of its sowing in California, through the Stock Exchange gambling based on it in Chicago, to its use as the relief of a European famine.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, will soon publish a work by Columbus Bradford entitled "Birth a New Chance." As the name would indicate, the conclusions of the work resemble in one essential respect the doctrines of Theosophy, but the course of reasoning is said to be entirely free from mysticism and is in full accord with the advanced teaching of both science and religion.

The first number of Harper's Bazar issued in every month will form a special magazine of twelve numbers in the year, which may be subscribed for independently of the weekly issue. These monthly numbers will be about twice the size of the ordinary weekly, and will be particularly devoted to the fashions, while the numbers appearing at other times will intrude more and more upon general topics

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, March 7.—Messrs. Little, Brown & Company's Spring announcements include "The Love Letters of the King," by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, and the second title, "The Life Romantic," shows that his cheerful little affectations will adorn it, but it is said that it is reasonably cheerful and quite free from the morbid spirit of his former story. Mr. Sidney McCall's "Truth Dexter" has a Southern heroine, one of those apparently artless little Dixie girls with whom inherited instinct suffices to outwit and outgeneral the best-trained woman of society and to puzzle more men beyond all telling. Another Southern novel, "The General's Son," by Mrs. Emma Payne Erskine, impinges upon the color problem, for the Southern heroine lives on a plantation, and hears and sees something of a neighboring town in which the chief industry of the negro and cracker denizens is the selling and consumption of illicit whisky.

Mrs. Helen Campbell has forsaken her more serious tasks long enough to write "Ballantyne," contrasting an American girl who does not approve of the morals and manners of her native land, and an American citizen, retired abroad, but much admiring the Republic. "The Master Knot," by Ellis Meredith, goes to Crystal Park for its scenery, and has only two characters. "The American Husband in Paris," by Mrs. Anna Bronson Dodd, tells in dialogue the doings of a New York business man visiting Paris for the first time.

Two colonial novels complete the list. They are "Sir Christopher," by Mrs. Maude Wilder Goodwin, and the scene is Maryland in 1664, when the experiment of religious toleration was proceeding in the customary way, "one child," "A Daughter of New France," by Mary Catherine Crowley, describes the settlement of Acadia under the leading of Frontenac.

A new edition of "Indian Games and Stories," by [illegible] Wilson, will soon be published by [illegible] Company. The book contains [illegible]

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A lens-maker, who is a reverent doubter, dies, and his spirit goes out among the stars. Far off he meets light which left the earth long before, bearing the pictures of great events. He witnesses the resurrection of Jesus, and his doubts are removed. The story is novel in conception, is told with much dramatic interest, and is an excellent Easter book.

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*IN THE NAME OF A WOMAN. A Romance. By A. W. Marchmont. Illustrated by D. Murray Smith. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pp. 362. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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Robert Dunlop, M. A., has added the life of Daniel O'Connell to the Putnams' list of heroes of the nations, and though not to the manner born, he has written with an evident appreciation of his subject. It may be suggested that for the historian as for the humorist a little "trick of understatement" is a habit to cultivate; it does not serve, for instance, to strengthen the American reader's belief in the impartiality of O'Connell's biographer to find him referring to an early hero of the United States Navy as "that redoubtable buccaneer, Paul Jones."

The O'Connells were an Irish clan of immemorial antiquity, never particularly important except locally, never producing members of world-wide reputation till Daniel O'Connell appeared, but always sure that the eyes of the world were upon them and that the hated Sassanagh "would scale the mountains of Darrynane" and drive them out upon the world if opportunity and inclination coincided.

Carhen House, where Daniel O'Connell was born, near the shore of Darrynane Bay, was set in a scene of wild beauty, and it is possible that the rugged hills and stormy coast that were familiar to him in boyhood had much to do with forming the character and influencing the life of the great liberator.

O'Connell was a Catholic, and as such labored under considerable disadvantage in the law; but his success up to a certain point was rapid, though the highest dignities of his profession were reserved for those of another creed.

His first entrance into political life, a century ago, was made when he joined the opponents of the proposed legislative union between England and Ireland. In his first speech he laid down as a basic principle of patriotism that he and his countrymen ought first to be Irishmen and after that Catholics or Protestants; that all Irishmen, of whatever creed, should stand together united against the foreigner.

Years afterward he said that all the principles of his subsequent political life were contained in his very first speech, an admission which must strengthen belief in his intensity of purpose, if it does not suggest a corresponding breadth of view. That he did so adhere to the purpose and the principles formed in early life, though he could have purchased advancement and emoluments by the surrender of them, is evidence of the honesty and steadfastness of his nature and a sufficient answer to those who regard him as an ambitious demagogue.

Repeated efforts to induce his compatriots to petition Parliament for a recognition of Irish rights—efforts only partly successful—gradually raised the young advocate to the position of a leader of the Catholic party. His persistence in the face of the most discouraging rebuffs, his courage and his energy, held together first the ranks of his coreligionists and finally, in a measure, united all sects in an effort for repeal. "The Protestants alone could not expect to liberate his country, the Roman Catholics alone could not do it, neither could the Presbyterian; but amalgamate the three into Irishmen, and the Union stood repealed."

The details of the early years of that struggle with opposition and apathy are well and clearly told in the biography before us; the unceasing fight for liberty of conscience, life, and speech, that resulted finally in the awakening of the Irish people, can only be alluded to briefly in the space of a review. O'Connell's great speech in defense of John Magee, proprietor and editor of The Dublin Evening Post, who had been arrested for the publication of an alleged libel on the Duke of Richmond, is given in outline in the biography—"the greatest, perhaps, of all his forensic efforts," we are told. "Into those four brief hours he poured the agony and indignation of a lifetime. It was the first time that it had been given to him to get the enemies of his faith and of his country before him and force them, against their will, to listen to his scathing criticism of the principles that had regulated and still continued to regulate the Government of Ireland. He had told them the truth to their faces; he had torn the hollow mask of piety from them and revealed them to the world as hypocrites in religion, bankrupts in principle, corruptors of public morality, violators of the Constitution, political assassins to whom government meant the preservation of iniquitous privileges for the few and the oppression of the many. * * * If Magee had been guilty of publishing a libel, O'Connell, as Peel said, had uttered one even more atrocious. The price to be paid for it would no doubt be a big one."

O'Connell lost his case, but 10,000 copies of his speech were disposed of on the day of publication; it was translated into French and Spanish, and was a thorn in the side of his opponents.

The noted d'Esterre duel, in which O'Connell had the misfortune mortally to wound his opponent, was the result of political animosity and acrimonious language, but it was perhaps also the cause of a resolution adhered to in after life to refuse, at whatever cost to his reputation, to resort to that method of settling a quarrel. That his language was often intemperate must be conceded by any impartial reader, but that he controlled his passion at a day when men wore their honor on a sword hilt is no less apparent and honorable.

Finally, through a contested election in County Clare, O'Connell was elected to the House of Commons, the first Catholic Irishman since "the violation of the treaty of Limerick" to be returned to Parliament. Of his leadership, his unremitting efforts for the objects to which he had devoted his life, and his courage in the face of opposition, the account is full of interest. That he did not succeed in accomplishing the repeal of the Union we know, but that his life was unsuccessful no one who will follow the development of Ireland during the period of his public life will admit. If there are passages in the biography in which the author seems to be carried away by his enthusiasm and become special pleader for his hero, he at least will be supported by the sympathy of his readers.

*DANIEL O'CONNELL AND THE REVIVAL OF NATIONAL LIFE IN IRELAND. Illustrated by Robert Dunlop, M. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. Pp. 382, with index. $1.50.

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THE loftiest position in the realm of pure fiction is claimed for BALZAC. His powerful romances form a union of supreme qualities—keen insight, profound knowledge, fascinating interest and epigrammatic force—which, blended and clothed in the mist of an undefinable charm, place him alone and peerless in the heights of classic fiction. This is not the arbitrary opinion of a few, but the consensus of criticism in three great countries. The quotations here given rank his genius above that of every other novelist.

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THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Sarah Grand's Impossibles.*

Mme. Sarah Grand might well have entitled her new story "The Impossibles," for Babs is simply facile princeps among her congeners. It is difficult to fancy any of this assemblage of extraordinary characters clothed in real flesh and blood and going about the business of living after the fashion of normal humanity. The tale is fitly named, however, in that it concerns itself pre-eminently with its heroine, a girl who may be described as a hair-raiser. Decorum she has none, maidenly instincts she has none, reverence she has none, modesty she has none. She somewhat reminds us of her predecessor, the equally "impossible" feminine half of the heavenly twins.

Withal, her creator evidently regards her with an eye of affection, and exploits her for the reader's admiring tenderness. Why is it that novelists persist in taking this attitude toward young persons whom in life any sane guardian or parent would promptly consign to a reformatory or a lunatic asylum? Religious fiction is rife with these impossibles, and, under different guise, they begin to pervade the profaner page. But Babs forges far ahead of them all. We really cannot see that she has left anything undone which she should have done to ruin her reputation. We timidly venture to suggest that it is somewhat to the credit of an unfortunate sex none too well loved by Mme. Grand that the young lady's character emerges untarnished from her numerous adventures. We cannot think the credit of that sex quite so well sustained, however, when its Sir Galahads promptly lose their hearts to a girl apparently as soulless and as irresponsible as a water nixie. The author evidently indicates toward the close an Undinelike birth of a soul, but the complacency with which Babs dashes the tardy cup of happiness from the lips of the luckless Lorraine Kingconstance causes us to have our doubts as to the quality of the woman nature at last invading the fair shell. However, it is quite absurd to discuss Babs as a possible reality. We thank Heaven that she is, in very truth, Babs the Impossible.

Barring the chivalrous item to their credit, the men of the story are distinctly "boundera."

Once conceding, however, that the story has no relation to life, and ceasing to annoy ourselves by searching for verisimilitudes, we shall find it undeniably well told and interesting, albeit too long. Unlike "The Heavenly Twins," it is freighted with no social problems. Perhaps a psychic problem is suggested—what to do with a girl like Babs. But we steadfastly refuse to believe that such a girl ever existed, so we may waive any serious consideration of her case, and just float along the current of the narrative.

Into the mouths of her impossibles, Mme. Grand puts many of the just and noble sentiments that always characterize her writings. A society sharing her ideals would be cleaner, wholesomer, saner, than any we now know. It is the more to be regretted that she presents these ideals commingled with so much of extravaganza.

We cannot close without quoting for the benefit of her feminine critics a little remark which seems "barbed with intention":

I have half made up my mind to resign my post and take to literature. You know I have a pretty trick of smartness. And I should soon learn, like the rest, to make side slashes with my pen at other women writers, just to show my superiority to every code which does not embrace the recognized antagonism of woman to woman. Then the critics would say I could write.

*BABS THE IMPOSSIBLE. By Sarah Grand. Author of "The Heavenly Twins," &c. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. In one volume. Pp. 462. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Wagner as a Pianist.

From "The Life of Richard Wagner."

Wagner's Latin tutor tried to teach him to play the Freischütz overture, but declared that nothing would come of him. Wagner wrote:

"You may go to Jericho with your piano teaching! I shan't play any more." But "the man was right," continues Wagner; "in all my life I have never learned to play the piano properly. Thenceforth I played for my own amusement; nothing but overtures with the most fearful fingering. It was impossible for me to play a passage clearly, and I conceived a great dread of all scales and runs."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow and colder, high northeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,965. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1901.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. LAWSON WILL CHALLENGE ANY YACHT

Willing to Race the Independence Against Any American Craft.

HERRESHOFF BOAT PREFERRED

The Boston Sportsman Has No Desire to Assume Rights to Enter New York Yacht Club Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—Thomas W. Lawson is compelled by certain statements which have been made within a few days regarding the inability of his boat, the Independence, to enter the trial cup races because of his non-membership in the New York Yacht Club, to make a statement which he says he had not intended to make until a later period, if at all. In this statement Mr. Lawson says:

"There seems to be on the part of some people—I do not know who they are, nor do I care—an intense fear that I may be put to a large expense for nothing. I would call the attention of these unduly agitated spirits to that ripe old English proverb, 'never lose sleep about the pepper in your neighbor's snuffbox; it is he who does the sneezing.'

"I do not happen to be a member of the New York Yacht Club, not, as has been so often flippatly stated, because I could not be or because I have had any controversy with that club. I have had no controversy, and even I could not tell whether I could become a member until I had tried. I am not a member for the same reason that I am not a member of the Canadian Tobogganers, the psychological researchers, or the United States Senate or the million and one useful, recreative clubs, membership in which would be both pleasing and instructive, and strange as it may seem to some I find there are a number of Americans, some of more or less respectability and influence, who are not members of any yacht club. I know the New York Yacht Club as one of the foremost representatives of clean sport in the world; I know many of its members as good fellows and manly sportsmen; many of them know me. Those I know have my respect; I believe I have theirs, at least I am entitled to it, measured by any standard which man has a right to measure his fellow-men by.

"When I started to build the Independence I knew I was not a member of the New York Yacht Club; I knew I did not intend to become a member, and I also had a fairly intelligent idea of the rules, regulations, and customs govering yacht racing as it has been and is conducted by gentlemen throughout the world, and with this knowledge I built the Boston boat, because with this knowledge I knew there was no rule, regulation, custom, or law which prevented an American from building a boat for himself, and after it was built sailing it upon the high seas in any lawful way his wishes dictated.

"When my boat is finished I will cause to be announced in as pleasing language as I am capable of using that I am ready to race under any fair conditions against any boat in American waters; that I prefer to race against the Columbia and the new boat which Mr. Herreshoff is building. If one or both of these boats will meet the Independence I will be pleased. I will not quibble as to time, place, or conditions. In fact, I will agree to any conditions that the New York Yacht Club or any club or association composed of American sportsmen decide to be fair.

"If the Independence should lose, I will congratulate the owners of the boat beating her; if she wins, I will be happy, and will ask that the Independence be allowed to defend the America's Cup; and if it is decided by those who have the right to decide, that there is some reason which makes it impossible for her to defend the cup, I will cheerfully withdraw such request. I know of no reason why the owners of the Columbia or the new Herreshoff boat should race the Independence, if they do not care to, any more than the Independence should race their boats if I did not wish to have her; and I might say here that I regret the talk which has been made about the Independence coming to the starting line of the trial races, or to the line in any yachting event, which is the affair of the New York Yacht Club or any other club, without being invited, as being too silly to receive consideration from any one.

"In regard to the statements printed that under certain conditions I would resort to the subterfuge of allowing some one else who had no ownership in my boat, to be proclaimed her owner for the sake of being allowed to race, I can only say I regret there is any one connected with yachting so unmanly as to think this possible. No one has ever suggested such a thing to me, and perhaps it is well no one has made that mistake. Of course, I want to have the Independence race; if she does not I suppose the tides will come in and go out, and all good Boston sailors will go down to the sea in ships the same as heretofore, but rather than resort to the methods suggested to obtain a race I would without regret sink the Independence on her launching day, turning her sternboard into a permanent beacon for the guidance of future New England sailormen."

BRISTOL BOAT'S RUDDER GEAR.

Steering Apparatus Is Complicated, but Powerful and Exact, and Easily Controlled.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, March 9.—When the new Bristol boat is decked over, the next important movement will be to install the steering gear, which is now nearly ready for putting together. The many different parts of the gear are in the hands of the machinists, at present undergoing finishing touches. The new boat's steering gear, from a casual glance, is not unlike that of the Columbia, yet there are improvements in the details of construction that overlap the steering gear of the cup champion of 1899. The gear consists of a heavy metal quadrant, which when assembled will be strongly fastened to the bronze head of the rudder and project out from it at right angles.

The quadrant, describing in shape one-fourth of a circle which is 16 inches in diameter, contains teeth half an inch in depth, which engage teeth on a level wheel adjusted to a shaft rising vertically, and strongly supported by iron bracings, the shaft to extend into a metal casing above on the deck. The upper end of the vertical shaft will be fitted with a bevel wheel similar in shape and construction to the one below, with half-inch teeth, which are made to engage the teeth of a pinion solidly connected to a horizontal steel shaft that the steering wheel will be fastened upon with steel wedges. The gear, it is said, will be remarkably sensitive, and at the same time will have immense power. The usual mode of connecting the rudder with the gear will be followed, producing a purchase that will be simple in design, yet powerful.

The cup defender is well braced along the bilges on each side with steel pipe braces strung from the deck beams down to the bilges in diagonal shapes. The ends of the piping are split and flattened out into flanges, the latter being riveted above the deck beams and below to the side frames. The pipe bracing is two inches in diameter in the wake of the mast and in the middle section, but in the other sections the pipe is smaller. This bracing is wide apart and in various places the lower ends are riveted to the belt plates.

Several days have been spent in chipping and smoothing up the plate seams from the inside, making them perfectly watertight.

At the turn of the bilges and near the floor plates there are long stretches of bilge keelsons formed of angle iron lengths without bulbs, besides heavy flat bars three inches wide in the midship section, but well narrowed out to both ends. These keelsons are lapped over the belt plates and their connection with them, especially amidships, gives very strong bracing.

Seaboard Air Line Railway 1,000 mileage tickets, $25.00.—Adv.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S "BREAK."

Senators Try in Vain to Save Him from a Mistake in the Senate Chamber.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Vice President Roosevelt has made such rapid progress in Parliamentary procedure since the special session of the Senate began that the spectators are convinced he has been burning the midnight lamp over the rules every night. His errors lately have been few. To-day, however, he crowned the session with a "break," which was all the worse because several well-meaning Senators tried to save him from it in vain.

Senator Hoar offered the usual resolution on Friday that two Senators be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that, unless he may have some further communication to make, the Senate is ready to adjourn without delay. This resolution was laid before the Senate to-day and agreed to. The Vice President appointed Senators Allison and Cockrell.

The rule is that the Senator offering the resolution is to be on the committee. Everybody looked surprised, and Mr. Allison attempted to give a gentle hint to Mr. Roosevelt. He rose in his place, declined the appointment, and asked that another Senator be appointed.

Mr. Roosevelt failed to take the hint, and made the mistake worse by saying, "The Chair appoints the Senator from Rhode Island."

Mr. Aldrich promptly arose and declined the appointment, as Mr. Allison had done. All this time the Reading Clerk, with an agonized face, had been looking up at Mr. Roosevelt and hissing, "The Senator from Masachusetts." Mr. Roosevelt, who some time ago discarded the assistance of the Reading Clerk, had at first paid no attention to him, but now, during a pause in which he was obviously wondering what was the matter with Aldrich, he heard the words and took the hint. He appointed Mr. Hoar, and the trouble was over.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR BOTHA.

Report that Great Britain Is Offering Far More to Him than Has Been Admitted.

LONDON, March 10.—Advices from two great South African financial houses confirm the press intelligence that Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha have been in negotiations for six days. Peace, or at least a long step toward the end of the war, is looked for next week.

The War Office last night declined to contribute anything to these great expectations, which include, according to some, the making of formal submission by Botha on Monday, when his force will surrender to Gen. French.

Among the versions as to what is going on there is one, with some official countenance, that the Government is offering to Botha far more liberal terms than the Parliamentary declarations have given any idea of.

The only thing limiting these cheerful speculations is the fact that De la Rey, De Wet, and Steyn, regardless of what happens on Gun Hill, will continue to wage guerrilla warfare.

BOERS MAKE A FATAL ERROR.

Mistake an Armored Train for One Carrying Horses, and Lose Forty Killed.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated March 8, says the Boers lost forty killed in an engagement with an armored train near Rooenoogte. They mistook the train for one loaded with horses, and allowed it to come within range, whereupon fire was opened from the train and the Boers fled, some of them abandoning their rifles.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, March 8.—Maraisburg has been reoccupied by the British, the Boers having evacuated it. Only a few horses were secured by them.

Adelbert S. Hay Sails for Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—The American liner New York sailed to-day for New York. One of her passengers is Adelbert S. Hay, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria.

WILL ASK THE STATE TO PAY.

Washington Police to Present a Bill to Pennsylvania for Damage Done by Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The police authorities of Washington are engaged in their quadriennial task of figuring up the damage done by Pennsylvania troops at the inauguration, for the purpose of presenting a bill to the State of Pennsylvania. They have been at it ever since the inauguration, but have not reached the end, and, to judge by the constant flow of items, the Pennsylvania soldiers must have had an unusually good time.

The detectives who have the matter in charge report that the saloons of Harry Hall, on F Street, and Daniel Whalen, on Seventh Street, looked as if a cyclone had passed through them. After taking all the liquor and cigars they wanted, the soldiers smashed up all the glassware and showcases in the most approved fashion. Over in the northeast section, the Tenth Pennsylvania is alleged to have looted the saloon of Julius Egloff. A pie and sandwich dealer named Finley, from the southeast section, claims to have been robbed of a large part of his stock by the Pennsylvanians.

T. E. Sullivan lost $42 worth of knives, forks, sardines, pies, and cigars from his restaurant, and he specifies the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth Pennsylvania as the offenders. William McMillan says that Company H of the Ninth and Company F of the Twelfth Pennsylvania contributed the men who robbed him of fifteen quarts of whisky and of a quantity of beer. An Italian fruit dealer named Morisi on Pennsylvania Avenue says the Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania stole $50 worth of fruit from him. A grocer named Cox at 112 F Street says that the Pennsylvanians took from him a wagon load of fruit worth $45.75.

These are the latest complaints. There were a lot of others earlier in the week.

E. C. BENEDICT'S GIFTS.

Helps Out the Greenwich Library and a Westport Project.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 9.—E. C. Benedict is now imitating Andrew Carnegie in giving to public libraries, though in a much smaller way, as his available wealth is more limited. The Greenwich Library wanted to place its reading room on a free basis, and to do this the managers had to raise $25,000 for an endowment fund. Mr. Benedict gave $500 toward this, it being his first gift to a public institution here, although it is on the school records of the town that he promised ten years ago to build a ten-thousand-dollar gymnasium to replace the one left off the top of the H. O. Havemeyer Memorial Public School for his accommodation.

The editor of a weekly newspaper at Westport, this State, is raising a fund to erect a library building there, and Mr. Benedict has replied to his appeal by subscribing $1,000 toward the project, it being upon condition that a certain large amount is subscribed. The Rev. Henry Benedict, father of the Commodore, was for many years pastor of the Westport Congregational Church, and the gift is made in memory of those bygone days.

George J. Gould Starts East.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and party left to-day in their special train for St. Louis and the East. At the last moment the proposed trip to Omaha and the West was abandoned.

Florida and Asheville,
"The Land of the Sky,"
via Penn. R. R. and Southern Ry. A most attractive tour. The route of the New York and Florida Limited. Write for descriptive matter. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

A TORNADO VISITS TEXAS

Four Persons Are Killed at the Town of Will's Point.

Twenty-five Buildings Wrecked and Cattle, Horses, and Hogs Perish —Heavy Rains Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, March 9.—A cyclone did terrible work in Northeastern Texas this afternoon. Its most severe blow was at Will's Point, in Van Zandt County, forty-eight miles east of Dallas. The force of the cyclone struck the town at 1 P. M., and wrecked twenty-five buildings, including the oil mill, the Johnson Cotton Gin Company's plant, the Texas and Pacific station, the public school, and numerous stores. Four lives were lost, and three persons fatally injured. The killed are:

Two children of the Rev. J. H. Clouse, Maggie, four years old, and Ella, one year old.

Child of John White.

Child of J. W. Williams, Leo, four years old.

The fatally injured are a six-year-old child of J. W. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Williams, and a child of Frank Bass.

The following are severely injured: Mrs. J. N. Polk, who was blown 200 yards; J. H. Human, manager of the oil mills; George Polk, the Rev. J. H. Clouse, Mrs. Clouse, a child of Mr. and Mrs. Clouse, D. M. George, Mrs. J. W. Williams and one child, Ben Walters and wife, child of E. S. Gray, and Mrs. E. B. Graham, child, and brother. Wreckage of business houses and dwellings was carried miles in the country, and the contents of stores and homes destroyed so completely as to leave nearly 100 persons in distress. In the country districts the cyclone wrought much damage. Scores of horses, cattle, hogs, and other live stock were killed and farm buildings, fences, and general property wrecked in numerous places.

A terrific rain preceded and followed the tornado and flooded the country, overflowing all the streams.

The path of the tornado was 300 feet wide, and nothing was left in it. Part of a freight train on the Texas and Pacific track near Wills Pointwas blown from the track and wrecked. All telegraph and telephone wires reaching into the northeastern corner of the State were blown down, and details of the disaster at New Boston, in Bowie County, are lacking, though it is said five persons were seriously injured there.

Forces of linemen are trying to get wires working through to Texarkana and beyond by the way of Marshall and Paris.

Dispatches from Terrell say the heaviest rain ever known in that vicinity fell this afternoon. Between Terrell and Elmo it became almost a veritable cloudburst. Two men were drowned. The country was flooded and the streams overflowed a large district.

Big Storm at Shreveport, La.

Special to The New York Times.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 9.—A terrible wind, rain, and hail storm swept this section to-night, much property being destroyed, but no lives are reported lost.

AN INSURANCE MAN'S DEATH.

Stricken in a Friend's House, a Widow —His Wife at His Bedside— Denial of Rumors.

Funeral services were held last evening for Frank M. Wilcox, manager of the Harlem branch of the Continental Insurance Company, at his home, 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. He was well-known through the upper section of the city. He was sixty years old.

Mr. Wilcox died in the apartment of Mrs. F. L. Fox, a widow who for the last month has lived in the Flathouse, 1,272 Boston Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. Mrs. Fox is about forty-five years old. Her husband died twenty-three years ago, leaving her with two sons, both now married. She supports herself as the manager of a manicure establishment in West Twenty-third Street. She and Mr. Wilcox had long been friends. He was at his office at 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Feb. 27, and went from there to Mrs. Fox's home, where he arrived about 7 o'clock.

A short time afterward tenants heard the sound of a heavy fall, and in an hour or so Mrs. Fox informed one of the neighbors that Mr. Wilcox had been taken very ill. Dr. I. Palmer Snagg of 1,292 Franklin Avenue was called in the morning, and Mrs. Wilcox was summoned from her home. Mr. Wilcox's condition was such that he could not be moved, and he died shortly after midnight last Wednesday night. Dr. Snagg found death to be due to apoplexy. The circumstances gave rise to rumors, and there were those who said that just before they heard the fall on the night of Feb. 27, there was a quarrel going on between the man and the woman over money matters.

Mrs. Fox refused to see callers last night, but through her son, James Fox, denied that there had been a quarrel, and Mrs. Wilcox said that she did not believe it was true, for the relations between Mrs. Fox and her husband seemed to be of an entirely friendly nature as he lay upon his dying bed. She had never met Mrs. Fox until she was summoned to her home during her husband's illness. She said she knew of his long acquaintance with and frequent calls upon Mrs. Fox, and knew that they had had close business relations.

She said that she had found that Mr. Wilcox had drawn a considerable sum of money from the bank on Jan. 7, no trace of which she had been able to find. She declined to state the amount, but said that her husband frequently speculated, and very likely had lost it in that way. She had objected to his making perilous investments, and she thought it very likely that he would not tell her of such a loss.

NEGRO TORTURED IN ILLINOIS.

Strung Up by the Neck and Beaten in Attempt to Obtain a Confession.

DUQUOIN, Ill., March 9.—Ferdinand French, a negro, was strung up by the neck four times and beaten with clubs and fists last night in an attempt of five masked men to extort from him a confession of crime.

French was suspected of knowing something of the robbery at Henry Crossman's jewelry store, which was entered on Wednesday and plundered of articles worth $750. The men who tortured him are supposed to be well-to-do residents of the town, and efforts are being made by the Mayor and State Attorney to identify them, but so far without success.

A mass meeting of negroes to-day adopted resolutions complaining of the outrage and demanding an investigation by the authorities.

THE EL VALLE LAUNCHED.

Ninth of the Fast Coastwise Freighters Added to the Morgan Line.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 9.—The new steamship El Valle, the ninth of the fast coastwise freighters built at the Newport News Shipyard for the Morgan Line service between New York and New Orleans, was launched to-day shortly after 11 o'clock, a large concourse of people, in addition to the yard force, witnessing the event. Miss Maude Eleanor Converse, daughter of Capt. George A. Converse, United States Navy, was sponsor for El Valle.

The dimensions of El Valle are: Length, over all, 406 feet; breadth, 48 feet; depth, molded to awning deck, 33 feet 9 inches; grass tonnage, 4,665; net tonnage, 2,905.

The ship will be lighted throughout by electricity, including running and searchlights. She has two pole masts and a single smokestack, and all conveniences, not only for the loading and unloading of freight, but for the comfort of the officers and crew.

Florida, Cuba, Nassau, Georgia
via Washington, Richmond, Charleston, "N. Y. and Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. Two other trains. Only one night to all Florida points. Quickest route. Atlantic Coast Line office, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

JOHN A. KASSON RESIGNS.

The Reciprocity Treaty Commissioner Wishes to Retire—Resignation Not Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The resignation of Mr. Kasson as special plenipotentiary, charged with the negotiation of reciprocity treaties and arrangements, was placed in the hands of the President by Mr. Kasson before he left Washington for Florida yesterday. The President has withheld his acceptance, strongly urging Mr. Kasson to remain in the service of the Government, and the matter is still in abeyance.

While it is true that the action taken yesterday looking to the extension of the period of time within which the French reciprocity treaty may be ratified was at the instance of the French Government, and the United States Government could not, of course, afford to disregard a request of that kind, it is also true that it marks a determination on the part of the Administration to renew the effort to carry some reciprocity treaties into effect at the earliest opportune moment.

A MICHIGAN BANK CLOSES.

Cashier Is Missing and a United States Examiner Has Taken Charge.

NILES, Mich., March 9.—Great excitement prevails here to-night over the disappearance of C. A. Johnson, cashier of the First National Bank, which closed its doors yesterday after a short run on its funds by scared depositors. None of the officials of the bank seems to know where Johnson is, but President W. K. Lacy insists that Johnson is in Chicago suffering from a complete mental collapse.

All sorts of rumors are going around regarding the missing cashier, but none can be verified. The Directors of the bank assert that the concern's affairs are in a prosperous condition so far as they know. National Bank Examiner Selden is in charge of the bank's affairs. He said when asked if he was responsible for the Washington dispatch saying that Johnson had absconded:

"I simply telegraphed Washington that the bank is closed and the cashier gone."

The city and county have deposits in the bank amounting to $30,000. None of the business men of the city withdrew their deposits during the run, and if the bank does not resume soon, it is said, several local business men will be forced to the wall.

Mr. Johnson was with the bank for twenty-five years. He is about forty-three years of age and has a wife and son. He holds $17,000 worth of the bank's stock. It is rumored that he has been plunging on the Board of Trade, and it is generally known that he gambled.

Johnson is President of an Arkansas City (Kan.) bank. Directors say a foreign security company is on Johnson's bonds, but decline to give particulars.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is a statement of the condition of the First National Bank of Niles, Mich., at the close of business on Feb. 5, 1901, as shown by its report to the Controller: Capital stock, $100,000; surplus and undivided profits, $24,777; circulation, $100,000; dividends unpaid, $885; individual deposits, $387,842; total liabilities, $613,504.

DETROIT Mich., March 9.—A special from South Bend, Ind., says: "Charles A. Johnson, cashier of the First National Bank at Niles, Mich., was brought over to this city shortly before noon yesterday in a livery rig. He came here, as he said, to go to Chicago, where he said he expected to get all the money needed to open the bank for business to-day. He declared that the bank was all right, but had been the victim of unfounded rumors."

MUNICIPAL JUDGES' CONFLICT.

P. Q. Churchman Not Allowed to Officiate in Wilmington, Del.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—Philip Q. Churchman, who was to-day appointed Judge of the Wilmington Municipal Court, was in the court room to-night with his commission, but did not attempt to assume the duties, Judge Cochran having refused to surrender. The latter opened and closed the court, but there were no cases to dispose of.

Conferences were held between the counsel for Cochran and Churchman, and it was finally agreed that at the opening of court on Monday Churchman will read his commission from the Governor. Judge Cochran will pay no attention to it. Then a policeman will tap Judge Cochran on the shoulder and he will retire, and legal proceedings before the Superior Court will began to decide who is entitled to the office.

Judge Churchman is the regular Republican Chairman. Judge Cochran was appointed by Gov. Tunnell, but he was not confirmed by the Senate. He says confirmation by the Senate was not necessary.

THE LYNCHING OF JOHN KNOX.

Canadian Minister of Justice Will Ask for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 9.—There is no doubt that David Mills, Minister of Justice, will ask damages for the lynching of John Knox, a native of Montreal, at Scranton, Miss., for he intimated to-day that similar proceedings will be taken as those taken by the Italian Government after the lynching of Italians.

A letter sent by John J. Hogan of Mobile, Ala., to his mother here says:

"I am just back from Scranton, Miss., where my good friend, Jack Knox, shot his stepson through mistake, thinking that the gun would not go off. When I arrived in Scranton the bloodthirsty Mississippians had my friend hanging to a tree. They gave him a trial but it was one-sided, and the only witnesses were two negro women and one white woman. They saw the affair from a long distance off, and they swore that he was guilty of murder."

It is said that the Sheriff of Scranton was either intoxicated or pretended to be intoxicated when the mob demanded the keys, and he gave them up without a word.

PENOBSCOT LOG CROP.

Will Be About 180,000,000 Feet—80,000,000 for Pulp Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, March 9.—The log harvest on the Penobscot River this Winter is well up to the old-time figures, and there will be no lack of stock for either sawmills or pulp mills in the season of 1901. The deep snows have somewhat retarded hauling during the past few weeks, but the snow in the woods is not nearly so deep as in the open country, where the wind has piled up huge drifts. Chopping was finished some time ago, and now the logs are being hurried to the landings, with the prospect that every yard will be cleaned up before the "going" breaks.

The cut on the various branches of the Penobscot this Winter is estimated as follows: West branch, 73,200,000; east branch, 41,800,000; Mattawamkeag, 17,700,000; Piscataquis, 14,800,000; Passadumkeag, 10,000,000; total, 157,300,000 feet. In addition to this there will be small lots of logs from various brooks leading into the main river, and there are at Seeboomook Falls about 20,000,000 feet of logs that were "hung up," or stranded in the dry time last Summer, so that the total quantity of logs to come down the Penobscot in the drives this year will not be far from 180,000,000 feet.

The growing importance of the pulp mill industry is shown by the fact that about 80,000,000 feet of this year's cut of logs will go into the digesters and grinders, whereas only a few years ago the pulp mills took only about 30,000,000 feet for their supply. It is predicted that within ten years 75 per cent. of the Penobscot log crop will be made into pulp rather than into lumber and boards.

Pinehurst, N. C.
Additional Pullman Sleeping Car Service
via Southern Railway. Leave Washington Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays. Connection with Congressional Limited and Washington & Southwestern Limited from New York. Dining car service. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

THE MANCHURIAN CRISIS

Negotiations at Peking Said to Have Been Interrupted.

United States Accepts Russia's Denial of Any Intention to Make Secret Treaties with China.

BERLIN, March 9.—Officials here admit that the negotiations at Peking have been brought to a standstill through the Manchuria incident.

The new German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Count von Alvensleben, in a report recently made states that at his reception the Czar said: "Between myself and the Kaiser there is never any misunderstanding."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The State Department to-day gave a voluntary and emphatic denial of all stories to the effect that the United States is entering into secret negotiations with any power in regard to the Manchuria question. The statement given to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and published this morning, was repeated to all inquirers, and offered as the probable explanation of the London story.

"This report about secret negotiations," said the official who gave out the denial, "is most unjust to the United States, for it is likely to give the impression that we are doing something underhanded, and it has the additional demerit of being entirely untrue. We have not said one word to Great Britain on this subject that we have not also said to Russia."

That Lord Lansdowne and Ambassador Choate have talked about the question is considered entirely probable, but, if they have done so, the conversation has not been about any secret note from the United States. It has undoubtedly been about the American note to China, a copy of which was sent to both Great Britain and Russia. This note was dated Feb. 16, and in it the United States addressed strong representations to China through Mr. Conger and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang. China was told that the United States could not approve any secret negotiations between China and any individual power looking to the concession of territory.

It was further insisted that, to be valid, any such concession of territory should be given only with the assent of all the other powers. To still further emphasize the warning, it was significantly stated that the United States did not regard the present as an opportune time for making any concessions of territory or even for conducting negotiations for such concessions.

On March 1 the State Department took steps to acquaint every one of the powers interested in China with the instructions it had given to Minister Conger. The result was to elicit from nearly all of them expressions of approval of the doctrine laid down by the United States, and foremost among the powers which accepted it was Russia, which power replied with an emphatic disclaimer of any intention to make secret treaties with China. The United States does not intend to go behind this disclaimer.

Mr. Choate has not yet reported the alleged inquiry of the British Government whether the United States would join with Great Britain in opposing Russia. It is not believed at the State Department that any such inquiry has been made to Mr. Choate.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and was closeted with Secretary Hay for half an hour. Although no statement can be extracted as to the nature of the interview, it is believed that the Ambassador took occasion to again assert the sincerity of Russia's declarations relative to Manchuria. Count Cassini is very much perturbed over the tone of the press dispatches from London, and does not hesitate to make an emphatic and unqualified denial of their truth.

KAISER CALLS A HALT?

Reported to Have Ordered von Waldersee to Cease Preparations for Further Expeditions.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is understood that the Emperor has instructed the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, to order Count von Waldersee to cease preparations for further operations against the Chinese.

SAYS RUSSIA HOLDS MONGOLIA.

Statement of a German Correspondent —Mobilization of Trans-Baikal Troops Ordered for March 13.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Tageblatt's special correspondent, who has been traveling in Northern Manchuria, Mongolia, and the borders of Siberia and China for a year, and whose reports, hitherto, have been correct without exception, has sent to his paper a long letter, published to-day, containing details regarding the Russo-Chinese agreement on the subject of Manchuria, Mongolia, and Turkestan. He says he is absolutely certain that the published version of this agreement is in no way near the actual truth. He then proceeds to give facts concerning the proposed internal administration of that part of China, demonstrating that Manchuria will become an integral part of Russia, more so than even Bokhara.

In regard to Mongolia the correspondent says there is no doubt a protectorate has been established, as this is evidenced by the hoisting of Russian flags everywhere, the thorough organization of the district, the establishment of tax-collecting offices, and the opening of branches of Russo-Chinese banks with none but Russian officials in charge. All this, virtually, has taken place during the past six months, and began before the Boxer outbreak. The clearest evidence, however, is contained in an army order issued by Gen. Grodekoff to the Siberian troops, in which the General said:

"You have nobly fulfilled your task of defending a line fifteen hundred kilometers long, on the frontiers of the Russian Empire, from Urga (Mongolia) to Kho-Shun, and have thrown back the enemy across this threatened line."

Besides direct communication with Shassa, Tibet, where Dalailamf scored a victory for Russia by an immense bribe of bars of silver, direct telegraph communication now also exists between the Russians at Kuldja and those in China, even reaching Sian-Foo, where the Chinese Court is sojourning, by way of Barkool, Khami, Stoochow, and Lanchow.

Another important piece of information furnished by the Tageblatt correspondent is that the Russian Government has caused to be printed, distributed, and posted on walls throughout Trans-Baikalia, (Eastern Siberia,) a decree ordering for March 13 a general remobilization of troops, because "this is rendered necessary in order to put down new disturbances which have broken out in China," meaning thereby, partly, the Kan-Soo rebellion, under Prince Tuan.

OUKHTOMSKY IS PESSIMISTIC.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Prince Hespere Oukhtomsky, who recently returned from China, whither he was sent as special envoy by the Government, and who has resumed the publication of the Viedomosti, will issue a book on Monday in which he pessimistically considers China's future.

Prince Oukhtomsky says he does not expect the Chinese Court to return to Peking for many years, and he thinks that none of the powers will attain substantial advantages.

Russia, the Prince says, will not benefit from Manchuria. He thinks that Germany is purposely accumulating a big bill against China, so that territorial payment will be necessary. Germany, according to the Prince, desires the Provinces of Pe-chi-Li and Shan-Tung.

THE MANCHURIA RAILROAD.

BERLIN, March 9.—A dispatch received to-day from St. Petersburg by the Cologne Gazette says that traffic should be opened on the whole Manchuria Railroad at the end of May, by which time the rails will have been laid on the section between Khailar and Tsitsihar. The rest of the road has been completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Prince M. Engalitcheffe, who is here from China, en route to St. Petersburg, is a representative of M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, and is confidential agent of Adolph Rothstein, the leading financier and railway promoter of Russia. It is said that he will convey to the Russian Secretary of Railways and Communication final surveys of new Russian lines in China, which are to be operated in connection with the Trans-Siberian and the Chinese Eastern, or Manchuria Railroad.

Prince M. Engalitcheffe, who is well known in this country, was assigned by the Russian Government to represent it on the staff of Count von Waldersee in China.

CHANNEL BOAT IN PERIL.

Dover-Calais Steamer Signals for Help —Serious Collision Reported.

DOVER, March 10.—The steamer which left here last night for Calais showed signals of distress when two miles off the harbor.

A tugboat has gone to her assistance.

It is reported that there has been a serious collision, but particulars have not yet been obtained.

The steamer has passengers and mail aboard.

A BISHOP DENOUNCES TRUSTS.

Also Says "Quo Vadis" and "David Harum" Are Unfit to Read.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 9.—The annual address of Bishop Mallalieu occupied the greater portion of to-day's session of the sixty-fifth annual New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Church. The Bishop deprecated combinations of capital, denounced sensational newspapers, and condemned certain classes of books. He said, in part:

"The new century has the backin- of a century that has revolutionized the whole civilized world. There is, fortunately, a tendency in these times toward equality. These are poor times for despotism, for this Nation stands first of all for equality. The new century is for the common people. That is to say, we don't want any of the Four Hundred class to predominate. We don't want any classes.

"I do not want a class of people to come to New Jersey and get a charter that will squeeze all other people. We can't afford such a condition of affairs, and we will not stand by and witness it."

Bishop Mallalieu cautioned the ministers of the conference against reading newspapers except for the purpose of keeping abreast of the current news of the world. The Bishop declared that such books as "Quo Vadis" and "David Harum" were unfit to read. The one, he said, was improper, and the other was a detailed account of a mean trick played on a parson in horse dealing.

Referring to church music, he said there was too much rag-time in the sacred music of to-day. He yearned for the good, old songs. In speaking on the color line and race question, he said we must remember that God is the father of all.

The Rev. George W. Neal, Jr., offered a series of resolutions opposing the Ocean Grove Boulevard bill now pending in the Legislature. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

PRIVATE JOHN ALLEN'S LATEST.

The Story of a Boy Who Had a Pair of Goats to Sell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Private John Allen, who is about to become a Commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition, will find a new circle of listeners to his fund of stories when he gets to St. Louis. Some one recently complimented him upon his speech on the City of Tupelo, the best humorous speech of the session, when Allen said at once:

"That reminds me of a pleasing incident that happened in my native city, in the Summer of 1896. A traveler on horseback saw a youth of fourteen driving a pair of billy goats that he had harnessed to haul water from a river near by to his cabin home. To the questions of the man on horseback the boy admitted that he sometimes earned as much as 15 cents a day for his labor.

"'Would you sell your goats, bub, for $2?'

"'I reckon I would if anybody would pay $2 for them.'

"'Hold on,' said a passing native. 'Don't take $2 for them goats. If Bryan is elected they'll be worth $5.'

"'Yes,' said the Tupelo boy. 'An' if I had this yere barrel of water in hell I could get a thousand dollars for it.'"

CADET'S CHARGE OF HAZING.

West Point Authorities Deny Statements of Frederick Kensel.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, March 9.—That Cadet Frederick Kensel of Massachusetts was forced to resign from the Military Academy on account of being hazed into ill-health is denied by the authorities here. Attention is called to the fact that Kensel entered the academy in June, 1899. That he was hazed during the Summer's encampment is not denied, but he got sick leave just before the semi-annual examinations in 1899, when cadets who fear to face the Academic Board invariably discover themselves in poor health.

The hazing Kensel received during his first Summer was not severe, although he was looked upon as a fresh plebe, and the "scrapping committee" decided to knock some of the freshness out of him. Cadet Pegram, a lad of 110 pounds weight and 5 feet 2 inches in height, double-stepped Kensel until he pretended fainting.

It took five minutes of Pegram's time to get Kensel into a fainting condition, and it required two hours' hard work to get him back into his normal state again. Nobody hazed Kensel after that, as it was feared he might never rally if he fainted again.

Kensel stood low in his class at the time he got sick leave and had 141 demerits for the previous six months. When he returned in August he wore glasses and complained that he could not study on account of his eyes. It is certain that Kensel had not been hazed after July, 1899. He was unpopular with his classmates.

Nobody at West Point thinks that the hazing Kensel received could in any possible way have affected his eyesight or impaired his physical condition.

Verdict for Congressman Cooper.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—George G. Barker of Maine several days ago instituted in the District Criminal Court a suit for $10,000 damages against Congressman S. B. Cooper of Texas for an alleged assault last Summer, and to-day a verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant. On the 31st of last May, while both were journeying from the South to this city, Barker objected to Mr. Cooper expectorating upon the floor of the car, and after considerable remonstrance the Congressman slapped Barker in the face. This action led to the suit.

If you want the best brandy, ask for **Otard's**, the standard of excellence.—Adv.

ARRESTED AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE

John J. Brookman Accused of Slandering a Woman.

She Sues for $50,000 Damages—Alleged Trick to Prevent Him Bringing Charges Against Other Masons.

John J. Brookman, a Mason of high standing, and connected by marriage with prominent families of this borough and Brooklyn, is the defendant in a suit for $50,000 damages, which has been brought against him in the Supreme Court. He was arrested yesterday morning in the room of the Grand Secretary of the Masonic order of this State, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, the order of arrest having been signed by Justice Truax, and the plaintiff being Miss Sophie Lagard of 269 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street. She claims that Brookman has been guilty of slander, in that he said she was immoral, and that she was the mother of a child.

The defendant and his friends say that his arrest was contrived so as to take place just as he was about to appear before the Grand Commission of the Masons to present charges against two other members of the fraternity, whom he accuses of "immoral lives and conduct unbecoming Masons." It is charged by Brookman that these two men, both high in the councils of the order, are the manipulators of a Wall Street publication of questionable sort. They are also accused by him of being parties to things of which he says Miss Lagard is guilty. He says that they, working in conjunction with her counsel, obtained an order for his arrest, then waited to serve it until they could catch him on the point of telling the Masonic commission what he knew of them.

The men thus accused are Ernest L. Blake, whose office is given in the Directory as 20 Broad Street, and who lives in the flat of Mi

NEW YORK FACING A WATER SHORTAGE

All Five Boroughs May Be Placed on Short Rations.

Sixty Hours of a Continuous Hard Rainfall Needed to Place the City Out of Danger.

The officials of the Water Supply Department claim that New York City—all five boroughs—is facing a water famine. The engineers say that they are helpless. The millions of dollars which are now available to spend for increasing the water supply will not relieve the situation. Sixty hours of a continuous hard rainfall is what the officials claim is needed to place the city beyond the dangers of a widespread water famine.

Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton spent the last two days in investigating the supply in Brooklyn and the Bronx. The worries of the situation made him ill, and it was reported at his office yesterday that he could not leave his home.

Chief Engineer Birdsall, when seen yesterday, said:

"There is very grave danger of all sections of the city being placed on short water rations. Up to the present time the Borough of Manhattan has been using the usual 251,000,000 gallons a day. If we do not have an extremely heavy rainstorm, lasting about sixty hours, the situation will be very grave. The use of water in the Borough of Manhattan will have to be cut down."

"Will the rainfall of the last twenty-four hours help the situation?"

"Not a bit. All the rain has soaked into the ground. We are drawing to-day on the surplus water in the Kensico and other reservoirs. There were four inches more of water in the William's Bridge Reservoir this morning, but what does that amount to when the supply in the storage reservoirs is being lowered rapidly."

The officials reported yesterday that there was no improvement in the conditions in the Bronx Borough yesterday. They claimed that there was no chance of ending the famine there for some time, and that the people would have to wait patiently until the temporary expedients now being built have been completed. The Borough of the Bronx is supposed to have a water supply independent of the Manhattan and the Croton systems. This supply is totally insufficient for the increased needs of the borough. The eight pumps taken from Contractor John B. McDonald are now pumping 2,000,000 gallons a day from the Croton system into the Bronx water mains, but this additional supply is of little use. The water supply experts calculated yesterday that there were at least 1,000 houses in the Bronx Borough without water. The Department of Water Supply reported yesterday that watering carts would be sent daily through the water famine districts, and the residents could draw as much water as they wanted from the carts. There are fifteen carts, and the drivers have been instructed to make as many trips as they can. The officials claim that if 100 carts were in use they would not be enough to supply the people.

Another trouble was reported yesterday by Chief Engineer Birdsall. He said that the water main from the William's Bridge Reservoir was only twelve inches in diameter, and that a twenty-inch main was needed. The new main will be constructed as soon as possible.

The contract for building a pumping station which will carry water from the Croton system into the Bronx water mains, will be awarded in a few days. The estimated cost is $90,000, but it will be some months before the work can be completed. Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday:

"This is only a makeshift, and the money paid for the erection of the station will be practically thrown away except to relieve temporarily the needs of the Bronx people. The responsibility for the present state of affairs has been placed on the Municipal Assembly, but the fact is that the Board of Estimate has held up proposed relief measures for more than two years. This department asked three years ago that a large pumping station be built in the Bronx Borough, and new large water mains be put in. The same relief was asked in Brooklyn. We wanted to build the Milburn conduit to bring water to the Ridgewood station. The total amount asked for this work was $4,000,000. If the Board of Estimate had taken prompt action at that time the proposed improvements would have been completed, and there would have been no shortage of water in Bronx or Brooklyn."

When Controller Coler was told of the statement of Chief Engineer Birdsall, he said: "That is not so." Controller Coler said he would not discuss the matter further at this time. When asked about the proposed legislation at Albany, Controller Coler said: "It is a curious state of affairs that the Sinking Fund Commission has the absolute power to approve a bond issue for the building of an armory without the consent of the Municipal Assembly, and that an emergency bond issue for water must be dragged through the Municipal Assembly and be generally held up. My object is to take the power of approval of all water bonds away from the Municipal Assembly and let the heads of the departments and Board of Estimate decide water bond matters without interference from the Council and Aldermen."

NO WASHDAY FOR BROOKLYN.

Engineer Will Close Down the Bushwick Avenue Main To-morrow.

There promises to be great gnashing of teeth and tearing of hair to-morrow among Brooklyn housewives. The day is the regular "wash day" in the borough, but if the local water supply officials put a threat they have made into effect there will be many idle tubs in Brooklyn to-morrow. The water supply people decided yesterday that the situation had become so desperate that drastic measures must be resorted to in order that the storage reservoirs might not be entirely drained.

Engineer De Varona had found that the consumption of water in the borough was double on Monday or "wash day" what it was on other days of the week. For that reason he thought it would be wise to shut off much of the water to-morrow in order that the reserve supply might not disappear altogether. The other officials agreed with him, and it was said yesterday afternoon that the Bushwick Avenue main would very probably be closed down to-morrow, unless there was a heavy fall of rain to-day. If the supply warranted it, it would be turned on again Tuesday, it was said.

SCARCITY IN BAYONNE.

The New Jersey Town Alarmed—Main Water Conduit Bursts.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 9.—Bayonne since last Sunday has been suffering from a partial water famine, and in case of a big fire would be in a bad way. The main conduit which supplies the city with water burst in the Hackensack Meadows last Sunday, and the break has not yet been repaired, as it is under the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad and it is difficult to excavate there.

In the meantime the city is dependent on Jersey City for water, and the little it secures is not enough for its needs. The pressure in the daytime is not strong enough to force water above the ground floors of any house, and many houses are cut off altogether. The Mayor has issued orders to the firemen not to open more than one or two hydrants at a time at an ordinary fire.

SCHOONER GIVEN UP FOR LOST.

The Commonwealth of Gloucester Probably Wrecked in a Gale.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 9.—The fishing schooner Commonwealth of this port, with a crew of fourteen hardy fishermen, which sailed on Jan. 22 on a haddock trip to the Georges, has been given up as lost by her owners, Mrs. James C. Tarr and brother. It is believed that she went down during one of the blizzards last month, perhaps on Georges Bank, where she was last sighted by the schooner Horace B. Parker.

The Captain of the latter schooner states that he left the Georges just before a severe gale, and that the Commonwealth, or a schooner that looked very much like her, was on the Banks at the time. He thinks that she was caught there in the gale and went down. The Commonwealth was commanded by Capt. Oliver Olsen of this city, a native of Norway.

The rest of the crew were all Scandinavians, and none of them was married.

NEW JERSEY SPRING ELECTIONS

Chief Justice Grants a Rule to Show Cause Why a Mandamus Should Not Issue.

NEWARK, N. J., March 9.—Chief Justice Depue of the Supreme Court to-day signed a rule to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to compel City Clerk Connelly to turn over to the election officers the necessary stationery for the requisition for the Spring election. The rule was drawn by Samuel Kalisch, counsel for the objectors to the law. In asking for the granting of the rule Mr. Kalisch said he had given notice to City Clerk Connelly that he would make application for it to-day.

He stated that he had an affidavit setting forth that the City Clerk had refused to deliver to Cornelius V. Boorum, a member of the Board of Registry and Elections, the necessary stationery to open a registration booth in accordance with the law prevailing before the passage of the Meeker bill. Chief Justice Depue said it would not be necessary to read the application in full.

Mr. Kalisch then said he had drawn a rule which he believed would be satisfactory to both parties. Senator McCarter, who appeared with City Attorney Boggs in the interests of the city, stated that he had no objections to the granting of the rule.

Mr. Kalisch suggested Wednesday as the day for hearing the case, but Senator McCarter thought it was too soon. Mr. Kalisch said he would not insist upon arguing the case on that day, but thought it should be brought before the court as soon as possible. There would be no dispute between him and Senator McCarter, he said, regarding the facts. The date was finally set for Wednesday, March 13.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 9.—Justice Garrison to-day granted a rule to show cause for a peremptory mandamus, addressed to City Clerk Kramer, to test the constitutionality of the anti-Spring election law. The petitioners are the Democratic candidates for Receiver of Taxes and Recorder of Camden, and the petition asks that the City Clerk show cause why he shall not be directed to issue ballots to the Democrats and put the city election machinery in motion.

The rule is returnable on Monday in Trenton.

ONE TICKET IN BANGOR.

Democrats Made No Nominations for the Election of This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 9.—The most remarkable election in the history of Bangor will be held on Monday, when a Mayor and members of the City Council will be chosen. For the first time on record neither party will be under the necessity of expending a dollar in bringing out the vote, and every candidate nominated will be elected. The reason of all this is that this year the Democrats made no nominations, declaring that the election would be illegal on account of complications arising from a change in the ward boundaries.

The City Council, which is always strongly Republican, some time ago passed an order changing the lines of certain of the wards in the city. The Democrats and some Republicans fought this, claiming that it was uncalled for, and that its originators and supporters were actuated solely by partisan considerations. It was also claimed that the change was illegal, but this contention has been proved to be unfounded. However, the Democrats declare that, even though the change in ward lines be legal, the voting lists are illegal, because they were issued by the Republican Board of Registration four days before the change of ward lines was approved by act of the Legislature.

The result of all this will be the election of a Republican Mayor, seven Republican Aldermen, and twenty-one Republican Councilmen, the Democrats having no part whatever in the government of the city.

Oyster Bay Democratic Nominations.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 9.—At the Democratic Town Convention, held here this afternoon, William H. Jones of Woodbury was unanimously renominated for the office of Town Clerk. James L. Long of Oyster Bay and all the other town officers were also renominated.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER.

Vice Presidents' Debut as Speakers—Their Humorous Remarks.

About sixty members were present last night at the first of the regular monthly dinners at the Republican Club, Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street. Henry C. Tremaine, the President of the club, presided.

C. H. Denison, the First Vice President, made a few remarks in which he thanked the members for having elected him to office. E. A. Newell, the Second Vice President, followed, and said:

"I also wish to thank you for having elected me to fill the office of Second Vice President more or less unanimously. I say 'more or less,' because for seven years I was a member of the House Committee, and no man can fill that position for that length of time and be elected to any office unanimously. If I had been a member of the House Committee for ten or twelve years I am convinced that I would not have been elected at all."

John B. Dutton, the Third Vice President, was the next speaker. He said:

"I have always wondered why there was such an office as Third Vice President. I have never heard of the Third Vice President doing anything, or being called on to do anything, and I suppose this is about the only time that I will ever have a chance. I feel something like the man who had been told to call for Jones at a dinner if he wanted to hear a good speech. He did so and Jones was called on. When the speaker arose the man said: 'Why, is that Jones? That is the man who told me to call for Jones.'"

The other speakers were B. M. Wilcox, Lynn Bruce, and Pratt A. Brown.

The Late Alderman Dunn's Successor.

A meeting has been called by President Maurice F. Holahan, Tammany leader in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, for Tuesday night in his club rooms, 232 East Fifty-eighth Street, at which a candidate will be named to succeed the late Alderman Dunn, who died recently. The name of the candidate will be submitted later to the Board of Aldermen. The Tammany Captains in the twenty-four election districts of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District have decided to ask John V. Coggey of 225 East Fifty-seventh Street to be the candidate and think that he will accept. Mr. Coggey is employed by the H. B. Claflin Company.

DR. DOW STILL WATCHES WIFE.

He Sits Beside Her Body in the Undertaker's Rooms.

Dr. J. D. Dow still sits beside the body of his wife in one of the rooms of Merritt's undertaking establishment, watching for signs of life, although Coroner's Physician Williams has performed an autopsy and said death was caused by tuberculosis. The woman died suddenly at her home, 33 Bank Street, last Tuesday. Dr. Dow refused to believe the woman was dead, and since the removal of the body to the undertaking rooms has continually watched it.

The body is attired in the woman's street clothes, consisting of red waist, gray skirt, white collar, and tan shoes. In the right hand is a purse, and in the left a pair of gray gloves. The woman had ordered an Easter hat, and her husband tried to induce the undertaker to have it put on her head, but this will not be done. A photographer, engaged by Dr. Dow, will photograph the body to-day.

Interment will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Gen. Harrison Slightly Better.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who is suffering from an attack of intercostal neuralgia, passed a fairly comfortable night, and was reported slightly better to-day. According to Dr. Jamison, the attending physician, the pain accompanying the attack is gradually responding to treatment.

Roosevelt Accepts an Invitation.

BOSTON, March 9.—Treasurer D. Webster Dixon is authority for the statement that Vice President Theodore Roosevelt has definitely promised to attend the annual dinner of the Home Market Club at Mechanics' Building on the evening of Tuesday, April 30.

If You Have Dyspepsia,
Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.—Adv.

NO CONFERENCE OVER A STATE POLICE BILL

Governor and Legislators Fail to Meet Senator Platt.

Politicians Discuss Rumors of a Rupture—Obstacles in the Way of a State Law.

Gov. Odell did not come to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to see Senator Platt. It was said that the Governor was busy in Newburg on "personal matters." The rumor that notices had been sent to all the State leaders to come to New York yesterday found many believers among the politicians. That the leaders of the Senate and Assembly did not come down from Albany to see Senator Platt caused talk of a rupture between the Senator and Gov. Odell over the proposed State Police bill.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter found last evening from politicians who have the confidence of the leaders that Gov. Odell has had a distinct understanding with Senator Platt about police matters.

"It is incubating. I think a State Police bill will pass," was all that Senator Platt would say about the matter.

The question seems to be to draft a bill on the lines proposed by the Republican machine, and at the same time make the law a constitutional one. From what occurred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, it was plain that Senator Platt was bending all his energies to this end. Ex-Justice William N. Cohen had a long talk with the Senator about the bill in the afternoon. At 10 o'clock last evening ex-Justice Cohen returned to the hotel and was ushered into Senator Platt's rooms.

Edward Lauterbach, who two years ago drafted the Metropolitan Police bill, which came within two votes of passing the Senate, called and was taken at once to Senator Platt's rooms. Then came Supreme Court Justice W. W. Goodrich of Brooklyn.

One obstacle which the Republican politicians have found in the way of passing a State Police bill is as to stationhouses and police paraphernalia in all the large cities. The City of New York has paid millions of dollars for station houses, wagons, telegraph lines, and other property. If a State Police bill is passed the State will have to get possession of this property by due process of law.

Another question is as to how money will be raised to pay the salaries of New York Policemen. The up-State politicians and property owners would not vote in favor of a law which would place on their shoulders any part of the expense of the salaries of the New York police force. How that matter could be adjusted and the $11,000,000 needed each year to run the police force of New York alone be procured is another troublesome question.

The Republican politicians were divided into two camps last evening. One side claimed that a State Police bill could never be drafted which would be Constitutional, and that there would be no further police legislation. Others, including Senator Raines, claimed that a State police law would be enacted. Senator Raines said:

"It is certain that in a short time the bill introduced in the Senate by me will be passed, with slight amendments. There is no question about the constitutionality of that bill."

"Will it be moved out of committee next week?" was asked.

"That cannot say, but in a short time that bill will become law."

The friends of Gov. Odell who have been in conferences with him during the last two days claim that his position on the proposed police bill has been stated to Senator Platt three times. Gov. Odell is opposed to the bill, but it is said that he will not come to an open rupture over the matter.

If the majority of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen want a State Police bill and pass the measure it was said that Gov. Odell would abide by the wishes of the organization and sign the bill. There are others who claim that Gov. Odell will never allow the matter to go so far as a vote, and that if any attempt is made to force the bill through it will be killed.

As to the conference which was to have been held yesterday between Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, State Chairman Dunn, Senator Raines, Chairman Barnes, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, there were many explanations as to why it was broken off. Senator Platt came from Washington on Friday evening and word was sent to several leaders that the conference would be held. Then Gov. Odell sent word to New York that he would be busy in Newburg on personal matters on Saturday and could not attend.

Following on the heels of this announcement came word from Lieut. Gov. Woodruff that he intended to go to his camp in the Adirondacks over Sunday and could not be in New York on Saturday afternoon. Senator Stranahan said he was going with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and so could not attend the conference. Senator Ellsworth said he had a law case in Lockport he had to attend to on Saturday. The politicians who came to New York were Speaker Nixon and Senator Raines. A Supreme Court Justice who called on Senator Platt yesterday said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The question of the constitutionality of a State police law has been before the Court of Appeals on the Metropolitan Police bill passed in 1857. In that law certain sections of the city had the right, by voluntary acts of their officials and taxpayers, to become a part of the Metropolitan Police District.

"It seems a self-evident fact that New York City owns all the station houses and police equipment and that the State of New York cannot arbitrarily take possession of this property. I do not see how a State Police bill can be drafted to be effective which will stand the test of the Court of Appeals."

HANCOCK CLUB RAIDED.

Parkhurst Society Agents Descend on an Alleged Mercer Street Poolroom—Two Men Arrested.

Michael T. Murphy and Charles H. Hayes, arrested in the Parkhurst society raid on the Hancock Club, at 43 Mercer Street, late Friday afternoon, were held in $1,500 bail yesterday for further examination, on a charge of running a poolroom, by Justice Jerome, sitting as a Magistrate.

The two men were captured by Superintendent Burr and Assistant Superintendent Thompson, with a detachment of surprised Macdougal Street policemen. Thompson made the complaint against the place, having secured his evidence some days ago. Obtaining warrants from Justice Jerome, Superintendent Burr and his men moved on the Macdougal Street Station about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This alleged poolroom is in Commissioner Murphy's district. Superintendent Burr presented his warrants to Capt. Albertson and requested assistance in raiding the place.

To Capt. Albertson the request sounded like a command, owing to the presence of Justice Jerome. He ordered out some assistance, and the raiders found the doors of the Hancock Social Club locked. They were battered in, and forty members of the club were found huddled together in an upper room. Much poolroom paraphernalia was confiscated, although Capt. Albertson says the club is just a social organization.

Parkhurst Agent Thompson identified the two men he wanted, and they were arrested. The others were permitted to go. The testimony of the men arrested is expected to be used against "John Doe," the pantata of the lower west side, whose indictment at an early date would not surprise many of the political seers around the Criminal Courts Building.

RAID PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

One Held in $1,000 Bail and Another Rearrested After Being Discharged.

The five prisoners taken in the raid made by Acting Captain Townsend of the West Thirtieth Street Station and his detectives on the alleged gambling house at 116 West Forty-second Street shortly after midnight yesterday morning were arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning. The men arraigned were Edward Curtis, 594 Seventh Avenue, the reputed dealer in the game; John Fink, 103 West Fifty-seventh Street; John Madden, Goshen, N. Y.; Frank Roberts, 989 Columbus Avenue, and Patrick Foley, 535 Henry Street. Acting Captain Townsend described the raid, as already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and was corroborated by the detectives.

The police found Edward Curtis seated at a faro table dealing. The others were seated about the table. There was also a roulette table in the room, and still another table, for "policy" or other games. The faro layout was seized. Entering with the detectives who went to make the raid was a man very much intoxicated. He advanced toward Curtis and demand $5 back, which he said he had lost. Curtis told this man that he could not get the money back, but that he could have the chips. Thus the drunken man unconsciously assisted the police. When the arrests were made, he was included for drunkenness.

The men were all arraigned yesterday under the section of the Penal Code which makes a common gambler indictable for felony. Curtis said he was a bookkeeper, but had had no work for some time. Roberts said he was a bartender. Fink said he was a broker, Madden said he was a shoe laster by trade, and Foley said nothing. Magistrate Pool held Curtis in $1,000, and as there was not sufficient evidence to hold the other men under the section, they were discharged.

The man who had demanded his $5 back and received chips was John Barry, who refused his address. He was arraigned for intoxication, but as he was not intoxicated in a public place he was discharged.

Just as the men were about to leave the courtroom a man, who said he was acting for the Committee of Fifteen, pointed out Madden and said there was a warrant out for his arrest as the proprietor and dealer in a gambling place. He was immediately rearrested and taken back to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was remanded for examination this morning by Justice Jerome of Special Sessions.

Superintendent McCullagh, the detective-in-chief for the Committee of Fifteen, said yesterday afternoon that on the night of the "dress suit" raid, through a misunderstanding of the guide and the leader of the raid, the dealers in the place at 116 West Forty-second Street got away. Madden, he claimed, was one of these dealers. A warrant had been obtained for his arrest as John Doe No. 2.

YORK LAYS DOWN THE LAW.

Tells Police Inspectors and Captains in Brooklyn that No "Pulls" Will Protect Them.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Bernard J. York had a long talk yesterday with all the Inspectors, Captains, and other commanding officers of the department in Brooklyn, in which he told them frankly that no pull would protect them for permitting violations of law, and said, particularly, that gambling in the borough must be rooted out. This was the first time since he took charge in Brooklyn that Mr. York had had all the Captains and Inspectors before him together.

"As far as my present investigations have gone," he said to them, "I find that Brooklyn is not in such bad shape as some people say it is. There is one phase of law violation, however, to which I would call your special attention. A great deal of attention has been given to it lately by the public I refer to gambling. You understand, of course, that I mean to have all the laws enforced, but I want to impress you particularly as to gambling. Gambling in Brooklyn must be suppressed. There may be outside influences at work, but you must understand that you are responsible to me and to no one else.

"Don't be fooled into believing that there is any pull that will protect any one for permitting gambling in this borough. There is no outside influence that will have any effect here. I have other means of learning a great deal about what is being done, but I prefer to get my information from you, and I believe you all can be trusted. You are responsible, as I am, for the enforcement of the law here, and I desire that you attend to your duty."

After his talk with the Captains and Inspectors, Mr. York said that he was well pleased with the condition of affairs in Brooklyn. He was considering, he said, some improvements in certain features of the department work, but was not yet ready to make any charges.

House Raided in West 41st Street.

An alleged gambling house on the second floor of 201 West Forty-first Street was raided last evening by Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and Detectives Michaels and Coughlin. One man, Don R. Lawrence, the alleged proprietor, was in the place at the time. He was taken to the station house and locked up. The patrol wagon was summoned and a faro layout, 615 ivory chips, and 8 packs of cards found in the place were taken to the station house. Lawrence says he is forty-six years old, and lives at 2,099 Eighth Avenue.

SUICIDE OF A TOYMAKER.

His Wife, Long Abused, Had Prayed for His Death—Stamped Upon the Saviour's Picture.

Standing beside the bed against which lay the body of her husband, who committed suicide late Friday night, Mrs. Martin Grumel thanked God that he was dead.

"No, I am not sorry!" she exclaimed. "I have prayed that he would die. Now I will have some peace."

The Grumels lived in two rooms on the top floor of a house at 824 Union Avenue. Mrs. Grumel is a devout Catholic, and every morning she goes to early mass. Her husband often cursed her for going to church and sometimes beat her.

"There is no God but money," he said at such times. "Worship the dollar; that's the only God."

Grumel was a dollmaker. Emmeline Derr was just seventeen when he met her. The toymaker prided himself on his ability to reproduce, in dolls, the pretty girls whom he met.

"Come to my shop," he said to Emmeline, one day. "I want to make the most beautiful doll in the world—a portrait of you."

Emmeline went to the shop. It took an unusually long time to make the doll, and by the time it was finished the toymaker and his model were engaged. Then they were married. Grumel had gained a reputation, and for a time he had all the orders he could fill.

Foreign competition finally began to affect the business, and Grumel found that he could not compete in the trade. He lost heart and took to drink. When he had nothing else to pawn he took the big doll, his pride, and sold that, and with the proceeds went on his first long fit of intoxication. The wife began to make the living for the family and went out every day to wash or scrub.

She came home very tired Friday evening. Grumel was in a temper. After supper she went to the Polish church on East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, where there was a mission meeting. She came home at midnight. Grumel had some beer, and, approaching her, insisted that she drink. She refused. That infuriated him, and he rushed into the adjoining room. He tore a picture of the Christ from the wall and stamped on it.

"If you kiss the picture," he shouted, "you kiss the priest."

The woman stood by in amazement. He pulled open a drawer and took a bottle from it.

"The devil, the devil has me now," he shrieked, and drained the contents. Then he fell.

His wife went over to him. Then she saw that what she had mistaken for liquor was a bottle of carbolic acid. She ran out and told a policeman.

To add to the woman's misery she discovered yesterday that the 25 cents she gave him each week to keep up a benefit policy had been spent in drink. The book showed that he had made no payments on the policy since May, and it had, therefore, lapsed.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow and colder, high northeasterly winds.

Rains are indicated for the Atlantic States to-day; rain, followed by clearing, in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Middle Mississippi Valley, and snow or rain in the lake region, with decidedly colder weather in the Gulf States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Eastern and Southern Missouri. Brisk and possibly high northwest to northeast winds are indicated for the New England Coast; brisk to high easterly winds, becoming northerly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and brisk southeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly, on the South Atlantic Coast, high off North Carolina.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	30	47	49
6 A. M.	33	46	48
9 A. M.	34	47	49
12 M.	43	49	51
4 P. M.	47	47	51
6 P. M.	46	47	50
9 P. M.	42	47	50
12 P. M.	40	47	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48½
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1900	39
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The barometer registered 29.98 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 29.92 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 49 degrees at 10 A. M., and the minimum 43 degrees at 2 A. M.

BEGGING LETTER WRITER SAYS HE'S A BARON

Sends Threatening Missives to Physician Who Aided Him.

Metaye de Guichainville Has Two Daughters, One of Whom Is Blind—A Reporter's Queer Reception.

Dr. John B. Lynch of 148 West Twenty-second Street and head of the medical staff of the institutions for the blind connected with the Department of Charities and Correction, procured a summons in Jefferson Market Court on Friday for Metaye de Guichainville of 342 West Eighteenth Street, who, he told Magistrate Pool, had written him several threatening letters and had also written to different persons letters containing calumnies of the basest nature concerning him.

Dr. Lynch and de Guichainville, who requests that the title of Baron be used when addressing him, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, and at the request of Police Captain Moynihan of the West Twentieth Street Station, were granted a private hearing. Dr. Lynch refused to make public what passed at the hearing or to make known any of the facts or details concerning the case. Capt. Moynihan said yesterday that three different affidavits were made after the hearing by de Guichainville and his two daughters, in which is an absolute retraction of all the calumnious statements, and in which they promise not to further molest Dr. Lynch.

From the facts gleaned by a reporter's visit to the de Guichainville apartment, on Eighteenth Street, and from the evidence consisting of a number of letters in the possession of Capt. Moynihan and Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department, it would appear that Dr. Lynch was the victim of his own generosity.

De Guichainville has two daughters, one of whom is blind. One of the letters held by Capt. Moynihand was addressed to the Chief of Police of New York and accused Dr. Lynch of threatening to deport the two daughters to France. The letter was written in perfect English, though purporting to come from one of the daughters, who is but thirteen years old. It was characterised by a supererogary display of the various forms of titlery and addressing and was signed "Elisa, for her poor blind sister." It begged the Chief of Police to visit their home in person, assuring him he would find a deplorable condition of misery and wretchedness.

The letter was turned over to Capt. Moynihan by Inspector Thompson with instructions to make an investigation and report. Detective Fogarty was assigned to investigate the case. He discovered de Guichainville to be the author of many begging letters. In these the "Baron" stated that he was a lineal descendant of Lafayette, and a descendant of Léon le Metaye Masselin, who was the first Baron Metaye de Guichainville. He set forth that he was a political exile from France, and that he was heir to a large estate.

The detective learned from the janitress, Mrs. Rosenthal, that the de Guichainvilles were three months in arrears for rent, and that several of the checks given to her previous to this time bore the signature of Dr. Lynch. The groceries and other necessities were also provided by different charitable organizations on the recommendation of Dr. Lynch. This report was returned by Capt. Moynihan to Police Headquarters.

The reporter visited the home of de Guichainville, which is on the first floor of a tenement house, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Baron de Guichainville, as he styles himself, opened the door. He is a tall man, about sixty years of age. His hair is gray, as is his mustache and imperial beard.

The family lives in three little rooms, nearly all the space being occupied by trunks. The general atmosphere is bespoke indigency. The parlor had a table, a sofa, and one chair.

The "Baron" received the reporter with a profuse urbanity of gesture.

"I am so polite, Sir," he said, with a strong French accent. "I am so polite," he repeated as he bade him be seated.

The reporter asked him if he cared to make a statement of his connection with the case.

"Oh, good Sir, pardon; I do not speak English. I am so polite," was the answer.

"What is your occupation?" the reporter inquired.

"Pardon. I am Profesor of Languages. But I am so polite I must teach the Francais language to Americans. Pardon. I must leave you now."

He bowed, almost touching the floor, and opened the door, with a gesture requesting the reporter to go.

"Won't you say anything regarding your side of the case?"

"See, Sir. You pardon. I kiss my hand adieu. I kiss myself, I kiss you farewell, I am so polite."

He pressed both his hands to his lips and waved them to the reporter.

Dr. Lynch could not be seen at his office last night.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:20 | Sun sets...6:01 | Moon rises...11:19

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:34	Gov. Isl'd...10:44	H. Gate...12:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:58	Gov. Isl'd...11:15	H. Gate....1:08

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camatense, Barbados and Northern Brasil	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fernfield, Azores Islands.	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Barcelona, Genoa, &c.	.....	.....
Saxton Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mercator, Yucatan via Progreso	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Orizaba, Yucatan, Campeachy, &c., via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago and south side Cuba	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes here on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ameroa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Pekin. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 6 and up to March 25, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 22, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 25 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east March 6, and are due here to-morrow morning. Also, that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Feb. 7; Shanghai, Feb. 11; Yokohama, Feb. 19, and Honolulu, Feb. 28, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched east March 7, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 10.

Aeolus, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
Arkansas, Stettin, Feb. 14.
Athalie, Shields, Feb. 24.
Cereda, St. Lucia, Feb. 26.
Clayerhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 23.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Elbrux, Manchester, Feb. 22.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 5.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, March 2.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Feb. 24.
Hanover, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Hawnby, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Inchreith, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 3.
James Tucker, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Koranat, St. Thomas, Feb. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, March 2.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Maori King, London, Feb. 23.
Maranhense, Para, Feb. 25.
Michigan, Colon, Feb. 28.
Minneapolis, London, Feb. 28.
Muncaka, Huelva, Feb. 21.
Pisa, Hamburg, Feb. 30.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 9.
Santiago,

GILMAN HEIRS SEEK CONTROL OF THE ESTATE

Ask for Letters of Administration at Bridgeport, Conn.

Relatives of the Half Blood Will Try to Prove that Millionaire Was a Resident of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 9.—A formal application was made in the Probate Court, in this city, this afternoon for letters of administration to be granted to Edward L. Norton and Edward S. Percival of New York City on the estate of George Francis Gilman, the millionaire, of Black Rock. The hearing in the Probate Office was held this afternoon by appointment, Probate Judge Nobbs holding court after the regular hour of closing. There were present in the party Attorney Charles S. Brush, Attorney McCormack, Alfred Gilman, Edward L. Norton, and Edward S. Percival, the last three heirs-at-law, and George W. Smith of this city, who, it transpires in the last minute, is not an heir at all.

The latter gentleman was present for the purpose of giving the court and the parties interested local information. The gentlemen present represented to Judge Nobbs that there were other heirs present in the city, who would be sent for if their presence were required.

Attorneys Brush and McCormack represented that Mr. Gilman died without leaving any heirs in Bridgeport, and that at the present time strangers were in charge of the local property. There was a large amount of live stock on the premises that needed the attention of some suitable person for its care. They thereupon offered a petition asking that a proper person be appointed as temporary administrator to take charge of the Black Rock property.

The object of the motion was to force Mrs. Blakeley Hall and her mother to give up the possession of the house. Judge Nobbs replied that the appointment of a temporary administrator was a new and novel proceeding in Connecticut. He said he was aware that it was done in New York State under authority of legislative enactment, but that the practice in Connecticut recognized no such office. The counsel urged the appointment very strenuously.

Judge Nobbs declared a recess to consult law on the point. When he returned he informed the counsel that he could find no precedent in the State for such an appointment, and that the only justification for it would be a statutory direction. He denied their petition for the temporary receiver. The counsel then urged the Court to appoint some one who under the direction of the Court should have the custody and care of the Black Rock property.

"Gentlemen, I must deny this application for the same reason that I have denied the other. It is the same motion, only in a different form. The Court would suggest that the settlement of the estate be proceeded with in the usual manner."

After this rebuke the counsel then formally presented an application that Edward L. Norton and Edward S. Percival be granted letters of administration on the estate. The application was signed by all the heirs at law, as follows:

George Gilman, New York City, nephew; George McClellan, Northampton, Mass., nephew; Edward S. Percival, New York, nephew; Caroline Scammon, Brooklyn, niece; Olivia Morey, Lynn, Mass., niece; Nellie Tuttle, Milwaukee, Wis., niece; Lydia R. Bradford, Skowhegan, Me., niece; Caroline R. Garczynski, Brooklyn, niece; Caroline G. McClellan, Darien, Conn., niece; Edward C. Norton, New York City, grandnephew; Minnie L. Little, New York City, grandniece; Ellen A. Starr, Manila, Philippines, grandniece; Mary Ford, California, grandniece; the infant children of Milford H. Norton, a grand-nephew, and George Percival, Philadelphia, grand-nephew.

Attorney McCormack stated that he represented relatives of the half-blood, and asked that their names be added to the application as parties interested, and that they should have notice of the proceedings. Attorney Brush, counsel for the heirs of the whole blood, objected, and the Court sustained the objection. Attorney McCormack thereupon intimated that a contest would be made by the heirs of the half-blood to establish the legal residence of the late millionaire in New York State.

The reason for this contention is that the laws of New York State are more favorable to heirs of the half blood than are the laws of Connecticut. The court appointed Monday, March 18, as the date of hearing on the application of administrators. The Court advised counsel that at the hearing he desired reliable information concerning the personal estate of Mr. Gilman and its location, for the purpose of fixing upon the amount of bond. He informed the counsel that he would assume jurisdiction over all of the estate wherever situated except real estate outside of Connecticut.

After the hearing all the parties took the first train for New York. They refused to have any conversation with any reporters. The contention at the hearing was for the removal of Mrs. Blakeley Hall and her mother from the Gilman mansion. Judge Nobbs intimated to the gentlemen present that as heirs at law they had some rights to the premises and should assume possession of the Black Rock property on their own motion. As all the gentlemen left for New York it is safe to assert that they did not take up the task of ousting Mrs. Hall and her mother.

Edward L. Norton has also filed a petition in the Surrogates' office of this city for letters of administration on the estate of his uncle, George F. Gilman. Theophilus Gilman, a half-brother of Mr. Gilman, has filed a similar petition, in which he alleges that the decedent was a resident of this State. The value of Mr. Gilman's estate in New York State is said to consist of $100,000 in realty and $150,000 in personalty.

ESTATE OF MARX LEOPOLD.

Case Involves the Imposition of the Inheritance Tax.

Decision was reserved yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald in a peculiar case, involving the imposition of the inheritance tax on a portion of the estate of Marx Leopold, a wealthy Philadelphia financier and speculator, who died on April 22, 1899, in that city. Leopold left a large amount of stock in the Metropolitan Street Railway, which was assessed at $237, and this was not objected to, but the appraiser appointed by the Court to estimate the value of Leopold's estate in New York which was liable for the transfer tax, had held that $100,000 deposited by Leopold in the State Trust Company a few days before his death, for the purpose of investment in a New Jersey corporation, was subject to the tax, and from this his executors appealed.

Counsel for the executors said this $100,000 had been forwarded to a syndicate formed by Dominick & Dickerson for the purpose of acquiring stock in the Continental Tobacco Company of New Jersey. Three million five hundred thousand dollars was deposited with the syndicate in the State Trust Company, none of which had been drawn out between April 19, 1899, when Leopold deposited his $100,000, and the date of his death. The certificate for the stock purchased by Leopold was subsequently handed over to his executors.

Counsel held that the appraiser had no right to tax the $100,000 deposited by Leopold as property belonging to him in this State, as it was really, to all intents and purposes, in the stock of a foreign corporation, but the appraiser had held otherwise. The stock was now valued at $115,000. Had the $3,500,000 funded been actually in the hands of the corporation, it could not be taxable. This question had never been raised before and was of much importance.

Counsel for the State Controller held that the money was taxable, as it had not been actually invested when Leopold died.

PATRICK H. MORGAN'S ESTATE.

His Wife Asks for a Revocation of the Letters of Administration.

An application was made yesterday to Surrogate Fitzgerald by Mrs. Theresa Morgan for the revocation of the letters of administration of the estate of her husband, Patrick Henry Morgan, who died in November, 1893, issued to John Morgan, her father-in-law, and for the appointment of Mrs. Morgan as administratrix of her husband's estate.

Counsel for Mrs. Morgan said that the reason for her application was that she desired to bring an action for an accounting against her father-in-law, and alleged that he had misappropriated the property of her husband, and had wasted and mismanaged the estate. It was argued that John Morgan, as administrator occupied an invidious position, as he claimed that the testator was not a member of his firm, but a clerk at a salary of $20 a week, while the wife of the testator claimed that he had an interest in the firm. Mrs. Morgan submitted an affidavit in which she said she signed a petition for the appointment of her father-in-law as administrator and waived her right to act as administratrix, while she was suffering from nervous prostration, and did not realize the nature of the papers. She claimed that her husband's interest in the firm was over $100,000, though his father placed the value of his personal estate at only $5,000.

She said that since her husband's death she had been allowed $20 a week for the support of herself and her three children, although during her husband's lifetime he had never drawn less than from $5,000 to $10,000 a year from his interest in the firm.

Counsel for John Morgan characterized all Mrs. Morgan's assertions as untrue. The petition for John Morgan's appointment, he said, was drawn by Edward Kelly, a lawyer and brother of Mrs. Morgan, and she perfectly understood what she was doing when she waived her right to act as executrix and consented to John Morgan's appointment. No decision has been reached in the case.

NEW STREET RAILWAY MOTOR.

Trial Trip of a Car Impelled by Power Supplied by the Superheated Water System.

About fifty invited guests were present yesterday at the first public trial of the superheated water system for use as a motive power on street and suburban railways. There were present, besides the financial backers of the Storage Power Company, which controls the patents, a number of engineers, but the New York Central Railroad, over the tracks of which the trial trip was made, was not represented directly. Nathan Guilford, Traffic Manager of the New York Central, however, was present as a Director of the Storage Power Company.

The guests were taken out on a special car attached to the Croton local, leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:10 P. M. At High Bridge the car equipped with the new motor was waiting to take the party on board. It was an old elevated car, and as it stood at the platform it exhibited signs of restlessness by constantly moving back and forth a few inches. It started slowly, but gradually attained a speed of about fifteen miles an hour. The car went as far as Van Cortlandt and then returned to High Bridge. It did not seem to be under absolute control, for before it came to a stop on a siding it bumped into another car standing ahead of it. The collision did no damage. While in motion the car shook and jarred somewhat.

The system consists of heating water to something over 500 degrees in a central plant. This water is then transferred into tanks underneath the cars. From these tanks it is permitted to flow through a valve in regular quantities into a cylinder. Here the superheated water, by coming in contact with air, expands into steam and drives the piston as in an ordinary steam engine.

LACKAWANNA'S NEW BRIDGES.

Secretary of War Asked to Permit the Erection of Falsework.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is about to renew the drawbridges on the Morris and Essex Division where the line crosses the Hackensack River at Jersey City, and the Passaic River at Newark, and has applied to the Secretary of War for permission to erect piling and falsework at those points pending the completion of the work.

In order that navigation interests may be considered, a public hearing on the matter will be held at the United States Engineer's office in the Army Building, March 19 at 11 A. M., when those interested are invited to present their views in writing, as all papers must be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

The railroad company promises that the obstructions will be removed from both rivers as soon as the new draw spans are floated into position, which, they say, will not be later than April 30.

CHICAGO'S NEW BASCULE BRIDGE.

Eight-Track Structure Across the Canal Has Been Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The ponderous new bascule eight-track railroad bridge spanning the canal at Campbell Avenue has been completed, and the structure will be thrown open for regular traffic in a few days. It is the largest bascule bridge in the world. It is about 2,000 feet west of the junction of the main drainage channel with the Chicago River that eight railroad tracks, side by side, cross the canal. Four of these tracks are owned by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, two by the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, and two by the Chicago Junction Railway. It provides a clear waterway for navigation of 120 feet. It has cost the Drainage Board $720,000, and to build it has taken two years of continuous work.

The structure is 434 feet long and 75 wide. A swing bridge would be totally inadequate to fulfill the requirements. Its centre piece would take much of the room in the channel, though this would not be the serious obstacle in the wide canal that it is in the narrow river. All the tracks would be concentrated on one narrow structure, and if this were disabled in any way it would be necessary to keep it open to accommodate navigation, while the business of the railroad companies would be tied up.

Chicago Elevated Road Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Talk of a consolidation of the Chicago elevated roads continues. It is presumed that the offer to the Metropolitan will be arranged first with the New York holders. Although they are not understood to control the company now, they are prominent in its affairs, and will probably retain this position until consolidation is brought about. The voting trust on the common stock is in New York. The Chicago Directors are in the majority. In all probability, the Metropolitan will be taken over first, and negotiations will then be closed for the South Side Elevated.

Sortening the Distance to Chicago.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—An important step was taken to-day by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company looking to the establishment of a direct trunk line through Pittsburg as the main line to Chicago. A party of engineers left here this morning to locate the line of the Chicago cut-off from Smith's Ferry, Penn., to Canton, Ohio, a distance of sixty miles. This line will reduce the distance to Chicago twenty-eight miles, will avoid the heavy grades between those points, and will triple the hauling capacity of trains.

New Street Railroad Corporation.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Lyons and Sodus Bay Railroad Company was incorporated to-day to operate a street surface railroad line from Lyons to Sodus Point, Wayne County. The capital is $400,000 and the Directors are J. D. Bashford, Calvin Hotchkiss, C. P. Williams, and Daniel Barton of Lyons; Charles Van Voorhis, Daniel B. Platt, Ira M. Luddington, and S. G. Hollister of Rochester, and S. W. Case of Sodus.

The New Orleans and Western Sold.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The New Orleans and Western Railroad was sold at auction this afternoon for $100,000. The purchasers were a syndicate of bondholders, headed by F. J. Lisman. The actual bidding was done by W. F. Beecher. The purchasers assume all the receiver's liabilities, amounting to over $353,000, and litigations amounting to some $200,000 more, making the actual purchase price about $850,000. It is said the purchasers represented the Morgan syndicate, controlling the Southern Railway and other initial lines.

Brief Railroad Items.

A general mortgage was recorded yesterday by the Manhattan Trust Company, acting as trustee for the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, to secure the payment of $570,000, at 4½ per cent., represented by 570 notes for that amount which the company has issued, payable in ten months. The notes were made under an agreement for the sale and lease of rolling stock which the railroad has purchased. The new rolling stock is to cost about $675,000.

Messrs. Henry K. McHarg and Sidell Tilghman of the Fort Worth and Denver City First Mortgage Bondholders' Protective Committee leave the city to-morrow in the private car Wabash to make a thorough inspection of the physical condition and investigation of the accounts of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad.

ACTRESS TAKES HER LIFE.

Her Body Identified, but Her Name Not Disclosed—Deliberately Planned to Commit Suicide.

The identity of a young woman who committed suicide in Lubben's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday, by inhaling illuminating gas, had not been disclosed up to a late hour last night, although the dead woman was recognized during the afternoon by a relative or personal friend who had received a letter telling of the woman's intention to take her life. She is said to have been a member of a theatrical company which recently played in Jersey City.

The person who identified the body is a resident of New York. Accompanied by Mr. Lubben, he went to Speer's morgue, where the body had been removed late in the afternoon. He wept as he gazed at the lifeless features of the woman. He disclosed to Mr. Speer's assistant, Mr. Griffith, his own identity, but refused to reveal that of the dead woman. He said that her mother was critically ill, and that if the news of the suicide reached her it would kill her. He would return, he said, in the morning, and make arrangements for the removal of the body. He asked that his name be not made public.

The suicide entered Lubben's Hotel Friday about 10 o'clock A. M. and registered as "Mrs. Moore, Newark." She was assigned to a room on the second floor. In a few minutes after being shown to her apartment she requested that she be assigned to another room, as the one she occupied had too many doors and windows in it. She was escorted to a room on the third floor. She spent the day in writing letters on paper which she had with her in a small satchel. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon she was last seen alive. At that time she went out to post a letter to the man who identified her body yesterday afternoon. The man saw an account of the suicide in a newspaper after he received the letter, he told Mr. Lubben.

A servant, after repeated knocks, had failed to elicit any response from the woman's room, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and notified the proprietor, and the latter, with a policeman, forced the door of the apartment. As the door opened the two men were met with an overpowering odor of gas. Lying on the bed was the dead woman, fully dressed. Around her head was her sacque of sealskin and between her lips rested one end of a new rubber tube. The other end was attached to the gas jet. The woman wore a dark blue "rainy-day" skirt and a black chiffon hat, with a red rosette. On a half sheet of letter paper on the table near the bed was the following note, written in a fairly good hand:

"For God's sake, be sure that I am dead before you lay me under ground."

The only marks on the woman's clothing and other means of identification had been carefully removed. She wore no jewelry. In her satchel were silver-mounted toilet articles, a small alarm clock, and a photograph of a baby. On the top of a silver-topped box were engraved the initials "N. F. M." Her shoes bore the name of a Plainfield, N. J., firm.

THE DEAD WOMAN'S IDENTITY.

Plainfield Merchant Sees a Resemblance—Hotel Servant's Story.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 9.—At the store of A. W. Flett & Son it was learned that a pair of shoes similar to those worn by the woman who killed herself in a Jersey City hotel were purchased on Wednesday by Mrs. Kate Burns, a member of "The Dairy Farm" Theatrical Company, which played here Wednesday night. Mrs. Burns had charge of the company wardrobe.

Herbert Willett said that the description of the dead woman tallied closely with that of Mrs. Burns.

Mrs. Burns did not take her place in the cast Wednesday night. She appeared at the theatre, but was in no condition to go upon the stage. She returned to the Hotel Imperial, and after the performance the manager discharged her. Yesterday she left town.

One of the servants at the hotel when she read the description of the dead woman said positively that she was Mrs. Kate Burns. The woman told the servant she was married and came from Syracuse.

LEAPED FROM THE BUILDING.

A Number of Persons Injured at a Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., March 9.—The Olds Motor Works, manufacturers of gas engines, automobiles, and other vehicles, situated at 1,308 to 1,318 Jefferson Avenue, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of over $75,000. The building was a three-story brick structure, covering half a square, and was erected about a year ago. The plant shut down at 12 o'clock noon, for half a day, and the fire broke out soon afterward.

Two tanks of gasoline were situated in the building, and it is supposed that these exploded and caused the fire. In less than an hour the structure was practically destroyed. Twenty persons were at work in the building when the fire started, and many of them had to jump for their lives. A number were injured. William Van Every received a broken ankle and H. S. Smith's back was injured.

The entire season's output of the Olds Works, which was stored in the large building, was destroyed. Officers of the company say the plant was insured for $45,000.

The Detroit Stove Works plant, which adjoins the Olds Motor Works to the east, was damaged to the extent of $8,000, and the Peninsular Iron Company's plant on the west was damaged about $3,000. Both concerns are protected by insurance.

NO LEVEE WORK THIS YEAR.

Entire Plans of Mississippi River Commission Must Be Revised.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The failure of the River and Harbor bill has made the river situation serious. Col. George M. C. Derby, United States Engineer in charge of the Mississippi River district, to the head of the passes, said to-day that he had no money to continue the usual levee work this year, and only $50,000 to expend in case of high water.

He said the entire plans of the Mississippi River Commission will have to be revised from St. Louis south. The board of officers in charge of the Mississippi River work will meet in Memphis about April 1 for general consultation.

PERTH AMBOY THIEVES CAUGHT.

Accused Man's Wife Falls in a Fit When Police Arrive and He Escapes.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 9.—The Perth Amboy police to-day arrested Harry Melick, Andrew Anderson, and Charles Johnson, accused of entering the residence of H. Garlich last Saturday night. The thieves secured about $400 worth of jewelry and other valuables. Melick and Anderson have confessed. They implicated Johnson and another man, whose name the police refuse to make public.

The fourth man was located in Jersey City. Three policemen were sent to his home by Chief Murphy early this morning. One policeman guarded him, while the others searched the house. The prisoner's wife fell in a fit. The policeman left the man to aid the woman, whereupon the man jumped through a window without his hat or coat and made his escape. He reached the meadows, and has not been captured.

The police claim to have evidence that will convict Melick, who is only seventeen years old, of being the thief who has been robbing stores here for several months past.

Tried Bankruptcy Plea in Vain.

NEWARK, N. J., March 9.—Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States District Court has decided against Gustave L. Freche, who expected to get out of jail by being declared a bankrupt. Freche was sentenced to one year in default of a judgment obtained against him by the father of Flora S. Combs. Freche applied to the Bankruptcy Court for relief, but Judge Kirkpatrick decided that his case did not come under the act.

Larchmont Yacht Club Meeting.

A special meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club has been called for Wednesday evening at Delmonico's. The object of the meeting is to take action on the proposed amendments to the racing rules, embodied in the report of the Measurement Committee. The Measurement Committee will report in favor of the same measurement rule recently adopted by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

NEW YORK'S "HOUSE OF LORDS"

It Divides the Lawmaking Power with the Commoners in a Dignified Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—There are two institutions of the State Government in Albany of which no mention is made in the Red Book. The wonder that they were overlooked grows as their importance is realized. They are "The House of Lords" and "The House of Commons." That such institutions exist probably will be a surprise to the vast majority of the citizens of the State, for the popular belief is that the laws of the State are made by the Legislature. The prevalence of this impression is due, no doubt, to the fact that every week gentlemen who look very important to the eyes of their respective communities board trains in various parts of the State, come to Albany, fret and fuss in the $20,000,000 Capitol for four days, and then return to tell their admiring constituents of the great feats in legislation which they have performed. And thus it is that the notion about popular government at Albany is kept alive.

But as a matter of fact all the Legislature has to do is to ratify what the "House of Lords" and the "House of Commons" have decided upon. "What a fine sight it is to see you gentlemen assembled here from all parts of the State to make known the needs of your sections so that they can be properly provided for. All of you have an equal voice. It is grand. I hope some day the system will be introduced into China." It is thus that Mr. Wu—bland Mr. Wu—addressed the members of the Legislature on the occasion of his visit to Albany.

And Mark Twain said something of the same kind—all except the introduction of the system into China. Mark thought it would be a good idea to introduce it into some fussy islands off in the Pacific as a substitution for gold whistles. But later Mark visited "The House of Commons" and was initiated into the way things are done, and it is just possible he does not think so badly now of the gold-whistle method of legislating.

"The House of Commons" is situated on the corner of Washington and Swan Streets. It is the residence of Dr. Merrill, the State Geologist. Dr. Merrill has rented it to the members of "The House of Commons" for the Winter. The house is the finest residence in Albany, with the single exception of the Governor's mansion. It is a two-story, double, brownstone-front house, elegantly furnished. "The Commoners" who reside in it are Speaker Nixon, Leader Jotham P. Allds, Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities; Assemblymen Fanchard, Morgan, Price, and Seymour, Deputy Controller Gilman, and James Graham, Gov. Odell's private secretary. Mr. Gilman is the Major Domo. He provides all the provisions, except game, in season. That is mostly contributed by sportsmen friends of the "Commoners."

There is a fine library room in the house which the "Commoners" call the "engine room." In this room are telegraph and telephone instruments, and here it is, too, that the wheels of legislation are set in motion. Every night in this room Speaker Nixon and Leader Allds go over the calendar for the next day, and separate the wheat from the chaff.

The dining room in "The House of Commons" is a large, spacious room, with a round table. Speaker Nixon is the Chief Knight of the Round Table. That is to say, he does the carving. The manner in which the Speaker carves a duck is said to be a delight. After dinner in the evening "The Commoners" linger over their coffee and cigars, and many are the good stories that are told. The most interesting, of course, are those which have to do with the Black Horse Cavalry, that famous organization of guerrillas who are perpetually menacing the State Capitol, and who live off the loot obtained in their raids.

"The Commoners" are a crowd of good fellows, despite their autocratic tendencies, and they lead a correct life. They have the reputation of being very temperate, and it is their boast that there has not been a single game of cards in "The House of Commons" this year. It was not Mark Twain, but another facetious gentleman, who, when he heard this boast, asked if "The Commoners" barred games of chance because of their fondness for "lead pipe cinches."

"The House of Lords" is at 5 Elk Street. The members of "The House of Lords" are Senators Krum, Higgins, Stranahan, White, Ellsworth, and Humphrey. Some joker recently circulated the report that Dr. Mary Walker had tried to break into the home circle of "The Lords," and that "The Lords" had threatened to move out if she came in. The report was without foundation. "The Lords" are all very dignified gentlemen, even in their language. For instance, the other day in the Senate, when one of the Democratic Senators asked Senator Krum if he had a certain bill before him, the Senator replied:

"I have it not."

Whereupon a wag said to a page: "Prithee, Page, wilt thou take this copy of the bill to the Noble Lord?"

"The Lords" left Albany in a body yesterday, to be Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's guests at Camp Kill Kare, in the Adirondacks, over Sunday.

TRAP SHOOTING IN FOG.

Weather Handicapped Crescent A. C. Gunners in Weekly Contests.

The weekly trap shooting tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club on the Country Club's house grounds, Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, L. I., was held in a fog yesterday, but the gunners nevertheless had good sport. George Stephenson, Jr., won the second "leg" on the March Cup contest with the fourth clean score of 50 breaks made this season. In a tie for second place, with 49 breaks each, were Charles A. Sykes, Dr. J. J. Keyes, and H. M. Brigham. Luke C. Hopkins won The Trophy contest in a shoot-off with W. W. Marshall, while H. M. Brigham captured a twenty-five-bird expert event with but one miss. The summaries:

Sweepstakes, twenty-five birds, expert rules.—H. M. Brigham, 24; George Stephenson, Jr., 21; Frank B. Stephenson, 20; W. W. Marshall, 13.

Match, fifteen birds.—H. M. Brigham, 15; W. W. Marshall, 6.

Sweepstakes, five pairs, expert rules.—H. M. Brigham, 8; George Stephenson, Jr., 8; Frank B. Stephenson 7; W. W. Marshall, 5.

Sweepstakes, fifteen birds, expert rules.—Luke C. Hopkins, 14; H. M. Brigham, 13; George Stephenson, Jr., 13; Wilmot Townsend, 12; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 9; Frank B. Stephenson, 10; W. W. Marshall, 5.

Trophy shoot, handicap, fifteen birds, expert rules.—Luke C. Hopkins, 4, 11, 15; W. W. Marshall, 4, 11, 15; George Stephenson, Jr., 1, 13, 14; Henry C. Werlemann, 5, 8, 13; H. M. Brigham, 1, 12, 13; Frank B. Stephenson, scratch, 13, 13; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 2, 9, 11. Shoot-off—Hopkins, 9, 13; Marshall, 7, 11.

Miss and Out Handicap.—H. C. Werlemann, six misses as kills, 22; H. M. Brigham, one miss as kill, 21; W. W. Marshall, five misses as kills, 12; George Stephenson, Jr., two misses as kills, 10; Frank B. Stephenson, one miss as kill, 9.

Sweepstake, Five Pairs Magautrap.—Brigham, 5; George Stephenson, Jr., 8; Frank B. Stephenson, 8; H. C. Werlemann, 4.

Match, Five Pairs.—George Stephenson, Jr., 7; H. M. Brigham, 6.

The March Cup Handicap.—Second Round—Twenty-five birds expert traps and twenty-five birds Magautrap:

	Expert Traps.		Magautrap.		cf
	Expert Traps.		Maugau- trap.		Grand
	H.	K.	T.	H. K.	T.
George Stephenson, Jr.	2	23	25	2 24	25 50
H. M. Brigham	2	24	25	1 23	24 49
Charles A. Sykes	3	21	24	3 23	25 49
Dr. J. J. Keyes	3	21	24	2 24	25 49
Luke C. Hopkins	6	18	24	5 19	24 48
Jere Lott	4	21	25	3 20	23 48
Frank B. Stephenson	1	22	23	1 19	20 41
W. W. Marshall	6	12	18	5 20	25 43
H. C. Werlemann	7	11	18	6 14	20 38

Pratt Institute Indoor Games.

The athletes of Pratt Institute held their indoor championship meeting in the gymnasium, Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and some spirited competitions were witnessed. In the pole vault P. Nash cleared 9 feet, beating the best previous record of the institute by 3 inches. The gold medal offered for the best all-around individual record was won by W. C. L. White, who scored 569 points. The summaries follow:

60-Yard Run—Won by F. A. Butterick; S. White, second; A. M. Martell, third. Time—0:12.

100-Yard Dumbbell Race—Won by F. A. Butterick; A. M. Martell, second; W. C. L. White, third. Time—0:21 3-5.

Running High Jump—Won by F. A. Butterick, 5 feet 3 inches; F. Nash, second, 5 feet 2 inches; R. Farley and E. H. Gower, tie for third, 5 feet 1 inch.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot—Won by R. Bennett, 37 feet 6 inches; A. Free, second, 36 feet 11 inches; A. Ritter, third, 33 feet 1 inch.

Running Broad Jump—Won by A. Ritter, 18 feet 7½ inches; F. A. Butterick, second, 18 feet 7 inches; E. H. Gower, third, 18 feet 6½ inches.

Pole Vault—Won by F. Nash, 9 feet; H. E. Prescott, second, 8 feet 3 inches; R. Miller, third, 7 feet 9 inches.

TRIED TO BURN A SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

300 Men Make an Attack Upon the Orange Pesthouse.

Police and Fire Departments Called Out, a Riot Follows, and Three Men Are Arrested.

ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—A crowd of men numbering about 300, mostly Italians, to-night tried to burn an isolation hospital now being constructed by the Board of Health, and a small-sized riot followed. The Police and Fire Departments were called upon for assistance, and it looked at one time as if the crowd would accomplish its purpose. The firemen finally got a stream of water playing, but the hose had to be guarded, as several attempts were made to cut it.

The police had their hands full handling the infuriated citizens, and it was not until every member of the force reached the scene that they gained the upper hand. Several of the officers were roughly handled, and James W. Hodkinson, Chief of the Fire Department, was severely beaten when he answered the fire call. To-night the pesthouse is surrounded by a large number of men, who say they will burn the place before morning despite the presence of the police.

The trouble started this morning when the Board of Health began the erection of a temporary hospital in which to isolate the two cases of smallpox in the town. The building is being erected on the land known as the city dump. The property belongs to John D. Everitt, a New York banker, who lives in Orange. The lot covers practically an entire block, bounded by Crane Street, Lincoln Avenue, Mechanic Street, and Essex Avenue. The nearest house is at least 100 feet away from the centre of the lot, where the hospital is being built.

Mayor Henry Stetson told Police Captain Leary to tear the structure down. Health Officer William Schluer immediately demanded police protection and quoted the State law, and the Mayor decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter and seceded from his position. Then there was more clamor among people who live in the vicinity of the block on which the hospital is being built, and a large crowd soon gathered around the place. Finally people began to protest to President John T. Platt of the Board of Health, and Mr. Platt ordered the work stopped.

Benjamin Finneran, the contractor for the job, temporarily discontinued work, but resumed again in a short time. He said that he had received the contract from Mr. Schluer, with instructions to rush the job, and he proposed keeping on with his task until the man who had employed him ordered him to do differently. Mr. Schluer was not around to give any contrary orders, so his instructions were followed. The health officer said later that he did not propose going near the hospital building again. So the carpenters kept on, and finally only a few boys remained to watch the operation. A policeman was on the ground, and he and Mr. Finneran surveyed operations from a shed which stands on the ground.

About 7 o'clock to-night a large crowd was assembled in the neighborhood of the new building watching the carpenters finishing the outside work. The structure is a one-story affair about 30 feet square, made entirely of wood. The people were aroused, and men declared they were willing to lead in tearing down or burning the building. There were but two policemen on hand. Suddenly a rush was made for the hospital. The police jumped in and forced the mob back. A few minutes later somebody set fire to the shavings and chips around the place, and a good-sized flame traveled toward the pesthouse. The crowd shouted and again rushed for the building. Capt. Leary arrived just in time to drive back the men who had already started to pull the boards from the side of the house.

The fire alarm was sounded and the department responded quickly. Chief Hodkinson headed the fire fighters. He ran into the mob and received an upper cut that sent him to the ground. The Chief is an athlete. He quickly got up and seized the leader, John Donofrio. The latter was receiving a good thrashing when his friends came to his assistance, and firemen and citizens had a pitched battle. The firemen won out with the assistance of the police. They then turned their attention to the fire. First the hydrant was turned off, and when this was remedied it was found that the water did not run properly. A crowd of men were standing on the hose. When they were dispersed the flames were quickly extinguished. The building was damaged on the outside only.

In the meantime the policemen were having a lively time. By using their clubs liberally they managed to reach the firemen, who were trying to get their machine to a pump. Three arrests were made. Officer Cronin arrested Louis Dodie, who was trying to cut the hose with a large clasp knife. John Harrington was caught by Officer Shotts, who said he saw Harrington pour oil on the shavings and fire them. John Donofrio, who led the mob, was also placed in jail.

Late to-night Capt. Leary and six policemen were guarding the pesthouse. A large crowd in the neighborhood still threatened to get rid of the building, but Capt. Leary said that they were not likely to make another attempt after their experience. Health Officer Schluer was on guard also. He said the building is almost completed, and that Monday the place will shelter the two cases of smallpox despite the people.

FIVE NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

Robert Martin, a Broadway Merchant Living in West Eighty-fifth Street, Has It.

Five smallpox cases were reported at the Board of Health last night, as follows: Francisco Briste, twenty-eight, of 1 Corlears Street; John McMasters, twenty-seven, of 185 East Eightieth Street; Donato Massella, forty-five, of 315 East Ninetieth Street, and Robert Martin, fifty-seven, of 250 West Eighty-fifth Street. Martin is in the lace business at 459-61 Broadway. All were moved to North Brother Island.

Herman Murphy, a waiter, living at 258 Ninth Avenue, a lodging house, went into the Bellevue Hospital dispensary yesterday, where he was examined by the physicians in charge. His case appeared suspicious, and he was placed in the isolation pavilion. The Board of Health was notified, and an Inspector pronounced the case one of smallpox. Murphy was at once removed to the reception hospital in East Sixteenth Street. The lodging house was ordered fumigated by the Board of Health authorities.

MAY QUARANTINE CALIFORNIA.

Treasury Officials Satisfied that the Bubonic Plague Exists There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The authorities of the Treasury Department are satisfied that the bubonic plague exists in California and that the situation is critical. There have been six deaths there recently from the disease, and the local health authorities there do not deny that they were genuine cases.

The Western States are likely to make an urgent demand that the whole of the State of California be quarantined.

REPORT OF THE ISLAND MISSION.

Much Accomplished in Cheering the Sick in Public Institutions.

The fourteenth annual report of the Island Mission shows that much has been accomplished by that organization in cheering the sick and poor in public charitable institutions. The salary for a teacher for the epileptics has been continued, pictures have been sent, and wheeled chairs for convalescents have been provided for patients in the City Hospital.

The Treasurer's report shows: Balance Jan. 1, 1900, $70.97; subscriptions and donations, $704.97; total, $774.94. Of the year's expenses $150 went for salary to the teacher for the epileptics, $100 to the special diet fund, City Hospital; $157.50 for seven wheel chairs for the City Hospital, and $60 for trees and shrubs for Blackwell's Island. The other items of expense include rag dolls, pictures, felt slippers, books, &c.

The mission can use, besides money, anything not absolutely rubbish, and contributions should be sent to Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, the President, 21 East Eleventh Street, or Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, the Secretary, 178 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, 47 East Sixty-fourth Street, is the Treasurer of the Island Mission.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

will offer to-morrow (Monday)

Ladies' Tailored Eton Suits,

of superior quality Broadcloth or Cheviot, flared skirt over taffeta silk drop, at

$30.00.

Also an unusually attractive line of

Separate Eton Jackets,

consisting of the very latest creations in Silk and Cloth.

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that it will not warrant.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William F. Harrity, Philadelphia; S. F. Parrott, Atlanta; O. C. Barber, Akron, Ohio.

HOLLAND—Erskine Wood, Cambridge; J. O. Barbour, Chicago; Ricardo Diaz-Albertine, Toronto; Chambers McKibbin, Pittsburg; Frederick N. Alger, Detroit; C. F. Amidon, Fargo, N. D.

CAMBRIDGE—Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney, Aide de Camp to Gen. Miles, United States Army.

SAVOY—J. H. Newman, Milwaukee; Jules Block, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—T. D. Merrill, Duluth; Isaac Schoen, Atlanta; R. L. Goodkind, St. Paul; R. W. Walsh, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Walter Faber, London; H. A. Tillinghast, Providence.

PLAZA—Horatio Carpenter, Providence; R. J. Rodenbeck, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—Surgeon Major Konarsewski, St. Petersburg; Otto Appenroth, Vladivostok, Russia.

GRAND—Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army; Arnold Shanklin, Dayton, Ohio.

ALBEMARLE—C. A. Mackay, Baltimore; Samuel Bowles, Springfield; Montague Baird, Montreal.

VICTORIA—A. W. Brastreet, Rochester; N. Schirmer, Albany.

HOFFMAN—C. L. La March, Cleveland; William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.; C. H. McLellan, United States Revenue Service.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. Guerin, Montreal; Sam Very, United States Navy; R. L. Fox, Oneonta.

ASTOR—Capt. D. W. Dudley,

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Observations on the Recent Disturbances in the Commons.

MR. BALFOUR NOT BLAMELESS

Effect Said to Have Generally Weakened the Government's Position.

Existence of the Cabinet May Depend Upon a Truce Being Made in South Africa—National Significance of the County Council Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, March 9.—Two subjects have dominated all others in the public mind this week—the alleged peace negotiations and the Irish row in the Commons. I will take the latter first, because it for a day or two has pushed itself in front of all other interests.

No doubt the outbreak was most disgraceful, quite as disgraceful as that made on precisely the same lines by the Tory Party in 1893, when it was fighting to destroy the Home Rule bill. That you may understand how it all happened, let me explain the mode of taking divisions in the House of Commons. When a division is called five minutes are allowed for the purpose of collecting the members who may be scattered about in the various anterooms of the House, and during this interval the members who do not wish to vote are at liberty to walk out of the House. At the end of that time, however, the doors are closed, and no member can then enter or leave until a division has been taken. In order to vote, the members then leave the House and pass into two lobbies called division lobbies, one for yeas and the other for nays. In these their names are taken down and heads are counted, and, during this operation, no member is allowed to stay inside the House itself on any pretext. Every one must vote who is inside when the doors are shut.

On Tuesday night, as in 1893, a certain number of members disobeyed this rule or custom, for it is the latter more than the former, and in order to protest against the application of closure upon a miscellaneous vote on an account amounting to £170,000,000 persisted in retaining their places in the House. The Chairman of Committees, J. W. Lowther, one of Salisbury's nephews and a decent enough man, lost his head and called in the Speaker, who is a weak man and prone to cringe to the privileged classes, and who, in turn, sent for the police. Then a scene of indescribable rage and confusion arose, humiliating to Parliament and to the nation.

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WHERE BLAME IS DUE.

It is freely said that the Irish members guilty of this outrage and uproar were drunken. They certainly were men of inexperience, for the leaders of their party had left the House some time before under the impression that the debate would be continued for another night. It is a shocking and lamentable episode, but impartial observers cannot acquit Mr. Balfour of serious blame for creating the situation which rendered the occurrence possible.

All parties were guilty, and he is by no means the least so, because the wrath of the Irishmen was stirred by his contemptuous management of the House. All that evening he was rarely in his place, and when he thought the talking had continued long enough he, without any warning, lackadaisically arose and moved closure. The truth is that political discussions of all kinds are a perpetual bore to this elegant and over-refined gentleman, whose place ought to be in some aesthetical academy or speculative Athenian grove of learned triflers. Amiable he is, and, except when scratched, this sweet-mannered Balfour is persona grata to the members as an individual, but he is intolerable to most of them, even to those of his own party, as a leader. Had he given warning that the debate would be forcibly closed that night, there would have been no trouble, because the Irish leaders would then have seen that their wilder and less experienced followers did not go too far. Had the Speaker, moreover, when called in, followed the precedent of 1893 and ordered the division to be canceled, there would have been no necessity for the police. Their appearance inside the House was an unforgivable outrage.

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THE SEQUEL.

Thus all parties are to blame, and between them they have effected a lamentable diminution in the authority and respect with which the nation has been wont to regard its House of Commons. Nor did the affair end with a row and scrimmage with the police on the floor of the House. With the eagerness of a weak man, Balfour on Thursday rushed forward a motion for increasing to sessional expulsion the punishment of members who disobey the Chair or otherwise misbehave. The motion was passed after a modification, and the debate, in which he and his colleagues and even the Speaker came in for a severe handling, was so outspoken as still further to weaken their authority. The Speaker, indeed, has in a measure destroyed his utility, because he has forfeited the respect of the fair-minded on both sides of the House. Altogether the ebullition and its consequences have been most upsetting, and the only good discernible seems to be an increase in the money supplies of the Irish party. To its rather pinched finances the shindy may be considered a godsend. In every other respect the fruits must be mischievous, particularly in further weakening this already weak Government. One might almost say that the only chance Lord Salisbury's Cabinet has of living through the session lies in some arrangement with the burgher leaders in South Africa. Everybody, the Government followers not the least, is weary to death of the war and horrified at the cost of it, and would welcome any reasonable way of escape from a deadly impasse created by the arrogant demands of the Government for unconditional surrender.

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THE CHANCES OF PEACE.

What, then, are the chances of peace? I still think them slender, although it is probable that offers are being made to Louis Botha and other burgher leaders of a much more liberal description than the Government has dared as yet to acknowledge. Here, also, is a difficulty of its own creating. Having blustered and uttered vengeful phrases so long, shame overtakes it when it is encountered by the necessity of turning its back upon these mighty words. But this very shamefacedness causes me to dread the result of the exchange of ideas between Kitchener and Botha.

We have to deal with a people desperate and resolute to retain their freedom, suspicious also of our words because they are doubtful of our motives. Mere phrases and verbal promises will not induce such an enemy to lay down his arms, and my fear is that our Government will be afraid to give the necessary guarantees through which alone peace could be attained. To go to Botha and his colleagues with vague assurances of a speedy restoration of local self-government provided they meanwhile surrender and allow us to restore order, to promise them compensation even for the losses they and their fighters have sustained, would not avail. The majority of them will remain unalterably fixed in their determination to manage their own affairs or die.

I hear, by the way, that the sum mentioned as likely to become payable for compensation to the burghers to reinstate them and the loyalist population throughout the annexed republics as well as in Cape Colony and Natal is £150,000,000. That is the figure current in West End circles, but I think it is extreme, great as the losses have been. Probably, however, half this amount would be a fair estimate of the bill to be presented to us when the war is over.

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INCREASED DEBT ANYWAY.

The gruesome prospect of further taxation and a heavy addition to our debt thus immediately confronts us, whether we have peace or continued war. Including the estimates for the coming year, our outlay on the army within the period of three years comes out at £225,000,000 as a minimum, and should the war continue this total will be much exceeded before the fiscal year closing March 31, 1902, is ended. Were we able to console ourselves with the thought that after the war was over and paid for we should return to the old level of normal expenditure on the army the prospect might be bearable, but that cannot happen.

Mr. Brodrick last night introduced his scheme of army reform, and tried to minimize the cost in which it is likely to involve the country. We are going to have nearly another 130,000 men permanently added to our large forces, and the additional cost will be only £2,000,000! A clever fellow is Brodrick, and he made an able, exhaustive, and most plausible speech, but this figure will not pass, and it is belied by the regular estimate, which may be called for the coming year, which places the cost of the army on a mere peace footing at some £27,500,000, or about £10,000,000 per annum more than the total ten years ago, and about £7,500,000 more than that for the year before the war broke out. I say nothing of the prospect of forced military service volledy alluded to in his speech, but we are coming to that if our present system of world-conquering continues to be the policy supported by the nation. Therefore the prospect is rather dreary, and the nearer budget day comes the sorrier Sir Michael Hicks-Beach looks. He is an honest man, and it must be added an honest muddler.

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LONDON PUBLIC OPINION.

There has been much mirth over the smashing defeat of the so-called Moderate Party at last week's County Council election. It was an event specially gratifying to the opponents of the Government, because the fight fought by the so-called Moderates was on strict party lines. They were foolish enough to assume current national politics, and their organs of the press even raved about giving votes to pro-Boers if the Progressives in municipal politics were supported. Therefore the rout that has overtaken the obstructionist and reactionary party in the County Council is cited as proof that were another general election fought now the Cecil oligarchy would disappear beneath an upheaval of popular reprobation. I doubt that very much, but at the same time one must recognize its force in argument and its effect in still further taking the backbone, already visible, out of the Ministry.

The Cabinet is not sure now that it has any public opinion behind it, and the shrewder Tories set no store whatever by the more or less violent backing up of the party press. All this implies that we shall have no strong legislation of any kind this session, for coercion is not strength, and it might even imply an unlooked-for surrender to the people of the two South African republics. Anything, in short, may happen in the present limp and helpless condition of the House of Commons and the Ministry.

One of the earliest things that must be settled is the King's civil list, about which I wrote some time ago. My information is that the figure cited by me then is about the truth. He will get £500,000 for himself, wife, and children, and the granting of this money is not likely to lead to any hostile demonstration, unless, perhaps, by a few Irish irreconcilables, but the exhibition they made of themselves this week promises to give their leaders a firmer hold upon them than hitherto.

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THE ASSAULT ON THE KAISER.

A certain amount of discussion proceeds about the latest attack upon Kaiser William, and we are not all disposed to believe that it was the act of a madman, as alleged. The man may have been mad or another man altogether may have thrown the missile, and there may be no plot, but from what I know of the feeling of many German Socialists toward the Emperor, it is hardly possible to regard these outrages as the mere unprompted deeds of detached fanatics. Homicidal madmen even are usually wrought up to attempt such crimes by the circumstances and influences surrounding them, and not long ago I heard a German of wealth and responsibility in the Socialist Party declare his readiness to pay over a large sum to the first man who brought him news of the Emperor's death. It was but a wild fashion of speech, but the Emperor is unquestionably making himself unpopular in many ways and anger against him has been intensified by his recent visit to England. That, at least, is the ostensible motive for the added hate expressed, but the real one lies deeper—in the militarism, in the dragooning of the people by the privileged classes, in colonial expansion, which, increasing taxation in Germany without bringing any return, incites greater explosions of wrath than would be associated with feeble attacks upon his life by solitary fanatics. Hard is the lot of a King.

A. J. W.

GIFT TO FRIEND OF VICTORIA.

King Gives His Mother's Walking Cane to Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane.

LONDON, March 9.—The King has bestowed an unusual token of recognition of services upon the Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, a lifelong officer of Queen Victoria's household.

Sir Spencer, who is broken down by old age, and is retiring to private life, was summoned to Marlborough House, where the King in a few simple phrases of thanks for Sir Spencer's loyalty to Queen Victoria, presented to him the cane with which the Queen walked for thirty years.

The old man's relatives say that if the King had raised him to a Dukedom he could not so have kindled his pride or touched his heart.

The Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane is a son of the fourth Earl of Bessborough, and has been Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's department since 1857. For many years he was also Gentleman Usher to Queen Victoria, of whom he was a personal friend. He was born in 1824, and was attaché at Washington in 1846. He assumed the name of Fane in addition to that of Ponsonby in 1855.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—For the past year the French Minister of War, Gen. André, partly by prohibitive measures and partly by educational and moral influences, has labored to prevent drinking to excess in the French Army. Not quite a year ago he issued a circular which forbade the sale in the canteens of barracks, quarters, camps, or exercise grounds, of any brandy or liqueur with an alcoholic base, or any of the numerous drinks known as appetizers. This measure, Gen. André recently announced in another circular, has had a salutary effect in reducing the amount of intoxication in the army, although light wines and beer are still sold in the canteens.

"But," he adds, "as alcoholic drinks can always be obtained outside the barracks, the prohibition within the military grounds must be supplemented by the moral influence of the officers and by teaching the soldiers that the use of alcohol diminishes the power of resisting fatigue and disease, while habits of sobriety have the best influence both from a moral and physical point of view. I have therefore decided that lectures shall be given to the men on the effects and dangers of alcoholism, either by the officers or the army doctors, concurrently with the lectures on hygiene."

Gen. André appends a list of subjects suitable for lectures, which reads as follows: "Division of alcoholic drinks into fermented and distilled," "Distinction between acute alcoholic poisoning and chronic—greater danger of the latter, inasmuch as its action is often less evident and sometimes quite unperceived," "Poison in distilled drinks—preponderating part which is found in alcohol itself," "Poisonous action of the impurities which are produced during the fermentation," "The great quantity of poison in essences, bouquets, and other ingredients which are added to the alcohol in the fabrication of liqueurs, absinthe, bitters, and numerous similar productions which are offered for sale," "Injuries caused by the abuse of alcoholic liquors to the functional systems of the body," "General diminution of organic resistance—diseases to which the drinker is subject, tuberculosis, insanity, precocious old age, tendency to suicide, accidental death, criminality," "Fatal influence of alcoholism on descendants—diminution of the number of births, enormous infant mortality, epilepsy, idiotcy, nervosity, tuberculosis, stunted growth," "Increasing consumption of alcohol in France," "Prejudicial effect of alcoholism on the army as a whole, by vitiating and enfeebling its power of recruiting at its source, by thinning its ranks, and by reducing the vigor of many of those who remain," and "Influence on discipline, on the number affected by heat and cold, on the genesis and course of diseases in general and of tuberculosis and cholera in particular—exceptional gravity of wounds to alcoholic drinkers."

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REMARKABLE CASE OF A DUMMY CORPSE.—The sentencing of William Charles Browning to nine months' imprisonment by a London Judge has ended what the London press declare to be a "case of unprecedented imposture." The man was charged with having "obtained the certificate of his own death under false pretenses."

It seems that on Jan. 11 last Browning called in a physician living in his vicinity named Dr. Marsh. The doctor, according to his testimony, found Browning suffering from incipient Bright's disease. He at once began to treat the patient, but, although he applied the usual remedies, he was surprised to find that Browning grew rapidly worse. On Feb. 5 Dr. Marsh saw the patient in bed. He then appeared to be dangerously ill.

Early the next morning a man who bore a remarkable resemblance to Browning called on the doctor, saying that he was the patient's brother and had just arrived from the country in time to see Browning breath his last. He paid the doctor's bill and asked for a death certificate. This was given to him, but the doctor, in pursuance of his usual practice, later on in the same day went to the supposed death chamber and found the door locked. A key was obtained, and on entering the apartment he saw what at first sight appeared as the outline of a human body lying on a mattress. This was found to be a dummy composed of an ingenious arrangement of pillows, blankets, boots, and a poker. The doctor immediately reported the matter to the police and Browning was arrested.

In defense Browning said that he had been estranged from his family by the stigma of crime, and had hoped by honesty and hard work to regain his former position. He found this difficult, and so, as he had himself studied for the medical profession, the idea occurred to him that he might relieve his family of all worry by becoming legally dead. The prosecution, however, discovered an explanation to the prisoner's conduct in a life insurance policy for £200, which was found in Browning's rooms; it was made payable to the fictitious brother.

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SUBMARINES FOR THE NORWEGIAN NAVY.—Admiral Börresen, Chief of the General Staff of the Norwegian Navy, has demanded through the medium of a supplementary budget the sum of $175,000 for the construction of a submarine ship in accordance with the system invented by the builder of the Holland. This request is the outcome, it is said, of the decision of the United States Government to construct six ships on the model of the Holland. The Admiral, in his request, declares that, "these vessels will have a speed of nine knots on the surface and seven knots under water. They will, too, if the hopes of their constructors are justified, be able to sink ten meters under water and to remain continuously submerged during the space of four hours."

Admiral Börresen says that he fully believes that the hopes of the constructors will be realized. He also regards these boats as admirably adapted to the needs of a country like Norway. The unique nature of the Norwegian coast, with its many fjords, would give them particularly effective opportunities for operating. He further anticipates that with one of these submarine vessels, which require only four men apiece to work them, it will be possible to inflict more destruction on an enemy than with a line of battleship manned by a crew of 300.

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THE EXPOSITION AND FRENCH COMMERCE.—The French Government has just published some statistics concerning the commerce of the country during 1900, and the point that most Paris newspapers find of interest is that, notwithstanding the exposition, French commerce showed a falling off in 1900 as compared with the trade of 1899—a diminution of 184,500,000f. It is impracticable to go fully into the array of figures, but France exported to England goods valued at 1,298,600,000f., and purchased from England goods worth 608,000,000f. The French trade with Germany shows a large balance in favor of Germany. France sent into Germany goods valued at 860,000,000f., but bought from Germany to the value of 412,000,000f.

The United States bought from France goods valued at 580,000,000f., and sent to France merchandise valued at 254,000,000f. only. From a general survey of the whole of the figures, it appears that England is the best customer of France and Russia her worst. Le Temps, in commenting on these figures, states:

"From an economic point of view, it is necessary to remain on good terms with England, which is our best market, and to augment, if possible, our commerce with Russia, which at present is very small." These sentiments the London press in general considers as good "bread-and-cheese" arguments in favor of peace—"arguments that every Franchiman should lay well to heart."

Le Temps adds: "French commerce in 1900 has not taken the onward stride that so many hoped and expected it would have done."

Negotiations with Denmark Still On.

COPENHAGEN, March 9.—The officials of the Foreign Office here deny that the negotiations with the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies have been discontinued, and they confirm the statement from Washington that no peremptory note has been sent to Denmark by the United States.

Earthquake at Lima, Peru.

LIMA, Peru, March 9.—At 2:55 o'clock this morning a very strong earthquake shock was felt here. The shock was accompanied by extremely loud and prolonged subterranean noises. Many walls of houses were cracked.

Thanksgiving for Kaiser's Escape.

BERLIN, March 9.—In all the Catholic and Protestant churches in Germany thanksgiving services will be held to-morrow for Emperor William's escape from serious injury in the recent attack upon him.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

British Reply to be Delivered at Washington in a Few Days.

An Entirely New Arrangement Proposed—No Inclination to Accept Senate Amendments.

LONDON, March 9.—The reply of the British Government to the note conveying the amendments of the United States Senate to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be formally delivered by the British Ambassador at Washington to Secretary Hay within a few days. The Foreign Office here did not originally contemplate delaying the British reply until now. The plan appears to have been to transmit the answer previous to the date on which the treaty lapsed, which, according to the British view of the case, would have put the onus of its lapsing on the Senate.

As previously set forth in these dispatches, the main object of the British Government throughout has been to make an entirely new arrangement. At no stage of the proceedings has there been any inclination to accept the Senate's amendments.

It is understood here that the nature of the British Government's reply has been informally communicated already to Secretary Hay. Great Britain has no intention of modifying or abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without a satisfactory quid pro quo. That treaty, according to the Foreign Office view of the case, remains as much in force now as the day it was signed. The speeches made in the Senate do not disturb Downing Street. They are dismissed with the remark that "treaties cannot be abrogated without the consent of both contracting parties."

There is, however an apparently genuine belief here that a satisfactory arrangement will eventually be arrived at, though it is scarcely thought it could be got into the requisite shape in the immediate future. Moreover, there is a freely expressed disinclination on the part of the British officials to commit themselves to any further treaties until they are thoroughly assured of the views the Senate holds on the matter in question.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Nothing has yet been heard from the British Government touching the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. In view of the fact that even if a new treaty were created to take the place of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, it could not be ratified and become effective much before the end of the present year, owing to the absence of Congress, it is now suggested that there need be no particular hurry about beginning these negotiations.

As Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, is soon to leave Washington on a vacation trip, it is possible that nothing will be undertaken toward the framing of a new treaty before his return to Washington.

TOLSTOI'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

Russian Holy Synod Issues a Circular Announcing the Apostacy of the Famous Author.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The official organ of the Holy Synod to-day published the formal excommunication of Count Tolstoi, which was announced early in the year, as follows:

In its solicitude for the children of the Orthodox Church, to guard them from being led into corruption, and in order to save those who have gone astray, the Holy Synod has deliberated upon the anti-Christian and anti-ecclesiastical teachings of Count Leo Tolstoi, and has deemed it expedient, in order to preserve the peace of the Church, to issue a circular dealing with the heresies of Count Leo Tolstoi. The circular is as follows:

Count Leo Tolstoi, to the grief and horror of the whole orthodox world, has by speech and writing unceasingly striven to separate himself from all communion with the Orthodox Church, and this not only clandestinely, but openly and in the knowledge of all persons. All attempts to dissuade him from this conduct have proved without avail. Consequently, the Orthodox Church no longer considers him to be one of its members and cannot regard him as such as long as he does not repent and does not become reconciled to the Church.

We therefore place on record his apostacy from the Church and pray the Lord to restore him to a comprehension of the truth. We pray Thee, therefore, O merciful God, Who does not desire the death of a sinner, to hear us, have mercy on him, and restore him to Thy Holy Church. Amen.

ANTONIUS, Metropolitan of St. Petersburg.
THEOGNOSE, Metropolitan of Kieff.
VLADIMIR, Metropolitan of Moscow.
HIERONYMUS, Archbishop of Kolm and Warsaw.
JAKOFF, Bishop of Kichineff.
MARKEL, Bishop of Boris.

Foreign papers a year ago printed an alleged secret circular, the terms of which were similar to those in the foregoing.

About three months ago the Holy Synod sent instructions to all the Bishops of the Russian Church in order to secure the full effect of Count Tolstoi's excommunication. The instructions sent by the Metropolitans to the Bishops forbade, in the event of the famous author's death, any religious ceremony over his body by a priest of the Russian Church, any requiem mass for the repose of his soul, and the burial of the body in consecrated ground.

Count Tolstoi is over seventy-two years old, and his health is again said to be causing uneasiness to his friends.

SOLDIERS RIOT NEAR CHICAGO.

Army Officers Say Abolishment of Canteen is the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Army officers in the Pullman Building declare the abolishment of the canteen at military posts is responsible for disorderly acts of soldiers from Fort Sheridan in the saloons of Highwood. Since the canteen at the army post was dispensed with a dozen saloons have been opened at Highwood and attractions provided by the proprietors to induce soldiers to visit their places.

Gen. Otis said to-day: "Fights and brawls are likely to occur when soldiers leave the reservation and drink a lot of vile whisky. Take a lot of your citizens, and pen them up as soldiers are, and see what they would do."

Nearly every soldier at the fort has spent all the money he drew last Wednesday. There was a scrimmage in one of the saloons last night, and it looked for a few minutes as if the place would be as thoroughly wrecked as if Mrs. Nation had visited it. Last night four of the recruits attempted to force a bartender to serve them hot whisky under the threat that they would "put the place out of business" if refused. The barkeeper drew a revolver and the recruits vanished.

The neighborhood, which never had any trouble while the canteen was in operation, never saw so much drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

EIGHT MEN LOCKED IN.

Policeman Had to Get a Fire Ladder to Get Them Out.

Eight men, employes of the Manhattan Bagging Company, at 140 Sullivan Street, were locked in the building for three hours last night until a policeman got a thirty-five-foot ladder and let them out. The men were working on upper floors at 6 o'clock, when the last porter locked all the doors and left. When they found themselves locked in they tried all sorts of devices to get out, and then shouted out the windows.

They at last made themselves heard by David Mahler, a former employe, who informed the police of the Macdougal Street Station, and Policeman Petty went around. He tried several ways of getting the men out, but had to go to the quarters of Truck 20, at 157 Mercer Street, five blocks away, for a ladder to get the men released. They descended from the second story and went to a restaurant at once.

ROSS RAYMOND'S VISITS.

Shows Letters to Mr. Nixon and Elizabeth Iron Works Manager.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 9.—Ross Raymond, the notorious confidence man, who called himself the "Earl Sendys," was in Elizabeth some days ago and called on Lewis Nixon at his shipyard. Raymond also visited W. W. Ackerman, manager of the E. L. Moore Company's Crescent Iron Works.

He had interviews with both men, and showed them letters of introduction. He failed, however, to make any impression on them by his insinuating manner and his plausible language. Raymond was dressed in the height of fashion.

If It's the Store

for quick buying. Safety makes quick purchases possible. Thousands of choice patterns elbow each other, equal in desirability, and a corps of the best and highest paid workmen are ready to finish them promptly for those who are stinted in time.

Burnham • Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CHICAGO

Little Enthusiasm for Either Mayoralty Candidate.

Son of Potter Palmer Enters Politics as a Democrat—Poets of the Sweatshops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The nominations for Mayor have been made and the city campaign has begun. It is to be a short one, and the people are correspondingly grateful. The Republican nomination was given to Judge Haney by ex-Congressman Lorimer, who has really come to be the leader of the Republican machine both in the city and State. The strength of Mr. Harlan fell nearly 200 votes below what was required of the successful nominee, and Lorimer found no trouble in massing the other candidates following for Haney, who was his candidate all along. The Judge was put up last Fall by Lorimer for Governor and used as a stalking horse to test the strength of the other candidates for the place. Then his delegates were thrown to Yates and Lorimer got the credit. None of the other would-be Mayors were outside of the Lorimer camp except Harlan.

There is no enthusiasm for the ticket. There is not even a button to be seen. The nomination is looked upon as hopeless. Haney has simply lent himself to the machine for the campaign. None of the Republican leaders expects to see him elected. It was anything to beat Harlan. A few days before the convention the street railway representatives went to Lorimer and said that Harrison was "all right." They had him fixed, but the Republicans must see to it that that man Harlan was not nominated at their convention. He was a crank whose ideas on the rights of the public were too dangerous to allow him to come before the people as a candidate. So Lorimer sent out the word and Harlan was beaten badly in the convention.

The renomination of Mayor Harrison was a foregone conclusion, but, like the other, it has evoked no bursts of enthusiasm. There are many Republicans and Independents who will give him their votes next month, but there are many others who will not vote at all. There will be a large body of non-voters from both parties this year because of the known shortcomings of one candidate and the vicious alliances of the other. Harrison is therefore sure to be reelected by a safe majority. That will be his third term in the Mayor's chair. His father's record will be duplicated, but not his father's popularity or ability. The elder Harrison had much force and such strength of personality that he was his own adviser and his own campaign manager. He was known by his followers as "The Whole Thing." His son has far less strength, force, and ability, and is completely in the hands of the very wise political machine which is run by Oil Inspector Burke. The elder Harrison would not have tolerated Burke save in a very humble capacity and with no authority whatever.

Young Honoré Palmer, the son of Potter Palmer, has declared his intention of becoming a Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward, and the local machine has indorsed his intention and welcomed him with open arms. In a long while does the boys find anything so soft as young Palmer is likely to prove. He has a barrel of money, and if he loosens up, he may have anything he wants. It is understood that both pa and ma approve of the young man's ambition, and the machine is so enthusiastic that it has thrown out of the band wagon another man who aspired to the honor. But he was only the President of the Shovelers' Union, or something of that sort, so he did not count. Honoré was asked if the machine had approached him, and he said he thought not; that the man who spoke to him about the matter was very well dressed, and didn't at all look as though he worked in a machine shop.

If the requisite permission can be obtained, the Trustees of the Crerar Library for the endowment of which over $1,000,000 was left by John Crerar, will erect a handsome and appropriate building upon the lake front on the present site of the temporary Post Office, and not far from the Art Institute. The library is at present housed in the Marshall Field Building. It is a reference library of social, physical, and natural applied scientific works, which has proved of great value. If this permission is granted, there will probably be a general movement toward centralizing public buildings of that sort on the park which skirts so much of the water front. It is designed that in time the militia armories and parade grounds will be placed there, and that all these buildings will partake of some general scheme of architecture which will make this part of the city a beautiful sight from the lake. The permission of the Legislature and of the Council is necessary before the structures can be placed there, but it is thought that there will be no trouble in obtaining this.

A very interesting meeting of the representatives of the State branches of the Consumers' League in the West was held this week at Hull House. One of the features of the meeting was a "sweat shop" song, originally written in Yiddish by Morris Rosenfeld of New York. J. W. Linn of the University of Chicago made the English version, and the song was set to some very appropriate and remarkably characteristic music by Miss Eleanor Smith, a musician of this city, who devotes much time to teaching music among the settlement poor. The poem is called "The Sweat Shop," and the first verse is as follows:

The roaring of the wheels has filled my ears,
The clashing and the clamor shut me in;
Myself, my soul, in chaos disappears.
I cannot think or feel amid the din.
Toiling and toiling and toiling—endless toil.
For whom? For what? Why should the work be done?
I do not ask, or know. I only toil.
I work until the day and night are one.

The song made a profound sensation at the meeting, and it was called the greatest artistic expression of life from the laborer's point of view, excelling even "The Man with the Hoe." Mr. Rosenfeld, who is the poet of the New York sweatshops, has heard the music and is delighted with it.

Chicago's ghetto, too, has its poet in Isaac Rheingold, who, like Rosenfeld, is also a tailor, living here in abject poverty. He was born in Russia thirty years ago, and he has known nothing but penury all his life. His poetry is entirely about the oppression of his race and the woes of the workingman. It is in Yiddish and is marked by the same true note of poesy which has made Rosenfeld celebrated, although it brings him no more bread. Two New York Jews are to do what they can to bring Rheingold's verses to a larger public. A. Harkavy is to translate them into English and G. Mendelssohn will set them to music. Rheingold lives at 318 West Twelfth Street, and he is in communication with his countrymen in many parts of the world who already know and love his songs.

R. B. P.

UNION TRACTION COMPANY.

Authorized Capital Increased from $1,000,000 to $15,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The Union Traction Company, incorporated a few days ago with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, has increased its capital to $15,000,000, of which one-half is preferred, with 5 per cent. cumulative dividends. The papers were signed by Ashley W. Cole of New York, President, and L. B. Grant of Brooklyn, Secretary.

The purposes for which the company is incorporated are to construct bridges, buildings, machinery, engines, cars, and other railway equipments, water works, gas works, and electric light and power works.

BEST & CO

EGYPTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes.

In no one particular do we serve the public better than in the item of Children's Shoes. Having a larger assortment of shapes and sizes than any other house, we fit exactly. Our prices are moderate, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Our Calf Skin School Shoes for Boys and Girls will stand the severest tests; made on the new orthopedic last, with broad extension solid leather soles, hand sewed, button or lace. Sizes 8 to 10½, $2.25; sizes 11 to 2, $2.75.

Boys' Calf Lace, with heels, soles are heavy and broad extended, just the kind for hard wear, hand stitched. Sizes 13 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 5½, $3.00.

Girls' Dongola Button, patent leather tips, a dressy, and serviceable shoe. Sizes 7 to 10½, $1.75; 11 to 2, $2.50.

Children's Shoes, especially designed for first walking, as follows: Dongola Button and Lace, Tan Goat Button and Lace, Patent Leather, Button, Cloth Tops, and Tan Kid, Button; $1.35 to $1.75.

We have special shoes for toes that turn in; for legs that bow out; for ankles that turn, and for arches that flatten—all kept in stock, costing much less than if made to order.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Hints About Piano Buying.

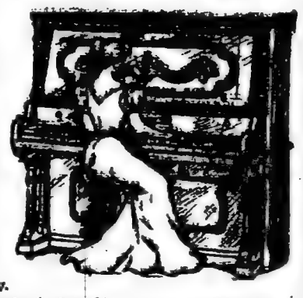

You had better be pretty careful when you buy a piano, for there are many pianos being advertised at low prices which are worthless at any price. Here are a few things that tell in their make up:

See That You Do Not Get a Stained Wood Case—When you should get a double veneered one. They are perceptibly the same. Stained cases are worthless and cannot last.

See That the Piano Keys Are Not Made of Celluloid—instead of ivory. One can easily be deceived in this respect. Celluloid keys are soft and will soon lose their lustre and become sticky as well as turn yellow.

See That the Tuning Pins Are Bushed—Bushed pins are used only in the highest grade instruments; but unless the pins are bushed they become loose, the strings sag, and in a short time the piano is perfectly useless—it becomes a total wreck.

Wilson Pianos at $1 Per Week

Are the standard of perfection. Nothing but the best materials are used in their construction. The Wilson has a guarantee which fully covers every detail. The cases are of fine double veneer. The keys are of selected ivory. *The pins are bushed,* and every other one of the latest improvements is used in its construction. The cases may be had in several of the new empire style designs. The panels are beautifully carved and etched. We offer the Wilson for

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

The price of the piano, including stool, is **$155.00.** Delivered upon receipt of the first payment of $5.00.

LESS DANGER OF COAL STRIKE.

Operators in Anthracite Field Continue Advance in Wages—John Mitchell Not Satisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Anticipating the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Hazleton, Penn., next week, coal operators throughout the anthracite region to-day posted notices announcing that the 10 per cent. advance in wages and other concessions made to the miners last November would be continued until April 1, 1902, and that local differences would be adjusted with the employes of the respective collieries. This action, it is understood, was determined a week ago, and is said to have been the result of a desire on the part of the operators to avoid a conference with the miners.

Notices have been posted at all mines operated by the following companies: The Rudington Coal and Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Coal Company, now controlled by the Erie Railroad Company, and the Hilliside Coal Company.

While the officials of the big companies are reticent, it is understood that they will positively decline to take part in the miners' convention. The request made by President Mitchell of the Mine Workers that the operators send representatives to the conference has thus far been for the most part ignored. In one or two cases a negative reply was sent. The operators are said to be anxious to avoid any action that might be considered a recognition of the union. They have, however, expressed their willingness to treat with their own employes when there are any grievances to be adjusted.

In only one instance thus far have the miners openly expressed disapproval of the scale. The employes of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company in the Shamokin region say they want a 6 per cent. advance to place them on the same basis as the Reading miners.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 9.—Danger of another general strike in the anthracite coal fields seems to have vanished. The miners of the three anthracite districts at the convention to be held here next week will doubtless accept the offer made to-day by many of the coal companies to continue the present wage scale for the ensuing year.

No joint conference will take place, so far as present indications go, and the only question that may cause discussion will be the refusal of the companies to directly recognize the union. No disagreement resulting in a strike or serious trouble is looked for on this account.

President Duffy of District No. 7 had nothing to say to-night regarding the offer of the companies, but seemed pleased with the day's developments. Benjamin James, a member of the Executive Board, said the posting of the notices gave indications of an amicable settlement, although the whole matter must come before the convention next week.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers left to-night for Hazleton, Penn., to attend the convention of the anthracite miners next Tuesday. He is apparently disturbed by the stand the operators of the anthracite district have taken, and before leaving said:

"I am in no position at this time to say anything, but I will make the emphatic statement that posting notices is a mighty poor way of adjusting differences. It seems to me that with the experience the operators have gained they would realize the unpleasant effect of such a step on the workers.

"Do I think that the operators will agree to meet with us? That is a riddle I cannot possibly answer. The last move of theirs nearly inclines me to the belief that they will not, but I still cherish the hope of meeting the operators in the Hazleton convention and patching up all differences. As to the effect of a refusal on their part, I am in no position to make a statement until the convention meets."

Patriotic Act of King of Roumania.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Bucharest says: "The King, it is understood, has intimated his intention to defray the budget deficiency of £400,000 out of his privy purse. He has already defrayed personally the cost of new batteries comprising 100 guns."

Easter Opening

The grand display of pretty and attractive

EASTER NOVELTIES

is now ready for inspection.

Many original designs made up with great care, viz.:

Large Panorama Eggs

with different views, and electric connections.

Surprise Easter Baskets

and **Surprise Easter Eggs**

filled with suitable gifts for boys and girls.

F. A. O. Schwarz

39 & 41 W. 23d Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

N. B.—Have no connection with any other toy store in New York or Brooklyn.

ANDIRONS, FENDERS,

Gas Logs, Fire Sets and Screens, Also Antique Hob Grates.

FRANK H. GRAF,

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS.
332 7TH AVE., CORNER 28TH ST.
Telephone, 613—38th St.

EYES-FREE.

YOU SAVE $5.00.

DR. BRIGDEN, an OCULIST of 30 years' practice, (and assistants,) are making FREE SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATIONS at our Optical Parlors this week. Oculists charge $5.00 for this examination. We offer you their services ABSOLUTELY FREE. If you require glasses we will sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold-spring eyeglasses for $1; and give you a gold-plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case. It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York. (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DEAF

CURED OR NO PAY. No "Drums" or Devices put in ears. Book sent free. DR. WILSON, 240 5th Av., New York, N. Y.

Austin's Dog Bread

will protect your dog's life.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

All Those Before the Senate Favorably Acted On.

Spanish Claims Commission Included—Long List of Army and Navy Promotions.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed all the nominations to office that have been made during the special session. There was a recess, while the doors were closed in order to permit the various committees to make reports upon the nominations, and all were favorably reported.

When the names of the members of the Spanish Claims Commission were reached Senator Teller asked for some report upon the various nominations. Speaking for the Committee on Judiciary, Senator Hoar stated that all the commission were highly commended by those acquainted with them. He referred to the nomination of ex-Senator Chandler, saying he presumed that no member of the Senate needed any information as to his qualifications, characteristics, or fitness for the place. "He may lack something in energy," said Senator Hoar, by way of jest, "but I am sure that whatever failure there may be in that direction will be made up in his zeal."

Senator Burrows spoke for Mr. Diekema, Senator Hanna for Mr. Wood, Senator Morgan for Mr. Chambers, and several Senators for Mr. Maury. The explanations were all accepted as satisfactory and no objection was made to immediate action.

Following are the nominations which were confirmed:

To be members of the commission to carry into effect the stipulations of Article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain: William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Gerrit J. Diekema of Michigan, James Perry Wood of Ohio, William A. Maury of the District of Columbia, and William L. Chamber of Alabama.

William E. Fuller of Iowa, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

H. K. Butterfield, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

Samuel W. Stratton of Illinois, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Edwin Vernon Morgan of New York, now Secretary of the Legation at Seoul, to be Second Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

CAVALRY.—First Lieutenants to be Captains: J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Regiment; Stephen H. Elliott, Fifth; John M. Jenkins, Fifth; F. D. Lochridge, Second; Nathaniel F. McClure, Fifth; William C. Rivers, First; Ellwood W. Evans, Eighth; Robert G. Paxton, Tenth; Thomas Q. Donaldson, jr., Eighth; Francis H. Beach, Seventh; Alonzo Gray, Fifth; Alexander L. Dade, Third; John S. Winn, Second; Solomon P. Vestal, Seventh; Charles A. Hedekin, Third; Francis J. Koester, Third; John D. L. Hartman, First; Clough Overton, First; William J. D. Horne, Eighth; Robert L. Howze, Sixth; Guy H. Preston, Ninth; Edwin M. Suplee, Third; John P. Ryan, Sixth; Edward Anderson, Seventh; George E. Stockle, Eighth; Alexander W. Perry, Ninth; William T. Littebrant, Seventh; Matthew C. Butler, jr., Seventh; Henry A. Barber, Ninth; Michael M. McNamee, Seventh; Ralph Harrison, Second; Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth; George T. Langhorne, First; Charles Young, Ninth; Alfred C. Merillat, Third; Francis C. Marshall, Sixth; Milton F. Davis, First; James A. Ryan, Ninth; Frank M. Caldwell, Seventh; Melvin W. Rowell, Fifth; Lawrence J. Fleming, Fifth; James J. Hornbrook, Fifth; William F. Clark, Second; Samuel G. Jones, Fifth; Oren B. Meyer, Third; Charles J. Symonds, Seventh; Charles W. Fenton, Fifth; Edward D. Anderson, Tenth; George P. White, Ninth; Louis C. Scherer, Fourth; John W. Furlong, Sixth; Richard L. Livermore, Tenth; Thomas M. Corcoran, Sixth; Robert J. Fleming, Tenth; Edwin B. Winans, jr., Fourth; William T. Johnston, Third; Harold P. Howard, Third; Elmer Lindley, First; William J. Glasgow, Second; Frank S. Armstrong, Ninth; James G. Harbord, Tenth; John O'Shea, Fourth; Matthew A. Batson, First; Ervin L. Phillips, Third; Frank Tompkins, Second; Samuel D. Rockenbach, Tenth; Robert C. Williams, First; Walter C. Short, Tenth; Powell Clayton, jr., Fifth; Frank A. Barton, Third; George C. Barnhardt, Sixth; James H. Reeves, Second; Kirby Walker, Fourth; Claude B. Sweezey, Eighth; Sterling P. Adams, Ninth; Julian K. Lindsey, Tenth; Edmund M. Leary, Second; Julius T. Conrad, Third; Howard R. Hickok, Ninth; Samuel B. Arnold, First; Samuel McP. Rutherford, Fourth; George W. Kirkpatrick, Eighth; Charles C. Smith, Second; Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth; Walter M. Whitman, Third; Lincoln C. Andrews, Third; William R. Smedberg, jr., Fourth; John M. Morgan, Eighth; Andrew E. Williams, Third; Walter C. Babcock, Eighth; William Yates, First; Herbert B. Crosby, Eighth; Benjamin B. Hyer, Sixth; Mathew C. Smith, Second.

INFANTRY.—Captains to be Majors—William H. C. Bowen, Fifth; Henry E. Robinson, Twenty-fourth; William W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth; Charles W. Mason, Fifth; Arthur Williams, Third; Edmund K. Webster, Second; Frank de L. Carrington, First; Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth; Robert K. Evans, Twelfth; George F. Cooke, Fifteenth; Charles St. J. Chubb, Seventeenth; Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth; Carver Howland, Fourth; John J. Crittenden, Twenty-second; William T. Wood, Eighteenth; William P. Evans, Nineteenth; Francis H. French, Nineteenth; Ammon A. Augur, Twenty-fourth; Charles McClure, Eighteenth.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third; Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth; Hanson E. Ely, Twenty-second; Lewis S. Sorley, Fourteenth; William M. Morrow, Twenty-first; Benjamin H. Hardaway, Seventeenth; Thomas F. Bentley, Twenty-third; Albert C. Dalton, Twenty-second; Joseph C. Castner, Fourth; Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth; Edward A. Shuttleworth, Eleventh; Frederick W. Fugar, Thirteenth; John Howard, Nineteenth; Ralph H. Van Deman, Twenty-first; David P. Cordray, Seventeenth; Peter E. Marquart, Second; William Brooke, Fifteenth; Harrison J. Price, Sixteenth; William H. Simons, Sixth; William M. Crofton, First; John F. Madden, Fifth; William M. Wallace, Seventh; Ferdinand W. Kobbe, Twenty-third; William H. Wassell, Twenty-second; John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth; John K. Miller, Eighth; Traber Norman, Eighth; Horace M. Reeve, Third; Willard E. Gleason, Sixth; William Newman, First; Frank A. Wilcox, First; John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first; Henry G. Cole, Twenty-third; Hansford L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth; Peter W. Davison, Twenty-second; Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth; John H. Parker, Twenty-fifth; John E. Woodward, Sixteenth; James T. Moore, Third; William D. Davis, Seventeenth; George McD. Weeks, Fifteenth; Isaac Erwin, Sixteenth; Samuel V. Ham, Fifth; George H. McMaster, Twenty-fourth; Robert M. Mearns, Twentieth; Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth; James Ronayne, Nineteenth; William J. Lutz, Second; Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth; Guy G. Palmer, Sixteenth; Orrin R. Wolfe, Twenty-second; John F. Stephens, Tenth; Howard L. Laubach, Twenty-third; Elmer Clark, Eighteenth; Amos H. Martin, Nineteenth; Thomas L. Smith, Seventeenth; Howard R. Perry, Seventh; George F. Houle, Third; Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Third; Verling K. Hart, Seventeenth; Robert L. Spence, Sixteenth; William C. Rogers, Seventh; Frank B. McKenna, Fifteenth; George H. Jamerson, Seventh; Edward C. Carey, Sixteenth; Hamilton A. Smith, Third; Hunter B. Nelson, Twenty-fourth; Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth; Mathew E. Saville, Tenth; William H. Muller, Twenty-first; Frank E. Bamford, Fifteenth; Frederick L. Knudsen, Eighth; Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first; Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth; Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth; S. J. Bayard Schindel, Sixth; John F. Preston, jr., Sixteenth; Frederick G. Lawton, Nineteenth; Charles F. Crain, Fifteenth; Frank S. Cocheu, Twelfth; Ora E. Hunt, Eighteenth; John C. McArthur, Tenth; Frank D. Ely, Second; Edwin Bell, Eighth; Otho B. Rosenbaum, Seventh; George H. Estes, jr., Twentieth; Dana W. Kilburn, Eighth; Oliver Edwards, Sixth; Thomas W. Connell, Ninth; John S. Battle, Eleventh; Charles L. Bent, Seventh; William E. Welsh, Tenth; Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Twenty-third; Charles C. Smith, Twentieth; Frank L. Wells, Eleventh; Briant H. Wells, Eighteenth; John W. Barker, Third; Ralph R. Stogsdill, Third; James P. Harbeson, Twelfth; Hugh D. Wise, Ninth; Pegram Whitworth, Eighteenth; James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth; Ulysses G. Worrilow, Twentieth; Frank J. Morrow, Seventeenth; William A. Ralbourn, Tenth; James A. Lynch, Fifteenth; John W. L. Phillips, Eleventh; Henry C. Clement, jr., Twenty-first; Robert S. Offley, Seventh; Murray Baldwin, Eighteenth; Samuel P. Lyon, Twenty-fifth; Jens Bugge, Third; Charles H. Paine, Eighth; Thomas W. Darrah, Twentieth; Americus Mitchell, Fifth; Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth; Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh; Lorrain T. Richardson, Twentieth; Charles R. Howland, Twentieth; Francis P. Siviter, Eleventh.

ARTILLERY.—First Lieutenants to be Captains—John F. Hains, William Lassiter, George Le R. Irwin, Henry D. Todd, jr., Thomas W. Winston, Clint C. Hearn.

Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, to be advanced three numbers in rank from March 8, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battles engaged in by the relief column under Vice Admiral Seymour.

Ensign Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh, to be advanced four numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice Admiral Seymour.

Ensign Charles E. Gilpin, to be advanced three numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice Admiral Seymour.

Naval Cadet Joseph K. Taussig, to be advanced four numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th and 21st of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice Admiral Seymour.

Naval Cadet Charles E. Courtney, to be advanced six numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 27th of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice Admiral Seymour.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas M. Leavitt, to be advanced two numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle in the defense of the legations in Peking July 3, 1900.

Paymaster Henry E. Jewett, to be advanced two numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice Admiral Seymour.

Gunner Clifford H. Sheldon, to be advanced three numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice Admiral Seymour.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 21st and 22d of June and the 3d and 9th of July, 1900, and to be brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel in the Marine Corps from July 13, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy.

Capt. John T. Myers, Marine Corps, to be advanced four numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle when leading a charge on a Chinese barricade, Peking, July 3, 1900, and to be brevetted a Major in the Marine Corps from July 20, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the defense of the legations in Peking.

Capt. Smedley D. Butler, Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Tien-Tsin, and to be brevetted a Captain in the Marine Corps from July 13, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy near Tien-Tsin.

Capt. Henry Leonard, Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 13th day of July, 1900, at Tien-Tsin.

Capt. Charles G. Andresen, Marine Corps, to be brevetted a Captain in the Marine Corps from July 13, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle near Tien-Tsin on that date.

First Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, Marine Corps, to be brevetted a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from June 27, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in leading a charge in the capture of the East Arsenal, Tien-Tsin, on that date.

First Lieut. Arthur E. Harding, Marine Corps, to be brevetted a Captain in the Marine Corps from June 21, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle near Tien-Tsin on that date.

Lieut. Cleland Davis, to be advanced five numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on March 25, 27, and 29 and April 4, 1899, during operations with the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

Capt. George C. Thorpe, Marine Corps, to be brevetted a Captain in the Marine Corps from Oct. 8, 1899, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Novaleta, Philippine Islands, on said date.

David D. Porter, Marine Corps, to be brevetted a Captain in the Marine Corps from Oct. 8, 1899, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Novaleta, Philippine Islands, on said date.

Frank B. Case, to be an Ensign on the retired list of the navy, (formerly a midshipman in the navy.)

Prof. Stratton's Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Prof. S. W. Stratton of the University of Chicago, who has been appointed Director of the new Treasury Department, Division of Standard Weights and Measures, is Professor of Physics in the university here. He was asked about a year ago to reorganize the office of weights and measures to meet the demand for scientific work. The new bureau will have a $250,000 physical laboratory near Washington, and a corps of fourteen men to start with. Later this will be increased to about double the number.

Prof. Stratton was born at Litchfield, Ill., in 1867, and was graduated in 1884 from the University of Illinois, where he was Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering until 1892, when he came to the University of Chicago as a member of the department of physics.

APPOINTMENT OF COL. SANGER.

Senator Platt's Objections to Proposed Assistant Secretary of War May Be Removed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There are signs that the friction which has been engendered between Secretary Root and Senator Platt over the announced determination of the former to appoint Col. Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War, regardless of Mr. Platt's objection, will soon be removed.

Mr. Platt, who is now in New York, has made an appointment for a talk with the President on the subject as soon as the former returns to Washington, and meanwhile it is understood that Mr. Root will withhold his action in the premises, the intimation being thrown out that the misunderstanding can be speedily adjusted upon a free exchange of views.

SENATE FINISHES ITS WORK.

Confirms All Pending Nominations and Adjourns Without Day.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—After swearing in the new Senator from Oregon, John H. Mitchell, and confirming all the pending nominations, the Senate adjourned without day early this afternoon.

Several baskets of beautiful roses and Jonquils arranged in elaborate designs adorned the desk of the new Senator from Oregon when the Senate convened. Mr. Mitchell's eighteen years' service in the Senate and his qualities as a man and legislator have made him popular among his colleagues in the Senate and among many thousands in Washington and elsewhere in the country. He was accorded a most cordial reception by Senators on both sides of the Chamber.

Mr. Allison, at the conclusion of the reading of the Journal, asked that the oath of office be administered to the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Frye. The Iowa Senator then escorted Mr. Frye to the desk, where the Vice President administered the oath.

Mr. Simon (Oregon) announced that his recently elected colleague, Mr. Mitchell, was present, and he requested that the oath of office be administered to him, as a matter of privilege. On the arm of Mr. Simon Mr. Mitchell advanced to the Vice President's desk. As they ascended the platform the galleries recognized Mr. Mitchell and cordially applauded him. The Vice President sharply rebuked the spectators for the applause and threatened to have the galleries cleared if it were repeated.

Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, asked unanimous consent that Mr. Mitchell be appointed to succeed his predecessor, Mr. McBride, as a member of that committee. He realized, he said, that it was an unusual request, but it was made because of the notable interest in canal legislation always manifested by Mr. Mitchell, who, like Mr. McBride, was an earnest and able advocate of the construction of the canal.

After the request had been granted without comment, Mr. Hoar, addressing the Chair, remarked that for very obvious reasons no objections were made to the request of Mr. Morgan, but he felt bound to say that it was likely to give rise to great inconvenience on both sides of the Chamber. If any further requests of such a nature were made by individual Senators, he added, he would feel bound to object.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the Senate then, at 12:23, went into executive session. At 1:52 P. M. the Senate opened its doors for the final proceedings of the extraordinary session. They were exceedingly brief. The committee appointed to wait upon the President reported through Mr. Hoar that the duty had been discharged. The President had informed the committee that he had no further business for the Senate to transact. He had requested the committee to convey to Senators his cordial wishes for their welfare and his hopes that they might have a happy return to their homes.

Mr. Allison then moved, at 1:55 P. M., that the Senate adjourn without day. Amid handclapping, the Vice President declared the motion carried, and his gavel fell, thus ending the session.

Supplemental Treaty with France.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a message transmitting a supplemental treaty with France, again extending the time for the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with that country. The extension this time is for eighteen months, making the convention expire Sept. 24, 1902, unless it shall be ratified in the meantime.

AFFAIRS QUIET IN CUBA.

Gen. Wood Says the Declaration of Congress is Being Carefully Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. Wood and the Secretary of War are in daily telegraphic communication respecting the progress of the work of the Cuban Constitutional Convention. The latest advices from Gen. Wood, so far as divulged, are to the effect that affairs are quiet in Cuba and that the convention is giving careful consideration to the declaration of Congress in regard to the future relations between Cuba and the United States.

It was stated at the War Department to-day that there is no purpose of increasing the military force in Cuba.

Miles Going to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Lieut. Gen. Miles, accompanied by his staff, will leave here next Thursday for a trip to Cuba, where he will make an inspection of the principal military posts.

Missouri's Exhibit at St. Louis.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 9.—The House to-day passed its own bill appropriating $1,000,000 for Missouri's exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903. The exhibit will be under the management of a board of nine Directors to be appointed by the Governor.

DUTIES ON DUTCH SUGAR.

Annual Announcement Shows a Slight Reduction from Last Year's Rates.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The annual announcement of the countervailing duty to be levied upon sugar imported from The Netherlands was made at the Treasury Department to-day. A slight reduction is made from last year. Following are the new rates:

On raw sugar produced from beetroot, 1.50 florins per 100 kilos of hard refined.

On sugar refined from beetroot, raw sugar produced in The Netherlands, 1.72 florins per 100 kilos.

On sugar refined from imported raw sugar, .22 florins per 100 kilos, in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Report on Factories Existing in 1899 Issued by Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The report upon the manufacture of beet sugar, which was issued to-day by the Census Bureau, says that in 1899, the census year, there were thirty-one beet sugar factories in the United States, distributed among ten States and one Territory, representing an invested capital of $20,958,519 and producing 71,427 long tons of beet sugar, valued at $7,323,857. This small product for the amount of capital invested was due largely to the fact that the census year was a disastrous one for the beet sugar crop.

California had eight factories, with a total capital of $10,139,780; Michigan, nine factories, with a total capital of $4,013,743, and the combined number of factories in all the other States was fourteen, with a capital of $6,804,996.

Of the thirty-one factories, twenty-nine were controlled by incorporated companies and two by individuals.

In addition to the factories operated in the census year, six were under construction. The capital invested in new factories was $3,800,000.

Pays Sugar Duty Under Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Information has reached the Treasury Department that a cargo of several thousand bags of Russian sugar has reached New York, and that the consignee has paid the countervailing duty under protest, with a view to promptly bringing the case before the Board of General Appraisers. Secretary Gage has given instructions that the final determination of the case be expedited in every possible way.

SUBDUING THE FILIPINOS.

Three American Victories Reported from Different Points.

MANILA, March 9.—Capt. Gulick of the Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry has received the surrender of 40 insurgent officers and 200 men.

The gunboat Albay, acting in co-operation with Lieut. Van Voorhies of the Twentieth Infantry, surprised an insurgent camp near Barnan, in the Province of South Ilocos, Luzon, killing five of the enemy and capturing their supplies.

The western part of Batangas Province, Luzon, formerly an insurgent stronghold, is becoming pacified. The leaders of the insurrection there are taking the oath of allegiance, and many rifles are being surrendered.

Col. Murray of the Forty-third United States Volunteer Infantry has received the surrender of forty-four insurgent officers and men at the Port of Tacloban, on Leyte Island.

CONTRABAND GOODS FOUND.

Two Small Steamers Seized by Authorities in the Philippines.

MANILA, March 9.—It is reported that the small steamers Oriente and Carman, plying on the Pasig River and Laguna de Bay, have been seized, it being alleged that they were trading with the insurgents. Contraband articles were found aboard the steamers.

The Oriente had been seized previously, but had been released, the evidence against her not being sufficient to justify her being held. This time, however, the evidence of illegal trading is stronger. The authorities are determined to stop smuggling on Laguna de Bay, and other arrests may follow.

MANILA HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Additional Appropriation of $1,000,000 in Mexican Currency Is Made.

MANILA, March 9.—The commission has passed a bill providing an additional $1,000,000, Mexican currency, for the improvement of Manila Harbor, and an act empowering Gen. MacArthur to organize Municipal Governments in those towns where none now exist.

In the Fall of last year the Philippines Commission passed a bill empowering the completion of the improvements in Manila Harbor that were contemplated and started under the Spanish régime. These improvements provide for increased wharfage facilities and the protection of vessels in the harbor from the typhoons. Two million Mexican dollars were appropriated out of the civil funds at that time. It was then understood that the improvement would require more than this sum and that further appropriations from the civil funds would subsequently be made.

TO TEACH THE FILIPINOS.

A Number of Yale Graduates Will Go to the Islands Next Autumn.

NEW HAVEN, March 9.—Plans are being made to send a number of Yale graduates to the Philippines next Fall as teachers in the schools in the archipelago. An invitation was received some time ago by the Yale authorities to send some men to Manila, the invitation coming from F. W. Atkinson, Superintendent of Instruction in the Islands.

The suggestion was turned over to the Yale Bureau of Self Help, and already several men have stated their intention of joining the force of teachers to be sent to the islands from this country. The salaries will be from $75 to $100 a month, and transportation will be furnished the right men. Other universities will also send men at the same time with the Yale contingent.

To Employ Native Filipino Scouts.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Major Gen. Bates, commanding the Department of Southern Luzon, has issued a general order authorizing the employment of native scouts, not to exceed one Corporal and seven privates to each company, troop and dismounted cavalry. None but natives of undoubted fidelity to the Government of the United States will be employed.

The Oregon Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Orders have gone forward from the Navy Department for the return of the battleship Oregon, which has been for so long a time on the Asiatic Station, to the United States. She probably will sail for home about the 1st of May, to be replaced by the battleship Wisconsin when that vessel has finished up her official trials.

Soldiers Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. MacArthur has notified the War Department that the transport Garonne sailed from Manila to-day for San Francisco with 41 officers and 849 enlisted men of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, and that 3 officers and 82 men of Company F of the same regiment will follow on the transport Grant.

Made Treasurer of the Philippines.

MANILA, March 9.—Frank A. Brannigan, disbursing officer to the American Philippines Commission, has been appointed Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago at a yearly salary of $6,000. Brannigan furnishes bonds in $200,000.

Jewish Immigrants in America.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Simon Wolf of this city was a witness before the Industrial Commission to-day. Mr. Wolf spoke on Jewish immigration and of the effort of Jewish societies in this country to care for such immigration. Their great desire, he said, was to prevent great bodies of Jewish immigrants from settling in colonies, and they had succeeded in having them settle in all parts of the country.

To Launch Torpedo Boat Tingey.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The contractors for building the torpedo boat Tingey at Locust Point, Baltimore, have notified the Navy Department that she will be ready for launching about March 20. The Tingey is named in honor of Commodore Thomas Tingey, who laid out the Washington Navy Yard, and for many years was its first Commandant. The sponsor for the Tingey will be Miss Anna Truxton Craven of Tuckahoe, N. Y., a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Tingey Craven, United States Navy. Admiral Craven was a grandson of Commodore Tingey.

Little Damage to the Collier Ajax.

NORFOLK, Va., March 9.—Admiral Cotton, commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has made a personal inspection of the United States collier Ajax, which has had a fire in her coal compartment No. 3 for the last three weeks. The burning coal has been removed, and it is found that the vessel has not suffered either from fire or from the frequent floodings which she has undergone. Her boilers are in bad shape, however, and will be repaired here.

Investigation of Col. Heistand.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day completed its arrangements for the investigation of the charges against Lieut. Col. Heistand by naming the sub-committee to conduct the inquiry. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Proctor, Hawley, Burrows, Cockrell, and Harris. The committee of inquiry will hold its first meeting next Wednesday, in the meantime consulting with the Secretary of War as to the method of procedure.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, Seventh Cavalry, is transferred to the Twelfth Cavalry and will report for the commanding officer of the latter regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Adjutant.

Capt. Frederick W. Cox, Assistant Surgeon, of Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed from Vermillion, South Dakota, to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignement to duty.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers:

Capt. Jay J. Morrow is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Second Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieut. George B. Pillsbury is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Charles E. L. B. Davis at San Francisco, and upon the arrival of the Second Battalion of Engineers at that place will report for duty to the commanding officer of that battalion.

First Lieut. Gustave R. Lukesh is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. William V. Judson, at Montgomery, Ala., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Second Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. William W. Harts will transfer his present duties, together with all money and property appertaining thereto, to Capt. William C. Langfitt, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Second Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. Robert McGregor will transfer his present duties, together with all money appertaining thereto, to Capt. Charles L. Potter, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Second Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. Charles H. McKinstry will transfer his present duties, together with all money and property appertaining thereto, to Capt. Thomas H. Rees, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Third Battalion of Engineers and at the United States Engineer School.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers are assigned to the battalions and companies of engineers designated, now being organized under the requirements of general orders.

To companies of the First Battalion, Philippine Islands:

Company A—Capt. John Biddle, First Lieut. John C. Oakes, and Second Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill.

Company B—Capt. George A. Zinn, First Lieut. William Kelly, and Second Lieut. Walter H. Lee.

Company C—Capt. William E. Craighill, First Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, and Second Lieut. George R. Spalding.

Company D—First Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, First Lieut. Harry Burgess, and Second Lieut. William G. Caples.

To companies of the Second Battalion, at Fort Totten, Willetts Point, New York.

Company E—Capt. Henry Jervey, First Lieut. George B. Pillsbury, and Second Lieut. Edward N. Johnston.

Company F—Capt. Robert McGregor, First Lieut. Earl I. Brown, and Second Lieut. Arthur Williams.

Company G—Capt. Jay J. Morrow, First Lieut. Amos A. Fries, and Second Lieut. Ernest D. Peek.

Company H—Capt. William Wharts, First Lieut. Gustave R. Lukesh, and Second Lieut. Elliott J. Deni.

First Lieut. James A. Woodruff and First Lieut. Edward M. Markham are detailed to serve as Adjutant and as Quartermaster and Commissary of the battalion, respectively.

To command the Third Battalion—Major John G. D. Knight.

To companies of the Third Battalion at Fort Totten, Willetts Point, New York; Company I—Capt. Francis R. Shunk and First Lieut. William D. Connor.

Company K—Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, First Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, and Second Lieut. Henry C. Jewett.

Company L—Capt. James F. McIndoe, First Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, and Second Lieut. John H. Poole.

First Lieut. George P. Howell and First Lieut. William B. Ladue are detailed to serve as Adjutant and as Quartermaster and Commissary of the battalion, respectively.

To company of the Third Battalion at West Point, N. Y.: Company M, Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn; First Lieut. James P. Jervey.

The commanding General, Division of the Philippines, will issue such further orders as may be necessary respecting officers assigned to the First Batallion.

Navy.

Commander Charles P. Perkins's orders to Cavite revoked. Detached from the Washington and March 16; to command the Adams March 20.

Commander Walton Goodwin is detached from command of the Adams March 25; ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander Robert G. Denig is detached from the Chicago; ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander Walter F. Worthington is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering March 15, and ordered to the Chicago as fleet engineer, via the Wordsworth sailing March 20.

Lieut. Commander Theodore Porter is detached from the Port Royal Station March 23, and ordered to the Cavite Station, via the transport sailing April 1.

Lieut. John R. Edie is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, March 14, and ordered to the Indiana March 16.

Lieut. George R. Clark is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment March 30, and ordered to duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio, April 1.

Surgeon Oliver Diehl is ordered to the Indiana March 15.

Assistant Surgeon Rice K. McClanahan is detached from the Indiana March 15 and ordered home to await orders. (Hold self in readiness for sea duty.)

Assistant Surgeon Olin M. Eskins's resignation is accepted to take effect from April 15.

Paymaster Livingston Hunt's order of the 15th ultimo directing him to take up the accounts of the Dolphin is revoked; he is detached from duty as recorder of the Examining Board, Pay Director Frank C. Cosby, President, Washington Navy Yard, and is ordered to continue other duties.

Assistant Paymaster McGill R. Goldsborough's order detaching him from the Dolphin is revoked; he is ordered to additional duty as recorder of the Examining Board, Pay Director F. C. Cosby, President, Washington Navy Yard.

Ensign Roland I. Curtin is detached from command of the Foote and ordered to turn over the vessel to Lieut. Archibald H. Davis and ordered to the Indiana.

Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair March 18, and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey March 18, as relief of Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps.

Naval Constructor W. L. Capps is detached as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey March 18; he is also detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair March 25, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty as head of the Department of Construction and Repair March 26.

Naval Constructor Joseph H. Linnard is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard March 15 and ordered to the Bureau of Construction and Repair March 16.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt is detached from the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury Company (consolidated) and from other duty; he is ordered to the New York Navy Yard, Department of Construction and Repair, March 11.

Assistant Naval Constructor Henry G. Smith is detached from the New York Navy Yard April 1, and ordered to the Bureau of Construction and Repair April 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Nero arrived at Malta yesterday.

The Hercules sailed from Annapolis for Washington.

The Leonidas sailed from Port Royal for Lambert's Point.

The Adams sailed from Santa Barbara for Monterey.

The Lancaster and the Topeka will be at Boston on the 18th inst.

Annual Output of Precious Stones.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The report of the United States Geological Survey on the production of precious stones, as prepared by George F. Kunz, special agent in charge of that investigation, for the division of mining and mineral resources, shows that the total value of the output of precious stones in the United States for 1900 is $232,210, as compared with $185,770 in 1899, a gain of $46,440, or 25 per cent. The stones of greatest value produced in the United States were: Turquois, $82,000; sapphire, $75,000; rhodolite, $20,000; beryl, $11,000; quartz crystal, $10,000, while the value of diamonds produced in the United States in the year under review was only $150.

TRAGIC END OF "BUTTONS."

Morrisania Police Station's Famous Mascot Run Over by a Car While on Patrol Duty.

Buttons, the famous police dog, who had a record of saving several lives and who was credited with almost human intelligence, was run over and killed by a trolley car while doing patrol duty with Policeman Bruckner at an early hour yesterday morning. He was the mascot of the Morrisania Police Station, and the entire platoon, who were greatly attached to the animal, are now planning to hold a wake, and a subscription is being taken up to have him decently buried and his grave marked with a stone bearing a suitable epitaph.

Where Buttons ever came from nobody seems to know. He looked as much like a brindled bull pup as anything, but his breed was never determined. His connection with the Morrisania Station dates back from one cold Winter's morning about two years ago, when he wandered into the station house and stood on his hind legs before the Sergeant, like a tramp begging for a night's lodging. He received a well-aimed ruler instead of a lodging and dodged out of harm's way, but did not leave the building. Several hours later he was discovered behind a door and driven out. Finally, the dog's persistent effort to adopt the station house as his home attracted the attention of the men, who fed him and allowed him to remain in their sleeping quarters. Then he began to do patrol duty with them, and he was presented with a collar studded with police buttons, from which he derived his name.

By doing patrol duty with a different man every night Buttons soon knew every post in the precinct almost as well as the officers did, and he would not go a step south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street or north of Home Street, which are the boundary lines of the precinct. Every night regularly he turned out with the men and, after standing patiently in front of them until the orders and instructions were read by the Sergeant on duty, he saluted with a short, sharp bark, and marched out, choosing his companion for the tour after he had reached the courtyard. At the last annual police parade Buttons, clad in a blue coat and brass buttons, with a tiny helmet cocked jauntily over his right eye as he marched in front of the Morrisania men, attracted no end of attention, and was awarded the first prize for mascots.

On one occasion he discovered some children in a burning building, and about six months ago, while doing patrol duty with Policeman Levy, he discovered a man lying almost frozen to death in a vacant lot on Mott Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Running to Levy, the dog caught him by the leg of the trousers and tried to draw him in the direction of the unconscious man. At first Levy thought the dog was playing, but the animal's continued barking and running back and forth caused Levy to think that something was wrong, and, following the dog's lead, discovered the man, who would have been frozen stiff in another hour. The man was taken to Fordham Hospital and revived with difficulty. A short time ago Buttons, finding a youngster intruding on police property, grabbed him by the seat of his pants and drew a little blood. The boy's father demanded Buttons's life, but the storm of protests from the men completely overwhelmed him, and the mascot was saved.

Buttons was very suspicious of all persons who ran after dark, and this peculiarity is believed to have caused his untimely end. He turned out for duty with the men on the early tour yesterday, and with Policemen Bruckner, Anderson, and Fink was walking along Westchester Avenue, near Intervale Avenue, when suddenly a stranger made a dash out of one of the side streets toward a trolley car. Buttons was after him in an instant, and, in order to take a short cut, attempted to dodge in front of the car, but he had miscalculated the distance. There was just one howl and it was all over with Buttons.

B. Altman & Co.

Will Sell on Monday, March 11th,

ORIENTAL WAR

CRIMINAL YOUTHS FREED ON PAROLE

Tomb's Principal Willard's Idea Finds Favor with Judges.

SAVED FROM PRISON SHAME

System Quietly Tried for Three Months Aroused Wide Interest and May Bring New Laws.

When Judge Jacobs in Special Sessions recently paroled for a month nearly fifty boys and young men found guilty of various minor offenses, he was only carrying out a probationary system of dealing with youthful criminals which has been quietly introduced by Principal David Willard of the Boys' School in the Tombs Prison, the results of which are being watched with the utmost interest by various philanthropic organizations.

New York State has never had a probationary system operated under the discretion of the courts, and there is no legislation providing for such a system, although the plan has been tried with varying success in many of the other States and in foreign countries. The courts, however, can release prisoners on their own recognizances pending sentence, and it is upon this power that Mr. Willard's method is based. It is hoped that the system may be extended to adult offenders, as is done in other States, for, as Mr. Willard says, "when a man is sent to the workhouse for drunkenness he must be supported by the State while his family is supported by charity. Is it not better that he should continue at his work to support himself and them under the eye of a probationary officer who will see that he does not drink?"

There are at all times in the boys' department of the Tombs from thirty to fifty boys charged with all sorts of offenses, quite a number of which are merely misdemeanors, which come up in Special Sessions for trial. After being at the Tombs for two or three years, merely going in and talking to the boys, Mr. Willard began to realize that there were a great many facts connected with the lads that he could get, but which the Court could not, and he took the liberty of going in special cases to the Judges, although at that time he had no acquaintance with them. About a year ago he received a note from one of the Judges asking information about a certain boy, and this was the first step taken by the courts to show that they recognized the fact that he had been to them.

"I didn't know they knew my name. I hardly knew theirs," he said yesterday at his home, 129 Chrystie Street.

ON SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

These requests increased, until last Spring they came to one or two every week. Mr. Willard always asked his questions in an above-board manner, telling why he wanted the information. If a boy declined to answer he so reported. The Judges frequently let boys out on suspended sentence, but if they then went wrong, the Court could not punish them. Though a boy might have a suspended sentence over him, no one could bring it down upon his head. The interpretation of the law has always been that a boy could not be brought up on a suspended sentence until rearrested on some other offense, although the exact wording of the law seems to give the Judges the power to bring him up at any time. When he is arraigned again they don't remember his face, and the only practical effect of the suspended sentence has been to allow the Judges to avoid punishing a boy when they did not wish to punish him.

Mr. Willard's charges are boys over sixteen, and therefore without the jurisdiction of the Gerry society, and from that their ages range up to twenty-two years. While on vacation last Summer he familiarized himself with the Boston probationary system, which is thirty-five years old, and with the Chicago Children's Court in order to devise some sort of a probationary system for this city.

"Salaried probationary officers are part of the court machinery in Boston," said Mr. Willard, "and they extend the system to cover drunk and disorderly, and almost every offense. But it has become so much a part of the court machinery that it often fails in its main object—true reformation. Quite a prominent man in Boston, wishing to look into the system, went to a probationary officer and asked him about two persons. The officer said he had never heard of one of them, and described the other as being a pretty decent sort of fellow, who had never been in trouble before. The records showed that the first had been placed in charge of this particular officer, and that the second had been arrested for drunkenness more than 300 times. This can be substantiated."

"In Chicago," continued Mr. Willard, "the Children's Court is allowed to release prisoners in care of volunteer probationary officers. Women's clubs take them in their care, also policemen above reproach, and business men are urged to take one or more cases under their supervision. No salaries attach to any probationary officer from the public.

"After talking the matter over with the Judges here, on Dec. 12 the first batch of six cases was brought up, and I made reports on those cases, and the Judge in each one released the young man on his own recognizance to appear before him again on Jan. 17 for sentence. Other cases coming up the same or the following week were released on the same understanding. The prisoners were advised to let me know what they were doing in the meantime. The Court could not insist that they keep me in close touch with their doings, but the Judges told them very decidedly that the sentence would depend on what they were doing, and that the knowledge of what they were doing would come to them through me. In fact, the Court now uses mandatory language. My report on Jan. 17 was not sufficiently favorable for the Judges to deem it wise to suspend sentence, but they paroled them all again until Feb. 21. In the meantime other cases had been coming up until I had forty-four cases of boys who had had one or two months on parole.

TWO UNWORTHY OF CLEMENCY.

"Two of those who had had two months' parole had shown conclusively that they were unworthy of any clemency. They had been arrested since, one being caught in the act of entering a saloon with burglar's tools in his possession. Of those who had had one month's parole two had also proved unworthy, and were likewise sent away. Four of the remaining forty had done so excellently that they were given suspended sentences on the spot, there being no question but that they intended to live straightforward lives. One had become a conductor on the elevated railroad, and appeared in court in his uniform. The others the Court felt still in doubt about, and reparoled them until March 21.

"In many of the cases the Court felt in doubt more for the sake of the example than for actual need. Many of them might have been let out. Undoubtedly more than half a dozen had been reclaimed from bad lives because the Court's strong arm was around them, and the Court hopes that this fear will act upon them toward the development of character until they will keep good not because they're afraid, but because it's wiser."

Mr. Willard described the case of an eighteen-year-old boy arraigned with "the first batch," and committed for three months. He had stolen a harness worth $12. He promised to repay the butcher from whom he stole the harness, but did not keep his word. He developed a skin disease, and was sent to a hospital, but proved a refractory patient. Just before his second parole he went to work, and was very much disgusted when he was not set free. Then he quit work. He became remiss in reporting to Mr. Willard, and admitted when questioned closely that he had not tried very hard to find employment, and on Feb. 13 an investigator found him loitering outside a saloon, and he said he could have worked that day if he had got out of bed in time.

Another youth stole tools from his employer Jan. 7, and was paroled Jan. 14. He called on Mr. Willard regularly, even though very ill. Jan. 21 he obtained work and was relieved from reporting while he was working, but wrote letters. He was excused from attending in court Jan. 24, Mr. Willard saying he would take his sentence for him. He was reparoled. During early February he made $9.50 a week as a carpenter's assistant in Hoboken, and last Thursday, as he was still working and his sister said he was doing well, he was one of those released under suspended sentence.

Two boys were caught stealing lead pipe from the docks Jan. 31. One was found to have been caught at the same thing, and sentence suspended last Spring. He was committed. The other boy had always been wild, but he was paroled, and Mr. Willard took him into his own home at 129 Chrystie Street, where he still remains, and finds that he is not criminal, but mischievous. He has successfully trusted him with money and with the care of his house. He keeps clean, but does all sorts of pranks and frequently disobeys, but owns his fault. Thursday Mr. Willard asked that he be still held under the "protection of the Court." A business man, the head of two big publishing houses, whose son was arrested for forgery, has written asking that he be not released from parole. A woman in Sheriff Street has written a similar request concerning her nephew, who, she says, is terribly afraid of the Court and behaves himself in consequence.

A RELATIVE OF FRANCES WILLARD.

Mr. Willard is well fitted for the work he has undertaken. He is still a young man and a relative of the late Frances Willard, the temperance leader, to whom he bears a strong resemblance. He was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1895, and then studied for a year at Cambridge. He became greatly interested in sociological questions, and spent a year in the University Settlement. He intended to go back to Cambridge, but never did so, for he allied himself with Col. Waring in his juvenile work while Street Cleaning Commissioner, and took charge of the Boys' School in the Tombs Dec. 7, 1896, under the auspices of the Public Education Association. He is by no means alone in his present work. Judge Jacobs complimented him very highly as he passed upon the young culprits, and he has been aided since the beginning of the plan by the Children's Aid Society, which has detailed investigators to assist him and look up the ticket-of-leave boys who reported that they were ill and could not come to him in person.

A large number of women met on Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Willard Parker, 8 West Ninth Street, and formed a committee to aid the "probation work," and after Judge Jerome had delivered an address fully as complimentary as the remarks of his coadjutor on the bench, and announced that the Court had decided to consider cases of boys paroled on the third Thursday of every month, the committee organized with the following officers: Evert Jansen Wendell, President; Mrs. José Aymar, Vice President; Mrs. Homer I. Ostrom, Secretary, and Graham Phelps Stokes, Treasurer. It is proposed to carefully watch the teacher's work among the boys for the rest of the Winter and Spring, and to introduce into the next Legislature bills calling for such laws as his experience has shown to be most needed in the cause.

The Prison Association, Mr. Willard says, has a measure now pending providing for the adoption of a system something like the Boston system, but it has what he considers the serious defect of providing for a tremendously expensive set of paid probationary officers to do the work which he thinks would be better done by private philanthropy.

THOUGHT HER HUSBAND DEAD.

Mrs. Crapp Received Notice from Bellevue and Engaged an Undertaker.

Through an error made in the exchange of entrance cards in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, Mrs. Emma Crapp of 2,177 Fifth Avenue, was notified that her husband, Frederick, forty-nine years old, was dead. The woman telegraphed all her relatives, and did not learn that an error had been made until an undertaker engaged by the woman, called to remove the body. Then the error was discovered.

Crapp was removed from his home Friday night, where he had become suddenly insane, to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital. Before the policemen could subdue the man he managed to break the straitjacket and several pieces of furniture.

Shorty after Crapp's admittance to the hospital, another patient, Frederick Hoffman, twenty-nine years old, of 100 First Street, who had attempted suicide by taking carbolic acid, was admitted. Hoffman died fourteen minutes after his admission.

In the meantime Crapp had become so violent that he disturbed the other patients in the ward, and it was decided to remove him to the insane pavilion, and attendants were sent for the stretcher so that the man could be taken away. About the time the attendants arrived with the stretcher other helpers reached the ward with a box to take Hoffman's body to the morgue. Crapp did not realize that Hoffman was dead, and when he saw the attendants prepare the body for removal he became very boisterous and was with difficulty subdued.

In a few minutes everything was in readiness for the taking of Hoffman's body to the morgue and removing Crapp to the insane pavilion. In the exchange of entrance cards that bearing the name of Crapp was sent to the morgue authorities, and notice was sent to Mrs. Crapp that her husband had died. The woman began to make preparations for the burial of her husband's body, and engaged an undertaker to go to the morgue and get the body. The latter knew Crapp very well, and when he saw the body told the morgue keepers that it wasn't Crapp.

The matter was investigated and the error discovered. Mrs. Crapp was notified of the mistake, and then notified her relatives that her husband was not dead.

BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE HELD.

Ex-Marine Seeks to Recover It from His Former Wife.

Leopold Ketteler of 86 Adams Street, Hoboken, yesterday called on Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan and asked his aid in securing a certificate of baptism, which, he said, was forcibly detained by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Becker of 131 Monroe Street. When asked how Mrs. Becker came to be in possession of the certificate, Ketteler told a strange story. He said Mrs. Becker was formerly his wife. He enlisted in the Marine Corps during the Spanish-American war. When he was discharged at the end of the war and returned to Hoboken he found that his wife had secured a divorce on the ground of desertion and had married Becker.

He also said that he and his former wife were joint owners of the house 131 Monroe Street, and that she had offered him $1,000 for his interest in the premises. This he refused.

Roundsman Tietjen was sent to the house with him. Becker assaulted Ketteler the moment he and Tietjen appeared at the door, and Tietjen placed Becker under arrest. He was bailed in $200 for examination on Monday.

Mrs. Becker denied Ketteler's statement as to the divorce. She said he deserted her before he went to the war, and that, although she obtained the divorce while he was in Cuba, she did not marry Becker until after her first husband's return to Hoboken.

For Uniform Entrance Examinations.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, member of the Uniform College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland, has announced that in addition to those already enrolled, the following institutions have signified their willingness to receive the board's certificate: Amherst, Bates, Trinity, Smith, Wesleyan, Brown, Williams, Dartmouth, Mount Holyoke, University of Illinois, and Western Reserve University.

Political Science Lectures.

The School of Political Science at Columbia University, has made arrangements with Poultney Bigelow to deliver a course of four lectures at the university on colonial administration. The lectures are open to the public, and will be given Tuesdays and Fridays at 3:30 P. M., as follows: March 12, "The Latin Colonization Under Papal Auspices"; March 15, "Dutch Colonization," (including Boers:) March 19, "The British Empire," and March 26, "America as a Colonial Power."

GRIP AND SMALLPOX AFFECT AUCTION SALES

Purchasers Fear to Buy Goods at Second Hand.

Danger of Infection Not Great, Says an Auctioneer—Articles Once Used Sold as New.

"Between the grip and the smallpox this has been a bad Winter for the auctioneers," said a leading member of the trade to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. "I do not mean that there haven't been as many auction sales as usual—there has not been much difference in that respect—but there have been fewer purchasers, and our commissions and general profits have been correspondingly lower.

"What have grip and smallpox had to do with it? Why, just this: that persons are afraid to buy things which they think may have been exposed to contagion, and may thus perhaps introduce the germs of disease into their households. There has been so much talk about grip and smallpox the last four months, and the danger of infection has been so impressed on the public by compulsory vaccination and placards against spitting, that the fear of germs has become a sort of continuous nightmare, and the demand for second-hand goods of any description is lighter in New York to-day than I have ever known it in my thirty years' experience in the business.

"Bedroom furniture we simply cannot sell at all. Only the other day I had to knock down a beautiful oak set of four pieces to a bid of $10. The set was practically as good as new, and had cost at least $100. Mattresses, pillows, and the like don't bring enough to pay for handling them.

"And yet"—and here the seller of goods, old and new, smiled half sadly—"people do buy things, lots of them, that others have used before them, and they don't know it. They think they are getting something brand-new, and if anybody were to tell them that the latest cloak which they have purchased at a fashionable shop had been worn a week or so by a previous purchaser and then returned, or that the expensive hair mattress they had just got at a leading furniture store was simply an old one recovered and prinked up a bit, they would be very indignant. But it would be the truth.

Let me give you an instance. A friend of my wife is an inveterate shopper. Most women are, for that matter, but that is neither here nor there. A few weeks ago she bought a new jacket for $48.50 at a big department store. The coat was good value, looked well on her, and she was delighted with the purchase. Ten days or so afterward another department store held a special sale of jackets, and among them were some identically the same as that which she had bought for $48.50. The 'special sale' price was $39.

"Well, this friend of my wife went and bought the $39 jacket, and took back the first one to the store where she had got it, and obtained a credit check for $48.50. She bought a few articles there—$10 worth or so—and then cashed in the balance. She had got her cloak, the same as the one originally purchased, and $9.50 worth of other stuff, all for the price of the first article. She had worn the jacket she took back for a week or more, and I suppose some one has since bought it as perfectly new. Of course, it is new, too, virtually, but do you think its subsequent purchaser would have taken it had she known its past? or would she have bought it from an auctioneer had it in any way fallen into the hands of the latter? She would not.

"Incidentally, this custom of the big stores to take back and exchange articles which are returned to them by purchasers, on this and that pretext of dissatisfaction, brings in not a little business to the auctioneer, so, though we are injured by it in one way, we are recompensed in a measure in another. You would be astonished to know the quantity of goods of all descriptions which are sent by the stores to various auctioneers every month to be disposed of. These consist in part of articles returned after having been sold, and more or less damaged by their temporary proprietors, and in part of articles for which there has been no demand, and which are sent to the auctioneers to be sold for what they may fetch.

"How the big department stores can afford to take back purchases indiscriminately, as they do, I cannot understand. Of course, it is the competition for popularity which renders them so obliging, but the amount from this source which has to be charged to the account of profit and loss during the course of the year must be very large. Sometimes, too, the loss is even greater than the shop people imagine. A case in point came to my notice recently.

"A friend of mine who keeps a sort of a general store on a small scale, and who is a bit of a connoisseur in watches and clocks, noticed a sale of the former in one of the big department stores, which contained some genuine bargains. He bought three or four watches at $14 each, marked down from $20. He took them to his shop and exposed them for sale, but afterward, finding there was no demand for that special line, sent them back by his office boy and received a credit check for $20 a piece. Being an honest sort of a fellow, he went to the store and pointed out that as he had paid but $14 for each watch, he would be content to receive only that sum back.

"'You see,' explained the auctioneer, 'there is seldom any record kept of the fact that such and such an article was bought at such and such a sale, and when it is returned it is probable that credit will be given at the current regular quotation.

"But this is wandering away from auctions which, as I said, have been a very poorly paying proposition this Winter. There is really no danger of anybody catching smallpox or grip or anything else by buying second-hand furniture from a reputable auctioneer. Everything in our warehouse is fumigated, and where there has been any infectious disease the health officers themselves look rigidly after such matters, and nothing is allowed to be sold. Still, you cannot prevent people having an antipathy to buying things other people have used so long as the thought of epidemics is present, and I prophesy that there will be slimmer attendances at Spring auctions this year than for a long time past."

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Preparations Were Being Made to Celebrate His Birthday.

Three-year-old Wilmer Albert Benedict, the only child of Mrs. Anna Benedict of 108 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, died last evening in the Eastern District Hospital from burns received while playing with matches.

Yesterday was Wilmer's birthday, and Mrs. Benedict intended to have a little jollification last night in honor of the event. While making preparations the mother left the boy playing in the kitchen shortly before noon while she went to the front room. When the boy found himself alone he climbed upon a chair beside the stove and took some matches from the mantel. He lit them on the stove, and his clothing became ignited.

The screams of the child brought the mother to the room to find him enveloped in flames from head to foot. Mrs. Benedict frantically tore the blazing garments from the child's body, and an ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital, where the little sufferer was taken, accompanied by Mrs. Benedict, who remained at his besidside until the end.

Petition for the Exemption of Mortgages from Taxation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has been requested by the Mortgage Exemption Committee to print the following statement and petition:

Whereas, A bill for the exemption of mortgages from taxation is now pending in the Senate, known as the Slater bill No. 347, all those who are opposed to the taxation of mortgages on real estate are requested to sign the following petition and mail it to the Secretary of the committee, and are also requested to write to their Senator and Assemblyman praying for the exemption of mortgages from taxation. The committee will present the petition to the Legislature. Please cut out the following petition, sign, and mail it:

PETITION.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

I am opposed to the taxation of mortgages upon real estate and respectfully pray for the immediate and total exemption of such mortgages from taxation.

Name.....

Address.....

Mail to

LAWSON PURDY,
Secretary Mortgage Exemption Committee,
111 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

THE COUNTRY STAGE AND ITS SCENERY

How Small Theatres and Halls Are Prepared for Plays

New York Scene Painter's Business Shows the Widely Extended Histrionic Ambition of the Country.

The United States is a country where histrionic ambitions flourish. Would-be Booths and Bernhardts are numerous in every part of the land, and particularly in that part—strange to say—which prides itself upon its Puritan ancestry. Investigation shows a surprising amount of amateur dramatic work, and New England has the greatest share. Many churches even, and numerous secret societies are prepared to give plays, and in small towns and villages the public hall of the place is usually provided with scenery suitable for a répertoire embracing everything from Shakespeare to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A regular business is established in providing the scenery for these small theatres and halls, and much of it is made in New York. A New York scene painter is kept busy painting scenery of this kind for nine months of the year, the other three being devoted to a regular list of customers to whom he goes to renovate scenery during the season when it is not in use.

The scenery for a country theatre is quite different from that of the city stage. The country stage depends largely for light upon its row of footlights, the stage is full of shadows, and landscapes and house scenes must be struck off with a bold hand. The paint stands out luminously on kitchen walls and forest and mountains and rivers show up with a brilliancy that would be startling upon a stage lighted by calcium and electric lights.

The prices for stage scenery for these small halls and theatres are reasonable. A set of scenery, including a drop curtain, a parlor scene, a wood scene, six combination wings, and three borders, can be had for from $37 to $52, according to size, ranging from 10 by 15 feet to 13 by 20 feet. A drop curtain can be purchased for $10, $12, or $14. A plain chamber, kitchen, or prison will cost $7 or $9, and a parlor only a dollar more. In a regular theatre a palace would cost many times the price of a hovel, but that is not the case on the small stage of the unskilled amateur.

There are four sets of scenery which the amateurs usually employ, and by mixing the scenery with brains they can easily be made to cover everything that an extended répertoire may require. The parlor and kitchen run the gamut of poverty and riches; the forest scene takes in anything which requires foliage, and a street scene will answer for anything in the way of an exterior not covered by the forest. There are infinite varieties in these staples, and they may be enlarged upon indefinitely, but they represent the cardinal points, and if with them the player "cannot snow white then they must snow black," as the scene painter says.

THE PRICES OF SCENERY.

The prices given for scenery are for the painted canvas only, without fixtures of any kind. That is the way scenery is most frequently sent out of town. Plans are sent with it, and the village carpenter makes the frames and puts them in place. Then again the rollers, ropes, and pulleys are shipped and the carpenter makes only the frames, or the complete set may be sent, and the painter will go anywhere within a distance of 500 miles of New York to see that everything is in shape and ready for the first performance.

The amateur performers do not as a rule have original ideas to suggest to the painter as to the work they are to have done. They send in the scene plots; he examines them carefully, tells what will be needed and the lowest price for which the work can be done. The price is usually one great object to be considered by the purchaser, and he takes the best he can get for his money. In small halls where the stage is boxed in there are combination or neutral wings representing a trinity of scenes, the three sides being parts of different scenes—one a parlor door, one a kitchen dresser, and the other part a wood scene. This is a saving of space as well as money, and blank forms is sent to those ordering scenery, and dimensions of all parts of the hall and stage are given.

In halls where a reasonable number of plays are put on during the year the cost of the scenery is frequently paid by an advertising drop curtain. One hundred or two hundred dollars' worth of advertisements will pay for a good outfit. A New Jersey town has now having one of these curtains painted. In the small villages the advertisers pay a certain sum for the advertisements; it becomes a permanent feature of the curtain, and will remain in place as long as paint lasts. The advertiser occasionally succumbs to fate and drops out of existence, but the advertisement still remains.

Undertakers and funeral directors are good patrons of the drop curtains, and occasionally the scene painter amuses himself in a grim way by bringing out these cards in black and white, decorated with funeral torches; but he has the joke for himself, and no one else sees the incongruity. Young doctors in Western towns discard the rules of the profession and place their names upon the drop curtains. In small cities, where business is conducted with more energy, the advertising cards are changed once a month, but not in the smaller places.

In these larger places $600 worth of advertisements sometimes goes on to the drop curtain. That means a large amount of scenery, for an order for $400 or $500 worth is a large one in this line of business.

In the larger dramatic clubs scenery is ordered for special plays, and individual clubs frequently have a large stock of scenery from which to draw. Harvard College paid between $700 and $800 for the scenery of Ben Jonson's play, "The Silent Woman," which was given only twice, and special scenery was made for "The Tempest" and "King John" for two Roman Catholic colleges, one in Boston and one in Worcester. Occasionally an organization will have a goodly sum of money, and will invest $1,000, and have fifteen or more scenes. A regular theatre in a small town will have as many or more scenes for regular stock work, depending upon visiting companies with special plays to bring their own scenery.

New England is noted for the number of its dramatic organizations, the West has many, and there are fewer in the South than elsewhere. In the Northern part of the country nearly every village has its dramatic society. The agricultural societies and granges, which have their halls and a little scenery for the stage, and societies like the Foresters, Good Templars, Odd Fellows, and Masons in small villages are also prepared to give dramatic entertainments. In the Northern towns halls—frequently over shops—are owned by some prominent man or by a company, fitted up with scenery and rented for dramatic entertainments. In the South there are occasionally places where scenery is put in, but it is usually in some school building, and is the property of the town.

CHURCHES AND THE DRAMA.

Many of the churches have halls where dramatic entertainments are given. The Roman Catholics head the list among these, having stages and scenery. There are many small stages in the halls of their convents, academies, and colleges, or perhaps in their schools. Episcopalians, Universalists, and Unitarians also frequently have small stages in their parish houses. The first cost of scenery is usually the only one. A set that was renovated the other day had been in use for twenty-five years. In Town Halls and places of that kind it frequently is worn more by rough handling in making room for conventions and town meetings than in use for the purpose for which it was prepared.

From New York the scenery is shipped long distances. Sets have gone to Texas, Florida, Washington, and Nova Scotia. The New York man says that he has provided the scenery for at least 1,000 halls in small towns in the course of his work. Scenery has gone to the Dakotas, Colorado, and Utah, and at one time a Mormon deacon was taking orders for scenery in Utah.

Some years ago the army trade in scenery was considerable. Fort A. Lincoln, in Dakota; Camp Pilot, Butte; Fort Bridger, Wyoming; Boisé Barracks, Idaho; Fort Meade, the Black Hills, and Fort MacAlister, Texas, were some of the places where the officers arranged small stages and gave dramatic entertainments. Charlestown Navy Yard also took a set of scenery.

Not all small towns have dramatic organizations, and many are not willing to pay the prices for the scenery. Amusing letters are received from people to whom circulars are sent. One man wrote:

"Dear Sir: I cannot except your proposal. I will wait until some scene painter comes along busted."

Another wrote from a very small place:

"Dear Sir: There is no opera house here. The Post Office is in a farmhouse, and I am the Postmaster."

A Colorado German wrote:

"Dear Sir: I should like very much some of your beautiful scenery," but he did not respond to a price list mailed. A farmer who wrote for scenery wanted a "lumber scene." As a rule the artist has entire liberty in painting scenery. He can tile or kalsomine kitchen walls, he can make a pine or an oak forest when a wood scene is ordered, he can make a Louis XV. or Flemish drawing room, and his street scenes may show city brownstones or detached houses as the fancy of the moment directs him.

CAR CONDUCTOR'S MURDER.

Motorman Quinn's Wife Says She Dropped His Revolver in the River.

Mrs. Julia Quinn, the wife of John Quinn, the motorman who was arrested on Friday for the murder of David Forsyth, a conductor, at the eastern terminus of his route on Fifty-ninth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning.

Detectives Macauley and McLoughlin told of the statement which Mrs. Quinn had made to Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station on Friday. According to this, Mrs. Quinn was not told of the reason of her husband's arrest when he was taken by the officer on Friday morning. It set her to thinking, however, and in searching about the room she found a revolver in a box under the bed. After her two little girls had gone off to school she hurried to the car stables and there learned of the serious nature of the charge. Believing that the police would return soon to look through the house, she took the revolver and, getting on a Ninth Avenue car, rode down to the Cortlandt Street ferry, went aboard a boat, and dropped the revolver into the river in midstream.

Then she went to see her husband at the Yorkville Jail, but having no pass from the Department of Correction, was denied admission. She went home at 3 o'clock and gave the children their luncheon when they returned from school, and then went over to the East Fifty-first Street Station and made the statement which the detectives related.

Lawyer Steinert asked the Magistrate to release her, as she was not charged with any crime.

"If she disposed of the weapon, as has been stated," replied the Magistrate, "she is an accessory after the fact."

"Yes," said the lawyer, "but they don't know that that was the revolver used."

The Magistrate admitted this, but remanded the woman as a suspicious person for further examination on Monday and sent the two children to the Gerry Society.

Later the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station stated that they had found a witness who would positively identify Quinn as having been in the vicinity of the car near where Forsyth's dead body was found.

Shortly after Mrs. Quinn had been remanded Policeman Decker came into court with Charles Nolander, a correspondent for a Swedish newspaper, living at 336 East Forty-first Street. Nolander said that on Friday morning he was walking east through Fifty-ninth Street, when, near Second Avenue, he heard a pistol shot. He walked on eastward, and about midway of the block saw a man in the uniform of a motorman walking west on the opposite side of the street. His description of this man is almost identical with that of Quinn. Nolander said he would appear on Monday morning, and was positive he could identify Quinn.

OFF TO RAISE THE MAINE.

N. F. Chamberlain Expects to Float the Battleship in Two Months.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Ward Line steamship Mexico for Havana yesterday were Capt. W. H. Woodward and N. F. Chamberlain of Chicago, who are interested in the company recently organized to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine. Mr. Chamberlain, who was the organizer of the company, said when seen at the pier yesterday that the work would probably be accomplished in two months.

"The company," he said, "has more New York than Chicago capital, and we are prepared to spend $150,000 to raise the Maine. As to what disposition we will make of her will be settled when she is floated. I believe that all of her engines are uninjured. Then she has $500,000 worth of ammunition on board, and at least 100 tons of brass and copper. If we are able to patch her up she will be worth a figure approaching $2,000,000, while, if we find that we have to break her up, she will still be worth approximately $1,000,000. We have thirty tons of equipment on board, besides eight mules to work the capstans. There are two dredges and other necessary craft, the use of which we can secure in Havana. So it was not necessary to take a vessel from New York."

Mr. Chamberlain said that 300 men would be employed in the work of raising the wreck.

ABANDONED IN A THEATRE.

Baby Left in the Matron's Care by a Woman Who Did Not Return.

A four months' old girl was abandoned in Payton's Theatre, Lee Avenue, near Taylor Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The police of the Clymer Street Station are looking for the woman who left it.

There is a nursery attached to the theatre, where mothers may leave their infants during the performance. Shortly before 2 o'clock a young woman approached Mary Meyer, the matron in charge, and asked if she might leave her baby in her care. It is customary for the mothers to leave the number of their seat, so that, in case of illness, they may be notified. When Mrs. Meyer asked the woman where she was sitting, she said she had only bought a general admission ticket, but would come out between each act. She did so after the first and second acts, but failed to appear after the play was over.

Mrs. Corse Payton, the wife of the manager, who is known professionally as "Etta Reed," took the child to her home, 402 Bedford Avenue, and expressed a desire to adopt it. Mr. Payton, however, objected to that, but said the infant would be cared for until the mother is found.

STOLE A PORTERHOUSE STEAK.

Conlin Said that His Family Had Eaten Nothing for Two Days.

Stealing a porterhouse steak was the charge made against Thomas Conlin, a New York Central watchman at Poughkeepsie, who was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court. He gave as his excuse that his wife and family had had nothing to eat for two days and he was discharged.

The delivery wagon of Charles Metzger, a butcher of 289 Lenox Avenue, was standing at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning while the driver was inside a house delivering some meat. Conlin came along, and seeing a large porterhouse steak exposed in the wagon, grabbed it and ran just as the driver reappeared.

The driver pursued him, and the chase lasted to Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, when a policeman headed the fugitive off and captured him. In the police court Conlin said that he lived at 108 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and until the first of this month he had been without work for five months. Then he got a position as watchman at Poughkeepsie. On Friday evening last he came to the city on his employe's pass. He found that his wife and children had been without food for two days. He started out to try to get some money, knowing he could draw no portion of his wages until March 31. He saw the wagon standing unattended, he said, and the sight of the steak exposed in it was too great a temptation. The Magistrate gave him a lecture before discharging him.

An Elevator Wheel Kills a Man.

Charles Abrahams, a longshoreman, living at 210 Van Vorse Street, Jersey City, was struck by a falling iron wheel at the Old Dominion Pier, No. 26, North River, last night. His skull was fractured and he died in the Hudson Street Hospital. Abrahams was in charge of a freight elevator. He carried some freight to the second floor and got off. Just back of him was another elevator not in use. A wheel of this elevator tore loose from its fastening, striking Abrahams on the head. The steel hawser gave way and struck a steam pipe, breaking it. The place filled with steam, and Abrahams was found unconscious. It was thought at first that he was scalded by the steam.

The names of well-known people in whose homes the Aeolian and the Pianola are affording entertainment and pleasure will be printed in these columns from time to time. We believe that they will be interesting and they certainly have significance.

Ex-President

Grover Cleveland

is included in the list of the Aeolian Company's patrons.

What is true in regard to judgment of a man by the CHARACTER OF HIS FRIENDS is equally true in regard to judgment of the Pianola and the Aeolian.

The fact that any one person of prominence has purchased a Pianola for his own pleasure does not add to the value of the instrument. When, however, these representatives of culture and refinement, with wealth sufficient to procure whatever they desire, are unanimous in their appreciation of the Pianola, and have purchased the instrument for their own homes, it represents a consensus of opinion which it is impossible to ignore.

These instruments must have merit or they would not have the friends they have.

Space is too short to publish many names, but the following is a representative list of the Aeolian Company's patrons:

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His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Alexander Michallovitch of Russia.	Andrew Carnegie.
His Grace the Duke of Fife.	Henry Clews.
Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire.	Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.
His Grace the Duke of Manchester.	Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.
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LABOR UNIONS AND PREVAILING WAGES

Effects of the Decision Against the Law's Constitutionality.

Rapid Transit Contractors Will Now Withdraw Cards Guaranteeing a Certain Daily Wage Rate.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring the prevailing rate of wages law unconstitutional, it was learned yesterday, will probably have one result which has been lost sight of by some of the labor unions. This will be the withdrawal by the Rapid Transit Railroad Contractors' Association, composed of the sub-contractors for the Rapid Transit tunnel, of cards signed by each employe as a condition of obtaining work. These cards, which were designed as a guarantee to the sub-contractors against future demands by the men, read as follows:

RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.

(Employment Card.)

The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, hereby applies for employment as ..... in the work of constructing the rapid transit railroad in the City of New York, for the compensation of $..... per day, which he represents to be the prevailing rate for a day's work in said occupation in the City of New York.

In consideration of which application and representation .....hereby employs the undersigned in said capacity at the rate above specified until further notice.

City of New York, ..., 190

The cards provoked a storm of criticisms from the labor unions when they were first issued. Complaints were made that the men in many cases were induced to bind themselves to work for less than the union rate of wages. Another complaint was to the effect that while the employes nominally received the wages mentioned in the cards, in some cases they actually received less.

Few of the sub-contractors were willing to discuss the subject yesterday, though all admitted that the decision of the Court of Appeals gave them a sense of relief. Henry B. Seaman, engineer and general manager for Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, contractors for the tunnel section beginning at Union Square, who has had more or less trouble with the unions, was willing to talk.

"The decision of the Court of Appeals," he said, "no longer binds us to pay the prevailing rate of wages, which, by the way, was not necessarily the union wages, as has been declared by the courts. It would be possible if the prevailing rate was the union rate to raise them to such a point as would make it impossible for the contractors to carry out their contracts. For instance, the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, whose union wages were about $2.75 a day several years ago and whose union wages are now $3.20 a day, have been trying to get us to give $3.75 a day as the union wages, and threaten to stop work. We had to educate men to do the work and are paying $3.20 a day to them, which is the prevailing rate of wages. If the decision of the Court of Appeals had not been opportunely made, there was no saying what some of the unions would have fixed on as the prevailing rate.

"As we are not now compelled by law to pay any fixed rate of wages, we will probably withdraw the agreement cards which we issued. Regarding the criticisms of the cards by the labor unions, I may say that they were caused by labor agitators. To say that the city would be losing if they were not paying the prevailing rate was absurd, since the contractors undertook the contracts at a fixed sum and made their own arrangements with their employes. If any of them had not been paying the prevailing rate they would have been violating the law, which the Court of Appeals has just now declared to be unconstitutional, and the labor unions would have brought them before the courts. I believe that the unions, in straining this law to its utmost, hastened the decision of the Court of Appeals. Now I have no doubt they are sorry they did not act with more moderation."

Mr. Seaman said that, as far as he knew, in spite of the decision the contractors, he declared, would be willing to continue paying the present wages if the labor unions made no more trouble. Regarding the contention of Judge O'Brien that the same arguments which influenced the Court of Appeals in declaring the prevailing rate of wages law unconstitutional applied to the eight-hour law, Mr. Seaman said:

"I believe, and all the other contractors, I think, are with me, that the decision ought to apply to the eight-hour law, and that this law will also be declared unconstitutional. It works a hardship to industrious men who want to work overtime. We dare not employ them overtime, though sometimes it would be a great convenience, without violating the law."

A representative of the Rapid Transit Railroad Contractors' Association who was seen said that he believed the contractors as well as the unions were in favor of the law by which citizens only could be employed on city work. To rep

MR. BRYAN HERE TO GET PUBLISHERS' HINTS

Asks Newspaper Managers About the Price of Advertisements.

When Questioned About the Last Congress, He Tells a Story—No Politicians Meet Him.

William J. Bryan came to New York yesterday. No politicians received him at the Grand Central Station when he arrived. He went to the Hoffman House, and during the day not a politician except Dr. Girdner, a close personal friend, visited him.

"The last time he came to New York he was driven about the city in a coach with four horses, and now the Tammany politicians pass by the hotel and don't stop," said an ardent Bryan man last evening.

Col. Bryan was perfectly frank about his visit to New York when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. He said that he came here as a publisher of a newspaper, and that he had spent the day visiting the newspaper offices to learn about his new business and incidentally to find out how much per line he should charge for advertisements in his paper. Col. Bryan said:

"I have got a circulation of 52,000 copies. I have been to-day to four newspaper offices, including the offices of The Outlook and The Irish World and two daily papers."

"Haven't you made arrangements about advertisements in your paper?" was asked.

"No; you see the trouble is I have not the knack of talking big circulation figures like some of the New York papers. I came here to learn about the business, and that is the reason why I visited the newspaper offices."

"How do you like your work as a publisher of a paper?" was asked.

"Well, you see I publish a weekly, and it is not the same as some of the New York newspapers. I have time to think over matters. I do not have to publish column after column of matter, and then use column after column in denying what has already been printed."

"Is your editorial work congenial?"

"Yes, it is better in one way than politics. I can stay at home. I don't have to travel around the country."

When asked about the Senatorial deadlock in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan said:

"The trouble is there are no railroads in that State than there are Senators to be elected. I see no hope for the termination of the struggle there until the railroads agree on a Senator."

It was suggested that in New York the railroads did not control political matters. Mr. Bryan said:

"You hear no protest in New York. Out in Nebraska there is a protest. That is the only difference."

Col. Bryan then said:

"I am not surprised that the Nicaragua Canal project has fallen through. I never had any faith in the Administration's efforts to build a canal. The transcontinental railroads have too great influence with the Republican Party. They are afraid if water is used in the canal there will be none left to water their stock."

Then Col. Bryan talked about the recently formed steel combination, and said:

"Morgan's billion dollar steel trust is an illustration of what we have been denouncing in the recent campaigns. The tendency will be to increase the magnitude of these combinations as long as they are permitted."

"Do you expect to see any of the politicians while here?" was asked.

"I am here on business, and have spent the day from 9 o'clock this morning to 7 o'clock this evening traveling about the newspaper offices. My visit has no political significance."

Col. Bryan was asked if he had anything to say about the last Congress. He laughed.

"It reminds me of a Western story," he said. "An old miser died, and when the undertaker was called in a friend said, 'What is the complaint?' The undertaker looked up and said, 'No complaint; everybody is satisfied.' That is what the people think of the last Congress."

The attention of Col. Bryan was called to the fact that a book was to be published to show that during the next fifty years the production of gold would be so vast that it would lose its value as a precious metal.

"Well, I suppose the bankers will be ready to issue certificates against diamonds."

"Your assistance may be needed by Tammany Hall this Fall to carry the Mayoralty ticket through," was suggested.

"When do you hold the campaign here?" asked Col. Bryan. When informed that it was in the Fall he said:

"I do not intend to make any political speeches. This city did very well at the last election when it went Democratic by 29,000."

Col. Bryan refused to talk about the Philippine question or Cuba, and he also refused to say whether he would accept the advertisements of trusts for his paper. He said that he would leave New York to-morrow evening.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, who since coming to Washington have occupied the large residence 1,626 Rhode Island Avenue, to-day concluded the lease of a new home, and on June 15 will take possession of the commodious residence of Gen. and Mrs. A. E. Bates, 1,775 N Street. This, as well as their present home, is rented furnished. The Bates house, which was greatly enlarged two years ago, stands at the corner of N and Eighteenth Streets, just off Connecticut Avenue. The British Embassy and the Austrian Legation are its immediate neighbors, while in the same block are the homes of Gen. Miles and Lieut. Commander Cowles. The house is at present occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, who have rented it until June 15.

The German Ambassador entertained a large dinner company to-night, at which the guests of honor were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained a dinner party of twenty guests this evening. Following the dinner was an informal musicale, to which 100 guests were invited.

Commander and Mrs. Cowles will give a dinner on Monday night in honor of the Vice President, who will leave here on Tuesday for his Oyster Bay home.

MICHAEL SHEA'S TROUBLES.

Buffalo Theatrical Manager Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

Michael Shea of Buffalo, the well-known theatrical manager, and the reputed proprietor of Shea's Garden Theatre of that city, was examined in supplementary proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday as the result of a judgment obtained against him by Sidney and Gladys Drew. The judgment is for $700 on a contract which Shea made with the Drews.

In answer to questions of Emanuel Friend, counsel for the Drews, he testified that since the burning of his theatre in Buffalo a number of years ago he has been in financial straits, and has been employed in various theatrical and saloon enterprises. At present, he said, he is manager of a theatre in Buffalo at a salary of $40 a week. He denied that he was financially interested in the house.

He admitted that he signed all the contracts with theatrical teams appearing in the Buffalo house, of which he is manager, and that sometimes he signed the contracts as the manager of the house. Mr. Shea said that after the fire he and his partners owed about $30,000. His wife, he said, was the owner of a theatre in Toronto.

The examination was adjourned until March 20.

JAPANESE PAINTER INJURED.

Struck by a Fourth Avenue Car and Knocked Into Tunnel Hole.

Kikishi Yama, thirty-five years old, perhaps the only Japanese landscape painter in oils in the country, was struck by a south-bound Fourth Avenue car at Sixteenth Street last night and hurled headlong into the excavation for the Rapid Transit tunnel, which has just been begun at that point. He sustained severe injuries to his head and face and was taken to the New York Hospital, while the motorman, Harley Walker, of 75 East Eighty-fifth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Later Yama revived sufficiently to go to his studio, at 48 West Tenth Street, where he lives. His English is not fluent, and he was still somewhat dazed, but, as he told the story, it seems that he was waiting to board the car, but stepped too close to the track and was struck. The ditch into which he fell is only about four feet deep, and to this fact he probably owes his life.

YESTERDAY IN MUSIC.

Two Performances of Opera and a Piano Recital.

Saturday is always a tolerably busy day in the world of music. The Metropolitan Opera House contributes its two regular weekly performances and there are concerts to amuse the more serious minded. The opera matinées have established themselves in the favor of the suburbanite, to whom they afford opportunities to hear the famous singers of Mr. Grau's aggregation at a convenient hour. This is especially the case when the afternoon opera is, as it was yesterday, "Romeo et Juliette." This work has many attractions, and among them may be enumerated its reasonable length. When it is performed at night it ends about 11:30, and in the afternoon, therefore, one may reasonably expect to leave the Opera House by 5:30. The audience yesterday afternoon was one of good size, but it was not sufficiently large to make the house crowded. It was a singularly phlegmatic audience, for it witnessed an exceptionally good performance of Gounod's work with a very small display of delight.

Yesterday's cast was about the best that the house provides for this opera when Mr. Jean de Reszke is not singing. And when Mr. Saleza is in as good voice as he was yesterday there is no need for tears at the absence of the public favorite. Mr. Saleza sang with power and passion, and that made it seem all the more lamentable that nature had not palred Mme. Melba's beautiful voice with some temperament. She sang the music of Juliette as mellifluously as usual and walked through the part in her customary uninterested style. Mr. Plançon was a most excellent Frère Laurence, while Mr. Journet was a dignified and sonorous Capulet. Miss Bridewell had her usual success with the page's air, and Mr. Gilibert made a respectable figure out of the Duke. Mr. Manelnelli conducted.

In the evening the programme consisted of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," heard for the first time this season, and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." In the former the cast embraced Miss Scheff as Nedda, Mr. Salignac as Canio, Mr. Scotti as Tonio, and Mr. Pini-Corsi as Silvio. In Mascagni's opera the singers were Mme. Gadski as Santuzza, Mr. Cremonini as Turiddu, Mme. Homer as Lola, and Mr. Campanari as Alfio. All of the persons in the cast of the second opera have been heard in the same parts before. It remains only to record that they were all in good voice, and that they repeated impersonations of considerable merit, especially in the case of Mme. Gadski, who showed improvement in the freedom of her Santuzza.

In "Pagliacci" no new merits were revealed by the substitution of Miss Scheff for former representatives of Nedda. This young woman is not qualified by nature for the delivery of music charged with emotional significance. Her voice is too thin and tremulous for such work. But it may be said for her that she acted the rôle with intelligence and with abundant vivacity. The most artistic work in the opera was that of Mr. Scotti as Tonio. His performance of this part is a vocal delight and a histrionic triumph, but it was not to his credit in the matter to split the ears of groundlings in the end of the prologue with a note not rightly in his voice. He would probably plead as justification that he received an encore, but he would also have received one if he had sung the prologue standing on his head. Mr. Salignac agonized and sang sharp through much of his rôle, but the audience liked it. In fact, a good deal of the performance was rough and boisterous, but it was full of the spirit which Saturday night audiences love. Mr. Flon conducted.

At Mendelssohn Hall in the afternoon Mr. Arthur Whiting gave one of his interesting piano recitals. His programme consisted of the sharp minor sonata of Brahms and the smaller works by the same master, three short pieces by the pianist, and a "Suite Moderne." Mr. Whiting is not a piano virtuoso. His technic is imperfectly developed, and he has no command of and perhaps little sympathy with the more luscious tones of his instrument. But he is an interesting performer of the music of Brahms, not, as our good friends in Boston would have us believe, because he plays it dryly, but because he plays it understandingly. His performance of the sonata yesterday was well worth hearing, though in the last movement the peculiar idioms of the composition taxed his technical resources.

His own short pieces proved to be graceful trifles, but only trifles. His "Suite Moderne" was heard again with pleasure. It flows naturally and easily from the keyboard, and should be a grateful work for any pianist. The audience which assembled to hear Mr. Whiting was not a large one, but it seemed to be well pleased.

EDOUARD DE RESZKE ILL.

Case Has Developed Into an Attack of Lumbago and Grip.

Edouard de Reszke's illness, which came upon him last Monday, and at the time was thought not to be very serious, has developed into a severe case of lumbago and an acute attack of the grip. Up to last Tuesday evening the Polish basso felt confident that he would be enabled to sing the rôle of Hagan in the performance of "Der Götterdämmerung," given the following evening.

His illness, however, became so painful during the day that his physician forbade him leaving his hotel, and ordered him to bed. Information regarding his condition was sent to Mr. Grau, who was compelled to substitute Mr. Blass in the rôle.

As Mr. de Reszke's condition showed no improvement, it has caused much anxiety in the minds of his brother, Jean de Reszke, and their intimate friends. A consultation was held on Thursday, which resulted in two additional physicians being called to assist in the case. Professional nurses from the French Benevolent Society were also secured.

At the Gilsey House, where Mr. de Reszke is lying ill, it was said last night that while his condition is unchanged from that of the past two days, no immediate danger is feared, unless complications set in. He will not be well enough to sing tomorrow evening in "Les Huguenots," and the probabilities are that he will be compelled to cancel his engagements for the remainder of the week.

ALABAMA COUNTY MEETINGS.

Leader of Morgan Faction Gets the Jefferson County Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—Meetings were held in Jefferson and other Alabama counties to-day by Democrats for the nomination of delegates to County Conventions on March 14. These County Conventions will name delegates from the counties to a Constitutional Convention and will also select delegates to the State Convention of March 10, the latter will select delegates from the State at large and Senatorial and Congressional districts to the Constitutional Convention.

Capt. Frank S. White, leader of the Morgan faction in United States Senator Morgan's fight for the retention of his seat, got the Jefferson County delegation, for delegate at large, and will be elected. The other delegates at large probably will be ex-Gov. Oates, ex-Congressman Richard H. Clark, and John B. Knox of Calhoun.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA FRATERNITY.

Another Chapter Added to It Formed by Lehigh University Students.

The Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity added another chapter to its list yesterday. Following a petition from a number of students of Lehigh University requesting to be admitted into the order, seven young men were initiated at the St. Denis Hotel yesterday afternoon. They are William Berger Geiser, Charles Edmund Pugh Murray, Elmer McClellan Milheim, Walter Savage Landis, Robert William Thoroughgood, Fred Wilfred Downs, and Henry Radclyffe Walters. The new chapter, which was added by the initiation of these men, will be known as the "Nu" Chapter.

When the new members had passed through the required ritual, a banquet was given under the auspices of the chapters at Columbia University, the College of the City of New York, and Stevens Institute of Technology. It was the twenty-eighth annual affair. Members from nearly all the fraternities were present.

Ex-Congressman Howard a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—Ex-Congressman M. W. Howard filed a petition in the Bankruptcy Court to-day asking to be declared a bankrupt. He gives his liabilities as $10,000 and his assets as $800. Mr. Howard represented the Seventh Alabama District in Congress as a Populist two terms, and while in Congress wrote a sensational book, called "If Christ Came to Congress." He has lately been interested in the development of industries at Fort Payne.

COL. GARDINER FINDS GEN. GREENE'S REMAINS

Went South to Search for the Revolutionary Officer's Tomb.

Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati Sent Him to Savannah—He Brings Back Some Mementos.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner has returned to this city from Savannah, Ga., having forever settled the doubt which existed as to the spot in which the remains of Gen. Nathanael Greene and those of his son, George Washington Greene, were buried. He brought with him the plate which was on Gen. Greene's coffin, and also several of the metal buttons which were on the uniform of that distinguished American.

The Colonel went to Savannah in the latter part of February as an emissary of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati and also as a member of the elder branch of the Greene family, for the purpose of locating the tomb and finding the remains, if time had spared any, of the great General and his son. He was assisted in the work by several other members of the Rhode Island Society, of which he is the President, and by several eminent citizens of Savannah, including the President of the Park and Tree Commission of that city, and the President of the Historical Society.

There were present also during each day's work representatives of the junior branch of the Greene family, including Robert Tyler Waller, grandson of former President John Tyler, and a great-granddaughter of that President. Besides these persons there were on hand each day a large number of citizens of Savannah and adjacent places, all of them more or less interested in the search for the remains of the American General.

From the beginning Col. Gardiner knew where the remains would be found. It was in the old cemetery in Colonial Cemetery. Although this fact was doubted by many citizens of Savannah, among them a man whose word was given more or less credence, the Colonel had history to back him up in his belief, and also the word of Judge William Stephens of the Superior Court, who read the burial service over the remains of Gen. Greene.

Tradition not only fixed the spot where Gen. Greene was buried in another cemetery, but it also pointed at nearly every vault and grave in Colonial Cemetery upon which the inscriptions had become effaced as the right one. Because of these traditions, and also because it was necessary, as a matter of etiquette, to first get replies to letters which had been sent to the Greene and Greene families, Col. Gardiner decided to open every vault and grave in the cemetery in which the remains which were being sought for were said to be.

The burying ground in which the search was made has long since been closed for further interments. Several years ago the remains of all the members of the Jones family were taken from the vault and reinterred in Bonaventure, which is the fashionable cemetery of Savannah. History records the fact that the interment of Gen. Greene took place on June 20, 1786, in what is now known as Colonial Cemetery.

The City Council of Savannah as early as 1820 appointed a committee to find the grave of the famous General. There have been spasmodic efforts to find the grave since that time, but no real and thorough search was made in recent years. For some reason the repeated declarations by Judge William Stephens that Gen. Greene's remains were interred in the Jones vault were overlooked, and the burial place was therefore relegated to tradition.

The stories which were current when Col. Gardiner reached Sayannah regarding the disposition of Gen. Greene's remains were numerous. It was said that he had been thrown into the Savannah River after burial by the slaves of a member of the Grahame family, whose Tory estates had been confiscated to give Gen. Greene a home after the Revolution. There were other reports floating about just as susceptible of belief. It was said by some that Gen. Greene was buried on Cumberland Island, on the property now owned by Andrew Carnegie. Persons were found who said that they had seen his tomb near that of "Light Horse Harry" Lee. The Greene family, as well as the committee from the Rhode Island Society, turned a deaf ear to all of these reports, because they felt certain that the remains were in Colonial Cemetery.

Beginning on Friday, March 1, the new investigating party began opening graves in the old cemetery. Coffin plates were found in plenty, but not the one which was wanted. Finally all the tombs and graves upon which tradition pointed had been opened, excepting the Jones vault. This was bricked up, as many of the others had been found to be. Finally Col. Gardiner ordered it opened. The workmen obeyed and descended to the depths. They first threw out a lot of bricks which were in the centre of the vault. Next, the remains of a man were found on one side of the tomb. They were those of Robert Scott, buried in 1843. Col. Gardiner and W. G. Charlton, President of the Georgia Society, Sons of the Revolution, examined them carefully.

Finally, on the other side of the tomb, were found the remains of another man. A well-preserved skull and a coffin plate were first handed out from among them by one of the workmen. Close scrutiny of the coffin plate revealed the letters "reene" in several places. The plate was immediately taken to Dr. Thomas Charlton's office, near by, and, with the aid of a magnifying glass, the letters "reene came out clear and strong.

The workmen kept up the search in the vault meanwhile. They finally found also three metal buttons, with the American eagle on them. They were badly corroded. History says Gen. Greene was buried in his uniform. Next a pair of gloves with the bones of large hands in them were found. Other bones were also taken from among the dust.

Beside the bones of Gen. Greene were found also the remains of another skeleton which the workmen declared were those of a young man about eighteen or nineteen years old. These were the remains of George Washington Greene, son of Gen. Greene, who died in 1793, and who was buried beside his father.

The bones were placed in separate receptacles and carried to the police barracks, where they were kept until Tuesday morning last. Then Col. Gardiner had them placed in metal boxes, hermetically sealed, and placed in the vault of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia. There they will remain until it is definitely decided what is to be done with them.

The Rhode Island Society committee declares that it does not doubt that the remains which were found are those of Gen. Greene and his son, and this fact was announced by its President.

The plate and buttons were brought to New York by Col. Gardiner. On Tuesday next the plate will be given to the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for development. It is believed that the plate can be made to tell a more detailed story than has yet been deciphered on it.

The finding of the bones has excited the greatest interest in historical circles in Georgia. At the Georgia Historical Society meeting, held on Monday night last, President George A. Mercer announced the news of the discovery, which resulted in much elation.

There is a fine monument of Gen. Greene in Savannah. Rhode Island is about to erect one at the new Capitol in Providence. Until their final resting place is decided upon, the bones of the distinguished soldier and his son will rest in the bank vault to which they have been temporarily consigned.

THE DURYEA WILL CASE.

Judge Dickey Directs the Daughters to Amend Their Complaint.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 9.—In the suit of the three daughters of the late Edgar E. Duryea to set aside their father's will and have an administrator of the estate appointed, Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court has granted an order directing the plaintiffs to amend their complaint by leaving out certain allegations, which are not admissible under the code, and that an amended complaint be filed. The articles ordered stricken out include the allegation that the wills made by Edgar E. Duryea in 1894 and 1897 are not valid dispositions of property, and the allegation that the estate is worth $2,500,000, as well as the claim that the will of 1899 is unnatural in that it leaves the bulk of the estate to nephews of the testator in the event of the death of Walter B. Duryea, the son, instead of the daughters.

Other articles to be stricken out are the copy of Mrs. Duryea's will, leaving her property to the three daughters, which they afterward turned over to their father for a consideration, and the allegation that Edward T. Payne, who was attorney for Mr. Duryea, refused to disclose to the attorneys for the plaintiffs the details of the estate. It is expected the case will be tried at the October term of the Supreme Court in Nassau County.

ANTIQUITY AND THE EAST.

Treasures of Porcelain, Pottery, and Glass from Greece and China.

Before the figurines and groups in terra cotta belonging to M. Henry de Morgan are scattered—and the sale is set for the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday next—it will repay any one for time spent to visit the galleries of the American Art Association. Here we see remnants of the popular art of Greece and Asia Minor, and of Italy before the Romans reduced the tribes of Italy to a dead level. They are genuinely the people's things, these little figures they placed in the tombs of those they loved, and these platters and cups and beakers and wine jars, molded and decorated by obscure artisans who never rose to the impertinent thought of putting their names on their work. They are removed but a little way from the playthings and dolls of terra cotta found in tombs of children; for as children play that their dolls are alive, and can eat and drink and converse and walk about, so the ancients played, until they believe that the dead could move about in the tomb and pour wine from the "oinochoë" into the "oxybaphon," and drink from the "skyphos" and put their hands into a "patera" for food, and empty the contents of a glass unguent jar to soften their dry skin. Had they not believed so firmly in the life in the tomb, we would not know this side of the art of the ancients and might be imagining still that all the Greeks indulged in marble statues only, and had no sportiveness or humor when it came to the arts. With the rifling of old tombs, the vases and terra cottas came to light in such profusion that we had to revise our views of the ancients and realize that the great works of the sculptor's craft which found their way into literature were merely the pinnacles rising from an immense structure of ordinary, every-day art that existed because the common folk above the station of slaves demanded and consumed art works in enormous quantities.

It is not to be supposed that the ancients made these vases and figurines for the tomb alone; they placed them in the tomb because they were all about the houses of the living, and by burying them with the dead they were trying to make the tomb more homelike, less frightful, as well as giving the dead the use of them in the other world. Undoubtedly a special sort of vase, or of figurine, or of gold ornament was supplied for the purposes of the burial, and in many cases an inferior sort; just as the Chinese burn houses, carts, horses, and money made of paper, with characteristic thrift, arguing, with more keenness than did the ancient Greeks, that a spirit must enjoy the spirit of a paper horse just as much as the spirit of a real horse.

Hence not all the figurines nor all the vases found in tombs are fine or made of strong materials. A collection like M. de Morgan's is a selection from thousands of objects which are badly modeled, cast in a slovenly style, and painted in a fashion that no one can admire. Every one did not have the taste to select for a grave-gift such a lovely little figure as the draped and standing girl, (No. 200,) an example from Cyprus, of a pathetic nude woman, called an Aphrodite, who stands as she arranges her hair. Even in a selected lot, drawn from the collections of Cartault, Lecuyer, and others, who have published elaborate works on these figurines, there are inferior pieces, such as the group of two satyrs, perhaps Pan and Silemes, with a goat, on which sits youthful Bacchus. This is a large and somewhat elaborate piece; but the modeling is coarse and the proportions badly observed. The group called by Prof. Cartault, with very little reason, a Niobe and daughters, is another group that lacks grace and freedom. It is a group for a museum, as a specimen; not for a private collection, in which the beauty of a work of art is the prime requisite. But what a charming, beautiful thing is the Orpheus with his lyre, as he sits on a rock and charms animals and birds about him! The animals are profoundly quaint. The lion is like the old Greek marble lions at the Arsenal in Venice, on which certain Norse sea rovers, called in by a Byzantine Emperor to coerce the Athenians, carved lines of runes expressing their scorn of the Graeculi. It is a lion that tells plainly that, whatever may have been the case in remote ages, the Greeks of Ionia and Greece did not know the king of beasts through live specimens.

Expounders of the meaning of these groups often draw on their imaginations outrageously. Thus Froehner makes a satyr out of—not Hyperion—but a man in the boots of a huntsman who appears in a group with a lady and Cupid. It is simply a love scene without any apparent mythology to boost it. Nor does it need any. Groups like these carry their own warrant of beauty with them. So in the "Jupiter and Juno" (No. 204) Froehner had no need to label such a charming little scene of gentleman and lady on the reclining couch used at meals with the names of the chiefs of Olympus. Why, one asks, drag in mythology when the artistic perfection of this little terra cotta is all that need be asked?

The Greek and Roman glass is not large in amount, but high in quality and the small pieces are not the least valuable. Some are wonderful through the iridiscence that comes from burial in soils of a certain kind, perhaps also aided by the oils and fats they contained. Many were certainly receptacles for cosmetics and oils for the skin. Others are delightful in shape. They are things we ought to have in our museums as suggestions for our glass workers and potters and bronze founders. Some little urn a few inches high has in its shape a possibility for a great decorative piece, on so big a scale is it fashioned. One piece has the maker's name—Meges, a glassmaker who has left his signature on a vase in the Metropolitan Museum. Among the pottery vases are specimens exquisite in shape and again clumsy in outline; delightful in the drawing and movement of figures or else dull to vulgarity.

Some of the very elaborate designs on big vases from Apulia are simply execrable in taste, showing that there was as great a variety of talent among the artisans at the great centres of pottery as there are to-day in any crowd of artists. An amphora from Capua (No. 194) has pictures of Amazons in battle, and the word Kalé in Greek letters, meaning "Lovely girl," thus proving the vase to be a gift to a woman. Other vases, like No. 181, have drawings of elderly and young men with the word Kalos, (pretty fellow,) signifying that this was meant as a gift to a youth. Particularly fine are No. 187, a water jar with black and purple decorations on a red ground, found at Tarquinii, in Etruria; No. 147, a drinking vessel from Greece, with a picture of Europa and the bull, red on a black ground; No. 158, a wine cup only a few inches high, with Hercules and the cattle of Geryon, black on red ground, and 370, two small jars of plain black glaze, very beautiful in shape.

The Chinese porcelains and pottery from Mr. T. B. Clarke's art house are so many that it is impossible to more than call attention to certain classes. The blue and white vases will attract some eyes, to the exclusion of all the rest; another person will be drawn to the vases in pottery, all in solid soft colors. Then there are the celadons and powder-blues, the latter in a group of five, with a superb temple-vase as a centre. Mr. Clarke has grouped certain pieces of the same period and manufacture, as if to appeal to the taste of people who have in their mind a certain room at home which these pieces would ornament better than any others. Take, for instance, Nos. 256 to 264, nine vases in white porcelain, soft paste, eggshell, hard paste, and other beakers, vases, and bottles. They form a well-connected group, although they belong to various periods. Or take Nos. 441 to 450, which are old green pottery flower jars, bottles, and melon-shaped vases; that is a set for another kind of interior. The collection of 601 pieces will be sold on the afternoon of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The last day a group of fifteen pieces of pearl and peach-blow porcelain will be sold, Nos. 574 to 588, which contain some of the most exquisite art that China has ever produced. The coming week will be an exciting one for those who love and those who merely deal in porcelains, terra cottas, pottery, jade, and amber. This will be the "record" sale for years to come.

HOISTER RUNNERS MAY STRIKE.

Employes of Lighterage Companies Demand an Increase in Wages.

The Floating Hoisting Engineers' Association, which is composed of the employes of the different lighterage companies in this port, reported yesterday that it had notified all the employers of a demand for an increase of wages, to be enforced on March 23. As the majority of the companies have refused to grant the advance, the union says that a general strike of the hoister runners on the freight lighters will probably be ordered on Monday, March 25.

The present wages of the hoister runners are $13. per week, $1 per night for any nights they are engaged in watching the freight, and 30 cents an hour for overtime. The demands are $15 a week and the abolition of watching. They say that when they watch all night they cannot go through a day's work without losing sleep, as in case a fire takes place either on the dock or on his boat the watcher must be ready to keep a stream of water on the fire all night.

F. O. MATTHIESSEN DIES IN HIS PARIS HOME

Had Been Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company.

His End Believed to Have Been Hastened by Grief Over the Death of His Daughter.

PARIS, March 9.—F. O. Matthiessen, the former Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company and a Director of that concern, as well as of several other important companies, died at his residence here, 6 Place des Etats Unis, yesterday of diabetes. His remains will be taken home for interment.

Francis O. Matthiessen had for thirty years been regarded as one of the strongest factors in the sugar industry in the United States. His wealth is estimated as amounting to between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Few men possessed a stronger physique than Mr. Matthiessen, and one of his closest friends said yesterday that he was sure Mr. Matthiessen's death was precipitated by a broken heart. While in Italy in 1889, with her father and mother, Mr. Matthiessen's only daughter, Helen, then just twenty years old, died. She was a very beautiful young woman, and was engaged to be married to an Italian Count.

The shock was a terrible one for the father and mother. Mr. Matthiessen brought the body home and kept it in his residence at Irvington-on-the-Hudson for several months, refusing to have it interred. He closed his house at 590 Fifth Avenue and retired from all social life. He had been in deep mourning ever since. Mrs. Matthiessen was so stricken by the grief that her nervous system was undermined, and she is now an invalid.

Francis O. Matthiessen was born Dec. 23, 1833, in the Duchy of Holstein, Germany. He was educated in the City of Altona, near Hamburg. At the age of fifteen he went into a small sugar refinery in Hamburg as an apprentice. This refinery would have been considered an unimportant confectioner's establishment here.

Having served his apprenticeship, and mastered the fundamental principles of sugar refining, young Matthiessen came to America to seek his fortune, when about twenty-six years old. He was at once made Superintendent of a sugar refinery in New York and served in various establishments here and in Boston until 1863.

In that year Mr. Matthiessen formed a partnership with W. A. Wiechers in the sugar refining business under the firm name of F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers, the factory being at Jersey City. The firm later became a corporation, and in time established itself as one of the strongest sugar houses in the country.

In 1887 the Sugar Trust was formed under the name of the American Sugar Refineries Company. Matthiessen and Wiechers sold out their business to the trust, Mr. Matthiessen himself retaining the management of his own establishment. In a few years the trust became known as the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Matthiessen was then made Chairman of the Manufacturing Committee of the Directors.

In this capacity Mr. Matthiessen had entire control of the refining business of the Sugar Trust. He paid little attention, comparatively, to the financial side of the concern. He had mastered the refining business from the ground up, and was considered by those in the business as knowing it as few others ever did. He was a very hard worker, and was at his office at 117 Wall Street, the trust building, early and late.

On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. Matthiessen retired from active participation in the affairs of the Sugar Trust, although it was thought he still retained a very large interest in it. His resignation from the directorate came as a decided surprise to Wall Street, which had believed that all was harmony in the trust and that Mr. Matthiessen and President Henry O. Havemeyer were on friendly terms. Mr. Matthiessen's letter of resignation gave "pressure of other business" as the reason for his stepping down and out of the company.

What actually was the case was that Mr. Matthiessen objected strongly to Mr. Havemeyer's policy, declaring privately that through it the sugar war had been precipitated—a war which, according to Mr. Havemeyer's own admission, cost the Sugar Trust many thousands of dollars and eventually resulted in the cutting in half of the dividend on Sugar Trust common stock. One result of the letter of resignation was a break in Sugar Trust stock of nearly 30 points in about two weeks.

This practically was Mr. Matthiessen's last public act in the financial district, although he regularly came to his private office, at 10 Wall Street. Several reports were heard later that he intended to start an opposition company to the trust, and at one time a company was actually under serious consideration. Mr. Matthiessen's failing health, however, finally led to the abandonment of the plan.

In 1895 Mr. Matthiessen married Emma Boyles of Philadelphia. A son died early, and the only daughter was lost to them in 1889. At the time of his death he was a Director of the Gerlbert Manufacturing Company, North Jersey Street Railway Company, and of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company of Chicago; also President of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company of Newark. He was a member of the South Side Sportsmen's Club and New York Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, Blooming Grove Park Association, and the Chamber of Commerce.

BUFFETED ABOUT FOR 37 DAYS.

The Schooner R. D. Bibber Has a Stormy Trip from Bath, Me.

With her cargo of 490,000 feet of lumber for the new Custom House intact, despite the fact that for thirty-seven days she had been buffeted about on the Atlantic by the prevailing northwesters, the three-masted schooner R. D. Bibber of Bath, Me., arrived in the East River yesterday and tied up at Pier 12.

B. E. Pinkham is the skipper and W. S. Grady the mate of the three-master. The mate told the story of the trip. Three consecutive times, he said, the schooner had been driven far out of her course by the fierce gales. At one time the vessel was within thirty-five miles of Barnegat. This was on Feb. 7. The vessel was boarded twice by the heavy seas, losing two jibs and her foresail at one time or other.

"Feb. 21," said Mate Grady; "was my birthday, and I made up my mind to have a shave, provided I could keep my old razor on an even keel. You know, it was rough and nasty, but since I found out that Washington, Lincoln, and myself were born in the same month I have always observed the day. My face was so salted that it looked like a miller's, but I shaved it just the same, even if I did have a hard time keeping my balance."

FRANKLIN COUNTY SOCIETY.

Hunting and Fishing Stories Enliven the Second Annual Dinner.

The Sons of Franklin County, N. Y., gathered last night under the auspices of the Franklin County Society, to enjoy the second annual dinner of that association at Delmonico's, and incidentally to listen to the greatest collection of hunting, fishing, and other yarns that have been spun at any dinner for some time. Even Justices of the Supreme Court were affected by this condition of the atmosphere, and forgot to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Among those in the company were Justice Charles H. Truax, Justice William Rumsey, Frederick D. Kilburn, Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice Chester B. McLaughlin, Frank S. Witherbee, John R. Van Wormer, Thomas F. Conway, Job E. Hedges, Chester S. Lord, and Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the society. Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," could not be present on account of illness in his family.

The society elected these officers for the coming year: Ashbel P. Fitch, President; David P. Morse, Vice President; Frederic L. Allen, Secretary; William C. Preed, Treasurer; B. S. Orcutt, Historian. The menu was printed as a miniature imitation of The Malone Palladium, Franklin County's principal newspaper.

Dan Rice's Widow Dying.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—Nancy Rice MacLaren, widow of Dan Rice, the circus man, is dying in the City Hospital here. "Nan" Rice, as she was known years ago, was a trapeze performer, and toured the country with her husband. Mrs. Rice has no living relatives. She was admitted to the City Hospital two weeks ago, but not until three days ago did she make her identity known.

REV. ROBERT B. SNOWDEN DEAD.

Was a Well-Known Missionary Worker and Writer on Religious Topics.

The Rev. Robert Bayard Snowden, rector of St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church at Blythebourne, Brooklyn, and a well-known misionary worker and writer on religious topics, died yesterday at his home at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in New York City Nov. 21, 1833, and was the son of Arthur H. Snowden.

His grandfather, the Rev. Samuel F. Snowden, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J., and his great-grandfather was one of the founders of Princeton University. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Robert Bogardus, who in the war of 1812 was in command of the defenses of New York Harbor. He was also a relative of A. Loudon Snowden, American Minister to Greece, and of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the father of the telegraph.

Mr. Snowden graduated from Williams College in 1854, and after spending two years as Principal of the Lenox Academy, Lenox, Mass., he took a course at the Union Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1859. He spent ten years as a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, and in 1875 located in Brooklyn, where he was admitted to holy orders in the Episcopal Church.

He has since engaged in home missionary work, organizing and building up several churches in the suburbs of Brooklyn, including St. Jude's, of which he had acted as rector for the last eleven years, finding time to attend to his other fields of work in addition to discharging his duties in his own parish. He was a Freemason and a member of the Long Island Historical Society. He leaves a wife and six children.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS BRADLEY, a well-known masonry contractor of Corning, N. Y., died yesterday of an affection of the stomach, aged fifty-one years.

WILLIAM HAYNES, prominent in Republican politics in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and former Postmaster of Hoosick Falls, died at his home there Friday.

LEIR D. LITTLE, Chief of Detectives for the Northern Central Railway, and former Chief of Police of Elmira, N. Y., died yesterday, following an operation for appendicitis.

The Rev. ASHBEL STAPLES died of apoplexy at his home at Warren's Corners, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-four years. He was one of the most widely known Methodist clergymen in the State.

The Rev. EBENEZER BUSHNELL, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Reserve University, died yesterday at his home, in Cleveland. He was seventy-eight years old and had been connected with the univrsity for many years.

ORRIN BENEDICT, who was for many years a hat manufacturer in this city, died yesterday at his home in Bethel, Conn. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Benedict retired from business ten years ago. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon.

ADAM VAN PATTER died yesterday at Rome, N. Y., aged eighty-nine years. He was an extensive lumber dealer, furnishing wood to the New York Central Railroad before coal was generally used. He was a former Supervisor and once President of the Oneida County Agricultural Society.

Mayor SAMUEL D. LEAVITT of Eastport, Me., one of the most prominent men of his State, died suddenly at a hotel in Boston yesterday. He was sixty-four years of age. He had held many local and county offices, and once was the candidate of the Democratic Party for Congressman, but was defeated. He was a leader in banking and railroad circles. A daughter, who is in the West on a wedding tour, survives.

Baron von Stumm-Halberg Dead.

NEUENKIRCHEN, Prussia, March 9.—Baron von Stumm-Halberg is dead.

Baron von Stumm-Halberg was the head of one of the large German steel plants, and had recently taken

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of Week's Games.

METROPOLIS SERIES BEGINS

Leaders in Bank Clerks' and Life Insurance Tourneys Supplanted—Records of the Clubs.

A feature of the past week on the local bowling alleys was the opening of the Metropolis three-men team tournament, which began on Thursday at Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys, Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. Twenty-one teams are entered, and keen competition is expected. On the opening night Meyer of the Putnam team rolled 266, the highest score made on the Monarch Palace alleys during the present season.

Fewer changes than usual are recorded in the records of the clubs this week.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local tournaments is as follows:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	17	4	Harlem W.	8	13
West Side Rep.	13	8	Harlem Rep.	7	14
Knickerbocr A. C.	13	8	Catholic	6	15

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 954. High individual score—Lyons, (N. Y. A. C.) 223.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	12	3	Knickerb'k'r F. C.	4	11
Carleton Club	12	3	Columbian	4	11
Brooklyn B. C.	9	6	Aurora Grata	4	11

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,226. High individual score—F. Schwartze, (Carleton Club,) 268. High string score—Carleton Club, 969.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Edison Elec. Co.	10	1	Rogers, Peet & Co.	5	7
Passavant & Co.	11	3	Mason & Hanson.	6	6
Manning, M. & M.	10	4	Am. Woolen Co.	6	8
J. Wilde & Co.	10	4	Hoen & Curtis.	4	10
R. G. Dun & Co.	8	6	Schefer, S. & V.	2	8
Victor & Achelis.	8	6	Oppenheim & Co.	2	8
Calhoun, R. & Co	8	6	Niles Tool Works.	0	12
Borgefeld & Co.	6	4			

High team score—Edison Electric Company, 852; high individual score—Frankel, American Woolen Company, 235.

HARLEM NAVY BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Friendship B. C.	9	0	1st Bohem. B. C.	6	6
Nonparell R. C.	8	5	Lone Star B. C.	4	7
Wyanoke B. C.	6	3	Dauntless R. C.	3	6
Ravenswood B. C.	7	4	Union R. C.	2	6
Nassau B. C.	4	3	Seawanhaka B. C.	2	7
Harlem R. C.	5	4	Atalanta B. C.	0	9

High team score—Nonparell Rowing Club, 906. Highest individual score—Pearce, Nonparell Rowing Club, 238.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Republic	11	2	American Exch.	7	6
Manhattan Co.	10	2	Continental	4	5
Sub-Treasury	7	2	Imp. & Traders'	4	7
Chase National	8	3	Plaza	4	7
Laden'g, T. & Co.	6	3	Seaboard National.	4	7
Kountze Brothers.	7	4	J. P. Morgan & Co	4	7
Mercantile	6	5	Hanover	3	10
National Park	6	5	Mount Morris	2	8
Mech. & Trad'rs'	7	6	Hudson River	1	10

High team score—National Park Bank, 867. Highest individual score—Hill, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 222.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American.	17	2	Caledonian.	9	10
Underwriters'	15	3	Northern	9	9
L. & L. & G.	11	7	Norwich Un.	8	10
Home	11	8	Lancashire	5	14
Phenix	11	8	Greenwich	3	13
Lloyds P. G.	9	9	Hanover	2	19

High team score—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency, 906; high individual score, Elstan, (German-American,) 244.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Prudential	14	8	Mutual Benefit	12	9
Mutual No. 2	16	10	Germania	8	15
Fidelity & Cas.	14	9	Metropolitan	6	17
Mutual No. 1	13	9	Equitable	3	16

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868; high individual score, Garrison, Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1, 235.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Belvidere	17	3	Central Park	9	11
Empire	16	4	Eclipse	8	12
Knickerbocker	16	4	Audubon	7	11
Lotus	15	5	Hyperion	7	11
Corinthian	14	6	Cyclone	7	13
Standard	14	6	New Rochelle	3	12
Mount Club	13	7	Grove Hill	3	13
Lafayette	11	9	Harlem	5	15
Phoenix	12	8	Premier	4	16
Century W.	10	10	Colonial	6	20
Friendship	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 938. High Individual Score—Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 256. High Spare Score—Kahlsdorf, Standard Bowling Club, 198.

METROPOLIS BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hercules	2	0	Omega	0	2
Putnam	1	1			

Highest team score, (three men)—Putnam Bowling Club, 630; highest individual score—Meyer, Putnam Bowling Club, 266.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Claremont	2	0	Fordham	1	1
Morrisania	2	0	Free Will	0	4
King's Bridge	1	1			

High team score, Claremont Council, 805; high individual score, Kuder, Claremont Council, 191.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bulletin	10	3	Times	6	7
Journal	9	4	Herald	6	7
World	7	6	Tribune	1	12

High team score, (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual score, Flanagan, (Commercial Bulletin,) 238.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	16	4	Palace	9	11
Fidelis	16	4	Germania	8	12
Corinthian	15	5	Central	8	12
Manhattan	15	5	Golden Rod	7	13
Columbia	14	6	Orchard	7	13
Monarch	13	7	Bank Clerks	6	14
Spartan	12	8	Empire	6	14
Rosedale	11	9	Surprise	5	15
Arlington	11	9	E. M.	5	15
American Oil	11	9	Glendale	4	16
Bleecker	11	9			

High team score—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,013; high individual score, John Koster, Fidelis Bowling Club, 277.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen.	10	1	Tamaqua W'men.	5	7
Bushwick W'men.	10	2	Greater N. Y. W.	5	7
24th Ward W.	8	4	Mutual Wh'men.	4	8
Brooklyn B. C.	6	5	Unknown W'men.	0	12
Logan Wheelmen.	5	6			

Highest team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 997; highest individual score—Muller, Orient Wheelmen, 229.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W.	8	1	Williamsburg W.	3	6
Macon Wheelmen.	8	1	Royal Arc. W.	3	7
S. Brooklyn W.	8	3	Defender W.	3	8
Oxford Wheelmen.	6	6	Montauk W.	3	9

Highest team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940; highest individual score—F. Winnington, Macon Wheelmen, 236.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cathedral 2.	11	2	Spalding 2.	7	6
Spalding 1.	11	2	Holy Cross 1.	5	7
Cathedral 1.	11	4	Holy Cross 2.	5	8
Columbus 1.	10	4	Leo	5	9
Columbus 2.	9	7	Loyola	3	9
St. Monica	7	7	Holy Rosary	0	15

High team score—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1, 902. High individual score—Davis, (Spalding No. 1,) 220.

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Williamsburg Sav.	19	5	Mfrs.' National.	9	15
Franklin Trust Co.	18	6	People's	8	16
Mfrs.' Trust Co.	17	7	Hamilton Tr. Co.	8	16
Broadway	14	10	Queens County	4	19
Sprague Nat.	11	13			

High team score—Broadway Bank, 861. High individual score—J. A. Griffin, Franklin Trust Company, 216.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Seabury & Johnson	15	5	Parke, D. & Co.	13	7
Johnson & Johnson	15	7	Nat. Lead Co.	10	10
			Church D. & Co.	8	12
			Lanman & Kemp.	8	14
Dodge & Olcott.	13	7	Merck & Co.	7	13
Colgate & Co.	13	9	Gen. Chem. Co.	2	18

High team score—Dodge & Olcott, 867.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yonkers	10	0	Harlem	6	6
Our No. 3	11	1	Ogden	6	6
Our No. 1	12	2	Morningside	3	9
Colfax	10	2	Guardant	3	7
De Witt	8	2	Metropolitan	4	10
Colonial	9	3	Samaritan	3	11
New York	7	3	Knickerbocker	2	8
Americus	8	4	Stanley	2	8
Citizens'	7	4	Defendam	1	9
Lenox	5	3	Benevolent	0	10
Empire City	9	4			

High team score—Our Council team No. 2, 966. High individual score—Davis, (Colonial Council,) 237.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hyperion	5	1	Chippewa	2	2
Columbia	5	1	Knickerbocker	2	2
Standard	3	1	Corinthian	2	2
Prospect	3	1	Morris W.	3	3
Claremont	3	1	Central	2	4
Friendship	3	1	Cyclone	1	3
Hooker	4	2	Tremont	0	5
Elite	4	2	Crotona	0	4
Empire	4	2	Klondyke	0	6
Home City	3	3	Fairmount	0	6
Bronxdale	2	3			

High team score—Hooker Bowling Club, 969; highest individual score, Pump, Hooker Bowling Club, 254.

CARRUTHERS NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Manhattan	12	2	Bushwick W.	7	7
Metropolitan	11	3	East New York	4	4
Prosperity	11	5	Reinecke	6	6
Monarch	7	4	South Paw	7	9
Imperial	7	5	Queer Club	5	7
Pin Knights	7	5	Adelphi	5	9
Empire	8	6	Orient	3	5
Arlington	6	5	Atlantic	2	8
Palace	9	9	L. D. K.	2	12
Fidelia	11	11	De Long	1	9
Echo	8	8			

High team score—Fidelia Bowling Club, 1,030. Highest individual score—Arnold, Metropolitan Bowling Club, 244.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Palace	6	0	Templeton	2	2
Prosperity	5	1	Cortelyou	1	1
Invincible	4	1	Central	2	4
Logan	3	1	Olympia	2	2
Amersfort	3	3	Greater N. Y.	1	5
Spartan	3	1	Bushwick W.	0	1
Montauk	2	1	Montauk	0	2
Bushwick C.	4	2	Carroll Park W.	0	4
Pontiac	2	2	Lafayette	0	4
Imperial	2	2	Orig. Orlington	0	4

Highest team score—Prosperity Bowling Club, 970. Highest individual score—Ehler, Greater New York Bowling Club, 224.

CUSTOM HOUSE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
I. Vought & Co.	7	2	7th Div., U.S.C.H.	5	4
Young's Team	6	3	2d Div., U.S.C.H.	3	6
Steiner & Sons	6	3	3d Div., U.S.C.H.	3	6
Dingleshoffer & Co	5	4	11th Div., U.S.C.H.	1	8

High team score—Young's team and Dingleshoffer & Co., 852. High individual score—Dewey, Young's team, 234.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association on Reid's alleys yesterday evening, the National Lead Company and the Parke, Davis & Co. bowlers each won two games, the Colgate & Co. and the Johnson & Johnson teams each won one game and lost one, and the General Chemical and Church, Dwight & Co. teams each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—General Chemical Company—Gore, 146; Hecht, 105; Finch, 122; Mason, 131; Norman, 139. Total, 642.

National Lead Company—Townley, 159; C. E. Meek, 129; Saunders, 113; R. P. Meek, 138; Kemble, 260. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.—National Lead Company—Townley, 138; C. E. Meek, 129; Saunders, 150; R. P. Meek, 143; Kemble, 156. Total, 718.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 127; Chrystal, 133; Rush, 123; Faulkner, 128; Colgate, 173. Total, 684.

THIRD GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 208; Chrystal, 142; Rush, 215; Faulkner, 138; Colgate, 129. Total, 832.

General Chemical Company—Gore, 131; Heeht, 127; Finch, 183; Mason, 157; Norman, 133. Total, 681.

FOURTH GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 193; Nale, 153; Blake, 146; Brunn, 178; Carr, 123; Total, 793.

Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 184; Morris, 133; Carey, 162; Kenyon, 138; McCormick, 175. Total, 792.

FIFTH GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 141; Morris, 139; Carey, 199; Kenyon, 159; McCormick, 168. Total 806.

Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 115; Smith, 189; Parker, 112; Brock, 149; Hahn, 164. Total, 729.

SIXTH GAME.—Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 125; Smith, 136; Parker, 144; Brock, 135; Hahn, 150. Total, 710.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 170; Nale, 166; Blake, 149; Brunn, 151; Carr, 152. Total, 789.

The Manhattan bowlers won two games, the Orient team won one game and lost one, and the Reinecke five lost two games in the Carruthers National bowling tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 194; Batch, 130; Haller, 193; Bauer, 190; Allen, 211. Total, 918.

Orient Bowling Club—Mullin, 133; McElroy, 166; Whitebeck, 187; Schrieber, 178; Hibbard, 207. Total, 871.

SECOND GAME.—Orient Bowling Club—Mullin, 167; McElroy, 150; Whitbeck, 187; Schrieber, 178; Hibbard, 200. Total, 880.

Reinecke Bowling Club—Brill, 149; Wichern, 161; Mahlan, 174; Welsin, 173; Myer, 179. Total, 836.

THIRD GAME.—Reinecke Bowling Club—Brill, 192; Wichern, 184; Mahlan, 149; Welsin, 180; Myer, 169. Total, 874.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 203; Batch, 162; Haller, 224; Bauer, 187; Allen, 240. Total, 1,016.

PLAYERS ISSUE A STATEMENT.

Baseball Protective Association Explains President Zimmer's Action.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—At the conclusion of a conference here to-day between H. L. Taylor, attorney for the Players' Protective Association, and Charles Zimmer, President of that organization, the following jointly signed statement concerning the pending baseball controversy was given out:

There being some difference of opinion as to the scope and effect of the agreement recently made by Mr. Zimmer with the National League owners at New York, it is deemed wise by the undersigned to give out the following statement with the hope that it may make the situation entirely clear.

The Protective Association was formed primarily and mainly to destroy the disposing of the services of professional baseball players without their consent. Its first recognition came from the American League, which months ago granted practically all the players' demands, and the players, to a man, appreciate the value this action has been to them. The National League, having minor leagues subordinate to it under a National agreement, and having a system of what is known as "farming" players in vogue, was harder to deal with; its reports ignored the players at a conference in December. They were attended on Feb. 23 last by Mr. Zimmer as the representative of the players, who had full authority to act.

The question of the players of the association ratifying or standing by Mr. Zimmer's agreement is not involved at all, for he has agreed only to temporarily suspend.

It is for the association to pass finally on all such cases as a body, and all interested parties may be sure that it will do so—with all the calmness and fairness of which it is capable, with proper regard for all its obligations, and mindful, as it always has been, that the very object of its existence is the welfare of all its members. And when such action is taken, not only the President, but every man of the association, we believe, will stand by it, as he has in the past stood by all its acts.

C. L. ZIMMER.
HARRY L. TAYLOR.

In an interview this afternoon Mr. Taylor said: "Zimmer has received much unjust criticism, as a result of his action at the New York League meeting. He has labored conscientiously for the players, and I feel confident that his course will prove a benefit to the players generally."

West Point's Baseball Games.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, March 9.—Capt. Stephen Abbott and Manager Francis F. Longley of the cadet baseball team have almost completed the schedule for the coming season. Only two dates are now open, and those will be filled within a few days. The soldiers will meet the Annapolis cadets on May 18 and June 8. Following is the list of games:

April 20, Union at West Point; May 4, Rutgers at West Point; 11, Lehigh at West Point; 18, Annapolis at Annapolis; 25, University of Maryland at West Point; 29, Trinity at West Point; June 1, Columbia at West Point; 8, Seventh Regiment at West Point.

The broadsword contest between the soldiers and middies may not take place before next season.

Brooklyn Gets Catcher McGuire.

Charles H. Ebbets, manager of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, yesterday received from Catcher James McGuire his signed contract to play with the Brooklyn team through the coming season. The engagement of McGuire gives the Brooklyn club eleven men of the team that the Brooklyns propose to play in 1901, the greater number of these being players who were with the club last year. The New York club so far has closed contracts with only five men, one of these being the club's manager. Half a dozen more contracts for New York are supposed to have been signed, however, and are expected to be returned to-morrow.

Indianapolis Signs Pitcher Newton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—Eustace Newton of this city to-day signed a contract to pitch for Cincinnati. He was a strong man on last year's pitching staff.

Dartmouth Won at Basket Ball.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 9.—The basket ball game played here this evening between teams representing Dartmouth Medical College and Union University resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 18 to 8.

Amherst Won at Basket Ball.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 9.—Amherst College defeated Williams at basket ball this afternoon, 20 to 18.

RECORD CROWD AT SHOW

Visitors to Sportsmen's Exhibition Fill Madison Square Garden.

CLOSE CONTESTS IN SHOOTS

Smith Leads in Revolver and Pistol Matches—Three Ties at 99 Kills Each in Trap Event.

As unexpected as it was unprecedented, the crowd that attended the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday overrode the efforts of the officials to provide for visitors and made such a crush in all parts of the great hall that movement in any direction was next to impossible. All records for a day attendance at any show ever held in Madison Square Garden were broken early in the afternoon, when the box office estimate of the number of visitors who passed through the doors was fixed at 15,000, while the crowd still was growing. Officials of the Sportsmen's Show computed the attendance for the day, including the night crowd, at close upon 30,000, and the packed state of the aisles and the thousands who tiptoed behind the seats in the galleries and filled even the space reserved for exhibitors seemed to verify the estimate. A great proportion of the visitors in the forenoon and afternoon were children, and about the most pleasing spectacle of the day was presented on the artificial lake, which until evening was crowded with canoes heavily laden with young people, boat riding under the care of the Ojibway Indians.

In the afternoon a conference was held by a number of the members of the special commission which has been at work trying to secure legislation providing for the restocking of the Adirondack region with moose, that animal, which formerly abounded in the Adirondack Mountains, now having been killed out. Among those in attendance were Byron Ames, Superintendent of Dr. Seward Webb's Adirondack game park, and Ernest T. Johnson, Superintendent of William C. Whitney's game preserve in the same region. Mr. Whitney, Dr. Webb, and Edward H. Litchfield are among the prominent men interested in the plan to replenish the stock of moose in the mountains. The proposed legislation was discussed and Harry Rodford, the young Adirondack guide, who is aiding the commission, reported on a plan to obtain moose from Canada to be liberated and protected in the Adirondacks. A communication from the Canadian Fish and Game Commission has been received, approving the plan to capture moose in Canada to restock the New York forest region.

The managers of the Sportsmen's Show have invited John Goff, the guide who accompanied Vice President Roosevelt on his mountain lion hunt in Colorado, to attend the show, and Goff is expected to arrive to-night. He will bring with him a number of trophies of Vice President Roosevelt's hunt.

In the pistol and revolver shooting competitions the fight for first place again was between J. A. Smith and J. A. Dietz, Jr., Mr. Smith leading in both the continuous events, though Mr. Dietz crowded him close for first honors. The scores follow:

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.

Revolver or pistol re-entry match, five targets, lowest score to win—

J. A. Smith	7	8	8	9	9—41
J. A. Dietz, Jr.	7	8	9	9	9—42
W. S. Petty	8	9	9	10	9—45
Dr. R. H. Sayre	9	9	10	10	11—49
J. Humphrey	15	9	14	13	11—62
L. Buss	12	12	13	13	13—63
C. H. Chapman	15	14	13	13	14—69
F. P. Piercy	13	13	13	13	13—65
K. R. McAlpin	11	16	17	18	18—81
T. Keller, Jr.	19	21	23	24	36—123
Dr. W. A. Smith	13	17	18	withdrew	

Revolver re-entry match, five targets, high score to win—

J. A. Smith	49	48	45	48	47—240
J. A. Dietz, Jr.	49	48	47	47	47—239
A. L. A. Himmelwright	49	48	47	47	46—237
Dr. R. H. Sayre	48	47	47	47	46—235
Dr. W. A. Smith	48	46	45	45	46—229
W. P. Chiles	45	43	43	43	43—217
E. F. Wehdeletadt	44	43	42	40	38—207
H. M. Pope	41	41	38	38	37—198
J. T. Humphrey	42	41	44	43	46—216
S. Scott	39	38	38	38	38—191
M. Edey	36	34	33	31	26—158
L. R. Piercy	40	39	39	withdrew	
A. D. Shepard, Jr.	38	38	32	withdrew	

100-Shot Match—W. E. Petty, 891; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 882; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 860.

HIGH SCORES BY TRAP SHOTS.

Gilbert Led in Sportsmen's Show Shoot with 139 Kills at Inter-State Park.

The wing shots competing for the National Sportsmen's Association championships now being held in connection with the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden, yesterday, ran far ahead of the records for the year at their second meeting on the Inter-State Park grounds, Queens County, L. I., to which place the trap contests were transferred on Friday.

The best contest of the day was in the continuous match, the largest run of consecutive kills to win. From this match the gunners who have not well-defined claims to the very first class have been culled since about the third day of the shooting, leaving in only the men of championship form. Of these J. S. Fanning, about the most successful of the experts at clay birds, took his turn at the traps after W. R. Crosby had made a run of 65 breaks, and shooting with the steadiness and coolness that has put him among the first wing shots of the world, broke targets with a regularity that became almost monotonous. The run ended after he had made an uninterrupted score of 114, the high record for the year's shoot. With that remarkable run before him, the Iowa pigeon shot and former champion, Fred Gilbert, took his stand, and began destroying targets. No one seemed to think that Fanning's record was in any danger until Gilbert had rolled up 90 breaks.

Then the crowd became interested, and until Gilbert finished attention centred on his performance. There were frequent outbreaks of applause, the loudest and most general being when he tied Fanning's score and immediately following, when he passed it by breaking his one hundred and fifteenth target. Gilbert's record ran on for fourteen more breaks, giving him a total of 139, the best record in the match by fifteen breaks over the second high score, and exceeding any other score by forty-three.

The Sportsmen's Association Championship produced another sensationally close contest, Fanning figuring prominently in this, too, and fighting it out to a tie, with 99 breaks in a possible 100, W. R. Crosby and Ed Banks being even with him at the finish. Straight through the contest in this event the scores were unusually good, three men finishing in a tie for second place, with ninety-seven kills each, while six other men broke more than ninety targets. The tie for first place leaves the three men in it even for the championship, the ninety-nine scored by each of them being the high record for the shoot. The scores follow:

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. R. Crosby, 99; J. S. Fanning, 99; Ed Banks, 99; F. S. Parmelee, 97; R. O. Heikes, 97; Fred Gilbert, 97; H. C. Watson, 96; B. Le Roy, 95; A. H. Fox, 95; C. Hull, 94; C. Dudley, 92; Parmalee, 91; Waters, 79; W. F. Parker, 76; Waters, 71; Norton, 49; Fox, 70; E. W. Reynolds, 26; Miss Mackay, 57.

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

Fred Gilbert, 139; J. S. Fanning, 114; W. R. Crosby, 65; R. O. Heikes, 46; F. S. Parmelee, 40; A. H. Fox, 29; Ed Banks, 24; B. Le Roy, 15.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOT ASSURED.

Promises of Aid for Rifle Meet Next Fall Received from Foreign Countries.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association yesterday, at a special meeting held in Madison Square Garden, heard reports from officers and committees on the progress made in the arrangements for the international rifle shooting tournament planned at the last meeting of the association, held in December. Gen. Bird W. Spencer presided.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the association, stated that the plan for the tournament, which is to take place next Fall on the rifle range at Sea Girt, N. J., has been indorsed by the United States War Department, and that the Secretary of War will co-operate with the association in arranging for the competition. He stated also that nearly all the foreign countries with which the association had communicated had been heard from and that many of these approved of the proposed trial of marksmanship and through their Foreign Offices or War Departments had promised to give assistance.

Exceptions to the general acceptance of the invitation to send teams of riflemen to compete were from Great Britain, the Secretary of State for War answering through Adjt. Gen. Wood that this year it will be impossible for Great Britain to send representatives to the tournament, and from the Danish Minister at Washington, who stated that the Governors of the Danish Rifle Association had instructed him that they would be unable to send marksmen at the time arranged for the competition, owing to great matches arranged to be held in Copenhagen. The reply from Great Britain has no bearing on the volunteer forces and civilians' shooting clubs.

Canada has accepted the American invitation and will send a team to Sea Girt without fail. From an unofficial source Secretary Jones was informed that there was every likelihood of an Italian team competing. The response from Germany and from the rifle club of Belfast, Ireland, were heartily in sympathy with the plan for the international shoot.

The Secretary reported since the last meeting the following clubs affiliated with the association: The Philadelphia Rifle Association, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, the Massachusetts Rifle Association, the Zettler Rifle Club of New York, and the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association. Several other clubs are in correspondence with the Secretary with the intention of taking the same action as those mentioned.

The following committees were appointed to arrange and take charge of their departments of shooting at the tournament: Revolver—R. H. Sayre, New York; Dr. Sumner Paine, Boston; Lieut. S. Richmond, Savannah; E. E. Partridge, Boston; J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass., and Edwin L. Harpham, Chicago. Schuetzen—W. Hayes, Newark; Nathan Sparing, Philadelphia; H. M. Pope, Hartford; Dr. A. A. Stillman, Syracuse; John T. Humphrey, Boston; Walter G. Hudson, New York; M. Emile Berkman, Hoboken; T. H. Keller and Gus Zimmermann, New York.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey soon will issue invitations to the Governors of all the States where rifle shooting is encouraged to be represented by a State team in the contest for the Hilton Trophy at the tournament. Already seven States have arranged to send teams to the meeting. In speaking of this matter, Gen. Spencer declared that no better way could be found by any State to encourage rifle shooting in the National Guard than the participation by its expert riflemen in these annual matches.

Championship Rifle Shoot Begun.

No complete scores were made last night in the 100-shot gallery match for the championship of 1901, which this year is to be decided at the headquarters of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West Twenty-third Street, it having been omitted from the programme of the National Sportsmen's Show Exhibition. The conditions of this match call for 100 shots to be fired in ten scores of ten shots, at any time during the tournament, which will close on March 16; the regular twenty-five (¼-inch) target to be used. Dr. Muller, Chairman of the Shooting Committee, fired the first day's scores in the contest for the best bull's eye, and he is also ahead in the race for the Zimmermann Trophy. At the ring target E. S. Pillard of New Britain, Conn., is in the lead, with 73 out of a possible 75, and Dr. G. W. Hudson is second thus far, with 72.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Coach Hanlan Has Improvised Rowing Machines in the Swimming Tank.

During the past week marked progress has been shown by the candidates for Columbia's crew. Coach Hanlan has had machines set up over the swimming tank. Hanlan thinks that good results are appearing even thus early. This is especially the case with the old men, who found it hard to avoid rowing the old stroke, but when they get to pulling an oar through real water, they seem to forget the old way and fall easily into the methods of the new coach.

The coach expresses himself as very well pleased with the number of men who are at present in training. Falconer and Burt, both members of last year's eight, have definitely stopped rowing, the former because of nervous prostration and the latter on account of stress of university work. To offset their loss, however, there are several very promising new men, among whom are Huffaker, Carter, Niezer, the guard on the football team; Meeker, Landers, Cary, and Kernan, who formerly rowed at Harvard.

This coming week Hanlan will direct his attention toward developing coxswains. The following men are possibilities: G. F. Miles, 1904, Science, 123 pounds; A. J. Akin, 1904, college, 118 pounds; J. Meyers, 1904, college, 112 pounds; Hurley, 1904, Science, 112 pounds; W. P. Comstock, 1903, college, 114 pounds; J. Taylor, 1904, special, 110 pounds; Potts, 1904, college, 120 pounds; N. S. Taylor, 1904, Science, 112 pounds; Haven, 1904, Science, 110 pounds, and Loewing, 1904, Science, 110 pounds.

Saratoga Stakes to Close.

The Saratoga Racing Association has announced the following list of stake fixtures to close to-morrow for the coming Summer race meeting at Saratoga:

For Two-year-olds.—The United States Hotel of $10,000, five and a half furlongs; Grand Union Hotel, $10,000, six furlongs; Saratoga Special, sweepstakes of $1,000 each, five and a half furlongs; Adirondack Handicap, $5,000, six furlongs; Flash, $5,000, five furlongs; Spinaway, $1,000 added, five and a half furlongs; Kentucky, $1,000 added, five and a half furlongs; Albany Handicap, $1,000 added, six furlongs; Troy, $1,000 added, five and a half furlongs.

For Three-year-olds.—Travers, $10,000, one mile and an eighth; Kenner, $5,000, one mile and three-eighths; Saranac Handicap, $5,000, one mile and an eighth; Alabama, $2,500, one mile and a sixteenth; Huron Handicap, $1,000 added, one mile and three-sixteenths; Seneca, $1,000 added, six furlongs; Mohawk, $1,000 added, one mile and a sixteenth.

For Three-year-olds and Upwards.—Saratoga Handicap, $10,000, one mile and an eighth; Saratoga Cup, $5,000, one mile and five-eighths; Champlain Handicap, $3,000, one mile and an eighth; Delaware Handicap, $1,000 added, one mile and a sixteenth; Amsterdam, $1,000 added, one mile and seventy yards; Catskill, $1,000 added, six furlongs.

Hurdle and Steeplechases.—Ballston Hunters' Steeplechase, $1,200, two and a half miles; Beverwyck Steeplechase, $1,500, two and a half miles; Summer Hurdle, $1,000, two miles.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Mile—All's Well, 98, (Slack,) 1; Jack Adie, 105, 2; Janowood, 79, 3. Time—1:43. Mile and seventy yards—McGrathiana Prince, 109, (Dale,) 1; J. H. Sloan, 109, 2; Blockock, 104, 3. Time—1:47. Steeplechase, handicap, short course—Don Clarencio, 144, (J. M. Weber,) 1; Miss Ransom, 139, 2; Bristol, 132, 3. Time—3:07. The Bush Handicap, two miles and a quarter—Frangible, 104, (Flick,) 1; Bert Davis, 100½, 2; Grey Forge, 101½, 3. Time 2:53¾. Six furlongs, handicap—Miss Hanover, 97½, (Slack,) 1; Andes, 97, 2

H Batterman

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This advantage and our method of liberal profit-sharing creates new business hourly. Our short talk on Monday's Special Features will bring you to a busy emporium, full of inviting attractions.

Spring Millinery, Effective Designs.

Hats of Straw, Chiffon and Combinations, stylishly trimmed with roses and foliage; our popular low price shapes, **4.50**

French Rose Sprays, all colors, *10c*
Large French Rose Sprays, Value 49c., *29c*
French Crushed Roses, bunch of 3, *19c*
Imported Foliage in natural and shaded effects, *10 to 39c*

Children's Go-Carts.

Baby Carriages.

A month of careful preparation embodied in this, the largest and best collection seen anywhere; many exclusive designs. Prices lower than elsewhere.

Reclining Go-Carts, latest improvements, *3.98*
Baby Carriages, fancy body, All with Ruber Tires, *3.98*

Art Embroidery.

A great profusion of Renaissance Patterns, Braids, Rings and Threads, all the latest novelties; much lower in price than elsewhere.

Renaissance Patterns.

Collar Points, 5c.; Tie Ends, 5c. and 10c
Handkerchiefs, 9c.; Small Collars, 10c
Sailor Collars, 13c.; Yoke Patterns, 9c
Yoke and Sleeve Combined, 39c
Doylies, 9x9, 5c.; 12x12, 7c
Squares, 18x18, 10c.; 24x24, 15c.; 30x30, 19c
Bureau Scarfs, 20x54, 19c.; 20x72, 23c
Bolero Jackets, 35c. and 39c

Arabian Braids, 3c. yard
Black Silk Duchess Braid, 5c. and 8c. yard
Linen Renaissance Braid, all widths 23c. pc
Black Silk Renaissance Braid, 4c. yard
Silk Renaissance Rings, dozen, 4c

Spring Imports

Kid and Fabric Gloves

The Victoria, 2-clasp Kid Gloves, mode, beaver, tan, red, brown, gray, black and white, *93c*
2-clasp silk, Taffeta Gloves, tan, mode, gray; black and white, *49c*

Incandescent Burners.

At Surprising Prices To-morrow.

Incandescent Burner, complete with Chimney, shade and genuine Welsbach mantle, sold elsewhere at 75c. *39c*
Number 2 Welsbach Mantle, asbestos loop, nickel hook support, Regular price, 25c., *15c*
Mantle, Manufactured by Welsbach Co. Regular 15c. quality, *9c*

Ladies' Coats, Skirts and Wrappers.

Spring Styles, Low Priced.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, English Cheviot Serge, full trimmed flare; value, $5.50. *3.98*
OXFORD GRAY MELTON BOX COATS, the newest styles, lined with fine Silk Serge, value, $8.50. *6.98*
FINE CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, new patterns, flounce skirts, waists lined and trimmed with fancy braid *69c*

Boys' Clothing.

Largest variety of Spring Styles in the City! We dress boys for less money than elsewhere.

Two piece Suits, 6 to 16 years. Sailor suits, 3 to 10 and Vestee suits, 3 to 8 *$1.98*
Fine 2-piece Suits, Serge Sailor Suits, Tan Covert Spring Top Coats, and Little Boys' Tuxedo Suits *2.98*
Three-piece Suits, 9 to 16; Dress Suits, 7 to 16; Fine Sailor Suits and Russian Blouse Suits. *3.98*
Serge Sailor Suits, with 10 rows silk braid, worth $4.00. *2.50*
Boys' Suits, 7 to 16, all wool, value 3.00 *1.50*
Knee Pants, 35c.

Dress Goods.

Always lower in price than others.

SATIN FINISH BROADCLOTH, 50-inch all wool (twill back), Spring colorings, including blues, reds, old rose and lavender, value, $1.00 yd. *75c*
COLORED CHEVIOTS, 42-inch All Wool Cheviots, wide range of colorings value, 59c. yd. *39c*
Foulards, All silk, 24-inch, choice colorings, new designs, value, 60c. yd., *49c*
20-inch Satin Persian Foulards, *39c*

Crystal Table Ware.

Gold Decorations.

AT 1-3 TO ½ ACTUAL VALUE.

Tumblers, Goblets, Marmalade Dishes, Nut Bowls, Sugar Shakers and Bouquet Holders, each, *9c*

"Good things to eat."

MONDAY & TUESDAY'S SPECIALS

Jams Best made, all grades, regular price 20c. *15c*
Oranges Fancy Navel, sweet and seedless, per doz. *25c*
Corn, Navy brand; Stringless Beans, Tomatoes, Oriole Brand, per can *6c*

Men's Spring Neckwear.

All silk reversible narrow Four-in-hand, red, blue and black; also complete assortment of Men's Silk and Satin Tecks, Four-in-Hand, Imperials, Bat wings, String Ties and Band or shield Bows, *25c*

We deliver free any quantity anywhere in Greater New York. We prepay charges on purchases of $5.00 and upward, within 100 miles.

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

CLOSE BOUTS WITH FOILS

Fencers' Club Juniors Win the Newbold Morris Medals.

COLLEGE CONTESTANTS LOSE

Marshall Kernochan of the Victorious Team Leads for Individual Honors —N. Y. A. C. in Second Place.

Six fencing clubs, three representing universities—Cornell, Yale, and Columbia—contended for over four hours last night in the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street for the President's medals, given by Newbold Morris. Each club sent three fencers, and the student element was opposed by competitors from the Fencers' Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the New York Turn Verein. The contest was for junior fencers, with foils, the victors last year not being eligible. The student fraternity did not get a place in the final round, and the coveted medals went to the three men from the Fencers' Club.

The representatives from each club were:

New York Athletic Club—E. Pitou, B. N. Wheeler, C. Lyon.
New York Turn Verein—B. Bergenberg, H. C. Beres, W. C. Winter.
Yale—E. H. Delafield, K. Spalding, W. E. Meyer.
Cornell—H. F. Blout, J. E. Gignoux, C. M. Davis.
Columbia—E. S. Hewitt, C. G. Gunther, F. B. Fencers' Club—J. A. Hawkins, M. Kernochan, S. Goldenberg.

In the first round the opposing teams were drawn two by two, the New York Athletic Club meeting Columbia, Yale meeting the Turn Verein, and Cornell met the Fencers' Club. The New York Athletic Club, the Fencers' Club, and Yale were the victors. The Fencers' Club drew a bye for the semi-final round and met the New York Athletic Club fencers in the final bouts, which were hotly contested.

When the final round started, J. A. Hawkins and Marshall Kernochan of the Fencers' Club were the only men of the original eighteen who had not been defeated in a single bout. Lyon of the New York Athletic Club put Hawkins out of the race for individual honors by beating him in a hard-fought tussle, and soon after Lyon met Kernochan.

This bout proved to be one of the hottest and most interesting of all the evening's contests, for if Kernochan won he would secure the individual prize medal. Although hard pushed at times by Lyon, Kernochan showed excellent skill, and his long reach, combined with quickness of attack, carried him to victory. The new individual medal winner was one of the youngest competitors. He is about twenty years of age, and has been fencing about three years.

The deciding bout was between Hawkins and Wheeler. When it commenced, each had four victories. At the expiration of the four minutes allotted for each bout, the Judges were unable to pick a winner, and two minutes more were allowed. Hawkins forced the attack from the start and got the award, which gave the Morris Medals to the Fencers' Club delegates by the narrow score of 5 points to 4.

The summary of the rounds is:

First Round.—Pitou, N. Y. A. C., beat Hewitt, Gunther, and Clark, Columbia; Wheeler, N. Y. A. C., beat Hewitt, Columbia; Lyon, N. Y. A. C., beat Hewitt and Gunther, Columbia; Gunther, Columbia, beat Wheeler, N. Y. A. C.; Clark, Columbia, beat Wheeler and Lyon, N. Y. A. C. Total—N. Y. A. C., 6; Columbia, 3. Delafield, Yale, beat Bergenberg, Burls, and Winter, Turn Verein; Spalding, Yale, beat Winter, Turn Verein; Meyer, Yale, beat Bergenberg and Winter, Turn Vereln; Bergenberg, Turn Verein, beat Spalding, Yale; Beris, Turn Verein, beat Spalding and Meyer, Yale. Total—Yale, 9; Turn Verein, 3.

Blout, Cornell, beat Goldenberg, Fencers' Club; Gignoux, Cornell, beat Goldenberg, Fencers' Club; Davis, Cornell, beat Goldenberg, Fencers' Club; Hawkins, Fencers' Club, beat Blout, Gignoux, and Davis, Cornell; Kernochan, Fencers' Club, beat Blout, Gignoux, and Davis, Cornell. Total, Fencers' Club, 6; Cornell, 3.

Semi-Final Round—Pitou, N. Y. A. C., beat Delafield and Meyer, Yale; Wheeler, N. Y. A. C., beat Spalding, Yale; Lyon, N. Y. A. C., beat Spalding and Meyer, Yale; Delafield, Yale, beat Wheeler, N. Y. A. C.; Spalding, Yale, beat Pitou, N. Y. A. C. Wheeler and Meyer and Delafield and Lyon did not fence. Total, New York Athletic Club, 5; Yale, 2.

Fencers' Club drew a bye.

Final Round.—Kernochan, Fencers' Club, beat Wheeler, Pitou, and Lyon, N. Y. A. C.; Hawkins, Fencers' Club, beat Pitou and Wheeler, N. Y. A. C.; Pitou, N. Y. A. C., beat Goldenberg, Fencers' Club; Wheeler, N. Y. A. C., beat Goldenberg, Fencers' Club; Lyon, N. Y. A. C., beat Goldenberg and Hawkins, Fencers' Club. Total—Fencers' Club, 5; New York Athletic Club, 4.

Western Athletes Break Records.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., March 9.—In the triple athletic meet to-day between the Universities of Notre Dame, Chicago, and Illinois, the colleges finished in the order named, Notre Dame scoring 43 points, Chicago 37, and Illinois 28. The most sensational feature of the day was the record smashing in the 220-yard dash, Corcoran, Notre Dame, doing the distance in 0:23 1-5. In the forty-yard dash, Bell of Illinois won the finals in 0:04 3-5, equaling the world's record established by Wefers of Georgetown.

Lord of Chicago took the half mile in the world's record time of 2:04 1-5.

Boxing and Wrestling Championships.

The Boxing and Wrestling Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has decided to hold the wrestling championships the 15th and 17th of April, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for the club theatre. The classes are 105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds, and 158 pounds. Entries will close with the Chairman, T. F. O'Brien, P. O. Box 611, New York, April 5.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07½
Lard, prime	7.85
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@71c; No. 2 red, 74⅝@76¼c; No. 2 corn, 39¼c; No. 2 yellow, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@25¼c; No. 3 white, 26¾@27½c; No. 2 rye, 51½@52½c; good feeding common barley, 45c; fair to choice matting, 48@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.56; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per barrel, $14.75@$14.80; lard, per 100-lb, $7.52½@$7.56; short ribs, sides, (loose), $7.15@$7.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.00@$7.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; Sugars, cutloaf, $6.29; granulated, $5.72; confectioners' "A," $5.56; off A, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The expectations of last night's bulls concerning yesterday's Liverpool cables were realized to the fullest degree. Yet the great strength abroad had a temporary effect only upon the bear faction here, which was made reasonably confident of preventing any pronounced rise by the fact that new speculation was not in evidence. Our opening was irregular, with prices 2 to 11 points higher, the advance being due more to a rise of 3 to 5½ points in Liverpool than to aggressive support from local bulls. As receipts were several thousand bales larger than expected, and as investment orders were few and far between, as effort was made soon after the call to return prices to the level of last night. This was accomplished before the close, while the final bids showed net unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points, with the undertone barely steady. Moreover, on the "curb" prices went off several points further under estimates for large receipts South Monday. The official advices from Southern spot markets indicated unchanged prices to an advance of ⅛c; the local spot market was quiet and unchanged, middling upland quoted 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Spot Cotton—Good business done; prices 1-32d higher; American middling fair, 5⅝d; good middling, 5 7-32d; middling, 5 1-16d; low middling, 4¾d; good ordinary, 4⅝d; ordinary, 4½d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 8,900 bales American. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 14,600 bales American. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 63-64d buyers; March and April, 4 62-64@4 63-64d sellers; April and May, 4 61-64@4 62-64d buyers; May and June, 4 61-64d value; June and July, 4 59-64@4 60-64d buyers; July and August, 4 58-64@4 59-64d sellers; August and September, 4 49-64d sellers; September, 4 49-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 28-64d nominal; October and November, good ordinary clause, 4 23-64d nominal.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.64	8.68	8.50	8.51@8.52
April	8.60	8.62	8.49	8.49@8.49
May	8.65	8.65	8.51	8.51@8.52
June	8.64	8.64	8.54	8.52@8.53
July	8.68	8.68	8.55	8.56@ —
August	8.33	8.34	8.27	8.29@8.27
September	7.92	7.92	7.88	7.87@7.88
October	7.84	7.84	7.78	7.76@7.77
November	7.73	7.73	7.70	7.68@7.69
December	7.70	7.70	7.67	7.66@7.67

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat opened decidedly firmer yesterday, and for a time was quite active. The first trades showed an advance of ⅛@⅝c. The opening figures proved to be the best of the session, however. The firmness was the result of better cables, which led to quite active covering, the English markets showing an advance of ⅛@¼d. On the other hand, Paris reported a decline of 15 points, and was weak at the decline. Northwest receipts were 333 cars, against 644 cars last week. Generally speaking, the weather in the Northwest was rather soft, with rains in the Ohio Valley, threatening to impede the movement by making difficult roads. Later the local market declined about ½@¾c, but the close was quite firm at an advance of about ¼c at New York and about ⅝c at Chicago, which closed an hour later than our market. The local Curb was 80c for May wheat, with puts quoted at 79⅝@79¾c and calls at 80⅛@80¼c. The differences, free on board, afloat, for export were as follows: No. 2 red, spot, ⅝c over May; No. 1 No. D., spot, 7⅛c over May, new; No. 1 hard, D., spot, 11¾c over May; No. 1 Northern New York, spot, 5½c over May, new; No. 2 hard, New York, 1¼c over May; No. 1 hard, Chicago, 1¼c over May; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, spot, 11c over May; No. 3 hard, Manitoba, spot, 10c over May; No. 1 hard, Spring, to arrive, 10c over May; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, spot, 4½c over May; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot, ⅛c over May.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; May, 73⅝c; July, 72¼@72½c; No. 2 hard, 71@71½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 38c; May, 39½@39¼c; July, 38¼@38⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 26½c; May, 29½c; July, 25c; No. 2 white, 28½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.—Wheat—Cash, 74⅝c; May, 74¼@74⅝c; July, 75¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@70¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Northern, 78c; No. 3 Northern, 73@73c. Rye dull; No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley steady; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@53c.

DULUTH, March 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76¼c; May, 76¼c; July, 76⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 87¼@70¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 3 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $2.10@$2.50. Spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.30. CORN-MEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@95c. FEED—Fair; Spring bran, spot, $19@20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.50@$19; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $19.50@$22; city bran, $19@$19.50; cornmeal, $22; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oilmeal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	79½
May	80 1-16	80 1-16	79¾	79¾
July	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	48⅝
May	..	..	..	48⅛
July	45½	45½	45½	45⅝
Lard—				
March	..	..	..	$7.87

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	73¾	74 1-16	73 13-16	74
May	75¾	76⅛	75 5-16	75⅝
Corn—				
March	39 7-16	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
May	41¼	41⅝	40 15-16	41
Oats—				
March	24½	24½	23¾	23⅞
May	25¼	25¼	24¾	24⅞
Lard—				
May	$7.87½	$7.90	$7.87½	$7.90
July	7.67½	7.67½	7.65	7.67½
Ribs—				
May	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25
Pork—				
May	14.97½	15.05	14.85	14.90

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $14.25@$15; family, $15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9@10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180-lb, 7¼@7¾c; 160-lb, 7¾c; 140-lb, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10-lb, 8¼@8¾c; 12-lb, 8¼@8¾c; 14-lb, 8c; pickled shoulders steady, 6¾c; pickled hams steady, 9¼@10c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾@4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $7.80; city lard firm, $7.50; refined lard steady; South America, $8.00; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $9 60; compound steady; city, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5¼@5¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.10
May	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.20
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
August	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.20@6.25
September	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25
October	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
November	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
December	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40@6.45
January	..	..	..	6.45@6.50
February	..	..	..	6.50@6.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 5400; receipts, 30,000 bags; stock, 1,175,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ⅛@¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was ⅛@¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady; ½@¾f lower; at 12 M. unchanged; at 2 P. M., quiet and unchanged to ⅛f higher; at 4 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags; January, 43.50; February, 43.50; March, 40.75; April, 41; May, 41.25; June, 41.50; July, 41.75; August, 41.75; September, 42; October, 42.25; November, 42.25; December, 42.50. Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 6950; exchange, 11 32-32d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 288,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $28; pig-iron warrants, $10; lake copper inqt, $17; tin, $26.20; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $3.95.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½; molasses, 3½c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.95, and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.90, and in bulk, $5.35; Refined cases, New York, 8c. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 27½@28c; prime Summer yellow, 29½@30c; off Summer yellow, 29@29½c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 32c. Linseed—American raw, 39c; American boiled, 42c; Calcutta raw, 39c. Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 62@64c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.75. Spirits of turpentine, 39½@40c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W. G., $2.70; W. W., $2.90.

WILMINGTON, March 9.—Spirits of turpentine —Nothing doing; receipts, 43 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 389 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.30@$2.30; receipts, 32 casks. Tar steady, $1.15; receipts, 165 bbls.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 37c; receipts, 179 casks; sales, 203 casks; exports, 320 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 2,045 bbls; sales, 1,952 bbls; exports, 5,805 bbls; A, B, and C, $1.15; D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.50; I, $1.65; K, $1.80; M, $1.90; N, $1.95; W G, $2.05; W W, $2.25.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves nominally steady; calves nominal; city-dressed veals, 7½@11½c per lb. Sheep steady; lambs firm to 10c higher; sheep, $4.60@$4.75; lambs, $5.62½@$6.10; dressed mutton, 6¼@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8½@9½c. Hogs nominally steady.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

VOORHEES & HEERING.—Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court has appointed Samuel A. Beyers receiver of the assets of Voorhees & Heering, who kept a boarding stable at 133 and 135 Amsterdam Avenue, on the application of George E. Ketcham & Co., judgment creditors for $534. They began business three years ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EMIL MAISNER.—Emil Maisner, physician, at 215 East Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,980 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $480 is for alimony, 1898, 1899, and 1900, to Ray Maisner of Philadelphia; $150 lawyers' fees, and $750 borrowed money.

LOUIS A. SCHNEIDER.—Louis A. Schneider, builder, at 1,046 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,017 and no available assets. There are only four creditors, the largest being Louis and John Brandt, $17,870, who obtained a deficiency judgment against him on Oct. 25, 1900.

JOHN A. MEIERDIERCKS & SONS.—John A., John, and Charles Meierdiercks and William Menzel, who composed the firm of John A. Meierdiercks & Sons, packers of fish, pickles, and sauerkraut, formerly at 357 Washington Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,000 and no assets. They made an assignment on Sept. 17, 1895; the assets realised $8,000 and creditors were paid about 10 per cent.

SEMONS, DAVIS & SEMONS.—Ely Semons, George Davis, and Alexander Semons, who compose the firm of Semons, Davis & Semons, shirt manufacturers at 47 Walker Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,756 and assets of $4,837, consisting of stock, $3,732; accounts, $341; fixtures, $300; unliquidated claims, $364; insurance, $36, and cash, $124. There are thirty-four creditors. The firm began business on April 1, 1900, claiming a capital of $5,000. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of the assets of the firm on the application of three creditors—Jacob S. Bernheimer & Brother; Todd, Murphy & Co., and Alfred T. Cokefair. It was alleged that on the 7th and 8th insts., they removed and disposed of a large part of their stock of manufactured shirts, valued at many thousand dollars.

Bankruptcy Discharge and Dismissal.

Judge Brown of the United States Supreme Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Simon Robbins, formerly of Mattis & Robbins, manufacturers of purses at 125 Grand Street, liabilities $835, and has dismissed the proceedings in bankruptcy of Augustus Mayers of 314 Mott Avenue, formerly a clothing dealer, liabilities $13,578. Mr. Mayers having made a settlement with creditors. He filed the petition in bankruptcy on April 8, 1899.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKOWITZ, Harry, Frank Hirshhorn, and Harry Marcus—H. H. Jackson	$225
BALKIN, Frank—E. M. Smith, costs	143
BEVERWYCK TOWING COMPANY—James Tilley and others, costs	69
BRUGGEN, Fred—William T. Kugler	339
BUSSENSCHUTT, G. Herman—F. G. Payne	231
BONAGUR, Vincent—G. R. Raymond and another	62
BIRKETT, Clarence T.—Columbia Bank	961
BUNZELMAN, Elias—Levi Spear	130
CHANTIFF, Jacob C.—J. Guterman	123
CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Segl, by guardian, costs	92
DUNN, Thomas J., as Sheriff, &c.—F. Pithman	987
FEIST, Simon and Samuel—M. L. Brlanger	266
MAX F. ABBE MANUFACTURING FRIEND, Leonard and Gustav—E. Spingarn	4,541
FINKELSTEIN, Julius and Isaac—Louis J. Bunbert and another	76
GOLDFOGLE, Henry M., as President, &c.—A. Guterman	1,306
HERCZEL, Edmund—A. Lemlein and another	106
HOPKINS, Charles W., and Henry A. Lapham—S. J. Rode and another	139
KICK, Ernest F. and Augusta F.—First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.	109
KASSEWITZ, Daniel—Emil Roes	123
LYNCH, Alice M.—Tessie M. Phillips	123
MASCHE, Herman—G. Howard	85
Company—Abendroth Root Manufacturing Company	54
MARSHALL, Albert B.—D. F. Hays and others	871
McGUIRE, Catharine J., Joseph H., and Daniel T., executors, &c.—Lyman G. Hicomgdale and another, costs	146
NEVILLE, Matthew F.—George M. Brown	78
OBERST, Leopold—Louis T. Noonan	339
POTRUCH, Alex.—Charles Guterman	53
PETITE, Victor—The George Bechtel Brewing Company	719
SCHWARTZ, John T.—United Electric Light and Power Company	28
SCHUMANN, Herman—William H. Scott, costs	46
STORK, David C.—S. C. Tooker	94
THE MAYOR, &c.—Adolph Berger	2,345
THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn—Matilda E. Starbuck, executrix, &c., and another, costs	115
THOMPSON, John—W. Laforge	76
WARD, Charles B.—Timothy J. Hayes and others	141
WITT, Samuel and Harry—E. Hilson	60
ZACHAROPOULOS, Agis—G. Vlachos, costs	26

Joseph H. Bauland Co.

ENTIRE BLOCK, FULTON STREET FROM DUFFIELD TO BRIDGE STREETS, BROOKLYN.

To-morrow the Spring Opening of

Women's Suits, Waists, Skirts.

The Newest and Most Beautiful Styles at a Saving of Half.

New and Beautiful Suits, Wonderful Low Cost.

These stand out prominently among the new Spring opening attractions in Women's Tailor Made Suits. Apart from the fact that they are all new and in their class represent the best and most stylish creations in Women's Tailor Made Suits produced this season—there is the added satisfaction in your knowing that you can get them at such reasonable and satisfactory prices. Just a few instances:

At **$7.95**—Women's new style Tailor Made Suits, in handsome Venetian covert cloths—with Eton coats having the new shape dip fronts—small silk loop fastenings and stylish small brass buttons, l'Aiglon collars, "bishop" sleeves and new style cuffs. Also new style fly front coats with new shape collars. The skirts to both styles are made with the deep fashionable flounces—Suits lined throughout and in all sizes—colors blue, gray, brown, castor and Oxford, **$7.95**

At **$9.95**—Women's new style Tailor Made Suits—new Eton coats with l'Aiglon collars and fashionable vest effects, trimmed with small brass buttons and satin serge lined—nine gored skirts with deep bell flare, percaline lined and velvet bound. In stylish shades of gray and brown homespun, **$9.95**

At **$12.75**—Women's new style Tailor Made Eton Suits, in black and navy all-wool cheviot cloths. The coats have the new collar and cuffs with waist belt of the material attached—are tastefully trimmed with narrow folds of black satin and pretty novelty buttons—the skirts have a deep flounce,—and the proper "hang." All sizes, **$12.75**

Fine Silk Waists.

The Bargain Chance of 1901.

Whoever buys a silk Waist without first seeing these, buys without seeing the prettiest and best silk waists at their prices to be found anywhere. You'll say so, too, when you see them and examine the quality of silk, the workmanship and styles.

At **$2.98**—Of all silk taffeta, in three entirely new and especially attractive styles; profusely tucked back and front; newest style sleeves and cuffs; in all the new shades shown this season; also black and all white; every size in every shade, worth $5.00, price, **$2.98**

At **$3.48**—Many styles, all fresh, new and beautiful, all in every wanted shade and color, also black and all white, of extra heavy and substantial all silk taffeta, tucked all over back and front, tucked bishop sleeves and stock collars, every size, of course, worth $6.00, price, **$3.48**

Millinery Opening.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 11, 12 and 13.

The Whole Millinery World has been searched and the best chosen for our opening. Before the close of the last season we had begun to prepare for the Spring of 1901.

Our department was enlarged and refitted until it occupies 3 floors of the Duffield street corner building. The biggest, the best appointed, the largest stocked and the lowest priced Millinery Store in all New York or Brooklyn.

Come to the Opening. We will show the most beautiful styles ever originated in the fertile brains of the best Parisian artists. The products of our own workrooms will in many cases eclipse the imported models, and the prices will be about 1-3 as high.

Neither time nor money has been spared to make this the crowning Millinery event of the decade. All are cordially invited.

Trimmed Hats.

Choice of 1,000 Trimmed Hats—exact copies in every detail of the best French models; the materials used in the construction of these Hats are the very best quality. The value of these Hats is $10.00; during our opening display, price, **$5.00**

Your choice of 1,000 beautifully trimmed Dress Hats, in all the newest Spring shapes, trimmed with flowers, foliage, chiffon and ornaments, in all the newest Spring colorings, value of these Hats is $5.00; during our opening display, price, **$2.98**

Untrimmed Hats.

Women's straw Walking Hats, in Java straw braid, in black, white, navy, tan and cardinal, nicely trimmed with fancy silk, opening price, .49

American Beauty Roses, all natural colors, per bunch, .19

Large American Beauty Roses, with bud and large bunch of foliage, per bunch, .39

Crushed Roses, 3 roses in bunch, all colors, per bunch, .19

Fancy Cuba straw Walking Hats, edged with different shades of colored taffeta silk and bows of same material, opening price, $1.19

Fancy rough straw braid Hats, in all the desirable Spring shapes, in black and all colors, regularly worth 75c., special for to-morrow, .59

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Very Important Silk Sale.

Colored Peau de Cygne, Black Taffeta, Printed Foulards.

Fourteen Thousand Yards in All, at 47 Cts., 57 Cts. and 67 Cts.

We shall place on sale to-morrow a large and very beautiful lot of fine Silks, at prices that are lower than any quoted this season—in fact, this sale is beyond question THE BEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE ONE thus far of Silk goods.

The first lot consists of 9,500 yards of colored Peau de Cygne—this season's most fashionable silk—made of the very brightest kind of good Italian stock. The colors are in every tint, making in all an assortment of fifty-six shades, including resedas, bieges, grays, violets, cardinals, cerise, beaver, old rose, tan, browns, national, navy, royal blues, cadets, etc. The price is **47** cts. per yard; value, 90 cts.

The second lot is made up of 3,500 yards of fine Black Taffeta, 21 inches wide, and fine printed Foulards, 24 inches wide, at **57** cts. per yard.

The third lot is a regular $1.00 Black Taffeta, 23 inches wide, heavy, rich quality, with beautiful body and finish, price, **67** cts. per yard.

Main Aisle, Center Counters.

85 New Spring Suits at $12.50 Each, Instead of $25.00.

Just purchased of a manufacturer, who had to sell quickly, eighty-five Ladies' new Spring Suits, made of covert and Venetian cloths, in black, brown, castor and tan, with flaring skirts and tailored seams, each skirt with an extra stitched belt, sizes 32 to 42; made to sell for $25.00; our price, **$12.50.** The Suits were made by the best tailors, and will keep their shape.

Extraordinary Sale of Black Laces.

Thirty-seven hundred yards of Black Laces—galloons and insertions—Chantilly, Point Venice, Cluny, Renaissance, Point de Gene, and other beautiful makes, from 1 to 8 inches wide, newest styles and most seasonable makes, especially suitable for trimming Foulard, Crepe de Chine, Challis, and other Spring dresses and gowns, regular 25 to 69 ct. goods, at **17** cts. per yard.

Important Sale of Desirable Linens.

A manufacturer's broken line of Double Damask Table Cloths, desirable patterns: 2x2 yards, **$2.00, $2.50, $2

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Women's Shoes Reduced.

550 pairs, broken sizes only, and a few pairs of each style, made of Vici and Glaced Kidskin, in button and lace, bulldog, full round and opera toe shapes, with kid or patent leather tips, welted and stitched heavy and medium weight soles, with narrow or broad extension edges, values range from $3.00 to $4.00 a pair; on table for easy choosing at, a pair $1.95

The Best Shoes for Men.

The best leather and the best workmanship are in these Shoes, soles are either single or double, welted and stitched, with narrow or broad extension edges, all the popular leathers to choose from; Enamel, Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Box or Wax Calfskin, in the newest Spring Lasts; such shoes would cost you $4.00 or more a pair anywhere but here; all sizes and styles at, a pair $2.95

In Women's Suits and Skirts.

The advent of Spring means a new Tailored Gown.

The carefulness with which our Spring Suits have been selected and the dignity and character in every Suit, makes this a special feature.

A handsome line of Tailor Made Gowns, made especially for small women,

$10.98, $12.00, $13.75, $15.00, $18.00, and up to $35.00.

Women's Suits, made of best quality pebble cheviot and plain cheviot; they are double-breasted tight-fitting and double-breasted loose-fitting; skirt has graduated flounce and lined throughout with good taffeta; all seams are double stitched; a perfect tailor made Suit, and should sell for $28.00; our price.$18.98

Women's Suits in Eton and bolero effects, handsome, catchy styles, in all the new Spring shades, trimmed and plain skirts, with graduated flounces, priced at $16.00, $18.00, $21.00, $22.50, and up to.....$60.00

Black cheviot Skirts, with flounces, with taffeta band at top of flounce..$3.98

Dress Skirt of fine black cheviot, with 7 gore flare, plain tailor stitched..$4.98

Dress Skirts for large women; they are made of fine black cheviot, 7 gore flare, waist bands 26 to 36 in., lengths 39 to 44 in., price.....$5.75

Another lot of women's Winter Jackets, made of fine kerseys and cheviots; they are worth from $9.00 to $12.00, price to close $5.00

Some odd lots of Jackets in large sizes, to close at.....$3.00

Silk Waists.

BRIGHT, NEWLY ARRIVED AND ALLURING ARE THESE SILK WAISTS.

Handsome styles of Silk Waists, tucked and hemstitched, with new sleeves, in all the new pastel shades, also black; these Waists are worth at least $6.75; special at $4.98

Black Brilliantine Waists, fine quality, tucked and stitched, sizes 32 to 46, at $1.98

French flannel Waists, plain and unlined, with bishop sleeves, all colors.....$1.49

Embroideries and Laces.

Cambric embroideries and insertions, regular values 5c. to 25c. a yard, special, per yard.....3c., 5c., 8c., and 10c

Machine Torchon Laces, regular value 5c. to 18c. per yard, special, per yard, 3c., 5c., and 10c.

Oriental Laces, regular value 10c. to 25c. per yard, special, per yard.....10c

Mousseline de Sole, regular value 39c. to 59c. per yard, special, per yard.....25c

Black La Tosca net, 45 in. wide, regular 75c. per yard, special, per yard.....69c

Embroidered Turn Over Collars, regular 12½c. to 15c., special at.....10c

Women's Union Linen Collars, assorted styles .....3c. each

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

TAILORED WEAR FOR SPRING.

Small Pricing.

New York leads the world in the perfection of tailoring as Paris leads the world in the brilliance of style. Here is jointure of the two—the style of Paris and the workmanship of New York. Right as a trivet and ready for the American woman who leads the world in trim wearing of tailored Suits. Here are:

Women's Suits, Skirts and Jackets---Price Savings.

Prices are lowest here because we do the biggest business here. It's not so hard to force prices a bit when you can keep so many of the big tailors busy all season.

Suits at $11.98. Black and navy blue Venetian cloth; double-breasted Eton jacket; flounce skirt over percaline; Suit trimmed with bands of stitched satin; exceptional value.

Suits at $14.75. Black cheviot; double-breasted, tight fitting Eton Jacket with taffeta lining; skirt 7 gore flare or flounce style; Suit neatly finished with rows of tailor stitching; skirt made over percaline; very stylish, jaunty and small priced.

Skirts at $4.98. Black broadcloth with graduated flounce; trimmed with 3 bands of stitched taffeta; made over percaline; excellent value.

Skirts at $5.90. Black cheviot, 7 gore ripple flare bottom, made over percaline.

Skirts at $6.50. Venetian cloth in black, royal blue, brown and tan; 7 gore flare bottom, panel front effect formed by trimming of satin bands; very stylish and small priced.

Jackets at $6.75. Black cheviot, double-breasted, reefer front, lining of tailors' serge.

Jackets at $9.75. Taffeta Mess Jackets, entirely tucked and lined with satin.

Suits for Girls---Small Priced.

Just as fresh and handsome, just as sure savings as in the tailored wear for women. For instance:

Suits at $17.95. Fine cheviot in black and blue and brown; Eton effect jacket, prettily trimmed with stitched black taffeta, and vests of various colored cloths finished with gilt buttons, skirt the new model, flounce finished with stitched band of black taffeta and the entire Suit lined with an excellent taffeta silk. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

85c Colored Taffeta Silks--55c. a Yard.

One of the best silk manufacturers in the country sends his splendid product for this sale—it is one of the most notable offerings the Silk Store has ever made. Almost every woman has plans to use a plain colored taffeta this Spring and here are 9,500 yards to be had at

A Sure Saving of Thirty Cents a Yard.

These are Silks of heavy and rich quality, *durable* Silks with that brilliant, lustrous finish that is only obtainable in the finer grades. A perfect range of more than seventy-five of the most desirable shades, including white and black; regularly 85c. a yard here; to-morrow.....55c

Main floor, West Building.

$6.45 Blankets; $4.98.

Bargain time in Blankets—next Winter's needs and the end of this season may be provided for now at a saving. These are 11-4 (74x82 inch) 6 pounds strictly all wool Blankets, our regular $6.45 quality for $4.98 a pair.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

The Greatest Offering of Real Laces Brooklyn Ever Saw.

Never were so many and so various real Laces sold for such small prices. When this sale is over real Laces will probably never be sold for such small prices again. It is an epoch making occasion, the splendid achievement of an unparalleled Lace enterprise. It would have been impossible for us to have drawn such vast quantities here, but for the fact that

This Is the Greatest Lace Business in Greater New York.

The Lace Marts of the Whole World Are Its Suppliers.

Values more than words are the sources of your interest and every Brooklyn woman must have vital interest in such values as these:

50c. to $15.00 Real Laces for 10c. to $4.98 a Yard.

This way:

Real Cluny, values 50c. to $7.50, at.....10c. to $2.98 a yard
Real Renaissance, values 50c. to $5.98, at. 10c. to $2.98 a yard
Real Arabian, values $1.00 to $15.00, at..25c. to $4.98 a yard
Real Guipure, black, values $1.00 to $8.50, at 25c. to $3.98 a yard
Real Duchess, values $1.50 to $25.00, at. 75c. to $10.50 a yard
Real Applique, values $1.00 to $10.50, at..25c. to $4.98 a yard
Hand made Russian, values $1.50 to $10.50, at 49c. to $4.98 a yard
Real black Renaissance, values $1.00 to $3.98, at 49c. to $1.49 a yard
Real Duchess Handkerchiefs, $1.00 to $25.00, at 49c. to $12.50 each
Real Cluny Allovers, values $4.00 to $17.50, at 98c. to $7.50 a yard
Real Arabian Allovers, values $7.50 to $17.50, at $3.98 to $7.50 a yard
Real Renaissance Allovers, values $4.50 to $15.00, at $1.25 to $5.98 a yard
Real lace Robes, values $49.00 to $250.00, at $19.98 to $149.00

Machine Made Laces.

Fancy lace, spangled and batiste Robes, values $25.00 to $98.00.....$12.50 to $49.00 each

Black Chantilly Galloons, values 15c. to $1.98, at 5c. to 98c. a yard

Venetian Point and Arabians, values 15c. to $1.98, at 5c. to 98c. a yard

Washable Laces and Insertions, values 10c. to 39c., at 3c. to 19c. a yard

Allovers, white and butter shade, values 49c. to $1.98, at 25c. to 98c. a yard

Spangled Nets, white, black, gold, silver and fancy effects, values $2.50 to $12.50, at.....98c. to $4.98 a yard

Fancy Allovers on mousseline, batiste and other fancy materials, linon shades, black, white and colors, values $3.98 to $15.00, at.....$1.98 to $7.50 a yard

Venetian Point and batiste Laces, in white, ivory, champagne and butter shades, values 49c. to $2.50, at. 19c. to 98c. a yard

5c. to 49c. Embroideries, 2c. to 19c. a Yard.

Nainsook Edgings, Insertions and Beadings, fast edges, wide margins, cut out ready for use, made on a superior cloth warranted to wash, dainty and pretty baby patterns, suitable for trimming infants' robes and underwear and Summer dresses, values 5c. to 49c., at.....2c. to 19c. a yard

Allovers in desirable patterns, suitable for shirt waists, dresses, etc., hemstitched, lace, tucked, solid and openwork effects, values 50c. to $7.50, at.....29c. to $3.98 a yard

Flouncings with hemstitched and scalloped edges, suitable for skirts and Summer dresses, on nainsook, swiss and cambric; values 50c. to $3.00, at..29c. to $1.49 a yard

Main floor, centre, Central Building.

A Great Sale of Metal Beds & Bedding.

Think of buying a white enamel brass trimmed Bed for **$1.95!**
Think of buying a full size well made Mattress for **$3.50!**

Two items, fairly representative of the *values* in the sale which starts to-morrow. The *range of selection* is as wide as the most particular taste can ask. It is the greatest sale of metal Beds and of Bedding that you or we have ever heard of—a rare opportunity for those who have the furnishing of hotels, boarding houses and Summer homes in mind. Whether you buy one piece or a hundred it means choice of

New Metal Beds and Bedding for Wholesale Cost and Less

So new are the Beds that as this is written they are being unpacked. They are the splendid work of the best makers—we will sell thousands of the same kinds later in the season for full prices. The season is opening now and these will be ready to-morrow:

Iron Beds.

White enamel, with brass caps and vases, all sizes, value $3.50.....$1.95

White enamel, with brass rail and spindle, extended foot, all sizes, value $5.00..$3.45

White enamel, fancy scroll design, with brass rail, one inch posts, all sizes, value $5.75, $4.25

White enamel, with brass mounts, vases and rail, extended bow foot, 1 inch posts, all sizes; value $6.00.....$4.50

White enamel, with heavy brass rail, spindle and full mounts, extended foot and 1¼ inch posts, all sizes; value $8.00.....$5.95

White enamel, with swell foot, brass rail, spindles and mounts, 1 inch posts, all sizes; value $9.00.....$7.25

White enamel with brass rail, mounts and ornaments, extended bow foot, 1¼ inch posts, 4 foot 6 only; value $10.00....$7.95

White enamel, elaborate scroll design, with brass centre, also brass rail and French mounts, 4 foot and 4 foot 6 sizes; value $12.75.....$9.50

White enamel, fancy design, one inch bent post with elaborate brass trimmings, 4 foot and 4 foot 6 sizes; value $14.00....$10.75

White enamel, very fancy design, with 1¼ inch bent post with elaborate brass centre, made in 4 foot 6 only; value $16.50..$12.50

Brass Beds.

With extended bow foot, 1¼ inch posts, all sizes value $20.00.....$14.25

With extended bow foot, 1½ inch posts, husks on foot posts, all sizes; value $25.00..$17.75

With extended bow foot, 1½ inch posts, heavy mounts and vases, T ball joints, all sizes; value $36.00.....$26.50

With extended bow foot, 2 inch posts, fancy scroll design husks on foot posts, making it a beautiful bed, 4 foot and 4 foot 6 sizes only; value $49.00.....$35.75

With extended bow foot, 2 inch posts, with T ball joints, heavy husks and fillers, made in 4 foot size only; value $70.00....$52.00

Iron and Brass Cribs.

White enamel iron, 2 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches long, with woven wire spring; value $5.75.....$3.95

Brass, with extended foot and fancy scroll design with woven wire spring, size 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, value, $43.00, $29.00

Good Bedding Never Cost So Little Money.

We have our own Mattress Factory. It was the only way to be absolutely sure of the Mattresses we sell. Nothing but Bedding is made in it and no Bedding is remade. We are perfectly certain of cleanliness—we are sure of our Mattresses. Just now is the season when the large factory force is least busy. So we start this sale—these offerings will stand until Thursday night. First come first served, of course, and there will be orders enough by then to keep the factory going at top speed for some months.

Mattresses.

Combination of excelsior and white cotton, made under layer process, surrounding top, bottom and sides with cotton, good grade fancy ticking, full size; value $4.50..$3.50
Smaller sizes at proportionate reduction.

African fiber, with mixed hair top, good grade of ticking, in full size; value $5.50..$4.25
Smaller sizes at proportionate reduction.

Good mixed hair made up in A. C. A. ticking, full weight.
Full size, value $10.50.....$8.10
Large ¾ size, value $9.25.....$7.20
Small ¾ size, value $8.00.....$6.30
Single size, value $6.75.....$5.40

Best South American black or gray horse hair, made in A. C. A. ticking, full weight.
Full size, value $20.00.....$16.00
Large ¾ size, value $17.50.....$14.00
Small ¾ size, value $15.00.....$12.00
Single size, value $12.50.....$10.00

Something new, "sterilized hair," made of pure South American horse hair, and curled hair drawings, thoroughly cleansed by a new process.
Full size, value $22.00.....$18.00
Large ¾ size, value $19.25.....$15.75
Small ¾ size, value $16.50.....$13.50
Single size, value $13.75.....$11.25

Springs.

Double strand woven wire, with hard wood frame, all sizes, value $1.75.....$1.25
Double strand woven wire, with bronze finished iron frame, all sizes, value $3.75..$2.75
Upholstered double border, made up to the best possible manner in best A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, value $12.50 and $13.00...$9.50
Rabbed edge, upholstered in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, value $7.50 and $9.00.....$6.25
Single border, upholstered in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, value $6.75 and $7.50.....$5.50

Pillows.

All feather, 20x28, made in A. C. A. ticking, value 75c.....55c
Pure live geese prime feathers, made up in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, value, per lb., 85c.....65c. per lb.

Divans and Couches.

Full size Divan, covered in choice of fancy denims and filled with all hair; value $17.00, $11.25
Full size Box Couch, covered in choice of fancy denims and filled with all hair; value $18.00, $13.50
Steel frame, bed Couch, complete, with white cotton mattress and bolster, made in good quality ticking; value $15.00.....$11.25

Swisses From St. Gall ---Third Off.

These are the beautiful fabrics woven on the quaint hand looms of St. Gall in Switzerland. The most perfect embroidered Swisses in the world—dainty, diaphanous fabrics that would tempt you even at their regular price of $1.00 a yard. These are fresh patterns and all the wanted colors embroidered in white. A trade chance brings them here, though, at **69c. instead of $1.00 a Yard.**

In the Cotton Store, too, are

15,000 Yards of New Ginghams at 9c.

It will be no wonder if all the women in Brooklyn want to wear them this Summer—seems that never were Ginghams so pretty. This is a particularly fine assortment, too, and particularly small priced at..9c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Women's Lambskin Gloves Underprice.

4,500 pairs — the German maker from whom these came is famous all over the world for the excellence of his lambskin Gloves. These are a two clasp style with narrow embroidery in either self color or black. All sizes of the Gloves and all the best colors—black, tan, brown, mode, beaver, reds, blue, myrtle and pearl.

Our 98c. and $1.00 Quality for 64c. a Pair.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Men's $15.00 Spring Suits, $9.50.

Only 125—we are sorry the number isn't double.

It is because the lot is so small, though, that we could buy to sell at such a little price. The maker is one of the best clothing men in the country and these are quite his freshest, handsomest productions. Excellent cassimeres and undressed worsteds in neat stripe or small check effects and mostly in dark colorings. Style is a very shapely four button sack, the trimmings and tailoring first class.

A Third Saving on Each Suit at $9.50.

Second floor, rear East Building.

"P. D." Corsets--$1.29.

Only 300 of these fine imported Corsets—they will scarcely last the morning. They are medium waist, low bust and medium hip. Made of fine coutil, with sateen strips, well boned. Pretty trimming of embroidery and silk flossing. Most unusual value at **$1.29.**

Second floor, front, East Building.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing of Good Volume, but with Fewer Large Transactions.

TENDENCY TO STIFFEN PRICES

Latest Sales by Brokers—Lower Sixth Avenue Properties at Auction This Week—Other Offerings.

Although last week lacked such transactions as made its immediate predecessor one of almost spectacular activity, it developed a creditable amount of business, showing that large variety which has been altogether the best feature of recent dealing.

Reports from many brokers' offices, however, indicate that the inevitable tendency on the part of owners to stiffen prices during an active market is beginning to have its influence. Such a tendency is natural and, within bounds, justifiable. Carried to extremes, its results are ruinous to business, but fortunately these results work chiefly to the disadvantage of the owner and would-be seller. It is well for the latter to remember that the city is large in the eyes of the prospective buyer, and that it is seldom, in however active a market, that he can be made the victim of "stand and deliver" methods.

Rapid transit possibilities continue to be the most potent factor in present dealing. The sale of Nathan Wise's plot of fifteen lots, at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, is a noteworthy addition to the long list of Washington Heights transactions, referred to in this column a week ago, and it is said that the buyer of Mr. Wise's corner is a new-comer, from a realty purchasing standpoint, in that section. Not so far north, at Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, James McCreery sold his large holdings—nearly twenty lots—to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, already one of the largest owners on Morningside Heights.

Almost every day brings to light some sale or projected improvement in the Longacre district. A bachelor apartment house will be built on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, as the result of the sale of a 150-foot frontage on that block to Timothy F. Paddell. Rumor was also busy with the easterly block fronts on Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Streets, although negotiations have not reached a stage which will admit of publication. If anything is needed to keep alive interest in that section, the auction sale of the Rossmore Hotel property on April 3 ought to accomplish this result, while, on the other hand, it may retard somewhat prospective deals in that neighborhood by causing interested parties to await its outcome.

The down-town business district made two interesting contributions to the week's news in the purchase of 62 and 64 Cedar Street by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that of 66 Liberty Street, presumably by William Ziegler. Lower Fifth Avenue, to which neither investor nor operator has been overattentive of late, was also represented with the sale of No. 146, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets—a transaction which is noteworthy, if for no other reason, because the property had not figured in the official records for nearly fifty years.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark is the buyer of the plot of twenty lots on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, the sale of which by James McCreery was reported in this column yesterday.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Alfred T. Leward, for about $15,000, the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 by 100, to Egan & Hallecy, for improvement with a seven-story apartment house.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Claremont Place, extending to Claremont Avenue, 75 by 186.

It is reported that Peter Mitchell has sold the plot at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eightieth Street, 102.2 by 100.

Max Bergebuhr has sold for Joseph Koch the five-story flat, with store, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.10 by 100.

Parsons & Slager have sold for Max Cohen the two five-story flats 1,785 and 1,787 Madison Avenue, on plot 68 by 108. The buyer, a Mrs. Kempman, gives in exchange the two five-story tenements 104 and 106 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixth Street, 50 by 125.

The French estate has sold 249 West Eleventh Street, near West Fourth Street, old buildings, on lot 25 by 100.

Schrag & Richtberg have sold to Dr. J. N. De Bermingham, for his own occupancy, the three-story dwelling 106 West Forty-fifth Street, 22 by 100; also, to the Ludin Realty Company, the property 234 West Fourteenth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Jackson & Stern have bought the four-story tenements 417 and 419 East Twelfth Street, 48.8 by 103.3; also, 100 West Third Street, southwest corner of Sullivan Street, old building on lot 25 by 95; also, 249 to 253 Grand Street, southeast corner of Chrystie Street, old buildings on plot 50.6 by 75.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for M. Barnard the five-story three-family flat 137 Perry Street, 25 by 99, for about $34,000.

Edward S. Fowler, as executor, has sold to Jennie Koerber, for $8,400, the three-story dwelling 629 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 15 by 99.11.

The lot on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, 35 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold, through Charles E. Schuyler & Co. and Charles Kohler & Co.

Charles E. Duross has sold, for Mrs. L. Barney, the four-story private house, 7 Perry Street, lot 23 by 85, for $15,000; also, for S. Levin, the property 706 Greenwich Street, to Frederick Puckhaber. This property was bought at auction last week by Mr. Levin.

G. Nicholas has leased for the Havemeyer estate, the main store at 537 Fifth Avenue, at a rental of $25,000.

Walter Webb & Co. have sold to a client, for Frank T. Kee, the three-story-and-basement private dwelling 627 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 15 by 99.10 for about $12,500.

The Auction Room.

It is so seldom that properties in the Sixth Avenue dry goods district find their way into the auction room that special interest will centre in Tuesday's sale of the Pell estate properties, including the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street and 345 Sixth Avenue. In this connection, the sale last April of the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, 24.8 by 95, will be recalled. The latter property brought $173,500—a record for the neighborhood, which may be displaced, however, by the figure realized for the Twenty-second Street corner. Neither of the parcels contains a full lot, that at Twenty-first Street having an area of about 2,344 square feet and that at Twenty-second Street being 28.9 by 65, or about 1,868 square feet. The other Sixth Avenue piece to be sold on Tuesday—345 Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets—is part of Adams & Co.'s store site, and is under lease to that concern at an annual rental of $8,400. Other properties in the Pell estate announcement are 646 and 648 Sixth Avenue, east side, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, and 483 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street.

Taken as a whole this week's schedule shows an altogether welcome change from the inferior quality of recent offerings. Aside from the Pell properties, Auctioneer Meyer will conduct on Tuesday executors' sales of the three buildings 26, 28, and 30 Vesey Street, northeast corner of Church Street, and the dwelling 19 West Twenty-first Street. Bryan L. Kennelly will offer the six-story flats 219 and 221 East Twenty-third Street, and at Auctioneer Ryan's stand the five-story apartment house 315 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and vacant property on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near Madison Avenue, will be sold. A partition sale of 275 West Thirty-fourth Street is down for Thursday.

The successful sale of the Haddock estate's properties in the Ninth Ward was the only noteworthy feature of last week's auction business. Professional operators, it is true, did the greater part of the buying, but the fact that the total amount realized was something like $18,000 more than the executors of the estate had estimated showed that bargain figures did not prevail.

There were recorded last week 405 mortgages, for $5,646,973; of which 108, for $1,148,945, were at 5 per cent.; 160, for $1,686,378, were at more, and 137, for $3,166,650, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 279 mortgages, for $3,406,958; of which 90, for $1,651,200, were at 5 per cent.; 128, for $967,158, were at more, and 61, for $902,600, were at less.

First Avenue Ruins to be Rebuilt.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Department of Buildings for the erection of three factories on the ruins of the recent fire at First Avenue, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets. The buildings, each six stories in height, will be put up at an estimated cost of $332,000, for William Wicke & Co., whose property was destroyed by the fire. The plans are by Architect Julius Kastner.

One building will be erected on the northeast corner of First Avenue and Thirty-first Street, fronting 230.9 feet on the street, and 98.9 on the avenue, at a cost of $230,000. Another building, costing $42,000, will occupy the adjoining plot, 44.2 by 74, and the third will be built at a cost of $60,000 on the south side of Thirty-second Street, 100 feet east of First Avenue, on a plot 75 by 85.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 288 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 30.10 by 50.1 by 30.9, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,074; subject to another mortgage for $32,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John V. Bouvier, Jr., referee, 307 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,794.

By Wickes & Co., executors' sale, 549 and 551 Brook Avenue, west side, opposite One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, each 25 by 101.3, two four-story brick flats, with stores.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 431.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,149.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, 405 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25.2 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,402.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,822 Madison Avenue, west side, 80.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Robert Kelly on Oct. 16, 1899.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Franklin B. Lord, referee, 646 and 648 Sixth Avenue, east side, 59.3 feet south of Thirty-eighth Street, 39.6 by 75, four-story brick building, with one-story brick extension and two stores; also,

483 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.9 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick building, with one-story extension; also,

345 Sixth Avenue, west side, 73.5 feet north of Twenty-first Street, 21 by 85 and irregular, lot under lease to Adams & Co. at annual net rental of $8,400; also,

367 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-second Street, 28.9 by 65, four-story brick building, with store and two-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 30 Vesey Street, northeast corner of Church Street, 28.3 by 75, five-story brick and stone building; 28 Vesey Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 24.2 by 75, five-story brick and stone building, 26 Vesey Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 24.2 by 76, five-story brick and stone building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 19 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 334.7 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26.6 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 67 and 69 Perry Street, north side, 149 feet west of West Fourth Street, 37 by 95, two five-story brownstone-front single apartment houses; to be sold as one parcel.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 152 to 158 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $24,767; subject to other mortgages for $47,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Jahnke, 1,075 Madison Avenue, west side, 51.2 feet north of Eighty-first Street, 25.6 by 65, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,707.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, Jefferson Avenue, southwest corner of Seton Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $308.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 315 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick and limestone-front apartment house; One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 145 East Forty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 274 and 276 First Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, 46 by 94, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; 278 First Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 22 by 94, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment: On the former parcel, $8,953; on the latter, $2,593.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, E. H. Pomeroy, referee, 1,468 to 1,478 Brook Avenue, northwest corner of St. Paul's Place, 284.2 by 100.7 by 278.4 by 100.9, eleven four-story brick flats; 1,469 Brook Avenue, west side, 362.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 19 by 92.2 by 100.1 by 93.3, four-story brick flat, with store; Brook Avenue, west side, 162.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 39.4 by 100 by 39.3, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $46,418; subject to other mortgages for $188,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 854 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 116.6 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 107.11 by 16 by 106.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,317; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., trustee's sale, 219 and 221 East Twenty-third Street, north side, 203.2 feet east of Third Avenue, each 24.4 by 98.9, two six-story four-family tenements, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 331 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story frame tenement with two-story brick stable at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 975 Dawson Street, north side, 97.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; 961 Dawson Street, north side, 157.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $4,855.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, 67 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 250.2 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,445.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 111 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 136.3 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,475.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, unfinished, seven-story apartment house. Due on judgment, $37,200; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, 113 Convent Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 16 by 50, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,424; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert I. Sire, referee, Cypress or Trinity Avenue, between the blocks north between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, one and two story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,847; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 153 and 155 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 154.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 28.6 and 22.6, respectively, by 98.9 and irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with four-story brick tenements in the rear. Due on judgment, on 153, $16,206; on 155, $14,102.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 718 and 720 Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street, 65.10 by 127.8 by 106.10, two four-story brick flats, with store. Due on judgment, $9,772; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 449 and 451 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 17.6 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $8,406.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John J. Phelan, referee, 543 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 280 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,148.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William G. Davis, referee, 28 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 25.2 feet west of Madison Avenue, 31.3 by 100.11 by 31.6 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $26,190.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehman, referee, 448 and 450 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,857.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 153 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story whitestone and brick flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 58 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 220 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling; 64 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 240 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 67 Pearl Street, north side, 189.1 feet east of Broad Street, running through to Stone Street, having frontages of 20.4 feet on Pearl Street, 19.10 feet on Stone Street, and a depth of about 105 feet, four-story brick building on Pearl Street, three-story brick building on Stone Street. Due on judgment, $32,061.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; 235 West End Avenue, west side, 36.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.11, five-story brick flat; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 229.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 259.10 by 100, vacant; King's Bridge Road, east side, 106.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 42.7 by 97.4 by 112.3 by 39.11, two-story frame dwelling; Boulevard Lafayette, Twelfth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, triangular plot, 101.1 by 151.6 by 116.2, vacant. Due on judgment on the St. Nicholas Place parcel, $6,505; on 235 West End Avenue parcel, $18,792; on the Edgecombe Avenue parcel, $5,374; on the King's Bridge Road parcel, $9,066; on the Boulevard Lafayette parcel, $10,714.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 102 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 17 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,165.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Samuel D. Levy, referee, 2,130 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 30 by 100 by 12.4 by 101.4, two-story frame dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,810.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George B. Ashley, referee, Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 36 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $58,677; subject to other mortgages for $190,271.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alexander V. Campbell, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 107, 107 by 97, three-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $23,616.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James Flynn, referee, Lot 55 on the map of Bronxwood Park, being on the northeast side of South Oak Drive, 75 by 121 by 75 by

and basement tenement and stores, 25 by 93.11; Stuyvesant estate of 36 Wall Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 40 by 80; American Ice Company of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, owner; James Pringle of 143 East Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of Fortieth Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with store, 24.8 by 95; John Meelvey of 412 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Second Avenue, east side, 24.8 feet south of Fortieth Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, 24.8 by 85; John Meelvey, owner; Thom & Wilson, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 346 and 348 East Seventeenth Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 44.10 by 81.6; Rosenberg & Feinberg of 468 Grand Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 145 and 147 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 43.7 by 53.2; Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 204 to 208 East Twenty-first Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 80 by 79.6; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,437 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter of 46 Bible House, architects; cost, $70,000.

No. 1,952 Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling and store, 23 by 65; George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Franklin Baylies, Bible House, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 40 Mulberry Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 22.7 by 71 and 68.8; Pasquale Pantaflo, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $20,000.

Martha Avenue, west side, 28 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 44; Robert Clarke, owner; John C. Babcock, Woodlawn, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 78 and 80 Bank Street, to a three-story brick stable; A. C. Gubner of 74 Bank Street, owner; Jordan & Giller of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 1,104 to 1,112 First Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Frederick Buse of 411 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Philip Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect.

Nos. 305 and 307 East Sixty-first Street, to a ten-story brick warehouse; A. B. Yetter of 222 East Sixty-second Street, owner; J. L. Hiller of 222 East Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 173 West Street, to erect a sign; H. B. Kirk & Co., lessees; Frank J. Smith, architect; cost, $75.

No. 273 Bowery, to erect a sign; R. M. Weed, New Rochelle, lessee; Frank J. Smith, architect; cost, $75.

No. 254 Monroe Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; I. Cohen & Brother, owners; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 153 Elivington Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Louis Bibro of 176 East Tenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $200.

No. 91 Division Street, to a three-story brick shop; Max Dorf of 86 Madison Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $200.

No. 2,098 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Joseph H. Myers of 60 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 98 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Bertha Goldman of 1,454 Lexington Avenue, owner; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; August Kuhlman of 434 Fourth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel of 449 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 111 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Wilhelmina Loster of 44 Greenwich Street, owner; B. C. Brown, architect; cost, $100.

No. 50 Henry Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Cohen & Glauber of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 116 and 118 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Schermerhorn estate of 51 Liberty Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 110 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 721 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Morris Dietsch, Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,000.

East Orchard Street, north side, 100 feet east of Main Street, City Island, to a two-story frame dwelling; Sarah Gebhardt, City Island, owner; George S. Miller, architect; cost, $230.

Madison Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Third Street, Westchester, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Joseph Newman, premises, owner; Charles R. Baxter, architect; cost, $200.

Mott Avenue, east side, 179 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame barn; Walter Wilkens, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $300.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame hall and store; Louis Lehmann of 107 East Eighth Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "m g" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, March 9.

AVENUE A, w s, 21.2 ft s of 80th St, 29x80; Francis Merges to Matilda Mahr, ½ part, (mtg $8,000, R S $4.50)..... $12,500

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 50x85; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to J. & M. Hansen, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,000)..... 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of 147th St, 25x90; John E. Duffy, referee, to Samuel Warpen, (R S $27.50)..... 27,125

HENRY ST, n w corner of Jefferson St, 25x60; Charles D. Boscher to Philip Horowitz, (R S $26, mtg $4,000)..... $9,000

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 163d St, 86.4x121½ irregular; Walter Seaman to Minnie Stoll, (R S $5)..... 1

JENNES ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 100x125x100x120; Celia Aubercel to Louis Martin..... 1

PARK ST, 38; Centre St, 44; Charles E. Thorn to Charles Harms, (R S $21, mtg $15,000)..... 36,000

3D AV, e s, corner of 153d St, 99x103.4; Annie P. Allen to Henry R. Hoyt, (R S $9.90, mtg $6,000)..... 1

8TH AV, 2,158, e s, 50 ft s of 132d St, 24.11x99; Solomon Gerber and another, executors, to Morris Meyer, all liens..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 212th St, 25.1x100; Stefano Greco to Frederick Jackson and another, (R S $5.70, mtg $30,500)..... 1

11TH ST, s s, 298 ft e of Avenue B, 25x98.8; Matilda Rachael to Mattie Schweitzer and another, ½ part, (R S 50c., mtg $31,000)..... 1

36TH ST, 123 East, 16.8x74.1; Adelaide L. Ward to William A. Boring and another, (R S $25.50)..... 100

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Daniel E. Seyd to James C. Parrish, (R S $40, mtg $80,000)..... 10,000

122D ST, 107 West, 19x100.11; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Justus L. Bulkley, trustee, (R S $20)..... 20,000

Recorded Leases.

CHURCH ST, 277, store, &c.; Lewis C. Mack to Patrick C. Anderson, 4¾ years. $2,750

107TH ST, 351 East; Owen Costello to Jennie Rosenberg, 5 years..... 1,500

3D AV, 299, s e corner of 23d St; Frank Tiernan to George A. Gay, 10 years.... 5,300

2D AV, 208, s e corner of 23d St, second floor; George A. Gay to Francis L. Morhard, 10 years..... 1,300

3D AV, 1,154, store, &c.; Joseph B. Gutkes to Isaac Fischer, 5 years..... 2,200

[illegible] 23d Street; George A. Gay to the [illegible] and Home Company, 10 years... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Patrick C., to P. Ballantine & Sons; Church St, 277, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... $2,500

BAUHARN, Gustav E., to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 94th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End av, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BAUER, Joseph, to the Excelsior Brewing Company; Broome St, 316, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,250

BORING, William A., and Edward L. Tilton to Adelaide L. Ward; 36th St, 123 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

DOBROCZYNSKI, Oscar and Sarah, to Morris Paechter; Henry St, 30, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HARMS, Charles, to Sing Sing Savings Bank; Park St, 38, and 44 Centre St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

HAUSLER, Reinhold, to A. Hupfel's Sons; Westchester Av, s e corner of 156th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

HAHR, Matilda, to Francis Mayer, trustee, and another; Avenue A, e s, 21.2ft s of 80th St, 1 year..... 15,000

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, trustee, with the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, agreement of sale and lease of 625 coal cars, 4 passenger coaches, 6 100-ton locomotives, and 1 mogul locomotive, to cost about $675,000; general mortgage to secure 570 notes, 4½ per cent..... $570,000

O'LEARY, John, to Prince & Star Company; Grand Av, e s, 325 ft n of Oxford Place, demand..... 1,000

SCHWEINGER, Michael, and wife to Louis Stein; 84th St, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, due July 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... [illegible]

SMITH, Thomas, to Matilda A. and Eliza A. Silsbey; 17th St, n s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... [illegible]

WOOLF, James A. and Eugene T., to Herman F. Ruhl; Crotona Av, e s, 120 ft n of Oakland Place, 5 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERGER, Morris, to Adolf Prince..... Nom.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, &c., to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees..... Nom.

DUNBAR, William H., to Mary L. Hobart..... $3,000

HOBART, Mary L., and William H. Dunbar..... 3,000

HOBART, Mary L., executrix, to John W. T. Nichols..... 5,000

KUNTZ, Auguste E., and another, executors, &c., to Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees..... 25,000

KUNTZ, Auguste E., and another, executors, &c., to Leo S. Bing..... 2,700

STOKES, Anson P., and others, executors, &c., to James Stokes..... 22,299

STOKES, Anson P., and others, executors, &c., to James Stokes..... 21,780

STOKES, Anson P., and others, executors, &c., to James Stokes..... 20,477

STOKES, Thomas, executor, &c., to James Stokes..... $18,020

WALSH, Mary, executor, &c., to Mary Walsh, individually, &c..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100.8x125; Huston & Corbitt against Michael H. Gillespie and another, owners; Michael H. Gillespie, Charles S. Bond, and John J. Roberts, individually and as trustees, contractors. 25,690

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100.8x125; John V. Signell against Michael H. Gillespie, owner and contractor; John J. Roberts and Charles F. Bond, trustees and contractors..... 4,862

MOTT ST, 20, and Doyle St, 11 and 13; William H. Hanlon against Joseph M. Wright, owner; Eva Van V. Wright, owner and contractor..... 4,715

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 94th St, 111x100; Huston & Corbitt against Bernard S. Levy, owner and contractor. 2,500

125TH ST, 256 and 258 West, and 124th St, 243 to 249 West; Henry W. Miller against the Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Andrew J. Robinson, contractor. 9,953

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

86TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 51.3x100.5; Samson Lachman and Abraham Goldsmith, with Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, 10 payments..... $50,000

Lis Pendens.

FULTON ST, 114; Alice S. Jennings and another against Sophia A. S. S. Taylor and others, (partition) attorney, H. G. Loew.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,470; John J. Kelly against William E. Brinckerhoff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 49th St, runs n 79.9x e 75x n 20.11x e 50x s 100.5 to 49th St x w 125 to beginning; the Washington Life Insurance Company against John S. White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

PLEASANT AV, 265; Margaret McGill against Bridget Curley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 114th St, 50.5x 69; Margaret McGill against Bridget Curley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

WESTCHESTER TERRACE, Lots 12 and 13, on map of Westchester Terrace, 24th Ward; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger against Margaret J. Gordon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Strouck.

157TH AV, s e corner of 106th St, 95.11x84; Leopold Jonas against James Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

48TH ST, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 34.7x100.4; Ernest Ehrmann against William E. Finn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

45TH ST, n s, 240.4 ft e of Broadway, (7th Av;) 34.7x100.4; George H. Robinson against Wroxeter Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olney & Comstock.

115TH ST, 58 East; Elizabeth C. S. Vatable against, Henry S. Pulling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie.

GIRL WEAVERS WILL GO OUT.

After an Exciting Meeting They Decide to Join the Paterson Strikers.

PATERSON, N. J., March 9.—The girl weavers at Frank & Dugan's mill had an exciting meeting this afternoon that lasted for several hours. Seventy-six of them were in favor of going on strike and joining with the men. Twenty-eight of them were unwilling to go out, and for hours could not be cajoled or intimidated into joining the others. They had it in their power to frustrate the whole movement to force the firm to yield to the wageworkers' demands. With these twenty-eight working, the firm could continue and fill the mill with other hands. At the meeting of the girls last night the seventy-six agreed to quit work on Monday.

After hours of hard work by the majority, the twenty-eight opponents of the strike were induced to yield, and at 4 o'clock it was announced that the girl weavers by a unanimous vote had decided to go on strike. The men weavers are jubilant to-night over the decision of the girls.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cheapest Property Ever Offered.
For Stock Raising and Timber Value.
210 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, 110 acres heavy oak timber, worth in market $5,000; good buildings and within ten minutes of L. I. R. R. depot; heavy soil, good as any on Long Island; about 50 acres pasturage land; price, $7,500; $500 secures it; balance of unpaid purchase sum, $100 semi-annually; free of all incumbrance, rights of way, &c.; good reason for selling. Address, or personally interview, LAWRENCE S. EDWARDS, M. D., Patchogue, Long Island.

FOR SALE.—BUILDING LOT IN CENTER MORICHES, WITH NEARLY NEW BARN AND SHEDS; MAPLE, FRUIT AND EVERGREEN TREES. APPLY TO E. HALLOCK, OWNER, MORICHES, L. I., N. Y.

Bargain.—Mehnetto Hills Farm, Plainview, L. I.—165 acres, 90 clear; house 11 rooms, barn, and several outbuildings; two ponds and orchard; nicely located; one hour from city. For particulars, address owner, A. A. Leverich, 449 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Telephone 1,073 Bedford.

For Sale Cheap.—Farms and cottages; fine location; close to Great South Bay; easy terms; cottages to rent; if you wish to buy or rent come and see me. I can please you. W. S. Hawkins, Brook Haven, L. I.

For Sale—Great Neck, L. I., fine country residences; one to 40 acres; houses, 10 to 20 rooms; improvements; shade, fruit, and stables; from $10,000 to $35,000. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Small farms near Jamaica, $1,500 up; 5-room houses, Whitestone, $1,800; easy terms. Clark & Co., Jamaica.

2?-Room hotel, Rockaway Beach, partly furnished; price low. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Attention!—Several of the highest class investment properties on west side to exchange on most favorable terms; in particular, one 7-story high-class corner apartment house, 100x100, Central Park West; equity, $180,000; another similar but smaller, on Broadway, equity $75,000; a fine Columbus Avenue business corner, equity $40,000; a similar corner, Amsterdam Avenue, equity, $40,000; also several high-class private houses, &c., single flats, choicest location, west side, equities, $10,000 to $40,000; all propositions from principals will be promptly answered. Wm. Freudenthal, 104 West 106th St.

"The finest apartment building on Columbia Heights, in exchange for good lots, or a down-town piece of property which can be improved."

JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
'Phone 1207 Cort. 69 Liberty St.

A country place in complete order, free and clear, in exchange for west side house, mortgaged for a reasonable amount not objectionable.

JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Tel. No. 1297 Cort. 69 Liberty St.

Piece of business property rented to one tenant for a term of years netting 6% in exchange for a country place, free and clear. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 69 LIBERTY ST.

7-story elegantly situated apartment house, west side; highest class of improvements; very wide equity, $100,000. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—Small farm on New Haven line for $2,500 equity in small house and cash. Louis Esposito, 2,130 Lexington Av.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c Double for display.

Birds

Mate now. Breeding pair, $3.00. Breeding Cage, $1.75. Singing Canary, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Each warranted. Females, $1.00. All kinds Talking, Whistling, and Singing Birds. Birds sent everywhere in U. S. and Canada. Bilden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts.; Stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Price list all birds free.
G. H. BILDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

For Sale—Young rough-coated St. Bernard dog; fine pedigree; 31 inches high; country home preferred. 120 East 24th St.

Singing canaries, $1 up; talking parrots, $5 each; Skye-terrier pups; I want to buy small rabbits. Open Sundays. Hollis, 248 Grand St., Brooklyn.

Europe.

NAPLES, (Italy).
PARKER'S HOTEL.
English institution. Electric light. Lift. Inclusive terms.

Summer Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

The Hotel Castleton commands the finest view of any hotel in this country. It is situated on a high bluff overlooking New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the ever-changing panorama of the great New York Bay. The hotel has a magnificent park frontage overlooking the Orange Mountains and surrounding country. The air is pure, and physicians pronounce it a most healthful spot, free from malaria and mosquitoes.

The water is from artesian wells, and that used for drinking is boiled. The hotel has been put into perfect sanitary condition, redecorated, repainted, and renovated throughout.

The Castleton has every modern convenience, including Electric Light, Bells, Elevators, &c.; Billiard and Pool Tables, Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds, 900 feet of broad Piazzas, Grand Ball Room, 50x100 feet. Saturday evening hops a leading feature. Has accommodations for 400 guests. Many suites with baths. Music morning and evening. Within ten minutes' ride by trolley to four finest bathing beaches on coast.

3 FINEST GOLF LINKS IN THE COUNTRY NEAR HOTEL.

Twenty-five minutes' sail from terminal of Elevated Road and Battery, New York City. BOATS EVERY 15 MINUTES.

OPENS FOR SEASON APRIL 15TH.

Rooms can be secured now. For information and booklets address
GEO. H. AVERY, Proprietor,
Richmond Borough, New York City.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ON THE BEACH. Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The World Famed All The Year Health and Pleasure Resort.

Has been extensively enlarged and improved. Over 50 Private Baths. New Dining Room enclosed in glass, directly facing the ocean, and unsurpassed on the Atlantic Coast for decoration and elegance. Exchange and Sun Parlors doubled in size. Capacity 800. Through train leaves New York via Pennsylvania R. R., at 9:55 A. M., and 2:55 P. M. daily; via New Jersey Central R. R., at 3:40 P. M. daily. Baggage checked from the Hotel to all parts of the country.
D. S. WHITE, JR., Owner and Prop'r.

The NEW RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.

Ocean front; capacity doubled to 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plan. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner & Propr.

AVON INN, VIRGINIA AVE. & BEACH. ELEVATOR TO STREET. SUN PARLORS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. $2.00 DAILY. SPECIAL SPRING RATES ON APPLICATION. F. B. LIPTON, PROP.

WILTSHIRE Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia Av. and the Beach.—Entirely renovated, handsomely furnished, latest modern improvements; delightful rooms; new hydraulic elevator. Write for booklet. S. S. Phoebus.

CHATHAM ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. PARK PLACE, opposite THE BRIGHTON, 100 yards from BEACH. Steam heat, Modern Improvements. H. C. PHILLIPS.

HOTEL EDISON Ocean & Michigan Aves. Capacity 250. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Write for Special Spring Rates. J. C. COPELAND.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Av., near Boardwalk; steam heated; newly furnished; elevator. N. Y. MOYER.

The Bouvier, 150 South Tennessee Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—Steam heated, near beach; table unsurpassed. Mrs. Springer.

Florida.

GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING.
FLORIDA GULF COAST HOTELS
PLANT SYSTEM.
Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels. Professionals in charge.
TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA., A. E. Dick, Manager.
Hotel BELLEVIEW, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. J. F. Champlin, Manager.
SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla. Edw. R. Swett, Lessee and Prop.
OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.
THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 12 West 23d St., and 200 Broadway. Also TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place and 25 Union Square.

Virginia.

THE
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
AT FORTRESS MONROE,
in the temperate and invigorating climate of OLD POINT COMFORT, is without question the handsomest and most luxurious hotel on the Atlantic coast, and has no superior in any of the cities of this country.

The property has recently passed into the hands of the OLD POINT COMFORT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Wm. D. Dunoan, Jr., of New York, President; Geo. A. Keeler, late of the Hotel Essex, Boston, Manager.

The celebrated Philadelphia Orchestra, A. Masino, Conductor, is engaged for the season.

The cuisine of the Chamberlin is up to the standard which made its proprietor, the man whose name it has—John Chamberlin—famous.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO RENT FURNISHED,

with privilege of purchase, a COUNTRY SEAT one hour from 42d St. Residence, 13 rooms and bath. Stable for 5 horses, man's quarters; 30 acres of fine land; shade, garden, fruits, outbuildings, &c.; everything in first-class order; moderate rent. ABRAM HYATT & CO., 503 Fifth Av. Cor. 42d St.

A beautiful house at Mount Vernon, N. Y.; 14 rooms; open nickel plumbing; perfect order; nearly ¾-acre; abundance choice fruit; stable, hennery, &c.; commanding extensive views; price $15,000, free and clear; might consider in exchange city house equal value. Martin's Estate, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

This is the greatest bargain offered in these columns.—Place at Bedford, on Harlem Railroad, 15 acres, good land, plenty fruit, good house and carriage house, for only $3,500.—Full details from C. B. Cooley, White Plains, N. Y.

White Plains.—All kinds of places, farms, residences and cottages for sale or rent. Write or call Rowel, 18 Railroad Av., White Plains.

Yonkers.—I have a great variety of up-to-date houses for sale and rent. O. B. Wering, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL ADOLPHUS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Delightfully situated on KENTUCKY AVE., near the BOARDWALK. Beautifully airy rooms. PRIVATE BATHS. Every modern convenience. HOMELIKE COMFORTS. FIRST CLASS BUFFET. Moderate terms. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. C. A. BAAKE.

Seaside House,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Facing and in full view of ocean. Open all year. Hot and cold sea baths in house. Elevator and all other conveniences. Capacity, 300. Late dinners. Look for coach.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

HOTEL MORTON—Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; rooms en suite with private bath; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. A Sanatorium with superior Hotel Table and Service.
Write for Booklet.

HOTEL STERLING ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Fireproof. Electric Lights. STEAM HEAT. Elevator Private Baths. $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Dock to lease in Long Island City for term of eight years, from May 1, 1901; about 500 feet water front by 475 feet in depth. Inquire of Geo. E. Clay, 5 Jackson Av., Long Island City, or H. F. Burroughs, 136 Water St., New York.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—8TH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, bet. 33 & 34 Sts. LARGE STORE & BASEMENT. RENT, $1,600. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 56 W. 33d St.

LARGE STORES.
Steam heat, hot-water supply; first-class location, 116th St., 8th Av.; suitable for almost any business. Apply J. W. Hazlett, 235 West 116th.

A.—428 3d Av., near 20th St.—Large store and basement for many years occupied for gents' furnishing goods; rent, $1,200.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bellmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Desk room, $5 monthly; roller top furnished; no extras; open Evenings, Sundays; telephone, typewriter. 253 East 14th St., Rooms 2-3, between Broadway and 5th Av.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

At 21 West 24th St.—Desirable store to let, with immediate possession; rent, $75. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Unusual opportunity to share half of store, with large show window, with optician; Madison Av., near 59th St. Box 172 Times Office.

Desk room, Wall St. office, near Exchange; board member or other broker; telephone. Stocks, Times Down-town Office.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 396 Broadway.

To Rent on Beaver, near Broad St.—Three very desirable lofts; low rent. Apply to McVickar & Co., 24 Nassau St.

Dental office, fully furnished; reasonable rent; fine room, with water; good chance. Miller, 1,931 Broadway; ($85.)

New Modern Store and Loft Buildings at rare bargains. Inquire of La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Store and Basement, No. 459 Pearl Street, now occupied by Crescent Steel Company, to lease from May 1st. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

A.—233 Third Av., 3-story store and dwelling; rent, $1,250.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

14th Street, 124 East.—Entire 3 upper lofts; rent $1,500; 25x90 each. A. E. Mackay, 6 Wall Street, or engineer.

$25.—Two-story corner store and dwelling for offices; junction Morris, 3d Avs. and 139th St. Gustaveson.

Loft, 32 Church St., for rent, fitted especially for printers. Apply Owner, 20 Broad St., room 1,005.

Desk room, use of telephone, typewriter, stenographer. 253 Broadway, cor. 14th St.; Room 17.

Two lofts, 22x40, suitable light manufacturing; rent $40. Apply premises, 309 West 15th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR STREET.
Offers for rent
OFFICES
in the following buildings:

BEARD BUILDING,
120 & 122 Liberty St., through to 123 and 125 Cedar St.
Desirable offices singly or en suite.

COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Hanover Sq. through to Beaver St.
One large light suite on upper floor, also single offices.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,
N. W. Cor. William & Beaver Sts.
A few single offices, outside light.

DOWNEY BUILDING,
136, 138 and 140 Front St.,
Offices on upper floors.

GERMAN AMERICAN BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. Nassau & Liberty Sts.,
Desirable Corner Suite.
Also a few single offices.

SHELDON BUILDING,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets,
Desirable offices with north light.
(8538)

TAYLOR BUILDING,
39 & 41 Cortlandt St.
Offices singly or in small suites.

A.—A.—A.—A.—
OFFICES.
Modern improvements; extra light; well situated; moderate rents; large and small, single or en suite;
79 NASSAU ST.
72, 74, 76 CORTLANDT ST.,
43, 45 CENTRE ST.,
6 MAIDEN LANE,
111 NASSAU ST.

STORES AND LOFTS.
74 CORTLANDT ST., DOUBLE CORNER STORE;
451, 453 Pearl St., near Park Row, double store;
87 6th Av., large, light store, $600;
73, 75, 77 Fulton St., lofts, with power;
1,397, 1,398 Av. A, three lofts, 9,000 square feet; large list stores, buildings, lofts; all thoroughfares.
A. H. MATHEWS,
82 Nassau St., or premises. 'Phone.
(849)

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.
Ten five-story buildings, with stores.
4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.
All light, airy and sunny apartments in a
RENTS $13 TO $20.
OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

TWO LARGE AND VERY LIGHT ADJOINING OFFICES; LARGE FRONT WINDOWS; EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR REAL ESTATE OR INSURANCE; APPLY ON PREMISES. T. FARLEY'S SONS, 253 COLUMBUS AV.

7 WALL ST.
Broadway, Wall & New Sts.
NEW AND HANDSOME BUILDING
For rent, an attractive large and a small suite.
GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR ST. (8534)

Lofts 184 Feet Deep.
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
Adjoining Broadway.
Building has entrances from two streets. Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

HUGH REILLY, Tel. 2830, 18th St. Real Estate
Stable, Business, and Factory Property for Sale or Lease. Stables, Stalls, Truck Room always to Let.
Office, 511 W. 14th Street.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.
Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT
To Lease Long Term:
Will erect Building to suit 6% on cost.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
Tel. 795-38th. 116 W. 42d St.

5th Avenue, 537, 44th and 45th Streets.—Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor, suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN; 5,000 SQ. FT.; GOOD LIGHT, ELEVATOR. STEAM HEAT & POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795-38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS,
TO LET.
ANY LOCATION. ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
SPECIAL LISTS ON APPLICATION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 BROADWAY.

43 John St., near Nassau, to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman Street.

Four lofts to let, 50x110 each; strong buildings. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

A corner store, 3 large windows, best location in Flatbush. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., New York.

Business Property Wanted.

WANTED 25,000 SQ. FT. OF CANAL ST.
60,000 SQ. FT. LONG LEASE;
LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Iron foundry wanted, with factory space adjoining; say two suitable buildings, 10,000 square feet, with or without power; easy access New York; full particulars; no agents. J. E., 510 East 14th St., N. Y.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted to rent store and basement down town; state size and price. Machinery, Box 178 Times Office.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Edwin B. Meeks, Esq., surviving Executor of the Estate of Joseph W. Meeks, and by order of Hamilton V. Meeks,
The Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
CONSISTING OF
3 5-story stone and brick buildings with stores and lofts,
Nos. 26, 28 & 30 Vesey St.
AND
No. 77 Church Street,
Northeast Corner,

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Is This Comparison Odious?

Read carefully and give us your opinion.

OWNERSHIP.

A tasty modern nine room (and bath) dwelling, all improvements, with 50x100 feet plot, complete.....$4,000
Cash on taking title.....400
Balance.....$3,600
Divided into a first mortgage of.....2,200
And a second mortgage of.....$1,400
Cost per month to cover all expense and pay off principal:
First six months' interest on $3,600..$108
Payment against principal second mortgage, $15 per month.....90
Taxes, water, insurance.....25
Total.....$223
Or $37.17 per month, of which $15 is saved, goes into your own pocket, leaving actual cost per month $22.17 for first six months. This grows less by interest saved on each six months' pay; rents against principal, $10.80 per year.

RENT.

Same house at fair ruling rental of $35 per month.

Nothing saved.

Nothing to show for expenditure year after year.

COMPARISON.

Rental per year.....$420

OWNERSHIP.

Cost first year (growing less each succeeding year).....266
Saving in favor of ownership first year (increasing $10.80 per year).....$154

THE BELOW AND TWENTY OTHER SATISFACTORY HOUSES NOW READY FOR INSPECTION, IN BEST PART OF

FAMOUS OLD FLUSHING

NEW YORK CITY'S MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL SITE FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

They range in price from $3,500 to $7,000. SUITABLE FOR ALL IN NUMBER OF ROOMS AND ARRANGEMENT. The above comparison is an example of what you can do in the way of owning your home through a company of absolute financial solidity. Actual cost varies from $32.50 to $80 per month.

THE LOCATION IS UNSURPASSED — in Flushing's best neighborhood; high, healthy, Schools, churches, stores right at hand. Water, gas, electricity. SPLENDID TRANSIT, ONLY 35 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN'S BUSINESS CENTRE. Low commutation. SPLENDIDLY LOCATED, LOTS AND PLOTS FOR INVESTMENT ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

If we have no house to suit you we will build for you from your own ideas. Plans free.

CALL OR WRITE FOR ALL DESIRED INFORMATION, or take any Flushing train from Long Island City to Main or Bridge Street Depots thence North Shore Jamaica Line Trolley direct to our office, corner Franconia and Central Avenues. Our carriage always at Main Street Depot. Office open every day, holidays and Sundays included.

UPON PRESENTATION AT OUR FLUSHING OFFICE, THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE HONORED FOR THE AMOUNT OF YOUR CAR FARES.

Pratt-Towne 60-62 Liberty St., New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$10,500 WILL BUY

The new 4-story stone and brick dwelling, 554 West 173d Street, containing every convenience; decorated; hardwood trim; gas fixtures; ready to occupy; always open; terms easy.

$9.750 WILL BUY

532 West 175th Street, 18x48x78 feet, brick and stone dwelling; hardwood trim; gas fixtures; decorated; possession May 1st; terms easy. Discount for cash.
DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Av. and 155th Street, and 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE,
26 GRAMERCY PARK,
WITH STABLE IN REAR.
30 ft. Frontage on the Park.
33 ft. Frontage on 19th St.
Apply to Louis von Bernuth, Executor, 109 East 14th St., (Steinway Hall,) N. Y.

$250.00 CASH $250.00,

balance monthly payments same as rent, will buy 2,336 Creston Av., a 2-story 2-family frame house; hardwood trim, open nickel plumbing; rent of upper part will pay all expense of property.
M. NATHAN, 171 BROADWAY.

$6 PER WEEK TOTAL COST—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., P. O. Box, 2,678, N. Y. City.

GRAND SACRIFICE.
MORRIS AV., 2388 & 90,
North 184th St., 2 elegant frame, detached houses, 37.6x125; 18 rooms and bath; all new and modern open plumbing; hardwood trim; elegant location; $250 cash; for sale or rent.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty.

EQUITIES AT PRICES GUARANTEEING PROFITS.
I have equities in two desirable residences, finely located, one in this city and one in Brooklyn. These were taken in trade, and constitute what real estate I have. Will sell same at prices that will yield a substantial profit to the buyer. Address Ronald, Box 175 Times Office.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Ideal Houses in an Ideal Location.
Several modern American basement dwellings, all having full extensions; 4 minutes' walk of 140th St. elevated; inspection invited. JAMES R HAY, 71 Broadway, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

A modern American basement five-story new house on West 85th St., one block from underground railroad station. Will increase 20 per cent. in value in five years or less. No reasonable offer refused. Address Full Value, New York Times.

At less than cost of construction, one of the very finest modern apartment houses on very best location, west side, 100x100, all leased; 12 per cent. investment on equity of $125,000; such opportunities are rarely offered; fullest investigation solicited. Wm. Freudenthal, 104 West 105th.

A builder of highest reputation will sell at sacrifice several of his very elegant private houses in most fashionable section of west side; prices from $40,000 to $75,000; will take other properties in exchange. Wm. Freudenthal, 104 West 105th St.

A plot of nearly 10 lots, fronting 75 feet on both West Street and Washington Street, for sale, or will lease. Apply to
OGDEN & CLARKSON,
7 Pine St. and 127 5th Av.

A rare chance for investors! 5-story brownstone house; must be sold at a sacrifice; it is now drawing 12½% interest. This house is beautifully situated between Central and Riverside Parks. Address Dan, 159 Times Office.

Three down-town pieces of business property, free and clear, with good buildings, for sale; 15 per cent. cash, 4 per cent. mortgage for the balance. JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, 69 Liberty Street. Phone, 1,297 Cort.

TUNNEL COMPLETED 3 YEARS.

Property I control then worth $3,000 per acre; who wants it now at $500? COOK, 110 5th Av.

BARGAIN Small private house; 87th Street West; 8 story; 11 rooms; perfect order; cheap. Ames, 149 West 35th St.

For Sale.—Plot of ten city lots, suitable for florist and gardener; 8 blocks from L station, 183d St. and 3d Av.; $4,500, half value. Woolsey & Campbell, West Farms Square, N. Y. City.

Apartment house, all latest improvements; all apartments leased; rental, $11,000; $35,000 cash, $65,000 mtge. at 4 per cent.; will bear fullest investigation. Clarke, 230 East 125th St.

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

A rare chance for quick buyer.—A new five-story apartment house; two stores; three families on floor; rent, $3,140; price, $27,500. Charles A. Hands, 372 Lenox Av.

For Sale.—Private house of nine rooms and bath, with all improvements; plot 50x134 feet. Call or address G. Hopper, 1,136 Tinton Av., near 160th St., city.

Factory; sale, rent, or exchange for partnership interest in established business; near city; 21,600 square feet; power, shafting, elevator. E. Van Duzer, 44 Wall St.

$6,000 wanted on first mortgage, suburban house and lot, worth $12,000. Address 18 W, Times Office.

For Sale.—A bargain; three-story and basement brownstone hardwood trim; 92d Street, near Park Av.; best condition; fine location; will be sold cheap. Owner, 674 E. 146th Street.

Buyers, Attention.—A 3 family flat, 4 rooms, bath; all improvements; rental over $3,100; will sell cheap. For particulars apply I. Stone, 971 Columbus Av.

For Sale or Exchange.—Three 3-family single frame flats, Eagle Av., near Westchester Av.; all improvements; will pay commission. Owner, 3,899 3d Av.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

Attention, Builders.—Lots, liberal loan, all locations. Security furnished good builders. Broker, Room 125, 111 Broadway.

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Get list of real estate agents having property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, etc., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 351 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeley 477 Park Av.

To loan on bond and mortgage a large amount of money, to be divided in sums to suit, from $70,000-$250,000, at 4-5 per cent. Wm. Freudenthal, 104 West 105th St.

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Painting, paperhanging, plastering, general repairing; estate or owners; low figure. Ole Omsted, 1,733 Park Av.

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$250.00 CASH,

balance monthly payments the same as rent, will buy 309 Audubon Av., cor. 185th St., a 2-story brick house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements.
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7 to 9 room private houses, $2,800 upward; 2 and 3 family frame flats, $5,000 upward; large house, 6 lots, Boston Av., easy terms; large house, 4 lots, Washington Av., easy terms; lots and corner plots, ripe for improvement; houses, all descriptions, to exchange for lots.
S. T. Barnes & Co.,
3,429 3d Av., near 167th St.

82d Street, South Side, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.—4-story brownstone dwelling; hardwood; exposed plumbing; view of Central Park from front and rear.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

102d Street, South Side, Broadway & West End Avenue.—5-story American basement; 2-story butler's pantry and bathroom, extension; private stairway for servants; side light if desired; wired for electric lighting; restricted rear.
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Sale or exchange for New York property, hotel with large hall for meetings and theatrical performances, near depot; partly furnished; 28 miles up the Hudson; population 12,000; no opposition; free and clear; owner may add cash. Gorsch & Co., 1,792 Lexington Av., cor. 111th St.

Dwelling house, 4-story and basement, on Carnegie Hill, 92d Street, north side, between 5th and Madison Avenues; exposed plumbing; hardwood throughout.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

72d Street, north side, between Broadway and West End Avenue, a fine large dwelling, 4 stories and basement; beautifully decorated; exposed plumbing; street under jurisdiction of Park Department.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Corner factory, over 22,000 feet floor space, 100-horse power, steam heated; all in first-class order; below 106th St; actual value $80,000; will sell on very easy terms, for $45,000. Gorsch & Co., 1,792 Lexington Av., cor. 111th St.

Madison Avenue, east side, near 80th Street, 4-story brownstone dwelling; foyer hall, hardwood trimmed throughout; exposed plumbing.
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90th Street, south side, Central Park West and Columbus.—4-story and basement dwelling, near 90th Street driveway into Central Park.
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Attention, Builders.—27th Street, west of 8th Avenue, two 3-story and basement adjoining houses, 20 feet front each, making a 40-foot plot, suitable for a large building.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Attention, Builders.—44th Street, north side, 5th and 6th Avenues, a plot of 50 feet front, neighborhood suitable for fine apartment house.
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Fine modern private stable, eight single and one box stall, south side of 51st, between Madison and Park Avenues.
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Long Acre Square.—We have most desirable plots this section; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots and lots in choice location, with building loans; prices reasonable.
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Desirable houses, 5th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
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Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.
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West End Av., five-story private residence, 22x80; corner, $55,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice!—Must sell; private house, 9th St., near 5th Av.; asking $22,500.
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HAYDEN HANDLES REAL ESTATE ON
Washington Heights.
Office, 329 West 145th St.

Exchange.—Two 4-story brick flats, block from 149th St. elevated station, 6 rooms and bath, for small houses. Riehl, 2,999 3d Av.

Washington Heights.—Three-story, high-stoop; private; two baths; select; immediate possession; $15,000; cash, $3,000. 528 West 149th St.

251 South St., through to Water St.; vacant lots, 24x100 feet; for sale on easy terms. C. H. Bachem & Co., Brokers, 44 Broadway.

$18,000, $1,080 cash; near Grand; valuable lot; good buildings; large rentals; bargain. McKeever, 1,701 Madison Av.

7th Avenue, between 41st and 42d Sts., 19.6x100; 3 West 64th St., 25x100; fine location; flats; private stable. Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$9,500, $1,000 cash.—Elegant brownstone dwelling, near 5th Av., worth $15,000. McKeever, 1,701 Madison Av. Bargain.

Mount Vernon.—12 room brick house; furnace; all improvements; rent or sale. Stricker, 3048 Third Av., 156th St.

Business property, central location; $25,000 cash; six per cent. guaranteed on investment. H. M. Black, 55 Broadway.

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186th St., one-half block west of Amsterdam Av. Eight left out of row of eighteen; all three-story and basement, brick and stone; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; tiled bath and vestibule; can be arranged for two families.

AUDUBON AV., 392,
between 184th and 185th Sts., two-story and basement, brick and stone; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing.

557 WEST 183D ST.
Three-story and basement, high stoop, brick and stone; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; a complete arrangement for two families.
The above rent from $30 to $55, or for sale on easy terms; $250 to $500 required, balance same as rent. Open for inspection. The above properties are within two blocks of Rapid Transit station. Apply owners.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

A GEM OF A HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER—LOCATED IN THE BEST SITUATION IN NEW YORK—NO. 51 WEST 74TH ST., BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.; THIS HOUSE IS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; WILL SELL SAME FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; BUYER CAN HAVE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION FROM CHARLES H. WEBB, 340 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

89TH ST., 272 WEST,
BET. WEST END AVE. & BOULEVARD.
Private 4-story, American basement, brownstone dwelling, extension to top; perfect condition; might entertain an exchange. For permit apply to owners.
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Three-story and basement brick and stone house, West 96th Street, near Park; will sell to quick buyer at a bargain, or will consider New Rochelle property in exchange. Address B., Box 257 West 424 St.

Gentleman well qualified for the position would like charge of an estate; valuable man for large real estate owner; highest references; security. Address C. D., Box 167 Times Office.

Desirable three-story basement brownstone dwelling, good condition; all modern improvements, at reasonable figure; part cash accepted. 227 West 128th St.

$75,000.—Bargain investment; elegant corner building, 5-story, stores and apartments; finest location; Upper Amsterdam Av.; wide; well rented. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Bargain, for Sale.—Little cash required; Lexington Av., near 42d St., handsome 3-story 20-ft. dwelling; mirrors, chandeliers. Owner, 157 East 79th St.

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69th St., near 1st Av.—Fine, nearly new, 15-family flat; always rented; $2,800; finest tenants; bargain; mortgage, 4½. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

A.—47th st., near 9th av.—Five-story improved tenement; mortgage $15,000; rent, $2,652; price $25,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th av.

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Attention, Builders!—45th st., near 9th av., lot 25x100, splendid location for tenement; price $9,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th av.

A.—West 43d st.—Three-story and basement private; size 18.9x45x100; easy terms; price $12,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th av.

A.—48th st., near 9th av.—Four-story double flat; mortgage $14,000; rent $2,100; price $21,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th av.

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For Sale—A four-story dwelling, 15x100, in 12th St., near 4th Av. Harris B. Lines, 126 East 41st St.

A three-story high-stoop dwelling for sale, 23x98, in 28th St., near Lexington Av. Harris S. Lines, 126 East 41st St.

Bargain! $1,000 cash, single flat, 2d Av., 50th St.; price, $10,500; cost $13,000. Rexer, 31 Nassau.

Butchers, attention!—Three-story single flat, good location; owner must sell. Inquire 3,194 3d Av.

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Amsterdam Av. corner, (saloon,) near 100th St.; price, $48,000; equity, $18,000; well rented. Box 909 Post Office.

Bargain.—259 West 71st St.; three-story basement, high stoop; butler's pantry extension; hardwood trimmed; possession.

Several fine new apartment houses; best locations; $50,000 to $35,000. Inquire La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

50x100; elevator apartment house, near 92d Station; rent, 7410; pr., 6,800. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

For Sale, Mt. Vernon.—Beautiful 8-room cottage, lot 40x105; sacrifice. Owner, 225 West 133d St.

Plot on 19th St., near 2d Av., 63x92; price, $55,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$19,500.—58th St., near 8th Av., elegant 3-story private, 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Mt. Vernon.—House, 8 rooms; improvements; lot 50x105; make offer. Owner, 21 South 12th Av.

Southern Boulevard, 137th St.—Four lots, 239 East 122d St.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET:

Gentleman's Country Seat, near Greenwich, Conn.; consisting of 14 Acres of Land, with magnificent Residence, recently built, of massive rustic stone, large, sumptuously furnished and handsomely decorated, adapted to both Summer and Winter occupancy. Gardener's Cottage, Stable, Carriage House, Greenhouse and Ice House; all constructed of the same material and in harmony with the residence. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and contain modern improvements. Abundant water supply is obtained from the Putnam Lake Reservoir.
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M. R. O'LOUGHLIN,
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NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.
About one mile from station.
Magnificent country seat, overlooking the Hudson; three-story and basement mansion; 22 rooms, all modern improvements; complete outbuildings; about 40 acres of land; large orchard and gardens. Executor will sell at great sacrifice. Apply to William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Ocean Terrace, near Country Club; grand ocean view; 2 large private residences, outbuildings, greenhouse, bowling alley, gardener's lodge, and 58 acres; ripe for subdivision into building lots; 3,000 ft. street frontage; trolleys every seven minutes; 2 minutes' drive from Grassmere station; 45 minutes from Battery; 10-cent fare; appraised, $75,000; assessed, $45,000; offered (unincumbered) at $30,000, owing to owner's removal. For descriptive pamphlet address Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway.

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List for season of 1901 now ready. Prices, plans, and all particulars by
DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
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For Sale—Country residence, one hour from city; 50 trains a day; 16 acres of land; plenty of fruit; good ten-room house, good barn; stream of water through grounds; convenient to depot; cost, $7,500; price, $4,000. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

To close estate, for sale Colonial residence; good grounds; 12 rooms; barn; on shore; all improvements; cost, $17,000; to close out, $8,000; one hour out; map and photos sent on request. K., 219 Times.

For Sale.—Farm, 70 acres; buildings and fences; good, never-failing water; plenty of wood and fruit. For particulars address Mrs. E. A. TYLE, Durham, Conn.

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All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Farms for sale in Dutchess Co.; stock, dairy, fruit, poultry, to suit all; send for new list. C. E. Rogers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Good farms for sale cheap. Send stamp for handsome illustrated catalogue. H. L. Reed, Amsterdam, N. Y.

East Orange.—Handsome residence; lot 45x150; $9,500, half cash. Owner, Box 149 East Orange.

85 acres fine, all cultivated land, free and clear, $6,000. Kipp, 30 Broad St., New York City.

150 acres, 90 cultivated; fine buildings; easy terms; $1,800. Kipp, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

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GENTLEMEN'S STOCK FARM, 28 miles out on main line; 35 trains daily; 116 acres, well watered; fine springs, running from lake to palisades overlooking Hudson; "romantic scenery;" fine grazing; an up-to-date stock farm. Large Stone House, large Barns, and all buildings required for such. All farming utensils, lot of stock, Horses and Cattle, fine lot of poultry; all and everything on farm, $19,000. Terms to suit. Worth $50,000. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SPOT near Hudson and Rockland Lake, ½ mile from station. Fine 20-Room House, large Verandas, fine old trees, plenty fruit, 35 acres, running from avenue to top of palisades overlooking Hudson. Carriage Houses and Barns; fountain. Will sell for $8,500; leave $5,000 mortgage at 5 per cent. The buildings cost $10,000. This is a snap, for quick sale. On main line, 27 miles out. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM M. TWEED PROPERTY, 120 acres, including Hook Mountain, bought by Tweed in 1875. This is located elegantly; runs from Rockland Lake up and takes in Hook Mountain, overlooking Hudson, from Peekskill to Irvington, directly opposite Rockefeller's. This can be bought for a song. Fine brook running through it. Right on Rockland Lake. Fine Fishing and Boating. Sell for $7,000. Will entertain fair offer. Fine lot of trap rock on property. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway, New York.

HACKENSACK, N.J.

This house, 7 rooms, $1,590. $390 down, balance monthly, or mortgage, interest 5% yearly. Water free in kitchen from artesian well, plastered, built good, fine cellar, barn; plot 40x125.

W. E. TAYLOR, 123 LIBERTY ST., N.Y.

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GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE,
Containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas; artistically decorated; exposed sanitary plumbing; large, open fireplaces, every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high, bluff overlooking surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell for $12,000, one-half cost, on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

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For seventy years the Summer residence of the late William C. Wallace, of Newark, is offered for sale, with about 35 acres of land, or part thereof. The house is large and surrounded by thrifty old trees, with pleasant views, walks and drives, and fronting on macadamized road —one mile from Chatham Station and one and three-quarters from Summit Station on the Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars and permits address EDWARD H. LUM, Chatham, N. J., or 763 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.
VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.,
four minutes' walk from station; modern house; electric lighted, &c.; stable, outhouses, &c.; three acres; flowers and plants of every description; garden, fruit trees, &c.
Baltusrol Golf Links one mile distant.
ASKING $25,000.
F. ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av., New York.

GENTLEMAN'S PLACE,
(50 minutes from City Hall.)—Old-fashioned brick and frame dwelling; 8 rooms; perfect order; all modern improvements. Great variety old shade; stable; 2 acres lawn and garden. Picturesque situation. Rent, $750.
JAMES R. HAY,
71 Broadway, N. Y., or residence, Nutley, N. J.

Are you looking for a cozy home in the Oranges? Eleven rooms, modern improvements; 100-foot lot; fine neighborhood; near mountain station; price, $7,500; to close estate. Charles A. Meigs, with Ogden & Co., No. 411 Washington St., N. Y., or next door, No. 10 Lawn Ridge, Orange, N. J.

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Arlington, N. J.—For sale, great bargain, a pretty cottage; 8 rooms and bath, improvements, (furnished complete;) magnificent view; pleasant surroundings; 10 minutes from depot; must be sold; terms to suit. E. D. Cordts, 235 Broadway, New York.

Instead of paying rent pay a small amount down and become the owner of a nice two-family house that will pay for itself in a few years; fine location; restricted property; every improvement and within 20 minutes of city. Owner, 476 Ave. E., Bayonne.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

For sale, in one of the prettiest streets, 73 feet front house, 9 rooms; all improvements, gas, city and well water in kitchen; cemented cellar; new barn; fruit trees; High School; price, $2,500, $500 cash. 37 State St., Hackensack, N. J.

Large 24-room house, large grounds, shade and fruit trees, two blocks from railroad station; price and terms easy. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.—Montclair—Fine 18-room house, 2 acres, with stable, $35,000; 22-room house, large plot, $17,500; others, $10,000 up; some to rent, $500 to $1,800. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Englewood and vicinity! Houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for season or longer. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Cozy house at Woodridge; 30 minutes; 6 rooms; garden, fruit, berries; 4 lots, $2,200, monthly payments. Taylor, 123 Liberty St.

Oradell.—Lots and houses; easy terms; sewer, water, gas, electric lights, flagged sidewalks. Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Cheap to cash buyer, 30 acres farm land; 16 miles; fine location. Box 18, Harrington, N. J.

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West Side tenements, flats, apartment houses, lots.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

Wanted for Renting and Collecting.

West side private houses, flats, apartment houses, tenements, and business property.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9TH AVE.

To rent, two lofts with heat and power for light manufacturing, or three-story building that could be altered for same, about 40 feet wide, 24th to 25th Street, 3d to 8th Avenue.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—Within the vicinity of 20th and 72d Sts., 4th and 9th Aves., 3-story 10-room house; rent, $1,300. Answer by mail only, G., 346 West 22d St.

Wanted—City or Brooklyn property for Summer hotel, accommodating 450 guests; steamboat dock, stables, bowling, billiards, golf, tennis.
Edward Veller, 114 West 34th St.

Owners, we make a specialty of renting on lease flats and tenements; good security; highest price; will also put property in repair if necessary. H. Silverman & Co., 174 East 96th St.

To purchase, a 4-story house, 22 to 25 feet front, between 5th and Madison Avenues, below 59th Street.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

To rent, for a drug store, ground floor and basement, or ground floor, on or near 5th or Madison Avenue, below 59th Street.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—3-story private dwelling, between 46th and 51st Sts., Lexington to Ninth Aves.; possession desirable; not over $22,000. Address Cash, 203 East 48th St.

Wanted—Choice lot, vicinity of Long Acre Square; have syndicate who will build.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Plots, 23d to 59th St., suitable for bachelor apartments; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted for Summer—Cottage of 10 rooms, within an hour of city; rent about $350. Eugene F. Goodwin, 154 West 22d St.

Attention! $500 discount on $3,000 purchase money second mortgage; absolutely secure; large equity. Rexer, 31 Nassau.

Attention, owners! Want flat or tenement for second mortgages; excellent security; owner's bonds. Rexer, 31 Nassau.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, above 75th St. Sonnabend & Gromer, 490 Lenox Av.

Property for sale or to rent in vicinity of this office. G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Small residence between 34th and 100th Sts., west of 3d Av. Cheap. Box 146 Times Office.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 311 Broadway.

Unfurnished houses to rent below 42d St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 124 West 23d St.

Queens Property to Let.

Flushing, Long Island.—45 minutes to Wall Street; to let, fully furnished, desirable family residence, Colonial style, (owner in Europe,) containing 18 rooms, open plumbing; stabling for five horses; excellent garden; grounds contain 5 acres; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; ¾ of a mile from R. R. depot; can be leased furnished for one year or unfurnished for a term; price very reasonable to good tenant. R. H. E. Elliott, Real Estate, 62 William Street.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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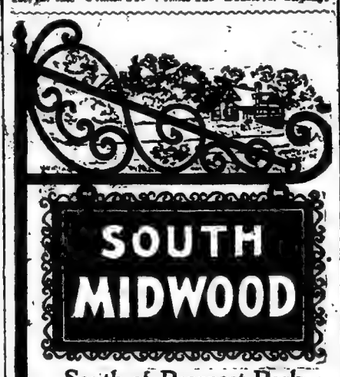

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If you were to build a high class residential district just exactly the way you wanted it, you would have nice, wide, paved streets, good water and plenty of it; gas, sewers, fine trees and ornamental shrubs, wouldn't you? And you'd have good sidewalks, lawns, nice schools, clubs and the best of neighbors, and you'd build it near New York, of course, wouldn't you?

Well, you won't have to wait to build this perfect place for you'll find it all made and ready for you to move in at SOUTH MIDWOOD.

Better come right down to-day and see for yourself or send for illustrated booklet and come down later.

Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up. Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1364 Flatbush av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 593 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

$1,000 DOWN—BALANCE SUIT YOU.
Handsome dragon front brownstone dining-room extension dwelling; in very fine order from top to bottom; open plumbing; 13 rooms; only a few doors from Ninth Av. and near main entrance to Park; price $16,500.
ON YOUR OWN TERMS.
A. PEACE & SON, 335 Flatbush Av., op. 7th.

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14th St., 307 West.—Large, sunny, front room, second floor; other large and small rooms; table board.

14th St., 214-216 West.—Square room; also connecting room; superior table; moderate; table board.

16th St., 150 West.—Nicely furnished large room, with board; suitable for two or three.

21st St., 258 West.—Large, nicely furnished front room, one flight; suit; 3 companions or married couple; every convenience; table board optional; moderate charges.

21st St., 350 West.—Large, sunny room; heated; running water; excellent board; reasonable; social surroundings; transients accommodated.

21st St., 150 West.—Nicely furnished second floor front room; running water; ample closets; excellent board; reasonable.

23d St., 439 West.—Large front room, single, $2.50, $2; board, $5; refined surroundings; American family.

23d St., 264 West.—Large and small rooms; good board; convenient location; near 8th Av.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

31st St., 20 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; pleasant surroundings; table board; references exchanged.

50th St., 288 East.—Large and small rooms, heated; ladies boarded reasonably; private house.

57th St., 351 West.—Handsome large, sunny room; also hall room; centrally located; refined American home; references.

57th St., 313 West.—Second-story front room; southern exposure, with board; references given and required.

82d St., 118 West.—Large fourth floor; back room; running water; parlor dining room; table boarders; references.

93d, 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable large room; also small sunny room; good board; references.

95TH ST., 66 WEST.
TABLE BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED REASONABLE.

121st St., 252 West.—Large and small room; board; bachelors only, appreciating comfortable surroundings; good table; reasonable.

127th St., 55 West.—Large front room, with board; references required.

132d st., 125 West.—Large second-floor room, private house, with or without board.

145th, 341 W. (near station.)—Large sunny rooms; excellent table, $6; two, $9; smaller room, $5.

5 pounds coffee or 8 pounds tea for $1. Send postal. We call. Heitmann, 1,793 Madison Av.

Home for elderly people and others, $4.50 upward; good table. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Brooklyn.

1st Place, 65.—Pleasant rooms, with excellent board; home comforts and desirable location; terms very reasonable.

Country Board.

The Homestead, Fanwood, N. J.—One hour from City Hall, Jersey Central Railroad; five minutes' walk from station; delightful location for Winter; piazzas (enclosed with glass in Winter) 125 feet long; steam heat, electric lights; Nethermood water.

Graduate nurse will take a few infants to care for at home; references and terms on application. Miss Rogers, 24 Grove St., Stamford, Conn.

Ashland Hall, Montclair, N. J.—Large, pleasant rooms; good table and service; convenient to the D., L. & W. station.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2d Av., 164, near 12th St.—Rooms in well-heated house; cheap.

5th Av., 2,146, corner 131st St.—Front room, second floor, bay window; all conveniences; nicely furnished; reasonable.

8th Av., 345.—Two comfortable adjoining rooms, suitable two men or light housekeeping; quiet house.

13th St., 137 West.—Large rooms, suitable for two; heat; gas and bath; reasonable; centrally located.

17th St., 323 East.—Parlor floor; fine location for doctor; hall service; also suite of rooms; single rooms; reasonable.

18th St., 11 West.—Large room, nicely furnished; centrally located; suitable for gentleman; terms reasonable.

20th St., 224 West.—Large, nicely furnished room, with piano, $4.50; also hall room, $1.50.

20th St., 320 West.—Desirable room; nicely furnished; gentlemen only; board optional.

21st St., 349 West.—Elegantly newly furnished rooms; steam heat; porcelain bath; brass beds; gentlemen preferred; reference.

21st St., 405 West.—Large room, suitable for gentlemen; running water; closet room; reasonable.

22d St., 215 West.—Elegant parlor and bedroom; steam heat; hot water; bath; separate entrance. Shannon.

33d St, 46 West.—Attractively furnished suite, with private bath; one flight up; well heated; for one or two gentlemen.

33d, 142 West, (Quincy House)—$3, $5, $9 weekly, 150 rooms; transients, 50c., $1, $1.50; adjacent Broadway.

36th St., 27 West.—Desirable suite of rooms; southern exposure; electric light and private bath; single rooms also; meals optional.

38th St., 68 West.—Handsomely furnished large square room in select house; also physician's office; references.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms; bachelors only; also suite, furnished or unfurnished.

45th St., 110 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; two single beds; gentlemen preferred.

45th St., 148 West.—Large, handsome, sunny room; bath, small room; fourth floor; private house; references.

46th St., 41 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; moderate rates; reliable gentlemen only; refined neighborhood; references.

46th St., 243 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences; also smaller room.

64th St., 131 West.—Private house; desirable locality; large front rooms, suitable for two; references.

65th St., 31 West.—Room for lady employed; bath; $1.75; top flat. Davis.

72d St., 166 West.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; breakfast if desired; moderate prices; references exchanged.

75th St., 101 West.—Large square front room; ample closets; southern exposure; second floor; elevator; gentlemen. Winters.

76th St., 190 West.—Nicely furnished room; light and pleasant; all conveniences; private. Moss.

83d St., 135 East.—Private family will rent large front room, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; references.

101st St., 327 West.—Large, sunny room; bay window; overlooking Hudson River; select private house.

116th St., 106 East.—Handsome front parlor, richly furnished; steamheated, elevator; private family; for gentlemen only. M. B. Griffin.

116th St., 245 West.—Small apartment, let nicely furnished parlor, with bedroom. Call evenings. Owen.

116th St., 106 East.—Light, clean room for gentleman; all conveniences. Inquire elevator boy.

123d St., 54 East, near Madison Av. and Mount Morris Park.—Delightful rooms; closets, running water; gentlemen. Owner.

128th St., 126 West.—Sunny back parlor, running water, and small room; southern exposure.

129th St., 160 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; convenient to cars; moderate.

129th St., 11 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, southern exposure; good references required.

130th St., 215 West.—Large and small well furnished rooms; running water, heat; excellent location; reasonable; references.

131st St., 273 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; light, heat, bath; convenient to all cars; reasonable. Remey.

133d St., 170 West.—Large front room and small room, with or without board; excellent neighborhood.

145th St., 327 W.—Nicely furnished rooms, light housekeeping; gas, bath; private house.

219 West 118th St.—Large, well furnished front room; access to bath; in private house; desirable location; front of Morningside Park; express train conveniences from 110th Street Station; exchange of references. K., 218 Times.

A private family owning a superbly furnished home on the upper west side would rent office to physician, or would let to two gentlemen a second-story suite of rooms; every modern convenience; unusually elegant appointments; arrangements might be made for full or partial board. K., Box 342, 1,269 Broadway.

Beautifully appointed suite and rooms, with bath, Central Park West; reasonable. Opportunity, Times Up-town Office.

Charles St., 118.—Nicely furnished rooms to let in good location; private family. Dregler.

Columbus Av., 436.—Nicely furnished parlor and adjoining room; all conveniences. Address Mrs. Bguey.

Colombus Av., 168.—2 furnished rooms, adjoining, with bath; all cars; 66th St. station, Burns.

Entire 1st floor; fine bathroom; party gentlemen desired; about $15 weekly; meals optional; no other guests; 796A, near B'way. Address "Private House," Station N.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Lenox Av., 230.—Handsomely furnished second and third floors; private house; select location; could board.

Lexington Av., 1,062, Near 76th St.—A clean, comfortable hall room in quiet private family.

Unfurnished Rooms.

48th Street, 19 West.—Unfurnished rooms, with bath, in private house, suitable as bachelor apartments.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION ALL THE COLONIAL HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BONNELL FAMILY REMOVED FROM THE OLD HOMESTEAD FROM WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCT.,
Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
Tuesday, March 12th,
at 1:30 P. M., at the
CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,
Broadway and 39th St.,

to the highest bidder for cash, without limit or reserve, as above, consisting of, in part, RARE OLD FLEMISH OAK DINING-ROOM SUIT, MASSIVE and HANDSOMELY carved SIDEBOARD, CLAW FEET, handsomely CARVED EXTENSION table, extra large; China closet, crystal closet, high-back chairs all in suit, the original COST OF WHICH WAS $3,000. MASSIVE FINELY CARVED FOUR-POST BEDSTEAD, Bureau Highboy, suits a Chippendale Shelton Tables, odd chairs, sofas, etc.; ELABORATELY CARVED BELTA PARLOR SUIT, 200 YEARS OLD; very rare and choice MAHOGANY, OAK, AND WALNUT BOOK CASES, CABINETS, etc. Antique Oriental Rugs, etc.; very large and fine Aubusson carpet rug in fine condition; old copper, pewter, and Sheffield Plate, old Bronzes, Carara Marble Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, Oil Paintings, Crystal, etc.

N. B.—I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that all the furniture in this sale has been restored and put in perfect condition for immediate use, and being a choice collection of effects, it will repay an inspection. The goods on exhibition to-morrow, Monday, from 8 to 6. Catalogues on application at office. 'Phone number 2790-38th St.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.

HERBERT GRAY,
Auctioneer, sells Monday and following days during week, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., each day, silverware, notions, Japanese ware, pictures, rugs, etc., at 332 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, Borough of Brooklyn.

William Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a line of leather goods, trunks, and bags.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 8th Av. Night school Monday, Wednesday, Friday, $2.50 starts you. Latest style perfect fitting French patterns, 50c.

Dressmaker.—Tailored suits and dresses of all descriptions elegantly designed and made in latest designs; perfect fit. Mrs. Keeler, 384 West 30th St.

M. Tanenbaum, fashionable ladies' tailor. New Spring styles now ready. Fit guaranteed. Lowest prices. 61 West 125th St.

A tailor gown free to lady who will recommend five customers; satisfaction guaranteed. 30 Columbus Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A few ladies of intelligence and good social position can be financially benefited by undertaking, privately, a legitimate enterprise. For particulars, address Rex, Box 110 Times.

Ladies to do piece work for us at home; we furnish all materials and pay $7 to $12 weekly; send stamped envelope to Royal Co., 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

Wanted—French maid for lady sailing for Europe March 16; must be tall, good sailor, good packer and hairdresser, and have personal references. Apply, with references, Monday, March 11, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at 48 West 49th St.

Wanted—Millinery apprentices; paid while learning. Avery, Madison Av. and 31st St.

Wanted—Young woman to take charge of finishing department of lithographing concern. F., Box 170 Times Office.

Help Wanted—Males.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We pay $18 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our poultry compound. Javille Mfg. Co., Dept. 151, Parsons, Kan.

Boy Wanted.—14 to 16 years old; must be quick, intelligent, and capable of managing a telephone fourteen station switchboard in architect's office; none but those of gentlemanly appearance need apply. Apply by letter only, Architect, 1,269 Broadway.

Cattlem

Horner's Furniture.

SPRING - - 1901

NEWEST woods, finishes and designs in Parlor, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library and Hall Furniture——from the plainest and inexpensive to the richest that skill and genius has fashioned.

Such is the range of our vast stock, occupying eight spacious floors. It affords equal choice alike for the requirements of the modest apartment and for the home of wealth and luxury, in suites or single pieces. In the matter of values, every price ticket tells its own inviting story in plain figures.

Special Exhibit of BRASS BEDSTEADS in exclusive patterns.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

FOG CURTAIN VEILS THE HARBOR FROM VIEW

Ferry Schedules Demoralized, Traffic Generally Hampered.

Big Liners Slip In and Out Without Being Seen—Some Vessels Unable to Sail.

A fog impenetrable in its density enveloped the harbor yesterday. Not in months has the water front of the metropolis presented such a hazy appearance. From the Battery not a sign of the opposite shores was visible during practically the entire day. Governors, Staten, and Liberty Islands and the Jersey shore were completely veiled from view by the enshrouding vapor. Warm southern winds were responsible for the atmospheric condensation.

All day a perfect bedlam of sound prevailed in the affected vicinity. The sirens of great transatlantic liners, outgoing and incoming; of coastwise vessels, and of the hundreds of tugs darting in and about the harbor in search of employment, united in the cacophanous, nerve-racking concert. From the ferryboat slips fog bells of varied tone tolled a ceaseless, mournful knell. Many of the ferryboats did not run except on the "every-once-in-a-while" schedule, while the rest of them crawled at such a cautious speed that their schedules were in a very demoralized condition before the day had grown very old.

The Cunarder Lucania, the North German Lloyd liner Hohenzollern, and the Hamburg-American cruising yacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise were among the transatlantic steamships that sailed. It was impossible to see them as they felt their way down the river and bay, and had it not been for the bellowing of their powerful sirens, none would have known that a great ocean liner was outward bound. At Sandy Hook the marine observers reported that they were unable to make out the liners as they cleared the bar. The White Star liner Germanic, from Liverpool, which was due Thursday, was not reported by either the observers at the Fire Island or the Highlands station, so dense was the fog at sea off those points. She was wending her way around the Hook when her two big yellow funnels were finally made out, and the report of her tardy arrival was wired to the city, where she was anxiously awaited, both by the company and friends of the passengers. The Belgian steamer Maskelyne started for Manchester, but her skipper, when he got as far as the Lower Bay, apparently decided that it was a little too misty for safe navigation, as he turned round and passed back in Quarantine. The Norwich Line boat Rhode Island and the Stonington Line boat Maine had not left their piers at a late hour.

Capt. Higgins of the bark Mary C. Hale, which arrived yesterday morning, reported that he was unable to find a pilot, and that his vessel grounded at the tail of the West Bank. At 10 A. M. she was hauled off by the tug Unity, apparently undamaged.

Last night the fog was as dense as it had been during the day, and old mariners said that when it lifted the wind would be from a direction not at all southerly. A large number of liners and coastwise steamers due were not reported up to a late hour. Among them are the American liner St. Louis, the Cunarder Umbria, the Hamburg-American liners Graf Waldersee and Fuerst Bismarck, and the Red Star liner Westernland, from Antwerp. Unless the fog lifts, they are liable to slip past the Fire Island and Highland observers, as the Germanic did, and may even escape the notice of the keen-eyed watcher at the Hook.

CONCERT ON A FERRYBOAT.

Arion Society of Newark Entertains Passengers on the Fog-Bound Vessel.

Fog-bound passengers on the Pennsylvania ferryboat Jersey City, coming Manhattanward late yesterday afternoon, were treated to an impromptu concert on the upper deck of the boat, which, though not provided by the ferry company, caused the half hour from shore to shore to pass much more quickly than on former similar occasions.

The Arion Society of Newark, seventy-five strong, on their way to the hall of the New York Liederkranz, whose guests they were to be for the evening, boarded the boat on the Jersey side. The entire seventy-five gathered on the upper deck and began a running fire of comments on the impenetrable fog hanging over the river's surface. The Jersey City crept cautiously over the water toward the sound of her guiding fog bell and the glaring Starin searchlight. Her whistle tooted deafeningly and incessantly. Small tugs scampered out of the way as fast as they dared, piercing the mist with frightened shrieks of steam sirens. The whole river was one great discord of sound.

"Come on, fellers," suddenly shouted one round-bodied, jovial Arionite, "we can drown out these jarring whistles."

And all together they went at the task with a will. The jovial one placed himself in the centre of the boat and conducted the concert with waving arms. In perfect unison the Arionites, who are the crack singers of Newark, rolled out old German drinking songs and choruses, Swiss yodels, and masses. The elated passengers gathered around and spurred the society on in the contest with applause and cheers. The lower deckers clambered up to join in. The sound of the singing penetrated the pall of fog to the craft groping for their berths close to shore.

The Arionites were leading the whistles by a full octave when the Jersey City with a bump brought up against her bulkheads on the shore side.

Party Run Down by a Car.

ROSELLE, N. J., March 9.—A party of eight men from Aldene, on their way to a primary election last night in a wagon, was struck by a trolley car on First Avenue. The wagon was demolished and several of the men were severely injured. John Peterson had an arm broken and Theodore Crossman's face was cut. Herman Stetson, Christopher Wolf, Charles Jensen, A. B. Martin, and L. Anderson, the driver, were all more or less injured.

Grandfather and Grandson Die Together

PASSAIC, N. J., March 9.—Edward O'Brien, eighty-seven years old, and his grandson, Edward Meade, eighteen years old, were found dead in bed at their home, 103 Jefferson Street, this morning. The gas jet was turned on and the room was full of gas. Both had been asphyxiated. Last night the old man retired late. It is supposed that, being very feeble, he failed to close the jet properly.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Ladies' Tailor-made Empire Suits

The Standard for the Season.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, collarless Bolero Jacket, new Empire Skirt, in fine quality imported Broadcloth, trimmed with velvet and handsomely man tailored. Jacket silk lined and skirt percaline lined. Colors: Black, Royal Blue, Tan, Castor and Gray.

$25.00 *Value $32,00*

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, short Eton or Bolero Jacket, latest Empire or Princess Skirt of imported Broadcloth and Venetians; handsomely trimmed with Velvet or stitched Taffeta strapping. Entire suit lined with Taffeta Silk. Colors: Tan, light Gray, Castor, Royal Blue and Black.

$35.00 *Value $42.00*

In addition we are showing many other types of Empire and Princess Suits in the most fashionable materials.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS

of double-faced Golfing material, in Gray and Colors,

$5.00 *Value $8.00*

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

L. Koch & Sons

WEST 23d STREET.

SPRING OPENING

TUESDAY, March 12,

WEDNESDAY, March 13,

MILLINERY.

Our Own Exclusive Styles and Latest Paris Creations.

Presenting an Ensemble of Millinery Richness and Elegance which can be seen only at our Establishments.

West 23d Street, New York.
Fulton St. and Elm Place, Brooklyn.
10 Rue Sainte Cecile, Paris.

Shall It Be *Ladies' Dept.*

Made to your measure in our SPECIAL ORDER DEPT?
Fitted By a Man Tailor—just a something about it you all want; that's why we say "Man-Tailored Suits."

Just to show you what we are doing, come in and see our
MODELS OF FANCY TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES,
silk lined throughout, $35, $40, $50 & $60—Broadcloths, Venetians, Cheviots, and English Coverts—made to order—guaranteed a perfect fit and best workmanship.

Or Shall It Be

One of our Ready-to-wear MAN-TAILORED SUITS? they are correct in every detail—a great assortment to select from—ask to see our specials at $12.50 and $17.50.
Our Stamp of Excellence on Every Garment.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

THE G. A. STEINWAY DIVORCE.

Mrs. Recknagel Has Secured from Appellate Division an Affirmance Sustaining Her Demurrers.

Mrs. Ottilie C. Recknagel, who was wife of George A. Steinway, has secured from the Appellate Division in this city an affirmance, with some modification, of the decision of the Special Term sustaining demurrers interposed by her to separate defenses in the answer of the executors of William Steinway to her suit upon a contract by which the latter agreed to pay yearly a sum of money to trustees for the support of herself and children. The agreement was intended as a substitute for a decree awarding the plaintiff, as George Steinway's wife, moneys to be paid by the husband, the intention being to substitute the liability of William Steinway, under the agreement, for the application of the husband, his son.

One of the defenses was that at the time of making this agreement it "was collusively and fraudulently arranged and agreed by and between the plaintiff herein and her husband, the said George A. Steinway, that she should proceed to the City of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota, and procure an absolute divorce from the said George A. Steinway, on grounds which are not allowed by, and are in violation of, the laws of the State of New York." It was charged that George A. Steinway appeared by attorney in the action which was brought in North Dakota, in which she was granted a divorce; that the decree was fraudulent and collusively obtained; that the proceedings were carried out with the intent to commit a fraud upon the court; that at the time the plaintiff was engaged to be married to Carl Recknagel, her present husband, whom she married in December, 1885, and that the fact of the engagement and intended marriage was concealed from William Steinway.

Justice Ingraham, for the Appellate Tribunal, says these facts have no possible relation to plaintiff's right to recover, as there was nothing alleged that would justify a finding that the contract was void for fraud. Another defense, that William Steinway, before making this agreement, insured the life of his son, George, for $30,000, and paid the premiums on the policy to the time of his death, and that the executors of George Steinway collected the proceeds of the policy, was held to have no possible relation to the enforcement of this agreement.

The court modifies the judgment by allowing the service of an amended answer to raise the question of the consideration of the agreement. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gave a concurring opinion.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTEST TO SECURE MRS. SUTHERLAND'S ESTATE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in a per curiam opinion, has reversed a judgment overruling a demurrer interposed by the executor of Anna Sutherland to the complaint in a suit brought by Katherine C. K. Hagan to rescind an agreement and transfer made by the testatrix to Louis V. Sone, which, it is alleged, was obtained by fraud and undue influence. The plaintiff was the daughter of Mrs. Sutherland, and has a suit now on trial in the Supreme Court to set aside the latter's will. The Appellate Division holds that Mrs. Hagan has no standing to maintain the present action until the determination of the action to set aside the will. Mrs. Sutherland left her estate, valued at $1,000,000, to the children and relations of her husband, Robert Sutherland, cutting Mrs. Hagan off with $5,000. The latter contested on the ground that her mother was a habitual drunkard at the time she executed the will. Surrogate Varnum held that that fact raised no presumption that at the time Mrs. Sutherland made her will on April 3, 1899, she was intoxicated. He held also that a dissipated person was not precluded from making a contract or executing a will. Mrs. Sutherland's first husband, Robert Kimball, who secured a divorce from her, is still living.

***

DECEIT BY CORPORATION.—The Guardian Trust Company, in an action by Elias C. Benedict and others to charge it with liability for certain false representations contained in a prospectus, on the faith of which plaintiffs invested in the Chicago Zinc Mining Company, set up that an action for deceit will not lie against a corporation. Judgment at Special Term, overruling a demurrer, has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The Court holds, by Justice Patterson, that, while defendant's contention finds support in some English cases, the more recent views favor a contrary rule, and assimilate the liability of a corporation for false representations made by those having authority to bind it to that of an individual against whom a cause of action of the same character is alleged.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow in their

Cloak Departments

Spring Importations of
Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Carriage and Street Wraps
including Exclusive Styles
Louis XIV. and Mess Coats, Traveling Garments,
Golf and Rain-proof Capes

Also a collection of very desirable
Cloth Eton Coats, silk lined, at $8.75 and 11.00

An Exceptional Offering of

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Brown, Black and Blue Cheviot Serges,
Collarless Eton, silk lined throughout, Coat and Skirt handsomely trimmed with stitched Peau de Soie at $29.50
Real value $40.00

And in their

Order Departments

On the Third Floor
They are prepared to make at moderate prices
Linen and Mercerized Duck, Mohair and Taffeta Silk Tailor Gowns, Plain and Fancy Cloth Suits, Top Coats, Riding Habits, Traveling, Ulsters and Golf Suits

Later Importations of High Class

Imported Dress Fabrics

Chiffon Veilings, Mistral Etamine, Crepe de Chine, Eolienne, Fleur de Soie, Peau de Cygne, Grenadine Pointille, Satin Panne, Wool Taffetas, Silk and Wool Armures, Nun's Veilings, Embroidered Robes and Waists

and will place on sale to-morrow

500 Pcs. Imported Printed
Silk Warp Crepe Armure
in desirable designs and colorings,
suitable for street, house and evening wear. Value 65c yd. 29c

3500 Yds. 45 inch Imported
Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris
in very attractive shades,
also cream white and black, Value $1.35 yd. 68c

Glove Departments

Spring Importations of their celebrated
Alexandre, Napoleon, Avondale and Lupin
Kid and Suede Gloves.

Pique, P. X. M., Chevrette, Castor and Mocha Gloves with clasps or buttons, Men's Gloves for walking, driving and dress wear; also advance shipments of Silk, Taffeta and Suede Finished Lisle Thread Gloves

Also To-morrow

2500 Prs. Ladies' 3-clasp Glace Gloves,
in white, pearl, black, mode, tan and red at 89c

100 dozen Men's Plonge and Mocha Pique Gloves,
in spring weights and shades at $1.00

A large purchase of
Men's and Women's
Fine Silk Umbrellas
26 and 28 inch, close rolled handles of Ivory, Pearl, Buck Horn and Natural woods, sterling silver mounted, at $2.95
Value $4.50 to 5.75

Special Sale of
High-Class Genuine
French Hand Made Corsets
straight front models, of white, blue, pink, gray and black sateen, Value $1.75 98c
of Fancy Broches, handsomely trimmed with lace in the most desirable colors and white, Value $3.50 $1.95

Upholstery Departments

Large assortments of drapery materials
for summer house furnishings

Muslin and Net Ruffled Curtains, French Bonne-Femme Stores and Brise-Bises, French and Japanese Printed Silks, Cretonnes, Satteens, Velvets, Armures, Damasks, Brocades, Portieres and Couch Covers.

Linen and Cotton Damask Furniture Slip Covers Made to Order, Furniture Reupholstered, Estimates Submitted.

Exceptional Inducements in

Curtains For Country Homes

Muslin Per Pair $1.15, 1.35, 1.75
Bobbinet, with Lace insertion and edge, Reduced from $2.50 & 3.15 pr. $1.95, 2.35
Snow Flake, with rose, green, Terra Cotta or blue stripes per pair $1.25, 1.75, 2.45
French Bonne Femme Stores handsomely appliqued on bobbinet with deep ruffle at bottom, each $5.50, 7.75, 9.50

Misses' and Girls' Spring Coats

at unusually low prices

Girls' Box Reefers of covert cloth, navy and red cheviots, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $7.50 $5.50
Three-Quarter Box Coats of Tan and Olive Covert Cloth or Navy Blue Cheviots velvet collar, stitched reveres, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value 9.75 $6.75
Misses' Raglans of covert cloth satin lined, also shower-proof cravenette cloth, 14 to 18 yrs. Value 16.50 $12.90

West Twenty-third Street

INSURANCE POLICY CASE.

Changes by Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association's Officers Opposed.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court is considering the granting of an injunction restraining the officers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association from placing liens on policies matured or unmatured issued prior to Jan. 1, 1901. The application was made by Lawyer J. M. Keatinge in the interest of William Miller, the holder of a ten-thousand-dollar policy issued in 1892.

Argument on the application was heard yesterday afternoon, and it was then asserted that Miller had complied with all the provisions of the contract entered into at the time of the issuance of the policy, had paid the age assessments levied, and that 25 per cent. of the latter money was understood to be held as a reserve fund. It was also alleged that last January, without Miller's consent, the officers of the association, under the guise of amending the constitution and by-laws, had practically changed the corporation from an assessment one into a level-rate life insurance concern, and by placing liens on the policies of old members was making them contribute to a new reserve fund not required by law.

Urging the granting of the injunction Lawyer Keatinge said his client has been asked to pay over $2,517, and if this sum is not forthcoming at the time of the maturity of his policy the lien would amount to $6,000. He further states that, by revising the constitution and by-laws the officers of the association were dealing most carelessly with the property and rights of the policyholders, and that the new plan has already forced thousands of old policyholders to withdraw from the association.

W. D. Guthrie, representing the officials, said that the changes had been approved by all the policyholders save two, and were made in the interest of the members of the association. He said that between 1880 and 1895 he old reserve fund was exhausted in the payment of death claims, and that the lien plan had been devised for the purpose of working out an equitable adjustment of the interests of the old policyholders who had originally agreed to abide by the judgment of the officials in charge.

An ex-Freight Agent Accused.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 9.—Charles K. Torberg, for more than a year Freight Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was arrested here to-day on a charge of embezzlement. He is accused by William H. Hartley, an Auditor of the company. Torberg was discharged four months ago. He is locked up, awaiting a hearing Monday before Recorder Ward.

It has nearly a seventy-year record of cures, certified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SPRING SEASON 1901.
Will Offer on Monday
Four Special Values in Black Silks.

50 pieces all silk Taffeta, 36 inches wide, value $1.15, sale price - - - - - - - - - 89c. yard
50 pieces, better quality, same width, value $1.50, sale price - - - - - - - - - $1.10 yard.
50 pieces black Peau de Sole, 22 inches wide, value $1.19, sale price - - - - - - - - - 89c. yard
50 pieces black Broche Grenadine, 44 inches wide, value 89c. sale price - - - - - - - - - 59c. yard

COLORED SILKS.

150 pieces Printed Foulards, in 12 new designs and colorings, 22 inches wide, imported to sell at 75c., sale price - 49c. yard.
100 pieces Wash Taffeta, in self colors, all shades and stripes in 10 colorings, a new silk fabric and deservedly popular, value $1.00, sale price - - - - - - - - 75c. yard.

IN CLOAK DEPARTMENT—(Second Floor.)

150 winter weight Tailor-Made Suits for women, mostly large sizes, all colors, double or single breasted, nearly all tight fitting, camel's hair, cheviot and homespun, original price $20 and $25, now - - - - - - - - $7.95 and $9.95

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
Send for free catalogue: "Objects of Art and Utility from the Far Away East."

18 Amritsur India Carpets Reduced One-Quarter & One-Third

An unusually choice collection, showing weaves remarkable for their close weave and heavy pile.

Sizes in feet.	Color.	Present Prices.
5.9 x 8.7	Red and Pink	48.00
6.1 x 9	Blue and Red	55.00
8.2 x 10.2	Olive Medallion and Green	85.00
9.4 x 9.1	Red Medallion and Green	85.00
8 x 11	Red and Blue	88.00
10.3 x 10.2	Blue and Gold	104.00
9.11 x 11.10	Gold Medallion and Red	118.00
9.10 x 12.5	Blue Medallion and Red	120.00

Third Floor.

Oriental Rugs Below Value

150 Modern and Antique Daghestans & Carabaghs at $9, $10 & $12.50
Averaging 3.6x5 feet.

125 Fine Silky Beloochistans Samarkands and Anatolians at $6, $8, $10
In Soft Golden Browns. Upward.

200 Extra Large Kazaks, Missouls and Guendjecs at $16 & $18
Unusually Effective.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Tailor-Made Suits
with Silk Linings.

Black or Navy Cheviot, $27
Oxford Venetian Cloth, $32
Black or Blue Broadcloth, $38

Broadway & 19th Street.

Flint's Fine Furniture

BEAUTIES OF SHERATON'S DAY

We have harked back to Sheraton's time for many charming sitting-room as well as dining-room designs for this Spring.

Bookcases topped with the beautiful curves and urn that Sheraton borrowed from old Italy. Tall clocks, the lines of support carried up unbroken from the ground. Chairs, tables, cupboards.

Spring Brides will go in ecstasies over their simple faultless forms; their classical inlays (urns, rosettes, festoons) that give such a subtle grace; their rich coloring (mahogany adorned with varitinted woods) and their low factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 15TH STREET

Austin's Dog Bread
Keeps the mouth clean and teeth good.

Sunday
March 10, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

MID-LENTEN SALE OF RICH CUT GLASS.

Commencing Monday, March 11th, we will inaugurate our great mid-lenten sale of Rich Cut Glass. This, without a doubt, will be the greatest sale of rich cut glass that has been held in this town for many a day. The goods mentioned are not the cheap, trashy kind that one sometimes finds at so-called bargain sales, but every piece of this glass would be satisfactory to you as a buyer and to us as sellers. We mention a few articles only as illustrations.

WATER BOTTLES.

Very handsomely and richly cut water bottle, full quart size.
$2.50 each.

CHAMPAGNE TUMBLERS. Strawberry diamond and fan cut champagne tumblers, $1.75 dozen.

PUNCH BOWL. A very handsomely and deeply cut punch bowl, 14 inches across,
$20.00 each.

SALAD BOWL. Very richly and deeply cut fruit, salad or berry bowl,
$2.90 each.

OIL OR VINEGAR BOTTLE. Handled oil or vinegar bottle. Either cut flute or diamond border, cut stopper and cut bottom; either pattern,
$1.00 each.

WATER TUMBLERS.

Strawberry diamond and fan cut water tumblers, full size,
$2.25 dozen.

ICE CREAM SAUCERS. Ice cream or berry saucers, five inch,
$1.00 each.

ICE CREAM TRAY. Full size, very richly and deeply cut ice cream tray; two large chrysanthemums at either end; all very richly cut throughout,
$12.00

COVERED CHEESE DISH. Richly cut cheese dish, cover and plate.
Large size, $10.00 Medium size, 9.00

TWO LINES GLASS TO BE CLOSED OUT. We will also close out two entire lines of fine imported crystal glass ware with stched border design, cut stem and star bottom. Also same pattern with rich gold decoration throughout. There will be a reduction of 33⅓% from the present selling prices.

We suggest your prompt attention.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

INAUGURATION AFFAIRS

Bad Feeling Develops Among the Committeemen.

THE PRESIDENT'S VICTORIES

How Congress Was Brought to Terms—Change of the Senate Rules—Report on Porto Rico Fishes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Inauguration day having come and gone, the Court of Honor and the big stands for spectators having undergone wrecking, the noisy and slouchy militia having returned whence they came, the capital has begun its long short-session Summer, a season not set down in the calendar, but which lasts from the day one session of Congress stops until the next begins. This season promises to be nine months long, for the President hopes to be able, having secured the expression from the last Congress that he insisted upon having, to deal with the Philippines and with Cuba successfully until the regular meeting of the Fifty-seventh Congress in December.

The inauguration ceremonies, that passed off very much as they have done from one Administration to another, are discussed with animation and sometimes with asperity by gentlemen who had to do with them. It is unpleasant to hear crimination and recrimination indulged in by committeemen whose disputes plainly show that the chief reason why the President did not march the length of the ballroom on Monday night was because the committeemen were more deeply concerned in getting possession of the President and his party than they were in making a harmonious job of the reception. These ambitious but not executive persons call each other harsh names, very much as other ambitious gentlemen did four years ago, and possibly as others did eighty years ago, at the first showy outdoor inauguration held in this city.

The ball was very expensive and not a very enjoyable event. The prominent people who attended it barely put off their wraps and put them on again, and there was a steady stream of home-going carriages passing carriages bound for the ball as early as 10 o'clock. The dancers were not conspicuous in society at the capital, at least were not persons seen in the parlors of the northwest section. Now that it is over, and Pension Commissioner Evans can speak his mind, he declares that in salaries alone, paid to clerks who could not work while the hall was in control of the Inaugural Committee, it cost the country about $30,000, and it threw back the work of the office several days, and so deprived applicants of pensions that would have been received earlier. Among Grand Army men here there are many who greatly regret the part the old soldiers had in the parade, and insist that the chief reason why the President was pestered to put them where they did not belong on the inauguration day was that an officer who enjoys posing before the public used the Grand Army for his purpose—the officer being a very vain as well as persistent person.

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President McKinley won two great victories over the Fifty-sixth Congress. He does not claim either, but sagacious observers yield both to him without question. He was the only man in town, so far as could be ascertained, who believed, or asserted, that there would be an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. The first faint rumors of an extra session came from nowhere, apparently, and were denied everywhere except at the White House. At first the replies to inquiries concerning the origin of the extra session talk consisted only of questions, couched in such a vein as to indicate that there, at least, the reports were not considered absolutely ridiculous.

When the members of the Senate and House, but particularly of the Senate, began to act as if they were not ready to extend to the President the authority he felt that he needed to go on with his work in Cuba and the Philippines, the President talked more closely to the subject to those visitors who went to the White House to discuss the situation. The President does not, and is not likely to, claim credit for the arrangement of legislation so that the Senate was persuaded to adopt the Cuban and Philippine amendments to the Army bill, but there is not the slightest doubt that his conversations with members of the opposition had quite as much to do with their abandonment of opposition as the conditional reservation of the River and Harbor bill.

There is no Democrat in the Senate who charges the President with having removed the River and Harbor bill out of reach after it had been rolled into sight as bait for the greedy, and there may be no justification for the talk that Senator Carter received an intimation from a certain quarter that his services would be appreciated if he could manage to kill that bill. There was great Democratic disappointment, but it was not a feeling that could be talked about. The President doubtless talked economy plainly, and undoubtedly regarded the River and Harbor bill as a "bad lot" and if he chose to speak of the passage of the Army bill and the defeat of the Appropriation bill as a double victory over the opposition, not a Democrat will have a word to say.

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The United States Fish Commission has just issued one of the most interesting Government publications of the year. It is a royal octavo volume of some 350 pages, bound in Government blue, giving the results of "Investigations of the Aquatic Resources and Fisheries of Porto Rico." It would have appeared much earlier, but a fire in the New York establishment where some of the work was done prevented the publication of the text. The body of the work is a scientific list and description of the fishes found in Porto Rico, prepared by B. W. Evermann and Millard C. Marsh, with prefatory chapters of a general character by Mr. Evermann and William A. Wilcox. But the part of the book that will make it popular will be the last forty-nine pages. These are plates showing the coloration of as many different fishes.

At first glance the impression is given that the fishes must have been selected for their brilliancy of color, but this is not so. Still, Porto Rican fishes run to gaudy apparel. The Red Goat Fish is a beauty in red and yellow and blue; the Yellow Goat Fish is a delicate thing in pale blue, with a horizontal stripe of yellow and a yellow tail, with suggestions of red about fins and snout; the Rock Hind is a gorgeously spotted creature; the Lane Snapper is a "dream" of a fish, showing in faint tones all the hues of the rainbow; and there are blue fishes and green fishes large and small. The Scarus Vetula, which seems to have no common name, is a harlequin fish, with each scale of blue tipped with a broad margin of pink, dorsal and anal fins half blue and half yellow and pink, and the webbing of the tail a pale green. It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the brilliancy of these fishes by description. The originals were painted on board the Fish Hawk, the fish being placed in an aquarium as soon as obtained and the sketch made by A. H. Baldwin before the colors could fade. Members of the expedition who saw the originals say that the fine colors have been accurately reproduced and that the pictures are otherwise admirable.

***

There is some unexpressed dissatisfaction among the Diplomatic Corps on account of the way in which the Ambassadors and Ministers were treated on Monday, but the dissatisfaction has not taken the form of complaint. That does not make the case any easier for the State Department people, who know that the management at the Capitol should have been somewhat different. After much controversy the programme for the Senate Chamber was so fixed up that the Ambassadors "allowed" that they were being seated with distinction. But it was grudgingly extended, and not offered with grace and regard for conventionalities observed everywhere abroad. When the Senate audience proceeded to th east front it was the diplomatic contention that the Ambassadors should go out after the President and Vice President, but before everybody else.

The programme as arranged by the Senate was carried out, and the Ambassadors, representing the sovereigns of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France, and Mexico, followed the Supreme Court. Inquiry makes it plain that if such a procession had been formed in London Ambassador Choate would have gone out before Lord Salisbury. Then there should have been a canopy, a mere shelter overhead, if nothing more, to protect the Ambassadors and Ministers, all of whom wore their State uniforms, some of them very handsome and perishable. Although disturbed, they were not so much demoralized as the Senators and Representatives, who fled in a body as soon as the rain became smart and heavy. Many of these daintily arrayed representatives of foreign countries braved the rain, which reduced the Senate audience to a fraction of its original size, tempted the occupants of the House and Senate extra platforms to swarm over the rail dividing them from the central platform, and to hold on to those places without interference from the police. The criticisms made of our management may be patronizing, based as it is upon the assumption that we do not know better, and that some time we may learn. It partook of the character of the mismanagement at the ball that led to the arrest at the stairway to the upper floor of Gov. Odell and Mrs. Odell, by an attendant, who would not take the Governor's word for it, and the refusal to pass several Ministers who did not happen to be known personally to the persons in charge of the passageway.

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The contest in the next session of the Senate over the proposition to amend the rules so as to limit debate promises to meet with almost as determined opposition as the Shipping bill, and it is not regarded by the Democrats as impossible that the amendment may serve next Winter as a sufficient chock-block to defeat the subsidy business again. Until the rules are changed the present freedom of debate, without limit of extension, must be tolerated. A Senator who wishes to talk on any subject can get the floor by giving notice and keep it by saving his strength and ideas.

It is not considered probable by Senators that the notion about the change came from Mr. Hanna, and was pressed by Mr. Platt of Connecticut at his instance. Mr. Platt is not that sort of man, as all who know him will readily testify. There is no doubt, either, to those who have come to know Mr. Hanna's masterful way, that if he had a closure rule within reach he would clap it upon the Senate and push the Subsidy bill through. He is a man impatient of delays, particularly when they interrupt his personal plans.

The Senate has been as near to changing the rules before, and one of the things that Senator Hill was most earnestly in favor of was an amendment to the rules providing for just about the limitation of debate suggested as proper by Mr. Platt. All of which runs against the reputation for careful work that the Senate does, according to Senator Aldrich, who maintains that the power to send bills through the House under a rule leads to carelessness; that the Senate could not afford to report bills practically unconsidered as are those brought into the House, and that much of the time of the Senate is taken up in correcting the errors of the House of Representatives.

E. G. D.

Burglars at Work in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 9.—During Friday evening a number of the cottages on Bellevue Avenue were broken into by several local crooks and a number of ornaments and draperies stolen. This morning the police arrested Michael Smith of New York and D. S. Sullivan with bundles under their arms. The bundles were found to contain a marble clock, bronze ornaments, and curtains stolen from the residence of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone. Smith is a stranger here, but Sullivan is known to the police.

Five Men Badly Scalded.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Five men were badly scalded, one fatally, by the blowing out of two testing tubes connected with a battery of boilers at the American Works of Jones & Laughlins today.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF BARGAINS, AND BARGAINS ALONE. PERFECT IN ALL RESPECTS, GIVING QUALITY FOR QUALITY, STYLE FOR STYLE, INFINITELY MORE VALUE THAN PRINTED WORDS CAN TELL.

IMPORTED SCOTCH MADRAS, 35c. Qualities, 19,000 yards at 17c

Under no circumstances has this offering been paralleled. In weave and styles, value and desirability, the fabrics fully compare with the best generally shown at 35c. For shirtings and shirt waists there is nothing more suitable and effective. A hasty list of designs shows finest hair line stripes, bold tartans, subdued and striking plaids and checks, raised cords in effective relief, outlining the patterns, and many others of equal style and attraction. We bought the 19,000 yards in full confidence that once the public realized the meaning of our 17c. price the lot would speedily be cleared away. The whole collection will be moved to the fourth floor bargain quadrangle, where every one may see for themselves how surprising is the bargain given. The window display gives an idea of the diversity, fashion and effectiveness.

AN IMPRESSIVE OFFERING OF IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, yd., 48c

20 inches wide—excellent quality—a liberal quantity will be placed on sale at the above price—entirely without precedent for silk of such value.

$1.75 and $2.25 PRINTED PANNE VELVETS (Sale on the Fourth Floor), yd., 98c

Five hundred yards of these decidedly desirable Velvets, in attractive effects and colorings. Not a yard should remain Monday night.

Distinctly and Decidedly 22.50 Tailored Suits, Will Be Sold for - 16.75

In black and blue Cheviot or Venetians. Prettiest plain or fancy braid trimmings, entirely new and very chic. The shapes are faultless, the whole Suits distinguished in cut, make and workmanship. Silk lined coats, Skirts gored or flounced.

Very Choice 28.50 Suits---at 23.50

Tailoring is their main feature, that careful, painstaking finish that gives a Suit half its value. A silk-lined-throughout Suit of this type invariably commands 28.50. The five dollar saving is simply an advertisement.

A Collection of Jackets---Choice 10.00

Two radically different sorts figure in this sale—an Eton or double breasted cloth Coat, and some rich tucked taffeta Jackets with plain or lace collars. In either event the bargain is extreme, the value immense.

Short Skirts for Outing, 4.75.

Walking, wheeling, any and every occasion when long skirts are in the way, demand these. Tailoring is nice, there is choice from blue or brown reversible cloths of 6.75 quality and appearance.

The Leading European Lace Loomers Find a Swift, Sure Outlet Here.

Originality counts for much nowadays, always provided the canons of art are observed. Constant shipments of uncommon designs and creations swell our stocks—daring combinations—correct details—unequalled taste appear on every side.

ESPECIALLY SPECIAL ARE

Fine Irregular Venise Galloons, fancy mesh thread ground, heavy cord outline, correct ecru shades—choice of these $1.35 Galloons at 98c

Open and close conventional designs, various meshes, heavy cord outline,

4 inch Galloons.	8-inch Bandings.	20-inch Allovers
30c	59c	1.58

Embroidered thread, Irish Point, mesh ground, 2 to 6 inches wide, per yard 7c to 17c

Spring Showing of House Gowns---
a Sale to Introduce the Many Novelties.

In Cashmere—effectively made, trimmed with lace, velvet and satin ribbons 3.95

In Cashmere—yokes, revers and sleeves trimmed with narrow shirred ribbons 4.50

In Challies and fine Cashmeres—elaborately trimmed with laces and satin ribbons 5.95

Rich 6-inch 60c. Ribbons---Manufacturer's Loom Ends (Not Remnants), Per Yard. 37c

New, light desirable shades in several styles, giving the height of fashion at an absurdly low price.

More of the 2.75 Tucked Black Chiffon Toques and Turbans---at 1.95

The first lot was sold in a few hours. This second instalment offers identically the same quality and value. Delay is inadvisable.

50c. Rose Bunches, 29c.

75c dozen altogether. Consists of 3 Roses and foliage, the most approved Hat Trimmings.

ANOTHER SALE OF VEILS AND VEILINGS, 95 Pieces of the Newest Meshes, TO GO AT 19c

A Veil is a necessity, not a luxury, when March winds blow and dust flies. In connection with the previously announced 39c. sale, we offer new, perfect, fashionable Veilings—Shadow, Tuxedo, Spots in Chenille and Velvet; the smartest spring shades; at 19c. yard; an exceptional price inducement.

Misses' Tailor Suits, that readily bring $18.00, will be sold Monday at 13.75

Covert, Cheviot and Homespun—flounced skirt, coat with taffeta revers, collar and band—Eton or blouse effects, novelty gilt trimmings and clustered gilt buttons—14 to 18 years.

Girls' Three-Quarter Box Coats, first time $7.50 Spring Coats are priced 5.00

Cheviot and Paca Cloth, best colorings, newest cut (the full, square, enveloping style), built in a first-class manner, with liberally stitched collars and revers; 6 to 14 years.

Men's $1.10 to $1.50 Madras and Percale Shirts, a fair sized lot, reduced to 79c

Fancy Shirts for spring wear, faultless in make, style and fit; the lot comprises only choice goods that are out of place on special sale counters. The opportunity should be seized upon by all men with an eye for fine Haberdashery and true economy.

200 dozen Neckties, formerly sold from 95c. to $1.50, are included at 50c

Most every pattern imaginable, in light, dark and medium shades—covering, in fact, every novelty of note and standing. There are Tecks, Imperials and Once-Overs, with new reversible Four-in-Hands.

100 dozen Men's Silk Suspenders, 50c. Silks and Styles, reduced now to 35c

As good as the best Half-Dollar Suspenders, showing the favored new colorings in great variety. Fine kid ends are a point to notice.

A Drive in Hemstitched Table Linens---
Opportunities of the Rarest Sort.—4th Floor.

Table Cloths—2 yards long—2.25 instead of 2.95.
Table Cloths—2½ yards long—2.75 instead of 3.45.
Table Cloths—3 yards long—3.25 instead of 3.95.
Hemstitched Napkins to match,
20 inches square—at a new price—2.95 dozen.
Hemstitched Tea Cloths,
36 inches square—one line to be closed at 85c.

Table Napkins.		Towels.	
500 dozen All-Linen Napkins, 20 inches square — $1.75 stock—Monday, per doz	1.35	Hemmed Huck	12½c. and 15c
		Hemstitched Huck	25c
		Heavy Bleached Turkish	22c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Time to Buy
The Easter Gown Now!

Less than a month and Easter will be here.

Everybody wants something new, and a dress is usually first on the list..... No better time to buy than now, when assortments are great, and a particular reason for buying to-morrow because of

PARTICULAR VALUES OFFERED.

All Wool Homespuns
Light, medium and dark Gray, medium and dark Brown—strictly all wool—would regularly sell at 39 cents,
SPECIAL PRICE 24

Cheviots and Tricots
Tan and Gray Stripe and Check Cheviots, and Tricots in fifty shades, also Black—both fabrics strictly all wool—value 49 cents,
SPECIAL PRICE 24

All Wool Cheviots
Mixed effects in Garnet, Tan, Olive, Oxford, Plum, Blue, Brown, Steel and several shades of Gray—sponged and shrunk—46 inches wide—cannot be duplicated to sell for less than 98 cents,
SPECIAL PRICE 59

Extra Fine Homespuns
50 and 56 inches wide—complete assortment of new Spring Grays, Browns, steel Blues, also Navy—value 69 cents.
SPECIAL PRICE 49

All Wool French Batistes
Light Blue—2 shades, Pink—2 shades, Gray—3 shades, Heliotrope—2 shades, also Cream, Rose, Reseda, Tan, Mode, Havana, Brown, Cardinal, Garnet, French and Marine Blue and Black.
SPECIAL PRICE 39

Spring Broadcloths—50 inch
Fine close weave—high finish—18 beautiful shades and Black—elsewhere 1.25.
SPECIAL PRICE 98

Excellent values in Finer Broadcloths—1.19 and 1.39 that equal the usual $1.50 and $2.00 qualities.

Other Values in Spring Dress Goods Include:

50 inch Tailor Cloths—24 shades		.49
52 inch Tailor Cloths—value .89		.59
Satin Stripe Challies—strictly perfect—light and dark—50 styles		.25
French Challies—large assortment of dots and fancy figures in Blue, Red, Gobelin, Rose, Gray and Black		.49
Spring Tailor Coverts—all wool		.39
All Wool Dress Flannels—20 shades		.39
38 inch Granites—Colors and Black		.39
Fine French All Wool Batistes—38 inch		.49
Fine French All Wool Batistes—45 inch		.69
All Wool Albatross	38 inch..	.49
All Wool Albatross	45 inch..	.69
50 inch Venetian Cloths	value 1.19..	.89
All Wool Vigoreaux	10 shades..	.49
Fine French Vigoreaux	45 inch..	.69
French Debeiges	44 inch..	.69
Light weight Coverts	45 inch..	.98
52 inch Coverts	extra fine..	1.09
Navy Blue Serges	40 inch.. .49..	.59
Navy Blue Cheviots—46 inch.. .89..		.69
Crepe Granites—20 shades		.69
Fancy Weaves—25 solid tints		.75
Satin Panne—45 inch		.89
Invisible Stripes for Tailor Costumes—light weight—smooth finish		1.19
French All Wool Poplins—staple and fancy shades—44 inch		.85
44 inch Henriettas—40 shades—regular 98 cent quality		.59
Spring Plaids—entirely new color effects—White with Rose, Nile, Violet, Blue, Castor or Reseda—imported		.79
Fancy Silk and Wool Plaids		.59
All Wool Bright Plaids		.49
New Plaid face Golf Suitings—for skirts and Capes—46 inch—value .98		.69

We never showed a finer stock of desirable Dress Goods, while our constantly increasing business proves that customers appreciate the splendid values offered.

Special Values in Lace and Fancy Curtains

Tinted Yarn—cluster stripe dado with fifteen tufted colored stripes between—Nile, Cream, Rose, Gobelin and Olive—3 yards long—never made to sell for less than 1.75—our price—pair .98

Snowflake Curtains—striped all the way thro' in shaded Chenille effects—dainty colors—special 1.69

White Swiss Curtains—deep ruffle with 3-inch lace edge—full length—45 inches wide—pair 1.19

White Swiss Curtains—lace edge ruffle and lace inserting—pair 1.49

New Scotch Lace Curtains—Point d'Esprit and plain centre or fancy meshes with detached figures—effective borders—splendid styles—White and Ecru .98

Great assortments of finer Scotch Lace Curtains ..... 1.49....1.98....2.49

Extra fine Scotch Lace Curtains—High class effects in Cable Cord and fine Mesh Nets—delicate allover vines or fancy figures in Duchesse and Brussels effects—also heavy allover figured designs 2.98

Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes

Not satisfied with selling the best at popular prices, we stimulate early buying by special offerings of new garments at prices EVEN LESS than those we would ordinarily ask.

HERE ARE EXAMPLES:

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS—Cheviot, Venetian, Serge and Broadcloth—leading colors—Eton or Reefer Jacket—silk or satin lined—with and without Peau de Sole revers or fancy vests—button or braid trim, with L'Aiglon or Coat Collar—value $18.00 to $17.00 9.98

TAILOR MADE COSTUMES—Pebble Cheviot, Camel's Hair, Venetian and Broadcloth—Black and New Spring Colors—New Coats or High or Collarless Etons, with or without stitched silk revers—Skirts with flare, circular or flounce effects—value $20.00 14.98

New Silk Foulards

39 cents.....Worth Sixty-nine

Don't delay—such values go fast! 24 inches wide—and the real twill Foulards, not smooth face China Silks that are often called "Foulards".... Light and dark, also Black, with white or colored figures.

Linings

A busy day is assured with these prices in connection with "Dress Goods" Sale.

Silesias and Sateens—grey and black back—18 cent quality—special .12½

Shrunk Canvas—Black, Grey, Tan, White and Brown—not injured by dampness—gives the correct flare to skirts—value .15—special .11

Black Moire Percalines—High Satin lustre—moired both sides—better than elsewhere sold at 18 cents .12½

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These quotations will give idea of how we are prepared to supply up-to-date garnitures.

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Spangled Trimmings—jet, steel, gold and colors .15 to 5.98

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A great variety of Collars, Yokes, Boleros and Etons, in Appliqued Chiffon, Batiste and Gold Cloth—white and black, with and without gold or Persian coloring—also Spangled Novelties 1.39 to 4.98

Waist Sets of Vest and Cuffs—gold braided and Persian appliques 2.69 to 4.69

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All sold on a small profit basis.

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that, in connection with other values, should make this the busiest week yet.

500 pieces New Woven Linen Crashes and Grenadines — colored zig-zag stripes, plaids and checks—firm weave for skirts, yachting and outing wear—very desirable—worth .17 cents .10

New Fancy Madras Zephyrs—corded and tufted plaids, checks, stripes and basket weaves—navy, cardinal, cadet, pink, hello, light blue; also two-toned combinations—made to sell at 17c. .9¾

Among the above are a variety of neat styles, desirable for Children's Dresses.

New Summer Flannels—woven stripes in brilliant colors—exact copies of Imported Scotch Flannels .12½

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OUR PRICE 24 CENTS.

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Notions

Cut Prices in connection with the "Dress Goods Sale."

Velveteen Binding—Black and colors—5 yds—no name mentioned, but it's the 25 cent quality .17

Brush Edge Binding—extra fine—regularly 7 cents a yard 4

Dress Shields—single and double face—sizes 3 and 4—usually .12 to .18 9
Buyers' limit, six pairs.

Spool Silks—Black and colored—full 50 yards—dozen—special .34

Double Silk Serge Belting—regularly 60 cents a piece—special .56

All Silk Seam Binding—9 yds.—Black and colors—value 9 6

Covered Dress Steels—all sizes—Best colors—dozen 7

Hornbone—all sizes—regularly 5 cents dozen—special 3

Prussia Binding—9 yd. piece—usually .13 .10

Swell Hooks and Eyes—Black and white—collar to coat sizes—gross, 9 cents——card 9

AT THE THEATRES

Old and New Romantic Drama and Some of the Acting of the Week.

In these days "Uncle Tom's Cabin" must be ranked with the "romantic plays." It has no youthful and potent hero, of course, for George Harris, who says many brave words about the duty of caring for one's wife, in Acts I. and II., disappears in gunpowder smoke long before the play is half finished. St. Clair is little more than a nonentity, and George Selby is only a moralizing "walking gentleman." The rôle of heroine is shared by Eliza, who crosses the frozen river to join her husband; Little Eva, who is a visionary preacher in pantalettes, black Topsy, and cream-colored Cassie, and not one of them is quite equal to the part nowadays.

But, nevertheless, "Uncle Tom" in the twentieth century belongs strictly to romance. He was never true to life, he is not historical, and he long ago ceased to have any actual moral influence. Mr. Brady's revival of the old play must have been suggested to him, first by the prevalence of dramatizations of novels; secondly, by the fact that nearly all the dramatizations which succeed are strictly romantic

The production of "Uncle Tom" at the Academy is to be heartily commended as a good show. Nothing theatrical better worth seeing, for merely visual gratification, is now in sight. Its histrionism is also almost as good as possible. Though Miss Raymond as Topsy and Miss Olp as Eva are both clearly theatrical equivalents of the very present for the personages that used to bear those names, in each case the portrayal is distinctly clever. Miss Olp certainly holds the attention of more than a thousand persons every night and at two matinées a week. She recites all her "lines," to be sure, and is as methodical and rhetorical as possible. She is obviously the "child actress" every minute. But there is dignity in her work, nevertheless, and she is unmistakably earnest. She makes grown-up folks cry, too, but that is nothing. Some grown-up folks cry over the lame child in "Lovers' Lane." But it is greatly in her favor that she makes no one laugh. Little Eva has been a big joke so many years.

What Miss Raymond does in the character of wild Topsy, who seemed so real and interesting a problem to Mrs. Stowe and her contemporaries, she does well enough. She is a sprightly and capable soubrette. Remembrance, which is the actor's bane, tells one that Mrs. G. C. Howard, the "original Topsy" of the stage, was something more. The comedian Dan Collyer, when he acted Viet, in his youth, in Harrigan's "Pete," had more of the wildness and buoyancy of Topsy than the modern soubrette singing "coon" songs.

Nevertheless, the playgoer of these times who does not know "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a play will do well not to neglect Mr. Brady's handsome revival. It is a valuable "document." It avoids the variety-hall excrescences of recent "Uncle Toms." It is a play, and not a circus or a menagerie. One may understand from it the tremendous effect the work had in its day.

That day has clearly passed, of course. Mr. Howells will tell you that the revival of "Uncle Tom" is an example of atavism. But that estimable critic who dislikes "Cyrano de Bergerac," though he can find nothing understandable to say about it that has not already been said by folks who think it a great work, would tell you that the recurrence of such a piece as "To Have and To Hold" is just as bad an example of the disease. The not altogether coherent and panoramic drama which has been so handsomely set on the stage at the Knickerbocker Theatre is nearly fifty years older than "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and it involves a pretty love story, though its amatory interest would never give it much life without its pictures and its few passages of heroics. It has no higher claim to respect as a work of art, however, than the clumsy stage version of Mrs. Stowe's anti-slavery novel, and will never last as long.

But it is likely to draw some hundreds of thousands of reasonably intelligent human beings who have read the book on which it is founded. Most of them will find much to enjoy in its performance, too. All of them will admire the pictures. The youngsters will doubtless be moved by its heroics. Well, the popular theatre is always for the youngsters.

Of the setting nearly enough already has been said. Miss Irving is lovely, and, of course, she is "intelligent." Mr. Lorraine is a handsome young man who looks his part. Competent players like Sydney Herbert, Charles Walcot, Miller Kent, Dore Davidson, and J. M. Colville do the best they can with small parts. The bumpkins and the maids sold to them for wives are well depicted. Indeed, the small parts are all well done, including the Indian of Mr. Broderick, the hoyden turned domineering housewife of Lottie Alter, and gentle, mediatory Lady Wyatt, whose few traits are clearly expressed by Isabel Garrison, a comely and promising young actress.

Recurring to Mr. Howells, who in his occasional pose as dramatic critic is always a positively delightful topic, he writes with characteristic originality of thought and expression about Mme. Bernhardt's acting in "Hamlet" in the Editor's Easy Chair of the March Harper's. Here is one of his sentences: "Rhymed French alexandrines must poorly report the English blank verse, at their best, and in the version which she uses they are hardly at their best."

Assuredly they are not. Rhymed French alexandrines are not at all well represented in the version of "Hamlet" used by Mme. Bernhardt, which is a prose translation of Shakespeare's play by MM. Morand and Schwob. Copies of this French translation are extant here, and extracts from it, to show its quality, were printed in most of the New York newspapers, when Mme. Bernhardt's portrayal of the Prince was a new thing.

This week will be devoid of theatrical novelties. The first new play of the Spring as yet in sight will be "The Price of Peace," Cecil Raleigh's big pictorial melodrama, transplanted from Drury Lane by Jacob Litt. This will be given at the Broadway Theatre a week from Wednesday night. E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

None of this week's changes of bill at any of the theatres brings out a new play.

Of the bills that are not changed this week several have only a short while to run. Thus it is with "Mrs. Dane's Defence" at the Empire, which will continue but three weeks more, when the stock company's season of reviving former successes begins, the first of which will be "Brother Officers," in which William Faversham will resume his place in the company. Mr. Frohman's music comedy organization has likewise only three more weeks to present "The Girl from Up There," at the Herald Square Theatre, after which they will proceed to London for an indefinite period. This is the last week of "Garrett O'Magh" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and tomorrow evening's performance will be the seventy-fifth, which the management proposes to celebrate in the distribution of souvenirs. On March 18 Mr. Olcott has decided to revive "A Romance of Athlone" for a brief engagement. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are to end their term at Wallack's this week with "All On Account of Eliza," which has proved far more successful financially than was anticipated.

At the Irving Place Theatre Manager Conried offers an interesting programme. For to-morrow evening's performance Moser's farce-comedy, "Das Stiftungsfest" ("The Commeration Festival,") will be given, the following evening "Der Hochzeitstag," ("The Wedding Day,") and Hartleben's one-act comedy, "A Moral Demand," will be repeated. On Wednesday night Paul Lindau's latest play, "Der Herr im Hause," ("The Master of the House,") will be produced. Thursday evening Schiller's "William Tell" will be offered and will be repeated at the Saturday matinée. On Friday a benefit performance for Gustav von Seyffertitz will take place, when the first American performance of "Frauen von Heute" ("Women of To-day") will be made.

"Under Two Flags" has passed into its second month at the Garden Theatre, and Charles Frohman understanding its possibilities as a drawing attraction, has decided to keep the Ouida drama at this theatre until the present season ends, after which it will be taken to San Francisco. The run of "The Lash of a Whip," at the Lyceum, is so vigorous that there is no doubt it will last to the end of the season. Miss Ethel Barrymore and "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" continue to attract fashionable audiences to the Garrick. A second week is entered upon by Charles Frohman's production of Mary Johnston's novel "To Have and to Hold."

"Lovers' Lane" continues at the Manhattan. The adaptation of the actors to their parts in "The Climbers" is one of the makers of the Clyde Fitch play at the Bijou. Five months have passed since "Florodora" was first produced at the Casino, and still the musical comedy continues to draw crowds. The pleasing quality of the music and the improved condition of the book sustain it. To-morrow night Company B of the Seventh Regiment will attend the performance. At Daly's that delightful Chinese-English musical comedy, "San Toy," appears to have settled down for a long run. Its many dainty musical numbers, including "Rhoda, Who Ran a Pagoda," "The Maid in the Moon," "The Chinese Sojer Man," "The Alphabet of Love," "The Lady's Maid," and "I'll Introduce It into China," are nightly received with great favor.

Miss Viola Allen and the dramatization of "In the Palace of the King" at the Theatre Republic are pleasing large audiences. To-morrow the play enters upon the eleventh week of its engagement. Miss Julia Marlowe's management announces that her play, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," at the Criterion, had been witnessed by 64,909 people when the curtain fell on the closing scene of the drama last night. Efforts will be made to continue "My Lady" at the Victoria until the end of the season. The new moving pictures at the Eden Musée are attracting much attention. The two pictures of the Queen's funeral are of unusual interest. The life scenes and death of Joan of Arc is shown in twelve scenes, making an artistic reproduction. One new picture will be of special interest. It represents the interior of a Topeka saloon. A dozen or more patrons saunter in and drink at the bar. Suddenly Mrs. Nation appears on the scene with her hatchet.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," as revived by William A. Brady, has, in its first week, broken all previous dramatic records at the big Academy of Music. Thousands of the younger generation are seeing the play for the first time, and others who recall the productions of more than a quarter of a century ago are now brought to understand its possibilities when players of distinction are employed and modern stage methods are utilized. "The Governor's Son" at the Savoy, which introduces the Cohan family, offers sufficient in its musical numbers to make it decidedly interesting.

The changes at the combination houses consist of the return of the bucolic drama "Way Down East," at the Harlem Opera House, and Charles Frohman's production of "Barbara Frietchie," with Effie Elisler in the title rôle, at the Grand Opera House. The stock company at the American Theatre will be seen in Bronson Howard's play "The Banker's Daughter," and "An American Citizen" will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre. The Metropolis will give its patrons this week a romantic drama called "The Voice of Nature." This will be performed every evening, except Friday, which will be devoted to a revival of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The "Heart of the Klondike" will be the attraction at the Third Avenue Theatre.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

No specialties of a new kind are offered in the bills at the continuous houses. Mr. Keith, at his Union Square Theatre, has arranged an entertainment which will be provided by prominent stars. The French jugglers of furniture and tableware, the Agoust family, will make their first vaudeville appearance. Johnstone Bennett, with the aid of Tony Williams, will give a sketch called "A Quiet Evening at Home"; John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will be seen in a sketch new in this vicinity, called "All the World Loves a Lover." There is an unusually good list of musical specialties, and the Living Art Studies enter their fifth week.

An excellent programme, with no material changes from last week, will be seen at the New York. It comprises the new spectacular "March of Old Glory," the funny sketch, "After Office Hours"; the burlesque known as "The Giddy Throng," the handsome ballet, and an olio containing six or seven numbers.

By a special arrangement with the Hashim management the White Rats continue their tenancy of Koster & Bial's another week with a bill strong in big names, the Great Lafayette, Henry Lee, Kelly and Ashby, Howard and Bland, James J. Morton, Stine and Evans, and Wayne and Caldwell being among the celebrities of the new programme. The big White Rats ballet, led by Mlle. Rose Edythe and Agnes Mahr, is continued another week. Other interests of the new bill are Josie Sabel, Smith, Doty & Co., Maud Meredith, and Mlle. Fantine.

Frederick Bond, the comedian, will make his reappearance in vaudeville at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, when he will offer the comedietta entitled "Her Last Rehearsal." Willis P. Sweatnam, the minstrel comedian, and the Bachelor Club, a singing quartet, are also prominent in the programme. Others are Soto Sunetaro, a Japanese worker, assisted by Mme. Sunetaro; Harcourt and May, comedy skit; Myers Sisters, comedians; Dupree and Dupree, comedy duo; Milton Aborn and company in a new farce; Clarence Powell, magician, and Ella Morris, the ventriloquist.

"Madame Butterfly" continues to prove successful at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and it will be retained as the leading feature. The usual vaudeville numbers will include Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur in "A Bird and a Bottle"; Pete Baker, the German comedian; "The Automobile Girl," a musical farce; George Hammersmith, a clever monologist; Alcide Capitaine, daring aerial performer; Binns and Binns, musical comiques; Falardo, instrumental man, and Arvello, the equilibrist.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street house has the regular programme of continuous vaudeville for this week, and it will be headed by the Finneys, clever natatorials, who perform numerous tricks in a glass tank of water. Others in the entertainment are Jane Courthope and Charles Forrester in the playlet, "How It Happened"; Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell in a new farce; Globe Comedy Four, singing comedians; Mattie Lockette, comedienne; Ed Estus, equilibrist; Sophie Burnham, singer, and the kalatechnoscope moving pictures.

Harlemites who are patrons of Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre are assured of seeing a programme of vaudeville this week replete with comedy features. The Seven Reed Birds, a musical family, will head the programme in a skit "After the Ball"; Zelina Raulston will introduce a new act. Others in the bill are the Willis family, accomplished instrumentalists; Lew Sully, blackface comedian; the Kentons, comedy skit; Little and Pritzkow, character singing skit; Julia Ralph, mimic; Smith and Powell, singing and dancing duo; and others.

A spectacular as well as a highly amusing programme is offered at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Among those who are announced are Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, in her original conception, "A Night in Japan"; the comedienne, Miss Julia Kingsley, assisted by Mr. Nelson Lewis, will be seen in the farce, "Her Uncle's Niece"; Harry Le Clair, the comedian, will present a number of characters; the four Colinis, the European dancers, Miles and Raymond; Bellmann and Moore, Arthur Stone, the boy soprano, and Parker's Dog Circus.

Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum offers many novel features, among the principal ones being Olga, the snake charmer; Dick Parr and Texas Kid, Government scouts, with all their wild West apparatus; Col. Paul Henry, American giant, and the re-engagement of Mlle. Vallecita, who enters a steel cage in which are three lions. There will be two companies in the theatre, one of vaudeville and the other the play "Rip Van Winkle," presented by the Burke company.

Burton Holmes at the Paris Fair.

The next lecture to be given by Burton Holmes will be on "The Paris Exposition," at Daly's Theatre, Monday and Tuesday afternoons, and at Mendelssohn Hall Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week. Mr. Holmes spent a large part of last Summer in Paris. The pictures will be finely colored, and there will be a large number of motion pictures of interest, taken within the walls of the Exposition by Mr. Holmes himself.

ODD PICTURES IN ONYX.

Concealed Landscapes and Portraits in the Columns of the Pension Building in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Of the thousands who filled the Pension Bureau building last Monday night and admired the beautiful decorations for the inaugural ball, there was probably not one who gave more than a passing thought to the eight great columns which stand four at each end of the building. They were not among the decorations; they are there all the year round, and of the other thousands who go into the big building from one year's end to the other on business or for sight-seeing, there are probably very few who ever discover one of the most curious sights of Washington. It is known, in fact, to very few of the residents of the city.

But the employes of the Pension Bureau know it, and sometimes as a great favor they will take a stranger around the building and show him the mysteries. For it is a mystery, and a man might work daily in the Pension Bureau for years and never discover it. The men who know it call it "the pictures in the pillars."

The immense building, apparently modeled architecturally after a barn, has few beauties, but among them are these columns. They are made in imitation of onyx, and their secret is in the cracks and veins and shadows which line and cross them. The man who conceived the work was an ingenious artist, and he bent his energies toward making these onyx marks into pictures which some ingenious student might discover.

Apparently they are only columns, with the lights and shades onyx. But many of these lights and shades bear a picture, invisible to the casual observer, but coming out under study like invisible ink under fire. They are not accidental pictures such as appear in fires or clouds, but were designed by an artist.

The first picture which the student of this peculiar work points out is a portrait of George Washington, at first you see nothing, but after you have looked at it a while the well-known lineaments of the father of his country come out, and there is the queue and all. Benjamin Franklin is pictured, too. Then there is the "little red schoolhouse," with the smoke streaming from its chimney and a lawn about it for the pupils to play on.

In another column there is a fine portrait of an old Arab sheik. His turban and his straggling beard are streaks of white and gray onyx. But one of the things that appeals most to the average American is a warship—not of the latest type, though it was the latest when the columns were built—stripped for action, and sailing along on a blue sea. You think the blue is a faint streak in the onyx until you look closely, and then you will see that it is a wide ocean, and you will see the flag and the smoke.

There is an American flag, too—faint, but unmistakable. The stars are mere dots, but they are there, and the eye yield that you cannot miss, once you are in the secret of the invisible pictures. The stripes are plain, too, and you wonder that you could ever have thought them reddish and whitish streaks in imitation onyx.

Old Kris Kringle is there. He is leaning back in his sleigh and laughing heartily in his great white beard and pulling on reins that hold imaginary reindeer in check. He makes everybody laugh. You have to look a minute or so to see him, but when you do his jollity is infectious. It is one of the best laughs an artist ever painted.

"Willie in the Barbar Shop" is the name the old Pension Office employes give to a picture of a youngster leaning back in a barber's chair. But one of the most amusing pictures is that of Napoleon mounted on a mule. There is no doubt about its being Napoleon, but at first you think it must be a horse. As you look, however, there is no doubt that it is a mule.

The best effect is a landscape. There is a promontory, with a little village located at the verge of the sea. The blue water is all around and in the distance a ship is sailing in. This is really artistic.

Once there was a daring stranger who was a doubter. He intimated to the old employe who showed him around that in his belief these pictures were not designed by any artist, but were merely such accidental likenesses as one can trace in a passing cloud. The employe, with a reproachful look, led him to the first pillar on the northwest side.

"The man who designed these pillars," said he, "was named Allison. Look on that end pillar, and tell me what you see." The skeptic looked, and became a convert. The name "Allison" was traced in irregular letters all the way down the column.

ETCHINGS BY SEYMOUR HADEN.

A notable exhibit of the etched and mezzotinted work of Sir F. Seymour Haden will hold the walls of the Keppel Gallery till the 23d. Visitors will find a booklet, by Mr. Frederick Keppel, which contains all that is necessary concerning Sir Seymour's career, his early life as a surgeon and his devotion to the charming art which is now somewhat in the eclipse of fashion, but can never disappear while there are masters of the first rank to hold it before the public.

Haden is at his best in views of London, which include stretches of the Thames. Tastes will differ as to the best and next to the best of these pictures, and perhaps it is not so very important after all to settle which is the best in view of the even tenor of Sir Seymour's way. Each etching proves the conscientious, careful etcher. Here is a grove of trees, for example, which in its earlier state shows the structure of trunk and branches side by side with the more finished state in which the foliage has been added. Imaginative Sir Seymour is not; but he has a robust enjoyment of nature and usually, though not in the plate just mentioned, improves the picture in the following states by lopping off redundancies and bringing the landscape down to the essentials. Rarely does he make a mistake in drawing. It is an exception that in "The Two Asses," a landscape with two of those picturesque little beasts in the foreground reflected in water, he has allotted only six legs to the pair. Were it possible to attribute humor to Sir Seymour, one might suspect a trap for art critics on the plan of the well-known card showing two donkeys with the inscription below them: "When shall we three meet again?"

One of the finest etchings is "Whistler's House, Old Chelsea," dated 1863. In this, as in other Thames views, the influence of J. M. Whistler may be found. There is less insistance on details and a certain go that many of the others lack. "Sunset on the Thames" is another excellent etching. Of the large plates, "Breaking Up of the Agamemnon" in the first and second states has some of the grandeur of Turner, while the "Calais Pier," after Turner's picture, is not particularly inspiring. Very noble and simple are "The Touring Path" and "Egham Lock," which are seen in various states.

Sir Seymour Haden is President of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, and also its founder. His knighting by Queen Victoria dates from 1894.

The Water Color Society's Exhibition.

The fire Friday evening in the old National Academy of Design at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, although it threatened the valuable collection of the American Water Color Society, did not interfere permanently with the special exhibition now being held by that organization, and visitors there will experience no discomfort as a result of the blaze.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Bad Operatic Stage Management—Hofmann is a Virtuoso.

The conclusion of the first presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" came around on Wednesday night, four days having intervened since the previous work in the series had been heard. This fact in itself is a sample of the disadvantageous circumstances in which these dramas are heard by this public. Thoughtful music lovers sometimes wonder at the patience and long suffering of the younger students who have a natural curiosity to learn the meaning of these creations. That they must be mystified by the manner of their production at the Metropolitan Opera House goes without saying, for the performances are filled with demerits and the scenic attire of the dramas is wretched. In the first place, these dramas should be performed in close succession. It is absurd to give ten days to a performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Yet that is what has just been done. "Das Rheingold" was brought forward on Feb. 25, "Die Walküre" followed on Feb. 27, and "Siegfried" on March 1. But "Götterdämmerung" was not performed till March 6. It will not do to say that it is impracticable to give the four works in any other way. Mr. Grau found no insuperable obstacle to presenting "Götterdämmerung" on Wednesday night and "Die Meistersinger" at an extra performance on Thursday night. And that was managed in spite of the imperative demands of the Philadelphia season, to which we have to sacrifice so much of our own just needs.

But the disjointed presentation of the dramas might not be intolerable if it were not accompanied by such carelessness, ignorance, and stupidity in the stage management. Mr. Grau's theory, I am told, is that it does not make any difference how the Wagner dramas are mounted nor how they are performed. The public demand for them is so great that people will go to hear and see them, no matter how they are done. Therefore he spends his money on the production of "La Bohème," "Tosca," and "Salaambo," and lets the Wagner works go half-clad in the old stock scenery, from which much of the paint has worn. This is a very short-sighted policy. The Wagner dramas should not be ill-treated. If they are good things and profitable to the manager they should be cherished. They should not be made puzzling to the strangers who go to witness them out of a natural curiosity to find out what it is that so moves the rest of the world. They should be presented in such a manner that these strangers would become regular attendants at their performance. That is not art; it is business. Mr. Grau will never get back the money he spends on the works of Puccini and Reyer. He could well afford to offer these with barely respectable scenic attire, though there is no sound reason why everything should not be decently mounted at the Metropolitan. But if something must be neglected, let it be that which is infrequent, not that which we are to have always with us.

In "Das Rheingold," the scenery is fairly good, especially the first scene. But everything that a stupid stage management can do to ruin the effects of the stage pictures is done. The management of the lights alone is frankly disgraceful. Alberich was invisible in the first scene. The gold did not glitter in the rising sun till long after the melodious Rhine daughter said it did. The stage did not darken when Erda ascended from the depths, and it did not grow light till long after she had descended again. There were no cloud drops in the storm scene. In "Die Walküre" the finale of the second act, a difficult affair, indeed, is no better now than it was years ago. It has always been poorly done, but that is no reason why some effort should not be made to improve it. And in the third act the management persists in using that absurd toboggan slide for the mounted Valkyrs and continues to show us little boys riding woolly toy horses through a palpable hole in a cut drop. The old stereopticon effect used years ago was at any rate better than this, and in these days of biographs, of kinetoscopes, or whatever you choose to call them, there is no excuse whatever for the absence of a good illustration at this point in the story.

The three scenes representing the Valkyrs' rock in "Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung" are so dissimilar that only one intimately acquainted with the dramas can be expected to know that they all picture the same place. There ought to be some attempt to make the three scenes look alike, but even the tree under which Brünnhilde is awakened in "Siegfried" disappeared from the final drama. One can easily fancy poor Brünnhilde, between the two dramas, rushing out of her cave and crying, "Stage manager, spare that tree! Touch not a single bough!"

In "Götterdämmerung" on Wednesday night the lights in the first act misbehaved shamefully, and all possibility of illusion was destroyed by the apparition of persons scurrying around behind gauze drops effecting changes in scenery. Whether it was continued complaint on the part of critics or an involuntary change of heart, I am unable to tell, but we at last got rid of the absurd moon in the garden scene of "Faust," a moon which could shine around a corner. Let us hope that at some time in the millennium of opera we shall bid a long farewell to all the stupid and unnecessary blunders now made in the presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

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There was a general agreement of opinion on the reappearance of young Josef Hofmann. The veriest tyro in the art of piano playing could not help discerning that the features of the music which seemed to appeal most directly to him were those best suited to a revelation of his touch and technique and the tone of the instrument. There are certain evidences of musical insight in Hofmann's playing, but he is certainly not what one would call a distinctively intellectual performer. There are also evidences of feeling in his work, but he is decidedly lacking in emotion. His intelligence discerns melodic form and his feeling is for purely musical sentiment. He is not likely at present to dramatize a Beethoven sonata or a Chopin nocturne for us. But he will give us a finished presentation of its musical externals. In short, Hofmann seems to be developing into a virtuoso pure and simple. It may be that, as I hinted the other day, experience will disclose to him the depths of the human heart. Let us hope so.

It is with great regret, however, that I am compelled in the interest of true art to call attention to his readiness to lend himself to the conventional tricks of pianists to catch public applause. Already his manager has begun to advertise as special features of his recitals performances of the "Tannhäuser" overture, which has no business to be played upon the piano at all, and the new transcription of Strauss's "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz. The performance of these works is a technical tour de force. It is not a piece of pianistic art nor is it an artistically musical thing at all. Its effect upon the mind of the hearer is only astonishment, and to produce that effect is never the object of pure art. If young Hofmann is going to practice this sort of appeal for popularity he will not long continue a subject for serious critical consideration. W. J. HENDERSON.

LEIPSIC PHILHARMONIC.

The Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra's last New York concert will take place at Carnegie Hall to-night under the direction of its conductor, Hans Winderstein. The programme follows:

Overture No. 3, "Leonore".....Beethoven
Prologue from "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Mr. Frangcon Davies.
Piano soli: Impromptu, Op. 36; Scherzo, Op. 39.. Chopin
Tarantella Venezia e Napoli.....Liszt
Mr. Josepe von. Slivinski.
The Nutcracker Suite.....Tschaikowski
Hungarian Dances, Nos. 5-6.....Brahms
Templar's Song from "Ivanhoe".....Sullivan
Mr. Davies.
Piano soli. Mr. von Slivinski.
"Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald," Walzer.. Johann Strauss

FRANKO LENTEN CONCERTS.

The second concert of the second series of orchestral performances under the direction of Mr. Sam Franko will take place next Tuesday afternoon, March 12, at 3 o'clock, at the Lyceum Theatre. The soloist on this occasion will be the well-known mezzo-contralto, Miss Gertrude May Stein.

If in the minds of New York music lovers there has ever existed a doubt as to the richness of the musical treasures bequeathed to us by the old masters, such a doubt has been dissipated by the strikingly beautiful programmes which Mr. Franko has thus far presented at his concerts. And that Mr. Franko experiences little or no difficulty in maintaining the high standard of excellence in programme making to which he has already accustomed us is clearly evidenced by the peculiar beauty and symmetry of his next programme. Also, there can no longer be any doubt as to the wisdom of giving such concerts, or as to the public's appreciation of their continuance. Mr. Franko's work this season is of the kind that endures, and it is only natural that each additional concert should claim new devotees to the old masters. The programme for next Tuesday afternoon will be as follows:

Overture from Suite B minor, (1685-1750).. Johann Sebastian Bach
Symphony No. 1, D major, (1714-1788).. Karl Phillip Emanuel Bach
(A) Cavatine "Oedipe a Colone".. Niccolo Antonio Gasparo Sacotini
"Adieu, Ma Chere Louise," from "Le Disert-eur"..... Pierre Alexandre Monsigny
Concerto Grosso, D minor.. Georg Friedrich Handel
Suite of dances....Cristoph Willibald von Gluck

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The second concert of the eighth season of the Musical Art Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, March 14th, the programme.

Miserere Mei Deus.....Josquin de Pres
Peccantem Me Quotidie.....Palestrina
Easter Song.....XVI Century
Be Not Afraid.....J. S. Bach
Concerto in D.....Handel
Sumer Is Icumen In.....Old English
Amidst the Myrtles.....J. Battishill
Der Tod, Das Ist Die Kuhle Nacht....Cornelius
a. Fruhlingsahnung; b. Die Nachtigall.....Mendelssohn

The Seidl Society.

The Seidl Society of Brooklyn is entering again upon an active career. On Thursday evening, March 21, with the co-operation of Mr. Maurice Grau, the society will give a performance of "Lohengrin" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The cast will embrace the services of Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Messrs. Dippel, Blass, and Bispham, and Mr. Damrosch will be the conductor. It would be a happy thing for the musical interests of Brooklyn if this performance should be the forerunner of further enterprises on the part of the Seidl Society.

Notes of Musical Doings.

Josef Weiss will give a piano recital at Knabe Hall on Tuesday evening.

The Dannreuther Quartet's next concert will take place at the Fine Arts Building on Thursday evening, March 14. A new suite by d'Ambrosio is on the list.

The Bendix String Quartet will assist Mr. Ludwig Breitner at his concert in Mendelssohn Hall on March 16, and will give a concert in Boston on March 20, when it will have the distinguished assistance of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, who will play her sonata with Mr. Bendix.

Mr. James D. FitzGerald, the Irish baritone, will give a ballad concert at Knabe Hall on Tuesday evening, March 12. He will be assisted by Miss Myrta French, Miss Clara Kalischer, Messrs. Bruno Huhn, Franz Listermann, Clarence De Vaux-Royer, and William Grimshaw.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn announces a popular combination concert to be given in Carnegie Hall on Easter Sunday evening, April 7, when a number of his most successful and prominent artists are to be heard, among them being Mme. Blauvelt, Fritz Kreisler, and others. There will also be an orchestra to assist.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel, who are still on their tour in the Far West, are announced for their farewell song recital in this city on Saturday afternoon, April 6, in Mendelssohn Hall. The present tour of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel is their last in this country, and the forthcoming recital is the last they will ever give here.

The soloists for the coming performance of Bach's "Passion Music," which is to be given in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, April 2, by the Brooklyn Oratorio Society, are to be Mrs. Marie Zimmermann, Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor, and Ericsson Bushnell, bass. In addition to the soloists the Oratorio Society is to have the assistance of a selected choir of sixty boys and men. Mr. Walter Henry Wolfsohn is to be conductor.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

Monday.—"Les Huguenots"; Mmes. Nordica, Homer, and Melba, Messrs. J. and Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, and Plançon.

Tuesday Afternoon.—"Das Rheingold," with the same cast as that announced for the first performance.

Wednesday.—"Tristan und Isolde"; Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and Bispham.

Thursday afternoon.—"Die Walküre"; Messrs. van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram, Mmes. Gadski and Nordica.

Friday.—"L'Africaine"; Mmes. Breval and Adams, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, and Campanari.

Saturday Afternoon.—"Tosca"; Miss Ternina, Messrs. Scotti, Cremonini, Bars, and Gilibert.

Saturday Night.—"La Traviata"; Mme. Melba, Mr. Dippel and Mr. Campanari.

At the weekly concert to-night the soloists will be the Misses Ternina, MacIntyre, and Bridewell, Messrs. Campanari, Cremonini, and Plançon. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung for the last time this season.

AID FOR THE WHITE RATS.

The Actors' Protective Union, composed of the rank and file of the vaudeville actors, as distinguished from the White Rats, who are supposed to be all stars, held a meeting yesterday at Union Square Hall to consider the question of assisting the White Rats. A committee of the White Rats attended and reported that the strike is not over. The committee stated that at a meeting of the White Rats held two evenings ago in Gramercy Hall, it had been decided that settlements would be made with only the individual managers.

The position taken by the White Rats was then formally indorsed by the meeting, and it was decided that until the trouble was settled permanently, no member of the Actors' Protective Union would appear in any of the theatres affected.

It was also stated on behalf of the Theatrical Protective Union, which represents the stage hands, that it stands ready to give financial assistance when called upon, and to co-operate with the White Rats in any other way that may be considered necessary.

SOME VIEWS ON MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC PROGRAMMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The challenge of "One who does not object to emotion in music" to a discussion of Philharmonic programmes need not be declined by those who, though not wielding "abler pens," have tastes which have been ministered to by our venerable society. We who are old enough to have received our first lessons in orchestral music under the baton of Carl Bergmann do not wish to control the taste of the rising generation, but we will surely feel aggrieved if we are not from time to time to hear the old masters of our youth. All the modern composers who are now recognized as giants have acquired their art and caught a large measure of their inspiration from those sources, and they hold them in veneration; and among the listeners there is one, at least, who reserves his subscription Philharmonic announcements, in order not to miss a performance of the greater works of Beethoven, Bach, and other masters of past years.

In all the arts there are masterpieces which have become so familiar that we prefer to enjoy them in imagination rather than listen to a rendering which falls short of our ideal. Thus it results that reproductions of the early drama and of the massive choruses of Händel fail to attract many over whom they have never lost their supreme power. In this sense it may be said that Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is "hackneyed," and yet, when Mr. Paur first produced it in New York, this writer heard in it beauties which he had never before been aware of. The lesson of your correspondent's letter is that such works must not be rendered in a perfunctory manner, but should, if possible, be more thoroughly rehearsed and modern music requiring a higher technique.

It need not be denied that, after listening to highly colored modern music for an hour, Bach may seem formal and Beethoven somewhat thin, but one is inclined to believe that those who delight not in their music have been deafened by the noise of the Wagnerian cult. There is no slur intended; the noise is, indeed, there, but every intelligent listener recognizes it as music, and music of the highest order; but it is also profound, and I do not believe the cultivated American can digest it without careful study of the scores, nor attend to it continuously for two or three hours without fatigue. There are some who enjoy reading Tait's Calculus, but there is something in such exercise beyond mere recreation, and your esteemed critic's late pleasantry about "matinée girls" was no meaningless gibe.

The personal taste of a single writer is of no interest to the public, but is there not a general conviction that Tschaikowsky has a larger share of the spirit of Beethoven than any other of the moderns?

May I tax your patience with a word about the balance of the orchestra? If music is intended to be heard as written, it is unreasonable to require that the strong points, often highly figured, should be hidden under the blare of the trumpet and the rolling of the kettle drum. The writer cannot recall a hearing of a Beethoven symphony when the effect was in the least marred by a preponderance of string tone.

J. P. PENNINGTON.

New York, March 6, 1901.

AGAIN THOSE PROGRAMMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much justice in the strictures of "One Who Does Not Object to Emotion in Music," in THE TIMES of March 6, on the average modern concerto for solo instrument and orchestra. Modern concert goers can hardly be astonished any longer by displays of technical skill, and there is no refuge for them save in a return to first principles, a step forward from musical conjuring tricks to real music made for itself, and not for the performer.

But on his other views, I hope your correspondent will provoke the discussion he desires. There are many to whom one performance of the "Eroica Symphony" a year is by no means an imposition, even when given by a large orchestra. There are many who think that even for the rendering of Beethoven a large orchestra is right and reasonable, the thing the composer would have used had he been able and in the terms of which he thought, in which the strings are numerous and potent enough to resist disruption by the wood wind and brass, to hold their own against them without effort, and thus to keep in reserve greater variety of shading and expression. That Beethoven had but thirty-five men in his band does not prove that he would not have had more had he been able, any more than the existence of better and more powerful pianos than Beethoven had proves that his sonatas should not be played on a modern grand.

These matters are probably more of habit and prepossession than immovable art principles. We are used to large orchestras and powerful instruments of every kind, and the small numbers and timbre of a previous epoch sound thin and scattered to our ears. But the ideas of Beethoven and other great men with a message are basic and permanent; like the plays of Shakespeare, their thoughts are for all time, but the presentation of them may vary with the times. And there still survive many who prefer the rendering of the lucid and pregnant and always exalted and exalting thoughts of Beethoven, clothed with the reserve and simplicity of assured and lofty strength to the more meagre and superficial ideas of Liszt and Strauss, robed, though they are, so gorgeously and presented so overpoweringly. As for the "Mort des Tintagiles," we have had that once from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and we who would rather control our emotions than let them control us, who can find delight in the stern or sad, but always noble and exhilarating, emotions of Beethoven, found the thing dismal and chaotic, a shapeless mass of tonal pessimism, varied by passages of equally depressing beauty, a thing to be gladly exchanged for Beethoven sonatas without end; and we sighed for a full close to bring us to rest, even with a jolt, after tumbling down so many steps of chromatics and unsatisfied discords. What does this and similar stuff teach? If it teaches anything, nothing but the hopelessness of hope and the uselessness of everything. Let us have emotion in music, but

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NEXT WEEK—EXTRA MAT. MONDAY (St. Patrick's Day), A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evenings at 8:15. Monday, Moser's Comedy, "DAS STIFTUNGSFEST." Tuesday, last time, "DER HOCHZEITSTAG" and "SITTLICHE FORDERUNG." Wednesday, last time, "DER HERR IM HAUSE." Thurs. Evs. & Mat. Sat. (pop. prices), "WILHELM TELL." Friday, benefit Seyffertitz, and Sat. Eve. first time the Great European Farce Comedy success, "Frauen von Heute," (Women of To-day.)

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34th St.
WHITE RATS Mats. 1:45. EVE. 7:45. SUNDAY TO-DAY, 25c all orc. CONCERTS TO-NGT. 50c ALL ORCH.
ANOTHER GREAT WEEK
To-day, To-night. Geo. Fuller Golden, Tom Lewis & Sam J. Ryan, Dorothy Morton, Bert Coote & Co., Wayne & Caldwell, Bobby Gaylor, Eleanor Falke, Zeno, Carl & Zeno, Grapewin & Chance, Georgie Gardner & Joseph Madden, Carrie Graham, The Bros. Rixford, Others.
Com. Mon. Mat. Great Lafayette, James J. Morton, Kelly & Ashby, Howard & Bland, Josie Sabel, Stine & Evans, Williams & Adams, Smith, Doty & Co., Maud Meredith, Agnes Mahr, Rose Edyth, The Farleys & Henry Lee, and Others.
To-morrow. AND THE BIG WHITE RATS BALLET, "THE BIRTH OF THE ROSE." 80 People.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CROWDED NIGHTLY TO SEE
THE FOUR COHANS
3RD BIG WEEK.
IN GEO. M. COHAN'S LATEST FARCE,
THE GOVERNOR'S SON.
WHAT THE WISE FOLK SAY:
Alan Dale—"The Governor's Son," Broadway may well be jealous of, as it probably is. Josephine Cohan dances with condensed symmetry of half a dozen fairies. They are fine and artistic from start to finish.
New York Herald—The book is bright, songs tuneful, costumes beautiful, scenery tasteful, and should have a long run to crowded houses.
Popular Prices.....50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
W. A. Brady's Mammoth Spectacular Revival,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Utterly Eclipsing all Past Efforts.
IN THE CAST.
Wilton Lackaye, Odell Williams, Theo. Roberts, Mable Amber, Maud Raymond, Emily Rigl, L. R. Stockwell, Wm. Harcourt, Annie Yeamans. 200 Jubilee Singers.
PRICES 25-50-75-1.00
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evening, 8.

GRAND Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S Big Production
Clyde Fitch's Greatest American Play
Barbara Frietchie,
With EFFIE ELLSLER and 250.....PEOPLE.....250
To-Night Big Concert—All Seats 25c. 50c. Crane Bros., John D. Gilbert, others.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily | The Banker's Daughter.
(except Mon.) 25c. Next Wk—The Sporting Duchess

"THE GREAT PROSPERITY of the New Clyde Fitch Play,
LOVERS' LANE
as Produced by Wm. A. Brady
at THE MANHATTAN
again emphasises the public demand for clean, wholesome entertainment. Society and the family element are lending support to this most charming play."—New York Times.
Sixth Week, Capacity Business.
$1.50 Entire Orchestra at all times, $1.50
50th Time, Souvenirs, March 18.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street.
SIRE BROS.....Mgrs.
Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
5TH MONTH OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
MUSICAL COMEDIES COME AND GO, BUT
FLORODORA
REMAINS THE ONE MUSICAL HIT OF THE SEASON.
ALL-STAR CAST.
Edna Wallace-Hopper, KATE CONDON, R.E. GRAHAM, W. J. FERGUSON, CYRIL SCOTT, MAY EDOUIN, SIDNEY DEANE.
SEATS SELLING FOUR WEEKS in ADVANCE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatisation of 3:30 P. M. HIAWATHA. 8:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE,
Canadian Exhibits, Launches, etc.
Lake with 1,500 Live Trout.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. THIRD MONTH.
AMELIA BINGHAM
in CLYDE FITCH'S BEST PLAY, COMPANY
THE CLIMBERS.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

INDEPENDENCE'S STEERING

A Doubtful Innovation as Applied to Large Yachts.

BALANCE RUDDER EXPERIMENT

Of Immense Advantage if the Scheme is Successful—Yachtsmen Predict Failure.

The first announcement of a radical departure in the construction of any of the three contestants for the coming International yacht races comes from the Boston yards where the Lawson boat is building. It is stated that the Independence will be fitted with a balanced rudder. Yachting experts who are anxiously awaiting hints to enable them to speculate on the chances of the big yachts seized on the balanced rudder to discuss the probable merits and shortcomings of what they regard purely in the nature of an experiment. Balanced rudders, they say, may have been thoroughly tried out on small boats, but it is doubtful if the same contrivance would be of advantage or of disadvantage in a yacht of the size of the Independence. That even Designer Crowninshield himself does not place too much confidence in the innovation is shown by the fact that he has provided for a second rudder, an ordinary one, to be shipped in case the balanced rudder proves a failure. On the other hand, if the experiment proves satisfactory, it will lend an advantage to the Boston defender which, in the language of a famous designer, should make the practice prohibitory, on the ground of taking an unfair advantage. In view of the precaution taken of having an ordinary rudder in reserve, Mr. Crowninshield is playing a game of everything to win and nothing to lose.

The purpose of a balanced rudder is not only to relieve the pressure on the tiller, and consequently friction on the blade, but also it is possible in a yacht of the size of the Independence to place it far aft of where the ordinary rudder would be hung fastened to the keel. In the case of the Independence, it is proposed to swing the balanced rudder at a point under the stern approximately at the water line. Assuming therefore that the "turning point" of the Independence is exactly amidships, it will be seen that the advantage of leverage gained by a balanced rudder situated at the waterline under the stern far exceeds the leverage of the ordinary rudder hung from the keel at a point approximating half the distance between the heel of the keel and the sternpost. In other words, according to the experts, a rudder becomes more powerful in proportion to the distance in which it is hung from the "turning point" of a yacht. Also, as a balanced rudder, owing to its position, is far more powerful than the ordinary rudder, it is possible to decrease the size of the rudder blade of a balanced rudder and still to get from it the same power as from a much larger rudder placed in the ordinary position. A smaller rudder blade means just so much less immersed surface and so much less skin friction.

THE RUDDER DESCRIBED.

For the benefit of those not acquainted with small boats of the size in which balanced rudders have proved their efficiency, the following is a description of this newly applied old invention which, until it has been tried out, must remain problematical. The blade and the rudder post of a balanced rudder are shaped like a long-handled shovel, one side of the blade of which is broader than the other. It may be seen that such a contrivance can be put into place almost at any provided point through the deck and hull of a boat, the sole strain on the rudder being taken up on the rudder post, principally at the point where it enters the hull. This lop-sided shovel, as it were, is hung with the longer section of the blade trailing aft. It may be seen readily that the advantage gained is that the blade forward of the handle (the stern post) by being acted upon by the pressure of water against its surface counterbalances an equal area of the larger blade trailing aft, and that the only force necessary to turn the rudder is that which is necessary to overcome the resistance on an area equal to the difference between the two blades.

Aside, therefore, of the advantage gained from overcoming just so much immersed surface and consequent friction, there is the further advantage of being able to put over a balanced rudder in infinitely less time than it takes to put over the ordinary rudder. It is owing to these advantages that the yachting expert said that if a balanced rudder proved itself successful it should not be allowed, as it gives too much of a handicap to the yacht so provided. Other experts there are who contend that the installment of a balanced rudder is perfectly fair, and, if successful, will simply mark a huge stride in advance in the designing of fast sailing yachts both in this country and abroad.

There are serious objections, theoretically, however, to the use of a balanced rudder, and of these the foremost is that it is thought no rudder of this type can be built strong enough to stand the strain that it will be subjected to.

"Take a 90-footer plowing through the water at the rate of thirteen or fourteen knots, and let a man put his balanced rudder hard over, and there will be a breakdown, ten chances to one," said a yachtsman who declined the use of his name for publication on the ground that he did not wish to criticise the work of a colleague. "The strain on any rudder is a tremendous one when a vessel is traveling at a high rate of speed, and every precaution is taken when constructing a yacht to swing a rudder securely beyond the shadow of a chance of accident. In the rudders of the Defender and the Columbia, three composition-metal hinges of tested strength were employed, and both besides, the rudders were hinged and secured at the heel. In the new form of rudder no such hinging and bracing at the heel is possible, and the whole strain will come on the rudder post at the point where it clears the hull of the yacht. Whether a rudder post can be devised to stand so immense a strain is doubtful, for even if the post does not actually snap in two, it will bend and buckle and jam until it is useless.

"Another disadvantage of the balanced rudder is that in a large vessel the water which bears against it will be in motion, and will therefore not have the same pressure as if it were stiller and denser, as is the water far down where the ordinary rudder gets in its work. In the case of a small boat the motion caused near the surface of the water owing to the passage of the hull of the craft is inconsiderable as compared to that caused by a yacht of the size of the Independence."

Military Tournament Plans.

Col. Luscomb, President of the Military Athletic League, and the members of the Military Tournament Committee, are arranging for the exhibition which will open at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, March 25, and continue during the week. There is much material to use, and the events on the list for each evening during the week will make it an important and eventful one of brilliant display and daring work by the soldiers.

The West Point cadets are riders who do not flinch from rough work, and they will come down from the Military Academy with Capt. Sands to take part in the tournament. The infantry at Governors Island, under Lieut. Phillips, is drilling constantly in new evolutions; the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, from Washington Barracks, under Capt. Parkhurst and Lieut. Fox Conner, is expected to do fine work, and the United States Engineer Corps, from Willet's Point, under Lieut. W. D. Connor, will show practical bridge building under fire, and in a scene in which all branches of the service will be represented.

CROSS-COUNTRY MEETING.

Intercollegiate Delegates Elect Officers and Amend Important Rule.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Cross-Country Association, Amateur Athletes of America, was held at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon, the five colleges composing the association being represented by delegates as follows: Columbia University, Charles A. Dana; Cornell University, H. C. Jones; Princeton University, E. K. Large and J. W. Jameson; University of Pennsylvania, T. D. Smith; Yale University, J. C. Higgins.

The reports of the Treasurer and manager for the past year showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, with all bills paid and a balance of $88.33 in the treasury. The matter of the tie between Pennsylvania and Yale for second place in the last intercollegiate championship run, held at Morris Park on Dec. 1, caused considerable discussion, as the Pennsylvania delegate contended that the finish of a fifth man in each team should be taken, which would give the race to Pennsylvania, but to this Yale objected. It was finally decided to settle the matter by the toss of a coin, which Pennsylvania won, and the rules were then amended to provide that in case of a future tie the finish of the fifth men of the tied teams should decide the tie.

In view of the increasing interest in collegiate cross-country running it was decided to invite the colleges which are members of the Intercollegiate Association, Amateur Athletes of America, and not members of the Intercollegiate Cross-Country Association to join the latter organization.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President—Charles A. Dana, Columbia University; Secretary—E. K. Large, Princeton University; Treasurer—T. D. Smith, University of Pennsylvania; Manager—H. C. Jones, Cornell University. The next annual championship run of the association will be held at Morris Park on Thanksgiving Day, unless the Executive Committee shall change the date to some Saturday in November, as they have authority to do.

Sanford Demands Long Contract.

There is a bare possibility that George Foster Sanford may not coach Columbia's football team next Fall. It is understood that Sanford has not been engaged yet for the coming season, and that the delay is due to his insisting upon a contract for more than one year. It is stated that he is not satisfied with a one-season contract, but wants his job assured him for a term of years.

To offset Mr. Sanford's demands, it is said, the athletic authorities at Columbia propose to reduce his salary; how much it is not known, but it is rumored that a cut from $5,000 to $2,000 is contemplated. It is very probable that the athletic authorities and Coach Sanford will reach an agreement satisfactory to both before long.

Referee for Yale-Harvard Boat Race.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—It is announced that the Yale and Harvard boat club managements have agreed upon W. A. Meikleham of New York as referee in the annual boat race at New London. Mr. Meikleham has officiated in that capacity several times heretofore. Julian W. Curtiss, Yale, '79, has been appointed Chairman of the Regatta Committee as usual.

GOLF PLANS FOR THE YEAR

Three Important Meetings of Local Interest This Week.

PRINCETON PLAYERS ACTIVE

Handicap Committee Gets Its Club Lists Slowly—Several Links Closed—Travis Returns from Florida.

Three meetings of golf interest will be held during the coming week, and one of them will be particularly important to local golfers, because it will fix the course for the Metropolitan golf championship. The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Association has changed the date of its meeting from Tuesday to Thursday evening. The members will meet at dinner at the Union Club, and over their coffee and cigars questions of important golf interest will be discussed. It is regarded as settled, except the actual voting, that the Apawamis Club will be chosen for the local tournament. Little else remains to be done, but the handicap subject will undoubtedly come to the front for general discussion. The committee having this important matter in hand states that most of the local clubs are very remiss in sending their club lists of members, with handicap ratings, and, although the time was up last week, an extension has been granted, with urgent requests to Secretary Iss to send in the material.

This is the season when those golf clubs that have kept open house all Winter begin to think that four to six weeks' closing of the links will be beneficial in many respects for the coming months of active golf. The coming interregnum from Winter to Summer, for there is very little of actual Spring, is the most trying to a golf course. With constant use, the turf and greens can be cut up to a greater extent than at any other period of the year. Already the closing policy has been adopted by several local clubs, notably Nassau Country, Montclair, and the Newark Athletic Club. These clubs all pride themselves on their eighteen-hole courses, and they intend to give many interesting tournaments this season.

The Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia has the honor of being the first regular golf body, with the exception of the National organization, to announce its programme of events for the coming season. Six clubs will compete in the team championship competition this year. They are: Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Philadelphia Cricket, Huntington Valley, St. David's, and Aronimink. The series of team matches will open on Tuesday, April 23, and the final games will come on June 4. New team championship trophies will be offered this year. Two cups, first and second, are given, and they are to be won by the same club three times to become the victor's permanent property. The women of the Merion Cricket Club won the first cup last year for the third time, and for a similar showing, the Philadelphia Cricket Club won the second trophy.

The Women's Association has also offered a new cup for point scoring competition, and the initial contest for this will be played on Friday, April 26, and the final match on Nov. 8. The women's annual tournament for the Quaker City championship will be played on Oct. 23, 24, and 25 on the links of the Merion Cricket Club. Miss Frances C. Griscom is the present holder of the title, which she won shortly after capturing the National championship.

The Van Cortlandt Golf Club is preparing to open its season at an early date on the public links. The second annual meeting has been called for Monday evening, March 25, at the Hotel Marlborough. Officers for the coming year have been nominated as follows: President—John R. Frick; Vice Presidents—Alfred Craven and H. E. Brown; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. E. M. Mendel; Governors—Andrew Bell, H. V. Croker, Robert Perkins, James Elgar, and P. F. Gilmartin. Val Flood will probably continue in charge of the course this season, and the golf club will begin a series of tournaments for members in May.

Golf comments from Florida continue to speak of Walter J. Travis as likely to appear in different sections of the State before returning north. As a matter of fact, Travis reached home last week. He never intended to remain long in Florida, and only played four days at Tampa Bay and made a visit equally brief at Belleair. He returned home with Van Tassel Sutphen of the Morris County Golf Club, and they stopped off one day at Richmond to play a round of the links there. The Richmond Club contemplates holding an early Spring tournament in April.

SCHOOLBOY athletic GAMES.

Montclair High School Athlete, Spaulding, Victorious Over Dwight's Representative.

The Montclair High School Athletic Association held its first annual scholastic games yesterday afternoon in the Eighth Regiment Armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Among the competitors in the various events were noted school athletes from Berkeley, Hamilton, Dwight, Cutler, Pingry, St. Francis Xavier, Penn Charter of Philadelphia, and other schools.

There were nine events, all of which were hotly contested. In the 880-yard run a protest was allowed against A. McKenzie, Jr., Dwight, and Referee Wendell disqualified the winner because of wearing spiked shoes, contrary to rules. This was a great race from the start, and because of the rivalry existing between Dwight and Montclair all interest centred in the events in which these schools were represented with their respective champions. McKenzie at the start jumped into the lead, and kept it, followed closely by Spaulding, until the pair steadily left the rest of the men behind. They had made two laps, and were at work lapping the rest of the runners when some one lodged a protest with Referee Wendell that McKenzie was wearing spiked shoes, contrary to the orders of the games. The two leaders ran on at a furious pace, each bent on killing off the other. When the pistol was fired to announce the final lap, Spaulding spurted, and began to draw up on McKenzie. The latter crossed the line about eight feet in the lead, only to be disqualified.

In the mile run McKenzie and Spaulding met for the second time. By that time every one in the building, even to the girls in the gallery, was aware of the rivalry that existed between these two. It was Spaulding's purpose to show that he was justly entitled to the race he had won, owing to the protest against his antagonist, and it was McKenzie's aim to show that he could beat Spaulding with or without spikes, and that he had been unjustly deprived of the other prize. The race was all McKenzie and Spaulding from the bang of the pistol. Both men got off before the rest of the runners, and they had not gone 30 feet before they began to draw away from the crowd in a manner that showed they were in a class by themselves. McKenzie was in the lead, and the pace he set from the start was intended to bury the man behind him. Spaulding kept within a yard of the pacemaker, running easily and showing no desire to make the pace. Around and around they went, the crowd yelling as if life depended on the noise. Both gained steadily and quickly on the stragglers ahead, and in the last round but one had picked up the field and began to lap them one after another. At this point McKenzie began running heavily and turning to see how much he had to spare. Spaulding during the last lap had dropped ten yards behind, and though he was running lightly seemed to lag. As they neared the line for the last lap, however, he closed in on the leader, and then it was thought he had taken things easy for a final effort. As the pistol was fired for the last lap, Spaulding gave a jump to the front, and, as if he had but freshly started in a 100-yard dash, burst ahead of McKenzie as if the latter were standing still. He never faltered in his speed, and though they yelled to him to take things easy, he continued dashing along, crossing the line at least thirty yards in the lead. Summary:

50-Yard Dash.—(Ncvice.)—Won by J. White, Pratt Institute; A. Decker, University School, second; J. Johnson, Montclair M. A., third. Time—0:06.
880-Yard Run.—Won by H. Spaulding, Montclair H. S.; B. Bresten, St. Francis, second; E. Crooker, Dwight, third. Time—2:07.
60-Yard Dash.—First semi-final heat—Won by A. Celler, Horace Mann; R. Johnson, Boys' High School, second. Time—0:07. Second heat—Won by B. Brinkerhoff, Boys' High School; A. Krunts, Paterson High School, second. Time—0:07. Final Heat—Won by A. Van Sickle, Hamilton; A. Krunts, Paterson High School, second; B. Brinkerhoff, Boys' High School, third. Time—0:07.
220-Yard Dash, (Junior.)—Won by T. Dorman, Montclair High School; C. Wood, Jr., Cutler, second; A. Corrall, Cutler, third. Time—0:26 1-5.
440-Yard Run.—First heat—Won by W. McCormack, Trinity; L. Brownell, Pingry, second; W. Dodge, Montclair High School, third. Time—0:57 3-5. Second heat—Won by R. Johnson, Boys' High School; C. White, Pratt, second; F. Barkirk, Dwight, third. Time—0:57 3-5. Third heat—Won by A. Van Sickle, Hamilton; T. Breslen, St. Francis, second; A. Scott, Berkeley, third. Time—0:57 1-5. Final heat—Won by C. White, Pratt; T. Breslin, St. Francis, second; W. McCormack, Trinty, third. Time—0:55 1-5.
One-Mile Run.—Won by H. Spalding, Montclair H. S.; A. McKenzie, Jr., Dwight, second; H. Brewer, Montclair H. S., third. Time—4:33 3-5.
Running High Jump.—R. Thomas, Blake; A. Block, Penn Charter, and B. Ferguson, Penn. Charter, tied at 5 feet 8 inches; won on jump off by R. Thomas, Blake, at 5 foot 8 inches.
Shot Put (12 lb.)—Won by T. Reilley, Trinty, 39 feet 8 inches; T. Lippincott, Penn. Charter, second, 39 feet 7 inches; W. Donaldson, Penn. Charter, third, 39 feet 6 inches.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT COLUMBIA.

New Records Were Made in the Lap Race and Pole Vault.

The annual indoor championship games of Columbia's track and field athletes were held yesterday in the university gymnasium. The college records were broken, the one-lap or 180-yard dash, which was won by Harold Weekes in 0:19 2-5, clipping two seconds from the previous record, held by C. E. W. Batison, and the pole vault, Capt. J. B. Smith clearing the bar at 10 feet 4 inches, 3 inches higher than his former vault. Summary:

Shot Put.—Won by T. B. Johnson, 1903, law, with a put of 38 feet; J. B. Stewart, 1901, science, second, with a put of 36 feet 9½ inches; Stephen P. Nash, 1901, college, third, with a put of 36 feet.
Pole Vault.—Won by J. Boyce Smith, Jr., 1901, college, with a vault of 10 feet 4 inches; F. P. Whitaker, 1904, college, second, with a vault of 9 feet 6 inches; G. C. Whitaker, P. G., third, with a vault of 9 feet 2 inches.
High Jump.—Won by H. C. Breneman, 1902, science, with a jump of 5 feet 4 inches; E. Hamilton, 1904, law, second; S. M. Day, 1904, science, third.
40-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by Harold Weekes, 1903, college; William P. S. Earle, 1904, college, second. Time—0:04 1-5. Second Heat—Won by M. B. Dean, 1903, college, H. C. Breneman, 1902, science, second. Time—0:05. Final Heat—Won by Harold Weekes; M.

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

The third week in Lent has passed, and already Mi-Carême is here. It has not been a quiet Lent, if one judges it by the usual standards. Although there have been no large entertainments, the dinners, the musicales, the various sewing classes, and the clubs have all united in making it very gay. There have been large audiences at the Opera, and the parterre has been unusually brilliant for this time of year. With this week, Mi-Careme will be quite generally celebrated, and with the Roman festival at the Constable studio and the Venetian fête at the Waldorf-Astoria, and a number of lesser entertainments, society will be almost embarras de richesses on Thursday.

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The inauguration in the beginning of the week took a number of fashionable people to Washington. The Vanderbilt party separated, and some returned here and other members remained in Washington or went South. Mr. James Woodward has been giving a number of house parties at his country place, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and he had there Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Knowlton, and Mrs. Charles Marshall last week. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has returned from Washington. Mrs. Arthur Paget remained until yesterday. She will sail on the 20th for England.

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Aiken seems just at present to be the scene of much festivity for a limited circle of people. The life is almost entirely in the open and absolutely free from conventionalities. Mr. William C. Whitney has taken a large party down there, including Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke. He has promised to provide racing as an amusement, and there are hopes that he will establish his Winter stables there. Sir Edward Colebrooke, who has been looking after some of his racing interests abroad, has been going over the field. Polo for both sexes continues to be one of the recreations of Aiken. There is to be a tournament next week, and this last week there was an exciting match between the two teams. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who are at Palm Beach, will go to Aiken on the 17th. They have taken a cottage there for the remainder of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp have a large house party, among the guests being Mrs. Smith Hadden, Miss Frances Hadden, and John Bolt. Miss Eleanor Jay is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and Frank Polk is a guest at the same house. Mr. Sidney Paget, Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Miss Barney, as well as Mrs. George Bend and Miss Bend, are among those at Mr. Whitney's, and Miss Whittier is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands. Mrs. Harper Pennington is the guest of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

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Palm Beach and Miami are holding their own. The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and party at Palm Beach was one of the incidents of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Harmsworth are at present at St. Augustine, at the Ponce de Leon. The golf club at St. Augustine has been the scene of a number of pleasant reunions, and the season has been most satisfactory there so far.

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The death of Fernando Yznaga was the tragedy of the week. There is, however, no cause to be alarmed as to the prevalence of diphtheria. Mr. Yznaga's constitution was not robust. The only near relative he had in this country is his mother, who has been expected here in New York, although it is doubtful if she can take the journey. Mrs. Yznaga herself was not in the best of health last Autumn, and she has gone through so many dramatic and sad experiences during the past few years that her system is undermined. In referring to the marriage of the second Mrs. Yznaga to Count Zichy, it was stated that her former marriage to Fernando Yznaga was annulled, so as to allow her to remarry in the Roman Catholic Church. There is a slight error in this statement. The Roman Catholic authorities did not recognize Mrs. Yznaga's first marriage, as it does not those of divorced people. Mr. Yznaga being a divorced man, there was no marriage at all, according to the canons of that Church. Mr. Yznaga had several cousins resident here, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. José del Valle. As announced, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Lyster Kaye, his sisters, will arrive from Europe this week.

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Cottages at Newport are being leased rapidly. One of the last to be taken is the Pendleton, on the Cliffs, which has been rented to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have been a few days at Newport at Seavergne, inspecting their cottage before they go abroad for the Spring.

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In Paris recently Mrs. Charles Carroll, who will pass the Spring at Pau, gave a very pretty dinner. Among her guests were the Duc and Duchesse de Morny, the Comte and Comtesse de Castellane, Mme. Jules Porges, M. and Mme. de Sincay, Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron, and M. Luis de Errazzu. Miss Lydia Eustis and her sister, Mrs. Kinen, gave on Washington's Birthday a large musicale. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived at Ritz Hotel on the 20th. They have departed for the south of France. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen were at the same date at Cimiez.

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The return of the Seward Webbs from California will take place next week. The others who have gone over to the Pacific Slope are those who have interests there, like Ogden Mills, Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and Mrs. George Crocker. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs is vet in San Francisco, where he has made his Winter home, the climate agreeing with him. The Western tour of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will not extend beyond the Rockies, according to present plans.

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Mrs. Sybil Sanderson Terry and the Countess Spottiswood Mackin are in Vienna.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are cruising along the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are in the same waters, and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Winfield Hoyt are at Monte Carlo. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton have been at Grasse, but have returned to Cannes, where they were during the carnival. Pau has been rather dull this Winter. The absence of Mr. W. K. Thorn has made a great difference in the hunts.

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A recent letter from Nassau describes the celebration of Washington's Birthday on British soil. It was done in true patriotic manner. The Hotel Colonial was decked with United States flags, there were water sports under the patronage of the Governor, Sir Gilbert Carter, K. C. M. B.; the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and others. In the evening there was a ball. Among the handsome gowns worn was that of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who was in white silk, lavishly trimmed in black lace and black velvet; Miss Caroline Stokes, pink mousseline de soie, with black velvet; Mrs. Hartman Kuhn of Boston, black net embroidered in steel, with pearls; Mrs. William E. Bullard, pale green chiffon; Mrs. Joseph Larocque, black lace over white, and Mrs. George B. Magoun, white net embroidered in silver. The Narada, with Henry Walters of Baltimore and a stag party, which included Franklin Bartlett and W. W. Laffan, has arrived at Nassau.

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The wedding of Edward De Rose and Miss Varnum last Thursday was a notably pretty affair, and every one present knew every one else. Frederic J. de Peyster, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Robert Varnum acted as ushers. Hitherto brides have been helpless under the handfuls of rice showered upon them by merry guests, but Mrs. De Rose proved an exception, and when she came running down the stairs in her traveling gown to enter the carriage, she returned the rice showers by handfuls of gayly colored confetti, which made a good showing, for it stuck on the black coats of the men and the light gowns of the women.

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James Henry Smith, with Mr. and Mrs. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia as his guests, left yesterday afternoon on his private car for a Southern and Western trip. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, with Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie as their guests, will leave to-day on their private car. It is said that Mr. Fish and his guests and Mr. Smith and his party will leave Chicago on Tuesday next for New Orleans, and from there will go on to California. The trip will probably cover a period of three or four weeks.

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The dates of several more of the Easter weddings have been announced during the week. Bart Jacob, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jacob (Miss Emma Lawrence) of 614 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Lydia Mason Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Brown, are to be married at the residence of the bride's parents, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, at 3:30 o'clock on Thursday, April 18. Miss Gertrude Brown will be her sister's maid of honor, and Leonard Jacob, Jr., will be his brother' best man. It will be a small and quiet wedding, and the young couple will live at Rye, where Mr. Jacob has leased a cottage.

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The wedding of Dorsay Ives-Holt and Miss Helen C. Bulkley is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 787 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday, April 17. Miss Bulkley, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Justus C. Bulkley, is to have the Misses Marion Fish, Natalie Wells, Pansy Roosevelt, and Miss Curtis for her attendants, and Mr. Holt's best man is to be T. Chesley Richardson, Jr., and the ushers are to be Joseph G. Bulkley, Bryce Metcalf, Frederick W. Loew, 2d, and John Adams. Other weddings to be celebrated on April 17 and 18 are those of Stephen H. Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, and Henry A. Barclay, Jr., and Miss Rosalie X. Paul—the particulars of which have already been published in these columns.

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The Venetian carnival to be given in the large ballroom of the Astoria Hotel on Thursday evening next will present several dances more brilliant than those of last year's kermess. There will not, however, be as many, and it is intended that the entertainment will be over by 11 o'clock, when supper is to be served to those who have purchased tickets and made up parties in the dining room of the Astoria. The tickets for supper should be procured in advance in order that tables may be reserved. The price of supper tickets is $2.25 each, and a number have already been sold. After supper there will be general dancing in the ballroom. The first tier of boxes has also been purchased. Boxes are from $15 to $20 each, and admission tickets, including reserved seats, are $2.50 apiece. During the day there will be an exhibition of beautiful embroideries and other of the Decorative Art Society's work in the foyer of the ballroom. After a procession, headed by Queen Carnival and Jester, and a tableau of the dancers, there will be a gavotte, in which the Mephistopheles and Marguerites will take part; a dance of Spanish toreadors, in which the girls will wear white silk shirts, red sashes, and black skirts palletted, in gold; a pickaninny dance, accompanied by darky songs; the rose dance, in which the girls' gowns will resemble the petals of roses, and the men will be garbed in Robin Hood style, in forest green, and will carry hunting horns; a folly dance, the girls in pink and black; a dance of "ye peers and ye maidens," in which the girls are to wear chintz frocks and large hats, similar to those of English maidens of olden times, and the men will be attired as cavaliers of the period of Louis XV. There will also be American Indian dances—the war and moon dances. Miss Lila Agnew Stewart is rehearsing the dancers every evening; Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow is chaperoning the Indian dancers; Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, "ye peers and ye maidens"; Mrs. George Laurence Myers, the rose dancers; Mrs. Laroche Jacquime Smith, the folly dancers; Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Jr., the Spanish dancers, and Mrs. Frank R. Sturgis is chaperoning the darky dancers. There will be a flower booth, over which Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson will preside. She will have a number of young women to assist her.

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Saturday next will bring the second progressive whist tournament, to be given at Sherry's at 2:30 P. M., in aid of the Jewell Day Nursery. The tournament will be under the management of C. S. Street, and the subscriptions are $5 each. Both men and women are invited, and players are allowed to choose their own partners. Prizes are to be awarded to the four pairs making the highest scores, and the gross receipts are to go to the charity, as the expenses have been contributed. Subscriptions and partners' names should be sent to Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, before Friday. Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Charles Steele, and Mrs. H. H. Pease are the committee in charge. Tea will be served after the tournament.

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There were a number of dinners last night, including large ones given by Miss Della Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. Nicholas Fish. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Lenten sewing class of young girls at Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn's. This class was composed of a dozen girls, among them the Misses Justine Ervin, Bertha Wurtz, Hopeton Atterbury, Helen W. Stevens, Charlotte Prime, Charlotte Gillette, Mary Fowler, Edith Carpender, and Helen Olyphant. Each girl is allowed to invite one man to come in to tea after the sewing.

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Mrs. Edward Ripley gave a luncheon last Tuesday for her daughter, Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley. The guests were the Misses Dorothy Edwards, Eleanor Morris, Katherine G. Pratt, Helen Stevens, and others. The luncheon favors were large bunches of violets.

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The next meeting of Mrs. Kortright's bridge whist club, recently organized, and which met on Friday at Mrs. J. J. Emery's, will be at Mrs. F. B. Hoffman's, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street. This club will meet weekly until the end of April, when the three prizes will be awarded. "Made hands" are played, so that each member eventually plays the same hand. The three prizes, silver vases or cups, cost about $150. The class numbers in its membership Mmes. Pembroke Jones, Joseph Stickney, James Hude Beekman, J. J. Emery, Gouverneur Kortright, F. Edie, F. B. Hoffman, J. W. Alexander, Joseph Pulitzer, N. McCready, Harry W. McVickar, H. G. Trevor, F. R. Sturgis, C. A. Childs, Frederic Benedict, Mrs. Van Ingen, and the Misses Greta Pomery and Laura Day.

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On Saturday evening there will be an entertainment, including tableaux vivants, at the studio of John W. Alexander. Mrs. Nicholas Fish also has cards out for a dinner on that date.

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F. Hopkinson Smith will give a reading from his works in aid of the New York Diet Kitchen at Mrs. J. H. Lane's, 131 East Twenty-first Street.

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Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald will give on Tuesday evening a dinner in honor of Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson and her fiancé, Stephen Hyatt Pell. Miss Adele Fitzgerald, whose engagement to Eugene S. Reynal was announced during the week, is to be one of Miss Thompson's bridesmaids at her wedding on April 17.

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Mrs. Richard Irvin has been in Baltimore visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Morris, and Mrs. Archie Pell has been there also on a visit to Mrs. Jesse Tyson. Miss Stirling left Baltimore last week, to stop with her sister, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, in this city, prior to going to Porto Rico, where her parents, Commander and Mrs. Yates Stirling and her younger sister, Miss Margaret Stirling, are at present.

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Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron have been at Luxor, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley were at Assouan. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor were in Cairo a few weeks ago. They were going down the Nile. The Winter has not been very gay in Egypt, and there have been comparatively few Americans traveling there.

***

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons had an afternoon of euchre on Friday, and Mrs. Walter Suydam had a card party in the earlier part of the week. Card parties and small theatre parties and little dinners are being held quite generally, and they compose much of the gayety of the Lenten season.

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Among the announcements of weddings for the future, the date of that of Miss Ethel Iselin, the daughter of Mrs. John Iselin, and Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge is arranged for June 3 at Grace Church. There will be a small reception following the ceremony.

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Gen and Mrs. Eaton and their children sailed yesterday on the Lucania for Liverpool. Mrs. Eaton is the elder sister of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. She came over for the wedding. Other passengers booked were Lord Clonmell, who deferred sailing last Wednesday; the Hon. William Mulock and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross, Mr. Henry Sands, Mr. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, John Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cornelius, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hoyt, Mr. James Rutherford, and Sir Theodore Fry.

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A musicale will be given at the residence of Mrs. William Gray Park, 47 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday afternoon, March 16, at half-past 3 o'clock, the proceeds of which are to be used toward the education of a young girl, a descendant of Betty Washington, Gen. Washington's only sister, to enable her to become self-supporting. Dr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Francis Wellman, Miss Hastings, and Mrs. Whelen (of Philadelphia) are among those who are to take part. Tickets may be obtained at 47 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a luncheon on Friday for her daughter, Miss Helen de Peyster. The guests were Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, Mrs. George Norton Miller, and the Misses Anne Stuyvesant, Clarice Livingston, Alice Delafield Clarkson, Elfrida Roosevelt of Boston, Mary Mackay, and Augusta Bliss. The table was decorated with a mound-shaped centre-piece of pink roses, and on the corners were delicate pink seashell confections on which were perched little cupids.

COUNTRY LIFE AT LAKEWOOD.

All the Requisites of an Ideal English Village, with Some Up-to-Date American Essentials.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, March 9.—A number of Americans have now arrived at that enviable stage of success which encourages the aesthetic expenditure of wealth quite as much as the accumulative spirit of money-getting. Some tangible expression of this development of picturesque instincts may be noted by the observer in and about Lakewood. To begin with, the place commands all the requisites of an ideal English village, which, as every one knows, must have its manor house, its sporting clubs, and Anglican church. The estate of George Gould bears a very good resemblance to the property of a baronet or squire, possessing as it does everything pertaining to the entourage of an English country gentleman. Well-filled stables, kennels, powdered footman—all these Georgian Court has. And though the line of family portraits and other minor appurtenances of ancestral halls are as yet somewhat few in proportion to the extent of acres, time will eventually make good these details, as it will also soften with the touch of maturity the present condition of gardens and park, which, despite the money expended upon them, still bear the raw stamp of pioneer beginnings.

Among certain of the cottagers there also exists a social life similar to that pursued in rural England, and which, now that Lent is being strenuously observed, is very nearly scenic. For instance, no social functions occur outside of dinners and a few informal teas. And these must neither be announced beforehand nor afterward elaborated upon by the press. Thus a local society editor understands that an entertainment to which ordinarily a half column would be allowed must, in view of the season, be curtailed to a paragraph. This is pure and delicious form, which appears to strike no one as amusing or even the least bit far fetched. "It is Lent, you know." And the non-Anglican press agent retires unto himself with a sense of having unwittingly trespassed upon the social holy of holies.

American characteristics, however, cannot be entirely excluded from any one spot of American soil. So it is, that side by side with this dignified clique of social conformists the observer meets with the distinctly American life of the resort's colossal hotels. These public pleasure places are founded upon distinctly native ideals. They express modern invention—not borrowed traditions; and are luxurious expressions of American money expended upon American tastes. For instance, the menus of the "table d'hôtes" furnish American cuisine under French pseudonyms, so that after a little practice with misleading equivalents Brother Jonathan may, if he choose, sit down to a "boiled New England dinner" and no one be the wiser outside of himself and the discreet domestic, who also has learned somewhat of the surprising transpositions of modern tongues through the study of what people order—and what they get!

Moreover, hotel patrons are every day entertained by American music, American fashions, American behaviors, and American pastimes. At a famous foreigner, stopping at the Lakewood, expressed it: "Dese great big hotels you haf in Lakewood, dey are too much United States for me. As you see, the contrast between dese peoples and myself is too great. I become conspicuous—I am in de public eye. So I keeps to my rooms in order dat de great American picture shall not be spoiled by a foreign element like myself."

Outside of the social activity of these principal hotels there has been little doing in Lakewood this season. Last Sunday was a particularly fine day, and drew many out of doors. Also, during the afternoon many attended the polo game, while both golf clubs claimed their usual Sunday attendance of visitors and players. On Saturday afternoon a musicale was given at the Chatsworth Club house, which was well attended by a number of fashionables. Sunday afternoon is the date fixed for a second unofficial polo game. The regular Spring tournament does not occur till March 17, when George Gould will have returned from the West.

At the Lakewood the guests have been pursuing the usual pleasant programme, which includes always a variety of indoor and outside amusements. On Saturday night R. S. Pigott gave an informal song recital, which was much enjoyed by the numerous Saturday night arrivals. Later the customary weekly hop took place in the ballroom, at which there was a conspicuous number of smart gowns. Friday night an entertainment composed of music, characacter sketches, and "moving pictures" was given in the music room, and on Wednesday evening the guests were entertained by the graceful dancing of "Little Sara," a youthful danseuse, with whom all patrons of large Winter resorts are familiar. Other entertainments are being planned for the near future.

The drawing rooms of the Laurel-in-the-Pines were recently filled with the friends and admirers of Mr. Waldo Richards of Boston, who gave a delightful reading from Booth Tarkington's popular romance, "Monsieur Beaucaire."

The lectures of the week have included "Enemies to the King," delivered by Miss Chadwick, on Monday, and "Italy: Her People and Her Art," as interpreted by Mrs. E. Moffett Tynge, on Thursday afternoon. Next Thursday is the date given for Gerrard Hardenburg's exhibition of water colors, which will continue for ten days.

The week has been filled with the usual number of ecclesiastical engagements, including the meeting of the Lenten Sewing Class and the regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of All Saints' Memorial Church, which was held at Georgian Court on Thursday. On Monday afternoon the Woman's Aid Society of the same church met at the parish house.

Friday evening a song recital by Evans Williams, tenor, and Gwilym Miles, baritone, promises a treat for all music lovers.

Saturday night is the date set for the presentation of "Cranford" by several of Lakewood's younger society women.

Jean de Reszke was one of the recent guests at the Lakewood. Mrs. Ernest Setonthompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Keppel, and Norman Hapgood have all visited in Lakewood this week. Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the New York Riders and Drivers' Association, arrived at the Lakewood last Sunday. Max Nathan entertained Prof. Felix Adler at the Lakewood on Wednesday.

The Breakers to be Closed All Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 9.—It is reported that when Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and her son, Reginald Vanderbilt, arrive in Europe, for which they will sail during the present month, they will remain abroad all Summer, The Breakers remaining closed.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 9.—Ambassador and Mrs. White will leave Berlin on Monday for the Riviera.

Mr. Lloyd of Chicago will lecture tomorrow on New Zealand before a number of members of the American colony.

Mrs. Cadwallader of the Guild of American Sculptresses has resumed her residence here after a long absence. She has received orders for busts from the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, Baron von Rheinbaben, (Prussian Minister of the Interior,) and other well-known people.

HAIR GOODS.

Those wishing to view the newest coiffure should call and examine the

"Transformation,"

which is most striking and beautiful. Its many advantages as to comfort and style will be readily recognized.

The Newport Coil as made and patented by me, is made only of long, natural, wavy hair, absolutely no stems. It is on a flexible patented ring, and will conform itself into any shape.

Wigs and Toupees for ladies and gentlemen. I allow none to leave my establishment unless they are exactly of the right color, fit perfectly and are absolutely comfortable.

Hair Ornaments of the choicest and most fashionable designs, in real tortoise shell, amber, rhinestones, velvets, laces, etc.

Hair Dressing and Hair Coloring French undulation, shampooing by special methods; scalp and hair treatment and hair coloring artistically done by my large and experienced corps of assistants. ALL UTENSILS ANTISEPTICALLY TREATED.

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IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

There is one woman in town who if she lives to see Josef Hofmann with gray hair will always think of him as a very jolly boy. That was her impression of him the first time she saw him, and she will never forget it. It was in the years of the young pianist's first appearance, and he was only a boy. It is difficult for many people to think of a genius of any kind as being anything but the spiritual, soulful creature the woman expected to find, not the genuinely healthy, normal boy Josef Hofmann always was. There was a good opportunity for him to show this on this occasion, for in the balcony within the range of his eyes, as he played, a woman music lover and enthusiast had hung her hat on the railing while she listened with rapt attention to the music. Perhaps even that hat was moved by the strains from the piano, but anyway it gradually became loosened from its moorings until it hung just ready to drop where it would land on a big, bald, music-loving German who sat just below. Josef saw the hat and its possibilities and was filled with delight. On and on he played, but with his eyes always on the hat, and if there was any soulfulness in the music it came from his fingers, and not from his brain, which was absorbed by something much more interesting.

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There are some handsome old curtains in Brooklyn that the people who like good old things are raving about. The curtains formed a part of the furnishings of an old-time New York mansion from which they were taken to Brooklyn, where they have been nearly half a century, and it is estimated that they were half a century old before that. This would seem probable from the way they have worn. They are apparently as good now as when they were new, and the color, if it has changed, has only improved with age. Apparently it has not faded at all, for the Brooklyn house where the curtains now hang faces the south, and the curtains at the front windows, where the hot sun shines, the greater part of the day, are no different in shade from those in the back parlor, which have a northern exposure. In the folds of the curtains exposed to the sun there are no deep shades, which are sure to be in the best of modern curtains which hang for any time in the sun. The draperies are of red, of a soft brick shade, which in these days is called artistic.

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In an Oriental tea-room up town after the tea is made, it is always strained into the little individual pot, and the tea drinker does not have a first cup of tea of the right consistency, the second too strong, and—if this is a veteran tea drinker—the third not fit to drink. Not standing upon the leaves all the tea is of the same consistency, and there is no danger of tannin. Teas strained into a hot teapot and put under a cosy will retain the heat and be in good condition for drinking for at least an hour and a half. It has been known to keep warm overnight. That is not to recommend keeping tea for any length of time, but to show what can be done by the good offices of a tea cosy.

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Broadway and Broadway shops were very different affairs a quarter of a century ago from what they are now. The New York girls who crowd the counters of a popular Broadway bonbon shop would be surprised if they could see a fac simile of the earlier editions of that shop. It occupied only half of the ground floor of a building, the other half being occupied by a shirt maker, the doors of the two shops being set in slanting, making a V-shaped space in front. There was only a narrow passageway in front of the candy shop counter, and in the rear of the store was a big candy kettle where the sweets in stock were made. The variety of these was very small in those days compared to what it is now. There is a man—and not an old man—who lived in that neighborhood as a child, who has a distinct recollection of the shop. This was not only because it was a shop of the kind to attract a small boy, but because of a serious event in his life which occurred not far from the bonbon shop. There was then on the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth Street a little one-story building occupied by a fruit seller, where, like in any such establishments which are now on less prominent streets, there was a peanut stand outside. It was one day in going by this peanut stand that the small boy, being in a very bold and wicked mood, took a peanut and had walked some distance with it when his mother discovered the peculation, and the young man was speedily marched back to replace the peanut on the stand from which it had been taken. That was a serious event to be remembered, and the man always remembers that part of Broadway before the days when it became a shopping centre.

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A young woman who is far enough out of her teens to be reminiscent has been thinking of old times in connection with the revival in New York of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "The first time I ever went out with a young man," she says, "I saw 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' but I did not see the first act. That was because my mother was one of the most particular women, and had almost forbidden me to go at all. The 'boys' in the set of young people in which I went had planned to take a number of us girls to the matinée of the play, but my mother objected very seriously to my going. Finally she compromised and said that I might go if my elder sister would go also. That was arranged by one of the boys asking my sister, and it was planned that the girls should all come to my house and the boys would call for us there. But by that time so much had been said that the boys themselves began to get frightened, and when the time came they were afraid to risk facing mother. We girls waited and waited, dressed in our best gowns, and finally it was not until one of the girls went out to tell them that it would be safe for them to venture that they dared to come, and then it was so late that we all missed the first act."

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The woman was cool-headed, if her heart was not just right, and, thanks to that, there is a Brooklyn family which is rejoicing at not having been roused unnecessarily from sleep at midnight. The woman had retired late, and, being weary, had closed her eyes and composed herself to rest when she was startled and thoroughly roused by the sudden and violent beating of her heart. Never before had she had just that sensation. What could it mean? Her heart was going like a triphammer. "Thump, thump, thump, thump," she could not form the words any more quickly than her heart was beating. Was it a case of indigestion? No; there was nothing to indicate that. Was she really awake? Yes; and she was perfectly cool and calm. It was not a nightmare, and yet she could not help feeling a natural anxiety about the sudden extreme activity of a vital organ. Perhaps it would stop. But no, it did not. It kept on persistently with that rapid and alarming action. All the cases of sudden death she had ever heard came to mind. Perhaps she had better speak to some one. She raised herself in bed slightly, and suddenly her heart was restored to its normal condition; she would not know that it was beating at all. She put her head back on the pillow, and immediately began that abnormal action. It certainly was queer. Perhaps she had better call. She would try sitting up again. Yes; the heart was all right, and again she threw herself back on the pillow and again the same thump, thump, thumping. Then—it was more by accident than anything else—she slipped her hand under the pillow for her handkerchief, and drew out—a small object in a chamois case that was lying directly under her head, and she knew at last the cause of this alarming case of palpitation. It was Sunday which, contrary to her custom, she had taken to bed that night, and whose uncanny ticking, intensified with her head on the pillow, had almost reduced her to a state of invalidism.

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She was a languishing lady and everything about her had an air of drooping elegance. Her hat was of the picture variety, with plumes, her coat fell around her in long lines of velvet and lace, and there was an elegant, languishing air even to her aristocratic and slender Roman nose as well as to her eyes, whose long lines, it might be remarked in passing, were due more to a black pencil than to nature. But that is neither here nor there. Her voice, with an English accent, carried out the effect of her face and figure. All was on a par until the eyes traveled down to her feet, and there the illusion vanished. There should have been long, slenderly elegant feet, and possibly they were in their natural condition, but they were crowded into shoes certainly a size too short, so that the outline of every toe could be seen at the side. It was a stubby, energetic foot in that tight shoe. It might have been the foot of a scold, it was so inelegant. It is a great mistake to wear too small a shoe. There is not an illusion of personal appearance that it will not overbalance.

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They were talking of proposals and discussing whether the proposals in novels were anything like the proposals of real life. The young girls said they must be and the matrons said they were not. Two of the latter confessed they had never received proposals at all from their husbands. That shocked the girls, who imagined dreadful things about leap year proposals. But there was nothing so romantic as that.

"I don't know when my husband first began to think of marrying me or when I thought of marrying him," said Matron No. 1. "I had known him for such a long time that I never seemed to have thought of anything else. We always seemed to have known that we should marry each other. He did ask my father, but he certainly never asked me."

"My husband never proposed to me," said Matron No. 2. "We simply knew we were to be married. There was nothing strange about it. It would have been strange if either of us had thought anything else. Other men? Well, other men than the right ones make a proposal of marriage as they would any other proposal of less romantic kind. Then there are proposals by letter, but any man who proposes by letter when he can ask by word of mouth deserves to lose the girl. It is a cowardly thing to do. But then, if you cared for the man—oh well, it makes all the difference in the world."

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"But one of the happiest marriages I ever knew came about in a strange way and with what most girls would consider the least sentiment, and even without proper consideration for the conventions. I knew both the man and the woman when I was young. He was a thoroughly good fellow, belonging to a good but ordinary family. He was brilliant in a way, but he was a man to be liked and respected. She was as pretty a girl as I ever saw, and a woman who has grown handsomer as she has grown older. The man had been in love with another girl, proposed to her, and was refused. This my girl heard. Such things do get around, though no one ever tells.

"'What a shame,' she said, indignantly. 'He is a nice fellow; if he should ask me I would marry him.'

"This remark also got out without being told, the young man heard it, took the girl at her word, asked her if she meant it, she said she did, and they were married and lived happy ever after, for I have known them during all the 'ever after.'"

STYLES IN SKIRTS.

Flounces on underskirts are growing deeper and deeper. Point d'esprit makes pretty, fluffy-looking ruffles for light petticoats. A pretty one of blue has the ruffle—not one of the widest—headed with a double ruching of the point d'esprit trimmed on both edges with baby ribbon of the same pale blue as the skirt. Several narrow ruffles of the lace on the bottom of the flounce are also edged with the ribbon, while at intervals straps of the ribbon run down the flounce from the ruching to the narrow ruffles.

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A pretty skirt which has a flounce of heavy net has a pinked ruching of silk at the head and clusters of pinked ruffles running around the flounce, the space between the clusters filled in with rows of baby ribbon.

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A striking skirt of black and white has solid stripe an inch or more wide, one of the deepest of the flounces made of the material, the stripes running around the skirt bayadere fashion. The lower edge of this flounce is edged with a ruching of black.

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Another black and white skirt has its solid stripes hardly half an inch wide, and the wide flounce, deeper in the back than in the front, is of black and white lace.

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A handsome black skirt has a flounce of chiffon in black, finished with a ruching of the same top and bottom. The flounce has intervals of close, thick knife plaiting, with plain panels between, upon which are painted clusters of flowers in brilliant colors.

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Flounces of chiffon on other skirts are trimmed almost solidly with rows of baby ribbon.

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The heavy net finishes the lower edge of some dress skirts. One gown which shows this finish is of a soft white material, and the net is of cream. It is not put on as a flounce, but simply forms the lower edge of the skirt, being narrower in front than in the back and outlined with a heavy cream lace top and bottom.

A Profit-Sharing Newspaper.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 9.—The Terre Haute Evening Gazette, which for more than a quarter of a century has been owned by William C. and Spencer F. Ball, announced the adoption of a comprehensive co-partnership plan under which all regular employes may secure a partnership interest in it. Five per cent. per annum, and more, if the paper earns it, is guaranteed to the minority-is-interest partners, and they are also guaranteed par for their holdings whenever they retire from the firm.

Fears for Steamer Krim's Safety.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The Norwegian steamer Krim, Capt. Irgens, which sailed from this port Jan. 28 for Vera Cruz, has not since been reported, and grave fears for the vessel's safety are entertained. She has practically been given up as lost by her agents here. The Krim carried a cargo of bituminous coal.

A. C. F. KOCH & Co.

125th Street, West.

Spring Exhibition of Millinery

Monday and Tuesday, March 11 and 12.

We cordially invite you to inspect our rare collection of imported Hats and Bonnets carefully chosen from the productions of the best foreign milliners, also the many artistic creations designed by our own modistes.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY, CHIFFON HATS, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.

A superb assortment at unrivalled low prices.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists

Our Spring Showing ready to-morrow—a handsomer and more varied assortment than we have ever before displayed. Each garment of the newest and best cloths, plain or elaborately trimmed, and every price remarkably moderate. To lend a special interest to this display, we make these two-day offerings:

TAILOR-MADE SUITS of imported Cheviot, tight or semi-fitting fly-buttoned coat, flare or flounce skirt, handsomely trimmed with stitching, suit silk-lined throughout; equal style or quality cannot be obtained for less than $30.00..... 21.00

FANCY ETON SUITS of broadcloth, very effectively trimmed with taffeta silk bands and stitching, new flounce skirt, coat silk-lined, excellent value for $25..... 16.75

SILK WAISTS of superior quality Louisine and Peau de Soie with white vest, collar and cuffs, trimmed with black stitching and gilt buttons; colors, cream, nile, light blue, pink, gray, navy or black, value $11.00..... 8.50

WAISTS of Silk Crepe de Chine, prettily tucked back and front, fancy dress sleeve and stock; colors, nile, red, light blue, lavender, maize, white or black, value $10.50..... 6.95

SILK WAISTS of fine Taffeta and Peau de Chine, tailor-made blouse or tucked effects, all the season's latest shades, value $6.50..... 4.75

DRESS SKIRTS of all-wool Cheviot, various flounce effects, prettily trimmed with taffeta or satin bands, value $11.00..... 8.50

WALKING OR RAINY-DAY SKIRTS of all-wool reversible Oxford cloths, finished around bottom with ten rows of stitching, lengths 38 to 42 inches, value $5.00..... 3.98

Misses' and Children's Suits, Skirts, Dresses

An exhibition remarkably complete in all the widely varying, newest fashions—each style worked out in the most reliable cloths and trimmings—each size accurately cut and fitted, and every garment priced so as to afford you large savings—these from many:

MISSES' ETON OR BLOUSE SUITS of all-wool Homespuns and Melton Coverts, trimmed with braid and satin, silk-lined Jacket, 14, 16 and 18 years, excellent value for $16.00.... 10.98

MISSES' DRESS SKIRTS, of all-wool Cheviots or broadcloths Venetians, handsomely trimmed with satin or taffeta bands, lengths, 36 to 41 inches, value $12.00..... 7.98

CHILDREN'S DRESSES of all-wool Cashmere, in a great variety of colors, tucked yoke of white or colored silk, trimmed with L'Aigion braid, sizes 4 to 15 years, regular $4.50..... 2.29

CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS of all-linen Crash, with combination of red, gobelin or cadet, and embroidered emblems and stars to match, well worth $3.75..... 2.19

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

PROBLEM OF THE SERVANT

A Philanthropic Woman Talks About the Colored Girl.

Mistakes Likely to be Made by Women Trained in the Southern Household.

"I am always glad to talk about servants, if it will do anything toward solving the servant problem," said a woman engaged in philanthropic work, which includes an employment bureau for col

THE DISCUSSION ON IMMORTALITY

THE REINCARNATION THEORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the theory of "reincarnation" to which I invited the attention of "An Old Man in Doubt," on the 26th ult., I am glad to see that in your issue of the 4th "X" gives so clearly the reasons why "reincarnated" solves so many of the problems of life. My letter was merely intended to invite attention to a view of immortal life which had not yet been advanced in your columns.

Were it not for the popular misconceptions of the theory, it would be readopted as an essential teaching by the Christian churches. I say readopted because it was prevalent during the life of Christ, is found in His teachings as recorded in the Bible, and lingered in church controversies for nearly 500 years after His death until condemned by the Council of Constantinople.

One objection to it is that it is Eastern, but the Christian religion itself is essentially Asiatic. Another is that it teaches that the soul of a man goes into the body of an animal. This is the degradation of truth found in some parts of Asia to-day, just as we find in the so-called Christian world a wide departure from the noble teachings of Christ. For the ideas in their purity we must search the sacred Hindu scriptures, (of which we have many English translations,) for there we find scriptural thoughts of our Aryan forefathers clothed in words of transcendent beauty. From their day till now, though there have been many strayings away from the light of truth into the bogs and darkness of creed and dogma, the world has never been without some witness to the living truth.

In our day we have come to the point where the old creeds are crumbling, and unless the churches supply their places with something appealing to the reason as well as the heart of their thinking members, they will see them leaving the churches and adding to the ranks of gross materialism, already too full.

Reincarnation, in its old-time purity, is the "missing link" of the Christian religion, and the time is ripe for its restoration. The church which has the courage to revive this noble teaching will see its ranks rapidly recruited by the young, the thoughtful, and the practical men and women, whose spiritual senses, in spite of the materialism of our day, are having a wonderful awakening.

COMMON SENSE.

New York, March 4, 1901.

Reincarnation and Memory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the advocates of personal immortality have occupied the greater portion of the space allotted by you to the discussion of an old man's doubts, possibly you will spare a little room for a few considerations from the other side.

Of matter we predicate indestructibility for the reason that, despite our utmost endeavors, we can neither add to nor subtract from the quantity now existing. On a similar firm foundation is based our belief in the persistence of force. It is possible that at some future time the permanence of mind may be equally well established. At any rate, its existence is indubitable and its genesis unthinkable.

But just as concrete forms of matter are perishable, largely in proportion to their complexity, so it is with concrete forms of mind. Insanity, which is rare among animals, is less so among savages, and is comparatively frequent among civilized men. Human personality is complex in the highest degree, and changes from day to day, even from hour to hour. Its temporary continuity depends on the evidence of memory alone. But the fallibility of memory we all know to our sorrow. Its practically total abolition while the body still lives and enjoys good health may be observed in many cases of advanced dementia. Its vagaries are strikingly illustrated by the familiar phenomena of hypnotism or the rarer instances of apparently double personality.

It is as certain as anything can be that if we are to live forever we must have lived forever; but as memory fails to carry us back even to physical birth, it is not likely to extend beyond physical death. If there is to be a future life, there may have been innumerable past lives, but what matters it so long as they are not connected with the present by the bridge of memory? Reincarnation is an interesting speculation, but utterly devoid of practical import. In our children we may live after death, but not otherwise. This conclusion admitted, the question of the existence of God assumes a purely academic character, for which reason I leave it to those who have time to waste on insoluble problems such as perpetual motion, the quadrature of the circle, &c. As a parting from loved ones, death will always be painful, but in no other respect is it to be feared, in the opinion of ONE WHO DOUBTS NOT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1901.

SPECULATION ABOUT THE SOUL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Immortality of individuality: that is the question. The question of the immortality of the soul has agitated the mind of man for ages, and, perhaps at no time more than now. The conception of just what the soul is does not seem to be at all definite in the popular mind, nor does there seem to be any popular sense of any need of better knowledge in this respect. None the less, however, everybody hopes for, if he does not expect, an indefinite continuance of life. Nobody desires to extinguish, or even bedim, this hope, but the inquiring mind may be pardoned for seeking the ground upon which it rests. This may be sufficient excuse for offering a few reflections upon this most absorbing topic.

Assuming that religious and theological questions should submit to the same logical treatment that other questions have to stand, the following thoughts can hardly be out of order:

Immortality, as applied to sentient beings, implies continuity of conscious existence. Obviously, any break in this continuity which is permanently severe of the past from the present, or the present from the future, completely destroys our conception of immortality. Can anybody conceive of an entity possessing the attribute of eternal existence without linking the past with the present and the present with the future? Otherwise put, can a thing be infinite at one end only? Is anybody conscious of his self-existence in a world prior to the present? If not, can he logically expect to know himself in any future world? If he cannot know himself, has not his individuality been submerged and lost, like the drop in the boundless ocean, as a "part of one stupendous whole"? If so, will he have lost any inherent or pre-empted right?

If, as the philosopher teaches, the mental constitution of man permits him to know things only by their phenomena, then, apart from such phenomena, the thing from which they flow can have no thinkable existence. In other words, the conditioned cannot comprehend the absolute. The soul, whatever it is, must belong to one of these two classes. As an absolute it is inconceivable. As an attribute it must survive or perish with the individuality to which it belongs. Can the color or fragrance of the rose remain after the extinction of the rose—the power that produced and maintains it? Can the shadow remain after the object that produced it has been removed?

Is it not invariably true, within the range of human knowledge, that individuality has its limits both as to space and time? Nothing fills infinite space, nor can it more logically span infinite time. The suns and the planets, alike with man and the humbler creatures about him, have their day; and the number of their days is fixed. If a man die shall he live again? If any creature die shall he live again?

Without attempting a conclusion and a satisfactory answer to this question, it must be conceded that if the fate of man shall be better or different from that of all other individual creations, the way of it has not yet been revealed to his reason.

A. E. O.

Brooklyn, March 7, 1901.

FAITH, BELIEF, AND PRACTICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest the article signed, "An Old Man in Doubt." There has been so much written in reply that there may seem to be nothing more to say, but I would like to make one or two observations. The author of the article is sadly perplexed over the fact that there are so many creeds, and that each church considers its creed to be the only one that is true. Do not be troubled over so small a matter. For I believe it is true that creeds are small affairs and amount to so little as a means to the great object of human life that most of them could be dispensed with without great loss to the Christian world. The fact that all people cannot think alike is attested by the fact that there are different creeds. All people cannot think alike, and out of a difference of the constitution of the human mind grew our present creeds.

That creeds have been a necessity in the past no one can doubt, and yet they have been the means of a great deal of contention and unchristian feeling in the Christian church. They have failed to do much for which they were formulated. I believe that the creeds which our churches have are becoming less necessary, and it will take but a little observation to see that we are broadening out in our theological thought, and I am hoping that it will be but a short time before the essentials of all creeds will be the same. The churches are coming closer together in belief and practice. I think that the simpler the creed the better. People everywhere are coming upon the platform built by the liberal churches.

People have not been content to make simple statements regarding the existence and love of God, but they have thought it incumbent upon them to make an extended argument upon the character and powers of God which are not essential to our belief in Him. They have not been content with a simple assertion that Jesus came into the world to make it better, but they have thought it necessary to discourse at length and in a very vague way upon His mode of entrance into the world, His nature, the manner in which He is to save people, &c. They have speculated upon man's nature, whether or not he inherited the sin of Adam, and they have pretended to tell us absolutely that only a part of the human race can be saved. They have made bold to tell us about heaven and hell, about which no one in this world knows a thing.

Such ludicrous statements have brought the Christian church into contempt. What does all this amount to? Is it not enough to declare ourselves as believing in God without telling all we believe about God? Is it not enough to state our belief in Jesus as our great divine Ideal without telling everything we think about Him? Is it not enough to declare our belief in the great divine possibilities of human nature without entering into a discussion of the various elements of man's constitution? Is it not enough to say that we believe in the future life without entering into a discussion of the kind of heaven we expect to go to? If men would state their belief in God, in man, in Jesus Christ, in immortality, and not say so many things about these, I think it would give us more satisfaction.

A belief in God, in Jesus, in man, in immortality is the basis of all creeds, and I think that if all creeds were divested of all the extraneous matter which makes them so perplexing, there would not be so many doubters. Our inquirer does not intimate that he does not believe in God. In fact, I think he does. As he studies these things, let him make a creed for himself in harmony with his reason and common sense. Every man has a creed, but it is not necessary to adopt one of the elaborate creeds to gain an entrance to the kingdom.

But do not expect to know too much. Do not think you can substitute knowledge for faith. We know that there are a great many things which we can never understand with our finite minds. But because there are many things that we cannot understand, it does not follow that those things do not exist. We do not understand God. Does that follow that He does not exist and is not closely associated with the experiences of men? In fact, if we could understand all about God, he would not be God. He is Infinite and too great for our little understanding. A God whom we could understand would not be God at all. We cannot understand all about Jesus, but that does not follow that He did not live? Do we understand all about ourselves? If not, does that follow that we do not exist? We certainly are a reality. Even Edison does not understand this great force with which he is doing so much, but does that follow that there is no such thing as electricity? So our knowledge is very limited, and because we cannot know, we have no logical or moral right to draw the conclusion that that about which we cannot know much does not exist or is not closely associated with the things of the world.

So where knowledge ends, faith begins. There are many things that we have to take on faith. Faith is a necessary element in the development of human character. It is necessary to the doing of our work in this world. A man without faith amounts to nothing in business. Why do men have faith in material things and lack faith when they enter the realm of spiritual things? Faith is a reality in every human being; we need it in our experiences in this life. Certainly, if we believe in God we will have faith in the way He does things. If we have faith in the workings of God's Providence we will have that supreme peace for which not only the doubter but we all are striving.

ADOLPHUS.

Hudson, N. Y., March 5, 1901.

No Hope in Reincarnation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word to "E. W." on reincarnation in your paper of the 3d inst. He says, "Death is a much-needed rest between two lives, just as sleep is a rest between two days." Is it? When we sleep we awake to a consciousness of the past life—in the case of reincarnation there never has been a person who can remember a past life—or events occurring before death. A reincarnated philosopher must begin with first principles. Had this teaching been true, the Christ would not have controverted Nicodemus, but would have assented to his idea of being literally born again.

This doctrine gives no hope of recognizing loved ones gone before. Your child and mine have become the children of others, and the soul love we have had for them is destroyed, and if so, with that love all the noble traits of the soul which have been cherished by a pure life have been eliminated. This life is the bud—which will expand to its full fruitage over there.

C. W. BOND.

Toledo, Ohio, March 6, 1901.

QUESTIONS FOR THE SOUL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"If a man die, shall he live again?" Often when the outer world is hushed, this question, like the "Bells of Iss," rings up from the soul. And if perchance a friend should catch the echo, he shrugs his shoulders or hands an open Bible. But the question will intrude itself. Upon what authority are we to accept the Bible as a revelation from our Creator? We are told that we regard the Bible as the Word of God because (of the ancient Jews (or a vast majority of them) so accepted it. But the same ancient Jews rejected Jesus, the central figure of the New Testament, as an impostor. Whoso, therefore, accepts the Old Testament on the authority of the Jewish Church is bound to reject as a charlatan the Christ of the New.

Again, the Methodist Episcopal Church in its fifth article, the Protestant Episcopal Church in its sixth article, and all other Churches somewhere in their standard formulas tell us that they accept the New Testament on the authority of the ancient Christian Church. But all Protestant Churches (even the Church of England in her nineteenth article) hold that the early Christian Church erred in many of her pronouncements. In many things—for example, in her dogmas upon the necessity of episcopacy—she was in error, we are told, even in the third and fourth centuries. Protestants accuse the ancient Christian Church of many and gross errors, and then they ask us to accept the New Testament on the judgment and authority of this erring, worthless witness.

"Read Butler's 'Analogy,'" says a friend. "Butler argues independently of Scripture, and the Christian world of today offers this work as its great and unanswerable defense of man's immortality." Butler contends that since the amputation of a part of a man's body does not affect his power to think and reason, therefore the thinking power is independent of the material body and can exist without it. But does the removal of arms or legs go to the root of the matter? Suppose we set to work upon the brain? The cerebrum may be so subjected to pressure that consciousness at once departs, returning at the will of the operator. Now, what becomes of the main argument of this chief champion of immortality?

As to a literal resurrection of the material body, as Christians and Mohammedans believe—since matter is indestructible, every element of my body has probably been wept over and buried a hundred times in the past and will do duty as constituent parts of other men's bodies in the future—the orthodox resurrection becomes impossible unless matter in the future acquires the property of being in two—or possibly twenty—places at the same time. SPES.

Middletown, N. Y., March 6, 1901.

Reincarnation and Immortality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the reincarnation theory, as explained by your correspondent "X" in his communication of March 1, is correct, (and so far as I know his explanation is made on true theosophic lines,) of what value is immortality?

One may as well be annihilated body and soul at death as to have his soul, so to speak, entombed in successive bodies here on earth, with a complete loss of individuality on each occasion of its return to this world in a new body.

Without the preservation in another existence of memory of this world and recognition of friends, imortality becomes valueless.

Can "X" or some one else explain what necessity there is for the soul to return to earth for purposes of purification and refinement? Cannot the process of purification go on just as well in its new environment?

I feel quite sure that very many of your readers will be interested in a reply to these interrogatories. R. T. M.

New York, March 1, 1901.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

While chatting of the collection of money for the Associated Hospitals, recently concluded, and the scant courtesy sometimes shown the volunteer collectors who annually make their appeals for this charity, Mr. Max Nathan, head of the Nathan Manufacturing Company, who collects from the steel and iron trade, had this pleasant experience to relate: "A few days ago," he said, "I called on George G. W. McMurtry, President of the American Sheet Steel Company. Having been a resident of Pittsburg until a couple of years ago, I had never before called on him, and so had first to explain the objects and methods of work of the association. He listened attentively, scanned the list, which contained perhaps a dozen subscriptions of $100 each, put down the name of his company for $100, and then added a personal subscription for a like amount. Then, asking me to excuse him and allow him to take the list, he disappeared, asking me to wait for a few moments. After he had been gone for about a half hour I began to get decidedly uncomfortable, and, I must confess, a trifle angry also, as I was a pretty busy man, and could not well spare the time he was taking. Before I had reached the point where my anger would have displayed itself in an unpleasant fashion, however, Mr. McMurtry returned with a smile on his face, and handed me six checks, each for $100. This was the business that had been detaining him so long, and it was for this pleasant addition to the funds he had kept me waiting. My anger vanished before this wholly unexpected and most welcome surprise, and I felt so ashamed of myself for my impatience and inward anger that I don't mind confessing that there were tears in my eyes when I took the checks and left the office, with the fund several hundred dollars better off than I ever dared dream it would be as the result of my visit. It is only one of the experiences we occasionally meet with that show that even if corporations have no souls, some of their managers are certainly possessed of them."

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A lawyer of this city who recently had business with the courts in the Borough of Brooklyn that occupied his time for several days says of his experience over there: "It seems to be as if pretty nearly the whole of the population of Brooklyn is engaged in bringing suits against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Such as are not bringing suits already have them pending in some one of the courts. These suits are a source of steady income to a lot of attorneys who make a specialty of this practice, and I expect some would be on the verge of starvation but for them. It appeared to me as if people who had nothing else to do stood about near the tracks of some one of the trolley lines awaiting opportunities to be knocked over by the cars, and so secure the basis for a suit at law. Such a knock-down seems to be considered by the juries as worth about $7,500, and a fellow who can get a couple of such accidents in three years manages to get a very good living out of the experience without much inconvenience or bodily distress. What the effect of the 5 per cent setting aside of verdicts as exorbitant may be I cannot say, but the business up to this has been a good sort of thing to those who do not mind the nervous strain. One of my friends tells me that the doctors over there have changed their office hours from 9 to 11 in the morning to 9 to 10, so as to be in the courts in time to testify in these damage suits. This is said to have become far more profitable to them than the ordinary office practice, and a source of a very satisfactory income to such physicians as have offices conveniently near places where accidents are most likely to happen."

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While it is pretty generally known that there are many clever billiard and pool players among the women of the city, and the skill of several of these is a matter of gossip in the social circles in which they move, there is but one place where they are privileged to play in public. This is in the billiard room of the Waldorf, and the appearance of a party of ladies playing pool with their escorts is generally a cause for a display of rather well-bred curiosity. Quite recently in a party of four, two of whom were ladies, there was an exhibition that called forth the manifest approval of quite a party of ladies who were watching the game. One of the players was a miss who was hardly more than twenty, neatly gowned, and with her hair dressed in the severe style of the ancient Greeks that artists so much admire. As the game progressed it became her turn to break the balls. It was a game of 50 points, and she announced her intention of pocketing a named ball in the upper left-hand corner pocket. The shot was true, the ball fell into the designated pocket, and a second fell in the side pocket. The break was a good one, and then one after another she drove the balls into the pockets until there was but one left. This was in a bad spot, so that the only possible shot was a side pocket after playing twice across the table. Nothing daunted the miss called the shot, played deliberately, and made it as cleverly as De Oro could have done. She had cleaned the table without a miss, and as the last shot was made the throng watching her broke into applause in spite of themselves as a recognition due the young woman with whom they had no acquaintance. Such as knew her personally of course congratulated her. But the feat had created such a sensation in the room that the young lady declined to continue the play with so many watching her. The player was a débutante of the Chicago season, moving in the most exclusive circles, and the daughter of one of the most daring operators on the Board of Trade, a man who counts his wealth in the millions, and whose name commands respect in the highest business circles.

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Clerks in some of the branch Post Offices of the city where registered letters are received and receipted for have acquired slovenly habits that certainly need correction. There are recent instances at two of the centrally located stations where the clerk receiving the packages offered for registration did not attach his name or initials to the receipt handed the person registering his package, and even made objection to doing so when asked to supply the omission. The date of receipt was not placed on the bit of tissue handed the depositor of the package. The excuse for both omissions was that it was superfluous, from the clerk's point of view, at least, and a waste of time. Said one of them when the omission was pointed out: "Oh, that makes no difference; the records at the main office will show both the date of issuance and who issued the receipt, for they know my handwriting at the main office. This apparently satisfied him, even if it did not the man who had tried to obtain the required evidence of deposit for the package he was forwarding. Protesting that there would be trouble in case the package was lost, and difficulty for the depositor in making his claim against the Government good, particularly as the receipt read "New York, — 1900," in printed characters, the officious and careless clerk waved aside these objections with the remark that there was no danger of loss. Even if there was, he said, "the Government is back of the receipt." He thought this was all that was necessary without going into the trifling duty and trouble that the Government pays him for and requires of him.

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It may have been due to service jealousy, of which there is more than the average man dreams of as between the army and navy sets, but, at all events, this was what one of the army men who moves in the most exclusive circles of Newport and Washington had to say anent the recent letter of Rear Admiral Sampson as to the inadvisability of admitting men to the naval service who lacked in social culture and polish: "Admiral Sampson's position on this question," said this social light, "seems a trifle peculiar to those who have met him socially. He is dignified to a degree, and of course commits no faux pas when out among people. Yet he gives one the impression that he is very ill at ease in society, and, if the truth were told, is stiff rather than otherwise, giving one the impression that he is not really used to this sort of thing. Happiness in the small talk of the drawing room is certainly not his forte, and, aside from an impression of dignity, that is all that I have ever heard of his creating. While a superb sailorman and well equipped for all that his official position requires when on board ship, the idea that he is a social lion, or even a minor light, is far from the facts in the case. Some young ladies have even been so unkind as to refer to him as being awkward and unbending, though I hardly care to go so far as that myself."

CHINESE MONEY CUSTOMS

Foreign Exchange a Source of Much Annoyance to Foreigners.

TEN KINDS OF DOLLARS USED

Trade Involves Discounts Both Ways—Few Railroad Routes in the Country—Time Does Not Count.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1.—Reforms in currency and in transportation are hardly less important to foreign interests in China than is the upsetting of the present office-holding class. Scientific treatment of both subjects has made accessible an understanding of their shortcomings, perhaps without leaving concrete impressions of what may befall one doing business or having occasion to travel in China. One simply cannot use his own money without paying heavy toll on it going and coming. While the native system gets the blame for this condition, the fact is that the system is one of the first principles, and capable of easy adjustment, for it is based directly on the value of bullion. Dollars make the muddle, and they are of foreign introduction and growth. Therefore, it will be desirable to remove moats during the process of extracting beams.

Ten kinds of dollars find currency. The banks established avowedly for the benefit of foreign trade would probably like it well enough if the number were doubled, for when merchants from localities employing a different mintage meet, trade always involves discounts both ways, and bank toll is never light. If one wishes to trade where he resides, the number of dollars that will enable him to complete the transaction at the time may be insufficient if he waits to think it over; or if he closes at once, he may find the next day that by waiting over night a less number of dollars would have represented the same value. One bows as a matter of course to the exactions of that puzzle known as exchange, but when it subjects him to a discount of 6 or 7 per cent. on perfectly good money, he concludes that it is time to increase profits or to buy bank stock. That is what happens with letters of credit and bills of exchange. They must be turned into taels, with a commission off, and as tael accounts are not generally kept, another commission must be paid for computing them in dollars.

A foreign bank in China is so keen for commissions that it has no hesitancy in discrediting itself to get them. One experience will illustrate this point. An English visitor came to Shanghai last May and deposited a draft for £750, equivalent to something less than 7,500 Mexican dollars. It suffered from the usual vagaries of the abacus, and in June, when he wished to transfer it to a branch of the same bank at Tien-tsin, it had dwindled about 7 per cent., through no expenditure of his own, the bank having enjoyed its use for 8 per cent. loans meanwhile. He informed the Tien-tsin branch that he would probably draw very lightly against it for several months, thus virtually advising the bank that it was a safe account to let out. He withdrew $1,500 and did not touch the account again until November, when he decided to return to Shanghai. He had a balance of $5,500 at Tien-tsin, and in order to have that account transferred back to the bank's branch here, he had to pay the Tien-tsin branch 4 per cent., or $220. The privilege of keeping on continuous deposit for six months £600 in two branches of the same bank cost him £75, or about 750 Mexican dollars.

Had the depositor left his money in Shanghai, he could not have disposed of drafts on the account without a large discount, and as he did not know but that he might eventually have use in the north for all of the deposit, he saw no other way to keep money near him. Even if he had obtained Mexican dollars here for his deposit, he would have needed a small packing case an a cart to carry the load. Mexican dollars were accepted at Tientsin in the Summer only at a discount, although usually that is the one coin which passes at all the treaty ports. When he made his Tien-tsin deposit he could draw out only dollars used in the north, which suffer from 5 to 10 per cent. discount if presented for payment anywhere else.

No computation is possible of profits resulting from exchanges in different branches of the same banks. The case cited is perhaps exceptional, for the depositor was uncertain as to his plans and had to take such punishment as the bank to which he fell victim chose to inflict; but business houses which have branches well scattered must put up with high charges for all sorts of accommodation. Considering the impetus to foreign trade which settled conditions will furnish, it is not unlikely that the banks will assent to the establishment of a uniform currency and to such other fiscal reform as will make their own methods less provocative of general complaint. Meanwhile their dividend and surplus accounts may be safely relied on to show that they suffer no hardship from doing business in a land several centuries behind the times. It need not be thought that the foreign business houses would do without the banks in spite of the extortions. They serve commercial convenience in many ways. Strides that trade has made in the last twenty years are largely due to the facilities the banks have been able to extend.

NATIVES BEAR THE BURDENS.

The frailty that minimizes benefits and magnifies mishaps no doubt accounts for the phrase commonly heard here among the foreigners that they are "done in the eye" in everything relating to money. It would never be supposed from the style of life in the foreign settlements that the process worked discomfort. Some one has said that life here is much like that in London, only more comfortable, and blue sky most of the year, a remark not devoid of point or truth. What the business house loses to the bank it makes up from its customers, the native merchants, who in addition to paying that bill must give their own bankers, who arrange their credits or stand behind them otherwise, at the yearly rate at from 20 to 40 per cent. for that service. If the native merchants are to continue in business they must make profits out of their customers, and that is where the eye doing at last falls. Burdens can be so widely distributed among the millions who work for copper cash that they probably do not realize what bills they are footing.

Natives who work in the settlements, indeed, besides paying extravagantly for foreign merchandise, submit to a process with their money which amounts to a demonstration that all the parts do not equal the whole. Ten ten-cent pieces do not make a dollar. Five will pass easily enough for half a dollar, but when more are tendered the buyer is likely to be reminded that small money is at a discount. A dollar handed to a native money changer will produce eleven ten-cent pieces, and from 16 to 24 cash, equal to two or three cents. The money dealer gets his living by trading cash for the small silver that the natives gather in the settlements. They wish cash because they can supply their needs with it better than in any other way. If the dollar were quoted at 1,000 cash, the dealer would give 800 cash for it, or its component parts, and make 20 per cent. by the exchange; and the average native can accomplish more with 800 pieces of copper than with a single silver piece stamped as one dollar. The lender wishes all the dollars he can get, because he has means of buying in a large way at very close to quotation rates. Small silver will not enable him to make such purchases except at a discount of 15 per cent., and then only in limited amounts. So he will gladly give $1.13 in small silver for a cart-wheel dollar and profit by the operation. That premium of 13 cents furnishes a visitor to China with his one small comfort in money affairs.

FEW RAILROAD ROUTES.

Chinese have always traveled by water, and that way is good enough for a people with whom time does not count. Railroad lines in the north, connecting Peking with coast points at Tongku and Shanha-kwan, with an extension to Niu-Chwang, whose operation was indefinitely deferred by last year's outbreak, and a line from here to Woo-sung, fourteen miles away, constitute the only Chinese equipment. The Chinese Eastern Railway, reaching down the Liao-tung Peninsula to Port Arthur, is Russian property, and so far has been devoted to military use. Should it become a commercial line it will be as a branch of the Siberian system. The distance traversed by routes strictly Chinese does not exceed 400 miles.

Germans are laying rails in Shan-tung Province, near Kiao-chou, but the prospect points to military use for some time. This enterprise may become a considerable one because Germany looks upon Shan-tung as its special field in China. Should England cater to that sentiment and cement good relations by turning over Wei-Hai-Wei to the Germans, the road would no doubt be extended to Wei-hai-wei, and possibly to Che-Foo, becoming 200 miles long or more. The road from Peking to Hankow is further advanced than any other railroad enterprise that may still be classed as a scheme, having been surveyed. Rails were laid for a short distance out of Peking and some embankment work became fairly advanced at the other end when the trouble began. The Belgian engineers fixed the gauge at five feet, which is Russian, thus indicating at least a view to some relation with the Siberian line.

There is nothing yet except paper to show progress with the American enterprise for a road from Canton to Hankow. Various other plans calculated to shorten time of travel by construction from here to Ningpo and Hangchow on the south and Soo-chow, Chin-kiang and Nanking on the west and north are in the same condition, except for a little digging which unearthed on the outskirts of this settlement a sandal wood coffin that had been buried 400 years and came out in good order. It lies now in an open lot near the French camp, where relic chippers and the wet season threaten to put its quality of endurance to supreme tests.

NATIVES POOR TRAVELERS.

Of course the purpose of railways is to facilitate foreign trade. They would never be built on Chinese initiative. The native is not by instinct a traveler. Few Chinese go outside their own provinces or have the slightest wish to do so. Railroads strike them as so much of a nuisance that in the official concessions, or in nearly all of them, a clause provides that the track shall not be laid within two miles of a town. Hence the station at Peking is three miles outside the South Gate, and along the route usually traveled between Tient-sin and Peking the railway embankment is out of sight half the time. Since travel is provincial, and time never has value, the natives are content to go about in their boats at two or three miles an hour. Even the steam tows that carry water trains do not exceed six miles an hour.

Although the Yang-Tse is the main waterway, it is doubtful if it carries more traffic than the Grand Canal, which is simply a great thoroughfare from which radiate countless waterways, completely traversing the country. H. T. Wade, who knows this and the adjoining provinces better doubtless than any one else, having traveled over them for forty years, and having prepared the only detailed map of them, says that between Kashing and Soo-chow, sixty miles or less apart, and both on the Grand Canal, there are at least fifty different routes.

Nearly all of the land is flat in the district bounded by Shanghai, Hangchow and Soo-chow. Since there can be no thought of abandoning the waterways, bridges over them must be built high enough to permit boats to pass under. There are too many boats in motion to make drawbridges feasible. The water-train trip to Hangchow, one hundred and fifty miles, takes thirty-six hours, and that to Soo-chow, eighty miles, may be made between late in the afternoon and the next morning. When a native wishes to go from Shanghai to Soo-chow he can get a berth in some part of the train for 30 cents, or the equivalent of about 15 cents in American money. There is always ample accommodation at this rate. How a railroad is to be built over such a country other than on stilts, or how it is to become a paying investment, has not been yet figured out for the information of the public.

UP THE YANG-TSE VALLEY.

A road projected to Soo-chow direct and then on to Nanking, following the Yang-Tse, presents physical difficulties not unlike those mentioned, but at Nanking it might meet extensions of cross and latitudinal roads, which are necessary to bring within reasonable commerical reach the vast mineral and other wealth of the interior. There would be no sense in making Nanking a terminus, for only river steamers can go there, and exports would need to be transshipped at Woo-sung. Both the Belgian and American schemes apply to territory that is well watered, but which also abounds in highlands, some of it being mountainous. Goods for export from those sections take weeks to reach this port from the starting point. Railroads would bring them here in many days.

By the fastest means now available the trip to Hankow, 700 miles, lasts seven days. Then goods or passengers must wait a steamer to Ichang, from which they are transferred to houseboats for the further westward passage. At this stage the rapids and gorges are met. Sometimes they cannot be passed. Under the most favoring conditions the trip from here to Chunking, 1,500 miles, lasts about six weeks. There is a tremendously fine territory in Szechuan Province, of which Chunking is the capital, awaiting development. An English company which has concessions there reports it exceedingly rich in oil, coal, and iron. A French railroad is projected into the southern part of Szechuan, and a road may come up from Mandalay, but neither of them proposes anywhere eastward or goes anywhere near Chunking.

Commercial interests in this part of China will not be thoroughly served until the Yang-Tse Valley is penetrated to its westward end. The far interior can become satisfactorily accessible to trade only by railroad lines. Since neither help nor encouragement may be expected from native agency, the transportation problem will fuse into the political settlement, and it can be worked out only under official protection extended in good faith. When the Chinese see what it does for them they will become its ardent supporters, as they are of some of the other foreign commercial innovations. Until then it must be impressed upon them as a reform from which they cannot hope to escape.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

DEFENSE OF GEN. URIBE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue of your paper I have come across a communication from Boston, according to which—with reference to the Consul General from the Republic of Colombia—Gen. Uribe Uribe and myself are made to appear as extorting from merchants in Monteria, Colombia, by means of force, threats of death, and other violent treatment, sums of money and property, thus procuring the drawing and delivery to us by Mr. Sliger of certain drafts drawn upon George D. Emery, represented by Sliger as his agent.

The imputation is absolutely false and consequently requires a truthful explanation of the facts.

The revolutionary forces in Colombia—composed of all the healthy and progressive elements of the country—having a very large territory under their control and being under the direction of a regular Government, with officials duly authorized by the totality of the Liberal Party, did collect, in many places and instances throughout the territory under Liberal jurisdiction, since the start of the revolution, eighteen months ago, normal, ordinary taxes and extraordinary war contributions. The practice is a well-known one, universally accepted, and I deem it unnecessary to enter here into a discussion of that matter, making only the simple statement that no such methods as those spoken of in the communication were ever employed.

To begin with, I must declare that Gen. Uribe has nothing whatever to do with the acquisition of the drafts referred to, as he never was in Monteria; furthermore, it must be known that the drafts were bought by me from Sliger with moneys belonging to the revolutionary treasury. It is possible that in some very slight measure the revolutionary funds may have contained some of the war taxes levied among the enemies of the progressive party in Monteria, but that fact does not give the Monteria merchants, and still less to the Colombian Consul, any right to interfere in a perfectly regular commercial deal in which the value of the drafts was satisfactorily paid down in cash to the drawer and acknowledged as correct by the drawee. The absurdity of the Colombian Consul's interference could be better appreciated by supposing that any one of the Colombian Liberals that have been ruined by the Colombian Government should bring proceedings to-morrow before the courts of the United States in order to prevent the holders of drafts bought with moneys belonging to the Colombian Government from receiving payment of the same, alleging that such drafts had been acquired with moneys and property extorted from him by force and threats of death, as has been the case.

Should the Colombian Consul succeed in obtaining from the courts a decision in favor of his claim, once the precedent established, the numberless Colombian Liberals who have been dispossessed, will find a chance to recuperate part of what they have lost, by applying for justice to foreign courts. There is one consideration which would make their case stronger in that of the Colombian Consul, viz., that the treasury of the dictatorial cause in Colombia is entirely made up of what has been violently extorted from the people, while the treasury of the revolution is almost entirely the aggregate of voluntary subscriptions.

In conclusion, I repeat once more that Gen. Uribe is not in any way connected with the disputed drafts, and that the mixing up of his name in the matter is nothing but a display of temper on the part of the Consul, who knows that his case is a lost one before the courts of this country and resorts to slanderous imputations.

P. E. OBREGON.

New York, March 9, 1901.

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OUR imported goods having arrived, we wish to call attention of our patrons to the models to be seen in our shop of all the leading dressmakers of Paris. Style, workmanship and materials exquisite and refined.

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If you watch it hour by hour a blade of grass never seems to grow; but go away and return in a week and the change is astonishing.

When we compare the progress we have made in shoe building in five and ten years, we can hardly believe it possible—the difference is so vast.

We have been simply growing from month to month and from year to year, keeping abreast of the hour, and hence *Our First Spring Stock of the 20th Century* is the best display of grandest shoes to be found anywhere in the world. They embody all that is of the highest quality and of superior merit. Nothing that is good has been left out and nothing that is bad has been put in.

The price also is wonderful, as we charge the least possible instead of the greatest possible. This combination of the very best shoes for the very least money cannot be equalled.

If you have not tried our shoes for yourself and for your family do so now. All our boots and shoes guaranteed.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

SCHOOL OF THE MILLINER

Women in Lent Learn to Make Their Own Hats.

HINTS FROM THEIR TEACHER

Individuality the Aim of Successful Pupils—Courage of Those Who Learn to Teach Again.

One of the most popular as well as one of the most profitable studies to undertake during Lent is the making of hats. There are any number of pretty girls, and others not so pretty, who feel that they need the aid of a becoming hat to increase their charms, and there are doctors' wives, and lawyers' and ministers' wives, also, who are learning to make their own hats. They do not confine themselves to the Lenten season, for the art is one that is worth learning at all times. But at this time of the year all women's thoughts turn with more or less pleasure to bonnets, and when prices of materials are at their highest, and ready-made hats are hardly to be looked at because of the big dollar mark attached to them, the woman who has any ingenuity at all goes to the milliner who will teach her to make her own bonnets.

There is a Fifth Avenue milliner who makes a business of teaching women to make hats. There is no way in which a little skill will save so much money, and with such satisfactory results. A number of girls who have the reputation of dressing exceedingly well, have regular allowances, but these are moderate in comparison with the amount of money many New York women spend upon their costumes. Therefore, they have to economize if they wish to enter into competition, and they do this in their millinery. They have taken a regular course of instruction, learned how to make frames of buckram and of wire, to puff and shirr and make bows, to drape veils, wire lace and ribbons, and weave straw.

There is a regular class every day in the week, except Saturday, from 10 to 3. The regular course is three months, but two weeks will suffice for many people. For the full course of instruction the cost is $25, for two weeks $10, and after that $2 a week. An extra lesson taken whenever there is special need of assistance costs $1. A girl knows just what she wants in the way of a hat, sees one, perhaps, which suits her in every respect, except the price. That is $25 or $30, and one hat at that price means no other during the season. This is the way she manages: She carries the hat she likes in her mind's eye, goes shopping, and gets the materials to make one that will be exactly like it, or very similar. The materials will cost her anywhere from $5 to $10. She takes them to the milliner instructor, tells her of the hat she has seen, and takes a lesson in making one like it, for which she pays $1. The result is a hat resembling the one she fancied, with materials which perhaps suit her better, and it has cost her at the most $10 or $12, and a little effort. If she is clever and has made good use of lessons she will need no additional instruction, and her hat may cost her next to nothing.

"I have taught over 800 women in the last five years," says the milliner teacher, "and they tell me, many of them, that they would not take hundreds of dollars for what they have learned. They learn more than bonnet making. A woman who has always lived at home and never done anything in particular has never had occasion to think, and when she gets to doing something for herself she learns a great deal more than there is in the work itself. "I love millinery, myself. It is the one thing for me. I hear dressmakers say that they hate dressmaking, and teachers say that they hate teaching, and it is a great mistake. No one ought to go into a business that they do not like. It is simply a waste of time. But any woman who likes to wear pretty hats can learn to make them. Every one cannot be an artist in that line. There are the designer, the trimmer, and the milliner in the regular millinery business; they represent three different branches of the work, and there are few persons who can do all three well. But one woman can study her own style, and with a little assistance she can make as pretty hats as she can desire.

"I have my own method of instruction, and a woman learns to make a hat without knowing it. I take up different par

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorials favoring free trade, you frequently use the argument that it will reduce the cost of production of our manufactures. I beg you will give details of how this may be done. Take the cotton and steel manufactures for example. Your kind attention will much oblige J. F. C.

Of course, we have never argued that the removal of protective duties on imports would necessarily reduce the cost of all manufactures. It happens, for instance, that in the cotton trade we produce the raw material wholly and import practically none. At present much the same state of things exists in the steel and iron trade. The duties on material have substantially no effect now. A few years since that was not true. The head of the Pope Manufacturing Company a dozen years ago was a strong advocate of the removal of the duties on certain forms of imported steel used in bicycles, and declared that such removal would greatly widen the markets in which the United States could compete successfully. Mr. SARGENT of Connecticut for many years urged a like policy to reduce the cost of the hardware of which he was one of the chief makers. There are many like cases.

At present the only probable effect of removing, or reducing to a revenue basis, the duties on cotton goods would be to force the makers in this country to bring their cost of production down to the lowest point by skill in methods and by economies. We have no doubt that they would in a measure succeed; but it is not a matter of much importance, because they are now striving for the markets of the world, and are, especially in the coarser goods, doing their level best to meet all competitors. As to steel manufactures, while the effect of the tariff is not felt in the price of material, it does enable manufacturers in some lines to maintain a higher range of prices at home than they are willing to make abroad. That is to-day the chief mischief of the tariff, and it is a grave and iniquitous one.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals as to the power of a city officer to remove a subordinate from a position obtained through competition is radical and sweeping.

Persons in this class of positions have a certain protection under the law of 1898. They can only be removed on written charges and after they have had opportunity for explanation. In the case before the Court of Appeals, one KENNEDY, a messenger, was removed by Commissioner of Buildings BRADY, on charges in writing and after an opportunity to be heard in explanation. He disputed the legality of the removal on the ground that it was arbitrary and not in good faith. He applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Commissioner, which was granted. This was appealed from on the ground that the act of removal was one within the discretion of the Commissioner, that the hearing by him was not in its nature judicial, and that it could not be reviewed by the courts. This reasoning is sustained by the Court of Appeals, and the right of the Commissioner is affirmed. The Court said:

> The head of the department, if the explanations are not satisfactory to him, may, in his discretion, remove without calling witnesses to substantiate the charges or allowing testimony on the part of the subordinate. He may exercise the power of removal upon the facts within his own knowledge or based upon information received from others. The reasons assigned for removal must appear upon their face to justify the action; in other words, they must be substantial and not frivolous; but when they appear to be sufficient to justify the determination, the courts have no power to interfere on the ground that the reasons, though good in themselves, had no existence as matter of fact, or that the explanation given by the subordinate should have satisfied the head of the department.

This certainly appears pretty sweeping. Suppose, for example, that the messenger, KENNEDY, was charged in writing by the Commissioner with being unfit for his work because he had no legs, when in fact he had two good legs. According to the letter of the decision, he could not ask the courts to review the determination of the Commissioner, or anywhere obtain an opportunity to prove the falsehood of the charge by the exposition of a pair of workable legs. But there is in reality little danger of absurd interpretation of the law, and it is probably better for the service that the discretion of the head of the department should be kept intact, even though it be occasionally abused. It is better to apply the safeguards against arbitrary action for party or personal favoritism at the entrance to the service than at the exit from it. If it can be made certain that appointments shall be made after honest and open competition from among those shown by this test to be the best qualified of the competitors, there will be no great temptation for arbitrary removals. But at present the difficulty of enforcing honest and open competition as a preliminary for appointment is extreme. It is, however, the only protection the people have for the decent and businesslike performance of their work in the public offices, and the only defense against the corrupt system of party patronage.

A CONFERENCE DEFERRED.

Does a conference deferred make the heart of a boss sick?

This is a question of contemporaneous human interest. Only a few days ago in Washington Senator PLATT, in the intervals of announcing the punishment he and Senator DEPEW would administer to the President in case Col. SANGER'S name was sent to the Senate, remarked that there would be a State constabulary law passed at Albany before the close of the session, and his confidants in the press hastened to add that there would be a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, at which the matter would be arranged. Now it turns out that there is to be no conference, that the Governor will come no nearer than Newburg, that all the leaders in the Legislature have discovered subsequent engagements and will not come to New York. Mr. PLATT, when questioned on the subject yesterday, was reserved, not to say cross, and declined to say more than that there "might" be a Constabulary bill passed.

As a political comedy, this is amusing enough. But we sincerely trust that there is something more to it than comedy. It has been a bad thing for the State of New York that Mr. PLATT has had so much power in the Republican Party as he has had. He has made a bad use of it. It is true that the people themselves are to blame, and that he could not have used the control he has secured if they had chosen to forbid it. But he has, and long has had, a great talent for organizing the selfish interests of men and factions in such a manner as to sway their actions, and he has been favored by the absence of a sound and healthy opposition party. With Tammany in this city, and with the paralyzing influence of Bryanism throughout the State, Mr. PLATT has been required only to get the mastery of his own party organization in order to retain his power. There has been little danger of revolt when there was no decent opposition to turn to. The result has been costly and discreditable.

It is too soon to say positively that the hold of Mr. PLATT is really weakened, or that Gov. ODELL is really determined to assert his own rights and to contest the supremacy of the Senator. But the signs in connection with the Constabulary bill certainly point that way.

THE INCENDIARY GAS METER.

The officials of the Fire Department have so often repeated the amusing fiction that fires in the cellars of buildings are usually attributable to the explosion of gas meters that probably they begin to believe it themselves. For this reason they fail to discover in the resolution introduced into the City Council on Tuesday last, providing for the removal of all gas meters from cellars or basements, and their establishment in fire-proof vaults in yards or connected with areas, even a suggestion of a "strike." It may be that the framer of this resolution drafted it in good faith, and that he deemed it a public duty to cause the removal of so incendiary a fixture as the harmless, necessary gas meter to some position where it can indulge its propensity to explode without peril to life or property. If so, he must have gained this idea from the frequency with which the Fire Department officials explain fires by attributing them to gas-meter explosions. Assuming that the resolution was introduced in good faith, it is calculated to add to the gayety of nations by recalling the incident of the elderly spinster in one of the neighboring New Jersey towns who was shocked into a realizing sense of neglected danger by reading that a grindstone in a saw factory in New England had exploded, demolishing the mill and killing two workmen. Suddenly she remembered that there was an old grindstone in the cellar, just under her sitting room; whereupon she fled from the house and could not be induced to re-enter it until she had hired a couple of tramps to carry the dangerous relic to the extreme rear of the garden and pour water over it for an hour.

For the information of the Commissioner and Chiefs of our Fire Department, we have pleasure in saying that no gas meter ever exploded since the world began, and that it could not do so if banked with burning shavings. It is a well-made metal box of something less than one cubic foot average capacity. It contains a little gas, which will burn if allowed to escape into the air, but which could neither burn nor explode without the oxygen additions which it cannot possibly get through its impervious walls. If made hot enough by external heat applications, the seams of the meter would probably open, allowing the gas to escape; but if this happened, as it frequently does, the gas would burn as quietly as from a burner, since by the time considerable leaks had been established all the gas would be out of it, and only that would remain to assist the fire which might come in through the service pipe.

The gas meter has a bad name, but this is chiefly for habitual and flagitious mendacity. Even in this respect it is misjudged, but that is beside the point. We deem it a public duty, however, to defend it against the wholly unwarranted suspicion that it is a degenerate which admits of classification as a pyromaniac. It is not quite as safe as a bottle of milk, but from the point of view of fire causation it might very well be compared to it. The gas which causes fires, and from which the firemen have trouble, does not percolate through or leak from gas meters. Where it does come from was very fully and clearly set forth in the circular of the National Board of Fire Underwriters about a year ago, presenting the fire risk of main leakage under impervious street pavements. To this aspect of the case the fire officials have been discreetly oblivious. To blame the meter is much safer.

TWO HISTORIC PLACES.

We are beginning to appreciate our historical relics just as they have almost disappeared. When IRVING wrote his "Knickerbocker," there was a very considerable number in New York of historical relics worth preserving. But at that time nobody took any interest in their preservation. They have mostly disappeared since. But New York has a history of nearly three centuries, and that is a respectable antiquity. Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER, in those so pleasantly appreciative papers that he wrote about us, went so far as to say that, for anything the casual visitor noticed, New York was as old as London. It behooves us to see that the impression of antiquity is preserved. Such historical memorials as King's Chapel and the Old State House in Boston, as St. Paul's in New York, as Christ Church and Independence Hall in Philadelphia, as St. Michael's and St. Philip's and that wonderful old building locally known as the "Old Revolutionary Powder Magazine" in Charleston should not be demolished, except upon urgent necessity. It is one of the first incentives, if not essentials, to civic life and generous public spirit that these memorials of continuous and durable municipal life should not be allowed to pass away and be forgotten.

There are two of them in New York, one of which has been pretty much blotted out, and one is in great danger. That which is in danger is what ought to be called the Morris house, but is more commonly known as the Jumel house, from the name of its most famous occupant. It seems that the Jumel house, with its grounds, may now be put under municipal control as a public park. The site, with its wonderful outlook, would more than justify such an appropriation of the grounds. And the fact that a historical mansion stands upon them would complete the justification.

The case of our other historical monument, Fraunces's Tavern, is rather different. The site is not particularly "sightly." At least there are other sites in the neighborhood quite as eligible, and one of them has actually been chosen for the Coenties Slip Park. But the fact remains that in the building now heightened and vulgarized beyond recognition GEORGE WASHINGTON bade farewell to his Generals, in one of the most affecting episodes of American history. The city ought clearly to own the building in which this great farewell took place. Mrs. FAY PIERCE deserves the greatest credit for having brought out the historical significance of the site and of the building in the papers which she has read before the several historical and patriotic societies. But the fact remains that the ground upon which the building stands is, or is to be, of more value for commercial uses than it can be for patriotic uses, and that the retention of it for a monumental use would need a deal of explanation. Since the opening of the Coenties Slip Park there is no decent excuse for reserving, in that neighborhood, so large a tract of private land as the whole block upon which Fraunces's Tavern happens to stand. But there is, happily, a way out. If we had a decent City Government, that way out would be obvious. It would be to assume the site of the historic tavern, and, say, twenty-five feet all round it, for an appropriate garden, and to restore the ancient tavern, and then to let it to some landlord who would retain or restore its historical features, and at the same time adapt it to some modern use, its only appropriate and congenial modern use being evidently its ancient use of a tavern.

Of course, that would have to be done discreetly, and upon the discretion with which it was done would depend the success of the project. A like project was very successfully carried out in London in the restoration to modern uses of "Crosby Hall," a building of HENRY VIII.'s time. But this municipality has mostly the disadvantage of being governed by its scum. Faney the present Board of Estimate, headed by Mayor VAN WYCK, taking counsel about the restoration of Fraunce's tavern, with, all the time, the subdued understanding that the restoration was to be done by HORGAN and SLATTERY, with a "rake-off" of 20 per cent. in favor of JOHN F. CARROLL. Evidently the project would not, under such conditions, "go." Apparently the best thing for the advocates of the project is to wait until New York is thoroughly weary of Tammany, and welcomes, of its own accord, representatives of such civilization as may still be found within its borders. On the whole, it appears to be the best plan of the friends of civilization and culture in this municipality to "lie low" and keep quiet "until this tyranny be overpast."

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Ga., is to deliver the address before the graduating law class at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., at commencement next June.

* * *

Baltimore has a woman's literary club, whose President is Mrs. John C. Wrenshall. It has undertaken to make a complete collection of the works of Maryland authors, from Colonial times down.

* * *

Ex-Judge Carlos P. Scovil of Lowville, Lewis County, is believed to be the oldest living ex-member of the Legislature of this State. He is ninety-seven years of age. He served in the Assembly in 1842, and in the Senate from 1843 to 1847.

* * *

Mr. John G. Forbes of Harvard College has written the play which the Hasty Pudding Club of the university is to produce soon. Its title is "The Dynamiters," and it is said to be "founded on doings by Tammany and Croker, and full of funny hits."

* * *

Seven of Massachusetts's Governors were born on the 6th of March. They were Andrew, Boutwell, Butler, Claflin, Gardner, Rice, and Talbot. All but two are now dead. Ex-Gov. Claflin, who lives in Newtonville, occupies a house that has been the residence of two other Governors.

* * *

The State of Georgia looked to Iowa to obtain an Assistant State Entomologist, inviting W. D. Hunter of Ames to accept the position, but he declined, saying that he had received a better offer elsewhere. Then Georgia turned to North Carolina, and succeeded in alluring W. H. Fisk of Durham to go to Atlanta and accept the position. It pays $1,000 a year.

* * *

At least two women are serving as truant officers in school districts of this State—Mrs. U. C. Walker of Watertown, Jefferson County, and Mrs. Helen M. Coe of Scriba Corners, Oswego County. The latter says that Superintendent Charles R. Skinner wrote her "a real sharp letter" when she was appointed, telling her that he would see that she was removed if she did not perform her duties properly, and she now thanks him for it.

FINE ART AND FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in Friday last's issue upon the mercenary cliques of American artists in Paris conspiring to overreach and suppress those in this country, and incidentally to degrade their countrymen, is timely, as calling attention to an important public interest which should represent in the general line of progress an element of our advanced civilization. The incident marks what railroad men would call a "head-on collision" of two conflicting combinations trying to occupy the same road. The junta in Paris, like that of Florence on a smaller scale, seeking to capture the patronage and power to distribute the opportunities and prizes at international exhibitions, is what you well designate as a "Mafia" against any and all who despise such methods.

It is well known to all whose interests are touched that there exist in New York and Pittsburg conspicuously corrupt combinations which control what pictures shall be accepted and who shall receive the prizes in our exhibitions, to the lowering of standards and suppression of those whose merits make them dangerous to the picture-peddling machine. And in many cases the violence and wrong are so flagrant as to constitute a crime against the general public. On two occasions we have been gibbeted before the world as failing to hold the place our merits would deserve by the devouring selfishness of the mediocrities who "Tammanyize" this important public interest. We have no reason to suppose that the approaching Pan-American exhibit will not be dominated by the same sinister methods. Indeed, there are those of the profession, with clean honors from abroad, who will refrain from sending large, leading works of art, such as would give credit to the country, rather than submit their pictures to the masquerade of "acceptance," when the degree of merit will be the ground of suppression as uniformly as in the past.

Art scholarship, independence, and just discrimination such as are demanded cannot be found among uncredentiated "artists," but can be found outside.

JAMES FAIRMAN, N. A.
New York, March 2, 1901.

BATTERY PARK MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing your excellent account of the proposal to build a Naval Arch in Battery Park, it seems to me that the more appropriate memorial would be that of a City Gate, to be erected in Battery Park as a monument to the brave and God-fearing men who laid the foundation of New York's greatness, and opened up opportunities for the oppressed and distressed of all peoples. For over 200 years New York has been without any monument or memorial to the founders of the Empire City of the world; why not appropriate money for the purpose of marking the site on which New York took its beginning, and where was started by the Dutch the wonderful prosperity of our commercial supremacy?

The most beautiful monument in New York is that erected to the discoverer of the Western World, Christopher Columbus, at the Circle and Fifty-ninth Street, while the founders of one of the greatest cities in the world are without any monument to mark the settlement of New York. It seems to me timely to start a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument on the spot selected for the Naval Arch to the memory of the first settlers of the metropolis of the Western World.

The commercialism of New York may illumine, but it cannot inspire. Sentiment in its broadest accentation is as essential to the true enjoyment and grace of life as the market place. The erection of an artistic monument to the founders of our great city will appeal to the heart and "the spirit we are of." We have a monument to the discoverer of our continent and the Father of Our Country, but none to the founders of our city. What more appropriate spot could be selected than Battery Park to indicate the settlement of what is destined to be the metropolis of the world.

H. ROOSEVELT OSTROM.
New York, March 7, 1901.

Railroad's Reward to a Heroine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of March 7 is an account of a woman who discovered the undermining of the ground beneath the main railroad tracks in an Indiana mining district, signaled the engineer of the approaching passenger train, which was stopped within fifty feet of the danger, and saved valuable property in the form of engine and cars, not to mention the lives of the passengers and train crew. The item is closed by this paragraph:

"The conductor took her name and reported the circumstance to the company officials, who promptly mailed her a life pass and a commendatory letter."

Undoubtedly, the happy possessor of that remarkable piece of literature, a life pass, will relinquish all duties, domestic or otherwise, to travel continuously on that railroad throughout the remainder of her life as a reward for her heroism. The letter will be framed and held by this woman and her descendants as their most priceless treasure.

A great loss of life and money was prevented by the cool, prompt action of a woman. How did a deeply grateful corporation express its appreciation? By a letter and a pass! Had one person been killed or injured, the suit for damages would probably amount to a small matter of $10,000. Would not the interest from that sum given to her annually, whether she is rich or poor, be the proper recognition of her service to humanity and the saving to the company of a much larger amount? I have no acquaintance whatever with any of the actors in this little drama, but the meagreness of the reward for so noble a deed compels me to write. MARY ALDAGE BOWNE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 7, 1901.

Great Britain and the Transvaal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day on the above subject you conclude by saying: "An experienced American politician, Martin Van Buren, might have warned the British Prime Minister against such a wanton committal when he said: 'My political experience admonishes me that whatever is entirely superfluous ought to be avoided.'" The "wanton committal" you refer to was Lord Salisbury's statement that "not a shred should be left of the independence of the republics."

Permit me to say in reply, Sir, first, that there was nothing "wanton" or rash in Lord Salisbury's remarks, for he knew very well that the common sense of the nation at large demanded nothing less than such a policy. Experience taught us that if independence were renewed the Republic of the Transvaal, at least, would renew its demand to be recognized as a sovereign State to enable it to carry on its old game of trying to oust the British from South Africa.

For Great Britain to look after its own people by effectually preventing the repetition of Boer aggression may be regarded by "an experienced American politician" as "superfluous," but British colonial policy is framed on British experience, and not on American ideas. If Lord Salisbury or any other man in his position were to propose to restore the Boers to independence he would rouse the whole nation in anger and be hurled from power ignominiously, as an arrant fool. A BRITISHER.
New York, March 5, 1901.

Street Cleaners Denounced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to explain the cause of the sphinxlike silence which seems to shroud the present protest against the conditions of our streets? Have the people become reconciled to this deplorable state of affairs? Are they willing to go back to filth and disease? It must be so.

To be sure, I never see any papers except THE TIMES and Evening Post, and in these I have for weeks vainly looked for a plaint of any kind. So in my bitter wrath I hurl my "j'accuse"—to quote Zola—at the reigning Tammany administration, but it only seems to mock me. The ill-doings of the police seem to be claiming all the public attention at present, thus overlooking the maladministration of the Street Cleaning Department.

There is not even a pretense at concealment. The "drivers" seem all to have reverted to barbarism. I can tell their arrival when they are more than half a block away from the way they shout at their horses and jerk their poor heads, and, by the way they dump, or rather throw, the ash and garbage cans down. To see them stop in front of a saloon, enter it, and come out wiping their mouths with the back of their hand is a common sight. I had been told that they were exacting tribute, and only a few days ago, while in a store one of these men came in and made the proprietor hand him money—50 cents, I think it was—I could hardly keep myself together, and did exclaim: "And is this the way things are done again?"

The fellow grinned and sneaked off. The shopkeeper tried to explain that everybody had to do this; that if they didn't the drivers would handle their cans so roughly as to break them, &c. And the dirt one has to swallow, and the condition of one's clothing, and the wear and tear on household furniture! And yet no protest. Dumb resignation, or is it despair? L. W.
New York, March 9, 1901.

The Work at Tuskegee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to express my admiration of the editorial, entitled "For the Work of Tuskegee," that appeared in your issue of the 9th. As a Southern man who has lived among negroes all his life, I can attest to the truth of the statements made, and I sincerely hope that any one wishing to further the real interests of the negroes will read it carefully and believe it, for it is all true. A thousand dollars spent in qualifying them to do the work best suited to their bodies and minds does far more benefit than $10,000 frittered away in well-meant but ill-directed efforts to fit them for callings in which they have to compete with white people of much superior mental and industrial capacity. Any one wishing to do practical good can find an opportunity by attending the meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, March 18th, and by helping the Tuskegee institution in any possible way. CHARLES LE SASSIER.
New York, March 9, 1901.

Recalled by Mr. Evarts's Wit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's TIMES on the text of Mr. Evarts's facetious but only half paradoxical explanation of his longevity as consisting in the fact that he never took any exercise, reminds me of a story told by my distant kinsman, Stephen Gwynne, in his delightful book, "Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim." It is given there as an illustration of the best way for bicycle tourists to climb the rugged hill roads of Donegal:

An old servant in that north country used to declare that the best way to get up a mountain was to "keep sitting down constant." WALKER GWYNNE.
Summit, N. J., March 2, 1901.

Cold Third Avenue Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not call attention to the fact that the cars of the Third Avenue elevated railway have been unheated the last two days? Is such economy necessary at the expense of the public health? The steam issuing from passengers' mouths this afternoon was almost as noticeable as smoke in a smoking car, but the atmosphere was anything but festive. Hundreds of school children and teachers ride on this line every day, and share with other patrons many inconveniences. Is there no remedy?
A TEACHER.
New York, March 5, 1901.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly correct the statement attributed to the representative of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects in your report, March 7, of the hearing before the Board of Public Improvements concerning the Jumel mansion, in which he is made to locate Columbia University on the site of old Fort Washington?

The reference to Columbia University and other structures in that vicinity was in connection with the battlefields of Harlem Heights and not Fort Washington. The latter was over three miles further north.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL.
New York, March 9, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Weary Waiting.

She (wearily)—Did you give the garçon your order?

He (gloomily)—Yes; but I think he means to keep it as a souvenir.—Harper's Bazar.

Uncongenial.

Boston Matron—What! Leaving us so soon, Bridget?

Boston Cook—It's sorry I am, sure, but the polaceman on the bate do be not an affinity sowl, mum!—Detroit Journal.

Another View of Charity.

"What is true charity but giving with a liberal and willing hand?"

"By no means. When you know something about another fellow the charity might consist in giving nothing away."—Philadelphia Times.

A Day on 'Change.

Wall Street Man (11 A. M.)—Never saw such luck. I'll have to sell my Summer cottage and horses if this keeps on.

Same Man (2 P. M.)—Hooray! I'll have a palace on the Hudson next Summer and come to business on a steam yacht.

Same Man (4 P. M.)—Say, old boy, lend me 5 cents to pay my street car fare, will you?—New York Weekly.

LIFE'S SEASONS.

Marian L. Ward in Boston Transcript.

Youth is the time for joy; to wake at dawn
With breast untroubled by a single care,
Whence springs a lovely bird, of promise fair,
From whose bright petals comes a perfume rare—
Hope's fadeless flower, which of God's love was born.

It is the time of innocence and truth;
Of blessed trust which never knows a fear,
Of little troubles which soon disappear,
Of pleasures which increase with every year;
Life's blithesome hours are found in days of youth.

Manhood brings zeal for work; the health and strength
By which, like Midas, he turns all to gold,
Or finds in Learning's haunts a wealth untold
Of treasures which are neither bought nor sold,
But which he hopes to make his own at length.

His task it is to hold the sturdy plow;
To build the ships which cut the billowy main;
To guide with steady hand the impatient train;
Or furnish from his ever-active brain
The book the pupil scans with earnest brow.

Age is the time for rest; the twilight hour,
Which brings with it the calm of perfect peace;
When from life's cares at length there comes release,
And tired hands have a well-earned surcease
Of duties which were now beyond their power.

The time to dream; to watch the waning light
Grow faint and fainter as the eve draws nigh;
To see the stars born in the darkening sky;
Knowing that night will bring the home on high—
The blessed home, beyond our mortal sight.

The Merger of Iron and Steel Interests.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By JAMES C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph. D.

Some facts and figures, compiled from the most trustworthy data at present available, relative to the elements composing the United States Steel Corporation will be of interest as showing its magnitude as a material enterprise, its productive capacity, its present earnings, and the assets represented by its unprecedented capitalization. To those not familiar with the several consolidations merged, their names convey very little idea of what they really are.

THE CARNEGIE INTERESTS.

The Carnegie Company was organized March 24, 1900. Its authorized capital is $320,000,000, half bonds and half stock. Its issued stock amounts to $156,800,000; its bonded indebtedness to $160,000,000. It owns and controls the following properties:

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, with nine blast furnaces, four fifteen-ton Bessemer converters, and two rail mills.

The Duquesne Steel Works, with four blast furnaces, a Bessemer steel plant, an open-hearth steel plant, two billet mills, an angle mill, a continuous bar mill, and other facilities.

The Carrie Furnaces, with two complete blast furnaces and accessories.

The Lucy Furnaces, with two complete blast furnaces and accessories.

The Homestead Steel Works, with Bessemer converters, forty open-hearth furnaces, four blooming mills, four structural trains, two slabbing mills, four plate mills, and much valuable machinery.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company, owning 60,000 acres of coal and farming land and 11,652 coke ovens in the Connellsville district, 2,628 cars, and other valuable assets.

The Carnegie Natural Gas Company, leasing 98,000 acres of gas territory in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, 130 producing wells, and 3,000 miles of mains and distributing pipes.

The Union Railway Company, with 39.52 miles of owned and 12.61 miles of leased track.

The Pittsburg and Conneaut Dock Company, with extensive docks at Conneaut and owning large interests in the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie and the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Dock Companies.

The Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, operating 293.31 miles of railroad in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Youghiogheny Northern Railroad, a leased line in Fayette County, Penn.

The Oliver Mining Company, owning or controlling extensive mining properties in the Gogebic and Mesabra Ranges.

The Pittsburg Limestone Company, operating quarries in Western Pennsylvania.

The Trotter Water Company.

The Youghiogheny Water Company.

The Mount Pleasant Water Company.

The Pittsburg Steamship Company.

The products of this great aggregation of plants include pig iron, coke, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, steel billets, blooms, slabs, rails, structural shapes, beams, angles, plates, railway materials, tin plates, and many other standard and special products. The latest figures, given on good authority, state the capacity of the metallurgical works of the aggregation as 3,430,000 tons of steel per annum. The receipts and shipments of raw materials and finished products during 1899 of the three largest works of the group are said to have been about 16,000,000 tons. The Carnegie interests employ on the average about 50,000 persons, and have a pay roll of about $50,000,000, including wages and salaries. Their 1900 profits are estimated at about $39,000,000.

THE FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

This consolidation of competing plants was incorporated in September, 1898, with an authorized capital of $200,000,000, equally divided between common and preferred stock. Of this, $53,280,900 of preferred and $46,484,300 of the common have been issued. The Federal Steel Company has no bonded indebtedness as a corporation, but the companies it owns have an indebtedness secured by mortgage bonds of $16,964,000, and secured by debenture bonds of $6,900,000. The Federal Steel Company owns all the stock of

The Minncsota Iron Company, with 150,300 acres of ore lands in Minnesota and Michigan.

The Illinois Steel Company, owning 5,908 acres of ore land in Michigan, and a four-fifths interest in 1,000 acres in Wisconsin; 2,400 coke ovens, the South Chicago, North Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee steel plants, including 17 blast furnaces, 10 open-hearth furnaces, 3 steel mills, 2 rail mills, 2 rod mills, 1 cotton tie mill, 1 slabbing mill, 2 merchant mills, foundries, cement plant, &c.

The Lorain Steel Company, with 2 blast furnaces, 2 steel mills, 1 rail mill, steel and iron foundries, machine shops, &c.

The Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, with 175 miles of main line, ore docks on Lake Superior, and all the equipment needed for handling 5,000,000 tons of ore.

The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad, with 197 miles of main line, including a belt line around Chicago.

The Lake Terminal Railroad.

The Johnstown and Stony Creek Railroad.

The Minnesota Steamship Company, with 12 steel steamers and 10 barges on the lakes.

The control of the Minnesota Dock Company, owning extensive ore and freight docks at Buffalo and Ashtabula.

There are other properties belonging to or controlled by the Federal Steel Company, but those mentioned will give an idea of its scope and extent. Its products are coal, coke, Bessemer, and foundry pig iron, spiegel and ferromanganese, Bessemer and open-hearth steel, rails of all kinds, plates, wire rods, and many iron and steel specialties. Its product in 1900 was about 5,000,000 tons of ore, coal, and coke, (with 1,200 coke ovens building and since brought into use,) 2,500,000 tons of finished steel products, 70,000 tons of cement, 1,600,000 tons of pig iron and spiegel, 1,500,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, 180,000 tons of open-hearth ingots, about 800,000 tons of steel rails, (included in finished steel products,) large quantities of railway materials, &c. In 1899 its net earnings were $10,592,842, its net profits $9,518,344. It divided $4,934,702 and passed $4,579,641 to surplus.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.

This consolidation was incorporated in January, 1899, with a capital of $90,000,000 ($40,000,000 preferred and $50,000,000 common) and a bonded indebtedness of $101,271. It owns and controls the following properties:

American Steel and Wire Company's fifteen plants at Anderson, Ind.; De Kalb, Evanston, and Joliet, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Salem and Findlay, Ohio, and Allentown, Beaver Falls, and Rankin, Penn.

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company.

Worcester Wire Company.

Cleveland Rolling Mill Company.

Indiana Wire Fence Company.

Garden City Wire and Spring Company.

Consolidated Barb Wire Company.

Cincinnati Barb Wire Company.

Laidlaw Bale Tie Company.

Union Rolling Mill Company's Emma Furnace.

Portage Iron Company.

Newburgh Wire and Nail Company.

Allegheny Furnace Company.

Shenango Furnace Company's plant at Newcastle, Penn.

Oliver Wire Company.

Oliver & Snyder Steel Company.

Shoenberger Steel Company.

Puget Sound Wire Nail and Steel Company.

American Coke Company,

And a number of other properties of value, somewhat widely scattered, but presumably tributary to the business of the corporation. Its productive capacity per annum is about as follows: 800,000 tons pig iron, 850,000 tons basic and open hearth ingots and billets, 1,307,000 tons wire rods, 400,000 tons barb wire, 1,363,200 tons wire and wire goods, 14,000,000 kegs wire nails, 60,000 tons of other finished steel products, 104,000 bundles bale ties, and 16,000 kegs staples. It declared net profits for 1899 of $12,000,000.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

This corporation was organized in February, 1899, with an authorized and issued capital of $59,000,000 ($27,000,000 preferred and $32,000,000 common stock) and a bonded indebtedness of $4,434,000. The properties it owns and operates are as follows:

Ohio Steel Company.

Shenango Valley Steel Company.

Bellaire Steel Company.

Etna-Standard Steel Company.

Buhl Steel Company.

King, Gilbert & Warner's plant at Columbus, Ohio.

Sharon Iron Company.

Thomas Furnace Company, Niles, Ohio.

Ohio Iron Company.

Columbia Iron and Steel Company.

Rosena Furnace Company.

Standard-Connellsville and Continental Coke Companies,

And other properties, with an aggregate capacity of about 1,800,000 tons of steel. Its earning capacity will be estimated with others of the group in which it belongs.

THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.

This great aggregation of plants, making welded iron and steel tubes, was incorporated in May, 1899, with an issued capital of $80,000,000. It is one of the greatest and strongest elements of the new merger. Its component corporations are as follows:

National Tube Works, including the plant of the original company of that name at McKeesport; Boston Iron and Steel Works, National Rolling Mills, Monongahela Furnaces, Monongahela Steel Works, Republic Iron Works, United States Seamless Tube Works, &c.

Cohoes Tube Works.

Syracuse Tube Works.

Pennsylvania Tube Works.

Ohio Tube Company.

Morris, Tasker & Co.

Allison Manufacturing Company.

Chester Pipe and Tube Company.

American Tube and Iron Company.

Riverside Iron Works.

Pittsburg Tube Works.

And other plants. Its products are pig iron, steel billets, black and galvanized pipe from an eighth of an inch to thirty-six inches, boiler tubes, well casing, and a variety of specialties of tubular form. The company's balance sheet for June 30, 1900, showed dividends on preferred stock, $2,800,000; reserve for dividends on common stock, $2,400,000; net profits for the year, $13,878,364; surplus over dividends, $8,678,864.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY.

This corporation was incorporated in December, 1898, to take over and unify a large number of tin-plate works in the Middle West. It was capitalized for $50,000,000, and has issued of preferred stock $18,325,000 and of common $28,000,000. It absorbed about thirty-five competing companies and purchased the tin-plate-making machinery of four or five others. It has paid quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, but none on the common. It makes black sheet iron, tin plate, and terne plate exclusively. It is assumed by those not in the confidential councils of the promoters of the United States Steel Corporation that it was taken into the deal as one of the conditions of getting the other and more important corporations of the Moore interest.

AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY.

This company was organized in April, 1899, chiefly to control the cotton tie business and the lines of manufacture more or less closely allied with it. The concerns combined were:

Union Iron and Steel Company, with mills at Youngstown, Warren, and Girard, Ohio.

J. Painter & Sons Company.

William Clark's Sons Company.

Lindsey, McCutcheon & Co.

Isabella Furnace Company.

Monessen Steel Company.

P. L. Kimberly Company.

Portage Iron Company.

Pomeroy Iron and Steel Company.

And other properties, including interests in valuable ore and coal lands. It has capacity for about 250,000 tons pig iron and 700,000 tons finished steel products, chiefly hoops, bands, cotton ties, skelp, and shapes. It has issued $14,000,000 of preferred and $19,000,000 of common stock. It has paid quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock and none on the common. A net surplus of $3,046,896 was declared after writing off $1,000,000 for depreciation of plant at the end of 1900.

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in March, 1900, to consolidate a large number of important plants making sheet iron and steel. It consolidated twenty-nine, including many of the most important plants in this line of business in the country. Some of these were:

Apollo Iron and Steel Company.

W. Dewees Wood Company.

Scottsdale Iron and Steel Company.

Etna-Standard Iron and Steel Company.

Cambridge Iron Steel Company.

Dennison Rolling Mill Company.

Canton Rolling Mill Company.

Old Meadow Rolling Mill Company.

P. H. Laufman & Co.

Chartiers Iron and Steel Company.

West Penn Sheet Steel Company.

And many others. It was capitalized for $52,000,000, and has issued $24,500,000 of preferred and an equal amount of common stock. It has paid the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock.

ASSETS AND CAPITALIZATION OF THE MERGER.

From this incomplete and necessarily sketchy summary of the elements of the new consolidation, it will be seen that it is not an aggregation of weak concerns hoping to gain strength from union. They include the greatest corporations this country has known up to the present time, and while not of equal importance no one of them can be considered as dead weight. The selection has been good, and collectively they form the most imposing industrial corporation the world has ever seen. What are known in Wall Street as "the Moore companies" included in the merger are the National Steel, American Sheet Steel, American Steel and Hoop, and American Tin Plate. In estimates of earning capacity these are grouped. According to the best and most conservative estimates, the 1900 profits of the combined companies were as follows:

The Carnegie interests	$39,000,000
Federal Steel	15,000,000
National Tube	13,000,000
American Steel and Wire	7,000,000
The Moore companies	22,000,000
Total	$96,000,000

To say how far the conditions peculiar to 1900 can be taken as establishing a basis of capit

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

SEEING BY ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a short reference to an experiment by Prof. Dubois regarding the action of electric currents upon the human eye, and it may be interesting to mention some experiments I was accidentally led to make in this direction in 1878 in Chicago, which led me to believe that the solution of the problem of seeing by electricity would ultimately be found in electrically exciting the retina or nerves of the eye, independently of the external or light process with which nature has endowed a majority of the race through the medium of the external eye, and I believe that through this medium the blind will be made to see and appreciate the beauties of nature as they are now enabled to judge of forms and texture by the sense of touch.

My experiments have enabled me to produce to my own vision (with my eyes closed) the colors of the spectrum. This was done by varying the location of the electrodes of a voltaic battery, as related to the facial nerves, but I have not yet secured an instrument of sufficient delicacy and adaptability of adjustment as to attune the electric pulsations to the extreme delicacy of these nerves to which the application is necessary.

This application must be made through the medium of a facial mask with a "loud adjustment," as is commonly used by telephone operators, and must be quite as delicate in its operation as that wonderful instrument. Since it is all-important to impress the optic nerve with the same number and kind of impressions as are now produced by light waves, the transmitter for such an apparatus must necessarily be capable of receiving light waves as the telephone now receives sound waves and transposes them into electric pulsations, in which service the selenium battery will receive its fullest development.

I am led to make this matter public by the appearance of Prof. Dubois's article, and if possible hasten the day "when we shall see as we are seen," and suggest a line of investigation for others which in my opinion will soonest lead to the success I had hoped to meet with, and thus give to the public a boon which my experience with the telephone has convinced me it would be but little short of criminal to patent.

F. E. KINSMAN.

New York, March 4, 1901.

WOMEN AT BRIDGE "RUSH" HOURS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You quote from John Gilmer Speed (Sunday, March 3) in a magazine article as to the conduct of the crowd at Brooklyn Bridge "rush" hours. That writer does not overstate the rudeness of it by any means, but in one direction he certainly understates. In that he is probably swayed by that proverbial American gallantry which, in New York at least, is fast fading into an almost forgotten proverb.

Mr. Speed says that "a woman has no possible chance to get a seat," &c. Perhaps she has not, but it is sometimes my misfortune as an "old man," who has no business to be out, of course, and who wears that badge of disgrace—to the New York youth—a white beard, to see that the brutal display of haste is not all on the side of the male youth. There are young ones of the other sex who are not gentle or civil, either. Nor are they scarce at "rush" hours. I sometimes see them at other times, but never in such force and forcibleness as when they are "going home" from work. And how pert and chirpy they are, also!

A few evenings since I tried to take a Brooklyn Third Avenue car at about 5:30. When I undertook the task there were not many persons waiting. At the time the car came up, however, there were from fifteen to twenty strugglers, of whom two-thirds were females, though I am near sixty-first year. I am not feeble or decrepid, but I had to be hauled out of that "womanly" mob by the aid of the car starter's or inspector's stalwart arm, as I was in serious danger of being thrown down and, of course, trampled upon. I was punched in the ribs, struck on the shoulder, and pinched on the arms. Not by men, though, and of course I could not hit back. The reasons for all this were—I was near the car and the crowd wanted to get in; then, I was old and a man, and they could override me. I noticed as I turned and fled that the "strikers" were all young-looking. I am sure there was not one over twenty. Indeed, nowadays one may rely, I fear, upon finding in rudeness on street car that the offender eight times out of ten will be under twenty years of age. This last experience was a little more severe, but not exceptional.

AN OLD MAN.

Brooklyn, March 3, 1901.

ELEVATED PATRON COMPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the agitation for improved facilities for handling the crowds at the City Hall terminal of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, a few days ago I read in your paper a somewhat facetious communication from one of your correspondents on the subject of "express" service, and the subject thus having been broached I have waited patiently but in vain for a considerable number of similar letters responsive thereto from other aggrieved patrons of the road, and am both surprised and chagrined at the apathy of a public that will submit to the delays that have been so frequent on this road of late.

I know that the thousands of your readers who will peruse this communication will fully concur with me in the statement that for the past month the service of the Third Avenue elevated system, both regular and "express," has been, to use a harsh expression, intolerably slow and delays have been frequent and sometimes of considerable duration. In coming down in the morning the cars, when they get to about Ninth Street, owing to a congestion of trains or some other pernicious influence at the lower end of the road, begin to "crawl," (I use the word advisedly,) and I actually believe that I could get out and walk to the City Hall faster than the train could creep there. A delay of about fifteen minutes is the result. Three times within the past two weeks the delay in getting downtown has been more serious—the run from One Hundred and Forty-third Street station to City Hall consuming an hour and a quarter or longer. The normal time is about fifty minutes. In returning at night the same conditions have been met with; no speed has been attained until Fifty-ninth Street is passed.

The delays are undoubtedly due to a congestion of trains below Ninth Street, but I am sure that good superintendence and vigorous action in dispatching trains would obviate this difficulty. When you consider the thousands that are inconvenienced and sometimes absolutely injured by these delays I think you will admit the grievance is a real one and is greatly in need of remedying. How many clerks and stenographers have had to give to their employers that "ancient" excuse—"a block on the elevated"—I know not, but I am sure the number must have been large the past month. What surprises me more than anything is that people will tamely submit to it. No complaint has percolated into any papers that I have seen, with the exception of that solitary humorous letter before mentioned, and the subject is not one, I believe, to be treated humorously.

As for the so-called "express" service from City Hall to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street it is a misnomer; there is no express or rapid service; the time gained is about five minutes.

HENRY S. SANDERS.

New York, March 8, 1901.

For Larger City Hall Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your paper to-day an article and address by President Orr in regard to the crowded platform at the City Hall elevated station. I am a patron of that road, and have suffered from many a squeeze there.

It seems to me the flatiron shaped piece of ground bounded by the Brooklyn Bridge north, William Street and Park Row, might be appropriated for a station. If the elevated road wanted a new line of road they would get it condemned and appraised, and build the road. Why not do the same in this case and enlarge the station. I consider that the elevated company should make better accommodations for the great mass of people whose lives are endangered by overcrowded stations and cars.

WILLIAM STILES.

New York, March 8, 1901.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND AS A PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the report of some remarks by Controller Coler, in which he is reported as saying that Blackwell's Island should not be used as a park, but should be used for hospitals.

I feel very strongly indeed that Blackwell's Island should be used as a park, and it seems to me it needs very little argument to make this appear to be the correct view of the matter.

The Civic Club considered the matter very fully, and as a result the Public Improvement Committee of the club embodied its views in the following statement, which was printed on the 15,000 invitations to its free excursion on Aug. 14 last, which tickets were distributed to the people of the Twenty-first Precinct:

> This committee asks you to support it in its purpose of having Blackwell's Island transformed into a public park. Not in any other way could the city acquire at a comparatively inconsiderable outlay such an amount of land in immediate proximity to an enormous population, for the city already owns the land, and the whole cost would be the removal of the present buildings and the erection of others on inexpensive land elsewhere.
>
> You owe it to the children and mothers of the whole upper east side to insist on this great improvement.

I believe that nobody can consider the subject and think of the needs of the children of the crowded tenement house districts and the availability of Blackwell's Island as a park without being willing to join the Civic Club in demanding that no other use should be made of it. I feel satisfied that there is no objection to the use of Blackwell's Island for this purpose that cannot be successfully met and refuted.

Our city may easily and soon become the greatest in the world in population and in wealth, but it will not in any true sense be the greatest if it passes by any reasonable opportunity to lessen and gradually even to abolish the awful evils of the over-crowded tenement house district.

I would ask well-to-do people of this city who have children to think of their suffering when their child is ill, and to try to put themselves in the place of the very poor; the well-to-do have at least the comfort of doing everything that science can suggest to save their child's life, and the poor must often see their children die for lack of medicine, nourishment, and nursing; to provide such a splendid park as Blackwell's Island would be would save the lives of a very great many children and would be one practical way for those of us who are more or less influential and well-to-do to express our interest in and sympathy with our less fortunate neighbors.

NORTON GODDARD.

New York, March 5, 1901.

THE COILED SPRING PROBLEM.

A Catch Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question, "What becomes of the stored energy in a coiled-up spring when the latter is dissolved in acid?" and the grave explanation of the apparent mystery by a Columbia professor suggests the belief that some one has been made the victim of an unintentional joke. The problem recalls some of the "catch" questions the examiners used to trip us up on in our school days, such as, "How many yards of carpet will it take to carpet a room 20 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 12 feet high?"

The professor apparently proceeded on the hypothesis that the energy existed in some sort of a concrete form, and had been injected into the spring with a syringe. Surely, he would not undertake to explain what becomes of the power of resistance contained in a brick wall when the latter is demolished? Unless, as the professor's explanation would imply, the energy expended in coiling up the spring is infused into it, the spring dissolved precisely as any other spring would have dissolved under the same circumstances, its shape at the time being immaterial.

HENRY GRANT LAZELLE.

New York, March 7, 1901.

Energy and Natural Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the article entitled "A Question About Energy" in to-day's TIMES, I would like to ask whether there is any experimental evidence in support of the explanation made by Prof. Hallock. Is it a fact of observation that a given weight of iron, when dissolved in acid in the form of a wound-up spring, will evolve a greater amount of heat than the same iron spring released? We must assume, of course, that the temperatures before solution are identical.

There is another way of accounting for the apparent disappearance of the energy which does not require modification of any thermo-chemical laws. When a piece of steel in the form of a spring is wound up, the energy expended appears in the form of heat, which raises the temperature of the spring above that of its environment. This heat will be gradually dissipated. When the spring is released, the temperature falls, heat being reconverted into kinetic energy. The temperature of the spring will be gradually raised to the initial point by absorption of heat from the environment and the cycle will be complete.

If the spring, while in its wound-up condition, is dissolved in acid, the heat of chemical combination will be no greater than that produced by the same weight of iron under any other condition. The kinetic energy expended in winding up the spring exists in the form of heat in the surrounding objects. Dissolving the spring simply destroys the means of reconverting this heat into kinetic energy.

J. A. D.

Brooklyn, March 3, 1901.

What Becomes of Stored Energy?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question as to "what becomes of the stored energy of a coiled spring dissolved in acid" seems to me to be much the same as to ask what becomes of the stored energy of a log of wood on the top of a cliff. The amount of energy developed by the log in rolling to the bottom of the cliff will be great, but if the log is burned at the top or bottom of the cliff it will develop the same amount of heat.

The energy caused by position is destroyed with no added result if the object is destroyed. Conversely, the energy of a coiled spring is caused by the forced position of one part of the spring to the other, cohesion in this case taking the place of gravitation in that of the log of wood.

S. M. NEWMAN.

Bensonhurst, L. I., March 6, 1901.

Fate of a Coiled Spring's Energy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the fate of the potential energy of a coiled spring dissolved in some solvent, I beg to offer a suggestion.

The energy utilized in coiling the spring compresses the molecules on the inner side and places those on the outer side of the spring under strain. The solvent releases these molecules and leaves them free to move, but the movement is molecular, and not as a whole—the movement of a mob, not that of an army. It is similar to that following the melting of the metal.

CHARLES M. BLACKFORD, Jr., M. D.

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1901.

EFFECTS OF A MORTGAGE TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg that you will continue to arouse the people of our State to the importance of supporting Senator Slater's bill for the absolute repeal of the personal tax of 2½ per cent. as regards mortgages.

The evil results of this tax will remain the same, whether the mortgage is upon city or farm properties. The question is, Who would eventually pay? As an instance: "A" applies for a loan upon his house or farm. The loan is accepted, with the proviso, "that should the mortgage tax remain a law in New York State, as at present or otherwise, the mortgage shall become due, payable and collectible at the expiration of three months' notice in writing," or "agreeing to pay any and every tax that may be imposed upon mortgages."

Thus is the tax saddled upon the borrower and upon his tenants. The other side of this question concerns the progress of our State and city, an equally important factor in the passage of Senator Slater's bill.

Finally, the Legislature of our own State has for years assumed the most paternal charge of this great city of New York on the same ground as that taken in Pennsylvania, namely, that its inhabitants are wholly unfit to govern themselves. Only a day or two ago Senator Elsberg made the bald statement that the Davis school law would not be repealed this year because to do so would be to leave the public schools of this city at the mercy of its citizens.

For my own part, I think that no government by our own people can be as bad as the rule of "up-State" politicians, who have no interest in our affairs, except for evil. The remedy is even worse than the disease.

I am not a pessimist, nor am I a follower of a certain evening paper of this city, which as long as I can remember has been sneering and carping at everything and everybody American. Nevertheless, in view of the foregoing facts, I hardly think it can be properly claimed that universal suffrage is a "wonderful success" in this country, or even that it is a success at all.

CRITIC.

New York, March 4, 1901.

The President's Policy and Democrats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is impossible for a true Democrat not to echo your appreciative editorial to-day on the first term of William McKinley. Every Democrat who places patriotism above party and principle higher than all, must feel that the practical instrument to his hand to-day is the policy of William McKinley.

Mr. McKinley has been slurred at as being a follower of the people, and not a leader. As though this fact should not win most high praise in a democracy for an intelligent and conscientious servant of the people! But whoever doubts the possession by Mr. McKinley of a capacity for leadership must be blind to the sagacity which has made him the only visible champion of the fundamental tenets of Democratic faith. The inexorable logic of the past policy of Mr. McKinley is even forcing free trade upon his party.

A Democrat to-day can find no comfort in his party, nor in its leaders, from Grover Cleveland down to William J. Bryan. True Democracy lies neither in the wild impulses of irresponsible youth, nor in the fearsome halting of doubting age. It is rooted in reason and conscience, and cannot live without a robust faith in American principles applied to a single nation or to a multitude. It has ever believed that the bestowal of American institutions upon any people on earth would be the greatest gift possible for these to receive. It has never confounded the law with the dispenser, nor visited upon the Gospel the sins of its ministers. It has ever been infused with the irrepressible National impulse of growth.

Let the mass of his following call itself what it will, so long as William McKinley will dispense the law of true Jeffersonian Democracy better than those that quote its scripture for their own purposes, he will have the support of one DEMOCRAT.

New York, March 4, 1901.

MR. PLATT'S RULE CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for your editorial of to-day entitled "Senator Platt Interferes.", I am a redhot Republican, and as such I am sick and tired of Platt's insolence. I hope the President will appoint Col. Sanger, and if the Senate fails to confirm the appointment that the President will again appoint him as soon as the Senate adjourns, and again send in his name for confirmation in December, by which time the country and the party will have seen the wisdom of the appointment by the ability which I have no doubt Col. Sanger will have shown in the discharge of his duties.

I do not know him, and have never seen him to my knowledge, but I feel sure that Secretary Root and the President know who should be appointed to office without seeking either the advice or the consent of Tom Platt. This insolent machine rule must be broken up. The voters will not stand it much longer.

J. S. D.

New York, March 8, 1901.

Mr. Platt in Vaudeville.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1881 Mr. Thomas C. Platt, in his historical rôle of Me Too, with Mr. Roscoe Conkling as Dictator in Chief, executed a little divertissement which afforded the country much innocent amusement.

Now that Mr. Platt is reported as having a Me Too, of his own, why couldn't he repeat his famous pas de deux? The two gentlemen, at the wings, kissing their hands in graceful farewell, would be greeted with rapturous applause. They would bring down the house, if not the President and the Senate.

And in this matter of selecting an Assistant Secretary of War, it is much better that the President and the Senate should not come down.

NO BOSS RULE.

New York, March 8, 1901.

Col. Sanger Commended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who know him, it would be superfluous to say that the proposed appointment of Col. William Cary Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War is ideal in point of competency, fitness, and public good.

Col. Sanger is a courteous, polished gentleman, a man of the highest sense of honor, a trained lawyer, and a trained soldier, competent, active, and untiring, loyal and true to his friends, his party, and his country, and, in short, an ideal public officer. He is of the same type of honor and patriotism as Vice President Roosevelt—sui generis—and if Col. Sanger be appointed Assistant Secretary of War, the President and the country may rest assured that no scandals will be possible, and that the appointment will add lustre and dignity to the Administration.

Col. Sanger represents, in birth, breeding, education, position, and character, the finest type of American manhood, and the President will honor himself if he makes the appointment proposed.

FREDERICK J. STONE.

New York, March 8, 1901.

A Serenade for Mr. Quay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to an incident of the recent inauguration ceremonies, which, though as yet unrecorded, deserves mention. On the morning of March 5 an irrepressible political club, the Harrison Republican Club of Pittsburg, unwearied by the prolonged marching and counter-marching of the day before, their enthusiasm undampened by Monday's rain, came briskly through K Street, with band playing and banners flying, to do honor to the Senator from Pennsylvania. Lining up in front of the handsome residence of Mr. Quay, their canes held jauntily over their shoulders, the band began its serenade. It is to be hoped that Mr. Quay saw the appropriateness of the tunes selected by the bandmaster as clearly as did the amazed and amused listeners. Beginning with the martial strains of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," they passed to the more persuasive melody of "How Firm a Foundation Ye Saints of the Lord."

Having thus encouraged their patron to continue his good works, they marched back with the satisfaction of having done their duty, and, it is presumed, returned to their homes, for the streets of Washington have seen them no more.

H. I. B.

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1901.

"JUST A LITTLE AHEAD."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day at the Water-Color Exhibition, two gentlemen stood near me, before the painting of the Constitution towed by her small boats, escaping from the British fleet. After looking at it for some moments, one said, with a suggestive smile: "Just a little ahead." In the pause which followed an American mind swept through the records of our navy and our ships and yachts. Whatever theorists may claim, predict, expect, or show by tables of "strength units" or other figures, the fact remains that all cases of actual test on the water generally show us "just a little ahead." No catalogue of instances is needed; each mind calls up the long array, as men-of-war, their armament, equipment, guns, and sights, clipper-ships, and yachts are thought of.

After a pause, one of the two said:

"Suppose a Yankee fleet chasing one British frigate in a dead calm, would she have escaped?"

"No," said the other promptly. "I am not seaman enough to say just what would have been done, but I am sure something would have been thought of."

"Yes," said the other, "with a fleet with many small boats, and men enough for frequent relays, two ships with all the boats to tow them, might have been placed, one on either side of the single ship and crew; or some other plan would have been invented to suit the case."

What would have happened? I leave the answer to those better able to judge in such cases, but I think the records tend to show that ready resource in emergencies would have found a way.

I see that Congress has made it possible to preserve the Old Ironsides if patriotic feeling is strong enough to provide a moderate sum of money. Will you be kind enough to inform me if any organized effort is being made to raise funds for this purpose, and, if so, when contributions may be sent? Let us preserve Old Ironsides as an inspiration for future sailors.

AN INLAND ADMIRER OF OUR NAVY.

New York, March 4, 1901.

MILD REBUKE TO MARK TWAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! Mark Twain has come out against sunrise on principle, and, as usual, he has followers. If you read the neatly-written letters sent to the newspapers by people who have evidently learned grammar, you see another new fad caught up without regard to fact or common sense. These well-meaning folk are like those others of similar nature and cultivation who would gladly die for the holy cause of Christian Science; or, like Mark Twain himself when he admits that he believes in the Bone School of Medicine.

Analysis of these letters will show that the writers are ignorant of their subject. None of them has seen any Malays and few of them have read about them. I have been among these people and I have read about them, and I perceive that the pretty letter-writers are darkening counsel by words without wisdom. If each person before writing would get information as to the sort of a person the Malay is, the letter would be modified, or, better, left in die Ewigkeit, where it belongs, to stay. It makes me sorry for myself to read after a lot of chaps who do not realize that there is no "people" in the Philippines. There are a number of distinct "peoples" or tribes, some of them still savages, who do not live in houses, and none really civilized. The Tagals are the most numerous of the mixture, and also the most influential. They come nearer having an idea of country than any other of the peoples out there, but it must not be supposed that they are educated. We get our notion of their intellectual powers from the deeds and words of a few bright Twains among them.

It would simplify matters here at home if we could once understand the character of the Tagal. He is somewhat showy, but he is as mean a man as the world contains. The Chinaman is a moral giant in comparison, and our poor negro is more respectable. The negro has some regard for law; he has some idea of keeping faith, and you can get his attachment. These good points are absent in the Malay. The Filipinos have an absurd vanity, no honor, much laziness, large sensuality, and a love of murder, to which collection of handsome characteristics the attention of the letter writers is respectfully invited. Also, it might be worth their while to notice that they are wasting their noise. The battle is over, and, alas! alas! we have won. There is no use in firing off crackers now; no one heeds the racket, no one is scared. We might have done the job in better style, but it is done; and all the Mar-Cusses on earth cannot stop the Anglo-Saxon car, much less back it. It is unfortunate for the "little Americans" that our people have an attachment for a red-and-white striped piece of cloth, and the most of them will follow that thing anywhere. The fools, instead of reading letters from quitters, delight in giving their lives to set the Stars and Stripes a little further forward. You can't do anything with people like that. When Mr. McKinley said: "Our flag is up, who will haul it down?" he had the deep approval of Republicans—and Democrats—and Populists—and all other organizations but the Tooley Club and Tammany Hall. No, my dear little friends, you are too late; fait accompli—"done expanded." We have the islands, my brave bucks, and you are going to help pay the bill. It will cost you nearly $10 a piece.

When Mr. Twain gets on one of his later subjects and assumes his later style—well, I don't know what to say. He reads somewhat severe and philosophical and cosmopolitan, the stuff is evidently intended to smash things, but there is not any real difference: he can't help being funny. This gush of little politics is meant to be different, but it is like Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech in 1896; the man does not know how. When he did the Bone Doctor business in the old style he made a success of it, for he did not try to violate his nature; and, though the speech rather lowers him in our estimation, we enjoyed the advocacy of the new faith.

I fancy that everybody likes Mark Twain. I do, for he gives me pleasure by his quaint, witty nonsense in which kindliness is always intermingled. We do not like his abusing our President and our army, but we wish him well. We admired immensely the plucky way in which he went to work and paid debts he did not have to pay because he valued his self-respect more than money. Now we think that our good old friend is making a mistake, and we suggest to him that hereafter he limit his propaganda to the bone business. The other matter is settled.

MISSOURIAN.

Hannibal, Mo., March 1, 1901.

HOW TO STOP A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have earned the gratitude of the public by your persistent campaign against spitting. I have long been convinced, however, that the efforts to stop the nuisance were begun in the wrong way. There is something to me ludicrous in the signs now displayed in the cars: $500 or imprisonment, or both, for an expectoration. But it is also a serious matter, and I, for one, while spitting is to me utterly disgusting, like still less to have a law which seems to be incapable of enforcement openly disregarded. It tends to lessen the respect for the law, than which nothing is more serious to the community.

I do not see how the spitting habit can be regulated by law. Shall I, as a passenger, or shall the conductor, rebuke a person for the first act? No man should ever spit in a public conveyance; but a man may spit once and not again, and he is guilty of a breach of law, but it would be ridiculous to call him to account for it. Again, we can hardly expect our conductors to watch the men in their cars as closely as this law requires for its enforcement. I recently called the attention of a conductor on the elevated road to a spitter. After a while the conductor came to me and said he had spoken to the man, but the latter had vowed he had not expectorated. This, I confess, seemed to me to reduce the matter ad absurdum.

It is most desirable, Mr. Editor, that the disgusting habit of spitting in public conveyances should be stopped, for the comfort of cleanly people. But I submit that it would be better to go at the matter in a different way. We must realize that we have to do with people who have not been educated up to habits of personal cleanliness, but that these habits are beyond the scope of the law. On the other hand, there is the appeal to people's self-respect. I remember a conductor on the elevated road once telling me that he was invariably successful in stopping any objectionable conduct on the part of men passengers by appealing to them as gentlemen. Instead of our present edicts, with their Draconian penalty, let there be posted something like this: "Gentlemen are requested not to spit on the floor of this car," with the first word printed in very large letters. I venture to say that such signs would start a campaign of education which would end in eradicating, or at least reducing to a minimum, the objectionable habit.

In addition to this, the authorities of the car lines should be actively enlisted in the cause. They have the situation completely in their hands. Every car that comes back to the stable carries with it unimpeachable witness as to whether its conductor has allowed his passengers to conduct themselves like pigs or not. If the companies chose to inspect their cars for this purpose, and either punish their conductors for negligence or reward them for cleanliness, we should soon have a revolution, to the infinite satisfaction of decent people.

X.

New York, March 4, 1901.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue, entitled "Expert Testimony in Criminal Cases," deals with a reform in legal methods which cannot be effected too soon for the good of litigants in civil as well as in criminal cases. Criminal cases are more in the public eye, perhaps, but experts employed in damage suits probably absorb more misspent money and are the indirect cause of more misunderstandings on the part of the Court.

Neither Judge nor lawyers should throw stones at expert witnesses, however, for they not only belong to the same class—experts—themselves, (being employed solely because they are technically expert in the law,) but they are the dominant expert class in any trial, with absolute power over the mouths of their fellow-experts, the witnesses. Moreover, a verdict is never rendered without discrediting the assertions of counsel on one of the two opposing sides.

The root of the trouble is just here. Both the Judge and counsel are technically incompetent to extract by their questions the whole truth from expert witnesses. The lawyers generally do not want to have the whole truth appear, but if, perchance, the ex parte testimony of the expert witnesses does contain it, neither Judge nor jury are capable of recognizing it unless they be superhuman.

The remedy, however, can hardly be to give up ex parte testimony of expert witnesses, as, you say, in the closing paragraph of your editorial, is the opinion of those most competent to judge. Who shall prevent a litigant from calling as a witness whomsoever he pleases, providing the testimony is relevant to the matter being tried? Is not the true solution one which, while preserving our ordinary and ancient method of conducting trials intact, goes still further and provides the Judge also with expert intelligence? Witnesses to assist the court would be paid by the court, and not open to interrogation directly by counsel at any time. They would be selected either by mutual agreement between the two parties to the trial, or else by the Judge himself. Their office would be to frame questions to be put by the Judge to the experts on both sides. Their office would not be to limit or hamper the Court in any way, but to assist in bringing out the whole truth, and in the ordinary way. While this method would not—as it is not desirable that it should—relieve experts from cross-examination, it certainly would tend to promote harmony by boiling down the heaps of useless testimony which always accumulate. It would establish the facts, and the bearing of those facts on the point at issue could be safely left to the lawyers and Court to decide.

GEORGE I. ROCKWOOD.

New York, March 3, 1901.

BAD FOOD VERSUS LONGEVITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a leading article in THE TIMES in relation to the influence of muscular exercise upon health and longevity, some readers may draw conclusions not strictly in agreement with facts. Of all the animals the deer is one of the most active and one of the most healthy, always dying of old age if not killed by accident or by the hand of an enemy. On the other hand, the farmer's hog is one of the most inactive and shortest lived of animals. This illustration is, of course, not a fair one, but is given to show how facts without explanation may mislead those not very well acquainted with a subject that is being discussed. If the shorter life of the farmer goes to show that the amount of physical labor he performs is not favorable to longevity, then why should saloon keepers, whose labor is light and who are not out in all kinds of weather like the farmers, be still shorter lived than the latter?

There are several conditions that have more or less to do with health and a continuance of life, but there is one upon which more depends than on any other one, or, perhaps, on all the others combined, and this most important factor is the use of good food. Life and health are maintained and labor performed by a continual generation and expenditure of strength, and this involves a constant supply of suitable food. If a baby, a puppy, or a kitten be fed on milk that has been deprived of its cream it will for a time appear not to thrive, but after a while it will be healthy and vigorous, and will continue so until the food is discontinued. Now, on the other hand, if the baby or the young animal be fed on cream only, it will die of starvation as certainly, though not as quickly, as if fed nothing at all. If the milk be deprived of half the normal percentage of any one of its most important mineral constituents, there will be partial starvation, or a lessening of vitality, which is a condition favorable to the development of disease.

If any reader of this article will inquire of a dog-breeder as to the best food for a puppy just weaned, he will very likely be told "bread and milk." If further inquiry is made about a bit of meat now and then, the reply will be quick and emphatic, "No meat till he is a year old." The breeder may explain that the puppy will not thrive on a meat diet, that he will get sick and perhaps die, and that any way he will not make a good dog. For a long while after I learned this I was puzzled to know why food that was good for a grown dog was not good for one only half grown, but one day the problem was solved when I saw a puppy trying to eat a bone and not able to do it for want of strength in his teeth and jaws.

Then the important fact was revealed that meat alone, while containing all the nutritive elements, does not supply a sufficient amount of the minerals that are needed for health, and which the grown dog gets from his bone.

The increased consumption of meat during the last fifty years in this country is out of all proportion to the increase of population, and there is a corresponding increase in the number of doctors, druggists, and dentists; and we may judge by the advertisements, there is an unparalleled boom in the sale of quack nostrums, all of which indicates a steady physical degeneration on the part of the people. If the use of less meat is the ounce of prevention and a saving of expense as well as a saving of life, there should be no delay in reducing the amount of our meat rations.

We Americans take pride in our being a practical people. In our ordinary business transactions we look sharply to the "main chance." If we contract for the building of a house we employ a man to stand, specifications in hand, to see that no rotten lumber or badly burned bricks are used in its construction. Our clothing and boots must be made of strong and durable materials, but when it comes to supplying to our bodies the elements that will enable them to endure the strain and labor of life, we proceed with a reckless disregard of results that is sublimely idiotic. We spend fabulous sums in establishing and maintaining universities in which our young men are taught to "skillfully rattle the skeletons of dead languages" while they remain so densely ignorant of the conditions upon which life depends that a large proportion die before attaining the age of greatest usefulness and enjoyment. Is human life worth preserving? Am I mistaken in saying that the preservation of life depends mainly on the use of good food?

WILLIAM PORTER PECK.

Brooklyn, March 3, 1901.

THE EDITORS OF "JUDGE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your obituary notice of Isaac M. Gregory, published yesterday, an erroneous statement is made that he had been editor of Judge since its establishment. That humorous weekly was founded in the Autumn of 1881 by Frank Tousey and James A. Wales. My father, Henry Clay Lukens, who is still living, was its first literary editor, and he selected the original staff of its comic and satirical writers. George Small (otherwise Bricktop) was managing editor. When Mr. Small retired from the paper John A. Greene succeeded him, to be in turn succeeded by Mr. Jessop, who was followed, I think, by Mr. Gregory at the time when William J. Arkell and his associates became proprietors of Judge.

The first bit of humorous verse printed in Vol. I., No. 1, of Judge was entitled "Spoons." My father wrote it. On Page 98 of his volume of "Jets and Flashes," issued during 1883, that rhyming skit will be found reprinted. Erratic Enrique was then his widely known pseudonym.

While recognized as one of the best paragraphers in his special line, Mr. Gregory was not a member of the original literary staff of Judge, nor did he write for any of its earlier numbers. His reputation as a newspaper humorist was largely made on The Buffalo Express.

AMY GERTRUDE LUKENS.

Jersey City Heights, March 7, 1901.

Freedom of Contracts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have not the labor unions undertaken a huge task in their proposal to have the fundamental law recognize their right to substitute their arbitrary decrees for the hoary-headed principle of freedom of contracts? They will try to have the State Constitution amended to prevent the cities and the contractors with cities from paying such wages as laborers are willing to accept. But what good will that do them?

The Court of Appeals in killing the prevailing-rate-of-wages swindle said that the people who had to pay assessments for work done on public improvements were deprived of their property without due course of law by such a statute as this. As the United States Constitution, Amendment XIV., provides that no State can enact such a law, the Federal Constitution will also need amending.

FRANKLIN GRADY.

New York, March 7, 1901.

THE COMMERCIAL SPIRIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue, entitled "The Commercial Spirit," is a timely and able presentation of the case. Your statement that "the commercial spirit is not the spirit of the Republic" is true, and the fact that it is not is the reason why the Republic is in danger. The commercial spirit is the spirit of the Republic's enemies, and it is the spirit which has made the Republic's enemies powerful. It is the spirit which has made the Republic's friends weak. It is the spirit which has made the Republic's friends afraid to speak out in defense of the Republic's principles

FINANCIAL.

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HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.,
Incorporated. Paid in capital, $100,000.)
BANKERS. 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Monett, Mo., March 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Bonds of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive, issued March 20th, 1890, for $500.00 each, payable March 20th, 1910, optional after ten years from date, that the said Bonds are hereby called for payment and the holders of the said bonds or any of them are hereby required to present them at the Bank of Monett, Monett, Mo., April 1st, 1901, from which date interest upon said Bonds will cease.
By order of Board of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri.
J. S. FARROW, President.
D. S. BREECE, Secretary.

MORTON TRUST CO.
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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of March 2, 1901.

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

The UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the outstanding preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, and the outstanding bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company.

A SYNDICATE, comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe, of which the undersigned are Managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of $200,000,000, (including among such subscribers the undersigned and many large stockholders of the several Companies,) to carry out the arrangement hereinafter stated, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. Such Syndicate, through the undersigned, has made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, under which the latter is to issue and deliver its Preferred Stock and its Common Stock and its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in consideration for stocks of the above named Companies and bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company and the sum of $35,000,000 in cash.

The Syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire bonds and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Syndicate, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, offer, in exchange for the preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, respectively, certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the basis stated in the following table, viz.:

For each $100 par value of stock of the class mentioned below, the amount set opposite thereto in Preferred Stock or Common Stock of United States Steel Corporation at par:

NAME OF COMPANY AND CLASS OF STOCK.	Amount of New Stock to be delivered in par value. Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
Federal Steel Co., Preferred stock	$110	
" " Common stock	4	$107.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., Preferred stock	117.50	
" " " " Common stock		102.50
National Tube Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " Common stock	8.80	125
National Steel Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " Common stock		125
American Tin Plate Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " Common stock	20	125
American Steel Hoop Co., Preferred stock	100	
" " " Common stock		100
American Sheet Steel Co., Preferred stock	100	
" " " Common stock		100

With reference to the last four Companies the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those Companies, who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four Companies to be made in the percentages above stated.

Proper adjustment will be made in respect of dividends upon all the deposited preferred stocks, so that the registered holders of receipts for such preferred stocks will receive the equivalent of dividends thereon, at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to APRIL 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901, and no adjustment or allowance will be made in respect thereof.

For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a provision to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits.

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several companies above named, and of the Carnegie Company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of all the companies for the calendar year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stocks, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of properties. It is expected that by the consummation of the proposed arrangement the necessity of large deductions heretofore made on account of expenditures for improvements will be avoided, the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured, without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The certificates for stocks of the Companies above named must be deposited as stated below, in exchange for TRANSFERABLE RECEIPTS issued by the respective depositaries, for which application will be made for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney in blank, duly executed and having attached thereto the proper War Revenue stamps, and also, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends or rights to dividends upon deposited common stocks declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901. Every deposit shall be upon the following further terms and conditions:

1. The undersigned, acting in behalf of the Syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under said contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Corporation.

2. The certificates for shares of the United States Steel Corporation, deliverable to depositors, shall be delivered at an office or at offices in the City of New York to be designated by the undersigned by advertisement in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. The undersigned at their option may deliver temporary certificates for such shares pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

3. At any time prior to the deposit hereunder of two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of any one or more of the above-named Companies, (which two-thirds in each instance shall include two-thirds of the outstanding preferred stock of such Company,) the Undersigned in their discretion may withdraw the offer herein made to depositors of shares of any such Company of whose capital stock two-thirds shall not have been deposited; and, in such case, no act or notice of withdrawal shall be required other than advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. Upon any such withdrawal, the deposited shares of such Company shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor. The Undersigned, in their discretion, may consummate the proposed transaction as to the stocks of any Companies herein named, irrespective of the deposit of the stocks of any other Company or of any withdrawal as to any other Company.

4. The Undersigned are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or of any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained, as to all the depositors, by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York; and in that event all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder as to all or to any depositors, such depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned, and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor.

5. The authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation presently provided for in said contract is $850,000,000, of which one-half is to be Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and one-half is to be Common Stock. The Company will also issue its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding $304,000,000. In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company or less than all of the stocks of the other Companies above referred to shall be acquired, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in said contract.

The forms of the new Bonds and of the Indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new Preferred and Common Shares, and the entire Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. Every depositor shall accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock the shares of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited; and no depositor or holder of any receipt issued hereunder shall have any interest in the disposition of any other of the shares of stock, or of the Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, by it to be issued and delivered to or for account of the Syndicate or of any proceeds thereof. All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the Syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie Company or for delivery to depositors under the terms of this circular, are to be retained by and to belong to the Syndicate.

6. The respective depositaries may make all such rules as shall be approved by the undersigned, governing the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares, and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose. The undersigned shall not be responsible for any default of any depositary.

7. Each deposit hereunder shall be irrevocable, and shall operate as a separate and independent agreement, and as a transfer of the interest of the depositors to the undersigned on the terms hereof.

8. Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

Federal Steel Preferred Stock	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock		Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
National Tube Preferred Stock	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock		Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
American Steel & Wire Preferred Stock	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock	"	Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
National Steel Preferred Stock	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
" " Common Stock		
American Tin Plate Preferred Stock	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		
American Sheet Steel Preferred Stock	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		
American Steel Hoop Preferred Stock	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		

Deposits must be made on or before the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The undersigned reserve the right in their discretion to TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSIT hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New York City.

It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as Syndicate Managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the Syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Syndicate Managers.

Federal Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, or Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

E. C. Converse, F. J. Hearne, Francis L. Potts, William H. Latshaw, Joshua Rhodes, Arthur F. Luke, A. S. Matheson, Robert Bacon, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, John D. Cuthbertson, Daniel O'Day, John Don, William S. Eaton, John Eaton, William P. Hamilton, J. R. De Lamar, William B. Rhodes, William B. Schiller, Charles Steele, F. R. Tobey, J. N. Vance, Samuel Spencer, Robert Bacon, C. C. Cuyler, A. R. Flower, Charles MacVeagh, James Sim, E. H. Gary, H. H. Porter, H. H. Rogers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Marshall Field, D. O. Mills, N. B. Ream, Nathaniel Thayer, Samuel Mather.

Federal Steel Company Stock, Preferred and Common, should be deposited with THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, on the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

National Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Tube Co.
New York, March 2d, 1901.

Dear Sir.

The undersigned shareholders of the National Tube Company have carefully considered the CIRCULAR NOTICE of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2d, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the National Tube Company and of certain other Companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel & Wire Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Tin Plate Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERCAN TIN PLATE COMPANY and of certain other companies to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel Hoop Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Sheet Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

FINANCIAL.

No. 27 Pine Street,
New York, February 28, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO.

OF SERIES B-84 AND A-C.

The holders of more than a majority in amount of the above-named Bonds have appointed the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee under an Agreement of Reorganization dated January 23d, 1901.

Holders of above-described Bonds are invited to become parties to the agreement by depositing their securities thereunder with the First National Bank of the City of New York, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **on or before April 23d, 1901.** Registered securities must be properly endorsed and stamped.

Negotiable Certificates will be issued for securities deposited. Copies of the Agreement may be obtained at the First National Bank and at the office of the Committee, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman.
E. W. CLARK, JR.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

WE OFFER:
7,000 SHARES
(PAR VALUE $50)
3% Guarantced Stock
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R.
Semi-annual dividends guaranteed by
THE CARNEGIE COMPANY,
Whose $158,800,000 of Capital Stock is now valued at 150%.
Price to yield about 4.30%.
This is one of the few high-grade TAX EXEMPT Investments which yield over 4%.
We can use: Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Cleveland & Pittsburg, and other guaranteed stocks.
Roberts & Company,
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

OIL INVEST IN OIL—Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,900 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000 barrel gusher in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields, in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5c. on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for and non-assessable. For further particulars address SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO., 547 Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

I WANT TO MEET MAN OR MEN WHO CAN form syndicate to acquire large interest in a developed, working gold mine for principal purpose of adding milling facilities when the present capital, now small, can be increased a million or more. I am expert miner for 20 years, and control this property, but am not a promoter and financier. MINER, 219 New York Times.

HAVE GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURING business worth $25,000.00. Have useful invention to be patented. Am looking for $25,000 capital, which could be safely and profitably invested. Only principals or capitalists need answer. No agents whatever. FREDERICK KOCH & CO., 44 Barclay St., N. Y.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Dividends.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.
CHRISTOPHER C. SHAYNE and MARGARET A. SHAYNE of the City of New York have this day formed a COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of C. C. Shayne & Co., trading under the name of C. C. Shayne, for the purpose of importing, manufacturing, and dealing in furs, at 124 and 126 West 42d St., New York, and 15 Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Victoria St., London England.
Mr. Michael J. Quinn, who has been with the house for a number of years, has been admitted to an interest in the business.
[Signed.] C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.
I have this day purchased the interest of Augustus L. Meyers in the firm of C. C. Shayne & Co., trading under the name of C. C. Shayne.
[Signed.] C. C. SHAYNE.

JOHN E. SEARLES'S FAILURE.

Petition to Have His Affairs Wound Up in Bankruptcy.

A petition was filed in the Bankruptcy Court in Brooklyn yesterday to have the affairs of John E. Searles wound up in bankruptcy. The petition was filed by William W. Cook of 44 Wall Street, as the attorney for the petitioners, the Western Reserve National Bank of Warren, Ohio; the Duluth Furnace Company of Duluth, Minn., and Thomas E. Thomas of Niles, Ohio, whose claims against Mr. Searles are something over $90,000. This proceeding takes the administration of the property out of the hands of Edward F. Dwight, to whom Mr. Searles assigned a few days ago. When seen, Mr. Cook made this statement:

"There are several reasons why I filed this petition in bankruptcy. In the first place, it is a great advantage to the unsecured creditors to have this done. If the winding up of the affairs should be left to the assignee for the benefit of creditors, all the secured creditors would participate in the remaining assets, without any deduction on account of their security. If, on the other hand, the estate is wound up under the Bankruptcy act, the secured creditors must first deduct from their claims the value of the collateral, before they are allowed to participate in the distribution of the general assets. This will make a very great difference to the unsecured creditors, and my clients are in that category.

"Then, again, if the estate is administered in the Bankruptcy Court the creditors and the Court control the proceedings, but if the estate is administered by the assignee for the benefit of creditors, there is practically very little control over his acts. Within certain limits he does about as he pleases.

"Again, the winding up of the estate in bankruptcy is quicker and cheaper. The Bankruptcy act is very valuable in just such a case as this one. It equalizes the rights of the unsecured as against the secured creditors so far as possible; it gives the creditors and the Court control over the estate; it is cheaper and quicker, and it takes the property out of the hands of the agent of the assignor."

John E. Searles has resigned as President of the American Type Founders' Company, and his resignation has been accepted. The Vice President, Robert M. Janney, of Joseph M. Shoemaker & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, will act as President until the election of Mr. Searles's successor at the next meeting of the Directors, on Wednesday. Robert W. Nelson, the general manager, will continue in active management, as heretofore. The Type Founders' Company has no connection with Mr. Searles's personal affairs, and is not in any way affected by his assignment.

Co-operative Stores Not Indorsed.

For some time attempts have been made to form a New York branch of the Co-operative Brotherhood, formed some time ago by Socialist trades unions, but it was stated yesterday that the New York trades unions do not take kindly to the idea. The Co-operative Brotherhood has opened several stores in Western cities. It announced yesterday that it is preparing to open several grocery and provision stores in the Greater New York, and wants organized labor to take hold of the plan. A committee of the Central Federated Union, appointed to investigate the plan, is not in favor of making any recommendation.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

At times during the past week the money market has seemed to present threatening aspects; but depressing effects have not resulted, and some disturbing factors have disappeared. In truth, at the close of the week there appears to be general agreement in banking circles that stringency is out of the range of probability, that continuing money-market ease can be depended upon.

Aside from the possibility of higher charges for loans, not one new depressing element has anywhere appeared in the security market situation. Yesterday's bank statement shows recession in surplus reserves, and some theorizing is to the effect that this tendency continuing many lead to a large calling of loans; but here again the views of bankers interpose—the virtually unanimous opinion in Clearing House circles being that yesterday's bank exhibit marks the low range of reserve figures, it being inticipated that from this time forward gains will show. However this may be, it is certain that New York bankers of highest character and most important relationship seem at ease, such authorities counting confidently upon the maintenance of normal money market conditions for months to come. That there may be once and a while the interjection of passing irregularity is not considered either improbable or of importance by leaders in the financial world; and it is curious that lesser financial folks should worry.

Meantime, money-market rates continue to droop, 2 and 3 per cent. being ample to command funds for current Stock Exchange business in practically limitless volume.

Of general business developments during the week most have been encouraging. The extraordinary combination of iron and steel trade interests has made progress. Some plans of opposition have disappeared, two or three aggressive objectors have been converted. A variety of obstacles that were apprehended are no longer threatening. It looks now as if the "billion-dollar trust" would have smooth sailing.

It will probably be a month or more before the securities of the new corporation will be listed upon the Stock Exchange—many formalities having meanwhile to be considered. From the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. is to be had the assurance that success for the new combination is fully assured in so far as involves the disposition of the holders of the stocks of old companies to make deposits and to give approval to the merger. Of the corporations to be absorbed by the new big company four are already committed by assured deposits of a majority of capital stock, and three of these four are the biggest of all the properties involved. This represents more progress than Wall Street generally has estimated. Federal Steel, American Steel and Wire, and National Tube are the three corporations whose controlling assents are already recorded; and what are known as the Moore stocks (American Tin Plate, National Steel, and American Steel Hoop) are also regarded as "in," so far as official pledges can be responsible for the action of shareholders. In all the latter companies stockholding interests are largely concentrated, and the pledges of Messrs. Moore, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Guthrie are recognized as binding.

What is of notable consequence in trade disposition touching the creation of this great iron and steel trust is reflected in the unqualified utterance of gratification upon the part of the more important metal properties omitted from the combination. Included among these are such veteran corporations as the Bethlehem, the Cambria, and the Pennsylvania Steel Companies in the East, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in the South, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the Far West. Without exception all these and other independents express the belief that Mr. Morgan's merger will not only have good trade effects, but that such good effects will be lasting. They count upon the establishment of price lists which will be maintained; guerrilla competition, they believe, will disappear: net profits will be available not part of the time but all of the time. And this confident expectation seems to relate practically to all the branches of the metal trade, some of them hitherto having been demoralized almost every month of the year. Measures of demand and supply have never heretofore been considered, much less has there at any time been any intelligent effort to control or even influence the matter of the iron and steel trade's volume of product. In this particular change is to show especially, according to new official forecasts.

Whatever may be the impending trade changes, whatever may be aimed at, whatever accomplished, it can be accounted certain that Mr. Morgan and his associates are determined upon a campaign economically drastic. Wastefulness in a hundred trade quarters is to be exterminated; productiveness in another hundred trade quarters will be increased; all this has been amply canvassed, and they who are trusted as counselors to the new great steel combination—including Henry Frick, Charles Schwab, and Andrew Carnegie himself—are unequivocal in their declaration that phenomenal financial advantages must come through the plans of concentration that Mr. Morgan has arranged.

In many parts of the security market, contrary influences being active, speculative pools figure more or less effectively. This is so in many of the railway stocks and is notable in most of the trust shares. Sugar Trust has ups and downs because one set of insiders is talking trade settlement and trying to sell stock at advances, while another inside faction is insisting that no trade settlement is possible, and trying to buy at a decline. Very much the same situation exists in the Tobacco Trust quarter, where an inside bull pool and an inside bear pool have been all the week in collision. In the Smelting Trust, in the Copper Trust, and in some others of conspicuousness similarly conflicting manipulation has been evident. In most of the industrials current Stock Exchange proceedings are reflecting hit and miss transactions. Those Wall Street financiers who are of most consequence in shaping the business affairs of such properties and who, when they choose, can be dominant in making market values for such properties, seem now generally holding aloof. Many of them are absent. Lesser traders have the field, and "official information" is not counting for a great deal.

Five out of six of Wall Street's most important financiers are enjoying vacations or preparing for such recreation. Mr. Morgan is going abroad a fortnight hence, and Mr. James R. Keene may later join him. William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, James Stillman, William Rockefeller—most men of such calibre—are already out of town, some of them for prolonged stays.

Sensible observers may calculate, however, that these vacations are not more intended to relieve the Winter's activity than to prepare for a new comprehensive Spring hustle.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 9	487,234
To date this year	58,486,066
Corresponding date last year	23,407,743

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 9	$3,764,000
To date this year	$232,704,850
Corresponding date last year	$106,320,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Kan. & Mich	2⅜
Am. Ice, pf	⅝	Man. Beach	3⅛
Am. Tobacco	½	Met. W. S. El., C.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	" pf	3
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. Gt. West	1⅞	Pecria & East	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	2⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅛	St. L. & S. F.	1⅛
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.

rates may work a little closer for the remainder of the month, I am afraid that thereafter money will be almost too easy. As a matter of fact, it is only because of the wonderful business of the country that we have been enabled to get anything for our money. It seems to be generally overlooked that in the last year the circulating medium of the country has been wonderfully increased—this increase being represented by about $100,000,000 in notes and $98,000,000 in gold. We have been receiving gold not only from the Klondike, California, and Montana, but also in no small volume from Australia. As a consequence of all this, it is no exaggeration to say that there is an abundance of money—and this without taking into the least consideration the enormous volume of our credits abroad. To me the situation seems essentially sound. There need be no fear of any stringency—no fear of any high rates. The larger financial interests will prevent that.

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An Officer of the Fourth National Bank—I look for easy money to continue, though I would it were not so. The trouble is that there is almost too much money. Of late, it is true, there has been some demand for currency from the country banks, but there is no reason to expect that this demand will be of sufficient volume to affect the supply here. Any one who talks of dear money or of any stringency is simply talking nonsense.

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An Officer of the Continental National Bank—There will be no dear money. To the contrary, it will continue easy. Present conditions are exceptional. There is more money in the country than there ever was before, and if rates should go up even temporarily it would result in a veritable flood of money here from out-of-town banks and automatically relieve the situation almost instanter.

AMERICAN CREDITS ABROAD.

Wall Street just at present is more or less interested in the matter of the total of the credits of this country abroad and to what extent they could be drawn upon did the occasion arise.

Discussing this matter, a member of the firm of Ludenburg, Thalmann & Co. says: "It is largely a matter of conjecture what our total credits abroad are. Of course they are principally in London, because London now is the market where money is worth most. It is cheaper at present both in Berlin and in Paris. However, Berlin has a great deal of our money also, having borrowed largely when the rates were 6 per cent. there and having been quite willing to renew later at a lower figure, continuing the loans from contango to contango at from 4 to 4½ per cent. Many loans were made in Germany before the election here for from six to eight months, but they have still some time to run. As for Paris, I do not think it has much of our money. A great part of our credits abroad could be taken in at a moment's notice, but I do not think there will be any desire to take any such steps, or, indeed, any need, so long as money is as easy as it is here. I may say that the outlook abroad for cheaper money is much more hopeful now that the end of the South African war is in sight, signifying an early resumption of the Rand Mines."

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M. L. Muhleman, Assistant Deputy United States Treasurer, on the same subject says: "It is pretty hard to tell what the total of our foreign credits is, but a late estimate places it at not less than $500,000,000—an enormous sum of money. Much of it could of course be withdrawn on short notice, but probably it will develop that it will be expedient to leave it where it is, where it yields more than it brought here."

PREDICTING HIGHER PRICES.

Discussing the market outlook, John Muir of John Muir & Co. says:

"It looks to me as if the market was getting ready for another advance. It cannot be denied that the advance in prices in the last four months has been very great and the setbacks have been few and none serious. Many conservative people argue that prices are high and look for material recessions. On the other hand, we have never had a similar condition of affairs before by which to gauge the present.

"This country has for many years been growing up to its present importance. It may be likened to a sturdy stripling who emerges from youth, and by the call for a sudden test of strength he realizes (and demonstrates to his neighbors as well) that he has reached manhood and stands shoulder to shoulder, in the full maturity of his powers, to give and demand all that is embraced in absolute equality with the oldest and the best. As this point is reached, a concurrence of most fortunate events comes to pass—abundance of crops, cotton in comparatively light decrease from top volume at prices nearly double the low figures of 1898, tremendous increase in foreign commerce, and constantly expanding railway returns.

"The railway statements become monotonous in their regularity of increases, but they sustain and stimulate the confidence which is again bringing a broadening public interest for investment securities.

"The absorption of smaller roads and combination of larger ones are adding to the feeling of confidence. George Gould's statement as to the present railroad consolidation movement means much for that great Southwestern section, which probably more than any other has suffered from rate wars. Mr. Morgan's consolidation in both the railroad and industrial fields will bring about an assured harmony in rates and prices which, if supplemented by average crops and continued growth of exports, must be a warrant for prices which we have not yet seen."

INVESTMENT CONFIDENCE.

Discussing the Stock Exchange situation, Mr. Sig. H. Rosenblatt of the banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay says:

"There is a great investment demand for gilt-edged bonds, of which there is a very small floating supply, and there has been a steady absorption of the German State and municipal bonds. The City of Frankfort 3½s are a new departure for this market, inasmuch as they are to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange with interest and principal payable in New York. There is also quite a steady inquiry for English and Mexican securities.

"There is a continued demand in Mexico for funds, as trade is very active and in an excellent condition in that country, these moneys being required for circulating medium. Although the Mexican silver production is very large, no Mexican silver dollars are crossing the border.

"In reference to our stock market it is rather difficult to pass an opinion, but I feel assured that it will be greatly under the influence of the United States Steel Corporation deal, the magnitude of which has led many of our most conservative houses to proceed with caution in advising their clientele. We prefer to see this matter finally and favorably settled, and for the present it appears that there will be no hitch in the pending negotiations. Within about a fortnight the required two thirds majority of the steel stocks of the different companies will have been placed at the disposal of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the definite announcement of which will be the forerunner of a new bull campaign. Mr. Morgan will then have earned his well-deserved rest; and although he will very likely leave this country for some time his representatives will see that the greatest financial deal of its kind which has ever been handled will be a maintained success.

"Our railroad earnings are very satisfactory; fifty-five roads show over 14 per cent. increase in the last week of February over the corresponding week of last year. Net proceeds might not show as favorably, owing to advanced prices in coal and other commodities, but the business of the country is sound, and is progressing surely.

"Our export trade may probably show reduced figures for a short period, but ultimately it will forge still further ahead, as a termination of the war in South Africa and the cessation of hostilities in China will add a great impulse to our foreign trade."

THE SITUATION IN WHEAT.

J. Van Raalte, a recognized authority on wheat, has prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES the following article:

"Extreme dullness has characterized the wheat market of late, with no speculation to speak of, consequently fluctuations have been narrow, within a compass of barely 2 cents, for a period covering upward of two months. The visible supply in this country is large, and, as the demand for home and foreign consumption from the Christmas holidays until well on to the end of March is usually very slack, our stocks have lately decreased but very little, and no outside interest has found any incentive whatever for speculation. Even our large operators have almost entirely withdrawn from the market, and we are here reminded of the minister who had quite a load to carry in the shape of a church debt; the necessity of discharging this debt he continually impressed upon his congregation. He strongly advocated unity of action. 'Now, brethren,' he remarked, 'if we all pull together we are bound to succeed,' whereupon the richest man in the congregation who had one leg pretty comfortably stretched outside his pew was seen to hastily put it back.

"The average wheat operator has done very much the same thing, although should we happen to wend our way toward Wall Street we might be very apt to obtain a good glimpse of his leg there, but we are assured that it is totally invisible on either the New York Produce Exchange or on the Chicago Board of Trade.

"Kansas, Oklahoma, and adjacent territory harvested, as we know, an abundant crop. On the other hand, the damage to the crop in the Northwest and in Manitoba has been of an extraordinary character, and it is asserted that it will prove almost as serious as it was anticipated last Summer when the market advanced over 20 cents per bushel. As an evidence of the great shortage in their supply, Minneapolis millers, who generally well know what they are about, have bought early in the season large quantities of wheat from Kansas and from the Pacific Coast; ever since the Northwest has become a great factor in supplying the markets of the world such a state of affairs has not been known to exist. New wheat will not be harvested in the Northwest before the month of August, thus quite some time before the present scant supply can be replenished. Whether or not this milling interest is likely to draw further on the Kansas supplies is still an open question on which I would not like to venture an opinion.

"The crops of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were next to a total failure, although the shortage in these States has not as yet been felt. Generally they have a large surplus for export, whereas for the balance of the season they will have to draw quite heavily on Chicago and the Southwest for part of their requirements for home consumption.

"That the situation is not particularly bright is thus quite apparent, and it is therefore likely that it may have an influence on market values; it would be a marvel, indeed, if we could enter upon the new season without feeling quite severely this extraordinary deficiency in the Central and Northwestern States, in spite of our present visible supply.

"Of the Winter wheat crop now in the ground, fair reports come from the Central States, although before the Winter set in considerable complaints were heard of fly and other insects. Kansas and Oklahoma, at the beginning of Winter, were simply jubilant at the stand of their wheat, which was perfect, and has maintained its condition up to now fairly well. However, to bank on the final outcome on this fine stand of wheat, and to discount present values would be mere folly, as we all know that there is not a State in the Union so subject to climatic and atmospheric disturbances as Kansas.

"Of the great competing countries the news from Russia and the Argentine is rather adverse to a large surplus. Statements emanating from both countries have, however, proved so unreliable and deceiving that only actual shipments are to be relied upon, although it is now pretty well established that both quality and quantity in the Argentine are decidedly below last year's, and most of the wheat is not in fit condition to be shipped. This state of affairs has seriously interfered with the shipping interests, inasmuch as several steamers which went to the River Plate in anticipation of finding profitable freights which generally prevail at this time of the year had actually to return in ballast. The weekly reports as to actual shipments from the Argentine to European ports fully confirm this state of affairs, so that this Republic may not prove as formidable a competitor as last year.

"Of importing countries, on the Continent some damage is reported by heavy frost, but the extent cannot be ascertained for some time to come.

"Considering the inactivity, the steadiness of the market has been remarkable; this is due, however, to a support in Chicago, where large blocks of wheat have for some time been quietly absorbed, and no doubt some powerful interest is quietly supporting the market, of which we may hear later on when the strong position at home will be fully realized, and which position is now hidden behind our visible supply.

"It has been remarked as strange that, in view of the low price compared to other staples, Wall Street should lately not have taken a hand in wheat. We know, however, that it has other and very much more important interests to take care of at the moment, and then, again, its experience in the wheat market has not been of the very best. Whenever it attempts to bull the cereal single-handed it has been unsuccessful. For the time being their purchases may bring about an advance, but never a permanent one. The reason of this is that the professional wheat man keeps a pretty good 'tab' on Wall Street's holdings, which he knows have sooner or later to be disposed of, so that in almost every instance the line they carry has become more of a disturbing element than productive of life, animation, or a permanent good to the market."

RIGHTS ON ST. PAUL.

Referring to the notice to stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company dated Feb. 28, 1901, the Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange rules that all sales of stock of said company made on Monday, March 11, except for cash, will be ex rights. Certificates of stock delivered after March 11, for contracts made prior to March 11, or for cash sales made on March 11, must be accompanied by an assignment of rights, or a due bill for the same. Sales of rights made on and after March 11, except transactions made specifically for cash, must be settled on April 11, on which day all due bills must be redeemed.

Transactions in rights made on April 11 and thereafter must be specifically for cash, or regular way, except on the last day, April 18, when they must be for cash only. The right to subscribe expires on April 18 at 3 P. M.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $247,522,356; balances, $8,988,031; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $160,502.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜@5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16@5.16⅜; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95 5-16, and guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 9.—Money was in fair demand to-day and easier. Advances were readily obtainable. At the closing it was reported they were offered at 2 per cent. Discounts were weak. There will be considerable movement next week. A large amount is due Monday for the repayment to the Bank, and arrangements for the settlement, Tuesday. Over half a million in gold left India to-day for London.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful, but inactive, in view of the settlement. Americans were fairly steady. They opened above parity, but fears of an unfavorable Bank statement caused a few sales. Norfolk was in good demand, in sympathy with New York. Kafirs were firm, the war news being regarded as encouraging, but there was an indisposition to deal, pending a definite statement regarding the peace negotiations.

In spite of the liberal Government disbursements at the end of February and the fact that there was less need for money this week, the market repaid only a portion of the very large sum borrowed from the Band of England last week. It appears certain that the Bank will continue to control the market until the turn of the quarter brings heavy Government disbursements, and possibly the release of money from the Bank. The budget is not expected to be introduced before about April 16, and probably a loan will be raised almost immediately thereafter.

In view of the large sum required, it is essential that the Bank should be in a very strong position and that money should be comparatively low. The Bank's present reserve—£25,427,000—is likely to be considerably increased if the value of money is maintained for a fortnight or so. Moreover, the prospect of a large loan at a comparatively low price will be an attraction for much foreign capital. Anticipation of the issue of this loan will tend to increase the ease of the market just prior to the issue. Afterward, however, the position will again change. Many millions will be paid into the Bank and much money will have to be borrowed from the Bank itself. Consequently, there is a prospect, with the exception of easier money early in April, that the Bank will be in a position to control the market for a considerable period.

The Statist considers it essential that the price of money during the coming months should not be permitted to fall unduly and that England did not have to send gold to the United States in 1900 to pay for her immense purchases of food and raw materials, was due to the ease of money in the United States and to the desire of American investors to buy in England large quantities of American securities. This year money in America may command a much higher value. It has an active trade, and the prices of its railroad securities are less attractive. With a better demand for money America may require payment in gold for a portion of its produce. In consequence, money may have to be kept high in London, and in order to induce Paris to supply gold it may have to send to the United States.

The Statist also thinks the Government loan may be £54,000,000, though, if the sugar duties are placed at a penny per pound, it may be only £40,000,000. The present visible supply of sugar in the country is under 80,000 tons, equal to a fortnight's consumption. The duty would therefore be secured on practically a whole year's consumption, amounting to 32,671,862 hundredweight in 1900. A duty of a penny per pound would result in over £15,000,000 of revenue. The city anticipates a duty of a halfpenny, bringing in a revenue of £6,000,000. Merchants are purchasing large stocks in anticipation.

There is expectation here that a German loan of £15,000,000 will soon be floated, and that it is likely to have an adverse influence on German 3s. How far they are likely to be affected by the unsatisfactory trade outlook in Germany is an open question. It is believed a serious time is ahead in the iron, steel, and other important industries, and it is feared the numerous commercial troubles impending may affect the Bank's official position.

Generally there is great depression in the chemical trade. It is reported from Liverpool that one company has suspended operations, and there is a general restriction in other yards.

In view of the proposed introduction of the arbitrage business in Russian cotton, a meeting of twenty-four manufacturers was held recently on the Bourse at Lodz, Russian Poland, with the result that they appointed a committee to draw up a scheme. It is understood that experts will be sent to the Transcaspian territories and elsewhere in Asia to study the question.

Consols for money, 96 9-16; consols for the account, 96 13-16; Atchison, 58⅛; Canadian, 98⅜; St. Paul, 157½; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville, 95⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 87½; New York Central, 147½; Erie, 28⅜; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 16¼; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 4½.

Bar silver dull at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3 9-16 per cent.

Spanish fours, 72¼.

Gold premium at Madrid, 35.55; at Rome, 5.37.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, March 9.—Internationals were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s recovered. Americans were dull. Mines were weak, on continual unfavorable Rhineland and Westphalian reports. Banks were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, March 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm during the early hours, under the influence of the rise in Kafirs and the improvement in Spanish securities, but later prices were quiet, with few transactions. They closed steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 37½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.12½.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—The week closes with money in a fairly easy position. Bankers, as a rule, look for a slightly higher rate level the next few weeks, and are therefore not inclined to make any concessions on time money. This tends to make call rates easy. Loans on mixed copper collateral have been renewed at 4 per cent. Savings banks are very flush in money. Loans on standard stocks can be easily placed for a year at 3¾ per cent., and especially desirable loans could probably find buyers very near to 3½ per cent. On four to six months money is quoted from 3½ to 4 per cent. In commercial paper no increase in supply is noted. Quotations range from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

Call money is quoted from 2½ to 4 per cent., mostly 3 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money loaned at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 12½@15c discount for cash.

Clearings, $25,081,139; balances, $1,886,912. The firmness of the coppers was the feature of the stock market.

Complete transactions for the day were:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,2…	A. T. & S. F.	57¼	57	57¼
	A. T. & S. F. pf.	91¾	91½	91¾
19…	Boston & Albany	253½	253	253½
123…	Boston & Maine	194½	194	194
1…	Boston & Providence	302	302	302
10…	Central Massachusetts	20	20	20
572…	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	149	148¾	148⅝
8…	C., J., R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
1…	C., J., R. & S. Y. pf.	130	130	130
5…	Current River	15	15	15
10…	Fitchburg pf.	144	143½	144
8…	N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	210	210
1…	Old Colony	209	209	209
18…	Peo. Marquette	60	60	60
95…	Rutland pf.	101	101	101
440…	Union Pacific (ex rights)	91	90¼	91
1,200…	Union Pacific rights	.75	.62½	.75
100…	Union Pacific pf.	85½	85	85⅛
105…	West End	98	97	98
15…	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

232…	Am. Tel. & Tel.	161	160	160
5…	New England	136	136	136

ELECTRICS.

25…	General Electric	214	213	214
22…	General Electric pf.	195	195	195
790…	Massachusetts	29½	29	29
974…	Massachusetts pf.	83	82¾	82⅞
50…	Westinghouse	60	60	60
35…	Westinghouse pf.	71	71	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

2…	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	30	30	30
21…	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	84½	84	84½
103…	Am. Pneu. Service	10¾	10	10
3,611…	Am. Sugar	141¾	139¾	140
7…	Am. Sugar pf.	122	120½	120½
140…	Am. Woolen pf.	73	72½	73
100…	Dom. S. & S.	31	30½	30½
183…	Federal Steel	44	43¾	43⅝
70…	Federal Steel pf.	89½	89	89
194…	Nat. Tube	53½	53¼	53
2…	Nat. Tube pf.	102	102	102
110…	Nat. T. pf., ex div.	100	99¼	99¼
65…	N. E. Gas & Coke	12½	12	12⅛
70…	Pullman	208½	207¾	207¾
142…	United Fruit	133	131	132
131…	United Shoe Machine	34	33¾	34
20…	United Shoe Mach. pf.	23¾	23½	23½
125…	U. S. Rubber pf.	58	58	58

MINING.

50…	Adventure	12½	12½	12½
3,582…	Amalgamated	100⅝	99	100
15…	Anaconda	46	46	46
400…	Arcadian	21	20¼	21
202…	Arnold	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
135…	Atlantic	33½	33⅛	33⅛
325…	Bingham	21¼	20⅝	21
1,100…	Bonanza	1⅝	1½	1½
250…	Boston & Montana	360	355	359
100…	Boston & Quicksilver	7¼	7¼	7¼
10…	British Columbia	20½	20½	20½
1,499…	Butte & Boston	100¼	97	98
24…	Cal. & Hecla	852	850	860
430…	Centennial	25	25	25
230…	Centennial Eureka	28	27¾	28
150…	Copper Range	48	48	48
55…	Dom. Coal	38	38	38
100…	Elm River	6¼	6¼	6¼
525…	Franklin	22½	22	22½
50…	Granby	½	½	½
540…	Isle Royale	42½	42	42½
450…	Mass.	13¾	13½	13½
140…	Michigan	7¼	7	7
305…	Mohawk	28½	28	28½
625…	Old Dominion	37¼	37	37
520…	Osceola	91	90¼	91
595…	Parrot	52⅜	52	52
15…	Quincy	176	176	176
10…	Rhode Island	7¼	7¼	7¼
2…	Tamarack	347	347	347
300…	Tecumseh	2¼	2¼	2¼
375…	Trimountain	27⅜	27	27⅜
2,576…	Trinity	29	28¼	28¼
665…	United States, (tr. ctfs.)	14	13½	13½
218…	United States Oil	14	13⅜	13½
623…	Utah	35	34½	35
200…	Washington	65	65	65
210…	Winona	7	6¾	6¾
100…	Wolverine	64½	63½	63½
30…	Wyandotte	2¾	2¾	2¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 49c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alice sold at .40, 2,000 Absentum Juanita at .27, 200 Brunswick at .25, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 50 Deadwood at .52, 100 Isabella at .71, 200 Ontario at 4.25, 5,000 Pharmacist at .13@.14, and 800 Portland at 2.60.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was more active than usual on Saturday, but transactions were not on as large a scale as they were on Friday. In most cases the issues which had been prominent early in the week were not the ones to attract most attention. Price movements were not wide, the dealings being too small to result in many material changes. The railroad stocks, which on Friday furnished such a large part of the day's trading, supplied only one active group, the Seaboard Air Line securities.

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UNITED STATES STEEL, which moved irregularly, was more active than it was the previous day, and both the common and preferred showed fairly large totals. The common was steady at the price which has ruled recently for this issue, but the preferred moved up and down rather erratically. After selling down to 82, it recovered to 83, and closed at 82½ bid, showing a fractional net gain for the day.

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SHEET STEEL preferred was under pressure during the early trading, and sold off sharply, sales being made as low as 79¾. Subsequently, however, the quotation worked back to 81. The stock closed at 80¾ bid, a quarter of a point below Friday's final figure.

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BUFFALO GAS continued to show activity and strength. It advanced to 10¾, but then fell to 9¾. The transactions in the stock were larger than any recently recorded, and interest in it seemed much more general. The bonds remained unchanged, no trades being reported.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was active, but showed more irregularity than during the last two or three days, when the stocks, as well as the bonds, had been steadily advancing. The common closed with a fractional net loss at 13⅝ bid. The preferred, on the other hand, sold up to 33 and closed at 32¼ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. The bonds were again in fairly large demand, and made an additional net gain. They sold up to 78½ and closed at 78¼ bid.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common sold off fractionally on light transactions. It closed at 60¾ bid, against the previous day's closing bid of 61¼. The preferred stock closed at 64½ bid, without transactions.

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CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR IRON MINES was quoted at 100 bid. The stock was very dull, the purchases of the previous day, when over 500 shares were sold, having seemingly filled the demand for the stock for the time being.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred sold at 24 and closed at 23¾ bid. No stock was offered under 25 at the close.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 9. Bid.	Asked.	March 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bicycle	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
American Bicycle pf.	25⅜	26½	25⅜	26½
Am. Bicycle bonds	79¼	80	79¼	80
American Bridge	42	43	42	43
American Bridge pf.	91	92	91	92
American Chicle	85¼	90	85½	90
American Chicle pf.	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	37	35½	37
American Snuff pf.	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Typefounders	58	62	58	62
Aberdeen Copper	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20½	20⅝	20¼	20½
British Exch. 3s	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4½	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31½	35	31½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	26	30	26	30
Consolidated Equipment	11⅜	11⅝	11	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	33	31	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	85	90	85	90
Denver & Southwestern	60¾	61	61¼	61¾
Denver & S. W. pf.	64½	..	64	65
Denver & S. W. 5s	92⅜	92¾	92¾	92⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	27¼	28	20½	27½
Elect. Lead Reduction	5	5¼	5	5¼
Electrical Boat	24	26	25	26½
Electric Boat pf.	50	53	50	53
Electric Vehicle	14½	16	14½	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	36	30	36
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1⅝	2
Empire Steel	5	..	3	5¼
Empire Steel pf.	34	40	..	35
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	15	9	15
General Carriage	2¼	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
General Chemical	70	78	70	78
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101⅞
Havana Commercial	13	14	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	52	55	52	55
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1½	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Lorillard pf.	105	..	105	..
†Markeen Copper	2½	2⅝	2	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	23½	25	24¼	24
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	19	22	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	83	80	83
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2⅝	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	4	4¼	4	4¼
Otis Elevator	30	31	30	31
Otis Elevator pf.	92½	93½	92½	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	71	70	71½
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91	95	90	90
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75½	76½	75½	76½
Safety Car, Heat. & Light.	125	130	125	130
St. Louis Transit	22	24	23	23½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	78¾	78¾	77¼	78
Seaboard Air Line	13⅝	13¾	13¾	13⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½
Sheet Steel pf.	80¾	81½	81	81¾
Singer Mfg.	225	265	225	263
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	38	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	798	800	798	800
Sterling Copper	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Storage Power	14	15	14	15
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	18	18½	18	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4⅛	6
Trenton Potteries	8	8	8	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3⅝	4	3¾	4⅛
Union Typewriter	43½	44½	43½	44½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	114	113	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119	120	119	120
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91⅛	91⅜	91¼	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	76	78	76¾	77⅜
United States Steel	38½	38¾	38¼	38¾
United States Steel pf.	82½	83	82¼	82⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	8	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	29	36½	29	37½
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	190	183	186
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	106	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	100½	110¾	109½	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	88	95	88	94
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	210	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	10	..	..	10
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1998	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113¾	115½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34¼	35⅝
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NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r-ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,006,000	$2,047,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$16,432,000	$3,046,000	$1,192,000	$16,241,000	.....	.....	$665,600
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bank of Manhattan Co..	23,771,000	8,224,000	2,193,000	31,104,000	.....	.....	.....
2,000,000	1,096,600	Merchants' National.....	10,440,200	3,073,300	1,077,900	19,465,400	.....	.....	.....
2,000,000	2,245,000	Mechanics' National.....	13,652,000	2,784,000	697,000	14,078,000	.....	.....	.....
1,500,000	2,980,900	Bank of America.....	22,849,500	4,073,000	2,459,000	26,177,700	.....	.....	.....
1,000,000	225,600	Phenix National	5,276,000	1,468,000	102,000	5,558,000	.....	.....	49,100
10,000,000	5,721,800	National City.....	128,772,200	34,131,800	5,177,500	148,585,200	.....	.....	4,169,900
300,000	6,987,500	Chemical National	25,219,800	3,719,100	2,506,300	24,723,300	.....	.....	.....
600,000	211,100	Merchants' Exch. Nat..	5,781,300	1,004,000	488,000	6,466,500	.....	.....	42,700
1,000,000	1,925,800	Gallatin National.....	8,754,800	880,800	846,900	7,151,800	.....	.....	990,700
300,000	85,000	Nat. But. & Drovers'...	1,184,200	332,500	61,200	1,322,200	.....	.....	38,300
400,000	124,800	Mechanics and Traders'.	2,415,000	216,000	232,000	2,520,000	.....	.....	.....
200,000	173,600	Greenwich	884,900	132,400	173,300	848,700	.....	.....	.....
600,000	477,700	Leather Manfrs. Nat....	5,050,100	1,366,300	216,200	5,441,600	.....	.....	473,300
300,000	217,100	Seventh National	3,908,500	999,700	505,600	5,587,000	.....	.....	299,400
1,200,000	543,300	Bank State of New York	4,810,200	580,800	278,300	4,200,600	.....	.....	.....
5,000,000	3,084,900	American Exchange Nat.	30,056,000	6,403,000	1,539,000	26,102,000	.....	.....	4,814,000
10,000,000	6,196,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	73,091,300	7,732,900	6,429,900	63,693,700	.....	.....	7,526,100
1,000,000	1,586,600	National Broadway.....	6,020,100	1,163,500	318,200	5,380,800	.....	.....	199,800
1,000,000	1,264,200	Mercantile National.....	14,982,300	2,153,800	1,054,800	15,529,200	.....	.....	990,300
422,700	484,700	Pacific	2,804,300	316,200	434,900	3,376,900	.....	.....	.....
1,500,000	1,153,800	Nat. Bank of Republic..	20,407,900	5,009,400	1,053,900	23,181,300	.....	.....	1,384,600
250,000	983,300	Chatham National	6,428,000	942,400	903,200	6,701,900	.....	.....	50,000
200,000	337,300	People's	2,092,100	190,000	446,100	2,584,300	.....	.....	.....
1,000,000	817,700	Nat. Bank of North Am.	16,095,900	2,438,800	1,354,200	16,349,300	.....	.....	719,200
3,000,000	5,195,600	Hanover National.....	51,463,900	10,064,100	5,410,100	57,151,500	.....	.....	2,934,500
500,000	435,000	Irving National	4,021,000	677,400	398,400	4,394,000	.....	.....	221,100
600,000	384,800	National Citizens'	3,365,100	724,400	202,300	3,284,300	.....	.....	296,100
500,000	274,900	Nassau	2,775,800	475,900	325,400	3,301,900	.....	.....	.....
900,000	1,037,100	Market & Fulton Nat....	6,942,000	1,278,600	704,800	7,528,900	.....	.....	223,100
1,000,000	202,900	Nat. Shoe & Leather....	3,079,800	864,300	311,800	4,075,300	.....	.....	49,400
1,400,000	1,807,200	Corn Exchange	20,086,400	3,938,000	2,089,000	24,501,000	.....	.....	.....
1,000,000	496,200	Continental National ..	4,677,400	940,800	519,900	5,614,800	.....	.....	339,400
300,000	401,000	Oriental	2,052,000	218,000	302,000	2,030,000	.....	.....	.....
1,500,000	6,027,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat....	24,824,000	4,501,000	1,276,000	23,316,000	.....	.....	45,300
2,000,000	3,579,900	National Park	56,504,900	15,319,000	4,936,000	71,956,000	.....	.....	49,500
250,000	159,200	East River National....	2,240,900	250,200	177,300	1,444,200	.....	.....	50,000
3,000,000	2,431,700	Fourth National	27,072,000	4,572,600	2,628,100	29,370,500	.....	.....	50,000
1,000,000	514,000	Central National	11,971,000	3,180,000	1,395,000	15,811,000	.....	.....	590,000
300,000	913,900	Second National	9,289,000	1,543,000	952,000	10,110,000	.....	.....	260,000
750,000	71,100	Ninth National	3,051,700	529,000	267,000	3,500,000	.....	.....	49,900
1,000,000	9,483,000	First National	33,029,800	9,424,100	1,328,100	44,458,100	.....	.....	494,700
300,000	112,600	N. Y. Nat. Exchange....	3,185,800	607,500	309,900	3,437,600	.....	.....	247,100
250,000	724,700	Bowery	2,812,000	360,000	303,000	3,408,000	.....	.....	.....
200,000	397,100	N. Y. County Nat.....	3,035,900	918,600	459,300	4,252,000	.....	.....	50,000
750,000	360,000	German-American	3,394,100	546,400	422,200	3,317,900	.....	.....	.....
1,000,000	2,322,700	Chase National	40,097,000	10,495,100	1,337,700	48,941,600	.....	.....	800,000
100,000	1,329,700	Fifth Avenue	9,198,800	2,486,200	267,600	10,572,700	.....	.....	.....
200,000	638,600	German Exchange	2,280,800	233,800	900,200	3,115,100	.....	.....	289,700
200,000	818,500	Germania	3,076,500	404,200	689,100	4,708,900	.....	.....	628,000
300,000	985,100	Lincoln National	12,701,200	1,639,100	1,910,600	14,511,200	.....	.....	247,200
11,000,000	11,115,800	Garfield National	7,485,500	1,918,800	275,200	7,940,800	.....	.....	49,600
200,000	348,300	Fifth National	2,127,300	402,400	177,800	2,266,700	.....	.....	194,300
300,000	1,018,200	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,527,800	1,193,600	849,000	8,358,900	.....	.....	.....
200,000	426,400	West Side	2,558,000	436,000	380,000	3,067,000	.....	.....	.....
500,000	818,200	Seaboard National	16,205,000	3,807,000	1,928,000	20,262,000	.....	.....	492,000
2,100,000	1,986,300	First National	41,052,200	9,722,400	2,457,700	49,101,500	.....	.....	50,000
300,000	519,500	First Nat., Brooklyn....	3,846,000	520,000	1,484,000	4,560,000	.....	.....	75,000
500,000	648,100	Liberty National	6,817,100	1,196,100	425,000	6,730,100	.....	.....	407,300
1,000,000	379,200	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,197,400	588,200	441,200	4,066,100	.....	.....	.....
250,000	444,600	Bk. of New Amsterdam	5,040,200	945,300	499,500	7,082,800	.....	.....	.....
1,000,000	329,000	Astor National	4,947,000	1,121,000	289,000	5,370,700	.....	.....	350,000
500,000	334,100	Hide & Leather Nat....	2,081,000	481,400	59,400	1,999,600	.....	.....	380,000
63,000,000	77,668,500	Total National banks....							
11,422,700	15,385,000	Total, State banks.....							
75,422,700	93,053,500	Total	918,789,600	191,134,100	72,565,300	1011928500			31,469,000

*As per official reports: 44 National banks, Feb. 5, 1901; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1900. Reserve, $4,083,825 decrease. †As on March 4, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended March 9 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r-ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY, Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,339,000.00	$49,500.00	$136,500	$483,400.00	.....	$1,690,000.00
Columbia	700,000	2,226,000.00	112,000.00	97,000	191,000.00	3,000.00	2,335,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,198,759.27	38,029.93	41,381	280,976.21	50,000.00	1,380,188.49
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,177,500.00	78,400.00	55,400	219,000.00	.....	1,428,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	738,427.60	8,752.74	56,459	40,006.30	38,899.76	760,933.55
Hamilton	200,000	1,291,700.00	79,400.00	105,300	87,200.00	150,000.00	1,591,600.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,086,900.00	135,000.00	89,700	386,100.00	51,600.00	2,790,000.00
Mutual	200,000	1,254,200.00	37,584.00	109,600	173,469.58	173,469.58	1,452,980.89
Plaza	100,000	2,310,000.00	127,600.00	135,000	218,000.00	.....	2,487,000.00
Riverside	100,000	994,658.19	16,567.42	104,786	86,005.58	.....	1,009,255.80
State	100,000	3,086,000.00	279,000.00	139,000	41,000.00	222,000.00	3,523,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,174,800.00	25,800.00	158,600	83,800.00	149,800.00	1,060,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,791,157.83	56,457.83	242,177	393,823.00	.....	2,701,157.83
Washington	100,000	521,971.00	22,237.00	12,000	34,127.00	2,720.00	502,040.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,414,200.00	112,900.00	148,800	131,800.00	20,000.00	1,532,900.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,051,147.00	10,932.20	86,258	220,098.00	200,000.00	1,351,013.00
Broadway	100,000	1,403,726.70	18,010.41	115,702	277,751.12	.....	1,457,789.80
Eighth Ward	100,000	326,600.00	11,000.00	23,000	42,300.00	1,000.00	289,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	669,000.00	39,000.00	27,900	69,900.00	24,000.00	628,000.00
Mfrs.' National	252,000	2,333,100.00	125,200.00	158,000	646,100.00	.....	3,222,800.00
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	839,685.39	17,225.00	54,806	82,025.26	128,373.13	894,656.23
Merchants' Exch.	100,000	537,300.00	4,200.00	34,100	94,200.00	.....	571,500.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,823,000.00	156,000.00	300,000	477,000.00	25,000.00	3,850,000.00
National City	500,000	2,515,000.00	135,000.00	265,000	497,000.00	133,000.00	3,039,000.00
North Side	100,000	735,335.32	13,406.37	53,434	43,060.28	179,105.28	831,885.24
People's	100,000	984,300.00	33,130.00	54,700	55,500.00	100,300.00	943,400.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	484,135.00	16,827.00	30,417	251,827.00	15,000.00	636,008.00
Seventh Ward	100,000	500,825.00	10,340.00	39,682	64,457.00	31,253.00	478,328.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,062,000.00	99,500.00	9,000	209,000.00	53,000.00	983,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	420,067.00	12,499.00	21,714	83,665.09	2,127.00	455,786.00
Union	100,000	562,689.00	25,285.00	50,571	58,368.00	39,000.00	611,075.00
Wallabout	100,000	652,000.00	35,100.00	18,000	69,800.00	91,800.00	707,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	518,500.00	12,090.00	23,380	83,230.00	14,000.00	587,550.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	714,400.00	29,000.00	18,300	90,300.00	.....	675,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,696,300.00	289,700.00	257,000	827,000.00	1,219,000.00	6,234,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,930,217.00	95,404.00	81,400	245,954.00	61,609.00	1,731,884.00
Second National	250,000	1,144,300.00	66,400.00	22,100	196,600.00	.....	996,200.00
Third National	200,000	896,316.15	46,437.64	48,916	254,567.45	44,468.03	988,101.56
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,073,800.00	115,400.00	25,800	128,700.00	49,500.00	1,825,300.00
Second National	125,000	760,140.00	48,138.00	26,319	92,900.00	8,500.00	830,500.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,340	Amal. Copper	99¼	100⅝	99	100⅝
30	Am. Steel Hoop	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
410	Am. Steel & W	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39½
22,600	Am. Sugar Ref	141½	139⅝	140	139⅝
280	Am. Tobacco	120½	121	120⅜	121
900	At., T. & S. F.	66⅝	67⅜	66⅝	67⅛
2,920	At., T. & S.F. pf.	91¼	91⅞	91¼	91⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	93	93	92⅜	92⅜
20,380	Brooklyn R. Tr.	78⅝	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝
3,120	Ches. & Ohio	46⅝	47⅛	46	46⅝
6,370	Chi., R. & Q.	149½	149⅝	148⅝	149⅛
100	Chi. Gt. West	20½	21⅜	20½	21⅛
6,350	Chi., M. & St. P.	153⅞	154⅝	153½	154⅝
300	Chi., R. I. & P.	124¾	125¼	124⅝	125½
10	Colorado Fuel	45½	45½	45½	45½
110	Cont. Tobacco	46	46⅜	45¾	46⅛
20	Erie	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
50	Erie 1st pf.	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
60	Federal Steel	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
10	Federal Steel pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1,000	Louis. & Nash...	83⅝	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛
2,150	Manhattan	119¾	119⅞	119	119⅛
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½
470	Missouri Pacific	89⅝	90⅜	89⅝	90⅛
140	N. Y. O. & W.	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
650	Nor. Pacific	84⅜	84⅝	83⅞	84⅛
850	People's Gas	103⅛	103⅝	102⅝	103¼
60	Reading	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
160	Reading 1st pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71
10	Rep. Iron & S.	17	17	17	17
20	St. Law. & Ad.	74	74	74	74
90	Southern Pacific	44⅞	45	44⅝	44⅝
1,420	Southern Ry.	25⅞	24	25⅜	24
240	Southern Ry. pf.	77⅞	78⅝	77⅝	78½
1,100	Tenn. Coal & I.	54	54⅞	53⅝	54⅝
10	Texas Pacific	28½	28½	28½	28½
2,900	Union Pacific	99⅝	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞
330	U. S. Leather	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
60	U. S. Rubber	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
40	Wabash	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜
1,700	Wabash pf.	31⅝	34	31⅝	34
10	Western Union	88	88	88	88
93,800					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
8,000	Wabash deb. B.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56⅜
6,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	88	88	88	88
$19,000					

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, March 2 to 8, 1901, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
New York	Monte Christi	$4,398
Dona Amelia	Fayal	3,130
Hildur	Curacao	120
Maraval	Trinidad	1,400
Philadelphia	La Guayra	9,627
Roraima	St. Kitts	3,885
Dona Maria	Fayal	180
American Silver Coin—		
New York	Monte Christi	550
Dona Amelia	Fayal	81
Hildur	Curacao	400
Roraima	St. Kitts	582
Dona Maria	Fayal	106
Silvia	St. Johns	196
Foreign Gold Coin—		
New York	Monte Christi	3,805
Roraima	St. Kitts	95
Silvia	St. Johns	112
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	Monte Christi	2,381
Roraima	St. Kitts	9,887
Silvia	St. Johns	298
Gold Bullion—		
Niagara	Tampico	3,963
Finance	Colon	5,700
Maraval	Trinidad	6,075
Silver Bullion—		
Niagara	Tampico	26,476
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	7,794
Total		$91,001

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from March 4 to March 9, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Mar. 4	K. Wm. d Grosse	London, S. B...	$203,360
Mar. 5	Teutonic	London, S. B...	276,890
Mar. 6	Capt. Bennett	Banes, (U. S.)	475
Mar. 6	Havana	Progreso, (U. S.)	2,180
Mar. 6	Havana	Progreso, (Mex.)	20,250
Mar. 7	New York	Santo Domingo,	16,300
Mar. 7	New York	Santo Domingo,	10,000
Mar. 8	Maraval	Trinidad,	600
Mar. 8	Lucania	London, S. C., (Br.)	9,800
Mar. 8	Lucania	London, S. B...	267,100
Total			$806,955

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Mar. 1	Prins Maurits	Haiti, (U. S.)	$5,000
Mar. 1	Etruria	London, S. C., (Br.)	5,800
Mar. 1	Etruria	London, S. B...	433,475
Total			$1,251,280

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.20	.19
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.05	.06
Challenge Con.	.17	.16
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.70	.71
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	1.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.17	.18
Hale & Norcross	.14	.14
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.18
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	.07	.07
Overman	.11	.10
Potosi	.14	.14
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.29	.29
Standard	3.90	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.19	.19
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.19	.19
Silver bars	60⅞	61
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	.15	12½
Telegraph	.17½	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16¾	17⅛	16¼	16½
Alamo	13½	14½	13¼	14
Argentine	27	29	27½	28
Anaconda	44	47	44	45
Butterfly T.	38½	40	38¼	40
Battle Mountain	25	26	14½	15
Blue Bell	19	19½	19	19½
C. C. Cons.	11¾	12	11⅜	12
C., C. & M.	9	9⅜	8	9½
Columbine Victor	10¾	11½	10½	11
Coriolanus	16	17½	16	17⅜
Damon	14	15	14½	15
Band	3¼	3½	3⅛	3⅜
Dr. Jackpot	87½	88	87	87½
Elkton	166	168½	164½	165
El Paso	44	45	44	45
Findley	11¾	12½	11⅜	12
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	29
Golden Cycle	79½	79½	79½	80
Gibson	28⅜	29½	29	29½
Gold King	100	105	99	103
Gould Knob	10½	9⅜	9⅜	10
Gold Coin	350	500	500	500
Gold Dollar	22	22½	21½	22
Gold Sovereign	7⅞	7⅞	8	8½
Gould	25	26	25	26
Hart	12	14½	13	15
Ingham	19	20	19	19½
Isabella	70½	71½	71	73
Independence	23	25	23	23½
Jackpot	55	57	55½	58
Keystone	11¾	12¼	11¾	12½
Lexington	9½	10	9¼	9⅝
Last Dollar	70½	74	72	74½
Mount Rosa	40	48	40	48
Mary Cashen	9⅞	10½	9¾	9¾
Moon Anchor	30	32	31	31
National	7⅞	8½	8¼	8½
Nugget	20	21⅜	20	21
New Haven	9¼	9⅝	9⅜	9⅞
Oriental	30	34	30	34
Orphan	16	17	16¾	17
Pharmacist	13⅝	14	13½	13⅞
Pinnacle	17	18½	17½	18⅜
Portland	288	290	255	260
Pointer	15¾	16	15⅝	16½
Rose Nicol	8⅝	9	8½	9
Sedan	13½	13⅝	14⅜	14½
Vindicator	120	130	120	130
Work	19	19½	19½	19⅝
Zoe	8¾	8¾	8½	8½

*Highest, 290; lowest, 270.

Cut in Refined Sugar Met.

The American Sugar Refining Company and the Arbuckles met the cut of the National of 10 cents a hundred pounds in the price of refined sugar yesterday, and went the latter 15 points better in all, reducing its refined product 25 points, so that the uniform price all around is now 5¼ cents per pound.

The reduction was foreshadowed by the drop in the price of raw sugar, and no surprise was manifested in the trade.

May Join the Copper Exchange.

Leonard Lewisohn, who is at the head of the United Metals Selling Company, and whose operations in the coffee market have created some stir, has been proposed for membership in the Coffee Exchange. It is inferred that Mr. Lewisohn will become a factor in the market, but he will make no statement on the subject.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S of Mex 5s	97⅝	N Y C & H R 1st 7s	
500		1,000	107½
Virginia 6s, defd, ctfs	8½	L S col 3½s	97¼
8,000		1,000	97
Am Cotton Oil 4½s		1,000	97
2,000	100	N Y G, El L, H & P 1st ny 4s	
Am Tobacco scrip		4,000	96¾
5,000	102	8,000	97
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	103¾	5,000	97½
1,000	103¾	5,000	96⅞
8,000	104	10,000	96⅝
3,000	103⅝	40,000	96½
10,000	103⅞	N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s	
Adjustment 4s		1,000	113½
5,000	93¼	N & W con 4s	
Atlan & Dan 4s		4,000	104
11,000	94½	Nor Pac 4s	
Austin & N'w'n 1st		500	106¼
10,000	104	1,000	106
5,000	104½	Nor Pac gen 3s	
10,000	105	10,000	71⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s		10,000	71½
9,000	104½	26,000	71¼
4,000	104⅝	Ore & Cal 1st	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		1,000	106
6,000	90	Ore S L 1st con 5s	
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		1,000	115½
5,000	110	Peo & E 1st 4s	
B'klyn W & W H 5s, tr co ctfs		3,000	100
19,000	86	Peo & E inc 4s	
5,000	86⅝	3,000	64
10,000	87	2,000	63¾
5,000	87½	8,000	64
5,000	88	5,000	64½
3,000	88½	10,000	64
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s		10,000	64¼
20,000	79	1,000	63
2,000	78½	20,000	64½
Gal, Har & S A, M & P Div 5s		20,000	64⅝
15,000	103⅜	10,000	64⅝
1,000	103⅞	10,000	64¾
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B	9	45,000	64½
1,000		5,000	64½
Hock Val 1st 4½s		Reading gen 4s	
18,000	105⅞	20,000	94⅜
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		56,000	94⅛
1,000	116	St J & G I 3-4s	
Kan City South 3s		2,000	95
10,000	70½	St L, I M & S unif & ref 4s	
10,000	70¾	4,000	92½
4,000	70	St L S W 2d	
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s		13,000	79¾
1,000	107½	17,000	79¾
Lehigh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s		20,000	79¾
14,000	102¾	10,000	79¾
Met W S El of Chi 4s		25,000	79¾
1,000	100	70,000	79¾
Mex Cent 1st inc		20,000	79⅞
70,000	28½	South Ry 1st 5s	
7,000	28½	3,000	116
30,000	28¾	Stand R & T 6s	
5,000	28⅝	1,000	53
5,000	28⅞	1,000	54½
5,000	29	Stand R & T inc	
Mex Inter con 4s		50,000	7
9,000	82½	Tex & P 1st O con 5s	
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s		10,000	107
50,000	97⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Mo, K & T 2d 4s		8,000	113½
1,000	79	Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s	
Mo, K & T ext 5s		75,000	91½
5,000	100½	Tol, St L & W 4s	
Mo, K & T of T 5s		3,000	82¼
32,000	102	5,000	82⅜
Mo Pac trust 5s		14,000	82¼
1,000	105⅞	17,000	82½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
15,000	105	1,000	106
Mob & Ohio gen 4s		3,000	106⅞
1,000	95½	4,000	106½
Mut Fuel Gas 5s		1,000	106¼
30,000	102½	Unicn Pac 1st lien conv 4s, if, w & as issued	
Total sales	$3,764,000	67,000	104¼
		Wabash 2d 5s	
		1,000	110½
		Wabash deb, B	
		5,000	56
		2,000	56½
		15,000	56¾
		40,000	56⅝
		90,000	56½
		25,000	56⅝
		55,000	56⅝
		100,000	56⅞
		100,000	57
		70,000	57⅛
		10,000	57⅛
		20,000	57⅛
		45,000	57⅛
		5,000	57⅜
		85,000	57⅛
		55,000	57⅛
		35,000	57
		20,000	56⅞
		10,000	57
		70,000	56⅞
		40,000	56⅝
		1,000	57
		20,000	56⅝
		5,000	56⅝
		80,000	56⅞
		20,000	56⅝
		30,000	56⅝
		5,000	56⅝
		15,000	57
		20,000	57⅛
		20,000	57⅛
		10,000	57⅛
		10,000	57⅛

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

From the Flutes of the God.

Oh, that I knew where to find thee—to fall
and encompass thy knees—
Thou, as thou art, austere, with thy turrets
and dungeoning keys.
Thou with the frondage of oak, that en-
shadows thy grave, straight brows!
I would cling to thy knees till thou wouldst
absolve the Corybant's vows—
Even his vows, who was mine, ere the
voice from the forested hill,
With the flutes and the cymbals, he fol-
lowed—and them he followeth still!
He follows, he dreams, with wide eyes all
bare of the curtains of sleep;
He heeds not the dawn on the height, nor
the shadows as upward they creep—
If the arrows of Winter be forged, or the
flame of the Summer be fanned!
He feels not the thong of the priest, nor the
blade in the lean, wild hand;
Crimson the thorn-set path where the foot
unsandaled hath trod;
He stayeth for none he shall meet—he
hears but the flutes of the God!
* * * * * * *
Oh, that I knew where to find thee; whether,
'mid Autumn's increase,
With the young of the year around thee,
thou givest them plenty with peace,
Or whether, dark-thoughted remote through
the waste, thy deity roves—
And the eyes of thy lions glance fire, in
the twilight of dells and groves!
Bright are their eyes impatient, the blast
of the desert their breath;
Who crosseth their path, without thee, shall
surely be doomed unto death:
Yet, mother of gods and of men, of the
broods of the earth, and the rocks—
Thou, Berecynthia, hear! by thy love, by
his dark-flowing locks,
By the smile on his lips, by the dream in
his eyes, thou sendest at will,
By the soft-drawn sigh while thou watch-
est his slumber amid the high hill!
Thine Atys thou hast, though a sleeper, the
care from his forehead is smoothed—
But he whom I love never sleeps, and his
wild eyes never be soothed!
Give him but peace and my arms, and quiet
supreme, in the end;
Bid some old fir tree his branches above
us in shelter extend—
Then, the life to the air—the frail sub-
stance that held it awhile, to the clod:
So shall he waken and madden no more to
the flutes of the God!

—EDITH M. THOMAS, in The Atlantic.

The Plucky Rector.

From The World's Work.

Dr. W. S. Rainsford had started a mission school in the back rooms of a saloon on Avenue A, and at one of the first sessions found a big ruffian in possession, greatly to the discomfort of the teacher. Told to go out, the fellow informed Dr. Rainsford with an oath that he would see him further first. The doctor talked peaceably enough to the blackguard, hoping to avoid a disturbance, but when he swore at him again, gave him his own medicine in a blow that felled him like an ox. The fellow arose, dazed and groping, to find the doctor standing over him, ready to have it out.

"Have you got enough?" he asked. The man cried quits and went his way. The Sunday school session proceeded.

A week later there was another fight. The rector started in to clear the room, persuasion having failed, and found the burly ruffian of the previous encounter at his elbow.

"I thought I was in for it," he said, telling of it, "and that they had come to clean me out. I made sure my back was free and turned upon them. Imagine my surprise when I saw my customer of the week before grab the other by the neck and rush him to the door.

"'Here,' he said, firing him out, 'the rector and I can clean out this saloon!' That was the last fight we had."

Decorations at the Inaugural Ball.

From Woman's Home Companion.

Decorating the giant ballroom is probably the greatest undertaking in the way of interior ornamentation to which human energy is ever applied. Firms all over the country are invited to submit designs for arranging tapestries, flags, bunting, and draperies, schemes for electrical illumination, and plans for the floral displays. On the occasion of some inaugural balls as much as fifteen thousand dollars have been expended on the decorations. And taking into consideration that nearly ten thousand dollars are expended for rental of flags and bunting, it can be realized what a stupendous amount of work is involved. Floral embellishment is on the same lavish scale. At some of the notable balls of previous years there have been, in the immense curtains and ropes of bloom, more than a dozen roses for each person in attendance, and other flowers in proportion. Immense Roman wreaths of gilded andromeda leaves are usually introduced, and miniature forests of palms are arranged with tropical effect, to form the secluded nooks which are the delight of the younger participants of the ball.

Jews in the Roumanian Army.

From The National Review.

No Jewish soldier in the Roumanian Army can be promoted to a commission, however brave and loyal he may be. The saying is that as long as he is with the flag he is a soldier. When he ceases to be, he becomes a Jew again. Even if he enlists for a second term of service, he does not, like others who do so, earn a pension thereby. An army surgeon, if he be a Jew, and the best surgeons in Roumania are Jews as a rule, only ranks as a common soldier, whereas his professional inferiors rank as officers. No Jews are admitted into the military schools, and, however high the scholastic or University distinctions and grades of a Jew, he has to serve as a "ranker" for three years, instead of being let off as a "volontaire" with one year's service. Such is the treatment accorded to the 30,000 Jews belonging to the active army and reserves of the Roumanian State.

The Victorian Era.

John Fiske in Leslie's Weekly.

In the time of Victoria's grandfather the first wholesale creation of mechanical power by the human mind occurred when James Watt used the expansive energy of steam to drive an engine. When Victoria came to the throne this mighty invention had already borne fruit in the spinning machine and power loom, and in the propulsion of steamboats; while on land, in sovereign disregard of ancient pathways, the lines of rail were beginning to run hither and thither, and the iron horse was in his sturdy infancy. At that same time another and still more wonderful creation of mechanical energy, the electric telegraph, was approaching completion—the first in a series of inventions which have made the later chapters of science read like a fairy tale, until to-day we transmute the momentum of Niagara Falls into electric energy that affords light and heat and tractive force for the myraid uses of a great city. These vast and sudden developments of physical science are at the bottom of all the social and political life of the Victorian age. They have made the world more compact and manageable than ever before, so that you can go around the globe in much less time than it took Julius Caesar to go the length of the Mediterranean, and with far less inconvenience and peril.

These inventions made it possible for the United States to come out victorious from its great civil war, and they add indefinitely to the cohesive tenacity of the widespread British empire.

Horses for the War in Africa.

From The Westminster Review.

For the purposes of this war we have spent £4,800,000 on transport animals and remounts—a heavy charge, but necessary, as this has been to a great extent a war on horseback, in spite of certain celebrated telegrams about unmounted men being preferred. Our normal expenditure in Cape Colony and Natal amounts to about £5,000 only, but as during the early periods of this war we were said to be killing about 5,000 horses a month, and as Lord Roberts is supposed to have had at one period only about 200 or 300 really fit and sound animals at his disposal, our expenditure under this head could not well have been avoided. The American Government, in their civil war, spent £25,334,484 on horseflesh; this, of course, was spread over four years, which gives us £6,333,621 per annum, whereas we are only spending £4,800,000. The Americans, of course, put an army into the field; we would not have had anything like the same proportion of mounted men, and they were not obliged to watch their horses dying by tens and fifties on board ship, or, worse still, from disease and from eating harmful grasses in a strange country. As regards our expenditure, the mistake which we made is, of course, the same that we always make—viz., not beginning soon enough. The Boers had bought up most of the available native animals before we even thought of doing so. When they make a raid on our communications they can afford themselves two or three ponies, whereas our men who go in pursuit of them are glad to get a sound horse at all. We can imagine the feelings of an unfortunate charger, bred, perhaps, in the green fields of Ireland, and sold to an English officer; he is landed half dead after three weeks' seasickness and knocking about, finds himself in an unknown climate, and is then called on to do ten times as much work as he has ever done before. And the Australian Walers are said to have died, on the whole, sooner than the British. We bought, of course, a certain number of horses from contractors in Africa, but, had we spoken sooner, the British Army would have possessed a far greater supply of well-seasoned remounts. Expenses would have been greatly cut down, and an enormous amount of suffering would have been spared these unfortunate animals.

Phillips Brooks in Berlin.

From "Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander V. G. Allen.

"I leave Berlin to-day after a little over two weeks' visit. The people impress me not wholly pleasantly. The enormous power of the army overshadows everything. Great commercial activity is everywhere. Social life is generous and free, and in its best specimens unsurpassed doubtless in all the world, but in its ordinary aspects it is crude and rude. A coarse personality is everywhere, and through the whole community there runs a certain restlessness and fear, a disappointment that the nation has not won, out of the wonderful success of 1870, the advantages which were so confidently looked for; a sense of constant pressure from without, the two great neighbors, France and Russia, not being forgotten for a moment, and a sense of watchful surveillance within, which makes liberty a partial and always precarious possession."

The Pope's Civil Princedom.

The Most Rev. John Ireland in The North American Review.

The Pope is the sovereign chieftain of a Church which its members hold to have been founded by Christ, the Incarnate God, to teach all peoples until the end of time. The Church is a complete organism, possessing in itself the elements of life and the potencies of action and invested with inherent rights to all means, natural as well as supernatural, that are needed to secure for it dignity before men and liberty for the work with which it is charged. It is a catholic, a world Church, having humanity as the object of its mission and its operations. It has as its head the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, in whom is centred the supreme consciousness of its powers and rights and to whom is intrusted the supreme duty of interpreting its mind and guiding its destinies.

The mission of the Church, both in its purpose and in the forces of which it disposes, is spiritual. It reaches out to souls, proffering to them salvation through divine truth and grace. Spiritual, too, is the mission of the Pope, for it is no other than that of the Church. This mission, however, the Pope exercises on earth, among men he himself a man, and thus he is at once brought into contact with human interests and human methods, upon which his mission, spiritual as it is in its primary purport, must in some degree be dependent. The spiritual, to live on earth, must have a foothold on earth. As long as religion works in humanity the spiritual needs the temporal.

When, therefore, the Pope's civil princedom is brought under discussion, the question really is whether such civil princedom is in a manner necessary to his spiritual mission. So far as it is shown to be necessary to the spiritual, we shall hold that the Church may claim it by right divine. Else Christ's mission to His Church is vain and illusory.

Reconnoitring in Africa.

From Longman's.

Cattle.—From the hilltop on which we stand the cattle look like a number of black dots on the veld, and might be mistaken for a party of horsemen if you are in a hurry. Therefore be careful to make quite certain before reporting. Watch them closely with your glasses for ten minutes, or half an hour if necessary, and by their movements you will know them.

In a herd of South African cattle there are usually several animals half black and half white, so if such can be detected you are not likely to mistake them for horses.

Horses.—A common sight, and one which has occasionally led to false reports, is a troop of mares and foals grazing on the veld, and if these should happen to be driven by a couple of mounted natives you may easily be mistaken by a casual glance.

It is difficult at a great distance to discern whether the moving specks are mounted or not; so, before reporting a body of horsemen, watch them till you are satisfied that there are in any rate more than two mounted in the troop.

If a troop of horses is seen galloping toward or away from a homestead, or a dam, it is most probable that they are loose horses going to or from water. Unbroken horses may often be distinguished by the length of their tails, though the Boers often ride horses with uncut tails.

An English thoroughbred horse can usually be distinguished by his size compared to the man, and the way in which he carries his head.

A small group of horses standing together near some bush may indicate the presence of a scouting party, and should therefore be carefully watched. If there is a white one among the number you can see if it is saddled, though a long way off.

When Don Pedro Lost His Hat.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Great efforts were made in the seventeenth century to protect the honor and dignity of foreign Ambassadors in England. A proclamation was issued in 1621 by the King and Lord Mayor to prevent any one offering affronts by gesture or word to any foreign representative. The London mob were not disposed to deal gently with foreigners, and an unpopular Ambassador ran some risk of personal violence. There was a certain Don Pedro de Zuniga whose presence was particularly unwelcome. He was driving in his coach drawn by six mules through Holborn one day, when his hat, which had a valuable jewel in it, was snatched from his head by a man on horseback. The crowd laughed and cheered and allowed the thief to ride away.

Snow Birds.

On twinkling wings they eddy past,
At home amid the drifting,
Or seek the hills and weedy fields
Where fast the snow is sifting.

Their coats are dappled white and brown
Like fields in Winter weather,
But on the azure sky they float
Like snowflakes knit together.

I've heard them on the spotless hills
Where fox and hound were playing,
And while I stood with eager ear
Bent on the distant baying.

The unmown fields are their preserves,
Where weeds and grass are seeding;
They know the lure of distant stacks
Where houseless herds are feeding.

O cheery bird of Winter cold,
I bless thy every feather;
Thy voice brings back dear boyhood days
When we were gay together.

—JOHN BURROUGHS in The Century.

The McKinley Family Bible.

From Success.

That President McKinley has that poetic romance which illumines the character of Jefferson, is shown in a simple episode. He renews his oath to this Republic upon the ancient Bible from which his aged mother and grandmother instructed him. At his first inauguration, his venerable mother was his proudest spectator. That figure is missing now, but her memory remains. The filial piety which dictates the act is more important than the booming cannon, the waving banners, the acclaim of the multitude of half a million souls.

Is England in Decay?

From Blackwood.

England is in decay, we are told. Her trains are slower than anybody else's; her trade is gone; she cannot compete with the newer markets of the world; she is ceasing to bear sons, and her population before long will decrease as rapidly as the population of France. And, lastly, says a monger of statistics, even her death-rate is low! Think of that final tragedy, and tremble! Englishmen are born with difficulty, and once they come into the world they cannot get out of it with a proper dispatch. Now, what is the meaning of these figures and prophecies we do not know. They are chiefly concocted in order that the citizen, used to a daily sensation, may tremble at his breakfast-table, and may amuse himself in the train or omnibus which hustles him to the city, by propounding remedies for imagined evils. It is, no doubt, a pleasant game to play; but in the end it will prove more dangerous than football. If we are falling behind in the race, it were well to recognise it, and provide remedies. But it is not the purpose of the morning papers to improve the country. All these "organs" are concerned to contrive is a hasty misinformed panic, and we believe that a panic-stricken populace is a greater danger to a State than a declining trade. To revive a trade is not impossible; it is far more difficult to bring back to reason a crazy mob that has lost its head.

When French Was Taught at Harvard.

From The Chautauquan.

The first attempt to introduce a modern language at Harvard failed ignominiously, through the indiscretion of the teacher. About 1735 a number of the students were allowed by the Faculty to take lessons in the French language of a certain Frenchman, Longloissorie by name. This man had no official connection with the college, nor was the study of French recognized as any part of the curriculum. Very soon Longloissorie was charged with disseminating doctrines not consistent with the safety of the college. He asserted, the charge ran, that "he saw visions and that revelations were made to him," the character of which was opposed to social and civil authority. When the authorities learned of these heresies they forbade the students to attend his lectures. For nearly fifty years afterward no further attempt was made to introduce the study of modern languages in the New England colleges.

The Voice of the Mountain.

Low at my feet is stretched the lordly vale;
Across my realm the high wild stars are
led;
My garment is the light, the darkness
my dread;
I wrap me round with rain and snow and
hail.
Round me and round the eagles nest and
sail;
Between my knees the thunders make
their h me;
I lap the storm winds, and their young
are bred,
Their young that play, and chafe my rocky
mail.
Who cometh up to me, he shall have power,
The prophet's power, the old law-giver's
might,
Ay, he shall have the tablet in his hand,
He shall not fall, but in the evil hour
And good, uplifted, clothed upon with
light,
His neck unbowed, as I stand shall he
stand.

—JOHN VANCE CHENEY in Harper's Magazine.

Found Fault with His Cavalry.

From "A History of Frederick the Great."

"Gentlemen," said Frederick the Great, "I am entirely dissatisfied with the cavalry; the regiments are completely out of hand; there is no accuracy, no order; the men ride like tailors. I beg that this may not occur again, and that each of you will pay more attention to his duty. But I know how things go on. You think I am not up to your dodges, but I know them all and will recapitulate them. When the season for riding drill comes on, the Captain sends for the Sergeant Major and says, 'I have an appointment this morning at ——, tell the First Lieutenant to take the rides.' So the Sergeant Major goes to the senior subaltern and gives him the message, and the latter says, 'What! the Captain will be away? Then I am off hunting; tell the Second Lieutenant to take the men.' And the Second Lieutenant, who is probably still in bed, says, 'What, both of them away? Then I will stay where I am. I was up till 3 this morning at a dance; tell the Cornet I am ill and he must take the rides.' Finally, the Cornet remarks, 'Look here, Sergeant Major, what is the good of my standing out there in the cold? You know all about it much better than I do, you go and take them'; and so it goes, and what must be the end of it all? What can I hope to do with such cavalry before the enemy?"

Music and the Tom-Tom.

From The Monthly Review.

In a quiet country walk we know from the sound heard that a cart is passing along the highway, that water is near by the murmur it makes in going over the pebbles, and a faint rumble of distant thunder indicates some disturbance of the atmosphere in the direction whence the sound proceeds. But we soon find that sound results from the emotion (or motion) of organic as well as inorganic bodies, for, in passing the farmhouse, we disturb the watchdog, which barks furiously, and, before coming to the end of the lane, the sound of laughter tells us that some of the farm hands are enjoying themselves. Now we have heard all these sounds without seeing who or what has caused any of them, and yet we have described in detail the agents which have produced them. How is this? Simply from the association of the sound with the originating motion or emotion. But the thunder draws nearer and its peals become almost deafening. As we hasten homeward we notice in an adjoining field some horses careering up and down in a state of great excitement. The thunder has frightened them. How? Again the answer is, "From the association of the sound with the originating emotion." The instinct of self-preservation leads them to apprehend danger from such a convulsion of Nature, and the poor animals are quivering with excitement. In other words, there is reproduced in them the same emotion, if such a term may be used, from which the thunder originated. This accounts for the effect of the tom-tom, which our ancestors worshipped as they did the thunder, thinking that each was the voice of a god; although it is rarely easy to say whether they liked the tom-tom, all accounts go to prove that they were highly excited by it. It is more than probable, however, that it produced in them a sort of savage delight, for it is known that by its aid savages are accustomed in their wild dances to work themselves up to such a pitch of excitement that they will perform the most frantic leaps and the most violent bodily contortions, even going the length of hewing at their own bodies. The other occasion (besides the war-dance) on which the tom-tom is used among primitive races to produce excitement is during the performance of their religious rites, at which human sacrifice appears to form the most essential feature. So that the feelings which seem to be excited are essentially savage feelings, gloomy and terrible.

Grey or Gray?

From The Academy.

Do you write grey or gray? If you are wise you write both, giving to each its special application. Exactly what that application should be is not so easily expressed, but who does not feel that some things are grey and others gray? Mr. Bradley tells us of an inquiry into the question of usage made by Dr. Murray in 1893. The replies showed that "in Great Britain the form grey is the more frequent in use, notwithstanding the authority of Johnson and later English lexicographers, who have all given the preference to gray. In answer to questions as to their practice, the printers of The Times stated that they always used the form gray; Messrs. Spottiswoode and Messrs. Clowes always used grey; other eminent printing firms had no fixed rule. Many correspondents said that they used the two forms with a difference of meaning or application, the distinction most generally recognized being that grey denotes a more delicate or a lighter tint than gray. Others considered the difference to be that gray is a 'warmer' color or that it has a mixture of red or brown. There seems to be nearly absolute unanimity as to the spelling of 'the Scots Greys,' 'a pair of greys.'" Yet grey has more of sentiment, gray more of color.

The Parsonage Study.

From Longman's Magazine.

Of all the rooms in a parsonage the study is the most characteristic. Its atmosphere is heavy with the many sermons which have been composed in it. On entering, the visitor is reminded of a three-decker; partly by the long shelves full of clerical literature, partly with an odd incongruity by the array of boots and shoes. Should the living be in the patronage of a college the study has almost become a library, and is of fit dimensions to hold a good many volumes. Otherwise it is often littered with fishing rods and gun cases, while in one corner are axes and golf clubs, landing nets and walking sticks, piles of The Field and stacks of The Guardian. Letters and papers are laid on every table, pipes, novels—perhaps they are commentaries—and account books jostle each other on the sofa and chairs. The parson's wife has given up tidying this room in despair, and the parson is proportionally happier. He can tell amid his orderly untidiness where every paper and book is, though the place seems a hopeless chaos to others. Parochial visitors are shown in here, and the walls have listened to much village gossip and not a few tragedies. A Scotch terrier generally sleeps on the hearth rug, and a huge black cat on the elbow of the easy chair. Medicine bottles filled with a variety of drugs stand on the mantel shelf, for the good man likes to practice the healing art on his poorer parishioners, at which the regular practitioner (his churchwarden) only smiles and loves him all the better. It is curious that this clerical trait should specially be seized on in Germany. We have known of a rector receiving from an unknown druggist in that empire a box of equally unknown patent pills, with a letter requesting the parson to be good enough to try "these very efficacious pills" upon "some of his poorer parishioners," and then write the results to the sender. Needless to say, the pills were sacrificed to Vulcan rather than to Aesculapius.

Pulpit Influence in South Africa.

From The Cornhill.

A cause of the strength of the wave of rebellion which is laying the country waste is to be found, Mr. Paul A. Botha says, in the abuse of pulpit influence. "A religious people's religion is being used to urge them to their destruction." Of this he gives examples. His statement has unconsciously been borne out even further than it goes by a deeply interesting letter from the correspondent of The Daily Mail, Mr. Edgar Wallace, who describes, in a recent issue of that journal, a religious service which he attended at a little village near Port Elizabeth a few weeks ago, and where the righteousness of resistance to the "oppressor" was openly preached, and every sort of appeal, based on lies, to ignorance and passion was urged with truly dramatic effect. With both press and pulpit thus using all their strength to press tighter the bandage over the people's eyes, is it any wonder that they are still blind and deaf to the voice of common sense, and greedily swallow such statements as Mr. Steyn's when he told the burghers at Kroonstad, less than a year ago, that "the British had lost 64,000 in killed, while we had only lost 200, and asked them to see the hand of God in this"; or such assertions as that 60,000 Russians, Americans, and Frenchmen were on the water coming to their aid and might be expected any day, that China had invaded and occupied England, and that God was killing the British all over the world with bubonic plague?

For Good Government.

Bird S. Coler in Everybody's Magazine.

Three general specifications are essential to good city government. They are intelligence, honesty, and simplicity. To successfully manage the interests of a great municipal corporation the keenest intelligence is necessary. Conditions are constantly changing and new problems arising. The men charged with the responsibility of administration must be able to think and act quickly and make few mistakes. They must, above all things, be progressive, peering into the mists of the future for new landmarks and guide posts rather than lag irresolute among the unchangeable errors of yesterday. Without moral and political honesty, government becomes dangerous and corrupt. Honesty in the conduct of municipal affairs needs to be positive rather than negative. It must be of that sterling and energetic character that will render and compel faithful and loyal service. There are other ways of robbing a city than stealing money from its treasury. It may be robbed by careless and incompetent work. It may be robbed and permanently injured by inferior skill; and the honest and capable public officer is the one who guards the interests of the people at every point.

The First Cherubim.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Most visitors to the Nimrûd Gallery of Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum have at some time stopped to gaze with wondering curiosity at a monstrous figure that there confronts them. It is that of a strange composite creature of a powerful human form, with the crested head of an eagle and two pairs of pinions, one set raised aloft, the other deflected. In its left hand this figure holds a basket, probably containing produce, as a symbol of store and plenty; in its right hand it holds up either a fir cone, which was used to sprinkle trees with holy water to make them fruitful, or more probably a palm spathe, with which it stands in front of a palm tree in the act of fertilizing it. This process is often represented on the monuments as an act of high significance. The palm was the most valuable object of culture in the plain of the Euphrates and was honored as a sacred tree. The process of artificially fertilizing it was regarded as a divine art akin to the operation of the genial winds of Summer, which scatter the male blossom over the female palm and make it fruitful. It seems to have been therefore a Babylonian symbol of heavenly influence and benediction. The enigmatical figure, then, represents in a graphic manner the swift and potent wind as a kindly guardian spirit tending the fruit trees, which it vitalizes and fertilizes, and crowning the year with blessings. On other sculptured slabs two winged youths are depicted standing on each side of a conventional palm tree, which they are in the act of blessing with uplifted right hand, holding a chaplet of flowers apparently in the left. It is, I believe, in these benign guardians which symbolize the fostering breezes of heaven that we find the first original of the cherubim.

Poor Target Practice.

From "A Century of Chinese Literature," by H. A. Giles.

A General was hard pressed in battle and on the point of giving way, when suddenly a spirit soldier came to his rescue and enabled him to win a great victory. Prostrating himself on the ground, he asked the spirit's name. "I am the God of the Target," replied the spirit. "And how have I merited your godship's kind assistance?" inquired the General. "I am grateful to you," answered the spirit, "because in your days of practice you never once hit me."

Prophecy.

Pure in its light the western sky
Pales o'er the snow-ribbed dune.
And through the trees shines steadfastly
A little virgin moon,
White in her faithfulness, and shy
For joy which shall be soon.

Purple and dim the twilight creeps
Where icy fringes cling
About a little stream, which keeps
Its dark way westering;
And underneath the sharp air sleeps
The tenderness of Spring.

—MABEL EARLE in The Youth's Companion.

Holland.

From The Saturday Review.

Before the people of the United Provinces emerged victorious from their heroic struggle with Philip of Spain, the Hollanders had been subject for many centuries to the alternate dominion of Frankish or German Emperors. It was not until the seventeenth century that Holland justified her existence as a separate nation by that remarkable display of commercial energy which gave her for a brief period the supremacy of the sea. At this time Colbert, the Finance Minister of Louis XIV., reported to his master that of the 25,000 ships that carried the commerce of Europe more than 15,000 sailed under the flag of Holland. But this, the golden age of Holland, passed as rapidly as it had come, and the eighteenth century showed how unstable were the foundations upon which her commercial system and her colonial expansion had been built. The Cape of Good Hope, the only colony where the Dutch race had taken root—if we except the Atlantic Coast of North America—was neglected because it promised no immediate return in the shape of commercial profit, and the European community which Holland had brought into being was allowed to become degraded and decivilized. The resources of her East Indian settlements were exhausted by the monopolies which alone satisfied the greed for gain that possessed alike the merchants and the shareholders in the great commercial corporations. Even the prosperity of her home industries was sapped by the same shortsighted policy under which she refused to take part in any enterprise unless its gain was assured exclusively to her own people. Had it not been for the possession of Java, Holland would long ago have sunk into commercial apathy as she has into political impotency.

Dog Sledging in Siberia.

From The Century.

To the music of yelling natives and howling dogs our picturesque caravan started at a frightful speed, some of the dogs every now and then slipping on the smooth spots of the ice and sprawling on their sides or backs while being dragged along by the others. Ahead were seen masses of heaped-up ice. I was asking myself, "How shall we get over these?" when in a moment we were in the midst of them, the driver yelling out their commands "To the left!" "To the right!" "Straight on!" while the dog leaders at the head of the pack, pricking up their ears to catch the commands of their masters, turned now to the left, now to the right, between the hummocks, while the sledges jumped and danced over the huge blocks. Gasping for breath, my feet balancing in the air to prevent my legs from getting broken, I could hardly tell how this "mountain pass" was cleared. Soon the whole caravan was on smooth ice again, and then a new chain of ice mountains rose in front of us, toward which the dogs rushed, until a sharp voice in front yelled, "Stop! Stop!" A sledge had been smashed and the load scattered about. I became nervous, but the natives, as tranquil as if nothing had happened, repaired the sledge, making a hole here and there by means of a primitive drill, and tying together the broken parts with thongs of leather, while other natives with axes and iron-pointed poles cut out a way between the ice hummocks, and after a little more than half an hour the caravan was again on its way.

Toward noon we were swept by a heavy snowstorm, but the ice became smoother, and the dogs ran onward with great speed. Only once we took a short rest, sitting down in a circle on the ice and regaling ourselves with frozen fish, which the dogs shared. In places where the wind had swept away the snow, the crystallized salt, precipitated from the ice by the cold, made the sledging very heavy. As we neared the mainland in the afternoon the snowstorm ceased. To the southeast and south extended a mountain chain, stooping abruptly to the sea, diminishing in height to the west.

His First Inauguration Day.

I felt a wish to see the man
For whom I cast my vote,
So I put on my Sunday best,
With a rosebud in my coat,
Saw to it that the old gray mare
Had extra oats and hay,
And took the cars to Washington
Inauguration day.

I saw a troop of soldiers tall
All bronzed with tropic tan;
I saw a group, and in its midst
A grave and modest man.
Beneath the windy skies of March
He stood in simple black,
No stars or crosses on his breast,
No ermine at his back.

The warden of the starry flag,
The guardian of the free,
The friend alike of North and South
Is plain as you and me.
But there is something in his smile
And earnest, thoughtful mien
That crowns him with a nobler grace
Than any King or Queen.

The glory of the Stars and Stripes
He always keeps in view,
But would not be a bit too proud
To smoke a pipe with you.
I stepped right up to give his hand
A hearty shake, and say,
"I'm mighty glad to see you here
Inauguration day!"

—MINNA IRVING in Leslie's Weekly.

Whittier's Dog.

From St. Nicholas.

During one of the last birthday celebrations of the poet Whittier, he was visited by a celebrated oratorio singer. The lady was asked to sing, and, seating herself at the piano, she began the beautiful ballad "Robert Adair." She had hardly begun before Mr. Whittier's pet dog came into the room, and, seating himself by her side, watched her as if fascinated and listened with a delight unusual in an animal. When she finished he came and put his paw very gravely into her hand and licked her cheek.

"Robin takes that as a tribute to himself," said Mr. Whittier. "He also is 'Robin Adair.'"

The dog, hearing his own name, evidently considered that he was the hero of the song. From that moment, during the lady's visit, he was her devoted attendant. He kept by her side when she was indoors, and accompanied her when she went to walk. When she went away he carried her satchel in his mouth to the gate, and watched her departure with every evidence of distress.

Religious Persecution in Russia.

Mr. Felix Volkhovsky in The Forum.

Every one has heard a good deal about the Stundists, the Shelapouty, the Doukhobors, and other dissenters of evangelical type, some of them with a strong tendency toward Quakerism. These deserving people, who are the best specimens of their race, were, and still are, subjected to the most revolting persecutions. They have been beaten, imprisoned, systematically starved, inhumanly tortured, exiled, and their female relatives have been treated in a most shameful and brutal manner. Yet, notwithstanding all these facts, heroic men and women have declined point blank to comply with the orders of the Government and the official clergy, which they have considered sinful. The movement has created thousands of able and fervent apostles, who, by reason of Governmental deportation, are scattered throughout the empire. It has converted millions of unthinking, passive creatures—who were until then driven about by the officials and clergy like cattle—into discriminating beings, with a sense of self-respect and a determination to oppose wrong. Many dissenters who, until last year, had concealed their real religious doctrines, profited by the last census to state their creed openly.

Besides, the spiritual of their spirit is being manifested by increasing proselytism, for which purpose some sects, for example in the Tomsk Province, train their own missionaries. They also build new chapels and write polemic books. The movement has found its way into the higher classes of the population, as evidenced by the names of Tchertkov, Biriukov, Tregoubov, Prokhanov, Pashkov, Prince Khilkov, Dr. Volkenstein, and others. It has its powerful prophet in the person of Count Tolstoi. It has established its own free press, as the activity of Mr. Tchertkov, at Purleigh, (in Essex,) and the periodical Bessyeda, formerly published in Sweden, show. It commands the active sympathy of the world, as has been proved by the world's press, by the emigration of 5,000 Doukhobors, through the substantial pecuniary aid of the Society of Friends and the money forwarded from England to the suffering Stundists, &c. True, this very emigration may be regarded as a victory for the Czar's Government, as it has contrived to drive 5,000 courageous souls, who knew how to stand by their banner, out of the country, which needs such people badly.

The Slav and Woman.

From The Outlook.

Abhorrent even to the strongest "Slavophile" is the position occupied by woman in the family and in social life. To escape the charge of prejudice, I shall quote a few proverbs current among the Southern Slavs—a few out of many hundreds:

The man is the head, the woman is grass.
One man is worth more than ten women.
A man of straw is worth more than a woman of gold.
Let the dog bark, but let the woman keep silent.
He who does not beat his wife is no man.
"What shall I get when I marry?" asks a boy of his father. "For your wife a stick, for your children a switch."

Twice in his life is a man happy—once when he marries, and once when he buries his wife.

And the woman sings in the Russian folk-song, which I have freely translated,

Love me true and love me quick,
Pull my hair, and use the stick.

Although there are love songs of another kind, in which woman is praised for her charms, she becomes virtually a slave as soon as she marries, and the little poetry of the folk-song does not accompany her even to the marriage altar. She is valued only for the work she can do in a household and for the children she can bear; and, should this latter blessing be denied her, her lot becomes doubly pitiable, and she often seeks release by suicide.

Christianity and the Asiatic.

Meredith Townsend in The Contemporary Review.

I shall be told that the spread of Christianity, which is inevitable, will extinguish probably very speedily, the separateness of Asia, and with it all its consequences. Will it? Let us look at that belief a little closely, and without preconceived ideas. I do not find in history that a common Christianity in any degree removes hatreds of race or nationality, or prevents continuous outbreaks of bitter hostility; but we may let that pass. What is the real ground for believing that Asia will accept Christianity? Certainly there is no historic ground. No Asiatic nation of any importance can be said to have accepted it in the last seventeen hundred years. The Asiatic race which knows the creed best, and has had the strongest reasons for accepting it, reasons which prevailed with the Germans and the Slavs when Pagan, still rejects it with a certain silent but very perceptible scorn. What has changed in Asia that the future should be so unlike the past? There are more teachers, no doubt, but there are not one-tenth or one-hundredth so many as have endeavored through the ages in vain to convert the Jews. It is said that Christ gave an order to his disciples to teach all nations; that is true, and I for one believe the order to be binding, and that the Christian Church which sends out no missionaries is a dead Church; but where in the record has Christ promised to those missionaries universal success? Is it not at least possible that the missionaries carry in their hands the offer of eternal life, which a few accept, while the rest "perish everlastingly," that is, die like flowers or the dumb creatures of God? This much, at least, is certain, that for eighteen hundred years it has been no part of the policy of Heaven—I write with reverence though I use non-religious terminology—to convert Asiatics en masse, and there is no proof that this absence of divine assistance to the teachers may not continue for an equal period in the future. The truth is that the Asiatics, like the Jews, dislike Christianity, see in it an ideal they do not love, a promise they do not desire, and a pulverizing force which must shatter their civilizations. Eternal consciousness! That to the majority of Asiatics is not a promise but a threat. The wish to be rid of consciousness, either by annihilation or by absorption in the Divine, is the strongest impulse they can feel.

Kleptomaniacs in Hotels.

From Chambers's Journal.

I was much struck with the habits of kleptomania common to some of the presumably rich visitors, who engaged expensive suites of rooms and even paid their bills! After the departure of these guests the bed would be found minus the satin or silk coverlet, while towels and pillow slips were also very often removed. On one occasion a gentleman engaged a double room for one night only, and the following morning the maid, knowing of his departure, made up the bed with fresh linen for the next occupant. However, the visitor had evidently returned to his room after breakfast, deliberately taken the slips off the pillows, and packed them with his luggage; for on entering the room shortly after I found the bed made up, but no slips. I happened to know that the maid had certainly put fresh ones on when she made up the bed. What that gentleman could want with these two pillow slips is difficult to understand. Of course, candles, matches, and soap (supplied gratis) are commonly removed, and even the sheets on the beds are not spared. Once a large double sheet was cut into pieces, the visitor evidently requiring sufficient linen for a petticoat or lining to a skirt, judging from the shape of the pieces left. The hotel sheet was no doubt the nearest thing available, so it was taken to save time and trouble; and the pieces left were found carefully rolled up and thrown into a cupboard outside the room, which was only used by the maids, and strictly private. Needless to say, before the remains of the sheet were found the visitors had departed, leaving no address.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:40, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:40, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.,) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

COMMERCIAL SIDE OF THE DAILY NEWSPAPER

Melville E. Stone Warns Publishers Against False Methods.

He Urges Honesty and Prudence and Avoidance of Sensationalism and Unreasonable Concessions to Advertisers.

At the recent meeting of the Newspaper Publishers' Association held in this city Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, delivered an address, entitled "The Commercial Side of the Newspaper," in which exceptional interest was taken. Mr. Stone took the position that the making of a newspaper is nothing more than a business, a trade, and said:

"I hope I may be permitted to speak freely to the men of my craft. Let us see ourselves, not as others see us, nor yet as we pretend to be to those who sit before the footlights, but as we see ourselves, and as we, if we be honest, know ourselves to be.

"We shall be forced to confess that very few of those engaged in the business are more than 'prentice hands in the shop. How many, think you, of the managing men in the newspaper offices of this country can set type, stereotype a form, or run a press? And yet I think you must agree, if you give it thought, that these are, at least, desirable qualifications.

"Yet there are qualifications lying deeper and of far greater importance which are quite as rarely possessed—I mean the qualifications of true leadership in the editor, of news instinct in the news management, and of intelligent business direction in the publisher. Let us see:

"First—I hope you will agree that a newspaper should be the end and aim of its owner, and not a means to an end, if it is to be a lasting success. It must win the confidence of the public, and to do this it must be admittedly wise and truthful; it must be honest and prudent; it must be just and forceful. In short, it must give such direction to the public mind as will command at least a large measure of public approval.

"Has the press broadly succeeded in doing this? I was not a little interested the other day when the Correspondents' Club of this city sent out a query to a large number of public men. They asked: 'What shall the press do to be saved?' or, as they put it, 'How can the influence of the press be extended?' And almost as in chorus the answer came back: 'Tell the truth.' Is it not a sad commentary? And yet what else might you expect? How many, think you, of the daily newspapers of this country are conducted fairly and honestly for the public weal and with an eye single to that end? How many deserve public confidence? Certainly not those owned by street car magnates, or railway corporations, or Standard Oil monopolists. And the number of these is not inconsiderable.

"I know of at least a half dozen cities in which one or more of the daily newspapers are owned directly by street car magnates. Then there are others owned by copper kings or multi-millionaire dry goods men or rich bankers. Or (and I claim your indulgence) they are avowed party organs, in which, as Bishop Warburton said, 'Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is another's doxy.' Now I ask you if, purely as commercial ventures, any of these journalists are taking the surest road to success? In the newspaper heaven, I pledge you, the rich man will find it very hard to enter. You had two conspicuous examples in this city, when the late Mr. Gould bought The World, and the late Mr. Cyrus Field The Mail and Express.

"Primarily, to be successful, it must be a newspaper. After all, few newspapers have editorial influence, because, you must admit, few deserve it. And as newspapers! This is the very raison d'être of your publication. You must have a fair perspective of the world's happenings. And your reader has a right to expect of you both accuracy and discrimination. You have no right to edit your paper with a pitchfork, nor to make of it a crazy-quilt, in which all colors and all forms of sensational display have equal place, and you may shout till your hysterics equal in madness one of your own front pages, and you cannot convince us that you are making a real success.

"When quack doctors outrank real scientists, when brass sovereigns pass current with gold, then, and not till then, will your turn come. Wild-eyed typography does not make news, and the people are not fooled very long with the idea that it does. Not long since I asked a street urchin in a Western city how a certain newspaper sold. 'Not so good,' he replied. 'The folks is on to it. It's a iron paper. You sees a big black head and you thinks there's something, but you buys it and they ain't nothing. Then you don't buy it any more.'

"Mr. Greeley once said: 'Get the subscribers and all other things will follow.' So, viewed simply from the commercial side, news should be given first place and advertising should always be secondary. Your news should always be printed as news and your advertising as advertising. Believe me, the public are not fools. They know it when you print paid reading matter, quite as well as you do. And they know when you put a baking powder 'ad.' up at the top of two columns and run reading matter at the side and under it that you wouldn't do it if you could afford to refuse it. They recognize the flag of distress, and, while they are sorry for your misfortune, they recognize that it is a good place to go for lower rates or special positions. 'But,' says a publisher plaintively, 'that's all right for a strong paper. Some day I hope to be able to do it.' Never, my friend! First, establish one price, and proper, rational rules respecting positions, and it will bring respect and business. I could tell you of one paper that built a very large advertising business in the teeth of the strongest competition by closely adhering to these rules.

"They are so obviously correct rules of business that it is amazing so few adhere to them. Of course, the mad race to get rich quick which is manifest everywhere and in all lines has much to do with it. But unfortunately this plan for getting rich—by printing paid reading matter, by cutting advertising rates, by giving unreasonable positions to advertisers—does not work out. The advertiser who gets a concession from you brags of it, and, like the woman of damaged reputation, you go down and down until you come to the great river which has brought peace to so many journalistic unfortunates.

"No, good friends, every newspaper wears its heart on its sleeve. It deceives no one very long. If it be reckless and inaccurate and sensational the people find it out very soon and it will not succeed. It is not true in the long run that people love to be humbugged. If in its counting room it adopts unbusinesslike methods they are sure to be found out and end in grief. Honesty is the best policy. Sell your advertising at a fixed rate, brand it all plainly as advertising, subordinate it to the news, and be honest and reasonably intelligent in the presentation of the news, and in your editorial columns stand earnestly and vigorously for whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, and if there be any virtue or if there be any praise or success it shall be yours."

TYPHOID IN BROOKLYN.

Family of Seven Persons Found Suffering from the Disease.

An epidemic of typhoid fever is threatening the Moore Street section of Williamsburg. Many cases have been brought to the notice of the Brooklyn health authorities during the past two weeks, and, although every effort has been made to stamp out the disease, the number of cases increases.

A nest of the disease was found yesterday in the tenement house at 67 Moore Street, which is occupied by many families. In two rooms on the third floor a family of seven named Schmuckler was down with the disease. They had only come from Russia two months ago. Besides the parents, the children are Abraham, twenty-two years old; Hannah, sixteen; Anna, ten; Jacob, eight, and Sarah, seven. The attention of the health authorities was called to the family's condition by the police of the Stagg Street Station, who had been notified by one of the other tenants in the house.

Dr. Allen of St. Catharine's Hospital went to the house and found the rooms occupied by the Schmucklers in a filthy condition, and removed Hannah, Anna, and Sarah to the institution. The boy Jacob was in too serious condition to be removed, and the mother and father were found to be recovering from the malady.

TO CONTEST HIS GAS BILL.

Brooklyn Man, Alleging Overcharge and Bad Quality, Refuses to Pay.

James H. Hart, a large property owner of Brooklyn, has obtained in the Supreme Court, that borough, a temporary injunction restraining the Brooklyn Union Gas Company from shutting off the gas in his apartment houses at Broadway and Gates Avenue, because he has refused to pay a bill presented to him.

The company sent Mr. Hart a bill for gas amounting to $220. He made an investigation, and claims that he found he was being charged for much more gas than he had used. He also called on Deputy Commissioner Kirwin of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, and an expert was sent to test the quality of gas supplied to Mr. Hart's buildings. Mr. Hart says it was found that the gas was of but 10.75 candle power, when it should have registered, according to law, not less than twenty candle power. He then declined to pay the bill, and when the company threatened to cut off his supply of gas secured the injunction.

"I am ready to make a stiff fight in this matter," said Mr. Hart yesterday. "I don't care so much for the money involved. It's the principle of the thing. I want to determine whether a big corporation can arbitrarily furnish what it likes, set its own price, and then force me to pay."

At the office of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company it was said that the statement that the company furnished gas of less than eleven candle power was absurd, as such gas would be worthless for lighting purposes. The company, it was declared, supplied its customers with gas of twenty-six candle power.

THE BRIDGE ENTRANCE CRUSH.

An Open Letter to President Rossiter from a Brooklyn Passenger.

R. Dixon of Brooklyn has addressed a letter to Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in which he says:

"The Tribune and Times print an interview this day with you in relation to the overcrowding at the New York end of the bridge; also your Superintendent's views. Surely you cannot be aware of the facts as they exist between 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. Your company permits two platforms to lie idle and compels the public to walk one-eighth of a mile every day, and huddles us like a drove of sheep up one stairway that is disgraceful and ought not to be tolerated by the taxpayers. Mr. Breckenridge's remarks concerning the two idle platforms at Park Row are entirely at variance with the expressed views of nearly all business men with whom I have talked. Just open these two platforms and let through passengers have a show.

"If you have an idea my remarks are not in line with facts, come to the New York end around 6 P. M. You will then taste what it is to reach your home safely and thankful you were able to."

GOVERNMENT SUED FOR $12,188.

Dispatch Boat Dolphin Alleged to Have Damaged a Ferryboat.

The New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company has brought suit in the United States District Court in Brooklyn against the United States Government to recover a claim for libel filed against the Government dispatch boat Dolphin, as a result of a collision between that vessel and the ferryboat New York in the East River on Aug. 1, 1899.

The ferry company claims that the collision was due to carelessness on the part of officers of the Dolphin, which ship was on her way from the Tompkinsville anchorage to Newport, R. I. The Dolphin escaped injury, but the ferry company says its boat was damaged to the extent of $12,188.25. The Dolphin is charged with violating the rules relating to navigation and exceeding the speed limit of eight miles an hour.

The proceedings are taken under a special act of Congress, passed March 2 last, to cover this particular case, which will come up in June before Justice Thomas.

AN ACTOR FOUND DEAD.

Bernard McDonough Believed to Have Committed Suicide.

Bernard McDonough, forty-five years old, an actor, it is believed by the police, committed suicide. He was found dead in bed in his room on the third floor of his boarding house, at 232 West Thirtieth Street, yesterday morning, death having been caused by illuminating gas.

McDonough had been playing on the road with a company presenting the farce, "What Happened to Jones." The company closed its engagements a week ago and McDonough came to the city and took a room in the house in which he died. The odor of gas coming from his room yesterday morning aroused the attention of a maid, who called the attention of the landlady, and a policeman was summoned. McDonough was discovered in bed and the gas turned on. The ambulance surgeon who was summoned said the man had been dead for some time. He left no letters.

McDonough's home was in Reading, Penn., where his nine-year-old daughter resides. He had been separated from his wife for a number of years.

INSURANCE AGENT ARRESTED.

Charged with Larceny by a Woman Whom He Had Insured.

Michael Farelly, twenty-nine years old, of 1,669 Third Avenue, a former insurance solicitor, was a prisoner in the West Side Police Court yesterday charged with larceny. According to Detective George Dale of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who made the arrest, Farelly, who some weeks ago was in the employ of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, induced Mrs. Kate May of 775 Tenth Avenue to insure her life.

Mrs. May did not have money enough to pay for the policy, and Farelly volunteered to make the payments until Mrs. May's finances had improved. He took from her as security a pawn ticket for a gold watch and chain which she had pledged for $10 in a Tenth Avenue pawnshop. Farelly called on the woman several times for the money, but after the policy had run six weeks his visits ceased. Mrs. May went to the company's offices and was told that her policy had lapsed and was worthless. From the pawnbroker she learned that the watch had been redeemed shortly after Farelly had obtained possession of the ticket.

Farelly said in his defense in court that the woman would in some way get possession of the watch from the pawnbroker, and that he had redeemed it to make the security more secure. He said he had paid $6 in premiums. He was held in $500 for examination to-day.

"THE SALVATION COAL CHARITY."

Dr. Albert Shaw Causes an Investigation of It to be Made.

A few weeks ago numerous appeals were sent through the mails on behalf of what was called the Salvation Coal Charity, or the Salvation Three-Cent Coal Charity, purporting to come from "Albert Shaw," manager. The purpose of the charity was to deliver coal in small quantities at cost, and the object of the appeal was to secure funds to equip additional coal wagons.

It was stated that the writer had interested a gentleman in the plan, who had placed two horses and wagons and equipment at his disposal, representing about $200, and that with these wagons he had been able to deliver over 100 tons of coal in twenty-four days. With every $110 obtained it would be possible to "equip another coal wagon and start it on its errand of mercy, and to keep it going all Winter."

An investigation was made by the Charity Organization Society at the request and with the assistance of Dr. Albert Shaw, Ph. D., editor of The Review of Reviews. It was ascertained that the gentleman who had become interested in the enterprise and had advanced the $200, was the actual owner and promoter of the enterprise, while the man who has taken the name of Albert Shaw, but who now says his real name is Albert H. Rowell, was only an employe.

It has been ascertained by the Charity Organization Society, which made the necessary investigation, that about $100 has been sent in response to this circular. Some of the contributors were under the impression that they were sending it to the editor of The Review of Reviews, while others have been misled by the use of the word "Salvation," into thinking that it came from the Salvation Army. Both Rowell and his employer have relinquished all their interests in the coal business and have turned it over to the Salvation Army, while the circulars on hand have been destroyed.

SOME POINTS ON COOKING

Delicacies That Went to Make Up a Dainty Dinner.

How to Prepare Certain Dishes In a Way That Would Have Made Brillat-Savarin's Mouth Water.

"Yes," said Mrs. Emeline Jones, the New York cook, who knows more about cooking terrapin, Maryland style, with the brown sauce, than most people do about creamed oysters, "it is usually the ladies who ask for the terrapin without bones. They don't like to take them out when they are eating. The gentlemen don't mind them. If you see the bones in the terrapin you know just what it is. There is some boneless terrapin that is for a dinner given by a man, but there will be ladies present. It costs more to bone it, for it does not go so far.

"Last night at a dinner we had the terrapin served after the fish; yes, three kinds of fish in succession. But then, if you give a dinner and have terrapin, and it doesn't come until after the roast no one can eat it. People like it; it is an expensive dish, and if you give it to them early in the dinner they have a chance to eat it.

"We had the caviar first last night. Good Russian caviar is always appetizing for the beginning of a dinner. The toast is cut into small round pieces with the caviar in the centre, an egg is chopped fine, the yelk and the white, and with a little parsley put in a little wreath of yellow and white and green around the edges—sometimes I put a little green pepper in the centre—and served on a silver platter, it looks pretty, and is a nice little morsel to begin with.

"After the caviar we began with the oysters last night with Waldorf sauce; then the crab gumbo, then the boneless shad with tomatoes, and next the terrapin. We had rice served with the crab gumbo in the Southern style. It is cooked and served separately and passed with the soup, and people take it if they care to, and they usually do.

"Everything has to be fried in the pot first for the gumbo, the ham and chicken, some of the crabs raw, some of the okras, a little onion, and it is all cooked brown, and I throw in a can of tomatoes, that takes up all the brown. Then I pour in enough water to make soup for twelve or fourteen people, according to the size of the dinner, perhaps three or four quarts, and cook for several hours. I crack all the little fins and claws, and put those in to boil to give the full flavor of the crabs. I scald the other crabs so that I can handle them and clean them, and there will be about half a dozen to put on to boil until they are done, and I pick out all the meat and have it clean and ready for use.

"When the soup is cooked it must be strained through a French colander, and then you have a rich stock. That must be put back in the pot and thickened with a little cornstarch or flour, and the remainder of the okras are sliced in, and the last thing the meat of the crabs is thrown in. Before the soup is served it must be skimmed to get off the fat; then you have a nice, creamy soup, just thick enough, and not pasty; thin-sliced okras and the meat of the crabs, and the soup is thoroughly flavored with them. It is a change from green and mock turtle soups, and consommé royal most people have at home every day.

"For the fish, boneless shad is good now, when people are getting tired of the Winter fish. People say, 'Oh, no; shad is good, but I can't stand all those bones.' But I take every bone out, and then you have the flavor and no trouble in eating. I take the shad and put it skin side down on a board, and with a knife or spoon I take every bit of meat off the bones. Some people like a fork, but that breaks it up too much. I put the meat one side and then, when the bones are all bare, I take a knife and take out every one, put the meat back in place, and the shad is ready to broil.

"I call it broiling, but shad would stick to the broiler, and I broil it in the oven. I cut it into portions, put it into a buttered pan, and it won't take more than ten minutes to cook. After the caviar and the oysters, when the soup is served, put in the shad, and when the diners are ready for the fish it will be ready. Pour a little wine into the butter in the pan, put in a little salt and pepper, and pour hot over the portions, and send them just from the oven to the table.

STUFFED TOMATOES.

"Stuffed tomatoes go with the fish, and I always tell people to get the hothouse tomatoes, and not the Southern ones. They are smaller and very tender, and any one who likes tomatoes, and most people do, can eat a whole one. Then they do not have to be cut, and they look much nicer. I remove the skin first by pouring a little boiling water over them. I always see that done myself, and they are not left standing in the water, but it is poured on and then off. They are delicate, and not like Summer tomatoes. Then I scoop out the top and fill them with French dressing and put them away for two or three hours while it soaks into them, and they become thoroughly flavored. Then I chop the cucumbers, add a little whipped cream, horse radish, grated fresh from the root—that which comes in bottles is not good for anything—and mix with a little vinegar and salt—it does not require pepper with the radish—and fill the tomatoes.

"For a luncheon for twelve people I would have fourteen tomatoes. It is always well to have a few more than are needed. No one likes to take the last on the dish. I have had ladies come to me greatly distressed because the whole of anything had been served. For this number of tomatoes I would take about half a cup of solid cream and one cucumber, and use horse radish and seasoning to taste. The tomatoes are thoroughly chilled by being put into a dish of salt and ice. They are sent to the table with the fish, garnished with cresses.

"The tomato that is scooped out I sometimes throw into the soup, and sometimes I put a little tomato and green pepper with a celery salad. Sometimes an extra salad is wanted, and I make one of these and send up with game. I always cut up the celery myself for the salad to be sure that it is right. The waiters make the salads before the dinner begins to have them ready, and they are not fresh to finish everything just as it is ready to serve. I crisp the celery in ice water, and then put it in a dry towel and put it together the last minute.

"We had a boned capon stuffed with chicken force meat last night, with a fresh mushroom gravy. I never serve mushrooms twice in a meal, and if they are to be served in another way, and they are frequently for luncheons, for everybody is fond of them, I make some other kind of gravy. I cooked green beans and Bermuda potatoes with the capon last night. The potatoes seem Springlike at this time of the year. I peeled them with a fluted knife, cut them into the shape of a hay-stack, and served them; they were only little things, each with a green stem. I took the thickest stem of parsley I could find—I never send anything to the table that cannot be eaten—and then poured a little melted butter over them.

"The punch comes after that; then redhead ducks served with hominy cut in narrow strips and browned crisp and served in a small platter; with the ducks the celery salad; then individual molds of cream; for dessert Roquefort cheese and hot, buttered crackers, with coffee. Sometimes I make a grape fruit salad to go with the fish, instead of the cucumber, or it will go well with plovers.

"I cut the grape fruit in half, cut around the inside, and take it out of the skin and take the pulp from each compartment, and let it drain so that there will not be too much juice; line a dish with lettuce leaves and serve the grape fruit in it, with French dressing.

"We can have more creamed sauces and soups for luncheons than for dinners. They are good, but men do not like them because they get on their mustaches. A cream soup is too hearty frequently with a good luncheon, and bouillon is better. One dish that is very good that is liked for luncheons is creamed oysters in green peppers. I take the peppers and cut them in half, cut out all the inside with my scissors and sometimes score them around the edges. I scald the oysters in their own liquor with a stalk of celery to give them a proper flavor. New York oysters are never good and they need the flavor. Then the heart, the hard part, must be taken out, the peppers must be soaked an hour in salt and water, and then they are filled with the oysters in the cream sauce and bread crumbs.

"For making my cream sauce I take a pint of cream and half a pint of milk, two or three hard-boiled eggs, a little butter and flour, and one raw egg. Then I take a little salt, a little cayenne pepper, and nutmeg or mace—I usually take the nutmeg—and season to taste.

"I take the crumbs from the inside of a loaf of bread to use with these—I never use the browned crumbs, they do not look well—put in the crumbs first, then fill up with the oysters and sauce, put a few crumbs on top with a bit of butter, and when they are ready to bake I prefer to bake them before an open fire. With some ranges this can be done. After they are browned I put them over a dish of hot water on top of the range, and they stay nicely puffed up and do not fall as they do sometimes if they are browned in the oven.

"Women like light soups for their luncheons usually—oysters frequently instead of fish—though one dish that is very good is made with boneless smelts filled with forcemeats of lobster. The fish are curled around with the head and tail together, the lobster filled into them, and they make a pretty dish. They can be served with a butter sauce or with tartare sauce. They are cooked in the oven only a short time. The little rolled bread and butter sandwiches are used for luncheons largely.

SOME MUSHROOM DISHES.

"Forced mushrooms in little cups are good, and they are delicious broiled in their own gravy and served on toast. In getting mushrooms I always tell people to get hothouse mushrooms instead of cellar mushrooms. There is as much difference in them as can be. Those from the cellar are pulpy and dry.

"To stuff mushrooms I scrape out the inside of the caps, chop the ends of the stems that are too long to be left standing, and the small mushrooms that are not large enough to stuff, and after chopping mash with the potato masher and fill into the mushrooms. I always ask for an agate pan when I can use it for mushrooms, or if I can't get that I get as many pudding pans as I can. I don't take a black pan to cook mushrooms in. I butter these dishes and put the mushrooms in with the caps down, and stems standing, and cover them with a paper and a tin and set them on top of the stove to cook. There is plenty of juice to cook them in, and they cook in their own gravy at first and then begin to brown. It takes about half an hour to cook them. Then have some round pieces of toast ready, and put two or three mushrooms on each piece, season them with butter, pepper, and salt, and put a little stock into the pan and then pour over them. Mushrooms should be seasoned as little as possible or their delicate flavor is lost.

"Cheese croquettes are used frequently for ladies' luncheons instead of game, and they are good served with lettuce or celery salad. I use part water with them. I take a large cup of cream, half a cup of water, put on to boil, and when it is ready thicken it with a tablespoonful of flour and one or two of cornstarch mixed with water. I don't like to use either flour or cornstarch alone, as the flour is heavy and the cornstarch is runny. When the cream is ready I thicken it with this, adding more if it is not enough, for it must be as thick as blanc-mange. For cheese I use the English dairy, with a little Swiss, but I don't put it in until the cream is cooked and off the stove. I have the cheese, probably three or four spoonfuls, grated—I do not use butter, it makes them greasy—put it in and season with salt and a little cayenne pepper, and I turn out on a platter to cool.

"I make a little batter with milk, one or two eggs, and a little flour, and when the mixture is cool I take a spoonful of it and drop it into the batter, and then into the bread crumbs, and shape in a glass or with my hands. Sometimes I make them bell-shaped, and sometimes I shape them like oysters. I have my fat at only a moderate heat, so that they will cook thoroughly while they are browning. I like lard with a little suet dissolved in it for frying. All the bread crumbs that I use I rub through the cullender. Then when the croquettes are sent up stairs hot with the salad they are light and delicate and very nice."

REFORM IN EXCISE CASES.

District Attorney's Rule Opposing All Motions for Their Transference to General Sessions.

Liquor dealers throughout the city are somewhat disturbed over a reform instituted by District Attorney Philbin in the matter of the disposal of complaints of violations of the excise law preferred against saloon and Raines-law hotel keepers.

Under Col. Gardiner many excise cases were transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the General Sessions courts, thereby rendering somewhat indefinite the final disposition of the complaint. If the complaint was not dismissed by the Grand Jury, which was often the case, the case would not be put on the court calendars immediately, and when, after a few adjournments and additional delay, the complaint was heard, few juries would convict on the charge. This entailed much expense to the county and consumed the time of the General Sessions courts with unimportant cases while pressing criminal cases were awaiting disposition.

The law provides that charges of excise violations shall be heard in the Court of Special Sessions, unless transferred upon motion of counsel to the Court of General Sessions, by some Judge of the latter court, the District Attorney concurring.

One of the earliest changes District Attorney Philbin made in the routine work of his office was in this regard. During the first few days of the new official's incumbency one of his young deputies, whose resignation has since been requested, laid the excise matter before him, stating that a motion had been made by the counsel of a liquor dealer to have the case against his client transferred to General Sessions. The deputy wished to know the District Attorney's desire in the matter. The District Attorney asked for the opinion of the deputy. It was favorable to the transfer. He admitted, however, that concurrence on the District Attorney's part would delay the disposition of the case. Mr. Philbin at that time made the rule, which he has since rigidly adhered to, that all similar motions of liquor dealers' counsel should be opposed by his representatives. According to ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, ex-District Attorney Gardiner frequently opposed such motions also.

To a delegation of liquor dealers who recently called on him, in a fruitless endeavor to have him alter his views regarding the subject, the District Attorney made clear his attitude and explained that he was waging no fight against the liquor dealers, and that he sympathized with them. In justice both to taxpayers of the county and to the liquor dealer, and in order to speedily dispose of such complaints, however, the Public Prosecutor said, he could not recede from the position he had originally taken.

WALKED OUT OF A WINDOW.

Woman, During an Attack of Somnambulism, Falls Three Stories.

During an attack of somnambulism in the early hours of yesterday morning Mrs. Catherine Caskell, thirty-five years old, a widow, of 406 East Fifteenth Street, walked out of her bedroom window and fell three stories to the stone flagging, receiving injuries that will probably result in her death.

Mrs. Caskell lived with her daughter Mary, twelve years old. The daughter said that early in the morning she was awakened and noticed her mother walking toward the window, staring straight ahead as one in a trance. The woman opened the window, and with great deliberation walked out on the fire escape. She then attempted to climb up on the fire escape, and just as her daughter was about to restrain her she slipped and fell, turning a complete somersault in her descent.

A hurry call was sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance, and the surgeon found that Mrs. Caskell had fractured her skull, broken several ribs, and had contusions all over the body.

ARRESTED A FORMER PLAYMATE.

Prisoner Turns Out to be Boyhood Friend of the Police Officer.

Two middle-aged men, who had been playmates away back in the years of their boyhood, stood side by side at the bar of the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. One was a policeman; the other his prisoner. The officer was Policeman Neggersmith, attached to the Police Court squad, and his prisoner was John Finnegan, a civil war veteran, living at 411 East Sixty-second Street, who had been arrested on a warrant charging him with disorderly conduct, the complainant being his wife. The case against him was strong, and he was held in $300 bail for his future good conduct, which he was unable to furnish.

As Magistrate Mayo turned the prisoner over to the policeman he pronounced the officer's name.

"Neggersmith?" queried Finnegan. "Is your name Neggersmith? It can't be that you're George Neggersmith?"

The court officer admitted that that was his name.

"Then don't you remember John Finnegan? We used to play together up in old Westchester Village."

The two men began to recall incidents of their boyhood days, and the policeman expressed regret that he had been called upon to arrest his old playmate.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

As Others See Our Laces

The Standard Union Says: "One of the inherited traditions of Brooklyn womanhood is the intrinsic worth and honesty of all that bears the stamp and seal of Frederick Loeser & Co. To doubt this is to doubt the wisdom of the grandmothers and mothers of the present generation. Therefore this house has established a precedent for itself of so high a nature that one wonders from year to year whether the next effort can quite equal the present one. But 'progress' is the watchword of the house, and each succeeding season—yes, each day as it passes—shows fresh new beauty, in all the varied merchandise so lavishly displayed.

"This season's lace exhibit is one of rare beauty and excellence, from whatever point of view it may be taken. For the woman of fashion the exhibit is unparalleled in its resources; since lace gives the distinctive touch to every modish costume this year, this house has answered to Fashion's call in its usual complete manner.

3c. to $4.98 for Regular 7c. to $11.00 Laces.

Real Lierre laces, 4 to 8 inch, 49c., regular 98c.

Real silk Venetian and Guipure laces, 89c. to $1,69, regular $1.98 to $7.98.

Real applique laces—

4	inch wide,	49c. to $1.49,	regular	89c. to	$3.00.
5	" "	$1.59	"	$2.98	
8	" "	$1.60	"	$3.25	
11	" "	$1.89	"	$3.50	
15	" "	$2.15	"	$4.98	

Real Cluny Allovers, $1.49, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, regular $5.50 to $11.00.

Imitation Torchon laces and insertion in sets, 3c. to 12½c., regular 7c. to 39c.

Normandie Valenciennes laces and insertion, 3c. to 12½c., regular 8c. to 39c.

Black Silk Chantilly galloons, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., regular 8c. to 39c.

Imitation Arabian galloons, 5c. to 39c., regular 12½c. to 69c.

Venetian insertion and bands, 5c. to 10c., regular 10c. to 29c.

Black Silk Cluny Guipure laces, 12½c. to 22c., regular 19c. to 49c.

All Silk Brussels nets, pink, blue, lavender, nile, 39c., regular 79c.

Imitation Arabian and Venetian Allovers, 49c. to $1.79, regular 89c. to $3.98.

Spangled nets, black, steel, and steel and black, $1.49 to $2.10, regular $2.25 to $7.98.

Real Arabian Galloons, 25c. to 98c., Regular 59c. to $2.25.

Embroideries at 1-3 Their Worth.

AT 5c. TO 69c. YARD—The very newest and best sorts—prettiest and most tasteful patterns—Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Edges and Insertions—all by the yard—can have as little or as much as you want. Section B.

Extraordinary Offer of Tailored Suits.

$22.50, $27.00 and $32.00; Worth $32.00 to $75.00.

Enough to make 150 women happy—it's by far the most advantageous offer of the season. The suits are the models used as studies by one of the very best tailors, all different and many are reproductions of Paquin, Doucet, Callot Soeurs, King and Francis, the Parisian modistes. They are as carefully tailored as the made-to-measure—each one a masterpiece. You couldn't begin to get such up-to-date, aristocratic gowns in the ordinary way for more than twice the money. Words can't describe them. Sizes principally 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. For Monday, assorted in three divisions, as follows:

Division No. 1—$22.50, Value $32.00 to $35.00. Division No. 2—$27.00, Value $38.00 to $49.00.
Division No. 3—$32.75, Value $50.00 to $75.00.

Silks You Can't Afford to Miss.

These Silks will deserve a chapter to themselves and it would be interesting to expose their qualities in type. It's a fact that they can't be beaten at the price and that they again illustrate our absolute silk supremacy.

29c. for 45c. Japanese Corded Wash Silks.

A matchless assortment of styles, over 40 of them, and an almost bewildering quantity of stripes and plaids of every best color combination.

34c. for 55c. Fancy Plaid Corded Taffetas.

White, black, blue, old rose, cadet, turquoise, cardinal, gray, bluet, automobile and royal, navy and black and white.

49c. for 69c. White Habutai, 36 inch.

Just the silk suitable for making up confirmation dresses.

49c. for 75c. Printed Foulards.

Colorings and designs never more beautiful.

Another Crepe De Chine Week.

79c. FOR $1.00 AND $1.25 black and colored Crepe de Chines.

98c. FOR $1.50 black satin Crepe de Chines.

$1.25 FOR $2.00 black Crepe de Chines.

Guaranteed Black Taffeta 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00.

We guarantee all the Black Taffetas we sell above 50c. and the above five qualities have "Guaranteed to Wear" woven on the edges.

Bed Comfortables Again.

89c. for the Regular $1.25 Kinds.

Second floor, New Building.

These are comfortables that always sell at $1.25. They are filled with white carded cotton, covered with figured silkoline; newest spring designs, reversed with plain colors, tufted with zephyr, and are full size—lots of them, but they can't last long at 89c.

Shimmer Silk Lining

At 11c., Regular Price 18c.

A beautiful, strong, glossy lining—has a finish of taffeta—the colors are all up to date—in black, too—36 inches wide.

Articles for the Toilet.

Section C, Entreme Rear. Not Sent C. O. D.

These preparations are all made in our own laboratory—everything is guaranteed absolutely pure—the prices are more advantageous than anywhere else.

Cold cream, rose perfume, per jar, 4c.

Camphor ice, tin box, 4c.

Perfumed talcum, tin box, 3c.

Borax, ½-pound package, 2c.

Petroleum jelly, best quality, 5-ounce jar, 3c.

Pumice stone, powdered, wood box, 5c.

Fullers' earth, the best infants' powder, 5c.

Snowflake tooth powder, tin boxes, 4c.

Tincture of benzoin, 2-ounce bottles, 10c.

Florida water, 8-ounce bottles, sprinkler top, 12c.

Witch hazel, 8-ounce bottles, extra strength, 5c.

Ammonia, 1-pint bottles, extra strength, 5c.

Violet toilet ammonia, 7c.

Pillow Cases at a Bargain.

9½c. for Regular 12½c.
12½c. for Regular 15c.

Section B.

This is a splendid lot of pillow cases made from the remnants of New York Mills and Pequot muslins—they are full size at 9½c. each. Also a lot of regular 15c. pillow cases, 45x36, at 12½c.

These sheets are all hand-torn, neatly hemmed and laundered, ready for use, and the prices less than cost of muslin by the yard.

Single bed size, 34c., regular price 45c.

Single bed size, 38c., regular price 49c.

Three-quarter bed size, 42c., regular price 52c.

Double bed size, 49c., regular price 59c.

Extra size, 55c., regular price 65c.

Unbleached sheets:

Single bed size, 32c., regular price 42c.

Double bed size, 45c., regular price 55c.

Extra size, 49c., regular price 59c.

Bleached muslin, yard wide, 8c. kind for 6½c.

Unbleached muslin, yard wide, 7c. kind for 5c.

White Goods Very Cheap.

White Victoria lawn, 40-in wide, 8c. yard, regular 10c.

White Victoria lawn, 40-in. wide, 10c. yard, regular 12½c.

White India linon, 40-in. wide, 12½c. yard, regular 18c.

White mercerized dimity, 12c. yard, regular 25c.

White mercerized madras, 12c. yard, regular 25c.

White dimities, in lace stripe and revere effects, 12½c. yard, regular 25c.

English long cloth, soft finish, in lengths from 4 to 12 yards, at 12½c. yard, regular 20c.

CLYDE FITCH'S ANTIQUES

His New House Filled with Odd Furniture and Bric-a-Brac.

Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, possesses a fortune in beautiful antiques. He has been collecting them for years, and his new house, at 113 East Fortieth Street, is a museum of charming and unique furniture, tapestry, marbles, and bric-à-brac. There is nothing of the museum, however, in the appearance of the house, for everything in it is in correct chronological sequences—the furniture is in suites and the china in sets, and there is none of the "scrappy" appearance that is to be found in the establishments of less discriminating collectors. Mr. Fitch's taste is perfect, and he has not bought things that he happened to find, but searched the world to find exactly what he wished.

It is too much of a house to talk about all in a breath, and there are few things that are little more worth talking about than others. If one began hit or miss, one might begin in the room into which the first introduction of the house would be given—the salon on the second floor. It is a room hung with beautiful Gobelin tapestries, which, with those others in the dining room at the rear of the house on the same floor, Mr. Fitch was twelve years in collecting. They are worth it. They are set into the walls in the salon with moldings of Louis Quatorze designs, to agree with the furnishing of the room. There is a line of green inside the gold, a line of blue inside the green, and presto! the tapestries, and every one knows what a Gobelin tapestry is.

There are four tapestry-covered chairs in the room of the same period which are particularly beautiful. The framework is in gold, the four alike, for they form a suite, and the tapestry, which is in perfect condition, represents four different scenes done in "petit point." Mr. Fitch searched two years before he found these chairs, and then he discovered them in Paris. He looked all over the Old World before he found the fine Louis Quartorze table, beautifully carved, in gold, with a marble top, a real treasure, and he found it in the last place where the uninitiated would look for it, in Stockholm, Sweden.

"Many of the old royal places in and around Stockholm contain many very beautiful things," says Mr. Fitch. "Some of the finest things in the world have been collected to furnish them. I bought quite a number of things in Stockholm and they were all good. It is the same in Denmark. Rosenborg Castle, now used as a State Museum in Copenhagen, is furnished as it was when the royal family lived in it years ago. Even their bric-à-brac is there, and there are cases of the clothes they wore. It is very interesting."

A quaint desk in the salon has most of its beauties concealed, for when it is opened it is to be seen that every panel is finished with a beautiful little painting. There is some good statuary in this room, one large piece which stands by the window, a beautiful antique copy of a Bacchus by Sansovino, in the Bargoito Museum, Florence. There is a pretty little bronze bust of Mme. du Barry on the mantelpiece, and there are some fine Capo di Monte pieces. One of these, in the hall between the dining room and salon, is particularly good, a signed piece by Nove. There is a beautiful triptych in the salon brought from a private family in Venice. It is by a pupil of Botticelli, and includes work by the master. There is bric-à-brac from all over the world, quaint little figures, snuffboxes, charming miniatures, a St. George and the dragon from Florence, and a very old piece of pottery, a vinegar and mustard cruet in combination, a rabbit and a rooster sitting side by side.

The Gobelin tapestry was found in France and all the marbles came from Italy. In the beautiful hall on the first floor there is another Bacchus which is very beautiful, and an antique copy of the Venus in the Vatican. The most interesting thing in the hall is the Lucca della Robbia, which came from a chapel in Italy. There is a large marble font here and another in the salon, while a smaller one in the hall has a fountain continually playing in it.

The walls of the hall going through the house are finished with Flemish tapestries, there are some fine Spanish carvings between the salon and dining room, and the mantel in that room is also of Spanish carvings. It is a fine room with its dark wood and tapestries. The china is one of the interesting features of this room. It is all old, many different sets, but all in sets, for Mr. Fitch takes no pleasure in odd pieces.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; high east to south winds.

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MURPHY PREPARING FOR WHOLESALE RAIDS

Will Be Few Gambling Places Open in Two Weeks, He Says.

Coming Transfers of Police Captains—The Committee of Five's Report—Alleged Cablegram from Croker.

A map showing the location of over 300 gambling places in New York, which was prepared by the Tammany Committee of Five, is in Commissioner Murphy's safe at Police Headquarters. The diagram, according to Commissioner Murphy, is being carefully guarded. He said yesterday that no person outside of the Tammany Committee of Five has ever seen the document. He declared that raids would be made all along the line, and that in two weeks there would be few if any gambling places open in New York.

"I will show the people of this city in a short time that I am entitled to their confidence," said the Commissioner. "In taking charge of a new department I naturally felt a little strange at first. I did not want to make any grave mistakes. Now that I have studied the police situation, I have made up my mind to do certain things."

"Will you make a number of transfers of Captains to-day, as has been reported?" was asked.

"You can say for me positively that no transfers will be made to-day. I do not believe in wholesale shake-ups of the force, and the transfers will be made a few at a time."

"Did you consult John F. Carroll, deputy leader of Tammany Hall, before deciding to make any transfers?"

"That statement is not true. I did see Mr. Carroll at Tammany Hall on Saturday. He had just returned from a trip to Florida, and the few minutes I talked with Dr. Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Untermyer, and other Tammany men were in the group. I did not talk to Mr. Carroll about police matters. I simply said, 'Hello, John; how did you enjoy your trip?' I told the group of people that I was trying to do my duty in the Police Department, and would take such action as should be taken for the good of the service and the city."

"Then you have not consulted Mr. Carroll as to the transfer of Police Captains?"

"I deny that story—it is absolutely untrue."

"Have you in your possession a copy of the report of the Tammany Committee of Five on the gambling places?"

"I sent to Mr. Nixon for a copy of the report last Monday, but I have not received the document yet. I have the diagram. The only copy of the report I know of in existence is that signed by the members of the Committee of Five."

"A statement has been made that you intend to resign on account of ill-health, and that Mr. Sexton will be appointed Police Commissioner?"

"That is another story. I am going to stick to my post. In a few weeks the people will have every confidence in me because I intend to show that it is possible to close up the gambling places. There may be a few which we cannot reach at once. Why, those places are closing up all over town now. The police are making raids. If Mr. Philbin will put in my hands a warrant I will close any place up, and if I don't execute the warrant he can have me punished for not doing my duty."

"From your investigation so far made how do you find the Police Department?"

"I think that about 5 per cent. of the police force of this city, from Captains down, shirk their duty. I intend to find out who the men are who will not do their duty, and they will have to answer for their conduct. There is no secret incident which I think should be made public. The police raided a place on Mercer Street yesterday, and brought the men who, it is claimed, owned and ran the place to a City Magistrate's court. The prisoners were discharged. Within two hours after we made the raid agents of the Parkhurst Society and men from District Attorney Philbin's office arrested the men, who were making a book, and they were taken before Justice Jerome and held in $1,500 bail for trial."

It was stated by a friend of Commissioner Murphy that Capt. John J. Donohue, against whom charges have been made recently, will be transferred from the West Forty-seventh Street Station to an out-of-the-way precinct. There was talk that Capt. Max Schmittberger may be brought down to succeed Capt. Donohue. Commissioner Murphy is said to have been impressed with the police ability of Capt. Schmittberger, and it is intimated that his exile to interior posts of duty will be ended soon. Capts. Gannon, Ffers, Westervelt, and Thompson are also talked of for transfers.

The map which Commissioner Murphy has in his safe shows the boundary lines of the precincts, and also the number and classes of gambling places in each precinct. The diagram was prepared by Chairman Nixon after a searching investigation. Mr. Nixon said yesterday that many attempts were made to deceive the investigators when the map was being prepared, but that enough evidence was obtained against each place marked to show that the law was being violated.

The question as to when the report of the Committee of Five is to be considered by the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall has not been decided. Chairman Daniel F. McMahon is in Florida, and will return early this week. It was said yesterday that a meeting of the Executive Committee would probably be called for Friday evening next.

Efforts will be made by the Carroll-Sexton-Sullivan combination to keep the report from being made public. The programme of the friends of First Deputy Devery will be to have the report received by the Executive Committee, and filed without reading. In this way it is hoped that all information about the contents will be kept from the public.

One copy of the report of the Committee of Five is in the possession of Lewis F. Nixon, and he said yesterday that the document was locked up in the safe in his shipyards, and would not be shown to any person. The other copy is in the possession of Chairman McMahon of the Executive Committee. Whether Commissioner Murphy will be furnished with a copy of the full report of the committee was not decided yesterday.

The report upholds the statements made by the Committee of Five that "protection" was given to gamblers by the police of the city, and the indirect charge is made that Chief Devery was responsible for the condition of affairs. The report is general in its nature, and to it is attached the list of over 300 gambling places, together with the diagram.

Lewis F. Nixon denied yesterday that he had given out the contents of cablegrams received from Richard Croker in reference to the charges against Chief Devery. He said:

"I have not authorized any statement that I ever sent a cablegram to Europe, or that I received one in return in reference to police matters. I still assert my belief that Richard Croker was sincere when the Committee of Five was appointed to look into the conditions of the city and find remedies. I will say that I do not think Mr. Croker recommended the appointments which have been made in the Police Department. I am confident of that."

The alleged cablegram which it is claimed was sent by Richard Croker to Mr. Nixon after the demand was made by the Committee of Five for Chief Devery's retirement was to the effect that the Tammany leader was sorry that Mr. Nixon had taken that position.

"Devery cannot retire in face of the attacks made by our enemies. If he has been guilty of a crime let them convict him. When that is done, I will be the first to help throw him out," is the alleged purport of the cablegram sent by Mr. Croker.

CHAPMAN EXPECTED IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Gamblers Prepare to Shut Up Shop—New Captain May Command To-day.

The Tenderloin Precinct was in a flutter last evening. The gamblers, dive keepers, and saloon kepeers all had the "tip" that Capt. Chapman, who is now at the Mercer Street Station, is to report at his old post, the Tenderloin Station House, for duty at 6:30 A. M. to-day. Capt. Thomas, who has held this precinct for nearly two years, is expecting a change and his wardmen are looking to be transferred within a few hours after Capt. Chapman takes charge.

No amount of argument could convince the Tenderloin habitues that Capt. Chapman was not coming there to-day and that there would be hard times for the gambling places and resorts of ill-repute.

"Just walk through this precinct to-night and you will see the crowd rushing to cover," said a gambler to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening. "We got the tip all right. Capt. Chapman is coming up here, and it will not be safe to give a Seeley dinner, keep open a dancehall, or deal a little game of faro. The people in the know have all got out their umbrellas, packed up the carddecks, put away the eagle bird, and are looking for hard times."

Commissioner Murphy has been dissatisfied with the way in which Capt. Thomas has been running the Tenderloin Precinct. The new Commissioner is a great admirer of Capt. Chapman, and he will go to his new post with orders to close up all gambling places.

It was said last evening that the order for the transfer of Capt. Chapman from the Mercer Street Station to the Tenderloin had been given by Commissioner Murphy on Saturday evening. The wardmen on Capt. Thomas's staff expect to-day to be replaced by Wardmen McGuire and Hall now attached to the Mercer Street Station.

POLICE STOP DANCING.

Also Make Four Arrests for Excise Law Violations at "Little Coney Island."

Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Station, acting under the orders of Commissioner of Police Murphy, yesterday afternoon descended upon two dance halls in "Little Coney Island" on West One Hundred and Tenth Street. The Captain and his men warned the proprietors of the places that the Commissioner had decreed that dancing on Sunday would not be allowed.

After conveying this message Capt. Schmittberger's detectives made four arrests for violation of Section 31 of the liquor tax law. These arrests were: Edward Waldron, who with his brother, Louis, runs the place known as Waldron's, at 216 West One Hundred and Tenth Street; Charles Thompson, twenty-two years old, of 216 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, a waiter employed by the Waldrons; Ernest Rophorus, proprietor of the hall at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway, and John B. Brew, twenty-eight years old, of 110 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, one of his waiters.

The Waldrons have had much trouble because of the dancing on Sundays, which they had permitted in their place. They and others, who maintain similar places in Little Coney Island, had been arrested several times, but have been discharged after long and oft-adjourned hearings in the police courts. Repeated complaints have been made by property owners and their associations.

Capt. Schmittberger told the Waldrons and Rophorus, and the Commissioner held that Sunday dancing was a violation of Section 277 of the Penal Code and of 1,481 of the Greater New York Charter. Detectives Walsh and Merz were assigned by the Captain to visit Waldron's, and Detectives Diveeny and Pierce to go to Rophorus's. They found like conditions in each place.

Walsh and Merz found the large dance room floor of Waldron's dotted with tables. Before they were allowed to enter this room they were obliged to pay 10 cents for a meal ticket, entitling them to two sandwiches. After this formality they discovered that intoxicants could be purchased without trouble. The detectives purchased two glasses of beer and then arrested Waldron and his waiter.

Detectives Diveeny and Pierce went through a similar programme in Rophorus's place.

To make sure that no dancing would take place, Capt. Schmittberger stationed two detectives at the dance halls and instructed them to take action if the occasion presented itself.

Excise Arrest at a Brooklyn Ball.

The appearance at Military Hall, Schöles and Leonard Streets, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning of two officers attached to Police Inspector Druhan's staff, and the arrest of John Neis, a waiter, twenty-seven years old, for violating the excise law by selling drinks after hours, created much consternation among the participants of a ball that was being given in the hall. Many of the gathering left the ballroom. Neis protested against his arrest, and declared he was acting under orders of his employer, John Baumgaertner, the proprietor of the hall. Baumgaertner for years is alleged to have boasted of his political pull, and to have declared that nobody could ever interfere with his business. In the Ewen Street Police Court Neis was bailed for a hearing to-day.

GILMAN HEIRS IN POSSESSION.

Their Counsel Occupy Black Rock Mansion Jointly with Mrs. Blakeley Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 10.—As a result of the proceedings yesterday, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to have a temporary administrator appointed for the estate of George Francis Gilman, the millionaire tea and coffee merchant, the mansion at Black Rock is in the joint possession of Edward S. Percival of New York, one of the heirs at law, and Mrs. Blakeley Hall.

The joint occupancy gave rise to the rumor that Mrs. Hall had been ousted from the mansion by either force or moral suasion. When a TIMES representative called this afternoon the sound of laughter greeted him as he stood in the large vestibule. There were present Mrs. Hall and her mother, Frank Potts, and Miss Clayton, his fiancée; Edward S. Percival, and Edward C. Norton, two of the New York heirs. Mrs. Hall stated that she had not surrendered the house to the Gilman representatives of the heirs for the reason that no demand had been made on her to do so. "The servants take their orders from me," she said.

When asked if it was true that she had been legally adopted as the daughter of Mr. Gilman, she laughed and said: "That is a matter that I cannot really talk about."

In spite of Mrs. Hall's statement Mr. Percival has practical possession. After the probate hearing Saturday afternoon there was a conference at the Atlantic Hotel between counsel and the four representative heirs, and it was decided that both Messrs. Percival and Norton should go to Black Rock and demand possession of the house on behalf of the heirs at law, take inventory of all the personal property of whatever nature, and remain in possession till an administrator was appointed. This was done on a hint from Probate Judge Nobbs.

The intention of the heirs Saturday was to have George W. Smith of this city appointed temporary administrator. The refusal of Judge Nobbs to appoint Mr. Smith prevented a sensation, as he would have insisted upon the immediate dismissal of Mrs. Blakeley Hall and her friends from the house.

WOMAN SAVES PRIEST AT ALTAR FROM FIRE

Father Pauze's Surplice Ignited by a Candle.

School Teacher O'Conner Beats the Flames Out with Her Boa, While He Uses His Prayer Book.

The presence of mind of Miss Anna F. O'Conner, a teacher in the grammar grade of Public School 158, at Seventy-seventh Street and Avenue A, proved very valuable during a service for the Sodality of the Children of Mary, which was held in the Church of St. Jean the Baptist, in East Seventy-sixth Street yesterday afternoon.

Father Pauze of the order of the Blessed Sacrament was officiating at the service, and was reading the "Office of the Children of Mary," when, in moving one of his arms, he touched the flame of a candle at the altar. The surplice he wore was of the type usually worn by priests at like services, and was trimmed over the sleeves with lace. This lace was all ablaze in a minute, the flame almost touching the priest's face.

The church is the one which contains the relic of St. Anne. Father Pauze was standing near it when his surplice caught fire. There were at the time about 150 persons in the chapel, which is in the basement below the main auditorium of the church.

The minute the flames crept up on Father Pauze's arm somebody in the rear of the chapel yelled:

"Father, you're on fire!"

The voice breaking in on the reading by Father Pauze added to the consternation of the auditors, nearly all of whom were women. They were on their feet in a minute.

Miss O'Connor is the President of the sodality, and she occupied for this reason a seat well up in the front. Between her and the priest there was a railing, in which there is a gate permitting an entrance from the main portion of the chapel to the sanctuary.

It was closed. Whether latched or not, Miss O'Connor could not tell last evening when it was all over. It is certain that she got it open and was at the officiating priest at the altar in a minute.

Miss O'Conner wore a fur boa. She had taken it from her neck, and had it in her hand when Father Pauze's surplice caught fire. Forgetting all dignity and church propriety she dashed at the priest and began belaboring him with the boa.

Father Pauze himself struck at the flames with the Prayer Book. Between the two of them they extinguished the flames. Only the surplice had been ruined.

But while this proceeding was taking place at the altar the audience was not calm. Although all were seated when the lace became ignited, all were standing when it was all over and a few were at the doors. A stampede seemed imminent, but Father Pauze's presence of mind proved equally as good as that of Miss O'Conner.

He went right on with the reading without noticing the incident. Miss O'Conner took the hint and stepped back and into her seat again.

The more nervous of the auditors, especially those who were at the door, walked out, however. They collected in little bevies at the door, and [illegible] Miss O'Conner to come out.

When finally the service was over they almost toppled her over in their efforts to get at her and congratulate her. Aside from this Father Pauze said last evening that he would probably thank her for what she had done at the next meeting of the sodality.

Miss O'Conner is twenty years old, and lives with her parents at 232 East Seventy-fifth Street. Her father is a veteran of the civil war and was badly crippled in one of the important battles.

"It may be," said Miss O'Conner last evening, "that my duties as a teacher and the presence of mind which is required of me at times in the management of my boys fitted me for the little duty of to-day.

"It hasn't much. I am glad, however, to have been able to render such service. I forgot all about the audience. I only saw Father Pauze on fire. I did notice, however, that everybody was badly frightened while I was taking my seat again. It all ended luckily, don't you think?"

FIRES FROM ELECTRIC WIRES.

Chicago Official Intimates Certain Citizens Started Conflagrations for "Business Reasons."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—According to the City Electrical Department certain merchants and property owners who found an occasional fire "convenient for business reasons" have been making use of electric wires to produce the desired blaze. It is declared that seventy-eight fires are known to have been caused in Chicago in the last year by electric wires, while it is supposed that many others had the same origin. While no figures are given as to the alleged incendiarism, it is stated that many of the fires undoubtedly were not due to accident.

An ordinance to prevent careless or improper wiring has been framed and will be urged for passage by the City Council. It is declared that when a fire is started by electricity detection is almost impossible, and that for this reason the city should exercise a supervision over all wiring.

According to Mr. Hornsby's explanation, electric wires often are arranged in show windows or elsewhere with a piece of lead pipe or other material convenient to produce a short circuit or ground wire. When this has been produced the fusing joining the wires becomes heated and glows.

It is claimed that an Inspector in the department saw wires crossed in a display window in such a manner he demanded that the wires be removed, which was done. It is said that it was discovered afterward that the wires had been replaced, and within two days a fire resulted, causing a loss of $200,000.

May Settle Marseilles Dock Strike.

MARSEILLES, March 11.—The dock strike is now assuming a more hopeful aspect. A number of the strikers voted yesterday for a cessation of the strike, in consequence of the damage to the interests of the port. They reserved the right, however, to renew the present demands at some future date.

Suicide Confessed Old Murder.

BERLIN, March 10.—A non-commissioned officer named Oliver, who recently committed suicide at Gumbinnen, left a letter confessing that he was the murderer of Cavalry Captain von Krosigk, who was killed at Gumbinnen last January by a shot through a window while he was drilling his men in a riding school.

Madrid Tax Collectors Stoned.

MADRID, March 11.—During a riot against the octroi tax last evening the mob stoned the municipal employes engaged in collecting the tax, and set fire to ten sentry boxes. Four persons were injured, one of them seriously. Order was finally restored by the Prefect.

Rev. Dr. Tuttle to Go to Summit.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—The Rev. Dr. A. M. Tuttle, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange, having promised a year ago to become pastor of the church in Summit, will leave East Orange this Spring. It was announced to-day that the Rev. Frederick Clare Baldwin, D. D., who is now pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark, had accepted a call to become pastor of the East Orange Church. It is said that the Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, until recently Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and editor of the Sunday school publications of the church, will be Dr. Baldwin's successor in Newark.

EXCITING FIRE IN THE WINDERMERE APARTMENTS.

Brave Rescues by Three Persons Who Ran the Elevator—Boy First Overcome, Then an Athlete, and Finally an Engineer.

The 125 or more tenants in the Windermere Apartments at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street were router from their beds at one o'clock this morning by a fire which started in Mr. Rabinowitz's delicatessen store on the ground floor. The smoke filled the halls and caused a panic. The fire escapes were filled and there was great excitement.

Policeman Sharp of West Forty-seventh Street saw the fire first and gave the alarm. With a tenant in the house who happened to get home about that time he ran through the building from floor to floor calling the tenants.

The elevator boy, Charles E. Raymond, ran the elevator up and down until he was so overcome by smoke that he dropped at his post. Jack Collins, a member of the West Side Athletic Club and a tenant in the building carried Raymond out to the open air and then took his perilous place running the elevator.

He ran it until he was obliged to leave and then Engineer James Swan took the job and ran the car until the smoke made it impossible to continue.

Policemen Redmond and O'Connor and Detective Trainor of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found Mrs. Mary O'Brien unconscious from smoke on the third floor and carried her out.

A woman on the fire escape lost her night dress, and as it fell it looked as if she herself had dropped, and this set a number of women to shrieking and wailing, all of which added much to the terror and excitement.

The firemen found the fire a stubborn one, and did not get it extinguished until it had destroyed the delicatessen store and done heavy damage to the apartments above, which are occupied by Mr. Quincer, who keeps the drug store in the corner of the building.

Several women were carried down from the fifth floor fire escape by members of Engine Company No. 23. A number of women fainted. The loss is said to be $10,000.

GEN. DE WET GOES NORTH.

Escapes with 400 Men and Makes for Kroonstadt—Operations Against Him Almost Impossible.

LONDON, March 11.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Aasvogel Kop, March 9:

"Gen. De Wet has escaped northward by a forced march with 400 men. His objective is believed to be the vicinity of Kroonstadt. Four other Boer leaders are still in the southwestern part of Orange River Colony.

"Now that Gen. De Wet is back in his own country it will be almost impossible to operate against him. Just so soon as he is pressed his commando dissolves, to meet again a few days later.

"Only a few bands of Boers are now left in Cape Colony."

No further news has been received concerning the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha. The Daily Express says it hears that Lord Kitchener declared the surrender must be unconditional, while the question of the future treatment of the Boers was referred to London.

It is asserted that Mr. Krüger, through Dr. Leyds, has sent a long telegram to Mr. Schalk-Burger, Acting President of the South African Republic, asking for details regarding the negotiations.

Alleged American Sent to Lisbon.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques says that a Mr. Martinisen, who is said to have resigned a post in the United States Army to join the Boer forces, was shipped for Lisbon Saturday on the Portuguese transport Zaire, which carried 103 Boer families, after he had made an ineffectual attempt to obtain Consular protection.

TO PREVENT BALKAN OUTBREAK.

Russia Said to be Seeking the Support of the Powers to a Plan.

LONDON, March 11.—"It is reported that Russia is seeking the support of the powers in a scheme to prevent a sudden outbreak in the Balkans," says the Vienna correspondent of The Morning Post.

"She proposes that Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece should greatly reduce their armies on condition that the powers give a pledge to protect their independence. It is asserted that the assent of Great Britain and Austria has already been obtained."

DR. PIERSON'S MEDICAL LIBRARY

His Widow Has Presented It to Physicians of the Oranges.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—The medical and surgical library of the late Dr. William Pierson of Orange, numbering 8,000 volumes, has been presented by Mrs. Pierson to the physicians of the Oranges, and they have decided to organize the William Pierson Medical Library Association. Ultimately it is expected that this will result in an Orange Society of Medicine, with a building for the library, rooms for meeting of the local medical societies, lecture halls, and probably courses of instruction on medical topics.

For the present the books will be placed in the Stickler Memorial Library, where a room will be devoted to them. The Stickler Library is now building as a memorial to the late Mr. Joseph William Stickler, and his extensive medical library is also to be placed in the building. The local physicians have named a committee to prepare a plan of organization, which will be adopted at a meeting to be held at an early date.

PUNISHMENT KILLS A CONVICT.

California Prisoner Dies Because Straitjacket Was Too Tight.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—James Dear, a convict in Folsom Prison, died yesterday as the result of seven hours' punishment in a straitjacket. Dear was a native of Illinois, thirty-nine years old, and but recently entered the prison. He was uncommonly strong and so stubborn that he refused to obey any rules or to do the work required of him. He had been repeatedly punished, but it did not subdue his spirit.

Yesterday Dear was placed in a straitjacket, in which he was kept for seven hours, although his groans were heard throughout his corridor. When he was taken out he was given a bath and removed to his cell, but he died during the night. The theory is that he was laced so tight that the circulation of the blood was stopped.

New Iron Company Forming.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 10.—Creditors of the Continental Iron Company, now in bankruptcy, are forming a plan to organize a corporation. Each creditor is to take stock to the amount of his claims, and the Wheatland mill is to be purchased and put in operation, it being claimed that the present condition of the iron market warrants the taking of such action. A number of the creditors are experienced iron men.

A Few Restful Hours
on an Old Dominion Liner; a short stay in Virginia and return via Washington is a most pleasant trip.—Adv.

A FREE HAND FOR RUSSIA?

Japan Unable to Prevent the Acquisition of Manchuria.

British Papers Regard Situation in China as Gloomy—Powers Unlikely to Oppose Russian Plans.

LONDON, March 11.—"The Japanese battleship Hatsuse, just completed in England, has been ordered to proceed hither with all possible speed," says the Yokohama correspondent of The Daily Mail. "Other orders given to the Japanese Navy indicate the seriousness with which the Japanese Government views the situation in the Far East.

"Well-informed Japanese regard Russia's action in Manchuria as a gigantic bluff, inspired by the notion that England's hands are tied in South Africa, but as Germany is only half-hearted in the maintenance of Chinese integrity, a coalition with Japan is improbable, and Japan is too much embarrassed in her finances to do more than to protest and to endeavor to secure compensating advantages in Korea."

"Chinese signature of the Manchurian convention is practically assured," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, "because Russia last August sent to the Empress Dowager 7,500 poods of bar silver."

"It is not likely that the powers will oppose the schemes of Russia," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring Saturday. "The situation is regarded as very gloomy. Even the Chinese plenipotentiaries declare openly that intervention by the powers is not desirable unless they are prepared to back up their protests.

"There are reports from the Province of Shan-Si that the Chinese are constructing extensive fortifications and mobilizing large bodies of troops to resist an advance of the allies."

Commenting editorially upon the attitude of the United States Government toward the Manchurian convention, The Times says:

"Apparently the Washington Government relies upon the moving force of its exhortations to induce Russia to abandon the convention or China to refuse to sign it."

GEN. CHAFFEE INTERFERES.

He Refuses to Allow Decapitation of Notorious Boxer Chiefs.

LONDON, March 11.—The Morning Post prints a dispatch from its Peking correspondent, dated Saturday, in which he says:

"Gen. Chaffee refuses to allow the decapitation of several notorious Boxer chiefs, guilty of murder, whom a Chinese Judge has condemned. The Americans are the only foreigners who have carried out no executions in Peking."

LI-HUNG-CHANG ILL AGAIN.

His Life Said to Hang by a Thread—Emperor Anxious to Return.

PEKING, March 10.—Li-Hung-Chang is again seriously ill, and his physician says his life hangs by a thread.

Prince Ching and Earl Li seem to think that by spreading rumors of the Court's unwillingness to return to Peking, unless this or that thing is done, they can influence the deliberations of the Ministers of the powers.

As a matter of fact, according to reliable reports from Sian-Foo, the imperial personages are extremely uncomfortable at Sian-Foo, where they live in the house of the Governor, which is only a small structure. French missionaries who have just returned here from Sian-Foo believe that the Empress Dowager would bring the Court back to Peking on the first offer of the allies, having as a basis the removal of the troops except the legation guards.

The foreign envoys will not hold a general meeting until Tuesday, owing to the absence of M. Pichon, the French Minister, at Pao-Ting-Foo.

The United States Signal Corps will be ready to leave in a week, according to instructions. No transport has been announced, however.

LOSS OF BRITISH PRESTIGE.

LONDON, March 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, who sends a long account of the waning of British influence in the Yang-Tse Valley, says:

"Five years ago British interests and influence were predominant and unchallenged; but to-day not only is the Yang-Tse not a British sphere in the sense in which Manchuria is Russian and Shan-Tung German, but it is steadily growing less English and more international.

"The whole country is overrun with German, French, Belgian, and Swiss engineers and traders, who are exploring its mineral wealth and commercial resources, while two German lines are briskly competing with British shipping on the river, formerly a British monopoly.

"One advantage the British still possess over other powers in the valley is the confidence and good-will of the better classes of the people and officials of Central China."

Tuan Prepared to Resist Arrest.

SHANGHAI, March 10.—Dispatches from Lan-Chau assert that Gen. Tung-Fu-Hsiang, with 20,000 men, and Prince Tuan, with 10,000 men, are at Ning-Hsu, prepared to resist arrest.

Expedition Gets Four Chinese Guns.

BERLIN, March 10.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Count von Waldersee: "Peking, March 10.—Col. Ledebur's column stormed a gate of the great wall, eighty miles west of Pao-ting-Foo, Friday, March 8, capturing four guns."

Want Likin Duties Abolished.

SHANGHAI, March 10.—The China Gazette announces that Sheng, the Taotai, has memorialized the throne in favor of the abolition of the likin duties, and that all the Viceroys and Governors support him.

NEBRASKA'S SENATORIAL RACE.

Committeeman Schneider Says Republican Leaders Will Do Nothing to Aid Any Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 10.—Republican National Committeeman R. B. Schneider, who was sent here to straighten out the Senatorial tangle, after the conference in New York Thursday, between Senator Hanna, Vice Chairman Payne, Perry S. Heath, and other Republican leaders, to-day made the following statement:

"At the conference in New York last Thursday the candidacy of no person was considered. The National Committee has no desire to take any part in the Senatorial canvass which can be used in favor of any candidate, and there was no agreement looking toward the selection of any candidate or candidates.

"The conference considered only methods by which two Senators from Nebraska may be elected. A majority caucus is favored at which the two candidates receiving a majority of the votes shall be chosen and all Republicans asked to support them. Those who would not support the men selected as candidates would be regarded as not having the interests of the party at heart."

A Grievous Phase of the Present Drouth.

Doctors attribute the prevalence of various diseases to this scarcity. The situation unimproved in New York and Brooklyn. A dispatch from Hiram Ricker & Sons, Poland Springs, Maine, to their Poland Water Depot, at 3 Park Place, New York, advises they had shipped seven hundred and fifty cases (7 carloads) of Poland Water by the Maine Steamship "Horatio Hall," which would reach New York Monday morning. Telephone orders will be delivered direct from the steamship, or supply can be had from any of Park & Tilford's or Acker, Merrill & Condit's stores, Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway, New York.—O. A. Marsh, Mgr.—Adv.

BENJAMIN HARRISON VERY ILL.

Upper Part of One Lung is Now Inflamed—Statement of the Attending Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—The illness of Gen. Harrison, although not critical at this time, is so serious that his physician, Dr. Henry Jamieson, to-day spent most of his time at his bedside and called into consultation Dr. Evan Hadley. Dr. Frank Dorsey also has been for several days in constant attendance on the ex-President.

Dr. Jamieson left Gen. Harrison to-night at 10:30 o'clock, and a little later made the following statement:

"Gen. Harrison was taken ill Thursday with a chill. At that time his ailment had all the symptoms of the grip. There developed after that a pretty sharp congestion on the left side, involving the intercostal nerves and also the upper part of the left lung. With that came fever, his temperature rising 2 or 3 degrees. There was also increased respiration.

"He had since gone on in about the same way. He has not been very uncomfortable. With the exception of the pain suffered Saturday, which has almost wholly disappeared, he has suffered but little pain. His temperature is and has been for some hours about 102 3-5, his respiration 30 to 36, and his pulse keeps at about 90.

"His pulse is good, but the upper part of his left lung is more or less inflamed. His danger lies in the extension of this inflammation. His mind is clear, although he is somewhat inclined to go into a sort of dreamy sleep. When awake his mind is perfectly clear. I do not consider him in a critical condition at this time."

Dr. Jamieson said his patient's condition was such that a crisis probably would be reached within twenty-four to thirty-six hours, at which time he would either grow gradually worse or gradually better. He thought there was no danger of sudden collapse. The greatest danger is due to his age, which is somewhat against the patient.

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON TRUSTS

Says There Will Be an Emperor In Washington in 25 Years Unless Combinations Are Regulated.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—"We shall have an Emperor in Washington within twenty-five years unless we can create a public sentiment which, regardless of legislation, will regulate the trusts."

With that sentiment uttered at the Old South last evening, President Hadley of Yale University visibly startled a congregation largely made up of the richest church society in New England. He was delivering the third in a course of Lenten addresses by college Presidents and his specific topic was "The Development of a Public Conscience." In the course of his addresses he said:

"How do things stand as regards the need of a public conscience in this country to-day? The American standard of personal morality is on the whole high, as compared with other nations and other ages. We have developed personal virtues through individual conscience very well. But our actions in politics and in a social and business sense prove our moral standards in those directions desperately low.

"There is an appalling contrast between our methods of dealing with each other as individuals and the low standard observed in dealings between different parts of the whole organization of society.

"Competition used to prevent a man from practicing great extortion upon his neighbor even if he wanted to, and in politics, we once had at least a rough form of relative justice. But to-day with our industries organized into trusts, and the imperialistic spirit developed in politics, the general development of the principle of trusts will become appalling unless we cultivate a higher standard of morality than ever before.

"Legislation will never protect us from the evils of trusts, of deteriorated politics. The essence of a trust is that you must trust the head of it to exercise his power wisely or to abuse it, according to the kind of conscience he possesses.

"Trusts have got to be regulated by public sentiment, and that public sentiment is not merely the opinion of any particular part of the whole people, but is a readiness to accept, in behalf of the community, restrictions, independent of the question of whether you or I shall be personally harmed by those restrictions.

"You say that the community will not be governed by this principle. We must expect that the community will, however, for the alternative is an emperor in Washington within twenty-five years. Public affairs can no longer be played as a game, but must be directed by an intelligent and active public conscience. Individual effort is helpless and hopeless."

INSANE FARMER RUNS AMUCK.

Lost His Mind When His Wife Killed a Chicken—Terrorized Entire Ohio Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 10.—Eight Deputy Sheriffs are at Worthington, Ohio, with orders to land John Wilcox, a wealthy farmer of that vicinity, in the county jail, dead or alive. Wilcox inaugurated a reign of terror at Worthington, seriously injuring two men and less seriously hurting half a dozen more.

He wound up his pranks by setting fire to his farmhouse, one of the finest residences in the fine farming country north of Columbus, and is now supposed to be hiding in the woods, armed to the teeth, and in a maniacal frenzy.

Wilcox never showed any signs of insanity until his wife killed a chicken for dinner. The sight of the blood made him frantic. He began to dash about the yard trying to catch other chickens and as fast as he succeeded he would wring their necks and suck their blood.

As his frenzy increased he stripped off his clothes until he was stark naked. Wilcox then took possession of Lewis's store and the usual loafers retired in his favor.

Wilcox was quiet, however, when the deputies entered and was sitting on a counter munching a bit of bread and cheese. They tried to place him under arrest, but when he knocked one of the deputies down with a stool the other fled.

The deputy fell close to the counter on which was displayed Lewis's supply of hardware, including a large assortment of butcher knives. Wilcox seized a knife in each hand and announced that he would drink the fallen man's blood.

The frightened farmers bothered him so that he was unable to further injure the unconscious man, but none dared to assail him. When they got too close he threw the knives at them, only to arm himself again from the hardware counter.

When he had driven every one from the store he fled to the woods.

FAMILY FEUD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 10.—A family feud at Shubenacadie, forty miles from here, culminated to-day in a bloody shooting affray. The participants were David, Emach and Melrose Ettinger on one side and three Lantz brothers on the other. The trouble started some time ago in connection with a disputed piece of land and since then the parties have gone about armed.

They met at church this morning. The Lantz brothers attended service, and as they left the church the Ettingers, who had been waiting for the brothers to come out, opened fire with revolvers. One of the Lantz brothers fell at the first volley. His brothers returned the fire, and two of the assailants were shot, Emach probably fatally. The wounds of the others are serious, but not dangerous.

A telephone message says other relatives have taken up the dispute and the local constables refuse to interfere. Further bloodshed is expected.

Early in the Morning.

The new fast mail train of the New York Central, with day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago, leaves Grand Central Station at 3:15 A. M. every day in the year. Sleeping car open at 10 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

DOCTOR, A GUEST, CATCHES A BURGLAR

Dinner in a Madison Avenue House Stopped for Thief Chase.

MISS GORMAN'S DISCOVERY

Dr. Chittenden Sat on the Intruder Until the Police Arrived—The Neighborhood in Excitement.

Dr. Arthur Chittenden, an ambulance surgeon of the New York Hospital, distinguished himself last night by capturing a burglar single-handed in the home of Mrs. Gertrude A. Gorman, at 226 Madison Avenue. While waiting for assistance from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station the doctor sat on his captive, whom he had felled to the floor with a few deft "punches" on the head.

Just a few minutes before 8 o'clock there was a violent ring of the police station telephone bell. Sergt. Churchill, upon taking down the receiver, heard some one say:

"There's a burglar here—at 226 Madison Avenue. The doctor's holding him till you send help."

The speaker was Mrs. Gorman. Patrolmen Burke and MacVeay were dispatched at once by the Sergeant.

In the meantime the excitement at Mrs. Gorman's had roused the neighborhood. When the burglar was first discovered dinner had just begun. Mrs. Gorman and Dr. Chittenden, who had been invited to the house as an old friend of the family, were taking their seats at the table, when Miss Jessie Gorman, Mrs. Gorman's little daughter, came bounding down stairs, three steps at a time and screaming. She was met at the foot of the stairs by the surgeon, who had dashed out of the dining room to see what was the matter.

"Burglars up there," cried Miss Jessie, pointing toward the second floor landing, where a long, lean man, with a drooping black mustache, was standing. He had his hands in his pockets, as if to say: "Well, the game's up; I'll just take things easy."

The doctor bolted up the stairs and full tilt into the intruder. There were some rapid arm movements, and the doctor's opponent went down with a crash. Then the victor seated himself astride the intruder's body and shouted to Mrs. Gorman that she had better call up the police station.

When the two policemen arrived ten minutes later they found Dr. Chittenden still sitting on the stranger. The latter was groaning, and as the policemen came near they heard him say:

"Now, give a feller a show, will you? I won't run. Just let me get a breath."

"You'll be up soon enough," the doctor answered, smoothing his rumpled frock coat and casting an anxious glance at his no longer immaculate white vest.

The stranger was taken to the station, and the doctor followed to make a complaint in behalf of Mrs. Gorman. John Redmond was the name given by the prisoner, who claimed to be a florist of 1 Essex Street. In his pockets were found thirty-five skeleton keys.

"What have you to say for yourself?" Sergeant

CITY CHARTER MAY BE FURTHER AMENDED

Republican Politicians See Great Possibilities in It.

Brooklyn Men Think It Affords a Good Chance to Discipline Tammany for Devery's Retention.

The Republican organization politicians have suddenly become interested in the report of the Charter Revision Commission, which was made public on Dec. 1 last. As the time for the closing of the session of the Legislature approaches, the New York City politicians find that there are many laws which should be enacted, for the good of the party. The charter revision report has been seized on by many as a vehicle through which political purposes can be accomplished.

Chairman George L. Rives and the members of the commission which prepared the new charter have little hope of having their work adopted without change. Some of the provisions are objected to by Senator Platt and others are not approved by Gov. Odell. The agitation which the makers of the new charter started has subsided, and no action will be taken until the Republican politicians show a disposition to consider the matters involved in the report.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was approached by a politician last week, who said:

"Governor, I would like to see this bill go through."

He referred to a bill prepared in the interests of the Republican city Magistrates in Brooklyn. They were to be continued in office. There has been a bitter political contest over the matter, and Walter D. Atterbury and Michael J. Dady have prepared separate bills, and each wants his own adopted. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said to his friend:

"Wait until the charter revision report is considered, and then we can make amendments to carry out your ideas."

This statement spread among the politicians and led many to believe that wholesale amendments would be made, all the "objectionable" features removed, and then the new charter be made a caucus measure, and put through the Legislature. Senator Platt declined to discuss the matter yesterday.

The Brooklyn politicians see in a revision of the charter a chance for the Republican machine to discipline Tammany Hall for appointing William S. Devery First Deputy under Commissioner Murphy. They say it might be possible to amend the law so as to force Deputy Devery out of office.

The charter revision report greatly enlarges the powers of the Borough Presidents, and they would become under the new law nearly as powerful officials as the Mayor of the city. The Republicans hope to carry Kings County next Fall. A borough President with the powers of a Mayor in all matters relating to public works is such an alluring idea that the Brooklyn politicians are enthusiastic over the prospects.

The salary of the Borough President in Manhattan and Brooklyn is increased by the new charter to $7,500 a year. He would have the power to appoint and remove at pleasure a Commissioner of Public Works, who would have charge of all matters relating to streets, sewers, public buildings, and supplies. Control is given to the Borough President over all local work from regulating and paving streets to the construction and maintenance of bridges. He has power over all matters relating to sewers and drainage, and the President of each borough "shall prepare all contracts relating to his borough" for public works. He would have charge of cleaning the streets and would have more power in many directions than the Mayor.

Many Tammany office holders would be legislated out of office if important parts of the charter were made into law. The Board of Public Improvements, made up of Tammany men, would be abolished.

There are many features of the charter revision report which would have to be amended before the document would receive the support of the Republican organization Senators and Assemblymen. The provision prohibiting an office holder from becoming a delegate to any convention, and in other ways taking any active interest in politics, would have to be changed. The politicians who claim that many features of the charter revision report will be made into law cite the fact that the provisions of the single-headed Police Department law were taken from the charter revision report.

There is also a section in the proposed charter in reference to the Ramapo Water Supply Company, which would prohibit the city from making any contract, except with the written consent of the Mayor and the approval of the Board of Estimate and the Controller. There is also a further provision that any contract so made shall be reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

There are many bills which the Republican politicians of New York and Brooklyn want to see adopted, and they argue that the easiest way is to have all these enactments put in shape in the charter revision report, and have them passed at one time.

QUEER SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Washwoman Got Blood Poisoning from Needle Left in a Waist.

PATERSON, N. J., March 10.—Among the damage suits to be tried at the coming term of court is one brought by former Judge Francis Scott and Frederick Beggs, on behalf of Mrs. Catherine Leesen. Mrs. Leesen made her living by washing, as she had a family of children to support. Among those who employed her were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anson of Madison Street. Anson is a silk weaver, and is joined in the suit on account of what is claimed to have been negligence on the part of Mrs. Anson.

Mrs. Leesen some months ago did the family washing for the Ansons, and among other articles handed her was a waist worn by Mrs. Anson. In this waist a needle had been left sticking, and Mrs. Anson did not notice it. Mrs. Leesen placed the waist in the tub, and rubbed it on the washboard, when she felt a pricking sensation. She found the needle sticking in her hand. She paid little attention to the matter at the time, but blood poisoning set in, and she was confined to the hospital for some months.

The poisoning was very virulent, and it was found necessary to amputate two of her fingers. In addition to this the affected arm has become lame, and Mrs. Leesen cannot follow her former avocation. She insists in her declaration that Mrs. Anson was responsible for her injuries because she gave her a dangerous piece of work. The suit is brought to recover $10,000 damages.

IRATE MOTHER UNFORGIVING.

Shipped Their Trunks to Boarder Who Married Her Daughter Secretly.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 10.—An expressman drove out to Fairview yesterday afternoon, and from the house of Mrs. John Keel took two trunks. He wanted to be prepaid for the work, but Mrs. Keel insisted the toll should be charged to the persons to whom they were directed. One of the trunks belonged to Harry Berger, twenty-one years old, and the other to Mrs. Keel's daughter Lulu.

Berger, who is employed in New York, had been boarding at Mrs. Keel's house for a year or more. He was very attentive to the daughter and took her to theatres and parties. Friday evening the young couple went to a New York theatre. Saturday morning at breakfast, after considerable preliminary fencing and the exaction of a promise from Mrs. Keel by Berger that she would not be angry, he placed before her a certificate showing that he and Lulu had been married the night before.

Despite her promise Mrs. Keel flew into a fit of anger and the young folks sought refuge in flight and went to New York. The mother set to work and packed up their belongings, and Saturday afternoon shipped the trunks to her son-in-law's business address in default of a better one.

New Italian Liner's Guests.

The Italian Royal Mail Steamship Company, of which Messrs. Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. are the New York representatives, opened their new steamer Liguria for inspection Saturady, and in the evening entertained thirty guests at supper. In attendance were the Italian Consul General of New York, G. Branchi; the Austrian Consul, Signor Mancinelli, the Grand Opera conductor; Coroner Zucca, Prof. San Giovanni, and Chevalier Barsotti. Speeches were made in both English and Italian.

A FARMER'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH

Wife Thinks Horse Killed Him, Police Think He Was Murdered—Had Been Often Assaulted.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Thomas Applegate, a farmer, living near Ellisville, seven miles south of this city, was found dead in his barn this morning with his skull crushed in and his body badly cut and bruised. His wife says she thinks he was drunk, and was killed by a vicious horse. The authorities are investigating the case along the line of murder.

Applegate was in Yardville last night. He drank freely there, but no one has as yet been found who will say that he was so far under the influence of liquor as not to be able to care for himself. He must have reached his farm some time between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Applegate says she found the vicious horse standing over the body on the stable floor.

About a month ago Applegate was visited by Whitecaps. He was roughly used by them, and he said his life was threatened. Members of the mob hit him and kicked him because, they said, he had beaten his wife. Some time after the visit of the Whitecaps Applegate received a threatening letter, which told him that unless he ceased beating his wife he would be killed. The letter was signed "Burlington County Whitecaps."

Applegate claimed that a man named Shinn was in love with Mrs. Applegate, and declared that Shinn was the instigator of the whitecapping. He also alleged that Shinn was the man who sandbagged him at Yardville some time previous. On that occasion Applegate had been drinking in a hotel in Yardville. When he was about to start for home he went to the shed of the hotel to get his horse. As he stepped into the darkness, caused by the roof of the shed, he was hit on the head with a blunt instrument, either a sandbag or a piece of lead pipe. He was not seriously injured, and caused the arrest of Shinn. The latter was discharged because Applegate, while claiming Shinn was his assailant, admitted he did not see the man who hit him.

One night shortly afterward as Applegate was driving toward his home, he was shot at, but the bullet, although fired from an ambush beside the road, went wild. Then followed the whitecapping, and later the letter which told him he would be killed.

Coroner Bowers has taken charge of the case. He declared it was a plain case of foul play, and summoned Prosecutor Crosbley, who has put his detectives on the case. A search was made to-day for Shinn to see if he could throw any light upon the matter, but up to this evening the authorities have not been able to locate him.

WAITER SAYS HE WAS TRICKED.

Has a Man Arrested for Getting 200f. from Him.

Harry McCormick, who claims to be a mining engineer, at present living at 242 West Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested and locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station yesterday, charged with having tricked Henry Heimingen, a waiter in the Waldorf-Astoria, out of 200f. last night. Heimingen claims to be a Count. McCormick was taken to the Jefferson Market Court during the afternoon, and was later released on bail.

The arrest occurred in James J. Corbett's saloon on Broadway, near Thirty-third Street. Heimingen went in there to get a drink, saw McCormick at the bar, and then ran to the police station, where he told the Sergeant that McCormick had robbed him. Two officers forthwith went to the saloon and arrested the accused. This was Heimingen's story:

"In last August I was a fellow-passenger with this man aboard the steamship Lucania, bound for New York. He said he was known as the 'Klondike King,' that he owned a million dollars' worth of mines, and that he would take me up there to make a fortune.

"On arriving here we went to the Grand Union Hotel. Later I gave him 200 francs to pay my expenses from New York to the Klondike, and we took a train at the Grand Central Station. He said the train would take us to the mines. After we had traveled a while, we got off at Detroit, and he slipped away from me. I've never seen him since, until to-day."

INTERNATIONAL ZINC FAILURE.

John Grant Lyman Issues a Statement Regarding Joshua Brown & Co.

John Grant Lyman of 117 West Fifty-seventh Street last night made the following statement:

Among the statements regarding the failure of the International Zinc Company which have appeared during the past two days, repeated references have been made to the charges brought by Charles Dougherty, who implies that the misfortunes of this corporation are directly due to Joshua Brown & Co. He also is reported as stating that Joshua Brown & Co. (principally myself) were the chief beneficiaries in the deal, that the office of Joshua Brown & Co. is closed, and intimates that they have made away with the funds which should have gone to the International Zinc Company.

Allow me to state that the winding up of the affairs of Joshua Brown & Co. and the closing of their office in December last was directly due to their own investments in the shares of the International and heavy losses in connection with same.

Joshua Brown & Co. was organized for the purpose of operating zinc and lead properties, and at the time the mines of the International were brought to their attention every effort was made to verify the statements regarding the properties.

It was upon these showings that Joshua Brown & Co., in good faith and acting as fiscal agents, made efforts to insure the success of the International Zinc Company. Not only did they freely invest their own money, but I personally made heavy investments in the stocks. We have these holdings to-day as testimonials of our poor judgment.

So far as the reported mismanagement of the company is concerned and the excessive valuation placed upon its properties, it should not be forgotten that when the company was brought out zinc sold at a price yielding $40 per ton profit—now it yields barely $2, a decline so serious that none but the most favored companies have been able to survive, as the records of the districts show.

YOUNG WOMAN HELD BIG MAN.

Said that She Grabbed His Arm and Protected Her Caller.

Alfred Strecker of 260 West Forty-first Street, who weighs at least 250 pounds, was a complainant in the West Side Court yesterday morning against Aloysius Kenny, eighteen years old, of 336 West Forty-second Street, whom he charged with disorderly conduct. Mr. Strecker said that Kenny was in the habit of loitering in the hallway of his house, and when ordered away he used vile and abusive language. He also charged that Kenny a month ago had struck his young son John.

When Kenny was asked what he had to say for himself, he said that he called at the house in which Mr. Strecker lived for the purpose of seeing a young lady, and that he believed he had a right to do that.

"Your honor," said Kenny, "last Tuesday I met this man in the hallway of the house where my friend lives. He would have struck me if my lady friend had not stepped between us and held him."

"Well," said Magistrate Cornell, "I would like to see the young lady who could hold this big man."

Miss Alice Casey, sixteen years old, who also lives in 360 West Forty-first Street, went before the Magistrate. Miss Casey is decidedly pretty, but did not weigh over ninety pounds.

"How could a young lady like you hold a big man?" asked the Magistrate of the young woman.

"Well, I grabbed his arm and held on. I did the best I could," she answered.

Magistrate Cornell fined Kenny $5 upon his statement that he had struck young Strecker.

MR. BRYAN AND DR. PARKHURST.

The Minister Calls Upon the Editor, Who Has a Busy Sunday.

William J. Bryan was as busy yesterday as if he had been campaigning. He went to Dr. Parkhurst's church with Dr. Girdner in the morning, and visited the home of Orlando J. Smith, President of The American Press Association.

Mr. Bryan then went to New Jersey to the home of Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, for dinner. He returned to the Hoffman House last evening tired out. To-day he will spend learning more about the publishing business. Mr. Bryan will visit Harper's, Leslie's, and Collier's Weekly to study methods and ideas for use on his weekly paper. Mr. Bryan will start West to-morrow.

So far during his stay in New York not a single Tammany politician among the leaders has called to pay respects to Mr. Bryan. After the sermon yesterday Dr. Parkhurst called at the Hoffman House, and the two men had an earnest talk.

LABOR DISCUSSES WAGES LAW DECISION

Will Prepare a Resolution to Amend the Constitution.

It Will Be Introduced at Albany During Present Session—Mass Meeting to be Held.

The Central Federated Union yesterday made discussion on the decisions of the Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the prevailing rate of wages law and the New York stone dressing law, a special order of business, to take precedence of all other matters. These laws, as well as the eight-hour law and other measures which are now in danger of being "knocked out" by the Court of Appeals, are largely the creation of the unions affiliated with the central body, and, as notice that the subject of the prevailing rate of wages law would be taken up had been given a week ahead, the meeting room was crowded with delegates.

William J. O'Brien, delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union, who was instrumental in having the stone dressing law, which was declared unconstitutional last week, passed, introduced the subject as Chairman of the Law and Legislation Committee. He said that there was not a doubt that the decisions were a severe blow to the labor unions, but not a blow that they could not recover from if the labor unions stood together.

"It is not often," he continued, "that the Court of Appeals makes a decision still more sweeping than the lower courts do, but this it has done now. It is just as if the case of a man convicted of murder in the second degree had been taken before the Court of Appeals and the court of last resort had decided he was guilty of murder in the first degree."

Delegate O'Brien read the substance of the two decision and then said that there was no recourse left, if the trades unions wanted to fight the decision, but to try and have the Constitution amended. There was no other alternative.

"There are contracts now in hand aggregating $100,000,000 for city and State work affected by the decision," he went on. "The contractors undertook the contracts on certain conditions, one of which was that the prevailing rate of wages should be paid, and the contractors desired to be relieved from these conditions in order that they would have a larger profit. The sum of $6,000,000 which was held up in this city until suits against them based on the labor laws were decided by the courts will now be released."

O'Brien went on to say that the city would not save a cent by the decision of the Court of Appeals. The only gainers would be the contractors.

"The whole thing," he said, "was brought about by collusion. I asked that labor be represented by counsel in testing the labor laws. It took three weeks to get an answer, and in the meantime the cases were rushed to the Court of Appeals without giving our counsel a chance. If that is not collusion I would like to know what collusion is."

O'Brien charged that the Judges of the Court of Appeals went out of their way to cast slights on organized labor in rendering the decisions. Both decisions were very far-reaching, and organized labor was to blame for precipitating matters by pounding the contractors with suits to test the law. He had about twenty of such suits on hand before the decisions were announced.

A bitter debate followed, in which some of the delegates abused the judges of the Court of Appeals. A new delegate made it the text of a speech in which he urged all organized labor to join the Social Democratic Party.

"It's the people's own fault," said Delegate Brown. "They're too apathetic, and now they're getting paid back for it."

O'Brien got the floor again and said he wanted to remind the delegates that more labor laws were likely to go by the board. He read an extract from one of the decisions in which the law providing that only citizens of this state should be employed on municipal or State work was referred to. The extract said that this worked a hardship on citizens from other States who came here to work; that unnaturalized people were supposed to be protected by international law, and that the alien labor law reversed the settled policy of the State. This O'Brien construed as an intimation that the law in question may share the fate of the other two laws.

Delegate Brown said that organized labor was wasting time in sending delegates to Albany. What was wanted was representatives of the workingmen on the bench. He believed the newspaper statement to the effect that the wiping out of the stone dressing law would mean an additional profit to John Pierce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, of $300,000.

James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union said that the delegates should discuss matters fairly. There was no use in attacking the Judges and making statements that could not have a show of substantiation.

"Everybody is angry I see," he continued, "but I don't agree with the statements of some of the speakers. It is absurd to say that the Judges are not men of the highest character. There are, I believe, incorruptible men, and violent language counts for nothing. Attacking the judiciary is a weak thing to do. In doing so you are only besmirching yourselves."

A representative of the Civic Council said that the council was preparing to call a mass meeting to protest against the decisions, and asked for the privilege of the floor for Ernest H. Crosby, its President. No attention was paid to the request, and Mr. Crosby, who was present, went out.

Delegate O'Brien said that his organization, the Granite Cutters' Union, was preparing a concurrent resolution to be submitted to both houses of the Legislature amending the Constitution so that the laws which had been declared unconstitutional would be Constitutional. This, he said, would be introduced in Albany during the present session, and also at the next session of the Legislature. If it passed, he said, it would probably be submitted to a referendum vote of the people.

"With regard to the Hall of Records," he continued, "if less than the New York State wages are paid for cutting and dressing the granite, not a man in my union will handle it."

It was decided to co-operate with the Granite Cutters' Union in drawing up the concurrent resolution for the Legislature, and to co-operate with the Civic Council in calling the mass meeting to protest against the decisions. A committee, consisting of Delegates O'Brien, Fitzgerald, Brown, Kelly, and Archibald was appointed for the purpose, and the Secretary was instructed to write to every Central Labor body in the State asking them to take action in the matter. It was also decided to employ the best legal talent that could be procured to draw up the concurrent resolution.

NO COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Labor Committee Appointed to Go to Albany to Protest Against It.

On the motion of Andrew Furnseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, the Central Federated Union yesterday appointed a committee to go to Albany to protest against the bill which is now before the Legislature providing for compulsory arbitration. Furnseth said that compulsory arbitration might work well enough in New Zealand, where it had been in operation for some time, but New Zealand was not America.

Several delegates denounced the measure as tyrannical, un-American, and opposed to the sentiment of all working people all over the country. It was said that the National unions generally have taken a stand against compulsory arbitration, though they believe in arbitration if it means conciliation.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE.

Operators of the Central Railroad to Meet the Superintendent.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—The telegraphers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey will be represented by a grievance committee in the meeting to-morrow with General Superintendent J. H. Olhausen of the road. They will demand a minimum scale of wages of $50 per month; they will also ask for annual passes and the usual trip passes, and less hours for the tower men.

The operators have been before Assistant Superintendent F. W. Wentz, but did not get much satisfaction. It is said the meeting to-morrow will be a decisive one, and may result in a tie up or a strike. Some of the telegraphers receive $80 and $65 per month, while others receive $40 and $45. The trainmen and firemen of the road have been refused any concessions to their demands, and if the telegraphers are refused their requests the strike will include the trainmen and firemen.

ATTITUDE OF COAL MINERS.

Insist There Are Matters Calling for a Conference with Operators.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 10.—The delegates from this section to the United Mine Workers' convention, at Hazleton, will leave for that city to-morrow morning. The convention will be much larger than the one held in the same town last Fall. Some of the locals send as high as ten delegates.

Charles J. Thain, District Organizer and a delegate to the convention, said to-night he thought the action of the coal companies in posting notices signifying their willingness to pay the present scale of wages for another year was only a "feeler." The operators, he said, knew there were other pressing grievances and he believed they would adjust these grievances rather than precipitate another strike.

Grievances which the delegates from Wyoming Valley will insist on being brought before the convention relate to pay for deadwork and a uniform price for rock work. Some of the companies in this section, it is said, do not pay anything for deadwork, and in the Carbondale district of the Delaware and Hudson Company better wages are paid for certain kinds of work than are paid at the collieries operated by the same company hereabout.

The leaders of the United Mine Workers say until there is a uniform system all through, the anthracite region there will be constant friction between employers and employes and the only hope of establishing such a system is co-operation upon the part of the companies. Mr. Thain says he does not think there will be a strike, but says if the operators would meet the miners in joint conference all grievances could be settled in a few hours.

Bridge Employes' Trouble to be Settled.

Herman Robinson, representing the committee of the Central Federated Union which visited President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway Company and Bridge Commissioner Shea with regard to the grievances of the bridge employes, made a report to the central body yesterday. He said there was every reason to believe that the trouble would be settled amicably and sooner than was expected.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

May Not Shut Down the Mains—Reply to Kings County Medical Society.

Officials of the Water Department in Brooklyn said yesterday that, as a result of the rainfall, it might not be necessary to close down any of the mains in the borough to-day, as it was expected on Saturday would be necessary. The Water Department officials, fearing that the small supply of water in storage could not stand the regular "wash-day" drain upon it, had in mind the shutting down of the Bushwick Avenue main to-day. As it could not be learned last night what amount of water had been added to the supply as a result of the rain, it could not be decided whether or not it would be found necessary to close down the main to-day.

Chief Engineer Robert Van Buren of the Brooklyn Water Department has written a letter to Deputy Commissioner Moffett, in reply to the charge made by the Kings County Medical Society that there was no sanitary patrol of the sources of Brooklyn's water supply. Mr. Van Buren's letter is, in part, as follows:

In compliance with your directions, I beg to report on the report of the Committee of Public Health of the Medical Society of Kings County, recently published.

It is stated therein that the "sanitary patrol of our watershed has been discontinued since Jan. 1, 1898." This is not a fact. Forty-eight men are regularly assigned to the patrol of the streams on the watershed, and in addition to this, when the analysis of the water seems to require it, special examinations and inspections of the streams are made by members of the laboratory and by the assistant engineers, as the case may be.

At the present time the water in the city is unusually clear and free from coloring matter. The organic matter is low and there are practically no odor-producing microscopic organisms. The number of bacteria is but slightly above the normal for this season of the year, and no positive tests for the colon bacillus in the tap water has been thus far obtained in 1901. The increase in solids, hardness, and chlorine is easily explained by the exceptional draught upon some of our driven wells close to the salt water, required by the deficiency in the supply.

It may be safely stated that in no city of the United States is the water supply more carefully, and in only one or two, perhaps, as carefully analyzed as in Brooklyn, and that the laboratory erected for that purpose is the best that exists in the country. This is not the verdict of the members of this department, but that of experts from different parts of the United States, who have visited our laboratory and examined our methods, and whose testimony could not be controverted.

WILSON WAIVES EXAMINATION.

Inspector Charged with Subornation of Perjury Not Heard as Yet.

When the case of Charles F. Wilson, an Inspector in the Charities Department, who is accused of subornation of perjury in connection with the recent trial of Jesse R. Davis, the Bellevue Hospital nurse, was called in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, his counsel, Louis Steckler, asked for another adjournment. He said that he had a number of important witnesses, but he could not get them to court for several days.

Assistant District Attorney Pierce insisted that the examination go on, and Magistrate Pool so decided. Mr. Steckler declared that he could not go on, and waived examination, saying that his client would take chances in General Sessions. Magistrate Pool then raised the bail from $2,000 to $3,000, which was furnished by Wilson, who was released.

FAVORED BY SIX-FOOT WIDOW.

While 350 Suitors Wrote, a Shrewd Farmer Called and Took Her to a Theatre.

ORADELL, N. J., March 10.—Three hundred and fifty men seeking life partners wrote to Mrs. Katherine Hopper, the six-foot, 200-pound, young widow of this place, in response to her advertisement a week ago that she wanted a mild husband. One man, a farmer from Schralenberg Township, did better than that. He drove in, and by judicious investigation, learned who it was that rented Box No. 1 in the local Post Office. He then presented himself in person as a suitor.

Although nothing definite can be learned, it is supposed his verbal pleading was better than the letters, for last night Mrs. Hopper and the Schralenberg man went to a New York theatre together.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION POPULAR

Natives Cheer Them on Departure for Lucena—500 Rifles Given Up.

MANILA, March 10.—Judge Taft and his associates of the United States Philippine Commission, accompanied by their wives and a number of prominent Filipinos, embarked to-day on the United States transport Sumner and sailed for Lucena, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, where they will organize a Provincial Government. At the time of their departure the pier was thronged with natives, who cheered the Commissioners and gave many other proofs of the popularity of the commission.

The insurgents have surrendered 500 rifles in the Provinces of Pampanga, Bulacan, and Bataan during the last four weeks.

The Methodists report 120 converts in Manila last week, and the Philippine Evangelical Church claims to have secured many new members.

Fifth Cavalrymen Off for Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The squadron of the Fifth Cavalry stationed at Fort Myer, Va., left this afternoon for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. It will sail on the transport Meade from San Francisco about March 18. The squadron is made up of Troops I, K, L, and M, and is in command of Col. William A. Rafferty.

The Dixie Still Aground.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Word reaches here that the officers in charge of the training ship Dixie, which has been stranded in the mud in the Potomac River, expect to pull her off in a day or two. About 450 tons of her cargo of coal, &c., have been removed.

A Month's Test Free.
If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, exp. paid. Send no money. Pay $5.00 if cured.—Adv.

CLAN-NA-GAEL HONOR EMMET'S BIRTHDAY

Have a Concert and Mass Meeting in the Academy.

Mayor John Daly of Limerick Says the Only Hope for Ireland Is in Burning London.

The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot martyr, was celebrated under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael last night by a concert and mass meeting in the Academy of Music. City Magistrate Henry A. Brann was the Chairman of the meeting, and the oration was delivered by Mayor John Daly of Limerick, Ireland, who appeared on the platform with the golden chain of office around his neck.

The concert consisted of the singing of Irish songs, some of which were in the native tongue, by William Ludwig, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, Mrs. Dr. Toal, John T. Brennan, Mrs. Jennie Campbell-Keough, and the Gaelic declamation of Emmet's speech in the dock by Andrew J. Boyle.

Chairman Brann, in opening the mass meeting, among other things said:

"This magnificent demonstration shows that the cause of Ireland still lives. Your coming here to-night proves that the sons and daughters of the Gael still love the dear old land. We love the memory of Parnell and the other Irishmen of our time and give them credit for the efforts they made for their country, but in our heart of hearts remains the memory of the immortal patriot martyr, Robert Emmet.

"England calls Emmet a rebel. Well, that only makes him dearer to us. It proves to us that he was a true Irishman. To be a true Irishman he must be a rebel to England."

Mayor Daly, after thanking the audience in the name of the corporation of Limerick and the people of Ireland for the cordial reception given him, said:

"You may realize the significance of Limerick's Mayor addressing you on this memorable occasion when you learn that he was invited to attend a meeting in honor of the Queen less than a year ago. He did not accept that invitation because Limerick's Mayor, Limerick's people, or Limerick's corporation had no stomach for honoring England's Queen. Limerick's people, however, who have a place for their kindred in America and selected their Mayor who had worn shackles for his country, and now wears these golden links as a reward for his fealty to the old cause, considered me a fitting representative to send to Chicago and New York.

"If the Boers are wiped out to-morrow, the political philosophers will tell you they were unwise or foolish in fighting for their rights against England. But if they winand I am sure they will—then they will call Krüger a Washington and De Wet a great hero and General.

"The Irish people to-day cannot take to the hillsides, because they have no arms and the standing garrison is too powerful. There is plenty of space in South Africa, and I can tell you that the new generation in Ireland possess the spirit of rebellion, and the example set by the Boers has made them ready for the fray.

"Good men tell us that the only hope for Ireland is the burning of London. I'm not taking that job, because it is too big a one, but if there is any man who thinks he can go over and do in London what Kitchener is doing in the Transvaal, I'll not try to stop him.

"I believe that there is still hope for Ireland, because I know that the French Government has during the past five months stowed away more coal than it has used in four years. If the French are storing up coal in that fashion one would naturally believe that they are going to make it hot for somebody.

"I am going back to Limerick, and I tell you that I owe no allegiance to England. I owe allegiance to Limerick, and whatever happens will take sides with the people in the name of Ireland and liberty. England knows I love liberty because I served thirteen years in prison for treason felony. The expenses of "Joe" Chamberlain's South African war has raised the taxation and this question has sapped the loyalty of the Tories because it touches their pockets."

COLLEGE BUILDINGS BURNED.

University of Iowa Suffers a Loss of $250,000.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 10.—Fire this morning destroyed the College of Medicine and Literary Buildings, at the University of Iowa. The loss is not less than $250,000. Both buildings were burned in two hours' time.

The College of Medicine will close in three weeks, and arrangements have been made to carry on the work uninterruptedly.

A STARTLING POSTAL CARD.

Sent to a Woman by a Man Who Threatens to Kill Himself and Children.

Mrs. Mary Walker called at Police Headquarters last night and was shown into the private room of Capt. Albertson, in charge of the Bureau of Information. She handed him a postal card, which she said had been sent to her at her home, 79 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

It was from a Brooklyn man, who said he had four children, who, like homself, were slowly starving, and he threatened if he was not forthwith assisted, to lock himself and children in a room, shut all the windows, and turn on the gas.

Mrs. Walker said she thought that would be too dreadful and hoped the police would take whatever steps would avert such a catastrophe.

She was referred to the Bureau of Information in her borough. Leaving headquarters, Mrs. Walker was so confused that she declared herself quite lost. A big policeman detailed by Capt. Albertson escorted her to the railroad station in the Bowery, and she took a down train.

Reporters tried to learn from Mrs. Walker the name of the man writing his desperate appeal, but she declined to give it. Capt. Albertson, likewise, declined to give it out.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Seaboard Air Line Not Sold.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—President John Skelton Williams was asked to-day regarding the report sent out from New York last night on the authority of a New York newspaper that the Seaboard Air Line system had been purchased by August Belmont and the Rothschilds. He ridiculed the story, and said: "The report is an idle one, and without foundation. I and my immediate associates own a controlling interest in the Seaboard system. My financial interest in it to-day is larger than it ever has been before. A controlling interest is not for sale to anybody at any price."

Georgia Railroad's $6,750,000 Bonds.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 10.—The Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad has filed a mortgage in favor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York for $6,750,000 to cover bonds to run for fifty years at 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold. These funds will be sufficient to build and equip the road all the way to Birmingham. Work is being vigorously pushed at this end. A report from Birmingham to-day says that the recent combination of the St. Louis and San Francisco lines with the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham system will join with the Brunswick and Birmingham Company, affording a short route from Kansas to the Atlantic seaboard, with Brunswick for the terminus.

A New Electric Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—The Cleveland Southern Electric Railroad, to run from Cleveland to Wooster via Cleveland and Berea, has been organized and the road is expected to be in operation during the Summer. Cleveland capitalists are behind the road. The officers are W. H. Lamprecht, President; A. H. Pomeroy, Vice President; F. H. Fuller, Secretary, and F. T. Pomeroy, Treasurer. The capitalization is $1,000,000.

WOMEN VOTE IN KANSAS.

Participate in Primaries on a "Law and Order" Issue—Chickens the Issue in One Town.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—Republican primaries, to choose candidates for Mayor, Councilmen, and members of the School Board, were held in a score of Kansas towns yesterday. In every instance "law and order" candidates were chosen. Mrs. Nation's advocates and followers everywhere were in evidence. The women vote was 100 per cent. greater than ever before, and four-fifths of them voted the temperance ticket. At several towns the women hired carriages to help voters to the polls.

Severy was the only town where the "law and order" issue was not raised. There the issue was against chickens running at large. After a hot fight the chickens won, and may roam at will over the village gardens.

MRS. NATION'S PAPER.

First Issue of the Smasher's Mail Contains Portraits of the Editor and Her Negro Backer.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—The initial edition of Mrs. Carries Nation's paper, Smasher's Mail, is interesting. It is a four-column sixteen-page paper of neat appearance, containing several half-tone illustrations of various scenes during the last joint crusade. Mrs. Nation says in her salutatory:

"I have no apologies to make in having Nick Chiles for the publisher of the Smasher's Mail. Our Saviour ate with publicans and sinners to do them good. The servant is not above his Lord. This paper shall be as its name, the Smasher's Mail. I shall put into the columns the letters I get from all over, even those I get from across the water. Those wishing to say anything through the columns of the Smasher's Mail must put it in the form of a letter and use brevity, the soul of wit."

On the fourteenth page is found a picture of Nick Chiles, the negro publisher. Underneath are the lines:

"Business Manager of the Smasher's Mail and the Plaindealer, who went to the relief of Mrs. Nation when deserted by the law and order people."

The first page contains an excellent halftone of Mrs. Nation. The departments under which the letters are published in the Smasher's Mail are: "Letters from Hell," "Letters from Honest People," "Appeals for Help," "Some Poetry," "Notes and Comments," "Indorsements and Invalidations," "Snapshots," and "Answers to Correspondents."

VERDICT IN MRS. NATION'S CASE.

Jury's Finding Sealed—Eleven Men Said to Have Been for Conviction.

WICHITA, Kan., March 10.—A sealed verdict was returned this afternoon in the case of the State vs. Mrs. Carrie Nation, Lucy Wilhoite, Julia Evans, and Lydia Muntz, charged with wrecking a saloon here on Jan. 21. The verdict will be read in the District Court to-morrow morning.

Eleven of the jurymen are said to have favored conviction at midnight last night. The jury deliberated twenty-four hours.

MARYLAND'S ELECTION BILL.

Senator McComas Denounces the Disfranchising Measure Now Before the Extra Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator McComas of Maryland to-night gave out an interview concerning the Election bill which is now before the extra session of the Legislature of his State, in which he says:

"The bill, if it becomes a law, will disfranchise our volunteer soldiers in the Philippines; it would disfranchise our volunteer sailors had they not returned home, and Admiral Schley, if now residing in his native State, would be disfranchised while absent on his present cruise. It has driven away hundreds of citizens, and deterred others from building their homes in this State. A man who would commit such a crime as robbing a country of its suffrage deserves death, not a prison line, since he cannot be hanged he should be in peril of ten years in the penitentiary. No honest Democrat can defend the scheme successfully.

"I had hoped the House would prolong the fight that the people of the State may see the bold treachery of the old ring whose leaders, camped in the State House, now stand guard over the unwilling majority in both houses at Annapolis as they might stand guard over a slave stockade in South Carolina.

"In the Senate our majority is ample to offer amendments and debate them thoroughly, and at such length that the conscience of the public may be aroused. I hope this may prolong this debate until the people understand this bill.

"If such a bill as this be passed the courts will not be appealed to in vain. Then the people will have a clear cut issue, and the choice between the fair elections of the last five years and a generation of fraudulent elections which preceded. The Democrats will need all the frauds this bad law affords them to overcome the new revolt of good citizens of all parties who will again combine to overthrow this conspiracy and defeat the ring conspirators."

CUBANS STILL HOLD OUT.

Radicals Hope United States Will Recede from Its Position.

HAVANA, March 10.—Although the political demonstrations have ended, the radical element in the Cuban Constitutional Convention has not given up hope that the United States will recede from the position taken regarding the Platt amendment.

The Radical press is doing everything in its power to keep this view before the public. It attributes the action of the United States Congress to the influence of the trusts, declaring that the American people "are in favor of giving Cuba absolute independence and of rebuking the action of the Administration." Articles from American papers which seem to sustain the attitude of the convention are given wide publicity.

Señor Gualberto Gomez says in La Patria: "Let us, the champions of our country's independence and sovereignty, preserve the calm, dignified attitude we have assumed. Do not let us lose our calm judgment. Let us maintain our energetic resolution to be free, but let us avoid furnishing the slightest pretext for the unhealthy imperialism which is corrupting the blood of a generous people and inclining them to trample upon our rights.

"Let us still have faith in the justice of our cause, and in honor of the country which produced Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln."

At the street corners in various public places placards have been posted which read thus:

To the People of the United States:

Do not make any promises that you are not sure to keep, and never go back on the word you have given. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This is recommended to the consideration of all worthy compatriots of the great American.

Thus far the Radical members of the convention remain firm in their determination not to accept the Platt amendment. The Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-morrow, but a final report is not expected for several days.

CASHIER JOHNSON FOUND.

Official of Bank at Niles, Mich., Is Ill in Chicago.

NILES, Mich., March 10.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Cashier Charles A. Johnson of the First National Bank, has been cleared up. Mrs. Johnson to-night returned from Chicago, where, she says, her husband is ill at the home of his brother-in-law. The officers of the bank are satisfied that her story is true. They say that a search of the bank's books shows that not a dollar is missing.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—A dispatch from Niles says: "Just before the First National Bank closed on Friday $100,000 arrived by express from

ROSS RAYMOND HELD ON CHARGES OF FORGERY

A Number of Prominent Men Appear in Court Against Him.

President Seth Low of Columbia, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, and Gen. T. L. James Were Present.

A number of prominent men formed a distinguished looking group in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday when Magistrate Pool called the case of Ross Raymond, who, the police say, has been swindling people in the four quarters of the globe for more than twenty years. They were President Seth Low of Columbia University, Former Postmaster General Thomas L. James, who is the President of the Lincoln Bank; President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, and Secretary William Beebe of Columbia University. They were accompanied by several friends and presented a scene that is seldom witnessed in a police court, especially on Sunday morning.

They were there to give evidence against Raymond, who was charged with swindling Gen. James out of $200 by means of a worthless check on Jan. 28. The case had been set down for 11 o'clock, but the distinguished witnesses arrived in carriages an hour before that time. Magistrate Pool had given orders that they be admitted by the private entrance. This was accordingly done, and they were escorted by a squad of court policemen to the Magistrate's private room. The door was carefully shut, and for a time it looked as if there was to be a star chamber hearing. But after a time the Magistrate said that he would hold the examination in the public court room.

An hour was taken up in drawing up the affidavits and making the complaints, which were signed in turn by President Low and the others. Raymond was taken from the prison attached to the court by Detective Sergeant Cooney of the Central Office, and was present while the necessary papers were being made out.

Finally the signal was given by the Magistrate, and the witnesses filed into court. Raymond brought up the rear of the procession. He seemed to be the most unconcerned person in the courtroom as he took the place at the railing reserved for prisoners. The others stood on the bridge and formed a semi-circle facing the Magistrate. President Low stood in the place usually occupied by a reporter. Mr. Low was dressed in a black Prince Albert coat and dark trousers. He took little interest in the proceedings and spoke only once during their progress. Gen. James and President Gilman were also attired in black, and told their story in a matter-of-fact, business way.

Two charges of forgery were made against Raymond, one for forging the check which Gen. James cashed, and the other for forging the letter of introduction from President Gilman to President Low. Raymond, who was not represented by counsel, pleaded not guilty, and declared that he wished to waive examination and go before the Grand Jury. Magistrate Pool, however, adopted an unusual custom in proceedings of this kind, and insisted on hearing the testimony for the prosecution. The prisoner said not a word while the story of his swindling operations was being told.

The first witness examined by the Magistrate was Henry S. Clark, paying teller of the Lincoln Bank. He said that Gen. James introduced Raymond to him as Prof. John E. Sandys of Cambridge University, England. Acting under instructions from Gen. James, Clark cashed the $200 check which was drawn on a Philadelphia bank. This, he said, was afterward shown to be a forgery.

Gen. James told of Raymond's visit to him in his office at the bank. He had a letter of introduction from Secretary Beebe, and said that he was on a lecturing tour among the American colleges, and incidentally looking for a missing relative.

"Just as he turned to go," said Gen. James, "he asked me to cash a check for $200. He had such a pleasant address and was altogether such a fine appearing gentleman that I did not hesitate for a moment."

President Low smiled at this; the prisoner did not change a muscle of his face. Gen. James also said that Mr. Low sent him his check when he heard of the occurrence.

Secretary Beebe told how Raymond called at the university to see President Low with a letter of introduction from President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University. In the absence of the President Mr. Beebe received him. Raymond told such a plausible story about a missing relative that Mr. Beebe gave him a letter of introduction to Gen. James. He identified the letter and also Raymond as Prof. Sandys.

President Gilman pronounced the letter a forgery, and said that he had never seen the prisoner before.

"Have you anything to say?" asked Magistrate Pool turning to Mr. Low.

"Nothing at all," was the reply. "I don't know the man."

Raymond said that he had no questions to ask any of the witnesses and had nothing to say in his own behalf. Magistrate Pool fixed the bail in $3,000 on each charge and held the prisoner for the Grand Jury.

Raymond was arrested in New Haven last week where, under the name of Alfred Parsons, he tried to swindle President Hadley of Yale University. He was brought to this city for swindling Gen. James.

FOUND ON THE SIDEWALK.

Frederick Klenen Was Removed to Bellevue, Where He Died.

Fred Klenen, forty-five years old, of 321 West Fifteenth Street, was found lying on the sidewalk in a state of coma at Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, where he died an hour later. The Bellevue doctors think it is a case of apoplexy. The body was removed to the Morgue.

At 321 West Fifteenth Street it was said that Frederick Klenen was a traveling salesman and a widower. Nothing more was known about him. The body was taken to Merritt's, at Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

TWO AUTOMOBILISTS ARRESTED.

Accused of Driving Their Machines at a Dangerous Rate.

Two automobilists were arrested by bicycle policemen yesterday afternoon, each being charged with propelling his machine at a rate of fourteen miles an hour.

Josiah M. Fiske, thirty-one years old, a banker, living at 207 West Seventieth Street, was arrested at Eighty-fifth Street and Central Park West by Policeman McGinley. Mr. Fiske was allowed to leave the headquarters of the bicycle police, near Fifty-seventh Street, after he had deposited $20 cash bail.

Peter L. Powell, twenty-two years old, of 200 West Ninety-ninth Street, was brought to a stop at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway by Policeman Dorst. He, too, left $20 in cash as security for his appearance in the West Side Court this morning, and was then allowed to go.

ROBBED HER BENEFACTOR.

Woman Denied Theft of a Dress, Although She Was Wearing It.

Mary Kelly, twenty-five years old, said to be a vagrant, but who gave 2,010 Third Avenue as her home, enlivened the proceedings in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday.

The woman was arrested on complaint of Charles Tompkins and his wife, who are members of the Salvation Army and live at 221 East Forty-eighth Street. Late Friday night, according to Mr. Tompkins, Mary called at his home and begged for a night's lodging, saying that she was penniless and without a place to sleep. The Tompkinses took her in and Mary seemed very grateful.

When Mrs. Tompkins awoke early Saturday morning, Mary was gone, as also was Mrs. Tompkins's skirt, which contained $30. When arraigned in court the woman stoutly denied her guilt, although she was then attired in the stolen skirt. The Magistrate ordered her to be taken below and the skirt removed, but Mary fought so vigorously that four policemen who tackled her were beaten off. Finally she was overpowered and taken to the Harlem prison for examination.

LIVE WIRE ON THE SIDEWALK.

One Man Shocked to Death and Another Seriously Injured in Brooklyn.

A telegraph wire, which broke at Grand and Berry Streets, Williamsburg, last night, shortly before midnight, fell over a trolley wire at that point and trailed along the sidewalk, and the electricity with which it became charged killed one man and badly injured another.

The man who was killed was Charles Z. Ilinsky, living at 207 Berry Street. The man who was injured was August Steke, a barber, forty years old, of 488 Metropolitan Avenue. Both were shocked while walking toward their respective homes.

Steke, the first man to touch the live wire, was hurried to the Eastern District Hospital soon after the accident. Although he is badly burned about the body, hands, and feet, and suffered terribly from the shock, he is expected to live. He went down like a shot when he touched the wire.

Not far behind him he had seen as he was walking along the other man coming. Badly injured as he was, he motioned vigorously for that man to keep back, but for some inexplicable reason he kept right on walking until he, too, was caught in the meshes of the coiled wire on the sidewalk. His predicament proved worse than that of Steke, however, because the wire encircled him and he could not extricate himself.

The screams of the wounded men drew a crowd quickly enough, all of whom, however, were powerless to render aid because of the danger there was in touching the wire. The alternative of running to the power house or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was finally thought of, but before the electricity had been turned off the groans of the wire-encircled Ilinsky had ceased.

It was found when he had been extricated that he had been dead for some time.

POLICE AT ORANGE HOSPITAL.

Man Accused of Having Set Fire to It Arraigned and Held.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—Big crowds to-day visited the scene of last night's attempts to burn down the new building being erected for use as a pest house. They were kept at a distance, and had to be content to look at the little frame building from the streets, a considerable distance away. No further violence has been attempted, and the strong guard of police placed over the building had nothing to do after the first trouble last night.

To-day John Harrington, the man accused of having set the fire last night, was arraigned before Judge Bray and held. He could not be admitted to bail, although it is said a prominent citizen was ready to go on his bond. Harrington can only be bailed by one of the Judges of the higher courts, as in this State arson is not an offense bailable before a Police Magistrate.

Some time to-night the two smallpox patients will be moved into the building, and it is expected that the presence of the disease in the building will keep would-be destroyers away from it. A police guard will, however, be provided, and the Board of Health will have watchmen on hand to guard it.

2,000 PERSONS VACCINATED.

Health Department Officials Quarantine Half a Dozen Williamsburg Blocks.

Considerable excitement followed a raid made by the Health Department officials in Greenpoint yesterday, when half a dozen blocks, all occupied by dwellings, were quarantined, and 2,000 persons vaccinated by thirty doctors. Some of the sections quarantined are thickly populated. The physicians were accompanied by a guard of fifty-five policemen.

The raid was the result of a dozen cases of smallpox having been found in that section of Brooklyn. The quarantine began on Manhattan Avenue, at Milton Street, across Greenpoint Avenue, and thence to Kent Street, 100 feet to the west and south to Oakland Street, thence along to Greenpoint Avenue, up to Manhattan Aveque, and down 200 feet in the direction of Franklin Street.

Many non-residents who happened to be found in dwellings where the vaccinators went were compelled to submit. The work lasted from 6 in the morning until nearly noon, and during that time only cars were permitted to pass the quarantine. When the vaccination was over part of the quarantine was raised.

TEN FAMILIES VACCINATED.

They Live in Apartment House Where Martin Was Taken Ill.

Robert Martin, fifty-seven years old, the lace importer at 459 Broadway, who was removed from his home, 250 West Eighty-fifth Street, late Saturday night to the Reception Hospital, suffering from smallpox, is still there. Mr. Martin with his wife and a maid lived on the third floor of the handsome apartment house mentioned.

He became ill several days ago and was attended by his family physician. Saturday night he developed symptoms of smallpox and the Health Board was telephoned to and removed him. Yesterday all the members of the ten families who occupy the house were vaccinated.

Florence Cotton, twenty-one years old, colored, was removed to North Brother Island suffering with smallpox. The death from smallpox at North Brother Island was yesterday reported of John Dempsey, four months old, of 60 Diamond Street, Brooklyn.

WOMAN SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

She Was Miss Catherine Burns, an Actress, of Philadelphia.

The woman who committed suicide at Luben's Hotel, Jersey City, on Saturday, was yesterday fully identified by Mrs. Florence Roberts, an actress, whose home is in Philadelphia. She said the dead woman was Miss Catherine Burns, her half-sister, also an actress, who had lived in Philadelphia until she went on the road last September. Miss Burns, she said, was forty years old. She knew of no reason why Miss Burns should have committed suicide.

County Physician Charles B. Converse gave a permit for the removal of the body to New York. The funeral will be conducted by the Actors' Fund.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL ALLEGED.

Central Federated Union Takes Up the Case of Two ex-Customs Inspectors.

A letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union from the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association containing resolutions protesting against the dismissing of Capt. James H. Cochnower, a veteran of the civil war, and Frank B. Fawcett as Inspectors of Customs for this port.

The resolutions stated that the two men had been dismissed by the Collector of this port without charges being made against them and without a hearing, the reason given being that their offices were abolished by the Collector. The resolutions also state that these offices had been created by act of Congress and requested the reinstatement of the men on this ground and on the further ground that under the civil service law no persons in the classified service should be removed without a hearing.

The resolutions were indorsed, and it was decided to send a copy of them to the Secretary of the Treasury.

RARE BOOK AT COLUMBIA.

It Is a Copy of the Eikon Basilke of King Charles I.

A rare and valuable book has recently been presented to the library of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, in the shape of a copy of the Eikon Basilke of King Charles I. of England. The volume purports to be "The Pourtraiture of His Sacred Majestie in His Solitudes and Sufferings, together with his private prayers, used in time of his restraint and delivered to D. Juxton, Bishop of London, immediately before his death."

Accompanying the volume is a note by a previous owner, which explains its history, as follows: "This book is a curiosity with few peers among its kind, a record of the thoughts and longings of a royal mind at a time of signal distress. The volume has the peculiarity about it of being one of a few that were printed and distributed among the more intimate friends of Charles the First, in the month of December, 1648, although, like the others, it bears the date 1649. Who was the first recipient I have never learned, but as it bears the royal cipher, and also the emblematic engraving inside, it must have been delivered in person to some one of the King's intimates."

The volume is still in a fine state of preservation, and its leather binding and gilt edges look almost as fresh as new.

NEW CUSTOMS RULES CAUSE MUCH DELAY

Passengers Compelled to Wait Several Hours on the Piers.

Arriving Travelers Much Irritated—Deputy Surveyor Storey Says that Delay Was Unavoidable.

The 592 cabin passengers who arrived in New York yesterday on transatlantic liners, and about four times as many of their friends and the usual sightseers, can bear testimony to the efficiency of the new customs rules, which were enforced for the first time yesterday. The new officials and those who have been retained were all extremely careful in taking declarations and ransacking ocean voyagers' trunks.

At all of the piers—the American, Cunard, and White Star—where incoming liners docked there were more or less delay and a great deal of irritation on the part of the barred-out contingent and from the passengers themselves, who had not expected such a thorough examination of their baggage by the Inspectors.

At the American Line pier, the arrival of the St. Louis, with 292 cabin passengers, gave the Inspectors their hardest work. The management of this line did all it could to facilitate the work of the Inspectors, as well as provide for the comfort of friends and relatives of passengers, who under the new rules are not permitted within the customs examining area. Instead of the usual fence extending across the pier, there was a rope on the side, extending lengthwise. This arrangement permitted those who were unable to get within the coveted inclosure to greet their friends when they landed.

When the St. Louis passengers landed, as usual, they formed in a line, to await the arrival of the officer to examine their baggage. This line extended for probably fifty yards, and from 9 o'clock, the docking hour, until nearly 11 there was apparently no decrease in the length of the column. At 10:30 those in line became so irritated, and their denunciations of the new system so pronounced, that Col. Storey, the Deputy Surveyor, telephoned to the Barge Office for ten additional Inspectors. One man in the line said that he had moved only twenty feet in fifty-five minutes. Another said he was thinking of telegraphing to his wife that he would probably be unavoidably delayed for two or three days, while a middle-aged matron remarked that if she ever got off the pier she would certainly never go abroad again.

Under the initial letters along the pier, where the examination of the baggage of those to whom Inspectors had been assigned was going on, the ransacking of trunks, handbags, hatboxes, and other forms of luggage was conducted in the most thorough manner. Under one letter would be seen a fashionable Easter bonnet from Paris, under another an evening dress suit of the latest foreign style, while in other places silverware, cigar boxes, oil paintings, chromos, shirt waists, lingerie of all kinds, knives, forks, and souvenirs of every possible design and fancy, or portions of the scenery of the forthcoming production of the "Price of Peace," at the Broadway Theatre, could be found. At the other piers a similar condition of affairs existed.

Among the Germanic's passengers was a daughter of the late Gen. Sherman, the wife of the United States Consul at Havre, Mrs. Thackara, who was alone. A friend who met her at the pier had to wait outside the "dead line" until the examination of her baggage was finished before greeting her. At another pier were two little children, who, in charge of their nurse, came to welcome home their parents. They waited about two hours before doing so. Other instances of the effects of the new rules were everywhere apparent. Passengers and visitors alike lost no time in condemning them in most emphatic terms. The one bit of praise was the fact that there was no discrimination shown in either the examination of baggage or of the entrance rules to the piers.

Col. J. H. Storey did all that he could to facilitate the dispatch of the business, but he found the task a very difficult one. Speaking of the delay and its causes, Col. Storey said:

"We have had an unusually large number of ships to handle—the St. Louis, the Germanic, the Hanover, the Umbria, and the Seneca. Take the St. Louis, for instance, the vessel with the largest passenger list. There was a large number of women on board, nine and about nine out of ten of them were business women—dressmakers, milliners, &c. The examination of their baggage naturally had to be conducted very thoroughly. The fact is we had to send seventeen packages of their baggage to the Public Stores. So you see the delay, to a certain extent, was inevitable. In a short time, though, all of the new men will have 'caught on,' and then delays will be of infrequent occurrence, if at all."

PRISONER WAXES ELOQUENT.

Pleads for Release of a Driver Who Ran Over Him.

John Lindsay, an express wagon driver, and Thomas Francis Burke, a lawyer, were prisoners in the Tenderloin Police Station last night. The former was accused of running over the latter. A surgeon from the New York Hospital came and declared Burke's injuries slight, saying that the lawyer was intoxicated and therefore imagined himself hurt.

At first it seemed that Lindsay would be locked up, but Burke pleaded with the Sergeant for his fellow-unfortunate, saying he was struck by a wagon through his own fault.

"I am a celebrated Irish lawyer," he said, "and have a license here by the courtesy of former Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. I have been a bit under the weather to-day. I pray your Honor, Mr. Sergeant, to let this harmless and by no means culpable driver go in peace."

Mr. Burke, who gave his address as 303 West Twenty-fifth Street, was then locked up on the charge of intoxication, while Lindsay was released. Sergt. Churchill remarked that he had never had so many oratorical prisoners in one night, for one burglar had already made the station resound with a grandiloquent attempt.

W. C. Poth Dies in This City.

William C. Poth of Philadelphia died at the Imperial Hotel Saturday night from Bright's disease. He was on his way to Carlsbad to take the waters there. It was said his Philadelphia physician gave him some powerful medicine to take to alleviate his pain before starting on his tour. Saturday morning he took an overdose and brought on an attack that ended in his death.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 10.—W. C. Poth was a son of Frederick Poth of 216 North Thirty-third Street, this city, head of the big brewing firm of F. A. Poth & Sons, Thirty-first and Jefferson Streets. Mr. Poth was twenty-four years old, and was not a member of the firm. The body will be brought to this city.

Real Estate Man $75,000 Short.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—Indictments have been returned against Charles L. Roller, the young real estate man who fled the city a short time ago leaving many victims behind holding forged papers for thousands of dollars. There are also victims who were swindled out of their property, who have complained to the Grand Jury. The authorities will scour the country for Roller. His shortage will amount to $75,000 or more.

School Dedicated at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 10.—Bishop James A. McFaul of Trenton, assisted by a dozen priests, to-day dedicated the new parochial school of St. Mary's Star of the Sea of this place. The building is the finest one intended for school purposes along the shore. It is built entirely of stone and cost about $50,000.

"Children's Day" to be Continued.

"Children's Day," (Saturday,) at the Exposition of Children's Work, 18 East Sixteenth Street, proved so attractive that the plan of admitting children free will be continued during the week.

saw that for the rest of our sale we include all the new Spring Fabrics in Suits or Topcoats, $12 which we at no other time make for less than $15.00.

Also the swell Spring Raglan in reigning shades.

Sample garments displayed in our windows. —They tell the story.

Cohen & Co
TAILORS.
ENTIRE BUILDING.
N. W. Cor. Nassau and Ann Sts.

IMPORTANT. — Unscrupulous neighbors are trying to entice our customers by imitating our methods. Look for building covered with flags of all nations and pink signs.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman V. H. Metcalf, California; Gen. W. P. Orr, Piqua, Ohio; John Lambert, Chicago; W. P. Palmer, Chicago.

HOLLAND—D. Roy Smith, Boston; Charles McCrery, Sydney, Cape Breton; G. W. Sheldon, Chicago; Baron and Baroness von Horst, London.

IMPERIAL—A. F. N. Dukes, South Carolina; P. B. Chase, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. Charles King, United States Army, (retired,) Milwaukee.

MURRAY HILL—John B. Cotton, Washington; Archibald Wright, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

PLAZA—James Boyce, Chicago.

SAVOY—Joseph Jay Bamburger, Salt Lake City.

NETHERLAND—H. E. Huntington, San Francisco; Frederick S. Underwood, Baltimore; James J. Hill, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—W. J. Kinsella, Dallas, Texas; R. L. Gaunt, Montreal.

NAVARRE—A. H. Hoffman, Washington; Daniel McConville, Washington; Gov. R. W. Shaw, Iowa.

VICTORIA—Col. Henry Rountree, Greenville, S. C.; W. P. Hulburt, Lewiston, Idaho; Eugene P. Crowne, Manila.

STURTEVANT—Titus Sheard, Little Falls.

HOFFMAN—L. N. Walford, Sydney, New South Wales; J. G. Munday, C. Tempest, E. B. Green, D. W. Wales, and John S. Murdock, London.

GILSEY—A. A. Lesueur, ex-Secretary of State of Missouri.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. Tappenheim, London; J. W. Barker, Sheffield, England; George Borradaile, London; David Whitney, Detroit; W. James Newall, London; D. W. Way, London.

ALBEMARLE—Charles Johnson, Bradford, England; C. C. Langford, Manchester, England; Alexander Campbell, London; G. H. Normand, Edinbugh; L. T. Pearson, Nottingham, England; James L. Blair, St. Louis.

ASTOR—Judge Seth F. Crews, Chicago; Clark Bishop, Cleveland; W. C. Upton, Philadelphia; Dr. Francis L. Patton, Princeton, N. J.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Foiz, woolens and flannels; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eisenberg, A. & D., Baltimore, Md.; D. Eisenberg, dry goods; Miss Herzog, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss Gorman, laces and trimmings; B. F. Weiden, furniture; Hotel Cadillac.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, house furnishing goods; 498 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. D. Hill, millinery; Miss Enright, millinery; Miss Tully, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Lloyd, handkerchiefs and muslin underwear, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, hosiery; O. Smith, millinery, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Read, F. A., Freeport, Ill., laces and notions; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; Miss Horgan, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Erlich, J., Hornellsville, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Webber, W. G. & Co., Salem, Mass.; Miss McDonough, millinery; Mrs. Treadway, ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. C. Malley, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. A. Brice, ribbons; H. R. Alborn, notions and furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hasemeier & Seikman, Richmoud, Ind.; H. R. Seikman, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; Hotel Albert.

Goldsmith & Sons, Hartford, Conn.; L. S. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Hislon, W. B., Angus & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; W. B. Hislop, dry goods; A. Angus, notions; 406 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Conn, millinery; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Moore, Edson & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. S. Munger, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Netter & Co., Donaldsonville, La.; A. Netter, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Morris Company, Tarboro, N. C.; A. Morris, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions, hosiery, gloves, and jewelry; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and ladies' collars, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. S. Kaufman, dry goods, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

Six Days' Go-as-You-Please.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A six-day go-as-you-please walking match was begun a few minutes after midnight at Industrial Hall under the auspices of the Penn Art Athletic Club. Over a score of pedestrians started in the race and will attempt to equal the world's record of 623 miles in 142 hours. The management has offered 50 per cent. of the gross receipts to be divided among the first eight men, providing they make more than 475 miles in the six days.

Man Inside of Boiler Caught by Steam.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 10.—Howard Frost of Elizabeth, N. J., a mechanical engineer, received terrible scalds while at work in one of the large boilers at the Stanley Works this morning. Frost was inside the boiler, when a steam gauge blew out and turned on the full pressure of steam and hot water. He was dragged out by workmen, but not until the entire upper part of his body had been practically parboiled. He is not expected to live.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and warmer, high east to south winds.

A storm centre of decided energy was central last night over Northeastern Illinois and was moving northeastward. Occasional rains and brisk to high southeasterly winds, shifting to southwesterly, are indicated for New England to-day. Clearing weather, with brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to westerly, is indicated for the Middle Atlantic States. Generally fair weather, with brisk winds, becoming northwesterly, is indicated for the South Atlantic States. Rain or snow is indicated for the lake regions, with brisk to high northwesterly winds, diminishing; elsewhere generally fair weather will obtain. Storm warnings are displayed from Jacksonville to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	39	42	10
6 A. M.	38	40	44
9 A. M.	41	39	42
12 M.	46	39	47
3 P. M.	48	38	45
6 P. M.	46	36	40
9 P. M.	36	35	39
12 P. M.	35	36	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1900	42
Corresponding date for last 25 years	39

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.23, and at 8 P. M. 30.15. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 71 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent. The maximum temperature was 41 degrees at 1 P. M., the minimum 35 degrees at 8 P. M.

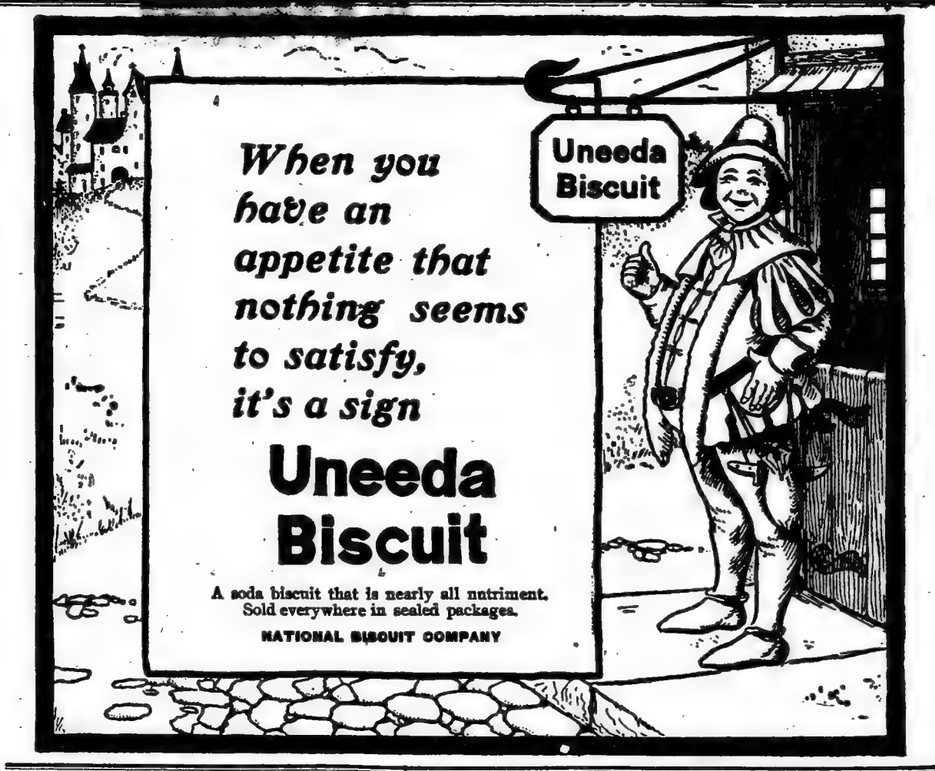

YACHT MEASURING PLAN

Rule Based on Midship Immersion to Compute Allowance.

THE SECRET OF RESISTANCE

Proportion Sail Area to Boat's Length—So Much Canvas for Amount of Immersed Midship Section.

H. A. Gouge, for many years official measurer for the Atlantic Yacht Club, has made a novel suggestion for the adoption of a new rule for the measurement of racing yachts, in the computation of allowances. His plan of measurement and the reasons he advances for recommending the rule are incorporated in the following communication to THE TIMES:

"The subject of the measurement of yachts appears just now to be exciting the yachting fraternity, and the old vexed question of how one yacht should allow another, or be allowed, seems to be an open question, but if yachtsmen could do away with the idea that the whole superficial feet under water was resistance the problem could easily be solved.

"Yacht clubs have one or two days in the year when it is desirable to test their models, and it is impossible to do so when two yachts present the same resistance to the water and one carries one-quarter to one-third more canvas than the other, unless they can allow just what it is worth to them, and it is very desirable to establish some standard by which yachts belonging to clubs may have a proper apportionment of sail to resistance for regatta occasions.

"There can be but one accurate method—that which takes into consideration the resistance opposed to a vessel's progress through the water. The sail catching the wind is the power which overcomes the resistance. Almost every vessel in a club was built for speed, and the knowledge and experience of the builder were brought into requisition, and the best form his judgment could decide upon was given to the yacht; so it is safe to assume that the models are all equally good.

"It is claimed that an allowance should be made for length, but the fact is that the longer of two vessels of good models having the same immersed section midship has the advantage.

"To illustrate this, take an extreme case, viz.: Immerse your hand in water; move it, opposing the palm or back to the resisting water; now turn your hand so that it will pass through the water edgewise. It will be seen, without the experiment, that offering the palm to the water you encounter far greater resistance than when the edge is turned; while, in both cases, the same amount of matter and surface is immersed, but the amount of surface to which resistance is offered is far greater in the former instance than in the latter.

"The long vessel, it is claimed, presents more surface to the water, and is, therefore, retarded by friction; this is properly the cohesive attraction of the particles of water to the boat and to each other. The difference in attraction between two boats of 30 and 35 feet is very slight, and is vastly more than compensated for by the improvement in the lines of the vessel.

"The longer boat presents her midship section at a smaller angle than the shorter one, and while the resistance, both going at the same speed, is precisely the same in both cases, the power propelling the smaller vessel is used up in giving motion to the water it passes through, in the form of waves.

"Therefore, in the case of two boats of equal immersed midship section and equal sail, but of different lengths, the longer one owes the shorter by exactly the difference in the disturbance of or motion imparted to the water. This would, however, lead into a labyrinth of mathematical formulas and cannot be considered. After all, the immersed midship section is the point to be considered.

"It is the custom of sailmakers to give a certain amount of sail to a certain length of boat. To illustrate, take small boats. (The principle holds good in larger ones.) A yacht 25 feet long has 400 square feet of canvas, one 26 feet has 500 feet of canvas, one 27 feet has 600 feet of canvas; from 27 to 30 feet in length the ratio of increase reduces from 100 feet of canvas to one additional foot of length to 50 feet for one foot of length. This, of course, is done without regard to the resistance opposed to the vessel. Thus, a 25-foot vessel may have, as is frequently the case, a greater resistance to overcome than a 30-foot vessel; yet the latter has, by the sailmaker's rule, nearly double the amount of sail as the former.

"I claim, then, that the only true basis from which to establish a standard for sail is the amount of immersed midship section, or her resistance. Taking that as the basis, give the vessels so many square feet of canvas for each square foot of immersed midship section.

"If a yacht owner thinks he can carry more sail than those he is in competition with, let him allow for what he has over by a fair and equitable rule. Unless some such rule as this can be adopted, there can be no possibility of testing the model of the yacht."

OARSMEN'S HANDBALL TOURNEY.

Harlem River B. C. Team Win Two Matches from Unions.

In the Harlem River Navy's handball tournament, the players of the Harlem River and Union Boat Clubs were opposed yesterday afternoon, the contests taking place in the court of the Union Boat Club, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the Harlem River. A large crowd witnessed the play and generously applauded the skill of the competing men. The contests were all in doubles, and the Harlem men won two of the three sets scheduled. That the Unions were not shut out was due to the fast and accurate work of Leo Connell, who, aided by Joseph Moran, won the single set that was credited to his club. In the opening game, Fitzpatrick, for the Harlem River side, put up a remarkably fine game, and with Scannell won, after the closest contest of the afternoon. The scores follow:

First Set—
Thomas Fitzpatrick and T. Scannell, Harlem B. C. 21
Joseph Golding and John Kemp, Union B. C. 19 18
Second Set—
M. Fitzpatrick and William O'Neill, Harlem B. C. 21 21
C. Kelly and George Effinger, Union B. C. 15 8
Third Set—
Leo Connell and Richard Moran, Union B. C. 21 21
Joseph Maher and Hugo Noenbacher, Harlem B. C. 7 17

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

SHOW DAYS OF
SPRING MILLINERY

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—and informally To-day—a wealth of hats for you to view including a special exhibit of millinery for children.

An Exceptional Offering for To-morrow in
Foulard Silks at 49c.

These are beauties—and priced sensationally low, despite the strikes and rumors of strikes in the silk mills around the country. The colorings include all the new and popular shades of blue, green, mauve and cardinal. The designs embrace a range of particularly pleasing patterns that have never before been seen in foulards other than those much higher in price. There is not a flimsy yard in the whole collection, and a dress pattern from any one of the numerous varieties shown will insure a handsome and tasteful costume.

This is one of the rarest offerings of the year, and you should not fail to take advantage of it. The goods are displayed on large centre counters, and, though the assortment is most complete, an early choice will be advisable, as such rare bargains cannot last long.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Special Sale of All Silk
Grosgrain Ribbons, 19c.

Less Than One-Half Price—The enormous demand made by Spring fashion on the ribbon looms would naturally lead buyers to suppose that prices on such popular items of dress and millinery ornamentation would be greater than usual, but again we can offer unprecedented values equal to those which created such a sensation at our first ribbon sale earlier in the season.

All the leading shades of creams, pinks, blues, browns, greens, lavenders, etc., in a fine quality 4-inch grosgrain ribbon that has sold regularly at 50c. per yard; to-morrow, per yard . . . 19c

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

A Remarkable Sale of
Dainty Vienna Bronzes.

In our Art Department to-day we will offer at exceptionally low prices our entire stock of Dainty Vienna Bronzes, which embraces every conceivable article that can be manufactured in this artistic metal. The varied conceits, such as idealized figures, animals of every sort and exclusive designs shown nowhere else, are particularly suitable for curio cabinets, mantel decorations or desk use.

Those formerly marked	Now	Those formerly marked	Now
25c.	15c.	$3.29 to $3.98	$2.48
35c.	25c.	$4.00 to $5.00	$2.98
45c. to 65c.	38c.	$5.50 to $6.50	$3.68
69c. to 98c.	48c.	$6.75 to $7.50	$3.98
$1.00 to $1.39	88c.	$7.75 to $9.00	$4.98
$1.40 to $1.89	98c.	$10.75 to $14.00	$7.98
$1.95	$1.18	$14.50 to $19.50	$12.98
$2.00 to $2.29	$1.38	$21.00 to $23.00	$14.98
$2.35 to $2.75	$1.68	$23.25 to $25.00	$17.98
$2.80 to $3.00	$1.98		

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

FOR MEN
JAMES MEANS'
(Trade Mark)
$2.50 SHOE
None genuine unless bearing upon the heel the adhesive label of which a fac-simile is here given.

KNOWN AND APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 23 YEARS.
SOLD BY LEADING RETAILERS
Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sewed. Smooth Insoresole.
Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H) stamped upon the soles. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.
Distributed at wholesale by
MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:25 A. M.—100 West Forty-third Street; Mary Nelson; damage, $25.

3:30 A. M.—2 James Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

4:10 A. M.—24 West Twenty-ninth Street; W. F. B

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Samples of LEATHER GOODS
From America's Leading Manufacturer

Every artistic or practical thing that you expect to find, made of leather—such as pocket-books for men and women, chatelaines, desk sets, collar and cuff boxes, calendars, traveling clocks, work boxes, and the like. In the prodigal variety that includes a big manufacturer's entire sample line. All marked to-day at

HALF PRICE, *or Less*

Most of the goods are practically perfect—others that show marks of handling are priced at less than half; some that are slightly damaged will be sold for ridiculously little.

It is an opportunity to buy these serviceable and decorative things, that are counted luxuries, and usually possessed only when sent as gifts, at prices such as commonplace articles would cost.

A hint of pieces and prices follows; but scores of articles are not mentioned, because there are so few of a kind.

Pocket-books, 25c to $2.50
Card Cases, 25c to $1.50
Chatelaine Bags, 50c to $2.75
Purses, 10c to 50c. Wallets, 25c to $2
Cigarette Cases, 10c to $1.50
Cuff and Collar Boxes, 75c to $1.50
Glove and Handkerchief Sets, $1.25

Men's Pocket-books, 25c to $1.50
Bill Folds, 10c to 50c
Writing Pads, 50c to $1
Desk Pads, 25c to $3
Desk Sets, $4.25 to $8
Jewel Boxes, 50c to $3
Work Boxes, 50c to $1.50

Cigar Boxes, $1.50
Stamp Cases, 10c
Calendars, 10c to 50c
Traveling Clocks, $1.25 to $1.75
Medicine Cases, 10c to $3
Spectacle Cases, 25c and 50c

Main aisle.

Wanamaker Musicales

At 2 and 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--SOLOISTS--

Miss KATHRIN HILKE, Soprano
Dr. CARL E. DUFFT, Baritone

PROGRAM
2 P. M.

Overture—"Light Cavalry" - - - - - - - *Suppe*
The Symphony.
"The Three Visions" - - - - - - - *Gibel*
Dr. DUFFT.
(*a*) Polonaise, Op. 40, No. 1 - - - - - - *Chopin*
(*b*) Valse, Op. 10, No. 2 - - - - - - *Rachmaninoff*
The Angelus.
"The Bird in the Wood" - - - - - - - *Taubert*
Miss HILKE.
(*a*) Mazurka—"Blue Violets" - - - - - - *Eilenberg*
(*b*) Polka—"Birds on the Wing" - - - - - - *Holst*
The Orchestral Angelus and Crown Piano with Harp effect.
"I Feel Thy Angel Spirit" - - - - - - *Graben Hoffman*
Miss HILKE and Dr. DUFFT.

3:30 P. M.

Overture—"Raymond" - - - - - - - - *Thomas*
(*a*) "Vulcan's Song" } - - - - - - - *Gounod*
(*b*) "The Old Plaid Shawl" }
Dr. DUFFT.
Selected - - - - - - - - - - - - -
The Orchestral Angelus and Crown Piano with Harp effect.
"Oh, For a Burst of Song" - - - - - - - *Allitsen*
Miss HILKE.
(*a*) Gavotte—"Mignon" - - - - - - - - *Thomas*
(*b*) Valse de Salon—"Spring-time" - - - - - - *Carreno*
The Angelus.
"Passage Bird's Farewell" - - - - - - - *Hildach*
Miss HILKE and Dr. DUFFT.

Dinner FAVORS for St. Patrick's Day

Our Candy Store is constantly alert to the wishes of entertainers. The tasteful hostess can always find decorative things here that are unique and original, as well as full of the significance of a particular occasion.

Let us show you what clever things are here for St. Patrick's Day dinners.

Pipes, 15c. Hats, with pipes, 15c. Hats, with pipes and shamrock, 25c.
Boxes, with hat and pipe, 25c. Boxes, with pipes, 15c.
Candies, to fill them, at 20c, 25c, 30c and 60c a pound. Basement.

Advance in Price on the "DICKENS"

You will save $10 by joining the Dickens Club on or before Friday next.

The edition which we bought is sold out with the exception of a few now at the bindery—part of which are already subscribed for. And the publishers refuse to sell us more except at a sharp advance.

We are therefore compelled to increase our price to you by $10 when these are gone.

But if you apply (in person at the store or by mail) *before* Saturday, the 16th, we will let you have a set at the original half-price, and on easy-payment terms—$1 down and small monthly payments for the balance—the complete set being sent you as soon as possible after the first dollar is paid and you are accepted as a club member.

This is the Autograph Edition of Charles Dickens' Complete Works, in 30 full octavo volumes, magnificently bound in three-quarters morocco, with 800 illustrations. It is the finest edition of any author ever sold on the Club plan, with a dollar club fee and little monthly payments. The finest previous edition of Dickens, known as "The De Luxe" and issued by Chapman & Hall, of London, is a noted landmark in the publishing business. It was limited to 1,000 sets and the price was $8.40 a volume. This Autograph Edition also was issued by Chapman & Hall—Dickens' authorized publishers. It is a vast improvement over "The De Luxe" edition, especially in the matter of illustrations, but our Club price is only $2.70 a volume if you apply before March 16th.

BEDSTEADS at About *Half-Price*

We have about two hundred and fifty odd bedsteads that occupy space that we want for new goods. Also quite a collection of other bedroom furniture, such as bureaus, chiffonniers and toilet tables. But to-day's particular word is of these handsome, splendidly-made Bedsteads which now cost so little.

These hints of styles and prices:

At $2.50, from $5—Fifty full size golden oak bedsteads; high headboard; footboard with heavy top rail; headboard is carved and head and foot are paneled; well built and finished; price is less than cost of manufacture.
At $3, from $6—Golden oak, full size.
At $5, from $10—Golden oak, full size.
At $7, from $12—Golden oak, full size.
At $7.50, from $15—Golden oak, full size.
At $8, from $12—Golden oak, full size.
At $9, from $13.50—Golden oak, full size.
At $11, from $18—Maple, full size.
At $12, from $18—Maple, full size.
At $12.50, from $25—Mahogany, full size.
At $15, from $23—Maple, full size.
At $23.50 from $35—Mahogany, full size.
At $20, from $30—Maple, three-quarter size.
At $22, from $33—Maple, full size.
At $23, from $40—Maple, full size
At $28, from $45—Mahogany, full size.
At $30, from $50—Mahogany, full size.

Fourth floor.

Desk FURNISHINGS

Handsome silver-plated articles that are reduced a fourth to a half. Among them inkstands at 50c to $4; mucilage bottles at 75c and $1; sponge cups at 75c and $1.25; letter holders, $2 to $3; hand-blotters, $1; hook-files, $1.25 and $1.50.

Basement.

A Store for *Amateur* PHOTOGRAPHERS

We've never done the Photographic business as we wanted to. Did it, perhaps, as well as usual stores, but we had higher ideas. Now we have moved the selling-place across Ninth street to the Annex Store (you can run in at 770 Broadway), and in the ample space now provided we intend to develop some ideas for serving you better than the usual store.

We now have a thoroughly equipped dark-room, and experts to do developing and printing for you, in the best possible manner, at very moderate cost.

Complete stocks of all sorts of Photographic Supplies; as well as an excellent stock of Cameras. To-day we introduce the new store with some unusual offerings—

CAMERAS and Supplies Away *Under-Price*

The following are the most important offerings:

Eastman's No. 2. Eureka Cameras for glass plates, 3½ x 3½ in.; leather covered; rotary shutter; achromatic lens, and one double plate holder (can be used with No. 2 cartridge; roll holder for films); fixed focus; regular price, $4; now at $1.75.

Cameras for 4 x 5 in. plate; leather covered; achromatic lens, and one double plate holder; fixed focus. Listed by manufacturers at $5; here at $1.85.

All the celebrated *Wizard Cameras* at forty per cent. below regular prices.

Plates—Eastman's, 3½ x 3½, red seal, 25c a doz.; 4 x 5, red seal, 50c a doz.; 5 x 7, red seal, 75c a doz.

Lion Brand, 3½ x 3½, 20c a doz.; 4 x 5, 35c a doz.; 5 x 7, 55c. a doz.

Wanamaker's Concentrated Liquid Developers, in 8 oz. bottles, sufficient to make 24 oz. of solution—Hydrochinone, Metol-Hydro, Eiko-Hydro, Trenol. Regularly 25c; now at 15c bottle.

Wanamaker's Developing Powders, in packages sufficient to make 24 and 48 oz. of solution—
Hydrochinone, 24 oz. package, worth 25c, at 15c.
Metol-Hydro, 48 oz. package, worth 25c, at 15c.
Trenol, 48 oz. package, worth 25c, at 15c.
Trenol and Quinol, 56 oz. package, worth 30c, at 20c.
Eastman's Developing Powders, 6 powders to the package, 15c.; 12 powders to the package, 30c.
M. Q. Developer for "Velox" paper; regularly 15c a tube, now 10c; box of 5 tubes, regularly 75c, now 40c.
Acid Hypo for "Velox" paper, each box containing enough to make 16 oz. of solution; regularly 15c; now 10c a box.

Also to-day—

A DEMONSTRATION *of* the Wonderful New *Automatic* DEVELOPER

Boflay—the developing and fixing bath, that works automatically; by which the inexperienced amateur can develop his own plates without any danger of spoiling them. It will also make perfect negatives out of over or under-exposed plates or films. It promises to revolutionize photography.

All Amateur Photographers Are Interested

Annex Store, south of Ninth street, 770 Broadway.

Muslin UNDERWEAR

All the odds and ends, the little incomplete lots, and the various soiled and mussed pieces, are gathered up now for one final offering. *Half Price* for all that remain. The lots are all of high-grade muslin underwear, some trimmed with laces and embroideries. All sizes in one lot or another.

Chemises at 40c to 75c—were 85 to $1.50.
Petticoats at 50c to $4.50—were $1 to $9.
Drawers at 15c to 75c—were 25c to $1.50.
Night Gowns at $2.75 to $9—now $1.25 to $4.50.

This sale begins at 9.30, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White PIQUES

This is goods of so excellent a quality, and at so low a price, that we took 30,000 yards. We've been distributing it at a lively rate during the past week. For though it's the kind for which you will pay—well, not *less* than 25c a yard, in a little while, we are selling this

at 12½ cents a yard.

All perfect goods—various widths of cords and welts. Room has been provided in the basement to-day for this unmatched piqué offering.

The CHINA SALE

The offerings are practically as good this morning as they were on the day this most successful of our China Sales was opened. Magnificent reserve stocks have been brought forward. Wares of the same refined beauty and wide variety; and at prices that show the same splendid economies, are newly shown to-day.

Some hints of the goods of greatest interest, follow below:

Dinner Sets—

At $6.50, worth $9—English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; underglaze decoration.
At $9, worth $14—English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; 3 good decorations with soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $17, worth $25—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces, with 4 large platters; neat decoration, gold illuminated.
At $13.50, worth $22.50—Austrian china dinner sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; handsomely decorated, with all handles gilt.
At $16.50, worth $27—Fine china dinner sets; 114 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 meat platters; new shape, fine flower decoration and gilt.
At $17.50, worth $27.50—Chas. F. Haviland G. D. A. dinner sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; new shape; beautifully decorated, and heavily treated with gold.
At $25, worth $35—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces; fine flower decorations and gilt.
Other finer sets at $120, $175 and $200.
Also a lot of English porcelain open stock goods, being closed out at half prices; broad green border decoration; Plates, $1 a doz. worth $2; Cups and Saucers, $1.20 a doz., worth $2.50; Fruit Saucers, 45c a doz., worth $1; also Teapots, Sugars, Creams, etc.

Fancy China—

At half and two-thirds prices. Splendid values, most all French:
Mayonnaise Bowls on stands, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 each.
Ramikins and Plates, $4.25 and $6 doz.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $2, $2.25, $2.40 and $2.50 each.
Salad Bowls, 35c, 65c, $1 and $1.40 each.
Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
Broth Bowls, $1.75 and $2.25 each.
Fancy Plates, richly decorated, $12, $18, $24, $30, up to $48 a dozen. Can be bought singly or by the dozen. These would be good values at one-third higher prices.
Fancy china pieces decorated with bright green lustre band with flower and scene centres; very rich, and two-thirds regular prices.
Bread and Butter Plates, 25c each
Tea and Breakfast Plates, 35c each
Salads, 75c and $1 each
Ice Cream Trays, $1.50 each
Cake Plates, $1 each
Cracker Jars, $1 each
Celery Trays, $1 each
After-dinner and Tea Cups and Saucers, 50c

Tumblers—

Fine thin blown Tumblers, in a number of patterns, 50c and 65c a dozen. Half prices and less.

Basement.

Silver Anniversary offering of Boys' *Washable* SUITS

This is an extraordinary offering of just such suits as all boys need for spring and summer wear.

Six hundred suits in the purchase—but there should have been six thousand, to supply the demand we shall have to-day.

They are *Washable Sailor Suits*, for boys of 3 to 12 years; materials are galateas, brown and white linens, and white piques. Choose to-day for—

One Dollar a Suit!

Values range up to $3.

Fresh, perfect, handsome suits, at a price every mother knows to be unheard-of—except for this Silver Anniversary occasion.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker "ANNIVERSARY" *Four-in-Hand*

This is a clever innovation in the making of the new narrow four-in-hand. The idea originated with our own expert, and the ties are to be found only in our New York and Philadelphia stores. They tie neatly and easily in a high turn-down collar, yet give a full knot effect, because of the *shaping of the tie*. Then they have a long-pointed end, that slips through easily when tying. A little brains was all that was needed to produce all the merit of the narrow four-in-hand, and yet avoid the stringy look that the tight knot gave. 50c each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

UMBRELLAS

Men's and women's. All pure silk.

Those for women are in Harvard crimson, hunter's green, golden brown, navy blue and black. Various handsome handles.

The men's umbrellas have fine natural wood handles; some trimmed with sterling silver. To-day's price is

$1.50 Each

Some of these umbrellas are $2.50 kinds. None is worth less than $2.25.

Broadway.

Shirt-waist SUITS

An additional charm is given to this introduction of a most pleasing novelty by the generous manner of pricing. These shirt-waist suits—that is, two-piece dresses—are of lawn and of chambray, cut in distinctly new styles. They are shown in numerous pretty solid colorings and neatly figured designs. The waists all have pure white shields with standing collar; also large sailor collar of the same material as the dress itself. The skirt is in the very latest cut; graduated bias ruffle. Some with plain hem and wide band of duck above.

Very effective summer dresses, that would be priced very fairly at $3 and $3.50. Instead, they're marked $2.25 and $2.75.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

Toilet SOAPS

Choice of any of the following soaps at 5c: Violet, snowberry, transparent glycerine and Castile—both green and white. This Castile soap is 5c. a bar, but there are really 2 cakes moulded together.

Tenth Street.

The New Spring DRESS FABRICS

The best knowledge of Fashion's latest edicts is obtainable at the counters. These counters, if you please, where are now shown the splendid results of a master's most dilligent search for all that is new and desirable.

And this remarkably varied gathering is here on time. Promptness is no less a virtue than diligence, in the preparation of a display of the season's new styles. View the new stuffs, study the many novel ideas there expressed,—choose your Easter gown from the collection.

The clinging stuffs appear most prominently—voile grenadines, silk-and-wool crepe de chines and eoliennes. And the favored colorings are soft tonings of tans, grays and bright blues. And hardly anything further may be said of the new goods generally. This specific information of only a partial list of predicted favorites:

Self-colored Voile Grenadines—

French All-wool Voile Grenadines, with narrow self-colored tape borders, at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 a yard.
French Voile Grenadines, with self-colored taille silk borders, in soft shades of tans, grays and bright royal blues, at $1.35 and $1.50 a yard.

Novelty Voile Grenadines—

French Voile Grenadine, with drawn and wavy silk ribbon stripes, and just a little gold tinsel in the weave, at $7 a yard.
French Voile Grenadines, with embroidered figured borders in silver bullion, at $4.50 a yard.
French Voile Grenadine, with fancy gold tinsel borders, at $2.50 a yard.
French Drawn Ribbon Striped Voile Grenadine, at $3.50 a yard.
Silk Striped Voile Grenadine, in narrow stripes of white silk on colored grounds, at $1.75 a yard.
French Silk Figured Self-colored Striped Voile Grenadine, at $1.75 a yard.
French Voile Crepe Grenadine, with silk stripes, at $1.75 a yard.

A New Cotton for Tailored Gowns—

Thank the versatile French for this new Mercerized cotton, woven like a poplin or Terry Rep, and otherwise resembling a good silk. These fabrics are intended for tailor-made gowns—ideal for warm weather suits of this character. The pretty borders of the goods make effective trimming—for scrapping seams and so on.
Mercerized Rep Cords, with a cluster of narrow stripes, forming borders to solid colors, at $2.50 a yard.
Mercerized Rep Cords in melange mixtures, with narrow borders of black combined with the color of the fabric, at $3 a yard.
Mercerized Poplin, in colors with fancy borders, at $2 a yard.
Mercerized Rep Cords, with small narrow stripes in white woven in the solid colored grounds, at $2 a yard.

Crepe de Chine and Eolienne—

French silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine, at $2 a yard.
French silk-and-wool Eolienne, at $2 and $2.50 a yard.
French silk-and-wool Crepe Eolienne, at $2 a yard.
French embroidered silk-and-wool Eolienne, in pansy shaped designs, in contrasting colors, at $3.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

March Sale of HOUSE-WARES

Perhaps we haven't told this house-wares story, as we should. Other news has crowded it into smaller space than it deserved; *but the housekeepers have been here;* and wagon-loads of goods have been distributed at the stirring prices that are here to help thrifty folks economize without sacrifice of quality.

Five thousand different varieties of housekeeping helpfuls are here at all times. Just now prices are particularly low. Some exact information follows:

Venetian Enameled Ware—

Blue and green outside, white inside—perfect inside and outside—at one-third less than regular prices.

Tea Pot, 3 qts., 42c.
Coffee Pots, 2 qts., 33c.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 33c.
Stewing Kettles, 3 qts., 32c.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 14c.
Wash Basins, 22c.
Roasting Pans, 13 inches long, 38c.
Pudding Pans, 3 qts., 18c.
Tea Kettles, 5 qts., 70c.
Milk Boilers, 2 qts., 80c.
Cook Pots, 8 qts., 60c.
Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 23c.
Drinking Cups, 8c.
Milk Pans, 3 qts., 15c.
Basting Spoons, 12 in., 8c.

Other Housefurnishings—

One-fourth to one-half under regular prices.

Feather Dusters, 14 in., 15c.
Clothes Baskets, 75c.
Wire Sponge Baskets, to screw to the wall, 10c.
Japanned Chamber Pails, 20c.
Japanned Bread Boxes, extra heavy tin, 45c.
Market Baskets, 35c.
Clothes Lines, 30c.
Dust Brushes, 10c.
Hair Floor Brooms, 50c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., 45c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Scrub Brushes, 5c.
Fibre Cuspidors, 18c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GREAT DEMAND FOR WOMEN STENOGRAPHERS

Work More Assured Now than It Was Some Years Ago.

No Difficulty in Finding a Position for a Well-Trained Operator—Needed in Many Professions.

"No call for women as stenographers?" exclaimed in answer to a question an uptown woman who has had some years of practical experience as a stenographer, and who teaches in a philanthropic establishment as well as in a small school of her own, bringing her into contact with many classes of students and employers. "Why, they can't get along without women stenographers. I had a call for one to go into a big insurance office the other day, and they would not have any one but a woman. The work is more assured now than it was a number of years ago. Then people were not quite sure what the success of women would be. Now they know what the demands of the business require, what women can do in it, and women themselves turn to it because in stenography more money can be made than in almost any other line of work.

"Where I have taught for a number of years we pride ourselves upon our classes in stenography and average from thirty to forty pupils in a class. This year the classes opened with forty-two and forty-four, and have kept that number, which is an increase. Then, of all the pupils that have been taught I do not know of one out of a position. They get their positions and keep them.

"I do not have as much to do with young men stenographers as with the women, but I am sure there is not as much demand for them. There are some places where they ask for young men because there are duties which a girl could not perform. That is often in lawyers' offices, where a boy performs the duties of a lawyer's clerk, going to court and doing different kinds of outside work. It has been my experience that a boy will not learn the work as easily as a girl. They are not as deft; they do not manipulate as easily. A woman always makes a much prettier operator on the machine. If you watch her as she works you will see that she uses different fingers and writes with ease, while a man will use the two forefingers and seems to make more of an effort. As a rule the women are the most competent.

"It is a mistake to think they put too high a value on their services. As a rule they are apt to depreciate themselves, and have not confidence enough. I always have to bolster up a girl when she is going to take a position. She has a feeling that she is out of her sphere and is not capable, and is liable to give that impression to the business man to whom she goes for a position.

"'You must not do it,' I tell her. 'I know what you can do better than you know yourself, and I know you are competent to do the work.' Then I give her a few points upon business, and she will do well. It is very essential that a girl should make the right impression in the first place, and that her general appearance should be good.

"There is never any difficulty in finding a position for any well-trained stenographer, I find, and there are places for women of all ages and all degrees of ability. There is only one class that cannot find a position, and that is the untidy class. One girl came to me to get a position better than she had had. I found in examining her that she was an excellent stenographer, but she was careless and untidy in getting her work out on the machine, and her English was poor. After a litle study, however, her English improved and she was able to do her work very well, not as well as I might have wished, but quite as well as the average. But she was a girl from among the poorer classes of the people, she lived in one of the poorer parts of the city, and she had been out of a position for a time, and her clothes were shabby and she was generally untidy.

SOME WANT A "LADY."

"Now, very frequently in sending for a stenographer the demand is for a 'lady.' I made a special effort to get this girl a position, and on my recommendation she was taken, but she did not stay, and it was only on account of her personal appearance. Her work was satisfactory.

"However,' girls frequently improve greatly in a few years. I have taught girls whose English and personal appearance were both so bad that I was discouraged about them, and have felt that they never could be successful. But they find positions and come back to me in a year or two, and I hardly know them, they have improved so wonderfully. Occasionally girls who seem to be commonplace will branch out after they have taken up stenography, develop in other lines, and become very clever. It is educating work. It increases the vocabulary, develops the memory; girls become interested in business and they cannot help learning many things outside of their work.

"There are women of all ages who take up stenography; they range all the way from eighteen to thirty-five, and even forty. There are many cases where women who are well educated, who have had money, and traveled, never expecting to be thrown upon their own resources, come to take up stenography as a necessary means of support. Such women find frequently special positions where their general education is a great assistance to them and do well.

"There are girls to whom learning stenography is up-hill work; they have not the mental capacity to make them skillful. They never become really expert, but they learn to do fairly good work and they take the poorer positions where less is expected of them and where the pay is not as good. Only a few have the capacity for the highest kind of legal and reference work, which demands the higher salaries. They must have a special talent, and their appearance and education will count largely. A girl's success does not depend altogether upon her knowledge of the two branches, stenography and typewriting. She can make herself invaluable in an office, and will be frequently given considerable responsibility if she shows that she is capable of assuming it. In some cases an entire branch of a business will be turned over to her entirely. It gives her an opportunity to show what is in her.

"To take dictation directly on the typewriter and do important work requires a special talent. It requires a natural speller and a large vocabulary. With notes to transcribe there is a little time to look up a word that is not perfectly understood, but the word must go down correctly the first time in taking dictation on the machine. And each profession has its own vocabulary.

"There is an increased demand for stenographers in all lines. Many literary men have accustomed themselves now to dictate instead of writing their work. I have had a call from an author for a stenographer this Spring. He says he has a book mapped out in his head, and he will dictate it. Professional men of all kinds dictate to a stenographer, more or less, and they are more and more in demand in offices. It is more businesslike to send out typewritten letters, and when there is not enough correspondence to keep a stenographer busy there are other kinds of office work that she can do.

STENOGRAPHERS AS PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

"There is an increasing demand for stenographers as private secretaries to women, though it is not great as yet. It is still something of a luxury. There are special requirements for that work. The girl must not only be able to get out business letters on the typewriter, but she must write a good hand, and not only that, but a society hand for personal notes. There are many notes that a woman dictates herself aside from those that are turned over to the secretary to answer without her supervision.

"One demand for a stenographer that came the other day was quite out of the ordinary. It was from a society man, and he distinctly implied in his note that he wanted a plain woman, no 'reduced gentlewoman,' to do the work. It was an educated woman, who had been a teacher, who was sent to fill the order. She was a bright woman.

"'He wants an educated servant whose hours are elastic,' she said in describing the position. That was quite an exceptional case. He wanted a stenographer whom he could call upon and dismiss as he would a servant without troubling to show her any consideration.

"It seems to me that more women are taking up stenography who have no financial need of the work now than ever before. I have known society girls to take up stenography as a part of their continued education after leaving school, as they take up their social life. I know other girls who have no need of money who take it up because their mothers feel that they should have some profession to fall back upon, and still others because they seem to feel the need of some more active interest than the ordinary routine of their life will furnish. It seems to be that in this busy, active age, girls in all classes of society become imbued with a desire to do some kind of real work.

"That the demand is largely for women in this branch of work, I do not think is because they will take smaller salaries than men. The salaries of women will range for from $8 to $30, from the beginners to the expert stenographers. The prices do not go above that, except for reporters, and to do that work a woman must be bright and have a strong physique. I had a call for a young man the other day from a business man who said he had outside duties which a woman could not perform. I had a young man who wished a better position who might have taken it, but the salary was $6 a week.

"People do not know how hard it is for a young man to get anything to do in this city. I know college men who are willing to do anything and take any kind of a salary. I know one college man who has a position as assistant janitor, and he is glad to have that. It is said that one reason women are preferred to men in offices—and I believe it is true—is that they have not a selfish interest in the business, and they are not likely to make use of points that they might obtain in it and employers see that they can be trusted. They do not have the temptation to turn things to their own account.

"Still, I do not believe in women in business. I do not think women are in their sphere, but what are they going to do? At least 50 per cent. of the women who take up stenography are absolutely obliged to support themselves. They don't wish to go out into the world. It is hard for them. It takes an immense amount of courage for a woman who has lived quietly at home to go out and fight for herself."

NEW CORPORATION TAX LAW.

Proposed Measure Will Be Generally Amended and Fees Much Reduced.

ALBANY, March 10.—The fourth of Gov. Odell's tax bills, the one taxing general corporations, is to be very generally amended, and it is highly probable that if the Brackett bills recasting the general corporation laws pass the tax bill will simply provide for an annual tax on the capital employed and a reduction of the organization tax from one-eighth to one-twentieth of one per cent.

Senator Krum says that the feature of the present bill, which proposes to establish the maximum authorized capital stock as a basis of taxation, is not to be adhered to and that that portion of the bill is to be modified so as to tax employed capital.

The committee is in possession of a brief aimed at the present form of the bill by Frank White, a former employe in the corporation bureau of the Secretary of State. Many of the changes will be in accord with Mr. White's ideas. Mr. White says:

"It is fair to assume that the exemption extended to manufacturing corporations has induced many of them to locate their factories within the State. Therefore, they are now here virtually by reason of a contract granting them immunity from the payment of an annual franchise tax. They have given full faith and credit to the terms of this contract, and while there may be no legal principle involved, and I do not claim that there is, yet I do insist that there is a great moral principle involved which should not be disregarded or violated on the part of the State.

"In respect to a new method of increasing the revenues, I maintain that this problem is easy of solution. Liberalize the provisions of the general corporation law and of the stock corporation law. Abandon the narrow, short-sighted and illiberal policy pursued in this State for many years. Eliminate from our statutes the antiquated and obnoxious liability features which have deterred men of wealth from investing their money in corporate enterprises within the State. Let the State of New York assume the position of progress relative to corporations commensurate with her commercial supremacy. In other words, pass the Brackett bills liberalizing the corporation laws or bills substantially on those lines. Reduce the organization tax from one-eigth of one per cent to about one-twentieth of one per cent. Do these things and the revenues of the State will be increased beyond anything that could be hoped for in any other matter."

SAYS THAT HE IS A FORGER.

Brenz Asked to be Locked Up, as His Conscience Troubled Him.

A man of respectable appearance and fairly well dressed walked into the Eldridge Street Station last night and told a story to Capt. Walsh which caused the latter to lock the man up for forgery. The man said he was Herman J. Brenz, forty-five years old, until two weeks ago living with his wife at 848 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Since then he has lived at Bowery lodging houses.

He said that his parents, William and Frederica Brenz, died ten years ago, leaving $4,000 in the Williamsburg Savings Bank. It was to be divided into three parts to be equally divided between Herman, his brother John B., and the two daughters of William, who died four years previous to his parents. The daughters are Frederica, seventeen years old, a school girl, living at 211 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, and Mary, fifteen years old, living in Piermont, N. Y.

John B. was the executor until he died, four years ago. Herman says he became administrator, but did not inform the bank of this fact of his brother's death, but by forging his dead brother's signature and that of the two nieces he managed to draw out all the money save $5.

His conscience troubled him so much that he asked to be locked up that he might be punished for his offense. He was accommodated pending an investigation of his story.

Frederica Brenz, the niece, was found at 261 Cornelia Street Brooklyn. She was greatly shocked when she heard of her uncle's arrest, because she had placed the utmost confidence in him.

Miss Brenz said that her uncle was an engraver, with an office at 42 Fulton Street. Brenz, she said, had married a widow some time ago, and she had heard from time to time that he was not living happily with her and had taken to drink.

Miss Brenz is attending the Brooklyn Normal Training School, with the intention of becoming a teacher. The last time she got any money from Brenz was on Feb. 1 last, when she drew $125.

LOST A BABY'S BODY.

Negro Dropped It Somewhere Through a Hole in a Rain-Soaked Cardboard Box.

A negro very much under the influence of intoxicants staggered into the Morgue late last night carrying a pasteboard box under his arm. The box was much bedraggled from the rain. He deposited it on Morgue Keeper Walker's desk and handed a certificate of death signed by Dr. Sheppard of 242 West Twenty-sixth Street.

It was to the effect that Mrs. Margaret Avery, colored, of 447 West Twenty-seventh Street, had yesterday given birth to a female child, which had died from natural causes soon afterward. The negro who appeated at the Morgue said he was "Mister Alexander, Mister Avery's friend," and he had volunteered to carry the body to the Morgue.

"Mister Avery is very poor," he said, "and he ain't got no money, and the baby will have to go to the poor man's burying place."

When asked where he had been drinking, the negro explained that the task he had to perform was a sad one, and he had stopped in at one or two joints "and taken a drop to cheer him.

In the absence of Keeper Walker his assistants Finucan and Meeks signed a receipt for the body and the negro left. A little while later Walker appeared at the Morgue and asked what was in the box on his desk. The death certificate was shown to him.

"Well, why don't you put the box away? This is no place for it," said Walker, who lifted the cover off. His exclamation brought his assistants to his side. The box was empty.

Alexander, in his trip from saloon to saloon, had dropped the tiny corpse out of the hole in the bottom of the box. He was too drunk to notice the difference, and the assistants, taking his word for it, did not look.

Several employes of the Morgue and Bellevue were hastily dispatched by Night Superintendent Rickard, of Bellevue, when he heard of the incident, through Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets and over the route that Alexander had probably traversed, in a search for the missing body.

The negro was found unable to walk and hardly able to talk in a saloon. He incoherently protested that he had delivered the body in good order at the Morgue and displayed a receipt for it.

He then accused "dem white folks" of giving the body to a medical college or making some other such disposition of it.

At a late hour the search for the body was still being vigorously prosecuted.

LOSSES IN SOUTHERN STORM.

Tornado Crosses the Arkansas-Texas Line, Kills a Boy, and Does $500,000 Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 10.—A heavy wind and thunder storm passed over Arkansas yesterday. There is only one death reported in this State, that of John Turner, aged twelve, at Pine Prairie. The tornado wrecked everything in its path at Pine Prairie, which is in the extreme southwestern part of the State. In the northwestern portion, at Van Buren, a woman was struck by lightning and may die.

Every town in Western Arkansas suffered to some extent, many buildings being unroofed. The loss will exceed $500,000.

At New Boston, Texas, one man was killed and seven seriously hurt. The town was almost demolished.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 10.—News from Saturday's storm is now coming from Northeast Texas. The casualties were small, considering the amount of territory visited, but there are four dead and five believed to be dying at Wills Point, where the property loss will reach $100,000. At New Boston the property loss will reach $75,000. At Blossom no one was seriously injured, but the damage to residences was great. At and near Emery, Raines County, one man was killed and several persons hurt, two seriously. The damage to property was heavy. The wind was accompanied by heavy rain, which, with hail, did considerable damage in the rural districts.

The storm was first reported from Uvalde, on the Mexican border, where a church was wrecked. Several towns between Uvalde and Wills Point report small damage, but it was not until the last-named place was reached that the tornado effect was felt.

HIGH WIND IN CHICAGO.

Worst Gale in Years Strikes the City and Does Damage to the Extent of $175,000.

CHICAGO, March 10.—One of the worst windstorms of the season struck Chicago early to-day, and during the two hours that it was at its height damaged property throughout the city to the extent of $175,000. Many heavy plate glass windows were blown in. Telegraph and telephone companies were the worst sufferers, and it will be some time before order can be restored. Thousands of poles were blown down, and Chicago was practically isolated from the West and Northwest by telephone and telegraph to-night and all day to-day.

The long-distance telephone service was crippled so badly that it was of little value. Up to a late hour to-night neither Milwaukee nor Minneapolis could be reached by long-distance telephone.

The storm is believed to have been most severe in Southern Wisconsin. Along a short stretch of the Milwaukee Road, in Southern Wisconsin, 500 telegraph poles are down.

Reports from many points in Indiana and Kentucky also indicate heavy damage from the storm. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies suffered severely by fallen poles. It was estimated that there were not fewer than 5,000 poles in the city thrown down by the fury of the wind and storm. Service almost as far West as Omaha was stopped until late this evening.

Trains entering Chicago were delayed all the way from ten minutes to one hour. The Burlington and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Companies were the worst sufferers in this respect. All the roads suffered damage to their tracks and switch yards.

At the life-saving station at the mouth of the Chicago River it was considered the worst gale which has struck Chicago Harbor since 1894. The water, lashed into fury, came up to the life-saving station and flooded the floor for the first time in twelve years. Most of the shipping was protected in Winter quarters, so that the damage done to it was slight.

KENTUCKY SWEPT BY A TORNADO.

Two Negroes Fatally Hurt and Many Houses Blown Down.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., March 10.—A cloudburst here last night did great damage. The sewer wall at Main and Davies Streets burst, and a large water main was undermined and broke in two. For several hours water rushed in torrents through the streets.

Davies and Main Streets are undermined for many feet, there being now only a top crust of macadam. Portions of the street caved in to-day. Anderson's department store has been undermined, and is in great danger. The street caved in within four feet of Temple Theatre, and that building is also in danger.

The electric light plant has shut down, owing to the prostration of poles and wires. The gas main in Main Street parted, and the gas was shut off at the plant, leaving the city in darkness to-night. All street car traffic has been suspended.

FULTON, Ky., March 10.—In a terrific storm that swept this section last night great damage was done at Clinton and Hickman. At Clinton twenty negro cabins were demolished, two negroes being mortally hurt, and many others badly bruised. Part of Marvin College was unroofed, and the water works plant was destroyed. Eight freight cars on the Illinois Central switch at the station at Clinton were blown from the track. The Baptist Church at Hickman was destroyed by wind. A large number of houses and barns were blown down in Fulton and Hickman Counties, and the loss of property is large.

PRINCETON, Ind., March 10.—This city was struck by a tornado late last night. One dwelling was wrecked, several others were moved from their foundations, and hundreds of outbuildings were demolished. No lives were lost. The Court House and the High Schol Building were much damaged. Hundreds of windows, many of plate glass, were blown in.

Michigan Has a Storm.

DETROIT, March 10.—Over 10,000 telephones were rendered useless to-day by the rain which fell and froze during the entire morning. The thirty-mile-an-hour wind which accompanied the rain raised havoc with the wires, weighed down, as they were, by ice. Officials of the Michigan Telephone Company to-night estimated their total loss in the State at $20,000. Street car service was greatly impaired during the morning by the ice. The storm was general throughout the southern part of the State, wires suffering everywhere.

Storm Prevents Alabama's Trial.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 10.—There was a severe storm on the Gulf last night, and on account of the high seas to-day the battleship Alabama did not sail on her trial trip. All the preparations were made for the trial, and the postponement is only to await favorable weather.

How the Key Got Out of the Letter.

From The Portland Oregonian.

In these days of lightning canceling machines people should be very careful what they place inside of letters. A man received a letter at the Post Office a day or two ago which stated that it contained a key. The key was small and flat, and its presence in the letter could hardly be discovered. When the letter reached the owner there was no key in it, but a hole was cut in one end, out of which the key had passed. It was explained that the Dolphin Flier canceling machines, now used in many Post Offices, are furnished with a stout pair of rubber rollers, through which the letters pass at lightning speed. These force out the cuts of anything like a key or a coin which may be in it. All the Postmaster could do in the case was to write to the office where the letter had been mailed, and inquire if the key had been found, but the chance of recovering the key is rather slim. Persons sending small articles by mail will do well to put them in packages that cannot be fed to "flier" canceling machines.

Becoming Proficient.

"Harry is improving in his art work, don't you think?" she asked with maternal pride. "I think he draws remarkably well."

"Draws well!" ejaculated the old gentleman. "Improving! Well, rather. When he first began his art studies, he used to draw for $25 or $50 occasionally, and now he never thinks of drawing for less than $500, and he keeps me busy honoring the drafts."—Chicago Post.

Lend-a-Foot Committee.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Loyal Temperance Legion of Clarksborough, N. J., has appointed a Lend-a-Foot" Committee, whose mission is to crush with the foot all the cigar and cigarette stumps and tobacco quids seen lying on the streets. The children on the committee report that since beginning work, on Jan. 21, they accomplished their purpose in 890 instances.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

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Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1942 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1403 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 115th St.
1626 Third Ave., near 96th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2660 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
109 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
909 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
551 Tenth Ave., cor. 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
26 Amsterdam Ave., near 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1705 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
2112 Amsterdam Av., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
751 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

AT ALL OF OUR NINETY-FIVE STORES

Butter is to be the leading item of interest to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday. Our constant aim is to lead in special offerings to the great consuming public, and in doing this our effort always is to appeal to the palate as well as purse.

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If there is any one article of food appreciated by us all, rich and poor alike, it is good Butter—the pure, sweet product of our great American creameries. Butter, such as we purpose offering during this sale, at the wholesale cost, solely to invite a trial and thus to convince you that quality such as ours is hard to find.

BUT BUTTER IS NOT ALL AS THIS LIST PROVES.

Very Best Carolina Head Rice, hard and flinty, a pound 7c
Marrow Beans, best New York State, all hand picked, a quart 8c
Pea Beans, best New York State, all hand picked, a quart 8c
Rolled White Oat Flakes, very best, 3 pounds for 8c
Buckwheat, Peerless, self-raising, makes delicious cakes, a 3-pound package 8c
Bromangelon, the famous jelly, ready at a moment's notice, a package 11c
Vanilla or Lemon Extracts, Eagle Brand, cheap and good, a bottle 4c
Shredded Gelatine, Peerless Brand, our best, a package 8c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, very fine, in moisture-proof cartons 5c
Epps's Cocoa, special for this sale, ¼-pound can 19c
Mince Meat, Mrs. Sharpless Home-Made Special, a 1¼-pound glass jar 12c
Catsup, Peerless Brand, pure spices and ripe tomatoes, pint bottle 12c

Tea, very best, all kinds, special, a pound 39c
Coffee, very best Mocha and Java, special, a pound 25c
Evaporated Peaches, choice California, large fruit, a pound 10c
Evaporated Apricots, choice California, extra quality, a pound 11c
Evaporated Apples, best New York packing, 1-pound carton 8c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all fruit flavors, special, a jar 8c
Jam, Southwell's Imported, all fruits, a jar, 15c.; Curtice Jam, a jar 14c
Oranges, large, fancy California navel, a dozen 25c
Lemons, finest juicy Messina, a dozen 12c
Molasses, fine New Orleans, a quart bottle 10c
Maple Syrup, very fine, a pint bottle 13c
Borax, Butler's Brand, a half-pound box 6c
Matches, Darling or Triumph Brand, 1,000 in box 4c
Mackerel, best Irish, white and fat, each 8c

Mackerel, best Irish, white and fat, 8-pound pails 59c
Mackerel, best Irish, white and fat, 10-pound pails 99c
Cromarty Blosters, very fine, 3 for 5c
Codfish Bricks, best pure cod, 1 pound 7c
Codfish Threads, Peerless brand, our best, a package 7c
Arion Threads of Codfish, package 4c
Sardines, domestic, ½ oil, a can 5c
Sardines, domestic, ¼ oil, with key, a can 7c
Sardines, French, ¼s, Rollard or Clement brands, with key, a can 9c
Essie Brand, Lemon Cling Peaches, a can 19c
Essie Brand, Bartlett Pears, a can 19c
Essie Brand, Royal Anne Cherries, a can 20c
Essie Brand, Apricots, a can 17c
Essie Brand, Egg Plums, a can 15c
Essie Brand, Green Gage Plums, a can 15c

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
482 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
3643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., near Meserole St.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.
220 Broadway.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
686 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
132 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

Freight Added.

389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

RIVAL GULF PORTS.

Their Interests Involved in the Current Railroad Consolidations and Some of Them Are Worrying.

Mobile (Ala.) Letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The people whose interests are at stake in the various ports of the Gulf of Mexico are awaiting with keen anxiety the outcome of the present rush into railroad consolidation. In the past each one of these ports has, as a rule, been the sole Gulf terminal of an independent road or system. This was in effect a guarantee that all possible effort would be put forth to develop and improve each terminal by the railroad interested therein. The Southern Railway has worked for Brunswick and Savannah on the Atlantic Coast, the Plant system for Tampa, the Louisville and Nashville for Pensacola, the Mobile and Ohio for Mobile, the Southern Pacific for New Orleans, and so on, until each deep-water harbor on the Southern Atlantic and the Gulf coast has had its earnest champion.

This has meant a great deal. It guaranteed Congressional influence for appropriations for improvement, a fight for business and lower rates for competitive territory, advertising the terminal towns, and improvement of traffic service, both freight and passenger, in every way known to the management of railroads.

So far as the railroad influences are concerned, this fight for supremacy at tidewater terminals has now lost its inspiring motive. The "community interest" principle applied to the railroads of the South when all are controlled by the same parties would mean a concentration of effort upon fewer harbors, naturally those considered the most susceptible of great things in the future, and the practical elimination of those which interfered with the most profitable haul. That this is no mere theory is fully realized by those whose prosperity depends upon keeping something going on in the various towns along the Southeastern and Southern coast of the United States.

DEPRESSION FEARED.

It is not feared or even suggested that any recognized port will be abandoned or even blacklisted by any road or combination of roads. Such a course would be preferred, however, by many to a long-drawn-out term of depression which would follow any systematic attempt to build up one place at the expense of another and the permanent state of coma into which the town discriminated against would gradually fall. The Government will continue to appropriate money for the improvement of all the harbors now in existence. The railroads will continue to give them good or indifferent service as the case may be. Local industries will still grow, and each "greatest health resort" along the Gulf will continue to do business.

All these can come to pass, or, rather, continue to prevail, and still some of the chosen harbors and cities will become better and bigger each year, while others will rack along in a shiftless and discontented kind of way, always expecting great things and forever seeing them go elsewhere. The one city favored by the great railroad consolidation will have a touch and go about it which tells the story of real prosperity. The other and slighted community will have need of Boards of Trade and handsome folders to keep its hotels alive and its people from despair. This is not a theory, either, to the people of the Gulf shore, for the tragedy has already been played a score of times.

Which towns and harbors are to be overlooked by the "community of interest" railroad crowd is now the question which every business man and every real estate owner in this section of the world is asking himself and his neighbor. In public it is the rule to wear a cheerful countenance and enumerate the hundred or more reasons why this or that town cannot be ignored. In private there are sore misgivings all along the line.

Hundreds of telegrams have been sent from the Gulf States to New York asking for information or assurances as to the future. The officials of the railroads involved have been overwhelmed with inquiries and requests for explanations. Hardly a local newspaper in the South but what within the past few days has contained columns of tender farewells, regrets, and reassurances from railroad officials locally interested in retaining the good-will of some particular community. Some of these communities are businesslike and others show a mixture of business, pathos, and sentiment which is absurd considering the topic under discussion, and the hard-headed character of the men who are at the head of the railroad business of the United States.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS.

There is scarcely a State in the South which has not fought the railroads ever since the first train used the rails. Hampered by restrictive legislation, badgered to death by every State Legislature and each successive Executive, the railroads have fought fire with fire. They have been forced into politics, shrewd evasion of the law has become the practice of every corporate management, and illegal consolidation of interests has always existed.

It has long been believed by the practical railroad men of the country that one management was the only way to circumvent anti-railroad sentiment and legislation, and one management is fast materializing. Now that it is at hand and the anti-railroad people are really seriously concerned that their antagonisms of the past may have been carried too far, their attitude ranges from wild abuse to pitiful entreaty. The railroads have made a pool against which no legislation can be enacted, and badgering Legislatures will not find the open season for railroads nearly as profitable hunting in the future.

The law will be invoked in the case of the Mobile and Ohio, for instance, to prevent its absorption by the Southern. This action is proposed by Mississippi under the terms of the charters granted. The Illinois Central absorbed the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road some time ago, and as yet the State has found no way to revoke the move. It is not believed that anything more can result than a large bunch of political capital of one variety or another.

There seems to be a general expectancy that the Louisville and Nashville will necessarily be rendered "harmonious" to the Southern within reasonable time, for if the two roads should lock horns things would be mutually uncomfortable. The Southern, with its extension into New Orleans from Meridian, would soon be independent of the Louisville and Nashville, but there is no reason to believe that there will be any contest. A consolidation or close traffic arrangement is far more probable.

THE CASE OF MOBILE.

The city and port of Mobile is in the most ticklish position of all the Gulf terminals since the recent consolidation of railroad interests. With terminals at Brunswick, Savannah, and New Orleans, Mobile might not receive the same consideration from the Southern which has been given the city by the Mobile and Ohio. The Louisville and Nashville has Pensacola and New Orleans, and there is no inducement for any of the systems now reaching this point to shorten their haul for Mobile's benefit. Pensacola and Galveston both have better harbors; New Orleans is an expensive port to reach, but, once reached, possesses magnificent transportation facilities. The Mobile and Ohio Road has devoted its small earnings in the past to improvements along the right of way, and has spent little or no money at Mobile. The United States Government has dredged a channel through the mud of Mobile Bay, and Congress has allowed $400,000 this session for much-needed work therein. Under the present uncertainty the people of Mobile make no attempt to conceal their well-founded anxiety as to the future.

Mobile occupies a fine position in relation to Mexican trade, and, even if the harbor were not used by the consolidated railroads as an important terminal, it would be impossible to deprive Mobile of a large and growing trade. One matter of especial interest has recently come up in connection with the rebuilding of the Tehuantepec Railroad by Sir Weetman Pearson. The Isthmus road is a straight short-cut from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and when Sir Weetman spends the $10,000,000 to which he has agreed upon the road and the harbors at either end it will knock 1,200 miles off the trip from New York to San Francisco via the Isthmus.

The present fight between the Pacific Mail and the Panama Companies had led to talk of a direct line from Mobile to the Tehuantepec terminal, Coatsacoalcos; then across the continent by rail, and from there by Pacific Mail connection along the North American coast. It would be a straight line from New York to the Isthmus, and is looked upon as possessing possibilities. Such a line as this would do much for Mobile in offsetting any loss from railroad consolidations. It is not probable, however, that even "community interest" will find it advantageous to make any radical changes in trade channels, and the struggle for commercial supremacy will proceed about as before, man and nature playing varying parts in the great game.

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Street Scenes in Paris's Carnival.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Bright and, in comparison with recent experiences, mild weather has made a huge success of the concluding day of the carnival. The sleet and slush of Sunday routed the confetti throwers, but they have had their revenge this afternoon, and an enormous crowd has given itself over heart and soul to the pleasure, so absorbing to some minds, so inexplicable to others, of pelting and being pelted. If there be any change to note in the aspect of the fray, it lay, perhaps, in the age of the combatants. It seemed to me that the small boy and the very callow youth formed a larger proportion than usual of the active army. An increasing tendency to indulge in the roughest horseplay was also noticeable.

The amazing feature of the proceedings is the equanimity with which the women put up with the strangest treatment. The mere throwing of confetti at the passing fair does not satisfy the beardless blades of to-day. Their delight is to corner a pretty girl and to force confetti down her neck and into her mouth. The operation is completed by gallantries of the order in honor at the opera balls—toward their close. As a rule, the victim does not seem for the moment to be overjoyed at the experience, but as she continues on her way at the risk of a fresh encounter of the same kind, it must be supposed that her protests are none too sincere. It would seem that the sex will suffer much in return for even a doubtful compliment, since it is evident that the delight of being told at every other step, though only in the language of confetti, that they are charming outweighs all other considerations.

Austin's Dog Bread

will make your dog companionable.

A Finished Education.

Mollie—Thank fortune, my musical education is completed at last.

Aunt Hannah—I had supposed that a musical education was, like any other education, never completed.

Mollie—Yes, I know; that's usually the case. But Prof. Crotchet told me to-day that I sing and play as well as ever I will. Wasn't it good of him to say that?—Boston Transcript.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is clearly judicious in the State Department to announce that it is engaged in no separate negotiations with Great Britain or with any other Power as to means to thwart the designs attributed to Russia in Northern China; but it ought not to be necessary. Certainly Count CASSINI is in no danger of assuming that our Government will proceed in any underhand fashion to accomplish its purposes with reference to Russia, and least of all that it will enter on the path of secret and special negotiation which we have expressly disapproved and asked the other Governments to disapprove.

The relations of this Government to other Governments with regard to plans in China are somewhat delicate and difficult; but they are so only in the sense that even a little blundering would produce great confusion. Of such blundering there has been none at Washington, and that which occurred at Peking is not likely to be repeated. The broad lines of our policy are clearly defined by the present Administration and have been patiently, firmly, and candidly adhered to. They will not be abandoned or changed as long as the capable and cool and far-sighted statesman at present at the head of the Department of State remains in charge.

The general problem in China naturally divides itself into two branches. One relates to re-establishment of the rights of the foreign powers with regard to trade and treaty guarantees. This involves the settlement of the claims growing out of the troubles of last year, and logically also involves the return to Peking of the Imperial Government and its resumption of actual authority. The other relates to the possible desires of the various Powers toward territorial acquisition. The plain duty of the United States is to co-operate in the attainment of the first branch of the solution of the problem, and to use its influence in preventing the solution of the second branch through the cession of territory. As to the first its duty has been and will be performed with care and in good faith. As to the second it is plain that the limits within which our Government can act are narrow. It cannot with propriety go beyond the use of influence, though it can and does use its influence with all the skill and firmness possible.

The case of Russia is in point. Undoubtedly the permanent acquisition of Manchuria by Russia, to say nothing of the vast provinces of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan, is not regarded by our Government as desirable. It would practically stretch the frontier of Russia from the Siberian border south over fully one-fourth of the present territory of China, and would seriously impair the territorial integrity of the empire, which we have at all times sought to preserve. So far as our commercial interests are concerned, it would probably be injurious, since it would substitute the exclusive trade policy of Russia for the open door, guaranteed by the concert of the Powers, which we have labored to establish. Our Government has already done all that it could to prevent these consequences. It has secured an understanding among all the Powers that all trade advantages obtained from China by any of them shall be open to the others on equal terms. It has proposed an understanding that no cessions of territory shall be made to any one Power without the knowledge of the others, and that none shall be sought, and to this we have the assent of nearly all the Powers, including Russia.

If either of these understandings is violated, as is not impossible, the United States will join with the other Powers affected in trying to secure a remedy. But it would be a strange interpretation of its duty in the premises to say, for instance, that it should try to negotiate with Great Britain, Japan, and Germany an agreement to force Russia to observe the understanding by war. That is a point to which neither the interests nor the duties of this Government can carry it. The moment force is appealed to in connection with any phase of the Chinese question as between the Powers, no human foresight can see the end. Infinite complications arising out of conflicting interests, and even passions, must arise. In these the United States cannot become entangled. Nor is there the slightest prospect of such peril so long as the policy of our Government is dictated by the sound principles adopted and enforced by the present Administration.

TERMS TO THE BOERS.

One can imagine that the rumor that the leaders of the Boers are willing to treat for peace on the basis of some admission of British supremacy in South Africa arouses quite as much enthusiasm in London as in any village of the Transvaal. There can be no Englishman who does not feel both the truth and the bitterness of Lord SALISBURY's remark that "Great Britain's teeth are all in South Africa." That is to say, whatever gain in prestige Great Britain has made in South Africa has been at the expense of her prestige in every other quarter of the world. Especially is this true of the Far East, in which the potential British markets are of far more value than the markets of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic can be worth for a generation to come. Great Britain has disabled herself from protecting her interests and her position in the Far East as she could and would have done had she not been so busy in South Africa.

It is not a pleasant outlook for a nation which, as one of her "Nationals" has lately said, "must make and sell, or starve," and which is threatened at the same time by an increasing industrial competition. And yet, curiously enough, it is Lord SALISBURY himself who stands chiefly in the way of a fair and honorable settlement of the South African trouble. And this by a remark of his which was an entirely "obiter dictum" in the sense that it was perfectly unnecessary for him to make it. This was the remark that the two republics would not be permitted to retain "a shred of independence." The only excuse that can be made for Lord SALISBURY is that he had thought the war was much more nearly over than it was, and that he was arranging, not a "modus vivendi" for British and Boers, but only a "modus moriendi" for Boers. At any rate, the latest reports of the proceedings of Parliament show a desire on the part of the Ministerialists to put some gloss upon the remark of Lord SALISBURY which will make it compatible with some recognition of the political rights of the majority of whites in South Africa. That is evidently a difficult and awkward task.

HOUNDING COMMISSIONER EVANS.

The report is renewed that the pension attorneys acting through the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic are bending all their energies to the task of securing the retirement of the Commissioner of Pensions. It is intimated that, with the Senate out of the way, and the certainty that any new appointment will not have to be submitted to that body for nine months, and would hold in any case until the close of the long session in the Summer of next year, the President may be induced to assent to some change by which a more pliable man can be got into the Commissioner's place.

We do not believe for a moment that the President would consent to be a party to such a discreditable arrangement. He knows the character and the services of Mr. EVANS. He knows that the Commissioner is strongly desirous to do all for the veterans that the law and the requirements of decency in his office will permit. So far from being in any degree prejudiced against the veterans, all his predilections, whether personal or political, are wholly in their favor. He is not in the least blind either to the legitimate claims of the soldiers or to the influence they have in politics. He is more than ready to go as far as he can to promote their interests and their wishes. This is abundantly shown by the record of his office. At no previous time has its business been so completely brought up to date and so little delay experienced in the settlement of all lawful claims. And never has the interpretation of the law been more liberal within the limits of reason and honesty.

The self-respecting veterans are perfectly satisfied with the work of the Pension Bureau. It is the pension attorneys who are not satisfied. Mr. EVANS will not commit fraud, and he will not permit any one else to commit fraud through his office if he can prevent it. Being a clear-headed and alert man of affairs, thoroughly capable of seeing through the designs of the sharpers, the pension agents who are not honorable have a hard time with him. They want to get rid of him. They have wanted to do so ever since they found out what manner of man he was. They have not made the least impression on the President in the past, and they are not likely to make any now. He knows that any change that would suit them would be a change for the worse. He will not make it.

THE INVESTIGATION OF FIRES.

England has a very useful institution known as the British Fire-Prevention Committee, which might be imitated with advantage in this country. Part of the business of this committee is to gather, compile, and publish, for the information of whom it may concern, and especially for the education of underwriters, full and exact data as to important fires in every country of the world, and they are about to publish a special pamphlet containing illustrated descriptions of the fires at the Comédie Français, Paris, and the Windsor Hotel, New York, of which valuable notes and photographs have for some time been in their possession.

We are reminded of the need of work of this sort in this country by the slipshod way in which the investigations of the Fire Marshals in New York and most other American cities are conducted. These officers may be useful, sometimes, in detecting attempts at incendiarism, but the explanations they give as to the causes and phenomena of unusual and mysterious fires is often so grotesque as to suggest that an incendiary would need only a little cleverness to effectually mislead those whose duty it is to detect traces of his work. For example: A fire lately occurred in Broome Street, this city, ending in an explosion which wrecked the building. It was evident that a very powerful force had been suddenly exerted, as the window sashes and heavy iron shutters had been projected to the opposite side of the street, accompanied by more or less merchandise of a kind which does not usually climb out of windows on an alarm of fire. This was a case for the Fire Marshal, who came and looked the place over. His decision, as communicated to the newspaper reporters, was that the explosion was due to the expansion of heated air, resulting from a smoldering fire, which had been for some time burning. When analyzed, this explanation means that the air inside the building was gradually heated and expanded, and continued to expand until its pressure per square inch exceeded the strength of the windows and window shutters, whereupon it relieved itself by bursting the building asunder—which is nonsense. If this is a sample of the kind of information which the Fire Marshal is employed to gather, a service quite as valuable could be had at very much less cost. If any useful purpose was to be served thereby we could compile a good deal of very amusing but quite unprofitable reading, from the official reports of the fires of New York for the past two or three years. As we have said, these investigations may be useful in finding the kerosene-saturated rags and lighted candle of the clumsy pyromaniac or speculative policy holder, but as contributions to our knowledge of the causes of accidental fires they are as valueless as the jokes of a patent medicine almanac. In many instances, notably that of the Windsor Hotel fire, of which we are soon to have more information from England than we have had from our own official sources, there was shown a disposition to conceal as many of the essential facts as possible. This was not difficult to understand, but it emphasizes the need for an impartial and systematic investigation of the causes of fires in cities, to the end that insurance rules and municipal ordinances may be framed for the better protection of life and property.

It would seem as if the National Board of Fire Underwriters was the proper body to undertake such an investigation. Perhaps it is, but to be in the highest degree useful that body will need to take a different and much broader view of the function and influence of the newspaper press. Its policy seems to be to discourage as much as possible any inquiries at its office concerning matters of great and even exciting public interest, on which it should speak freely and with authority. Probably it has other work to do to which it attaches more importance and with which the general public has no occasion to concern itself. Perhaps the best work of the New England mutual insurance companies, which write chiefly, but not exclusively, on mill and factory property, is the literature they publish as to the causes of fires and the means suggested by experience of guarding against them. The fire underwriters could not, we think, do a wiser thing than to establish a committee on the lines of the English one, to investigate important fires and give the public full and authoritative information concerning them while they are still fresh in mind.

THE BROOKLYN RAILROADS.

Judge GAYNOR's characterization of the crowding of the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system as "indecent and immoral" is good as far as it goes. However, if moved to venture an obiter dictum, he might have gone still further without transcending the ultimate limits of truth. The evils sought to be remedied by the bill which the Woman's Reform Club is pressing at Albany are certainly serious, and the management of the Brooklyn surface railroad system has shown so much indifference to the public interest that a remedy should certainly be found if there is one. We do not think, however, that this bill, already commented on in these columns, is in all respects well considered, or that it will accomplish the object sought.

A very much simpler way of reaching the result desired, which we understand to be that of compelling the railroad companies to provide cars enough to comfortably carry the passengers who want to use them, would be to enact that the conductors should be allowed to collect fares only from passengers for whom they can find seats, and that any one not so accommodated should be authorized to withhold his fare until a seat was provided for him. The charge of 2 cents for a passenger who stands and 5 cents from one who has a seat, leaving it optional with a passenger whether he shall sit or stand, seems to us an absurdity, not only for the reasons heretofore stated, but for others still more practical. The comfort and convenience of a sifting passenger are greatly interfered with by having the aisle full of standing passengers whose elbows threaten his hat and whose umbrellas and canes menace his features. To have his toes trodden upon is even less pleasant than to tread upon those of others, on the principle which prompted Lord CLIVE, when his companion, chancing to see a butcher kill a calf, said he had rather be anything than a butcher, to reply that he had at least rather be the butcher than the calf. When toes are to be trodden upon it is better to be the treader than the treadee. The standing passenger also has some advantage at moments of stopping and starting, and in taking curves. He at least has something soft to fall against when propelled at a tangent to the curve of the car's trajectory, so to speak, and is less likely to be hurt than to hurt his cushion, for the same reason that a tallow candle can be shot through a pine board without deformation if its velocity is great enough. We respectfully submit that the conditions of riding in Brooklyn cars would be intolerable if all who might choose to save 3 cents per trip should have the privilege of standing.

We think the plan of "no seat, no fare," much better than the one proposed by the bill under consideration. To forbid the companies to carry on their cars more than they could seat would be a hardship to many in the rush hours, but the hardship is to the companies if they can collect fares only from those who are properly accommodated. This would simplify the matter very much, and while still leaving some minor questions to be solved by experience would eliminate many which suggest themselves as quite certain to follow the enactment of the bill as presented. If a car has vacant seats all who choose to stand should pay full fare. This is simply equitable, and the passenger who refused to pay his fare when a seat was available might with propriety be asked to get out and walk. The scheme of cars without seats for passengers electing to travel standing is not altogether bad. We incline to think that the two or three cent fare on these conditions would be popular with a large class of passengers, and greatly relieve the congestion of the cars with seats. There are some thousands who do not expect to secure seats under present conditions and who would value the economy of traveling second class, if it was an economy.

"The Nations in Competition at the Close of the Century" is the title of an interesting article in The Forum for March by JACOB SCHOENHOF. The writer is an authority on economic matters, and has the great advantage of an intimate personal knowledge of all the chief commercial countries of which he writes. The substance of his principal argument is that each country has its own ways and its own resources which enable it to keep up its special industries, even when the ordinary conditions are against it. With regard to Great Britain, for example, he says, after examining its share in the export trade in machinery: "I believe it is serving a useful purpose to remind the good people of America of the continued existence of old John Bull and his persistent work at his bench."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Hard as it is to write or speak calmly about the mantrap maintained by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company at the City Hall terminus of its Third Avenue line, it is even more difficult to keep within parliamentary bounds when discussing the declaration of its officials that they realize and lament the horrors of the condition existing there, but are without the power to remedy it. Every repetition of this statement is a deliberate insult to the intelligence of the community. To the acquisition by the Manhattan Company of any property required for the proper conduct of its business there is not one obstacle—none, that is, except the company's habitual and invincible disinclination to spend money to increase either the comfort or safety of its passengers, if it can possibly help it. To make the City Hall station what it ought to be, the company would have to buy some rather expensive real estate, and that in turn would involve abandonment of the hope that some day the city, in improving the bridge entrance, will make it practicable for the Manhattan to get hold of the land it wants for little or nothing. That hope really explains the worst of the perils and sufferings daily experienced by thousands and thousands of people at the City Hall station. For only on the untenable theory that the men running the Manhattan Road are a grossly stupid lot can one avoid the conviction that they desire to make the situation there as bad as possible in order to create a public demand for relief by, and at the expense of, the municipality. For the company persistently refuses to make the best possible use even of the space it already has. On the contrary, it has exercised ingenuity of a high order to bring into fierce conflict currents of humanity moving in opposite directions, and the station employes have apparently received definite instructions to refrain from any action calculated to assist or protect the helpless and frightened passengers. At any rate, they do so refrain, and their behavior is inexplicable on any other supposition than that they are carrying out the company's fixed policy. Sooner or later—probably sooner—a lot of men and women will be killed in a panic at this station, and the killing will be Willful Murder, nothing less.

—In bringing to a close, last week, the speech on the Nicaragua Canal, in which he made the remarkably injudicious defiance of, and threats against, the British Government, Senator MORGAN remarked: "I have said my last word on this subject." Some of his auditors took this as an explicit abandonment by the Senator of the fight for an isthmian canal, but when he was questioned on the meaning of his declaration, he denied that any such construction should be put upon it. "I had hoped to be able to accomplish something in this special session," he said, "but I have come to the conclusion that my hope is without foundation. I shall not therefore at this time take any further steps, but in the next session I hope to take up the work again." The Washington Post asserts, however, that Senator MORGAN has decided to resign the Chairmanship of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, which he now holds through the grace of the Republican majority. As things are now, he finds the position distasteful, for as he cannot enter the Republican caucus or control the Republican programme, his Chairmanship has no value. The Post says his resignation will be accepted, the leading Republicans agreeing with Senator MORGAN in the opinion that his position has become altogether too anomalous. The majority members of the committee in the last session were Senators HAWLEY, SEWELL, PLATT of New York, MCBRIDE, and HANNA. Mr. MCBRIDE went out of the Senate on March 4. Senator PLATT is Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and is not likely to want to be Mr. MORGAN's successor. It is said that Mr. SEWELL will probably be made Chairman of the committee.

—Using as a text the letter from an army officer, which we recently published, and which showed that at the writer's post there had been, in the first week after the canteen was abolished, half as many trials by court-martial for drunkenness as in the six months before, The St. Paul Pioneer Press discusses at length and with much vigor the heavy responsibility that rests upon the shoulders of those who brought about the change in the law. It prophesies, however, that they will repudiate all blame for what they have done, and that, in response to the presentation of unquestionable facts, they will say that since their motives were good their action must be wise and right. No doubt that is exactly what they will do, and in a way the answer is a sort of an excuse, but there are others who sinned against knowledge from the basest of motives, and to these The Pioneer Press pays its respects as follows:

No greater crime was ever committed in the name of righteousness than the cowardly submission of Congress to the clamor of the misguided zealots who insisted upon doing away with the only effective instrument ever devised for reducing drunkenness in the army. This noisy faction represents neither the voice nor the conscience of the country, and every Congressman and Senator should be made to feel that he never made a greater political mistake than in voting for the destruction of the canteen and for the benefit of the distillers and retail whisky sellers.

—There is something decidedly queer in the denial by the Secretary of the Navy that the difference between the uniforms of naval officers promoted from the ranks and those of officers graduated from Annapolis is a matter either novel or important. He says that there are distinctions among the uniforms worn by the Annapolis graduates, and instances the different insignia of Lieutenants and Civil Engineers. That variance is one thing, however, while the variance about which the Senate was curious is another. Of course the officers from the ranks—when there are any—ought to wear dress showing the grade they have attained and the sort of duty to which they have been assigned, but why on earth, or the sea, should they be differentiated in the eyes of all beholders from Annapolis men of the same grade and performing the same duty? The information at hand is far from explicit, and we do not yet know exactly what the Secretary's response to the Senate inquiry was, but apparently something highly injudicious has been done by somebody.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Philadelphia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution has promised to contribute $100 a year for five years toward the fund for the erection of a hall in Washington by the National Society.

* * *

The Finance Committee of the Senate of California reported adversely a resolution for the appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase by the State of the Big Basin grove of redwoods in Santa Cruz County. The reason given was that the price was "a little high."

* * *

There were 2,717 deaths from consumption in Philadelphia last year, and the Bureau of Health is considering the advisability of recommending to the Legislature that consumption be added to the list of contagious diseases.

* * *

Citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, are pleased that the Grand Army of the Republic is to hold its National encampment there next September, but they have learned that they will need at least $80,000 to pay its expenses, and are realizing that it is already time to begin to hustle to raise the money.

* * *

A marble bust of a former pastor of a church in St. Paul, Minn., was inadvertently sent by the sexton to a rummage sale the other day and was sold for 15 cents. The purchaser yielded to the importunities of the ladies of the church when the mistake was discovered, and returned the bust to the church.

* * *

The Legislature of Alabama has passed the bill for the purchase of the house in Montgomery which Jefferson Davis occupied. It will be used as a Confederate museum, and to it will be removed the Confederate flags and relics now in the State Capitol, on the steps of which Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederate States of America.

BRONX RESIDENT'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Passengers for the Bronx on the elevated roads have been treated recently to a series of delays that are as annoying as unnecessary. It is no longer possible to estimate one's traveling time in advance. I find that I am from twenty to thirty minutes behind former schedule time when I take a train between 6 and 7 P. M. for home. The delays are caused, first, by changing engines at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; second, by waiting to replenish the gas tanks at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and third, by holding outgoing trains till schedule time at the terminus—One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

This lack of system can be corrected as follows: 1. By having the engines make the through trip without change. Their coal can be replenished in this case from the "flying chute" near the Second Avenue bridge, as has often been done in the past. 2. By replenishing their gas tank in the day time—say, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. —when travel is not congested. 3. By causing incoming trains at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to depart as soon as their engines are attached. Then, if they are ahead of their schedule time, let them "loaf" on their way down town. At present a train is held at the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Station for some minutes, and during this time train after train is "piling up" on the up-town track. Recently I have been on trains which took full twenty minutes to go from One Hundred and Sixty-ninth to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, due to lack of train space at the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street station.

It would seem that these causes of delay could be quite simply overcome if the comfort of the public is at all a matter of consideration to the elevated people. Put a live man at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and also at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and we may once again have the pleasure of eating warm suppers. TREMONT.

New York, March 9, 1901.

Two City Annoyances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As your columns have always been open to suggestions from your subscribers who take an interest in the affairs of our city, I beg to call your attention to two matters which I think of much importance to all of us who desire to have our city meet the requirements of a metropolis. It is a daily inconvenience to everybody traveling on the rapidly moving surface cars to have any idea where he is as soon as night falls—due to the fact that it is almost impossible to see the street numbers of signs, these being attached in such a way as to make it physically impossible to read them while on the surface cars. It would be a very simple matter to have, especially on the numbered streets, the numbers plainly painted in large figures on the glass protecting the lights on the lampposts, and it would be a very great convenience to everybody traveling about the city.

Further, in every civilized city the removal of ashes and garbage is conducted very early in the morning; while in New York, in the best streets, it is customary to see the ashcarts, and, when the wind blows, to have the dust blown, to the injury of clothes and temper, as late as 9 o'clock in the morning. If you will give these matters a little editorial comment, perhaps a better state of things may be brought about.

New York, March 9, 1901. R. L. S.

Plea for a New Market.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fourth Avenue, from the northern end of the stone viaduct to the Harlem River, is now from many points of view as dead as the proverbial "door nail." Why would this avenue not be ideal along this section for a great busy market, having shops or stores—to be a little less English—along its centre, a mile or more in length. They could be fifty feet in width and have a sidewalk on either side ten feet wide, leave a driveway on the easterly and on the westerly side of the avenue thirty feet each in width, the width of the present intersecting streets, and the wheis, being under cover of the railroad tracks, would make this a very attractive locality for shopping or marketing in inclement weather.

I believe the city would receive an immediate and large return in rentals, and the improvement of the centre of the avenue would undoubtedly lead to the sides receiving attention from private owners, resulting in increased values, and hence large returns to the city indirectly by taxation.

MILTON SEE.

New York, March 6, 1901.

Some Axioms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We should be as careful of our actions as we are of our language. There is an old proverb which says, "Actions speak louder than words." If you want to do any one a kind action you should do it kindly, for a person sometimes feels more thankful for a small favor accompanied by a smile than for a larger sacrifice given ungraciously. By their actions men are judged and remembered; some are remembered on account of their cruel acts, others for their great and noble deeds and their many kindnesses. It is not so much what you do that counts as the manner in which you do it. Another maxim worth noting is, "Kindness costs nothing but buys everything."

Let us have many noble and unselfish deeds placed to our credit, and not be classed among the mean and selfish.

CHARLES E. SCHWAGERL.

New York, March 4, 1901.

MUSICAL NOTES FROM PARIS.

From The London Telegraph.

It is whispered in Paris that a social revolution is impending at the Grand Opera. As at the Théâtre Français, and as used to be the case at the old Théâtre Italien, there is one night of the week at the opera which is particularly fashionable. The "chic" evening at the Italien was Saturday, that at the Comédie is Tuesday, and that at the Opera used to be Friday, and is now Wednesday. But a great change is being spoken of in the social laws which concern the last-named house. Monday may become—some say that it is now becoming—the fashionable Grand Opera evening, but fashionable in a particular way. The "demi-monde," made famous on the stage by Dumas fils, is responsible for the revolution. The ladies of this section of Parisian society are working very hard to establish an opera evening of their own. This will be on Mondays. The revolution is not an established fact yet, as there are considerable difficulties in the way of the new arrangements.

The opera boxes are rented by the year on all the three nights of the week, and the only chance which the "demi-monde" will have of inducing holders of loges on Monday nights to relinquish them in favor of new occupants who do not belong to the same kind of "monde" will be by giving Monday nights a bad name at the Opera. With this end in view, representatives of the particular "monde" in question have been observed this Winter to occupy balcony stalls—or the amphitheatre, as it is called—regularly on the first evening of the week. Some masculine abonnés of the orchestral stalls having noted this fact made inquiries, and thus first found out what was afoot. Operagoers are eagerly awaiting developments. Some predict that the proposed Monday evenings of the "demi-monde" and "quart de monde" will never be a recognized institution. Others affirm that they will have been accepted as such by the end of the season, and recall that under the Empire the gayer feminine society of Paris had its own particular opera night when ladies in society, properly so-called, staid away.

English List of Our Holidays.

From The London Chronicle.

Yesterday—Washington's Birthday—was a legal holiday in every State in the United States, with the single exception of Mississippi, whose Legislature has never given the force of law to the general custom. American holidays are a source of perplexity and vexation to our international traders, as they differ so greatly in different States. No sane business man would expect a cable reply on the Fourth of July or on Thanksgiving Day, but he would have reason for surprise at silence in Florida or Georgia on June 3, not knowing that the birthday of Jefferson Davis is a legal holiday in those States. The birthday of Robert E. Lee, Jan. 19, is a holiday by statute in some Southern States—that of Lincoln, Feb. 12, in many Northern States.

There is, technically speaking, no National holiday in the United States. Even Independence Day is a creation of the different State laws, not of Congress. Texas has a unique holiday—March 2—commemorating the time when it "flocked all by itself" as an independent and sovereign republic. Mardi Gras is a holiday in Alabama and parts of Louisiana. Most States celebrate the pathetic "Commemoration Day"—May 30—when all the Nation decorates the graves of those who fell in the civil war. "Peace hath her victories" also, as shown in the practical and interesting "Arbor Day," when good citizens of the shadeless prairie States plant trees. Finally, the New Year is a general holiday. There appear to be more days of recreation in the United States than we have. In reality, there are fewer—for the American is at work betimes the next morning.

NUGGETS.

Self-Taught.

"Learning the cornet, is he? Who's his teacher?"

"He has none. He's his own tooter."—Philadelphia Times.

A Treasure.

Mrs. Polkadot—She is a fine nurse, isn't she?

Mrs. Pahducah—Ideal! Why, I can go for days without even seeing the children.—Brooklyn Life.

Why She Discarded Him.

"Don't despair, Edward, even if father does say you'll be young enough to marry five years from now."

"Oh, I don't care for myself, but how about you?"—Philadelphia Times.

The Painter.

"Did I understand you to say that artist was also a literary man?"

"No. I said he was a wonderful word painter. He never produces any pictures really worth mentioning. He merely talks about them."—Washington Star.

His Name.

The teacher of a Sabbath school class approached one little fellow who was present for the first time, and inquired his name, for the purpose of placing it on the roll. "Well," said the youngster, "they call me Jimmie for short; but my maiden name is James."—Boston Christian Register.

Head Full of Them.

Towne—Judging from Bragg's talk his connection with that great corporation must be a regular sinecure.

Browne—Indeed?

Towne—Yes, he says he's the figurehead of the concern. That sounds big.

Browne—Oh, he's the bookkeeper.—Philadelphia Press.

THE OLD COUNTRY BAND.

John L. Shroy in Philadelphia Ledger.

I mean the band of olden time, when you and I were boys;
When music, to be sweet to us, must drown all other noise.
When martial airs entranced our ears, and every feeling fired;
When uniforms with golden braid were all our hearts desired.

Oh, how those fellows marched about on every holiday!
The "Square" was filled with music sweet, the streets with bright array.
The town folks stood upon their steps, the country folkes, discreet,
With horses prancing to the tunes, drove up some other street.

The boys? Well, you can easy guess—we shall not try to hide it,
Whenever that old band was out, we fellows marched beside it.
We kept the step the bandmen did, and kept it quite as well,
And always held our corner up when it was time to yell.

Perhaps they made some discords—perhaps the side horns blew
About three times as strong and loud as they by right should do;
Perhaps the cymbals didn't clang exactly with the base,
Perhaps the "B-flats" missed some notes and tooted out of place.

But what cared we when we were boys?—to our uncultured breast
"The Girl I Left Behind Me" was as good as Sousa's best;
Our little backs would straighten up, our thoughts would soar away—
The acme of our earthly bliss—to play a horn some day.

I've heard full many bands since then, and paid to get a seat;
I've heard them play their loudest airs and softly, sadly sweet;
But never has my being thrilled with rapture more complete
Than when I heard old Strasburg Band go marching down the street.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

NATURE OF EX-KING MILAN'S DEATH QUESTIONED.—The rumors which have been going the rounds of the European press to the effect that ex-King Milan did not die from pneumonia, but by his own hand, are said to have no other foundation than some correspondence between Milan and Queen Nathalie which was recently published in Le Temps of Paris. Although this correspondence is dated early in 1893, it does nevertheless, it is alleged, show that at the time the ex-King contemplated suicide. The first letter was written from Bayonne, where the writer says he has hidden himself away "in a wretched hole of a hotel under the name of Henri Cataargi," and he adds: "I have only a few more days to live. At the moment when I am about to appear before my Supreme Judge I wish to tell you all, and you will relate it some day to our child."

The letter goes on to say, in the tone of general confession, that "the Bourse and other forms of gambling have driven me into such a position that I am forced and obliged to die. The world will say that women have contributed to this, but the world, as is frequently the case, will be wrong. * * * To-day I am not only ruined, but my debts amount to 345,000f., while my assets consist only of my personal effects and silver plate worth 100,000f. and jewels which were estimated at the death of Prince Michael to be worth from 3,000f. to 4,000f. * * * I must not blow out my brains, but I must die by accident, in order that the world may not know my reasons, which would recoil on the King."

Milan then suggests that in order to save his honor his wife may be made a sort of secret receiver of his estate; he also sees his way out if his son is able to contract a rich marriage, and in conclusion he says: "One thing you have done wrong in your life, and that was failing to comprehend the fragility of the throne and thwarting me in my sentiments in this matter and in my arrangements."

Queen Nathalie in her reply strongly urges the ex-King not to commit suicide, and adds: "As to the only wrong thing with which you reproach me, I am proud of it. Kings are not made to distrust their people and make capital out of them, but to live, suffer, and perish with them." In conclusion she says that her means do not permit her to discharge his debts, but she is, nevertheless, ready to help him on condition that it should be "in the sight and knowledge of the whole world" and not secretly, as he had suggested.

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THE CASE OF MLLE. CHAUVIN.—The Paris papers are commenting upon a remarkable address made by M. Mágnaud, President of the Château-Thierry tribunal, the other day, where the well-known woman member of the Paris bar, Mlle. Chauvin, was trying a case. She represented the plaintiff in an unimportant case, but the fact that she was to appear, and more particularly because the Judge had on several occasions sneered at Womenrightists, caused the court room to be crowded. The defense was also represented by a Paris lawyer, a man.

When the case was called, President Magnaud, who is quite aged, to the astonishment of all present, arose from his seat, and turning to Mlle. Chauvin, said with a formal bow: "Madame, you have qualified for the right to plead at this bar, but there was no law to prevent you from doing so. In order to try to take away from you the right to plead, legal subtleties which usually obscure the clearest things had to be resorted to. The law conferring the right upon you was not received with unanimous enthusiasm by your masculine colleagues, but the Court of Château-Thierry applauds it. And the same tribunal will energetically applaud every measure destined to emancipate women and to snatch them from the claws of obscurantism."

M. Magnaud then expressed the hope that a law would soon be passed, based on the equality of the sexes, and allowing women to sit as Judges of ordinary tribunals, as they will soon be admitted to the Counseil des Prud'hommes, which arbitrate between employers and employed. In conclusion, the President referred to the intelligence, learning, and talent of the young woman advocate, who made a brief reply of thanks. The case was then proceeded with. The action of the Judge on this occasion is said to be entirely unprecedented in French trials, although it is sometimes customary for the local Judge to welcome well-known advocates when coming from a distance.

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NEW RIFLE RANGES FOR ENGLAND.—Part of the scheme for the reorganization of the British Army, as recently presented in the House of Commons by Secretary Brodrick, will consist in important innovations in regard to rifle practice. For the last few months a committee appointed by the War Office has been examining the famous ranges on the Continent, and, in accordance with their report, the War Office has decided that the system at present in use in Switzerland is most suitable for English requirements. The rifle ranges at Albisguetli, near Zurich, have been chosen as models, as they have been recently constructed and are provided with the latest improvements, full particulars and plans of which have been supplied to the British War Office.

Thus the old-fashioned stationary targets will be replaced by dummies representing moving soldiers and mounted men, which suddenly make their appearance from behind hidden trenches and may be fired upon at various distances. All the conditions which are likely to be experienced in actual warfare are to be carried out. The infantry are to be trained to attack strong positions held by an equal or inferior force, emphasis being laid on the fact that the men should avail themselves of cover.

Special attention is also to be paid to long-range and independent firing, firing by volley being done away with. Positions will be stormed by the men advancing independently and firing at will. Each recruit will be obliged to shoot at least forty rounds of ammunition in the course of the year and to obtain two-thirds of the total marks in the final competition before he may qualify as a "marksman."

The extent of the scheme may be gathered from the fact that in order to insure proficiency and attendance each town, above a certain number of inhabitants, will be supplied with convenient rifle ranges, and rifle clubs will be encouraged, as in Switzerland, by being allowed a subsidy from the Government for the purpose of constructing rifle ranges and buying cartridges, which will be supplied at a little below cost.

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AGITATION INCREASING AMONG RUSSIAN STUDENTS.—According to recent advices received in Paris from St. Petersburg, the students of Russian universities are preparing for a general outbreak in order to oppose certain laws which have recently been enacted against them for any demonstrations which they might make. The most obnoxious law is said to be one which orders that students arrested in a demonstration shall be forced to enter the army as private soldiers whether they have already served their time or not. For the last two months it is said that arrests of students have been systematically made in private houses by the police, without the circumstances being published.

The first application of the new law was made in Kieff, where there was a revolt against an obnoxious professor, which resulted in 200 students belonging to the university of that place being forced into the ranks of the army. It is now reported that these students at first refused to take the military oath, and that in sympathy for them the military authorities are raising difficulties about accepting them. It is also reported that in the special commission at Kieff, which decided upon this form of punishment, the representatives of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Justice were opposed to the measure, and only the delegates of the Ministries of the Interior and Education voted in favor of it.

It is learned that the first formidable outbreak will probably occur in St. Petersburg, where during the last few weeks illegal meetings have taken place even within the university walls and precincts. The same situation is said to prevail in Moscow, where there are at present 306 students under arrest on various charges—obstructing the lectures, attempting to create disturbances, and distributing proclamations which are officially described as "seditious in form and mendacious in their contents."

Wilson Endowment Fund Growing.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 10.—With each mail the William L. Wilson endowment fund is growing slowly. Since the last report by Treasurer Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia there was received in one day $1,650 from various sources. Ex-President Grover Cleveland, the Chairman of the committee fund, sent in a check for $500, which was sent to him by a well-known statesman whose name was requested to be withheld for the present. Prof. Henry St. G. Tucker, acting President of Washington and Lee University, yesterday received from Dr. Hunter Powell of Cleveland, Ohio, a check for $1,000, which was contributed by John H. Brown, a well-known citizen of Cleveland.

WOMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CITY'S MORALS

Man Largely What She Makes Him, Says Dr. Huntington.

Preaching to the New England Society, He Denounces Gambling in High Social Circles as "Infamous."

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church preached the annual sermon to the New England Society of the City of New York yesterday afternoon. He took as his text the forty-third verse of the Eighteenth Psalm: "A people whom I have not known shall serve me." The Latin translation of this, he recalled, was placed on the corporate seal of New England in 1630 by the Council of that Territory.

After talking of the early Puritans, the obligations they had left to their descendants, and the influence of New England on the rest of the country, the speaker asked his audience whether the local organization of New Englanders should not have other duties besides the holding of an annual banquet and the listening thereafter to pleasant discourses.

"Yes; there is a graver duty," he said. "Your society is an organization of the City of New York, as its name implies. Modern community life is complex, composed of many and various atoms, with many societies within societies. In London it has been a reproach to the so-called 'civic companies' that they have done so little for their home city, despite their enormous resources. Are our similar bodies doing all they can for New York? This society, with its 1,400 or 1,500 members, could do much for the social and civic cleansing of our municipality. There is need of vigilance here, and the social life of the city calls for renewal.

"We hear that women, meeting together in their clubs, reach the conclusion that there should be no allowable limit to luxury of living, except the limit placed by personal income. Is it true that they so reason?

"Then there is the question of games of chance, about which we have heard so much of late. Is it possible that leaders of society lend themselves to the encouraging of an amusement that is forbidden by the very law of the land? It is hard to form a logical argument against gambling, but shipwrecked lives speak louder than arguments. Is it true that hostesses of our higher circles let youths depart in poverty from drawing rooms to which the hostesses themselves have invited them? If it is true, I cry, 'Shame!'

"Is it true that young women exhibit with pride jewels bought out of the profit of the gaming table? Could anything be more vulgar than this? No, that is a weak word. Could anything be more infamous? What use is the raiding of poolrooms and the like if such things as these go on behind doors which detectives dare not enter? With such a state of affairs existing among us, how can people say that discipline is no longer needed, that there is no use for it? With Sunday becoming a mystic tradition and changing from a holy day to a holiday, with marriage degenerating into a loose contract, and with the love of pleasure increasing to alarming extremes, who can say that we no longer need discipline?

"I have thrown some illustrations from the lives of women. Why? Because women are the custodians of men's morals in all civilized lands. Here men are largely what women make them. The more men desert the home for the club, the Church for the resort of pleasure, so much the more strongly is the power of women defined. Nobody ever said a word against the Puritan's idea of womanhood, but the Puritan himself has been the object of many hard shots. The spirit of discipline made the Puritan women what they were. Can any one deny that we must have discipline?"

Dr. Huntington talked about the coincidence of the New England Society having its first annual sermon in an Episcopal Church, although the progenitors of its members, Puritans and Pilgrims, were men who separated themselves from the Church of England, to which "the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is closely allied."

"No apprehension need be felt on this point," he said. "There have been many changes since the days of Puritan and Pilgrim. People of to-day do not pretend to say that the New England Fathers were entirely right in all the points they raised, nor that the Anglicans were entirely right on all their points. America is destined to be the land of reconciliation, a reconciliation brought about by one language—English. We are not all English people, but the mind and heart of England must always hold sway. How well it is, then, that one of the beginnings of this reconciliation should take place here, that the sign of the old cleavage should become the sign of the new agreement.

"The English Church to-day is looking to American Episcopalians for advice as to the best way of bringing lay representatives into her synods. American Episcopalians would have no advice on the subject to give were it not for what they have learned from the examples of the Puritan and other opponents to the English Church, and the results that have accrued therefrom."

AS DR. MYERS SEES THE STAGE.

Actors and Actresses of To-day Are Dead Morally and Spiritually.

In his pulpit in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, last night, the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers declared that actors and actresses of to-day were dead morally and spiritually. Dr. Myers's sermon was one of a series on "Abominations in New York Life," his subject being "The Polluted Amusement." Attacking the theatre as a source of vice, the preacher also denounced progressive euchre as an institution for education in gambling.

"Vice and amusement are blood relatives in New York," said Dr. Myers. "The polluted amusement is a gushing, rushing source of vice and iniquity of every color in this great city. Your dance halls are mere vestibules to worse places. Your lower theatres and higher ones, with the ever necessary and ever Pompeian ballet, are the conservatories of passion, impurity, and death. Your gambling dens and policy shops will continue their infamy, notwithstanding spasmodic raids, if your progressive euchre and its kind furnish the necessary education and even give the same crime a color of respectability. We open wide these gateways for young manhood and young womanhood, and then experience a momentary fit of consternation over their downfall.

"Thousands are being ruined by unlawful amusements. The theatres are open on Sunday, and the lowest of them are the most crowded, while the very heart of law is crushed beneath the feet of the performers. It is the Saturday night carnival of crime repeated under another name on Sunday night. Save society by closing these gates against the enemy. The boards along the streets which advertise the playhouses are sufficient in themselves to destroy the innocence and purity of every soul which beholds their exhibition of nudity and immodesty. It is an outrage upon common decency and respectable society.

"We need a revolution in this part of life more than in any other. The great actors and actresses are almost all dead because the host on the stage are all dead morally and spiritually. The theatre is not wrong of itself. Its degradation is its sin. All amusement should be the recreation of the best in man. The righteous theatre is a possibility and a future probability, for men will rise up to endow it the same as other educational institutions.

IN EDWIN BOOTH'S MEMORY.

The Players Present a Bible to the Church of the Transfiguration.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, has been the recipient of a beautifully bound and printed Bible for the church Lectern, as a gift from the members of The Players, in memory of the late Edwin Booth. The binding of the book is of the best red morocco leather.

The paper on which the Bible is made is of a fine but strong quality, and the letter press is large and clear, and altogether it is said to be one of the finest Bibles for use in church services in this country. On the inside of the cover is the memorial inscription.

Dr. Houghton also received a new altar book, which is even more elaborate in its design than the Bible given by The Players. The whole altar service is set in musical notation. It is illustrated and has its borders richly decorated with ecclesiastical symbols. The paper is strong and heavy and the binding is like that of the old missals.

PALISADES AND DR. PARKHURST.

He Declares that Their Blasting Out Is a Form of Murder.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in his sermon yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said:

"A stone cliff has one meaning to a quarryman and a finer meaning to a nature lover. That splendid nature-laid wall up on the other side of the Hudson means to one class of observers the Palisades, to another class building stone. To one who has a heart for the deeper significance of created things, the blasting out of the Palisades is a form of murder, artistic atrocity, an offense against the sixth commandment of the aesthetic decalogue.

"Vandals of that sort, it may not seem proper to be angry with, any more than it would be becoming to be indignant at the inappreciative little dog who tramples upon our posy bed or chews up our copy of the Sistine Madonna. It only illustrates in a rather distressing way how little, of all there is to be estimated, can be calculated by a quarryman's measuring rod and square, and how little, of all there is to be seen, is sufficiently gross to become visible to the eye with which a man winks, or to the mere stiff and unhearted thinkings with which he figures out his common estimates."

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

Dr. Eaton Says It Has Become the Synonym of Commercial Greed.

The conduct of the powers in China and some of the missionary methods there were condemned by the Rev. Dr. Eaton yesterday at the Church of the Divine Paternity. He said in part:

"The war in China was one which we were perhaps compelled to fight, but it is one that does not reflect any credit on Christianity. A war the real reason for which is that millions are waiting for investment is absolutely wrong from a Christian and ethical point of view. If China can only be Christianized by dismemberment and exploitation, then far better that the Chinese should remain followers of Confucius, who was a firm believer in equity and justice and taught to that effect.

"There are abundant signs now that if we do not desist from our course the submissive yellow race will rise in its might and sweep away from the earth a Christianity which has become the synonym of commercial greed and cruel greed."

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

May Become the Dominant Faith There, Dr. MacArthur Says.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur spoke last night, at Calvary Baptist Church, upon Protestant missions in Japan.

Before beginning his address, Dr. MacArthur announced that at an early date there would be a meeting at the church, at which Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, would be present, and he also hoped to have Andrew Carnegie, Booker T. Washington, the colored educator, and two Jewish rabbis. He himself would also speak.

"I wish to have this pulpit," he said, "in the front of liberal and progressive thought. I am not afraid to have persons of other faiths than Christian speak here, and this meeting will illustrate the brotherhood of humanity."

In speaking of the progress of Christianity in Japan, Dr. MacArthur said:

"Recent statistics show that the Christian Japanese include a Judge of the Supreme Court, the commanders of two battleships of the first-class, the President of the lower house and fourteen members of the Parliament, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the secretary of the Prime Minister. It would not be surprising if before a generation passes Christianity is the dominant faith of the Land of the Rising Sun.

"Japan is likely to unite her political fortunes with the American Republic and the British Empire in resisting the selfish aggressions and grasping ambitions of Russia in China."

To Celebrate His Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—The fifteenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. James Meeker Ludlow at the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, will be celebrated on Friday night. The occasion also marks Dr. Ludlow's sixtieth birthday. Among former parishoners of the clergyman who have written letters that will be read at the service is Vice President Theodore Roosevelt. Col. Roosevelt was confirmed as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church when Dr. Ludlow was pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church in Fifth Avenue, New York, of which the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay is now pastor.

New Chapel of the Advocate.

The Episcopal Chapel of the Advocate, which was founded two years ago by the Lay Helpers' Association of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and has been worshipping at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Washington Avenue, in the Bronx, has bought a plot of ground on One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, near Third Avenue. There is a small building on the new property which will be enlarged to accommodate 250 persons. The Rev. T. M. Sharpe, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Woodlawn, has charge of the Chapel of the Advocate. The new property cost $5,300.

TAX ON BRONX CHURCHES.

Delegation Going to Albany to Help Secure Passage of a Relief Bill.

Churches in the entire Bronx Borough are stirred up over the matter of assessments for public improvements. A meeting was held last Thursday night in St. James's parish house, Jerome Avenue and St. James Street, at which almost every church was represented, and reports of that meeting were made at the services yesterday.

The meeting decided to send a delegation to Albany to supplement the efforts of Assemblyman Bruckner and Senator Hennesy in securing the passage of the former's bill, which provides that for the term of three years all property used exclusively for purposes of public religious worship shall be exempt from assessment, the act taking effect immediately, but the exemption dating from last January.

For the three years ending with January, 1900, churches in the Bronx were exempt from assessments for public improvements. The law expired by limitation, and last year action was started so late that the bill was not gotten through. The effect has been that a large number of churches are embarrassed by assessments that have been levied during the last twelve months. Trinity Congregational Church, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, is hit heavily. St. James's Episcopal Church, Jerome Avenue, is assessed to the extent of $15,000, it is said. Others suffer in like proportion.

The total valuation of property in the borough devoted wholly to religious worship, and apart from asylums, &c., is estimated at $4,500,000.

HIS $1,200 VIOLIN BROKEN.

A young man carrying the pieces of a broken violin in his hands rushed into the Tenderloin police station last night.

"It is my enemy," he shouted, "who thus wounds me. I lead my divine trio in the Aulic Hotel and my enemy directs the braying dogs in Koster & Bial's. He was jealous of my twelve-hundred dollar pet and to-night he threw a chair at us as we played in the Aulic. Arrest him! I, Frank Seggebruch, demand it."

Policeman Schieble went around to the Aulic with Seggebrich, where they got the officer on the post, and went in. Seggebrich rushed around the hotel looking for his enemy. A number of musicians were in the place, and they ran out in alarm. Finally Seggebrich pointed with a piece of his broken violin to a swarthy man in the corner.

"There he is," he roared. "The enemy of harmony, my enemy. That's Hickey, he did it."

Then they locked Hickey up.

Henry E. Krehbiel Honored.

The friends of Henry Edward Krehbiel, the musical critic of The New York Tribune, last evening presented to him a jeweled cross of the Legion of Honor. The decoration was conferred on him by the French Government in January, in recognition of his services as American Commissioner on the Jury of Awards in Music at the Paris Exposition. The presentation was made at Browne's, 1,424 Broadway, at the close of the concert of the evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. William J. Henderson made a short speech in presenting the cross and Mr. Krehbiel replied.

RETURNED A DECORATION.

Earl Roberts, It Is Reported, Declined the German Order of the Black Eagle.

BERLIN, March 10.—It is rumored in Court circles that Earl Roberts "thankfully returned" to Emperor William the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, conferred at the time of the Kaiser's visit to England, after noticing the unfavorable comment in the German press upon the bestowal of the honor.

This would explain the omission of the customary announcement in the Reichsanzeiger of the conferring of such a distinction.

JAMAICA ENTERS A PROTEST.

Objects to Force Used in Ecuador to Compel Jamaicans to Work.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 10.—The Government of Jamaica, acting on behalf of the British Government, has sent a strong protest to the President of Ecuador against the employment of soldiers to compel thousands of laborers from Jamaica to work under the McDonald syndicate in the construction of the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito.

The protest is almost an ultimatum, as it calls for an immediate discontinuance of the coercive measures.

MALAYS ATTACK POLICE.

Prevent the Removal of a Plague Patient in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, March 10.—The official reports regarding the progress of the bubonic plague in Cape Town since the outbreak show a total of twenty-two deaths and 102 cases.

The Malays gathered to-day to oppose the removal of a Malay who had been attacked by the disease, and of several persons who had come into contact with the victim. The police were overpowered, and the persons who had come into contact with the Malay made their escape. In the event of a repetition of this experience, it will be necessary to employ an armed force, so that trouble is anticipated.

THE BUFFET-DEROULEDE DUEL.

Seconds of the Former Are in Brussels —Deroulede Is in Genoa.

BRUSSELS, March 10.—M. Paul de Cassagnac, the well-known French Conservative Deputy, and editor of L'Autorité of Paris, arrived here to-day with M. Paul Buffet, brother of M. André Buffet, and M. Augustin Fernand de Ramel of the French Chamber, who will act as second witness for M. André Buffet in the projected duel with M. Paul Déroulède.

GENOA, March 10.—M. Paul Déroulède arrived here this morning from Barcelona, accompanied by his sister and M. Marcel Habert.

PARIS, March 11.—The Buffet-Déroulède duel will probably be fought with pistolettes. M. Buffet is suffering from an injury to one of his feet, the result of an accident.

The Brussels correspondent of Le Matin asserts that it is quite correct that the Duke of Orleans has forbidden M. Buffet to fight with M. Déroulède, but that M. Buffet has decided, with much regret, to disobey. The quarrel, however, is now no longer political.

"BLOODY RAIN" IN ITALY.

Dark Red Cloud Overhangs Sicily—Yellow Sky at Rome.

PALERMO, Sicily, March 10.—A strange phenomenon is now witnessed here. Ever since last night a heavy red cloud has extended over the city, the sky being a deep red. The rain now falling resembles drops of coagulated blood.

This phenomenon, which is called "bloody rain," is attributed to dust from the African deserts, transported by the heavy south wind now blowing.

ROME, March 10.—The phenomenon now to be seen in Sicily extends also over Southern Italy. At Rome the sky is yellow and at Naples a rain of sand has fallen, the heavens being dark red.

PRINCE ALBRECHT A SUICIDE.

Uncle of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels Had an Incurable Malady.

BERLIN, March 10.—Prince Albrecht of Solms-Braunfels has committed suicide at Wiesbaden, having learned the disease from which he was suffering was incurable.

He was born at Dusseldorf in 1841 and was a Major in the Prussian Army. He was a brother of the former Prince of Solms-Braunfels, who died in 1891, and was charged with the administration of the estate of the present head of the house, a minor. The cadets of the house bear the title of Prince.

POLICE INVADE LISBON SCHOOL.

Attack Students Who Took Part In Anti-Jesuit Demonstrations.

LISBON, March 10.—As the result of a manifestation against the Jesuits by students of the Polytechnic School, the police entered the institution and struck many with swords. Among the wounded are some infantry and cavalry cadets.

The affair has caused lively indignation, and the assembled students have passed resolutions, addressed to the House of Peers and Chamber of Deputies, denouncing the brutality of the police. El Heraldo of Madrid makes the following statement:

"There have been further anti-Jesuit manifestations in Lisbon, necessitating the calling out of the Municipal Guard, which is now patrolling the city. Strict censorship is enforced."

PRINCE LUITPOLD'S BIRTHDAY.

Kaiser Sends a Congratulatory Dispatch to the Bavarian Regent.

BERLIN, March 10.—To Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, who will complete his eightieth year March 12, Emperor William has sent the following dispatch:

"It is with the most painful regret that I am compelled to be absent from you upon the day when you complete your eightieth year; but I shall feel near you in spirit, with feelings of deepest gratitude. My eldest son must represent me. I bid him tell you with what heartfelt pleasure I picture to myself this day your mighty figure, and how, with the loyal Bavarians, and indeed with all Germany, I salute the princely hero in whom the goodnes of God preserved to us a distinguished comrade in arms of William the Great, and whom we hope He will long preserve to us in his present wonderful vigor."

Prince Luitpold, in his reply, returned "deep thanks, with deep regrets for the terrible occurrence that causes your Majesty's absence."

Kaiser's Wound Is Healing.

BERLIN, March 10.—Emperor William's wound is healing, the swelling of the eyelids is subsiding, and his Majesty's general condition is satisfactory.

Grieg, the Composer, Reported Ill.

LONDON, March 11.—There is no foundation for the rumor of the death of M. Eduard Grieg, the composer. The reports regarding the condition of his health, however, are conflicting. Advices from Copenhagen, where M. Grieg is now staying, describe his health as good. On the other hand, advices from Christiania describe him as ill.

Countess Acquitted of Incendiarism.

BERLIN, March 10.—The trial of Countess von Schlieben, accused of having set fire to her own villa in order to obtain the insurance money, which began Friday in Berlin, ended at 2:30 this morning in a verdict of acquittal. The Countess was immediately liberated.

Moroccan Tribes in Revolt.

TLEMCEN, Algeria, March 10.—The Moroccan tribes in proximity to French territory are in full revolt, and reinforcements have been sent forward.

Spanish Gunboat Ashore.

MADRID, March 10.—The Spanish gunboat Ponce de Leon is ashore near Huelva, about fifty miles southwest of Seville.

The Manchesters in Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived to-day at Tandragee Castle.

JUSTIFICATION OF CHINA

Statement of Its Reasons for Rejecting Civilization.

Sir Robert Hart Explains How Innovations Are Injurious—Faint Praise for Some Missionaries.

The March number of the Deutsche Revue contains an article by Sir Robert Hart on China in general and the Boxers in particular. In an introductory letter to the editor, Sir Robert Hart says:

"In compliance with the wish expressed in your letter of Sept. 27, I send you a paper, The Boxers, (1900,) containing some views of mine on the China question. The 'world powers' of the future will have to recognize China some day as one of their number; and it would be advisable, in the interest of all concerned, to eradicate all injured feelings, and to foster friendship. Although a diagnosis may be perfectly correct, it is quite another thing to devise a remedy when there are complications; and the right time for its application has also to be awaited and chosen, if the remedy is to do good, and not harm. What I have written will, I hope, contribute 'more light,' and not merely show the color of my glass windows."

In the paper itself the writer cites, as one of the causes of the present Chinese troubles, the injury done by foreigners to the feelings of the Chinese, saying, among other things:

"When the Government, which had so long considered itself the first on earth, and the nation, which had so long regarded all others as barbarians, found themselves defeated in a war which had been undertaken to avoid a trade in a forbidden and obnoxious vegetable product, and found themselves compelled to make treaties with powers which not only disputed their superiority, but were also strong enough to enforce and carry out their will, their national pride suffered from the blow, and there remained not only a feeling of wounded amour propre, but also one of injured innocence. Just when treaty relations were beginning to be established, this resentment was strengthened by the treaty conditions, and by additional misunderstandings; and it increased instead of decreasing in the course of time."

Sir R. Hart's opinion in regard to missionaries, like that of Baron Brandt and many other diplomatists, is not very favorable. He says, among other things:

"Missionaries settled in the interior, and this occasioned not only disputes between converts and the heathen, but also complaints that the missionaries mixed in the official business of the localities, and thus irritated both Mandarins and people. Foreign legations were established in the capital, and business was not always conducted in the easy manner the Chinese officials loved. The foreign supervision of the customs deprived the higher administrators, or Taotais, of many of their perquisites and other advantages; and, although the heads enjoyed the highest esteem, the subordinate officials were anything but popular. More cause for bitterness than all this, however, was the standing affront in the stipulation about extra-territorial privileges, and their humiliating influence became more and more perceptible as international relations assumed greater importance, and the Chinese representatives became better acquainted, in the course of time, with jurisdiction elsewhere.

"As a matter of fact, the advantage to China of the extended treaties, the trade privileges, the missions, the improved financial administration, and the official representation at Peking and the ports, is debatable in every single point. Foreign Governments, merchants, missionaries, and officials would unwillingly confess that no good has been done, and still more unwillingly that harm has resulted; whereas, so far as the Chinese are concerned, we have heard Prince Kung exclaim 'Spare us your opium and your missionaries, and all will be well.' An even greater man, Wen Hsiang, who about the same time was quasi Premier, said on one occasion: 'Remove your extra-territorial clause, and then merchants and missionaries may go where they will.' Another Chinaman has said: 'Do not believe that the increase of foreign revenues costs nothing. Every addition only means new difficulties in the provinces, and to avoid them we would willingly tax ourselves and pay a suitable sum to be rid of you.'

"In each case the language may be a little exaggerated; but it expresses a view which has spread with remarkable rapidity. In the forties, fifties, and sixties foreign interference was simply tolerated, and never regarded as anything objectionable. It was not necessary for the eighteen provinces to buy or sell with the foreigners. Their own vast trade among themselves amply sufficed to get rid of all superfluous products and satisfy the needs of consumers. Their Confucian ethics carefully regulated all possible human relations. The dispatch of missionaries, who preached their doctrines as a preparation for events to come, seemed simply ridiculous, and the more pernicious owing to the disputes which everywhere followed their preaching. As regards the treaties and the arbitrary foreign interference, China was happier and better without them. In one word, toward the end of the eighteenth century China lived for herself and was supreme in her own distant Eastern world; and now, at the end of the nineteenth century, there is such an impetus to drive out the foreigners that the experience of a century's intercourse must admit that it has been neither remunerative nor agreeable. When remunerative it was at the same time so unpleasant that the unpleasantness preponderated over the advantage; and when agreeable it was so little remunerative that the pleasure did not make up for the loss. * * *

"Foreigners in China, although their number continually increases, are not very numerous, and can be divided into three general classes; merchants, missionaries, and officials. The merchants follow their calling in an orderly, regular, and blameless manner, observing the treaty stipulations and the laws which have been made to enforce them. Neither in their general nor individual behavior is there anything to arouse the enmity of the Chinese, in whose midst they live. But, nevertheless, the Chinese complain that foreign competition in China's coastal trade has ruined the junk owners and deprived them of the large incomes they formerly enjoyed. * * * The missionaries are acknowledged to have done good in many ways, and their medical help deserves great gratitude. But the mere fact that they are bold enough to teach causes irritation, and the acceptance of their doctrines is still more dangerous; while certain abuses which have crept in—for example, converts seeking their meetings for protection against the consequences of legal trespasses or to obtain the ecclesiastical influence for their own benefit, as well as the interferenec of the missionaries in the local administration, &c.—cause occasional troubles within their districts and displeasure to the people and officials."

The article ends as follows:

"In spite of the quite inexcusable action of the Peking Government in regard to the Boxers, and the cruelties committed upon missionaries and their families in two or three provinces, it must not be forgotten that the Viceroys and Governors of the other fifteen or sixteen maintained peace and order and did not permit any anti-foreign movements. This must not be overlooked in discussing how far the situation justifies the action of the powers in treating China as outside the limits of civilization. Every one who admits the principle of Chinese philosophers, that the power of right is great, must supplement it by the other one, that the right of power is also great. The most powerful States which are at the same time the most civilized ones have not only the right but also the duty to enforce their will on others. But their action must be considerate, blameless, and just, in due proportion to their strength and civilization."

One of Mr. Evarts's Jokes.

From The Boston Transcript.

Premising that in law to "divert a watercourse" is so to use your own land as to change or stop the natural flow of water over the adjoining land, to the injury of its owner, I will tell you a story of Mr. Evarts. He and the late R. H. Dana and Judge Hoar, (who told it to me,) were driving together along the banks of the upper Connecticut, when they crossed a pretty little stream, and Dana quoted something about the "laughing brook." Evarts exclaimed: "Laughing brook? If it be right for a brook to laugh, how can it be wrong to divert a water course?"

F. Hopkinson Smith to Read for Charity

F. Hopkinson Smith will read selections from his writings this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. Henry Lane, 121 East Twenty-first Street, for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association.

WHITE RATS CELEBRATE.

Ezra Kendall and Ninety-seven Other Vaudeville Artists Join the Order.

At the regular meeting of the White Rats of America, which took place at the Gramercy Lyceum yesterday afternoon, ninety-eight more vaudeville actors entered the order. Ezra Kendall, Will Cressy, and Joe La Fluer were the best known of the eighty-one men, and Rosa Gore of Crimmins and Gore, Adele Archer, Gladys Van, and Marion Ferguson of the women.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was a celebration, and over 300 members were present. Weber & Fields, De Wolf Hopper, Dan Daly, Henry E. Dixey, Maurice Barrymore, Otis Harlan, James J. Corbett, Gus Williams, Henry Lee, and white stars galore were there to celebrate the victory.

A telegram from Nat Goodwin was received, in which he regretted his inability to be present, but declared he was with the rats, and wanted to be remembered in the victorious day.

MANAGER PAYTON'S FOUNDLING.

No Inquiry Made for the Baby Abandoned in His Theatre.

The pretty four months' old baby which was abandoned Saturday afternoon in the nursery attached to Corse Payton's Theatre, in Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, had not been claimed at a late hour last night. The little one is being cared for at Mr. Payton's home, 583 Bedford Avenue, where it was taken by a servant after the evening's performance at the order of Etta Reed, Mr. Payton's wife, who is a member of her husband's company.

Mr. Payton, with the child, and accompanied by his manager, George Hoey, drove to the Clymer Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and asked if any one had made inquiries for the lost baby. Sergt. Pinkerton answered in the negative, and told Mr. Payton that the detectives so far had been unable to find the mother. Mr. Payton and his manager thereupon returned with the baby to Mr. Payton's home.

LOUISE WILLIS MARRIED.

Singer Becomes the Wife of George W. Leslie in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 10.—Louise Willis of Toronto, once the wife of William Hapner, the New York wigmaker, and George W. Leslie of New York, were married at the Lennox Hotel, in Cleveland, today, the Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks officiating.

Both the bride and the bridegroom are in the theatrical profession. Mr. Leslie closed an engagement at the Empire Theatre last night. Mrs. Leslie is a prima donna soprano. She has appeared in "The Belle of New York" and in "Jack and the Bean Stalk," in both of which she was the leading figure. When the former company made a tour through Australia Miss Willis was the star.

Mr. Leslie was in the cast, also playing a prominent part. It was then their friendship, which culminated in marriage, began.

Only a few friends who had been let into the secret of the coming event witnessed the ceremony.

Chance for New Dramatists.

LONDON, March 11.—A chance was offered to new dramatists at the annual dinner of the Playgoers' Club, in London, Saturday evening, when George Alexander invited the club to appoint a reading committee whose duty should be to select from among plays of modern origin submitted to them the one they regard as most meritorious, promising to produce it at a matinée at the St. James's Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Findon, President of the club. To show that there was no jealousy, Beerbohm Tree agreed to arrange the cast and to act with Mr. Alexander in the performance.

"Stabat Mater" at the Metropolitan.

The "Stabat Mater" was performed for the last time this season at a Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The soloists were Miss Carrie Bridewell, Miss Margaret Macintyre, and MM. Plançon and Cremonini. Miss Milka Ternina was unable to sing her selections in the miscellaneous programme, and her place was taken by Miss Susan Strong.

Edouard de Reszke Better.

Edouard de Reszke, who is ill with grip and lumbago in his apartments at the Gilsey House, was reported much better last night. His physician, Dr. Potter, said he was not at all uneasy about the singer, and expected the latter's recovery within a few days.

MAY BE BISHOP O'CONNOR.

It Is Said that He May Succeed to the Diocese of Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—It is said on good authority that the Rev. John J. O'Connor, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Newark, will in all probability be the next Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark. Father O'Connor has been administrator of the diocese since the death of Bishop Wigger, and during the Bishop's Episcopate he was Vicar General.

It has been reported that the Rev. Dr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, was one of those named in the list of candidates sent to Pope Leo for his selection. Dr. Lavelle himself denies this, and states that he knows his name was not sent to Rome.

It is understood that the names communicated to the Pontiff were the Rev. John J. O'Connor of Newark, the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Kelly, rector of St. Mary's Church, Hoboken; the Rev. John Farley, Vicar General of New York; Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General and rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, New York, and the Rev. Charles H. Colton, rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York. The last two, with Father O'Connor, were selected by the Bishops in the archdioceses of the Province of New York. The first three were the choice of the irremovable rectors of the Diocese of Newark.

SANITATION IN BOSTON.

Health Commissioner Says in Some Respects His City Is Far Ahead of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—"The general conditions are very much better in Boston," said Health Commissioner Edwin L. Pillsbury to-day, after his trip to New York to investigate the system used in sanitary work there. "The visit was very interesting. In Boston I think we have a great problem, but, with all respect for New York, I'm not ashamed of Boston."

Commissioner Pillsbury went to New York Tuesday afternoon, taking with him Chief Sanitary Inspector Thomas Jordan and Dr. Alexander Burr, chief veterinarian of the Health Department. The party returned Saturday night after putting in four very busy days. It was taken in charge during its visit by Dr. Feeney of the New York Health Department, and every facility and courtesy was extended in a most generous manner.

"What did you think of the street conditions?" was asked of Mr. Pillsbury.

"The New York streets are pretty clean now, compared to what they used to be, on account of the asphalt pavements. We spent a good part of our time down around the Bowery and the tenement district to the east of it. The tenement conditions are very much better in Boston. There is not the same condition here, and we are trying to meet the overcrowding.

"Our regulations require 300 cubic feet of air space for each person. Now we post notices on the doors of a room, telling how many persons may occupy it, and the notices are printed in foreign languages—Italian, Hebrew, or whatever may be necessary—so that the tenants can read them without trouble.

"We gained a good deal of information, but it is hardly digested yet. We are taking care of our tenement houses as well as New York is, and lodging houses, too. Our control of stables is fully as good.

"In New York many of the owners of tenements are the people interested in reform, and the same is true in Boston. And while we are talking of buildings, there is one thing Boston is far ahead of New York in—the removal of old buildings to make more air space. Fully 150 old structures have been made away with under the act of 1899. In New York they are still stuck in so as to crowd the other buildings and shut off their light and air.

"We went around the different markets, and I am glad to say that there is a matter in which Boston is way ahead. Our markets here are in a great deal better condition—and so is what is in them—than those there."

On the whole, Commissioner Pillsbury decided that Boston is a much cleaner city than New York is, in every way, but that the New York authorities are doing excellent work, especially in view of the tremendous problem before them.

NOTES FOR WOMEN.

It is one of the best ways of carrying medicine bottles, or bottles containing toilet articles, that has ever been invented. The sole leather cases are round, and each will contain four three-cornered bottles separated by partitions of leather. These take up a minimum of room, and can be carried with the least amount of risk.

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Two pretty coats that twin boys up town are wearing are of corduroy, with a coarse rib, and of a pretty tan shade, with brown linen collars and cuffs. The coats turn away in broad lapels at the neck, leaving a pointed opening in front, into which is buttoned a dickey of the brown linen. A broad circular collar slashed at the shoulders fits up around the little standing collar of the dickey at the throat. This collar is also buttoned on, and can be removed and laundered. The dickey is interlined with flannel to give it sufficient warmth. The cuffs of the linen are basted in place, and they also can be removed. The plainness of the linen is relieved by bands of insertion in heavy white Hamburg, and there is a belt of white leather.

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No one who sees the girl at the opera with an immense Alsatian bow on her head would ever suspect that she had laid aside her hat. It is fortunate that the Alsatian bow is not popular in the orchestra, for it is overwhelming.

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But every other girl or woman wears a rose in her hair tucked in the left side, or, if she is a very pretty girl and likes to look different, she wears two on the right side. The aigrette never goes entirely out of style, despite the efforts of the Audubon Society. It would not seem altogether natural to see a company of women in evening dress without a few aigrettes. There never was a fashion which lasted longer with but little change.

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Many of the shirt waists in the shops have the outside of the wide turned-over collars which finish them of one thickness of soft linen hemstitched. The inside part is stiff like the ordinary high collar.

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Where shirt waists are finished with stitched straps on the shoulder seams, the end at the top of the sleeve finished with a point has the same strapped effect at the opening in front. One strap reaches from the neck to the bust, where it is finished with a point, and another, beginning under this, ends with another point just above the waist line.

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Ethel Drew Barrymore is one of the most popular shop-window actresses. Her picture appears as an ornament to pretty picture frames in all kinds of establishments.

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French knots are among the prettiest ornaments on many kinds of gowns. They give just the necessary touch of black in light gowns of silk, and in wash gowns the white knots are invaluable. A couple of rows of them in black will perhaps ornament a little vest front in a light bodice; two or three rows of them, also in black, finish the ends of the tie, and they give a finish to any straps on the gown. In white on linen or colors a row of them between rows of insertion or braid or trimming of any kind is a great improvement.

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They are so simply made that the veriest novice can make them after a little trial. A needle threaded with double thread, linen or silk, is drawn up through the material, the thread twisted twice around the point of the needle, and through these twists the needle is put down again into the material at the point at which it was brought up, and there is the French knot. With a very little practice it is possible to make the knots all of the same size.

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Outing skirts are considered more stylish now when made without a plaid or contrasting color on the under side. The colors have been growing more subdued, and now it is considered in better taste to have the two sides alike.

MAJOR JAMES C. ABRAMS DEAD.

Had Been Forty Years in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 10.—Major James Clark Abrams, who for the past forty years has been a prominent figure in National Guard circles and who has served during the whole of that period in the Seventh Regiment of New York City, died to-day at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George W. Gibson, at 814 Union Street, this city. His death was due to complications resulting from a severe cold contracted while doing duty at the riots at Croton Dam last year and from which he has never quite recovered.

Major Abrams had been connected with the Seventh Regiment over forty years. He joined the regiment Oct. 8, 1860, as a private in Company H, became Corporal Jan. 9, 1865, Sergeant Oct. 9, 1865, First Sergeant April 8, 1867, Second Lieutenant Aug. 10, 1868, and First Lieutenant Jan. 9, 1873. He was elected Captain of Company G Sept. 29, 1875, and held that post until he became Major of the regiment, May 22, 1893.

The war record of Major Abrams is notable by reason of its continuity, as it embraced the entire period of the civil war. He was mostly employed in laying and guarding railroads and in similar service. He often spoke of the Baltimore riots, in which the first blood of the war of the rebellion was shed, and also saw service during the draft riots and during the Orange troubles.

A notable event in the life of Major Abrams was the presentation to him of a diamond cross, while standing upon the steps of the White House, as a partial reward for his many services to his country.

Major Abrams was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1841, and was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. He was for a time connected with the firm of Morton & Grinnell, but later studied dentistry and practiced his profession until just before his death. The funeral will take place from his late residence in this city.

CAPT. RICHARD B. PADDOCK DEAD.

He Succumbed at Tien-Tsin to an Attack of Pneumonia.

PEKING, March 10.—The entire American command is mourning the death of Capt. Richard B. Paddock of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who died at Tien-Tsin yesterday of pneumonia. The funeral services will be held to-morrow.

Capt. Paddock was appointed a Second Lieutenant of infantry in 1883, and was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry fourteen months later. He was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1887. In 1891 he became First Lieuteuant of the Eighth Cavalry, securing a transfer to the Sixth the next year. He became a Captain in July, 1899, being assigned to the

YANKEE TURFMEN ABROAD

America Strongly Represented in English Stake Events.

FLAT RACING BEGINS SOON

Whitney and Croker Horses in First Handicap, to be Run in Two Weeks—The Prominent Stables.

Just how strong the American contingent in English racing will prove in the coming season remains for later events to decide, but one fact stands out conspicuously in the entry lists for the important English stake fixtures, that never before was America so strongly represented on the English turf. That is entirely aside from the surprisingly large number of Yankee jockeys who have elected to try their fortunes abroad, and who are described by an English writer as "literally swarming" to the English race tracks. Since the pioneer American in English racing, Richard Ten Broeck, who nearly half a century ago crossed the Atlantic because he could find in this country no horses good enough to give him the chance to race the stable of world-famous horses that he had collected in America, many Americans have raced in Europe, but taking all collectively that have run horses in England, their number would not exceed the list that a glance over the nominations to stakes for 1901 will show. Ten Broeck went abroad for a good reason, in that at the time he made his adventure, there really were no horses to oppose his in this country, or at least no horsemen with confidence enough in the horses that the United States contained to back them against Lexington, Lecompte, Prior, and Prioress, the most notable of the animals that the Ten Broeck stable then contained.

FIRST RACE OF THE SEASON.

The Yankee turfmen who have followed in the pioneer's steps have no such excuse, however, for there are horses enough in America now to give any one all the racing he could possibly desire. The Americans who will race abroad this year have sent horses to England in pursuit of one of two things, glory or money, and the seekers after money are in the majority. They have but a short time to wait for the harvest to begin, be it one of reward or regret, for the flat racing season in England will begin in just two weeks, the first of the early handicaps, the Lincolnshire Spring, at one mile, being set for March 28, when the season will open, to continue until the late Autumn.

An evidence of the large representation that the United States has in England is the fact that among the entries for the Lincolnshire are half a dozen American-owned horses, and among the nominators are two of the most talked-of Americans interested in the turf here at home or abroad, William C. Whitney and Richard Croker, Mr. Whitney being represented in that particular race by the highest priced and most celebrated horse he ever bought for racing purposes, the speedy Jean Beraud. Mr. Whitney is the latest of American millionaires to take to the turf as a means of recreation, and the length of time he has been interested in racing is by no means a measure of his expenditures on the sport, for he maintains two immense racing establishments, one in America and one in England, and employs for each branch the best trainer that he could secure by the most liberal use of money.

Though they do not race on the same splendid and extravagant scale that characterizes the Whitney establishment, Mr. Whitney has a few American millionaire companions on the English turf in A. J. Cassat, J. R. and F. P. Keene, and Pierre Lorillard, of whom the latter has raced almost continuously in England for the past ten years, while J. R. Keene has raced in that country at intervals for more than twenty years, and shared with Mr. Lorillard the honor of having marked an epoch in English turf affairs when, in 1881, Iroquois for Lorillard and Foxhall for Keene swept successfully through the classic races of that country and stamped their deeds imperishably in racing history by making the period known forever as "The American Year." Other Americans who figure conspicuously in the lists of nominators are J. E. McDonald, Ed Corrigan, W. Duke, Enoch Wishard, Alexander Covington, and Eugene Leigh. One other who has not yet had his name published as a nominator, but who has gone to England to look the field over, and who will remain to race almost to a certainty, is Fred Foster. The number of American-bred horses that these men own or control may be estimated conservatively at not less than 200, while the number of American horses that have found their way to England in the past ten years doubtless is something like three times that many. Another American who has taken a prominent place in English racing, though he does not figure as an owner, is James Huggins, who went abroad to train for Pierre Lorillard, and so far overcame British prejudice that he remained to train for one of the most prominent turfmen in England, the late Lord William Beresford. Huggins is now engaged to train in England by W. C. Whitney, and has under his care one of the strongest stables in England, this including the present Derby favorite, Volodyovyski, recently bought by Mr. Whitney from Lady Meux.

Americans now have figured on the English turf for nearly fifty years, their entrance to the sport abroad having begun when Richard Ten Broeck in 1855 sent his stable to England, at first with an American trainer named Palmer, who subsequently was replaced by J. B. Pryor. Ten Broeck's success in the important stakes was not unquestionably great, but he won a fair share of great races, and in the matter of match racing proved himself as shrewd and far-seeing as the most astute of the English professionals. The most important races he won were achieved chiefly by Prioress, though he won also with Starke. To Ten Broeck also belongs the credit of having first introduced American jockeyship into England, he having taken abroad with him Charles Littlefield, who then was among the foremost of American riders. Ten Broeck raced in England until 1875, in the meantime having been joined, in 1871, by Milton Sanford, a famous American turfman, of whom it was said when he started for England that if he did not win he would never return, but would remain abroad forever, so persistent and determined was he. Sanford also employed Littlefield, and the stable achieved some measure of success, chiefly with Preakness and Brown Prince, the stable, which also contained Mate and Monarchist, winning thirteen races in England. The next Americans in English racing were J. R. Keene and Pierre Lorillard, who began running horses there about 1878, and who in 1881, "the American year," startled all England by the victories of Keene's Foxhall and Lorillard's Iroquois, the best horses in two strong and winning stables. August Belmont later took a small part in English racing, and Keene and Lorillard continued to run there on a smaller scale than before, but the Americans did not attract much attention until in 1895 Richard Croker and M. F. Dwyer made their disastrous venture abroad, Dwyer returning discouraged, though Croker continued to race abroad and went to the extent of establishing a breeding farm in England with the American horse Dobbins at the head of the stud. Since the Croker-Dwyer invasion there has been a steadily growing tendency among Americans to try their horses abroad.

Last Week of Sportsmen's Show.

The Sportsmen's Show to-day will enter its second and last week of tenancy in Madison Square Garden. For the closing days of the exhibition all the popular features will be reproduced, and, in addition, the managers will present a number of novelties, conspicuous among which will be an Indian wedding, that ceremony, however, being conditional upon the prospective bride consenting to a public marriage. The bridegroom-to-be, an Ojibway brave, is perfectly willing, and even anxious to be married at the show, especially as the managers have promised the couple a wedding present that will buy many blankets, but the maiden, whose engagement dates only from her meeting with her betrothed on her arrival in New York, the two having came from different villages, has expressed a preference for a quieter marriage service after the custom of her tribe, when she returns home. The managers of the show have increased the inducements, however, and confidently are planning to make the Ojibway marriage a special attraction some time late in the week. Vice President Roosevelt's guide on his mountain lion hunt, John Goff, is expected to arrive in New York to-day, and will be a guest of the Sportsmen's Association. The scattered shooting competitions for the Sportsmen's Show championships will continue through the week, the pistol and revolver matches in the basement galleries at Madison Square Garden, the rifle matches on the Zettler Rifle Club's ranges, 159 West Twenty-third Street, and the trap events at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I.

DAUNTLESS ON THE WATER.

Eight-Oared Crew of the Harlem River Club to be Challanged by Columbia.

Since the Dauntless Rowing Club's fast eight made such strides during the last season this club has taken precedent in rowing affairs in this city, and naturally all eyes are turned in the direction of the organization for movements looking toward the good of the sport. The members of the crew are as enthusiastic over the future as when they closed their brilliant season last year, and plans are on foot to establish the eight on the high standard to which it belongs. The crew will remain intact, with the exception of two men, one of whom will be unable to train on account of bad health, and the other has just closed negotiations for a business career which will require his presence in Europe. Good substitutes for these places are in the club, and the men have started light training under the direction of last year's coach, Davy "Rourke.

Private reports from Philadelphia to the effect that the champion Vesper eight will be in the lists again have stimulated the Dauntless oarsmen to an energy that bids fair to keep their bow in front in future contests. The Philadelphians have remained loyal, and only one man, Geiger, who rowed No. 6, will be missing from the crew that gave the European crews the wash in the memorable Paris regatta. P. A. Dempsey, who has had this crew in charge as coach from the time they began their career, will again coach them, and this fact is sufficient guarantee that the Vespers will not lack any of the cunning displayed on the Harlem River on the occasion of the last National regatta.

The Dauntless crew has shown an alarming tardiness in getting on the water, or even on the machines, the men contenting themselves with handball and other gymnasium exercises during the Winter, but the fast approaching Spring has caused a revival of the proper spirit, and yesterday six of the old eight, with two veterans, hustled an eight-oared barge on the water, the first boat out this year, and a brisk two-mile row was indulged in. An impromptu conference of the rowing men was held after the row, and it was decided to take to the water two or three times a week until the weather was such that daily rowing will be possible. A meeting of the club will be held this week to take action on a challenge proposed by the Columbia management for a match race with the 'Varsity eight. This race, if arranged, will take place over the mile course on the Harlem, and will be for a special prize.

Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

The annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge will be rowed on the Thames on March 30. The crews with their colleges, positions, and weights, are as follows:

Oxford—G. Christie Miller, Trinity, bow, 170 pounds; F. S. Kelly, Balliol, No. 2, 159; J. Younger, New College, No. 3, 177; R. Culine Seymour, New College, No. 4, 166; H. J. Hale, Balliol, No. 5, 175; H. C. Du Vallon, Brasenose, No. 6, 172; T. R. Etherington-Smith, Oriel, No. 10, 161; F. O. Huntley, university, stroke, 158; G. S. Maclaren, Magdalen, coxswain, 117.

Cambridge—R. H. Nelson, Third Trinity, bow, 154½; G. T. Weston, Pembroke, No. 2, 172½; E. F. Duncanson, Emanuel, No. 3, 175; C. W. H. Taylor, Trinity, No. 4, 179; F. J. Escombe, Trinity Hall, No. 5, 176; G. Parker, First Trinity, No. 6, 173; B. C. Cox, Trinity Hall, No. 7, 171; G. McD. Maitland, First Trinity, stroke, 175; H. D. C. Washbrough, Trinity Hall, coxswain, 119.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Local Harriers Cover the Various Courses in the Regular Weekly Events.

There were thirty starters in the weekly cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon, and the finish was in the following order: R. Pfortner, Pastime Athletic Club; R. Todd, Shamrock Harriers; E. Trede, Shamrock Harriers; F. J. Farrell, Pastime Athletic Club; J. C. Lynch, Pastime Athletic Club; D. Lynch, Star Athletic Club; H. Beard, Shamrock Harriers; E. H. O'Neil, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club; J. McElroy, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club; J. H. Kelly, Pastime Athletic Club. The distance was less than six miles and the time was 36:00. Pfortner won by almost a furlong.

There seems likely to be a dispute between the Pastime and the Shamrock runners over the question of holding a race on April 14. Both clubs have been holding runs from the same starting point, and a hotel proprietor, to encourage the sport, decided to offer a cup for a race on that day. Not knowing the runners were from two different clubs, he communicated his intention in a general way, with the result that both clubs claim the cup was offered to it alone, and have as yet failed to agree in the matter. Unless they come to terms soon it is likely that there will be no cup at all for them.

Peter Wend won the run of the National Athletic Club at Maspeth, L. I., five miles of a triangular route being covered with the pack well bunched. J. H. Holt was second, Frank Reuss third, and Anthony L. McKeever fourth. Time—36:11.

John C. Doyle, striding along at a killing pace, led from start to finish of the cross-country run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday, and won easily the chief honors of the event. Frank Veres finished second, John J. Killian third, William H. Classen fourth, Bernard W. Dudley fifth. Time—36:28 1-5.

Robert W. Kennedy won the Star Athletic Club run in Long Island City, beating out a good field, with J. J. Molloy of the St. Xavier's athletic club, second, and J. S. Cohen, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, third. Time not taken.

The Cross-Country Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union met yesterday at the clubhouse of the Star Athletic Club, in Long Island City, and completed the details for the annual events to be decided on Sunday, April 28, over an eight-mile course on Long Island under the direction of the Star Athletic Club.

The Orion Athletic Club and the Mohawk Indians of the Borough of the Bronx will hold a joint cross-country run on March 17, over a five-mile course, starting from the Orion Clubhouse, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Westchester Avenue, at 2 P. M. The run will be for the cross-country championship of the Borough of the Bronx, and the winning club will receive a banner.

Seventh Regiment Games.

The twenty-ninth series of games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will be held at the armory, East Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday evening, April 13. Two new competitions will be introduced, a tent raising contest, between teams representing the different companies, and a handicap mile bicycle race in heavy marching order, except that no rifle will be carried. The wall-scaling contest, which proved so interesting and attractive at the last games, will be included, and two walls will be built so that two teams may compete at the same time. The complete list of events is as follows:

A 93-yard run, novice; 93-yard run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; one-lap wheelbarrow race, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; one-lap sack race; 880-yard run, heavy marching order, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, novice; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; half-mile run, novice, for Officers' Cup; inter-company tent-raising contest; two-mile bicycle race; wall-scaling contest, between company teams of eight men each; putting 16-pound shot, handicap; running high jump; pole vault, handicap.

Joint Indoor Athletic Games.

The Pastime Athletic Club and Company G of the Eighth Regiment will hold a joint indoor meet in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and East Ninety-fourth Street, on the evening of April 20. The events, open to all registered athletes, will be as follows: Sixty-yard run, handicap; sixty-yard run, novice; 300-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; 1,000-yard run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, and two-mile bicycle race, handicap.

The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Cycling Association will govern the events, and prizes will be awarded to first, second, and third men, respectively, in each event. Entries will close April 15, with John J. McHugh, Pastime Athletic Club, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, or Sergt. P. Umstadter, Eighth Regiment Armory.

Freshmen Hockey Teams Matched.

A special hockey match has been arranged between the freshman teams of Columbia and Yale, to be played next Thursday evening at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street. The game, in which the freshman skaters will meet for the first time in New York, will be an extra event, not in the intercollegiate series.

RIVETING ON CUP DEFENDER.

The Stern Shows Three Inches Less Depth than the Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, March 10.—The job of riveting the Bristol cup defender is now pushed well up on the top sides, about the water line, and higher up also, giving at once to a person a fair idea of the progress of construction up to the present. The new boat, with the staging with which it is at present surrounded, fills up a large space in the south construction shop, but soon the stagings will be removed from the exterior. The routine work of driving rivets and smoothing up the joints and edges of plates was the work carried on yesterday. The designer spends less time in the interior of the boat now than he did formerly, owing to the work being pretty well finished up there. The making of the new spars in the north shop takes up much of his time just now, with occasional trips to the machine shops to inspect the steering gear and other fittings of the boat.

The only work of any consequence to be accomplished in the interior of the yacht at present is the finish to be given the steel bulkheads, which was being done yesterday. The bulkheads are riveted together in sections.

To strengthen the frame in the wake of the chain plates two heavy pieces of sheet steel were completely fitted to the inner part of the frames yesterday. The steel sheets are three feet long by two and a half feet wide, and are purposed to take part of the strain when the the yacht is close-hauled and heeled. Steel plates and chain plates were finished yesterday.

The stern of the new boat, although to all appearances a fac simile of the Columbia's, is said to be less in depth by three inches than the Columbia, although just as long.

There is no indication so far of any movement toward marking a name upon the stern, which gives the impression that the adoption of a name for the boat is still under consideration.

Yacht Clubs Guests of N. Y. Y. C.

The House Committee of the New York Yacht Club has tendered to the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and the Atlantic Yacht Club the privileges of the splendid new clubhouse, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, for to-day and to-morrow, with the view of giving the special guests the opportunity of inspecting the New York Club's new home.

STRENGTH TEST COMPETITION.

Columbia's Strong Men Anxious to Duplicate Last Year's Victory.

Columbia athletes stand an excellent chance this year to win the intercollegiate championship in the strength competition, which has begun at the twenty-four different colleges and universities composing the Interuniversity Strength Test Association. Notices have been sent by the gymnasium department to all students who made over 900 points in their physical examination to take the tests again, with a view to selecting the fifty highest point markers to represent the university. The championship last year went to Columbia, whose representatives scored a total of over 59,000 points.

The system of tests used at Columbia is the one invented by Dr. Sargent, Director of the gymnasium at Harvard. The tests include the leg lift, the dip on the parallel bars, the back lift, the flex or pull-up on the horizontal bars, the strength of the hand and wrist, and the strength and capacity of the lungs. In the test on the bars a man's weight is considered in making up the totals, so that a heavy man is not handicapped by his extra weight.

The strongest man at Columbia this year is Charles Eastmond, Captain of the gymnastic team, who has made a total of 1,407.1 points. Eastmond was one of last year's fifty strong men, and is also on the track team. The ten strongest men at the university with their records are as follows: Charles Eastmond, 1,407.1; V. Earle, 1,400.1; H. H. Weekes, 1,388.9; G. Wells, 1,361.2; W. Von Taube, 1,356.7; H. S. Johnson, 1,351; S. P. Nash, 1,293.8; H. Benziger, 1,251.2; M. Scheverin, 1,245.6; P. M. Coan, 1,240.8.

Word has come from Yale and the University of Minnesota that regular classes have gone into training for the tests. No such steps will be taken by Columbia, as she believes the contest is to be a friendly competition to determine the college where the men, without any special preparation, are the strongest. Dr. Watson L. Savage, director of the Columbia gymnasium, said that he thought that training for the tests would tend to develop a man abnormally and would serve no worthy object. "Our object," said he, "is simply to make a man strong and build up his system by a regular and systematic course of development."

In regard to the importance of the tests Dr. Savage said, "The chief point is that it tends to interest the boys in physical exercise, who would not engage in it if their only incentive was to win a championship on track or field; for so few are able to do this latter. If a man can show improvement in muscular development, if he practices on the various apparatus designated in this strength test, and that is why the competition has become popular, although only a little over a year old."

BILLIARD AND POOL AMATEURS.

N. Y. A. C. and K. A. C. Tournaments to Start This Evening.

Billiards and pool will be active in the New York and the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs this week. In the New York Athletic Club the annual billiard tournament will begin this evening. The games will be at 200 points each, straight rail, and there are five entries. Dr. William G. Douglas, who has held the club championship for the last two years, will play in the opening game to-night against C. H. Steinway. The other contestants will be W. H. Rolston, L. P. Wyman, and William H. Rapp.

The championship pool tournament of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will start to-night, and its most marked feature will be the appearance of the Class A champion billiard player, Wilson P. Foss, as a competitor for pool champion honors. Foss is known among his friends as an able pool player, but this will be the first time that he has ever entered in regular tournament in that game. The entries have been so large that the men have been divided into three classes, known as Classes A, B, and C. The first and second men in each class will meet in the final round, and the victor of the entire series will then have to face W. F. Fraley for the club championship, as Fraley won the honor last year, and he simply has to defend his title, as is the case in the Class A billiard tourney. The players to-night will be Franklin Bein and Dr. F. A. Brauneis in Class A, and Charles S. Norris, the Knickerbocker billiard champion, and Archie Gunn in Class B. Foss will play in the Class C series later in the week.

The amateur billiard tournament that has been in progress for a week in Maurice Daly's rooms will be finished this week.

Sport Depends on Election.

Special to The New York Times.

VAILSBURG, N. J., March 10.—Whether or not there is to be Sunday bicycle racing on the Vailsburg board track depends upon the success of the citizens' ticket at the election on Tuesday. Last year there were thirty successful meets here, and nearly $25,000 was distributed in prizes. The citizens' ticket favors the continuance of the sport, and it is understood that Fred Voight, who managed the track, is on his way from New Orleans to work at the polls in favor of the citizens' ticket, which, if successful, will insure the resumption of racing on May 5. There is considerable opposition to Sunday racing, but those who favor it declare that it brings money into the town, and does no one any harm. An opposition ticket is in the field, and both sides have issued pounds of literature, and are holding meetings nightly in saloons and halls, in an endeavor to influence the voting.

Manhattan's Baseball Games.

The Manhattan College baseball schedule has been completed by Manager Sullivan, 1901. It compares very favorably with those of previous years. Besides contests with former rivals, games have been arranged with Bucknell, Syracuse, Rochester, Andover, Williams, Maryland, and Michigan Universities. The New York League team will open the exhibition season on April 6 at the Polo Grounds with the Manhattan team. The schedule follows:

March 27, Princeton at Princeton; 29, Tufts College at Jasper Oval; 30, Yale at New Haven; April 3, College of the City of New York at Jasper Oval; 4, Yale Law School at Jasper Oval; 6, New York League team at Polo Grounds; 8, Bucknell at Lewisburg, Penn.; 9, Maryland at Baltimore, Md.; 13, Cuban X Giants at Jasper Oval; 17, Andover at Andover, Mass.; 18, Young Men's A. A. at Manchester, N. H.; 20, Syracuse at Jasper Oval; 27, Princeton at Jasper Oval; May 1, Columbia at Jasper Oval; 3, Rochester at Jasper Oval; 4, Lehigh at South Bethlehem, Penn.; 10, Lehigh at Jasper Oval; 11, New York Athletic Club at Jasper Oval; 15, New York University at Jasper Oval; 16, Bucknell at Jasper Oval; 18, Williams at Williamstown, Mass.; 23, Michigan at Jasper Oval; 25, Maryland at Jasper Oval; 30, Lafayette at Jasper Oval; June 1, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; 8, Chester A. C. at Chester, Penn.; 15, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem Navy and Commercial Bowling League Tournaments Near Their End—Week's Schedule.

With the coming of Spring the local bowling tournaments enter upon their final stage. The Brooklyn Bank Clerks' series was concluded last Thursday, and this week the Harlem Navy and Commercial Leagues will come to an end, the former to-morrow evening, and the latter on Wednesday. The Newspaper League will finish next week, and during the following week the final games will be rolled in the New York Interclub, Life Insurance, and Fire Insurance tournaments.

The tie between the Metropolitan and Fidelia Bowling Clubs for first place in the American National tournament will be decided at the Germania alleys on March 19.

The games in the New York Royal Arcanum series scheduled for Friday evening were postponed to allow the decision of a match between Voorhees and Starr of this city, and Mitchell and Bittner of Yonkers. The terms called for the winning of three of five games, which Voorheis and Starr accomplished with ease by the following scores:

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Voorheis	206	188	177	571
Starr	199	211	183	593
Total	405	399	360	1,164

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Mitchell	195	170	167	532
Bittner	161	175	164	500
Total	356	345	331	1,032

Sherwood and Eck also beat Mitchell and Bean four out of seven games, and Clinch beat Holden four out of seven games. The schedule for the week in the principal local tournaments follows:

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—Harlem Republican Club and Harlem Wheelmen. Harlem Wheelmen alleys.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Atalanta Boat Club and Dauntless and Harlem Rowing Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Guardant, New York, and Lenox Councils. Starr's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Chippewa, Corinthian, and Claremont Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Inter-Club Bowling League, Brooklyn—Carleton Club and Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Aurora Grata Club and Crescent Athletic Club; Columbian Club and Knickerbocker Field Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Olympia, Palace, and Cortelyou Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Bushwick Wheelmen and Imperial and Orient Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Metropolis Bowling Tournament—Edison, Klumpf, and Madison Square Bowling Clubs. Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

New York Inter-Club Bowling League—Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Catholic Club at Catholic Club; West Side Republican Club and New York Athletic Club at New York Athletic Club.

Harlem Navy Bowling League—Nassau, Seawanhaka, and Friendship Boat Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Borgefeldt & Co., S. Oppenheimer & Levy, and Mason & Hamson. Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Benevolent, Empire City, and Yonkers Councils. Starr's alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Central, Knickerbocker, and Tremont Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Williamsburg, Montauk, and Carroll Park Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Arlington, Reinecke, and Echo Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Commercial Bowling League—Rogers, Peet & Co., Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, and Niles Tool Works. Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Mutual, Mutual Benefit, Prudential, Equitable, Germania, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Companies. Ehler's alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—New York Commercial Bulletin and New York World; New York Herald and NEW YORK TIMES. Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Colonial, New York, and Ogden Councils. Starr's alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2, Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2, and Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2, and Holy Rosary Catholic Club. Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Metropolis Bowling Tournament—Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—East New York, Templeton, and Carroll Park Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Adelphi, Atlantic, and Imperial Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Merck & Co., Lanman & Kemp, and Church, Dwight & Co.; Dodge & Olcott, Parke, Davis & Co., and National Lead Company. Reid's alleys.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Empire, Manhattan, and South Paw Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Lancashire, Caledonian, German-American, Northern, Home, Phenix, and Greenwich Fire Insurance Companies. Reid's alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Morningside, Metropolitan, and Defendam Councils. Starr's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Friendship, Brooklyn, and Bronxdale Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Metropolis Bowling Tournament—Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Tamaqua and Logan Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Monarch, South Paw, and Orient Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Our No. 1, Stanley, and De Vinne Councils. Starr's alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—New York Commercial Bulletin and New York Journal; NEW YORK TIMES and New York Tribune. Thum's Germania alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1, Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2, and Holy Rosary Catholic Club. Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Metropolis Bowling Tournament—Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—East New York, Templeton, and Carroll Park Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Adelphi, Atlantic, and Imperial Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

COURT TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

In Exhibition Match New York Marker Was Defeated by Kirton.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., March 10.—Society turned out in force Saturday afternoon to witness an exhibition match at court tennis between Alfred Kirton, marker of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, and John Hammond, marker of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. The match was a good one from the start, although Kirton won in three straight sets by the score of 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. The feature of the match was the beautiful giraffe service of Kirton, who acquired his style from Eustis H. Miles, champion of England, and former instructor of Tuxedo Tennis Club. The match abounded in beautiful rests, in which Kirton's back-hand strokes and Hammond's quiet cut strokes were very conspicuous. The galleries were crowded with local enthusiasts. Dr. E. F. Rushmore of Tuxedo acted as referee. A return match will be played in New York at the Tennis and Racquet Club shortly.

Preceding this match T. Suffern Tailer and Robert Moore, Superintendent of the Tuxedo Tennis Club, played a very brilliant exhibition match, which resulted in a draw. Two games all. Mr. Tailer played in very good form in the second set. Moore started in with some very fancy back-hand shots, but Tailer showed his skill, and made a good return, taking two in succession. After the second set both played on about equal terms, thus making the match a draw.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Miss Hull, George R. Preston, Jr., Philip Allen, Thomas Stokes, Frederic Carey, Richmond Talbot, W. A. Burnham, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Cyclists Fight Over a Race.

FRESNO, Cal., March 10.—Gus Lawson of Buffalo, and John Lake of New York, rode to-day in a ten-mile motor-paced bicycle race on the Velodrome track. Lake's motor broke in the second mile, and Lawson continued, in violation of the rules, finishing in 16:45. At the finish several of the riders got into a quarrel over the race, and a free-for-all fight was the result.

New Jersey Advertisements.

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Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—DORA MIESEL, Plaintiff, against JOHN FRANCIS TEE, Jr., and JESSIE TEE, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 26, 1901.

WEINBERG BROS.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Post Office Address and Office, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Jessie Tee: The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1901.

WEINBERG BROS.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS, Bankrupt.—No. 3,857.

To the creditors of Herman Harris, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Herman Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1901.

Sportsmen's Show Swimming Contests.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Results last night in the games at the Sportsmen's Exhibition in the Coliseum were as follows:

Swimming, 100 Yards, Open.—First heat—Won by D. Hammond, Sportsmen's Swimming Club; by J. J. Ruddy, Knickerbocker A. C., second. Time—1:08 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by G. M. Daily, Homestead L. and A. C.; L. A. Goodwin, K. A. C., second. Time—1:09 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by D. Hammond; G. M. Daily, second; L. G. Goodwin, third. Time—1:09.

240-Yard Relay—Won by Brookline Swimming Club; Knickerbocker A. C., second; Milwaukee A. C., third. Time—2:33.

250-Yard Handicap—First heat—Won by Guy M. Daily, Homestead L. and A. C., (scratch;) A. Suelflow, Milwaukee A. C., (30 seconds,) second. Time—3:10 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by W. A. Knowles, Milwaukee A. C., (20 seconds;) L. J. Goodwin, (5 seconds,) second. Time—3:12 1-5.

Third Heat—Won by J. J. Ruddy, K. A. C., (10 seconds;) R. Haubold, Illinois Naval Reserves, (20 seconds,) second. Time—3:17 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by W. A. Knowles; L. G. Goodwin, second; J. A. Ruddy, third. Time—3:19.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The National headquarters of the League of American Wheelmen have been moved, and are now located at 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

The New York State Sidepath Commissioners will hold their annual session for 1901 at Buffalo, the city of good roads, during the Pan-American Exposition.

The Greenwich Wheelmen are preparing for an indoor race meet in conjunction with one of the local National Guard regiments, which will close the local indoor racing season.

A meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to-morrow evening, when Chairmen of committees will be elected and work for the coming season will be outlined.

A. G. Batchelder, Chairman of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association, has been appointed Director of Cycling for the Pan-American Exposition, and the cycling races in the Stadium next Summer will be decided under his personal direction.

The Madison Wheelmen will hold a masquerade ball at their clubhouse on March 16. Prizes are to be offered to men and women most grotesquely attired. The officers of the Associated Cycling Clubs, of which the Madison Wheelmen are members, will attend in a body.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York will give their annual dinner at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Friday evening. The prize for the club winning the New York-Yonkers and New York-Tarrytown New Year's run, will be awarded at this time, as well as the baseball trophy for last year.

The Associated Cycling Clubs will take up this Spring the question of street sprinkling and will petition the city authorities to improve the present system of flooding the streets, which endangers the life and limb of riders and pedestrians as well. This reform is one which will be universally appreciated by all riders and drivers.

The Dooling bill, otherwise known as the bicycle baggage bill for river and sound steamers, introduced some time since by Assemblyman Dooling, will be passed, its friends say, this week. The Associated Cycling Clubs have sent to Albany their Vice President to support the measure, and he has been on the ground for ten days and reports the bill's prospect of passing very bright. It is to be amended so as to include the ferryboats touching Manhattan Island as well.

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York

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FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS OF THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY UNDER THE PROTECTIVE AGREEMENT, BEARING DATE JUNE 21ST, 1896, are hereby notified that an offer has been made to purchase the railroad property acquired by the Committee for the account and benefit of the holders of such certificates, and that the Committee has considered and approved of the same, and has entered into a contract to sell the same, subject to the approval of the certificate holders, as provided in said agreement.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED to attend a meeting of the holders of such certificates, to be held on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Number 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to consider such matters in order that proper action may be taken thereon.

Holders of Certificates are requested to present the same at the meeting, or to attest their ownership by affidavit setting forth the amount and the number of the certificates owned or represented by them.—Dated New York, February 20, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott, D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer, Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas, Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons, J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry, George Coppell,
Henry C. Perkins.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Asst Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

WE OFFER
$25,000 Denver & Southwestern Ry. Co. Gen. Sinking Fund Gold 5s
AT 93 AND INTEREST.
Fearon & Co.,
Bankers,
311 Chestnut St., Phila.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Monett, Mo., March 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Bonds of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive, issued March 20th, 1890, for $500.00 each, payable March 20th, 1910, optional after ten years from date, that the said Bonds are hereby called for payment and the holders of the said bonds or any of them are hereby required to present them at the Bank of Monett, Monett, Mo., April 1st, 1901, from which date interest upon said Bonds will cease.
By order of Board of School District No. 2, Town 26, Range 27, Barry County, Missouri.
J. S. FARROW, President.
D. S. BREECE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BLACKFOOT COPPER CO.
Mines in Teton Co., Montana.
New York Office, 271 Broadway, Room 104.
National Shoe and Leather Bank Building.

FINANCIAL.

Greene Consolidated Copper Company
Capital, $5,000,000.
500,000 Shares. Par value $10.00.
Offers for sale to its Stockholders 10,000 shares of Treasury Stock, at 25.00 PER SHARE. Subscriptions will be received from Stockholders until March 15th at this price. Cash or checks payable in New York for full amount must accompany subscriptions.
Make checks payable to PHILIP BEROLZHEIMER, Treasurer, and mail to the Company's office.
GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.,
377 and 379 Broadway, New York.

STATEMENT.
North American Trust Company
December 31, 1900.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 40
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 63
United States and City Bonds	3,361,824 40
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46
Real Estate	38,847 07
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,689,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, STANLEY L. CONKLIN, Vice-Presidents.
Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN B. BOENE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, ABRAM S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary. PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer. } Vice-Presidents.
TRUSTEES:

Henry C. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Percy Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John R. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Degener,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James P. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

TO HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.,
DATED JANUARY 1, 1900.
The undersigned Agent, under the Debentures above referred to, desire under authority of said Debentures to expend the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in the purchase of Debentures of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.
Sealed offers of said Debentures may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before MARCH 11TH, 1901.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agent,
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE,
First-Vice President.
New York, February 19th, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,248,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

Dividends.

Continental Tobacco Company.
February 28th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM (1¾%) has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the offices of Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall Street, New York City, on and after April 2d, 1901, to the holders of said Preferred stock of record on the company's stock transfer books on March 12th, 1901.
Preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 12th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 3d, 1901.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY, 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Board of Directors at its regular meeting, held March 6, 1901, declared Dividend No. 19 of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock payable April 1, 1901. Transfer books to close March 25, 1901, at 3 P. M. and open April 1, 1901, at 10 A. M. FRANK L. GRIFFEN, Secretary.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
March 5th, 1901.
A regular dividend of 20 PER CENT. and an extra dividend of 5 PER CENT. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable April 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from date of March 25th until April 1st. FRANK TILLOU, Cashier.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO
135 Broadway.
New York, February 15, 1901.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 1st until the morning of April 6th next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1901, and opened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901.
JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Beet Sugar Company, for the election of eleven Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 2d day of April, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, April 3d, 1901.
G. W. GIDDINGS, Assistant Secretary.
Jersey City, March 4th, 1901.

Continental Tobacco Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Continental Tobacco Company and an election for six Directors to serve for three years will be held at the Home Office of said Company, at No. 95 First Street, in Jersey City, Hudson County, State of New Jersey, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1901.
Stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at three P. M. upon the 12th day of March, 1901, and will be reopened upon the 3d day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. H. McALISTER, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

National Salt Company.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of Directors, and to receive and act upon the report of the President.
Transfer books will be closed from March 9th, 1901, at noon, until March 28th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PERPETual Account Book Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 128-132 White St., in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer Books will close on the 15th day of March and will open on the 27th day of March.
Dated March 11th, 1901.
HENRY PRIGGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PERPETual Account Book Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 128-132 White St., in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will close on the 15th day of March and will open on the 27th day of March.
Dated March 11th, 1901.
HENRY PRIGGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting. N. STETSON,
New York, March 1, 1901. Secretary.

New York, March 4th, 1901.
Weehawken Wharf Co.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Weehawken Wharf Company will be held in the company's office, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City, March 19th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect Trustees for the ensuing year and transact such other business as may come before the meeting
By order of the President.
JOSEPH GREASON, Secretary.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$12,844,425
Week ended March 9, 1900	10,050,675
From Jan. 1, 1901	104,624,022
From Jan. 1, 1900	109,569,455

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 5, 1901	$12,774,866
Week ended March 6, 1900	13,570,162
From Jan. 1, 1901	96,876,234
From Jan. 1, 1900	104,575,329

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$42,190
Week ended March 9, 1900	113,065
From Jan. 1, 1901	604,154
From Jan. 1, 1900	980,679

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$17,180
Week ended March 9, 1900	357,546
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,324,899
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,761,227

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$25,010

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$244,491
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,720,745
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,800,548

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$48,811
Week ended March 9, 1900	162,306
From Jan. 1, 1901	624,810
From Jan. 1, 1900	792,225

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$1,234,050
Week ended March 9, 1900	1,286,104
From Jan. 1, 1901	10,488,598
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,806,128

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$1,185,239
Week ended March 9, 1900	1,122,798
From Jan. 1, 1901	9,858,726
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,015,903

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$1,251,230
Week ended March 9, 1900	1,642,660
From Jan. 1, 1901	18,806,423
From Jan. 1, 1900	16,589,355

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$200,374
Week ended March 9, 1900	275,361
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,338,337
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,782,904

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 8, 1901	$1,050,856
Week ended March 9, 1900	1,367,299
From Jan. 1, 1901	17,470,086
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,816,451

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, March 10.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 8,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 2,736,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 319,000 pesetas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street is in nowise disturbed over the money market outlook. Representative bankers, among the number J. P. Morgan, give assurance that there will be no disturbance of rates, and that any talk to the contrary is founded neither on fact nor on reason. Instead of higher rates, the fear in banking circles, in fact, is of too easy money in the near future due, as President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America pointed out in the interview published in Sunday's TIMES, to the enormous increase of the circulating medium of the country in recent months, an increase aggregating approximately some $200,000,000.

Under the circumstances it was not surprising, so shrewd observers declare, that the stock market on Saturday not only altogether ignored what was declared to be all "unfavorable bank statement," but actually advanced in the face of it. A 2½ or 3 per cent. money rate, whatever bank statement figures may disclose, is not alarming.

The formation of the United Railways Company to buy the stocks of the local railway companies much after the manner of Mr. Harriman's syndicate in the steam railroad properties is, it is predicted, not unlikely to be without important result in the market position of the local railway shares. The suggestion, indeed, is that this company is but the forerunner of the consolidation of all the local railway properties, so much and so long discussed.

Favorable developments influencing to higher market values are promised this week. Chief of these is the expectation of an increased dividend on St. Paul stock.

Best information is that all danger of any disturbance in the coal district is past, and that there will be no strike.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Official plans have been somewhat disturbed and disarranged by what is "officially" called the premature publication of the fact that Chesapeake and Ohio is to be taxen over as an integral part of the Pennsylvania system under a 3 per cent. dividend guarantee. So-called "authoritative" denials have been interposed to the effect that the story is lacking of foundation. Much the same sort of denials were in evidence preceding the transfer of Mobile and Ohio to Southern Railway, of Southern Pacific to Union Pacific, of Jersey Central to the Reading, and of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to J. P. Morgan & Co. Wall Street is learning to take these "denials" with some reservation.

As a matter of fact the papers for the Pennsylvania-Chesapeake and Ohio deal are being prepared, indeed are practically finally complete. It will be but a matter of a short time when the fact of the merger is made officially public.

THE WEST AND THE MARKET.

J. Van Raalte, who yesterday in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES discussed the situation in wheat, contributes to-day an article on the waning influence of the professional Wall Street operator and the presence of a new and greater influence—a phase of the matter only lightly touched upon in the preceding article. Mr. Van Raalte says:

"In speaking of the professional Wall Street operator, it may be remarked that his influence, not only on the commercial Exchanges, but on the New York Stock Exchange as well, is considerably on the wane.

"All-powerful as it was in the days of yore, he can no longer determine the value of our securities. A new and formidable interest has sprung up which is dominant now on the Stock Exchange. This interest, which formerly scanned and scrutinized the sayings and doings of the Wall Street operator, is no longer the lamb to be fleeced, but acts independently, boldly, nay, aggressively, even in defiance of the sentiment which Wall Street may proclaim, and it is doubtful if this interest had not asserted itself in the manner in which it did, whether the broad markets would have ensued and whether the great combinations that we now hear of could at all have been made possible. To our fellow-citizens in the wily West more than to any one else we are indebted for this marvelous change. Four years ago they assumed the lead, and ever since they have maintained their prestige in Wall Street. They evinced a conception so keen, so broad, that they compelled those to follow their lead who for years had given the tone to the market, and who were then complete masters of the situation.

"Four years ago when the great battle was raging between sound money and dishonest currency, our Western brethren know from the very outset what the ensuing great victory meant; how far-reaching would be an undisturbed development of our industries for a period of four years; how the restoration of confidence would ultimately lead to an era of prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country. Imbued with these ideas, long before New York or even Wall Street had put on its thinking cap, the West had already exerted itself as a great buying power on the New York Stock Exchange, and long before the actual strong position of the West upon Wall Street the West was already a large holder of various securities which it bought on the ground floor, and when New York commenced to buy in real earnest the West had already money to burn, realized from early and timely investments.

"In looking back upon those days the great advance then scored was in reality based upon sentiment, predicated alone upon anticipation of what a wise Administration would do for the country. Well then, four years had elapsed and what were once anticipations had now become facts: the re-election of Mr. McKinley was as far back as last Summer a foregone conclusion, Wall Street itself laying wagers of 4 to 1 on the result; the public had meanwhile withdrawn from the market, and during the last Summer and Autumn months the New York Stock Exchange was once more left to the Wall Street operator to shape and mold values according to the dictates of his understanding of the situation. A glance at the stock quotations gives us an idea of Wall Street's sentiment during that period, which certainly was not very optimistic. On the contrary, it was all but encouraging, while those who made their residence on the Jersey coast and traveled on the so-called Sandy Hook boats, where Wall Street always is so largely represented, may probably well recall the gloom which there prevailed and the sad predictions as to future values. It could see no good in the market; stocks were already high enough, and as to Mr. McKinley's re-election, it might have the effect of a few points advance, which would be but a temporary affair at the utmost.

"How different, on the other hand, were the views of our friend from the great West. Evidences of prosperity were only too apparent to him. Railroads had demonstrated a wonderful earning power, while agricultural and industrial interests had attained a height of development far beyond the most sanguine expectations, so that no sooner had he received from the polls the assurance that the common sense of the people had once more prevailed, that the Nation had passed through its crisis, than a craze for investment set in, so wild, so excited, that Wall Street itself stood amazed at its proportions.

"During and after the election I happened to be West, and it is indeed difficult to form any idea of the immense volume of business transacted for Western account. Stocks ranging in market value from 100 to 160 in blocks as large as 5,000 shares each were ordered to be sent on and paid for. Naturally, the moment Wall Street received such orders it again put on its thinking cap, and I believe that it has changed its tactics materially from those prevalent during the languid Summer days.

"That the activity on the Stock Exchange should have become so marvelously great is really, after all, not to be wondered at when we consider how such a grand and broad conception, as we have just illustrated, should have formed the wonderful buying power of the great public, whose confidence is based on facts no intrigues, no power, can shake.

"And when Europe stands aghast at the things they do and the things they say in Wall Street, shaking its head ominously at the great combinations which are being formed, predicting the beginning of the end of our financial supremacy, we might point out, in addition to all that we have shown them already with reference to our industrial exports, in addition to all the earnings of our railroads, our corporations, &c., the fact that the advance in price of only two of our staples, viz., corn (including hogs and its products) and cotton, have added the snug sum of upward of $400,000,000 to the wealth of the Nation. With such figures to show, it may probably dawn upon them why the long looked for reaction on the New York Stock Exchange has not as yet set in."

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, March 10.—The activity of the Boerse last week was confined again to a few specialties. Apart from these, the Boerse was inactive. Quotations for imperial and Prussian loans showed slight changes. Nevertheless, all 4 per cent. loans were firm upon a good demand from the public.

A leading feature of the week was the number of municipal loans announced for early subscription. Dresden's loan of 15,000,000 marks, at 4 per cent., will be subscribed March 14, the subscription price being 101.60.

Among foreign rentes, Turkish, Portuguese, and Mexicans were sold for realization, and Austrians and Argentines were in good demand.

Among American railroad securities, only the Canadians attracted buyers.

There was lively speculation in Transvaal certificates, owing to the reported negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha.

Bank stock generally was firm, mostly rising several points. Lloyds shares weakened upon the announcement regarding capital. The loan market for industrials was dull and weak, numerous pessimistic reports from the iron industry appearing, and prices continuing to fall. English pig iron on the Dusseldorf Boerse fell 5 marks, and was reported to be arriving in increasing quantities. The arrivals of English coal caused a weakening in coal shares. Iron shares were further depressed yesterday upon a reported quarrel in the pig iron syndicate.

Efforts have been resumed for a general organization of the rolling mills syndicate and the sheet mills syndicate, which will hold a conference March 16. Representatives of the plate mills were in conference in Berlin yesterday, and the organization of a syndicate is expected.

The various cement syndicates met in Berlin yesterday, and a general organization is considered certain.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable industrial reports, the great banks of Berlin, whose detailed reports were published last week, generally express confidence in the business situation, and declare that the present pessimism is exaggerated.

The demand for money during the week was considerable, and the private rate of discount, which had receded to 2¼ per cent., rose ½ yesterday. Foreign exchange moved in Germany's favor. The united Mannheim banks took the new Mannheim 4 per cent. loan at 100.30.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says the charter of the Anatolian Railways Company has been renewed for seven years. Anatolians were strong on the Boerse last week.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 10.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was almost stagnant, pending an announcement of the budget proposals, and the receipt of definite news from the seat of war. Such few dealings as were reported indicated a more favorable tone, but the dearness of money prevented any recovery. In investment securities there was much profit taking, with a view to the settlement.

Consols closed lower at 96½ to 96¾ under the expectation of a large issue to cover war expenditures. Home railway securities were lower. Foreigners were inactive, showing practically no change, though Mexicans and Spaniards were one-quarter up and Chinese one-half down.

The American market opened weak, with general important upward movements, but it subsequently became unsettled and closed irregular. Among the increases were Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which rose three-quarters of a point, Chesapeake and Ohio, ¼; Wabash preferred, ¾; Wabash debentures, ½; Norfolk and Western common, ⅝, and Readings firsts, ⅝. Southern Railway preferred fell 1 point, Southern Railway ordinary ⅛, Denver and Rio Grande ¾, Denver and Rio Grande preferred ⅛, and Southern Pacific ⅜.

There was a further general rise in South African mining shares on the reported negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha. Rands closed ⅝ better, at 4 2-16, and others with an improvement of from 1-16 to ⅛.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:16	Sun sets...6:02	Moon rises. ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:14	Gov. Isl'd..11:24	H. Gate....1:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:41	Gov. Isl'd..11:58	H. Gate....1:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 11.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Camatense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fernfield, Azores Islands	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Barcelona, Genoa, &c	.....	.....
Saxton Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mercator, Yucatan via Progreso	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Orizaba, Tuxpan, Campeachy, &c., via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	11:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago and south side Cuba	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Belligio, Brazil via Pernambuco and Santos	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	..... 12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 11; for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 13 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31). Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east March 6, and are due here this morning. Also, that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Feb. 7; Shanghai, Feb. 11; Yokohama, Feb. 12, and Honolulu, Feb. 23, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched east March 7, and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 11.

Aeolus, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
Astoria, Glasgow, Feb. 28.
Athalie, Shields, Feb. 24.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Comus, New Orleans, March 6.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the WEBER TONE is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical skill that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

UPRIGHT PIANOS
Used but not abused.
Cheap because taken in exchange.
Pay what you please down.
Balance in monthly payments.
These chances too good to miss.

Bradbury	$100	Wheelock	$165
N. England	$110	Sohmer	$255
Sterling	$120	Steinway	$290
Weber	$190	Hardman	$290

ANDERSON & CO., 470 Fulton St., Elm Place, BROOKLYN. L. Station.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Also full assortment of large Uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering and others. Rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS—$5 down, $5 monthly, $135.00, $145.00, $160.00, others $175.00, $200.00, $225.00. Every instrument perfect and guaranteed for seven years by manufacturers and us. R. C. Jackson Piano Co., 15 East 14th St. Send postal for descriptive catalogue. Open evenings.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $135. Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th ST.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved: great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75 Biddi's's, 7 East 14th St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$75 fine Knabe; new upright $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,514 3d Av.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

Rosewood upright, $50; $3 monthly until paid. Goetz & Co., 83 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

High-grade upright piano in first-class condition at sacrifice. Inquire of elevator boy, 106 East 110th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Instruction.

25c. per line 24-50 or line for 30 times

ELOCUTIONARY INSTRUCTION.
The speaking voice thoroughly trained and developed, defective breathing corrected, and expressive gesticulation taught. Special course in oratory for ministers and lawyers. Circulars on application. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, 106 West 42d St.

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 5TH AV. & PARK AV., ON 125TH ST.,
Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

PRIVATE SELTMAN'S SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations
SENSTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Class and private instruction.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Address Sister Superior.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin instruction, thorough, comprehensive, progressive; best material and methods used; strictly private tuition; beginners, advanced pupils. Moderate terms. Joseph Goldstein, 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.).—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th. —Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lancers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal. We do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

We have lathes, planers, punches, shears, or drills to exchange for a fifty-horse power engine and seventy-five horse power boiler. 379 South St.

Centrifugal Pulsometers, miscellaneous pumps, boilers, engines; Baxter's radiators, blowers, automobiles. Maslin's, 165 1st St., Jersey City.

Second-hand drying cans wanted by Smith & Meinken, 427 West 13th St., N. Y. City.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Marial, 744 6th Av.

Detective Agencies.

Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Established 1891. 150 Nassau St. Telephone 2239 John.

Removal Notice.

Dr. C. C. Carroll has removed electro-germicidal office and laboratory from 251 5th Av. to 23 West 33d St.

Lost and Found.

Yellow Irish terrier lost March 4; reward paid on returning to 115 East 40th St.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 46th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Storage.

25c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept van for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Personal.

WILLIAM E. HOSS, SON OF ANNA M. HOSS, who lived in New York in 1886, is entitled, if living, to share in large estate. Send information of him to E. G. BULLARD, attorney, 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

15c. per line 3 times 34c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Night school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you. Latest style perfect fitting French patterns, 50c.

Dressmaker.—Tailored suits and dresses of all descriptions elegantly designed and made in latest design and perfect fit. Mrs. Keeler, 354 West 30th St.

M. Tanenbaum, fashionable ladies' tailor. New Spring styles now ready. Fit guaranteed. Lowest prices. 61 West 125th St.

A tailor gown free to lady who will recommend five customers; satisfaction guaranteed. 30 Columbus Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A few ladies of intelligence and good social position can be financially benefited by undertaking, privately, a legitimate enterprise. For particulars, address Rex, Box 110 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Butlers, 15 second men; also third and useful men. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Manager.—Reliable firm wants capable man to manage branch office, taking direction of business; salary, $1,800 and liberal commission; good references and $800 cash required. Box 350, Philadelphia, Penn.

Men wanted to assist feeding cattle on steamers to Europe. 5 Clinton St., 73 West St.

We pay $18 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our poultry compound. Javille Mfg. Co., Dept. 151, Parsons, Kan.

Wanted—Two young men, between 25 and 35 years of age, to learn our business as salesmen, then as managers; must be of good education and address, honest, and energetic. Apply, with references, to Balch Brothers Co., 156 5th Av.

Wanted—Granite cutters on monumental work. Benisch Brothers, Jamaica and Crescent Sts., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid.—Thoroughly understands her business; best reference. 149 East 50th St. Mrs. Murray's bell.

Companions.

Companion.—A young lady of Southern birth desires a position as useful companion to a lady or growing children; personal reference. S. P., 36 West 48th St.

Companion.—By refined young woman as companion to lady or little girl of six years or more. E. J. B., 52 Hart St., Brooklyn.

Companion.—Young lady (college student) desires position with refined lady. Address C. L. M., General Delivery, Olean, N. Y.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—A first-class colored laundress would like day's work or work to bring home; references if required. Miss M. Hynes, care of janitor, 326 West 37th St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—A first-class dressmaker wishes few more customers at home or by the day; no postals. 228 West 24th St. Ring Jaeger's bell.

Dressmaker.—Competent dressmaker, good fitter, is open to engagement by the day; $1.50 per day. Dressmaker, 21 East 8th St.

Dressmaker.—Dressmaking out by day or work at home; shirtwaists, 50c. Dermont, 228 West 17th St.

Governesses.

Nursery Governess.—French; competent to take entire charge; good needle woman; present employer can be seen; call Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 12 o'clock at 45 East 68th St.

Housekeepers.

Housework.—By German girl as general housework; willing and obliging; city references; no cards. 956 3d Av.

Housework.—By French woman; no cooking; call morning or afternoon. Miss Weber, 445 West 40th St.

Lady's Maids.

Maid and Seamstress.—By North of Ireland Protestant as maid and seamstress; good packer; excellent city reference. Maid, care McCabe, 466 West 20th St.

Nurses.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city references. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

Nurse.—Lady wishes situation for infant's nurse; highly recommended. Apply 7 West 20th St. from 10 to 12.

Miscellaneous.

Caretaker of a private house; experience and good reference. L. Chatain, 106 7th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Permanent position; three years' experience; thoroughly competent. F., Box 176 Times Office.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced woman of ability, excellent correspondent, wishes to make a change. English, Box 169 Times.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Butlers.

Butlers, 15 second men; also third and useful men. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Gardeners.

Gardener.—By Scotchman; practical life, experience with greenhouses; anything connected with good private place; 20 years' reference from leading families of America; employer can be seen regarding character and ability; married. K., Box 193 Times.

Gardener.—By German, with small family, on private place; 18 years' experience in greenhouse; raising fruit and vegetables; building roads; landscape work and management of live stock. J. C. Bickel, 93 Walker St.

Gardener.—Scotch; married; thoroughly practical in horticulture; conversant in all branches pertaining to gentleman's place; written and personal reference. R. S., Weeber & Don, 114 Chambers St.

Gardener.—Single; 25 years' experience in the cultivation of orchards, palms, cut flowers, and vegetables; position with private gentleman on large estate; best references. Schiller's seed store, 404 East 34th St.

Gardener.—Swiss-American; proficient in the different branches of gardening; best references from well-known places; married; 29; no family. K., Box 164 Times Office.

Gardener.—English; married; thoroughly competent in all its branches; American and European experience; first-class references. D. H., Box 217 Times.

Gardener.—Scotch; single; life experience in all work pertaining to gentleman's country place; first-class references. S. M., 184 East 125th St.

Gardener—Scotch; married; practical in fruits, flowers, and vegetables; first-class references. G. P., Box 218 Times.

Miscellaneous.

Boy, 18, desires position in a wholesale house, where he can advance himself; honest, industrious; best personal city reference. F. Grubert, care Mrs. Ryan, 14 West 133d St.

Bricklayer.—First-class mechanic; general construction work; boiler and engine settings; understands plans, handling men, &c.; go anywhere. Reliable, Box 172 Times.

Engineer.—Practical, sober, economical with fuel; first-class reference. Engineer, 842 Trinity Av.

Foreman of stock farm or gentleman's place; experienced in care stock, gardening, &c.; best reference; security if necessary. Christian L. Misner, 389 Cleveland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nurse, &c.—By nurse or attendant to invalid gentleman; ten years' practice; trained, masseur; travels first-class; city references, doctor and family. Nurse, 78 Irving Place.

Painter and paperhanger, German, with first-class reference wishes work; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50; paper includes latest style; good work guaranteed. Painter, 209 East 16th St.

Young man making an overland trip to Pacific Coast will consider the pushing of a line on salary or commission; practical and with road experience. K., Box 220 Times.

Young man would like some kind of office work; copying, addressing letters, &c.; good writer. E. J. B., 52 Hart St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BRANCH OFFICES:

Advertisements may be left at any of the following, where they will be accepted at the same rates as at the main office:

Main Office, 41 Park Row.

Up-town Office, 1269 Broadway.
BATTERY TO 14TH ST.

246 Grand St., J. Blumberg.
325 Bleecker St., N. Y. Jewell's Advt. Ag'cy.
26 2d Av., near 2d St., Max Marcus.
36 Avenue A, near 3d St., A. Stahl, Jr.
52 Avenue A, near 4th St., E. J. Tamsen.
82 Avenue A, near 5th St., J. Heinrichs.
120 1st Av., near 7th St., P. Pathenheimer.
524 West Broadway, Paul Cazenave.
29 E. 9th St., Kahrs' Internat. Advt. Bureau.
81 Fourth Av., Kahrs' (Branch Office.)
333 East 10th St., N. Reis.
154 6th Av., near 11th St., F. B. Lozier & Co.
233 1st Av., near 14th St., F. Zorn.
ABOVE 14TH ST.—EAST SIDE.
25 East 14th St., J. A. McGinnis.
92 East 14th St., J. Finch Advt. Agency.
329 3d Av., near 24th St., M. Nussbaum.
162 East 23d St., nr. 3d Av., Murray Hill Advt. Agency.
554 3d Av. nr. 37th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
713 2d Av., nr. 38th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
650 3d Av., nr. 42d St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
203 East 48th St., L. L. Reynold.
957 2d Av., near 51st St.
198 East 58th St., F. Getzler.
340 East 58th St., M. P. Joachim.
755 1st Av., nr. 60th St., Milton Leavy.
1,026 3d Av., nr. 61st St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
1,152 3d Av., nr. 67th St., A. Miller.
1,318 2d Av., nr. 69th St., Speyer Advt. Ag'cy.
1,361 1st Av., near 77th St., C. Apt.
1,517 2d Av., near 79th St., G. Deffas.
1,551 Avenue A, near 82d St., M. Maurer.
1,515 3d Av., bet. 85th and 86th Sts., Keim Advt. Agency.
1,583 3d Av., near 89th St., E. Ganz.
1,794 3d Av., near 100th St.
1,693 Lexington Av., near 106th St.
200 E. 110th St., near 3d Av.
2,110 3d Av., near 116th St., J. A. Hagamayer & Son.
2,271 2d Av., near 117th St.
1,873 Lexington Av., between 116th and 117th Sts., B. Laguna.
ABOVE 14TH ST.—WEST SIDE.
90 8th Av., near 14th St., H. Jansen.
143 8th Av., near 17th St., F. Loase.
224 West 21st St., Mrs. E. Shaw.
254 8th Av., cor. 23d St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
419½ 6th Av., near 25th St., W. F. Blume.
385 8th Av., nr. 29th St., Batavia Advt. Ag'cy.
1,242 B'way, nr. 31st St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
361 9th Av., near 31st St.
486 8th Av., nr. 34th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
473 9th Av., near 36th St.
70 West 38th St., nr. 6th Av., Wm. Edgar.
668 6th Av., near 39th St.
652 Eighth Av., near 41st St.
753 6th Av., near 42d St., N. A. Heckman.
257 West 42d St., N. A. Heckman.
451 West 42d St., Bruno Opp.
649 9th Av., near 45th St., Kelly Advt. Ag'cy.
760 8th Av., near 47th St., Jones Advt. Ag'cy.
802 8th Av., nr. 49th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
904 8th Av., nr. 53d St., M. Levitt.
950 6th Av., nr. 54th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
859 9th Av., near 56th St., J. F. Gleason.
877 Tenth Av., near 57th St.
886 Ninth Av., near 58th St.
49 Columbus Av., near 61st St.
95 Amsterdam Av., near 64th St., Haberstroh Advt. Agency.
140 Columbus Av., near 66th St., W. H. Allen.
350 Columbus Av., West Side Agency.
492 Columbus Av., near 83d St., Murray Hill Advt. Agency.
608 Columbus Av., near 90th St., B. Levitz.
843 Amsterdam Av., near 91st St.
776 Columbus Av., nr. 96th St., J. S. McGlynn.
852 Columbus Av., nr. 102d St., A. Newmark.
2,180 8th Av., nr. 118th St., Jankon's Adv. Ag.
244 West 124th St., R. A. Carrington.
ABOVE 125TH ST.
157 East 125th St., L. J. Finch Advt. Agency.
263 West 125th St., nr. 9th Av., Speyer Advt. Agency.
2,263 7th Av., nr. 133d St., Wagner's Adv. Ag.
2,262 3d Av., near 143d St., A. Ragette.
2,984 3d Av., near 163d St., L. Berringer.
707 Tremont Av., M. D. Shipman.
BROOKLYN.
397 Fulton St., nr. Adams, B'klyn Advt. Ag.
59 Sands St., near Adams, W. P. Cook.
1,197 Fulton St., nr. Bedford Av., R. C. Talbot.
1,374 B'way, nr. Gates Av., Genl. Adv. Ag.
376 Broadway, J. B. Case.
153 Broadway, M. J. Hayden.
266 Graham Av., M. J. Hayden.
154 Greenpoint Av., M. J. Hayden.
1,152 Myrtle Av., Central Advt. Agency.
786 Flushing Av., Acme Advt. Agency.
48 Broadway, near Wythe Av., N. F. Koch.
NEWARK, N. J.
794 Broad St., F. N. Sommer.
HOBOKEN, N. J.
61 2d St., between Hudson and Washington.
J. Lichtenstein.
208 Washington St., Reed & Brother.

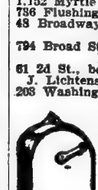

NO EXTRA CHARGE
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
March 4, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1901.

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be two years and six months.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and residence and the date of the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested in the estimate or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials, or the nature and extent of the work required, bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes will be furnished inclosed in the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

ADLER, MORRIS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to BESSIE C. ADLER, RUDOLPH S. ADLER, and ALBERT W. ADLER, heirs and next of kin of MORRIS ADLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Isaac Liebmann of the City of Atlanta has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 29th day of December, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Morris Adler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed to this supplemental citation.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for petitioner, 20 Broad Street, New York City.
mh11-law6wM&s52

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STEPHEN S. JOHNSON, as general guardian of Louis Frederick Lourel and Cyrus H. Lourel, plaintiff, against GEORGE T. ARNOUX and ROSINA VIGNA, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1901; I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street distant two hundred and thirty (230) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street with the westerly side of the Boulevard as it now runs, running thence northerly and parallel with the said Boulevard and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, (99 feet 11 inches,) to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line fifteen (15) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said Boulevard and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches (99 feet 11 inches) to One Hundred and Forty-second Street; thence easterly along said street fifteen feet (15) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11th, 1901.

ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Referee.

DAVID THORNTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, New York City.

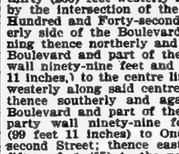

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold; its street number is 349 West Thirtieth Street:

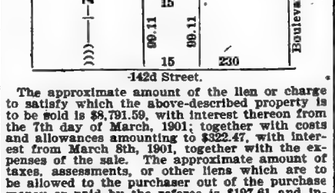

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $197.61 and interest.—Dated New York, March 11th, 1901.

ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHRISSIE I. HALLER, plaintiff, against NELLIE G. HALLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirtieth (30th) Street, distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet eastward from the intersection of the easterly side of Ninth (9th) Avenue and the northerly side of Thirtieth Street; and running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Thirtieth Street thirteen (13) feet and six (6) inches; thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirteen (13) feet and six (6) inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1901.

C. W. WEST, Referee.

MAAS & GOLDBERG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 87 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 349 West Thirtieth Street:

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101.14 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $7,000 and interest at 5 per cent. per annum from October 31st, 1900.—Dated New York, March 7th, 1901. C. W. WEST, Referee.

mh11-2aw3wM&W&apl

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY J. STUART, plaintiff, against SANFORD S. GOWDEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,921, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 129 West 136th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and thirty-one feet and six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of the Seventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with the Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same fifteen feet and six inches; thence southerly again parallel with the Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1901.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

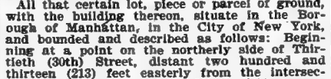

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, is $1,149.14, with interest from February 28th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $222 and interest.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 918 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. MARY HERBST, Administratrix.
BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City.
s17-law6mM

KNORR, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to all creditors of WILLIAM KNORR, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be granted directing the disposition of said decedent's real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses (if any) of said decedent William Knorr, by the mortgage, lease, or sale at public or private sale thereof; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Supplemental citation order.
fs25-law6wM&ap8

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELAIDE WHITE, plaintiff, against ELIZA EVELYN WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on February 28, 1901, the undersigned, the referee appointed in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 26, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the following-described premises, directed by the said judgment to be sold.

All that piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the part of the property belonging to the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, surveyed by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, December, 1830, as Lot Number 115, and bounded easterly in front by Fifth Avenue, westerly in the rear by Lot 122 on said map; southerly by Lot 114 on said map; northerly by Lot 116 on said map. Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty-one (51) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the place of beginning, subject, however, to two certain party wall agreements, one dated November 1, 1845, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 324, the other dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325, also subject to a certain sewer agreement, dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325; subject also to two leases affecting different parts of the said premises, one to the McKinley Publishing Company, which will expire May 1, 1901, the other to the Potter & Putnam Company, which will expire May 1, 1902, said premises being known as No. 74 Fifth Avenue. Title to be guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to the purchaser.

The following is a diagram of the property:

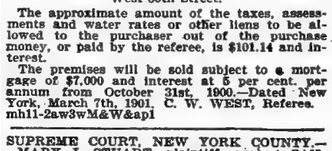

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 253 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, 60 by 30.10 by 50.1 by 30.9, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,974; subject to another mortgage for $32,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John V. Bowler, Jr., referee, 307 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,794.

By McVickar & Co., executors' sale, 549 and 551 Brook Avenue, west side, opposite One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, each 25 by 101.3, two four-story brick flats, with stores.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 431.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 90.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,149.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, 405 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25.2 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,902.10.

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,822 Madison Avenue, west side, 80.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Robert Kelly on Oct. 16, 1899.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRAND SACRIFICE.
MORRIS AV., 2388 & 90,
North 184th St., 2 elegant frame, detached houses, 37.6x125; 13 rooms and bath; all new and modern open plumbing; hardwood trim; elegant location; $250 cash; for sale or rent.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty.

A plot of nearly 10 lots, fronting 75 feet on both West Street and Washington Street, for sale, or will lease. Apply to
OGDEN & CLARKSON,
7 Pine St. and 127 5th Av.

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

A rare chance for quick buyer.—A new five-story apartment house; two stores; three families on floor; rent, $3,140; price, $27,500. Charles A. Hands, 372 Lenox Av.

Factory; sale, rent, or exchange for partnership interest in established business; near city; 21,000 square feet; power, shafting, elevator. E. Van Duser, 44 Wall St.

$6,000 wanted on first mortgage, suburban house and lot, worth $12,000. Address 18 W, Times Office.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

Attention, Builders.—Lots, liberal loan, all locations. Security furnished good builders. Broker, Room 125, 111 Broadway.

82d Street, South Side, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.—4-story brownstone dwelling; hardwood; exposed plumbing; view of Central Park from front and rear.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

102d Street, South Side, Broadway & West End Avenue.—5-story American basement; 2-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension; private stairway for servants; side light if desired; wired for electric lighting; restricted rear.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Sale or exchange for New York property, hotel with large hall for meetings and theatrical performances; near depot; partly furnished; 28 miles up the Hudson; population 12,000; no opposition; free and clear; owner may add cash. Gorsch & Co., 1,792 Lexington Av., cor. 111th St.

Dwelling house, 4-story and basement, on Carnegie Hill, 82d Street, north side, between 5th and Madison Avenues; exposed plumbing; hardwood throughout.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

72d Street, north side, between Broadway and West End Avenue, a fine large dwelling, 4 stories and basement; beautifully decorated; exposed plumbing; street under jurisdiction of Park Department.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Corner factory, over 22,000 feet floor space, 100-horse power, steam heated; all in first-class order; below 106th St; actual value $60,000; will sell on very easy terms, for $45,000. Gorsch & Co., 1,792 Lexington Av., cor. 111th St.

Madison Avenue, east side, near 80th Street, 4-story brownstone dwelling; foyer hall, hardwood trimmed throughout; exposed plumbing.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

80th Street, south side, Central Park West and Columbus.—4-story and basement dwelling, near 80th Street driveway into Central Park.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Attention, Builders.—27th Street, west of 8th Avenue, two 3-story and basement adjoining houses, 20 feet front each, making a 40-foot plot, suitable for a large building.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Attention, Builders.—44th Street, north side, 5th and 6th Avenues, a plot of 50 feet front, neighborhood suitable for fine apartment house.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Fine modern private stable, eight single and one box stall, south side of 51st, between Madison and Park Avenues.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

75th Street, south side, just east of Madison Avenue, 4-story brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension, bay window basement to roof.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

$18,000, $1,000 cash; near Grand; valuable lot; good buildings; large rentals; bargain. McKeever, 1,701 Madison Av.

7th Avenue, between 41st and 42d Sts., 19.6x100; 3 West 64th St., 25x100; fine location; flats; private stable. Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$9,500, $1,000 cash.—Elegant brownstone dwelling, near 5th Av., worth $13,000. McKeever, 1,701 Madison Av. Bargain.

Mount Vernon.—12 room brick house; furnace; all improvements; rent or sale. Stricker, 3048 Third Av., 158th St.

Business property, central location; $25,000 cash; six per cent. guaranteed on investment. H. M. Black, 55 Broadway.

Gentleman well qualified for the position would like charge of an estate; valuable man for large real estate owner; highest references; security. Address C. D., Box 167 Times Office.

$75,000.—Bargain investment; elegant corner building, 5-story, stores and apartments; finest location; Upper Amsterdam Av.; wide; well rented. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.—A 3 FAMILY flat, 4 rooms, bath; all improvements; rental over $3,100; will sell cheap. For particulars apply 1 Stone, 971 Columbus Av.

99th St., near 1st Av.—Fine, nearly new, 15-family flat; always rented; $2,800; finest tenants; bargain; mortgage, 4½. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Butchers, attention!—Three-story single flat, good location; owner must sell. Inquire 3,194 3d Av.

95th St., East.—Double flat, 7 rooms, bath; halls, bathrooms heated; $26,500. Owner, 317 West 138th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, (saloon,) near 100th St.; price, $48,000; equity, $18,000; well rented. Box 906 Post Office.

For Sale, Mt. Vernon.—Beautiful 8-room cottage, lot 40x100; sacrifice. Owner, 225 West 133d St.

$19,500.—56th St., near 8th Av., elegant 3-story private, 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Southern Boulevard, 137th St.—Four lots. 239 East 122d St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Bargain.—Mennetto Hills Farm, Plainview, L. I.—165 acres, 90 clear; house 11 rooms, barn, and several outbuildings; two ponds and orchard; nicely located; one hour from city. For particulars, address owner, A. A. Leverich, 449 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Telephone 1,073 Bedford.

Small farms near Jamaica, $1,500 up; 5-room houses, Whitestone, $1,500; easy terms. Clark & Co., Jamaica.

26-Room hotel, Rockaway Beach, partly furnished; price low. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

7-story elegantly situated apartment house, west side; highest class of improvements; very wide; equity, $100,000. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—Small farm on New Haven line for $2,500 equity in small house and cash. Louis Esposito, 2,130 Lexington Av.

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; restricted block; will exchange for dividend-paying stock. J. G., 403 Amsterdam Av.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Yonkers.—I have a great variety of up-to-date houses for sale and rent. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$750 CASH——FLUSHING——PRICE, $7,500. $45 monthly pays all, including principal. New modern centre hall house on corner plot, 60x100, built by days' work, 12 rooms, bath, butler's pantry and laundry; cabinet trim; oak and white enamel; hot water heat, gas and electric light; open nickel plumbing, back stairs and bicycle closet; in fact, every convenience for comfort and luxury; a decided bargain, in a restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 24th St. Ferry; commutation, 7 cents. Open for inspection Sunday. Other houses as low as $4,000, on equally favorable terms. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Big Bargain—7-room cottage, all improvements, $2,800, $300 cash, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Edwin B. Meeks, Esq., surviving Executor of the Estate of Joseph W. Meeks, and by order of Hamilton V. Meeks,
The Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
CONSISTING OF
3 5-story stone and brick buildings with stores and lots,
Nos. 26, 28 & 30 Vesey St.
AND
No. 77 Church Street,
Northeast Corner,
TO BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, and of E. G. Duvall, Atty., 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 12th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
ESTATE OF WALDEN PELL.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, Esq., Referee.
Choice and Valuable
Investment Property,
No. 357 6th Ave.,
Northwest Corner 22d Street;
345 6th Ave.,
646 and 648 6th Ave.,
AND
483 8th Ave.
For book-maps, etc., apply to P. Chauncey Anderson and William Temple Emmet, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, March 12th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
Estate of Orleana R. E. Pell, dec'd.
The 4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with lot,
No. 19 West 21st Street.
For maps, etc., apply to P. Chauncey Anderson, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 27 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, ESQ., REFEREE.
four-story English basement brownstone dwelling, with lot,
NO. 225 WEST 34TH ST.
For maps, &c., apply to Charles F. Darlington, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 206 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Title insurance is based on examination of title by lawyers. That company is the best and strongest which commands the best legal talent.

Examining counsel and Law Department and Committee of Counsel of the Lawyers' Company pass on title it insures.

Losses for fourteen years, $27,323.21.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Painting, paperhanging, plastering, general repairing; estate or owners; low figure. Ole Omsted, 1,733 Park Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A three-story residence, 14 rooms, with outbuildings, plot about 75x175, on the best street in
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
one hour from New York City Hall, is shortly to be sold at **AUCTION** to close an estate. **EASY TERMS.** Address F. W. & A. E. Hinrichs, Att'ys for executor, 115 Broadway, N. Y., or Elston M. French, 163 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

For Sale.—Farm, 70 acres; buildings and fences; good, never-failing water; plenty of wood and fruit. For particulars address Mrs. E. A. DYLE, Durham, Conn.

Good Bargains in farm property; small and large residential property for sale and rent in Nassau County. Charles H. Seabury, Hempstead, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

150 acres, 60 cultivated; fine buildings; easy terms; $1,800. Kipp, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.
VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.,
four minutes' walk from station; modern house; electric lighted, &c.; stable, outhouses, &c.; three acres; flowers and plants of every description; garden, fruit trees, &c.
Baltusrol Golf Links one mile distant.
ASKING $25,000.
F. ZITTEL, 206 Columbus Av., New York.

Instead of paying rent pay a small amount down and become the owner of a nice two-family house that will pay for itself in a few years; fine location; restricted property; every improvement and within 20 minutes of city. Owner, 476 Ave. E., Bayonne.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Large 24-room house, large grounds, shade and fruit trees, two blocks from railroad station; price and terms easy. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Englewood and vicinity! Houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for season or longer. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Oradell.—Lots and houses; easy terms; sewer, water, gas, electric lights, flagged sidewalks. Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS.
West Side tenements, flats, apartment houses, lots.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

Wanted for Renting and Collecting.
West side private houses, flats, apartment houses, tenements, and business property.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9TH AVE.

To rent, two lofts with heat and power for light manufacturing, or three-story building that could be altered for same, about 40 feet wide; 24th to 59th Street, 3d to 8th Avenue.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

To purchase, a 4-story house, 22 to 25 feet front, between 5th and Madison Avenues, below 59th Street.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

To rent, for a drug store, ground floor and basement, or ground floor, on or near 5th or Madison Avenue, betlow 59th Street.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Property for sale or to rent in vicinity of this office. G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Small residence between 34th and 160th Sts., west of 3d Av. Cheap, Box 146 Times Office.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Unfurnished houses to rent below 42d St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 38d St.

DESKS

Roll Top, Bookkeepers' and Flat Top Desks.
OFFICE FURNITURE
of every description.

Lowest Prices for best goods, Large and attractive assortment.

T.G.SELLEW
111 Fulton St., N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH MIDWOOD

South of Prospect Park.

If you were to build a high class residential district just exactly the way you wanted it, you would have nice, wide, paved streets, good water and plenty of it; gas, sewers, fine trees and ornamental shrubs, wouldn't you? And you'd have good sidewalks, lawns, nice schools, clubs and the best of neighbors, and you'd build it near New York, of course, wouldn't you?

Well, you won't have to wait to build this perfect place for you'll find it all made and ready for you to move in at SOUTH MIDWOOD.

Better come right down to-day and see for yourself or send for illustrated booklet and come down later.

Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1384 Flatbush av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 383 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION ALL THE COLONIAL HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BONNELL FAMILY REMOVED FROM THE OLD HOMESTEAD FROM WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCT.,
Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
Tuesday, March 12th,
at 1:30 P. M., at the
CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,
Broadway and 39th St.,
to the highest bidder for cash, without limit or reserve, as above, consisting of, in part, RARE OLD FLEMISH OAK DINING-ROOM SUIT, MASSIVE and HANDSOMELY carved SIDEBOARD, CLAW FEET, handsomely CARVED EXTENSION table, extra large; China closet, crystal closet, high-back chairs all in suit, the original COST OF WHICH WAS $3,000. MASSIVE FINELY CARVED FOUR-POST BEDSTEAD, Bureau Highboy, suite Chippendale Sheriton Tables, odd chairs, sofas, etc.; ELABORATELY CARVED BELTA PARLOR SUIT, 200 YEARS OLD; very rare and choice MAHOGANY, OAK AND WALNUT BOOK CASES, CABINETS, etc. Antique Oriental Rugs, etc.; very large and fine Aubusson carpet rug in fine condition; old copper, pewter, and Sheffield Plate, old Bronzes, Carara Marble Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, Oil Paintings, Crystal, etc.

N. B.—I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that all the furniture in this sale has been restored and put in perfect condition for immediate use, and being a choice collection of effects, it will repay an inspection. The goods on exhibition to-morrow, Monday, from 8 to 6. Catalogues on application at office. 'Phone number 2790-38th St.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE
BY ORDER OF
The heirs of ESTATE OF MARY J. BLAIR, dec'd. JOHN H. McKEE, Executor of ESTATE OF E. McKEE, dec'd.
ELISABETH A. DEMAREST, Executrix of ESTATE OF MATILDA REYNOLDS, dec'd.
ROSSMORE HOTEL
ON
BROADWAY
BETWEEN
41ST AND 42D STS.,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO
7TH AVENUE,
consisting of 7-story and cellar brick and stone Hotel, and plot of land, size 92.1 on Broadway x99.10¾ on North line x99.6½ on 7th Avenue x124.7 7-24 on South line, containing 4 City Lots or 10,000 square feet of land,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, April 3d, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
70% may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 4½%.
Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

R. E. Sherwood sells at auction at 6 P. M. today, at No. 7 Astor House, a large assortment of books in fine bindings, (all new books,) comprising the works complete of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall, Dickens, Thackeray, Eliot, Hugo, and Balzac; also dictionaries and encyclopaedias. Sale peremptory.

Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, will sell today, at 11 o'clock, No. 111 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures, chattels, and furniture of a saloon. By order of attorneys for mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day at 9:15 o'clock, No. 1,475 1st Av., Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures. By order of mortgagee's attorneys.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day at 8:30 o'clock, No. 2,340 2d Av., Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures. By order of mortgagee's attorneys.

William Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a line of leather goods, trunks, and bags.

E. W. Ayres sells books this day at 6 P. M. 478 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Staten Island Property.

Staten Island properties for sale or rent. Moffat & Schwab, Tompkinsville, S. I.; 56 Wall St., New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

$1,500 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Dwelling house, unfurnished, 4 stories and basement, on 34th Street, Lexington and Park Avenues; accessible to all surface and elevated lines. G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Libert Street.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
(Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished; homelike; bathrooms, running water, fireplaces, &c. Circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Cambridge and Oxford.
NORTHWEST COR. MADISON AV. AND 124TH ST.
Facing Mt. Morris Park.
Choice Location,
Picturesque View.
7 and 8 all light rooms, entire construction and decoration in Parisian design.
Rentals Moderate.
INQUIRE
L. A. LIEBESKIND,
BUILDER AND OWNER,
ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE ..... "1172 HARLE"

THE BROADWAY,
101ST ST., S. W. COR. BROADWAY.
An ideal location, on the upper west side, and a house that will appeal to seekers of commodious rooms.
THE SUITES CONSIST
of seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements, electric light, elevator, telephone and all night service.
RENTS $800 PER ANNUM.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.
OR
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
211 West 116th St.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

MANHATTAN AVE. 386 (Near 116 St.)
six large rooms, bath, all improvements, $26-$28.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116 St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

102 WEST 93D STREET.
Six and eight room apartments to rent from May 1st; overlooking Park; marble halls and staircases; hallboys; rent, $36 to $60. Superintendent, or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A.—333 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square,) parlor flat, 23 feet front; six large rooms and store-room; single flat house; rent, $50.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, French polishing; carpets cleaned and laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

86th St., 238 East.—Steam heated corner flats; 5 rooms, bath; $22.00-$23.00; 4 rooms, bath, $18.00.

Elegant second apartment; single flat, 8 rooms, bathroom; worth $50; to desirable tenant, $38; quiet, well-kept house. 41 3d Av.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—THE TUXEDO, Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent on premises.

Elegantly furnished corner apartment, close to Riverside Drive; 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms; telephone, electric lights; all-night service; owner going abroad. Address Rose Coghlan, The Saxony, 250 West 82d St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Three, four, and five rooms; hot water supply, &c.; $10 to $16; NEW HOUSES. Inquire 2,914 8th Av., adjoining northeast corner 154th St.

Madison Av., 1,759, near 116th St.—Handsomely decorated, steam-heated flat; five light rooms, bath; $21.00. Owner.

Coal and Wood.

J. RHEINFRANK & Co
COAL & WOOD.
3d AVE. 127TH ST. E. R.
Telephones: 44th St. Yard, 605 18th St; 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

$20.00.—Sacrifice; full jeweled, 14-karat solid gold Waltham watch. C. H. Scholermann, 159 East 125th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

ANOTHER CUT; 10 latest model H. Manhattans, similar to the No. 6 Remington; never been unpacked; $40 each; shipped privilege of trial and examination free. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Old feather beds taken in exchange for cash or new hair mattress. Edwards, 790 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S. G. Rains Co., 256 4th Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BROAD-EXCHANGE BUILDING

Broad St. and Exchange Place.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY POSITIVELY

MAY 1ST.

18 Rapid Otis Elevators (9 Express)

and every known modern convenience, including

ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

Safe Deposit Company, affording exceptional Vault accommodations to tenants desiring such.

Large and small suites arranged as desired, also single offices, every office having direct light and air.

For plans and particulars apply to the agents.

FREDK. SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, JR.,
111 Broadway. (8496)

GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar St.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.
Ten five-story buildings, with stores.
4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.
All light, airy and sunny apartments,
RENTS $13 TO $20.
OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

A.—8TH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, bet. 33 & 34 Sts.
LARGE STORE & BASEMENT. RENT, $1,600.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 W. 33d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

LARGE STORES.
Steam heat, hot-water supply; first-class location, 116th St., 8th Av.; suitable for almost any business. Apply J. W. Hazlett, 235 West 116th.

A.—428 3d Av., near 20th St.—Large store and basement for many years occupied for gents' furnishing goods; rent, $1,250.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

48 John St., near Nassau, to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman Street.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Virginia.

THE
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
AT FORTRESS MONROE,
in the temperate and invigorating climate of OLD POINT COMFORT, is without question the handsomest and most luxurious hotel on the Atlantic coast, and has no superior in any of the cities of this country.
The property has recently passed into the hands of the OLD POINT COMFORT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Wm. B. Duncan, Jr., of New York, President; Geo. A. Keeler, late of the Hotel Essex, Boston, Manager.
The celebrated Philadelphia Orchestra, A. Masino, Conductor, is engaged for the season.
The cuisine of the Chamberlin is up to the standard which made its proprietor, the man whose name it has—John Chamberlin—famous.

THE NEW RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Now open. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. American and European plans. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features. New York booking office, 25 Union Square, 11 to 3 o'clock.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

HOTEL STERLING ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Fireproof, Electric Lights, STEAM HEAT, Elevator, Private Baths, $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Birds

Mate now. Breeding pair, $3.00. Breeding Cage, $1.75. Singing Canary, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Each warranted. Females, $1.00. All kinds Talking, Whistling, and Singing Birds. Birds sent everywhere in U. S. and Canada. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Free list all birds.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

High class publication, National circulation, foundation for splendid property already self-sustaining, obtainable for half cost to build equally good nucleus; push without increased expenditure will build great property; great opportunity for literary man, publisher or ambitious young man; references and $15,000 required. Emerson P. Harris, 150 Nassau St.

Are you carrying a good life insurance? You can make a pile of money on it! I have a plan; it is a cinch. Write for circulars, a Wall Street financial banquet, to instruct and amuse. David Weltsch, 158 East 32d St.

Investors.—I am offering a safe and legitimate investment, which is sure to pay from 15 to 20 per cent. dividends; please investigate. A. M. Kemp, 186 World Building, New York.

Bargain.—Old-established cigar store, having high-class trade; big profits. Place handsomely fitted up. Low rent; good neighborhood; sacrifice. (No agents.) 1,777 Madison Av., near 116th St.

For Sale—A 62-acre brickyard or shore front on Long Island Sound, near Northport, L. I.; price $16,000. R. Banning, Northport, L. I.

Call on W. J. Lynch, 19 West 26th St., late with Sharp & Co., formerly of Hawkes & Co., London. Nobby garments; moderate prices.

Restaurant.—Well-paying business; established 15 years; must be sold on account of leaving city; no agents. 849 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Long-established molding mill, with steam power, blower, and woodworking machinery, complete. Gustaveson, 490 East 139th St.

Will sell life insurance in company having over $300,000,000 resources at great reduction. Manager, 217 Times.

Standard People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms. See them.

Cigar, candy, and stationery, cheap for quick buyer; rent $13, with rooms. 633 Central Av., Brooklyn.

Coney Island Men.—Pan-American lots, opposite main entrance, leased cheap. F. Adolff, Buffalo.

Wood mantels, stocks, for sale by maker, from $5 to $25. T. Vrasda, 197 East 128th St.

Lawyers.

Accidents damages obtained, law suits defended; family difficulties faithfully adjusted; defamation, contracts, libel, legal paper drawn. Edward W. Brennan, Counselor, 171 Broadway. Consultation free.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; accounts, accidents, estates. Post Office Box 460, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN; 5,000 SQ. FT.; GOOD LIGHT, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT & POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

FLOOR, 55x100, TO LET.
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING.
Fireproof.
POWER, HEAT, ELEVATORS.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

A large 4-story house on 24th St., near Broadway, to lease at bargain rental; extension improvements suitable for any business; formerly occupied by publisher. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FIRE DESTROYS A BIG RAILROAD BUILDING

New York, New Haven and Hartford Line's Records Burned.

Flames Blister Elevated Trains—Lack of Water Cripples Firemen Till a Fireboat Arrives—Three Accidents.

Fire completely destroyed the big brick building occupied as general offices for several departments by the New York Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, about dusk last evening. Three alarms were rung in by the Fire Department, but the engines were practically useless, as it was discovered when they arrived on the scene that little or no water was to be obtained from the hydrants, owing to the water famine from which the Borough of the Bronx has been suffering for weeks, and Fire Chief Croker sent four companies away as useless.

The flames held full sway until the arrival of the fireboat Havemeyer, which turned two strong streams of river water on the burning structure, but did not succeed in extinguishing the flames until the interior had burned out completely and left nothing but the four walls standing. The damage to the building, which was a three-story brick structure 40 by 300, is estimated at about $100,000, while books and records which were destroyed were considered invaluable to the company.

The flames, which started a few minutes before 5 o'clock in the record room, located in the extreme eastern end of the third floor, were first discovered by an engineer on one of the yard engines. He attracted the attention of the clerks in Yardmaster J. W. Turbush's office, and an alarm was sent in immediately. Almost instantly the entire eastern end of the building burst into flames, the records burning like tinder, and the twenty or more clerks who were employed on the third floor were obliged to flee for their lives. About this time some persons on the opposite side of the Harlem River saw the flames, and rang the fire alarm box at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Second Avenue. Several companies were soon on the spot, but finding that the fire was across the river, returned to their quarters, and were just about to unhitch when the second alarm, quickly followed by the third, was sounded and they started on again.

By the time the first apparatus arrived at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue the fire, fanned by the strong east wind, had gained tremendous headway and was sending high into the air a column of flame that attracted great crowds from both Harlem and the Bronx.

The down-town track of the Manhattan Railway runs within forty feet of the building, and as the cars rolled by the heat from the fire was so great that it peeled the paint off the car sides. Once as a train passed a gust of wind struck the column of fire, tipped it over, and the fiery tongues licked the elevated cars, making the passengers recoil in terror. The train was running at a good rate of speed, however, and the fire did no damage.

On making connections with the hydrants, the firemen found that tenre was little or no water to be had from them, and the stream they threw was little better than that of a garden hose. In the meantime the flames had eaten down to the second floor of the building, which is occupied by the waiting and baggage rooms of the suburban branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which runs from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to New Rochelle. The weak streams of water that were being played on the flames, and which did not reach above the second-story windows, had no effect on them. Several of the engines were pumping nothing more than air from the hydrants. On the arrival of Chief Croker, the condition of affairs caused by the lack of water was reported to him, and he sent men scurrying about to find and make better connections if possible. Other connections were made, but it did not improve the condition of affairs in the least, for there was no water forthcoming, and as a last resort the fire boat Havemeyer was sent for.

The flames continued to gain headway. A desperate effort was made to save some of the records and books, and a force of yardmen started into the burning building. They succeeded in saving the books of Assistant Superintendent G. W. Brady's office, which were loaded into a freight car and moved out of harm's way. These, with a quantity of tickets and cash, estimated by Ticket Agent J. W. Everett to be worth $7,000, were about all that were saved.

About 6 o'clock the whistle of the fireboat Havemeyer was heard, and a few minutes later she was berthed in the basin of the freight yards usually occupied by the transport Maryland. Two lines of hose were stretched across the tracks of the yard, which is known as the Harlem River yards of the company, and has storage room for thousands of cars. As soon as these two streams were turned on the burning building the course of the flames was somewhat checked, but they were not entirely subdued until the interior had been completely gutted.

Assistant Superintendent G. W. Brady, who was on the scene, said that he had no idea how the fire started. He estimated the damage to the building at about $100,000, and said that the records were almost priceless to the company. Fire Chief Croker was much exercised over the lack of water, and said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Had we had a sufficient supply of water we could undoubtedly have saved this building, but as it was there was hardly enough to feed the boilers of the engines, let alone throw a stream. The engines under these circumstances were practically useless, and I was obliged to send four companies away, two back to their quarters, and two to cover stations left vacant by other companies."

Fireman Louis Crakow of Engine Company No. 71 of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, had his right hand badly crushed by a falling timber. James C. McCurran, an employe of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company, living at 366 Willis Avenue, while shifting cars in the yards in order to get them out of the way of the flames, fell from one of the freight cars and had his right leg cut off. He was removed to Harlem Hospital. William Lindsey, a clerk, while escaping from the burning building, fell down two flights of stairs and was internally injured. He was taken to his home.

Before the fire was out J. W. Woodrup, the agent of the company at the station, had leased the big dance hall in Brommer's Union Park near by, and with a force of clerks set to caring for the company's business. Telegraph lines were quickly connected with the place and the officials of the company were soon in communication with those on the ground.

ENTANGLED IN A MOTOR'S GEAR.

Clerk Run Down by a Vehicle Has a Narrow Escape from Death.

Stephen O'Connor, a clerk, living at 509 West Fifty-first Street, narrowly escaped death late yesterday afternoon while crossing Eighth Avenue at Fifty-fourth Street. O'Connor was knocked down and run over by a motor vehicle belonging to the New York Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company, and operated by Thomas Brennan of 448 West Fifty-third Street.

After being run over O'Connor became entangled in the gear of the machine, and eyewitnesses marveled at his escape from death. He was picked up by Ernest Seelig of 114 West Fifty-fourth Street, who, with the aid of another man, carried him to the sidewalk. A policeman called an ambulance, and O'Connor was taken to Roosevelt Hospital by Dr. Hartshorn. The surgeon said that O'Connor's left side was badly contused. No arrest was made.

NOVEL SWINDLE IN JERSEY CITY.

William Hutton and David Wright were arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with a novel swindle. Wright, who is forty-one years old, is a nephew of Miss Alice A. Holmes, who is eighty years old, and is known as the "blind poetess." Miss Holmes was left $10,000 three years ago by her brother, William, who died in California. Since then Wright has several times obtained money from her on various pretenses.

On Saturday he and Hutton went to Miss Holmes's residence, 117 Wayne Street. Hutton represented himself as Detective John Clos. He said he had arrested Wright for assault, and that he had been fined $5. Wright said that unless his aunt gave him money to pay the fine he would be locked up. She gave him the money.

Later Wright's brother, Samuel, exposed the swindle and caused the arrest of David and his friend Hutton. They will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos to-day. Hutton will also be charged with falsely impersonating an officer.

RUNAWAY CRASHES INTO CAR.

Physician's Wife Suffers from Shock—Horse Has to be Shot.

A spirited horse, owned by Dr. E. F. Foerster of 268 Hooper Street, Williamsburg, while being driven by the physician's wife, and attached to a pneumatic-tired road cart, yesterday afternoon became frightened at an elevated train, at Broadway and Hooper Street, and ran away. Seated beside Mrs. Foerster at the time was a pet fox terrier dog. The horse turned into Broadway and ran toward the ferry.

At Keap Street and Broadway the frightened animal dashed into the front of Car 1,391 of the Reid Avenue line, which was going in an opposite direction, with such force that both forelegs were broken. The carriage was overturned and Mrs. Foerster and the dog thrown to the street. Mrs. Foerster was found to be suffering severely from shock. She was assisted to a store, and later taken to her home.

The dog was badly injured, and the horse had to be shot. The car which the animal ran into was in charge of Motorman Henry C. Smith, who narrowly escaped serious injury.

CREW ARRESTED FOR MUTINY.

Twelve Seamen, After the Steamship Camperdown Had Been Aground, Wanted to Put Into Port.

Twelve members of the crew of the British steamship Camperdown, which arrived from Cuban ports yesterday, were arrested by the harbor police on a charge of mutiny. The alleged mutiny occurred last Thursday, when the Camperdown, which had been aground on Cape Lookout Shoals since Monday, floated off.

According to Capt. Smith a thorough examination of the vessel was made as soon as she got clear. This examination, which was conducted by the Captain and his officers, proved that the vessel was practically undamaged and perfectly seaworthy, Capt. Smith claims. The crew, however, had doubts about this, and requested the Captain to put into Norfolk. They agreed to work the vessel to the Virginia port, but absolutely refused to go on duty if the skipper insisted on making New York his destination. Capt. Smith, when the men made their statement as to what they would and would not do, lined them up, and after reiterating his confidence in the Camperdown's seaworthiness, told them that if they would consent to work the vessel to New York he in turn would promise to head for Norfolk should the vessel make any water or give any other evidence of being unsafe. The men refused to agree to this and retired sulking into their quarters.

Then the skipper held a consultation with his two officers, the steward, the cook, and the cabin boy, with the result that the six decided to bring the Camperdown on to New York. The Captain and mates, with the cook and boy, then took charge of matters, and, taking turns at duty, brought the vessel to port.

As soon as Quarantine was reached Capt. Smith telegraphed the harbor police and proceeded on to Liberty Island, where he anchored. The police boat Patrol was dispatched to the vessel and the alleged mutineers were arrested and taken to Pier A, where they were transferred in a patrol wagon to the Church Street Station and locked up. The British Consul was notified and the men will probably be arraigned before a United States Commissioner to-day.

WINE PRODUCTION OF FRANCE.

The Yield of 1900 Shows an Unusually Large Increase.

The wine and cider production of France for 1900, according to a report of A. M. Thackara, United States Consul to Havre, show an unusually large increase over previous years. The total yield of wine for 1900 was 67,352,661 hectoliters, (1,779,255,246 gallons,) which is an increase of 19,444,081 hectoliters, (493,654,288 gallons,) as compared with the production of 1899, and of 31,388,153 hectoliters, (829,180,838 gallons,) as compared with the vintage of the last ten years.

The wine crop of France for 1900 was the most abundant since that of the year 1875, which reached the enormous amount of 83,836,000 hectoliters, (2,214,695,612 gallons.) The acreage planted in vineyards in 1900 was 1,730,451 hectares, (4,275,944 acres,) against 1,697,734 hectares, (4,195,101 acres,) in 1899—an increase of 32,717 hectares, (80,843 acres.) The average production per hectare (2.471 acres) was 39 hectoliters, (1,030 gallons,) that of 1899 being only 28 hectoliters, (740 gallons.)

The exportations from France into the United States were as follows:

	1900. Gallons.	1899. Gallons.
Of ordinary Gironde wines, in casks	227,185	244,791
Of ordinary wines from other districts than Gironde	99,735	86,970
Of Gironde wines, in bottles	123,353	126,710
Other ordinary wines, in bottles	57,569	49,537
Champagne and other sparkling wines	460,421	422,390

The wine crop is valued at 1,264,258,000f., ($244,001,794,) according to the estimates made in each department, which were based upon the local selling prices at the vineyards.

The cider production of France in 1900 is estimated at 28,405,548 hectoliters, (748,463,329 gallons,) or 8,573,280 hectoliters (226,480,338 gallons) more than that of 1899 and 13,949,983 hectoliters (368,516,702 gallons) more than the average production for the last ten years.

Since 1830 the greatest production—31,608,585 hectoliters (835,003,990 gallons)—was in 1803, that of the past year being the second largest.

FIRED AT A POLICEMAN.

Bartender Says He Mistook Him for a Burglar, and Is Fined $10.

Policeman John E. Hinds, who is one of the giants of the force, while patroling his post early yesterday morning, tried the doors of the saloon at 157 Hester Street. Lights were burning in the rear of the place, and as the policeman looked through the curtained doorway he heard the sound of pistol shots from within. He crouched in a corner of the doorway and presently entered the saloon from the rear.

There were several men there, among them Giuseppe Rosso, who said he was the bartender of the place. Back of the bar lay a revolver. Rosso admitted having fired it in the direction of the entrance, where the policeman had been standing. He said he thought burglars were trying to enter the place.

In Centre Street Court Magistrate Olmsted fined the bartender $10, saying that no proof had been offered that his statement was untrue. He warned Rosso to be more careful in the future.

PLANK ROAD TO NEWARK CLOSED.

Trolley Company Opens Bridges Pending Settlement with County Officials.

Not a wagon or trolley car passed between Jersey City and Newark yesterday by way of the Plank Road route. The drawbridges across the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers were swung open at midnight on Saturday and the road closed to traffic. It will remain so until some arrangement is made between the Counties of Essex and Hudson and the North Jersey Street Railway Company, which controls the Plank Road.

The company's charter to operate the Plank Road has expired by limitation, but the road has been operated under a law which was supposed to extend the charter. The law being declared null recently by the New Jersey Court of Errors, the company declines longer to operate the road.

All trolley cars to Newark from Jersey City go by way of the turnpike road. Wagon traffic to-day will have to be sent around the same way, and in most cases this means a haul of several miles in Newark.

Fell Off a Bridge, Neck Broken.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 10.—An unknown man, evidently an Irishman and about fifty years of age, supposed to be a tramp papermaker, fell from a railroad bridge this afternoon while intoxicated. He struck on his head on a floating cake of ice, and was taken from the water dead. His neck was broken.

More Milk for Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 10.—Vassar College has leased the Boardman Farm of 400 acres, to give pasturage for a herd of cattle, enlarged because of the growing student population. The college farm now embraces 1,000 acres of land.

FIRE AND TRAMP PANIC

Girl with Blazing Hay Around Her Saves Several Vehicles.

Woman in Terror of Thieves Barricades a House and Relatives Have to Break In.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., March 10.—This village had a tramp scare and a fire last night. The fire it is believed was started by the tramps sleeping in a barn.

The fire started between 11 o'clock and midnight in a big barn on the Summer place of Robert De Forest of 7 Washington Square, Manhattan. The building and the farm about Mr. De Forest's place is leased by William T. Stoots, whose farm adjoins the De Forest property. The barn stood at a considerable distance from the De Forest residence, which was in no danger, but a large icehouse adjoining the barn took fire and was destroyed, leaving the ice which had been stored in it standing in a giant pyramid. Two other barns which stood close to the one destroyed were on fire many times, but the local Fire Department saved them.

The fire started in the upper part of the barn, and was bursting from the windows and roof when discovered. The first effort of Mr. Stoots and his family was to save the live stock on the ground floor. While the men were thus engaged Miss Edith Stoots, eighteen years old, unfastened the big doors in the front of the barn and unaided and with burning hay dropping all around her, dragged out all the vehicles. When the wagons and carriages were all out but one, she managed to save a number of blankets and some harness by throwing the stuff into the remaining wagon and then dragging that out.

Several tramps appear to have been seen about the village late in the afternoon, and it is claimed they made attempts to enter several houses. Mrs. W. Hawkins White had a peculiar experience as a result. Mrs. White fled from her house when a tramp tried to get in. She went to where her husband was and told him what had occurred. A number of men went tramp hunting, but failed to catch any of the tramps.

Meanwhile Mr. White accompanied his wife home. When they reached it they found they could not enter. Mr. White's sister, who had been left alone when Mrs. White went for her husband, had become alarmed and had barricaded every door and window and locked herself in an upper room and refused to answer the knockings of her brother and her sister-in-law. It was useless to unlock the doors, as she had them too well barred. Mr. White had finally to break a window, and when he entered found his sister in a state bordering upon collapse.

TWO MEN HURT IN A FIRE.

Burning House on Park Row Sets Fire to Elevated Road Structure.

One man was badly burned and another hurt at a fire at 93 Park Row at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. This is a three-story brick building occupied on the ground floor by a cheap saloon, of which Fritz Pabst is the proprietor. Pabst and his brother Charles sleep on the floor above, and on the third floor are the sleeping rooms of three employes, George Herfsler, aged thirty-two years; Thomas Green, forty-five years of age, and Andrew Klaber, twenty-six years of age.

Klaber, who slept in the rear room, smelled smoke in the front room, where his two fellow-employes were sleeping, and, going there, discovered flames in the bedding and furniture. He ran down stairs, awoke the proprietor and the latter's brother, and shouted for help in the street. Policeman B. Allson of the Oak Street Station sent in an alarm, and the engines were soon on the scene.

Green and Helfsler had been penned in the burning room. They attempted to reach the stairway, but found the way blocked by the flames. Green fell in the room, and was rendered unconscious by the smoke. Helfsler tried to get out at the front of the house. He smashed a window which opened on the street and stepped out on the ledge. When the smoke and flames followed him he prepared to jump, but was told by the firemen to wait. He did so, and was taken down later on a ladder. He was badly cut about the face, shoulders, and hands by the glass which he shattered in getting through the window.

In the meantime Thomas Webber, a bartender in the saloon, who said he was there "cleaning up," made his way up to the room where Green lay unconscious, carried him to the window, and passed him to the firemen, who carried him down the ladders of the department. Ambulance Surgeon Nelson of the Hudson Street Hospital attended both men. Green was taken to the hospital, the upper part of his body being blistered and burned.

The ties of the elevated railroad were set on fire by flames from the windows of the house, and the trains to and from the City Hall Station had to be stopped until an inspection could be made. The damage to the house was estimated at about $500.

MAN INJURED AT A FIRE.

Jumped Fifteen Feet to an Adjoining Roof and Was Seriously Hurt.

The tenants of The Farm, a seven-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, were driven from the rooms at 9:30 o'clock last night by a fire which started in the apartments of Mrs. Julia Frank, on the third floor.

Thomas Higgins, John Thompson, and William Bedlow had a bachelors' flat on the fourth floor. The smoke became so dense and the prospects for an extensive fire were such that they decided to leap to the roof of No. 62, a private house adjoining The Farm. The drop was fifteen feet. Thompson and Bedlow made it in safety. Higgins received a large scalp wound, a possible fracture of the skull, and internal injuries. His companions carried him to the first scuttle they could force open. That was in No. 67. They carried him down to the street, and he was taken to Bellevue in an ambulance.

The fire spread rapidly, and the smoke drove the other tenants in all directions. Those on the upper floor fled to the roof, while all who could get out to the street did so. The excitement was intense. Firemen and policemen assisted many of the women to the open air. The loss to the owner of the building and to Mrs. Frank is said to be $2,500.

FIRE PANIC IN TWO HOTELS.

Blaze in Sturtevant Also Frightens Guests in the Gilsey House.

There was a slight fire in the basement of the Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, early yesterday morning, which, while it did little damage, created a panic on a small scale. About 5 o'clock one of the girls employed in the house informed Michael Reardon, the night watchman, that there was a fire in the servants' sleeping quarters. Reardon called to Policeman Jones of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was patroling his post on Broadway. The latter was joined by Policeman Ebers and Bett, and Reardon and the three policemen went through the hotel and aroused the guests.

The halls of the building soon filled with smoke, and through it came rushing men and women in all sorts of dress and undress. Most of them gathered in the parlors of the hotel, where they stayed until all danger was passed.

The noise made by the engines and the firemen attracted the attention of the guests in the Gilsey House and several hysterical women fainted and screamed in their rooms before the employes of the hotel could get to them and assure them that there was no danger.

The firemen put out the flames without much trouble. The damage was only $200.

LONG HUNT FOR FIRE.

Family Searched Their House in Vain, but Firemen Found the Blaze.

For hours yesterday afternoon the family of Prof. Romeo Peloquin, a teacher of languages, who lives at 150 West Fifty-eighth Street, alarmed by the odor of smoke that pervaded their rooms and halls, searched for a fire. After they had looked into every nook and corner where they fancied fire might be lurking, they decided that there was no fire in their house. Then they called on their neighbors, and searches were instituted in 148 and 152 West Fifty-eighth Street, but with no success. When the Peloquins returned to their own home they found more smoke than ever, especially on the upper floors.

By this time, thoroughly alarmed, they sent to the house of Engine No. 25, near by on Fifty-eighth Street, requesting that a fireman be sent to the house. Capt. Sherrick and a couple of his men, armed with axes and fire extinguishers, responded to the call, and their superior knowledge of the tricks of fire soon exposed the source of the smoke. It was in a closet in a rear room on the third floor of the house. A quantity of clothing was smoldering, and the moment the door was opened burst into flame. In two minutes an extinguisher in the hands of Capt. Sherrick put an end to the blaze. The damage was $100. The Peloquins are now asking themselves, "How did it start?"

Fatal Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Three men, Charles White, Charles Young, and E. Jamiesen, and seventy-six head of horses were burned to death to-day in the destruction of Morton's livery stable at Leavenworth and Geary Streets. The men, who were employed at the stables, were asleep in the hay loft.

Shoes that breathe, $3.50 and $4.

A shoe that locks the air in is to your feet what an illy ventilated room is to your lungs. In winter it means cold, in summer, hot uncomfortable feet.

Don't charge anything for the breathing part.

The "Ascot," the new derby, has proved a mascot.

How about a long Spring overcoat?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
NEW MATTING IMPORTATIONS.

We have brought from China and Japan, the most exclusive novelties—a large variety of colorings—small checks and plaids and artistic odd figurings. To introduce them we offer 100 rolls of

FINE CHINA MATTING
at $7.50 per roll of 40 yds.
An ideal grounding for these superb
AXMINSTER RUGS,
9 x 12 ft. $17.50
(regular price $25.00.)

Red, blue and green centres woven in one piece, bordered with fine Oriental color minglings.

Long credit is the economical housewives' best money-saving friend.

CASH or CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

CARPETS
New Spring Styles Arriving Daily.
Velvets
A special line of odd pieces in patterns we do not intend duplicating, to be closed out at uniform price of 75c. per yard; former price $1.15 to $1.35.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Our stock of ORIENTALS, from a saddle-bag to the large carpet sizes, now complete.
Also DOMESTICS—Our New Hartfords, Royal Wiltons and Axminsters in Oriental effects. A special line of carpet sizes (all wool)
Axminster and Smyrna Rugs
at uniform price of $15 each.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Austin's Dog Bread
is sold by all grocery stores.

Amusements.

KEITH'S RICE & COHEN, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, LIVING ART STUDIES.
THE AGOUST FAMILY.

25c. Daily Mats. All Orc. 50c. KOSTER & BIAL'S WHITE RATS. Lafayette, Henry Lee, Jos. J. Morton, Kelly & Ashby, Big Kiraify Ballet, ors
Evgs. 1:45 & 7:45

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's Big revival is breaking all records.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. 25c.
This Week, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

GRAND Clyde Fitch's Barbara Frietchie

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mt. daily except Mon. 25c. The Banker's Daughter

Irving Place Theatre. Ev. 8:15. To-night, Moser's Comedy "Das Stiftungsfest." Tues. Ev.; "Der Hochzeitstag" & "Sittliche Forderung."

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Vallecita Den Untamable Lions. Olga Snakes.

A Clearing Sale of
Oriental Rugs
Monday, March 11th,
at the following prices:

Lot No. 1.
320 Fine Shirvan Rugs,
$10.00.

Lot No. 2.
200 Antique Mosul Rugs,
$13.60.

Lot No. 3.
200 Antique Kasak & Karabagh Rugs,
$16.60.

Lot No. 4.
200 Rare Antique Iran Rugs,
$36.00.

Lot No. 5.
200 Extra Fine Kermansha Rugs,
$46.00.

And
118 Persian, India and Turkish Carpets,
reduced for this occasion.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Monday and Tuesday.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits.

In Blue, Blaek, Oxford and Gray Cheviots; Eton or close fitting jackets, with flounce or flare skirts, silk lined throughout,
$28.50 to $34.50.

Black and Blue Broadcloth, elaborately trimmed with braid or stitching, silk lined throughout,
$55.00 to $75.00.

Also
Separate Skirts,
in black cheviot or broadcloth, trimmed or stitched, silk lined throughout,
$13.50 to $28.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS (in Italian,) with an extraordinary cast, including Mmes. Nordica, Homer, and Melba; MM. Jean de Reszké, Scotti, Journet, and Plançon. Conductor, Flon.
To-morrow Afternoon, at 2:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Blass, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 13, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryll, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 15, at 8—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plançon, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 16, at 2—TOSCA (in Italian.) Milka Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 16, at 8, at Popular Prices—LA TRAVIATA (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. FLORODORA

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. MY LADY Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.

Theatre Evs. 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. WM. A. BRADY'S WAY DOWN EAST.

Amusements.

B'way & 30th. At 8:10 MATINEES Wed. and Sat. at 2. DALY'S Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
"One of the sprightliest and most tuneful of years."—Sun.
DELIGHTFUL, DAINTY, DELICIOUS.
SAN TOY
BY THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, Including JAMES T. POWERS, Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. THIS Mon. & Tues. at 3 at Daly's / Wed., Thurs., 8:30, Mendelssohn / Paris Exposition. Week Mar. 18, Thessaly & Olympian Games.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
"A lively and diverting farce."—Times. "Hilarious."—Sun. "Screaming."—Ev. World
The Lash of a Whip

LYCEUM THEATRE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH AT 3 P. M.
SECOND CONCERT
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Sam Franko.....Conductor
MISS GERTRUDE M. STEIN, SOLOIST.
Tickets at Box Office and Schuberth's

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
The Ojibway Indian Dramatization of HIAWATHA. 3:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE,
Canadian Exhibits, Launches, etc.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH . . . . . Director
Second Concert, THURS. EVG., March 14, at 8:30.
Miserere. Josquin de Pres; Motet, Bach; works by Palestrina, Cornelius, Mendelssohn, etc., assisted by the PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
Tickets now on sale at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

CARNEGIE LYCEUM THIS MORNING AT 11.
MAJOR J. B. POND ANNOUNCES THE LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Subject: "Wild Animals I Have Known."
The Sandhill Stag, Whab the Grizzly, The Pacing Mustang, Mollie Cottontail, and Other Favorites.
TICKETS AT THE HALL.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Fred Bond & Co., Lydia Yeaman Titus, W. P. Sweetman, Bachelor Club, David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly," Mansfield & Wilbur, Pete Baker, etc. The Finneys, Furgomoto Troupe, Jane Courthope & Co., Tony Farrell & Co. Wilbur Vincent & Co., Seven Reed Birds, Zelma Rawlston, Willis Family.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY HAYES AND LYTTON'S A WISE GUY CO.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Ev. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 18.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

WALLACK'S. Last 6 ngts. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN
in "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
Tues., Mr. 19, Kelcey-Shannon Co. in 'Manon Lescaut'

SAVOY NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. B'way & 34th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 4—Cohans—4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
THIRD MONTH.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS.

Amusements.

O'Neill's.
First Showing of the
New Spring Millinery.
You may take your first look at our Spring collection of Trimmed Hats to-day. If you do you will see a profusion of Dainty Paris Novelties together with a large assortment of Beautiful Hats designed in our own workrooms. All the new combinations and effects are shown as well as several exclusive ideas.
Spring Novelties in the
Untrimmed Hat Dep't.
A choice assortment of the latest and best shapes and colors, also a number of very effective styles designed specially for us and that will not be seen elsewhere.
Latest Novelties in Fine French Flowers, Millinery Ornaments and Trimmings.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
HISTORY IN THE HOME; A HINT FOR EASTER BRIDES.
A recent comment on home-furnishing, "You do not mix chronologies, and why should you amalgamate the style of an apartment?" Here is food for thought, where every distinctive style is brimful of historical interest.
Elizabethan, for dining-rooms, commemorates England's advancement—the making of fine homes and the wearing of handsome apparel and progress of all arts.
Louis XIV... for parlors—of the "golden age," when the Grand Monarque made French manners and fashions supreme in Europe.
Flemish Renaissance in our Flemish oak, befitting halls, libraries—examples of seventeenth century faithfulness and Dutch integrity.
Colonial—for bedrooms—waves thirteen stars over such memorial events as the "Boston Tea Party" and the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
We offer the creme de la creme—even to the modern "motif" called l'Art Nouveau, at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 3 WEEKS.
100th and Last Time March 30.
Greatest of Empire Successes.
"Decided Success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY presenting Henry Arthur Jones's greatest play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
"A great play splendidly acted."—Evening Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
Apr. 1, BROTHER OFFICERS. Return of Wm. Faversham.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway, cor. 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
THRONGED TO ITS TOPMOST TIER.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
L'AIGLON CROWDS AGAIN.
CHARLES FROHMAN SAYS:
"I have rarely witnessed a performance that gave such great satisfaction, with its human love story, its enormous production, its beautiful stage pictures, its great performance and its delightful sentiment woven around the early history of our country; nor an audience that received with such delight its unexpected situations and its great effects."
CHARLES FROHMAN'S ANNUAL MAMMOTH PRODUCTION.
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.
A dramatization of Mary Johnston's famous novel, (By arrangement with the Publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
"Whooping success."—Sun. "Great go."—Times. "Great success."—Telegram. "Great popular success."—Evg. Sun. "Complete triumph."—Evg. World. "Stands alone."—Mail and Express. "Exciting episodes. * * * Effective stage settings."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D MONTH OF CROWDS.
Seats selling one month in advance.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED.
"Sweeping success."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Clyde Fitch's Fantastic Comedy,
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE Horse Marines
with
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"Another Beau Brummell. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
THE MERRIEST OF NOVELTIES.
SEASON'S BIGGEST LAUGHING SUCCESS
"Scored a hit."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D RECORD-SMASHING MONTH.
Seats for Easter week now selling.
TRILBY'S GREAT RECORD OUTDONE.
"A triumph."—Herald.
"Immense popular success."—Evg. Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH DAVID BELASCO,
Paul M. Potter's Greatest Play,
UNDER TWO FLAGS
with
BLANCHE BATES AS CIGARETTE.
Far superior in all respects as well as in
MASSIVENESS,
INTENSE DRAMATIC MOMENTS,
POWERFUL ACTING,
GORGEOUS SCENERY,

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	4¼	Laclede Gas	6
Am. Car & Found.	3½	Long Island	6
Am. Car & F. pf.	3½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅞
Am. Express	2½	Manhattan Beach	3½
American Ice	3	Manhattan El	1⅝
American Ice pf.	3½	Met. Street Ry.	4
American Malt pf.	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	2½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio J. P.	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	M. ctfs	2
Ann Arbor pf.	3⅜	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1⅞
A., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	3	Nat. Salt pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio	2½	N. J. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Brooklyn Rap. T.	1⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	
Brooklyn Union Gas	19⅛	2d pf.	2
Canada Pacific	1¼	Norf. & West.	1⅞
Ches. & Ohio	4½	Norf. & West. pf.	2⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	4½	North Am., new	4
Chi. & E. Ill.	3⅜	Nor. Pacific	1¼
Chi. Gt. Western	2¼	Peo. Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf A.	3½	Peoria & Eastern	2⅞
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	4	Pere Marquette	2¼
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	Pullman Car	9½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅜	Reading	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Rep. I. & Steel pf.	2¼
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Rio G. West. pf.	3½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	2⅜	St. Law. & Ad.	5
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. Jo. & G. Is. 1st pf	2¾
Cleve., Lor. & W.	1	St. Jo. & G. Is. 2d pf	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. L. & San Fran.	5¾
Col. & South. 1st pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4¾
Consol. Gas	12⅞	St. L. Southw. pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3½	Southern Pacific	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Tenn. C. & Iron	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Third Av	3
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅝	T., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
Ft. W. & Den. City	1⅜	Twin City R. T.	1
Gas & El Bergen Co.	1⅞	U. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Gen. Electric	5	Union Pacific	3½
Glucose Sug. Ref.	4¼	Union Pac. pf.	1⅝
Gt. Northern pf.	4¼	U. S. Express	1½
Hocking Valley	5½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Hocking Valley pf.	2½	Wabash	1⅝
Int. Power	1¼	Wabash pf.	4½
Int. Paper	1¼	Wells Fargo Ex.	3¼
Int. Paper pf.	2	West. Union Tel.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Int. St. Pump.	1⅝	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Int. St. Pump pf.	2		
Kanawha & Mich.	4¼		
Kan. City So. pf.	2		
Kingston & Pem.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	3¼	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3⅞
Am. District Tel.	1	National Salt	1¾
Am. Linseed	1	National Tube pf.	2¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1	New Central Coal	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Pacific Mail	2¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1¾
Am. Woolen	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Evans & T. H.	1½		
Federal Steel	2		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock Imp. 5s.	1½	Long Island gen. 4s.	1
Am. Hide & Leath. 6s.	1	Met. W. S. El., Chic., 4s	1½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 5s.	1½
Balt. & Ohio 3½s	1	M., L. S. & W. ext. and imp. 5s.	1½
B. & O. P., J. & M. Div., 3½s	1½	M., K. & T. 5s.	1½
Brook. Union El. 1st.	1½	Mobile & Ohio gen.	2
B., W. & W. 5s, t. r.	6½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1½
C. R. R. & Bk. of Ga. 5s.	2	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 4s	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	Norf. & W. con 4s.	2
C. of Ga. 1st pf. Inc.	1	Penn. 4½s, reg.	1½
C. of Ga. 2d pf., Inc.	3	Peoria & East 1st.	2½
C. of Ga. 3d pf., Inc.	1	Peor & East. Inc.	5⅝
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	2½	Peo. G., Chi., con. 6s.	4⅝
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	5⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	2½
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen 6s.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	2	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1½	T., St. L. & W. 2¼s.	2⅝
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1920	1	T., St. L. & W. 4s.	2
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s.	1¼	T., Ham. Buf. 1st.	1½
Erie gen. 4s	2	Wabash 2d.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	4½	Wabash deb B.	2½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	2½		
Int. & G. North. 3d.	4½		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	2½	Mo. Pac. con 6s.	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	2½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	2½
Col. South. 1st 4s.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I (Tenn. Div.) 6s	5
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1½	Wis. Cent.	1

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 9...	5,233,223
Same week last year.....	1,943,194
To date this year.....	58,488,066
Corresponding date last year.	23,407,745
Bonds for the week.....	$28,054,100
Same week last year.....	$9,204,000
To date this year.....	$232,704,850
Corresponding date last year.	$106,320,500

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE DEPRESSION CONTINUES

Market Overshadowed by Dread of a Big Government Loan—Public Interest in Stocks Less than Ever—Municipalities Anxious to Obtain Money.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Another marking-time week has gone by, and it is getting very wearisome, as those well understand who may have tried that exercise in military drill. Our money market is completely overshadowed by the dread of a large Government loan. We know it must come soon, and also that it must take the form of a long-term issue or of permanent stock. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach caused it to be known after the last issue of Exchequer bonds that he would not try to sell any more snippets of floating debt. The public is therefore steadily selling its consols, sometimes laying the money by, waiting for a chance to reinvest it on a more favorable basis, but often immediately putting it into other existing stocks yielding better interest.

So much is the market overweighted with consols that nobody cares to possess them at the moment, and heavy contango rates are paid by unfortunate market holders. Therefore the stock keeps falling, and drags other securities with it, until the whole position has become dreary to a degree.

Other troubles affect the money market, and keep it out of humor with itself. All the week its struggle has been to get clear of indebtedness to the Bank of England, and the week has ended with a considerable amount still owing, for which the Bank charges 5 per cent. Yet the sanguine element in the market forced the fine discount rate down to 3⅞ per cent. in the early part of the week. It was subsequently dragged up, but was again weak on Friday, in the neighborhood of 3⅝, and it seems impossible to convince many credit handlers that prudence forbids speculation upon the coming cheapness of money. It cannot be cheap this month except in gusts for a day or two, and if a big Government loan is issued soon the payment of the installments upon it must periodically create a market stringency, perhaps all through the Summer.

Happily, in one sense, although a rather comfortless one, business is poorer and the demands for banking credits smaller. Also the rates ruling here have attracted enormous amounts of French money into London, so that if nothing occurs to frighten its owners and cause withdrawals, there does not appear to be any chance of a breakdown or deadlock. Bill discounting is being conducted at much less profit than it recently yielded, and occasionally at an absolute loss.

I have nothing fresh to say about stocks. Each week I think the lowest depths of stagnation have been reached, but find myself invariably mistaken. Outside a limited area I believe the indications are that public interest in securities was smaller in the week just closed than I have ever before seen. The brokers go about with long faces and loud complaints of nothing to do. We should be only too glad to be busy could a lead be given, but there is no strong impulse to be found anywhere, not even in your securities, our interest in which has quite subsided again. The market looked a short time ago as if we might turn to and buy them freely, but all that has passed, and any energy it possessed has been expended in rigging Kafir shares on the chance of peace, not the happiest kind of business open to us.

Any amount of new securities is waiting to be launched. With every dip in money rates prospectuses appear, and generally meet with but scanty response. Our municipalities in particular are again becoming ravenous for money, having used up all that the insurance companies were able to give them without covering their requirements. Let money fall to 3 per cent. for a few weeks, and we shall be snowed under by their demands. How, therefore, can one believe in coming ease? A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 11.

Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut—Dividend payable.
Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company—Special meeting.
Compressed Air Company—Annual meeting.
National Tube Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New Yorker Staats-Zeitung—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 12.

American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred April 1 to holders of record this date.
American Ice Company—Annual and special meeting.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred and annual meeting.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Harlem Transfer Company—Annual meeting.
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico—General meeting.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad—Annual meeting.
United Shoe Machinery—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 13.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Annual meeting.
American Tobacco Company—Annual meeting.
Arizona and Utah Railway—Annual meeting.
Atlanta and Charlotte Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 14.

British Columbia Copper Company—Postponed annual meeting.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Friday, March 15.

American Railways Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Eden Musee American Company, Limited—Dividend payable.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Havana American Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Elevating Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Kansas City Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable on common.
Maine Central Railroad—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Books close.

Continued on Page 7.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 9, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 9. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended March 9, 5,233,223.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 9, '01.
99½	80⅝	103¾	Mar. 6.	83⅜	Jan. 21.	100¼	100¼	+ 4⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	$75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	12	Q	95⅝	103⅝	95⅝	100⅝	...	327,890
...	...	33½	Feb. 16.	30	Feb. 19.	28	30	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	...	157
...	...	*83½	Feb. 21.	*83½	Mar. 9.	84	85	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	3	SA	83½	83½	83½	83½	...	50
25½	12½	24¼	Mar. 9.	19	Jan. 21.	24⅝	24½	+ 3½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	½	Q	21⅝	24½	21⅝	24½	14⅜	49,531
72	57⅞	75½	Mar. 9.	67	Jan. 18.	75½	75¾	+ 3½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	72⅝	75½	72⅝	75½	62½	13,919
37¾	30	31½	Jan. 3.	24	Mar. 8.	24½	25	— 3¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	2½	A	25	28½	24	24½	32½	8,470
37	24⅛	37	Feb. 28.	34	Jan. 30.	36	37	— 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	SA	36	36	36	36	27½	200
191	145	195	Feb. 15.	170	Jan. 12.	188	192	+ 2½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	187¼	190	187¾	190	146	1,891
40¾	27½	41¾	Jan. 9.	34½	Feb. 21.	39⅝	39⅞	+ 3	American Ice Co.	100	22,989,100	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	36⅝	40	36	39⅝	44⅜	22,760
78½	60½	71½	Mar. 9.	67	Mar. 4.	71	71¼	+ 2½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	67¾	71½	67¼	71½	74½	2,410
16¼	6	9¾	Mar. 5.	5⅝	Jan. 24.	8⅝	8¾	— 1	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	...	...	...	9½	9⅝	8¼	8½	13⅝	10,886
40	34½	39⅝	Mar. 1.	31	Jan. 24.	37½	37⅝	— ⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	36⅞	38⅞	37½	37⅝	57	5,528
7⅝	3	5⅝	Feb. 11.	4¾	Feb. 4.	5	5¼	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5	5½	1,109
31½	18⅞	27⅞	Jan. 2.	24	Feb. 1.	24	26	+ 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	..	25	26	25	25½	24½	1,744
56½	34½	65⅞	Jan. 15.	49⅝	Feb. 26.	54¾	54⅝	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000	...	...	...	52	56⅝	52	54⅝	39	60,530
99	85	100	Jan. 16.	88	Feb. 26.	93	94	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 5, 1901.	1¾	Q	90¼	96¾	91¼	94	91	17,917
...	...	36⅝	Mar. 7.	26	Mar. 8.	35½	..	..	Am. Sheet Steel Tr. Co. certs.	100	...	...	...	..	36½	36⅞	36	36	...	400
...	...	81	Mar. 8.	69¾	Mar. 9.	80	81	..	Am. Sheet Steel pf., Tr. Co. certs.	...	...	...	...	..	81	81	80¼	80¾	...	200
20½	17	27⅞	Feb. 20.	23	Jan. 18.	26¼	26¾	+ ⅝	American Steel Hoop Co.	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	27	27	26	26½	36½	29,820
86	64¾	86	Feb. 18.	69	Jan. 18.	81¾	82⅝	+ ¾	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1⅝	Q	81½	82½	80⅝	81¾	79⅝	5,900
50⅝	29⅝	53¾	Feb. 11.	36	Jan. 14.	39⅝	39⅝	— 1	American Steel & Wire Co.	100	60,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1⅝	Q	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅝	55⅝	22,826
85	69½	101½	Feb. 25.	87¾	Jan. 17.	96	96½	+ ⅞	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1⅝	Q	95⅞	97	95⅝	96	91	10,500
149	85¼	147⅜	Jan. 2.	121¼	Jan. 18.	139¾	140	— 1	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,925,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	142¾	142⅝	135	139¾	100⅝	425,525
115	107	126	Mar. 7.	117¾	Jan. 3.	120	125	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,925,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	122	124	121	121	110	630
99½	69	97	Feb. 11.	95	Mar. 6.	96	98	— ½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	96	96	95	95	98	130
56⅝	18	79	Feb. 26.	57	Jan. 4.	61	61⅜	— ⅝	American Tin Plate Co.	100	24,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	..	63	63¼	61⅜	61⅜	31¼	8,780
92	70⅜	102⅝	Mar. 4.	87	Jan. 18.	100⅝	101⅜	— 1	American Tin Plate Co. pf.	100	18,325,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¾	Q	101¾	103⅝	101¼	101½	86⅝	7,546
114⅜	94½	122⅝	Mar. 6.	110¼	Jan. 21.	120⅞	120⅝	— ⅝	American Tobacco Co.	100	54,890,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	121⅝	122⅝	119½	120⅞	104	102,850
140	128	144	Mar. 6.	137	Jan. 2.	140	157	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,890,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	Q	145	146	145	146	...	1,070
22⅜	21¼	23⅞	Jan. 2.	15¼	Mar. 6.	15	15½	— 1½	American Woolen Co.	100	39,601,400	...	...	...	16⅜	17	15½	16¼	...	1,720
77	70	78½	Jan. 2.	71	Mar. 8.	...	...	— ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,068,600	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	72	73½	71¾	71½	...	500
55⅛	37¾	49⅝	Mar. 4.	40⅜	Jan. 21.	46¾	46⅝	— ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2	SA	47¾	48⅝	46	46⅝	47	31,650
59	49½	60	Mar. 4.	53½	Feb. 25.	59	61	+ 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	...	...	...	56	60	56	59½	43⅞	1,654
69⅜	18⅝	69⅜	Mar. 6.	42⅞	Jan. 23.	67	67⅜	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	...	...	...	66⅜	69⅜	66⅜	67	23⅝	168,810
97⅛	36⅛	97⅛	Mar. 7.	89⅜	Jan. 21.	91½	91⅝	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,190,500	Feb. 1, 1901.	3½	SA	89⅝	93⅛	89¾	91⅛	66⅞	222,170
89⅜	65¼	89⅜	Mar. 6.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	87⅝	88	+ 2½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	SA	81⅜	88⅜	80⅝	88⅛	67⅝	67,400
90	73⅜	94	Mar. 6.	85⅝	Feb. 28.	92	92⅜	+ 2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	28,227,600	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	SA	88⅜	94	87⅝	92	76⅝	49,276
59⅜	47⅝	65⅞	Jan. 12.	72⅛	Feb. 21.	75⅝	75⅞	+ 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	65,000,000	...	...	...	74	78¾	74	77⅝	67⅛	138,945
142	140	208⅝	Mar. 8.	175	Jan. 21.	207	210	+ 12½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1	SA	201	208⅝	201	208⅝	146½	2,788
35	32	35	Jan. 10.	31	Feb. 4.	33	35	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	4,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	3	..	31	31	31	31	37	700
61⅛	47⅝	68⅜	Feb. 4.	53½	Jan. 3.	57½	57¾	+ ¾	Canada Southern.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	SA	57	57¾	57	57¾	46⅝	4,400
91⅜	73⅝	91⅜	Mar. 4.	78⅝	Jan. 19.	88⅝	89⅝	+ 1¾	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	87⅝	89⅝	87⅝	89⅝	76⅝	400
120⅝	112	120⅝	Jan. 4.	112	Feb. 4.	120⅝	120⅝	+ ¼	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	37,500,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	2½	Q	120	120⅝	120	120⅝	110⅝	200
45⅜	36	47⅝	Mar. 6.	36⅜	Jan. 21.	46¾	46⅝	+ 6½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 25, 1900.	1	..	42⅝	47⅝	42⅝	46⅝	28⅜	124,310
83	81	83½	Mar. 4.	79½	Jan. 21.	82½	83	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	18,342,800	...	...	...	82½	83½	82½	83	58⅝	5,200
119⅝	95⅝	119⅝	Mar. 4.	95⅝	Jan. 2.	119	119⅝	+ 2¾	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,844,600	Jan. 10, 1900.	2	SA	116	119⅝	116	119⅝	77⅝	1,000
144	119⅝	144	Mar. 6.	119⅝	Jan. 4.	144	144	+ 2¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	68,000,000	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	142⅝	144	142⅝	144	126⅝	2,000
146	117⅝	146	Mar. 6.	117⅝	Jan. 4.	146	146	+ 2¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	...	1,737,600	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	138	146	138	146	98⅝	2,575
155	135	155	Mar. 6.	135	Jan. 2.	155	155	+ 2¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	...	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	150	155	150	155	120	200
72	57	72	Mar. 6.	57	Jan. 2.	72	72	+ 2¾	Chicago Great Western.	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	69	72	69	72	42⅝	1,600
73	58	73	Mar. 6.	58	Jan. 2.	73	73	+ 2¾	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	69	73	69	73	45⅝	1,000
39	31	39	Mar. 6.	31	Jan. 2.	39	39	+ 2¾	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	SA	37	39	37	39	23⅝	1,000
170	150	170	Mar. 6.	150	Jan. 2.	170	170	+ 2¾	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	12,000,000	...	...	...	160	170	160	170	120	200
90	75	90	Mar. 6.	75	Jan. 2.	90	90	+ 2¾	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	12,000,000	...	...	...	85	90	85	90	70	200
73	58	73	Mar. 6.	58	Jan. 2.	73	73	+ 2¾	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	72,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	Q	69	73	69	73	42⅝	1,000
39	31	39	Mar. 6.	31	Jan. 2.	39	39	+ 2¾	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	72,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	SA	37	39	37	39	23⅝	1,000
170	150	170	Mar. 6.	150	Jan. 2.	170	170	+ 2¾	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.	100	40,000,000	...	...	...	160	170	160	170	120	200
90	75	90	Mar. 6.	75	Jan. 2.	90	90	+ 2¾	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	...	...	...	85	90	85	90	70	200

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchan[illegible] March 9, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 9. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 9, '01.
138	108½	135½	Jan. 28.	131½	Jan. 4.	134	135	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,000,000	Oct. 26, 1900.	2½	SA.	133¾	135	133	135	112¾	2,088
173¾	158¼	177	Jan. 5.	168¾	Jan. 21.	173¾	174	+ 1½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	30,130,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	Qnb	172	174	173	174	160	1,930
220	195½	222½	Jan. 5.	207	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,204,600	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	209¾	209¾	209¾	209¾	189	100
122½	102	128¾	Jan. 7.	116¾	Jan. 4.	124½	125½	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	32,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	124½	125	124	125	102¾	79,000
142	84	151	Jan. 31.	107	Jan. 19.	134	144	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	14	14½	13½	13½	12	1,600
39¾	26½	39¾	Jan. 31.	36	Jan. 16.	36	36	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	36½	36½	36½	36½	30½	2,500
78	55	81	Jan. 14.	73¾	Jan. 25.	75½	76	+ ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	33,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	SA	76¾	76¾	75¾	76¾	59¾	2,700
118	103½	119	Jan. 14.	115¾	Jan. 12.	114	116	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	19,000,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1¾	Q	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	104	179
40	14½	37	Mar. 6.	27¾	Jan. 7.	35	37	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	35	37	35	37	..	2,700
72	46	76½	Mar. 6.	66	Jan. 16.	73	73	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '98.	1½	..	73	73½	73	73½	67	1,600
54¾	20¼	54¾	Jan. 2.	41¾	Jan. 21.	44¾	45	+ 2¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	44¾	46¾	43¼	45	43	10,475
8¾	5	11¾	Feb. 12.	6¾	Jan. 22.	6¾	8¾	+ ¾	Colorado Southern.	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	8	9¾	8¾	9¾	6	7,210
47½	26	48	Feb. 11.	40	Jan. 31.	44¾	45	+ 1¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 14, 1901.	2	A	42¾	45	42¾	44¾	42	2,400
20¾	14	21¾	Feb. 2.	16¾	Jan. 29.	19	19¾	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	18¾	19	18¾	19	17	700
21	11½	18¾	Jan. 2.	14	Jan. 18.	15	15¾	— ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	16	18	15¾	16	16	1,400
201	164	211½	Mar. 8.	187	Jan. 18.	209¾	209¾	+12¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	73,233,600	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	193¾	211½	193¾	208¾	172¾	110,908
40¾	21½	49¾	Feb. 27.	32¾	Jan. 4.	43¾	48	— ¾	Continental Tobacco Co.	100	42,845,000	..	..	..	47¾	47¾	45¾	46	29¾	29,110
85	70	102	Mar. 8.	85¾	Jan. 2.	101½	102	+ 3½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	42,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	99	102	99	101¾	84	4,060
....	....	27¾	Feb. 15.	25	Feb. 20.	25¾	28	— ¾	Crucible Steel Co.	100	25,000,000	..	..	..	25¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	..	200
....	....	83½	Mar. 9.	81¼	Feb. 26.	82¾	83¾	+ ¾	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	82¾	84¾	82¾	83¾	..	1,165
134½	106½	174¾	Feb. 18.	129½	Jan. 3.	164½	165¼	— ¼	Delaware & Hudson.	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	165¾	168¾	164¾	165	114¾	17,225
194¾	171½	202	Jan. 8.	188¾	Jan. 3.	192	195	+ 1¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1½	Q	193	194¾	192½	193¼	186	2,190
34½	16½	42¼	Feb. 8.	29½	Jan. 21.	39¼	39¾	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	33,000,000	..	..	..	39	39¾	37¾	39¾	19½	9,145
87¾	64½	89¾	Feb. 9.	80	Jan. 21.	88	88½	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	28,650,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	87¾	88½	87½	88½	71¾	2,400
21¾	12	25¼	Feb. 13.	18	Jan. 30.	23	25¾	+ 1¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,288,100	..	..	..	23¾	25	23¾	23¾	..	1,475
98¾	80	89¾	Mar. 5.	86	Feb. 19.	...	...	+ ½	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	..	700
17¾	12	16¾	Feb. 18.	12¾	Jan. 8.	14½	15¾	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	16	100
27½	10½	31	Jan. 7.	24½	Jan. 4.	27½	28	— ¾	Erie.	100	112,347,400	..	..	..	28¼	29¾	27¾	28	12¾	40,206
63½	30¾	69¼	Jan. 5.	59¾	Jan. 21.	64½	65½	+ ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	42,882,800	..	..	..	64¾	66¾	64¾	64¾	37¾	35,914
43½	15	46¾	Jan. 7.	39¾	Jan. 4.	42¾	42¾	— ¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	42¾	43½	42	42	19	5,200
54¾	28½	55¾	Feb. 15.	41	Jan. 31.	52	53	— 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	54½	54½	51½	52½	48½	4,500
68¾	28¾	59	Jan. 2.	41	Jan. 29.	43¾	43¾	— 2	Federal Steel Co.	100	46,484,300	Feb. 20, 1901.	5	..	45¼	45¾	43¼	43¼	49	16,300
79¼	60¾	90	Feb. 25.	68	Jan. 21.	88½	89	+ ½	Federal Steel Co. pf.	100	59,261,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¾	Q	89	90	88¾	89¾	73	63,148
30	14½	20½	Mar. 5.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	+ 1½	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½	..	531
91	84	83¾	Mar. 8.	72	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 1¾	Gas & Electric of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000	..	..	..	82½	83¾	82¾	83¾	..	1,100
200	120	216	Feb. 20.	183½	Jan. 10.	215	216	+ 5	General Electric Co.	100	21,746,500	Jan. 15, 1901.	1‡	QCCQ	211¼	216¾	211¼	215	125	14,225
60	44	52	Jan. 2.	43	Feb. 16.	49	49¼	+ 4½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	QCCQ	45	49¾	45	49¼	52	2,690
108	92	97¾	Jan. 5.	93¾	Mar. 4.	94	97	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	QCCQ	93¾	94	93¾	94	89½	365
191½	144¾	200	Jan. 9.	188	Jan. 4.	198¾	199	+ 4¼	Great Northern pf.	100	98,422,250	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	195½	200	195½	199¼	157¾	15,842
42¾	30	54	Mar. 9.	41	Jan. 3.	53¾	54	+ 5½	Hocking Valley.	100	10,388,100	..	..	..	48¾	54	48¾	54	32	14,940
74¾	58	76¼	Mar. 9.	69¾	Jan. 21.	76¾	76¼	+ 2¾	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,300	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	74¼	76¾	74¼	76½	62¾	10,917
123	110	136	Jan. 9.	127¾	Feb. 1.	131	131½	+ ½	Illinois Central.	100	85,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	3	SA	130½	132	130½	131	112¾	11,585
....	....	3¼	Feb. 19.	2¾	Jan. 29.	...	...	+ ½	Illinois Central rights.	...	.....	..	..	..	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	..	400
28¼	14½	25¾	Jan. 5.	20	Jan. 22.	23	23¼	+ 1¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	21¾	24	21¼	23	18	9,499
75	58	75¾	Mar. 6.	69	Jan. 21.	74½	75	+ 2	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	73½	75¾	73½	75	68	6,735
55¾	24	74	Mar. 8.	54¾	Jan. 2.	73½	73½	+ 1½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	..	..	..	72¾	74	71	73½	..	10,950
10¾	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	6½	7¼	+ ⅛	International Silver Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	6¾	7	6¾	7	7¼	421
....	....	*35	Mar. 8.	*35	Mar. 8.	35½	39	..	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,111,500	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	..	35	35	35	35	..	13
29¾	28	30¼	Mar. 8.	24½	Jan. 22.	30	30¼	+ 1⅛	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	..	..	..	29¼	30¼	27¼	30¼	..	3,952
77½	76	79¼	Mar. 9.	74	Jan. 25.	79½	79¾	+ 2	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	..	1,100
27¾	11¾	28	Jan. 2.	21	Jan. 21.	26¾	27	+ ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	..	..	..	26	27¾	26	26½	13¾	5,525
58	39	56	Feb. 20.	48	Jan. 21.	53	53¾	+ 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,677,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	53¼	54	53¼	54	45	2,810
25	10	20¾	Mar. 9.	21	Jan. 8.	28½	29	+ 4¼	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	9,000,000	..	..	..	25	29¾	25	29¾	13½	4,500
17½	17	19	Feb. 4.	13½	Jan. 4.	18½	19	+ ¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	..	..	..	18¾	19	18¾	19	..	1,990
43¾	27½	42	Feb. 8.	35	Jan. 4.	41½	42	+ 2	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	39¾	41¾	39¾	41¾	..	13,350
6	3½	10½	Feb. 18.	5¾	Jan. 3.	8	9	+ ⅜	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	..	..	..	9	9	8¾	8¾	..	300
22	14½	33	Feb. 18.	24	Jan. 2.	30	35	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,000	July 2, 1900.	50c	..	33	33	33	33	..	50
9¾	7	9¼	Mar. 6.	8	Mar. 6.	9¼	9¾	+ 1	Kingston & Pembroke.	50	2,204,000	..	..	..	8	9¼	8	9¼	..	1,350
....	....	45	Mar. 8.	45	Mar. 8.	45	50	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	100	1,000,000	..	..	..	45	45	45	45	..	200
80	65	85	Mar. 5.	70	Jan. 18.	80	81	+ 6	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,014,000	Sep. 15, 1900.	2	SA	75	85	75	80	74¾	4,810
115	83¼	114	Feb. 15.	108¾	Jan. 21.	113	115	— ¼	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	113	113	113	113	..	200
89	45½	78	Mar. 6.	67	Jan. 3.	75	78	+ 6	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	70	78	69¼	75	..	3,678
89½	68¾	96	Mar. 6.	84¼	Jan. 4.	93¾	98¼	+ 1¾	Louisville & Nashville.	100	52,806,000	Feb. 11, 1901.	2½	SA	92¾	96	92¾	98¼	81¾	91,985
19¾	6¼	14¾	Jan. 7.	5¼	Jan. 28.	12	15	+ 3½	Manhattan Beach.	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	12½	12½	12¼	12½	..	100
117	84	128½	Jan. 12.	111	Jan. 21.	118¾	119¼	+ 1⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	117¾	120¾	117½	119¼	93¾	108,835
182	143¾	174	Jan. 2.	158	Jan. 21.	165	165¾	+ 4	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	161	166¾	161	165	164½	55,320
37½	24½	33	Mar. 2.	27	Jan. 9.	32¾	33	— ¼	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700	..	..	..	33	33	32¾	32¾	29	1,310
94¾	70	88½	Mar. 9.	79½	Jan. 15.	88	....	+ 2½	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901.	1½	SA	86	88½	85¾	88½	76	650
17¾	10½	19¼	Feb. 13.	12¾	Jan. 21.	17¾	17¾	— ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	17¼	18½	17	17½	11¾	12,550
5	2⅞	6¾	Feb. 13.	3¾	Jan. 18.	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	..	..	..	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	4	21,500
115	105	107¾	Mar. 4.	107	Mar. 2.	107	....	+ ½	Michigan Central.	100	18,738,000	Jan. 26, 1901.	2	SA	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	..	100
71¼	45½	78¾	Feb. 25.	67¾	Jan. 19.	76¾	78	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	3	SA	77	78	77	77	61	3,730
104¾	87½	110	Jan. 12.	101¾	Jan. 21.	108½	109¼	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	109	109¾	109	109¼	92¾	300
27	14	21	Jan. 9.	18	Feb. 21.	17½	19½	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	19	19	18¾	18¾	17	300
69	47	55½	Jan. 2.	50	Mar. 6.	49	52	— 3¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	50	50	50	50	..	100
17½	9	22¾	Feb. 6.	15	Jan. 21.	20¾	21	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,181,000	..	..	..	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	10¼	8,930
47½	25¾	61	Feb. 5.	43¼	Jan. 4.	54½	55¾	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	54¾	56	54	54¾	32½	71,480
72¾	38¾	93¼	Feb. 7.	60	Jan. 4.	90¾	90¾	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific.	100	50,432,150	July 1, '98.	1	..	89¾	90¾	89¼	90	46¼	24,630
....	....	82	Mar. 6.	79	Mar. 1.	80¾	81	+ 2	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100	.....	..	..	..	79¾	82	79	81	..	2,650
189½	184	193¾	Feb. 19.	192	Jan. 12.	193½	195	+ ¼	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	3½	SA	193¾	195¾	193¾	193¾	..	410
40¾	27¾	43	Jan. 5.	37	Jan. 21.	39¾	39¾	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,600,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	39	40	39¾	39½	35	6,880
96	79½	94¾	Mar. 8.	92	Jan. 2.	92	94	+ 1½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901.	1¾	Q	93½	94¾	93½	94½	92¾	1,000
28¾	15⅞	20½	Jan. 2.	15	Feb. 28.	15	15½	..	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1901.	1	..	15¾	16	15½	15½	22¾	1,000
106¾	83	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	88	88	+ 1¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	85½	86½	85½	86¼	104½	500
46	32¼	46	Jan. 14.	40	Jan. 7.	42½	42¾	— 1¾	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	44	44¾	42¼	42¼	..	4,455
76¼	69	79	Jan. 23.	72¾	Jan. 3.	74½	76½	+ 3	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	79	79	78	78	..	526
53¾	20	50	Feb. 25.	37	Jan. 21.	44	45	— ¾	National Steel Co.	100	32,000,000	..	..	..	46	46½	45	45	43	16,480
97	79¾	102¾	Mar. 7.	90	Jan. 18.	101¾	102	+ ¾	National Steel Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	101½	102¾	101¾	101¾	95¼	14,850
69¾	40¾	70¼	Feb. 6.	51	Feb. 28.	52¾	53¼	— 2¼	National Tube Co.	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	55¾	56¾	53	53¼	..	7,420
105½	86¾	108½	Feb. 25.	98	Jan. 9.	101½	102	..	National Tube Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	103	104¾	102	102	..	5,320
37	30	37	Jan. 8.	33	Mar. 9.	39	38	— 2	New Central Coal.	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900.	2	..	33	33	33	33	..	100
175	112	164	Feb. 4.	150¾	Jan. 25.	160	165	+ 7	New York Air Brake Co.	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	160	162	160	162	127	600
145¾	125⅝	148	Feb. 5.	138¾	Jan. 21.	144	144¼	+ ½	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	143⅝	145¼	143¼	144	133¾	22,800
24½	11	24¼	Jan. 2.	17¾	Jan. 21.	20½	21	+ ¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	..	1,000
58¾	29	56¾	Jan. 2.	47	Mar. 1.	50	51	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	..	50	50	48½	50	29¾	900
215½	210	213¼	Jan. 25.	210	Feb. 14.	208	212	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,634,600	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	210	210	208	208	214	137
32½	18¼	35½	Jan. 12.	28¾	Jan. 21.	31¾	32½	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	..	..	..	32¼	33¾	31¾	32	23¾	45,940
45¾	22¾	49¼	Mar. 8.	42	Jan. 10.	48¾	48¾	+ 1¾	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,990,000	..	..	..	47	49¼	46¾	48¾	32	80,290
83	67	86¼	Mar. 6.	82	Feb. 15.	85	85¾	+ 2¾	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1901.	2	SA	83¼	86¼	83¼	85¾	74½	3,755
....	....	82¼	Feb. 15.	73¼	Feb. 14.	75	77½	+ 4	North American (new).	100	11,986,700	..	..	..	77	78	77	78	..	625
88¼	45¾	90	Jan. 5.	77½	Jan. 21.	88¼	88¾	+ 1½	Northern Pacific.	100	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1901.	1	Q	83¼	85¼	83¼	84½	52¾	60,790
91½	67	89	Jan. 5.	84¼	Jan. 21.	87¾	87¾	+ ½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Mar. 5, 1901.	1	Q	87¼	88¾	87	87¾	74¾	13,165
9	6	8¼	Mar. 8.	6¼	Feb. 4.	8¼	9	+ ¼	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30c	..	8	8¼	8	8¼	..	200
62	46	61¼	Jan. 12.	52	Feb. 1.	52	54	..	Pacific Coast.	100	6,800,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	Q	53½	53¾	52¾	52½	50	680
57	25¾	47¼	Jan. 2.	34	Mar. 5.	35¾	36	— 2¼	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1¼	SA	35½	38¾	34	35¾	37¼	3,995
149½	124¾	153½	Mar. 5.	142¾	Jan. 21.	150¾	151¼	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	151,700,000	No. 30, 1900.	‖3½	Q	150	153½	150	150¾	134½	201,129
111½	81⅞	106¾	Jan. 2.	85¾	Jan. 21.	103¼	103¾	+ 1½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,065,800	Feb. 25, 1901.	1½	..	101¾	104½	101¾	103½	95¾	138,450
18	5	30	Mar. 9.	14¾	Jan. 22.	29¾	29¾	+ 2½	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	24½	30	23	29¾	5¾	35,400
35	20	35	Feb. 25.	33¾	Jan. 9.	58	60	+ 2¾	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	..	..	..	58¼	59¾	58¼	59¼	..	100
74	74	92¾	Feb. 16.	91½	Mar. 1.	..	..	— ¾	Philadelphia Co.	50	14,719,950	..	..	..	92¼	92¾	91¾	92½	..	1,500
80½	49¾	61	Jan. 31.	57	Jan. 30.	60	61	+ 1¼	Pitts, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,000	..	..	..	58	58¾	58	58½	67½	500
94	78	95	Jan. 25.	88	Jan. 3.	92	93	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	92½	92¾	92¼	92½	82	200
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	36	36½	+ ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 28, 1901.	1	Q	35¾	36	30	36	53	7,935
89½	70¾	83¼	Jan. 2.	72½	Mar. 5.	73½	74	— ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 25, 1901.	1¾	Q	73¼	74½	72¾	73¾	85	2,350
204	176	206¾	Mar. 8.	193½	Jan. 21.	207	208	+ 9½	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	199¼	208¾	199¼	207½	183½	5,702
36	15	36	Jan. 7.	24½	Jan. 4.	31½	32	+ 1¾	Reading.	50	69,900,000	..	..	..	31	33	30¾	32	17¾	39,957
71¾	49	77	Jan. 5.	68½	Jan. 4.	71½	71¾	+ ¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1901.	2	SA	71	72¾	70¾	71¾	57¾	45,840
39¾	23¾	47¾	Jan. 7.	38	Jan. 3.	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	..	..	..	41	42¾	41	41	29½	17,800
27½	8¾	18¾	Jan. 2.	12¾	Jan. 22.	16¾	17	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	17	17¾	15¼	16¾	21½	29,475
70¾	49	68¾	Mar. 7.	55¼	Jan. 21.	67	67½	+ 2¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,706,900	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	65	68¾	64¾	67½	64¾	26,990
95½	80	97¾	Mar. 8.	93	Feb. 16.	96½	97½	+ 3½	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	95	97¾	95	96¾	92	1,100
8¾	5	14½	Feb. 9.	7¾	Jan. 21.	11½	12	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,600,000	..	..	..	11½	12¾	11¼	11½	6½	900
64½	38¼	73	Feb. 8.	58	Jan. 29.	68	68¾	+ 2¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	..	68¼	69	66	68½	44	3,650
21½	11¾	30	Feb. 11.	20	Jan. 4.	25½	26½	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	..	..	..	26	27½	26	27	15½	717
....	....	74	Mar. 8.	57	Jan. 29.	74	74½	+ 5	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000	..	..	..	69½	74	69¼	74	..	7,000
24½	8⅝	43¼	Mar. 9.	21½	Jan. 4.	42¾	42¾	+ 5¾	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700	..	..	..	37	43¼	36¾	42¾	10⅝	50,100
73½	64	85	Mar. 9.	78½	Jan. 2.	84½	85¼	+ 3	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,060,000	Jan. 7, 1901.	2	SA	82¼	85	82	85	69½	2,110
53	31½	69¾	Mar. 9.	53⅜	Jan. 4.	69½	69½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 9, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Mar. 9, $38,054,100

	Week Ended March 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	105	105	6
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100½	100	100	39
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115	115	115	115	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	28
American Tobacco scrip	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	6
Ann Arbor 4s	96	98	97½	97½	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	103⅞	396
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	92	93½	92	93½	555
Atchison, T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93	93	92½	92½	31½
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	82
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	108½	105	58
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅝	97¼	96⅜	97¼	315½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103½	104⅜	103½	104⅜	371
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	102	104	102	104	6
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	90¼	89½	90	523
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	89½	90¼	89½	90¼	46
B. & O., sub. cts. for deb. 4s, 1911, 1st in. p'd	102	103½	102	103½	88
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	98	99¼	98	99½	117
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117½	117	117	5
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	69	75½	69	75	203
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107	107	17
Canada Southern 2d 5s	103½	103¼	103¾	103¾	12
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	103½	104⅜	103½	104⅜	275
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	70⅜	72	70½	72	242
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	33	36½	33	35	604
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	18	19½	17¼	18	195
Central of New Jersey convertible 7s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136⅞	139⅜	134	134½	165
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	133	133	133	133	2
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88⅛	88¼	88	88	171¼
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	101¼	264½
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105	107⅜	105	107½	380
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120⅝	121⅝	120⅝	121⅝	35
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84⅞	85	84⅝	84⅝	95
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	41
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	107	107	107	107	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109	109½	109	109½	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¼	111¼	111	111¼	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	150	150	150	150	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104	104	104	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. consol. 6s	133½	135½	133½	135½	8
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	125	126¼	124½	126¼	77
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. col. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	184½	184½	184½	184½	10
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota Div. 7s	126	126	126	126	5
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	122	122	121	121	16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen 4s, Series A	115⅝	114	113⅝	114	120
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117	117	117	117	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb., 1909	110¼	110¼	110⅛	110¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	141	141	140	140½	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109	109	108⅝	108⅝	29
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	140	140½	140	140½	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97	97½	97	97¼	40
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104	104½	103⅝	104	99
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	5
Colorado Midland 3-4s	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	34
Colorado & Southern 4s	84⅜	85	84⅜	85	101
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	106½	106⅛	106⅛	106½	10
Dallas & Waco 1st 4s	99	100	99	100	25
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	102	102¼	1214½
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	99½	99⅞	37
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	80	80¼	80	80¼	57
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	31½	32⅜	31½	32½	57
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	107½	107½	107⅜	107½	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¾	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	15
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96½	97½	96⅞	97½	557
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	116¼	116¼	116½	110⅞	6
Erie 4th ext. 5s	124	124	123⅜	123⅜	2
Erie general 4s	84	86⅜	84	86	2,545
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108½	108½	108½	108¼	5
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 6s	115	115	114½	114½	6
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	114½	114¾	113	114	22
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	83½	88½	83¼	86½	295
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	76	79¼	76	78½	180
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103	103⅞	102⅞	103⅝	124
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102¼	47
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Green Bay debenture, B	9	9	9	9	45
Hocking Valley 4½s	105⅜	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	63
Houston & Texas consol. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Housatonic 5s	134	134	134	134	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103	103	103	103	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	90	90	90	90	25
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	96½	97¼	96¼	97¼	68
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	65	70¾	65	70¾	27½
International Paper Co. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	30
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116	116	9
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	70¾	69¾	70	264
Kings County Elevated 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	7
Laclede Gas 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	12
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	3
Lake Shore 2d 7s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	9
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	154
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Long Dock 6s	139⅞	140	139⅞	140	13
Long Island unified 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Long Island general 4s	94	104½	104	104½	4
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	120	120	120	120	12
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	64
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	108½	108½	108	108½	58
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119⅜	120	119⅜	119⅜	34
Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago 4s	100¾	101	100	100	47
Mexican Central consol. 4s	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	46
Mexican Central 1st income	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	235
Mexican Central 2d income	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15½	142
Mexican International consol. 4s	82½	83¾	82½	83¾	35
Michigan Central 4s	110	110	110	110	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	5
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	103	103	103	103	5
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 6s	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	4
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97½	97⅝	97	97½	90
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97	97⅜	97	97⅜	237
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼	280
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79	79	78¾	79	211½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	101¾	102	101	102	161
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	122¾	122	122½	2
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	103	103	103	103	17
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	116	116	116	116	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103½	105⅜	104⅝	105⅜	97
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95½	96½	95½	96½	74
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s, J. P. M. & Co.'s cts.	94⅜	95⅜	94⅜	95⅜	177
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102	103½	102	103½	49
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	25
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128½	128½	128½	128½	7
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 2½s, coupon	97⅜	97⅝	97	97	82
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 2½s, reg	96⅜	97	96⅜	96⅜	4
New York Central extended 4s	102	102	102	102	1
New York Central general 3½s	110	110	110	110	19
New York Central Hud. Cent. coll. 3½s	96⅜	96⅜	96	96⅜	11
New York Central 1st 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	24
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	112	112	111½	112	27
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	23
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
New York, N. H. & Hart 4s def. certfs	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	10
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	30
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	100	100	100	100	2
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	111	111½	111	111½	6
Norfolk & Western, New River 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	11
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	104	104	104	104	34
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	2
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅜	2
Oregon & California 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	10
Oregon Short Line 1st 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	10

BONDS.

	Week Ended March 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
People's Gas & Coke of Chi. 1st con. 6s	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98½	100	98½	100	27
Peoria & Eastern income	59⅞	64⅜	58	64⅜	444
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	117	117	117	117	1
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
Reading general 4s	93⅜	94⅞	93⅜	94⅞	706
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100½	100⅝	100	100⅝	16
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	93	95	93	95	67
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	92¼	91¾	92¼	124
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	116⅞	117½	116⅞	117	14
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	96	97	96	97	56
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98	98½	98	98⅝	280
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	79⅝	80	78⅝	79⅞	1,421
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge 5s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 6s	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	16
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Central 5s	122	122	122	122	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅜	85⅝	85¼	85⅜	212
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	3
Southern Pacific 4s	92⅝	93½	92⅝	93⅛	1,167½
Southern Pacific 4½s	100½	100½	99¾	100	194
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 6s, stamped	109	109	109	109	15
Southern Railway 5s	115⅜	116	115⅜	116	52
Standard Rope & Twine income	7	7	6	7	148
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	52½	54½	46¼	54½	96
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	105	105	103	105	13
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birmingham Div. 6s	105	107½	105	107½	14
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	107½	107⅞	106¾	107	85
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	9
Third Avenue 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	13
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	116	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	89	91½	89	91½	218
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	80¼	83⅝	80	82	509
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106½	106¼	106	106¼	148½
Union Pacific 1st lien conv. 4s, when iss'd	104	105	103⅞	104¼	1,948
United States Leather 6s	115	115	115	115	4
Utah & Northern 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Virginia Midland general 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119¼	118⅝	119	46
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	116½	106½	110⅝	14
Wabash debenture, Series B	54⅜	57⅞	54⅜	57⅝	4,556
Wabash debenture, Series A	100	100½	100	100	20
West Short guaranteed 4s	115⅝	116½	115¼	115¼	48
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	47
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121⅞	121⅞	121¼	121⅝	80
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	98½	98½	96¾	98	80
Western Union collateral trust 5s	114½	115¾	111⅝	111⅝	81
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116	116½	116	116½	25
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89½	89½	89	89½	83
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88½	88⅝	88	88	190

Total sales.....$27,882,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 9, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113	113	113	113	6
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138	138¾	137⅝	137⅝	23
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	10
United States 5s, registered	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	6½
United States 3s, registered	111	111	111	111	1
United States 3s, coupon	111¾	111¾	111	111	9½
United States 3s, coupon, small	111	111	111	111	11

Total sales.....$57,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 9, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	24
Virginia 6s deferred certificates	9¾	10	8½	8½	109

Total sales.....$134,000

Grand total.....$38,054,100

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	106	Feb. 27	105½	Jan. 21	106	Feb. 27
United States 2s, coupon	106	Jan. 2	105¾	Jan. 17	105½	Feb. 26
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 10	113	Mar. 8	113	Mar. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Jan. 17	113¾	Feb. 14	113¾	Feb. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137¾	Mar. 8
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Jan. 12	137¾	Mar. 8	137¾	Mar. 8
United States 5s, 1904, registered	111¾	Mar. 4	111½	Mar. 4	111½	Mar. 4
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Jan. 4	110¾	Feb. 18	110¾	Feb. 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111½	Feb. 26	110	Jan. 21	111	Mar. 8
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111	Mar. 2	110	Jan. 9	111	Mar. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg		Mar. 7	109½	Jan. 10	111	Mar. 7
District of Columbia 3-65s					121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	97¼	Mar. 2	96½	Jan. 14	97¼	Mar. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14
Alabama, Class B					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102	Feb. 13	102	Feb. 13	102	Feb. 13
Louisiana consolidated 4s					108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
South Carolina 4½s					120	Mar. 15
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	Jan. 28	96	Jan. 17	96¾	Mar. 8
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 8	7½	Feb. 15	8½	Mar. 9
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96¾	Jan. 17	95¾	Mar. 6	95¾	Mar. 8

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$34,109,675	$14,787,725	$23,338,875
Jan. 12	32,997,650	14,797,350	20,365,675
Jan. 19	31,264,600	16,185,675	24,684,675
Jan. 26	30,788,450	19,277,975	30,332,025
Feb. 2	34,138,525	20,871,375	27,452,675
Feb. 9	30,383,625	27,897,575	28,511,825
Feb. 16	12,262,625	24,615,675	24,372,225
Feb. 23	14,687,675	19,695,850	22,234,900
March 2	14,681,150	16,641,200	24,578,125
March 9	10,711,300	5,676,275	23,353,000

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
March 16	$5,676,275	$23,353,000	$2,731,425
March 17	3,000,625	19,954,175	23,060,650
March 23	1,127,250	15,897,425	17,811,475
March 30	2,288,150	14,454,850	18,750,825
April 6	1,412,225	12,423,225	16,284,975
April 13	1,350,275	10,471,325	17,144,975
April 20	14,884,300	26,718,950	41,038,150
April 27	17,098,375	26,534,075	44,594,975
May 4	22,993,675	37,167,625	48,216,675
May 11	21,283,525	34,498,825	46,997,225
May 18	19,823,825	32,998,725	46,715,250
May 25	20,132,275	32,710,650	52,704,850
June 1	19,676,525	32,128,500	53,340,700
June 8	17,498,750	31,008,250	53,811,500
June 15	17,044,250	31,008,250	53,372,900
June 22	16,677,500	30,884,175	53,372,900
June 29	14,570,375	30,884,175	53,372,900
July 6	9,368,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
July 13	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
July 20	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
July 27	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Aug. 3	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Aug. 10	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Aug. 17	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Aug. 24	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Aug. 31	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Sept. 7	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Sept. 14	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Sept. 21	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Sept. 28	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Oct. 5	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Oct. 12	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Oct. 19	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Oct. 26	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Nov. 2	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Nov. 9	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Nov. 16	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Nov. 23	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Nov. 30	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Dec. 7	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Dec. 14	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Dec. 21	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900
Dec. 28	8,588,675	30,884,175	53,372,900

*Deficit.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 10.—The decline in cotton made transactions in cloth and yarns last week difficult. Would-be purchasers, who hoped for further concessions, found sellers no easier, and consequently buyers merely placed absolutely necessary orders, preferring to wait for more settled conditions.

Inquiry for India was generally at figures below what the makers would accept, even with the assistance of the reduction in cotton. There were occasional transactions for China, with prospects in that quarter encouraging.

A notable feature of the Board of Trade returns regarding cloth exports is the showing that during January and February these exports were 6[illegible] yards more than during the corresponding months of last year. Germany, in [illegible] took 12,000,000 yards, [illegible]

[illegible] were smaller [illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 9, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J 98 Feb 28	95 Jan 7	97¼ Mar 8	98 ..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g.5s,1946	J D*	.. ..	105 De 4, 00	103½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J-J* 97¼ Feb 4	95 Jan 8	97¼ Mar 8	97 98
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O 104¾ Mar 9	101¼ Jan 3	104¾ Mar 9	104½ 104¾
Do do registered	104 Mar 8	102 Jan 19	104 Mar 8	.. ..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 1st installment paid	103½ Mar 7	102 Mar 8	103½ Mar 8	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J 90¾ Feb 1	88¾ Jan 21	90 Mar 9	88¾ 90
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N* 91 Mar 6	90 Jan 11	90¾ Mar 8	.. 91
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	.. ..	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	.. ..	111 My 22,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio, recor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ..	111 Jne 5,99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 6s, 1937	M S* 117 Feb 1	116 Jan 3	116¾ Feb 4	.. 130
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A 130½ Feb 26	130 Jan 3	130½ Feb 26	128 130
Do con. 1st g. 4s, 1922	J D* 130 Feb 7	130 Feb 7	130 Feb 7	129 ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	.. ..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D 107¼ Feb 28	106¾ Jan 4	107¼ Mar 4	107¼ 107¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O 123 Feb 15	119½ Jan 15	123 Feb 15	123½ ..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	117 No 20,00	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g.5s,1921	A O*	.. ..	113½ De 6, 00	114 ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J 107¾ Feb 21	103¾ Jan 5	107 Mar 8	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S 111 Jan 23	106½ Mar 1	100¾ Mar 6	.. ..
Do do registered	M S	.. ..	104 Jne 24,00	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D 94¾ Jan 31	92 Jan 8	94 Feb 4	.. 93
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N 100 Mar 6	96 Jan 31	100 Mar 6	98 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A 120 Feb 8	119 Feb 7	120 Feb 8	120 123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N* 104¾ Mar 6	97¾ Jan 18	104¾ Mar 9	104½ 104¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ..	90 Oc 30,00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1 72 Feb 1	60 Jan 9	72 Mar 9	71¾ 71¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1 36¾ Mar 9	20 Jan 2	35 Mar 9	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1 18¾ Mar 7	8 Jan 18	18 Mar 9	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	.. ..	95 De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mtd. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ..	102 Jne 29,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	.. ..	108 Oc 24,00	107 ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N* 106¾ Mar 8	106¾ Mar 8	106¾ Mar 8	106½ 107½
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	*M N	.. ..	130 Jul 25,00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J* 137¼ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	134½ Mar 9	134 135½
Do do registered	Q J 137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	133 Mar 8	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	.. ..	105 Au 30,00	104½ ..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March 104 Feb 7	102¾ Mar 5	103¾ Mar 9	102 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J* 115 Mar 7	113 Jan 7	115 Mar 7	114 115
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O 116¼ Jan 23	115¼ Jan 17	116¼ Jan 31	116¾ ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O 119 Feb 19	118¾ Jan 31	119 Feb 19	119 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N 122 Feb 7	120¼ Jan 19	121¾ Mar 9	121¼ 121¾
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	117 Jne 11,00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S 107¾ Mar 9	104 Jan 4	107½ Mar 9	107 107½
Do do registered	*M S	.. ..	94½ Au 23,00	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J 106 Jan 28	104¾ Jan 8	106 Mar 1	103 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J J 103 Jan 11	100 Jan 7	101½ Feb 27	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	103 No 26,00	104½ ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g.5s, 1941	*M S	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,99	104½ ..
Ellis., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	*M S 102¾ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	100¾ Mar 8	100¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N 105¾ Jan 9	103¾ Jan 3	103¾ Jan 9	104¾ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	.. ..	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1940	A O* 94 Jan 12	92½ Feb 28	93¼ Mar 1	.. ..
Do certificates of interest	93 Jan 24	91½ Jan 3	92¾ Mar 7	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J* 86 Feb 5	83½ Jan 14	84¾ Mar 9	84½ 85
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J* 100¾ Mar 1	100¾ Jan 3	100¾ Mar 9	100 100½
Do s. f. 5s, 1919	A O* 102½ Mar 1	101¼ Jan 10	102¼ Mar 9	101½ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N 111½ Feb 28	110 Jan 7	111¾ Mar 8	.. ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S* 150 Mar 8	141½ Feb 11	150 Mar 8	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	.. ..	113¾ No 30,00	116¼ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O* 107 Mar 8	105¾ Feb 18	107 Mar 8	106¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A 102¾ Jan 7	102 Feb 14	102 Feb 21	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	.. ..	100½ Oc 15,00	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J* 104¼ Jan 28	103¾ Jan 10	104 Mar 4	103¾ 104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N 112½ Feb 7	112 Jan 3	112½ Feb 27	122¾ ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	111¾ Jne 2, 99	112¾ ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*M S 123¼ Feb 25	122¾ Jan 12	123¾ Feb 25	120½ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J 113½ Mar 1	113 Feb 13	113½ Mar 1	113½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O* 139½ Mar 9	135¼ Jan 11	139¾ Mar 9	138 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N* 126¼ Mar 9	115 Jan 2	126¾ Mar 9	126 ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	115 My 11,00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J 120 Mar 1	112¾ Jan 23	120 Mar 1	122 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—				
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J* 114½ Feb 18	113 Jan 21	114¼ Feb 18	.. 117
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J* 103½ Jan 16	103¾ Jan 31	103½ Feb 18	107¾ ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J* 120¾ Feb 26	115 Jan 15	120 Mar 7	119 122
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J* 153 Feb 15	184 Mar 2	184 Mar 2	.. ..
Do 7s, £, 1902	*J J	.. ..	173½ Ap 10,00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J J 190 Jan 28	188½ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J 188 Jan 29	182¾ Jan 2	184½ Mar 7	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J* 187¾ Jan 28	185¼ Jan 14	187 Jan 31	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J* 117¼ Jan 14	117 Jan 4	117¼ Jan 29	117 ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J* 118¼ Jan 23	117¾ Jan 23	118¼ Jan 23	.. ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J 119 Jan 28	117½ Jan 3	118¾ Feb 28	118 ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J 126 Mar 8	125¼ Jan 23	126 Mar 8	.. 127
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J 110¾ Jan 15	110¼ Jan 15	110¼ Jan 15	110½ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J 119 Feb 7	118 Jan 9	119 Feb 7	118 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J 122 Mar 5	119¾ Jan 3	121 Mar 8	121 ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 6s, 1926	J* 122½ Jan 23	122¼ Jan 23	122¼ Jan 23	122¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J* 110¾ Jan 9	110¾ Jan 9	110¾ Jan 9	111 ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J* 119¾ Jan 3	119¼ Jan 3	119¼ Jan 3	119½ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J* 120 Feb 27	119¾ Jan 29	120 Feb 27	119½ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J* 114¾ Feb 26	114¾ Feb 26	114¾ Feb 26	114½ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	.. ..	137½ Jul 18,90	135½ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J 116¾ Mar 2	115¾ Jan 23	116¾ Mar 2	115½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J 114½ Mar 1	112¾ Jan 11	114 Mar 8	113¾ ..
Do do registered	Q J	.. ..	105½ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910	*J D 119¾ Feb 11	119¾ Feb 11	119¾ Feb 11	119 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D 121½ Feb 7	121½ Feb 7	121½ Feb 7	120¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F 141 Feb 27	139¾ Jan 15	140½ Mar 9	140¾ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D* 107¾ Jan 12	107¾ Jan 9	107¾ Jan 16	107 ..
Do do registered	J D* 107¾ Mar 9	107¾ Jan 18	107¾ Mar 9	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O* 116¾ Mar 8	116¾ Mar 8	116¾ Mar 8	116 ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	A O* 108¾ Jan 24	108¼ Jan 24	108¾ Jan 24	100½ ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	107 De 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1933	*M N 125¼ Jan 8	124 Jan 21	124 Jan 21	118½ ..
Do do registered	*M N 122½ Jan 15	122 Jan 11	122½ Jan 15	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N* 110½ Mar 5	108 Jan 7	110½ Mar 5	110½ ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	106 De 26,99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15 117 Mar 7	116 Jan 18	117 Mar 7	116 ..
Do do registered	A O 15	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15 109 Jan 3	109 Jan 3	109 Jan 3	.. ..
Do do registered	F A 15	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N* 110 Jan 28	100½ Jan 15	110 Jan 29	110 ..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901	J J*	.. ..	103¼ Fe 26,00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	.. ..	120¾ No 10,00	122½ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S* 113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	.. ..	111¼ Ap 24,00	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	.. ..	112¾ Ap 24,00	111 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N 136¾ Feb 14	136¾ Jan 10	136¾ Feb 14	137½ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A 107½ Feb 21	107¼ Feb 21	107½ Feb 21	107½ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A 127½ Jan 17	123¾ Feb 4	126½ Mar 5	126 ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J* 142 Feb 27	138¾ Jan 2	142 Feb 27	140¼ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M N	.. ..	139½ Jne 17,00	142½ 143½
Do Incomes, 1911	*M N	.. ..	112 No 15,99	110 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J* 131 Feb 19	130½ Jan 25	131 Feb 19	131 ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	130 No 7, 00	130 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J 110 Jan 25	107½ Jan 5	108½ Mar 8	108¼ 108¾
Do do registered	*J J	.. ..	107½ No 8, 00	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J 99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	86¾ Au 25,00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	97 De 19,00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O* 112 Feb 14	111¼ Jan 7	112 Feb 14	110 112½
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	.. ..	100 Ap 15,97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D 140¼ Mar 8	134½ Jan 16	140¼ Mar 8	140¾ ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N 134 Feb 8	134 Feb 8	134 Feb 8	139 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J 131½ Feb 13	130 Jan 5	131½ Feb 15	131 ..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	.. ..	140 My 31,00	137 ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J* 97¾ Jan 30	92 Jan 8	97¼ Mar 9	.. ..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N*	.. ..	106 Oc 4, 99	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M 119¾ Jan 28	119¾ Jan 28	119¾ Jan 28	.. ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D*	.. ..	103 Ja 17,00	100 109½
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J*	.. ..	115 De 14,00	.. ..
C., I. & D. con. 1st & ref. 7s, 1905	A O*	.. ..	112½ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	.. ..	103 Ap 11,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N 114 Mar 1	113¼ Jan 23	114 Mar 1	114 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D 104½ Jan 30	101 Jan 4	104 Mar 9	103¾ 104¼
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J 99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	101 103
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N* 105 Jan 30	104½ Jan 16	105 Mar 1	103¾ ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	99 My 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	.. ..	94 Oc 12, 00	98¼ ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	83 No 22,95	99¾ 101½
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J* 101¼ Feb 21	98¼ Jan 15	101½ Feb 28	101½ ..
C. I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F 104½ Feb 1	104½ Feb 1	104½ Feb 20	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J 115½ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	115 Mar 1	115¾ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O 100 Mar 8	95½ Jan 4	100 Mar 9	100½ 100½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A 63 Feb 6	45½ Jan 22	64¾ Mar 9	63 65
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D 136 Feb 21	135¼ Jan 9	136 Feb 21	.. 136
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J 136 Feb 6	134 Jan 28	136 Feb 28	.. 137
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	.. ..	105¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901	A O*	.. ..	101¾ De 7, 00	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	.. ..	111 Se 5, 00	110 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J 130¼ Mar 8	130 Jan 3	130¼ Mar 8	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J J* 83¾ Feb 9	78 Jan 24	80¾ Mar 7	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J* 82 Feb 9	77 Jan 25	80¾ Mar 8	.. 81
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A 87¼ Feb 11	83 Jan 4	85 Mar 9	84½ 85½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	114¾ ..
Del., Lack. & West. 1st 7s, 1907	M S* 123½ Jan 8	122¾ Jan 8	123½ Mar 8	120¾ ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	.. ..	118¾ No 15,00	120¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N 140 Feb 19	138¾ Jan 29	139½ Mar 8	137 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1914	A O* 104½ Feb 4	104½ Feb 4	104½ Feb 4	104 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	.. ..	125¾ De 22,00	120¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	140 Oc 28,99	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J 136 Feb 5	136 Feb 5	136 Feb 5	136¾ ..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A* 110 Feb 26	116¾ Mar 5	116¾ Mar 5	115 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	.. ..	103½ Oc 15,00	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	.. ..	147¼ My 2, 00	144¾ ..
Do registered	M S* 150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O 117 Feb 7	117 Feb 7	117 Feb 7	116 ..
Do registered	A O	.. ..	122 Jne 4,99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	.. ..	112 Dec 4, 00	113¾ ..
Do do registered	A O 112½ Feb 13	112¾ Feb 15	112¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N 151 Mar 1	151 Mar 1	151 Mar 1	153 ..
Do registered	*M N 151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J 103¾ Feb 6	100 Jan 23	102¾ Mar 8	102 102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J 110¾ Feb 21	108 Jan 10	110¾ Feb 21	109½ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D 110 Feb 8	107 Jan 10	109¾ Mar 2	109¾ ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N* 111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	110 112
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	.. ..	86¾ No 20,00	101 103
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D 82½ Feb 13	85 Jan 23	85¼ Mar 9	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O* 115 Feb 25	110½ Jan 16	115 Feb 25	110 ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1933	J J	.. ..	92¾ Fe 11,98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J 112¾ Jan 12	112 Jan 11	112¾ Jan 12	113 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	.. ..	109¼ De 6, 00	110 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N 119¼ Jan 7	118½ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	121 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S* 121 Jan 7	121 Jan 7	121 Jan 7	120 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S 118 Jan 28	116¼ Mar 4	116¾ Mar 4	115¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O* 124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	122 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	.. ..	106¾ Ap 14,99	110 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S* 143½ Feb 20	142 Jan 17	143½ Feb 26	138½ 142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	.. ..	143 De 30,98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O* 140 Feb 28	138 Jan 17	140 Mar 8	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	.. ..	140 Mar 9	139 ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O 106¾ Feb 15	106 Jan 9	106¾ Feb 15	107 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N 121½ Jan 8	120 Jan 8	121 Mar 1	120½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. ds, 1913	J J*	.. ..	118 Fe 17, 00	113 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ..	109 Oc 27, 98	109 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1960	*J J 97¾ Feb 5	95½ Jan 21	97¼ Mar 9	96½ 97½
Do registered	J J	.. ..	96¾ My 25,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J* 88¾ Mar 6	82¾ Jan 21	88 Mar 8	85¾ 86¼
N. Y. Bus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1967	*J J 118½ Mar 9	111 Jan 4	118½ Mar 9	118 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A 94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	97 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A* 105¾ Jan 9	100 Mar 6	100½ Mar 7	.. ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	.. ..	113 Ap 27,00	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*J D 108½ Feb 20	107½ Jan 11	108¼ Feb 20	110 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O 118 Feb 13	117½ Jan 9	118 Feb 13	.. ..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J* 124½ Feb 9	124 Jan 29	124½ Feb 9	124 125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O 110 Mar 1	108½ Mar 4	108½ Mar 4	109 ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do. Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	*J J 108½ Feb 20	108 Feb 21	108 Feb 21	108 ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	99 101½
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	.. ..	80½ May, 96	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	J D* 88½ Mar 9	78½ Jan 4	88½ Mar 9	85½ 86
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	J J* 78¾ Mar 6	67 Jan 21	78½ Mar 9	78 79½
Gul., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O 103 Jan 2	102½ Jan 28	102½ Jan 26	103 ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s, 1945	A O*	.. ..	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	.. ..	98½ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	.. ..	99½ Ja 22,00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	67¾ Feb 14	65 Jan 7	67¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	10¾ Feb 13	7¾ Jan 7	9 Mar 9	.. ..
Hock. V. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J* 106 Feb 11	103½ Jan 7	103¾ Mar 9	105 105¾
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O* 108¾ Feb 6	108¾ Feb 6	108¾ Feb 6	109 ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*J J	.. ..	116 Jne 6, 00	115 ..
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	113½ Mr 12,00	114½ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	.. ..	106¾ De 14,00	106 ..
Do do registered	*J J	.. ..	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O 104½ Feb 15	104½ Feb 15	104½ Feb 15	105 ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	104 Fe 1, 99	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N* 104½ Jan 7	104 Jan 23	104 Jan 23	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jne 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A* 115½ Jan 29	113 Feb 9	113¾ Feb 25	113½ ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J* 103 Mar 4	101½ Jan 7	103 Mar 4	102 102¾
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*	.. ..	102½ Sep., 96	.. ..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	F A*	.. ..	123 My 24,99	.. ..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	.. ..	100 No 7, 00	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J* 90 Mar 5	90 Mar 5	90 Mar 6	.. ..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J* 102½ Jan 15	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102½ ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	101½ Oc 23,99	.. ..
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	*J D 15 120¾ Feb 8	120 Jan 15	120¾ Feb 8	123½ ..
Do do registered	*J D 15 123¾ Feb 14	123½ Feb 14	123¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J D 15	.. ..	100¾ No 14,00	99 ..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D* 107¼ Jan 16	107¼ Jan 16	107¼ Jan 16	.. ..
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	*J D	.. ..	121 Au 3, 00	124 ..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	M S*	.. ..	102½ No 16,00	102 ..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	*M S	.. ..	99 No 22,98	.. ..

ND LIST.
of bonds which do
per alphabetical or-
nd Quotation List."
1. Opposite each is
ystem under which
ole referred to:
Bonds.
System.
Southern Ry.
Sav., Fla. & Western
Delaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kans. & Tex.
Long Island
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie
Erie
Illinois Central
Seaboard & Roanoke
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
Southern Pacific Co.
Erie
tch., Top. & Santa Fé
eans— Illinois Cent.
Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
n.— Penn. R. R.
C. R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
re— Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
Chi. & N. W.
Chi. M. & St. P.
Pere Marquette
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
South. Pac. Co.
gtd. g. 5s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C., B. & Quincy
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pacific
Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
L. S. & M. S.
Toledo & Ohio Central
Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Louis & San Francisco
Louisville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
N. Y. C. & H.
Baltimore & Ohio
Penn. Co.
Long Island
Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
Del., L. & W.
Erie
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Long Island
Erie
Southern Pacific Co.
cago & Northwestern
ake Erie & Western
Southern Pac.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
., C., C. & St. Louis
Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
rang— N. Y. C. & H.
Middle & Ohio.
Missouri Pac.
Bgs.— Wabash.
erm. R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific
C., St. P., M. & O.
— South. Pac. Co.
Norfolk & Western.
h— Mo., K. & T.
Sav., Florida & W.
Southern Railway.
ville & Nashville.
Pennsylvania R. R.
r— Del., L. & W.
., Kansas & Texas.
Southern Pacific Co.
Penn. R. R.
lo Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Lack. & Western.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Central & Hudson.
Baltimore & Ohio.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & Alton
—Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
L. S. & M. Southern
N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
rk Central & Hudson
Erie
n— Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
Manhattan Railway
rk Central & Hudson
Erie
tch., Top. & Santa Fé
eans— Illinois Cent.
Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
n.— Penn. R. R.
C. R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
re— Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
Chi. & N. W.
Chi. M. & St. P.
Pere Marquette
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
South. Pac. Co.
gtd. g. 5s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C., B. & Quincy
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pacific
Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
L. S. & M. S.
Toledo & Ohio Central
Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Louis & San Francisco
Louisville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
N. Y. C. & H.
Baltimore & Ohio
Penn. Co.
Long Island
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N. Y. C. & H.
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N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
., C., C. & St. Louis
Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
rang— N. Y. C. & H.
Middle & Ohio.
Missouri Pac.
Bgs.— Wabash.
erm. R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific
C., St. P., M. & O.
— South. Pac. Co.
Norfolk & Western.
h— Mo., K. & T.
Sav., Florida & W.
Southern Railway.
ville & Nashville.
Pennsylvania R. R.
r— Del., L. & W.
., Kansas & Texas.
Southern Pacific Co.
Penn. R. R.
lo Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Lack. & Western.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Central & Hudson.
Baltimore & Ohio.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & Alton
—Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
L. S. & M. Southern
N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
rk Central & Hudson
Erie

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	130	Jan 31	130	Jan 31	130	Jan 31	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	96⅞	Feb 14	37½	Jan 3	95½	Mar 9	96 96
Do do J. P. Morgan & Co. certs		95⅝	Mar 8	94½	Mar 6	95¾	Mar 8	.. ..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*J A	113	Jan 29	110	Jan 5	112¾	Mar 2	.. ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 4, 00	.. 100
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	128½	Mar 6	128	Jan 22	128½	Mar 7	.. ..
Do 2d 6s, 1901	*J J	..	....	..	....	100	Jul 11,00	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	115	Mar 2	111	Jan 2	115	Mar 7	114⅝ ..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917	*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,98	100⅝ ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 86	115½ ..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brh., 1923	*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 90	119 ..
N. O. & N. E., lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	107½	Mar 9	106¾	Jan 2	107¾	Mar 9	105¾ 107½
Do registered	*J J	107½	Feb 28	107	Feb 4	107½	Feb 28	107 ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	106⅞	Jan 16	105¼	Jan 4	106⅝	Feb. 1	104⅝ ..
Do do registered	M S*	106¾	Feb 21	106¾	Feb 21	106¾	Feb 21	104⅝ ..
Do reg. deb. 3s, 1889-1904	M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	104⅝ 105
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 23	102¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¾ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103	Mar 1	103	Mar 1	103	Mar 7	103 ..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	103 ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	110	Feb 21	100	Jan 18	110	Feb 21	109¼ 110
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Ap 14,99	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1908	*F A	97½	Jan 15	96	Feb 4	96¾	Mar 8	95 96
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1908	*F A	99	Jan 23	96	Feb 21	97	Mar 9	97 97½
Do do registered	*F A	97¼	Jan 10	95½	Jan 25	96⅞	Mar 5	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116½	Mar 5	113⅝	Jan 4	115⅞	Mar 8	115½ 116
Do registered	*J J	115	Feb 20	112½	Jan 17	114⅝	Mar 7	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111	Mar 7	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, B. A. 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	90 95
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115⅞	My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 3, 00	105 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127¾	Jan 18	126¾	Jan 7	127⅞	Jan 18	125½ ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	.. ..
Oa. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,00	.. ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 15,00	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jul 6, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122	Jan 30	121	Jan 18	122	Jan 30	122½ 125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117	Feb 13	117	Feb 13	117	Feb 13	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110*	Feb 21	110¾	Feb 21	110⅝	Mar 8	110¾ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	110¾	Mar 8	110¾	Jan 8	110⅜	Mar 8	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109¾	Feb 13	109½	Feb 18	109¾	Feb 27	109¼ 110
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	110¾	Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S., 1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	108⅝	De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning C. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	130	De 17,00	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	137	Mar., 89	141 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106⅝	Mar 4	106¾	Jan 8	106⅜	Mar 4	106½ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103	Feb 5	102½	Jan 30	103	Mar 4	103½ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	.. ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	127⅝	Jan 9	127⅝	Jan 9	127⅝	Jan 9	.. ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	126	Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	100 ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	105½	No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109	Feb 5	108	Jan 4	108¾	Mar 8	108½ 109
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	100¾	De 10,00	.. 107½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	196½	Feb 4	196½	Jan 4	197½	Mar 4	.. 200
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,09	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	..	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195	Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	134	Mar 8	134	Mar 8	134	Mar 8	135¼ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	113½ ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	113 ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	109 ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108	Jan 9	105¾	Mar 5	105¾	Mar 9	.. 106⅜
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	103½	No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	..	....	..	....	110¾	De 14,00	111 ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	134½	Feb 27	134	Feb 20	124½	Feb 27	133 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133¾	Mar 4	132¾	Jan 11	133¾	Mar 4	.. ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	132¾	Feb 20	131	Feb 20	132¾	Feb 20	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	107	No 26,00	108¼ ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103	Jan 30	102¼	Feb 5	102⅝	Mar 7	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104	Mar 9	99½	Jan 21	104	Mar 9	103½ 104
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	97¾	Jul 18,00	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	108	Mar 7	104¼	Jan 8	108	Mar 9	105¾ 106
Do registered	Q J	105½	Feb 14	105½	Feb 14	105¾	Feb 14	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	71¾	Jan 28	69¾	Jan 21	71¾	Mar 8	71 71½
Do do registered	Q F	..	....	..	....	70¾	De 10,00	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	.. ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾	My 31,00	88½ ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122¾	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	122⅝	Feb 13	124½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117	Jan 9	116	Feb 15	116	Feb 1	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	103	Jan 8	102	Feb 15	102	Feb 16	101 102
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	116¼	Feb 20	116	Jan 21	116¼	Feb 26	.. 122
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112	Feb 27	112	Feb 27	112	Feb 27	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	....	..	....	95	De 12,00	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	..	....	..	....	75	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	110	Jan 31	108	Jan 9	109	Mar 8	109 109½
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	101	De 15,00	100⅝ ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 11	104	Jan 5	105	Jan 31	105 106½
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115	Jan 12	114½	Jan 16	114½	Feb 28	.. ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½	Mar 8	113¾	Jan 23	114½	Mar 8	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	..	....	..	....	124	De 5, 00	123 ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	122 ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	101½ ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	117	Mar 7	116⅝	Jan 15	117	Mar 7	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾	Feb 13	115¼	Jan 9	117¾	Feb 21	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116¾	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	109	Ap 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	..	....	..	....	99	De 21,00	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136½	Feb 19	136½	Feb 19	136½	Feb 19	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Jne 27,00	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136¾	Jan 28	136¾	Jan 28	136¾	Jan 28	132¼ 135½
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾	Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	133½	Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31, 00	99 ..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 16	127	Feb 4	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114	Mar 7	.. ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115	Feb 18	109	Jan 19	113	Mar 7	.. ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	120 ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Ja., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 88	112 ..
P., S. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	*J J	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	90 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	113	Feb 16	113¾	Mar 8	113¾	Mar 8	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1983	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Mar 1, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¼	Feb 21	100	Feb 14	100¼	Feb 25	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		100⅝	Feb 14	98	Jan 21	100¼	Feb 25	.. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121	Feb 15	121	Feb 15	121	Feb 15	121 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	93⅞	Feb 7	92½	Jan 3	94⅝	Mar 9	94⅜ 94½
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	88	No 15,00	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	100⅜	Feb 26	96⅝	Jan 4	100⅝	Mar 7	100½ 101½
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	....	..	....	86⅞	Se 27, 00	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	.. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	85¾	Feb 13	85¾	Feb 13	85¾	Feb 13	.. ..
Do guaranteed	J J*	93	Feb 15	92½	Jan 3	92	Feb 21	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	95	Mar 9	89¾	Jan 11	95	Mar 9	93 96
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112¾	Feb 14	112¾	Feb 14	112¾	Feb 14	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	112¾	Jan 31	111¾	Jan 26	112¾	Feb 13	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	112	Jan 26	111¾	Jan 8	112	Feb 27	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	112¾	July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	130¼	Mar 8	127¾	Jan 8	130¾	Mar 8	130¾ 131½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	117	Feb 18	112¾	Jan 8	116⅞	Mar 6	116¾ 116⅝
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	Oc 17, 00	.. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	97¼	Feb 11	91¼	Jan 2	97	Mar 8	96 98
Do Southw. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	....	..	....	109	Dec 10,00	.. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1990	*A O	97⅜	Mar 7	95	Feb 8	97⅜	Mar 7	.. 97
St. L. & S. F. Gen. bd. ctfs., 1930	M N*	95¾	Feb 11	95¾	Jan 22	95¾	Mar 8	95 ..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. ctfs., Nov., 1980	J J	85¾	Feb 6	71	Jan 15	79⅝	Mar 9	79⅝ 80
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118¾	Feb 20	118¾	Jan 22	118¾	Feb 20	119 ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾	Feb 25	119¾	Jan 8	120¾	Mar 7	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142	Feb 11	141¾	Jan 12	141¾	Mar 8	140 ..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 28,99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾	Jan 29	114¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 29	115¾ ..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115¾	No 20,00	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	106	Feb 16	105¾	Jan 18	105	Feb 16	105¾ ..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24,99	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	129¾	Feb 19	128	Jan 28	129¾	Feb 28	128¾ ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	125	Ap 21,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	113	De 7, 00	113 ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O*	110	Feb 14	108	Jan 11	109	Feb 14	.. ..
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	110	Ap 12,00	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,00	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Ap 24,00	.. ..
St. Paul & S. P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1937	M S*	104	Jan 8	104	Jan 8	104	Jan 8	.. ..
St. P. & M. D. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J*	..	....	..	....	113	Jne 7, 00	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
St. Fls. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1930	*J D	..	....	..	....	119¾	Je 12, 00	112 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1938	*A O	..	....	..	....	112	My 31,00	111 ..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1907	J J*	105	Feb 11	105	Feb 11	105	Feb 11	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	*M N	109¾	Feb 14	109¾	Feb 14	109¾	Feb 14	.. ..
Evans. & Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1920	*J J	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	.. ..
Evans. & Richmond 1st g. 6s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 6, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do 2-6 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	100	Jan 31	100	Jan 9	100	Mar 8	100 100½
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. trust, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101	De 15,00	100⅜ ..
Do g. 4s, Mort. 1st, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Mar 9	100 ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	..	....	..	....	100	Mar 1	100 ..
Do registered	F A*	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. ..
Do unified gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. ..
Cal. & Or. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. ..
Cal. & Or. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	M S*	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. ..
Mort. gtd. g. 5s, 1912	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. ..
Southern Pac. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137½	Jan 29	137½	Jan 29	137¼	Jan 29	137 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	106½	Feb 11	106	Mar 9	106	Mar 9	105½ ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J D*	85¾	Feb 25	77¾	Jan 3	85¾	Mar 9	85½ 85⅝
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	110¾	Feb 8	110⅝	Feb 8	110⅝	Feb 8	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17,97	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	107⅞	Feb 15	103⅜	Jan 2	107	Mar 9	.. ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10	J J	112	Jan 29	111	Jan 17	112	Feb 28	.. 113¼
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	111¼	Jan 30	109¾	Jan 21	111½	Jan 30	109½ ..
Do do Series B	..	..	....	..	....	110⅝	Au 24,00	110 ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	..	....	..	....	110⅝	No 24,00	112 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	120	Feb 15	119	Jan 19	120	Feb 15	120 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	109	Mar 7	106¾	Jan 4	109	Mar 8	.. 109
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	105½	Feb 28	98	Jan 8	105	Mar 9	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	..	....	..	....	116	Au 3, 00	.. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107	Mar 2	105	Jan 9	107	Mar 4	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	116¼	Feb 6	111¾	Jan 4	116	Mar 9	115¾ 116
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	..	....	..	....	108	Au 3, 00	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	*M S	116½	Feb 5	113¾	Jan 15	115¾	Feb 28	113 ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	114 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	94½	Mar 6	83¼	Jan 25	94¼	Mar 9	.. ..
Col. & Gree. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120	Feb 15	120	Feb 15	120	Feb 15	118¾ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	117¾	Jan 29	117½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	480	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1900	235	245
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway Nat. ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	248	..
Butch. & Drov's Nat. ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	..	97
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
Chase National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Mar., 1901	300	307½
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	3975	4050
Citizens' National ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
City National	10,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	500	515
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1899	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Commerce Nat.	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	310	320
Continental Nat.	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	380	..
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	3800	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	201	215
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	100	125
German Exch.	300,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	205	..
Garfield National	200,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	1725	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	125	130
Germania	200,000	8	S	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	150	160
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	505	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	535	545
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	185	190
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	345	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	290	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	255
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	215	..
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	105	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	800,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	450	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov., 1900	185	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	730	..
New York Nat.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	335	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	130	..
N.Y. Pr. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	150	160
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	102½	..
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	112	..
North Amer. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	165	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb., 1901	165	180
Park National	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	485	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	220	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	475	..
Republic Nat.	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	235	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	210	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Shoe & Leath. Nat.	1,000,000	1	Q	Mar., 1901	108	..
State	100,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	360	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	141	147½
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	515	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	395	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	280	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	245	250
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Mar., 1901	1980	2050
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	355	..
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	355	365
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	390	420
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	400	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1485	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	275	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	605	615
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb., 1901	260	270
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	400	420
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	545	575
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	490	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	185	200
N.Y. Life Ins. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1320	1375
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	770	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	265	270
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Mar., 1901	340	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	345	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	275	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan., 1901	460	480
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	220	225
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1400	1415
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	435	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1690	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	220

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$8,500,000	..	..	.....	20½	22
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112½	113½
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	69½	70½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96½	97½
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Mar., 1901	80½	81½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94¾	95
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1901	33¼	34
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅝	10⅛
Buff. City 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	78¾	80¼
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	100½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	103	..
Denver Gas	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	16	20
Denver Gas bonds	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	82½	84½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	50
Gr. Rapids ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	102	105
Gr'd R. 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	Jun., 1900	45	53
Ind'olis 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	94	95½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	65	70
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1929	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	106	..
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	294	296
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	69
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	114
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	36	40½
St. Jo. (Mo.) 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	Feb., 1901	45½	48
St. P. gn. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	76½	78
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1880	130	133
Standard pf.	4,255,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Stand. 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Syra. 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	96	98
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	106½	107½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,609,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	*53	55
American Bicycle	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	6¾
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	25⅞	26½
Do 1st 5s, 1919	10,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	76	78
American Bridge	35,000,000	..	..	.....	42	43
Do preferred	35,000,000	2½	..	Jan., 1901	91	92
American Chicle	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	85½	90
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	79	81
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	36	37
Am. Soda Fount.	1,250,000	1¾	..	Nov., 1896	4	8
Do 1st pref'd	1,250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	40	50
Do 2d pref'd	1,250,000	4	..	Nov., 1896	9	12½
Am. Sheet St. pf.	26,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	80¾	81½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,800,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	58	62
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	47½	49
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	86	88
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9	12
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1900	61	64
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	23
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20¾	20¾
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98⅝	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($10)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	1
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	104½	105
Celluloid	5,925,000	12½	Q	Dec., 1900	98	101
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	104	105
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	24	27
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	74
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Feb., 1901	380	400
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	20	26
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Cons. Equipment	16,000,000	..	..	.....	11⅝	11⅞
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	‡6	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	31	33
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	80	85
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	60¾	61
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	64½	..
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,759,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	92⅝	92¾
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,065	..	..	.....	5⅛	5¾
Do preferred	29,283,831	..	..	.....	27¼	28
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	23	26
Do preferred	1,630,300	..	..	.....	50	53
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	14½	16
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	30	36
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9	15
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅝
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	Mar., 1901	70	78
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Mar., 1901	100	105
Havana Com'e'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	52	55
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	12½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	125
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	1¼
Int.-State Oil ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅞	5
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*2	5
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	57	65
Peay&Burnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	40	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	105	..
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅛	2⅜
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	‡5	Q	Dec., 1900	162	165
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	19	22
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	80	83
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	15
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	3⅛
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	12½	Q	Jan., 1901	180	183
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	965,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	4	4¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	30	31
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	92½	93½
Pec., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34⅞	34½
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	20
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	204	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	94½	95½
Rubber Goods	15,140,800	1	Q	Jan., 1901	28½	29
Do preferred	7,624,400	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	75½	76½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,400	2	Q	Jan., 1901	125	130
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,600	..	..	.....	15⅝	15¾
Do preferred	16,665,700	..	..	.....	32½	32⅝
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,025,000	2	S	Oct., 1900	78¼	78¾
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1900	225	230
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	33	36
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec., 1900	798	800
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*14	16
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	101	104
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $15 paid ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18	18½
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	98	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	840,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	103	105
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	5	7
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	58	61
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3⅝	4
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	43½	44½
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1900	113	114
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	28	S	Oct., 1900	119	120
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	30	33
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	Mar., 1901	80½	91¾
U. S. Steel, w. i.	.....	..	..	.....	33⅛	33⅞
Do pref., w. i.	.....	..	..	.....	82½	83
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	36½	39
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Jan., 1901	*183	188
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	111	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	90	100
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	580	602
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	310	320
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	300	310
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	140
Home	3,000,000	35	S	Jan., 1901	260	270
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	95	99
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	175	180
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	45	..
Un'd States (25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125
W'chester ($10)	300,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	113	115
Do imp 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S	Jan., 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	230	240
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	119
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103¼
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	241	243
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	113
B. C. & New. 1st	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	113	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	203½	210
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	183	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Feb., 1901	98½	100
Coney Island & B.	1,983,000	1¾	Q	Feb., 1901	340	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	103
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,208,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	61	62
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109½	110¼
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb., 1901	120	123
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	118
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3⅝	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1965	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	99	101
Nassau Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111	..
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	96	97
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	95	98
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	82	83
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,882,000	2	Q	Dec., 1900	216	222
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	106½	107½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	207½	212
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct.,

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Waynesburg and Washington Railroad—Dividend payable.
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, March 16.

New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred April 1 to holders of record this date.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred April 1 to holders of record this date.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 9	$1,537,967,806	$63,601,024
March 2	1,392,316,767	64,934,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,760,794	65,605,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,862
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,725,682
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	63,365,962
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,381,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,903,200
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,208	68,566,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,615,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,353
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,195,411
Dec. 8	1,419,966,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,656,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,109
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,861
*Nov. 10	1,079,694,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,500	53,273,728
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,583
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	969,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	886,384,200	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,136	51,714,574
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	650,777,454	44,471,976
Aug. 25	671,926,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,286	49,580,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,786	55,383,359
July 28	783,779,500	46,311,788
July 21	795,578,084	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,494
June 23	842,602,288	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,096	54,623,659
*June 2	820,978,855	49,240,900
May 26	965,215,536	55,821,961
May 19	1,006,863,478	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,313	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,004,446,657	46,974,241
April 21	1,196,394,041	76,061,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,586,263	64,745,263
March 31	1,116,194,633	53,429,219
March 24	1,070,863,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,966,191

*Five days.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 7, 1901	£36,314,789	.....
March 8, 1900	35,493,815	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

March 7, 1901	95,105,648	£43,792,692
March 8, 1900	76,908,341	45,634,972

BANK OF GERMANY.

March 7, 1901	29,496,000	15,195,000
March 8, 1900	27,536,000	14,159,000

RUSSIA.

March 7, 1901	73,774,000	6,361,000
March 8, 1900	82,751,000	6,149,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

March 7, 1901	36,764,000	10,498,000
March 8, 1900	37,845,000	9,137,000

SPAIN.

March 7, 1901	14,001,000	16,546,000
March 8, 1900	13,634,000	15,014,000

ITALY.

March 7, 1901	15,417,000	1,864,200
March 8, 1900	15,412,000	1,586,000

NETHERLANDS.

March 7, 1901	5,053,000	5,755,000
March 8, 1900	5,332,000	6,023,000

BELGIUM.

March 7, 1901	2,886,000	1,443,000
March 8, 1900	2,986,000	1,493,000

Total for week	£310,812,327	£201,855,892
Total preceding week	311,195,868	201,994,995
Corresp. date last year	286,784,189	99,230,972

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing March 9. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.		Range in 1901 Lowest.		Last Sale.
155	165	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 4	150½	Jan. 25	147	Jan. 19	150½ Jan. 25, 1901
200	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	28	Feb. 28	28	Feb. 28	28 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½ Jan. 7, 1901
160	180	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5	*163 Feb. 5, 1901
85	87	Am. Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900 3	91½	Jan. 8	87½	Feb. 14	87½ Feb. 14, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	....	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2 Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	6,965,800	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*14 Sept. 28, 1900
22	23	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	20	Feb. 20	20	Feb. 20	20 Feb. 20, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	Jan., 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf.,Series B.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21 Feb. 15, 1899
9¼	10	Brunswick City	5,000,000	....	10⅝	Feb. 7	8¾	Jan. 19	9⅞ Mar. 2, 1901
116	121	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 3	125	Jan. 9	116	Mar. 1	116 Mar. 1, 1901
125	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	132	Jan. 8	130	Feb. 25	120 Feb. 25, 1901
106	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 18, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
125	130	Chi., St. P., M. & O	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901 5	137	Jan. 11	125	Mar. 2	125 Mar. 2, 1901
175	185	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	22,396,600	Feb. 20, 1901 3½	185	Jan. 11	184¾	Jan. 5	185 Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction	20,000,000	....	14¼	Feb. 11	12	Jan. 17	18¾ Feb. 11, 1901
..	..	Chi. Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	55¾	Feb. 11	54¾	Feb. 11	54¾ Feb. 11, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*187½ Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	1¾ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	⅞ Oct. 31, 1900
115	125	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 4	122	Jan. 14	117	Feb. 1	118½ Feb. 9, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	.....	..	.....	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	29 June 12, 1900
160	168½	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	168½	Feb. 16	168½	Feb. 16	168½ Feb. 16, 1901
60	65	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	56½	Jan. 30	60½	Jan. 30	56½ Jan. 30, 1901
121	125	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900 7	123	Feb. 13	123	Feb. 13	123 Feb. 13, 1901
5½	6¼	Dul., S. S. & At	12,000,000	....	6¾	Feb. 18	4½	Feb. 5	6½ Feb. 27, 1901
375	425	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100 Dec. 20, 1900
88	89	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900 2½	90	Feb. 15	81	Jan. 4	88½ Feb. 19, 1901
26	28	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	27½ Feb. 15, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
50	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	50	Feb. 18	50	Feb. 18	50 Feb. 18, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 16	110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,800,300	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105 May 30, 1899
82	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901 50c	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8	75 Jan. 8, 1901
102	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105 Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*82 Jan. 25, 1899
16	18	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	18	Jan. 16	12	Jan. 8	15 Mar. 1, 1901
50	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	50 Nov. 26, 1900
97	100	Laclede Gas pf	8,014,000	Sep. 15, 1900 2	77	Feb. 13	70	Jan. 18	100 Feb. 28, 1901
210¼	250	Lake Shore	40,468,500	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	*235	Feb. 18	*235	Feb. 18	*235 Feb. 18, 1901
41	43	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	46¼	Jan. 3	39¾	Jan. 21	41 Mar. 2, 1901
60	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 29, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	79 Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L	19,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*50 Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	413 July 12, 1900
134	137½	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1¼	139	Feb. 21	139	Feb. 21	139 Feb. 21, 1901
98	102	N. Y., Chi., St. L. & C. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	109	Jan. 10	97	Mar. 1	99¼ Mar. 2, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294 Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	.....	....	..	.....	..	.....	7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,354,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,140,900	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
88	93	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	94¾	Jan. 10	91	Feb. 25	89 Feb. 25, 1901
62	64	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1901 1	68	Jan. 12	63	Jan. 8	64¾ Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*35 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110 June 26, 1899
74½	75	Père Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 11, 1901 4	79	Jan. 28	72	Jan. 2	72½ Feb. 21, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117 May 16, 1899
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*185 Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 6	..	.....	..	.....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Quicksilver	5,706,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	*1½ Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf	4,291,800	July 16, 1900 ½	9½	Jan. 29	8	Mar. 2	8 Mar. 2, 1901
204	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..	.....	..	.....	200 Dec. 10, 1900
95	95	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	70	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 5	70 Feb. 6, 1901
135	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1¼	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5	135 Jan. 5, 1901
61½	63	Silver Bullion Certs	.....	....	65½	Jan. 3	64¼	Jan. 14	64½ Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	859,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..	.....	..	.....	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	....	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Trans. pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	147½	Jan. 30	147½	Jan. 30	147½ Jan. 30, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64 July 28, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,260,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*280¾ Oct. 3, 1899
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	¾ Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*1½ Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 3, 1899
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1896
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 9th day of March, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$276,984,989	Gold certificates outstanding	$276,984,989
Silver dollars	429,597,000	Silver certificates outstanding	429,597,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,475,401	Treasury notes outstanding	85,425,000
Silver bullion of 1890	52,949,599		
Total	$760,996,989	Total	$760,996,989

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,894,195.62	
Gold certificates	22,595,510.00	
Standard silver dollars	10,549,197.00	
Silver certificates	4,994,705.00	
Silver bullion	3,139,695.35	
United States notes	11,701,354.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	30,000.00	
National bank notes	8,527,621.00	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,185,250.00	
Fractional currency	166.45	
Minor coin	702,699.22	
		$135,324,895.17
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$91,574,466.52	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,000,000.00	
Total	$98,982,703.52	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	140,681.48	
		98,837,414.00
Total		$234,162,309.17
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$45,000,000.00	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,000,000.00	
Disbursing officers' balances	20,000,000.00	
Post Office Department account	2,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous items	162,309.17	
		71,162,309.17
Net cash balance		$163,000,000.00

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$698,618.28	$5,908,236.46	$165,081,954.46
Internal revenue	1,035,866.64	7,684,556.56	209,755,726.97
Miscellaneous	275,305.30	588,126.96	24,565,323.43
Total receipts	$2,067,290.20	$14,177,020.02	$399,403,004.86
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	228,000.00	2,745,992.60	85,160,615.13
War	500,000.00	3,676,040.00	107,551,855.32
Navy	288,000.00	1,270,000.00	40,414,350.00
Indians	5,000.00	275,000.00	7,852,751.06
Pensions	400,000.00	4,095,000.00	160,280,203.96
Interest	.....	.....	25,842,655.98
Total expenditures	$1,845,000.00	$12,295,980.00	$304,922,223.06
Excess of expenditures over receipts	162,290.20	1,812,059.62	94,480,758.80
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	730,173.02	6,612,043.21	162,479,046.25
Internal revenue	914,870.45	7,492,808.83	208,341,412.99
Receipts from all sources last year	1,703,944.23	14,510,182.91	396,947,106.09
Expenditures last year	1,055,000.00	12,095,000.00	352,763,611.89
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	262,025.09	7,297,981.09
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	20,340.00	267,267.20	13,889,955.00
Notes received for current redemption	739,121.00	4,102,527.00	80,703,227.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 10, 1900	$346,466,614.00	$108,126,420.00	$940,661,932.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$20,033,718.00	$3,720,120.00	$42,759,266.00
This fiscal year	21,707,618.00	482,612.00	22,190,031.00
This month	200,000.00	1,000.00	231,330.00
This day	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Redeemed for Gold—			
To date	20,033,718.00	3,720,120.00	42,759,266.00
This fiscal year	21,707,618.00	482,612.00	22,190,031.00
This month	200,000.00	1,000.00	231,330.00
This day	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 9, total transactions in stocks [illegible] shares of stock, $[illegible] bonds, including $[illegible] Government and $[illegible] State bonds.

In detail the week's business, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, was as follows:

STOCKS.

	March 10, 1900.	March 9, 1901.	Increase.
N. Y. & M.	[illegible]	$6,[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	2,000	600	*1,710

BONDS.

	March 10, 1900.	March 9, 1901.	Increase.
N. Y. & M.	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,0..
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depositary for moneys.

[illegible] A. Stanton, Pres't. D. Willis James, Vice-Pres't. Joseph T. Clark, Second Vice-Pres't. Robert L. Thorndell, Secretary. Louis G. Hampton, Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1829

THE CALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,850,000

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, ALEXANDER H. STEVENS,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., HENRY I. BARBEY,
THOMAS DENNY, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS, CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.

WE OFFER:

7,000 SHARES
(PAR VALUE $50)
3% Guaranteed Stock
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R.

Semi-annual dividends guaranteed by
THE CARNEGIE COMPANY,

Whose $150,800,000 of Capital Stock is now valued at 150%.
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The Bank of England gained £455,844 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.94, became 48.74 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,175,000f. gold and gained 575,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was steady to firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty days, $4.87⅞@$4.87½ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.84⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅞@5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼ less 1-16@5.16⅛ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium.

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The New York Times.

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CANAL AGREEMENT FAILS

Great Britain Rejects Amended Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

No Counter Proposition Made—British Find Senate Changes Undesirable —Character of the Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The long expected answer from the British Government to the State Department's communication reciting the action of the Senate upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was received at noon to-day. Lord Pauncefote the British Ambassador, already had acquainted Secretary Hay with the fact that he had received a communication from his Government on the subject, and it is believed it has been in his possession for several days. Secretary Hay had acquired a general knowledge of the character of the British response.

Lord Pauncefote came to the State Department at noon by appointment. He brought the answer with him, and read it to Secretary Hay. It was, in form, an instruction from Lord Lansdowne, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord Pauncefote, and of this instruction he left a copy with Secretary Hay. The Secretary and the Ambassador were closeted for half an hour. At the conclusion of the conference it was stated that the instruction to Lord Pauncefote was to notify the Government of the United States that the British Government did not see its way clear to the acceptance of the Senate amendments.

These amendments were treated in detail at some length, in argumentative fashion, the purpose of the British Government being to show that it had sound reason for declining to accept them. After disposing of the details, the note concluded with an expression of regret that such a course was forced upon the British Government. There was nothing in the nature of a counter proposition. It was stated that if there is to be a further attempt to amend the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so as to authorize the United States to construct a waterway across the Isthmus, then it is for the United States to make the overture; the British Government simply drops the matter at this point.

Secretary Hay carried the communication to the White House to talk with the President as to the future action of the department, but as no opportunity offered this afternoon for a conference, it cannot yet be stated what action, if any, will be taken by this Government. It is stated that there is no hurry even in the event that it shall be decided to invite Great Britain to join in fresh negotiations as to an Isthmian canal. Congress not being in session to consider a treaty, if one should be framed. The belief seems to be warranted that there will be no further negotiations on the subject in the immediate future, unless some event not now foreseen by the officials causes a radical change in the situation.

For the present the text of the British answer will be withheld from publication, on this side of the water at least, though it is said that after the President has thoroughly considered the matter some general statement may be made as to the points developed.

CHARACTER OF BRITISH ANSWER.

The British answer is quite long, as such documents go, and would make about two newspaper columns. The tone of the reply is distinctly friendly throughout, particularly so in the concluding assurances of good-will and a desire to co-operate in the realization of this undertaking. Although the text is withheld it is understood that the answer takes up each of the three amendments made by the Senate, and presents the difficulties in the way of assenting to them. As to the amendment which struck out all that clause of the treaty inviting other maritime nations to concur in the neutralizing of the canal, the British view is that while the United States and Great Britain can bind themselves by treaty to neutralize the canal, they cannot make this action binding on all other Governments unless these Governments concur.

As to the entire abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as provided by one of the Senate amendments, it appears to be the British view that such a step is too far-reaching to be taken without some negotiation in which the British side of the case is presented. The so-called Davis amendment appears, however, to be the chief obstacle in the way of an agreement, and while the British reply makes no suggestion of any further negotiation, it seems to be a fair inference from its general tenor that if a modification of this amendment could be secured there probably could be an adjustment upon the other points of differences.

A reading of the answer also makes plain that while it does not make counter-propositions or propose further action, yet it does not preclude such action by laying down a course which will be adhered to without the slightest deviation. On the contrary, the answer takes the form of an argument tending to show that the amendments proposed by the Senate do not fairly consider the various British interests involved, and that for that reason they cannot be accepted in the form presented. There is nothing peremptory in the tone of the answer.

THE PRIOR NEGOTIATIONS.

The Hay-Pauncefote negotiations have been in progress for something over two years, and owing to the great interests involved they have constituted the chief international question at issue before the State Department. The treaty was signed prior to the opening of the Fifty-sixth Congress and was submitted to the Senate in December, 1899. It at once encountered opposition in that body, but after considerable delay was ratified after several amendments had been adopted.

The chief issue was made on what is known as the Davis amendment. While in terms this did not give the United States a right to fortify the canal, yet in general language it expressed the right of this country to adopt such measures in regard to the canal as were deemed necessary for the proper maintenance of American authority. After extended debate in executive session this and two other amendments to the treaty were adopted, and the treaty was ratified as amended. The two other amendments abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and struck out the provision of the treaty which invited other foreign Governments to express their approval of it.

As the amendments created conditions which the British Government had not concurred in when the original treaty was made, it was necessary to present the instrument in its amended form to that Government for its approval. It is understood that one moving consideration in the minds of the British statesmen who considered the answer to be made was that their determination affected not only Great Britain and her interests in the canal, but all the maritime nations of Europe and of the world at large, as the complete neutralizing of the canal under the terms of the treaty would have the effect of conferring the same rights and usage to Germany, France, and other nations that were enjoyed by Great Britain. It was rather in the character of trustee for the maritime nations that the amended treaty was considered.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

Furthermore, an important consideration was as to the effect of the new instrument in completely wiping out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the rights which Great Britain claimed under that document. Some of the British statesmen held that there should be a quid pro quo, if British claims under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were surrendered. It also was held that Great Britain had certain vested rights in Central America, which had given place to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so that, if the treaty was to be succeeded by something less substantial, then the old vested rights of Great Britain were obliterated without any adequate return. At the same time, the understanding here is that the sentiment of British officials was to avoid a breach or issue with the United States, and if possible to arrange a common basis of agreement.

In some British quarters it was held that too much friction already had been caused by the canal issue, and that since the United States was willing to invest the hundreds of millions of dollars required for the canal's construction, and then admit to it the commerce of Great Britain and the world at large, it was but just to give the American Government a certain degree of authority over the canal, particularly when its military necessities required such authority. In this spirit, and with these conflicting considerations, the matter has been pending before the British Cabinet, with the result of the formal answer communicated by Lord Pauncefote to-day.

The effect of the British answer cannot be to restore the life of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty so far as now appears. That document had a distinct limitation, within which it could be ratified, and no doubt seems to exist among officials that the period expired when the Senate adjourned. The answer is chiefly important, therefore, as making clear the attitude of the British Government alongside the attitude of the American Government. With the two positions thus clearly defined, it remains to be seen whether the United States Government will carry on such further negotiations as may reconcile differences and bring about a common ground of action.

NEXT STEP BY UNITED STATES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the British Government, without terms and without any counter proposition, leaves a clear-cut issue between the two Governments. If there is to be any treaty about the Nicaragua Canal, negotiations must be begun absolutely from the beginning. When the new negotiations are begun Great Britain will be able to submit her counter proposition, if she has any. The situation will then be that the United States desires to renew negotiations, and that the British Government, acceding to the American request, listens to what this country has to say and makes known what it will accept as the price of reopening the subject. The matter is completely closed by the British reply. If it is reopened it must be at the request of the United States. Great Britain will then point to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, show that the United States cannot construct an interoceanic canal under it without her consent, and name her price.

There are only three ways out for the United States. One is to claim that the treaty is void, the second that it is voidable, the third to accept the British position that the treaty is in full force, and begin negotiations anew at that disadvantage. The first door is closed to the United States. The third would make negotiations practically impossible, for it is morally certain that the Senate would not accept the terms which Great Britain would dictate if a full acceptance of her position were made. The belief is general to-night that if negotiations are renewed it will be upon the basis of the second claim. This is the old claim made by Blaine and Frelinghuysen, that the treaty may be declared void. Upon this basis the United States would have a chance to manoeuvre for position, and there is a strong belief that the negotiations will be renewed upon this basis.

If Great Britain declines to consider this view the matter will be left practically where it was before, and the Senate will have a chance to step in. The claim that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is dead cannot be seriously urged, in view of all that has taken place. The idea of negotiating with Great Britain on her own terms is impossible. It is believed that, rather than produce the serious situation which would follow if Great Britain should decline to recognize the old treaty as voidable, in view of what Congress may do, the British will consent to consider this suggestion. If she does not, an absolute deadlock will follow, in which Great Britain would not recognize the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as either void or voidable, and the American Congress would be determined to take action in defiance of that position.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, March 12.—The morning papers express approval of Lord Lansdowne's reply to the amendment of the United States Senate to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. All repudiate any feeling save a friendly desire to arrive at an amicable and equitable settlement.

"No country without a sacrifice of self-respect," says The Times, "could have accepted the travesty of a bargain which President McKinley and Secretary Hay asked us to conclude. Influential men and newspapers in the United States have admitted the reasonableness of the British attitude; and even in the Senate weighty voices have been raised against such petulant rhetoric as Mr. Morgan's.

"We have reason, therefore, to expect Lord Lansdowne's dispatch to commend itself to the justice and fair play of the Americans. He has left the responsibility for further action where it ought to lie. It is for the Washington Government to make new overtures. We shall be ready to assent to reasonable modifications of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty when there is a fair probability that the Senate will accept our concessions in the spirit in which they are offered. Until that time arrives we have no ground for dissatisfaction with our legal position, a position we do not intend to abandon except upon terms concerted in a friendly manner with ourselves."

This extract from The Times fairly represents the general opinion. The Daily Chronicle, which thinks that "President McKinley's lack of firmness is blameable for the present position of affairs," says it will be "best for both peoples to seek to forget an unfortunate diplomatic incident." The Standard observes:

"Well-informed American opinion must have been prepared for this result. There has been some wild and rather absurd talk in Washington, but it is satisfactory to find that the views of the extremists and mischief mongers have made no sensible impression upon their countrymen. The interests of the two Nations do not really clash, and doubtless a solution will be found in the early resumption of friendly negotiations."

The Daily News, which asks why the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should not be quietly abrogated by the consent of both parties, goes on to say:

"Although Lord Salisbury could not submit to the Senate's arbitrary and dictatorial methods, British rights under the treaty are not of overwhelming importance, and, if America chooses to make herself more vulnerable by constructing the canal, there is no reason why England should hinder her. The question can be treated separately or as part of a larger scheme for the settlement of all outstanding differences between the two countries."

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "There is little doubt that the United States Senate would adopt a resolution abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is fortunate therefore that the adjournment of the Senate will give both Governments a welcome delay and prevent precipitate action."

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine.—Adv.

"Whither go I? To The Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va."—Adv.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S LENIENCY

War Department Fully Indorses His Policy in China.

His Refusal to Allow Executions in Peking Is in Accord with the American Army Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—For some time complaints from Peking about Gen. Chaffee's lack of interest in the punishment of the Chinese have been appearing in the London papers, and have given great gratification to the War Department officials. Gen. Chaffee has consistently refused to take part in punitive expeditions, even when invited to do so by Count von Waldersee, and has neglected to participate in the military executions ordered in Peking. These executions have been taking place ever since Peking was placed under military rule, and in the German quarter, according to one authority, they have risen to as high as fifty executions a day, a number seldom exceeded in Paris during the Reign of Terror. The American quarter alone has not been made the scene of such executions.

To-day the complaint was made in a London paper that not a single execution had taken place in the American quarter since the occupation of Peking, and that in addition to that Gen. Chaffee has overridden the decision of a Chinese Judge and refused to allow the decapitation of "several notorious Boxer chiefs," condemned by this Judge.

The War Department officials say that the complaint against Gen. Chaffee is well founded, and that his policy is indorsed by the department. They also say that the complaint of the London paper understates the case, and that, in fact, there have been no "military executions" of Chinese by the Americans, not only since the occupation of Peking, but at any time. It appears to be thought in London that this policy is one inaugurated through mistaken leniency on the part of Chaffee himself. To clear up the situation, and to show that Gen. Chaffee is not pursuing any policy except the regular American policy, which has the full indorsement and support of the Administration, the following facts were made known to-day:

When the American Government first sent troops to China under Gen. Chaffee an order was issued by Secretary Root calling their attention to the American military regulations and articles of war, and they were commanded to scrupulously observe them, particularly those regarding the prohibition of looting, robbery, and other crimes. Gen. Chaffee carried out his instructions to the letter during the march to Peking. After his arrival there the situation became that of military occupation, and, as such, a state of things ensued which practically brought about martial law.

The American regulations are very specific in regard to what may and may not be done during military occupation. Gen. Chaffee adopted as his guide in this respect General Order No. 100, issued during the civil war under the authority of President Lincoln. This order, which has been the guide of the American Army ever since, was promulgated on April 24, 1863, and it is remarkable not only for its comprehensive scope, but for the language in which it was couched. It directs the American troops, whenever they are occupying conquered territory, to observe the strictest rules of justice and mercy. One of its sentences, which Gen. Chaffee has scrupulously observed from his first assumption of authority in the district allotted to the Americans in Peking, is as follows:

"As martial law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor, and humanity, virtues adorning the soldier even more than other men, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed."

When the question of military executions came up, Gen. Chaffee found his guide in another section of this comprehensive order. It declares that no person shall be put to death except with the assent of the President unless he has been found guilty in time of war, by a court-martial, of certain specified crimes, including murder, mutiny, and spying. Gen. Chaffee has followed the policy of the American Government, which holds that there is no state of war in China, and has refused to permit the courts-martial of persons alleged to be Boxers. The Chinese Judge referred to in the London paper is evidently within the jurisdiction of the American district, and therefore under Gen. Chaffee's control, and the General has therefore stepped in and refused to allow the decapitation of alleged Boxers tried for military crimes, but not tried in time of war by courts-martial.

In short, Gen. Chaffee's conduct has been, from the War Department's point of view, admirable, deserving of all praise, and strictly in line with the orders given to him at the outset. The criticism by foreigners does not weigh with his superiors.

RUSSIA THREATENS CHINA.

Said to Have Demanded Signature of Manchuria Agreement — Earl Li Appeals to the Powers?

LONDON, March 12.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, dated March 11, saying:

"It is reported, upon trustworthy authority, that Russia has notified China that unless the Manchurian Convention is signed at an early named date, she (Russia) will withdraw the convention and substitute harder terms in its place.

"Li-Hung-Chang declares that he is powerless to resist, and has appealed to the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan to intervene on China's behalf.

"Considerable uneasiness, in consequence of the extreme friction, is believed to exist between the Yang-tse Viceroys and Li-Hung-Chang."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—No confirmation has been received by the State Department of the Shanghai report that Li-Hung-Chang has appealed to the United States and other powers to save him from making a secret treaty with Russia. If any such plea is received from Earl Li, he will get a short and sharp answer from the United States Government, which regards such propositions as mere subterfuges.

The State Department warned the Chinese Government nearly a month ago that it did not want China to make any separate treaty with one Government while negotiations with all the allied powers were going on. The proposition was plain and simple. The decision rested with China. For a Chinese plenipotentiary now to claim that he needed American protection and assistence to aid him in resisting the temptation to make a separate treaty would be regarded as a ridiculous attempt to hoodwink the American Government, and would receive a short answer.

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA.

BERLIN, March 11.—The publication of the correspondence of the American State Department with the powers interested in the Chinese question, disclosing the fact that Russia, on every occasion when opportunity served, declared emphatically that she had no purpose to seize and to hold Manchuria, has attracted considerable attention here. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The note informing China that the United States could not approve secret negotiations between the Chinese Government and any individual power, looking to the cession of territory, has had one good effect. It has caused Russia to declare herself."

The Vossische Zeitung finds humor in the statement from Washington that Russia was "among the foremost to accept the principle of the note," but it doubts whether the humor of this is perceived in Washington. It suspects that President McKinley "now regrets that the vacillating policy of the United States in the Chinese affair has facilitated Rusia's game without securing any advantage for the United States."

SAYS JAPAN IS NOT BELLICOSE.

LONDON, March 12.—The Japanese Legation in London has received a bundle of dispatches from Tokio relative to Russia's movements in Manchuria, but the Japanese Minister here is unwilling to admit that Japan is alarmed over the recent changes in the situation.

"Japan is still reluctant to believe," said an official of the Japanese Legation last evening, "that any power, even Russia, is acting outside the concert of powers. Apart from the interest which all the powers have in a successful solution of the Chinese question, Japan would have special cause to be offended should the present harmony be disturbed by any individual arrangement between China and any other country.

"We do not desire to participate in the slightest way in disturbing the present united action. The war between Japan and China occurred at a time when Japan was just entering upon a new era of commercial prosperity; and, while there is nothing to regret so far as military and naval prestige is concerned, we are naturally peaceful and do not desire hostilities.

"It may be set down, therefore, that Japan will do her utmost to maintain peace and to insure a successful settlement of all questions in China. This does not mean that we will submit to any injustice; but the attitude of the Japanese Government to-day is that it is unwilling to believe that Russia would defy the powers by secret negotiations with China, or that the powers would permit such an arrangement to proceed, to the manifest injury of Japan as well as themselves."

TO REMAIN IN CHINA.

Two Companies of the Ninth Infantry Told They Are to Stay There.

PEKING, March 11.—Companies A and B of the Ninth United States Infantry have been notified that they are to remain in China. It is believed that Major Robertson will command them.

Many Americans here urge the legation to use its influence to have at least two field guns and enough artillerymen to work them left. They say that during the siege these guns would have been more valuable than 200 armed men, and that necessity for their use is liable to occur again.

The American field telegraph line which was constructed here has ceased operations, and the wire has been coiled in preparation for shipment to Manila.

The question of quarters for the American troops remaining in Peking is still the subject of discussion. Army men favor the Temple of Agriculture, as being healthy and sufficiently near the legation for troops to be sent there in a hurry as an additional daily guard should circumstances arise rendering it necessary. They think the Court's objections are magnified. It is not likely that the British will relinquish the Temple of Heaven, and they will certainly long require the permanent building being erected there. The only other available place ready is a palace belonging to one of the Princes, far from the legation, in the middle of the Tartar City. This is private property.

MR. CONGER STARTS FOR HOME.

PEKING, March 11.—United States Minister Conger left here this morning. All the foreign Ministers and a large number of other persons bade him farewell at the railway station.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A cablegram received at the State Department announces the departure of Minister Conger en route to the United States. His sixty days' leave of absence will begin when he reaches San Francisco.

Mr. Conger's message was as follows:

"I leave Peking to-day for America. Squiers is left in charge."

Thus it appears clearly that Mr. Rockhill is not in any sense a successor to Mr. Conger as United States Minister at Peking at this time, but simply a Special Commissioner, limited in his functions to the negotiations with the Chinese Government and the other Ministers for a settlement of the troubles growing out of the Boxer uprising.

The Japanese Government Deadlock.

TOKIO, March 11.—The Imperial Diet, which had been prorogued until March 8 to give the House of Peers an opportunity to assent to the new Taxation bills, covering the expenses of the Japanese Expeditionary Corps in China, was again prorogued for five days. If, in the meantime, the Cabinet of Marquis Ito does not overcome the opposition of the House of Peers, two alternatives only will remain—the dismissal of the Cabinet or a temporary suspension of the Constitution. A third prorogation of the Diet is not permissible under the Constitution.

Gen. Chaffee's Admonition.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Gen. Chaffee's general order recently received, giving details of the discipline enjoined on the American troops, closes with this admonition:

"The attention of all honest soldiers and men of this command is called to the fact that there are thieves in our midst wearing our clothing who, by frequent robberies, disgrace all and bring about curtailment of privileges to honest men which, if conditions were not as stated, might be enjoyed more fully than can now be authorized."

Germans Killed 250 Chinese.

PEKING, March 11.—The Germans report that in the recent engagement near Paoting-Foo 250 Chinese were killed and four magazine guns captured. There were no German losses.

Earl Li's Condition.

PEKING, March 11.—Despite the report that Li-Hung-Chang is seriously ill and that his life hangs by a thread, his physicians say that his condition is no worse than that of an ordinary man in the same circumstances, and would not be dangerous except for his advanced age. They are extremely hopeful of being able to bring him around.

Germany Trying to Get Concessions?

SHANGHAI, March 11.—Native papers assert that German representatives are negotiating with high officials for the establishment of arsenals at Nanking, Wu-Chang, and Cheng-Tu, in the Province of Shan-Tung.

Wants Indemnity for Lost Trade.

BERLIN, March 11.—The East Asiatic Society of Hamburg has addressed a letter to the Imperial Government with reference to the principles to be adopted in determining damages in China. The society asks that China be compelled to pay not only for lives lost and property destroyed, but also for profits not gained in consequence of the anti-foreign troubles.

To Reduce Royalty on Yukon Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 11.—The Government has decided that the time has come when it is desirable to cut in two the royalty charged on the Yukon gold output. It will accordingly be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. on the gross output.

Sickness Due to Water Shortage.

A Grievous Phase of the Present Drouth.

Doctors attribute the prevalence of various diseases to this scarcity. The situation unimproved in New York and Brooklyn. A dispatch from Hiram Ricker & Sons, Poland Springs, Maine, to their Poland Water Depot, at 3 Park Place, New York, advises they had shipped seven hundred and fifty cases (7 carloads) of Poland Water by the Maine Steamship "Horatio Hall," which would reach New York Monday morning. Telephone orders will be delivered direct from the steamship, or supply can be had from any of Park & Tilford's or Acker, Merrall & Condit's stores, Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway, New York. G. A. Marsh, Mgr.—Adv.

A Delightful Spring Outing
To Old Point Comfort. Round trip on handsome fast steamers of Old Dominion Line, $13.00, including meals and staterooms accommodations.—Adv.

WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE

Mr. Nixon Gives in Substance the Report as Made.

Says Gamblers Have Been Compelled to Leave New York City—Has Not Quarreled with Croker.

Many of the gamblers who a month ago infested New York have gone to Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, according to the statement made last evening to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter by Lewis F. Nixon, who was Chairman of the Tammany Committee of Five.

In Philadelphia the gamblers from New York have "established relations" with the police, according to the information received by the Tammany investigators.

Resorts of lawbreakers which a few months ago were running wide open near churches and public schools have been closed. Of the 340 gambling places found to be in existence by the Committee of Five, it is now claimed 80 per cent. have been closed and the 20 per cent. now running are doing little business for fear of raids by the police, the District Attorney's office, and the agents of the various societies organized to fight vice.

The above is a resumé of the work accomplished by the Committee of Five, as given to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening by Chairman Nixon.

Mr. Nixon said that the report which was made to Chairman Daniel F. MacMahon of the Tammany Executive Committee was general in terms and contained no startling statements.

The reasons for the appointment of the committee are stated in the report, and then there is an account of the sessions of the committee and a description of the conditions which the investigators had to fight. There is no placing of responsibility for the vice which existed in New York, and, according to Mr. Nixon, Republicans and Democrats are equally responsible.

Under the old bi-partisan board, Mr. Nixon said, the responsibility was equally divided. When it was decided to pass the single-headed Police bill, Mr. Nixon said he found the work of the Committee of Five near to a finish, and so stated in public interviews. With Commissioner Murphy in power at the head of the Police Department, there is no question about responsibility, and Tammany Hall is willing to be held to account for the moral or immoral condition of the city.

The report of the Tammany Committee of Five does not mention William S. Devery's name. He is not charged with being responsible for the system of "police protection" which the Tammany investigators found to exist.

When seen by a TIMES reporter at his residence last evening, Mr. Nixon said:

"I have always made it a custom to give the public all the information I could about matters of public concern. The report of the Committee of Five which has been made to Chairman McMahon, I am confident will be made public, because there is nothing in the document which should be concealed.

"The Committee of Five did not go around with a brass band and announce what it had accomplished, but I will say that the condition of the city from a moral standpoint has been greatly improved on account of the committee's work. If I had gone through the Tenderloin district and raided a few of the gambling houses I would have made myself the laughing stock of the city. Take the raid on 20 Dey Street.

"That proved a lesson to the gamblers. They found at once that their business could not be run safely. The raid was also a notice to all people that they were in danger when they went into such places. There was no question about spiriting away witnesses. There were the paraphernalia, the judge, the testimony, and all evidence to warrant conviction. After that raid there was an exodus of gamblers from New York.

"During the three months in which I worked night and day in investigating the vice of the city many avenues of information were opened to me. I am still informed of where these gamblers and other law-breakers are going and what they are doing.

"Of the 340 gambling places which were opened a few months ago 20 per cent. are in existence now, and they are run so carefully that a person has to 'establish relations' with the gambling fraternity before the doors are opened.

"Of the 270 and odd gamblers who were driven out of New York, I have found that most of the number have migrated to Philadelphia, where they find the climate comfortable, and to Chicago and other large cities. They have taken with them a large following of helpers.

"Do you think that the gambling places now open will be closed?" was asked.

"That is a matter I have nothing to do with now. The responsibility rests on other shoulders."

"Is the story true that you and Richard Croker have become unfriendly on account of your activity against the law-breakers?" was asked.

"The story is false. Mr. Croker has in every way upheld the work which the Committee of Five started out to do.

"He said when the committee was formed that the sessions should be public. We gave to the public all the information we could. There were hundreds of things accomplished by the Committee of Five the facts of which will never be known.

"All disorderly places near public schools and churches in which were lawbreakers were shut up tight and steps were taken to keep them shut. Mr. Croker has indorsed the work, and I want to say that my relations with him are very friendly now."

"Will you make a statement about Mr. Croker's son leaving your employ at the shipyard?"

"The son, Herbert, who is a young fellow, wanted to learn naval architecture. After talking with Mr. Croker about the matter, it was decided that he would come to the shipyards at Elizabethport and start at the foot of the ladder. He came to the yards last September. He put on overalls and knocked about the yard.

"He barked his shins and knuckles, and the young man worked hard and earnestly while there. After talking with Mr. Croker again, I said that the young man should spend two years in obtaining a technical knowledge of naval architecture.

"Mr. Croker said that as his son was young, it would be better for him to start getting the technical knowledge, and when he completed that work he would be able to stand the hard knocks about the yard.

"Mr. Croker asked me to find him a tutor. Herbert studied hard. I understand a short time ago Mr. Croker wanted his son to visit England. In fact, Mr. Croker asked me to obtain for him in England a tutor in his adopted profession. That is all there is to that story."

"What about the map of all the gambling places in New York which the Committee of Five prepared?"

"We did not prepare a map. Diagrams of all the precincts were made up, with the names of the Captains in the corner. The location of every gambling place was marked by a black spot. The situation was plain to the eye.

"In some precincts there would not be a black spot. Other precincts would be literally covered. The diagrams showed at a glance the sections of the city where vice was rampant and the location of every gambling place.

"Commissioner Murphy has a copy of all the diagrams, and I understand that he is going to have them framed. The list of gambling places which was printed in THE TIMES several months ago I found on investigation to be very accurate."

Mr. Nixon said that he was receiving information about gambling places from various sources and that he was still watching matters.

"The members of the Committee of Five were expected to handle the pitch without being defiled. I gave up my business and worked night and day, and I say now that the labors of the committee have been completed, that I have not been defiled by the pitch."

Mr. Nixon denied the stories which have been circulated about telegrams from Kansas City and about the alleged copies of cablegrams from Richard Croker.

Right at Your Hand
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central, with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours. See time table.—Adv.

GEN. HARRISON'S ILLNESS.

Slight Change for the Worse Yesterday, but Dr. Jameson Is Hopeful of the ex-President's Recovery.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—Dr. Henry Jameson has been in constant attendance on ex-President Harrison, and, with Dr. Evan Hadley, has alternated in a close watch for the slightest sign of improvement or relapse.

At 7:30 o'clock to-night Dr. Jameson issued the following statement:

"Gen. Harrison got through the night in excellent shape, and in a manner gratifying to myself and Drs. Hadley and Dorsey. He held his own splendidly until 10 o'clock this morning, when a slight change for the worse was apparent. The inflammation in the left lung and the pains in his chest then began to cause him a great deal of trouble, and produced a state of nervousness and restlessness which caused him much discomfort.

"I find no great cause for alarm to-night in the condition of Gen. Harrison, and attribute the change to-day to the fact that he has been laboring with his ailment one day longer. At this hour he is more restless. His temperature is now 102 4-5, his pulse 95, respiration 35. I think he will have no difficulty in going through the night. As to the definite time when a crisis will occur I cannot say. In dealing with pneumonia and kindred forms of illness, a crisis is a quantity hard to reckon with. In forty-eight hours there will be a change of some sort, either for the worse or better.

"With the other physicians, I am very hopeful at this time of Gen. Harrison's ultimate recovery. The chief danger we fear from the illness is an extension of the inflammatory process in the left lung. Unless there should be an extension of that inflammation, involving the pleurae and some of the lobules of the left lung, we are hopeful of speedy recovery.

"At the residence I alternate with Dr. Dorsey in close attendance, and two trained nurses night and day remain always watchful for the slightest change. Mrs. Harrison spends a large part of the night with the General."

PRESIDENT DIAZ STILL ILL.

Alarming Rumors, but the Mexican Papers Publish No Authoritative Information.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 11.—T. H. Wheels, an ex-member of the Legislature, who resides in Mexico, is here on business, and received a letter this morning from the City of Mexico. The writer, Mr. Wheels says, is a thoroughly reliable man. He writes as follows concerning the condition of President Diaz:

"How long conditions will remain as now no one but a prophet can tell. The President is still ill at Cuernavace. Nobody is authorized to sign his name, and there are 2,000 documents held up for want of his signature. The papers do not publish bulletins or tell the public what the disease is. There are many rumors, some of them alarming, but as they are guesses I will not report them.

"Gen. Reyes, the Secretary of War, and Mr. Mariscal, Secretary of State and Treasurer, are ready for any emergencies, and should the President die or remain incapacitated, there is no likelihood of any disturbance such as might have taken place twenty years ago."

ADMIRAL SAMPSON REPORTS.

Does Not Know How His Indorsement on Gunner Morgan's Letter Became Public.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 11.—The following is the reply sent by Rear Admiral Sampson to Secretary Long in regard to the matter of publication of the letter sent by Gunner Morgan to the former:

United States Navy Yard, Boston, Feb. 28.

Sir: In replying to the Department's letter of Feb. 26, I have to state that I did not give Gunner Morgan or any one else a copy of my indorsement, nor did I permit any person to see it except those persons employed in the preparation of official correspondence in this office.

After having received my instructions in regard to the contents of the indorsement, my aid, Lieutenant E. L. Bennett, directed the indorsement to the second clerk, P. F. Walsh. The indorsement was then submitted to me for signature and was then sent with the original letter through the mail clerk, Arthur F. Macey, to be press copied; the latter then mailed the correspondence. This is the usual routine with official correspondence of which the indorsement under discussion was considered to be a part.

Both the letter and the indorsement were copied in the official press copy book, and in this shape were accessible to the above persons and Messenger Charles J. Thornton. The only other inmates of this office are Sergt. E. W. Thomas, U. S. M. C., and John Johnson, fireman, second class. It would be impossible for either of these two to consult the press copy book before any of the clerical force arrived in the morning. It is unlikely, however, that either of these two knew that the letter of indorsement was in existence.

All of the above-mentioned people have been questioned and all deny emphatically that they were responsible in any way for the publication of the indorsement. I have to add that I am in no way responsible for its publication.

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral United States Navy.

CASTELLANES DID NOT COME.

A New York Process Server Was Disappointed at the Pier.

It had been heralded that the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane would arrive from Paris on the French line steamer La Champagne, which was due Sunday, and which did not reach her dock until nearly 8 o'clock last night. To meet the nobleman and his wife there were at the pier a crowd of newspaper reporters and a court officer. But the Count and Countess did not come.

The court officer was armed with a process from Guggenheimer, Untermyer, and Marshall, lawyers for the plaintiffs in the case of Dithmar vs. George J. Gould et al. The process was a notice making the Count and Countess parties to the suit in this country, they having already been served in Paris. It is the same case as that decided several weeks ago, when the allowance of the Castellanes was cut down to $200,000 a year.

La Champagne brought over 1,055 passengers, 964 of them being steerage. Capt. Fajolle said his vessel had encountered extremely heavy storms for three days, and that she had waited in the fog outside Sandy Hook for several hours yesterday.

POSSE BESIEGES A FUGITIVE.

The Man Wanted Is Armed and Refuses to Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, March 11.—As the climax of a man hunt with bloodhounds, which took place at North Baltimore, a small town near here, Ody McCarty is now besieged in a house near the town by a large posse of citizens and officers. McCarty is well armed and will make a hard fight.

McCarty and J. D. Insley, a teacher in a school near North Baltimore, had trouble over the punishment of McCarty's child and the teacher was nearly killed by McCarty. When an officer went to arrest McCarty the latter fled across the country and outstripped the officer, who then called upon assistance and secured a couple of bloodhounds.

The man was pursued about three miles, when he took refuge in an unoccupied house. He barricaded the doors and windows and defied arrest. A number of shots were fired, but the fugitive refused to surrender. The posse has surrounded the house and will not give up the siege until McCarty surrenders.

What $13.00 Will Do.
It will cover all the expenses of a delightful spring outing on the fast and modern Old Dominion Line steamers to Old Point Comfort.—Adv.

BILLIONS OF GALLONS OF WATER RUN TO WASTE

Overflow from Croton Reservoir After the Storm.

No Facilities for Storing It—Danger of Famine in Manhattan Past—Relief in Bronx and Brooklyn.

The officials of the Department of Water Supply said on Saturday that all five boroughs of the city were facing a water famine. Yesterday Chief Engineer Birdsall said that 3,500,000,000 gallons of water—or enough to supply the Borough of Manhattan for fourteen days—had run to waste over the Croton Dam.

The quick transit from drought to abundance was caused by what the water officials describe as a most peculiar storm. Upon the 340 miles of Croton watershed there was a dearth of water on Saturday morning. The great storage reservoirs were being gradually emptied. Chief Engineer Birdsall gloomily declared that sixty hours of continuous rain would be needed before the danger point was passed. The reason for this, he said, was that the ground was now soft, and that much of the water from a big rainfall would soak into the earth and would not reach the watershed streams.

When the storm started on Saturday the water officials report that a most unusual thing happened. Sleet fell all over the Croton watershed, formed a thin coating of ice on the soft ground, and then billions of gallons of water just slid over the ground into the streams and found a free course to the reservoirs. The Croton Reservoir on Saturday was six feet below the usual height of water. Yesterday the reservoir was full, and the water in a great flood poured over the dam. New York had no storage reservoirs to catch it, and so it flowed to waste into the Hudson River.

The superabundance of water, however, affords no assurance that the residents of the Bronx and Brooklyn have seen the end of short rations, the officials say, for while the rainfall has filled up the reservoirs which are used to supply Manhattan—in which on Saturday there was a sixty-day supply—and ended the likelihood of a shortage here, it will only bring temporary relief, unless rainy weather should set in.

NO MORE RAIN NEEDED.

"We don't need any more rain," said Chief Engineer Birdsall yesterday. "I would prefer a spell of dry weather now. The flood has given us all the water we want, but there will be complaints from all over the city during the next ten days about the water being muddy. The people, however, can count themselves very lucky. Why, on Saturday we were drawing 200,000,000 gallons a day from the storage reservoirs. Then came the flood which filled up the Croton Reservoir, the William's Bridge Reservoir, and added millions and millions of gallons to our storage supply.

"If the proper precautions had been taken there would have been no famine scare this Spring. There are over 340 square miles of land on the Croton watershed, and of this only 118 miles are being drained. The city needs additional storage capacity. In 1875 I urged that the new Croton Aqueduct be built. I pointed out the necessity for the work, and it was not until 1883 that we got the needed legislation. It was 1890 before we got to work. It is possible to get money from the Board of Estimate to lay water mains. The Municipal Assembly are also ready to vote money for this purpose. When it comes to getting money to increase the water supply, that is another matter.

"The City of New York should spend $16,000,000 every year for several years on its water supply. There should be no delays such as there have been in the past. Many of the bond issues for which this department has been fighting before the Municipal Assembly were passed a few months ago after many of them had been held up from a year to two years. About $4,000,000 in bonds has been approved by the Board of Estimate for work to be done in increasing the water supply in 1901. The ordinances on these bonds were sent to the Municipal Assembly a short time ago. If they are passed promptly we can rush the work.

"If the city will provide additional storage capacity we will be able to impound enough water from the Croton system to add to the daily supply 100,000,000 gallons a day. That will be sufficient for the needs of the city for years to come. It

tions which many of the residents of Manhattan are asking.

"There is plenty of water for New York," he began, "for the next fifty years, providing the waste is checked. I base my opinion principally upon a comparison with Boston, Fall River, and other cities, and also on the examinations, measurements, and observances which were made by John R. Freeman and myself recently. Roughly, about 61 per cent. of the water is wasted. Of this percentage about one-fifth is wasted by private consumers and could be checked by the general use of meters. The remainder of nearly 50 per cent. of the entire supply to the city is wasted from the street mains and the house connections.

"I mean by the house connections the surface pipes which run from the main into the cellars of residences. The breaks which occur in these surface pipes are easily explained. Defects in the joints, oftentimes defects in the pipes themselves, are responsible. The manner in which they are rendered defective is also easily explained. Oftentimes in digging, workmen strike them with their picks or other tools, and cause a dent, which finally results in a break. It often occurs, too, that laziness is responsible for waste of water from these surface pipes. Workmen in cutting them frequently simply bend the end over, especially where they are of lead, instead of plugging them. In the course of time, aided by an occasional increase of power, these bents are turned straight. Then comes sometimes that bubbling of water to the surface which some deluded persons are apt to account for by the claim that a new spring has broken out. In most instances, however, the water does not rise to the surface. The ground where pipes break under the surface is often porous and the water percolates through into sewers.

"Although I know the idea of placing meters in private houses is opposed by many persons, it seems to me to be the only solution of avoiding the waste from that direction. It has been done in other cities with splendid result. In Fall River 94 per cent. of all the taps are metered. In Boston the plan of metering private houses is being rapidly extended.

"As I stated in my report to the Merchants' Association, I believe that the waste of water can be checked through a direct system of inspection of water mains, surface pipes, and the introduction of meters in all buildings in which water is used. This can be done at the expense of the city, the consumer to be charged for the water he uses. Under the law as it exists to-day the cost of a meter cannot be charged to a consumer unless he is engaged in some business, and the Water Department has been unwilling to force the city to pay for the meter. The Municipal Assembly has the power to prescribe, under Section 475 of the charter, that all water used shall be paid for by measurement, irrespective of who pays for the meter. Section 475 of the charter authorizes the Water Department to place meters in all places where water is used for business consumption, even at the present time, and compels the proprietor of the business to pay for the meter. If the precaution of placing meters in private houses once be adopted, and the waste from that source is practically done away with.

"But the reduction of waste from old mains and surface connections is of more importance than the repression of the house waste. This can be accomplished only by the organization of a Bureau of Waste Detection under a civil engineer of experience in water works management, and the division of the city into districts controlled by Venturi meters on the mains, and the keeping of regular records of the amount of water used in each district at stated intervals of time."

JOY IN THE BRONX.

Faucets in Some Houses Running for the First Time Since Christmas.

For the first time since Christmas, water ran from the faucets of many of the flat, apartment, and private houses in the Borough of the Bronx yesterday, and it was greeted with joy by the housewives, who have been obliged to carry water up stairs from the cellars, and in some cases depend on wells for their supply, or go without it. The rainfall, in fact, was considered a godsend, for it not only averted an epidemic of disease from the unsanitary condition due to the lack of water, but lifted a load of anxiety off the shoulders of the officers of charitable institutions who have been using their fire tanks to store water. Dr. Wasserman, the Superintendent of Lebanon Hospital, on Westchester Avenue, stated several days ago that he lived in dread of a fire in the institution, for it was necessary to use the fire tank on the roof to store what little water could be pumped from the mains.

But now that a little relief has been obtained the residents of the borough who have been urging the authorities to establish pumping stations and give them more water do not intend to give up the struggle, for they say they may be face to face with the same situation two weeks hence, and several meetings at which the water question will be thoroughly discussed have been announced. The fire engines rendered helpless for lack of water at the burning of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's building on Sunday night was an object lesson that excited alarm throughout the Bronx.

The North Side Board of Trade committee which has been investigating the situation and gathering facts will hold a meeting this evening at the board rooms, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. Mr. C. D. Steurer, the Chairman of this committee, when interviewed yesterday said:

"In my opinion the members of the Municipal Assembly are responsible for the trouble we have gone through for two weeks past, more than the Commissioner of Water Supply, and it is upon them that the blame should fall. At the present time there are no fewer than nineteen bills in the Municipal Assembly affecting the Bronx Borough water supply. Each and every one of these measures has been hung up, shelved, or forgotten, and in the meantime the people are crying for water. The principal opposition to these measures and bills seems to come from the Brooklyn members of the Assembly. Of course, if the Water Commissioner doesn't get the money to do the work with and make improvements we can't expect to get relief. We do not intend to let this matter drop now by any means, and will follow it up more closely than ever in order to avert another famine. Legal steps will be taken if necessary, and the matter will be sifted to the bottom."

Charles M. Kaeppel, a prominent real estate man in the Bronx, said last evening:

"We have about 800 tenants on our books, and previous to yesterday's rain 25 per cent. of them were without water. To-day I sent a collector around to the houses from which I have received the most complaints, with the result that only about 10 per cent. are now without water in their apartments."

BROOKLYN'S STRAITS RELIEVED.

Closing of Bushwick Avenue Main Averted—Proposed Wells in the Navy Yard.

Millions of welcome gallons of water have poured into the half-empty reservoirs of Brooklyn. Prepared to shut down the big Bushwick Avenue main yesterday morning, the local Water Department officials found that as the result of the heavy rain such a step had become unnecessary. When the register was taken the department engineers found that the supply of water in storage had been increased to the extent of 24,000,000 gallons. It is believed that when the daily register is taken to-day it will be found that altogether at least 35,000,000 gallons have been added to the supply, which yesterday morning amounted to about 123,500,000 gallons, as against 99,340,000 gallons on Saturday.

"The rain came just in time," said Chief Engineer Van Buren of the Water Department. "I do not believe that the supply on hand could have lasted more than thirty hours. If we can get along until April and May, when we have almost daily showers, the situation will be partially relieved. That should not interfere, however, with securing a permanent supply."

All of the local water supply officials were of the opinion that the danger of extreme measures to reduce the consumption of water in Brooklyn was passed for the time being, although it was still necessary that consumers exercise economy in the use of water.

The navy yard, which is a large consumer of water, has suffered much as a result of the scarcity in Brooklyn, and to provide against a recurrence of the trouble it is proposed to sink wells in the yard. Chief Engineer Asserson says that it would be possible to sink artesian wells in any part of the yard. Rear Admiral Barker believes that, in addition to sinking wells, it would be a good idea to run pipes into the river. Engineer Asserson has for some time been condensing water taken from the Wallabout Channel, which is used for feeding boilers. A plant is now being constructed by which water may be drawn from the river for the purpose of fighting fires in the yard, but the job is a big one and will not be completed for a long time. Engineer Asserson said yesterday that, while he did not contemplate sinking any wells at present, it might be found necessary to do so at any time.

THE RAMAPO REPEAL BILL.

Morgan Measure Will Have to be Acted on in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—It has been decided that the Morgan bill, repealing the act of 1895, which conferred extraordinary powers on the Ramapo Water Company, will have to pass the Senate before it becomes a law. It was thought that the measure of Senator Slater, which is an exact duplicate of the Morgan bill, and is now in the Assembly Cities Committee, would be substituted for the Morgan bill so as to obviate the necessity of a repassage in the Senate. To-night Mr. Morgan said:

"The Slater bill will not be substituted for mine. There is some doubt as to the validity of the passage of the Slater bill in the Senate, because it was not the bill first reported out by the Senate Cities Committee. Whether this be correct or not, the safest way is the best, and my bill will be passed in the Senate."

When the Assembly met to-night, the New York members were surpriser to find the Morgan Ramapo Repeal bill the very last bill on an unusually long calendar. When the Assembly adjourned, at 11 o'clock, there were three pages of the calendar to be disposed of before the Ramapo bill could be reached. As Mr. Kelsey made his motion to adjourn, Mr. Harburger shouted out, "What about Ramapo?" No attention was given to his inquiry.

Senator Slater said to-night that when the Morgan bill came over to the Senate he would move to substitute it for his bill, which has already passed the Senate. The Democrats believe the programme is to refer the Morgan bill to the Senate Cities Committee when it gets to that body and tie it up.

LITTLE IMMIGRANTS' MISHAP.

Rescued in Time from an Involuntary Trip to Baltimore Without Their Mother.

Two little German children, borne away by mistake on the steamship Hanover of the North German Lloyd fleet, were hoisted over the side of that vessel at Quarantine yesterday afternoon and brought back to their mother, who was hysterically lamenting their loss on the company's pier.

The vessel had come from Bremen on the previous night, bringing a full complement of immigrants bound for this port and Baltimore. The mother and her children were to be put ashore here, but for some reason the little ones, who had been sick in the ship's hospital for a few days, were forgotten in the rush and remained in their berths until after the Hanover weighed anchor and started for Baltimore.

But after the mother was left on the pier she discovered her loss and began to make herself heard. The company's employes at the pier quickly learned what was the matter and a telephone message was sent to Quarantine, asking that the vessel be signaled to stop there and disburden herself of the children. This was done, and the tug Luckenback brought them back in safety to the mother.

Owing to the broken telephone wires between the city and Ellis Island, it was impossible yesterday afternoon to find out the names of the mother and children, or any further details about the incident. The tug officers did not know anything beyond what has been told, and Mr. Schwab, agent of the steamship line, was equally uninformed.

SUNDAY DANCE HALL CASES.

Magistrate Cornell Insists that the People Be Represented at the Hearing.

The two proprietors and two waiters of dance halls in "Little Coney Island," in West One Hundred and Tenth Street, who were arrested on Sunday afternoon by Capt. Schmittberger's detectives, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday and held for examination on Monday, March 18. The prisoners, Edward Waldron, the proprietor of the place at 216 West One Hundred and Tenth Street; Ernest R. Rophorus, proprietor of the hall at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway; Charles Thompson and John B. Brew, were charged with violating Section 31 of the Liquor Tax law, relative to the serving of intoxicants in the public room of a hotel, other than the dining room. When the case came before him, Magistrate Cornell said: "I regard this case as a most important one, and I do not think it should proceed without the people being represented by counsel. This question should be settled once for all. There have been a number of arrests for alleged violations of various kinds in this resort of Waldron's, and they have resulted in many complex questions being raised in the courts."

The Magistrate then directed Detective Walsh to make a copy of the complaint to which he had sworn and take it to Capt. Schmittberger. It was his desire, he said, that the Captain should consult with the District Attorney as to the legal points involved, and have, if possible, a legal representative of the people present at the hearing.

Similar action was taken by the Magistrate in the case of Rophorus, and the Magistrate said that he hoped that by next Monday the Supreme Court will have expressed an opinion in a case now pending as to the legality of Sunday dancing.

Harvard Memorial Tablets.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—The committee of undergraduates and graduates of the Harvard Union this evening selected ten names for memorial tablets in the hall of the new University Club Building. The names are John Adams, 1755; James Russell Lowell, 1838; Louis Agassiz, 1840; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1821; Joseph Warren, 1759; Cotton Mather, 1678; Joseph Story, 1798; Benjamin Pierce, 1829; Edward Everett, 1811; Asa Gray, 1844; Charles Sumner, 1830, and Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard College.

Befooled by Clairvoyants.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 11.—Wilson Wright has returned home here, after an unsuccessful search in San Francisco for $100,000, which clairvoyants informed him was buried there by his grandfather, a miner of '49.

Memphis Broker Kills Himself.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 11.—A. M. Winn, a well-known cotton broker, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the heart while in a delirious state brought on by sickness.

THE KAISER BETTER.

But He Has Been Obliged to Postpone Functions at Berlin and Potsdam.

BERLIN, March 11.—Emperor William is progressing so satisfactorily that he was able this morning to spend some time in his study.

To-day's Reichsanzeiger (official) says, however, that in consequence of the injury sustained by the Emperor he will be obliged to take special care of himself for some time to come, and that, in view of this, the unveiling of three new sculptural groups in Berlin, fixed for March 22, and the unveiling of the monument erected in honor of Emperor William I. at Potsdam have been postponed until further notice.

It is asserted that much stricter precautions will be taken hereafter to insure the safety of Emperor William, and that detectives from Berlin will always accompany him, and will co-operate with the local authorities in places he visits.

Plot to Kill Queen Wilhelmina?

LONDON, March 11.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says that, acting on representations received from The Hague, the Roumanian police have been instructed to watch certain persons at Jassy who are suspected of being engaged in a conspiracy against the lives of Queen Wilhelmina and her husband.

M. Bogolieopff's Condition Grave.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—The Russian Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bogolieopff, who on Feb. 27 was shot by Peter Karpovich, continues feverish. His temperature has reached 103.5 and his pulse is 96. His rest is broken, and his condition is occasioning grave fears.

If You Have Rheumatism
Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, expenses paid. If cured, pay $5.50. If not, it is free.—Adv.

WHAT WOULD HELP A CONNECTICUT VILLAGE

Dr. J. L. Gardner Tells of Things Which Would Be Beneficial.

Says Home Industries Should Be Patronized, People Should Get Married, and Gossip Mongers Be Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRAL VILLAGE, Conn., March 11.—In an address before the Lyceum Society to-night, Dr. J. L. Gardner discussed the needs of the village and what would benefit it. Although his remarks were peculiarly applicable to this village, many of his recommendations could without loss or injury be acted upon by other villages throughout the country. Dr. Gardner said:

"What would be of greatest benefit to Central Village? On this subject many may dissent from my views, and prefer to put forward original ideas of their own. They will have a chance later on, and I hope that the ideas expressed here to-night may bear fruit a hundred fold. Mayor Thayer some weeks ago, in a message to the Norwich Common Council, then in session, made a statement something on this order: That the most growing and prosperous portion of the city was in the suburbs, that included Yantice Cemetery. Now this was rather harsh for the ear of Norwichians and grated upon their tympanums to a considerable extent. Shall I be accused of exaggeration if I remark that Evergreen Cemetery has added to its population out of proportion to the birth rate of the village here?

"I am not finding fault, please understand, with people who die—after they have lived as long as they can—but wish to simply remind you of the fact, which is pertinent here and now, that the living have not done all they could—or under other circumstances might—to add to our population. While the factory was in bloom, additions by immigration were often seen, but with the shutting down of the wheels and stopping of the machinery the exodus witnessed grieved our hearts.

"Have the residents done all they might to increase our numbers? On the field before us we may note scores of old maids, young maidens, and bachelors, also of widows and widowers, who might unite in marriage relations for their own and the public's good. Even our good parson says 'business in the matrimonial line is altogether too dull.' A little boom in this line would incidentally benefit the whole community. Nurses, physicians, the grocer, the dairyman, and in fact every branch of business would receive an impetus that would cause rejoicings. Then, again, to think of the amount of blessedness that would accrue to the couples directly interested! 'The high contracting parties,' as the phrase is.

"Prof. Thompson, in New York, said in a lecture one day: 'A married man is worth twenty single men in any community.' This is no doubt because he has his wife for a pilot. Adam never would have amounted to a row of pins without Eve, and the Lord soon saw it. Eve was necessary to the full fruition of Adam's enjoyment, and for the fulfillment of the Lord's command to grow and multiply and replenish the earth. Eve, with all her shortcomings, was on a par with Adam. If Mark Twain would construct a monument to Adam, I should like to suggest one for Mother Eve. We ourselves would never have seen the sunlight but for our great-great-grandmother Eve.

"We have in the burial yard nearby a monument with a 'fiddle and cow' engraved on a memorial shaft. For Mother Eve I would suggest one with an apple tree, hanging full with ripe, golden fruit, and a babe in the arms of its mother on the obverse. The mother of our race deserves a memorial. We are glad she was able to rear Abel. She raised Cain, too, and his offspring have been raising Cain ever since. But for this I see no reason to deprive our early ancestors of a proper 'marker.' Central Village could gain in name and fame by purchasing one.

PLEA FOR HOME INDUSTRIES.

"What else is there to recommend for the good of Central Village? A great many things would be of benefit. Move your town Probate Court to the Town House, where it would be accessible to the people, alongside the Town Clerk's office and records. Put the records in an absolutely fireproof vault. Have a town court to hear and determine cases of a criminal nature and make those trials legal. Do away with private avarice and egotism as far as possible, and let our courts be above reproach; up to the standard of other towns of 5,000 people. Don't go out of town for every shoe string and ribbon you need, or fly to Danielson or to Tophet for a physician, or lawyer, or grocer, or plumber, or minister when you want to get married or buried—for there are people in this town and this village to attend to just these things, and supply needs in this direction. Shall I add they are abundantly able to satisfy?

"Some people are so set in these matters that were they to die to-morrow they would not think they could lie comfortably in the coffin, except it were bought of an undertaker in Worcester or Boston. Although it is a grave subject, Tillinghast can make you just as comfortable at half the price.

"Ex-Gov. Waller some years ago in an address given in New London said what that town needed then was a few first-class funerals. Those alluded to were standing in the way of progress and cornered the land and every other market, trust like, so that no reasonable price could be obtained for would-be purchasers. Every town has its fossils and antediluvians that impede the wheels of progress, but they fall after a while and the march of improvement goes on.

"A Board of Trade would not be out of place even in a small community where there are mill sites and water powers with added electrical innovations of power, light, and heat. A well-formed board might induce industrials to locate here.

"As a health preservative and a sanitary measure in general I would speak candidly of the necessity for a better system of drinking water. There is an awful demand for water, especially when the wells run dry, and this is evidenced by the thirsty individuals who purchase so-called liquor at the corner groggeries. Their thirst is terrific, as I have seen men go repeatedly for drinks every thirty minutes, and then, not satiated. They became too weak to walk—weak physically and still weaker mentally. About supplying the demand for water, I say emphatically, bore your wells, don't dig them. A well dug was never a success until it was filled with earth and stone, and the old oaken bucket is a delusion and a snare. The author of the song would be lynched now.

"Typhoid lurks in wells fed by surface water, but never in driven wells of sufficient depth. The typhoid bacilli are not good at sliding down a narrow iron tube, but they like to ride down and up the elevator—the famous old bucket, that hangs in too many wells. The bucket and bucket shop are twin evils. They should die together.

ADVICE TO THE FARMER.

"For the good of the farmer himself, and incidentally for the life of his customers who buy milk, I would say keep your cows clean and healthy. If you use water, do, for heaven's sake, put in a pure liquid, undefiled by bacillus of any kind or dirt, filth, or anything which in milk breeds disease and germinates faster than in any other vehicle. Have cans, hands, and pans clean, and you and the customer will live longer, die happier, and with a clear conscience you may pass the portals of St. Peter simply by showing a clean milk ticket.

"Among the newer notions that possess our peculiarly Western people is the revived hatchet craze. It seems to me this is to be the coming emblem of society, and also the weapon of war that is to subdue the erring ones in the Nation. The story of Washington's hatchet is old. The hatchet or tomahawk of the wild Indian is now a mere relic of the barbarous times and tribes.

"The hatchet of Mrs. Nation has at present ent a permanent place in our pictorial press and telegraphic columns. What better scheme can one advise than to advocate the starting of a hatchet hatchery? One of the steel variety would be most serviceable for the work of destruction; one of wood, such as our neighbors, the Torreys, could construct, would sell all over this broad land as trophies or souvenirs or emblems of the crusaders of the twentieth century.

"This is a point worth putting into practice. Let the hatchet factory be first hatched in Central Village. Kansas is getting too much free advertising already, and this would turn the tide in another direction.

FINES FOR GOSSIP MONGERS.

"Another thing that might be mentioned is that gossip mongers should be subject to a fine. Their word is of no more value than communications unsigned that go into the cavernous waste basket. Instead of a fine on bachelors, as was proposed in the Legislature, I would suggest one on the town gossip that could be enforced. The gossip is more of a reality than the old-time witch and twice as dangerous. For she is always loaded to the muzzle.

"There is no doubt about the future of the village. It has stood years agone among the prosperous communities of the county and State. That it has lapsed is no fault of the people. Human events are shaped by circumstances, by chance, or by destiny, as you will. Places, like individuals, have their ups and downs. It is no ultimate disgrace to fall back if a speedy recovery is made from the fall. The world of economics, commerce, and finance is an ever-changing kaleidoscope. A person rich to-day may be poor to-morrow—especially if he dabbles in Wall Street. But even in the most secure business, apparently, the financial world is a daily chronicler of failures.

"And now I would ask you to kindly lay away—in naphthaline—for future use several of these ideas kindly advanced. Some of them will be found useful and all truthful, if correctly interpreted."

KING EDWARD'S ALLOWANCE.

Intimation by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Civil List is to be Raised.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when moving the appointment of a select committee to consider the new civil list, conveyed a hint that an increase in the civil list might be expected. He said that, while the Government's proposals would be based on Queen Victoria's civil list, it must be remembered that King Edward had a Queen Consort, and that he was not only King of the United Kingdom, but the head of a world-wide empire.

Sir Michael added that in previous reigns Parliament had been asked to pay the debts of the sovereign, but no such application was ever made by Queen Victoria. The country might look forward with confidence to King Edward, who had for many years occupied an exceptional position, involving exceptional expenditure. His income, although not large when compared with that of some private individuals, had sufficed him to perform his duties in a manner which had won the gratitude of the country. The proposals would be framed in a spirit of justice to the crown and people.

John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, gave notice of his intention to oppose all consideration of the subject until the Government promised to alter the monarch's anti-Catholic declaration, known as the "No Popery" oath. However, on Mr. Balfour's announcing that it was proposed to appoint a committee to consider the matter, Mr. Redmond withdrew his opposition for the present.

The select committee was then appointed.

THE GERMAN AFRICAN COLONIES.

Their Administration Attacked in the Reichstag by Herr Bebel.

BERLIN, March 11.—In the Reichstag to-day, in a debate on the budget for German East Africa, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, made a very severe attack upon the administration of the colonies.

Dr. Stuebel, Secretary of the Colonial Office, in a lengthy reply, admitted that commercial conditions in the colonies were not so good as might be wished, but said this was principally due to lack of communications. The revolts were not due to the collection of taxes nor the execution of chiefs, which had taken place under circumstances admitting of no other course. Slavery was no longer legal; the only slaves now existing were those born in slavery.

Dr. Stuebel concluded his reply by saying that Capt. Kannenberg had been convicted of a fatal assault, and had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and dismissal from the service.

Herr Bebel tried to raise the question of the commutation of the death sentence of Lieut. Prince Prosper von Arenberg for the murder of a native in German East Africa in 1899, but the President of the House refused to allow the question, on the ground that the commutation of the penalty was a special act of clemency on the part of the Emperor, of which he need not give account to any one.

Herr von Vollmar (Centrist) urged that the immigration of Boers into German Southwest Africa should be encouraged as much as possible.

Herr Bebel said the Government had already expended a total of 80,000,000 marks in East Africa, while German trade with that territory had steadily declined, amounting in 1899 to only one-third of the expenditure for the year.

Prof. Hase (Pan-German) admitted the decline of trade with German East Africa.

Capt. Kannenberg was charged with having committed a number of cruel deeds in German East Africa, and arrived in Berlin in April, 1900, to be tried by court-martial. Originally the sentence imposed upon Lieut. Prince Prosper von Arenberg was death, but Emperor William commuted the penalty to fifteen years' imprisonment.

MARSHALL WINS FIRST PRIZE.

Brooklyn Man the Victor at the Monte Carlo Chess Tournament.

MONTE CARLO, March 11.—The international Salta tournament which was begun in this city last Monday was concluded to-day. Frank J. Marshall, the Brooklyn chess player, won the first prize of $800; Henig was placed second, receiving $300, and Weiss was third, receiving $200. Lents, Mieses, Adler, Marco, and Winawer divided the remaining prizes, amounting in all to $250.

Marshall's score was 175 points, Henig's 101, and Weiss's 92.

LETTER FROM ANDRE BUFFET.

Says He is Opposed to Dueling, but Must Fight Deroulede.

BRUSSELS, March 11.—André Buffet, in a letter to his seconds in the projected duel with Paul Déroulède, mentions the receipt of a further communication from M. Déroulède, more insulting than the first, which he refrains from publishing at present out of generosity.

"Although I am opposed to dueling, from a religious point of view," says M. Buffet, "I am compelled, in these circumstances, to fight, however absurd it may appear to be. I cannot consent, however, to close the incident with a duel. M. Déroulède must still prove his words. Otherwise he will lay himself open to the charge of being the author of an odious invention."

The Death of Baron Stumm-Halberg.

BERLIN, March 11.—Emperor William will send the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden to represent him at the funeral of Baron von Stumm-Halberg. The Cologne Gazette asserts that the Stumm Iron Works, which are second only to those of Herr Krupp, will be organized into a great joint stock company, in accordance with instructions left by Baron von Stumm-Halberg.

Alleged Embezzlements by a Banker.

BERLIN, March 11.—Albert Holtz, a Breslau banker, and a Director in a number of important industrial companies, has failed to meet his engagements and fled. The police have taken possession of his books and other effects, and examination is said to have already revealed large embezzlements.

DENTISTRY.

Dentistry is a complex science. One man cannot master it. I divide it into five departments and have a specialist for each. This insures the most satisfaction; also the least pain.

My work represents the highest skill of the times. My practice is the largest in Greater New York. There must be a good reason for it. Pardon the apparent egotism. Facts are facts.

Edward Everett Cady, D.D.S.

357 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan;
346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.) Bklyn.

Steinway Pianos

differ from ordinary pianos as much as a masterpiece in oil differs from a chromotype copy. Art, science and the highest skill have each contributed their part in the making of the piano that stands first in the estimation of artists, princes and the great plain the world over. Inspection of our stock invited.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 E. 14th St.
Near Union Square.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL RAZED BY A MOB

Orange Now Without a Refuge for Its Patients.

Three Hundred Men, Armed with Hatchets, Make a Second and Successful Attempt.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 11.—Not discouraged by their failure to destroy the temporary smallpox hospital in this city, Saturday night, at which time three of their number were arrested, a mob, led presumably by the same persons, made another and thoroughly successful attempt to destroy the building, this time by chopping it down with axes, about 1 o'clock this morning, and the building is now a complete wreck, the loss falling upon the contractor, Benjamin Finneran, who had not turned over the building to the health authorities.

Soon after the attempt to burn the structure on Saturday night, the health officials made a formal demand that a sufficient force of policemen be detailed to patrol the vicinity of the building to prevent its destruction. But at the time the mob appeared, it is said that the only guards there were two men especially employed by the Board of Health for the purpose, and it is alleged that the only protection afforded by the Police Department was to instruct the patrolman on regular duty at that point to make periodical visits to the spot where the building was situated.

During Sunday, many people were openly heard to declare that the building would be demolished, and it is alleged by John T. Platt, President of the Orange Board of Health, that one man went so far as to offer to bet with him that the building would be a wreck before Monday morning. Mr. Platt thereupon made a formal demand upon Police Captain Leary for protection, and the Captain stated this morning that there were eight men at the hospital as soon as the trouble began, but they were completely overwhelmed by the mob, which numbered at least 300 men.

The whole affair was evidently planned with great care and secrecy. The trouble occurred soon after the city clock struck 1. A pistol shot was first fired, and in a minute, from the surrounding tenements men began to pour out. Every man was armed with an axe, or, failing that, a crowbar or some efficient instrument of destruction, and with a yell they descended upon the building. The watchmen were soon put to route, but the crowd did not injure them. The building was completely destroyed in a few moments, and the mob dispersed as quickly as it had gathered, before any one was arrested. There is little doubt that arrests will be made before many hours, however. It is said that some of the men claim to have been paid $2 apiece for their services.

The health officials early announced their intention of rebuilding the structure, but a contingency has arisen which may defeat their plans. A law passed in 1898 for the purpose of preventing Newark from building an isolation hospital in Irvington provides that no hospital of this nature may be erected in any municipality without the consent of its governing body. This places the Orange Board of Health under the necessity of applying to the Orange Common Council for the required permission, and those who are in a position to know say that it is extremely doubtful if that body will acquiesce in the construction of the building.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health this afternoon, Mayor Stetson of Orange was requested to call a meeting of the Common Council for to-morrow night. It is said that the Mayor was asked to attend the meeting this afternoon, but declined to do so. The work of providing for the unfortunate people who are ill with the disease in a thickly populated neighborhood, which may have to be completely quarantined meanwhile, is now blocked.

NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

Five in Brooklyn, Two in Manhattan, and Two in the Bronx.

Five new cases of smallpox were reported to the Health Department in Brooklyn yesterday. The persons said to have contracted the disease were Walter Brush, a boy, age not stated, of 275 Driggs Avenue; Helen McMahon, twelve years old, and Rose McMahon, nine years old, of 275 Driggs Avenue; Emma Schwartz, twenty-three years old, of 34 Meeker Avenue, and John Devanney, seven years old, of 100 Warren Street.

The two-months-old child of Mary Ranfite at Tenth Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, was stricken yesterday and taken to the island.

Two new cases were reported last night in Manhattan. John McCarthy, forty-eight years old, 214 West Forty-third Street, and Matilda Sloss, seventeen, of 227 Mott Street.

Two members of the Erica family of 2,204 Arthur Avenue, Bronx Borough, were also stricken.

The death of Merchon Benadeta, twenty-eight years old, of 156 Cherry Street, was reported by the authorities of North Brother Island Hospital.

HOLE IN THE LUNGS

There are thousands of men and women, as well as ever, with holes in their lungs: consumption stopped.

What did it?

Some change in way of life and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

A hole in the lungs, once healed, is no worse than a too-tight waist or waistcoat. Take the emulsion and give it a chance to heal the wound.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

A. BLUMENTHAL, Proprietor. Telephone 144 Riverside. GRANT WAYNE, Manager.

The West End Storage Warehouse and Silver Vaults

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in new, clean rooms, partitions like RAPP'S composite doors, required by underwriters, for FURNITURE of every description. Vaults for Silverware.

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Howard

251 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Takes pleasure in informing you that she has opened a Ladies furnishing Store 251 Fifth Avenue, cor 28th St. with her usual fine grade of Costumes, Tailor Gowns, Wraps, Coats, Bodices, Shirt Waists, Skirts and High Class Furs, and invites your kind inspection.

Mrs. Howard.

Spring Opening Tuesday, March the twelfth 1901.

BOERS NOW FIGHTING BOERS.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 10.—It is impossible not to be struck with the fact that a great proportion of the former enemies of Great Britain in South Africa now frankly throw in their lot with the British.

Brandfort, Kroonstad, and Bloemfontein companies of ex-burghers are now bearing arms against the Boers. They state that their object is not to operate against their former comrades, but to defend their homes and property against marauding bands. Every town in the Free State occupied by the British will soon become a centre of British influence extending a long distance in its vicinity.

Over 13,000 refugees are now within the British lines, and many of them ask arms and permission to take the field. If their requests are granted it will be easy to get 2,000 ex-burghers enrolled on the British side.

THE PRETORIA NEGOTIATIONS.

Botha Said to be Willing to Surrender, Whether or Not Steyn and De Wet Do So.

LORENZO MARQUES, March 11.—Gen. Botha is willing to surrender. He asked for an armistice in order to communicate with Gen. De Wet and Mr. Steyn. Should they decline to surrender, it is believed, nevertheless, that Botha will do so.

The Boers have no artillery ammunition, and are burying all their guns.

The railway from Lorenzo Marques to Pretoria is practically clear of Boers.

PRETORIA, March 11.—9:38 P. M.—The result of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha is anxiously but hopefully awaited.

The presence of Sir Alfred Milner in Pretoria to consult with Lord Kitchener will, it is expected, hasten the change from the military to the civil administration.

DE WET'S RAPID MARCH NORTH.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 10.—Gen. De Wet is reported to be moving northward steadily, at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, with a view to crossing the railway to the eastward. He should now be west of Kroonstad.

Several small commandoes are in possession of the southeastern portion of the Orange River Colony, from which the garrisons at De Wet's Dorp, Wepener, Smithfield, and Rouxville have been withdrawn.

WHY COLVILE WAS SENT HOME.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday Charles Mackinnon Douglas (Liberal) introduced a motion calling for an inquiry regarding the retirement of Major Gen. Colvile, who was sent home from South Africa by Lord Roberts for alleged inefficiency in the field.

The Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, replied that the motion compelled him to say things he would prefer to leave unsaid, but that he would tell the House the whole truth. After declaring that he had nothing to apologize for in the course the War Office had taken, he proceeded to criticise severely Gen. Colvile's conduct.

"At Sanna's Post," said Mr. Brodrick, "Gen. Colvile blundered about or manoeuvred about until his force was weary, while the Boers carried off guns unmolested. Lord Roberts thought Col. Broadwood did right, although Gen. Colvile took exception to Col. Broadwood's behavior. Gen. Colvile left Col. Broadwood and his shattered force severely alone, and marched his troops in another direction. He showed a lack of enterprise which lost him the confidence of Lord Roberts.

"Lord Roberts, however, postponed his decision until he should be fully informed. Then came the unfortunate Lindley surrender, for which Gen. Colvile was blamable, as he ought to have attempted to effect relief.

"I consulted Lord Roberts regarding the Gibraltar command, and I had no alternative after the advice from Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood. I gave Gen. Colvile an opportunity to resign, but he insisted upon being removed.

"I consider Gen. Colvile has been treated more leniently than if he had been court-martialed. Every possible pressure has been brought to bear in his favor; but, so long as I hold office, I shall not give way to such clamor."

The debate was adjourned.

STEYN ADMITS HIS CAUSE LOST.

LONDON, March 12.—The Times has received the following from Bloemfontein:

"Boers who have surrendered here say that Mr. Steyn, in a recent speech at Philippolis, admitted that there now was no chance of regaining the country."

Two Cape Rebels Sentenced to Death.

CAPE TOWN, March 11.—A court-martial has sentenced to death two rebels connected with the recent wrecking of a train at Taalbosch. Others concerned in the crime were condemned to various terms of imprisonment.

Plague Spreads in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, March 11.—The bubonic plague is developing seriously in Cape Town. Fifteen new cases were officially reported to-day, and ninety-seven other persons were isolated because of having come into contact with victims of the disease.

To-day two colored persons who had been attacked by the plague died in streets of Cape Town. A European died while being removed to the hospital.

The malady is reaching the more prosperous classes, and it has been necessary to remove to the hospital the entire family of a gentleman.

The Malay priests are taking the side of the authorities, and it is now hoped that religious trouble will be averted.

The removal of several thousand Kafirs from the city to the Kafir location will begin to-morrow.

Savage Duel in Hungary.

VIENNA, March 11.—A ferocious duel with swords has just been fought at Lentschau, Hungary, between Lieut. Enderle and Lieut. Exler. The former was killed, and the latter, who is now in hospital, received more than twenty dangerous wounds.

Composer Grieg to Visit America.

COPENHAGEN, March 11.—Edward Hagerup Grieg, the Norwegian composer, has been suffering from influenza, but has recovered and has been able, since Saturday, to go out of doors. He intends to visit America.

Many Marseilles Factories Closed.

MARSEILLES, March 11.—The industrial situation here is now very critical. Twenty-six out of eighty-two soap manufactories have closed, and the others are virtually at a standstill.

Heavy English Imports of Beet Sugar.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The brokers and refiners are importing thousands of tons of beet sugar from the Continent in anticipation of the expected duty.

SPRING LANGUOR

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is what you need at this season to brace you up. It's a medicine for everyone, young or old. To tone up the nerves, sharpen the appetite, build firm flesh, rid the system of all impurities and cure stomach disorders, there is nothing like it. It is a safeguard against insomnia or attacks of biliousness. See that Our Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

GOOD FOR YOUR LIVER AND KIDNEYS

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Albemarle Hotel,

Madison Square, West, N. Y.,
O. B. LIBBEY, Prop.,
Formerly of the Brevoort House.

The location of this house is most desirable, being central to all places of amusement and to the shopping district.

Special attention paid to Cuisine.

"Ladies will find the restaurant of this hotel a most convenient place for lunching."

RICH WEDDING SILVER.

The Mau

CLAIMANTS TO THE GILMAN MILLIONS HERE

Mrs. Blakely Hall Says She Is Sole Heir to the Property.

Frazier Gilman, a Half-Brother of the Late Tea Merchant, Begins Suit to Protect His Rights.

Mrs. Blakely Hall came to this city from Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday to consult with her attorneys about her contest for the millions of George Francis Gilman, the tea merchant. Frazier Gilman, the oldest half-brother of the dead millionaire, arrived from Hudson, S. D., to see that his own rights were protected, and instituted suit in the Supreme Court for the partition of the estate. In the course of the day Surrogate Fitzgerald granted papers of administration for the settlement of that part of the Gilman estate in New York City.

Mrs. Blakely Hall reached New York about noon yesterday, she having come directly from Black Rock, the country estate of the late tea merchant, near Bridgeport, where Mrs. Hall has lived for several years. She went immediately upon her arrival to the offices of her attorneys, Hatch & Wickes, 100 Broadway, where she was in consultation for five hours. She then returned to Black Rock.

In Bridgeport yesterday morning Attorney Stiles Judson, counsel for George W. Smith, Gilman's right-hand man and prospective heir, was reported to have stated that a report had come to his ears that Mrs. Hall would allege that at one time Gilman had adopted a daughter of hers. This, if true, would make the mother the present heir to the millions in dispute. Mrs. Hall was asked about this report when she arrived here, and she said:

"There is nothing in this report. It is ridiculous."

Mrs. Hall stated that she was still the wife of Blakely Hall, although she denied that she had any children. In regard to her claim in general, she made this statement:

"I have conclusive evidence in my possession to prove that I am the sole heir to the property of the late George Francis Gilman. Others may make claims, but they will be proved invalid. I have turned over to my lawyers all the papers in the case, and they have instructed me to remain silent for the present concerning my rights. I shall not, therefore, go into details as to the basis for my claim. I cannot say, in accordance with the instructions, whether the evidence I have is in the form of a will, an ante-mortem deed, or a certificate of adoption."

STILL IN CONTROL AT BLACK ROCK.

Mrs. Hall said that she was still in control of Black Rock, Gilman's old home, and that the alleged heirs who were there now also were there by sufferance only; they were simply her guests. She said she would remain at Black Rock. Although her actions might seem mysterious now, she said, when the action she proposed taking was instituted, all would be very plain, and it would be evident to every one that she was the real and only heir to the property.

"Is it true that you were once adopted by Mr. Gilman?" Mrs. Hall was asked.

"I do not care to affirm or deny that idea," she replied.

Mrs. Hall reiterated that she proposed to fight her case to the end, and that she felt sure of winning everything when her case came before the courts.

Frazier Gilman of South Dakota conferred with his brother, Theophilus Gilman of Brooklyn, and his lawyer during the day. Last night he consented to talk to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. This is what he said:

"I want it understood, in the first place, that I have not come here for a fight. I want to avoid all lawsuits. My father's estate was worth $5,000,000 when he died. It took us twenty-eight years to get it settled, and when it was settled I got only $24,000 from it. In that litigation the lawyers got fees amounting to fully $1,000,000. I expect to see all the heirs, and see if we can't all agree. I would be willing to agree to almost any sort of a compromise rather than have a lawsuit. The estate of my brother is not worth more than $3,000,000 at most, probably not over $2,500,000, and we don't need any lawsuits.

"It has been stated that my brother and I were enemies. I want to deny this, too. It is true that we had a great many rows back in the seventies, when fighting for my father's property. He would never give me a dollar, except as I got it through litigation. He fought to the very last ditch. He was often very mean to me.

"The whole trouble grew out of the marriage of my father, Nathaniel Gilman, with my mother. The mother of George was dead, and this was my father's second marriage. There was great jealousy of the step-mother on the part of the children, although my mother was as good a woman as ever breathed, and was just as worthy as the mother of George Francis Gilman. But this all led to a bitter feud extending over many years.

"At last, however, in the year 1881, the matter was all settled. Since then I have seen George once or twice, and he knew that I would not harm him. I staid at the same hotel at Saratoga with him about twelve years ago. We have not been friends, it is true, but he has given me some money. I have drawn upon him, and he has always answered the drafts. He has wanted to give me money many times, but I would not accept it.

"Once he wanted to let me have some money, and in return for it I insisted that he should accept a mortgage upon the old family home at 265 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, which I then owned. I also own all the family heirlooms, amounting to about $20,000 in value. George was always willing to give these to me, but he would never part with money."

Mr. Gilman said that he also owned the old family estate at Waterville, Me., where his late brother was born. Asked what his course of procedure was to be, Mr. Gilman said:

"I am going to do nothing except protect my rights. I want no fight. Administrators will be appointed soon, and I will get my share of the estate. I may find it necessary to prove that George was a citizen of New York for under the Connecticut law half brothers are cut off from consideration. I know that my brother voted here the last time he cast a ballot and that he paid his personal taxes here last Fall. He was a citizen of New York, without question."

Mr. Gilman is stopping at the Astor House. He says he is surprised that all the Gilman heirs have not called upon him. He knows their haunts of old, however, he says, and he expresses an intention of seeking them all out. All he wants himself, he says, is his fair share. He said he was not acquainted with nor had heard of Mrs. Blakely Hall.

IS SURE THERE IS NO WILL.

"I will tell you one thing, though," said Mr. Gilman. "If any woman has been taking care of my brother during the last few years of his life, she shall not be cut off by me. She will continue to have some sort of a pension. But I can tell you another thing, just as sure as life, and that is that my brother never made a will of any kind. He was too scared of death. He would put anybody out of his house that mentioned the idea of dying to him."

Mr. Gilman instituted suit in the Supreme Court in the afternoon against Anna K. Gilman, Alfred Gilman, and all other persons in interest in the estate of the late tea merchant, for the partition of the real estate left by George Francis Gilman. This was in the nature of a friendly suit. The properties affected by this suit are:

Forty-first Street, south side, 236 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 98.9 feet.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 50 by 103.3.

Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 80 by 98.9 feet.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 45 by 100.5 feet.

Forty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 80 feet.

Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 80 by 98.9 feet.

Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.5 by 98.9 feet.

Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 158.4 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 33.4 by 98.9 feet.

Front Street, east side, 20 feet south of Pine Street, 21.6 by 57.5 feet.

Charles H. Brush, as counsel for Edward S. Percival and other relatives of the late Mr. Gilman, applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday afternoon for letters of administration upon that part of the Gilman estate in New York State. The Surrogate issued the letters to Theophilus Gilman, a brother of the half blood, and Edward L. Norton of 256 West Seventy-fourth Street, a nephew of the full blood. These represent the two branches of the heirs. The value of this part of the estate is estimated by some as being worth between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. Mr. Brush stated, however, that only guesses upon this subject could as yet be made.

"On March 18 the matter will come up in Bridgeport," continued Mr. Brush, "on the hearing of our petition for the appointment of Mr. Norton as administrator in Connecticut also. Possibly something may then come in the nature of counter-claims, although we know of none now.

"Mrs. Blakely Hall has presented no evidence to us that she is the rightful heir to the Gilman estate. She has made no protest against our taking possession of Black Rock. Edward S. Percival is there now as the representative of the blood relations, and Mrs. Hall is only there by sufferance.

"I believe that if any will was ever made it would have been produced by this time. We are proceeding upon the assumption that no will was made. If one was ever made it will put an entirely different face upon the entire case."

Mr. Brush said that it would inconvenience his clients if it should be proved that Mr. Gilman was a resident of New York. The administrators appointed were asked to provide bonds for $300,000.

THE SITUATION AT BLACK ROCK.

Interview Between Mrs. Hall and Representatives of the Gilman Heirs.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 11.—The fight between Mrs. Helen Blakely Hall on one side, and the blood relations of George Francis Gilman on the other, for the possession of the millions of the dead tea merchant, is now on in earnest. There is an armed neutrality at the Black Rock mansion between the contending forces. Edward S. Percival is domiciled there as custodian on behalf of the heirs, and Mrs. Hall and her mother are there, too, apparently dwelling under the same roof in the most harmonious relations.

When Mr. Percival, Edward S. Norton, George W. Smith, and Attorney Charles H. Brush paid a visit to the Gilman house late Sunday night and told Mrs. Hall that they were the representatives of the heirs-at-law and would like to obtain control of the property and take it from the management of strangers, Mrs. Hall replied that she could not consider herself a stranger, but that that was a matter of opinion. She then made the statement that she was the heir to all of Mr. Gilman's estate wherever situated, and that when the proper time came she would prove her claim.

This statement was a staggerer. The men withdrew to a room and talked it over. Their conclusions were that Mrs. Hall was "bluffing." It was agreed that Mr. Percival should remain in the house as custodian till the appointment of an administrator. Mrs. Hall does not recognize him as such, and to her and her friends Mr. Percival is in the house as her guest.

Lawyer Stiles Judson of the firm of Canfield & Judson, local representatives of the heirs at law, said to-day:

"We are not aware that Mr. Gilman left any will nor that Mr. Gilman adopted Mrs. Hall as his heir. It is possible she may have some very important papers in her possession, but it is hardly probable. Many of the heirs at law are not inclined to be overlenient with Mrs. Hall, and it was agreed that action would be taken to force her out of the house, but I do not think any such action will be taken, for the reason that by the time the papers are drawn up and action started a legal administrator will be appointed."

"What is George W. Smith's position?" was asked.

"Mr. Smith makes no claim to being the adopted son of Mr. Gilman; neither does he contend that he is an heir. He realizes his position fully, and is simply determined to aid the heirs at law in every way possible. Twenty years ago Mr. Gilman drew up his will, in which Mr. Smith was the principal heir. The instrument was burned when the Gilman house was destroyed by fire eight years ago. Mr. Gilman never attempted to have another will drawn up."

SUCCESSION TAX ON THE ESTATE.

State of Connecticut May Be Able to Collect $600,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 11.—Judge Nobbs to-night, under the seal of the Probate Court, sent to the Secretary of State for Connecticut an opinion in which the proposition was made that the estate of George F. Gilman comes under the "collateral" clause of the State succession tax. This means that on the supposition that the deceased died intestate, heirs of lineal descent would have to pay to the State 1½ per cent. of their inheritance and heirs whose descent was not direct would have to pay 3 per cent.

At the latter percentage, estimating the Gilman estate at $20,000,000, the commonly accepted figure, this tax, if levied, will net to the State of Connecticut some $600,000.

NATION JURY DISAGREES.

Mrs. Nation Says She Will Answer Many of the Letters to Her by Referring the Writers to Joel I., 5, 6, 7.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., March 11.—No verdict was reached by the jury which last week heard evidence in the trial of Mrs. Carrie Nation for smashing a "joint" here several weeks ago. The jury stood 7 to 5 for conviction, and was discharged to-day.

Mrs. Nation said to-day that she would soon answer the thousands of letters of inquiry about the temperance fight in Kansas, and that in many of her replies she would simply refer to Joel, I., 5, 6, and 7. These words are as follows:

5. Awake, ye drunkards, and weep; and howl, all ye drinkers of wine, because of the sweet wine; for it is cut off from your mouth.

6. For a nation is come up upon my land, strong, and without number; his teeth are the teeth of a lion, and he hath the jaw teeth of a great lion.

7. He hath laid my vine waste and barked my fig tree; he hath made it clean bare, and cast it away; the branches thereof are made white.

SMALL RIOT IN BROOKLYN.

One Man Stabbed and Another Shot—Three Persons Arrested.

There was a riot in the Italian quarter of Williamsburg last night, and two men were wounded, one getting four knife cuts and the other a pistol ball in his abdomen. The former was Jacob Ambron of 221 North Seventh Street; the latter Gerano Soforo of 15 Water Street, this borough. The police arrested George Barbell and Mr. and Mrs. George Kraus, all residents of the vicinity in which the disturbance arose. No cause of the fracas was discovered.

The scene was the corner of North Second and Havemeyer Streets. Policeman Fannon, doing patrol duty not far away, heard shots, rushed to the spot, saw a fighting crowd, and dashed into it. The rioters dispersed. Twelve policemen were hurriedly sent out from the station to learn the cause of the trouble. The three arrests followed. The injured men were taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said they would recover. The row is supposed to have started in the house of the Kraus family, at 250 North Second Street, whence, according to the police, the fighters rushed to the street and became the centre of a general broil among the fight-loving denizens of the quarter.

Victory for Col. F. G. Ward.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Justice Hooker, in the Supreme Court this afternoon, ruled that Col. Francis G. Ward is entitled to the office of Commissioner of Public Works, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket last Autumn, to take office Jan. 1, 1901. Augustus F. Scheu, the present Commissioner, was appointed by Mayor Diehl prior to the election, the Mayor making the term of the appointment until Jan. 1, 1902. On Jan. 1 Mr. Scheu refused to surrender the office to Col. Ward, and the matter was taken to the courts. An appeal from to-day's decision will be taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A $32,000 Fire at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 11.—Fire to-day gutted a building at the corner of Atlantic and New York Avenues, causing a loss of about $32,000. The principal losses are Bacharach & Sons, clothiers, $12,000, and John L. Kelly, owner of the building, $15,000. Both losses are covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:10 A. M.—873 Ninth Avenue; S. Robinistz; damage, $2,000.

6:50 A. M.—173 Second Street; P. Mercus; damage, slight.

9:20 A. M.—30 Clinton Street; Dora Isendelg; damage, $25.

10:20 A. M.—1,294 First Avenue; Bernard Kawn; damage, $50.

11:20 A. M.—76 Fifth Avenue; Tarellis Extract Company; damage, $1,500.

12:35 P. M.—870 Tremont Avenue; John McElvery; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—142 Madison Street; Abe Rosenfield; damage, $15.

10:30 P. M.—49 Jackson Street; Bernard Wolf; damage, $1,000.

INDIANA SENATORS ACCUSED.

Charged by Reform Association with Creating Offices for Relatives and Favorites.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The report of the special committee appointed by the President of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association to examine and report upon the facts concerning the filling of certain positions in the Indianapolis Post Office has been handed down. The report was based on the charge made by Indianapolis newspapers that the positions of auditor, cashier, and bookkeeper in the Indianapolis Post Office were filled by the appointments of favorites of the United States Senators from Indiana and the Representative from the Seventh Indiana District. It was further charged that these positions were created for the friends of the Senators and the Representative, and in addition that a private secretary was appointed for the Postmaster, though there was no need of such an officer nor had the Postmaster asked for a private secretary.

The special committee's report was in part as follows:

Frank J. Richmann, Senator Fairbank's private secretary, was named by this Senator two years ago as cashier. The appointment was made without a request from Postmaster Hess for such an officer. The salary is $2,200, which is $200 more than that of the Assistant Postmaster. His duties consist mainly of work formerly performed by the Assistant Postmaster. The place has been used to reward a party worker out of the public funds.

Joseph E. Haskell was appointed as Auditor by request of Representative Overstreet, about two years ago, without request from Postmaster Hess for such an employe. He draws $1,200 a year and is not in the classified service. So far as known, he had no experience as auditor, and his work in that capacity occupies not more than one-sixth of his time. Five days in the week, four and one-half hours a day, he does work belonging to employes in the classified service. This appointment was made to reward party and personal service.

George L. Langsdale, the father-in-law of Senator Beveridge, was appointed to the postal service in Porto Rico on April 15, 1899, without examination, on the "temporary" plan. He was transferred to a clerkship in the Money Order Bureau at the New York Post Office on July 2, 1900. He was placed in the New York office and in the classified service without examination. In New York he received a salary of $1,200. On Feb. 10, 1901, he was appointed bookkeeper at the Indianapolis Post Office at a salary of $1,780. He is not a trained accountant; there is no work for him to do. He is sixty-two years old and in poor health.

Charles N. Elliott, Secretary of the Republican County Committee and an active political worker, reported for duty on or about Feb. 10, 1901, as the Postmaster's private secretary. The place in this office was created, and the appointment made, at the request of Senator Beveridge. Mr. Elliott, much to his credit, declined to take the place when informed at the office that there was no need of such an employe.

Subsequent to the above report made by the special committee to the association, Lucius B. Swift, President of the association, addressed a letter to President McKinley, under date of March 4. The letter includes eight points which are brought to the attention of the Chief Executive. The conclusions arrived at by the association are that, in the interest of fairness and the civil service, the positions in the Post Office should have been left open to some of the 200 employes of the Post Office, a good percentage of whom would have been able to fill the positions in question; also, that the manner in which the appointments were made would not fail to work harm instead of good to the service. The necessity for the appointment of the cashier in question, the letter says, is extremely doubtful, and it mentions that there were no duties whatever for the two private secretaries appointed at $1,200 each.

Bearing on the question of the appointment of the Senator's father-in-law to office, the letter states as follows:

For a Senator to have his father-in-law, sixty-two years of age and in bad health, appointed, without competition, to a place in the postal service in Porto Rico, and then have him transferred to New York, and then to this Post Office as a member of the classified service, is a manoeuvre to undermine the civil service law and it is helping to load the service with useless timber, and it should everywhere arouse indignation.

The letter then states that the appointment by Senators and Representatives of men is generally "selfish, misleading, unreliable, and vicious," and that it usurps the duties of the Chief Executive, who, as chief of the civil service, is sworn to make the appointments. The letter concludes with the advice that the power to cut off Senators and Representatives from meddling with the civil service is in the hands of the President, and if he fails to exercise that power he fails in the duties which the Constitution requires him to perform.

COAL DISPUTE NOT SETTLED.

Miners Not Satisfied with Increased Wages Will Hold Out for Recognition of the Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 11.—It looks very much to-night as if the coal operators and the United Mine Workers will clash, and that there will be a fight for the recognition of the union. President Mitchell, the leaders of this district, and about three hundred delegates left here early this evening for Hazleton, and several of them admitted before leaving that they had been instructed by the miners to adopt a resolution asking the operators to recognize the union, and to make a determined effort to carry it.

While Mitchell and the other officers do not commit themselves, they are far from satisfied with the offer made by the operators, and it is believed from what they have said that they will favor a fight for recognition. This they consider even more important than an increase in wages.

A number of operators were asked to-day what they would do if the union demanded recognition, and they are unanimous in saying that there are two demands which, if insisted upon by the union, will cause a strike. These are a request for an increase in wages and for recognition. The first they say they cannot afford to grant, and the latter they will not grant, because it would be a one-sided contract, as they cannot rely upon the union to keep its compact. It is, they say, not incorporated, and has no standing in law, and there is no way of getting at it in the event of a breach of contract.

Both operators and the union officials, however, say to-day they do not expect a strike, and are confident that there will be an amicable agreement. The operators, however, are not going to attend the joint convention on Friday, and will not discuss any grievances with the union.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—Private advices to Pittsburgers announce the posting of notices late this evening by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company at Windber, Osceola Mills, Horatio, and other points in the Central Pennsylvania mining field, as follows:

"The average advance of 20 per cent. in wages given our employes April 1, 1900, will be continued until April 1, 1902."

This notice affects about 10,000 men, all told, and is of the utmost importance in Central Pennsylvania mining operations. The action of the company continues in effect the highest rate of wages ever paid in the Central Pennsylvania field.

A $2,000,000 COAL CONTRACT.

Made in Anticipation of Trouble in the Anthracite Fields.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—A coal contract worth upward of $2,000,000, to be fulfilled in case of wage trouble in the anthracite fields next month, was closed here to-day at the Duquesne Hotel. The coal is to go to supply Eastern markets of the anthracite colliers from the mines of the new combination of the operators of the Kanawha and New River districts of West Virginia.

Arrangements were closed for the product of these mines chiefly because they, in their present unorganized condition, are secure from the interference by the miners' organization. The same factor contributed to make the deal possible, as providing a cheaper product, freight added, than from Pittsburg and other competing fields.

Terms of the option taken provide for delivery as called for after April 1 at the rate of 500 cars a day for a period of thirty days.

The Jupiter Sighted.

LONDON, March 11.—The Italian steamer Jupiter, (Capt. Zenaro, from Girgenti Jan. 15 for Philadelphia,) before reported adrift, was spoken on Feb. 26 in latitude 36, longitude 44, with three men on board, by the French steamer St. Simon, (Capt. Mourand, from Haiti Jan. 15 for Havre.) The St. Simon unsuccessfully attempted to tow the Jupiter.

The Jupiter, which had run out of coal and provisions, was abandoned by her crew, excepting the Captain and two of his officers, who refused to leave the vessel, on Feb. 13, in latitude 33.10, longitude 48.09. The steamer Citta di Messina, which brought the crew to New York and had attempted to tow the Jupiter, left provisions for the three men who remained on board.

UTAH GETS POLYGAMY LAW.

Measure Rendering Prosecution Practically Impossible Has Passed Both Houses.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 11.—To-day, three days before the Legislature comes to a close, the House, by a vote of 25 to 17, and after an exciting debate, passed the Evans Senate bill amending that portion of the Revised Statutes of Utah relating to prosecutions for adultery. Having passed the Senate last week by a vote of 11 to 7, the document now goes to the Governor for signature.

This bill, which was introduced by Senator A. J. Evans, has caused more discussion and more feeling than any measure introduced at the present session. Its text is as follows:

Every person who has reason to believe that a crime or public offense has been committed may make complaint against such person before some Magistrate having authority to make inquiry of same, providing that no prosecution for adultery shall be commenced except on complaint of the husband or wife or relative of the accused within the first degree of consanguinity, or of the person with whom the unlawful act is alleged to have been committed, or of the father or mother of said person, and no prosecution for unlawful cohabitation shall be commenced except on complaint of the wife or alleged plural wife of the accused; but this provision shall not apply to prosecutions under Section 4,206 of the Revised Statutes, 1898, defining and punishing polygamous marriages.

In answer to a request for a statement as to the object of the bill, Senator Evans, its author, furnished the following:

"My object in presenting the bill was two-fold. In the first place it was intended to keep down public agitation by taking away from some certain agitators the opportunity to arouse periodic furors against the Mormons, directly and indirectly against the State of Utah, and for that reason its primary purpose was for the good of the State. I believe that a general act upon our statute books in conformity with the laws of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, and North Dakota, and even more than liberal laws, would create much less agitation throughout the country than the practice which has heretofore been resorted to of arresting every few weeks some Mormon on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and having the arrest announced in flaming headlines by all the newspapers throughout the country which can be induced to take up an anti-Mormon crusade. Everybody knows that these arrests have been made for political and religious purposes, and not with any patriotic desire to enforce the law.

"Within the last ten years much more than half of these persons involved in polygamous relations have passed away by death or those relations have been otherwise dissolved. Most of those remaining are advanced in years and no good or honorable purpose can be subserved by prosecuting the few remaining polygamists. To use a metaphor, we are between the devil and the deep sea, and the bill is intended to relieve the State of a condition of affairs more harmful, in my opinion, than this bill could possibly be."

Representative W. G. Van Horne of Salt Lake, who made an impassioned speech against the passage of the bill in the House, to-day furnished the following statement:

"The first object of the bill is indubitably to prevent prosecution of those maintaining polygamous relations long since contracted. The effect, however, probably will be to have adopted a Constitutional amendment giving power to Congress to legislate against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. There would thus be a return to conditions prevailing during the aggressive prosecutions under the Edmunds-Tucker law, when hundreds of prominent Mormons were imprisoned for their polygamous practices and numberless others were in hiding or out of Utah to avoid arrest.

"I opposed the bill in all friendship for the law-abiding people of Utah and with pity for the suffering that those not strictly law-abiding will bring upon themselves. It is distinctly a step backward, and can bring naught but misery."

SITE FOR CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Mrs. Van Ness Offers Free a Large Lot in Port Jervis, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 11.—Among the several propositions for sites received for the new Carnegie Library since the public announcement of Andrew Carnegie's twenty-thousand-dollar offer to this village, the Library Building Committee has received one from the young wife of the aged millionaire, Cornelius Van Ness.

Since the disposition of the injunction proceedings instituted by the relatives of a former wife of Mr. Van Ness to prevent him from transferring his wealth to his young Port Jervis bride and the sensational developments that occurred in connection with the action, Mr. Van Ness transferred his residence from his home in Cornwall, N. Y., to one of the houses on Furgerson Avenue, this village, which he purchased and presented to his wife before their marriage. On the opposite side of the street is a vacant field which Mr. Van Ness bought, extending the whole length of the thoroughfare. From this a lot 100 feet front and 108 feet deep, directly opposite their residence, has been offered free by Mrs. Van Ness for a library site.

The matter of its acceptance will be decided at a meeting of the committee to-morrow evening, when all propositions received by them will be considered. The people here feel grateful for the genrous offer, even though the property may not be so centrally situated as desired.

GIFTS TO WESTERN CITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ind., March 11.—Andrew Carnegie to-day notified the Public Library Trustees of this city that he would donate $25,000 for a library building on condition that a suitable site be provided and an annual revenue of $2,500 guaranteed. The offer has been accepted.

WABASH, Ind., March 11.—Andrew Carnegie notified the local committee to-day that he would give Wabash $20,000 for a free library building, provided the city would undertake to raise $2,000 a year for the support of the library and provide a first-class site. The City Council has accepted the offer and complied with Mr. Carnegie's conditions.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Gifts of money from Mr. Carnegie for public libraries in the West were announced to-day as follows: Waukegan, Ill., $25,000; Muncie, Ind., $50,000; Freeport, Ill., $30,000; Elkhart, Ind., $30,000.

$100,000 GIVEN TO OTTAWA.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 11.—Andrew Carnegie, as the result of a request from the Mayor, has given Ottawa $100,000 for a public library building.

Pesthouse Nurse to be Prosecuted.

FISHKILL LANDING, March 11.—Stephen D. Pierce, the immune nurse who was arrested here Saturday afternoon for leaving two smallpox patients and visiting his friends about the village before the time of isolation was completed, was arraigned in court to-day before Judge Rogers, and in default of $500 bail was sent to the county jail at Poughkeepsie. He will be prosecuted by the State Board of Health. The inhabitants of Fishkill are greatly disturbed over Pierce's indiscretion.

Pennsylvania Bank Robbed.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., March 11.—The Bellwood Deposit Bank at Bellwood, this county, was entered by thieves last night. The safe was wrecked by dynamite. The shock of the explosion broke all the plate glass windows in the block in which the bank is situated. The thieves escaped with about $500 in currency. It is believed they belong to the same gang that recently operated on a bank at Milesburg, Centre County.

WATER IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note by yesterday's issue that you report a statement of the Water Supply Department saying that "all five boroughs of the city may be placed on short rations." I desire to deny this as far as it relates to the company of which I am Superintendent. We have more water than we can dispose of.

We have two pumping stations. One always runs twenty-four hours per day, and the other has only been running twelve hours since Nov. 1 of last year, and after Jan. 1 this second station has only run fifteen days of each month. This morning I received word that my reservoir was running over, and both plants are standing still at the present time. The residents of Stapleton, Clifton, Fort Wadsworth, South Beach, Concord, and Grassmere have always had a full supply. We wish we were in a position to pipe some across the bay to Manhattan. W. VOLKHARDT,
Superintendent Crystal Water Company of Edgewater.
Stapleton, March 11, 1901.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS.

Boys' Clothing.

We desire to emphasize strongly the superior advantages of our Boys' Clothing Store, and for that purpose offer from time to time certain lines of choice goods at very special Prices.

The offerings will follow in rapid succession — almost daily. If you look for them you'll run across some of the greatest bargains ever offered anywhere.

These for To-Day.

500 SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS, of splendid all worsted; fast indigo blue serge, prettily trimmed with silk Soutache Braid, regularly $4.50, to-day, special, at 2.50

300 pairs of MEN'S TROUSERS, of gray mixed woollen fabrics, properly tailored —easy $2.00 value — to-day, special, at 1.69

Leaves $16,000 to Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 11.—By the will of Miss Sophronia Catlin, admitted to probate here to-day, a part of her estate valued at $13,000 is divided into two shares. One share is bequeathed to the Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society of New York and the other to the American Missionary Society of the same city. She also bequeathed $1,000 and $2,000 to the Directors of the Missionary Society of Connecticut and the First Ecclesiastical Society of Winsted, respectively.

The Rev. Elijah Kellogg Dying.

HARPSWELL, Me., March 11.—The Rev. Elijah Kellogg, known in the world of books as a writer for boys, is dying at his home here.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; G. Israel, sporting goods; 337 Broadway.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. J. Gannon, notions, furnishing goods, and trimmings; 406 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Patrick & Granger Company, Duluth, Minn.; F. J. Griffith, jewelry; Hotel Albert.
Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowle, flannels; Hotel Albert.
Strauss, B. J. & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Reinstein, J., Savannah, Ga.; hats; Hoffman House.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, ginghams, dress goods, silks, and wash fabrics, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Postley, housefurnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.
Quackenbush, J. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Maddeh, cloaks and suits; E. Q. Lesall, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. G. Miller, linings; E. L. Hengerer, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. W. Spence, furnishing goods, 464 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hotel Victoria.
Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. Landau, white goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, piece goods; Hotel Navarre.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcombe, dress goods, silks, and wash fabrics, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Mendel, hats; A. Mendel, hats; Hotel Marlborough.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Liebstadter Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Dernhoefer, millinery, 56 East Eighth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and merino underwear and china; A. W. Hildebrand, dry goods, 477 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; B. Hamburger, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Saks, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Derr, T., & Son, Westminster, Md.; W. F. Derr, carpets; Miss Stone, milliner; St. Denis Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; L. Marheimer, domestics and linings; 2 Walker Street.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seeley, notions, 52 Franklin Street.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; E. Schweitzer, linens; Hotel Normandie.
Heyn, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Binswanger, notions; Herald Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Knowles, millinery, 57 White Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. A. Ernst, china, 2 Walker Street.
Sifel, L. E., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; H. G. Schmidt, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Findlay, cloaks, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Field, Schleck & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. C. Field, notions; Holland House.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; B. L. Goodkind, underwear; 459 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Cooper, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Wilkinson, china; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Osborn, T. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Lapping, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Eckert Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Eckert, laces; 84 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. C. Mason, cloaks and suits; 8 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Simmonds & Adams, Haverhill, Mass.; F. Adams, notions; M. J. Ryan, linings; 35 West Third Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; F. D. Perry, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions; W. W. Loomis, gloves and hosiery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Miller, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Miller, furs.
Falke, Mrs. H., Massillon, Ohio; millinery.
Maphis Brothers, Norman, Oklahoma; R. R. Maphis, general merchandise; Mills Hotel No. 2.
Hartz, H. B., Washington, D. C., millinery.
Dinstag, Max, Houston, Texas; crockery; Hotel Marlborough.
Saginaw Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. Emma Shannon, dressmaker.
Fitzpatrick, B., Little Falls, Minn.; P. J. Lomethy, department store.
Kaplan, S., & Brothers, Nacogdoches, Texas; H. Kaplan.
Mitchell, Cassell & Baker, Lexington, Ky.; Kate Ackermann, dry goods.
Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. Hess, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
Horan Merchandise Company, Richmond, Mo.; T. C. Horan, department store; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.
Ayers, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Katherine M. Ayers, dry goods.
Levy & Stearn, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Edwards, fancy goods and toys.
Brumer Brothers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Brumer, jewelry.
Strayer, The W. M., Company, De Graff, Ohio; D. E. Strayer, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Gordon & Alter Company, The, Greeneville, Ohio; Frank S. G

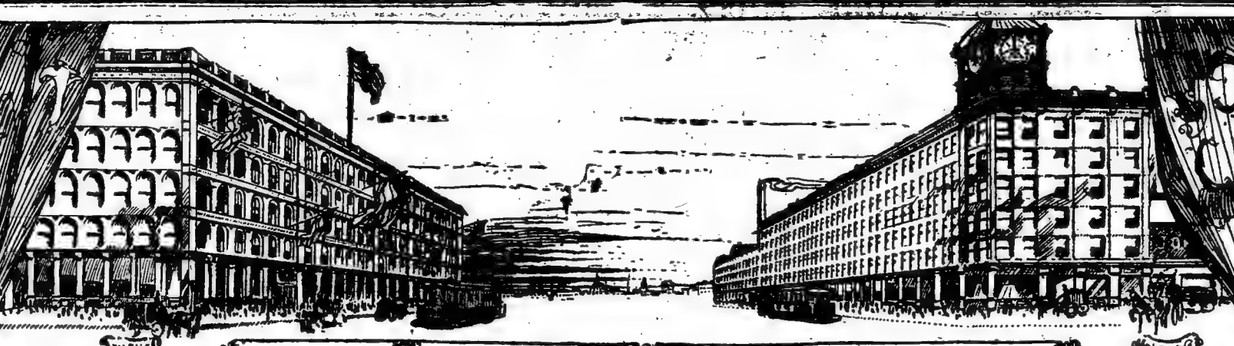

1901 SILVER ANNIVERSARY 1876

The Wanamaker Store.

Concerning March Twelfth--
The Silver Anniversary
OF THE
Wanamaker Business

WHY should you be interested in our Silver Anniversary? There is no abstract reason why you should. But we are making it to your interest to be interested. Thus we create the right to command your attention.

All our energies and resources have been concentrated upon merchandise offerings for the month. A splendid response has been displayed by each day's sales.

To-day—March Twelfth—is the anniversary of the actual date upon which we began the business that has marked the era of modern American retailing. On this day we have expended a supreme effort, and we offer not only an unmatched general stock, but an array of special goods at under-prices, so great in variety and quantity as to make a universal appeal.

Each day this week the Piano Store will invite you to musical matinees in the Picture Gallery. The model furnished apartment should be visited by all not already familiar with it. The Silver Anniversary decorations on the main floor so greatly admired, will be increased by *floral* additions to-day.

In all New York there is no cheerfuller public resort than Wanamaker's—just now it is specially so.

Wanamaker Musicales

At 2 and 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

SOLOISTS { Miss KATHRIN HILKE, Soprano; Dr. CARL DUFFT, Baritone; CLARENCE DE VAUX ROYER, Violin

PROGRAM

2 P. M.

Jolly Robbers Overture - - - *Suppe*
The Symphony.
"She Alone Charmeth My Sadness" - - - - - - - *Gounod*
Dr. DUFFT.
"The Last Hope" - - *Gottschalk*
"Old Folks at Home" (with variations) - - - - - - *Kunkel*
The Angelus
"Cavatina" (with Angelus Accompaniment) - - - - *Raff*
Mr. ROYER.
"April" - - - - - - *Nevin*
Miss HILKE.
"The Wedding of the Winds" ——
Crown Piano and Orchestral Angelus, Harp and Mandolin effects.
"I Feel Thy Angel Spirit" *Craben Hoffman*
Miss HILKE and Dr. DUFFT.

3:30 P. M.

Valse, Opus 34, No. 1 - - *Moszkowski*
Pilgrim's Chorus—Liszt's arrangement - - - - - - - *Wagner*
The Angelus.
Hungarian Volks Songs - - *Korbay*
(a) "Shepherd See Thy Horses' Foaming Mane." - - - ——
(b) "By Tisza's Waters." ——
(c) "Had a Horse." - - ——
Dr. DUFFT.
Grand Offertoire de Cecelia, No. 2 *Batiste*
The Symphony.
Romanze (with Angelus accompaniment) - - - - - - *Svendsen*
Mr. ROYER.
"Summer" - - - - - *Chaminade*
Miss HILKE.
"Violets" Waltz - - - - - *Ure*
The Orchestral Angelus and Crown Piano with Mandolin effect.
"Passage Bird's Farewell" - *Hildach*
Miss HILKE and Dr. DUFFT.

A Remarkable Price on SILK WAISTS

We have obtained two hundred crisp and beautiful Silk Waists for this Anniversary Sale. The manufacturer turned over his exquisite sample line, at a remarkable price. So these handsome Waists that should sell for $6.50 and $7, even here, will go in a jiffy to-day at

$3.75 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Half Prices on New UPHOLSTERINGS

New and handsome draperies, just opened—choicest selections, perfect goods. The day alone makes the stirring prices that follow:

Satin damasks for draperies at **$1.95, $2.15** and **$2.65** a yard—worth just double.

Irish point lace curtains, ivory, at **$3.65** instead of $7.25.

Ruffled muslin curtains at **45c**, instead of 85c, and at **35c**, instead of 65c.

India print curtains at **90c** each, instead of $1.75.

Portieres of mercerized tapestry, 6 colorings, only one pattern, **$7.50** a pair—were $15.

Couch covers of tapestry, fringed all around, 8 colorings, at **$2.65**—were $5.25.

Sofa cushions with coverings of embroidered Phulkaries and Kutch skirts; filling of pure down. **$1.80**—were $3.

Third floor.

FINE SILKS

New Printed Foulards, and of the highest order of printing. Some English—they're all printed by hand; some German, some American. Of the patterns of the former, the London silks, there are no duplicates in this country. About 3000 yards of these splendid silks. The remainder, about 7000 yards, are all in the handsomest designs, all perfect silks.

At 65c a yard

And the prices regularly are $1, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

Japanese Silk and Gauze FANS
At an *Absurd Price*

An importer's catastrophe. Fine, new, beautiful Fans were seized and sold at a ridiculous price. We got them.

The silks are hand-painted and spangled; sticks are of sandalwood, bone and ebony, carved, inlaid and spangled. Worth $1.50 to $3.50—

Now at 50c each!

The most exquisite Fans the price ever bought.

Broadway.

Dress TRIMMINGS

A third to a half below their value. They are trimmings such as are wanted just now—black silk and mohair, some with lace combinations in various very attractive designs. Forty-five patterns in the offering. All new, and without a fault. Prices regularly would be 30c to $2 a yard. Instead they're 16c to $1—eight prices between those figures.

Tenth street.

The CHINA SALE
Magnificent Offerings

Such offerings of beautiful China and Cut Glass as have been here all this month were never matched before. Yet—for this Anniversary Day—unmatched prices are made still more unmatchable. Every housekeeper who sees the prices below, will know, that not in months or years, will to-day's opportunity come again:

Dinner Sets—

At **$15**; regularly **$27.50**—French china Dinner Sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At **$10.50**; regularly **$22.50**—Austrian china Dinner Sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At **$4.50**; regularly **$7**—Austrian china Tea Sets; 56 pieces complete; flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At **$8.50**; regularly **$14**—Fine American Porcelain Dinner Sets; fine flower decoration and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and large platters.

Rich Cut Glass—

8-inch bowls at **$2.50**; regularly **$5** each.
9-inch Nappies at **$2.75**; regularly **$5.50** each.
Water Tumblers at **$2** a dozen; regularly **$4**.

Art Room Offerings—

Large-size Busts and Figures, Terra Cotta finish—March sale prices were $4 and $6—mostly the $6 kind, to-morrow **$2.75**.

Vases, **10c**; regularly 15c each
Vases, **20c**; regularly 50c each
Vases, **35c**; regularly 60c each
Vases, **75c**; regularly $1.25 ea.
Vases, **$1**; regularly $2 each
Vases, **$1.25**; regularly $2.50 ea

French China Plates—

Richly decorated plates worth $12 a dozen; during this March sale they have been selling for 50c each—to-morrow at **30c** each.

Cups and Saucers—

Singly, or by the dozen; pretty shapes and decorations on fine French china (Theo. Haviland) worth $6 a dozen. Large quantities have been sold during the March sale at 25c each—to-morrow at **18c** each.

Basement.

The Greatest Offering of
WATCHES Ever Made

We had a sale a few weeks ago that was a sensation to the trade as well as to the Public. For this Anniversary Sale we take several lots remaining and make the most startling prices ever known on *guaranteed* Watches.

Thirty-five Women's 14-k. Open Face Chatelaine Watches, American movements; sale prices, $12.75 and $13.75, though regular $21 value—

To-day at $7.50 Each!

Twenty Women's 14-k. Hunting-case Chatelaine Watches, American movements; sale prices, $15.25, $16.25 and $17.75; though regular values were $27 and $30—

To-day at $10 Each!

Every watch fully guaranteed.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

These Offerings from The LINEN STORE

Four items of pure linens at prices that even this Linen Store has never matched before. Also a lot of cotton Bath Towels at a remarkable price.

176 dozen hemmed Crash Towels, one yard long, all linen, Turkey red borders; were 95c; to-day 60c a dozen.

200 dozen snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, large and heavy; worth 25c; to-day 6 for $1.

800 yards of grass bleached German Table Linen, full 2 yards wide; worth $1.25; to-day 85c a yard.

200 dozen Dinner Napkins to match linen, 26 inches square; were $4.25; to-day $2.90 a dozen.

150 pairs of all-linen hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 22x36 inches; were 75c; to-day 50c a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Solid-Color PIQUE
at 15c, instead of 25c

Fifteen thousand yards of one of the most staple fabrics of the season. Scarce at its regular price, now at a saving of ten cents a yard because of a technical defect that cannot be noticed, and which is hard to find if you know what to look for—uneven cords, nothing else—and these are few to a piece, and likely to be found in the best regular goods.

Quite an array of choicest colorings, in beautiful shades—

Light blue, Light pink, Cadet blue, Navy blue, Black, Cardinal, Mais, Cream, White, Heliotrope, Nile green

15c a yard, instead of 25c.

Rotunda.

GIRLS' SUITS and *Skirts*

Washable Sailor Suits for girls of 6 to 12 years. Of percale, in various tasteful colorings; trimming of white pique and duck, at **$1, worth $1.50.**

Walking Skirts of double-faced cheviots; in Oxford gray; deep stitched facing, at **$3.50, worth $5.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

DRESS GOODS

Look for these desirable plaids in the basement. Look for a very attractive bargain. And look to-day, for there are but 2,000 yards—perhaps not enough for a busy day's selling.

A good variety of patterns. Mostly dark colorings, but weights for present wear and up until July. Suitable for separate skirts and for children's dresses. Some of these plaids are designed in soutache braid effects; 36 in. wide. Worth 50c a yard—to-day at

Twenty Cents

The other lot is all-wool bouretted cloth plaids and mixed cheviot plaids—42 and 44 in. wide. They sell regularly at 75c. To-day at

Twenty-five Cents

Men's Madras PAJAMAS at 50c

You never heard of such a thing before! These are the Pajamas that we have been selling at $1.50; and they had no equal at that. Last Saturday we put some on sale at $1. *To-day* just six hundred suits will be offered at half a dollar.

Broadway and Ninth.

Women's GLOVES
at 50c, Instead of $1

A brand-new lot, just opened Saturday. Made to sell at a dollar a pair. Of fine lambskin, 2-clasp, full pique sewn, imperial embroidery; in black, white, browns, grays, tans, reds

Fine, perfect gloves of a very popular sort; all sizes—at a price never matched before. 50c a pair.

Tenth street.

Housekeeping HELPS
At *Startling* Prices

One hundred boxes of Mascot Laundry Soap—only one box to a purchaser—

At $1.50 for box of 100 cakes.

On sale at half past nine o'clock.

100 Reversible Slicers and Graters, regularly $1, to-day at **25c** each.

2,000 Chamois Skins, at **1c** each.

21 Vienna Coffee Machines, in 5 sizes, assorted styles, at half price—
$2.50, from $5; $3, from $6; $3.50, from $7
$2.75, from $5.50; $3.25, from $6.50; $3.75, from $7.50
$5, from $10.

50 Nickel-plated Chafing Dishes, with hot water pans and wrought iron stands. **$1.25**, from $2.25.

Brass Andirons—27 pairs at *half price*—
$2.50, from $5; $5.50, from $11; $8.13, from $16.25
$3.75, from $7.50; $6.75, from $13.50; $8.25, from $16.50
$4, from $8; $7, from $14; $8.50, from $17
$4.50, from $9; $7.38, from $14.75; $10.50, from $21
$4.88, from $9.75; $7.88, from $15.75; $11.25, from $22.50
$5.13, from $10.25; $8, from $16; $13.50, from $27

Basement.

25c Printed Cambrics
At 12½c a Yard

Thirty thousand yards purchased for this occasion. A new and beautiful fabric, finely woven, with a soft finish; with attractive printings in various sorts of stripes, on grounds of pink, blue and heliotrope.

The same goods, in the same patterns, will be sold at 25c in other stores this season. 36 inches wide. Now half price, 12½c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

FURNITURE
At *Half Price*

This store's chiefest reputation comes from the fact, verified again and again, that here is *the Largest and Best Stock of Carefully Selected Furniture in America.*

But we want hundreds of new visitors to this Fourth floor store on our Anniversary Day, and place on sale these new, worthy and widely wanted pieces,

At Just Half Price

A thousand housekeepers should want these three hundred and fifty pieces:

At $12.50, from $25—Fifty golden oak sideboards; 6 ft. high; base top 44x23 in.; two swell-front small drawers, one lined for silverware; one long linen drawer; double cupboard; top has one long shelf and two small ones; plate glass mirror, 30x18 in.; highly polished and well built.

At $2.50, from $5—One hundred golden oak dining chairs; box seat frame; French legs with square stretchers; bannister back; shaped top to back; pad seat; upholstered with green leather; highly polished and of fine construction.

At $2.25, from $4.50—Two hundred golden oak or imitation mahogany rockers; fancy patterns; high arms; ornamental back with flat center panel and turned spindles; handsomely carved top; saddle shaped wood seat, or embossed leather seats; highly polished and well finished.

Fourth floor.

SMYRNA RUGS
Under-Price

Eighteen hundred bright, new Smyrna Rugs of the *highest grade*, compose the Carpet Store's Anniversary offering. Wide variety of patterns and sizes; priced this way:

Smyrna Rugs—
18x36 in., at 85c, from $1.15.
21x48 in., at $1.25, from $1.65.
26x54 in., at $1.75, from $2.25.
30x60 in., at $2.15, from $3.
36x72 in., at $3.15, from $4.25.
4x7 ft., at $5.15, from $7.
7½x10½ ft., at $18, from $22.

Smyrna Rugs—
9x12 ft., at $23.50, from $28.50.
9x15 ft., at $32, from $42.
12x15 ft., at $43, from $56.

Ingrain Carpets—
2,000 yards of all-wool extra super Ingrain Carpet, at **45c**, from 65c.

Third floor.

25c to 40c APRONS at 12½c

Sixteen hundred of them; some with bibs; variously plaited, hemstitched or trimmed with lace.

Another lot of 2,400 aprons; many styles, some with bretelles, for nurses and maids; also some of gingham; worth 50c and more. To-day at **25c each.**

Broadway.

Children's *Dresses*

Of colored lawn. Made with guimpe, and trimmed with embroidered insertion, for children of 2 to 4 years, at 65c, though fully worth $1.

Some figured lawn dresses, with high neck, very long waists, square yoke of plaits finished with deep ruffle and belt of embroidery insertion; children of 2 to 4 years, at 85c each. Value $1.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

85c *Petticoats* at 50c

Of mercerized percaline, well made, and excellent value at former price.

Framed PICTURES

Etchings in various good landscape subjects, all in ornamental gilt frames; some matted, others mounted on heavy cardboard. Two sizes—14x28 and 17x26 in.

At 50c, worth $2

Also a lot of framed artotypes in ornamented gilt frames; size 22x26 in.; among the numerous subjects are "Music of Love," "Memory," "The Evening Hour."

At $1, worth $2.50

Main floor, Tenth street side.

TABLE COVERS

These are of tapestry, in the most wanted sizes. Mostly in quiet and pretty colorings.

1½ yds. square, $1.20; were $2.35.
2 yds. square, $1.95; were $3.85.
2x2½ yds., $2.50; were $5.
2x3 yds., $3.15; were $6.25.

Third floor.

Gold-Plated *Jewelry*

Brooches, scarf pins, links, hat pins, cuff pins and other articles, in very pretty designs,

At 25c each

The values run up to 75c. This is *gold-plated* jewelry, and will be found on a table in the basement.

Men's $1 Percale Shirts, at 50c

A lucky purchase of 450 dozens of regular dollar Shirts, well made and nicely laundered; fast colors; all have detachable cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. 50c.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Jewelry STORE'S Attractive Offerings

Sterling silver side-bags, in small designs; ring mesh, every link of which is soldered.

At $12, worth $18

A lot of *new* brooches—a manufacturer's surplus stock—is marked much under the prices they would sell for regularly. There's wide assortment, and the designs are all new, all very desirable. All 10-k. gold. Some have pearl clusters, some combinations of pearl and enamel, opals and enamel, pearls and opals, and pearls with diamond centres. $2 to $10. Values $3 to $14.

Sterling silver purses, soldered links, $2, instead of $2.75.

Broadway and Tenth.

$8.50 Broadcloth SKIRTS at $6

New and stylish Dress Skirts, made up for this occasion; of black broadcloth, trimmed with bands of taffeta silk. A splendid offering.

Second floor, Broadway.

LAMPS for *Little*

About 200 beautifully painted reception lamps, last of their kinds in regular stock, are reduced thus, for this occasion:

$5 for choice among a lot, the values of which run up to $15.

$3.50 for choice among a group, comprising values up to $6.

$1 each for a lot of smokeless reading lamps that were moderately priced at $1.75.

Basement, Broadway.

Bamboo Furniture

About three hundred pieces in all. They have bamboo frames and matting covered tops. Bamboo tables, that were moderately priced at $1 are now 65c; pedestals, were 50c, now 25c; tabourettes, that were 35c, at 20c; and foot stools, that were cheap at 25c, reduced to 15c each.

Basement, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THICK FOG AND RAIN DESCEND ON THE CITY

Uncertain Weather Conditions Seriously Delay Harbor Traffic.

Mist Three Times Interrupts the Movements of Steamships, Ferries, and Other Craft—Vessels Ashore.

There was a "deal o' weather" yesterday, to use the words of sea-going folk. Steamships out in the ocean and on the coast, ferries on the rivers, harbor tugs, and everything else that steams or sails almost, had to give up business during the three fogs that descended over this part of the country during the day, and railroad trains to and from the city on various roads were reported delayed on account of landslides and such other mischief as the heavy rains of the night before could work. Sailing craft were in several instances driven ashore by the fierce gales that came with the fog.

Morning came with a fog. This lifted about 9 o'clock, only to be followed by another less than two hours later. The second in turn went away for a while after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and there was a period of clear skies until nearly dusk, when still another heavy mist settled down and veiled land and sea.

Although the ferryboats were only delayed for a few minutes each in the early morning, people coming from Long Island to their business took to the bridge cars for fear they might not get across by water, and the usual crush of foggy days followed on all the lines. The Immigration Bureau's transport, John G. Carlisle, made one trip at 8 o'clock and then suspended traffic for the day. As the telephone wires leading to Ellis Island were out of order, the business of the bureau was practically stopped, and friends of immigrants on the island were told at the Barge Office that they would have to come back with their inquiries after the end of the foggy weather.

Each time that the fog lifted, preparations were made to start the boats going, but both on large and small vessels the sailors had to give up again very soon, for hardly had they made ready to cast anchor when the mist loomed up anew. So it happened that the steamships scheduled to leave their docks lay still till the afternoon's interval of sunshine gave them a chance to get as far as Quarantine, and the ones which were either in the Narrows or at the Bar staid there for the same period. The Graf Waldersee, La Champagne, and several other vessels ventured inside the Bay in the afternoon and reached their piers, after lying outside for many hours. But many other boats, smaller and not in possession of pilots confident enough for the undertaking of an entrance in the fog, remained off the Bar, hoping to come in with the fair weather that is looked for to-day.

As a result of Sunday night's storm the telegraph wires of both the Western Union and Postal Companies were tied up to a large extent. Besides the big mud slide on the New York Central tracks at Hastings, there were minor railroad accidents due to the storm on other lines.

Word was received at Fire Island during the morning that there was an unknown brig anchored dangerously near shore one mile east of the Long Beach Hotel, looking as though her crew had discovered their position just in time to stop outside the breakers. Before she was discovered the fog had been so thick that no vessel was discernible half a mile off shore.

In the streets of the city people didn't have to think about what the weather was doing for boats and trains. It was all they could do to keep their tempers. One minute umbrellas and rubber coats were everywhere; then the sun would come out for a little while, and the down-town workers would drop into their offices to leave these impediments, heartily repenting this after being outside again for an hour or so. All the while, whether it was clear or cloudy overhead, the water on pavement and cobblestones still remained, for the lapse between rains gave it no time to evaporate.

The statistics of the Weather Bureau at night showed that the total rainfall between 8 o'clock Sunday night and the same hour last night had been 2.93 inches, of which about 2.70 inches had been recorded during Sunday night. The velocity of the wind for the same time was between thirty-five and thirty-six miles an hour.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

Cellars Flooded and Trolley Traffic Impeded—Rain Keeps Substitute Teachers at Home.

Many cellars were flooded, and trolley traffic was impeded in Brooklyn as a result of the heavy rainfall. In the low-lying sections of the borough, along the water front, and in parts of the Eastern District, water poured into the cellars of dwellings and stores and caused much damage. In the suburban districts many of the thoroughfares were flooded, becoming impassable. The tracks on several of the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were washed out in a number of places in the suburbs, and during the early morning hours cars were operated with great difficulty. Mud and stones were washed down from the hills on to the car tracks on Fifth Avenue, at Forty-first Street, and traffic on that line was delayed for some time. The trolley tracks on Eighty-sixth Street were also flooded.

Coney Island Creek overflowed its banks and the meadows were flooded. The outer beach at Coney Island suffered a terrific pounding during the night from the ocean. Although fiercely beaten by the waves, the big bulkheads at the hotels on the eastern end of the island, at Manhattan and Brighton Beach, resisted the onslaught well. At the West End the water rushed far up the beach and under many of the buildings, but no serious damage was reported.

Many of the substitute teachers employed in the public schools in Brooklyn failed to report at the stations recently established for them by the local School Board because of the storm, and as a consequence a number of classes in various schools had to be dismissed for lack of teachers. The schools officials were much annoyed by the failure of the substitute teachers to report.

"It does not speak very well," said one of the officials, "for the girls who are anxious to become regular teachers that they should be so affected by a rainstorm as not to be willing to leave their homes to fill the duties to which they have been assigned."

The pupils in Primary School No. 105, at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, who are occupying temporary quarters pending the completion of the new school building, were dismissed because the rain had flooded the cellar and put out the furnace fires.

LANDSLIDE DELAYS TRAINS.

New York Central Traffic Stopped for Hours by One Between Hastings and Dobbs Ferry.

The New York Central Railroad was probably the heaviest sufferer from the results of the storm which passed over this vicinity during the night from Sunday to Monday. A serious landslide occurred on its main line between Hastings and Dobbs Ferry, which obstructed passage over the tracks for several hours. On account of the frost which is still in the ground, the rain, which was unusually heavy, could not be carried off in the usual channels, and had to seek other outlets. As a result there were many small landslides along the tracks wherever there were high banks inclosing the roadbed.

The one which caused the most trouble was that between Hastings and Dobbs Ferry, where the banks are high and not rocky. The slide occurred shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The newspaper trains out of this city passed the spot safely at 3 o'clock. This was the last train to get by in either direction for many hours after the landslide occurred. The railroad officials immediately sent out a large wrecking crew, and the work of clearing the tracks was commenced within half an hour after the slide was discovered, but it was almost noon before the south-bound tracks, on which work was first commenced, were cleared of all obstacles. The north-bound tracks were cleared a little later. The normal conditions of traffic were not, however, resumed until some time in the afternoon.

Landslides were not the only troubles that the railroad companies had to contend with. Wash-outs occurred at many points along the various lines, making fast runs practically impossible. At Tarrytown the plaza around the station was flooded, and the commuters were carried across by the village hackmen. The Saw Mill River Valley, through which the Putnam division of the Central passes, was flooded, and the tracks were washed out in many places. Similar trouble was encountered on the Harlem Division and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

HAVOC IN THE SUBURBS.

Life Lost in the Bronx—Streams Rise and Imperil Households—Power House Flooded—Trains Delayed.

In the suburbs the storm of Sunday night and early yesterday morning played havoc. The Bronx River, usually hardly more than a muddy stream, became a torrent, overflowing and sweeping away small buildings along its banks, inundating a railroad power house so as to tie up the whole road, and drowning one man, John Herman, an employe of the New York and Harlem Railroad. He went up the tracks Sunday afternoon to see that the roadbed was in good condition. His body was found yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and family in White Plains.

The power house damaged was that of the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railroad. The plant is situated on the west bank of the river, and the water rose so high that the whole place was flooded, and it was found impossible to keep the furnaces burning. As a result the entire line, from Tarrytown to Mamaroneck, was idle. Among those who suffered inconvenience from this were the jurors who had to go to White Plains to attend court.

All over Westchester County the roads were badly damaged by the storm. In Sing Sing the trolley lines were paralyzed, the earth in many places being torn up from the roadbed and the rails being covered with sand in others. Occasionally a heavy boulder was dislodged from the overhanging cliffs that fringe the road, falling down across the tracks

Along the Bronx and other small streams the water spread through the lowlands and imprisoned numbers of people whose houses were in the inundated territory. In some instances men used boats to go from house to house. While the water raged, the wind, too, was tearing through the valleys, uprooting telephone and telegraph poles, breaking the macadamized roads. Among the roads so injured were some built by John D. Rockefeller about his place at Pocantico Hills.

The Tarrytown Jail was inundated for several hours, and through the latter part of Sunday night half a dozen tramps had to stand up in their cells. The language that issued therefrom made passing pedestrians, however hardened some of them might have been, run away in righteous horror. The home of Mrs. Mary Weeks, situated in one of the low-lying parts of the village, was flooded, and she had to desert the house and spend the night with a neighbor.

Nearer to the city the storm did not work quite as much harm as further up, but its track was by no means light in the Borough of the Bronx. Until noon yesterday so much water remained there that many cellars were flooded and the streets were almost impassable. The railroad cut of what is known as the "Dolly Varden" line, which runs from the Melrose yards of the New York Central Railroad to the Oak Point yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was completely flooded during the morning, there being at least four feet of water in the cut at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Brook Avenue. This made it impossible to run any trains.

On Long Island much damage was done. Reports from Hempstead yesterday were to the effect that the streets were like shallow streams of water. In lower Greenwich Street many cellars were flooded during the storm, the water in some cases rising to the first floor. The large storage reservoir in the village rose more than two feet between Saturday night and last night.

On Staten Island the cars of the rapid transit system were delayed for hours yesterday morning on account of wash-outs along the road. At the dyke near the Sailors' Snug Harbor the water rose on the tracks until it was as high as the motors of the cars. Throughout the interior of the island trees were uprooted and much injury was done to electric light, telegraph, and telephone wires.

GOES AGROUND IN THE FOG.

Five-Masted Schooner, Long Out of Her Course, Suffers When She Sights Land.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., March 11.—The five-masted schooner Nathaniel T. Palmer, bound from Bath, Me., to Philadelphia, was grounded near here to-day. The crew of twelve men was rescued by the lifesavers with the breeches buoy. They reported on reaching land that it was impossible for them to direct the course of the vessel on account of the heavy winds and fog.

The schooner was thirty-four days out from Portland. She should have been at the Delaware Breakwater in five days, instead of five weeks. Gales began to beat her about on the second day after she started. Driven further and further to sea each day, the five-master again and again turned her head toward shore, only to be driven off anew. Twice she was nearly as far as the Bermudas.

Provisions grew scarce. The men worked double time all the while, and then it was all they could do to keep from being swamped by the seas that washed over the schooner's decks, flooded all the cabins, tore away the deck fittings, and lashed sail after sail to bits.

When at last land was sighted early this morning there suddenly loomed up such a fog that the men ran the vessel straight into the breakers, where she was grounded hard and fast. Distress signals brought the life-savers. Unless another storm destroys her the schooner may be rescued, for her worst injuries consist of a few started seams.

DAMAGE IN PEEKSKILL.

Streets and Cellars Flooded—Explosion Wrecks a Drug Store.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 11.—The heavy rain which set in at midnight and continued until 6 o'clock this morning caused a serious flood in and about this village, and much damage was done. The McGregor Brook, which runs through the centre of the village, overflowed and flooded Main, Park, and Division Streets to a depth of about three feet. The cellars between Main and Park Streets were completely flooded with water, and it will be a costly job to pump them out.

The trolley tracks were submerged, and traffic was practically at a standstill. Only one car attempted to make the trip from the Central Railroad Station through Summit Avenue. The car which started for Lake Mohegan, four miles from Peekskill, had to abandon the trip, owing to the tracks being under three feet of water.

An explosion occurred in the cellar of Norton's drug store on Central Avenue shortly before 7 o'clock. The heavy window glasses were blown out and the store was badly wrecked. The explosion was followed by a fire, which, before it was extinguished, did considerable more damage. It is said that the water rushing into the cellar caused chemicals to explode.

It is roughly estimated that the damage by the flood will amount to at least $10,000 in this vicinity alone. The entire country for miles around this place is flooded with water.

MILWAUKEE CUT OFF.

Storm of Sleet and Wind in Wisconsin —Fears for Fishermen's Safety.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11.—Absolutely no means of communication either by telegraph or telephone has existed since yesterday between this city and the outside world. A sleet storm, the most disastrous in many years, caused the destruction of the wires in every direction, while a wind of almost hurricane velocity made matters much worse by toppling over hundreds of poles. A wholesale demoralization of railroad traffic followed the destruction of the wires. A vestige of the mail service remains. The storm was most severe between this city and Chicago, although on the north the conditions are not much better.

Officials of the telegraph companies report that between 600 and 700 poles are down between Milwaukee and Chicago, and that a regiment of linemen are making slow progress in restoring communication. The work probably will require two or three days.

MARINETTE, Wis., March 11.—A fierce blizzard swept over Northern Wisconsin yesterday and last night. Wind, snow, and sleet combined to make it the worst storm in years. Trains on all lines are many hours late, and street traffic is practically blocked. Telegraphic communication in nearly all directions is cut off.

Great concern is felt for the large number of fishermen who are out on the ice of Green Bay. Hundreds of men practically make their homes on small shanties on the ice of the fishing grounds, and no communication has been had with them since the storm began.

EFFECT ON TELEGRAPH LINES.

Statements of Officials of the Western Union and Postal Companies.

Superintendent Robinson of the Western Union Telegraph Company last night stated that beyond a few weak points in the extreme South and West, the service of his company was uninterrupted.

"I understand that there was a severe storm west of Chicago," said he, "but I have received no details. Our wires early in the evening were a trifle weak to points along the Virginia coast, the Gulf, and in Lower Texas. Later we improved somewhat, and all during the evening have had almost a full complement of wires working and experienced no great inconvenience. The nature of the damage I am unable to state."

Superintendent Whalen of the Postal Telegraph Company said that his wires were in good working order and had not been damaged at all by the storm so far as he knew.

MARYLAND FARMS FLOODED.

Water Rushes Through a Break in the Buena Vista Dam—Potomac River Has Risen Twelve Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 11.—The tremendous rainfall last night and to-day, together with a break in the dam leading to the lake at Buena Vista, have caused a terrific rush of water down the mountain into the valley. Farm lands have been flooded in the neighborhood of Antietam, and trees, fences, and small buildings on the mountain side have been washed away. For a time it was feared that the big dam would give way entirely, but the ceasing of the downpour this afternoon prevented such a disaster.

The Potomac River has risen twelve feet, and the overflow has done considerable damage to the banks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The lake at Buena Vista covers fifteen acres and is twenty feet deep. To-night's reports from Buena Vista stated that the water in the lake and the dam was again rising and that it was feared the dam would give away. It contains millions of gallons of water. Farmers in the valley have been warned of the danger. Workmen are trying to patch up the break in the dam, which fortunately has not increased any since noon. The pressure, however, is tremendous.

Advices from Frederick City state that the Monocacy River is out of its banks and doing great damage. A train of loaded coal cars has been stationed on the railroad bridge to prevent, if possible, it being carried away.

FLOOD CARRIES AWAY DAMS.

Wrecks Buildings in Rhode Island—A Woman Believed to Have Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—Two dams in the village of Wanskuck, known as the Canada and Randall dams, were carried away to-day by the flood, together with two wooden buildings containing nine persons, all of whom have been accounted for excepting one, who, it is feared, was drowned.

The upper Canada dam gave way first, and was soon followed by the Randall. Over the latter dam were two wooden buildings, each 60 feet square and three stories in height, which were run as a cotton mill by George E. Weeden. The firemen were called to the scene by the striking of an alarm, and were successful in rescuing all but one of the nine persons by splicing ladders together, which they used as bridges to reach the drowning mill hands. A heavy timber which was carried down by the flood struck one young woman on the back and neck, and she was carried under and disappeared. The dam and buildings were said to be about twenty-five years old.

EASTON PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Houses and Mills Carried Away by Overflowing Streams.

EASTON, Penn., March 11.—The storm last night was the most severe known hereabout in years, and to-day small creeks that yesterday were dry are overflowing their banks, carrying outhouses and mill properties along their banks to destruction. The city is cut off by rail from many of the outlying districts. The Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad is washed out at Martin's Creek, and trains cannot get through.

The Easton and Northern Division of the Lehigh Valley suffered considerably from washouts, and Easton, Palmer, and Bethlehem power house at Butztown is under water. Traffic on the Easton and Nazareth trolley line is blocked by wash-outs.

Several of the West Easton industries have been forced to close. So rapid was the rise in the rivers that when the engineers arrived at several industrial plants they were unable to get near the machinery and the fires in the boilers had been extinguished.

Pennsylvania Rivers Raging Torrents.

GREENVILLE, Penn., March 11.—The Big and Little Shenango Rivers are raging torrents to-night and still rising. The flats south of Main Street and that portion north of town bordering on the rivers are under water. Both rivers are full of ice and driftwood, although efforts have been made to clear the channel with dynamite. Residents on Race and Canal Streets are moving out in boats, and mills and factories have been obliged to close down. The Bessemer Railway Company has been badly crippled. The railway bridge south of town has been badly damaged, and the deep cuts north of Osgood have five feet of water in them.

High Water in Connecticut Rivers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—The heavy rain of the last eighteen hours has caused rivers about the State to rise to freshet marks, but no serious damage is reported thus far. In Bristol, the sudden rise of the North River has inundated part of the town, including the street railway tracks. Much concern is felt for the safety of a dam which holds back a large quantity of water above the town and is thought to be in a weakened condition. Factories have been compelled to shut down on account of the excess of water in the wheelpits.

Lehigh Railway Bridge in Danger.

WAVERLY, N. Y., March 11.—Ice in the Susquehanna River, and which is twenty-inches thick, is causing a great strain on the Lehigh Railroad bridge at Towanda. The bridge is anchored, and it is believed it would cripple the Lehigh Road for months if it should go out. The storm was general in this section.

TO EXHUME WADMAN'S BODY.

District Attorney Decides that an Autopsy Is Necessary.

Application for the exhumation of Herbert C. Wadman's body from St. Michael's Cemetery will be made before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court to-day by Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Keith. Wadman died on March 5 in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. His body when it arrived at the Morgue was covered with bruises.

The dead man's wife and his sister, Mrs. Harriet Davis of Boston, made lengthy affidavits before Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Keith yesterday, detailing the condition of Wadman's body before and after entering Bellevue and the Insane Asylum. The District Attorney wishes to get the affidavits of Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue and Dr. Barclay before he makes the motion for the exhumation and autopsy. Their depositions will be taken this morning.

Arrested for Attempted Blackmail.

BATH, N. Y., March 11.—William G. Bush, a farmer, was locked up here to-night, charged with complicity in an attempt to blackmail D. Z. Gibbs, a rich farmer of the town of Wheeler. He will have a hearing Wednesday. Gibbs received a letter a few days ago, demanding that $100 be placed near a certain telegraph pole after dark and threatening to kill him if he divulged the contents of the letter. Officers were sent to the spot and arrested Bush when he appeared. It is alleged four others are implicated. Bush denies all knowledge of the alleged scheme.

Nonagenarian Commits Suicide.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 11.—Isaac Howard, ninety years of age, committed suicide last night at his home in Glen Castle, this county. Despondency is said to have been the cause.

BRIDGE TERMINAL RELIEF

The Chamber of Commerce Committee Will Meet To-day.

Mr. Orr Pronounces False Statements that the Manhattan Road Is Behind the Agitation.

Abram S. Hewitt, Charles A. Schieren, and John Claflin did not meet yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce as a committee to consider plans to abate conditions which prevail at the Brooklyn Bridge and Manhattan Railway terminals during "rush" hours. The weather prevented Mr. Hewitt from leaving his home, and the committee will meet to-day.

An impression has gained ground that in the scheme to abate the perils and discomfort at the point in question plans are likely to be adopted which will profit the Manhattan Railway Company without the expenditure of any money, and that its gain will be at the cost of the city. Some, indeed, have plainly intimated that Manhattan was at the bottom of the agitation, and had played its hand so as to use members of the Chamber of Commerce as catspaws to secure condemnation of property which the public will pay for, and on which the needed extensions of its system at the City Hall terminus will be constructed. It has been stated that the Chamber of Commerce committee will recommend the acquisition of two triangular blocks, bounded by Chambers, Centre, and North William Streets and the Brooklyn Bridge. On the other hand, it is assumed that Mr. Hewitt's committee in its recommendations will define what proportion of the cost is to be borne by the Manhattan, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Brooklyn Bridge interests.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, who last week called the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the congested condition of passenger traffic at the New York end of the bridge, was asked yesterday in regard to the inducements offered Manhattan in 1896 and 1898, when the uncertainty in regard to underground rapid transit was such that it was deemed expedient to secure immediate relief through the elevated railroad system. Mr. Orr said that the negotiations, which fell through, were based on territory and other privileges and franchises offered to the Manhattan Railway Company to induce it to extend its system and relieve conditions at the City Hall.

"In regard to the present situation and the remedies for relief that may be suggested," he added, "I am in the dark. I don't know what Mr. Hewitt's committee may offer as inducements or what it may propose. I did not care to bring the Rapid Transit Commission into the question. I wanted to avoid criticism, and so I laid the matter before the Chamber. It appointed an excellent committee, and I am sure that the subject will be properly dealt with."

"Mr. Orr," he was asked, "what foundation is there for an idea that obtains in some quarters that the present agitation for an abatement of congested conditions at the bridge has its basis in a scheme to give the Manhattan Railway Company the privileges and territory offered to it in 1896 and 1898?"

"Perfectly ridiculous!" exclaimed Mr. Orr. "Such things are perfectly ridiculous. They have no basis in fact, and—I will not discuss the subject any further. All I did was to report conditions as I found them to the Chamber. Its committee will act."

Mr. Orr on March 24, 1898, wrote a letter to N. N. Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, noting a statement by Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer that he, Mr. Orr, was one of the heaviest stockholders of Manhattan. Mr. Orr said that when he knew that Manhattan intended to apply for franchises to the Rapid Transit Commission he sold out all his stock, 118 shares, and retained only a one-thousand-dollar 4 per cent. bond. Later Mr. Orr denied another of Mr. Creamer's statements that the David Dows estate, of which Mr. Orr was an executor, was a large holder of Manhattan securities by stating that the estate sold its bonds Jan. 4, 1897. Mr. Orr figured in other denials in regard to having interest in the fluctuations of Manhattan stock.

LETTERS TO MR. SCHIEREN.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Concentration of Traffic on the Bridge Condemned —Many Remedies Proposed.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn said yesterday that he had received a large number of letters from business men and others proposing remedies for the crush of travel on the bridge, morning and evening.

Mr. Schieren referred particularly to one communication, from Edmund Clark of Clark & Zugalia, 88 Gold Street, Manhattan, in which attention is called to the fact that one of the causes of the congestion of travel on the bridge is the policy of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in concentrating traffic on the structure, instead of sending much of it to the ferries.

Mr. Clark points out the fact that the company's failure to run more cars and elevated trains to Fulton Ferry during the busy hours compels many persons to travel over the crowded bridge who would otherwise cross the river on the ferryboats.

"If the traffic during the rush hours," said Mr. Schieren, discussing the matter, "could to a considerable degree be diverted from the bridge, thousands of persons who work in the lower part of Manhattan and who live in Brooklyn would prefer to take the ferries, that is, if enough cars were run to meet the boats. This seems to be an important matter, and should receive the attention of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company."

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE CABLES.

Stretching of the First Wire to be Celebrated by a Banquet.

In celebration of the stretching of the first wire for the cables of the new East River Bridge, which it is expected will take place during the present week, the Grand Street Board of Trade, composed of business men and merchants of Williamsburg, has arranged for a banquet, to be given Thursday night at the Hotel Andrew, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street. The hotel is a part of the property acquired for the bridge, and will be vacated on Saturday.

The Bridge Commissioners have called upon all occupants of buildings in the path of the new bridge on the Williamsburg side to vacate the premises by Friday next. There are about 150 pieces of property to be vacated, including three churches, a theatre, and the Williamsburg branch of the Brooklyn Library. Buildings not already disposed of will be sold at public auction on the 20th inst.

MENACE TO TRANSIT TUNNEL.

W. E. D. Stokes Urges the Lowering of Upper Broadway Sewer.

Mayor Van Wyck received a letter yesterday from W. E. D. Stokes, in which attention is directed to the necessity of a careful investigation of the problem of building sewers in upper Broadway in connection with the construction of the Rapid Transit Tunnel between Seventy-second and Eightieth Streets.

Mr. Stokes declares in his letter, on the authority of Lieut. W. O. Chrisman, United States Navy, formerly Inspecting Engineer in Chief of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that the present level of the sewer in Broadway is too high and that unless it is lowered from thirteen feet below the curb to thirty feet below it will be a constant menace to the safety of the rapid transit tunnel.

Mr. Stokes asserts that the present sewer is insufficient to meet the requirements of buildings which are more than four stories high, of which many are now in course of construction or under consideration along that part of Broadway. In view of the necessity of lowering the sewer between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets in order to conduct it underneath the transit subway, he says it would be well to lower the remaining line of the sewer as far up as Eightieth Street at the same time.

Mr. Stokes states that W. B. Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit system, admits that the present level of the sewer is too near the surface, but that the Subway Company has no power to change it except when it conflicts with the building of the subway.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ROUTE.

An Attempt to Force the City Council to Authorize a Change.

An attempt will be made at the meeting of the Municipal Council to-day to put through the resolution authorizing the changes in the route of the rapid transit railroad from Fort George north, which have been delayed in the City Assembly.

President Guggenheimer wrote a letter yesterday to the members of the Council, in which he called attention to the necessity for a full attendance. He says that the change effected in the route by the adoption of the resolution in question will result in the saving of a large sum.

PRISONER DAZZLES THE TOMBS

She Appears at Dinner in Elaborate Evening Gown—Also Causes a Sensation in Court.

Wearing a wonderful creation of the dressmaker's art, Miss Julia Littman of 116 West Sixteenth Street, charged with the larceny of $84 by her father, Sol Littman, of 331 West Forty-first Street, swept into Part I., General Sessions, yesterday to plead not guilty to the indictment against her.

The wonder of Miss Littman's toilette had preceded her from the Tombs, where she had created quite a furore among the women prisoners by appearing at dinner in an elaborate evening gown. In consequence the courtroom loungers craned their necks with eagerness as the swish of her skirts preceded her appearance.

In court she wore, according to the description of Mrs. Foster, "The Tombs Angel," a gorgeous dress of red and white satin foulard, trimmed with white lace. The jacket was elaborately finished with white revers and lace, with a remarkable lace jabot at the throat. Surmounting all this was a plumed picture hat, known technically as a "Gainsborough," of great dimensions.

She was forced to admit, and did so smilingly when lined up with a batch of common burglars and petty offenders, at the bar, that she had no counsel, and no means wherewith to engage a lawyer. She smiled brightly at the Judge. The Judge could scarce repress a slight suspicion of a smile himself.

"I will assign Counselor Waldheimer to look after your case," said he.

Mr. Waldheimer stepped briskly forward. He is quite well known to the Criminal Courts attaches. Miss Littman took a good look at him. "I guess I don't want a lawyer," she then said, dubiously, turning to the Judge.

The courtroom snickered. Mr. Waldheimer blushed. The prisoner was taken back to the Tombs, where, it is said, she has a number of dresses in which she arrays herself during the day, with great regularity and regard for the requirements of the hour.

WANTS MONUMENT TO TWEED.

Flatbush Man Astonishes the Mayor, Who Abruptly Ends a Public Hearing.

There was a public hearing before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday on the proposed extension of Bedford Avenue in Brooklyn from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, a distance of two miles. The bill compels the city to pay two-thirds of the cost of the improvement and the property owners benefited one-third. Ex-Alderman Oltrogge, J. H. Ruggles, Cornelius Morrison, James D. Leary, and many other residents of Flatbush appeared to favor the bill.

"Why is Bedford Avenue entitled to this improvement and low assessment when other streets are not?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"If this improvement is put through it will make a direct route to Coney Island," said Alderman Oltrogge.

"I have been to Brooklyn, and I think that all roads lead direct to Coney Island," replied Mayor Van Wyck. "If this avenue is only assessed one-third all other avenues should be the same."

"We are unselfish in this matter," said Mr. Morrison.

"I can't believe it," retorted the Mayor. "I never saw the man yet who is perfectly unselfish. I am waiting to meet him."

Mr. Morrison went on to speak admiringly of the improvements planned by William M. Tweed.

"I have said all along and still continue to say, although a Republican, that William M. Tweed should have a statue," declared Mr. Morrison. "He was unfortunate and persecuted, and died in prison. The time will come when the people will see what a benefactor he was and will erect a monument in his memory."

Mayor Van Wyck was surprised.

"I don't like your code of morals," he retorted. "You would have me rob the city out of half of its money and then you would come along and erect a statue to my memory."

There was a lull in the talk. Mayor Van Wyck continued:

"Why do you come to me with this bill? This matter was before the Board of Public Improvements, and they decided that nothing could be done in the matter. When the City of New York says that it cannot do a thing or make an improvement, why do you go to the Legislature and have them pass a bill? Would you have them force the city to do this work?"

"Yes, Sir," shouted half a dozen Flatbush citizens.

Mayor Van Wyck ended the hearing at once.

HOUSE WAS SET ON FIRE.

Officials of Jersey City Are Investigating a Case of Incendiarism.

The Jersey City police are investigating what they believe to be an attempt to burn the tenement 913 Montgomery Street, which is occupied by six families. The fire was discovered at midnight on Sunday, and was extinguished in ten minutes.

Capt. Claire Birch of Engine No. 9 says he found two bundles of wood burning in the kitchen on the second floor, and that the wood had been saturated with kerosene. In a bedroom was found another bundle of wood surrounded with cotton, which had also been saturated with oil. Louis Rosenbaum, in whose rooms these discoveries were made, owns the house. He and his family went to New York on Saturday to visit friends, and had not returned yesterday.

CALLAHAN SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

Claims Omaha Police Arrested Him Because They "Had to Do Something."

OMAHA, Neb., March 11.—James Callahan talked freely to-day for the first time of the Cudahy kidnapping. He admitted that he knew Pat Crowe well, but says he does not know the Cudahys. Callahan denied being with Pat Crowe when he bought the horse which figured in the kidnapping.

"They arrested me because it had come to a show-down, and the police had to do something," said Callahan. "There had been so much talk that they felt that they had to do something, and I happened to be the victim. Now they will go ahead and try to put it on to me, just to secure the reward; but if I am given a chance to get at my testimony I will come out and show myself to be as innocent as any man living.

"As I have said before, the police don't want Crowe. They want to wait until they have tried me. Then, if I am convicted, they will still let Pat Crowe alone. However, I think that if I am acquitted Crowe will come in, as he will them have nothing to fear."

TO TRANSFORM MEADOW LANDS.

David S. Meyer, a real estate broker, of 149 Broadway, announces that he has sold to an English syndicate 3,300 acres of meadow lands between the Newark and Hackensack Rivers, in New Jersey, for nearly $3,000,000. He says that the purchaser for the syndicate was Charles L. Burgess. The land sold composed the Pike, Craig, and Goin estates. This land has seven and a half miles of water front on the two rivers and Newark Bay. It is crossed by three trolley lines and the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, New York and Greenwood, and New York and New Jersey Railroads. At no point along the water front is the water at any time less than thirty feet deep.

According to Mr. Meyer, the land is to be developed at once. It is to be filled in and docks for wharfage, coal docks, and shipping yards are to be built. Mr. Meyer says that he has been negotiating for the sale of this property for the past four months and that the papers were signed yesterday.

Three Horses Burned to Death.

A fire was discovered at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the stable and sand house of the A. A. Griffing Iron Works, on Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City. The building, which was of frame, 75 by 230 feet, and two stories high, was destroyed, with its contents. Three horses were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $40,000, including $30,000 worth of valuable patterns.

The names of well-known people in whose homes the Aeolian and the Pianola are affording entertainment and pleasure will be printed in these columns from time to time. We believe that they will be interesting, and they certainly have significance.

Her Majesty Maria Christina

Queen Regent of Spain

is included in the list of the Aeolian Company's patrons.

What is true in regard to judgment of a man by the CHARACTER OF HIS FRIENDS is equally true in regard to judgment of the Pianola and the Aeolian.

The fact that any one person of prominence has purchased a Pianola for his own pleasure does not add to the value of the instrument. When, however, these representatives of culture and refinement, with wealth sufficient to procure whatever they desire, are unanimous in their appreciation of the Pianola, and have purchased the instrument for their own homes, it represents a consensus of opinion which it is impossible to ignore.

These instruments must have merit or they would not have the friends they have.

Space is too short to publish many names, but the following is a representative list of the Aeolian Company's patrons:

Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.	Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.
His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.	Col. Daniel S. Lamont.
His Majesty Carlos I., King of Portugal.	Hon. William C. Whitney.
Ex-President Grover Cleveland.	Hon. Eugene Hale.
His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch of Russia.	Andrew Carnegie.
His Grace the Duke of Fife.	Henry Clews.
Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire.	Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.
His Grace the Duke of Manchester.	Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.
President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico.	Mrs. Samuel Thorn.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.	O. H. P. Belmont.
W. K. Vanderbilt.	Hon. John Wanamaker.
George J. Gould.	Thomas B. Wanamaker.
J. Pierpont Morgan.	Edwin F. Fitler.
William Rockefeller.	Samuel Cramp.
	Joseph Milbank.
	Isaac Millbank.

We can better explain the Pianola at our warerooms, and in a few minutes show you why it has created so much enthusiasm among the public in general, and has been singled out by the musical profession for commendation.

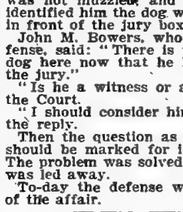

Pianola in use with Grand Piano.

The Pianola is an instrument which will enable you to play your piano, irrespective of whether you possess musical knowledge or not, and it allows you to control the expression to suit your own mood or individual taste.

Price $250.

Visitors welcome.

AEOLIAN CO., New York: 18 West 23d St. Brooklyn: 500 Fulton St.

BIG DOG A COURT "EXHIBIT."

Figures in a Suit for $10,000 Damages for Biting a Boy.

How can a dog be marked in evidence? was a question which puzzled Justice Giegerich and all the lawyers concerned in a trial in Part VIII. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Finally the mark "Exhibit A" was entered in the stenographer's note book. No attempt was made to mark the dog.

The animal was Nigger, a large black dog who figures in the action for $10,000 damages brought on behalf of Andrew Laguttuta, a nine-year-old boy, against George E. Chisolm and Robert Wilson. The complaint is that in August, 1899, the boy went to the stable at Eleventh and Dry Dock Streets with his father's horse and wagon, and while there the dog knocked him down and bit him about the face. Mr. Chisolm is sued as the owner of the property and Wilson for having the dog there.

The boy was the first witness called by his counsel, Mr. La Fetra of Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze. He described how the dog jumped on him and bit him. He said that he was sick for a month afterward.

"Would you know the dog if you saw him now?" his counsel asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"Your Honor, we are now going to produce the dog," said the counsel.

"Will he be muzzled?" inquired the Justice.

"I presume so," was the reply.

Nigger appeared, attached to a chain held by an attendant. The dog seemed to enjoy the situation as he wagged his tail and looked about him in a knowing manner. He was not muzzled, and after the boy had identified him the dog was led up and down in front of the jury box.

John M. Bowers, who represents the defense, said: "There is no use keeping the dog here now that he has been shown to the jury."

"Is he a witness or an exhibit?" asked the Court.

"I should consider him an exhibit," was the reply.

Then the question as to how the exhibit should be marked for identification arose. The problem was solved finally and Nigger was led away.

To-day the defense will give its version of the affair.

MUTINOUS SAILORS HELD.

Their Excuse, Lack of Trust in the Ship and Her Captain.

The twelve sailors who mutinied on board the British steamship Camperdown on her voyage from Matanzas, Cuba, to New York, and who were arrested on Sunday afternoon on the arrival of the vessel in this port, were taken to the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Olmsted, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the case, sent the prisoners to United States Commissioner Shields.

The men were arraigned before the Commissioner in the afternoon, and on complaint of Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, were held without bail, pending extradition proceedings. They were taken to Ludlow Street Jail by United States Deputy Marshals. The men declared that they refused to work because they believed the vessel unseaworthy, and that they lacked faith in the Captain.

MAGISTRATE CRANE SUED.

Lawyer Claims Interest in a Fee Received by the

KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION

Employes of a Chicago Laundry Buried Under Debris.

EIGHT BODIES ARE RECOVERED

With More in the Ruins, Police and Fire Departments Dispute as to Which Shall Make the Search.

CHICAGO, March 11.—By the explosion of the boiler in the Doremus Laundry, 458 West Madison Street, this morning, eight people were instantly killed, forty-two were injured, and several are missing.

The cause of the explosion has not been determined with accuracy as yet, and it will probably require an official investigation to settle the matter. It is known that the boiler was old, a second-hand affair, and there is no record in the office of the City Boiler Inspector of any inspection having been made within the last year. Pending the verdict of the Coroner's jury, A. L. Doremus, the proprietor of the laundry, is held in custody by the police, and it is the intention of the authorities to institute criminal proceedings against him should the facts brought out at the investigation warrant such proceedings.

Reports of the number of dead in the ruins run all the way from six to twenty. It is known that thirty-six employes of the laundry had entered the place before the explosion occurred, because the automatic timekeeper found in the ruins, and which was not damaged, showed that number of registered arrivals. Two or three were entering at the moment of the explosion, making an approximate total of forty employes in and around the building. The list of injured includes, however, several people residing in the adjoining buildings, nearly all of which were badly damaged.

The most conservative estimate by the police concedes that at least three persons, dead or alive, are still in the ruins; yet the search for bodies in the ruins came to a sudden end early in the afternoon and the work of rescue was entirely abandoned. The cause of the cessation of the search was a dispute between the firemen and police as to who was responsible for the recovery of any bodies which might be beneath the débris. The firemen said they had performed their whole duty, and, gathering up their hose, they retired from the scene. The police said it was not their work to dig for bodies, and nobody else volunteered to do the work.

The trouble was brought to the attention of Police Inspector Shea, in whose district the accident occurred, and he held that the search properly belonged to the Fire Department.

"Who ever heard of the police digging for bodies or performing the work of a wrecking crew?" asked the Inspector. "I never did, and I say that work does not belong to the Police Department. The firemen are the proper ones in my estimation to perform that work. At least they have done so in the past. The work of digging for bodies was carried on by the firemen in the morning, and the police then performed their duty by removing the dead and injured. I fail to see how the duties of either the Police or Fire Department change in the afternoon."

Chief Sweeney of the Fire Department said there was no friction between his department and the Police Department. He admitted that the firemen had abandoned the search for bodies and said:

"The understanding of the Fire Department is that all the injured and dead have been recovered from the ruins. The fire which burned there was entirely extinguished, and with the recovery of all dead bodies and injured persons our work ceased and the firemen withdrew. My men did not desert the scene until they had been informed that there was nothing else for them to do."

Both the police and firemen remained firm and refused to continue to search for bodies. While the firemen maintained that all the bodies had been recovered, the police asserted that this fact had not been established, and Police Lieutenant O'Hara said that the general understanding was that more bodies were in the ruins. While the firemen and police were arguing and explaining their respective sides in the matter, the City Building Department stepped in.

Building Inspector Kiolbassa sent a deputy to the scene of the catastrophe, and a notice was sent to Jackson Brothers, agents for the property, to immediately begin the work of pulling down the walls and clearing away the débris. Jackson Brothers were given two hours to comply with the order, their failure to do so to result in the Building Department performing the task. The real estate firm soon had a number of wreckers at the ruins, and the work of pulling down the walls was immediately begun. This operation made it impossible to continue the search for bodies, but the work may be continued to-morrow.

While the police and fire departments were arguing another clash occurred at the County Morgue. Capt. John Rehm of the Desplaines Street Police Station asked Deputy Coroner Buckley to hold Mr. Doremus in bonds until after the inquest has been held. The Deputy Coroner, however, refused to comply with the request. He replied that it was "up to" the police to hold Doremus if they so desired, but that the Coroner's office would not interfere. The Captain argued the matter, but in vain. The controversy resulted in the police declaring they would keep Doremus under surveillance until the inquest.

The building in which the explosion occurred was known as the old Waverly Theatre, and was built in 1877. Subsequently it was remodeled, and the rear used by the Doremus laundry. The part of the auditorium running toward Throop Street was used by the Volunteers of America, while the small stores built out from the wings of the auditorium and facing on Madison Street were rented to shopkeepers. One of the stores was used as the office of the Doremus laundry, and through this access was had to the laundry. Directly back of the office and in the southwest corner of the building the boiler room was situated. The explosion lifted half of the roof of the immense building many feet in the air. It fell back into the ruins of the building, carrying with it the portion of the brick walls that had not been blown outward, and burying the unfortunate employes under tons of débris.

The wreckage near the boiler and in the east part of the building at once took fire, and the Fire Department, although at work five minutes after the explosion, had some difficulty in extinguishing the flames. Through the blinding clouds of dust and escaping steam could be seen struggling men and women, some of them half buried in wreckage. The work of rescue began at once. Here and there were found dead bodies, generally those of women, and in two instances so frightfully mangled that baskets were used by firemen to carry them out.

Most of the dead were found in the east end of the building, where the fire was hottest. Pinioned down under tons of heavy timbers, crushed and mangled almost beyond identification, and in one or two instances half cooked, were found five of the dead. The wreckage at this point was so massed the firemen had great difficulty in working.

All of the dozen or more little stores attached to the Waverly Theatre and facing on Madison Street were wrecked by the explosion. In a restaurant owned by Peter Dean, one of the fatalities is supposed to have occurred. The rear of the restaurant was almost opposite the boiler. Mr. Dean, his wife, and two boys were eating at the time of the explosion, which blew in the rear wall of the little establishment, burying the Dean family. All were extricated except William, a ten-year-old boy, who has not yet been found, and who is believed to be buried in the ruins.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery, and as the engineer was killed it may never be known.

Senatorial Vote in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was as follows: Allen, (Fus.,) 27; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 19; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 12; Berge, (Fus.,) 14; D. E. Thompson, 30; Crounse, 10; Currie, 12; Meiklejohn, 20; Hinshaw, 19; Rosewater, 13; Scattering, 8; absent or not voting, 46.

Fatal Strike Riot in Catalonia.

BARCELONA, March 11.—A riot is reported to have taken place at Manlieu, near here, in consequence of a strike. The strikers attacked some factories and burned two of them. The gendarmerie intervened, and in the resulting conflict two persons were killed and a number of others were wounded, including the Mayor. The telegraph lines between here and Manlieu have been cut.

PORTO RICANS PROTEST.

Commissioners See the President and Present Arguments Against the Hollander Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President this morning granted a special audience to Wenceslay Borda, Jr., and Vicente Balbas, members of the Porto Rican Commission which was appointed at a mass meeting of the citizens of the island, held at San Juan Feb. 2, to protest against the law enacted by the Legislature known as the Hollander bill. This measure provides for the raising of revenue by property and excise taxes. Messrs. Borda and Balbas were accompanied by Freeman Halstead, the Secretary of the commission, Mr. Pedro Salazar, the third Commissioner, being detained in New York. The Commissioners presented a formal protest, which enumerated a series of eighteen objections to the law.

It is contended that there exists to-day in Porto Rico three taxes levied and collected for the same purpose, "from the impoverished pockets of the people"; the new excise taxes under the Hollander law, the old insular and municipal taxes, and the customs duties under the Porto Rican Civil Government act. Any of these, it is held, is sufficient to cover the budget.

Under the bill, $500,000 or more will be collected semi-annually in advance, thereby, the protest says, lessening the money in circulation (of which there is less than $2,000,000) and producing a state of impoverishment and business stagnation, as the taxes are collected by summary process. It is asserted that the measure is both an income and property tax law; that two of the principal industries of the island (rum and tobacco) are taxed so heavily under it that their production under present conditions is practically prohibited; that the only standard of valuation of property will be the personal opinion of the assessors, and as they may be appointed by political favor there is a danger of injustice to a large section of the community from excessive valuations.

In view of the fact that no municipal budgets have been prepared, and no reliable estimate of the value of the taxable property of the island made, the great mass of the property owners believe, it is said, that the interests of the island will be best conserved by a continuance under the present Foraker law, which has worked well to the present time.

The people of Porto Rico, the protest sets forth, are ready and willing to meet all taxes necessary for the maintenance of order, justice, and good government, but they strenuously object to a tax law, the amount of which is uncertain, since no valuation of property has ever been made in the island, and which has been imposed upon them without due regard to the actual conditions of the country and the necessities of the taxpayers, and in a manner which severely oppresses the wealthy producers of Porto Rico at a time when the island has not yet recovered from the ruinous effect of the recent hurricane and from the 40 per cent. reduction of its circulating medium by the exchange of the provincial money for the United States currency, still further reduced by the excess of imports over exports.

The Commissioners ask the President to direct Gov. Allen to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the law in a manner which will relieve the people of the burdens complained of, and to direct the Governor to exercise care in the appointment of the assessors. They also presented a petition of bankers, merchants, and other business men of New York and Philadelphia, praying that the protest be given due consideration.

The President gave the committee nearly an hour, and listened with interest to the statements made. He said that he did not feel like exercising his authority for calling an extra session of the House of Delegates, but would recommend that the Executive Council use the utmost leniency in enforcing the provisions of the tax law. The members of the commission hope to see the President again in the near future.

FILIPINOS BURIED ALIVE.

Members of Native Secret Society in Two Months Killed Forty-nine Men Who Favored American Rule.

MANILA, March 11.—The trial of the nine natives charged with having murdered Quisimbing, Presidente of Calamba, because he was friendly to the Americans, discloses how the insurgents terrorized the natives, even in territory occupied by the Americans.

Members of a secret society, known as Mandoducats, systematically abducted and killed Filipinos favoring American rule. In two months the Calamba Mandoducats killed forty-nine natives. The victims were usually buried alive. Fear kept the people silent. One of Gen. Cailles's officers organized and directed the operations of the Mandoducats in Calamba, Binang, and other towns in the Laguna Province. The ringleaders were arrested and tried, and many suspects were held pending an investigation. The arrests effectually checked the operations of the Mandoducats. The verdict of the Military Commission which is trying the cases has not been announced.

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Orders Issued for Departure Within the Next Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Orders were issued to-day designating the Fourth Provisional Battalion of Infantry, now organizing at San Francisco, as the First Battalion of Thirtieth Infantry, and directing that it be prepared for early service in the Philippines. Troops heretofore designated for service in the Philippines have been ordered to proceed from San Francisco as follows:

Company D, Tenth Infantry, in addition to First Battalion, Twenty-eighth Infantry, on the transport Indiana, sailing about March 15; headquarters band and First and Third Squadrons, Fifth Cavalry, and Troops A and B, Fifteenth Cavalry, on the transport Meade, sailing about March 16; First and Third Battalions, seven companies Tenth Infantry on the Transport Pennsylvania, sailing about March 18.

CONGRESSMEN GOING TO MANILA.

Democrats Will Make Trip to the Philippines to Gather Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A number of Democratic Congressmen are contemplating a trip to the Philippines in order to be able to make up their minds about the situation there, and so as to be fortified with facts when the question comes up in the Fifty-seventh Congress. The leader of the party, it is said, will be Senator Bacon of Georgia, who is credited with a desire to become the Democratic leader in the Senate. Others in the party will be Representatives Burleson and Henry of Texas, Maddox of Georgia, and Gaines of Tennessee.

It is reported that a couple of Republican Congressmen, who are not very strong in their devotion to the Administration's policy, will go along. Mr. Gaines says he is going to the Philippines because he "wants to see the uncensored thing."

INSURGENT GENERAL SURRENDERS.

Gen. MacArthur Says Action Indicates Collapse of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following cablegram has just been received from Gen. MacArthur at Manila:

"Gen. Marian de Dios, four officers, and fifty-seven men, uniformed and armed, surrendered at Naic. This is regarded as very important and indicating collapse of the insurrection. The territory heretofore obstinately defended. Conditions throughout the entire archipelago very encouraging—captures, surrenders of arms continue—3,168 arms surrendered and captured since Jan. 1."

MANILA, March 11.—A detachment of the Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry has defeated a body of insurgents near Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt of the same regiment has captured thirty-eight rifles at Alfonso, Province of Cavite. A detachment of the Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry has captured ten rifles at Batayan, Province of Batangas.

Montgomery Bell, who has arrived in Manila from Southeastern Luzon, says the outlook in the Provinces of Albay and North and South Camarines is very favorable. The Federal Party there is rapidly increasing and the insurgent leaders will probably soon surrender. The epidemic of rinderpest, Mr. Bell asserts, is virtually stamped out.

Sunken Spanish Ships to be Raised.

MANILA, March 11.—A contract has been awarded for raising the Spanish warships which Admiral Dewey sank in the battle of Cavite.

NO BERTHS FOR CIVILIANS.

Secretary Root Will Appoint Only Volunteer Officers to the New Staff Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Root to-day began to carry out his pet project of detailing line officers to the Quartermaster's Department. The first officer to be thus selected was Capt. Jacques De L. Lafitte of the Eighth Infantry. This is under the provisions of the new army law. All vacancies created by the law must be filled by appointment, but vacancies occurring in the ordinary course can be filled by detail, and Mr. Root is thus enabled to partially carry out his plan of recruiting the staff from the line.

As to the new appointments Mr. Root intends to fill them from the volunteers. He construes the law to make it obligatory upon him to appoint volunteer officers to the new staff positions, instead of appointing civilians. There is considerable in the way of good legal opinion against this, but Mr. Root is firm in his construction of the law, and as he has the disposition of the matter in his hands, the opinions which the civilian candidates have mustered will not have much weight.

This decision will have a saddening effect upon several thousand civilians who have applied for the positions created. The immense batches of applications which Secretary Root has received will not be examined, although a large proportion of them have been indorsed by Congressmen.

Considerable amusement and some irritation was caused in the War Department to-day by the publication in a New York newspaper of an article crediting Adjt. Gen. Corbin with the volunteer appointment plan and extolling his ingenuity. The plan originated with Secretary Root, and he has received no suggestions from Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

Training Ship Dixie Afloat.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Word has reached the Navy Department that the training ship Dixie, which has been aground for over a week past at Maryland Point in the Lower Potomac, was successfully floated yesterday morning. She will be taken to Norfolk. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at the Norfolk Navy Yard next Saturday to fix the responsibility for the grounding of the Dixie, by which the vessel was prevented from reaching Washington on the occasion of the inauguration.

To Design Medal for Sailors.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Long has conferred upon the Board of Awards the task of producing a suitable design for the medal which is to be bestowed upon sailors who participated in the battle of July 3 off Santiago, under the terms of the recent act of Congress.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Walter Whitney, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, for duty.

Capt. Selah R. H. Tompkins, Tenth Cavalry, is transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop G.

First Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Jacques De L. Lafitte, Eighth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps; Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon; Major John P. Story, Artillery Corps; Major Albert L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Tiernon, President of the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capts. John McClellan, Edwin S. Curtis, and Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps; First Lieuts. Frank G. Mauldin, George G. Gatley, Andrew Hero, Jr., Frank E. Harris, George Blakley, Frank W. Coe, and William R. Smith, Artillery Corps; Capt. Silas A. Wolfe, Fourth Infantry; Capt. James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Col. Isaac D. De Russy, Eleventh Infantry; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon; Major Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Robert H. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Ryan Devereux, First Lieut. George Connor, Artillery Corps, recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Col. De Russy, President of the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Charles W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry.

Changes in station and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department: Capt. William H. Bean, Commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Purchasing Commissary at Chicago and will proceed to St. Louis and relieve Col. John J. Clague, Assistant Commissary General, of his duties as Purchasing Commissary. Col. Clague, upon being relieved, will proceed to Havana and report to the Commanding General, Department of Cuba, for assignment to duty as Chief of Commissary of that department, to relieve Capt. Philip Mothersill, Assistant Commissary of the Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and there join his company.

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City and report to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service for assignment to temporary duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Rawlins during the absence on leave of Capt. Edward C. McDowell, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Major Arlington Lyman, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General Department of California for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frank A. E. Disney, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the Commanding General Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

The resignation of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood of his commission as Captain and Assistant Surgeon, only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 2, the date of his acceptance of his commission as Brigadier General.

Transfers to take effect Feb. 28: First Lieut. Frederick W. Van Duyne, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company A; First Lieut. Clyfford Game, from the Fourth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company E. The officers named will join their respective companies.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. H. Balthis is detached from the Lancaster May 1 and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster H. T. Skedding is ordered to duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper at Port Royal Station April 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. C. Seibels is detached from the Port Royal Station and ordered to the Lancaster May 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Peoria has arrived at Brunswick.

The Hartford is at Lambert's Point.

The Buffalo is at Hongkong.

The Mayflower is at San Juan.

The Mosquito Fleet has arrived at Aden, en route to Manila.

The Scorpion has sailed from La Guayra for Trinidad.

The Oregon will leave Manila for Bremerton about May 15.

The Alabama has gone to sea from Pensacola for her final trials.

Cubans Still Debating.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Cuban Constitutional Convention informally discussed the relations amendment to-day. No decisive policy was outlined, and the commitee will probably not report until after a conference with other delegates. There is no unanimity in the convention as to what action should be taken regarding the amendment. Even the extreme Radicals seem to hesitate to take a vigorous attitude. Everybody is hopeful that something may happen to bring about a solution.

TITLE TO ANASTOSIA ISLAND.

Claim of C. M. Furman, Under Spanish Grant of 1795, Invalid.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was handed down in the case of the Governor and other officials of the State of Florida vs. Charles M. Furman. The case involved title to Anastosia Island, in the State of Florida, consisting of about 7,500 acres. The State claims it under the United States swamp land law, while Furman based his claim upon the alleged grant of the island by the Spanish Government to Joseph Fish, an ancestor of his, in 1795.

The opinion of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida was favorable to Furman, but to-day's opinion of the Supreme Court reversed that finding and issued directions to dismiss the bill, because Furman "failed to show complete legal title from the King of Spain and because the claim was barred by statutes." Justices Shiras and Peckham dissented.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP WEST.

To Leave Washington About April 30 for Five or Six Weeks.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President has given definite assurance to his California friends that he will go to the Pacific Coast this Spring. He will start, according to the present programme, on Tuesday, April 30, and will proceed up the coast, probably as far as Washington, returning through the Northern Rocky Mountain States.

One plan which has been suggested is for the Presidential Party to take a steamer at Duluth and make the lake trip to Buffalo in order to visit the Pan-American Exposition there. The outlook now is that the party, which will include the members of the Cabinet and of the Ohio delegation in Congress, will go out by the Southern Pacific route, stopping first at New Orleans.

Several stops in Texas are contemplated, and there is talk that at El Paso the President will meet and shake hands with President Diaz of Mexico. The stops on the coast will be numerous. Altogether, five or six weeks will be consumed in making the trip.

Arrangements will be made for the prompt transaction of important business that may demand the attention of the President and Cabinet en route, and a regularly equipped office, with a force of stenographers, clerks, and telegraph operators, will be established aboard the train.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

Vice President Roosevelt Among Them —The Latter's Summer Plans.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Vice President Roosevelt had a half hour's talk with the President to-day, but nothing was disclosed as to the nature of his visit. The Vice President will leave Washington for his home at Oyster Bay some time this week. His plans, while not completely matured, contemplate a quiet Summer at Oyster Bay. The Vice President will not accompany the President on his trip to the Pacific Coast.

A number of prominent leaders in both branches of Congress called upon the President to-day to pay their respects before departing for their homes. Among them were Senators Jones of Arkansas, Beveridge of Indiana, Elkins of West Virginia, Mason of Illinois, Blackburn of Kentucky, Bard of California, and Teller and Patterson of Colorado, also Representative Payne of New York, and McRae of Arkansas.

A delegation of Christian Endeavorers from New Haven, Conn., who are visiting in this city, were received by the President in the Cabinet room.

WORK OF THE PRESBYTERY.

Action on Overtures of the General Assembly — Warm Discussion Over Franchise Restriction.

The Presbytery of New York at its meeting yesterday took up and decided three important overtures of the General Assembly which the local body had not hitherto passed upon.

The overture providing that no candidate should receive a license to preach until he had been under the care of the Presbytery for at least one year, except by consent of three-fourths of the members, was voted down, although recommended by the committee having these overtures under consideration.

The overture on the supply of vacant churches was accepted. This provides that every Presbytery shall arrange for the supply of the vacant pulpits within its boundaries, and that when the pulpit of any congregation has been vacant for more than a year the appointment of ministers for the pulpit shall be made by the Presbytery and shall so continue until a pastor has been elected by the congregation.

The warmest discussion of the day was over the overture for the purpose of restricting the votes of the Presbytery to elders and those ministers only who are actively connected with some church, thus excluding from the privilege of voting theological professors, retired ministers, and evangelists. This proposition was finally decided in the negative.

The committee appointed to look into the question of organizing a Hungarian Church reported adversely. Its recommendations were adopted.

MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Camden's Coroner Investigates Case of Woman Found Dead in Creek.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 11.—Coroner Bushey is investigating the story that has just been made public relative to a body found in Big Timber Creek. The body of a woman was found in the creek two weeks ago. One arm was missing, but it was thought that it might have been cut off by the heavy ice in the creek. It was believed the woman had committed suicide or had fallen into the creek accidentally, and no suspicion of foul play was entertained. Now two boatmen, John Cox and John Cummings, have told the police a story that may possibly lead to the discovery of a murder.

The boatmen say that on the night of Dec. 15, while they were waiting for the turn of the tide, two men drove on to the Westville bridge in a wagon. The men stopped their horse, and then, the boatmen say, they appeared to be moving something in the wagon. A moment afterward there was a heavy splash in the water. The strangers then drove hurriedly back in the direction of Gloucester.

Daniel Lynch, a toll-gate keeper, remembers having been awakened one night the middle of December by two men in a covered wagon who were driving in the direction of Big Timber Creek. Later the men drove back toward Gloucester at a furious rate.

The woman was about forty-five years old and her right arm was cut off about four or five inches below the shoulder. She had mixed gray hair, was dressed in black, and wore a nubia on her head. She had no upper teeth.

CALIFORNIA AND THE PLAGUE.

No Occasion for Alarm, the Treasury Department Announces.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In view of the persistent publication of the report that bubonic plague existed in San Francisco, the Treasury Department some weeks ago appointed a commission of experts to examine into and report upon the situation there. That report has been received at the Treasury Department, but the authorities are not disposed to make it public at this time. Assistant Secretary Spaulding, however, gave out a statement as follows:

"The published reports of the existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco should excite no alarm there or in the country at large. The plague is not epidemic there, and I do not believe it will be. I would feel as safe living in San Francisco as in Washington. The traveling and business public can communicate as safely with San Francisco to-day as a year ago. The Treasury Department is fully advised of the situation, and speaks with confidence in denying that any occasion for alarm exists on account of health conditions in San Francisco."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:16	Sun sets...6:03	Moon rises..12:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:00	Gov. Isl'd..12:08	H. Gate....2:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Chicago City, Bristol	.....	.....
City of Washington, Cuidad de Cadiz, Havana	.....	.....
Ion	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Dona Amelia, Azores	.....	.....
Durango, Santander	.....	.....
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fernfield, Azores	9:00 A. M.	.....
Merchton, Yucatan, via Progreso	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saxon Prince, Argentina	9:30 A. M.	.....
Taurie, Liverpool	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Orizaba, Yucatan, Campeachy, &c., via Ha vana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago and south side Cuba	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Bellagio, Brazil via Pernambuco and Santos	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tynedale, Hamburg	.....	.....

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Alleghany, Fortune Isl. and, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Breconshire, Montevideo	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, &c	.....	1:30 P. M.
Hesperia, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, for Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	.....
Minneapolis, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Neustria, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Philadelphian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Sabine, South Africa	.....	.....
Staatendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tiomo, Cardenas, &c	.....	.....
Ulier, St. Kitts, &c	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Feb. 7; Shanghai, Feb. 11; Yokohama, Feb. 19, and Honolulu, Feb. 28, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched east March 7, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 12.

Astoria, Glasgow, Feb. 28.
Athalia, Shields, Feb. 24.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 9.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Elbruz, Manchester, Feb. 22.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 7.
Evelyn, San Juan, March 7.
Grenada, Port Spain, March 5.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 11.
Inchreith, Gibraltar, Feb. 28.
James Tucker, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 2.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Maori King, London, Feb. 23.
Munaska, Huelva, Feb. 21.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Nueces, Galveston, March 6.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Feb. 28.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, March 8.
Santiago, Nassau, March 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 28.
Westernland, Southampton, Feb. 28.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Barbarossa, Bremen, March 2.
Ciudad de Cadiz, Cadiz, March 1.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 12.
Majestic, Liverpool, March 6.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

El Sud, New Orleans, March 9.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 13.
Massapequa Paullac, March 1.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 26.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Alamo, Galveston, March 9.
Consuelo, Hull, March 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Gibraltar, March 7.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 14.
Roman Prince, Liverpool, March 1.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Batavia, Boulogne, March 9.
Campania, Liverpool, March 9.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 11.
Homer, St. Lucia, March 9.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 9.
New York, Southampton, March 9.

Arrived.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Cape Haiti, &c., Feb. 26, with mdse. and passenger to the United Fruit Company; vessel to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, Terrill, La Guayra, &c., Feb. 24, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M., 12th.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam, Feb. 28, and Boulogne, March 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:12 A. M., 12th.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port au Prince, Fort de Paix, &c., with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Company. Anchored in Quarantine at 11:45 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Passed in Quarantine at 11:45 P. M.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Outram, Glasgow, &c., Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M., 10th.

SS Arkadia, Dalton, San Juan, &c., Feb. 20, with logwood to the New York and Boston Dyewood Company; vessel to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M., 10th, and anchored in Gravesend Bay on account of storm.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, March 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans, March 6, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, March 9, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fajol

TAX BILLS COME UP TO-DAY

Insurance and Savings Banks Measures Advanced.

Mr. Frisbie, the Democratic Leader in the Assembly, Announces He Will Vote for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—In the Assembly to-night, when the bills taxing insurance companies and savings banks were reached on second reading, Mr. Fitzgerald objected and asked that they go over until to-morrow morning, as they would give rise to protracted debate. Mr. Sullivan of New York suggested that they be made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Mr. Kelsey moved that the bills be made the special order on second and third readings for Tuesday morning.

Mr. Fitzgerald was not willing that the bills should take this course. They were very important measures and hasty action should not be taken as regards their final passage. Mr. Kelsey still insisting that the bills should be made a special order on second and third readings, it was so ordered.

During the debate the Democratic leader in the Assembly, Mr. Frisbie of Schoharie, created something of a stir by announcing his intention of voting for the bills. He said, in part:

"We are confronted by the astonishing fact that during the past two Republican Administrations the expenses of the State Government have increased until now they are almost double what they were under Democratic rule. The increased expenditures of the State Government have meant an increased burden on real estate.

"The burden of taxation which real estate in this State now bears is onerous. There ought to be relief. There are only two ways of obtaining relief. One is to return to the economy which prevailed under the Hill and Flower administrations, and the other is to shift some of the burden now borne by real estate to personalty.

"I would very much prefer the adoption of the former method, but since there seems to be no hope in that direction, the State Government having again been committed to Republican hands, I will accept the opportunity of relief offered in these bills by placing a tax upon the surplus and undivided profits of some of the State's great corporations, which can more easily and more justly than real estate bear the burden of our increasing extravagance."

While Mr. Frisbie announced that he spoke only for himself, the Republicans listened to him with great attention, being under the impression that on account of his position as leader he would carry other Democrats with him in his support of the Governor's tax bills.

Inquiry among some of the New York leaders on the minority side did not develop that any of the New Yorkers would side with Mr. Frisbie. They explained that Mr. Frisbie represented a farmers' section and was obliged to give his support to the tax bills because of the relief from State taxation which they will afford the farmers. That Mr. Frisbie felt himself compelled to take a different position on the bills from that taken by his party in the Senate and that advocated by the majority of his Democratic colleagues in the Assembly is considered as the strongest indication yet given of the strength of the tax bills with the farming class.

TAX ON PRIVATE BANKERS.

Bill Introduced by Senator Krum Provides for Levy of One Per Cent. on Capital and Surplus.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator Hobart Krum to-night added another bill to the rapidly increasing list of tax measures. This time it is a bill to tax private bankers 1 per cent. on their capital stock and surplus. Up to now the private banker has escaped the tax avalanche that has carried everything else in its path.

Senator Krum believes that the private banking business is as remunerative as any other class, and that it should be made to bear its burden of taxation. With the passage of the savings banks, insurance and trust companies, and private banking tax bills, not only will the direct State tax be abolished, but there will be a surplus.

The new bill provides that the amount to be taxed is to be based on the capital and surplus for the year ended the preceding October. Every person or firm other than National or State savings banks, doing business where credits are opened by the depositor or for the collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted on draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, is considered a private banker under the act.

All private bankers paying such tax are exempted from all taxation for State and local purposes upon all personal property whatsoever, the value of which is included in the value of his capital and surplus, the tax upon which has been paid. Trust funds held by a private banker shall not be exempt from State or local taxation.

CHARTER REVISION HEARINGS.

Assemblyman Kelsey Discusses Changes Likely to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, and Mr. Kelsey, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, will try to-arrange to-morrow for joint hearings upon the new charter proposed by the New York Charter Revision Commission. There are now before both the Senate and the Assembly committee applications from a number of bodies that want to be heard upon this subject. The New York firemen and the members of the Board of Education are especially anxious for a hearing upon the provisions of the proposed new charter which would affect them.

Mr. Kelsey was asked to-night what he thought the chances were of the new charter being adopted as a whole. He said:

"I think it quite likely that the general form of the Charter Revision Commission's work will be preserved, but a number of changes in the commission's recommendations will doubtless be made. I myself, for instance, have some very decided notions about putting the schools of the city under the control of the Board of Aldermen, and when that question comes up I shall have a good deal to say upon the subject. There are others who take equally strong exceptions to some of the other recommendations of the commission. But I am inclined to believe that the changes which will be thought wise by the Legislature can all be made without great injury to the charter proposed by the commission as a whole."

CORPORATION LAW CHANGES.

Provisions of the Brackett Bills, as Amended and Made Republican Caucus Measures.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Brackett Corporation bills, amended and made Republican caucus measures, were on the files of the Senate to-night. Some of the features of the Fish bills on the Assembly side have been incorporated in them and several things have been eliminated.

The principal features of the bills when finally made into laws will be as follows, and they are of importance to corporations:

The liability of Directors for unauthorized dividends is fixed at the full amount of loss sustained by the corporation or its creditors by reason thereof, whereas by the present law the Directors are liable to the full amount of the capital dividend declared or paid out.

The present law provides that the stock books shall be open daily during business hours. This bill provides that they shall be opened at least three business hours daily.

The present law requires the Directors to make the annual report, and makes them liable for all the debts of the corporation in case of failure to file the same. This bill requires the annual report to be filed by the other officers of the corporation, makes the Directors liable to creditors for any damage they sustain by reason of failure to file the report, and provides that the officers failing to file it shall be liable to a penalty of $50.

The section requiring stock to be issued for not less than its par value is modified by an authorization for its issue as full paid-for property.

In the absence of fraud the value of the property purchased is deemed conclusive.

The increase or reduction of the stock upon the unanimous written consent of the stockholders, without the holding of a meeting, is authorized. Five days' notice of meetings to increase or reduce capital stock is required.

The issue of preferred stock with the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock, instead of the unanimous consent, as provided by the present law, is authorized.

The liability of stockholders whose stock is not fully paid in is limited to the amount unpaid thereon.

A banking, insurance, or railroad corporation is prohibited from making a general assignment.

A corporate mortgage which recites that it was authorized by the stockholders shall be presumptive evidence of the fact, and after the same has been recorded for one year shall be conclusive.

FOUR VETOES BY GOV. ODELL.

All Records Since First Year of Gov. Morton's Term Surpassed.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Odell to-night sent four veto messages to the Legislature. Two went to the Senate and two to the Assembly. The Governor has sent more veto messages to the Legislature than any Governor since the first year of the term of Gov. Morton.

The bill of Senator Slater amending the act incorporating "The Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects" was the first on the list. In vetoing this bill, the Governor writes: "This bill, in addition to changing the name of the society, extends its powers to hold property all over the United States and provides that the trustees and members of the said corporation may receive compensation for services. It also authorizes and empowers the Regents of the university to co-operate with the corporation by the designation of suitable lectures and the lending of necessary books and apparatus and otherwise aiding the necessary objects of the corporation.

"In my judgment the powers sought to be conferred by the proposed bill are too broad, and the clause providing that the Regents shall co-operate with the society should undoubtedly lead in time to an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act. I understand that this society has already appealed for and received one or two small appropriations for purposes in the line of the charter which it now holds.

"It does not seem to me that it is a legitimate function of the State to go further than it has already gone in granting the present charter, nor should the State assume, even remotely, any liability on account of this society."

The Governor vetoed the bill of Senator Hill changing the name of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company. The bill was passed because the society held that it did not come under the insurance law. The Governor in his veto message says that the condition should be remedied by an act bringing corporations of this character under the insurance law rather than by extending further special legislation.

Two of Assemblyman Doughty's bills were vetoed. One authorized the town authorities of Nassau County to have their records recopied and the other provided for the reimbursement of the Sheriff of Nassau County for expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties after the expiration of his term of office. The Governor did not think it wise to place in the hands of the town boards the unlimited powers conveyed in the former act, and the latter bill he believed to be in violation of the Constitution.

NO CANAL LEGISLATION?

Vote in Assembly Indicates That Body Will Not Consider Any Canal Measure.

ALBANY, March 11.—Four votes too few in the Assembly defeated the concurrent resolution of M. E. Lewis, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the Legislature from granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property. This is an indication that any canal legislation proposed this year will be defeated.

Mr. O'Malley of Erie objected to the resolution on the ground that if it was passed and became a law it would necessarily interfere with the canal legislation, which was contemplated.

Mr. S. W. Smith of Columbia favored the resolution. The people, he said, were not ready to enter upon the gigantic canal proposition. There was no canal legislation now before the House, and the concurrent resolution of Mr. Lewis should not be sidetracked for a myth.

Mr. Seymour of New York and Mr. Bennett of New York opposed the resolution on the same ground as had Mr. O'Malley. Mr. Swift of Broome said he would vote for the resolution willingly if it would embarrass canal legislation, and he did not hesitate to say so.

Mr. O'Malley returned to the attack. It was not a time, he said, to permit this resolution to get in and interfere with canal legislation.

Mr. Lewis, in defense of his resolution, stated that it had been introduced and passed in 1899 and was now here for a second passage. It would be unfair to lay it aside for a bill that had not been introduced, and it was not certain whether or not there would ever be any such legislation. When he had introduced his resolution such a thing as the canal improvement had not even been broached. If his resolution was passed and was adopted by the people the moneys accruing from such taxation would be needed to carry out the canal improvement.

Mr. Kelsey thought that debate upon the resolution had been carried far enough and that the members thoroughly understood the matter.

On final roll call the resolution was defeated by a vote of 72 yeas to 50 nays. Those opposed to the canal voted yea; those in favor nay. Seventy-six yeas are necessary to pass.

It is believed to-night that this indicates that the Assembly will not pass any canal legislation this year. The seventy-two men who voted for Mr. Lewis's recommendation did so with a full knowledge that the passage of the resolution would prevent canal legislation.

Message on State Canals Not Ready.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Odell stated to-night that he had not as yet written the message that he intends to send to the Legislature with the report of State Engineer and Surveyor Bond on the cost of improving the canal system of the State. He did not know whether the message would be ready for presentation this week. A conference between the Governor, State Engineer Bond, and the Republican leaders in the Legislature will be held before the presentation of the message.

FIREMEN'S TWO-PLATOON BILL.

Buffalo Measure Passes Assembly by Large Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Brooks of Erie, creating a double platoon system in the Fire Department of Buffalo, passed the Assembly to-night by a vote of 84 to 14. The Brooks bill is similar to the bill introduced by Assemblyman Adler of New York City for a double platoon system in the Fire Department of Greater New York. Assemblymen Fitzgerald and Lynn of New York strenuously opposed the Buffalo bill, because of the precedent its passage would set for the Adler bill.

"When this Buffalo bill was before the Committee on Cities," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "I listened patiently to all its advocates had to say in its favor, and I did not hear a single good reason advanced why it should be passed." Mr. Lynn said the only people favoring the bill were the firemen themselves, who, he added, were threatening members with defeat at the next election unless they gave support to the measure.

The vote by which the bill was passed indicates that the Adler bill is likely to have smooth sailing.

Hearing on New York Firemen's Bill.

ALBANY, March 11.—The bill providing for two platoons in the New York City Fire Department will be given a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities to-morrow. A delegation representing the engineers and firemen of the department will be present to urge the passage of the measure. The bill will be opposed by the officers of the Fire Department, who believe that its enactment would have a deteriorating influence on the discipline of the department, as, in their opinion, the best work can be obtained from the men only through a constant application to duty.

FOR VESTIBULED CARS.

Hearing To-morrow on Bill to Compel Their Use in Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Railroads Committee of the Assembly will on Wednesday give a hearing upon the bill introduced by Assemblyman Prince to compel the street railroad companies of New York City to run vestibule cars during the Winter months. The surface roads will oppose the bill, and a large delegation of their representatives is expected in Albany to give voice to the opposition.

The labor organizations generally are supporting the measure. The position they take is that it is an unnecessary hardship upon the street railway employes to compel them to stand on the front and back platforms of the cars exposed to the severity of the Winter weather. Facts as to sickness and mortality among the surface road employes attributable to this exposure during the Winter months will be presented to the committee. Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor and Henry White of the United Garment Workers are expected here to argue in favor of the bill.

The Buffalo street railroads now run vestibule cars during the Winter months, and since the protection afforded by these cars has been given to the street railway employes of that city there is said to have been far less sickness and fewer deaths among them.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly, with a full attendance, to-night considered a very heavy calendar with many bills upon it, but little of importance was done. Mr. Plank's bill, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to wrongully or fraudulently enter any fair, baseball, or athletic exhibition grounds, was advanced to third reading.

Mr. Bryan's bill fixing the punishment for murder at life imprisonment was advanced to third reading without debate.

Majority Leader Kelsey late in the evening moved an adjournment owing to the fact that the calendar was too long to finish before midnight. The House adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

There was a very long calendar also in the Senate to-night, and many bills were passed.

No Action on Election Bureau Bill.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Odell this evening received the bill providing for a separate bureau of elections for New York City. The bill has been in the hands of Attorney General Davies, who has been examining it as to its form. The Governor took no action on the measure this evening.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Assemblyman SEYMOUR—Incorporating the New York African Society for Mutual Relief.

Assemblyman COOLEY—Increasing from $8,000 to $10,000 the annual appropriation to be made by the Village of Portchester, Westchester County, for lighting purposes.

MEASURES PASSED.

ALBANY, March 11.—The following bills were passed by the Senate to-night:

Senator HENNESSEY—Adding $250,000 to the appropriation for the Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Providing for local assessments for paving in Niagara Falls and the payment of the State's share for the Niagara Reservation.

Senator SLATER—Allowing New York City to increase its appropriation and pay city employes who served in the Spanish war and have not been paid.

Assemblyman PRICE—Appropriating $5,000 for restocking the Adirondacks with moose.

These bills were passed in the Assembly:

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing for the construction of a brick sewer in the Borough of Queens.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Amending the primary election law so as to permit of the filling of vacancies in ward nominations.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, March 11.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator BRACKETT—Appropriating $10,000 for the construction of a wrought iron or steel bridge over the Aqueduct, near Ketford Flats.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing for the appointment of a Commission of Jurors, and to provide for a special jury in criminal and civil cases in each county of the State having a population of 900,000 or more.

Senator AUDETT—Appropriating $10,000 for the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, inland waters.

Senator FULLER—Regulating the keeping of employment agencies in New York City.

Senator DONNELLY—A concurrent resolution asking the United States Congress to call a convention to change the United States Constitution so that Senators shall be voted for directly by the people.

The following bills were introduced to-night in the Assembly:

Mr. ROSS—Providing that an engineer or fireman, whether licensed or not, having charge of steam boilers, steam engines, or power plants in any factory or other place in any town, village, or city in the State, shall not leave his post of duty during working hours unless some competent person is left in charge during his absence.

Mr. GRIFFITH—Amending the highway law relative to wire fences so as to prevent snow blockades.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Reapportionment Bill Passes by a Party Vote.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate to-night the name of David Baird of Camden as a member of the State Board of Assessors, to succeed Gen. Bird W. Spencer of Passaic.

The Senate to-night passed the Senate bill reconstructing the Congressional district lines of the State, so as to provide for the election of ten Congressmen, New Jersey having been allowed two additional members under the Federal census of last year. The bill was supported by Senator Hudspeth and Senator Martin, both Democrats, who characterized the bill as an unfair one, as it made one of the districts contain 95,000 more population than another district. Senator Reed, the Republican leader, made only a few remarks, and the bill was passed by a party vote.

The Senate to-night, by a vote of 11 to 9, passed the House bill permitting the closing of the Hudson River end of Third Street, Hoboken, for the benefit of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

The House had an extended debate to-night on the House bill requiring one municipality to obtain the consent of the governing body of another before locating any pest house in the other municipality. The bill went to third reading.

OPPOSES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Gen. Curtis Calls It a Bar to the Administration of Justice.

Gen. N. M. Curtis addressed the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at its regular meeting last night in the Academy of Medicine on "Capital Punishment—Unscientific and Futile."

Gen. Curtis said that capital punishment did not act as a deterrent of crime, but as an actual bar to the administration of justice owing to the disinclination of juries to cause the infliction of the death penalty. The imprisonment for life of the assassin of the Empress of Austria, who committed his crime in Switzerland, where the death penalty has been abolished, was cited as an argument for the abolition of capital punishment in this country.

"Isolated and imprisoned for life in a Swiss dungeon," said the General, "that criminal is a living deterrent to all murderers, and an example of speedy punishment to be surely meted out to the offender. Every day of his life his prison will be pointed out, whereas if he had been quickly executed, his death would have been remembered for but a few days and all recollection of his expiation soon forgotten."

HOSPITAL NURSES' HOME.

Presbyterian Institution's New Annex—Benefactor's Gift of $300,000.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the new nurses' home to be erected for the Presbyterian Hospital at 31 to 37 East Seventy-first Street opposite the hospital buildings. The structure, which has been designed by Architect James B. Baker, will be eight stories in height, and will occupy a plot 124 by 102 feet.

Several months ago a benefactor, whose name was not disclosed, gave the hospital $300,000 for the erection of this home, provided the institution would assume the maintenance of it. Alexander Maitland, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the hospital, said yesterday that the erection of the home would be a two-fold benefit. It would afford adequate living apartments for the nurses and give additional space in the buildings now given up to the medical and surgical wards, the top floors of which structures have heretofore been occupied by the nurses. According to the last annual report of the hospital, its corps of nurses numbers eighty-five.

TRIOLLO HELD FOR MURDER.

"We Find the Gentleman Guilty," Declared the Jury's Foreman.

"We find the gentleman guilty," was the way in which the foreman of a Coroner's jury announced its conclusion to Coroner Zucca yesterday. The "gentleman" referred to was Antonio Triollo, who shot and killed Marie Cirilli, a young Italian actress, on the night of March 5.

Triollo was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

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BIGAMIST SKIPS TO CANADA.

Married Two Women Within Two Months, and They Sent for Him to Explain.

Leonard F. Rose, a clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight office, Jersey City, is now a resident of Canada. He left between two days as the result of a discovery that he had contracted two marriages in a period of about two months. No action can be taken by the police for the reason that neither wife will make a complaint.

Rose was married to Miss Theresa Kelly of 218 Monitor Street on Sept. 17 last by Justice Frank Lehane. He was next married to Miss Catherine Somers of 311 Varick Street by the Rev. J. F. Ryan, curate of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, on Nov. 28. Both marriages were kept secret at the request of Rose, who told the parents in each case that he wished his wife to remain at home for about six months because his salary would not enable him to go to housekeeping at once. He expected an increase of salary, he said, about May 1, and would then be in a position to provide a home for his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and Mr. and Mrs. Somers agreed to this arrangement, and Rose divided his time between his two wives without arousing the suspicions of either until the brides chanced to meet at the house of a mutual friend a few days ago. Then, in a burst of confidence, each told the other that she was secretly married. They enjoyed the charms of the coincidence until it was discovered that it extended even to the posesssion of a joint husband. Then there was a storm. Each claimed that there must be a mistake, and Rose was sent for to settle the question as to which woman had the right to call him her husband. Rose did not respond to the call, but hurried to his boarding house, packed his belongings, and left the city at once.

The second Mrs. Rose said yesterday that she would not prosecute Rose for bigamy, that she had already resumed her maiden name, and would bring suit in Chancery to have her marriage annulled. Mrs. Rose No. 1 said she was not disposed to prosecute Rose, and as there was no question as to the legality of her marriage she would let the matter rest for the present.

SECRET MARRIAGE DISCLOSED.

The Girl Bride's Little Sister Proves an Unreliable Confidant — Bridegroom's Father's Hint.

Norbert Sieber, twenty years old, son of an old and prosperous resident of Tremont, with whom he has hitherto lived at 1,924 Washington Avenue, married four weeks ago Louise E. Silbereisen, seventeen years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Silbereisen of 1,923 Washington Avenue, and their parents have only just now found out about it. The ceremony, they remarked, was performed in the Tuckahoe (N. Y.) Presbyterian Church, though the bridegroom says now that he can't remember the clergyman's name.

The young couple had long been friends, and rode their bicycles together, but their parents had no suspicion that there was any love between them. The bride confided the story to her twelve-year-old sister, who spread it through the neighborhood, though never mentioning it to her parents. Finally it came back, and then the young Mrs. Sieber admitted the fact of the marriage when questioned.

Mr. Sieber, Sr., was the only one who seemed to be very angry when told about it. "The place for a husband is by the side of his wife," he said to his son. "Go to her." And so the bridegroom left his father's house to go across the street.

TO SMASH GAMBLING OUTFITS.

Justice Jerome Orders Destruction of All Paraphernalia Seized—Prisoners Arraigned.

Justice Jerome, sitting as a Magistrate in his improvised courtroom in the Law Library of the District Attorney's office, yesterday gave orders, to the consternation of certain gambling-house proprietors, that all the gambling paraphernalia captured by the Committee of Fifteen in recent raids on the Tenderloin gambling houses, now at Police Headquarters, be brought to the District Attorney's office and completely destroyed. Assistant District Attorney Schurman will superintend the work of destruction.

"The outfits at Police Headquarters will be returned to the gamblers if they bring replevin suits," said Justice Jerome to Mr. Schurman. "It wouldn't be a bad idea to hold a little smashing bee with them."

There are a number of costly roulette wheels among the booty, and the "layouts" are estimated to be worth easily several thousand dollars.

Reginald Levien and Leon Stedeker, arrested at 20 Dey Street, in the personally conducted raid of the District Attorney, were arraigned for examination.

Detective Wood of the late Committee of Five said he had placed a bet on a horse named King Alfred on Jan. 25 through a friend. "Ridge" Levien, he said, would not allow him to place the bet personally, as he was not a member of the club. Levien's case was adjourned until to-day.

Detective Marcuse, also of the late Committee of Five, testified against Leon Stedeker. Stedeker, he swore, had been stationed at the door on the day of the raid, and had opened the door when ordered to do so by the District Attorney's detectives. Oscar Raphael, a salesman, of 1,227 Park Avenue, who was caught in the raid, identified Stedeker as the man who had sold him a key to the "club." The case was continued until to-day.

John Madden, accused of being in charge of a roulette wheel at the "Old Glory" Club, at 116 West Forty-second Street, at the time it was raided, was committed to the Tombs, in default of $1,500 bail. Madden said he had no money, no lawyer, and no friends.

SAY APPLEGATE WAS MURDERED.

Trenton Authorities Find Evidence that Horse Did Not Kill Him.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Although the authorities have not yet completed their investigation into the death of Thomas Applegate, the farmer who was found dead in his barn, near Ellisville, yesterday, and whose wife advanced the theory that he was killed by a vicious horse, they are more than ever convinced that murder was committed.

He was, it is now supposed, murdered close to the house and his body thrown where it was found. The clothing and the body were spotted with mud. The earth near the house and that near the barn differ in kind. The body, judging from the mud marks, lay for a time in the earth near the house. The crusted mud on the clothing and hands and shoes is that from near the house. The hands and one arm are scratched in a manner impossible to be caused by the horse. The coat and trousers on the body were torn. Considerable violence was used in rending the cloth.

Prosecutor Crossley, after receiving a report from Coroner Bower and the county detective, who are at work on the case, said to-night:

"There remains in my mind no doubt that Applegate was murdered. The discoveries made to-day indicate foul play beyond a doubt. There is not, however, as yet sufficient evidence against any person or persons to warrant me in ordering arrests. The claim is made that Applegate was killed in the horse's stall. If he was, how could there be, as there is, blood marks on the steps of the door leading into the barn, and also the print of a bloody finger on the barn door?"

BRYAN'S LAST DAY IN TOWN.

He Visits the Offices of Various Publications and Pays His Respects to the Mayor.

William J. Bryan spent a busy day yesterday. Leaving the Hoffman House early, accompanied by Dr. John H. Girdner, he inspected the plants of Harper & Brothers, Collier's Weekly, The Christian Herald, Funk & Wagnalls, and the New York office of The Cosmopolitan.

"I learned much there," said Mr. Bryan, "that will be of benefit to me in the publication of my newspaper. I was received everywhere with marked courtesy, and the work in each place was explained to me."

Then Congressman William Sulzer joined Mr. Bryan and Dr. Girdner, and they visited the Press Club, where they were entertained. While at luncheon Mr. Bryan's attention was called to the remark of President Hadley of Yale that an Emperor would rule in this country within twenty-five years.

"Ah, you see," remarked Mr. Bryan with a smile, "there's where my paper had a scoop. I said in it last week that McKinley is an Emperor, and President Hadley is just twenty-five years behind time."

After leaving the club Mr. Bryan and his friends visited the City Hall, where the Nebraskan paid his respects to Mayor Van Wyck. Then Mr. Bryan returned to the Hoffman House, and among his callers were ex-Senator C. A. Towne of Minnesota, Mayor Van Wyck, ex-Gov. Robert Pattison of Pennsylvania, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Congressman Sulzer.

When seen last night Mr. Bryan declined to talk politics or to discuss the matters passed upon in the closing hours of Congress.

"I shall leave here early in the morning," he said, "and will stop over in Philadelphia, where I shall inspect the newspaper plants. Then I shall proceed directly to my home, in Lincoln."

THIEF'S ATTACK ON MRS. PRYOR.

Ex-Justice's Daughter-in-Law Tells How She Foiled Her Assailant.

Mrs. Louise A. Pryor, daughter-in-law of ex-Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor, who was attacked and robbed by Patrick Hynes in the Fourth Avenue tunnel at Thirty-eighth Street on Feb. 13, testified at the trial of her assailant yesterday in General Sessions.

Hynes when arrested said that his wife had been starving, and that he was forced to steal to keep her alive. She was in court, and was poorly clad.

Mrs. Pryor said that she was on her way to her home, at 128 East Thirty-eighth Street, after shopping tour, and, getting off a Fourth Avenue car, had walked up three steps of the Thirty-eighth Street stairs when she felt a tug at her right wrist, in which she held her pocketbook. Then she felt a sharp blow on the face from a man's hand or some instrument. The thickness of her hat broke the force of the blow. She turned and saw Hynes, who struck her again, knocking her down. Hynes tried to ascend the steps, when she struck out with both feet, catching the man full in the chest. He fell up against the wall and then fled across the tunnel and up the western stairway. Mrs. Pryor got up and ran up the eastern stairway and started in pursuit. Two icemen joined in the chase, and after an exciting run Hynes was captured.

The icemen corroborated Mrs. Pryor.

The prosecution will rest the State's case to-day.

Child Committed Church Robberies.

Lottie Krone, the thirteen-year-old daughter of August Krone, living at 315 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, was committed to the care of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday by Magistrate Lemon. The girl is believed to be a kleptomaniac, and has lately been robbing the vestry of St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church, at Olive and Devoe Streets. The articles taken were placed under a long cloak she wore. The girl would then hurry to her home, where the stolen property was hidden in the cellar. On Sunday evening she was detected stealing candles, and when closely questioned admitted other thefts, and told where the articles could be found.

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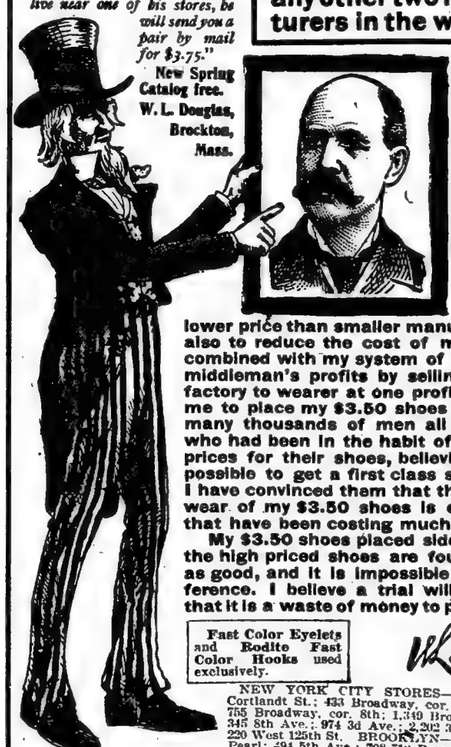

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CAUGHT ON A TRESTLE.

Five Out of a Party of Six Persons Escape Death by Lying Down Between the Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, March 11.—Five persons narrowly escaped death last night on the New York Central trestle near Dutchess Junction, about a mile below here. Another of the party, a young woman, was badly hurt, and it is doubtful if she will recover.

Four young women of Tioronda, Susie and Josetta Luzon and Mamie and Nellie Grennan, left their homes early Sunday afternoon to visit Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Peloquin at Dutchess Junction. After spending a few hours there they decided to return home. The night was very dark, and, as it was raining heavily, their host and hostess prepared to accompany them part of the way. They walked up the tracks until they were upon a trestle. They heard the south-bound express and crossed to the opposite track. They did so another train, a local passenger, came thundering along. They lay down between the two tracks and both trains went by.

Peloquin then assisted the frightened women to their feet, and it was discovered that Nellie Grennan had been struck. She lay there unconscious. They picked her up and carried her to a house near by. A physician was summoned, and he pronounced her condition critical. The other members of the party were uninjured, and the supposition is the girl raised her head just as the last coach was passing and was struck by the steps of the rear platform.

REDMOND'S POLICE RECORD.

The man who got into the home of Mrs. Gertrude Gorman, at 226 Madison Avenue, on Sunday night, and was captured by Dr. Arthur Crittenden of the New York Hospital staff, who was calling at the house, seems to have a long police record. After being captured Sunday evening, he gave his name as Joseph Redmond. Capt. Titus says he has a great many more names than that. The Captain calls him Joseph Lester, and says he has also answered to the names of James Reed and James B. Carrol. He has spent most of his time in prison since 1895, according to Capt. Titus.

In 1895, under the name of Curran, he was sent up for six months for robbing an apartment house. As soon as he got out he made another entrance to a house, and got two and one-half years for it. Getting out in 1898, he entered Holy Trinity Church at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, for the purpose of robbery. He got three years for that, and almost as soon as he got out, which was very recently, he tried the Gorman house.

Mrs. Gorman and Dr. Crittenden appeared against him yesterday morning in the police court, and he was held in $2,000 bail on a charge of attempted burglary.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Peerless Casualty Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hampshire.

The Grievance Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange is considering complaints against a number of uptown branch offices.

Kibbe & Crandall of Minneapolis have been appointed general agents of the Home Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore for the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The New Jersey Insurance Department has issued a license to the Federal Insurance Company, which was recently organized with a capital stock of $500,000 by local marine interests.

The vacancy on the Executive Committee of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents caused by the death of Thomas Hart has been filled by the appointment of John Barnes of Nashville.

A measure is pending in the Arizona Legislature which provides that insurance companies doing business in that Territory must possess not less than $300,000 in assets and shall be required to make a deposit with the State authorities preliminary to the issuance of a license. The bill also contains a resident agency clause.

The insurance on the Winchester apartment house, at Fifty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, which was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Thuringia, $5,000; Reading, $6,250; Citizens' of New York, $7,500; Palatine, $10,000; Westchester, $12,500; Western of Toronto, $15,000; Aetna, $15,000; Phoenix of London, $15,000; National of Hartford, $20,000; Scottish Union and National, $25,000, and Lion, $25,000.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
March 4, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be two years and six months.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders

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PRESIDENT HADLEY AND "THE EMPEROR."

Undoubtedly we need an active, sensitive, and sound public conscience in this country, but we seriously doubt whether we are likely to get such a conscience through fear of an "Emperor in twenty-five years," as intimated by President HADLEY in his Boston address on Sunday.

We do not wish to do President HADLEY any injustice. He cannot at all be classed with the theorists whose sentiments are unchecked by practical knowledge. He is widely and accurately informed as to the economic processes and tendencies of the country and the times, and he has shown his ability to deal with affairs in official and in professional life. Nevertheless we are inclined to think that his impression of the relative strength of what he calls personal and public conscience is mistaken and is founded on a defective comparison. He says:

> How do things stand as regards the need of a public conscience in this country to-day? The American standard of personal morality is on the whole high as compared with other nations and other ages. We have developed personal virtues through individual conscience very well. But our actions in politics and in a social and business sense prove our moral standards in those directions desperately low.

Pursuing this idea, he adds:

> Competition used to prevent a man from practicing great extortion upon his neighbor even if he wanted to, and in politics we once had at least a rough form of relative justice. But to-day with our industries organized into trusts, and the imperialistic spirit developed in politics, the general development of the principle of trusts will become appalling unless we cultivate a higher standard of morality than ever before.

The distinction between public and personal conscience is necessarily not very clear. That there is something which may be called the conscience of the community apart from the conscience of the individuals composing the community is a fascinating conception, but it is a vague one. What we understand President HADLEY to mean is that individuals in a community will do or permit to be done things in politics and in corporate business that they would not do or permit in personal affairs, and that the tendency is toward worse and worse license in this direction. The first part of the proposition is probably true. The second is far from proved. Men will do in politics and in corporate business what they will not do in private life. It is, perhaps, more a question of safety than of sensitive morals, since the responsibility in private life is much more direct and the consequences to the individual surer. But that men to-day will do worse things under the shelter of cooperative action and divided responsibility than they would do forty or fifty years ago is by no means certain. Our own observation inclines us to the contrary conclusion. Specific instances do not prove much. They can probably be produced in numbers on either side. But there is the general fact that the success of great operations in business depends on substantial fairness and honesty in dealing. We believe that the tendency is decided toward such dealing.

In politics the problem is, of course, much more complicated, but here also we think that the tendency is at least not for the worse. Any one, for example, who will study with care the life of ALBERT GALLATIN, and especially the story of his last years in the Treasury in the first part of the war of 1812, when factional intrigue brought the Government nearly to absolute ruin and inflicted untold humiliation on the Nation, will hardly doubt that we have at least kept the level of those "elder days."

When, therefore, President HADLEY says that we must have a higher public conscience, which will induce us to accept in behalf of the community restrictions independent of how we shall personally be affected, or else we must have "an Emperor in Washington within twenty-five years," we think that the alternative predicted is extravagant and foolish. There is no such tendency as makes this alternative probable. We do not think it even possible. The complexity of modern life, public or commercial and industrial, the very vastness of the interests involved, make the assumption of arbitrary control difficult to the point of impracticability. The plain tendency of modern times is against such an outcome. And we beg respectfully to suggest to President HADLEY and to those who, with him, feel the great need of a more active and exacting public conscience, that the public mind is dulled to that need by such extravagant and intangible threats as this of an Emperor. The average man comes to think that the need is as shadowy as the specific event predicted, and the warning goes unheeded.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TREATY.

It was hardly to be expected that the Government of Great Britain would accept the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Consistency is a species of deity to politicians, and consistency certainly demanded that the amendments should be rejected. Yet we cannot but think that the real interests of the British Empire would have been served by the contrary course.

There are two matters of immediate importance to Great Britain in her relations with this country—the trade relations with Canada and the Alaska boundary. Compared with these all her interests in the Isthmian canal are minor. Had the Salisbury Government tried to secure a settlement of these matters as a condition to the acceptance of the amendments, we have little doubt that it could have been done. The rejection of the amendments, friendly as it is in form and tone, throws on our Government the initiative in reopening negotiations. This at present is not likely to occur. After a time when the feelings aroused have had a chance to subside, it is to be hoped that the whole series of questions can again be taken up with a better chance of successful adjustment.

THE WATER PROBLEM IN NEW YORK

The way in which the water supply of this great city is managed is a shame and a disgrace. This is strong language, but not stronger than the facts warrant. Neither intelligence, capacity, nor honesty is displayed in the conduct of the department charged with this grave responsibility. Its chief does not know enough to refrain from making himself ridiculous whenever he commits the indiscretion of expressing an opinion. Of his principal technical adviser the kindest thing that can be said is that his large capacity for usefulness is subordinated to a discreet observance of the conditions on which he holds his place. The financial end of the office is rotten, and its system of so-called accounts permits the city to lose revenue to an extent which if stated would be deemed impossible. Under such conditions perhaps the most we can hope for is that the public patience will soon be exhausted, and that Tammany will see that it is "good politics" to give this part of the public business into competent hands.

For the imperial city of New York a water famine is imminent. This is no sudden emergency, due to unforeseen and accidental causes. All the facts have been exhaustively studied and fully presented to the public in two publications of exceptional value within the past year—the voluminous report of Engineer FREEMAN to the Controller and the collaborated report made to the Merchants' Association. There is no excuse for a shortage under conditions which permit a daily draught of 251,000,000 gallons for Manhattan alone upon the storage reservoirs of the Croton system. This supply is many times greater than the maximum use and waste of the population supplied could possibly account for. From the best data obtainable, it is doubtful if the domestic use and waste of water in New York amount together to twelve gallons per head of population per day. Adding the use and waste of shops, hotels, saloons, manufactories, and all trade and public purposes, would probably increase the consumption about twenty-five gallons more, making, say, forty gallons per head per day as the necessary supply. Of this it is safe to say that ten to fifteen gallons are wasted in ways which would be saved if all use was metered and charged for by the meter reading. It may be assumed, however, that to cover use and waste a supply equal to forty gallons per head per day is needed—which is liberal, as no city, ancient or modern, ever consumed thirty gallons daily per capita.

Between the forty gallons, which allows nearly as much for waste as for use, and the one hundred and sixteen gallons which was the daily per capita allowance of Manhattan and the Bronx last year, there is a matter of seventy-six gallons per head per day, more or less, to be accounted for. This is about 60 per cent., or, say, two-thirds, of the entire amount charged to consumption. It represents water which does not reach the foundation walls of consumers' houses, but is lost in distribution from leaky mains and defective service connections. To make the situation even more intelligible to the average citizen, who may find it difficult to realize the facts, it may be put in this way: Out of every three gallons of water drawn into the mains of New York from the storage reservoirs of the Croton system, two are lost by leakage into the ground and one supplies all the domestic and trade use, besides street sprinkling, sewer flushing, shipping, fire extinguishment, and a public and private waste, amounting to probably a third of all the water drawn. On this basis a very simple calculation will show that the 251,000,000 gallons daily drawn from the reservoirs supplying Manhattan is water enough for all the use and waste of a population of 6,275,000, allowing each inhabitant ten gallons per day more than it has ever been shown was consumed and wasted in use in any city of this or any other country.

During the past four years the amount of water charged to consumption has been 15,000,000 gallons per day greater in each year than it was in the year preceding. It should require no argument to show that consumption could not possibly increase at this rate. If, however, it is maintained, the absolute limit of the present available supply will be reached within three years, and by 1906 we shall be confronted by a shortage of 11,000,000 gallons per day. Apparently, this is exactly the condition of affairs which Commissioner DALTON and his staff are desirous of emphasizing by encouraging a general panic through apprehensions of a water famine. Until the iniquitous Ramapo job shall have received its death blow and the management of the Department of Water Supply shall be intrusted to much more competent hands, the deplorable conditions now existing will continue and only fortuitous rainfalls at critical periods will avert the necessity for putting the city from time to time on what Engineer BIRDSALL airily describes as "short rations." It is time for a great popular awakening on this question. The present conditions are becoming intolerable. A shortage of water is something which appeals directly to every citizen. It cannot be concealed by the juggling of figures nor excused by apologetic references to an abnormally light rainfall. The fact is known that we have water enough for all the needs of a city three or four times the size of New York, and that more water and increased pressure would simply mean increased leakage, greater waste, and an inexcusable postponement of the thorough overhauling of the distribution system of this city which would promptly double the available supply at much less cost than the least estimate for new sources of supply, new reservoirs, and additional conduits.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department is one, we might perhaps say the one, in which, in spite of Tammany, we have all managed to take a reasonable civic pride. But the pride we have managed to take in it would not long survive such a showing as is made by the bill that has been sent to Albany, with at least the implied approval of the majority of men on the working force of the department.

This is the bill creating three "shifts" in the force, instead of two, and providing for a correlative and very expensive increase in the pay roll of the department. There is, pretty evidently, no merit in this bill, and we are glad to know that it is strongly disapproved by the best men, and particularly by the most experienced men, in the department itself, because the most experienced men are best aware that, if their service imposes upon them special risks and hardship, as it undoubtedly does, it supplies corresponding compensations and advantages. The chief of these compensations is an admission to the privileges of the retiring pension of the department, which is a kind of special honor of the service. To demand this special privilege, and at the same time to demand special privileges in other respects, is, not to put too fine a point upon it, an exhibition of hoggishness which will tend to put the department on the same low level that, for example, characterizes the Grand Army of the Republic, instead of the much higher level upon which its actual achievements entitle it to be placed.

We are all proud of the Fire Department. The rank and file have never been corrupted by the baleful influence from above which has so largely demoralized the Police Department, for example. Nobody supposes or suspects that the rank and file of the Fire Department "contaminates its fingers with base bribes," as is the not unnatural surmise with reference to the rank and file of the Police Department, under the present unspeakable Tammany administration. It strongly behooves the rank and file of the Fire Department to rest satisfied with a consciousness of their valuable public services, and of the public appreciation of the same, instead of going to work to get the force recruited by a lot of greenhorns, in order to make life easier for its present members.

The agitation is really suicidal. The working men of the Fire Department have, in the course of their business, to run exceptional risks. This peculiarity of their business has already been abundantly recognized, both in public appreciation and in the tangible rewards of the service which public appreciation has caused to be offered. But, taking one day and one hour with another, the work of firemen is not hard. It is, on the other hand, exceptionally easy, except for the risks which sudden emergencies bring, and which have always been gallantly met. It is fatuous for men in the department to agitate for the purpose of getting habitual "soft things" in addition to the special rewards which they already have upon the very account that they are not looking for soft things. The young men of the department, who are pushing this very unmeritorious bill at Albany, might be very much better employed, even so far as their own interests are concerned, in striving with all their might to advance, or at least to maintain, the proud standard of efficiency which belongs to the work of the department in New York.

POLICING PEKING.

Without doubt, from the time when the Chinese crisis became acute, about eight months ago, we, meaning the United States of America, have proved our faith by our works, and have done nothing incompatible with our initial professions. Our course has not by any means commended us to all the organs of European opinion. We have been called to account by various organs of even British opinion. We observe, with interest, that some American journals, in which we have no doubt that this one is included, are described in certain London journals as "the Chinese press." We beg to explain that the rattle of Chinese coin has not been heard in the counting room of this establishment, and we can scarcely imagine a worse or more futile use for that coin, in these straits of China, than the corruption of the American press. One of our solaces, in the face of accusations of this kind, is that the Japanese, who, "ex officio," know more about the Chinese than any Westerners can possibly do, have been pursuing virtually the same policy as our own. Another is that that policy has also been pursued by the British Government; insomuch that there is no ground for talking about the "American Chinese press" which is not equally good ground for talking about the "Chinese British Government."

It seems likely that we have completed and crowned our work in China by withdrawing our forces, excepting a legation guard of two companies of infantry, and possibly a section of artillery, all under the command of a Major. It may be assumed that this action has been taken under the advice of Gen. CHAFFEE, our expert witness on the spot. One of the things we know about Gen. CHAFFEE is that, if there were any clear necessity for fighting Chinamen present to his mind, or any military credit to be got out of the process, he would stand his ground and wait for reinforcements rather than to acquiesce in the withdrawal of our troops. Such of the other Powers as choose to do so have still the privilege of clamoring for the decapitation of additional Chinamen of eminence, or colorable substitutes for them. It is no wonder, in fact it is a distinct credit, that we should have pulled out of the business, partly from a businesslike conviction that there was "nothing in it," and partly out of mere human nausea.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the British maritime journals expresses a natural wonder that the United States should spend many thousands of dollars every year on the maintenance of a most excellent Life Saving Service along the coast, and yet use hardly a cent in perfecting charts and sailing directions for the general benefit of navigation interests. There is much of this work still to do, and England now, as for a long time past, is easily first in it. Commander TODD of our own Hydrographic Office recently pointed out that three-fourths of the sailing directions used by United States warships have to be purchased abroad—meaning in England—and that circumstances might arise making such purchases impossible and leading to disastrous consequences. More than one of our public vessels have already been lost on uncharted obstructions near our new possessions, and from present probabilities our seamen will be left to grope for years through waters which, to the disgrace of Spain, are little better known than they were 200 or 300 years ago. "Cuba and the Philippines," says the London critic of our inactivity in this direction, "simply bristle with uncharted dangers, and it behooves the United States, for its credit's sake, to have these waters, as well as the Hawaiian Islands, thoroughly surveyed by ships sent out specially for that praiseworthy purpose. Battleships and cruisers under the starry flag certainly do attempt to mend matters by carrying out surveys when possible, but they are better employed on duties connected solely with the destroying, not the saving, of ships. That the United States Hydrographic Office is eager for, and capable of, such nautical surveying duties, on the lines adopted over here, needs no demonstration. If any were wanted, it is afforded by the pilot charts of the North Atlantic and the North Pacific issued each month by that office." This is a most important matter, and though there is no reason why we should not use English charts wherever they are available, there is every reason why we should do our part in nautical surveying, and provide charts for the use of ourselves and other people.

—As answers to the question, What becomes of the stored energy when a coiled spring is dissolved in acid? none of the four letters on the subject which we published Sunday could be called even moderately satisfactory. The overwise correspondent who saw in the question merely an attempt to puzzle amateur physicists by a juggle of words will change his mind when he gives the matter a little careful consideration. Each of the other three letters was at least suggestive, and that which substituted a log at the top of a cliff for the coiled spring, and asked what would become of the log's energy of position if it were burned there instead of at the bottom of the cliff, showed that even if Prof. HALLOCK was right about the spring—a most dubious supposition—his theory would be of no applicability in other and similar searches for stored energy. A steel clock weight, for instance, can be said, by anybody not afraid to use words in their ordinary meaning, to contain a store of energy when it is wound up to the highest position it can reach. At any rate, it is then able to do an easily appreciable and measurable amount of work in the way of running the clock. If the weight, while in that highest position were dissolved in acid, the professor would hardly venture to say that the chemical action would produce even an "imperceptible" amount of heat more than if the dissolving were done when the weight was at the limit of its cord. Yet our original inquirer would have as good a right as before to ask what had become of the stored energy. The answer would not be so difficult, perhaps, but still it would not be exactly easy for everybody. The burned log form of the problem is an excellent one, and in time, no doubt, it will suggest the necessity for a clearer definition of stored energy than any of our correspondents have yet given.

—Something approaching the dignity of an international difficulty has developed in Essex County, Ontario. For some years past that county has been a large producer of natural gas. Some of it has been used by the local manufacturing plants created by the existence of a cheap and convenient fuel, and no small amount of it has been piped across the Detroit River to the city of the same name. Of late the gas wells have shown alarming signs of giving out, and as a result the people of half a dozen towns in the county are earnestly petitioning the Ontario Government to pass a law prohibiting the exportation of natural gas to foreign countries, meaning thereby, of course, to Detroit. This, however, would involve the abrogation, or at least the termination, of a lease held by that large corporation, the Standard Oil Company, under which it has been paying $1,000 a year to Ontario for the privilege of piping gas under that part of the river over which the United States has no control or authority. The petitioners assert that, though the company has never had a right to take more than 2,000,000,000 feet of gas per year, it has three eight-inch pipes in operation, and is getting much more than the stipulated amount. At all events, the drain upon the resources of the field has been so great that the pressure at all the wells is rapidly falling, and already the sale of gas to the manufacturers of two Essex County towns, Leamington and Kingsville, has been refused. The local companies interested in the production of the gas side with the Standard Oil people, and are doing their best to prevent action by the Ontario Legislature. The Provincial Government has a right to cancel the pipe lease on three months' notice, and the question of issuing such notice is under consideration. The controversy over the matter is a warm one, and its international character does not conduce to the preservation of the amenities of discussion.

REMAINS OF REVOLUTIONARY FORTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the Board of Public Improvements the representative of the excellent Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historical Places was incorrectly reported as stating that "Fort Washington and Fort George have disappeared, the one occupying the site of the new Columbia University and the other being where the new Custom House is in process of erection."

The fort which stood where the Custom House is to go was once known as George, after being named for every successive ruler of New Amsterdam. The fort now known as Fort George was so named by the British officer Lord Percy after its capture in 1776, and is really the Laurel Hill fort, partially existing at One Hundred and Ninety-second to One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Fort Washington still exists, unfortunately only in part, about three miles north of Columbia, in the grounds of James Gordon Bennett's residence, just above Holyrood Church, at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Lack of knowledge of this fact cannot be wondered at. Everything that could be done to destroy it has been done, and, to quote from a recent article: "The city has blasted a modern carriageway through the two eastern bastions, and has destroyed the southerly breastworks, without leaving a mark to note the fact, or guide the interested passer-by; and private ownership has in the past done its utmost to utilize the site for domestic and building operations. A large barn has stood, and has been burned to its foundation, within the very centre of the fort; a wellhouse and pump have been built, and have also been burned, over the military magazine in the rock; the very floor of the western bastions has been selected as the site for an extensive villa, also now razed to its footing, a wreck from fire and storm, and below this have been laid out in years agone leveled villa sites and a roadway now grass-grown again."

This important Revolutionary work was designed by Rufus Putnam, surveyed by Alexander Hamilton, personally superintended by George Washington, defended by men from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, of whom fifty laid down their lives, and eighteen hundred miserably perished within a year and a half in their resulting captivity. On the southeast bastion John Corbin died, and his wife, who fought in his place, was shot down and captured.

Yet "this spot of National interest has been so absolutely neglected that even the flagpole which once marked the site has been removed, and the place left to a melancholy solitude and natural decay."

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.
New York, March 10, 1901.

MISSION SPIRIT IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having noticed occasional reference in THE TIMES to the missionary spirit as vindictive for the suffering experienced from the Boxers, I wish to give an incident just received from a missionary correspondent.

In some of the villages near Peking the Boxers had required every family to send one representative to aid their cause. The British in their investigations came upon a temple where some of these were practicing, killed a number, and took ten boy Boxers, between the ages of ten and twelve, prisoners. They were taken into Peking, where Dr. Maud Mackey, a Presbyterian missionary, dressed their wounds. Then they were turned over to Miss Russell of the American Board Mission, who gave them food and shelter and talked to them. The fathers were then sent for to come and get their boys. They came half expecting to find them dead, or perhaps to be killed themselves, but were overjoyed to receive kindness instead.

In contrast to such treatment is that experienced recently by Chinese Christians in a village not far from Peking, where they were told to go to a certain temple and they would receive indemnity for their losses. But on arriving there they were captured and killed, some twenty in all, some of whom were burned alive.

There is also an incident in connection with the missionary, Mr. Ament, probably not known to many of the readers of THE TIMES, which I would like to give.

At the time when the missionaries gathered for defense in the Methodist compound in Peking were ordered on June 20 to go to the British Legation for better protection they went, taking only such things as could be carried with them, as there was no time or opportunity for arranging to take any of the stores that had been gathered at the Methodist mission. Feeling that these were almost indispensable to their preservation should the siege be even much shorter than it proved to be, the missionaries endeavored to persuade the American marines to return with them for food and clothing. But they refused to do so, for which the missionaries felt they could not be blamed, for it was an awful risk. Mr. Ament, however, with a single Chinese servant, walked over to the compound, and, finding things still undisturbed, reported the fact, and a band of some twenty missionaries with about sixty Chinese, armed for defense, though in the face of fearful danger, with Chinese soldiers and Boxers all about, went to the compound and collected such stores as contributed much to the possibilities of their preservation while the relief from outside was awaited. This aid to which so many were indebted was the result of Mr. Ament's brave investigation.

A MISSIONARY OBSERVER.
New York, March 9, 1901.

THE STENOGRAPHER'S QUALIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the renewed interest in stenography, the following observations on this subject may be of value to some of the readers of your excellent paper:

Shorthand, like other callings which are promising to men and women properly equipped for the mastery, has been studied by many who would have been more successful in work requiring less ability and capacity.

Until the typewriting machine was perfected shorthand writers were employed only when a full report of proceedings was desired. As soon as the utility of the typewriter in connection with phonography was recognized the demand for stenographers increased.

Wherever it is now necessary to do a large volume of business quickly the stenographer-operator (which combination ranks very high as a time and labor saving device) is considered indispensable.

Many of the schools which advertise to teach the art are always eager to accept applicants without regard to their qualifications, and, after a short and inadequate course of instruction, to send them, ill-prepared, to seek positions. It is this class of incompetents who hold "jobs" as private secretaries (!) at $5 or thereabout a week, and decry the decadence of a profession—which it is when thoroughly acquired. However, in this utilitarian age, where the end rather than the means is too generally believed to be the principal thing, it really matters little whether shorthand is a trade, a skilled occupation, or a profession.

A smattering of the principles of phonography, an ability to copy with a typewriter a certain number of words a minute, and a clouded idea of the rules of syntax, spelling, and punctuation, and of the customs of the business world, do not constitute a stenographer-operator any more than a cursory reading of Blackstone and Kent makes a lawyer.

If a man expects to succeed in shorthand, he must have a good constitution and an education at least equal to that which may be obtained in a grammar school; he must have an enthusiasm for his duties which is not circumscribed by the rule of 9 to 4 o'clock; he must be neat, quick, orderly, accurate, punctual, studious, thorough, secretive, and willing to do more than is actually required; he must be tactful, discreet, and of correct deportment; he must be a careful observer and a discriminating reader. In other words, he must be a well-informed gentleman and know something of everything and everything of something, and that something his chosen calling.

He should, if possible, serve an educated and prominent man, and remember that promotion, while usually slow, is always possible. Not until he has discovered that advancement is impossible should he voluntarily change employers.

In conclusion, the demand for stenographers is not unlike that for fit men in every other calling, in that it is greater than the supply, and the ambitious and qualified man will succeed in shorthand.

S. S. TUTHILL.
New York, March 11, 1901.

NO TIME FOR WIT IN ULSTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Stephen Gwynne, in his book about Ireland, told the story, or, better still, quoted the expression which Walter Gwynne, in to-day's paper says he did, about the assurance which an "old servant" in Donegal volunteered, that the best way for a bicycle rider to climb a mountain was to "keep sittin' down constant," such a scarecrow formula is not likely to be deemed sufficient to establish the reputation of the "Far-downers" for wit. It is true that a joke was found in Punch in the early days of its existence, and the reputation gained thereby has been "worked for all it was worth" by the wily managers, who have since kept men in uniform, masked, and armed capa-pie, at the door leading to the joke room. But "nice customs do courtesy to great Kings." Punch is a law unto himself.

Now, if Mr. Gwynne found nothing in Donegal and Antrim better than the "old servant" who advised the "sittin' down constant" habit, he might add a chapter in a later edition of his book about the lying-down-constant habit in vogue now in England at railroad stations and other places. The English are so progressive a people, so restless, in fact, that the only way they can endure the long watch for trains is to go to bed in the waiting room and drop quietly off to sleep. An Englishman has just patented a penny-in-the-slot machine. When you are ready for your nap, it opens mechanically like a folding bed. A blanket is also provided in which you enwrap yourself cozily and drop off into a dead doze, broken just in time by the whistle of the approaching train! "Sittin' down constant" in that fashion is far and away more picturesque than the Donegal man's idea, and almost as clever in a sense as the swaggering Anglo-Saxon who knows that a check suit and fore-and-aft cap are the proper caper at the Paris Opéra, until the usher insists that clawhammers are de rigueur.

No, really, it is only at long intervals that things strikingly witty or humorous are heard in Ulster. Ulster, it must be understood, is an "imperial province," and a "loyal province," and so on. Only a few years ago one of the members of Parliament for Belfast boasted in the House of Commons that that city was "an English city." So, you see, there is little time left for anybody to make jokes or say witty things in Ulster. The stress of a great occasion now and again relieves the monotony, however. Take Gladstone's Home Rule bill, for example. The leading Tory paper in Belfast opposed the measure. This was natural. One of the reasons offered was that if the bill passed "every Protestant in Ireland would wake up the next day only to find his throat cut." This was far from natural. So, also, was this: Sir George Trevelyan, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, visited Belfast. The Aldermen were fulsome, which again was natural. But when in their formal address they hailed him as "the illustrious descendant of Lord Macaulay," it was decidedly unnatural. From the knowledge that Macaulay was an uncle of Trevelyan—which was about all they knew on the subject—to the curiously worded introductory paragraph of their welcome was but a short step, and these municipal "jays" took it. By the time the editor of every little weekly sheet in Ireland had done splittin' his sides laughing, or, to be more accurate, exactly three weeks thereafter, a London paper congratulated the Belfast Corporation on its wonderful discovery that a man "could be descended from his uncle." These are the only witty things I ever heard of as coming from that section of Erin, and the authors in each case were anxious to shift the responsibility and say it was the other fellow. Mr. Gwynne's "old servant" would probably also have entered a vigorous disclaimer had a marked copy of the book been sent him, and assert that if he couldn't have spoken better than that he wouldn't have said anything.

No, Mr. Editor, there is little time for wit, even were they inclined to be witty, in that north country, and nobody really looks for it in such a "loyal" province, where flax and imperialism are rampant. It may have been a New York janitor Mr. Gwynne had in mind.

"I like the apartments," the prospective tenant said, "but the stairs seem rather narrow and steep."

"Not a bit of it, Sir," he replied. "Whin you're wanst in an' settled, thim stairs is so aisy an' comfortable that whin you're goin' up you'd actually think you war cumin' down!"

If THE TIMES article on Mr. Evarts "reminds me" of a story of any kind, it would be a remark made by that brilliant man himself, which all of the newspaper accounts of his death seem to have overlooked. It was in relation to a dinner at the White House during the Hayes Administration.

"Did you have a pleasant evening, Mr. Evarts?" he was asked.

"A very enjoyable evening, indeed," was the reply.

Then, with an eloquent look, as verbose in its way as any one of the long sentences for which he was famous, "The water flowed like champagne, you know."

I. M. WALL.
New York, March 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Most Enjoyable Occasion.

Larry—Phwas th' banquet a success, Dinny?

Denny—Shure! Some wan broke Cassidy's mug wid th' lovin' cup.—Chicago News.

Ostentation.

Nell—Mrs. Newrich wants to impress everybody with her wealth.

Belle—Yes, she never puts less than a five-cent stamp on her letters.—Philadelphia Record.

Beecher Thought that the Place.

Mrs. Cackle—The Rev. Mr. Longface said in his sermon that he was tempted to throw a few torpedoes among the sleeping members of his congregation.

Mr. Cackle—Why don't he throw a few into his sermon?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Testimonial Age.

Drug Clerk—This remedy has cured ten Congressmen, eight Senators, six prima donnas—

Customer—Hold on, young fellow. I ain't none of them. Just lay that aside and show me something that has cured a few common people.—Chicago News.

Got His Standing.

Miss Coy—Do you really think a girl can find out who her husband will be by consulting a fortune-teller?

Miss Wise—Perhaps not, but I found out who my husband wouldn't be by that method, not long ago.

Miss Coy—Really? What fortune-teller did you consult?

Miss Wise—Bradstreet.—Philadelphia Press.

THE OLD BEAN POT.

J. Otis Swift in Bangor Commercial.

It's covered with grease and is sooty,
Its handle is bent in a hook,
But 'tis clean inside as the sparkling tide
That flows in the meadow brook.
How often at night have I seen it
Come hot from the oven of brick,
With a slice of the Autumn porker
That was lean and long and thick!
It wasn't the bean pot that did it;
It wasn't the oven so hot;
But no, 'twas the secret that mothers
For generations had taught.
Snow bound and cozy and tight
I can see it still, the house on the hill,
And the farmers' Saturday night!

It is clustered with soot and with mem'ries
Of the hands of toilers gone
For it filled a space by the old fireplace
When my grandpa's father was born—
Grandma and mother and sisters!
God bless them wherever they are,
For the savor of Saturday suppers
Has followed me far and far.
I know not wherever they got it,
That bean pot that always was hot,
But I treasure it now on my mantel
A black and most comfortable lot.
The wife of my choice she means
With the greatest of grace to fill her place,
But I'm sorry she "doesn't like beans."

It sat on the table at supper
Like a King in the midst of his Court,
And as it sate it filled each plate
For beans were the household forte!
The wind might howl in the dooryard
And tear at us under the eaves,
And the snow might bury the meadow
And the forest's rustling leaves,
But there always was cheer in the kitchen
When Saturday's supper came round
And the beans were served in the centre,
So juicy and richly browned;
And the laugh had the ring of pleasure
As each one ate from a steaming plate
And youth was its own, own treasure.

DEMOCRACY OF THE FUTURE.

Grover Cleveland and D. B. Hill Say a Return to Old Principles Will Lead to Success.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The Crescent Democratic Club, one of the leading political organizations of this city, celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary to-night by listening to addresses on democracy, delivered by leading local speakers. The occasion was rendered more interesting by the receipt of letters from ex-President Grover Cleveland and ex-United States Senator David B. Hill. Mr. Cleveland says:

Princeton, N. J., March 6, 1901.

C. T. Jenkins, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

My Dear Sir: Your invitation to attend a meeting of the Crescent Democratic Club on the 11th inst. in celebration of its twenty-ninth anniversary reaches me as I am leaving home for a long absence and will prevent my participation in this interesting work.

All the political signs of the times indicate most impressively the necessity of increased activity and aggressiveness in the ranks of Democracy. There were days when Democratic principles, advocated in Democratic fashion, gave guarantee of Democratic supremacy—or at least strength and influence in our Nation's councils. Why should there not be a return of those days? The answer to this question is not found in less applicability than formerly of Democratic doctrine to present conditions. On the contrary, there never was a time when they were more needed to cure evils which afflict our body politic, and there never was a time when our countrymen would be more willing to accept Democracy, as they once knew it, as a safeguard against existing and threatened ills.

I am convinced, however, that if our party is to gain its old prestige and become again a strong and vigorous organization, feared by its enemies, and inspiring the active devotion of its rank and file, it must first of all things itself become truly, honestly, and consistently Democratic.

Ex-Senator Hill's letter is as follows:

Albany, N. Y., March 8, 1901.

Paul Inglehart, Chairman, and C. T. Jenkins, Secretary of Committee, Crescent Democratic Club, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 4th inst. inviting me to attend the twenty-ninth anniversary of the organization of the Crescent Democratic Club in Baltimore on the 11th inst. The club will please accept my thanks for its courteous invitation, but I regret that imperative engagements here will prevent its acceptance.

You ask me in case of my inability to be present to express a few thoughts appropriate to the occasion, and I cheerfully comply with your request. A Democratic club which has maintained its existence for twenty-nine years, steadfastly devoted to Jeffersonian ideas of government, is entitled to the congratulations of all good citizens. There is need everywhere of such organizations, unselfishly devoted to the public welfare, zealous for the triumph of our party upon right principles and opposed to corruption wherever it may be found, whether inside or outside of party lines.

In this time of dire defeat, when the shouts of the victorious hosts of plutocracy, commercialism, and imperialism at their recent inaugural festivities at the National capital, are still ringing in our ears, we should remember that the darkest hour is oftentimes just before the dawn of day. I am sure that a majority of the American electorate will not be satisfied with the continued rule of radicalism, extravagance, and corruption.

But we must not deceive ourselves. The people will not restore the Democratic Party to power unless they are satisfied that we will give them better government than our opponents. The people want a safe and conservative Administration of public affairs. There must be no question of our intention to fearlessly maintain the National credit under any and all circumstances. We must not permit our opponents to place us in a false position as the enemies of public order. Labor and capital should be equally respected, but neither should be unnecessarily assailed. Opposition to dangerous corporate combinations should not be allowed to degenerate into indiscriminate attacks upon chartered rights.

We should conciliate rather than antagonize the great business interests of the country, and this can easily be accomplished without the surrender of a single essential party principle. We must realize the fact that a great political party should not be organized on narrow lines, but should be composed of all classes of good citizens, regardless of their pecuniary situations, occupations, or other conditions who think substantially alike on important questions of governmental policy.

Permit me to suggest to party friends that recriminations on account of present conditions are utterly useless. Let us instead look to the future with confidence, hope, and courage. The Democratic Party has survived a whole century of political vicissitudes, and if wise counsels shall hereafter prevail, as I firmly believe they will, the new century will soon witness a reunited and victorious party again in ascendency in the affairs of our beloved country.

OTTENDORFER MEMORIAL FUND

Committee Formed to Raise Money Issues a Proclamation.

The committee formed a few weeks ago to raise a fund, the object of which is to honor the memory of Oswald Ottendorfer by creating an "Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship," National in scope, has issued a proclamation. The proclamation sets forth that, inasmuch as the services of Mr. Ottendorfer were highly beneficent to his country, "all who had the opportunity of appreciating the grandeur of his character are ready to honor his memory." A resumé of the good deeds of the philanthropist follows. The proclamation continues as follows:

> In order to give the educated youth of this country an opportunity to enter into the spirit of the German language and literature as fully as may be, and in order to create a still stronger bond between the two nations—Germany and the United States—it is the plan of the committee to raise from $20,000 to $25,000 as a fellowship fund, to which all may contribute, and which is intended to further the interest in the German language and literature among the students of this country.
>
> This fund is to be turned over to the control of the New York University, to be held as the "Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship Fund," on condition that the yearly interest shall be paid to that graduate of any American college of recognized standing who shall have proved himself most proficient in the German language and literature, in order to enable him to continue his studies in Germanics, either here or abroad, and then to bring before the public, either in print or in the form of lectures, the fruits of his investigations; and, on condition further, that his literary or other contributions shall bear the title "Ottendorfer Memorial."

The committee is made up of Arthur V. Briesen, Chairman; James Speyer, Treasurer; Lawrence A. McLouth, Secretary; Emil L. Boas, Andrew Carnegie, Hubert Cillis, Heinrich Conried, William E. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, W. R. Grace, Andrew H. Green, Karl Hutter, Morris K. Jesup, Adolph Kuttroff, Henry M. MacCracken, Charles F. MacLean, Joseph Pulitzer, Whitelaw Reid, Frank Russak, Charles A. Schieren, Jacob H. Schiff, Carl Schurz, Henry Seligman, Isaac N. Seligman, Frederick T. Steinway, Louis Stern, Ernst Thalmann, Reinhold Van den Emde, Oswald Garrison Villard, William C. Whitney, Louis Windmüller, and Henry J. Wright.

Up to the present time subscriptions to the memorial amount to $10,920. This is the list of those who have entered their names as subscribers:

James Speyer, Andrew Carnegie, and Herman Ridder have given $1,000 each.

George Ehret, Jacob Ruppert, Charles F. MacLean, and Joseph Pulitzer have given $500 each.

The following seven are entered for subscriptions of $250: Isaac N. Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Stern, S. Loeb, William R. Grace, Henry Seligman, and George Gudewill.

Two hundred dollars have been donated by each of these four: Adolphus Busch, Charles A. Schieren, Randolph Guggenheimer, and Ferdinand Hermann.

Ernst Thalman has promised $150.

The sum of $100 each has been subscribed by the following: Emil L. Boas, Arthur von Briesen, Antonio Knauth, Charles S. Fairchild, Frank Russak, L. C. Ledyard, R. W. De Forest, Oswald G. Villard, W. Schall, A. S. Hewitt, D. O. Mills, A. Kuttroff, Karl Hutter, Arnold, Constable & Co., William Keuffel, William Zinsser, August Zinsser, William Fleitmann, R. Van der Emde, H. B. Scharmann, J. W. Brunn, F. G. Renner, William Schickel, Otto M. Eidlitz, Frederick T. Steinway, Julius A. Stursberg, and Henry Bischoff.

These have given $50 each: H. Kroeger, G. Langmann, H. E. Gawtry, Henry Merz, Adam Weber, and Henry Diedel.

Twenty-five dollar subscriptions are recorded from the following

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Conried Lectures to Dramatic Students on the Theatre.

No Novelties in the Theatrical Programmes—"An American Citizen" at the Murray Hill Theatre.

The lecture on the theatre which Heinrich Conried delivered yesterday afternoon in the Carnegie Lyceum to the students of Mr. Sargent's school of acting was uncommonly interesting. Conried has authority of presence, of course, and can hold the attention of an audience as few lecturers can, while his revelations of fact and opinion were all clear and sensible, if not always of vital importance to the cause of dramatic art in this time and place.

The lecturer told about the subsidizations of theatres in Germany and Austria, of city theatres and Court theatres, and described some of the routine of the famous Burg Theatre in Vienna, which he considers "ideal." The splendor of the house, its wonderful machinery, its rich repertory, are matters of fact. It is an Emperor's toy, however, and as we shall have no Emperor here, according to President Hadley of Yale, for twenty-five years, we must wait for our own Burg Theatre.

But the acute listener could comprehend that much of Mr. Conried's admiration of this institution is founded on his inborn Teutonic love of bureaucracy and officialism. A mighty Herr Direktor, who, it seems, does nothing; a committee of dramaturgy, which reads plays in manuscript only to have its judgments overturned by a more powerful board of stage managers, whose will is law; a bureau of music and one of costumery, and another of scenery; a host of officials and an abundance of red tape, belong to this establishment.

The Vienna Burg Theatre is a noble institution, of course, and Mr. Conried is fully alive to the difficulties that would have to be overcome before drama could be established on such a basis here. The chief one is the different character of the audience. The decent American, rich or poor, is always busy. He is either fighting hard to earn a sufficient living or is devoting nearly all his energy to moneymaking. He wants to be amused in the theatre, or thrilled or dazzled. The large leisurely class of bureaucrats, pensioners, and the like, which gives tone to Continental theatre audiences, practically does not exist here. People who know the theatre well are frequently amazed by the silly things our literary men and educators permit themselves to say about it.

The reformer who would artistically improve the American theatre faces a condition which no theory derived from observing the practice of the Court theatres of Germany will relieve. Improvement will only be accomplished by managers who frankly acknowledge existing facts. Mr. Conried hit the nail on the head when he intimated that the existing theatre in this country is just as good as the Americans deserve. In fact, it is generally a little better.

Certain of his criticisms of stage methods in this country which occasioned laughter yesterday were not very pertinent. Orchestral music does not accompany love scenes in Shakespeare plays or comedies by Pinero. Melodrama is a different thing, and appeals to the childlike nature of two-thirds of the public. Mr. Conried's remarks about the employment of calcium and other lights in English-speaking plays, in the manner of Irving, for example, though he did not mention the great Englishman, merely indicated the inseparable gulf between the lively and adaptive imaginations of our people and the matter-of-fact view the average German takes with him to the playhouse.

Our local German impresario said many good words for the talent of American actors, however, and expressed the belief that the establishment of municipal theatres and the restoration of the stock system would soon develop a race of actors here as gifted and versatile as any in the world. For this he was warmly applauded by the aspiring students.

Mr. Conried declared most American plays were so flimsy and improbable that they would be hopeless in France or Germany. That is as it may be. The ordinary German farce and sentimental play of the present hour seem to be pretty poor stuff.

"An American Citizen," by Mrs. Ryley, is a recent American play, which is reasonably flimsy and frankly improbable. Yet it was seen yesterday bravely to bear the seventeenth of performance by a stock company in a Republic theatre after the most delicate treatment by a pair of stars and a specially selected company.

In fact, the Murray Hill Theatre actors have not lately had a play serve them so well as this. William Bramwell lacks the varied art and force of Mr. Goodwin, of course. He also lacks that exuberance of personal humor which lends richness to Mrs. Ryley's occasional lapses into mere silliness. But he is a manly and personable young actor, and he and his generally capable associates, including Dorothy Donnelly, kept two audiences highly amused. The smart third act was particularly well played.

James T. Powers seems to be the star in "San Toy" at Daly's. He has "gagged" and elaborated his part now till it seems to have reached its ultimate state. He kneels on his "chi-knees" and turns his helmet into a roulette wheel. It must be admitted that his most extravagant buffoonery is encouraged by the audiences which crowd the theatre at every performance.

The general representation is not inferior to that of last Fall. The really delightful music is not spoiled, though much of it might be better sung. But the principal singers for this variety of "musical comedy" are very scarce. Carolyn Gordon is only a shade less piquant and charming than Minnie Ashley as the maid, while Flora Zabella is quite the equal of her predecessor as San Toy. Melville Stewart's singing of "Tommy Atkins" still pleases hugely.

HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

Second Appearance of the Young Pianist at Carnegie Hall.

Young Josef Hofmann gave his second piano recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The audience was much smaller than that which attended the first recital, and we are inclined to believe that those at future recitals will be still smaller. Mr. Hofmann's most sincere friends can only regret that he has elected to appeal to this public solely by his facility as a virtuoso. He apparently aims to astonish by tricks of technic, and either does not wish or is unable to move his audiences by masterly interpretations of master-works. His programme yesterday was made with a palpable view to amazing the crowd by his witchery of tone, his sparkling clarity of enunciation in rapid running or staccato passages, and his immense resources of power. His only attempt to preach the gospel of high beauty was a comparative failure, while at the end of his programme he exhibited himself as disregarding all musical seriousness for the sake of ad captandum effects.

All of this is matter for genuine sorrow, for if ever there was a young man with a great piano talent, that young man is Josef Hofmann. If he were deeply musical, he would in time eclipse the memory of his master, Rubinstein, and might hope to earn for himself a place in the history of piano-playing beside Liszt. But we fear that he will never do it. He certainly will not unless something comes into his life which is not there now, namely, a perception of the psychological secrets of his art and a sympathy with its emotional force. He played three Chopin numbers yesterday, an impromptu, an etude, and the B flat minor sonata. He played the latter well, but in a manner far below the level accessible to his technic. It was an unsympathetic reading. It was cold and polished and symmetrical, but it was not Chopin. The etude, on the other hand, was a bewildering shower of glittering notes, each one as round and perfect and individual as a raindrop.

The young man's most musical performance yesterday was that of Beethoven's rondo in G major. The music is simple, melodious, and with a sentiment graceful, but not profound. Hofmann played it like a master. And he sang most beautifully the Rubinstein barcarolle in F minor, the melody being sustained in broad, fluent tone and phrased perfectly. But it was in such technical labyrinths as one of the Schubert-Liszt Soirées de Vienne, the middle passage of Sgambati's "Nenia," and Moszkowski's shimmering "Etincelles" that he was most at home. These numbers he played exquisitely, but they call for nothing beyond a full development of the mechanical part of piano technic and an artistic feeling for rhythm and melodic form. They contain no massage that calls for the reading of a tone-poet.

The final number on the programme was the "Tannhäuser" overture, distorted with tuner's runs and arpeggios and generally made ridiculous to afford a pianist opportunity to display his technic. No true musical artist would play such rubbish, even to tickle the ears of groundlings, and a sound Wagnerian, even if he had condescended to try it, would certainly have played the opening measures more musically than Mr. Hofmann did. As an encore this atrocity, he played a worse one, an abominable piano disarrangement of the "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde." After that he played his twiddling version of Strauss's "Beautiful Blue Danube," a very pretty waltz when let alone. It is not necessary to play these Wagner caricatures. There are better technical show pieces in the legitimate repertory of the piano. Mr. Hofmann's second recital did not raise him in the estimation of those who respect the noble art of the pianist.

"LES HUGUENOTS" ONCE AGAIN.

Meyerbee's "Les Huguenots" was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with one of those star casts which are the joy of a certain class of opera-goers. This class was very generously represented last night. It is a class which goes to the house for the purpose of hearing as many of the great artists as possible at one sitting. This is a familiar feature of performances of this opera. It makes a profitable investment for the infrequent opera-goer and it fills the auditorium with an atmosphere of expectancy and resolute enthusiasm very favorable to the singers. The cast last night was one of great strength. It was weakened somewhat by the absence of Edouard de Reszke, who was still sick and unable to appear in his famous impersonation of Marcel, the soldierly servitor of Raoul. But on the other hand M. Jean de Reszke sang Raoul for the first time this season, and Mme. Nordica came forward for the first time this Winter as Valentine. In addition to these there were Mr. Plançon as St. Bris and Mr. Scotti as De Nevers. The others were Mme. Homer as the Page and Mr. Journet as Marcel.

With such artists in the principal parts nothing could prevent an admirable performance except some temporary affection of the voice. The only person who was so affected last night was Mme. Homer. At least she sang so sharp and with such a rough tone that it is only charitable to presume that she was out of voice. The rest were in excellent condition. Mr. Jean de Reszke still shows a slight want of power in his breathing, the result of his recent indisposition, but when he has any difficulty to overcome his superb art rises superior to obstacles, and connoisseurs of singing get keen delight from the manner in which it does so. He saved himself a little last night till the great duet of the last act, and then he was the great master of old. He sang the high C in the sextet and also in the last scene.

Mme. Nordica was in fine voice, and her splendid tones, so full, so solid, so rich in carrying power, were heard with delight. Valentine is one of her best parts, and last night she sang it and acted it superbly. Mme. Nordica was also in excellent voice, and she sang the music of the Queen with all her accustomed beauty of tone and brilliancy of style. Mr. Plançon's noble St. Bris is so well known that it needs no new comment now. It was up to its standard last night. Mr. Scotti's performance of De Nevers was distinguished by abundant sonority of tone and intelligence of action. Mr. Journet was an excellent Marcel. He has not the powerful tones of the usual representative of the bluff Huguenot, but he has a voice of excellent quality and a suave style. He was vigorous and interesting last night.

There are no grave difficulties in the score for chorus or orchestra. The ballet disported itself gleefully, and won the customary applause. Mr. Flon conducted accurately. The audience was one of the largest of the season.

A NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.

Kirke La Shelle's Architects File Plans for the Structure.

Kirke La Shelle, who last week obtained part title in a piece of property on Long Acre Square, yesterday through his architects, J. B. McElfatrick & Son, filed plans for a new theatre. The plans call for a five-story entrance and office building located at 1,564 Broadway, the front of which will be in Colonial design. The building will be eighty feet deep, of which fifty feet will be devoted to a vestibule and a lobby finished in marble and polished woods.

The theatre proper will be 76 by 100 feet, with the stage backing on Forty-seventh Street. The auditorium will be in size and shape similar to that of the Criterion, seating the same number of people, 1,000 in all.

The color scheme will have old rose predominating, and the detail of the auditorium will be Greek in style. The stage will have a depth of 36 feet, and the length will be about 70 feet. Mr. La Shelle stated yesterday that he will be ready to begin the construction of the building in May. It has not been definitely decided what the name of the new theatre will be, although Colonial has been considered seriously.

BENEFIT FOR MME. JANAUSCHEK.

Will Be Given Under the Auspices of the Women of the American Stage.

At a meeting held last Sunday in the apartments of Amelia Bingham by a number of prominent actresses it was decided to tender Mme. Janauschek a testimonial benefit. The performance will be given under the auspices of the women of the American stage. Amelia Bingham, Miss Viola Allen, and Miss Blanche Bates have been appointed the Committee of Arrangements.

Their plan at present is to present at one of the larger Broadway theatres a programme which will enlist many players of note, and it is expected the entertainment in excellence and novelty will equal if not surpass the testimonial benefit given to Mr. Couldock.

Order of White Mice Incorporated.

The Benevolent Order of White Mice of America was incorporated yesterday by an order signed by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court. The petition for incorporation was signed by four members who are the Trustees. They are Annie E. Black, Margaret V. Donelson, Maud Marlowe, and Mabel Taylor. The object of the order, as given in the petition, is to assist "ladies of the theatrical profession playing in minor parts in case of sickness and distress or in any other emergency." The annual meeting is to be held on March 1 of each year.

Hackett to be an Independent Star.

CHICAGO, March 11.—James K. Hackett, the actor, announced here last night that he would appear as an independent star next season, and that he had disposed of an interest in his venture to R. L. Giffen of Washington, with whom he has entered into a contract for three years. Mr. Hackett is to produce at least two plays next year in addition to Victor Mape's version of "Don Caesar de Bazan."

Will Not Revoke the Dewey License.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday afternoon sent an opinion to Police Commissioner Murphy, advising him that he need not revoke the license of the Dewey Theatre, in East Fourteenth Street. The New York Sabbath Committee in the latter part of 1899 asked for the revocation of the license of the theatre. Judge Bischoff ordered the license revoked, but in the meantime it had expired and another one had been granted.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Hayes & Lytton's comedians presented their musical farce, "A Wise Guy," followed by a lengthy olio.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The performance in the theatre, as well as interesting exhibits in the curio hall, are attracting large audiences.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The usual excellent programme, containing "The March of Old Glory," the sketch "After Office Hours," the burlesque called "The Giddy Throng," and an olio, was continued last night.

EDEN MUSEE.—Moving pictures of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington are the feature this week. Among the other moving pictures are the Queen's funeral, Joan of Arc, and many mysterious subjects.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Way Down East," with its interesting story of rural life, its forcible moral, and its touch of human nature, was revived last evening as an attractive entertainment for the patrons of this house.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The entertainment presented this week by the White Rats Association, who retained possession of the Hashim house for another week, is literally a "variety show," for it offers all kinds of specialties known to the vaudeville stage.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Bronson Howard's play, "The Banker's Daughter," was given a handsome revival by the stock company of this house last night. The play has lost none of its popularity, and the audience applauded vigorously all the interesting incidents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Barbara Frietchie" was brought back to this city for the enjoyment of the west side theatre-going public. The play attracted an audience that taxed the house to its limit, and the performance was carefully and capably handled by Mr. Frohman's company.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The programme yesterday was quite the best seen in many weeks. The audience found especial enjoyment in the novel feats under water of James and Marie Finney, who performed in a glass tank of water; Fuigomoto Troupe of Japanese acrobats; Jane Courthope and Charles Forrester, in a new comedy; Globe Comedy Four, singing comedians; Bell and De Veaux, musical act; Arminta, aerial artiste; Mattie Lockette, comedienne; Ed Estus, equilibrist; Sophie Burnham, vocalist.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—At last evenings performance the house was thronged, and the various offerings were thoroughly enjoyed. The bill is an excellent one and affords a variety of entertainment. All of the different numbers are especially good, and the headliners are Mme. Adelaide Herrman in "A Night in Japan"; the comedienne Miss Julia Kingsley, assisted by Nelson Lewis, in a farce, "Her Uncle's Niece," and Harry Le Clair, the comedian, who presented a number of characters.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Madame Butterfly" entered on its fourth week yesterday. The novelties that made up an excellent continuous show were Pete Baker, the German comedian; Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur in the playlet, "A Bird and a Bottle"; Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner, farcical skit; "The Automobile Girl," a new musical farce; George Hammersmith, clever entertainer; Alcide Capitaine, Binns and Binns, musical comiques; Falardo, instrumental man; May Casta, singer, and a dozen more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The entertainment offered yesterday was a completely enjoyable one, and had for its star Frederick Bond and his company in a sketch called "Her Last Rehearsal." Lydia Yeamans Titus, aided by her husband, Fred J. Titus, presented her specialty. The other artists in the bill are Willis P. Sweatnam, the minstrel comedian; Ward and Curren, character comedians; the Bachelor Club, novel singing four; Soto Sunetaro, Japanese wonder worker; Dupree and Dupree, comedy singing skit, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The current week's bill at this theatre is one of the most varied and well-balanced that has been offered this season. It contains novelties some of which have not been seen in continuous houses hereabout. The Agoust family of jugglers take first place in the appreciation of the audience. Johnstone Bennett's offering consisted of a sketch called "A Quiet Evening at Home." She was assisted by Tony Williams. John Rice and Sallie Cohn were seen in a new sketch entitled "All the World Loves a Lover." It is impossible to go through the entire list of entertainers.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Harlem patrons of this continuous house found one of the best bills of the season yesterday. It was a programme of stars, and included the Wilmer-Vincent company in the comedy farce "A Strange Baby"; the popular family of Reed Birds, in their farce, songs, and dances; Zelma Rawlston, the Willis family, accomplished musicians; J. S. Burdette, humorist; the Keatons, acrobatic nonsense; Signor Barbaretto, baritone; Little and Pritzkow, character singers, and Smith and Powell, singing and dancing comedy.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Frank M. Whitmark and Marie Madison have recently completed a drama entitled "Authority," which will be given an elaborate production at one of the prominent theatres in this city early next season.

Edouard de Reszke's condition was so much improved yesterday that he sat up and enjoyed several cigarettes. He will probably be well enough to make his reappearance on Friday night in "L'Africaine."

Walter N. Lawrence, business manager for Daly's and Lyceum Theatres, who has been quite ill, returned from Lakewood last night to his home, at 101 West Eighty-fourth Street. Mr. Lawrence said he has entirely recovered his health.

Miss Bijou Fernandez has been added to the Amelia Bingham company, with which she will make her first appearance next Monday night at the Bijou Theatre, playing the rôle of Miss Millerton in "The Climbers," which is being played by Miss Ysobel Haskins, who has tendered her resignation.

Charles and Daniel Frohman will next week give a production of Capt. Marshall's one-act play "The Shades of Night," which will be added to their regular bill at the Lyceum Theatre, in which Miss Elsie de Wolfe will make her first appearance this season. She will be supported by E. M. Holland. The play received its first production in this country last week, when it was part of the programme presented at the Actors' Fund benefit.

Miss Viola Allen will sail for Europe shortly after the close of her season at the Theatre Republic, about May 15. Miss Allen goes abroad for the purpose of completing arrangements with a noted author whom she does not at this time care to name and who has been commissioned to write a play to be presented the season after next. Her present attraction, "In the Palace of the King," will be the only play she will appear in next season.

When "Ben-Hur" was produced at the Broadway Theatre it was necessary to cut the stage all to pieces, and at the conclusion of the engagement rebuild it. Manager Jacob Litt has discovered that the stage will have to be disfigured again for his production of the Drury Lane melodrama, "The Price of Peace," which is to be offered about March 18. A large force of carpenters is at work making the changes, and among other alterations they are cutting a trap thirty by sixty feet, which is thought to be the largest trap that has ever been in a stage in this country. This is made necessary owing to the third scene in the last act, where a steam yacht is run down by a liner and sunk.

WILL OF JAMES P. LANGDON.

Leaves Daughter's Share of the Estate in Trust for Six Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11.—The will of James P. Langdon, President of the New Brunswick Rubber Company, which was offered for probate here to-day, makes provision that one-half of his vast estate shall be left in trust for his daughter, Sarah T. Langdon. The will names Lawyer James H. Van Cleef trustee and provides that the trust shall be held by him for six years, the interest on the property to be paid to the daughter semi-annually. At the expiration of the six years, it is provided that the property shall go to his daughter entirely.

It is said that this provision in the will is the outcome of the father's opposition to a young man who paid very devoted attention to Miss Langdon, and to whom it was reported she was engaged. Not many months ago, when the young man was calling at the College Avenue residence of the Langdons, but without the consent of Mr. Langdon, the latter appeared at a second-story window and discharged a revolver. He denied afterward that he had shot at the young man, but freely admitted that he fired the shot to scare him away. Anyway, the noise of the discharge had the desired effect.

Just before his death Mr. Langdon destroyed a will in which preference was shown to his son, Samuel P. Langdon, as the heir. He made a new will after a conference with his daughter, in which she agreed to respect his wishes in regard to a husband. By the new will the property is equally divided between the testator's two children.

Bequests of Andrew Dougherty.

The will of Andrew Dougherty, the playing-card manufacturer, who died on March 4 last, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The testator leaves $5,000 each to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of this city and the Catholic University, at Washington, D. C. The balance of the estate is given to his three sons, a daughter, and a granddaughter. The value of the personal property is given at $60,000, and the realty as unknown.

Mr. Nissen Denounces Tammany.

Ludwig Nissen, President of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, made a speech last night before the German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn. He described Tammany Hall rule as "corrupt, selfish, immoral, and absolutely rotten." The subject of the speech was "The Responsibility of Citizens in Municipal Campaigns."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was very little doing in town socially yesterday. There were a few luncheons, including one given by Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and whist parties, and in the evening there was the regular meeting of the Monday Evening Bowling Club, at which Mrs. Henry L. Burnett and others received; Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner, and at the opera there was a large audience.

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This evening Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald will give a dinner in honor of Stephen Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, whose wedding will take place on April 17. Eugene Reynal will go to Aiken for a short visit. His marriage to Miss Fitzgerald has not yet been arranged as to date. Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal will entertain the Euchre Club this afternoon. Miss Leary will give an afternoon reception, with music.

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To-morrow afternoon the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will give a tea at the institution, 571 Madison Avenue. Some of the women who are to receive are Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. William C. Egleston, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel.

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Mrs. George Emmons White will give in the small ballroom of the Waldorf this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock a dramatic recital, with music, in which she will be assisted by Miss Frances Brandt, pianiste, and William Francis Parsons. Mrs. White will, in costume, give Eliza Nicholson's "Hagar," H. C. Bunner's "Candor," and several other selections, and Mr. Parsons will render songs from Schubert and Handel.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who left on Sunday afternoon en route for Chicago—from which city they start to-day for New Orleans—were somewhat delayed by an accident in the Grand Central Station, in which their car was damaged, and it was late in the afternoon when they left. Their guests on their Southern and Western trip will be Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie. James Henry Smith, who left on Saturday in his private car with Mr. and Mrs. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia, will leave Chicago at the same time and on the same train. Both cars will go to New Orleans and from there west. Mr. and Mrs. Fish planned leaving New York some days earlier than they did, but Mr. Fish was taken seriously ill and this delayed them. Mr. Fish was not entirely well when they started. They will return to New York the first week in April.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman and her two daughters, Miss Cecil and little Miss Geraldine Boardman, left yesterday for Aiken, S. C., where they will remain two weeks. On April 30 they will sail for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and after spending a few weeks in Paris will go on to London, where they will join Mrs. Boardman's sister, Miss Geraldine Bonner. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman have let their Southampton cottage for the coming Summer, as Mrs. Boardman and her daughters intend being absent about five months.

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Already there are a number of people in Europe, and their movements make quite an interesting item in the social history of a day. The Duchess of Marlborough has been in Paris, but has gone to Nice to meet her father, William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson are on the Riviera, and have been dining with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sharon have been giving a number of little dinners in Paris, which is half deserted at present owing to the influenza.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is at her residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. She and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, are shortly going abroad. The Breakers will not be opened this Summer, as Mrs. Vanderbilt will not be at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have returned from Washington and were in town yesterday. Mr. Rhinelander of Pittsburg did not sail on Feb. 27, but is now booked to sail on the Oceanic on March 27.

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This week at Aiken there will be the usual polo and golf, besides the beagle hunts. There was one of the latter on Saturday. Among the guests expected at Aiken, this week, are Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Miss Paulding. Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park have arrived at the Fowler House. Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott are entertaining Miss Theobold of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens. Among the guests at the house party at Mon Repos, the Eustis cottage, are Woodbury Kane, Henry W. Bull, Alexander Duncan, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea. George Pollock is the guest of Center Hitchcock. Miss Eleanor Jay and Mr. Frank Polk are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. Miss Jaffray and J. S. Tooker are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shaw of Boston and Miss Langhorne of Richmond, Va., are at Turnbulls. Mrs. Frank W. Sturgis will go to Aiken next week for a short visit.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., are at Palm Beach, Fla., where Irving Brokaw gave a sailing party on Sunday. Sir William and Lady Orr Ewing are among the latest arrivals at St. Augustine.

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Mrs. John De Witt Warner has issued invitations to a card party to be given at the Hotel Majestic on Saturday afternoon next.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stix Give a Dinner to Relatives at Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stix of 35 West Seventy-first Street celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 11, 1851, with a dinner to seventy-five children, grandchildren, and relatives at Delmonico's last night, followed by a reception to more than 200 friends. Mr. Stix is eighty years old. His wife is seventy-three. During the fifty years of their married life ten children were born to them, all of whom were present last night, the oldest being forty-nine. Seventeen grandchildren, the oldest being twenty-two, also participated in the family reunion, along with William, Nathan, and Henry Stix, Mr. Stix's brothers, and Mrs. C. Swartz, Mrs. Stix's only sister.

Cousins and aunts and uncles by marriage brought the number of relatives up to seventy-five. All these gathered around the banquet table at which sat the venerable couple, still hale and hearty, despite their advancing years. Many suitable remembrances were received by the pair, along with several hundred congratulatory telegrams. Among those who were present were Judge Joseph Newburger, Isaac Stern, Isaac Wallach, Henry Rice, J. S. Menken, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Tim, and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hopkins, who celebrated their golden wedding last month.

Louis Stix was the founder of the dry goods firm of Louis Stix, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the oldest dry goods merchant in the trade, having been in business sixty-three years. He has resided in New York for more than thirty years, representing his firm in this city. Several years ago he retired from the active management of his business, turning the concern over to his sons.

Mr. Stix for twenty-six years has been a member of the Board of Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital, and was presented on this occasion by the Directorate with a gold loving cup, in token of his long service and the esteem in which his fellow-members hold him.

The majority of the members of the board called last night with their wives to tender their congratulations personally. Mr. Stix, who has always been prominent in Hebrew charitable circles, was formerly Treasurer of the Dry Goods Trades Auxiliary of the Hospitals Saturday and Sunday Association.

The younger members of the party enjoyed dancing until a late hour.

President Hill's Steam Yacht Here.

The steam yacht Wacouta, which belongs to James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, arrived here yesterday from New London. She measures 200 feet over all, and is elegantly fitted inside. It was stated more than a week ago that Mr. Hill was to take a trip abroad soon, in company with Archbishop Ireland and other well-known persons, but this was positively denied by the owner yesterday. Capt. Daniel A. Weed, who commands the boat, was seen aboard, and said he did not know when she would sail from here or whither.

THE SEASON'S MILLINERY.

The rose is the queen of flowers in the milliner's as well as in the florist's shops this year. There are big roses and little roses and roses of intermediate sizes. The small roses are massed closely together, and form wreaths on the edges of hats, or they are in tight bunches, showing only a glimpse of color. The pink rose seems to predominate, but there are many white roses.

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The violet is also in use, and in some hats is combined with the rose, the one forming a solid crown and the other a solid rim.

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The rose foliage is the most popular trimming, and is always attractive. One hat which has a combination of old-time favorites is a dead white braid, and is trimmed with black velvet and quantities of tiny pink roses.

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Quills are to be seen on all kinds of hats. A handsome variety of quill is large, and has curled ostrich feather edges.

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There are many broad, low, flat hats, to which the milliner gives a twist to suit the individual wearer, and there are many hats that tip down in front with broad, high, winglike pieces at the sides. Other hats are turned up decidedly at the side.

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Many fancy braids are to be seen in hats. There are French chips to be found, Neapolitans, Tuscans, and horsehair lace braids. A charming child's hat which is an imported model is a big indented flat of undressed leghorn. The leghorn in this condition has rough ends of the straw standing all over it, and gives it something the appearance of a thatched roof. The trimming on this hat is a very beautiful spray of pink roses put on at the front of the hat, and trailing over the back.

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Kansas milliners are devising a Carrie Nation hat. That is to say, they are studying for "smashing" effects, says a millinery review.

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All kinds of pretty, soft tissues will continue to appear in the trimmings for hats. Tulle is a practical article for millinery purposes. Metal threads appear in many of the thin gauzes, and some have flowered designs upon them. Watteau flowers upon chiffon are exceedingly attractive.

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In addition to the roses and violets, there are the usual field flowers; currants are to be seen here, and there is occasionally a bunch of grapes. These latter look like a remnant from last year when there were grapes enough in the milliner's windows to have stocked a large vineyard. Thistles are an exceedingly pretty flower of the season, and cowslips and hyacinths are to be seen. Flower bows are quite new and pretty. The flowers are strung or set on wires, which are then shaped.

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Buckles are worn on the Spring hats, and they are to be found in gold and in steel and brilliants, but not in such numbers as were seen during the Winter months.

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A beautiful trimming is a broad straw braid, which has a silken effect, somewhat like that of ribbon. It is most attractive in bows on hats.

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A pretty little bonnet has a crown of violets, double flowers of a delicate tint. The face of the bonnet is draped with cream lace, and in the centre is a cluster of the flowers with a little foliage and a few loops of velvet ribbon, the shade of the flowers.

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Bonnets are to be seen with and without strings. Some have black velvet an inch wide for strings, some two pieces of velvet, and others have two-inch wide satin ribbon.

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The draped trimming on hats brings silk and satin taffetas into popular use, and ribbons are consequently but little seen. Some pretty ones in occasional use have a chameleon effect. The changeable and opalescent effects are noticeable in many things this year.

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It is said that wings, as well as quills, will be worn this year, and also ostrich feathers, but as yet not many of them are seen. Here and there a dove is to be found, with the feet curled up on top of a hat. In one hat the dove is surrounded with black and white in thin materials. In another the dove is dyed a pale and melancholy blue. Audubon Society precepts aside, it always seems questionable taste to use anything for trimming which suggests a dead creature.

J. H. SMITH IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—James Henry Smith of New York arrived here to-day. Mr. Smith joined the Stuyvesant Fish party when it reached Chicago this afternoon, as did Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie. After a short stop, the private car Marion, in which the party is traveling, will proceed westward over the Illinois Central.

When asked if his reported engagement to Miss Greta Pomeroy of Mrs. Fish's party was a fact, Mr. Smith said, very bluntly, "No."

DINNER TO COL. JOHN S. MOSBY.

Col. John S. Mosby, the famous guerrilla chief, was the principal guest at a banquet given in his honor by F. R. Pemberton, son of the Confederate Gen. John C. Pemberton, at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night. Col. Mosby comes from Virginia, but he is at present stationed in California, where he looks after the legal interests of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The guests gathered in the state apartment, among those present being ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, Randolph Guggenheimer, Patrick Calhoun, John G. Carlisle, William McAdoo, Commander W. F. Owens of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, Major John Byrne, Dr. William Pryor, E. S. Whitman, John W. Munsen, and Capt. Peter A. Franklin, the last two being the only New York men who served with Mosby in his campaign. No outsiders listened to the toasts and speeches, the banquet being a private social affair.

Col. Mosby is in the city on business connected with the railroad, and is the guest of Mr. Pemberton. A number of other entertainments in his honor have been arranged by his friends in New York.

DEATH OF COL. GEO. B. COWLAM

Succumbs to Heart Disease Alone in His Room at the Cosmopolitan.

Col. George B. Cowlam of Madison, Ind., a civil war veteran and retired mining operator, who has been at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Broadway and Chambers Street, for several weeks, was found dead in his room at the hotel yesterday morning. It is believed that death was caused by heart disease. On the day of the McKinley and Roosevelt parade last Fall Col. Cowlam was stricken with apoplexy. Recovering from the attack, he went to the mountains, in Maryland, returning to this city last January. He was apparently in good health on Sunday. He retired to his room about 7 o'clock. Yesterday morning a maid went to his room to clean up, and found him lying dead in bed. Col. Cowlam's wife and children reside in Madison, Ind.

Although but eighteen years old at the outbreak of the civil war, he went to the front with Duryee's Fire Zouaves. He took part in several engagements, and was transferred to the Signal Corps of the army. He became Chief Operator under McClellan. At the close of hostilities Cowlam, who then ranked as Colonel, was appointed Secretary of the Reconstruction Commission.

The body will probably be shipped West for interment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lieut. Commander L. Chenery.

Lieut. Commander Leonard Chenery, United States Navy, died on Sunday at Roosevelt Hospital from a complication of diseases, having been taken to the institution from his home at the University Club only a few days before. He was born in Northampton, Mass., March 11, 1846, and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in September, 1865. He attained his final rank, after years of arduous sea service, in 1879, retiring Dec. 20, 1881. He re-entered the service at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and served as a recruiting officer in New York. He was General Recorder of the Naval Order of the United States and Vice Commander of the New York Commandery of the same order. He was also a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war, and was a member of the University, New York, Players, Larchmont Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Clubs. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth Street to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Mrs. Mary Coffin Thomson.

Mrs. Mary Coffin Thomson, widow of Prof. James B. Thomson, died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John H. Burtis, 121 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Thomson belonged to the old Coffin family, of prominence in the days of the American Revolution. She was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1822. Mrs. Thomson met Prof. Thomson while she was attending what was then known as the Main Street Academy, in Nantucket. He was Principal of the academy.

Prof. Thomson was the author of a large number of school books. He was assisted in this work by his wife. Mrs. Thomson was a member of the Board of Managers of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn, of which her only child, Mrs. Burtis, is President, and was a member of the Needlework Guild and of the Missionary Society of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES CALLIWALL, President of the village of Cornwall, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease Sunday.

Col. J. MUNROE OGDEN, for many years special agent of the Northern Assurance Company of London in the South, died Sunday night at his home, in Macon, Ga.

Mrs. HANNAH DICKINSON, mother of Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, died at her home, 638 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, from pneumonia. She was born in England in 1822, and came to this country with her parents in 1825. Her husband, Capt. John Dickinson, died in 1854.

CHARLES KENNEDY, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, died at an early hour yesterday morning, in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Two weeks ago Mr. Kennedy underwent a serious surgical operation.

GILBERT WILKES, head of a firm of electrical and mechanical engineers of Denver, died there yesterday from lung trouble. The body will be taken to Detroit. Mr. Wilkes served eleven years in the United States Navy as Ensign. For several years he was Commander of the Detroit (Mich.) Naval Militia, and served through the war with Spain on the Yosemite. Mrs. Wilkes is the daughter of Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China.

HENRY HALE STEVENS, a multi-millionaire linen manufacturer, formerly of Webster, Mass., died yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Stevens spent the Winters at Jacksonville and the Summers in the North, owing to his health. He is survived by a widow, a daugh

SALE OF KINLEY MACK

Famous Race Horse Purchased by Millionaire J. B. Haggin.

ALL OF STABLE IN THE DEAL

Price Said to be $150,000 for All of Eastin & Larabie's Breeding and Racing Stock.

The formal transfer of the ownership of the famous race horse Kinley Mack, top weight for all the great Spring handicaps, from the well-known racing firm Eastin & Larabie, to the ownership of J. B. Haggin, the millionaire turfman and breeder of Kentucky and California, was filed yesterday with the Secretary of the Jockey Club and with the Secretaries of the several New York racing associations in whose stake fixtures Kinley Mack is engaged. With the transfer of the entries, which included both Kinley Mack and the promising colt High Order, top weight among the four-year-olds in the Brooklyn Handicap, came the notice that Eastin & Larabie had sold to Mr. Haggin their entire racing stable, which is now quartered at the Sheepshead Bay race track under the care of Trainer Peter Wimmer, who last year handled the more prominent of W. C. Whitney's horses in addition to training the Eastin & Larabie string, when Kinley Mack won both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

The sale, though entirely unexpected to turfmen generally, now seems to be a part of a previous transaction between the firm named and Mr. Haggin, whereby Mr. Haggin became owner of the Eastin & Larabie breeding stock on their Kentucky farm, this stock including Ben Halladay, by Hanover-Mollie L., the most famous and successful long-distance race horse of the past fifteen years, together with six highly bred producing mares, the number including Ben Holladay's dam; Tongese, dam of High Order; Gypsy, May H., Lena Holladay, and Julia Kinney.

The sale of the horses in training included, in addition to Kinley Mack and High Order, the three-year-olds Sharpshooter and Julia Hanover, both of which showed fair form last season, and Max Bendix and Stevedor, both of the latter two being half-brothers to the great horse Halma, by Hanover-Julia L. The price said to have been paid is $150,000.

The former owners, S. E. Larabie, a Montana banker and financier, and Augustus Eastin, a well-to-do Kentuckian, have been in racing partnership for about ten years, and in the time they have been on the turf have held a place in the public esteem second to that of no man who ever raced horses. In that time they have had many famous animals, the most noted of which were Poet Scout, Ben Holladay, and Kinley Mack. For several years business affairs have kept both partners from coming on to New York to see their horses race, and this press of affairs has caused Mr. Eastin to decide to retire from racing. Mr. Larabie did not care to continue alone, and Mr. Haggin therefore had no difficulty in arranging for the purchase of their breeding stock. Now it is said the first purchase was under terms that gave Mr. Haggin the option of taking the racing stable, too, for a lump sum fixed at the big figure previously mentioned.

The purchase is taken as evidence that Mr. Haggin will again engage actively in racing, in his own name and the colors that were among the best known on the American turf up to ten years ago, when the Haggin blue and orange was carried by such horses as Ben Ali, King Fox, Salvator, and Firenzi. Mr. Haggin began racing in the eighties and for half a dozen years had one of the largest and most expensive stables in the world, with Matt Byrnes as trainer and the best jockeys that high salaries could hire to ride for him.

His most conspicuously successful year was 1890, when with Salvator, unbeaten that year, he won the Suburban and Champion Stakes, and achieved many other victories with his other horses. He reduced his stable after that and devoted himself chiefly to breeding. He now owns more thoroughbreds than any two other men in the world, and maintains two immense breeding farms, one in New York and one in California, embracing some hundreds of thousands of acres, and Elmendorf Farm, Kentucky, which he purchased a few years ago, and has enlarged to something more than a thousand acres by the purchase of adjoining land.

At Elmendorf alone there are more than 600 thoroughbred horses, stallions, mares, and young stock, while on his California farm his horses practically are uncounted. That he will race Kinley Mack and the others of his last purchase, the transfer of their engagements indicates positively, but it is probable that he bought the horse chiefly with a view to putting him in the stud. Kinley Mack last year was the most successful horse on the American turf, and many good judges thought the best, though this was disputed by admirers of Ethelbert. He is in all the great handicaps, with 128 pounds in the Brooklyn and Suburban, and 127 in the Brighton. High Order is in the Brooklyn and Suburban, with 118 pounds in each. It is probable that Peter Wimmer will continue to train the stable.

Protest Jockey Club's Action.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 11.—A meeting of horsemen training at Montgomery Park was held to-day to take action in regard to the ban placed by the Western Jockey Club upon the tracks not licensed by that body. About thirty horse owners were present. T. P. Hayes, Vice President of the Horsemen's Protective Association, presided. A number of speeches were made protesting against the action of the Western Jockey Club. C. A. Tillers, representing the Little Rock and Delmar tracks, said that if the jockey club did not rescind the objectionable rules he would guarantee a ninety days' meeting at Delmar and give a bond of $50,000 to insure the promise. The Independent circuit would include Little Rock, Newport, Delmar, Nashville, and Highland Park.

Western Jockey Club Defied.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 11.—Representatives of the Western Jockey Club and the Turf Congress, the warring racing associations, are in Lexington looking for the patronage of the owners of racing stables in this vicinity. There are nearly 125 head of horses at the track, and the most of them will be raced first at Nashville, the Turf Congress seeming to have the upper hand. Owners generally affirm that they will pay no attention to the edict of the Western Jockey Club, and will race wherever they think that they can win.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Cochran's riding was the feature of to-day's racing. He rode five winners and in the only other race on the programme finished second. Summaries: Mile—Nannie Nolen, 105, (Cochran,) 1; Hanswurst, 110, 2; Ford, 107, 3. Time—1:42⅖. Six and a half furlongs—Boomerack, 107, (Cochran,) 1; Belle of Elgin, 105, 2; Miss Golightly, 105, 3. Time—1:21. Six furlongs—Cad Hazel, 101, (Wonderly,) 1; Eleanor Howard, 98, 2; Momentum, 104, 3. Time—1:13⅘. Seven furlongs, handicap—Johnnie McCarty, 109, (Cochran,) 1; Sir Florian, 126, 2; Ranco, 110, 3. Time—1:28. Mile—Miss Patron, 108, (Cochran,) 1; Swordsman, 113, 2; Lindenella, 105, 3. Time—1:41⅘. Mile and sixteenth—Red Pirate, 108, (Cochran,) 1; Palarm, 105, 2; Inuendo, 106, third, but was disqualified; Lydia S., 98, 3. Time—1:48.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Five favorites won at Tanforan to-day, while a well-played second choice took the other event. Tommy Burns was in good form, riding four winners. Results: Six and one-half furlongs—Pupil, 110, (O'Connor,) 1; Formero, 116, 2; Gonfalon, 110, 3. Time—1:22⅗. Mile, purse—Kenilworth, 115, (Burns,) 1; Brutal, 116, 2; Ada N., 100, 3. Time—1:43⅘. Seven furlongs—Astoria, 116, (Burns,) 1; High Hoe, 113, 2; Dangerous Maid, 108, 3. Time—1:30⅛. Mile and three furlongs—Barrack, 110, (O'Connor,) 1; Owensboro, 106, 2; Topmast, 104, 3. Time—2:25⅘. Six furlongs—Maggie Davis, 110, (Burns,) 1; Amasa, 110, 2; Nellie Forrest, 102, 3. Time—1:16⅘. Mile—Walkenshaw, 116, (Burns,) 1; Macy, 111, 2; Lomond, 112, 3. Time—1:45⅘.

HAND TENNIS TOURNEY BEGUN.

Lyon Team Won First Games in the N. Y. A. C. Championship.

The New York Athletic Club's hand tennis tournament for the doubles' championship began yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium court of the clubhouse, with an attendance of tennis players that furnished convincing evidence of the popularity the club's Winter competitions have achieved. Two games were played, both with Brigg and Fling against Lyon and Lyon, the individual club champion, W. D. Lyon, being of the latter pair. The competition in both games was fairly close, but the Lyon team proved entirely too strong for Brigg and Fling, and took both events by the score of 25 to 19 and 25 to 14. Champion Lyon played fully up to the form that gave him first place in the singles, and his fine and accurate service was repeatedly applauded by the spectators. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

Brigg and Fling	2	1	2	7	3	0	1	3	0	—19
Lyon and Lyon	6	3	0	1	4	4	5	0	2	—25

Aces by service—Lyon and Lyon, 12; Brigg and Fling, 8. Aces by placing—Lyon and Lyon, 8; Brigg and Fling, 7. Aces by opponents' miss—Lyon and Lyon, 5; Brigg and Fling, 4.

SECOND GAME.

Lyon and Lyon	7	2	6	0	0	0	1	6	0	1 2—25
Brigg and Fling	0	2	0	2	5	0	2	1	2	0 —14

Aces by service—Lyon and Lyon, 10; Brigg and Fling, 5. Aces by placing—Lyon and Lyon, 8; Brigg and Fling, 5. Aces by opponents' miss—Lyon and Lyon, 7; Brigg and Fling, 4.

The pairings for the other games in the preliminary round are as follows: J. H. Hastin and F. L. Donohue vs. E. P. Price and D. M. Smallwood; Dr. D. Tenney and Dr. D. H. Tenney vs. Dr. Bartlett and T. Lewis; George Wilson and J. C. Wilson, Jr., vs. Dr. Ely and Dr. Behrens. W. D. Bourne and C. A. Blood drew a bye.

N. Y. A. C. Billiard Tournament.

The first game in the billiard tournament between members of the New York Athletic Club was played last night at the clubhouse. The players were Dr. Douglas, who has been a participant in most of the tournaments which have been played in the clubrooms, and C. H. Steinway. Five men are entered in the tourney, which is a scratch affair, each man having to make 200 points in order to win.

Dr. Douglas played a steady game last night, running out in the sixty-third inning. Several times during the contest he ran up double figures, his best run being 20. Mr. Steinway started with a run of 6, but was not able to keep up the gait. The score:

Douglas—0 0 1 0 5 5 2 0 3 2 2 0 0 1 6 4 6 8 1 13 1 19 3 1 1 0 9 0 1 0 0 0 12 0 20 1 7 0 10 0 0 1 2 0 3 1 0 7 3 1 2 10 2 0 3 0 3 1 0 8 0 0 9. Total, 200; average, 3 11-63.

Steinway—6 0 0 1 1 1 4 7 0 4 2 1 0 7 1 8 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 8 5 3 0 0 5 3 0 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 2 2 1 4 2 1 1 2 2 0 1 9 0 3 0 2 0 1. Total, 129; average, 2 5-62.

Amateur Billiard Match Postponed.

The final match in the six-handed amateur handicap billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy, that was to have been played last night, was postponed. The death of a relative of William Gershel, the scratch contestant, prevented his meeting Charles Roder. Because of this no further matches will be played until next week. Then, in addition to the contest for first honors, Albert Gans, W. S. Bash, and the loser of the Gershel-Roder match will play off the triangular tie for second and third prizes. These games will probably be contested in the afternoon.

First Games in K. A. C. Pool Tourney.

Fourteen frames were required to finish the opening game in the pool tournament for the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Franklin Bien, Jr., and Dr. F. A. Brauneis were the players, Mr. Bien winning a fairly close match by pocketing 100 balls while his opponent was gathering in 89.

Twelfth Regiment Spring Games.

The Spring games and reception of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which will be held at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, on Monday evening, March 18, offer an excellent opportunity for athletes to train for the tournament of the Military Athletic League at the Madison Square Garden, March 25 to 30. The following events are open to all amateurs under the rules of the Military Athletic League, Amateur Athletic Union, and National Cycling Association: 60-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; 440-yard hurdle race, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, novice.

The regimental events, open only to members of the Twelfth Regiment, will be, 60-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap.

The prizes will be gold watches to first men, gold stick pins to second men, and bronze medals to third. The club winning the most points will be given a handsome silver loving cup. Entries close on Wednesday, March 13, with G. J. Murphy, at the armory.

Hunter's Record at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 11.—Golfers are gathering from every direction for the tournament this week. Among the amateurs who have just arrived are W. B. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., and Edward P. Martin of Chicago. A four-ball match was the feature to-day. C. B. Cory and Bernard Nichols played W. H. Rowe and George Low. They were only practicing, and not attempting to break any records, or, if making the attempt, didn't accomplish it. Nichols and Low made the same score for the medal played round, 75. The best medal play score was made by David Hunter, who played a three-ball match in the morning with James Douglass and Harry Reddy. Hunter made 85, which is a new professional record for the course. It was held at 70 by A. H. Fenn. This afternoon George Low and Bernard Nichols played a match against A. H. Fenn and Robert Strenner and beat them two up.

SHOW INDIANS BETROTHED.

Two of the Ojibway Tribe to be Married at Sportsmen's Exhibition.

The attractions of the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden seemed as fresh yesterday as when it opened a week before, and though the weather was rather unfavorable, the attendance, morning, afternoon, and evening, was quite up to the remarkable average sustained in the early days of the exhibition. That the popularity of the Ojibway Indian actors who make up the cast in the drama "Hiawatha," has grown at the cost of the other special features of the show was evident, however, in the interest that crowds took in the Indians throughout the day. This unusual amount of attention was explained, however, by the invariable inquiry for the brave and maiden who, it has been announced, are to be married on Thursday afternoon, when the knot will be tied double, the first ceremony to be that of the Indian custom, on the little square island on the artificial lake, while a later service will be in accordance with civilized methods.

The plan to restock the Adirondack region with moose was considered again in the afternoon at a conference held in the show, when W. F. Rox, who has the special department of forestry under his care in connection with the work of the State Fish and Game Commission, then heard reports from Harry Radford of the Adirondack guides, and from the managers of several large game parks in the mountains. Radford stated that two plans of obtaining moose to restock the woods have been considered, the most approved being for a party of Adirondack guides to go to Canada and camp in the woods there, while they employ Indians, with the permission of the Government, to trap moose for them.

There were but few changes in the competitions on the pistol and revolver ranges in the basement shooting galleries, the fight for first place still being between J. J. Smith and A. A. Dietz, Jr. Smith, who led in two events last week, being passed by Dietz in the revolver re-entry match yesterday. The scores follow:

PISTOL AND REVOLVER MATCHES.

Revolver or pistol re-entry; Columbia target; five scores to count, lowest score best.

J. A. Smith, 40; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 40; W. E. Petty, 42; R. H. Sayre, 46; J. T. Humphrey, 62; L. Russ, 63; C. H. Chapman, 64; L. Piercy, 65; T. Keller, Jr., 71; K. R. McAlpin, 81; Dr. W. A. Smith, (to finish.)

Revolver re-entry; five scores to count; highest score is best.

J. A. Dietz, Jr., 242; J. A. Smith, 240; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 237; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 236; Dr. W. A. Smith, 229; J. T. Humphrey, 225; W. E. Petty, 220; W. P. Chler, 218; L. Piercy, 213; H. M. Pope, 212; E. F. M. Wendelstadt, 207; S. Scott, 191; A. D. Shepard, Jr., 157; M. Edey, 158.

100-shot match.—W. E. Petty, 891; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 886; R. H. Sayre, 860.

New York Yacht Club Guests.

Members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and the Atlantic Yacht Clubs took advantage yesterday of the invitation extended by the New York Yacht Club to inspect their new club headquarters, at 37 West Forty-fourth Street. There was no formal reception or celebration, the inspection being limited to the extent of viewing the magnificent home of the famous organization. Visitors came and were shown by club members about the premises or roamed at will to see for themselves.

The invitation extending over two days, many who were kept away by the inclement weather of yesterday are expected to turn up to-day.

Harvard Oarsmen on the Water.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—For the first time this season the Harvard oarsmen rowed on the Charles River this afternoon. The river was perfectly clear of ice, and, although rain fell, the general conditions were good. The Newell senior, junior, and sophomore crews and those of the Weld seniors and juniors all rowed in eight-oared shells.

The men showed up well except for ragged blade work. None of the regular coaches was out to-day. The first race will be held three weeks from now—that between the class crews of both clubs—in which the crews which are to represent the classes in the class race will be picked.

COLUMBIA LOST BY A FALL

Exciting Finish in the Jersey Armory Relay Race.

FOURTH REGIMENT GETS FIRST

James Payne Carries Off the Honors in Three Events—Campiglio Disqualified After Hot Contest.

Thirteen athletic events, some of which were run off in from two to five heats, made a lively evening last night in the Fourth Regiment Armory of Jersey City, when the annual games of the Armory Athletic Association were held. The feature of the contests was several open events, and, hardly without exception, they were all hotly contested.

The most spirited of them all was the one-mile relay race, in which a team of four from Columbia met similar teams from Battery E and the Fourth Regiment. The Columbia lads led for the greater part of the contest, but a fatal fall within one yard of the tape by C. M. Van Cise lost the victory to the blue and white, and William G. Edgar, of the Fourth Regiment, after breasting the tape, fell unconscious on the track.

The greatest consternation prevailed at once, but Van Cise, who was not so badly winded as his opponent, managed to crawl across the line and secure second place for his team. Then the fainting men were carried to their dressing rooms. The third runner in the final relay was William H. Rowan of Battery E, and the finish was the most exciting of the evening's events.

The loss of the relay race was a disappointment to the Columbia lads, but Van Cise gave his university first in the half-mile, open, which he won in the good time of 1:59 from the fifty-yard mark, while C. E. Sharps, one of Columbia's coming runners, captured the half-mile novice with ease.

Among the regimental runners James Payne of Company G carried off the honors, for he won three firsts, getting his numerous prizes in the fifty-yard, closed, the 440-yard, closed, and the high jump, also a closed event. T. J. Vogeilus of Company D got two firsts, the one mile closed and the two mile open, entering the latter from the Xavier Athletic Club. He ran the long race with good judgment and his time was 9:52 2-5. Clinton Turner, another Company D athlete, was the last man to carry off two leading prizes. He took his triumphs in the 220-yard hurdle and the half-mile run, both regimental events.

Romeo Campiglio, the Xavier runner, after getting second in the quarter-mile open, was disqualified for cutting across the line of the track. He set a stiff race at the finish, and fell in a dead faint immediately after passing the tape. The events were run off in excellent order, and the games were followed by dancing. Summaries:

Fifty-Yard Dash, Handicap, Closed.—First heat—Won by William G. Edgar, Co. G, (1 foot;) George Outwater, Co. C, second, (15 yards.) Time—0:06 1-5. Second heat—Won by George H. Hofmann, Co. D, (7 feet;) Edward Barroues, Co. C, second, (12 feet.) Time—0:06. Third heat—Won by James Payne, Co. G, (15 feet;) John Wilson, Co. G, second, (scratch.) Time—0:06 4-5. Fourth heat—Won by William B. Brister, Co. I, (scratch;) Walter Payne, Co. G, second, (6 feet.) Time—0:05 4-5. Final heat—Won by James Payne, Co. G, (15 feet;) Walter Payne, Co. G, (6 feet,) second; George H. Hofmann, Co. G, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:05 2-5.

Fifty-Yard Dash, Open, Handicap.—First heat—Won by Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (12 feet;) Thomas Frazer, Brooklyn A. C., second. Time—0:05 4-5. Second heat—Won by W. B. Brister, Knickerbocker A. C., (11 feet;) W. G. Edgar, Fourth Regiment A. A., (15 feet,) second. Time—0:05 3-5. Third heat—Won by Harry Hillman, Battery E A. A., (15 feet;) George H. Hofmann, Anchor A. C., (12 feet,) second. Time—0:05 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by J. F. Miller, St. George A. C., (12 feet;) R. B. Campiglio, Xavier, (13 feet,) second. Time—0:05 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by P. B. McCahill, New York, (12 feet;) J. C. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C., (10 feet,) second. Time—0:05 2-5. Final heat—Won by J. F. Miller, St. George A. C., (12 feet;) W. G. Edgar, Fourth Regiment A. A., (15 feet,) second; R. B. Campiglio, Xavier, (13 feet,) third. Time—0:05 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Open, Handicap.—Won by W. M. Van Cise, Columbia, (50 yards;) F. A. Beislein, St. Bartholomew, (48 yards,) second; H. J. H. Asendorf, (44 yards,) third; Sidney Curtis, Brooklyn A. C., (40 yards,) fourth. Time—1:59.

220-Yard Hurdle, Closed, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by George H. Hofmann, Company D, (12 yards;) John Wilson, Company G, second. Time—0:30 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Clinton Turner, Company D, (14 yards;) Otto J. Voll, Company B, (20 yards,) second. Time—0:30. Third Heat—Won by William B. Brister, Company I, (scratch;) George L. Openshaw, Company D, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:30 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Clinton Turner, Company D, (14 yards;) William B. Brister, Company I, (scratch,) second; George H. Hofmann, Company D, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:28 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Open, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by T. F. Pilgrim, West Side Y. M. C. A., (30 yards;) John C. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C., (24 yards,) second. Time—0:53 4-5. Second Heat—Won by R. B. Campiglio, Xavier A. C., (24 yards;) P. B. McCahill, (24 yards,) second. Time—0:52 4-5. Final Heat—Won by P. B. McCahill, Seventy-first Regiment, (24 yards;) T. P. Pilgrim, West Side Y. M. C. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—0:51 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Thomas J. Vogellus, Company D, (scratch;) John E. Sharbeck, Company G, (95 yards,) second; John G. Bell, Company D, (55 yards,) third. Time—4:39.

440-Yard Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by James Payne, Company G, (36 yards;) S. B. Wood, Company C, (42 yards,) second; Walter Payne, Company G, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:55 2-5.

One Mile Run, Open, Handicap.—Won by Peter Sauter, Jr., Pastime A. C., (75 yards;) F. X. Hussey, Star A. C., (95 yards,) second; C. Y. Beecher, Battery E A. A., (85 yards,) third. Time—4:34 4-5.

Two Mile Run, Open, Handicap.—Won by T. J. Vogellus, Xavier A. C., (13 yards;) M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., (110 yards,) second; D. J. Brennan, Xavier A. C., (130 yards,) third. Time—9:52 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Clinton Turner, Company D, (20 yards;) John G. Bell, Company D, (24 yards,) second; George W. Irving, Company G, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:28 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, Open, Handicap.—Won by Fourth Regiment A. A., C. Munzig, Walter Payne, J. Wilson, and William J. Edgar; Columbia, Universities, H. F. Steeves, Clarence Martin, S. M. Day, and W. M. Van Clee; Battery E A. A. third, Ostin Zinder, James Farrell, Harry Hillman, and William H. Rowan. Time—3:31.

Running High Jump, Closed.—Won by James Payne, Co. G, 5 feet 3 inches; David R. Stirratt, Co. G, second, 5 feet 2 inches; James H. Murphy, Co. G, third, 4 feet 11 inches.

Philadelphia Wants the Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 11.—Ten of the eleven boat clubs which comprise the Schuylkill Navy voted in meeting to-night to send a committee consisting of Gordon S. Carrigan, Robert J. Milligan, Charles M. Margerum, F. C. Schoettle, and Rufus Sadler to New York on Saturday and petition the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to award to Philadelphia its annual championship regatta this year. Nearly $1,800 has already been subscribed, and an additional $500 will be forthcoming if necessary to defray the expenses of the same. It was unanimously agreed, should the National be awarded to this city, to merge the annual Schuylkill Navy regatta and the People's regatta on July 4 into one event, on the later date. This will wipe out an event which is surrounded with much tradition, but in view of the fact that City Councils declined to loosen its purse strings for rowing men on Independence Day, the Schuylkill Navy deemed it inexpedient to foster two regattas. The Naval Board of the Schuylkill Navy presented the Vesper Boat Club with a costly plaque in recognition of the club's victory at the world's regatta at Paris last Summer.

Two Players for New York.

George Davis, manager of the New York Baseball Club, yesterday received from Dan Murphy, second baseman, his signed contract to play with the New York nine through the season of 1901. Manager Davis, for the New York Club, also has bought from the Pittsburg Club the promising young pitcher Frank Sparks, who played with the Milwaukee team last year, averaged three games won in four whenever he pitched, and is expected to greatly strengthen the New Yorks. The contracts with these men give the New Yorks five players for 1901.

Columbia's New Hockey Captain.

A meeting of Columbia's "Varsity hockey players was held yesterday for the purpose of making plans for next season. F. X. O'Dwyer was elected captain for next year.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Tie Scores in Seventh Regiment Rifle Club Contests.

The handicap match of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club on the armory ranges Saturday evening resulted in a tie for the first three places and a double tie for the next two, but the ties, being decided according to the rules, gave Private A. Stevens of Company C first prize, with a score of 68, handicap 4, and net score of 64. In the prone class match the winner of first prize was Private B. F. Goodspeed of Company F, who scored 68 of a possible 70. Three members qualified in the expert class and four in the sharpshooter class. The names of the prize winners in the two matches and of the members who qualified in the two classes follow:

PRIZE WINNERS' HANDICAP MATCH.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.	Hdcp.	Net.
Private A. Stevens, Co. C	34	34	68	4	64
Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	33	35	68	4	64
Private A. S. Barritt, Co. F	29	35	64	0	64
Corp. C. J. Austin, Co. C	32	35	67	4	63
Corp. O. E. Wells, Co. E	32	35	67	4	63

PRIZE WINNERS' PRONE CLASS MATCH.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private B. F. Goodspeed, Co. F	33	35	68
Lieut. H. E. Crall, Co. G	32	35	67
Private E. W. Zentgraf, Co. G	31	35	66
Private J. C. Madigan, Co. G	31	34	65
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	30	34	64

SHARPSHOOTER QUALIFICATIONS.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
A. G. Todd, veteran	31	35	66
Private W. D. Edwards, Co. F	33	32	65
Private L. F. Knust, Co. E	32	33	65
Lance Corp. B. W. Winman, Co. I	32	33	65

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERT CLASS.

Name and Company.	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.
Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	68	78
Lieut. H. E. Crall, Co. G	68	72
Private N. B. Beam, Co. C	68	67

TRAP SHOTS BROKE RECORDS.

Team of Five Scored Straight Kills in Sportsmen's Show Shoot.

Two records fell with the shattered clay birds at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday, before the wing shots competing in the Sportsmen's Association championship and the continuous matches. As on the closing days of last week, only men who had showed championship form were among the competitors, the gunners who class simply as experts having dropped out after the scores ran up to the hundred mark. The more important record to go was that for the team of five, each to shoot at twenty-five birds. The previous best was 124 breaks in the possible 125, which was tied on Saturday by R. O. Heikes, Fred Gilbert, J. S. Fanning, W. R. Crosby, and Frank Parmelee. The same five shot against the record yesterday, and wiped the old mark out by running the score up to 125, breaking every target shot at.

In the shoot for the association championship, Fred Gilbert set a new mark for the present shoot by going through a straight hundred without a miss, while Crosby was close after him with a score of 98. The scores of the day's shoot follow:

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

Fanning, 74; Parmelee, 25; Gilbert, 19; Heikes, 22; Le Roy, 26; Fox, 30; Crosby, 100; Griffith, 6; Watson, 22.

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Parmelee, 94; Crosby, 98; Gilbert, 100; Heikes, 97; Fanning, 96; Fox, 92; Watson, 94; Griffith, 87; Le Roy, 93; Van Allen, 85; V. C. Lockwood, 66; Martin, 87.

CHAMPIONSHIP RIFLE SHOOT.

Expert Marksmen in Warm Competition on Zettler Club's Range.

The competition for the indoor rifle championship, being conducted on the Zettler Rifle Club ranges, 159 West Twenty-third Street, in connection with the sportsmen's show, drew a good crowd of marksmen yesterday, while as many spectators as could be accommodated were present throughout the entire time of the shooting. The entries to the championship shoot now include expert riflemen from all parts of the country, and it is confidently expected that a new record will be made.

Theodore Geisel of the Springfield Rifle and Revolver Club of Springfield, Mass., completed his score in the 100-shot championship, putting up a total of 2,428 out of a possible 2,500, within 1 point of the 100-shot record made by F. C. Ross at the sportmen's show last year. A few minutes later E. S. Pillard finished with a total of 2,430. With the exception of the 100-shot championship, all matches are subject to unlimited entry, and the absolute winners will not be determined until the close of the contest on Saturday. The day's best scores follow:

One-Hundred-Shot Championship.—Shot in strings of ten shots any time during the tournament, possible 2,500 points—T. R. Geisel, 2,428; Dr. Hudson, (unfinished;) E. S. Pillard, 2,430.

Bull's Eye Target.—Best bull's eye by measurement to count—H. D. Muller, 22 degrees; T. H. Keller, 41 degrees; Gus Zimmerman, 33 degrees; Charles Brewer, 45 degrees; J. T. Humphrys, 25½ degrees.

Zimmerman Trophy.—One target out of three shots to count, possible 75—H. D. Muller, 74; T. H. Keller, 67.

Ring Target.—Three best tickets to count, possible 225 points—E. S. Pillard, 220; Dr. Hudson, 213; T. R. Geisel, 224; T. H. Keller, 199.

Criticism of Secret Yacht Building.

GLASGOW, March 11.—John Harvard Biles, Professor of Naval Architecture at the University of Glasgow, in the course of a lecture this evening, said:

"Great Britain has always been several years behind America in yacht construction. The problem is to reduce weight without reducing strength. The plea that British yachts have to cross the Atlantic has done duty as an excuse too long.

"Development has been steadily in the direction of lighter hulls and more sail, but we are yet behind the Americans. The veil of secrecy surrounding the conception and construction of British challengers is perhaps necessary to prevent the abstraction of secrets, but they are secrets which, if another knew them, he would only regard as things to avoid."

Spars for Cup Defenders.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 11.—Several hollow spruce spars are being made at Spalding's St. Lawrence Boat Works here for Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., for the yacht now being built by them to compete in the trial races for selecting America's representative against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. It is stated here that the yacht Independence, building at Boston from designs of Crowninshield, will also carry Ogdensburg hollow spars.

Running Rigging for Belmont Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 11.—The near approach of the completion of the Belmont boat is indicated by the arrival by rail this morning of the material for the running rigging of the craft, which is to be stretched soon and the kinks taken out. There are seventeen coils of rigging in the lot ranging in size and strength from the signal halyards to the main sheet. The range of indicated sizes are from one inch to three and one half inch. This new running rigging is of Manila rope. The rope is composed of a very fine grade of Manila fibre free from protuberances and very white in color. The last plates were put on the sheer strake of the defender to-day.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

The steam yacht Waconto, J. J. Hill, New York Yacht Club, is in dry dock at the Erie Basin, where she arrived from her Winter quarters in New London. She will be cleaned and overhauled preparatory to a Southern cruise.

The steam yacht Castalia, owner A. J. Cassatt, has been sold to W. S. Compton of New London, and is now being overhauled at Jacob's yards at City Island.

Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe, New York Yacht Club, has been in Winter quarters at City Island. The Navahoe may alter her rig into that of a schooner.

The steel frames of ex-Congressman Ward's new forty-footer have been set up. When complete the yacht will enter in the class with Charles Lane Poor's Mira and George Banker's Hebe. The Hebe was turned out last year for J. R. Maxwell to beat the Mira, but in this respect proved a failure.

The date for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will likely be decided upon at this month's meeting. In former years the setting of that date did not take place until the meeting in May, but owing to the early date set for the cup races it will be necessary to decide on the plans of the cruise sooner than in other years.

The question of mildew in sails is at present agitating British yachtsmen to the full extent which this subject should have aroused among yachtsmen in this country. For some months The Yachtsman has given up its columns to discussions and suggestions of yachtsmen who have experimented with various compounds and patent preparations intended to overcome this destructive nuisance.

The latest suggestion said to have proved satisfactory is composed and applied as follows: Dissolve two pounds acetate of lead and six pounds powdered alum in ten or twelve gallons of warm water. An old-fashioned washtub is sufficiently large to hold this amount of water and the immersed mainsail of a small yacht, say up to five tons). Do not, however, put the sail in until the water has cooled. Keep it there for two or three hours, frequently stirring the water. Afterward dry the sail in the open air. The wind will soon blow the superfluous powdery stuff off.

The correspondent states that despite the fact that it is claimed that the preparation will discolor sail, his experience has been that the claim is groundless. The experience is based on a suit of sails that were treated three years ago, and are still white and free from the mildew and sound in texture.

The steam yacht Colonia, Frederick G. Bourne, New York Yacht Club, owner, is being overhauled and refitted for the coming season at Tebo's yards in South Brooklyn. Capt. P. Breitfeld is in charge. Mr. Bourne is a member of the syndicate that is building the cup defender at Bristol, R. I.

The following officers of the Columbia Yacht Club have been elected: Commodore—Walther Luttgen; Vice Commodore—W. C. Trageser; Rear Commodore—Alfred Carr; Secretary—T. S. Coale; Treasurer—J. A. Weaver; Fleet Surgeon—H. Griswold, M. D.; Measurer—Mansfield M. Doty; Trustees to serve for two years—George R. Bidwell, W. Dixon Ellis, W. M. K. Olcott, and W. T. Colbron.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem Wheelmen Win Three Games in New York Inter-Club Bowling League Series.

In the tournament of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League on the Harlem Wheelmen alleys, the home team won three games from the Harlem Republican Club bowlers. The scores:

HARLEM REP. CLUB.				HARLEM WHEELM'N			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Merritt	136	159	161	Shaw	196	157	184
Martin	126	133	133	Haigh	156	135	154
Chace	136	..	..	Durnahaut	113	181	149
Page	147	169	148	Dykeman	164	190	136
Safford	189	147	130	Duff	148	175	193
Helfer	..	95	..				
Robinson	..	..	130	Total	777	838	816
Total	734	703	700				

The Crescent Athletic Club beat the Aurora Grata Club by ninety-six pins; the Carleton Club beat the Brooklyn Bicycle Club by 110 pins, and the Knickerbocker Field Club beat the Columbia Club by eighty-eight pins in the tournament of the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn on the club alleys last night. The scores:

AT AURORA GRATA.	A. G.	C.	A. C.	AT CRESCENT A. C.	A. G.	C.	A. C.
First game	787	757		First game	776	794	
Second game	796	838		Second game	780	839	
Third game	786	775		Third game	823	911	
Total	2,369	2,300		Total	2,379	2,544	

Grand total—Crescent Athletic Club, 4,844; Aurora Grata Club, 4,748.

| AT BROOKLYN B. C. | B. | B. | C. | C. | AT CARLTON CLUB. | B. | B. | C. | C. | C. |
|

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

142—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Wheelman.
110—Cornish Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
134—B'klyn Heights R. R. Co. vs. McLaury.
144—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Acme Flexible Clasp Co.
145—In re West.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

67—Parsons vs. Patterson.
89—In re SS. Bremen.
64—In re SS. Main.
75—Smith vs. SS. Lamberg.
78—Harus vs. Tug Arthur.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 111, 55, 60, 127, 157, 97, 80, 93.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.: O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 4 P. M. Enumerated motions.

24—In re Douglas.
47—Baylis vs. Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.
63—Barnes vs. La Due.
25—Jones vs. Mayor, &c.
35—Keyser vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
13—Parish vs. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stephens vs. Rogers.
92—Blonde vs. Koch.
3—Goodwin vs. Rice.
4—Bonner vs. Bonner.
5—Glaze vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
6—Hall vs. Adauni.
7—In re Stacom.
8—Huettner vs. Moore.
9—Fisher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—In re Davis.
11—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Association.
12—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
13—Wolff vs. Solomon.
14—Hunt vs. Cosgriff.
15—Schmarack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—In re Frech.
17—Steinke vs. Steinke.
18—Smith vs. Smith.
19—In re W. 190th St.
20—Equit. Life Assur. Socy. vs. Hughes.
21—Cooper vs. Cooper.
22—Gallagher vs. Baird.
23—Collins vs. Love.
24—Brady vs. Robinson.
25—Epstein vs. Epstein.
26—Hoogy vs. Coler.
27—Bell vs. Powers.
28—McNulty vs. Huntington.
29—Rush vs. Farmer.
30—Richard vs. Farmer.
31—Stone vs. N. Y. Municipal Civil Service Commission.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

84½—In re 173d St.
101—In re E. 181st St.
87—In re E. 187th St.
74—In re 164th St.
73—In re Washington Av.
334—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Smith.
340—In re Rosebed Pl.
341—In re River Av.
345—In re Burnside Av.
346—Graf vs. Olt.
Demurrer.
1769—Baker vs. Parks. Preferred cause.
2318—Bowen vs. Feltner. General calendar.
1809—Chisholm vs. Eisenhuth.
1263—Masons' Supply Co. vs. Hamilton.
1273—Cody vs. White.
1206—Gen. Incandescent Light Co. vs. 5th Ave. E. Co.
1157—Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn. vs. Kuhn.
—Diering vs. ——.
1094—Foz vs. Davidson.
1547—Davidson vs. Fox.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquest. 9674—Beck vs. ——.
7910—Goldberg vs. Stern.
8618—Goldberg vs. Stern.
9180—Gatling vs. Central Spar Verein.
7774—Brady vs. Mount Morris Bank.
8800—Butler Bros. vs. Hirzel.
6425—Dreeben vs. Rankin.
9632—Medvetz vs. Medvetz.
9533—Same vs. same.
9238—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Hall.
9536—Beauchetti vs. Dora.
9773—Lyman vs. Sopel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

7755—Frayer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2483—Dempsey vs. ——.
2466—McGloin vs. Met. St. R. Company.
2538—Forenzo vs. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Company.
2541—Forenzo vs. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Company.
1180—Kelly vs. Thalss.
1001—McInerney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2156—Meyer vs. Kurz.
9138—Cohen vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
9133—Davidson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9147—Hart vs. Kreiser.
9151—Zinsser vs. Columbia Cab Co.
9 15—Cochrane vs. Drislone.
8511—Tully vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2310—Carroll vs. same.
2415—Doe vs. same.
2416—Bernhard vs. same.
2424—McKernan vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2800.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2419—McGraw vs. Bates.
1946—De La Vergne Ref. Machine Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
8363—City of New York vs. Baird.
8937—Chavias vs. Dry Dock & C. R. R. Co.
2583—Norton vs. Weber.
2597—Bayhan vs. Farsira.
274—Robinson vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
6637—Dougherty vs. O'Brien.
9097—Collins vs. Clason.
9232—Raegener vs. Milderding.
9205—Baker vs. Smith.
9236—Baker vs. Haft.
9140—Olick vs. Smith.
9110—Hurwitz vs. Ackerman.
8118—Mackey vs. Lehmaier.
9037—Sherman vs. Raynor.
9251—King vs. City of N. Y.
2034—Cargill vs. Union Ry. Co.
2417—Milne vs. Kaufman.
2423—Glazer vs. Seitz.
2525—Rosebault vs. Hall.
8136—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2438—Sichel vs. Mayor, &c.
2444—Smith vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2446—Corn vs. same.
2452—Wilson vs. Tansley
2453—Kline Nat. Bank vs. Moers.
2455—Egan vs. Humphrey.
2468—Schaub vs. Union Railway Co.
6123—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
2461—Lavelle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2462—Same vs. same.
2472—Cohen vs. Koulewitch.
2479—Glickman vs. Loew.
2485—Foscani vs. Palen.
2480—Fays vs. City of New York.
2491—Sheridan vs. Goldberg.
2492—Herrman vs. Collett.
2493—Kornheiser vs. Rinaldo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Jas. T. Dillon.
2—Manuela Moncada.
3—Moses Weinstein.
4—Lester B. Smith.
5—Edward M. Neilon.
6—Margaret Lohr.
7—Christian Lohr.
8—Herman B. Lanfer.
9—Charles J. Todd.
10—Adam Schaeffler.
11—John O'Reilly.
12—William M. Rice.
13—William M. Rice.
14—Philip Ehni.
15—Bertha Dobriner.
16—Alexander Dobriner.
17—Herman Voigt.
18—Nathaniel Dundon.
19—Mary Louise Ritter.
20—David Lenkersheimer.
21—Fredericka Brendzinger.
22—Benjamin T. Underhill.
23—Dorothy Conrad.
24—David Seaman.
25—Mary Cunningham.
26—Thomas Gosson.
27—Bridget Maxwell.
28—Mary Ann Hassell.
29—Joel P. Emmons.
30—Samuel Lindow.
31—Frederick J. Koezly.
32—Cossuth L. Georgi.
33—Patrick L. Arnold.
34—Sarah Alexander.
35—Sarah Alexander.
36—Edward J. Mulvaney.
37—Caroline Wildberger.
38—Herman Deutsch.
39—Henrietta Kuhn.
40—Peter Finck.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1622—Johanna B. Widmayer.
1640—Robert Courtright.
1644—Israel J. Hirsch.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3438—Raffo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
826—Smith vs. Consol. Gas Co.
929—Squilanto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1818—Cronk vs. Williams.
349—Kohn vs. Heyman.
861—Wolff vs. Briner.
936—Warren vs. Blaney
1778—Repper vs. Wetterau.
8740—Fuess vs. Montanye Wells Co.
1090—Vassener vs. ——.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2454—O'Connor vs. Lemmey.
1004—Day vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2289—Fairland vs. same.
1978—Bloch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1998—Tischler vs. Simon
2267—Amsel vs. Jacobson.
2548—Stiber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2542—Deary vs. same.
2385—Seddy vs. Kaufman.
2415—Harrison vs. Seitz.
2316—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2137—Gazzetta vs. Navagazione Gen. Italien
2098—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2467—Guilmoyle vs. Grace & Hyde Co.
2470—Wiley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2153—Greenbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2310—Cordley vs. Iron Clad Mfg. Co.
2110—G'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2321—Smith vs. Brooks.
2208—Segarstrom vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2257—Gifford vs. Kirkland.
2461—Schiekel vs. Henkell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2779.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train for the People.

1—Patrick Hynes.
2—Robert Vollmer.
3—Patrick Barry.
4—Vincenzo Grasse.
5—William T. Stockdale.
6—Max Saar.
7—William Lindow.
8—Michael E. Murphy.
9—Charles Werner.
10—Arthur Friebel.
11—Harvey S. Armstrong.
12—George Hammond, alias John T. Davies
13—Oscar Freeman, Michael Harris.
14—Jeremiah Corcoran.
15—John Davis. Pleadings.
1—James Reynolds.
2—Charles Garez.
3—William Carl.
4—Edward Kelly, Frank Bagley, Daniel Daly, Robert McKeever.
5—John Dolan.
6—James Moore.
7—Louis Fishkrowsky.
8—Harry Cohen.
9—James B. Pugh.
10—John P. Cavanagh, Leopold S. Oppenheim, Frederick H. Roeder, Oscar Lichtenstadt.
11—John Broderick.
12—Isaac Erbstein.
13—James Halpin.
14—Patrick Coveney, John Ryan, Peter J. Donnelly.
15—Edson Florsheim.
16—John Sheehan, John Smith.
17—Gussie Seiler, alias Marie Morris, alias Minnie Helwig.
18—Paul Fantana.
19—William Herman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—William Eldridge.
2—Myron L. Bernard.
3—Frank Hanley.
4—George F. Summers.
5—Anton Hilmer.
6—Joseph A. Hogan.
7—James E. Burby.
8—Lee Sing, alias Walter Lee.
9—Otto Heiser.
10—James Kelly.
11—Samuel Robertson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—John Calhoun.
2—James Concannon.
3—Bruno Trembole, Carmine Spadaforo.
4—Thomas Byrnes.
5—Pasquale Garini.
6—Charles Brown.
7—Max Goldstein.
8—Frederick Burlingame.
9—Joseph Harrington.
10—Grace Thompson, Oliver Thompson.
11—Elizabeth Fitzgerald
12—Frank J. Hopkins.
13—Harry Fischer.
14—Samuel Greenberg.
15—Edward McDonald.
16—Joseph Brown, John Kennedy.
17—James Powers.
18—John Nolan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—Alexander Di Giacomo.
2—Thomas J. Fanning.
3—Michael H. Carroll.
4—Lawrence Garberino.
5—Nathaniel Hutton.
6—Dominico Avena.
7—George Rosse.
8—Joseph McGrath.
9—Louis Muller.
10—Stony Kruck.
11—Angelo Russo, Vincenzo Sciopo.
12—Joseph Kelly.
13—Thomas P. Murray.
14—Harry Miller.
15—William Kelly.
16—Jacob Hirschkowitz, James Cody.
17—Nathaniel J. Feldman.
18—Bernard F. Curran.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREMEC COURT—Scott, J.—Frederick J. Middlebrook vs. Kate Colville—John J. Breen. In re United States Equitable Gas Company—Charles H. Mead. In re John Patten Manufacturing Company—Nathan D. Stern.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Marks vs. Marks—George H. Hart. Anderton vs. D. H. Champlin & Co.—James J. Nealis. Barr vs. Macdonald (2 cases)—William J. Nicholson. Mice vs. Hitchcock's Land Improvement Company—Daniel P. Ingraham. Hall vs. Metzer—Gilbert M. Speir. Wheaton vs. Langdon—Daniel P. Ingraham. Rutsky vs. Williams—James W. Gerard.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Owsley vs. Fowler—Joseph McElroy, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Brown vs. Cohn—Frank D. Arthur. Hart vs. Kramer—Frank D. Arthur Greer vs. Heilman—John Jerolomon. Wellbrock vs. Wellbrock—Arthur D. Truax. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Boyd—John A. Walsh. Altherr vs. Loeffler—John E. Ward. Sherwood vs. Kramer—Frank D. Arthur. Moller vs. Berry—Frederick J. Moller. Heron vs. Heron—Eugene L. Jacobs. In re Webster Avenue (in re Childs)—Daniel O'Connell. O'Brien vs. Burke—William L. Turner.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

77—Bernsee vs. Weinberg.
146—Leeds vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
178—People vs. McCarthy.
180—Sondheim vs. Nassau Brewing Co.
185—Lacs vs. Everard's Breweries.
189—Watts vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—All causes from No. 5,187 to No. 5,501, will be called on Friday, March 15, 1901, at 4 P. M., in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be ready "or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go upon a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until No. 5,501 shall have been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Aleh, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1004—Smith vs. City of New York.
4655—Frischmann vs. B. H. R. R.
4045—Alexander vs. B. H. R. R.
4138—Janower vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
4680—Berner vs. B. H. R. R.
4682—Odanheim vs. Arbuckle.
4683—Bosch vs. Q. H. R. Co. & Sub. R. R.
4685—McCabe vs. B. H. R. R.
4687—Lanahan vs. same.
4688—Gallagher vs. same.
4691—Roeder vs. same.
4693—Schlatenberg vs. same.
4694—Lumley vs. same.
4696—Teague vs. same.
4700—Woods vs. same.
4701, 4703—Schneider vs. same.
4702—Harris vs. Union Ry.
4705—Torchia vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

9028—Hornberger vs. McVicar.
9000—Terry vs. Archer
Pancoast Co.
8982—Stern vs. Gutta Percha Co.
8922—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
9021—Klafter vs. Falkert Brewery.
9026—Dennis, jr., vs. Cleminshaw.
9015—McElroy vs. Caulfield.
8980—McDermott vs. B. H. R. R.
1012—O'Hara vs. City of New York.
2551—Edge vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4234—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
8841—Dempsey vs. Met. St. R. R.
4653—Arkowitch vs. McKeever.
3533—Nassau Brewery vs. Farley.
4745—Freeman vs. B. H. R. R.
4750—Urbansky vs. Schmenger.
9076—Wood vs. B. H. R. R.
9007—Flannery vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4801.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

828—B'klyn Lumber Co. vs. Rofrano et al.
1131—McNeill vs. Sun Bldg. Mut. L. Assn.
864—Braun vs. Ritter and another.
1366—Kenny vs. Kenny.
1338—Padreshefsky vs. Walton, Sheriff.
1165—Eckerson vs. the Bank for Savings.
1389—Sprague vs. Clark et al.
4707—Rosen vs. same.
4106—O'Rorke vs. same.
2740—Bryan vs. City of Brooklyn.
4708—Siegel vs. B. H. R. R.
4710—Burdett vs. same.
4711—Strickland vs. Henry.
4720—Cullen vs. B. H. R. R.
4721—Buckman vs. B. H. R. R.
4727, 4728—Kane vs. same.
4737, 4739—Grafton vs. same.
4736—Auck vs. Marx.
4743—Wright vs. B. H. R. R.
4557—Gallot vs. same.
4217—Kirchner vs. Douglass.
9352—Hughes vs. Cuming.
2512—Sullivan vs. Adler Veneer Co.
8891—Montesi vs. Star Co.
8896—Peterson vs. Worthington.
8861—Backman vs. Spedding.
8945—Gunyan vs. B. H. R. R.
8576—Bagley vs. same.
3987—Griebel vs. City of New York et al.
4755—Bamberger vs. same.
4756—Carcola vs. B. H. R. R.
4757—Williams, Jr., vs. same.
4758—Jackson vs. Walsh
4770—Bishop vs. Ireland
4772—O'Connor vs. Pr. Pub. Co.
4773—Bruns vs. City of New York.
4779—Serrigiano vs. B. H. R. R.
4785—Drew vs. Salmon.
4781—Deyes vs. B. H. R. R.
4788—Schiel vs. Benjamin.
4793—Handschuh vs. B. H. R. R.
4797—Schmidt vs. Booth.
4801—Randall vs. Williams.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4801.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

867—Waring vs. Waring.
1170—Ives et al. vs. Ives. et al.
9031—Gillen vs. Gillen.
1026—Vigilante vs. Scarpati et al.
1305—Allaire vs. Allaire.
1291—Robinson et al., receivers, vs. Campbell et al.
1295—Same vs. Goll and another.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREMEC COURT—Scott, J.—Frederick J. Middlebrook vs. Kate Colville—John J. Breen. In re United States Equitable Gas Company—Charles H. Mead. In re John Patten Manufacturing Company—Nathan D. Stern.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Marks vs. Marks—George H. Hart. Anderton vs. D. H. Champlin & Co.—James J. Nealis. Barr vs. Macdonald (2 cases)—William J. Nicholson. Mice vs. Hitchcock's Land Improvement Company—Daniel P. Ingraham. Hall vs. Metzer—Gilbert M. Speir. Wheaton vs. Langdon—Daniel P. Ingraham. Rutsky vs. Williams—James W. Gerard.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Owsley vs. Fowler—Joseph McElroy, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Brown vs. Cohn—Frank D. Arthur. Hart vs. Kramer—Frank D. Arthur Greer vs. Heilman—John Jerolomon. Wellbrock vs. Wellbrock—Arthur D. Truax. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Boyd—John A. Walsh. Altherr vs. Loeffler—John E. Ward. Sherwood vs. Kramer—Frank D. Arthur. Moller vs. Berry—Frederick J. Moller. Heron vs. Heron—Eugene L. Jacobs. In re Webster Avenue (in re Childs)—Daniel O'Connell. O'Brien vs. Burke—William L. Turner.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

77—Bernsee vs. Weinberg.
146—Leeds vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
178—People vs. McCarthy.
180—Sondheim vs. Nassau Brewing Co.
185—Lacs vs. Everard's Breweries.
189—Watts vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—All causes from No. 5,187 to No. 5,501, will be called on Friday, March 15, 1901, at 4 P. M., in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be ready "or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go upon a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until No. 5,501 shall have been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Aleh, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1004—Smith vs. City of New York.
4655—Frischmann vs. B. H. R. R.
4045—Alexander vs. B. H. R. R.
4138—Janower vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
4680—Berner vs. B. H. R. R.
4682—Odanheim vs. Arbuckle.
4683—Bosch vs. Q. H. R. Co. & Sub. R. R.
4685—McCabe vs. B. H. R. R.
4687—Lanahan vs. same.
4688—Gallagher vs. same.
4691—Roeder vs. same.
4693—Schlatenberg vs. same.
4694—Lumley vs. same.
4696—Teague vs. same.
4700—Woods vs. same.
4701, 4703—Schneider vs. same.
4702—Harris vs. Union Ry.
4705—Torchia vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

9028—Hornberger vs. McVicar.
9000—Terry vs. Archer
Pancoast Co.
8982—Stern vs. Gutta Percha Co.
8922—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
9021—Klafter vs. Falkert Brewery.
9026—Dennis, jr., vs. Cleminshaw.
9015—McElroy vs. Caulfield.
8980—McDermott vs. B. H. R. R.
1012—O'Hara vs. City of New York.
2551—Edge vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4234—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
8841—Dempsey vs. Met. St. R. R.
4653—Arkowitch vs. McKeever.
3533—Nassau Brewery vs. Farley.
4745—Freeman vs. B. H. R. R.
4750—Urbansky vs. Schmenger.
9076—Wood vs. B. H. R. R.
9007—Flannery vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4801.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

828—B'klyn Lumber Co. vs. Rofrano et al.
1131—McNeill vs. Sun Bldg. Mut. L. Assn.
864—Braun vs. Ritter and another.
1366—Kenny vs. Kenny.
1338—Padreshefsky vs. Walton, Sheriff.
1165—Eckerson vs. the Bank for Savings.
1389—Sprague vs. Clark et al.
867—Waring vs. Waring.
1170—Ives et al. vs. Ives. et al.
9031—Gillen vs. Gillen.
1026—Vigilante vs. Scarpati et al.
1305—Allaire vs. Allaire.
1291—Robinson et al., receivers, vs. Campbell et al.
1295—Same vs. Goll and another.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT, John A. Roosevelt, and Warren Delano, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of James Roosevelt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCES S. N. HENCK, (formerly Frances S. Naylor,) individually and as executrix of Henry Naylor, deceased; Edward S. Clinch, individually and as executor of Henry Naylor, deceased; Edward P. Schell and Levi P. Gans, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, January 23d, 1901.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

To Frances S. N. Henck: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Attorney for plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—FAIRCHILD & JOHNSON COMPANY, plaintiff, against OSCAR WACHTEL and John Doe, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of M. Erlebach Nachfolger, the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1901.

OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Oscar Wachtel and John Doe, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of M. Erlebach Nachfolger, the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the said defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said City Court of the City of New York at its Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of March, 1901.

OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Referees' Notices.

N. E. COR. 115TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE Drive,—Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Wm. M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line one inch to the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive or Avenue one hundred and three feet seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

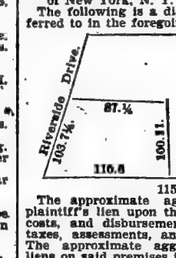

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $23,618.78, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $988.90. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $50,800.00.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 14th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Sydney H. Solomon, Plaintiff, against Alice Edwards Jarvis, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant ninety-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A (now called Pleasant Avenue); thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being lots numbers one hundred and four and one hundred and five on the map of property of Mille-dollar, filed in the New York Register's office as map one hundred and eighty-six.

Dated New York, Feb. 18, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 & 29 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

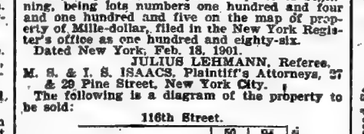

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,709.83, with interest thereon from the 18th day of January, 1901, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $147.75, with interest from January 19, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $170 and interest.—Dated New York, February 15, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as Trustee, against JOHANNA BAUMANN and others. (No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piot of land, situate in Block 572 on the land map of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly along Sixth Avenue forty-three feet eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel with Ninth Street, seventy-seven feet six inches; thence running northerly parallel with Sixth Avenue, twenty feet two inches; thence running easterly parallel with Ninth Street, one inch; thence running northerly parallel with Sixth Avenue, twenty-three feet six inches, to the southerly side of Ninth Street, and thence running westerly along Ninth Street, seventy-seven feet seven inches to the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being known by the street numbers as One Hundred and Ten (110) and One Hundred and Twelve (112) Sixth Avenue.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Johanna Baumann by J. Newton Oscorio, by deed dated May 28, 1900, and recorded in the office of Register of the County of New York, in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 2,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $7,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

INVESTMENTS.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH 2D M. 5s.
CANADA SOUTHERN 2D M. 5s.
CHIC. & IND. COAL R'Y 1st M. 5s.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Tel. 1904—Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo.H.PRENTISS&CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
33 Wall Street, New York.
DEALS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND NEGOTIATES LOANS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
Send for our new Book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Mailed free.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of New York
60 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
Invested in City of New York Bonds.
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York.
Designated as a Depository of the Coffee, Cotton, and Produce Exchanges of New York
Appointed by the Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserbe for the Banks and Individual Bankers of the State of New York.
Designated Depository by the State of New York for State Funds.

OFFICERS:
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WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
George W. Quintard, William A. Brewer, Jr., Jonathan B. Curry, James Talcott, Charles E. Sprague, Clarence Whitman, Thomas P. Fowler, W. Rockhill Potts, Gen. James Jourdan, Richard L. Edwards, Daniel A. Heald, Warner Van Norden, Willis S. Paine, Charles M. Swain, Smith M. Weed, Henry F. Shoemaker, Edward V. Loew, Henry C. Brewster, Ernst Thalmann, Felix Campbell, Isaac E. Gates, Colgate Hoyt, Samuel F. Haserot, Amzi L. Barber

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,394.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
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Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T.C. Clarke, Jr., A.Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1901.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1901. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO,
ESTABLISHED 1837.
61 WILLIAM ST., S. W. COR. CEDAR ST., N. Y.
Capital & Surplus $2,500,000
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Prest. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

SINGER MFG. CO.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$200 United States 3 p. c. Regist'd Bds., 1918.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$25,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 40-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., dated May, 1899; May, 1900, Coupons on. (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Cum. Pref'd, (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit,) together with receipt, showing the payment of the assessment of $8,125 on the deposit of such stock and bonds; said certificates under the terms of the Reorganization agreement and amendments thereto will entitle the holder to $9,027 of bonds of the new corporation to be organized, $27,296 preferred stock of the said company, and $4,256 of the common stock.
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
8 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. London & N. Y. Investment Corp., Ltd.
$5,000 Kensico Cemetery Co. 6 p. c. Ctf. of Indebtedness, 1907.
20 shs. Holland Trust Co.
34 shs. Holland Building Assn.
12 shs. Lake Superior & Puget Sound Co.
1 share New Era Publishing Co.
3 shs. West Superior Iron & Steel Co.
27 shs. New York Parcel Dispatch Co.
70 shs. Overseaming & Sewing Machine Co.
1,500 shs. Brooklyn Mining Co.
10 shs. Boese School.
$3,000 Minn. & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
650 shs. Empire State Idaho Mining & Develop. Co.
100 shs. Buffalo Hump Mining Co.
46 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
135 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
150 shs. American District Tel. Co. of B'klyn.
110 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
100 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
$35,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. 6 p. c. Consol. Bds., July, 1933.
$15,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. Sk'g. Fund 6 p. c. Regist'd. Bds., 1929.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
25 shs. Nassau Bank.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
16 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
4 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co., N. Y.
$1,000 Raritan River R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
11 shs. Bank of America.
$9,000 Chic., Ind. & Louisville R. R. Refunding 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
30 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. United States Express Co.
151 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bklyn. Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
6 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Domestic Exchange Natl. Bank.
541 shs. New York Biscuit Co. and $2,080 Scrip.
500 shs. American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey common.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
½ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Hamilton Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Fire Assn. of Phila. Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
$12,600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consol. Bds.
62 shs. Manufacturers' Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
$2,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
55 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
$10,000 Pacific R. R. of Missouri 1st Extnd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
$20,000 United States Flour Milling Co. Bds., May, 1900, Coupons on.
20 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
TO BE SOLD MARCH 20TH.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO., RECEIVER OF THE HARRISBURG CAR MANUFACTURING CO.
$144,000 Express Coal Line Equipment Bds., Class "B".
$79,900 The Iron Car Equipment Co. 2d Mtge. Bonds and $6.90 do. Scrip.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Pennsylvania Mining Co., $5 each.
10 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., $100 each.
200 shs. Ulster Company, $5 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, W. H. Gelshenen, Chas. T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien.

Tripler Liquid Air Company.
We offer at special price stock in above company; the par value is $10 per share.
FERGUSON & WALLACE,
150 Nassau St.

Meetings and Elections.
New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 8th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and transacting such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Wednesday, March 20th, 1901, at 3 P. M., at the Harlem Business Men's Clubrooms, situate southwest corner of 163d St. and 1st Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The transfer books close March 9th, 1901, at 3 P. M.; reopen March 21st, 1901, 8 A. M.
SAMUEL HOPPER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Harlem Transfer Company, for the election of seven (7) Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 402 Produce Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.
D. D. ALLERTON, Secretary.
New York, Feb. 26th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Windmill Electric Company will be held at the office of the company, 90 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, March 19th, 1901, at 12 o'clock.
G. W. MASLIN,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Pleasant Valley Coal Company.
The Morton Trust Company, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 115 per cent. exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $15,329.87.
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Pleasant Valley Coal Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until March 26th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.
The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.
Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, March 5th, 1901.

Dividends.
New York, March 8, 1901.
A dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 9, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1, 1901.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall St., New York, March 8, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1, 1901.
On April 9, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting of
The Union Bag & Paper Company.
Chicago, March 11th, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Union Bag and Paper Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 9th, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to succeed those whose terms then expire, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on March 15th, 1901, and reopen at the opening of business on April 10th, 1901.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

The Union Bag & Paper Company.
Fisher Building, Chicago, Illinois.
March 11th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the preferred stock of The Union Bag and Paper Company has been declared payable April 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on March 15th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 10th, 1901, remaining closed after April 1st on account of annual stockholders' meeting on April 9th.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, March 5th, 1901.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 7) of ONE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable on April 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1901.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
The seventh quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on April 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on March 15th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopen on April 1st, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

National Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business March 21st.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from March 22d to March 30th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, March 11, 1901.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

HUGE NEW GAS PLANT.
Consolidated's Four Holders Will Have 12,000,000 Cubic Feet Capacity.
Chief Engineer Bradley of the Consolidated Gas Company has just completed plans for the new plant, which include four new holders with a capacity of 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas each, and ten retort houses, as well as a number of outbuildings. The cost of the plant, according to Engineer Bradley yesterday, will be several million dollars, and its construction will necessitate the employment of 5,000 men.
Samuel Sloan, one of the Directors of the company, yesterday characterized as absurd a rumor current in Wall Street to the effect that the Directors contemplate a readjustment of the stock of the company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.
Columbia Publishing Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. C. Moss, N. N. Wolcott, and R. L. Cox, Buffalo.
Citizens' Telephone Company of Bath; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. G. Hubbell, C. B. Stowe, and J. H. Fuller, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sturgess Governor Engineering Company of Troy; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Sturgess, J. D. Ennis, and E. R. Thomas, Troy.
Savannah Tobacco Warehouse Company of Savannah; capital, $4,000. Directors—Milan Sherman, Perry Morgan, and A. P. Smith, Savannah.
Peerless Statuary Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Annie Gotthelf and Samuel J. Well, New York City; Simon Martin, Astoria.
E. I. Horsman & Co. of New York City, to deal in athletic goods; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. I. Horsman, E. I. Horsman, Jr., and A. W. Bowie, Brooklyn.
Balting Hollow and Roanoke Telephone Company, to operate in Suffolk County; capital, $500. Directors—W. V. Young, C. V. Young, Charles Werner, and G. F. Terry, Balting Hollow.
Bankers' Mortgage Company of Syracuse; capital, $500,000. Directors—Thomas W. Cantwell, Albany; F. L. Barnes, C. K. Underwood, J. M. Mertens, E. L. Loomis, and James K. McGuire, Syracuse; F. M. Parsons, Weedsport.
Faatz Reynolds Felting Company of Lestershire, to manufacture felts and fabrics; capital, $230,000. Directors—W. G. Faatz, G. A. Faatz, and G. H. Reynolds, Lestershire; A. J. Parsone, Binghamton; C. F. Reynolds, West Toledo.

Incorporated in Delaware.
WILMINGTON, Del., March 11.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:
Robert Dimmons & Co., New York, to make contracts with corporations or firms; capital, $500,000.
Essex Construction Company of Haverhill, Mass., to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000.
McNeille Land Vegetable Oil Refining Company of Philadelphia; capital, $200,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.
WASHINGTON, March 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$152,251,659
Gold	87,727,280
Silver	19,209,437
United States notes	11,152,394
Treasury notes of 1890	163,455
National bank notes	2,837,882
Total receipts this day	2,723,833
Total receipts this month	16,900,652
Total receipts this year	402,126,637
Total expenditures this day	2,290,000
Total expenditures this month	15,155,000
Total expenditures this year	367,212,278
Deposits in National banks	98,757,288
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	442,987
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,613,234
Customs	866,243
Miscellaneous	250,154

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$274,800,989
Silver dollars	429,671,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,373,600
Silver bullion of 1890	52,882,400
Total	$759,736,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$274,800,989
Silver certificates outstanding	429,671,000
Treasury notes outstanding	55,256,000
Total	$759,736,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,708,830
Gold certificates	22,018,450
Silver coin and bullion	15,840,133
Silver certificates	5,370,304
United States notes	11,152,394
Other assets	15,593,357
Total in Treasury	$136,683,470
Deposits in National banks	98,757,288
Total	$235,440,758
Current liabilities	83,189,099
Available cash balance	$152,251,659

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 11	779,410
To date this year	59,267,476
Corresponding date last year	23,928,210

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 11	$5,900,000
To date this year	$238,604,850
Corresponding date last year	$108,605,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3@3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Great North. pf.	5
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅜	Hocking Valley	⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅛	Int. Pump pf.	1
Am. Express	2	Iowa Central	1
Am. Ice pf.	1⅛	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Sh. Steel pf., ctfs.	½	Lake Erie & W.	½
		Long Island	2
Am. Smelt. & R.	2⅜	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1⅜	Manhattan	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Met. Street Railway	1
Ann Arbor pf.	2½	Mexican Central	1½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝
Canada South	⅜	Missouri Pacific	2
Chi. & Alton	1⅝	National Biscuit	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Nat. Bis. pf.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	2	Nat. Tube pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Norfolk & West.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	Northern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1½	Reading	1
Col. Southern	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅜	Reading 2d pf.	2
Consol. Coal	3½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	St. L. S. W.	1½
Del., L. & W.	3⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Texas & Pacific	1⅛
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	⅝
Ft. W. & R. G.	1½	Wis. Central	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1
Glucose Sugar pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Kan. & Mich.	1¼
B'klyn Union Gas	½	Nat. Steel pf.	¾
Brunswick	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Peoria & East.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	Pere Marquette	1
Consol. Gas	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Det. City Gas	½	Southern Pacific	½
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1	Wabash pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	3	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1⅛	Kan. City So. 1st	1⅛
C., St. P. & Min. 1st	6½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2⅛
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s....1⅝ Peo. & East. inc....1⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Stimulated by the favorable reports from the coal regions indicating that a strike of the miners will be averted, and by the assurances of representative bankers that ease in money is to continue, the stock market yesterday opened strong and generally maintained its strength. The lower prices sent over from London at the opening were altogether ignored—a fact that the London operators were not slow to recognize, ceasing their selling after the first hour and turning buyers. What was a conspicuous fact in the market was that the strength was not confined to any one group of stocks, but was general to the list, the railroads, the industrials, and the local railway shares alike advancing under the stimulus of large buying orders.

Yet the upward movement was not brought about without opposition. The professional bears and some few unhappy shorts fought the rise all day. But not even a determined and concerted drive on their part in the last fifteen minutes of trading had any appreciable effect—unless, indeed, to induce to some profit taking by a number of timid holders.

New railroad consolidations are planning. The St. Paul deal, whatever its new form, is to be revived; the Pennsylvania system is reaching out—has plans extending beyond a lease of Chesapeake and Ohio or a limited ownership of Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio; Baltimore and Ohio itself, so lately a purchaser of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, may shortly be found in control of Hocking Valley; while President Gould of Missouri Pacific is himself authority for the statement that consolidation plans in which his road is affected are developing.

The "billion-dollar" Steel Trust is working out satisfactorily. And, in the meanwhile, money continues easy.

Notwithstanding the many "official" denials that Pennsylvania is to lease Chesapeake and Ohio under a 3 per cent. dividend guarantee, Chesapeake and Ohio stock continues phenomenally strong—much to the disgust of the bears in it, and much to the mortification of some leading interests whose plans have been disarranged by the publication of the facts of the case. Yesterday there was persistent buying of the stock, houses with Philadelphia connections being among the active purchasers. The same people were buying Norfolk and Western, and one house bulletined that "it looked as if Pennsylvania was buying Norfolk and Western in the open market."

The activity and the strength of the local railway shares give further color to the report that the formation of the United Traction Company, as a financial company, is to be followed by developments affecting all the local systems. Consolidation rumors persist. One story has it that New York Central people are back of the new company. Incidentally, the Street hears that certain interests connected with New York Central have renewed their negotiations for a lease of Manhattan.

Patient bulls on Chicago and Alton stocks were rewarded in a measure yesterday for their long wait by seeing the shares advanced, under the stimulus of buying by some of the smaller room traders. It was said later that an upward movement in the securities was being planned, in the belief that the parties who helped finance the change in the company's capital a year ago had disposed of their holdings and that for that reason no long stock would, in the event of a rise, be thrown on the market from that quarter.

Selling ex rights—the rights being quoted at about 4¾—St. Paul was heavily traded in around 150, much of the buying being credited to Standard Oil brokers, who are quoted as very bullish on the stock. There is a disposition in some parts of the Street to keep the security under pressure, in order, it is declared in the room, to accumulate stock before the dividend meeting on Thursday.

Wall Street continues to do much guessing as to the reason for the inconsistent movements in Amalgamated Copper. Yesterday all day long the stock was bought, apparently by the very inside interests who at one time last week were conspicuous as sellers. What developments, if any, are responsible for this change of attitude do not appear. Friends of the company continue to point out that the veto by the Governor of Montana of the change of venue bill does not in the least affect the Amalgamated Copper, but has bearing only upon some of the smaller Boston companies.

There was a wild scene around the trading post of American Smelters following the announcement from New Jersey of the vacation of the injunction restraining the consolidation of the Smelters Company with the Guggenheims. On very heavy trading, in which many blocks of a thousand shares each came out, the stock, which had been strong all day, jumped up several points, then sagged off almost a point, only later to recover the loss. Not a little of the buying came from the smaller shorts who, for some reason or other had looked for a decision adverse to the Smelting Company. A number of the larger shorts are understood to have protected themselves some time ago by purchases of calls on the stock at 50.

The presence in the city of James J. Hill of Great Northern and the strength of that stock led to the report yesterday that the promised "melon cuting" for the benefit of Great Northern stockholders is to be made in a very few days. What form this will take is not disclosed, but the talk is of a 20 per cent. stock dividend, to be followed later by an increase in the dividend rate to 8 per cent. On the subject Mr. Hill is not talking for publication.

The only reason for the upward movement in Missouri Pacific was that it was the result of clever manipulation on the part of the pool in the stock, according to the theory held by shrewd market observers on the floor. Certainly there was no news development.

There was good buying of the coal stocks throughout the day, Morgan brokers being conspicuous as purchasers of the Erie and Readings, both of which were strong. The feature of the group, however, was Lackawanna, which advanced nearly 4 points on trading in about 2,500 shares. The general strength was in the belief that the difficulties in the coal districts will be settled without a strike.

General Electric furnished the market with the sensation of the day, breaking sharply at one time from 216½ to 211, and later rallying to 214. The decline was on the announcement that the Directors of the company had declared only the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. In the preceding quarter an extra dividend of 1 per cent. had been declared, and it was expected that something extra would be given the stockholders this quarter. The rally was on the announcement that in the suit of the company against the Lorain Steel Company a favorable court decision had been handed down.

To account for the continued strength of American Car and Foundry stocks one explanation offered in the Street is that an increased dividend on the common stock of the company is to be declared. Officials of the company will not discuss the matter.

In connection with the advance in the Wabash securities, several houses with Chicago wires yesterday had the report that it is the intention of the Wabash management to retire the debenture A's and pay 4 per cent. on the B's. No official information on the subject can be obtained.

Wall Street is looking forward with more or less interest to the annual meeting of the American Tobacco Company, which is to be held to-morrow. One of the stories current in the Street is that the annual report will show 9½ per cent. earned on the common stock. Friends of the company say that with the saving to be effected by the company under the revenue tax reduction, earnings next year should show fully 15 per cent.

London was not much of a factor in this market yesterday, selling about 25,000 shares in the early trading, but later buying in small quantities. The prices sent over at the opening here were generally lower than Saturday's close, though there was no unfavorable news to explain this.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $1,005,000 5 per cent. twenty-five-year bonds of the Detroit City Gas Company and $30,500 additional capital stock of the company.

Harrison & Wyckoff have inaugurated, in connection with their Stock Exchange business, a special department for dealing in high-grade railroad, municipal, and other investment securities, under the management of Walter U. Lawson, formerly with Messrs. Leland, Towle & Co., Boston and New York.

B. & O. AFTER HOCKING VALLEY.

According to reports in generally well-informed quarters of Wall Street—reports said to have semi-official authority—Baltimore and Ohio is seeking to obtain control of Hocking Valley in order to strengthen its position in the district which Hocking Valley commands.

At the time announcement was made that control had been obtained of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling by Baltimore and Ohio, there were suggestions that another system was to be taken in, but no official verification of the report could then be had. Now, however, it is emphatically stated that the report was true, and that the system referred to is Hocking Valley.

It is pointed out that control could be rather easily obtained for the reason that there is only $10,383,100 of Hocking Valley common stock and $13,991,300 of preferred.

ST. PAUL AND BURLIN

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was very quiet yesterday in the market for outside securities. The steel stocks were fairly active, but even in these issues the totals were very small compared to those recorded in them some days ago. Elsewhere the list supplied but a small amount of business, only a few issues reaching a total of 1,000 shares or more. There was little or no news to affect the course of prices, and in most cases quotations varied but fractionally from those of last Saturday.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were fairly active, and the bonds showed exceptional strength. These sold up to 79⅝, and closed at 79¼ bid, a net gain of a full point. The stocks were somewhat irregular within a narrow range, and closed practically unchanged, the common at 13¾ bid and the preferred at 33⅜ bid. The bonds appeared to be in general demand, and, as for some days past, closed practically at the highest price of the day.

***

UNITED STATES STEEL opened at 83, sold down fractionally, and recovered to the opening price. It closed with a slight net gain, at 82⅜ bid, after transactions that amounted to 3,000 or 4,000 shares. The common closed at 38¼, unchanged from Saturday's price. The trading in this issue was somewhat more active than it was in the preferred.

***

SHEET STEEL preferred sold off fractionally, closing with a net loss of three-eighths of a point, at 80⅜ bid. This issue was not very active, and other steel stocks, with the exception of the United States issues, were equally dull.

***

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common advanced to 61¼ and closed at 61¼ bid, a net gain of half a point. There was considerable activity in the preferred stock, which sold at 65 and 64⅞. This issue also ended the day with a fractional net gain. The trading in the bonds was limited to the sale of $18,000 at 92½, and bonds were offered at this price at the close.

***

RUBBER TIRE preferred, which recently sold up to 33, was yesterday offered down to 25 without selling. The best bid in the market at the close was 24, a decline of 6 points from the nominal bid quoted for some time past. The common stock was quoted unchanged at 3¼ bid.

***

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE, after selling at 3, advanced to 5¼ bid, and seemed to be in better demand than on any day for a long time past. Sales of 500 shares were reported.

***

AMERICAN MALTING bonds have recently become very strong. Within the last few days the bids for the bonds have advanced several points, and yesterday they were quoted at 96¼ bid. No bonds were offered and no sales were reported.

***

UNION COPPER and the other copper shares were dull. Union sold at 3⅜.

***

BUFFALO GAS stock was again in demand and advanced to 10½ bid. A sale of the bonds was made at 79½ and interest.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 11. Bid.	Asked.	March 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bicycle	31¼	32	31¼	32
American Bicycle pf	25¾	27	25⅝	26½
Am. Bicycle bonds	79¼	80	79¼	80
American Bridge	42	42¼	42	43
American Bridge pf	91⅜	91½	91	92
American Chicle	85¼	90	85½	90
American Chicle pf	70	80	70	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10	9	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	37	36	37
American Snuff pf	72	78	72	76
*American Thread pf	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Typefounders	58	62	54⅝	55¾
Aberdeen Copper	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
†British Columbia Copper	20	20½	20⅛	20½
British Exch. 3s	98¾	99¼	98⅜	99¼
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4½	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31½	35	31½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	20	26	20	26
Consolidated Equipment	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	24	25	30	31
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	80	85	80	85
Denver & Southwestern	61¼	61¾	60⅝	61
Denver & S. W. pf	64¾	65¼	64½	65
Denver & S. W. 5s	92⅝	93	92⅝	93
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	27	28	27½	28
Elect. Lead Reduction	5¼	5½	5	5¼
Electrical Boat	25	28	25	28½
Electric Boat pf	50	53	50	53
Electric Vehicle	15	15½	14½	16
Electric Vehicle pf	30	36	30	38
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	15	9	15
General Carriage	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
General Chemical	70	78	70	78
General Chemical pf	100	106	100	106
German Treasury 4s	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
Havana Commercial	13	14	13	14
Havana Commercial pf	53	54	53	55
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Inter-State Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Lorillard pf	105	...	105	...
Marion Copper	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	23⅝	25	23⅝	24
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	19	22	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	80	83	80	83
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	4	4¼	4	4¼
Otis Elevator	30¾	31	30	31
Otis Elevator pf	92¼	93½	92¼	93¼
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70¼	71	70	71
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods	28¼	30	28¼	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75¼	78½	75¼	78½
Safety Car Heat. & Light	135	145	135	145
St. Louis Transit	23½	24½	22	24
Seaboard Air Line	13¾	79¼	78¾	79⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	33⅜	33¾	32¾	33⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¾
Sheet Steel pf	80⅜	80½	80⅜	81½
Singer Mfg	225	265	225	265
Southern Light & Trac	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J	797	800	798	800
Sterling Copper	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Storage Power	13½	15	14	15
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	5½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	8	8	8	8
Trenton Potteries pf	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Union Typewriter	44½	45½	43½	44½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	114	113	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119	120	119	120
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91⅜	91¼	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78	79	76	78
United States Steel	38¼	38⅜	38¼	38½
United States Steel pf.	82⅝	82⅞	82½	82⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C	2	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	36½	39	36¼	37½
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	186	183	186
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R	241	243	241	247
Brooklyn R. & W. 5s	100	105	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	60	62	60	62
Con. Traction 5s	100½	110¼	106½	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf	70	...	70	...
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113¾	115½	113½	115½
United Trac. Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34¼	35½	34¼	35¼
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. 5s	106	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10½	11	9¾	10½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st 5s	78	80	78	80
Central Union 5s, gtd	108¼	109½	108½	109¼
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	109½	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	14	16	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	108	...	108	...
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	106½	109	106½	109
N. Y. Gas & Coke	12	13½	12	13½
N. Y. Gas & Coke 5s	99	99	99	99½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—Money on call rules from 2½ to 4 per cent., mostly 3 per cent. Time money is quoted from 3½ to 4 per cent. for four to six months on high-grade collateral and 4@4½ per cent. when collateral consists largely of coppers. Mercantile paper is quiet, with sales at 3½ to 4 per cent. for best names. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 15 and 12½ cents discount for cash. Exchanges, $15,882,763; balances, $1,548,368.

The stock market was generally strong, and closed higher. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	At., Top. & S. Fe	57¼	57½	57½
1,875	At., Top. & S. Fe pf	92¼	91⅝	91⅝
78	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
175	Boston Elevated	173	171	171
6	Boston & Lowell	243½	243½	243½
19	Boston & Maine	195	194½	194½
4	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
2,902	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	150⅝	149¼	150⅝
481	Chi. June. Ry & S. Y	160	155	160
6	Chicago & Passumpsic	162	162	162
60	Current River	16	15½	16
89	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
9	K. C. C & Sp	16	16	16
220	K. C., F. S. & M	96	96	96
1,386	Mexican Central	18	17⅞	18
51	N. Y., N. H. & H	210	209½	209¾
6	Old Colony	209¾	209¾	209¾
115	Rutland pf	101½	101	101½
495	Union Pacific (ex rights)	91¾	91	91¾
2,704	Union Pacific rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
55	Union Pacific pf	86	85¾	86
5	West End	98	98	98
60	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

367	Am. Tel. & Tel	160	159	159
1,800	Erie (Trust certs)	54	52	54
25	Mexican	2¾	2⅝	2⅝

ELECTRICS.

55	General Electric	215	212¼	212¼
25	General Electric pf	195	195	195
4,245	Massachusetts	30¼	29	30
1,842	Massachusetts pf	83½	82¾	83
410	Westinghouse	61	60	61

MISCELLANEOUS.

18	Am. Ag. Chemical Co	29	29	29
128	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf	84¼	84	84
65	Am. Pneumatic Service	10¼	10¼	10½
3,116	American Sugar	140¾	138¾	140¼
12	American Sugar pf	122	121	122
100	American Woolen	18	18	18
5	American Woolen pf	73	73	73
200	Dominion Iron & Steel	31	31	31
149	Federal Steel	44	43	43⅝
252	Federal Steel pf	89½	88½	89¼
100	Glucose Sugar pf	95⅞	95⅛	95¾
50	Mergenthaler	167	166	166
117	National Tube	53¾	53	53¼
334	National Tube pf	101	100	100½
10	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	92	92	92
150	N. E. Gas & Coke	12¼	12	12
20	Planters' Compress	18	16	16
55	Pullman	208½	208	208½
10	Reece Buttonhole	6½	6½	6½
2	Swift Packing & Pro	103½	103½	103½
25	Torrington pf	27½	27½	27½
3	Torrington, Class A	27½	27½	27½
391	United Fruit	174	132½	134
155	United Shoe Mach	34	33½	34
22	United Shoe Mach. pf	24½	24½	24½
30	United States Rubber pf	57½	57½	57½

MINING.

135	Adventure	13	12½	12½
3,085	Amalgamated	102	100¾	101¾
171	Arcadian	21	20	20
525	Arnold	5	4⅝	4⅞
115	Atlantic	3¾	3¾	3¾
560	Baltic	40	39	40
1,975	Bingham	21¼	21	21¼
50	Bonanza	1½	1½	1½
157	Bonanza & Monte	360	358	359¼
2,958	Butte & Boston	101¾	98½	101¼
8	Calumet & Hecla	855	855	855
340	Centennial	25	25	25
265	Centennial Eureka	28	28	28
75	Choctaw	9	9	9
470	Copper Range	48	47	47
1,671	Dominion Coal	40¼	39	39½
15	Dominion Coal pf	110¼	110½	110¾
250	Elm River	6¼	6	14½
280	Franklin	22¼	22¼	22¾
700	Gold Dredging	¾	½	¾
861	Isle Royale	43	42¼	42¼
115	Mass	13¾	13½	13¾
50	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½
10	Michigan	7	7	7
497	Mohawk	29	27¾	28¾
415	Old Dominion	37½	37	37⅜
575	Osceola	91¾	91	91
497	Parrot	53¼	52	53¼
30	Quincy	175	175	175
210	Rhode Island	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Shoe	7¼	7	7¼
27	Tamarack	340	339	339
150	Tecumseh	2½	2½	2½
540	Tri Mountain	28	27	27
3,122	Trinity	30	28¾	29¼
850	U. S. (Trust certs)	13¾	13¾	13¾
110	United States Oil	13	12¾	13
505	Utah	35¾	35	35¼
5	Victoria	4¾	4¾	4¾
341	Winona	7¾	6½	6¾
29	Wolverine	58½	53¼	53¾
135	Wyandotte	2½	2¾	2¾

British Columbia, no sales: 20½ bid, 21 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—New York exchange was quoted at 25 cents discount today. Money for call and time loans ruled at 4@4½ per cent.

Local stocks showed a marked degree of strength. Biscuit was the favorite in the trading, sales of the common aggregating about 5,000 shares. Quotations for the common were advanced to 41⅛, and the preferred was held firmly around 95. The market for the elevated stocks was comparatively quiet, but all of them were strong. There was a moderate amount of business in Linseed, Diamond Match, and Strawboard at about Saturday's prices.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
850	American Linseed	8⅝	8⅝	⅝
235	American Linseed pf	37¾	37¼	37½
50	American Radiator	37½	37½	37½
400	American Strawboard	33¼	33	33
30	Chicago Brewing pf	10	10	10
100	Chicago Union Traction	15¾	15¼	15¾
310	Chicago Union Trac. pf	56¼	56	56
85	Diamond Match	135¾	135	135¾
210	Lake Street Elevated	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
145	Metropolitan Elevated	33	32½	33
275	Metropolitan Elev. pf	88¾	88¼	88¾
150	Milwaukee Brewing	2½	2½	2½
5,073	National Biscuit	41¾	39¾	40¾
687	National Biscuit pf	95¾	94¾	95¼
236	National Carbon	16¾	16	16¼
100	National Carbon pf	84	84	84
103	Northwestern Elev. pf	90	90	90
333	South Side Elevated	109¼	108	109½
400	Union Elevated	108¾	108	108¾

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The local market was more or less rumor-swept to-day, causing it to be quite active and buoyant in one group, with the balance of the list sympathetically firm. The street was full of reports relative to a deal, in which the Seaboard Air Line system figured as a leading constituent. Large buying orders from New York, New England, and locally were placed for execution, and the bond certificates advanced substantially and closed strong. Expectation of important developments before the end of the week made the Seaboards prime favorites with the speculative element. Total sales were 8,592 shares of stock and $396,100 worth of bonds.

Money on call was at 4 per cent.

Complete stock transactions for the day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,445	Seaboard common	13¾	13½	13¾
4,755	Seaboard pf	33¾	32¾	33¾
85	At. Coast Line, Conn	186	182	186
91	Northern Central	91	91	91
200	Consolidated Gas	59	59	59
701	United Railways com	16	15⅞	16
25	Manton Company	97	97	97
21	Cotton Duck	21	21	21
200	Philadelphia Company	46	46	46
$277,000	Seaboard, 4s, bond ctfs	79¾	78¾	79¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
285	Crucible Steel	26¼	26	26¼
830	Crucible Steel pf	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
700	Consolidated Traction	25¾	24½	25
400	American Window Glass	47¾	47½	47½
1,000	Allegheny Valley Ry	25¾	25¾	26
100	Am. Sheet Steel	81½	81	81
1,800	Philadelphia Co	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
100	Pleasant Valley Ry	27½	27½	27½
80	Pittsburg Plate Glass	166¼	166	166
50	Marsden	9¾	9¾	9¾
170	Monongahela River Coal	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
50	Westinghouse Air Brake	185	185	185
922	Westinghouse Elec. 2d pf	61¾	60¾	61¾
250	Pittsburg Coal	27½	27½	27½
450	Pittsburg Coal pf	88¾	88¾	88¾
50	Pitts., Bess. & L. E. Ry	34½	34½	34½
10	Pitts., B. & L. E. Ry. pf	71	71	71
15	Consolidated Gas pf	51	50½	50½
400	Pittsburg Brewing	23¼	23½	23½
111	United States Glass	33	31¾	31¾
50	Switch & Signal	57¾	57	57
100	Switch & Signal pf	78	77¼	77¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 11, 1901.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	101¼	16,270	Amalgamated Copper	101½	102	101	101	+ ⅞
29¼	30¼	200	Am. Agri. Chemical	30	30	30	30	.....
25¼	25⅝	18,930	Am. Car & Found. Co	24¾	25⅜	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
75⅜	76	3,130	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	73⅞	77⅝	73⅞	77⅝	+ 1⅛
25¾	26	1,000	American Cotton Oil	25	25¾	24¾	25⅞	+ 1⅛
190	195	180	American Express	192	192	192	192	+ 2
39⅜	39½	4,345	American Ice Co	39⅜	40	39	39⅜	− ⅛
73	74	900	Am. Ice Co. pf	71	74	71	73	+ 1½
8¼	8½	220	Am. Linseed Co	8½	8½	8¼	8½	.....
37⅝	37½	1,020	Am. Linseed Co. pf	38	38	37⅜	37½	− ⅜
5	5½	100	Am. Malting Co	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		200	Am. Sheet St. pf., ctfs	81	81	81	81	+ 1
57½	57⅝	39,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	54⅞	58	54⅞	57½	+ 2⅝
95½	96	8,805	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94	96¼	94	95¾	+ 1½
36⅛	36⅝	2,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co	36¼	36¼	36	36¼	.....
80⅜	81¼	3,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	81¼	81⅝	80⅜	81	− ¼
38⅜	39	5,600	Am. Steel & Wire	38⅜	39¼	38	39	+ ¼
96⅜	97¼	2,650	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96	97¼	96	97¼	+ 1¼
133⅝	133⅝	35,300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	139¼	141	138½	139⅝	.....
120	122	22	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	.....
62	63	989	Am. Tin Plate Co	61⅞	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
101	101¼	3,100	Am. Tin Plate pf	101	101	98¼	101	+ ½
120½	120⅝	4,340	American Tobacco	120¼	120⅞	120½	120½	.....
46¼	46⅝	1,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46	46⅝	46	46¼	− ⅛
61½	62	420	Ann Arbor pf	61	62	61	62	+ 2¼
57½	57⅝	11,400	At., T. & S. F	57⅜	57⅝	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
91⅜	91⅝	18,367	At., T. & S. F. pf	91⅜	92⅜	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
93¾	93	1,790	Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	93¼	92½	92¾	− ⅛
92¼	92¼	282	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92¼	92¼	92	92	.....
78⅛	78¼	23,915	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	78½	79⅜	78	78¼	− ⅛
207	209	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	208	208	208	208	− ½
8⅝	9½	200	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9	9	− ⅛
57	57⅝	300	Canada Southern	57¼	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅝
46⅝	46⅞	33,645	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼	47⅛	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	19,350	Chicago & Alton	39½	40⅞	39½	40⅜	+ 1⅝
73	73½	9,950	Chicago & Alton pf	73½	76⅝	73½	76¼	+ 1
150⅜	150⅞	43,300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	149	151⅛	149	150⅝	+ 2
110⅜	111¼	1,700	Chicago & East Ill	109	111	109½	110½	+ 1¼
22	22½	9,000	Chicago Great West	22	22½	21⅜	22	.....
81¼	81⅝	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
51½	52	1,400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	51	52	51	51⅞	+ ⅛
93½	94	750	Chi. Gr. West., deb	93⅜	93⅞	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
33	33¼	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
71¼	71½	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	71⅝	71⅞	71½	71½	.....
149½	149¾	15,775	Chi., M. & St. P., x r	150	150⅝	149¼	149¼	− ⅝
		5,210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. rts	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	.....
180½	190½	60	C. M. & St. P. pf., x r	189¼	189¼	189¼	189¼	.....
173	174	100	Chicago & Northw	173½	173½	173½	173½	− ½
125	125¼	4,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	125¼	125⅞	123	125	.....
13⅞	14	400	Chicago Term. Trans	14¼	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
35¾	36	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35¼	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
76	77	3,900	C., C., C. & St. L	76	77½	76	76½	+ ⅛
116	118	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	116	116	116	118	+ 1
45¼	45¾	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45⅝	45⅞	43¾	45¼	+ ⅛
118	125	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	120	120	120	120	+ 1½
10	10½	6,420	Colorado Southern	9¾	10½	9¾	10	+ ⅛
45	45½	730	Col. Southern 1st pf	45	45½	45	45	+ ⅛
19½	20	1,300	Col. Southern 2d pf	19½	20¼	19½	19¾	+ ⅝
15	16	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
83¼	83¾	400	Crucible Steel pf	83¼	83¾	83¼	83½	.....
206½	209½	4,410	Consolidated Gas	206½	207½	207½	207½	− 1⅝
58	62	100	Consolidation Coal	60	60	60	60	+ 3½
45⅝	46	1,515	Con. Tobacco Co	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	− ⅛
102	103	1,350	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	102	103	101½	102½	+ ⅛
166	166¾	4,600	Delaware & Hudson	165	168	165	166¾	+ 1⅝
193	196½	1,800	Del., Lack. & West	193	197	193	197	+ 3½
39¼	40¼	4,900	Denver & Rio Grande	39½	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ⅛
88⅜	88⅝	1,100	Denver & R. G. pf	88⅜	88⅝	88½	88½	+ ⅛
23	23¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	23	23½	23	23½	− ⅛
89	90	200	Detroit City Gas	89	89	89	89	− ⅛
28¼	28⅝	10,170	Erie	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS

Improvements Decided Upon at Troy and at Syracuse.

A New Station at the First-Named City and Elimination of Many Grade Crossings at Syracuse.

The New York Central has decided to build a new station in Troy, and to eliminate over twenty-one grade crossings on its Auburn line at Syracuse, at a total expense of over $350,000. The plans for the new passenger station at Troy have been under consideration for a long time, but, owing to the diversity of opinion among the citizens nothing was done in the matter. The Chamber of Commerce desired that the station be built so as to avoid grade crossings. The New York Central made plans accordingly, which provided for an elevation of its tracks by eight feet and a depression of the streets by six feet. The Mayor of Troy, however, and his political faction objected to the anti-grade crossing feature of the plans on the ground, as he stated, that the city's share of the cost would be too great.

Several attempts were made to have an agreement reached on this proposition, but as neither party would recede from the position taken, the New York Central finally decided to abandon its plans for an elevation of its tracks, but to build the station in such a way that the tracks could be elevated later without requiring an essential change in the building. Accordingly, plans have been made, and will soon be executed, providing for a brick and stone building 70 by 400 feet, to cost about $150,000. On the main floor will be a waiting room 42 by 74 feet, a women's room, and a smoking room. The ground floor of the two wings of the building will be occupied by the express and the baggage rooms, respectively. On the second floor will be a restaurant and the local offices of the company. There will be four train platforms.

The improvements to be undertaken in Syracuse, involving the elimination of twenty-one grade crossings, of which fifteen are public streets and highways, are on what is known as the Auburn line of the New York Central. This line at present enters Syracuse from the West, and, descending on a grade of forty feet to the mile, joins the main line near Geddes Street. This line has a heavy local passenger traffic, and within the city limits is used extensively for freight purposes in connection with the large works of certain industries. Consequently the grade crossings, especially those used by the public, are of a dangerous character. The company has decided to divert the line to a connection with the main line of the New York Central, and also the West Shore line, and later, when warranted by an increase of business, to construct the line so that freight may be delivered to the tracks of the New York Central, and also to the West Shore tracks, without having to cross at grade the main passenger tracks. The length of this proposed new line is 1.08 miles. The cost of this work will be about $200,000.

RUMORS OF BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

Illinois Central Said to Have Practically Acquired Control of Wisconsin Central.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The air was thick to-day with rumors of gigantic railway deals and combinations. The most important of these was a report that the Illinois Central had or was about to secure control of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Vice President J. T. Harahan, when questioned regarding the rumor, said he knew nothing of it.

It was asserted that certain large stockholders of the Illinois Central had bought privately a majority of Wisconsin Central preferred stock and were assured of a controlling interest in the common. These purchases, it was said, would be turned into the Illinois Central as a corporation and thus give the latter a line from St. Paul to New Orleans.

It is considered quite probable that the "certain large stockholders of the Illinois Central" are E. H. Harriman and others associated with him, Mr. Harriman being one of the largest stockholders of the Illinois Central and one of its Directors. It has been known for some time that the Harriman syndicate was trying to secure control of both the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Great Western.

A GATES ROAD SOLD.

The Burlington Buys the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Railway, owned by John W. Gates and some of his business associates, has been sold to the Burlington system for a price said to be about $4,000,000. The road is a small one, extending from Moline, Ill., by way of Rock Island and a large bridge across the Mississippi River, to Davenport and Clinton, Iowa. It covers a distance of forty miles. The company has an authorized issue of $4,000,000 bonds and $4,000,000 stock. How much of this is outstanding is not known.

The road was built and the money furnished before any bonds or stock were issued by Mr. Gates, John Lambert, William P. Palmer, John A. Drake, and James C. Hutchins. John W. Gates is President, and his son, Charles G. Gates, is Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors include all the men mentioned.

The organizers are said to have tapped a paying territory, which none of the large systems had reached. Mr. Gates gave it out some time ago that the road was earning $20,000 a month gross, with only forty miles in operation.

The company is a consolidation of the Davenport, Clinton and Eastern, the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern, and the Rock Island and Eastern Illinois.

FOR THE SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Proposed Syndicate to Advance Funds for the Road's Development.

The formation of a syndicate is said to be under way among financiers of this city to advance funds to the Seaboard Air Line for the purpose of providing cash assets wherewith to develop the property without resorting to a sale of long-term bonds at a price which is supposed to be below the actual value of the company's securities. The arrangement is believed to provide also for the taking up of certain loans negotiated some time ago and secured by some of the company's 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds for the paying off of a floating debt and of maturing trust certificates.

Another purpose of the loan is supposed to be the payment of a one-sixth interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, between Washington and Richmond, which is to be operated jointly by the Seaboard, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, and the Pennsylvania.

TROLLEY ROAD CHANGES HANDS.

Cape May and Delaware Bay Line Secured for a Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, March 11.—After fighting in the courts for six months for a foreclosure and receiver, ex-Senator Lemuel E. Miller of this place to-day secured control of the Cape May, Delaware Bay and Sewell's Point Railroad for $90,000. This road is seven miles long and is operated as a trolley along the ocean front here.

Mr. Miller is said to have purchased it for a syndicate, of which A. B. Wilgus of New York is President. The same syndicate built the new ocean pier here last season and operated a ferry between here and Lewes, Del., connecting at the latter point with the Queen Anne Railroad for Baltimore. The bonds of the road amount to $150,000, and there is $100,000 of stock, which will be wiped out in the reorganization.

To Build Seventy-Mile Electric Road.

CANAAN, Conn., March 11.—A company is being organized for the construction of an electric road from the Massachusetts State line, north of here, to Bridgeport, a distance of seventy miles. The plan is to have this road connect with the proposed Berkshire line from the State boundary to Pittsfield, Mass., and with its connections form a continuous line to New York City.

Brief Railroad Items.

E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande is in the city. Mr. Jeffery said yesterday that no date had as yet been fixed for the adjourned meeting of the Western Presidents' conference in this city in April.

President Norton of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City is expected in this city to-day. Rumors were current yesterday, but could not be confirmed, that the object of his visit was due to an impending acquisition of the property by Vanderbilt interests.

At the bondholders' meeting of the Ohio Southern yesterday the resolution to sell the road to the syndicate headed by F. J. Lisman & Co. was approved.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

67—Alvin L. Johns et al., appellants, vs. James Wilson.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

25—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. Furman, as administrator, &c., et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a direction to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting: Justices Shiras and Peckham.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

415—The Interstate Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 28 next after the cases already set down for that day.

452—Eastern Building and Loan Association, plaintiff in error, vs. David W. Ebaugh.—Motion to advance denied.

520—W. P. H. McFadden & Co. et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.—Motion to advance denied.

570—The Knights Templar and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, petitioner, vs. Rosa B. Jarman.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

574—The United States, petitioner, vs. Lucius Beebe & Sons.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Denied.

160—Herschel S. Hawkins et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Asheville.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina. Writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction, on the authority of Oxley Stave Company vs. Butler County, 166 United States, 640; Ripley vs. Illinois, 170 United States, 182; Scudder vs. Controller, 175 United States, 32; Baltimore C. and A. Railway Company vs. Mayor, 179 United States, 681, and cases cited.

288—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. H. C. Bush et al.—In error to the District of Alaska.—Writ of error dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Thorp vs. Bonnifield, 177 U. S., 15; Shute vs. Keyser, 149, U. S., 649.

385—Edward L. Clarke, petitioner, vs. Wilbur Larremore, Trustee, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Submitted by S. Livingston Samuels and George Bell for the petitioner and by Nelson S. Spencer for the respondent.

585—Thomas L. Sloan, appellant, vs. the United States.—Advanced under the thirty-second rule on motion of J. H. McGowan for the appellant.

591—George W. Grimes, petitioner, vs. George Allen.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Submitted by E. W. Bradford, Chester Bradford, and W. H. H. Miller for the petitioner and by James I. Kay for the respondent.

196—The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William M. Warren.—Submitted by George K. Nash, W. Z. Davis, and Louis G. Addison for the plaintiff in error, and by William B. Jones for the defendant in error.

178—Calvin Hood, plaintiff in error, vs. T. B. Wallace, as receiver, &c.; and 180—C. J. Lantry, plaintiff in error, vs. T. B. Wallace, as receiver, &c.—Argued by C. N. Sterry for the plaintiff in error, and by William C. Cochrane for the defendant in error.

190—Eastern Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y., plaintiff in error, vs. Lawrence S. Welling et al.—Argued by William Henburn Russell for the plaintiff in error, and by Henry A. M. Smith for the defendants in error.

Call for Tuesday—191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, and 203.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Spring Street Property and Three Madison Avenue Corners Figure in the Day's Business—Other Dealings.

The five-story building 115 and 117 Spring Street, 50 by 100, is reported to have been sold. Further particulars regarding the transaction could not be obtained yesterday from the owners, Rothschild Brothers & Co. The property is on the north side of Spring Street, 50 feet east of Greene Street.

The Coles estate has sold the three-story building 584 Seventh Avenue, 19.6 by 60, adjoining the northwest corner of Forty-first Street.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Robert I. Brown to Daniel B. Freedman the dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 20.5 by 75.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Mrs. May Leask to Miss Mary Leroy King the four-story stone-front dwelling 29 East Eighty-third Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, 19.6 by 69.2.

Collins & Collins have sold for Henry Vail to an investor the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, a dwelling altered for business purposes, on a lot 28.8 by 34. The property yields 4½ per cent. net on the present purchase price, and is under a lease having seventeen years yet to run.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for Myer Foster the four-story dwelling 11 East Eighty-fourth Street, 26 by 102.2. The purchaser will probably erect a new dwelling on the lot.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William T. Evans to a client, for occupancy, the four-story high-stoop dwelling 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, 40 by 75, on lot 50 by 102.2. The price paid for the property is reported as $140,000.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Calhoun & Co. have sold for John J. White, for $150,000, the seven-story apartment house, known as the St. Paul, 210 and 221 West Eighteenth Street, 50 by 92 by 102.2; also for Mrs. Belle D. Beveridge, for about $80,000, the five-story apartment house 126 West Eighty-fourth Street, 33.3 by 90 by 100.

Charles T. Barney, not Mrs. Alfred C. Clark, is the buyer of the block front on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets. Mr. Barney already owned adjoining property on either street, and now controls frontages of 400 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and 425 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the deal.

Myer Hellman has bought from Solomon Loeb and resold to Dr. S. Freeman the four-story building 387 Grand Street, 25 by 75.

J. F. Coney has sold, for about $50,000, the plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 100 by 100.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have sold for John McGaurin the three-story dwelling 234 West Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Gerard Fountain is the buyer of the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, and will erect an apartment house thereon.

William E. Baker has sold for William Buhler to William P. Sheridan, for investment, the five-story double flat 71 West One Hundredth Street, for about $30,000.

Ferdinand Nagle has sold for the German Savings Bank the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 27.11 by 100.

T. Scott & Son have sold for Adolph Sohst the three-story dwelling 240 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2; also, for Amelia Freeman, the five-story three-family flat 118 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Weil & Mayer have bought the five-story tenement 240 Mulberry Street, 25 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from J. M. Ohmeis the four-story dwelling 229 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of the four-story private residence, 38 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 feet wide, for David H. Hyman; on private terms.

R. H. Jones has sold for J. H. Jones, to John Reiul, the three-story two-family frame dwelling, No. 18 Woodycrest Avenue, south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

283 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 30.10 by 50.1 by 30.9, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ida O. Walter.....$36,100

307 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Justus L. Bulkley and others, executors. 12,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

129 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 431.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary J. Stuart..... 13,750

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

405 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25.2 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to S. Nordlinger 5,225

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,822 Madison Avenue, west side, 80.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Robert Kelly on Oct. 16, 1899; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Richard Parkhurst.... 1,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Franklin B. Lord, referee, 646 and 648 Sixth Avenue, east side, 59.3 feet south of Thirty-eighth Street, 39.6 by 75, four-story brick building, with one-story brick extension and two stores; also,

483 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.9 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick building, with one-story extension; also,

345 Sixth Avenue, west side, 73.5 feet north of Twenty-first Street, 21 by 85 and irregular, lot under lease to Adams & Co. at annual net rental of $8,400; also,

357 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-second Street, 28.9 by 65, four-story brick building, store and three-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 30 Vesey Street, northeast corner of Church Street, 28.3 by 75, five-story brick and stone building; 28 Vesey Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 24.2 by 76, five-story brick and stone building, 26 Vesey Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 24.2 by 76, five-story brick and stone building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 19 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 334.7 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26.6 by 98.9, four-story brownstone front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 67 and 69 Perry Street, north side, 149 feet west of West Fourth Street, 37 by 95, two five-story brownstone-front single apartment houses; to be sold as one parcel.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 132 to 158 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $24,767; subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 1,078 Madison Avenue, west side, 51.2 feet north of Eighty-first Street, 25.6 by 95, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,707.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, Jefferson Avenue, southwest corner of Seton Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $308.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 315 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick and limestone-front apartment house; One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, vacant lot.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 145 East Forty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 274 and 276 First Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, 46 by 94, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; 278 First Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing lot on the north, 23 by 94, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment: On the former parcel, $8,953; on the latter, $2,593.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, E. H. Pomeroy, referee, 1,495 to 1,499 Brook Avenue, northwest corner of St. Paul's Place, 284.2 by 100.7 by 278.4 by 100.9, eleven four-story brick flats; 1,469 Brook Avenue, west side, 362.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 32.3 by 100.1 by 25.9, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,471 Brook Avenue, west side, 162.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 39.4 by 100 by 39.3, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $46,418; subject to other mortgages for $188,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 554 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 116.6 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 107.11 by 16 by 106.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,317; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., trustee's sale, 219 and 221 East Twenty-third Street, north side, 268.2 feet east of Third Avenue, each 24.4 by 98.9, two six-story four-family tenements, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 331 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story frame tenement, with two-story brick stable at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 975 Dawson Street, north side, 97.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; 981 Dawson Street, north side, 157.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $4,855.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, 57 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 250.2 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,445.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 111 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 136.3 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,475.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William Harriss, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, unfinished, seven-story apartment house. Due on judgment, $37,200; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Bela D. Elsler, referee, 113 Convent Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 16 by 50, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,424; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert I. Sire, referee, Cypress or Trinity Avenue, east side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, and two story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,347; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 153 and 155 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 154.5 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 28.6 and 22.6, respectively, by 98.9 and irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, on 153 $16,208; on 155, $14,102.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 718 and 720 Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street, 65.10 by 127.8 by 106.10, two four-story brick flats, with store. Due on judgment, $9,772; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 533 and 535 East Eleventh Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 89.7; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $46,000.

No. 42 Baxter Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 26.8 by 87.7; Osias Kanner of 530 Broadway, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for five five-story brick flats, each 25 by 95 and 26 by 80; John Ehler Brewing Company of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; total cost, $97,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 91.8; Louis F. Haffen of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 238 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.11; Carolina Wiedkopf of 918 Jefferson Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Gerard Avenue, west side, 337 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 60; Eugene Bowman of 1,334 Prospect Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 98 Charlton Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 85; Simon Shapiro of 7 Lewis Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 222 to 228 East Fortieth Street, for four six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 85.10; Elias Kempner, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; total cost, $92,000.

No. 129 Perry Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 85.10; Elias Kempner, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $23,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 80 by 86.3; Louis Levey of 54 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 31 to 37 East Seventy-first Street, for an eight-story brick nurses' dwelling, 104 by 102.2; Presbyterian Hospital, owner; James B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Theresa Schappert of 1,813 Second Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $750.

No. 4 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick office building; Rudolph Schalk of 20 East Twenty-seventh Street, owner; M. L. Emery, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 238 Henry Street, to a five and six story brick tenement; Dora Sokolski of 312 Madison Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $2,000.

Potter Place, northeast corner of Villa Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement; Ray Goodman of 671 Third Avenue, owner; J. E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes the payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, March 11.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 80 ft n of 139th St, 20x196.6; Frances J. Jennings, executrix, &c., to Ernst A. W. Wilkens, (mtg $5,000, R S $6.50) $6,350

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 70th St, 25.5x100; Mary M. Halsted and others to Wesley Thorn, four-fifths part, (R S $40) 100

AVENUE A, 1,380, e s, 25.7x77; Francis J. Schnugg to Vallav Prochazka, (R S $4.50, mtg $14,000) .....

BEEKMAN PLACE, e s, 80.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x100; David Cahn to Jacob Vetter, (R S $11) 1

BROADWAY, 1,540 and 1,542, e s, 45.2 x100; 45th St, 171 West, 20x75.3; Helen McG. Smith to James W. Henning, (R S $250) 100

BROOME ST, 495, and 359 West Broadway; Edith M. Richards and another to Augustus G. Oppenheim, (R S $19.50,) mtg $65,500) .....

CROTONA AV, w s, 225.4 ft s of 177th St, 50x116; Jacob Leitner to Charles Jansen, (all liens, R S $1) .....

CONVENT AV, e s, 18 ft n of 148th St, 17x85; also Convent Av, e s, 35 ft n of 148th St, 16.11x85; Agnes D. Robinson to Mary D. Murray, (mtg $27,500, R S 50c.) .....

FRONT ST, n s, 13.8 ft e of Moore St, 28.4x70.7x30.1x69.6; Henrietta L. Warner to Frederick B. Jennings, (R S $25) .....

HILL, AV, e s, 250 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company C of Edenwald to Emma Ince, (R S 50c.) .....

MACDOUGAL ST, 211, 21.3x74.6x21.1x74.6; Rose E. Watson and others to Harris Mandelbaum, (mtg $5,900, R S $7) 13,000

MACDOUGAL ST, s w corner of Minetta Lane, 21.9x74.9; Jacob Hays and another, executors, &c., to Elizabeth A. Quackenbush .....

MACDOUGAL ST, 113, s e corner of Minetta Lane, 21.9x74.9; Abraham A. Quackenbush and wife to Harris Mandelbaum, (R S $15) .....

MADISON AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, 27.2x100, except piece at s e corner, 1.2x1.5; John T. Williams to Cornelius K. G. Billings, (R S $41, mtg $34,000) .. 65,000

MADISON ST, 236 and 238, s s, 40x90; Samuel Bernstein to Mayer Rabiner and others, (R S $5, mtg $50,500) .....

MOTT AV, e s, 100 ft s from s s of James Mooney's lot 18, map villa sites, Col. Lewis Morris, 25.2x141; Mary E. Carmen and another to Mary L. Fitzpatrick, all liens, (R S $9) .....

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 142d St, 23.10x25x100.8; Henry Herrmann to August Kohl, (R S $4, mtg $29,000) 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 80.8 ft s of Suburban St, 25x110; John Sohl and wife to Thomas P. Ryan and wife, (R S $1.50) .. 1,500

WAVERLEY PLACE, n e s, 39.4 ft s of Christopher St, 0.8x65, with title to alley in rear; Edward Kirby and wife to James McLoughlin, quitclaim, (R S 50c.) 400

WEST END AV, 68.24.9x80; David McClure, referee, to Edwin W. Greenbowe.. 17,400

WEST 25TH ST, 225.5 ft s of 6th St, 25x80; David McClure, referee, to Alice M. Bodine, (mtg $16,000, R S $3) 18,550

WEST END AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 68th St, 25x80; David McClure, referee, to Alice M. Bodine, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.50) 18,500

1ST AV, 2,327, 25.3x100; Jane C. Osborn and others to Henry Otten and wife..... 13,000

2D AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Albert J. Adams, (mtg $6,000, R S $0.50) 6,200

3D AV, 1,875, 24.10x110; William H. and Bertha Breisacher to Dorothea L. Breisacher and others, all title, (R S $6, mtg $14,000) .....

4TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; John H. Judge, referee, to John Farrell, (mtg $18,000, R S 50c.) 500

10TH AV, e s, 108 ft n of land of Charles Cheeseborough, runs n 36 x e 150 x s 37, x w 150 to beginning; 10th Av, w s, 75 ft n of 182d St, 24.11x150; Robert B. Snowden to Lydia P. Snowden.....

11TH ST, 52 West; Finley I. Wright to William P. Wright and others, ¼ of 1-25 part .....

23D ST, s s, 575 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Mary A. Odell to Arnett G. Smith, (mtg $10,000, R S $85) .....

23D ST, s s, 70 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Mary A. Odell to Arnett G. Smith, (R S $25) .....

31ST ST, 345 and 347 West, 33.4x98.9; Charles Grimmer to Frederick G. Letsch, (R S $21, mtg $40,000) 60,700

48TH ST, 318 to 322 East, 75x100.5; 48th St, 70 West, 21.7x100.5, and all title, &c., of E. W. Jacobs as conveyed in estate of Aaron Jacobs; Arthur Jacobs to Simon Rosenbaum, (R S $2) .....

48TH ST, 606 West, 20x100.5; Morris Feigel and another to Jacob Kessler, (R S $3.50, mtg $2,000) .....

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; William J. Hinton to Thomas U. Dudley, Jr., and another, (mtg $28,000, R S $14.50) .....

87TH ST, s s, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 127.5x100.8; Francis K. Pendleton to Gustavus L. Lawrence, (R S $80) .....

87TH ST, s s, 102.3 ft e of 5th Av, 31x100.8; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Joseph Hammershlag, (R S $10.50, mtg $64,000) 100

100TH ST, 71 West, 25x100.11; William Buhler to William P. Sheridan, (R S $9, mtg $19,000) .....

101ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Park Av, 25x75.7x irregular; also all title to interior gore; Everett MacKinstry to Victorine E. Bowles, (R S $8, mtg $18,000) 1

112TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Caroline Gehring to Carrie Buchmuller, all liens .....

120TH ST, 306 and 308 West, 50x100.11; Henry B. Savage to Caroline A. Savage, (all liens, R S $2) .....

121ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Louis Lese to Max Tuchman and another, (R S $3, mtg $6,000) .....

123D ST, n s, 71.10 ft e of 8th Av, 14.1x76.5; John R. Reynolds to Annie M. Durning, (R S $3, mtg $5,000) .....

122D ST, n s, 71.10 ft e of 8th Av, 14.1x76.5; John R. Ferrier to Annie M. Durning, (R S $3, mtg $5,000) .....

123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11; Ella C. Jones-Tappen to Cyrena L. Jones, (mtg $11,000, R S $1) .....

129TH ST, n e s, 110 ft s e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Meta B. Finck and others to William H. Breisacher, (mtg $5,000, R S $5,) all title .....

129TH ST, n e s, 110 ft s e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; William H. Breisacher to Bertha Breisacher, (mtg $5,000, R S $5) 1

132D ST, 223 West, 14.11x99.11x14.9x99.11; Ella C. Jones-Tappen to Cyrena L. Jones, (mtg $8,500, R S $1) .....

136TH ST, n s, 199.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, runs n 200 to s s of 137th St, widened, x w 68.1 to e s of Cypress Av, widened, x s 200 to n s of 136th St, 68.1; 137th St, n s, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Lot 126, Map 823, of lands in 24th Ward owned by Thomas M. Partridge and Robert Craighead; also, Lots 8, 9, 10, and 11, map 473 lots, Halsted estate, Westchester; Sanford S. Gowdey to Catharine F. Gowdey, quitclaim.....

136TH ST, n s, 431.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Mary C. Stuart, (R S $14) 13,750

151ST ST, s s, 600 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x93; Henry L. Dreyer to William H. Borrman, (R S $3.50, mtg $9,500) .....

158TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 18.9x100; Theresa Kromer, executrix, to Ferdinand Hirsch, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,500) .....

160TH ST, s s, 396.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11; James Foy to Helen C. Tomlinson, (R S $3) .....

173D ST, n s, 43 ft w of Worth Av, 17x69.6x17x67.11; Edward F. Thurlow to Mary H. Thurlow, ½ part, (mtg $3,800, R S $1) .....

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 565 and 567; the Washington Life Insurance Company to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, from Dec. 1, 1901, to Feb. 1, 1912 ..... $10,000

DELANCEY ST, 60 and 60½; Joseph Veit to Joe Cohen, 2 years 5 months.....

HOUSTON ST, 287 East; Hannah Klein to Harris Gluckman, 2 years.....

ORCHARD ST, 17; Charles Saul to Isaac W. Romm and another, 5 9-12 years..1,200-1,350

RUTGERS ST, 20, corner of Henry St; estate of Frederick Schuchardt, to Nathan Naumoff, 5 years.....

1ST AV, 406, between 234 and 24th Sts; August Hueg to Gottlieb Faist, 3 years .....

4TH AV, 327; Louisa Frans to Louis Singer, 4 10-12 years.....

10TH AV, 1981; Mary Hughes to Michael Donohue, 5 years.....

11TH AV, 610, n e corner of 45th St; Frank J. Walgering and another to Michael Bannon, 5 1-12 years.....

23D ST, 18 East; the Scott Stamp and Coin Company to Ernest Poppelau, 5 years.....

25TH ST, 138 and 140 East; Alfred E. Fountain to Max F. Greenbaum, 4 years.

67TH ST, 226 West; John Gleason to Charles Bennett, 3 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

BANNON, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 11th Av, 610, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. $4,490

BOCK, Jacob L., to Edward Hymes; 34th St, 112 East, installments, due Nov. 1, 1902..... 970

BOWLES, Victorine E., to Everett MacKinstry; 101st St, n s, 275 ft w of Park Av, with all title to gore lot, begins centre line of block below 101st and 102d Sts, and 100 ft s of Madison Av, runs s 24.4x n 24.11x w 5.4, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

BREISACHER, Bertha, to William H. Breisacher; 129th St, n e s, 110 ft s e of 5th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BUHLER, William, to Sarah E. McPherson, as guardian, &c.; 100th St, 71 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 19,000

CORN, Henry, to United States Trust Company; 121st St, n e corner of Lexington Av, demand .....

DE VADO, Julia D. J., to United States Trust Company of New York; Lenox Av, 371, demand

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRAND SACRIFICE.
MORRIS AV., 2338 & 90,
North 184th St., 2 elegant frame, detached houses, 37.6x125; 13 rooms and bath; all new and modern open plumbing; hardwood trim; elegant location; $250 cash; for sale or rent.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty.

Sale or exchange for New York property, hotel, with large hall for meetings and theatrical performances; near depot; partly furnished; 28 miles up the Hudson; population 12,000; no opposition; free and clear; owner may add cash. Gorsch & Co., 1,792 Lexington Av., cor. 111th St.

Corner factory, over 22,000 feet floor space, 100-horse power, steam heated; all in first-class order; below 106th St; actual value $60,000; will sell on very easy terms, for $45,000. Gorsch & Co., 1,792 Lexington Av., cor. 111th St.

A plot of nearly 10 lots, fronting 75 feet on both West Street and Washington Street, for sale, or will lease. Apply to
OGDEN & CLARKSON,
7 Pine St. and 127 5th Av.

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Factory; sale, rent, or exchange for partnership interest in established business; near city; 21,000 square feet; power, shafting, elevator. E. Van Duzer, 44 Wall St.

Gentleman well qualified for the position would like charge of an estate; valuable man for large real estate owner; highest references; security. Address C. D., Box 167 Times Office.

$75,000.—Bargain investment; elegant corner building, 5-story, stores and apartments; finest location; Upper Amsterdam Av.; wide; well rented. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.—A 3 FAMILY flat, 4 rooms, bath; all improvements; rental over $3,100; will sell cheap. For particulars apply L. Stone, 971 Columbus Av.

63th St., near 1st Av.—Fine, nearly new, 15-family flat; always rented; $2,800; finest tenants; bargain; mortgage, 4½. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

$6,000 wanted on first mortgage, suburban house and lot, worth $12,000. Address 18 W. Times Office.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

Attention, Builders.—Lots, liberal loan, all locations. Security furnished good builders. Broker, Room 125, 111 Broadway.

$18,000, $1,000 cash; near Grand; valuable lot; good buildings; large rentals; bargain. McKeever, 1,701 Madison Av.

34th St., 209 East.—Small three-story stone-stoop house; mortgage, six thousand dollars at 4½ per cent.; in good condition.

Mount Vernon.—12 room brick house; furnace; all improvements; rent or sale. Stricker, 3048 Third Av., 156th St.

Business property, central location; $25,000 cash; six per cent. guaranteed on investment. H. M. Black, 55 Broadway.

Butchers, attention!—Three-story single flat, good location; owner must sell. Inquire 3,194 3d Av.

95th St., East.—Double flat, 7 rooms, bath; halls, bathrooms heated; $26,500. Owner, 317 West 138th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, (saloon,) near 100th St.; price, $48,000; equity, $18,000; well rented. Box 906 Post Office.

For Sale, Mt. Vernon.—Beautiful 8-room cottage, lot 40x135; sacrifice. Owner, 225 West 133d St.

Private house, 56th St., near 5th Av.; over 20 feet; $58,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

$19,500.—56th St., near 8th Av., elegant 3-story private, 20 feet. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED.
13 to 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3881 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

We have a grand business property, suitable for coal, lumber &c.; six acres, fine dock; 100 feet long; in splendid location. Person with a little capital can make fortune. Price $15,000. This is worth careful investigation to any hustling business man. One side of property bounded by main thoroughfare, the other water front; 35 minutes from New York on the Sound.

We have a fine new block, 2 stores and 4 flats, in fine location in New Rochelle. Rental $1,400. Price $13,000. This is a choice investment.

We also have a nice cottage, nine rooms; all improvements, lot 50x150; five minutes from station. Price $4,500.

Do you want a fine 11-room house, with all improvements; new stable and carriage house, lot 90x150, in fine location, for $6,500, on easy terms?

We have a fine 10-room cottage, with all improvements; nicely situated, with stable and carriage house, lot 75x305, abundant fruit, for $7,500. These properties are all choice and are bargains.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.
Ten five-story buildings, with stores.
4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.
All light, airy and sunny; improvements.
RENTS $13 TO $20.
OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

LIGHT LOFTS.
FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,600, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.
Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 81 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

A.—8TH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, bet. 33 & 34 Sts. LARGE STORE & BASEMENT. RENT, $1,800. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 W. 33d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

A.—428 3d Av., near 30th St.—Large store and basement for many years occupied for gents' furnishing goods; rent, $1,250.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

LARGE STORES.
Steam heat, hot-water supply; first-class location, 116th St., 8th Av.; suitable for almost any business. Apply J. W. Hazlett, 235 West 116th.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

A.—233 Third Av., 3-story store and dwelling; rent, $1,250.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

Unusual opportunity to share half of store; with large show window, with optician; Madison Av., near 59th St. Box 172 Times Office.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Store and basement, No. 480 Pearl Street, now occupied by Crescent Steel Company, to lease from May 1st. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Large, well-ventilated store in the best part of 3d Av., 27x110; low rent to responsible tenant. Nauss Bros. Co., 2,175 3d Av.

$35.—Two-story corner store and dwelling for offices; junction Morris, 3d Avs. and 139th St. Gustaveson.

Two lofts, 25x40, suitable light manufacture; rent $40. Apply premises, 209 West 10th St.

43 John St., near Nassau, to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman Street.

Four lofts to let, 50x110 each; strong building. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

A corner store, 3 large windows, best location in Flatbush, Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., New York.

Business Property Wanted.

WANTED—50 OF CANAL ST.
$0,000 TO $0; FT.; LONG LEASE;
LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

South of Prospect Park.
If you were to build a high class residential district just exactly the way you wanted it, you would have nice, wide, paved streets, good water and plenty of it; gas, sewers, fine trees and ornamental shrubs, wouldn't you? And you'd have good sidewalks, lawns, nice schools, clubs and the best of neighbors, and you'd build it near New York, of course, wouldn't you?

Well, you won't have to wait to build this perfect place for you'll find it all made and ready for you to move in at
SOUTH MIDWOOD.

Better come right down to-day and see for yourself or send for illustrated booklet and come down later.

Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.
Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1361 Flatbush av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 553 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted for Renting and Collecting.
West side private houses, flats, apartment houses, tenements, and business property.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9TH AVE.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Property for sale or to rent in vicinity of this office. G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Small residence between 34th and 100th Sts., west of 3d Av. Cheap. Box 146 Times Office.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Wanted—Yard in New York City suitable for contractor. Contractor, 256 Varick St., Jersey City.

Unfurnished houses to rent below 42d St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DWELLINGS
$75 a Month
and Upward.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Open Sundays. Telephone 647 Harlem.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

$1,500 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Cambridge and Oxford.
NORTWEST COR. MADISON AV. AND 124TH ST.
Facing Mt. Morris Park.
Choice Location,
Picturesque View.
7 and 8 all light rooms, entire construction and decoration in Parisian design.
Rentals Moderate.
INQUIRE
L. A. LIEBESKIND,
BUILDER AND OWNER,
ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 11 HARLEM.

THE BROADWAY,
101ST ST., S. W. COR. BROADWAY.
An ideal location, on the upper west side, and a house that will appeal to seekers of commodious rooms.
THE SUITES CONSIST
of seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements, electric light, elevator, telephone and all night service.
RENTS $800 PER ANNUM.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.
OR
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
211 West 116th St.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Expired plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

MANHATTAN AVE. 386 (Near 116 St.)
six large rooms, bath, all improvements, $28-$28.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116 St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

A.—333 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square,) parlor flat, 23 feet front; six large rooms and storeroom; single flat house; rent, $30.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, French polishing; carpets cleaned and laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

Elegant second apartment; single flat, 8 rooms, bathroom; worth $50; to desirable tenant, $38; quiet, well-kept house. 41 3d Av.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the **WEBER TONE** is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

UPRIGHT PIANOS
Used but not abused.
Cheap because taken in exchange.
Pay what you please down.
Balance in monthly payments.
These chances too good to miss.

Bradbury ..	$100	Wheelock .	$165
N. England .	$110	Sohmer . .	$255
Sterling . . .	$120	Steinway .	$290
Weber	$190	Hardman .	$200

ANDERSON & CO.,
470 Fulton St., Elm Place, L Station.
BROOKLYN.

PEASE PIANOS
109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

—STECK—
On account of removal, we are closing out our stock of slightly used and second-hand Grand and Upright Pianos at great reduction in prices; also several odd styles. A few Organs and Square Pianos very cheap. A rare chance for shrewd buyers. 11 EAST 14TH ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Also full assortment of large uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

PIANOS—$5 down, $5 monthly, $125.00, $145.00. $160.00, others $175.00, $200.00, $225.00. Every instrument perfect and guaranteed for seven years by manufacturers and us. R. C. Jackson Piano Co., 15 East 14th St. Send postal for descriptive catalogue. Open evenings.

We have second-hand pianos, refitted and revarnished, worth from $90 up; the Harmonist is the best piano player in the market; higher in price than others, but the best. American Piano Mfg. Co., Seymour Building, 42d St. and 5th Av.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75 Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$75 fine Knabe; new upright $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,514 3d Av.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

Rosewood upright, $50; $3 monthly until paid. Goetz & Co., 83 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

High-grade upright piano in first-class condition at sacrifice. Inquire of elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BROADWAY, BELOW 59TH ST.
In high-class building, an exceptionally fine apartment of 9 rooms, fronting on Broadway; furnished, partly furnished, or unfurnished; owner going abroad.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

A.—THE TUXEDO, Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent on premises.

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133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
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Three, four, and five rooms; hot water supply, &c.; $10 to $16; NEW HOUSES. Inquire 2,914 8th Av., adjoining northeast corner 154th St.

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Madison Av. 1,759, near 116th St.—Handsomely decorated, steam-heated flat; five light rooms, bath; $21.00. Owner.

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36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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Staten Island properties for sale or rent. Moffatt & Schwab, Tompkinsville, S. I.; 56 Wall St., New York.

Detective Agencies.

Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Established 1891. 150 Nassau St. Telephone 2869 John.

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High class publication, National circulation, foundation for splendid property already self-sustaining, obtainable for half cost to build equally good nucleus; push without increased expenditure will build great property; great opportunity for literary man, publisher or ambitious young man; references and $15,000 required. Emerson F. Harris, 150 Nassau St.

Are you carrying a good life insurance? You can make a pile of money on it! I have a plan; it is a cinch. Write for circulars, a Wall Street financial banquet, to instruct and amuse. David Weltsch, 158 East 32d St.

Bargain.—Old-established cigar store, having high-class trade; big profits. Place handsomely fitted up. Low rent; good neighborhood; sacrifice. (No agents.) 1,777 Madison Av., near 116th St.

Advertising brings business. Advertisements, local or foreign, small or big, received at publishers' rates, Kehr's International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th. Telephone 4508-18th.

Investors.—I am offering a safe and legitimate investment which is sure to pay from 15 to 20 per cent. dividends; please investigate. A. M. Kemp, 186 World Building, New York.

For Sale—A 62-acre brickyard or shore front on Long Island Sound, near Northport, L. I.; price $16,000. R. Sammis, Northport, L. I.

Call on W. J. Lynch, 18 West 26th St., late with Sharp & Co., formerly of Hawkes & Co., London. Nobby garments; moderate prices.

Restaurant.—Well-paying business; established 15 years; must be sold on account of leaving city; no agents. 849 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Long-established molding mill, with steam power, blower, and woodworking machinery, complete. Gustavson, 490 East 139th St.

Will sell life insurance in company having over $300,000,000 resources at great reduction. Manager, 217 Times.

Cigar, candy, and stationery, cheap for quick buyer; rent $18, with rooms. 631 Central Av., Brooklyn.

Coney Island Men.—Pan-American lots, opposite main entrance, leased cheap. F. Adolff, Buffalo.

Wood mantels, stocks, for sale by maker, from $5 to $25. T. Vrasda, 157 East 128th St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

I BUY OLD METAL
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
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WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods,
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
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SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS RENTED from $3.00 per month up, by the manufacturers, Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 327 Broadway, New York, Telephone 2080 Franklin.

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All standard makes; repairs, and ribbons free. Sold half price. Telephone 1,338—Franklin. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Calligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

At Ebie's, Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

New and second-hand sewing machines, $5 to $16; all kinds; warranted 5 years; automatic Willcox & Gibbs; drophead cabinet this week only $14.50; new, Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

A number Sample Trunks, Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Steamer Trunks; one-half and one-third of original prices. Schwartz, 52 4th Av., near 9th St.

Baseball Calendar, Part I.; July-December, 1901. Thirty cents postpaid. Descriptive circular free. S. R. Church, 807 Sansome St., San Francisco.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Tires, wholesale and retail; agent for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; sporting goods. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

Music Boxes, 84 teeth, $24; 15 tunes free; all kinds of musical instruments cheap. Prof. Adolph Cohn, 157 West 23d St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Credit to all, diamonds, watches; wholesale prices; small amount down. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Platform scales for sale cheap; capacity 400 to 1,500 pounds. Scales bought and exchanged. 62 Cliff St.

Bicycles taken apart and cleaned, $1.00; called for and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Co., 27 West 125th St.

At 240 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

$20.00.—Sacrifice; full jeweled, 14-karat solid gold Waltham watch. C. H. Scholermann, 159 East 125th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.85 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

ANOTHER CUT; 10 latest model H. Manhattans, similar to the No. 6 Remington; never been unpacked; $40 each; shipped privilege of trial and examination free. F. S. Webster Co., 617 Broadway, N. Y.

Old feather beds taken in exchange for cash or new hair mattress. Edwards, 790 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S. G. Rains Co., 339 5th Av.

Loans.

SALARIED PEOPLE'S LOAN CO., ROOM 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms. See them.

Lost and Found.

Yellow Irish terrier lost March 4; reward paid on returning to 115 East 40th St.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION ALL THE COLONIAL HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BONNELL FAMILY REMOVED FROM THE OLD HOMESTEAD FROM WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCT.,
Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
Tuesday, March 12th,
at 1:30 P. M., at the
CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,
Broadway and 39th St.,
to the highest bidder for cash, without limit or reserve, as above, consisting of, in part, RARE OLD FLEMISH OAK DINING-ROOM SUIT, MASSIVE and HANDSOMELY carved SIDEBOARD, CLAW FEET, handsomely CARVED EXTENSION table, extra large; China closet, crystal closet, high-back chairs all in suit, the original COST OF WHICH WAS $3,000. MASSIVE FINELY CARVED FOUR-POST BEDSTEAD, Bureau Highboy, suite Chippendale Sheraton Tables, odd chairs, sofas, etc.; ELABORATELY CARVED BELTA PARLOR SUIT, 200 YEARS OLD; very rare and choice MAHOGANY, OAK, AND WALNUT BOOK CASES, CABINETS, etc. Antique Oriental Rugs, etc.; very large and fine Abbusson carpet rug in fine condition; old copper, pewter, and Sheffield Plate, old Bronzes, Carara Marble Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, Oil Paintings, Crystal, etc.

N. B.—I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that all the furniture in this sale has been restored and put in perfect condition for immediate use, and being a choice collection of effects, it will repay an inspection. The goods on exhibition to-morrow, Monday, from 8 to 6. Catalogues on application at office. 'Phone number 2790-38th St.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.

ALBERT STEIN & CO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 23rd day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the late copartnership firm of Albert Stein & Company, will sell at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, at the office of said auctioneer, No. 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 23rd day of March, 1901, all of the outstanding accounts due and owing to the said firm of Albert Stein & Company now remaining uncollected in the hands of the undersigned assignee.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1901.
FREDERICK WIENER, Assignee.
HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for said Assignee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

ELOCUTIONARY INSTRUCTION.
The speaking voice thoroughly trained and developed, defective breathing corrected, and expressive gesticulation taught. Special course in oratory for ministers and lawyers. Circulars on application. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, 106 West 42d St.

WOOD'S NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 5TH AV. & PARK AV., ON 125TH ST.,
Prepares and places more than 1,000 young men and young women in bookkeeping and stenographic positions each year; day and evening sessions. F. E. Wood, President.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations
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Class and private instruction.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin instruction, thorough, comprehensive, progressive; best material and methods used; strictly private tuition; beginners, advanced pupils. Moderate terms. Joseph Goldstein, 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th St., 103 West.—Cosey, clean, warm rooms; excellent board; $6-$7, single; double, $11; centrally located.

14th St., 307 West.—Large, sunny, front room, second floor; other large and small rooms; table board.

21st St., 258 West.—Large, nicely furnished front room, one flight; suit; 3 companions or married couple; every convenience; table board optional; moderate charges.

23d St., 439 West.—Large front room, single, $2.50, $2; board, $5; refined surroundings; American family.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

31st St., 20 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; pleasant surroundings; table board; references exchanged.

41st St., 5 East.—Single room for gentlemen; parlor dining room; dinners, lunches, or breakfasts by the week.

50th St., 233 East.—Large and small rooms, heated; ladies boarded reasonably; private house.

82d St., 118 West.—Large fourth floor; back room; running water; parlor dining room; table boarders; references.

93d, 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable large room; also small sunny room; good board; references.

95TH ST., 66 WEST.
TABLE BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED REASONABLE.

98th St., 122 West.—Handsome front room, second floor, with board; very moderate; single room, $5.

121st St., 252 West.—Large and small room; board; bachelors only, appreciating comfortable surroundings; good table; reasonable.

127th St., 55 West.—Large front room, with board; references required.

Home for elderly people and others, $4.50 upward; good table. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 622, Near 53d St.—Handsomely furnished rooms; good, substantial table; all conveniences; table boarders; moderate.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

10th St., 179 W.—Large furnished room for housekeeping; bath; also other rooms.

17th St., 333 East.—Parlor floor; fine location for doctor; hall service; also suite of rooms; single rooms; reasonable.

18th St., 422 West.—Large room, hot, cold water, bath; suitable two; $3; large hall room, $1.50.

20th St., 231 West.—Furnished hallrooms, clothes closet, $2; gentlemen only; ring first bell.

21st St., 204 W.—Nicely furnished square room for light housekeeping; hallroom for gentleman.

21st St., 317 W.—4 rooms; housekeeping; two bedrooms; gas, bath; desirable; $8. Bacon.

21st St., 301 West.—Large, sunny front room; bath; one or two gentlemen; $3, $4; private family. Figge.

46th St., 41 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; moderate rates; reliable gentlemen only; refined neighborhood; references.

46th St., 342 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences; also smaller room.

48th St., 244 West.—Beautiful large and small rooms; all conveniences; with or without French cuisine; references.

64th St., 131 West.—Private house; desirable locality; large front rooms, suitable for two; references.

76th St., 100 West.—Nicely furnished room; light and pleasant; all conveniences; private. Moss.

101st St., 327 West.—Large, sunny room; bay window; overlooking Hudson River; select private house.

116th St., 106 East.—Handsome front parlor, richly furnished; steamheated, elevator; private family; for gentlemen only. M. E. Griffin.

116th St., 106 East

BEATTIE AND WHITNEY QUARREL OVER CONTRACT

First Named No Longer Treasurer of the Metropolitan Railroad.

He Retains Andrew D. Parker and Sues the Company for $100,000—Story of a Stormy Meeting.

Hans S. Beattie, who for more than twenty years has been a close political and business associate of William C. Whitney, has resigned as Treasurer of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, and at the same time he has brought suit against the company for $100,000 for breach of contract. The papers in the case are now in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff, who will serve them to-day on the officials of the company. Andrew D. Parker, the ex-Police Commissioner, is counsel for Mr. Beattie, and beyond acknowledging that he was acting as counsel he would say nothing, as he preferred not to talk until the summons and complaint had been served.

The news of the "break" between Mr. Beattie and Mr. Whitney will come as a surprise to many, although a few of Mr. Beattie's friends have had knowledge of the situation for some time. He has freely discussed it with them. The resignation as Treasurer occurred last December, but the fact became public only yesterday.

The suit for the $100,000 was the primary cause for the resignation. Mr. Beattie demanded that certain promises that had been made to him when he secured various franchises for the Metropolitan, should be fulfilled, and when they were not he decided to resign and bring the matter into the courts.

It was before 1880 that Mr. Beattie and Mr. Whitney became business and political friends. They were in the old County Democracy together, and when Mr. Whitney was Corporation Counsel Mr. Beattie was first Deputy County Clerk. Mr. Beattie became Surveyor of the Port under Mr. Cleveland, and when Grant was Mayor he was appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner.

In the early eighties the means of transportation across town below Twenty-third Street were very inadequate. The County Democracy politicians, who were in control, went to work to secure franchises. John Keenan, in the Common Council, was the active legislative end of the combine, with whom were associated Mr. Beattie, Hubert O. Thompson, Gilbert M. Spier, and D. D. Conover. Among the franchises they secured were for railroads on Chambers Street, Fulton, Wall, and Cortlandt Streets, as well as across town at Thirty-fourth Street and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. Mr. Beattie was made Secretary of nearly all of the proposed lines and had possession of all of the records.

A few years later, when the Jacob Sharp collapse on the Broadway road came, and when the line was in the hands of John O'Brien as receiver, Philadelphia interests began to be interested in New York street railroads. It was at that time that P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins had formed their syndicate in Philadelphia. They wanted to get hold of New York roads, and Widener, Elkins, Thomas Dolan, and William H. Kemble came here and purchased the West Houston and Fayonia Ferry Street Railway, which was the successor of the old Avenue C Line, built about 1875. Then they leased the South Ferry Road, a short line from Vesey Street through Church Street to Battery Park. Then they acquired the Broadway line, all this time the leased lines being operated through the first line purchased.

At this time there was great rivalry over the control of the surface roads in the city. Mr. Whitney had become the New York representative of the syndicate, and they planned to get absolute control of all of the west side business. They then obtained control of the Chambers Street line, and Mr. Beattie was made Treasurer of the company, with a small salary, but with, he says, certain promises, on which he is now suing. The Third Avenue Road was in the field as a strong rival for supremacy. About this time the other cross-town lines defaulted in payment of interest on bonds, and Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Road, took charge of the lines, as representing the security holders. Meanwhile, the three original lines had become known as the Metropolitan Traction Company.

This was in 1893. Mr. Beattie was still continued as Treasurer.

The syndicate, including Mr. Whitney, became alarmed over Mr. Lauterbach's being in a position to throw the crosstown lines not absorbed by that company over to the Third Avenue Road and the Hart interests. The syndicate, according to Mr. Beattie, wanted these roads in the worst kind of way, as they knew that if the Third Avenue obtained them it would disturb their west side plans. Mr. Beattie, it is alleged, with his knowledge of the crosstown lines, was authorized to go ahead and get them, "even if it cost millions."

He started in, and by 1896 the Company now known as the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had control of the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Lines. Two shares of stock which were held in the Thirty-fourth Street Line alone cost the syndicate $18,000. These two shares gave the syndicate the control. After this Mr. Beattie still continued as Treasurer, and his business relations with Mr. Whitney seemed as close as ever. He says that he was promised that he would be compensated for his work. He went to Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ryan, both of whom had given him instructions as to the acquiring of the property.

The friendly relations became somewhat strained last Fall when the compensation was not forthcoming. It was then that he consulted counsel and after that went to the offices of the railroad company and made a formal demand that the promises made to him should be kept. From all accounts the interview was a decidedly warm affair, and it did not end satisfactorily to Mr. Beattie. His next move was to send in his resignation, which he did in December. The fact that he had resigned as Treasurer did not come out at the time, although Mr. Beattie then told some of his friends what would be the outcome.

Mr. Beattie is now living at Riverside, Conn. He expects to push the case to trial as rapidly as possible. Mr. Whitney was not in the city last night.

A DANGEROUS DERELICT.

Wreck of a Three-Masted Schooner in the Track of West Indian Traffic.

On arriving here yesterday the steamship Arkadia of the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company's fleet reported the existence of a dangerous derelict in latitude 29.18, longitude 74.16. It is the wreck of the three-masted schooner Warwick, which was deserted on Feb. 27 by her crew, the members of which were rescued by the Italian bark Santa Anna and Marie.

When the wreck was sighted by the Arkadia last Friday it was standing upright in the water, with its decks awash and its hatches broken in. The lumber which had formed the cargo of the schooner was floating around the vicinity. The three masts and topmasts were standing, but the jibboom had been broken and was hanging alongside. All the sails were torn to ribbons.

The wreck is directly in the path of steamships going to and from this port and the West Indies.

MANUSCRIPTS FOR COLUMBIA.

Parts of the Avesta Received—Bombay Residents' Gift to Prof. Jackson.

The department of Indo-Iranian languages at Columbia University received last week in the name of Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson a consignment of five manuscripts of the Avesta. The manuscripts were sent by persons in Bombay as a gift to Prof. Jackson in recognition of his services to the religion of Zoroaster. Prof. Jackson is at present absent on a trip to the East, and Dr. H. D. Gray, who has been studying under him, has taken charge of the manuscripts until his return. Dr. Gray has made an examination of the collection and says that it is the only collection of the sort in America. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have similar collections, as has the University of Göttingen.

Dr. Gray also says that separate parts of the Avesta are found in various places, but that it is very seldom that so much of the book sacred to the followers of Zoroaster is brought together as in the present collection, which includes one manuscript containing the Yashts, one of the Yasna, with Pahlavi translation; one of the Vendidad, with Pahlavi translation, and two containing the Vendidad Sade.

Some of the books are not in a very good state of preservation, and one has nearly lost its binding of calfskin. The manuscripts have been insured for several thousand dollars and have been placed in the vaults of the library.

Man agrees with the eider duck, the original wearer, that ducks' feathers make good bathgowns.

Eider duck down is a non-conductor—keeps in, won't let out nature's body-heat; is a feather-weight, so makes an ideal bathgown.

Here's a chance to feather your nest at $2.50; the usual price for most of these is $5 and $6—a few have been more, a few as little as $3.75, but not enough to talk about.

450 in all.

Spring overcoats, Spring derbies, Spring shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Fine Furniture,

Parlor Suits and odd pieces, of our own upholstering. Solid Mahogany Bedroom Suits and Easy Chairs (both antique and modern.) in Mahogany Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Closets and Chairs in sets to match; Library Tables (oblong, oval, and kidney shapes.) Bedroom Furniture, Chiffoniers, &c., in Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, Oak, and White Enamel.

SPECIAL—Some unique reproductions of Old Dutch Furniture in choice bungalow designs. An early inspection will repay intending purchasers!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN AWARD THAT WAS DISASTROUS.—John Schreyer has had an unfortunate experience through being overpersuaded to employ counsel to seek compensation for the loss he sustained from the taking of lands to which he had title for the extension of Lexington Avenue above Seventy-seventh Street. Although a considerable award was made and the lawyers secured a large fee, Mr. Schreyer finds himself several thousand dollars out of pocket. At the time Mr. Schreyer purchased the property, in 1884, it was subject to a mortgage of over $7,000, which he did not assume or agree to pay. There was also a lien upon the same land for several hundred dollars of taxes, which he was under no legal obligation to pay. The Commissioners, in 1885, when Mr. Schreyer presented his claim for damages, awarded him a small amount beyond the liens already upon the property. In 1890 Mr. Schreyer was induced to sign an agreement giving James A. Deering, as attorney, 50 per cent. of what should be allowed on account of the loss. In 1894 new Commissioners awarded Mr. Schreyer $22,500, and on Mr. Deering filing a notice of his lien the City Chamberlain paid him $12,559.85. The Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals ordered a reversal, holding that the question should be decided by action. Mr. Deering then paid back the money, still asserting his lien, and brought suit against Schreyer, in which he secured judgment for $11,250, or one-half the award. The costs and extra charges made a total of nearly $15,000, so that there was a deficiency judgment of $1,800 against Schreyer. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, has now affirmed this judgment. Justice McLaughlin gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Patterson, holding that Mr. Deering was entitled to only one-half the sum actually awarded to Schreyer, after deducting the amount of the mortgage and taxes. Justice McLaughlin says Mr. Deering had knowledge of the liens upon the property, and that the only possible damage Schreyer could sustain through the taking of the land was so much of the award as exceeded the amount of the mortgage and taxes. The award made through Deering's efforts was not, he said, in fact recovered by Schreyer. Of the amount $7,500 was applied on the mortgage and $2,624 retained by the Controller for taxes, leaving $12,376. Justice McLaughlin thinks Mr. Deering was entitled to one-half that sum, and no more. "If the amount had only equaled the amount of the mortgage and taxes," Justice McLaughlin says, "Schreyer, notwithstanding the fact that he was under no obligation to pay either of them, must nevertheless pay the plaintiff one-half the sum awarded. This seems to me to be unjust and a forced and unreasonable construction of the contract." Mr. Schreyer claimed also that he signed the agreement to enable Mr. Deering to show it to prospective clients, and with the understanding that he was actually to be charged only 33 per cent. of the award.

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SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A STREET.—Samuel Schoenblum, five years and two months old, who had been going to school about a month, on returning one day, met his mother in front of the house where they lived, in Rivington Street. She gave him a penny to buy some candy at a stall across the street, and he had done so and was on his way back to her when he ran closely in front of a horse attached to a cart into which an employe of the city was engaged in emptying ashes. The driver, not seeing the boy, started the horse, which at his first steps knocked the boy down so that the wheel of the cart passed over his leg. A suit brought by the child's father against the city to recover for the injuries the boy sustained was dismissed on the trial, but the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has ordered a reversal and new trial. The Court said that may be, under ordinary circumstances, the driver was not called upon to look and see what, if anything, was in front of his horse before starting him up, but there were some facts in this case which might take it out of the ordinary rule. "The time was at noon; the children were just out of school, and the street was full of them. Under such circumstances a person who has occasion to drive a horse in such a street is bound to take notice of the fact that the children are there, and to see that no harm comes to them from anything he does." The question of the driver's negligence was held to be one for the jury. The Presiding Justice, in a dissenting opinion, said: "It cannot be possible that every time an ash man moves his cart from house to house in the middle of the block he must search in and around his vehicle and horse to make sure that there is no one standing near who will be knocked down and injured the moment his horse raises his foot."

***

MONEYS LOST IN WALL STREET.—Mrs. Ophelia J. Cuthbert inherited from her father, Francis M. Lasak, who died twelve years ago, over $300,000, a large portion of which was paid by her to her son, Edward B. Cuthbert, a stock broker. When he asked her in 1895 for $95,000, "she threw up her hands in the air," Mr. Cuthbert said, in testifying, "exclaiming, 'That is just the way my money is going to go if I let you have anything. I won't have anything to do with Wall Street. I have always been warned against it by my father.'" She was finally induced to loan Edward that sum, the amount to be charged against him at her death. After Mr. Cuthbert's failure, in 1897, Frederick S. Pearson, having secured a judgment for over $15,000 against him, sued him and others to have a general assignment made by him declared fraudulent, and that his brother and mother account for $40,000 received by them from him in August, 1897. After Mrs. Cuthbert's death her administrator was substituted as party defendant. The Appellate Division has modified judgment secured by the plaintiff on the trial. The Court holds that Mr. Cuthbert could not, for the purpose of reimbursing his mother for the advances, withdraw from his assets, to the detriment of his creditors, money to pay such advances, or any part of them; and that an accounting should have been ordered. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in a dissenting opinion, held there was no proof that the money loaned by the mother was intended as an advance to her son, to be paid only against his share of the mother's estate. There was no agreement on her part not to ask him for the money, and she could have claimed it at any time.

Dangerous Fifth Avenue Crossings.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council has received many complaints that the conductors of cars on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street lines in crossing Fifth Avenue fail to ring their bells or slow up and that the lives of persons driving up and down Fifth Avenue are menaced. President Guggenheimer wrote to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday, requesting an investigation of the complaints.

Tuesday, March 12th.

Sale of

Muslin Underwear and Silk Skirts.

Night Gowns,
75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95 and $2.45.

Drawers and Corset Covers,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.95.

Chemises and Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.95, 2.95

Outing Flannel Skirts,
scalloped edge,
25 cts.

Odd Night Gowns, slightly soiled, at ½ their value.

Negligées,
in striped dimity and white lawn, trimmed with ruffles of same or dotted embroidery,
$3.95.

Silk Skirts,
in black, black and white, colored and changeable taffetas,
$5.85, $8.45 & $10.75, values $8.75 to $16.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Clearing Sale of *Oriental Rugs* at the following prices:

Lot No. 1.
320 Fine Shirvan Rugs,
$10.00.

Lot No. 2.
200 Antique Mosul Rugs,
$13.60.

Lot No. 3.
200 Antique Kasak & Karabagh Rugs,
$16.60.

Lot No. 4.
200 Rare Antique Iran Rugs,
$36.00.

Lot No. 5.
200 Extra Fine Kermansha Rugs,
$46.00.

And
118 Persian, India and Turkish Carpets,
reduced for this occasion.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Ladies' Spring Suits.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH.

Made of fine quality Venetian Cloth, latest fashionable cut and model.

Eton Coats,—finished with stitched satin bands and colored cloth vests.

New flared gored Skirts, with drop taffetas silk lining.

Colors:—Blue, castor, brown, light and Oxford gray and black.

Sizes, Black 32 to 42 inches. Colors, 32 to 40 inches.

Sizes 32 and 34 are suitable for Misses or small Women.

$25.00; VALUE $35.00.

Suspenders.

Men's light weight, Silk-and-Lisle,—or heavy Elastic Suspenders.

Finished with nickel buckles and strong leather ends and "cast off,"

25 cents per pair; USUAL PRICE 50 CENTS.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

A Remarkable Collection of
Oriental Rugs & Carpets
MAY ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE SALESROOMS OF
A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
The Oldest Oriental Rug and Carpet Importers in the Country.
Nos. 877 & 879 Broadway, New York.
HAND WOVEN PRODUCTS EXCLUSIVELY. | RESIDENT BUYERS IN ALL THE ORIENT.

LACE DEP'T.
Sale of Robes.

Black,—Point d'Esprit Chantilly, and lace Grenadine Robes.
Bodices,—ready cut. Skirts ready to fit.
Full length,—ample material.
The material is covered with handsomely applied, narrow, libert, silk ruches,—skirts are finished with full flare flounce, edged with accordeon pleated, ruche trimmed ruffles.
$24.75 per robe.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
White Cotton Goods.

Egyptian Dimities,
.12½, to 25c per yd.
Fine Persian Lawns,
.25, to 40c per yard.
English pique,—soft finish,
.25 per yard.
New Spring stock of India Linens, Lawns, Organdies, Nainsooks, Soie Natte, Leno de Soie and many novelties for the coming season,—in open-work and sheer weaves.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE "Household" Tool Chest,
With Tools Fit to Use,
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d St., 155 West 41st St.

Tuesday, March 12th.

Sale of *Corsets.*

Straight Front Corsets,
sizes 18 to 26,
$1.65,
value $2.50.

Odd sizes in P. D. & Z. Z. Corsets,
at greatly reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the WATERS UPRIGHTS and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of WONDERFUL TONE QUALITIES can be purchased at a very reasonable price, and, if desired, on small monthly payments.

Send postal for Catalogue, with reduced prices and terms, on our new

3-Year System,

Giving you three years' time without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN STORE STOOL CO. 30 Edward St., just East of 414 Broadway. Phone 1363 Spring. DESKS

Austin's Dog Bread
is the best food for dogs.

O'Neill's.

Are Showing in Their
Cloak and Suit Dept.

A well-selected stock of the latest Spring Novelties in Women's Coats, Suits, Skirts, and Waists, including many exclusive designs.

Exceptional Value in Suits.

HOMESPUN SUITS in light and dark gray, double breasted Eton Jackets, large reveres and high L'Aiglon collars, seven-gored skirt lined with percaline,
9.98

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS of extra quality, new Eton Jackets, silk reveres, bell sleeves, and lined with taffeta, seven-gored flounce skirt lined with mercerized percaline,
16.98

FINE BROADCLOTH SUITS, black, blue or brown, double-breasted Eton Coats, with high stitched taffeta at waist, forming bodice; stitched taffeta reveres and taffeta lined, new flounce skirt finished with stitched taffeta band and lined with mercerized percaline,
21.98

Two Noteworthy Items in Separate Dress Skirts.

New Flare Walking Skirts of double face material finished with rows of stitching,
4.98

Seven-gored Flare Broadcloth Skirts, lined with mercerized percaline, velveteen bound,
5.98

Full Line of the New Silk and Cotton Shirtwaists.
COTTON SHIRTWAISTS, 49c. and upward.
SILK WAISTS, 3.98 and upward.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Glimpses of New Sideboards.

This, a modest little piece, slim-legged as a side table, carved with shells and ribbon loops. Here a group of Colonial worthies with projecting cupboard doors and drawer fronts—Just the antique simplicity which will be in vogue this Spring. Golden Oak from $14.50, Flemish Oak from $30.00. Mahogany from $32.00.

Every piece stands for quality, high art and economy when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last 3 Weeks.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
Apr. 1, Brother Officers. Return of Wm. Faversham.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St.
Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun.
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Ave.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. 2.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS, With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES,
with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St.
Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE IN WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way.
50th Time March 25. Souvenirs.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER IN ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY.
SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
THIS Tues. at 3, at Daly's; PARIS EXPOSITION.
Wed., Thurs., 8:30, Mendelssohn.
Next Week—Thessaly & Olympian Games.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.
Charles Frohman Presents
"A lively and diverting farce."—Times.
"Hilarious."—Sun. "Screaming."—Ev. World
The Lash of a Whip

LYCEUM THEATRE. TO-DAY AT 3.
SECOND CONCERT
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
SAM FRANKO.....CONDUCTOR
MISS GERTRUDE M. STEIN, SOLOIST.
Tickets at Box Office and Schuberth's

Proctor's | Continuous Performances. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudevills.
23d St. | Fred Bond & Co., Lydia Yeamans Titus, W. P. Sweatman, Bachelor Club, etc.
5th Ave. | David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly."
58th St. | Mansfeld & Wilbur, Pete Baker, etc.
125th St. | The Finneys, Suimoto Troupe, Jane Courthope & Co., Tony Farrell & Co.
Wilmer Vincent & Co., Seven Reed Birds, Zelma Rawiston, Willis Family.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
Sportsmen's Show Last 5 Days
The Ojibway Indian Dramatization of
3:30 P. M. HIAWATHA. 8:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME, GAME BIRDS, GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE.
Canadian Exhibits, Launches, etc.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.

WALLACK'S. Last 5 nghts. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat
LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN
in "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
Mar. 19, Kelcey-Shannon Co. in 'Manon Lescaut.'

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
THIRD MONTH. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. THE CLIMBERS.
Mat. to-morrow, 2:15.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in
GARRETT O'MAGH. Next week, Xtra Mat. Monday
(St. Patrick's Day), A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Adelaide Herrmann, Julia Kingsley, Harry Le Clair, 4 Collinis, 10 Others.

GRAND MAT. To-morrow, 25c, 50c. Barbara Frietchie

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mt. daily except Mon. 25c. The Banker's Daughter

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. To-night, last time, "Der Hochzeitungstag & Littliche Forderung." Wed. Ev., "Der Herr im Hause."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
THIS Afternoon at 2:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Journet, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Hubbenet, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
To-morrow Ev'g. at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean de Reszke, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryll, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 15, at 8—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Plançon, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 16, at 2—TOSCA (in Italian.) Milka Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 16, at 8, at Popular Prices—LA TRAVIATA (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., March 17, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert,
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
will be performed for the last time this season under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra and chorus.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
THURSDAY, MAR. 14, at 3 P. M.
Dramatic Recital by
Mr. J. Marshall Wilson
Tickets $1 at Schuberth's and Tyson's.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH,
New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra.

JOSEF HOFMANN
Will play "Tannhauser" Overture and by special request the "Blue Danube Waltz."
Carnegie, Monday, March 18th, 2:30 P.M.
Seats at Ditson's and Carnegie. Steinway Piano.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St.
NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
4—Cohans—4
in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1st west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 42d, B'way & 7th Av. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY
E. 14th St. HAYES AND LYTTON'S A WISE GUY CO.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
FLORODORA

25c. Daily Mats. All 50c. Opc. Evgs. 1:45 & 7:45
KOSTER & BIAL'S WHITE RATS. Lafayette, Henry Lee, Jos. J. Morton, Kelly & Ashby, Big Kiralfy Ballet, ors

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
W. A. Brady's Big revival is breaking all records.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

KEITH'S RICE & COHEN. JOHNSTONE BENNETT. LIVING ART STUDIES.
THE AGOUST FAMILY.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE. Revival of the Fairy Play, "THE FOREST RING."
Next Sat. Aft., Mch. 16, 3 o'clock.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th Street and 7th Avenue.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Evs. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvs. Mar. 18.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. WM. A. BRADY'S 'WAY DOWN EAST.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. 25c.
This Week, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Vallecita Dog Untamable Lions. Olga Beehm.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer, brisk easterly winds.

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ASSEMBLY PASSES A RAMAPO REPEAL BILL

But One Vote Is Cast Against the Morgan Measure.

Mr. Kelsey, Who Reported the Bill, Says It Is Invalid—Its Chances in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Morgan bill to repeal the charter granted to the Ramapo Water Company in 1895 passed the Assembly to-day. The only vote recorded in opposition to the bill was that of Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, which reported the bill. Mr. Kelsey, in explanation of his vote, said he was in favor of revoking all the special privileges granted by the Legislature to the Ramapo Water Company, but he thought the pending bill went too far, and he was doubtful of its validity.

During the debate on the bill Speaker Nixon took the floor and made a speech in favor of the bill. He reviewed the history of Ramapo legislation, and explained his action in 1895 in introducing the bill which conferred special and unusual powers upon the Ramapo Company.

The Morgan bill will now go to the Senate, where, if the promises made regarding it are carried out, it will be substituted for the Slater bill, which is exactly similar, and which has already passed the Senate. It ought to pass the Senate to-morrow unless it should be referred to the Committee on Cities. There is no reason why it should be so referred, the Senate having already passed a like bill, and if such action is taken it will indicate that the efforts to defeat the legislation have not yet been abandoned.

If the Morgan bill passes the Senate to-morrow and is signed by the Governor, the City of New York can at once take steps for the improvement and extension of its water supply by condemning the Ramapo Company's options. The value of these options will be fixed by a commission to be appointed by the Supreme Court. It is the general impression that the Ramapo Company stands to make a million or more on its options.

Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the Ramapo Company, was at the Capitol today when the Morgan bill was passed. He appeared to be blue over the prospects and refused to discuss the matter.

When the Morgan bill was reached on the order of final passage Speaker Nixon arose to explain his position in introducing the original bill, in 1895, which conferred special powers and privileges on the Ramapo Company. The bill, as introduced him in 1895, covered three counties—Rockland, Orange, and Ulster.

It was referred to the Cities Committee by Speaker Fish, said Mr. Nixon, and that body was responsible for amending it in a manner which conferred the extraordinary powers which the company now enjoys. Both branches of the Legislature unanimously passed the bill, little dreaming what a grand larceny scheme they were fostering.

Mr. Nixon said he little thought, when he introduced the bill, of the far-reaching consequences that were to ensue. It had taught him a lesson which he would never forget. The question of responsibility, however, did not rest with the Republican Party, but with those Democratic officials of the City of New York who had endeavored to enter into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company which, if consummated, would have robbed the city of millions of dollars.

"Who stopped the contract from going through?" asked Mr. McKeown of Kings. "Wasn't it stopped by a Democratic Controller, Mr. Coler?"

"After the passage of the act of 1895," continued the Speaker, "Ramapo was never heard of until it began to deal with Tammany. Ordinarily I do not believe in legislation of this kind, but the action of certain Democratic officials of the City of New York in striving to enter into a contract with the city to defraud the taxpayers demands it."

Messrs. Harburger, Lynn, and Fitzgerald of New York spoke in defense of the Democratic Party. It was purely and simply a case, they argued, of the Legislature of 1901 righting a wrong committed by the Legislature of 1895. It was but right that the Speaker should be given all the latitude he wanted in order to extricate himself from the act of 1895.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York moved that the Cities Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the Slater bill and that it be substituted for the Morgan bill and passed. Mr. Kelsey objected.

Mr. Frisbie thought the situation was indeed of a grave nature when the presiding officer of the House had to assume charge of the majority. It appeared strange to him that such repeal legislation was not passed last year. Repentance, he said, had come very late in the day.

The previous question was then moved, and the bill was put upon final passage. Mr. Kelsey of Livingston alone voting in the negative, taking the ground that its validity was doubtful and litigation would surely follow. In explaining why he voted against the Morgan Anti-Ramapo bill Mr. Kelsey said:

"It is unwise for the Legislature, in my opinion, to repeal all powers that may have been unduly granted to this company. The City of New York should without doubt own its own water supply. It should have the right of condemnation, as freely as that of or superior to that of any other corporation. I think the Ramapo Company should be placed upon the same level as other similar corporations. This act in my opinion is ill-advised. It is, I believe, of doubtful validity. It is inequitable and unjust. At least it may become so. It is entirely unnecessary. I think it should have been framed in a different form."

Silk Weavers' Wages Increased.

PATERSON, N. J., March 12.—The Columbia Ribbon Company in this city has agreed to pay its weavers the full manufacturers' price list that was in effect up to 1895. The company's work is confined almost entirely to hatbands. The increase given is 15 per cent. more than is being asked by the weavers at Frank & Dugan's and other mills where strikes are in progress. The strikers think that the action of the Columbia Company will result to their advantage.

Receiver for a Debenture Company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—A receiver has been appointed for the Ohio Debenture Company on the application of F. Green, a stockholder. Green says the outstanding indebtedness is $225,000 and the assets not more than $75,000. The Supreme Court will be asked to pass on the legality of debenture companies.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial affairs—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30¼c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Leases by Piece.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

HOPE FOR A NEW TREATY.

British Officials Say There Is No Desire to Drop the Negotiations Regarding the Canal.

LONDON, March 13.—The Foreign Office officials are nettled at the statement, cabled here, that no opening is left for further action in the case of Great Britain's reply to the United States' note referring to the Senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is pointed out that Great Britain's reply invites further proposals from the United States. Moreover, the Foreign Office understands that something of this sort is already contemplated in Washington.

It is stated officially that there is no desire on the part of the British Government that the matter should be dropped. It confidently expects further negotiations, and hopes for a satisfactory conclusion, though this does not lessen its insistence on the integrity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty until both signatories consent to its abrogation.

Lord Cranborne, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday, after referring to Great Britain's reply to the Senate's amendments, added that the British Government was not engaged in negotiations with any other power on the subject.

Yesterday's afternoon papers followed the morning papers in approving the Government's refusal to accept the Senate's amendments. The only novel suggestion in the matter appeared in The Evening Standard, which declared it was of the opinion that the time had come to attack Monroeism. It said:

"Now that the Republic is taking an active interest in the wider field of the world's politics, the time has come when the fiction that the Western hemisphere is to be guarded as a close preserve for American enterprise should finally be exploded. English interests are quite as paramount as those of the sister States, and it cannot be long before the attention of the Continental powers will be more directly drawn to the commercial possibilities of the dormant southern half of the continent."

NATURAL GAS MEN MEET.

Because Supply Is Failing They May Sell Only for Household Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—The intermittent decrease in natural gas pressure caused by a failing supply resulted in a meeting of producers in this city to-day, called by M. B. Daly of Toledo. The meeting was chiefly attended by representatives of companies who secure their supply of gas from the Sugar Grove Field, thirty miles south of the city, but many other prominent oil men from Ohio and Pennsylvania are in attendance. The conference is secret, but it is understood to be the purpose of the promoters to formulate and urge an agreement pledging the various companies to sell gas only for household purposes.

Much gas was wasted in the early period following discovery, and it was indiscriminately sold to manufacturers. It is claimed that unless the use can be confined to the household, the gas companies will soon be compelled to put in machinery to force the gas through the pipes. Two of them have, in fact, already done so. Several of the producers took a less pessimistic view of the situation, and no agreement may be reached.

Among those present were Capt. Tompkins of Oil City, Penn., Assistant General Manager of the Standard Oil Company, and Mr. Daly, representing the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company; T. A. Barnsdall and S. A. Wheeler, Bradford, Penn., representing the Logan, Bucyrus, Newark, Chillicothe, and intermediate town companies; F. Murdock of the Detrick Syndicate, which supplies Dayton and Springfield; E. V. Graham of the Great Southern Company, which supplies Barnesville and other towns; R. F. Brown, A. Getz, and G. W. Trimble of Lancaster, and J. O. Johnston, Columbus, of the Central Ohio Natural Gas Fuel Company.

NIAGARA EXCURSION TRAFFIC.

New York and Brooklyn Capitalists Make Arrangements to Control It at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—The International Navigation Company, backed by New York and Brooklyn capitalists, has secured the Niagara River excursion docks in this city and the docks on the Canadian and American sides of the river at Niagara Falls. The company proposes putting on a fleet of steamers this Summer to handle the excursion travel between this city and the Falls. The company has also completed contracts which will enable it to carry passengers over a belt line covering the Niagara frontier.

From Buffalo passengers will be taken by their steamers to Slater's Point, Ontario, above the falls, where the cars on the scenic railway will be taken to Queenston. At Queenston the new bridge will be crossed to Lewiston, where the cars will be run over the Great Gorge route to Niagara Falls and thence to Buffalo over the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway.

A POLYGAMIST ACQUITTED.

Utah Supreme Court Frees a Man Who Has Two Wives.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 12.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of the State vs. John C. Graham, appellant, formerly a Postmaster at Provo, charged with unlawful cohabitation, reversing the lower courts, and setting aside the verdict of the jury, also quashing the information. The defendant was charged with unlawfully cohabiting with more than one woman in the County of Salt Lake continuously between the 1st day of January, 1898, and the 12th day of May, 1899.

The points of law involved in the appeal were that the offenses were not committed in this county, as one of the defendant's alleged wives lived in Utah County and one here; also that what the neighbors believed as to the defendant's relations with the alleged plural wife living in this county was not sufficient upon which to base a verdict of guilty. The opinion says in part:

"The mere existence in some other county than the place of trial of acts or conditions of defendant, lawful in and of themselves, but necessary to be alleged and proved, in order to establish the crime as charged, does not involve the powers of this statute so as to permit the trial of the defendant in such other county."

The opinion was written by Judge Rolap and concurred in by Justices Baskin and Bartch.

Death of an Aged Railway Mail Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 12.—Thomas Collister of Willoughby, one of the three oldest railway mail clerks in the United States, is dead. He with two other clerks once handled all the mail between Buffalo and Cleveland, a distance of nearly 200 miles. To-day hundreds of clerks are employed between these points. The other two oldest clerks are G. W. Putnam of West N. Y., and a Mr. Catlin of Erie, Penn. They were appointed under Lincoln's Administration. Mr. Putnam is eighty-three years old, but is still in active service.

MAIL WAGON DRIVER'S GRIT.

Hurt, He Stuck to His Wagon Till He Reached a Post Office, Then Fainted.

While William Pitt, twenty-three years old, of 322 East Twenty-fifth Street, was driving a United States mail wagon across Third Avenue at Forty-fourth Street last night a southbound car struck the wagon and he was thrown from his seat.

Witnesses of the accident picked him up. He refused medical attention, however, and, mounting his seat, drove to Station H, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. Then he fainted. An ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital, and Dr. Ereseer said the man had received serious contusions of the body. He was taken to the hospital.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRICTION

Acrimonious Dispute Over a Piece of Land at Tien-Tsin.

THE BRITISH EMPLOY FORCE

Railway Company Now Holds the Property, Guards Having Been Put on It by Order of Gen. Barrow.

LONDON, March 13.—Friction has arisen at Tien-Tsin between the British and the Russians over a piece of land alleged to belong to the railway company, and to have been in possession of the company for some years. According to dispatches from Tien-Tsin the Russians assert that this land is part of their new concession, and therefore Russian property.

Mr. Kinder, manager of the railway, had begun to make a siding, but was stopped by the Russian authorities. He appealed to Col. McDonald, who referred the matter to Gen. Barrow, British Chief of Staff in Peking. Gen. Barrow replied, "Carry on the siding, with armed force if necessary."

Guards were put on the line by the British, and the work was continued. Gen. Wagasak, the Russian commander, protested, and said the thing would not have been done if the Russians had as many troops as the British, adding that such matters should be left to diplomacy.

Col. McDonald again communicated with Gen. Barrow, who telegraphed, "Continue the siding." Gen. Wagasak, very indignant, appealed to the Russian Minister at Peking, M. de Giers.

The "Russo-American Flirtation."

LONDON, March 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, commenting on what he calls "the unpleasant discovery by the Washington Cabinet that Russian diplomacy cannot be trusted," says: "It is rumored that the services of Count Cassini (Russian Ambassador to the United States) are regarded so highly that he is likely to be promoted. In any case the United States Government has reason to deplore his success to the same extent as Russia has to rejoice over it. This melancholy result of the Russo-American flirtation in China was clearly foreseen elsewhere."

ALL NIGHT IN A TREE.

Two Boatmen Escape from an Ice Floe, but Suffer Severely from the Cold.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., March 12.—The slender trunk of a young oak tree was all that held Charles Blackman and George Bush for twelve hours last night above a seething, roaring floe of ice. Noticing large quantities of driftwood coming down the Housatonic River during the early hours of yesterday's freshet, the men rowed to Two Mile Island to gather it in. So hard were they working that they failed to see an immense field of ice bearing down upon them. Five miles of broken cakes which the Housatonic Water Company's dam had held in check all day were racing down on the swift current.

When they finally saw their danger it was too late to put ashore. They ran for the oak, the only tree on the low island. They had just reached its lower branches when, with a roar, a wall of ice swept over the island, completely submerging it. Huge cakes, some weighing three or four tons, were thrown against the tree trunk, rocking it so violently that the men were in momentary fear of being shaken off. It seemed every minute that the trunk would break. Sprawling out on a limb, each man had to exert all his strength to hold on.

Their shouts for help drew a crowd to the shore, but it was impossible to aid them across the moving ice. The men were numb with the cold and the constant shaking of the tree made every muscle ache. It was not till 3 o'clock this morning, twelve hours after they had climbed the tree, that the last of the ice passed and the rescuers were able to take the men ashore in boats. The ears and fingers of the men were frostbitten, and they were so numb that they could not stand. Black and blue spots on their arms and shoulders and legs showed the violence of the shaking they had undergone.

The ice floe was sufficiently violent to knock the trestle of the Berkshire Railroad two miles above the island six inches out of place and to cause the Huntington Bridge to rock.

A PHILADELPHIA HOTEL SUIT.

Constables Hold the Lafayette on a Landlord's Warrant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Lafayette Hotel, a famous old hostelry at Broad and Sansom Streets, is now in possession of two constables, placed there by the Girard Trust Company on a landlord's warrant against Louis H. Smith, lessee, for rent in arrears, amounting with interest to $68,348.90.

It developed to-day that Col. Smith's lease expired on March 4 last, and has not been renewed. It had been supposed that he had a new lease for four years and nine months. The ownership of the hotel was recently transferred to the Land Title and Trust Company, acting for Wesley F. Pike, who purchased the property for $1,250,000. One-half of this company "Plunger" F. Theodore Walton of New York is on the scene as authorized watchman. Col. Smith is out of town. It is said that he will contest the claim for rent in arrears. He is expected to return to-morrow.

It is said that the new purchasers will take possession of the hotel June 1, tear it down, and build an extension to the Land Title and Trust Building. A meeting was held to-day between representatives of the Girard Trust Company, which sold the property for the heirs of Moro Phillipps, and the Land Title and Trust Company, and Alfred H. Moore, counsel for Col. Smith. As a result it is expected that Walton will manage the hotel until a final decision is reached as to the erection of an office building.

SON MAY NOT INSURE FATHER.

United States Court Holds that, Except in Particular Cases, the Policy Is Void.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—A decision was handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals this morning to the effect that a son cannot insure his father's life in his own interest. It came about through the consideration of a case submitted by the Life Insurance Clearing Company against James O'Neill, which was first tried in the United States court at Pittsburg. The questions at issue were based upon an action in a policy of insurance taken out and maintained by an adult son for his own benefit upon the life of his father. In the opinion handed down today, Judge McPherson, for the Circuit Court of Appeals, says:

"The mere relationship of father and son does not give an adult son an insurable interest in his father's life. Such an interest may exist under the circumstances of a particular case, but relationship is not sufficient to establish it."

£50,000,000 War Loan in Consols?

LONDON, March 13.—It was rumored on the Stock Exchange yesterday that the Government would issue a war loan of £50,000,000 in consols.

Round Trip to Old Point Comfort $13.60, via Old Dominion Line. Daily Service.—Adv.

TRAGEDY AT PASSAIC.

Probable Double Suicide or Murder and Suicide in the Canal.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 12.—The police of this city believe that in the finding of the body of Michael Ibanko, a resident of Passaic's Dundee section, in the canal near the Okonite Mills this morning, they have on hand a double suicide or a murder and suicide. Ibanko lived with his wife and four-year-old son at 136 Third Street.

About a week ago the Susquehanna Railroad watchman at the trestle over the Dundee Canal noticed a black object floating down the stream just after hearing a splash. About an hour later the watchman heard another splash, and again caught a glimpse of a dark object in the water. He made them out to be human bodies, and communicated with the police, who, after an investigation, concluded that the objects were probably dead animals or rubbish thrown into the river by some one.

When Ibanko's body was dragged from the canal this morning search was made for his wife, but it was ascertained that the last that was seen of the couple was about a week ago, when the man, his wife, and boy called at a friend's house on Mattamore Street. The couple said they would like to leave the boy there for a while, and, this being agreed to, the husband and wife left the house. From this the police conclude that Ibanko, while crossing the trestle over the canal, threw his wife into the river and later on jumped in himself, or else, inasmuch as the woman uttered no outcry, that it was a case of double suicide. The canal is being dragged in the view of finding her body.

BREWING PLANT DESTROYED.

Explosion Causes Three Deaths and Does $100,000 Damage.

McKEESPORT, Penn., March 12.—The McKeesport brewing plant, valued at $100,000, was completely demolished this morning by an explosion of the "cooker." Two persons were killed and two injured by the collapse of the building, following the explosion, and one man is missing. Another man, who was standing on a freight car watching the rescuers at work, was knocked from the car and was beheaded by a passing engine. The dead are:

William Fiereckle, watchman; Matthew Mauerr, brewer; James Ashton, brakeman.

The force of the explosion completely demolished the large brick structure. One wall fell on the dwelling of Patrick Spencer, adjoining, and the occupants were buried in the ruins. Patrick Spencer was badly crushed and may die. His wife was cut and bruised. James Carbaugh, an employe of the National Tube Company, who was seen in the vicinity just before the explosion, is missing.

FAST TO A MOVING TRAIN.

Peril of a Flagman Dragged for a Quarter of a Mile.

William O'Donnell of Stapleton, S. I., was dragged along the ties behind a rapidly moving train for some distance yesterday afternoon. O'Donnell is sixty years old. He is employed as flagman of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. He had occasion to go to St. George yesterday and tried to catch the 4:52 train from Stapleton.

The train was just starting when O'Donnell endeavored to swing on the platform of the last car. He is very heavy, and the swaying of the cars prevented him from securing a firm hold. He relaxed his grasp, and as he dropped his vest was caught in an iron hook which is used in coupling cars, and his feet and legs scraped along the ties. It was not until the train had gone a quarter of a mile that the cloth of his vest gave way and O'Donnell dropped to the ground.

He was picked up unconscious and was taken to St. George. Later he was removed to his home in an ambulance. He will recover.

TRUST THEATRE IN CHICAGO.

Combine Hopes to Drive the Grand Opera House Out of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—It is settled that the Theatrical Trust will erect another theatre in Chicago. The owners will be Klaw & Erlanger, Davis & Hayman, Harry J. Powers, and Charles Frohman. According to Mr. Erlanger it will be the finest theatre in Chicago. It is believed by the interested parties that the erection of this theatre will run the Grand Opera House; the only non-syndicate theatre here, out of the business.

The site of the house is not made public, but it is said to have been selected and negotiated for, and that work will soon begin on the theatre.

NO MEDAL FOR BRYAN.

Bill Designed to Honor the Colonel and His Men Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—The State Senate to-day, by a nearly unanimous vote, defeated the bill passed by the House appropriating $4,000 to buy medals for Col. W. J. Bryan and members of his Third Nebraska Regiment. The adverse action means also that members of the First Nebraska, which saw service in the Philippines shall have no medals.

Senator Crounse, a veteran of the civil war and formerly Republican Governor of Nebraska, denounced any movement for "indiscriminate giving of medals to men who never saw a battle."

No one espoused the bill, and it was voted down.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' MOVE.

Sheffield Company to Establish Large Works at Odessa.

ODESSA, March 12.—The Cammell Company of Sheffield, England, is about to establish large works here to manufacture files and edged tools.

Other British firms are expected to follow this example with a view to supplanting foreign imported tools.

A NEW NEWPORT COTTAGE.

Residence of E. Rollins Morse Will Be One of the Handsomest in the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—At Bellevue Avenue and Dixon Street, where for so many years stood the old Cole cottage, is now being completed what will be one of the handsomest residences in this place—the new villa of E. Rollins Morse of Boston. Mr. Morse last year purchased the Cole estate, adjoining land which he already owned. He threw the two properties into one, and had Rhua House, which stood on his own estate, removed, as well as the Cole cottage. His new cottage will be completed in time for occupancy next July.

The villa will be thoroughly adapted for social functions. It is of Colonial architecture, and is constructed of wood, with a stucco finish. The main house is three stories high, and there is a two-story extension for the use of the servants. A large stable is in the rear.

The house has a large vestibule opening into the library, dining room, breakfast room, and a salon. The dining room is round, finished in white and gold, with mirrors. It is 30 feet high and has a dome ceiling.

The salon is also in white and gold, with a stuccoed ceiling. A large piazza leads from this room, and on the piazza Mrs. Morse will give outdoor luncheons and dinners.

The extensive grounds will be laid out in an attractive manner by a landscape gardener. His work will include a sunken garden with a fountain.

Rafts Used in Syracuse Streets.

SYRACUSE, March 12.—Streets in the northeast part of the city are many feet deep in water, cellars are filled to the windows, and rafts are being propelled over sidewalks and yards. Several children have had narrow escapes from drowning. The cold has stopped the rise of water, but serious results are feared when the thaw begins.

BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE or OLD BURTON ALE insures soothing, restful sleep.—Adv.

BENJAMIN HARRISON GROWS STEADILY WORSE

Attending Physicians Abandon Hope for His Recovery.

Is in a Semi-Comatose State and Suffers No Pain—Message from the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—12 A. M.—Gen. Harrison is now lying in an unconscious condition. He is constantly growing weaker and the congestion continues to spread. There is nothing to indicate that his death will occur for several hours at least.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison can live but a few hours. His condition up to an early hour this morning was encouraging to his physicians, but at that time he became restless, and an hour or so later Dr. Jameson, who had left the ex-President's bedside at midnight for his own home, was hastily summoned by Dr. Dorsey, who has remained constantly in the sick room for several days past.

None but the physicians and a few intimate friends are admitted to the house, although there has been a constant stream of carriages with callers all day. Those at the Harrison residence are Mrs. Harrison and her little daughter, Elizabeth; Private Secretary Tibbetts, Drs. Jameson, Dorsey, and Hadley, and a corps of trained nurses. Col. Russell B. Harrison and Mrs. McKee have been advised by wire of the serious turn in the General's condition, and the former has wired that he will leave Washington Wednesday morning for Indianapolis. Mrs. McKee, however, is detained at her home in Saratoga, N. Y., through the illness of her children.

When the General was taken sick it is said he requested his physicians to make no unnecessarily alarming reports to the public as to his condition. Following these instructions, it has been with the greatest difficulty that any authentic news has been obtained from the sick room up to within the last twenty-four hours. Each inquiry is made by telephone as to the General's condition, the inquirer is promptly referred to Dr. Jameson. The latter is now issuing hourly bulletins to the press.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Jameson declared in his bulletin that Gen. Harrison's condition was critical. At 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock additional bulletins were issued, which simply stated that no change in the condition of the General had occurred from earlier in the afternoon. Drs. Jameson, Hadley, and Dorsey watched by the bedside, not leaving it for a moment, except to retire for a short consultation into a corner or into an adjoining room.

At 5 o'clock this evening it became apparent that Gen. Harrison was dying, and the physicians now make no effort to conceal the real gravity of the situation. They say it is a matter of hours only, all hope of his recovery being abandoned.

Gen. Harrison continued to sink from early this morning. He was for the greater part of the time in a semi-comatose condition, and while in that state suffered no pain. At times there were indications of approaching delirium. The spreading and deepening of the inflammation and congestion had been feared from the beginning of his illness.

CONTINUES TO SINK RAPIDLY.

Early to-night there was increased respiration, which indicated creeping congestion, and the strength of Gen. Harrison began to diminish rapidly. At 10 o'clock he was much weaker than he had been two hours before, and from that time on the sinking rapidly continued.

Shortly after 10 o'clock to-night, with his face plainly betraying his agitation, Dr. Jameson left the Harrison residence for his office to procure some additional medicines which the gravity of the case demanded. When he returned he said that the condition of Gen. Harrison was extremely critical, and it is impossible to say how long in his weakened condition the patient might be able to resist the deepening of the congestion.

During the afternoon the physicians resorted to the oxygen treatment in an endeavor to mitigate the constant difficulty of breathing with which Gen. Harrison contended. By this means the ability of the parts of the lungs not congested and inflamed to purify the blood was greatly increased. It was this treatment which saved the life of Rudyard Kipling during his illness in New York.

Dr. Jameson, in giving out the public bulletins, has been conservative, and it was believed by some that Gen. Harrison's condition was even more alarming than these bulletins indicated. It was stated this morning that a prominent member of the Harrison family had telephoned from the residence at noon that all hope had been abandoned.

The widespread interest in the condition of the former President is shown by the hundreds of messages from every part of the country which poured into the newspaper offices and to the Harrison home during the day. Messages came from every State and Territory expressing the hope that there might be a change for the better.

Among the many telegrams of inquiry received to-day by Private Secretary Tibbetts was the following from the White House:

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Will you be good enough to advise of Gen. Harrison's condition? The President is very much pained to learn by the latest reports of the serious character of the General's illness.

GEORGE CORTELYOU, Secretary.

Numerous similar messages have been received. Among the former members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet who telegraphed were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, Gen. John W. Noble of St. Louis, Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, and John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. Daniel M. Ransdell, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, left Washington for Indianapolis to-day when he learned of the serious condition of Gen. Harrison.

THE PEOPLE EAGER FOR NEWS.

The people of Indianapolis, who have known the General so long, were not less eager for news from the bedside than the citizens of other cities and States, and the telephones in the newspaper offices were in constant use during the day in answer to inquiries. The news to-day that there seemed to be little, if any, hope for recovery came as a shock to the neighbors and friends of the ex-President, although they knew he was very ill.

The sudden illness of the General recalled to many persons that he had been seen in public more this Winter than for many years, and it was remembered, too, that he never before appeared so willing to discuss subjects of general interest. On New Year's Day he made a notable address at the dedication of the Columbia Club Building, and since that time has been conspicuously in the public mind by reason of a series of articles in The North American Review.

Gen. Harrison was in perfect health last Wednesday, and, contrary to common report, was not suffering from a cold or from illness of any sort. He was in full possession of the vitality and vigor which have characterized these later years of his life to a remarkable extent. Wednesday morning he went to the law office of Miller & Elam, where he remained for about an hour and a half talking with several friends.

He walked all the distance for the sake of exercise, and on the way met a number of friends, to whom he bowed in his characteristic way with great courtesy and instant recognition. He returned from his afternoon walk without even feeling fatigue, and in the evening went to one of the neighbors to make a short call.

Thursday morning he awakened with a pain in his chest, which at first was hardly noticeable, but later gradually grew worse until Mrs. Harrison became alarmed, and the family physician, Dr. Henry Jameson, was summoned. He pronounced it simply a cold, and at the time feared no alarming results.

Then the lungs became rapidly affected, and the illness was complicated with intercostal neuralgia. Saturday his condition was serious, but not such as to cause particular alarm. Sunday, for the first time, the physicians began to have fears for the recovery of the patient, but said little to the public about the seriousness of Gen. Harrison's condition. The next day it was announced to the newspapers and to the public that the illness was more alarming than was at first supposed, and that there was danger that the General would never recover from the attack. Since Monday morning his condition has gradually grown worse.

Shortly after 11 o'clock to-night William H. H. Miller, who was United States Attorney General in President Harrison's Cabinet, telegraphed from the Harrison home to his law partner, John B. Elam, asking him to come to Gen. Harrison's bedside, as death was liable to occur at any moment. The two will remain at the bedside all night.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIBUTE.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 12.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland arrived here to-day from a week of successful duck shooting. He is ruddy with health, and on his lips were kindly words for his once successful and once defeated opponent for the Nation's highest office.

Almost the first question of the former President after his arrival was concerning the condition of Benjamin Harrison. He appeared sincerely grieved at the information that he was not expected to live.

"He is a good man," he said, "a noble character, and a patriot, the like of which we need. Mr. Harrison's presence and example will be missed if he should die. His party needs him."

R. B. Harrison Hastens to Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Russell B. Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, was at the War Department to-day. He received a message calling him to the bedside of his father, and left Washington to-night for Indianapolis.

Mrs. McKee Cannot Go to Her Father.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 12.—Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, who resides here and who is the daughter of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, would at once leave for Indianapolis were it not for the fact that her two children, Harrison and Mary McKee, aged fifteen and thirteen, are confined to bed with severe attacks of measles. Both Mrs. McKee and her husband, James R. McKee, are constantly at the bedside of the children.

Mrs. Parker Starts for Indianapolis.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 11.—Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieut. Commander Parker, United States Navy, and niece of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, left for Indianapolis to-night.

JUDGE USES SIGN ALPHABET.

Sentence Imposed on a Boston Deaf-Mute in a Manner that Astonishes the Spectators.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—A sentence imposed in the finger alphabet upon a deaf-and-dumb offender was the unusual and probably unprecedented spectacle in these parts witnessed to-day in the Superior Criminal Court.

James Duchensy, a man in middle life, devoid of the power of hearing and speech, stood with bowed head before the bar of justice to receive the penalty for his wrongdoing. With the aid of keys he had rifled the poor boxes in the Church of the Sacred Heart, North Square, and realized $3.49 by the sacrilegious act.

An expert deaf-and-dumb interpreter was employed at Duchensy's arraignment in the morning, but Judge Sherman, who is presiding over the court this term, did not think it was necessary to resort to the interpreter, as he is proficient in the art of forming letters with his fingers and hands. So his Honor by the silent means conveyed to Duchensy the knowledge that he must serve a year at the House of Correction, South Boston.

The appearance of the interpreter was regarded as a novelty, but when the dignified Judge on the bench himself assumed the rôle of interpreter, and so cleverly that the prisoner readily comprehended his penalty, the spectators were astonished. Not only did Judge Sherman impose the penalty, but he gave Duchensy a brief but earnest lecture.

RUSSIAN SECT SEEKS A HAVEN OF REFUGE.

Doukhobortsi Are Dissatisfied with Their Lot in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 12.—The 5,000 Doukhobortsis, or Russian Quakers, who were brought out to Canada a few years since in order to escape the persecutions to which they were subjected in the Czar's domains, now threaten to leave Canada because they consider the free laws of this country too oppressive for them.

The Russians were invited to come to Canada by the Dominion Government, which paid the expense of their transportation from Southern Russia and gave them free grants of land in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. Count Tolstoi also aided these unfortunate people, and until quite recently it was thought that their prospects were bright.

Now, however, their queer religious beliefs have come into conflict with Canadian ideas of right and wrong, and they have issued an appeal to the nations of the world to give them refuge from the tyranny of the Canadian laws and to afford them a place to live in accordance with their consciences.

The first trouble was over the land regulations. They objected to taking up land individually on the ground that private ownership of land is opposed to the law of God, and they asked to have a tract of land set apart for their brotherhood in the same manner that the Government apportions the Indian reserves, the title of the whole tract to be vested in the sect and not in the individual member of the community.

The Government was willing to meet them by agreeing that after the land was earned the patents could be transferred by the individuals to the community, and pointed to a provision in the land act by which they were permitted to perform their homestead duties while living in community.

To this the Doukhobors wrote a long reply, declining to accept any concession, on the ground that their consciences would not allow them to go through forms in which they did not believe. For a man to secure a homestead patent in his own name, even if he afterward transferred the land to the sect, constituted ownership and was a sin.

The marriage laws of Canada are another stumbling block to these people. They do not believe a civil or any other ceremony is necessary to constitute a marriage, and they consider it a violation of the law of God to be compelled to take out a marriage license and pay $2 therefor.

They also object that under Canadian law a divorce can be obtained only in the courts, and that if a person should remarry without a divorce he is liable to imprisonment for many years. This is opposed to their free love ideas, and they cannot conscientiously submit to it. They object also to the law requiring all births and deaths to be registered on the ground that the Creator knows who is born and who dies, and does not require to have it recorded in a register.

Mr. Maude, the English Quaker who was instrumental in bringing the Doukhobortsis to Canada, sought to pacify them by advising them to comply with the formality of taking out a marriage license, and pointed out that if married people desired to separate and each live with some one else, there was no law in Canada to punish them therefor, provided there was no second marriage, but they would not listen to this. Compliance with the laws they regarded as equivalent to the "denunciation of the power of the law of God and human conscience." So now the Doukhobortsis have issued an appeal to the nations of the world asking for a haven where they can live their lives untrammeled by man-made laws.

Leave New York Friday at 3 P. M. On Old Dominion steamers, arrive Old Point Comfort Saturday in time for almost full day at golf. Leave Saturday evening, arrive New York 8 P. M. Sunday. Round trip fare, including meals and berth en route, $13.00.—Adv.

BROOKLYN GIRL IS DRUGGED AND ILL-USED

Mary Paige, Only Sixteen Years Old, Found in an Alley.

Police Arrest One Boy and Are Searching for Two Others Accused of Complicity.

Mary Paige, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a mechanic of 194 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was the victim of foul play on Sunday night in an alley opening into Jay Street, just west of the St. James's Pro-Cathedral. As a result of the night's experiences, the exact nature of which has as yet remained a mystery, the girl is lying half unconscious at her home, only having rallied once or twice since she was discovered wandering helplessly in the alley on Monday morning. According to the physician who has attended her, she was assaulted and dosed with some kind of narcotic drug.

The names of three boys, each about seventeen years old, have been given to the police as those of the suspected assailants of Miss Paige. Up to last night one arrest had been made. The prisoner was George F. Abbott, Jr., of 245 Pearl Street, son of the owner of a junk shop, in the rear of which the scene of the girl's misfortune is situated. Although the detectives of the Adams Street Station had learned the addresses of the other two boys, neither of them could be found yesterday, and their acquaintances said they had disappeared shortly after the victim's condition became known. Their names are David Patterson and Edward Gleason. Information as to the localities of their homes is refused by the police.

Shortly after noon yesterday Mrs. G. H. Paige, the mother, came to the station and said that her daughter had been assaulted and drugged on Sunday night. Mrs. Paige said that her husband had heard early on Monday that his daughter was in the alley, and that, up

CITIZENS COMPLAIN AGAINST A POLICEMAN

Patrolman Brown Charged with Brutally Clubbing People.

Witnesses Testify that He Struck Men and Women in the Face Without Any Cause.

Scores of angry citizens trooped to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station between 6 and 7 o'clock last night to complain of the alleged brutal actions on the part of Policeman Neil Brown, who they said had used his club, at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, striking everybody within reach, not even sparing the women, and all because the crowd did not fall back quickly enough to suit him when he came to arrest a well-dressed woman who had fallen on the sidewalk. One of the principal sufferers was William Parsons, a salesman in a near-by shoe store, of 924 Walton Avenue. His head was covered with bruises, and he was also brought to the station house by Brown in the patrol wagon with the woman, and locked up on a charge of interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty. Before he had been long in his cell Dr. Youmans of the New York Hospital was called and dressed his wounds.

The woman who was at the bottom of all the trouble was first seen staggering along Sixth Avenue at Fifteenth Street. She was well dressed and was followed by a great crowd, many of them boys, who jeered and shoved her. It was just as the shops were discharging their employes and late customers, when the thoroughfare was therefore thronged, that the woman lost her balance and fell headlong near Nineteenth Street.

Several citizens ran to help her then, among them Parsons, for up to this time no policeman had come within sight. As they were trying to raise the woman to her feet Policeman Brown arrived. Swinging his club as he shouldered his way, he ordered the crowd to clear away. Most of them did so, but Parsons lingered for a moment. Then it is said Brown grabbed him by the coat, hurled him out to the curb, and struck him twice on the head with his club. Parsons protested, and for answer the policeman struck him again and pushed him back into the crowd. The last blow was the most violent and the victim sank unconscious to the sidewalk, and cries of "Brute" and "Shame" went up from the crowd.

The shouts roused the policeman to blind fury and he went at the crowd, striking men over the head, face, and arms, and striking women in the face, until the people ran in all directions, leaving him the master of the entire block. Parsons by this time had struggled to his feet, and the policeman ran back to him still standing by the woman, who lay unconscious of the trouble she had created. Then the patrol wagon arrived, and as it started with the two prisoners the crowd ran after it, and there were at least 500 people packed in the street before the station house as it discharged its load. The room within was also crowded with those who had not stopped running after the policeman's onslaught until they reached the station, where they knew he must soon appear. There were groans and hisses from those in the room and louder noises from those without as the policeman brought in the man and woman.

Sergt. Murtha was behind the desk. The woman was found to be utterly stupefied with drink, and she was dragged to a cell until she should be sober enough to give her name. In spite of the opposition, Sergt. Murtha decided to hold Parsons on Brown's complaint, and he, too, was locked up and the ambulance sent for. But the crowd did not leave the station house. They had something to say, and they said it, despite the presence of all the policemen.

William Bondy, a lawyer, of 149 Broadway, said: "I wish to make a formal complaint on behalf of the witnesses who are in this station house against the brutality of this officer."

It is usual in such cases for the station house authorities to tell complainants against policemen to take their grievances to Police Headquarters, but Sergt. Murtha departed from this, and said he would entertain the complaint and forward it to the department authorities.

Mr. Bondy said that the policeman was not fit to wear the uniform, and that he seemed to have entirely lost his head. Mrs. Alice Cole of 36 Morton Street then stepped up and said that Brown struck her in the face with his fist and struck her on the back with his billy. Mrs. Letitia Wette of 265 First Avenue said that she, too, had been roughly handled by the policeman, and that she wished to add her name to the witnesses against him. E. A. Isles, a designer of 33 East Seventeenth Street; S. Clayton of 47 Perry Street, and Morton Odell of 221 East Thirteenth Street, also gave their names, and a little later Ralph B. Simmons, a notary public of 39 William Street, came to the station house with similar affidavits of J. A. Fitzpatrick of 157 West Sixteenth Street, and J. E. Goewey of 20 Feering Street, Newark, N. J. Mr. Simmons said that he had seen many struck, who did not make themselves known.

Andrew Alexander, head of the shoe firm by which Parsons is employed, came from his home, at 14 West Forty-seventh Street, and furnished bail for him.

Policeman Brown, who has only been six months on the force, was sent back to his post, and was not molested as he went his way, but if the people keep their promises Jefferson Market Police Court will hardly hold those who will be there this morning to try to give another turn to the proceedings, when he undertakes to substantiate his charge against Parsons.

At a late hour last night the woman was still sleeping in her cell, and her identity had not been discovered.

BIG STARCH FACTORY BURNED.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 12.—The Archer Starch Factory, one of the largest of the kind in the world, burned to-day. Estimated loss, $325,000; insurance about $125,000. Louis Ruell was badly burned. Twenty-five other workmen escaped.

The explosion of a large grinder started the fire. Combustion due to iron nails and wet starch caused the explosion, which blew out the sides of the largest building and caused it to collapse.

S. I. LICHTENBERG'S SUICIDE.

He Had Been Suffering from Melancholia for Several Weeks.

Sigwart I. Lichtenberg, a tobacco merchant of 176 Water Street, committed suicide at his residence, 250 East Forty-eighth Street, in the early hours of yesterday morning by hanging himself to a gas-pipe. Delusional melancholia is the supposed cause of the suicide.

When found by his brother-in-law, David Hahn, he was hanging from the gaspipe, which was about five feet from the floor. Mr. Lichtenberg had been suffering from melancholia for several weeks, it was said at his home last night.

As soon as the body was discovered Dr. Emanuel Hocheimer of 71 East Ninety-first Street, the family physician, was summoned. When he arrived he said the man had been dead several hours. Mr. Lichtenberg was thirty-eight years old.

A CHINAMAN'S OATH NOT VALID.

PATERSON, N. J., March 12.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions before Judge Barkalow this morning a complaint of malicious mischief was made against Lawrence Sing, a Chinaman, who keeps a laundry in Totowa, by the owner of a building formerly occupied by Sing, whom he accused of throwing flatirons through the window before vacating the premises.

Sing wanted to go on the stand and tell his story. The request was refused by Judge Barkalow, who held that, inasmuch as a Chinaman's religion made him a disciple of Confucius, he could not conscientiously take the Christian oath. In answer to this Lawyer McGinnis put forward the fact that Sing was a constant attendant at the Chinese Sunday school in this city. He was not, however, prepared to state positively whether his client attended Sunday school for the purpose of seeking salvation or a knowledge of the English language.

Judge Barkalow maintained that a Chinaman could not take the oath required by the Constitution, and Sing did not go on as a witness.

The jury found the Chinaman guilty. The lawyer will appeal.

COL. SANGER'S APPOINTMENT.

Senator Platt to Confer with the President—The State Constabulary Bill.

Senator Platt will go to Washington to-day, where he will have a talk with President McKinley with reference to the appointment of Col. William Cary Sanger of Brooklyn as Assistant Secretary of War.

When Secretary Root announced his intention to favor the selection of Col. Sanger Senators Platt and Depew declared they would oppose his confirmation because he had not always been in accord with the organization.

It was stated by some of Senator Platt's closest friends that the Senator will in all probability withdraw his opposition if he is convinced the appointment of Col. Sanger is not a political mistake. Senator Platt would not discuss the matter for publication.

Persons close to Senator Platt also declared last night that a State Constabulary bill will be passed at the present session of the Legislature, and that Gov. Odell will sign the measure.

FIGHT AGAINST JUDGE DIVVER.

Second Assembly District Democrats Espouse Mr. Foley's Cause.

The anti-Divver Democrats of the Second Assembly District held a meeting at 1 Chambers Street last night, when the friends of Councilman Thomas F. Foley instituted proceedings to wrest the leadership from ex-Judge Divver.

Resolutions were adopted censuring the acts of ex-Judge Divver, who was accused of using the district as a plaything or to increase his private fortune, of driving Democrats out of the district or into the Republican Party because of his arrogance and selfishness, and urging the election of Mr. Foley as his successor.

The following officers were elected: President—Thomas F. Foley; Vice President—Ex-Congressman D. J. Riordan; Treasurer—Michael Stapleton; Secretary—Michael Rofrano.

Political Notes.

"Gruber night" will be observed by the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District by a "smoker" to be given at Colonial Hall next Tuesday. Alderman Armitage Matthews will preside.

Members of the General Committee of the Citizens' Union gave a "smoker" at their headquarters, Sixteenth Street and Union Square East, last night. No outsiders were admitted. Verbal reports were made by the Chairmen of the district organizations of progress in securing members.

HOSPITAL RUINS SET ON FIRE.

A Crowd Burns the Debris of the Destroyed Orange Pesthouse.

ORANGE, N. J., March 12.—The ruins of the smallpox hospital, which was demolished with axes yesterday, were set on fire early this morning and entirely consumed. The persons living in the vicinity of the site of the pesthouse seemed to be afraid that a new structure would be reared on the little that was left of the one wrecked yesterday, and decided to wipe out every trace of the objectionable building.

Early this morning a crowd, said to have consisted mainly of Italians, visited the scene of yesterday's exploit and set fire to the ruins in several places. In a short time nothing was left but a pile of blackened debris. The mob was not interfered with by the police.

HOUSE A MARK FOR BURGLARS.

Eight Robberies Within a Few Weeks—Two Flats Twice Robbed.

Eight robberies within a few weeks have caused wrath and consternation among the tenants of the apartment house 57 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and as there have been no arrests, they are loud in proclaiming their belief that the police are inefficient. The latest two robberies occurred Monday afternoon in the homes of Mrs. J. Rose and Mrs. H. Abrams, on the third floor. They went out for the afternoon, and on returning found most of their clothing gone. They were among the first sufferers in the house, too. The first time their rooms were stripped of jewelry and silverware, the majority of which they had received as wedding presents.

The thieves made four unavailing attempts to get into the flat of Mrs. G. L. Baker on the fourth floor. Others who were robbed are Mrs. M. Baumgarten, on the fourth floor; Mrs. R. L. Barnett and Mrs. Jackson, who live on the fifth floor, and Arthur Friedlander on the second floor. All have reported their losses to the police, but they say that the only result is that the detectives come around, ask a few questions, and go away again until after the next burglary.

MARRIED, AND NOW IN PRISON.

Married less than a month and now separated by prison bars is the fate of Joseph Bucovitz and his bride, Ida Bruzick, and if the charge against them be proved it will be some time before they will be free to resume their honeymoon. The couple were married on Feb. 28 by Alderman Goodman and went to live with the bride's father, Harris Bruzick of 28 Henry Street.

All went well until March 8, when Bucovitz made up his mind to take his bride to Europe on her deferred wedding trip. This pleased the bride's family until the couple had left the house, when the elder Bruzick discovered that his savings, amounting to $300, which he had kept hidden in his bedroom, were missing. Suspicion fell on the absent couple and the police were asked to find them.

Detectives Delaney and Shea of the Madison Street Station were placed on the case. Yesterday afternoon the detectives found the couple on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and, placing them under arrest, brought them to this borough and locked both up. In Bucovitz's pocket were found two tickets for Germany via the North German Lloyd Line.

Last night the bride's father and nearly every member of his family called at the station house and were shown the prisoners. The sight of Bucovitz greatly excited him and he made several attempts to strike him, but had to be content with hurling violent epithets at the couple, who loudly cried out their innocence.

MINERS IN CONVENTION.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 12.—President Mitchell called the convention of the United Mine Workers to order in the Opera House at 11 o'clock to-day. There were 500 delegates, representing about 150,000 mine workers, in attendance. The mine operators of the anthracite region were not in attendance, but the presence here to-night of several operators from the Schuylkill district, who are watching the work of the convention, is responsible for the spread of a rumor that some of them will enter into joint conference with the miners, but as yet nothing definite in that direction has developed.

Equalization of the wages in the Hazleton region was discussed at a meeting of the Seventh District delegates this evening. A meeting of the Executive Board of the three districts was also held.

ASTOR HOUSE GUEST TRAPPED.

A fire-alarm box is in place beside the Astor House, at Broadway and Vesey Street. Last night at 11 o'clock a well-dressed man, wearing a long, white beard, turned the box handle. Just at this moment a guest of the hotel, an insurance man of Hartford, Conn., appeared.

"Fire?" he asked.

"No, I'm an Inspector."

"I don't understand much about those boxes. I don't think I could send in an alarm if it were necessary."

"Well," said the man, "by the help of God I understand all about it." Then he touched the insurance man lightly on the shoulder and walked away.

Two minutes later the insurance man was still there, when three engines, several trucks, and a water tower came rushing up. Seven firemen surrounded him. Everybody shouted "Fire!" The insurance man stared. When he recovered his breath he gasped:

"The man with a beard did it."

When he caught his breath he gave a more extended explanation. Then the engines were driven home.

Policeman David Roche of the Church Street Station had been watching the white-bearded man, and before the latter could leave the block he was arrested. He described himself as Walter True, but refused to give his address or age.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Dyspepsia write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Exp. paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.—Adv.

ALDERMEN REFUSE TO LISTEN TO TAXPAYERS

Men Who Advocate Bond Issues for Water Relief Denounced.

Privileges of the Floor Denied to Manufacturers' Association Representatives—A Solid Democratic Vote.

A committee representing the Manufacturers' Association and several other Brooklyn organizations appeared at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. For months the members of the committee have been studying the water supply of Brooklyn, and they now advocate the passage of bond issues for $1,800,000 to prevent a water famine in that borough. After several Tammany Aldermen has denounced the committee, it was decided that they should not be heard. The spokesman, J. Hampden Dougherty, was indignant.

Within ten minutes after the defeat of a resolution granting privileges of the the floor to the delegation, a resolution was passed granting to Mayor John Daly of Limerick, Ireland, the privileges which were vainly sought by citizens and taxpayers. Mayor Daly made a short address of thanks for the honor tendered to him, while the citizens who have given months of time to the study of the water problem in Brooklyn walked out of the Aldermanic Chamber in disgust.

Alderman James Bridges made the strongest speech denouncing the men who came to advocate the improvement in the water supply. He said:

"We have been denounced as the scum of the city by some of these people in the Manufacturers' Association, and now they come here and ask for the privileges of addressing this body on the water supply matter. I am as intelligent as they are. I know as much about water. Let those men go and get elected Aldermen, and then they will have the right to make speeches before this board. What right have they to come here any way? I don't care for the Manufacturers' Association or any other association. If they want to make speeches about water let them go over to the official in charge of the Water Department and tell him what they want. Then if he recommends the big issues we have the intelligence—as much if not more than the men who are standing in the back of this room—to discuss the matter."

Alderman McInness of Brooklyn said that the committee had given much time to the study of the water problem, and, as the members were citizens, they should be heard.

"This is a most unheard of proceeding," said Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader. "What right have these men to ask to make speeches here? As for reformers, we are sick and tired of reformers, and I think the people are also."

An amendment by Alderman Wafer allowing the committee to address the members of the Board of Aldermen while sitting as a Committee of the Whole after the regular meeting was over was discussed. Alderman Dowling of Brooklyn said:

"This Board of Aldermen has been denounced for not giving the people the necessary water supply. The papers have charged that this board has been derelict in its duty. Our honorable Controller has denounced this board, and is going to the Legislature to introduce a bill to have all the power over bond issues for the water supply taken away from this board. I think the members of this delegation should be heard. They are representative men and large taxpayers.

Alderman Wirth of Brooklyn said:

"There is a shortage of water in Brooklyn, and many cases of sickness have been reported as caused by the lack of water supply. It may be that the death rate has been increased, and that people by the score have gone to their graves because of the water famine. Then why should this board refuse to allow a body of citizens to be heard in reference to the matter? I think the scene presented here to-day is disgraceful."

The Democratic members voted solidly against allowing the delegation any privileges, except after the regular meeting had adjourned. Alderman McInness said on the roll call:

"When it gets to a point where this body won't hear our citizens on an important question like this, I think it is time this board was abolished. It is time we moved out and went over to Russia."

Mr. Dougherty, Chairman of the delegation, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"If the members of the Board of Aldermen do not want to hear citizens when they appear before them on so important a matter as the water supply, I think it is an outrage. This committee of citizens will not demean themselves to speak if the Board of Aldermen in session do not desire to hear us."

At the close of the regular session Alderman Wafer tried to induce the members to remain and listen to the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association. The suggestion was greeted with a roar of laughter by the Aldermen, who were rapidly filling out of the meeting room.

The delegation, headed by Mr. Dougherty, left the Aldermanic Chamber immediately after the Aldermen refused to grant them the privilege of the floor during the regular session.

BOND ISSUES NOT APPROVED.

City Council Members Denounced by President Guggenheimer.

There was a lively session yesterday of the Municipal Council. President Guggenheimer denounced several members for dodging their votes on bond issues which, he declared, were of the greatest importance to the city. The President had notified the members that the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the contractors would secure a mandamus and force the Councilmen to vote for the needed changes in the route of the underground road. Resolutions approving the issue of $1,800,000 to prevent the spread of the water famine in Brooklyn and $2,250,000 for the building of the Hall of Records in Manhattan were to have been passed.

The Councilmen got into a parliamentary tangle and the result was that no public business of importance was transacted.

Councilman Oakley said that a public hearing would be held on Friday to hear a protest against the proposed rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn. There was a heated discussion over this matter, as the Brooklyn men wanted the tunnel plans approved at once. A motion to adjourn for an hour to consider the matter in committee and report it favorably was presented. Councilman Francisco said he would sign the report and thus make a majority of the committee. Councilman Oakley then withdrew his motion for a recess, and Councilman McGarry tried to get the Railroad Committee discharged from consideration of the matter. This motion was lost by a vote of 21 to 4.

President Guggenheimer then arose and said:

"Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mayor Daly of Limerick, Ireland."

The members cheered. Mayor Daly said that the members of the Limerick Council hated to learn anything from the English. He thanked the members for their courtesy to him.

Councilman Cassidy then moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City. This motion was adopted. Ex-Mayor Gleason bowed, but did not speak.

The motion to approve the bond issue of $1,800,000 to improve the Brooklyn water supply was brought up. This bond issue has been defeated several times. When the vote was being taken Councilmen Wise, Hyland, French, and Foley left the council room. President Guggenheimer lost patience. He said to the Sergeants at Arms:

"Go and get those members and bring them before this board."

The President was told that the members were in the Aldermanic chamber.

"Well, get them and bring them here. I think this action is disgraceful. Here is Councilman French of Brooklyn, who should be interested in his own borough, who runs out of the room when such a matter as the water supply is being voted on. Get those men."

Business was stopped for ten minutes. Councilman Wise was found, and he said that because he could not get a small water main built on a block on Amsterdam Avenue, which would cost only a few hundred dollars, he would vote against the bond issue for the Brooklyn water supply. The bond issue was not approved. The vote stood 21 to 1. Twenty-two votes are necessary to approve a bond issue.

The bond issue for $2,250,000 for the new Hall of Records was brought up. Councilman Brice voted against the issue and Councilman O'Grady refused to vote. Councilmen French, Bodine, and Wise left the chamber to avoid voting. There is an order issued by the Supreme Court to show cause why the Council should not be compelled to pass this bond issue. The mandamus will now be granted, and the Councilmen will have to vote for the bond issue or be fined for contempt of court.

Another attempt was made to get through the bond issue for the Brooklyn water supply after Councilman French appeared. On the roll call twenty members voted in the affirmative, but Councilmen Cassidy and Brice voted in the negative, thus defeating the motion.

Councilman Hottenroth introduced a resolution to have a joint committee of six of the Aldermen and Council investigate the water supply of the city. The resolution was passed. The board then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday next.

GRAND JURY'S INVESTIGATION.

Examination of Engineer De Varona in Brooklyn—Officials Hopeful.

The Brooklyn Grand Jury spent the greater part of yesterday investigating the water situation, and had Engineer I. M. De Varona before them in an effort to fix the responsibility for the present condition of affairs. Mr. De Varona, when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, would give no statement as to the nature of his examination by the Grand Jury.

The recent rainfall caused a gain of 57,000,000 gallons of water on storage in the reservoir basins, and the officials of the department are consequently jubilant. They anticipate more moisture, and say that there is no fear of famine.

STORAGE RESERVOIRS' SUPPLY.

Mr. Birdsall Says It Is Sufficient for Some Time.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday that the water supply in the storage reservoirs was sufficient for some time to come.

"There is only 19 inches running over the upper Croton Dam to-day," he added. "There were seven inches more of water in the William's Bridge Reservoir yesterday, and about that amount can be received every day until the reservoir is filled. We could fill that reservoir much faster if the conduits were larger."

WATER WASTE FIGURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in to-day's issue on the water problem in New York, you state that "it is doubtful if the domestic use and waste of water in New York amount together to twelve gallons per head of population per day," and that all other legitimate use and waste would not amount to more than twenty-five gallons, "making, say, forty gallons per head per day as the necessary supply."

Let us examine these figures. It is fair to allow one bath a day to each person, offsetting those who never bathe against those who take two baths a day. An ordinary bathtub measures roughly 2 feet by 4 feet, and from observation I fix the average depth of a bath at 1 foot. This gives 8 cubic feet, or 60 gallons. To be conservative, divide this by two and call 30 gallons the average bath per citizen.

The usual closet flush tank holds 10 gallons. For washing clothes, I estimate about 280 gallons per week for a family of five persons would do, with economy. This divided by seven and by five gives 8 gallons per capita per day. How much should be used for drinking, cooking, washing dishes, washing hands and face, and other household purposes, it is hard to say. But let us put it at the reasonable quantity of two gallons per head. Putting these figures together we have:

	Gallons.
Daily bath, one person	30
Water closet flush tank	10
Washing clothes	8
Other household purposes	2
Total for domestic use	50
TIMES's allowance for public use	25
Total	75

This makes no account of the water used for heating, lighting, elevator service, washing stoops and sidewalks, and the many drinking fountains for man and beast running day and night all over the city, but the figures seem to show that of the 116 gallons per head brought into New York, about 2 gallons are used to 1 that is wasted, which is a better showing than your ratio of 1 to 2, and I think nearer the truth.

Mr. Freeman, whose exhaustive and able report you commend, told me, when he was making his examinations of the water supply, that 100 gallons per capita per day was not too large a quantity to allow for a large city. And I believe the best hydraulic engineers are agreed on this amount as a minimum supply.

That there is an immense waste from the mains and from leaking fixtures in houses no one will deny, but, asserting that it should be stopped is a much easier matter than stopping it. In Boston, I understand, the attempt has been practically abandoned after repeated and costly experiments. In New York the officials are still doing what their limitations of law, money, and public opinion permit.

Your criticisms of the chief professional adviser of the head of the Water Supply Department are born, I think, of ignorance of the man, of his acquirements, of the work he has done, and of the difficulties he has labored under and has to contend with now. Not the least of these difficulties is the want of an intelligent public opinion, and the citizens' ignorance and distrust of their servants.

Of the many men who have faithfully served New York no one is entitled to a larger share of gratitude from the people for his honest and intelligent care of their interests, for his foresight, for his patient pursuit of right measures through good repute and bad repute than the present professional head of the department.

If he and the other officials are trying to create a water panic, as you suggest, it is well advised. The people of New York are so ignorant of their public affairs, have so little civic pride, and have so little interest in what does not concern them personally that it takes a kind of municipal earthquake to wake them up, and it is high time they were aroused in this matter. WATER.

New York, March 12, 1901.

WASTE OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of Saturday, March 9, there is a statement by the Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Department of this city that the inhabitants of the Borough of the Bronx are getting at present 8,000,000 gallons of water a day, which would be about forty gallons a head, a quantity greater than is received by the inhabitants of towns where the supply is metered. To my personal knowledge by actual measurement of pails from watering carts, and of tanks in attics of houses, quite a number of people who reside along the higher levels in the Bronx Borough are not getting anything like this amount to-day, nor have they been getting it daily all Winter. This shows that a large amount must run to waste in the lower levels inside the borough's limits.

In Manhattan, the same authority gives the figures as 251,000,000 gallons daily, which, divided by 1,800,000 inhabitants, equals 140 gallons per capita every day, or sufficient for a population twice as large as that of the whole Greater New York, if the supply were properly conserved by putting meters in every house.

As long ago as 1880 the City of Providence, R. I., had forty-two meters for each thousand of its inhabitants, with the result that its daily water supply registered thirty-four gallons a head, while before the meters were put in it was some three and a half times as much. In 1870 London, Liverpool, and Paris were using from thirty-two to thirty-six gallons a head daily. There seems to be plenty of water for the whole city from the Croton system alone, to say nothing of the Bronx River and the Brooklyn supplies, if it were properly taken care of. C. P. B.

New York, March 12, 1901.

Need of More Water Illustrated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The splendid efficiency of our present Municipal Government was beautifully illustrated to the curious thousands assembled, by the complete destruction by fire last evening of the fine and comparatively new station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at Willis Avenue.

What feelings of pride must have swelled the breasts of the Honorable Commissioner Scannell and of Chief Croker, when they saw how magnificently the Water Department supplied them with the absolute necessity, without which their brave men and fire engines are almost absolutely helpless in coping with the fierce element, destructive of life and property!

What a pity that this city is so poor in financial resources and in forethought as well, that a fire must be allowed to have its way! Possibly, a great part of the constituency that voted this efficient Government into power is not addicted to the copious use of water internally, but prefers it in limited combination with certain more palatable ingredients. Nevertheless, there still remain certain citizens who require and delight in an abundance of good water for drinking, washing, and bathing purposes, and who think that a city calling itself a "metropolis" ought not to allow a fire to have its own destructive will simply because there is no water on hand to extinguish it.

Naturally, the hand of God, nature, and the elements will be made the scapegoats, but it is rather late in the day to come with such excuses as these.

Think less of the things that have not brought you into good repute, gentlemen at the City Hall, and its various adjuncts and dependencies, but try hard to spell the word "W-a-t-e-r," and make a note of it in your books, lest you forget its absolute necessity. A CITIZEN.

New York, March 11, 1901.

Cheviots Are

prime favorites for the coming season; yet they're only one spoke in the wheel of fashion—all other fabrics are here in their various qualities (that are worthy) at a medium price.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

Seabright's Mayor Defeated—Albert W. Rawson Constable of Hillsdale—Keighley Wins at Vineland.

Elections were held yesterday in all the townships, villages, and boroughs of New Jersey. In most of the places the contests were confined to local issues.

In Hackensack the main question, which was passed upon favorably, was over the proposed appropriation of $8,000 to increase the police force, a move which some citizens thought necessary on account of the numerous burglaries in the town of late.

In Park Ridge the citizens' ticket won, Andrew P. Perry being elected to succeed himself by a large majority.

At Glen Ridge Mayor Robert S. Rudd was re-elected, there being practically no opposition.

The citizens' ticket, headed by Daniel E. Wickle, was victorious at Matawan.

P. Hall Packer, who for eight years has been Mayor of Seabright, was defeated. George W. Elliott being the successful candidate.

Albert W. Rawson, one of the twins formerly noted for their incorrigibility, was elected constable at Hillsdale.

The Democratic ticket was successful in South Orange.

The Democrats carried Bridgewater Township, which includes Somerville and Raritan Boroughs.

Charles Keighley, the millionaire glass and shoe manufacturer, who was a few days ago appointed Superintendent of Public Works at a salary of $1 a month, was elected a member of the Vineland Borough Council. The entire Citizens' ticket, which he headed, was successful.

At Westwood Isaac Bogart was elected Mayor, carrying the so-called independent ticket to victory by 2 votes.

In Princeton Borough at a late hour Prof. William Libbey, Democrat, was 66 votes ahead of E. M. Updike, Republican, for Mayor. The town has been Republican for about twenty years. In the township elections the Republicans were successful in electing their ticket, with the exception of their candidate for Freeholder.

TEST ELECTION IN CAMDEN.

Basis for a Ruling on Anti-Spring Election Law's Constitutionality.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12.—Despite the passage by the State Legislature of the anti-Spring election bill, the Democrats of this city to-day voted for their candidates for Mayor, Recorder, Receiver of Taxes, City Treasurer, and Councilmen. Two thousand votes were cast.

The Supreme Court has refused to issue a mandamus on City Clerk Kramer to furnish ballots, but the Democratic City Committee, anticipating this action, had provided for this emergency by causing tickets to be printed. As the city had not provided ballot boxes, the returns were sealed and will to-morrow be placed in the hands of the City Committee.

Counsel for the City Committee said that under ordinary circumstances it would be necessary to comply with the law and vote in booths with a secret ballot prepared by the City Clerk, but when the voter was deprived of his rights by an act of the Legislature, he had the constitutional right to prepare and vote for his choice in any way, so that he cast his vote, and the result is recorded in the office of the City Clerk.

The election was held to furnish a basis for testing the constitutionality of the anti-Spring election law. The refusal of the Supreme Court to mandamus the City Clerk will furnish the ground for a bill of objection which will be filed in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

PATERSON NOT IN FIRST-CLASS.

PATERSON, N. J., March 12.—Paterson has to remain a second class city—for the present at least. A large delegation from the Paterson's Business Men's Association went to Trenton yesterday to endeavor to induce the Governor to veto the bill keeping Paterson in the second class.

After hearing the argument of various members of the party and putting numerous questions, he said he should certainly sign the bill. He could see no way in which Paterson would be benefited by becoming a city of the first class; in fact, he thought the change would be detrimental. He said the expenses of the city would be increased at least $100,000 if it became first class.

The delegation returned here greatly disappointed at the Governor's decision.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

BUFFALO, March 12.—Returns from the twenty-five towns in Erie County to-night indicate the election of fifteen Democrats and ten Republicans to the Board of Supervisors. In the City of Buffalo Henry Landscheft (Rep.) was elected Alderman, giving the Republicans a majority of one in the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Supervisors will now stand: Democrats, 27; Republicans, 23, and the Board of Aldermen—Republicans, 13; Democrats, 12.

GENESEO, March 12.—There was a hot fight in most of the towns in Livingston County to-day for Supervisors. The Republicans for years have had control of the board, and the fight to-day resulted as follows:

Towns electing Republicans—Avon, Caledonia, Conesus, Geneseo, Leicester, Nunda, Portage, Springwater, and York.

Towns electing Democrats—Lima, Livonia, Mount Morris, North Dansville, Ossian, West Sparta, and Sparta.

This leaves Groveland to be heard from.

MEDINA, March 12.—The Republicans won in seven out of the ten towns in Orleans County to-day, and will control the next Board of Supervisors. The Republican towns are Ridgeway, Yates, Barre, Carlton, Kendall, Murray, and Clarendon. Yates voted for no license.

Sing Sing's Charter Election.

SING SING, March 12.—The annual charter election for officers of this village took place here to-day. There were factional fights on both the Democratic and Republican sides, and the election was hotly contested. J. Edward Hollis (Rep.) was elected President by 778 votes, to 539 for Seth C. Ellegood, (Dem.)

MARYLAND'S ELECTIONS LAW.

Bill to Prevent Illiterates from Voting Passes the House.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 12.—The bill to amend the election laws so as to prevent illiterates from voting passed the House shortly before 3 P. M., four Democrats, Messrs. Buckey, Pattison, Roberts, and Garner voting with the Republicans against the measure.

It is now in the hands of the Senate, and if the plans of the Democrats do not miscarry, it will become a law within the next forty-eight hours.

Must Report Consumption Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Consumption was placed on the list of contagious diseases by the Board of Health of this city to-day, and physicians must now report to the Health Officer all cases and deaths. It is not the intention of the board to isolate victims of the disease. The work of the members is to be purely educational. It will consist in offering advice in regard to precautionary methods. Medicines and disinfectants will be supplied to worthy poor patients.

MYERS' HISTORY OF

TAMMANY HALL.

"One of the most instructive essays in American history that have ever appeared."—*New York Evening Post.*

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Boys' Suits & Overcoats.

Our Spring Styles are now ready in both wool and wash fabrics. A large variety of becoming styles and durable materials—all first-class in workmanship.

Wash Suits, of galatea, seersucker, linen, crash and madras; sizes 3 to 12 years, ***$2.25 to $5.00,*** according to materials.

Double-Breasted, All Wool Blue Cheviot Suits, 7 to 16 yrs., ***$5.***

Sailor Suits, all wool, ***$4.85 to $8.50.***

Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $18.50.

Youths' Long Trouser Suits, $10.50 to $16.00.

Russian Overcoats, of covert, serges and fancy cheviots; sizes 2½ to 6 years, ***$6.75 to $12.50.***

Boys' Spring Overcoats, of covert cloth and gray cheviot, ***$8.50 to $15.00.***

60-62 West 23d Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Missouri Pacific—Increase in Freight and Passenger Traffic.

The twentieth annual report of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, was made public yesterday. The report states that freight and passenger traffic was voluminous beyond previous experience. Passenger rates were well maintained. The strike on the St. Louis street railways increased the revenue from suburban trains. Aside from the National political conventions held during the year, (the Democratic Convention at Kansas City giving the system something like 16,000 passengers and $35,000 in revenue,) there were no large gatherings of importance not offset by similar meetings during the previous year, but for all such occasions, including the State and County Fairs, local excursions, &c., there was a largely increased attendance, swelling the revenue proportionately.

Speaking of the abolition of payment of commissions to foreign ticket agents on Feb. 1, 1900, the report says that it has effected a considerable reduction in expenses, and while, possibly, resulting in a somewhat decreased interline business, it is believed it has more than correspondingly increased local business, which is handled at higher rates and affords increased earnings.

The income account shows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross earnings	$28,079,820.14	$30,511,312.66
Operating expenses	19,832,113.30	19,858,166.55
Net earnings	$8,447,706.84	$10,653,146.11
Other income, dividends from investments, rentals, &c.	1,914,327.90	2,709,619.27
Total income	$10,362,034.74	$13,362,765.38
Charges against Income: Interest accrued on bonds	$5,096,750.32	$6,472,827.84
Taxes	915,163.55	946,194.43
Rentals paid	497,277.04	508,729.74
Sundry amounts	3,096,172.32	3,780,300.66
Total charges	$9,205,363.23	$12,668,752.51
Surplus available	$1,156,671.51	$4,934,002.87
Dividend paid	515,745.50	1,547,242.50
Net surplus	$640,926.01	$3,386,760.37
Per cent. of expenses to gross earnings	69.9	65.1

Traffic statistics show that 4,941,074 passengers, an increase of 16.3 per cent., were carried at a rate per passenger per mile of 2.20, an increase of 1.3 per cent. The freight carried amounted to 11,126,275 tons, an increase of 9 per cent., at a rate of 0.534, an increase of 0.9 per cent.

TO ABSORB A TEXAS ROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 12.—It was authoritatively stated here to-day that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company is negotiating for the control of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad, and that the deal will be formally closed within the next few days. President B. F. Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road will arrive here to-morrow on business in connection with the transaction.

It is said to be the intention of the purchasing company to extend the Fort Worth and Rio Grande from Brownwood, its present southern terminus, to San Antonio, a distance of about 200 miles. The road now extends from Fort Worth to Brownwood, a distance of 141 miles. The St. Louis and San Francisco will be extended from Sherman to Fort Worth, thereby giving a new through line from Southwest Texas to Kansas City and St. Louis.

TO VOTE ON STOCK INCREASE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their annual meeting to-day, decided to vote on the question of increasing the capital stock of the company $100,000,000, and to take a vote on the classification of the Directors. The stock will be voted on these questions on Tuesday, March 26, when the annual election will be held. The capital stock is now $151,700,000, and the increase will bring the total to $251,700,000.

Nothing was said as to the manner in which the stock will be issued, the resolution adopted by the shareholders authorizing "the issuance, disposition, and sale at a price not less than par of such increase, at such time or times and in such manner as the Directors of said company shall by resolution prescribe." The thirteen Directors of the company are to be divided into four classes, the first class to consist of four and each of the other classes of three Directors, and

GILMAN'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE A BIG ISSUE

Millionaire Paid Personal Taxes Here as a Non-Resident.

Frazier Gilman Says Heirs Are in Accord—Full-Blood Relations, However, May Oppose Those of Half-Blood.

A careful investigation of the tax assessment and receipt books for the City and County of New York revealed the fact yesterday that George Francis Gilman paid his personal taxes in New York last year as a non-resident, his residence being given as Connecticut. It is said by those in close touch with the case that this will have great force in establishing the residence of the late millionaire tea merchant, and the establishment of this place of residence is now considered by the heirs to be one of the most important points at issue.

According to the records in Tax Commissioner Feitner's office, Mr. Gilman has paid taxes on personalty amounting to $100,000 for more than ten years past. In all that time he never made any declaration to the Tax Office, but paid his assessment without comment. He was assessed as a resident until 1898. Even while taxed as a resident his home address was recorded in the tax books, in pencil, as Connecticut.

The Tax Department, however, decided in 1898 that Mr. Gilman was no longer a resident. As its assessment would not be legal against a resident if he were in reality a non-resident, they changed it on their books, although no declaration was made by Mr. Gilman upon which to base such an alteration.

An interesting side light upon the question of George Francis Gilman's residence is furnished by Raphael J. Moses, a lawyer, of 120 Broadway, who has for years been one of the attorneys in the settlement of the estate of Nathaniel Gilman. As recently as Jan. 23, Mr. Moses, on behalf of Mrs. Caroline R. Garczynski, one of the Gilman heirs, secured an order referring one of the old suits to ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. These suits have been pending ever since the death of Nathaniel Gilman, forty years ago.

Mr. Moses said yesterday that in 1885 he and his assistants made a careful investigation of records and evidence in Connecticut to prove that George F. Gilman was a non-resident in New York. It was done in an effort to make Mr. Gilman liable for the defalcation of Edward McClellan for $330,000 as one of the executors of the Gilman will. George Francis Gilman, however, met the issue with a quantity of testimony to the effect that his residence was in New York, and that Black Rock, in Connecticut, was only his Summer home. He is said to have then made affidavit that he had paid his taxes here. George H. Hartford, at the same time, according to Mr. Moses, made affidavit that Mr. Gilman was a resident of New York, and stated that Mr. Gilman had paid taxes here on $100,000 of personal property the year before.

Frazier Gilman, the tea merchant's half-brother, who has come here from South Dakota to protect his interests, still maintains that George Francis Gilman was a resident of New York. As the Connecticut laws do not recognize relatives of the half blood, it will be necessary for Mr. Gilman to prove his brother's New York residence in order to make his claim to such property as may be in Connecticut valid. Mr. Gilman had a long consultation with his lawyers, Ormiston & McCormack, yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of that conference, Mr. Gilman made this statement to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

NOT ANXIOUS FOR LITIGATION.

"I have seen a large number of the heirs of my brother's estate to-day, and I find them all in accord in the idea that we must have no litigation in this case. My brother, Theophilus, and Edward L. Norton, who have been appointed administrators of the estate in New York, represent both sides of the heirs, if there can be said to be any two factions—something I have not yet discovered. They have arranged to have their bond for $300,000 signed, and they will ask the Supreme Court at once to allow them to partition the property and apportion to each of the heirs the part to which he is entitled.

"The heirs have decided, as well as they can decide it, that George H. Hartford will remain in control of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, of which he has been manager for the past twenty or thirty years. We propose that the business shall remain intact and that its income shall be devoted to the benefit of the heirs.

"We have looked carefully into the matter of my brother's residence, and there is absolutely no question that his legal home was in New York. He voted here the last time he voted, which was, it is true, many years ago. In the last years of his life my brother very seldom came to New York. All his personal taxes were paid here, however. Mr. Hartford always attended to that. None of these taxes was paid in Connecticut.

"I do not see where the claim of Mrs. Blakely Hall can be of any value. I was greatly relieved when I read that she had stated that she was still married. That she might have been my brother's secret wife I could have believed, but I do not think she will have any other pretext upon which to base her claims. It all seems a wild bluff to me."

Mr. Gilman said that he was getting in touch with all the heirs in the case and that he felt sure there would be complete harmony among them. It could not be said, however, that absolute harmony between the full-blood heirs and those of the half blood was the object of a conference held at the Brooklyn home of Mrs. Joseph D. Scammon, at 828 President Street, yesterday morning. Those in attendance were heirs of the full blood only. They were:

Mrs. Scammon, Miss Scammon, Mrs. Olin Dreyer Glynn, Mass., and Mrs. Helen Tuttle of Milwaukee. These were all daughters and granddaughters of the late Winthrop Gilman, a full brother of the tea merchant. William Pinckney Hamilton of 206 Broadway was the lawyer for the conferrees at Mrs. Scammon's home. He said yesterday afternoon:

"At this conference a plan of action was decided upon for the heirs of the full blood. We did not decide, as was stated in an afternoon paper, to ask for the removal of Theophilus Gilman and Edward L. Norton as administrators of the estate in New York. What our exact form of procedure will be we do not deem it best just at this moment to state. I will make certain assertions, however, and from them you can draw your own conclusions.

"You know, the Connecticut law excludes relatives of the half blood from inheriting the property of an intestate. New York law, on the other hand, admits half-blood relatives into consideration. We are of the full blood, and intend to protect our own interests in every way possible. You can draw your own conclusions as to whether this means that we will seek to have the case fought out in Connecticut."

This whole question of the jurisdiction and of the residence will come up next Monday at Bridgeport, when the papers of administration will be asked for for the settlement of the estate. It is then that Mrs. Blakely Hall, who continues to be the uncertain factor in the case, promises to reveal the indisputable evidence she says she has that she is the sole heir to the Gilman millions. At that time the relatives of the half blood say they will ask that the whole case be transferred to New York. The lawyers in the case say this will be a bitter preliminary skirmish and that upon the decision reached will depend very important considerations.

THE THEORY OF ADOPTION.

The theory of adoption is the one most generally held among those who are familiar with this case and who believe Mrs. Hall has a real ground for her claim. It was pointed out by a Justice of the Supreme Court yesterday, however, that in only two States of the Union could an adult be adopted. These States are Indiana and Massachusetts. It is generally understood that Mrs. Hall was among those who spent the Summer at Mr. Gilman's cottage in the Berkshire Hills, in Western Massachusetts, for several years past. It is regarded as a coincidence that Mr. Gilman's Summer home should have been in Massachusetts and that this peculiar law of Massachusetts should now be so possibly convenient of application concerning the claim of Mrs. Hall.

Charles H. Brush, attorney for Theophilus Gilman and Edward L. Norton, the administrators for the New York estate of the late merchant, said yesterday that Messrs. Gilman and Norton had begun their work of investigation of the Gilman properties. They were seeking to find a box in a safe-deposit building where Mr. Gilman might have secreted a will or other papers of importance. The administrators will also make an inventory of all the property in the stores owned by Mr. Gilman through the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. It is said that there are 365 of these stores.

George H. Hartford has in his hands the management of all this part of the business. Mr. Hartford has had little or nothing to say concerning any phase of this case, and it is thought by those interested that he himself may yet hold the keys to the solution of the many mysteries that have so far appeared.

All the persons interested in the settlement of the case, and who discuss its features at all, say that if the question of jurisdiction between Connecticut and New York comes up in any complex fashion, the matter will never be settled until it gets to the United States Supreme Court. It was reported yesterday that the Attorney General of Connecticut would assist in proving the Connecticut residence, so that the inheritance tax could be collected there. This, a lawyer said, would precipitate a fight with New York State, and the case might drag on endlessly.

Efforts were made to see Blakely Hall, the husband of Mrs. Hall, who has become so prominent in the Gilman story. Mr. Hall is owner of a newspaper here, but it was stated at the offices of that publication that he was in Chicago and would not be again in New York for several weeks.

VALUE OF THE ESTATE.

Lawyer Raphael J. Moses in discussing the Gilman case yesterday said that he felt satisfied the estate would be found to be worth upward of $20,000,000. He said he was sure there were scattered around in bank vaults, savings banks, and other places a quantity of valuable papers. He said it was one of the habits of members of the Gilman family to be careless about placing old bonds and deeds around in different places.

"Winthrop Gilman, for example," said Mr. Moses, "once loaned $7,000 while engaged in the leather business down in the Swamp. He took Wisconsin titles as security, but tossed them away where no one would ever see them. The loan lapsed, and years afterward Gilman examined the deeds and found that he owned property of great value in the heart of the City of Milwaukee."

The fight over the estate of Nathaniel Gilman began before he was buried. The heirs almost came to blows, says Mr. Moses, over the possession of the remains. Miss Anna K. Gilman is now confined in a sanitarium in England. Mr. Moses says there are many thousands of dollars of judgments for lawyers' fees against the old estate still unsatisfied here in New York.

MRS. BLAKELY HALL ILL.

Is Suffering from Nervous Prostration, Her Mother Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 12.—Mrs. Blakely Hall is confined to her bed to-day, suffering from nervous prostration.

Mrs. Potts says her daughter has broken down under the strain of the past week.

Blakely Hall Not Found in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Blakely Hall cannot be found here. No one connected with his newspaper will admit knowing his address. They even disclaim knowing whether he is in Chicago or not. He was at the Palmer House, but the clerk says he is not there now.

TENEMENT OWNER'S COMPLAINT

Mr. Schramm Asks Other Owners to Unite for Protection—Health Board's Action Criticised.

The following advertisement was published yesterday by R. V. H. Schramm of 140 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a well-known owner of property in Harlem, as well as in the district named in the advertisement:

The undersigned invites owners of tenement houses west of Ninth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Street, to unite with him to protect common interests.

Mr. Schramm says that he believes that general house rules should be established by law and enforced by the police, and that at present the landlords have to do police duty themselves.

"The present system of tenement surveillance," he said, "throws the responsibility entirely upon the taxpaying landlord owner, yet he has no adequate protection for his property and no effective means of enforcing compliance with necessary house rules. The tenement owners should meet and talk over the situation and arrive at a definite proposition to be submitted to the Legislature. The Board of Health's action on anonymous complaints weakens what little authority the tenement owner has. People living on the fourth floor may start chopping wood, and the ceiling falls on the children of the man living below, and the landlord is sued. That is only one of many instances.

"At the present time the owner is really made responsible for the conduct of his tenants. People get in with contagious diseases, and if the Board of Health comes in and rips out the plumbing in the house, the landlord must fix it."

FOUND A JEWEL IN THE CASINO.

It Was Lost by a Member of Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's Box Party.

In one of the lower boxes of the Casino last night witnessing the performance of "Florodora" were Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Miss Katherine Eddy, and Miss Pauncefote, daughter of the British Ambassador, and after they had left one of the ushers, going over the house to see if any valuables had been left behind, as is the custom of the theatre, found a diamond-studded heart on the floor of the box which the party had occupied. He turned the jewel over to Manager Rosenbaum of the Casino, who put it in a safe place in his office.

As the last of the attaches left the house, one of them going into the Casino Cafe found Mrs. Vanderbilt's coachman, who said that he had been sent to find the ornament, which belonged to Miss Eddy. The party had dined at Sherry's before going to the theatre, and did not discover the loss until they reached Mrs. Vanderbilt's home, 459 Fifth Avenue. He was sent away with the news that the jewel would be surrendered as soon as the office is open this morning.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Loses Her Purse.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt was walking in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, when she found that somewhere between Fortieth and Forty-sixth Streets, she had dropped a chamois purse, studded with diamonds and rubies. As soon as she missed it she sent her coachman up the avenue on a tour of inquiry, while she proceeded to her jewelers', a few blocks further south, to have an advertisement inserted offering a reward of $10 for its return. She had not reached there, however, when the coachman returned with the purse, saying that it had been picked up by a policeman stationed at the Forty-second Street crossing.

THOMAS G. BARKER INDICTED.

Right Eye of the Rev. John Keller, Whom He Shot, Removed.

Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller at Arlington on Sunday, Feb. 3, was yesterday indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury, at Jersey City, for assault with intent to kill.

Direct evidence of the assault was given by Miss Roome. She testified that she lived in the house in front of which the shooting occurred. She testified that she saw Barker shoot Keller. As the first shot struck Keller he fell to the ground, and Barker, standing over him, fired two more shots at him as he lay on the ground. After firing the last shot Barker ran away and disappeared around the corner.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bulkley, into whose house the wounded clergyman was carried, testified that they heard the shots, but did not see the shooting.

Dr. Exton, who attended the Rev. Mr. Keller, said that the bullet pierced the temple and passed under the right eye, just grazing it. He said the nature of the wound and the direction of the bullet indicated that the two men were facing each other when the shot was fired.

The indictment will not be handed into court before Friday afternoon, and it may possibly be delayed until next week.

The injured right eye of the Rev. Mr. Keller was removed yesterday, and the patient is confined to his room, no one being permitted to see him.

Thomas J. McBride Was Discharged.

In last Friday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES an account was given of the arraignment in the Harlem Police Court of Thomas J. McBride, a ticket broker, of 125 East Ninety-second Street, charged by three women with assault. The complainants were tenants in a house owned by McBride, at 305 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. Mrs. Ada L. Smith testified in court that McBride had on Thursday evening called at the house and demanded the rent. She said she referred him to her husband who was not at home at the time, whereupon McBride threw her down and kicked her. The case was continued until Monday, when after an exhaustive examination into the case McBride was discharged.

STREET RAILWAYS' DEBTS TO THE CITY

Report Sent to the Mayor by Commissioners of Accounts.

More Than $224,000 Owing for Car License Fees and Taxes on Gross Receipts.

Street railway companies owe the city $224,291.98, according to a report submitted to the Mayor yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts, John C. Hertle and Edward Owen, on the subject of car license, rees, and taxes on gross receipts due from these corporations for a period of ten years ended Oct 1, 1900. The report also quotes from a report made to the Mayor by the Commissioners Jan. 5, 1899, in which it was shown that there was due to the city from the street railways of Manhattan alone $875,460.30 for paving between tracks, which the companies should have done at their own expense, but which was done by the city, the two amounts making a total of $1,099,752.28.

The purpose of the report is to determine if all money due the city from the sources named in its title have been collected, and if the returns made by the companies have been in accordance with law, and if the corporations have kept their records as required by their charters in a manner to enable the Controller to verify their returns.

It is found that the Third Avenue Railroad Company has not paid any car license fee since 1893 by advice of counsel to the effect that the fee of $50 for each car only applied to horse-drawn cars, and lapsed when mechanical traction was substituted. The Manhattan Railway Company, the elevated system, paid a tax upon net receipts for a number of years, but refused to make any further payments when the amount was questioned, and the Commissioners state that, while preparing the present reports, permission to inspect the company's books was refused them by Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the road.

Although it is declared that the general railroad laws intend a 5 per cent. franchise tax, the Commissioners find that the various companies in 1899 only paid at the following rate upon their gross earnings:

Metropolitan Street Railway, about 2.154 per cent. on lines which it owned or leased, and 2.144 per cent. on the lines which it operated.

Third Avenue Railroad Company, less than 1 per cent. on lines which it leased and operated.

Brooklyn Heights system, (including the Nassau system,) less than one-half of 1 per cent.

The report is a printed volume of more than 250 pages, and among its recommendations is the following:

We would recommend to the Controller that a general railroad law be passed requiring all corporations operating street, surface, or elevated railroads in Greater New York to pay at a uniform rate of not less than 5 per cent. upon their gross receipts of passengers carried, the gross receipts to include the leasing of tracks, and receipts from the sale of light, heat, and power.

It is also recommended that the Controller designate some one in the Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and Markets to closely follow up the report and see to it that the amount due is collected.

Controller Coler had this to say of the matter:

"It is the most important report that the commission has ever made. While there may be some few technicalities that I do not agree with, the main substance I heartily indorse. It will do much good. I have been working with the Commissioners, but have had so much work to do of another sort that I could not make this report myself. I therefore asked them to look into the matter, and they have done so fully. Any suggestions they make regarding my office I will cheerfully carry out."

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bond Issue for a Bronx High School Passed—Board's New Member.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the bond issue of $468,363 for the building of the Peter Cooper High School, in the Borough of the Bronx.

John V. Coggey was elected Alderman, to succeed the late Frank Dunn of the Twenty-fourth District. Alderman Coggey's father was an Alderman twenty years ago. The new member lives at 225 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Alderman Downing of Brooklyn succeeded in securing the passage of a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to lay before the State Railroad Commission the inadequacy of the service of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

THE NINE-HOUR WORKDAY.

Meetings of Machinists to be Held to Prepare for It.

The officers of the New York District of the International Association of Machinists made the announcement yesterday that beginning with this week meetings of machinists will be held in all the Eastern cities to prepare for the nine-hour demand of the machinists, which goes into effect in May. John O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, who has come East, will speak at all the meetings, which will be attended by both union and non-union machinists. He will speak in Hartford to-day or to-morrow, and will address a mass meeting of non-union and union machinists on Friday night in Odd Fellows' Hall, 69 St. Mark's Place, this city.

A feature of the demand, which will affect 160,000 machinists, is the fact that it is made in behalf of the non-union as well as the union machinists, and that the union allows its members to work in harmony with non-union men as long as union conditions are observed. Of the 160,000 machinists affected 60,000 non-union and union men employed by the National Metal Trades Association have been already promised the nine-hour work day. It is believed that most of the non-association employers will grant the demand on this account.

Killed by a Boy of Sixteen.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Joseph Currier, aged sixteen years, to-day shot and killed Harry Franks, aged eighteen years. The boys were employed as helpers on a department store delivery wagon, and both were seated in one of the vehicles when the tragedy occurred. Currier says the shooting was accidental, but tells several tales as to how he came to have the revolver. To the police he says he found it in an alley and was examining it, not knowing it was loaded, when it went off, the bullet hitting Franks. Currier is in custody, and the police are making an investigation.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and warmer; brisk easterly winds.

Rains are indicated for the States east of the Mississippi River, and clearing weather in the Central and Upper Mississippi Valley west of the Mississippi River, and generally fair weather elsewhere; with lower temperature in the Gulf States, Western Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and the Central and Lower Missouri Valley. Brisk southeasterly winds, increasing in force, are indicated for the New England Coast; brisk southeasterly winds, increasing, for the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh to brisk southeast to south winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	17	37	41
6 A. M.	12	34	41
9 A. M.	16	37	48
12 M.	26	39	48
4 P. M.	31	42	57
6 P. M.	30	42	44
9 P. M.	26	38	40
12 P. M.	22	40	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1900	22
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The barometer yesterday registered 29.77 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.91 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 44 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 6 A. M.

BAR ASSOCIATION ON SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Oppose Admission to the Bar Without Examinations.

One Man Said to Have "Studied Law on Horseback"—Resolutions on W. M. Evarts's Death.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Bar Association last night the members took a decided stand against special legislation which allows individuals to become members of the bar of this State without complying with the usual rules and requirements for admission.

Charles B. Hubbell of the Committee on Amendment of the Laws of the State started the ball rolling when he arose and said:

"At this session of the Legislature three bills have been passed which directed that three men should be admitted to practice law without having to submit to the usual requirements. One of these candidates, 'John Doe,' is suspected of having studied law on horseback somewhere in Oklahoma. There are other special bills before the Legislature to admit others to practice on the same terms."

"In addition to these bills, there is still another bill which should not be passed. That bill provides that any person who has served as Clerk, even in one of the inferior courts, is entitled to admission to the bar even without the examination as to his intellectual ability."

Following these remarks, Mr. Hubbell presented a set of resolutions reviewing the facts and protesting against special legislation in favor of allowing individuals admission to practice without examination and against the proposed Clerks' bill. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and copies were ordered to be sen to each branch of the Legislature and to the Govern.

This was the first meeting of the association since the death of William M. Evarts, and ex-Justice William B. Hornblower arose and said that it had always been the custom for the association to delegate the matter of passing resolutions on the death of a member to the Executive Committee, but under the circumstances he believed that it was proper the association at a regular meeting should adopt the resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. Evarts. He then presented the following:

Resolved, That this association has heard, with profound regret, of the death of its first President, William M. Evarts, and takes this opportunity at the first meeting since that occurrence to express and record its appreciation of his share in the founding of this institution.

Resolved, That the distinguished career of Mr. Evarts at the bar won the admiration and respect of his brother lawyers of this city and State, and throughout the country, while his services to the people at large in the public offices which he filled with so much ability and devotion, and in the great National and international controversies involved in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson and the Geneva Arbitration, in which he acted as counsel entitle him to the lasting regard and gratitude of his countrymen.

Resolved, That the members of this association extend to his family their sincerest sympathy in the loss of the husband and father, whose domestic, professional, and public life has been for so long a period a source of comfort and honor to them, and whose reputation for integrity, patriotism, and commanding ability has been left to them as a priceless heritage.

The Executive Committee reported that Joseph H. Choate had been asked to prepare a suitable memorial. It was the understanding that the presentation of this memorial of Mr. Evarts might be deferred until Ambassador Choate is in this country again, and then a formal meeting in memory of Mr. Evarts would be held, at which Ambassador Choate would read the memorial prepared by him.

At the meeting last night memorials of the late Justice Henry R. Beekman, C. C. Beaman, Lloyd McKim Garrison, and Frederick William Adee were read. The Committee on the Revision of Laws as to the Practice in the United States Courts made a long report on its correspondence with the Commissioners to revise and codify the laws and practice in the United States courts. The committee was in favor of nearly all the amendments suggested by the commission.

Hamilton Odell, First Vice President, presided at the meeting in the absence of President John E. Parsons.

CHICAGO MAN DIES HERE.

Charles H. Guerney Had Been Ill at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Charles H. Guerney, fifty years old, died last night in the Waldorf-Astoria from pneumonia. He became ill a week ago last Saturday. Several relatives were at his bedside when the end came.

Mr. Guerney was formerly identified with the Chicago firm of Baldwin, Guerney & Co., and recently was identified with the American Steel and Wire Company.

SUPT. COLLINS HERE.

Wants a Railway Line to the Napanoch Reformatory.

Cornelius V. Collins, State Superintendent of Prisons, is in the city, and will have an interview with the officials of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company. Superintendent Collins wants the corporation to build a spur from their road to the new reformatory at Napanoch, Ulster County, a distance of about two miles.

Mr. Collins believes that the railroad people will grant the application.

A BRIG'S PERILOUS VOYAGE.

Rigging and Sails Were Carried Away and Cargo Shifted in a Gale.

The British brig Venturer, Capt. Foote, which arrived here yesterday from San Andreas and Bermuda, reported a perilous trip.

From Jan. 22 to Feb. 21 she encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales, in which she lost and split several sails and had rigging carried away.

On Feb. 4 the vessel hove to on her beam ends and the cargo shifted. The maintopsail had to be cut away in order to get her before the wind, and then she had to sail for thirty-six hours to southeast, while restoring and securing cargo.

NEEDS OF THE HOME GARDEN.

An Effort to Buy the House Occupied by Children's Charity.

Friends of the Home Garden of 322 Pleasant Avenue, which for the last two years has done good work in providing a refuge for the children of "Little Italy" out of school hours, are seeking to raise $14,000 to buy the property which they occupy, and which is offered for sale. It includes a house fifty feet wide, with nineteen large rooms, and a lawn and playground attached.

Books and games and simple kindergarten work are provided for the children, more than eighty of whom have taken advantage of these improving pastimes every day during the last year. There is a sewing class, Friday afternoon entertainments, and a big sand pile for the little children. Other attractive features are planned. A special feature of the work has been planting seeds in window box gardens for the tenement homes of the little beneficiaries. Of the Auxiliary Committee Mrs. Ira Davenport is President.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

A Coney Island Baker Held with an Alleged Accomplice.

Felice Meneglinio, nineteen years old, a baker, of Surf Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, was arrested there last night by Policeman Schmidt of the Oak Street Station on a bench warrant issued by Judge Newberger of the Court of General Sessions, charging murder in the first degree. The man was locked up in the Oak Street Station.

Meneglinio was jointly indicted yesterday with John Beneducci of 145 Baxter Street on the charge of the murder of Anontio de Brazo of 15 Roosevelt Street. He was killed Feb. 6 in front of his place in a quarrel said to be over a woman. Meneglinio, the police say, called de Brazo out of his place and Beneducci then shot and killed him.

The men were arrested, and Beneducci was committed to the Tombs without bail. Meneglinio was held in $2,000 bail, but he furnished the bail. On the indictment being found, he was arrested, and Judge Newburger, in Part I. of General Sessions, committed him to the Tombs.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS.

Will offer to-day in their

Boys' Clothing Department

1,000 Boys' Two-Garment Suits of all-woolen materials, in new spring effects, made with double seat and knees and otherwise strongly constructed, ages 6 to 15 years, that regularly sell for $2.50, at the special price of

1.50

MRS. NATION VISITS A CLUB.

Appears While Some of the Members of a Topeka Organization Are Playing Cards—She Is Ejected.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—Mrs. Carrie Nation visited the Topeka Club, a fashionable men's organization here, to-night, and created consternation among the members before she was summarily ejected. Mrs. Nation was accompanied by two of her followers, Mrs. Frost and Mrs. White.

Six of the members of the club were seated in one of the upper rooms of the clubhouse playing whist. There was wine and beer on the table. One of the members looked up and saw three women in the room. "Mrs. Nation!" he cried, in agitation, and the game was suddenly stopped.

"Yes, I'm Carrie Nation," said the saloon smasher, as she made a lunge toward some of the bottles on the table.

After heroic efforts on the part of the men Mrs. Nation and her followers were ejected.

Consul General Stowe to Sail.

James G. Stowe, United States Consul General to Cape Colony, is among those booked to sail for Southampton on the American liner St. Louis to-morrow. Mr. Stowe, who has been in this country for several months on leave of absence, is returning to his post at Cape Town.

MEIKLEJOHN LOSES VOTES.

His Supporters Desert Him in the Nebraska Senatorial Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—The Republican caucus this evening on the Senatorship resulted in a loss of fourteen votes to Meiklejohn. Fifty-one of the seventy-one members of the Legislature were present, but no nominations were made. Anti-Thompson Republicans to-day combined with fusionists in the House and appointed a Committee on Adjournment. This committee will confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Senate to-day. It is said the anti-Thompson men will insist on an early adjournment, thus forcing no election or the abandonment of the contest by Thompson.

It is believed that to-morrow's vote will show a decided change in the relative strength of candidates and that a dozen men who have been supporting Meiklejohn will divide their votes between ex-Gov. Crounse and F. M. Currie. The vote to-day was:

Allen, (Fusion,) 49; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 49; D. E. Thompson, 35; Crounse, 10; Currie, 13; Meiklejohn, 29; Hinshaw, 20; Rosewater, 13; scattering, 10.

ATTEMPT TO KILL MRS. RICE.

TROY, N. Y. March 12.—An attempt was made last night to kill Mrs. Rice, wife of Zebbeus J. Rice, who recently was murdered at Schaghticoke. An unknown man fired two shots from a revolver and made his escape.

Soon after the Rice murder an attempt to take the life of Jay Rice, son of the murdered man, was made.

There is no clue to the perpetrator of the murder and subsequent attempts at murder.

Orange Excise Board's New Member.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 12.—Camillus G. Kidder, President of the New England Society of the Oranges, was yesterday appointed a member of the Orange Board of Excise, to succeed John H. Fiedler, Jr. Both Mr. Fiedler and Mr. Kidder are Republicans and Mr. Kidder is also a member of the Citizens' Committee, an organization having for its object the enforcement of laws regarding the liquor traffic. The appointment was made by Judge Alfred R. Skinner of Newark.

Strike in Orange Hat Factories.

ORANGE, N. J., March 12.—All the hat formers employed in the different factories in the Orange district went on strike at noon to-day. They had demanded an increase of 50 cents a day in pay, and when the advance was refused by the employers went out in a body. About 150 men are on strike, and seven or eight factories are affected. It is thought that an amicable arrangement may be made between some of the manufacturers and their workmen.

AT THE HOTELS.

IMPERIAL—J. M. Keedy, San Juan; D. S. Hendricks, Washington.

GILSEY—Dr. J. S. Stephens, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Oscar Turner, Kentucky; T. C. Mastin, Sydney; C. B. Judge C. B. Long, Massachusetts; J. B. Treat, Wisconsin; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

PLAZA—W. A. Bostwick, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—D. D. Walker, St. Louis; Leon Hamburger, Baltimore; D. A. Macbeth, Baltimore.

VICTORIA—C. E. Strong, Cleveland; James Pike, Bradford, England; Burt Shepard, London; Capt. G. H. Shute, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—F. H. Hopkins, Portland, Ore.; C. L. Allen, Chicago; E. L. Parker, Boston; William Whitman, Jr., Boston.

HOFFMAN—D. G. Purse, Savannah; William O. Hempstead, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—Charles Hunter, London; F. Meader, Havana.

MANHATTAN—W. D. McKim, Washington; J. Forbes Rhodes, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—John T. Fiske, Cleveland; J. H. Gardner, Boston; Covington Johnson, San Francisco.

EMPIRE—H. C. McGuire, St. Louis; F. C. Andrews, Philadelphia; Charles P. Bohan, Pittsburg.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—United States Senators Spooner, Stewart, Elkins, and Hansborough; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul; ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle, West Virginia; F. H. Prince, Boston.

HOLLAND—William F. Herrin, San Francisco; A. B. Dick, Chicago; Joseph J. Murphy, Troy; Frank P. Blair, Chicago; Temple Godman, England; Arthur Norrm, London; Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army; Clement A. F. Flagler, United States Army, (Captain.)

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Harned, Bergner & Von Mour, Peoria, Ill.; R. H. Harned, cloaks and notions, 347 West Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Kaufman, dry goods, 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Wulin, McLeod & Co., Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Bulin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, laces and notions, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods, 403 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods and linings; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. Davies, furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. J. Dulin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Pickering, laces, gloves, and trimmings; R. Munzer, cloaks and suits; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss N. Fink, shoes; 70 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler & Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, house furnishing and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; E. Mittledorfer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

O'Callaghan, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. O'Callaghan, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Sake & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Flint, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil, muslin and underwear; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; W. J. Gillis, ribbons; Hotel Rossmore.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods, muslin, underwear, and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. B. Conrad, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, corsets, and muslin underwear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Monsbach, A., Trinidad, Col.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsn & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Gardner, handkerchiefs; J. Watters, cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Less & Wast, Toledo, Ohio; J. Less, millinery; Hoffman House.

Moore, Edson & Co., Detriot, Mich.; R. Gillis, domestics, linens, and white goods; S. G. Jessup, dress goods and silks, 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods and wash fabrics, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; V. Siegler, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. S. Boxer, gloves; A. Falk, cloaks and suits; 467 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, ruchings, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Day, flannels; 258 Church Street.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; V. F. Sano, notions; 58 West Fourteenth Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Salmon, L.,

The New Spring Styles

With a Word About the Wanamaker Methods in the Matter of Supplying

Fine and Practical SHOES

THIS Shoe Store is like no other store in the world. In two lines of effort it stands alone in both method and mastery. Perhaps we popularize more broadly the bargain movements which have marked a new epoch in shoe selling—giving to the public two pairs of shoes where one could be bought before, thus increasing the demand for shoes, and making it better for manufacturers, as well as the wearers of shoes. This position, bringing such a power for public economy, was only obtained by the most masterful effort and splendid continuous accomplishment. The New York public knows well the splendid results exploited through our two bargain shoe stores, now maintained permanently; and located apart from our regular shoe store.

But men and women who appreciate

The Element of Elegance in Shoes

when most strongly coupled with comfort and long service, know that greater power and knowledge, broader activity of brain and energy, are necessary for the producing of the splendid *regular* lines of shoes sold in our Main Shoe Store.

Here are the best shoes that expert skill, with choicest leathers, by slow and careful work, with best facilities, can make. No finer shoes are, or can be, made; yet $7 is the limit of cost. That price buys all that can be put into a shoe—of finish, grace, elegance. The same leather, shape, style, effect, is here for much less. The *"Reliable"* Shoes for women, and the *"Wanamaker-Wearwell"* Shoes for men, illustrate that. These shoes at *three dollars* a pair, show a mastery of shoe production and distribution unknown outside of Wanamaker's. Many shoes are widely exploited at $3.50; but none—*not one*—is *equal* to the *"Reliable"* or the *"Wanamaker-Wearwell,"* though our price is a half dollar less. These two lines were *made* to be better than all others, that is why we know.

The entire spring lines are ready in both—the one for men, the other for women.

But there is the same value in a dozen other lines—and the varieties shown are seemingly endless—a broader collection is here now than we have ever shown before.

A few hints of the prices and kinds follow:

Men's Shoes at $3.90—
Handsome dress shoes of patent leather, button; dull kid tops.
Oxfords in the Blucher style, of patent leather; for business wear.
Tan Russia kip Oxfords, with elaborate punching.
Light-weight kidskin lace and Oxford shoes, in conservative shapes.

Men's Shoes at $5—
Patent leather lace or button shoes, in many new lasts.
Enamel leather, lace, with light-weight soles.
Wax calf Oxfords in heavy weight.
Box calf shoes with single soles.

Women's Shoes and Slippers—
The Reliable Shoes at $3, in patent leather or kidskin, with Louis XIV. heels. Kidskin, button and lace, with turned soles.
Stout-soled walking shoes of calf or kid, either high or low cut.
At $5—Here the showing of shoes is better than ever. Some 30 styles to choose from, and we have crowded everything that a fine shoe should have into these.
The Oxford shoes are tempting—so are the prices—at $3, the great display—including all leathers except enamel, and all weights of soles. At $4, we give you more work and a fine selection.
At $5, you get the hand-made shoes, and the best you can get.

This important news from the two Bargain Stores today:

Men's Sample Shoes at $1.75

In the Annex, across Ninth street from the Main store. More sample shoes for men—and the last in sight just now; 328 pairs, of all sorts—models of lines to be sold at $3, $4, $5 and $6, at

one-seventy-five a pair

but in sizes 6½, 7 and 7½, B and C only.

The following are in the Basement, under the main shoe store:

Women's kidskin boots, both lace and button—the balance of our own good $3 shoes that were only displaced to make room for the Wanamaker-Reliable line—to-day marked at half—

one-fifty a pair

Also a lot of sample shoes for women; finest sorts of leather and shoe making, representing lines made to sell at $2.50 to $5; but only sizes 4 and 4½, mostly B widths—

one-twenty-five a pair

Other lots at $1.60, $1.80 and $2 that comprise graceful styles, and a third saved.

Basement.

Opera WRAPS and CAPES Reduced

Here's important news of reductions on two superb groups of women's wraps—beautiful, luxurious, but reduced in number. Hence they're astonishingly reduced in price. Thus:

Opera or evening wraps, of Vicuna chudda, in delicate pastel shades, trimmed with Mouffion or Thibet, lined with quilted satin; now uniformly

$10 for values up to $45

Sumptuous imported capes of Velour du Nord and Peau de Soie, with elaborate applique designs in jet and passementerie; some trimmed with ostrich tips or marten. These capes, the richest products of foreign skill, now ridiculously priced at

$25 for values up to $125

A chance for a few women to save so much on a luxurious garment, that it is wasteful to fail to grasp it.

Second floor, Broadway.

Display of Sewing and Embroidery Silks

Grand Prix d'Honneur Silks. To the Richardson Silk Co. was awarded this highest testimonial as to the merit of their silks, at the Paris Exposition. We knew of the high character of these goods, admired their makers' clever exhibit at the great French fair, and *bought* it. It is now partially reproduced in a Broadway window, at the main entrance.

A pyramid—somewhat cut down owing to the limitations of window space—is formed of skeins of embroidery silk of various hues. Surrounding this center piece are arranged effectively other silks of every possible shade for every possible use: Washable embroidery silks, knitting silk, various machine twists, button hole twists and other sewing silks.

The Richardson Silk Co.—an American concern—were in competition with leading French, German, English, Canadian and Japanese manufacturers. In the points awarded—a possible 25—the Richardson company were voted the full number entitling their silks to the grand prize and three gold medals.

The various excellent goods of this company are on sale in the Art Needlework and Notion Store, Tenth street.

The SILKS at 65c

There were *ten thousand yards* of these beautiful silks—that is why this news is possible again to-day. The collection includes fine English Printed Silks, worth $1.25 to $1.50; also German and American Silks, worth $1—all printed in attractive foulard designs. A remarkable gathering to choose from at **65c a yard.**

But there are many other special offerings in the Silk Store—and exquisite new silks of a hundred sorts.

Rotunda.

Silk Petticoats and Others

The first group is a lot of brilliant Taffeta Silk Petticoats, of excellent quality; in lustrous solid colorings of violet, gray, cerise, red, blue and black; made with two deep plaited ruffles, finished with ruche. Regular $8.50 value—

at $6.75 each

The other offering is a collection of Moreen Petticoats, in solid colors, all the latest shades; deep plaited ruffle with small gathered ruffle or umbrella ruffle with plaits. Regular, $3.95 and $4.50; **now $2.75.**

Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

Double-breasted suits—six new styles for boys of 8 to 16 years. Of pure wool materials, in tasteful colorings, silk sewed. Exceptionally good value at $4.50.

Also eight new styles of sailor suits, for boys of 3 to 12 years; of blue serge and of Oxford gray flannel; some attractively trimmed. Very moderately priced at $5.

Stylish top-coats for early spring. Of covert cloth, in two shades of tan; made with yoke back and with Raglan pockets. For boys of 3 to 10 years, $4 each. Larger sizes up to 16 years, $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

More French Cambric WRITING PAPER

You bought this new and dainty paper faster than we could get it in, last week. Now a new lot, of five thousand pounds, is here. It is an excellent imitation of "Organdie", or "Linen Lawn," a quire of which costs as much as a pound of "French Cambric," which is just as dainty and effective. In white only;

25c a pound

Envelopes, 25c a hundred.

Broadway.

Men's HALF HOSE

Brand-new imported cotton half hose, at a third below to-day's regular prices. They are in fast black and in assorted shades of tan; double soles and high spliced heels. Value 18c. Price, 12½c a pair.

Basement.

Spring Readiness in The TAILORING STORE

Men, as well as women, are looking forward to Easter; and the matter of clothes is of vast importance. We have a tailoring organization of the highest character with unusual facilities for making fine clothes for the most particular men.

The newest fabrics from home and abroad, are on display to-day. Men who wish the widest selection from choice and largely exclusive patterns will find this a rare place to order, the Easter suit or oversack. Chiefest suggestions to-day are these:

Spring Oversacks, of covert cloths and rough-faced cheviots.
Prince Albert Coats and Vests of vicunas, unfinished worsteds, clay weave diagonals.
Business Sack Suits of fancy cheviots, neat worsteds and cassimeres.

A specially attractive showing of fancy cheviots for sack suits, at $20 to $30.
Imported fabrics, in the newest colorings, made into sack suits, at $40 to $55.
A splendid showing of stripe worsted trouserings at $6.50 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's *Light-weight* OVERCOATS at $12

This is one of the most popular Anniversary offerings. Handsome new Overcoats of black unfinished worsteds, Oxford-mixed cheviots and fancy cassimeres—some Raglans in the lot.

Regular prices were $15, $18 and $20. Most remarkable overcoats to buy for **$12.** All sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Solid Colored PIQUES 25c Kind at 15c

Wouldn't think that you would play such havoc in one day with 15,000 yards. But you did—some shades are missing to-day. They'll all be gone by to-night. Much-wanted goods, now at a saving of two-fifths, because of a few uneven cards—which you'll hardly find.

These colorings remain:

Light blue	Cadet blue	Navy blue
Cardinal	Cream	Black

15c a yard, instead of 25c

Rotunda.

25c Printed Cambrics at Half

Every bit as fine in texture as the best of European make—these cambrics of American origin. The designs are even prettier. And the price is just half their value—

12½c a yard

Forty patterns—the handsomest we've ever shown—in light and dark blue, pink and heliotrope. Mostly stripes or stripes with figures, many of them cheviot designs. The goods have the popular nainsook finish. They may last all day, but better not risk coming late.

Rotunda.

Wanamaker Musicales

At 2 and 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

SOLOISTS { Miss KATHRIN HILKE, Soprano; Dr. CARL DUFFT, Baritone; VENTH-KRONOLD QUARTET

PROGRAM

2 P. M.

Prelude Act 3d Lohengrin - - ——
The Symphony.
"Three Visions" - - - *Geibel*
Dr. DUFFT.
(*a*) "Marche Funebre" - - *Chopin*
(*b*) "La Papillon" - - - *Lavalle*
The Angelus.
Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticana *Mascagni*
Miss HILKE.
(*a*) "Ave Maria" - - - *Gounod*
(*b*) "Traumerei" - - - *Schumann*
Messrs. Venth and Listemann, with Angelus accompaniment.
Selected - - - - - ——
Angelus Orchestral and Crown Piano with Harp effect.
"I Feel Thy Angel Spirit" *Graben Hoffman*
Miss HILKE and Dr. DUFFT.

3:30 P. M.

Ballet Suite No. 1, Scene de Bachanale [*Hadley*
The Symphony.
"Vulcan Song" - - - *Gounod*
"The Old Plaid Shawl," - *Haynes*
Dr. DUFFT.
"Norwegian Dance" - - *Grieg*
Waltz, Opus 64, No. 1, arranged by Rosenthal - - - - *Chopin*
The Angelus.
Emperor Quartet - - - - *Haydn*
(*a*) Adagio (*b*) Allegro
VENTH-KRONOLD QUARTET
"Good-Bye" - - - - - *Tosti*
Miss HILKE.
Selected - - - - - - ——
Crown Piano and Orchestral Angelus with Harp effect.
(*c*) Intermezzo - - - *Gurlitt*
(*b*) "The Mill" - - - *Gillett*
VENTH-KRONOLD QUARTET.
"Passage Bird's Farewell" - *Hildach*
Miss HILKE and Dr. DUFFT.

BOOKCASES A Third *Under-Price*

This is a collection of ninety-four fine and practical bookcases, built in the best possible manner, and thoroughly finished.

We have never offered a finer lot of one kind of furniture than these bookcases, every one of which is of new design and manufactured for this season's business.

The lines below tell just what they are, and how little they cost to-day:

At $5.50 bookcases from $9—Forty-six golden oak bookcases; 1 door, 3 shelves; well built and highly polished.
At $14, from $22—Five quartered golden oak bookcases; single door; carved top; 4 shelves; claw feet; highly polished.
At $15, from $23—One mahogany bookcase; 1 door; molded top; claw feet; 4 shelves; highly polished.
At $16, from $24—Six mahogany, two-section bookcases; 2 sliding doors; moulded base; 4 shelves.
At $16, from $25—Eight quartered golden oak bookcases; full round corners; two-section with 2 doors; claw feet.
At $18, from $28—Six quartered golden oak bookcases; 2 sections; base has 2 drawers; 4 shelves; claw feet.
At $18, from $28—Four mahogany bookcases; 2 sections; sliding doors; bird's-eye maple back; claw feet.
At $22, from $35—Three mahogany bookcases; 3 sections; sliding doors; claw feet; moulded top.
At $22, from $33—One mahogany bookcase; 2 sections; 2 drawers; moulded base; carved corners; claw feet.
At $23, from $38—Two mahogany bookcases; 2 sections; sliding doors; carved corners; bird's-eye maple back; claw feet.
At $25, from $40—One quartered golden oak bookcase; 2 sections; sliding doors; carved heads on corners; 4 shelves.
At $25, from $40—Two mahogany bookcases; 3 sections; sliding doors; carved corners; heavy base; bird's-eye maple back.
At $35, from $50—One mahogany bookcase; 2 sections; sliding doors; 4 shelves; carved heads on corners; bird's-eye maple back.

Fourth Floor.

POCKET BOOKS

Three lots of pocket books are very temptingly priced to-day. They come from one of the most careful manufacturers, and in one group or another every taste can be perfectly satisfied, with a very little price to pay.

50c Pocket Books at 25c **85c Pocket Books at 50c**
$1.75 to $3 Pocket Books at $1

Also a lot of Collar-and-cuff Boxes of red embossed leather, satin-lined; worth $2, at $1.

Broadway.

Women's VESTS

Two kinds, both very low-priced. Some, of ribbed cotton, with low necks, crocheted; elastic; full sized. 3 for 25c. Value 12c each.

Another lot of white ribbed cotton; mercerized silk tape; crocheted around neck and shoulder straps. 12½c each. Value 18c each.

Basement.

Women's SKIRTS

Very well made and practical Skirts of double-faced cheviot, in a serviceable Oxford mixture. Just the skirts that will be wanted widely this spring, and all summer. Worth $6. To-day's price— ***$4.50 each***

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TWO TAX BILLS PASSED

Assembly Acts on Insurance and Savings Bank Measures.

Former Passes by a Vote of 101 to 13, the Latter 101 to 24, After Earnest Debate.

ALBANY, March 12.—Two of the tax measures recommended by Gov. Odell, the first the bill to tax insurance companies, was passed by a vote of 101 to 13; the other bill, the one taxing the surplus of savings banks, was passed by a vote of 101 to 24, after long and earnest debate. Both measures had already passed the Senate.

When the session convened this morning Mr. Kelsey, who is acting as the majority leader, moved a call of the House prior to taking up the calendar. The first bills on the calendar were the two tax bills, one taxing insurance companies, and the other the surplus of savings banks, which had been made a special order on second and third readings. Mr. Kelsey explained the intent of the measures.

Mr. Sullivan of New York moved to strike out the enacting clause of the insurance bill. He said he knew the majority was going to pass the bills, no matter what objections were raised to them. Owing to legislative proceedings of this kind directed against insurance companies, said Mr. Sullivan, those companies doing business in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Illinois had been forced to migrate to other States. It was a bad policy and he protested against the passage of such bills.

Mr. Sullivan, nevertheless, withdrew his motion to strike out. Mr. Frisbie of Schoharie renewed it.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York arose and asked for information. He wanted to know how much money would be taken away from the people by such taxation, and what property would be taxed. The information asked for was not forthcoming.

Mr. Lyon of New York opposed the bills. He asked why it was there was no measure before the House taxing trust companies. Such a measure had been introduced, but he understood it had received its quietus. The burden of the tax, he asserted, would fall upon the farmers.

The bill was then advanced to third reading and was passed by a vote of 101 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. Hyman of New York, when the bill taxing the surplus of savings banks was reached, claimed that the bill was unfair and unjust and discriminated against the poor depositors.

Mr. Rierdon of New York presented a petition against the bill from the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank of New York City, which he said had 90,000 depositors.

J. T. Smith of Dutchess favored the bill, as did also Mr. Sanders of New York. The latter claimed the bill was in the interests of equalizing taxation.

Mr. Harburger of New York opposed the bill. He said the adherents of the bill were in the grasp of the moneyed lobbyists. One-half a million of dollars, he declared, would be taken from the depositors if the bill became a law.

Mr. Sullivan of New York thought it was a mistake to think that the depositors would be robbed. It merely taxed the surplus earnings of the bank.

Mr. Juengst of Kings favored the bill. Handsome buildings were going up every day, he maintained, which were erected by these surplus funds. Messrs. Frisbie of Schoharie, Davis of New York, and Swift of Broome also favored the bill.

Mr. Durosa of New York offered an amendment to exempt at least 5 per cent. of the surplus, which was lost by a viva voce vote. Mr. Kelsey then moved the previous question, and the bill was advanced and then passed.

The Doughty bill, to lay out and establish a public park at Edgemere in the Borough of Queens, which was a special order on third reading, was laid over.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILLS.

The bills to tax insurance companies and savings banks were introduced in the Senate on Jan. 21, upon recommendation of Gov. Odell in his first annual message. The bills were reported from committee by Senator Krum on Feb. 1, but by order of the Senate were recommitted that there might be further hearings on them. On Feb. 8 a deleghtion from the State Savings Bank Association appeared before the Senate Committee to protest against the passage of the bill to tax savings banks. A delegation of insurance men protested later against the Insurance Tax bill. The Senate, however, passed both bills on Feb. 27, and sent them to the Assembly.

The bill to tax savings banks amends Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1898, inserting a new section to be known as Section 1,876, and provides for a tax of 1 per cent. on the surplus of such banks; the surplus to be taxed on its par value. The bill also provides for an annual report to be made on or before Aug. 1 of each year to the State Controller, showing the condition of the bank on June 30 preceding. It was calculated that the operation of this tax would get the State of New York about $750,000 a year.

The bill to tax insurance companies provides that every domestic fire, life, and mutual company shall pay a tax of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of its premiums in this State. Companies organized in other States, except fire and marine, shall pay a similar tax on the gross amount of their premiums in this State. Foreign country fire and marine companies are required to pay one-half of 1 per cent. of the premiums in this State, and all other foreign country companies, except life, health, and casualty, which are not taxed, must pay 1 per cent. of their premiums in this State. It is believed the tax will amount to $500,000 annually.

These taxes on banks and insurance companies are in addition to those already paid.

THE MORTGAGE TAX BILL.

Senator Stranahan Believes His Measure Will Pass and Do Away with One Phase of Tax Dodging.

ALBANY, March 12.—"Our constituency will not agree to an absolute exemption of mortgages from taxation, and I do not believe such a bill can pass," said Senator Stranahan to-day. "The nearest approach to absolute exemption," continued Mr. Stranahan, "will be found in my bill, which I believe will pass, and which taxes mortgages one-half of 1 per cent. The only criticism on the bill, so far as brought to my attention, has been mainly that the tax of 5 mills on mortgages would be an additional tax upon real estate. This proposition is not correct.

"If the rate of tax were higher, it might be possible for the lender to shift it to the borrower, but whether it will be possible to so shift it will largely depend upon the amount of money seeking investment. If the lender finds that he can pay the 5 mills tax on mortgages held by him, and yet realize a net income as high as, or higher than, upon other investments, he will not be able to shift it upon the borrower, because there will be competition between the lenders for this class of securities, and I undertake to say that there is now no considerable investment available more desirable than mortgages upon real estate in the City of New York at from 4 to 4½ per cent., the rate now obtaining, and this will still be true if reduced 5 mills by the tax proposed.

"In the rural counties, where farm mortgages are almost invariably 6 per cent., it will be impossible to shift the burden to the borrower, for the reason that he is paying the highest rate now permitted by statute, and borrows with the greatest difficulty even at that rate.

"It will be well to bear in mind, in discussing the point that the borrower will pay the tax, and granting, for the purpose of argument, that he will, his condition will still be improved. He will be relieved entirely of any assessment upon his real estate for State purposes; which will more than compensate for the tax of 5 mills on the mortgage which, it is claimed, will be shifted to him.

"No principle of finance is better understood than that capital, when seeking investment, desires to know the exact amount which may be realized therefrom. For this reason the fixedness of this low rate will make mortgage securities in the State of New York, next to securities absolutely exempt from taxation, the most desirable of any obtainable, and will turn capital into longer dodge local assessments, hide his investment, or choose between an outrageous tax on the one hand and perjury on the other.

"By paying a tax of not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of that imposed upon the owner of real estate, he may come out into the open with his mortgage securities, and feel at the same time that he is complying with the duty resting upon every citizen, namely—to pay the tax which the law imposes upon his property."

HOPE FOR CANAL LEGISLATION.

Advocates of Improvement Rely on Governor's Message to Determine Action of the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The advocates of canal legislation are basing great hopes upon the message which Gov. Odell will send to the Legislature on the subject. The Governor has been laboring with his message ever since the report of State Engineer Bond was submitted to him, and his conclusions will undoubtedly decide the course of the Legislature upon the question of the further improvement of the canals. Those who favor the improvement of the canals look to the Governor to furnish arguments which will convince the people of the State of the wisdom of further expenditure upon the State's waterways.

Among the plans which have been submitted by the State Engineer for canal improvement is one which contemplates changing the course of the main canal so as to have it run around the cities of Utica, Rochester, and Syracuse instead of through them, as at present. One of the advantages of this plan would be to give the State possession of property in these cities which is now worth millions of dollars. It is said that if this property were sold by the State a sum would be realized which would materially lessen the amount which would have to be raised by taxation to carry out the plan of canal improvement advocated by the State Engineer.

While the vote on the Lewis concurrent resolution aimed to prevent canal legislation at this session showed that there was a strong anti-canal sentiment in the Legislature, it is generally admitted that a strong message from the Governor recommending canal legislation would dissipate most of this opposition.

The commercial bodies in New York City are all much interested in having provision made for the improvement of the canals at this session. Their representatives here say that a failure to do so would mean that a considerable part of the Western trade, which comes to New York through the great lakes and the canals, and also trade between Europe and the West, which is carried on through New York, would be diverted to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Much information upon this point has been given to the Governor.

While the Governor is expected to favor canal improvement he is not committed to it. In his inaugural message he avoided any recommendations upon the subject, stating that he would defer presenting his views until the report of the State Engineer had been submitted, and he had an opportunity of weighing the question in the light which the State Engineer's report afforded.

Several days after Engineer Bond's report was submitted to him, the Governor announced to several who called upon him that he was computing the amount of burden each thousand dollars' worth of taxable property in the State would have to bear to furnish the amount which the State Engineer said would be necessary to put the canals in condition for the floating of barges of a thousand tons. The Governor has shown in many ways that he takes great interest in the canal question.

FIREMEN OPPOSE A BILL.

Say the Measure Creating a Double Platoon System Would Work Great Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Adler bill, creating a double platoon system for the Fire Department of Greater New York will be fought hard by the city authorities. The estimated increase which the passage of the bill would make necessary is $500,000. Fire Chief Scannell says the passage of the bill would be ruinous to the discipline of the department. A number of the Battalion Chiefs and foremen have also condemned the measure. One of the Battalion Chiefs who has written his views upon the bill gives the following eight reasons why the bill should not become a law:

First—It will destroy the efficiency and discipline now maintained by the department.

Second—It will increase taxation without any benefit to the taxpayers.

Third—It does not voice the views of the men whom it seeks to benefit, as 75 per cent. of them have repudiated it.

Fourth—It is favored only by men who have served less than five years in the department.

Fifth—It will inevitably cause a reduction in salaries, and the abolition of pensions.

Sixth—It will result in the abolition of all the privileges now enjoyed by the men, such as vacations, full pay when sick, and three days off when there is a death in the family.

Seventh—Under the proposed measure the firemen could not go to bed at night, but would be compelled to sleep at home when off duty, or else be unfitted for work.

Eighth—Firemen to-day receive better pay, more time off, larger pensions, and more consideration than any body of skilled mechanics in the world.

It is said that many of the firemen who are opposed to the bill would come to Albany to argue against it but for the regulation of the department which strictly prohibits them from attempting to influence legislation. The bill is being fathered by the Firemen's Benevolent Association, which is represented by James Clifford, who was let out of the department for agitation, and James R. Sheffield, who acts as the association's attorney.

The New York firemen are now better treated, it is claimed in correspondence which was shown here to-day, than the Battalion Chiefs. The Battalion Chiefs work six days in the week, each day being a full day of twenty-four hours. The ordinary fireman gets three twenty-four-hour days a month off, and three fourteen-hour leaves. The full days which he gets off commence at 8 o'clock A. M. and the fourteen-hour leaves commence at 6 P. M. The fourteen-hour leaves fall on every fifth day and the twenty-four-hour leaves on every tenth day. The salary of a fireman in New York City is $1,400. The engineers receive $1,600. After serving twenty years they are retired on half pay.

There is some talk of an amendment to the Adler bill which will provide for three shifts of eight hours instead of two shifts of twelve hours and a reduction in the salary paid to $500 a year. This would give the men the eight-hour day at but a small increase of cost to the city.

Election Bureau Bill to be Signed.

ALBANY, March 12.—It is learned late to-night that Gov. Odell has finally decided to sign the New York Bi-Partisan Election Bureau bill just as it is, and he will probably sign it in the morning. The bill is so drawn that it will allow the Mayor of New York to select any bi-partisan commission he chooses without reference to the choice of the party committees. Under the amendments suggested the Mayor would have had to accept the party designations.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the real property law relative to the execution of conveyances of parties residing in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Cuba by providing that they may be made before a Judge of a court of record, a Mayor, or other city officer, a Commissioner of the United States Government, or a commissioned officer of the United States Army or Navy.

Senator SHERWOOD—Authorizing towns of 5,000 inhabitants to appropriate $50 yearly for the observance of Memorial Day.

Mr. ALLDS—Reappropriating $5,000 to pay expenses of drafting legislative measures.

Mr. BRILL—Providing for a new Court House in Oneida County.

Senator McKINNEY—Providing that ducks, geese, brant, and swan shall not be taken from April 20 to Aug. 31.

Mr. MAINS—Fixing the salaries of members of the police force of Yonkers.

BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, March 12.—These bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

By Mr. BRUCKNER—To provide for the relief of owners of property on streets and avenues in cities of the first class where grades are established or changed and the same are not regulated and graded within five years of the change made.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—Defining the powers of the Board of Classification of State Prisons.

By Mr. BRYAN—Amending the insurance law in relation to the repayment of excess premiums in case of overinsurance against losses by fire.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 12.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator ELLSWORTH—Providing for the appointment of referees by Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

Senator MILLS—Providing that the territory included within the jurisdiction of the City Court of New York shall refer to such territory

years of service; an annual salary of $1,020 for the second three years, and $1,200 for each year thereafter.

Senator GRADY—Transferring from the Municipal Assembly of New York to the Board of Docks of that city the right to establish, with the approval of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, from time to time new ferries, the franchises of which are to be leased in the manner now provided by law.

Senator WAGNER—Adjustment of the expenses incurred in the City of Brooklyn and the City of New York in connection with the acquisition and improvement of the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road.

Senator THORNTON—Amending the general municipal law relating to funded and bonded debts, by providing that the payment of 2 per cent. of the entire amount of a new bond issue by a city may be made payable each year after the issue of such bonds. The present law makes it mandatory to pay such percentage each year.

In the Assembly these bills were introduced:

Mr. LEWIS—Providing that no town including a portion of the Adirondack Park shall hereafter contract a debt or debts for local improvements which shall exceed the sum of $5,000, except upon petition of the owners of at least 60 per cent. of the taxable real property therein.

Mr. HENRY—Providing for proper sanitary conditions and proper ventilation in public buildings and schoolhouses throughout the State.

AN ANTI-RAMAPO BILL SIGNED.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Assemblyman Morgan amending the charter of New York City by extending the popers of the city authorities to condemn water rights and property in the State outside of the corporate limits of the city, to increase the water supply of the city. The bill provides:

"The City of New York is authorized to acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise lands or water in any other State, or rights, interests, or privileges in, to, or over any lands or water in any other State, for the purpose of supplying water to the City of New York. Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed in any manner to limit the rights, property rights, power, or jurisdiction now possessed by the City of New York in relation to the possession, maintenance, operation, or completion of its present water system."

Bills to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably Mr. Adler's bill to provide for the licensing of firemen operating steam stationary boilers in the City of New York; Mr. Burns's bill for a recreation park at the foot of Pike Street, East River, and Mr. Davis's bill permitting the Board of Fire Commissioners to contract for and prescribe the style of uniforms to be worn by the firemen.

Bill to Abolish Fees Discussed.

ALBANY, March 12.—The bill of Senator Krum, which does away with the enormous fees of Controller Coler and some of the smaller fees of other County Appraisers, for collection of collateral inheritance fees, was discussed at some length in the Senate to-day and finally progressed to third reading. Senator Grady said that the bill was simply to aid in keeping the County Treasurers of Republican counties in possession of their present salaries. He favored an amendment that would do away with all fees for County Treasurers for any duty. The Democratic Senators made no attempt to defend or protect Controller Coler, simply contending that all counties should be treated alike.

Hearing on the Pure Food Bill.

ALBANY, March 12.—There was a hearing before the Senate Committee of Agriculture yesterday on Senator Ambler's Pure Food bill. A. C. Morrison of New York, Secretary of the Royal Baking Powder Company; E. L. Dudley of Fairport, and R. P. Davis of the New York Baking Powder Company all opposed the measure. A. B. Boardman and Profs. Chandler and Morrison of New York City appeared in favor of the bill. The opponents of the bill claimed that the price of cream of tartar was so high that it was absurd to think that it was used lavishly in foods. The advocates of the bill declared that adulteration of food was so prevalent that better watch would have to be placed upon it or there was danger of an epidemic.

AGAINST THE PRIMARY LAW.

F. M. Brooks of Brooklyn Supports the Morgan Bill for Making Nominations During Registration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—F. M. Brooks, the President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, appeared before the Assembly Committee on Judiciary to-day and made an argument in favor of the Morgan bill, which provides for the making of nominations for public office by enrolled voters on the first two days of registration. In the course of his argument Mr. Brooks said:

"The most essential reason for the passage of this act is that the present primary law fails to secure the popular support hoped for when the law was passed. While in many respects the present primary law is a great advance over previous primary legislation, especially as regards the official enrollment of both parties, the fact that the delegate and convention method of selecting candidates for public office is participated in by only a few of the enrolled members of the leading parties demonstrates the need for such a change in the primary laws as to secure in the selection of party candidates the co-operation of practically all of the enrolled members of each party.

"The official enrollment of voters made last year in the City of New York was: Democratic, 244,461; Republican, 180,619, making a total of 462,137 enrolled voters. It is estimated, based upon past records, that not over 15 per cent. of this number will attend the next primaries. This small attendance at primaries is usually ascribed to apathy and want of interest in political matters, but to many it seems the natural result of a system which has never been popular in any city, and if we are to judge from past experiences, never will be in New York City.

"The disinclination on the part of the average voter to attend district meetings and primaries is so well known that to attempt to continue the present system in order to secure representative party government will certainly result in failure, yet to say that people are not interested in political affairs and neglect their political duties because of indifference is not verified when we consider other political duties, because we find that practically all citizens register and vote without pressure being brought to bear to urge them to do so.

"The purpose of this bill is to improve our political conditions by a method of selecting candidates which will result in the candidates selected being representative of practically the whole of the party they are members of, in their representative district, and we believe the method outlined in this bill will secure such results."

WANT CITY PRINTING PLANT.

Labor Men Argue Before the Assembly Cities Committee for One.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—There was a hearing to-day before the Assembly Committee on Cities on the bill introduced by Mr. Delaney to create a Department of Public Printing in the City of New-York. Henry Moreland, President of the Allied Trades Council, and John E. McLaughlin, State Organizer of the Typographical Union, appeared before the committee in advocacy of the bill. The City of New York, Mr. Moreland stated, expended last year for printing $310,000. If a city printing plant were erected at a cost of $500,000, 20 per cent. of the annual cost of the city printing, he asserted, could be saved to the City Government. The plant could be made to pay for itself in five years. Boston, Mr. Moreland said, had established a department of printing and its operation had resulted in a large saving to the city.

Mr. Moreland was asked by Assemblyman Davis if he did not think a city printing department would be used for political purposes, and in that way the cost of the city printing become larger than under the present contract system. Mr. Moreland said it would not, because all of the employes would be under the civil service system.

Mr. McLaughlin said the plant proposed to be established in New York under the provisions of the pending bill would employ from 100 to 400 men. The number would vary. He suggested that a good place upon which to erect the proposed printing plant would be on the site of the old abandoned Centre Market, which is owned by the city.

Mr. Delaney said he did not know what the attitude of the city authorities of New York was upon his bill, so the bill was laid over until the views of the New York officials can be obtained.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

committee reports. Some minor bills were passed and the Senate went into the second reading of bills, but there were no important measures either for discussion or for passage.

The bill of Assemblyman Everett, compelling the City of New York to pay taxation on its reservoir property, exclusive of the aqueduct in Westchester and Putnam, was sent to third reading. Senator Grady made vigorous objection to the bill, saying that the reservoirs and aqueduct had aided in making the counties prosperous.

Senator Mills, in reply, said that such statements were not based on fact. The County of Westchester only last year had been compelled to pay $75,000 for troops to stop a riot of imported laborers on the aqueduct. It was unfair that houses on farms should be taxed and that New York City's property should escape.

Deputy Labor Commissioners Named.

ALBANY, March 12.—Labor Commissioner McMackin to-day announced the appointment of John Williams of Utica and John Lundrigan of Buffalo, as his Deputy Commissioners at a salary of $2,500 each, and of Adna F. Weber of Salamanca, as chief statistician, in the reorganized Department of Labor. Mr. Lundrigan is a representative of organized labor, having for some years been a member of the Railroad Conductors' Union. Mr. Williams has for two years been State Factory Inspector.

SENATORS GOING TO CUBA.

Messrs. Proctor and Cockrell Will Spend a Few Weeks in the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senators Proctor and Cockrell will be in Cuba in a few days. The two Senators, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, have agreed to spend a few weeks in the island together to ascertain the facts and acquaint themselves with the state of feeling there. The mission will be like that undertaken by Mr. Proctor when he went to Cuba just prior to the outbreak of the war with Spain, when he returned to the Senate with facts gathered at first hand which had more influence than all the official reports and documents.

The fact that Mr. Cockrell is going with him robs the visit of all suspicion of partisanship. Mr. Cockrell is the second Democratic member of the Military Affairs Committee, of which Mr. Proctor is the second Republican member. Although Mr. Hawley, as Chairman, outranks Mr. Proctor in the committee, and Mr. Bate is ahead of Mr. Cockrell, the two Senators are influential leaders of their respective partides on military affairs.

The two Senators reported their proposed trip to Secretary Root, but it is denied at the War Department that the suggestion for the journey came from the Secretary. The idea is understood to have originated with Mr. Proctor, who proposed it to Mr. Cockrell.

Conditions in Cuba are said by officials at the War Department to be improving. It is asserted that the feeling of unrest which followed the adoption of the Cuban proposition by Congress is quieting down, and gradually a peaceful condition is being brought about. Confidence is expressed that this state of affairs in Cuba will continue unless sometimes now unforeseen should develop. The latest information received at the department is said to be assuring in its tone, and leads the officials to believe that there will be no disturbances.

"What Cuba wants is rest and peace," said an official discussing the matter, "and that seems to be the desire of her people. It is certainly our desire."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TRIALS.

Agricultural Department Is Making Experiments Along the Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Wilson is pushing the wireles telegraphy experiments along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts. The work is being done under the immediate supervision of Prof. Willis L. Moore. Prof. Moore said to-day regarding the results of the experiments so far conducted:

"The most efficient method of long-distance transmission has been found to be from wire cylinders. The new coast stations are being equipped with cylinders of sixteen wires each and 140 feet in length. From these cylinders it is expected to cover a magnetic field of not less than 500 miles. The stations now in operation are at Hatteras and at Roanoke Island, in the Pamlico Sound, North Carolina. Workmen are beginning the construction of a station at Cape Henry, which will be the third station.

When this is finished the remote stations will be 127 miles apart.

CIVIL RULE IN LUZON.

Philippine Commission Establishes First Government in Southern Part of the Island.

LUCENA, Philippine Islands, March 12.—The United States Army transport Sumner, with the American Philippine Commission and its party on board, arrived off Lucena last evening. This morning the Commissioners' party, consisting of fifty persons, crossed the shallow bar in the ship's boats and were driven to this town. The commision then proceeded with the first organization of a Provincial Government in Southern Luzon.

The Province of Tayabas has long been noted for the pacific conditions existing there, in contrast to the neighboring provinces which still pursue a rebellious course. Col. Gardener, late Colonel of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, was to-day appointed Civil Governor of this province. He favors the maintenance of friendly relations with the natives and is opposed to pillage, seizures, destruction of property, and imprisonment, except under great necessity.

When in command of the Thirtieth Infantry, Col. Gardener was in control of this district, and as a result of this policy a population of active insurgents has been transformed into friendly natives, whose patriotism to the United States was considered to be more firmly established than that of the natives of any other province in Luzon. The first organization of the Federal Party, outside of Manila, was effected in Tayabas Province, and practically all the natives joined.

The arrival of the commission with Col. Gardener, whose regiment was recently given a public farewell here, returning as Civil Governor, was enthusiastically celebrated. The commission will to-morrow visit the town of Tayabas, which is vying with Lucena for the honor of entertaining the commission.

Thirteen of the twenty Pueblos of the province, including some well populated towns, were represented in the contest for the location of the capital. The commission decided to determine the matter by the votes of the Pueblos, and Lucena received eight as against five cast for Tayabas, the former capital. Lucena is near the coast and more accessible to the towns in the southwesterly section of the peninsula.

There was some discussion of a proposal to incorporate Martinduque Island, thirty miles distant, with the Province of Tayabas, but no action was taken.

The people of Sorsogon, a seaport on the extreme southern end of Luzon Island, have petitioned for a Provincial Government. The commission will stop there later.

THE PHILIPPINE ICE PLANT.

Control of It Has Been Assigned to the Insular Government.

MANILA, March 12.—The authorities at Washington have assigned the control of the great ice plant, the construction of which has been hindered for various reasons for the last two years, to the Insular Government. In order to save cold-storage capacity, the army will be furnished with ice under contract with the Insular Government. Employes will be furnished with ice at approximately cost price.

The amount for the construction of this ice plant was estimated at $400,000, but the commission found it necessary to appropriate $200,000 more to this end. Gen. MacArthur held that, although the expense of the construction of the plant was borne by the Insular Government, the work was undertaken as an army necessity when the army and the Insular Government were practically one; therefore, the plant ought to be controlled by the military.

The commission, without making any recommendations, submitted separate schemes for the military and civil control of the plant, and the War Department approves the latter.

Bridge of Spain. The cost of operating the plant is estimated at $150,000 a year.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Percentage of Sick in the Philippines 7.49 on Jan. 15.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a report from Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the Division of the Philippines. The report is dated Jan. 15 last. At that time the strength of the command was 67,415 and the percentage of sick was 7.49.

The consolidated weekly report of hospitals in Manila and the military hospitals in the division shows 2,400 sick. There were 83 deaths among the troops during the month ended Jan. 15.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Major Pulay, with 49 Officers and 240 Men, Lay Down Arms.

MANILA March 12.—Capt. Gulick of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry has received the surrender of the insurgent Major Pulay, with 49 officers and 240 men, at the town of Gubat, in Albay Province, Southern Luzon.

Lieut. Watson of the Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, while scouting near the hamlet of Bado, in Camarines Province, Southern Luzon, killed five insurgents and destroyed fifteen of the enemy's thatched barracks.

Receipts from Philippine Customs.

MANILA, March 12.—The total receipts from the Philippine customs for February were $750,000. The internal revenue receipts for the first quarter exceed the receipts of any similar period during the Spanish régime.

Volunteers Coming Home.

MANILA, March 12.—Gens. MacArthur and Wheaton to-day reviewed the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry and highly complimented the regiment for its fine appearance, service, and proficiency. The United States Army transport Thomas is expected to arrive here to-morrow from Mindanao with the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry on board, and to leave March 15 for home with this regiment.

To Bring Home American Dead.

MANILA, March 12.—The army transport Egbert will sail for Taku, China, on March 14, to take on board freight and the bodies of the American soldiers who have died in China. From Taku the Egbert goes to Seattle.

TRIAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

In an Unofficial Test Battleship Exceeds Contract Requirements.

NEWPORT NEWS, March 12.—On her builders' trial trip to-day the battleship Illinois more than measured up to expectations. The ship was not taken out to deep sea, but was given a run down the coast, the main object of the trip being to test her boilers.

The Illinois left here about 6 o'clock this morning, having on board, besides Superintendent Post of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Capt. Converse, United States Navy, who is to command her, and Lieut. Commander Henderson, who will be the executive officer. After steaming out of the Virginia Capes, the battleship proceeded about twenty-five miles down the coast in a smooth sea, and with ideal weather to speed her. On the return, under a moderate forced draught, the ship's indicator showed her speed in a two hours' run to average 16 2-10 knots an hour, with 107 revolutions. The contract requirements call for 16 knots an hour, with 120 revolutions.

No attempt was made at speediness, the vessel being extremely foul and the accumulation of barnacles ponderous. The ship has been in the water for more than a year. The representatives of the yard and the navy alike are confident that the ship will measure up to the standard required.

SCHLEY ORDERED HOME.

The Rear Admiral Is Detached from the South Atlantic Station.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Orders were issued at the Navy Department to-day detaching Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from command of the South Atlantic Station and ordering him home for further orders, and detaching Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell from command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, April 1, and ordering him to command of the South Atlantic Station, sailing from New York, April 3.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Sears of Admiral Schley's staff has been also ordered home. Lieut. J. H. Sypher, now at the Portsmouth Yard, has been assigned to duty on the staff of Admiral Cromwell. Rear Admiral J. J. Read will relieve Admiral Cromwell as Commandant of the Portsmouth Yard April 1.

INCREASED NUMBER OF RECRUITS.

War Department Officials Confident of Securing Needed Men.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An increase of over 100 per cent. in the number of enlistments for the regular army since the work of recruiting was begun Feb. 8, just after the passage of the Army Reorganization bill, has encouraged War Department officials. They now feel confident there will be no trouble about finding all the men necessary to bring the army up to its full proportions before the date arrives when the volunteers must be mustered out.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has been receiving almost daily reports from the recruiting officers scattered throughout the country, showing the results of their work. At the end of the first week, Feb. 8 last, 368 recruits had been obtained. For the week ended March 8, recruits were obtained.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation by Second Lieut. Ernest G. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, of his commission as an officer of the army has been accepted, to take effect March 11.

Capt. Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty pertaining to the organization of the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Col. Tully McCrea, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board appointed May 22, 1900, to meet at Manila, vice Col. William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, who hereby is relieved.

First Lieut. Clyffard Game, Eleventh Infantry, is transferred from Company E to Company H of that regiment.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. J. Read is ordered to duty as Commandant of the Portsmouth Yard, April 1.

Capt. E. Longnecker is detached from the Boston Yard, March 20, and ordered to the Port Royal Station, March 23.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Sears is detached from the Chicago and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. H. Sypher is detached from the Portsmouth Yard, April 1, and ordered to the Chicago on staff of Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, sailing April 3.

Chaplain F. C. Brown is detached from the Iowa, March 30, and ordered to the Boston Yard, April 6.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Hartford and the Lancaster have sailed from Hampton Roads for Boston to participate in the Bunker Hill anniversary.

The Adams has arrived at Monterey.

The Philadelphia has sailed from Acapulco for San Diego.

The Culgoa has arrived at Sydney.

The Hercules has arrived at Annapolis.

The Atlanta is at Buenos Ayres.

ROW IN THE HAWAIIAN SENATE.

The President and a Member Almost Come to Blows Over a Vote.

HONOLULU, March 5, via San Francisco, March 12.—In the Senate to-day, Cecil Brown, Senator from Honolulu, called for a vote on a motion to table a resolution asking Congress to grant Hawaii Statehood. When the votes were announced it was found President Russell had voted in favor of the motion, thus defeating the resolution asking Statehood.

Senator Brown accused the President of acting in an arbitrary manner by voting. He was called to order and refused to surrender the floor, and the Sergeant at Arms was introduced to arrest him. The men would have come to blows had not a motion to adjourn prevailed.

UPSET BY A MOTOR VEHICLE.

Man and Woman Thrown from Their Carriage and Bruised.

A carriage occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pringle of Harrison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, was struck by a motor vehicle in One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, between Jerome and Morris Avenues, last night and upset. The occupants of the carriage were thrown to the road, but escaped with a few contusions, which were dressed by Dr. Thedford of Fordham Hospital. They then went home. The carriage was not injured.

The operator of the motor vehicle increased the speed of his vehicle and escaped.

New Weather Forecasting Divisions.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Wilson has authorized Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, to create three new forecasting divisions, under the general authority of the last appropriation act. These divisions have been selected as follows: New England, headquarters at Boston; Western Gulf States, headquarters at Galveston, and Central Rocky Mountain plateau, headquarters at Denver. This will make a total of seven forecasting divisions in the weather service.

Searchlights at Niagara Falls Tested.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 12.—Experts of the General Electric Company tested searchlights on Niagara Falls from Falls View last night. The Michigan Central has long desired to give its patrons a

THE NEW YORKER

(Mainly about People.)

Edited by HARRY W. WALKER

Out To-day

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A NEW MATINEE IDOL.

THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

LIVELY WALL STREET PERSONALITIES.

SPARKLING GOSSIP

AND MUCH BESIDES.

For sale at all news stands. Price 5c.

Purer and Stronger than the Trust Powders, yet it costs you much less.

Austin's Dog Bread
keeps the mouth clean and teeth good.

Tariff Move Against This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The State Department has been informed by Consul General Turner at Ottawa that a member of the House of Commons of Canada has given notice that he will move not to allow the preferential tariff of 33 1-3 per cent. on English goods unless they come to Canada by Canadian ports. If this mo-

JUSTICE JEROME CLASHES WITH THE POLICE

He Orders Them to Send Him Captured Gambling Tools.

Commissioner Murphy Refuses at First, but Afterward Delivers Three Roulette Wheels.

The endeavor of the Police Department to retain and prevent the destruction of the gambling paraphernalia captured in the recent raids of the Committee of Fifteen on Tenderloin gambling houses was frustrated yesterday by Justice Jerome.

The Justice on Monday suggested to Assistant District Attorney Schurman that it wouldn't be a bad idea to hold a little smashing bee with the roulette wheels and Klondike tables in the possession of Property Clerk Lalor at Police Headquarters. Mr. Schurman thought so, too, and Justice Jerome telephoned to the Property Clerk to turn over to him all of the layouts at Headquarters. This request threw the Property Clerk into great consternation. After consultation with his superiors he decided to decline the Justice's request.

When Justice Jerome opened his law library Magistrate's court yesterday he inquired for the gambling apparatus, and was much surprised to learn that it had not been brought down to the Criminal Courts Building. He straightway called up Police Headquarters and inquired why his instructions had been ignored. The Property Clerk said he would have to consult Commissioner Murphy before he gave up the goods.

"That being the case," remarked the Justice grimly into the 'phone, "I'll send a subpoena duces tecum for the wheels and faro tables if I want, and I don't think you'll lose any time obeying that."

The subpoena was not yet drawn when into the room rushed the Property Clerk, portly and perspiring. He hasn't held his present position very long.

"Well, are you going to bring those things down here?" demanded Justice Jerome. The breathless clerk for answer held out the following letter from Chief Clerk Kipp of the Police Department:

Police Department of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street.

William Travers Jerome, Police Magistrate:

I am directed by Police Commissioner Murphy to state that he is informed by the Property Clerk that an order was received by him over the telephone for delivery to you of all the roulette wheels seized in recent raids at 172 West Thirty-second Street and 128 West Thirty-sixth Street.

The Commissioner desires me to call to your attention that the Property Clerk is a bonded officer and is personally responsible for these implements now in his custody under the provisions of the statute, and that he cannot deliver such material upon an order by telephone. If the articles are required for evidence they will be produced by him upon a proper order; if they are to be destroyed, the Commissioner desires me to call your attention to the provisions of the statute that such destruction can only be made after conviction. (Section 345, Penal Code.)

WILLIAM H. KIPP, Chief Clerk.

New York, March 13, 1901.

Justice Jerome smiled as he read the concluding paragraph of the letter, and then said significantly:

"I'll just read you the section the Commissioner refers to." He did so. The section in question provides that gambling paraphernalia captured in a raid shall be turned over to the Magistrate before whom the prisoners are arraigned. The section contains no mention of when the articles seized must or must not be destroyed. An annotation following, inserted by the compiler of the volume, John T. Cook of Albany, sets forth a court opinion to the effect that "where an arrest for gambling is made by a Justice of the Peace and his attendants and the gambling implements are also seized, the latter may be retained in the custody of the law until after trial and conviction of the gamblers; after such conviction, but not before, the implements may be destroyed under the act of 1857." This annotation misled the Commissioner of Police. When he had finished reading the section of the code, omitting the footnote, Justice Jerome said sternly:

"You bring those implements here by 2 o'clock this afternoon or I'll issue a warrant for your arrest and take such other steps as may be necessary. You understand?"

Property Clerk Lalor did. He departed immediately, bearing the Justice's ultimatum to Police Headquarters. The subpoena duces tecum followed shortly after, calling for the three roulette wheels taken in the houses at 128 West Thirty-sixth Street and 172 West Thirty-second Street. The police officials packed the three wheels into a patrol wagon and promptly on the stroke of 2 three policemen rolled them into Justice Jerome's courtroom. Property Clerk Lalor followed.

Catching sight of Mr. Lalor the Justice said:

"Why is the Police Department so anxious to keep these things; why are they standing back of these people, and sending me letters presuming therein to instruct me as to my duty?"

Property Clerk Lalor murmured some inaudible reply about being a bonded officer, and "according to the code."

"I know you are a bonded officer," said the irate Justice, "and you will be fully protected. I'll just read you another section of that code you people are quoting. It may teach you a few things."

He then read Section 346, which provides that it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to whom any gambling paraphernalia is submitted pursuant to the section the Police Department misquoted, upon examination of the defendants, or before, if there is any delay, to examine the implements submitted to him and determine if they are gambling implements, and if they were used by the defendant. Being so satisfied, it is his duty to cause the layouts to be destroyed or to turn them over to the District Attorney. After conviction, it becomes imperative for the District Attorney to destroy the paraphernalia.

"I guess that's plain enough," said the Justice. Any one can see what those wheels were made for. I have never known any case of this kind before where the Police Department appeared so solicitous about gambling utensils getting out of its possession. This is not the time for the department to do anything of this kind. It is a piece of impertinence on the Commissioner's part, to presume to instruct me as to my duties in this matter." The Justice then made it clear why he wished to get possession of the implements himself.

"It is commonly reported," said he, "that two-thirds of the gambling apparatus seized in the past has not been destroyed, as required, but after the case was disposed of, the gamblers have replevined their layouts and gotten them back again. This has often occurred in the past."

The wheels were turned over to Assistant District Attorney Schurman's custody until March 19, the date set for the examination of George Messman and Henry Hughes, captured in the two places, who are accused of being in charge of the wheels. Their cases were adjourned on account of the indisposition of the prisoners' counsel, Emanuel Friend.

"THE" ALLEN'S MEN INDICTED.

First Indictments as a Result of Committee of Fifteen's Raids.

The first indictments as a result of the recent raids were handed up to Judge Newburger by the Grand Jury yesterday against Arthur Moore of 2,132 Eighth Avenue and William Lewis of 64 Morton Street, arrested March 3 by Capt. Chapman and his ward men in a raid on "The" Allen's alleged poolroom at 80 Sixth Avenue, under the personal direction of Superintendent McCullagh, the Committee of Fifteen's chief agent, and Robert Grier Monroe.

The two men are charged with bookmaking. Two more similar indictments are expected to be handed up to-day.

BENEFIT FOR A HOSPITAL.

The Charity Warblers' Entertainment—New Programme Promised.

The Charity Warblers will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday evenings. There will also be a matinée Saturday.

A new programme, with new costumes and many novelties, by "one hundred Brooklyn belles, with blackened faces," is promised. A cakewalk will conclude the performance. Tickets are $1, including reserved seats; family circle, 50 cents.

The Committee of Arrangements includes Mrs. J. H. Burtis, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. H. L. Buck, Mrs. J. R. Rogers, Mrs. J. H. Munson, Mrs. J. A. Bidson, and Miss A. E. Mirrielees.

AIR MOTOR CAR'S VICTIM.

Child of Three Loses Both Legs—No Cry Before Death—The Motorman Threatened.

Holding a stick of candy in his hand, Louis Sitkin, three years old, of 225 East Twenty-eighth Street, started to run across the street yesterday morning to give his five-year-old brother a bite. He never reached his brother, however, for just as he gained the middle of the street an air-motor car came along and struck him. In an instant both of his legs were cut off. He was picked up and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the surgeons for a time almost thought he might live, but he died of exhaustion in the afternoon.

Little Louis and his brother had received a penny each yesterday morning from their mother, and were allowed to go out in the street to play. Louis bought his candy at once and started across the street. The shriek of a woman attracted the attention of everybody near to the child, and the oncoming car.

It was all over in an instant. The left leg of the child was separated at the foot and the right at the hip. There was a groan, then somebody picked up the child. Then came the reaction, and a movement was made toward the motorman of the car. He was pushed from the car, and one or two enraged men threatened to shoot him. Policemen were on the scene by this time, and they thrust themselves through the angry crowd, arrested the terrified man, and took him to the police station.

The ambulance surgeon commented on the fact that the child was not unconscious. He made a tourniquet for both legs and succeeded in stopping the flow of blood, and then he carried the child to the hospital. The little fellow remained conscious and did not even cry.

The mother rushed along after the ambulance crying for her child. They would not allow her to see it, and she fainted. The doctors worked very hard over the forlorn hope, and did not cease their labors until the little boy's life went out. James Connaughton, the motorman, was paroled by Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, for examination to-morrow.

A HUSBAND'S LACONIC ANSWERS.

Wife Objects to "Yes" and "No" and Seeks a Separation.

Because, as she claims, her husband would only say "Yes," "No," and "I guess so" to her whenever she tried to converse with him, Mrs. Lucy R. Lamberton wants a separation from Edward S. Lamberton, confidential clerk to B. H. Howell, Son & Co., the sugar merchants. The case was up for trial yesterday before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court, who, after hearing all the testimony, reserved his decision.

The couple were married July 27, 1899, and separated on Nov. 14 of the same year. At once Mr. Lamberton began an action for separation in the Kings County courts. Mrs. Lamberton brought a counter-suit, with the result that both cases were dismissed. The action here followed.

"How did your husband treat you?" Mrs. Lamberton was asked.

"He left me almost entirely alone from the first. He spoke to me but seldom. I talked to him on every subject, but it was no use. I talked to him about books, and his answer would be 'I guess so,' 'Yes,' or 'No.'"

Mr. Lamberton denied that he had treated his wife unkindly. He said that she was the one who had been unkind, and that she had left him.

F. O. MATTHIESSEN'S WILL.

No Estimate of the Value of the E[illegible]te Given—Bequests to Relatives.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 12.—The will of Francis O. Matthiessen, who died in Paris on March 8, but who had a country home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, was filed to-day in the Westchester County Surrogate's office. No estimate is given as to the value of the estate.

The only relatives surviving him are his wife, Emma, and two brothers, Erhardt Adolph and Frederick Wilhelm Matthiessen.

He gives to his wife all articles of personal use or ornament, the household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., and paintings, during her lifetime. All the rest and residue of his property he gives to his executors in trust, for the benefit of his wife during her lifetime. He also directs his executors and trustees to pay to his wife within fifteen days after the probate of the will the sum of $5,000 in cash, and to thereafter pay her $5,000 a month. He appoints his wife, his brother Erhardt Adolph of Cornwall, N. Y., and Edward F. C. Youngs of Jersey City, his executors and trustees.

In the residuary estate he gives his brothers $50,000, and they are to have his property after the death of his wife. To his executors and trustees he gives $10,000 cash in lieu of all commissions.

MR. OGDEN'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

To Visit Educational Institutions with a Party of Guests.

Robert C. Ogden will start from this city on or about April 15, with forty guests, on a visit to the educational institutions of the South. The personnel of the party is not yet known, except that two or three of the guests will be from New England; two or three from Virginia, and the others from this city. The party will be composed of people interested in education, and will make a study principally of the facilities now afforded in the South for the advancement of the negro, a matter in which Mr. Ogden is interested.

The trip is to consume ten days. It is proposed to visit the institute at Hampton, thence to Richmond, and next to Winston and Salem to attend the meeting of the Educational Association at that place. From there the party will go to Atlanta, and thence to Tuskegee, where they will spend two days inspecting the institution of which Booker T. Washington is the head. From Tuskegee the party will return to New York without stopping, unless it be decided to visit the Woman's College, known as the "Vassar of the South," at Lynchburg.

TRIED TO FOLD UP HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Tucker Said Her Husband Got Under the Bed and Closed It.

If his wife had not relented in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning Thomas Tucker, colored, who says he is a "houseman for Senator Clark of Montana," might have been charged with a felony. As it was, he was held in $300 bail for good behavior for three months on a charge of disorderly conduct in threatening his wife Georgiana with bodily harm.

Mrs. Tucker testified that while she was lying in bed last Monday night her husband, by crawling under the bed and prying with his body, tried to incite that deadly article of furniture to fold up with her and smother her. The bed folded up all right, but Mrs. Tucker had had the presence of mind to reverse her position, so that instead of her feet showing outside the jaws of the bed, her head protruded. She screamed, and the neighbors rushing in, joined in the screams. The chorus brought Policeman George K. Trojan to the scene on the double quick. He found Mrs. Tucker wriggling out of the partly closed bed.

To Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, Tucker said that he had dropped a quarter on the floor; that it rolled under the bed, and that the bed closed while he was crawling under it. Mrs. Tucker said she was not sure that her husband wanted to kill her, so Tucker escaped the felony charge.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S DINNER.

Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Organization's Existence.

In celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Legal Aid Society's existence a banquet is to be held on Saturday, the 23d, in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present are Vice President Roosevelt, Justice H. B. Brown, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, St. Clair McKelway, Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel, and the Consul Generals of several foreign powers.

The Banquet Reception Committee includes Arthur von Briesen, F. W. Hinrichs, Louis Windmüller, George McAneny, Frank Russak, Rudolph Dulon, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge. From any of these or from the Secretary, Charles F. Wiebusch, of 9 Murray Street, information about the dinner may be obtained.

LEROY B. CRANE'S ANSWER

The Magistrate's Fight Against the Division of a Fee.

SAYS HE DID NOT PRACTICE

Disclosures in Lawyer O'Neill's Suit—Emma Von Raven's Settlement with Peter F. Meyer.

The taking of testimony in the action of Thomas J. O'Neill, a lawyer, against Police Magistrate Leroy B. Crane came to a sudden adjournment yesterday on the application of the defendant's counsel to have the case dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had not shown that the Magistrate had been in partnership with his brother, Royal S. Crane. The laws of 1895 prohibit a Police Magistrate from practicing as a lawyer, and it was contended that the Magistrate had not practiced, and therefore could not be sued for a division of fees in a case in which he had not engaged. Justice Clarke, who presided at the trial, said that he would give his decision when court opened this morning.

The action grows out of the settlement of a breach of promise suit brought against Peter F. Meyer by Emma Von Raven. Royal S. Crane was her counsel, and in the settlement of the case he received $7,500. Mr. O'Neill claims that he was to get half of this fee. As Royal S. Crane is dead, the suit is brought against the Police Magistrate, who, Mr. O'Neill claims, was a partner in the firm and had an active part in the settlement.

In his opening address Mr. O'Neill said to the Court:

"Your Honor, it has been agreed between counsel that the name of the defendant in the suit out of which this matter arises shall not be made public, and the witnesses be examined without mentioning the defendant's name."

"I do not see how that can be done," replied the Justice, "but I will see what can be done as the case proceeds."

The first witness called was ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan.

"Were you counsel for the defendant in a suit brought by Royal S. Crane for the plaintiff?"

"Yes."

"Was the suit an action for breach of promise?"

"I must decline to answer."

Justice Clarke said that the witness must answer. Mr. Sheehan then said that the action was for breach of promise.

"Was the breach of promise case settled for $15,000?"

"Yes."

The check was produced, and after Justice Clarke had examined it, he said:

"I don't propose to have this check passed around and made public. I don't propose to have it photographed. Gov. Sheehan can put it in his pocket again."

The jury was not allowed to look at the check. The questions, however, brought out the fact that the name of the payee on the check was the name of the plaintiff in the breach of promise case.

Emma L. Von Raven was the next witness called. After testifying that she was the plaintiff in the breach of promise proceedings, she said that she visited the office of Royal S. Crane in 1897 and consulted both brothers in regard to the case. Describing her introduction to Mr. O'Neill, she said:

"Leroy B. and Royal S. Crane told me that they had a young man in the office who intended to fight the case for me. They said if the case was to be won he would win it. They then introduced me to Mr. O'Neill."

The witness, in describing the payment of the money, said she received a check, which she took to the law office. At the suggestion of Leroy B. Crane she gave the check to him after indorsing it, and he obtained the cash. He deducted the seventy-five-hundred-dollar fee and gave her the balance.

"I said," continued the witness, "that I thought I ought to pay the money to his brother, Royal S., but he replied that the money went to both of them."

Mr. O'Neill went on the stand in his own behalf and testified as to the number of times that he had been consulted about the case and the specific work he had done during the two months he had been engaged in it. He said that he had been in one other "speculative case" with the Cranes, and it had been lost. He put in a bill for services, and was told that fees only came when such cases were won, therefore he felt justified in suing for his fee in the Von Raven case.

During the testimony it was brought out that the motion papers in the original case had been taken from the files of the court, and in his own testimony describing the denial of the motion, Mr. O'Neill said:

"Mr. Sheehan's associate came to me and told me that the Justice had told him to tell me that the motion had been denied and that the fact would not be published."

HERBERT C. WADMAN'S DEATH.

Bellevue Officials Claim that He Was Violent and Fought a Nurse.

Herbert C. Wadman's body will be taken from the receiving vault of St. Michael's Cemetery on Long Island to-morrow by the District Attorney's representatives in order that Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon may perform an autopsy thereon to determine the cause of death.

Wadman entered Bellevue March 2, and a day or two later was sent to the Manhattan State Hospital, where he died March 5. His dead body was covered with bruises when it arrived at the Morgue. His widow and his sister, Mrs. Harriet Davis, of Boston, are pushing the investigation of his death.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Keith obtained from Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday an order for the exhumation of the body. Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue and Dr. H. T. Barclay, who was in charge of the insane pavilion when Wadman was a patient there, appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday in response to subpoenas.

The Bellevue authorities claim that Wadman was violent while at the hospital, and that he and Nurse Ludwig had a severe struggle, in which the latter received a split lip. It is also claimed that Wadman's body was not bruised when he was sent to the Manhattan State Hospital.

SAYS POVERTY MADE HIM STEAL.

Wife of Mrs. Pryor's Robber Says He Was Mad with Hunger.

Lawyer Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who is defending Patrick Hynes, charged with stealing Mrs. Louise A. Pryor's pocketbook in the Fourth Avenue tunnel on Feb. 13 last, closed his client's case yesterday. Both Hynes and his wife took the stand. The defense claims that the knowledge that his wife would soon become a mother and the lack of food in the house caused Hynes in a fit of insanity to snatch Mrs. Pryor's purse.

Mrs. Hynes, with tears in her eyes, told how her husband had been out of work all Winter and that up to the day of the robbery he had earned only $1.10 at odd jobs and 30 cents for shoveling snow. On this day, Mrs. Hynes said, there was nothing to eat in the house, and her husband, half mad with grief and hunger, had gone out into the streets to beg for work.

Hynes in his own behalf said that, realizing his overwhelming poverty when he reached the tunnel, he had gone in to beg alms of the passersby. The seizure of the purse he attributed to an uncontrollable impulse and stated that he did not recognize the enormity of his offense. Justice Newburger will charge the jury to-day.

THE CRUSH AT BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Is Chairman of Chamber of Commerce Committee.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate congested passenger traffic at the New York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday at the Lexington Avenue home of Abram S. Hewitt, he being unwilling to risk his health by going down town. Mr. Hewitt had a private talk with Charles A. Schieren and John Claflin that lasted an hour. His fellow-committeemen declined to talk of it, and referred inquirers to him.

"There is nothing to say about our meeting to-day," said Mr. Hewitt. "There is no news, because the committee is not organized and has not acted. I was appointed Chairman, but nothing is recorded, as no Secretary has been chosen. We simply talked over the subject that brought us together. I do not know when or where the next meeting will be held. I shall call it. We cannot act without knowing the exact facts, and cannot get this knowledge without the services of experts and an engineer. I am looking around for the proper men to select. When we have them and their advice, we can suggest remedies for the conditions that exist."

CAR FLOAT CAPSIZES IN THE EAST RIVER

Tug Towing It Damaged and the Little Vessel's Captain Lost.

Seventeen Coal-Laden Railroad Cars Topple Overboard—Cause of the Accident Unknown.

An accident in which Peter C. Nelson, Captain of the Long Island Railroad tug Cyosset, was drowned, the superstructure of the tug wrecked, and a float on which were seventeen coal-laden freight cars capsized and the cars dumped into the middle of East River occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. At the office of the Superintendent of floating equipment of the Long Island Railroad the direct cause of the accident, despite all efforts on the part of the officials and attaches to ascertain, was not established.

At the time of the accident the Cyosset was en route from the Central Railroad of New Jersey terminal in Jersey City to the Long Island Railroad terminal in Long Island City. The car float, which had one man on board, was securely lashed to the tug. When off Grand Street the float suddenly listed to starboard. As soon as the tug's Captain saw the impending danger he ordered the lashings cut, and the crew lost no time in trying to carry the orders into effect. Before they were able to get the tug clear of the float, however, the cars toppled and the float began to turn turtle. As the cars were precipitated into the river some of them crashed against the tug. The smokestack was ripped off, while the pilot house, in which the Captain was supposed to have been, was completely wrecked. Some of the crew, believing that the tug would be carried down with the cars, jumped overboard.

Two other tugs of the Long Island system, the Long Island and the Montauk, happened to be in the vicinity. They immediately went to the rescue, and, throwing ropes to the struggling men in the water, soon pulled them aboard. The man who had been on the float was clinging to the capsized craft and yelling for help when he was picked up. Capt. Nelson of the wrecked tug was the only man lost. His body was picked up off Governor's Island last night by Capt. E. Freer of the tug Long Island. Capt. Nelson was a married man, and lived in Long Island City. He had no children.

Of the many conjectures as to the cause of the accident, one of the most plausible was that a swell, in which the float may have been caught, caused the loss of equilibrium and the ultimate capsizing. Another was that the Cyosset was leaking and the water coming into her hold caused her to list and tilt the float, thereby precipitating the cars into the river. Superintendent Des Agnes of the railroad's Floating Equipment Department, said he was unable to account for the accident. The float, which drifted down the river after the accident, and was finally picked up in Buttermilk Channel and towed to Erie Basin, he said, was apparently undamaged.

The loss resulting from the capsizing is estimated at about $10,000. The freight cars are in the middle of the river, where the bottom is rocky and where the depth varies from twenty to fifty feet. There is a strong undercurrent, and the wrecking people say that it is very doubtful if they will be able to save them.

SCHOOLBOY OF 5 RUN DOWN.

Trolley Brings Death Among Children Just Dismissed—The Victim Wedged Under the Car.

Just as the noon recess was declared yesterday at the public school at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and a swarm of kindergarten girls and boys scattered out over the Avenue in front of the building a south-bound electric car came swiftly along. A knot of small children were just in the act of crossing the tracks, when some one shouted, "Look out for the car," and a second later the motorman's bell clanged loudly.

The terrified children jumped from the track all but Antonio Shulber, five years old, of 542 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. His short little legs would not carry him fast enough. The fender of the car hit him and knocked him down. Spectators who had the heart to look saw the little fellow rolled over and over three or four times and then disappear under the fender. A moment later and the motorman had the car stopped. The terrified children came running up.

"Tony's under the car," they shouted to each other.

Policemen and some firemen and workmen came up, but no one could reach the boy, and the repair wagon of the company had to be sent for. It soon came rattling up with the ambulance, but it took thirty minutes to get the child from under the car. The wheels had not run over him, but he was bruised and unconscious when brought out. The ambulance surgeon hastened back to the hospital with him, but it was of no use. The boy died soon after reaching there. The motorman, Cornelius Collins, was arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was paroled for examination later.

BRIDGE PAINTERS ON STRIKE.

Men Employed on the New East River Structure Want More Pay.

The fifty painters employed on the Williamsburg side of the new East River Bridge went on strike at noon yesterday for an increase of wages, and should the demands not be granted, there is a possibility that the entire work on the bridge on the Williamsburg side will be suspended to-day, as the strikers have the sympathy of the ironworkers.

The strikers have been receiving $2.25 for a day's work and demand 35 cents an hour, which will bring the pay to $2.80 a day. This would not be even union wages, as the union pays $3 for painters in Brooklyn and $3.50 in Manhattan. The strikers say they do not ask union wages, but think they are entitled to $2.80 a day, owing to the danger they are exposed to by working 150 feet above ground. The men are employed by the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, who have the contract for all the steel work of the bridge.

On Friday last Frank Aberton, one of the painters, fell from a scaffold to the ground and was instantly killed. This accident, with several others which have occurred on the structure, has alarmed the men. Another grievance the men have is the discharge of John Hale, who, while at work on a scaffold on Monday, lost his balance and would have fallen 150 feet but for the presence of mind of one of his fellow-workmen, who seized him and prevented him from falling. Hale's paint pot, however, fell to the ground, and for this accident, it is said, Hale was discharged. The men also demand Hale's reinstatement.

The strikers appointed a committee to call on Superintendent Heckrickson and inform him of their grievance, which was done. Mr. Heckrickson replied that he was not in a position to grant the demands, but would consult with the members of the company in charge of the work.

200 Stone Masons Strike.

Labor was tied up on most of the foundation work in buildings in course of erection in Brooklyn yesterday by a general strike of the members of the Journeymen Stone Masons' Union. The union last week made a demand on all the contractors for this kind of work for 45 cents an hour, which is an advance of 5 cents an hour. This was refused, and the strike went into effect yesterday morning. About 200 in all quit work, and about fifty non-union men remained.

No Damages for "Nigger's" Bite.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday directed the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendants in the action of Andrew Laguttuta against George E. Chisholm and Robert Wilson. It was in this case that a dog, Nigger, figured as an exhibit. The boy wanted to recover $10,000 damages from the defendants because he had been bitten by the dog, but the Justice decided that the biting was due to the boy's own carelessness.

Sons of Oneida Society's Banquet.

The fourth annual banquet of the Society of the Sons of Oneida will be held at the Hotel Savoy Saturday at 7 P. M. Justice Truax, the President of the society, will preside. Among those who will respond to toasts are ex-Senator David B. Hill, Prof. Orrin Root, Francis Lynde Stetson, David McClure, Julien T. Davies, and Chester S. Lord.

OLD SKIPPER COMES TO GRIEF.

Encounters "Rough House Gang" on Cherry Street and Is Robbed.

Capt. William Wood, a weather-beaten Yankee skipper, master of the three-masted schooner Edward Blake, now lying at a slip at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Harlem River, loading for Liverpool, left his vessel on Monday night for a little cruise on shore. He put into Oak Street Station about midnight in a badly battered condition, and reported having run afoul of a human obstruction known as the "Rough House Gag" while steering a course down Cherry Street.

The Captain looked as if he had encountered a hurricane at sea. His masthead lights were blackened and dimmed, his canvas was torn and bedraggled, and he bore other evidences of having made very bad weather of it, indeed. He admitted to the Sergeant at the desk that during his twenty-three years as a sailor he had seen much of the rough side of life. During that time he said he had wandered along the water fronts of Glasgow and Liverpool, had street brawls in Port Said and Bombay, chased harbor thieves in Hongkong, and ran the gantlet of the denizens of 'Frisco's "Barbary Coast," but he never remembered running across quite such a rough proposition as Cherry Hill.

He had started for the Brooklyn Bridge, calculating to make a course through Park Row, but got into New Bowery instead. He finally lost his reckoning entirely. About midnight he spoke a stranger, and found that he was in Cherry Street. He was just about to leave when out from a dark alleyway hove five figures, who surrounded him. Capt. Wood put up the best fight he could, but he was outnumbered five to one. One of the "Roughers" finally got him by the throat and tripped him up. He fell and the youngster kept hold of his throat, while the others went through his pockets in short order. They took his gold watch and chain and a pocketbook containing $25 in money and valuable papers.

The work was over in a moment, and the thieves darted back into their hiding place in the dark labyrinth of tenements and alleys. The Captain regained consciousness and shouted loudly for help, but little help ever comes in Cherry Street, and none at all came to the old skipper. He finally made the best of his way to the Oak Street Station, and narrated his adventures. Detectives were sent out, and within an hour they returned from Cherry St. with five prisoners whom they said were members of the "Rough House Gang."

They gave their names as Charles Boyle, seventeen years old of 22 Varick Street; Joseph Marcone, sixteen years old, of 36 Baxter Street; William Winsmore, eighteen years old, of 145 Main Street, Brooklyn; Edward Walsh, fifteen years old, of 83 Catharine Street, and William Foster, nineteen years old, of 87 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn.

The prisoners were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon, but were discharged for lack of evidence. Capt. Wood was in court, but could not identify any of the young men as the robbers.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:15	Sun sets...6:04	Moon rises..1:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:30	Gov. Isl'd..12:48	H. Gate..2:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:57	Gov. Isl'd...1:03	H. Gate...2:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Orizaba, Yucatan, Campeachy, &c., via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago and south side Cuba	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tynedale, Hamburg	.....	.....

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Breconshire, Montevideo	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, &c	.....	1:30 P. M.
Hesperia, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, for Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	.....
Minneapolis, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Neustria, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Philadelphian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Sabine, South Africa	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tiomo, Cardenas, &c	.....	.....
Ulier, St. Kitts, &c	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M. †9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Breconshire, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 P. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 13.

Athalie, Shields, Feb. 24.
Barbarossa, Bremen, March 2.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 9.
Conche, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Elbruz, Manchester, Feb. 22.
Evelyn, San Juan, March 7.
Grenada, Port Spain, March 5.
Inchreth, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 12.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 2.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Majestic, Liverpool, March 13.
Maori King, London, Feb. 22.
Mundaka, Huelva, Feb. 21.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Feb. 28.
Santiago, Nassau, March 5.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

El Sud, New Orleans, March 9.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 13.
Massapequa Pauillac, March 1.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 26.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Alamo, Galveston, March 9.
Consuelo, Hull, March 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Gibraltar, March 7.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 14.
Roman Prince, Liverpool, March 1.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Batavia, Boulogne, March 8.
Campania, Liverpool, March 9.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 11.
Homer, St. Lucia, March 9.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 9.
New York, Southampton, March 9.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, March 10.
Menominee, London, March 7.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, March 7.

Arrived.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Evereft, London Feb. 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, Terrill, Maracaibo March 3 and Curacao 6, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Powderham, (Br.,) Toms, Norfolk March 9, with mdse. in transit to Beech & Co. Will finish loading for Chile.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, &c., March 2, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Coulsdon, (Br.,) Gore, Shields Feb. 19, in ballast to the United States Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Statendam, (Dut

FURTHER CONCESSIONS OFFERED TO THE BOERS

Report that Loans Will Be Given for Rebuilding Farms.

Crown Colony Government Likely, but Milner Advises that It Include a Council Having Boer Members.

LONDON, March 13.—The Daily News this morning makes the following important statement:

"We understand that the Government has greatly modified the 'unconditional surrender' policy. We believe Lord Kitchener has been authorized to offer amnesty to both the Boers and the Boer leaders except where treachery is clearly proved. Cape rebels only are to be punished by disfranchisement.

"Loans are to be granted to the Boers for rebuilding and restocking their farms, and, finally, the Government will offer to establish some kind of civil government so soon as all the commandoes have surrendered.

"Its form will probably be that of a crown colony, but with an important concession, which Sir Alfred Milner advises, namely, a Council including Boers of position, like Gen. Botha, Gen. Lucas Meyer, and Mr. Schalk-Burger."

A report is current that the Government anticipates a speedy announcement of the surrender of Commandant Gen. Botha. Inquiries made at the War Office show, however, that the officials there have no recent news of the surrender negotiations. They think the armistice expires on March 14, and are inclined to believe that Gen. Botha will surrender, but are doubtful in regard to the other Boer commanders in the field.

One report says Gen. Botha is waiting for the return of Gen. De Wet to the north before coming to a decision.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, replying to a question, repeated his statement that the Government declined at present to furnish any information regarding the negotiations with Gen. Botha.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—Dr. Leyds announces that Mr. Krüger will ignore the surrender negotiations between Gen. Botha and Lord Kitchener.

NO INQUIRY FOR COLVILE.

LONDON, March 13.—The House of Commons last evening continued the debate on the motion introduced on Monday by Charles Mackinnon Douglas, (Liberal,) calling for an inquiry regarding the retirement of Major Gen. Colvile, who was sent home from South Africa by Lord Roberts for alleged inefficiency in the field.

Gen. Colvile's friends contended that he had never been heard by a competent tribunal. Those opposed to him, among them Winston Spencer Churchill, asserted that he had been properly dealt with. Mr. Churchill exclaimed:

"I shall pin my faith to Lord Roberts. A more damaging case than that of Sanna's Post, as described by the Secretary for War, was scarcely ever put forward."

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, objected to Parliament constituting itself "an amateur court to deal with military and strategic questions." He declared that the Commander in Chief was the only adequate and proper judge in such questions.

The motion of Mr. Douglas was rejected by a vote of 262 to 148.

BRITISH COLUMNS ACTIVE.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 11.—Col. Pilcher's column has cleared the country of Boers between this place and the Orange River. The column has arrived here, bringing in 33 prisoners and 3,000 horses.

ROUXVILLE, Orange River Colony, March 11.—Gen. Bruce Hamilton arrived here to-day, and found Rouxville completely deserted. The houses were open and many of them contained no furniture. The column on its way here destroyed the grain.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 12, says Gen. De Wet is north of Brandfort, (Orange River Colony.)

Continuous rains have interfered with the movements of the troops in Cape Colony. Two bands of Boers are being hunted among the hills by troops under Gorringe, De Lisle, Grenfell, and Henniker.

According to the Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, there are as many as eight separate guerrilla commandos in the Orange River Colony, and two villages have been declared seats of government by the rebels. "Progress must remain arrested," says the correspondent, "until the twenty-seven columns now in the colony or Gen. Botha's action in the Transvaal clear up the military situation."

PRO-BOER MOTION LOST.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-day a resolution introduced by Mr. Bourassa calling for an honorable settlement of the South African war and the discontinuance of recruiting for the Baden-Powell police in Canada was defeated by 3 for to 144 against. Those who voted for the motion were three French-Canadians—Messrs. Bourassa, Monet, and Angers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made an eloquent and powerful speech against the motion, and declared that the only real settlement of the South African problem would be a confederation like Canada under the British flag.

PRO-BOERS MEET IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 12.—The International Federated Union for the Independence of the Boers, with delegates from most of the European countries, has held meetings in Paris for the past three days. The American delegate is Mr. Matten.

The union passed a resolution to-day to address a protest to the various Governments against the conduct of Great Britain in violating The Hague Convention. The union also issued a manifesto eulogizing the valorous struggle of the Boers.

Preparing for Boer Prisoners in India.

CALCUTTA, March 12.—The Government is preparing for the possible arrival of 5,000 Boer prisoners, who will be located in batches of a thousand.

THE DEROULEDE-BUFFET DUEL.

PARIS, March 12.—The seconds of André Buffet, MM. de Cassagnac and de Ramel, and the seconds of M. Déroulède, Maurice Barres and Dr. de Villiers, met in Paris to-day and deliberated over the proposed duel, after which the following statement was issued:

"MM. Barres and de Villers agree that M. Buffet is the offended party. The weapon chosen is the pistol. Two bullets will be exchanged, at the word of command, at twenty-five paces. The place, day, and hour will be fixed later.

"The undersigned undertake to call the attention of the principals to the invariable rule in affairs of honor which forbids a gesture or a word being exchanged on the field between the combatants."

The statement was signed by the four seconds.

Fatal Labor Riot in Spain.

MADRID, March 12.—There were riots yesterday at Ripoll, Province of Gerona. A number of groups paraded the town with banners, inscribed, "Justice for All" and "Give Us Bread and Work." The windows of several stores and houses were shattered with stones, the police were greeted with showers of missiles, and a shot was fired. The police fired a few shots in the air, and then charged and dispersed one band of the rioters, but another, composed of men and women, attacked them desperately. A man was shot dead and three others were injured. A Lieutenant and a policeman were wounded. Order has now been restored.

Dutch War Minister Resigns.

THE HAGUE, March 12.—A partial Ministerial crisis has arisen through an adverse vote in the Second Chamber of the States General to-day. The Chamber ignored the recommendations of Minister of War Eland in regard to the length of military service for recruits, and, in consequence, the Minister resigned. The opinion is generally expressed, however, that the adverse vote will be disregarded by the rest of the Cabinet.

PUNISHMENT LIST GROWS.

Envoys to Urge Trial by Chinese of 96 Minor Officials—Think 6 of Them Should Be Executed.

PEKING, March 12.—A general meeting of the foreign Ministers was held this morning, at which reports of committees were heard.

Regarding more punishment of the Chinese connected with the Boxer movement, there is strenuous opposition to demanding many more heads. However, a list containing the names of ninety-six minor officials will shortly be presented to Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang, and it will be urged that those named be tried for complicity in the outrages, and punished, when found guilty, in such manner as the Chinese themselves see fit, except in the case of six men, who, the Ministers think, should be executed.

The report of the committee on the general principles on which indemnity claims should be considered was adopted. Those claims which are palpably unjust will be disallowed.

Commissioner Rockhill's proposition providing for daily meetings of the Ministers will be followed so far as practical. When any Minister is unable to attend a meeting will not take place. Otherwise the meetings will take place daily.

The report of the Committee on the Legation Quarter Defenses will probably be considered to-morrow. Though the committee has declined to notify the Chinese owners of property confiscated, the Register of Claims of the Ministers will, probably, where just, see that the amount involved is added to the total of the general indemnity.

The Ministers will shortly meet Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang to consider questions regarding public buildings and grounds.

CHINA'S REPORTED APPEAL.

Belief that Aid of United States Has Been Asked—Shanghai Merchants Oppose Manchuria Agreement.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There is reason to believe that China has appealed to the United States regarding the Russian demands, but whether the appeal is to other nations as well it is not possible to learn at present.

Minister Wu has recently been almost a daily caller at the State Department, and it is evident that the Chinese are impressed by the belief that the crisis has been reached and that the destiny of Manchuria depends upon the immediate action of the powers.

Nothing has been heard from Russia since the verbal communication made by Count Cassini last week setting forth the rectitude of Russia's objects in China generally and in Manchuria in particular.

SHANGHAI, March 12.—The American and British China Associations have cabled to home institutions at Washington and London urging that protests be made against the Russo-Chinese Manchuria treaty, and it is understood here that the Germans have taken similar action.

It is said that Chang-Chi-Tung, Viceroy of Hankow, will open treaty ports on the Yanag-tse-Kiang, below Woo-Chang.

LONDON, March 13.—The Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"It is believed that the Chinese Court has decided not to authorize the signature of the Manchurian convention until it is seen how far the powers will support China in a refusal to sign.

"So far as the assurances of Count Lamsdorf, Russian Foreign Minister, are concerned, nothing of this kind will have any decisive weight until Russia renounces her policy of secret negotiation with China and discloses the terms of the secret engagements she has undoubtedly imposed upon China in recent years."

GERMAN TROOPS' VICTORY.

Bavarians Stormed and Captured an Apparently Impregnable Position on the Great Wall.

LONDON, March 13.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring on Saturday and giving details of the storming of a gate of the Great Wall by Col. Ledebur's column on March 8, says:

"The Germans captured the Chung-Shun Pass, between the Provinces of Pe-chi-Li and Shan-Si, after seven hours' fighting. This result was brilliantly achieved by the Bavarian battalion, which marched 125 miles from Pao-ting-Foo in four days, through mountains and over difficult mule tracks.

"The Chinese held an apparently impregnable position on the Great Wall, at the highest part of the pass. They had several thousand troops and artillery of all descriptions. The Germans attacked them with 600 infantry and 2 howitzers. The turning movement, over an almost impossible country, occupied seven hours, and was completely successful. The Chinese fled into the Province of Shan-Si, leaving at the least 100 dead and 4 Hotchkiss guns.

"The victory will have an excellent moral effect, as the Chinese believed their fortified mountain belt impenetrable."

BERLIN, March 12.—Officials in Berlin declare that it is impossible to judge here exactly what leads to the Chinese activity around the Great Wall.

The Russian papers are spreading reports that the movement is engineered by Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang and Prince Tuan for the reconquest of Manchuria. It is to the interest of Russia to circulate this view. On the other hand, it is believed in Berlin that the Chinese troops near the Great Wall have but slight power of resistance, as the report of Col. Ledebur's engagement seems to indicate. It is also believed that these Chinese troops are inferior to those sent against the allies before the capture of Peking.

Commends Gen. Chaffee's Action.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America held its weekly meeting yesterday at the Church Mission House, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. On motion of Bishop Potter a resolution was passed expressing approval of the course of Gen. Chaffee for the mercifuiness he has shown to the Chinese.

KHEDIVE DEFIES THE SULTAN.

Refuses to Give Up Pasha, Abdul Hamid's Brother-in-Law, Who Fled from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—Ahmed Shefik Bey, the Khedive's secretary, who was sent here to settle the differences between the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt, will return to Egypt today. It is understood that his mission has failed.

The Sultan stipulated, as a preliminary of the settlement, that his brother-in-law, Mahmud Pasha, who has sought refuge in Egypt, after his flight from Turkey late last year, must be returned to Constantinople.

The Khedive, however regarded the guarantees for Mahmud's welfare as being unsatisfactory.

It is understood that the reason that the Sultan is so anxious for the return of Mahmud Pasha is that the latter threatens to write a book in which the Court secrets of Abdul Hamid's reign will be revealed. Next to the Sultan himself, there is hardly a man living who is better qualified to speak on this mysterious subject, since Mahmud married, in 1877, the Sultana Sénihe, one of the Sultan's sisters, and has all his life been intimately associated with the affairs of the ruler of Turkey.

About three months ago Mahmud disappeared from Constantinople, and dispatches from that city stated that the Sultan was greatly exercised over the matter. It was also added that, along with Mahmud, his wife's jewels had gone. Mahmud turned up in Paris, where he arrived on Dec. 21, and he proceeded to grant a number of interviews to newspaper men, in which he made sensational statements about the secrets he could disclose if he wished. He declared that he had not fled from Turkey, but had been driven away by the Sultan, who had been led to believe that he (Mahmud) had accepted bribes from British representatives in order to buy his influence in regard to the Bagdad railway concession. British capitalists sought this concession, but at the last moment the Sultan unexpectedly gave it to Germans.

Mahmud is a member of the Turkish Progressive Party, known as the "Young Turks." The party advocates a more democratic form of government for the empire, the encouragement of commerce and industry, and the abolition of administrative abuses in the provinces. Mahmud was formerly a Councillor of State and Minister of Justice. He is a son of the late Haiti Pasha.

BRITISH TAX ON GRAIN?

Rumor that the Shilling Registration May Be Revived—Lord Avebury's Prediction.

LONDON, March 13.—The Westminster Gazette says it hears there are rumors that imported grain may be made to pay a portion of the budget. It adds that the tax would take the form of the reimposition of the shilling registration charge, abolished by the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, (Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1868 to 1873.)

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which opened in London yesterday, Lord Avebury (better known as Sir John Lubbock) predicted changes in the British tariff and urged the necessity of his hearers being prepared to promote the interests of British commerce on the termination of the present treaties. Alterations, he added, were already being considered in the treaties with Germany, Austria, and Portugal.

Lord Avebury said he was greatly interested in the outcome of the tariff war which had suddenly broken out between the United States and Russia. Naturally, he said, America regarded as a masked bounty the Russian system of aiding the exportation of the surplus beet sugar. The whole dispute illustrated the complicated questions which arose when it was attempted to apply protection generally. As far as Great Britain was concerned, she would enter into negotiations, not wishing to hamper those of these boats may be in naval warfare can only be a matter of conjecture. Experiments with these boats will assist the Admiralty in assessing their true value. The question of their employment must be studied in all its developments, and their mechanism carefully watched in this country."

During the year arrangements will be made with nearly all the great steamship companies by which their finest vessels will be, at the disposition of the Admiralty for employment as armed cruisers when required. To the lines previously engaged have been added the Orient, Royal Mail, and Pacific. Eighteen of the largest and swiftest passenger steamers of these lines will receive an annual subsidy. Thirty other steamers have been placed at the disposition of the Admiralty without further subsidy.

The committee of the Admiralty, which has been considering the different types of boiler for the past six months, condemns the Belleville boiler. The report says:

"The advantages of water-tube boilers for naval purposes are so great, chiefly from a military point of view, that, provided a satisfactory type of water-tube boiler could be adopted, they would be more suitable for the navy than the cylindrical boiler. The committee does not consider that the Belleville boiler has any such advantage as to lead it to recommend it as the best adapted to the requirements of the navy. It recommends, as regards the ships to be ordered, that the Belleville boilers be not fitted in any case, and that in the ships under construction Belleville boilers be not used if work on the boilers is not far advanced. Where a change of boilers would delay the completion of the ships, Belleville boilers should be retained, and they should also be retained in completed vessels."

The committee is considering various types of large straight tube boilers, and various vessels will be fitted with the different kinds.

Among the objections to the Belleville boilers are the following: The circulation of the water is defective and uncertain; the automatic feeding apparatus is of a delicate and complicated kind; there is a great excess of pressure required in the case of the feed pipes and the pumps over the boiler pressure; the amount of coal consumed is relatively greater in the Belleville, involving greater cost; there is an excess of boiler pressure over the working pressure of the engines, the water gauges do not indicate with certainty the amount of water in the boiler. These are illustrations of the technical grounds of objection to the Belleville boilers.

The report shows also that the experiments with patent fuel resulted in its adoption, and that adequate supplies will be stored at foreign stations. Additional trials with liquid fuel are in progress.

Of the total estimate for new construction, which is £9,003,256, £8,465,406 will be devoted to work in hand and the rest to starting the new programme.

The estimates conclude with a statement that "a bill to provide money for certain new naval works will shortly be introduced."

The morning papers regard the estimates as in no way exceeding the needs of the country, particularly as regards the projected new warships. The Times and The Morning Post express a hope that something still better will be done next year. The Daily Mail says:

"The programme of construction is quite inadequate. The Government seems to be starving the navy in order to provide a vast home defense army, which, we fear, will only exist upon paper."

NO DIVORCE FOR EX-CHORUS GIRL.

Suit of Cecilia Louise Kenney in Brooklyn Dismissed.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Dickey dismissed the suit of Cecilia Louise Kenney against her husband, Joseph Francis Kenney, for a separation. The plaintiff, who formerly was a chorus girl at the Casino, alleged that her husband had failed to support her and had been guilty of cruelty.

Justice Dickey, after hearing Henry A. Powell, the attorney for the plaintiff, dismissed the case, saying that Mr. Powell might "go to the tavern and swear at the Court." Mr. Powell replied that he had not been brought up that way. Justice Dickey then said that he had not expected to be taken literally.

French Rout Saharan Tribesmen.

ALGIERS, March 12.—A dispatch has been received here from Gen. Servière announcing that another engagement has been fought between the French punitive expedition, consisting of French and Algerian troops, and the Moroccan Barabras, in the District of Tamlmun, Oasis of Tooat. The tribesmen were dispersed with great loss. The French expedition lost two French officers and twenty-three men, including four Frenchmen, killed, and many others were wounded.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½@.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, extra mess	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.75
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.90
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@72c; No. 2 red, 75¾@76½c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 yellow, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 25@25¼c; No. 2 white, 27¾@28½c; No. 3 white, 28¾@27¾c; No. 2 rye, 53c; good feeding barley, 46c; fair to choice malting, 49@54½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.53½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.54½; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $14.70@$14.75; lard, per 100 lb, $7.55@$7.57½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.25@$7.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.60@$7.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market had an irregular movement yesterday, and operations by the room element were indicative of unrest as to the future, despite declarations that nothing could prevent prices settling much lower. Liverpool more than responded to the day night's weakness here, and continued to decline after our opening. This fact, with foreign selling orders, gave the forenoon market a weak appearance. On the first call the feeling was easy, with prices down 4@7 points across crop options and 3 points lower to 1 point higher on next crop months. Rumors that industrial conditions in general on the Continent were getting daily worse, until there seemed no check to a complete shut-down of many cotton mills, figured to some extent as depressing influences. In the last half hour the market showed considerable old-time strength, and a number of prominent conservative bears covered fully in anticipation of a sharp reaction in Liverpool to-morrow. The market was finally barely steady and net 1@6 points lower, these figures being about the best of the day. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8¾c for middling upland and 9c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,833 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Mobile easy, ¼c lower, at 8¾c; Savannah dull and easy, unchanged, at 8¾c; Charleston quiet and easier at 8 5-16@8⅜c; Wilmington firm, unchanged at 8¾c; Norfolk steady, ¼c lower, at 8¾c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta quiet and easier, quoted at 8 11-16@8¾c; St. Louis dull, ¼c lower, at 8¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.35	8.35	8.26	8.32@8.33
April	8.32	8.33	8.24	8.32@8.34
May	8.36	8.38	8.27	8.35@8.36
June	8.34	8.41	8.30	8.37@8.39
July	8.38	8.44	8.32	8.41@8.42
August	8.08	8.16	8.04	8.13@8.14
September	7.72	7.75	7.72	7.75@7.76
October	7.62	7.66	7.61	7.65@7.66
November	7.53	7.57	7.52	7.54@7.56
December	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.52@7.53
January	7.50	7.54	7.50	....@....

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Spot cotton, fair demand; prices, 1-16d lower; American middling, fair, 5 13-32d; good middling, 5¼d; middling, 4 31-32d; low middling, 4 25-32d; good ordinary, 4 17-32d; ordinary, 4 9-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,900 bales of American. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 17,400 bales of American. Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 52-64@4 53-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 52-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 52-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 51-64@4 52-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 51-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 50-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 41-64@4 42-64d, sellers; September, 4 41-64@4 42-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, nominal; October and November, 4 18-64d, nominal; November and December, 4 16-64d, nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Early transactions in wheat yesterday represented the strongest position of the market, being followed by moderate depression toward mid-day and decided weakness during the last hour, which resulted in final prices showing ¼@⅜c decline from the previous day. This, too, in face of a larger export business than usual, amounting to 41 loads, most of it at outports. In the world's stocks for the week, according to Bradstreet's, there was a decrease of 504,000 bushels, compared with a reduction in the same week last year of 135,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¾c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 80½c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80½c, spot, and No. 2 hard, New York, 80½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.00@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.50, as to brand. Bagmeal firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90c@91c.

FEED—Firm; spot, $19@$20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19@$19.50; Spring bran bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$22; city bran, $19@$19.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oilcake, $27.75; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oilmeal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	....	....	....	79
May	79⅞	79 15-16	79⅝	79⅝
July	79¼	79¼	79	79
Corn—				
March	....	....	....	48¼
May	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝
July	45½	45¾	45½	45¾
September	....	....	....	46¼
Lard—				
March	....	....	....	$7.87

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	73½	74	73 3-16	73½
April	74 7-16	74 9-16	74	74½
May	75⅝	75⅝	74⅞	75
Corn—				
March	39 7-16	39 9-16	39¼	39¼
May	41	41¼	40 13-16	41
Oats—				
March	23 15-16	24	23⅝	23⅝
May	24⅝	24¾	24 9-16	24¾
Lard—				
March	$7.60	$7.60	$7.57½	$7.60
July	7.02½	7.05	7.02½	7.05
Ribs—				
May	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.32½
Pork—				
May	14.85	14.90	14.85	14.90

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $14.25@$15; family, $15.50; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Nominal, $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼@7¾c; 100 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7⅝c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 8¾c; 12 lb, 8¼@8¾c; 14 lb, 8c; pickled shoulders firm, 6¼c; pickled hams quiet, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $7.50; city lard steady, $7.50; refined lard firm; South America, $8.25; Continent, $8.10; Brazil, kegs, $9.75; compound quiet; city, 5½@5⅝c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7⅛c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $16; Lake copper, nominal, $17; tin, $25.80; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $3.92½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses, 3½c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
April	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
May	5.95	6.00	5.95	6.00@6.05
June	....	....	....	6.00@6.05
July	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
August	....	....	....	6.10@6.15
September	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.15@6.20
October	6.15	6.15	6.05	6.15@6.20
November	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20
December	6.30	6.35	6.25	6.30@6.35
January	....	....	....	6.35@6.40
February	....	....	....	6.40@6.45

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 5$300. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½@½ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ½ pfennig lower. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular; ½f lower; at 12 M. advanced ½f; at 3 P. M. steady and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. advanced ½f; January, 41.75; February, 41.75; March, 40.00; April, 40.25; May, 40.50; June, 40.75; July, 41.00; August, 41.00; September, 41.25; October, 41.50; November, 41.50; December, 41.25. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 5$350; exchange, 11 15-16d.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.05, and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.00, and in bulk, $5.35; refined cases New York, $9. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 27½@28c; prime summer yellow, 30@30½c; off Summer yellow, 29½c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 35c. Linseed, American raw, 63c; American boiled, 65c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 62@64c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $3.75. Spirits of turpentine, 39½@40c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.60; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W. G., $2.70; W. W., $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 12.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 35½@36c; receipts, 25 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 277 bbls. Crude Turpentine quiet, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 7 casks. Tar firm, $1.15; receipts, 211 bbls.

SAVANNAH, March 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 37c; receipts, 363; sales, 176; exports, 311. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,307; sales, 60; exports, 3,005.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin firm; unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominal; dressed beef slow at 6@8½c per lb. CALVES—Dull and weak; veals, $4@$6.75; barnyard and fed calves at $2.50@$3; city dressed veals weak at 7½@11c. SHEEP—Firm; lambs steady to a shade lower; sheep at $3.50@$5; lambs at $5.70@$6; dressed mutton, 6½@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@9½c. HOGS—Easier; State hogs, $6@$6.15.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
March 4, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT THE FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be two years and six months.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, or of a guarnnty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials, or the nature and extent of the work required, bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES

Exceed Those of the Previous Year by Over £2,000,000.

FIVE HOLLAND BOATS ORDERED

System of Subsidizing Big Liners Extended—The Belleville Boiler Condemned.

LONDON, March 13.—The British naval estimates for 1901-02 amount to £30,875,500, an increase of over £2,000,000 compared with the previous year, chiefly for shipbuilding. There is an increase of 3,745 in the number of officers and men.

The new shipbuilding programme provides for three battleships, six armored cruisers, two third-class cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, two sloops-of-war, and five submarine boats. On some of these vessels work was begun in 1900. All the ships will be in course of construction this year.

Under the heading of submarine boats the Admiralty report says:

"Five of the type invented by Holland have been ordered, the first of which should be delivered next Autumn. What the future value of these boats may be in naval warfare can only be a matter of conjecture. Experiments with these boats will assist the Admiralty in assessing their true value. The question of their employment must be studied in all its developments, and their mechanism carefully watched in this country."

During the year arrangements will be made with nearly all the great steamship companies by which their finest vessels will be, at the disposition of the Admiralty for employment as armed cruisers when required. To the lines previously engaged have been added the Orient, Royal Mail, and Pacific. Eighteen of the largest and swiftest passenger steamers of these lines will receive an annual subsidy. Thirty other steamers have been placed at the disposition of the Admiralty without further subsidy.

The committee of the Admiralty, which has been considering the different types of boiler for the past six months, condemns the Belleville boiler. The report says:

"The advantages of water-tube boilers for naval purposes are so great, chiefly from a military point of view, that, provided a satisfactory type of water-tube boiler could be adopted, they would be more suitable for the navy than the cylindrical boiler. The committee does not consider that the Belleville boiler has any such advantage as to lead it to recommend it as the best adapted to the requirements of the navy. It recommends, as regards the ships to be ordered, that the Belleville boilers be not fitted in any case, and that in the ships under construction Belleville boilers be not used if work on the boilers is not far advanced. Where a change of boilers would delay the completion of the ships, Belleville boilers should be retained, and they should also be retained in completed vessels."

The committee is considering various types of large straight tube boilers, and various vessels will be fitted with the different kinds.

Among the objections to the Belleville boilers are the following: The circulation of the water is defective and uncertain; the automatic feeding apparatus is of a delicate and complicated kind; there is a great excess of pressure required in the case of the feed pipes and the pumps over the boiler pressure; the amount of coal consumed is relatively greater in the Belleville, involving greater cost; there is an excess of boiler pressure over the working pressure of the engines, the water gauges do not indicate with certainty the amount of water in the boiler. These are illustrations of the technical grounds of objection to the Belleville boilers.

The report shows also that the experiments with patent fuel resulted in its adoption, and that adequate supplies will be stored at foreign stations. Additional trials with liquid fuel are in progress.

Of the total estimate for new construction, which is £9,003,256, £8,465,406 will be devoted to work in hand and the rest to starting the new programme.

The estimates conclude with a statement that "a bill to provide money for certain new naval works will shortly be introduced."

The morning papers regard the estimates as in no way exceeding the needs of the country, particularly as regards the projected new warships. The Times and The Morning Post express a hope that something still better will be done next year. The Daily Mail says:

"The programme of construction is quite inadequate. The Government seems to be starving the navy in order to provide a vast home defense army, which, we fear, will only exist upon paper."

Unable to Get Barbados Laborers.

COLON, Colombia, March 12.—The efforts of Contractor John B. McDonald to obtain laborers from Barbados to work on the Guayaquil-Quito Railroad have been unsuccessful, owing to the recent official announcement by the Jamaican Government discountenancing Jamaican emigration to Ecuador.

Big Decrease in Bombay Population.

BOMBAY, March 12.—The new census report shows that the population of the Bombay Presidency,

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OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The lapsing of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty through the amendments of the Senate, rejected by the British Government, leaves the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty the only one regulating our relations with Great Britain, at least so far as a canal project is concerned. Clearly this is unfortunate, because the two Governments do not agree as to the interpretation of that treaty, and because there are other matters of much importance on which that treaty has no bearing or only an indirect one, and still further because the manifest tendency of events is to bring the two countries into more intimate relations which the cumbersome treaty may obscure and confuse. We have held that it would have been far better if the British Government had seen its way clear to accept the amendments of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, but since that may not be, it is well that some other way out shall carefully be considered. This we are confident the present Administration will undertake to do.

Sooner or later we assume that Great Britain will consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. We do not look to see our Government claim again the right to abrogate it on its own motion. That was tried a score of years since, under Mr. BLAINE and under Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and it was so firmly opposed by Great Britain that it would be foolish to repeat the experiment unless the reasons for maintaining close friendship with Great Britain were much less strong than they are now or are likely to be. But it is not probable that Great Britain will persist in the maintenance of the old treaty, if an understanding can be reached on other matters satisfactory to both powers. The general object of both Governments at this time should be to find the path to such an understanding.

Naturally this is a question of time, and probably of considerable time. The most formidable obstacle in the way is the policy clearly adopted by the legislative branch of our Government with reference to the canal. We believe this policy to be in the last degree unwise, but if it is adhered to it must be recognized that it is not in reality opposed to the interests of Great Britain. It may be costly and risky for the United States to assume the construction and control of a canal, but when it is built it will be better for British trade, even under our control, than no canal would be. In time we are sure that Great Britain will leave us to our own devices in that direction, and at most will only seek some better terms than we have yet been ready to concede as to other questions, as a consideration for so yielding.

The most important of these questions is that of our commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada. Here it happens that our own actual and permanent interests are precisely in the line of the policy of Great Britain and to some extent in the line of the desires of the Dominion Government at present in power. There is no longer any doubt in the minds of the best-informed business men and statesmen on both sides of the Canadian border that the nearest practicable approach to mutual freedom of trade across that border would be of the greatest advantage to all concerned. There are many who see in such an advance of rational trade ideas an advantage far greater than we can hope to reap from an isthmian canal. However this may be, it will certainly be a good bargain that can couple the two, and in return for an understanding as to the canal, secure a workable reciprocity treaty with Great Britain for Canada. An opportunity is now offered to attain this object as the result of comprehensive negotiations. There is a substantially clear field for such negotiations, and at the proper time they will doubtless be taken up.

AN INTERNATIONAL SANITARY TREATY.

Two South American States, Argentina and Uruguay, have set an example of enlightened statesmanship which we should have looked for more naturally in countries claiming an older and more uniformly developed if not a higher civilization. They have agreed upon a treaty of sanitary protection, relating generally to contagious and infectious diseases, and especially to the bubonic plague. The provisions of this treaty are broad and liberal, and while guarding against undue interference with commerce, tend to the protection of both States in a very sensible and practical way. Among other things, it provides that if the plague, or any other infectious disease capable of being transmitted by sea, shall make its appearance in either country, ships clearing for the other shall be inspected and thoroughly disinfected, including the baggage of passengers if from places where the existence of the disease is known or suspected, to the end that they may sail with a clean bill of health. The treaty does not provide that the quarantine on either side shall be lax, or that any proper precautions shall be neglected, but arranges for mutual good offices for joint protection against the preventable transmission from one country to the other of diseases which may become epidemic.

This would appear to be a very good idea—its value, of course, depending upon the good faith of the signatory powers. Up to this time very little attention has been given to what goes out of a country and sometimes a good deal too much to what comes in—vide the Normannia during the cholera scare, when Dr. JENKINS was Health Officer of the port.

RAMAPO AT ALBANY.

It is hard for a plain man to make out just what is the legislative legerdemain through which the Ramapo bill of 1895 is now passing at Albany. What the plain man cannot help making out is that Ramapo is a huge job and that it dies accordingly hard. We have already shown how hard it is dying here in New York, where its interests are confided to Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON, who are using their utmost endeavors to save it. This they are doing by a refusal which at first seemed to be merely ignorant, but is now losing its ignorance in its impudence. That is their refusal to take the obvious precautions against the waste of water which have again and again been pointed out to them by experts. Instead of saving the ample supply which the city has, they insist upon expending fresh millions in pouring more water into a sieve.

At Albany things would be quite as bad but for Controller COLER'S astute move of committing the Democratic Party against the bill and in favor of the repeal, and leaving the whole odium of keeping the measure in the statute book upon the Republicans. That is a burden which no party could openly carry. When you have managed to fix monopartisan responsibility for a bi-partisan job you have defeated that job, so far as any open maintenance of it is concerned. Further proceedings in its favor must be taken by fraud and indirection.

It looks very much as if that were what was happening at Albany with regard to Ramapo. Speaker NIXON'S confession and avoidance do not do him any particular credit. He attempted to vindicate his honesty at the expense of his intelligence and of that of the Republican Legislature which passed the bill. As the sponsor of the original bill, it behooved him to "do something," and his showing of the unintelligence of the Legislature of 1895 is very fairly complete. After he introduced the bill, he now says, all the jobs in it were injected into it in committee. But neither he nor the Republican Legislature of that year detected the jobs, much less excised them after they had been put in. It is a poor apology for a Speaker of the same party that passed the job six years ago.

And the end is not yet. What is all this hocus-pocus about the "Slater bill" and the "Morgan bill"? Why do not the two Houses agree upon some single method of repealing what neither of them nor the party which they both represent any longer consents to "stand for"? There is something about all this business that will bear a good deal of watching. It is as singular and suspicious, in its way, as the cruder method whereby HOLAHAN and DALTON continue openly to cling to the Ramapo job, after their political associates in the Legislature have been forced, by the pressure of the oppressed consumers of water in the metropolitan boroughs, to make a pretense of abandoning the same.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

That "cheap" and "dear" are relative terms is strikingly illustrated by the fact that at a time when the corporation supplying gas to New York is bemoaning the necessity for compliance with the law which fixes a dollar a thousand as the maximum charge to meter consumers, the people of London are holding public meetings to protest against the maintenance of a scale of gas prices which in this country would be considered very satisfactory. The principal grievance seems to be that the price of gas to consumers in North London is higher than that charged in South London. For the purposes of this discussion the dividing line between north and south is the Thames. It appears that those on the north side of that river pay 9½ pence per thousand more than those on the south side. The former is the territory of the Gas Light and Coke Company. During the recent coal panic this company advanced its rates to 3s. 5d. per thousand to private householders and 4s. 2d. to those using prepayment meters. The rate per thousand charged by the several London companies is as follows:

Gas Light and Coke Company	3s. 5d.
South Metropolitan	2s. 8d.
Commercial	3s. 0d.
Crystal Palace District	2s. 10d.
Wandsworth and Putney	2s. 4d.

The annual output of these five corporations reaches the enormous total of 36,300,000,000 cubic feet; that of the consolidated New York companies about 25,000,000,000. The London average, including the excessive charge of the Gas Light and Coke Company, is very little more than the average charge to New York consumers during the memorable gas war which preceded the consolidation, when the companies complained that a cut-throat competition of that character meant ruin for all in the business. If it did, the conclusion is irresistible that the London companies, which are supposed to be fairly profitable properties, understand the business better than those of this country. As a matter of fact, it would not be difficult to capitalize in twenty-four hours, for as many millions as might be needed, a franchise to supply gas to New York conditioned upon the maintenance of a selling price a good deal below a dollar a thousand. Indeed, we doubt very much if 75 cents as a maximum rate, which is fairly comparable to the London average, would discourage enterprise in that direction. With an amount of water in its capital stock representing not to exceed 50 per cent. of dilution, 75-cent gas would offer a very attractive business. We are very credulous people about some things, and gas is one of them.

THE OUTRAGE AT ORANGE.

The action of the people of Orange, N. J., on Monday night, in destroying the emergency hospital provided by the Board of Health for the isolation of cases of contagious disease is not without precedent, but it is none the less an act illustrating the readiness with which well-ordered and generally law-abiding communities revert to barbarism when their fears or evil passions are aroused. The same thing happened many years ago under very aggravated conditions in the burning of the hospital buildings of the old Quarantine station on Staten Island; and less conspicuous instances might be cited, showing the tendency of semi-civilized communities to place insurmountable obstacles in the way of the health authorities in dealing with contagious diseases. Orange has long needed an isolation hospital. The hatting and other industries of the district have attracted a large population of the kind which seeks accommodation in the more crowded neighborhoods of the city, which has its slums as well as the larger towns. It also has a large Italian population, attracted by the extensive improvements of recent years, and an unusual proportion of negroes, whose means of sustenance have been a puzzle to the white population, but who constitute the whole tenancy of several "shy neighborhoods." In such neighborhoods have originated a number of more or less serious epidemics during recent years, and no public need has been more emphasized than that of an isolation hospital. Boards of Health in New Jersey have rather restricted powers, and it was a long time before that of Orange could get the authority to build such a hospital. One was finally built in about as good a place as could be chosen, and promised to be of immediate and permanent public benefit. It has now been destroyed, and so timid are the members of the Common Council that it is doubtful if the authority, or the appropriation, needed to rebuild it can be had.

To discuss the moral or ethical aspects of this outrage would be a waste of time and space. Mobs do not often reason, and when they do it is from mistaken premises to false conclusions. We shall have done all that is necessary or desirable under the circumstances in pointing out the fact that a well-conducted isolation hospital is incomparably less dangerous than a case of contagious disease in a tenement house where it cannot be properly treated. Indeed, it is not dangerous at all; whereas a single case in a neighborhood sending large numbers of children to the public and parochial schools may very well start a sweeping epidemic causing irreparable injury to public and private interests. Orange at the moment has a number of cases of sickness for which the accommodations of an isolation hospital are imperatively needed. These cases must be left in the houses in which they originated, and there is a very good chance that smallpox will gain a headway which will defy the power of the local sanitary administration to control or suppress it. The classes from which the mob was recruited are the ones which will suffer most from the condition of things thus created, and if the consequences could be restricted to those guilty of inciting or participating in the outrage of destroying a necessary and inoffensive public institution, we might be content to let those suffer who should. Unfortunately, contagion and infection do not respect such surface boundaries as fences and street lines, and if they did, the children who are in no way to blame would be the earliest and most numerous victims.

AN ENIGMA IN FIGURES.

Engineer BIRDSALL of the Water Department should use pencil and paper more freely before making statements for publication which are likely to be scrutinized. For example: He is authority for the statement that on Saturday last the water in Croton Lake was so far depleted that it stood 9 feet below the crest of the dam. On Monday it was overflowing the dam by a surplus of 35 inches—a total rise of about 9 feet in twenty-four hours. This is confusing. The storm which began Sunday morning gave a precipitation of about 2.9 inches. Multiplication would seem to show that this would account for, say, 50,398,352 gallons per square mile. The drainage area tributary to Croton Lake is generally understood to be 159 square miles. A precipitation of 2.9 inches on this area should give 8,023,000,000 gallons, if all was caught and impounded. Engineer BIRDSALL says that this not only replaced the depletion of Croton Lake, but permitted waste to the extent of 3,500,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Somehow, this does not seem probable. Calculation would appear to show that the true waste of a 35-inch overflow of Croton Lake was 2,570,000,000 gallons, or thereabout. This would leave of the total precipitation on the area tributary to Croton Lake, say, 5,453,000,000 gallons, to replace the six-foot depletion of the lake. It does not look as if it was enough for the purpose. At all events, a nine-foot rise in Croton Lake, due to a precipitation of less than 3 inches, is calculated to excite surprise. We do not question the facts, but perhaps they have not been stated with the accuracy which Mr. BIRDSALL should consider altogether satisfactory to one accustomed to deal with exact deductions from arithmetical data.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE JOB.

Two millions is given by The Evening Post, we do not fully know upon what authority, as the cost of "extending" the Tweed Court House in the City Hall Park so as to make it more adequate than now to the uses of the courts. Of course we do not intimate or suppose that the learned jurists in question are consciously in any sort of "job" at the expense of the taxpayers and of the good name of the city. That branch of the case will be taken up, by practical men, after they have done their utmost, by bringing the weight of their general authority to bear, to secure the erection in durable shape and at great expense of their own necessarily crude notions of planning, to be "put in shape" by a firm of so-called architects of no manner of personal or professional standing.

It remains true that the project of the Judges is an insult to every reputable architect in New York and to every intelligent citizen who has paid any attention to the municipal embellishment. The consensus of such citizens has long been that the City Hall Park should be cleared of every building that now incumbers it, excepting only the City Hall, which is worthy of retention on historical and architectural grounds, and that especially the Tweed Court House, as an ugly monument of fraud and municipal disgrace, should be razed as soon as accommodation can be had elsewhere for the uses it now very imperfectly and inconveniently subserves.

It is "manifest destiny" that the Hall of Records, upon which also the Judges have already cast the eye of AHAB, in entire oblivion of the vested rights of NABOTH, should in time come to constitute one wing of a range of municipal buildings which shall extend over the block bounded by Broadway, Reade, Centre, and Chambers Streets. The south front of this range of buildings will be at once well lighted and fairly visible when all the existing buildings in the park are demolished, excepting always the old City Hall. To spend much money on any of them in the meanwhile is a wicked waste. A few thousand dollars may perhaps properly be spent to make them provisionally more habitable. But certainly not two millions, nor the tenth part of that sum. And it is hard to see what the Judges can be thinking of when they propose to spend two millions under auspices which will insure an architectural monstrosity and invite a public scandal not second to the original erection of the Tweed Court House itself, which sent so many municipal statesmen to end their days in exile or in confinement. It is to be hoped that the Judges will have the grace to recede from this crazy and presumably ultimately iniquitous scheme. The least they can do, when next an exposition of architecture comes upon them, will be to invoke some reputable architect to give some semblance of coherence and authority to their projects.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the Philadelphia newspapers is claiming entire credit for bringing to light the contract labor abuses to which the local authorities of Anderson County, S. C., have just put a summary end, and these claims have created no little irritation among the officials and citizens of the county. The latter assert that all the Philadelphia paper did was to publish, after action against the illegal practices had begun, wildly exaggerated accounts as to the amount of "slavery" that existed and the number of men who were profiting by it. Judge BENET, who has been energetic in suppressing the wrongs which had grown up and in protecting the rights of the ignorant negroes, says: "The good work of breaking up this deplorable contract slavery was begun, continued, and ended here in Anderson County, without the slightest outside help. The Grand Jury stated in its presentment that it had refrained from reading the newspapers during its investigation, a very wise thing for it to do, as it enabled it to do its duty uninfluenced by any undue excitement. This investigation, with all its happy results, is entirely due to white men of this county and South Carolina." Judge BENET makes a more than slightly amusing mistake, however, when he declares, as he does, that the claims of the sensational Northern paper are the result of antagonism to the South, and that they "show how much truth there is in the statement of President MCKINLEY in his inaugural address that sectional feeling is dead." That is to overlook a real grievance and create an imaginary one. Whether sectional feeling is dead or not, it has nothing to do with the pretensions of the papers that strive after the glory of "doing things," instead of contenting themselves with the humbler though not altogether unimportant task of giving the news. South Carolina is too suspicious.

—Nobody who has watched—and heard—the operations of the system by which the "carriage folks" who attend places of amusement are enabled to re-establish relations with their respective vehicles at the end of an opera or a play, can have failed to realize that the system is a very bad one. It involves the making of a vast amount of noise, and yet with all the bellowing and all the wild dashes of excited messengers up and down the affrighted streets, the task of getting the right people into the right carriages is always attended with much delay and much consequent loss of temper. The Electrical World and Engineer suggests that instead of trusting to the human voice, with or without the assistance of the megaphone, there might be used a well elevated and electrically illuminated signboard, on which the required numbers could be conspicuously displayed, and from which the orders, as obeyed, could be instantly expunged by the single attendant at the operating board. "Such an installation," it says, "would readily become an aesthetic piece of apparatus, and it would be a great boon to all the dwellers in the vicinity who retire at a reasonable hour. The operator would only require a keyboard of, say, eight rows, each row having ten numbers, any two of which could be displayed simultaneously. As fast as the tickets of the drivers were handed in a new number could be set up. These numbers could be seen at a greater distance up the street than they could possibly be heard from even the most brazen-lunged stentor." This scheme, with such modifications as ingenuity and experience might indicate, is evidently a practicable one, and the manager who first resorts to it will make a name for himself as a public benefactor. Later he will have many imitators, and that, too, is a form of glory not always to be despised.

—It is perhaps characteristic of Mr. BRYAN, and certainly it is amusing, that only after his paper had been going for many weeks did he realize that there might be some advantages both for himself and his subscribers if he should get a little practical information as to the things to do and the things to avoid in conducting such an enterprise. His first impression, that a man as wise and popular as himself could run a weekly paper without any preliminary training in such work seems already to have disappeared. The need of advertisements has forced itself upon his startled attention, and in other ways he has been taught that a few theories about silver and imperialism will not take the place of knowledge and experience in a business in which knowledge and experience are at least as valuable as they are in any other. Curiously enough, too, when Mr. BRYAN awoke to the extent of his own inadequacy for the combined duties of editor and financial manager of a paper he turned instinctively to the East for advice and instruction. He is here in the region he called "the enemy's country," in the region of the business methods, principles, and ambitions he has so often criticised as vicious and un-American, visiting office after office, making personal observations, and asking many questions, exactly as if he expected to get valuable hints for his own use in Lincoln, Neb. All this shows that Mr. BRYAN, when he gets down to real business, is much like the rest of us, and that he keeps his sectionalism for oratorical purposes and does not allow it to interfere with his interests. If he had done before what he is doing now, The Commoner might, just possibly, have been a better paper than it is, and its editor might not have exposed himself to the humiliation of discovering from others that two unsuccessful efforts to win the Presidency are not a proof of universal competency.

—Again a steamer comes into New York and reports having passed without an effort to destroy it a derelict floating even with the surface of the sea, and forming, therefore, an obstruction of the most dangerous kind to other vessels that may not be lucky enough to see this artificial and uncharted reef. The steamer that escaped the deadly trap—and left it set to catch the next comer—is the Arkadia, belonging to the New York and Porto Rican line, but, of course, her officers only followed the general custom. The very necessary work of destroying derelicts is everybody's business—and nobody's, at present. Definite provision for its performance ought to be made, however, and time employed in doing it might well be a charge either on the several Governments or on shipping interests as a whole. And the destruction of the floating wrecks should be done by the ships that see them, not by ships sent out to hunt for them after they have drifted many miles from their observed position. Such searching usually results in failure.

QUESTION OF REINCARNATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are greatly to be commended for the publication of so much intelligent discussion. If our religious (sic) teachers would only encourage such interchanges of views on immortality, for instance, the public mind would be broadened and interest in the churches increased.

Any one, coming into contact with mechanical devices, will most appreciate the human tendency to first adopt the most complicated methods of accomplishing a result. It is that character of the mind that is largely responsible for the conditions of beliefs regarding reincarnation that "Common Sense" speaks of.

As for memory of past lives, it is not only unnecessary but positively undesirable. There are few people who have not found the solution of some question difficult because of getting into a groove, and on sleeping over a night have waked up with clearer thoughts and have wondered that the views that appear to them quickly have not come to them before. The training and development a mind receives may be preserved without the least memory of the circumstances under which they were gained. With a good memory I still have not the faintest recollection of the time when I learned the multiplication table.

Let C. W. Bond bring to mind some month, for instance, of some past year. He may even know that about that time he learned some fact that to-day is of great use to him; yet is it a matter of any importance that he does not remember in detail any of the events of that month or, may be, year? Further, let him suppose he has lived a previous life. Does the fact that he does not remember it alter in any way his relations to his family now? Or, if he likes, how does he know that the loved ones around him are not the same as those of a past existence? In which case the memory of events is of no importance. I present this view with a wish to show that if our efforts are devoted to raising ourselves to the higher planes of development, there can be no highest, and helping others to rise with us, we may rise and derive the benefit and pleasure of each step without at all remembering the preceding.

As to "R. T. M.'s" questions: If we carry from life to life the higher qualities gained, then immortality becomes of great value. If it were desirable to explain the necessity of a return to the earth, then the explanation would be within our reach, as it may be some day. The comprehension of the laws of nature is within our reach, but we have not explained them all yet, nor shall we for a long time. If our proper development cannot go on just as well in a new environment, then it must go on here. Why, it is not yet ours to know. If we could answer all questions that arise—and they would be endless—we should be omnipotent, and should have no need to ask them. So the inability to answer casts no doubt on the idea that suggests the question. Will "Common Sense" please tell where in Christ's teachings reincarnation is to be found? CHARLES J. BATES.
New York, March 11, 1901.

FAITH AND REASON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advice given by your correspondents to the "Old Man in Doubt" can only be classified under two headings: Either the human reason or a revelation can give to him the infallible answer. And an answer is demanded by every doubter, who has not fully surrendered to despair. If the reasoning way is the only unfailing means, then the "Old Man in Doubt" has a rather hard task of thinking ahead before he can expect to have all doubt scattered, and he must be in possession of a large amount of reasoning power, if he in that way shall find the precious truth with peace and hope.

But, if that is the way, what shall be the lot of all ordinary people, with a limited amount of reasoning faculty, with little education, and perhaps with little chance and time for meditation and reflection? Among these people we may count most of the ordinary workingmen and a multitude on a still lower plane. If there is no salvation for such people, except by philosophical reasoning, then their outlook is very gloomy indeed. If we take it for granted, as our reason claims, that there is a hereafter as a continuance of our present existence, then there must be a way passable not only for people well trained and well gifted with reasoning faculties, but also for the less educated and less endowed. But that cannot be a regular philosophical way. It must be in one sense a general democratic way.

Then the only possible way of this kind must be the way of the acceptance of a revelation. This acceptance we call faith. It is possible in a revelation for the most learned to believe, and it is possible for ordinary people, and even for children with a limited amount of reasoning power. Now the question meets us: "Which revelation shall we accept?" That, whose only or principal condition is acceptance—faith. It is said that only three religions, the Jewish, the Christian, and the Mohammedan, claim to be revealed, and it is not hard to see which of the three meets our wants. It is claimed that the Gospel of Christ has scattered more doubt, brought more peace and hope to human hearts, and reformed more sinners and brought them up to a higher standard of life, and fostered more real happiness than all the philosphical systems together. There is power in the A B C of the Gospel, that God loved the world, and consequently every sinner.

GABRIEL FEDDE.
New York, March 11, 1901.

FIREMEN AND LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For as many years as I can remember, there has been introduced at every session of the Legislature in Albany some bill purporting to ameliorate the hard conditions of the fireman's life. A curious feature of these bills has always been that whereas they always appear to represent the firemen as a unanimous body, yet it is particularly difficult to discover the specific firemen who are in the least interested in their enactment, or who do not characterize the bills outright as a mere "strike" to raise money from the force.

Last year this same bill was introduced. At that time stories went galloping around about the sums raised to buy the wisdom and votes of the legislators. It was asserted that each man in the department had paid $5 or $10, or $20, or whatever tale the teller liked best. It was known that Capt. Clifford had been untiring in his efforts to make mischief, and that he, as the head of the "Benevolent (?) Association," had a considerable sum at his command to put where it would do the most good. And so, "taking one consideration with another," the Commissioner went to Albany and put an end to the bad business.

Well, that was the last of the matter for that year. Capt. Clifford was disposed of later, and there was some reason to expect that this year would see no repetition of the "strike." But apparently the same forces are at work.

As you point out editorially in to-day's paper, there is absolutely no reason under Heaven for the enactment of this "double platoon" bill. An effort is made to draw an analogy between the firemen and the police. God forbid that any such analogy should exist. The police are, or are supposed to be, on their feet as long as they are on duty; they must be relieved when the flesh can no longer endure the strain. The firemen can sit down and lie down when not actually fighting fire. There is no analogy whatever between the two departments, and no point of comparison, except in the matter of the thoroughly adequate pay which they both receive. Nor are the firemen overworked. One might as well be perfectly frank. The life, while they are earning their salary, is full of hardship and danger. True; but this very thing attracts the candidate in the first place. The rest of the time there is nothing doing whatever except to feed the horses and keep the apparatus clean.

Every one should have a deep and abiding respect for the department and for the men in it. A fortiori it would be a scandal and an outrage to enact legislation of the kind proposed. CUSHING STETSON.
New York, March 12, 1901.

Tax on Churches Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an article in your paper this morning headed "Tax on Bronx Churches," I feel that it sets many of us taxpayers to thinking and asking ourselves why we should suffer our taxes to be increased or be taxed so that church property of all creeds and colors may be free from all tax. Is it justice to compel one property owner to pay taxes and exempt his neighbor under the plea of religion? Those of us who choose to cast our lot with a particular church ought to be enough impressed with devotion to it so that our contributions thereto would be ample. If such contributions are not sufficient support, then it must plainly indicate that the conditions of the church are at fault when its own followers cannot support it.

At this juncture the outside taxpayer has thrust upon him this additional burden, clearly "taxation without representation," and perchance for that in which he takes little interest, or he does I venture to say that in most cases he is willing to contribute to support his belief in preference to being taxed generally for all. This tax question seems to me to show an unwarranted bond between Church and State, which in this Republic is presumed not to exist, if it is truly the land of the free and the home of the brave. It would seem to some of us that the church paying for what it gets, as all non-public bodies are supposed to do, would be in a much better position to really present logical argument and do good to the end of raising men to a higher plane of life than is possible when thus indirectly taxing others for their support. JUSTICE.
New York, March 11, 1901.

Mosquitoes, Frost, and Fever.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

If a frost is the effective agent against the continuance of yellow fever, how has it happened that the fever has ceased in its time at Key West, St. Kitts, Vera Cruz, and elsewhere to the south of us, where there is never a frost? As for the mosquito going out of business with the appearance of the frost, that is surely a mistake. The Winter following the last appearance of fever here was so mild that the mosquitoes remained in commission until March. The fever, however, disappeared the last week in December.

NUGGETS.

Finical.

"When do you intend to start for the South?"

"We shall probably leave Tuesday."

"Expect to take the rest of the week with you?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Easy Solution.

Jerrold (telling story)—Twice I snapped my rifle at the charging lion; it failed to explode. He was right upon me—and what do you think I did then?

Ethel (yawning)—Woke up!—Judge.

Dreadful Dream.

Bobbs—Old Titewadd is about dead from insomnia. Says he is afraid to go to sleep.

Dobbs—Does he fear burglars?

Bobbs—No; but the last time he slept he dreamed of giving away money.—Baltimore American.

An Opening for Him.

Howland Rantt—You are a new member of our company. May I ask, Sir, your role?

The Other—I am the advance agent.

Howland Rantt—Indeed! Well, could you—er—advance me a fiver?—Philadelphia Record.

Trouble Near.

"We are now, my fellow-citizens," thundered the excited campaign orator, "facing a crisis that will certainly overtake us in the near future unless, with resolute purpose, we drown it out of the underground caverns in which it forever secludes itself from the sight of man!"—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

George B. Rodney in Philadelphia Press.

The transport's slowly takin' on her lumber,
The line o' cascades driftin' out to sea,
The 'tween deck full, she's got her rating number,
She's homeward bound and yit—she's leavin' me.

I got the very pipeclay in my marrow,
I like the heft—I love the feel o' men;
I got no use fer smoothed down ways nor narrow—
I like the life—an' so I'll 'list again.

An' see each mornin' when the mists are risin',
Cloud-like on palm, in jungle, an' on beach,
The work o' men, broad-shouldered, enterprisin',
The kind o' men who get what they can reach.

The men who know a rifle from a measure,
Who work an' live an' lie and fight like men;
Here's yer Happy Home at last, go seek yer treasure.
An' if you fail—go try it on again.

An' it's Three Rounds Blank! An' mark the place you lie—
Three Rounds Blank! An' there ain't a chaplain nigh;
Escort turn! Oh, keep your touch in marchin',
An' the dust-clouds risin' like a devil in the breeze.

Eyes filled with dust an' the mouth and throat a-parchin',
An' they lead you on the transport for yer final trip to sea.

Home's but a name to us who're in the service,
Love an' ease an' fame the goals we cannot reach.
But we're liftin' up the Flag an' we've that at least to nerve us,
An' our heart's aboard the transport an' she fadin' from the beach

"DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN."

The second performance of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Metropolitan Opera House began yesterday afternoon. This matinée series will be of benefit to those suburbanites who cannot conveniently attend the night representations, and it will also afford opportunities to hear the works to those women who are so unfortunate as to be without escorts to the serious proceedings of the Wagnerian drama in the evenings. The chief cause of the failure of yesterday afternoon's presentation of "Das Rheingold" to make its full impression on the audience was the inadequate treatment of the stage effects. We have had to comment on this matter before now, but we shall continue to comment upon it as long as it exists. There is no reason why these works should not be given most satisfactorily at the Metropolitan. The cast yesterday was, to be sure, by no means perfect, but there were in it some artists of high ability, and all were earnest and well-meaning in their work. But of what use is it for Alberich to perform his part well in the first scene if he cannot be seen? Not only was he invisible, but the Rhine maidens themselves were dim. And in the first part of the third scene the lights were too low.

The other features of deficiency in the stage management were those mentioned in this place after the last previous performance. There is no sound excuse for them. The cast yesterday was the same as it was in the first series, except that Miss Strong, who was then incapacitated by illness, was yesterday able to appear as Fricka. Mr. Van Dyck's Loge was, as it has always been since he first made it known here, the most interesting element in the entertainment. This impersonation will go down in the annals of the lyric stage as one of the most complete and convincing embodiments of craft and subtlety ever witnessed. It is a masterpiece, and would alone suffice to stamp Mr. Van Dyck as one of the great actors of our time.

Second to it was the superb Alberich of Mr. Bispham, a splendid interpretation in every feature. In the curse scene it rises to the level of high poetic tragedy. Mr. Bertram repeated his correct but uninspiring version of Wotan, while Miss Scheff was again seen as Freia, and Messrs. Blass and Journet as the two giants. The orchestra showed improvement in its performance, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with care and judgment. "Die Walküre" will follow in its turn on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Franko's Lenten Concerts.

The second of Mr. Samuel Franko's Lenten series of concerts of early music took place yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre. The programme consisted of the overture from Bach's suite in B minor, Emmanuel Bach's suite, No. 1, in D major, a cavatina from Sacchini's "Oedipe a Colone," "Adieu, Chere Louise," from Monsigny's "Deserteur," the D minor concerto grosso of Handel, and a suite of dances, made up of movements from the "Elena e Paride," and the "Iphigenie en Aulide" of Gluck. The singer of the Sacchini and Monsigny numbers was Gertrude May Stein, contralto. As has been invariably the case at these concerts, the programme was charming, and the performance delightful. The overture of Sebastian Bach formed an excellent introduction to the symphony of his son Emmanuel, an archaic work in which the elements of the modern symphony are clearly shadowed forth. The thematic material of the composition is simple and melodious, and the developments, where thy are attempted, are concise and direct. The symphony was worth hearing for its own sake, aside from its historical interest. The orchestra played it admirably.

The Gluck dances proved to be agreeable in the order in which they were presented. The two songs were sung with taste by Miss Stein, who, however, cannot be said to have imbued the tender air of Monsigny with any large depth of pathos. Mr. Franko continues to deserve well of his fellow-townsmen for the pleasure afforded by these concerts of refreshing old music, simple and spontaneous in thought and unaffected in treatment. It would be good for us to hear more of it.

Sibyl Sanderson to Sing in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 12.—Miss Sibyl Sanderson will begin this week a concert season of fifteen evenings at the Wintergarten in Berlin.

JOHN HARE WILL RETIRE.

English Actor Says He Is Weary—Talks About His Audiences.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—John Hare, the English actor, to-night said he was about to retire from the stage for an indefinite time, if not permanently.

"I have been an actor-manager for a quarter of a century," he said, "and an actor for thirty-five years. I have had no rest. I am weary. I have produced the greater number of Mr. Pinero's plays, and not all of them have been successful."

Chicago and Boston, he said, were the two cities in this country where the audiences were keenest, Philadelphia the place where they were the most stupid, and New York the city where the first-night audiences were keen and their successors hardly more bearable than the Philadelphia assemblages.

"We played in Philadelphia for a fortnight before coming here," he said. "Our audiences were uniformly large, but the coldest I ever faced anywhere. In that city they watch a player closely, wondering, apparently, what he will do next, but never getting beyond the stage of idle interest.

"On Monday night here the audience almost raced ahead of me, so quick was it to grasp every point. Bits of satire I thought could not be appreciated outside of London were seized upon in the instant. In New York, where I played for ten weeks, my audiences did not lessen in size, but they did in understanding."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The fiftieth performance of Augustus Thomas's comedy, "On the Quiet," will be given at the Madison Square Theatre on Monday, April 1, when souvenirs will be distributed.

At Hurtig & Seamon's Harlem Music Hall on Monday next there will be produced an original Japanese-American musical comedy entitled "Miyo San," the book being by H. M. Lane and music by Byrd Dougherty.

W. G. Smyth, who for many years has managed William Collier, has made arrangements to direct the tour of R. D. MacLean and Odette Tyler next season. They will appear in "King John," "Coriolanus," and "The School for Scandal."

Silver candlesticks of unique design, with shades and tinted tapers to match, ornamented with a view of the orchard scene in "Lovers' Lane," will be the souvenirs for the fiftieth performance of the Clyde Fitch pastoral at the Manhattan Theatre next Monday night.

The report that William A. Brady intended to produce "Betsy Ross" at the Theatre Republic next month was denied by Manager Brady yesterday. He has arranged, however, with Oscar Hammerstein to have a production of a play at his house on April 29, immediately following the close of Viola Allen's engagement. The name of this play and the author he refuses to make public for the present.

Phoebe Davies, who for several years has portrayed the heroine in "Way Down East," will create the title rôle in "Betsy Ross," the romance of the Revolution to be produced April 15 by William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia. Joseph Holland was engaged yesterday to impersonate the character of George Washington.

Kirke La Shelle has signed contracts with Oscar Hammerstein for the presentation at his Theatre Republic beginning Sept. 23 of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," a dramatization of Ian Maclaren's stories of Scotch life. It was originally made by James MacArthur, who acquired the dramatic rights from the author and was later rewritten by Augustus Thomas. James H. Stoddard will again assume the leading rôle and Reuben Fax that of Posty. John W. Jennings will be the Dr. McClure.

A letter has been received by Signor Mancinelli, the conductor of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, from Milan, Italy, asking him to form an American committee to co-operate with the Italian association for the purpose of securing sufficient funds to erect a monument to Giuseppe Verdi, in the City of Milan. The gentlemen who have been asked and agreed to serve on this committee are Signor Mancinelli, Chairman; Maurice Grau, Signor G. Cremonini, Signor Filoteo Greco, Signor Celestino Civa, and George Maxwell.

JOHN E. PARSONS AND MRS. BISHOP MARRY

The Ceremony Is Performed at Grace Church Chantry.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington Officiated, and Only Members of the Families Attended—Had Neither Best Man Nor Ushers.

Mr. John E. Parsons and Mrs. Florence V. C. Field Bishop, the widow of David Wolfe Bishop, were married yesterday at Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington. The announcement of the engagement of Mr. Parsons to Mrs. Bishop was made about a fortnight ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The engagement had been rumored for some weeks, and was hardly a surprise, but until it was announced, it was not thought generally probable that the wedding would follow so quickly.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were married shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Only members of the families were present at the ceremony. The bride, who is a handsome woman, wore a beautiful gown of gray, with a large hat to match. Those present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, the Misses Mary, Gertrude, and Constance Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, Miss Edith Parsons, the son, daughter-in-law, daughters, and son-in-law of Mr. Parsons, and the two little children of Mr. and Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, grandchildren; Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Miss Amy Bend and Mr. David Wolfe Bishop, the sons and daughter-in-law of Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, the bride. There was no best man, and there were no ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons will remain in this country. They are at present at the Bishop residence, 11 Madison Square. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, who were booked to sail in the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, on Saturday last, remained over and will sail to-day, joining the yacht on the Mediterranean. Mr. David Wolfe Bishop also sails, going to Monte Carlo.

Mrs. Parsons is the daughter of the late Benjamin Field. She is a cousin of the Princess Brancaccio, the late Osgood Field, and Miss Mary Field. The Field family owns large tracts of property on the upper west side. However, Mrs. Bishop's fortune comes chiefly from her husband, the late David Wolfe Bishop, who was a favorite nephew of the late Miss Catherine Wolfe.

This fortune comes, a great part of it, originally from the elder Lorillards. Mr. Bishop was the principal heir of Miss Wolfe. The house in which Mrs. Bishop and her children have been living, was the town mansion of Miss Catherine Wolfe. David Wolfe Bishop died about eleven months ago. His widow is quite young, although she has grown-up children, and she hardly looks as if she had even reached middle age.

John E. Parsons is the celebrated lawyer. He is a widower, his first wife having been Miss Mary D. McIlvaine. Mrs. Parsons died about five years ago. One of Mr. Parsons's daughters married D. Percy Morgan and his son, Herbert Parsons, married last Summer Miss Elsie Clews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews. Mr. Parsons is a man about seventy years old. He has been the family lawyer and legal adviser of Mrs. Bishop.

Both Mrs. Bishop and Mr. Parsons have Summer places at Lenox. The elder Miss Parsons is deeply interested in church and mission work, as are also her younger sisters. They are handsome girls, and very much admired. Like their brother, they have always devoted themselves to different reform movements, and are members of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

APPOINTMENTS OF PASTORS.

Principal Assignments Made by the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference.

CAMDEN, March 12.—The appointments for the year in the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference were announced today by Bishop Mallalieu. Among others were the following:

ATLANTIC CITY—Central, H. F. Gravatt; First, E. R. Brungate; St. Paul, J. M. Read.
BORDENTOWN—First, J. R. Read; Trinity, J. H. Payton.
BURLINGTON—Broad Street, G. S. Meserolt; Union, J. H. Magee.
LAMBERTVILLE—C. S. Lawrence.
PRINCETON and KINGSTON—Pennington Corson and one to be supplied.
TRENTON—Broad Street, J. G. Edwards; Broad Street Park, supplied by J. W. Purcell; Central, J. L. Howard; Clinton Avenue, G. C. Poolton; First, H. R. Robinson; Hamilton Avenue, Henry Belting; St. Paul, Percy Foncliff; State Street, J. J. Fox, to be transferred; Trinity, C. H. Elder; Warren Street, W. A. Lilley; Wesley, C. S. Miller.
ASBURY PARK—First, W. R. Wedderspoon; West Park, G. E. Hancock.
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—S. S. Weatherby.
BELMAR—D. E. Lyon.
LAKEWOOD—S. G. Pitt.
LITTLE SILVER—J. W. Presby.
LONG BRANCH—Asbury, T. S. Hammond; First, J. W. Morris; St. Luke, John Handley; Simpson, J. F. Shaw.
MANASQUAN—J. W. Gamble.
MATAWAN—J. F. Hellenman.
NAVESINK and OCEANIC—J. W. Nicholson.
NEW BRUNSWICK—First, James Moore; Pitman, D. Stafford; St. James, M. E. Snyder.
OCEAN GROVE—E. C. Hancock.
RED BANK—First, J. B. Haines; Grace, E. J. Kulp.
SEABRIGHT—Milton Relyea.
SOUTH AMBOY—W. S. Barnart.
SPRING LAKE—W. T. Valient.
TOMS RIVER—E. C. Hulse.
WESTGROVE, (P. O. Asbury Park)—Samuel Bergent.
BRIDGETON—Central, W. W. Moffet; Commerce Street, Ananias Lawrence; East Church, to be supplied; Fourth, W. W. Ridgeley; Trinity, D. B. Harris; Wesley Memorial, Alfonso Dare.
CAPE MAY CITY—C. B. Fisher.
VINELAND—J. A. Dilks.

The Conference adjourned after adopting a resolution urging the closing of the Buffalo Exposition on Sunday. The following Presiding Elders were appointed:

Camden District—G. L. Dobbins.
Bridgeton District—Edmund Hewitt.
New Brunswick District—J. L. Roe.
Trenton District—W. T. Davis.

NOVEL POINT IN A LAWSUIT.

Legality of Formal Offices in New Jersey of New Jersey Corporations.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 12.—Another of the suits growing out of the wrecking of the Middlesex County Bank by George M. Valentine is now awaiting decision by Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court. It raises a novel point.

Henry Maurer & Sons, a New Jersey corporation, doing business in this city, but having its main offices in New York City, brought suit against Jesse Colyer on a check for $140. The check was given to the Maurer Company by Colyer in liquidation of a debt on Saturday, July 8, five days previous to the failure of the bank. On the following Monday the check was sent to the New York office of the concern for indorsement. When it arrived back in Perth Amboy the bank had closed its doors.

Colyer's attorney, Adrian Lyon, contends that due diligence, as required by law, was not used by the corporation in getting the check to the bank. He holds that a New Jersey corporation is obliged to have an office in New Jersey, and that Maurer & Son can claim no more time than that necessary to have the check go from the New Jersey office to the bank. This would be but a few hours, or at most a day. It raises the question, too, of the legality of having only a formal office in the State.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that the office having power to sign and indorse checks was in no way bound to remain permanently in the State, nor was the company or its officers obliged to remain in immediate touch with such banks as its creditors might choose to draw checks on.

Justice Garretson reserved decision.

M. DESCHAMPS IN NEW YORK.

Lecture on Jules Ferry to be Given on March 16.

M. Gaston Deschamps, who has just terminated his course of French lectures before the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard, on "Modern French Drama," returned to New York yesterday. He will lecture at various places in this city, among which is the Alliance Française, a society formed by persons interested in the French language.

M. Deschamps has been appointed special representative for the United States by the Paris Alliance Française. The subject of his lecture will be "Jules Ferry." M. Deschamps was his secretary, and he will be able to give a clear, accurate, and faithful portrait of that striking figure in French politics. The lecture will take place on March 16 at 8:15 P. M., at the Young Men's Christian Association, Fifty-seventh Street Branch.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

A song of Spring,
The sweetest sonnet,
A joy! A dream!
The Easter bonnet.

That is the little rhyme on the inside of the cover of one of the Eastern novelties. It is a little hatbox, a gay little flowered box which when it opens discloses a real little love of a bonnet in miniature. The little box is probably not more than two inches square, and the little hat or bonnet in proportion, the genuine thing trimmed modishly with flowers, lace, and silk. The little boxes are used for luncheon souvenirs, Easter cards, or any number of things.

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An attractive little trinket for an Easter gift is a bicycle whistle on a chain with a ring to wear at one end. It is in the form of a slipper, and is made of gun metal with a bit of gold at the end, the tip of the slipper.

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Hemst'tched madras handkerchief stocks are among the prettiest and most attractive out, and cost only $1.25.

***

Collars for thin waists are made in the shape of the ordinary turnover collar, but are all of Swiss muslin, the inside plain, and the outside entre deux of lace and tucking running up and down and having a tiny fancy edge of some kind, lace as a rule.

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The greater number of belts are shaped a little wider in the back than in the front. White kid belts with plain steel or gilt harness buckles cost 25 and 45 cents.

***

Heavy beltings that are stylish come set with metal dots in cut steel and gold. The belting is in all widths and all colors.

***

On some of the thin gowns lace fichus are used as a pretty finish for the waist. There is the stock and standing collar of the lawn, mull, or Swiss, whatever is the material of the frock, and the fichu, which is rather a narrow one of lace, is secured a little below the collar, outlines a dickey point in the front, where it is fastened and falls some distance below the waist.

***

Pretty little boas, collars, or whatever they may be called, come in chiffon with rows of plaitings, edged ruchings, and sprays of flowers fastened in the front and running the length of them.

***

Artificial flowers are used in bows or rosettes of ribbon worn at the left side of the waist of thin gowns. These rosettes are to be found on many styles of gowns worn always in the same place a little above the bust to the left. Sometimes there is an end of ribbon of which the rosette is formed which fastens just in front or one end is carried from the rosette or bow—it is sometimes a double bow—without ends and carried up to the shoulder, where it is tucked into a seam or secured in some inconspicuous way. On some gowns an end of ribbon from the rosette is carried down the front of the bodice to the waist and passes around it as a belt.

***

In many light or thin gowns there is a lace yoke to the skirt and the lower part of the bodice is of lace. The waist usually pouches a little in front, and is straight in the back. In some few gowns it pouches both back and front.

***

No more lacerated finger nails, no more injured tempers! There is a collar buttoner which is warranted to button the collar the first time without an effort. It is after the style of a buttonhook, a little instrument with a short, bone handle and a doubled wire bent into an appropriate shape for the buttoner.

***

The most stylish material that has ever been seen in pongee is corded, a soft, heavy material that is most attractive. The silks are very reasonable in price, $1.25 a yard. A very stylish pongee which comes at $1.75 a yard is embroidered in Persian colors. There are dots the size of a gold dollar set at wide intervals, a red dot with a little green in it, and the whole outlined with black. The silk comes in regular dress lengths as it is made.

***

A very beautiful Oriental silk, a crystal embroidered silk, is a heavy white with dots in white. This is $2 a yard.

PICTURE OF SAMPSON HISSED.

Many Priests in the Audience at a St. Rose Settlement Entertainment—Address by Justice O'Brien.

An entertainment under the auspices of the patrons of St. Rose Settlement, 364 East Sixty-ninth Street, the first institution of the kind opened by the Roman Catholic Social Union in this city, and which has a daily attendance of about 100 poor children, was held last night in the theatre of the De La Salle Institute, on West Fifty-ninth Street. The attendance included Bishop John M. Farley and about fifty priests of this diocese. At the close of the entertainment Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who was introduced by Bishop Farley, delivered an address.

Moving pictures were a feature of the programme, and gave the audience an opportunity to give vent to their feelings. The scenes showing a Boer commando on the march, Admiral Dewey, Lieut. Gen Miles, and Rear Admiral Schley riding along Riverside Drive were greeted with much handclapping, but when Admiral Sampson's face appeared in the Dewey parade he was hissed. Funston driving the Filipinos out of the trenches was passed in silence.

Justice O'Brien in the course of his address remarked:

"Although under a Christian civilization much has been done to relieve distress and reform the criminal, the problem of preventing the existence of poverty and crime is still before us. So we find in our own country that civilization is advancing, wealth accumulating, fortunes running up into hundreds of millions, corporations and trusts bestriding the continent, and a few possessors of fortunes so colossal that it seems when contemplated like a dream of Aladdin; and, in the same country, under the shadow of the same social system we find men, women, and children growing up without the benefits of education and religion and unable at times to gain the necessaries essential to life.

"This is not an overdrawn picture of disparity of social conditions; but the careful student of history, the hopeful patriot of his country, must and does feel that these social inequalities can be adjusted in some way consistent with law, consistent with vested rights, consistent with government, and so as to prevent the growth of ignorance and increase of a class in our country who are prepared and ready under their blind and misguided sense of injury and wrong to tear down the institutions of the country upon which our peace, our liberty, depend."

AN ANTI-TRUST SOCIETY.

Chicagoans Hope to Organize Lodges Throughout the Country.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Incorporation papers were filed in Springfield to-day by Isidor Latzer, Adolf Reinach, and John J. Adam, all of Chicago, for a secret organization to be known as the "Consumers, Merchants and Manufacturers' Secret Anti-Trust Society." Mr. Latzer, who is at the head of the organization, is a manufacturer, and his colleagues are two of his clerks. These clerks, he says, represent two well-known manufacturers in the East. Mr. Latzer said to-night:

"The object of the association is to educate the public to the danger of the trust evil. Its members are to include all classes. The work to be done will follow the lines ordinarily pursued by secret organizations. Lodges will be formed all over the country. As soon as we obtain our license we shall send out organizers to every city in the country.

"An anti-trust club in Massachusetts has signified its desire to join hands with our society. There are to be no dues, so no one will be able to charge that the scheme is a fraud."

The headquarters of the society will be in Chicago.

Mr. Cockran Undergoes an Operation.

For a slight affection of the throat with which he has been troubled W. Bourke Cockran on Monday submitted to an operation, performed by Dr. F. H. Bosworth of this city. The operation is described as having been wholly efficacious, and Mr. Cockran has gone down to Sands Point for a week.

Maryland Society Dinner.

The Maryland Society of New York will give its third annual dinner at Sherry's on Saturday evening. Among the speakers will be United States Senator George L. Wellington, ex-Gov. Underwood of Kentucky, and Controller Coler.

ONE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR OLD CHURCHMEN

Five Ministers Who Preached to Them Pronounce Eulogies.

MANY FRIENDS MOURN THEM

Scene in the Bedford Street Methodist Church—Aged Builder and Merchant Passed Away Together.

A funeral service which was no less remarkable than impressive filled the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bedford and Merton Streets, to its utmost capacity last evening. Two stanch members of that house of worship passed away in the same hour—the President and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The church with which these two men had been identified for about half a century celebrated its ninety-fifth anniversary last Fall.

The men, over whose bodies no less than five ministers who had preached sermons to them pronounced eulogies, had both lived beyond eighty years. They were George F. Codington of 159 Perry Street and William Gibson of 330 West Twelfth Street. Codington was a builder well remembered by the older residents of the city, particularly those who have lived or still live in the Ninth Ward district. He built many of the buildings in the city which have since become landmarks to the younger generation of New Yorkers, among them the Academy of Music. Gibson was a lumber merchants, whose residence, on West Twelfth Street, everybody in the neighborhood was proud to have visited. Both men prospered—prospered along the old-fashioned lines, as one of the preachers of last evening put it, by uniting "prudence with a deep responsibility to their Maker."

A PRAYER FOR HIS FRIEND.

Codington took to his bed with pneumonia within the last two weeks. As he was past eighty-two years old his chances of recovery were recognized as doubtful by all of the members of the Bedford Street Church, among them Gibson, his co-worker in all church effort. So when in the prayer meeting of last Wednesday the subject of the venerable Trustee's illness came up, Gibson, himself weak with the infirmities of age, arose and led in a prayer of supplication asking that, if it was the will of God, His servant might be spared for more of the services which he had rendered to the church.

When on the Saturday following, however, the last hour of that day had arrived, Gibson's own life was hanging in the balance. During the first few minutes of Sunday he died. Codington, for whose restoration to health he had prayed on Wednesday, lived nearly the end of the day.

As soon as the deaths of the two old Trustees had been announced, the remaining members of that church organization called a meeting. It was held on Sunday last. At this meeting it was decided that the two men who had been so inseparably linked in church work deserved a united funeral, and last evening was fixed for the service.

There are many residents of New York who received their first spiritual instruction in the little church on Bedford Street, who now live further up-town. Many of them knew both Codington and Gibson, and they were present at the funeral service of last evening. Long before it had begun one carriage after another began to arrive in Bedford Street, until it was blocked and the policemen on posts near by began having trouble.

The trouble was aggravated by a big crowd of sightseers, who filled the sidewalk and street before the church and refused to move. So dense was this crowd that it was with difficulty that room was made for the mourners to enter.

The pulpit had been filled with lilies and foliage for the service and on the floor surrounding the spot where the coffins rested were many floral tributes which members of the congregation had placed there. The coffins also bore the traces of the high esteem in which the two men were held. Gibson's coffin was entirely covered with lilies intertwined with evergreens. On Codington's coffin were white roses and palms.

The ministers who took part in the service were the Rev. S. Ernest Jones, the pastor of the church; the Rev. John J. Reed, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Charles J. Holla of Middletown, N. Y.; the Rev. Clark Wright, Presiding Elder of the district, and the Rev. McK. M. Darwood, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The last four had been pastors of the church during the years the two deceased men were identified with it.

THE SERVICE IN THE CHURCH.

The service was begun by the pastor, who announced that the Rev. Mr. Darwood would preach and that each of the former ministers of the church would have a few words to say. He also gave out the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus."

The Rev. Mr. Darwood preached the sermon, and then the Rev. Mr. Clark pronounced a eulogy. He said he had known both men for many years. Gibson, he said, had come to this country in 1831. He continued:

"He first secured a position in a Brooklyn drug store, and first began manifesting his Christian sturdiness by refusing to work on Sunday. He was discharged for this steadfastness, and came to New York, where he secured a position in a lumber yard. He had worked there only two years when the proprietor died, and the young Irish lad mustered up courage enough to ask some man of means to advance him the money to buy the business for him. His character even then inspired confidence, and without question the money was loaned to him.

In two years more he had paid it back. His influence in the community began to grow from that time on, and as his possibilities increased his benefactions increased also.

"Coddington I also knew many years. He was converted about fifty years ago. He was a builder, and supervised the construction of many of the largest buildings in this city. He was a man of great piety, not only in public places, but also in his home life.

"I do not propose to draw comparisons, but still it is true that the lives of these men ran in parallels. Both were remarkable for prudence, loyalty, and liberality. They were clean-cut men; men of clear thought and clear expression."

The other ministers present also spoke.

The interment of both men will take place this morning. Coddington will be buried in Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers, and Gibson in Greenwood Cemetery.

WON'T JOIN COMMITTEE OF SIXTY.

Some Men Appointed by Chairman Ketchum Decline to Serve.

At a meeting of anti-Tammany bodies held at the Waldorf-Astoria several weeks ago A. P. Ketchum, the Chairman, was authorized to appoint a Committee of Sixty "to represent as far as possible the various organizations and constituencies of the city opposed to the present methods and administration of Tammany Hall, with the view of uniting all anti-Tammany interests in support of a common ticket at the next Mayoralty election."

Mr. Ketchum appointed the committee on Feb. 25, and caused notices to be sent to the members. Many of the latter claim that their names were used without any authority, and thus far the following have notified Mr. Ketchum that they will not serve:

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, J. Warren Greene, Charles Steckler, Meyer S. Isaacs, Secretary Thomas A. Fulton of the Citizens' Union, A. Augustus Healy, John De Witt Warner, Alfred J. Boulton, M. J. Flaherty, and Edward M. Burghard.

It is said that others will follow their example.

Andrew Carnegie's Gift to Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 12.—In reply to letters from Mayor Leslie Sutherland and John Kendrick Bangs, Andrew Carnegie has promised to give Yonkers $50,000 for a public library building on condition that the city guarantee to raise $5,000 annually for its support and furnish a site for the building. This was communicated to the Common Council at its meeting last night and the offer was accepted.

Carnegie's Offer to a Canadian Town.

SYDNEY, Manitoba, March 12.—Andrew Carnegie has written to Mayor Crowe that he will contribute $15,000 for a free library building if the town will guarantee $1,500 annually for the maintenance of the institution. The authorities will accept.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All the gayety of the week will centre upon the day which is chosen for Mi-Careme, and that will be to-morrow. Last evening there were several dinners, among which was the one given by Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald for Miss Thompson and Stephen Pell. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wainwright also gave a dinner, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson gave one of twenty covers in the afternoon. Miss Leary held an informal reception, and Mrs. Jules Reynal had the Euchre Club. Otherwise the day was comparatively dull. There are many people in the country or traveling just now, and nothing seems to be popular in form of amusement but the everlasting "bridge."

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To-day there are meetings of sewing classes, notably the one known as the Post Graduate, which assembles at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Berwind. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will have another tournament in the afternoon. There will be an orchestra and some pretty prizes. At one of the latest meetings a star attraction was the Earl of Yarmouth.

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The St. Louis, which sails for Liverpool to-day, has booked David Wolfe Bishop, the son of Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, Sr., who is to marry John E. Parsons shortly; Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bostwick. On the Germanic's passenger list are Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ashton and George B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop, Mrs. J. M. Stotesbury, and Herbert Stotesbury of Philadelphia.

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Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons of 294 Madison Avenue has cards out for two bridge whist parties, the first of which will be given on Tuesday next, March 19, and the second on the following Tuesday, March 26. Mr and Mrs. William Everard Strong have cards out for a dinner to be given at their residence, 176 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday next.

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The most talked-of entertainment of the week is the Venetian Carnival of to-morrow evening, to be given under the auspices of the Society of Decorative Art and for the benefit of that organization. A dress rehearsal of the dances is to be held to-night, and it is said that Miss Lila A. Stewart, who has had charge of the dancers and who has faithfully rehearsed her classes every evening, will present a more finished entertainment than the kermess of last year. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield is the President of the society, and Mmes. A. D. Shaw, Frederic Goodridge, F. D. Winslow, George L. Myers, Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Mrs. Frederic R. Sturgis are taking an active part in the management of the carnival. In the foyer of the ballroom there will be during Thursday an exhibition of embroideries and other work on sale or exhibition by the society. After the carnival there will be a supper and dancing, according to programmes already published in these columns. Many of the boxes have been sold, including the entire first tier.

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At the bridge whist tournament to be given at Sherry's on Saturday no professionals will be allowed to play, and the prizes for the four pairs making the best scores will therefore go to amateurs. Both men and women are subscribing, and after the tournament, which begins at 2:30, tea will be served. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. A. M. Dodge, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, on or before Friday.

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At the dinner given by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald last evening covers were laid for sixteen, and the guests included, besides Miss Thompson and Mr. Pell, the Misses Eleanor Russell, Esther Hoppin, Edith Hyde, Edith Smalley, Mary Osgood Pell, the Misses Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Osgood and Theodore Pell, Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs, Prescott Slade, and others.

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The Victoria Whist Club met in the banqueting hall of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. This club does not favor "bridge," but sticks to the old-fashioned game. There are twenty-eight in the club, and among its members are Mrs. Eugene McLean, Mrs. Beverhout Thompson, Mrs. George Norton Miller, and Mrs. Robert Mead.

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The Meadow Brook Hounds will shortly resume their meets, which for the present will take place three times a week. Ralph Ellis, the Master of the Hounds, has returned from Aiken. Mrs. James L. Kernochan is at Hempstead, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are to open their house down there very shortly.

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Richards Peters is at the Ponce de Leon, at St. Augustine. Henry Goelet McVickar is at Nassau. L. E. Larocque and Henry C. Tinker have joined Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque. Bayard Tuckerman and his sister, Miss Tuckerman of Washington, and Mrs. Roswell P. Flower are among the late arrivals at Nassau.

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The Morgan String Quartet, assisted by H. H. Wetzler, will give a recital this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, 110 East Thirty-first Street, at 4:45 o'clock.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt has substantially remembered the officers and crew of the steamer General and the trainmen between Wickford and Newport for their services in caring for the guests at his wedding last January.

The interior of the Berwind villa has so well advanced that decorators from Allard's have come on to begin their work.

Mrs. Wm. A. M. Grosvenor and Miss Rosa Grosvenor are here from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fabyan and Miss Fabyan from Boston are cottage hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have returned to New York.

Admiral and Mrs. S. B. Luce will soon sail for Porto Rico to visit their son.

Deblois Eldridge have rented for L. P. Williams his cottage on Washington Street to Gen. A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati for next Summer.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE DEAD.

Caesar C. Moreno Was at One Time Hawaiian Minister to America and Every European Court.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Caesar Celso Moreno, for years a familiar character on the streets and at the Capitol, died at Providence Hospital to-day from a stroke of paralysis. Moreno had a picturesque and adventurous career. He had visited nearly every civilized portion of the globe and claimed several rulers as his friends. For the past few years he had led rather a precarious existence in this city.

Moreno was a native of Italy, saw service in the Crimean war, and while in Sumatra was instrumental in a movement for inciting the natives to revolt against Holland. Later he was sent to Tonquin by the French Government in some official capacity, and thence drifted to China, where he organized the first steamship company under the Chinese flag. Shortly after the civil war he landed at San Francisco and was successful in securing the enactment of the Moreno laws for the protection of coast fisheries. In 1872 he organized a Trans-Pacific Cable Company, in which Leland Stanford was interested, and finally a charter was obtained from Congress for constructing a cable estimated to cost $10,000,000.

Shortly thereafter Moreno again went to the Orient and subsequently to the Sandwich Islands, where he gained the confidence of King Kalakaua. The latter, angered at the refusals of the Cabinet to approve a loan of $1,000,000 by the Hawaiian Government for the building of the proposed cable, dismissed the members and selected four new Councillors, Moreno being designated as Prime Minister. Moreno carried things with a high hand, and after five days of power was forced to give up the position. He was still a favorite with the King, however, and the latter secretly commissioned him as Minister to the United States and every Court in Europe, but these commissions were soon revoked.

Moreno took three young Hawaiians to Europe to be educated, and about 1882 returned to America, living in Washington since that time. He was about seventy years of age.

Fair at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Misses Masters School Society, composed of the alumnae of the Misses Masters School, will hold a fair in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, March 23, from 2 until 7 o'clock, for the benefit of the Baby Fold. The Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs of Columbia University have offered their services for the afternoon, and an orchestra will also be provided.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Harris—Beck.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 12.—Henry S. Harris, ex-member of Congress, and a leading member of the New Jersey bar, and Miss Rose Beck, formerly Mrs. Frederick Searles, were married yesterday by the Rev. J. B. Edmondson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Belvidere. The ceremony took place in the lecture room of the church. The bride was divorced from her former husband, Mr. Searles, on the ground of desertion. Mr. and Mrs. Harris will live in Belvidere.

Stead—Hussey.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—At the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Hussey, in Woodruff Place, at noon to-day, Alfred Stead of London, son of William T. Stead, and Miss Mary Elaine Hussey, niece of Dr. Hussey, were married. The Rev. M. L. Haines of the First Presbyterian Church officiated. Only a few guests were present. The couple will take a wedding journey around the world.

Decker—Spencer.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 12.—Casper Gilbert Decker, general manager of the Elmira Knitting Mills, and Miss Caroline F. Spencer, Professor of Greek in the Syracuse High School, were married in this city to-day. Many Elmira and Auburn guests were present.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Alderman Henry Hughes.

Ex-Alderman Henry Hughes died at his home, 108 West Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, after a brief illness. Mr. Hughes was born in County Armagh, Island, seventy-four years ago, and when in his ninth year was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in the old Eighth Ward. Mr. Hughes attended the public schools, and early in life engaged in the liquor business, in which he was successful. He made fortunate investments in real estate, and soon acquired a competency and retired.

He always took an active interest in politics, and was recognized as a power in the Eighth Ward, which constituency elected him an Alderman in 1872. While identified with Tammany Hall, he opposed Boss Tweed, and was one of the Aldermen legislated out of office by the Tweed charter.

Mr. Hughes was a great lover of the thoroughbred trotting horse, and was a daily visitor to the Speedway, of which he was one of the honorary Commissioners. In Tammany Hall circles he was known as the man without an enemy, and was given the sobriquet of "Honest" Henry Hughes. He was a member of the Democratic Club, Catholic Club, Hoboken Turtle Club, and the Tammany organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and was an honorary member of the Seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments.

He is survived by a widow, one son, and three daughters.

The Rev. Robert Holden.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Holden, for many years Rector of Trinity School, in West Ninety-first Street, died in St. Luke's Hospital yesterday of apoplexy, with which he was attacked on March 2. He was born in this city seventy-four years ago, and was graduated from Columbia College. His first post was at Burlington College, and later he taught for a time at Churchill's Military School at Sing Sing, N. Y., and from there he went to Trinity School, which at that time was located further down town, under the charge of Dr. Morris.

Dr. Holden was connected with the school for about thirty years, but retired from active work about ten years ago, and has since lived with relatives in the Bronx. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at the Church of the Holy Faith in East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and the interment will be at New Rochelle.

W. H. Pemberton.

William H. Pemberton, an old-time lawyer, died at Mount Vernon yesterday. He had practiced in Westchester County for fifty years before he retired from active work a few years ago. He was born in New York City in 1824. He was admitted to the bar at White Plains when twenty-two years old. He served one term as District Attorney of the county, and twice was the Democratic nominee for County Judge. This was in the days when what is now the Borough of the Bronx was a part of Westchester County. He was defeated both times he ran for Judge. He was during his active career appointed many times as receiver and administrator, and handled many famous old-time cases. His wife died some years ago, and no children survive him.

Joseph Conti.

Joseph Conti, fifty-two years of age, who for twenty-six years had been secretary to the Italian Consul, New York, died Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Bertolino, 29 Cedar Street, Montclair, N. J. Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage after five minutes' illness. Mr. Conti is survived by two sons, one of whom is a banker at 35 Broadway, New York City. This son is now on his way to this country from Europe. The funeral arrangements will not be completed until the son arrives. The steamer is expected to-morrow.

C. T. Gorham.

MARSHALL, Mich., March 12.—C. T. Gorham, Minister to The Hague under President Grant and Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Zachariah Chandler, died at his residence in this city last night from paralysis. Mr. Gorham, who was eighty-nine years of age, was one of the oldest bankers in Michigan. He established a private bank here in 1840, and the first National bank in 1865, of which he was President until 1898. He leaves a widow and three children.

Obituary Notes.

RALPH S. TARBELL, 45 years old, for many years one of the owners of The South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, is dead at Los Angeles, Cal.

P. H. REMMILLARD, Vice President of the Remmillard Brick Company and prominent in club and business circles of San Francisco, died in that city yesterday from injuries received on Saturday night in falling from the fire escape of a restaurant.

JOHN W. RYON, a leading member of the Schuylkill County (Penn.) bar, died at noon yesterday, aged seventy-five, at Pottsville. He represented the Ninth District in Congress more than twenty years ago. He was born at Elkland, Tioga County, in 1825. At the time of his death he was President of the Pennsylvania National Bank.

BRADLEY NICHOLS, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, at Worcester, Mass., died yesterday. He was a member of the Worcester Fur Club, President of the Lake Quinsigamond Game Fish Protective Association, and a member of the Western Massachusetts Fox Club of Westfield. His age was thirty-nine years.

ALEXANDER RAEBURN, an old resident of Williamsburg, died Monday at his home, 672 Metropolitan Avenue, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Raeburn was seventy-two years old, and was connected with the firm of Walter T. Klots & Brothers, dealers in building material, on Grand Street, near Newtown Creek. He was born at Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Mr. Raeburn was a member of Greenpoint Lodge, F. and A. M. Three children survive him. The funeral services will be held to-night, and the burial will take place to-morrow.

JOHN LYNCH, who was formerly a Justice in Brooklyn, died late Monday night at his home in Jamaica, L. I., aged sixty years. His death resulted from heart disease. Mr Lynch joined the Thirteenth Regiment, New York State Militia, in 1861, and served for three months with that command. Then he joined the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers as Second Lieutenant, and later enlisted as a landsman in the United States Navy, serving to the end of the war. He was a member of Rankin Post No. 10, which body, under Commander A. T. Wilson, will attend his funeral.

Alleged New Yorker Dies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A man who registered at the Wellington Hotel as W. C. Sawyer of New York died suddenly to-day in his room. Nothing is known here of Sawyer, and the hotel men are reticent when questioned about the man or his death. The body has been taken to the County Morgue.

Newark Pastor Called to Wilkesbarre.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—The Rev. William H. Morgan, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, has received a call from the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkesbarre, Penn. The church has a membership of over 1,000.

THE WILL OF MRS. HAY.

Bequests to a Library and to Charity—The Woman's Eccentricities.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 12.—The will of Mrs. Marietta Doe Hay, widow of De Witt C. Hay, who died recently in Tarrytown, leaving about $100,000, was filed today in the Surrogate's Court. Her will is in her own handwriting. She was very eccentric, and it is said that at night she would gather her money and jewelry together and place them in a small black bag, which she would hang on the limb of a tree outside her window, so that if burglars came in she could truthfully say that she had no money in the house. The bag often contained thousands of dollars. Among the bequests made are the following:

To the De Witt C. Hay Library Association of Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y., 100 shares of American Bank Note Company stock, 35 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad stock, and $2,000 in Duluth and Iron Range Railroad stock, in trust, to be held by the library association forever, the interest and income to be devoted to the purchase of new books, pictures, and objects of art; to the United States Cremation Company, Fresh Pond, $2,000 in bonds; to the New York City Infirmary for Women and Children, $4,000 in bonds; to Rosetta Beaman, colored, $1,000 in bonds. Allen C. Beach of Watertown is appointed executor.

ADDISON CAMMACK'S WILL.

Property is Equally Divided Between the Widow and Children.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 12.—The will of Addison Cammack, the Wall Street operator, who died Feb. 5, was probated here to-day. One-half of the property is left to the widow, Mary H. Cammack, the remainder being divided equally between the children, Addison and Hattie.

The will was drawn Jan. 23. The wife and William P. Dixon are named as executors.

Warning for Charitable Societies.

The Charity Organization Society again warns the officers of charitable societies against a man who "wishes to become a member," and offers in payment of membership dues a check for a sum $5 or $10 in excess of the amount of membership fee, asking for the change. The man is described as tall and thin, with black hair turning slightly gray, olive complexion, apparently about forty years old. When he last attempted to work his scheme he was respectably dressed and said that his mother wished to become a member of the society. The check was drawn on the Long Island Loan and Trust Company and had been made payable to Robert G. Anderson, which name was indorsed on the back by the man presenting it.

Young Folks League Entertainment.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the forthcoming operatic and dramatic entertainment which will take place on S

CROWD SAW A WILD CHASE

Indians, in Canoes, Pursued Escaped Beaver.

THE EXHIBITION STILL DRAWS

Wing Shot Gilbert Again Led in Association Championship Trap Events —The Rifle Contests.

The escape of a beaver from the cramped quarters provided for his family in the artificial lake and his gallant but futile efforts to evade recapture were responsible for the most novel form of entertainment furnished at the Sportsmen's Show, in Madison Square Garden, yesterday, and at the same time gave a hint to the management that will result in plenty of excitement for the beavers for the remainder of the week. The animal in question wriggled through the bars of his temporary home just at a time when the shores of the lake were crowded, and the alarm raised by several small boys, suspected of aiding in the escape, almost caused a panic, many people in the crowd seeming to have hazy ideas of what a beaver at liberty might do. The Ojibway Indians, preparing for the usual production of "Hiawatha," promptly went to the rescue, and three or four canoes, each bearing two or more red hunters, started in pursuit of Trowel Tail. The chase was the most entertaining thing that the Indians have yet done, and the beaver covered himself with glory by his agility in and out of water. He was cornered at last in a place too shallow for his skill in diving to help him out, and was recaptured while vainly trying to climb up the steep, tin-covered shores of the lake. The incident caused so much interest that the managers promptly decided to have a beaver chase every day, and a regular feature hereafter will be the liberation of one or more of the animals and a pursuit by Indians in canoes.

The palms and evergreens of the mimic forest in the great hall have become rather dingy with city dust since the show opened, and the animals in the game park look bored to death, but the enthusiasm and number of visitors seem to be on the increase.

In the afternoon the sportsmen among the visitors and all the Adirondack guides were moved to the point of jubilation by a telegram from Albany announcing the favorable action of the Assembly on the bill providing for the restocking of the Adirondacks with moose. The measure, which has among its supporters a number of New York millionaires who own game preserves in the Adirondacks and is unanimously approved by the guides, provides for the liberation of moose, to be brought from the territory where the animals still range, and their protection by the rigid prohibition of shooting them for five years, though most sportsmen believe they should have even more time of freedom from hunters. The Ojibway Indians now at the show have agreed that they or their tribes will capture moose for $50 a head, and that figure have already completed arrangements to supply the owners of some of the big game parks.

The marriage of the Indians Kaboosao and Mesahahenood Minewah has been arranged finally, and the managers of the show announced that the nuptial knot will be tied, Ojibway fashion, at 9 o'clock tomorrow night. The ceremony, which will take place on the island in the lake, where all may see it, will be performed by the medicine man, Wabeno, of the Ojibways.

In the revolver and pistol competitions in the basement gallery, A. A. Smith and J. A. Dietz, Jr., still are the leaders. Yesterday's scores follow:

REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCHES.

Revolver re-entry; largest score best.—J. A. Smith, 244; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 242; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 237; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 236; C. A. Smith, 229; J. T. Humphrey, 225; W. E. Petty, 226; U. P. Uhler, 218; L. R. Piercy, 214; H. M. Fopek, 212; E. F. Wendelstadt, 210; S. Scott, 191; A. D. Shepard, Jr., 187; M. Eddy, 158.

Revolver or pistol re-entry; lowest score best.—J. A. Dietz, Jr., 37; J. A. Smith, 37; W. E. Petty, 42; J. B. Crabtree, 47; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 48; J. T. Humphrey, 53; L. Buss, 63; C. H. Chapman, 64; L. R. Piercy, 65; J. Keller, Jr., 66; K. R. McAlpin, 81.

100-shot match.—W. E. Petty, 891; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 880; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 860.

GILBERT LED WING SHOT.

Iowa Gunner Held First Place in Sportsmen's Show Trap Events.

The Iowa wing shot Fred Gilbert had a comparatively easy time of it yesterday in Sportsmen's Association championships, at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., and with hardly an effort held on to the lead he took last week in both the association championship and the continuous match.

With his score of 139, made last Saturday, as an anchor to windward, Gilbert shot under his record yesterday in the continuous trap event, but at that again was the leader for the day, with 87 breaks, and that, too, with only one turn at the traps, while among his opponents, Frank Parmelee and J. S. Fanning re-entered until they had seven turns each, but the best run Parmelee made was 19, while Fanning's best string of breaks was 9. Ed Banks and W. R. Crosby each took four rounds, with the result that Crosby was second to Gilbert for the day, with 83 breaks.

For the association championship, Gilbert's score fell 3 under his record of a straight 100, made Saturday, the Iowa gunner missing 1 clay bird in each of his first, second, and fourth 25, and finishing with 97. Crosby was second in the day's results, his best total being 93, which score he made by breaking all of his second and fourth strings of 25, while in his first he missed 3 and in his third 1. R. O. Heikes and J. S. Fanning were tied for third place, with 35 breaks each. Gilbert's prominence in the shooting is something of a surprise to the other men, for until this year he had refused resolutely to shoot on Madison Square Garden roof, as he objected to the cramped grounds and the uncertain influences of wind and light. Even when persuaded to enter this season, his scores while the shooting continued on the roof were only moderately good, and the more expert of the trap shooters had begun to regard him as an easy victim. The transfer of the contests to Inter-State Park was, as one of his opponents put it, a case of "rabbit in a briar patch." The conditions yesterday were favorable for good shooting, and quite a crowd watched the sport. The scores follow:

Association Championship.—Parmelee, 91; Crosby, 93; Gilbert, 97; Heikes, 95; Fanning, 95; Watson, 89; Griffith, 89; Banks, 89; LeRoy, 91; S. G. Stephenson, 75; F. B. Stephenson, 84; J. Delaney, 73; Fox, 87.

Continuous Match.—Gilbert, 87; Fanning, 9; Crosby, 63; Heikes, 5; Parmelee, 19; LeRoy, 42; Banks, 10, Griffith, 7; Watson, 6.

CHAMPIONSHIP RIFLE SHOOT.

Marksmen in Lively Competition on the Zettler Club's Range.

The rifle-shooting championship contests on the range of the Zettler Rifle Club, 150 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday, drew the largest attendance, both in competitors and spectators, that the tournament has yet caused to gather. Among the prominent marksmen present were a number of out-of-town experts. In the 100-shot championship contest E. S. Pillard led the list in yesterday's results with a total of 2,430, his nearest rivalship throughout holding to an even average, and in only one of his strings of ten falling below 240. In the ring target match a different man was first in each of the three divisions, P. R. Geisel having first place for the best three targets. W. A. Heikes for the best two, and F. Kast for the single score. H. D. Muller and E. S. Pillard had a sharp contest for the honors of the day in the Zimmerman Trophy shoot, Muller getting first place by a single point. Gus Zimmerman gathered the honors for the most bull's-eyes. The scores follow:

100-Shot Championship—Shot in strings of 10 shot any time during the tournament.—E. S. Pillard, 244, 236, 241, 241, 247, 245, 247, 241, 245, 243. Total, 2,430. P. R. Geisel, 243, 241, 240, 235, 248, 242, 245, 246, 245, 243. Total, 2,428. L. C. Buss, 242, 245, 244, 240, 236, 242, 239, 247, 247, 246. Total, 2,428. J. H. W. Meyer, 222, 232, 224, 228, 223, 221, 228, 221, 211, 224. Total, 2,235. Dr. G. W. Hudson, 242, 245, 243, (unfinished.) L. Maurer, 234, 235, 238, (unfinished.)

Ring Target—Targets of three shots, three targets to count possible 225.—Best three targets: P. R. Geisel, 75, 74, 73. Total, 222. E. S. Pillard, 74, 73, 73. Total, 220. L. C. Buss, 73, 73, 73. Total, 219. J. T. Humphrey, 72, 72, 72. Total, 216. Dr. G. W. Hudson, 72, 71, 70. Total, 213. Beat two targets: W. A. Heikes, 74, 70. Total, 144. C. Kaufman, 71, 67. Total, 138. L. Maurer, 68, 68. Total, 136. T. H. Kellner, Sr., 65, 59. Total, 124. Single scores: F. Kost, 73; B. J. Young, 70; J. H. W. Meyer, 67.

Zimmerman Trophy—One target of three shots, possible 75.—H. D. Muller, 74; E. S. Pillard, 73; S. Buszini, 68; T. H. Keller, Sr., 67; L. Maurer, 67; C. Meyer, 65.

Bull's Eye Target, best centre shot to count.—H. D. Muller, 22 degrees from centre; J. F. Smith, 25; T. J. Humphrey, 25½; C. Meyer, 25½; E. S. Pillard, 26; Gus Zimmerman, 27; George Zimmerman, 33; T. R. Geisel, 35; T. H. Keller, Sr., 40; F. Kost, 41; C. Brewer, 45; C. Kaufman, 45; W. A. Heikes, 54.

Most Bull's Eyes—Gus Zimmerman, 126; H. D. Muller, 72; J. F. Smith, 45.

FOREIGN RIFLEMEN INVITED.

European Teams Asked to Compete for Centennial Trophy.

LONDON, March 12.—The National Rifle Association of Great Britain will, at a meeting April 3, consider the invitation of the National Rifle Association of America to send a team to Sea Girt, N. J., this year to compete for the Centennial Trophy.

PARIS, March 12.—The Committee of the Union of the French Rifle Societies met this afternoon and considered the invitation of the National Rifle Association of America to engage in a competition at Sea Girt this year for the Centennial Trophy, which has reached the union through Ambassador Cambon. The committee decided, with regret, to decline the invitation, owing to the expense of sending a delegation to the United States being too heavy for the funds of the union. Moreover, the members of the French Rifle Union are mostly men of only moderate means, and they are unable to spare the time necessary for the trip. The French reply goes to the United States by the next mail.

The reorganization of the National Rifle Association of America recently led to a decision to again put the Centennial Trophy in competition, and to invite foreign marksmen to cross the Atlantic and compete for it and the world's championship. In some instances the invitations have been sent to the State Department at Washington, and the War Department is also co-operating with the National Rifle Association of America, and has instructed the military attachés in foreign countries to interest the Government they are accredited to in the contests. Replies are already being received, including letters from Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, the British Adjutant General; from the Mexican, Danish, Belgian, Swedish, and German officials, and from the United States military attachés at Berlin, London, Paris, Berne, City of Mexico, and Stockholm. Word from Canada, too, has accepted the invitation on condition that the Canadian riflemen be allowed to use adjustable back-sights, which was agreed to. The representatives of Ireland wrote that they desired a match under the same conditions as those under which the previous American-Irish match was shot at Creedmoor and Dollymount, Ireland, in the seventies, which was agreed to.

A committee composed of men of high standing in military and business circles was appointed to look after the financial end of the meeting.

Shooting on Armory Ranges.

The second and final competition for the Col. R. W. Leonard Trophy of the Twelfth Regiment was decided on Monday evening and was won by Company B. The conditions called for teams of seven men from each company who had been in the regiment not over two years, and who should fire five shots off the shoulder at 200 yards and five shots prone at 500 yards. The maximum individual score was 50 and the maximum team score 350 in each of the two competitions. The team of Company B scored 259 in the first competition and 260 in the second, a total of 519. Company E was second with a score of 423, and Company G was third with 371. The summary follows:

COL. R. W. LEONARD TROPHY.

COMPANY B.	200 Yd.	500 Yd.	Total.	Co.	1st Total.	2d Total.	Grand Tl.
Name.							
Nice	22	23	45	Co. E	242	181	423
Gisr	19	23	42	Co. G	218	153	371
Regan	17	22	39	Co. K	196	174	370
Wainwright	18	21	39	Co. A	117	207	324
Thomas	15	21	36	Co. C	103	217	217
Foelsch	17	19	36	Co. F	103	99	202
Rodenbach	7	16	23	Co. I		195	195
				Co. H			0
Total second competition			260				
Total first competition			259				
Grand total			519				

PROGRESS ON INDEPENDENCE.

Keel Trough of the Boston Yacht Tested with Most Favorable Results.

BOSTON, March 12.—The keel trough in the fin of the Independence was tested today and found to be absolutely watertight. The big trough was filled completely with water, and not a drop came through the riveted seams. After it had all been pumped out and thoroughly dried the work of stowing the lead began, and several tons both in pigs and in fine shot were disposed about the bottom before the day closed. The smoothing down of the plating into a brilliant finish will be started in a few days, and it is expected that the Independence's hull will shine like a watch case.

No decision has yet been reached as to the color of the paint for the upper body, and it was rumored to-day that the boat might be black. Mr. Lawson's Dreamer is painted a glossy black, and has always been much admired, and should the Independence be of that color she will be the first aspirant for cup defender honors since the Priscilla of 1885 that has not been painted white.

Such a distinguishing feature would be welcomed not only by the newspaper fraternity, which struggled bravely with the Columbia and Defender, both white boats, two years ago, but by the general public, which has even greater difficulty in picking out the boats. The innovation of Sir Thomas Lipton in giving the Shamrock a light-green upper body was hailed with delight, and added not a little to the enjoyment of the numerous struggles off Sandy Hook in 1899.

Whether the Independence will be given an additional coating of black lead above the water line has not yet been determined, although Boston yachtsmen have been noted for their partiality to this method of obtaining increase in speed. Both the Mayflower in 1886 and the Volunteer in 1887 were thoroughly rubbed over before the cup races in New York.

Defender's Light Racing Bulkhead.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 12.—The forward racing bulkhead of the Belmont boat was completed in its setting up to-day, not far removed from the steel platform into which the mainmast will be stepped. The material is of steel and very light, in fact, so light that a man can hold in one hand a section fifteen feet in length and eighteen inches in width. The hawsepipes are being fitted on two of the forward sheer strake plates on the starboard and port bows of the boat, while in proximity to the hawsepipes and just abaft of them are round castings riveted to the plate and containing sockets for the metal spreaders through which the bowsprit guys will pass to their lead from good-sized shackles bolted to the plates several feet aft of the spreaders in their course out to the bowsprit end. The deck amidships will be clear of everything, so that a few spare spars can be carried in the waists. The mainsheet traveler of steel and galvanized, is about the same size as that of the Columbia. The progress made today in riveting on the topside plates was good, narrowing down the work of construction.

American Blocks for Shamrock II.

GLASGOW, March 12.—With the view of obtaining the best blocks in the market, Mr. Watson, the designer of the cup challenger, has placed an order with an American firm for all the blocks required by the Shamrock II.

Capt. Wringe has arrived here to fit out the Shamrock I. When this work is ended he will go to the Solent and await the new challenger.

The first trial races between the Shamrock II. and the Shamrock I. will occur off Cowes, Isle of Wight, in May.

Standing of Columbia's Athletes.

The standing of the competitors in the different events comprising the series of indoor track games completed at Columbia University last week has been computed by Trainer Hjertberg as follows: Shot Put —F. B. Johnson, 16; L. E. Mahan, 10; J. B. Stewart, 8; High Jump—E. W. Hamilton, 14; H. C. Breneman, 8; B. M. L. Ernst, 8; Pole Vault—J. B. Smith, Jr., 19; F. P. Whitaker, 19; A. Whitaker, 4; Sprints—H. H. Weekes, 18; H. C. Breneman, 9; M. B. Dean, 9; Distance Runs—C. A. Baker, 18; C. E. Scharps, 17; H. A. Keeler, 5; W. M. Van Cise, 1. The middle-distance runs have not been finished yet, but the leaders at present are O. M. Bishop, 12; J. A. McAnerney, 11; C. B. Marshall, 6; Clarence Martin, 6.

In the class contests the Law School leads with a total of 30 points, and the sophomores have passed the seniors with a total of 57 points. The other classes stand as follows: 1901, 39; 1902, 49; 1904, 44.

Baseball Players Not Bound.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12.—As a result of the statement made by Attorney John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, holding the renewal clause in the National League players' contract to be perfectly valid and binding, Vice President Somer of the American League to-day requested an opinion from Charles Higley, the legal representative of that organization here, who responded to the effect that an injunction will not lie against any National League player refusing to carry out the terms of the option clause.

FOR HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

N. Y. A. C. Team Lost to the St. Nicholas Skating Club.

ONLY ONE GOAL WAS SCORED

Barron of the Winning Team Saved the Day for His Club in the Extra Period.

Deprived of the services of Howard, their best forward, and pursued by constant illluck, the hockey team of the New York Athletic Club yielded after forty-three minutes of desperately contested play to the seven of the St. Nicholas Club in the game to decide the league championship at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. For two twenty-minute halves neither team could score, but in the extra period of play "Tom" Barron got the only goal of the evening, which gave St. Nicholas the match by 1 to 0.

New York was unable to play Howard on its seven, owing to the decision of the Protest Committee that the New York-St. Nicholas game contested early in the season must be replayed without Howard. The decision that accomplished this was peculiar, as Howard was protested for playing in Pittsburg and before that protest was decided he played against St. Nicholas. Later the committee ruled the charges groundless, and yet they made the New Yorks replay the St. Nicholas game, and so made the Murcery Foot suffer for something the committee itself said was baseless. That they lost on a technicality was the only grain of comfort the New Yorks could give themselves after the game last night; for, with Howard, they twice defeated St. Nicholas by good scores earlier in the season.

The match was very exciting, and the frequence with which Hayward and his associates prevented scores was the feature of the game. The New Yorks' attack was far superior to St. Nicholas', especially in the second half.

The game started off with a rush that showed there was to be keen competition between the two sevens. The New Yorks got the puck to the St. Nicholas goal, but Wallace's fast shoot met a ready obstacle in Hayward's outstretched skate. A few desultory shots that showed the need of Howard's accurate work followed, and the rubber went spinning down to the Winged Foot goal. A crooked shoot by Wylie and a few desperate, exciting tries for goal took place before New York again sent the disk smashing into their opponents' territory.

A pretty bit of combination play between Hornfeck and Wallace failed to net a goal on account of Hayward's vigilance. Play was very even, and the implement varied from goal to goal with almost unfailing regularity. Thrice the New Yorks came within an ace of scoring, once in a scrimmage, once on Fry's shoot, and a third time on Belden's try, but on every occasion Hayward was as effective barried before the net.

The second half opened up with the puck by the St. Nicholas goal. The New Yorks were desperately eager to score, and manifested far more dash and speed than in the first half. So good was their work, indeed, that the puck hovered about the St. Nicholas goal constantly, and efforts of the Mercury Foot to score furnished as exciting and thrilling hockey as has been seen here for some time. The St. Nicholas defense proved impenetrable, and the skill of Hayward, together with woderfully good luck, formed an invincible combination. The period ended with neither side having scored.

It was decided to play an extra period of ten minutes, a decision generously applauded by the spectators. Then in the new turn of play, the forks again went down the ice, but Belden, just before the St. Nicholas goal, lost the rubber. Barron grabbed the puck and went speeding down the ice, where before any one scarcely knew what had happened, he sent the puck twisting to O'Donnell. The New York goal keeper met it squarely with set shin guards. The puck slid along the smooth leather and squeezed in through a narrow space barely into the net. Outplayed entirely in the second half, St. Nicholas had on a lucky shot scored the winning goal that relegated New York to second and perhaps third place, and gave the Crescents the championship for the third successive year. Line up:

N. Y. A. C., (0.)	Position.	St. Nich. S. C., (1.)
O'Donnell	Goal	Hayward
Hunt	Point	Ayres
Fenwick	Cover point	G. Campbell
Hornfeck	Forward	Callender
Belden	Forward	Barron
Wallace	Forward	Wylie
Fry	Forward	K. Gordon

Goals scored—By Barron. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club of New York; Goal umpires —L. Mortimer, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and L. De Casanova, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves and an extra period.

ENTRIES TO SARATOGA SPECIAL.

J. B. Haggin, S. S. Brown, and M. Murphy Are New Nominators.

H. D. McIntyre, Secretary of the reorganized Saratoga Racing Association, yesterday announced that three supplementary nominators in the Saratoga special have been received to date. These, with the original thirteen subscribers and the later addition of August Belmont's entry to the race, make seventeen nominations. The new entries are those of J. B. Haggin, Capt. S. S. Brown, and Michael Murphy. As the Saratoga Stakes closed Monday, there still is time for further entries to the special, which, from the support it has received so far, will be the great feature of the coming Summer meeting. The race is, as the title indicates, in the nature of a private sweepstakes of $1,000 each, half forfeit, each subscriber to have the privilege of naming three horses each. One of the three to start on payment of the full subscription, the race to be at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, at weight for age. The subscriptions already received appear to guarantee that the special will have a value of more than $10,000, aside from the plate which will be added by the association, and as the subscribers have the privilege of naming the horses, they expect to start late in the season, when the two-year-olds will have been tried out thoroughly; the race should bring together the very best two-year-olds of the season.

In all, ten stakes for two-year-olds, seven for three-year-olds, six for three-year-olds and upward, and three for hurdle racers and steeplechasers, to be run at the Saratoga Summer meeting, closed on Monday. The entries that have come in already promise exceedingly well, while a great part of the far West and South, including the California Winter race tracks, still are to be heard from.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Dissolute and Cogswell were the only winning favorites to-day. The Derby candidates who started in the handicap performed poorly. Summaries: Seven Furlongs—Helen Paxton, 118 pounds, (O'Brien,) 1; Sam Lazarus, 120, 2; Woodtrice, 120, 3. Time—1:29. Six Furlongs—Rosy Morn, 105½ pounds, (Landry,) 1; Weidemann, 100, 2; Zaza, 103, 3. Time—1:13¾. Seven Furlongs—Fillbuster, 100 pounds, (Lyne,) 1; Althea, 104, 2; Lackman, 107, 3. Time—1:28¼. Handicap, Mile and an Eighth —Dissolute, 105½ pounds, (Landry,) 1; Sarilla, 98, 2; Picador, 97½, 3. Time—1:54¾. Mile and a Half—Leon Ferguson, 109 pounds, (Callahan,) 1; Bert Davis, 100, 2; Sir Fitzhugh, 107, 3. Time —2:35½. One Mile—Cogswell, 104 pounds, (Walsh,) 1; Janowood, 98, 2; Gray Daily, 105, 3. Time—1:42.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Good time was made in some of the races at Tanforan to-day. Two of the events resulted in close finishes, Isaline and Seide gaining victories by narrow margins. Santa Lucia, a 15-to-1 chance, upset calculations in the first event by beating the barrier and leading all the way. Summaries: Six furlongs—Santa Lucia, 103, (Burlingame,) 1; Foul Play, 110, 2; Parmenion, 112, 3. Time—1:15¾. Three furlongs—Tory Ough, 113, (Thorpe,) 1; Ziri, 115, 2; Snooze, 108, 3. Time—0:36¾. Steeplechase, short course, about two miles—Eva Moe, 123, (Cairns,) 1; Periwig, 153, 2; Tom Sharkey, 120, 3. Time—3:58¾. One mile—Mayland, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Bogus Bill, 108, 2; Lavator, 109, 3. Time—1:43¼. Six furlongs—Isaline, 105, (Henry,) 1; Hermoso, 111, 2; Handicapper, 111, 3. Time—1:14½. Seven furlongs—Seide, 110, (Henry,) 1; Benson Caldwell, 110, 2; Artena, 107, 3. Time—1:30¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Weather fine at Oakland; track heavy. Summaries: Six furlongs: Bernota, 106, (Ransch,) 1; Montallade, 103, 2; Osmond, 115, 3. Time—1:16¾. Five furlongs—Modwena, 103, (Kelley,) 1; I Don't Know, 108, 2; Fidel Youin, 100, 3. Time—1:06. Half-mile, two-year-olds—Dr. Scharff, 110, (Mounce,) 1; Jack Tyrrell, 110, 2; Barklyite, 100, 3. Time—0:52. Six furlongs, Owner's Handicap—Frank Bell, 100, (Mounce,) 1; Lenney, 95, 2; Meehanus, 97, 3. Mile and Fifty Yards—Norford, 108, (Mounce,) 1; My Gypsy, 105, 2; Uardo, 113, 3. Time—1:50. Six furlongs—The Buffoon, 117, (Hennessy,) 1; Hagerdon, 107, 2; Scallywag, 106, 3. Time—1:18¾.

K. A. C. Water Polo Team Wor

CHICAGO, March 12.—In the Sportsmen's Show contests at the Coliseum to-day the Knickerbocker Athletic Club defeated the Homestead Athletic Club at water polo by a score of 4 to 0.

LOW WINS AT PALM BEACH.

Brooklyn Professional Golfer Leads a Field of Eighty Starters in Open Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 12.—There were eighty starters in the open golf tournament here to-day, including eight professionals and a number of well-known amateurs, who are awaiting the annual Palm Beach tournament, which begins on Thursday. The first prize, of the value of $100, was won by George Low, professional of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn, who took the amount in cash. His score for thirty-six holes was 142.

Charles B. Cary of the Oakley County Club of Boston and David Hunter, professional to the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., tied for the second prize of $50, with scores of 145 each, and played two holes to decide the tie, Hunter winning. This gave Cory the third prize of $10, which he took in plate, in addition to the silver cup offered for the amateur making the best score. The silver medal for the second best score was won by H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, who finished fourth. Bronze souvenir medals were given to the first sixteen amateurs. The scores of seven of the professionals and the sixteen amateur medalists follow:

Name.	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
G. Low, (pro.,) Dyker Meadow	69	73	142
D. Hunter, (pro.,) Baltusrol	72	73	145
C. B. Cory, Boston, Mass	75	70	145
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia	72	74	146
R. Stronger, (pro.,) Newport	71	76	147
B. Nichols, (pro.,) Boston	76	71	147
H. Reddie, (pro.,) St. Augustine	77	70	147
C. I. Travelli, Pittsburg	74	75	149
Clayton Dixon, Philadelphia	74	76	150
A. H. Fenn, (pro.,) Palm Beach	75	75	150
W. B. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn	75	75	150
G. Merritt, (pro.,) Ormond	73	80	153
B. F. Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn	77	77	154
S. Maddock, Brooklyn, N. Y.	74	80	154
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, L. I.	80	76	156
McElwee	77	80	157
C. F. Watson, Orange, N. J.	82	75	157
D. Chauncey, Brooklyn, N. Y.	79	79	158
W. H. Davis, Lakewood, N. J.	81	78	159
C. H. Seelcy, Stamford, Conn.	81	78	159
T. T. Reid, Montclair, N. J.	79	82	161
G. Barnard, Boston, Mass	79	83	162
H. P. Dixon, Philadelphia	78	86	164

Golf on Florida's West Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 12.—The West Coast golf tournament began here to-day with the men's scratch competition, thirty-six holes, medal play. A. G. Lockwood of Boston won the cup, with a score of 160; William Bostwick, Jr., of the Florida Country Club, was second, with 170, and J. Frank Turner of Plymouth, Penn., third, with 172. The leading scores were:

A. G. Lockwood, Boston, Mass., 78, 82—160; W. M. Bostwick, Jacksonville, Fla., 87, 83—170; J. Frank Turner, Plymouth, Penn., 88, 84—172; Bion H. Barnett, Jacksonville, Fla., 87, 94—181; J. C. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y., 90, 93—182; Dr. E. L. Barnett, New York, 97, 98—195.

To-morrow the men's handicap match will be decided.

Associated Cycling Clubs' Meeting.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York completed their organization for the coming season at a meeting held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night.

Former City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., was elected Chairman of the Rights of Wheelmen and Legislation Committee, C. P. Stinson, Chairman of the Social Intercourse Committee; M. L. Bridgeman, Chairman of the Race Committee, and George C. Wheeler, Chairman of the Streets and Roads Committee.

The most important work in which the association is at present engaged is the proposed paving of Seventh Avenue, and letters were read at the meeting from the Commissioner of Highways stating that this had been determined upon, and that bids would be advertised for next month. The committee which has been pressing this matter for the Associated Cycling Clubs was also instructed to endeavor to secure the improvement of that badly paved block between Greenwich Avenue and Twelfth Street.

Resolutions relating to the street sprinkling evil and the proposed uniform traffic ordinances were read and adopted, after which they were referred to the proper committee, as was the Dooling bill, now pending in Albany, which has for its object the free carriage of wheels by all steamboats under the same conditions as the railroads now carry them. The Vice President of the Associated Cycling Clubs, who represented the association at the hearing of the Assembly committee on the matter, reported that there was a bright prospect of a favorable report on the bill, and that once out of the committee the association was assured that it would pass both houses and be signed by the Governor.

Metropolitan Association Vacancies.

By mail vote of the Board of Governors of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, J. P. Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club, has been elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of W. M. Brittain of the New West Side Athletic Club, and John Steil of the New York Turn Verein has been elected to the Registration Committee to fill Brittain's unexpired term.

Baseball at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 12.—For the first time this season the athletic field was a scene of great activity this afternoon. Capt. Parsons, Coach Carr, and about thirty baseball candidates took advantage of the improved weather conditions and put in a good afternoon's work, consisting mostly of batting practice and outfield work.

The material for a successful team is very promising, and, although the Rutgers game is only a little more than two weeks off, the coaches and Capt. Parsons are confident that they can get the team in shape by that time. Work has been going on in the cage for the last six weeks, and most of the squad are in splendid condition, although they have been handicapped in being kept off the diamond by the long-continued cold weather. The training table was started this morning with twenty men.

BROOKLYN WINS AT HOCKEY.

Defeats the Quaker City Team at Philadelphia by Four Goals to Three.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Despite the fact that the All Brooklyn hockey team was outplayed to-night at the Ice Palace by the Quaker City seven, the visitors won the match by the narrow margin of 4 goals to 3. Quaker City outplayed Brooklyn in all the points of the game, excepting the positions of point and goal keeper. Welch and Jennison of Brooklyn excelled in these positions, and saved four goals being scored for their team, while two other shoots for goals by Devine carromed off the goal posts, away from the net. At the end of the first half of the match the score was: Quaker City, 2; All Brooklyn, 1—the locals having completely outplayed the visitors.

Capt. Kennedy's men were determined to reverse the order of things in the second half, and played a remarkably speedy game. Tripping and falls were frequent. The puck was dribbled from one end of the rink to the other. First Brooklyn's goal was menaced and the Quaker City's net was in danger. In two minutes Bullen managed to get the rubber sphere past the Quaker City forwards, and scored on accurate shoot. Kennedy scored in the same manner two minutes later.

The local players were now on their mettle, and for eight minutes the excitement was intense. Orton and Gorman, by a clever piece of work, passed the puck to each other in a zigzag manner, and Divine took up the play and scored on a well-time angle shot. The score was now a tie, at 3 goals each, but the spell was broken, as Kennedy and Bullen took the puck from past midrink and passed it to Cooke, who scored what proved to be the winning goal.

One minute before the match ended Bullen was injured and was forced to retire. After a long consultation the Captains agreed to finish the game with a man short, and Menzie decided to go to the bench. Orton, Gorman, and Divine played well for Quaker City, and were in nearly every scrimmage after the puck; while Kennedy, Welch, and Jennison won distinctive honors for Brooklyn. The line-up:

Quaker City.	Position.	All Brooklyn.
Rhoads	Goal	Welch
Menzie	Point	Jennison
Clothier	Cover point	Drysdale
Gorman	Rover	Kennedy
Orton	Centre forward	Cooke
Divine	Right forward	Cooke
Rogers	Left forward	Bullen

Goals—Gorman, 2; Cooke, 2; Bullen, Kennedy, and Divine. Referee—Whetstone, University of Pennsylvania. Umpires—Capt. Tower for Quaker City; Mr. Jennison for Brooklyn. Timekeepers—Messrs. Supplee and Varney. Time of halves—20 minutes.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs' Bowlers Win in Inter-Club Series.

In the tournament of the New York Interclub Bowling League last night, the New York Athletic Club bowlers won three games from the West Side Republican Club team, on the New York Athletic Club alleys, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club five won three games from the Catholic Club team, on the Catholic Club alleys. The scores:

AT NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

WEST SIDE CLUB.	REP.		
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Brown	150	155	135
Ott	135	124	163
Murphy	138	178	164
Stanton	138	122	...
Wilson	...	...	139
Trafton	162	176	164
Total	723	765	765

NEW YORK A. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lyons	199	163	171
Martin	160	173	152
Legien	167	199	201
Bell	180	226	162
Toussaint	190	183	195
Total	896	944	881

AT CATHOLIC CLUB.

CATHOLIC CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
O'Brien	135	164	161
Brady	151	176	160
Fenner	203	163	153
Coholan	144	156	156
Fagin	154	121	160
Total	787	780	790

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Headley	219	245	145
Weetting'n	150	179	174
Rose	158	144	170
Fletcher	169	193	172
Wilson	171	182	180
Total	876	942	841

Three games instead of the usual six were rolled in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League on Reid's alleys last night, the Plaza Bank winning two games, the Mount Morris Bank winning one game and losing one, and the Hudson River Bank losing two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 144; Bouton, 145; Clark, 179; Cook, 112; Ahrens, 113; total, 723.

Hudson River Bank—Biggerman, 103; Gerdes, 122; Polhaimus, 94; Lickley, 104; Robson, 177; total, 600.

SECOND GAME.—Hudson River Bank—Biggerman, 109; Gerdes, 126; Polhaimus, 111; Lickley, 97; Robson, 151; total, 594.

Mount Morris Bank—McKeever, 186; Duffy, 114; Benedict, 113; Timpson, 154; Gross, 150; total, 717.

THIRD GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—McKeever, 158; Duffy, 144; Alexander, 80; Timpson, 140; Gross, 152; total, 674.

Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 147; Bouton, 142; Clark, 112; Cook, 182; Ahrens, 138; total, 721.

The Friendship Boat Club bowlers met their first defeat, in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament, in the last scheduled games of the series last night, but win first place in the tournament, nevertheless. The Nonpareil, Nassau, and Wyanoke teams are tied for the next three places, and the tie will probably be decided in the postponed series, which will be rolled to-morrow evening. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 141; Reggy, 162; Le Gost, 167; Palmer, 153; Howard, 183; total, 796.

Seawanhaka Boat Club—Witzel, 123; Reilly, 158; Wortman, 111; Henderson, 143; Schluter, 123; total, 668.

SECOND GAME.—Seawanhaka Boat Club—Witzel, 114; Reilly, 126; Mulvehill, 114; Henderson, 162; Schluter, 136; total, 652.

Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 123; Brown, 167; Brodbeck, 151; H. Ebling, 147; Church, 169; total, 767.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 167; Brown, 155; Brodbeck, 154; H. Ebling, 138; Church, 183; total, 797.

Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 169; Reggy, 159; Le Gost, 160; Palmer, 146; Howard, 179; total, 813.

The Yonkers Council team lost their first game in the present series of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Supreme Court of the United States:

106—The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Warren.—Submission set aside and case assigned for argument after No. 201, on motion of William D. Jones for the defendant in error.

203—James C. Jordan, appellant, vs. Eben D. Jordan et al., executors, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

191—Jetty Simon, plaintiff in error, vs. John N. Craft.—Argued by Harry T. Smith for the plaintiff in error and by H. Pillans for the defendant in error.

192—The German National Bank et al., appellants, vs. A. J. Speckert et al.—Argued by Alexander Pope Humphrey for the appellants and by John L. Dodd for the appellees.

194—The International Navigation Company, petitioner, vs. Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Company.—Argument commenced by J. Rodman Paul for the petitioner.

Call for Wednesday—193, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, 196, 206, 207.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

142—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Wichelman.
144—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Acme Flexible Clasp Co.
101—Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. Co. vs. The R. G. Dun.
143—Moore vs. Ruckgeber.
148—Eidman vs. Martinez.
112—Dunn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
146—City vs. Bloch.
147—Neale and Steam Tug N. & W. No. 2. vs. The R. G. Dun.
153—Christie vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.
156—Same vs. Same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Arnet & Burstein.
In re William Thompson.
In re Sam. Grohs.
In re James J. Cooke.
In re Jacob Rabinowitz.
In re Mayers & Bernstein.
In re Alf. E. Aarons.
In re Charles L. Christman.
In re Hy. Ackerman.
In re Floyd Grant & Co.
In re Hatch & Foote.
In re Cotton Ex. & Imp. Co.
In re Hermine Beck.
In re Jas. F. Welch Co.
In re Matthews & Eppenstein.
In re Nathan & Weisler.
In re W. H. Riker.
In re J. J. Cooke.
In bankruptcy.
482—Bacon & Jacobs.
3271—Bowlby, Klein & Becker.
3145—Bernard Edelman.
3504—Aug. Scherinkan. Discharges.
3393—James H. Clark.
3404—Louis L. Jackson.
3222—King & Page.
2227—Ed. S. Luther.
3300—Paul Sacks.
3396—Max Straus.
2796—Samuel Ulrich.
3413—Arnold Cohn.
3713—Adolph Blumenkrohn.
3256—Sig. Horovitz.
3355—Sol. Becker.
3408—Hy. Holzstein.
3189—Selda Fluckiger.
3428—Robert Lewis.
3263—Abraham Boltan.
3429—Isidor V. Wittenberg.
2262—Ed. R. Dunham.
1470—Robert A. Osborn.
2797—Carl Roedelspergcr.
3184—Aaron Ligety.
2680—Michael Farler.
3388—N. & J. Jacobson.
2295—Joseph Estherson & Lindenbaum.
3357—Lillenstein & Under objection.
Leake.
2234—Jennie Levy.
Adjourned cases.
2630—Adolph W. Kasner
3413—William H. Rudd.
2287—Max Noven.
2823—Louis Silverstone.
3359—Max Fetzgold.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Farrington, appellant, vs. Mount Vernon; Young vs. Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company, appellant.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered on the stipulations with costs.

Peabody vs. Satterlee, appellant.—Judgment reversed and judgment of trial term affirmed with costs.

Barto, appellant, vs. State of New York.—Appeal dismissed without costs.

Wade, appellant, vs. Stever; Holcomb vs. Harris, appellant; Countryman, appellant, vs. Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company; Griffen vs. Manice, appellant; Spellman, appellant, vs. Muehlfeld.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Winne vs. Winne, appellant; Bush vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant; Woodbridge, appellant, vs. First National Bank of Saratoga Springs; Raymond, appellant, vs. Dittenhoeffer; People vs. Sherlock, appellant; Hamilton vs. Fourth Estate Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Conde vs. Schenectady, appellant; Dunn vs. Arkenburgh, appellant.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: 60, 127, 157, 97, 59, 93.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

35—Keyser vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
13—Parish vs. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
59—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
40—Imbtail vs. Rice.
5—Shaw vs. Cornell.
53—Playa De Oro Mining Co. vs. Gage.
17—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
75—Boothe vs. Dodge.
43—Rankin vs. Colonial Bank.
55—Richardson vs. Emmet.
71—Church vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—De Grau vs. Hermann.
2—Collins vs. Love.
3—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
4—Blondel vs. Koch.
5—Rash vs. Farmer.
6—In re Campbell.
7—Coghlin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Ling vs. same.
9—Reilly vs. same.
10—Livingston vs. Quirk
11—Mahan vs. Percival.
12—Gray vs. Scott Ice & Coal Co.
13—Gwyn vs. Gwyn.
14—Clute vs. Kinzig.
15—Keim vs. Jones.
16—Manheimer vs. Steinthal.
17—Graumiller vs. Graumiller.
18—Johnson vs. New Home Sewing M. Co.
19—Hirschberg vs. Hirschberg.
20—Montanye vs. Montanye.
21—In re Fulton Av.
22—In re E. 174th St.
23—O'Connor vs. Cain.
24—Weipstein vs. Gordon.
25—Whitehill vs. Whitehill.
26—In re Smith.
27—Kenny vs. Sentner.
28—Graves vs. Graves.
29—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdsey.
30—Frank vs. Frank.
31—Chisolm vs. Eisenhuth.
32—Martin vs. Tucker.
33—City of New York vs. Daint.
34—Waldron vs. Murphy
35—Exciner vs. Lyon.
36—Greenberg vs. Murray.
37—Fye vs. Titus.
38—Peabody vs. Weber.
39—Universal Talking M. Co. vs. English.
40—Blackburne vs. Furber.
41—Gallagher vs. Baird.
42—Levy vs. Levy.
43—In re Riverside Drive & Parkway.
44—In re W. 190th St.
45—Foleru vs. Foleru.
46—Railroad vs. Farmer
47—Clarke vs. Heylman.
48—Abendstein vs. Hirschdenstein.
49—In re Casella.
50—Conkling vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.
51—In re Dean Tire Co.
52—Lauro vs. Lauro.
53—Libby vs. Libby.
54—Goldstein vs. McDonnell.
55—Chambers vs. Allen.
56—Kane vs. Consol. G. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Divorces.

2495—Pincus vs. Pincus
2852—Blesse vs. Blesse.
2453—Bratton vs. Bratton.
1975—Simon vs. Simon.
3013—Lajor vs. Lajor.
3014—Ernst vs. Ernst.
3015—Hicks vs. Hicks.
3016—Kemerle vs. Kemerle.
3017—Bechtel vs. Bechtel.
3018—Depuy vs. Depuy.
3019—Solomon vs. Solomon.
3020—Frazer vs. Frazer.
3021—Babcock vs. Babcock.
3022—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
3024—Lemon vs. Lemon.
3026—Berger vs. Berger.
3028—Guptill vs. Guptill.
3027—Bishop vs. Bishop.
3025—Ponisi vs. Ponisi.
3029—Robinson vs. Robinson.
3030—Smith vs. Smith.
3031—Frank vs. Frank.
3032—Kirschenbaum vs. Kirschenbaum.
3033—Barzaghini vs. Barzaghini.
3034—Stucke vs. Stucke.
3035—Mains vs. Mains.
3036—Simon vs. Simon.
3037—Arcuri vs. Arcuri.
3038—Russell vs. Russell
3039—Werrfill vs. Werrfill.
3040—Laley vs. Laley.
3041—Weston vs. Weston
3042—Grove vs. Grove.
3043—Reichert vs. Reichert.
3044—Yager vs. Yager.
3045—Anderson vs. Derby.
3046—Hachtel vs. Hachtel.
3047—Scholl vs. Scholl.
3048—Brockman vs. Brockman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

3009—Butler Bros. vs. Hirzel.
6425—Dreeben vs. Rankin
2033—Medvetz vs. Medvetz.
2033—Same vs. same.
3033—Goldstein vs. Taradach.
2516—Wilkie vs. same.
2771—Pearl vs. same.
1729—Parker vs. Bennett.
6180—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
2406—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2519—Pakulski vs. same.
2526—Heath vs. Met. Improvement Co.
2528—Calhoun vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
2524—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2536—Hill vs. Starin.
2540—Cohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2541—Schwehm vs. same
2543—Schoepe vs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co.
2547—Klein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2546—Panas vs. same.
2549—Tait vs. same.
2554—Loughran vs. Cunningham.
2558—McSherry vs. Naughton.
2750—Lanzon vs. Mongullek.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2800.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bedford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and III. for trial.

1946—In re Vergne Machine Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
8063—City of New York vs. Baird.
2597—Bayhan vs. Fareira.
274—Robinson vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
6037—Dougherty vs. O'Brien.
9097—Collins vs. Clason.
9102—Raegener vs. Milderding.
9205—Baker vs. Smith.
9225—Baker vs. Haft.
9109—Olick vs. Smith.
9110—Hurwitz vs. Ackerman.
6115—Marino vs. Lehmaier.
9231—King vs. City of N. Y.
8934—Cargill vs. Union Ry. Co.
2417—Milne vs. Kaufman.
2423—Glazer vs. Seitz.
3436—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2436—Sichel vs. Mayor, &c.
2444—Smith vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2446—Corn vs. same.
2452—Wilson vs. Tansley
2453—Bikline Nat. Bank vs. Moers.
2455—Egan vs. Humphrey.
2461—Lavelle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2462—Same vs. same.
2468—Schaub vs. Union Ry. Co.
6128—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
2472—Cohen vs. Koulewitch.
2479—Glickman vs. Loew.
2480—Faye vs. City of New York.
2485—Foscani vs. Palen.
2493—Kornheiser vs. Rinaldo.
7935—Early vs. O'Brien.
8062—Same vs. same.
2498—Gibson vs. City of New York.
2501—Pilkinson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2513—Levy vs. City of New York.
2529—Davidson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary McDermott, James McGuire, Winfield S. Haight, Elizabeth F. Albert, Jane Pierson, Waldo H. Jordan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1644—Israel J. Hirsch.
1658—F. Stanhope Phillips, Jr.
1654—Julcens F. Mowry
1642—Mary A. Young.
1661—Emma Louisa Ennis.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

826—Smith vs. Consol. Gas Co.
929—Squilanto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1518—Cronk vs. Williams.
349—Kohn vs. Heyman.
361—Wolff vs. Briner.
936—Warren vs. Blaney
1776—Reaper vs. Weterau.
3740—Fuess vs. Montaye Wells Co.
1090—Vassener vs. Kapper.
3098½—Serra vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2289—Fairland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1978—Bloch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1906—Fischler vs. Simon
2267—Amsel vs. Jacobson.
2548—Stiber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2547—Same vs. same.
3054—Fuhrman vs. Schilling.
1979—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. H. P. Reed Lead Works.
972—Lally vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1430—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2056—Klugher vs. Krakauer.
903—Chambers vs. Rapid Safety Filter Co.
1423—Berlin Iron Bridge Co. vs. Clason.
2007—Thompson vs. Baumann.
2602—Kundsen vs. Livingston.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2647—Scheuer vs. Marks.
2654—Tanover Chevra, &c., vs. Gross.
2705—Johnson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1947—Runagan vs. Clark
1737—Baldwin vs. 5th Av. Couch Co.
8973½—Minster vs. Benohel.
1876—Cranitch vs. Walsh.
3949½—Gerken vs. Stoppert.
2649—Klingman vs. Schlingan.
2108—Cahnaugh vs. Sinnott.
1746—Underhill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1518—Bendit vs. Ellery.
1606—Durnin vs. Crane.
2633—Quad vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2028—Halprin vs. Stirn.
2046—Schlaenger vs. Meyer.
2707—Lyon vs. Lawson.
2708—Mullz vs. Price.
2672—Resnikoff vs. Juennard.
2675—Goldberg vs. Lyon.
1964—Singer vs. Teller.
2629—Waldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2634—Andrews vs. Platt.
2638—Gilligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2641—Hickson vs. same.
2644—Hegerty vs. same.
2700—Kevin vs. Bendit.
2679—Robb vs. Rieger.
2646—Eisenbaus vs. Glassman.
3574—Wernberger vs. Tuchmann.
1187—Israel vs. Stahl.
3932—Muller vs. Humpfer.
1623—Rottenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
982—Fass vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3573—Schwartze vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1129—Rothwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2634—Andrews vs. Platt.
2638—Gilligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2641—Hickson vs. same.
2644—Hegerty vs. same.
2700—Kevin vs. Bendit.
2679—Robb vs. Rieger.
2646—Eisenbaus vs. Glassman.
3574—Wernberger vs. Tuchmann.
1187—Israel vs. Stahl.
3932—Muller vs. Humpfer.
1623—Rottenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
982—Fass vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short cases.

4148—Schnitzer vs. Weiss.
4180—Krenich vs. Rollman.
4138—Spiegel vs. Eck.
4159—Robinson vs. A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Co.
4148—Van Schaick vs. Bird.
4203—Grogan vs. Crosheer.
4200—Sykes vs. Russell.
4170—Rosenthal vs. Paine.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2110—O'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2415—Harrison vs. Seitz.
2316—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2008—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3407—Guilfoyle vs. Grace & Hyde Co.
2153—Greenbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2512—Friendman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2414—Reedell vs. Seitz.
2384—Hahn vs. Abrahams.
2401—Wilk vs. Ferguson.
2390—Rapp vs. Frankauff Sons & Co.
2380—Michael vs. Schaaf.
2240—Parker vs. Towns.
2285—Clarke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1645—Meyer vs. same.
1046—Same vs. same.
2482—McCoy vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co.
2506—Gaylord vs. Hamilton.
2541—McGoldrick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2542—Frankle vs. same.
2543—Koester vs. Crump.
2551—Da Costa vs. Arhtur.
2559—Wenning vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
2005—Schroth vs. Gedney.
2228—Kaplan vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2116—Judd vs. Cosgrove.
2426—Singer vs. Kopf.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2779.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges and Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train for the People.

1—Patrick Hynes.
2—Samuel Greenberg.
3—John Greenberg.
4—Edward Maher.
5—Robert Vollmer.
6—Patrick Sullivan.
7—John Kenny.
8—Frederick Reich.
9—Constanzo Cugini.
10—William R. Rennie.
11—August Mensching.
12—Sherman Roberts.
13—John F. Smart.
14—Charles Reilly.
15—Frank Gross.

To fix a day for trial.

1—John Quigley.
2—Armagnillo Frasillo.
3—Samuel Assenstein.
4—Jacob Cohen.
5—Albert Wilson.
6—Hyman Waters.
7—John Morrisser.
8—Nehemiah Slater.

Pleadings.

1—John Beneduccio.
2—Frank Kelly.
3—John Rickert, Frank Pinner.
4—David Becker.
5—Michael Nolan.
6—Leopold S. Oppenheim.
7—Lawrence Hayward.
8—Joseph Turner, Charles Cooper.
9—Tony Beresi.
10—William C. Crumpton.
11—Edward Maher.
12—Harry Bennet.
13—James Miller.
14—Arthur Moore, William Lewis.
15—Felipe Levotta.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—George F. Summers.
2—James Kane. Bernard Bergonza.
3—Louis Fishkins.
4—John Morrissey.
5—Max Diller.
6—Louis Greenberg.
7—Frank Tappan.
8—Andrew Eberhardt.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Joseph Ills.
2—Charles Ackron.
3—Paul A. Kelly.
4—Antonio Belfatto.
5—Salvatore Falcavilla.
6—William Chester.
7—Frank Smith.
8—Charles J. Dentinger
9—Julia Littman.
10—Angelo Mecca.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—William H. Vetter.
2—Frank Ruccalo.
3—Frank Wuechter.
4—Bruno Trembole. Carmine Spadafore.
5—John Calhoun.
6—Edward McDonald.
7—Joseph Kennedy. John Kennedy.
8—Samuel Greenberg.
9—Frank J. Hopkins.
10—Charles Brown.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Thomas Mosely.
2—John Malkowsky.
3—William Rudzynski.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas J. Fanning.
2—Max Adler.
3—Michael Angone.
4—Victor Rosenbaum.
5—Edward Fisher.
6—Lawrence Garbarino.
7—William Guilty.
8—George Rosse.
9—Nathaniel Hutton.
10—Joseph McGrath.
11—Dominico Avena.
12—Jesse Suffolk.
13—John McRorey.
14—William Schliaman.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Aaron Graff.
2—William Pittman.
3—John Murphy.
4—Edward Rice.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—William H. Butler vs. William Crockett et al.—John R. Davidson, &c., vs. Jenkins vs. Humboldt Library—Henry C. Wagner.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—John J. Clancy vs. William J. Kelp—Thomas F. O'Connor.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—George A. Raftery vs. Fred M. Libby—Stephen H. Keating.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Huettner vs. Moore—Harold R. Rankine. Cary vs. Loomis—William L. Turper. Cahn vs. Wolff—Charles D. Olendorf.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—McNally vs. Schmol—Thomas Allison. Bachman vs. Steinman—Charles A. Jackson. Gumee vs. Kaye—George W. Ellis. Smith vs. Fiducia—Thomas F. Donnelly. Eckhard vs. Goodwin—John C. O'Conor.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

186—Bostron vs. Haloran.
191—Grifhahan vs. Kreizer.
194—Trustow vs. Hubbard.
203—Morris vs. Green.
183—O'Donohue vs. Cronin.
206—Phipps vs. Village of North Pelham.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4655—Fischmann vs. B. H. R. R.
4138—Janower vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
4680—Berner vs. B. H. R. R.
4685—McCabe vs. same.
4691—Roeder vs. same.
4693—Schlatenberg vs. same.
4696—Teague vs. same.
4705—Woods vs. same.
4701, 4703—Schneider vs. same.
4702—Harris vs. Union Ry.
4705—Torchia vs. B. H. R. R.
4707—Rosen vs. same.
4106—O'Rorke vs. same.
2740—Brandes vs. City of Brooklyn.
4708—Siegel vs. B. H. R. R.
4710—Burdett vs. same.
4711—Strickland vs. Henry.
4720—Cullen vs. B. H. R. R.
4721—Buckman vs. B. H. R. R.
4727, 4728—Kane vs. same.
4737, 4739—Grafton vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4750—Urbansky vs. Schmenger.
9007—Flannery vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.
8896—Peterson vs. Worthington.
8876—Bagley vs. B. H. R. R.
4755—Bamberger vs. City of New York.
4757—Williams, Jr., vs. Land Improvement Co.
4770—Bishop vs. Ireland.
4772—O'Connor vs. Press Pub. Co.
4773—Bruns vs. City of New York.
4778—Serrigiano vs. B. H. R. R.
4785—Drew vs. Salmon.
4787—Deyes vs. B. H. R. R.
4793—Handschuh vs. B. H. R. R.
4797—Schmidt vs. Booth.
4802—Fleischner vs. B. H. R. R.
4803—Medica vs. B., Q. & S. Co. Sub. R. R.
4804—Valentine vs. B. H. R. R.
4805—Wolf vs. Obermyer & Liebmann Brewery.
4807—Lubarsky vs. B. H. R. R.
4813—Wenzel vs. same.
4820—Donovan vs. same.
4822—Shaffer vs. B'klyn Rapid Transit Co.
4823—Gronwold vs. B. H. R. R.
4826—O'Toole vs. Southern Tier Masonic Association.
4829—Grimes vs. McClennan.
4833—Wessels vs. B. H. R. R.
4835—Showery vs. Ryan.
4836—Hinchcliffe vs. Harris.
4837—Marquardt vs. Bruce.
4838—Ullman vs. Camman.
4841—Roeser vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4842—Verdina vs. Cramwell.
4843—Horan vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
4844—Sala vs. B. H. R. R.
4845—Muller vs. Met. St. R. R.
4850—Colson vs. Kaminsky.
4854—Allen vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4854.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1335—Fedreshefsky vs. Walton, Sheriff.
1170—Ives et al. vs. Ives. et al.
1305—Allaire vs. Allaire.
1201—Robinson and ano. receivers, vs. Campbell et al.
1430—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2056—Klugher vs. Krakauer.
2551—Da Costa vs. Crump.
2559—Wenning vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
2005—Schroth vs. Gedney.
2228—Kaplan vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2116—Judd vs. Cosgrove.
2426—Singer vs. Kopf.
1219—Weed vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
1322—Tarla, an infant, vs. Tarla.
858—Gearon vs. Graves
410—Schaaus vs. C. I. & Gravesend R.R.
1086—Feith vs. Feith.
1320—Beiser vs. Beiser.
1367—Wrispen vs. Wrispen.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

People vs. Boyle. Same vs. Engiert. Same vs. McGowan.
Same vs. Sheffel. Same vs. Grennell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The accounting in the estates of Johanna Kennealy, Ernst Von Au, (motion,) James Fowler Simmons, Hosto Van Sindren, David Graham, Jesse K. Graham, Andrew Froelick, (motion,) Adam Zolzer, Jacob Kraemer, Anna Reiderick, Charles J. or Justin Michel, John W. Moran, Charles Keehl, John McComb, Michael Lovely, Susan Petit, Joseph W. Sullings, Benjamin Brush, James Ryan, Elizabeth F. R. Laing, John Konvalinka, Kunigunda Heritz, Fredericka Moadinger, (two proceedings,) and Jacob Dirks.

The estates of Mary L. Kuhlke, Menis Selbert, and George J. Neale, (motion.)

The administration of Charles Deckelmann.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 8—Will of Annie Rowe.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Rice vs. Rice—William H. Greene, in partition. Gafferey vs. Goodenough—H. B. Ketcham, to sell. Rintelen vs. Rintelen—John Naumer, in partition. In re Brockway et al.—James A. Murtha, to inquire.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Queens County—Special Term.—Smith, J.—Court opens at 9:30. Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Saladino vs. Crewe et al.
636—Powell vs. City of N. Y.
143—Meyer vs. Bush.
171—Ryder, as administrator, vs. Ryder et al.
152—Wetzel vs. Meigel.
760—Same vs. same.
90—Bridgeman vs. City of N. Y.
16—Astoria Heights Land Co. vs. same.
189—Reilly vs. Bach et al.
632—Field vs. Sibley.
176—De Palma vs. Salvatore.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Garretson, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock.

32—Vanderbilt vs. Barker.
34—Hundemann vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
35—Helgers vs. same.
36—McGuire vs. Rosenberg.
37—Humfers vs. Turner.
44—Mullins vs. City of New York.
49—Stone vs. Cronin.
50—Percy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
51—Kerns vs. Barlee Dry Dock Co.
22—Reid vs. Tower.
24—Greenfield vs. City of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 34 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-law6mW

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 29th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. j3-law6mW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH BECK et al., plaintiffs, against ROBERT B. ERNST et al., defendants.—Act. No. I.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 133d Street, distant 120 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 133d Street with the westerly side of the 7th Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with the 7th Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the 7th Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 133d Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the Street Number 209 West 133d Street, New York City.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1901.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 209 West 133d St.

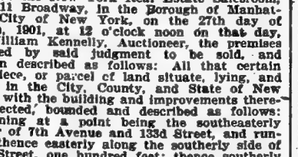

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,797 39-100, with interest thereon from the 26th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $175.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $500.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 27th day of February, 1901.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

mh6-2aw3wW&F&mh27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH C. CISCO, plaintiff, against GEORGE JOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of 133d Street, distant two hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 133d Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet, and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of 133d Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New York, March 5th, 1901.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

The following is a di

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 228 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

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BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
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New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Fred'k F. Marquand
(Member N. Y. Consolidated Exchange),
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
For investment or on margin.
Book of railway statistics on application. Telephone 3031 Broad.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

Established 1868. Tel. Call. 2386 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
38 NASSAU STREET.
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon applicaton.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that Bond No. 34 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine 75-100 dollars ($55,199.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on March 20th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 103 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 204 DEARBORN ST.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$280 United States 3 p. c. Registr'd Bds., 1918.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$25,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 40-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., dated May, 1899; May, 1900, Coupons on. (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certif. of Deposit.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Cum. Pref'd. (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certif. of Deposit.)
25 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common (Metropolitan Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit,) together with receipt showing the payment of the assessment of $8,125 on the deposit of such stock and bonds; said certificates under the terms of the Reorganization agreement and amendments thereto will entitle the holder to $9,027 of bonds of the new corporation to be organized, $27,256 preferred stock of the said company, and $4,256 of the common stock.
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
8 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. London & N. Y. Investment Corp., Ltd.
$5,000 Kensico Cemetery Co. 6 p. c. Cfs. of Indebtedness, 1907.
20 shs. Holland Trust Co.
34 shs. Holland Building Assn.
12 shs. Lake Superior & Puget Sound Co.
1 share New Era Publishing Co.
3 shs. West Superior Iron & Steel Co.
27 shs. New York Parcel Dispatch Co.
70 shs. Overseaming & Sewing Machine Co.
1,500 shs. Brooklyn Mining Co.
10 shs. Boeder School.
$3,000 Minn. & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
650 shs. Empire State Idaho Mining & Develop. Co.
100 shs. Buffalo Hump Mining Co.
46 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
135 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
150 shs. American District Tel. Co. of B'klyn.
110 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
100 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
$35,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. 6 p. c. Consld. Bds., July, 1933.
$15,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1929.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
25 shs. Nassau Bank.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
16 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co., N. Y.
$1,000 Raritan River R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
11 shs. Bank of America.
$9,000 Chic., Ind. & Louisville R. R. Refunding 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
30 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. United States Express Co.
151 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bklyn. Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Domestic Exchange Natl. Bank.
541 shs. New York Steam Co. and $2,080 Scrip.
500 shs. American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey common.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. German Amer. Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
$12,600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consold. Bds.
63 shs. Manufacturers' Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
$10,500 Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Hypd.)
215 shs. Pitts., Lisbon & Western Ry., (Hypothecated.)
140 shs. Beaver Coal Co., (Hypothecated.)
50 shs. Vanderbilt Steel & Iron Co., (Hypothecated.)
$2,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
55 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
$10,000 Pacific R. R. of Missouri 1st Extnd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
$20,000 United States Flour Milling Co. Bds., May, 1900, Coupons on.
20 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
TO BE SOLD MARCH 20TH.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO., RECEIVER OF THE HARRISBURG CAR MANUFACTURING CO.
$144,000 Express Coal Line Equipment Bds., Class "B."
$79,900 The Iron Car Equipment Co. 2d Mtge. Bonds and $6.99 do Scrip.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000
OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS, Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS, Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
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George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

LOST OR MISLAID: Certificate No. 25863 for Eighty-seven (87) shares, and Certificate No. 11,395 for Fifty (50) shares of Consolidated Gas Company Stock in the name of Peter Reid, and unsigned by him. Kindly notify
ROLSTON & HOOLEY.

BLACKFOOT COPPER CO.
Mines in Teton Co., Montana.
New York Office, 271 Broadway, Room 104.
National Shoe and Leather Bank Building.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Reorganization Committee
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.
New York, March 12, 1901.
To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company:
In consummation of the Plan of Reorganization, as amended, the Standard Milling Company has been duly organized, and the new engraved Certificates are now ready for delivery.
Holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit are hereby requested to present and surrender the same at the office of the Depositary, The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after MARCH 15TH, 1901, and thereon to receive the new securities under the reorganization.
Certificates of Deposit should be duly endorsed and witnessed; and a twenty-five-cent United States Internal Revenue stamp affixed to the same.
Application will be made in due course to list the new securities of the Standard Milling Company upon the New York Stock Exchange.
By special request, and in view of the small amount outstanding, the Committee hereby accords to holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company who have not made deposit of their holdings, the privilege of availing of the benefits of the Plan within ten days from the date hereof, upon full compliance with the terms and conditions of the Amended Plan of Reorganization respecting such deposits.
BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE,
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

We are now prepared to receive advance subscriptions at 101.60 for
MARKS 15,000,000=ABOUT $3,700,000,
part of total loan of Marks 50,000,000
CITY OF DRESDEN
(CAPITAL OF SAXONY)
4% Gold Bonds,
Subject to call after 1910.
We also own and offer
250,000 Marks City of Mannheim 4s.
500,000 " " " Cologne 4s.
300,000 " " " Hamburg 4s.
F. J. Lisman & Co., 30 Broad St.,
Specialists in Uncurrent Steam Railroad and Miscellaneous Securities.
Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Tel. 2,794 & 2,797 Broad.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, March 12, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable May 6, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on April 16, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on April 16, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 29, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, March 12, 1901.
On and after May 6th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto, upon presentation at the offices of Stock Trust Certificates still outstanding. After April 16th, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until May 6th, when it pays the dividend, a due bill will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, March 12, 1901.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a regular Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after March 30th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, March 16th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, March 16th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, New York City, March 12, 1901.
The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after April 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business March 25, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business April 16, 1901.
LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, March 12th, 1901.
SIXTY-EIGHTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after April 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, March 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Monday, March 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

National Steel Company,
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business March 21st.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from March 22d to March 30th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, March 11, 1901.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
For dividend purposes the transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, APRIL 1st, 1901.
THOMAS A. DOE,
Asst. Treas.

The Commercial Cable Company,
New York, March 5, 1901.
Dividend No. 47. The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. will be paid April 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on March 20, 1901. The transfer books will be closed March 20 and reopened April 2.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

German American Insurance Company.
New York, March 13, 1901.
An election for directors and inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN.
March 11, 1901.
At the annual election of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Geo. G. Williams,	John J. Tucker,
William B. Isham,	Chas. R. Henderson.
Wesley C. Bush,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Frederick Potter,	Felix Campbell,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
John W. Sterling,	William Lummis,
Martin Joost,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Chas. S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Clarence H. Kelsey,	Julien T. Davies,
Jacob H. Schiff,	Ellis D. Williams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. William B. Isham, President; Mr. Martin Joost, Vice-President; Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, 2d Vice-President and General Manager; Mr. Martin Welles, Treasurer, and Mr. Frank Bailey, Secretary, were unanimously elected.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary.

Panama Rail Road Company,
New York, March 12th, 1901.
Please take notice that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Panama Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for the year then next ensuing and until their successors be elected.
And for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The polls will be open at twelve o'clock noon, and will be closed at two o'clock in the afternoon.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of
Henry R. Worthington.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, April 2d, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the Company, at Elizabethport, in the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and acting on such other business as may be legally brought before the meeting.
The transfer books will be and remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of March 12th until April 3d, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE L. HERRMANN, Secretary.
Dated New York, March 12, 1901.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

THE NEW "VERMILYE & CO."

Member of It Says the Concern Has a Right and Will Use the Name.

At the offices of "Vermilye & Co., bankers and brokers," on the second floor of the Exchange Court Building, at 52 Broadway, a member of the new firm said yesterday that a conference of the partners had been called, and that the firm expects to begin operations in a day or so. From what this partner said, it was inferred that some part of $20,000 capital was still lacking. He added:

"We have nothing to fear. Our lawyers tell us that we have every right to the name of Vermilye & Co., inasmuch as a man of that name—a grandson of the original Vermilye—is to become a partner in the firm. We will certainly fight any steps to deprive us of that right."

Acting on the request of the old banking firm of Vermilye & Co., at 20 Nassau Street, that the Post Office regulate the delivery of mail matter for the two firms, City Superintendent of Mails Lockwood said yesterday that orders had been issued that all mail addresses in the firm name of "Vermilye & Co." and not bearing a street number, should be delivered to the Nassau Street banking house. Only that specifically addressed to 58 Broadway will be delivered there.

Gustave A. Aufrecht's Disclaimer.

Gustave A. Aufrecht asks THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that he was not the Aufrecht mentioned as having been connected with the firm of Vermilye, Adams & Co. Mr. Aufrecht says he has never had any dealings with this concern.

JOHN E. SEARLES'S FAILURE.

Receiver Appointed for the Cornucopia Mine Property.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed George D. Beattys of 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, receiver for the Cornucopia Mines, formerly owned by John E. Searles, and included in the general assignment made by him to Edward F. Dwight.

The appointment was made upon the application of Marcellus Hartley. The order empowers Mr. Beattys to continue the operation of the mines and to borrow money to pay the necessary expenses of such operation up to an amount not exceeding $10,000, certificates being issued for the amount as a first lien upon the proceeds of the product or the properties.

Creditors or other persons holding securities or other property belonging to the estate are restrained from disposing of them until the further order of the court.

American Ice Company's Stock.

The stockholders of the American Ice Company met in Jersey City yesterday, and voted to reduce the authorized preferred stock from $30,000,000 to $15,000,000 and the common stock from $30,000,000 to $25,000,000. This is said to amount to a cancellation of the unissued stock in the treasury. The old Board of Directors was re-elected and the name of R. W. Hopkins of Boston was added to the list.

The financial report presented to the stockholders contained a balance sheet which showed: Assets, general property account, &c., $35,442,570; cash, $2,030,207; total, $37,472,777. Total liabilities, $36,506,882; surplus on Jan. 1, 1901, $965,895.

International Zinc Company's Affairs.

It was stated in Wall Street circles yesterday that a meeting of stockholders of the International Zinc Company will be held Saturday to discuss the affairs of the concern and to consider what is alleged to be faulty examinations of expert accountants.

Standard Milling Company's Officers.

The Standard Milling Company, the successor of the United States Flour Milling Company, has been organized by the election of the following officers: President—Samuel Thomas; Chairman of the Board—Brayton Ives; Vice President—William L. Bull; Treasurer—Joseph A. Knox. The company is said to have a working capital of about $2,250,000.

Steel Concern's Headquarters Here.

The Shelby Steel Tube Company, with a capital of $15,000,000 and operating more than half a dozen plants in the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, will soon, according to report, make its principal headquarters in this city.

Seventh National Bank's Capital.

The stockholders of the Seventh National Bank yesterday voted to increase the capital stock of the bank from $300,000 to $500,000, the increase to take effect May 1.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

F. J. Lisman & Co. announce that they are prepared to receive advance subscriptions for 15,000,000 marks (about $3,700,000) 4 per cent. gold bonds, part of a total loan of 50,000,000 marks issued by the City of Dresden, subject to call after 1910.

Dividend notices issued by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the Otis Elevator Company, the Manhattan Railway Company, and the American Agricultural Chemical Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

The Reorganization Committee of the United States Flour Milling Company, Brayton Ives, Chairman, announces that the plan of reorganization having been consummated, the Standard Milling Company has been organized and the new engraved certificates are now ready for delivery. Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company certificates of deposit for first mortgage bonds, preferred stock, and common stock of United States Flour Milling Company, are requested to surrender their holdings at the offices of the depository, the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, on and after March 15, and to receive the new securities under the reorganization. Application will be made to list the new securities of the Standard Milling Company upon the New York Stock Exchange. By special request and in view of the small amount outstanding, the committee accords to holders of preferred stock and common stock of the United States Flour Milling Company, who have not deposited their holdings the privilege of availing of the benefit of the plan within ten days from date, upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the amended plan of reorganization.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 12	763,980
To date this year	60,031,456
Corresponding date last year	24,363,716

BOND TRANSACTION.

March 12	$5,737,700
To date this year	$244,342,550
Corresponding date last year	$112,076,200

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Malting pf.	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Mobile & Ohio ctfs.	½
Am. Tob. pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Ann Arbor	5	Nat. Steel pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Nat. Tube	½
B., C. R. & N.	5	N. Y. Central	½
C., B. & Q.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	¾
C., R. I. & Pac.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Penn. R.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Pullman Co.	2½
Consol. Gas.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Coat. Tobacco	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Illinois Central	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	1½
Iowa Central	2½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	5¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅝
Int. Pump pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	⅜
Lake Erie & W.	⅝	U. S. Express	4½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Leather	½
Manhattan	½	Wis. Central pf.	1⅝
Mexican Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. C. & F.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Nat. Salt pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Peoria & East.	1
Am. Woolen	½	Phila. Co.	1¼
B'klyn Un. Gas	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Buff., R. & P.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Canada South.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Int. Power	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st. inc.	1⅝
C., M. & St. P. gold 7s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	1½	St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 4s	½
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	2¼
Erv. & T. H. gen.	2	Wis. Cent. 4s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1
Housatonic 5s	2		
Houston & Texas 4s	4		

Bond Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Security market conditions, judged by the tests of yesterday's market, are in satisfactory form. Strength was shown throughout the list, some issues scoring substantial advances. Almost every trade influence is on the helpful side; and especially is this betokened in the record which railway earnings are making—the current exhibit surpassing anything hitherto known in the business world.

Conservative Wall Street financiers refuse to be disturbed over any of the various bear "arguments" which are from day to day proclaimed in the Stock Exchange district. Only the smaller professional traders are pessimistic. Operators who are of consequence on their own account or who have relations with important interests are unshaken in the view that we are to have further very great increase for market values.

Touching money market affairs no discouraging talk is any more heard, though in banking circles there will not be much surprise if the call rate for money advance somewhat. Stringency is altogether out of the question, so four out of five of Wall Street's foremost bankers agree.

Wall Street is doing much speculation at present as to who are and have recently been the actual purchasers of the local railway shares, whose strength in the last few days has been the subject of not a little comment. Whoever the buyers are, they have managed carefully to conceal their identity, their orders being placed indirectly through inconspicuous brokers. Generally the opinion is that in the case of Manhattan the buying is either for New York Central or Metropolitan interests, while Pennsylvania is credited with some of the purchases of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. At the meeting of Manhattan Directors yesterday the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was declared.

***

The emphatic disclaimer of President Hill of Great Northern that he or his company is in any way interested in Burlington was in the Street taken as final—certainly as disposing of all the talk of Burlington taking the place of St. Paul in the St. Paul deal. The truth, however, is that there is much uncertainty as to the present status of this deal, for the reason that absolutely no information on the subject can be obtained officially. The only known fact is that since Mr. Hill's return to the city he has had several conferences with leading St. Paul interests, but whether in relation to the "deal" is not disclosed.

***

Among the strongest stocks on the list were the St. Louis and San Francisco shares, which again scored a further advance on the same substantial buying that has been seen in the stock for the past month or more. Beyond the already known fact that the retirement of the first preferred stock is in contemplation and a bond-refunding plan projected, there is nothing to explain the advance. Rumors, however, of a change of control persist.

***

Though no official confirmation could be had of the report, telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Chicago, to the effect that Illinois Central had obtained or is about to obtain control of Wisconsin Central, the Street generally accepted the story as true, this being in some degree reflected in the better prices for the shares of both companies.

***

To-morrow is the day of the meeting of St. Paul Directors to act on the semi-annual dividend. If 3 per cent. be not declared, there will be disappointment in the Street. There has been not a little short selling of the stock lately, in the belief that the action may be unfavorable, just as it was—to some people—six months ago, when the dividend rate was allowed to stand unchanged.

***

There was good buying of Missouri Pacific, following the publication of the annual statement, which showed nearly 7 per cent. on the stock for the last fiscal year, which, it is pointed out, is being improved upon now with the steady growth of the business of the company. In the financial district there is expectation that in a short time official announcement will be made that control of several minor roads has been obtained in the interests of Missouri Pacific.

***

According to advices from Boston and Chicago, the real reason for the advance in Burlington is not because of any "deal," but for the reason that it is the intention to put the stock on a 7 per cent. dividend basis, probably at the next dividend meeting. If all the expected increased dividends on various railway stocks materialize, original stockholders will find their incomes appreciably increased.

***

The report of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel Company for the year ended Nov. 30 last, published yesterday, showed gross earnings of $1,271,500, net earnings of $1,223,250, and a net surplus after dividends of $554,320. During the day the Directors of the company met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the company.

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There was further buying of Chesapeake and Ohio yesterday by Philadelphia houses, understood to be acting for Pennsylvania interests.

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So far as could be learned, there was nothing to explain the movements of Iowa Central or Toledo, St. Louis and Western other than that new bull pools have been formed in the stocks. The members of these pools are credited with being expert manipulators.

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The strength of a number of the express company stocks yesterday led to a revival of the old story that all the companies are to be consolidated. This is denied.

***

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although transactions in yesterday's market for outside securities did not assume any unusual proportions, the trading was more distributed than on any recent day and several issues recently much neglected assumed places of some prominence. Business in the issues which have been steadily active in a few cases showed increases, but the total for the day was much below the records of many days in the recent past. As a whole the market was fairly strong, but in parts of the list much irregularity appeared, some issues advancing sharply, while a few declined with similar abruptness.

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was active beyond any recent record in the stock. About 4,000 shares changed hands between 34½ and 34¾, and the stock closed with a slight net gain of 34⅜ bid. Notwithstanding the unusually large transactions in this stock within the last few weeks, the price has moved in a narrow range. It has been quietly and steadily advancing, but never very sharply. The stock is being quietly absorbed, in view of the fact that from this time on it will pay dividends of 3 per cent. a year. The preferred stock also is strong at 70.

UNITED STATES STEEL opened with considerable show of strength, and the preferred stock opened nearly a full point above Monday's closing bid. The first sale was made at 83½, and further purchases were made at 83¾. From this point, however, the price fell off again, and at the close it had worked its way back to Monday's figure. The common stock advanced less but maintained its gain. It closed at 38½ bid. The other steel stocks were less active and showed but slight changes.

AMERICAN MALT 6s, following the sharp advance of Monday, rose still further, and closed with a net gain of 2¼ points, at 98½ bid. They sold as high as 99 flat.

HUDSON RIVER TELEPHONE.—There was some demand yesterday for the rights to subscribe to the new stock to be issued by the Hudson River Telephone Company. Purchases of these rights were made at 2, and this figure was bid for them during the day by Spencer Trask & Co.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE preferred sold at 27½, the lowest price at which it has sold since it first advanced above this figure, two years or more ago. Only 100 shares changed hands, and no further stock was offered near this price. There has been no trading in Electric Vehicle preferred for some time past, and the last sale was made very much above the figure recorded yesterday.

COMPRESSED AIR, which for some days past has been very weak, no better bid being made than 20, yesterday sold at 26 and at 27, and closed at 27 bid, with no stock offered under 30. The market in this issue is a narrow one, and a very small amount of stock often suffices to change the market very materially.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred was in demand at 25, and the only offering of stock was at 30. The previous day the stock had been offered as low as 25 without transactions.

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were quiet most of the day, and in none of them was the day's total a large one. Closing prices showed slight declines in the common and preferred stocks, as well as in the bonds.

RUBBER GOODS preferred recovered the full amount of the dividend recently declared on the stock. It sold at 77¼, an advance of nearly 2 points. The common stock sold at 28½.

UNION TYPEWRITER common was strong. At the close 46 was bid.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 12. Bid.	Asked.	March 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bicycle	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
American Bicycle pf	26¾	27¼	25¾	27
Am. Bicycle bonds	78½	80	79¼	80
American Bridge	42	42¾	42	42¼
American Bridge pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91½
American Chicle	85½	90	85½	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10	9¼	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	37	36	37
American Malt	98½	100	96¼	...
American Snuff pf	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
American Typefounders	58	62	58	62
Aberdeen Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
†British Columbia Copper	20¾	20¾	20	20¼
British Exch. 3s	98¾	99¼	98½	99¼
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4¾	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31½	35	31½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	27	30	20	28
Consolidated Equipment	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25	30	24	25
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	106¼	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	80	85	80	85
Denver & Southwestern	61¾	61½	61¼	61¾
Denver & S. W. pf	95	...	94¾	95½
Denver & S. W. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	95½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	27¾	28	27	28
Electric Lead Reduction	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Electric Boat	25¼	28	23	26
Electric Boat pf	50	53	50	53
Electric Vehicle	15	15¾	15	15¾
Electric Vehicle pf	25	35	30	36
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	5	...	5	...
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	15	9	15
General Carriage	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
General Chemical	70	78	70	78
General Chemical pf	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Havana Commercial	13	14	13	14
Havana Commercial pf	53	55	53	54
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Inter-State Oil	1¾	5	1¾	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf	105	...	105	...
†Markeen Copper	2¼	3	2¼	2¾
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	24¾	25½	24¾	25½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	19	21	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	30	33	30	33
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	2¾	3	2¾	3
N. Y. Transportation	4	4¼	4	4¼
Otis Elevator	30¼	31	30¼	31
Otis Elevator pf	92½	93¼	92½	93¼
Peo., Dec. & Evans	3	...	3	...
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70½	71	70	71
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	72	78	72	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	96	96	96
Rubber Goods Mfg	28	28½	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76¾	77½	75¾	76½
Safety Car, Heat. & Light	135	145	135	145
St. Louis Transit	24	24½	23¾	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	79	79½	79½	79½
Seaboard Air Line	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Sheet Steel pf	80¾	80½	80¾	80¾
Singer Mfg	228	235	225	235
Southern Light & Trac	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J	793	795	797	800
Sterling Copper	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Storey Power	16	18	13¾	16
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	5¼	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	46	47	44½	45½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115	114	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	119	120	119	120
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91½	91	91⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf	77¾	78¾	78	79
United States Steel	38½	38¾	38½	38½
United States Steel pf	82¼	83	82¾	82⅞
Va. Coal, I. & C	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	36½	39	34½	39
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	186	183	186
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	103½	110¼	109½	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	29	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81¼	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R. 5s	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	113	119	116	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Ran. Tran. pf	...	...	70	...
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115½	115½	113½	115½
United Trac., Prov	108	111	108	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34¼	35½	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	108	108	108	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10¼	11	9¾	10½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	79	80	80½	80

Central Union 5s, gtd	March 12. Bid.	Asked.	March 11. Bid.	Asked.
	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. Y.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	87½	94½	92½	94½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	204	206	204	206
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	106½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13½	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68	69	66	68½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con. 1st	112½	114	112½	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con. 1905	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	40½	36	40½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	96
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	79	77	79
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13½	15½	13½	15½
Western Gas	96	98	96	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20½	22	20½	22
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	98	98	98	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	82½	81	82½
Union Ferry	32½	33½	32½	33½
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@63½c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .14, seller 10; 500 Brunswick at .25, 300 Isabella at .73, 300 Leadville at .06, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .26, 140 Ontario at 8.50, 4,800 Pharmacist at .14 @.15, and 50 Standard at 4.10.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2, 2½, and 3 per cent. The advance was attributed to shifting of loans in connection with payments for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new stock issue. New York funds continued heavy, with sales at 12½@15c discount for cash.

Street call rates have not been marked up as yet, and considerable money is outstanding at 2½ per cent. Loans are still being made at 3½ per cent., and in some cases at 4 per cent. Time money is in good supply at 3½@4 per cent. for four to six months. The market for commercial paper is quiet. Rates range from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Mill paper is quoted as low as 3¼ per cent. Exchanges, $28,908,900; balances, $3,421,842.

Stocks were strong to-day. Complete transactions are as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
378	Atch. & Topeka	57¾	57	57¾
1,381	Atch. & Topeka pf	92¼	91½	92
50	Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
30	Boston Elevated	173	171	173
2	Boston & Lowell	243½	243¼	243½
3,183	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	151¾	150½	150¾
290	Chicago Junction	160	159¾	159¾
1	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
250	C., Pt. S. & M	96	96	96
190	K. C. Mem. & B	48	48	48
4,820	Mexican Central	18¾	18	18¾
2	N. Y., N. H. & H	210	210	210
15	Old Colony	209¾	209¾	209¾
15	Rutland pf	101	101	101
75	Union Pacific	91½	91	91½
325	Union Pacific pf	85¾	85½	85½
57	West End	97½	97½	97½
8	West End pf	113	112	112½

TELEPHONES.

126	Am. Tel. & Tel	160	159¾	159¾
1,781	Erie, trust certs	54	53	53
12	New England	136	136	136

ELECTRICS.

10	Boston	225	225	225
12	General Electric	212¾	212¾	212¾
6	General Electric pf	193	193	193
1,115	Massachusetts	30¼	29¾	30
1,062	Massachusetts pf	83½	83	83¾
1,250	Westinghouse	83½	82¼	83
171	Westinghouse pf	72	71	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

19	Am. Agri. Chemical Co.	30	29½	30
140	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	84½	83½	84½
12	Am. Pneu. Service	10½	10½	10½
1,226	American Sugar	140¼	139½	139¾
1	American Sugar pf	122	122	122
57	American Woolen pf	73½	73	73¼
210	Dominion Iron & Steel	32	31	32
35	Federal Steel	43¾	43¼	43¾
50	Federal Steel pf	89	88¾	89
55	International Buttonhole	2	2	2
23	International Silver	35¾	35	35¾
290	Mergenthaler	167	165	165
181	National Tube	53¾	52¾	53½
63	National Tube pf	102	100½	100½
60	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	92	92	92
50	N. E. Gas & Coke	12¾	12¼	12¾
35	Pullman	205	207	207
15	Reece Buttonhole	6	6	6
485	Torrington pf	27½	27¼	27½
330	United Fruit	137	134	137
149	United Shoe Machine	34	33¾	34
2,028	United Shoe Machine pf	25	24½	24¾
10	United States Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾

MINING.

150	Adventure	13	13	13
210	Allouez	3½	3	3
4,290	Amalgamated	101¾	100	100¼
210	Arcadian	21	20½	21¾
25	Arnold	5	5	5
330	Atlantic	33¾	33	33
220	Baltic	39	39	39
953	Bingham	22	21	21¾
269	Bonanza	1 7-16	1¼	1⅜
195	Boston & Montana	360	355	355
5	British Columbia	20¼	20¼	20¼
3,135	Butte & Boston	104	102	102
7	Cal. & Hecla	855	855	855
285	Centennial	25¼	25	25
421	Centennial Eureka	28½	28	28
5	Central Oil	12	12	12
300	Cochiti	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Copper Range	47	46	46
890	Dominion Coal	40	39½	39¾
16	Dominion Coal pf	110¾	110½	110¾
222	Franklin	23	22½	23
400	Gold Dredging	½	½	½
1,011	Isle Royale	43½	42½	43¾
195	Mass	13	13	13
110	Mayflower	3½	3	3½
205	Michigan	7	7	7
305	Mohawk	28	27¾	28
5	Old Colony	4¾	4¾	4¾
555	Old Dominion	37½	37	37
463	Osceola	91½	90	90¾
300	Parrot	53½	53	53
3	Quincy	176	176	176
580	Rhode Island	7¼	7	7
255	Santa Fe	7¾	7½	7¾
200	Tecumseh	2½	2	2
898	Trimountain	27¼	27	27½
4,928	Trinity	30	29¼	29¾
4,320	United States, trust cts.	14¾	13¾	14¾
5	United States Oil	13	13	13
78	Utah	36	35¾	35¾
275	Victoria	4¾	4¼	4 9-16
640	Winona	6¾	6¾	6¾
71	Wolverine	54	53½	54
250	Wyandotte	2¼	2¾	2¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Money to-day was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for call and time loans. New York exchange was 25c discount before and 20c after call.

Biscuit scored another advance to-day. On the morning call the common closed at 41¼ and the preferred at 95½. The market for Biscuit has acted well for some time, and the impression on the floor of the Exchange is that another pool has been formed to bring about a material advance in the price of the stock. Strawboard showed weakness on a moderate selling pressure to-day. So far as can be learned there is nothing especially significant in this decline further than that there has been some selling of speculative holdings.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Linseed	8¼	8¼	8¼
210	American Linseed pf	37¼	37¼	37¼
580	American Strawboard	33	32½	32¾
35	Chicago City Railway	270	270	270
410	Chicago Union Traction	16	15½	15¾
113	Chicago U. Traction pf	57¼	57	57½
60	Diamond Match	135½	135¼	135¾
400	Lake Street Elevated	14¾	14¾	14¾
625	Metropolitan Elevated	33¼	33	33
300	Met. Elevated pf	89	88½	88½
2,829	National Biscuit	97½	95¾	41¾
361	National Biscuit pf	96¾	95¾	95½
50	National Carbon pf	84	84	84
287	Northwestern	41	40	41
161	Northwestern L. pf	91	90	90½
12	Southside Elevated	100½	100½	100½
100	Steel Tube pf	50	50	50
10	Union Elevated	109½	109¼	109½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The Baltimore stock market to-day failed to maintain the activity which had prevailed for a week, and the upward movement of prices was checked. Seaboard issues suffered a natural reaction, consequent upon profit taking, which the recent sharp bulge invited. Maryland Brewing issues likewise disclosed an easier tone, which was caused by the complex litigation now pending concerning the receivership and foreclosure proceedings. Other parts of the list were firmer, the trust shares evincing more strength than had been apparent for several weeks.

Total sales amounted to 2,682 shares of stock and $281,900 worth of bonds. Money on call was at 4 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,045	Seaboard	15¾	13½	13½
865	Seaboard pf	32¾	32¾	32½
66	Nashville Railway	3	3	3
191	Cotton Duck	21	20½	21
100	Maryland Brew. pf	4½	4½	4½
$172,000	Seaboard 4s bd. ctfs.	79¾	79	79
10,000	Seaboard Loan ctfs.	102¼	102	102¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 12, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
160	170	110	Adams Express	165	165	165	165	+14½
100¼	100⅝	16,220	Amalgamated Copper	101⅝	101⅝	99⅞	100⅜	-½
24	24½	9,200	Am. Car & Found. Co	25¼	25¾	24	24⅜	-1⅝
75	75¼	1,100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	75½	75¾	75	75⅛	-⅜
26¾	27	400	American Cotton Oil	25⅝	26	25¼	26	+⅛
192½	193	590	American Express	195	195	192	192	.....
39⅝	39½	4,600	American Ice Co	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅝	.....
71½	72¼	500	Am. Ice Co. pf	73	73	70	72	-1
8¼	8¾	750	American Linseed Co	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½	.....
37	38	165	Am. Linseed Co. pf	37	37	37	37	.....
5⅛	5½	500	Am. Malting Co	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
25	26	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	25	26	25	26	+1
57	57¼	9,950	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	57	57¼	56	57	-⅛
95¾	95¼	1,830	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95¾	95¾	94½	95	-¾
36½	36⅝	2,200	Am. Steel Hoop Co	36½	36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅛
81¼	81¾	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	81¼	81¾	81	81	.....
39½	39¼	6,025	Am. Steel & Wire	39½	39¾	38¾	39¼	+⅛
97¼	98	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97¼	97	97¼	+⅛
139⅝	139⅞	15,420	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	139⅝	140½	139½	139⅞	+⅜
119	121	40	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	.....
15	16	600	American Woolen	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	-½
61⅛	61⅞	550	American Tin Plate	62⅛	62⅛	61¾	61⅞	-⅛
101	101¼	200	Am. Tin Plate pf	101	101	101	101	.....
122½	122⅝	48,600	American Tobacco	121	123¼	121	122⅝	+2⅛
145	147	100	American Tobacco pf	146	147	147	147	+1
46	46¼	225	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46	46	46	46	-¼
24	26	100	Ann Arbor	25	25	25	25	+5
61	62	200	Ann Arbor pf	62	62	62	62	.....
57½	57⅝	7,300	At., T. & S. F	57¾	57⅝	57¼	57¼	.....
91⅝	91⅞	13,145	At., T. & S. F. pf	92	92⅛	91½	91⅝	+⅛
92½	92¾	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅞	92¾	91½	91⅝	+⅛
91⅝	92¼	.....	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92¾	+⅛
79⅜	79½	34,625	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	78¾	79¼	78¼	79⅛	+1⅛
206	208	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	206½	208¾	206½	208½	+1⅝
9	9½	100	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
...	...	300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	80	80½	80	80½	-⅛
125	...	100	Bur., C. R. & North	125	125	125	125	+5
57⅛	57½	100	Canada Southern	57½	57¾	57½	57½	-¾
46⅞	46½	9,675	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	47	46½	46⅝	-⅝
40⅝	40¾	11,495	Chicago & Alton	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	.....
76¼	76½	1,600	Chicago & Alton pf	76½	76¾	76¼	76¼	+¼
151½	151½	42,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	151	151⅝	150⅜	151¼	+½
109½	111	400	Chi. & East. Ill.	111	111½	110	110	-2
130	131½	200	Chi. & East Ill. pf	130	130	130	130	.....
103	103	1,470	Con. Tob. Co. pf., x d.	103	103	103	103	.....
166½	167	1,874	Chicago Great West.	22½	22½	22	22¼	+⅛
39¾	39¾	740	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81⅞	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞	+⅛
87⅞	88¼	900	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+⅛
27⅞	28	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+⅛
66¼	66⅝	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	.....
44⅝	44¾	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	71¾	71¾	70¼	71	-⅛
89	89¼	16,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	149¾	150⅝	149½	149½	-⅝
4½	4⅝	5,170	C., M. & St. P., rts	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	.....
189	190½	35	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	189	188	189	.....
125½	125¾	8,425	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	125¾	126⅜	125¼	125¾	+⅛
14	14¼	7,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14¼	14	14	+1
36¾	36⅞	6,115	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	37⅛	36	36⅝	+⅛
76	76⅝	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+¼
45	45½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45½	45½	45	45	-1
10⅝	10¾	5,434	Colorado Southern	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
43⅞	46	600	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43⅞	43	45⅞	+⅝
20½	20½	4,200	Col. Southern 2d pf	20½	20½	20	20⅞	+⅝
21	21¼	100	Consolidated Coal	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
82	83½	1,780	Crucible Steel pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	.....
207	208¾	8,210	Consolidated Gas	207	209½	206	208¾	+1¼
46	46¾	10,500	Con. Tobacco Co	46	46¾	46	46¾	+⅝
100	103	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	103	103	103	103	.....
166½	167	1,470	Con. Tob. Co. pf., x d.	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼	+1⅛
39¾	39¾	1,874	Delaware & Hudson	167	167½	166¼	166½	-¼
88	88	740	Denver & R. G	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	+⅝
28⅝	28¾	200	Denver & R. G. pf	88	88	88	88	+⅛
27⅞	28	7,510	Erie	28⅝	28¾	27⅞	28	-⅛
66¼	66⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixth Avenue Corner Brings $277,000 at Pell Estate Auction.

Latest Sales by Brokers — Many Fine Dwellings Find Buyers—Other Results in the Salesroom.

A new record price for Sixth Avenue property was established yesterday, when the small lot, 28.9 by 65, at the northwest corner of Twenty-second Street, was sold at auction to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company for $277,000. This corporation, it was learned later, acted as the representatives of Ehrich Brothers, whose store, occupying the adjoining Sixth Avenue frontage, will probably be extended over the corner sold yesterday, as soon as the present lease on the latter expires, on May 1.

The opening bid for the property, $150,000, was advanced rapidly by professional operators to $200,000. Above that figure the competition was confined to the ultimate purchaser and a representative of Adams & Co., the present lessees, who have occupied the premises as an annex to their store on the corner below. It is not probable, therefore, that yesterday's price will be regarded as a standard of value for making future appraisals along that section of Sixth Avenue, because it was the result of bidding between neighboring owners for whom the little corner possessed special attractions. That the price was above what might be termed the absolute value of the property is shown when one recalls that less than a year ago the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, 24.8 by 95, brought $173,500 at auction—over $100,000 less than yesterday's bid for the Twenty-second Street corner, while the Twenty-first Street corner is the larger of the two by nearly 500 square feet.

The property was sold to effect a partition of the estate of Waldon Pell, who died in 1863. Although he left to his widow a life interest in his estate, there was also a memorandum on the back of his will, advising his executors to dispose of his realty as promptly as possible, and indicating that Mr. Pell little thought that the Twenty-second Street corner would ever sell for $277,000, or that it would ever bring in, as it does in its present condition, an annual rental of $12,000, which, curiously enough, is just what he paid for it in the early fifties.

Under the same decree in partition, Auctioneer Peter F. Meyer also sold yesterday for the Pell heirs, 345 Sixth Avenue, which is included in the site of Adams & Co.'s new store, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets; 646 and 648 Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street, and 483 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street. Detailed results of these and yesterday's other auction offerings will be found below.

Dealings at Private Contract.

J. E. Johnson and J. Leslie Van Sant have sold for Elias and Samuel Kempner to M. L. & C. Ernst, for about $90,000, the eight-story building 25 East Fourth Street, 21 by 112 by 127. The buyers give in part payment the four-story brick flats 1,510 and 1,512 Brook Avenue, each 25 by 75 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Nella Sondheim to H. Griffin, for about $40,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 305 West Ninety-second Street, 25 by 60 by 75. The buyer will occupy the house.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. Ellen Heath to John Jay Knox the four-story dwelling 56 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Collins & Collins have sold for Dr. Robert C. Myles the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 935 Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 75, to F. A. Wilcox, who owns the adjoining house, No. 933.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Daniel B. Freedman to Charles Guiden the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,004 Madison Avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, 15.2 by 74.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have also sold for Daniel B. Freedman to Dr. Charles S. Dearborn the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 109 East Seventy-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Samuel Goldsticker and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Dr. Samuel Kohn, for about $65,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 815 Madison Avenue, 21 by 100.

The Chemical National Bank has sold the three-story dwelling, 302 West Eighty-third Street, 20 by 50 by 80.

Ira Barrows has sold the four-story stone-front dwelling 32 East Fifty-first Street, 26 by 100.5 and irregular.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. A. L. Wann the property 270 South Street, corner of Jefferson Street, 37.2 by 64.3.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, for improvement, 145 West Tenth Street, old building, on lot 22 by 95.

William H. Falconer has sold 220 East Twelfth Street, near Second Avenue, four-story brick house, and lot 25 by 103, to Lowenfeld & Prager.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

646 and 648 Sixth Avenue, east side, 50.3 feet south of Thirty-eighth Street, 39.6 by 75, four-story brick building, with one-story brick extension and two stores; to Michael Coleman..... $55,000

483 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.9 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick building, with one-story extension; to J. P. Robinson..... 42,500

345 Sixth Avenue, west side, 28.9 feet north of Twenty-first Street, 21 by 85 and irregular, lot under lease to Adams & Co. at annual net rental of $8,400; to Leslie Pell-Clarke..... 176,000

357 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-second Street, 28.9 by 65, four-story brick building, with store and two-story extension; to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, representing Ehrich Brothers..... 277,000

19 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 334.7 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26.6 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Leo.... 41,000

152 to 158 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Rankin..... 69,220

Jefferson Avenue, southwest corner of Seton Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Charles H. Henry..... 625

By William M. Ryan.

274 and 276 First Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, 46 by 94, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander Arnstein..... 36,918

278 First Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 23 by 94, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander Arnstein..... 13,175

1,458 to 1,478 Brook Avenue, southeast corner of St. Paul's Place, 284.2 by 100.7, by 278.4 by 100.9, eleven four-story brick flats; together with 1,469 Brook Avenue, west side, 362.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 92.3 by 100.1 by 35.9, four-story brick flat, with store; also, Brook Avenue, west side, 162.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 39.4 by 100 by 39.3, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 213,000

554 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 116.6 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 107.11 by 16 by 106.5, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to W. H. Wilner..... 12,381

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

219 and 221 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 268.2 feet east of Third Avenue, each 24.4 by 98.9, two six-story four-family tenements, with stores; trustees' sale, No. 219 to William Rosenzweig..... 34,600

No. 221 to L. S. Barnard..... 35,200

231 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story frame tenement, with two-story brick stable at the rear; public auction sale, to Schmeidler & Bachrach..... 9,800

975 Dawson Street, north side, 97.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John C. Burr..... 5,250

981 Dawson Street, north side, 157.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John C. Burr..... 5,250

By Philip A. Smyth.

57 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 250.2 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees..... 12,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

111 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 136.3 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eugenia M. Bertin..... 5,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

113 Convent Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 16 by 50, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Hamilton Bank..... 8,951

Cypress or Trinity Avenue, east side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, one and two story frame buildings and vacant; foreclosure sale, to William A. Martin..... 20,475

By Thomas C. Smith.

718 and 720 Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street, 65.10 by 127.8 by 106.10, two four-story brick flats, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Noah C. Rogers..... 25,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 71 and 73 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 17.6 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $8,408.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John J. Phelan, referee, 543 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,148.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 25.2 feet west of Madison Avenue, 31.3 by 100.11 by 31.6 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $26,190.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehman, referee, 448 and 450 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,857.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 153 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story whitestone and brick flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 56 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 220 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling; 94 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 67 Pearl Street, north side, 139.1 feet east of Broad Street, running through to Stone Street, having frontages of 20.4 feet on Pearl Street, 19.10 feet on Stone Street, and a depth of about 105 feet, four-story brick building on Pearl Street, three-story brick building on Stone Street. Due on judgment, $32,051.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; 235 West End Avenue, west side, 36.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.11, five-story brick flat; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 229.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 259.10 by 100, vacant; King's Bridge Road, east side, 106.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 42.7 by 97.4 by 112.3 by 39.11, two-story frame dwelling; Boulevard Lafayette, Twelfth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, triangular plot, 101.1 by 151.6 by 116.2, vacant. Due on judgment on the St. Nicholas Place parcel, $6,505; on 235 West End Avenue parcel, $18,732; on the Edgecombe Avenue parcel, $5,374; on the King's Bridge Road parcel, $9,666; on the Boulevard Lafayette parcel, $10,714.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 102 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 17 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,165.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 1,564 Broadway and 164 to 170 West Forty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick theatre and studio building, 20 by 80 and 76.6 by 100.5; Kirke La Shelle of 1,402 Broadway, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects; cost, $175,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,748 Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 65; John M. Finnan, premises, owner; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 60 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick office building; Frederick Gilsey of 1,193 Broadway, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 2,828 to 2,834 Broadway, to a two-story brick music hall and roof garden; Mrs. J. Schmid of 807 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. F. Kelly of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 60 West Third Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; John B. Ireland of 15 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; Covell & Smith of 152 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

Canal Street, northwest corner of Eldridge Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Samuel Rosenthal of 39 Forsyth Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $450.

No. 70 Washington Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Herbert C. Pell, owner; P. A. Vanderveer of 989 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $640.

Nos. 625 and 627 Eighth Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings; C. W. Doherty of 252 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; William Fingland, Yonkers, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,432 Washington Avenue, to a one-story frame store; Hattie Ovens, premises, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 251 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of Eightieth Street, to a five-story and basement brick flat; James Butler, owner; J. J. Conway of 142 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes the payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, March 12.

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, e s, 40x87.6; Louis Lippmann and wife to Abraham Kassel, (R S $4, mtg $31,500)..... 1

BETHUNE ST, n s, 147 ft w of Greenwich St, 15.11x80; 151st St, 556 West, 25x99.11; Louis H. Schnakenberg to Henry W. Busfield, (R S $7, all liens). 1

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 141st St, 25x100; Frank Faulhaber to Lucy Shaughnessy, (R S $4.50)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x75; Emil Haas to Louis Vogel and another, (R S $13, mtg $18,000)..... 31,000

CONVENT AV, e s, 459.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; American Realty Company to Clifford Barbee, (R S $10, mtg $17,000)..... 27,000

GRAND ST, 387, 25x70; Solomon Loeb to Samuel Friedman..... 31,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 461.8 ft n of Tremont Av, runs s e 100 to Belmont Av x s 18.7 x n w 50x n w 50 to avenue x n s 19.4; William Allan to Horace P. Averill, all liens..... 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 461.8 ft n of Tremont Av, runs s e 100 to Belmont Av x s 18.7 x n w 50x n w 50 to avenue x n s 19.4; James Ferrier to Horace P. Averill..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 132d St, 33.3x74; Helene Pupke and others, individually and as executors, to Daniel E. Seybel, (R $22.50)..... 22,500

LEXINGTON AV, 301, 20x75; Francis J. Paton to Kate S. Roosevelt..... 40,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68 ft s of 71st St, 16x80; Frederick B. Wilson to Mary A. Armstrong, (R S $4, mtg $13,000)..... 1

POPLAR ST, s s, 149.9 ft w of Main St, 25x103.7x25x102, Westchester; Joseph O'Hare to Charles Hodgins and wife..... 4,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 25 ft s of Main St, 25x100; Mary Peters to Ray Weber, (mtg $3,000, R S $1)..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 829, 25x100; Warren E. Dennis to Annie Donnelly, (mtg $15,000, R S $3)..... 1

3D AV, 839, 21.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.11; John J. O'Brien to Otto Weber, (R S $5)..... 1

3D AV, 846, w s, 25x100; Jacob Pizer to Arnold R. Poerschke, (R S $6.50, mtg $16,000)..... 22,500

6TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 532, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Daniel Ryer to Gaetano Riggio, (R S $4)..... 3,600

7TH AV, s e corner of 124th St, 100.11x75; Augustus T. Ailtender to Martha L. Rutherfurd, (R S $20, mtg $85,000)..... 20,000

10TH AV, 1,698, s e corner of 98th St, 25.11x74; Louis H. Schnakenberg to William J. Weed, (R S $16,) all liens.. 1

10TH AV, 1,698, s e corner of 98th St, 25.11x74; Bethune St, n s, 147 ft w of Greenwich St, 15.11x80; 151st St, 556 West, 25x99.11; David A. Sullivan, as trustee, to Louis H. Schnakenberg, (R S $26)..... 1

27TH ST, 312 and 314 West, 37.6x98.9; David Michel to Leopold Michel..... 1

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 18.4x98.9; Mary A. Kirk to Maggie Kirk, 1-3 part, (mtg $7,000, R S $1)..... 1

48TH ST, 311 East, 25x100.5; Kate Johnsen to Max Levinburg, (R S $3.50)..... 17,500

59TH ST, 331 and 333 East, and 334 East 60th St; Dennis O'Brien to Mary O'Brien, (R S $5)..... 1

69TH ST, 48 East, 26x100.3; John H. V. Arnold to Jere C. Lyons, (R S $22, mtg $35,000)..... 1

77TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x51.1; James H. Stoddart to Daniel J. Carroll, (mtg $15,500, R S $9)..... 1

77TH ST, 31 West, 15x82; David H. Hyman to Ephraim B. Levy, (mtg $18,000, R S $11)..... 1

78TH ST, 105 West, 16.8x102.2; Minnie S. Cutting to George H. Shuman, all liens. (R S $8)..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 82 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Charles H. Gerdes to Saul Adams, ½ part, (mtg $12,500, R S $10).. 1

81ST ST, s s, 205.4 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Samuel Gottlieb and others, executors, &c., to Belle Frankfeld, (mtg $10,000, R S $7)..... 17,009

84TH ST, 301 West, 30x46; Thomas A. Stoddart to Daniel J. Carroll, (mtg $24,000, R S $7.50)..... 1

97TH ST, 109 West, 14x100.11; Annie Aaron to Mattie Schweitzer, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

98TH ST, 147 West, 15x33.2x irregular, with easement for light and air; Myron H. Oppenheim to Edith M. Richards, (mtg $7,500, R S $15)..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 154.9 ft e of Broadway, runs s 75 ft to centre of Bloomingdale Road x100.11; New York Realty Company to James Bradley, (R S $40)..... 1

102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 20.2 ft to centre of old Bloomingdale Road x —x w —x n 100.11; New York Realty Company to James Bradley, (R S $12). 1

108TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Albert Bylman, (mtg $22,500, R S $7.50).. 100

112TH ST, 24 to 28 West, 91x100.11; Augusta Feinberg to Annie J. Dickey, (mtg $90,000, R S $15)..... 1

112TH ST, 30 West, 30x100.11; J. Charles Wechler and Mary Katz to Annie J. Dickey, (mtg $42,000, R S $5)..... 1

112TH ST, 32 to 36 West, 91x100.11; Anna Reiss and another to Annie J. Dickey, (R S $15, mtg $90,000)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; James Bradley to Alexander McClean, (R S $6)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Alexander McClean to James Bradley, (R S $5, mtg $21,000).. 30,009

113TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; James Bradley to Alexander McClean, (R S $9)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Alexander McClean to James Bradley, (R S $9, mtg $21,000)... 30,009

117TH ST, 277 West, 25x100.11; Patrick Cassidy to W. B. Searls, (R S $5, mtg $28,000)..... Omitted

119TH ST, 108 West, 18x100.11; Bartow S. Weeks, referee, to James R. Brown, (R S $17)..... 17,000

123D ST, 510 West, 33.8x100.11; 123d St, 521 West, 33.2x100.11; Harwood R. Pool, referee, to the German Savings Bank, (R S $64)..... 64,000

191ST ST, proposed, n s, Lots 259 and 280, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 104.5x158x101x158.6; John F. Craddock to Pasquale Gargiulo, (mtg $1,500, R S $3.50)..... 3,200

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 88th St; Magdalena Sieke to Salomon Scheuer, 5 years..... 780

BOSTON RD, 901 to 905, n w corner of 164th St; John W. Ritchie to Sigmund Akst, 3 years..... 6,250

FORSYTH ST, 67 and 69; James B. Brady to Hyman Rosenblum, 5 years... 4,800

LENOX AV, 325; Mary V. Langschmidt to Siegfried Rowe, 2 years..... 800

MADISON AV, 1,470, n w corner of 101st St; Carl Paland to Naum Wolfert, 4½ years..... 1,080

MONROE ST, 13 and 15; Joseph Price to Mayer Ast, 3 years..... 6,000

WASHINGTON ST, 827; Catherine M. O'Donnelly to Charles Husen, 5 years.... 1,300

1ST AV, 205; Felix Rieger to Diedrich H. Meyer, 3 years..... 1,360

107TH AV, n e corner of 30th St, 25x100; executors and trustees of John H. Ballantine to William Moller, 5 years. 4,000

107TH AV, 505; Patrick Keating to Morris Magnes, 5 years..... 720

123RD ST, 190 East; Margaret G. Kemper, individually and as trustee, to John F. McIntyre, 2 years..... $2,000 2,250

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, John, to Gertrude E. Shannon; 112th St, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

ACKER, John, to Sarah J. Flanagan; 112th St, s s, 277 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

BRADLEY, James, to American Mortgage Company; 101st St, n s, 164.9 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 26,000

BRADLEY, James, to American Mortgage Company; 102d St, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 6,000

CHILVER, John H., to Elias T. Abberley to Emily De S. Clinton; Madison St, n e corner of James St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

FOLEY, Julia R., to Henry F. Schwarz; 106th St, 221 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 40,000

FRIEDMAN, Samuel, to Paul M. Warburg; Grand St, 387, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

GOODMAN, Joseph, to Morris Lang; Delancey St, 190, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,252

LENHARD, William, to Martha A. Arnow; Lot 24, Block A, map of land of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 200

LEVENBERG, ——, Lerenburg, Max, to Kate Johnsen; 48th St, 311 East, 2 years 2,000

LEVY, Ephraim B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 31 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

LEWINSOHN, Louis, to Jane H. Purser, executor, &c., Fulton Av, w s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,700

LILLY, Patrick, to Frank Davin; 57th St, 410 East, 5 years..... 8,000

MACDONALD, Catherine, to Margaret Knox; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of Kelly St, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 700

McCLEAN, Alexander, and wife to Walter A. Forman; 113th St, n s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 21,000

McCLEAN, Alexander, and wife to Walter A. Forman; 113th St, n s, 320 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 21,000

MEYER, Henry K., and another to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; Washington St, 827, saloon lease; demand..... 900

NEVINS, Abraham, and Harry W. Pereiman to the State Bank; 2d St, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

NEWKIRK, Annie A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 115th St, 120 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 500

NEW YORK PRESS CLUB to Bowling Green Trust Company; North William St, n w corner of Frankfort St, 35.3 to New York and Brooklyn Bridge property, x 35.7x100x73.5, 5 years..... 25,000

PAOLILLO, A. Giuseppe to John and Mathias Haffen; Hancock St, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, re-recorded, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 400

POERSCHKE, Edward R., to Jacob Pizer; 3d Av, 846, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

PROCHAZKA, Vaclav, to the Excelsior Brewing Company; Avenue A, e s, 50.7 ft s of 74th St, demand..... 1,000

RANHOFER, Rose J., and others to Marguerite L. Scnuiers; West End Av, 784, 4-5 parts, 3 years, 4½ per cent., (re-recorded)..... 3,000

RIGGIO, Gaetano, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 6th Av, e ½ of Lot 532, map of the Village of Wakefield, installments..... 3,250

RUTHERFURD, Martha L., to United States Trust Company of New York; 7th Av, s e corner of 124th St, demand..... 50,000

SCHWARTZ, Max, to Independent Order Brith Abraham; Houston St, s s, 25 ft w of Suffolk St, secures indemnity..... 15,000

SCHWARTZ, Max, to Independent Order Brith Abraham; Houston St, s s, 25 ft w of Suffolk St, secures indemnity..... 15,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to American Mortgage Company; Lenox Av, n w corner of 132d St, 3 years..... 20,000

TESCHNER, Rosa, to Frederick E. Steeg and others; 169th St, 1,036 and Prospect Av, 1,336, leasehold, installments..... 300

TESCHNER, Rosa, to George Ehret; 169th St, 1,036, and Prospect Av, 1,336, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

WEBER, Otto, to John J. O'Brien; 3d Av, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 3 years. 1,500

WIEGMANN, Henry, and wife to Maria A. Froehlich, executrix, &c.; 7th St, n s, 123 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

O'BRIEN, John J., to William F. Clare.. 1,500

RIKER, Samuel, and William I., executors, &c., to Mary A. Riker..... 17,079

RIKER, Samuel and William I., executors, &c., to William I. Riker..... 13,558

STIER, Julius L., to Annette V. Stier.... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York..... 3,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 125 ft s of 144th St, 25x90; 142d St, 665 East; 134th St, s e corner of Brook Av, 25x100; 143d St, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, widened, 25x100; 11th Av, or Boulevard, w s, 1,836.3 ft n from s s of 155th St, 100x175; 138th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 25x190.10 to 150th St; Robbins Av, w s, 200 ft s of Willow Av, 70 ft to Terrace Place x218x70x218, and 1st Av, n e corner of Martha Av, 24th Ward; John Murray and another against Ellen McLaughlin, individually and as executor, &c., (action to obtain a judgment, &c.;) attorneys, Foley, Wray & Taylor.

MADISON ST, 48; Charles E. Appleby against Charles E. McDonnell, executor, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Wagner.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 168th St, 52.4x 100; Gustave Olsen and another against George J. Kelley and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. A. Farley.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 168th St, 52.4x 100; Herbert E. Gibson against George J. Kelley and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. A. Farley.

2D ST, 209; Department of Buildings against Isaac Sprung, (viciation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Quinn.

82D ST, n s, 224 ft w of Central Park West, 23x102.2; John T. Willets and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

113TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x90; Charles F. Wigand and others, executors, &c., against Frank Koch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Whitlock.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 168th St, 52.4x100; Herbert E. Gibson against George J. Kelley and Evelyn H. White, owners; Joseph J. and Evelyn H. White, contractors..... 158

CANNON ST, 109; Emil Marmorstein against Morris Zeiger, owner and contractor..... 25

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 164.3 ft e of Clinton Av, 50x100.1x50x180; George Wingender against Herman Schoenc, owner and contractor..... 50

3D AV, 187; John J. Corbin against Mary J. Moran, as trustee of estate of E. G. Moran, owner; Raffaelo D'Amico, lessee and contractor..... 250

77TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x51.1; James H. Stoddart to Daniel J. Carroll, (mtg $15,500, R S $9)..... 1

77TH ST, 31 West, 15x82; David H. Hyman to Ephraim B. Levy, (mtg $18,000, R S $11)..... 1

123TH ST, 256 and 258 West, and 124th St, 248 to 240 West; Annie B. Wright and another against the Fabst Brewing Company, owner and contractor..... 1,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

AMSTERDAM AV, 287 to 293, and 74th St, 164 and 166 West; Walter M. Wechsler, with Louis P. Setton, payments.... 75,000

FORREST AV, n w corner of Home St, 26.6x96.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Charles Hohl, demand.. 18,000

10TH ST, 60 and 62 West; Milton E. Oppenheimer, with Albert V. Donellan, 10 payments..... 40,000

31ST ST, n s, 261.6 ft e of 4th Av, 38.6x 98.9; Jared W. Bell, with Otto Grimmer, 11 payments..... 50,000

86TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 22.6x½ block; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Cornelius W. Luyster, payments..... 60,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Colton Export and Import Company, dealers in Japanese goods at 530 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of George C. Holt, referee in bankruptcy at 34 Pine Street. Seventy claims were proved, and Charles E. Knapp was appointed trustee. The schedules show liabilities $43,156 and nominal assets $37,984.

GRANT BROTHERS.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has ordered the adjudication in bankruptcy of Grant Brothers, stock brokers, of 45 Broadway, against whom three creditors, whose claims aggregated $147,850, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 3 last. The partners were Frederick Grant, Charles F. Grant, and John K. Van Sickle of Elizabeth, N. J.

Out of Town.

J. N. FALLS GROCERY COMPANY.—The J. N. Falls Grocery Company of Memphis made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, $95,000.

MILWAUKEE BREWING COMPANY.—The Milwaukee Brewing Company went into bankruptcy to-day. The books of the company on March 1 showed liabilities of $110,000. The assets are said to equal that amount, and the company will, it is claimed, pay its debts in full.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JERE J. DESMOND.—Jere J. Desmond, bartender, of 215 East Eighty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,108 and no assets.

BERTHA NEUBRIK.—Bertha Neubrik, residing at 414 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,650 and no assets. She has only two creditors, Joseph Lilianthal, $2,689, and Robert McGill, $3,020, both claims being for money collected in 1895.

POTTER & KIRKHAM.—Asa P. Potter and Samuel E. Kirkham, composing the firm of Potter & Kirkham, stockbrokers, at 57 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $31,581, of which $12,004 is secured, and assets $15,694, consisting of accounts, $12,682, and cash realized from sale of office furniture, &c., $3,012. Mr. Potter has individual liabilities of $15,353. They made an assignment on Jan. 21 last.

SAMUEL SCHULMAN.—Samuel Schulman of the firm of Dobkin & Schulman, manufacturers of waists and skirts at 419 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy for himself and the firm. It was stated that Nicholas Dobkin, the other partner, who resides in Brooklyn, refused to join in the petition. The liabilities are $1,277 and assets $510 in stock and accounts. Mr. Schulman began business three years ago, and Mr. Dobkin became a partner in October last.

THE HIGLEY SAWING AND DRILLING MACHINE COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Higley Sawing and Drilling Machine Company of 136 Liberty Street by the following creditors: William E. McReynolds, $19,504, on an assigned claim for money lent to the company by Thomas B. Williams; Van Wagenen & McNab, $460; Frank L. Hall, $950; Paul Kleineberg, $120, and Edward J. Batchelar, $6. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, that on Jan. 20 it transferred part of its property to creditors, paid $300 to George Juengst & Sons, thereby giving them a preference, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. The Sheriff received an attachment against the company on Jan. 23 last.

CORPORATIONS DISSOLVED.

THE JOHN PATTEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the John Patten Manufacturing Company, formerly of 30 Broad Street, in proceedings brought some time ago by the Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and appointed Nathan D. Stern receiver. The company has discontinued business for the past six years, and the only asset was a patent, which turned out to be a disappointment six years ago.

UNITED STATES EQUITABLE GAS COMPANY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the United States Equitable Gas Company, formerly of 45 Broadway, in proceedings brought some time ago by the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and has appointed Charles H. Mead receiver. The company has no assets and no liabilities. It was capitalized at $1,200,000. The company acquired patents, which have long since expired. All process thereof and all the property of the corporation has been distributed among the stockholders.

The Millbrook Inn Company.

A judgment for $22,683 was obtained here yesterday by default against the Millbrook Inn Company of Millbrook, Dutchess County, in favor of John D. Wing for the amount due on fifteen notes of the company, made in 1899, payable to various persons on demand. The summons was served on the President, Oakleigh Thorne, at 135 Broadway, this city. Mr. Thorne was reported to own about all the stock of the company. The company was incorporated about eleven years ago, with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. Wing, it is said, was formerly President of the company.

Against the National Supply Co.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $4,016 against the National Supply Company in favor of John V. Doniphan on an assigned claim for balance due for goods sold to it by the American Manufacturing Company in January, February, and March, 1900. It was obtained on the ground that it is a West Virginia corporation. It was served on a bank here, where there is said to be enough money to cover the attachment.

St. Louis Brokerage Firm Fails.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Gaylord, Blessing & Co., one of the oldest brokerage firms in this city, have filed a deed of assignment. Liabilities are admitted to exceed the assets by $30,000. The firm had been in business thirty-five years. Thomas A. Stoddard, member of the St. Louis Clearing House, and Gen. D. Brion, a stepson of S. A. Gaylord, and an employe of the assigning firm are named as trustees.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKER, Leonard B.—L. G. Stine..... 121

ADLER, Philip and Amelie—P. V. Myers. 2,098

BRIGGS, Jeremiah S.—C. H. Arnold, and another..... 87

BROWN, Smith S.—H. Dembo,

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH MIDWOOD

South of Prospect Park.

If you were to build a high class residential district just exactly the way you wanted it, you would have nice, wide, paved streets, good water and plenty of it; gas, sewers, fine trees and ornamental shrubs, wouldn't you? And you'd have good sidewalks, lawns, nice schools, clubs and the best of neighbors, and you'd build it near New York, of course, wouldn't you?

Well, you won't have to wait to build this perfect place for you'll find it all made and ready for you to move in at

SOUTH MIDWOOD.

Better come right down to-day and see for yourself or send for illustrated booklet and come down later.

Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1364 Flatbush av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. & A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,

151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.

All light, airy and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.

OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

LIGHT LOFTS.

FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,600, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.

Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

HAMILTON BUILDING, 22 THAMES ST.
Large floor space, where good light is essential for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight & passenger elevators & steam heat; power if required; rents moderate.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK BUSINESS BUILDING ON SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR 14TH STREET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. APPLY TO E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 BROADWAY.

Four modern large light lofts, with entrance on two streets, at 72 Warren St. and 88 West Broadway; freight & passenger elevators, steam heat and power if desired; rent moderate. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

Lofts, 30x114, steam heat, power, elevator service; two stores, 30 rooms for hotel or restaurant; also house, 12 rooms, $60 month, and store, with rooms, $30. Particulars 202 Broadway, Room 1, after 2.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Two large light lofts to let on Leonard St., running through to Church St.; electric motor for hoisting; rent, $1,250.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

LARGE STORES.
Steam heat, hot-water supply; first-class location, 116th St., 8th Av.; suitable for almost any business. Apply J. W. Hazlett, 235 West 116th.

A.—428 3d Av., Near 30th St.—Large store and basement for many years occupied for gents' furnishing goods; rent, $1,250.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Unusual opportunity to share half of store, with large show window, with optician; Madison Av., near 59th St. Box 172 Times Office.

111 Chambers St.—Lofts, first, second, and third, together or separate; 25x70; key on second. Owner, William Bridge, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine flat, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large, well-ventilated store in the best part of 3d Av., 27x110; low rent to responsible tenant. Nauss Bros. Co., 2,175 3d Av.

$25.—Two-story corner store and dwelling for offices; junction Morris, 3d Avs. and 139th St. Gustaveson.

Two lofts, 25x40, suitable light manufacture; rent $40. Apply premises, 209 West 19th St.

43 John St., near Nassau, to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman Street.

Four lofts to let, 50x110 each; strong building.
Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$750 CASH—FLUSHING—PRICE, $7,500. $45 monthly pays all, including principal. New modern centre hall house on corner plot, 60x100, built by days' work, 12 rooms, bath, butler's pantry and laundry; cabinet trim; oak and white enamel; hot water heat, gas and electric light; open nickel plumbing, back stairs and bicycle closet; in fact, every convenience for comfort and luxury; a decided bargain, in a restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; commutation, 7 cents. Open for inspection Sunday. Other houses as low as $4,000, on equally favorable terms. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Big Bargain—7-room cottage, all improvements, $2,300, $300 cash, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piece of business property rented to one tenant for a term of years netting 6% in exchange for a country place, free and clear. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 69 LIBERTY ST.

Choice investment properties for exchange, paying 6 to 10 per cent., on equities; business, apartments, and tenements, all values, to exchange for city or country. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

7-story elegantly situated apartment house, west side; highest class of improvements; very wide; equity, $100,000. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; re-

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.
VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.,
four minutes' walk from station; modern house; electric lighted, &c.; stable, outhouses, &c.; three acres; flowers and plants of every description; garden, fruit trees, &c.
Baltusrol Golf Links one mile distant.
ASKING $25,000.
F. ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av., New York.

Instead of paying rent pay a small amount down and become the owner of a nice two-family house that will pay for itself in a few years; fine location; restricted property; every improvement and within 20 minutes of city. Owner, 470 Ave. E., Bayonne.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

For Sale or to Lease—On mountain side of South Orange, N. J., large house, modern improvements, stable and gardener's cottage. About 3 acres. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Large 24-room house, large grounds, shade and fruit trees, two blocks from railroad station; price and terms easy. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Montclair, N. J.—Choice residence properties; sale and rent. Clarence B. Tubbs, opp. Lackawanna station and 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

Englewood and vicinity! Houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for season or longer. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Factory sites, 17 miles out; 4 railways; also lots and 8-room house. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

For Sale—A two-story and attic house; plot 112x110. Jandard, 489 10th Av., Paterson, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE BROADWAY,

101ST ST., S. W. COR. BROADWAY.

An ideal location, on the upper west side, and a house that will appeal to seekers of commodious rooms.

THE SUITES CONSIST
of seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements, electric light, elevator, telephone and all night service.

RENTS $800 PER ANNUM.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.
OR
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
211 West 116th St.

MARGUERITE,

2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
B'way, cor. 44th.

A beautiful, first-class apartment to rent, unfurnished; possession immediately. Can be seen at 112 East 17th St., between Irving Place and Union Square. Call between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., or write Mr. L. H. Nutting, at No. 1 Battery Place. References exchanged; rent up to October 1st about $100.00 per month; 8 rooms and bath; electric light; gas range; elevator; all modern improvements; hot water furnished at all times; every room overlooking adjoining property; sunny and airy.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

Choice large apartments of eight rooms and bath,

Mason, 6-12 East 58th St.,

CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
all modern improvements;
elevators run all night;
rents, $1,400; possession at once.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

MANHATTAN AVE. 386 (Near 116 St.)
six large rooms, bath, all improvements, $26-$28.

HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116 St.

AN A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.

2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, French polishing; carpets cleaned and laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—THE TUXEDO. | Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent on premises.

New Jersey Property to Let.

LONG BRANCH,

Corner Ocean and North Bath Avs.; ocean-front furnished cottage, with 13 rooms, $800. Owners, M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

Montclair.—Furnished or unfurnished; 14 rooms; large double piazza; elevation 400 feet; season, year, or longer. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3,368 John.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Libert Street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.
At Bayside, L. I., on high ground, overlooking Little Neck Bay, country house, steam-heated; stable with 6 stalls; owner will keep up place; grounds adjoin Oakland Golf Club. Apply to ASHFORTH & DURYEE, 4 West 33d St.

LARCHMONT.
Most attractive house in Larchmont Manor to rent, furnished. Particulars, apply to R. H. Lee Martin, attorney, 35 Nassau St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MAJESTIC APARTMENTS,
corner 146th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; near "L" station; elegant sunny housekeeping apartments on Washington Heights; seven to nine rooms; electric light; refrigeration, (no ice needed;) steel building; absolutely fire-proof; elevator all night; restaurant on premises; $50 to $75 monthly.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in

THE CORNER BUILDINGS

61 WEST 86TH, 101 WEST 86TH,
72 WEST 87TH, and 100 WEST 87TH ST.
8 all light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

14 TO 16 DOLLARS FOR

A flat of 5 rooms and bath; hot water supply; heated halls and bath rooms; near trolley and elevated roads. Apply on premises, 1,518 Brook Av., Near 171st St.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Splendid location. Moderate rents. All modern improvements.
Janitor, 371 W. 119th St., or G. W. Lee, 2,107 7th Av.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Three, four, and five rooms; hot water supply, &c.; $10 to $16; NEW HOUSES. Inquire, 2,914 8th Av., adjoining northeast corner 154th St.

A.—7-room flat; $22; largest, cheapest, lightest, extra wide; bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

Madison Av. 1,759, near 116th St.—Handsomely decorated, steam-heated flat; five light rooms, bath; $21.00. Owner.

Coal and Wood.

J. RHEINFRANK & Co
COAL & WOOD.
3D ST. E. R. 14TH ST. E. R.
Telephones: { 14th St. Yard, 305 18th St
3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.
307TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons.
Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Detective Agencies.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

$1,500 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Staten Island Property.

24 A., 600 ft. on Lower Bay, deep water; 18 A., 423 ft. on Sound; 12 A., 500 on R. R., 3 minutes to depot; 1 A., large house, barn, and shop; macadam roads; bathing, fishing, and sailing. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Staten Island properties for sale or rent. Moffatt & Schwab, Tompkinsville, S. I.; 58 Wall St., New York.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the WEBER TONE is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical skill that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers. $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Used but not abused.
Cheap because taken in exchange.
Pay what you please down.
Balance in monthly payments.
These chances too good to miss.

Bradbury	$100	Wheelock	$165
N. England	$110	Sohmer	$255
Sterling	$120	Steinway	$290
Weber	$190	Hardman	$200

ANDERSON & CO.,
470 Fulton St., Elm Place, L Station.
BROOKLYN.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used pianos.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Also full assortment of large uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

PIANOS—$5 down, $5 monthly, $135.00, $145.00. $160.00, others $175.00, $200.00, $225.00. Every instrument perfect and guaranteed for seven years by manufacturers and us. R. C. Jackson Piano Co., 15 East 14th St. Send postal for descriptive catalogue. Open evenings.

We have second-hand pianos, refitted and revarnished, worth from $90 up; the Harmonist is the best piano player in the market; higher in price than others, but the best. American Piano Mfg. Co., Seymour Building, 42d St. and 5th Av.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 106 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75 Biddis's, 7 East 14th St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$75 fine Knabe; new upright $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,514 3d Av.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

High-grade upright piano in first-class condition at sacrifice. Inquire of elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Birds

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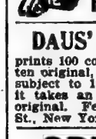

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Music Boxes, 84 teeth, $24; 15 tunes free; all kinds of musical instruments cheap. Prof. Adolph Cohn, 157 West 23d St.

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SAFE.—Send full description of large one and price to BELMONT STABLE SUPPLY CO., 231 Station V, Brooklyn.

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Accidents damages obtained, law suits defended; family difficulties faithfully adjusted; defamation, contracts, libel, legal paper drawn. Edward W. Brennen, Counselor, 171 Broadway. Consultation free.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Maftal, 744 6th Av.

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Lost.—Bank Book No. 373,696, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please

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Address Sister Superior.

A North German desires some more pupils to teach German or English; terms moderate. 147 East 49th St.

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Violin instruction, thorough, comprehensive, progressive; best material and methods used; strictly private tuition; beginners, advanced pupils. Moderate terms. Joseph Goldstein, 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

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Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

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20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—7th Av., 2,053.—The Abingdon, Near 123d St.—Choice rooms; parlor for physician, couple; references.

17th St., 42 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated; also table guests; moderate.

21st St., 258 West.—Large, nicely furnished front room, one flight; suit; 3 companions or married couple; every convenience; table board optional; moderate charges.

23d St., 439 West.—Large front room, single, $2.50, $2; board, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

31st St., 20 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; pleasant surroundings; table board; references exchanged.

50th St., 233 East.—Large and small rooms, heated; ladies boarded reasonably; private house.

82d St., 118 West.—Large fourth floor; back room; running water; parlor dining room; table boarders; references.

83d, 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable large room; also small sunny room; good board; references.

95TH ST., 66 WEST.
TABLE BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED REASONABLY.

98th St., 122 West.—Handsome front room, second floor, with board; very moderate; single room, $5.

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Home for elderly people and others, $4.50 upward; good table. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

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Plainfield, N. J.—"The Plainfield," first-class family hotel; steam heated; baths; livery; most healthful location in New Jersey; 40 minutes to New York; 50 trains daily; commutation low; rates, $7 to $12 per week.

Furnished Rooms.

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10th St., 191 West.—Nice basement room to quiet married couple; also large room, with little kitchen.

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18th St., 422 West.—Large room, hot, cold water, bath; suitable two; $3; large hall room, $1.50.

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29th St., 44 West.—Large, light, sunny, and comfortably furnished rooms; bath and all conveniences; reasonable.

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40th St., 343 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences; also smaller room.

48th St., 244 West.—Beautiful large and small rooms; all conveniences; with or without French cuisine; references.

90th St., 121 West.—Attractive rooms; modern apartment; bath; breakfast; gentlemen; references. P. M. C.

103d St., 19 West.—For rent, furnished room; corner apartment; convenient to elevated; private family. Jacobson's bell.

116th St., 106 East.—Light, clean room for gentleman; all conveniences. Inquire elevator boy.

123d St., 347 West.—Private house; large, square, sunny front room; one or two; conveniences; moderate.

126th St., 148 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for couple; excellent neighborhood; reasonable. Jones's bell; third floor.

126th St., 77 West.—Select; private neighborhood; every convenience; hot and cold water; cars convenient; $4; gentlemen.

127th St., 139 West.—Sunny, heated rooms; good table; private American family; moderate price; reference exchanged.

132d St., 74 West.—Large, well-furnished room; running water; bath; two gentlemen; conveniences; private house.

Madison Av., 942, near 74th St.—Beautiful large and small rooms; breakfast optional; private American family; moderate.

Madison Av., 352.—Luxuriously furnished rooms; also physician's suite.

Two large, light, well-furnished rooms; modern apartment; all conveniences; references exchanged. Ewing, 200 West 137th St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

118th St., 261 West.—Three rooms; conveniences; housekeeping; ladies; couple; one flight; seen Wednesday, Thursday. McKeough.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; 6 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Night school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you. Latest style perfect fitting French patterns, 50c.

Dressmaker.—Tailored suits and dresses of all descriptions elegantly designed and made in latest designs; perfect fit. Mrs. Keeler, 354 West 30th St.

M. Tanenbaum, fashionable ladies' tailor. New Spring styles now ready. Fit guaranteed. Lowest prices. 61 West 125th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IN THE

MURPHY TRANSFERS FOUR POLICE CAPTAINS

Price Shifted to Delancey Street, Albertson Sent to Tremont.

Devery and Abell to Sue the City for Salary of Chief of Police and Commissioner.

Four Police Captains were transferred yesterday by the orders of Commissioner Murphy. The announcement of the transfers came directly from Deputy Commissioner Devery, who, like Commissioner Murphy, refused absolutely to give any reason for the changes.

The transfers which attracted the most notice at Police Headquarters are those of Capt. Price, who has now been transferred from the Morrisania Police Station to the station house in Delancey Street, where he will preside over a precinct similar in character to the "Red Light" District in which is the Eldridge Street Station. Another transfer which caused some comment was that of Capt. Albertson, from the Macdougal Street Station to the Tremont Station. It is said that his transfer was due in a measure to the recent raid on a poolroom in his precinct. The other two transfers were those of Capt. Wiegand from the Tremont to the Morrisania Station, and Capt. Foody from the Delancey to the Macdougal Street Station. These transfers are not regarded as significant in any way, and it is said that they were only made because they were necessary in order to make room for Capts. Price and Albertson in the precincts to which they have been assigned.

Capt. Price, who is becoming accustomed to being transferred by this time, has occupied four different posts since his removal from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, nearly a year ago. He was first put at the head of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn. Then he was placed in charge of the sub-station at the Grand Central Station, on Forty-second Street. Thence he was shifted to the Elizabeth Street Station, and thence again to Morrisania.

Commissioner Murphy, contrary to his usual custom, refused to see any reporters yesterday morning. A list of written questions were sent in to him, and he answered them through his secretary. The questions and answers were as follows:

Have the reports of a coming shake-up in Manhattan and the Bronx any foundation?
No.
Has Deputy Commissioner York asked for any transfers of Brooklyn Captains?
No.
Has Sergt. Lane of the West Side Court reported to you, as ordered by Magistrate Cornell on March 8, with reference to charges of intoxication against Patrolmen Doolady and Doyle of Central Park?
No.
Will there be any transfers to-day?
I decline to answer.

A little later the transfer of the four Police Captains was announced, and the Commissioner was again approached by newspaper men. He invited them into his office this time, but refused to say anything about the transfers.

"I won't talk to you about these transfers at all," he said, "and I will reiterate my statement that there is not going to be any shake-ups. I will make transfers from day to day as I find them necessary."

When Deputy Commissioner Devery was questioned about the transfers, he said that he could not talk for publication.

"I ain't a-sayin' nothing about none of these transfers," he said.

"Are you acting by the advice of ex-Commissioner Abell?" a bystander asked.

"I guess he's able to give me advice," said Devery, with a laugh.

Both Devery and Abell made a formal demand upon the Controller yesterday for their salaries in full for the month of February as Chief of Police and Police Commissioner, respectively. On March 1 Devery refused to receive his salary up to Feb. 22, when Col. Murphy was appointed Commissioner. Yesterday he sent a letter to the Controller demanding full pay and declaring that his removal was illegal. He said that he had always performed his duties as Chief of Police faithfully and efficiently, and that he had protested against his removal on the ground that the act of the Legislature by which he was removed was unconstitutional, void, of no effect, and does not abolish the office of Chief of Police.

"No method prescribed by the law," the letter reads, "was begun to remove or retire me from the office of Chief of Police. I therefore demand of you my lawful salary and notify you that it is my intention to sue the city for it and to compel the city to grant me all the rights, powers, and privileges incident to my office."

Mr. Abell in his letter says that on Feb. 22 an attempt was made to remove him from office, and that he has not received his salary at the rate of $5,000 a year from that time to the present date. He demands the salary, and in words similar to Devery's announces his intention to sue the city for it.

"I am still lawful Commissioner of Police," he says, "and the act under which I was removed is unconstitutional and void for many reasons."

Controller Coler says that he will refuse to pay the full salaries until the courts decide that the new police law is unconstitutional. An action to recover the balance of the salaries will necessitate a decision in the courts as to the constitutionality of the law.

LEGAL NOTES.

LOSS ON A SALMON CONTRACT.—Richard Delafield and others secured a warrant of attachment against the A. K. Armsby Company, a foreign corporation, in their suit for damages, charging that the company failed to keep its contract to deliver 28,000 cases of salmon, of the pack of 1900, at $1.07 per dozen cans, at San Francisco. The plaintiffs alleged that after they had sold the salmon for $142,590, the company refused to deliver them, entailing a loss of $9,060.20. The attachment order was vacated at Special Term, because the contract of sale was insufficiently stated, in that it failed to disclose, except by a process of arithmetical calculation, what the contract price was. The order vacating the attachment has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the court, says the measure of damages where the vendor has refused to deliver an article of merchandise which he has agreed to sell is the difference between the contract price and the value of the article at the time it should have been delivered. The plaintiffs properly sought to recover the difference between the price which they agreed to pay for the merchandise to be delivered in the future and the price at which they sold it, also for future delivery. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien dissented.

***

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—An interesting question in reference to the Statute of Limitations was recently decided by the Court of Appeals in a suit brought by John J. Mack, as assignee of a mortgage given in 1867 by David D. Metcalf for $1,300 to the Oswego Savings Bank upon seventy-five acres of land in the town and County of Oswego. Of this land twenty-five acres were sold in 1884 to Horman Anderson by a warranty deed containing no reference to the mortgage. It appeared that the interest was paid upon the mortgage until 1892 by the purchasers of the fifty acres, who had assumed to pay the mortgage debt. From 1864 to 1889, a period of twenty-five years, the mortgageor made no payment of either principal or interest. The trial court and the Appellate Division held that the payment made by the owner of the fifty acres operated to keep the debt alive as to Anderson, the owner of the twenty-five acres. The Court of Appeals, reversing the decisions below, holds that payment made by the grantees of the premises who had assumed the debt, did not arrest the operation of the statute in favor of Anderson, the grantee of the twenty-five-acre parcel, who had not assumed payment of the mortgage debt, and the foreclosure action was barred as to him.

***

CAPITAL STOCK NOTE.—George A. Brockway, as executor, signed, in accordance with a proposal, a capital stock note in March, 1891, for $400, which he delivered to the promoters of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company, but long before the incorporation of the company Mr. Brockway rescinded the proposal, and sought to get the note back. As a result of false representations as to its being mislaid or lost, Mr. Brockway was unable to obtain its return. In a suit by Louis C. Raegener, as receiver, to recover upon the note, the Appellate Division, in this city, has unanimously affirmed a judgment entered upon a verdict directed by the Court in favor of the defendant. The Court decided that under the circumstances it would be a palpable fraud to make the defendant liable. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, held that where a corporation adopts and acts on the negotiations and inchoate contracts of the promoters who formed it, their acts and declarations, so far as they would have been competent against themselves, are competent against the corporation.

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4th Floor.

About 375 pairs of fine Irish Point Lace Curtains,—point de Paris, Renaissance and Duchesse patterns,
5.00, 6.50 and 8.50 per pair.

Spring and Summer Curtains, made of printed and plain Organdie, or figured and lace striped Muslin,
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250 pieces imported muslin,—for sash curtains, with single or double border,—attractive embroidered centres,
.15 to .35 per yard.

Reversible, Tapestry Portieres, edged with heavy cord. Art designs and colors,
4.50 per pair; Usual price 6.50.

5000 yards English and French Chintz and Cretonnes,—suitable for furniture covers, wall-hangings or summer draperies,
.25, .35 and .50 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Oriental Rugs.
4th Floor.

About 200 fine antique and modern Ghenge and Karabagh Rugs,—sizes 3 ft. 6 ins. x 6 ft. 6 ins. to 4 ft. x 7 ft.,
13.50; Usual prices 20.00 to 24.00.

100,—antique and modern, silky Kazaks and Mousouls,—sizes 4 ft. x 7 ft. 6 ins. to 4 ft. 6 ins. x 8 ft.,
19.50; Usual prices 28.00 to 30.00.

On exhibition,—25 Rugs, in carpet sizes. Fine specimens of Kirmanshahs, Tabriz, Serapis and Sarouks. Colors and designs are suitable for parlors, libraries and dining-rooms.
350.00 to 2,750.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Untrimmed Hats.

Spring Models,
Showing the latest braids, shapes and colors.

Turbans and the fashionable novelty designs in mohair, silk, chiffon and braid.

Imported and American "stiff" Hats,—ready-to-wear,—for golf or street dress.

Trimmings of every variety,—blossoms, foliage, buckles, pon pons.

Among the new flowers, this season's poppies, morning glories, orchids and "roses—pourris," are most effective.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A long overcoat all Winter, probably means a short or medium short for the Spring—if not for change sake, for the sake of escape from the flippity floppety long skirts.

But both long and short are here.

$15 to $35.

Rather think the derby "Royal Duc" is a pretender; it is being cut by men careful of the company they keep.

The racing derby "Ascot" is out of the ordinary, but it doesn't howl at you—it is in good form.

All the Spring blocks are here.

Shoes that breathe $3.50 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FINE ART—REDUCED

More sweeping reductions on the parlor floor to make room for Spring designs.

3 pc. SUITES, $30 to $280,
(*former prices $42 to $363.*)

White enamel, Mahogany and Gold Frames, covered with brocades, tapestries, damasks, etc., or all upholstered.

PARLOR CABINETS,
Mahogany, Gold, Vernis Martin,
$38.00 to $200.00,
(*former prices $58 to $327.*)

Many other styles—Besides the Louis XV., XVI., Empire, etc., are the Sheraton, Chippendale, Colonial, etc., now marked in plain figures far below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

In every sick room no matter what the cause or reason for the sickness, one of the indispensable things is a **Sparklet Bottle.** It gives that life to milk, beef tea, water, wine or whatever the patient demands, which is at once palatable and appetizing.

Get a bottle at your druggist's or at the store, 1127 Broadway

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WINCHESTER'S COUGH CORDIAL
Established 1850.
Cures promptly in all cases.
Insist on getting Winchester's for
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS, and ALL DISEASES of the THROAT and LUNGS.
Druggists, 25c. or 50c. or by Mail direct from WINCHESTER & CO., 482 Beekman Bldg, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Winchester's Hypophosphites.

EYES-FREE.
YOU SAVE $5.00.

DR. BRIGDEN, an OCULIST of 30 years' practice, (and assistants,) are making FREE SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATIONS at our Optical Parlors this week. Oculists charge $5.00 for this examination. We offer you their services ABSOLUTELY FREE. If you require glasses we will sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold-spring eyeglasses for $1; and give you a gold-plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case. It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Piles and varicose veins; permanent cure; no operation. Book free. DR. CHAPMAN, 107 E. 23d St.

Austin's Dog Bread
preserves the health of your pets.

It has nearly a seventy-year record of cures, certified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Lace Curtains.

1,000 pairs,—dotted and figured Swiss Muslin Curtains. 3 yards long,
$1.00 per pair; VALUE $1.35.

Merino Underwear Dep't.

500 dozen,—Ladies' ribbed Lisle Thread and Cotton Vests.
Lisle Thread,—low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless.
Cotton,—high and low neck,—short sleeves.
Finished with lace edging and silk tape,
25 cents each; YESTERDAY'S PRICE 40 CENTS.

Fancy Silks.

Plain colored Fancy Silks,—corded or open work weaves,
65 and 75 cents per yard; USUAL PRICE $1.00.

"Plissé" or Corded, Fancy Silks,—fine chiffon finish,
75 and 85 cents per yard; VALUE $1.25 TO $1.75.

"Hemstitch" weave,—plain colors,
$1.25 per yard; VALUE $1.75.

1000 yards, Black Pailette de Soie,
75 cents per yard; VALUE $1.00.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Easy to pick them out —anywhere,

the H. C. & Co.'s Spring styles of Chesterfields and Covert Top-Coats, $10.00 to $30.00.
Paddocks and Raglans, $15. Yoked Backs, $20 & $22.
They're all easily distinguishable.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
"The best preparation for colds, coughs, and asthma."
MRS. S. A. WATSON, Temperance Lecturer.
"Pre-eminently the best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
BEDROOM BARGAINS.
Pure wool carpets in all the hues of the artist's palette.

Ingrain Carpets,
45c. a yd.
(*Regular price 65 cts.*)

Give the bedrooms their due—a bright, cheerful effect with our dainty furnishings.

GOLDEN OAK BEDROOM SUITES,
3 pcs., $16.00.

Daintily carved—bureau has French bevel mirror.

Curtains, draperies, rugs, sewing-machines—furnishing helps for every housewife now at bargain prices, and "long credit" is a boon to all economists.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. This Wed, Thur, 8:30, Mendelssohn, Paris Exposition. Next Week—Thessaly & Olympian Games.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:20. Charles Frohman Presents The Lash of a Whip

WALLACK'S. Last 4 nghts. Last Mats. To-day&Sat. LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN in "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA." Tuesday, March 19th, Seat Sale Begins To-morrow, (Thurs.) First American Production of Abbe Prevost's Classic Novel, MANON LESCAUT. Herbert Kelcey-Effie Shannon & Co.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. MAT. TO-DAY. NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. 4 Cohans 4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1t west of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

KEITH'S RICE & COHEN, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, LIVING ART STUDIES. THE AGOUST FAMILY.

25c. 50c. Daily Mats. All Orc. Evgs. 1:45 & 7:45 KOSTER & BIAL'S WHITE RATS. Lafayette, Henry Lee, Jos. J. Morton, Kelly & Ashby, Big Kiralfy Ballet, ors

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mt. daily except Mon. 25c. The Banker's Daughter

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

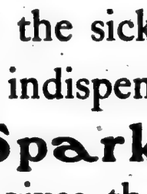

FANCY SOCKS,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
25c. and 49c.
Black Socks (German), white feet, 25c. Sox sold elsewhere at 50c. are no better.
Blue ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 39c. Regular 75c. quality.
White wool, 59c., worth 1.00.
Blue " 75c., " 1.25.
Shirts and Neckwear, new Spring patterns.

OLD WATCHES WANTED.

I HAVE under way a watch museum, and I wish to fill it with watches, including a sample of every kind of watch that was ever made; it makes no difference whether they are in running order or not or how old or how new; I am willing to pay fancy prices, especially for rare old time pieces; all watches received by mail or express will be appraised and a cash offer made the same day as received; if the offer is refused, the watches will be returned in the same condition as received; I have one of the largest stocks of watches in this country, and will take in exchange old watches for new ones or pay cash if desired. KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays included. Watches cleaned or mainspring, $1.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN 23 & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats Orch. $1.50. To-day & Sat. LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 18.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Vallecita Den Untamable Lions. Olga Snakes.

O'Neill's.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
Oriental Rugs!

We have just received and will place on sale this morning a choice collection of Fine Oriental Rugs from Tabriz, Persia. The assortment comprises the finest weaves and makes, including Tabriz, Satik, Royal Irans Feroghan, Kermanshah, Senna and Goererans. The average size of these rugs is 4½ x 6½ feet, and they are sold elsewhere at prices ranging from 75.00 to 125.00. We offer them to-day at about

HALF THE USUAL PRICES!
37.50, 47.50, 57.50, 62.50 and 75.00.

REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS!
We will offer in conjunction with the Rug Sale a Special Lot of two hundred and fifty pairs of
WHITE IRISH POINT CURTAINS,
All choice designs and formerly marked at 3.75 to 7.00 pair, at
2.98, 3.69, 4.25 and 4.98 pair.
1,200 PAIRS WHITE NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
All new styles, full size and width,
1.48, 1.69, 1.98 and 2.25 pair.

Estimates furnished for Draping Work, Reupholstering Furniture, making and putting up Awnings and Shades. Lowest Prices.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

The varieties of design provide a model for every type of foot.

Materials and style vary for every occasion and dress.

The Sorosis Slipper.
New designs for evening dress.

When purchasing Sorosis shoes, customers should have the foot measured, instead of inquiring for any particular size. By this means, an accurate fit is secured, and the last which is used for the model purchased can be identified in any city,—either in the United States or abroad, where the Sorosis Shoe is sold.

A shoe-making section for Boots, Shoes and Slippers, made to order, is included in the department in the Twenty-Third Street House.

Expert workers only, employed.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and Eleventh Street.

Amusements.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Fred Bond & Co., Lydia Yeamans Titus, W. P. Sweatnam, Bachelor Club, etc. David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly." Mansfield & Wilbur, Pete Baker, & others. The Finneys, Suigomoto Troupe, Jane Courthope & Co., Tony Farrell & Co. Wilmer Vincent & Co., Seven Reed Birds, Zelma Rawlston, Willis Family.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last 3 Weeks. Matinées To-day & Sat. MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE. Apr. 1, Brother Officers. Return of Wm. Faversham.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées To-day & Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Ave. Evenings 8:15. Mat. 2. Matinées To-day and Saturday. UNDER TWO FLAGS, With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day and Saturday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES, with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2. JULIA MARLOWE I WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. Mats. To-day & Sat. SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. 50th Time March 25. Souvenirs. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday. WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's Big revival is breaking all records. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. THIRD MONTH. Mat. To-day, 2:15. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day, 2. To-night at 8:15. FLORODORA

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d, B'w'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c. MY LADY Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY HAYES AND LYTTON'S A WISE GUY CO.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in GARRETT O'MAGH. Next week, Xtra Mat. Monday (St. Patrick's Day), A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY, 25c, 50c. Barbara Frietchie

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day. Followed by New special vaudeville features, Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. WM. A. BRADY'S 'WAY DOWN EAST.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean de Reszké, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Aft., March 14, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Maryll, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 15, at 8—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean de Reszké, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 16, at 2—TOSCA (in Italian.) Milka Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 16, at 8, at Popular Prices—LA TRAVIATA (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g., March 17, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert,
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
will be performed for the last time this season under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica & Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac & Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus.
Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 18, at 8—LA BOHEME (in Italian.) Followed by the Mad Scene from LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Cremonini, Gilibert, Journet, Dufriche, Masiero, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 20, at 8—First performance of SALAMMBO (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Hinderwell; MM. Salèza, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 22, at 7:45—Double Bill. RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
Second Concert, THURS. EVG., March 14, at 8:30. Miserere, Palestrina; Motet, Bach; works by Palestrina, Cornelius, Mendelssohn, etc., assisted by the PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
Tickets now on sale at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
THURSDAY, MAR. 14, at 3 P. M.
Dramatic Recital by
Mr. J. Marshall Wilson
Tickets $1 at Schuberth's and Tyson's.

JOSEF HOFMANN
Will play "Tannhauser" Overture and by special request the "Blue Danube Waltz."
Carnegie, Monday, March 18th, 2:30 P.M.
Seats at Ditson's and Carnegie. Steinway Piano.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
Sportsmen's Show Last 4 Days
The Ojibway Indian Dramatisation of 3:30 P. M. HIAWATHA. 8:30 P. M.
INDIAN WEDDING
TO-MORROW NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. To-night last time Lindau's comedy "Der Herr im Hause." Eve., (pop. prices.) "Wilhelm Tell."

Lectures.

FRENCH ACADEMY, 106 East 23d St.—Tuesdays, Fridays, three continuous hours; French conversation, beginning 2 o'clock. Admission, 50c. Step in or out any time. Typewritten copy of conversation taking place presented persons attending.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain; brisk westerly winds, becoming southerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,969. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GIFT OF $5,000,000 BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

$4,000,000 for a Fund for Old and Disabled Carnegie Company Employes.

The Rest for the Libraries at Braddock Homestead and Duquesne—Mr. Carnegie's Farewell to Pittsburg On His Retirement.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—Two communications from Andrew Carnegie, which are officially made public to-night, tell of the steel king's retirement from active business life, and of his donation of $5,000,000—$1,000,000 for the libraries at Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne and $4,000,000 for the endowment of a fund for superannuated and disabled employes of the Carnegie Company.

This benefaction is by far the largest of the many gifts by Mr. Carnegie and is probably without a parallel anywhere in the world. The $4,000,000 fund will in no way interfere with the continuance of the Savings Fund, established by the company fifteen years ago for the benefit of its employes. In this latter fund nearly $2,000,000 of the employes' savings are on deposit. On the deposits the company by contract pays 6 per cent, and out of the fund it loans money to the workmen to build their own homes. The letters follow:

FAREWELL TO PITTSBURG.

New York, March 12, 1901.

To the Good People of Pittsburg:

An opportunity to retire from business came to me unsought, which I considered it my duty to accept. My resolve was made in youth to retire before old age. From what I have seen around me I cannot doubt the wisdom of this course, although the change is great, even serious, and seldom brings the happiness expected. But this was because so many, having abundance to retire upon, have so little to retire to. The fathers in olden days taught that a man should have time before the end of his career for the "making of his soul." I have always felt that old age should be spent, not, as the Scotch say, in "making mickle mair," but in making a good use of what has been acquired, and I hope my friends of Pittsburg will approve of my action in retiring while still in full health and vigor, and I can reasonably expect many years for usefulness in fields which have other than personal aims.

The pain of change and separation from business associations and employes is indeed keen; associates who are at once the best of friends; employes who are not only the best of workmen but the most self-respecting body of men which the world has to show. Of this I am well assured and very proud.

But the separation even from a business point of view is not absolute, since my capital remains in Pittsburg as before, and, indeed, I am now interested in more mills there than ever, and depend upon Pittsburg, as hitherto, for my revenue.

I shall have more time now to devote to the Institute and to the Technical School, which are in the higher domain of Pittsburg's life, and these I have long seen to be my chief work—the field in which I can do the greatest, because the highest, good for Pittsburg. The share which I have had in the material development of our city may be considered only the foundation on which the things of the spirit are built, and, in taking the proceeds of the material to develop the things of the spiritual world, I feel that I am pursuing the ideal path of life and duty.

For all these reasons, and for another more potent than all, viz., that Pittsburg entered the core of my heart when I was a boy and cannot be torn out, I can never be one hair's breadth less loyal to her, or less anxious to help her in any way, than I have since I could help anything.

My treasure is still with you; my heart is still with you, and how best to serve Pittsburg is the question which recurs to me almost every day of my life.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE $5,000,000 DONATION.

New York, March 12, 1901.

To the President and Managers, the Carnegie Company:

Gentlemen: Mr. Franks, my cashier, will hand over to you, upon your acceptance of the trust, $5,000,000 of the Carnegie Company bonds in trust for the following purposes:

The income of $1,000,000 to be spent in maintaining the libraries built by me in Braddock, Homestead, and Duquesne. I have been giving the interest of $250,000 to each of these libraries hitherto, and this will give a revenue of $50,000 hereafter for the three. Braddock Library is doing a great deal of work for the neighborhood, and requires more than Homestead. Homestead, on the other hand, will probably require more for a time than Duquesne, but I leave it to you to distribute the funds from time to time according to the work done or needed. Duquesne's portion can be held until the library is opened, and then applied to meet extras in cost, if any.

The income of the other $4,000,000 is to be applied:

First—To provide for employes of the Carnegie Company in all its works, mines, railways, shops, &c., injured in its service, and for those dependent upon such employes as are killed.

Second—To provide small pensions or aids to such employes as, after long and creditable service, through exceptional circumstances, need such help in their old age, and who make a good use of it. Should these uses not require all of the revenue, and a surplus of $200,000 be left after ten years' operation, then, for all over this, workmen in mills other than the Carnegie Company in Allegheny County shall become eligible for participation in the fund, the mills nearest the works of the Carnegie Steel Company being first embraced.

This fund is not intended to be used as a substitute for what the company has been in the habit of doing in such cases—far from it. It is intended to go still further and give to the injured or their families, or to employes who are needy in old age, through no fault of their own, some provision against want as long as needed, or until young children can become self-supporting.

Your President and myself have been conferring for some time past as to the possibility of introducing a pension and beneficial system to which employes contribute, resembling that so admirably established by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. We find it a difficult problem to adjust to a manufacturing concern, but should it be solved hereafter the trustees have authority to make this fund the foundation of such a system.

Each superintendent will report to the President such cases in his department as he thinks worthy of aid from the fund, and the President will in turn report to the Directors with his recommendation for action.

A report to be made at the end of each year, giving an account of the funds and of its distribution, shall be published in two papers in Pittsburg, and copies posted freely at the several works, that every employe may know what is being done. Publicity in this matter will, I am sure, have a beneficial effect.

I make this first use of surplus wealth upon retiring from business as an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success. I hope the cordial relations which exist between employers and employed throughout all the Carnegie Company works may never be disturbed, both employers and employed remembering what I said in my last speech to the men at Homestead: "Labor, capital, and business ability are the three legs of a three-legged stool; neither is first, neither is second, neither is third; there is no precedence, all being equally necessary. He who would sow discord among the three is an enemy of all."

I know that I have done my duty in retiring from business when an opportunity presented itself, and yet, as I write, my heart is full. I have enjoyed so much my connection with workmen, foremen, clerks, superintendents, partners, and all other classes that it is a great wrench indeed to say farewell. Happily there is no real farewell in one sense, because, although no longer an employer, I am still and always must be a friend, deeply interested in the happiness of all whom it has been my good fortune to know and work in sympathy with for so many years.

Always truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

ANDREW CARNEGIE SAILS.

To Remain Abroad Till Next Fall—His Library Foundations Only Begun, He Declares.

Andrew Carnegie was among the passengers who sailed for Southampton on the American liner St. Louis yesterday morning. Mr. Carnegie will be gone until next October, and will spend the most of his time while abroad at his seat in Scotland. At the pier to see him off were many of hs frends. Mr. Carnegie, when seen at the pier, said his trip was one purely of pleasure, and that he expected one of the pleasantest outings of his life.

"Most of my time abroad," said Mr. Carnegie, "will be spent in Scotland at Skibo Castle. I shall also spend some time in France visiting friends in Cannes and elsewhere. I anticipate one of the happiest trips of my life, and am anxious to get to work on the golf links. Golf is a great game, and I am very fond of it. I consider it one of the healthiest and most bracing pastimes that a man or woman can engage in.

"No, there is absolutely no business connected with my trip," continued Mr. Carnegie, "so there is very little for me to say unless it be to tell you that I am very kindly disposed toward newspaper men and journalism in general. There was a time when I wanted to be a newspaper man myself. I was seventeen years old when I wrote my first story. I sent it to The Tribune, and you can imagine how happy I was when I saw it in print. I was ever afterward grateful to Horace Greeley for printing that story. I read all the papers, some for the news, and others for the editorials. I know no single paper that could be classed as the standard in all departments, however."

When asked if any more libraries were to be founded by him and also how much money he expected to give to that form of philanthropy, Mr. Carnegie smilingly replied:

"I have just begun to give away money, and if you ask me that question say about ten years from now I may be able to give you an intelligent answer. No, I can't answer that question now; I have only begun, you see, and don't know yet, myself."

Among those at the pier to see Mr. Carnegie off was Charles M. Schwab of the Steel Trust. Mr. Schwab was the last person to bid good-bye to Mr. Carnegie, just before the St. Louis sailed. Accompanying Mr. Carnegie were Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter.

When he returns to New York in the Fall Mr. Carnegie said he expected his new residence on Fifth Avenue to be ready for occupancy. He expects to bring back many art treasures to embellish the interior of the mansion.

LIBRARY FOR PERTH AMBOY.

Mr. Carnegie Gives $20,000—The City Secures a Site.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give $20,000 for the erection of a new public library building at Perth Amboy and work on the building will be begun soon. A site has been secured from J. C. McCoy, an officer of the Raritan Copper Works, in the centre of the city, and several prominent citizens have agreed to guarantee that the sum stipulated to be raised in Mr. Carnegie's gift shall be forthcoming.

William H. Flesser, secretary of the local Public Library Board, wrote to Mr. Carnegie about a new library building. Negotiations were opened, and Mr. Carnegie agreed to give the desired amount if a site was obtained and the city guaranteed to raise $2,000 per annum for the support of the library.

AN OFFER TO HEMPSTEAD.

Mr. Carnegie Will Give $25,000 for a New Library Building.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 13.—The need of a proper building for the Subscription Library of Hempstead has been brought before the notice of Andrew Carnegie, who has offered to give $25,000 to establish a library provided a satisfactory amount is guaranteed for its maintenance thereafter. August Belmont, William C. Whitney, and a number of the other well-known residents have signified their intention of assisting the association.

The taxpayers at the coming election will be asked to give to the association a plot of ground on Fulton Street, east of the Presbyterian Church.

Carnegie Increases Gift to Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—W. M. Kelly, President of the Carnegie Library, was advised this morning from New York that Mr. Carnegie had given an additional $20,000 to the Atlanta library bearing his name. Mr. Carnegie's original gift was $100,000. This he supplemented a year ago with $25,000, and, with to-day's donation, the total appropriation is $145,000. The library is nearing completion, and will be dedicated early in May.

GUNNER MORGAN'S AGE.

Brother Says He Will Not Be 35 Until Aug. 12 of This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Gunner Morgan, according to a statement made to-day by his brother, will not reach the age limit until Aug. 12. The brother, Joseph Morgan, is an oysterman in a local restaurant and made the statement to-day that Gunner Morgan was born on Aug. 12, 1866, and that arrangements were now being made to have transcript of the birth taken from the church records and forwarded to Washington in the interest of his application for promotion.

Dairy Products for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—R. H. Pearson, Assistant Chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, will leave in a few days for Porto Rico, where he will introduce American dairy products for the purpose of extending our markets in the island.

Faster than Ever to California.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route. Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

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GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES IN SIGHT

The Taft Commission Is Ordered to Recommend a Plan.

President Thinks Time Ripe for the Consideration of the Form of Government to be Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Taft Commission has been ordered to forward to the War Department its recommendations for the form of government to be adopted in the Philippines. This is in accordance with the original instructions, by the terms of which the commission was to prepare such recommendations whenever ordered to do so. The time has come, in the estimation of the President, when plans for the government of the Philippines may be submitted for his consideration.

The Taft Commission is reported to be organizing local governments at various points in the archipelago, but it is asserted at the War Department that this is not interfering with the work of preparing plans, and that the commission is now at work on its scheme of general government.

No intimation of the nature of the scheme has yet been received. The commission, it is declared, has not received any suggestions from Washington, but has been left entirely unhampered. It may propose any form of government it thinks fit.

The President, of course, is not bound to adopt the suggestions of the commission, but a high official said to-day that, as the commission was on the ground and was much better able to judge of the needs of the islands than anybody in Washington could possibly be, the chances were in favor of the adoption of its plan of government.

Some comment has been aroused by the fact that these instructions have been sent to the commission before it is known what will be the Supreme Court's decision on the status of our colonies. It is explained, however, that the labors which the commission is now performing in the drafting of the scheme will take a good while, and will probably not arrive until after the Supreme Court has rendered its decision.

TAYABAS, P. I., March 13.—The American Philippines Commission left Lucena this morning and rode seven miles through the cocoanut groves to Tayabas. It was escorted by a delegation of a hundred natives and a detachment of the First Cavalry. It received an enthusiastic reception.

To-morrow the commission will go to Marinduque Island, and thence to Romblon Island on Saturday. It will organize seven of the smaller adjacent islands into a new province, after which civil government will be established on the Island of Masbate. The commission will arrive at Iloilo, Panay Island, March 20.

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES CONTINUE.

Reports of Battles Reach Manila—Several of the Revolutionary Cabinet Captured.

MANILA, March 13.—Lieut. John L. Hines, with Company K, Second United States Infantry, encountered a body of insurgents south of Buenavista, Marinduque Island, one American being killed and three wounded. The insurgents lost six killed and thirteen wounded.

A combined effort is being made to crush the insurgents in Marinduque Island, and ten expeditions are out.

A detachment of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry captured five rebel officers and thirty men, together with forty-seven rifles, near Indang, Province of Cavite.

Col. Robert L. Bullard of the Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry received the surrender of the insurgent Colonel, Bopez, with two officers, fifty-three men and twenty-nine rifles, at Batayan, Province of Batangas.

Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, with a company of native scouts, defeated forty insurgents in the mountains beyond Santa Maria, Province of South Ilocos.

Major Edward C. Carey of the Forty-second Volunteer Infantry captured one insurgent officer and two brass cannon near Morong.

Major Elmore F. Taggart of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry captured, about twenty-five miles south of Cagayan, the following members of the Revolutionary Cabinet: Auselino Abejechuca, Jefe Militar (military chief,) and Gusto Jaclan, Ramon Nerz, Santiago Costello, Ramon Chavez, and Fausto Piodo.

BANDITS ATTACK A PAYMASTER.

Major Pickett and Ten Men Carrying $75,000 Drive Off Thirty Filipino Robbers—One American Killed.

MANILA, March 12.—Paymaster Major Pickett, with $75,000 gold and an escort of ten mounted men from Company D of the Sixteenth Infantry, was attacked by a party of thirty bandits on the road between Bayambong and Echague, in the Province of Nueva Viscaya. A hard fight ensued, and the robbers were routed. The funds were saved.

Corp. Hocker was killed and a private was wounded.

Deserter's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Private George Cupples, Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, was tried by court-martial at Cebu, P. I., and found guilty of desertion, in violation of the Forty-seventh Article of War. He was sentenced to be shot. As this case involved the death penalty, it was submitted to the President for his action. He has issued an order commuting the sentence to dishonorable discharge from the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due, and confinement at hard labor for a period of seven years. The Bilibid Military Prison, at Manila, has been designated as the place of confinement.

Mgr. Chapelle on the Church Troubles.

MANILA, March 13.—Mgr. Chapelle, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, stated to-day that he will not leave the Philippines until several important matters concerning the Church and the American Government shall have been settled satisfactorily. The time required for this is not known. Mgr. Chapelle thinks the rumors that he will be succeeded by Archbishop Riordan are unfounded.

Filipino Railroad Men on Strike.

MANILA, March 13.—The native employes of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad have struck for a 50 per cent. increase in wages, and the company has offered an advance of 17 per cent. Native engineers receive only $20 per month, and conductors, firemen, and brakemen less. When the native engineers struck the company employed Americans at $125 a month.

Did Not Want to Capture Aguinaldo.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—Frank W. Vaille, who has just returned from the Philippines, where he was Director General of Posts, in speaking of Philippine affairs here to-day, said Gen. Otis had told him he did not want to capture Aguinaldo. "It is better for him to be in the bush," Mr. Vaille quotes Gen. Otis as saying, "than for him to be in the hands of the American Army, posing as a martyr."

John P. O'Donnell Says:

"Talking of railroads in all parts of the world, Great Britain not excepted, the New York Central is the best signaled, and consequently the best protected, line in the world."—Extract from an address by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

THE FIGHT ON COL. SANGER.

Indications Are He Will Be Appointed Soon Despite the Objections of Senators Platt and Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There are many indications that Col. William Cary Sanger will soon be appointed Assistant Secretary of War, and with confidence on the part of the Administration that, when the Senate has opportunity to act upon his nomination, there will not be sufficient opposition to prevent his confirmation. When the opposition of Senator Platt was first made known, there was a disposition in the Senate to take his view of the case and insist that to name an officer from a State without the approval of the Senators from that State was an infringement upon Senatorial perogative, and not to be endured.

The President and the Secretary of War have not held that opinion. Indeed, when the matter was considered, at the suggestion of Secretary Root, that Col. Sanger would be a very efficient assistant and deputy in case of the resignation of Mr. Meiklejohn, it was agreed that, as a personal nomination to a National office not localized in New York, it could not be regarded by the New York Senators as one upon which they would ask to be permitted to pass judgment, except as members of the Senate advising and consenting to the nomination.

That the President had not made the Sanger case the first one of the kind was noted, and the recent appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ailes, at the request of Secretary Gage, without the prior consent or even knowledge of the Ohio Senators, and without known objection in the Senate, has been referred to as proof that the President had not departed from unchallenged practice in agreeing that Col. Sanger's appointment should be made.

Col. Sanger arrived in this city late last night, and to-day has been at the War Department. The fact that he has made two visits within a week, and has interested himself in the affairs of the department, has been almost sufficient evidence to show that his appointment is contemplated as soon as Mr. Meiklejohn's resignation is announced.

About the only objection in the way now is the opposition of the New York Senators. Senator Platt is said to have arranged a conference with the President about the matter. Already it is intimated that he has somewhat abated the furious hostility to Col. Sanger that he first expressed, Senator Depew is quoted here this afternoon as having repudiated an interview with him in which he spoke of the opposition to Col. Sanger's appointment as "a declaration of war," and calling for "a fight to the finish." He protests that he has been much misrepresented in this matter, but that he still thinks that in such matters the Senators from a State receiving a Federal appointment should be consulted, and that he does not believe the assertion made by some persons that the President and the Secretary of War intend to make the appointment of Col. Sanger without consulting the Senators from New York.

If the President decides to appoint Col. Sanger, with or without the approval of the Senators from New York, the opinion of the few Senators who have been spoken with about the matter is that, having served eight months with satisfaction to the President and Secretary of War before the Senate can have a chance to say whether he shall serve or not, he will not be rejected. In that time the Senators from New York, if not mollified before, may come to the conclusion that his appointment has not seriously affected their reputations as statesmen or "bosses," and that he may be confirmed without opposition. Secretary Root, by the way, refuses absolutely to talk about this matter.

BIG STORM ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Trains in Michigan, North of Grand Rapids, Unable to Move—The Worst, It Is Said, Is Yet to Come.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.—Raging to-day along the entire coast of Lake Michigan north of Grand Rapids, and reaching out over the Saginaw Valley, was one of the most disastrous storms in years. Railroad reports here show that all lines are blocked and that not a train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana or the Père Marquette north and northeast of here is able to move. So far the winds have been southeasterly, but railroad men fear that it is turning to northwesterly, and that the worst is yet to come.

Five Grand Rapids and Indianapolis passenger trains are stalled between here and Mackinaw City. Two Père Marquette passenger trains are fast in the snow and are rapidly being snowed in completely, and there are freight trains out on both lines which are banked in with walls of snow and frozen slush. Railroad men say that the storm is one of the worst they have ever encountered. The storm has so far confined itself to sections north of Grand Rapids, but the change in the wind is taken to mean that before morning Grand Rapids will be the centre of a blizzard.

On the Père Marquette the reports show there is not a local or a passenger train moving north of Grand Rapids on the Muskegon, Petoskey, or the Saginaw Divisions. The trainmen, in reporting from the north, say that their situation is perilous and they ask for immediate aid. They say the snow is falling in clouds and that they are unable to assist themselves.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 13.—Passenger Train No. 3, a double-header, from Saginaw to Ludington, ran into a snow drift in front of the station at Lake Station, sixty-two miles west of this city, on the Père Marquette, to-day. One engine left the track and settled in the pit of an abandoned turntable. Fireman C. S. Ogden of Ionia and Brakeman W. L. Hammond of St. Johns were killed. Trainmaster P. N. Place of Saginaw was severely, and Engineer Robert Sadler slightly, injured.

FLOOD THREATENS TOLEDO.

Ice Gorge in Maumee River Causes Water to Rise—Manufactories Closed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 13.—Business along the water front was practically suspended to-day, the Maumee River, gorged by ice, having run over its banks on both the east and west sides of the city. Only one of the seven elevators was in operation, and manufactories on Water Street, which is the thoroughfare next to the dock front, closed down yesterday afternoon.

Hundreds of teams were at work removing goods from the various warehouses and stores that are threatened by the rising water. There is no immediate prospect of the water receding, the gorge at the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway bridge being more compact than it was yesterday. The Lake Shore bridge connecting the east side with the yards leading to the Union Station is in so much danger that the company has had it strapped to the shore by stout cables.

At noon to-day the Wabash, Lake Shore, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Michigan Central Railroads notified shippers that no freight will be accepted until the waters have receded. The freight stations of those railways are close to the water front, and in some of them the water is two feet deep. All have dismissed the clerks.

The steam barges Gilchrist and Marquette, which were thrown up near the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway bridge by the ice yesterday, will be left high and dry when the waters recede.

Operation Fatal to Cornell Student.

ITHACA, March 13.—William D. Grant, twenty-five years old, a Cornell student in the class of 1903, who lived at Barre, Vt., died in the Ithaca hospital to-day. His death was due chiefly to injuries sustained in a fall on the ice near the Cornell armory a few days ago. An operation which was performed proved fatal.

Another Derelict Sighted.

The British ship Huntfield of Liverpool, which arrived in port yesterday, reported passing a derelict March 2 in latitude 36 degrees 45 minutes and longitude 60 degrees 20 minutes. The derelict appeared to be of about 400 tons, apparently timber laden.

"Wave your hand to worry" for a few days at The Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.—Adv.

TROLLEY CAR GOES OVER AN EMBANKMENT

Lands Upside Down and Nine Persons Are Injured.

Accident Happens Near Westfield, N. J., on a Curve While the Car Is Running at Full Speed.

Nine persons were injured in a trolley accident just outside of Westfield, N. J., last evening. That all who were in the car escaped with their lives is wonderful. The car leaped from the rails, turned a somersault down an embankment, and landed upside down.

The accident occurred on the Elizabeth and Plainfield Traction Company's route between the two cities from which the company takes its name. The car was a sixty-foot one, and was bound from Plainfield to Elizabeth. One of the cars on the road was withdrawn from service last Fall, and it is said the remaining cars had to make the same number of trips as before. This necessitated very high speed in the country district, owing to the speed restrictions in Plainfield, Westfield, and Elizabeth.

The accident occurred at Prospect Street just west of Westfield. The car was running on an embankment and attempted to round a curve at full speed. The forward trucks appear to have leaped from the rails at the sharpest point of the curve and, striking against the sleepers, brought the forward end to a stop, and the rear end flew into the air and the car turned completely over, going down into the ditch.

There were nine passengers aboard, and when the car turned on end they were thrown to the forward part in a heap. Then as the car turned over on its roof they were thrown upon the ceiling amid a shower of broken glass and wood. The women screamed and most of them fainted and were unconscious when taken out.

The news of the accident spread quickly and within a few minutes the injured were taken from the car and were at once taken to Grogan's Hotel, where they were treated by Drs. Cooper and Sinclair.

The motorman of the car was thrown over the dashboard by the sudden stoppage of the car, and landed several feet up the track toward Westfield, and escaped anything worse than a shaking up. He was William Reynolds, one of the oldest brakemen on the road. He says that as he neared the curve he attempted to apply the electric brake and it refused to work. He then stuck to his post until he was hurled into the air by the sudden stoppage of the car.

Samuel Cobb, the conductor, was thrown from the back platform, and escaped with a few bruises.

The injured, with the exception of Mrs. Hart and her daughter, Edna, of Westfield, are still at the hotel. Mrs. Hart it was found, besides her other injuries, has sustained a fracture of the nose. Her daughter, Edna, remained unconscious for three hours, but the doctors do not think her skull is fractured, and think she suffered from concussion.

Mrs. Khenann it is feared has a fractured skull. She was hysterical after the accident, but sank into a comatose state, from which she has not been revived at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Hart and her daughter were taken home in a coach. The nine passengers who were injured were:

Mrs. HART, and daughter of Westfield, both cut about the head and body by broken glass; bruised and suffering from shock.

Mrs. SEELEY of Harrison, N. J., cut about the body, collar bone broken, and it is feared her backbone is dislocated.

Mrs. AMANDA KHENANN of High Street, Newark; leg broken and suffering from shock.

Mrs. F. LAMBERT of Westfield; badly bruised knee, contusions all over the body.

Mrs. McDONALD of Rahway; bruised and cut and suffering from shock.

A. H. MOFFETT of Rahway; cut about the face, head, arms, and hands, bruised about the shoulders and hips.

J. E. HOLMES of Westfield; badly shaken up and bruised.

The Rev. A. C. HAWSE of Brooklyn, colored; broken shoulderblade.

BAKER-HOWARD FEUD ENDED.

Principals to Dismiss and Disarm Their Followers—The Warfare Began Over Fifty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., March 13.—The factions in the Baker-Howard feud in Clay County have been pacified, including the Whites, the allies of the Howards, and the Garrards and Philpots, who sided with the Bakers. Through the influence of E. B. Tinsley, the newly appointed Circuit Judge for this district, the warring factions have been brought together, and have agreed to lay down their arms and to let the law take its course. Already twenty-two of the warriors have enlisted in the army at the recruiting station here.

Negotiations for peace began with the transfer of nearly all the feud cases to adjoining counties and the admitting to bail of all to whom the law would apply. The terms agreed upon are these: Each side dismisses and disarms its followers and these followers disperse, to be brought together no more by their respective leaders; the principals will not go armed about town or in the presence of one another; it is the further understanding that the principals on each side will guarantee the safety of the principals on the other side.

This settlement ends a warfare of over fifty years. In 1844 Dr. Baker, in a fit of jealousy, killed his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates. Both Bates and Baker had married into the White family, but when Baker killed Bates he put himself under the protection of Gen. Garrard, who was then a Justice of the Peace in this county. He was tried before Garrard and another Justice of the Peace, or rather had an examining trial before them, and was released on the ground of insanity. Since then the warfare has cost many lives.

Identity of W. C. Sawyer Not Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—No information as to the identity of W. C. Sawyer, who was found dead in his room at the Wellington Hotel yesterday afternoon, was obtained to-day. As yet no answer has been received to the telegram sent to H. L. Sawyer, a San Francisco attorney, whose card was found in the dead man's pockets, and who is supposed to be his brother. H. T. Dawley, 22 Fifth Avenue, New York, whose card also was found, has been telegraphed to, with no better results. W. C. Sawyer registered at the Wellington about a month ago and gave New York City as his address.

Gets $2,000 Promised in 1845.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 13.—By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, J. Wesley Dorland will receive $2,000 which his father fifty-six years ago promised to give to him. The promise was made in 1845, three years prior to the repeal of the law which gave to a man all his wife's property. Zachariah Dorland pledged his wife on her deathbed to give to their son, then a baby four days old, the sum mentioned when he came to die, but he died a year ago, and left all his estate of $30,000 to his third wife, who lives in this city. J. Wesley Dorland sued his father's estate to recover $2,000 and got a judgment, which has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division.

Lovers of fine brandy invariably order OTARD'S, the standard of excellence.—Adv.

TWO KILLED IN A BROOKLYN FIRE.

Woman Jumps to Her Death and a Baby Found in the Ruins—Two Persons Badly Burned.

One woman and a child were killed and two persons badly burned at a fire which started at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the five-story brick tenement house 230 Atlantic Avenue, between Hoyt and Bond Streets, Brooklyn.

The fire originated in a baker's store on the ground floor and is believed to have been caused by an overheated flue. The flames spread rapidly through the building, leaving only the four walls.

All the tenants were asleep at the time. Farrar Murray, who occupied an apartment on the fifth floor, was aroused by the smell of smoke, and gave the alarm.

Murray and Mrs. Mary Behrer, who also occupied rooms on the same floor, were seriously burned while seeking to escape, and were sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

Mrs. George Madden, who lived on the third floor, became wildly excited when she found her escape by the stairway cut off by the flames, and leaped from a rear window down to the yard and was instantly killed.

The body of a child about six years old was seen by the firemen lying in the ruins after the flames were under control, but no one present identified it.

THE NILES BANK FAILURE.

Directors of Michigan Concern Accuse Missing Cashier of Forging $100,000 Worth of Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 13.—There is now but little hope that the First National Bank of Niles will ever open its doors. Joseph W. Selden, National Bank Examiner, has been appointed receiver, and as far as the examination has gone there has been disclosed a rotten state of affairs.

It is now openly charged that Cashier C. A. Johnson has for a number of years been looting the bank, and the Directors to-day filed a declaration against him, alleging that forgeries amounting to $100,000 against leading citizens of this county have been committed by him. The name of E. S. Badger, President of the Niles Milling Company, and a stockholder of the bank, was forged to the extent of $20,000. Theodore L. Wilkinson of St. Joseph is a victim to the extent of $20,000.

The bank has long been known as a one-man bank, the Directors having perfect confidence in Johnson and allowing him to run the bank to suit himself and make loans as he saw fit. It is thought that under the National banking laws the Directors can be held for the amount of the shortage, and that three of them are men of large means, it is possible that neither the depositors nor the stockholders will lose anything. William K. Lacey, President; W. W. Stevens, and Peter Womer are all wealthy men.

Receiver Selden has commenced suit against Johnson by attachment, giving the claims of the bank against him as $100,000. Johnson had considerable real estate, but much of it has been disposed of recently, and the remainder is heavily incumbered. Sheriff Collins made an attachment today on $12,000 worth of property owned by Johnson, including his bank stock and real estate.

The developments show that Johnson freely forged the names of farmers and business men for unlawful purposes. It is not believed the assets of the bank will net depositors fifty cents on a dollar. It is alleged that Mrs. Johnson, wife of the cashier, went to Chicago for the purpose of attending to the transfer of property there owned by Johnson.

Theodore Hopkins, father-in-law of Johnson, took some mortgages, amounting to $3,000, to St. Joseph to-day to have them recorded. They had been transferred to him by Johnson. Hopkins alleges that the transfer was made in 1897, but he neglected to have them recorded.

Cashier Johnson was the second heaviest stockholder of the bank, and was considered very wealthy. He has not been seen by any one who knows him since last Friday, when he was hurriedly driven to South Bend, where he took a train for Chicago. The bank Directors have notified the police of different cities to look out for him.

It has been discovered that for years Johnson was a plunger on the Windsor race tracks. Two years ago he lost over $4,000.

So many local manufactories and business firms are embarrassed by the suspension that it is vital to the town that the bank's affairs be settled up with all possible speed.

The report of the bank examiner is being awaited feverishly by the anxious depositors. The funds of both the city and county are tied up in the bank, and all municipal business is practically at a standstill.

SECRET MARRIAGE DISCLOSED.

Young Man Marries an Actress, Much Older—His Mother Prostrated—A Friend's Investigations.

D. S. Kendall, a publisher of Boston, who is staying at the Park Avenue Hotel, brought to the notice of the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday a romantic story of the marriage of Charles Kieley, eighteen years old, the elder son of a wealthy Canadian family, to Mae Burt, an actress, said to be many years his senior, and asked them to investigate her career. On their report, he said, would depend whether the boy and his wife would be received by his mother and sister, who live at the Hotel San Remo, in Central Park West.

Rumors of the marriage have been afloat for some time, but Mr. Kendall, who is an intimate friend of the Kieleys, said that the bridegroom had just confessed to his mother that the story was true, had left the hotel with his younger brother, Arthur, and that both had gone to the actress's home in West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the number of which he did not give.

George Kieley, father of the young man, had heavy railroad interests in Canada, and particularly in the surface railroad system of Toronto, where he lived. He died, and the widow, with the two sons and three daughters, came to this city. The romance, Mr. Kendall said, commenced last Summer, which the family spent at their cottage at Long Branch. Mae Burt then took part in a theatrical performance in a music hall at Pleasure Bay, and thus it was the young man met her. They were seen much in company after that.

Mr. Kendall did not name the time and place of the marriage, but said that the boy's mother had been made very ill by the revelation, and was now under a physician's care. A call at the San Remo brought the message that the family would not say anything about the matter, in view of Mrs. Kieley's condition, before this morning.

It was said that Mrs. Kieley is a strict Roman Catholic and would make no effort to annul the marriage if her daughter-in-law should prove to have been competent to enter into it in accordance with the rules of that Church.

Mr. Kendall was at the police station yesterday morning and again in the afternoon having long private conferences with all the detectives of the Tenderloin force. When he left he said that he would be there again before the night had passed.

The Philadelphia Hotel Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Matters are still in an unsettled state at the Hotel Lafayette incidental to the dispute between the landlord and tenant over an affair of some sixty-odd thousand dollars claimed as rent in arrears. Mr. Smith's representative stated to-night that the sum in dispute has been under controversy for more than three years, and has been unsettled because of claims for repairs made by Mr. Smith, and that all rent has since been promptly paid. It is also claimed that Mr. Smith held a lease subject to renewal, and that early last June he exercised his option.

Shortest Sea Trip

out of New York is that of the Old Dominion Line to Virginia. Every Comfort. Daily service—Adv.

BENJAMIN HARRISON DEAD

Ex-President's Battle for Life Ended Yesterday Afternoon.

Physicians Realized Early in the Morning That Death Was Not Far Off—Flags of Indianapolis at Half Mast.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13.—Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, died at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. His death was quiet and painless, there being a gradual sinking until the end came, which was marked by a single gasp for breath as life departed from the body of the great statesman. The relatives, with a few exceptions, and several of his old and tried friends, were at the bedside when he passed away.

The General's condition was so bad this morning, after a restless night, that the attending physicians understood that the end could not be far off, and all bulletins sent out from the sickroom were to this effect, so that the family and friends were prepared when the final blow came. The gradual failing of the remarkable strength shown by the patient became more noticeable in the afternoon, and a few moments before the end there was an apparent break-down on the part of the sufferer as he surrendered to the disease against which he had been battling for so many hours. The change was noticed by the physicians and the relatives and friends, who had retired from the sickroom to the library below, were quickly summoned and reached the bedside of the General before he passed away.

News of the death spread quickly through the city and several of the more intimate friends at once hurried to the Harrison residence. Within a few moments after the announcement of the death the flags on all the public buildings and most of the downtown business blocks were hoisted at half mast and other outward manifestations of mourning were made.

None of Gen. Harrison's children was present at his death. Neither Russell Harrison nor Mrs.

posed by the members of the family that all will be here. As far as they could be reached by telegrams they were promptly notified of his death, and most of them will attend the funeral.

With the exception of ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who is traveling in Mexico and could not be located, the following received the notices forwarded: Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, Fostoria, Ohio; ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, New York; ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble, St. Louis; ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Bevin of Ottumwa, Iowa, Gen. Harrison's sister, will not be able to attend the funeral on account of ill-health.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President McKinley will attend the funeral of Gen. Harrison. He will leave here probably to-morrow night, although the exact time of departure has not been determined definitely, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou. The party will stop at Canton for a day or more and Mrs. McKinley will remain there while the President and Mr. Cortelyou proceed to Indianapolis.

The itinerary will be so arranged as to enable the President to leave Canton Saturday night for Indianapolis and return immediately after the funeral. After a brief stop at Canton he will return to Washington. It is not expected that any member of the Cabinet will go.

Athough expected, the death of Gen. Harrison was a distinct shock to the President, the two men having seen much of each other while the former was in the Executive Mansion. The President learned of Gen. Harrison's death from several sources, and during the evening he sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Harrison.

MRS. McKEE TOO LATE.

She Will Arrive in Indianapolis at Noon To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, March 13.—Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, accompanied by her husband, James R. McKee, left Saratoga at 3:05 o'clock this afternoon for Indianapolis, and is due to arrive in that city at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow. The serious illness of her children alone prevented Mrs. McKee from hastening to the bedside of her father at an earlier date. The perceptible improvement of the children during the past twenty-four hours permitted the mother to start on the journey.

GEN. HARRISON'S ESTATE.

Estimated that It Will Inventory at from $250,000 to $300,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13.—Gen. Harrison's wealth is variously estimated, public opinion rating it as high as $500,000. Those who are best informed about the ex-President's affairs, however, say he was worth about $250,000 or $300,000.

At the time he was elected President he was reputed to have accumulated a fortune of $125,000 from his law practice, and this has been doubled at least since that time.

Of late his practice, owing to his great reputation as a Constitutional lawyer, was very lucrative. His fee in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, in which he represented the South American republic, was $100,000.

PRESIDENT TO ACT TO-DAY.

He Will Officially Proclaim the Death of Gen. Harrison.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Deep interest was exhibited in all of the executive departments throughout the day in the reports that came as to the condition of ex-President Harrison. As office hours had closed for the day before the end came the first official action regarding the death will be deferred until to-morrow, when, following precedents, President McKinley will issue his proclamation to the people, notifying them of Gen. Harrison's death and setting out in becoming terms his virtues and characteristics. He also will order salutes to be fired at the various army posts the day of the funeral and on shipboard when the news is received.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary **of the Navy will send** out special notices **to soldiers and sailors** conveying the President's **directions** in this matter. Little **more can be done officially**, as the act of March 3, 1893, specifically forbids the draping of public buildings in mourning or the closing of the executive departments on the occasion of the death of an ex-official.

It is a curious fact that two orders issued by President Harrison himself probably brought about the enactment of this law. Jan. 18, 1893, the President was obliged to issue an order announcing the death of ex-President Hayes, closing the departments on the day of the funeral and ordering all public buildings to be draped in mourning. Almost before this period of mourning had expired ex-Secretary of State Blaine died, and another funeral proclamation issued from the White House. The long continuation of the exhibition of mourning was too much for Congress, which promptly passed the act above referred to, prohibiting mourning display and the closing of the departments on the occasion of the death of an ex-official.

Ex-President Harrison was personally known to every member of the Cabinet, and all its members in the city spoke to-day in praise of his magnificent intellectuality and rugged force of character. Naturally the proclamation the President will issue setting out the Administration's estimate of Gen. Harrison's character in a large measure will include the personal views of a majority of the Cabinet, and consequently they did not, in most cases, care to enter into extended analyses of the good qualities of the deceased. Secretary Gage and Attorney General Griggs are out of town.

Secretary of State Hay said: "The death of Mr. Harrison is a National loss. Independent of the great official position he had held he was a man of extraordinary mental capacity and activity. He was a true statesman, lawyer, and orator, and he has left few men his equal behind him. In character, as well as abilities, he was a man of very unusual force and value."

Secretary of the Navy Long said: "President Harrison made a distinguished record as a President of the United States. He was a conscientious, painstaking Chief Magistrate, of absolute integrity, who maintained the honor and prestige of his country, and whose highest ambition was to do his duty toward and serve the best interests of that country."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said: "Gen. Harrison was one of our strong Presidents. He was a man of unquestioned ability and made an impression upon the country that will challenge the investigation of the historians."

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock said: "Ex-President Harrison was a descendant of an illustrious grandfather, and their countrymen will ever recall with gratitude and admiration the work of both in the development and exaltation of our country."

Postmaster General Smith said: "The country had very great respect for Gen. Harrison, and his death will be universally deplored as a great public loss. He was one of the ablest men who had filled the Presidential chair. In intellectual force, in civic virtue, in deep and genuine patriotism, he ranks among the first half dozen in the whole list. His greatness as a lawyer, his thorough knowledge of affairs, his rare administrative capacity, which enabled him to guide any one of the executive departments as he actually guided several at one time and another during the disabilities of their chiefs, have rarely been equaled. His Administration was one of the best and most prosperous the country has ever had."

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD.

Mr. Cleveland and Others Speak in Terms of Praise.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—When interviewed to-night, ex-President Grover Cleveland, who has returned from the South, made the following statement on the death of ex-President Benjamin Harrison:

"I am exceedingly moved by the sad intelligence of Mr. Harrison's death, for, notwithstanding the late discouraging reports of his condition, I hoped his life might yet be spared. Not one of our countrymen should for a moment fail to realize the services which have been performed in their behalf by the distinguished dead. In public office he was guided by patriotism and devotion to duty—often at the sacrifice of temporary popularity—and in private station his influence and example were always in the direction of decency and good citizenship. Such a career and the incidents related to it should leave a deep and useful impression upon every section of our National life."

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—John Wanamaker, who was Postmaster General during President Harrison's Administration, said to-night:

"Benjamin Harrison will ever stand as a rare type of American character. In the combination of gifts he possessed he approached Gladstone nearer than any other American statesman. He lived in a light that made every question of duty clear to him, and out of his clear brain and apt speech he shed light on every subject he discussed.

"Always sagacious, fearless, and firm, never feeble or foolish, with a wisdom of speech and a wisdom to act born of a true heart, his life was a glorification of simplicity, straightforwardness, and truthfulness. Never false himself, he was the implacable foe of falsity in others. He had a great soul and loved his country. Taking together his soldier, Senatorial, and Presidential record, Benjamin Harrison stands in the highest rank of American statesmen."

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—The following tribute to the memory of Gen. Harrison is from ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, who was closely associated with the ex-President in his official, professional, and social life:

"Gen. Harrison was a man of the highest intellectuality, of great will power, of tireless industry, with a genius for details; and all his faculties were under the guidance of a conscience that never slept. He believed in the right as a ruling principle among nations, in statesmanship, and in politics no less than in business and private life. He recognized the necessity and usefulness of political parties, but as means to an end, not as the end in themselves. Hence, in his administration, as President, the first consideration was the country.

"In the distribution of patronage, for instance, the first, the essential, thing was fitness. Without this qualification no appointment was knowingly made. Legitimate party service, while not lightly esteemed, was secondary. As to Federal Judges, of whom he appointed nearly fifty, he was wont to say that they were no man's patronage; that they would continue in the service of the country longer than Presidents or Senators.

"He bowed to the limitations of the Constitution and the laws binding alike upon President and citizen. He respected the bounds of the three great departments of the Government and neither sought undue influence in Congress and the Judiciary, nor suffered such undue influence to be exercised by them in the Executive Department.

"I believe that Gen. Harrison's greatest service to the country as President, when impartial history comes to be written, will be found in its illustrations of these high principles."

Gen. Lew Wallace, almost a lifetime friend of ex-President Harrison, said:

"Ten days ago Benjamin Harrison was the foremost man in America. I make no exception. He had every quality of greatness—a courage that was dauntless, foresight almost to prophecy, a mind clear, strong, and of breadth by nature, strengthened by exercise and constant dealing with subjects of National import, subjects of world-wide interest. And of these qualities the people knew, and they drew them to him as listeners and believers, and in the faith they brought him there was no mixture of doubt or fear. The sorrow for him must be universal."

To-night Gov. Durbin, in a proclamation on the death of Gen. Harrison, speaks of the life and services of the ex-President, and continuing says:

"In the death of Gen. Harrison every citizen of Indiana will readily realize that the State has lost its most distinguished citizen—one who has left the impress of his surpassing genius upon the pages of history, and whose name will forever be associated with the foremost statesmen and patriots of the eventful age in which he lived.

"Therefore, as a mark of respect to the man whose world's work is done, I direct that all public business be suspended on the day the mortal remains of Gen. Harrison are lying in state; that the flags of all buildings be placed at half-mast during the customary period of mourning, and that such other honors be paid the distinguished dead as befits the occasion."

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS

LONDON, March 14.—All the morning papers publish long memoirs of Gen. Benjamin Harrison and editorials dealing with his career. The Daily Chronicle says: "It may be long before America finds another President as capable, honorable, and conservative."

The Standard expresses the opinion that Gen. Harrison has not left a deep mark in the history of his country, but, like all the papers, it pays a tribute to his high personal character.

CAREER OF MR. HARRISON.

He Won an Enviable Record as Lawyer, Soldier, and Statesman.

Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President of the United States, was born in North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, on Aug. 20, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was the third son of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States and the grandson of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

One of ex-President Harrison's ancestors, Thomas Harrison, became Lieutenant General during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, and as a member of the Parliament which tried King Charles I. signed the death warrant of the King. On the restoration of the monarchy he was beheaded, and his descendants emigrated to this country.

John Scott Harrison, the father of the ex-President, was twice elected to Congress, and upon the breaking up of the old Whig party became an American, supporting the Bell and Everett ticket in the Presidential campaign of 1860. He married Miss Elizabeth Irwin of Mercersburg, Penn., and settled at North Bend. There six children were born, of whom Benjamin Harrison was the second.

As a boy he assisted in the work on his father's farm, which contained some 400 acres on the banks of the Ohio, near the mouth of the Big Miami. The products of the farm were shipped in flatboats to New Orleans.

Benjamin Harrison's first education was obtained at a log schoolhouse. At the age of fifteen he went to Farmers' College, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, and later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1852. He ranked fourth in his class, and during his course distinguished himself as an off-hand debater. He then studied law in Cincinnati in the offices of Storer & Gwynne, and was admitted to the bar in 1853.

In the same year he was married to Miss Caroline Lavinia Scott, with whom he had fallen in love while a student at Miami University. Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of John W. Scott, who was a professor in Miami University at the time of her birth and afterward became President of the Seminary in Oxford. She was graduated from the seminary in 1852, the year in which Gen. Harrison took his degree at the university. She was a musician and was also devoted to painting.

In 1854 Mr. Harrison removed to Indianapolis, where he afterward kept his residence until his death. When he began the practice of law he made no specialty, but took everything, from a five-dollar case before a country Justice, to a railroad foreclosure suit in the Federal Courts, and in this school of miscellaneous practice he obtained his training as an all-around lawyer.

He had few rivals as an examiner of witnesses, and as an advocate he was clear, cogent, and complete. It was not his plan to confuse or persecute a witness, but to quietly, persistently, and courteously press for a full disclosure of the facts. His skill as a nisi prius lawyer was surpassed by his power before the higher and appellate courts, and his briefs are regarded as models of strength and preciseness. He reached his highest development, however, as an exponent of international law.

Harrison's ability as a lawyer aided well in his political career, which began with the formation of the Republican Party. In 1860 he made his first canvass of the State of Indiana for the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, to which he was elected. It was during this campaign that he first met Gov. Hendricks in public debate.

HIS CIVIL WAR RECORD.

In August, 1862, he entered the Union Army as Colonel of the Seventieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, after participating in many important engagements during his three years of service. To his regiment was assigned the duty of leading the assault at Resaca on May 15, 1864, and for his work there and again at Peach Tree Creek he won the commendation of Gen. Joseph Hooker. Harrison was present at the surrender of Gen. Johnston's Confederate forces at Durham Station, N. C., in the last year of the war. He was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of brigade."

While he was still at the front Gen. Harrison was again elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, and upon his return to Indianapolis helped to form the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback. At the close of his term of office he declined a renomination and applied himself closely to his practice, until 1876, when he became the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana through the withdrawal of Godlove S. Orth from the canvass. Although unsuccessful, Gen. Harrison ran 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and in 1880 he was Chairman of the Indiana delegation in the convention which nominated James A. Garfield, who offered him a place in his Cabinet.

In 1881 Gen. Harrison was elected to the United States Senate by the Indiana Legislature and served until 1887, during which time he became one of the strongest debaters in that body. As Chairman of the Committee on Territories, he was persistent in his demand for the admission to Statehood of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Idaho, all of which afterwards became States through measures signed by him as President. He also made speeches in favor of civil service reform and the restriction of Chinese immigration, and against the importation of contract labor.

In 1888 his name was presented to the Republican National Convention by the Indiana delegation, and on the first ballot for the Presidential nomination he stood fifth, receiving 83 votes. On this ballot John Sherman received 225 votes, Walter Q. Gresham 111, Chauncey M. Depew 99, and Gen. R. A. Alger 84. Gen. Harrison was nominated on the eighth ballot, when he received 544 votes to 118 for Sherman and 100 for Alger. He took an active part in the campaign, making a great many speeches, and in November was elected, receiving 233 electoral votes to 168 cast for Mr. Cleveland.

HIS PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

President Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1889. He named the following Cabinet: Secretary of State—James G. Blaine of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom of Minnesota; Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor of Vermont; Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy of New York; Attorney General—William H. H. Miller of Indiana; Postmaster General—John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble of Missouri, and Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin.

While Mr. Blaine has been credited by many with the full conduct of the affairs of the State Department during the time he held that portfolio, the hand of the President was seen in the discussion of the legal rights of aliens domiciled here, contained in the note to the Italian Government concerning the New Orleans massacre.

The Bering Sea controversy was full of difficulty when Mr. Blaine's sudden illness threw the burden of the matter for a time upon President Harrison. As Lord Salisbury was delaying and no modus vivendi had been agreed upon, although the season for pelagic sealing was opening, President Harrison took measures for intercepting the Canadian sealers and the terms of the treaty were soon arranged.

In the Chilean affair, in which that Government denied its responsibility for the assaults upon American sailors and refused safe conduct to some of the members of the Balmaceda Administration who had taken refuge at the United States Legation, President Harrison was persistent in his demands and finally made a peremptory request, which was promptly answered.

During President Harrison's Administration the Pan-American Congress was held at Washington, at the sessions of which delegates from the South American States discussed mutual trade relations and the policy of negotiating reciprocity tariff treaties.

Early in 1890 President Harrison made a trip of 10,000 miles to the Pacific Coast and back in thirty-one days, during which he delivered 140 addresses. These addresses are regarded as models of non-political and patriotic speeches and did much to fix the high position which he occupied in the public estimation. They were remarkable for felicity of expression and showed his ability to make a large number of short speeches a day, each having a distinct thought. In these qualities he was not surpassed by any man of his time.

President Harrison's Administration witnessed the enactment of the McKinley tariff law and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, and saw the defeat in the Senate of the Lodge Federal Elections bill.

He was renominated for President at the conclusion of his term after a contest in the convention with the supporters of James G. Blaine, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland in the November election of 1892.

RESUMES THE PRACTICE OF LAW.

After his retirement from the Presidency, Gen. Harrison was engaged by the late Senator Stanford to deliver a course of lectures at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in California, on Constitutional law. He was chosen as counsel to represent Venezuela in the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission and was engaged for over a year in preparing his case, concluding in Paris Sept. 15, 1899. Afterward he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the International Court of Arbitration, established by The Hague Peace Conference. He was also prominent in the Presbyterian councils and was a member of the Committee on Revision at the time of his death.

As presiding officer of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, held in this city in Spring, Gen. Harrison replied to the addresses of welcome delivered by President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, and his speech on that occasion has been reckoned as perhaps the best speech made during the sessions of the conference.

During the campaign following the renomination of President McKinley, Gen. Harrison announced his support of the Republican ticket in a letter in which he took sharp exception to the Porto Rican tariff policy of the Administration. After the Presidential election he wrote several articles for magazine publication concerning the relation of the United States Constitution to the territorial possessions acquired during the Spanish war, and he supported by elaborate argument the contention that "the Constitution follows the flag."

In his practice of law Gen. Harrison was polite to an opponent, but he never wasted words in his politeness. In his political associations he was regarded by many as cold-blooded and unsympathetic.

Gen. Harrison's first wife died in October, 1892, during the heat of the Presidential campaign, and her fatal illness cast a shadow over the closing days of his official life.

In April, 1896, he was married to Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock, his first wife's niece, by whom he had one daughter. A son, Russell, by his first wife, was graduated at Lafayette in 1887 as a mining engineer, and was later connected with the United States mints at New Orleans and Helena as an assayer. He was afterward engaged in journalism in Montana, and during the Spanish war entered the army from which he was honorably discharged last year. A daughter, Mary, also by the first wife, married James R. McKee, a merchant of Indianapolis, who afterward removed to this city, and is now a resident of Saratoga.

Gen. Harrison was the author of a book, "This Country of Ours," published here in 1897, and his speeches have been printed in several collections.

WANT SUNDAY LAW CHANGED.

BOSTON, March 13.—Two propositions for amendments to the present law on the statute books governing the Sabbath, came up before the Committee on Judiciary this morning, a number of Jews asking permission to work, while fully as many golfers desired the opportunity to play their favorite game. Both were strongly opposed by the Rev. M. B. Kneeland, Secretary of the New England Sunday Protective League.

The Jewish bill, offered by Representative Borofsky of Boston, provided that whoever shall observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath shall not be liable for penalties for performing work on the next day. A number of Jewish rabbis favored the bill.

Representative Gale presented the other bill, which provides that persons may indulge in recreations and sport which are of a quiet nature and will not disturb the public peace on Sunday.

DENTISTRY.

When patients are hurt they unintentionally make good dental work impossible. A dentist cannot perform fine operations when his patient is unquiet or ill at ease.

The "Cady System" makes filling and crowning painless, and therefore work in my offices is excellent as well as pleasant.

The great advantage I offer my patients is specialization; an expert for each part of the work. There are experts for parts, but none for all-dentistry.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

357 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan;
846 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.,) Bklyn.

If You Have Dyspepsia

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 106, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.—Adv.

TALK OF PENSION GRABS

Many G. A. R. Men Apply for Commissioner Evans's Position.

GEN. PALMER AMONG THEM

Friends of Claim Attorneys Say Mr. Evans's Removal "Was Promised to Us Before the Election."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Some of the overzealous friends of the pension claim attorneys in this city have been whispering lately to each other that they will soon have the "scalp" of Pension Commissioner Evans, as it "was promised to us before the election." To those who have known the President as a man of honor, and the Pension Commissioner as a man devoted to the discharge of his duty to the whole people, this slanderous remark touching the President is heard with extreme doubt as to its truth or even a foundation for it in anything that the President may have said.

The men who talk about the displacement of Commissioner Evans point to the fact that immediately following the inauguration applications began to pour in for appointment to succeed Commissioner Evans, and this is referred to as proof that some sort of assurance has been given involving the removal of Mr. Evans and the appointment of a man who will be more satisfactory to the pension attorneys. These attorneys know that Commissioner Evans has extended every advantage possible under the law to all applicants and has only stood in the way of the greedy fee collectors who desired to have shady cases passed, simply in order that they might be benefited.

The inference, by veterans who approve Commissioner Evans's course, is that if a new Commissioner is to be named, it will be to assure the relaxation of the laws and the passing of everything advocated by the men who have objected to Commissioner Evans.

That a change is hoped for, if not expected, is indicated by the number of applications offered to the President since March 4. Senator Depew and Representative-elect Southwick have been at the White House to urge the appointment of Gen. John Palmer of Albany, who has been Grand Commander of the Grand Army and a member of the Committee on Legislation. Another Grand Army applicant is William Warner of Missouri, who has also been a Grand Commander of the Grand Army. R. B. Browne of Ohio, another member of the Grand Army Committee on Legislation, is another applicant. Still another is A. Weissert of Milwaukee, Past Grand Commander and a member of the Committee on Legislation of the Grand Army. Then ex-Gov. Selden Conner of Maine and ex-Representative Lybrand of Ohio, the second Ohio candidate, wish to have the chance to gratify the desires of the pension claims attorneys. Thomas Lawler of Illinois is another candidate, and another is Ivan M. Walker of Indiana, now holding a State office.

If any of these candidates attract the favorable notice and patronage of the President it will be a justification of the report that the removal of Commissioner Evans was promised, not that it was wise, patriotic, or necessary. The effort of Mr. Evans has been to observe the law. His friends would like to know whether his successor is to be named with the understanding that the law is to be violated, so that a lot of greedy claims attorneys can "loot" the Treasury.

OPPOSITION TO GEN. PALMER.

Some of His Comrades Object to His Appointment on Account of His Pension Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Some of the Albany comrades of Gen. John Palmer in the Grand Army of the Republic to-day sent to Senator Platt a statement setting forth their reasons why Gen. Palmer should not be appointed Commissioner of Pensions. Gen. Palmer is a member of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 5, in Albany. There are several other posts in the city, and it is said that two of them will refuse to give indorsement to Gen. Palmer's candidacy.

However this may be, the information set forth in the statement sent to Senator Platt to-day with regard to Gen. Palmer's own pension record is interesting. Gen. Palmer's pension record is found in executive document No. 360 of the Fifty-first Congress. This is a document made up of a statement sent to Congress by the then Secretary of the Interior, John W. Noble of Missouri, in response to a resolution of Congress calling upon the Interior Department for information with regard to rerated pension cases under Commissioner Tanner's administration.

The disclosures of improper reratings made under the Tanner administration of the pension office led to the discharge of a number of employes of that office based "upon considerations appertaining to a correct public service." In his report to Congress upon the subject of rerated cases Secretary Noble cited that of Gen. Palmer as irregular and in violation of the rules of the department. The following is the record of Gen. Palmer's case, as taken from the report:

Exhibit 335, (136542, John Palmer, First Lieutenant, Company H, Ninety-first New York Infantry.)—Discharged July 3, 1865. Disability, injury to the spine and resulting nervous prostration. Pensioned Oct. 6, 1875, $17 from April 27, 1874. Arrears granted July 3, 1875, $12.75 from July 4, 1865, and $17 from July 4, 1870. Increase rejected July 5, 1888. Reissue May 15, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $17 from July 4, 1865; $18 from May 16, 1874; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from May 1, 1890. (Attorney, J. D. De Puiron, city.) Medical examinations, Dec. 4, 1872, $8.50; May 6, 1874, $17; July 1, 1874, $17; April 7, 1875, $17; Sept. 6, 1877, $17; March 7, 1888; $18, May 1, 1889, $30.

Note.—Rerated May 15, 1889, from $12.75 to $17 from July 4, 1865, date of discharge. Application for increase, and upon which action rerating appears to have been taken, is not dated nor sworn to, and has not the stamp of the office. Slip attached to brief, dated May 15, 1889, says: "Let complete be acted upon promptly." (Signed,) George B. Squires, Private Secretary.

This exhibit is claimed by the opponents of Gen. Palmer to be one of the worst made in the Secretary's report. The injury to his spine, from which Gen. Palmer became a sufferer from nervous prostration, was caused by his horse stumbling and falling on him. Early in the war the regiment to which the then Lieut. Palmer was attached was stationed in Florida. Later it was sent to Louisiana, and was engaged in the siege of Fort Hudson. After the siege of Fort Hudson it was brought up into Virginia, and it was in Virginia that Gen. Palmer met with the accident for which he is pensioned.

COMMISSIONER DUELL TO RESIGN.

Head of the Patent Office Awaits Selection of His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Patent Commissioner Charles H. Duell has had all the fame he desires to achieve as Commissioner of Patents, and as soon as the President has decided upon his successor he will surrender his office and return to private practice, devoting himself to the business from which his experience as Commissioner has made him more familiar.

Although no name has been announced as that of his successor, there is hope among his friends that Walter H. Chamberlin, Assistant Commissioner, will be advanced to the leading place. Richard Frothingham, however, a patent lawyer of Boston, is backed by Senator Lodge for the place. Mr. Frothingham has a large practice, but desires the prestige that attaches to a patent attorney who has held the office of Commissioner.

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

The election in Fairview Borough, Bergen County, N. J., yesterday resulted in Dr. N. S. Ayers being re-elected Mayor by a majority of three votes. The Republicans won in Weehawken.

At Bradley Beach the election resulted in a tie vote, the candidates for Mayor, William Larrabee and A. T. Rogers, each receiving 104 ballots. The entire Republican ticket was elected in Morristown, the Democrats having no ticket in the field.

Nebraska Senatorial Ballot.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 13.—The following is the vote taken to-day on United States Senator: Berge, (Fusion,) 4; Allen, (Fusion,) 46; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 51; Harrington, (Fusion,) 5; D. E. Thompson, 30; Crounse, 9; Currie, 16; Melklejohn, 31; Rosewater, 15; Hinshaw, 31; scattering, 11.

CANAL NEGOTIATIONS MAY NOT BE RESUMED

The President Consults Senators About a New Treaty.

They Declare No Agreement Acceptable to Great Britain Could Ever Pass the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The outlook for a renewal of negotiations between America and Great Britain over the Nicaragua Canal is very gloomy. The President and Secretary Hay are both giving considerable thought to the subject of how to reopen negotiations, but so far all the information they have received is of such a character as to indicate that nothing can be done for the present.

According to a London dispatch, published this morning, it is understood at the Foreign Office that further negotiations are contemplated at Washington. This is a correct understanding as far as it goes. The President is anxious to have a treaty prepared if possible, and is doing all he can to find a basis for negotiations to that end. His efforts, as far as they have gone, have resulted in disappointment.

Mr. McKinley has bowed to the inevitable and has been compelled to admit the alteration which events have made in the treaty-making power. In preparing for the new treaty he is taking an entirely different tack from any that has hitherto been customary. Of late years the Senate has vindicated its right to be considered a part of the treaty-making power by killing nearly all the treaties that have been drawn up. President Cleveland, in spite of this attitude, kept on making treaties through the State Department, and not asking the advice and consent of the Senate until the treaties were drawn up. President McKinley followed the same policy throughout his first term, with the result that nearly all the treaties in which he was most interested were killed in the Senate.

The fight was kept up until the Senate emerged completely victorious. By killing the reciprocity treaties compelling the resignation of Commissioner Kasson and so altering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that it bore no resemblance to its original self, the Senate finally convinced the Administration that hereafter it must be taken into counsel not after the treaties are made, but when they are first conceived.

Accordingly, the President and Secretary Hay have begun the work of preparing for the next Hay-Pauncefote treaty by taking counsel of leading Senators on the subject. When the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty was drawn up the Senate was not taken into consultation at all. The conferences which have been held to-day and yesterday mark a new departure in the history of treaty making, and involve a confession on the part of the Administration that hereafter it is useless to make treaties without the original advice of the Senate.

The conferences are not at an end yet, but so far as they have gone the result is discouraging. Most of the Senators who have been sent for have expressed the opinion that there is no use whatever in beginning negotiations; that no treaty which Great Britain would approve can pass the Senate. A few have dissented from this view and have suggested plans for a treaty which, in their opinion, would be satisfactory.

The mere fact, however, that there is a difference of opinion on the practicability of passing any treaty is discouraging, for it indicates the difficulty of preparing a treaty which will be satisfactory to more than a minority of Senators.

MINISTER SILVA SEES MR. HAY.

Discusses Informally the Panama Canal Route—Colombian Legation Re-established.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Señor Martinez Silva, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Colombia and at present accredited as Colombian Minister to Washington, had another conference with Secretary Hay to-day, in connection with the informal discussion concerning the Panama Canal route lying within Colombia.

The conference was preliminary to a full outline of Colombia's desires in regard to an interoceanic canal. Colombia has had no Minister in the United States for some time. The appointment of Minister Silva and the re-establishment of the legation proceed from Colombia's belief that she has a chance to secure the canal. Silva has been expected in Washington for about a month.

The subject was brought up to-day, and in a later interview Minister Silva will lay the claims of Colombia fully before the State Department. The interviews are accorded as a matter of course. Minister Silva has every right to present the wishes of his Government in the matter. It is absolutely certain, however, that, so far as the State Department is concerned, he will get very little satisfaction.

It is recognized that there are three parties to any negotiations which may be undertaken, namely, the United States Government, the Colombian Government, and the French Company, which holds the concessions to build the canal. Dr. Silva said to-day that the French projectors had a concession which had been renewed for six years, but if the American Government desires to consider the Panama route, he added, there can be an arrangement effected to meet the requirements set forth in the recent report of the Walker Commission.

As protocols were made with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, granting the United States certain rights of way, it has been suggested that a similar protocol might be made with Colombia, though any agreement, it is declared, would have to be founded on the continued sovereignty of Colombia over the canal route, as there is a very strong sentiment in the country against any concession or right of way which will take from Colombia the sovereignty of the route.

As Señor Silva continues to hold his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he is in a position in case any action or understanding is arrived at in the present discussion to return to Colombia, and in his official capacity there do much to carry out the wishes of the American authorities.

CITY LAWYER'S SON KILLED.

Robert Brown Struck by a Train Just as His Father Was About to Board One.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 13.—A shocking accident occurred at the railroad station here this morning, the young son of a well-known resident being struck and instantly killed by a train in the presence of his father. The victim was Robert Brown, thirteen years old, the son of H. Hoffmann Brown, a lawyer, whose offices are at 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Brown had gone to the station accompanied by his son to take the 8 o'clock train for New York. He walked down the track a short distance to board the train, which had just pulled in. The boy was not going to the city, but had merely accompanied his father to the station to see him off, as he had been in the habit of doing. Young Brown was walking on the west-bound track, and failed to notice the approach of a Baltimore and Ohio fast passenger train. When the warning signal was given the boy turned and saw his danger. He was thrown some distance in the air. Death was instantaneous.

BABY LAUGH

It belongs to health, for a baby, to eat and sleep, to laugh and grow fat.

But fat comes first; don't ask a scrawny baby to laugh; why, even his smile is pitiful! Fat comes first.

The way to be fat is the way to be healthy. Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the proper food, if he needs it; but only a little at first.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. To-day, Thursday.

A Special Importation of

French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,

Will be placed on sale at . . . 68c. Each

Shirts with long or short sleeves; Drawers in long or short lengths.

Special Sale

Crawford Shoes

$1.90 and $2.50 a Pair.

Our Spring Sale of Men's Shoes is now on. Thousands of pairs of $3.50 and $5.00 goods now reduced to $1.90 and $2.50. All Crawford Shoes. Our name on every one, guarantees the quality. We mean to clear out every broken lot before the new spring goods arrive. Special bargains for large or small feet. Sale at three stores named below.

LOT NO. 1—Includes Velour Calf, button; Winter Tan, lace; Russia Calf, lace and button; and Enamel Leather lace shoes; reduced from $3.50 and $5.00 to..... $1.90

LOT NO. 2—Patent Leather, button, lace and congress; Enamel Leather, lace; Russia Calf, lace; Velour Calf, lace, and a line of Patent Leather and Russia Calf Oxfords; formerly $3.50 and $5.00, now..... $2.50

Mail orders will have prompt attention.

CRAWFORD SHOE CO.,

325 Broadway (Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.), 262 West 125th St., New York, and 433 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

We Say Boldly,

and we mean what we say, that no one can produce as fine a Whiskey as

OLD CROW RYE

age for age, or one that nets the distiller as much price. It is sold straight, is made in Kentucky by the HAND-MADE, SOUR MASH process. GOLD MEDAL awarded, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO. Sole Bottlers, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named First Lieutenants will report to Major John M. Banister, (Surgeon,) President of the board appointed to meet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, Jan. 12, for examination as to their fitness for promotion; Albert E. Easton, Eighth Cavalry; Frank Parker, Fifth Cavalry; William G. Sills, Eighth Cavalry, Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-third Infantry; Andrew J. Hero, George Blakely, Frank W. Coe, and William R. Smith, Artillery Corps.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 12, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Palmer C. Wood, twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, Fifth Infantry.

First Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Fortieth Infantry United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, to take effect April 30.

First Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Department, upon the completion of his duties at Fort Monroe, Virginia, will return to his proper station, stopping at Fort Hunt, Virginia; Fort Washington and Fort Armistead, Maryland, and Fort Du Pont, Delaware, on official business pertaining to the repair of the armaments of those posts.

Major Samuel O. L. Potter, Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major John S. Kulp, Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where they will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty; Capts. Charles Anderson, Harry A. Littlefield, Ernest H. Wheeler, and Gerry S. Driver.

Major Robert H. Zachary, Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

The resignation of Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Commissary, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Infantry (Fourteenth Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect March 11.

Navy.

F. B. Colby is appointed Assistant Paymaster on the active list from March 28.

Lieut. E. S. Jacobs is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, and

MARK TWAIN A WITNESS

Summoned in Rudyard Kipling's Suit Against Publishers.

THE HUMORIST NOT PLEASED

He Smokes at Commissioner Shields's Invitation and Then Testifies About Copyright Questions.

Mark Twain was again hunted down and corralled as a witness yesterday, and was plied with questions by a number of inquisitors. His appearance this time was before United States Commissioner Shields in a hearing on a suit brought last November by Rudyard Kipling against R. F. Fenno & Co., publishers, alleging infringement of the copyright law. Mr. Clements appeared as a witness for the plaintiff in the action, having been summoned by A. T. Gurlitz, Mr. Kipling's counsel, and he did not seem to be highly delighted at having been singled out as an expert on copyright questions. The hearing took place in Commissioner Shields's private office, and nearly all those present were directly concerned in the question at issue.

Mr. Clemens was first questioned as to his technical knowledge of the trade mark used by Rudyard Kipling's publishers to identify his works. To nearly all of these questions Lawyer Rives, counsel for the defendants, objected.

"They don't seem to want me to talk at all," said the witness hopelessly.

Then Commissioner Shields took pity on him and offered him a cigar. It looked like a pretty good cigar, but the witness regarded it doubtfully. Then he looked at the plaintiff's counsel and then at the defendants' counsel. Then, waving his hand deprecatingly, he said:

"No, I guess I'd better not take it. They would object, I know, and it's too good a cigar to have to refuse."

On the assurance that there would be no objection, however, Mr. Clemens took the cigar, lit it, and, adjusting a pair of steel-rimmed eye glasses, leaned back in his chair and puffed contentedly.

"Now, I'm ready to meet all objections," he said.

What is known as the "Outward-Bound" edition of Kipling's works was shown to him, and he was asked if he recognized any mark or trade mark used by Mr. Kipling. He pointed out the elephant's head on all three volumes. A ten-volume edition of Kipling's works published by the defendant company was then shown to him, and in answer to questions he said the volumes contained different stories from those in the "Outward-Bound" edition.

"Have you written in your career?" asked Mr. Gurlitz.

"Oh, yes. A number of stories and the like."

"Have you later collected the same and had them published in book form?"

"Yes."

"Give me some of the titles used by you."

"Oh, there were a number of them. I don't recall just this minute. The first, I guess, was 'Sketches, New and Old,' 'The White Elephant,' and—well, that's enough, isn't it?"

The witness was told that he need not enumerate more, and then he went on to say positively, in answer to questions, that the titles under which his books were published were selected by him.

"Consider," said Mr. Gurlitz, "a book of stories of an author, arranged and published under a title selected by an author. Do you consider that that could reasonably and generally be regarded as a book written by that author?"

"I should say yes," replied Mr. Clemens, positively.

"Do you consider that another publisher than the one bringing out such a book would have any right to issue a similar volume?"

"What's that? Give me that again," said the witness, waving his hands about his head and blowing out a great cloud of smoke. The question was repeated.

"No. That wouldn't be square. Nothing square about such things."

"What would you call such an act?"

"It might be called—piracy," said the witness.

"Would you call it counterfeiting a book?"

"Yes, I think so—decidedly."

"A manufacturer putting up soap, beer, whisky and the like under the label used by another manufacturer would be guilty of the same thing, wouldn't he?"

"Yes. No difference between counterfeiting, be it whisky or a book."

"Do you think it an important thing for an author to preserve control and title of his books?"

"I certainly do," replied Mr. Clemens positively. "I consider it very important."

On cross-examination the witness admitted that when he said that certain acts could properly be classed by certain terms he was not speaking from a legal or ethical point of view, but merely giving the ordinary definition of a word.

When his examination was concluded Mr. Rives stated that he would waive verification of the testimony and Mr. Clemens's signature.

"I will have him read it," said Mr. Gurlitz, "and make any corrections necessary."

"You'll have a hard time getting me to read it," said Mr. Clemens.

"Don't you ever read your own productions?" asked Mr. Rives.

"Never, when I can get a proofreader to read it for me," was the rejoinder.

The hearing was then adjourned for one week, and Mr. Clemens made his escape with all speed.

INSANE PRISONER'S CHARM.

Fashions a Crucifix to Avert Poisoning, Which He Fears—Suspends It from His Chin.

Frank Mills, who was arrested in the house of Mrs. Coleman Williams at Massapequa, which he had entered on Dec. 4 last, became violently insane in the Queens County Jail. He conceived the idea about three weeks ago that the prison authorities were trying to poison him, and refused all food except when he could get some fellow-prisoner to exchange with him, after eating a portion of his allowance. He was famished much of the time in consequence, and is reduced to little more than skin and bones.

When the guards made their rounds yesterday morning they found that Mills had threaded a large darning needle with a white cord, to the end of which he had attached a crucifix, which he had deftly fashioned from tin foil tobacco wrappers. He had then forced the needle through the flesh beneath his chin and drawn the cord half-way through, so that the needle and crucifix dangled side by side upon his breast. He smilingly told the guards that now he was willing to eat, as he had provided himself with a charm against poison. He was taken before Warden Warren Ashbaugh and Jail Physician Platt cut the cord and removed it from the wound.

When his "charm" was removed the prisoner wept bitterly. District Attorney Merrill will to-day have him removed to a hospital and appoint a commission to pronounce upon his mental condition. Mills is a confirmed morphine eater, and a certain quantity of the drug has been prescribed for him since he has been in prison.

THE BRIDGE PAINTERS' STRIKE.

Men Refuse to Return to Work Unless Demands Are Complied With.

The painters employed on the Williamsburg side of the new East River Bridge, who went out on strike Tuesday for an increase of wages and are still out, refuse to return to work unless their demand of $2.80 for a day's work is conceded to.

Percival Roberts, Jr., President of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, who has the contract for the steel work of the bridge, and in whose employ the strikers were, yesterday had a notice posted on the office door, South Fifth Street and Kent Avenue, stating that all men who had suspended work were no longer in the company's employ. It also said that if the men returned to work by noon yesterday the company would discuss any differences presented by the employes.

After reading the notice the strikers held a meeting and decided not to return to work unless their demands were granted.

More Alleged Gamblers Indicted.

Three more indictments against prisoners captured by the Committee of Fifteen in the recent sweep through the Tenderloin were found yesterday. James Murphy, John Roe, and John Watson, charged with keeping a gambling house at 198 West Thirty-first Street, were the three men indicted. They will be arraigned for pleading to-day or to-morrow. All are at present at liberty under $1,500 bonds each.

ORANGE'S SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

Council Will Endeavor to Erect It Between the First and Second Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—A special meeting of the Orange Common Council was called this evening by Mayor Stetson to act on the application of the Board of Health for formal permission to erect a pesthouse to handle the present cases of smallpox in Orange. A communication from the Mayor was read asking the Common Council to designate a place for the erection of the pesthouse.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution that the present cases of smallpox be isolated where they were at present located, and this was wiped out by a substitute directing the Committee of Public Health of the Common Council to confer with the West Orange Council and endeavor to get permission to locate the pesthouse on the City of Orange's property between the first and second mountains. This was carried.

The Chair was directed to appoint a committee of five to confer with similar committees from West Orange, East Orange, and South Orange in the endeavor to secure the permanent location of a hospital for contagious diseases for all the communities, each to pay pro rata in accordance with the number of patients sent to such hospital. An endeavor was made to give the Board of Health the needed authority to erect a pesthouse for immediate use, but it failed of passage.

GIRL HID FROM VACCINATORS.

Found Tucked Away Between Mattresses—Three Smallpox Cases.

A force of four health Inspectors with four policemen examined the occupants of the tenements 2,373 and 2,391 Arthur Avenue last night in search of smallpox cases. About two weeks ago the Board of Health authorities of the Bronx learned that Angelica Merino, eighteen years old, who lives at 2,400 Arthur Avenue, had the disease.

An effort was made to locate the girl, but she could not be found. A week later her brother, Carlo Merino, was removed to North Brother Island, suffering from the disease.

The vaccinators went to the Merino house last night and found the girl tucked away between two mattresses. She had recovered from her illness.

Three new cases and one death from smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. The new patients are Michael Grady, sixty-four years old, of 244 East Twentieth Street; Edward Dankel, thirty-two years old, of 321 East Twenty-Sixth Street, and Ida Wulf, twenty-three years old, of 221 East Seventeenth Street. The death reported was that of William Carmen, fifty-four years old, of 679 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Hearing on the Bill Authorizing the Abandonment of Morris and Essex Canal.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The Senate this morning gave its exclusive attention to the discussion of Senator McCarter's bill providing for district sewage commissions. The bill is intended principally to establish a commission taking in the municipalities along the Passaic River, and giving the Commission power to abolish the pollution of the river and to apportion the cost to the different municipalities. Senator McKee of Passaic oposed the bill, saying it was not wanted by the City of Paterson.

Senator McCarter advocated the measure as an actual necessity, from a health standpoint, and the measure passed, 15 to 2. The appointment of the Commission is left, by the act, to the Governor.

The Senate chamber was used for the greater portion of the afternoon by the hearing of the Corporation Committee on Senator Hudspeth's bill authorizing the Lehigh Valley Railroad to abandon the Morris and Essex Canal, which it owns, and to sell the waterway. Congressman McDermott spoke in favor of the bill. Among those who opposed it were President Pitney of the Senate, Willard W. Cutler, and Roderick Byington of Morris County.

Congressman McDermott said the canal had outlived its usefulness and that the proposition to sell it was a business one which the Legislature should not prohibit. Mr. Cutler said the property owners along the canal had rights which should be protected. He specially referred to manufacturers who use the water of the canal for power purposes. He wanted an amendment inserted in the bill which would continue them this privilege. Ex-Senator Edwards, counsel for the canal company, said this could not be done, but he was willing to accept an amendment protecting abutting property owners in any vested rights they might have.

Mr. Bylngton, who lives in the vicinity of Lake Hopatcong, said the bill would give Contractor Flynn an opportunity to use the waters of the lake for furnishing Jersey City with its water supply. He wanted the lake protected, and an amendment was agreed to which will prevent the taking from the lake any more water than is now taken for canal purposes. Other amendments were agreed to which provide for the maintaining of street crossings, reserving to cities the right to lay sewer and water pipes across the canal property.

The bill with these several amendments came up in the Senate later this afternoon, when the amendments were adopted and the bill went to third reading The Senate adjourned for the week.

COL. STORY HAS BLOOD POISONING

His Physician Says that He Is Very Seriously Ill.

Col. John G. Story, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. Odell, is suffering from blood poisoning at his home, 21 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. His physician, Dr. Arthur M. Paine of 211 Lafayette Avenue, said last night that Col. Story was very seriously ill, but that he was hopeful of his recovery.

Dr. Paine held a consultation yesterday with Dr. Bryant, the Surgeon General of the State, regarding the condition of Col. Story, and it was decided that there had been no change for the worse. The blood poisoning resulted from an injury to one of Col. Story's toes.

BOLD HEMPSTEAD ROBBERY.

Grocer Beaten and Robbed in His Store —Two Men Captured.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 13.—George Brinkerhoff was beaten and robbed by William Robinson and George Hift tonight. Brinkerhoff was serving two women customers in his grocery store, when Robinson came in, seized the grocer by the throat, and demanded a can of beans and his money. Hift, it is alleged, proceeded to take his money. Brinkerhoff, although held by the throat, shouted for help.

William Staffel, a neighbor, heard his calls and the screams of the women, and rushed in. When Robinson saw that help was near he fled with Hift. They were captured after a search and held for examination.

FIREMEN'S PET MONKEY DEAD.

His War Record and His Fondness for Fire Alarms.

"Jimmy" was only a monkey, but he had a war record because he was brought from Porto Rico by a soldier of the Spanish-American war, who presented him to Engine Company No. 3, whose house is in Mercer Street, Jersey City. "Jimmy" became a great pet of the firemen, and, though he did not run to fires, he developed a fondness for cards, and, under the instructions of the members of the company, he became known as an expert pinochle player. At least that is what the firemen say.

"Jimmy's" great delight, however, was an alarm of fire. Whenever the gong sounded "Jimmy" would screech and chatter at the top of his voice until the engine left the house. The American climate did not agree with "Jimmy." He contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, and early yesterday morning he quietly breathed his last. The members of the company will have his skin preserved and stuffed.

Stricken at a Prayer Meeting.

Mrs. Mary Fryer, fifty-five years old, of 121 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, was stricken with paralysis at a prayer meeting in the Greenwood Baptist Church, Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, in that borough, last night, and was removed to the Seney Hospital, where it was said that her condition was serious.

GILMAN MYSTERY WILL SOON BE SOLVED

Mrs. Blakeley Hall Must Present Her Claim by Monday.

Frazier Gilman Denies that Any Plan of Settlement Has Been Agreed Upon by the Heirs.

Mrs. Blakeley Hall remains the disturbing factor in the disposition of the millions of the late tea merchant, George Francis Gilman. Her attorneys, Wickes & Hatch of 100 Broadway, refuse to give any intimation of what the basis of her claim will be, and the other lawyers in the case are completely at sea as to just what she will give as the reason why, as she says, she is entitled to the entire fortune of the late millionaire.

The whole mystery will probably be solved Monday, according to the belief of the lawyers interested. On that day the heirs will ask that administrators for that part of the estate lying in Connecticut be appointed. It is said that upon that occasion the heirs of full blood will demand that the half-blood heirs be not recognized, because of the Connecticut residence of the deceased, and because of the fact that the laws of that State do not recognize any claims from half-blood relatives. At that time also Mrs. Hall must present her claim for an interest in the administration, else the settlement of the estate would proceed without her.

There was general surprise yesterday on the part of those interested in the Gilman case when they read in some of the morning papers an interview attributed to Frazier Gilman, a half-brother of the deceased, in which Mr. Gilman was quoted as saying that the heirs had agreed upon a plan of settlement of the estate, and that in this settlement Mrs. Blakeley Hall's interest was to be the same as that of any other claimant.

Ormiston & McCormack, attorneys for Frazier and Theophilus Gilman, of 7 Nassau Street, said that they had heard of no such agreement. Charles H. Brush, attorney for Edward L. Norton, nephew of George Francis Gilman and one of the two New York administrators of the estate, said that there was nothing in the present condition of affairs which would indicate that a compromise had been reached among the heirs. The first business of the administrators, according to Mr. Brush, would be to ascertain the value of the estate, and after that there would be ample time to agree upon a plan of division, if it could ever be done out of court.

Frazier Gilman himself was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the Astor House late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gilman said:

"It is not true that I said an arrangement had been decided upon by the heirs according to which the estate of my brother was to be divided. Such an idea is absurd. It will all have to be done after the administrators have been appointed. All that we have agreed upon is that we want as little litigation as possible.

"I have spent to-day examining the New York real estate of my brother. I never found such a lot of ramshackle pieces of property in my life. I believe that if anybody had tried to select the four or eleven most broken-down pieces of property in the City of New York he would have hit upon these houses which belonged to George Francis Gilman. I have been trying to find some property that I thought my brother might have owned in addition to that we already know of, but as yet have run across nothing new."

CLAIMANTS MUST COME INTO COURT.

Judge Nobbs Says He Has Jurisdiction Over Gilman's Personal Estate.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 13.—Judge Nobbs of the Probate Court said to-day that before any settlement of the estate of George F. Gilman could be arranged the claimants must come into court and comply with the laws of this State. He reiterated the statement that he holds that the jurisdiction of his court extends over all the personal estate, wherever found, and over such of the real estate as is within this State. In the event of a controversy over the question of jurisdiction between the courts of this State and New York, Judge Nobbs will be represented by Attorney General Phelps.

The condition of Mrs. Blakeley Hall, who lives at the Gilman residence at Black Rock, was such to-day that she denied herself to callers, saying that she was too sick to talk. She is said to be suffering from nervous prostration following the exciting incidents of last week.

CAR CRASHES INTO AMBULANCE

Driver of the Latter Received a Scalp Wound and Doctor Was Severely Shocked.

While returning from a call last night an ambulance of the Hudson Street Hospital was run into by a Third Avenue car.

The driver of the ambulance was Peter Rothe, and on the rear seat was Dr. Johnson. In crossing Park Row at Pearl Street the ambulance was struck by Car. No. 543 of the Third Avenue Line, bound south.

Dust clouds rose from the conduit like thick fog, enveloping the car and blinding motorman and driver alike. Great speed had been attained by the car rounding the Chatham Square curve. The glass of the car's headlight was smashed and the dasher was twisted out of shape. The motorman, whose name was Gustave Fromdeyer, was allowed to take his damaged car back to the stable and was then locked up by Patrolman Eckers of the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

Rothe, the ambulance driver, received a scalp wound. Dr. Johnson was not hurt, except by the severe shock. The ambulance was driven back to the hospital and put out of service. The front wheels were damaged and the gong and dasher smashed.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Three Wounded Men Surrender After 1,000 Shots Had Been Fired.

FARMINGTON, Mich., March 13.—Four hundred men and boys had a pitched battle this afternoon in which over a thousand shots were exchanged with three burglars, who were hiding in a patch of woods three miles west of the village. After a desperate resistance the men showed a white flag from behind their cover, and when the posse swarmed in upon them it was found that all three were badly wounded. They gave their names as George Smith, John Taylor, and Jim Williamson, and their residence as Port Huron. Williamson had been shot through the back, head, and one elbow; Smith was wounded in the back and legs, and Taylor in the face and legs.

The trio were handcuffed and brought to the village, where their wounds were dressed. A large crowd made such threatening demonstrations after the men's capture that the officers removed their prisoners to the jail at Pontiac.

Exploding Boiler Kills Three Men.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 13.—The boiler of Engine No. 633, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, exploded this morning while the engine was pulling a coal train near Mud Pun. Engineer Wilton Albert, Fireman Morgan Morris, and Brakeman Robert McMullen, all of Pittston, Penn., were instantly killed, and, together with the engine, were blown into the Lehigh River. The train was not affected and ran for some distance without the engine. It is not known what caused the boiler to explode, as it was a comparatively new one.

President Hadley Explains.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University to-day gave out the following statement concerning utterances attributed to him at the Old South Church, Boston, last Sunday evening: "The possibility of an Emperor sitting in Washington was mentioned not as a probable contingency, but as an absolutely inadmissible one. Any different report is erroneous."

The Alabama Entirely Satisfactory.

MONTGAMERY, Ala., March 13.—Rear Admiral Evans, Commodore Roelker, and Naval Constructor Capps, who went to Pensacola as official board for the final inspection of the battleship Alabama, passed through Montgomery to-night on their return to Washington. They spoke in the highest terms of the Alabama and said the trial was entirely satisfactory in every respect.

THE "BLIND BARKEEPER" DEAD

John Vliet, a Peculiar Character, Expires at Spotswood, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—John Vliet, the oldest hotel keeper in Middlesex County, died at Spotswood, N. J., this morning, aged seventy-nine years. He was known as the blind barkeeper, and for over fifty years he kept a hotel and had never had any trouble with the excise authorities. He had a standing offer of a one-hundred-dollar reward to the person who could say that he ever sold him a drink on a Sunday. The reward was never claimed.

Vliet removed to Spotswood thirty years ago. His place is well known, and many people visited it to see the old blind man mix a cocktail or other fancy drink, at which he was an adept. When the blind man was not there, the patrons of the bar were attended by a son, who was stone deaf. He, too, was a deft bartender. Vliet had all his licenses for the past thirty years in a big frame. They made a unique picture. He had friends all over the county and had a clear, keen memory, and could recall with unerring precision the happenings of fifty and sixty years ago. He also had the remarkable trait of being able to recognize his friends before they spoke. He had been totally blind for twenty-five years.

CATHOLIC BROTHERS ACCUSED.

Protestant and Hebrew Boys Taught Catholicism in Westchester, Says Morris Adler.

Morris Adler of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys caused considerable comment yesterday by declaring that Protestant and Hebrew boys of the school, who are being temporarily sheltered at the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, are being taught Catholicism there. This statement was met with a prompt denial by Brother Leontine, who is in charge of the male department of the Protectory.

The boys of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School were sent to the Catholic Protectory some time ago, when it was found that the old building which they occupied at Parkville was in a very bad condition.

"Six weeks ago," said Mr. Adler, "I learned that all of the boys of the training school, Hebrew and Protestant lads, were forced to attend the religious services whenever held at the Catholic Protectory, and that attempts were being made to make converts of them to the Catholic faith. I at once visited the Protectory and saw the Brother Superior about the matter. I gained from him the privilege of having our boys kept from compulsory attendance at Catholic services. We hope to have the 175 boys back in their own quarters within a month."

Brother Leontine said that he was astonished that such charges should be made.

"No effort has ever been made," he said, "to instill the Catholic faith in the Protestant and Jewish boys. The boys of the Brooklyn Training School do not even attend mass on Sunday."

STORM-BEATEN SHIPS HERE.

The Westernland's Rough Passage—Steamships and Sailing Craft Suffer—Loss of Life.

An unusually large number of vessels arrived in port yesterday and made reports that left no doubt as to the kind of weather that has prevailed on the Atlantic during the last few weeks. The Red Star liner Westernland from Antwerp, which was due last Friday, was among the incoming vessels. She reported gales from all directions and very high seas. She was buffeted during practically the entire transatlantic passage.

Another ship that had a rough experience was the Norwegian steamship Hjalm. While weathering a fierce southeaster off Cape Hatteras on the 10th and 11th her steering gear was badly damaged, her after wheel swept away, and her deck fittings, including one of the lifeboats, smashed.

The British steamship Heolus came in from Calcutta bearing marks of the fury of the gales. At one time she had to resort to sails, owing to the depletion of the supply of coal in her bunkers. She put into Halifax for a fresh supply, but was without her sails when she arrived, they having been swept away the day after they were spread.

Of the sailing vessels the Italian bark Laghetto reported an extremely rough passage. One of her crew had his leg broken by being knocked down by a heavy sea. Another died from heart disease.

The brig G. B. Lockhart of Windsor, Nova Scotia, lost one of her crew, Carl Hansen, a Dane, who was swept overboard during a fierce northwester off Hatteras. The Lockhart, during this gale, which lasted for nineteen days, had her jibboom smashed, her sails torn and tattered, and her deck reduced to practically a state of wreckage. She finally had to run for Bermuda. When she arrived at that port she was out of provisions.

MARCONI ON THE MAJESTIC.

The White Star liner Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which was sighted southeast of Fire Island at 12:34 o'clock this morning, almost a day behind her schedule time, has on board Signor Geuglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy.

BABY FOUND IN A VESTIBULE.

Note Pinned to Its Dress Signed "a Sorrowing Mother."

A girl baby, well dressed, was found in the vestibule of the house of Henry Rikens, 147 Bowers Street, Jersey City, last night. Pinned to the child's dress was a note which read:

"Please take this child into your home and take care of it, and God will bless you. The baby is of good family, but her mother has nothing to give it. She has no friends and nothing in the world. If you take it in no one will ever ask for it. She was born Feb. 24, and has no name yet. A Sorrowing Mother." Mr. Rikens will adopt the child.

ALLEGED CRAP SHOOTERS TAKEN.

Twenty-two Men Caught in a Raid by Capt. Lantry.

Twenty-two alleged crap shooters were arrested last night by Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station on the top floor of the two-story building 200 East Forty-fourth Street, which is the southeast corner of Third Avenue.

Among those arrested were John Dallas, twenty-five years old, of 339 East Ninetieth Street, and a man who says he is Louis Spiegel, thirty years old, a lawer, with offices at 74 Elm Street, and living at 109 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Dallas is charged with being the alleged proprietor. All the prisoners were locked up.

BELFAST SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

A Friend Says that He Was Col. Sheridan of New Haven.

The man who two weeks ago committed suicide in a Belfast (Ireland) hotel by shooting was last night identified by a photograph and description furnished to Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau by the Belfast police as Col. James Sheridan of New Haven, Conn.

Gilbert L. Fitch, an agent for the New York Life Insurance Company of 769 Chapel Street, New Haven, called last evening at Police Headquarters. He had a picture of the dead man taken from one of the New Haven papers and compared it with the original received by Capt. Titus. He was positive it was Col. Sheridan.

Sheridan was Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, and was also a member of Cecil Calvert Lodge, Knights of Columbus, and of Court Waldmere of the Order of Foresters.

MINISTER LOOMIS'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Regarding the reports from Venezuela to the effect that United States Minister Loomis is being persecuted with a deliberate purpose to find a basis for giving him his passports, it is said here in official circles that it will not be possible for any such scheme to succeed, conceding that such a purpose is entertained.

It is further stated that Mr. Loomis has at every phase of the asphalt controversy and of the rebellious movement in Venezuela, acted according to precise instructions from the State Department. Therefore, it is inconceivable to the officials that Venezuela is ready to adopt a course which certainly would lead to the gravest complications, for there is no doubt that the State Department will stand squarely behind its Minister in this matter.

Merit
Made the Steinway
Success Possible

The supremacy of the Steinway piano is based on enduring merit. Three generations of experience, scientific experiments and artistic development have combined to make the fame of the Steinway piano known throughout the civilized world as the highest standard of piano construction.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 East 14th Street,
Near Union Square.

ORANGE FIRE CHIEF INJURED.

Fell in a Burning Building Where Men Were Imperiled.

ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—Chief James W. Hodgkinson of the Orange Fire Department is at his home suffering from serious injuries sustained by falling through the charred floor of a burning building at 115 Cone Street, this morning.

The fire apparently originated on the second floor and had worked up to the third, eating a hole in the floor. The hosemen carried their line into the room where the fire was most advanced, and several were obliged to seek fresh air. The Chief, being there were in grave danger, ran in through the smoke and plunged into the hole. In the fall he struck an iron stove on the floor below. He was picked up by his men badly stunned. After being put to bed the Chief was seized with sharp pains in his neck and side. It is feared he may have been injured internally.

HAD A CALITHUMPIAN SERENADE.

WOODMERE, L. I., March 13.—Bert Brower, who was held two months ago to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of breach of promise brought by Anna Stringer, the daughter of Louis Stringer, was married last night to Miss Stringer by the Rev. William B. Sears, at the bride's home. The news spread rapidly, and the neighbors made preparations to give the couple a calithumpian serenade. Washboilers, tin pails, and everything available to make a noise were hastily gathered, and a crowd of 100 or more villagers marched to Mr. Stringer's house and began a stirring serenade.

Mr. Stringer came out on the veranda and thanked the serenaders for the compliment paid his daughter, and then invited them to Brower's Hotel. He led the way in a carriage, and after a jolly time at the hotel, the crowd escorted him home.

To Stop Cars at Busy Crossings.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council received yesterday from President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company a letter, in which the railroad official said that all motormen had been instructed to stop cars on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street cross-town lines at the crossings at Fifth Avenue and Broadway. President Guggenheimer complained to the railroad company that the lives of people were endangered by the motormen running cars at high speed across these much-traveled thoroughfares.

Contractor and Inspector Censured.

Coroner Zucca yesterday afternoon conducted an inquest into the death of the three Italians who were killed on Feb. 27 by a falling wall at 333 West Nineteenth Street. The jury in its verdict censured Antonio De Bones, the excavating contractor, and the representative of the city Building Department for failing to make provision against the accident.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, March 13.—In a cluster of storehouses on Union Wharf, owned by the Union Wharf Corporation, and leased to between forty and fifty tenants, a fire this afternoon caused a loss estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000. In one of the buildings was stored a 2,700-kilowatt generator belonging to the Boston Elevated Railway Company, designed for its new power station, and valued at $15,000. This was ruined, and its loss may interfere with the progress of the company's work, as a similar generator was damaged last week by a fire in Medford.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:10 A. M.—34 Seventh Street; Morris Acesler; damage, $50.

2:50 A. M.—40 Gold Street; Schartz Brothers; damage, $50.

7:50 A. M.—675 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—284 Avenue B; Rudolph Doeder & Co.; damage, $400.

11:45 A. M.—105 Fifth Street; Jacob Bardch; damage, slight.

3 P. M.—168 East Seventy-fifth Street; Joseph Zeltsky; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—148 Tenth Avenue; Nicholas Papano; damage, $30.

7:10 P. M.—2,397 Valentine Avenue; Frederick Jacobs, owner; damage, $300.

7:30 P. M.—100 East Eighty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Snow or rain, brisk westerly winds, becoming southerly.

Rain or snow, with brisk to high northerly winds, becoming easterly, are indicated for the New England Coast; generally fair weather, with brisk to high northwest to southwest winds, for the Middle Atlantic States and North Carolina, and fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds in the South Atlantic States. Occasional snows or rains are indicated for the lake regions and Upper Ohio Valley; elsewhere generally fair weather will obtain, with lower temperature in the Atlantic States south of Northern Virginia, and in the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. Storm warnings are displayed from Hatteras to Eastport, except at Baltimore.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	21	36	38
6 A. M.	22	35	36
9 A. M.	25	35	41
12 M.	30	40	49
3 P. M.	35	29	47
6 P. M.	35	37	44
9 P. M.	34	36	40
12 P. M.	34	34	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1900	28
Corresponding date for last 25 years	38

The barometer registered 30.04 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday and 29.80 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 60 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 42 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 33 degrees at 8 P. M.

FOR HOME USE
FOR CLUB USE
FOR ANY USE

Where a perfect malt drink is required there is no equal to

Ballantine Brew

Watch for this Trade Mark.

India Pale Ale.
XXX Canada Malt Ale,
Old Burton Ale,
Porter, Brown Stout, Half and Half.
On Draught or in Bottles.

P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.
124 Cedar St., cor. Washington, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

To-Day and To-Morrow
Spring Millinery Opening.

Don't be misled by the word "Opening." This is not a stilted function—only an informal and purely business affair.

The new Hats will be on view—displayed for you to see, to enjoy, maybe to buy.

There's a sprinkling of rich imported creations in the collection. We brought them from Paris for suggestions and inspirations. Will now be sold for less than cost. Our pride centres in the Hats produced in our own workrooms. They represent fashion, beauty and novelty as you'll find nowhere else—prices considered.

The best and most elegant materials, united with taste and skill, have given us a variety of Spring Hats that will please you.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator E. O. Wolcott, Colorado; Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; Gen. Edmund Hays, Buffalo; Udolpho Snead, Louisville.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; George W. Radford, Detroit; W. C. Proctor, Cincinnati; Edward E. Arnold, Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—Morgan Whitney, New Orleans; Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina; ex-Senator William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; E. G. Buckner, Owensboro, Ky.; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

PLAZA—William Ross Proctor, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—G. B. French, Boston.

NETHERLAND—Sherman R. Miller, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—S. T. Harbison, Lexington, Ky.; Winston Pilcher, Nashville; Jacob Turnbull, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Clark Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. Toohey, millinery; 337 Broadway.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. J. Buckland, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild, D., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; G. Rothschild, cloaks, suits, and waists; C. P. Mooty, laces, notions, and waists; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; G. Rosenshine, millinery, ribbons; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Summerfield Millinery Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Graff, A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. Graff, carpets; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, ribbons; T. Grogham, dry goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Vendome.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; Miss Spaulding, millinery; F. J. Mitchell, cloaks and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Whitaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Marcuse, A. J., Richmond, Va.; piece goods; Hoffman House.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; Miss Wurzburger, millinery; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wightman, D. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Miss Hotaling, millinery; Miss Nottingham, millinery; Miss Brigham, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, and ribbons; Miss Walsh, millinery; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mark, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens, laces, and white goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert; L. Kann, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. O'Neill, dress goods and silks; Holland House.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Jennings, prints and linings, 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, dress goods and silks, 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. Hubbard, millinery; 57 White Street.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Moore, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Kedsile, dress goods, 300 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. H.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Monday's *Opinions* are Thursday's FACTS

WE were right. The Public has proved us right. Only by commanding your interest in our merchandise could we expect any recognition of the Silver Anniversary of our business. However, New York—always generous—has been keeping both our Silver Anniversary month and day with splendid energy. The business has a holiday ring. Audience both continuous and large. Sales that are inspiring for their volume. Stocks that show full front forward despite the great selling.

Perhaps the lesson of it all will be that our Anniversary should go on without interruption—a permanent institution.

Silver Anniversary Sale of NEW and Exquisite RIBBONS

Thousands upon thousands of yards; crisp and fresh, right from the looms. The most beautiful styles—imported and American. Not a yard in a pattern that has ever been seen before. The new weaves, the new finishes, the new patterns—and magnificent varieties of them, and choicest first pickings in every lot of fancy Ribbons.

This is some hint of the magnificent array.

But the climax of the occasion is in the fact, that all these new and exquisite Ribbons, which cannot be excelled anywhere, because newer or better styles do not exist, are to be sold

Away Below Their Value

to add another offering of newness, elegance and economy to this Silver Anniversary movement.

This in spite of the fact that silk mill strikes, and other market conditions indicate a scarcity of ribbons just when fashion demands such lavish use of them, for neck, waist, hat and dress trimmings.

But the prices tell their own story, for our Ribbons, now as always, are pure silk; insuring the quality absolutely. Their newness and beauty will be self-evident when you come. These hints of ribbons and prices:

Thousands of pieces of new and lustrous all-silk *Fancy Ribbons*, in all the new colorings, in beautiful combinations; 3 and 3⅛ inches wide. Silver Anniversary price—

Nine Cents a Yard!

An unheard of price. No other store can buy them for so little.

At 12c a yard—Thousands of pieces of beautiful Fancy Ribbons, with polka-dots, cords and woven figures; 3⅛ to 3¼ inches wide. *Superb ribbons!*

At 20c a yard—Beautiful Ribbons in Louisine weave—polka-dots and figures; all light colors, plain and jacquard figures. Figured, 4 in. wide; polka-dots, 4⅞ in. wide.

Main and Tenth street aisles.

At 30c and 35c a yard—Pekin stripe Ribbons, in self colors, all beautiful shades; 4¾ and 5¾ in. wide; very beautiful.

At 28c a yard—A lot of plain Louisine Ribbons, beautiful quality and texture; 5⅝ in. wide.

At 38c a yard—A lot of chiffon taffeta Ribbons—soft and dainty for hat trimmings; 6¼ in wide.

At 50c a yard—Exquisite sash Ribbons, soft satin taffeta; 6⅝ in. wide; beautiful for summer dresses and sashes for children. The colors are dainty.

Satin Taffeta Ribbon—Satin Taffeta Ribbon is the correct ribbon of the season. We place on sale a magnificent quality in these different widths: all light colors including white. 4 in. wide, at **25c**; not matched under 35c. 4⅞ in. wide, at **32c**; not matched under 45c. 6 in. wide at **38c**; worth 55c.

Wanamaker Musicales

At 2 and 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

SOLOISTS { KATHRYN TAFT BRUCE, Soprano; PAUL DUFAULT, Tenor; CLARENCE de VAUX-ROYER, Violin

PROGRAM

2 P. M.

"Andante Con Moto" - *Beethoven*
The Symphony.

"I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby" *Clay*
Mr. DUFAULT.

Second Valse Lente - - - *Dalmetch*
"Chimney Swallows" - *Carrie J. Bond*
The Angelus.

"Loure" - - - - - - - *Bach*
Mr. De VAUX-ROYER.

(*a*) "Play on, Gipsey" - *Korbay*
(*b*) "Slumber Boat" - - *Gaynor*
Miss BRUCE.

"The Vendetta"—Foxy Quiller *De Koven*
Crown Piano and Orchestral Angelus, Mandolin and Guitar effect.

"Crucifix" - - - - - - *Faure*
Miss BRUCE and Mr. DUFAULT.

3:30 P. M.

Valse, op. 34, No. 2 - - - *Chopin*
The Symphony.

(*a*) "Open Thy Door" } *Gregh*
(*b*) "The Four Leaf Clover" }
Mr. DUFAULT.

"Union" - - - - - - *Gottschalk*
The Angelus.

"Andante Religioso" - - *Thome*
Mr. De VAUX-ROYER.

"Les Llarmes" - - - - *Massenet*
Miss BRUCE.

"Fiddle-dee-dee" - - - *Stromberg*
Crown Piano and Angelus Orchestral with Harp effect.

The Wanderer's Night Song *Rubinstein*
Miss BRUCE and Mr. DUFAULT.

Spring Top-Coats

Fashion runs to extremes in the new spring top-coats. One particularly handsome coat is made extremely long. This has the big shoulders, so much favored in the winter coats. Shown in light colored covert cloths and the still popular rough-faced Oxford gray cheviots.

Then there's another very short style—only 32 inches long; cut baggy; stitched collar and cuffs. Very stylish.

But for the man who carefully avoids the extreme styles there is wide choosing among the new, quiet styles. Black unfinished worsted top-coats, for instance, in medium length. $20 would be reasonable for this coat, though it's marked but $15.

Good styles as low as $10—the very best coat $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WALL PAPER

We began last fall our task of gathering the new wall coverings for this occasion. This is our notice to you of our readiness for your coming. And our promise, too, that a treat awaits you. France, England, Germany, Japan all contribute generously to the collection, together with America's leading manufacturers. Styles change in wall coverings almost as they do in apparel. And improve, too, year after year. Witness the new beauty in this display.

The papers show reproductions of Rare Silks, Damasks, Floral and Colonial Stripes, Raised Velvets, Veloutines, and Tapestries. French Panel Borders and Corners; also Dyed Burlaps and Plain and Fancy Buckrams.

Selections for city residence or country homes can be made conveniently now, at moderate cost.

Upon request, we will send our superintendent to your residence to discuss plans of interior decoration with you, take measures and give estimates.

Parquet floors of best material and workmanship.

Third floor.

SILK WAISTS
Manufacturers' Samples

More than three hundred handsome Silk Waists, in solid colorings of taffeta silk, and a few satins; wide variety of patterns and colorings; a few in black. Sorts that sell regularly at $6.50 to $9; but some are soiled and mussed. To-day's price—

$3.75

But be prompt. They'll go in a jiffy.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Oriental RUGS

We offer to-day several lots of excellent Oriental Rugs from our regular stock, at twenty-five per cent. below their former prices. They are in small and medium sizes, in excellent colorings.

These sorts and prices:

Carabagh and Guendje Rugs at $7.50 and $9; from $10.50 and $12.
Shirvan and Mosul Rugs, at $13.50 and $15; reduced from $18 to $25.
Some choice specimens of Senna, Kirman, Tabrize and Silk Rugs, at $60 to $250; reduced from $110 to $350. Third floor.

Women's GLOVES

Any one that knows anything of glove values would say that these would be only fairly priced at $1. They are mocha gloves, in various shades of tan and of gray; two-clasp. Stylish, well-fitting durable gloves.

Seventy-five Cents a Pair

Tenth street.

Women's Tailor-made SUITS
New Spring Styles—HALF PRICE

One of the best manufacturers in the business—famous for superb tailoring and high-class garments, sends us his sample line of Dresses, at *half price*, to make this splendid Silver Anniversary offering.

Made of the finest tailoring fabrics, in all colors and black; in the smartest and most refined styles; all silk-lined throughout—many have silk drop-linings. Regular prices, $40 to $80.

To-day at $20 to $40

A remarkable opportunity to buy a refined and elegant spring suit at the price of commonplace sorts.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Newly Furnished UNDER-PRICE STORE
Newly Filled with Splendid Offerings

The success of this Basement Store enterprise put us to work to make it more convenient for you to buy and us to sell. Now we have new fixtures, larger assortments of merchandise—a better looking store, and better bargains. See the array of under-priced offerings here to-day:

Silks at Half and Two-thirds Prices—

Twenty-five thousand yards in this offering. Various wanted-now kinds. Several lots that came to us at 'way below regular price, with other lots from regular stock, and all now marked, if not a half, at least a third under value.

Black Habutai Silks at 35c a yard; values 60c to 75c—Over 1,000 yards of these black Japanese silks; 24 and 27 in. wide.

Printed Foulards, 50c a yard; value 85c—wide variety of designs and colorings, including navy blue and white and black-and-white printings.

Colored taffeta silks, 50c a yard; value 75c—A good assortment of colorings—navy blue, gray, brown, tan, cerise, heliotrope.

Fancy Silks and Printed Foulard, 65c a yard; values $1 and $1.25—Many sorts are included in this lot, such as striped taffetas, brocaded satins, printed foulards and liberty satins in desirable patterns and colors.

25c Towels at 18c Each—

Of bleached damask; with knotted fringe; pink and blue borders; size 24 x 50 in.

Table Linen Remnants, a Third Off—

All excellent pure linens, in various useful lengths. Regularly marked moderately enough—now at two-thirds regular prices.

Artificial Flowers—Real Bargains—

Musiin roses—pink, cerise, yellow and white; bunches of 3 at 25c and 35c. Worth nearly a half more. Green and tinted foliage at 25c and 35c—value 35c and 45c. Violets at 25c a bunch—value 35c.

Silver-Plated Desk Furnishings—

Perfect goods and in desirable designs. Inkstands at 50c, from $1; mucilage bottles at 75c from $1 50; hand-blotters at, 75c, from $1.50; hook files at $1, from $1.50; letter holders at 75c, from $1.50, and $2 from $3.

Suit Cases at Much Less Than Usual—

Strong, durable, good-looking russet leather suit cases; steel frame; canvas lined; extra pocket for linen; English brass locks; outside straps; sizes 22, 24 and 26 in.; at $5.50 instead of $8, at $6 instead of $9, at $6.50 instead of $10.

Other 22 and 24 in. russet suit cases at $5, though worth up to $6.75.

And very light-weight suit cases of a composition of cloth and leather; waterproof and warranted to wear well. 22 and 24 in., at $2 each. Value $3.

50c Dressing Sacques at 35c—

Flannelette. Two styles. Solid colors and neat stripes. Trimming of gathered ruffle, or bias fold on edge. Full front, fitted back; rolling collar.

Dress Goods at Half and Less Than Half—

Over one hundred kinds to choose from at these greatly reduced prices. Goods for almost every need—for entire costumes—separate skirts, children's dresses. A good variety of patterns and colorings:

25c for 50c quality—36-in. all-wool fancy mixed cheviot.
25c for 50c quality—36-in. all-wool bouretted homespuns.
25c for 75c quality—42-in. all-wool fancy cloth plaids.
20c for 50c quality—36-in. mohair braided plaids.
37½c for 75c quality—38 and 42-in. all-wool vigoreux suitings.
37½c for 75c quality—42-in. all-wool fancy mixed cheviot suitings.
50c for $1 quality—50-in. all-wool striped homespuns.
50c. for $1 quality—48-in. two-toned diagonal cheviots.
75c for $1.75 quality—46-in. imported fancy bouretted cheviots.
75c for $1.50 quality—50-in. two-toned zibeline hop sackings.

Boys' Shirt Waists, Collars and Shields—

"Mothers' Friend" shirt waists of percale; for boys of 7 to 14 years. Values 75c and $1. Price 50c.

Collars and shields of pique and duck for boys of 4 to 10 years. Value 90c. Price 50c.

Framed Pictures a Third Under Price—

Two groups. One consists of carbon and platino prints. Brown and black frames. Size 6x10 in. Excellent subjects. A fair price would be 40c—instead they're marked 25c.

The other lot contains various negro subjects, mostly humorous. Framed in black. 9½x11½ in. Value 50c. Price 35c each.

25c Embroideries at 10c a yard—

About 1,200 yards of cambric and nainsook edgings and insertions, —all this season's goods—regularly 20c to 25c a yard. Choice at 10c.

Women's Handkerchiefs at 12½c Each—

They were 25c, and some were even 35c each. All-linen scalloped or hemstitched handkerchiefs; beautifully embroidered.

25c White Pique at 12½c—

The great quantity of this excellent fabric that we recently bought has narrowed down considerably. It's 12½c a yard now. In a few weeks it will be in demand, and the price will be 25c for exactly the same goods.

$1 Napkins at 85c Dozen—

Bleached Scotch napkins, 17 in. sq., were cheap at a dollar a dozen. 385 dozens, at 85c. a dozen.

25c Petticoats at 18c Each—

Striped or checked flannelette. Plain hem.

Pretty Cotton Dresses for Girls

Such a showing of dainty, crisp loveliness as is made by these new little dresses for girls helps one to realize how nearly at hand is Spring. These breathe the true spring spirit; and illustrate, too, the newest conceits in style and material, that have been thought out for the delight of their little wearers. The range is wide indeed.

Here's a simple little guimpe dress of gingham or percale, trimmed with bands of pique or embroidery, at $2. Another, at $2.75, is a guimpe dress of fine dimity, trimmed with lace and ribbon. And at $3.25, one of plain pink or blue chambray, with deep sailor collar of white pique, trimmed with embroidery.

And so it goes, up to $27, with plenty of stopping-places between.

You'll be pleased with the collection. Second floor, Ninth Street.

HOSIERY

For men and women. For present wear. For a third less than regular moderate prices:

Men's fine gauge cotton half hose, with heavy spliced toes and soles and high spliced heels; fast black or assorted shades of tan. Also ingrain fast black with unbleached soles. Regularly 25c a pair. Price, 3 pairs for 50c.

Women's "regular made" German cotton stockings; fast black vertical open work; fast black silk embroidered fronts, plain or ribbed; fast black cadet or navy blue, white printed vertical effects. Regularly 38c a pair. Price, 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

Spring clothing. The new light-weight stylish suits and jaunty, durable top-coats. Many tasteful new styles—nothing loud or freakish or unworthy.

Here are some neat, new sailor suits at $3.75, though $5 would be very reasonable. Extra trousers with each suit. Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 8, 9 and 10 years.

Double-breasted suits, with extra trousers, at $3.85. We'll let you place a valuation on them—they're priced 'way below their worth. For boys of 8 to 16 years.

Spring top-coats of covert cloth, in two shades of tan, at $3.50 each—for 3 to 10 year sizes. $4 for 11 to 16 year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

To-morrow Ends It!
Your Last Chance
to save $10 on the
"DICKENS"

This is probably the best chance you will *ever* have to buy a really superb set of Dickens—the finest edition ever published.

To-day and to-morrow we shall accept orders at less than half the regular price for the edition. After to-morrow the price will be increased $10, because we cannot buy more sets of the publishers except at an advance of $10 a set.

But all subscriptions *mailed* to-morrow will be regarded as given on that day and will be entitled to the lower price.

One Dollar is the only payment required before the complete set is sent you. Balance in moderate monthly payments—$5 a month for 16 months.

This Autograph Edition is the finest Complete Dickens ever published.

There are thirty full-octavo volumes to the set. In style and general make-up it follows pretty closely the famous "De Luxe" Edition which sold at $8.40 a volume. But while there are many points of improvement over the "De Luxe" books—such as lightening up the paper, making the book less bulky and clumsy, and the addition of a host of extra illustrations—still our price is only $2.70 a volume (as against $8.40), and we allow 16 months in which to complete the payments.

There have been written for this edition separate introductions for each one of the stories. These introductions are exceedingly valuable and interesting. They tell about the personality of Dickens and about the circumstances that surrounded him at different times and influenced the style and substance of his different novels. They show in just what way he was greater than any other story-writer, and how his marvellous power to tell the stories of the poor and unfortunate was stimulated by the memory of his own unhappy and neglected boyhood.

800 Illustrations

The set is magnificently illustrated. It contains all the original pictures, drawn, painted and etched under the author's eye for the original editions of all the books; it includes the extra illustrations specially prepared for the "De Luxe" Edition above referred to; and in addition, it includes a large number of etchings and photogravures which were specially prepared for this edition alone and have never before appeared in Dickens's books. A particularly interesting series is a collection of pictures of places frequented by Dickens and remembered as the scenes of famous incidents in his stories.

There are about 800 illustrations in all and the list of artists incudes Cruikshank, Cattermole, Landseer, Browne ("Phiz"), Seymour, Leech, Tenniel, Marcus, Stone, F. Stone, Maclise, Stanfield, Doyle, Fildes and Barnard. All the full page pictures were printed from the original plates on Japanese fibre paper.

Dickens Manuscript

There is also included in the edition a series of reproductions of pages of Dickens' manuscripts taken from the different stories. They show all the alterations and corrections which he made before sending the copy to the printers, and they give a good idea of his methods of work and of his keen instinct of musical style and forceful expression. There are included also thirty autograph signatures of Dickens (one in each volume) which were written at intervals throughout his life, and which show how the character of his handwriting altered with the passing years.

Portraits of Dickens

A series of Dickens portraits taken at different ages, many of them odd looking, unfamiliar and entirely different from the traditional likeness of the author, is another feature of the edition.

A Beautiful Binding

The paper on which the books are printed is a deckle edged laid stock, specially made for this edition—pure white in color and soft-surfaced in order to make it take the ink evenly and well.

In the matter of binding, an especial effort has been made to design and produce a book which shall be beyond criticism on the score of good taste, and at the same time rich and elegant, an ornament suitable for the finest library. The books are bound with red morocco backs, morocco corners, with gold veined marble paper sides and marbled paper linings; the tops are gold and the edges uncut. The backs of the books are panelled and lettered in gold.

Housefurnishings

Rarely are price-hints other than dry, uninteresting matter to the average reader. But there are times when to note them carefully may be well worth one's time. This is just such a case. For this reason: The lists below name a large number of every-day needfuls for all about the house; and every price quoted is at least a fourth—many a full half below regular value.

This superior Venetian Enamel Ware, all white lined, perfect in every respect, would be moderately priced at a half more than these figures.

Tea and Coffee Pots, 3 qts., 42c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 60c.
Milk Boilers, 3 pts., 65c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 45c.
Stewing Kettles, 5 qts., 42c.
Cooking Pots, 12 qts., $1.
Covered Buckets, 20c.
Roasting Pans, 45c.
Wash Basins, large size, 26c.
Basting Spoons, 9c. Drinking Cups, 12c.

Other housekeeping articles at one-fourth to one-half less than regular prices:

Step Ladders, 5 ft., with bucket rest, 45c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c. Knife Boxes, 10c.
Burnishine Brass Polish, ½ pt. cans, 10c.
Wood Fibre Cuspidors, with brass tops, 18c.
Feather Dusters, 16 in., 18c.
Galvanized Ash Cans, $1.
Galvanized Garbage Cans, 45c.
Scrub Brushes, 5c. Clothes Baskets, 55c.
Ammonia, 1 pt. bottles, 5c.
Wash Boards, zinc surface, 10c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Clothes Dryer, to fasten on the wall, 38c.
Ironing Board, on stand, 65c.
Toilet Paper, 4c a package.
Wanamaker Scouring Soaps, 3c a cake or 2 for 5c.
Dust Brushes, 10c. Sink Brushes, 2c.
Chopping Bowls, 10c. Dial Scales, 85c.
Gas Lighters, with box of tapers, 12c.
Japanned Bread Boxes, good size, 55c.
Pastry Boards, 12c.
Market Baskets, 30c.

Thirty Kilfyre Fire Extinguishers at $1.50 each; reduced from $3.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROULETTE WHEELS SMASHED IN COURT

Justice Jerome Orders the Destruction of Gambling Devices.

Souvenir Seekers Carry Away the Fragments— Money Value of the Machines, $2,000.

Three costly roulette and red and black wheels, taken in the recent raid of the Committee of Fifteen on the gambling house 118 West Thirty-fifth Street, were yesterday chopped up by order of Justice Jerome, while the rueful prisoners charged with being the operators of the machines sat near the scene of destruction with impotently wrathful countenances.

The Law Library of the District Attorney's office, which Justice Jerome has been using as a courtroom, was converted into a wood-chopping establishment for half an hour, and brought the hangers-on in the Criminal Courts Building running up with shouts of "Carrie Nation's here, fellers; come, get a souvenir." And everybody got one who was permitted to get into the courtroom. Half-demolished crescents, rims of tables, brass bands, nickel stops, and other portions of the wrecked apparatus were eagerly seized upon by the relic hunters. The cost of the two roulette wheels was said to have been about $500 each. The red and black wheel, a masterpiece of workmanship, with the maker's name stamped on the spindle, "F. Grote,' 114 East Fourteenth Street," was valued by the experts present at $1,000.

Detectives Hammond, McLelland, and Keenan assumed the rôles of executioners. Chief Clerk Fuller of the Court of Special Sessions also lent a helping hand. Justice Jerome sat nearby nonchalantly smoking a cigarette, and Robert Grier Monroe of the Committee of Fifteen looked on grimly. All that remained of the expensive devices after the detectives had hacked at and perspired over them for an hour, and the souvenir fiends had grabbed the flying splinters, was the nickel-plated spindles, which Justice Jerome retained as evidence. District Attorney Philb.n and First Assistant Le Barbier viewed a part of the smashing, and as they retired one of the gamblers present mopped his forehead and said to his side partner:

"Chee, Bill, this is worse than Kansas."

Justice Jerome opened the afternoon session of his court promptly at 2 o'clock. The "silent witnesses" were brought in and ranged against the wall, where every one admired the exquisite workmanship and expensive wood of which they were made. Edward Wilson and Frank Mayer Johnson, charged with being in charge of the implements in the gambling house by Detectives Hammond and Keenan, were arraigned. Assistant District Attorney Gans prosecuted. Keenan testified that he had played roulette in the house every night from Feb. 20 to Feb. 27, the night of the raid, except Sunday. He identified the roulette wheels, Detective Hammond gave similar testimony, and stated that he had never before seen a wheel like the red and black apparatus. The only difference between it and the roulette wheels is that instead of numbers the red-and-black wheel has reproductions of fifty-two playing cards, in the slots into one of which the marble, when spun, drops. The player has one chance in fifty-two of winning at this game. In roulette he has about one chance in thirty-five, according to Keenan.

The prisoners' counsel waived examination, and Justice Jerome said: "By the evidence adduced before me, in these cases, I am satisfied that a crime has been committed in violation of Section 334 of the Penal Code, and that it has been committed by these defendants. I find also that these implements are suitable for gambling purposes, and that they have been used for that purpose by these defendants in violation of Chapter 9 of the code, and therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in me, and because I do not think it necessary to deliver the implements to the District Attorney to be used as evidence at the trial, and as the utensils were taken by the police and not upon search warrants, I adjudge and decree that these three wheels be forthwith destroyed."

Something very like a groan was heard as the Justice uttered this decree, from the spot where Johnson and Wilson were sitting. Both were held to await the action of the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail, which was furnished.

"Big Abe," the gigantic policeman on duty in Special Sessions, was sent for by the Justice to superintend the work of destruction.

"Abe" is six feet and a half in height, and weighs 350 pounds. Before he could climb up the four flights of stairs to the library, Detective Hammond and McLelland, the latter being quite a small man, produced two brand-new and very dull hatchets from some place of concealment and made an enthusiastic onslaught on the gambling apparatus.

When nothing was left but the screws and brass binding, the detectives relaxed their efforts and "Big Abe" hustled the clamoring souvenir seekers out of the room.

GIFTS FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Howard Townsend Presents 386 Books —Other Presents.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, had their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor Building, in Lafayette Place. John Bigelow presided, with George L. Rives as Secretary.

Several gifts were accepted by the Trustees. One of these was from Mrs. Schuyler, the widow of the late Eugene Schuyler, the author of "The Life of Peter the Great." She presented a collection of Russian books collected by her husband. There are 497 bound volumes and 68 pamphlets. Another gift, from Howard Townsend, is of 386 volumes of a general character. John Durand presented 90 designs, or drawings for designs, for bank notes, made by his father, the late A. B. Durand. From Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia College and others was received $300, to be used in purchasing books for the Russian department.

JUDGE A DRESSMAKING EXPERT.

Examines a Garment in Court and Declares It Does Not Fit.

A blue cloth tailor-made gown was the bone of contention in a suit begun yesterday before Judge Herman Bolte in the Seventh Municipal District Court, and abruptly closed just as the Judge, who declared himself an expert on woman's dress, had examined the garment closely and was about to decide the case.

The defendant in the action was Mrs Lesser of 119 East Sixty-first Street, the wife of Dr. A. Monae Lesser, Surgeon in Chief to the Red Cross Society. Mrs. Lesser, a stylishly dressed woman, had Samuel Paull, a ladies' tailor of 127 East Fifty-ninth Street, to make the gown in February last, the garment to cost $52. When Mrs. Lesser received it she sent it back as a misfit, and Lawyer Elias G. Levy was retained by the tailor to bring suit for the recovery of the purchase price.

When the case came up yesterday each party to the suit had an expert on dressmaking present in court, the dress was also taken to court. After the preliminaries Lawyer Levy said: "I am an expert on woman's dress, your Honor, and will decide about the fit."

"No you won't," said the Judge; "I know as much about dressmaking as you do. Mrs. Lesser, will you kindly don the dress?"

Mrs. Lesser smiled and, taking the dress into an adjoining room, came out in a blue gown.

"Walk right up here," said the Judge, opening the gate and admitting Mrs. Lesser behind the bar. The two experts began examining the dress as soon as Mrs. Lesser appeared and were already walking around her.

"Sit down," said the Judge to them, severely, as he showed the defendant behind the bar. Judge Bolte then examined the dress.

"Too tight about the hips," said he, decidedly; "too loose about the waist; collar too large for the neck," smoothing the shoulders.

Mrs. Lesser smiled and blushed a little. The Judge then stroked the skirt and pulled it down to straighten it. "I don't think it's a fit. I'm sure of it. He felt the arms. "I think these too baggy. It's a poor fit. I'll stake my reputation on it."

"One moment," said Lawyer Levy; "I want to give my opinion."

"Sit down," said the Judge. "I'm Judge here."

"Then," said the lawyer, "I will discontinue the action and not wait for your decision. I'll have it decided before a jury."

"All right," said the Judge. And after Mrs. Lesser had changed her dress again all the parties left the court room.

TO RECLAIM JAMAICA BAY.

Remarkable Scheme of the Industrial Federation of America—What the Promoters Say.

The Industrial Federation of America has opened offices at 149 Broadway and issued a prospectus describing the scheme of its promoters to raise several million dollars for the purpose of building up an industrial community to be established on land, which is now mostly covered by the waters of Jamaica Bay—at least, at high tide.

The incorporators of this concern, which invites the public to invest millions in the improvement of marsh land and mud, are John Baptist Marshall, Frank H. Fairfield, Frederick W. Dunton, and Peter Garrahan. They propose to reclaim marshland by dredging, and on this land to establish "woolen, cotton, and textile mills of all kinds," while "other industries will be set up to work the products of these mills into finished goods."

All this is to be done by the issuance of fifty-year bonds, to be paid for on the installment plan, and the rental income from the community to spring up on this land is expected to be sufficient to afford a handsome return.

The company has a set of elaborate maps, showing what they want the land to look like when it shall have been reclaimed from Jamaica Bay. The promoters wish to sell bonds at $50 each, these bonds to be paid for in fifty monthly instalments of $1 each, and they talk of selling options to purchase the bonds, including a share of stock.

The options on the shares go first, beginning at 10 cents per bond for the first 10,000 sold, 20 cents for the second 10,000, and so until the sum of $8,475,000 has been raised. This big amount is to be used to form a trust company, secure the land, and then sepnd $5,000,000 in improvements, including the building of factories.

The extent of the land to be secured is indefinitely described as having ten miles of water front, and as "sufficient to accommodate from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people." How long it will take to settle half a million people on land now partially under water is not stated.

Mr. Dunton, one of the promoters, said that the land had to be gotten, the water front dredged, and the industries selected. He denied emphatically that any person of strong financial standing was back of the scheme.

"Of course," he continued, "we may not succeed, but human ingenuity has been taxed to prevent chances of failure."

MANY DIVORCE CASES GO OVER.

Lawyers Not Willing to Risk Twice After the Court's Pointed Remarks.

Justice MacLean heard the uncontested divorce cases in the Supreme Court yesterday. There were forty-six cases on the calendar, but a few preliminary remarks on the part of the Justice caused this number to be reduced to sixteen. As soon as he ascended the bench, Justice MacLean said:

"Gentlemen of the Bar: I desire to call your attention to a custom which has grown of late, that of having husbands and wives testify to matters which the code does not sanction. The statutes provide that only two main facts may be testified to by husband and wife—one as to the marriage and the other the denial by the defendant.

"Another thing I wish to call attention to is the fact that so many lawyers ask their witnesses leading questions. To forefend against any trouble in this respect I wish to say that I am not personally disposed to grant any decrees upon such monosyllabic testimony."

Following this, lawyers in case after case said that they were not quite ready, and wanted short adjournments.

"Foot of the calendar," was the reply of Justice MacLean. This meant that the cases could not again come up for trial for several months. Of the cases which were ready, that of Ella Reichert against Ernest C. Reichert, a shoe dealer at 762 Third Avenue, showed that the husband had married two women within a very few months of each other. Mrs. Ella Reichert, who is Wife No. 2, said that she married Reichert in Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1900, and came to New York to live. After she had been at the store a few days, Wife No. 1 put in an appearance. No. 2 immediately wanted an explanation from Reichert, and she testified that he replied: "Oh, I am married to her all right, but she left me so many times that I decided to call everything off." Wife No. 2 immediately left Reichert and began the proceedings for the annulment of their marriage.

Lillian Hicks wanted a divorce from her husband, Edward. They were married in England. Mrs. Hicks went on the stand, and when she failed to produce her marriage certificate or other evidence to prove marriage, the Justice declined to hear the case, saying: "I suggest that the trial had better stand over until the evidence is secured."

"You can't get any evidence about my husband," interrupted Mrs. Hicks, "unless you write to the Lord Chief Justice in Helena, Mon. He has my husband in jail there."

The Justice set the case down for April 3.

NEW SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS.

The Plans of Mrs. Sarah St. Justin Beale Indorsed by Bishop Potter.

The establishment of a school to teach young women how to become good servants, it was said yesterday, is the latest plan of Mrs. Sarah St. Justin Beale, who some time ago tried to found a union of servants. She has been trying to interest a number of prominent persons in her plan and some of them consider it favorably, she says. She received the following letter from Bishop Potter yesterday in reference to her plans:

March 12, 1901.

My Dear Madam: Any enterprise which contemplates the training of domestic servants has in it possibilities of a much wider utility than most of us recognize, contributing, as it does, to the betterment, the peace, and the health of home life. I wish you every success. Very truly yours, H. C. POTTER.

It is proposed, Mrs. Beale says, among other things, to teach every branch of domestic service. Bonds are to be issued for this purpose.

"I propose," she said, "to have agents to meet immigrants who come here from the old country and give them a home and teach them. A restaurant will be run in connection with the school and a library and reading room will be attached to it. Each young woman who becomes fit to go out to domestic service will receive a certificate of competence."

MOLINEUX JUROR EXCUSED.

Macomb G. Foster Not Required to Serve in the United States Court.

Among the hundred or more talesmen summoned to appear yesterday before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, to do jury duty for the March term of court, was Macomb G. Foster of 876 St. Nicholas Avenue, who was a juror in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, in the Court of General Sessions.

When the clerk of the court called Mr. Foster's name he arose and, addressing the Court, said:

"Your honor, I sat as a juror in the trial for murder of Roland B. Molineux for nearly three months. I was kept away from my business, and for ten weeks I performed actual jury duty. It appears to me that I have done my duty as a citizen, and I ask to be excused."

"I agree with you, perfectly," responded Judge Thomas. "You have done sufficient jury duty for two years, and although I seldom accept excuses offered by talesmen, I think your plea is entitled to consideration. You are excused."

Mr. Foster left the courtroom smiling, and remarked that he had had enough jury duty to last him a lifetime. He is a chemist at 2 Duane Street.

A CAT WITH ITS TAIL ERECT.

Supreme Court Decides that Such a Picture Is Not Exclusive Property.

Justice Scott, in a decision handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday, decided that the picture of a cat with its tail erect was not the exclusive property of one man or firm, and that the firm could not restrain another firm from using pictures of "Tom" with his tail erect, nor could it compel the other firm to use pictures of cats with tails trailing in the dust.

This decision came about through a controversy between two firms handling gin. Each firm has a reproduction of a black cat on its label. Each cat carries its tail erect. One firm contended that the other was infringing on its label.

Haledon Mills Strike Ended.

The Haledon Velvet Mills, at Paterson, N. J., have granted the fifty girl strikers an advance of 15 cents on every bundle of 200 yards of velvet they handle, and the girls have returned to work. There is no change in the situation at the other mills affected.

COL MURPHY MAKES MORE POLICE CHANGES

Capt. James K. Price Sent to the Tremont Station.

He Also Holds a Conference with Deputy Commissioners Devery and York—Capt. Donohue's Case.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner of Police, ridiculed yesterday the report that after the adjournment of the Legislature, or at any other time, he was to go back to the Health Department and that John B. Sexton was "slated" to succeed him. "I have nothing to say on the subject," he added. "Let those who start such rumors talk about them."

Commissioner Murphy made four changes in precinct commands yesterday. Capt. Jefferson Deevy was transferred from the Leonard Street Precinct to Wakefield, and Capt. Stephen O'Brien, formerly Chief Detective, was changed from Wakefield to Leonard Street. Capts. James K. Price and Charles L. Albertson of the Delancey Street and Tremont commands, respectively, were ordered to change places. Col. Murphy said that Capt. O'Brien allowed no violations of law when he commanded, and he was sent back to the dry goods district to do the good service he did there before. Capt. Deevy has just received his Captaincy. As to Capt. Price, the transfer was made in his interest because he has much to do with the case of Dentist Kennedy, accused of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, and his time is so much taken up with this that he would not be able to devote enough attention to a busy precinct like the Thirteenth, so he was sent to Tremont.

In the afternoon Second Deputy Commissioner York called on First Deputy Commissioner Devery, and after a conference they went to Commissioner Murphy's room and were with him an hour. When they left Col. Murphy announced the formation of a Brooklyn Police Headquarters squad on the same plan as that of New York. It was formed by transferring thirty-two members of the force who have had detailed positions in Brooklyn Headquarters, so as to secure a centralization of control. The squad may be under the charge of Sergt. Frank Rathgeber, who was Mr. York's aid when he was President of the Police Board.

"Mr. York," said Commissioner Murphy, "did not suggest the order; he is obeying it."

The status of Capt. John J. Donohue of the Twenty-second Precinct is not yet settled. Assistant Corporation Counsel Brown is considering, as the Commissioner's legal adviser, the evidence against the Captain in the case of a woman who charges that she bought protection of his ward men, and that Capt. Donohue was privy to the arrangement. The affidavits in the case were returned to Col. Murphy by District Attorney Philbin, who made the following recommendations, which will apply to all similar cases:

I would say that in my judgment the public interests will best be served if the proceedings to be instituted in your department in relation to the officers in question are disposed of before any formal action in the matter shall be taken in this office. Under the rules which obtain in police trials the inquiry before you can, and doubtless will, be made to cover a wider field than would be permitted under the strict rules of law governing the trial of criminal cases, and the facts to be so elicited will naturally prove most useful when this office shall take such action as the circumstances may demand.

Another consideration prompting this decision is the belief that if action taken in this office should terminate in acquittal it would naturally tend to embarrass the conduct of your proceedings, whereas even if you were unable to find the charges sustained by the evidence before you it would still be possible for me to use the information gained in your proceedings, along with any other material facts coming to my knowledge, in taking appropriate action in this office.

I shall be glad, therefore, if you will send me a copy of the record of proceedings taken before you as soon as possible after their conclusion.

Taking this occasion to express my appreciation of your many offers of co-operation with this department, I am, &c.

Col. Murphy bristled up in the afternoon when he was asked if the recent transfers of Captains were "recommended" by Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"Why," he asked, "should they be recommended by him or why should any transfers be recommended by him or Mr. York? I never intimated that such was the case. Mr. Devery did not recommend the transfers. I allow no one to recommend them in Manhattan."

"The report of the Tammany Hall Investigating Committee," said Col. Murphy, when asked about its publication, "will be given out when Judge McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, is ready to make it public. I got a copy of it because of my position here. I asked for it to secure information. It will not get out through me."

At his early morning session with Chief Clerk Kipp Col. Murphy disposed of a batch of department business. He commended for bravery Policeman James McFarland of the Gates Avenue command, who at peril, on March 4, stopped a runaway, horse in Montrose Street. Inspector Donald Grant was allowed twenty days' vacation.

GIRL'S ASSAILANTS HELD.

Two of Them Confess that They Were with Mary Paige, the Police Allege.

The three alleged assailants of sixteen-year-old Mary Paige of 194 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, who, it is claimed, was drugged and dragged into a stable in the rear of George F. Abbott's junkshop, at 245 Pearl Street, were held without bail for a hearing on Tuesday by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday. Besides George F. Abbott, Jr., seventeen years old, who was arrested in connection with the case Tuesday night, the prisoners are Edward Gleason, eighteen years old, of 133 Concord Street, and David Patterson, eighteen years old, of 95 Duffield Street. Gleason and Patterson were arrested in Manhattan yesterday.

The police claim that Gleason and Patterson admitted to them that they were with Mary Paige Sunday night, but denied that she was drugged. According to the police, the two prisoners said that the girl had been seized with a fit and they gave her brandy to revive her. Lawyer Henry S. Davis, who has been retained by Gleason and Patterson to defend them, denied when seen yesterday afternoon that his clients had made any confession.

When Gleason and Patterson were arrested they were taken before Mary Paige at her home, where they were identified by the girl as two of her assailants. Abbott was identified by the girl Tuesday night.

Dr. G. D. Hobart of 128 Sands Street, who is attending the girl, said last night that the condition of his patient was slightly improved, but that she was not yet out of danger. He was positive that she was not suffering from the effects of a drug.

SETH LOW TO STUDENTS.

He Addresses the Scholars of the Graduate Schools of Columbia.

President Seth Low of Columbia University addressed the students of the graduate schools of the university yesterday afternoon, in West Hall, on the subject of "University Development and Present Educational Opportunities." After telling of his own college career, President Low said:

"You graduate students are to testify to the value of university training. My words of advice are, equip yourselves while you have the opportunity by patient industry and time well spent. Don't study indefinitely, as one may become educationally stale as an athlete may become overtrained."

WHY TRUE GAVE A FALSE ALARM.

The Ohio Man Sent to Bellevue Hospital for Examination.

Walter True of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been staying at the Waldorf-Astoria for a week, and who created trouble for the downtown firemen on Tuesday evening by turning in an alarm in front of the Astor House, was committed to Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Court yesterday to have his sanity inquired into.

"What in the world did you want to pull that alarm box for?" inquired the Magistrate, when True was brought before him.

"My Father in heaven told me to do it," replied True.

"I've been studying electricity," continued the prisoner, confidentially. "I am deeply interested in science. I'll go out and turn in a few more alarms just for the sake of experimenting."

MAGISTRATE CRANE ON THE WITNESS STAND

Declared that He Gave Advice as a Brother, Not as a Lawyer.

Received Check for $15,000 in the Meyer-Van Raven Breach of Promise Suit.

The taking of testimony in the action of Lawyer Thomas J. O'Neill against City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane was closed yesterday in the Supreme Court. The case will go to the jury this morning. Justice Clarke denied the motion of the defendant to have the case dismissed on the grounds that the plaintiff had not proved that the Magistrate was a partner with his brother in the practice of law. On the denial of this motion Magistrate Crane went on the stand.

The Magistrate, in his direct examination, told how he met Emma L. Von Raven, who was suing Peter F. Meyer for breach of promise. He said that she came to his brother's office many times, and he saw her there. He said that the case had been settled for $15,000, and that one-half of this was his brother's fee.

"When did you meet the plaintiff in the present action, Mr. O'Neill?"

"In the latter part of 1897. I met him in the Police Court, when he had a case before me. I think I told him I wanted a young man in my office. Later I saw him again, and told him my brother was growing old and wanted assistance. I told him he could have desk room, the use of the library, and all the other privileges of the office, and in return he was to assist my brother."

"Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. O'Neill with respect to his being retained as counsel in the breach of promise case?"

"I saw him in the office one day, and he told me that my brother was away sick and that he had retained him in the case. We had frequent interviews after that."

"Tell us about the settlement?"

"William F. Sheehan, attorney for the defendant, called at my office about Dec. 19, 1898, and offered $15,000. I told him my brother was away sick, but I would accept the offer as satisfactory. Two or three days later he sent me a check. I saw Miss Von Raven the following day and told her I had received the check. She said she wanted her share of the money, and I got her to indorse the check to me. It passed through my banker's, and I gave her the $7,500 due her."

The cross-examination of Magistrate Crane was conducted by Thomas Bracken.

"How did you advise Miss Von Raven?"

"On behalf of my brother."

"Did you give your brother advice in regard to the case?"

"Yes."

"Did he ask your advice as a lawyer?"

"No—as a brother."

"Who paid the rent of the law office?"

"I did."

"And you say you have never practiced law since you became a City Magistrate?"

"I do."

"What do you consider practicing law?"

"Going into court, appearing at the trial of cases, signing papers as a lawyer, and so on."

"Don't you consider giving advice practicing law?"

"I do not."

"You have appeared in tax cases in this city?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you receive $2,000 from ex-Gov. Morton within the past year for appearing for him in such a case?"

"The money was received at my office."

"What became of the $7,500 left after you paid Miss Von Raven her share of the $15,000?"

"I gave my brother my check for $3,750 and credited the remainder to an account of $5,000 he owed me at the time."

James Edward Hayes, a clerk in the Magistrate's office, was called to the stand and related some conversation he had had with Mr. O'Neill.

He was cross-examined by Mr. O'Neill, who asked him:

"Did you ever know of Leroy B. Crane going to the Tax Office?"

This question led to something of a wrangle, during which the Court admonished Mr. Crane to keep still, as he was present as a defendant and not as counsel.

"I propose to make this witness swear," shouted Mr. O'Neill, "that he knew of the tax transactions between these men and that they shared the profits—"

Magistrate Crane again jumped up, while his counsel shouted "Objection!" and Justice Clarke pounded with his gavel and said: "Court stands adjourned until 2 P. M."

No trouble was experienced at the afternoon session, which was given over to the examination of lawyers who appeared as experts to fix the value of Mr. O'Neill's services.

INDICTED TEN YEARS AGO.

Charles Frost Never Called Upon to Plead for Alleged Assault on Pinkerton.

A singular state of affairs was revealed in the Kings County Court yesterday when Lawyer Hazleton moved before Justice Aspinall to dismiss an indictment against Charles C. Frost for an alleged assault committed upon Robert A. Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Detective Agency at the race track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. The alleged assault was committed on September 25, 1891, and the indictment was found a short time later.

Detective Pinkerton was in charge of the force of special policemen at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track. Mr. Pinkerton noticed that Charles C. Frost, Joseph W. Frost, his brother, and two others drove into the race track grounds every day, and claimed to have discovered that Charles C. Frost, who sat on the driver's box, had an electrical device in his silk hat, by means of which he flashed the result of races over the fence to a telegraph operator located in a house some distance from the track, the operator watching for the flashes through a pair of field glasses.

On Sept. 25, 1891, Pinkerton and his men undertook to eject the Frost party from the track, and it was then the alleged assault took place. The members of the party were arrested and arraigned before Justice Kenneth Sutherland, John Y. McKane's lieutenant, at Coney Island, who held them for trial. Their lawyer, Mr. Hazleton, obtained an order from the Supreme Court transferring the cases to the Grand Jury, on the ground that his clients could not get a fair trial at Coney Island.

Charles Frost was never arraigned to plead to the indictment found against him. He obtained no certain knowledge that it was pending against him until last October, when a suit brought by his brother, Joseph Frost, against the Brooklyn Jockey Club to recover for an assault committed upon him in the grounds of the club by Detective Pinkerton was tried before Supreme Court Justice Truax, the trial resulting in a verdict for $5,000 for the plaintiff. The indictment was introduced in evidence in the suit by defendant's counsel.

Lawyer Hazleton made the motion for a dismissal of the indictment yesterday on an affidavit by Charles Frost. It was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Littleton, who said that the District Attorney did not want to move in the matter until Mr. Pinkerton, who is in New Orleans, returned.

As the defendant had never been arraigned during the ten years that the indictment had been pending, Justice Aspinall denied the motion for dismissal. It was arranged that Frost should plead to the indictment some time next week.

SURVEYOR CROFT'S NEW PLAN.

Silas C. Croft, Surveyor of the Port, has under consideration a plan by which friends of passengers arriving on incoming steamships may be allowed to see the passengers without delay and without interfering with the inspection of baggage by Customs officials.

The plan provides that the steamship lines be asked to set aside a part of their piers, to be roped off and known as the baggage division, no person being allowed within this inclosure except the owners of baggage brought ashore from the steamship.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:13	Sun sets...6:06	Moon rises..1:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:27	Gov. Isl'd...1:47	H. Gate....3:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:08	Gov. Isl'd...2:08	H. Gate....4:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	8:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	..... 7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

IT'S THE BUTLER QUALITY

Even more than the "Butler prices" which has made our 95 stores so attractive to careful and discriminating housekeepers. Our prices, it is true, first attract, but it's the quality of our goods which enables us to hold every new friend we make. We speak of this particularly to-day, as there are skeptics, we know, who cannot reconcile groceries of the highest quality with low prices such as we regularly quote. Have your doubts if you please, but isn't it worth your while to try our stores for a few days?

There's Much to Be Learned About Groceries in a Butler Store.

HERE ARE SOME SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY:

Sugar, Coffee, Tea.
1 lb. very best Tea, all kinds;
1 lb. very best Coffee, Mocha and Java;
7 lbs. standard Granulated Sugar,
ALL THREE FOR $1.00

Corn or Tomatoes.
The finest of New York State Corn or Southern Tomatoes; for this sale, A CAN, 7c., OR 3 CANS FOR 20c

Anderson's Concentrated Soups.
All varieties of these delicious soups at the special price of 7c. A CAN, or 3 CANS FOR 20c

Pride of St. Louis Flour.
Our guarantee that no better Flour is milled. We add nothing to the price for the name on the bag, hence our low price. 3½ lb. BAG, with cake of yeast, 9c

Prunes, choicest Santa Clara, extra large, a pound, 12c.; large, 8c.; medium	5c
Olives, finest Queen, 18 oz. bottle, 23c.; 10 oz., 14c.; Manzanilla, 8 oz.	9c
Dates, choice quality, new packing, a pound package	5c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all fruit flavors, a jar	8c
Preserves, Johnson's Best, very fine, 5 pound stone crock	43c
Crosse & Blackwell's Imported Pickles, Gherkins or Chow Chow, a bottle	19c
Mustard Sardines, very fine, new goods, ¼ can	9c
Orange or Lemon Peel, finest glace, special, a pound	12c
Catsup, Liberty Brand, finest Tomatoes and pure spices, pint bottle	9c
English Mustard, very fine, ½ pound can	6c
White Pepper, our best grade, ½ pound can	6c
Rolled Oats, Caledonian Brand, 2 pound package	5c
Lemon or Vanilla Extracts, Peerless Brand, our best	12c
Honey, very choice, 1 pound bottle	12c
Syrup, Golden Drip, extra quality, quart bottle	10c
Self-Rising Buckwheat, Triumph Brand, our best, 3-lb. package	12c
Self-Rising Flour, Triumph Brand, our best, 3-lb. package	12c
Oranges, large California Navel, a dozen	25c
Lemons, fine juicy Messina, a dozen	12c
French Peas, finest Petit Pois, a can	12c
Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, our best, plain or in sauce, 3-lb. can	9c
Peaches, Patapsco Brand, Baltimore packing, a can	10c
Peaches, Essie Brand, finest California, heavy syrup, a can	19c
Pears, Royal Belle Brand, Baltimore packing, a can	9c
Pears, Essie Brand, finest California, heavy syrup, a can	19c
Cocoa, Walter Baker & Co.'s, this famous brand, ½-lb. can	21c
Soap, Nickel Brand, our best, 18 oz. cake	5c
Starch, Duryea's finest loose lump, 2 pounds for	7c
Potted Ham or Tongue, all the best brands, ½-lb. can	4c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FOR MEN
JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE (Trade Mark)
None genuine unless bearing upon the heel the adhesive label of which a fac-simile is here given.
KNOWN AND APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 23 YEARS.
SOLD BY LEADING RETAILERS.
Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sewed. Smooth Innersoles.
Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H) stamped upon the sole. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.
Distributed at wholesale by
MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

Santiago, Santiago and south side Cuba	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
FRIDAY, MARCH 15.		
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tynedale, Hamburg	.....	.....
SATURDAY, MARCH 16.		
Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Breconshire, Argentina, Paruguay, and Uruguay	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, &c	.....	1:30 P. M.
Hesperia, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, for Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	.....
	*9:30 A. M.	
Minneapolis, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Neustria, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Philadelphian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, South Africa	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tiomo, Cardenas, &c	.....	.....
Ulster, St. Kitts, &c	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	†10:00 A. M.	
Westernland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 9 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 14.

Athalie, Shields, Feb. 24.
Barbarossa, Bremen, March 2.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Elbrus, Manchester, Feb. 22.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 9.
Evelyn, San Juan, March 7.
Grenada, Port Spain, March 5.
Inchreith, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 13.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 2.
Leopold II., London, Feb. 18.
Maori King, London, Feb. 23.
Massapequa Pauliac, March 1.
Morn, Huelva, Feb. 26.
Mundaka, Huelva, Feb. 21.
Santiago, Nassau, March 5.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Alamo, Galveston, March 9.
Consuelo, Hull, March 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Gibraltar, March 7.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 14.
Roman Prince, Liverpool, March 1.
Silverdale, Havana, March 10.
Tallahassee, Savannah, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Batavia, Boulogne, March 9.
Campania, Liverpool, March 9.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 11.
Homer, St. Lucia, March 9.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 13.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 9.
New York, Southampton, March 9.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, March 10.
Menominee, London, March 7.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, March 7.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

California, Gibraltar, March 4.
Caracas, San Juan, March 13.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 8.
Horatio, Para, March 6.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) McKinney,

STATE CANAL SITUATION

Assembly Reconsiders and Passes the Lewis Resolution.

If Adopted by the Senate It Will Prevent Consideration of a Canal Improvement Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—Gov. Odell will send to the Legislature to-morrow a special message on the canal improvement question, together with the report of State Engineer Bond, on the surveys made under his direction as to route and cost of a proposed State barge canal. The Governor declines to indicate what line of policy he will pursue in his message.

To-day the Assembly passed a concurrent resolution amending the Constitution relative to the taxation. If the Senate, which seems likely, passes it also, it will prevent any consideration of a canal improvement bill this year. To-night there are all sorts of rumors about, the most significant being that Gov. Odell is rather relieved to have the canal matter held in abeyance by the Lewis resolution without having the responsibility for such delay thrust upon him.

The canal advocates and the anti-canal improvement members of the Assembly measured strength again this morning when M. E. Lewis of Monroe moved a call of the Assembly preparatory to moving to reconsider the vote by which his concurrent resolution had been defeated on Monday night, which is to prohibit special legislation exempting from taxation real or personal property.

During roll call the leaders of both factions circulated through the Chamber, endeavoring to secure votes. The resolution was taken from the table. Mr. Lewis then moved to reconsider the vote by which his resolution had been lost. The motion prevailed—82 yeas, 47 nays.

Mr. Kelsey of Livingston, moved the previous question on the bill.

Those who explained their votes on roll call were as follows: Messrs. Cooley of Westchester, Duross and Seymour of New York, Morgan of Kings, Van Name of Richmond, Rogers of Broome, O'Malley and Schneider of Erie, and Snyder of Ulster.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 82 yeas, 58 nays.

Senator Hill of Buffalo, who has counted noses, says that the Lewis resolution cannot pass the Senate. Senator Ambler, who leads the anti-canal men, says it will, and that canal legislation this year will be impossible. It is said that Gov. Odell has been advised that it would be unwise, just as he is accomplishing great reductions in taxation, to pass a bill for canal improvement that will put it all back.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION BILL.

Measure Extending Power of the Bank Superintendent Over National Concerns Passes the Senate

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate has passed the bill of Senator Humphrey, putting National building associations more directly under control of the Bank Superintendent and forbidding building and loan associations generally to invest in second mortgages, yeas, 36; nays, 12.

When the measure came up this morning, Senator Armstrong said that the powers given to the Bank Superintendent were unusual and drastic, and meant to close up some good businesses entirely. Senator Humphrey, to prove that there was need of more supervision, read extracts from morning papers telling of a disastrous failure of one of these institutions. He asserted that every day the National associations were taking risks that would eventually mean their wrecking. The powers to be given were not drastic, but would allow the Superintendent to have such supervision that he could protect the poor investors.

Senator Grady objected to the bill. "Why," he said, "if you keep on you'll make every man and woman who wants to draw breath, or invest their own money come to Albany and ask a State officer whether they can or not." He said that he did not take much stock in the theory that the associations were liable to fail. The Superintendent now had plenty of authority to prevent such things. On behalf of Gen. D. E. Sickels, he protested against such legislation.

As if to demonstrate that there was no politics in the bill, Senator Trainor spoke for it. He said: "This bill is not drastic enough. If you did the right thing you would pass such legislation as would permanently stop these National associations and protect the people who later may be inveigled into investing their hard-earned money." He detailed the operations of several defunct associations, and said that he hoped the bill would pass, and that next year the Legislature would put the National associations out of business.

Senator Grady intimated that Senator Trainor was speaking for the local associations, which did not like any opposition.

Senator Elsberg alleged that the National associations played on the credulity of the public by having a number of big financiers or public men named as Directors, when as a matter of fact they were not interested.

The bill was put on final passage and was passed, yeas, 36; nays, 12.

Senator Malby opposed the bill on final passage. He said no other State in the Union had any such law, and it was the worst legislation he had ever heard of. No moneyed corporation was compelled to submit to the supervision this bill gave. Corporations of other classes were not supervised. He recalled the Murray Hill Bank case, and said there were hundreds of similar cases, yet there was no legislation for them of this character.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

L. J. Callanan Opposes the Bill Regulating the Duties of Firemen.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation at its regular monthly meeting, held yesterday afternoon, passed resolutions bearing upon a number of bills now pending in the Legislature. A resolution was adopted approving the action of the Executive Committee in opposing the passage of the General Corporation Tax bill and authorizing the committee to take further action opposing the bill and other tax bills. Resolutions were passed favoring the Slater-Seymour bill, providing for the complete exemption of mortgages from taxation, and disapproving the Stranahan bill, which imposes a tax on mortgages.

A resolution offered by Chairman L. J. Callanan of the Committee on City Affairs, opposing the bill introduced in the Senate providing for the regulation of the duties of firemen, as unwarranted, was adopted. Mr. Callanan said that the committee was led to oppose the bill by a letter received from Chief Croker, stating that discipline would be demoralized and efficiency impaired in the department because of the introduction of inexperienced men.

To carry out the provisions of the bill, the letter said, would impose an additional burden on the taxpayers of the city of from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 annually, and cause a large increase in the rates of premiums on all fire insurance.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate Cities Committee has reported out the following bills:

Assemblyman O'MALLEY—Authorizing Buffalo to exchange abandoned public lands for others needed for public use.

Assemblyman DE GRAW—Authorizing New York to audit several claims of Fire Department employes for services performed as Inspectors.

The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment reported these bills:

Senator DONNELLY—Amending the tax law relative to supplementary proceedings taken in the collection of taxes. The bill was also ordered to a third reading.

Assemblyman O'BRIEN—Regulating the duties of Tax Collectors and the preparation of assessment rolls.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reported favorably this morning the following bills:

Mr. WEEKES—Providing for watchers at polling places.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Regulating the appointment of election inspectors in towns.

Senator WAGNER—Amending the Money Loaning Associations act, by providing that where bonds for security are given they shall be executed by a domestic or foreign corporation authorized by the Superintendent of Insurance to transact business.

Senator SLATER—The concurrent resolution amending Article VIII. of the Constitution so as to provide that the debts incurred by New York City after Jan. 1, 1904, for a water supply shall not be limited by the present Constitutional provisions.

MANY MEASURES PASSED.

ALBANY, March 13.—In the Assembly today the following bills were passed:

Mr. DE GRAW—To authorize the revision of the proceedings for the opening of Sixteenth Avenue in New Utrecht.

Mr. COOLEY—Prohibiting the construction of railways upon the Boston Post Road in the town of Rye, except with the consent of a majority of the property owners.

Mr. COTTON—Authorizing the audit and allowance of attorneys' claims against the City of New York for expenses in connection with the contest of certain judgments against the city amounting to $700,000.

Senator SLATER—Authorizing the City of New York to raise $15,000 to pay city employes their back salaries while absent serving in the United States Army or Navy during the late war with Spain.

Mr. REILLY—Providing that in actions brought by the City of New York to recover penalties for the violation of any law or ordinance the summons may be issued out of same court by the Corporation Counsel in his own name.

Senator HENNESSY—Authorizing the Commissioner of Water Supply of New York City to extend and improve immediately the water supply of the Borough of the Bronx.

Mr. MATTHEWS—To permit the reinstatement of nine firemen in New York City, who it is claimed were illegally dismissed.

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the charter of the City of Schenectady by providing for a new Board of School Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor.

Mr. COOK—Prohibiting the taking of fish with pound nets in the waters of Lake Erie.

Mr. BABCOCK—Amending the agricultural law so as to prevent fraud in the sale of paris green.

Mr. M. E. LEWIS—Providing for the appointment of a Sealer of Weights and Measures in cities of the second class.

Mr. RAINEY—Exempting from jury duty engineers of steam boilers.

Mr. H. WILSON—Amending the primary and election laws relative to enrollment books.

Mr. DAVIS—Exempting from taxation personal property bequeathed to a Bishop, charitable, religious, educational, scientific, or literary associations or corporations.

Bills Signed by Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, March 13.—Gov. Odell this afternoon signed the following bills:

Assemblyman FISH—Providing that the Secretary of State shall not grant a certificate of authority to do business in this State to any foreign corporation having the same name as an existing domestic corporation or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive.

Senator DAVIS—Authorizing Buffalo to issue $150,000 in bonds for defraying the expenses of police protection for the Pan-American Exposition.

Mr. COOLEY—Amending the State fish and game law relative to the cultivation of shell fish in Weatchester County.

Senator WHITE—Compelling the Onondaga South Hollow Religious Society to dispose of its real estate.

The Lynn Large Type Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly Public Health Committee will to-morrow report favorably the Lynn Type bill, which provides that the State Board of Health shall have full power to regulate the type and leading of books, newspapers, and serial literature published or sold in the State so far as in its judgment it may deem necessary to protect the public from injury to eyesight by the reading of small and condensed type, and it may prohibit the use of type under eight-point or leading under two-point in all cases where it may deem the same injurious.

Another Anti-Sweatshop Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Audett will introduce in the Senate to-morrow a bill to revise the State factory law in relation to sweat shops. The bill has been prepared by the anti-sweat shops conference and the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor of New York City. The principal feature of the measure is that it provides for the appointment of fifty unpaid Factory Inspectors to aid in the enforcement of the anti-sweat shop law in New York City.

New Police Bill Rumor at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—There was a new Police bill rumor about the Capitol to-day. It was to the effect that a new bill was being drawn up for the appointment of a State Superintendent of Police who would have power to remove all Chiefs and who would have a special detective force of his own to find out when Chiefs ought to be removed. The identity of the author of this latest invention is withheld.

Dance Hall Bill Killed.

ALBANY, March 13.—By a vote of 42 yeas to 46 nays the Assembly this afternoon "killed" the bill of Mr. Bennett providing for the licensing of dance halls in New York City where liquor is sold, the same to be regulated by the police. The amount of such license is fixed at $100. The usual motion to reconsider the vote was made. The bill failed to receive the constitutional vote.

Two Dock Bills Reported.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate Committee on Cities has reported favorably the two dock bills of Senator Ahearn. One provides that $4,000,000 annually for three years may be spent for dock improvement, and another provides that the condemnation proceedings now allowed by law shall only apply to property on the water front between Gansevoort and Twenty-third Streets, instead of generally.

Forest Park Reservoir Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate has passed Mr. Morgan's bill to provide for the construction in Forest Park, Queens County, Borough of Queens, New York, of a new reservoir, dams, and mains, with the appurtenances thereto, for the purpose of storing and supplying water for use in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York.

Bill to Tax Reservoir Lands Passed.

ALBANY, March 13.—The bill of Assemblyman Everett to compel New York City to pay full real estate and improved property taxation upon millions of dollars' worth of reservoir property situated in Westchester and Putnam Counties has passed the Senate, and now goes to the Governor.

To Report Trust Company Tax Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly Taxation and Retrenchment Committee will tomorrow report favorably the Krum bill taxing trust companies upon their capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

Against Railway on Lafayette Place.

ALBANY, March 13.—Assemblyman Sullivan introduced a bill to-day prohibiting the construction of railroads on Lafayette Place, Borough of Manhattan.

Donnelly Gas Bill Killed.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate Cities Committee has reported adversely the bill of Senator Donnelly for municipal ownership of gas plants in New York City.

Tenement House Bills Reported.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate Cities Committee has reported out the four bills prepared by the Tenement House Commission and incorporated in its report.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, March 13.—These bills were introduced in the Senate this morning:

Senator SULLIVAN—Prohibiting the construction of street railroads on Elm Street, New York City between Hester and Spring Streets unless a majority of the owners of property in numbers and value thereof consent to the same.

Also a bill authorizing New York City to examine into the claim of the Woodside Water Company for compensation for water furnished to Long Island City in 1896 and 1897. The city is authorized to raise money for such claim.

Senator MILLS—Providing that Hell Gate pilots may demand $2 a day for every day they are detained by any ship or vessel over and above twenty-four hours.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing that ballots preserved after a trial by jury in New York must be retained by the Commissioner of Jurors and deposited by him in a box prepared for that purpose, which shall be retained by the Commissioner of Jurors and securely locked.

Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies.

ALBANY, March 13.—The bill of S. W. Smith to compel fire organizations outside of New York City to pay 10 per cent. of the 2 per cent. tax paid by foreign fire insurance corporations to the volunteer firemen, was passed in the Assembly this afternoon by a vote of 101 yeas, 37 nays.

Fosburg Murder Suspect Arrested.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 13.—Deputy Sheriff Samuel Fowler of Chatham has arrested and lodged in the jail here a man named Vaughan Hawkins, who he believes to be one of the "Wire Gang," accused of the murder of Miss Fosburg of Pittsfield. Hawkins admits that he was in Pittsfield when the murder was committed, but neither denies nor confesses that he was in any way implicated. Mr. Fosburg is in possession of the news of the capture, and will visit the Hudson jail in an endeavor to identify Hawkins.

CHARTER REVISION BILL

The Prospect for Passage of the Measure Grows Brighter.

Arguments Presented at Joint Hearing in Albany in Favor of the Commission's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The prospect for the passage of the bill submitted to the Legislature by the Charter Revision Commission appears to be growing brighter. There was a joint hearing upon the bill in the Senate Chamber to-day, and the good points of the proposed new charter were brought out with force by the representatives of the committee of 250, who came to Albany to urge favorable action by the Legislature upon the commission's work. Among those present were:

Edward M. Shepard, Fred W. Hinrichs, Thomas A. Fulton, Horace E. Deming, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Miss Lowell, Mrs. J. M. Price, J. Warren Greene, D. S. Ramsay, Herman A. Metz, Henry E. Nesmith, Jr., John C. Coleman, Elijah R. Kennedy, George W. Miller, W. E. Hutchins, William N. Kremer, Nelson N. Moneypenny, John Nicolson, Jr., George Freifeld, and A. C. Mead. Mr. Shepard made the opening address and introduced the other speakers.

Mr. Shepard said there were three fundamental principles around which the whole fabric of the proposed new charter was woven. These principles were:

1. Granting to the Mayor the power of removal during the whole of his term of four years.
2. Giving a larger power to the different boroughs for the regulation of their purely local affairs.
3. Giving to the local authorities the right to determine salaries.

The sentiment throughout Greater New York, Mr. Shepard said, was unanimous in the indorsement of the proposition that the Mayor should have the power to remove any of the subordinate officials of the City Government at any time. Given this power, the Mayor would be responsible for the administration of city affairs and could be held to account by the people. Under the present system the heads of the great departments are independent of him, and if anything goes wrong in one of them the Mayor has no responsibility for the existing evils.

Mr. Hinrichs said some criticism had been made of the commission's recommendation for a Board of Aldermen of 123 members. Practical experience, he said, had shown that an upper and lower house was a cumbersome system, and the belief of the Charter Commission was that a single body would give much greater satisfaction.

MAYOR'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

Senator Elsberg asked Mr. Hinrichs if he did not think the power of removal given to the Mayor in the proposed charter was too great a power to give to any one man. It was a power, Senator Elsberg said, which was equaled by that given to no man in the United States, with the exception of the President.

In reply Mr. Hinrichs said he had no fear that the power would be unjustly exercised. Public opinion, he believed, would prevent arbitrary removals by the Mayor. As to the enlargement of the powers of the boroughs to regulate their purely local affairs, Mr. Hinrichs said the experience of the various boroughs since the consolidation amply justified that recommendation. Under the present system there was so much red tape that often the boroughs were unable to secure authority for improvements which their people were a unit in demanding.

"The people of Brooklyn, for instance," said Mr. Hinrichs, "ought to have a certain measure of local government. Brooklyn is a city different in every way from New York, and we who live in that city have often felt that we were slighted by the officials in Manhattan. Probably they have failed to understand us and our wants. The people of Brooklyn are a home-loving people, fond of quiet and the company of good books without the pomp and circumstance of our neighbors across the river, and therefore it is natural that misunderstandings should arise."

Josephine Shaw Lowell, who appeared as the representative of the charity associations of New York, said there was one provision of the new charter which she had been specially charged to recommend to the Legislature by those whom she represented; that was the provision for the establishment of special municipal courts for children. Mrs. Lowell also recommended that the provision with regard to the police matrons be stricken from the bill. The law making the matrons a part of the uniformed force of the department, she said, ought to be retained.

Horace E. Deming, who has made a study of the charters of both the European and the American cities, said there were three essentials for the good government of cities: First, the city government must be assigned some definite place in the scheme of government, and not left to legislative caprice; second, the city government must be given power to manage local affairs within the domain assigned to it, and, third, the machinery of the city government must be made responsible to the people governed.

"All these essentials of a good system of city government," said Mr. Deming, "are provided in the charter which has been framed by the Charter Revision Commission. There is only one danger to be feared in the system proposed, and that is that you will get a bad Mayor. But when the people realize the power and responsibility of the Mayor they can be trusted to exercise good judgment in his selection. Pass this bill, and you can let New York alone. We will then see whether or not we are capable of governing ourselves. I have no doubt of the result. The Legislature can then say to those who run to Albany for legislation about purely local affairs in the Greater City that it won't be bothered with their tales of petty housecleaning. The Legislature can give its whole time to consideration of State affairs."

The representatives of the City Club then submitted a brief to the committees which sets forth in a condensed form the various divisions of the City Government it is proposed to change.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS LAW.

Gov. Odell Signs the Measure for Bi-Partisan Board of Four Members.

ALBANY, March 13.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Senator Raines providing for a bi-partisan bureau of elections in New York City.

The bill provides for a bureau of four members, to be composed of two representatives from each of the two dominant parties. The bureau is to exercise the powers and perform the duties heretofore performed by the New York City Police Commission in relation to the conduct of elections. The four Commissioners of Election are to be recommended by the political parties they represent and appointed by the Mayor.

The Governor is in possession of a brief filed by the City Club of New York, by George W. Miller, claiming that the bill is unconstitutional, because it confines the Mayor to certain appointments. The Governor says that the City Club's point would be an admirable one if he had listened to the suggestions of the Kings County people or Assistant Supervisor of Elections Van Duzer, who desired an amendment making the bill designate the bi-partisan board as election officials, so that the names suggested by the two political bodies must be selected by the Mayor.

The Governor says that had this been acceded to he believes the measure would have been declared unconstitutional, and he therefore signs the original bill. The Mayor under this bill, it is understood, can now appoint whom he choses, although it is understood that he will take the names submitted.

Objections to New Apportionment.

ALBANY, March 13.—Vigorous objections to the proposed Congressional reapportionment began to-day when five Congressmen whose districts are affected made protests directly to Gov. Odell. They were John K. Stewart of the Twenty-first, Lucius W. Littauer of the Twenty-second, L. W. Emerson of the Twenty-third, James S. Sherman of the Twenty-fifth, and George W. Ray of the Twenty-sixth, all in adjoining counties and Congressional districts. The general argument was that there was no necessity at present for any changes of lines up the State.

A Sewer Into the Sound.

There has been introduced into the Senate at Albany a bill permitting the City of Mount Vernon and adjoining villages to empty their sewage into the Sound near David's Island. This bill is being strenuously opposed by the oyster and fishery industries on both sides of the Sound, as well as by the Common Council of New Rochelle, residents of City Island, the New York Athletic Club, John H. Starin, owner of Glen Island; the Park Department of New York City, and others.

CLIMATE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE
LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.
IT KEEPS ITS STRENGTH and FLAVOR in GREENLAND AS UNDER THE EQUATOR
TRAVELERS DO YOU SEE THE POINT?

SET-BACK TO RAMAPO BILL

The Two Houses at Albany in a Wrangle Over It.

FINAL OUTCOME IS IN DOUBT

Action in Senate Blocked and Committee Refuses to Report the Morgan Repeal Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Ramapo legislation was given a set-back to-day. The two houses are now in a wrangle over the subject, and the outcome is shrouded in doubt.

When the Morgan Repeal bill came over from the Assembly to the Senate this morning Senator Slater was not in his seat, and the bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary. Later Senator Slater, who had agreed with Mr. Morgan that Mr. Morgan's bill instead of his own should go on the statute books, moved that the Morgan bill be advanced to third reading. Senators McCarren and Brackett were both on their feet in an instant and objected. As it required unanimous consent to advance the bill, the objections effectually blocked it.

Senator Brackett was asked what reason he had for objecting to the advancement of the Morgan bill, since the Slater bill, which is exactly similar to the Morgan measure, has passed the Senate. He replied:

"I don't know as I have any particular reason, but the Senate has already passed a repeal bill, and now the Assembly passes another bill of the same character and sends it over to us. I want to look into the matter."

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, of which Senator Brackett is Chairman, met this afternoon, and Senator Slater moved that the committee report out the Morgan bill. The motion caused quite a wrangle. The Judiciary Committee is composed of the following Senators: Brackett, Krum, Davis, Brown, Elsberg, Thornton, Slater, Mills, McKinney, McCarren, Dowling, Ellsworth, and Grady. Senators Krum, Ellsworth, Grady, and Thornton were absent from the meeting. Senator Brackett took the lead in the discussion in opposition to the bill. He said that the Assembly had not acted right in not accepting the Slater bill passed by the Senate, and he did not think the Senate committee should take up the Morgan bill.

Senator Slater said he was perfectly willing that Mr. Morgan's bill should go to the Governor instead of his, and he asked that the Morgan bill be reported.

Senator Brackett said he hoped the committee would not see fit to take such action. Senator Slater demanded a vote.

Senators Slater and Elsberg, both Republicans, were the only two members of the committee who voted in favor of reporting the Morgan bill. Those recorded in the negative were Senators Brackett, Davis, Brown, Mills, McKinney, McCarren, and Dowling.

No reason for the position taken by the committee is given except that advanced by Senator Brackett, that the Assembly should have accepted the bill. Inasmuch as Senator Slater was willing that the Morgan bill should be accepted by the Senate, the excuse for their action given by the Senators who voted against reporting the Morgan bill this afternoon is generally regarded as a poor cover for a determined hostility to the enactment of Ramapo legislation.

Senator Slater said to-night that he would move in the Senate to-morrow to have the Judiciary Committee discharged from further consideration of the Morgan bill. There is no idea entertained that this motion will prevail. He made the following statement to-night with reference to the action of the Judiciary Committee:

"At the executive session of the committee there was a motion made to report the Morgan bill out. It failed of carriage. A majority of the committee seemed to think that they should have time to consider the measure. I shall see Mr. Morgan with reference to further action."

Assemblyman Morgan decided early today that if the Senate Judiciary Committee did not report out his bill he will to-morrow morning move to discharge the Assembly Cities Committee from consideration of the Slater bill, an exact counterpart of his own. He said to-night:

"I do not care whose name is attached to the anti-Ramapo bill, or who has the honor of passing it. The Slater bill has gone through the Senate, and as it will expedite anti-Ramapo legislation, I will move that it be substituted for my bill tomorrow morning. There is no necessity for further delay on the Senate side. My bill was only reported out as a compliment to me, but if there is to be any trouble, the Assembly should pass the Slater bill." Mr. Morgan added that he had the promise of Chairman Kelsey of the Committee on Cities, that the Slater bill would be reported out by the Committee Thursday.

Mr. Kelsey is the only member of the Assembly who voted against the Morgan bill.

Altogether the prospects for Ramapo legislation do not appear very bright. The representatives of the Merchants' Association are worked up over the situation, and will put on all the pressure they can to bring the Legislature to final action upon either the Slater or Morgan bill.

THE NEW GAME COMMISSION.

Gov. Odell Signs the Act Consolidating the Old Bureaus.

ALBANY, March 13.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Senator Brown abolishing the Forest, Fish and Game Commission and the Forestry Preserve Board as now constituted, consolidating their departments and placing them under the charge of a State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor, at an annual salary of $5,000, and two Associate Commissioners, to be designated by the Governor, and serve without compsensation.

The three Commissioners shall constitute the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission. The term of office of the salaried Commissioner is fixed at four years. The two Associate Commissioners appointed under the act are to serve until Jan. 1, 1903, after which date the Governor is given discretion to designate from time to time two Commissioners of the Land Office to act with the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, and constitute the board for the purchase of forest lands.

After Jan. 1, 1903, the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner may appoint a Deputy Commissioner at an annual salary of $2,500.

To License Osteopaths.

ALBANY, March 13.—Assemblyman Seymour's bill regulating and legalizing the practice of osteopathy in the State will be reported to-morrow by the Assembly Public Health Committee for reprinting and recommittal. The amendment reads: "Provided that said person shall have passed a satisfactory examination at the hands of the State Board of Regents in academic subjects, and provided, further, that no person licensed to practice osteopathy under the provisions of this act shall be allowed to prescribe or use medicines or drugs in treatment of diseases, nor be allowed to use operative surgery or treat what are commonly known as contagious or infectious diseases."

Sunday Closing for Butchers.

ALBANY, March 13.—A large delegation of retail butchers throughout the State, wearing red badges with the inscription, "We favor Sunday closing the year round," appeared before the Assembly Code Committee this afternoon in favor of Mr. O'Connell's bill compelling Sunday closing of the butchers' shops. The bill was reported favorably, after being changed to take effect Sept. 1.

Its IMMENSE SALES Indicate Its POPULARITY Over All Other 5¢ BRANDS

CREMO SMOKERS EVERYWHERE ATTEST ITS SUPERIORITY

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, & METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO.—DISTRIBUTORS.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Corsicana (Texas) Mob Punishes the Murderer of a White Woman, After He Had Confessed.

CORSICANA, Texas, March 13.—John Henderson, colored, who several days ago brutally murdered Mrs. Younger, a farmer's wife, living just outside this city, was burned to death in the Court House square here at noon to-day. A written confession of the crime, attested by Justice Roberts, was secured from the prisoner. Five thousand people witnessed the burning, and business was practically suspended for a time.

Henderson was captured yesterday after a long chase. He was trailed by bloodhounds from the Younger homestead, many miles back and forth across the country, and was finally captured near Hillsborough. The officers took him to the latter place, and were impelled, through fear or mobs, to start for Fort Worth. When the train reached Itasca, a party of Younger's friends overpowered the guards and hustled Henderson from the train. He was conveyed across the prairie, a distance of forty-five miles, to Corsicana, where he was placed in jail to prevent the infuriated citizens from tearing him to pieces.

A committee was appointed to see him and pass finally on his guilt or innocence. He made a written confession that he had murdered an "unknown white lady three miles north of Corsicana, March 6." There was no one present, he said, but himself and the woman's two little children. He said he did not know why he did it.

When it became public that Henderson had confessed, people swarmed around the jail. It was decided to burn the prisoner at the stake at 2 o'clock P. M., but news was received that troops had been started from Dallas, and the execution was hurried. A railroad rail was driven into the ground in the corner of the Court House square. Boxes and dry timber were piled around it and saturated with oil.

Just before noon about forty men rushed from the jail across the square to the place where the rail had been planted. Among them was Henderson, handcuffed. The negro was fastened to the rail with wire and chains. Cans of oil were emptied over his clothing and dozens of lighted matches touched the inflammable material. The fire alarms were rung and the stores of the city were deserted, as their occupants rushed to the square to witness the burning.

Just as the pile was fired, Conway Younger, husband of the murdered woman, jumped at Henderson and slashed him across the face with a knife. Henderson gave no indication of pain or suffering. He rolled his eyes to get a glimpse of the angry faces which surrounded him, and there was a slight movement of the hands. In ten minutes Henderson was dead. At no time did he make any outcry other than an occasional groan.

Justice H. G. Roberts held an inquest on the body of Henderson and gave the following verdict:

"I find that the deceased came to his just death at the hands of the incensed and outraged feelings of the best people in the United States, the citizens of Navarro and adjoining counties. The evidence, as well as the confession of guilt by deceased, shows that his punishment was fully merited and commendable."

Alleged Reward for Lynchers.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—Gov. Candler to-day received a letter from the so-called "International Council of the World," with offices at 423 New York Block, Seattle, Washington, informing him that the attorney of that organization had been authorized to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of each person implicated in the lynching of John Moody at Bryan, Ga. Gov. Candler said he had never heard of the organization, and was not inclined to take the letter seriously.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chairman Salomon of the Baltimore and Ohio Directorate to Retire—The Pennsylvania's Plans.

William Salomon, Chairman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway's Board of Directors, will soon retire from that position and from participation in the management of that road.

Mr. Salomon's retirement, however, will not be the only change in the management of the road resulting directly from the recent heavy purchases of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The voting trust which now controls the Baltimore and Ohio will either be dissolved or entirely reorganized. Additional representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which now has but two directors of the board of eleven, will be elected, so that the Pennsylvania will have a majority in the board. The Pennsylvania now controls about $40,000,000 of stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, about half of which is preferred and the other half common stock.

The recent acquisitions in Baltimore and Ohio stock by the Pennsylvania were, it is said, made because it was found that the interest acquired in December, 1899, was insufficient to assure such a control of the policy of the road as the Pennsylvania interests desired. With only two Directors on the board of the Baltimore and Ohio the Pennsylvania's interests were frequently ignored. One of the steps taken against the wishes of the Pennsylvania, it is said, was the declaration of the dividend on the common stock last Summer, the Pennsylvania at that time owning only preferred stock. The sale to the shareholders of the unissued $6,399,000 common stock at 80, in May, 1900, is understood to have been opposed by the Pennsylvania.

The retirement of Mr. Salomon as Chairman of the board will practically end his railroad career. He will go abroad within a few weeks, first to the Mediterranean, and then to Italy and Germany. When he returns he will go into business, and will probably become associated with one of the large banking houses.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Board of Directors of the New York Central met yesterday and declared the regular dividend. President Callaway said that the Central did not intend to purchase, lease or acquire the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, known as the "Clover Leaf" Route.

The Lackawanna Railroad put into service yesterday a new dining car, which was built in the company's shops at Scranton. It is finished throughout in white enamel and gold, with mahogany furniture. The kitchen is fitted with the most modern devices.

Since the meeting last week of the West Bound Freight Committee the rate situation in Trunk Line territory is said to have been much improved. Rates out of New England are still demoralized.

Serious car shortages continue, especially in Kansas City, Indianapolis, and other railroad centres. It was said yesterday that in Kansas City the shortage now extended even to merchandise cars.

Elected to Academy of Design.

The following were elected associate members of the National Academy of Design at its quarterly meeting held at the academy, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, last evening: J. W. Alexander, A. Phinister Procter, J. Edward Simmons, C. H. Davis, and E. A. Abbey.

Buy a
Sparklet
Bottle
and buy one to-day. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life.
Buy a Sparklet bottle at your druggist's or grocer's, or at our store, 1127 Broadway. Buy one anywhere, but buy one.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

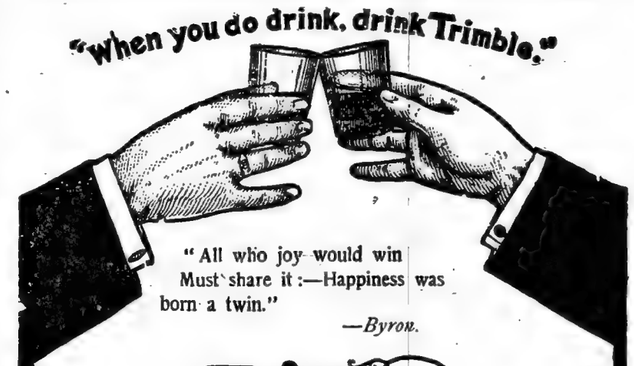

"All who joy would win
Must share it:—Happiness was born a twin."
—Byron.

Trimble Whiskey
Green Label
We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old aged by time not artificially. AT ALL FIEST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1793.

THERE ARE NO BETTER made, better fitting, or more luxuriously silk-lined throughout Spring overcoats in town at the price than those fashionable Oxford-gray unsheared-worsteds that we are selling at
$15.
The reason for our existence is selling high-class clothes at moderate prices. Therefore, we cheerfully say "money back for the asking."
THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS
245 BROADWAY, Opposite City Hall Park.
838-840 BROADWAY, Corner 13th Street.

Austin's Dog Bread
creates a cheerful disposition.

NEW WORLD'S TRAP RECORD

W. R. Crosby Broke 345 Targets in Sportsmen's Shoot.

"FRED" GILBERT'S HIGH SCORE

Sportsmen's Show Contests with Rifle, Revolver, and Gun for the Association Championship.

The trap-shooting competition at Inter-State Park in the contests for the Sportsmen's Show championships took a new turn yesterday, when the world's record for a continuous score of breaks fell before the gun of W. R. Crosby, and that noted wing shot, with a run of 345, not only jumped into the lead for the continuous match, but jumped so far away from the next best score that even the most hopeful of the experts opposing him all but gave up. As has been the case since the shooting passed the second day on the Madison Square Garden roof, the competition yesterday was confined to the dozen experts who have been among the leaders from the beginning.

Fred Gilbert on the first turn broke 39 straight, while the scores of several others averaged close to Crosby's figures. Returning to the mark for his second trial, Gilbert settled into his best form, and with conditions that just then were perfection for trap shooting, eclipsed his own best performance in the contest by running a string of 158 consecutive breaks, and again took his place as first favorite and prospective champion of the show. With Gilbert's new achievement confronting him, Crosby went to the mark for a third round, and, shooting with rare precision and the regularity of clockwork, had shattered an even hundred targets before the crowd of spectators and shooters awoke to the fact that something unusual was transpiring and began to crowd about the gunner.

The continuous score ran on and on, with applause growing louder and louder, as he passed the old figures, and finally reached the world's record of 231 straight breaks, made by J. S. Fanning a year ago. At that point every person on the grounds was included in the crowd that stood watching, and when the next bluerock fell in fragments, and a new record for trap target shooting had been established, Crosby was compelled to stop for a time to respond to the congratulations that were showered on him. He quickly turned back to his task of making as sure a thing as possible of the Continuous Match Trophy, however, and again the destruction of clay birds went on, while the fragments spread out on the grounds beyond the traps began to assume the appearance of a mound. The enthusiasm of the spectators had been about expended by this time, and though the crowd still remained, the steady and seemingly endless counting had become monotonous. There was one more outburst when the 300 point was safely passed, but after that the spectators remained simply to wonder how far the new champion would go. From the style in which he went on after the 300 it really seemed as if he would not stop until the stock of targets ran out, but there had to be an end some time, and Crosby reached it after breaking his three hundred and forty-fifth target.

In the contest for the Sportsmen's Association championship, the shooting again was of an exceptionally high order, and for the first time in the struggle this year two men made straight scores of 100 each, these being Gilbert and Parmelee, Gilbert's performance in this contest leaving him still in front with the highest average, though Parmelee has tied him for the honor of the high run. The scores follow:

Continuous Match.—Crosby, 345; Fox, 50; Parmelee, 12; Martin, 5; Heikes, 68; Gilbert, 158; Fanning, 39; Watson, 11; Griffith, 35; LeRoy, 41.

Association Championship.—Parmelee, 100; Crosby, 99; Gilbert, 100; Heikes, 93; Fanning, 98; Watson, 96; Hull, 87; Griffith, 90; LeRoy, 96; Fox, 90; Martin, 95; Bain, 88; Brinton, 92; L. B. Smull, 92; J. H. Carey, 78; T. W. Morfey, (not finished.)

RIFLEMEN IN CLOSE CONTEST.

New-Comers in Championship Shoot Add to Competition's Interest.

New-comers in the championship rifle-shooting competition now in progress on the Zettler Rifle Club's range, 159 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday, added greatly to the interest that the tournament has aroused, and the gallery was filled with spectators throughout the time that the shooting was going on. The most prominent of the new men who have entered the tournament are Louis P. Ittel of Pittsburg, Dr. W. G. Watson of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, and Michael Dowler and L. P. Hansen of Jersey City, all of whom figured among the high scores of the day, though chief honors were won by Ittel, who at once went to the lead in the shoot, and that, too, with a score that is so close to the record that the experts who are watching the contest are inclined to believe that the record will be in danger before the competition ends.

The Sportsmen's Show record made last year by F. C. Ross of Brooklyn is 2,429 for the 100-shot championship, the nearest approach to this is the 2,451 made by Ittel, though several other men were close behind the Pittsburg man in the same event. In the ring target match perfect scores were made by Theodore Giessel of Springfield, Mass., and C. G. Zettler of New York. In the bull's-eye target match Gus Zimmerman has a good lead, while in the shoot for the Zettler Trophy Giessel holds first place, with the remarkably fine score of 248 out of a possible 250.

Conspicuous among the shooters and a great favorite with the spectators is T. H. Keller, Jr., eighteen years old, who so far has held his own with the experts, he having a high score of 246 out of a possible 250, the next best to the leader, Giessel. The old record for twenty-five yards has been wiped out most effectually at this tournament, as no less than six men have beaten it. The scores for the day follow:

100-shot Championship; Shot in Strings of 10 Shots at Any Time During the Tournament—L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, Penn., 247, 245, 245, 247, 246, 244, 245, 244, 246, 244. Total, 2,451. Dr. G. W. Hudson, New York, 2,431; M. Doorler, Greenville, N. J., 2,431; E. S. Pillard, New Britain, Conn., 2,430; T. R. Giessel, Springfield, Mass., 2,428; L. C. Buss, New York, 2,423; J. T. Humphrey, Boston, Mass., 2,417; R. Busse, New York, 2,396; J. Rebham, Marion, N. J., 2,390; T. H. Keller, Jr., New York, 2,368; J. H. W. Meyer, New York, 2,225.

Ring Target.—Targets of three shots, possible 75; best three targets to count for first five prizes; possible 225.—T. R. Geisel, 75, 74, 73; total, 222. E. S. Pillard, 74, 73, 73; total, 220. C. Zettler, Jr., 75, 74, 71; total, 220. L. P. Ittel, 74, 73, 73; total, 220. L. C. Buss, 73, 73, 73; total, 219.

Best two targets to count for next five prizes; possible 150.—R. Busse, 73, 73; total, 146. L. P. Hansen, 74, 72; total, 146. M. Doorler, 73, 73; total, 146. W. A. Hicks, 74, 71; total, 145. J. Rebham, 75, 72; total, 145.

One target to count for the remaining prizes.—P. Kossek, 73; F. Kost, 73; Dr. G. W. Hudson, 72; J. T. Humphrey, 72; G. Bernius, 72; T. H. Keller, Jr., 71; C. Kaufman, 71; Henry Mahlenbrock, 71; R. J. Young, 70, and E. Berckman, 70.

Zimmerman Trophy.—Best target of three shots, possible 75.—H. D. Muller, 74; E. S. Pillard, 73; M. Doorler, 72; R. Busse, 71; S. Buzzini 68; T. H. Keller, 67; L. Maurer, 67; C. Meyer, 66; T. P. McKenna, 64.

Bull's Eye Target, Best Shot by Measurement to Count.—Gus Zimmerman, 21¼; H. D. Muller, 22; E. S. Pillard, 22½; J. F. Smith, 25; J. T. Humphrey, 25½; C. Meyer, 25½; G. H. Wiermann, 25½; J. Rebham, 28; J. Schmitt, 28; T. P. MacKenna, 32; Henry Mahlenbrock, 32; C. Brewer, 32¼; George Zimmerman, 33; F. R. Geisel, 35; T. H. Keller, Sr., 38½.

Contest for the greatest number of bull's eyes—Gus Zimmerman, 189; H. D. Muller, 72; E. S. Pillard, 63.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW STILL DRAWS

Large Crowd Yesterday Saw Indians and Mountain Guides.

The animals in the game park at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden have reached a point of boredom at the length of their stay in New York that finds expression in loud wails and terrifying growls, and the pine and spruce branches that decorate the great hall in imitation of forest scenes have drooped and turned yellow, but the attractions of the show continue fresh and unabated, as was evidenced by the crowd that was in attendance yesterday.

Among the new features introduced in the show yesterday was an exhibition of how loggers manage logs in getting them out by floating them down the mountain streams. In this demonstration John E. Hall, a guide from the Adirondacks, did some skillful acrobatic tricks, balanced on a floating log, with a long pole as a means of propulsion.

The revolver and pistol shooting contests in the basement galleries again produced close results, but J. A. Smith managed to hang on to his advantage in the lead in two events, while J. A. Dietz fell back in one and was replaced by W. E. Petty for second. J. T. Humphrey of Boston made the first perfect score of 50, standard American target, and the only perfect score made so far. Petty, Dietz, Smith, Sayre, Crabtree, Humphrey, and Himmelwright are close together for first prizes. The scores for the day follow:

REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCHES.

Revolver or pistol, re-entry, lowest score is best, 25 is highest possible.

J. A. Smith, 35; W. E. Petty, 36; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 37; J. B. Crabtree, 38; J. T. Humphrey, 43; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 42; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 48; William Rosenbaum, 55; C. E. Taintor, 63; L. Buss, 63; C. H. Chapman, 64; L. R. Piercy, 65; T. Keller, Jr., 65; K. R. McAlpin, 81.

Revolver, Re-entry Match, Highest Score Best, 250 is Possible Score—J. A. Smith, 244; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 242; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 237; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 236; J. T. Humphrey, 235; Dr. W. A. Smith, 229; W. E. Petty, 226; L. R. Piercy, 221; W. P. Uhler, 218; H. M. Pope, 212; E. F. M. Wendelstadt, 210; L. C. Huntley, 207; J. B. Crabtree, 206; A. D. Shepard, Jr., 198; S. Scott, 191; M. Edey, 158.

100-Shot Match—Dr. R. H. Sayre, 892; W. E. Petty, 891; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 886.

Germans Invited to Rifle Contests.

BERLIN, March 13.—The United States Embassy has received from the American State Department formal notification of the National Rifle Association contests at Sea Girt next Autumn, together with an invitation to German officers to participate. The invitation has been forwarded to the German Foreign Office, but as yet no answer has been received at the embassy.

TAX ON RACING ASSOCIATIONS.

August Belmont Argues Against Proposed Increase at Albany.

ALBANY, March 13.—The bill of Mr. Coughtry increasing the tax from 5 to 7 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all running track associations will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Assembly General Laws Committee. The bill is opposed by the State Racing Commission. A hearing was given during the afternoon, and August Belmont of New York City, as President of the New York State Racing Association, opposed the measure.

Mr. Belmont stated that racing was now on a good and sound basis and it was not wise to kill the goose which laid the golden egg, as this bill is likely to do. He said the present tax is sufficient, and under it all associations are doing well, some better than others, but that if the tax was increased it is likely that it would seriously hurt some of the associations. He pointed out how the tax from the associations had increased the revenues from $25,000 during the first year of its operation to $98,000 the past year.

Under the present law the agricultural societies were benefited to such an extent that their fairs become better each year and the premiums larger. The associations were permitted to give good racing and the betting was well regulated and not open to the public gaze as of old.

Mr. Coughtry said he did not know much about racing, but he thought as long as the associations were incorporated stock affairs, Mr. Belmont should have brought figures to prove that they could not pay the increased tax. He thought the large stakes were extravagant and unnecessary, declaring that he supposed the members raced their own horses and in that way win purses and keep down the profits so that they do not show up so large.

Mr. Belmont replied to this, pointing out the Westchester Association as an example. It was capitalized at $150,000 and paid a 5 per cent. dividend, but had paid to the State $16,000 in taxes the past year. It has a surplus of $10,000, but during the first year of its existence it lost $33,000. He contended that the large stakes netted the State more revenue than any others; the small overnight entries did not bring in the big entry fees.

Carter Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Carter Handicap, seven furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, to be run April 15 at the Aqueduct race track, are announced as follows:

Intrusive, 6 years, 126 pounds; Heliobas, 5, 124; Box, aged, 124; Ogden, aged, 123; Modrine, 4, 120; Maximo Gomez, 6, 117; Trumpet, 4, 116; Charentus, aged, 116; Sidney Lucas, 4, 116; Unmasked, 4, 114; King Bramblet, 4, 114; Sadducee, 4, 113; Magnificent, 4, 111; Wait Not, 5, 111; Motley, 4, 110; Hesper, 4, 110; Toddy, 4, 109; Kamara, 4, 109; Prince of Verona, 4, 109; Belle of Lexington, 4, 108; Demurrer, 3, 108; Withers, 4, 108; Trillo, 6, 108; Gold Fox, 5, 107; Pupil, 4, 106; All Gold, 4, 105; Himyarite, 3, 104; Gold Spinner, 3, 104; Sir Florian, 5, 103; Col. Padden, 3, 103; St. Finnan, 4, 102; May W., 6, 102; Isis, 3, 100; Outlander, 3, 100; The Rhymer, 3, 100; Plucky, 4, 100; The Chamberlain, 4, 100; Robert Waddell, 3, 99; In Shot, 3, 98; Alsike, 5, 98; Moor, 4, 98; Janice, 3, 98; Tonicum, 3, 97; Big Gun, 4, 96; Mauga, 3, 95; Tenario, 3, 95; Obliged, 3, 94; Rappenecker, 3, 92; Balloon, 3, 90.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Weather cloudy; track muddy. Tom Collins, Dick Furber, Swordsman, and Velma Clark were the successful favorites. Summaries: Six furlongs—Tom Collins, 111 pounds, (O'Brien,) 1; Uterp, 104, 2; George B. Cox, 109, 3. Time—1:18. Four and a half furlongs—Lou Woods, 111, (Dupee,) 1; Blue Ridge, 108, 2; Ardita, 118, 3. Time—0:59¼. Steeplechase, handicap, short course—Dick Furber, 144, (Herting,) 1; Divertisement, 133, 2; Seidenbach, 137, 3. Time—3:24. One mile—Swordsman, 110, (O'Brien,) 1; J. H. Barnes, 107, 2; Brownvail, 106½, 3. Time—1:47. Mile and a sixteenth—Linden Ella, 98, (Cochran,) 1; Trebor, 107, 2; Goodale, 108, 3. Time—1:55. Six furlongs—Velma Clark, 102, (Cochran,) 1; Virgie D'Or, 102, 2; Amoroso, 102, 3. Time—1:18¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The surprise of the racing at Tanfaran to-day was the victory of Doctor Cave, a 30 to 1 shot, in the fourth event. He led all the way and won, ridden out, from Tuthill and Redwald, the favorite, Toah, failing to get in the money. Three favorites won. Weather fine; track fast. Results: Six furlongs—McAlbert, 110, (J. Woods,) 1; Letiger, 107, 2; Dunboy, 110, 3. Time—1:15¼. Three and one half furlongs, selling—Lapidus, 110, (Burns,) 1; Contestant, 107, 2; Lady Bird, 107, 3. Time—0:42¾. One mile—Catastrophe, 111, (O'Connor,) 1; Diomed, 107, 2; Limelight, 111, 3. Time—1:43¾. Seven furlongs—Doctor Cave, 115, (Thorpe,) 1; Tuthill, 115, 2; Redwald, 115, 3. Time—1:27½. Five and a half furlongs—Bard of Avon, 103, (Burns,) 1; Bonnie Lissak, 107, 2; Rio de Altar, 112, 3. Time—1:07½. Mile and seventy yards—Owensboro, 110, (Henry,) 1; Macy, 114, 2; Rey del Bandidos, 111, 3. Time—1:47.

Foreign Cyclists for Buffalo Meet.

A. G. Batchelder, Chairman of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association, will sail for Europe on Saturday to attend the Spring meeting of the International Cyclists' Union, which begins at Allessandria, Italy, on April 7, and to obtain the entries of the leading European racing cyclists in the cycling meets at Buffalo in August.

The National championship contests of both the National Cycling Association and the League of American Wheelmen will be held at Buffalo in August. The exposition race meet will last two weeks, the first week being devoted to the amateur contests and the preliminary heats for the amateur championships, while the second week will witness the finals in both the amateur and the professional events.

Jumping Records on Skates.

Fred B. Gerner of Long Branch, L. I., was the feature of the skating sports last night in the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn. He established a new record for the standing high jump on skates, jumping 4 feet 4 inches, beating the old figures by 1¼ inches, which was also held by him. Gerner then made a broad jump of 8 feet 7 inches, a new record also. He was greeted with loud applause when the new records were announced. Harry P. McDonald skated an exhibition quarter mile in 46 2-5 seconds.

An effort to break the latter's record of 1:23 for the half mile was made by A. L. Jones of Meriden, Conn., but he failed by one second. Fancy skating followed the sports.

State Tennis Meet for Buffalo.

The New York State lawn tennis championships will be decided at Buffalo in connection with the Pan-American Exposition next Summer instead of at Syracuse. For six years these championships have been played on the Sedgwick Farm courts at Syracuse, but this year the Sedgwick Farm Club agreed at the request of the Pan-American Exposition authorities to waive its claim and allow the games to be held in Buffalo.

Cornell's Lacrosse Dates.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 13.—Manager Briner of Cornell's lacrosse team to-day announced the schedule of games as follows: April 27, Hobart at Geneva; May 10, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 11, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 23, Harvard at Ithaca; 28, Toronto University at Ithaca.

No coach has yet been secured, but the services of J. P. White of Montreal are expected.

Princeton Track Schedule.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—Manager Jameson of the Princeton University track team to-day announced the following schedule of games for the coming season:

April 20, twelfth annual open games at Princeton; May 4, fifth annual interscholastic games at Princeton; 11, Caledonian games at Princeton; 18, dual meet with Columbia University, to be held in New York or Princeton; 30, dual meet with Cornell at Elmira, N. Y.

PROGRESS ON CUP YACHT

Herreshoff Boat Fast Nearing Completion in the Bristol Shops.

RIVETERS MAKE HEADWAY

Steel Bulkhead Fasteninge at the Forward End Finished—Rushing Work on the Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, March 13.—The work of construction on the hull of the Bristol boat is fast narrowing down to a small space, telling plainly that in a few weeks preparations will be under way to get the craft out of the south shop. It is claimed that more rivets were headed up on the boat to-day than on any other day since that line of work was begun. In two of the plates well forward on the sheer strake, and not more than three feet abaft of the stemhead, the hawse pipes are in course of being fitted as conductors for the anchors' warps on the starboard and port bows. Directly abaft of the hawse scarfs and adjoining them are the socket castings for the spreaders of the bowsprit guys. They are riveted to the plate and frame and will hold the spreaders, which will extend out at right angles from the bows. Several feet aft of the spreaders and nearly in range of the mainmast heavy wrought shackles will connect with strap plates, which will be bolted to the skin. The ends of the guys will connect here with the shackles and be set up by means of turnbuckles. The spreaders will be about three feet in length, giving sufficient power to the guys that pass through their ends to the outer end of the bowsprit to firmly hold the latter in its place.

Yesterday was finished up the fastenings of the last section of the steel bulkhead at the forward end. It is situated in close proximity to the plated platform that is fitted for the stepping of the mainmast. Very light steel plate is used for the bulkheads. A man was seen to hold a section fifteen feet in length and eighteen inches in width in one hand. The sections were galvanized before being belted up in place. Spare spars are to be carried in the waists of the new boat, but the spars carried there when the boat is in racing trim will be of small calibre. They will be stowed close to the hatches amidships, leaving plenty of room on each side.

The main sheet traveler, just galvanized, is of the same size as that of the Columbia. It is of steel, containing the usual rings, to which will be attached the lower blocks.

The bobstay of the new craft has just been cut to length and spliced. It is of steel wire material, the largest and strongest in the rigging loft, and appears to be fully stout enough to hold down the bowsprit at its proper angle.

Yacht Races for Lake Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 13.—The slump in yachting which struck this section with the defeat of the Vencedor by the Canada is about to be succeeded by an interesting year, which promises the sport a new lease of life during the coming season. This is due to the fact that the next international race for the championship of the great lakes will be sailed off Chicago on Lake Michigan. There is a possibility that Toledo may be represented in the trial races by a champion which has shown the majority of yachts on Lake Erie her stern plate in many regattas.

All Winter the yachting clubs here have been actively arranging for a number of new boats for the coming season. Several of these yachts will take part in the series of regattas scheduled to come off at Buffalo next season.

Independence's Deck Beams Placed.

BOSTON, March 13.—All the deck beams are in place on the Independence, and the work of plating her is progressing rapidly.

The lead for the fin ballast which was stowed yesterday was taken out to-day, as it was found not to be sufficiently compact. It was put in again to-day in a different way. The fine bird shot, which will fill every crevice between the bars of lead, has arrived.

As soon as the lead has been stowed in a satisfactory manner, the plates of the strake above the garboard, which already have been fitted, will be riveted in place.

With the fin all shut in the work of plating the upper body of the boat will be pushed rapidly.

Commission for Young Herreshoff.

LONDON, March 13.—The St. James's Gazette this afternon announces that "Herreshoff, Junior," has been commissioned by a shipbuilder of Glasgow to design a 65-foot racing yacht, to be built on the Clyde.

The "Herreshoff, Junior," referred to by The St. James's Gazette is possibly the son of C. F. Herreshoff, who is studying naval architecture at Glasgow University. He is said to have a natural talent for designing, and has associated himself with Prof. J. Harvard Biles, who occupies the John Elder Chair of Naval Science in the Glasgow University. In the latter's large business of designing war vessels and passenger and cargo steamers, to which will be added yatch building, with young Mr. Herershoff, who will take up a permanent residence in Glasgow, as the Superintendent of that branch of the business.

Pavonia Yacht Club's Racing Dates.

At the regular meeting of the Pavonia Yacht Club on Tuesday evening, it was resolved formally to open the new clubhouse at Bayonne, with the annual planked-shad dinner on May 5.

It was reported that the new building in process of erection there, containing lockers, workshop, sail and spar lofts would be ready for occupancy during the coming week, and the club will take informal possession before April 1. Arrangements were completed for special races, open to club yachts only, over the new course on Memorial Day.

The Regatta Committee was instructed to arrange the annual regatta on June 17. Special races for the Commodore and the McInnes cups, July 4; Fall regatta on Labor Day. In addition to these there will be races for the smaller classes over the short course on each Saturday.

Measurement Rule Adopted by L. Y. C.

At a special meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held at Delmonico's last night, the new measurement rule already accepted by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and favorably reported on by a committee from the Larchmont Club, was unanimously adopted.

Owing to the international races this season, the club's "race week" was decided upon as the second instead of, as formerly, the third week in July.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

A. Thayer has bought the steam yacht Sentinel, formerly owned by Louis C. Wachsmuth, and is having her fitted out at Tebo's under supervision of Capt. W. A. Pressey.

Harrison B. Moore's steam yacht Marietta has been sold to a Philadelphia yachtsman. She will be taken from Manning's Basin to Tebo's, where she will be fitted out.

The auxiliary steam yacht Aloha, D. W. and A. C. James, has been undergoing a general overhauling at Tebo's basin. Her interior has been entirely refitted and her rigging overhauled.

George W. Taylor, who is having the most handsome and largest yacht for Great South Bay built at Islip, has engaged Walter Brown, Henry Locker, and Edward Seerveld to sail her.

The auxiliary steam yacht Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix, is being overhauled at Tebo's basin for a southern cruise. The engines are receiving a thorough inspection, and Capt. Kerr will ship his crew in a few days.

The schooner yacht Fleur De Lys, which recently left for an extended cruise in the Mediterranean, is the same yacht that became famous during the Spanish-American War by being chased by a Spanish man-of-war which could not get within range of her.

The schooner yacht Nokomish is being considerably altered at the foot of Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn. A forty horse power engine is being put into her, and a new hardwood wheelhouse is set up forward of the foremast. The interior of the yacht is also being overhauled, and when finished she will cruise in the West Indies.

Howard Gould's Niagara was brought down from the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street yesterday and was taken to the Erie Basin, where she will be put into dry dock to have her underbody cleaned and painted. Her color has been changed from black to white, and she will shortly leave for a cruise in the West Indies.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mutual Benefit and Germania Teams Each Win Two Games in Life Insurance League.

In the tournament of the Life Insurance Bowling League on Ehlers's alleys last night the Mutual Benefit and the Germania teams each won two games, the Equitable and the Mutual Life No. 1 teams each won one game and lost one, and the Metropolitan and the Prudential teams each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society—Meffert, 133; Haubner, 121; Lowe, 153; Dey, 178; Burgess, 157. Total, 742.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Van Riper, 179; Cluff, 135; Hebberd, 95; Whitney, 147; Grant, 144. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 1—Babcock, 170; Carson, 231; Carbonel, 136; Sorenson, 127; Garrison, 156. Total, 820.

Prudential Life Insurance Company—Halsey, 114; Austin, 159; Greene, 162; Schiff, 158; Olozaga, 204. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Halsey, 146; Austin, 134; Greene, 162; Schiff, 169; Olozaga, 149. Total, 760.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Thompson, 170; Haskell, 180; Drabble, 136; Grebe, 129; Cadiz, 185. Total, 800.

FOURTH GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 1—Babcock, 173; Carson, 143; Carbonel, 151; Sorensen, 164; Garrison, 129. Total, 760.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Thompson, 171; Haskell, 153; Drabble, 148; Grebe, 157; Cadiz, 177. Total, 806.

FIFTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society—Meffert, 153; Haubner, 147; Lowe, 155; Dey, 151; Burgess, 152. Total, 768.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 187; Junge, 170; Arnheiter, 138; Kruse, 143; Leyser, 151. Total, 791.

SIXTH GAME.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Van Riper, 144; Cluff, 169; Hebbard, 130; Whitney, 137; Grant, 132. Total, 712.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 156; Junge, 121; Arnheiter, 158; Kruse, 157; Leyser, 159. Total, 751.

The last scheduled games of the Commercial Bowling League were rolled on the Monarch Palace Alleys last night. The Edison Electric Company wins first prize. Passavant & Co. are second, and there is a quadruple tie for the next four places. The scores of last night's games follow:

FIRST GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 136; Denton, 151; Langdon, 137; Brooks, 179; Coghlan, 135. Total, 738.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Viewig, 133; Fobes, 130; Simpson, 137; Willard, 124; Beith, 126. Total, 650.

SECOND GAME.—Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Viewig, 147; Fobes, 139; Simpson, 172; Willard, 177; Beith, 122. Total, 757.

Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 136; Durbrow, 115; Woodward, 127; Brown, 151; Morgan, 134. Total, 663.

THIRD GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 159; Durbrow, 141; Woodward, 85; Brown, 123; Morgan, 141. Total, 669.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 148; Denton, 183; Langdon, 135; Brooks, 150; Coghlan, 143. Total, 768.

Colonial Council won two games and New York Council won one game in the New York Royal Arcanum tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Colonial Council—Haus, 179; Schuck, 162; Davis, 155; Wanderer, 178; Darrell, 146. Total, 820.

New York Council—Kitchelt, 145; May, 154; Snover, 173; Grunninger, 101; Schroeder, 113. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 180; May, 165; Snover, 186; Grunninger, 169; Schroeder, 119. Total, 819.

Ogden Council—Hebbard, 111; Murray, 133; Burmeyer, 178; Witt, 149; Massey, 142. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.—Ogden Council—Frech, 105; Murray, 131; Burmeyer, 103; Witt, 174; Massey, 156. Total, 659.

Colonial Council—Haus, 176; Schuck, 145; Davis, 175; Wanderer, 148; Darrell, 169. Total, 813.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1 won two games in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Colonial Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2—Kelly, 166; Hayes, 136; Smith, 165; Harris, 150; Daly, 120. Total, 737.

Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2—Ford, 120; Sherrick, 106; Steffins, 128; Donahue, 177; Byrne, 139. Total, 670.

SECOND GAME.—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2—Ford, 110; Lee, 112; Steffins, 149; Donahue, 163; Byrne, 150. Total, 673.

Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 2—Stafford, 209; Davis, 157; Moran, 180; Corrigan, 134; Powers, 176. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.—Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 2—Stafford, 131; Davis, 159; Moran, 164; Corrigan, 140; Powers, 174. Total, 768.

Columbus Catholic Club, Team No. 2—Kelly, 154; Hayes, 122; Smith, 195; Harris, 144; Daly, 94. Total, 709.

In the tournament of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday The Commercial Bulletin defeated The World after a tie, and The Herald beat THE TIMES. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Commercial Bulletin —Hughes, 170; Hattigan, 153; White, 147; Hall, 156; Sweeney, 152; McGinnis, 159; Flanagan, 166; Melville, 180. Total, 1,283.

New York World—Siddall, 172; Hayes, 109; Kinney, 161; Moffatt, 149; MacLauchlin, 147; Moon, 154; Yates, 183; Perkins, 179. Total, 1,283. 1,283.

Eleventh frame—Bulletin, 133; World, 109.

SECOND GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 209; Nutzhorn, 161; Long, 144; Thompson, 123; McCandless, 132; Barclay, 125; Knecht, 116; Dewes, 161. Total, 1,171.

New York Times—Kennedy, 123; O'Rourke, 148; Doyle, 131; Pierce, 132; Goethals, 172; White, 142; Blaisdell, 145; Boyle, 160. Total, 1,153.

The Morris Wheelmen won two games and the Prospect bowlers won one game in the North Side National League series on Pump's Alleys. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Prospect Bowling Club, 804; Crotona Bowling Club, 652.

SECOND GAME.—Crotona Bowling Club, 659; Morris Wheelmen, 868.

THIRD GAME.—Morris Wheelmen, 896; Prospect Bowling Club, 810.

The Logan bowlers won two games and the Cortelyou team won one game in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Greater New York Bowling Club, 755; Logan Bowling Club, 852.

SECOND GAME.—Greater New York Bowling Club, 785; Cortelyou Bowling Club, 826.

THIRD GAME.—Logan Bowling Club, 844; Cortelyou Bowling Club, 812.

The games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.—East New York Bowling Club, 924; Prosperity Bowling Club, 950.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen, 873; East New York Bowling Club, 840.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club, 822; Bushwick Wheelmen, 790.

Regulations for Cycle Racers.

The Board of Control of the National Cycling Association has issued a circular of instructions to riders, calling their attention to the new regulations which the board has adopted for the coming season. In the past riders have appeared on the track clothed in a manner which excited much unfavorable comment, and in consequence the board has decreed that during the coming season all riders will be required to appear in black knee breeches and shirts of any desired color. Stripes may be worn of any desired color on the breeches. Riders will also be required to see that their attendants are also properly attired and gambling in the training quarters or on the grounds is forbidden. Riders are particularly warned in reference to team work and are notified that if entered in a meet they cannot withdraw the entry without the consent of the promoters. Written notice of a protest must be served on the referee during the progress of a meet and before the delivery of the prizes, and the protest to the Board of Control must be made within twenty-four hours. In case of an adverse decision an appeal to the Board of Appeals may be made within thirty days.

Pool Tourney at Knickerbocker A. C.

Rendle and Drake were the winners in the two games played last night in the tournament for the pool championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The first game of the evening, in which Mr. Auerbach played against Mr. Rendle, was rather exciting, Mr. Rendle winning by five points. His score was 100, while Mr. Auerbach made 95. Drake and Cole were the participants in the final game, and Mr. Drake won by 100 to 62. His high run was 14.

Columbia-Princeton Basket Ball Game.

Columbia and Princeton will meet in the second game of their basket ball series tomorrow evening in the Columbia gymnasium. Columbia lost to Princeton earlier in the season, but, playing on her home court, the local team expects to win now. In case a rubber is necessary, the match will be played on neutral grounds. A wrestling match between the halves will be contested. The committee which has charge of the preparations was announced yesterday, as follows: Gerald S. O'Loughlin, Chairman; W. F. Allen, H. C. Brinckerhoff, H. C. McCollom, H. M. McLintock, V. De Beaumont, H. D. Jacocks, K. Woodward, and H. D. Bulkley.

Princeton Won at Basket Ball.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—The University basket ball team defeated the Drexel Institute team of Philadelphia here to-day in a closely-played game by the score of 17 to 16. The first half ended 12 to 6 in favor of the Drexel Institute, but Princeton braced up in the second half and won the game.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 Shoe

UNION MADE

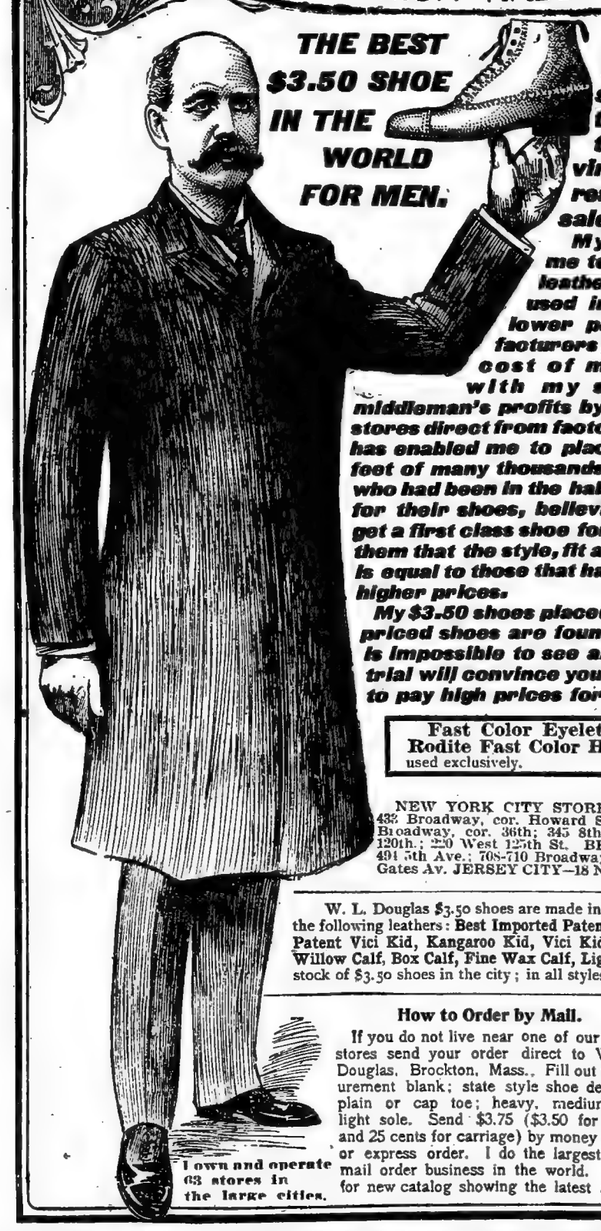

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR MEN.

I make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. I want to convince you there is a good reason for the immense sale of my $3.50 shoes.

My large business permits me to buy the same high grade leathers and other materials used in high priced shoes, at a lower price than smaller manufacturers; and also to reduce the cost of manufacturing: combined with my system of abolishing the middleman's profits by selling through my retail stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit has enabled me to place my $3.50 shoes on the feet of many thousands of men all over the land who had been in the habit of paying higher prices for their shoes, believing it was not possible to get a first class shoe for $3.50. I have convinced them that the style, fit and wear of my $3.50 shoes is equal to those that had been costing them much higher prices.

My $3.50 shoes placed side by side with the high priced shoes are found to be just as good, and it is impossible to see any difference. I believe a trial will convince you that it is a waste of money to pay high prices for your footwear.

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AMATEUR BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

List of Games Indicates an Active Season in the Local League.

The schedule for the coming season has been adopted by the Amateur Baseball League. The first game is to be played on May 25, and will be between teams representing the New York Athletic Club and the Morristown Field Club. Games will thereafter be played on every Saturday and on holidays up to and including Sept. 14. The clubs, according to the schedule, will meet each other twice, playing one game at home and the other abroad. Before the season begins some minor changes may be made in the schedule as given out.

The Amateur Baseball League was started last year and consists of six clubs, as follows: Crescent A. C., New York A. C., Knickerbocker A. C., Morristown F. C., Englewood F. C., and Montclair A. C. It was the first amateur league that has been in existence in this vicinity since 1894, when the Staten Island A. C., Staten Island C. C., Crescent A. C., Englewood F. C., and New Jersey A. C. formed one of the strong

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Presidential career of Mr. HARRISON is to be praised or condemned according to the opinion held of the policy of his party. There was nothing distinctly original in it, nor can he be said to have left the impress of his personality upon his party in the degree that might have been expected from his actual talent and character. It was not until he had retired from political life that he demonstrated his independence of party. Even then this quality expressed itself in friendly wounds inflicted, presumably, for corrective purposes rather than in open opposition.

The three measures with which his Administration will always be most conspicuously connected in history are the enactment of the McKinley tariff, the passage of the Silver Purchase act, and the initiatory steps in the acquisition of Hawaii. The first was purely and narrowly partisan, and in the light of the industrial progress that had already been attained it was reactionary. The efforts of Mr. BLAINE to instill into the measure some of his own progressive spirit and to mold it in some fashion to meet the real requirements of the situation were not seconded by the President. Mr. HARRISON was largely responsible for the extreme character of the bill and for the revulsion of feeling which it caused in the country and which resulted in his defeat for re-election in 1892. Of the Silver Purchase act it must be said that he was even more responsible for it than for the Tariff bill, as it was stated by Mr. SHERMAN, its foster father, that it was passed to relieve the President from the embarrassment of vetoing a free-coinage bill, which would have been sent to him had not the Purchase act been passed. But it is to be remembered that his party was at that time wholly in bondage to the inflation faction in its own ranks, and that the pernicious compromise embodied in the Purchase act was entirely acceptable to the party leaders, none of whom had the courage to resist it. The peculiarity of the Hawaiian policy is that it was the beginning of that expansion movement which elicited the criticism of Mr. HARRISON after he retired from the Presidency. It was at the time a fully accepted party policy and Mr. HARRISON'S part in it was mainly a ministerial and negative one.

It is to the credit of Mr. HARRISON that his judicial appointments, especially to the lower courts, were of a high grade. His Cabinet was not a strong one, and was least strong in the appointments most completely his own. But in the selections for the bench he asserted the devotion he always felt to the high standards of his profession, in which his own attainments were of an unusual character. When he returned to the practice of that profession he continued to enhance the excellent reputation he had previously acquired. His selection as counsel for Venezuela in the arbitration at Paris and his later appointment as a member of the International Court of Arbitration established by the conference at The Hague were quite as much justified by his personal qualifications as by his peculiar position as a former President of the United States.

Two things will probably be remembered most favorably of Mr. HARRISON—his faithful, efficient, and modest service in the army during the war for the Union, and his remarkable gift for what may be called occasional public speaking. The former won for him the hearty respect and the affectionate admiration of those who were familiar with it. The latter was a somewhat late development, but it gave him a reputation quite distinct and unusual. His speeches were simple, pointed, graceful, and often witty, and curiously devoid of the least affectation or mannerism. In the last few years Mr. HARRISON had manifested a taste for literary work, which he did with marked success, and through which he bade fair to exert a considerable influence.

WHAT IS THE MATTER AT ALBANY?

We expressed the belief yesterday morning that there was some hocus-pocus going on at Albany whereby some more or less scurvy politicians there desired and intended to make a pretense of an intense eagerness of abolishing the special and outrageous powers of the Ramapo Water Company, while in reality conserving them. That conjecture is powerfully reinforced by to-day's news. The news is that the virtually unanimous vote of the Assembly in favor of the Morgan bill has been ignored by the Senate, which, instead of promptly passing the bill it received, sent it to a committee. And this although the Senate had already passed an absolutely identical measure.

The pretext for this apparent absurdity which is put forward at Albany to obstruct the completion of an act of justice to the whole population of Greater New York is that there is a contest of personal credit between Senator SLATER and Assemblyman MORGAN as to which shall receive the credit of the measure. Our old friend Judaeus Apella might have enough credulity to accept that explanation. Nobody else would or will. If there were such a contest, the inhabitants of this municipality would rise indignant and demand that both Senator SLATER, whoever he might be, and Assemblyman MORGAN, whoever he might be, should take themselves out of the way, or, in default of that, be kicked out of the way, rather than to be allowed to obstruct this most necessary and urgent legislative undoing of a legislative wrong.

But the pretext has been destroyed. There is no such contest. Mr. MORGAN, it seems, like a man of sense and public spirit, asked the Assembly to adopt the bill called by the name of SLATER, rather than that called by his own name. Mr. MORGAN was anxious, it seems, to get a public wrong undone even more than to have his own name connected with its undoing. But the Assembly, for reasons best known to the men who managed the job, but suspectable by everybody, declined this most creditable request, and insisted on sending to the Senate the identical bill the Senate had sent to the Assembly, only under another name. Senator SLATER was not to be outdone in decency by Assemblyman MORGAN. He did his best yesterday to have the bill passed as it came from the Assembly. He was balked by a Senator named BRACKETT.

Senator BRACKETT exposed himself, of course, to the worst construction of his motives. Perhaps he does not mind that, and that is not the point. The point is that the jobbers of the Legislature, whom he faithfully represented on this occasion, are evidently determined that the people of Greater New York shall be cheated in this matter. Controller COLER had contrived to make a monopartisan out of a bipartisan job. Being baffled in their attempt to divide responsibility between the two parties, the jobbers have now evidently conspired to divide it between the two houses. The spectacle of the jobbers, pretending to stickle upon the relative degree of credit to be allotted between two legislators, neither of whom desires and both of whom disclaim any personal credit which may obstruct the accomplishment of a needful and urgent piece of public work, is one of the most sickening that has ever been presented, even in the Legislature of New York.

The agent of the jobbers most immediately in view is, of course, Senator BRACKETT. Evidently Senator BRACKETT will bear watching. But, in the language of the sidewalk, the business seems to be "up to" Gov. ODELL. Nobody suspects him of any personal complicity in the job. But is he the leader of his party or is he not? Many persons suspect that the ex-Boss, per TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, is in the job "up to his neck," as the slang saying also is. But who is "the honored leader" just now? If it be really the Governor, he will have that Ramapo repeal bill through the Legislature in the next forty-eight hours, whether under the name of MORGAN or that of SLATER does not at all matter.

WATER WASTE FIGURES.

A correspondent whose letter on the consumption and waste of water appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday makes some statements which would be interesting if not wholly inaccurate. One of these is that in estimating the water consumption of New York "it is fair to allow one bath to each person, offsetting those who never bathe against those who take two baths a day." Such an allowance is perfectly proper, but the fact remains that a comparatively small proportion of the population of this or any other city would not avail themselves of the option if it was given them. Consequently, for statistical purposes we must not overlook the fact that a very large proportion of our population are inclined by temperament to sympathize with the little girl who objected to perfunctory morning ablutions, on the ground that she "had rather be warm and dirty than clean and cold." Considering the fact that probably a good deal less than one-fifth of the population of New York live under conditions which afford facilities for a daily bath, and that of the number who could bathe daily if they wanted to probably four-fifths are content with one bath a week, or even less frequently, any argument based on the assumption that the per capita supply must make provision for sixty gallons, or say two barrels, of water per day for bathing purposes is not entitled to very serious consideration.

It is useful, however, in suggesting the inquiry why people who have the intelligence to become well informed waste their own and that of others in demonstrating the breadth of their misconception and the comprehensiveness of their misinformation by writing letters which serve no other purpose than to confuse counsels with words without wisdom. We assume that the correspondent whose letter we refer to is a gentleman living under comfortable conditions of domiciliary environment. We may also assume that he has a family, or is a member of one. If the subject of water waste interests him enough to excuse writing about it, he would do well to procure a water meter and attach it to the service pipe of his house. If, having done this, he will divide the total reading of gallons used in a given time by the number of persons constituting his household, he will probably find that the daily per capita consumption for which he is responsible is less than twenty gallons per head. Many who have tried this instructive experiment after putting their fixtures in order, have found it to fall below fifteen gallons. The allowance of twelve gallons per head per day for domestic use and house waste in New York was liberal.

To contradict carefully verified estimates, which are accepted by experts in all countries, is extremely easy, but it is about as unprofitable as challenging the multiplication table. It may amuse the person who indulges in this habit, but that is all that can be said in favor of it.

On one other point we beg to set our correspondent right. He says: "Your criticisms of the chief professional adviser of the head of the Water Department are born, I think, of ignorance of the man, of his acquirements, of the work he has done, and of the difficulties he has labored under and has to contend with now." This is a mistake. It is the difficulties he has labored under and has to contend with now which tend seriously to impair his usefulness as an engineer and to make his work less creditable to himself and less beneficial to the city than he is capable of making it, or than it probably would be under any other conceivable conditions. This is much to be regretted, and we may safely assume that no one regrets the limitations of his opportunities due to his official environment more than the gentleman in question.

TERMS TO THE BOERS.

It seems quite clear that negotiations of some kind are going on between Great Britain and the accredited representatives, so far as anybody can now be said to be so, of the burghers of what were lately the two Dutch republics of South Africa. Mr. BALFOUR'S refusal in the House of Commons to answer any questions on the subject is quite as strong evidence as the detailed stories that come to us from less official and authoritative sources.

It is, of course, plain that Great Britain must be anxious to end, upon any terms which do not involve humiliation, a war which has involved so much. The cost of the war in money has been enormous, something like a quarter of the total cost to the Union of our civil war, in which more than ten times as many men took part, and which lasted more than twice as long. But that cost is not the greatest. The greatest cost is the loss of prestige, which will make it necessary for the British Empire hereafter to do by actual force what she could have done before by moral influence, without even the show of actual force, in so many matters of Imperial import.

The obstinate resistance of the Boers, against the overwhelming odds, in numbers and wealth, which they defied, will not be lost in the terms of final peace. Such resistance never is. But just how far Great Britain can go in the direction of conciliating the Boers is another question. There is, to begin with, the great fact that they are a majority of the whites of South Africa. If the struggle had been between the whites of British and of Dutch descent actually resident in South Africa, it would have ended long ago in the defeat of the former. And this numerical superiority seems destined to remain for an indefinite time. It is necessary that the terms of peace shall be such as the Boers can live under contentedly. The alternative, short of an overwhelming flood of British immigration, which seems to be a fantastic expectation, is another war as soon as the burghers feel strong enough to make it.

The proposal that a certain number of Boers shall be called into the councils of the new crown colony is the most specific and practical that has yet been suggested. But the main requirement to successful negotiations is a conciliatory disposition upon the part of the conquerors. That does not seem now to be lacking among sober and responsible British statesmen.

HARD TIMES IN THE BRITISH IRON TRADES.

The conditions producing the depression in the iron and steel industries of Great Britain, so generally attributed to American competition, must be looked for at home as well as abroad. This was very clearly illustrated in the recent bidding for a quantity of tramway girder rails needed by the corporation of Yarmouth. The contract was captured by a Belgian maker at $28.25 per ton. This was the lowest bid. The next lowest was from Germany, $30. The third was also from Germany, $30.50. The fourth in order was from this country, and was for $32.50. The lowest English bid was the eleventh in the list, and was for $36.25. The presumption is that the British makers of girder rails bid in good faith, and that they wanted the order, since the condition of business in England is not such that they would willingly let a municipal order of this kind go begging. If, however, the best price which could be quoted on such rails of home manufacture was as much above foreign bids as this comparison would indicate, it would look as if Great Britain was out of the race in a comparison of costs with her neighbors and competitors. Probably this is the fact, and if so very little will be gained by growling about the aggressions of this and other countries in invading British trade preserves.

The chief cause of the disadvantage of the British metallurgical industries is still found in the cost of fuel. At the present time there are forty fewer blast furnaces in operation than were reported a year ago. This tells the story better than more voluminous statistics would do. These conditions are deplorable, but no amount of scolding will change them. England's advantage was always in some sense artificial. Her industrial and commercial "supremacy," which lasted through practically two centuries, received its first check when the French Revolution created new conditions and witnessed the birth of a "great middle class" with nascent ambitions and an eager desire for wealth through profitable industry. This was checked in Central Europe by the blight of the Napoleonic wars, and later in this country by the great civil war. From both these retarding causes the countries capable of entering into competition with England have recovered. For Great Britain, on the other hand, the conditions have necessarily remained as before, save in so far as the partial exhaustion of natural resources has entailed increased cost of raw materials, and dependence upon hand labor has deprived manufacturers of the advantages of labor-saving machinery. That the strong men of the British steel industry, however much they dislike the medicine prepared for them, have no intention "to take it lying down," is quite certain, and those who think that British influence is eliminated from the control of the metal trades are credulous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If The Poughkeepsie News-Press could be as funny intentionally as it can be unintentionally, the papers that make a regular business of purveying humor would find it a dangerous competitor. To show just how funny The News-Press can be when it is trying to be especially wise and solemn, we have only to quote some remarks it makes in the course of a long editorial article about the Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra—to wit:

> The first time the orchestra played, every paper in New York, except one, wrote it down, belittled the work, and criticised the art of the leader. That was all right, if the condemnation were deserved. The orchestra gave a concert here, and the best judges of music in the place, including many whose talents are not questioned, pronounce the work of the leader, and his players, as entirely above the criticisms of the papers in New York.

Not the glimmer of a suspicion enters the Poughkeepsie man's mind that the New York critics were right about the merits of the Leipsic musicians. Instead, he proceeds to assume that the correct verdict was rendered by those "best judges" whose talents have never been questioned—in Poughkeepsie, and, not quite daring to charge that the difference of opinion was due to metropolitan ignorance, he presents in explanation of it the pretty theory that the New York critics are "owned" by "the union," meaning, no doubt, that either for fear or pay they write in accordance with the interests and prejudices of the organization by which certain performers on musical instruments try to protect themselves from the competition of later-arriving immigrants. That, of course, is the accusation invariably heard from musicians with more ambition than ability, but it is really amazing that an absurdity so grotesque should be repeated by a newspaper published as near the centre of artistic intelligence as Poughkeepsie.

—Attention is called by The Medical Record to an important fact which is invariably overlooked by those who, on the ground that "osteopaths," "Christian Scientists," and the like perform occasional cures, protest against the passage of laws limiting the practice of medicine to those who can pass the examinations imposed upon doctors, properly so called. "These people," says The Record, "who practice under these peculiar names possess no knowledge which educated physicians do not possess. Whatever is known of disease, its causes, manifestations, and treatment, is taught in every medical college. The peculiar effects of the mind in producing physical derangements; the effects of massage and manipulations; the therapeutic value of water—all these are known and taught in medical colleges, and practiced by educated physicians." The quacks trust to a single remedy for the cure of every disease, and, working under some other name than that of doctor of medicine, they have hitherto found it easy to evade the laws governing medical practice. As described by its advocates, the bill now pending in the State Legislature simply imposes on all who hold themselves out as competent to cure disease the necessity of proving that they have the knowledge entitling them to a license. Some think it does more than that, but, however that may be, The Medical Record is entirely right when it asks what conceivable reason there can be why one class of practitioners should pass an examination more rigid than another class, or why any class should be allowed to enter upon the practice of so important a calling—one dealing with human life, human health, human honor—without any examination, simply because they practice some peculiar method under some mystifying or unusual name.

—Judging from the nature of the complaints made against the Canadian Government by the Russian sectarians who crossed the ocean in search of religious freedom they will have much trouble in finding any civilized country where they can develop their peculiar ideas, social and economic, without interference. The Boukhobortsis are evidently an impracticable lot of ignorant and obstinate fanatics, and it is not much wonder that Russia treated them with severity and was extremely glad to get rid of them at the first opportunity. Their refusal to own land as individuals is a folly of no particular consequence, but when they refuse to get land for their community in the one way under which it can be acquired by Canadian settlers their troublesome intractability is clearly illustrated, and their denial that either marriage services or divorce proceedings are needed for the regulation of the relations of people in the state of sanctification to which they have arrived comes near to making it certain that these widely advertised and highly praised Russian Quakers will soon wear out their welcome wherever they may go. To find what they want—"a haven where they can live their lives untrammeled by man-made laws"—they will have to go to some extremely remote and undesirable corner of the world where they will have no civilized neighbors to annoy or disgust. Such places are rare at present, and they are getting rarer every day. There are some good reasons why some persons should prefer other countries to Canada as a place of residence, but it is safe to say that anybody who wants more freedom than is enjoyed under the laws and Government of Canada wants freedom to do things toward which sensible, respectable, and fairly intelligent men have no inclination. Several most estimable novelists have manifested a great interest in the Boukhobortsis, and had much to do with getting them over to this continent. From present reports it looks as though these novelists deserve a little less of public gratitude than is accorded to the original importers of the English sparrow and the gypsy moth.

—In reply to our question whether the American manufacturer could not admit foreign visitors to his shop as freely in the future as in the past, and still hold the leading position in the world's markets with the attainment of which a "generous disdain or secrecy" has not interfered, The Electrical Review repeats and emphasizes its warning that the time has come for a more cautious protection of our trade secrets. Certainly "we cannot afford," it says, "in view of the fierceness of the competition that the next few years will bring to go out of our way to grant advantages to our adversaries. It would be pleasanter, perhaps, if we could be generous, but it is an open question whether or not we can afford to be generous, and to give away to the world at large the secrets and methods that are rapidly making us pre-eminent in manufacting." However proud we may be of our industrial establishments, the writer of the article continues, it is dangerous to make them places of entertainment for visitors who not only come to admire, but who return home and copy. Such courtesies are not returned in European workshops, and while "it may be true that we can afford to show our hand, if conditions arise that make competition keener this very fact of our willingness to tell other people how we do it may prove the deciding factor against us in the struggle for commercial supremacy." The reasoning seems sound, but we still feel a repulsion for the policy of secrecy, and cannot quite see why a course which did not interfere with our prosperity in the past should have that effect in the future.

A NEW COURT HOUSE URGED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that you are opposing the plan of adding $2,000,000 more to the cost of the thirteen-million-dollar abortion, alias the County Court House. It would then be a bigger abortion than ever, and the worst of it is that it would probably be a permanent abortion.

Of course, we lawyers do not like to criticise anything proposed by our Judges. There is a general feeling in the profession that "it might hurt our clients," which seems to me nothing less than an insult to the bench. I have had occasion to do a little in the way of rebuke of improper things, but I have never found that any Judge was so unjust as to punish a client for my outspokenness. On the contrary, I believe that our Judges are big enough to welcome criticism when it is not malicious. So it seems to me that the present proposal ought not to be allowed headway until by the failure of the lawyers to dissent their assent is to be presumed. If there is any profession on earth which ought to apply the principle that the cobbler should stick to his last it is the legal profession. Our Judges can turn out justice, but how has their training fitted them to turn out a Hall of Justice? Even with the assistance of such eminent architects as the members of a certain firm, (each, clarum et venerabile nomen,) they could hardly be expected to do so.

Down in Baltimore a three-million-dollar Court House has just been finished. It covers a whole block. Majestic without, and admirably planned within, it is one of the finest Court Houses in the country, and is a credit to the city. I speak whereof I know, because I was taken through it by the builder. I wonder if any of the committee of the Judges went to see it. We could not do better than to follow its general features. And yet the proposition is seriously made to spend an amount equal to two-thirds of its cost on an existing structure, which has not one single element of fitness for a Court House, and is nothing but a monument to a thief, and a disgrace to our city.

The true way to blot it out of existence, and in its place, or, if as is probable, its place is needed for the City Hall Park, then on the block north of it, to erect a new building entirely, planned not by Judges with the aid of architects, but by architects with the aid of Judges, and lawyers also.

This is something the Bar Association ought to take up. It spent its time at its meeting last night in listening to memorials of dead lawyers, when it might have used it more profitably in discussing the needs of suitors of living ones. It should appoint a committee to confer with the Judges. Architects should be invited to compete, and their plans put on public exhibition in the great hall of the association, and then, with the aid of other architects, the best plan should be adopted, without favor to any one, and the Court House erected under the supervision of men who will see that there is no stealing. In that way only can New York take away her reproach among cities so far as her Hall of Justice is concerned. JABEL.

New York, March 13, 1901.

Use of Old "Books of the Play."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES your esteemed dramatic critic takes Mr. Howells to task for saying that the version of "Hamlet" employed by Mme. Bernhardt and her company was in "rhymed French alexandrines," the actual translation used having been in the prose of MM. Morand and Schwob.

It is quite probable that Mr. Howells has been misled by the official "books of the play," which the management unblushingly permitted to be sold in the Garden Theatre during the various performances of Shakespeare's work last December. The writer has one of these librettos. It is entitled "Hamlet. The only correct and authentic edition. Price, 25 cents. Farewell American tour of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and Mons. Coquelin. Under the direction of Maurice Grau," and an examination of its contents discloses the fact that it is simply a relic of M. Mounet-Sully's engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre in 1894, but supplied with a new cover by an enterprising theatrical publisher in lower Broadway.

Somebody once asked Mme. Scalchi, the operatic contralto, why she continued to sing the part of Siebel in "Faust" in Italian, while the rest of the company used the original French. "What does it matter?" she replied; "Americans will never know the difference." The French répertoire at the Metropolitan Opera House is now an extensive one, but for most of the important works ("Carmen," "Les Huguenots," "L'Africaine," "Le Prophète," "Mignon," &c.) the old and frequently inaccurate Italian libretti are still on sale in the lobby. A. E. G.

New York, March 13, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Solicitude.

"Eh! Why do you look so sad?"

"I was just wondering what would become of all those poor mules when the South African war is over."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nothing Small About That.

The gift of $1,000,000 to the Dunham Homeopathic Medical School of Chicago proves conclusively that believers in homeopathy sometimes give their money in allopathic doses.—Boston Transcript.

Not So Far Behind.

Aunt Geehaw (of Hay Corners)—Jist think of it, Joshuway! them city wimmin git a noo bonnet every Easter!

Uncle Geehaw (soothingly)—Wall, M'riah, you git a noo bonnet about every three or four years yourself!—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Splendid Effort.

"I liked your speech the best of any of them."

"Well, I am gratified, indeed, to hear you say so. Could you hear me plainly from where you sat?"

"No. I could see you motioning, that was all."—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Stall.

"Did you say you took a stall at the theatre while you were in London?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Yes," answered the young man who was airing his foreignisms.

"I suppose," she proceeded, pensively, "that it must have been at one of those recent productions that the critics condemned for their horseplay."—Washington Star.

UNREALITY.

From The Washington Post.

Oh, an imitation dollar very often passes fine,
And they give us imitations in our food stuffs when we dine,
An imitation beauty wins an imitation sigh,
You meet all kinds, except perhaps an imitation lie.

There is imitation laughter that conceals a bitter sneer,
And imitation pathos brings an imitation tear;
And certain sombre cynics sometimes tell us that they saw
An imitation justice with an imitation law.

Ofttimes when you are gloomy and you look into the stars,
And hear the wise ones hinting that there may be men in Mars,
You wonder where the planet is, of simple, honest worth,
That furnishes the pattern for this imitation earth.

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" was sung once again at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Nearly every seat in the house was occupied and most of the standing room was filled. These facts are significant in view of the frequent attempts of our friends across the water to belittle the depth and breadth of our affection for the highest forms of music. There was no mistaking the attitude of last night's audience. It hung upon the music with breathless attention, orchestra stalls and boxes equaling the upper balconies in the sincerity of their devotion. No one could for an instant imagine that these auditors were insincere in their attention. It would be instructive, were it possible, to trace the gradual increase of the popularity of "Tristan und Isolde;" but one thing is beyond all question, and that is that the great impersonation of Mr. Jean de Reszke has given the work a greater vogue than it ever had here before.

This is a result of the influence of a personality not to be undervalued. The art and the artist are one, and their single entity is so thoroughly absorbed in the impersonation that Jean de Reszke creates in this part a perfect illusion. Pay what tribute of applause we may to the artist, we lay our laurels in the end at the feet of Wagner, for this is Wagner's Tristan, a creation of a poet's mind, made breathing flesh and suffering soul before us. In conception Miss Ternina's Isolde, which was shown last night, is well paired with Mr. de Reszke's Tristan, but it lacks the vocal perfection of the companion picture. But these two artists work together very sympathetically and produce admirable results.

Mr. Bispham repeated last night his excellent Kurvenal, and Mme. Schumann-Heink her Brangäne. Owing to Mr. Edouard de Reszke's continued illness, King Mark was sung by Mr. Blass, with a long cut in the address of reproach, always restored by Mr. de Reszke. The minor parts were in the same hands as heretofore. The orchestra played with flexibility and continence to tone. Mr. Damrosch conducted in his usual manner. The enthusiasm of the audience at the ends of the acts was great, and the singers received many recalls.

Mr. Muhlmann in "Das Rheingold."

In the account of Tuesday's performance of "Das Rheingold" at the Metropolitan Opera House the name of Robert Blass was inadvertently mentioned. Mr. Blass's place was taken by Mr. Muhlmann.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West.

Already Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World are getting ready for the opening at Madison Square Garden, which takes place on Tuesday night, April 2, and continues for two weeks and five days. Many new features are announced, and the foreign agents as well as those who are in the United States and Mexico have notified the management that the different horsemen and warriors from all parts of the world will arrive in New York in a short time, ready to receive their assignment of horses, which will arrive here this week from the West.

Dramatic Recital of "Othello."

A dramatic recital by Richard A. Purdy of Shakespeare's "Othello" will be given before the Chateaubriand Society this afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Stephen's Hall, 141 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Lower Prices at the Victoria.

Beginning next Monday night Oscar Hammerstein will begin a reduction in the price of his seats in the Victoria Theatre. He intends to alter the promenade directly in the rear of the auditorium by placing 500 plush chairs in this space, giving a seating capacity to the ground floor of 1,000. The price of each one of these seats and those in the balcony will be 50 cents. The balcony also will be increased to 500 seats, and the prices in all other parts of the house will be reduced correspondingly. There will be Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday matinées, and Sunday evening concerts. The present attractions will continue.

CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Frank Van Der Stucken Will Continue to be Its Conductor.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—As a result of the definite action taken by the Board of Directors at the meeting held this morning the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra is to continue, and Frank Van Der Stucken is to be the conductor. In their opinion Mr. Van Der Stucken's work as conductor has shown him to be fitted for the place, and his salary being assured by Mrs. C. P. Taft's offer of $5,000 a year, they offered him the leadership for the ensuing six years.

Mrs. Taft is the wife of ex-Congressman Taft, a brother of President Taft of the Philippine Commission. Her father, the late David Sinton, was many times a millionaire. Mr. Van Der Stucken, who has been here six years, was formerly the conductor of the Arion Society of New York City.

Fight for Chicago Music Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The courts have been called upon to decide who is entitled to run the Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. The new Music Hall Company filed a bill to-day to get possession, alleging that Leo C. Teller, Louis M. Houseman, the prize-fight promoter, and others connected with the Clifford's Olympia Company and the Orpheum Company have banded themselves together to secure possession of the premises, which have been in the possession of the plaintiff under a verbal lease. The lease, it is alleged, runs till next September. According to the complainants, forcible possession of the premises was taken last Saturday night by the defendants.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

Edmond Rostand has in view, besides a comedy dealing with theatrical life in which he hopes Bernhardt and Coquelin will act, a play for the Comédie Française, to be called "Le Maison des Amants."

Sir Henry Irving will produce "Coriolanus" at the London Lyceum Theatre about the middle of April. The play will be divided into three parts, ending, respectively, with the triumph of Coriolanus before the Senate, his banishment from Rome, and his death in the Volscian camp. Hawes, Craven & Harker have been painting the pictures from designs by Lawrence Alma Tadema.

Robert Taber, who has lately been acting Duke Orsino in Beerbohm Tree's production of "Twelfth Night," will be Mrs. Langtry's "leading man" in her forthcoming engagement at the Imperial Theatre, London. He will appear as Fersen in "The Royal Necklace," and will have a prominent part in "A Great Lady," a new society comedy, the plot of which turns on the effort of a vulgar parvenu to get into fine society.

Daniel Frohman seems to have undiminished faith in Kinsey Piele, whose comedy called "An Interrupted Honeymoon" had a brief run at Daly's last year. He has bought a new piece by Piele called "Bow Bells." Piele is also one of the authors of a new musical comedy, the action of which passes in a Bond Street tea shop, the editor's office of a penny "society" newspaper, and a fashionable wedding. The chorus is made up of "society girls."

Though "A Message from Mars," it seems, might run profitably another year or so at the Avenue Theatre in London, Charles Hawtrey will supplant it in May with Jerome Jerome's "Man from Blankley's," the hero of which is a "hired guest" at a middle-class function, an entertaining fellow employed to keep the company in good spirits. Mr. Hawtrey wants to have this play ready for use in his American tour next season.

It is gravely announced in London that Stephen Phillips's next play, "Ulysses," will not be "a dramatization of the Odyssey." That is gratifying to know, of course. But it is also reassuring to be told that the much-bepuffed young English poet will "draw largely on Homer," who is quite likely to honor his draught. Ulysses breaking the bonds of Calypso and returning to Penelope by devious ways should be an impressive figure in poetic drama. The statement that his recital of his adventures will be illustrated, however, seems to threaten the employment of the cinematograph. Beerbohm Tree will produce the play, perhaps, and act Ulysses.

FRESH COMPLAINTS OF THE WATER SUPPLY

Muddy and Turbid, It Alarms Householders Everywhere.

A Rush for Filtered and Mineral Waters —Not a Menace to Health, Says Dr. Lederle.

With the passing of the danger of a water famine has come a new cause for complaint in the muddy condition of water all over the city. The turbid state of the supply is most marked in Washington Heights, Harlem and the upper sections, where the residents claim that nothing quite so bad has ever been observed before.

There has been a run on the drug stores of Harlem for filtered water, and as a result the supply was practically sold out soon after the mud in the city water made its appearance.

"My wife wanted to bathe the baby," said a Harlem man yesterday, "but when she had filled the tub she positively refused to proceed with the ceremony. But she naturally insisted that baby must have her bath. 'Oh, that'll be all right,' I said, 'I will just go over to the corner and have the druggist send over a few gallons of filtered water.'

"It was not as easy as I thought. The druggist told me that he had sold out his supply before 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. He had telephoned at once to the house that supplied him, but they were so rushed with orders that they had not been able to send him any. I walked twenty blocks trying every drug store and grocery, but it was the same story everywhere.

"Finally," continued the Harlem man, "I went home and told my wife that I couldn't see anything to do but bathe the baby in vichy or seltzer water, of which we happened to have a few bottles. But she objected to that."

The babies are not the only sufferers, and many persons were willing to forego the regular morning dip in preference to immersing themselves in the queer-looking fluid which came from the faucets.

"It's as brown as strong coffee," said one sufferer, "and boiling is absolutely useless. The only difference I could see after applying that process was that I had hot muddy water instead of cold muddy water. If you wash in it it leaves a brown stain."

In some of the barbers' shops yesterday the employes suggested the use of tonic on the hair instead of the water, which, they said, was unfit for use.

Denizens of "Little Italy" had no mind to pay out their hard-earned money for plain water, even if it was pure and had a fancy name. In their emergency they remembered the spring in Central Park near the Harlem Mere, and all day long there was a steady procession to the spot where the stream trickles from the rocks. The ordinary tin "growler" was most frequently seen, but some brought wooden pails and tubs in antiquated baby carriages, and one old woman trudged over late in the afternoon, carrying over her shoulder a goatskin bottle which years ago had doubtless been used to transport the product of some sunny vineyard of her native land.

"It is all due to the freshet," said Chief Engineer Birdsall. "Whenever you get an excess of water you also get dirt. When the big reservoirs at Cornell Dam and Jerome Park are finished we won't have this sort of thing. At present the muddiness is increased by the fact that a large amount of the supply is used without passing through the reservoir. It will only last three or four days unless we have more rain. There is no reason to be scared about it. I don't buy filtered water. I just tie a piece of flannel over the faucets."

When asked if some method of filtration might not be introduced, Mr. Birdsall said:

"I have always been opposed to that here. It would be very expensive and is unnecessary. The whole thing was determined many years ago, when we decided that it would be better to destroy the nuisances that pollute the water than to spend money on filtering."

"Do you think the water ever was as bad as now?"

"It has been as bad every time we have had a heavy rainfall following a drought."

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, the chemist of the Department of Health, said the matter bore no direct relation to the question of sanitation.

"It is decidedly disagreeable," he added, "as I discovered this morning. The same condition has always been observed whenever we have had a long dry spell followed by sharp freshets. But the presence of this foreign matter in our water is not a menace to health. Filtration plants might be introduced with advantage, but we contend that the bacteria in Croton water are harmless."

Advantages of Water Meters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Water" has given you some estimates on water consumption. Below are some facts which may prove interesting. I live in the country, on the line of the mains of the Hackensack Water Company, and have an acre of ground. It is my habit to read my water meter every Sunday morning; in that way I can detect leakage and waste and take measures for correction before it has gone far. The following is my record for five years ending Dec. 30, 1900: Total water consumed in five years, 50,161 cubic feet; average consumption per year, 10,032 cubic feet; average consumption per week, 193 cubic feet; 193 cubic feet at 7½ gallons equals 1,447 gallons per week, or, say, 209 gallons per day.

The family, composed of six grown people and a servant, making seven, therefore consumed for each one an average of a little less than 30 gallons per day. We use water freely. One acre of ground needs more or less watering. A small greenhouse takes its share, and we do considerable photographing; but the average for all purposes is as stated above. The greatest benefit of the meter to me has been as a detecter of leaks. We use water very freely, but avoid wasting it. It seems to me it might be a good idea for THE TIMES to get from the Hackensack Water Company a copy of its pamphlet on the subject and publish its reasons for adopting the use of meters. There seems to be no doubt of their great advantage.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, March 13, 1901.

SPHINX CLUB DINNER.

Chester S. Lord Speaks of "Roosevelt's Dentifricial Determination."

The Sphinx Club, composed of men interested in advertising, had its regular monthly dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. H. B. Harding, the President, was in the chair, and at the guests' table were Charles H Taylor of The Boston Globe, Chester S. Lord, George H. Daniels, and Arthur Brisbane.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler came in during the course of the evening. There were about seventy-five members and guests present.

Charles H. Taylor dwelt on the importance of business sense in the conducting of newspapers, and said that the Sunday newspaper simply meets the wants of the people in the varied matter that it prints.

Chester S. Lord said:

"The newspaper is the great educator. What would you know of Croker's defiance, Platt's oleaginous insistence, or Roosevelt's dentifricial determination without the newspapers?"

Great Demand for Postage Stamps.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Evidence of the commercial activity in the country is manifest in the enormous demand for postage stamps. The law requires that there be kept constantly on hand at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing 100,000,000 two and 20,000,000 one cent stamps. Heretofore there has never been any difficulty in maintaining this reserve. The demand recently, however, has increased so rapidly that the number of two-cent stamps in the reserve has been decreased to 150,000,000 and the number of one-cent stamps to 36,000,000. The Treasury Department has decided to increase the hours of work in the postage stamp division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prevent further encroachment upon the reserves.

To Look Into Grounding of the Dixie.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Secretary of the Navy has detailed the following officers as the court of inquiry to investigate the grounding of the training ship Dixie off Maryland Point on the 2d instant, with a view to determining the responsibility for the accident: Capts. William C. Wise, E. W. Watson, and J. H. Dayton, with Lieut. Edward Moale, Jr., as Judge Advocate. The Dixie has been ordered to Norfolk, where she will be placed in dry dock to ascertain the extent of her injuries.

SALISBURY'S VIEWS ON BRITISH TRADE

He Does Not Believe Current Pessimism Warranted by Facts.

But Thinks, If There Is Any Decadence of Commerce, It May Be Due to Parliament Meddling Too Much.

LONDON, March 14.—Lord Salisbury spoke last evening at the annual banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

After alluding to the "unity of parties during the many months of struggle from which England is issuing with her strength unimpaired," the Premier referred to trade questions.

"I do not find," he said, "that the spectre of Germany has affected our commercial world, although a despondent feeling exists, which is due rather to the necessity which fertile writers feel of producing copy for impending issues rather than to any real foundation in fact. Still, there is a note of discouragement in a certain portion of public opinion and the public press.

"This, perhaps, is the national pessimism which attends too great success. But I trust we shall take such warnings as if they were real, and give our whole attention to meeting any dangers that might be pressing upon us."

After recommending a more general study of foreign languages, and asserting that Englishmen ought to know French and German, and possibly Spanish, before thinking of Latin and Greek, Lord Salisbury urged that education should be utilitarian. Later on in his address he observed:

"I do not largely believe in the decadence of English commerce; but, if it is true, it is possibly due to Parliament, which meddles too much. Too frequent interference with private enterprise might discourage capital from seeking employment, and, if we dried up capital, we might produce an evil of greater decay upon industry, which no subsequent exceptions would wipe out."

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

An Armored Cruiser and Twenty-three Submarine Boats Among the Vessels Ordered.

PARIS, March 13.—The first portion of the scheme for the increase of the French fleet has been put into execution. The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, announces that he has given orders for the laying of the keel, at Toulon, of an armored cruiser of 12,500 tons, to have a speed of 22 knots, and to be named the Victor Hugo; and for the building, at Rochefort, of two torpedo-boat destroyers of 303 tons each, to have a speed of 28.5 knots.

Three submarine boats of a new type, for experiments, have been ordered, and the building of twenty submarine boats of a type already tried will be shortly commenced at the various naval yards. Eight other destroyers and eleven first-class torpedo-boats, to have a speed of 24 knots, have been ordered in private yards.

The building of other battleships and torpedo-boat destroyers will soon be started.

Building British Submarine Boats.

LONDON, March 14.—Vickers Sons & Maxim, Limited, are building at Barrow-in-Furness the five submarine boats provided for in the new ship-building programme announced on Tuesday. The first will be launched next May. They are of the improved Holland type, 60 feet in length, and are to have a surface speed of 8 knots and a submerged speed of from 7 to 8 knots. Vickers Sons & Maxim have bought the rights of these submarine boats for the world, with the exception of the United States.

THE DEROULEDE-BUFFET DUEL.

Both Principals Start for Switzerland—Buffet Wins Choice of Weapons and Position.

BRUSSELS, March 13.—André Buffet, the arrangements for whose duel with Paul Déroulède have been completed, left Brussels to-day for Basel, Switzerland.

GENOA, March 13.—Paul Déroulède has gone to Switzerland.

PARIS, March 14.—In the arrangements for the duel between Paul Déroulède and André Buffet lots have been drawn for the selection of weapons and choice of position. In each case M. de Cassagnac, representing M. Buffet, won the choice.

The movements of MM. Buffet and Déroulède, as well as those of their seconds, indicate that the duel will be fought at Lausanne, Switzerland.

Czar's Youngest Sister to be Married.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, youngest sister of the Czar, has been betrothed to Prince Peter Alexandrovitch of Oldenburg.

The Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna is the youngest child of Czar Alexander III., and was born at Peterhof on June 13, 1882. Duke Peter Frederick George (Alexandrovitch) of Oldenburg is the only child of Duke Alexander, a cousin of the present Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

Grand Duke Friendly to Socialist.

BERLIN, March 13.—The press devotes much attention to the fact that the Grand Duke of Hesse, at the recent Parliamentary banquet of the Hessian Diet, engaged Herr Ulrich, one of the Socialist members of the Diet, in earnest conversation for an hour regarding political and social questions. The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "We can but feel the profoundest regret at learning that a German Prince engaged in friendly conversation with a member of the revolutionary party."

Irish Bill Defeated in Commons.

LONDON, March 14.—The House of Commons yesterday, by a vote of 250 to 163, defeated the second reading of the Congested Districts (Ireland) bill, one of the main features of which was the appointment of a board with power to bring about the compulsory purchase of land. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, George Wyndham, opposed the measure.

W. O'Brien, M. P., Wants to Resign.

DUBLIN, March 14.—At a meeting yesterday of the Cork Branch of the United Irish League, a letter was read from the founder of the movement, William O'Brien, Nationalist member of the House of Commons for Cork City, intimating a desire to resign his seat in Parliament on account of ill-health. The meeting unanimously refused to accept Mr. O'Brien's resignation.

Arabs to Replace Marseilles Strikers.

MARSEILLES, March 13.—The shipping companies, in view of the dockers' strike, have decided to import Arab labor, and the first batch of 400 Arabs, French subjects, will soon arrive here. There were several fights to-day between strikers and workers, one of the latter being seriously injured. A few arrests were made by the police.

Peru to Recall Minister to Chile.

LIMA, Peru, March 13.—The Peruvian Government has decided to recall Senhor Cesareo Chacaltana, Peruvian Minister at Santiago de Chile, in order to express its dissatisfaction with the evident policy and intention of the Government of Chile to Chilenize the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Hertz on His Way Here.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—The steamer Oceanic, which sailed to-day for New York, carried Detectives McNaughton and Frazee, in charge of Sigmund Hertz of New York City, who has been extradited on the charge of embezzling about $100,000 from his employers, a New York firm.

The Kaiser's Present to Mataafa.

BERLIN, March 13.—Emperor William has presented to Chief Mataafa, the Samoan potentate, an ebony staff, silver mounted, bearing the Kaiser's coat-of-arms.

COMPLIMENT FOR AMERICANS.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Mrs. A. A. Blow, and J. J. Van Alen Made Members of Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

LONDON, March 13.—The Gazette to-day announces the appointment of Mrs. George Cornwallis West and Mrs. Jennie Blow as Ladies of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and of J. J. Van Alen as an Honorary Knight of Grace of the order, in connection, respectively, with their work in fitting out the American hospital ship Maine and a field hospital for South Africa.

It is expressly stated in official publications that membership in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem does not confer any "rank, style, title, or precedence." Queen Victoria, by royal command, allowed the badges of the order to be worn generally in England, and the names of members are printed in the "Knightages," but otherwise little official distinction is conferred by membership.

The full name of the order is the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. It was founded in 1830, when a number of persons interested in army, hospital and ambulance work decided to revive the ancient Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1888 a royal charter of incorporation was granted to the order.

There is no direct connection between the modern order and the famous old order, which was founded at the end of the eleventh century and introduced into England a few years later. At the time of the Crusades, the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers, ministered to the wounded and performed many acts of heroism and self-sacrifice. The original purposes of the order were gradually forgotten, and it became a centre of intrigue, eventually settling in Malta, whence the Knights were driven by Napoleon.

Queen Victoria was Sovereign Head and Patron of the new English order, the Prince of Wales (King Edward) Grand Prior, and many distinguished people among the officers and members. The members consist of Knights of Justice, Ladies of Justice, Chaplains, Knights of Grace, Ladies of Grace, and Esquires. The order itself appoints new members, which appointments are ratified by the sovereign and published in The London Gazette.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West is better known as Lady Randolph Churchill, her name before her recent marriage to Lieut. George Cornwallis West.

Mrs. Jennie Blow is the wife of A. A. Blow of Denver and Chicago, who is largely interested in mining in the West. Mrs. Blow took a prominent part in the work of the committee in charge of the American hospital ship Maine. The committee was known as the American Ladies' Hospital Ship Committee. Mrs. Blow was the Secretary.

J. J. Van Alen of New York fitted out a field hospital section in January, 1900, and offered it to the British War Office for use in South Africa. It was accepted by the War Office and called the American Section of the hospital to which it was attached. Previous to this acceptance it was announced that Mr. Van Alen's offer had been refused because he wished to accompany the American field hospital to the front, either to go in any capacity. However, eventually, Mr. Van Alen did go to the front with the field hospital, as Secretary and Treasurer.

The party sailed for South Africa in February, 1900. Mr. Van Alen did not stay long at the seat of war, but while he was in South Africa he was very active in his work of mercy, and often exposed himself to the Boer fire. Lord Scarborough, who commanded a part of the Imperial Yeomanry, made a report on behalf of himself and the troops, expressing their gratitude for the services rendered by Mr. Van Alen's hospital.

THE PRETORIA NEGOTIATIONS.

Great Quantities of Foodstuffs Being Accumulated to Feed Boers When Surrender Is Made.

LONDON, March 14.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"We understand that there has been an active interchange of telegrams between the home Government, the Cape authorities, and Lord Kitchener concerning the negotiations with Gen. Botha, and also that immense quantities of foodstuffs are reaching Pretoria, by way of Delagoa Bay, which are destined to feed the Boers when the final surrender is made."

The Daily News says:

"In addition to the modifications, announced by The Daily News yesterday, in the 'unconditional surrender' policy, we understand that the Government has authorized Lord Kitchener to give a distinct promise that the Government of the new colonies shall culminate in a complete grant of free institutions."

Dr. Leyds arrived at Utrecht yesterday and had a long conference with Mr. Krüger. A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Utrecht corroborates the statement made by The Daily News yesterday regarding the concessions offered to the Boers.

It is generally expected as a result of yesterday's Cabinet Council that the Government will make some announcement to-day as to the result of the negotiations at Pretoria.

Preparing for Boer Refugees at Lisbon.

LISBON, March 13.—A hulk in the harbor here is being fitted out for the reception of the Boer families expected to arrive in these waters shortly on board Portuguese warships, from Lorenzo Marques.

THE CIVIL LIST PROPOSALS.

The Times (London) Says the Government Will Name £470,000 as the Annual Allowance for the King.

LONDON, March 14.—The Times asserts that the Government's propsals for the civil list show a total of £470,000, being £110,000 for his Majesty's privy purse, and the rest for the expenses of the royal household.

At a meeting of the Civil List Committee of the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was elected Chairman, explained that the Government proposals contemplated the abolition of the Royal Buckhounds, intimating that the substitution of a pack of foxhounds would be regarded as a suitable appanage to the royal establishment.

The Queen Consort's allowance is £50,000 and is included in the total already given. This will be increased to £70,000 in the event of the death of the King.

Great Britain Facing a Big Deficit.

LONDON, March 14.—With the naval estimates presented in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, the budget for the coming year shows an expenditure of upward of £181,000,000, against £150,000,000 for last year. Unless the revenue is increased, the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will show a deficit of nearly £54,000,000, the largest ever estimated.

To Formally Announce Victoria's Death

LONDON, March 13.—King Edward has appointed the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Wolseley, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and Earl Carrington Special Ambassadors to inform the foreign Courts that Queen Victoria is dead and that King Edward has succeeded to the throne.

Sir Francis Cook's Will.

LONDON, March 14.—By the terms of the will of Sir Francis Cook all the estates in Portugal and two-thirds of the other property go to the eldest son, Francis, by the testator's first wife, and the remaining third goes to his son Wyndham. Lady Cook (formerly Tennessee Claflin) receives £25,000 and the income for life from an investment of £50,000. The testator's daughter and her issue receive £25,000 and the income for life from an investment of £100,000. The collection of pictures is left in trust for the eldest son and his heirs, as though entailed. The pictures are to be kept in a gallery. There are no charitable bequests.

Colored Rain in Germany.

BERLIN, March 13.—Much speculation has been caused in scientific circles by colored rain and snow which fell on Monday in various parts of Germany, leaving a sandy deposit. Scientists here connect the phenomenon with the "bloody rain" which fell in Sicily and the southern parts of Italy, attributing it to sandstorms from the Sahara. Some Hamburg scientists believe the phenomenon due to a volcanic eruption in Iceland.

RUSSIA'S ACTS DEFENDED

Count Cassini Believes Manchuria Will Remain Part of China.

The Ambassador Says Reports About a Russo-Chinese Convention Must Be Taken with Much Reserve.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, was seen to-day concerning the reiterated reports as to Russia's designs on Manchuria. Count Cassini said he was not authorized to make any official declaration on the part of his Government, but in view of the constant reports he consented to state his individual views, based upon his long service in China and his familiarity with the general policy Russia has consistently maintained toward China.

The Ambassador first called attention to the Chinese invasion of Russian territory last Summer. There is, said Count Cassini, a great stretch of border between the two empires, about 8,000 kilometers in length, and over the Manchurian border the Chinese forces poured, committing depredations and threatening Russian interests. This invasion was of such a character that Russia would have been justified then and there in declaring war against China and taking Manchuria. Such a course would have been justified by every principle of international law, and the right of Russia in this respect could not have been doubted by any other nation. If Russia had been disposed to exercise this undoubted right she had the necessary military force on the ground. But Russia did not at that time take Manchuria, and in that very fact, the Ambassador said, was the best answer to the present reports of Russia's purpose. If she had not chosen to take Manchuria when the opportunity was open and clear, why should there be any step in that direction now?

The Ambassador said that frequent reference was being made in foreign publications and in this country to the presence of Russian troops in Manchuria, and the writers expressed some surprise at their presence there. Why are Russian troops in Manchuria? was frequently asked. In reply, the Ambassador asked: Why are German troops, British troops, American troops, and other troops in Peking? There seemed to be no surprise about the latter condition, and yet it was exactly parallel to the presence of Russian troops in Manchuria. In each case depredations had been committed, foreign interests were in jeopardy, and each nation sent its troops to give due protection to the lives and properties of its people and to prevent the recurrence of disorder. In Manchuria the Russian civil engineers had at one time been driven away from work along the Trans-Siberian Railway, with its spurs southward to Port Arthur and eastward to Vladivostock. It was necessary to give adequate protection to these engineers and to the railway as well.

Count Cassini pointed out the extent of this great enterprise, with its benefits not only to Russia, but to the world at large, and the prospect of its completion within the next fourteen months. He said there was not the slightest question as to the right of Russia to construct the line across Chinese territory, and with this authority came the necessity of protecting the line and the interests connected with it against depredation.

Inquiry was made of Count Cassini as to the specific report that an agreement, containing a number of articles, was about to be concluded between Russia and China.

The Ambassador suggested that such reports must be taken with a great deal of allowance, particularly if they emanated from Shanghai, which, according to his own experience, was a point whence fabrications were sent. He was not advised on any such agreement, and, in the absence of such advice, he did not, he said, feel at liberty to discuss the subject. But, on general principles, he pointed out that an agreement or understanding which Russia might make with China would involve two essential features, namely, first, adequate protection for Russian interests in Manchuria in order that there might be no repetition of disorder and danger to life and property; and, second, the maintenance of China's territorial integrity.

As far back as last Aug. 25, Count Cassini pointed out, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a formal note, had announced clearly and distinctly the policy of Russia in regard to Manchuria. In accordance with that declaration, it could not be doubted that, when order had been established in Manchuria and measures taken for the protection of railway construction, Russia would recall her troops from Manchuria, provided the action of other powers did not place an obstacle in the way of such a measure. The Ambassador remarked that there was really no occasion for renewing attention to this note of Aug. 25, any more than there was need of reiterating the declarations in other notes exchanged at that time. But in his (Count Cassini's) view, that note made it clear that, whatever might be the understanding as to Manchuria, that territory would remain a part of China.

OPPOSE FURTHER EXECUTIONS.

Russian and American Representatives in Peking Likely to Stand Together on the Punishment Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A report from Peking that the Russian Minister has taken a stand against the creation of new lists of Chinese officials for punishment, after China has punished all those enumerated in the original list, shows that Russia has gone a step further than the United States, although in the same general direction. The report states that the action of the Japanese and American envoys on the question is awaited with interest.

As to the American attitude, Commissioner Rockhill will be allowed to judge for himself. He is on the ground, and can judge better than the officials of the State Department whether the Chinamen named in the new list deserve some punishment. Their names are unknown here.

But this is only on the question of whether any punishment is to be inflicted. On the question of punishment by decapitation Minister Rockhill has already received his orders. He has been instructed that, in the opinion of the State Department, the time has come to end the bloodshed in China, and he is to use his influence to prevent any more beheading. The whole idea of designating Chinamen to be executed, without trial, is repugnant to the State Department's idea of justice, and Commissioner Rockhill has been ordered to do what he can to have it stopped. With criminals condemned after due trial by Chinese Judges, of course, he has nothing to do; but he is to cast all the weight of the American influence against the designation of alleged offenders who must be executed.

It will thus be seen that Commissioner Rockhill is likely to stand with the Russian Minister and that on the general question of stopping bloodshed the Russian and American Governments stand together and pursue the same policy. The only difference in their attitude seems to be that while the United States is opposed to further killings, Russia believes that the time has come to stop all punishment of the Boxers, even by imprisonment. This difference may not prove to be a practical one, for Mr. Rockhill may agree with the Russian Minister, and as decapitation is the punishment advocated by the other Ministers, the two are likely to stand together.

Mr. Rockhill has not yet been able to inform the State Department of the character of the agreement said to have been reached by the foreign Ministers relative to the basis of indemnity claims, though he has been in communication with the department on the general subject.

Mikado Appeals to the Peers.

YOKOHAMA, March 13.—The Emperor yesterday summoned the President of the House of Peers and pointed out to him that it was a national duty to provide money for military purposes, placing the finances of the country upon a sound basis.

The Lower House of the Diet, the Mikado went on to say, had already passed the taxation bills mentioned in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Diet, and it was highly desirable that the House of Peers should also pass them.

The House of Peers will probably defer to the Emperor's pointed suggestion, and thus terminate the crisis.

Number of the Victims of Boxers.

BERLIN, March 13.—The Peking correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger gives statistics as to the number of missionaries and members of missionaries' families killed during the Boxer troubles, exclusive of the Peking siege. He enumerates 118 Englishmen, 79 Americans, Swedes and Norwegians, 26 Frenchmen, 11 Belgians, 10 Italians and Swiss, and 1 German. He estimates that 30,000 native Christians perished.

The Anglo-Russian Dispute.

LONDON, March 14.—The papers express some alarm over the friction which has arisen at Tien-Tsin between the British and the Russians over a piece of land alleged to have belonged to the railroad company for some years. The papers consider that the incident may possibly lead to unpleasant complications.

While approving the action of Gen Barrow, (British Chief of Staff in Peking, who ordered work on the siding in the disputed ground to be continued with the assistance of an armed force if necessary,) the papers think the affair proves that the harmony of the nations is liable at any moment to be disturbed.

Monopoly for the Russo-Chinese Bank.

LONDON, March 14.—"The chartered bank agency at Port Arthur has been compelled to close," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, "Russia having declared a banking monopoly there in favor of the Russo-Chinese Bank."

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN.

Martial Law May Be Declared in Parts of Catalonia—Armed Mob in La Rambla, Cordova.

BARCELONA, March 13.—Riots are reported to have occurred at San Quirico, not far from Ripoll, in the Province of Gerona, where there was rioting on Monday, and at Behora, (Begoña?) It is rumored that factories have been burned. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of the disturbances.

The Government has decided that if the disorders in Catalonia continue martial law will be declared in every town necessary.

MADRID, March 13.—Disorders have occurred in the town of La Rambla, in Cordova Province. A mob is now parading the streets, carrying revolvers, knives, and other arms, and serious conflicts are feared.

HENRY N. SMITH DEAD.

Was a Partner of Jay Gould's and Owner of Goldsmith Maid, the Trotter.

Henry N. Smith, a former partner of Jay Gould, died on Tuesday in a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn. For the past year he had been in bad health, having had two strokes of paralysis. Mr. Smith was for a long time a prominent operator in Wall Street, and his name was connected conspicuously with the events of the famous Black Friday. He was also an enthusiastic turfman, and was the owner of the once champion trotter, Goldsmith Maid. Among the many other horses he owned at one time or another were Jay Gould, Gen. Knox, Lady Thorne, and Lucy. In 1878 his breeding farm at Trenton, in which place he also made his home, was a rival of the best similar establishments of Kentucky and the West.

Some years ago a lawsuit was brought against Mr. Smith by a New York firm of brokers with whom he had done business in the Street, and after a judgment of something over $900,000 was rendered against him, an effort was made to levy an execution on the breeding farm and other property he owned around Trenton. The case was finally compromised.

Mr. Smith's body will be taken to Trenton to-day, and the funeral services will be held there at once. The interment will be in Albany, N. Y.

Of late years Mr. Smith had not been in the city very often. When he used to come here regularly he staid at the Manhattan Club. He was a member of the Liederkranz and the American Geographical Society.

DEATH OF AN OLD MASON.

John Fellows Baldwin Succumbs to Pneumonia at the Age of 82.

John Fellows Baldwin, one of the best-known Freemasons in the city, being known generally in Masonic circles as "Uncle John," died at his home, 15 Manhattan Avenue, of pneumonia yesterday, after a week's illness. He was eighty-two years old and a native of this city, having been born in the old Ninth Ward. He learned the printer's trade, and then started in business for himself, conducting an art printing establishment as 188 and 190 Greenwich Street.

His advent into Masonry was made in Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271, in September, 1852, and he was appointed Senior Deacon immediately after. He received the Royal and Select Master's degree in Union Council in 1861 and was created a Knight Templar in Palestine Commandery, No. 18, in 1856.

He had served in nearly every position in the commandery from Warden to Eminent Commander, and since 1869 had been the Prelate. He was a member of the New York Masonic Veterans, and was Most Venerable President in 1890 and 1891, serving two years. He was also a member of the Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests, Templar Knights Commander and Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine.

He leaves a wife, one son, one daughter, and eight grandchildren. Funeral services will be held Friday at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Fourth Street, and the interment will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown.

Dies Leaving 146 Descendants.

WAVERLY, N. Y., March 13.—Hester Forbes, aged ninety-four years, who died to-day, left ten children, fifty grandchildren, seventy-two great-grandchildren, and fourteen great-great-grandchildren.

Sheriff Malloy of Westchester Dying.

TROY, March 13.—Sheriff William V. Malloy of Westchester County is dying with pneumonia at the hotel of A. P. McDonald on the road between Troy and Albany. Sheriff Malloy was taken ill Sunday, and two Albany physicians are attending him. His mother and sister are at his bedside, and Judge Crenner of New Rochelle, his brother-in-law, has been sent for in order to close up any legal business that the Sheriff may desire.

C. L. MAGEE'S WILL.

Bulk of Estate Ultimately to Go to a Hospital to be Erected in Memory of the Testator's Mother.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The will of Christopher L. Magee does not indicate the value of the estate, but close friends estimate it at between $4,500,000 and $5,000,000, the bulk of which will ultimately reach the fund for the establishment of a hospital which Mr. Magee directs shall be erected in memory of his mother.

All Mr. Magee's brothers and his sister are substantially remembered. Several friends and all of his servants are cared for, and his wife received the income of his residuary estate. At her death the entire residuary estate will revert to the hospital. To each of his coworkers on The Times—Henry Hall, Morgan E. Gable, and Stephen Quinon—he gives 100 shares of Times stock, and to his business partner, William H. Seif, 500 shares. His brother, W. A. Magee, gets the dividends from 1,000 Times shares.

MITCHELL MAY MARRIED.

Friends of the ex-Congressman Surprised to Learn of It.

The friends of ex-Congressman Mitchell May of Brooklyn had a surprise yesterday when it became known that he had become a Benedict. Mr. May was married on Feb. 13 to Mrs. Pauline Thompson, widow of W. L. Thompson, who was a commission merchant in Greenwich Street.

The bride's maiden name was Pauline Joli. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, 46 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan. The couple are now living at 738 Union Street, Brooklyn. When seen yesterday Mr. May admitted the marriage, but declined to discuss the matter further, saying that he did not think that it in any way concerned the public.

Belle Lyman Married to a Chicagoan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Miss Belle Lyman of the "Foxy Quiller" company now playing an engagement at the Illinois Theatre was married on Sunday to William C. Walker of this city. When the company arrived Sunday Mr. Walker was waiting with a cab, and Miss Lyman and he immediately drove to Grace Episcopal Church, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires. Mrs. Walker is from Buffalo and her husband is in the jewelry business here.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Wednesday, the eve of Mi-Carême, was dull. A meeting of the Post Graduate Sewing Class, a tea at the Nurses and Child's Hospital, and at the Tennis Building a meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, which meets every Wednesday—these affairs were the principal events of yesterday. This evening, with the Venetian Carnival at the Astoria and the Roman Festival at Miss Constable's, mid-Lent will be quite generally celebrated.

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The wedding of Bailey Post and Miss Silvie L. Strong is to be celebrated on Easter Monday, April 8. The engagement of Miss Strong and Mr. Post was announced several months ago. Mr. Post is a grandson of Col. Arden of West Point, and Miss Strong is a daughter of Mrs. James H. Strong (Miss Georgiana Berryman) and a sister of Mrs. Daniel Fearing of Newport. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, the ceremony is to be extremely quiet, and relatives and intimate friends only are to be present.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a luncheon at her residence, 185 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday next, March 19, for her daughter, Miss Helen de Peyster. Mrs. Alonzo Clark Robison (Elizabeth De H. Falconer) has invitations out for a luncheon at her apartment, 15 West Eighth Street, on the same day. Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey of 77 Madison Avenue is to give a small and informal reception on Thursday, March 21, at which Miss Grace Atkkins Dobson will recite a new monologue written especially for her.

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With the approach of Spring there are more plans for house parties in the immediate vicinity of town. Chatsworth is one of the favorite places. Miss Mary Field and Mrs. Augustus Field are arranging a large party to go there to-morrow for over Sunday. There will be a musicale at Chatsworth Saturday afternoon. Among the guests stopping there are Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Jewell Dodge.

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Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder will give a large dinner to-morrow evening at their residence, in celebration of the birthday of Mr. Schroeder. The O. N. Sewing Class will meet at the residence of Mrs. Charles Oelrichs and the Helpers at the residence of Mrs. Louis Di Zeraga.

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Among the Lenten entertainments of the future will be the second meeting of the Neighborhood Amusement Club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, 20 West Twentieth Street, on the 20th. Miss Adèle Lewing will on the afternoons of March 21 and April 2, 11, and 28, give piano recitals at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Terry, 214 East Eighteenth Street. Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Marion Gregory, and Mrs. Arthur Terry will sing some of Mme. Lewing's songs.

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Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, and David Wolfe Bishop were among those who were booked on the St. Louis yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will go to Monte Carlo and then join the party on the Princess Victoria Louise, the yacht which is making a cruise in the Black Sea. Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan were also booked to sail for Europe, to be gone several months.

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Reginald Ward has been very ill at his residence, Washingham House, in London, for over a month. He has been obliged to postpone his trip to the south of France. He has had influenza. Among the new engagements announced abroad is that of Lady Helen Craven, the sister of Lord Craven, who married Miss Bradley Martin, to Ian Forbes of the Second Gordon Highlanders. Lady Craven has written several novels.

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Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has gone to Washington for a short visit. While there she will be the guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan. Mrs. Cruger has not yet decided whether she will remain in America or return to Europe.

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The Roman festival, which will take place this evening at the studio of Miss Constable, will be a unique and original affair. The committee of the One Hundred Club, which is arranging the festival, is composed of Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Miss Rhett, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Miss Anna Constable, and Miss Hilborne L. Roosevelt. There will be a grand array of Roman matrons and maids, martyrs, and gladiators, Senators and Emperors, poets and orators. Mrs. Roosevelt has arranged a chorus of matrons and maidens and Miss Anna Constable will have charge of a Roman band. There will be a vein of carnival burlesque in the affair which will make it all the more enjoyable. The chief affairs on the programme will be gladiatorial combats and Roman games.

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There was a large attendance at the tea given yesterday afternoon by the officers and managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Edward Oothout, and Miss Caroline Patterson poured tea. Many of the callers went over the hospital, visiting not only the wards but the housekeeping department. The star attraction in the wards was the incubator baby, for although incubator babies are now no novelty, it is not often that people in general have the opportunity of seeing them. The objects of the hospital are most praiseworthy, as it not only maintains a lying-in ward for destitute mothers and a hospital for babies and children, but it employs the mothers, keeps their children with them, and instructs these mothers in the various branches of domestic service.

It has schools at its country branch, West Brighton, S. I., where children from four to nine years of age are taught by teachers who use the most approved methods of the New York kindergarten and primary schools. At present there are 213 children in these schools. The number of inmates in the whole institution in 1899 was nearly 1,400.

The hospital is now in need of funds not only for the erection of a new and fireproof building, but for current expenses. Among those at the tea yesterday were Mesdames William J. Schieffelin, Frank Porter, Le Grand Lockwood, William H. Hearn, Francis Upham, Oliver Billings, William P. Prentice, Livingston Nicholas, George Watts, Ogden Doremus, Russell Sage, F. P. Roe, Everett P. Wheeler, W. L. Cromwell, de Peyster, Milbank, Burden, Dubois, Bookstaver, Birckhead, Winter, Howard, and others. Many of the managers were present. The officers and managers include Mesdames Algernon S. Sullivan, President; F. N. Goddard, Eno, French, Gillespie, Mitchell, Day, Kingsland, and others.

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Bowling by the members of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club for the silver cup offered by the President, J. Hooker Hamersley, will begin next Wednesday. It is to be a handicap tournament, and it will probably take several days to play it off. There was a large attendance of members at yesterday's meeting and a goodly sprinkling of guests. There are about 120 in the club, and of these probably 80 or 90 are present each Wednesday. Afternoon tea is a feature of each meeting, and many members of the club spend much time at the tea tables, which are always attractively decorated with flowers, eating and sipping tea and chatting with their friends. Small china ornaments were given yesterday to all of the women who scored 75 and to those of the men scoring 100. Among those present were Mrs. J. Van S. Oddie, Mrs. William Macneven Purdy, Mrs. C. H. Stebbins, Miss Leeds, Miss Aiden, Miss Silvia Green, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Miss Dorothy Edwards, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. W. H. Pell, Mrs. Eugene Parsons, Mrs. R. F. Weir, and Messrs. A. J. Bruen, Andrew S. Hamerslev, Jr., E. M. Clark, Eugene Van Rensselaer, Daniel Manning, the Rev. Braddin Hamilton, C. H. Stebbins, Walter Rutherfurd, W. M. Purdy, and others.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 13.—Mrs. F. O. French has returned to Harborview after an extended visit with her daughters, Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, in New York, and Mrs. Eaton, in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, who are well known in the social world of Philadelphia, have rented Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the coming season.

John A. Pinard, who has been sick during the Winter, has recovered, and will shortly visit Newport.

It is reported that Col. Goddard of Providence has leased the Fearing cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, for the coming season.

Mrs. William Grosvenor and Miss Grosvenor have returned to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs will take a cottage here for the Summer.

George F. Fabyan and Mrs. Fabyan have returned to Boston. They will take a cottage here for the coming season.

STRICKEN ON THE ELEVATED.

E. C. B. Garsia Has an Attack of Heart Disease and Dies in a Waiting Room.

Edwin C. B. Garsia, sixty-five years old, the foreign representative of the Havana Commercial Company, wealthy and widely known in financial circles, was seized with an attack of heart disease yesterday morning while riding down town on a Ninth Avenue elevated train, and died in a few moments. Mr. Garsia considered himself late for business, and almost ran from his home, at 255 West Eighty-eighth Street, to the Eighty-first Street station. He was gasping for breath when he sank into his seat in the car. The train had hardly started when he slipped from his seat to the floor of the car. There was instant commotion in the car. A half dozen women screamed, and one of the number fainted, while several of the male passengers went to the assistance of the prostrate passenger.

Among the passengers were Drs. Embury and Paterno. The two physicians instantly diagnosed the case as heart disease, and, although they had little hope, worked hard over the patient. They carried him off the train at Seventy-second Street and into the waiting room. Artificial respiration and other restoratives were applied in vain. The patient died in a few moments. Mr. Garsia lived with his wife, son, and daughter in a handsome house, which was filled with rare curios and works of art gathered from all over the world. He was born in England of Spanish parents, and early in life drifted into South America and South American politics. He managed to escape assassination and grew wealthy.

The Havana Commercial Company, of which he was foreign representative, has an office at 135 Broadway. It handles plantations and Cuban industries, is capitalized for $30,000,000, and is one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the world. Mr. Garsia was at one time the Consul General from Uruguay.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY RAAB, Ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois, died at his home at Belleville yesterday of pneumonia, complicated with heart weakness.

ANTON BERG, fifty-six years old, a retired iron dealer of 277 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital, where he had undergone a most delicate operation a week ago for a stricture of the oesophagus. Mr. Berg had been ill for a year prior to his removal to the hospital and the operation was the only chance to save his life.

CHARLES TILLINGHAST JAMES FISKE, who was attached to the Cnotroller's office during the term of Ashbel P. Fitch, died on Tuesday. He was a lawyer. His mother, who survives him, is Mrs. Phoebe Jane Fiske, widow of Alfred Rollins Fiske. The family is well known in Providence, R. I., where the funeral will be held privately. Mr. Fiske had been an invalid for several years.

The Rev. HENRY REEVES, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Gloucester, N. J., and one of the most prominent members of the New Jersey Synod, died yesterday after a lingering illness. He was born in Bridgeton, N. J., in 1823. Dr. Reeves was graduated from Princeton University in 1844, and later was made Principal of Rosedale Seminary, Chambersburg, Penn. He resigned this position to become editor of The Young Folks News and Our Monthly, later returning to pastoral work in Gloucester.

Fruit to be Sold for Charity.

A car of fruit, fresh from California, will be sold in the Erie Railroad salesroom, at the foot of Chambers Street, on Saturday at 10 A.M. The proceeds of the sale will be given to the California Children's Home Society, the fruit having been donated by the growers, packers, and shippers of oranges in the State of California. The transportation of the car from the West will be without expense, owing to the generosity of the railroads over which it traveled, and the consignees, auctioneers, and truckmen who handle the fruit all give their services free of charge. The sale is being managed by the Earl Fruit Company, to which orders for one or more boxes of the fruit may be sent.

Business Notices.

E. & W.
Collars, Cuffs, Shirts.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—At Schenectady, on Sunday, March 10, 1901, Major James C. Abrams, 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y.

Funeral services at the Church of the Puritans, 130th St. and 5th Av., on Thursday, March 14, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. G., N. Y.,
New York, March 13th, 1901.

With profound sorrow the commanding officer announces the death of Major James Clark Abrams, a faithful soldier of the State for over forty (40) years.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Puritans on Thursday, March 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Companies H, C, B, E, and I will parade in full uniform and overcoats, under the command of Major Conover for duty as escort.

The Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff, Hospital Corps, and officers and members of the Second Battalion are requested to atetnd the fune

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .48
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .31¼
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.15
Cotton, middling..... .08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .07⅛
Sugar, granulated..... 5.25
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Beef hams..... 18.75
Tallow, prime..... .04⅝
Pork, mess..... 15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb..... .07½
Lard, prime..... 8.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .22

CHICAGO, March 13.—Cash quotations were as follow: Flour, dull; wheat, No. 3, 65@73c; No. 2 red, 74½@76c; No. 2 corn, 46c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 oats, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 27c@27¾c; No. 2 rye, 52c; good feeding common barley, 37½@38c; fair to choice malting, 48@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.52½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.53; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $15.35@15.40; lard, per 100-lb, $7.70@7.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.35@7.55; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.70@7.90; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; cloverseed, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Early events on the Cotton Exchange were in line with preconceived ideas of the bear faction, and everything seemed to work toward the realization of eight-cent May cotton. But later developments were not on the schedule of the shorts; in fact, the bear element as a whole was very much at a loss to know just which way to turn during the afternoon, but was finally compelled to beat a more or less hasty retreat. The result of this change in the character of business was an advance of 14 points from the lowest to highest prices. Liverpool continued on the down path until nearly the close and furnished numerous selling orders to representatives here. But soon after midday rumors were circulated to the effect that Ellison was to issue a bullish consumption circular in Liverpool to-morrow and that in expectation of this spinners abroad were paying higher prices for large amounts of spot cotton. The fact that several important orders for spot cotton had been executed in the Liverpool early afternoon hours by representatives of Manchester and Continental spinners gave color to the Ellison reports. Shorts here became alarmed and were soon retreating hastily. The few faithful bulls were quick to see their opportunity and followed up their advantage with a vim that carried conviction with it. Wall Street appeared as a buyer of near months. Near the close profit taking caused a partial reaction from the top. At the close the market was quiet and steady, with net gains of 2 points higher to 5 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8⅜c for middling upland and 9c for middling Gulf. Sales, 700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easy, unchanged at 8⅜c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Augusta quiet, unchanged, at 8 11-16@8¾c; St. Louis dull, 1-16c lower, at 8 11-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.25	8.31	8.24	8.27@8.28
April	8.29	8.34	8.29	8.30@8.31
May	8.30	8.38	8.26	8.35@ ...
June	8.28	8.38	8.28	8.37@8.38
July	8.33	8.44	8.33	8.42@8.43
August	8.05	8.17	8.05	8.13@8.14
September	7.78	7.80	7.78	7.78@7.79
October	7.61	7.70	7.61	7.66@7.68
November	7.53	7.57	7.51	7.56@7.57
December	7.50	7.56	7.50	7.55@7.54
January	...	...	...	...

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Spot, Cotton—Good business; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5¾d; good middling, 5 3-32d; middling, 4 15-16d; low middling, 4¾d; good ordinary, 4½d; ordinary, 4½d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,300 bales American; receipts, 15,000 bales, including 14,800 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, March and April, 4 52-64@4 53-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 52-64@4 53-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 52-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 52-64d, value; June and July, 4 51-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 5-64d, value; August and September, 4 42-64d, buyers; September, 4 42-64d, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, nominal; October and November, good ordinary clause, 4 18-64d, nominal; November and December, 4 16-64d, nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A wave of bullishness swept over all of the grain markets yesterday, leaving prices at the close considerably higher than the previous night, especially in the case of wheat, where an advance of ⅜@⅝c was noted. Speculative energies in all of these departments were aroused to some extent by this improvement, and the greatest force was felt in the last hour of business, although operations were hardly broad enough to attract general attention from outside interests.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13.—Wheat, cash, 74¼c; May, 74¼c; July, 75¼@75⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@70¾c; flour, patents, $3.95@$4.05; second patents, $3.80@3.95; first clears, $2.90@$3; second clears, $1.90@$2; bran in bulk, $13.25@$13.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; May, 73¾@73⅝c; July, 72⅜@72¼c; No. 2 hard, 71@71½c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 38½c; May, 39¾c; July, 40c. Oats, No. 3, cash, 26c; May, 25¼c; July, 25c. No. 2 white, 28½@28¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 75¾@75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@72c; rye quiet; No. 1, 52c; barley dull; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@51c.

DULUTH, March 13.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@70¼c; May, 76¾c; July, 70¾c; corn, 38c; oats, 25¾@25½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@3.60; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.15; Spring clears, $3.60@$3.75; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.60; no grade, $18.40@19.50 spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.40. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln dried, $2.35@$2.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $19@$20; sacks to arrive, 200-lb, $19@$19.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18.50; Spring shorts, $20@$20.50; Winter bran, $18.50@$22; city bran, $19@$19.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.50; oil meal, $28. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 71¾c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81c spot, and No. 2 hard, New York, 81c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	...	...	...	73½
May	73½	73⅞	73½	73⅞
July	73⅛	73⅞	73⅛	73⅞
Corn—				
March	...	...	...	40
May	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
July	45¾	46⅛	45¾	45⅞
September	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅜
Lard—				
March	...	...	...	$8.02

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	73½	74⅜	73 9-16	74
April	...	...	...	74⅝
May	75	75⅝	75	75½
Corn—				
March	39¾	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
May	41	41⅜	41	41⅜
Oats—				
March	23 13-16	24¼	23 13-16	24
May	24 13-16	25¼	24 13-16	25
Lard—				
May	$7.62½	$7.72½	$7.62½	$7.72½
July	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Ribs—				
May	7.40	7.47½	7.40	7.47½
Pork—				
May	15.00	15.52½	15.00	15.52½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Stronger; mess, $14.75@15.50; family, $15.75@16.25; short clear, $14.75@16.75. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $8.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼@7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7⅝c; pigs, 8@8¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 8¾c; 12 lb, 8¼@8¾c; 14 lb, 8c; pickled shoulders firm, 6¾@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4½@4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Strong, $8; city lard firmer, $7.80; refined lard strong; South America, $8.85; Continent, $8.25; Brazil kegs, $9.85; compound dull; city, 5½@5¾c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7⅞c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
April	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
May	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
June	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
July	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85
August	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
September	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@5.95
October	6.05	6.05	5.95	5.95@6.00
November	...	...	...	6.05@6.06
December	6.15	6.15	6.05	6.05@6.10
January	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.10@6.15
February	...	...	...	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 5$100. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½@⅝ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., was ¾@⅞ pfennig lower. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular; ¼f lower; at 12 M., declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., barely steady and ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., declined ½f. January, 40.00; February, 40.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.75; June, 39.00; July, 39.25; August, 39.25; September, 39.50; October, 39.75; November, 39.75; December, 40.00. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 5$725; Exchange, 11 11-16d.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $16; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $28.20; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $3.92½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses, 3¼c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.95, and in bulk, $3.40; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.90, and in bulk, $3.35; refined, cases, New York, $9. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, 28c; prime Summer yellow, 30@30½c; off Summer yellow, 29½c; prime white, 35c; prime Winter yellow, 35@36c; linseed, American raw, 35c; linseed, American boiled, 36c; Calcutta, raw, 35c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 62@64c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; do, oil barrels, $3.75; spirits turpentine, 39½@40c; resin, common to good strained, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35½@36c; receipts, 21 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 195 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 2 casks. Tar firm, $1.15; receipts, 65 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin firm; sales, 200 bbls; C, D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.35; I, $1.50; K, $1.70; M, $1.80; N, $1.85; W G $1.95; W W, $2.15.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 27c; receipts, 287 casks; sales, none; exports, 170 casks. Resin firm at 5c up on all grades; receipts, 2,260 bbls; sales, 1,668 bbls; exports, 10,766 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Receipts—Resin, 334 bbls; turpentine, 15 casks; exports none.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers a shade higher; bulls easier; cows steady. Steers, $4.50@$5.25; oxen, $2.25@$4; bulls, $3@$3.90; cows, $2@$3.75. Calves, 25@50c higher; veals, $4@$7.50; choice, $7.75; little calves, $3.50@$3.75; yearlings and barnyard calves, $2.50@$3.75. Sheep firm; lambs higher; sheep, $4@$5; culls, $3@$3.50; lambs, $5.85@$6.15; hogs firmer at $5.90@$6.25.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

M. FAY HAWLEY.—M. Fay Hawley has confessed judgment for $1,102 in favor of Rothacker & Schweizer, printers, for goods sold and delivered, services rendered, and on a note.

RICHARD RYAN.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an execution against Richard Ryan, dealer in gloves and men's furnishing goods, at 415 Bleecker Street, for $743 in favor of William H. Graham on notes, and a keeper was put in the store. He has been in business since 1885.

CHRISTOPHER C. ELLIS.—Christopher C. Ellis, a baker, at 934 Third Avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Frederic G. Smedley. Mr. Ellis has been in business but thirty-five years, owns the store property and the house adjoining on Fifty-sixth Street. Richard B. Kelly, his attorney, said yesterday that there are judgments against him by creditors pending against Mr. Ellis, and to-day is the last day on them. One of the creditors refused to hold off any longer, although Mr. Ellis had offered to give a second mortgage on his real estate to a trustee to secure all the creditors, and it was a question whether to let the Sheriff come in or make an assignment, and the latter course was pursued. Mr. Ellis owes about $5,700 and his assets are principally in real estate, which is valuable. There is a mortgage on the store property for $60,000 and Mr. Ellis is willing to give creditors a second mortgage on it to secure their claims.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAC KAHN.—Isaac Kahn, a traveling salesman residing at 1,454 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,531, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895 and 1896.

DAVID LINDER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of David Linder, dealer in installment goods at 122 Essex Street, show liabilities $10,407, and nominal assets $13,240, consisting of cash $6, stock $1,126, and accounts $12,108.

GEORGE HENRY LAWRENCE.—George Henry Lawrence, a clerk residing at 61 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,500, and no assets. The liabilities are $1,372 for rent, and $137 for legal services.

JAMES A. BALDWIN.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against James A. Baldwin, who did business as the Ward Drug Company, dealer in proprietary medicines, at 54 Warren Street, by the following creditors: Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, $123; James Leo Company of Jersey City, $500, and Louis Brick, proprietors of the American Addressing and Mailing Company, $119. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred portions of his property to several creditors to prefer them, and on Feb. 23 conveyed a part of his property to a corporation called the Ward Drug Company. This was incorporated on Feb. 23 with a capital of $1,000. He has been in business about a year.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to nine bankrupts, as follows: Isaiah Blumenkrohn, salesman, of 12 East Ninety-seventh Street, formerly of Blumenkrohn, Storch & Co., coat manufacturers, 31 and Green Street, liabilities $28,272; Kingman B. Page, physician at 63 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, liabilities $15,719; Louis L. Jackson, stock broker, of 50 Broadway, liabilities $13,880; Arnold Cohn, 69 East Eighty-seventh Street, petition filed Jan. 19, 1901; N. & J. Jacobson, 35 Great Jones Street; James H. Clark, Ed S. Luther, Isidor V. Wittenberg, and Michael Farler.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMSTRONG, Abner—C. B. Morris & Co. $320
BARBIG, Edward—W. Page and another. 399
BROWN, David—S. Kaufman and others. 798
BLAKELEY, Alexander G.—A. S. Nichols. 176
BYRNES, Thomas W. — Genesee Fruit Company 25
BIANCHETTI, Peter—Louis Dora, costs.. 118
BARUCH, Solomon—Carl H. Schultz..... 181
BECKET, William—Samuel Young and another 411
BECKET, William—Samuel Young and another 396
BAUMANN, Hugo—Central Syndicate Building Company 271
BOYNTON, Melville C.—J. B. Fletcher.. 1,850
BEISSEL, Franciska—A. Adler & Co..... 230
BURNS, John C.—Lena Partschefeld.... 482
BUCKLEY, Peter and Frank—J. Gottschalk 110
BLACK, Aaron—H. Bierman, costs..... 39
BAKER, Jane—C. Lorenzen..... 47
BALDWIN, James A.—R. C. Stillson..... 85
BIDSON, Jonathan and Charles Jones —The City of New York, costs..... 164
CORDES, Daniel D.—E. Weber and another 54
DRESSNER, Lee—S. Hopkins and another, trustees 146
DAVITT, Elizabeth—M. Travis..... 2,937
DAVIDSON, George T.—H. M. Earle and another 3,076
ERICSON, Alfred—G. H. Schwab, executor, &c 1,968
FRIEDBERG, Max—P. Meskin..... 58
GOULD, Edwin L.—H. J. Cabassud, executrix 247
GEISERT, Karl—S. L. Reiss and another 536
GROSSO, Vincenzo—Henry Tissot..... 1,251
GLENN, Edward—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company 254
GOETZ, John—G. F. Weeden..... 209
HOFFMANN, Joseph A.—H. Baumeister and another 41
HAMMERSTADT, Edward—M. Hartman and another 61
HONEST, Charles—W. H. Miller..... 100
HAASE, Charles F. W.—C. H. Schultz... 132
HURST, Mendel, and Michael Juden—L. J. Boniface 277
HAWLEY, M. Fay—P. Rothacker and another 1,102
HEYDERMAN, Louis—A. Hayes, Jr., assignee 409
ILSE, Max—Louis Fischl..... 52
KIMBALL, Fred W.—The Tribune Association 86
KAISER, Charles—R. Oelsner..... 138
KENNEDY, James—E. Charles and others 300
LITRENTO, Frank—D. Mariotti..... 79
LAUE, William—C. A. McMinn, M. D.... 77
LICHT, Fabian—S. Schley..... 86
LUERS, Peter—F. H. Leggett and others. 78
LAA JUNGE, Alfred J., Peter Alexander, and George E. Green, trustees, &c—Syndicate Publishing Company, for possession of property, &c..... 1,727
MACKEY, John, and John Oates—H. Spear and another 44
MERRITT, Alerton—The Weehawken Wharf Company 8,475
McGOWN, Mary A.—W. A. Hynes..... 247
NORMOYLE, John F.—Konrad Kromer and another 263
O'CONNELL, William—C. Hensle..... 131
PATTERSON, James T.—J. Wiget..... 558
PINTARD, Henry L.—Anna E. Otten..... 181
PFALTZ, Ferdinand—M. Warnier and another, costs 89
PARISES, Solomon—Lemlein & Wyatt..... 39
PHELPS, Louis N.—R. Herndon Company. 83
PETERSON, Olaf L.—W. Lynn..... 686
REILLY, Margaret—The New York Breweries Company, Limited..... 390
RANDALL, Samuel H.—J. F. Wyckoff, costs 28
RUSSELL, Henry R.—G. Sykes..... 203
REES, Ralph L., and George M. Ehrgott—W. Rankin 1,073
REINHARDT, Bernard—T. Emberson..... 51
RABINOWITZ, Abraham, and Morris Spector—Max Sussman..... 86
SCHWERINER, Alexis—E. Fleitmann and others 398
STRUNSKY, Isidor—G. S. Snyder..... 121
SEITZ, William, Jr.—J. H. Sturk and another 475
SHEET, Mary—Mary Sheet..... 1,875
SCHULDKRAUT, Wolf—D. Kalchheim.... 199
SCHWARTZ, Barnett—A. Goldberg..... 99
SUMMERFELD, Samuel—S. Kaufman and others 712
SHEARMAN, William B.—S. Carmeincke. 300
SCHELL, Edward P., Sylvester Pope, and Edward L. Condit—Mary Turner, by guardian 200
SMITH, Cyrus T.—J. W. Dougan..... 483
SMITH, Walter—H. H. Lyman, Commissioner, &c. 25
TREDE, George C.—A. Stein and others, executors, &c. 959
TURI, John, William J., and Joseph H.—Alice Kittle 1,633
TINNEY, Bernard J.—N. L. Aitken, costs 85
THEISS, Katie and Alice M.—Bridget M. Kelly 2,159
TILLINGHAST, George F., Ellen E. Madden, and Abraham Dreyfus—E. W. Morrow 29
TILLINGHAST, George F., Ellen E. Madden, and Abraham Dreyfus—E. W. Morrow 474
WILLIAMS, Ada—Theresa Leonard..... 132
WEIR, John C.—A. Hayes, Jr., assignee, &c. 1,504
WASSERSTROM, Louis B., and Max Gross—Julius Krauer, to recover property or 726
ZEAMANS, Harry A.—M. J. Levi..... 125
ZIEGLER, Harry L.—J. D. Schucker..... 180
THE SEWING MACHINE ATTACHments Company—I. B. Bloomingdale..... 42
CENTRAL SPAR VEREIN—R. H. Gatling 975
ADVANCED GROCERS' COMPANY—H. D. Phelan 1,663
THERESA OWENS SHOE COMPANY—Z. C. Waterbury 135
COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—John Wegmann 620
COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—Purcell & Fay Company 529
MAGNOLIA METAL COMPANY—W. B. Price, costs 109
ROBERT BLEI SYNDICATE—T. J. Hayes and others 289
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —L. Widdowson 1,190
CHAMPLIN, D. H., & CO.—S. P. Anderton 3,576
SILERONE MANUFACTURING COMpany—Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, (incorporated) 22
MILLIKEN IMPRINTING COMPANY— Western Electric Company 922

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
March 4, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their discretion, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be two years and six months.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of said department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour named in the notice, which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, or of a guaranty company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials and the nature and extent of the work required, bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
HOWARD V. ROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second and part of the Twenty-third Wards, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 have thereto determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park, should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, (now the City of New York,) and that the balance of such expense should be assessed upon the property, tenements, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition of such park, and that the area within which said part or balance of the said expense should be assessed should be as follows, viz.:

On the north by 56th Street, on the south by 48th Street, on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all the pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the area last described.

Fourth—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and assessment, and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at the place last above mentioned on the 8th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part III, in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of April, 1901, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR.,
JOHN J. RYAN,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARGARET F. EVERIT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM PICKEN, John A. Picken, Louis Lese, Arthur Gorsch, Sophia Gorsch, Herman Fitzner, and Mary Fitzner, the name Mary being fictitious, the wife of said Herman Fitzner being intended, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

CARY & WHITRIDGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Herman Fitzner and Mary Fitzner, the name Mary being fictitious, the wife of said Herman Fitzner being intended:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 8th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and filed in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York on February 6th, 1901.

CARY & WHITRIDGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f14-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—G. EMILY REYNOLDS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Louise G. Reynolds, deceased, plaintiff, against ALICE MILLS WOOD and WILLIAM B. NOYES, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 17th, 1901.

GILLENDER, FIXMAN & MUMFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alice Mills Wood, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 6th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York on February 6th, 1901.

GILLENDER, FIXMAN & MUMFORD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Legal Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—EMMA V. STORMS, plaintiff, against EVERINA MORRIS, Gertrude V. Close and husband, William L. Voorhis and wife, Benjamin F. Voorhis and wife, Augustus M. Voorhis and wife, Mary Adelaide Voorhis, and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action, by an order of this court, made herein on the 15th day of December, 1900, hereby require each and every person not a party to this action, who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before the undersigned on or before the 16th day of March, 1901, at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland, to prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof.

The premises are fully described in the complaint, duly filed, and are briefly described as follows:

Parcel I. Situate in the Village of Nyack, New York, and known as Voorhis Block, bounded north by New Street, west by Broadway, south by Main Street, and east by land of D. Turnau and others.

Parcel II. Situate in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., and known as Voorhis Point. Bounded north by land of George H. Nichols, east by Hudson River, south by land of Jackson, Cook, Burr, and others, and west by Piermont Avenue. Together with land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel III. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, north by land of De Witt and Van Buren, west by Broadway, and south by land of Wilcox and Hardy.

Parcel IV. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y. bounded east by Piermont Avenue, south by land of Everina Morris, west by Pirnie and Fraser, and north by Voorhis Avenue.

Parcel V. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y. bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of the Nyack and Northern Railroad, north by Lot No. 2, and south by Lot No. 5, on map of property of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel VI. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms and land late of Hesdra, east by land of De Pew, and south by De Pew Avenue.

Parcel VII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Hillside Avenue, south by land of Elizabeth A. Pye, west by land of S. R. Bradley, and north by land late of David Perry.

Parcel VIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by Division Avenue, east by Lot 33, south by Lots 27 and 28, and west by Lot 31, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel IX. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by land of Elizabeth J. Matthews, east by land of Nyack Rowing Association and Hudson River, south by land of W. W. Crosby, and west by land of Della Van Houten and others and Spear Street. Together with the land lying under water in front of said premises.

Parcel X. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, north by Lot No. 9, and south by Lot No. 12, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel XI. Lying on South Mountain, being a small tract of land adjoining land formerly of William J. Ambler, John Smith, and others.

Parcel XII. Being that certain warehouse and two lots of ground situate on the westerly side of Mercer Street, in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, now known and designated as Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer Street, being 50 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.

Parcel XIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Piermont Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms, east by Hudson River, and south by land late of Anna Woodhull. Together with the land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel XIV. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Lavina Wyman, east by land late of Edward D. Hesdra, and south by land of Emma V.

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Supreme Court of the United States:

206—The Southern Railway Company, appellant, vs. the City of Memphis et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

193—The International Navigation Company, petitioner, vs. Farr & Baily Manufacturing Company.—Argument continued by J. Rodman Paul for the petitioner and by John F. Lewis for the respondent and concluded by J. Rodman Paul for the petitioner.

194—The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, plaintiff in error, vs. Lillian H. Beck.—Submitted by Carlos S. Hardy for the plaintiff in error and by C. B. Nolan for the defendant in error.

195—The Calhoun Gold Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Ajax Gold Mining Company.—Argument commenced by W. F. Sorelle for the plaintiff in error and continued by Joseph H. Holme for the defendant in error.

Call for Thursday: 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, 196, 204, 205, 209, 210.

Calendars for Thursday, March 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

143—Encore vs. Ruckbeck.
148—Eidman vs. Martinez.
112—Dunn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
147—Neale vs. Steam Tug N. & W. No. 2.
153—Christie vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.
156—In re N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
157—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
158—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

67—Parsons vs. Patterson.
78—Harus vs. Tug Arthur.
84—Falls Keltic SS. Co. vs. U. S. & Australia SS. Co.
96—Lawrence Cement Co. vs. Steamer Express.
115—So. Pacific Co. vs. SS. Rappahannock.
62—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
92—Taft vs. City of New York.
96—Warford vs. Tug E. of
107—Neville vs. Tug C. J. Saxe.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 157, 97, 59, 17, 22, 23, 142, and 774 of old calendar.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

5—Shaw vs. Cornell.
75—Booth vs. Dodge.
43—Rankin vs. Colonial Bank.
55—Richardson vs. Emmet.
71—Church vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co.
53—Flint, Del. & Co. Mining Co. vs. Gage.
44—Hayes vs. Union Ry. Co.
49—Urbacher vs. Cranston.
48—McSorley vs. N. Y., L. & W. R. R. Co.
60—Mahler vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
62—Am. Act Ass'n vs. Cornell.
58—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brewer vs. Press P. Co.
2—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
3—Canale vs. same.
4—Kitching vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
5—Collins vs. Love.
6—Brady vs. Kinnosky.
7—Foleron vs. Foleron.
8—Bonner vs. Bonner.
9—In re Krisch.
10—Griffiths vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Shayback vs. Raymond.
12—Witte vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
13—City of New York vs. Schnugg.
14—Albany City Savings Inst. vs. Parker.
15—Hollander vs. Hollander.
16—N. Y. Inv. & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
17—Lowenthal vs. Greenberg.
18—Wachusset Shirt Co. vs. Greenberg.
19—Searing vs. Searing.
20—Hoffman House of New York vs. Hoffman House Café.
21—Siepman vs. Lowengard.
22—Haynes vs. Foley.
23—Sherman vs. Levine.
24—Woolfson vs. Cartoon.
25—Trustees, &c., Diocesan Convention vs. Schuback.
26—Mayor, Lane & Co. vs. Rabenstein.
27—Marshall vs. Dexter.
28—Searles vs. Barrett.
29—Renwick vs. Kavanagh.
30—In re Plunkett.
31—Boyd vs. Johnston.
32—Harms vs. Horgan.
33—In re Kaye.
34—McCredy vs. Tallman.
35—Same vs. Faulkner.
36—Same vs. Pelton.
37—Same vs. Duryea.
38—Same vs. Dailey.
39—Same vs. Holmes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

262—In re Mohawk Av.
43—In re Trinity Av. Demurrer.
1537—Jackson vs. City of New York. Preferred causes.
2818—Bowen vs. Feltner
2788—Collins vs. Stokes.
2109—Egbert vs. Graves.
2815—Reade vs. Collins. General calendar.
1229—Gen. Incandescent Light Co. vs. 5th Av. R. E. Co.
....—Diering vs. Quigley.
1068—Dressner vs. Dressner.
1349—Montgomery vs. Smith
1374—Puckhafer vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
1376—Reisler vs. same.
1380—Siefried vs. same.
1418—Kennedy vs. Ratter.
1435—Toop vs. Smith.
2056½—Hyland vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2387—Livor vs. Union Trust Co.
739—Husey vs. Foster.
1216—Fasmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Ferris.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Inquest, 9750—Glueck-man vs. Soule.
9532—Medvetz vs. Medvetz.
9533—Same vs. same.
9631—Goldstein vs. Paradach.
9221—Dunlop vs. James.
9771—Hotaling vs. Baldwin.
9046—Hogan vs. City of New York.
9042—Ames vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2466—McGloin vs. Met. St. R. R. Company.
2436—Meyer vs. Kurz.
6139—Davidson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2424—McKernan vs. same.
2442—Pollack vs. Mahony.
2470—Block vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2560—Welch vs. Schildwachter.
2507—Gulbaudet vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2516—Wilkie vs. same.
6180—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
2408—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2519—Pakulski vs. same.
2526—Heath vs. Met. Improvement Co.
2528—Calhoun vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
2534—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2536—Hill vs. Starin.
2540—Cohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2547—Klein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2890.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part VIII., Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

1946—De La Vergne Ref. Machine Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
8363—City of New York vs. Baird.
2597—Bayhan vs. Farelra.
274—Robinson vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
8637—Dougherty vs. O'Brien.
9697—Collins vs. Clason.
9202—Reegener vs. Mildernding.
9169—Olick vs. Smith.
9110—Hurwitz vs. Ackerman.
6115—Marino vs. Lehmaier.
9251—King vs. City of N. Y.
9934—Cargill vs. Union Ry. Co.
2117—Milne vs. Kaufman.
2423—Glazer vs. Seltz.
2436—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2438—Sichel vs. Mayor, &c.
2444—Smith vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2446—Corn vs. same.
2452—Wilson vs. Tansley
2455—B'kline Nat. Bank vs. Moers.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Eliza Jane Evans.
Gertrude T. Terry.
Giuseppe Cusimano.
Rosetta Wolff.
Robert M. Tighe.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on, 1650—Dulcena P. Mowry.
1642—Mary A. Young.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

349—Kohn vs. Heyman.
961—Wolff vs. Briner.
936—Warren vs. Blaney
1778—Repper vs. Wetterau.
3740—Fuess vs. Montanye Wells Co.
1099—Vassener vs. Kapper.
8998½—Serra vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3004—Ginuto vs. Passalacqua.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1098—Tischler vs. Simon
2267—Ansel vs. Jacobson.
2548—Stiber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2547—Same vs. same.
3054—Fuhrman vs. Schilling.
1978—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. H. P. Reed Lead Works.
975—Lally vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1430—Samuel vs. Met. St. Rv. Co.
2026—Klugher vs. Krakauer.
903—Chambers vs. Rapid Safety Filter Co.
1423—Berlin Iron Bridge Co. vs. Clason.
2007—Thompson vs. Baumann.
2602—Kundsen vs. Livingston.
2604—Jablonsky vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2647—Scheuer vs. Marks.
2705—Johnson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1917—Ranagan vs. Clark
1737—Baldwin vs. 5th Av. Coach Co.
39735—Minster vs. Benohel.
1876—Cranitch vs. Walsh.
2640—Klingman vs. Schlichgan.
1108—Kavanagh vs. Sinnott.
1746—Underhill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1518—Bendit vs. Ellery.
1606—Durnin vs. Crane.
2633—Quad vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4051—Southard vs. Froehlich.
4127—Wegmann vs. Colonial Bldg. Co.
3973—Steiner vs. Engert
4530—Riverside Bank vs. Stoll.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2135—Harrison vs. S. [illegible]
2411—Reedell vs. Seltz.
2476—Spreen vs. Black.
2153½—Schatz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2098—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2407—Gullfoyle vs. Grace & Hyde Co.
2153—Greenbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2542—Friedlander vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2152—Mullen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2097—Fitzgerald vs. same.
2189—Begienbung vs. Murray.
2507—Souls vs. Lowenthal.
2519—Megibbon vs. Easton Co.
2534—Sherzinger vs. Moore.
1087—Man. Pie Baking Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2690—Frohman vs. Dinkins.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2779.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train for the People.

1—John Kenny.
2—Alfred Lowe.
3—Robert Vollmer.
4—George Green, Jr.
5—Max Saar.
6—George Darrow, otherwise called Dorsey Doyle.
7—Nicola Stenta.
8—William Green.
9—John Hogan.
10—Edward Fisher.
11—David Marks.
12—Minnie Helwig.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Isaac Erbstein.
2—James Halpin.
3—Jacob Shaw.
John Smith.
4—Patrick Caveney.
John Ryan.
Peter J. Connelly.
5—Edward Kelly.
Frank Bagley.
Daniel Daly.
Robert McKeever.

Pleadings.

1—Jennie Goldberg.
2—Thomas Devlin.
James Collins.
William Feasherson.
3—Thomas Devlin.
James Collins.
William Ferguson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—George F. Summers
2—Max Diller.
3—Louis Fishkins.
4—Frederick Wagner.
5—Harry Allen.
6—John Eagan.
Martin McMahon.
7—Louis Levy.
Max Stahlman.
4—Joseph Miller.
5—Sam Harris.
Edward Lewis.
6—George Carpenter.
7—James B. Pugh.
8—Nellie Meyers.
9—Herman Klarsfeld.
10—Max Pasternack.
11—Lawrence Hayward.
12—Louis Kutz.
13—Edward Fitzgerald.
George K. Walker.
14—Benjamin Shapiro.
15—Henry Meyer.
16—James Murphy.
John Lynch.
17—Morris Robinson.
18—Walter Donnelly.
James Lawlor.
19—Charles A. Watson.
20—Angelo Maria Dua.
21—Jacob Meyers.
22—James Burns.
23—George Prince.
24—Charles F. Wilson.
25—Arthur Moore.
William Lewis.
26—James Murphy.
27—John Roe.
John Watson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Abraham Wolburg.
2—Adolph De Munzio, Moretti Munzio.
3—William H. Dix.
4—Harry Fischer.
5—James Whalen.
6—Anthony Devine.
7—Max Levi.
Milton Bernheim.
8—Joseph Brown.
John Kennedy.
9—Edward McDonald.
10—Thomas Moseley.
11—William Rudzynsky.
12—John Walkowsky.
13—William H. Vetter.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Paul Fantana.
2—Louis Fishkowsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—Michael Angone.
2—Joseph McGrath.
3—Peter Cassinelli.
4—Jacob Herschcowitz.
James Cody.
5—Nathaniel Hutton.
6—Dominico Avena.
7—Jesse Suffolk.
8—Louis Muller.
9—Harry Howard.
10—Joseph Kelly.
11—Stony Kruck.
12—William C. Anderson
13—John Donnelly.
14—Ed. J. Collins.

To fix a day for trial.

1—William Herman.
2—James Reynolds.
3—Charles Garez.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Fisher vs. Yoandle—S. L. H. Ward. Paine vs. Paine—James J. Nealis. Harlem Savings Bank vs. Rousseau—Lucas L. Van Allen. Kehoe vs. Tubridy—George C. Blanke.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Livingston vs. Quirk—Randolph Hurry. Frank vs. Frank—William C. Arnold. O'Connor vs. Cain—Frank D. Arthur.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Gaines vs. Gaines et al.—Joseph T. Ryan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

191—Grifhahan vs. Kreizer.
212—Page vs. Naughton.
214—Stoothoof vs. B. H. R. R.
218—Oakland Cemetery vs. City of Yonkers.
56—Welant vs. Rockland Lake Trap Co.
153—Sanz vs. same.
187—Kurth vs. Gruber.
200—Seaman vs. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4138—Janower vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R.
4080—Berner vs. B. H. R. R.
4685—McCabe vs. same.
4693—Schlatenberg vs. same.
4696—Teague vs. same.
4700—Woods vs. same.
4701, 4703—Schneider vs. same.
4707—Rosen vs. same.
4106—O'Rorke vs. same.
2740—Brandes vs. City of Brooklyn.
4708—Siegel vs. B. H. R. R.
4720—Cullen vs. B. H. R. R.
4721—Buckman vs. B. H. K. R.
4727, 4728—Kane vs. same.
4737, 4739—Grafton vs. same.
4743—Wright vs. same.
4557—Gallot vs. same.
4217—Kirchner vs. Douglass.
2513—Sullivan vs. Adler Veneer Co.
5891—Montesi vs. Star Co.
9028—Hornberger vs. McVicar.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4504—Valentine vs. B. H. R. R.
4805—Wolf vs. Obermyer & Liebman Brewery.
4307—Lubarsky vs. B. H. R. R.
4813—Wenzel vs. same.
4822—Shaffer vs. B'k'n Rapid Transit Co.
4823—Gronwold vs. B. H. R. R.
4826—O'Toole vs. Southern Tier Masonic Assn.
4829—Grimes vs. McClennan.
4833—Wessels vs. B. H. R. R.
4836—Hinchcliffe vs. Harris.
4838—Ullman vs. Camman.
4841—Roeser vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4844—Sloat vs. B. H. R. R.
4845—Mullen vs. Met. St. R. R.
4854—Allen vs. same.
1624—Arthur vs. Diamond.
2106—McGrath vs. Stone.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4890.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J. Opens at 10 A. M.

1086—Feith vs. Feith.
1126—Deiser vs. Beiser.
1341—Manufacturers' Trust Co. vs. Ives et al.
1220—Giangrasso vs. Giangrasso.
1012—Cherry vs. Harbor Sub. Bldg. Savings Assn.
1336—Sutter vs. Fitzgerald and another.
1337—Bohen vs. Bohen.
1539—Bass and another vs. Tilyou.
1342—Minor vs. Minor.
1345—Leghorn, Pres., vs. Underwald, Pres.
1346—Boehmer vs. Watson.
1353—Harman, Trustee, vs. Koch et al.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Lyman. Same vs. Biggs.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Hurd, J. Civil calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

In re Owen. Inquest, 641—Edison El. Ill. Co. vs. Larkin. Inquest, 661—Weshner vs. Stander.
552—O'Brien vs. Bender
580—Rublin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

Same vs. Feimetto. Same vs. Sheehan.
2251—Jones Tubing Co. vs. Jones.
4855—Max vs. Shapiro.
4856—Fisher vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
4857—Hochman vs. Wilson.
4859—Gorman vs. B. H. R. R.
4860—Fitzgerald vs. Met. St. R. R.
4861—Mason's Bank vs. McColl.
4862—Kaufman vs. Nassau R. R.
4863—Radnitz vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
4867—Foster vs. Constable.
4869—Dooley vs. Long Island R. R.
4871—Bertung vs. B. H. R. R.
4872—Minck vs. same.
4873—Heltz vs. Met. St. R. R.
4875—Aver vs. Noblett
4877—Hart vs. Ferris.
4885—Gottlieb vs. B. H. R. R.
4887—Veasey vs. same.
4889—Howard vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Wood vs. Wood—James Troy to hear and determine. Ward, relator, vs. Feltner, Commissioner—William H. Greene, to take proof. Terry vs. Dare et al.—George E. Darling, to sell. Schwartz vs. Hertz—Thomas C. Whitlock.

Receivers Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—East Brooklyn Savings Bank vs. Pearce et al., (five actions.) Laing, as executor, &c., vs. Pearce et al., (two actions.) Edward D. Candee and Charles S. Wilbur. Boening vs. Dressing et al.—George Johnston.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Queens County—Special Term.—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

163—Smith vs. City of New York.
164—Sprague vs. same.
143—Meyer vs. Bush.
171—Ryder vs. Rydor.
176—De Palma vs. Salvatore.
——Palmer vs. Ward.
177—Meier vs. Meier.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Garretson, J.

35—Helgers vs. The S. I. Midland R. R. Co.
36—McGuire vs. Rosenberg.
37—Jamfers vs. Turner.
44—Mullins vs. City of New York.
49—Stone vs. Cronin.
50—Percy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
51—Kerns vs. Dry Dock Co.
22—Reid vs. Tower.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,482.—In the matter of FRANK M. CHAPMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank M. Chapman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 9th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 13th, 1901.

NO. 3,597.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL MAISNER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Emil Maisner of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of March, A. D., 1901, the said Emil Maisner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 13th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

N. E. COR. 115TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE Drive.—Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Wm. M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive or Avenue one hundred and three feet seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

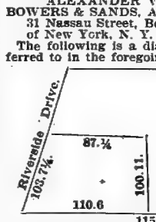

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $23,616.78, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $988.99. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $50,800.00

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 14th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—HENRY E. JONES, Plaintiff, against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS and IDA M. PHILLIPS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Fifty-third Street and the westerly side of Ninth Avenue and opposite the centre of a party wall lying partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next adjoining on the east; running thence northerly, parallel with the Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the provisions of a certain agreement between Anthony McQuade and William Browning, dated December 24th, 1879, and recorded in Liber 1,522 of Conveyances, Page 449, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property, street No. 161 East 74th Street.

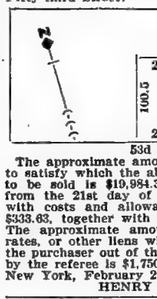

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $11,742.51, with interest thereon from January 28th, 1901; expenses of action, $546.87, with interest thereon from February 8th, 1901, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of the taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $4,048.81 and interest.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1901.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to March 21st, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1901.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

mh9-2aw2wTh&S

NO. 550 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CATHARINE C. MIDDLETON, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. MOUNT and another, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fourth Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

44th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,588.73, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $224.35.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELAIDE WHITE, plaintiff, against ELIZA EVELYN WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on February 28, 1901, the undersigned, the referee appointed in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 26, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the following described premises, directed by the said judgment to be sold, viz:

All that piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the part of the property belonging to the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, surveyed by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, December, 1830, as Lot Number 115, and bounded easterly in front by Fifth Avenue, westerly in the rear by Lot 122 on said map; southerly by Lot 114 on said map; northerly by Lot 116 on said map. Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty-one (51) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the place of beginning, subject, however, to two certain party wall agreements, one dated November 1, 1845, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 324, the other dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325, also subject to a certain sewer agreement, dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325; subject also to two leases affecting different parts of the said premises, one to the McKinley Publishing Company, which will expire May 1, 1901, the other to the Potter & Putnam Company, which will expire May 1, 1902, said premises being known as No. 74 Fifth Avenue. Title to be guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to the purchaser.

The following is a diagram of the property:

14th Street.

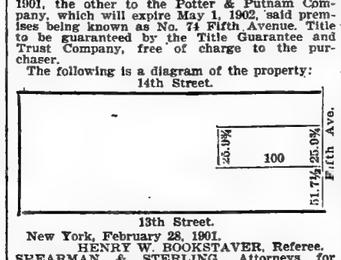

New York, February 28, 1901.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh25&26.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against BERNHARD B. ZIPPERT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fourteenth of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street with the westerly side of the Boulevard as it now runs, running thence northerly and parallel

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
23 W. 23d St., cor. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 28th St. 287 B'way, 26th Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts. 67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

L. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
Bankers,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
Send for our new Book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Mailed free.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway & 30th St.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,500,000
Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.
OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS..Man'g For'n Dep't
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler, Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey, Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon, Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss, James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr., Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson, George W. Young.

The Trust Co. of America,
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP.....Vice President.
WILLIAM BARBOUR.....Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY.....Secretary.
HENRY B. MANNING.....Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER.....Treasurer.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY.....Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Erie Railroad Company.

Pennsylvania Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable February 1, 1951. Interest February 1st and August 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from April 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York, March 14, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $32,000,000 of the above described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the President.
New York, March 12, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Erie Railroad Company's Pennsylvania Collateral Fifty-year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide for part of the cost to this Company of acquiring the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Erie Railroad Company and are to be secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, pledging 98,212 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company out of a total outstanding capital stock of 100,000 shares (and also the remaining 1,788 shares as and when acquired, of which all but 90 shares are already arranged for;) 3,000 shares of the capital stock of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 2,500 shares of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 66,300 shares of the preferred capital stock and 66,300 shares of the common capital stock of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, which together constitute 51 per cent. of the total outstanding capital stock of said last-named Company. The capital stocks to be deposited represent therefore the ownership of all the properties of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and a control of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, thus constituting in combination a valuable coal property having its own railroads to tidewater.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated February 1, 1901, and will provide for an aggregate issue of bonds from time to time, not exceeding in all $36,000,000 par value, of which $32,000,000 are now issued. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of additions, betterments, and improvements to the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture.

The $32,000,000 now issued are to be devoted entirely to payment for the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company covered by the Collateral Trust Indenture. In case less than all of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's stock be acquired, a proportionate amount of the $32,000,000 of bonds will be reserved, to be issued only for the purpose of acquiring such outstanding stock.

As additional security for said bonds, the Trust Indenture provides that the Erie Railroad Company annually will appropriate and pay to a sinking fund the sum of ten cents for every ton of coal sold and delivered through the previous year from the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Such sinking fund is to be applied to the purchase of bonds of this issue provided the same can be purchased at not exceeding 105% of the par value thereof and accrued interest; and, if such bonds cannot be purchased, then to the drawing of bonds for the sinking fund by lot. The bonds so purchased or called for the sinking fund will be kept alive and the subsequently accruing interest thereon will be added to the amounts otherwise available for sinking fund purchases. In this way it is estimated the sinking fund will retire the whole issue of bonds at or prior to their maturity, and still leave a large amount of coal unmined.

The net income account of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company for the calendar years 1899 and 1900, including only the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, and notwithstanding a two months' strike of the coal miners in September and October, 1900, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	$1,816,694.57	$1,604,907.19
Erie & Wyoming Valley R. R.	164,682.95	277,777.88
Total	$1,981,377.52	$1,882,685.07
The interest charge upon the present issue of $32,000,000 of bonds is		$1,280,000

It thus appears that, even operated separately from the Erie Company, the earnings of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company were far more than sufficient to provide the interest charge and sinking fund upon the present issue of bonds.

The income account of the Erie Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, including the results of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Revenue from Operations	$36,199,357.36	$40,875,147.47
Operating Expenses and Taxes	26,533,547.61	29,915,370.52
Net Income from Operations	$9,665,809.75	$10,959,776.95
Income from Securities Owned	586,479.57	446,114.93
Total Income	$10,252,289.32	$11,405,891.88
Interest and Rentals	9,431,702.71	9,537,389.39
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss	$820,586.61	$1,868,502.49

It is anticipated that substantial economies can be effected through a unification of the management of the various Companies which should result in a considerable increase in the net results of operation.

Very truly yours,
E. B. THOMAS,
President.

Marks 15,000,000.

City of Frankfort-on-the-Main
GERMANY

3 1-2% Bonds, Loan of 1901.

Principal and interest payable in Frankfort-on-the-Main and at the office of Speyer & Co. in New York City.

The above Bonds are Coupon Bonds in denominations of M. 2000 and M. 4000, with interest from March 1st, 1901, at the rate of 3½%, p. a., payable semi-annually March 1st and September 1st.

The Bonds are to be repaid by annual Sinking Fund drawings at par and interest, amounting to at least 1½% of the whole loan per year. Drawings will take place in April of each year (beginning in 1902) and called Bonds will be paid on September 1st following.

The Municipality reserves the right to redeem the whole loan at par and accrued interest at any time on giving three months' previous notice. The numbers of Bonds called for redemption will be advertised in two newspapers in the City of New York, as well as in Frankfort-o-M.

We offer for sale the above bonds at the price of **90% and accrued interest** to date of payment, viz.:

$918.66 for Each Bond of M. 4000, Payable March 21st, 1901.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, MARCH 18TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK AND CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK OR EARLIER, ON THE SAME DAY.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter, the right being reserved to reject applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Pending the completion of the definite engraved Bonds, our Interim Certificates will be delivered to be exchanged into the former as soon as ready.

Application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York and Frankfort-o-M. Stock Exchanges.

FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THIS LOAN AND SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS MAY BE OBTAINED AT OUR OFFICE.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

New York, March 14th, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

OIL CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS.
A few months since I recommended through my Market letters the purchase of the San Joaquin oil stock, then selling at 60c. per share, now selling at $13 per share.
Those wishing my weekly letter on California Oil can have same upon request. **I recommend Chittenden-California Stock. Now $1.00 per share. Par value $5.**
H. WILLIAM COE, 71 Wall St., N. Y.

NORTH AMERICAN New
SUBSCRIBERS BUY FOR
tz points advance. Something important. Out-of-town clients better wire orders early. H. & S., Wall St.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

SINGER MFG. CO.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Reorganization Committee
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

New York, March 12, 1901.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company:

In consummation of the Plan of Reorganization, as amended, the Standard Milling Company has been duly organized, and the new engraved Securities are now ready for delivery.

Holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit are hereby requested to present and surrender the same at the office of the Depositary, The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after MARCH 15TH, 1901, and thereon to receive the new securities under the reorganization.

Certificates of Deposit should be duly endorsed and witnessed; and a twenty-five-cent United States Internal Revenue stamp affixed to the same.

Application will be made in due course to list the new securities of the Standard Milling Company upon the New York Stock Exchange.

By special request, and in view of the small amount outstanding, the Committee hereby accords to holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company who have not made deposit of their holdings, the privilege of availing of the benefits of the Plan within ten days from the date hereof, upon full compliance with the terms and conditions of the Amended Plan of Reorganization respecting such deposits.

BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE,
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

Investors Interested in Pennsylvania Securities Cannot Afford To Be Without the Philadelphia Financial News. 144 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1901, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,000 shs. Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co., (Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.)
1,000 shs. American Loom Co., (Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.)

COL., SANDUSKY & HOCKING R. R.
PRIOR LIEN AND GEN. MORT. BONDS
Dealt in.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS,
38 BROAD ST. NEW YORK.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to authorize an extension of the business and powers and rights of said corporation so that the purposes of the said corporation shall be as follows:

To construct or aid in the construction and equipment of rapid transit railroads in the City of New York authorized by Chapter Four of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and its amendments, the putting the same in operation, and the use, maintenance, and operation thereof; also, for the purpose of manufacturing, purchasing, selling, and dealing in all real estate and materials and supplies or other personal property useful in connection with the construction or operation of such rapid transit railroads; also, to purchase, hold, and deal in the stock and bonds of any other corporation or corporations organized to conduct or operate such railroads; also, to buy, manage, own, improve, deal in, and sell any real estate or personal property whatsoever.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1901.
(Signed) AUGUST BELMONT,
WM. A. READ,
JAMES JOURDAN,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,
G. W. YOUNG,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JOHN PEIRCE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.
Jersey City, N. J., March 12th, 1901.

Take Notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America will be held at the office of said Company, No. 55 Montgomery Street, in the City of Jersey City, N. J., on the 26th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon to act upon a resolution of the Board of Directors declaring it advisable that the authorized capital stock of said Company be decreased from Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000) to Nine Million Dollars, ($9,000,000,) said decrease to be effected by reducing the par value of the shares and of each share of the stock of the corporation from Fifty Dollars ($50) to Fifteen Dollars ($15.)

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & South Atlantic Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 63 Wall St., New York, on March eighteenth, 1901, for the purpose of organization and such other business and proceedings as might lawfully be done and transacted at that time.

Books are now open at the office of Sheffer, Rannis & Co., No. 63 Wall St., New York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.

JOHN P. LAFLIN,
STUART SCOTT,
W. R. RANNIE,
ALLEN R. SHEFFER,
Z. T. VINSON. } Incorporators.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901.

I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

German American Insurance Company.
New York, March 13, 1901.

An election for directors and inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

The Fourth Street National Bank.
Philadelphia, March 8, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. B. M. FAIRES was appointed Second Vice President; Mr. E. F. SHANBACKER, Cashier, and Mr. W. Z. McLEAR, Assistant Cashier. Yours truly,

R. H. RUSHTON,
Vice President.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on its PREFERRED stock and a dividend of three per cent. (3%) on its COMMON stock, clear of taxes, both payable in cash on and after March 25th, 1901, to the shareholders of record on the books of the Company's Agent in New York at 12 o'clock noon on March 18th, 1901. The transfer books will close on the 16th and open on the 25th instant.

Checks will be mailed on the 25th instant to shareholders who have filed permanent orders with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William St., New York City.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, March 13th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 130.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.

M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, March 12, 1901.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a regular Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after March 30th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, March 16th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, March 16th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, March 12th, 1901.
SIXTY-EIGHTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after April 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, March 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Monday, March 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

National Steel Company.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business March 21st.

The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from March 22d to March 30th, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, March 11, 1901.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

Union Waxed & Parchment Paper Co.,
273-277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
1ST SEMI-ANNUAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND.
March 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable after date to Preferred Stockholders of record of Feb'y 1st, 1901.

FREDERICK C. BEACH, Secretary.

United Fruit Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.

A quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1901.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

First National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 13, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared, payable on April 1st, to stockholders of record March 25th, 1901.

I. HAMBURGER, Asst. Cash.

Empire State Sugar Co.
Lyons, N. Y.

Coupon No. 1 on the bonds of the above company are payable at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway, New York.

SEYMOUR SCOTT, Treasurer.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$200 United States 3 per cent. registered bonds, due 1918, 109.

$25,000 United States Flour Milling Company first mortgage forty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds, dated May, 1899, May, 1900, coupons on, (Metropolitan Trust Company certificate of deposit;) 25 shares United States Flour Milling Company 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, (Metropolitan Trust Company certificate of deposit;) 25 shares United States Flour Milling Company common, (Metropolitan Trust Company certificate of deposit,) together with receipt showing the payment of the assessment of $8.125 on the deposit of such stock and bonds; said certificates under the terms of the reorganization agreement and amendments thereto will entitle the holder to $9,027 of bonds of the new corporation to be organized, $27,256 preferred stock of the said company, and $4,256 of the common stock thereof, $13,225.

10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 74.

8 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 277.

20 shares London and New York Investment Corporation, Limited, £10 each, $225 lot.

$5,000 Kensico Cemetery Company 6 per cent. certificate of indebtedness, due Jan. 1, 1907, interest January and July, 99.

12 shares Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, $1 lot.

1 share New Era Publishing Company, $25, $1 lot.

3 shares West Superior Iron and Steel Company, $1 lot.

27 shares New York Parcel Dispatch Company, $100 lot.

70 shares Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, $12.50 each, $35 lot.

1,500 shares Brooklyn Mining Company, $1 each, $115 lot.

10 shares Boese School, $50 each, $3 lot.

660 shares Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company, $10 each; 100 shares Buffalo Hump Mining Company, $10 each, $5,500 lot.

46 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company, $50 each, $50 lot.

150 shares American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, $25 each, 35.

110 shares E. W. Bliss Company, common, $50 each, 130.

$3,000 Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (reduced to 4 per cent.,) due 1936, interest January and July, 100.

5 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

25 shares Nassau Bank, $50 each, 200.

16 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,500.

2 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,692.

10 shares Lawyers' Surety Company, New York, $100 each, 100½.

8 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 270.

$1,000 Raritan River Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due January, 1939, 96½.

5 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 278.

50 shares United States Express Company, $100 each, 64½.

151 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 229½.

$9,000 Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad refunding 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1947, interest January and July, 108¼.

30 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 320.

10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket,) $50 each, 108½.

5 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 399.

2 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,686½.

5 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 187.

541 shares New York Steam Company and $2,080 New York steam Company scrip, $550 lot.

500 shares American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, common, 38¾.

16 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 265¼.

$10,500 Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western Railway first mortgage bonds, January, 1901, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $500 each, 90.

215 shares Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western Railway, (hypothecated,) $50 each, $15 per share.

140 shares Beaver Coal Company, (hypothecated,) $10 each, $3 per share.

50 shares Vanderbilt Steel and Iron Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $2 lot.

10 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 250.

10 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 240.

50 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 267.

5 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, $100 each, 20½.

63 shares Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, $30 each, 285.

50 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 315.

10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 206.

55 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, guaranteed 10 per cent. by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each, 300½.

20 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 190.

$20,000 United States Flour Milling Company bonds, May, 1900, coupons attached, $1,000 each, 22.

20 shares United States Flour Milling Company common, $9 lot.

Erie Railroad's Pennsylvania Bonds.

The banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. has issued a circular, offering, subject to sale, $32,000,000 worth of the Erie Railroad Company's Pennsylvania collateral 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds. They are offered at 94 per cent. and interest. The bonds are issued to provide for part of the cost of the Erie of acquiring the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad Company.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 13	902,590
To date this year	60,934,046
Corresponding date last year	24,731,247

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 13	$7,242,500
To date this year	$251,585,050
Corresponding date last year	$114,156,700

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3¼@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Int. Pump pf.	½
Am. Express	4	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Malting	⅝	Kan. City So. pf.	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	1½	King. & Pem. 1st pf.	5
Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Laclede Gas.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Lake Erie & West.	3⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	L. E. & W. pf.	4
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½
B., R. & P. pf.	4	Mexican Central	½
B., C. R. & N.	4	Minn. & St. L.	1⅞
Canada South	⅝	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Nat. Salt	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Nat. Tube pf.	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	8⅜
Chi. Great West.	⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	1st pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	3½	Norf. & West.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	People's Gas	1⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Pere Marquette	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	St. L. S. W.	3½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	3¼
Col. Southern	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Express	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Wis. Central	2¼
Det. City Gas	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¼
Int. Paper	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2½	Int. Power	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Keok. & Des M.	¾
Am. Woolen	¾	Long Island	2
Ann Arbor pf.	1	North. Am.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Balt. & O. pf.	⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2	Reading 1st pf.	1
C., L. & W. pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	St. L. & San F.	1½
Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Federal Steel	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	¾
General Electric	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. City Gas 5s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3½	Wabash deb., B	1½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1	Wheel. & L. E., Wh.	
St. L. S. W. 1st	1½	Div. 5s	3¾
San A. & A. P. 4s	1		

Bond Declined.

Wabash 2d 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

More or less irregularity developed in the stock market yesterday, but on the whole the undertone was strong and closing prices for the day generally showed net advances, some of them not unsubstantial. It was a market, however, of specialties, and not a few comparatively insignificant stocks were taken in hand and moved up, to the neglect of securities much better known and usually much more active. Pool manipulation was evident in several inconspicuous stocks, but in the better class of securities the buying continued from the larger financial interests, holding the market firm in the face of persistent bear attacks.

During the day there were a number of favorable developments. These included some very excellent statements of railway earnings, showing large increases as compared with a year ago; an authoritative statement that the stocks of the steel companies are being deposited in such number that the successful formation of the Steel Trust is assured; and the splendid exhibits made by the reports of the American and Continental Tobacco Companies. On the other hand, pending some definite announcement from the coal districts, somewhat dep

in competition with the German syndicate and with the English makers, the latter having pooled to take the contract, because none could handle it singly.

Prices for steel plates have advanced $2 per net ton for early delivery, without the direct intervention of the association, whose card rate remains nominally the same. It is within the range of possibilities that buyers may put up the price of structural material on themselves if the heavy demand continues.

A flow of orders to the structural mills continues. The American Bridge Company this week took orders calling for 12,000 tons of material.

The development of the California and Texas oil fields is causing a very heavy demand for casing and for tank plates. The consumption of the latter is also affected by the large amount of gashouse work coming up.

In the Middle West a very serious car shortage is developing and deliveries of material are much delayed.

It is worthy of note, however, that thus far the principal pressure in nearly every branch has been upon the mills of the Central West. The tidewater markets are lagging, relatively, and are somewhat inclined to wait for the wave of improvement to strike them more emphatically than it has done so far.

TICKERS RESTORED.

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company has replaced the tickers in the offices of Lewis A. May & Co., the reorganized firm of that name, with offices at 31 and 33 Broadway.

Some months ago the tickers were removed from the offices of the firm, whereupon a run was precipitated, creditors withdrew their accounts, and the firm was obliged to suspend. Since then all claims have been adjusted and the firm has been reorganized.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange has listed the following new securities:

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.—$200,000 additional first mortgage fifty-year five per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1942, for $1,000 each, Nos. 2,886 to 3,085 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $3,085,000, Nos. 1 to 3,085 inclusive. The committee further recommends that it be empowered to add to the list from time to time, but prior to Oct. 1, 1901, $590,000 additional bonds as and when officially notified on completion of mileage that they have been issued in conformity with the mortgage trust deed. The amount of bonds, including such additional issues, shall not exceed in the aggregate $3,685,000.

Laclede Gas Light Company.—$485,000 additional common stock be added, on and after March 15, 1901, as and when officially notified that it has been issued and paid for in full, making the total amount to be listed under this and previous applications, $8,500,000.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company.—$1,000,000 additional second preferred non-cumulative four per cent. stock and $1,000,000 additional common stock, making the total amount of second preferred stock listed to date $11,547,800, and of common stock $20,000,000.

The Colorado and Southern Railway Company.—$550,000 additional first mortgage four per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1929, for $1,000 each, Nos. 17,501 to 18,050 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $18,050,000, Nos. 1 to 18,050 inclusive.

Pleasant Valley Coal Company.—$158,000 additional five per cent. thirty-year gold sinking fund first mortgage coupon bonds of 1928 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1,093 to 1,250 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $1,227,000, Nos. 1 to 111 inclusive, Nos. 113 to 778 inclusive, Nos. 780 to 1,025 inclusive, and Nos. 1,057 to 1,250 inclusive.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.—$9,922,700 additional capital stock, as and when officially notified that it has been issued as fully paid stock, making the total amount to be listed under this and previous applications, $100,208,400.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.—$5,000,000 additional general mortgage four per cent. one hundred year gold coupon bonds of 1995, for $1,000 each, Nos. M107,021 to M107,520 inclusive, and Nos. M108,681 to M113,180 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date, $138,092,500, Nos. M00,001 to M113,180 inclusive for $1,000 each, and Nos. D0,001 to D40,825 inclusive, for $500 each.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—$4,000,000 mortgage and collateral trust four per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds, sub-series A, of 1949, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 4,000 inclusive.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.—$3,000,000 additional mortgage and collateral trust five per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1997, for $1,000 each Nos. 7,001 to 10,000 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $8,000,000, Nos. 1 to 5,000 inclusive, and Nos. 7,001 to 10,000 inclusive.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company.—$1,000,000 additional second mortgage four per cent. gold income bond certificates of 1989, for $1,000 each, Nos. 11,001 to 12,000 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $10,000,000, Nos. 4,001 to 12,000 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 4,000 inclusive for $500 each.

American Bicycle Company.—$9,243,000 five per cent. sinking fund gold debenture bonds of 1919, for $1,000 each, included in Nos. 1 to 10,000; $9,294,900 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $17,701,500 common stock.

Trust company engraved certificates of deposit for shares of the following companies: Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, National Tube Company, American Tin Plate Company, American Steel Hoop Company, American Sheet Steel Company, and American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey.

Speyers Offer Frankfort Loan.

Speyer & Co. offer by subscription at 96 and accrued interest from March 1, 15,000,000 marks (about $3,750,000) City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 3½ per cent. bonds, loan of 1901, principal and interest payable in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and at the office of Sneyer & Co., New York. The bonds are issued in denominations of 2,000 and 4,000 marks, being at the rate of 96 per cent. as given above, the amount of $918.66 for each bond of 4,000 marks. The bonds are to be repaid by annual sinking fund drawings at par and interest at the rate of at least 1% per cent. of the whole loan per year. The drawings will take place in April of each year, beginning in 1902. The numbers of bonds called for redemption will be advertised at least in two newspapers in the City of New York, as well as in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The subscription will be opened on Monday, March 18, at the bankers' offices in New York, at 10 o'clock, and close at 3 o'clock or earlier on the same day.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande.

A large majority of the stock of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company has been sold at private sale at $30 a share. H. B. Hollins & Co., who conducted the operation, stipulated that the minority holders should have the right to dispose of their stock at the same price. The privilege, however, must be exercised on or before March 27. The firm now announces that it is prepared upon presentation of stock blank indorsed with proper revenue stamps affixed, to pay therefor at the rate of $30 per share, provided the stock is delivered on or before March 27.

RUSSELL SAGE AND MANHATTAN.

Russell Sage, talking yesterday of the published statement that he is credited in Wall Street with disposing of all of his holdings in Manhattan Railway, declared that there is not a word of truth in it.

"Of course," he said, "some people who bought privileges several months ago have bought the stock to protect themselves, but this applies as well to other stocks on which I've sold privileges."

Mr. Sage also expressed his belief that the market is rather high now, and that "many securities will sell lower in thirty or sixty or ninety days or less." He said that there would doubtless be many fluctuations in the new industrials before their real value is ascertained. Mr. Sage referred chiefly to the steel stocks.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO.

Vice President Chesebrough of the North American Trust Company declined to discuss a report in Wall Street circles yesterday that impending changes in the Directorate of the North American Trust Company and the proposed consolidation of several financial companies in New Jersey are said to foreshadow the representation of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s interests in the trust company with especial reference to the employment of the company in steel matters.

Mr. Chesebrough said that Willis Paine of the New York Trust Company and President Van Norden of the Bank of North America would be made Directors of the North American.

JOHN E. SEARLES'S RECEIVER.

George D. Beattys, who was appointed receiver for mining properties of John E. Searles, has left for Oregon to inspect the properties. In the event that he finds them on a paying basis they will be continued. Otherwise operations will be discontinued. Mr. Beattys will exercise supervisory power simply as general receiver of the estate.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Rumors that an interest payment will be made next July on Mexican Central first income bonds, on which nothing has been paid since 1893.

Decrease of $214,306 in Iowa Central's net earnings from July 1 to Jan. 31 last attributed to extraordinary expenses and purchases of engines and rolling stock.

Statement by the Chicago General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern that business conditions in the Northwest were never better and that a big immigration to the district west of St. Paul is looked for this Summer.

Announcement by Controller of another sale on March 25 of Rapid Transit 3½ per cent. bonds, amounting to $2,500,000.

Heavy demand for bonds, particularly Wabash debenture B's and the St. Louis Southwestern issues.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3¾@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $245,122,224; balances, $10,702,147; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $438,375.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3¼@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞@4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95¼, and guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 13.—Money was in fair demand to-day and fairly plentiful. The recent squeeze was regarded as practically ended.

Business on the Stock Exchange was characterized by dullness and inactivity. Besides the uncertainty as to what is transpiring in South Africa, there were fears of the influence of large new issues of capital, known to be pending. Consols were dull on the prospects of the new loan, (£50,000,000), home rails were heavy, traffic being bad.

Americans reacted slightly in sympathy with New York. Coalers were especially weak. Norfolk was in good demand. Grand Trunks were firm.

Kafirs started with realizations, but improved on a rumor that Sir Alfred Milner has permitted some miners in South Africa to commence work.

Consols for money, 96⅝; consols for the account, 96 9-16; Atchison, 58⅝; Canadian, 94⅞; St. Paul, 158½; Illinois Central, 135; Louisville, 97⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 87; New York Central, 148; Erie, 28⅞; Pennsylvania, 78; Reading, 16⅞; Erie first preferred, 48⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand mines, 4 2½.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent. and for three months' bills, 3¼@3½ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 34.17; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.40.

Bar silver closed steady at 28¼d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 13.—Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive and prices were irregular. Governments were supported, excepting Brazilians, which declined on realizations. Spanish fours were easier on the news that the Council of Ministers at Madrid had decided to purchase bar silver for coinage purposes. Rio Tintos weakened owing to the continued decline in the price of copper. Among tractions the buoyancy of Metropolitan was the leading feature. Kafirs opened weak but rallied on rumors of the approaching peace settlement in South Africa. After the close of the Bourse there was a renewed demand for Kafirs, and they again advanced.

Three per cent. rentes, 102 francs 35 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21 centimes for checks. Spanish fours closed at 72.07½.

BERLIN, March 13.—Internationals were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were animated on arbitrage purchases for London account. Mines fluctuated, closing weaker. Banks were well disposed. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three-months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

The annual report of the Reichsbank, which was published to-day, shows that 1900 was the most active and profitable year in the existence of the institution. The turnover was 189,000,000,000 marks, as against 176,000,000,000 marks for 1899. The gross profits were 51,885,000 marks, against 48,608,000 for the previous year, and the net earnings 33,905,000 marks, as against 31,711,000 marks. The dividend was 10.96, as against 10.48 per cent.

MADRID, March 13.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 79.00. Gold was quoted at 34.87.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28⅛d per ounce and in New York at 61⅛c. Mexican silver dollars at 49c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .24@.25, 300 Comstock at .05⅛, 200 Horn Silver at 1.20, 500 Leadville at .06, 500 Mollie Gibson at .26, 100 Moon Anchor at .34, seller 10; 300 Ophir at .70, 30 Ontario at 8.37½, 200 Portland at 2.85, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12½	Iron Silver	.60
Anaconda	.13	La Crosse	.10
Alice	.35	Leadville Con	.05
Adams Con	.20	Little Chief	.14
Belcher	.08	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	Mculton	.50
Brunswick Con	.25	Ontario	8.25
Caledonia, B. H.	2.00	Ophir	.80
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.01
Challar	.03	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Potosi	.10
Com. Tr. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Savage	.06
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.25
Daly	1.35	Standard	3.90
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.05
Eureka Con	.15	Union Con	.10
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Golden Fleece	.24	Argentum Juanita	.25
Gould & Curry	.14	Isabella	.70
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mollie Gibson	.25
Homestake	70.00	Portland	2.75
Horn Silver	1.10		

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 13.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	American Window Glass.	48¾	48¼	48¼
200	American Window Gl. pf.	85½	85	85
155	American Trust	143	142	142½
100	American Sheet pf.	80½	80¾	80¾
100	Allegheny Valley Ry. pf.	28½	28	28
55	Birmingham Traction	42	42	42
30	Consolidated Ice	17½	17½	17½
400	Con. Traction	26½	25	25
200	Crucible Steel	26	25¾	25⅞
400	Crucible Steel pf.	85⅜	85¾	85⅞
100	Marsden	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
50	Mon. River Coal pf.	43⅞	43¼	45¼
178	National Fire-Proofing	24½	23¾	24¼
100	National Fire-Proof. pf.	47½	47	47
355	Pittsburg Brewing	23½	23¼	23¼
965	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	43¾	43¼	43¾
71	Pittsburg Coal	27⅜	27¼	27¼
180	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88	88	88
650	Philadelphia Company	45½	45½	45½
10	Real Estate Trust	190	190	190
570	U. S. Switch & Signal	58¼	58	58¼
50	U. S. Switch & Sig. pf.	78	77¾	77¾
140	U. S. Glass	32¾	32¼	32¾
19	Westinghouse Air Brake	183	182½	182½
706	Westinghouse El. 2d pf.	63	62¼	62¼
150	Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	72	71½	72

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Union Waxed and Parchment Paper Company, United Fruit Company, and the First National Bank, Brooklyn. A coupon notice has been issued by the Empire State Sugar Company. Details elsewhere.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in the market for outside securities was on a small scale, and, barring three or four stocks which showed fairly large totals, the list presented little life. As a whole the market was strong, and in not a few cases did the closing quotations show substantial gains over those of Tuesday. There were some declines, but these were few compared to the advances. Perhaps the most active issues were the United States Steel stocks, but this group for some time past has not held the place of unusual prominence which resulted from the heavy trading in these issues at the time of the announcement of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN was one of the features of the market because of its decided strength. About 1,000 shares of the common stock sold between 61⅝ and 61¾. The preferred stock, which was especially strong, sold to the extent of about 300 shares at 66¼. Subsequently the stock was bid up to 67 without bringing out any offers, and it closed at 67 bid, a net gain of 2 points. The bonds, which were more active than they had been for the past few days, sold up to 93¼ and closed at 93¼ bid, against 92⅜ bid on Tuesday.

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UNITED STATES STEEL was irregular, but at the end of the day became stronger, and closed, as on Tuesday, at 38½ bid. The preferred stock closed with half a point net gain at 82 bid. Trading in each of these issues amounted to several thousand shares, but the total was a very small one compared to the transactions recorded in these stocks two weeks ago.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred was in demand, and closed with a net gain of one point at 55 bid. About 400 shares sold between 54 and 55. The common stock advanced fractionally.

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ELECTRIC BOAT sold at 25, and the preferred stock was at one time 53 bid. The greater strength of these issues seemed due to the announcement of the British Admiralty's plans, which drew attention to the fact that there has been ordered for the British Navy five boats of the Holland type.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE 4s declined over a point, selling as low as 78⅛, and closing at that price. Both issues of the stock were also off from the previous day's prices, Trading was not very active.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE, which was traded in to the extent of 1,200 shares, advanced slightly and then reacted. It closed with a loss of an eighth of a point at 34½ bid.

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AMERICAN TIN CAN subscriptions were traded in at 102½. Sales of several lots were made at this price. At the close they were quoted at 102 bid, offered at 102½.

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BROWNLOW MINING, the initial transactions in which were made on Tuesday, was traded in to a considerable extent between 39 and 40, and closed at 40 bid. The par value of the stock is $1.

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UNION TYPEWRITER common sold up two points to 48, and closed at 48 bid.

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AMERICAN MALT 6s sold from 98¾ down to 98⅛, and at the close were offered at the latter figure.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRUST.—A sale of 100 shares of North American Trust was made yesterday at 209.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 13. Bid.	Asked.	March 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bicycle	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
American Bicycle pf.	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½
Am. Bicycle bonds	79½	80	78½	80
American Bridge	42	42⅞	42	42⅞
American Bridge pf.	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝
American Chicle	85½	90	85½	90
American Chicle pf.	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅞	10½	10	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	39	36	37
American Malt 6s	97½	99½	100	
American Snuff pf.	72	76	72	76
*American Thread pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Typefounders	58	62	58	62
Aberdeen Copper	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
British Columbia Copper	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
British Exch. 5s	98½	99¼	98½	99¼
Brownlow Mining	40	41	39	40
California Copper	⅜	1	⅜	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4½	4¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	31	30	31
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	27	30	27	30
Consolidated Equipment	11	11¼	11¼	11⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	30	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106¼	104½	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	80	85	80	85
Denver & Southwestern	61¼	61⅜	61⅝	61½
Denver & S. W. pf.	62		62	
Denver & S. W. 5s	93½	94	92⅜	92⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	28	28½	27⅜	28
Elect. Lead Reduction	5	5¼	5¼	5½
Electric Boat	24	25	24	25¼
Electric Boat pf.	52½	55	50	53
Electric Vehicle	15	15⅞	15	15⅞
Electric Vehicle pf.	25	35	25	35
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	5		5	
Empire Steel pf.	36		34	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	15	9	15
General Carriage	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
General Chemical	70	78	70	78
General Chemical pf.	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	101½	101⅛	101⅝
Havana Commercial	13½	14¼	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	55	56	54	55
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Intercontinental Oil	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	65	57	65
Joseph Laclede Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	106		103	
Markeen Copper	2¼	3	2½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	24½	25½	24¾	25½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	19	21	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	83	80	83
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3	2¾	3
N. Y. Transportation	3¾	4	4	4¼
Otis Elevator	29⅞	30⅜	30¼	31
Otis Elevator pf.	92½	93½	92½	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70½	72	70½	71
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	28½	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76½	77½
Safety Car, Heat. & Light.	135	140	135	145
St. Louis Transit	23⅞	24¼	24	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	78½	78⅝	79	79¼
Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
Sheet Steel	35⅝	36	35½	36½
Sheet Steel pf.	80½	81	80¼	80½
Singer Mfg.	225	265	225	265
Southern Light & Trac.	37	39	37	38
Standard Coupler	37	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	128½
Standard Oil of N. J.	790	796	793	795
Sterling Copper	10¾	10⅞	10½	10⅝
Storage Power	15½	16	15	16
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	17⅜	18½	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6¼	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3¾	4	3⅝	4
Union Typewriter	48		46	47
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	114	113	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	120	110	120
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91¼	91	91½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78¼	79	77⅜	78½
United States Steel	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
United States Steel pf.	83	83⅜	82½	83
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	86½	88	86½	88
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	186	183	186
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	110	106	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	103½	102¼	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	105½	110¼	105½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	29	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81¼	80¾	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	86	88	86	88
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	24	23	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	118	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13		13	
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	70		70	
23d & 24th St. R. R.	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113¾	114¼
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	108	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	84½	85½	84¼	85½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	106	105	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10¼	11	10¼	10⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	79	80	78½	80
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106½	109¼	106½	109¼
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Com. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	94	95	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13½	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68	69	68	69½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112¾	114	112¼	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	100	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45½	48	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	79	77	79
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13½	15½	13½	15½
Western Gas	96	98	96	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20½	22	20½	22
East River Ferry	09½	10⅜	09½	10⅜
East River Ferry 5s	95	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅜	95	94⅜	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	82½	81	82½
Union Ferry	32½	33½	32½	33½
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2½ and 3 per cent. New York funds from 15 to 17 cents discount for cash.

Call loans are being made at 3½ per cent. and as high as 4 per cent. in some cases. Time money is quiet, as the strongest borrowers are not inclined to meet the rates asked. Quotations range from 3½ to 4 per cent. for four to six months. The market for commercial paper is dull; best names rule from 3¾@4 per cent., and others not so well known from 4 to 5 per cent. Exchanges, $24,353,822; balances, $2,256,868.

Copper stocks were irregular and weak to-day, but closed firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,946	Atchison	58½	57¼	57¾
1,413	Atchison pf	92⅝	91⅝	92
1	B. & A.	254	254	254
277	Boston Elevated	172	171	171
28	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
758	Central Mass	20½	20¼	20¼
295	C., B. & Q.	152½	151⅝	152½
200	Chicago Junction	159½	156	156
124	Fitchburg pf	144½	144	144
227	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	97	96	96
270	K. C., Mem. & B.	48½	48	48½
1,367	Mexican Central	19¼	18½	19
45	N. Y., N. H. & H.	211½	211¾	211¾
65	Old Colony	209¾	209¾	209¾
100	Rutland pf	100½	100½	100½
440	Union Pacific	91⅞	90⅜	91⅜
7,895	Union Pacific Rights	62⅛	50	50
10	Union Pacific pf	85¾	85¾	85¾
245	West End	97¾	97½	97½
62	West End pf	113	112½	113

TELEPHONE.

310	Am. Tel. & Tel	159	158½	159
248	Erie, (trust ctfs)	53	52	52½

ELECTRICS.

10	General Electric	212	212	212
936	Massachusetts	30½	30	30
1,602	Massachusetts pf	83¾	83½	83¾
35	Westinghouse	63	62½	63
315	Westinghouse pf	72	71	71¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

275	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	30	29½	30
20	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	84	84	84
10	Am. Car & Foundry	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,260	Amal. Copper	100⅜	101	100¼	100⅜
160	Am. C. & Found.	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅜
110	Am. Smelting	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼
320	Am. Steel & W.	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝
18,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	140	140¾	139	139½
1,180	Am. Tobacco	123½	123½	122½	122½
5,240	A., T. & S. F.	57½	58⅝	57½	58⅛
6,330	A., T. & S. F. pf.	91⅞	92⅞	91⅝	92⅜
50	Balt. & Ohio	92¾	92⅝	92¼	92⅜
17,170	Brooklyn R. T.	79⅝	80½	79⅜	79½
1,080	Ches. & Ohio	46½	47⅝	46½	47¼
11,380	C., B. & Quincy	151¾	152⅝	151⅝	152
2,080	C., M. & St. P.	150½	150⅝	149⅜	149⅝
220	C., M. & St. P. rgts.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
110	Chicago Gt. W.	22⅝	23¼	22⅜	22⅞
3,580	C., R. I. & P.	126	126½	125⅝	126⅛
20	Col. Fuel & I.	45	45	45	45
370	Cons. Tobacco	46¾	46⅞	45¾	45½
390	Col. Southern	10¾	10⅞	10¼	10½
120	Erie	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
70	Erie 1st pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅜	66⅝
180	Federal Steel	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼
10	Fed. Steel pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
2,310	Louis. & Nash.	95¼	96⅝	95	95
6,690	Manhattan	121	121⅝	120⅜	120⅞
30	Mo., K. & T.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22
1,480	M., K. & T. pf.	56¼	57⅜	55¾	56⅜
1,150	Nat. Pacific	92⅜	93¼	92⅜	92⅝
10	National Steel	44½	44½	44¼	44½
50	N. Y. C. & W.	32½	32½	32	32
80	Norfolk & West.	50⅝	51	50⅜	51
850	Nor. Pacific	84½	85	84¼	84½
40	Pacific Mail	35½	35½	35	35
80	Pennsylvania	153	153	152	153
13,530	People's Gas	104	105⅜	103⅝	105⅜
1,440	Reading 1st pf.	72⅝	72⅞	72	72½
40	Rep. Steel	17	17	16¾	16¾
50	St. Sal. & A.	72⅞	74	72⅝	73⅝
60	St. L. & S. F.	47	47⅝	46¾	47⅜
190	St. L. S. W.	32	34	32	32⅝
200	St. L. S. W. pf.	61	63½	61	63
1,020	Southern Pac	45	45¼	44⅜	44⅞
1,570	Southern Ry	24⅜	24⅞	24¼	24¼
90	Southern Ry. pf.	70	70⅜	68⅞	70⅝
30	Stand. R. & T.	4	4	4	4
2,110	Tenn. C. & I.	53½	54¼	53⅛	53⅞
2,630	Texas Pacific	30⅝	31⅝	30¾	31⅜
3,580	Union Pacific	91	92⅝	90⅝	91⅜
60	U. P. Rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
20	Union Pacific pf.	85½	85½	85¼	85¼
590	U. S. Leather	13⅛	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞
80	Wabash	18¼	18¼	18	18
600	Wabash pf.	38½	34¼	33⅛	34
170	West. Union	88	89½	88	88⅝
10	Wheel. & L. E.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15¼
114,240					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	105	105	105	105
4,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	99¾	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
5,000	Wis. Central 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½
$14,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,452,783
Gold	89,683,735
Silver	18,577,329
United States notes	11,217,322
Treasury notes of 1890	111,553
National bank notes	9,647,167
Total receipts this day	2,110,642
Total receipts this month	21,691,895
Total receipts this year	406,917,879
Total expenditures this day	1,960,000
Total expenditures this month	19,635,000
Total expenditures this year	371,712,278
Deposits in National banks	98,089,923
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	434,280
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	825,754
Customs	1,245,656
Miscellaneous	41,831

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$274,819,989
United States dollars	425,826,000
Silver dollars of 1880	2,248,003
Silver bullion of 1890	52,962,997
Total	$755,856,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$274,819,989
Silver certificates outstanding	429,826,000
Treasury notes outstanding	55,211,000
Total	$759,856,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$67,497,395
Gold certificates	22,186,300
Silver coin and bullion	13,881,999
Silver certificates	4,805,360
United States notes	11,217,322
Other assets	18,441,025
Total in Treasury	$137,000,443
Deposits in National banks	98,089,923
Total	$235,090,356
Current liabilities	86,546,572
Available cash balance	$149,452,783

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,680	1,540	1,324
1st week March..	$140,765	$132,225	$124,511
From July 1.....	3,690,225	4,410,405	4,234,505
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	540	546	537
1st week March..	67,231	64,972	59,544
From July 1.....	2,767,587	2,838,926	2,311,930
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
Mileage	632	563	563
1st week March..	72,808	44,403	.....
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	4,042
1st week March..	475,908	366,095	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week March..	14,981	11,889	6,563
From July 1.....	601,882	487,845	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,691	1,402	1,385
1st week March..	181,736	135,230	134,389
From July 1.....	6,704,386	5,417,018	4,881,388
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	.....	248	248
1st week March..	20,286	18,061	18,040
From July 1.....	810,270	735,171	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week March..	53,292	48,906	42,768
From Jan. 1.....	501,622	463,525	401,218
ANN ARBOR for January—			
Gross earnings...	154,032	143,212	124,207
Oper. expenses...	80,155	100,861	83,251
Net earnings.....	64,877	42,349	40,956
BALTIMORE & OHIO system for February—			
Gross earnings ..	3,515,681	3,201,184	2,835,625
Expenses..	2,422,745	2,167,030	2,035,845
Net earnings.....	1,092,936	1,034,084	800,780
Gross, 8 months..	31,069,286	27,940,276	.....
Net, 8 months....	10,426,527	9,988,351	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS for January—			
	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings...	22,516	26,133	3,617
Oper. expenses...	16,278	18,207	1,929
Net earnings.....	6,238	7,926	1,688
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings...	201,276	224,388	23,112
Oper. expenses...	130,669	133,352	2,683
Net earnings.....	70,607	91,036	20,429
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE for January—			
Gross earnings...	115,663	112,712	*2,951
Oper. expenses...	62,408	58,228	*4,180
Net earnings.....	53,255	54,484	1,229
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings...	859,143	868,776	9,233
Oper. expenses...	460,109	470,063	9,953
Net earnings.....	399,043	398,313	*730
*Increase.			
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	1,807,080	1,610,853	196,230
Oper. expenses...	1,420,070	1,222,072	197,998
Net earnings.....	387,010	388,181	*1,162
Other income.....	17,083	15,750	1,333
Total	404,102	403,931	171
Fixed charges....	400,376	399,963	413
Surplus	3,726	3,968	*242
*Decrease.			
IOWA CENTRAL for January—			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings...	228,432	176,113	161,114
Operating ex....	141,908	139,242	114,105
Net earnings.....	86,524	36,871	47,009
Gross, 7 months..	1,391,216	1,446,733	.....
Net, 7 months....	239,000	453,306	.....

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. for the quarter ended March 31, this year's figures being partly estimated, while those of the two other years are actual—

	1901.	1900.	1890.
Net revenues.....	1,500,000	1,318,384	1,229,572
Int. on bonds.....	230,040	†233,017	224,273
Balance..	1,260,960	1,084,467	1,005,299
Dividend.. ....,..	1,217,000	1,216,996	1,216,987
Surplus.....	43,960	†132,529	†211,688
Nine months ended March 31—			
Net revenue..	4,913,587	4,364,438	4,216,003
Int. on bonds....	717,120	*862,157	672,819
Balance.....	4,201,467	3,882,281	3,543,184
Dividends..	3,651,001	3,650,983	3,650,959
Surplus.....	550,466	231,298	†107,775

*Includes $9,797 for sinking funds. †Deficit.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lyons Electric Railway Company of Lyons; capital, $45,000. Directors—C. A. Lux, D. E. Lux, and C. F. Lux, Clyde.

J. Rogers Silver Company of New York City; capital, $3,560. Directors—Jacob Rogers, Lizzie Relkin, and Bernard Rogers, New York City.

Southern Cross Fruit Company of Johnstown; capital, $9,000. Directors—Charles B. Knox, Johnstown; E. A. Josephi, New York City; J. A. Wilson, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Wegelin & Wilckes Black Manufacturing Company, to manufacture and deal in lamp blacks, gas blacks, bone blacks, graphites, colors, tar paper, roofing paper, coal tars, oils, and oil products generally; capital, $100,000.

The Hammett School Supply Company, to manufacture and deal in desks, books, and other articles used in school buildings; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—William R. Buckminster, Boston; Abraham A. Rothenberg, Boston; W. C. Hartt, Everett, Mass.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 13.—These charters were secured to-day:

Guardian Trust and Endowment Company of Wilmington, to issue and sell certificates of investment on the installment plan; capital, $300,000.

Acme Fuse Company of Baltimore, to deal in electrical appliances; capital, $100,000.

Waltham Trap Rock Company of Waltham, Mass., to quarry and mine granite; capital, $50,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.05	.05
Andes	.06	.05
Belcher	.10	.11
Best & Belcher	.17	.18
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.70	.70
Challenge Con	.15	.16
Choller	.04	.05
Confidence	.72	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.16	.17
Hale & Norcross	.13	.14
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.17
Occidental Con	.04	.03
Ophir	.65	.66
Overman	.13	.12
Potosi	.14	.14
Savage	.10	.09
Sag Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.29	.30
Standard	3.90	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.08	.80
Union Con	.18	.18
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	60½	60½
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16⅜	17	16½	16¾
Alamo	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	14
Argentum	26	29	27	30
Anaconda	44½	45½	45⅝	45⅞
Butterfly	38	39	38	39
Battle Mountain	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞	26⅛
Blue Bell	18⅜	19½	18⅞	19
C., C. & M.	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅝
Columbine Victor	11	12	11	12
Coriolanus	16	16½	16	17
Dante	7⅞	8⅛	7¾	8
Damon	14½	16	14⅜	17
Dr. Jackpot	84	88	85	87
Elkton	166	167	169½	168
El Paso	43½	45	44	45
Findlay	13	13½	13¼	13¾
Golden Fleece	28	30	27	30
Golden Cycle	80	81	80	81
Gibson	24	29	28	29½
Gold King	100	105	100	105
Gold Knob	9¼	9¾	9¾	10
Gold Coin	327	500	325	500
Gold Dollar	21½	21¾	21½	21¾
Gold Sovereign	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
Gould	25	26	23	25
Hart	11	12½	12	14
Ingham	19	19½	19	19¾
Isabella	74	75	73½	73½
Independence	20	22	21	22
Jackpot	54	55	53½	55½
Keystone	10	12	11	12½
Last Dollar	67	75	70	76
Lexington	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	10
Mount Rosa	40	48	40	48
Mary Cashen	10	10½	10	10½
Moon Anchor	30	32	30½	32
National	8½	8⅝	8¼	9
Nugget	20	22½	20	21
New Haven	9⅜	9½	9⅛	9½
Ophir	30	35	30	35
Orphan	15½	17	15½	16
Pharmacist	13½	13⅝	13⅞	14
Pinnacle	15	15½	16½	17
Portland	289	290	285	292
Pointer	15	15¼	15½	16
Rose Nicol	8⅜	9	8⅝	9
Sedan	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
Vindicator	120	130	120	130
Work	18	19½	18½	19⅜
Zoe	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞

BANK SUES A RAILROAD.

New York Stockholders Defendants with Toledo and Ann Arbor.

An amended bill of complaint in the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by the Middletown National Bank of Middletown, Conn., against the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, an Ohio corporation, was filed yesterday, showing all the New York stockholders of the defendant company and making them all parties defendant in the suit.

Some of the stockholders prominent in Wall Street affairs are John Jacob Astor, 100 shares; Henry Clews & Co., 470 shares; Stout & Thayer, 1,000 shares; Frank E. Williamson, 1,500 shares; Alfred De Cordova, 1,440 shares; Charles I. Hudson & Co., 1,400 shares; Frank B. Clark, 1,000 shares; Lee, Livingston & Co., 1,400 shares; Lewis A. Miller, 1,050 shares; Albert S. Miller, 1,400 shares, and McIntyre & Wardwell, 1,400 shares.

The suit is brought to recover judgment obtained against the defendant company in the Supreme Court in this county in March, 1899, for $4,138, with interest. The complainant alleges the insolvency of the company, and that no action could be brought in Ohio for the reason that none of the company's officers could be found there.

AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

Court of Errors Continues the Stay Applied for by Donald.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The Court of Errors to-day heard argument in the case of William M. Donald against the American Smelting and Refining Company. Donald is trying to prevent the company from increasing its stock to $100,000,000 and acquiring the plant of M. Guggenheim Sons by paying for it in stock of the consolidated company.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, in deciding against Donald on Monday, continued until to-morrow the stay to prevent the company from carrying out the consolidation.

The argument to-day was on the application of Donald to have the stay continued until Vice Chancellor Stevens's opinion is reviewed by the Court of Errors and Appeals. After the argument to-day the Court went into conference and decided to continue the stay. The case is not expected to come up again before Tuesday.

BOSTON BUILDING TOO HIGH.

Supreme Court Says Westminster Chambers Must Be Cut Down.

BOSTON, March 13.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day decided that the Westminster Chambers, in Copley Square, must come down to 90 feet, the height established by the Legislature for structures in the square. The building is six feet in excess of the height limit. The defendants are given until Oct. 1 to comply with the law.

This is the building which figured conspicuously in last year's Legislature, when a bill was passed legalizing the height of the structure, though it exceeded the previous limit. Gov. Crane vetoed the measure and the bill failed of passage over the veto.

Boom in Hog Products in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Aggressive bullishness in provisions made that market the conspicuous feature on 'Change to-day. May pork closed 62½c higher; May ribs 12½c up, and May ribs 15@17½c improved. By its bulge to-day May pork shows a rise of $1.30 within the last ten days. The opening advance to-day was based on light hog receipts and higher prices in the market at the yards. A heavy general demand existed throughout the day. Straggling shorts, who had hoped against hope for a reaction, covered at a loss, with the result that the market, having made its advance during the forenoon, held at its best during the remainder of the session.

New Corporation Law for Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 13.—In the Maine Legislature to-day the Committee on Taxation reported a bill providing for a tax on corporations organized in Maine under the general laws and doing business outside the State. The schedule ranges from $5 on a capital stock of $50,000, to $50 on capital of between $500,000 and $1,000,000, with an additional $25 for each additional million of capital stock. The bill also removes the limit of $10,000,000 as the largest amount of capital stock of any company organized in the State, making the law almost identical with that of the State of New Jersey.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

W. B. Bierce has been appointed Ohio State agent of the Concordia Insurance Company of Wisconsin.

Hinkley & Woods have been appointed Boston agents of the General Accident Company of Perth, Scotland.

The Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company has been admitted to New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Colorado.

The Erie Insurance Company has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of North Carolina.

The members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, became involved in a parliamentary tangle during the discussion of a minor proposition affecting a detail in the matter of premium charges. Only business of a routine nature was transacted at the meeting.

One of the Directors of the Home Insurance Company of New York was quoted in insurance circles yesterday as saying that the Directors would recommend to the stockholders that Vice President John H. Washburn be chosen President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel A. Heald.

A SALE OF CITY BONDS.

Controller to Offer an Issue of $2,500,000 at 3½ Per Cent.

Controller Coler announced yesterday that he would sell $2,500,000 of bonds of the City of New York bearing 3½ per cent. interest. The bonds will be issued for the construction of the Rapid Transit Railroad, and bids will be opened for the issue on March 25.

The Controller said that the act to tax trust companies had induced him to raise the interest rate on bonds from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent.

"The Legislature has imposed a direct tax on trust companies," said Controller Coler. "There is, therefore, no inducement for the trust companies to prefer city bonds over bonds which are an equally good investment, being as free from taxation as others. The State gets the tax on the securities, and what is the State's gain is our loss."

The International Zinc Troubles.

C. H. A. Dougherty, one of the figures in the fight which it is proposed to wage against the International Zinc Company, says he has proof that the company has at least $25,000 in tangible assets. This information comes from persons at the mines, which are at Joplin, Mo.

"I am of the opinion," said Mr. Dougherty, "that at least $25,000 can be realized on the property. That will be something; but we shall not stop there. We will begin action at Joplin to protect creditors. We will not be hindered, because the property of the company has been put in a receiver's hands."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Vacant Corners on Lenox and Eighth Avenues Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Hopton & Weeks have sold for the Ford estate to Isaac M. Berinstein the plot at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 151.5 by 100, together with the lot, 25 by 50.5, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

The Hudson Realty Company has bought the plot of five lots at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 125.

Adler & Herrman have bought from Henry Muhiker the plot at the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 99.11 by 100.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mrs. C. D. Schaffner the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 35 East Fifty-third Street, 15 by 100.5. The house will be converted into one of the American basement type.

Rumors were current yesterday to the effect that a buyer had been secured for one of the new fine dwellings on upper Fifth Avenue, in the neighborhood of Seventy-ninth Street, erected by builders for sale in the private market. More definite location of the property was not obtainable, nor could any confirmation of the report be had at the office of the builders who have been most active in that section.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, is the buyer of the William T. Evans house, 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold recently through Slawson & Hobbs.

Slawson & Hobbs have also sold for William Ayers, jr., the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 302 West Eighty-third Street, 20 by 100.

Martin Kempner has bought from the various owners the five four-story dwellings, 222 to 230 West Fortieth Street, 17.3 by 98.9.

It is reported that Julius Fleischmann has sold the four five-story flats, on plot 100 by 75, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

E. J. Welling, jr., has sold 323 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, frame building, for Annie M. Togue, to Louis Lese. A six-story tenement will be erected at once.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for the estate of William Stacom to Adolphus Ottenberg the six-story tenement at the southeast corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets, on lot 25 by 100; terms private.

John Peters has sold for Mark Ash to John H. McGurk the three-story dwelling, 219 East Eighteenth Street, 23 by 92, Stuyvesant leasehold.

Parsons & Singer have sold to a builder, for improvement, 164 Essex Street, now occupied by front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 100. The price was about $25,000.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold the four-story dwelling 304 East Fourteenth Street, 19.6 by 100; also the five-story double tenement, with two stores, 311 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

George A. Bowman & Co. have sold for Nellie A. Murphy the five-story brownstone-front flat 69 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100; also for Albert L. Lowenstein, the lot 29 by 90, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 88 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and two lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Bowman & Co. were also the brokers in the recently reported sale of 249 West Eleventh Street, for the French estate.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Henry Smith to J. Douglas the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 81.7.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 34 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, old building on lot 25 by 99.11; also 30 and 32 Stanton Street, 43.6 by 100. The same operators have sold to C. Rheinhold the five-story tenement 313 East Seventieth Street, 25 by 100; also, to Louis Kempner, the six-story tenement 857 Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100; also, to Schnaff & Silverman, the building 89 Broadway, 25 by 90.

Morris Marks has sold for Solomon Moses, to an investor, the four-story flat, with store, 3,972 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 25 by 100 by 34 by 100.

Fifth Avenue Leases.

Messrs. S. Osgood Pell & Co. have made another large lease on Upper Fifth Avenue. They have leased for Mr. Haliburton Fales the residence 383 Fifth Avenue, for a term of years at about $100,000. Messrs. A. Lowenbein's Sons of 120 West Twenty-third Street, large furniture dealers, are the lessees. This house will be remodeled very handsomely with a white stone front. This firm was the broker in the lease of the old Sherry Building, owned by the Goelet estate, at a total rental of $350,000. It was also the broker in the lease of 375 Fifth Avenue at a total rental of about $100,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Warren estate to the Hayden Company for a term of years the property 520 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

71 and 73 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 17.6 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, F. N. Monjo..... 16,900

543 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company.. 8,000

26 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 25.2 feet west of Madison Avenue, 31.3 by 100.11 by 31.6 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah C. Disco.... 25,200

153 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story whitestone and brick flat; executors' sale, to Timothy Donovan..... 16,600

67 Pearl Street, north side, 139.1 feet east of Broad Street, running through to Stone Street, having frontages of 20.4 feet on Pearl Street, 19.10 feet on Stone Street, and a depth of about 105 feet, four-story brick building on Pearl Street, three-story brick building on Stone Street; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. By Strong & Ireland.

102 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 17 by 80, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joshua L. Barton..... 12,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Samuel D. Levy, referee, 2,130 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 30 by 100 by 12.4 by 101.4, two-story frame dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,810.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George B. Ashley, referee, Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 85 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $38,877; subject to other mortgages for $190,271.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alexander V. Campbell, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $23,616.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James Flynn, referee, Lot 55 on the map of Bronxwood Park, being on the northeast side of South Oak Drive, 75 by 121 by 75 by 118.10. Due on judgment, $3,325.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lohman, referee, 550 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, one and two story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $5,588.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Mead, referee, 161 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 230 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $12,182.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 362 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 20.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20.2 by 80.6 by 19.11 by 86.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,386.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 258 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, six-story brick flat; 157 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 176.3 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; Rockland Avenue, Northfield, S. I., northwest corner of Forest Hill Road, plot of about five and a half acres, with buildings thereon.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. H. Oppenheim, referee, 355 to 363 West Fifty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 125 by 100.5, five five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $155,816.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 291.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story English basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Friedrich, referee, 77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 33.7 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 15.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,758.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 277.5 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, 50.9 by 94.2 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,338.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for four three-story brick dwellings, each 18.9 by 52; James F. Byrnes of 2,707 Eighth Avenue, owner; W. H. Boylan, architect; cost, $40,000.

Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 100 by 87.5; William H. Livingston of 133 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; Frederick C. Browne, architect; cost, $240,000.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 160 feet east of First Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 16.5 by 51.4; Evangelical Lutheran Church of Christ, premises, owner; F. A. Minuth of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 47 and 49 East Third Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 40 by 65.4 by 43; Bernard Miller of 233 Division Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 206 West One Hundred and First Street, for four one-story frame sheds, 15, 16, and 40 by 16 and 24; Nathalie F. Reynal, White Plains, N. Y., owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and First Street, south side, 195 feet east of Broadway, for a one-story frame office, 14 by 16; Nathalie F. Reynal, owner; C. B. Ferdon of 243 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 222 and 224 East Fifty-first Street, for a six-story brick flat, 35.4 by 79.4 by 95.4; Leopold Kaufman of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 40 and 42 Thompson Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 41.3 by 84; Leopold Kaufman, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 381 Broome Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 106; Leopold Kaufman, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 492 Tenth Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 86.6; Leopold Kaufman, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 91.11; John L. Pease, owner; C. Huntington of 256 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

Main Street, east side, 50 feet north of Cross Street, City Island, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 40; Mary Burke, owner; C. A. Millrer of 613 East One Hundred and Forty-third

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

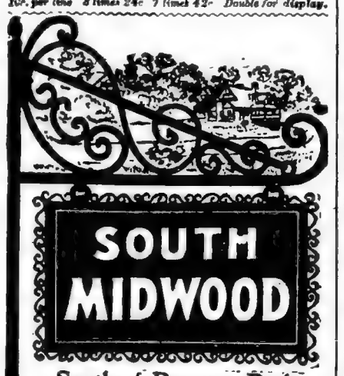

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Well, you won't have to wait to build this perfect place for you'll find it all made and ready for you to move in at

SOUTH MIDWOOD.

Better come right down to-day and see for yourself or send for illustrated booklet and come down later.

Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from **$7,000 to $12,000.**

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1364 Flatbush av.

DON'T LET THIS CHANCE PASS FLATBUSH.

Beautiful detached home—11 rooms, hardwood paneled, cabinet trim—steam heat—electric light—bicycle room—large closets. Built as sample house, beautifully decorated—would sell for cash at $1,000 less than cost. Other houses and building plots.

Call and see property.

T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
East 12th St. and Beverly Road.
Flatbush Av. trolley or Brighton Beach "L."
Get off at Beverly Road.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.

Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St. bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,

151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.

All light, airy and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.

OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)

Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

STORES TO RENT.
1ST AV., NO. 1,480, CORNER 77TH ST.
3D AV., NO. 1,310, CORNER 75TH ST.
GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
3D AV., NO. 1,320, NEAR 75TH ST.
1ST AV., NO. 177, NEAR 92D AV.
ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 17TH ST., 2 LOFTS
S. E. JACOBS, 135 B'WAY.

LIGHT LOFTS.

FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,600, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 5½ Liberty St.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.

Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

TO RENT.—FOUR LOFTS, 84x100; NEW FACTORY BUILDING; LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES; POWER AND ELEVATOR; 349 TO 355 WEST 26TH ST. APPLY JNO. WILLIAMS, 550 WEST 27TH ST.

A.—721 3d Av., cor. 45th St.—Store and basement; for many years occupied for groceries; rent $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

The five-story storehouses, 8 and 10 Gouverneur Lane, to rent, together or separately; rent reasonable.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

For rent, a large building, centrally located, near 42d St. and Broadway, suitable for automobile, livery, or storage business, about 5,000 square feet on ground floor; rent, $3,000 per year. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

Lofts, 30x114, steam heat, power, elevator service; two stores, 30 rooms for hotel or restaurant; also house, 12 rooms, $60 month, and store, with rooms, $30. Particulars 202 Broadway, Room 1, after 2.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 705—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

LARGE STORES.

Steam heat, hot-water supply; first-class location, 116th St., 8th Av.; suitable for almost any business. Apply J. W. Hazlett, 235 West 116th.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

111 Chambers St.—Lofts, first, second, and third, together or separate; 25x70; key on second. Owner, William Bridge, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 885 Broadway.

Large, well-ventilated store in the best part of 3d Av., 27x110; low rent to responsible tenant. Nauss Bros. Co., 2,175 3d Av.

$25.—Two-story corner store and dwelling for offices; junction Morris, 3d Avs. and 138th St. Gustaveson.

43 John St., near Nassau, to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman Street.

Four lofts to let, 50x110 each; strong building. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 705—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Instead of paying rent pay a small amount down and become the owner of a nice two-family house that will pay for itself in a few years; fine location; restricted property; every improvement and within 20 minutes of city. Owner, 476 Ave. E., Bayonne.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

For Sale or to Lease—On mountain side of South Orange, N. J., large house, modern improvements, stable and gardener's cottage. About 3 acres. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Englewood and vicinity! Houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for season or longer. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Factory sites, 17 miles out; 4 railways; also lots and 8-room house. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

For Sale—A two-story and attic house; plot 21½x130. Jandard, 489 10th Av., Paterson, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO.
INCORPORATED.
13 to 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

We have a grand business property, suitable for coal, lumber &c., six acres, fine dock, 100 feet long; in splendid location. Person with a little capital can make fortune. Price $15,000. This is worth careful investigation to any hustling business man. One side of property bounded by main thoroughfare, the other water front; 35 minutes from New York on the Sound.

We have a fine new block, 2 stores and 4 flats, in fine location in New Rochelle. Rental $1,400. Price $13,000. This is a choice investment.

We also have a nice cottage, nine rooms; all improvements, lot 50x150; five minutes from station. Price $4,500.

Do you want a fine 11-room house, with all improvements; new stable and carriage house, lot 99x150, in fine location, for $6,500, on easy terms?

We have a fine 10-room cottage, with all improvements; nicely situated, with stable and carriage house, lot 75x305, abundant fruit, for $7,500. These properties are all choice and are bargains.

Ten-room house, barn, new chicken house, and five acres ground.

117 acres of land, with 17 room house, barn; fifteen acres woodland, near station. Will sacrifice for cash or easy terms. Call, Wm. Heurer, owner, 941 Columbus Av., (cor. 106th.)

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Westchester County Farms and Country Seats.
ABRAM HYATT & CO., 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

For Sale or Will Let.—Beautiful 8-room cottage, Mount Vernon; lot 40x105. 225 West 133d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE BROADWAY,

101ST ST., S. W. COR. BROADWAY.

An ideal location, on the upper west side, and a house that will appeal to seekers of commodious rooms.

THE SUITES CONSIST
of seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements, electric light, elevator, telephone and all night service.

RENTS $800 PER ANNUM.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.
OR
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
211 West 116th St.

ST. IGNATIUS,
465 Central Park West.

ALGONQUIN,
6 and 8 West 107th St.

LOYOLA,
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Apartments of 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, with every modern improvement.
Also one bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath. NO FREE TIME. But special rates can be had by desirable parties on direct
Application to the owner.
P. McMORROW,
from 9 to 5,
at 477 Central Park West, corner 108th St.
Telephone 1135—Riverside.

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Large, airy, well-lighted, and handsomely decorated apartments; gas ranges; steam heated; hot water supply; consisting of seven rooms and bath; rents, $37.50 to $50.00 per month.

JANITOR ON PREMISES.

MARGUERITE,

2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

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RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

A.—THE TUXEDO. | Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 110th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN AVE. 386 (Near 116 St.)

six large rooms, bath, all improvements, $26-$28.

HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116 St.

AN A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

BELLA,

48 E. 26th St.

First-class apartment, $1,400.00; heat, light, and elevator service.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

68 South, on corner; seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water, steam heat.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, French polishing; carpets cleaned and laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BROADWAY, BELOW 59TH ST.

In high-class building, an exceptionally fine apartment of 9 rooms, fronting on Broadway; furnished, partly furnished, or unfurnished; owner going abroad.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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A.—A.—New and thoroughly modern apartments, consisting of 6 rooms, (including corners;) rents, $60-$68, and 4 rooms, rents, $40-$43, in the HESPERUS.
S. E. corner 118th St. and Manhattan Av., (exclusive) neighborhood; all extra large, light, spacious courts; electric light; telephones in each suite; mail chutes; elevator running day and night; elaborate hall, with service.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Three, four, and five rooms; hot water supply, &c.; $10 to $16; NEW HOUSES. Inquire 2,914 8th Av., adjoining northeast corner 154th St.

A.—7-room flat; $22; largest, cheapest, lightest, extra wide; bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

Madison Av, 1,759, near 116th St.—Handsomely decorated, steam-heated flat; five light rooms, bath; $24.00. Owner.

Coal and Wood.

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COAL & WOOD.
3D ST. E. 134TH ST. E.

Telephones: { 14th St. Yard, 505 18th St
3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.

367TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 379 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A.—34 West 24th St.—Stable and coachhouse to rent as private stable or for storage at $300.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Detective Agencies.

Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Established 1891. 150 Nassau St. Telephone 2239 John.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

$1,500 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

4th Avenue, 425, near 20th Street; central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling house; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad Street.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 885 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Long Branch, Elberon, Hollywood, Norwood Park.—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon; all ready for occupation in May. R. H. Woodward & Co., Long Branch.

Montclair.—Furnished or unfurnished; 14 rooms; large double piazza; elevation 400 feet; season, year, or longer. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3,368 John.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Libert Street.

For Rent and for Sale.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer,

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES.
366 FIFTH AVENUE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A ROYAL SALE

OF

Art Objects and Appointments

EXHIBITED AT THE RECENT

Paris Exposition,

Sent Direct Here from the Two Sections of

Joseph & Pierre Richermoz Freres,
RUE AMELOT, PARIS,
AND
J. Chiurazzi & Fils, Naples;

ALSO THE ENTIRE COLLECTIVE

GLASS EXHIBIT OF BOHEMIA,

And to be sold at Auction for their account, with Important Additions, on Friday next, March 15, and following days, at 2 o'clock each day.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Ave., (34th Street).

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON SELIGMAN, bankrupt.
Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshals, auctioneers, will sell, on Friday, March 15th, and Monday, March 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., each day, at No. 10 East 14th St., all the assets of the above bankrupt: The Friday sales starts with Lot 1 of the catalogue, consisting of Jewelry, Watches, Plated Ware, &c. The Monday sale starts with Lot 1,000 of the catalogue, consisting of fine Oil Paintings, Frames, Mouldings, Mirrors, &c. Catalogues at sale. Order of
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, 309 Broadway, Attorneys for Receiver.

Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, corner of 106th Street and Columbus Avenue, the fixtures and chattels of several saloons, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day at 8:30 o'clock, Number 2,322 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a complete line of trunks and leather goods.

Winter Resorts.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Florida.

GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING.

FLORIDA GULF COAST HOTELS

PLANT SYSTEM.

Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels. Professionals in charge.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA., A. E. Dick, Manager.
Hotel BELLEVIEW, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. J. F. Champlin, Manager.
SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla. Edw. R. Swett, Lessee and Prop.
OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla. | **THE INN,** Port Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 12 West 23d St., and 290 Broadway. Also TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place and 25 Union Square.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, N. J.

The leading hotel of Lakewood.

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Lost and Found.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that CERTIFICATE NO. 5,351 of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for 100 shares of its capital stock, standing in the name of Scott & Stringfellow, has been lost, and that application has been made to said Company for the issue to us of a new certificate. All persons are warned against attempting to negotiate said lost certificate. Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond, Va.
Richmand, Va., Feb. 22, 1901.

Lost—Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity Pin, set with diamonds and turquois; "Arta Smythe" engraved on back. Return to Plymouth Hall, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., for liberal reward.

Lost—Two lady's rings, at washstand in Morton House, 7 P. M., March 12. Jos. P. Hittorff, 37 Warren St. Reward. No questions asked.

Lost—Bankbook No. 133,399, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Catherine Davis; finder please return to bank.

Yellow Irish terrier lost March 4; reward paid on returning to 115 East 40th St.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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DEEP-SEA FISHING. Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Al Foster's iron steamer Angler. East 31st St., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

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A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the **WEBER TONE** is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical skill that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

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605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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Used but not abused.
Cheap because taken in exchange.
Pay what you please down.
Balance in monthly payments.
These chances too good to miss.

Bradbury ..	$100	Wheelock .	$165
N. England .	$110	Sohmer . .	$255
Sterling . . .	$120	Steinway .	$290
Weber	$190	Hardman .	$200

ANDERSON & CO.,
470 Fulton St., Elm Place, L Station.
BROOKLYN.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity; Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

—STECK—

On account of removal, we are closing out our stock of slightly used and second-hand Grand and Upright Pianos at great reduction in prices; also several odd styles. A few Organs and Square Pianos very cheap. A rare chance for shrewd buyers 11 EAST 14TH ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Also full assortment of large uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

We have second-hand pianos, refitted and revarnished, worth from $90 up; the Harmonist is the best piano player in the market; higher in price than others, but the best. American Piano Mfg. Co., Seymour Building, 42d St. and 5th Av.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125: Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3.
JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

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High-grade upright piano in first-class condition at sacrifice. Inquire of elevator boy, 100 East 116th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

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The speaking voice thoroughly trained and developed, defective breathing corrected, and expressive gesticulation taught. Special course in oratory for ministers and lawyers. Circulars on application. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, 106 West 42d St.

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Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

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BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

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Mate now. Breeding pair, $3.00. Breeding Cage, $1.75. Singing Canary, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Each warranted. Females, $1.00. All kinds Talking, Whistling, and Singing Birds. Birds sent everywhere in U. S. and Canada. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Free list all birds.
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HIGHLY IMPROVED
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These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

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Baseball Calendar, Part I.; July-December, 1901. Thirty cents postpaid. Descriptive circular free. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

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Music Boxes, 84 teeth, $24; 15 tunes free; all kinds of musical instruments cheap. Prof. Adolph Cohn, 157 West 23d St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange. 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Credit to all, diamonds, watches; wholesale prices; small amount down. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

At 240 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

$20.00.—Sacrifice; full jeweled, 14-karat solid gold Waltham watch. C. H. Scholermann, 159 East 125th St.

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Gold dollars wanted: $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

ANOTHER CUT; 10 latest model H. Manhattans, similar to the No. 6 Remington; never been unpacked; $40 each; shipped privilege of trial and examination free. F. S. Webster Co., 617 Broadway, N. Y.

Old feather beds taken in exchange for cash or new hair mattress. Edwards, 790 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S. G. Rains Co., 389 5th Av.

Wanted to Purchase.

SAFE.—Send full description of large one and price to BELMONT STABLE SUPPLY CO., 231 Station V, Brooklyn.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Centrifugal Pulsometers, miscellaneous pumps, boilers, engines; Baxter's radiators, blowers, automobiles. Maslin's, 165 1st St., Jersey

NEWTOWN CREEK CANAL SCHEME IS EXPOSED

Laid Bare at a Meeting of Board of Public Improvements.

President of Queens Says It Is an Attempt of a Corporation to Obtain Valuable Rights.

A scheme of a private corporation to connect Newtown Creek with Flushing Bay was laid bare at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. President Bowley of the Borough of Queens claimed that the "Newtown and Flushing Canal Company" was seeking to obtain enormously valuable wharf rights and a franchise in perpetuity to construct and maintain a canal, with docks, basins, wharves, and piers.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies supported the plan of the private corporation, but President Bowley succeeding in passing a resolution having the matter referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen for his opinion as to the legality of the act creating the canal company.

President Bowley declared that the map which it was proposed to approve stipulated that a canal 200 feet wide was to be constructed on land condemned by the city. President Bowley claimed that the private corporation really had the right to condemn the land, and that if the city constructed the canal it would be found that the "Newtown and Flushing Canal Company" would own all the bulkhead rights and that the city would own nothing but the ditch. President Bowley said that the scheme was to have the taxpayers pay for a canal which would unite the waters of Long Island Sound and the East River and give to a private corporation all the benefits of the construction.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn supported President Bowley of Queens, and said that the constitutionality of the matter should be carefully investigated before action was taken. Commissioner Kearney said that the canal company was incorporated under the laws of the State and that there could be no question as to the constitutional rights of the company. President Bowley said that Commissioner Kearney must have some motive in fathering the scheme.

"My only motive is to clean out Newtown Creek," said Commissioner Kearney.

The resolution introduced by President Bowley yesterday called the attention of the Board of Public Improvements to the minutes of the meeting held on Nov. 15, 1899, showing that the Newtown and Flushing Canal Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, passed April 22, 1898, in which the company was granted a private franchise in perpetuity to construct and maintain a canal and other works, with basins, docks, piers, with power to condemn land to the extent of 1,200 feet in width along the route or line of the canal, and that the land not actually required for the canal was to be leased or sold by the canal company for valuable considerations for dwellings, manufacturing sites, and other lawful purposes. The canal company was empowered to collect rents and dockage.

President Bowley claimed that the plan of the street system of the Borough of Queens, which was approved by the Board of Public Improvements, was identical with the route which the canal company was authorized to adopt. The resolution passed on Nov. 15, 1899, called on the Corporation Counsel for advice and directions as to the constitutionality of the act of incorporation of the canal company.

When the resolution was read, Commissioner Kearney moved that it be laid on the table. President Bowley said:

"I propose to be heard notwithstanding Commissioner Kearney's objections. I am President of the Borough of Queens, and am responsible to the people thereof for everything pertaining to their interest that may come before the board."

Commissioner Kearney said that the question was simply the filing of a copy of a map which had already been approved by President Bowley of the Borough of Queens. A resolution was carried to lay the matter on the table until Corporation Counsel Whalen could act.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening:

"I have not heard of the canal company specified. I do not recollect that any matter of this kind has been referred to my office. I will investigate at once and find out if the question has been referred to my office in any way."

A FREE FIGHT ON BROAD STREET.

Upsetting of an Italian Vendor's Cart Leads to a Melee.

The upsetting of an Italian vendor's cart laden with oranges in Broad Street yesterday afternoon was the signal for a general gathering of messenger and other boys in the neighborhood for the purpose of profiting by the Italian's discomfort. The indignation of some of those who witnessed the affair was aroused by the cupidity of the crowd of boys. Several of the curb brokers came to the rescue and formed a cordon around the handcart while the Italian began to pick up his fallen fruit.

But the boys were not easily to be kept from the feast, and some of them continued their efforts to steal, and in doing so severely jostled the self-formed committee of protection, the members of which, with pushes and blows, cleared the space around the Italian and his pile of fruit. But this led to retaliation, and for a few minutes there was free fighting.

A large crowd gathered which filled the space at the junction of Broad and Wall Streets, and even the steps of the Treasury Building, which afforded a good point of view of the fray going on below. The stealing and the fighting which followed it were watched by J. P. Morgan, who stood at one of the windows of his office talking with Norman B. Ream.

During all this time not a policeman was in sight, and only after the Italian had succeeded in getting himself and his fruit out of danger did the policemen and officers in civilian dress appear upon the scene. There was nothing left for them to do, except to break up the crowd, as the young thieves who caused all the trouble were already out of harm's way.

TO SEND A PEARY RELIEF BOAT.

Local Club Proposes to Dispatch a Steamer to Look for the Windward.

The Peary Arctic Club held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon and re-elected President Morris K. Jesup, Treasurer Henry W. Cannon, and Secretary Herbert L. Bridgman, and referred to the Executive Committee the work of the coming Summer. It is likely that a steamer will be chartered and dispatched to find the Windward, from which, since its departure from Godhavn, North Greenland, Aug. 20, 1900, with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary, nothing has been heard. The instructions to Capt. Bartlett of the steamer were definite, not to remain north except upon express orders of Lieut. Peary, and the inference, therefore, is that the party have wintered at his headquarters, where abundant supplies are stored, and would be likely, with the opening of arctic navigation, to return.

The club, however, prefers to be on the safe side, and to leave nothing doubtful, though the only promise to Capt. Bartlett was that if the Windward did not return during 1901 a steamer would be sent to his relief in 1902. It is not likely that the Peary Club's steamer will take any passengers, either scientists or sportsmen, the cruise being restricted to the urgent business in hand. Letters to Lieut. Peary, advising him of the relief, will be dispatched about April 1 to the Dundee (Scotland) whalers, who will leave them at Cape York in May, to be transmitted by the natives to their destination.

The club is confident of the complete success of Mr. Peary's undertaking and holds that his absence this Winter indicates his sure return next Summer, after having visited the pole.

Wilson Indicted for Subornation.

Charles F. Wilson, charged by Joseph Greenberg, an orderly in Gouverneur Hospital, with attempting to induce the latter to give perjured testimony in favor of Nurse Jesse R. Davis, during the latter's recent trial for the alleged killing of Louis H. Hilliard in the Bellevue insane pavilion, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for subornation of perjury.

WADMAN'S BODY EXAMINED.

Disclosure of Injuries Sustained by the Patient Who Died in the Manhattan State Hospital.

Coroners' Physician Philip O'Hanlon performed yesterday an autopsy on the body of Herbert C. Wadman, whose body was exhumed from St. Michael's Cemetery, upon a Supreme Court order obtained by the District Attorney. Wadman entered Bellevue Hospital early in March, and after three days in the Bellevue insane pavilion was transferred to the Manhattan State Hospital. On March 5 his body, covered with bruises, was received at the Morgue. His widow and his sister, Mrs. Harriet Davis of Boston demanded an examination, and upon their depositions the District Attorney acted.

Dr. O'Hanlon found that the body had been so saturated with embalming fluid that only a microscopical examination can determine the cause of death. The vital organs were sent to Drs. Ferguson and Ewing, pathologists, of Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. O'Hanlon's examination did disclose, however, that the dead man's right eye was blackened, and that the right side of his face had been badly bruised. In addition several ribs on the left side had been broken, and there were other discolorations about the body. The left lung was also injured. The kidneys indicated that Wadman suffered from nephritis, which the Manhattan State Hospital authorities say was the cause of death.

COURT SUSTAINS POLICEMAN.

Brown of the Tenderloin Station, Accused of a Brutal Clubbing, Exonerated by a Magistrate.

An unusually large crowd was gathered in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, more than a score of the number having gathered to testify to the alleged brutality of Policeman Neil Brown of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who on Tuesday evening was said to have brutally clubbed men and women in making an arrest at Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue because they did not fall back quickly enough to suit him when he went to pick up a woman who had fallen in the street. The policeman arraigned the woman and William Parsons of 924 Willow Avenue, Brooklyn. The woman, the officer said, was intoxicated, and Parsons had tried to interfere with him when he arrested her.

The officer's testimony was substantially backed up by Policemen Hastings and McCormick and James Dwyers, a special officer, who was also present. Acting Capt. Townsend of the West Thirtieth Street Station said that Brown had been in the Tenderloin six months, and that there had been no complaint against him.

Parsons then testified that he was attracted by the actions of the woman, and that he had done nothing and said nothing, but because he happened to be nearest the officer, who had difficulty in getting out of the crowd, he clubbed him severely over the head and back.

There were some fifteen witnesses in court for Parsons, and Magistrate Hogan listened to A. B. Rutiger and James E. Goeway. Then he absolutely refused to hear any more testimony regarding Brown's alleged brutality. He admitted that he did not think that Parsons had tried to interfere with the officer, but that Brown seemed to be trying to disperse the crowd, which was his duty, and he did not see that anything could be done except simply to discharge the prisoner. The woman was fined $10 for intoxication.

LAUNDRYMEN'S PRICES RISE.

Steam and Hand Workers and the Chinese Craftsmen Unite.

The public will be pained to learn that the steam laundrymen, the hand laundrymen, and the Chinese laundrymen of this city have come to an agreement by which, on and after to-morrow, the minimum charge to customers will be 10 cents for shirts and 2 cents for collars and cuffs. The maximum charge for renovating these articles is left to the discretion and consciences of the laundrymen themselves.

The above announcement, in effect, was made officially by the laundrymen themselves yesterday. The union for an increase in rates was brought about by committees representing the Steam Laundrymen's Club, the Laundrymen's Protective Association, and the Dop Sang Kong Saw, or Chinese Laundrymen's Association. The increase in prices is partly due, it is said, to the increased cost of laundry supplies, due in turn to the Starch Trust and other trusts engaged in their manufacture. Open-front colored shirts with No. 17 collar band will be returned for No. 15 white shirts, and stout men will receive No. 14 collars, as usual.

LEGAL NOTES.

A SAND CONTRACT.—The Casino Land Company agreed in writing with Mark T. Goodwin to sell him certain quantities of sand, to be taken from the Casino Sand Hill, near Astoria, in the Borough of Queens. Mr. Goodwin agreed to take 10,000 yards of sand each month, for four months, at an agreed price, and paid $500 on account. After employing workmen to remove the sand, and barges to carry it away, Mr. Goodwin found the premises in possession of a Mr. Corbin, who, with a large force of men and appliances and machinery, was taking away sand. Corbin, who claimed to have a contract antedating Goodwin's, got an injunction in a suit to prevent the latter's interference. To Goodwin, in a suit against the company for breach of contract, was awarded $2,100 damages. The company, on the trial, denied liability for Goodwin's expulsion from the premises, claiming it had never made a contract with Corbin, and that he was a trespasser. The court held that, though Corbin's contract was with an individual, it had been ratified by the company. It was shown that there was a market for such sand in this city, one witness testifying that he had sold 400,000 cubic yards in the course of one year. The Appellate Division, on appeal, has affirmed the judgment, holding that from the evidence the jury might well have awarded a larger sum for damages.

***

TITLE BY ADVERSE POSSESSION.—Joseph Hamerschlag and others, in October, 1897, contracted to buy Oscar Duryea's property in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between the Boulevard and Tenth Avenue, and paid $1,000 down when the contract was signed. After expending $237.50 in examining the title they refused to take the deed tendered, claiming that the title was defective, and brought suit against Duryea for the amount they paid and moneys they expended. It appeared that Thomas and William Shepard owned the property in 1827, as tenants in common, and in 1834 Thomas Shepard and his wife deeded it with covenant of seizing as to the whole title, to the New York Hospital. The question at issue on the trial at Special Term was whether the New York Hospital had acquired a valid title to the whole of the premises. There was no record of any transfer from William Shepard, or any evidence of what became of him or his title. Judgment, given in favor of the defendant on the first trial, was reversed upon the ground that to begin adverse possession, such as would oust the other tenant, William Shepard, there must first be a notice in fact to that co-tenant. On the second trial Mr. Duryea was again successful, and the judgment in his favor has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The court held that the new evidence introduced was sufficient to cure the defects in the proof given on the first trial. The new evidence consisted largely of ancient maps showing that the premises, when conveyed by Thomas Shepard to the New York Hospital, were inclosed by it, and were plotted upon the various maps, extending back about to the time of the original purchase, as belonging to it. The court held, unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey that the Special Term was justified in coming to the conclusion where it appeared that for sixty years there had been a claim of title by adverse possession by one against whom there had been no suggestion of a conflicting claim, that that person had acquired a good and marketable title.

Five Years' Imprisonment for Assault.

Frank Toohey of 221 East Twenty-first Street, convicted of assaulting Mrs. George Gross of 1,606 Bathgate Avenue on Jan. 15 last, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Newburger in General Sessions. Five years' imprisonment was the penalty inflicted.

The name "bathrobe" suggests towelling—a something to be used once and then go in the tub on its own account.

These eider down bathrobes of ours, are dressing gowns.

$2.50 instead of $5 and $6, the regular price.

The long overcoat is too long for the man who takes good brisk walks, too much in the way for the man who walks much.

The short or medium short overcoat will certainly hold its own for Spring and Summer.

But—both kinds for both men, all kinds for all men are here.

Shoes that breathe, $3.50 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED BY TUNNEL BLASTING

Delegation of Citizens Makes a Protest in Court.

Says that Windows Are Broken and Ceilings Made to Fall by the Concussion.

The blasting being done by the contractors who are digging that portion of the rapid transit tunnel which will run under the mass of rock at the northwest corner of Central Park, has already caused such injury to property in the neighborhood that a delegation of property owners appeared in the West Side Police Court yesterday to ask Magistrate Cornell to stop the destruction of the property, and several of them say that they will apply for an junction prohibiting the contractors from continuing their work.

The damage done by the blasting has been confined to the two blocks on Central Park West between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fifth Streets. Almost every pane of glass in all the two blocks has been broken by the concussion. It is said, a dozen ceilings have fallen in, and several people have been thrown from their feet, one woman receiving a broken arm.

This section of the tunnel will extend when completed from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, underneath the corner of the park to One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West. Farrell & Hopper, who received the sub-contract for the work, are at work on the tunnel at both ends. A high ridge of rock, nearly twenty feet above the level of the street at One Hundred and Fourth Street, extends along the course of the tunnel, and the contractors are at work at present sinking shafts at each end of it. One of these shafts is within 200 feet of the row of apartments facing on Central Park West, and the high ridge of rock which faces the street at that point intensifies the force of the concussion. The block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets consists of nine five-story apartment houses, the property of the Bliss Estate.

The block above, which consists of six apartment houses, is the property of various owners. On Tuesday morning a blast was let off, which, according to the people in the vicinity, shook every house in the neighborhood. Eight ceilings fell in at the house at 439 Central Park West, and several more fell in at 1 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Scores of windows on the fronts of the apartment house were shattered, and for half an hour the street along the two blocks which felt the force of the explosion was littered with broken glass. Inside the houses furniture was overturned and broken, and people were thrown to the floor. Mrs. Blum, who lives at 446 Central Park West, who was sitting beside the window, was knocked over backward and received a broken arm.

This explosion caused a hurried consultation among the property owners in the vicinity, and yesterday morning a delegation of them appeared at the West Side Police Court, as stated. Among them were John Schreyer, owner of 442 and 443 Central Park West; Harry Turner, owner of 446 and 447 Central Park West; Miss C. Lyons, owner of 1 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and John Schlueter, who represents the Bliss Estate.

Magistrate Cornell read the law regarding blasting to the property owners, and said if the proper precautions were taken in covering the blasts and warning people in the vicinity he could do nothing to stop the contractors from continuing them.

Schlueter said that the matter would be brought to a higher court.

"I have communicated with J. Langdon Ward, who is the administrator for the Bliss Estate," he said, "and he says that he will apply for an injunction to stop this destruction of property."

A representative of the contractors who was seen last night said that it was necessary to use rather heavy charges in order to split the rock.

"We work just as carefully as we can, and we use as little powder as we can," he said, "but we have to break the rock in some way. We are working at the foot of a shaft sixty-five feet deep, and it is likely that we are blasting at present on a ledge of rock which runs under the foundations of the houses across the street. This is responsible, I have no doubt, for a good deal of the concussion felt in them. We have to make the blasts, but we take every precaution we can. If the windows were kept a little open at the top they would probably not be broken. They are sometimes forced in by the rush of air which shoots out of the mouth of the shaft with each blast. There is a wall of rock to the east of the opening, and so the air is shot out against the houses across the street. It is very much like firing off a mortar."

Mrs. Pryor's Robber Convicted.

Patrick Hynes, for the past few days on trial for stealing a purse from Mrs. Louise A. Pryor in the Fourth Avenue tunnel, in February, was yesterday convicted, after five minutes' deliberation, by a jury, before Judge Newburger. The wife of the prisoner, who created much sympathy during her testimony, was recalled to the stand by the prosecution, and admitted that she had pleaded guilty some months ago to charges of larceny, and had served a sentence on the Island therefor.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Among the finest of sheer Spring Fabrics is the latest, embroidered, colored or black and white Mecerized Mull.

It is very delicate in texture and coloring, showing the new biscuit, pale blue, pink, lavender, navy, cream and grey tints, — embroidered in white thread, lace and openwork designs,

$1.00 per yard.
Value 2.00.

The Spring stock includes a very large variety of gauze and sheer tissue,—as well as numerous durable fabrics, for shirt-waists and morning dresses.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

Handkerchiefs.

500 dozen, all-linen handkerchiefs, — with lace edge,

15c. each.

Pure linen Handkerchiefs, with Embroidered Initial and floral shield. Sheer quality.

$1.00 per box of half dozen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Department
4th Floor.

400 Sets,—Organdie Bureau Covers, daintily trimmed with lace edged ruffles,—mounted on colored linings,

$1.35 per set;
Usual price $2.00.

Pincushions to match,—trimmed with baby ribbon and lace,

$1.35 each.

English Rush Work Baskets,—lined with heavy satin, in soft art shades,

$2.50 and $5.00.

Sofa Cushions, — covered with Jeypore prints, and numerous Oriental stuffs, about 24 inches square,

$1.50 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

RUNAWAY ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Horse Attached to a Coupe Bolts and Injures Himself Severely When Chased.

Many persons crossing Fifth Avenue in the vicinity of Madison Square narrowly escaped being knocked down yesterday morning by a runaway horse attached to a coupe. The animal, known as "Foxey," is owned by Richard Deeves, a builder living at 58 West Eighty-third Street, and was being driven by Christopher Healey, the coachman.

As the coupe crossed the tracks of the Twenty-third Street cross-town car line a west-bound car passed by, and the motorman rang his bell. The noise frightened the horse, and he took the bit in his mouth and started to run up Fifth Avenue. Healey tried to slacken the speed of the horse, but could not.

Bicycle Policeman Eugene Casey of the Bicycle Squad, who was standing at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, mounted his wheel and started after the runaway. At Twenty-ninth Street he managed to get alongside of the horse, and was reaching for the bridle rein, when the horse swerved to one side and threw his fore feet up on the rear platform of a wagon attached to the Bureau of Encumbrances and then fell to the pavement. Casey and Patrolman McDonald with several citizens jumped on the animal and held him down.

Officer Seymour of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals examined the horse, and found that its front legs had been cut severely. Healey, who had managed to hold his seat during the exciting time, wanted to lead the horse to the stables, but Seymour prevented him. Seymour summoned one of the society's ambulances and the horse was taken to its stable.

One of the wheels of the coupe struck a lamppost during the run, and was smashed. The coupe escaped other injury.

COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS.

The Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting yesterday re-elected William B. Hilton as one of the Commissioners of Pilots to serve two years. The Board of Pilot Commissioners of this State consists of five members, of whom three are chosen by the Chamber of Commerce and two by the Board of Underwriters.

Vantine's

CHINA, JAPAN, INDIA, TURKEY, PERSIA
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
Second Floor.

A SHOWING OF
Turkish Embroidered Bolero Jackets
at $5, $6.50, $10, & $15
Roumanian Blouses
at $12, $15 and $25
Turkish Embroidered Capes
at $16, $20 & $30

Ladies' Persian Neckwear

Comprising Stocks, Ties and Girdles of rich Antique Persian Embroideries, in silk and in gold.

Novelties Never Before Shown.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ARTISTIC RUSTICITY.
DURRIE RUGS,
2.6 ft. x 5 ft. . $2.75
to
9 x 12 ft. . . . $22.50
Fine, strong colors in bold Indian designs.

"OLD HICKORY" FURNITURE.
So easy and flexible that every back is an assured fit. Many statesmen of long ago were partial to the hickory chair with its broad bottoms.
Andrew Jackson's Chair, $2.75, Rockers from $2.25, Settees from $4.50; Stools, Tables, Swings, etc.
Every stick of it is hickory, even the bottoms and backs, which are platted by hand of the inner growth of bark stripped from the tree only at certain seasons of the year, which is chemically treated to destroy all insect or germ life.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Austin's Dog Bread
is sold by all grocery stores.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY.
SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.
NEXT WEEK: Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, —LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.—

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
This Thur. at 8:30, Mendelssohn, Paris Exposition
Next Week—Thessaly & Olympian Games.

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
The Lash of a Whip
NEXT MONDAY the above play begins 8:15, and will be followed by
THE SHADES OF NIGHT
by the author of "A Royal Family."
Cast includes Elsie De Wolfe and E. M. Holland.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St.
Fred Bond & Co., Lydia Yeamans Titus, W. P. Sweatnam, Bachelor Club, etc.
David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly," Mansfield & Wilbur, Pete Baker, & others.
The Finneys, Snigomoto Troupe, Jane Courthope & Co., Tony Farrell & Co.
Wilmer Vincent & Co., Seven Reed Birds, Zelma Rawiston, Willis Family.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH .....Director
Second Concert, TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Miserere, Josquin de Pres; Motet, Bach; works by Palestrina, Cornelius, Mendelssohn, etc., assisted by the PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
Tickets on sale at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.,) and after 7 P. M. at box office, Carnegie Hall.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
Sportsmen's Show Last 3 Days
The Ojibway Indian Dramatization of HIAWATHA. 3:30 P. M. TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK, INDIAN WEDDING

WALLACK'S. Last 3 ngts. Last Mat. Saturday.
LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN
in "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
TUESDAY, March 19th, Seat Sale Begins TO-DAY. First American Production of Abbe Provost's Classic Novel, MANON LESCAUT.
Herbert Kelcey-Effie Shannon & Co.

THIS (THURS.) AFT. at 3 P. M.
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Dramatic Recital by
Mr. J. Marshall Wilson
Tickets $1 at Schuberth's and Tyson's.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

25c. 50c. Daily Mats. All Orc. Evgs. 1:45 & 7:45
KOSTER & BIAL'S WHITE RATS.
Lafayette, Henry Lee, Jos. J. Morton, Kelly & Ashby, Big Kiralfy Ballet, ors

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.
MATINEE TO-DAY
HAYES AND LYTTON'S A WISE GUY CO.

MANHATTAN LOVERS' LANE, 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Ev. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Mar. 18.

HARLEM Op. House. Next Week Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 'WAY DOWN EAST. ADA REHAN Seats now on sale.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat
New special vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

GRAND—Barbara Frietchie Next week, QUO VADIS.

O'Neill's.

Black Dress Goods.

Special attention is directed to our great variety of Black Silk Grenadines and Soft Clinging Fabrics for the coming season. It is the largest collection we have ever shown, embracing over one hundred and fifty distinct styles.

The prices are exceedingly attractive, ranging from 98c. to $4.50 yard.

Special for To-day.

BLACK MOHAIR CREPONS in raised designs, 42 inches wide. Regular selling price elsewhere 1.00 yard. 55c yard.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Linens.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN HUCK TOWELS,
Hemmed, $1.50 $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 per doz.
Hemstitched, $2 25 $2.50 $3.00 "

LARGE SIZE TURKISH BATH TOWELS,
$1.50 $2.00 $3.00 per dozen.

TABLE CLOTHS,—FINE DAMASK,
8-4, ... $1.50 $1.85 $2 00 each.
8-10, ... $2.35 $2.50 $3.00 "
8-12, ... $2.75 $3.00 $3.75 "

NAPKINS,
5-8, ... $1.50 $2.00 $2.40 per doz.
3-4, ... $2.75 $3.00 $3.75 "

HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES,
75c., 85c., $1.00 $1.25 per pair.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS,
$3.50 and $4.50 per pair.

BATH MATS,
35, 45, 50 cents each.

Dressmaking Supplies.

Silk Seam Binding . . . . 85c. per dozen.
Silk Prussian Binding . . $1.65 " "
Double Serge Belting . . . 60c. per piece.
Dress Shields . . . . . $1.00 per dozen.
Real Whalebone . . . . $1.00 " "

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last 3 Weeks.
Matinées Wed. & Sat.
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
Apr. 1, Brother Officers. Return of Wm. Faversham.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St.
Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun.
Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Ave.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. 2.
Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS, With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES,
with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St.
Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.
WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way.
50th Time March 25. Souvenirs.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
KEITH'S RICE & COHEN, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, LIVING ART STUDIES.
THE AGOUST FAMILY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
W. A. Brady's Big revival is breaking all records.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
THIRD MONTH.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
In Clyde Fitch's Best Play
THE CLIMBERS.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 424 St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. 4 Cohans 4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

14th St. Theatre near 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in GARRETT O'MAGH. Next week, Xtra Mat. Monday (St. Patrick's Day), A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ADELAIDE HERRMANN, JULIA KINGSLEY, HARRY LE CLAIR, 4 COLLINIS, 10 OTHERS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15.
To-night & Mat. Sat., (pop. prices,) "Wilhelm Tell." Fri. Eve., Benefit Seyfertitz, "Frauen von Heute."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mt. daily except Mon. 25c. The Banker's Daughter

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
This Afternoon, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Bauermeister, Marylli, Van Cauteren, Remi, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 15, at 8—LA FRICAINE (in French.) Mmes Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean de Reszké, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 16, at 2—TOSCA (in Italian.) Mmes. Ternina, MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 16, at 8, at Popular Prices—LA TRAVIATA (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Camparari and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Sun Ev'g, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS will be performed for the last time this season under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica & Schumann-Heink; MM. Saligmac & Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra & Chorus.
Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 18, at 8—LA BOHEME (in Italian.) Followed by the Mad Scene from LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Cremonini, Gilibert, Journet, Dufriche, Mastero, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 20, at 8—First performance of SALAMMBO (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 22, at 7:45—Double Bill. RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari, followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs. Evg., March 21, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme:
DVORAK, Overture to "Othello," in C major, Op. 20; (first time at these concerts.)
BRAHMS, variations on a theme by Haydn, in B flat major, Op. 56 a; SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9, in C major.
Sat. Aft., March 23, at 2:30
Programme:
SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 4, in E flat major, "Rhenish," Op. 97; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte, in A major, No. 2; CESAR FRANCK, Symphonic Poem; HUMPERDINCK, Symphonic Poem; BERLIOZ, Overture to "Benevenuto Cellini," Op. 23. Soloist, Mr. Leopold Godowsky.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

JOSEF HOFMANN
Will play "Tannhauser" Overture and by special request the "Blue Danube Waltz."
Carnegie, Monday, March 18th, 2:30 P.M.
Seats at Ditson's and Carnegie. Steinway Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66 WEST 66TH STREET.
HOCKEY MATCH.
Columbia vs. Yale. (Freshmen.)
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cts. Skates Free.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d, B'way, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day. 25c.
This Week, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably snow, winds variable.

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RAMAPO REPEAL BILL PASSES

Senate Adopts Morgan Measure by Unanimous Vote.

Senator Brackett Makes a Determined but Ineffectual Effort to Secure Another Week's Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Morgan Unconditional Ramapo Repeal bill unanimously, and it is now before the Governor. When the Senate met this morning Senator Slater moved that the Committee on Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill. Senator Brackett, the Chairman of the committee, resisted the motion.

"I hope," said Senator Brackett, "that the motion of the Senator from the Nineteenth will not prevail. There is no reason on earth why we should act precipitately upon this matter. The Governor already has signed a bill which gives to the City of New York the right to condemn lands for its own water supply, and there is no danger threatening the city which demands hasty action upon this measure. Since the meeting of the Committee on Judiciary last evening I have been studying this question to see whether there is not some way in which a bill can be framed which will be just to all the interests involved. I hope, therefore, that the Senator from the Nineteenth will give his consent to allow this bill to remain in the Committee on Judiciary until its next meeting."

Senator Slater refused to give his consent to action upon the bill being longer deferred. He said:

"The Senate, Mr. President, has already passed a bill exactly similar to the Morgan bill. It bore my name. It has been said that because the Assembly refused to accept the Senate bill we ought not to take up the Morgan bill, but since I am willing to have the Morgan measure passed instead of mine, I can't understand why any other Senator should take umbrage at the Assembly's action and further delay Ramapo legislation, which this Senate is already on record as unanimously favoring.

"As to the Chairman's suggestion about the desirability of change in this bill, I want to say that I would not accept any change. I do not see why such a suggestion should be made at this time. The whole matter was thrashed out when my bill was before the Senate. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee was appointed to draft a bill as a substitute for my repeal bill. This was done, but when the new bill came out its constitutionality was so vigorously assailed that it was dropped. When my bill was passed it was in all respects similar to the Morgan bill which passed the Assembly and upon which it now seek to have the Senate act. There is no reason in my judgment why we should go over the old ground again."

"Is there any possible conceivable harm which could be done by the delay of a week?" asked Senator Brackett.

To this Senator Slater replied that there ought to be no question of time involved. The Senate having once given approval to this legislation after mature consideration there was no reason for delaying action upon it again.

Senator Brown next took the floor upon the motion of Senator Slater and made a statement of seemingly remarkable inconsistency. He said:

"Mr. President, I see we are now engaged in furnishing headlines for the metropolitan dailies. In their account of what took place in the Committee on Judiciary last evening the New York papers put me down as one of those who voted against reporting out the Morgan bill. I did not so vote. I voted to report it out, and I trust that eventually it will become a law but I can't help saying that it strikes me as being inequitable and unjust, and I regret that this Senate did not see fit to display a greater regard for vested rights."

While Senator Brown was speaking, Senator Stranahan left his seat and engaged in a whispered consultation with Senator Brackett. When Senator Brown had concluded his statement Senator Brackett arose and said:

"In order that the precedent my not be set of discharging so important a committee as the Committee on Judiciary from the consideration of a bill I will agree with the Senator from the Nineteenth that if he will not press his motion the Committee on Judiciary, with the consent of the Senate, shall meet immediately and act upon the Ramapo bill."

Senator Slater gave his consent to this proposition, and the consent of the Senate having been obtained for the committee to sit during the session of the Senate, the members of the committee filed out of the Senate Chamber. They were back in less than five minutes. When the order of submitting reports was reached, Senator Brackett handed up a report from his committee reporting the Morgan Ramapo bill favorably without amendment. Senator Slater asked unanimous consent that the bill be advanced to third reading and voted on at once. Senator Higgins objected. He said there was no reason why the bill should not take its proper place upon the third reading calendar.

Later in the day the bill was reached on third reading in regular order, and it then came up for final passage. Senator Elsberg said that while he would vote for the bill, he deplored that the Senate had been hurried into legislation upon the subject by public clamor. Senator Slater said the bill had received full and fair consideration and it was before the Senate strictly upon its merits. Senator Raines said he would vote for the bill to protect the citizens of New York against their own officials. The bill received the affirmative vote of every Senator present.

The bill reached the Governor late this afternoon and he transmitted it to the Attorney General for an opinion.

THE TOPEKA'S MEN DESERT.

Sailors Say Their Food Was Unfit to Eat and Many of Them Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 14.—There have been wholesale desertions from the United States cruiser Topeka, which vessel has arrived at the navy yard from an extended Southern cruise. Five of the sailors who escaped were rounded up by the local police and others were arrested in nearby towns.

The men complain bitterly of the food that was served them on the last voyage, and claim that it was unfit to eat. They say they complained to the Captain, who referred them to a Lieutenant, who in turn referred them to the Paymaster, who asked them, "What's the trouble with the chappies," and there the matter ended.

The men say they were forced to desert and availed themselves of the opportunity when the Topeka reached port. The officers of the ship say that the men were fed as well as on any war vessel and those who deserted were natural kickers.

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LORDS PASS DRUNKARDS BILL.

It Is Warmly Supported by Lord Salisbury, Who Says Ordinary Temperance Legislation Is Unjust.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Bishop of Winchester's Habitual Drunkards bill passed its second reading.

Lord Salisbury warmly supported the bill, which fixes higher penalties than in the case of simple drunkenness, especially in the case of a person intoxicated when in charge of a child. The bill provides that habitual drunkenness shall be treated as persistent cruelty, and entitle a wife to divorce. The sale of liquors to inebriates is forbidden.

The Premier said he hoped that the Government might succeed in passing the bill. What was ordinarily called temperance legislation was diminishing the power of obtaining intoxicants. That class of legislation was directed against the persons guilty of intemperance, but it also affected the large body who were thereby restricted in their natural liberty by the desire of legislators to deal with inebriates, which seemed to be unjust.

ANGER AT LONDON TIMES.

Its Disclosure of the Government's Civil List Proposals May Result in Proceedings Against It.

LONDON, March 15.—The disclosure of the civil list proposals of the Government by The Times yesterday has created a flutter.

Mr. Balfour, when asked about the matter in Parliament, said the documents were private and confidential, and he regarded the disclosure as in the highest degree deplorable and discreditable to the channel through which they had been communicated to the press. He seemed to insinuate that a member of the Civil List Committee was guilty of the disclosure. It is believed, however, that this was not the case.

To-day a question will be asked in the Commons with a view to endeavoring to bring The Times under the penal law against improper disclosure of official documents.

PATENT LIFEBOAT UPSETS.

A Man Is Drowned by Being Thrown with His Companions from a "Non-Capsizable" Boat.

During a test of what its inventor claimed was a non-capsizable and non-sinkable lifeboat at the dock of the United States Army Transport Service, foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, one man was drowned and twelve other men were also thrown into the water. The number thirteen figured in the fatality in a way which greatly impressed the superstitious. The accident happened at 1 o'clock, thirteen minutes after the boat was launched, there were just thirteen men in the boat at the time, and the one man whose life was lost lived on Thirteenth Street.

The lifeboat is owned by a motor company. It was sent to the Government pier to be tested, the inventor hoping to get that pattern of lifeboat adopted by the Government for use on the army transports in place of the style of craft now carried on these vessels. The boat is thirty-five feet long, and is one of the largest of its kind built. The test was made under the supervision of Capt. A. D. Northrup, Marine Superintendent of the Army Transport service. When the boat was launched from the pier it was manned by green men, most of them carpenters from a shop near by. The men had pulled the boat but a short distance down the slip when the craft suddenly tilted and all of its occupants were thrown into the water. A large crowd had gathered to watch the experiment, and immediately there was great excitement among the people on the pier.

Nearly all of the men who had been thrown out of the boat could swim, but there were three or four of them who had been caught under the boat, and they struggled desperately to get free. Andrew Peterson, thirty-four years old, a carpenter, who lived at 375 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, was the one man drowned. He sank before a rope could be thrown to him. His body was recovered. Peterson leaves a wife and four children, and a collection was taken up among the employes of the pier for the benefit of his family. Coroner Burger will hold an inquest.

The fact that carpenters, who know nothing whatever about handling a boat, were used to man the craft caused much criticism among the employes of the pier. Just what caused the craft to tilt over is not known. It was said, however, that it resulted from violent rocking on the part of the men in the boat, although the inventor of the craft claimed that it was non-capsizable and non-sinkable.

RIDES PONY INTO POST OFFICE.

Miss Waterbury of This City Fined for Doing It in Aiken, S. C.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14.—Miss Waterbury of New York was shocked this morning when she received a summons from a policeman to appear before Acting Mayor Green of Aiken on the charge of violating a city ordinance.

It appeared that Miss Waterbury rode her polo pony into the Post Office when she went for her mail. She sent an attorney to represent her at the Municipal Court and paid the $5 she was fined.

Buy Alabama Coal and Iron Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14.—D. A. Aderholt and associates of Oneonta, Blount County, have sold to J. M. Elliott, President of the Southern Car and Foundry Company, and his associates, New York and English capitalists, 4,000 acres of coal land on the Oneonta and Attalla extension of the Birmingham Mineral Railroad, near the Underwood coal mines. Mr. Elliott and his associates have also made purchases of ore lands near Gadsden, in the same neighborhood. It is reported that they will soon organize an important industrial corporation and extensively operate the ore and coal property.

Southern Iron and Pipe Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14.—Pig iron and cast iron pipe shipments in February were very satisfactory. Pig iron shipments from Alabama and Tennessee were 114,261 tons. From the Birmingham district alone they were 65,206 tons, 4,823 tons for export. Cast iron pipe shipments from Alabama and Tennessee were 10,400 tons, from the Birmingham district alone 5,414 tons, exported 240 tons. The shipments of cast iron pipe are over 100 per cent. greater than they were this time last year.

Philadelphian Hurt While Racing.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14.—Eight or ten gentlemen participated in a pony and polo ball race at Aiken this afternoon. In the heat of the scrimmage the girth of the saddle of J. B. Appleton of Philadelphia broke, and he was hurled to the ground with such force as to render him unconscious for more than an hour. He was picked up and carried to Cherokee cottage, where the Appletons are wintering, and received prompt medical attention. He is resting easily to-night.

An Ohio Senator Threatened.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 14.—State Senator W. C. Gear of Upper Sandusky, who is prominent in State politics, has received the third letter demanding $500 on the threat of burning his home, waylaying one of his daughters, and burning her eyes out. Detectives have been employed on the case.

For Muscle workers, brain workers, any one fagged or weary, BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE, BROWN STOUT or OLD BURTON.—Adv.

COL. SANGER TAKES OFFICE

Appointed and Sworn in as Assistant Secretary of War.

Official Statements Regarding the Appointment Issued from White House and War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Col. William Cary Sanger of New York became Assistant Secretary of War to-day. He received his commission shortly after noon, and was at once sworn in in the office of Secretary Root. This was sooner than had been expected last night by those who were led to believe that the appointment was inevitable and imminent, and it came much more suddenly than could be believed by those who heard of the furious opposition of the Senators from New York, an opposition that was most vehement at first, and which has been rapidly diminishing as the probability of the appointment of Col. Sanger became assured.

There was a note of surrender in the talk of Senator Depew last night, and as Senator Platt would say nothing, deferring further discussion until after he and his colleague had seen the President, it was supposed that "the fight to a finish" was still on.

Col. Sanger's appointment and commission were already made out when Senators Platt and Depew called during the morning at the White House. For about an hour they were with the President. There they learned for the first time, directly, that Col. Sanger was to be named. Heretofore their information has been obtained from report. What they said to the President, and the replies of the President to them, can be ascertained only by inference through the official statement issued from the White House after they had departed. The statement was as follows:

"The New York Senators, Platt and Depew, called upon the President this morning, and for the first time the subject of Col. Sanger's appointment as Assistant Secretary of War was referred to. Having gone over the matter fully with the Secretary of War, they desired to offer no opposition to Col. Sanger's appointment."

There is reason to believe that Mr. Platt told his story about Col. Sanger, basing his objections to him upon personal grounds rather than upon any lack of ability or integrity. As Mr. Depew's opposition to Col. Sanger has been purely sympathetic, persisted in in order to enable the delegation from New York in the Senate to present an unbroken front, it is believed that the poignant regrets are felt by the junior Senator about this victory by the President over the two Senators.

At the War Department there was a little flutter of excitement over the sudden appointment of a new Assistant Secretary in place of Mr. Meiklejohn. In the afternoon there was circulated a notice that led its readers to assume that Mr. Meiklejohn had not resigned at all, but upon his own intimation that he would not care to be reappointed a successor was found. This notice was also official and in the following words:

"Some time before the expiration of the last Administration and before the reappointment of the Cabinet, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn notified the President that by reason of his candidacy for the Senate, the long canvass attending it, and the necessity that there should be an Assistant Secretary who could be present in Washington to perform the duties of the office, he was unwilling to permit his name to be considered for reappointment. William Cary Sanger has, accordingly, been appointed, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties."

The acceptance of Mr. Meiklejohn's offer for what it was worth does not yet cease to surprise those at the War Department, who have known him as an admirable executive officer and one supposed to be in full sympathy with the objects of his chief.

In some quarters there was a belief expressed that while in many respects Mr. Meiklejohn was acceptable to Secretary Root, there had been a suspension of full confidence since the charges of Capt. Hawkes against Col. Heistand were pressed upon the department. These charges, which Secretary Root was not disposed to consider important, led to the uncovering of a letter, written by Capt. Hawkes, commending a hemp speculative scheme contrived by himself and approved over the signatures of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Col. Heistand, Col. Boyd of North Carolina, now a United States Judge, and one or two others.

The signatures of others than officers of the War Department are said to have disturbed Mr. Root little, if at all, but that his assistant should have so far forgotten prudence as to commit the department to the speculation is said to have had the effect of impairing subsequent confidence in the judgment of the man who gave the signature of the War Department to a scheme in which it should have had no part.

Mr. Meiklejohn's intimate friends, and he has many, insist that his action was open and above board, and absolve him from any charge of corrupt use of power. The matter is now under examination by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and the papers will get upon the record.

Wide-eyed surprise was manifested at the announcement, which is taken as an order, issued this afternoon at the War Department, that all officers on duty in the department call upon the new Assistant Secretary of War to-morrow in uniform. This will be the first instance of the kind ever known in the department. No Secretary of War has enjoyed this honor to his office or person. The order will be obeyed, of course, but there will be no real peace in the department until it is ascertained who is responsible for this innovation.

SEARCHLIGHTS FOR NEWPORT.

Powerful Plant to be Provided by the Navy at Fort Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 14.—The Harbor of Newport is to be provided with powerful searchlights at each of the new fortifications and garrisons. The work already has taken definite form, and a gang of mechanics about Fort Adams are erecting a power house to contain two generators for the purpose of lighting the batteries, the post, and to supply the searchlights. An appropriation of $20,000 is available for the work at Fort Adams.

The maneouvres of the navy here last Summer demonstrated one important fact, if nothing else, and that was the blinding effect of searchlights upon the crews of the ships. The men at the wheel were unable to steer their boats safely, and in these tests they were declared "put out of action" by the searchlights and captured.

During the maneouvres next Fall in New York Harbor and about the Narrows by the army and navy, tests will be made by the searchlights on the forts and those operated on the ships which will attempt to force an entrance into the harbor. Similar tests will be made here next Summer by the North Atlantic Squadron carrying out some of the problems the War College will have arranged.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 14.—Andrew Carnegie has just given Montclair $30,000 for a new public library. The site for the new library will probably be close to the Montclair Club property. There is talk of establishing a college here, and the plan is to have the new library handy to it. Montclair's small library will be merged into the larger one.

Mr. Carnegie's Offer to Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 14.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to the City of Charlotte $20,000 with which to erect a library building. The offer is based on the conditions that the city give a free site and establish an annual fund of $2,500 for the maintenance of the library. The offer will doubtless be accepted.

Pennsylvania Railroad trains leaving West 23d St. Station at 9:55 A. M., 1:55 and 5:55 P. M., daily, run through to St. Louis on fast schedules.—Adv.

MR. EVANS NOT TO RESIGN NOW

Pension Commissioner Will Remain While Fight Against Him is On—President Stands by Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Pension Commissioner Evans does not contemplate leaving the Pension Office while the pension claims attorneys are hounding him with the idea of getting a man more willing to humor their greed. By and by, when it is seen that the President has stood by him in the fight waged against him, and that he does not approve of the assaults upon him from any quarter, Commissioner Evans may ask for release from a position that has been retained at pecuniary loss and at the cost of all popularity with the pension "sharks."

The President would not let him go now for the sake of both. He does not share the hostility of some of the professional soldiers against Mr. Evans, and he has no sympathy with that anxiety to get a second Tanner in the place that inspires some of the attacks upon Mr. Evans.

Gen. Palmer's chances have not been brightened by the publication here of his pension record, a record quite forgotten by Washington people. It is doubtful whether the President will select any of the men whose names have been pushed under his notice, and he will be sure before he will be sure before appointing any one that the new man will be as lawabiding a Commissioner as Mr. Evans.

FUNERAL PARTY FACES DEATH.

Train Strikes a Carriage Filled with Women and Children—The Only Serious Injury a Broken Jaw.

Three women and two children were hurled twenty feet in a carriage which was hit by a Long Island Railroad train yesterday afternoon. The most serious injury sustained by any member of the party was a broken jawbone. The children escaped without so much as a scratch. The horses were killed.

The persons in the coach were: The Misses Mary and Maggie Ward of 2,778 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Nellie Kreher of the same address, and Nellie and Irene Kreher, daughters of Mrs. Kreher. The Misses Ward and Mrs. Kreher are sisters. Miss Mary Ward is the one most severely hurt.

The party left their home yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of an aunt, Mrs. Rogers, who had lived on Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-first Street. The funeral was bound for Calvary Cemetery. The carriage belonged to an undertaker named Norton, of Fifty-third Street. It was driven by Thomas Dougherty. The funeral crossed the East River by way of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and proceeded but on Borden Avenue. At the crossing of the North Shore Division tracks a train from Oyster Bay was coming in. The first carriages and the hearse crossed safely, but before the carriage in which the nieces of Mrs. Rogers were could get over the gateman began to lower the gates. The horses became restive and the reins broke. The horses plunged toward the crossing, and Dougherty leaped from the box. He escaped injury.

The horses dashed against the gates and broke through them just as the engine reached the same spot. The pilot hit the carriage just forward of the front wheels. This caused the horses to be thrown in one direction and the carriage to roll over and land with its wheels upward twenty feet down the track on the opposite side. The train stopped within three car lengths, and the passengers and train crew rushed out to offer aid. As the rescuers approached they heard the women screaming. All were soon pulled out.

Dr. Brennan of St. John's Hospital was on hand in a few minutes, and as the women were all hysterical, hurried them to the hospital. There it was found that Miss Mary Ward's jaw was broken, and that her sister had suffered slight cuts and bruises. Later in the day they all went home except Miss Mary Ward.

MARYLAND DISFRANCHISEMENT

Senate Passes the Bill After Long Session—Gorman in Personal Command at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 14.—The Democratic majority in the Senate, after a tedious session lasting from 11 A. M. until 8 P. M., aided by the application of the cloture rule, succeeded in passing the "disfranchisement" bill to-night by a vote of 14 to 11, a strict party division. It now goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

There has been some talk to the effect that the Democratic leaders in the House will non-concur in some of these, in which event the passage of the bill in that branch may be delayed, but the consensus of opinion is that no further obstacle will be placed in its way and that it will go to the Governor to-morrow night for his signature.

During the fight in the Senate to-day ex-United States Senator Gorman sat in the private room of the President of the Senate, adjoining the Senate Chamber, and directed the Democratic forces.

HELD TO BE A BUCKET SHOP.

Court Decides a Kansas City Commission Company's Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A ruling that the Christie Street Commission Company conducts a bucket shop in Kansas City, and therefore is not entitled to an injunction restraining the Chicago Board of Trade from cutting off the daily market report, has been affirmed by the Appellate Court, which, in an opinion voiced by Judge Sears, says:

"We are of opinion that when it appeared to the Chancellor that the aid of the court was sought to enable the complainant-appellant to carry on an enterprise which was prohibited by the law, the Chancellor could not do otherwise than deny the prayer. If it is not within the scope of Chancery jurisdiction to punish or prevent crimes at the instance of private suitors, it is surely quite as far removed from the scope of equity to assist the lawbreaker in his violation of the statute."

TO COMPLETE SHERMAN STATUE.

Mrs. Carl Rohl-Smith Makes Contract With Two Sculptors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mrs. Carl Rohl-Smith has concluded a contract with Bush Brown of New York, and Henry Kitson of Boston, to complete the statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman, begun by her late husband. This contract was originally awarded about four years ago, after a competition in which there were offered some twenty-five models of various degrees of merit. Four models were selected by expert committeemen as entitled to be drawn from, but the model of Rohl-Smith, which was not among the four, was selected by the soldier committee deciding. Among the competitors was Bush Brown.

Mr. Kitson, it is expected, will have the work of completing the statue itself, and the work on the medallion may fall chiefly to Mr. Brown. The obligation to adhere to the designs of Rohl-Smith may not be so strict as to prevent any improvement in his design that individual taste or ingenuity may suggest, but it is understood that there are features that must be retained in order to hold the approval of the monument commission.

The fact that Secretary Root has had something to do with the latest contract has made some persons with artistic ideas more comfortable than they were before, but not quite confident that the Sherman Statue will be the work of art that it should be for a statue of so prominent a soldier placed in so prominent a position.

A Few Hours in Comfort
on old ocean and return via Washington and railroad is a most desirable trip. Old Dominion Line steamers sail every week day at 3 P. M.—Adv.

BOLTING TEAM'S WILD DASH ON BROADWAY

Coachman's Coolness Averts Disaster to Theatre Crowds.

CARRIAGE TWICE HIT BY CARS

One Horse Finally Brings Up in a Cellar Way—Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt and Party in the Vehicle Escape Injury.

Crowds leaving the theatres in Broadway last night scrambled madly for safety and carriages were hastily driven into the side streets before a furious runaway, which came down town at the time when the throng was at its height. That many were not killed or injured was due to the cool courage and iron arm of Michael Beyer, the coachman of the runaway carriage, who at great peril to himself and with the single rein he had, prevented the horses from crashing into a jam of carriages just ahead by turning them into Thirty-first Street.

As it was, the coach was twice struck by cable cars, the second time being hurled against an empty cab standing before the Grand Hotel. The shock upset the cab. Beyer, with a supreme effort, pulled his team up on the sidewalk, one of his fine horses falling and rolling across the flagstones and down the stairs leading to the cellar of Alper's drug store. Then four women, almost senseless from fright, but unhurt, were carried into the hotel.

They were Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt of 11 East Thirty-first Street, her mother, Mrs. d'Ormieulx; her daughter, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, and Mrs. Perry, a friend who was visiting them. They had been attending the concert of the Musical Art Society at Carnegie Music Hall, and it was shortly before 11 o'clock when they passed under the elevated road at Thirty-fourth Street on their homeward way. The spirited team took fright at a locomotive passing overhead and bolted. Beyer rose up on his box and sawed at their mouths, while bystanders shouted with fear or excitement. Suddenly the right rein snapped and fell and the horses seemed instantly to bound forward at redoubled speed.

At Thirty-second Street they passed on the right a cable car going in the same direction. They turned on the track in front of it, and the carriage came in contact with the front of the car. It was tossed into the air, and it seemed as if it would roll over, but it came down right side up and free from the track, and continued unchecked, while those running after it on the sidewalk stopped lest they might run into peril, and those before fled to doorways and stairs.

In front of the Bijou, Wallack's, and Daly's the roadway was blocked with carriages receiving the audiences which those playhouses were discharging. Beyer saw that to let his team plunge into the mass would mean death and destruction perhaps to a score, and took the only chance open to him to avoid it by trying to turn into Thirty-first Street.

Had the gripman of the north-bound car that struck him anticipated the move and stopped, he might have been successful, but perhaps the collision was a fortunate one, as it was, for otherwise the runaway would almost certainly have plunged into the Fifth Avenue streams of vehicles.

The Roosevelt carriage was badly wrecked, one wheel being utterly demolished, and the horse that rolled down the cellarway was so badly hurt that it may have to be killed. The cab that was overturned was considerably broken, and its horse also cut and bruised by falling on the sidewalk. The rig is operated by a hackman known around the neighborhood as "The Midget." His turnout was still able to travel after the wreck had been cleared away. The coach was owned by the Daly Stables, in Fourth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets.

The rescued women remained for a time in the ladies' parlor of the Grand Hotel, and then were sent to their home in another carriage. At the Roosevelt house at midnight it was said that, while all were still suffering keenly from their fright and the shaking up they had received, there were no evidences that any one of them had received bodily injury.

REFUSES TO SELL ANTICOSTI.

M. Menier Declines an Offer of $3,000,000 for the Island from a Syndicate of Canadians.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 14.—Interest in the Anticosti question has been revived by the authoritative statement that M. Menier, the French owner of the island, has refused $3,000,000 for the property from a syndicate of Canadians which was willing to take it off his hands, and so solve the difficulty. As he only paid $400,000 for the property, he is seeking a good profit on his investment, even if, as he claims, he has expended $1,000,000 in improvements since he has been in possession.

News has reached here that the French Government is taking measures to prevent being caught as the Canadian Government has been caught in the case of Anticosti. A bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies to forbid the sale of any island contiguous to the coast of France to any foreign capitalists, and especially to British subjects. France does not want any strategic point off her coast occupied by a possible enemy. This may strengthen the hands of those who seek to have M. Menier expropriated by the Canadian Government.

MR. FITZGERALD TESTIFIES.

Congressman Appears Against Policeman Who Arrested Him in Washington on Inauguration Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative Fitzgerald of New York was a prosecuting witness to-day at Police Headquarters, appearing to complain of the conduct of Officer Kilmartin in arresting him on inauguration day at Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

Mr. Fitzgerad swore that he had been directed by one officer to a certain place where he might cross the line of the parade, and that he was intercepted by Kilmartin and threatened with rough treatment unless he got under the ropes. Mr. Fitzgerald testified that he informed the officer he was a member of Congress, and that the officer responded with an oath that he did not care if he was.

Mr. Fitzgerald was held by the officer until a patrol wagon was sent for, when he said that he was hustled ten feet to the wagon and carried away, the officer directing that a charge of disorderly conduct be lodged against him and $5 collateral be demanded for his appearance next day. Representatives Riordan and Ruppert, who were with Mr. Fitzgerald when he was arrested, corroborated his testimony.

The testimony of the officer set forth that he did not understand Mr. Fitzgerald as meaning that he was a member of the House of Representatives when he said that he was a member of the House, he supposing that Mr. Fitzgerald meant that he belonged to the Regent House, a nearby hotel. He also denied having sworn at the Representative. Several officers corroborated the testimony of the officer under charges. The hearing was completed, but decision was not reached.

This is the only instance heard of on inauguration day of severity by the police toward people on the streets, the conduct of the police on that day having been marked by great consideration for the comfort of the crowds.

Quick Service to St. Louis.
The Pennsylvania Limited covers the distance between New York and St. Louis in 23 hours. No extra fare.—Adv.

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY'S LOSS

Diamond Brooch, Her Husband's Wedding Gift, Dropped or Stolen.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, one of the best known of the younger matrons in New York society, is mourning the loss of a very valuable heart-shaped brooch, the wedding gift of her husband. It consists of a single row of large diamonds, the whole about four inches across, and is said to be worth many thousands of dollars. It was either lost or stolen on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Mackay was a member of a theatre party that evening, as remembers that she had the jewel in the playhouse. Afterward they went to Sherry's for supper, but she did not miss it until she reached her home.

The police, the management of the theatre, and Sherry's was notified. Mr. Sherry said last night that a thorough search of his establishment had revealed no trace of the brooch. He said he had no suspicion of his employes, as since the place was opened they had turned in thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry that customers had dropped.

Mrs. Mackay last evening confirmed the story of her loss, and said the brooch had not been recovered.

UTAH POLYGAMY LAW VETOED.

Gov. Wells Says It Would Harm More Than Help the Classes It Was Designed to Benefit.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 14.—Gov. Wells has vetoed the Evans bill, regulating prosecutions for polygamy and rendering them practically impossible, on the ground that it would work more harm than good to the people of the State and would be used as a weapon against the classes it was designed to benefit. Further, he says that its enactment would result in a general demand on Congress for a Constitutional amendment "directed against certain social conditions here, a demand which under present circumstances would surely be complied with. He concludes his veto message as follows:

"I yield to no one in affection for those of my people who from the highest motives and because they believed it a divine commandmand entered into the relation of plural marriage. Born and reared in Utah, myself a product of that marriage system, taught from infancy to regard my lineage as approved by the Almighty, and proud today, as I have ever been, of my heritage, it will be granted, I trust, that every instinct of my nature reaches out to shield my friends from harm and to protect them from unjust attacks.

"Their cause is my cause, and when they are hurt I am hurt, for I am part of them. But in that same heart which is filled with sympathy for them I find also the solemn feeling that this bill holds out only a false hope of protection, and that in offering a phantom of relief to a few it in reality invites a deluge of discord and disaster upon all."

A. B. TOWNSEND TRIES SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, but Is Not Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 14.—The guests at the St. Lawrence Hall were surprised shortly after 7 o'clock this morning by the report of three pistol shots from Room 167, which, during the past few days, had been occupied by Arthur B. Townsend of New York. When the night clerk and the watchman entered the room they found Mr. Townsend lying on the bed suffering from a deep wound on the right side of the head. His face was completely covered with blood. The ambulance from the general hospital was quickly summoned. Before being taken away Townsend was examined by the ambulance physician, who declared the wound was not a serious one, and that the patient was in no great danger. But one of the shots had taken effect. The ball pierced the skin slightly above the temple, and lodged in the back of the head. It will be removed at the hospital, but the exact location of the lead is not known, and the X ray apparatus will be used before the operation.

To all queries regarding himself Mr. Townsend refused to give any satisfactory reply. He said he was well known in New York, and all he wanted was that his family should not be informed of the affair. At the St. Lawrence Hall, where he registered on Tuesday, March 12, as "A B. Townsend, N. Y.," he was not known, as this was his first known visit to that hostelry. At the hospital he gave his age as thirty-seven years. His condition to-night is somewhat improved.

Arthur Bronson Townsend is the son of the late John J. Townsend, who at one time was President of the Union Club. His mother was a Miss Bronson, a sister of the late Frederic Bronson. His mother, Mrs. John J. Townsend; his sister, Miss Alice Townsend, and his brother, Fitzhugh Townsend, live at 173 Fifth Avenue, the family mansion, and one of the few old houses still left in that part of the avenue resisting the encroachments of trade. Arthur Bronson Townsend belongs to the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs, and is a graduate of Columbia.

In appearance he is very short, with quite a large head and a dark complexion, somewhat Japanese in feature, and he always wears a tall hat, which rather accentuates his somewhat odd appearance. He is about thirty-seven years old. He has never gone much in society, but he has a large club acquaintance. He is the descendant on both sides of old and distinguished New York families.

MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE.

A Thousand People in a Kentucky Town Left Without Shelter by a $500,000 Blaze.

CLOVERPORT, Ky., March 14.—In the biting air of the early morning hours the citizens of Cloverport look on, almost powerless to act, to-day, while fire destroyed about $500,000 worth of property and left 1,000 persons—half the population—homeless. Every business house was burned, and the distress of hundreds of women and children was relieved only when trains, loaded with supplies, arrived from Louisville and Henderson.

By the bursting of a natural gas pipe in the kitchen of a private house shortly after midnight, the building was set on fire. A high wind was blowing and the burning embers were carried to the immense tobacco warehouses owned by the American Tobacco Company. These buildings were soon wrapped in flames, and efforts to save them were abandoned in order to fight the fires which were springing up on all sides. The tobacco company's plant, consisting of two stemmeries, and one million pounds of tobacco were soon destroyed, and the fire continued to spread.

The local fire department was totally inadequate to cope with the fire, and Louisville and Henderson were asked to send assistance. As Louisville is seventy-five miles distant, however, no help arrived until 4:30 o'clock, and by that time the fire had about exhausted its material. Every business house was gone, together with all provisions and clothing. Over half of the residences, too, were destroyed, and 1,000 people were wandering aimlessly through the streets, staring at the ruins.

Relief trains were made up at Louisville and Henderson and brought 5,000 loaves of bread, a large supply of clothing, etc. The coaches will be placed at the disposal of the homeless until they can find other temporary homes. Adjt. Gen. Murray this afternoon shipped 500 tents from Frankfort.

Leading the list of losses, of course, was the American Tobacco Company. No estimates have yet been made, either on the losses or the insurance carried by this company. Among the other losses are: M. Haman & Son, furniture, $25,000; F. Frasee, $15,000; F. N. Depuy, $40,000; Seaton & Sippel, $2,000; Haynes & Co., $15,000; Moreman & Owen, $5,000; Alex. Boyd's building, $3,000; Short & Haynes, druggists, $8,000; C. and L. Lippet, confectionery, $1,000; W. H. Powner, $2,000; The Breckenridge News, $15,000; Breckenridge Bank, loss unknown; Fisher, druggist, $5,000; the Breckenridge Inn, and the Cloverport Hotel, no estimate.

Special Train Atlantic City to New York.
Sunday, March 17, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City 4:50 P. M. Through Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and coaches. Stops at Trenton, Elizabeth, and Newark to let off passengers.—Adv.

INDICTMENT OF POLICE CAPTAINS LIKELY

Criminal Actions to be Instituted by the District Attorney.

Police Department Vainly Tries to Avert the Trouble—Thomas, Westervelt, and Donohue Among Offenders.

Police Captains Thomas, Westervelt, Donohue, and other members of the police force who failed to suppress gambling houses and other illegal resorts found to exist in many precincts by the Committees of Five and Fifteen, may be indicted by the Grand Jury next week.

Police Commissioner Murphy received yesterday from District Attorney Philbin a communication in which the latter stated his intention of bringing criminal actions against certain police officers at an early date. Pursuant to his policy to give the police authorities a chance to act before taking action himself, the District Attorney inquired whether or not it was the Commissioner's intention to prefer charges against and bring to trial the officers in whose precincts gambling houses were found in operation and raided by citizens' committees.

In a letter sent to Col. Murphy, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Philbin made clear his position in regard to the matter of precedence in trials by stating that in his opinion the interests of the public would be best served if the police authorities first tried the offenders charged with neglect of duty and other offenses, before the machinery of the criminal law was put into operation. Should the District Attorney proceed first, said Mr. Philbin, any subs

several floral tributes arrived at the station house, and all the evening friends dropped in to congratulate him, and were disappointed when informed that he would not take charge until this morning.

The proprietors of the resorts in the neighborhood of Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets and Sixth Avenue were somewhat uneasy. They figure that with the majority of the gambling houses and poolrooms closed there remains little else for Capt. Chapman to use his axe on but their front doors and furniture. They all claim to be running within the law's demand, and have been closing promptly at 1 o'clock. The Haymarket, which Capt. Chapman once raided, is the only one which is open all night. The proprietor, Edward Corey, says he enjoys this special prerogative, as he pays the sum of $10 a night for a dancing hall license to the city.

RAID PRISONERS RELEASED.

Detective Had No Evidence Against Alleged Gamblers—A Lawyer's Predicament.

Detectives of the East Fifty-first Street Station arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court John Dallas of 329 East Nineteenth Street and twenty-one other men who were arested in a raid made by Capt. Lantry's forces on Wednesday night on the alleged "crap shooting" place at 200 East Forty-fourth Street, said to have been run by Dallas.

In court Dallas denied that he was the proprietor of the place, and said he was a driver for the Union News Company. Detective Macauley testified that when he entered the place he saw some dice on the billiard table and $1.40 in money, but he saw no one in the act of playing.

"What were these other people doing?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"They were seated about the tables in the room."

"Then you have no evidence against any of the men?"

"No," said the detective.

"Then they are discharged," said the Magistrate. "Next case."

The most fervent sigh of relief breathed by any of the prisoners at these last words of the Magistrate welled up from the bosom of Louis Spiegel, a lawyer, with offices at 74 Elm Street, and living at 109 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Mr. Spiegel, who enjoys the distinction of being the only man captured in the raid who gave his full name and address, stated after the court proceedings that he does not and never did indulge in the pastime of craps shooting. He was a victim of circumstances, he said, inasmuch as he had but just entered the premises to serve a summons when the raiders appeared.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS A MURDER.

Norwood (Mass.) Man Shoots Girl Who Refused His Attentions, Then Kills Himself.

NORWOOD, Mass., March 14.—Ralph G. Bateman killed Ella F. White, at the young woman's home here last night, and then committed suicide by shooting. Bateman was twenty-two years of age. Miss White was twenty. They were alone together when the tragedy occurred. The police think jealousy was the motive. The friends of the young man say he was insane as the result of an attack of grip.

Miss Belle White, sister of the murdered girl, was in an adjoining room. She says she heard loud words, followed by a shot, and opened the door just in time to see Bateman pointing a revolver at his own head. She sprang forward and grabbed the man's arm, but he wrenched it free, and again aiming the pistol, discharged it, killing himself instantly. At that moment his victim lay dead, having also been instantly killed.

From facts obtained to-day it appears that Bateman had been trying to pay attention to Miss White for about a year, but for some reason the young woman did not receive his advances with favor. A day or two ago the young man received an invitation to a party, and wanted Miss White to go with him. It is understood that she declined, and when Bateman called at her house last evening to renew his request she persisted in her refusal to go with him.

Bateman left the residence, and going to his home, secured his revolver. To a query he said that some one wanted to borrow the pistol to shoot a cat. He returned to the White home, and in a few moments the murder occurred. The police and the Coroner were summoned.

The members of the Miss White's family claim they do not known why the attentions of young Bateman were not acceptable. As far as is known he was a young man of good character and habits. His father is well known, and was once a Selectman. The family of the young man declare that insanity is the only explanation possible. He had been under the doctor's care on account of an attack of grip, and they believe that the disease unbalanced his mind.

SUIT AGAINST ROBINSON HEIRS.

Claim of Miss Bailey for Part of Property May Be Adjusted.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 14.—There have been conferences in the offices of Attorneys Jones & Jones this week which may determine the status of the suit in which Frankie Bailey, the actress, asks for Cincinnati real estate, which she claims belonged to her husband, Frank Robinson, a member of the noted circus family of Robinsons.

Miss Bailey, who is one of the "beauties" displayed in "Hodge, Podge & Co." at the Walnut Street Theatre this week, refused to discuss the situation when seen by a reporter, nor would her counsel go into the details. Both sides, it is said, would prefer that the matter be adjusted without further appeal to the courts.

Miss Bailey's claim is that her husband, Frank, inherited an estate from his mother which remained merged in the estate of his father, "Uncle John" Robinson, the one-time famous showman. Through some mistake this particular part of the property was sold. The John Robinson heirs declare Miss Bailey has no claim whatever. Miss Bailey is a resident of New York City, her presence here giving impetus to her suit at this time.

STOLE TO GIVE TO CHARITY.

Ex-Clerk of North Carolina Prison $4,000 Short in His Accounts.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 14.—Gov. Aycock to-day sent a special message to the General Assembly owing to the fact that a deficit has been found in the accounts of State prisons in the Treasury Department amounting to about $4,000, so far as has been ascertained to the present time.

This morning State Treasurer Lacy sent for Major W. H. Martin, who for several years, until March 10, 1901, had been a clerk in the office, and confronted him with the books. Major Martin admits that he made changes in the books to force balances and confessed that he took the money. He says he did not use it in his personal expenses, but gave it to the church and in charity. This afternoon he was arrested on a warrant charging embezzlement. He is sixty years old, and came here from Harrisburg, Penn., in 1865.

MRS. FOLEROU ASKS ALIMONY.

Her Answer to Charges Against Herself and a Greek Priest.

Mrs. Antonio Folerou applied to Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the action for divorce brought against her by her husband, Theodore Folerou. This is the divorce case in which Agathadoros A. Papageorgopulos, the Archimandrite of the Greek Church in this city, is named as the co-respondent.

The various affidavits in the case, including one from the priest, were presented. Mr. Folerou, who is a fruit merchant, goes into detail in his charges against his wife and the priest, alleging that they were together at unseasonable hours. Mrs. Folerou, in her answer, says that the priest was teaching her both English and Greek, and was doing this with the consent of her husband. The priest denies the charges made against him. Justice Scott reserved decision.

Millionaire Deputy Sheriff.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 14.—Sheriff Samuel C. Miller to-day appointed Howard Willets and Paul G. Rhebaud, both millionaire residents of White Plains Deputy Sheriffs on his office staff. This is an unusual procedure. Many rich men in Westchester County are special Deputy Sheriffs, but these two are made full deputies, and have accepted assignments for duty with the Sheriff. Each filed a bond of $10,000. It is said that the appointments were sought because they and other owners of motor vehicles have been in need of protection.

DEVERY DENOUNCES POOL

Takes Action with a View to Having Him Indicted.

Accuses the Magistrate of Undoing the Work of the Police by Discharging Burglars.

When First Deputy Commissioner Devery sat at the head of the horseshoe in the trial room at Police Headquarters to bring threescore delinquents to judgment yesterday he "had it in for" City Magistrate Joseph Pool, and soon became oracular on the subject. The opportunity to express an opinion on Mr. Pool was furnished by the case of Policeman Nicholas Butterfield of the Ninth Precinct, who was accused of neglect of duty in failing to prevent a burglary. The complaint was dismissed, but Mr. Devery remarked:

"There is no use for men in this department to try to stop burglaries unless they can be everywhere at once if the Magistrates are going to discharge crooks arrested on suspicion. Over in the Seventeenth they arrested a young boy who was driving a horse and wagon. In the wagon was a jimmy and a screwdriver, and plenty of bagging to wrap up all the goods in a store if need be. He was charged with carrying burglars' tools, but was discharged by the Magistrate. It is pretty high time that the Magistrates were called to account for that kind of thing. Magistrate Pool is the one who directed the discharge of that prisoner. While he does that kind of thing it is impossible for us to stop burglaries unless we are right on hand and catch the burglars at their work."

A little later on Policemen Conboy and Hanley of the Sixteenth Precinct were arraigned on a similar charge, which was also dismissed. Capt. Chapman took his cue from the incident in the Seventeenth Precinct and referred to it, and said that the man discharged by Magistrate Pool was rearrested and indicted. Mr. Devery then remarked:

"I want you to prepare a report to the Commissioner on that whole subject, so that we can ask the District Attorney to present a case to the Grand Jury touching on the indictment of Pool. There is no reason why he should be discharging burglars right and left, so that they go right back to business. He ought to be off the bench. He cuts them loose and they go right back and ply their vocation again. If there ever was malfeasance in office, that was a case. The same thing has been going on since he took his place on the bench."

A messenger was sent to get the "jimmy," the burglar's tool referred to, and waiting his return the ex-Chief commented:

"It was the same old wagon and the same brown horse. The business people of that neighborhood ought to know that this is the party that has been doing all that robbing around there."

The messenger returned and said that the "jimmy" was before the Grand Jury.

"These are the very people that robbed Kruger and that made this robbery here on Mercer Street. Pool just let them out in time to do this other trick they are charged with doing. Had he held them they could not have done this."

Commissioner Murphy later in the day, when asked if he would support Mr. Devery in his statements about Magistrate Pool, said:

"I will back up my own opinion when I get the facts. I expect to see papers in the case to-morrow. I shall get a full report from Capt. Chapman."

"Have the City Magistrates hampered the work of the Police Department by discharging prisoners?"

"Going only on my own experience and excluding heresay, I have information that on Saturday Capt. Albertson arrested a man for selling pools. At Jefferson Market Court he was discharged. I was told that afterward he was rearrested at the poolroom on warrants issued by Justice Jerome for a prior offense, and held in $1,000. If the second arrest was justified I assume the first was. I think the Magistrate was Mr. Pool, as he was sitting at the court on that Saturday."

ALDERMAN BRIDGES LECTURED.

Leader Shevlin "Reads the Riot Act" to Him for His Treatment of a Brooklyn Delegation.

Alderman James Bridges, whose treatment of a committee of leading residents of Brooklyn which visited the Aldermanic Chamber a few days ago, has aroused the wrath of public-spirited Brooklynites, was taken down a few pegs yesterday by his county leader, James Shevlin.

The stickler for Aldermanic dignity was called to the auction room in Willoughby Street and told that he shouldn't run away with the idea that he was holding down a life job as Alderman, and that there was a certain time in each year, round about the first week in November, when citizens took the "privilege of the floor" without asking for it, and did things.

The leaders of the Brooklyn Democratic organization have become much concerned over the policy of obstruction followed by certain members of the Municipal Assembly with regard to important legislation. It is said that Mr. Shevlin and his associates believe that the holding up of needed public improvements by the Council and Board of Aldermen is having an effect on the public mind in Brooklyn which may prove injurious to the party this Fall, and they are determined to curb the Democratic obstructionists from Brooklyn. Alderman Bridges is the first of these to have the riot act read to him.

It took Mr. Shevlin half an hour to say all that he had in mind. What defense the Chesterfieldian and eloquent member from the Second District put up for the affront to the taxpayers' committee which visited the board to talk about water and was refused permission to be heard could not be learned. It was said, however, that his chief contention was that some of the members of the committee were Republicans and therefore had no earthly right to be heard.

After his talk with the Alderman, Mr. Shevlin said that it was his purpose to see that the organization was not made responsible for the actions of obstructionists in the Municipal Assembly. An effort would be made, he said, to compel the Brooklyn members to stop dodging votes and give heed to the wishes of the people.

STRIKE OF SILK WEAVERS.

Brooklyn Manufacturer Compelled to Close His Mill—His Statement.

Seventy weavers employed in the silk ribbon mills of Adolph Pass, at 171 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, struck yesterday for an increase of wages. The mill employs 150 hands, and as a result was compelled to shut down.

Mr. Pass said last night that the strike was the result of the visit of a committee of employes from the Paterson mills to his employes on Wednesday. They wanted him to pay the price list of 1895, a big increase over the present scale. Mr. Pass said that he pays more money now than any other American mill, and that his weavers earn from $15 to $20 a week on hatbands, while the girls working on silk ribbons earn from $11 to $17 a week. He also said that he pays 60 per cent. more for taffeta articles than any other mill in this part of the country. He added that the price of raw silk to-day is dictated by the large manufacturers.

SAYS SHE IS 110 YEARS OLD.

"Auntie" Van Dyke Celebrates Her Birthday at Lincoln Industrial School.

Mrs. Mary Van Dyke, a colored woman, yesterday celebrated what she claimed was her one hundred and tenth birthday, at the Lincoln Industrial School for Colored People, 1,699 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

"Auntie" Van Dyke, as she is familiarly called, lives with friends at 1,697 Atlantic Avenue, next door to the school.

"Auntie" was in her youth a slave, but was freed by her master, Daniel Cortelyou of the colonial family of that name in the New Utrecht section of Brooklyn. Despite her extreme age she still retains all her mental faculties, has good eyesight, and gets around in a lively fashion.

A reception was given by the women in charge of the industrial school in honor of Auntie's birthday. The old woman received a number of pretty little gifts, and was as happy as could be all day.

NEGROES PLAN A CRUSADE.

Determine to Suppress the Lawless Element in Their Own Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 14.—Realizing that race feeling has never been greater in the South than it is to-day, the better class of negroes have determined upon a crusade against the lawless negro element in the Southern States, and to this end preliminary meetings in New Orleans have been arranged, the first one being announced for to-night. It was held in St. James's African Methodist Church and was largely attended.

The Rev D. A. Graham, a leading negro minister, made a lengthy address on the work before them, and resolutions were adopted denouncing negroes who harbored criminals and urging all to aid the authorities in suppressing crime.

It was decided to hold the next meeting Saturday night, when the promoters of the organization plan say they hope to successfully launch the movement.

TEXAS LYNCHERS DEFIANT.

No Effort to Punish Men Who Burned the Negro Henderson, Although Governor Has Full Power.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 14.—So far as is known, Gov. Sayers has made no sign as to his intentions in connection with the burning yesterday of John Henderson. That he has been in communication by wire with District Attorney Kirven and other authorities of the Corsicana Judicial District is well known.

Major Kirven wired the Governor yesterday afternoon that the peace officers of Navarro County were "both blameless and helpless," but any resident of Navarro County can give the names of the members of the committee who presided at Henderson's death, since no effort was made toward concealment. The burning was done in the Court House yard, the most public spot in Navarro County. All those who engaged in the violation of the anti-lynching law seemed proud of their connection. Fears as to what Gov. Sayers might do were laughed to scorn and the expression was often used that "every white man in Navarro County pleads guilty."

This was the inscription, too, written on a piece of paper and attached to a fragment of Henderson's remains that was expressed to Gov. Sayers last night:

Under the provisions of the anti-lynching law, enacted during the administration of Gov. Culberson, the Governor of Texas may order the arrest of those he believes to have been connected with the death of a man at the hands of a mob. He may go further than this; he may order their removal to and trial in any county in the State. To enforce these orders he may enlist the assistance of the State troops, the Rangers, and every peace officer in Texas.

IMPEACHING TWO JUDGES.

Trial of North Carolina Magistrates Begun in the State Senate Chamber.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 14.—The impeachment trial of Judges Furches and Douglas began this afternoon in the Senate Chamber before a notable assembly, embracing several hundred women. There was much form and ceremony, as first the nine managers on the part of the House and their five lawyers entered, and then as Judge Furches and the seven lawyers for the defense entered. Judge Douglas has the grip, and was unable to be present.

William R. Allen, Chairman of the Board of Managers, made the opening argument for the prosecution. He said influence had been at work to create the impression or spread the report that the people did not demand and were opposed to this trial; that this was not a matter for Senators to notice, for even admitting that the public was opposed to the proceedings, it should not prevent full and perfect performance of duty. He declared the House in presenting the articles of impeachment, had no motive other than the public good.

He charged that the Judges had violated Section 9 of Article 4 of the Constitution, which says that "The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decision shall be merely recommendatory; that no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon, but that the findings shall be reported to the next session of the Legislature for its action; that they violated Section 3 of Article 4 of the Constitution, which provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and that in a series of decisions during two years the Judges disregarded the acts and will of the Legislature with wilful and unlawful intent to discredit the Legislature and bring it into public contempt, dispute, and scandal."

Mr. Allen said the answer of the Judges to the charges was a remarkable document, combining the learning of the lawyers with the skill of the diplomat and the craft of the politician. He referred to the manner in which he contended the Judges issued the writ of mandamus in the White case; not in open court, but in private directions to the Clerk. He agued that the doctrine in the decision of Hoke vs. Henderson was dangerous, that these Judges had carried it so far that it is almost impossible to abolish a public office in this State.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's argument the court adjourned until noon to-morrow.

MINERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

So Declares an Official of the Union Now at the Hazleton Convention—Mr. Mitchell's Position.

Special to The New York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 14.—It is safe to say that whatever else the Anthracite Miners' Convention may do, it will not vote for a strike. This statement is made upon the authority of a high official of the convention who, when he was assured that his name would not be revealed, said: "I have made a personal investigation and find that not 50 out of the 600 delegates will favor a strike; in fact, any proposition declaring a strike will be voted down.

"President Mitchell, when he opened the convention, was too wise to outline a policy, realizing that if he advocated the acceptance of the terms as posted by the companies much of his prestige would vanish. His object now is to retreat as gracefully as it is possible.

"The posting of the notices in advance of the convention left us nothing to ask for. Any talk of a strike is nonsensical. The fact of the matter is that we can't strike, even if it was desired. Before the strike is ordered there must be positive proof that a strike is a necessity, and then the District Presidents of the soft coal fields must be consulted. The bituminous miners are opposed to our striking, and no help could be expected from that quarter. They fought fourteen years for recognition; they think we should fight a while longer."

President Mitchell to-night sent a dispatch to Illinois requesting one of the board members to report at Hazleton at once. There is a serious dissension among the board members, and trouble is likely to ensue at any moment. Mr. Mitchell to-night issued the following statement concerning to-morrow's conference:

"To-morrow is the date selected to hold a joint conference with the mine owners, and while I have not heard officially that the operators would either attend or remain away, I want to have it understood that if a peaceful settlement is not effected and the mine workers are compelled to suspend work the entire responsibility will rest solely upon the shoulders of the operators. The mine workers' organization has proved itself to be in every particular responsible, and inasmuch as the organization represents almost every anthracite mine worker, there can be no good reasons assigned by the operators should they fail to meet in joint conference to-morrow with the representatives of their employes.

"The conditions of employment in the anthracite coal regions are at present far from being fair and equitable and there is an entire absence of uniformity in prices and conditions between the different companies. These inequalities cannot be regulated except through a joint conference of operators and miners, representing all the different competing companies."

Not Enough Cars to Move Orange Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 14.—The California orange growers and shippers are not pleased with the conditions surrounding their business this season. They have repeatedly requested the transportation companies to market this year's crop, which is placed at 2,500 cars. The growers in Southern California will sustain losses reaching thousands of dollars through the inability to handle the product. A. H. Naftzger, President of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, to-night said: "The condition of affairs cannot be worse than at present. The railroads are directly to blame, as there has been a shortage of cars all Winter."

STATE TROOPS AT THE HARRISON FUNERAL

Militia Has Been Ordered to Mobilize at Indianapolis.

Body Will Lie In State Saturday, but the Services on Sunday Will Be Unostentatious.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—The arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, have been completed. The body will lie in state at the Capitol Saturday from 11 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening, and the funeral services will be held from the First Presbyterian Church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. M. L. Haines officiating.

The funeral will be attended by many of the noted men of the United States. President McKinley and members of his Cabinet will be here. Gov. Yates of Illinois telegraphed to-day that he will be here, attended by his staff. Gov. Nash of Ohio, with his staff, will also attend. Gov. Durbin this afternoon sent a notice of Gen. Harrison's death to the Governors of many of the States, and it is the belief that the majority of them will be here. The members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet have sent word that they will be here, and it is the intention to have them act as honorary pall bearers. Grover Cleveland has sent word that he will not be here for the funeral.

The railroads have made arrangements for a rate of one fare for the round trip, which will have the effect of greatly increasing the crowds.

A message from President McKinley reached the Harrison home to-day. It was as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, March 13, 1901.

"Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"In the death of Gen. Harrison the country has lost a distinguished statesman, a devoted patriot, and an exemplary citizen. The people of the Nation mourn with you. You have the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself in this hour of overwhelming sorrow in your home."

Dispatches of condolenee were also received during the day from Baron Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, who as Sir Richard Everard Webster acted as chief counsel for Great Britain in the Venezuelan boundary dispute; Postmaster General Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Sewell of New Jersey, Wu-Ting-Fang, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, Gov. Nash of Ohio, Senators Hale and Aldrich, Lieut. Gen. Schofield, and many Grand Army of the Republic posts.

Among the cablegrams received by Mrs. Harrison to-day was one from First Assistant Secretary Jackson of the American Embassy at Berlin. Mr. Jackson received his appointment to this place from Gen. Harrison. The message was an expression of deep grief over the loss of a personal friend.

Addison C. Harris of Indianapolis, United States Minister to Austria, also cabled words of condolence.

Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Gen. Harrison's daughter, arrived at noon from Saratoga with her husband, and was at once driven to the home of R. S. McKee, during the afternon she visited the Harrison home, where she remained for some time.

The body, which is still in the death chamber, will be taken to the Capitol early Saturday morning, accompanied by a military escort composed of the National Guard and Grand Army posts. By order of Gov. Durbin, Adjt. Gen. Scott to-day issued orders for the mobilization of the entire State National Guard. The troops will arrive to-morrow evening and Saturday morning, and remain until Saturday evening. Saturday there will be a military display, but the exercises Sunday will be unostentatious.

C. N. Kendall, Superintendent of the Public Schools, has issued an order recommending that a part of Friday in the schools be devoted to the life and services of Gen. Harrison and that the teachers speak of his life in connection with the history of the United States, of his services as a soldier, as a United States Senator, and as President of the United States. The city and county offices will be closed Saturday at 11 o'clock. The State Bar Association has issued an order requesting that the Circuit Courts throughout the State be closed Saturday.

This afternoon Sculptor John Mahoney of this city took a plaster cast of Gen. Harrison's face.

MOURNING IN WASHINGTON.

President Issues a Proclamation on the Death of Gen. Harrison—Supreme Court Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The National capital is in mourning to-day for ex-President Harrison. Flags are at half-mast, not only upon all the public buildings, but upon the hotels, stores, and many of the private residences. President McKinley, who was deeply affected by the death of Gen. Harrison, directed that the doors of the Executive Mansion be closed to visitors and denied himself to callers, except those who had business of urgent importance.

This morning President McKinley issued a proclamation formally notifying the people of the country of the death of their former Chief Magistrate, and directing the observance of a period of mourning for thirty days. In pursuance of this proclamation the flags on every public building in the United States, at every army post in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines and on every American warships in whatever quarter of the globe will fly at half-mast for thirty days. The proclamation issued by President McKinley is as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
A Proclamation.
Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 14, 1901.

To the People of the United States:

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, died yesterday at 4:45 P. M., at his home in Indianapolis. In his death the country has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. A brilliant soldier in his young manhood, he gained fame and rapid advancement by his energy and valor. As a lawyer he rose to be a leader of the bar. In the Senate he at once took and retained high rank as an orator and legislator; and in the high office of President he displayed extraordinary gifts as administrator and statesman. In public and in private life he set a shining example for his countrymen.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the Executive Mansion and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of thirty days; and that suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done at the City of Washington, this 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[Seal.] WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President.
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

The State Department has addressed the following circular letter to all United States diplomatic and Consular officers abroad:

Department of State,
Washington, March 14, 1901.

Gentlemen: Your attention is invited to the President's proclamation of this date announcing the death of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and directing a proper expression in honor of his memory. You will cause the flag of your respective offices to be displayed at half staff on the reception of this circular, and for a period of thirty days thereafter. I am your obedient servant, JOHN HAY.

The United States Supreme Court to-day, after disposing of the case under argument yesterday, adjourned until to-morrow out of respect to the memory of former President Harrison. The announcement of Mr. Harrison's death was made by Attorney General Griggs in a few eulogistic words, and was responded to by Chief Justice Fuller.

In announcing the death of Gen. Harrison Attorney General Griggs said:

"It is my sad duty to convey to the Court the intelligence of the death of the Honorable Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, which occurred at his home in Indianapolis yesterday. He was President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, and most distinguished as a citizen and a statesman—as a soldier, and a practitioner at the bar of this court. Out of respect to his memory I move that the court now adjourn until to-morrow."

Chief Justice Fuller responded: "The Court fully shares in the National sorrow, and sympathizes with the suggestion which has just been made. The great services to his country rendered by this distinguished soldier, statesman, and citizen; the exalted offices so worthily filled by him; his conceded eminence at this bar; his private virtues, make recognition of the loss sustained in his death involuntary and universal. As a mark of respect to the memory of Benjamin Harrison the court will now adjourn until to-morrow at the usual hour."

PRESIDENT LEAVES WASHINGTON.

Is Going to the Funeral, but Will Stop at Canton Until Saturday.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President McKinley left Washington at 7:45 o'clock to-night by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Canton, Ohio, whence he will proceed Saturday night to Indianapolis to attend the funeral of Gen. Harrison. With him were Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, and Dr. P. M. Rixey. Mrs. McKinley will not go to Indianapolis, but will await the President's return at Canton.

The return trip from Indianapolis will be made Sunday night, and, although the matter has not been finally determined, the probability is that the Chief Executive will make only a very brief stop at Canton and come back promptly to Washington. The party occupied a private car attached to the regular Western express.

"HARRISON'S HOME TRIBUTE."

James Whitcomb Riley's Poem of the ex-President's Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—James Whitcomb Riley to-day wrote a poem on the death of Gen. Harrison. It is entitled "Harrison's Home Tribute," and is as follows:

Bowed, midst a universal grief that makes
Columbia's self a stricken mourner, cast
In tears beneath the old flag, at half-mast,
A sense of glory rouses us, and breaks
Like song upon sorrowing, and shakes
The dew up from our drenched eyes that smile at last
In childish pride—as though the great man passed
To his most high reward for our poor sakes.
Loved of all men—we muse—yet ours he was;
Choice of the Nation's mighty brotherhood—
Her soldier, statesman, ruler—aye, but then,
We knew him—long before the world's applause
And after—as a neighbor, kind and good,
Our common friend and fellow-citizen.

COMMENT FROM GERMANY.

Papers Differ in Estimates of Gen. Harrison's Worth and Character.

BERLIN, March 14.—The death of Benjamin Harrison is generally commented upon this evening by the German press, with the exception of the semi-official organs, but a high official of the Foreign Office said to-day:

"Mr. Harrison was highly esteemed here and his death is keenly regretted. The estimation in which he was held as an able American statesman Emperor William voiced on Mr. Harrison's visit in 1890, when the Emperor paid him special honors."

The uninspired papers, however, differ widely in their comments. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"With this statesman one of the most emphatic Republicans has departed. He was a declared champion of the Monroe doctrine, with a Pan-American tendency, and an advocate of the extremest protectionism."

Nearly all the papers print long biographies. The Boersen Zeitung says: "Mr. Harrison, personally, was scarcely popular. His exterior was unprepossessing, and he often showed rude behavior."

THE VICE PRESIDENT HERE.

Mr. Roosevelt Expresses Deep Regret at Gen. Harrison's Death.

Vice President Roosevelt arrived from Washington yesterday afternoon. He visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a NEW YORK TIMES reporter saw him. He said:

"I am on my way to Oyster Bay. I do not know that I shall attend the funeral of ex-President Harrison. I shall know more about it to-morrow. His death is a great loss to the country. He was a remarkably able man. I regret sincerely that his illness terminated fatally, and I believe that feeling is generally shared throughout the country, regardless of politics.

"I am in excellent health, and enjoyed my brief stay in Washington."

The Vice President went from the hotel to the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry to catch a train for Oyster Bay.

WOMAN INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Mrs. A. L. Richardson of Savannah, Mo., Accused of Firing Shot Which Killed Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 14.—Mrs. Adie L. Richardson was, late this afternoon, indicted for murder in the first degree. She is charged with firing the shot that on Christmas evening caused the almost instant death of her husband, Frank L. Richardson, the millionaire merchant of Savannah. Mrs. Richardson has been in feeble health ever since the Coroner's jury brought in the verdict in January, holding her as an accessory to the crime, and her relatives are apprehensive for her life.

Greatly to the surprise of every one she received the news of her indictment calmly and later on denounced the finding as an outrage. It was expected that her arrest would follow immediately, but her counsel persuaded the Prosecuting Attorney to defer the matter until to-morrow, when an effort will be made by Mrs. Richardson's attorneys to show that under a new act of the Legislature the crime of murder in the first degree is bailable. The Grand Jury will continue in session on the Richardson case, and it is expected that to-morrow two more indictments as accessory to the crime will be returned.

The three important witnesses in the case are Charles Stanton, a merchant, and the confidant of both Mr. and Mrs. Richardson; Bessie Phillis, the servant at the Richardson home, who gave sensational evidence against Mrs. Richardson, and George Conway, the business partner of Mr. Richardson, and an intimate friend of the Richardson family. Mrs. Richardson said to-night that she did not fear conviction on the evidence that would be submitted at the trial.

SULPHUR DISCOVERY IN RUSSIA.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—E. Theophilus Liefeld, United States Consul at Freiburg, has sent to the State Department a report on "Sulphur in Russia." Mr. Liefeld says:

"A large area of sulphur deposit has been recently discovered in the trans-Caspian territory of Siberia, which section, according to the article in a German periodical on which I base this report, is also rich in cotton, coal, and petroleum.

"These new sulphur deposits, which can be considered among the most profitable on earth, are about 160 kilometers (100 miles,) from the City of Kwiva and about 270 kilometers (168 miles,) from the station Askhabad, on the Trans-Caspian Railroad, and cover an area of some 6,000 hectares (15,000 acres.)

"The sulphur forms about 60 per cent. of the sandstone in which it occurs, in three little groups of hills northwest of the Ungus Valley, and according to present estimates amounts to about 0,000,000 tons.

"The local conditions for obtaining this product are said to be so favorable that no shafts nor great quarrying will be required, although it will be necessary to build a narrow-gauge railroad of 168 miles to Askhabad.

"That this discovery is of the greatest value and importance is evident from the fact that Russia consumes annually about 20,000 tons of sulphur, and up to the time of this discovery has produced annually only about 1,000 tons."

NEW WAY TO RULE A WIFE.

Pedestrians on Broadway yesterday afternoon had their attention called to a man coming out of a well-known shirt manufacturer's dragging a woman. The woman protested and resisted, but the man was too strong for her, and dragged her as far as Fourteenth Street, where he was arrested by Policeman Kennedy of the Mercer Street Station. He was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he said he was Norman R. Howard, twenty-six years old, the editor of a trade paper, and living at 256 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The complainant against Howard was his wife, whom he had dragged in the street. She testified that she had been married to him three years, and that he had never supported her. She left him a week ago and secured a position in the shirt house. Yesterday he called at the store, and without a word forced her into the street.

Howard said that he wished his wife to return to him. Magistrate Brann held him in $500 bail for his good behavior for six months.

A Month's Test Free.
If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 106, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, exp. paid. Send no money. Pay $6.50 if cured.—Adv.

Made Right—Sold Right
Always Right—
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
SPRING STYLES ON SALE
Broadway & Houston St.
Broadway, near Dey St.
Broadway, near Duane St.
Broadway, near 28th St.
Broadway, near 30th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.
Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE SOUTHERN'S PURCHASE.

Gets New Orleans and Western Railroad and Port Chalmette Terminals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 14.—The sale of the New Orleans and Western Railroad and Port Chalmette terminals to the Southern Railway, which has been often rumored, was to-day announced as a fact, the information coming from a source of highest authority. Last Saturday the property was knocked down to the highest bidder, under an order of court, and was bought in in the name of F. J. Lisman & Co., New York brokers, who were designated as acting for a syndicate of bondholders.

The names of the actual purchasers were kept secret until to-day. There was present at the sale Edward Ingalls, son of E. M. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railway, who was named as attorney for the bidders. Mr. Ingalls came from the law office of Francis Lynde Stetson, New York, general counsel for the Southern Railway. The purchase price was $100,000, the purchasers assuming the debts of the receiver amounting to some $800,000 more.

The significance of the transaction lies in the fact that the Southern Railway, heretofore barred from New Orleans, will make this point its Southwestern terminus through the additional purchase of the New Orleans and Northwestern Road, which extends from New Orleans to Meridian, Miss., a distance of 196 miles, there connecting with the Mobile and Ohio, the Alabama Great Southern, and Southern Railway, the two former being owned by the Southern. Thus the Southern will have a direct line from New Orleans to Washington, the Louisville and Nashville and the New Orleans and Northwestern heretofore being used. It is believed also that an agreement exists between the Southern Pacific and the Southern in respect to through business from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Port Chalmette terminals comprise an immense property, consisting of wharves, grain elevators and cotton sheds, cotton compresses and trackage, all of which has been used in the exportation of cotton, grain, cotton-seed meal, pig iron, staves, and other commodities. It is thought that in addition to this, the Southern Railway will establish a large coaling station for handling the output from the extensive Alabama deposits on a largely increased scale. This is thought to be due to the fact of the establishment of the big ocean dry dock by the Government at New Orleans, which will cause many large ships to coal here that would otherwise go to other ports.

The situation as developed to-day promises a strong fight between the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville on east-bound business, and with the Illinois Central from the West, with New Orleans the main terminal for exportation. The Mobile and Ohio south of Meridian will probably be made subsidiary.

In addition to the acquisition of the New Orleans and Northeastern, it is said by those in a position to know that the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific will also become a part of the Southern, giving an additional outlet to the west via the Texas and Pacific at Shreveport and Texarkana. Both the New Orleans and Northeastern and Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific are owned by the Erlanger syndicate, who are known to have always held the property for sale. Their price was larger than the Southern cared to pay, but by the purchase of the Mobile and Ohio both of these lines have been cut off from through traffic, and thus have been placed at the mercy of the Southern.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY DIRECTORS

The Nominating Committee Names the Present Board.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The Nominating Committee named by the Chairman of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today, after a conference with President Cassatt, renominated the present Directors, but classified them according to the resolution adopted at the meeting. In making the classification priority of service on the board was considered. Accordingly, the ticket to be voted for at the annual election, March 26, will be as follows:

First Class, Terms Expire in March, 1902—Lincoln Godfrey, James McCrea, T. Dewitt Cuyler, and Effingham B. Morris.

Second Class, Terms Expire in March, 1903—C. Stuart Patterson, George Wood, and William H. Barnes.

Third Class, Terms Expire in March, 1904—Amos R. Little, C. A. Griscom, and A. J. Cassatt.

Fourth Class, Terms Expire in March, 1905—W. L. Elkins, N. P. Shortridge, and A. M. Fox.

Sale of a Southern Road.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14.—President Wilburn has called a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome, and Southern Railroad for May 15 to consider the sale and conveyance of that property to the Central of Georgia. It is understood here that the headquarters of the road will be removed to Savannah. The price is announced as $4,500,000. The Chatt

DE RODAYS TO FIGHT DUEL WITH CASTELLANE

Count Boni Boxed the Ears of the Editor of Le Figaro.

WAS ANGRY AT AN ARTICLE

It Hinted that the Count Was the Royalist Emissary Spoken of by Deroulede in His Speech at San Sebastian.

PARIS, March 15.—Count Boni de Castellane boxed the ears of Fernand de Rodays, editor of Le Figaro, yesterday morning, and M. de Rodays later sent his seconds to the Count.

M. de Rodays's seconds are MM. Prestat and Perivier. The representatives of the Count are not yet publicly known, but it is understood that the four seconds will meet to-day to make arrangements for the duel.

The affair is the sensation of Paris. It grew out of the speech of Paul Déroulède at San Sebastian Feb. 23 last, in which M. Déroulède intimated that the Royalists of Paris had notified the police of his attempted coup d'etat in 1899. Very great interest has been aroused respecting the identity of the Royalist emissary who is said to have approached M. Déroulède and M. Marcel-Habert on that occasion. Yesterday Le Figaro published the following paragraph:

"People have been asking who is the person M. Déroulède wished to designate. It appears that he is a member of Parliament, and it is affirmed that he is the young Deputy whose name is best known and who, on the eve of starting for America with his young wife last week, very loyally delayed his departure in order to reply, if necessary, to the polemics which may develop."

Count Boni interpreted this paragraph as alluding to him. Accompanied by his father, the Marquis de Castellane, and a newspaper friend, M. Morel, he proceeded to the residence of M. de Rodays, 66 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. The Count asked to see M. de Rodays, and was ushered into the editor's study. M. de Rodays later received the party in his dressing room. Count Boni said:

"You published in Le Figaro this morning an abominable paragraph against me."

M. de Rodays replied that he did not understand what the Count meant, to which the latter retorted, hotly:

"Will you retract or not?"

To this M. de Rodays replied by explaining that the paragraph was courteously couched and that no mention was made of the name of Count Boni. Then, without further ado, Count Boni boxed M. de Roday's ears severely and repeatedly.

M. de Rodays, who had been seated, revolted, and the Count followed him up and slapped his face again.

The Marquis de Castellane and M. Morel interposed and protected M. de Rodays from further violence. The Castellane party then withdrew.

M. de Rodays gives the following account of the affair:

"I received this morning the card of the Marquis de Castellane, whom I instructed should be shown in immediately. I found myself in the presence of three persons—the Marquis, the Count, and a third person whose name I do not know. The Marquis said:

"'You insulted my son.'

"Count Boni de Castellane then asked me for explanations regarding a paragraph in Le Figaro. I replied that the paragraph was in no way offensive to him, and that, on the contrary, it was worded in the most courteous terms, and that his name was not mentioned. The Count then threw himself upon me and punched me without even giving me time to defend myself. I believe it was a prearranged attack."

Count Boni de Castellane was interviewed at his residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, on his return from M. de Rodays's. He said:

"Yes. I boxed M. de Rodays's ears several times in the presence of my father and M. Morel, who is editor of the Journal de Castellane. They are here now, and can give you particulars of the incident."

The Count, who was calm and smiling, then retired to his study, and the Marquis de Castellane gave the following account of the affair:

"The paragraph in Le Figaro clearly designated Boni as the traitor of whom M. Déroulède spoke, but Boni could not have acted such a rôle, nor be suspected of doing so. It was a most outrageous insult to designate him. Boni determined to ask for explanations of M. de Rodays, and begged us to accompany him in order to serve as witnesses in case of need. We therefore went to M. de Rodays's residence this morning and presented our cards. M. de Rodays immediately received us. He had on a gray dressing robe. After a polite exchange of salutations the Count said:

"'You published against me this morning an abominable paragraph. I have come to ask for explanations.'

"M. de Rodays replied:

"'Do you mean an article?'

"'I interposed, saying:

"'Have you not read your paper?'

"'Yes,' said M. de Rodays, 'but I do not understand.'

"Boni then exclaimed impatiently:

"'Will you retract? Yes or no?'

"M. de Rodays began:

"'I cannot—'

"Boni, without allowing him to conclude, said:

"'Can you say formally that it is not myself you intended to refer to? Reply quickly that it is not I. Speak quickly or—'

"At that same moment Boni approached him and boxed his ears several times.

"M. de Rodays recoiled, and Boni struck him again. We then intervened and stood in front of M. de Rodays. Then, after polite salutations, the whole party withdrew. M. de Rodays, who was much agitated, accompanying us to the door."

Count Boni has written the following letter to the newspapers here:

"Reading Le Figaro, I was filled with indignation at the perfidious insinuation accusing me of treachery. I immediately begged my father and a friend, M. Morel, to accompany me to the residence of M. de Rodays. The latter received us and, after a few brief observations to which I gave unsatisfactory responses, I inflicted on him merited correction. I reserve similar treatment for any person permitting himself the same accusations."

According to a statement made in this city by Count Boni de Castellane when he was here fifteen months ago, M. de Rodays had had his face slapped before, and no duel resulted. The Count at that time threatened to inflict chastisement upon de Rodays with 'a good stout cane,' which, he said, was the only way to deal with the editor of Le Figaro.

The friction between the two men is of long standing, but public attention to it was first called while Count and Countess Boni were on their way to America in January, 1900. An article appeared in Le Figaro alleging that Count Boni had been posted on the Bourse, and that his gambling in stocks and in other ways had so depleted the resources of himself and his wife that they were compelled to go to America to obtain aid from the Goulds.

This article was shown to Count Boni when he arrived here on Jan. 22, and he proceeded to make use of most abusive language regarding de Rodays. "Liar," "cur," "thief," "scoundrel," "coward," were among the terms he used. A little later he showed to the newspaper men the following, which he said he was about to cable to de Rodays:

"There has been communicated to me on board the ship the calumny printed in the Parisian papers, emanating from Le Figaro. You will at once print a formal denial. I reserve the right on my return to tell you what I think of your disloyalty."

A day or two later Count Boni sent another cablegram to the editor, in which he declared his intention of suing for 100,000 francs damages, "of which the poor of Paris will get the benefit."

De Rodays did some cabling on his own account. He accused Castellane of ingratitude, declaring he had never been anything but kind to Count Boni and his wife. It seemed that a duel was inevitable, but, according to dispatches from Paris after the de Castellanes' return there, friends of the two parties intervened to prevent a hostile meeting.

DEROULEDE DUEL TO-DAY.

Dispatch from Lausanne Says It Will Be Fought at Dawn—Swiss Authorities Trying to Prevent It.

PARIS, March 15.—A dispatch to Le Journal from Lausanne, after announcing the arrival of André Buffet's seconds there, says they have had a final interview with the seconds of Paul Déroulède, and that the duel will be fought at dawn to-day. (Friday.)

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 14.—Paul Déroulède and André Buffet both arrived here to-day. The police are shadowing them closely to prevent the proposed duel.

The Magistrate has intimated to the seconds of MM. Déroulède and Buffet that the duel must not take place in the Canton of Vaud.

M. Déroulède is quoted as saying that if he and M. Buffet cannot fight the duel here there is nothing to do but go elsewhere.

C. T. YERKES ON HIS PLANS.

He Arrives at Liverpool—Thinks There Is a Great Field in London for American Railway Methods.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—A number of reporters awaited the arrival here to-day of the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, (from New York, March 6,) in order to interview Charles T. Yerkes on the object of his mission and to ascertain the truth in the reports of his plans in regard to underground railroads and street railroads. These plans have been greatly enlarged since Mr. Yerkes acquired the franchise of the Charing Cross and Hampstead Railway, and it has been said that he and his associates are in control, practically, of all the transportation facilities of London. Mr. Yerkes said:

"I have come to England to look after the work I have undertaken here, namely, the Charing Cross and Hampstead Railway. That is my sole mission. I do not know how England will take to American methods, but it strikes me there is a great field in London. Our railway will run underground to a point several miles beyond Hampstead Heath. Thence we propose to run an extension trolley line seven miles further."

Accompanying Mr. Yerkes were J. R. Chapman, an electrical engineer associated with Mr Yerkes for the past seven years, and William Clark, Foreign Manager of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Yerkes will remain only a fortnight in London, and will return to New York, from Cherbourg, early in April. Mrs. Yerkes and Mrs. C. E. Yerkes will remain in England until Sunday and then proceed to Paris, where Mr. Yerkes will join them.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The interest of the budget speech in the House of Commons to-day was centred in the question of British preference. The Finance Minister, W. S. Fielding, announced that the demands of various leading industries for changes in the tariff could not be complied with, and that the preference system would remain undisturbed. The Government, however, was willing to receive any information in support of the charges that under the cloak of British preference large quantities of goods of foreign manufacture were being brought into the country contrary to the intent of the law. The regulation that foreign-made goods with 25 per cent. of British labor on them could come in under the preference would stand pending investigation.

As regards American machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar, the Minister said a change in the regulations would be made. All machinery of this class would be admitted duty free for a year in order to encourage the establishment of the new industry in Canada.

EARL OF ARRAN DEAD.

LONDON, March 14.—The Earl of Arran died this morning.

Sir Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox Gore, fifth Earl of Arran, was born in 1839, and succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1884. Four years later he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Mayo, which post he retained until his death. Lord Arran sat in the House of Lords as Baron Sudley of the United Kingdom, the barony having been conferred on him a few months after he succeeded to the Earldom.

After he left college Lord Arran entered the diplomatic service, and from 1865 to 1884 he was a Special Commissioner of Income Tax. He was married twice, first to a daughter of Viscount Jocelyn, and, his first wife having died in 1871, to Mrs. Winifred Stopford, widow of the Hon. J. M. Stopford, and a lady in waiting to Princess Christian.

The new Earl is the late peer's son, Viscount Sudley, who was born in 1868, and is unmarried. He is a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, and served with distinction in the war in South Africa. One of Lord Arran's daughters is married to Viscount Cranborne, eldest son of Lord Salisbury.

FRENCH COMPULSORY SERVICE.

PARIS, March 14.—At a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée Palace to-day the question of reducing the French military service to two years was deliberated. Gen. André, Minister of War, explained that the solution of the question depended upon the establishment of a system for the re-engagement of the large body of men who remained in the ranks as professional soldiers.

As a result of the Council, Gen. André will ask the Senatorial Commission on Finances to adopt and submit to the Senate the clause in the budget, already voted by the Chamber of Deputies, which authorizes the Minister of War to re-engage a certain number of privates at increased pay for periods of from one to five years, and to release a number of soldiers who are the support of their families and who serve one or two years under the colors. The number of re-engagements depends upon the expense, which must not exceed the economies resulting from releases.

If the experiment is satisfactory the two years' system will be definitely considered. Its establishment would cost 20,000,000f. a year.

Hamburg-American Steamship Company

BERLIN, March 14.—The annual report of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company shows net earnings for 1900 of 23,895,924 marks, or an increase of 6,011,885 marks upon the figures for 1899. The dividend declared is 10 per cent., as against 8 for the previous year. The increase in receipts is attributed in the report chiefly to the higher freight rates of the North Atlantic lines, all of which show a heavy increase in receipts; but transport to China caused losses through the withdrawal of vessels from the Atlantic lines. The company's tonnage is now 615,178, or an increase of 71,005 upon that of 1899.

Suit Against Manchester Not Dropped.

LONDON, March 14.—Counsel for Miss Portia Knight have written a letter to the papers denying the statement, purporting to have been made by the Duke of Manchester, to the effect that he considered the action taken to be quite unjustified, and that he believed it had been dropped. According to counsel, the breach of promise suit is proceeding, and the courts will decide whether it is justified or not.

LECTURE BY GASTON DESCHAMPS.

M. Gaston Deschamps, the French literary critic, delivered the first of a series of lectures on the French press of the nineteenth century before a large audience at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. The subject of his address was "La Restauration, (1814-1830.") M. Deschamps said that French journalism took its beginning about 1750 from the letters which a physician used to send around to his patients to cheer them up. As he died in poverty, imitation of his plan was discouraged.

"Under Louis XVI.," continued the speaker, "the French press was helped along by the King himself, who wanted to keep the people informed about his various deeds. He did not imagine that the press might take an unfavorable view of his Government. He did not recall Eesop's old fable of the servant who was sent to bring the best thing in the market and brought a tongue, and being sent to bring the worst thing, brought a tongue again, so a newspaper now, as then, stands for the best or the worst, as it is managed and directed."

In conclusion M. Deschamps said:

"It is particularly proper for me to speak of the French press at a university because the French press has never dissociated literature from news."

Speaker Corbett of Montana Dead.

HELENA, Mont., March 14.—Frank E. Corbett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died in Butte to-day of pneumonia, aged thirty-seven years. He was a graduate of the law school of the University of Virginia, his native State. For ten years he had been attorney for W. A. Clark. He was formerly President of the State Bar Association.

A Music Box

will make the home bright and cheerful. Try a Stella. Exhibited at the Music Box Store, 39 Union Square.—Adv.

KRITZINGER ELUDES BRITISH.

His Commando Has Carried Off All the Horses in the Albany, Cape Colony, District.

ADELAIDE, Cape Colony, March 13.—Kritzinger's commando is working northward, and has eluded three British columns. It passed here on both sides of the town without attacking.

Yesterday evening a Boer patrol captured four native scouts and shot three of them.

Kritzinger's men have carried off all the horses in the Albany district, for which, as they were registered, Great Britain will have to pay £10,000. The raiders were civil to the inhabitants of the district, though they commandeered horses and food. They did not indulge in wanton destruction of property, and in many cases offered cash for the food they obtained.

LORD WOLSELEY'S CRITICISMS.

His Memorandum to Lord Salisbury Published, With Remarks by the Late and Present War Ministers.

LONDON, March 15.—A Parliamentary paper was issued last evening containing Lord Wolseley's memorandum to Lord Salisbury, dated Nov. 12, 1900, and the critical minutes upon the same by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick.

The memorandum, which was first referred to by Lord Lansdowne in the recent debate in the House of Lords, gives in substance the gist of Lord Wolseley's speech in the upper chamber. He designates the Commander in Chief as "a fifth wheel to the coach," declares that the existing system is unworkable and can be found in no other army in the world, and recommends either that the army be again placed under a military commander or, if for some non-military reasons this is not practicable, then that the office of Commander in Chief as now constituted be abolished.

"It is now merely a high-sounding title with no real responsibility attached," says the memorandum, "and answers no useful military purpose."

Lord Lansdowne, in a minute dated Nov. 17, declares that Lord Wolseley was mistaken in believing that he (Wolseley) was not responsible for the efficiency of the army, and that he failed to realize the limitations imposed by the Parliamentary system. Lord Wolseley's first alternative is described as "reactionary and mischievous" and the second as "less dangerous, but inadvisable."

Mr. Brodrick says, in a minute, that Lord Wolseley failed to appreciate the extent of his powers, and did not always act upon those he knew he possessed. The present War Secretary goes on to point out that Lord Wolseley omitted to mention mobilization and intelligence, for both of which he alone was responsible. The new system, in Mr. Brodrick's opinion, has worked well; but Mr. Brodrick, like Lord Roberts, desires to try it before pronouncing a final opinion.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

Timothy Healy Gets Angry With Lord Hugh Cecil, Salisbury's Son.

LONDON, March 15.—After midnight in the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on supply, a scene occurred. Lord Hugh Cecil (Conservative) called for a division, and Timothy Healy, (Irish Nationalist,) rising with evident excitement, asked the Speaker whether the noble Lord, the Premier's son, was entitled to interrupt. He addressed some remarks to Lord Hugh, which were drowned in an uproar of shouts and cries of "Send for the Police!"

The Speaker sternly called Mr. Healy to order, asking him to stop interrupting.

Mr. Healy retorted:

"I won't. You can do what you like, but keep the Premier's son in order. You won't turn him out."

Then, turning to Lord Hugh, Mr. Healy exclaimed:

"We won't stand nonsense from you."

All the time the Nationalists were cheering, laughing, and shouting, "Turn him out," "Fetch the police!" and the like. Eventually quiet was restored.

THE BRITISH SUBMARINE BOATS.

LONDON, March 14.—Now that the British Government has admitted that it is building submarine boats, the Vickers' Sons and Maxim Company has given out the corrected dimensions of the boats and other particulars. Each will be 63 feet 4 inches long, have 11 feet 9 inches beam, and have a submerged displacement of 120 tons. The main engine, of the gasoline type, will be of 160 horse power. The boats will carry enough fuel to enable them to steam 400 knots. The maximum surface speed will be 9 knots. The main motor will be electric, giving a submerged speed of 7 knots. Means will be provided for expelling torpedoes under a variety of conditions.

The armament will consist of a single torpedo expulsion tube, located in the bow of the vessel. Each boat will be able to carry five torpedoes, each 11 feet 8 inches long.

Expects Income Tax Will Be Raised.

LONDON, March 15.—The Times yesterday said it believed that, in addition to a sugar tax and the reimposition of the registration duty of a shilling on corn, the income tax will be increased by twopence or fourpence on the pound.

The income tax in the United Kingdom for the year beginning April 5, 1900, and ending April 4, 1901, is one shilling in the pound. Incomes under £160 are exempt; under £400 the first £160 is exempt; under £500 the first £150 is exempt; under £900 the first £120 is exempt, and under £700 the first £70 is exempt.

Charles P. Clark a Little Better.

NICE, March 14.—There has been a slight improvement during the past week in the condition of ex-President Charles P. Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, who is suffering from a severe attack of heart disease. His doctors hope that the improvement will be maintained, in view of the patient's strong constitution.

A BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

The banquet arranged by the Grand Street Board of Trade of Brooklyn to take place last evening to celebrate the stretching of the first cable strand of the new East River Bridge across the River, at the Hotel Andrews, South Fifth Street and Bedford Avenue, in that borough, was held last night, despite the fact that a delay had occurred in the shipment of the wire from the mills in New Jersey, and it will be several days before the span is effected. One reason for the non-postponement of the banquet was that the hotel is one of the properties acquired by the city for bridge requirements, and the work of tearing down the building will commence to-morrow.

President Remsen of the Board of Trade presided, and covers were laid for seventy-five. Some of the speakers were Controller Coler, who spoke to the toast "Our City"; Deputy Police Commissioner York, who spoke on "The Borough Police"; Senator P. H. McCarren, whose toast was "The Borough of Brooklyn," and Bridge Commissioner Shea, who spoke to "Bridges." Others present were Deputy Fire Commissioner James Tully, Othiel Nichols, the principal assistant of the engineers of the Bridge Commission, and Thomas P. Peters of Brooklyn.

ASK EXPENSES FROM ESTATE.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 14.—There were filed to-day against the estate of Lewis M. Bennett, a wealthy land owner who died recently, two very unusual claims. Two nieces of Mrs. Bennett, now also deceased, came from their distant homes to attend the funeral, and their claims are for expenses incurred on the trip, including hotel bills, railroad fare, and special preparations. Each item is carefully prepared, and compensation demanded.

Floris Porter Bailey of Las Vegas, N. M., and Helen Hoyt Coughtry of Denver, Col., demand $50 and $100, respectively, for these "funeral expenses."

In explaining this unique procedure an attorney, who is a friend of the family, states that the two women expressed their desire to attend the funeral, but regretted they were not able to afford it. They were told by the attorney for the family that their expenses would be paid out of the estate.

Nebraska's Senatorial Fight.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 14.—The following vote was taken by the Legislature for United States Senator to-day: Allen, (Fus.,) 50; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 14; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 40; Berg, (Fus.,) 6; D. E. Thompson, 38; Crouse, 9; Currie, 13; Meiklejohn, 32; Hinshaw, 21; Martin, 4; Rosewater, 16; scattering, 7.

CHINA IS SHOWING FIGHT

Strenuously Objects to Part of the Manchuria Agreement.

Negotiations in Peking May Be Suspended—How Russia "Reinstated" a Tartar General.

PEKING, March 14.—China has strenuously objected to the limitations of the Manchurian convention respecting the importation of arms, the reorganization of the army, and the practical control by Russia over Chinese officials.

SHANGHAI, March 14.—It is understood here that the negotiations in Peking are likely to be suspended owing to the Manchurian difficulty.

The Chinese merchants and other residents here have issued a call for a mass-meeting, to convene in Shanghai to-morrow, to discuss the adoption of measures aimed to uphold the Chinese Court against yielding to the Russian demands.

LONDON, March 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"Advices from Niu-Chwang assert that Admiral Alexieff has reinstated the Tartar General, Tsing-Chi, in full command at Mukden, supported by 4,000 Russian troops. This is the Russian method of reinstating Chinese officials."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, discussing the gravity of the issues raised by Russia's seizure of Manchuria, says:

"The relations between St. Petersburg and at least one other European capital are unquestionably strained, although it is quite unlikely that these conditions will lead to a conflict.

"In fact, Russia's financial embarrassment is so great that she will be almost compelled to take some account of European protests."

Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, replying to questions yesterday in the House of Commons concerning Great Britain's negotiations with the United States relative to Russia and Manchuria, said the Government was in constant communication with the powers concerned on every phase of the Chinese question, but that it would be contrary to public interest to enter into particulars at the present moment.

The Globe yesterday afternoon continued to bewail the nervelessness of the British Foreign Office in regard to Russian action in Manchuria and reiterated its appeal to the United States to "rid itself of the influence of Wu Ting-Fang [the Chinese Minister at Washington] and the glamour of Russian diplomacy," and thereby save the Northern China market to the cotton mills of the Southern States.

The rest of the long article, however, seems to indicate that The Globe, like others, is not really so anxious to aid American commerce as to help forward the widespread British desire to secure the assistance of Washington in stemming Russian ambition, restoring British prestige, and keeping the open door for British trade.

WHAT RUSSIA WOULD GAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Such information as has come to the hands of officials here indicates that the Russian agreement with China regarding Manchuria consists of twelve articles, not nine, as has been published.

The chief concern of officials here has been to learn how far these articles affect the permanent future of Manchuria. On their face, it is said, they show the return of Manchuria to China, which would seem to be quite in keeping with the desire of all the Powers. But this is accomplished upon certain conditions imposed upon China, and it is understood that these conditions, in effect, establish Russian suzerainty over Manchuria, with a Russian official occupying the chief executive position, which will be quite similar to that of the British Viceroy of India. Comparing the situation with that in India, it is said that if the present agreement is consummated Manchuria will be much in the same position as one of the native Indian States, having a certain degree of independence, and yet conforming all its actions to the supreme authority over it.

At the State Department to-day the Chinese Minister, the British Ambassador, and the Russian Ambassador followed each other in long conferences with Mr. Hay. It is understood that, in the discussion with Count Cassini, an earnest intimation was conveyed to him that it would be most helpful in dealing with the subject if a clear and explicit understanding of Russia's plans in this particular matter were forthcoming.

ASIATIC ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The American Asiatic Association has received the following cablegram from the American Association of China, whose headquarters are at Shanghai:

Russian control of Manchuria insures the extinction of American trade. Vigorously protest against the Russo-Chinese agreement.

In transmitting the above for the information of the President of the United States, the Executive Committee of the American Asiatic Association accompanied it with the following resolutions:

Whereas, The announcement has been authoritatively made that there is in process of negotiation, and already on the point of ratification, a Convention between Russia and China providing for the military and administrative control of Manchuria by the former power;

Whereas, The Tung-san-sheng, or three eastern provinces, as Manchuria, form an integral part of the Chinese Empire, and no reason can be assigned for the partial or total transfer of their sovereignty to another power which would not furnish an equally valid pretext for demanding the alienation of Shantung or Yunnan;

Whereas, Experience has shown that, in like cases, the establishment of an exclusively military and political sphere of influence is invariably followed by the establishment of a sphere of more or less exclusive commercial influence, and,

Whereas, The commercial interest of the United States in maintaining freedom of access, on equal terms with all competitors, to the markets of Manchuria, is second to that of no other nation;

Be it Resolved, That this committee gives its emphatic indorsement to the protest of the American Association of China against the pending Russo-Chinese agreement, as a blow aimed directly at the integrity of the Chinese Empire and at the present and prospective interests of American trade which depend on maintaining equality of commercial opportunity in the greatest undeveloped market of the world; also,

Resolved, That an immediate and vigorous protest on the part of the Government of the United States against the establishment of a Russian protectorate over Manchuria is the more necessary because, if allowed now to pass unchallenged, it must inevitably become permanent, and thus lead to the territorial dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, and no further step of that process could be consistently opposed if consent be, openly or tacitly, given to this one;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State.

An Anti-Foreign Governor Removed.

LONDON, March 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard says:

"Hsi-Liang, the reactionary Governor of the Province of Shan-Si, has been removed, and Chun-Hsun, Governor of the Province of Shen-Si, succeeds him. Tuan-Fang, a pro-foreign Manchu, has been appointed Acting Governor of Shen-Si."

Von Waldersee Starts for Tien-Tsin.

PEKING, March 14.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee left here this morning for Tien-Tsin. Gen. Gaselee, the British Commander, has left Tien-Tsin for Wei-hai-Wei and will thence go to Shanghai.

Says He Has Chinese Emperor's Robe.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 14.—Lieut. Charles Kilburn of the Fourteenth Infantry, who arrived here a few days ago on sick leave, is the proud possessor of an embroidered robe which experts here say was once worn by the young Chinese Emperor, Kwang Su. The robe is superbly embroidered. It is arranged with many pleats, and the figures are so designed that with the pleats opened or closed the design is continuous and complete. Lieut. Kilburn says the stories regarding the looting by the soldiers of the allied forces are much exaggerated.

£100,000 Gift to English Hospital.

LONDON, March 15.—Watson Armstrong, heir of Lord Armstrong, inventor of the "Armstrong" guns and founder of the Elswick works, has given £100,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary at Newcastle-on-Tyne in memory of Lord Armstrong. The foundation stone of the infirmary was laid last June by the then Prince of Wales.

NEW INDIAN LAW PRECEDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 14.—A jury at Pender, Neb., to-day awarded to Joseph Kemp, a full-blood Omaha Indian, a judgment of $3,000 against John Gilpin, another Indian, for alienation of his wife's affections, thereby establishing a new precedent in the law relating to Indian marriages, holding as it does that marriage by the Indian custom, prior to Federal revision, is legal and binding.

Twenty-six years ago, Joseph Kemp, living on the reservation near Pender, wooed and won Mus-Che-Hate, one of the prettiest red maidens in the neighborhood. For over a quarter of a century the couple lived happily together and raised a family of twelve children.

In June of last year John Gilpin, another Omaha Indian, appeared in the neighborhood, looking with covetous eyes upon the handsome Mrs. Kemp, and at once began planning to win her from her husband. Gilpin was well versed in the white man's ways, and persuaded the wife and mother to elope with him. They were married at Pender by the County Judge.

The husband immediately consulted a lawyer, and a civil suit was brought at Pender and tried under the act of 1882, which allots certain lands to the Omahas and also made them amenable to both criminal and civil laws. Kemp sued for $7,000, and secured a judgment for $3,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections. The jury was composed of eleven white men and one Indian.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Morgan J. Bulkeley, Connecticut; Garret B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; James Coates, Providence; W. A. Lathrop, Wilkesbarre.

HOLLAND—G. B. Longstaff, London; J. B. Waters, Mexico; J. C. Thaw, Pittsburg; N. Monserrat, Columbus, Ohio; F. M. Peters, Chicago; Earl D. Babst, Detroit.

NAVARRE—A. A. Thomas, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—C. Churchill Starr, Halifax; President John Henry Larrows, Oberlin College, Ohio.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. Atkinson, Quebec; F. K. Hodgson, London; Rear Admiral Luce, United States Navy, Ponce, Porto Rico.

PLAZA—Dr. W. W. Christian, Berlin; Albert Whiteside, Liverpool; Frederick Alcock, Liverpool; J. G. Nicholson, Liverpool.

NETHERLAND—W. K. Pettingill, Boston; F. A. Payne, Boston.

VICTORIA—Judge W. A. Sutherland, Rochester; Charles Stewart, Liverpool.

HOFFMAN—A. M. Baldwin, Montgomery, Ala.; Graham Motheral, San Francisco; William Knabe, Baltimore; Ernst H. Roberts, London.

ALBEMARLE—Arthur Lord, Boston; Franz Richter, Seattle; E. L. Chermont, London; E. V. Perkins, France; Capt. A. O. Graves, London; Cecil Ward, London; C. Hungerford Potter, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Carmany, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Lowman Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Lowman, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Berwanger, millinery; 471 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Whit, L., Wheeling, W. Va.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Whit, S., East Liverpool, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Clarkson, E. E., Company, Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, cloaks, suits, notions, and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Baer, Stix & Fuller, Fort Smith, Ark.; I. Apple, dry goods; 337 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; E. Meckes, gloves and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsey & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. O'Brien, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Connell, linens; Westminster Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Reeves, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Mrs. M. Smith, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 7 Waverley Place; St. Dennis Hotel.

Heyn, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Jacklin, notions and fancy goods; Gerard Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Calder, cloaks and suits; 347 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. O'Connell, domestics and dress goods; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Murray Hill Hotel.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; W. Allen, notions; 438 Broadway; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; P. M. Heller, upholstery goods; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fraser, L., Utica, N. Y.; Miss Gucker, laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. Jaimond, shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss I. Bruckheimer, millinery; Mrs. H. C. Shute, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:45 A. M.—54 Walker Street; Lipsky & Levy; damage, $1,000.

12:45 A. M.—345 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Corrigan; damage, $10.

2:30 A. M.—2,324 Second Avenue; D. Gold; damage, $500.

9 A. M.—40 Catharine Street; Morris Herman; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—524 Sixth Avenue; E. Strauss; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—48 Charles Street; L. Newland; damage, $500.

11:40 A. M.—239 East Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—322 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; A. Earbo; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—34 Grove Street; Madison Bed Manufacturing Company; damage slight.

4:50 P. M.—974 Park Avenue; Mr. Sullivan; damage, $100.

5:30 P. M.—102 Monroe Street; Jacob Dailey; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—80 Water Street; C. H. Parsons & Co.; damage, $3,000.

6:50 P. M.—974 Park Avenue; Patrick Sullivan; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—141 Ludlow Street; David Cohen; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—93 Fifth Avenue; American Bicycle and Auto Company; damage, $700.

11 P. M.—513 Sixth Avenue; J. Hines; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, S. D., March 14.—Fire to-day destroyed the Watertown Roller Mills, the largest in the State. Estimated loss, $100,000, partially insured.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 14.—The entire business portion of the public square at Sparta, Tenn., was swept away by fire within a hour this afternoon, entailing a loss of about $50,000, with only $20,000 insurance.

BUFFALO, March 14.—A portion of the plant of the Fisher Glue Company, at Gowanda, including 25,000 barrels of high-priced glue, was burned this morning. The loss will reach $100,000. Henry Irish, an employe, was badly burned. A number of others were slightly injured.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Probably snow, winds variable.

Snow is indicated from the Ohio Valley and Eastern Tennessee northward and northeastward through New England. Showers are also probable in Central and Southern Florida. Over the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States conditions are somewhat complicated by the presence of a marked secondary disturbance, but with the peculiar phenomenon of entirely clear skies. It is not thought that it will be attended by storm conditions. In the West and Southwest the weather will be fair, and to-morrow fair weather will prevail over practically the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. It will be colder to-day in the northern portion of the South Atlantic States and warmer to-morrow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest. Light frost is probable to-morrow morning over extreme Northern Florida. On the New England coast fresh north to northeast winds will prevail. On the Middle Atlantic coast the winds will be variable, and on the South Atlantic coast fresh north to northwest, possibly brisk on the North Carolina and Virginia coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	32	35	37
6 A. M.	32	34	37
9 A. M.	37	36	45
12 M.	41	39	48
4 P. M.	42	47	50
6 P. M.	36	41	44
9 P. M.	30	38	42
12 P. M.	25	37	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43¾
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1900	34
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The barometer registered 29.79 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday and 29.78 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 84 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 48 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 25 degrees at 5 A. M.

PLEA FOR THE PALISADES.

Abram S. Hewitt Urges New Jersey's Governor to Second the Preservation Commission's Efforts.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—Gov. Voorhees to-day received a letter from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, who is now a resident of New Jersey, saying that the time has arrived when the great influence properly attaching to the office of Governor should be used in order to make effective the recommendation of the Palisades Commission, as embraced in Senator Wakelee's bill permitting the commission to acquire by purchase the riparian rights along the river front of the Palisades.

The recommendation, Mr. Hewitt says, would involve a moderate expenditure, the greater part of which, it is understood, New York is ready to supply. It is incomprehensible, he says, that there should be any opposition to the efforts for the preservation of the Pal

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Silver Anniversary Sale Continues

THIS month of March is an epoch of economy. The anniversary of the birth of this business inspires special interest in you because of the splendid accomplishment of its masterful manhood. Each day brings forward merchandise offerings of tremendous significance to housekeeping economists; as well as in wear-things for men, women and children.

The store decorations will delight you. The afternoon musicales, daily this week, will entertain you; and the saving on the purchases made, will reward you intrinsically.

Wanamaker Musicales

At 2 and 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

SOLOISTS { KATHRYN TAFT BRUCE, Soprano
PAUL DUFAULT, Tenor
CLARENCE de VAUX-ROYER, Violin

PROGRAM

2 P. M.

Selected
The Symphony.
"Wenona" . . . *Bartlett*
Mr. DUFAULT.
"Valse Grande" . . *Chopin*
"La Papillon" . . . *Lavallee*
The Angelus.
"Irish Love Song" . . *Lang*
"An Echo" . . . *Hawley*
Miss BRUCE.
"Minuette" . . . *Boccherini*
Angelus Accompaniment.
Mr. De VAUX-ROYER.
"La Czarina Mazurka" . . *Ganne*
Crown Piano and Orchestral Angelus with Harp effect.
"Crucifix" . . . . *Faure*
Miss BRUCE and Mr. DUFAULT.

3:30 P. M.

Selected
The Symphony.
(a) "A Dream" . . *Bartlett*
(b) "Oh, For a Day of Spring" *Andrews*
Mr. DUFAULT.
Polonaise, A flat, Opus 53 . *Chopin*
"Amaranthus Caprice" . . *Gitler*
The Angelus.
"Liebestreu" . . . *Brahms*
Miss BRUCE.
"Walther's Prise Song" . *Wagner*
Angelus Accompaniment.
Mr. De VAUX-ROYER.
Selected
Crown Piano and Orchestral Angelus, with Harp effect.
"Laddio" . . . *Nico'ai*
Miss BRUCE and Mr. DUFAULT.

Women's Light JACKETS *Reduced* to $10

Very likely you need a Spring jacket. Perhaps you had made up your mind to make the old one do. Does this opportunity to save $10 or $15 appeal to you, in that case?

These jackets are excellent $15 to $25 values. A few light colors are among the lot, but they're mostly black, handsomely trimmed with braid; and have black satin lining. Styles are all good, the same as many of the new Spring models. But the space they occupy is valuable—hence the price— **Ten Dollars Each**

Second floor, Broadway.

Trimmed HATS for Children

One of the most attractive corners of our Millinery show-rooms is the one occupied by this showing of the new trimmed hats for children. They form a charmingly original group, and one that has met with the most favorable criticism of experts. They were gathered with infinite taste and care, and in great profusion; so that—we make the statement advisedly—their equal as a collection is not to be found in New York.

Children's hats were never prettier nor daintier than they are this season. The prevailing effect is soft and fluffy—soft Tuscan straw forms the brims of many, ribbon bows and rosettes, with bunches of roses or field-flowers, form the trimmings. Much of the charm of these hats is due to the fact that the bodies, or untrimmed hats, are styles exclusively ours.

Attractive, too, are the more elaborate Paris hats included in the collection. Prices range from $4 to $18. Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Bath Robes

It may be a good bath robe, though not of French manufacture. But if it's one of the *best* bath robes, it *is* French. And of all we've imported there have been none superior to these that have just arrived. Not only best in quality of Terry cloth, but in fit, in colorings, in patterns, in looks generally. But French bath robes are usually rather high-priced. Usually, but this is an exception. We've marked this lot at Three Dollars Each, though they're equal to the robes that sell generally at $5 each. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's MACKINTOSHES

We have been looking for bargains in Mackintoshes. Perhaps *you* are. We were successful. So may you be—here. This varied lot came from a manufacturer willing to take his loss now—had too many mackintoshes for this period. It's not a big lot. But all are thoroughly good. Guaranteed to be water-proof. Good-looking, too.

Tan, gray, heather and brown mixtures. Velvet collars; generously cut; sizes 34 to 44

Five Dollars Each

Values $8.50 to $12.50. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs

Women's fine pure linen handkerchiefs at *twelve and a half cents* each. They are kinds that were made to sell at 25c—yes, and many of this lot are of the regular 50c quality. But—they're not perfect. You might not discover the fault—we, ourselves, find it difficult to say just why some are called "seconds." But the expert in the factory, to whom was intrusted the work of culling the imperfect, says that there's a thread too heavy somewhere in each handkerchief. And that makes the price

Twelve and a Half Cents Each

3,600 ready this morning. All hemstitched. Values up to 50c.

Broadway.

More *Stirring News* from The CHINA SALE

Housekeepers of New York and vicinity have stampeded our China Store this week. Never in the history of china selling have such new and beautiful wares cost so little as during this Silver Anniversary Sale. All the traditions of the store have combined to make this March China Sale an extraordinary occasion. This powerful arm of our organization has done its utmost to prove its prestige in china retailing, and your verdict has already been overwhelming.

New offerings are made to-day, of goods that have just arrived. *Magnificent values!* Then there is much of the splendid goods told of before, still here in broad variety, at wonderfully low prices.

Every item below tells a story of masterful accomplishment for your economy. Read on:

Chamber TOILET SETS—

One of the factories that makes a high reputation for its regular wares, by setting aside the pieces that come from the kilns with any imperfections, no matter how trifling, provides one fine offering for to-day.

Of course the damaged pieces are thrown out at once, but those with trifling flaws are finished and decorated in a way to hide all imperfections—making them practically as good and quite as effective and useful as perfect goods, though sold for just what they are, and

At About HALF PRICE

It brings an opportunity to get handsomely decorated Toilet Sets at the price of the very commonplace sorts. These four groups:

At $3.75; regularly $8 sort—Chamber toilet sets, in 2 shapes and 3 decorations, in flowers and gold; complete with covered slop jar.
At $4; regularly $9—Chamber toilet sets, on tinted grounds with flower decorations and gilt; complete with covered slop jar.
At $5; regularly $10—Chamber toilet sets on green, blue, yellow and pink tinted grounds; flower decorations and gilt; complete with covered slop jar.
At $6; regularly $10—Chamber toilet sets; handsome decoration in white and gold; complete with covered slop jar.

Basement.

DINNER SETS—

Four special values are mentioned here. They deserve to stand out even in this March China Sale.

At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; a choice of 9 flower decorations; all handles gilt.
At $15, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; the pattern is all gold traced and quite rich.
At $9, worth $14—English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; 3 decorations.
At $12.50, worth $18—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters; two decorations in flowers and gold.

Rich CUT GLASS—

Shipments of Cut Glass are reaching us daily. This is necessary in face of the great selling, to keep up our vast assortment of these goods. All American cutting on purest blanks, and in newest patterns.

Bowls, 8 in., $5, worth $8.50; 8 in., $6, worth $10; 9 in., $8, worth $14.
Salads, round shape, $3.50, worth $6; $5.50, worth $9; $7.50, worth $12.
Salads, fancy shape, $10.50, worth $16; $18, worth $25.
Water Caraffes, $5, worth $8; $6, worth $10.
Celery Trays, $5, worth $8; $6, worth $10.
Sugars and Creams, $5 a pair, worth $8.50.
Olive Dishes, $1.50 and $1.75, worth $2.50 and $3.25.

The March Sale of HOUSEWARES

Pots and pans, brushes and brooms, baskets or refrigerators, wash boards, buckets, or what you will—everything that the housekeeper needs for kitchen service, or to make housework easy and satisfying, is in this Sale, and

A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

Fine, new, perfect goods; of practical sorts that really help. Trash and makeshifts never find their way into this store, though we have about five thousand different sorts of housekeeping needfuls here to choose from.

Some price-hints of excellent cooking utensils follow:

Venetian Enameled Ware—
Hanging Soap Dishes, 14c.
4-quart Milk Boilers, $1.
4-quart Covered Buckets, 32c.
10-quart Covered Saucepans, 89c.
8-quart Stewing Kettles, 60c.
2-quart Tea and Coffee Pots, 38c.
10-quart Dish Pans, 45c.
Roasting Pans, large size, 45c.

Funnels, medium size, 20c.
Tea Kettles, No. 7, 70c.
Folding Ironing Boards, 65c.
Nursery Towel Arms, 38c.
Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Wrought Iron Umbrella Stands, 75c.
Carpet Sweepers (The Perfect), $2.
Nickel Pudding Dishes, $1.
Vegetable Slicers, 10c each.

Nickel Tea and Coffee Pots, $1, $1.10 and $1.35.
Glass Top Coffee Mills, 60c.
Chamois Skins, 12c each.
Long handle Floor Brooms, 50c.
Hair Dust Brushes, 10c.
Market Baskets, 25c.
Toilet Paper, 4c a package.

Basement.

The RIBBON SALE

Did you ever see such beautiful Ribbons at such little prices? But if you saw them yesterday you bought all you wanted. If you didn't get here yesterday you'll be most interested in knowing that all sorts told of yesterday are here in the same full variety to-day.

Beautiful Fancy Ribbons, such as you never saw sold before at

Nine Cents a Yard

Others at 12c, 20c, 28c, 30c, 35c, 38c and 50c. All worth a third to a half more; though brought crisp and new direct from the mills, at home and abroad—and never shown anywhere until now.

Main and Tenth street aisles.

CORSETS

The "C. B." brand. They're well liked. They'll doubtless find increased favor at half prices.

One kind, of fine sateen—short corsets—at 65c each. Regularly $1.25.

Another model of excellent coutil, medium long waists, lace trimmed, at 75c. Regularly $1.50.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Reading LAMPS

These are greatly under-priced. Fine nickel-plate reading lamps with center draught burner, smokeless attachment, and 10-inch white shade. Complete for

One Dollar Each

Regularly $1.75 here—that was a moderate price.

Basement.

Children's Guimpes

Of excellent white lawn; full front and back to waist line, so that they may be worn as shirt waists, with separate skirts; turnover collar and cuffs, prettily trimmed with neat embroidery. For girls of 4 to 12 years. One dollar would be a reasonable price. Instead, this lot is marked 60c each.

Under-price Store, Basement.

NEW CANDIES

"Fudge." Of course, that's not new. But there's a new way of making, and here's the fudge according to that method. It's sixty cents a pound. And cheap at that. Vanilla, chocolate, coffee, maple, walnut.

"Date Jumbles." The finest ripe dates covered with high-grade sugar. You'll like them. 20c a pound.

Basement.

Washstands and BEDSTEADS

About one hundred of each. In various woods and in various recent styles. All from regular stock, though now priced a third to a half less than regular. Those price reductions only because the pieces are "odd"—that is, they remain, while the other parts of the set to which they belonged, have been sold.

Washstands—
At $6, from $9—Antique oak
At $8, from $12.50—Golden oak
At $8, from $12.50—Mahogany
At $9, from $18—Curly birch
At $10, from $15—Curly birch
At $12, from $18—Mahogany
At $12.50, from $20—Mahogany
At $14, from $20—Bird's-eye mapl
At $14, from $20—Mahogany
At $14, from $20—Curly birch

Bedsteads—
At $2.50, from $5—Golden oak; full size.
At $3.50, from $5—Golden oak; full size
At $5, from $10—Golden oak; full size
At $7, from $12—Quartered golden oak; full size.
At $9, from $13.50—Maple; full size
At $10, from $19—Curly birch; full size
At $14, from $25—Mahogany; full size
At $15, from $25—Mahogany; full size
At $20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple; full size.
At $23, from $40—Bird's-eye maple; full size
At $28, from $45—Mahogany; full size.

Fourth floor.

MEN'S SUITS

They are of cheviot, in desirable shades and patterns, and of medium weight. Will be worn with comfort up until the warmer weather begins. All with stylish sack coats. When these suits were priced $12 and $15 each—only a little while ago—they were very good values. Now they're **Ten Dollars Each**

A few sizes missing—worth while looking for yours.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's NIGHT GOWNS

Many new attractive styles. If you viewed the almost endless assortments of pretty styles exhibited in our mid-winter sales of muslin underwear you must have thought that *many* new styles would be almost impossible. But there is a wide variety of wholly new effects in this fresh gathering. And really handsomer effects than ever before shown. An interesting feature in some of these latest styles is the liberal use of ribbon.

Prices begin at 50c.

$1—Of cambric; 4 styles; high and low necks; trimmed with neat embroidery, some with insertion, some with yoke of hemstitching.
$1.25—Of nainsook and of cambric; 4 styles; square neck front and back; also square front and high back; trimming of embroidery, Valenciennes or torchon lace; and ribbon.
$1.50—Of nainsook and of cambric; 6 styles; high and low necks; some square; some V shape; trimming of embroidery, insertion and of ribbon; some, too, with hemstitched ruffle.
$1.75—Of nainsook and of cambric; 6 styles; high and low necks; square and V cut; all ribbon trimmed; also trimming of embroidery and insertion.
Other kinds of finest nainsooks, trimmed with daintiest of embroidery and laces, at $2.25 to $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lillian CORSETS

There are so many graceful models of these fine imported corsets that you cannot help being perfectly fitted, if you'll only take a little time. There's a fitting room here, and attentive experts to give you help and advice. The prices of the Lillian range from $1.25 to $25.

A very popular model for slight figures is this straight-front corset, made without side steels; short hips; medium bust; lace trimmed, $3.75.

At $4.50, straight-front Lillian corsets, long over hips; low bust. And at $6.75, another greatly favored straight-front model. This of fine coutil, and whalebone, bias sides; low bust. Other grades and models,—coutil, batiste and fancy silks—up to $25.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Boys' CLOTHING

New spring apparel everywhere about the boys' clothing store. There's a big and varied lot of it—and all properly priced. This special word to-day of the buying power of five dollars among the new, excellent values in spring clothing:

$5—Russian blouse suits, of all-wool cheviots; red, brown, blue and Oxford gray; for boys of 3 to 7 years.
$5—Russian blouse top-coats of covert cloth; with leather belt; for boys of 2½ to 6 years.
$5—Sailor suits—wide variety of these—of cheviots and flannels; all the most tasteful colorings; for boys of 3 to 12 years.
$5—The Wanamaker Special; of exceptionally durable all-wool cheviot; plain blue and mixtures; silk sewed throughout; trousers have double seats and knees.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Cotton DAMASK

This is used extensively for the covering of furniture—slip covers for summer. This is about the best time to leave your orders. We're noted for the excellence of the slip covers we make. The seams are all well bound; the backs lapped—fitted snugly with buttons. Charges are very moderate.

There's a wide assortment of new, tasteful patterns in this recent shipment of English cotton Damasks. 25c a yard. Third floor.

Bed COVERINGS

Of course you're thinking mostly of medium and light-weight coverings now. And we have plenty of them at very moderate prices. But there are such unusually attractive offerings here among the heavier blankets and comfortables that one can scarcely afford to overlook them.

The blankets now are down to small quantities, and the bargain prices of a little while ago come down with them.

From $6 a pair to $4.50—White wool blankets; 80x86 in.; 6 lbs.
From $6.50 a pair to $4.85—Soft wool blankets; 78x86 in.; 6 lbs.
From $2 each to $1.50—Italian silk blankets; various stripes and college colors.
From $1.35 each to $1—Silkoline covered cotton comfortables, ruffled.
From $15 to $10—Silk covered lamb's-wool comfortables.
From $1 each to 75c—Crocheted bedspreads.
From $1.25 each to $1—Fine white crocheted bedspreads.
From $2 each to $1.60—Fringed crocheted bedspreads; Marseilles patterns.

Third floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

$19,797,828 CANAL PLANS

Nine-Foot Improvement Scheme Favored by Gov. Odell.

He Abandons the Barge Canal Idea—Message May Be Sent to Legislature To-day.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Odell has determined to recommend to the Legislature the continuation of the nine-foot improvement to the canal begun under George W. Aldridge. He had intended to send a message to the Legislature to-day, but the message is delayed. State Engineer Bond, however, completed his portion of the work by adding to the other surveys an estimate of cost for continuing the improvement. He places the figures at $19,797,828, not including land damages.

This decision of Gov. Odell, if carried out by the Legislature, will result in the abandonment of the barge canal idea, and will make useless the surveys recently made. Mr. Bond, in a statement, says:

"On Feb. 12, in consultation with the Governor, I was requested to make a report covering the estimated cost for completing the work contemplated under Chapter 70 of the Laws of 1895. The division engineers of the three divisions were promptly communicated with, and after tabulating all of the data in their respective divisions were called to Albany for consultation. At the same time Elnathan Sweet was called upon to make a comparison regarding the comparative capacity and operative cost of the barge canal and the canal improvement under the abovementioned chapter.

"The figures given by the several division engineers represent an advance over the estimate of 1898 and the figures given to the Committee on Canals as follows: On the western division, $150,000, for rebuilding of culverts; on the middle division, $48,495, for rebuilding structures on the Oswego Canal, and on the eastern division, $282,890, for structures on the Champlain Canal.

"Owing to a law having been passed making eight hours a legal day's work, and to the fact that prices for material have risen since these estimates were originally made, together with the fact that all the structures on the canal are three years older than when these figures were decided upon, 25 per cent. of the figures of 1898 was added to bring the cost up to the prices ruling at the present time. Ten per cent. for engineering and 7 per cent. for inspection and advertising were also added, being the usual percentages allowed on state work. No estimate for the possible damage suits or land to be acquired during the progress of the work was included, but this will amount to no inconsiderable sum.

"The estimated cost for the completion of the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals at this time is as follows:

"Eastern division, $5,825,386; middle division, $2,086,987; western division, $7,060,959. Total—Erie Canal, $14,973,325; Champlain Canal, $2,680,117; Oswego Canal, $2,135,388. Total cost to finish improvement now, $19,797,828."

The various routes reported upon by State Engineer Bond have been given in detail. They are in brief:

First—By way of the canalized Mohawk River, Oneida Lake, Oneida and Seneca Rivers, and the present line of the canal to Lake Erie, with several minor deflections, notably abandonment of canal through Syracuse and Rochester. Cost, $22,264,826.

Second—By way of the present route of the Erie Canal, modified by passing through Oneida Lake, Oneida and Seneca Rivers, also with several minor deflections, considered not feasible because of the expenses of building new aqueducts and widening canal in cities. Cost, $81,-578,854.

Third—By either of the above routes from the Hudson to the junction of Oneida and Oswego Rivers, (known as Three River Point;) thence down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario, via Lake Ontario to Oicott or the Lower Niagara River, and thence to Lake Erie. This is the cheapest route of these two ones, because it uses such a great proportion of the lakes and rivers. It would also be very cheap in maintenance. The State Engineer fears that lake storms would call for stronger boats and might delay navigation, but as a barge canal would mean great lake traffic for canal barges this would not be a serious objection. Cost via Olcott, $46,765,755; via Niagara River, $48,984,200.

In addition to these figures, there is the contemplated improvement to the Oswego Canal, which, if made nine feet deep, is to cost $1,481,012, or if twelve feet deep $5,170,129, and the Champlain Canal improvement to cost $3,787,929.

The full figures for all improvements are therefore: Mohawk-Seneca River, $76,532,446; Mohawk-Oswego River via Olcott, $54,708,279; Mohawk-Oswego River via Lewiston, $56,926,744 present canal route modified, $87,317,570; the Seymour plan, $19,797,828.

The new routes, surveyed at an expense of $150,000, are all rejected by the Governor, and he suggests the last-mentioned, or Seymour plan, the continuation of the $9,000,000 improvement.

The action of the Governor came as a great surprise evidently, for State Engineer Bond had to go back to his office to prepare a statement about the continuation of the improvement and rectify his figures. The printed report of proposed routes was entirely useless, and Mr. Bond's mistakes in the figures caused a delay in the issuing of the Governor's message and the detailed statement of absolute cost of the continuation of the $9,000,000 plan.

BOARD OF REGENTS MEETING.

Several Medical Appointments Made—Action in School Matters.

ALBANY, March 14.—At a meeting of the State Board of Regents, held in this city to-day, Joseph P. Creveling of Auburn, and Eugene Beach of Gloversville, were reappointed medical examiners to represent the medical society of the State of New York.

Willard N. Bell of Ogdensburg was reappointed medical examiner to represent the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and John B. Garrison of New York City, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Edward Chapin.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Medical Council to secure the fairest representation of the medical schools of the State, Dr. William Gilman Thompson of Cornell Medical School and Dr. Willis G. Tucker of Albany Medical School were appointed members of the Medical Council for five and three years respectively, in place of Drs Mann and Didama, the members to retire having been selected by lot.

The board extended the charter of Keuka College, granted permanent charters to Berkeley School, New York City, and St. Anne's Academic School, Nyack; granted certificates of admission to the Eastern District High School of Brooklyn; granted a provisional charter to the Bronx Free Library, and authorized the transfer of the property of the Queen's Free Library to the Queen's Borough Library.

AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Bell Bill Amended and Reported by Assembly Committee.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health reported favorably this morning the bill of Mr. Bell forbidding the practicing of healing by Christian Scientists or other faith curists not regularly licensed physicians, amended so that it will not prohibit the practice of Christian Science, provided no fee or consideration is accepted by the so-called healers.

The measure as reported to the Assembly in its amended form reads as follows:

Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine who shall for remuneration, charge, fee, gift, bonus, or reward, directly or indirectly profess to heal, or who shall give treatment to any other person by the use of any means or method whatever, whether with or without the use of any medicine, drug, instrument, or other appliance, for the relief or cure of any wound, fracture, or bodily injury, infirmity, physical or mental, or other defects or diseases.

This article is not to apply to any person giving treatment to another under the direction or upon the prescription of a physician, duly licensed by the laws of this State. Neither is it to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or use of patent medicines where no diagnosis is made by the maker or seller, or of the giving temporary relief in an emergency by a registered pharmacist or any person, or the domestic administration of family remedies; or any person in charge of or employed in any gymnasium from giving suggestions or advice as to form or methods of exercise, or any optician engaged in adapting glasses to the sight, or any rights of chiropodists under existing laws, or the manufacture or construction of optical instruments.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Opposition to Proposed Removal of Prisoners at Albany Hearing.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Remsen's bill to tear down the Kings County Penitentiary and remove the prisoners to other penal institutions in Greater New York.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur Butts, Secretary George McLaughlin of the State Prison Commission, and Secretary Barrows of the Prison Association of New York State, opposed the bill, taking the ground that there were not cells enough in any of the prisons of the greater city to accommodate the prisoners from the Kings County Penitentiary. Secretary Barrows also read a letter from Lispenard Stewart, President of the State Prison Commission, opposing the measure on the same ground. Ex-Alderman Ruggles and F. W. Roe, Secretary of the Eastern Parkway Company, spoke for the bill.

The bill will be amended so as to make it discretionary and fixing at three years the time in which to make the change.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Senator COCKS—Providing that in counties where there are not adequate accommodations for the care of sick poor, the Supervisor of the town in which a case develops shall send the patient to the nearest hospital.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Amending the Rochester charter relative to the Board of Education.

Mr. ALLDS—Reappropriating $318,845 for the improvement of the State canals.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Providing that the expense for maintaining highways improved under the good roads act may be apportioned among the towns which are benefited by such roads.

To Report New York Bills.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow will report favorably Mr. Fitzgerald's bill empowering the New York City Board of Docks, with the approval of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to establish, from time to time, new ferries, the franchises of which may be leased in the manner now provided by law.

The committee will also report favorably Senator Slater's bill giving the Department of Parks in New York City the exclusive control of the care and management of Manhattan Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street, and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Morningside Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, St. Nicholas Avenue, St. Nicholas Place, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, together with other streets and intersections.

To Report Firemen's Two-Platoon Bill.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report out as amended the Adler Firemen's Two Platoon bill for New York City. The bill has been amended so as to make it discretionary upon the part of the Fire Commissioner to make such a change. Prior to considering the bill in executive session another hearing was given, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur Butts again opposed the bill. He read letters from all the battalion chiefs, who were unanimously in opposition to such a scheme.

For a State Printing Office.

ALBANY, March 14.—Assemblyman Traub will introduce to-morrow a bill providing for the establishment of a State Printing Office. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint a State Superintendent of Printing at a salary of $6,000 per year. He is authorized to make arrangements for the establishment of a State printing plant. No appropriation is made for the plant.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 14.—These bills were passed to-day by the Assembly:

Mr. DOUGHTY—Fixing the bond of the Receiver of Taxes of the Town of Hempstead at $50,000.

Mr. STEVENS—Placing laundries under the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector, who is to visit and inspect the same.

Mr. HANFORD—Fixing the time for the appointment of Overseers of Highways.

Mr. VAN NAME—Restoring to the Commissioners of the Land Office of New York City the same powers to grant lands under water that were exercised by them prior to the Consolidation act.

Also a bill fixing the theatrical license fee in the Borough of Richmond at $100.

Mr. ELLIS—Making it unlawful for any person to cultivate or crop any highway, except for improvement purposes, with the consent of the Commissioner of Highways.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $50,000 for the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford.

Mr. O'BRIEN—Appropriating $49,750 for further construction of the Hospital for Insane Convicts at Dannemora.

Mr. BAKER—Providing for the compulsory education of Indian children on the Onondaga Reservation.

Senator BRACKETT—Authorizing the Waterford Electric Light, Heat and Power Company to construct and maintain a dam across the river between the Towns of Half Moon and Schaghticoke.

The following bills were passed in the Senate to-day:

Senator ARMSTRONG—Making an appropriation for the State Industrial School.

Senator THORNTON—Fixing penalties for causing forest fires.

Mr. ALLDS—Regulating the extension of county co-operative insurance companies.

Senator HILL—Providing for the proper placing of interlocking appliances at railroad crossings.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 14.—The following bills were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. NYE—Appropriating $25,000 for the excavation of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and building a dam at Factory Race.

Mr. JUNGST—Removing the exemption from taxation on cemeteries.

Mr. ADAMS—Fixing the terms and period of election of the Sheriff, County Clerk, District Attorney, and Register of Kings County at two years.

Mr. FORDYCE—Appropriating $45,000 for building controlling gates in the Seneca River for the purpose of regulating the waters of Cayuga Lake.

Mr. HAWKINS—Increasing the salary of court interpreter in the Municipal Courts of New York City from $1,200 to $1,500.

T. F. SULLIVAN—To compel the use of vestibule cars during the Winter months upon all street railroads under a penalty of $25 per day for each car not properly screened.

Mr. LYNN—Permitting street railroad corporations to acquire real property within a city by condemnation.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 14.—In the Assembly to-day the three bills of Mr. Davis defining the powers of the Fire Commissioners of New York City relative to selecting uniforms for the firemen were advanced to third reading and recommitted at the request of the introducer.

A bill of Mr. McMillan's relating to assessments in the City of Schenectady, vetoed by the Mayor, was repassed.

Mr. Fish's bill, incorporating the City of Oneida, was passed upon an emergency message received from the Governor.

The bill of Mr. Riordon, permitting stockholders to examine the books of such corporations in which they hold stock, was advanced to third reading, and recommitted for a further hearing.

Mr. Harburger of New York gave notice that on Monday he would move to discharge the Cities Committee from further consideration of his coal bill for the poor of New York City, and on Tuesday would move to discharge the Gas and Water Committee from consideration of his bill for cheaper gas for New York City.

Senator Grady, in general orders in the Senate to-day, attacked the Davis bill, authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works to allow persons or corporations to transmit telegraphic messages along the canal. The bill was, the Senator stated, indefensible, as it authorized the giving away of important State rights. Senator Ellsworth stated that laws had been passed already granting concessions along the canal and the bill merely authorized the transmission of messages over wires already strung. Upon further attack by Senator Grady the bill was laid aside.

Senator Wilcox's bill to increase the expenditure for street improvements in the City of Auburn was repassed owing to the fact that the Mayor's approval of such bill had been received too late.

To Enlarge the City's Debt Limit.

ALBANY, March 14.—In the Assembly to-day Senator Slater's concurrent resolution was passed providing that the debts incurred by the City of New York after Jan. 1, 1904, for its water supply shall not be included under Section 10 of Article VIII. of the legislation which provides that debts so incurred shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted.

For Open Theatres Here on Sunday.

ALBANY, March 14.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York has introduced several bills providing for allowing the theatres in New York City to open on Sundays.

Reciprocity with British West Indies.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Arrangements were made during the call of Lord Pauncefote at the State Department to-day for the signing of protocols extending the time for ratifying the British-West Indian reciprocity treaties. The formal execution of the extension will be made in a day or two, and, in the absence of Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson in Florida, Secretary Hay probably will sign with Lord Pauncefote.

Dominicans to Meet at Ghent.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—The General of the Dominicans has convoked a general chapter, to meet at Ghent on June 25, for a discussion of the situation in regard to the Dominicans in the Philippines, France, and South America.

CORPORATION TAX SCHEME

Substitute for the Krum Measure to be Reported To-day.

Tax of One-eighth of 1 Per Cent. Provided on Capital Employed in This State During First Year.

ALBANY, March 14.—The general corporation tax bill of Senator Krum has been abandoned and the Assembly Committee on Taxation will report to-morrow a bill drawn on lines suggested by ex-Corporation Clerk Frank White. The new bill provides for a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on the amount of capital employed by a corporation in this State during its first year of existence. The only exemptions are banks, savings banks, insurance companies and trust companies, all of whom are taxed specially, and laundry and manufacturing companies, 50 per cent. of whose capital is invested in this State.

It is believed the tax imposed will bring to the State about $1,000,000. The original bill which this is to take the place of would have netted the State $7,000,000.

The full text of the bill is as follows:

Every foreign corporation, joint stock company, or association, except banking, fire, marine, casualty, and life insurance companies and corporations engaged in carrying on manufactures in this State, and at least 50 per centum of whose capital stock is invested in lands and other property in this State, and used in the conduct of their business, co-operative fraternal insurance companies and building and loan associations, authorized to do business under the general corporation law, shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the State, a license fee of one-eighth of 1 per centum for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchises or carrying on its business in such corporate or organized capacity in this State, to be computed upon the basis of the capital stock employed by it within this State, during the first year of carrying on its business in this State.

The tax imposed by this section as amended on a corporation not heretofore subject to its provisions shall be paid on the first day of December, 1901, to be computed upon the basis of the amount of capital stock employed by it within the State during the year preceding such date, unless on such date such corporation shall not have employed capital within the State for a period of thirteen months, in which case it shall be paid within the time otherwise provided by this section.

No action shall be maintained or recovery had in any of the courts in this State by such foreign corporation without obtaining a receipt for the license as hereby imposed within thirteen months after beginning such business within the State, or, if at the time the amendment to this section takes effect, such a corporation has been engaged in business within this State for more than twelve months without obtaining such receipt within thirty days after such tax is due.

Section 183 of the tax law, as amended by Chapter 785 of the laws of 1897, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Banks, savings banks, institutions for savings, title guaranty, trust, insurance, or surety corporations, laundry corporations, manufacturing corporations, to the extent only of the capital actually employed in this State in manufacturing, and in the sale of the product of such manufacturing, mining corporations, wholly engaged in mining ores within this State, agricultural and horticultural societies or associations, and corporations, joint stock companies or associations operating elevated railway or surface railroads not operated by steam, or formed for supplying water or gas (non-electric or steam heating, lighting, or power purposes, and liable to a tax under Sections 185 and 186 of this chapter, shall be exempt from the payment of the taxes prescribed by Section 182 of this chapter. This exemption shall not be construed to include title guaranty or trust companies. But such a laundry, manufacturing, or mining corporation shall not be exempted from the payment of such taxes unless at least 50 per centum of the capital stock of such corporation is invested in lands and other property in this State and used by it in the conduct of its business.

ELEVATED CAR LIGHTS POOR.

Manager of the Company Which Has the Lighting Contract, However, Declares the Service Is All Right.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction recently as to the poor light which is being furnished to passengers traveling in the trains of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Many people who go up and down town every day complain that the lights in the cars are not kept in as good condition as they formerly were, and that in many cars it is impossible to read. Many of the globes and reflectors are smoky, and, whether it is due to improper care or an insufficient supply of gas, a great many of the cars are sometimes as dim as if they were illuminated with old-fashioned oil lamps.

When Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, was seen yesterday he said that he could not be held responsible for the poor light in the cars.

"When the lights are in bad condition," he said, "it is up to the Pintsch Company, and not to me. We have a yearly contract with the company. They have agreed to keep our cars lighted with a certain amount of candle power, and we expect them to keep the agreement. We have nothing to do with the lights at all. Our employes do not attend to them, beyond lighting them when it gets dark. The employes of the Pintsch Company replenish them at the terminals and see that they are in good order. They have the contract to keep the cars lighted, and when we receive any complaints about the lights we turn them over to the Pintsch people."

When R. M. Dixon, General Manager of the Pintsch Compressing Company, was told about the dissatisfaction as to the lights, he said that the cars of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company were the best lighted in the world.

"They are the very best lights that can be furnished," he said. "We are required by the law to furnish lights of sixteen-candle power, and, instead of that, we are furnishing lights of forty-candle power. Does that look as if we were trying to evade the law? It is to our interest to give the best light possible, and that is what we are doing. The lights are all right, and I don't think there is the slightest ground for complaint. Of course there are some people who think they ought to make a kick if they see that one car is not quite as brilliantly lighted as another. That is not due to a difference of lights, however. It is because one of the cars has woodwork of a lighter finish, which reflects the light more. When you get into one of the cars which is finished in light wood you are in one of the best lighted cars in the world. I think that the service is all right.

"Of course an occasional car may be a little dim for a time, but that is not our fault. Sometimes a car gets in behind time and gets away again before our men have time to look at the lights in it. Nobody can be blamed for that. Then some of the conductors on the road are careless in lighting the lamps, and get the burners smoky. It is hard for us to clean them again because the majority of the cars are in use all the time and are very seldom in storage where we can get at them to get the lights out. We do not get much chance to clean the brasswork of the lights for the same reason, but we always do attend to them whenever we get an opportunity. We have 18,000 lights to attend to, and you can see how hard it is to keep them all just right.

"I think I am telling the truth when I say that we keep the cars very well lighted. I intend to make a personal inspection in a few days, however, and if I do find anything wrong it will be rectified at once."

BOY'S ARM CUT OFF BY A CAR.

Young Ruhland May Die—His Comrade, Dreyer, Badly Hurt.

A south-bound Madison Avenue car ran down a wagon traveling west through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at about 6 o'clock last evening, in which Irving Ruhland, ten years old, of 1,962 Park Avenue, and Frederick Dreyer, Jr., eleven years old, of the same address, were riding, Henry Schmidt being the driver. The wagon was pushed along sideways for about forty feet and both boys were thrown out. Littue Ruhland, as he struck the asphalt, threw out his right arm to save himself, and a wheel of the car passed over it, cutting it off near the shoulder.

Dreyer, who was badly hurt about the head, got lost in the crowd while the ambulance was coming from Harlem Hospital, and ran home to his father, who keeps a grocery store at the address given. At the hospital last night it was said that Ruhland would probably die from shock, while the Dreyer boy at his home was delirious from concussion of the brain and under the care of the family physician.

Policeman Scully arrested the motorman, John Ryan, twenty-three years old, of 222 East Seventy-fifth Street, and locked him up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

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COURT REBUKES A LAWYER.

Justice Lawrence's Reply to Counsel, Who Asked that His Choice for Referee Be Appointed.

Justice Lawrence took occasion in the Supreme Court yesterday to rebuke a lawyer whom he considered had made an unusual proposition to him in the matter of appointing a referee.

The comments were made in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted on behalf of Mrs. Alida Nelson, who wanted to recover a child she claimed to be her daughter from John C. Wood. The child was adopted by Mr. Wood about two years ago. He received it from Bellevue Hospital, where it had been taken after being abandoned by its father, John Nelson.

The question of identity arose in the proceedings, and Lawyer George Robinson, who represented Mrs. Nelson, said to the Justice:

"I would suggest, your Honor, that you appoint a referee, whom I shall name, and I shall be responsible for the expenses of the reference."

"Stop right there," said the Justice. "I shall not appoint a referee named by you, and your suggestion is most improper. There must be something behind this. When this Court appoints a referee and directs that no expense be charged by him, it appoints a person in whom it has confidence. I shall appoint James J. Nealis as referee to take testimony and order him to report to the Court."

This ended the case until the referee's report is ready.

MAGISTRATE CRANE DEFEATED.

Sued for Division of a Fee, He Must Pay the Plaintiff Over $1,000.

The jury which heard the evidence in the action brought by Lawyer Thomas J. O'Neill against Magistrate Leroy B. Crane brought in a verdict yesterday of $1,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

The action grew out of the settlement of a breach of promise case, in which the plaintiff received $15,000, one-half of this sum going to her lawyers. The lawyer first retained in the case was Royal S. Crane, a brother of the Magistrate. Mr. O'Neill was called into the case about a month before the settlement. At that time the defendant had offered to settle for $2,000. Some time after the settlement Royal S. Crane died. Mr. O'Neill claimed that he was to have received one-half of the fee, and that he got nothing. He further contended that Magistrate Crane was a partner of his brother, and that he was liable for the fee.

The Magistrate denied partnership and said that he had complied with the law and had not practiced since he became a City Magistrate.

In charging the jury Justice Clarke, before whom the case was tried, said that the first question for the jury to determine was whether the Magistrate was in partnership with his brother. If he was not, then they could not find in favor of Mr. O'Neill. The Justice referred to this point several times in his charge.

The jury was out about an hour and a half before it arrived at an agreement. In addition to the sum awarded as a fee the jury gave Mr O'Neill $132 interest.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN'S PRANK.

Decorate Top of a High Smokestack with the Numerals of Their Class.

The early comers at Columbia University yesterday morning were surprised to see the top of the eighty-foot smokestack on the gymnasium decorated in large white characters with '04, the numerals of the freshman class. How the feat was accomplished no one seems to know, for the stack is of smooth steel, and there is no rope or ladder leading to its top.

As soon as the decoration was discovered the university proctors were summoned. The fires in the engines were stopped, and a man was sent up the inside of the stack to paint out the figures.

PATRICK'S COUNSEL PROTESTS.

The Examination of the Man Accused of Murder Again Adjourned.

The examination of Albert T. Patrick on the charge of murdering the millionaire William Marsh Rice in September last was again adjourned yesterday, until March 26, despite the protests of his counsel.

Patrick has been in the Tombs, charged with forging Rice's name to a twenty-five-thousand-dollar check, since Oct. 4, 1900. Lawyer Moore of Moore & Cantwell argued before Justice Jerome that it was about time for the District Attorney to produce something more than the warrant.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvin stated that the prosecution was waiting for the report of Prof. Witthaus as to the amount of mercury found in the dead man's organs. Mr. Garvin also said that it had been very hard to get at the evidence in the case.

BURGLAR INSULTS A JUDGE.

Scene in the Court When the Man Was Sentenced.

A sensational scene occurred in the Special Sessions Court at Jersey City yesterday. Judge John A. Blair was on the bench. John Clark, who had been convicted of burglary, was called to the bar and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Clark's anger was aroused.

"You are an old scoundrel!" he shouted at Judge Blair.

That was as far as he got, for Constable William Wise dealt him a blow that silenced him. Clark retaliated by kicking Wise. Then Constable James O'Brien gave Clark three blows in rapid succession, and then he and Constable George Dilworth closed with Clark and handcuffed him before he could offer any further resistance. He was then taken back to the County Jail.

GENERALS START FOR CUBA.

Miles and Ludington, with a Party, Go to Inspect Posts.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Miles and their son, Sherman Miles; Quartermaster General and Mrs. Ludington, Col. H. H. Whitney, Artillery Corps, aide de camp to Gen. Miles; Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston, Frank Wiberg of Cincinnati, and Gen. Miles's secretary and orderly, left here for Cuba this evening at 9:55 o'clock in a private car over the Southern Railway, traveling via Savannah, Jacksonville, and Palm Beach. After spending about two days at Palm Beach, Fla., the party will embark at Miami for Havana.

It is the purpose of Gen. Miles and Gen. Ludington to inspect the principal military posts in Cuba, but their itinerary will not be arranged until after their arrival in Havana. Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of Cuba, has arranged to place a Government steamer at the disposal of Gen. Miles, and it undoubtedly will be utilized during Gen. Miles's trip. It is expected that the party will start back from Cuba the latter part of next week.

Although Gen. Miles has been commissioned to look into certain military matters for the Secretary of War, it is stated with the utmost positiveness at the War Department that Gen. Miles's visit has no connection whatever with the political affairs of Cuba.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH LINES

Mr. Clark of the Western Union Discusses the Question.

Says Under Present Conditions Public Ownership Would Result in a Large Loss.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Thomas F. Clark, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified before the Industrial Commission to-day concerning the relations of the telegraph to the public. He devoted much of his time to the consideration of the wisdom of Government ownership of the telegraph. He expressed the opinion that those who advocate Government control base their advocacy upon the fact that the Governments of Great Britain, Belgium, and Switzerland control the telegraph lines in those countries, but he argued that the conditions, geographic, social, administrative, are so entirely different as to render useless in this country deductions drawn from considerations in those countries.

He first compared the geographic areas, showing that where there are only sixty-seven people in the United States to each mile of wire there are in Great Britain 130 people to the mile, in Switzerland 220, and in Belgium 321. He said that in the United States there are 1,118,086 miles of wire, and 1,585,267 miles in all of Europe.

Mr. Clark mentioned the fact that the telegraph lines in the United States cover many sparsely settled sections, saying that while the returns from such sections are comparatively small, the cost of construction and maintenance is greater than in more densely populated sections. In Montana, for instance, with a population of only one person to the square mile of territory, there are 292 telegraph and telephone stations.

All told, he said, there are 29,000 places in the United States reached by the telegraph companies, while in Great Britain there are only 10,816 places thus reached. In this country almost 50 per cent. of the Post Offices have telegraph connections, while in Great Britain only about one-quarter of them are thus equipped.

While admitting that rates on local messages in Europe are lower than in the United States, Mr. Clark contended that on through messages they are incomparably higher. He pointed out that in Europe addresses and signatures are charged for. As a comparison in long distance messages, he pointed out that an ordinary message covering ten words of text would cost about $2.41 if sent from London to St. Petersburg, a distance of 1,774 miles, while a message sent from New York to Galveston, about the same distance, would cost only 75 cents.

The capitalization of the Western Union Company, Mr. Clark stated, amounts to $705 per mile of poles, or $141 per mile of wire. In Great Britain the capitalization was about twice as great.

Referring to the consolidation of the various original lines into the Western Union system, he said it had been necessary, in order to secure unification of rates and to facilitate through business. The result also had been a vast reduction in rates of transmission, the present maximum rates being in many cases not more than one-tenth of the rates in 1866. Now the rates are as reasonable, he said, as they could be made consistent with good business management.

He said it could not be expected that the owners of telegraph lines would sell at the mere cost of production. They, and others, owners of any profitable property, had a right to expect something for good will, &c. He also argued that the cost of construction of a telegraph system is not confined to the lines throughout the rural districts, but is due largely to city conditions—the construction of buildings and underground conduits and the securing of other terminal facilities. He estimated that there had been spent upon the Western Union system since 1866 not less than $50,000,000 or $60,000,000, entirely outside of construction.

He quoted the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain as saying that there had been a loss to the Government of about $22,000,000 on the telegraph system of that country. If there had been such a deficit there, what, Mr. Clark asked, could be expected in a country like the United States, twenty-five times as large?

Mr. Clark claimed that the Western Union rates were reasonable and the result of very careful study and adjustment. He thought any radical reduction would be followed by disaster to the stockholders and would result in no benefit to the public at large. There certainly would be a deficit, and in case of Government ownership the burden simply would be shifted from the stockholders to the people.

"Didn't you meet the rates of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph line when it was in operation?" was asked.

"Yes," the witness replied, "and stopped dividends."

Mr. Clark said that in carrying the Government business between the United States and Cuba, the International Company, which is under the control of the Western Union, and which carries Government business free of charge, had carried more messages for the United States in one year than it had carried for Spain in thirty years.

Mr. Clark closed his statement with another reference to Government ownership, saying that unless there could be a permanent civil service public ownership would result in a serious deficit, and he believed that no good would be served in the end.

E. S. REYNAL AND FIANCEE ILL.

The Young Man and Miss Fitzgerald Both Down With Scarlet Fever.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 14.—Eugene S. Reynal and Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald are both ill with scarlet fever at Gedney Farm, the country seat of Howard Willets. The place is quarantined. Reynal is a son of Mrs. Jules Reynal of 263 Madison Avenue, Manhattan. Miss Fitzgerald is a daughter of Gen. Fitzgerald.

Their engagement to be married was announced last week while they were attending a house party at the Willets place. Both were taken ill about the same time. Their marriage, it is understood, is to take place in June. It is said that neither of them is seriously ill.

Christian Science Church Incorporated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 14.—The certificate of incorporation of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, for this village, has been filed in the County Clerk's office. The Trustees named are Fred Barker, John Quimby, and Mrs. Clara Smith, all of this village.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS'S WILL.

All His Property, the Value of Which Is Not Given, Left to His Family.

The will of William M. Evarts was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday afternoon. The document, which is very lengthy, was drawn by the testator himself, and is dated June 2, 1892. Mr. Evarts was always noted for the long sentences he would use in his legal papers and in speaking. The will bears marks of this peculiarity. Sentences of 500 or more words are quite common throughout the document, and in one instance one long clause consists of a single sentence.

Among the specific bequests, the testator leaves $20,000 to his daughter Mary Evarts and $10,000 to his son Prescott. The famous Bailey Farm, at Windsor, Vt., is given to Maxwell Evarts, a son. The property known as the Skinner House, at Windsor, goes to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Perkins, a daughter. The remainder of the real estate at Windsor is given to the widow of the testator, Helen M. W. Evarts. All the property owned by Mr. Evarts at Cornish, N. H., is divided among his daughters, Hetty Sherman Beaman, Helen M. Tweed, Elizabeth H. Perkins, and Louisa W. Scudder.

All the real estate owned by Mr. Evarts in New York, Brooklyn, East Hampton, L. I., and about 350 acres in Maryland, and all other real estate not specifically disposed of, is to be sold by the trustees of the estate and a trust fund created for the benefit of the testator's wife as long as she may live. At her death the fund is to be divided among the testator's children, special provisions being made for each child. The sons, Allen W. Sherman and Maxwell, are appointed as executors and trustees. The will makes no public bequests.

In the petition accompanying the will the value of the real property is given as "unknown" and the personal as "over $10,000."

QUEER FIGHT OVER A WILL.

Daughter, Opposing Mother-in-Law, Says Her Father's Real Wife Is Living in Russia.

The application of a married woman for the appointment of a guardian which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office is the preliminary step in a most curious contest over an estate. The woman is Mrs. Sadie Blumenthal of 406 East Fifteenth Street. She wants her brother-in-law, Benjamin Kaplan, appointed to look after her interests.

The story disclosed by the papers on file is as follows. About twenty years ago Moses Weinstein lived in Russia with his wife Mary and little daughter Sadie. He came to New York alone in 1883, leaving wife and child in Russia, and engaged in the business of manufacturing "antiques." He opened up a factory in Duane Street and prospered.

About six years ago a letter reached the Russian home inclosing money for Sadie's passage to New York. She came alone, her mother remaining in Russia. Sadie was met by her father and taken to his home, where she was introduced by her father to a young woman, who he said was his wife. Sadie was surprised at this, but said nothing. The new wife was only about two years older than Sadie, and as a result the two did not agree. Sadie left home and went to live with friends. Then she had her own little love affair and married Benjamin Blumenthal, a commercial traveler.

Mr. Weinstein died on Jan. 17 last, and his second wife, Rosie, found that he had left no will. She immediately applied for letters of administration on his estate, which is valued at about $35,000, and they were granted to her without question. In her application she named herself and her three young children as the sole heirs of Mr. Weinstein. No mention was made of Sadie.

When Sadie discovered this she retained the law firm of Vidaver & Josephson to look after her interests. As she is now only twenty years of age, it was necessary to have the guardian appointed to represent her before the court. In her affidavit she declares that her mother is still alive in Russia and that her father had never obtained a divorce, therefore she and her mother are the sole heirs to the estate.

Bequests of Joseph F. Ismay.

The will of Joseph F. Ismay, who died at his residence, 160 East Ninety-first Street, on March 10, was filed in the Surrogates' Office yesterday. The testator leaves $5,000 to the Corpus Christi Monastery in the Borough of the Bronx, and $2,000 to the widow, Mary Ann Ismay. The balance of the estate is divided among several grandchildren. The value of the estate is given at $15,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, Artillery Corps, is detailed as recorder of the board of officers appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, vice Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, Second Cavalry, relieved.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, at such time as may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, Second Cavalry; First Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, Eighteenth Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Bingham will report to the commanding officer at Fort Wallawalla, Washington, to relieve Major Walter Whitney, Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Major Charles K. Winne, Surgeon, will report to the Surgeon General of the army for consultation on official business pertaining to the exhibit of the Medical Department of the army at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort McPherson, Georgia, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. John W. French, Twenty-second Infantry; Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Artillery Corps; Major James E. Macklin, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon; Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis A. Halliday; First Lieut. Henry E. Eames, Eleventh Infantry, recorder. The following-named officers will report to Col. French, President of the board, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Robert H. Patterson, Artillery Corps; Capt. Clermont L. Best, Artillery Corps; Capt. Henry L. Harris, Artillery Corps; Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Le Ro

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Those who watched Mr. Jean de Reszke feigning death in the last act of "Tristan und Isolde," at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday night, secretly hoped that the result might not be the same as that of his previous appearance in the same rôle. It may be recalled that he was then seized with an attack of grip, and was unable to sing for nearly three weeks. The cause of that attack was one historically associated with the rôle of Tristan. In the last scene after a long and arduous passage of exciting declamation the impersonator of Tristan must lie still on the stage. He has been engaged in violent exertion, and is naturally warm, probably perspiring. He is now in a state of complete relaxation, a condition highly favorable to the development of a cold. Mr. de Reszke always begs the representatives of Isolde and Brangäne to pull his mantle well up around him as he lies there, but they, engaged in thinking of their own work, do not always remember. Hence the danger of cold. If the doors are placarded to-night with announcements that Mr. de Reszke is indisposed, those who know the history of Tristan will exclaim, "Those fatal draughts have been at their work again."

For the original impersonator of this part fell a victim to these draughts. He died in the zenith of his exceptional powers, a singer who realized Wagner's ideal. And the insensate chroniclers of the time at once proclaimed through Europe that he had died of the strain of singing and acting the rôle. But Schnorr von Carrolsfeld lived long enough to pronounce such stories absurd. He declared that the exertion of singing the part was not exhausting to him, but that he lay on the stage with icy draughts sweeping over him, and he felt the very marrow in his bones chilling. That was the cause of the death of Schnorr. It was the cause of the recent indisposition of de Reszke. And it is a danger to which every impersonator of Tristan is exposed.

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The production of Reyer's "Salammbo" at the Metropolitan Opera House next Wednesday will make known to this city a composer hitherto a stranger. He is, however, well known in Paris, where he is the librarian of the Grand Opera, and one of the leading critics of music. The production is due to the presence of Miss Lucienne Breval in the company. It was generally expected that Mr. Mancinelli's tuneful "Hero and Leander" would be given again this season with Mme. Gadski as the heroine. But the necessity of employing Miss Breval is the cause of the substitution of Reyer's work for that of the accomplished Italian conductor of the opera.

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Paderewski and Busoni are playing piano in England, while the leading violinists are Ysaye and Ondricek. Ysaye is also figuring occasionally as a conductor.

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Hugo Gorlitz, formerly Paderewski's manager, is about to begin a series of ballad concerts in the new Bechstein Hall, in London. He has also engaged Leopold Godowsky for piano recitals to be given in May.

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In its issue for March, The Musical Times gives a portrait of Verdi, which happily illustrates the buoyant manner in which the master bore his burden of years. It is, no doubt, the last photograph that the veteran had taken, for it was signed by him on the day before his fatal seizure. The number also contains recollections of Arthur Sullivan in his chorister days, an appreciation of the late Dr. E. J. Hopkins, and other matter which will profit and enlighten the amateur.

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The new Bach Society of Berlin will hold high festival on March 22 and two following days. The programme contains five cantatas, an organ prelude, a motet, a sonata for piano and violin, the concerto in F for horns, oboes, and strings, and that in D for piano, violin, flute, and orchestra. A Bach exhibition will be open at the same time. For this the Royal Museum has sent a complete collection of all the instruments used by the great master in his works.

***

Among the letters on the Philharmonic Society recently printed in this paper was one asserting that many of the players were too old to be longer useful. On the following day a mild-looking and certainly simple-minded operator of a wood wind instrument strode into the counting room of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and, addressing the first clerk he saw before him, said:

"Do you think I am an old man?"

The astonished man behind the counter promptly returned a negative.

"How old would you take me to be?" asked the player.

"About thirty-five," was the answer.

"Well, I'm a little more than that," said he of the Boehm fingering, "and my partner is a year or two older. You said I was an old man!"

And with that he departed to inform the Aschenbrödel Verein how he had "called down" the editor.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Second Concert of the Season at Carnegie Hall.

The Musical Art Society gave the second concert of its eighth season at Carnegie Hall last night. As is customary at these unique entertainments the stage was handsomely decorated with garlands, palms, and potted plants. The audience was a large one, and it was prolific in demonstrations of pleasure. There were no soloist last evening, but the interest and pleasure of the auditors did not seem to be diminished by the omission. The programme consisted of the five-part motet of des Pres, "Miserere mei, Deus," a sixteenth century Easter song, Palestrina's motet "Peccantem me Quotidie," a series of three pieces by Bach, consisted of a chorale, the motet "Be Not Afraid," and a chorale from the Christmas Oratorio, Handel's concerto grosso in D major, the old English round, "Sumer Es I-cumen In," Battishill's glee, "Amidst the Myrtles," Cornelius's part song for eight voices "Der Tod, das ist die Kühle Nacht," and two part songs by Mendelssohn — "Frühlingsahnung" and "Der Nachtigall."

For the performance of these works Mr. Frank Damrosch, the conductor of the society, had assembled, in addition to the society's chorus, sixteen boys of the surpliced choir of St. James's Church, the People's Choral Union, and the string orchestra necessary for the performance of the Handel number. The boys were heard in the first number and the Bach motet, while the Choral Union sang the chorales from the gallery. We have before spoken of the noble effect produced by the solid and sonorous tone of this massive choir floating down from above and filling every cranny of the hall, but it seemed particularly impressive last night when it was first loosed in the major and the lovely Easter hymn so excellently arranged by Martin Plüddemann. The boys' voices proved comparatively ineffective, and in the motet were overbalanced so that the chorale was not clearly heard.

The chorus of the society was not wholly happy in the beautiful music of the master of the second period of the Netherlands school, and it sang also with apparent difficulty in the high tessitura of the Bach motet. But in other numbers, particularly the Palestrina selection, its work was on the high level to which it has accustomed us. For the performance of the old round Mr. Damrosch placed the singers of the different parts in separated positions with good results. The merry catch sounded as fresh and melodious as if written yesterday instead early in the thirteenth century. It is a monument to the advancement of England in composition at that date, and seems to show that the English were ahead of the Netherlanders in the development of canonic writing. It was worth while to give it at last night's concert. The Handel concerto heard last night is one of the most piquant of the set, and it delighted the audience. The dainty minuet had to be repeated. It is a comfort to think that the music lovers of this town have not heard so much of the highly spiced modern composition that they cannot enjoy the naïve tunefulness and unaffected rhythms of this sound and healthy music. Such compositions may belong to an early school, but they do not seem old-fashioned except when they fail to minister to minds diseased. And for such there is no balm in diatonic harmonies. There were many good Wagnerites and Brahmsians in last night's audience, and they will be none the worse for applauding the music of the good old Saxon.

"Die Walkure" at the Opera.

The second performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" reached its second drama yesterday afternoon, when "Die Walküre" was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House. The audience was one of respectable size, considering the fact that the drama was performed for the sixth time. The cast was that which has been made familiar heretofore, except that Miss Olitzka sang Fricka in place of Mme. Schumann-Heink, who had sung Brangäne on the previous evening, and therefore could not be expected to appear again yesterday afternoon. Mme. Ternina having sung Isolde on Wednesday night, Mme. Nordica was the Brünnhilde. The American soprano was in her usual command of her splendid vocal resources. She sang with great brilliancy and power of tone and with her unfailing intelligence. Mme. Gadski was the same interesting Sieglinde as she always is.

Mr. Van Dyck repeated his notable impersonation of Siegmund, while Mr. Bertram was again the Wotan, and Mr. Blass was once more a most admirable Hunding. In general spirit and effectiveness the performance was excellent. The orchestra was full of life and elasticity, and Mr. Damrosch, who is especially happy in this work, was at his best. The choir of Walkyrs sang with good effect, and there was a decided improvement in the scenic treatment of the aerial flight of the choosers of the slain. The performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will continue next Tuesday, with "Siegfried."

"Manon Lescaut" in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—"Manon Lescaut," a new play, was successfully produced at the Century Theatre this evening. The author, Theodore Burt Sayre, in his dramatization from the famous novel, has departed from the book to a considerable extent, but the scenes he has invented are as strong as those of the original writer. Effie Shannon played the title rôle. In the comedy scenes she was dainty and graceful, and in some emotional scenes approaching the tragic, her work was effective. Herbert Kelcey, as Louis des Grieux, has a part widely different from anything he has played. He met the requirements easily, and looked well in his elaborate Louis XV. costumes.

MR. LEDERER RETURNS.

Has Many Plans for New Attractions Which Will Be First Produced in This City.

George W. Lederer, accompanied by the principal members of The Casino Girl company, twenty English ballet girls, and ten girls of the original chorus, which he took to London with him early in the season, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. Mr. Lederer said yesterday in his office shortly after his arrival:

"I cannot say how thoroughly pleased I am to return. While the trip over was an exceedingly rough one, I feel in better health and spirits to start into my work than I have ever before felt after a sea voyage. The first thing I shall do is to thoroughly organize my "Casino Girl" Company and get the members into rehearsals. The play will be presented in this city two weeks from Monday at a Broadway house and will continue for an indefinite period, after which it will be sent on a tour to play engagements in large cities only. New Yorkers will be surprised at the improvement which has been made in the musical comedy since it was last seen here, and in the cast will be many new people.

"James E. Sullivan will be the Khedive of Egypt, while Albert Hart and Sam Collins will resume their old rôles of Fromage and Potage. Harry Fairleigh, a prominent English baritone, who has never been here before, will be in one of the leading rôles, and Raymond Hitchcock will fill the comedy part of Reuben Bey. Miss Kate Seymour will play one of the leading soubrette parts. Another new member in the company will be Miss Emily Herve, who will also play one of the soubrette rôles. Miss Ella Snyder will be seen in the title rôle, which she has been filling since the retirement of Mabie Gilman from the cast, and in which she has proved quite successful.

"In May I will produce a new play which has not yet been named. It is a German musical farce which I purchased in Vienna, and was known over there as 'Die Land Streicher' (The Tramp.) It is by the author of 'The Circus Girl.' Harry B. Smith will make the adaptation, and Ludwig Englander will write the music. The leading parts I have arranged to have played by James E. Sullivan, Miss Kate Seymour, and Miss Ella Snyder. The production will be an entirely new style of musical entertainment that has never before been attempted by me.

"About June 1 I will give another production of a Summer review, in which a burlesque on the Casino Girl's experiences in the English metropolis with the police, cabmen, and noblemen will play an important part. Next Christmas New York will have a typical English pantomime, which in my opinion should prove very successful. Another project on which I have been at work for some time is the building in this city of a hippodrome, to be an exact duplication of the London Hippodrome, in which there will be a circus, a theatre, and a vaudeville entertainment. The architect, with the plans, will arrive here next week, and I shall probably settle on the site of this new building at the earliest possible time."

FANNY JOHNSON MARRIED.

Actress Becomes the Wife of Her Cousin, Prof. Van Dyck of Rutgers College.

Miss Fanny Johnson, who will be remembered by the New York theatre-going public as the impersonator until recently of the character of Dolores, the leading rôle in the musical comedy, "Florodora," at the Casino Theatre, was married Wednesday evening to Prof. William Van Bergen Van Dyck of Rutgers College.

Prof. Van Dyck is twenty-six years of age, and is the son of Dr. Francis Cuyler Van Dyck, Professor of Physics in Rutgers College. The bridegrom is an assistant in the department of which his father is the head. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Alice Q. Bellew, of 107 Hamilton Place. The Rev. M. H. Hutton of New Brunswick officiated.

Prof. Van Dyck and his wife are second cousins, and much of their childhood was spent in the same place, Coxsackie, N. Y. Some years ago Miss Johnson went to Paris, where she received her education.

Prof. Van Dyck had not seen Miss Johnson for several years until last Summer, when he was visiting Paris. Shortly after that, Miss Johnson returned to America and was engaged for the leading rôle in "Florodora."

An attack of grip compelled her to retire temporarily from the company. She returned to the company some weeks later, but remained only a few days, when taken ill again. A few weeks ago her physician ordered her to go to the Bermudas.

When Prof. Van Dyck found this out, he suggested an immediate marriage. Miss Johnson consented, and the marriage Wednesday night followed. Prof. and Mrs. Van Dyck will reside in New Brunswick on their return from the Bermudas. When Manager Fisher was informed of the marriage of his former leading lady yesterday afternoon he was much surprised. "She is a fine woman," he said, "and deserves all the good luck in the world."

MARRIAGE OF FLORENCE BELL.

Member of the Weber & Fields Company the Bride of Thomas H. Cullen, Jr.

Erinula D'Angri Brady-Patti, better known to the theatregoing public as Florence Bell, a member of the Weber & Fields stock company, was married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. Houghton to Thomas H. Cullen, Jr., the son of a merchant of this city. Miss Bell is a stepdaughter of the late Carlo Patti, brother of Adelina Patti. The wedding of yesterday was a somewhat hurried affair.

The young couple have been secretly engaged several weeks and their original intention was to marry at the end of the season. But early this week they changed their minds and decided to have the ceremony performed yesterday. Nearly all the members of the company were present at the church. Miss Belle Robinson, one of the company, acted as bridesmaid and Gustave Zimmerman, an intimate friend of the bridegroom, was the best man. The bride presented to Miss Robinson an antique thumb ring, which formerly belonged to Carlotta Patti. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the Marlborough. Mrs. Cullen will not retire from the stage.

Josef Hofmann at the Press Club.

Josef Hofmann will give a piano recital in the parlors of the New York Press Club on Tuesday, March 19, at 3 P. M. Earl Gulick will sing between parts one and two of the recital.

Reduction at the Broadway Theatre.

Manager Jacob Litt of the Broadway Theatre has announced a reduction in the prices, to begin next Wednesday, when he gives his production of "The Price of Peace." The rates will range from 25 cents to $1.50. There will be over 1,000 seats at $1, many of which are on the lower floor.

MANUFACTURER IN A ROW.

Theodore Conkling Arrested Upon His Divorced Wife's Complaint—Her Friends to the Rescue.

Theodore Conkling, a woolen manufacturer, giving 329 Amsterdam Avenue as his address, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night. The charge was attempted felonious assault. It was made by his divorced wife, Ella S. Conkling, who resides at 62 West Seventieth Street. Mrs. Conkling is about forty-five years old. She says she speculates in real estate.

Policeman Owen McKenna was at Seventieth Street and Columbus Avenue at 9:30 o'clock last night. He heard cries for help and he ran toward Broadway and West End Avenue, whence the sounds came. At 62 West Seventieth Street Edward Schlessinger of 1,001 Madison Avenue, called him. Schlessinger told him to hurry and said that if he did not somebody would get killed.

"There's a man in here with a gun, and he's liable to shoot it," he said.

In the house the policeman found Mark M. Schlessinger, a lawyer living with his brother Edward, and having an office at 20 Broad Street. The lawyer was holding down a man much larger than he. Schlessinger said the large man—who later proved to be Conkling—had threatened to annihilate the tenants in the house. At this point Mrs. Conkling appeared. She corroborated this allegation. Her clothing was torn and several bruises on her neck were visible. Conkling had a cut on his right hand. Edward Schlessinger's lip was twice its normal size. He said Conkling had hit him.

The policemen escorted the woman and the three men to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. There charges and counter charges were made, the result being Conkling's incarceration by Sergt. Fitzpatrick, who took Mrs. Conkling's complaint.

The woman said she had moved into the house a week ago. Last night she answered the bell, as she was expecting friends. Her former husband confronted her. He had been drinking, she thought. She tried to slam the door. He was too quick for her, and got in. He finally seized her by the throat. She struggled. Then it was, she said, that the revolver was used. At this point the Schlessingers appeared. They were the expected friends, and it was legal business, she said, upon which they called.

Conkling declined to talk save to say that his cause in his ex-wife had been purely social, and that she had knocked him down and assaulted him. He had not threatened her.

The Schlessingers and Mrs. Conkling went from the station house to the home of Rastus S. Ransom, at 338 West Seventy-second Street, Mrs. Conkling's attorney. Subsequently Mark Schlessinger called again at the station house, but he declined to say anything.

The prisoner married Mrs. Conkling seven years ago. They soon separated. Mrs. Conkling has claimed that the cause was her husband's alleged intemperance. A reconciliation followed and then a second separation. In November, 1899, they were divorced. Justice Giegerich tried the case.

ROBBERS KILL BANK CASHIER.

Enter the Institution at Noon and Secure $2,000—Victim Tried to Prevent Their Escape.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 14.—Charles W. Ryan, cashier of the Halifax National Bank, was shot to death by Henry Rowe and Weston Keiper, of Lykens, at noon to-day, during an attempt at a daring bank robbery. The robbers were captured by a party of citizens soon after the crime, and were brought to the Harrisburg Jail, together with F. B. Straley, of Lykens, who is suspected of being an accomplice.

Rowe and Keiper drove to Halifax from Elizabethville this morning, and hitching their team on the outskirts of the town, boldly entered the bank with revolvers presented. Each had a revolver, and they ordered the attachés of the bank to throw up their hands and turn over the money.

One of them held in check Abraham Fostenbaugh, the President; Isaac Lyter, the teller, and Ex-Representative Swartz of Duncannon, who was in the bank on private business. The other covered Cashier Ryan, and under the menace of the revolver the cashier collected the cash in the drawers to the amount of $2,000 and placed it in a satchel the robbers had brought with them.

Rowe, with the cash-stuffed satchel in his hand, backed out toward the door, and Keiper also moved toward the entrance to the bank. Just when it seemed that the robbers would succeed in getting away, Cashier Ryan leaped forward in an attempt to knock up the revolver of the man with the money. In the scuffle several shots were fired and Ryan fell to the floor, shot through the groin by a bullet from the pistol of Rowe. Mr. Fostenbaugh grabbed Rowe, and after a short scuffle threw him to the floor. Keiper ran out of the door. The noise of the shots attracted J. F. Lyter, who has a store near the bank building. He ran out with his shotgun and pursued Keiper for one block and shot him in the back of the head, when the robber surrendered.

The wounded cashier was taken to his home after the capture of the desperadoes, where he died early this evening.

Rowe and Keiper are unmarried and formerly worked in the coal mines at Lykens. Rowe is nineteen years old, and has been considered a dangerous man. Keiper is twenty years old, and was always looked upon as honest and harmless. They were brought to Harrisburg this afternoon. At the jail Keiper said that he did not shoot with the intention of killing anybody.

DEAD IN HIS SIGNAL TOWER.

Lehigh Valley Road Employe Killed by a Bullet—Set a Switch Just Before Death.

NEWARK, N. J., March 14.—The body of W. W. Blackford, night operator in the towerhouse of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Park View, was found in the tower early this morning by other employes of the road. A revolver was found on the floor of the structure, and it was discovered that he had died from a bullet wound. Whether it was a case of suicide or accidental shooting will probably never be known. Blackford was married and leaves one child. He was a sober, steady man.

County Physician Washington, who made an investigation, says he does not suspect foul play, but he could not find any reason why Blackford should have committed suicide. Blackford's only amusement was shooting at targets, and he made all his own ammunition.

Blackford went on duty about 6 o'clock last night, relieving George Johnson. He was in good spirits. At midnight Thomas Shea, a night watchman for that section of the railroad, went to the tower and sat with Blackford. He was alive at 2:25 this morning. At that hour Albert Hoey, conductor of the yard freight, had his engineer signal to Blackford to set the switch for him. Blackford set the switch and signal promptly. Coal was taken on and Hoey gave his engineer the signal to move out of the block controlled by the Park View tower. The signal arm this time did not fall, and the engineer whistled.

Conductor Hoey ran to the tower, and did not see Blackford at the levers. Then he tried to open the tower door. It stuck, but yielded when Hoey pushed hard. Then he saw that Blackford's body was on the floor against the door. The revolver was near by, and the operator was dead. The bullet had entered near the collar bone. All the signals were set at "danger."

County Physician Washington allowed the body to be removed to the man's late home. In speaking of the conditions surrounding the death of Blackford, he said:

"It would be possible for a man to kill himself by shooting himself where Blackford did, but I never saw a suicide who shot himself there. I do not believe this man killed himself."

CAUSE OF WADMAN'S DEATH.

Dr. O'Hanlon Says It Was Due to Nephritis, Not Violence.

Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon yesterday made a supplementary report to the District Attorney's office on the cause of death of Herbert C. Wadman, who died on March 5, 1901, at the Manhattan State Hospital. The report states that Wadman's death was not due to violence, but that he died from nephritis, induced by the excessive use of alcohol.

Wadman was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, but at the request of relatives was exhumed and an autopsy performed at the Morgue on Wednesday. The organs were sent to pathologists of the Cornell Medical College for examination. Dr. O'Hanlon's report will have the effect of discontinuing this examination.

TOKENS IN IRISH MAIL

Shamrock Comes for Loved Ones in This Country.

Messages of Affection in Verse Upon Envelope and Box—Vast Consignment Overwhelms Postal Clerks.

The approach of St. Patrick's Day was borne in upon the clerks in the foreign mail department of the Post Office yesterday with the arrival of the White Star steamship Majestic, which brought over 1,800 bags of mail matter. By far the larger part of the huge consignment was from Ireland, and the greater part of this mail matter consisted of shamrock. The remainder was principally moss, peat, bog oak, and poetry, sent from the residents of the Emerald Isle to loved ones in America in memory of St. Patrick.

Limerick and Cork and Killarney must have been denuded of their verdure, judging from the appearance of the interior of the Post Office when the mails were opened. The big barnlike mail room was fairly lined in green until it looked at first glance as if Christmas was about to come again in March.

There was shamrock in letters, shamrock in boxes, and shamrock done up in paper parcels, and the general dampness generated by the greens had caused many hundreds of the parcels to break open. Stamps had dampened and peeled off, letters had sprung open, and many addresses were blurred and indistinct. A great deal of English mail that had come over side by side with the Irish mail had become dampened and had succumbed to the melting influence of the shamrock.

There were thousands of letters filled with the greens, and on the envelopes and parcels were the pictures of shamrocks. Nearly every piece of the Irish mail had written on the outside some loving message from the sender. One letter had on its back the following:

GOD SAVE IRELAND,
We prize the shamrock fair
And love its emerald green,
And Ireland's sons its leaves shall wear
In every clime and scene.

Another letter, fairly bursting apart with shamrocks, bore this inscription in a woman's hand:

From the dearest spot in Erin's Isle
I send the shamrock spray,
With kindest love from all at home
To a dear one far away.

A big box of sod and shamrocks carried the following message:

Shamrocks for St. Patrick's Day
From dear old Cork I send,
With kindest love from all at home,
To you, our dear old friend.

Green silk handkerchiefs were also sent as well as green neckties galore. There were also many boxes of small green harps about four inches long. Most of the letters had small green ribbons pinned on the envelopes. There was one big box, of the shape of a harp, covered with green satin, and on one corner on the outside was pinned a big bunch of shamrock. The sender of this token fairly overflowed with sentiment, as was shown by the following verses written on the outside of the parcel:

Then pilgrim, if you bring me
From the far off land a sign,
Let it be some token telling
Of the Green Old Isle once mine.
A sprig from the shores of Ireland
Would be dearer far to me
Than all wines of the Rhineland
Or the arts of Italy.

The sender of one verdant package took occasion to gently remind the addressee not to "get puffed up" with his success in the land of the free. The package had upon it the picture of a man leading a pig by a string and carrying a black thorn stick. The sender inquired if the addressee didn't look like that before he left the "Ould Sod."

The Post Office clerks had a tremendous task resealing the envelopes and repairing the broken boxes, and a great many of the tokens were mixed up in the shuffle, but the recipients will never know the difference, as all shamrock looks alike to an Irishman. The shamrock packages were addressed to all parts of the United States, but New York got a very large share. Big consignments went to New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and Connecticut.

Thousands of letters and packages were short of postage, and, all things considered, some of the recipients are going to be a little late in getting their gifts. But there seemed to be shamrocks enough in that mail for everybody.

SAYS MAINS DO NOT LEAK.

Engineer Birdsall Denies the Reports—Pumping Plant Contract.

John B. McDonald, the rapid transit subway contractor, put in the lowest bid for the construction of a pumping plant for increasing the water supply of the Bronx Bcrough. Mr. McDonald's bid for the necessary pipes was $25,820, and he wants $11 a million gallons for pumping the water after the plant has been built.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday that in a few days the water would be clear again. Mr. Birdsall denied yesterday that there were any big leaks in the water mains. One supposed break reported by the Manufacturers' Association at East Fifty-second Street, Mr. Birdsall claims is East River water which is used in an artificial ice plant, and after the salt water has been used it is allowed to run into the sewers.

WOMAN CUTS HER THROAT.

Victim of Grip Gets Up in the Middle of the Night to Take Her Life.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., March 14.—Mrs. Charles Talmage of Mecox, a suburb of this place, killed herself yesterday. She had been ill with the grip for several days, and was tired out before that in attending to her husband, who also was afflicted with the malady.

Mrs. Talmage got out of bed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and as she did not return her husband searched for her and found her seated by the stove, with her head between her hands. As he approached her she got up and ran out of the house. Mr. Talmage noticed some bloodspots on the floor, and running after her, found her with her throat cut. Medical aid was hastily summoned, and Dr. E. B. Mulfort attended her, but was unable to save her.

Half of a Freight Car Goes Overboard.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 14.—While heavily laden cars of copper, en route from Canada to New York, were being taken from the transfer steamer Armstrong, at the New York Central slip, to-day, a coupling broke as the last car was running on to the apron. Before it could be blocked the car ran back on the steamer, smashing the dead woods and crashing through the boat rail. The car broke in two, and one-half of it dropped into the St. Lawrence, with its entire contents, valued at about $10,000.

Fatally Hurt, His Wife Not Informed.

A man who fell into the areaway of 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street early yesterday morning was later identified as James Sceultaugh, fifty-three years old, an insurance agent, living at 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street with his wife. The man died in Harlem Hospital last evening from a fractured skull. According to the man's wife she was not notified of the accident by the police or the hospital authorities, although her husband always carried a number of business cards with him.

Three New Smallpox Cases.

Three new cases and one death from smallpox were reported last night. The patients are Alfred Frank, thirteen years old, of 238 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Leonardo Allidano, forty-nine years old, of 305 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Solomon Levina, twenty-eight years old, of 13 St. Mark's Place. Levina was removed from St. Vincent's Hospital. The death reported was that of Martin Flynn, forty-two years old, of 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, who died at North Brother Island Hospital.

No Smallpox at 221 East 17th Street.

Owing to a typographical error in THE TIMES of yesterday morning it was stated that there was a case of smallpox at 221 East Seventeenth Street, which is the residence of Dr. John Horn. There is no smallpox at that number.

GRUMBLE AT CUSTOMS RULE.

Friends Waiting to Greet Passengers on Liners Resent Being Excluded from the Baggage Inclosure.

Silas C. Croft, Surveyor of the Port, issued a formal statement yesterday stating that the practice of countersigning cards of admission to the baggage inclosure of the various steamship wharves had been discontinued because the privilege was so abused that the Inspectors were hampered in their examination of the baggage. The statement continues:

Visitors, however, are only excluded from the inclosure when the examination is being held, but passengers arriving are not restricted in their movements, either within or without the inclosure. The method employed contemplates solely promptness and safety, and rarely are any complaints lodged at the Surveyor's office that do not urge that everything be done to expedite the departure of passengers from the dock.

Deputy Surveyor Storey's clerks, who under the new customs régime inspect the luggage of arriving steamship passengers, had another hard morning's work yesterday. The occasion was the arrival of the White Star liner Majestic with 325 passengers in her cabins. As was the case Sunday, no one was allowed within the inclosure, and a large concourse of grumbling people, friends or relatives of the passengers, had a tedious wait before they had a chance to greet those they had come to welcome.

Deputy Collector King went down the bay with the clerks from the Collector's office, to superintendent the taking of declarations. He had all that he could attend to in keeping matters straight. In the saloon of the Majestic, just before the liner docked, a woman called Mr. King aside and informed him that, by mistake, she had failed to declare two canary birds. She assured him that the omission was unintentional, and was much relieved when informed that the birds could enter free of duty.

The examinations of baggage continues to be most thorough, and "it's a sharp fellow who can get anything in this country," as one of the dock attachés expressed it yesterday. There was a great deal of complaint on the part of passengers who arrived on the St. Louis Sunday. The customs people say the fact that on the St. Louis the amounts collected or assessed on goods put in bond netted $24,000 had something to do with the dissatisfaction. They say that last Summer the St. Louis brought in 650 passengers on one trip, and the duties collected amounted to only $700. She brought less than half as many Sunday.

Due in New York to-morrow are the American liner New York, the Cunarder Campania, and the French liner L'Aquitaine.

YACHTING PARTY DRIVEN BACK.

The Enterprise, Bound for Havana, Encounters a Gale and Seeks This Port.

After a trying experience with a hurricane the auxiliary yacht Enterprise was driven into New York harbor late Wednesday night. The Enterprise is owned by Frank L. Perin and his brother, Nelson, and when it was driven back was bound for Havana with a party of the owners' friends. The yacht left Baltimore one week ago yesterday, and on it were Nelson Perin, Dr. Delano Fitzgerald, Harry Birkhead, A. L. Gorter, and Frank Redwood.

As the vessel reached a point off Old Point Comfort it encountered a stiff southeasterly blow. The seas began to wash over the vessel, and it was thought best to put in at Old Point Comfort. Next day, last Saturday, the storm seemed to have abated and again the yacht put out to sea.

Hardly had she got fairly out to sea when the storm again arose, and it freshened with alarming rapidity until at 2 o'clock A. M. Sunday there was a regular hurricane from the southeast. The yacht battled steadily until 5 o'clock P. M. of that day. The wind piped through her rigging, seas mounted over the bow, and with her tall spars she rolled frightfully.

The Enterprise was then off Cape Lookout, near the Diamond Shoals, and as the coast runs northeast at that point and the hurricane was swooping down from the southeast there was every danger of the yacht being swept shoreward onto the shoals.

In that emergency Capt. Sjogren set a forestaysail. It split with a report like a cannon the instant it filled, and its shreds went sailing overboard. Then the stormtrysail was set, and under this canvass the vessel worked gradually away from the shore and out of danger.

Once clear of the lightship, which marks the eastern end of the shoals, sails were set and the yacht proceeded under canvass.

So much time had been lost that the party aboard decided that it was best to postpone the trip, as most of them had made arrangements to be absent only a fortnight.

PEDDLERS ACCUSE POLICEMAN.

His Arraignment of One of Them the Signal for Much Condemnatory Testimony—His Evidence.

A swarm of excited peddlers made their way into the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon when William E. Cashman, a policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, arraigned Isaac Krap of 38 Orchard Street, one of their number, on the charge of hitting him on the head with a hammer. The arrest occurred at Allen and Grand Streets and caused the wildest excitement among the peddlers in the vicinity.

According to the testimony of witnesses in court, the corner was crowded with pushcart peddlers when Cashman and another policeman appeared. Cashman said he had been buying trousers in Orchard Street. Joseph Meligan, a peddler of 70 Orchard Street, said that Cashman asked him to give him a hair brush. Meligan refused and then the officer, who had been drinking, he declared, slapped him in the face. He got away, and then, he said, the policeman fell against a doorstep and cut himself. The peddlers then scattered in every direction. Among those running away was Krap. Fireman Robert Black of Hook and Ladder No. 6 saw him, stopped him, and surrendered him to Cashman, who placed him under arrest.

A half dozen of the pushcart men gave testimony against the officer. Abraham Silverman of 54 Suffolk Street said that Cashman wanted something from his cart. He refused, whereupon Cashman tried to hit him, but he dodged and ran away. Samuel Schumpf of 95 Forsyth Street said he was walking through Grand Street at the time and saw Cashman grabbing notions, fruit, and all kinds of articles from the pushcarts as he went along. He tried to interfere, and the policeman threatened him.

Cashman and the fireman declared that the policeman had been hit with the hammer, but Magistrate Flammer said there were so many conflicting stories told that he would discharge the prisoner. He told the peddlers that if they had any complaints to make to go to Police Headquarters. Cashman's clothing was somewhat bloody from the encounter, but he was not much hurt. When seen last night he said he had not been suspended, and, more than that, "did not expect to be."

SOCIETY GIRLS IN BURNT CORK.

The "Charity Warblers" Give an Entertainment in Brooklyn.

The "Charity Warblers," who were so successful a year ago, visited Brooklyn again last night. They came in a new dress and brought a lot of new songs and bright sayings with them, and were greeted by an enthusiastic audience that comfortably filled the Academy of Music.

The "Charity Warblers" is the name chosen for an old-fashioned minstrel entertainment given by a number of society girls of Brooklyn. The charity chosen to benefit from the performances this year is the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children.

When the curtain arose last night it disclosed the traditional minstrel "first part" with one hundred black-faced maidens gowned in white. On either side of the stage were ranged the "end girls." They were the Misses Dorlon, Ayres, Bornemann, Beaborn, Van Cott, Grenland, Oldenshaw, and Mrs. Hurlburt.

The entertainment will be repeated to-night, and at a matinee to-morrow, the "season" closing with a performance to-morrow night.

Union League Club Meeting.

The Union League Club at its regular monthly meeting last night elected Gen. Grenville B. Dodge to honorary membership. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of ex-Senator Evarts and ex-President Harrison. The following members were appointed: On Senator Evarts—James C. Carter, John L. Cadwalader, and Col. Le Grand B. Cannon; on Gen. Harrison—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Senator C. M. Depew, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

MAYOR HOOS'S CHARGES.

His Nomination by Democrats Not Made in Good Faith, He Declares—Reply of Robert Davis.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City has created a sensation in local political circles by a speech he made at a dinner given by the Minkakwa Club, a Republican organization, on Wednesday night.

Mayor Hoos first complimented his predecessor, P. F. Wanser, a Republican. He then went on to say that when the Democrats nominated him at the expiration of Mayor Wanser's term they did not act in good faith.

"They selected me," continued Mayor Hoos, "because no other man of our party cared to stand as a candidate for the office and spend his own money on what was called a 'forlorn hope.' I accepted the nomination. Every one who has taken any part in our municipal affairs knows with what dififculties my way was paved to prevent me from becoming Mayor. It was never intended that I should become Mayor, but notwithstanding that I did.

"As to my administration, I only want to be judged fairly. I do not want to be maligned by a set of disgruntled office-seekers and bootlickers who sing hosanna to Robert Davis because he is on top, and for no other reason. Let him fall, and you will have a goodly number of his followers applying for membership in Republican clubs. For all that, I have always appointed Democrats to office. The leader [Mr. Davis] has received from me one of the best-paying offices in the city, [Collector of Taxes.] It was purely an act of gratitude, nothing else.

"For some time it has been rumored that the real Democratic organization has not been satisfied with my method of city government. The Executive Committee has decided that Col. Robert Smith is to be my successor. The local press is continually alluding to this and accusing me of 'playing to the galleries,' fearing that if any power were left me I might become dangerous. Well, to make a bull mad, just shake a red flag in front of him. I might possibly become 'the bull in a china shop' and smash some of the most valuable political roses and ornaments now so safely stored in the Democratic glass house."

"The Mayor is wrong in several of his statements," said Mr. Davis yesterday. "The Executive Committee has not selected Col. Smith as a candidate. It has selected no one, for the reason that the Meeker act may be upheld, in which case there will be no Spring election. The Mayor is also wrong in saying that he was nominated in 1897 as a 'forlorn hope,' because no other candidate could be found. There were a dozen candidates. As to the 'forlorn hope,' that is one of the Mayor's dreams. But, granting that he was not nominated in good faith in 1897, how did it happen that he was renominated and re-elected in 1899?"

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Concurrent Resolution Providing for Biennial Sessions Sure to Pass.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The Senate concurrent resolution for biennial sessions of the Legislature passed second reading in the House this afternoon, and will undoubtedly be adopted by the House next week. The resolution will have to be adopted by the succeeding Legislature and be approved by the people before it can become a part of the Constitution. The Assembly adjourned for the week.

The House has also passed these House bills:

Fixing $1,000,000 as the maximum amount that may be spent in any county for making stone roads under the State Aid act; providing that a county physician and not a Coroner shall have charge of dead bodies, and that photographs shall be taken of unknown dead; giving Freeholders power to pass ordinances regulating the use of automobiles on county roads; providing that the banking and insurance Commissioners shall apply for the appointment of a receiver for banking institutions that are improperly conducted or that are insolvent; providing for the revision of the ward lines of Paterson, and the bill providing for the publication of the names of applicants for liquor licenses.

The House defeated the bill requiring bathing house keepers to maintain life boats for the rescue of bathers.

Wishes to Create a Board of Barbers.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—Mr. Fleming

CROWD SAW INDIANS WED

Ojibway Ceremony Was Feature at the Sportsmen's Show.

CLOSE SHOOTING CONTESTS

Four Men Exceeded One Hundred Breaks in Trap Competitions—Rifle and Pistol Events.

The largest crowd of the week attended the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden last night, when the public wedding of two of the Ojibway Indians was put forward as the special attraction, log rolling, beaver chasing, shooting, and the pow-wow of the Indian actors in their stage presentation of "Hiawatha" apparently having palled on the patrons of the exhibition. As a spectacle the marriage ceremony, which took place on the tiny island in the artificial lake, was something of a disappointment to the women who made up a great part of the attendance, and who elbowed each other and struggled for places of vantage just as they might have done at a fashionable wedding; but in results it was declared by the Indians to be thoroughly effective, as it made Miss Mezhahquad Mitiquab (Clear Skies) Mrs. Kabaousa (Centenarian) for life or until they get an Ojibway divorce. Medicine Man Waseno had charge of the ceremony. For all that the spectators understood of it, any part of the "Hiawatha" performance might have been substituted. The wedding presents took the form of a large collection of small coins, which, with the gift from the management of the show, will start Mr. and Mrs. Kabaousa out fairly well in married life.

Now that success seems assured for the efforts of the National Rifle Association to arrange for an international rifle shooting tournament, to be held in the Fall, the office of the association, in the southeast corner of the building has become a very popular place in the show.

Seemingly visitors before were unaware of what the trophies and prizes displayed there represented, but now that knowledge of the purposes of the organization has become general, it rarely happens that there is not a group of visitors in the riflemen's headquarters, admiring the big trophies which represent victories of American marksmen on many ranges.

Chief among the emblems are the Centennial "Palma" Trophy, surmounted by an eagle, above a loop of medals, and the "Hilton" Trophy, a shield, also with an eagle perched on its top, and a stirring hunting scene in bronze on its face.

Two more trophies prized by American marksmen are the "Soldier of Marathon" for inter-State competition, and now held by the District of Columbia, and the Wimbledon Cup, for the 1,000-yards championship, the present holder being William De V. Foulke.

Officers of the National Rifle Association are very constant in their attendance at their Sportsmen's Show headquarters, and have done much missionary work in advancing the cause of the organization, which has as its chief aim the promotion of rifle shooting in America.

In the pistol and revolver matches, which went on in the basement gallery, a new factor appeared in J. B. Crabtree, of Boston, the outdoor revolver shooting champion, who in the re-entry match shot a tie with J. A. Smith, the gallery expert, who has been in the lead for the greater part of the competition. Smith still held to first place in the high mark revolver match. The scores for the day's shooting follow:

PISTOL AND REVOLVER MATCHES.

Revolver and Pistol Re-entry, Lowest Score Best.—J. A. Smith, 35; J. B. Crabtree, 35; W. E. Petty, 36; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 37; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 38; J. T. Humphrey, 43; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 46; L. B. Piercy, 54; W. Rosenbaum, 55; C. E. Tayntor, 60; L. Buss, 63; C. H. Chapman, 64; T. Keller, Jr., 65; K. R. McAlpin, 77.

Revolver Re-entry Match, Highest Score Best.—J. A. Smith, 244; J. A. Dietz, 242; J. T. Humphrey, 238; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 237; Dr. B. H. Sayre, 236; W. E. Petty, 235; Dr. W. A. Smith, 229; L. R. Piercy, 221; W. J. Uhler, 218; H. M. Pope, 212; E. F. M. Wandelstadt, 210; C. Hunter, 207; J. R. Crabtree, 206; K. K. V. Casey, 204; A. D. Shephard, Jr., 198; S. Scott, 191; M. Edey, 158.

100-Shot Match.—Dr. R. H. Sayre, 892; W. E. Petty, 891; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 886.

22-Calibre Pistol Championship, Fifty Shots.—J. A. Dietz, Jr., 429; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 426.

Revolver Championship, Fifty Shots.—Dr. R. H. Sayre, 433.

FOUR GUNS BEAT ONE HUNDRED.

Trap Shots Made Good Scores in Sportsmen's Show Contests.

Confronted by the remarkable score of W. R. Crosby in the continuous championship match on Wednesday, when the Illinois gunner made a new world's record by breaking consecutively 345 targets, the interest of the wing shots who gathered at Inter-State Park yesterday for the Sportsmen's Show trap contest centred in the Sportsmen's Association championship, as the conviction was general that Crosby has the continuous event already won.

The weather favored the shooters, as the light was good and a moderate breeze blew steadily from one direction. In spite of the odds against any one beating Crosby's score for the continuous match, ten men, including the new champion, shot in that event, and shot amazingly well, as four of them each broke more than 100 targets straight, A. H. Fox leading for the day, with a string of 125, made on his seventh entry, his other scores running rather light, with 42 on his fourth round, the best in his first six trials. Fred Gilbert was second for the day, with a string of 108, made on his first and only time at the traps in this event. The third man was R. O. Heikes, with 107, at his fourth trial, his earlier strings being 38, 7, and 82. The fourth man to exceed the hundred mark was J. S. Fanning, who reached 102 on his sixth trial. Crosby ran 98 at his first trial, then re-entered, and after breaking one target, missed and retired. The strain of his long record performance the day before had told on him, and that he shot as well as he did surprised the other gunners, for when he finished on Wednesday he was all but exhausted.

In the association championship, Gilbert made his third straight score of 100 breaks, and led for the day, with a very strong prospect of capturing the trophy for that contest. Crosby and Ed Banks were tied in second place for the day, with 99 each, both missing one bluerock in the third 25. For third place the four men finished even, with 98 breaks each, Parmelee losing two in his last round of 25, Fanning losing one each in his second and third 25, Watson failing to hit two in his first 25, and Griffith losing two in his third 25. At this stage of the competitions, Crosby appears to be sure of winning in the continuous shoot, while Gilbert retains a big advantage in the association championship. The day's scores follow:

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gilbert, 100; Crosby, 99; Banks, 99; Parmelee, 98; Fanning, 98; Watson, 98; Griffith, 98; Martin, 97; H. S. Welles, 96; Le Roy, 96; Heikes, 96; Fox, 95; Hallowell, 92; F. W. Gitchel, 88; J. S. McKaraher, 82; H. W. Ball, 84; Shuter, 79; Keller, Jr., 73; Wanda, 73; Z. Waters, 81; V. Dorp, 80; Everett, 69.

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

Fox, 125; Gilbert, 108; Heikes, 107; Fanning, 102; Crosby, 98; Parmelee, 60; Griffith, 58; Le Roy, 20; Keller, 2; Hallowell, 0.

CHAMPIONSHIP RIFLE SHOOT.

The Pittsburg rifle expert, L. P. Ittel, still holds first place in the tournament for the 100-shot championship, in progress on the range of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West Twenty-third Street, and with the improvement he made in his average yesterday it looks as if the championship trophy will go to Pittsburg. Ittel has also high score, a seventy-five possible for the Zimmerman Trophy. In the ring target matches W. A. Tewes of Jersey City is high, having made two perfect scores of 75 each. The score of 248 made in the championship match by Theodore Geisel was equaled yesterday by the military shot, F. J. O'Hare of Jersey City, and later was beaten by George Schlecht of Tourles, N. J., who scored 249 on the tenth target, and now leads for the Zettler Trophy. The scores of possible prize-winners are as follows:

100-Shot Championship.—Shot in Strings of Ten Shots at Any Time During the Tournament—L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, Penn., 274, 245, 243, 247, 246, 244, 245, 244, 246, 248. Total, 2,431. C. Zettler, Jr., New York, 244, 243, 244, 247, 244, 244, 241, 244, 247, 240. Total, 2,438. Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, 2,431; M. Doorler, Greenville, 2,431; E. S. Pillard, New Britain, Conn., 2,430; T. R. Geisel, Springfield, Mass., 2,428; L. C. Buss, New York, 2,428; F. J. O'Hare, Jersey City, 2,426; W. A. Tewes, Jersey City, 2,426; J. T. Humphrey, Boston, 2,417; George Schlecht, Tourles, N. J, 2,415; R. Russe, New York, 2,396; J. Redham, Marion, N. J., 2,390; T. H. Keller, Jr., New York, 2,308; J. H. W. Meyer, New York, 2,235.

Ring Target.—Targets of Three Shots, Possible 75 Points, Best Three Targets to Count, for Five Prizes, Possible 225—W. A. Tewes, 75, 75, 74. Total, 224. T. R. Geisel, 75, 74, 73. Total, 222. L. P. Ittel, 74, 74, 74. Total, 222. L. P. Hansen, 74, 74, 73. Total, 221. C. Zettler, Jr., 75, 74, 72. Total, 221.

Best Two Targets to Count, Possible 150—E. S. Pillard, 74, 73. Total, 147. M. Doorler, 74, 73. Total, 147. L. C. Buss, 73, 73. Total, 146. R. Busse, 73, 73. Total, 146. W. A. Hicks, 74, 71. Total, 145. J. Rebham, 73, 72. Total, 145.

One Target to Count—F. Kost, 75; P. Kossek, 75; Dr. G. W. Hudson, 72; J. P. Humphrey, 72; G. Bernius, 72; J. Purkess, 72; A. Kronsberg, 72; R. J. Young, 71; C. Kaufmann, 71; H. Mahlenbrock, 71; T. H. Keller, Jr., 71; P. J. O'Hare, 71; G. Dorr, 71.

Zimmerman Trophy.—Best Target of Three Shots, Possible 75 Points—L. P. Ittel, 75; H. D. Muller, 74; E. S. Pillard, 73; M. Doorler, 72; R. Busse, 71; W. Koch, 70; T. H. Keller, Jr., 68; S. Buzzini, 68; L. Maurer, 67; C. Meyer, 65.

Bull's-Eye Target.—Best Shot by Measurement to Count—M. Doorler, 18; Gus Zimmerman, 21½; H. D. Muller, 22; E. S. Pillard, 22½; J. F. Smith, 25; J. T. Humphrey, 25½; C. Meyer, 25½; G. D. Wiegman, 25¾; J. Rebham, 28; J. Schmitt, 28; T. H. Keller, Jr., 28½; G. Perkess, 31; T. F. McKenna, 32; Henry Mahlenbrock, 32; C. Brewer, 32¼.

Most Bull's-Eyes.—Gus Zimmerman, 189; F. H. Keller, 114; H. D. Muller, 72.

TIE GAME IN HOCKEY MATCH.

Heffley School and Second Naval Battalion Teams Finish Even.

The hockey teams of the Heffley School of Brooklyn and the Second Naval Battalion met last night in a championship contest on the ice at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn. Heffley team has won for the third successive year the championship of the League of Independent Institutes of the State of New York, and the Naval Reserve players have captured the championship of the Military Hockey League. The game last night was a challenge match for the Independent League championship of the United States.

Both teams played remarkably clean and fast, and each tallied two goals in the first period of play. Kellum at goal for the Naval Reserves stopped many accurate shots. The first goal was made by Bullen on a pass from Liffiton for Heffley. Liffiton tallied for Heffley next on a pass from Bullen, and then the tars took a hand. Cook made the third goal on a pass from Holton, and the fourth goal was made by Holton on a drive from the side, unassisted, leaving the tally of the period 2 to 2.

Despite very skillful efforts to tally in the second half neither side was able to tally, and the match was left standing at a tie, after one of the liveliest and most interesting matches of the season. The teams lined up as follows:

Naval Reserves, 2.	Position.	Heffley School, 2.
Kellum	Goal	Mason, (Capt.)
Dorsett	Point	Palliser
Southard	Cover point	Smith
Cooke, (Capt.)	Forward	Bullen
Holton	Forward	Nolfin
Gaillaird	Forward	Liffiton
Welch	Forward	Bush

Referee—James Drysdale, Skating Club of Brooklyn. Goal umpires—Charles T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen, and F. Wallon, Naval Reserves. Goals—Bullen, Liffiton, Cooke, Holton. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

YALE FRESHMEN BEAT COLUMBIA.

College Hockey Teams Played in a One-Sided Match.

Freshman hockey players from Columbia and Yale played a game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. Two halves of slow work resulted in a victory for Yale by 4 goals to 1. The men played as if they had practiced hockey on golf links, so great a tendency did they show for making frantic passes in the air with their hockey sticks.

Individual work was both teams' reliance, and as the ranks of the single players contained no shining lights, the display of hockey was flat and unprofitable. Warmcastle made the first point for Yale on a side shoot that easily slid past Von Sternuth, the Columbia goal. This point gained, at the start of play, remained Ell's only score till the close of the half, when Mohlman tallied again for Yale in a scrimmage.

It took seven minutes of tame play in the second half before Carpenter scored unassisted. A moment later Buckwalter knocked the puck into the net for Yale's final point. Holmes gained Columbia's solitary score after Akin had brought the disk down the ice. Line-up:

Yale, 4.	Positions.	Columbia, 1.
Bracher	Goal	Von Bernuth
Gelshenen	Point	Benedict
Warmcastle	Cover Point	Eakin
Mohlman	Forward	Akin
Carpenter	Forward	Holmes
Byers	Forward	McKee
Buckwalter	Forward	Baxter

Goals scored—By Mohlman, Carpenter, Buckwalter, Warmcastle, and Holmes. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—20-minute halves.

Championship College Hockey.

Yale and Brown will meet at hockey in the first of the series of three games for the intercollegiate hockey championship at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow night.

CORNELL OARSMEN AT WORK.

Crews Expect to be on the River in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 14.—Unless the inlet freezes up before the end of the week, the Cornell crews will be on the water on Saturday or Monday next. The work in the crew room to-day was in charge of Assistant Coach Colson, while Coach Courtney was down at the boathouse on the inlet, putting affairs in readiness for the real opening of the rowing season. The plan now is to put the 'Varsity candidates in eights and to start the freshmen off in pair-oared gigs, to be coached personally by Courtney and Colson.

The feature of the work for the past week has been the machinelike rowing of the first 'Varsity combination. The eight is made up of Robbins, 1901, stroke; Lueder, 1903, 7; Ballinger, 1903, 6; Kuschke, 1903, 5; Van Alstyne, 1903, 4; Petty, 1902, 3; Vanderhoef, (Captain,) 1901, 2, and Osborne, 1903, bow. There are now five sophomores in this first 'Varsity combination, and it is not at all unlikely that the majority of them will stay in the shell. They are rowing well, and show exceptionally good form for so early in the season. The second 'Varsity is rowing with Merrill, 1903, stroke; Taylor, 1901, 7; English, 1901, 6; Edmonston, 1902, 5; Powley, 1902, 4; Searing, 1903, 3; Scheibner, 1902, 2, and Toohill, 1902, bow. Three other miscellaneous 'Varsity combinations also are daily at work.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., March 14.—Charles Compton's steam yacht Cosette, after having her bottom repainted at the Jacob yard, was launched from the Marine Railway and proceeded for Providence, where she will be overhauled and prepared for a cruise in Southern waters. The house which inclosed W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht Amorita, while alterations were made has been removed, presenting the yacht to full view. Many interested yachtsmen have examined and commented on the Amorita's new lines, and the general opinion seems to be that the craft now is quite up to date. From the waterline to the heel of the boat there appears nothing that should impede her speed, while on the wind it is asserted the yacht will show improvement. The Winter covering has been taken off Roosevelt Schuyler's recently purchased British-built sloop Jessica, and the overhauling process preparatory to an early commission will soon begin.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club at Home.

A smoker was held by the Knickerbocker Canoe Club last night, following the regular meeting, in the clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. Souvenir steins, decorated with the club emblem, were presented to the members in attendance, and there was an interesting entertainment. Among those present were Commodore L. S. Stockwell, Vice Commodore George E. Taylor, Secretary James Leach, Treasurer William R. Farrell, Jr., M. Ohlmeyer, Jr., F. Keller, F. Bross, E. H. Stockwell, W. H. Goodwin, L. C. Kretzmer, A. W. Scott, Warren T. Berry, Robert H. Peebles, and R. W. Dempewolff.

Commodore Stockwell has appointed the following committees for the year: House Committee—George S. Taylor, Chairman; H. W. Dempewolff, and W. G. Harrison; Regatta, Camp, and Entertainment Committee—L. C. Kretzmer, Chairman; Georga E. Taylor, and James Lynch.

Young Herreshoff's All-Metal Boat.

GLASGOW, March 14.—The keel of a yacht designed by young Herreshoff was successfully run this morning. She will be constructed entirely of nickel steel. As she will be the only all-metal boat in the 50-footer class she is certain to create a sensation in British yachting circles. She will be sailed by Capt. Willie Hogan, a brother of the Shamrock's skipper.

Large Entry List for Armory Games.

The entry list for the Spring games of the Twenty-third Regiment, to be held at the armory to-morrow evening, is a record breaker, as 404 entries have been received from 120 individual athletes. Company C has 22 individual entries, Company G 18, Company K 17, and all the other companies, as well as the cadet corps and the field music, are well represented. In the one-mile interscholastic relay race entries have been received from Pratt Institute, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn Latin School, Boys' High School, Erasmus Hall High School, and Commercial High School.

TOURNEY FOR APAWAMIS

Metropolitan Golf Championship Awarded to Club at Rye.

TEAM SCORE PLAN ALTERED

Impromptu Meeting of Golfers Resulted in the Transaction of Important Business.

W. Allston Flagg, Vice President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, gave a dinner last evening at the Union Club to the members of the Executive Committee, and the affair resolved itself into the first meeting of the new board of the association. After the dinner President Percy Chubb called the meeting to order. The most important act was the award of the metropolitan championship to the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye. The club has an excellent eighteen-hole course, and it was favored for the championship by the majority of local golfers. The dates for the tournament were fixed for the third week in May, the competition ending Saturday, May 25.

A long discussion followed over the question of changing the qualifying round, doing away with the medal play, and starting at once with match play. The committee, a short time ago, sent to all the clubs in the organization, a letter, asking for expressions of opinion, and suggesting as a substitute, the plan known in England as the Bagnall-Wyld system, which differs in some respects from entire match play at the start, and adapts itself to the easy accommodation of entries up to 129. The majority of replies was unfavorable to this idea, and the plan, accordingly was dropped, so far as the present year is concerned, but Mr. Flagg, who is Captain of the Morris County team, announced that his club had decided to hold an invitation tournament in the Fall under this system, so that local golfers may study it from a practical standpoint. He asked that the dates for that tournament be granted for the week ending Sept. 28. This was allowed. The Metropolitan championship, therefore, in May will be played as it has been in the past, with the thirty-six hole qualifying medal play round, and match play rounds to follow.

The date of May 4, suggested by the Golf Association of Philadelphia for the next inter-city team competition by the golfers of that city and New York, was accepted. The match will be played on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon, and it will be the third meeting of the two associations. New York has been the victor in both of the preceding matches. A committee was appointed, consisting of the President, W. Fellowes Morgan, Jr., and Arden Robbins, to pick the team to send to the Quaker City.

It was also agreed to suggest to the clubs in the local association the adoption of the three-point method of scoring in team matches. This plan was adopted by the Nassau Country Club last season, and it gave complete satisfaction. It provides that one point shall be counted for the first nine holes, one point for the second nine holes, and an additional point for the victor of the entire match. It practically prevents the swamping of a team by inferior players, when the match is divided players have won their matches by narrow margins.

The application of the Tuxedo Golf Club for dates for an invitation tournament in the week ending Sept. 23, was granted. Several clubs have applied for Spring tournaments, and they will be announced as soon as compiled, within a few days.

Handicap Golf at Bellair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLAIR, Fla., March 14.—A men's handicap golf tourney of 18 holes was played here to-day. The weather was against low scores, and under the circumstances the contestants did extremely well. The winner was D. Fleming, Jr., of Philadelphia, who was second in yesterday's handicap. His net score was 86, his handicap being 6. Mr. Horton E. Plant, Mr. Bion H. Barnett of Jacksonville, and Mr. A. G. Lockwood tied for second place. Mr. Lockwood played extremely well, and finished with 77, the best gross score. The tie was determined by Mr. Plant taking second prize, Mr. Lockwood third, and Mr. Barnett fourth. The scores of the leading players were:

D. Fleming, Jr., 89, 6—83; A. G. Lockwood, 77, 7—70; M. F. Plant, 100, 16—84; Bion H. Barnett, scratch, 84; K. C. Powers, scratch, 85; R. M. Clemson, 100, 16—85; W. M. Bostwick, Jr., scratch, 86; A. Frank Turner, scratch, 88; C. H. Gellfus, 102, 10—92.

An eighteen-hole match, North vs. South, was played, Messrs. Barnet and Bostwick, representing the latter, beating Messrs. Turner and Powers, by 4 up and 3 to play. To-morrow the open championship of Florida will be played, all the leading professionals, including L. Auchterlonie and J. Foulis will take part, as well as Mr. A. G. Lockwood and other amateurs.

Golf Tourney at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 14.—A large field of players started out in the annual golf event to-day, but only forty-four of the competitors went into the afternoon round. At the finish of the thirty-six holes it was found that W. B. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., had the score of 145, which won for him the gold medal. The silver medal went to the score of 146, made by H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, and the bronze medal was won by W. H. Davis of Lakewood, with 148. Match play will continue to-morrow morning in the first and second sixteen divisions. The leading cores were:

W. B. Cheney, Manchester, Conn., 68, 75, 143; Clayton Dixon, Jr., Huntington Valley, 70, 73, 143; H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia C. C., 70, 76, 146; T. T. Reid, Montclair, 81, 73, 154; C. I. Travell, Pittsburg, 76, 78, 154; C. H. Seely, Stamford, 76, 77, 153; C. B. Cory, Oakley, 77, 80, 157; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, 77, 71, 148; John Mott, Shinnecock, 78, 84, 162; C. I. Teaplin, Westbrook, 78, 74, 152; G. E. Barnard, Oakley, 78, 79, 157; D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, 79, 77, 156; Irving Brokaw, Westchester, 79, 76, 155; Sidney Maddock, Crescent, 79, 78, 157; G. Hersh, 79, 78, 157.

Princeton's Golf Plans.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 14.—A meeting of the Board of Governors of the University Golf Association has decided to have the new golf course opened not later than June 1. Work on it will be resumed next week. The following members of last year's team are still in the University: Griswold, Jr., '99; Pyne 2d, '03; Cooke, '01; Dahlgren, '03; Garretson, '03;. There are also several promising players in the freshman class. A professional coach has been engaged.

Golf Notes of Interest.

The Women's Golf Committee of the Ardsley Club this year will consist of Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Mrs. A. D. Witt Cochrane, Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Miss Lillian Brooks, and Miss C. Clarkson. The committee will arrange a list of club events which will begin in April.

Willie Tucker, the new professional of the Ardsley Club, will begin his duties there this week. He has just come from the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, where he had charge of the links during the Winter. Tucker succeeds John Forman, who has been at Ardsley over two years. The links will be put in condition to open as early as possible next month, with the regular greens, as temporary ones are still in use.

The Princeton golfers will open their old course next week for practice. Work on the new links and the new clubhouse will begin actively this Spring. The Princeton team has arranged the following games for the early part of the season: April 6, Morris County; April 13, Baltusrol; April 20, Richmond County; April 27, Philadelphia Country.

A. H. Larkin, Chairman of the Metropolitan Handicap Committee, said yesterday that about one-third of the clubs in the Metropolitan district had failed to send lists of members with their handicap club ratings. That means that about thirty clubs have been heard from. Efforts are being made by the committee to secure a complete list, but the publication of the revised handicap list will not be delayed for delinquents, and it will appear by April 15. Clubs whose members' names are not in will not have their handicap ratings upon the official list. Only the names on the list with handicaps of ten strokes or less will be eligible for the Metropolitan championship.

The Thomasville Golf Club, Ga., announces an open tournament for next week, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The qualifying round will be 18 holes, and the first eight will be eligible to play for the club cup. Charles M. Chapin of the Morris County Club, who has been spending the Winter at Thomasville, has presented a cup which will be open to the second set of eight. Richard Houghton of the Milwaukee Golf Club has had charge of the links during the Winter.

The California tour of Willie Smith and David Bell will soon be finished, and within a month they will begin to get the links of their Chicago clubs in condition for play. In a recent professional match at Los Angeles they finished even at 36 holes with 166 strokes.

The Choppequonset Golf Club is the name of a comparatively new organization near Providence, R. I., which is already becoming famous for the number of golf clubs it possesses with peculiar Indian names. The officers of this new club have mapped out an ambitious career for the coming year, and have decided to add a few hundred yards to the old length of the course.

The Alleghany Country Club, near Pittsburg, and one of the most progressive in Pennsylvania, has adopted plans for a new clubhouse to cost $100,000, and a new golf links will be laid out on an estate of 150 acres. The golf season will open there early in May.

It has been definitely announced by C. S. Cox, who managed Vardon's tour in this country last year, that the champion foreigner has reconsidered his intentions to come to America this season. Vardon will remain with his old club at Ganton, England, and he will make one more try in May to win for the fourth time the open championship of Great Britain.

HAND TENNIS IN THE N. Y. A. C.

Bartlett and Lewis Won in Championship Doubles First Round.

The second set in the New York Athletic Club's hand tennis tournament for the doubles championship of the club was played yesterday, when Dr. W. A. Bartlett of the championship team for last year and J. W. Lewis met Drs. D. and O. H. Tenney in the gymnasium court of the clubhouse. Though the hand tennis enthusiasts conceded the contest to Bartlett and Lewis, the competition proved to be vastly better than was generally expected, and frequent, long, fast, and exciting rallies stirred the spectators to applause, the favorite pair winning in two straight after a sharp and lively competition. In the first game Bartlett and Lewis started off by scoring eleven aces to their opponents one in the first hand, but in the six rounds additional that were required to finish it Tenney and Tenney held their own, and, scoring seven in the fifth hand, seemed to have a chance to win. The opportunity was lost, however, by a zero for the pair in the next round, Bartlett and Lewis then running out with 3 and 5 earned in the next two rounds. The second game was longer and more evenly contested, thirteen hands of fast play being required to decide it, with another victory for Bartlett and Lewis, by a score of 25 to 15. The next sets in the tournament will be played on Saturday. Yesterday's score follows:

FIRST GAME.

Dr. W. A. Bartlett and J. W. Lewis	11	0	1	4	1	3	5	—	25
Dr. D. Tenney and Dr. O. H. Tenney	1	1	3	1	7	0	..	—	12

SECOND GAME.

Bartlett and Lewis.	6	0	3	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	—	25
Tenney and Tenney.	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	—	15

RACE ASKED FOR CHARLEY HERR.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 14.—David Cahill, the owner of Charley Herr, (2:07,) today submits a proposition for the talked-of meeting of the four great trotting horses The Abbott, Crosceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma. Cahill proposes a stake, open to the world, each starter to contribute $10,000, and the Grand Circuit Association which bids the most money for the race to get it.

He says that if the owners of the other horses are unwilling to enter, he will agree to match Charley Herr against Boralma for $10,000 a side. Cahill said to-day that he would not accept Andrew Welch's proposition for a sweepstakes of $1,250 a corner and $20,000 added, if he had to race his horse twice in one week. He says that two races by horses of such class would be too much for any of them, and he does not wish to ruin his racing property.

Clash in Racing Dates Averted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—The threatened clash between the Highland Park Club, lessees of the Fort Erie race track, and the Buffalo Driving Club has been averted and the matter settled to the satisfaction of both. The Grand Circuit races will be held Aug. 5-10. Six stakes, with a total of $18,000 added money, close tomorrow. They include the Electric City and the Pan-American, with $5,000 to each, for 2:24 trotters and pacers, respectively. An attractive programme of class races will be arranged.

Williams Will Push Turf Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—President Thomas Williams and Col. Daniel Burns are now sole owners of the race track at Oakland through the purchase of outside interests. President Williams states that racing will be continued on the club's course, and emphatically denies that there will be any compromise with the San Francisco Jockey Club.

Trotting Stakes at Hartford.

The management of Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., has announced its early closing events, to close Monday, April 1, as follows:

Charter Oak Purse, $10,000, 2:13 trot, mile heats, best three in five; entrance 5 per cent., nothing from winners; money divided, $1,000 to winner of each heat, the remainder, 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. to the first, second, third, and fourth horses placed at finish of race. Five events for $3,000 each; 2:19 trot, 2:30 trot, 2:09 pace, 2:14 pace, and 2:30 pace.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Weather clear, track slow. Summaries: Seven furlongs—Woodtrice, 108, (Slack,) 1; Colgay, 109, 2; Tillie W., 104, 3. Time—1:33. Mile and seventy yards—Eltholin, 117, (Van Dusen,) 1; Hanswurst, 107, 2; Phidias, 114, 3. Time—1:52. Mile and seventy yards—J. H. Sloan, 115, (Landry,) 1; Lackman, 114, 2; Georgia Gardner, 102, 3. Time—1:50. Six furlongs, handicap—Eleanor Howard, 94, (Cochran,) 1; Wild Pirate, 108, 2; Thurles, 95, 3. Time—1:17. Six and a half furlongs—Petit Maitre, 118, (Slack,) 1; Judge Magee, 115, 2; Lady Curzon, 110, 3. Time—1:25. Six furlongs—Miss Golightly, 103, (O'Brien,) 1; Boomerack, 108, 2; Curtsey, 101, 3. Time—1:16½.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Results at Tanforan Park: Six furlongs—Tizona, 103, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Brenhilda, 110, 2; Foul Play, 100, 3. Time—1:14½. Five and a half furlongs—Sinfi, 111, (R. Murphy,) 1; Princess Titania, 107, 2; Alzura, 114, 3. Time—1:07¾. Mile—Tuthill, 110, (Burns,) 1; Star Chamber, 110, 2; Gonfalon, 110, 3. Time—1:39¾. Six furlongs—Theory, 110, (Henry,) 1; Dangerous Maid, 115, 2; Sly, 125, 3. Time—1:13¼. Six and a half furlongs—Immodel, 107, (See,) 1; Aphrodis, 107, 2; Lucera, 107, 3. Time—1:23. One and a half miles, for qualified jumpers—Tom Sharkey, 110, (R. Murphy,) 1; May Boy, 115, 2; J. O. C., 115, 3. Time—2:38½.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Results at Oakland: Half mile—Zirl, 110, (Dominick,) 1; Jarretierre d'Or, 114, 2; Killdoe, 115, 3. Time—0:49. Futurity Course—Mike Strauss, 116, (Dominick,) 1; Alleviate, 118, 2; Midlove, 113, 3. Time—1:11¾. Six furlongs—The Light, 106, (Mounce,) 1; Ducksy, 110, 2; Tame Irishman, 107, 3. Time—1:14¾. Three furlongs—Glendenning, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Constable, 105, 2; Maraschino, 106, 3. Time—0:36. Mile and a sixteenth, Gunst Handicap, purse $1,500—My Gypsy, 85, (Ransch,) 1; Yellow Tail, 110, 2; Formero, 110, 3. Time—1:48¾. Seven furlongs—St. Wood, 106, (Dominick,) 1; Cromwell, 105, 2; Vohicer, 104, 3. Time—1:29.

Associated Cyclers' Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Associated Cycling Clubs will be held next Wednesday evening at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the committee in charge has made arrangements for what promises to be the most pleasant reunion in the history of the organization. Following the banquet there will be a number of speeches. The baseball banner, the trophies for the New Year's and century runs, and several annual presentations will be made at this time, and the programme of the association for the coming season, as well as it can be mapped out, will be announced.

The baseball enthusiasts, who are none the less fond of cycling, are preparing for an active season this year under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs, whose annual baseball tournament is an event of importance in local baseball affairs. In the association are about thirty-five of the leading cycling clubs of the season, and a series of interclub games, all under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs, will be arranged by the new social intercourse committee, and a handsome trophy, emblematic of the association's championship, will be offered. Among the clubs which will be represented in this schedule are the Greenwich Wheelmen, 1900 champions; Morris Wheelmen, who were second in the last race, and the Calumet, who were third, and such others as the Century Wheelmen, Prospect Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, Knickerbocker Athletic Club Wheelmen, Madison Wheelmen, Staten Island Wheelmen, Jackson Wheelmen, and others, whose teams have not as yet been completed.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The new track at Vailsburg, N. J., will not be ready until April 20. The opening meet will be Sunday, May 5, and meets will follow weekly.

The Pacific Coast twenty-five-mile road record was beaten on March 3, when J. M. Hobson of the Olympic Club Wheelmen of San Francisco rode over the famous San Leandro and Hayward triangle in one hour eight minutes and eighteen seconds. There were forty-six starters, of whom twenty-seven completed the circuit.

Ban Johnson's Baseball Players.

CHICAGO, March 14.—President Ban Johnson of the American League has announced the list of players signed for the Baltimore team. The line-up will be: Robinson and Latimer, catchers; McGinnity, Howell, Nops, Schmidt, Bresnahan, Tseister, and Yerkes, pitchers; Fouts, first base; Reits, second; Keister, short; McGraw, third; Scheckard, Brodie, Snodgrass, and Collins, outfielders; Rohe, substitute infielder. President Johnson confirmed the reported signing of Outfielder Jones of the Brooklyn National League team to play with Comiskey's White Stockings this season. The players for the other League teams will not be announced until after the Philadelphia meeting, March 25.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Wyanoke and Nonpariel Teams Tied for Second and Third Prizes in Harlem Navy League.

By winning two postponed games last night, the Wyanoke Boat Club bowlers tied the Nonpariel Rowing Club team for second and third places in the Harlem Navy Bowling League, leaving the Nassau, Ravenswood, and Harlem teams tied for fourth and fifth prizes. The tie between the Wyanoke and Nonpariel teams will be rolled off Monday night, and the triple tie will be decided Tuesday evening. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Wyanoke Boat Club—Maher, 176; Steinmann, 181; Buckley, 140; Wagner, 192; Maguire, 169. Total, 858.

Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 166; Reddy, 155; Crawford, 124; Palmer, 146; Howard, 186. Total, 777.

SECOND GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 174; Reddy, 134; Crawford, 163; Palmer, 193; Howard, 196. Total, 860.

Union Boat Club—W. Wilcke, 154; Smith, 126; Kelly, 136; Stepath, 138; Webb, 125. Total, 679.

THIRD GAME.—Union Boat Club—W. Wilcke, 123; Smith, 140; Kelly, 154; Stepath, 88; Webb, 120. Total, 625.

Wyanoke Boat Club—Maher, 146; Steinmann, 177; Buckley, 148; Wagner, 166; Maguire, 180 Total, 817.

The German-American Fire Insurance Company team won two games in the Fire Insurance Bowling League tournament on Reid's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormsbee, 165; Wittpen, 167; Schopp, 147; Vandervoort, 121; Elston, 170. Total, 790.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Keller, 100; Newman, 143; Fritzel, 173; Lessel, 97. Total, 513.

SECOND GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 134; Ludlam, 190; Brenninger, 177; Crosby, 180; Herbbold, 138. Total, 828.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Keller, 152; Newman, 83; Fritzel, 130; Lessel, 124. Total, 489.

THIRD GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 151; Ludlam, 136; Brenninger, 184; Crosby, 124; Herbold, 177. Total, 792.

German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormsbee, 215; Wittpen, 158; Schopp, 134; Vandervoort, 159; Elston, 192. Total, 858.

FOURTH GAME.—Northern Fire Assur

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THE CHANGE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Col. SANGER's accession to the post of Assistant Secretary of War is a matter for general congratulation. He is especially fitted for the duties of his office, and he may be relied on to perform them with vigilance, assiduity, and intelligence. No higher or more just tribute to his qualifications could be paid than to say that he has the same standard of public service as his chief, Secretary ROOT, with peculiar personal advantages of talent and training to enable him to live up to that standard. He is a student of military affairs, and he has had varied experience in the military service of the State as well as opportunity for observation abroad which will give him special aptitude for the work to which he has been assigned. It may be added that he will not allow political ambition, his own or that of others, in the slightest degree to interfere with the full performance of his duty or with any task that he may be set to do.

It is reported from Washington that Senator PLATT of this State declares that the stories of his opposition to the appointment of Col. SANGER are "newspaper stories," and that his associate and subordinate in the politics of New York, Senator DEPEW, joins in this statement. So much comfort as these gentlemen may get from the assertion of that which is not we do not begrudge them. They were in an unpleasant predicament. Apparently the only choice open to them was to confess that their utterly unreasonable and discreditable opposition to the appointment of Col. SANGER was in vain, or to deny that they had opposed his appointment. Neither alternative was agreeable. Which was the less disagreeable was a matter of personal taste and breeding. There be those who would prefer to own that they had failed in their devices, even when the devices were distinctly unworthy, to denying their own statements as to those devices. But we admit that this is a sensitiveness more often found in private life than in politics, and that it would probably injure the feelings of Senator PLATT more to seem to fail in influence with the Administration than actually to fail in veracity. There is much in habit. It is hard to teach old dogs new tricks; it is harder to break aged politicians of old ones.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK.

We need offer no apology for continuing from time to time, as the progress of events may warrant, the discussion of the questions connected with the water supply of New York. They are the most exigent of those relating to the material welfare of the city; they are not in competent official hands; the public interest demands that they shall be discussed intelligently and exhaustively, and without unceasing vigilance on the part of disinterested public citizens the city will yet in some way be betrayed into a surrender of the most important of its public utilities to the control of speculators in State franchises and legislative favors. The Ramapo job is an object lesson which should not soon be forgotten. The extent to which the Water Commissioner of New York and his official associates have cooperated with the agents of that conspiracy against the public interest is not a matter of opinion, but of official record. To defend their honesty in this matter is to impeach their judgment; and if such defense is successful, it proves their incompetence and demonstrates their conspicuous unfitness for the great and anxious responsibilities devolving upon them. It is not necessary to impugn motives. An official mistake persisted in, as a sin against light, is a crime and should be judged as such.

In the exhaustive investigations of last year, for the Controller and for the Merchants' Association, the fact was brought out and established beyond controversy that if the present rate of alleged use and waste are continued we shall reach the absolute limit of the supply to be obtained from present sources by or about 1905. The announcement was startling, for the reason that barely time enough remained for the measures needed to avert the calamity of a water famine, the effect of which on New York no citizen could contemplate with equanimity. Beyond using the fact as an argument to excuse zealous official co-operation with the Ramapo conspirators, it seems to have had no consideration in the office of the Water Commissioner. It was Ramapo or nothing. There was more in this for Tammany than in any measure of water economy. The greater the waste the more imminent the failure of the public supply; create a water panic, or let it be created by scarcity and ominous predictions of what might be expected in the near future, and the $200,000,000 contract was a sure thing. This is so typical of the Tammany scheme of city government that it has occasioned no surprise; but why it has not incited a local political revolution can be explained only on the assumption that it is not fully understood.

Whatever the duty of the New York Water Department as to the acquisition and development of new sources of supply in anticipation of future requirements, its immediate duty is to take vigorous and intelligent measures to minimize the preventable waste, which accounts for at least 60 to 70 out of the 116 gallons per head per day charged to consumption. That all waste could be prevented is improbable; that fully one-half the present per capita allowance could be saved by practicable means and that this saving would double the available supply and obviate any emergency measures to avert scarcity for probably another ten or twenty years are demonstrable facts. What has the Water Commissioner done in this direction? What he should do is not a matter of doubt. In the discussion of this subject we have less in view his education in the rudiments of municipal water works management than the information of the public, to whom the facts, calmly and dispassionately presented and attested by unimpeachable professional authority, should be an incentive to greater interest in the discharge of the duties of citizenship.

The first and most obvious duty of the public officers responsible for the management of the city's water supply is to discover, locate, and stop the enormous underground leakage from mains and service pipes. Whether this is more or less in gallons per day is unimportant. It is admittedly great enough to entail onerous public burdens. That it is equivalent to at least 60 gallons per head per day out of the 116 gallons charged to consumption will not be disputed by any one whose views on the subject are entitled to respectful consideration. Some authorities give it as 75 gallons. How this may be done, how it has been done elsewhere, and with what results in tangible water economy, we shall outline in another article.

The next and scarcely less imperative duty of the Water Commissioner is to take steps to minimize the public waste. This is great in the aggregate and represents neither public benefit nor private advantage. For example, on Saturday, March 9, when everything emanating from the Water Department was of the most disquieting character, and notice had been given that if it did not rain with a precipitation beyond what was then a reasonable expectation, some of the important mains would be cut off on Monday morning, the discharge of copious streams from some of the park fountains was unnecessary and calculated to surprise and shock the observant citizen. The preventable waste of water in public uses would supply all the needs of one borough at least.

The third and equally important duty of the Water Commissioner is to move at once and with all the influence and authority of his office to minimize house waste. This cannot be done under the present system of office organization. There has been a great deal of tampering with meters, and their use, instead of economizing waste, has tended rather to deprive the city of revenue by the falsification of meter readings. There are millions of dollars of collectible water rates which are not now collected. An investigation of the bookkeeping of the department would be a liberal education in municipal misgovernment. In pointing out to the Commissioner these several neglected lines of duty, we have very little reason to hope that we are rendering him a valuable service; but it will undoubtedly help the thoughtful reader to a clearer conception of the negligence for which it is proper the Water Commissioner should be held responsible.

COUNT CASSINI ON MANCHURIA.

The elaborate statement of the purposes of Russia in Manchuria which has been given out by the Russian Ambassador in Washington has of course attracted the attention of all Americans intelligently interested in the situation in China. It cannot be said to have assuaged the curiosity it has excited. On the contrary, the experienced reader who tried to get some tangible assurance out of it will have been moved to a further curiosity to know why so able and experienced and loyal a diplomatist as its author unquestionably is should have taken the trouble to put forth a statement at all when he had so little to the purpose to say.

What we know about Russia in Asia, on far better authority than that of Count CASSINI, with all personal respect for him, is that her progress across Asia during the last generation has been carried on with the unhasting, unresting movement of a glacier, and with as little regard to moral or humane considerations. Her outlet to an ice-free port on the Pacific is one to which she is nationally entitled, and if the construction of her transcontinental railway were the only object which there was reason to believe she was pursuing, one which no other nation would have any claim to gainsay. She is spreading civilization, of the Russian kind. Certainly, until she came upon and penetrated the borders of China, she was displacing nothing better than what she brought, or as good. But when the complaints of other nations that she has possessed herself of Manchuria are answered by nothing more to the purpose than a semi-official declaration that she does not mean to possess herself of Manchuria, other nations will judge of her professions by her practices.

Count CASSINI's account of the necessity under which Russia has acted is taking possession of Manchuria is by no means convincing. He says, for example, that "over the Manchurian border the Chinese forces poured, committing depredations and threatening Russian interests." And, again: "In Manchuria the Russian civil engineers had at one time been driven away from work along the Trans-Siberian Railway." Oh, if Count CASSINI will excuse us, oh, our eye and Elizabeth Martin! We have come to know a good deal within these months about the aggressive power of the Chinese Army, and still more of the Chinese mob. The Ambassador's explanation irresistibly recalls the explanation of the citizen who was found in possession of his neighbor's mutton: "Any man's sheep that bites me, I will kill."

Well, the Russians have killed in Manchuria some hundreds of thousands of these militant sheep, probably a hundred times as many as have fallen of Christians or Christian sympathizers in China at the hands of the Boxers. Russia has extinguished all Chinese opposition to her acquisition of Manchuria. But she has not extinguished all opposition. It now appears that Japan, which has reason to know Russia, as well as China, better than any of the rest of us, is in a very militant frame of mind over the Russian aggressions. And the contest, if Russia forces it, would not be so unequal as many might suppose. The efficiency of the Japanese Army has been proved, not only in the war with China, which so many at the outset of it thought to forecast the issue of by a reference to the statistics. It has been shown also in the recent campaign for the rescue of the legations, in which the Japanese, by consent of all the Western observers, carried off the military honors. Of course we ourselves have no interests in China, nor in Manchuria, worth going to war about, and no intention of going to war about them, whatever happens. In fact, we have Russia's assurance that we shall be admitted on as favorable terms as Russia herself to whatever acquisitions of Chinese territory she may make, whatever Russia's assurance upon that point may be worth.

It happens just now that, upon the Chinese question, in its uppermost phase, we are at one with Russia. We trust that the motives of the two Powers to the same action are very different. Russia's is the evident fact that she has already secured her slice of the Chinese watermelon. Ours is a conviction that our interests in China are not to be promoted by massacres, in which Russia is by far the most blood-guilty Power, and, besides, an instinctive repugnance to massacre as a means of extending our markets. The ultimate fact is the same which gave a purely academic and no practical interest to the "Peace Conference," which was instigated by the Czar, the purity of whose own personal motives was no more disputed, by any experienced observer, than his practical impotency to affect the policy of the country of which he was the nominal autocrat. That is the fact that Russia, internationally speaking, has no moral character; that, in the language of the courts, her reputation for truth and veracity is not good "in the neighborhood in which she resides." The trading nations, (of which Russia is not yet one,) Great Britain, Germany, the United States, would evidently do well to join Japan, the interest of which is even more direct and intense, in keeping a suspicious eye upon the procedures of Russia, in Manchuria in particular and in China in general. And no one of them is likely now, as one of them was under a former administration of its State Department, to be hoodwinked by the smooth but obfuscatory observations of the Russian Ambassador at Washington.

MR. CARNEGIE'S FAREWELL.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE's epistles "urbi et orbi," in which he takes the people of Pittsburg, and, incidentally, those of the rest of the planet, into his confidence as to his feelings and his intentions, have a degree of human interest higher than usually attaches to the personal communications of very rich men.

To the dwellers in Pittsburg the letter explaining the author's emotions with regard to them and their town must have not only interest but charm. It is rare that it happens to the inhabitant of a large city to have, say, a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousandth undivided share in the "heart" of a person of such great means and such distinction as Mr. CARNEGIE. To know that one's home town is the one, and the only one, in which such a person can pursue "the ideal path of life and duty," is a privilege not often attained in this or any other land. It is a pity that the people of Pittsburg cannot offer to Mr. CARNEGIE a reply that would really express their joint and several feelings in response to his affectionate letter. Of course they can speak through their Mayor or Common Council, or some other more or less clumsy representative agency, but the result would be very different from a composite photograph of their sentiments, in which the intensity and sincerity of their gratitude and admiration would really be reflected. Their inability so to do is, however, our loss rather than his; it cannot be unknown to Mr. CARNEGIE how his fellow-townsmen regard him, or how genuine is the pride with which they accept their share of his reflected fame. His letter reveals his consciousness of these appealing facts, and makes it a unique document in the literature of the relations of great citizens to their cities.

The letter in which Mr. CARNEGIE places in the hands of the President and Managers of the Carnegie Company $5,000,000 in trust, $4,000,000 of it as a source of revenue for distribution among those injured in the service of the company, or those dependent on others who have been killed in that service, is one in which the whole country may rightly feel interest. And since this fund may lead to a more closely organized and permanent provision for the employés of the company, it must be taken as an indication of the principle which Mr. CARNEGIE thinks should be recognized in the relations of employer and employed. As such it is creditable to his heart and to his head. The actual provision made for disabled employés and for dependent persons is extraordinary in amount, and probably without precedent in the gifts of individuals for such a purpose. Administered, as it doubtless will be, with intelligence and skill, there can be no question that it will do much toward establishing mutual good feeling between the company and its men. Such feeling is one of the conditions of modern industrial success, and the failure to attain it and appreciate its value is a serious disqualification for a great industrial administrator. It cannot be forgotten that there have been defects in this direction in the past, which it is quite probable have suggested to Mr. CARNEGIE the substantial and lasting provision that he has made for the welfare of the men in the service of the company in which his capital remains. If his plan works out as he plainly desires that it shall, the benefit he has conferred on both employed and employers, through the example he has set, will be great. Nothing in all his extensive and remarkable investments in philanthropy strikes us as deserving higher commendation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Particular attention is deserved by the lynching of the negro HENDERSON, at Corsicana, Texas, not because the man was burned alive—that, unfortunately, no longer gives any particular distinction to a lynching—but because the mob was encouraged, if not led, by a man whose sworn duty it is to uphold and execute the law, and because, after the atrocious crime had been committed, this man, Justice H. G. ROBERTS, had the audacity to bring in, as the result of a formal inquest, the verdict that "deceased came to his just death at the hands of the incensed and outraged feelings of the best people in the United States, the citizens of Navarro and adjoining counties." This remarkable finding concludes with the statement: "The evidence, as well as the confession of guilt by the deceased, shows that his punishment was fully merited and commendable." Nothing quite so bad as this has attended any of the many mob murders by which the country has been disgraced. Qualified defenses of the substitution of summary vengeance for the orderly application of the law have been numerous enough, and more than numerous enough, but always, so far as we remember, the persons making them have had the decency to allege and regret the necessity for such action and to excuse the excesses of the mob on the ground that ungovernable passions had been excited. Regrets and excuses are alike lacking in this case, and a "Justice" not only affirms that the killing was done by "the best people in the United States," but he declares it to have been "just and commendable." Corsicana, it must be remembered, is no frontier hamlet, but a prosperous and progressive city, a railway centre of some importance, with many and varied manufacturing interests, and equipped with all the facilities of civilization, including those for the prompt and vigorous execution of legal justice. If, as is stated, and as there is not much reason to doubt, the evidence of the negro's guilt was convincing, his trial in court could have had no other ending than the infliction upon him of the penalty which the people of Texas, acting freely and deliberately, have decided that guilt like his deserves. Justice ROBERTS declares, apparently with the acquiescence of his fellow-citizens, that it was commendable as well as just. If he and they really think so, why do they not cause to be introduced in the Texas Legislature a law providing that murderers of all or some sorts be burned alive? Of course, they would not think of doing this.

——Bishop FALLOWS of Chicago is not afraid to speak his mind about "Christian Science," and the fact that the "Scientists" make free use of pious phrases and sacred names does not prevent him from making fun of their follies in addition to denouncing their wickedness. He recently told those inclining toward Eddyism that if they are going to start a new religious system because they happen to have been healed at some time through the influence of a mental law as universal as gravitation, then the people who have been cured by patent medicines have just as good reason to establish medico-religious cults as they have. Thus, he suggests, there would then be Christian Liver Pillists, Christian Sarsaparillists, and Christian Cholera Mixturists. The Philadelphia Medical Journal hints that the Bishop might easily lengthen this list by taking names from quack medicine advertisements in the religious press; but then, turning serious, it quotes with approval the statement of Prof. JASTROW that there is nothing characteristically religious in the "Christian Science" doctrines. "This criticism," it says, "is a profound one, and should be a source of comfort to those alarmists who fear that 'Christian Science' will overrun the land. It means that this system is no more a religion than it is a science, and therefore that it is probably destined to an ephemeral existence. Persecution will help it for a while, but a wise and forceful administration of the laws against it will do much to exterminate it." But Eddyism is no mere folly which can safely be allowed to run its natural course; it is a public danger of far from inconsiderable consequence, and it can hardly be ignored by those whom it constantly threatens with loss of health or life.

——Congress, by ratifying the cession act of the Tennessee Legislature, which fixed the Virginia-Tennessee boundary line in the middle of Main Street in the town of Bristol, has created a situation some features of which are decidedly curious. Exactly in the centre of that street there runs a car track, one rail of which is now in Virginia and one in Tennessee, so the question as to which of the two States a passenger in that company's cars is traveling through depends on which side of the car he happens to find a seat. If he stands up he can be in both States at the same time. And if he moves from one side to the other he will have to set his watch backward or forward a whole hour if he wants it to show the legal time of day, for the State boundary is the dividing line between two standard time zones. Other difficulties and confusions are sure to manifest themselves to the citizens of Bristol, and they are likely to find their position even more inconvenient than interesting. More or less trouble always results from a political boundary in the making of which nature had no hand, and those who draw such boundaries almost invariably increase the trouble as much as possible by drawing the line straight. This is easy, and it looks well on a map, but to avoid a crook or a curve at the expense of dividing an established town is a good deal of an absurdity.

——Only a few days ago a chorus of bitter complaint was going up from many parts of the city because of the difficulty or the impossibility of getting any water at all. Now water is plenty again in most places, but complaints are almost as loud and numerous as before because the water is not clear. Really the present grievance is not very great. People who live along the Missouri River have learned that clean dirt is an addition to drinking water which, though not exactly desirable from the sentimental and aesthetic points of view, is practically harmless. Not a few of them declare that it is healthful and even nutritious, but probably they do not quite believe that, and only say it out of local pride. As to whether or not the dirt in our water is clean dirt, one's opinion depends on one's confidence in the assertions of the officials in the Health and Water Departments. They say it is all right, as dirt goes, and that its inclusion within us will do no harm. The chances are that these statements are correct, though, of course, our watershed has been for not a few years the seat of a numerous population far from anxious to inconvenience itself for the sake of the metropolis. There is sufficient excuse for worrying, therefore, on the part of those who must always worry about something. The rest of us can remain calm, take what we get, and be as happy as Tammany will let us.

——Lord SALISBURY's assertion that Englishmen, in the present state of their country's finances and commerce, ought to learn French, German, and possibly Spanish before they even think of Latin and Greek will doubtless vevive that old and usually tiresome controversy as to the comparative values of the dead and the living languages as a means of education and mental discipline. This question has been raised a thousand times, and both sides of it have attracted impassioned defenders, but no decision has ever been reached, and probably none ever will be. Lord SALISBURY's apparent avowal of adhesion to the living languages as against the dead ones is unexpected, and therefore interesting, and it is to be hoped that he will find or make an opportunity to give his views on the subject at length.

USES OF THE CHRISTIAN PULPIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your issue of the 11th ult. a statement made by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church from his pulpit last Sabbath that he was about to arrange for a meeting in his church at which representatives of views more or less antagonistic to the Christian faith (Wu-Ting-Fang, &c.,) would be present to speak, and that he himself would be there, presumably as the representative of Christianity.

The idea appears to me novel, and, to say the least, it seems calculated to be most subversive of the power of the pulpit as an instrument to propagate the Christian faith.

What is the Christian pulpit set for? Is it not for the defense and dissemination of the truth as it is in Jesus? To my mind, the pulpit takes both a defensive and an aggressive attitude toward error, and the error it seeks to combat is clothed in many forms, while it may be broadly defined as all opposition to the knowledge of God as He has revealed Himself in Christ. The Christian Church, as I understand it, takes the positive position that Christ is the embodiment and expression of God's will and purpose toward man; therefore, all that opposes Christ and his teaching is to be justly regarded as error, against which the voice of the pulpit must be raised. These errors or opposing elements against which the Church contends may be classified as follows: First, false religion; second, irreligion, and third, hypocrisy.

To deal with these the pulpit is set that it may expose the true nature of the attacks against the citadel of Christian truth and that it may fortify the Church against them, while also seeking to fit and stimulate an active campaign for their overthrow.

Now, to combat any one of these forms of attack, is it wisdom to invite the enemy into the camp? Is the fighting to be done inside the lines of our fortifications, or are we to go forth and meet the foe in the open arena and seek to bring him a captive into the camp as a trophy of the fight?

If there is any fighting to be done, I believe it is usually done outside the lines of the camp; and surely it is foolish generalship to withdraw the line of pickets and invite to a conflict inside. The camp is the place of preparation in rest and recuperation for active service; it is the place for positive instruction in the art and science of defense and attack, and it seems to me a prostitution of its purpose to give over the pulpit, even for one moment, to any reflections subversive of the Christian faith.

I should like to ask the reverend gentleman if, in his generalship of the Christian forces, he is not exposing them to unnecessary danger by putting the pulpit of his church at the disposal of the foes of Christianity by permitting them to attack the faith from the very place that stands for its defense. Surely, it is not narrow-mindedness to take means to preserve the truth from attack in its own house, and surely it does not indicate any fear regarding its value if we seek to exclude the despoiler from entering our armories.

We believe the truth can withstand all attacks and is eternal, as God is; but surely we are not on that account justified in exposing it to unnecessary attack to test its power by admitting the enemy into the citadel and giving him free play to fire off his weapons of destruction.

If we grant to the opponents of Christianity the opportunity to occupy our pulpits in declaration of views opposed to truth, we may as well throw the door wide open to other foes and give them also a chance to open their batteries upon us from within. We may as well give over the Church for one hour to wordly amusements, to be succeeded the following hour by religious exercises, that the true test of the value of truth may be made. We may as well admit the irreligious and give them a chance to have out their side of the case. We may as well admit the hypocrite, (and, indeed, many have been admitted,) that he also may have an opportunity to set forth his view of the advantage of living a double life. Have the Church, if you will, a constant arena of conflict, by the introduction of various foreign elements to the truth, but in so doing there can be no question about the fact that the influence will tend to negation, if not to destruction, rather than to a positive declaration of the Christian faith.

For the discussion and consideration of all such matters a neutral platform should be chosen, giving no prejudice in favor of either representative, which might arise from associations connected with the place of discussion, but permitting the settlement upon the basis of merit alone. And, by all means, let the pulpit of the Christian Church be used only for that to which it has been dedicated—the preaching of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ; for only in Him will the brotherhood of man be truly realized.

The world must clasp hands around His cross if it would enter into the true fellowship of the children of God, for our kinship is realized by oneness with Christ, our elder brother. A. M.

Brooklyn, March 12, 1901.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE "CRUSH."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a few ideas relative to the obviation of the "crush" at the Park Row end of the Brooklyn Bridge, and I trust you may think well enough of them to place them where they "will do the most good."

In my opinion there are in the nature of things but just two ways in which to bring about the desired object:

One is to divert a portion of the traffic to some other thoroughfare, a tunnel or another bridge, or both; the other is to compel the railroad companies to furnish a better supply of cars.

The following facts should be carefully considered. The most exasperating and dangerous crush and scramble is for the seats whenever an empty car or train approaches the loading point or platform. To walk with the moving throngs along the passages or up the stairways gives but infinitesimal discomfort or risk compared with the wait between the street-car loops and the rough-and-tumble fight for seats whenever an empty train or car comes in sight.

I say positively this enforced wait for cars and seats is the sole cause of serious trouble and discomfort at the bridge at the present time. And I further assert that if terminal facilities, consisting of switches, shunts, loops, passages, stairs, and platforms, were constructed to the best practical advantage in a forty-acre field there would still be practically the same frantic rush for the seats of every empty car and train at the moment of its arrival at the loading point. To emphasize this statement let us look at a single line of cars—say, the Flatbush. The cars of this line run several minutes apart, and as a consequence there are often several carloads of people ready to rush for seats and "positions" in each empty car as it arrives. These people are as a rule tired and hungry, and the scarcity of seats causes a genuine scramble for them, and in the end gives a large proportion of the people a pang of disappointment and from a half hour to an hour of veritable anguish while they are riding to their homes in standing positions. To say that this anguish would be obviated if the loading point of this single line of cars were placed in the centre of a ten-acre field would be to make an evidently false statement. I understand that the bridge authorities limit the number of cars in a train to four, and the headway of the trains to forty-five seconds. If this be correct it would seem to be in order for them to give some good reasons for the adoption of such rules. Let us conjecture: Is it a fear that a heavier traffic would unduly strain the bridge, or that a smaller headway would cause serious collisions? I judge it cannot be the former, and that if it be the latter their fears are not well founded. Here are a few figures: A time headway of forty-five seconds gives a distance headway of 700 feet. As a bridge train or a trolley car can be stopped or slowed down below a dangerous speed in one-fourth of that distance, it would seem that the present number of trains might be with perfect safety doubled. May we not with propriety ask what the railroad companies have to say about this? Will they or can they furnish the cars? I feel sure they can and would if required by law to do so. In view of the shortness of the trip and the frequent trips that each car can make, there can certainly be no difficulty about furnishing an ample supply of "bridge" cars. How to materially increase the supply of surface cars is a more difficult proposition. But evidently this can best be done by establishing short-trip transfer stations on several of the most crowded lines at points where the people begin to unload—say, a mile or two out from the bridge. If, then, these lines have not enough of Winter cars at hand in the Winter season, let them build more or press Summer cars into the breach, and vice versa in the Summer season.

JOHN D. HALL.

New York, March 13, 1901.

THE PLEA OF A FIREMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All New York firemen must feel thankful for your article in to-day's issue of your valuable paper. It shows clearly that THE TIMES does not believe the "two-platoon bill" now before the Legislature is for the best interests of the firemen or the city; still, THE TIMES discusses it in the most kindly manner, and I assure you all firemen do appreciate your generous intentions.

That you are interested in our welfare and are our friend we firemen have had proof again and again. For that reason it is only fair to you and fair to any of your thousands of thinking readers that you should be set right in regard to a few statements you made in to-day's issue of THE TIMES. First—The rules governing the Fire Department of the City of New York state clearly that twelve men, (ten men and two officers,) shall constitute a company in the Fire Department; but also reads that seven men (six men and an officer,) shall constitute a "working company"; that is, accompany the apparatus to every fire. Now, I ask you, why are only seven men required to accompany each apparatus to a fire when there are twelve men in a company? Why only seven men out of twelve? I'll tell you. It is because twelve men require thirty-six meals each day; twelve men must each receive one day off in every ten. It is because officers must relieve brother officers for meals, and engineers must relieve fellow-engineers for meals each day; and as a result, five men (and very often more,) are out of company quarters all the time, "relieving." And only seven men are left in quarters.

Let me ask you now to look at our "two-platoon bill." It claims that if you add two men to the five that are out of quarters you will then have seven men out of quarters and seven men in quarters; or, in other words, "two platoons." Let one "platoon" report for duty at 8 A. M. They (the incoming "shift,") will have their breakfasts in their stomachs, their dinner in their dinner cans, and their supper when they are dismissed at night by the night shift. By this simple little arrangement you do away with all "relieving." Nobody wants to go to meals, as every man will then eat and be at home the same as the rest of the people in every other walk of life. So as not to interfere with the efficiency of the department, divide the two additional men and place one on each platoon, so that instead of "placing the department in the hands of greenhorns," you'll have the same old company because the department now appoints an average of one hundred men yearly, and you never heard of the department being spoken of as being full of greenhorns, did you, Sir?

Do not imagine that the old-timers are opposed to our bill, or that the officers are opposed to our bill. A few "scabs" or "suckers" alone are voicing the sentiments of Chief Croker, hoping for some reward thereby. Just imagine how small a man must become to indulge in such scurvy lying that he may curry favor with the powers that be! You may ask, why, then, is Chief Croker opposed to the bill? I answer, probably because he is out for "anything to beat Clifford," and probably he may be under the impression that he may find it healthy to shorten his term as Chief of Department, and perhaps there are other reasons. Don't you think that's a fine job for $6,000 a year and no days off—but you can have runabouts and automobiles and the choice of a big city stable to sit behind; you cannot go outside of New York—Greater New York—but the city pays all your bills, even supplying you with a footman.

Now one word more and I'm done. The real reason why we beg for the shift system is that we may live natural lives, and that our wives may have us at home to help rear the children and care for them as other children are cared for. Here's an instance. In my company one man buried seven children and never saw one of them die. Another man buried three children aged eleven, nine, and seven years respectively in one week. His wife is childless. Would this lady appreciate the company of her husband in her very lonesome home? Another man has one child of two years at death's door, and another aged ten years at a school for the deaf, the child being deaf and dumb as the result of spinal meningitis when two years of age. You don't doubt these statements, do you? If you do, God help you or us, I should say, as they are only too true.

A FIREMAN.

New York, March 12, 1901.

Court House Plans Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial relative to the new Court House "job" is admirable, and should arouse popular opposition to a "job" which, as you say, "may invite a public scandal not second to the original erection of the Tweed Court House."

The Judges, who are favoring the proposed extension of the old building, must be very simple-minded men, if they have not already discovered that they have made a mistake. No building in New York is so generally disliked as the Court House, and honest men long for the day when the space it has polluted shall be restored to the much-abused City Hall Park.

Again, you are quite right in declaring that it is "manifest destiny" that the new Hall of Records shall constitute one wing of "a fine range of municipal buildings" on Chambers Street, to extend from Centre Street to Broadway. The site is, by common consent, the best in the city.

The wing on the Broadway end of the proposed block should, externally, be an exact counterpart of the Hall of Records, and, internally, especially adapted to Court House purposes. In the central part of the block a new City Hall, several stories higher than the wings, would connect and complete "a range of municipal buildings" second in statelliness to none in the United States.

Then the dear old park, with all other buildings removed, the historic City Hall preserved and protected as a relic of value and interest, would become the most attractive centre in the Greater New York.

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, March 14, 1901.

Plea of an Orange Resident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was surprising to many of the residents of Orange to read your editorial of this morning on the so-called "Outrage at Orange." Simply because the residents in the vicinity of the "dump ground" are working people they are to be made uncomfortable and their health and that of their children endangered because the Board of Health—so-called—chose to put a pesthouse up in the midst of their dwellings.

Suppose, Mr. Editor, that those people held the same position in social life that the residents of Harrison Street or the south end of Centre Street do, would the Board of Health have dared to even contemplate the erection of a pesthouse there? No—but, as I said before, because they are working people the board not only contemplated it, but put it up.

The law in most places outside the United States is that smallpox shall be isolated outside the city limits, otherwise cases of contagious disease might as well be kept at the home. I am in favor of isolation hospitals, where they are removed from all dwellings; but not where, as in this case, the nearest house was only 100 feet away and on all sides surrounded by tenements. Legally, I suppose, the people were in the wrong, but morally they had every right to act as they did, with no violence except on the part of the police.

A SYMPATHIZER WITH THE PEOPLE.

Orange Valley, March 13, 1901.

Corollary for President Hadley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon me for supplying an important corollary to the utterances of President Hadley and others who have recently appeared in the rôle of Cassandra. If the imperialistic, intellectual tendencies of these superior persons are not speedily curbed, in less than twenty-five years there will be no place in this country for the plain, average man, who is the mainstay of the body politic, and even of the great intellectual foundations that are not always adorned by men who seem alive to that fact, and who seem so prone to insult the intelligence of their fellow-citizens by talking sublime nonsense. A. T.

New York, March 13, 1901.

The Mortgage Tax Effects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an excuse for his new bill to tax mortgages, Senator Stranahan urges that it is anyhow less preposterous than the existing law. It is hard, however, to see how anything can be worse than the measure in question. The burden would, of course, be borne by the land owner in every case, except where the mortgage is not due, and in each such instance the loan would be called in at maturity unless the mortgagor agreed to advance the rate of interest so as to cover the deduction for the tax.

The proposed law creates an annual charge on the necessity of borrowing, and exempts the rich, who are not under such necessity. Presumably, the idea of the Legislature is that people have no right to be poor, and so compelled to borrow, and that they should be punished for such behavior.

I do not think the politicians can have any conception of the general disturbance that would be occasioned by the proposed measure. For this city they, of course, care little, but it is a satisfaction to know that the farmers have mortgages on their property, and that when the latter find themselves obliged to pay this additional tax themselves or have their mortgages called in, there may be trouble for their representatives at Albany. W. H. W.

New York, March 13, 1901.

It Is Another Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your dispatches from Albany, published yesterday, reporting a hearing before the Senate Committee upon Senator Ambler's "Pure Food" bill, it is stated that A. C. Morrison, who appeared in opposition to the measure, is Secretary of the Royal Baking Powder Company.

This is an error. Mr. Morrison is Secretary of the trust formed of the alum baking powder manufacturers.

The Royal Baking Powder Company is not opposed, but is favorable, to all legislation which promotes the manufacture and sale of pure and wholesome food, or which will protect the public from those unhealthful, often dangerous, compounds now sold fraudulently as pure and healthful articles.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

New York, March 14, 1901.

Pleased at the Success of The Times.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard, March 13.

It is a pleasure to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its success. In his reminiscences published a year ago in The Evening Post, Mr. Godkin, formerly editor of that paper, accused James Gordon Bennett with having degraded the character of American journalism. He was the first to find, Mr. Godkin said, that the thing to make a newspaper of was the gossip of the barroom and of the back stairs. "It has since been adopted by other papers," he went on to say, "and it always pays. * * * The press has ceased to exert much influence on public opinion." And yet here is THE TIMES, severe to the point of asceticism in its make-up, rigid in its standards, unhesitating and fireless in reproof of the things it disbelieves in, often in spite of their popularity, without anything that would appeal to a barroom or the back stairs as such; and it appears that THE TIMES is at present the greatest sort of a popular success. Not only congratulations, but thanks also are due to THE TIMES on this account.

Encouraging.

From The Mobile Register.

It is encouraging to learn that THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is simply a newspaper and not an art journal or a police gazette or a society grabbag, and sells on its merits at one cent a copy, is a business success. Nearly three years have passed since the experiment was begun, and the paper is reported to be steadily gaining in circulation and in advertising patronage.

NUGGETS.

The Weather Man.

"Is the weather man in?" asked the bustling stranger.

"No; he's away off in Alaska," replied the assistant.

"I knew he was away off somewhere," said the stranger as he bustled out.—Philadelphia Record.

Of a Practical Turn.

Mr. Slimpurse—People say that a young couple can get along very nicely nowadays on a small income, if the—er—wife is of a practical turn of mind.

Sweet Girl—Oh, I'm real practical. My favorite piano piece is an imitation of the spinning wheel.—New York Weekly.

The Weight of a Name.

"Your name," said the obscure plutocrat, "is not near worth mine on the bottom of a check."

"No," said the distinguished, yet impecunious, statesman, "but it can give yours cards and spades at the bottom of a patent medicine testimonial."—Indianapolis Press.

Attachments Made and Laid.

Polonious—Attachments are quickly formed in our profession.

Hamakter—Alas, 'tis true!

Polonious—Why that note of melancholy in thy tone?

Hamakter—I was thinking of my wardrobe which my landlord has this day attached.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Absurd.

Ostensible Head of the Family—Maria, there was a book agent around to-day who wanted to sell me a work on etiquette and good behavior. Teaches it in six lessons. I told him I'd ask you if you thought we wanted it.

Real Head—It's a humbug, John. It can't be taught in six lessons. I've been trying to teach it to you for sixteen years, and haven't succeeded yet.—Chicago Tribune.

THE ROBIN'S RETURN.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Up from the Southland the robin has flown,
Frost and snow braving, and oft backward blown;
Guided by instinct o'er course leading on
Back to its home in the Summer that's gone.

Weary the wings that sustained its long flight,
Worn by the journey and chill of the night,
Yet there is rapture in every clear note
Launched on the air from the full-feathered throat.

Merrily piping from housetop and tree,
All the day long it is voicing its glee;
Glad to be back where it nested last year,
Where to the parent the nestlings were dear.

Lightly it swings on the long, slender bough,
Though that be stripped of all foliage now;
Poising a moment, while making survey,
Then spreading wings it flies swiftly away.

Brief is its absence, for while we there wait
It has returned and is calling its mate;
Happily whistling, it soon reappeared
On the high branch where the nest may be reared.

Sweet is the message the first robin brings,
Cheering all hearts with the few notes it sings—
Message that tells us of Spring near at hand,
Bringing back sunshine and verdure-clad land.

VENETIAN CARNIVAL A PICTURESQUE SUCCESS

Many Unique Features on the Long Programme.

Grand March Led by the Queen and Jester, Followed by Informal Dancing, in Which All Join.

A large and brilliantly attired audience greeted the Venetian Carnival, in the large ballroom of the Waldorf, last evening. For some years the anniversary of the opening of the hotel has been celebrated by an entertainment given by the Decorative Art Society, and for which Mr. Boldt gives the free use of the ballroom, not only for the affair itself, but also for the rehearsals. Last year the kirmess proved one of the most picturesque and charming of the entertainments of the season, and the dances were all so enthusiastically received that it was determined to repeat the general idea this year, but to present at the same time new dances. Miss Lila Agnew Stewart had entire management of the dances, as she did last year, and she deserves much credit for the success of last evening. It is true that the Rose and Folly, and the Peers and Maidens dances of this season's entertainment were hardly as picturesque generally as the Chinese, French Court, and Butterfly of the kirmess, but the charm of novelty was at least added.

The great ballroom was decorated in bunting with flags, standards, and Venetian masts by Abner J. Haydel. The proscenium boxes had, moreover, centre pieces of the Stars and Stripes. The lights were concealed in strings of Japanese lanterns, giving a soft tone and lending additional charm to the graceful movements of the dancers.

The programme was not one of great length. The dances followed one another in rapid succession to the final march and tableau, with the Queen of the Carnival impersonated by Miss Marie Huntington, who took the place of Miss Eidlitz, originally cast, but who was compelled to give up the part on account of illness. After the performance there were many supper parties, some of which were given by the patronesses and others by the parents of the young people who took part in the entertainment. The following was the programme:

Overture, "San Toy" ..... Sidney Jones
Tableau of Carnival. Queen and grand procession led by Jester.
Selection, "Florodora" ..... Leslie Stuart
Gavotte of Marguerites and Mephistopheles.
Spanish Toreador Dance.
Pickaninny Dandies' Dance.
The Dance of the Roses.
The Follys.
Ye Maidens and Ye Peers.
American Indians—War and Moon Dance.
Carnival March and tableau.

After the opening tableaus came the dances.

The Marguerites, in trailing white robes and white headdresses, and the Mephistos, in red, made a pretty picture. The dancers were the Misses Edna G. Loew, Sarah P. Smith, Hildegarde Beste, Marion N. B. Willard, Marjorie Lea, Eleanor P. C. Lewis, Erna Reggio, and Messrs. Charles Woodruff Jr., Edward H. Tinker, Arthur M. Goadby, Jr., Butler Wright, Grosvenor Nichols, Phoenix Remsen, Jr., S. Leavitt, Jr., and F. A. Smith. Miss Maude Wolfe and J. Butler Wright sang the duet. Mrs. Christopher Wolfe had this dance in charge. The Spanish toreador dance was in charge of Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Jr.. The costumes, with their black skirts, crimson sashes, and white blouses, over which were worn bolero jackets of velvet, both skirts and jackets trimmed in gilt, were picturesque. Miss Mary E. Simons sang the solo, and Mrs. George Rublee and the Misses M. L. Storm, Clara Irvin, K. E. Phelps, Zaidee Lord, Mary de P. Bailey, Fannie Irvin, and Messrs. P. J. Calvocoressi, R. C. Daniel, Evert Janssen Wendell, Catesby ap C. Jones, R. S. Jaffray, T. J. Hallowell, F. H. Tows, and R. E. Henry were the dancers.

Mrs. Frederick R. Sturgis chaperoned the pickaninny dancers. The men were arrayed in plantation garb, with wide-rimmed hats, and the girls in pink or red abbreviated Mother Hubbards, with hair tied in innumerable pigtails. In this dance magic lanterns were introduced.

In the rose dance, managed by Mrs. George L. Myers, were the Misses Eleanor Keyes, Madeline McGuire, G. H. Richards, A. B. Blackwell, E. E. Plummer, Gertrude S. Roberts, Adaline Fox, Francis Thornton, and Messrs. F. S. and L. B. Woodruff, C. A. Skidmore, E. S. Woodruff, P. W. Crane, H. W. St. John, Langdon Geer, and Gerald Stratton. The skirts of these costumes were formed of layers of mousseline in different shades, overlapping like the petals of a rose; one was in deep rose red, another in different shades of pink, another in yellow, &c.; the bodices were of the same, and green satin formed not only the girdles, but ran in points up the bodice and down the skirts, representing the calyx. Each girl wore on her head, cap fashion, an immense rose to match the color of her costume. In this song Miss Ellen Larned, the white rose, sang a solo, the girls and men joining at the last with the soft and pretty far-away effect of a recessional. The men in the rose dance wore tight-fitting trunks and doublets of deep forest green, with puffings of white inserted.

The folly dance was managed by Mrs. Laroche Jacquelin Smith. The costumes were extremely graceful, the black skirts of the women covered with voluminous skirts of black net, and then by wide bands of delicate pink satin ribbon finished with gilded bells, swinging loose, were extremely graceful in the dance. The bodices matched, and folly hats of black were worn. The men were in tights of black banded elaborately with pink satin with capes of black lined with pink. The Misses Georgiana K. Pitcher, Kathleen C. Kelly, and Mrs. Charles Fellows Page were the trio who sang. Others in the dance were the Misses Valerie Worthington, G. K. Pitcher, Mary E. Simons, Ruth Cox, Cornelia H. Merrill, Ethel Leayeraft, Katherine Hancox, Heloise C. Kelly, Ethel H. Quackenbush, Enid Locke, and the Messrs. Theodore M. Hill, E. M. Brookfield, G. H. Glover, Jr., H. G. Thompson, C. E. Locke, Edwin H. Denby, Robert de la F. Kelly, E. F. Du Vivier, Paul J. Zizinia, Cheldon Leavott, Jr., William H. Fearing, Jr., and F. L. Stratton.

The dance of "Ye Peers and Ye Maidens," managed by Mrs. Shaw, showed some pretty and effective costumes. The men in long velvet coats, some heavily embroidered in gold, and satin knee breeches; the girls in petticoats of lavender or pink, blue, yellow, and white satin, with overdresses in pannier style of gayly flowered stuffs and broad-brimmed hats worn off the face caught up in front with bunches of flowers. The dancers were the Misses Ethel Stebbins, Elsie Ladd, Mabel Louisa Storm, Zaidee Lord, Edith J. Hubbard, Eleanor P. C. Lewis, and the Messrs. Frederick S. Woodruff, Lewis B. Woodruff, Morris Underhill, Charles H. Woodruff, Jr., Duncan Sterling, and Reginald Jevons.

The Indian dance, managed by Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, was one of the most attractive on the programme, and Miss Alice Ward Howland, who did a solo dance—the Ghost—showed much grace. The costumes were pale brown, the men's coats and leggings were loose and fringed and the regulation Indian headdress of feathers was worn. The women's costumes were some of them semi-trimmed, and were many of them gayly fringed. These—moon and war—dances were much applauded. Misses Ethel Townsend Edson, Margaret Stimson, Rosalie Wardwell, Frances Vacher Roundey, Alice Ward Howland, Blanche Barron, Alice C. Adenaw, Louise W. Roe, Magnes Remsen Vredenburgh, Mary Fellows Hoyt, Alice Holman Roundey, and the Messrs. Charles R. Hickox, Jr., Arthur P. Adenaw, Richard C. W. Wadsworth, Henry W. St. John, Sydney Leighton Smith, John G. Saxe, Christopher B. Wyatt, Henry M. Brookfield, Acton Poulet, Langdon Geer, and George K. Salvage took part in this dance.

There was a flower booth in charge of Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, assisted by the Misses Eleanor Swayne, Anna Riker, Elsie Woodbury Brown, Helen Jackson, and Martha Jacob.

After the last dance, the performers took part in a grand march, led by the Queen of the Carnival and Jester, Miss Huntington and Mr. Henry S. Jewett. They then formed into a final tableau, and the curtain fell amid loud and repeated applause.

After the carnival dancing, the performers and many of the audience went to the Astoria dining room, where supper was served, and then informal dancing in the ballroom was the order of the evening. The mingling of the performers in their picturesque fancy costumes and the audience in ordinary ball gowns and evening dress, made a pretty scene. The dancing lasted until quite a late hour, and Mi-Careme was worthily observed.

Among those who entertained parties at supper were Mrs. George Lawrence Myers, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Sturgis, Mrs. E. G. Storm, Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Miss Laura Jay Edwards, Mrs. William N. Purdy, Mrs. Critten, Mrs. T. S. Young, J. O. Hoyt, Duncan Sterling, Christopher Wolfe, Thomas Lewis, Mrs. James A. Moore, P. Y. Calvocessi, Sidney L. Smith, R. C. Daniels, B. M. Taylor, and G. F. Fahys.

The President of the society is Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, and the Vice Presidents are Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Jr., Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot. The members of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee are Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Frederick R. Sturgis, Mrs. R. L. MacDuffie, Miss Marian Hague, Mrs. Henry Root Goodnow, Miss Laura L. Satterlee, and Miss Maud Aguilar Leland.

ROMAN FESTIVAL ATTRACTIVE.

The One Hundred Club Successfully Gives One of Its Unique Entertainments.

The One Hundred Club distinguished itself last evening by one of its unique entertainments. It being the Ides of March, a Roman festival was organized. As in the past, the affair was given in the studio of Howard Constable. This is peculiarly adapted for entertainments of a spectacular character. The main studio has a gallery, from which the spectators can watch the performers below. The following invitation was sent out by the One Hundred Club at the beginning of Lent, and met with many responses, some of which were couched in the classic Latin of the schoolroom:

POPULI ROMANI ECCE PANEM ET CIRCENCES.

Benefit Performance on the eve of the Ides of March, Thursday the XIV., under the patronage of the Vestals.

Publius Scipio, Aemilianus, and Africano Minor, Numantius and Cornelia of the Gracchi, given by the Administratore of the Circus Maximus to the Roman public.

The doors at XXII., via XVI. East, near the via Late and Forum Unionense, will be open at half after the IX. hour expedite. Many celebrated artists have consented to appear.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, who will make a few remarks, chariot races, throwing the biscuit, and other athletic feats.

No howling allowed.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus, who will scan a little, and other Leoni, Lupii, Aurochs, gladiators, and captives, who have been specially imported for the occasion.

Roman costume imperative.

Gentlemen will and Plebeians must wear laurel wreaths and togas.

Respondiate velociter.

Administratoraes:

Miss Constable.	Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt,
Mrs. L. H. Chapin,	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee,
	Miss Rhett.

Very little attempt at decoration was made last evening. The studio was arranged as a circus, and the amphitheatre beneath was the scene of the procession and the games. The entertainment opened with a grand march, in which all the mummers took part. The procession was headed by the Roman band under the direction of Miss Anna Constable. The airs played by the band were absolutely modern. Then followed an interesting programme. A chorus of maidens and matrons rendered some choice selections. They were under the guidance of Mrs. Hilbourne Roosevelt. Mrs. Francis L. Pruyn had arranged a Roman festival, in which there were dances and processions, and games. One of the prettiest of these dances was the one of the Vestals, led by Miss Pratt and Miss Dominick. Following the chariot race was a wrestling match by gladiators, and mock athletics, readings in extraordinary Latin by an exaggerated Horace, and a few remarks by a modern Cicero.

The most picturesque bit of the evening was the procession. In it appeared any number of Cornelias, the principal one being Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, a slight little woman about five feet in heighth, who had as her jewels Messrs. John Du Fais and R. W. G. Welling, both of whom are over six feet. Douglas Robinson was a Roman Senator in a red toga. Mrs. Douglas Robinson was a Roman matron in gold and white, with a wide Roman scarf; James Barnes, the correspondent, was Virginius, and his sister, Miss Barnes, was Virginia; Mrs. Hilbourne Roosevelt, Mr. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Mostyn, Mrs. Culver, and others, impersonated Roman matrons. Miss Grace Hoop was a Christian prisoner ready for the slaughter, and she led a band of young martyrs and St. Agneses. The ushers were sixteen young men, who wore the costume of the Praetorian guard. Mrs. Stanford White was in becoming classic dress, while her husband represented a Roman poet.

After the final processions of all the characters, supper was served, and there was dancing. The management of the ancient dogs to fit the requirements of modern usage resulted in some ludicrous incidents. Among those who were present were:

John Du Fais,	Mrs. J. West Roosevelt,
Howard Eldridge,	Mr. and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt,
Miss Marion Eldridge,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Terry,
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Elliott,	Mrs. Toland and Miss Toland,
Mrs. Hamilton Fish,	The Rev. Roderick Terry,
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Frazier,	Mrs. H. Richards,
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Hall,	Mrs. Augustus Richards,
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,	Miss Mary Richards,
Miss Gourdin,	Mrs. Albert Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. C. McR. Ingersoll,	Stevenson Constable,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings,	Walter Constable,
Mrs. William Shippen,	Mrs. E. M. Culver,
The Misses Shippen,	Mrs. Pruyn,
Mrs. Schroeder,	Miss Rhett,
Henry Schroeder,	Miss Morgan,
G. G. Schroeder,	Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White,
Mrs. Speyers,	Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn,
Col. and Mrs. St. George,	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee,
J. Dundas Lippincott,	Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden,
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Lawrence,	Miss Helen W. Stevens,
B. B. Lawrence,	Miss Pratt,
Prof. Bassett Moore and Mrs. Moore,	Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller,
Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler,	Miss Adelaide Moller,
Miss Butler,	Mr. E. R. Moller,
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler,	Miss Wilmerding,
The Misses Chanler,	Mrs. Frederic Coudert,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler,	Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Dexter,	Mr. John Dupois,
Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis,	The Misses Henop,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson,	Miss Clark,
	Mrs. Henry L. Burnett,
	Gen. and Mrs. Fredrick Pierson,
	Miss Daisy Pierson.

THE PAN-AMERICAN FAIR.

Mr. McKinley and the Presidents of Other Republics Will Start the Machinery on May 1.

BUFFALO, March 14.—With the return of Director General Buchanan from Washington, the plans for opening the Pan-American Exposition are assuming definite shape. It has been decided that the exposition shall be opened on May 1. At that time President McKinley and his Cabinet are expected to be on their way to the Pacific Coast.

It is proposed to connect the President's train by telegraph with the Temple of Music. Direct telegraphic communication will also be established with the executive offices of the Presidents of all the republics of the Western Hemisphere and the Governor General of Canada. At precisely 2 o'clock, Buffalo time, they will all be requested to touch electric buttons, which will start a piece of machinery of the exposition. At the same time it is expected they will transmit a message of greeting.

President McKinley, from his special car, surrounded by his Cabinet, will then start the great fountain pumps, and will transmit over the wires a message of greeting to the people assembled on the occasion of the opening. The details connected with this novel and remarkable arrangement are being worked out.

On May 14 it is proposed to hold imposing dedicatory ceremonies, when it is expected Vice President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, and a large number of National and diplomatic officials will be present.

A day probably between June 9 and 12, will be designated "President's Day," when President McKinley and his party, en route to Washington on their return from the coast, will be present.

LADIES' DAY AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

Pleasing Musical Programme Given in the Presence of 400 Persons.

The Lotos Club gave its last Ladies' Day of the season yesterday afternoon. The clubrooms were decorated with smilacs, greens, and roses, and over 400 persons were present. The programme consisted of recitations, songs, and instrumental music.

Among those who entertained the guests were Messrs. Emil Paur, Richard Arnold, and Louis Heine, who played a trio by Mendelssohn; Miss Flavie Van Den Hende, who gave a 'cello solo; Miss Gertrude May Stein, and B. Begué, in vocal selections; Messrs. W. W. Waters and F. F. Mackay in recitations, Madame Kitty Benzer, whose harp-zither solo was much applauded, and Master Gussie Augustus Bott in a violin solo. After the musical part of the entertainment refreshments were served in the dining room.

NEW SHIRT WAISTS.

The season of the invincible shirt waist has arrived, and women who get their wardrobes early in the season and the newest designs in the prettiest and most stylish materials are laying in a stock of them. The season begins earlier and earlier each year, as there are more and more people who change the trend of their amusements, rather than give them up during Lent, and go South, to Europe, or to some of the many between-season resorts that are popular, and it is necessary to have a large stock of waists on hand ready for wear.

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The number of shirt waists that a single woman will have in a season is a surprise to people who do not know by actual figures the extent to which the shirt waist is used. It is nothing for a woman who dresses well to invest in $100 or $200 worth of shirt waists at a time. Here is a list of the waists purchased by one woman: There are twelve madras waists of the simplest make and finish, seven colored and five white; there are two pretty waists of silk and linen, waists in colors, one silk handkerchief or French carré waist in brilliant colors that will be serviceable for traveling and many purposes; two colored linen waists in stripes, two white piqué waists, and five thin white waists that are sheer and dainty, and will answer for many purposes. That is twenty-four waists in all, a very comfortable allowance, and will cover all the ground in dress that a shirt waist well can.

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The most stylish shirt waist this season is a simple garment, but it fits to perfection. It is made to suit the figure with the low bust. It is probably three inches longer in front than last year. It has a broad effect at the shoulders and not so much as a yoke for trimming. The sleeve is made exactly like the man's shirt sleeve, with a rather narrow cuff, the sleeve stitched into it without a gather, though there must be, of necessity, some fullness at the top to give the proper effect.

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In the madras there is a combination of many colors this year in Roman effects that are very charming. Some of these are very delicate, two or three of the pastel shades being combined. In others the shades are deeper, and if no prettier, are quite as stylish. Many of the heavier color effects are to be seen, broad stripes of color, which give a deep tone.

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As a contrast to the madras, the Oxfords or cheviots are in quieter colors, and in all white or black and white are stylish Some very handsome waists and materials for waists are to be found in the mercerized cheviots which have a little figure in the material. A pretty feature is a border in the material which makes up with charming effect in a waist. A pale blue waist, for instance, has white introduced in it with the border trimming, and in the white are clusters of hair lines of black which are effective. These waists sell ready made for $8.

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Hand-embroidered linens are among the handsomest materials, and, being handwork, there are not so many to be found, and they have a special attractiveness on that account. They are embroidered in small figures, in colors or in white, in designs of the always popular fleur-de-lys, clover leaf, bow knot, and dot.

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Pique waists are all in white, the greater number made of the pique with the medium cord, and others with an extra fine cord. There is nothing that is more satisfactory for all-around wear than the white pique waist. There is a brand-new feature on these waists this year, which is proving attractive, though it seems a little odd at first; this is the smoked pearl button. They are medium-sized, flat pearl buttons of good quality, which fasten the waist in the front.

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A beautiful material, which makes up into a twelve-dollar waist and which sells for $3 a yard, is the French linen. This comes in all shades—lavenders, tans, blues, and pinks—many deep pinks being among them, this being a season of the deeper colors. These linens have narrow stripes on the solid colors. A cluster of these stripes and dots at the side, stripes crossed with lines, and linked rings are to be found in the designs.

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For more dressy materials there are the French silk and linen goods, with embroidered dots and cords. There are black dots on yellow, black on lavender, and white on different colors. Dimity linens are very delicate and charming, in stripes and plaids and in delicate colors.

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Embroidered swisses show embroidered dots and stripes and cost $3 a yard and $10 a waist. The white madras is most attractive, coming in many different weaves—stripes and with figures in the material, and in some something of a lace effect like a fine drawn-work figure.

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The plain swiss waists made up with tucks and insertions are dainty and effective. Their sheerness is one of their chief beauties and worn over pretty little lace underwaists, they are charming. One of these waists has the effect of a bolero given with the lace insertions, and another buttoned in the back has a deep point made with a lacelike embroidery in the front, which reaches nearly to the waist. The vestlike piece formed by the insertion is of small, fine tucks of the plain swiss, and the remainder of the front outside the point is formed of clusters of these fine tucks running horizontally. The back has an insertion of the lace down the centre, with a cluster of tucks on either side, the remainder of the back being plain. The sleeves have a point of the lace insertion set in at the top, and the bands at the wrist as well as the little collar at the neck, which is stitched to the waist, are formed by plain bands of tucking.

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There is a bishop effect to most of the sleeves of the waists of the thinner materials. There are white batistes with many combinations of lace and fancy insertions that make up into pretty waists. In some of these materials a little color is introduced, but they are more often white.

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The light wash flannels are always with us in shirt waists. They are in the soft shades, in all combinations of colors, and are most serviceable as morning waists. In the corded wash silks a stylish piece is of red and white in solid blocks, softened by intermediate blocks, in which the red is interwoven with the white.

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A material that has come in this year, and which probably not many people have missed, is the real hand-woven Chinese pongee. For two or three years it has been impossible to obtain this material, and the machine-woven, smooth-finished pongee, which is infinitely different from the real article, even to the color, has taken its place. But now the genuine article has been imported, and is ready to be made up into waists. It is one of the coolest and most serviceable materials for this purpose. A waist of it will cost $9, and the material $1.50 a yard.

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Then in the silk waist there is the Rumchunda, and that speaks for itself. These imported French surah squares, with their Oriental designs and Indian name, are serviceable for so many purposes and have so much character that many of them are now on their way to or are in the South, have gone to Europe, and are ready for wear at the seaside. Many women like them for traveling, for they are soft and cool. The squares cost $4 apiece, and three will make a waist. Most of them come with a border and centre of some plain color which harmonizes with the Oriental design which forms the larger part of the handkerchief. Utilizing the plain border and centre the waist is made with the box plait of the plain material down the centre, and with it a bolero effect is given in front. Ready-made waists cost $18.

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"It is an acquired taste," says the uneducated masculine, looking at these waists, "but they are so entirely different from everything else in the waist line that they have a charm all their own. The orange reds and combinations of orange and black are gorgeously Oriental, and there are softer shades of lavender, of blue, and a charming square is of a soft old blue of the cadet shade combined with the colors of an old Paisley shawl. The old-time palmleaf is attractive and rings and blocks in the designs are stylish and effective. There is the Grecian effect in the squares. Others have the effect of Oriental embroidery on black and there is white on black and black on white. All these patterns are stamped by hand.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday did not seem in the least like Lent. There were a number of entertainments, including the Roman festival and the Venetian carnival. There were also dinners and smaller entertainments and the usual meeting of sewing classes, the most notable of which was that of Miss Leary's Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class, and a fair in which the very young set were interested.

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To-day there are several small affairs, including the concert under the patronage of Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly and others for the Sunshine Settlement at the Victoria Hotel, the meeting of the O. N. Sewing Class at Mrs. Charles Oelrichs's, and the evening Badminton Club at the Berkeley Armory.

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Among the entertainments last evening Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly of 27 East Fifty-fifth Street gave a dinner, and in the afternoon there was a musical recital by Anton Hegner and others at the residence of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine and a dramatic recital by J. Marshall Wilson in the Astor Gallery. All other entertainments which had been arranged for the evening were postponed in order to allow full scope for the Venetian fête and Roman festival, accounts of which appear in another column.

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An entertainment in aid of the Sunshine Mission, at 60 Baxter Street, is to be given this evening at 8:15 in the banquet hall of the Victoria Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. Mabel Munro will sing a number of Scottish folksong, and will be assisted by other artists. Among the patronesses are Mmes. Robert M. Thompson, James F. Ruggles, Theodore F. Kane, J. Muhlenberg Bailey, H. H. Piffard, Alexander T. Van Nest, and Arthur B. Twombly. This mission is connected with the Pro-Cathedral. Tickets can be obtained at the Victoria Hotel and at Ditson's.

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Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell of 126 East Seventy-first Street opened her house for a fair yesterday in aid of the Stanton Street Mission. The tables offered the usual fancy and useful articles, and were presided over by young girls not yet out. These fairs are given every Spring for this mission, and are always profitable, as the mission is especially popular among the younger people.

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Boxes are rapidly being sold for the rose show of next week at the Waldorf in aid of a charitable annex to the Loomis Sanitarium for consumptives. A plot of ground has been purchased for $25,000. Five thousand dollars has been paid, and those interested in the scheme are trying to raise the other $20,000. Their success in this means the opening of the annex at a cost of only $5 per week to those unable to pay the charges of the sanitarium proper. The list of exhibitors has so increased that the myrtle and banqueting rooms have been added to the large ballroom and Astor Gallery. The large ballroom is to be laid out as an Italian garden, and the columns are to be hung with roses. The tickets for the opening day are $5 each; boxes, including four tickets, are $30. Tea is to be served in the boxes of the first tier, and in the Colonial room on the opening day, and an orchestra will furnish music. Tickets can be obtained from the Executive Committee, composed of Mmes. Richard Irvin, Henry Clews, Burke-Roche, William Douglas, Hermann Oelrichs, George de Forest, William Jay, W. Storrs Wells, and Miss Callender, or at any of Tyson's offices. Boxes can be obtained from Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street.

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The bridge whist tournament for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery, which is to be held at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon at 2:30, promises to be as much of a success as the first. Among those who have subscribed are Mesdames Frederic Kernochan, Jules Reynal, Amory Hodges, John Terry, Peter Townsend Barlow, Goodhue Livingston, George Norton Miller, Edmund L. Baylies, Joseph Pulitzer, Henry Alexander, Henry Beadleston, Robert Clerkson, C. T. Barney, James Barclay, C. T. Whittier, G. R. Schieffelin, William Morgan, Miss Campbell, Miss Laura Day, Miss Van Wyck, and Messrs. Alfred Chapin, R. W. Kelly, H. W. Kneeals, T. Keese, R. W. Kelley, H. H. Davis, H. H. Pease, and others. There will be two sections, so that the playing will be over by 5 o'clock. Subscriptions will be received by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, until 12 o'clock Saturday.

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Aiken still continues very gay. The shooting and the deer hunts have proved the principal attraction. The polo tournament commences next week. Senator Depew and Miss Paulding are expected in Aiken to-day. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have not yet left Palm Beach. They were among the guests at the charity ball given there on Wednesday. Other New Yorkers were Mr. and Mrs. John Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Lucy Gurnee, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Nathalie Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly, Miss Florence Twombly, Walter Watson, and Miss De Goicuria.

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This evening Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder will give a dinner at their residence to celebrate Mr. Schroeder's birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder will pass the Summer at Bay Shore, where they have a cottage.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 14.—It is understood that James Henry Smith of New York will spend the coming season here.

W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse is having extensive improvements made to Eastbourne Lodge. He has not occupied the villa in the last two seasons, but will do so next Summer.

William Grosvenor is here on a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard have arrived here.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot has returned here for a short stay.

TO PULL DOWN YALE BUILDINGS

Only One of the Ancient Landmarks, It Is Expected, Will Be Standing Next October.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—An official order has been issued by the Yale corporation authorities for the demolition of all the remaining old structures on the university campus with the exception of the dormitory known as South Middle, and it is expected that before the bi-centennial celebration in October next this building will be the only one of the ancient college landmarks left standing.

The lyceum will be torn down first immediately after commencement week, and this will be followed by North College, as soon as the college Post Office can be transferred to Fayerweather Hall. Early in July the Treasury Building will be pulled down and the Treasury Department moved to the new administrative building, while the department of music now in the Treasury Building, will be shifted to the former home of ex-President Dwight.

The old brick structure opposite Durfee Hall on Elm Street, will also be demolished and the psychological laboratory will probably be transferred to the old gymnasium on Library Street, now used as the Commons dining hall.

COMMENCEMENT AT CARLISLE.

Thirty-nine Students in the Indian School Graduating Class.

CARLISLE, Penn., March 14.—The thirteenth annual commencement and twenty-second anniversary of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School was held to-day. The gymnasium was crowded, visitors being present from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and Western cities. An inspection of the schools and workshops shows that the institution has advanced, especially along industrial lines.

The graduating class numbered thirty-nine—the largest yet sent out. In the absence of Superintendent Pratt, Capt. A. J. Standing presided. Orations were delivered by Anna Goyitney, Pueblo; George Ferris, Kiamath; Ina Parnell, Nez Perces; Lusenia Tibbitts, Chippewa, and Herman Niles, Stockbridge. The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Commissioner of Education for Alaska, presented the diplomas to the class, which represented eighteen tribes.

Columbia University's Expenses.

The Committee on Finance of the Trustees of Columbia University has estimated the expenses of the university for the coming academic year at $1,061,808.47, and an appropriation of this amount has been made. Of this total, $924,851.67 is for educational and administrative purposes, and $106,876.80 is the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the corporation.

ART NOTES.

One of those odd collections that seem only fit for a historical society may be seen at the ivory shops of Kaldenberg Brothers. It is a series of portraits in colored wax made in Mexico by the late Gen. José Galindo, representing thirty of the men who were instrumental in freeing Mexico from Maximilian and the French. Gen. Galindo did not have the art to make his little wax reliefs graceful or beautiful, but he had a knack at a likeness. Some day these portraits will be valuable to the historian; they belong in the Historical Society's collections as an aid to the historian who shall write a history of Mexico.

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The Plastic Club of Philadelphia is a lively little organization of ladies who work with brush and burin. Their fourth annual exhibition opens this week at 10 South Eighteenth Street, and may be seen from 1 to 5 in the afternoon until the first of next month. Philadelphians are prone to move over to New York as soon as they get some recognition, but the recent Academy show proved that Pennsylvania has many good artists of both sexes who remain true to their State.

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For the Temple collection of modern American art at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts there was bought from the exhibition just closed the following four pictures: "Skaters," a view of a square in Egmont, Holland, with a couple of young Dutch people carrying skates and skating poles, by Gari Melchers, an artist who passes his Winters in Paris; "Sheep Pasture," a fine landscape by Henry W. Ranger of New York; "The Seine at Paris," by Edward W. Redfield, a Pennsylvania, who has lived some years abroad, and "Winter Morning After the Snow," by Charles Morris Young of Philadelphia. Among the New York painters who sold pictures are William M. Chase, "At Canoe Place, L. I."; J. Francis Murphy, "The Old Thornapple Tree"; Charles P. Gruppe, "November Day"; "A Dutch Farmer's House" and "Canal at Voorburg, Holland"; Taber Sears, "Fishing Boats in Harbor"; John J. Redmond, "Market Day in Bruges"; Carlton T. Chapman, "The Evening Hour, Valley of the Arun"; Leon Moran, "Autumn"; George Inness, Jr., "Approach of the Storm"; Charles Warren Eaton, "Early Spring Morning," and "A Flemish Town"; Winslow Homer, "The Signal of Distress"; Bruce Crane, "The Fisher's Hut," and Charles H. Davis, "Spring Woods." Walter L. Palmer of Albany sold "In the Pine Grove," "The Last Gleam," "The Senator's Birthplace," and "The Waning Day." Joseph Pennell, who lives in London, sold "The Devil of Notre Dame" and "The Most Picturesque Place in the World." Among the Philadelphians who sold pictures are Charles Hovey Pepper, "February Rain"; Violet Oakley, "Angel"; Amy Otis, "The Willows, Lockhaven"; Alice Barber Stephens, "Mrs. Siddons Stepped from Her Chair"; Alice Mumford, "Italia"; and "An Early Snack"; Frank L. Kirkpatrick, "Miracle of St. Mark's"; Elsa Koenig, "Flattop Valley"; James C. Magee, "Old Wharf," and Frederick L. Pitts, "Wharf at Kaighn's Point." There were 562 paintings in oil, of which 50 were sold. The exhibitions of the old Academy used to be dreary affairs, to which artists in other cities did not care to send their pictures; but of late they have been the best in the country. This is the result of hard work. American artists here and abroad are solicited to send their paintings, water colors, and sculptures. The jury of selection and the Hanging Committee include artists from other cities. American artists abroad form their own jury, and the pictures they send over are well placed.

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An etcher of New York town and watercscapes is Charles M. Mielatz; he has a portfolio full of views of New York at the Wunderlich Gallery. Here is a view of Old Trinity, Staten Island from the bay, and a glimpse of ships and docks at Wallabout called "Strangers in Wallabout." Castle Garden as it used to look before it became the Aquarium, an old spar yard in South Street, the East River with the Brooklyn Bridge in the background, the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, a tow on the North River, the sectional docks on the East River, and a view of King's Bridge on the Harlem are some of his water-side etchings. Then there is a sight of Corlear's Hook and the lock on the Mott Haven Canal. In the city we have a very excellent view of the Tombs as it was, a glimpse of the Bowery, a rainy day on Broadway, a rainy night on Madison Square, a station on the elevated at night, a section of rookeries now departed, and a good view of the front of the City Hall. There are etchings from Long Island, from New Haven, and from Newport; but the views taken in and about Manhattan especially are worth examining as records of the shifting scenery of our city.

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The Montross Gallery, 372 Fifth Avenue, has a collection of pictures by J. M. Whistler, John La Farge, Albert P. Ryder, Horatio Walker, Thomas W. Dewing, Mrs. Maria Oakey Dewing, Abbott H. Thayer, and Dwight W. Tryon. It will remain visible till the end of the month.

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The collections of the late Prof. C. E. West of Brooklyn will be sold next week, afternoons and evenings, at the American Art Galleries. There are engravings, etchings, and paintings, Greek and Roman coins, Japanese bronzes, lacquers, and keramics, as well as philosophical instruments.

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The Burlington Fine Arts Club of London is showing work by gold and silver smiths of Great Britain and the Continent up to the end of the seventeenth century. The finest pieces are Graeco-Roman; then comes a silver cup which belongs to the early thirteenth century, but whether English or not is a question. The mass of the exhibition is British silver work of the time of the Commonwealth.

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Strang, the engraver and etcher, has made thirty new etchings to illustrate stories by Rudyard Kipling. They are on exhibition in London.

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L'Art, the Paris art periodical, edited by Paul Leroi, has resumed publication after a long delay owing to the illness of the editor. The new volume is a bulky work of 340 pages, with illustrations from the drawings of Ingres, a portrait of Sir Everett Millais, and other interesting matter.

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The death of Arnold Böcklin has caused a great stir in Switzerland and Germany. At Basel, his birthplace, he is even more of a patron saint of art; at Zurich, where he had a villa, a street has been deprived of its old name and entitled Böcklin Strasse.

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The spot off the coast of Cerigo where Greek fishermen discovered a hoard of works of antique art has yielded new finds which are in the archaeological museum at Athens. Two statuettes of boys cast in copper and a large statue of Mercury are of special beauty, and are supposed to belong to the best age of Greek sculpture.

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In a lecture on "Formal Gardens" before the National Arts Club last Wednesday, W. N. F. Barrett made a spirited appeal for the landscape engineer, and alluded to the formation of the Society of Landscape Artists. He maintained that private villas and city parks, as well as the newer wards of towns, need the landscape architect as much as the architect. To obtain lasting beauty the two should work hand in hand from the start. He also showed how yards and roofs of town houses might be treated so as to yield small gardens. The lecture before the Arts Club on Wednesday next is one on stained glass by William Laurel Harris.

Hyde—Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 14.—Dr. Fritz Carleton Hyde of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dr. Harriett Virginia Baker, a graduate of the University of Michigan and daughter of Mr. and M

TO HUNT KADIAK BEARS

Mission of the Curator of Mammals in Bronx Park.

The Dangers of Mr. Loring's Trip to Alaska and His Fellow Scientists' Forebodings.

The attention of naturalists, sportsmen, and all persons who are interested in wild animals will be attracted by the mission of J. Alden Loring, the Curator of Mammals in Bronx Park, who left yesterday afternoon for Kadiak Island and the Cook's Inlet country in Alaska. Mr. Loring goes to the Far North as the field agent of the New York Zoological Society, with instructions to capture and send back here specimens of the Kadiak bear and white sheep, neither of which animals are known to be in captivity at present. Incidentally, Mr. Loring is directed to secure specimens of moose, caribou, deer, brown bears, and any other animals which should stray across his path.

The interesting feature of the expedition, however, is regarded as that which concerns the Kadiak bears. Conservative naturalists say that a full-grown specimen of the Kadiak will measure ten feet from tip to tip, and will weigh in the neighborhood of 2,000 pounds. These figures call for a bear more than twice the size of an ordinary grizzly, and they are borne out by the skulls of Kadiaks which have been recovered. But one of these huge beasts has ever been killed by a white man, so far as authentic records show. This one was killed by a member of the Harriman expedition to Alaska in 1898.

The plan is to seek and take cubs from their parents. Mr. Loring earnestly hopes to do this without attracting the attention of the parents, but it is considered quite likely that he will have to do some shooting before he can make sure of the cubs. To be prepared for any emergency of this kind, Mr. Loring is taking into the woods, among other arms, a new model, small-calibre rifles, and he will use smokeless powder cartridges, with soft-nosed bullets, which will "mushroom" when striking the flesh. He has also provided himself with an accident insurance policy for a considerable amount.

Mr. Loring will make a special effort to capture some specimens of the white sheep, a very rare and beautiful animal found in some of the wilder regions of Alaska, but of which no specimens are now in captivity. He will also make as many additions as possible to the representatives of the cervidae now included in the Bronx Zoo. In fact, almost any animal which the curator chances to see or which chances to see him in the course of his long journey through the northern woods will be the subject of an earnest effort to capture alive, or, failing in this, he will kill it and skin it. He will let no wild animal go to waste.

Mr. Loring will go to Seattle and sail from there for Alaska about March 26. He will land at Skaguay and proceed thence to the Cook's Inlet country. He will engage a white man as a personal assistant and four or five Indians. The party will use the rivers to get back into the forests, packing their outfits in canoes. Two camps will be established, one at the point where the waterway is abandoned and one miles back in the woods. The captured animals will be kept in the latter camp until enough have been secured to warrant a return to a point where the game can be placed on rafts for shipment to the coast. It is likely that the party will not return to New York before next Fall. When the Kadiak bear is considered, his fellow-scientists say that he may make his visit to the Alaskan hunting grounds even longer.

A NEWS FEAT DOWN TOWN.

Anxiously Awaited Dividend Announcement Known Throughout the Financial District in a Few Seconds.

Few people, even in the financial district, understand how the news agencies and ticker companies, which furnish the news likely to affect trading in securities obtain information and so quickly give it to the expectant habitués of the brokers' offices. The news yesterday of the increase in the dividend on the common stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, for instance, was disseminated all over the financial section within thirty seconds from the time the Directors had passed upon it. The reporters on descending into Broad Street from the eighth story of the Johnson Building, where the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul offices are situated, only one minute after the official announcement was made, found that their "news" was an "old story" in all the banks and brokers' offices. This is how such a result was accomplished.

All the reporters on that assignment were veterans, for the announcement of the company's action on the dividend was awaited with keen interest throughout the financial district, and to disseminate the news with the utmost speed was of great importance. Each of the news agencies sent four men. Each of these four told the editor before going out what he thought the announcement was likely to be. There was division of opinion. In the case of one agency three reporters believed it would be "3 per cent. semi-annual," and a fourth favored the expectation of 3½ per cent. To make sure three sets of bulletins were printed, one set reading "St. Paul Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock," another set made the rate 3½ per cent., while a third had it "3 per cent. semi-annual and one-half of 1 per cent. extra." This being done, a start was made for the scene of operations, and the real business began.

One reporter secured a telephone and held that open, keeping in constant communication with the agency office. Then a series of signals was arranged by the other three men, and one was placed where he could receive the signal and communicate it to the man at the telephone. Every Director who passed into the board room was questioned as to what the dividend was likely to be or how much time might elapse before an announcement was forthcoming. Nothing of any value was gleaned in this way. There was nothing for it but to await developments. So there were two ways of egress from the board room, and a reporter stood on guard at each to interrogate any or all Directors who might issue forth. Warnings were yelled to loungers to keep out of hallways or take chances of getting "run over." Business through the building seemed to be forgotten, and the denizens crowded on stairs and in doorways to watch the excitement. Many ladies were interested onlookers.

At 2:30 precisely, Chairman Roswell Miller appeared at one of the doors with the announcement. It was "3 per cent." A wave of a handkerchief was the concerted signal for this contingency. Quick as a flash handkerchiefs waved along the line to the man at the telephone, and the word ran from the board room to the news agency in the "twinkling of an eye." There the forty or more boys who deliver bulletins were waiting with the three sets of printed slips in front of them all parceled out in the numbers required. Instantly they seized up "Set No. 1" and ran as if the earth's existence in the planetary system depended on their individual fleetness. At the same instant the news tickers were started to print slips simultaneously in a great number of offices.

Had the announcement been a surprise and prearranged signals could not be of service, a few people might have been "keeled over" in the mad rush to the telephones. Such things have happened before, and will happen again so long as fortunes depend on promptitude. There is rejoicing in the office of one of the agencies this morning because on yesterday's announcement it got ahead of its competitors by fully seven seconds.

MESSENGER BOY CATCHES THIEF.

Chases Him on a Bicycle and is Commended by a Magistrate.

Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning commended American District Telegraph Messenger Boy Robert Murphy, eighteen years old, of 445 West Fifty-sixth Street, for running down on his bicycle and capturing an alleged thief.

Policeman Hart of the East Fifty-first Street Station saw Frederick Schacht of 104 Seventh Street, Jacob Held of Brooklyn, and Henry Harris, address refused, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue on Wednesday afternoon, and thought their actions suspicious. He said Harris went into the areaway of 8 West Fifty-seventh Street and took out a bicycle, on which he rode down Fifth Avenue. Hart seized and held the other two men while he whistled for aid. Murphy was riding by, and the policeman pointed to Harris. Murphy gave chase, caught up with Harris, and notified Policeman Halahan, who arrested the fugitive.

In court it was proved that the bicycle was stolen, and the Magistrate held the three prisoners in $1,000 each for trial.

GAVE $600 TO A CLAIRVOYANT.

Now a Grand Rapids Woman Accuses Mrs. Fitzgerald of Swindling.

Miss Ethelyn Quimby, daughter of a wealthy lumber dealer of Grand Rapids, Mich., charged Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a clairvoyant, also known as "Mme. Zingara," in the Centre Street Court yesterday, with swindling her out of $600, in April, 1900. Miss Quimby, accompanied by Sheriff Chapman of Kent County, Mich., came from Grand Rapids to appear against Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, who is known under half a dozen aliases in the courts of this and other States, was arrested in Chicago in August to answer to two indictments found against her here for grand larceny. These indictments were dismissed by Judge Newburger Tuesday, and the prisoner was immediately rearrested by Detectives Farley and Capper of the Central Office to await Miss Quimby's arrival. While in the Tombs, Mrs. Fitzgerald charged Policeman Spolasco with attempting to extort $500 from her, with which she alleged he promised to secure her release. Spolasco was tried and acquitted.

Miss Quimby in court stated that she met "Mme. Zingara," as she was then known, in the building in Grand Rapids where the former's dressmaker's place of business was. Her father's estate, said Miss Quimby, was at that time in litigation, and Mrs. Fitzgerald promised to settle the case by hypnotic influence. Receiving $600 and some jewelry from the credulous young woman, Mrs. Fitzgerald-Zingara disappeared.

The examination was adjourned until Saturday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NERJES BROTHERS.—Henry J. and George A. Nerjes, who formerly composed the firm of Nerjes Brothers, liquors dealers at 41 Seventh Avenue and 188 Third Avenue, who are now bartenders, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,069 and no assets. George A. Nerjes has individual liabilities $900 and no assets. They were in the saloon business for four years up to 1898.

HELEN DAUVRAY.—A meeting of creditors of Helen Dauvray, the actress, who is now Mrs. Helen G. Winterhalter, was held yesterday at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, 40 Exchange Place. No claims were filed. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer gave notice that he appeared for Charles H. Gibson of Cripple Creek, Col., a creditor for $3,500 for money loaned to her, and said he would file the claim later on. Her liabilities are $7,800, to twelve creditors, and no assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM J. TURNER.—Creditors have filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy in the United States district court at Philadelphia against William J. Turner, trading as Beam, Turner & Co., in the butter, egg, and general produce business at 9 South Water Street. The petitioning creditors and the amounts due them are: The Merchants National Bank, $8,445.08; Sixth National Bank, $4,350.18, and The Franklin National Bank, $4,776.72.

Out of Town.

THE HOWARD STERLING COMPANY.—Birney C. Parsons of Boston has been appointed receiver of the Howard Sterling Company of Providence, jewelry manufacturers, by an order from Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court, on application of creditors of the company, whose claims aggregate about $63,000. The company is said to be in debt in the neighborhood of $130,000, and its assets may, it was said on good authority, amount to $100,000. The concern will continue in business. It has been in business for twenty years under various names. The capital of the company is $500,000.

Attachment Against G. E. Irons.

Sheriff Grell has received an attachment for $1,512 against George E. Irons of Lakewood, N. J., in favor of Ama F. Fitzgerald, in an assigned claim for lumber and woodwork sold to him by the Chapin-Hall Lumber Company, to be used in the erection of a station at Plainfield, N. J., for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence, and was served on the Central Railroad Company and on a builder.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACHSON, Joseph—The H. B. Claflin Company $120
ALLEN, David and Mary—John Konrad. 32
ADAMS, Charles—James McKeen, as guardian, &c. 353
BLACK, David—The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. 356
BOTWINICK, Morris—Tschus. 241
BLUMENTHAL, Samuel and Sia—Rothenberg & Feibel. 21
BENN, Charles, Jacob Shipsey, and John J. Sullivan, executors, &c.—F. A. Brower 2,047
CASHMAN, Anastasia—I. Fried 47
CHIPMAN, William R.—John W. Fryer 111
CEBURRE, Generosa—Mackenzie & Brothers 79
COHEN, Jacob, and David D. Finelite—The People, &c. 500
DE LACEY, Elizabeth—A. Boote 203
DASSLER, William—A. Taylor and another 74
DARLING, Charles F.—J. E. Gallagher 430
EISENBERG, Isidore G.—C. H. Schultz. 177
ELLIS, Christopher C.—J. B. Bonwell 552
EDWARDS, Kate S.—Blum Brothers 100
FRIEDMAN, Ella—B. Baumgarten 40
FOX, John R.—Benjamin Moore & Co. 164
FAY, William F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 108
FOX, Ignatz—C. Weisgelber 120
GORMAN, Amelia—M. Willey 40
GELLER, Bernard—Leon April 400
GERHAT, Samuel, Emil Reich, and Benjamin Demiany—H. R. Gragg 405
HAWLEY, Frank—B. Lehman 162
HESSE, Paul—G. Garrizzo 105
HUSTIS, Lydia S.—Jos. Werner 39
HUTCHINSON, Walter L.—I. K. Bernstein 159
HEALEY, Edward J.—R. Gorl 1,272
HALPERN, Wathan—I. Pomerantz 76
HELLMAN, Louis—The American Brass and Copper Company 200
KOLLER, Samuel—National Automatic Weighing Machine Company, costs. 36
KENNEDY, William H.—W. L. Byrnes... 128
KRANZ, Henry—Samuel C. Boehm & Co.. 83
LIEBLER, Mollie—Jos. Ashforth 136
LIRIE, Julius—A. A. Auzelevitz 1,000
MOORE, Charles K.—S. Pielow 415
MESSNER, Christian, and Charles Pfeiffer—Louis Barth 128
O'DONELL, Hugh—Jos. Kilpatrick, costs.... 145
PURRMANN, Bruno—P. Sherry 306
POLLOCK, John M.—Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 122
PEEK, Emma—F. Michel 73
PEARL, Francis P.—J. S. Paterson 3,399
ROHDENBERG, George—W. W. Eliza 191
ROSENSTEIN, David H.—M. Rothschild. 225
RICHTER, Margaret and August—E. S. Teats 132
ROBERTSON, Richard L.—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company, costs 70
RICHARDSON, Benjamin F.—Kessler-Kavanagh Company 174
RYAN, Richard—C. E. Smith 149
ROSENTHAL, Samuel W.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 70
ROEBLING, George W.—G. Hayes and another 406
SIEBERT, August C.—F. C. McLain Company 102
SHEA, John—A. H. Cahn 152
SPIESS, Bruno B.—F. Strauss 1,045
STRAUSS, Ferdinand—E. O. Connor, costs 71
SMITH, A. D. Proctor—C. E. Silkworth.. 23
TREADLOR, John H. and James J.—John N. Dyer and another 230
VON RAITZ, Dr. Feodor—C. F. Manning. 84
WITT, Andrew—A. Goldstein 127
WYNNE, Edward F.—The Cook and Bernheimer Company 221
WALD, Jacob—United Electric Light and Power Company 41
WILLIAMS, Frank T.—W. Wuerz 46
THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INsurance Company—S. Cross 151
THE MAYOR, &c.—Frederick Theleman, Jr., and another 7,693
THE CHRONICLE AND OUTFITTER Company—John S. Paterson 3,399
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMpany—Elmore D. McInroy, by guardian, &c. 12,736
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMpany—Elmore D. McInroy, by guardian, &c. 117
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMpany—Elmore D. McInroy, by guardian, &c. 101
TARNOVER, RICUS CHOLIM VILINES Ledeck Congregation and Benevolent Association in the City of New York—Max Gross, as Marshal, costs 168
MAGNOLIA METAL COMPANY—John Sugden and others 442
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Altman 124
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Annie Levin 529
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Max Levin 220

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Supreme Court of the United States.

195—The Calhoun Gold Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Ajax Gold Mining Company.—Argument continued by Joseph C. Helm for the defendant in error and concluded by W. E. Sackville for the plaintiff in error.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Benjamin Harrison, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Call for Friday: 198, 199, 200, 201, 196, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212.

Calendars for Friday, March 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

112—Dunn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
147—Neale vs. Steam Tug N. & W. No. 2.
153—Christie vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.
156—In re N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
158—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

47—Ches. & Ohio SS. Co. vs. SS. El Monte.
115—So. Pacific Co. vs. SS. Rappahannock.
84—Falls Keltic Co. vs. U. S. & Australia SS. Co.
95—Lawrence Cement Co. vs. Steamer Express.
62—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
82—Taft vs. City of New York.
96—Telford vs. Tug E. L. Levy.
102 to 106—Ferguson vs. SS. Coya.
107—Neville vs. Tug C. H. Saxe.
45—Olsen vs. Tug Genesta.
55—Atlantic Transport Co. vs. SS. Martello.
60—Wilson's Sons vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
70—Beard vs. SS. Lassell.
71—Vincent vs. Hogan.
72—Du Bois vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
83—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Tug Ed. Terry.
87—Moore vs. Tug E. Luckenbach.
88—Vs. Dredging Co. vs. same.
91—Worral vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.
92—Palmer S. B. Co. vs. Tug E. Luckenbach.
94—Glennon vs. City of New York.
108—Smith vs. Yellow Pine Co.
109—Harrison vs. Lighter Lizzie Henderson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 22, 23, 774, 142.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Laughlin, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Schlesinger.
2—Same vs. Weissmann.
3—Same vs. Seldner.
4—Fay vs. City of N. Y.
5—Johnstown Mining Co. vs. Butler & Boston Mining Co.
6—Southack vs. Central Trust Co.
7—Abbe vs. People's Trust Co.
8—Hammond vs. Nat. Life Assn.
9—In re Koch.
10—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. McComb.
11—Triest vs. Rogers.
12—Fleischer vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
13—Rhinelander vs. same.

Non-enumerated motions.

26—Marx vs. Cianciminio.
29—Duffy vs. Consol. Gas Co.
31—Eire vs. Browning.
32—Bernheimer vs. Schmidt.
33—MacClymount vs. Murphy Safety Third Rail Elec. Co.
34—Coudert vs. Huerstel.
35—Sherwin vs. Williams Co. vs. Feltner.
23—Associzione Fraterna Italiana vs. De Conca.
27—Montgomery vs. Boyd.
1—Roberts vs. Lansing.
17—Martin vs. Feltner.
11—N. Y. City Church and Missionary Society vs. Coler.
24—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
30—Ehrlich vs. Grant.
40—Del. & Hudson Canal Co. vs. Feltner.
43—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
45—Upson vs. Hesseison.
48—Ellson vs. Healy.
49—Blumenstiel vs. Fleitman.
50—James vs. Signell.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wolf vs. Robinson.
2—Hickie vs. Colombain
3—In re Bacon.
4—Collins vs. Love.
5—Broadwater vs. Pape.
6—B. Goetz Mfg. Co. vs. Herter.
7—Berney vs. Larsen.
8—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
9—Int. Cable Directory Co. vs. Lieber Codc Co.
10—Gallagher vs. Baird.
11—Taerton vs. Lyons.
12—In re Simon.
13—Livingston vs. Livingston.
14—Tappen vs. Harnum
15—Stewart vs. Oppenheimer.
16—Schwann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Stewart vs. Bodine.
18—In re Conner.
19—Fuller vs. Beyer.
20—Lawrence vs. Camplon.
21—Pike vs. Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.
22—Steinke vs. Steinke.
23—McNulta vs. Huntington.
24—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. O'Callagher.
25—Braker vs. Nesbit.
26—Robinson vs. Wrocxter Realty Co.
27—In re Smith-Vassar Telephone Co.
28—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
29—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
30—Stabenau vs. Atlantic Av. R. R. Co.
31—Bills vs. Smith.
32—Di Rocco vs. Di Rocco.
33—Tracy vs. Lloyd.
34—Vernon vs. Moss.
35—In re Zimmermann.
36—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
37—Sands vs. Hennessy.
38—Hickison vs. Morgan.
39—France vs. Walters.
40—Beck vs. Connelly.
41—Chutzian vs. Egyptian Tobacco Co.
42—In re Neville.
43—Herrmann vs. Muller.
44—Kemp vs. Kemp.
45—White vs. Del. Elec. Light & Power R. R. Co.
46—Hartwig vs. Am. M. Co.
47—Rash vs. Farmer.
48—Richard vs. Farmer.
49—Greenan vs. McNamee.
50—Libby vs. Libby.
51—In re 174th St.
52—In re Fulton Av.
53—In re Hussey.
54—Curtis vs. Swann.
55—Hayes vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
56—Walker vs. Delaney.
57—Cooper vs. Cooper.
58—Raabe vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
59—Sease vs. Sease.
60—Mahlmeister vs. Spindler.
61—Cook vs. Stevens.
62—Johnson vs. New H. Sewing M. Co.
63—Kramer vs. Gross.
64—Fox vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
65—Calhoun vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
66—Hayes vs. Foley.
67—Kopper vs. Keller.
68—Gardner vs. Oberly.
69—Johnson vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
70—Wesselman vs. McCabe.
71—Peterson vs. Felt.
72—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
73—Dorchester vs. Lipman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquest, 9581—Bowery Bank vs. Bohnet.
9631—Goldstein vs. Teradach.
9221—Dunlop vs. James.
9046—Hogan vs. City of New York.
9048—Ames vs. same.
9047—Frazer vs. same.
9796—Dingelman vs. Schnaier.
9689—Ringwald vs. Altonwood Park Realty & Investment Co.
9696—Oriental Print vs.
14th St. Bank vs.
6091—Car Trust Investment Co. vs. South Am. Ry. Con. Co.
9751—Wright vs. Stiner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

6180—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
2406—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2519—Pakuiski vs. same.
2534—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2536—Hill vs. Starin.
2547—Klein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2546—Glaab vs. same.
2549—Tait vs. same.
2066—Hirsch vs. same.
2067—Same vs. same.
6448—McCarthy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2476—Algios vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2569—Ginsberg vs. Hymansohn
2572—Kruger vs. Kuck.
2573—Plummer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2579—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2585—Kayser vs. Earle.
2212—Burgess vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2890.

2409—Montgomery vs. Durant.
6605—Willis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2893—Franke vs. Van Stade.
2412—Atwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1961—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
9147—Hart vs. Kreiser.
2432—Canale vs. Press Pub. Co.
2445—Koehler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2474—Bloch vs. same.
2484—Revoir vs. same.
2598—Dent vs. Grimm.
2599—Same vs. same.
2601—Rhodes vs. Lewin.
2602—Same vs. same.
2605—Sackett vs. Ordemann.
2606—Eck vs. Maurer.
2609—Healy vs. Vorndan
2610—Same vs. same.
2611—Mahon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2613—Mason vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

1946—De Ref. Machine Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
8163—City of New York vs. Baird.
274—Robinson vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
9097—Collins vs. Clason.
9166—Dick vs. Smith.
9110—Herwitz vs. Ackerman.
9231—King vs. City of N. Y.
6934—Cargill vs. Union Ry. Co.
2423—Glazer vs. Seits.
2438—Sichel vs. Mayor, &c.
2444—Smith vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2446—Corn vs. same.
2453—B'kline Nat. Bank vs. Moers.
2455—Egan vs. Humphrey.
2461—Lavelle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2462—Same vs. same.
2465—Schaub vs. Union Ry. Co.
6126—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
2472—Cohen vs. Koulewitch.
2479—Glickman vs. Loew.
2480—Faye vs. City of New York.
2485—Foscani vs. Palen.
2493—Kornheiser vs. Rinaldo
7935—Early vs. O'Brien.
8632—Same vs. same.
2501—Pilkinson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2529—Davidson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2492—Herrman vs. Colletti.
2535—White vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2561—Smith vs. City of New York.
2566—Dengler vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2587—Barson vs. Mulligan.
2596—Taylor vs. Meyer.
8537—Goldstein vs. Luftschutzman.
2467—W. R. Pitt Composite Iron Works vs. Weber.
2525—Rocenbault vs. Hall.
9225—Baker vs. Smith.
2598—Gibson vs. City of New York.
2513—Levy vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Phebe Pearsall.
2—David W. Fenton.
3—Ann L. Underhill.
4—John P. Holderber.
5—William and Emma. O. Carnes.
6—William H. Flagg.
7—William M. Rice.
8—Same.
9—Daniel Mooney.
10—Charles Tisch.
11—Alfred Hallenbeck.
12—Charles Klotz.
13—Barbara Schroeder.
14—Same.
15—Sam T. Jack.
16—John Groh.
17—Christian Koch.
18—John Clay Yale.
19—John Foster.
20—Rebecca H. Warner.
21—Mary Simon.
22—Emery E. Norton.
23—Frederick Schmidt.
24—Charles McWilliams.
25—Charles V. Hough.
26—Mary B. Auchincloss
27—Margaret S. Stevenson.
28—Matthew Smith.
29—Juliette C. Truman.
30—James C. Ruthven.
31—Susan V. Wynkoop.
32—Thomas Leonard.
33—Sarah Edwards.
34—Bernard Blumenberg.
35—Michael O'Sullivan.
36—Lucinda Morgan.
37—Justus Hoerle.
38—Marcella Fay.
39—Elizabeth Earl.
40—Sarah Dalton.
41—Harriette Callow.
42—Catharine Coolidge.
43—Leopold Cohn.
44—Eliza Connelly.
45—Henry H. Bull.
46—Edgar Fairbanclokss
47—Richard T. Compton.
48—Henry Clay Yale. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
William M. Evarts. At 10:30 A. M.
William M. Rice, Catharine Sweeney, John P. Conovan, Daniel Hutchins, Melancheton F. Schureman, Wilhelmine Bokowzer, William L. Vanderwoort, Bridget Rafferty, Edward C. Aiphonse. At 2 P. M.
Elizabeth Haine.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
Case on, 1653—F. Stanhope Phillips.
1616—John Forrester.
1651—John Geary.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1778—Repper vs. Wetterau.
8740—Fuess vs. Montanye Wells Co.
1080—Vassener vs. Kapper.
8985½—Serra vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8604—Ginuto vs. Passaglia.
2432—Dl Rocco vs. Di Rocco.
2433—Tracy vs. Lloyd.
2434—Vernon vs. Moss.
2435—In re Zimmermann.
2436—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
2288—Rosenkrank vs. Stern.
2674—Kenny vs. Cregan.
2306—Brush vs. Levy.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquest, 9581—Bowery Bank vs. Bohnet.
9631—Goldstein vs. Teradach.
9221—Dunlop vs. James.
9046—Hogan vs. City of New York.
9048—Ames vs. same.
9047—Frazer vs. same.
9796—Dingelman vs. Schnaier.
9689—Ringwald vs. Altonwood Park Realty & Investment Co.
9696—Oriental Print vs.
14th St. Bank vs.
6091—Car Trust Investment Co. vs. South Am. Ry. Con. Co.
9751—Wright vs. Stiner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

6180—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
2406—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2519—Pakuiski vs. same.
2534—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2536—Hill vs. Starin.
2547—Klein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2546—Glaab vs. same.
2549—Tait vs. same.
2066—Hirsch vs. same.
2067—Same vs. same.
6448—McCarthy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2476—Algios vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2569—Ginsberg vs. Hymansohn
2572—Kruger vs. Kuck.
2573—Plummer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2579—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2585—Kayser vs. Earle.
2212—Burgess vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2890.

2409—Montgomery vs. Durant.
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2893—Franke vs. Van Stade.
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1961—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
9147—Hart vs. Kreiser.
2432—Canale vs. Press Pub. Co.
2445—Koehler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2474—Bloch vs. same.
2484—Revoir vs. same.
2598—Dent vs. Grimm.
2599—Same vs. same.
2601—Rhodes vs. Lewin.
2602—Same vs. same.
2605—Sackett vs. Ordemann.
2606—Eck vs. Maurer.
2609—Healy vs. Vorndan
2610—Same vs. same.
2611—Mahon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2613—Mason vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2235—Strauss vs. Singenuff.
2236—Hahlo vs. Newborg.
2451—Kegel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1045—Meyer vs. same.
1046—Same vs. same.
2482—McCoy vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co.
2506—Gaylord vs. Hamilton.
2541—McGoldrick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2542—Frankle vs. same.
2543—Koester vs. Crump.
2551—Da Costa vs. Arthur.
2559—Wenning vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
2005—Schroth vs. Gedney.
2228—Kaplan vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1947—Ranagan vs. Clark.
3973½—Minster vs. Benohel.
2649—Klingman vs. Schlingan.
1108—Kavanagh vs. Stadtmuller.
1746—Underhill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1518—Bendit vs. Ellery.
1606—Durnin vs. Crane.
2633—Quad vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2028—Halprin vs. Stirn.
2046—Schlaenger vs. Meyer.
2707—Lyon vs. Lawson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3410—Blumenstein vs. Wagner.
3076—Sugerman vs. Feldstein.
4163—State Bank vs. Drummond.
4269—Same vs. Wiesenfeld.
3761—Sale vs. Connolly.
4156—Barry vs. Winkle.
4166—Barrett Mfg. Co. vs. Hoefter.
4288—Grinspan vs. Amring.
4305—Whitmore vs. Newton.
4203—Grogan vs. Crosher.
4242—Flintes vs. Spero.
4166—Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co. vs. Herold.
4162—Swift & Co. vs. Daly.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2161—Marquandt vs. Dry Dock, &c., R.R. Co.
2419—Myer vs. Murphy.
2105—Diamond vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2141—Papadinus vs. Raynor.
2513—Dratter vs. Ind. Order O. A. I.
2245—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Horton.
2123—Solomon vs. Kilpatrick.
2323—Watriss vs. Scott.
2100—Metzer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2072—Pur

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Paran Stevens Estate Sells Fifth Avenue and 37th Street Corner.

PROPERTY HELD AT $900,000

Site of Joseph Pulitzer's Former Residence Sold — Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The large plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, owned by the Paran Stevens estate, has been sold. The name of the buyer, or further particulars regarding the transaction, could not be learned yesterday. The property has been held at $900,000, and the price in the present sale is said to be not far from that figure. The plot, which is now occupied by old one-story buildings, has a frontage of 130.0 feet on Fifth Avenue and 112.6 feet on the street. The sale of the property undoubtedly means its improvement at no very distant date with either a hotel or an apartment house. This corner has long enjoyed the distinction of being the most valuable piece of unimproved real estate on Fifth Avenue, sharing that honor, possibly, with the corresponding corner at Forty-fourth Street, also owned by the Paran Stevens estate.

Joseph Pulitzer has sold 10 and 12 East Fifty-fifth Street, a plot 50 by 100, formerly the site of his residence, which was almost completely destroyed by fire in January, 1900.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, 26 by 100.5, has been sold.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for H. H. Cook to John S. Barnes the plot on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 30 by 102.2.

Henry D. Winans & May and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. Henry L. Clinton the four-story dwelling 58 Park Avenue, 24.4 by 80.

The Longacre Realty Company, a corporation of which E. Clifford Potter is President and Henry J. Braker Treasurer, is the purchaser of the four dwellings 211 to 217 West Forty-sixth Street, on plot 69.6 by 100.5, recently reported sold. The same company has also acquired the two four-story dwellings 122 and 124 West Forty-seventh Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.5.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Sonn Brothers to K. J. Schmidt the four-story lightstone-front dwelling 460 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 17 by 60 by 99.11. This is the second house sold out of a row of thirteen just completed.

W. P. Margam has sold for Margaret A. Adams 341 and 343 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 50 by 100.11. The purchaser will erect a stable on the lots.

Thomas P. Payne has sold for Neils Hansen the flat at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 32.5 by 100; also, for Anna M. Elscher, the three-story dwelling 81 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.6 by 65 by 100.11.

Porter & Co. have sold for H. L. Dreyer the four-story double flat 658 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 93.

The estate of A. Wolff has sold the four-story building 253 Grand Street, 24.11 by 75.

Louis D. Barchfield has sold for William Stubenbord the four-story tenement at the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-first Street; also, for the same seller, the four-story flat at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-third Street; also, for Frieda Hart, the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street and the six-story tenement 390 Madison Street.

P. C. Eckhardt has sold for Henry Heert to Ella G. Kennard, on private terms, the three-story frame dwelling 310 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 100; also, for Charles L. Newcombe to Henry Dosher, on private terms, 412 West Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold to a client for investment the five-story tenement 511 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Lot 55 on the map of Bronxwood Park, being on the northeast side of South Oak Drive, 75 by 121 by 75 by 118.10; to foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Gugel $1,000

By Samuel Goldsticker.

850 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, one and two story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catherine C. Middleton 5,900

By John N. Golding.

161 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 230 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to William Norris..... 14,900

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

862 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 20.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20.2 by 89.6 by 19.11 by 86.6, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Central Trust Company, as trustee 8,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

157 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 176.3 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to Henry H. Korn 3,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

235 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 291.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story English basement brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to Harry Loth 20,000

77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 33.7 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 15.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Elizabeth King's Bridge Road, west side, 277.5 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, 50.9 by 94.2 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Anna M. Hobbs and another, executors.. 3,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Bible, referee, 251 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,354.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Lanfair, referee, 9 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,723.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 321, 323, and 325 Madison Street, northeast corner of Gouverneur Street, 63.2 by 74 by 62.9 by 73.8, two six-story brick tenements, with stores in the corner. Due on judgment, $26,243.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, 25 by 243, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,670.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick stable, 50 by 95 by 100.11: Michael A. Hoffman of 429 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a two-story brick factory, 60 by 93.9; James McLean of 429 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Tenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Annie Ratzen, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Villa Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 53; Peter Helmus, owner; John P. Walker of 970 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Creston Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cornell Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 25 by 54; Henry Koch of 204 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; John Hausac of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Birch Street, east side, 100 feet south of Cornell Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Joseph Kazlowski of 405 East Eighth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $900.

No. 2,353¼ Third Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 7.8 by 24 and 25; Charles Vollmann, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Exterior Street, 57.3 feet north of Ferncliffe Place, for a one-story brick impregnation plant, 44.1 by 70.10; William W. Astor estate of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 314 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a one-story brick hall, 25 by 38; Joe Ferro, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 91 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 513 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story brick traveling crane, 33 by 187; Edwin Shuttelworth of One Hundred and Fifth Street and the East River, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 65 Grand Street, to a two-and-a-half story brick shop; H. & W. D. Siefke, of 259 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, owners; James Carroll of 139 Leroy Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 594 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story and basement brick tenement; William Cartar, premises, owner; J. E. Kirby, of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 544 Mount Hope Place, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Frank F. Brady, premises, owner; W. L. Fohn, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-first Street, to a ten-story brick hotel; Lewis L. Todd, premises, owner; William E. Young, of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. M. Morgan, architect; cost, $250.

Elliott Avenue, west side, 120.5 feet south of Olin Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; William & E. Baumgarten, of 1,259 Washington Avenue, owners; William Baumgarten & Co., of 5 East Eighty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 35 and 37 North Moore Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; Merchants' Refrigerating Company, premises, owner; John J. Radley & Co., architects; cost, $1,400.

No. 601 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Anson R. Flower of 500 Madison Avenue, owner; H. F. Steven of 15 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes the payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, March 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; Ludwig Kleinschmidt to Isidor Abraham, (R S $13.50, mtg $18,300) $100

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 161.3 ft s of Grand St, 20.6x50; Philip Goldstein to A. L. Kass, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,000) 100

BOULEVARD, s s, corner 88th St, 100.8x 100; Peter H. and Katharine W. Cram to Edward Thompson, (mtg $348,000, R S $27) 1

BROOME ST, 49, s w corner of Lewis St, 25x50; Minnie and Theodore Barth to Jeannette Rockmore, (mtg $15,000, R S $4) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 65th St, 100.5x125; Joseph H. Goodwin to Leopold Kahn, (R S $150) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 475, w s, 24x 100; James E. McLarney to Ellen P. Kellogg, (R S $16, mtg $27,000) 1

CLINTON AV, s e s, s w ½ of Lot 67, map of East Tremont, 33x150; John Keenan to Elizabeth Byron, (mtg $500, notes $200) 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Dora Rosbeck to Charles Mucha, (R S $1) 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Charles Mucha to John Rosbeck and wife, (R S $1, mtg $1,500) .. 1

DALY AV, n w s, at s w s of Samuel St, 45x108x45x103.11; Lillian Turner to Jacob Schmidlapp, (R S 50 cents, mtg $5,250) 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 75, 20.10x99.6x21.2x99.8; Pauline Edelstein to Jacob Gordon, (mtg $28,500, R S $2) 100

FRONT ST, 346, 19.11x69.4x19.11x68.11; William A. Rusher to Laura E. Dunbar, (mtg $1,500, R S $1.50) 1

FULTON ST, n w s, at n e s of Westchester Av, 100x100; George J. Brown to Thomas F. Sharkey, (R S $2.50) 1

FULTON ST, s w s, e ½ of Lots 147 and 148, map of Washingtonville, 50x 100; Thomas F. Sharkey to Mary M. Sharkey, (R S $1) 1

JAMES SLIP, s e s, 16.10x20.3x16.10x20.4, with strip 12.7 on to south; Caroline Werner to Max Kramer, (R S $2, mtg $1,500) 1

LOCUST AV, s s, 108.4 ft e of Elm St, 51.4x130; Richard R. Masten to Elizabeth Seidel, (R S $5.50, mtg $5,500) 100

LONGWOOD AV, n e s, corner of Whitlock Av, runs n e 58.7x n 43.11x w 35x s w 51x s 1.10; John Ahern to M. P. Ryan, (R S $3.50) 1

LONGWOOD AV, n e corner of Whitlock Av, runs n e 58.7x n 43.11x w 35x s w 51x s 1.10; M. P. Ryan to John Ahern and wife, (R S $3.50) 1

MADISON ST, 390, s s, 24.10x96.8x25x 95.8; Frida Hart to William Stubenbord and wife, (R S $8, mtg $34,500) 1

MONROE ST, 168, s s, 23.4x98.5; Max Lipovitz to Solomon Steinitz and another, (R S $7, mtg $20,200) 27,000

PARK AV, w s, 25.6 ft s of 125th St, 15.10x90; Mary A. Baxter, individually and as executrix, to Owen E. Abraham, (R S $18) 18,000

PARK ST, n s, 98.1 ft w of Pearl St, runs n 48.4 to Centre St, x s w 22.4 x s 36.3 to Park St, x e 25 to the beginning; Charles Harms and wife to Charles E. Thorn, (mtg $18,000, R S $5) 1

PIKE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25x 71; Max Block to Rachel Silbermintz, (R S $5.50, mtg $14,000) 1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 220 ft n of 1st St, 40x100; Mary Foldow to Esther A. Hadden, (R S $3, mtg $2,300) 5,500

PRINCE ST, 17, n s, 20x78.3x20x80.8; Josephine K. Barber and others, heirs, to Charles Friedman, (R S $27) 100

SACKETT AV, s s, 100 ft w of Deane Place, 50x100, and Sackett Av, s s, 275 ft w of Deane Place, 50x100, Westchester; Claude Gignoux, referee, to Miles Hughes, all title 1,025

WATER LOT at centre of 155th St, high water mark, runs s e 104.6x n 1,397.9x n w 765x s ; William W. Delamater to the Union Association of Heirs of Harlem and others, quitclaim 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, w s 19.5 ft n of 10th St, 75.4x75; Philip Kieselhut to Simon Berlin, (mtg $60,000, R S $27.50) 1

2D AV, 1,191, s w corner of 63d St, 25.2x 80; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Frida Hart, (R S $18, mtg $30,000) 1

2D AV, 1,191, s w corner of 63d St, 25.2x 80; Frida Hart to William Stubenbord, (R S $18, mtg $37,500) 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 18th St, 25x84.10x 26.11x75; 5th Av, w s, 25 ft n of 18th St, 100.5x84.11; Edith Schofield, Arthur J. Keogh to Amelia H. Le Meire, (R S $1). 564

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St, runs s 43.8x e 77.6x n 20.2x e 0.1x n 23.6 to 9th St x w 77.6; Johanna and Hermann Baumann to Joseph C. Levi, (trust deed, also recorded as a mortgage,) (mtg $139,871.60, R S $1) 1

6TH ST, 650 East, 20x97; Ester Kinzler to Max Blum and another, (R S $6, mtg $10,000) 16,000

7TH ST, n e s, 150 ft from Franklin Av, runs n e 138.4 x s e 50 x s w 136 to 7th St, x n w 50 to the beginning; also 7th St, n e s, 125 ft s e of Franklin Av, 25x100.5x125x139.4; Mary Sherwood to Michael Meehan, (mtg $6,000, R S $12) .. 100

8TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 125; Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $35,000, R S $5) 100

11TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x 100; Adolph J. Gubner to Daniel Rosenbaum, (R S $17) 17,000

12TH ST, s s, Lot 303, map of Unionport, 200x210 to n s of 11th St, Bronx; Mary M. Bickford to Charles A. Ashmead, all title, &c, (R S $50) 1

82D ST, n s, 180 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.5x 19.9x98.6; John H. Judge, referee, to John T. Tobin, (R S $13) 12,950

35TH ST, 230 East, 25x98.9; Julius M. Mayer, referee, to John L. Keating..... 13,300

49TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 51.5x100.5; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, (mtg $40,000, R S $30) 100

51ST ST, s s, 368.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.5; Lena Rosenthal to Gerson Hyman and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,000) 1

51ST ST, s s, 353.1 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x 100.5; Louis Soleth to Gerson Hyman and another, (R S $19) 19,000

58TH ST, 404 East, 18x100.4; Matilda Kasewitz to John M. Sheehan, (mtg $8,000, R S $3) 1

62D ST, 109 East, 17.6x65.2x16x64.2; William R. Rose to John Bohnet, (R S $3, mtg $12,000) 1

62D ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of Park Av, 17.6x 65.4x17.6x64.4; John Bohnet to Robert Rogers, (R S $3, mtg $12,000) 1

62D ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of Park Av, 17.6x 65.4x17.6x64.4; William Wetterer to Robert Rogers, quitclaim 1

65TH ST, 23 West, 37.6x100.5; James O'Brien to William H. Livingston, (R S $25, mtg $35,000) 1

74TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 102.2; Morris Levy to Hannah Levy, (R S $7) ..... Gift

82D ST, n s, 55 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x102.2; Henry C. Schneider to Berry B. Simons and another, all liens 1

82D ST, 130 East, 25x102.2; Berry B. Simons and another to Henry C. Schneider, (R S 50 cents) 1

84TH ST, 109 West, 27.6x102.2; also 84th St, 156 West, 27.6x102.2; John W. Benter to William D. Manning, (mtg $80,000, R S $10) 1,000

96TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 4th Av, 50x 100.8; William G. Ringler to George Ringler & Co. 1

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to J. Frances Pease and another, trustees 26,000

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Isidor Abraham to Ludwig Kleinschmidt, (R S $9.50, mtg $20,000).. 100

102D ST, 248 West, 20x90.8x20x36.5; Samuel S. Morris to M. M. Hoyt, (R S $10, mtg $25,500) 1

102D ST, 246 West, 20x97.6x20x96.6; Merritt L. Pike to Margaret M. Hoyt, (mtg $25,500, R S $10) 1

106TH ST, 346 East, 25.4x100.11 x irregular; Franziska Muller, widow to Checchina Carucci, (R S $11) 10,750

107TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100.11; Edwin H. Peck to Walter J. Peck, ½ part, (R S $17.50) 1

109TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 17x 80.10x irregular; Catherine Taylor to Abraham Greenberg and another, (R S $1, mtg $8,500) 10,425

123D ST, n s, 156.8 ft w of 3d Av, 34.1x 100.11; Edward Meagher and another to Conrad Hubert, (mtg $28,000) 1

123D ST, n s, 156.8 ft w of 3d Av, 34.1x 100.11; Andrew S. Fraser to Conrad Hubert 1

124TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 188x100.11; George L. Felt to James O'Brien and another, (R S $30, mtg $55,000) 1

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x 90; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to William Henderson, (mtg $31,000, R S $2). 1,700

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,670; Caroline F. A. Bullwinkel to Hermann Cramer 3 years..... $900

BROADWAY, n w corner of 45th St, 20.11 x56x20.11x60; Henry O. Heuer to Thomas J. Backes, 10 years 2,500

CROTONA AV, n w s, corner of Jefferson St; George Schwegler and another to Ernest Meyer, 5 years..... $720, 840

ELDRIDGE ST, 217; Isidor Wolff, agent, to Sam Schwarzkopf, 5 years 288

GOERCK ST, 41 E. s, Newins to Thomas Corker, 2 8-12 years 800

MADISON ST, 92; Lena Rinaldo to Simon Tombach and another, 3 years 3,310

MONROE ST, 28, 30, and 32; Callman Rouse to Solomon Antokoletz and another, 5 years 8,700

NORFOLK ST, 66, and 209 Broome St; Marcus Brown to L. Cohen, 4 years, 9 months 3,422

RIVINGTON ST, 246; Philip Meckel to Morris Meiltzer, 5 years 660

WILLIAM ST, s w corner of Exchange Place, Rooms 107, 108, 109; John T. Williams to Christian Blanke and another, 5 1-6 years 2,200

1ST AV, 577, s e, David J. Daly to Patrick Carroll, 3½ years 900

1ST AV, 196, s e corner of 12th St; Louise M. Schmidt to William Voss, 5 years. 840

3D AV, 777; Patrick J. Kenedy to Michael J. Smith and another, 5 5-12 years..$1,380, 3D AV, 781, Neil A. Flannery to Hugo Thum, 6,1-6 years 1,500, 1,200

5TH AV, 253, e s, 24.7x100; Margaret Van H. Moke to Arthur J. Crawford, 9 11-12 years, $1,166.67 on execution, and $1,750 quarterly thereafter 2,200

29TH ST, 335 to 339 East; J. F. Ernst to John R. Ernst and another, 5 years..... 1,000

109TH ST, 325 East; Gaetano Rovitte to Angelo Nese and another, 5 years..... 1,080

113TH ST, 172 East; Adam Steinmann to Michael Utter, 5 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Isidor, to Ludwig Kleinschmidt; Amsterdam Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 62d St, due Sept. 14, 1902 ..... $1,000

AYMAR, Herbert R., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 6th Av, 642, 5 years, 4 per cent 22,000

BLANKE, Christian, and Carl Kaesebier to William C. Flanagan, managing director; William St, 27, lease of Rooms 107, 108, and 109, first floor, Lord's Court Building, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,200

BREDENBACH, Frances L., to James S. Bolton, Jr.; Bryant St, part of Lot 63, map of the land of Thomas Walker, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000

BROWN, George J., to Margaret E. Lohman; Union Place, n w s, Lot 146, map of Wakefield, 1 year 1,500

BROWN, James R., to George W. Kidd; 119th St, 108 West, 5 years 15,000

BURKHART, William E., to John Vondersmith; Courtlandt Av, w s, 75 ft s of 157th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

CARUCCI, Checchina and Samuele, to Italian Savings Bank, City of New York; 106th St, 346 East, 1 year..... 7,500

CARUCCI, Checcina, to Franziska Muller; 100th St, 346 East, 5 years 1,750

COOK, Regina and Frances, to Annie A. Devlin; 62d St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 12,000

CRAWFORD, Irma D., to Theodore and Edwin B. Schmidlapp; 5th St, n s, corner of Irving Place, demand, 6 per cent, (chattel mortgage) 3,330

DASSLER, Doris, to M. Magdalena Peppler; 47th St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 2,850

DIAMOND DYADA WATER MANUFACTURING Company to City Trust Company of New York, trustee; all franchises, property rights, &c., 1 year, 6 per cent. bonds 100,000

FARRELL, Edward J., to the Park Mortgage Company; Prescott Av, e corner of Bolton Road, runs n e 114.2x s e 82.3x s e 81.9 to Seaman Av x s w 138.8 to road x n 228.6 to beginning, 7 years..... 8,000

FRIEDMAN, Josephine K. Barber and another; Prince St, 17, 1 year 20,000

FRIEDMAN, Charles, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Prince St, 17, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,350

GORDON, Jacob, to Pauline Edelstein; Eldridge St, 75, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to Samson Lachman and another; 49th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 50,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to Hudson Realty Company; 49th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

HALL, Catherine Mary, to Lawrence, trustee; 38th St, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 55,000

HALL, Charles B., to Elizabeth Gifford; 168th St, n s, 25 ft w of Tinton Av, 3 years 1,300

HART, Frieda, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 2d Av, s w corner of 63d St, 2 years 7,500

HYMAN, Gerson, and Manuel Oppenheim, to William Muhlenberg; 51st St, s s, 331.3 ft e of 2d Av, due Sept. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent 14,000

JACKSON, Sarah, to Harlem Savings Bank; 187th St, or Jacob St, s e corner of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, runs e 305 ft to w s of Elizabeth St x n 115 ft x 228.3 ft s of said road x n 141.5, except part conveyed, &c., to part taken for 187th St, 1 year.. 18,000

JACOB, C. Albert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49th St, 542 and 544 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

KAHN, Leopold, and Joseph H. Godwin; Central Park West, n w corner of 65th St, 2 years 125,000

KANNER, Osias, to George G. De Witt and another, trustees, &c.; 22d St, 262 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 29,000

KASS, Abraham L., to Philip Goldstein; Attorney St, e s, 161.3 ft s of Grand St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

KEATING, John L., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; Irving Place, 35th St, 230 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 5,000

KEMBLE, Annie, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 70th St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 5,000

KERR, Leonard R., to Broadway Savings Institution; 26th St, 105 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

LE MEIRE, Amelia H., to Dollar Savings Bank; 5th St, or avenue, n w corner 18th St, or avenue, Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent 900

MEEHAN, Michael, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 149th St, n s, 125 ft e of Franklin Av 1 year 10,000

MURPHY, John, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Manhattan St, n s, 100 ft e of Old Broadway, 4 years 6,000

NEWMANN, Henry, to Pinkus Turk; 79th St, s s, 251.5 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

O'KEEFFE, John, to Katie Davis; 115th St, 49 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

PECK, Edwin H. and Walter J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 107th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Aug. 1, 1906 150,000

ROSENTHAL, Daniel, to the United States Trust Company; 11th St, 283 West, demand 9,500

SCHNEPP, Henry, and wife, to Jacob Schmitt and wife; 52d St, 142 and 144 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000

SCHNEPP, Henry, and wife, to Julius Goebel; 52d St, 144 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

SELCH, Elisabetha, to Richard R. Masten; Locust Av, s s, 108.4 ft e of Elm St, 2 years 3,500

SHEINTAG, Solomon, and Samuel Stone to Max Lipovits; Monroe St, s s, 163.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,800

SHERIDAN, John J. and Elizabeth T., to the Yonkers Savings Bank; Webster Av, e s, 125 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 1 year 3,100

SILBERMINTZ, Rachel, to Max Block; Pike St, w s, 25 ft n of Madison St, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

SMITH, Michael J., and James Dalton to Peter Doelger; 3d Av, 777, store lease, demand 6 per cent 1,500

STONE, Samuel, and Solomon Sheintag to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Monroe St, 168, 5 years..... 18,500

STUBENBORD, William, and wife, to J. Campbell Thompson; Madison St, 390, due June 1, 1904 6,500

THUM, Hugo, to William L. Flanagan, managing director; 3d Av, 679, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,200

TOBIN, John J., to North River Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 180 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,000

TULLY, Mary, to John A. Brann; 119th St, 74 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BITTERMAN, Theodore, to Amelia Cohen ..... Nom.

BUSSEY, Christina E., to Isaac Butler... $2,500

DURNING, Annie M., to Aaron and Elise Schoenfeld 2,500

FRIEND, David H., to Solomon Friend and others, executors $2,000

GREENBAUM, Samuel, to Louis B. Marks, assigns 2 mortgages 12,016

STEWART, Frank R., to Adah W. Stewart, trustee, assigns 2 mortgages..... Gift.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to J. Montgomery Hare, trustee 10,000

WILKENS, Florence C., to the Bowery Savings Bank 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

VALENTINE AV, 2,148 to 2,158; Malbin & Kammerman against Charles H. Thornton, owner; Clarke & Sherman, contractors $380

WESTCHESTER AV, 2 to 8; the William H. Page Boiler Company against Richard Sugman, owner; Charles W. Wood, contractor 486

8TH AV, 2,048 to 2,056, and 249 to 257 West 111th St; Patrick F. Kenny against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clarke, contractor 1,869

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Luigi Franzi against William H. Stearns and Horace E. Hartwell, owners; Wroxeter Realty Company and another, contractors..... 61

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Theodore Ruggiero against William H. Stearns and Horace E. Hartwell, owners; Wroxeter Realty Company and another, contractors 38

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Murray & Hill against McLaughlin & O'Brien, owners and contractors 229

112TH ST, 300 West; Patrick F. Kenny against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clarke, contractor 2,090

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

PRINCE ST, 17; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Charles Friedman, 7 payments $12,500

Lis Pendens.

ALBANY ST, 2 and 2½, three actions; Department of Buildings against William J. Todd, (violations of buildings laws, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 70th St, 25.5x 100; Wesley Thorn against James M. Halsted and others, (partition;) attorneys, Cardozo & Nathan.

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, part of Lots 124 and 133 on map of Village of Morrisania, 54x105; Annie V. Taylor against Elizabeth H. Steed, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. de la Mare.

ELMWOOD PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x95; New York Building-Loan Banking Company against William Ruland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

GREENWICH ST, 122; Department of Buildings against William J. Todd, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

LENOX AV, 192; Bowles Colgate and another, trustees, against Violetta A. Calkin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. Todd.

NORFOLK ST, 175; Moses Schloss against Ike or Isaac Frank and others, (action to cancel mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; James M. Wentz against Mary Lally and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Jennie Orr, trustee, against George Walton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Taylor.

VILLA AV, e s, 409 ft n of Potter Place, 16x 100; Anna R. Nadansky against Eva Siegel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 55.3 ft n of 184th St, 30.2x86.2x30x85.3, two actions; Harlem Savings Bank against John A. Knox and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, R. Mupelsden.

22D ST, 11 and 24 East; the Morton Trust Company against the Hartwell-Thomsen Construction Company, (two actions to foreclose two mortgages;) attorneys, Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson.

149TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 175x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against William H. Redfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Persson & Beall.

Surrogate Notices.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of B. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of October, 1901. Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

WALDO F. ABBE,
SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.
B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N.Y. City Borough of Manhattan.

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 46 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

PHILIP E. ADEE, Administrator.
PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se21-1awFdm.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next. Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COLLINS, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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45 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

MEMPHIS LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with provisions of the mortgage dated February 14th, 1891, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that ten (10) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 12, 48, 82, 96, 217, 225, 270, 327, 344, and 370, have been this day fairly and without preference by distribution drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5th, 1901.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that Bond No. 34 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1901.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1901. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of March 2, 1901.

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

The UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the outstanding preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, and the outstanding bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company.

A SYNDICATE, comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe, of which the undersigned are Managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of $200,000,000, (including among such subscribers the undersigned and many large stockholders of the several Companies,) to carry out the arrangement hereinafter stated, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. Such Syndicate, through the undersigned, has made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, under which the latter is to issue and deliver its Preferred Stock and its Common Stock and its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in consideration for stocks of the above named Companies and bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company and the sum of $25,000,000 in cash.

The Syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire bonds and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Syndicate, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, offer, in exchange for the preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, respectively, certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the basis stated in the following table, viz.:

For each $100 par value of stock of the class mentioned below, the amount set opposite thereto in Preferred Stock or Common Stock of United States Steel Corporation at par:

NAME OF COMPANY AND CLASS OF STOCK.	Amount of New Stock to be delivered in par value. Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
Federal Steel Co., Preferred stock	$110	.....
" " Common stock	4	$107.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., Preferred stock	117.50	.....
" " Common stock	.....	102.50
National Tube Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " Common stock	8.80	125
National Steel Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " Common stock	.....	125
American Tin Plate Co., Preferred stock	123	.....
" " Common stock	20	125
American Steel Hoop Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " Common stock	.....	100
American Sheet Steel Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " Common stock	.....	100

With reference to the last four Companies the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those Companies, who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four Companies to be made in the percentages above stated.

Proper adjustment will be made in respect of dividends upon all the deposited preferred stocks, so that the registered holders of receipts for such preferred stocks will receive the equivalent of dividends thereon, at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to APRIL 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901, and no adjustment or allowance will be made in respect thereof.

For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a provision to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits.

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several companies above named, and of the Carnegie Company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of all the companies for the calendar year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stocks, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of properties. It is expected that by the consummation of the proposed arrangement the necessity of large deductions heretofore made on account of expenditures for improvements will be avoided, the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured, without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The certificates for stocks of the Companies above named must be deposited as stated below, in exchange for TRANSFERABLE RECEIPTS issued by the respective depositaries, for which application will be made for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney in blank, duly executed and having attached thereto the proper War Revenue stamps, and also, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends or rights to dividends upon deposited common stocks declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901. Every deposit shall be upon the following further terms and conditions:

1. The undersigned, acting in behalf of the Syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under said contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Corporation.

2. The certificates for shares of the United States Steel Corporation, deliverable to depositors, shall be delivered at an office or at offices in the City of New York to be designated by the undersigned by advertisement in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. The undersigned at their option may deliver temporary certificates for such shares pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

3. At any time prior to the deposit hereunder of two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of any one or more of the above-named Companies, (which two-thirds in each instance shall include two-thirds of the outstanding preferred stock of such Company,) the Undersigned in their discretion may withdraw the offer herein made to depositors of shares of any such Company of whose capital stock two-thirds shall not have been deposited; and, in such case, no act or notice of withdrawal shall be required other than advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. Upon any such withdrawal, the deposited shares of such Company shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor. The Undersigned, in their discretion, may consummate the proposed transaction as to the stocks of any Companies herein named, irrespective of the deposit of the stocks of any other Company or of any withdrawal as to any other Company.

4. The Undersigned are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or of any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained, as to all the depositors, by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York; and in that event all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder as to all or to any depositors, such depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned, and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor.

5. The authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation presently provided for in said contract is $850,000,000, of which one-half is to be Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and one-half is to be Common Stock. The Company will also issue its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding $304,000,000. In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company or less than all of the stocks of the other Companies above referred to shall be acquired, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in said contract.

The forms of the new Bonds and of the Indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new Preferred and Common Shares, and the entire Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. Every depositor shall accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock the shares of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited; and no depositor or holder of any receipt issued hereunder shall have any interest in the disposition of any other of the shares of stock, or of the Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, by it to be issued and delivered to or for account of the Syndicate or of any proceeds thereof. All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the Syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie Company or for delivery to depositors under the terms of this circular, are to be retained by and to belong to the Syndicate.

6. The respective depositaries may make all such rules as shall be approved by the undersigned, governing the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares, and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose. The undersigned shall not be responsible for any default of any depositary.

7. Each deposit hereunder shall be irrevocable, and shall operate as a separate and independent agreement, and as a transfer of the interest of the depositors to the undersigned on the terms hereof.

8. Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

Federal Steel Preferred Stock / " " Common Stock	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
National Tube Preferred Stock / " " Common Stock	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
American Steel & Wire Preferred Stock / " " Common Stock	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. / Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
National Steel Preferred Stock / " " Common Stock	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
American Tin Plate Preferred Stock / " " Common Stock	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
American Steel Steel Preferred Stock / " " Common Stock	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
American Steel Hoop Preferred Stock / " " Common Stock	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

Deposits must be made on or before the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The undersigned reserve the right in their discretion to TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSIT hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New York City.

It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as Syndicate Managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the Syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Syndicate Managers.

Federal Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

H. H. Porter, Samuel Spencer,
H. H. Rogers, Robert Bacon,
J. Pierpont Morgan, C. C. Cuyler,
Marshall Field, A. B. Flower,
D. Mills, Charles MacVeagh,
N. B. Ream, James Sim,
Nathaniel Thayer, E. H. Gary.
Samuel Mather,

Federal Steel Company Stock, Preferred and Common, should be deposited with THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

National Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.
WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Tube Co.
New York, March 2d, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the National Tube Company have carefully considered the CIRCULAR NOTICE of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2d, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the National Tube Company and of certain other Companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, or Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

E. C. Converse, John Don,
F. J. Hearne, William S. Eaton,
Francis L. Potts, John Eaton,
William H. Latshaw, William P. Hamilton,
Joshua Rhodes, J. R. De Lamar,
Arthur F. Luke, William B. Rhodes,
A. S. Matheson, William B. Schiller,
Robert Bacon, Charles Steele,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, F. R. Tobey,
John D. Culbertson, J. N. Vance.
Daniel O'Day,

American Steel & Wire Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.
WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

J. W. Gates, P. A. B. Widener,
Wm. Edenborn, H. C. Pierce,
Alfred Clifford, John Lambert,
Wm. P. Palmer, Thos. F. Ryan,
James Hopkins, Randal Morgan,
L. D. Ward, John A. Drake,
Thos. Dolan, S. H. Chisholm,
Chas. Douglass, J. J. Mitchell,
F. M. Drake.

American Steel & Wire Company PREFERRED Stock should be deposited with the STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, No. 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. The COMMON Stock should be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

American Tin Plate Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY and of certain other companies to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.
WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel Hoop Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.
WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Sheet Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.
WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

FINANCIAL.

Erie Railroad Company.

Pennsylvania Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable February 1, 1951. Interest February 1st and August 1st.

Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from February 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York, March 14, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $32,000,000 of the above described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the President.
New York, March 12, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Erie Railroad Company's Pennsylvania Collateral Fifty-year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide for part of the cost to this Company of acquiring the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Erie Railroad Company and are to be secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, pledging 98,212 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company out of a total outstanding capital stock of 100,000 shares (and also the remaining 1,788 shares as and when acquired, of which all but 90 shares are already arranged for;) 30,000 shares of the capital stock of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 2,500 shares of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 66,300 shares of the preferred capital stock and 66,300 shares of the common capital stock of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, which together constitute 51 per cent. of the total outstanding capital stock of said last-named Company. The capital stocks to be deposited represent therefore the ownership of all the properties of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and a control of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, thus constituting in combination a valuable coal property having its own railroads to tidewater.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated February 1, 1901, and will provide for an aggregate issue of bonds from time to time, not exceeding in all $36,000,000 par value, of which $32,000,000 are now issued. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of additions, betterments, and improvements to the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture.

The $32,000,000 now issued are to be devoted entirely to payment for the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company covered by the Collateral Trust Indenture. In case less than all of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's stock be acquired, a proportionate amount of the $32,000,000 of bonds will be reserved, to be issued only for the purpose of acquiring such outstanding stock.

As additional security for said bonds, the Trust Indenture provides that the Erie Railroad Company annually will appropriate and pay to a sinking fund the sum of ten cents for every ton of coal sold and delivered through the previous year from the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Such sinking fund is to be applied to the purchase of bonds of this issue provided the same can be purchased at not exceeding 105% of the par value thereof and accrued interest; and, if such bonds cannot be purchased, then to the drawing of bonds for the sinking fund by lot. The bonds so purchased or called for the sinking fund will be kept alive and the subsequently accruing interest thereon will be added to the amounts otherwise available for sinking fund purchases. In this way it is estimated the sinking fund will retire the whole issue of bonds at or prior to their maturity, and still leave a large amount of coal unmined.

The net income account of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company for the calendar years 1899 and 1900, including only the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, and notwithstanding a two months' strike of the coal miners in September and October, 1900, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	$1,816,694.57	$1,604,907.19
Erie & Wyoming Valley R. R.	164,682.95	277,777.88
Total	$1,981,377.52	$1,882,685.07

The interest charge upon the present issue of $32,000,000 of bonds is $1,280,000

It thus appears that, even operated separately from the Erie Company, the earnings of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company were far more than sufficient to provide the interest charge and sinking fund upon the present issue of bonds.

The income account of the Erie Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, including the results of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Revenue from Operations	$30,199,357.36	$40,875,147.47
Operating Expenses and Taxes	26,533,547.61	29,915,370.52
Net Income from Operations	$3,665,809.75	$10,959,776.95
Income from Securities Owned	586,479.57	446,114.93
Total Income	$10,252,289.32	$11,405,891.88
Interest and Rentals	9,431,702.71	9,537,389.39
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss	$820,586.61	$1,868,502.49

It is anticipated that substantial economies can be effected through a unification of the management of the various Companies which should result in a considerable increase in the net results of operation.

Very truly yours,
E. B. THOMAS,
President.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders, and to Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

Referring to the offer of the Southern Railway Company, under date of January 31st, 1901, to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, we announce that holders of over 70 per cent. of the bonds and holders of over 90 per cent. of the stock have accepted our offer by depositing their securities.

The proposition having thus been indorsed by such substantial majorities of both the bonds and stock, the proposed plan is hereby declared operative, and we will proceed to carry out its provisions and prepare the new securities.

In order that bondholders and stockholders who have not already deposited their securities may not be debarred from participation in the plan, it has been decided to extend the time for further deposits, without penalty, **until and including March 15th, 1901,** after which date deposits of bonds and stock if accepted at all will be received only upon such terms as may be then determined.

The securities should be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York; Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, or First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

23 Wall Street, New York,
March 1, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will continue, **up to and including March 15th, 1901,** to receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and will issue therefor our receipts, which have already been admitted to the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

VANILLA CRYSTAL COMPANY
Mr. James W. Tappin, Vice President of Colonial Trust Company, made the following statement yesterday regarding the Vanilla Crystal Company:
"My attention has been called to the circulation of a printed prospectus of the Vanilla Crystal Company and an accompanying letter soliciting subscriptions to its stock, each bearing printed signature of Colonial Trust Company, and inclosing blank subscription headed with the name of the Trust Company. The use of the name of the Colonial Trust Company in every such instance was, and is, unauthorized."

OFFICE OF THE
Reorganization Committee
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

New York, March 12, 1901.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company:

In consummation of the Plan of Reorganization, as amended, the Standard Milling Company has been duly organized, and the new engraved Securities are now ready for delivery.

Holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit are hereby requested to present and surrender the same at the office of the Depositary, The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after MARCH 15TH, 1901, and thereon to receive the new securities under the reorganization.

Certificates of Deposit should be duly endorsed and witnessed.

Application will be made in due course to list the new securities of the Standard Milling Company upon the New York Stock Exchange.

By special request, and in view of the small amount outstanding, the Committee hereby accords to holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company who have not made deposit of their holdings, the privilege of availing of the benefits of the Plan within ten days from the date hereof, upon full compliance with the terms and conditions of the Amended Plan of Reorganization respecting such deposits.

BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE,
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

California Consolidated Oil Stock Co.
CAPITAL STOCK $500,000.
Shares 500,000. Par Value $1.00.
Incorporated under strict laws of the State of California.
THIS STOCK IS NOW SELLING AT 30 CENTS PER SHARE AND PAYING A REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ¼ OF ONE PER CENT.
For prospectus apply to
JOSHUA T. NOWELL,
Dealer in High-Class Investment Securities,
171 B'way, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

New York, March 8, 1901.
A dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 9, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1, 1901.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretar.

23 Wall St., New York, March 8, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1, 1901.
On April 9, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, March 13th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, March 30th, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 18th next.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, March 15th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next, to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the twenty-ninth day of March, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the eighth day of April next, to remain open until three o'clock P. M. on the first day of May next, when they shall again be closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the preferred stock and of 3 dollars per share on the common stock of this company, payable at its office, 30 Broad St., New York, on the 25th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 25th day of March instant.
The transfer books will close for dividend on the 25th day of March inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 15th day of April next.
ROSWELL MILLER,
Chairman of the Board.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
REFUNDING 3½ BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 3, due April 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Tempor

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 14	880,164
To date this year	61,814,210
Corresponding date last year	25,132,439

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 14	$8,071,000
To date this year	$259,658,050
Corresponding date last year	$116,074,680

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Great North. pf	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Iowa Central	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Iowa Central pf	1
Am. Ice	1⅜	Kan. City South	1
Am. Ice pf	2	Kan. City So. pf	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	1½	Minn. & St. L	1¼
Am. Tobacco	½	M. & St. L. pf	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	Mo. K. & T.	1⅜
Brunswick	1¼	Mo. K. & T. pf	1
B., R. & P. pf	1	Nat. Salt	1
Jour., C. R. & N.	1½	Nat. Salt pf	1½
Canada Southern	1⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Great West.	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	2⅜	Norfolk & West.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	1½	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading 2d pf	2⅛
Col. So. 1st pf	¾	Rep. Iron & Steel	1
Cont. Tobacco pf	3	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	St. J. & G. I.	1
Del., L. & W.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	St. L. S. West	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Wabash	⅞
Erie	1⅛	Wabash pf	1½
Erie 1st pf	1⅝	Wis. Cent. pf	½
Erie 2d pf	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	½	Kan. & Mich.	2
Am. Woolen	½	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Nat. Steel	⅞
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Nat. Tube	1
General Electric	1½	Nat. Tube pf	½
Rocking Valley	1	N. J. Central	1
Int. Power	½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Int. Silver	⅞	Southern Ry. pf	½
Int. Pump pf	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Mobile & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s	1¼
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Sher., Sh. & So. 1st	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1⅜	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st 4	1
Int. & G. N. 2d	2	Tenn. C. & I., Birm., 6s	2½
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	1½	Wabash deb., B	2¼

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1⅝	C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Advancing quotations were quite generally the order on the stock market yesterday, with substantial gains appearing in not a few leading stocks. Generally the influences and developments of the day were helpful. The St. Paul Directors met in the afternoon and increased the dividend on the stock, placing it on a 6 per cent. basis; private advices from the coal district indicated that there was little likelihood of a strike of the miners, the coal stocks advancing sharply as a consequence; the cables from London were to the effect that the opinion there was that the end of the South African war was finally at hand, to be followed by an immediate resumption of the Rand mines; while, at home, money remains easy, and published railway statements continue to show large increases.

The action of the St. Paul Directors, whose conservatism is a watchword in the Street, in placing their stock on an increased dividend basis was in the Street regardded as at once significant and suggestive, more especially in light of the fact that the action is taken at a time when the crop situation is also uncertain. However, St. Paul is on so prosperous a basis and is increasing its earnings so largely—a gain of $90,000 for the first week of March being illustrative—that the management feels that it can well afford to make the increase. Indeed, it is hinted that six months hence, should the crops be good, St. Paul stockholders may be further rewarded.

If the favorable reports received in Wall Street yesterday from the coal district be warranted by the facts, the belief is that much market activity in the coal stocks will follow.

Notwithstanding the "official" denials that Chesapeake and Ohio is to be leased by Pennsylvania on a 3 per cent. dividend guarantee, the fact remains that the lease will be very shortly effected. In the meantime the buying of the stock by Philadelphia houses close to the Pennsylvania management continues—is, in fact, a feature of the market. Yesterday the stock sold up to and closed at the highest figure on record, 48⅛.

The same interests who were buying Chesapeake and Ohio were also purchasers of Norfolk and Western, which likewise sold up to its highest price on record, closing at the top figure. It was again declared that these purchases in the open market were by Pennsylvania, which is credited with seeking to obtain absolute control of the property. Both this stock and Chesapeake and Ohio were of course helped by the official announcement that on April 1 a 10 per cent. increase in soft coal freight rates is to go into effect.

The buying of Iowa Central stock was by the same bankers who had been purchasers on the day previous, and was responsible for an advance of a point in the preferred and of over a point in the common. The general impression is that the buying is for control, though by what system cannot be learned.

Ice trust stocks were bought by houses close to Tammany, and the Street heard a variety of rumors to the effect that a big bull campaign in the securities had been planned. There was no news whatever in relation to the company.

Houses with Western connections were buyers of Burlington, while on the other hand there was not a little selling for Boston account. The West insists either that there is a "deal" on or that a 7 per cent. dividend is assured to the stock. Neither one of these reports finds credence in Boston.

The continued strength of the Southwestern issues, notably St. Louis Southwestern, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, was taken in the Street to foreshadow an official announcement shortly af a merger of all the Southwestern properties. The statement of President Gould of Missouri Pacific that consolidations are inevitable at this time is apparently chiefly responsible for the belief that these Southwestern properties will next be consolidated.

A new pool has been formed in the heretofore neglected Monon shares. Yesterday the members of the pool succeeded in lifting the preferred stock up a point, and the common nearly 3 points.

Following the announcement of the regular dividend on Rock Island traders sold the stock, while insiders bought.

Vanderbilt brokers, who on the day previous were buyers of Lake Erie and Western yesterday transferred their attention to the Nickel Plate issues, each of which scored a substantial advance. In this connection the talk was again heard that it is the intention to retire the first preferred stocks, but as heretofore no official statement can be gotten on the subject.

The money market continues easy, most of the day's call loans yesterday being made at 2¼ per cent. This was considered the more surprising in view of the fact that the Standard Oil dividend of $20,000,000 will be paid to-day, and that preparations for its payment have been making all this week.

London's operations in this market yesterday probably ran up to a total of about 40,000 shares, of which some 30,000 were purchases. Most of the buying was in the low-priced issues, a liberal supply of the Wabashes being taken. There was some selling of St. Paul on a rumor in London that the dividend would be only 2½ per cent.

ST. PAUL'S LARGER DIVIDEND.

The Directors of St. Paul at their meeting yesterday fulfilled general expectations by declaring a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, an increase of one-half of 1 per cent, placing the stock on a regular 6 per cent. basis. This is what semi-official statements had led to expect, though in some quarters the notion had prevailed that perhaps 3½ per cent. would be paid. Conservative people, however, expected just what was given.

St. Paul stock had been decidedly strong preceding the dividend declaration, at one time selling up 2 points from Wednesday's close, but it sold off somewhat after the announcement, due to profit taking and short selling.

Of short selling of the stock there has been not a little, many traders buying the rights and selling the stock short against them, claiming that the transaction shows a clear 3 per cent. profit. The consequence is that there is a considerable short interest in the stock.

The buying yesterday was by substantial interests. Standard Oil brokers taking large blocks of the stock.

Nothing other than the declaration of the dividend was done at yesterday's meeting.

THE BUYING OF MANHATTAN.

As on preceding days this week, the buying of Manhattan yesterday was on a large scale, many big blocks of the stock changing hands around 121. The general comment in the room was that the stock held remarkably steady and that there was an evident disposition on the part of some large buyers, whose identity remains as great a mystery as ever, to acquire as much stock as possible around present figures.

It developed yesterday not only that Russell Sage had parted with much, if not all, of his holdings—the sales are of record—but that he has sold a large number of calls on the stock some 10 or more points below the present market price; is, in fact, practically short of the stock.

If what the Street hears is correct, Metropolitan and Gould interests have for once caught Mr. Sage napping—for they are credited with having purchased, indirectly, nearly all of these calls.

COAL STOCKS BOOM.

The coal stocks were the feature of the market in the last hour of trading yesterday, jumping up sharply on what was considered authoritative information that there would be no strike of the coal miners. From a low figure of 44½, Erie second preferred rose nearly 5 points, closing at 49, a net gain for the day of 4⅜ points on dealings in 15,000 shares, while the common and preferred each rose nearly 2 points. In like manner the Readings appreciated sharply under the load of the first preferred, whose gain approximated 1½ points.

The buying was by Morgan and Keene brokers, and on the advance it was disclosed that there was very little stock offering.

COPPER AND SUGAR.

All day yesterday the Street was filled with bull tips on Amalgamated Copper and bear tips on Sugar, the information on which these tips were based coming from Boston. It was declared that they were founded on the market position of Thomas Lawson, who was reported to be preparing a bearish circular on Sugar and a bullish one on Copper. In this event, Mr. Lawson would be reversing the market position which he is understood to have held last week when he was a bear on Copper and a bull on Sugar. However this be, both stocks went up yesterday, whereat the Copper bulls rejoiced and the Sugar bears lamented.

RUMORS ABOUT WABASH.

The strength of the Wabash securities yesterday led to a revival of the report that that system is to be absorbed by one of the larger roads, both Lackawanna and Missouri Pacific being mentioned in this connection. It is said, in fact, that a great, unified Southwestern system is being planned, and that without Wabash the contemplated system will not be complete.

Houses with Western connections were large buyers of the debentures and the stocks yesterday, and were advising purchases by their customers.

BIG DIVIDEND PAYMENTS.

Dividends aggregating more than $25,000,000 are payable to-day. Chief among these is the 20 per cent. dividend of the Standard Oil Company, which alone amounts to $20,000,000. Others are the Burlington 1¾ per cent. dividend, amounting to $1,408,637; the Consolidated Gas 2 per cent. dividend of $1,450,718, Laclede Gas 2 per cent. dividend of $160,208, the National Lead 1¾ per cent. preferred dividend of $260,870, and a number of minor industrial concerns.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to London cables, Berlin was a heavy buyer of American shares in that market yesterday.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that a movement is said to be on foot to consolidate into a company, with a capital of $27,500,000, all the makers of stationary engines not controlled by the International Steam Pump Company.

Further postponement of the annual meeting of the British Columbia Copper Company, owing, it is said, to the illness of several prominent Directors.

Special committee appointed by the Directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to determine the price, terms and conditions on which $3,000,000 par value of the recently authorized stock increase shall be issued.

Reports from the South that the Gulf Coast Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, capital $3,500,000, will soon be organized in Mobile.

Gain of 407 subscribers by the Mexican Telephone Company from March 1, 1900, to Jan. 31 of this year.

Admission to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of the American Snuff Company's securities.

St. Paul common stock on a 6 per cent. dividend basis for the first time since 1884, when 7 per cent. was paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $248,325,149; balances, $11,141,622; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $468,456.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞@5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94⅝ and 95 5-16, and guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 14.—Considerable money changed hands to-day in connection with the settlement. Supplies were good, and quotations were not affected. Discounts were quiet. The market has practically liquidated its indebtedness of short loans to the Bank of England. Apart from the conclusion of the settlement there was little business done.

The tone of the Stock Exchange to-day was generally one of hopefulness as to the outcome of the negotiations in South Africa, which kept Kafirs cheerful.

Americans, responding to New York, opened in good demand and at parity. Denver rallied appreciably. Afterward the market was irregular. Prices closed steady.

Consols for money, 96 9-16; consols for the account, 96⅝; Atchison, 55½; Canadian, 92⅝ ex dividend; St. Paul, 153¾ ex dividend; Illinois Central, 135¼; Louisville, 97⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 87¼; New York Central, 148; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 78; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 68¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 90¾; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅞; Anaconda, 9⅝.

Bar silver steady at 28 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼@3⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000.

Spanish fours, 72.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak, under the influence of a sharp relapse in Rio Tintos, due to large realizations on the decline in copper. Internationals were dull. Rentes were firm. Parisian Gas and Metropolitans were in demand. Kafirs were firm on London advices, and closed at the best prices of the day.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f. 40c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 19½c. for checks. Spanish fours, 72.72½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased, 28,450,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased, 36,475,000f.; gold in hand decreased, 2,325,000f.; bills discounted decreased, 29,725,000f.; silver in hand decreased, 850,000f.

BERLIN, March 14.—Americans and Canadian Pacifics were firm on the Boerse to-day, in sympathy with New York. Internationals and home funds were maintained. Locals fluctuated somewhat, but finally strengthened, being stimulated by the news of the mines at Johannesburg being at work again.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

MADRID, March 14.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79.10. Gold was quoted at 34.45.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased, £303,000; circulation decreased, £198,000; bullion increased, £105,143; other securities decreased, £1,896,000; other deposits decreased, £1,586,000; public deposits increased, £4,000; notes reserve increased, £131,000; Government securities decreased, £1,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 50.88 per cent. Last week it was 48.74 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 14.—Time money is quoted from 3½ to 4 per cent. for four to six months. Business paper ranges from 3¼ to 4½ per cent. Call money rules from 3 to 4 per cent. Call loans are still outstanding at 2½ per cent., and a few exceptionally strong borrowers probably could obtain large blocks at this figure. At the Clearing House this morning money was in a little better supply. Loans were made at 2½ and 3 per cent., mostly 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at 17 and 17 cents discount. Clearings, $32,010,651; balances, $1,394,695. Stocks closed strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
985	Atchison	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜
2,797	Atchison pf	93	92	92½
123	Boston Elevated	172	171	171
43	Boston & Maine	195	194½	195
1	Boston & Providence	302	302	302
20	Central Mass.	21½	20½	20½
2,045	C., B. & Q.	152	151½	152
2	C., J.R. & S. Y., ex div.	155	155	155
120	Colorado Southern	11¼	10⅝	11¼
7	Conn. River	280	280	280
10	Current River	15	15	15
2	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
5	Maine Central	171	171	171
3,590	Mexican Central	10¼	10	10
27	N. Y., N. H. & H.	211½	211½	211½
220	Union Pacific	91½	91	91¼
7,221	Union Pacific rights	⅞	.50	.50¼
161	Union Pacific pf	85⅝	85	85
136	West End	97½	97½	97½
5	West End pf	112¾	112¾	112¾
12	Wisconsin Central	21	20⅝	20⅝
1	Wisconsin Central pf	46½	46½	46½

TELEPHONES.

45	Amer. Tel. & Tel	159	159	159
210	Dist. trust ctfs	53	52½	53
50	Mexican	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

ELECTRICS.

72	Boston	230	225	230
25	General Electric pf	195	193	193
1,810	Massachusetts	30⅝	30	30
920	Massachusetts pf	83⅝	81½	83½
65	Westinghouse	63	62¼	63
70	Westinghouse pf	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

176	Am. Agate Cb. Co. pf	85	84⅝	84½
75	Am. Graph. Brush Co.	35	35	35
530	American Sugar	140⅝	139½	140⅜
230	American Sugar pf	121	120	120
10	American Tin Plate pf	101½	101½	101½
50	American Woolen	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
350	Dom. Iron & Steel	33½	33	33½
50	Federal Steel	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
152	Federal Steel pf	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝
50	Intern. Button Hole	2	2	2
12	Mergenthaler	165	160	163
90	National Tube	53	52	52¾
312	National Tube pf	101½	101	101
5	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	91½	91½	91½
400	N. E. Gas & Coke	12¾	12½	12¾
5	Pullman	206	206	206
1	Reece Button Hole	7	7	7
35	United Fruit	103	103	103
100	United Shoe Machine	33⅞	33½	33⅝
1,487	United Shoe Machine pf	25	24⅝	25
50	United States Leather	13	13	13
100	United States Leath. pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
125	United States Rub. pf	58	57⅝	57⅝

MINING.

480	Adventure	13⅜	13	13
100	Aetna	⅜	⅜	⅜
225	Allouez	3	2½	2⅞
4,700	Amalgamated	102	99⅝	102
7,030	Arcadian	24	21½	21½
1,345	Arnold	4½	4	4½
470	Atlantic	3½	3⅜	3⅜
290	Baltic	39	38½	39
4,570	Bingham	22½	21⅝	22½
50	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
578	Boston & Montana	345	338	344
400	British Columbia	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
4,545	Butte & Boston	106	104½	105½
14	Cal. & Hecla	855	850	855
1,105	Centennial	26	25	25½
355	Centennial Eureka	28½	28½	28½
20	Central Oil	12	12	12
250	Cochiti	9	9	9
1,580	Copper Range	47	44	47
100	Daly West	35½	35½	35½
65	Dominion Coal	39⅝	39½	39⅝
100	Dominion Coal pf	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝
80	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
605	Franklin	23	22⅝	23
80	Gold Dredging	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,158	Isle Royale	42⅝	42	42⅝
1,100	Mass	13⅞	13	13½
150	Mayflower	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Michigan	1	1	1
1,175	Mohawk	28⅜	27½	28
84	Old Colony	4¼	4	4
1,195	Old Dominion	37⅞	36	37½
1,245	Osceola	88	86	87⅞
410	Parrot	53½	51⅝	53½
12	Phoenix	40	40	40
22	Quincy	175½	175	175
190	Rhode Island	2	2	2
250	Santa Fe	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
51	Tamarack	330	325	330
250	Tecumseh	2	1⅝	2
15,800	Trimountain	32¼	27⅞	30⅜
8,512	Trinity	32	30⅝	31⅞
8,058	United States, tr. ctfs.	15	14⅜	15
60	United States Oil	13	13	13
615	Utah	35½	34⅝	35½
560	Victoria	4½	4½	4⅝
620	Winona	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
674	Wolverine	53⅝	53	53⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was stronger and more active than it had been for the last few days. A number of substantial gains were made, and few issues closed lower than they did the previous day. In some cases the fluctuations were accompanied by active trading, while in others they were principally the result of small offerings. The stocks of the American Bicycle Company and of the American Snuff Company were transferred to the Stock Exchange, but as neither of these issues had recently supplied any very large amount of business, their removal had little effect on the total of the day's transactions.

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were active and irregular. Wednesday's decline in the bonds was followed yesterday by a sharp recovery, and they closed at the top price for the day, showing a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock advanced 1 point, to 33, but subsequently lost a part of this gain. Of the three issues, the common was the only one to show a net decline. It closed at 13⅜ bid, against 13⅝ bid at the close on Wednesday.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred was traded in to the extent of 500 shares or more, and sold up about 4 points. It closed at 58 bid, showing a net gain of 3 points. The common advanced to 15, but later reacted, and closed only fractionally above Wednesday's bid. The buying of these stocks was accompanied by a renewal of the rumor in regard to the purchase of the company by the Tobacco Trust, but the statements in regard to the matter were as indefinite as they were at the time the rumor was first put in circulation.

COMPRESSED AIR for the past few days has been advancing without sales. Yesterday the stock was bid up to 29, and closed at 29 bid, showing an advance of 9 points within the last three days. No stock was offered under 30½.

UNITED STATES STEEL sold off during the early part of the day, and then recovered all the decline. The common stock closed an eighth lower for the day, while the preferred showed a net gain of an eighth of a point. In neither issue did the trading assume large proportions, the transactions in both issues amounting to little more than 10,000 shares.

AMERICAN TIN CAN subscriptions were traded in from 102¼ down to 101½. There was no trading in the stock to be issued in place of these subscriptions, but a market was made in both the common and preferred. The former was quoted at 26 bid, offered at 28, and the latter at 73 bid, offered at 78.

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE on the purchase of about 1,500 shares advanced still further and established a new high price. It sold as high as 35½, and closed at 35¼ bid.

MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred sold as high as 27½, and was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares. It closed at 27 bid, showing a net gain of 3 points.

UNION TYPEWRITER.—The demand for Union Typewriter common advanced the price of that issue from 48 to 51, and at the close 50 was bid for the stock. The quotation for the second preferred has also advanced several points within the last few days and stood yesterday at 122 bid.

SYRACUSE GAS stock sold at 17½, and then advanced to 18 bid. This represented a gain of several points above the price quoted for the stock a few days ago. The offerings of the stock are very light, and the quotation was easily advanced on small purchases.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 14. Bid.	Asked.	March 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	58	55	53	56
American Bridge	42¼	43	42	42¾
American Bridge pf	92	92½	91¼	91⅝
American Chicle	85½	90	85½	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	37	39	37	39
American Malt 6s	97	98	97½	98½
American Thread pf	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¾
American Typefounders	58	62	58	62
Aberdeen Copper	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
British Exch. 3s	95¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
Brownlow Mining	41	43	40	41
California Cope	⅝	1	⅝	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4⅞	5	4½	4⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	31	30	31
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	108	104	108
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	20	30½	27	30
Consolidated Equipment	11	11¼	11	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25	30	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104¾	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	61½	62	61¼	61⅝
Denver & S. W. pf	90	100	75	75⅝
Denver & S. W. 5s	93	93½	93½	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅞	6	5½	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	28⅝	28⅝	28	28½
Elec. Vehicle Reduction	5	5¼	5	5⅛
Electric Boat	24	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf	52½	55	52½	55
Electric Vehicle	15	15⅞	15	15⅞
Electric Vehicle pf	25	35	25	35
Electropneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	..	..	..	..
Empire Steel pf	36	..	36	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	15	9	15
General Carriage	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
General Chemical	78	78	78	78
General Chemical pf	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	100⅞	101½	100⅞	101¼
Havana Commercial	14	14⅝	13½	14⅛
Havana Commercial pf	58	60	55	56
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1½	1½	1½	1¼
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Lorillard pf	115	..	115	..
†Markeen Copper	2⅝	3	2½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	27	28	24½	25½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20	23	19½	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	83	86	80	85
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
N. Y. Transportation	3⅞	4½	4	4½
Otis Elevator	29⅜	30⅝	29⅜	30⅜
Otis Elevator pf	92	93½	92½	93½
Peo. & Eastern	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¼	35⅝	34½	34⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70¼	72	70½	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	86	98	86	98
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¼	29	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Light	135	140	135	140
St. Louis Transit	23½	24½	23½	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	79½	80	78¾	79¼
Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	32½	33⅜	32	32⅝
Sheet Steel	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
Sheet Steel pf	81	81½	80½	81
Singer Mfg	225	230	225	235
Southern Light & Trac	37	39	37	39
Standard Coupler	33	39	33	39
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	796	790	796
Sterling Copper	10½	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
Storage Power	12½	15	12½	15
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	17⅜	18½	17⅜	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	5	6	5	6
Trenton Potteries pf	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3⅞	4	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	50	52	48	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	113	115	113	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	122	124	119	120
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	77	78	76½	79
United States Steel	38⅜	38½	38½	38⅝
United States Steel pf	83⅛	83½	83	83⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	..	36½	39
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	186	183	186
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	245
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203¼	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	40	55	40	40
Columbus Railway pf	85	100	96½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	100¼	102¼	100¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	83½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80¾	81¼	81¼	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registd 500.....110½
U S 4s, cpn, 1925 3,000.....138½
Alabama, Class C 1,000.....103
North Carol 6s 5,000.....135 3,000.....136½
Adams Expr 4s 1,600.....104⅝
Am Bicycle 5s 55,000.....80
Am Dk & Imp 5s 1,000.....115
Am Tob scrip 5,000.....102
Ann Arb 1st 4s 18,000.....100
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 50,000.....104⅜ 500.....104½ 32,000.....104½ 50,000.....104⅝ 4,000.....104⅜ Adjustmt 4s 137,000.....94 1,000.....94⅜ 14,000.....94 10,000.....93⅝ 500.....93⅜ 1,000.....93⅞ 2,000.....94
Atlan & Dan 4s 10,000.....39⅜
Atlan & Norw 1st 7,000.....105¼
B & O Southw div 3½s 10,000.....91 10,000.....91¼ 186,000.....91
B & O 4s 5,000.....105 8,000.....104⅜
B & O 3½s 22,000.....97⅜ 1,000.....97
B & O sub certs for 4s con d g, 1911, 1st ins pd 50,000.....103
Bklyn Un Elv 1st 3,000.....89½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000.....117
Bklyn W & W H 5s Trust Co ctfs 5,000.....74
Canada So 1st 10,000.....107⅜ 28,000.....107½
Canada So 2d 5,000.....106⅝
Cen of Ga con 5s 4,000.....104⅞ 8,000.....104⅜ 2,000.....104⅞ 1,000.....105 14,000.....104⅝ 44,000.....105
Cen of Ga 1st in 5,000.....72 18,000.....71½ 20,000.....72
Cen of Ga 2d inc 5,000.....36 5,000.....36¼ 25,000.....36 4,000.....36⅛ 3,000.....35⅞ 25,000.....35 20,000.....34½ 20,000.....34¼ 1,000.....34⅓ 12,000.....34⅛ 37,000.....35 7,000.....35¼ 15,000.....35½
Cen of Ga 3d inc 15,000.....18 15,000.....17⅛
C of N J gen 5s 1,000.....133½
Cen Pac gtd 4s 10,000.....101⅜ 10,000.....101½
Cen Pac gtd 3½s 25,000.....88⅝
Ches & D con 5s 3,000.....121⅜ 1,000.....122 1,000.....121⅜
C & D gen 4½s 20,000.....107⅝ 8,000.....107⅞ 17,000.....107⅞
C & O R & 4 div 1st con 4s 1,000.....106⅛
Chi & Alton 3s ctfs 1,000.....92⅛
Chi & Alton 3½s 20,000.....94⅞ 25,000.....95
Chi & Alton 6s 1,000.....110⅜
C, B & Q deb 5s 5,000.....111⅝
C & E Ill gen 5s 9,000.....125
Chi & N Westn gen 5s, 1909 9,000.....110½
Chi & N Westn sinkg fund 5s 1,000.....110⅛ 5,000.....111
C, R I & P gen 4s 10,000.....108½ 60,000.....108⅛ 68,000.....108⅝ 2,000.....108⅜
Chi Ter Tran 4s 10,000.....87⅜ 40,000.....87½ 25,000.....87⅝ 20,000.....87⅞ 15,000.....87 10,000.....87⅛ 5,000.....87⅜ 11,000.....87½ 18,000.....87⅝ 5,000.....87⅞
Col Mid 1st 4s 5,000.....81½
Col Mid 1st 5s 20,000.....81⅜ 5,000.....82 9,000.....81⅞ 11,000.....82 18,000.....82½ 5,000.....82⅜
Edison Elect Ill of N Y 1st cnv 5s 12,000.....108
Eliz, L & Big S 5s 2,000.....100⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s 50,000.....104⅜ 500.....104½ 32,000.....104½ 3,000.....104⅜ 10,000.....104⅜ 20,000.....104⅝ 15,000.....104½
Erie 3d inc 18,000.....17⅛
Ft Worth & R G 1st con 6s 1,000.....124
Ft Worth & D C 1st 25,000.....94⅞ 10,000.....94 4,000.....93¼ 8,000.....93 8,000.....93½ 12,000.....93⅝ 12,000.....94 1,000.....94⅛
Ft Worth & R G 1st 5s 2,000.....81 7,000.....80¾ 3,000.....80½ 1,000.....81 5,000.....81½ 22,000.....81½ 10,000.....81⅜
Gal, H & San An M & P div 5s 1,000.....104 12,000.....104¼ 11,000.....104½ 7,000.....104
Gas & Elect of Bergn Co, con 5s 5,000.....102 3,000.....102½ 3,000.....102⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 1,000.....91
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s 7,000.....103½ 11,000.....103⅝
Illinois Cen, 1st L div 3½s 5,000.....102¼
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 10,000.....98⅜
Int & Gt N 3d 4s 2,000.....73
Inter Paper 6s 6,000.....106½
Kans City So 3s 15,000.....71⅜ 30,000.....71⅞ 70,000.....72 5,000.....72¼ 5,000.....72½
Kings Co Elv 4s 4,000.....88⅜ 5,000.....88⅝
K C & W 1st 5s 1,000.....123
Leroy & C Val 5s 6,000.....100
Lg Isl united 4s 1,000.....80½
Louisv & Nashv unified 4s 2,000.....101½
L & N gen 6s 3,000@20f.....119¾
Manhattan con 4s 50,000.....106¼ 35,000.....108 2,000.....106¾ 10,000.....106
Met W Side Elev of Chic 4s 10,000.....100½
Mex Cen con 4s 1,000.....82¾ 5,000.....82¼ 20,000.....82¾
Mex Cen 1st inc 20,000.....30⅞ 25,000.....31 19,000.....31¼ 20,000.....31½ 30,000.....31⅜ 40,000.....31½ 5,000.....31⅝ 5,000.....31¾ 30,000.....31 16,000.....31¼ 90,000.....31¼ 4,000.....31⅜ 10,000.....31⅜ 10,000.....31½ 10,000.....31⅝ 6,000.....31¾ 20,000.....31⅝ 5,000.....31¾ 2,000.....31⅞ 18,000.....31½

Wabash deb A 5,000s10f.....101
Wa N Y & P 1st 20,000.....121⅝ 2,000.....121¾
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 46,000.....89¾ 35,000.....89⅝ 15,000.....89¾ 10,000.....89⅞ Total.....$8071.000
West Shore 4s 1,000.....115½
Wh & L E 1st 5s 17,000.....116¾
Wisc Cen gen 4s 150,000.....89⅜ 51,000.....89⅞ 65,000.....90 28,000.....90⅝ 99,000.....90

151,950

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Wabash deb. B..	61⅝	61⅝	61½	61½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,850	Amal. Copper	100¼	102	99⅜	102
90	Am. Car and F.	24¼	24¼	24	24
100	Am. C. & F. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½
220	Am. Steel & W.	38⅞	39	38½	38⅞
21,970	Am. Sugar Ref.	139¾	140¾	139	140⅝
60	Am. Smelting	54¾	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
3,880	Am. Tobacco	122⅞	122⅝	121⅝	122⅜
1,190	A., T. & S. F.	58¼	58½	57⅞	58
7,870	A., T. & S. F. pf.	92⅜	93⅛	92¼	92⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
6,790	Brook. Rap. Tr.	70⅝	70⅞	70¼	70⅝
20	Can. Southern	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼
3,490	Ches. & Ohio	47⅜	48	47	47¾
50	Chicago & Alton	41	41	41	41
9,980	C., B. & Q.	152¼	152¼	152	152¼
230	Chic. Gt. West.	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23⅝
17,750	C., M. & St. P.	150	151½	149¾	150½
100	C., M. & St. P. rights	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
920	C., R. I. & P.	126⅝	126⅞	125½	125½
510	Col. Southern	11	11¼	11	11¼
2,140	Cont. Tobacco	45⅞	45⅞	44½	45¼
20	Den. & Rio Gr.	41	41	41	41
3,840	Erie	29¼	30	27⅞	30
1,310	Erie 1st pf.	69⅝	68	66¼	68
210	Federal Steel	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	43¼
3,050	Louis. & Nash.	95¼	95⅝	94⅞	95¼
8,370	Manhattan	121½	121⅝	120⅜	121
150	Mo., K. & T.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
240	Mo., K. & T. pf.	57⅜	57⅝	57	57⅜
1,970	Mo. Pacific	92⅞	93	92½	92⅝
30	Mexican Cent.	19½	19½	19½	19½
20	National Lead	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
50	National Steel	45	45	45	45
400	Nor. Pacific	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94½
350	N. Y. O. & W.	32¼	32	32	32
10	Pacific Mail	35	35	35	35
20	Pennsylvania	152⅛	152⅝	152⅜	152⅜
14,750	People's Gas	105⅞	106⅛	105⅜	105⅝
1,460	Reading	32⅝	34⅛	32⅝	34⅛
2,460	Reading 1st pf.	72⅜	73⅝	72	73½
20	Rep. Iron & S.	17	17	17	17
40	St. Law. & A.	73¾	73½	73¼	73¼
100	St. L. & S. F.	44	44	44	44
100	St. L. S'west.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34¼
90	St. L. S'west pf.	64	64	63⅝	63⅝
50	Stand. R. & T.	4	4	4	4
1,950	Southern Pac.	45¼	45½	45	45
620	Southern Ry.	24⅝	24½	24¼	24⅜
30	South. Ry. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
220	Tenn. C. & I.	54	54⅝	53¾	54⅛
440	Texas Pacific	31¼	31⅝	31	31¼
5,800	Union Pacific	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91⅜
10	Union Pac. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
270	Union Pac. rights	⅝	⅝	½	½
120	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
240	Wabash	18½	19	18¼	18¼
10,700	Wabash pf.	34	35⅜	33⅞	35
70	Western Union	88⅞	89	88¾	89
100	Wis. Cent.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼

151,950

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Wabash deb. B..	61⅝	61⅝	61½	61½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.17	.17
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.65	.70
Challenge Con.	.16	.15
Chollar	.14	.04
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	.16
Hale & Norcross	.13	.13
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.16	.17
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.65	.66
Overman	.13	.13
Potosi	.13	.14
Savage	.09	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.28	.28
Standard	3.90	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.17	.18
Utah Con.	.14	.14
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	61⅛	60½
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 14.—Gardner & Co.'s report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	17	17½	16¾	17
Alamo	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅝
Argentine	25	27	26	29
Anaconda	43	45	44½	45½
Butterfly	38	40	38	39
Battle Mountain	26½	26⅞	25⅜	25⅞
Blue Bell	18⅜	19	18½	19½
C. C. Con.	11⅛	11⅜	...	...
C., C. & M.	8⅝	8⅞	8¼	8½
Columbine Victor	11	12	11	12
Coriolanus	16	17	16	16½
Dante	7⅞	8	7⅞	8⅜
Damon	14½	15	14½	16
Dr. Jackpot	85	90	84	88
Elkton	167	168	166	167
El Paso	42½	44	43½	45
Findlay	13	13½	13	13½
Golden Fleece	28	30	28	30
Golden Cycle	79½	80	80	81
Gibson	25	29	24	29
Gold King	100	105	100	105
Gold Knob	9½	9¾	9¼	9¾
Gold Coin	325	500	325	500
Gold Dollar	21	21⅞	21½	21¾
Gold Sovereign	7¾	8	7½	7¾
Gould	25	26	25	26
Hart	10	12½	11	12½
Ingham	18½	19¼	19	19½
Isabella	74	75	74	75
Independence	22¼	23	20	22
Jackpot	52½	53	35	45
Keystone	8	12½	10	12
Last Dollar	70	73½	67	73
Lexington	9½	10	9⅝	9¾
Mount Rosa	40	48	40	48
Mary Cashen	9¾	10¼	10	10¼
Moon Anchor	30	33	30	32
National	8	8½	8½	8¾
Nugget	20½	20⅝	20	22½
New Haven	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9½
Ophir	30	35	35	35
Orphan	15½	17	15½	16
Pharmacist	13	13¼	13½	13⅝
Pinnacle	15	16	15	15½
Portland	291	297	289	290
Pointer	14¼	14½	15	15½
Rose N'Col	8¾	9	8½	8¾
Sedan	13	13¾	13	13¾
Vindicator	120	130	120	130
Work	18	19	18	19½
Zoe	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$149,812,697
Gold	91,113,684
Silver	18,504,165
United States notes	10,862,684
Treasury notes of 1890	109,170
National bank notes	9,634,538
Total receipts this day	2,163,289
Total receipts this month	24,855,185
Total receipts this year	409,081,169
Total expenditures this day	2,035,000
Total expenditures this month	21,690,000
Total expenditures this year	373,747,278
Deposits in National banks	97,937,701
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	345,581
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	885,174
Customs	936,063
Miscellaneous	342,051

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$274,849,980
Silver dollars	429,965,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,195,475
Silver bullion of 1890	52,926,525
Total	$759,936,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$274,849,980
Silver certificates outstanding	429,965,000
Treasury notes outstanding	55,122,000
Total	$759,936,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,063,034
Gold certificates	23,050,050
Silver coin and bullion	13,749,194
Silver certificates	8,844,071
United States notes	10,862,684
Other assets	18,577,414
Total in Treasury	$139,147,950
Deposits in National banks	97,937,701
Total	$237,085,652
Current liabilities	87,272,954
Available cash balance	$149,812,697

MR. COOGAN BUYS A HOUSE.

Borough President Coogan has just paid $260,000 for the dwelling 987 Fifth Avenue, just north of Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Coogan now lives at 590 Fifth Avenue, but feels that the ownership of a house in the very heart of "Millionaires' Row" ought to dispel all delusions about his being a resident of Southampton, L. I., and cause the city treasury to yield up his salary.

The house just purchased by Mr. Coogan is one of the finest ever erected in the city by speculative builders, and is of the sort which, until very recently, would have been put up only under contract for some wealthy owner. It is of the American basement type, six stories in height, and covers a plot 25.6 by 100 feet. In its interior equipment it is most elaborate, containing a music room, a billiard room, and a library 23 by 27 feet in size.

The sale of the property for the builders, W. W. & T. M. Hull, was negotiated by brokers S. Osgood Pell & Co.

INSURANCE BUSINESS FOR 1900.

Dealings of New York State Fire, Fire-Marine, and Mutual Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—The following figures, taken from the reports recently filed by the State Insurance Department, show the business done in 1900 by the New York State joint stock fire, fire-marine, and mutual fire insurance companies:

FIRE AND FIRE-MARINE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Cash Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Expenses Paid.	Dividends Paid.
Agricultural	$914,039	$567,443	$390,270	$50,240
Albany	91,410	57,406	40,364	20,000
American Fire	941,687	694,234	342,485	.....
Assurance Company of America	225,288	184,265	81,936	24,000
British-American	132,345	117,829	51,788	.....
Buffalo Commercial	141,980	101,815	52,717	.....
Buffalo German	376,596	237,434	175,302	40,000
Caledonian-American	105,835	82,803	32,262	.....
Citizens'	683,431	458,603	273,896	24,034
Central Association	250,623	359,799	128,634	.....
Commerce	124,778	71,849	54,970	16,000
Commercial-Union	1,115,286	657,145	375,755	10,000
Commonwealth	228,133	157,195	78,018	30,000
Continental	4,294,530	2,200,299	1,547,601	250,000
Dutchess	247,752	178,963	91,945	.....
Eagle Fire Company	254,398	167,247	130,132	37,338
Empire City	168,544	107,484	50,066	12,000
Erie Fire	225,067	191,821	90,180	6,000
German Alliance	276,123	200,054	83,039	.....
German-American	2,995,188	1,712,436	1,117,079	200,000
Germania Fire	1,195,580	651,153	502,695	150,000
Glens Falls	338,093	452,074	378,902	60,000
Globe and Rutgers Fire	305,990	189,123	79,218	.....
Greenwich	1,465,002	829,201	673,710	20,000
Hamilton Fire	128,494	106,516	49,814	9,060
Hanover Fire	1,726,597	1,111,891	702,844	100,000
Home	4,866,643	2,713,104	1,938,618	300,000
Indemnity Fire	130,976	67,012	58,054	.....
International	78,670	48,830	27,298	.....
Kings County Fire	102,156	61,615	52,632	10,000
Lafayette Fire	230,012	176,779	77,828	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe	65,413	20,991	23,961	.....
Magdeburg Fire	66,867	47,640	25,340	.....
Manhattan Fire	582,339	537,412	252,533	40,500
Nassau Fire	77,342	84,599	23,308	20,000
National Standard	238,879	181,167	85,855	24,000
New York Fire	242,948	159,174	90,234	12,000
Niagara Fire	1,653,821	1,025,084	604,990	50,000
North British and Mercantile	23,414	1,100	9,119	.....
North German Fire	105,390	43,382	43,373	.....
Northern	74,674	112,487	70,455	.....
North River	347,230	202,875	148,922	27,761
Pacific Fire	400,630	302,779	186,353	20,000
Pelican Assurance	133,652	65,633	50,883	.....
Peter Cooper Fire	32,656	14,302	16,389	15,000
Phenix	3,282,107	1,935,886	1,397,597	100,000
Queen Insurance Company of America	1,952,080	1,263,648	681,832	100,000
Rochester German	466,306	238,373	187,420	20,000
Stuyvesant	54,816	21,417	28,179	12,000
Thuringia-American	178,554	197,362	144,115	.....
Union Fire	17,547	12,850	11,782	6,000
United States Fire	351,580	184,560	165,470	20,000
Victoria Fire	89,820	79,460	29,108	.....
Westchester Fire	1,526,003	887,452	629,112	48,000
Williamsburg City Fire	685,497	369,588	304,391	59,286
Total, 1900	$36,576,834	$22,412,872	$14,722,077	$2,048,789
Total, 1899	33,393,414	22,050,751	15,807,157	2,138,704

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Asso. Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Corp.	$76,718	$94,370	$31,101	.....
Glen Cove	25,580	17,155	10,470	.....
Harmonia Mutual Fire	9,258	5,026	5,018	.....
Mutual Fire	7,850	2,101	9,248	.....
Queens and Suffolk	45,289	37,847	14,337	.....
Richmond County	2,540	2,487	2,614	.....
Suffolk County	7,418	9,776	3,277	.....
Total, 1900	$171,456	$168,993	$76,057	.....
Total, 1899	408,246	281,564	135,256	.....

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS Pacific—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week March	$93,326	$89,562	$75,343
From July 1	3,373,612	3,517,570	3,225,207
C., C. C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,801	1,838	1,838
1st week March	307,714	327,722	284,916
From July 1	12,206,427	11,334,399	10,072,729
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
1st week March	117,042	80,657	83,591
From Jan. 1	1,130,770	895,417	719,751
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	277	277	277
1st week March	40,429	29,398	25,915
From Jan. 1	391,925	306,523	257,485
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,766
1st week March	135,954	114,211	139,597
From Jan. 1	1,324,042	1,187,916	1,131,323
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	564	582
1st week March	60,000	61,100	41,200
From July 1	2,240,139	3,023,809	2,223,083
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE for January—			
Gross earnings	64,017	33,224	55,284
Operating ex	29,238	22,504	25,512
Net earnings	34,779	10,720	29,772
Gross, 7 months	407,228	286,084	521,732
Net, 7 months	205,203	128,833	183,011
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for January—			
Gross earnings	441,396	390,213	276,135
Expenses	320,007	304,967	259,547
Net earnings	112,389	85,246	16,588
MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS			
GAS & ELECTRIC CO. of Bergen County for February—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	18,633	15,000	5,635
Operating ex	12,478	9,298	3,180
Net earnings	6,155	5,702	453
Net, 8 months	65,396	62,507	3,429
Gross, 8 months	180,173	134,398	45,775
MEXICAN TELEPHONE CO. for January—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	16,098	15,330	11,337
Operating ex	9,601	8,873	7,676
Net earnings	6,897	6,457	4,166
Ten months, from March 1—			
Gross earnings	170,758	145,691	120,946
Net earnings	76,131	59,663	49,584

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Vilar Photo Company of New York City; capital, $1,500. Directors—C. J. Vilar, R. L. Boyd, and W. H. Brearley, New York City.

Collins Ice Cream Company of Buffalo; capital, $8,000. Directors—J. D. Collins, Chicago; H. F. Cowan, Buffalo; A. B. Collins, Jamestown.

National Filter Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. B. Morrison and R. W. Firth, New York City; F. H. Winthrop, Newark, N. J.

Durham Machine Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—R. T. Durham, Richmond, Va.; William J. Byrne and T. T. Conville, New York City.

Jersey Advocate Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—V. E. Fuller and H. E. Rogers, New York City; M. S. Boltzhover, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

James Lowe Erskine Company of New York City, to manufacture brushes; capital, $5,000. Directors—James Lowe Erskine, New York City; S. H. Mabie and Ida Mabie, West Hoboken, N. J.

Yukon Midnight Sun Company of Buffalo, to conduct a theatre at the Pan-American Exposition; capital, $7,000. Directors—J. Barchand, E. M. Bayliss, and L. F. Marchand, Buffalo.

Scotia Traction Company, to operate an electric street railroad from a point on the Fitchburg Railroad, in Scotia, to Schenectady; capital, $30,000. Directors—G. W. Lynch and William H. Delaney, New York City; H. V. Mynderse, Schenectady.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Gold Pan Mining Company, to "purchase, take, or lease, or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights, and land in New Jersey and elsewhere, and any interest therein," and to "acquire the good-will, right, and property of other similar organizations;" capital, $1,250,000, divided into 1,250,000 shares of the par value of $1 each. Incorporators—Chester R. Hoag, William A. Jones, and Joseph B. Short.

The Newark Plate Ice Machine Construction Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alfred R. Hopkins, George E. Heller, Abraham Day, and Thomas H. Decker.

MUTUAL RESERVE TEST CASE.

Application to Prevent Enforcement of New By-Laws Denied.

Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has denied an application for an injunction made by Oscar J. Friedlander, a policy holder in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, to restrain it from putting into operation the amendments to its by-laws. This is a test case. The insurance which may be affected by it amounts to about $25,000,000 of the old assessment business of that company.

The amendment recently adopted by a large majority of the policy holders requires the association to place a lien on the old policies representing the amount of their deficit in premium payments.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Myers M. Hodge has been appointed special agent of the Teutonia Insurance Company of New Orleans for New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Delaware Legislature has passed a resident agency insurance measure, prohibiting the placing of insurance in unauthorized companies.

Talbot Stillman has been appointed California State manager of the Union Casualty Company, and J. V. E. Wyatt has been appointed State manager of the company for the Dakotas and Minnesota, with the exception of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Local plate glass underwriters say that another meeting will be held shortly to discuss the proposition to form a rating compact for those sections of the plate glass insurance field which are not now under the jurisdiction of some existing compact or association.

Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department has advised Missouri policy holders of the Minneapolis Fire and Marine Insurance Company not to pay the assessments levied by the receiver of that concern, on the ground that the company had never been authorized to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Missouri, and that its issuance of policies to citizens of Missouri was therefore illegal.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	8.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 14.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72½c; No. 2 red, 76½c; No. 2 corn, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 2 oats, 25¾c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27@28c; No. 2 rye, 52@53c; good feeding barley, 46c; fair to choice malting, 51@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.52½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.53; prime timothy seed, $4.35; mess pork, per bbl., $15.20@$15.25; lard, per 100-lb, $7.67½@$7.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.35@$7.45; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.70@$7.90; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.65.

COTTON.—Acting upon incentive furnished by the cables, shorts turned for profits in yesterday's cotton market, and public buying for a generous improvement became something of a factor. Europe was a large purchaser of the Summer months in our pit, while New Orleans ceased the selling process so long in vogue and bought May and July cotton sparingly. The local trade was slow to believe that conditions no longer warranted confident selling on every rally, but was finally forced to recede from its position of supremacy. The opening was firm, with prices 1 point lower to 9 points higher. Soon after the call buying was general and very active at 6@9 points above the closing figures of Wednesday night, with the feeling once more quite bullish. The English market was reported publicly and privately as stronger and in a position to work much higher should affairs on this side take a favorable shape. The market closed firm and net 9@11 points higher. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8⅝c for middling upland and 9c for middling Gulf. Sales, 200 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Savannah, quiet, 1-16c higher, at 8 9-16c; Charleston, steady, 1-32c higher, at 8⅝c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Norfolk, steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 11-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Augusta, quiet, 1-16c higher, at 9⅜@8 13-16c; St. Louis, dull, unchanged, at 8 11-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.26	8.38	8.25	8.38@8.39
April	8.32	8.41	8.33	8.40@8.44
May	8.35	8.44	8.35	8.43@8.44
June	8.40	8.48	8.40	8.48@8.49
July	8.42	8.51	8.42	8.50@8.51
August	8.17	8.23	8.15	8.22@8.23
September	7.83	7.84	7.82	7.84@7.85
October	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.74@7.75
November	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64@7.65
December	7.61	7.62	7.58	7.62@7.63
January	..	..	..	7.62@7.63

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Spot cotton, good business done; prices 1-32@1-16 higher; American middling fair, 5 7-16d; good middling, 5 5-32d; middling, 4 31-32d; low middling, 4 25-32d; good ordinary, 4 17-32d; ordinary, 4 9-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,500 American. Receipts, none. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 55-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 55-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 54-64@4 55-64d, buyers; May and June, 4

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

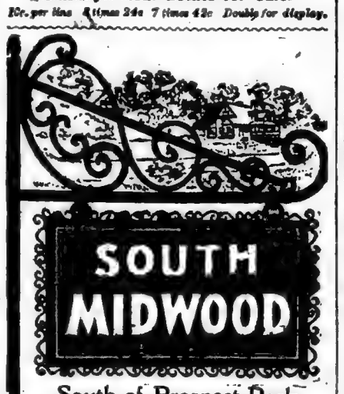

South of Prospect Park.

If you were to build a high class residential district just exactly the way you wanted it, you would have nice, wide, paved streets, good water and plenty of it; gas, sewers, fine trees and ornamental shrubs, wouldn't you? And you'd have good sidewalks, lawns, nice schools, clubs and the best of neighbors, and you'd build it near New York, of course, wouldn't you?

Well, you won't have to wait to build this perfect place for you'll find it all made and ready for you to move in at SOUTH MIDWOOD.

Better come right down to-day and see for yourself or send for illustrated booklet and come down later.

Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.
Houses with all modern improvements from $7,000 to $12,000.

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE, 1361 Flatbush av.

DON'T LET THIS CHANCE PASS FLATBUSH.

Beautiful detached home—11 rooms, hardwood paneled, cabinet trim—steam heat—electric light—bicycle room—large closets. Built as sample house, beautifully decorated—would sell for cash at $1,000 less than cost. Other houses and building plots. Call and see property.

T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
East 19th St. and Beverly Road.
Flatbush Av. trolley or Brighton Beach "L." Get off at Beverly Road.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 553 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

For sale—A very substantial brick and stone building, 25x103, four stories and basement; desirably located; 5 McKibben St., Brooklyn, a few feet from the corner of Broadway and short distance above approach to new bridge; ample steam power can be had from adjoining building at less cost than running plant. S. C. Cary, 19 Roosevelt St., New York.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Aves. OTTO SINGER, builder.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, 151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.

All light, airy and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.

OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

To Let

Fireproof building good location 96x80 ten stories light four sides. 400 lbs. to foot — law. 400 Electric H. P. 25,000 sq. ft. sign space can be seen by 500,000 people daily. Will consider dividing. Attractive rate to satisfactory long term tenant. Will consider moving expenses, etc. Reciprocative contract to printer or lithographer. Your agent or Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

STORES TO RENT.
1ST AV., NO. 1,480, CORNER 77TH ST.
3D AV., NO. 1,310, CORNER 75TH ST.
GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
3D AV., NO. 1,320, NEAR 75TH ST.
75TH ST., NO. 177, NEAR 3D AV.
ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 17TH ST., 2 LOFTS
S. E. JACOBS, 135 B'WAY.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.

Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

A.—721 3d Av., cor. 45th St.—Store and basement; for many years occupied for groceries; rent $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

The five-story storehouses, 8 and 10 Gouverneur Lane, to rent, together or separately; rent reasonable.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

Lofts, 30x114, steam heat, power, elevator service; two stores, 30 rooms for hotel or restaurant; also house, 12 rooms, $60 month, and store, with rooms, $30. Particulars 202 Broadway, Room 1, after 2.

CENTRE ST., S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Offices, stores, warerooms; finest light; very high ceilings; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT. Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, No. 135 Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

LARGE STORES.
Steam heat, hot-water supply; first-class location, 116th St., 8th Av.; suitable for almost any business. Apply J. W. Hazlett, 235 West 116th.

CORNER 8TH AV. AND 58TH STREET.
4-story building, with good store.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Cor. B'way and 44th St.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

To Rent.—Four lofts, 84x100; new building; light on four sides; power and elevator. 549 to 555 West 26th St. Apply to Jno. Williams, 256 West 27th St.

Lofts to Let.—Large light lofts, suitable for manufacturing or any other business; southwest corner of Dey and Greenwich Sts., facing square; reasonable rent.

111 Chambers St.—Lofts, first, second, and third, together or separate; 25x70; key on second. Owner, William Bridge, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$25.—Two-story corner store and dwelling for offices; junction Morris, 3d Avs. and 139th St. Gustaveson.

43 John St., near Nassau, to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman Street.

Four lof s to let, 50x110 each; strong building. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Stables to Let.

A.—24 West 24th St.—Stable and coachhouse to rent as private stable or for storage at $800.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED.
13 to 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 2681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

We have a grand business property, suitable for coal, lumber &c., six acres, fine dock, 100 feet long; in splendid location. Person with a little capital can make fortune. Price $15,000. This is worth careful investigation to any hustling business man. One side of property bounded by main thoroughfare, the other water front; 35 minutes from New York on the Sound.

We have a fine new block, 2 stores and 4 flats, in fine location in New Rochelle. Rental $1,400. Price $13,000. This is a choice investment.

We also have a nice cottage, nine rooms; all improvements, lot 50x150; five minutes from station. Price $4,500.

Do you want a fine 11-room house, with all improvements; new stable and carriage house, lot 90x150, in fine location, for $6,500, on easy terms?

We have a fine 10-room cottage, with all improvements; nicely situated, with stable and carriage house, lot 75x305, abundant fruit, for $7,500. These properties are all choice and are bargains.

Give your order early and we will build you a pretty cottage costing only $8 to $15 monthly. 40 minutes from Grand Central; express train service; monthly rate 11 cents; high, healthy ground; free from coast dampness; grand views; fine drives, good fishing, and suitable for Summer residence, saving you vacation expenses. Smith, 28 World Building. Also limited number of clear lots. $75 upward.

Ten-room house, barn, new chicken house, and five acres ground.

117 acres of land, with 17 room house, barn; fifteen acres woodland, near station. Will sacrifice for cash or easy terms. Call. Wm. Heurer, owner, 941 Columbus Av., (cor. 106th.)

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Westchester County Farms and Country Seats.
ABRAM HYATT & CO., 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

For Sale or Will Let.—Beautiful 8-room cottage, Mount Vernon; lot 40x105. 225 West 133d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 5 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted for Renting and Collecting.

West side private houses, flats, apartment houses, tenements, and business property.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9TH AVE.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Property for sale or to rent in vicinity of this office. G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

Small residence between 34th and 100th Sts., west of 3d Av. Cheap. Box 146 Times Office.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Wanted—Yard in New York City suitable for contractor. Contractor, 256 Varick St., Jersey City.

Staten Island Property.

24 A., 600 ft. on Lower Bay, deep water; 18 A., 423 ft. on Sound, 12 A., 500 on R. R., 3 minutes to depot; 1 A., large house, barn, and shop; macadam roads; bathing, fishing, and sailing. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Staten Island properties for sale or rent. Moffatt & Schwab, Tompkinsville, S. I.; 58 Wall St., New York.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE BROADWAY,
101ST ST., S. W. COR. BROADWAY.

An ideal location, on the upper west side, and a house that will appeal to seekers of commodious rooms.

THE SUITES CONSIST
of seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements, electric light, elevator, telephone and all night service.

RENTS $800 PER ANNUM.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.
OR
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
211 West 116th St.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A beautiful, first-class apartment to rent, unfurnished; possession immediately. Can be seen at 112 East 17th St., between Irving Place and Union Square. Call between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., or write Mr. L. H. Nutting, at No. 1 Battery Place. References exchanged; rent up to October 1st about $100.00 per month; 8 rooms and bath; electric light; gas range; elevator; all modern improvements; hot water furnished at all times; every room overlooking adjoining property; sunny and airy.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

A.—THE TUXEDO, | Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN AVE. 386 (Near 116 St.)

six large rooms, bath, all improvements, $26-$28.

HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116 St.

AN A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

14 TO 16 DOLLARS FOR

A flat of 5 rooms and bath; hot water supply; heated halls and bath rooms; near trolley and elevated roads. Apply on premises, 1,518 Brook Av., Near 171st St.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.

2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

BELLA,
48 E. 26th St.

First-class apartment, $1,400.00; heat, light, and elevator service.

102 WEST 93D STREET.
Six and eight room apartments to rent from May 1st; overlooking Park; marble halls and staircases; hallboys; rent, $36 to $60. Superintendent, or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, French polishing; carpets cleaned and laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 302 East 72d St.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's section; very choice; second flat, seven rooms, bath, steam heat; thirty dollars; thirty minutes to Manhattan. H. E., Box 155 Times Office.

New Jersey Property to Let.

GENTLEMEN'S PLACE,

50 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.
Old-fashioned brick and frame dwelling; 14 rooms, perfect order; all modern improvements; great variety; old shade; stable; 2 acres of lawn and garden; picturesque situation; rent, $750; golf. JAMES R. HAY, N. Y., or Residence, Nutley, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 MINUTES CHAMBERS AND 23D ST. FERRIES.
Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $400 to $700; shaded grounds; stables; golf links. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

Long Branch, Elberon, Hollywood, Norwood Park.—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon; all ready for occupation in May. R. H. Woodward & Co., Long Branch.

Montclair.—Furnished or unfurnished; 14 rooms; large double piazza; elevation 400 feet; season, year, or longer. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3,308 John.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Libert Street.

For Rent and for Sale.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IDEAL HOUSES, ETC., FOR RENT.

Attractive 4-story American Basement Dwelling, **NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.** Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 140th St. Elevated.
RENT, $1,000.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
147TH ST., 630 WEST.
NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE; INDIANA LIMESTONE; WIDE AREA IN FRONT; BROAD VIEW OF HUDSON; BOATING, BATHING FACILITIES CONVENIENT. APPLY 632.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

$1,500 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

4th Avenue, 425, near 29th Street; central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling house; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad Street.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.A. TO RENT.

First-class apartments, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, extra large and light, with steam heat, gas ranges, open plumbing, hot water supply and uniformed hall service. In the NORTHPORT, 74 West 103d St., and SOUTHPORT, 51 Manhattan Ave., both corners, or 69 WEST 97TH ST. Only first-class parties with best of references desired, but special pains will be taken to make such comfortable. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

A.—A.—New and thoroughly modern apartments, consisting of 6 rooms, (including corners;) rents, $60-$68, and 4 rooms, rents, $40-$43, in the HESPERUS.

S. E. corner 118th St. and Manhattan Av., (exclusive) neighborhood; all extra large, light, spacious courts; electric light; telephones in each suite; mail chutes; elevator running day and night; elaborate hall, with service.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c. $18 and $19.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—7-room flat; $22; largest, cheapest, lightest, extra wide; bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

Madison Av., 1,769, near 116th St.—Handsomely decorated, steam-heated flat; five light rooms, bath; $21.00. Owner.

Coal and Wood.

J. RHEINFRANK & Co
COAL & WOOD.
3D ST. E. R. 14TH ST. F. R.

Telephones: { 44th St. Yard, 505 18th St / 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneer, at Nos. 386-388 Greenwich St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., the following-described property, with the names of the owners or persons for whose account the same is now held, to satisfy my lien thereon for storage and charges: G. W. Sheldon, 1 box of books; Friedman Bros., 1 bbl. glassware; W. W. Irwin, 1 box glassware; F. Dr. R. Weissman, 1 box, contents unknown; Am. Star Soap Co., 1 case soap; Chas. Stevens, 1 box papers; Am. Circular R. Co., 1 bbl. tape; J. T. Godfrey, 1 bale rags; Otto Tanner, 1 box glass; Peter Mariul, 1 keg whisky; J. Myer, 2 boxes tools; M. Herschman, 1 box, contents unknown; Max Vogel, 1 box frames; T. Gillen, 1 box; T. leaves; Louis Lendlowsky, 1 case shoes; W. G. Gittelles, 1 box books; L. Hochstein, 1 crt. pictures; J. H. Lancaster, machinery; T. Hohnen, 1 box flags; Martha W. Flour Co., 5 cases flour; W. L. Johnson Co., 4 bbls. coffee; T. Zechnowitz, 2 chests tea; S. Wengarten Son, 2 cases snuff; L. Felix, 1 box perfumery; A. Spence, Jr., 2 bags; Moses Simen, 1 box earthenware; Woven Wire Hat Co., 1 case; T. S. Todd & Co., 1 case blacking; Victor Inc. Co., 1 box; Int. Cigar & T. Co., 1 case cigars; The Delatour Mfg. Co., 4 boxes glue; F. W. Woolworth, 1 box earthenware; Ludwig Baumann, 1 bbl. glassware; W. P. Flagg Co., 2 boxes, contents unknown; C. W. Capon, 2 cases, contents unknown; Agnis & Finklestein, 1 case; M. Wallis Cook, 5 bbls. glassware; Malchow & Co., 1 box frames; J. Kulla, 25 palls candy; S. W. Hammel, 1 bbl. irons; Mills Bros., 4 crates furniture; H. Stolzman, 1 case hats; W. Bossodi, 1 box hd. ware; Halpern Bros., 3 crts. fur; Chas. N. Rich, 1 case bay rum; Hy. Lissa, 1 case, contents unknown; B. L. Gibson, 1 bbl. glassware; Acme Soap Co., 6 cases soap; J. Alcorn, 2 bdls. bellows; D. Blumenthal, 1 box; Daylight Glass Co., 1 bbl., contents unknown; Star Perfumery Co., 1 case perfumery; Enamel Co., 1 case, contents unknown; Frank Bros., 1 case notions; Carl H. Frost, 1 chair; C. W. Kendall, 1 keg, 1 box, contents unknown; A. Kunstler, 1 box stoves; Dr. H. B. Parks, 1 box books; A. J. Schwartz, 1 case, contents unknown; Sherman & Co., 1 box soap; Emil Zucca, 3 bbls. olives; W. Pichner, 2 boxes glassware; Conrad Huner, 1 box wine; M. Waterman, 1 box dye; W. J. McKenna, 15 bbls. d. paint; S. W. Bird, 1 box, contents unknown; Cohen Erdel & Co., 1 case shirts; J. W. Hawkins, 1 box; Malliet & Co., 3 cases compound; C. L. Hirsch & Co., 4 pkgs. catsup.
LEOPOLD AMAN, Warehouseman.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., Safes, Fixtures,
$500,000 STOCK.

The entire stock of the old-established and well-known firm of
CHARIG BROS., 146 FULTON ST.,
will be sold at auction, by order of the Administrator, to settle the estate of the late Mr. J. Charig.

Friday, March 15, 12 o'clock Noon,
and continuing following days, same hour, until entire stock is sold.
Sale absolute, without reserve or limit.
J. MAYER & G. SYLVIA, AUCTIONEERS.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a complete line of trunks and leather goods.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Atlantic City.

THE ALBEMARLE, VIRGINIA AV., Near BEACH.

After being extensively improved and enlarged, this elegant modern hotel, new throughout, is offering superior accommodations, including elevator to street, large sunny rooms, many with bath, steam heat; 2,000 square feet of sun parlors, and every possible convenience for special Spring rates, $8, $10, $12 and $15 weekly. Cuisine a feature. Capacity 400. Orchestra. Booklet on request.
J. P. COPE.

THE NEW RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Now open. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE, 11 TO 5 O'CLOCK.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity Pin, set with diamonds and turquois; "Arta Smythe" engraved on back. Return to Plymouth Hall, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., for liberal reward.

Lost.—On Tuesday evening, March 12, a heart-shaped diamond pin, composed of a single row of diamonds and about four inches in diameter. The finder will please return it to 99 Madison Av., where a suitable reward will be given.

Lost—Two lady's rings, at washstand in Marton House, 7 P. M., March 12. Jos. P. Hitterff, 37 Warren St. Reward. No questions asked.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Young, stylish cob, kind, gentle, sound; also rubber-tired runabout and set of single harness. Address or call at 106 Whitestone Av., Flushing, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the **WEBER TONE** is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical skill that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Used but not abused.
Cheap because taken in exchange.
Pay what you please down.
Balance in monthly payments.
These chances too good to miss.

Bradbury	$100	Wheelock	$165
N. England	$110	Sohmer	$255
Sterling	$120	Steinway	$290
Weber	$190	Hardman	$200

ANDERSON & CO.,
470 Fulton St., Elm Place, L. I. Station.
BROOKLYN.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Also full assortment of large uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

We have second-hand pianos, refitted and revarnished, worth from $90 up; the Harmonist is the best piano player in the market; higher in price than others, but the best. American Piano Mfg. Co., Seymour Building, 42d St. and 5th Av.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75 Biddis's, 7 East 14th St.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$75 fine Knabe; new upright $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,514 3d Av.

High-grade upright piano in first-class condition at sacrifice. Inquire of elevator boy, 100 East 116th St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Birds

Mate now. Breeding pair, $3.00. Breeding Cage, $1.75. Singing Canary, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Each warranted. Females, $1.00. All kinds Talking, Whistling, and Singing Birds. Birds sent everywhere in U. S. and Canada. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Free list all birds.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

STAGE INSTRUCTION.

Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly and practically prepared for the professional stage at the Lawrence School of Acting, 106 West 42d Street, New York. Circulars on application to Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York. Day and Boarding School for girls. Address Sister Superior.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin instruction, thorough, comprehensive, progressive; best material and methods used; strictly private tuition; beginners, advanced pupils. Moderate terms. Joseph Goldstein, 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

Reiley's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

Storage.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Excursions.

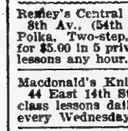

DEEP-SEA FISHING, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Al Foster's iron steamer Angler. East 31st St., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Lawyers.

Accidents damages obtained, law suits defended; family difficulties faithfully adjusted; defamation, contracts, libel, legal paper drawn. Edward W. Bremner, Counselor, 171 Broadway. Consultation free.

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Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Established 1891. 150 Nassau St. Telephone 2289 John.

Loans.

SALARIED PEOPLE'S LOAN CO., ROOM 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms. See them.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Maital, 744 6th Av.

Business Opportunities.

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A SAFE INVESTMENT.

For sale in amounts to suit, $7,000 worth of Six Per Cent. Preferred stock in a manufacturing company recently incorporated, for the purpose of extending an established business in metals. The above stock will be sold at par, and an equal amount of Common Stock given as a bonus. The Company is under the management of progressive and conservative men, and offers an opportunity for a safe and paying investment.
Correspondence and investigation invited.
"METALS," Box 156 Times.

A.—CAPITAL SECURED
FOR MANUFACTURERS, MINES, RAILROADS, BONDS GUARANTEED
in strongest New York financial institutions. EDWARD D. SNIFFEN, Manager, Washington Life Insurance Company, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—Old-established cigar store, having high-class trade; big profits. Place handsomely fitted up. Low rent; good neighborhood; sacrifice. (No agents.) 1,777 Madison Av., near 116th St.

Bakery and lunchroom, down town, close to Broadway; excellent day trade; easy rent; long lease to right party; controlled by owner of premises; no agents. K. Leonard, General Post Office, city.

Established bakery; account death; thickly settled neighborhood; wholesale, retail; three ovens. Mongrulh's French Restaurant, 5 Barclay St.

Candy, stationery, and cigar store, next to large school; good business; old establishment; cheap to quick buyer. 101 Boerum St., Brooklyn, L. I.

Call on W. J. Lynch, 19 West 26th St., late with Sharp & Co., formerly of Hawkes & Co., London. Nobby garments; moderate prices.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Long-established molding mill, with steam power, blower, and woodworking machinery, complete. Gustaveson, 490 East 139th St.

For Sale—The Atlantic Machine and Iron Works, 1,211 Arctic Av., Atlantic City, at a sacrifice if sold at once.

Wood mantels, stocks, for sale by maker, from $5 to $25. T. Vrasda, 157 East 128th St.

Two thousand dollars personal security. L., Box 152 Times.

For Sale.

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THE HOOK-ON Dress Shield Fastener

NO SEWING. NO RIPPING.
Attached to any shield. Hooked in waist instantly. Send six cents (stamps) for sample set to the HOOK-ON MFG. CO., 102 BEEKMAN ST. For sale at all department stores.

I BUY OLD METAL

Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR

prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 Broadway. Take Elevator.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES

—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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S. B. DAVEGA, 32 East 14th St. 802 3d Ave., near 49th St. 125 West 125th St.

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from $8.00 per month up,
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Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
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Telephone 2060 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

All standard makes; repairs, and ribbons free. Sold half price. Telephone 1,338—Franklin. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER PURIFIED.

Through Link's Acorn Filters, 1,559 Broadway.

For Sale—Crockery and housefurnishing goods store; one of the best stands in Brooklyn; established 35 years; will sell or lease property. Address Robt. Le Roy, 342 19th St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 19 Nassau St.

Beautiful Decker Upright Piano, $150.00, slightly used, in excellent condition, and fully warranted; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Co., 94 Fifth Av., N. Y.

At Ebie's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Baseball Calendar, Part I.: July-December, 1901. Thirty cents postpaid. Descriptive circular free. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Tires, wholesale and retail; agent for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; sporting goods. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

SAFES AT FACTORY PR

MAYOR VETOES THE ATLANTIC AVENUE BILL

Denounces It as Being Little Short of Legal Robbery.

"Species of Dexterous Juggiery" by Which a Private Corporation Benefits at the Taxpayer's Expense.

Mayor Van Wyck sent to Albany yesterday the Atlantic Avenue Improvement bill with a veto message, in which his reasons for disapproving the bill are set forth.

Mayor Van Wyck writes that it is a bill to regulate and improve Atlantic Avenue between Flatbush Avenue and Atkins Avenue, and providing for the removal of the steam railroad of the Long Island Company. The plan is to have the tracks depressed on Atlantic Avenue and raised on other portions of the route upon an elevated structure. For many years there has been an organized movement of property owners to have the steam railroad removed from the street surface. The trouble is that the railroad companies own the land on which they have laid their tracks on Atlantic Avenue. The veto message continues as follows:

The act provides that one-half the cost of the improvement, not exceeding $1,350,000, shall be paid by the city; that the residue of the cost shall be borne by the railroad company, and that the act shall not become operative, nor any of the work of improvement be commenced, until a company is in existence, "competent and able" to build a double-track underground railroad from Malden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan to Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

In other words, the city was to pay the sum of $1,250,000 in consideration not only of the depression and elevation of the railroad tracks, but upon the further consideration of the construction without cost to the city of a system of underground rapid transit between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan.

In 1899 the city accepted a bill amending its charter so as to permit the granting of franchises for tunnel railroads for a period of fifty years, with renewals not exceeding twenty-five, instead of the theretofore existing provisions, which limited such grants to a twenty-five-year term. At the hearing on this bill, representatives of the Long Island Railroad Company explicitly stated that, if it was accepted by the city, that company would immediately proceed to have a tunnel constructed between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn in compliance with the provisions of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement act.

The amendment to the charter was accepted by the city. In June, 1899, a tunnel company, called the New York and Long Island Terminal Company, having the same President as the Long Island Railroad Company, applied to the Municipal Assembly for the grant of a franchise, to operate a tunnel railway between the Long Island Railroad Depot in the Borough of Brooklyn and Malden Lane in the Borough of Manhattan. The Municipal Assembly took immediate action, fixing a day for hearing on this application. In January, 1900, a renewal of the application was made necessary by the election of a new Board of Aldermen, and again a day of hearing was immediately set, and hearings were had before a joint committee.

Notwithstanding these statements and this profession of a desire to secure a tunnel-railroad franchise, the tunnel company, within six weeks thereafter, on March 13, 1900, in a communication signed by Mr. Baldwin, its President, withdrew its application from the Municipal Assembly without assigning any reason therefor.

The reason for this action, although not stated in the notice of withdrawal, is not difficult to find when it is considered that it was at the time the city entered upon the construction of a general underground rapid transit railroad system, with the expectation that it would be extended, by means of a tunnel, to the Borough of Brooklyn, an expectation which has now been so far carried into effect that the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission has adopted a plan of a route for such a tunnel, to commence at or near the Battery in the Borough of Manhattan, and to end at the station of the Long Island Railroad Company at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn. All of this tunnel is to be constructed at the expense of the City of New York.

This being the situation, the Long Island Railroad Company seeks to compel the city to pay $1,250,000 toward depressing and elevating its tracks, and, at the same time, the city is to be obligated in a cost which, in round figures, may be stated at upward of $10,000,000 for the construction of a tunnel ending at the Long Island Railroad Company's station in Brooklyn.

In other words, the Long Island Railroad Company gets rid of its obligation to provide a rapid transit tunnel free of cost to city, and dexterously saddles the cost of that public work upon the city itself, at the same time compelling the city to pay $1,250,000, precisely the same as if the tunnel in question were built without any expense to the taxpayers, as was contemplated by all parties in interest, and in the plainest terms provided in the Atlantic Avenue Improvement act.

But there is a special reason why the Long Island Railroad Company has a tender consideration for the abutting property owners on Atlantic Avenue, and believes it easier to get money out of the Treasury of the city than out of the pockets of the residents along that thoroughfare. In 1850 provision was made by an act of the Legislature for the removal of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company, then, as now, operated by steam, from the surface of Atlantic Avenue, and, in pursuance thereof, abutting property owners were assessed the amount of $125,000. This sum was collected and paid over to the railroad company as compensation for such withdrawal, and a formal contract was executed by which, in consideration thereof, it released forever all right to operate a steam railway on the avenue.

In 1876 an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the use of steam along a certain part of Atlantic Avenue. In 1879 another act was passed authorizing a similar use of steam to all that part of Atlantic Avenue not covered by the previous act. This bill was vetoed by Gov. Robinson, who declared that it was unjustifiable and illegal interference with the contract rights of the owners of property on Atlantic Avenue, and that it was unconscionable on the part of the State, after having authorized payment by such property owners of the assessment for the withdrawal of steam to now compel or authorize a return of the burden without resulting compensation to the property owners themselves.

To-day, therefore, the railroad company is operating its road by steam on Atlantic Avenue, although it has never made any return of the money which was paid by the adjacent property owners upon contract that no such use of the street should be made, and it is now asking the City of New York at large to contribute the sum of $1,250,000 to the treasury of the railroad company to again take steam off the surface of Atlantic Avenue, and it is further evading and wholly avoiding the existing obligation to furnish a rapid transit to Brooklyn.

This bill is certainly not in the interest of the City of New York, and it is equally certain that it is in the interest of the Long Island Railroad Company. The monopoly which the Long Island Railroad Company enjoys of the right to run trains into the heart of the Borough of Brooklyn, and which is carefully preserved by the provisions of this bill, that no cars of other companies shall ever run over its rails except by its consent, is itself worth millions of dollars, and forms an asset so valuable that the company could well afford to sustain the entire cost of so operating its railroad as to be free from all objection on the part of the public.

To take $1,250,000 out of the Treasury of the city and transfer it to the treasury of the Long Island Railroad Company is little short of legal robbery. To do this by bringing prominently to the front an agreement on the part of the city to spend $1,250,000 and by withdrawing from view and concealing the fact that such an agreement was based on the construction, without cost to the city, of a rapid transit tunnel upon which the city is now to spend upward of $10,000,000, is, if it succeeds, a species of dexterous juggiery by which the taxpayers' money is transferred to the treasury of a private corporation.

The principles of morality upon which it is sustainable are only recognized in transactions which so frequently come to light by which private interests profit by public expense.

HIT DYNAMITE WITH A PICK.

Two Workmen in a Trench Blown Several Feet and Terribly Injured.

Two sticks of dynamite were lying yesterday at the bottom of a trench which is being dug for a sewer at Hughes Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and near by were Nicholas Stemello of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Hoffman Avenue and Giovanni Tufu of 2,333 Arthur Avenue, working industriously with picks. It is not known which man struck one of the dynamite sticks with his pick. There was a terrific report, which shook the adjoining buildings to their foundations and sent a great cloud of dirt and stone flying skyward.

A hole several feet in depth was dug by the force of the explosion, and the trench was considerably widened. Stemello was sent flying along the bottom of the trench, while Tufu was blown entirely out of the excavation and landed some distance away. Workmen ran to the scene, and found the two men unconscious and terribly injured. Both of Tufu's arms were broken, his body was covered with contusions, and his clothing was in shreds. Stemello's body was in the same state, and the ambulance surgeons said both men were internally injured. The men were taken to Fordham Hospital, and it is said there is little chance of their recovery.

William A. Lenihan, foreman of the work, which is being done by James Pilkington of Chatham Square, was arrested, and held in the Harlem Police Court without bail for examination to-morrow.

DRESSED WHILE FLAMES RAGED

Mr. Dahm and His Daughter Coolly Made Their Toilets While Other Tenants Fled in Terror.

A crackling noise was heard in the airshaft of the four-story tenement at 2,324 Second Avenue at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and Mrs. Rose Bonowich, the wife of a delicatessen dealer, who lives on the first floor, thought it was made by burglars trying to enter the house. She awakened her husband, and found that the noise was caused by flames burning fiercely at the foot of the airshaft, and which were fast filling the building with smoke. Grabbing his four children and calling to his wife to follow Bonowich rushed through the hall to the street shouting "Fire!" as he ran.

A passing citizen saw the smoke from the street and hurriedly turned in an alarm. Meantime the tenants in the house had been aroused, and there was a wild scramble through hallways to the doors and fire-escapes. The tenants on the second floor, with the exception of two persons, rushed for the rear fire-escape and clambered across the balconies to the adjoining house. The exceptions were Miss Frances Dahm, twenty-two years old, and her father, a saloon keeper. Miss Dahm was aroused by the smell of smoke, the crackling of flames, and the general pandemonium in the hallways. She hurriedly aroused her father.

Mr. Dahm is a singularly phlegmatic man. He arose from his bed languidly and said:

"Oh, never mind. Let's get dressed."

He then proceeded to put on his clothes in a very deliberate manner and with a nice regard for detail. His daughter, reassured by his coolness, followed his example.

The crew of Engine Company No. 35 had arrived in the meantime and found that the flames had worked their way through the airshaft to the rooms. Belated tenants were rushing with shouts through the hallways. One heroic man paused at the door of the Dahm apartments long enough to tell the occupants to flee for their lives. Dahm père at the time was pawing around under the bureau seeking a stray collar button. He recovered it and went on with his toilet.

The rattling engines attracted the attention of Policemen Loughlin and Lenahan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who rushed into the building to see if every one was out. The firemen were dragging their hose up the stairway when the policemen got there. The officers found Dahm and his daughter putting the finishing touches on their toilet. The father was flecking a few specks of dust from his hat, while Miss Dahm was putting her hat on straight in front of the mirror.

"Get out! Get out! The house is on fire!" shouted the policemen, waving their hands toward the door.

Mr. Dahm was visibly annoyed.

"Well, what are you making so much noise about it for?" said he petulantly. "We'll get out all right."

He then conducted his daughter down the stairs and to the street without hurrying in the least.

The fire did about $500 damage. It is suspected that it was of incendiary origin, and an investigation is being made.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE MEETING.

Experts Testify to the Baneful Effects of the Sweatshop System.

A parlor meeting in the interests of the Consumers' League was held at the residence of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, 229 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Robert Crowe spoke on the conditions of sweatshops, both in this city and in London, saying that they were worse here than in the British metropolis. The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss said that much of the vice in this city is caused by the overcrowding in the city as a result of the sweatshop system.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the President of the Consumers' League, quoted a recent address of Dr. Annie Daniel, visiting physician of the Infirmary for Women and Children, to prove that fatal germs of tuberculosis are carried into the homes of the wealthy in clothing made in tenements.

There was a large attendance, and many new members joined the league.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY OF BAGGAGE EXPRESS COMPANIES.—After a litigation covering nearly twelve years, during which her case has been four times tried by a jury and five times heard on appeal, with heavy accumulations of costs to be paid by the unsuccessful party, Mrs. Harriet Springer has finally triumphed in her suit to recover from the Westcott Express Company for loss of her trunk and contents. The trunk, filled with ladies' clothing, jewelry, &c., valued at over $2,000, was delivered at Troy on Sept. 14, 1889, to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and it was checked from that place to this city. The express company sent its agent through the train to solicit baggage from passengers for delivery at their homes. This agent delivered to Mrs. Springer, when he received her check, a folded paper, containing a printed condition limiting its liability in case of loss to $100. When the trunk was delivered it was almost empty, covered with dirt, and the lock broken. On the first trial in this city, in December, 1893, Mrs. Springer got a verdict, which was reversed in May, 1894, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, because the trial court had refused to charge that in no event could plaintiff recover more than $100. She was again successful on the second trial, in November, 1894, but a reversal was again directed in May, 1895, because a ground of liability not in the pleadings was submitted to the jury. On the third trial the Court directed a verdict for the defendant. A reversal was again ordered, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, holding that the case should have been submitted to the jury.

A recovery by the plaintiff on the fourth trial of a verdict for $900 was affirmed in July, 1897, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, Justice Williams dissenting. The Court of Appeals holds unanimously (opinion by Justice Vann) that the express company, in sending its agent through the train to solicit baggage, undertook, upon receiving the passenger's trunk check, to present it at the station to which the trunk was checked, demand its delivery, and, if not complied with, return the check to the owner of the trunk. If, in accordance with a custom, he surrendered the check to the railroad company upon the train before arriving at the station, and the contents of the trunk were subsequently stolen, the baggage company was responsible to the owner for the loss. From the time of the delivery of the check the railroad company became a bailee of the express company. In reference to the folded paper containing the printed condition, the Court holds that the charge to the jury that if it found from the evidence that the plaintiff knew the character of the paper, or accepted it with notice that it contained a special contract, and neglected to acquaint herself with it, the limitation of $100 applied; but if it found that the plaintiff did not know the paper was proffered as a contract, and received it not knowing its contents, but merely as a receipt and to be able to trace the property, then the limitation did not apply, was a sufficient statement of the express company's rights with reference to that paper.

LIABILITY OF CITY FOR OVERFLOW OF GUTTER.—Frederick Schumacher and others, whose property was injured while in the basement of their store, at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, in this city, in November, 1899, through flooding during a heavy rain, have secured a decision in their favor by the Court of Appeals, in their suit against the city for damages. A trench had been dug by the Tubular Dispatch Company near the curb line, on the west side of Fourth Avenue, adjacent to the plaintiffs' building, the basement of which extended under the sidewalk. During the progress of the work, which was done under a permit from the city, the company threw earth into the gutter and over a culvert, so that the surface water was turned into this basement, injuring merchandise to the extent of over $7,000. The Appellate Division in this city reversed the decision of the trial court, which dismissed the complaint. The Court of Appeals has now rendered judgment absolute for the plaintiffs on the city's stipulation when it appealed to that tribunal.

Judge Vann, giving the opinion, holds that the city was bound to keep its street gutters reasonably free from obstruction, so as to avoid, even in a time of unusual rainfall, the flooding of basements of adjoining premises by surface water, and for its failure to do so it was liable for damages, resulting from the neglect. The rule was held to apply, although the obstruction was caused by an independent contractor. In such a case, where the obstruction had existed in the centre of the city for two days, and a city Inspector, though paid by the contractor, had been appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works to look after the city's interests, the failure of the Inspector to observe the danger or his neglect to report it was held to be the failure or neglect of the city.

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INVENTOR MARCONI ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

Will Examine Proposed Sites for Wireless Telegraphic Stations.

Confident that the System Will Ultimately Be Adopted Throughout the Civilized World.

William Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraphic system, was an arrival on the White Star liner Majestic from Liverpool yesterday morning. Mr. Marconi will spend one month in America, during which time he will visit the New England coast and other places, and consider the advisability of various sites as wireless telegraphic stations. Concerning his plans, Mr. Marconi said:

"One of the objects of my visit is the establishing of wireless telegraphic stations at points along the coast, so that incoming and outgoing vessels can communicate with the shore from the sea. Among the transatlantic steamship lines, the North German Lloyd will be the first to take advantage of my system. I cannot say what other lines will adopt it."

Referring to the use of the wireless apparatus on board warships, Mr. Marconi said that plants had been instituted on vessels of the British, German, and Belgian navies. In the British Navy twenty-eight vessels are equipped with the system, in the German three, and in the Belgian four.

"From all these," said Mr. Marconi, "messages can be transmitted successfully from a distance of 200 miles at sea.

"I am confident that the system will ultimately be adopted throughout the world," he continued. "The fact that several steamship companies have adopted the system, but are unable to utilize it, owing to the absence of receiving stations on shore, has prompted me to attempt to establish stations, both in this country and abroad. You do not hear so much of the system in England for the simple reason that it has become established. It is used over there now as one would the telephone or telegraph. America, I think, has been somewhat backward in taking hold of the matter.

"Even the Boers attempted to use the apparatus. Forty instruments were seized by the Government authorities at Cape Town, but on trial they would not work. They were German imitations of the Marconi system."

Mr. Marconi was asked if he expected to go to Washington in order to bring the system more clearly before the Navy Department.

"I have made no such arrangements," he replied, "but I am ready to go there should the department so desire."

"How about the Tesla system, by means of which he proposes to flash messages across the sea?" was another question Mr. Marconi was asked.

"All that I can say in regard to that," he answered, "is that Mr. Tesla's declarations are very interesting. I do not see why it cannot be accomplished in time. The possibilities are unlimited."

Gustav Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company when seen yesterday afternoon in regard to the placing of wireless telegraphic plants on liners of that company said that tests had been conducted from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He gave his indorsement to the possibilities claimed for the system. A special room will be had in the new liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which will be ready for the service next Fall, is being constructed in that vessel. A station connected with the Nantucket Lightship, Mr. Schwab said, would be a great improvement on existing conditions, as then news of vessels could be had ten hours before their arrival. Mr. Schwab's opinions were shared by other steamship managers who were spoken to on the question.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY DENIAL

Hebrew and Protestant Boys Not Forced to Attend Religious Services.

George V. Robinson, President of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, speaking of the complaint of Morris Adler of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, said yesterday:

"I was surprised to read the statement of Mr. Adler that Hebrew and Protestant lads were being forced to attend religious services at the protectory, and that attempts were being made to make converts of them to the Catholic faith. It is true that the protectory is a Catholic institution, and the Trustees of the Brooklyn Disciplinary School knew this when they sent the boys there.

"Every facility has been provided for spiritual advisers or any one interested in the Hebrew or Protestant scholars to visit them and give them such instruction as they thought beneficial. But we are not in a position to create separate departments for imparting the prescribed dogmas of the Hebrew or the Protestant faiths to the new scholars. We have not, however, compelled them to attend Catholic services at all."

A WOMAN FAINTS IN COURT.

Mrs. Paine's Action Against Her Husband Delayed by Her Illness.

Mrs. May Paine caused considerable excitement and some delay in the proceedings in Part III., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mrs. Paine was in court ready to testify in her own behalf in her action for a separation from her husband, Oscar Van Dyke Paine, who, she said, had deserted her. Mr. Paine brought a counter action for absolute divorce.

Just as Mrs. Paine was about to be called to the stand as the first witness she fainted. She then went into convulsions. She was carried from the courtroom to one of the jury rooms and a physician was called. After several hours she revived sufficiently to be taken to her home, 605 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The case was adjourned.

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EVANGELIST MEYER ARRIVES.

The English Minister Will Hold Meetings in America Under the Direction of the Moody Institutions.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Meyer, one of the leading evangelists of England, arrived here yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Majestic. He was met at the pier by William R. Moody, a son of the late evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, and at 11 o'clock Dr. Meyer left for Richmond, Va., where he was scheduled to hold an evangelistic service last night.

Dr. Meyer has been to this country many times before. He was a great personal friend of the late Mr. Moody, and through his instrumentality came to lecture at Northfield, Mass., at the conferences held there nearly every Summer. Dr. Meyer's present trip was arranged by William R. Moody, who is now in charge of the Northfield colleges. Mr. Moody said concerning the tour Dr. Meyer would make:

"Dr. Meyer has preached and lectured at Northfield many times in the past few years. It was felt that his work was so valuable that it would be unfortunate to confine its results to those who could attend the Northfield conferences. So under the auspices of the Northfield Extension work it was planned that he should go over the country and hold something resembling Northfield conferences at many of the leading centres.

"The tour will include Richmond, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Allegheny. The Moody institutions are responsible for the tour, although the expenses locally will be raised in the cities mentioned. Dr. Meyer will sail, returning, on April 18, so he will have a very hard five weeks of it."

Dr. Meyer is a slender, ministerial looking man of about sixty years. He wears the typical English dominie hat. He said he was just from work in one of the most remarkable religious movements in England that he had ever known of.

"The Free Churches in England," said Dr. Meyer, "have united for Gospel services. First, the meetings were held only in London. Then the smaller cities were taken in, so that simultaneous services were being held in 3,000 cities in Great Britain. It is now proposed to carry the work into all the villages and hamlets of the British Isles.

"The work in London had most phenomenal results. Almost every available place for a meeting was utilized. On many nights there were as many as a thousand services being held at one time. The spiritual power manifested was something marvelous. Tremendous crowds attended. I have never seen anything like it. As soon as it can be done, we expect to extend invitations to join in this work to Australia, Canada, the United States, and all other countries that we can reach. It is the most wonderful religious movement I have ever known of."

The work Dr. Meyer described is the same in England as that now being done by the National Gospel Campaign in this country, the Executive Committee of which William Phillips Hall, the business man evangelist, of this city, is Chairman.

CONFERENCE ON TAXATION.

National Civic Federation Calls a Meeting to be Held in Buffalo.

The National Civic Federation, an organization that has held conferences on "Our Foreign Policy," "The Trust Question," and has recently organized a national joint committee on conciliation and arbitration, has called a national conference on taxation at Buffalo for the 23d and 24th of May. Governors will be invited to appoint delegates, and the various State Tax Commissioners and the members of Legislative committees that deal with taxation will be especially invited to participate. The call contains the following statement of the reason and necessity for such a conference, and says among other things that the people are only slowly awakening to the defects of modern methods of taxation; that commercial activity is no longer confined to local limits; that the character of personal property and individual investments has changed; that the action of any one Commonwealth inevitably reacts upon another, and that therefore the time has come for those dissatisfied with the spasmodic and makeshift efforts at reform in some States to consider the problems involved from the higher standpoints of principle and of mutual co-operation. A national conference on taxation, the call says, may be expected to formulate some ideas which will aid those who believe that progress lies in the direction of more uniformity and inter-State comity.

Among the questions which will be considered at the conference are the following:

1. The inter-State taxation of quasi-public corporations.
2. The taxation of personal property.
3. The taxation of mortgages.
4. The separation of State and local revenues.
5. The taxation of the farmer.
6. The equitable assessment of real property.
7. The inheritance tax.
8. The taxation of corporations.
9. The franchise tax.
10. The income tax.

Among the signers of the call and Committee on Invitation are:

T. Jefferson Coolidge,	Richard T. Ely,
Charles S. Hamlin,	Henry C. Adams,
William H. Lincoln,	C. C. Plehn,
George G. Crocker,	Aaron Jones,
F. W. Taussig,	James R. Garfield,
George E. McNeil,	Frederick H. Judson,
Richard H. Dana,	John M. Stahl,
George F. Seward,	Lawrence Y. Sherman,
Oscar S. Straus,	Fred W. Upham,
William F. King,	W. R. Tucker,
Julien T. Davies,	Henry Boyer,
Charles S. Fairchild,	D. A. Hayes,
E. R. A. Seligman,	William Wirt Howe,
J. Harsen Rhoades,	George R. Peck,
John F. Doyle,	Theodore Marburg,
Lawson Purdy,	T. B. Neal,
James Murphy,	P. I. Benebrake,
Elijah Kennedy,	Dudley Wooten,
Foster M. Voorhies,	Max Adler,
Mahlon Pitney,	A. A. Harris,
William E. English,	George Gaither, Jr

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CHIMES RUNG BY NEW METHOD.

Compressed Air and Electricity Set St. Patrick's Nineteen Bells Pealing.

The nineteen bells in the great chime of St. Patrick's Cathedral were rung yesterday by means of a system of compressed air, the St. Patrick chime being the first in the world to be so operated. The newly installed system was being officially tested in the presence of the rector and trustees of the Cathedral and numerous mechanical experts. The test was satisfactory. From a little cabinet, no larger than a woman's writing desk, at the rear of the sanctuary the light pressure of the mother of pearl stops sent the volume of compressed air up to the heavy bells in the steeeple, and the tones came back clear and sweet.

That was one of two ways for the ringing of the chimes by means of the system. Another was by electric action automatically supplied to the compressed air apparatus. A disk, perforated like that of a music box, was adjusted to the mechanism, and as it revolved slowly the "Adeste Fideles" pealed out from the tower far above. Then the automaton sent forth the strains of the "Angelus." This will be given regularly at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M., and at 7 P. M. the "De Profundis" will be given.

Hertford Champ is the inventor of the new system of chime ringing.

BROTHERTON IN THE TOMBS.

Is the Alleged Proprietor of a Forty-second Street Gambling Resort.

George Brotherton, who has a long prison record, and is well known in gambling circles, was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail by Justice Jerome, sitting as a Magistrate yesterday, on a charge of conducting a gambling house at 116 East Forty-second Street. Brotherton was arrested on a bench warrant by Detective Sergeant Cuff Wednesday night.

W. C. Adams of 323 West Seventy-fourth Street is the owner of the building, and has brought action to dispossess Brotherton. Adams alleges that there was a clause in the lease prohibiting gambling on the premises.

The police claim that Brotherton was convicted in San Francisco some years ago of having raised a check from $14.25 to $14,516.25. For this he was tried, they say, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in San Quentin Prison. Prior to his California experience Brotherton is said by the detectives to have been concerned in an effort to liberate the notorious Billy Forrester from a Philadelphia prison. He was also arrested in this city in 1890 for attempting to cash a forged check. This charge was withdrawn.

Brotherton's most recent notoriety was gained in connection with an attempted production of "Cinderella" at the Metropolitan Opera House for charity in 1898. Many society women lent their names as patronesses to the affair, until the character of the promoter was learned, when there was a rush to withdraw their names.

John Madden, the sub-lessee of the premises, was arraigned after Brotherton. Detective McClelland of Superintendent McCullagh's staff testified against him. He had played roulette in the place, he said, Madden operating the wheel. "It was a crooked wheel, too," he added.

"What do you mean by a crooked wheel?" asked ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, who was defending Madden.

"Why, it was fixed so the house could win when they pleased. They allowed the 'capper' to win, but the 'sucker' seldom did."

Madden's case went over until to-day.

The New York Times
Saturday Review.

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy,

ORDER TO-DAY.

O'Neill's.

Fine Millinery.

A Large Variety of Imported Hats

representing the leading Paris Milliners may now be seen in our Trimmed Hat Dep't.; also hundreds of Original and Artistic Designs from our own workrooms.

The assortment is a large and varied one, embracing everything that is new, stylish and pretty, from the modest priced little Walking Hats to the most expensive designs for Carriage Wear. It's a display every woman should see.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—L'AFRICAINE (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean de Reszké, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 16, at 2—TOSCA (in Italian.) Milka Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 16, at 8, at Popular Prices—LA TRAVIATA (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Sun Ev'g., at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS will be performed for the last time this season under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica & Schumann-Heink; MM. Saligné & Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra & Chorus.
Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 18, at 8—LA BOHEME (in Italian.) Followed by the Mad Scene from LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Cremonini, Gilibert, Journet, Dufriche, Masiero, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 20, at 8—First performance of SALAMMBO (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 22, at 7:45—Double Bill. RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Cremonini. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Ev'g, March 21. Orchestral Program
Saturday Aft., March 23. Leopold Godowsky
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY.
SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.
*.*NEXT WEEK: Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, —LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.—

LYCEUM 4th Avenue and 23d Street. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
The Lash of a Whip
NEXT MONDAY the above play begins 8:15, and will be followed by
THE SHADES OF NIGHT
by the author of "A Royal Family."
Cast includes Elsie De Wolfe and E. M. Holland.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. Fred Bond & Co., Lydia Yeamans Titus, W. P. Sweatnam, Bachelor Club, etc.
6th Ave. David Belasco's "Madame Butterfly."
58th St. Mansfield & Wilbur, Pete Baker, & others.
125th St. The Finneys, Suigomoto Troupe, Jane Corthope & Co., Tony Farrell & Co., Wilmer Vincent & Co., Seven Reed Birds, Zelma Rawlston, Willis Family.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
Sportsmen's Show Last 2 Days
The Ojibway Indian Dramatization of HIAWATHA. 3:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
LIVE GAME. GAME BIRDS. GAME FISH
INDIAN VILLAGE.
Canadian Exhibits. Launches, etc.
LAKE WITH 1,500 LIVE TROUT.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
59 WEST 66TH STREET.
INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY MATCH, Cutler vs. Columbia Grammar.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cts. Skates Free.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. SECOND EDITION. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

WALLACK'S. Last 2 nghts. Last Mat. To-morrow
LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN
In "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
Tu., Mr. 19, Kelcey-Shannon Co. in "Manon Lescaut"

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NOTHING BUT LAUGHS. 4—Cohans—4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
THIRD MONTH.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15.
In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'w'y, & 7th Av. Victoria Co. of 100, including Chas. J. Ross. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Ad. 50c.
MY LADY

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
FLORODORA

25c. Daily Mats. 50c. All Orc. Evgs. 1:45 & 7:45
KOSTER & BIAL'S Jos. J. Morton, Kelly & Ashby, Big Kiralfy Ballet, ors
WHITE RATS. Lafayette, Henry Lee,

Theatre Evs., 8:15 REPUBLIC 42d St., 1 west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN in the Palace of the King."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY HAYES AND LYTTON'S A WISE GUY CO.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's Big revival is breaking all records.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

ROSE SHOW.—Waldorf-Astoria, March 19, 20, 21. Opening, Tuesday afternoon (tea served 3 to 7). Tickets $5. Wednesday and Thursday, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission $1. In aid of Charitable Annex, Loomis Sanitarium.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in GARRETT O'MAGH. Next week, Xtra Mat. Monday (St. Patrick's Day), A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.

HARLEM Op. House. NEXT WEEK Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 'WAY DOWN EAST. Seats now on sale. ADA REHAN

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

New York Theatre B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat
New special vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

SALE O

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,971. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GRAVE CRISIS AT TIEN-TSIN

Russians Take Possession of the Disputed Siding.

Dispatch to London Says the Czar's Troops Were Intrenching and British Were Stationed with Fixed Bayonets.

PEKING, March 15.—The Russians at Tien-tsin took possession of the railway siding, and armed sentries are now guarding it.

Gen. Barrow, (second in command of the British forces,) hesitates to act, apparently in the absence of Gen. Gaselee, feeling sure that bloodshed would ensue. He had a long consultation to-day with Sir Ernest M. Satow, British Minister.

The Russians are jubilant.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin by Reuter's Telegram Company, dated at that city yesterday at 3:20 P. M., says:

"The Russians are now intrenching in the disputed territory. A company of the Hongkong regiment, with fixed bayonets, is in front, while two companies of the Madras Pioneers, under the command of Major Johnson, are held in reserve.

"Both the Russians and the British are awaiting instructions from their Governments."

A question in the House of Commons yesterday in regard to the dispatches from Tien-Tsin announcing friction between the Russians and British elicited a confirmation of the reports from Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India. Lord George said Russia had claimed the land in dispute by virtue of a concession alleged to have been granted by China since the disturbances commenced. The authorities on the spot were dealing with the matter. The Government had not sent special instructions, as throughout the Chinese operations the British officers had shown a spirit of excessive conciliation.

TIEN-TSIN, March 15.—The British and Russians are disputing over the limits of railway property in the Russian concession, and the guards of the two nations are in close proximity to each other.

The British have been strongly reinforced, and trouble is imminent unless the Russians retire.

BUELOW WARNS RUSSIA.

Makes an Important Speech in the Reichstag — His Remarks Toned Down for the Official Record.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow made an important speech in the Reichstag to-day, in which he admitted that differences of opinion had arisen between the powers in regard to Chinese affairs.

Count von Bülow spoke with great force and was frequently applauded, even by his opponents, especially when he declared that Germany could not permit special agreements on the part of China with separate powers. This sentence, however, did not appear subsequently in the Official Record. The Chancellor was also applauded when he declared that the Dreibund was still intact.

The debate on the supplementary estimates for China furnished the opportunity for the statement by the Chancellor. In anticipation of something interesting occurring, both the floor of the House and the galleries were filled.

The Chancellor began by declaring that the negotiations on the Chinese question were making slow but steady progress. Although it had not been easy to secure an agreement, owing to the naturally conflicting interests of the different Governments, it had been possible to draw up a reasonable peace programme. The harmony of the powers, thus far, had been preserved, and hope was entertained that the feeling of solidarity among the civilized nations would suffice to overcome the differences of opinion which had lately become apparent in regard to matters in China.

The question of indemnities, the Chancellor continued, offered such differences as had, thus far, prevented the drawing up of a programme acceptable to all the powers. But China had unconditionally admitted her obligation, and had granted compensation. Experts had been called in to revise the methods of paying indemnities. They regarded the maritime duties, an increase in which was possible, as the best means of covering the outlay.

The Chancellor alluded to the Anglo-German agreement, saying its tendency was to preserve the integrity of China so long as possible, and to protect German trade there. The agreement did not refer to Manchuria, and did not contain secret clauses. Count von Bülow continued:

"Just as good as our relations with Russia and Great Britain are our relations with the United States, France, and Japan. The United States is taking her part zealously in the negotiations and is especially displaying the keenest interest in the maintenance of China's integrity. Between ourselves and France there is in China, as in most of the other parts of the earth, no essential opposition.

"Our task is, amid the claims of the different powers, to safeguard our neutrality, independence, and peace and our great and lasting interests. All we are anxious for is to restore peaceful conditions in China as soon as possible, and to retain unimpaired our possessions and trade interests. We wish by our just and loyal attitude to assuage the existing differences and, by the co-operation of others, to attain our common objects and secure suitable compensation for the costs of the expedition rendered necessary by the outrage against the law of nations."

Herr Richter, the Radical leader, said there was no occasion for Germany to be Great Britain's place holder and guard her position in China, so that after the South African war, as before, she might continue her entirely unsympathetic course. He would like the Chancellor to say how the Manchurian agreement between Russia and China stood. Russia was mounted in the saddle, while Germany held the stirrup. He feared that German politics in regard to China were proceeding in a blind alley.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, said there was no need for so many German troops in China. He must protest against providing troops for Great Britain. The most serious developments in China had yet to come. He feared that what had been begun in the East must one day be settled with arms in the West.

After several other speeches the Chancellor again spoke. He said:

"I again say to Herr Bebel that we support in China solely German interests, leaving the British to guard their own. Herr Richter said the German people were distrustful of the 'world policy.' If Herr Richter understands by 'world policy' a tendency to interfere in matters which do not concern us, I am a decided opponent of such 'world policy.' But that we must advance our interests in Eastern Asia is a fact that has become historic. It was in that sense that I said three months ago that 'we must have our place in the sunshine.' I say to-day that we will keep that place in the sunshine and not let ourselves be pushed into the shade."

In reply to a question as to how long the German troops would remain in the Province of Pe-chi-Li, Count von Buelow said:

"That will depend upon China's fulfillment of the peace conditions which she has accepted. But no longer will promises or even the most charming notes from Li-Hung-Chang be of any avail. As soon as we receive serious guarantees for the payment of the indemnities we shall immediately withdraw our troops.

"It affords us no pleasure whatever to remain in the Province of Pe-chi-Li. We shall leave with a sincere and lively desire that we may be spared as long as possible from seeing it again. We shall not stay a day longer than is required. Until then Count von Waldersee will fill his post as at present."

A proposal of Dr. Bachem, Centrist, to discuss the China question in committee was rejected, the Centre and some Conservatives voting with the minority.

HERMAN SULZER DEAD.

The Councilman Expires at His Home in Harlem.

Councilman Herman Sulzer died at his home in Harlem this morning.

FIRE NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE.

President's Reviewing Stand Burned—Distinguished Spectators View the Conflagration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The cry "The White House is on fire!" brought out to-night one of the most distinguished looking crowds that ever watched a conflagration in a wooden reviewing stand. Where they all came from was a mystery, but within a few minutes after the alarm the neighborhood of the White House was crowded with Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, Generals, Admirals, diplomats, and Supreme Court Justices.

It was only the wreck of the stand from which the President reviewed the inaugural parade that was on fire. It is being demolished, and some one had thrown a lighted match among the rubbish. In a twinkling it was on fire, and the flames were communicated to a portion of a public stand that had not been demolished. The resultant blaze made it look as if the White House were on fire, and in fact the Executive Mansion was in considerable danger. Big sparks fell upon it, and the lines of hose in the building were promptly manned and held in readiness. An engine and hose cart was hurried into the White House grounds and stationed at the entrance, while several firemen were ordered to the roof.

Minister Wu Ting-Fang was one of the first diplomats on the spot. He was in his automobile on his way to take the train for Buffalo when he saw the reflection of the flames on the Treasury building and directed the engineer of his carriage to drive to the White House. It was some distance out of his way, and Mr. Wu came near missing his train. When he found where the fire was he ordered the engineer to make up the lost time by additional speed, and the Chinese Minister's vehicle whizzed through the town with the speed of a locomotive.

AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD.

Increase of $100,000,000 in Exports in Seven Months Ending with January 1, 1901.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A picture of the world's commerce in 1900 is presented in some figures just published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics as a part of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. It shows the imports and exports of twenty of the principal countries of the world down to the latest attainable date, in many cases including the final month of the year 1900.

The figures are especially interesting in the opportunity which they offer to compare the present condition of the commerce of the various countries with that of one year ago, and to compare the growth of our own commerce with that of other countries. In the latter opportunity the figures are particularly striking. They show that the exports of the United States in the seven months ending with January, 1901, increased just $100,000,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, while those of the United Kingdom in the same months increased just $50,000,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Germany's increase in exports for the twelve months ending with December is $49,000,000 over the year 1899, while France shows a decrease of $14,000,000 in 1900, as compared with the year 1899. Argentina, during the nine months ending with September, 1900, shows an increase of $5,000,000 in exports over the same months of the preceding year; Austria-Hungary, in the calendar year 1900, shows an increase of $10,000,000 over 1899; Belgium shows a decrease of $12,000,000 in the calendar year 1900, compared with 1899; Canada for the five months ending with November shows an increase of $12,000,000; Mexico, in the four months ending with October, an increase of $4,500,000; Russia, in the ten months ending with October, an increase of $38,000,000; British India, in the seven months ending with October, a decrease of $15,000,000; Italy, in the eleven months ending with November, a decrease of $16,000,000, and Spain, in the eleven months ending with November, 1900, a decrease of $6,000,000.

MINERS DISAPPOINTED.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 15.—The United Mine Workers' convention this afternoon was devoted entirely to a discussion of the failure of the operators to meet the miners in joint conference. The delegates were unanimous in expressing their disappointment and regret that all their friendly overtures had been ignored.

A resolution was adopted instructing the officers of the convention to send the following telegram to the Presidents of the nine coal-carrying railroads:

Six hundred delegates in convention assembled, representing all anthracite mine workers, instruct us to notify your company that a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that the anthracite operators meet the delegates in joint conference to-morrow, Saturday morning, for the purpose of discussing the wage scale for year ending April 1, 1902.

The telegram was sent as directed. Notwithstanding the fact that the operators have practically refused to attend the conference, it is not thought that there will be a strike. The vote on the wage scale, it is expected, will be in favor of an acceptance of the renewed offer of the operators of a continuance of the 10 per cent. advance.

Cutting-Cuffe Wedding April 30.

LONDON, March 16.—The marriage of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., private secretary to United States Ambassador Choate, and Lady Sybil Marjorie Cuffe, youngest daughter of the Earl of Desart, will take place on April 30.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to St. Louis via New York Central-Big Four Route. Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 9:50 next evening.—Adv.

VENEZUELA ASKS FOR RECALL OF MR. LOOMIS?

Her Cabinet Decides American Minister Is Persona Non Grata.

DRASTIC ACTION CONSIDERED

Some Members Wished to Send Mr. Loomis His Passports—Asphalt Case Is in Court.

The situation in Venezuela, according to a man who is familiar with Venezuelan matters and who spoke freely concerning them yesterday, is critical and the rumors of serious friction between the Venezuelan Government and F. B. Loomis, United States Minister Plenipotentiary at Caracas, are true. He asserts that the American Government has been requested to recall Mr. Loomis.

"The ill-feeling has been engendered," he continued, "mainly through the incidents of the past few months, known here as the 'asphalt war,' the Castro Government claiming that Mr. Loomis interfered in that matter in the interest of the Asphalt Trust, and officially misrepresented the facts to the State Department, basing his statements upon the ex parte representations of the managing director of the New York and Bermudez Company, one of the constituent members of the trust. These official misrepresentations came very near bringing about a rupture of friendly relations between the two countries, with possible hostile demonstrations on the territory of Venezuela.

"It is contended by the Venezuelan Government that the presence of a fleet of American warships, which for weeks hovered along the coasts of Venezuela, with threats that if the property of the Bermudez Company was in any way disturbed marines and bluejackets would be landed to enforce the rights of American citizens, was uncalled for and an unjust aspersion upon the honor and dignity of the High Federal Court, and, further, that, through the statements of Minister Loomis, the asphalt case was prejudiced, and the world at large made to believe that no foreigner residing or doing business in Venezuela was safeguarded in his property rights.

"The Venezuelan Government felt that it was its duty to resent the actions of Mr. Loomis, and after careful deliberation it was decided that he was no longer persona grata. The Cabinet was at first divided upon the course to pursue, some advocating giving him his passports, but the cooler heads argued that to pursue such a drastic course might so inflame the American people that it would be many years before diplomatic relations could be resumed. Therefore, it was decided best to abandon that procedure and to politely but firmly request that Mr. Loomis be withdrawn as the representative of the United States of America to Venezuela.

"The friends of Mr. Loomis claim that all his representations to the State Department were based upon the reports and documentary evidence furnished by H. H. Garner, the Managing Director of the New York and Bermudez Company, and that, so far as it was in his power, he had these reports verified before presenting them to the State Department. The reports were also forwarded to the headquarters of the Asphalt Trust, in this city, and, being presented by officials standing high in political, financial, and social circles, seemed to bear out the statements made to Mr. Loomis.

"Notwithstanding that the cable demands for gunboats have ceased, and the ships with men behind the guns have been withdrawn, and the war cloud has faded from the horizon, the Venezuelan officials and people feel deeply aggrieved and are chagrined beyond expression that they should have been held up to the distrust and disdain of the nations of the world, and hence they are unanimous in their desire that Mr. Loomis bid them a long farewell.

"A cablegram from Caracas was received in this city yesterday, stating that the case of the claim of the La Felicidad Asphalt Mine had been brought up in the High Federal Court, in Caracas, and will be adjudicated at an early day. This court corresponds to the Supreme Court of the United States, with nine Judges on the bench, who are appointed by Congress and over whom the President or dictator has no influence."

EXPLOSION ON A YACHT.

The Shylock Damaged by Fire, and Other Costly Craft, Including the Defender, in Danger.

Many valuable yachts, among them the famous Defender, were threatened with destruction last evening at City Island, when a gasoline stove exploded on board the sloop yacht Shylock, which with others is laid up there in Winter quarters.

The yacht, which is owned by E. N. Mound of Washington Avenue, Jersey City, is at Robinson's yard, and is in charge of Capt. Dannigan, who was on board at the time. He was in the cabin when he heard two sharp explosions in the galley, where the stove had been left burning, and the next instant the quarters where he was were invaded by a sheet of flame. He threw a blanket over his head and started up the companionway, but before he reached the deck he tripped and fell on the cabin stairs, and before he regained his footing a good part of his hair and eyebrows was burned off, and he was slightly burned about the face and hands.

Struggling out of the blazing hold, the Captain leaped over the rail and shouted for help. Some one turned in an alarm, but before the City Island fire engine had arrived the sailing masters and watchmen on the fifteen other costly vessels lying close by had organized themselves into a bucket brigade and were doing good work in subduing the flames. All the interior fittings of the Shylock were burned, causing a loss of about $1,000. Just what caused the stove to explode is not known, but the second report was doubtless the explosion of the supply tank over the stove proper.

POLICE RAID INVENTORS.

The Secrecy Airship Experimenters Maintained Made Their Neighbors Think They Were Counterfeiters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The coming and going of two mysterious men at a deserted house on North Troy Street gave the neighbors the idea that a counterfeiting gang was using the house. Mysterious sounds from within strengthened the impression, and complaint was made to the police. The latter made a raid on the place, expecting to meet with stout resistance from the desperate men. Instead of finding the place filled full of molds and dies, they discovered two men astonished at being interrupted while at work on an airship.

Meanwhile William Horgan, contractor and inventor, and Michael Holsinger, his son-in-law, threaten to demand that Chief Kipley investigate conditions that make possible a rude, uncouth attack on two men at thoroughly legitimate work—the task of making an airship for the world to marvel at and possible for Chicagoans to ride in, if they are not afraid and have the price.

The machine is operated with a crank turned by the operator, and is propelled by eight wings, four on each side. With a featherlike rudder, it is said the boat can be guided at the will of the operator. In order that he may show the worth of his invention, Mr. Horgan will test the machine some day next week in Oak Park.

$30 to California

and Pacific Coast points from Chicago, via Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways, each Tuesday until April 30th. Shortest route, finest scenery. Tourist cars without change. For particulars address Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

WANTS RECEIVERS REMOVED.

President Carter of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company Says Moore & Schley Refuse to Give Up $850,000 of Bonds.

The affairs of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company are to be investigated in the United States Court.

This company was organized in January, 1899, with a capital of $10,000,000 and $10,000,000 in bonds. It embraced in its organization the Carter Coal and Iron Company, the Crozier Iron Company, the Thomas Creek Coal and Iron Company, the Reed Island Iron Company, the Foster Falls Iron Company, the Watts Steel and Iron Company, Limited; the Embreville Iron Company, the Bristol Iron Company, and a number of other corporations.

Moore & Schley of 80 Broadway had the financing of the company, and two of the members of that firm were on the Directory of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. This firm promised grand results in the way of profits, but the promises never materialized.

Officers of the company claim that Moore & Schley charged $750,000 for financing the company, but also retained $850,000 in bonds. When persistent demands were made for the refunding of the latter sum, it is said that Grant B. Schley, who controlled a majority of the board of seven Directors, caused the concern to be placed in the hands of receivers. Henry R. McHarg of New York and Cornelius Shields of Bristol, Tenn., were appointed, in spite of the protests of George L. Carter, President of the company, who is a large holder of the stocks and bonds.

Mr. Carter having no faith in the receivers upon he regards as the friends of Moore & Schley, has applied to Judge Paul of the Federal Court of the Western District of Virginia to have the receivers removed on the ground that they are in very close relations with Moore & Schley. The attorneys for President Carter and his friends are ex-Congressman J. A. Walker, Judge A. Phlegan, Frank W. Christian, and Judge A. H. Horsley, all of Virginia.

Judge Paul gave the respondents until March 26 to file an answer.

Moore & Schley deny that they are in any way indebted to the concern.

Other security holders have brought similar proceedings to those instituted by President Carter and assert that competent and impartial men be appointed as receivers in the place of Messrs. McHarg and Shields. It is promised when the case is aired in the courts some very interesting facts will develop.

Treasurer E. B. Craig of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but he declined to discuss the matter last night other than to say that the controversy had been carried to the courts.

At the offices of Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, counsel for the receivers of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, it was stated that information had been received to the effect that a petition to intervene had been filed in the United States Circuit Court at Lynchburg, Va., but that no definite statement could be made yet as to the nature of the petition or the identity of its author.

George W. Wickersham, who has acted as counsel for President Carter in previous litigation of the company, declined to be seen, saying that he was busy getting ready to leave on a trip which, it was stated, had no reference to Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke matters.

A LINER IN COLLISION?

Captain of Swedish Bark Reports Having Collided with Steamer, Supposedly of the Dominion Line.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The Captain of a Swedish bark which arrived here yesterday reports having been in collision with a steamship, supposed to have been a Dominion liner.

The name of the steamship has not yet been ascertained.

FEUD LEADERS NOW SOLDIERS.

Kentucky Fighters, at Peace Among Themselves, Enlist in the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., March 15.—Many of the warriors made famous by the settlement of the Baker-Howard feud will soon be among the sharpshooters of the United States Army in the Philippines.

Major Joseph Garrard, Eighth Cavalry, son of Gen. T. T. Garrard, the patriarch of the Baker faction of the noted and long-lived feud, left here to-day with forty recruits whom he had enlisted in Clay and neighboring counties. They will be taken to Fort Thomas, where one of the new regiments is being organized.

The recruits are mostly of the Baker faction, and nearly all are related to the Garrards. There are several Bakers and Philpots and some of the Griffins. Two of Tom Baker's sons fought through the war with Spain and made valiant records. One, who was with the First Kentucky, was arrested upon his return for one of the feud murders, but was acquitted.

GIVES UP LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Lewis H. Smith to-day yielded possession of the Lafayette Hotel, at Broad and Sansom Streets, to the Land Title and Trust Company, which recently purchased the building, and "Plunger" F. Theodore Walton was put in charge by the new owners.

Several days ago two constables took charge of the hotel on a claim for over $60,000 rent in arrears. Smith returned from the South and prepared for a bitter fight to retain possession. The end of the fight was that Smith and a small army of messenger boys to-day went to the hotel and removed all his personal effects. This was done so quietly that none of the guests knew what was going on.

Smith has not yet given up possession of the hotel bar, the license of which is in his name, and has still over two months to run. The courts will be appealed to on this question, and an attempt will be made to run the bar as a separate business.

Shortly after Smith retired Mr. Walton called the employes together and assured them that he did not contemplate any changes. Mr. Walton is an old hotel man, and is well known in this city. He was Recorder of Deeds here many years ago. He once conducted the St. James Hotel in New York.

BRAKEMAN'S STRANGE ESCAPE.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 15.—While passing from a car to the tender ahead, C. E Stoddard, a brakeman on the Wilson Point freight train on the Berkshire Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, lost his footing and fell through a bridge into a river below at Georgetown last night. He escaped with only a few scratches.

His comrades saw him disappear with his lantern between the moving car and tender, and supposed that his life was crushed out under the wheels. How his body passed between the ties on the bridge without being terribly mangled and crushed. Stoddard and the other members of the crew are unable to explain.

The Proposed Texan Trades College.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 15.—A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee of citizens of Texas to visit other States of the Union and attend all commercial and industrial conventions and expositions held during the years 1901 and 1902, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the proposed establishment in Texas of a Pan-American trades college. The bill carries with it an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the expenses of the traveling committee.

"Happy dreams shall dull thy pain,
And help to make thee whole again,"
At the Hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va.—Adv.

SIXTY DIE IN ALABAMA FIRE

Turpentine Camp in Isolated Place Destroyed by Flames.

Sole Survivor Tells the Story—Believes Fire was Started by Discharged Negroes — Posse Out After Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 15.—News has just reached here of the most horrible catastrophe in the history of Alabama. A big turpentine camp, situated across the bay in Baldwin County was burned at an early hour this morning, and sixty persons, mostly colored, are supposed to have perished in the fire.

So far as is known, only one man survived, and he is so frightfully burned that it is only with great difficulty that he could tell of his fearful experience after reaching here.

The survivor is Frank C. Pressler, a white cutter, who was employed in the camp. After lying nearly all day in the swamp near where the isolated camp was situated, he aroused himself this afternoon sufficiently to row naked across to Mobile and tell his story.

The exertion of pulling the boat and the pain caused to his badly burned hands were so great that he had to be attended by a physician before he could talk. After being revived by stimulants Pressler recounted his experience.

"I am so dazed by what I went through last night," he said, "that I hardly know how it all happened. Our camp, you know, is miles from any settlement and bound on one side by a swamp and on the other by an immense forest.

"Our shack, or quarters, was one long frame building, and in it slept the whole force, sixty-one men, if I remember correctly. Partitions divided the colored and white men. The house was made of dry pine lumber, and burned like tinder when the flames reached it. In a shed near us were 600 barrels of raw turpentine.

"The first I knew of the fire I was awakened by the intense heat and the crackling of timbers around me. At first I thought the judgment day had come and the world was being destroyed by fire.

"The whole earth seemed ablaze. Fortunately for me, I was sleeping near the door, and instinctively rushed out into the open when I discovered what was happening. I did not take time to make a close inspection of the room.

"It was full of a dense, thick smoke such as pine timber gives out, but I believe none of my companions escaped. I am sure if I had not been right at the open door the smoke would have stifled me to death.

"I screamed with all my might as I ran from the burning house, but if any replies came I never heard them. The cracking of the burning houses and trees, though, could have drowned the strongest voice.

"My first thought was self-preservation, and I made a desperate dash through the flood of fire as soon as I grasped the terrible situation. I was unarmed. The charred timbers on the ground burned my feet terribly, and the smoke almost choked me, but I kept running toward the swamp, knowing I could escape if I reached it.

"More than once I fell, but managed finally to reach the swamp, where I lay down in a pool of water to cool my burns. Then I fainted.

"I don't know how long I lay there, but some time this evening I woke up. I knew I must reach Mobile or die from my hurts, exposed as I was; so I made my way to a little landing where the camp had several canoes and rowed over here. How I acquired strength to do it or how I endured the pain caused by my burns I don't know.

"There was no use to try to make for a house to get assistance, as there are no dwellings within miles of our camp, and our own medicine chest was burned along with the balance of the things. I did not go back to the camp, but I am sure our men must have been burned. Unless they escaped before I did they could not possibly have lived."

Pressler is of the opinion that the fire was started by three negroes who were discharged from the camp yesterday morning. They were pretty badly handled before being allowed to leave, and he thinks they set fire to the woods for revenge.

The negroes are not know here, but Pressler furnished a good description of them, and a posse has gone to Baldwin County to look for them. If apprehended they are sure to meet the fate they bestowed upon their victims.

The owner of the camp is James Halloway from somewhere in Wisconsin. He is not known here. He was out at the camp yesterday, but Pressler does not know his whereabouts.

Forty-five of the men who are thought to have perished are colored.

FATAL FIRE IN BOSTON.

Three Proofreaders Perish in Flames Starting in Press Room of The Advertiser and Record.

BOSTON, Mrch 15.—Three lives were sacrificed, nearly a dozen men were more or less injured, and many thousands of dollars damage was the result of a fire that started in the press room of The Daily Advertiser and Record in the seven-story, granite-front building in newspaper row, Washington Street, to-night. The dead are James Richardson, Sr., of Boston; Judson Craft of Cambridge, and Walter Luscomb of Salem. All were proofreaders.

How the fire started is not known, but it was first seen in the pressroom, and like a flash it spread to the elevator well and darted to the top so rapidly that before the occupants of the two upper floors were aware that the building was on fire their rooms were filled with flames and smoke so stifling that it was with difficulty any one of them escaped. In the editorial room on the sixth floor there were but five men. All had a run for their lives.

One of the men in the editorial room managed to feel his way down the stairway to the street, which he reached in an exhausted state. The others ran to the fire escape on the southerly side of the building, from which they jumped to the roof of the building adjoining, occupied by Woodbury's café and billiard hall, through which they descended to the street.

On the upper floor, occupied by the composing room, were some eighteen compositors and proofreaders, whose situation was most critical. Panic-stricken, they rushed for the windows leading to the fire escape, and all but three of them succeeded in gaining the roof of the Woodbury building, where they remained for a time shouting to the crowd which had gathered in the street below, and by whom they were warned not to jump, as help was at hand.

Long ladders were raised as quickly as the network of electric wires over the street would permit, but even before a ladder could be placed in position to relieve them, the men had dropped through a skylight in the Woodbury Building roof and reached places of safety. Except in the pressroom in the basement, there was practically no fire in the building below the fifth story. The pressmen do not begin work until about 11 o'clock, and no one was in the pressroom at the time the fire started, except the fireman, who had not been seen up to a late hour.

Shamrock for Edward VII.'s Table.

LONDON, March 16.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra will have a posy of shamrock on their dining table to-morrow. Dispatches from Berlin say that the royal palace there, too, will be partly decorated with shamrock in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Triple Terminals.

Foot of West 23rd St., Desbrosses St., and Cortlandt St. Convenient to all sections of the city.—Adv.

MR. MORGAN GIVES $100,000.

One-Third of the Debt of the Y. M. C. A. Paid Off by This—No Incumbrances on New Branches.

The information that J. Pierpont Morgan had greatly lightened the task of liquidating its debt which the city branch of the Young Men's Christian Association set for itself at the beginning of the year, by the gift of $100,000, leaked out yesterday. The sum required was $300,000. It took Mr. Morgan just two minutes to make up his mind to give one-third of that amount. He had not been approached about the matter until Tuesday last. On that day one of the officers of the association called upon him at his office. The solicitor for aid did little talking. He merely laid a letter showing the needs of the association before Mr. Morgan, and also giving the amount which had already been subscribed.

"Where's your book?" asked Mr. Morgan.

The association official produced it. Down went the six figures below the last amount subscribed.

Mr. Morgan knows much about the work the Young Men's Christian Association is doing, and also considerable about the financial end of it. In 1866 he became Treasurer of the City Association, and had to secure aid for it himself until the year 1871, when he gave up the job. He continued to be a Director of the association for a number of years after that, however.

The debt which Mr. Morgan's gift helps signally to decrease involves that which hung over the Fifty-seventh Street branch of $150,000. The next liability in point of size was that on the Bowery Branch, which consisted of a debt of $50,000. The remaining $100,000 was represented by mortgages of $45,000 on the East Side Branch, $25,000 on the Second Avenue Branch, $24,000 on the Washington Heights Branch, and a floating debt of $6,000.

Aside from this recent piece of good fortune, the City Branch has begun work on several new buildings, on which no mortgage will be placed, the money having been entirely subscribed. Among them is the building for the new Railroad Branch at Mott Haven. This building will be known as the "John M. Toucey Memorial Building." Mr. Toucey was for many years General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad. His widow gave for her husband and herself $12,000. The New York Central Railroad gave $17,000 more.

For the erection of the East Side Branch building, at Eighty-sixth Street, ground has been broken. It is to be a three-story brick building, and will be erected on a lot 80 by 100 feet, room being left on all sides for light and air. For this building $80,000 has been subscribed.

For the furnishing of the navy building, which is being erected at the entrance to the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the Woman's Auxiliary, and toward which Miss Helen Miller Gould gave $400,000, funds are now being raised.

Another gift is that of William E. Dodge, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City Association, who subscribed $100,000 for the erection of a building on the campus of Columbia University, and which is to be known as "Eool Hall."

BIG SOFT COAL COMBINE.

J. W. Gates, D. A. Nease, and the Marmets to Control Many Large Bituminous Deposits in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15.—To-day another step was taken in the formation of the gigantic soft-coal combine which will control so much of the West Virginia coalfields. D. A. Nease has purchased a tract of 6,500 acres on the Kanawha River, paying $150,000 for it. The Marmets own 5,000 acres, and their lands will be the next to be absorbed, for it is understood that a price has been agreed upon and that the deal will be closed in Cincinnati early next week, when D. A. Nease will return from New York.

There is also another report that John W. Gates will be here to help complete the deal which will result in a gigantic coal company. Everything has been depending on the valuation at which the Marmet holdings were to be taken in, and this has now been arranged.

The combine is a three-cornered one, including the property owned by John W. Gates, D. A. Nease, and the Marmet Company of Cincinnati. The proposed consolidation will place 40,000 acres of land under one management. While the executive heads of the new company will doubtless be located in New York, Cincinnati will be the operating headquarters. Most of the business will be transacted through local offices. Persons now identified with the Marmet Company will be actively interested in the new company.

NOT INTERESTED WITH YERKES.

W. L. Elkins Says the Widener-Elkins Syndicate Does Not Back Him in London Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—William L. Elkins to-day was shown a dispatch from London, associating the name of Mr. Widener and himself with that of Charles T. Yerkes in a deal to control the underground railroads and street railroads of that city.

"There is not a word of truth in it," said Mr. Elkins quickly. "Neither Mr. Widener nor myself is directly or indirectly connected with Mr. Yerkes in any scheme either in the United States or abroad. I want this stated in the most positive and emphatic manner. You may cable this absolute denial to England at my expense. If Mr. Yerkes ever had any railroad holdings of any kind, we bought them out long ago and are not interested in any enterprise in which he may embark.

"The use of our names by the Yerkes people undoubtedly is for the purpose of raising their credit. We don't stand behind Mr. Yerkes for one cent. We are not interested in the London underground railroad scheme, and we don't propose to allow the intimation that we are to be circulated without a strenuous denial on our part whenever the rumor is encountered. This is all I have to say, and you can nail this Yerkes story as far as we are concerned in the strongest language you can find."

The story which called forth Mr. Elkins's denial was a London dispatch which gave Yerkes's plan for traction operations in London. It was asserted that persons professing to be well informed about the deal said that the Widener-Elkins syndicate is at the bottom of this latest invasion of London, and the plans were said to be a duplication of those adopted when Mr. Yerkes obtained control of the Chicago street railways.

A MAPLE SUGAR TRUST.

The Ohio Producers Will Advance the Price of Maple Syrup to One Dollar a Gallon.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 15.—The maple sugar and syrup makers of that section of Ohio, which is now the maple sugar-making centre of the world, are about to form a trust. The season is just opening and the plans are almost completed. Instead of selling individually to the buyers and boiling their own sap, the farmers will appoint one salesman to look after their interests, and will send all the sap to one place to be boiled.

Middlefield, Geauga County, will be the location. It is situated in close proximity to some 300,000 maple trees. The trust will place the price of syrup at $1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents. Heretofore the prices have varied. Sugar makers have sold to agents without thought of a standard price. Nowadays it is really syrup-making instead of sugar-making. Dealers figure it out that the price of sugar does not compensate them for the extra labor necessary to making it.

Convenient Traveling Facilities.

West 23rd St. Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is centrally located and easily reached by cab or car.—Adv.

MR. CARNEGIE OFFERS $5,200,000 TO NEW YORK

To Establish Sixty-five Branches of the Public Library.

City Must Provide Sites and Guarantee the Cost of Maintenance—Mayor Van Wyck Favors the Plan

When Andrew Carnegie sailed away for England the other day he left behind him a surprise for the people of this city in the form of a gift of more than $5,000,000 to extend the usefulness of the great New York Public Library about to be erected on the site of the old reservoir in Bryant Park, and which will bring the benefits of that institution to the very homes of those living in the remotest regions of the five boroughs.

Conditions accompany the gift, but they are precisely those that he has exacted in his similar benefactions. He will erect sixty-five branch library buildings in different parts of the great city, but he requires the municipality to provide the sites and to guarantee the cost of maintenance.

Following is Mr. Carnegie's offer, written on the eve of his departure, and made public by the Trustees of the New York Public Library in a communication to Mayor Van Wyck:

5 West Fifty-first Street,
New York, 12th March, 1901.

Dr. John S. Billings, Director New York Public Library

Dear Dr. Billings: Our conference upon the needs of Greater New York for branch libraries to reach the masses of the people in every district have convinced me of the wisdom of your plans.

Sixty-five branches strike one at first as a very large order, but as other cities have found one necessary for every sixty or seventy thousand of population the number is not excessive.

You estimate the average cost of these libraries at say $80,000 each, being $5,200,000 for all. If New York will furnish sites for these branches for the special benefit of the masses of the people, as it has done for the Central Library, and also agree in satisfactory form to provide for their maintenance as built, I should esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish the money as needed for the buildings, say $5,200,000. Sixty-five libraries at one stroke probably breaks the record, but this is the day of big operations and New York is soon to be the biggest of cities.

Very truly yours, ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

The communication to the Mayor, inclosing Mr. Carnegie's letter, is as follows:

New York, March 15, 1901.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, &c., &c.

Dear Sir: By direction of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of a letter which we received, through our Director, Dr. John S. Billings, from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, on the 13th inst., the day of his sailing for Europe.

You will observe that Mr. Carnegie offers to bear the expense of building a large number of branch libraries, at an estimated total cost of $5,200,000, provided the city will furnish the necessary land, and provided satisfactory arrangements can be made for the maintenance of these branches. There are no other conditions.

I am instructed to say that if the city authorities look with favor upon the general plan, our Board of Trustees will hold itself in readiness to co-operate in every way possible in furthering the beneficent purposes which have the object of Mr. Carnegie's munificent offer.

It is understood that Mr. Carnegie's offer is intended to apply to the entire city. The methods and agencies of administering branches in boroughs other than Manhattan and the Bronx may well be left to be settled hereafter.

I am further instructed to say that, in communicating Mr. Carnegie's proposal to our board, Dr. Billings accompanied it with the following statement:

"In the conferences referred to by Mr. Carnegie, the suggestions which I have made have related mainly to a free public library system for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

"I have stated that such a system should include the great central reference library on Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, about forty branch libraries for circulation, small distributing centres in those public school buildings which are adapted to such purposes, and a large traveling library system operated from the central building. Each of the branch libraries should contain reading rooms for from 50 to 100 adults, and for from 75 to 125 children, and in these reading rooms should be about 500 volumes of encyclopaedias, dictionaries, atlases, and large

The Trustees of the New York Public Library will give their aid to the plan, so far as they can, although if it is carried out through their agency it will involve very great additional labor and responsibility on their part. In particular it would be very difficult for them to manage libraries in Brooklyn or Queens, and, as there are already excellent library organizations in those boroughs, I should think it would prove better to arrange to have them administer any branch libraries that may be established there. The same is true of Richmond. The New York Public Library under its present organization, can, if desired, attend to any new branches that may be established in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"As to the city, we have seen the Mayor, and he authorizes us to say that he is most heartily in favor of the plan, and will do all in his power to carry out Mr. Carnegie's views.

"There are, however, several troublesome questions as to the city's power to make the agreement proposed. Under the present charter the Municipal Assembly has very general powers for acquiring sites for 'public buildings.' Whether the courts would hold that this extended to procuring sites for libraries seems to me very uncertain. The same powers are continued, under the proposed revision of the charter, in the Board of Aldermen. If the power to acquire sites is doubtful, as I think it is, then, of course, it would be necessary, if the plan is to be carried out, to procure further legislation. Another point is that under the present charter, or the proposed revision of it, the city, so far as I remember, has no authority to bind itself irrevocably by a contract to maintain the proposed branches.

"In addition to the legal difficulties there is also the financial question as to whether the city, with its present debt and its present necessities in other directions, ought to undertake the financial obligations to be incurred in carrying out this scheme. That is largely a question of expediency and must be decided by public opinion. The city is unable to pay for everything we should all like to have in the way of schools, docks, new pavements, rapid-transit railroads, and other things that are urgently desired, and also for a number of libraries. Some of these things perhaps must be given up if any very considerable sum of money is to be spent on procuring sites for new libraries. Which, of all the various things the city is desirous of doing, ought to be done, and which ought to be abandoned or postponed? is a question that no doubt will be very largely decided by the expression of public opinion.

"So far as relates to maintaining the proposed branches, if built, it must be remembered that the city at the present time is spending in the neighborhood of $300,000 a year for the same purpose, so that the proposal will not involve actually any very great increase, or an undue expenditure, either as compared with what is being spent now or with what is being spent by other large cities. By means of such increase the free circulating library system in Manhattan could be doubled.

"If the city authorities can see their way to accepting the proposal, and if, as I do not doubt, arrangements entirely satisfactory to all concerned can be made with the existing free circulating library organizations to extend their work, the proposal would lead undoubtedly to a complete and comprehensive system for the entire city. It cannot be put into operation at once, and it is likely that it will not be put into operation at all unless public opinion declares itself strongly in favor of it."

CITY'S POWER UNDER THE LAW.

There would seem to be no question as to the power of the city under the law as it stands at present to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer. Part of the University law of the State of New York is as follows:

By a majority vote at any election, any city, village, town, school district, or any other body authorized to levy and collect taxes, or by vote of its Common Council, or by action of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or other proper authority, any city, or by vote of its Trustees, any village, may establish and maintain a free public library, with or without branches, either by itself or in connection with any other body authorized to maintain such library. Whenever twenty-five taxpayers shall so petition, the question of providing library facilities shall be voted on at the next election or meeting at which taxes may be voted, provided that due public notice shall have been given of the proposed action.

This is the law as amended by Chapter 859 of 1896.

Even should this not be sufficiently comprehensive, special legislation on the subject could doubtless be obtained. An instance of this is Chapter 16, Laws of 1897, State of New York, referred to by Dr. Billings in his letter to the Library Board. This provides that the City of Buffalo is authorized by its Mayor to enter into a contract with the Buffalo Library for the proper care, maintenance, &c., of the Public Library and reading rooms, and to make all necessary appropriations for the same, and the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, is authorized to raise annually a sum not less than three-one-hundredths of 1 per centum, and not more than five one-hundredths of 1 per centum of the total taxable assessed valuation of the property of the City of Buffalo.

$1,000,000 FOR ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Carnegie Offers to Build Small Libraries Throughout the Mound City —The Gift to be Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—Andrew Carnegie will give $1,000,000 to St. Louis for a public library, provided that the city will contribute the site and appropriate $150,000 annually for its support. An excellent site is already owned by the Public Library here, and it would make a suitable downtown location. Mr. Carnegie desires that half of the money be devoted to the erection of branch libraries throughout the city. This will be done. It is estimated that fifteen excellent branches can be established for $500,000.

The handsome gift of the great philanthropist is the result of the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, who has been in communication with Mr. Carnegie for two years.

St. Louisians will augment the funds, and the main library building will be one of the most complete and best equipped in the United States. The city now appropriates $75,000 annually for the support of the Public Library. The other $75,000 could be easily raised. The buildings will be completed by the time of the World's Fair in 1903.

Offers a Library to New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 15.—New Rochelle is to have a library building donated by Andrew Carnegie if the site for the building is provided and $4,000 yearly is raised for the maintenance of the institution. The offer was made to William K. Palmer, who is a resident of this city. The Common Council will be asked to provide the maintenance fund, and it is expected the site will be given.

MR. CARNEGIE'S MUSICAL PLANS.

Report that He Is to be President of the Philharmonic Society.

There was a well-defined rumor in musical circles yesterday that at the next annual meeting of the Philharmonic Society, which is scheduled for the end of the orchestra's season next month, Francis E. Hyde, who has been its President for the last thirteen years, will retire and Andrew Carnegie will be elected to succeed him.

It was said by persons thoroughly familiar with the inside doings of the society that this change was practically agreed upon some time before Mr. Carnegie took his departure for Europe, and that he proposes upon his return to this country, when he takes up his permanent residence in this city, to take an active interest in the future welfare of the orchestra.

During the fifty-nine years of the orchestra's existence it has never given a concert outside of this city, but under the new administration it is intended to show some of the music-loving public of the large cities what the New York Philharmonic Orchestra can do.

So far as is known there will be no change for the next season in the conductor's chair, and the probability is that Emil Paur will continue in this capacity.

Mr. Hyde, when asked about the rumored change in the Presidency, said that the affairs of the society were secret, and he would neither affirm nor deny the report.

CARNEGIE MAY GIVE $25,000,000.

Princely Endowment Expected for Pittsburg Technical School.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Intimate friends of Andrew Carnegie say that it is the intention of the steelmaster to give at least $25,000,000 for the erection of buildings and for the endowment of the proposed technical school of Pittsburg. It is also declared by those who have talked with Mr. Carnegie that he intends to make his school the finest of its kind in the world, and that it will lend as much fame to Pittsburg on the theoretical side of iron and steel making as his famous works have done in actual practice.

Easton Declines a Carnegie Library.

EASTON, Penn., March 15.—The Easton Board of School Controllers last night refused to increase the tax rate one-half a mill for the maintenance of a public library, thereby practically refusing the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give the city $50,000, providing Easton would appropriate $5,000 for the maintenance of the library.

A BOY DESPERADO FIRES ON PURSUERS

Had Attempted to Rob a Cashier at Berlin, N. J.

Tracked Through a Swamp by Rabbit Hounds—Lynching Narrowly Averted After His Arrest.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 15.—Walter Atkins, sixteen years old, was brought here to-day a prisoner and lodged in the County Jail, charged with attempted murder. He had a narrow escape from being lynched last night at Berlin, fourteen miles from this city. Atkinson lives in this city. Yesterday he rode out to Berlin on his bicycle. He dismounted in front of James Hewitt's general store and walked inside. Charles McIlvaine, the cashier of the store, was alone at the time. Mr. Hewitt was in the yard in the rear of the store, and the others were away.

McIlvaine advanced to the counter to wait on the supposed customer, and a pistol was thrust in his face and he was ordered to give up all the money in the place or take the consequences. McIlvaine did not think the boy would shoot and refused, and then ducked behind the counter, just in time to miss a bullet.

Atkinson started to go behind the counter after McIlvaine just as Mr. Hewitt came in from the rear of the building on hearing the shot. Atkinson fired a shot at him just as he jumped back. Atkinson must have realized that an alarm would be shortly given, and he ran out of the store and jumped on his bicycle before several men who had run up could stop him. He went down the road at a clipping pace and would have gotten away had not a mishap occurred to him. Just outside the village a narrow wooden bridge spans the creek. It is without side guards more than a few inches high. When Atkinson reached the bridge he must have lost control of his mount and ran into the side piece, and he and the bicycle turned somersaults into the swamp through which the stream runs.

He was not hurt and started across the swamp afoot, as his bicycle was broken, the front wheel being smashed. The men who saw him wheel away saw his mishap and followed, but did not dare brave the swamp. They went around to head him off, but Atkinson made the woods before they did.

Then he held them off, firing several shots at the party when it attempted to reach the woods by the road. It was then growing dark, and a few of the men went back to the village for dogs, lanterns, and guns. When they returned part of them entered the woods by another route, but the boy had fled. The dogs mostly proved worthless for man hunting, but a pair of rabbit hounds took up the trail and followed it through the woods. The dogs' barking frightened Atkinson, and before the animals were anywhere near him he ran out of the woods and surrendered to another party of searchers.

He was taken back to Berlin, and Constable Norcross was sent for. While awaiting the constable a movement was started to lynch the prisoner. A rope was procured and a noose made in it. The law-abiding citizens made an objection to this proceeding, but were pushed aside and blows were freely exchanged. The lynchers got hold of the prisoner and had the rope on him when Constable Norcross arrived. He acted promptly, and, breaking through the crowd, pulled away the noose and, by a display of his revolver, drove away the violent ones. Atkinson, after having his life saved by the constable, resisted being led away, and the constable had to knock him down.

The prisoner was then shackled, and, as an additional precaution, his elbows were tied with the rope that came near to being used to hang him. Atkinson admits the hold-up. He says he needed the money, but says no more. He lives at 312 Arch Street, this city.

RUN ON SAVINGS BANK.

An Old Woman, Finding the Doors Closed After Business Hours, Spread Report that the Bank Had Failed.

NATICK, Mass., March 15.—An old woman's misunderstanding of the words "closed for business" caused a run on the Natick Five Cents Savings Bank to-day. As a result of the rumor that the bank had failed the doors of the institution were blockaded this morning with anxious out-of-town depositors. On the run which followed $32,000 was drawn out.

The rumor started from the visit of an old lady from Exonville to the bank yesterday, when she found the bank closed. She was told the bank had closed its doors for business and jumped at the conclusion that it had failed, not taking into consideration that it was then 3:30 o'clock. The report rapidly spread to surrounding towns, and the inward-bound electric cars were filled with depositors to draw out their deposits.

Fortunately the bank, which is considered one of the strongest in New England, had on hand $50,000 in cash, and, in addition, was easily able to borrow $85,000 more from a National bank, so that there was much more than enough to pay the demands of all depositors who wished to withdraw their money.

The Trustees to-night decided to post assurances of the bank's good condition on the window of the bank to-morrow morning. It is believed that when the facts become known, the excitement will be allayed and there will be no large withdrawals to-morrow.

ANOTHER FAITH HEALER DIES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—Andrew C. Whitney, a preacher of a sect known as the "Household of Faith," died to-day of consumption, after a four years' illness, during which, on account of his religious beliefs, he has refused all medical attendance. Whitney was treated by laying on of hands, anointing with oil, and with prayer.

WOMAN LAWYER TRIUMPHS.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon had a brief passage of words in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon with Miss Lavinia Lally, a lawyer.

The two were opposing counsel in a suit over bonds. Miss Lally moved for an adjournment on the ground that her client was ill. Col. Bacon opposed this, saying that Miss Lally did not explain where her client was. Miss Lally told the court that she did not want to give the Colonel a chance to "hound" the client, as, she alleged, he had been doing.

"What this woman says is an untruth," said Col. Bacon.

"Withdraw that remark," ordered Justice Maddox.

"With pleasure," said the Colonel, bowing.

Justice Maddox then granted Miss Lally's motion for an adjournment.

$1,000,000 Sale of Mining Land.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 15.—There were filed for record here to-day a warranty deed for $1,000,000 from Royal C. Peabody and wife of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Utah Fuel Company conveying 2,400 acres of land at Sunnyside, Utah, with mining apparatus and coking plant; also a trust deed from the Utah Fuel Company and the Pleasant Valley Coal Company to the Morton Trust Company of New York for $1,000,000, covering 7,564 acres of coal land in this (Carbon) and adjoining counties.

A. B. Townsend Getting Well.

MONTREAL, March 14.—A. B. Townsend, the New York clubman, who attempted suicide yesterday, is doing fairly well to-day. His brother arrived here from New York this morning. Townsend is virtually under arrest for attempted suicide, but it is not expected that the prosecution will amount to anything, although it is alleged he has rendered himself liable to a fine and imprisonment. It is believed that evidence will show that he was suffering from an attack of mental aberration.

Big Dry Goods House Fails.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15.—The dry goods firm of Gavigan, Parmelee & Whitley was placed in the hands of a receiver this afternoon. The firm has debts aggregating about $100,000. The firm is composed of Hugh V. Gavigan, W. L. Parmelee, and J. B. Whitley. They say that careful management of the stock will enable them to pay creditors in full.

If You Have Rheumatism

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, expenses paid. If cured, pay $5.50. If not, it is free.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PRESIDENTS' AGREEMENT FAILS.

Two Important Western Roads Give Notice of Withdrawal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Two of the most important Western roads have given the required thirty days' notice of withdrawal from the "Presidents' agreement," which provides for the pooling of the business through district committees. One of the roads is the Chicago and Northwestern. The name of the other is kept secret for the present.

These roads, it is said, have given notice also that they will not pay any portion of the committee's expenses. This action is said to refer especially to the St. Paul and Chicago and the Kansas City and Chicago committees. The failure of these district pools, or committees, to bring about the promised maintenance of rates has disgusted the two roads, and they could not see any reason why they should continue to help pay some high-priced officials without receiving any returns.

Not in years has rate cutting been more freely and more openly practiced than at Kansas City during the last few weeks. The fact that the Inter-State Commerce Commission had taken cognizance of the open violation of the law and had decided to go to Kansas City March 21 to investigate charges preferred against several roads was the last straw in the burden of complaints which precipitated the collapse of the "Presidents' agreement."

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT.

Contest with Minnesota Officials Ended and License Fee Paid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 15.—The Twin City Rapid Transit Company has settled all its differences with the State officials, and filed a certified copy of its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company has also paid its license fee of $2,325, as required under the Somerville law. The fee is based on a valuation of $4,600,000, agreed to by the officials of the company and the State Treasurer. All proceedings against the company for failure to comply with the law will be dropped. The articles are dated June 3, 1891, and the copy deposited to-day is certified by George Wurts, Secretary of State of New Jersey, under date of Dec. 6, 1900.

The total capital stock is fixed at $20,000,000, and the incorporators are Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, George Bliss of New York, J. Kennedy Tod of New York, George S. Coe of Englewood, N. J.; John Kean, Jr., of Union Township, N. J.; Charles Fairchild of Boston, and Henry W. Cannon of New York.

THE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS.

Controlling Interest in the Road Transferred to the Boston and Maine.

A controlling interest in the Central Massachusetts Railroad was transferred yesterday to the Boston and Maine Railroad by Hornblower & Weeks, the bankers, at the Old Colony Trust Company, in Boston. The Central Massachusetts has been operated by the Boston and Maine under a lease. Last Summer negotiations were concluded by which the Boston and Maine agreed to buy the Central Massachusetts, the terms to be arranged by the State Railroad Commissioners. The latter recently decided on the price, and the transfer was concluded yesterday.

The sale involves $2,600,000 preferred and $700,000 common stock. The Central Massachusetts has a total trackage of 122 miles, running from Cambridge to Northampton, Mass.

A New Railroad to be Built.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 15.—The Toledo and Chicago Railroad Company was to-day incorporated, to construct and operate a railroad from the Wabash line at Montpelier, Ohio, to Toledo, a distance of sixty-five miles. The capital stock is $250,000 and the incorporators are B. C. Winston of New York and F. J. Reynolds, George H. Beckwith, C. H. Newton, and C. L. Reynolds of Toledo.

Brief Railroad Items.

E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific Railroad has returned from a trip of recreation in the South.

In view of the statement of Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the road had not acquired control of the Baltimore and Ohio, the following statement, coming from one of the highest officials of the Baltimore and Ohio, is of interest: "It has been an open secret for over a week that the Pennsylvania has increased its holdings in our road, and it is a good thing for both that it has acquired control. What changes there will be in the Board of Directors I can't say, but you can draw your own conclusions from the fact that Mr. Salomon is going to return to the banking business."

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad took about 200 newspaper men from various parts of New York State to Buffalo yesterday in a special train of sleepers. The party, which is in charge of H. B. Hunter, advertising agent of the Lackawanna, will be entertained by the railroad and the officials of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the grounds of which they will visit to-day.

EMPTY BOTTLES COST HIM $155

Ohio Man Told in Raines Law Hotel that He Had Drunk 35 Bottles of Champagne.

It is not often that the manager of a disorderly resort will admit to a Police Magistrate that his place is such, but David Mackoff, manager of the Raines law hotel at 110 Third Avenue, is an exception to the general rule. The alleged owner of this place is Michael Cass, but it is said to be really owned by John McGurk, the proprietor of "Suicide Hall," at First Street and the Bowery.

Mackoff was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, on the complaint of John A. Berger, a manufacturer of Tinton, Ohio, who said he went into the place on Thursday night, and after drinking a couple of bottles of wine, engaged a room. He testified that Mackoff told him before he went upstairs that he had better leave his jewelry and money with him. Berger said he gave up $95 and his watch and chain. In the morning he found seventeen empty champagne bottles in his room, and the manager told him he had drunk eighteen additional bottles of wine down stairs, and still owed $60. Berger doubted his alleged capacity for wine drinking, and told the police of the Fifth Street Police Station about it. Detective McCarthy was assigned to the case and arrested Mackoff.

"What do you know about this place?" asked Magistrate Brann of the detective.

"It's a Raines law hotel."

"What kind of a Raines law hotel?"

"An ordinary Raines law hotel."

"Is that the most lucid answer you can give me?"

"That's the best answer I know," answered McCarthy.

"Well, you're a nice detective," said the Magistrate, in disgust. "You ought to be an inspector, you ought." Then, turning to Mackoff:

"Now, look here, Mackoff, I want to know the truth from you. What kind of a place have you got there. Isn't it a resort for disorderly women and thieves?"

"Well—yes," slowly answered Mackoff.

"Exactly," commented the Magistrate. "I'll adjourn this case till to-morrow morning. I'm determined to sift this to the bottom. One thousand dollars bail for examination."

DENTISTRY.

Probably you don't know good dentistry from bad until you try it a few years. Therefore a poor operator can impose on you. He cannot impose on me. Dentistry has been my study for 23 years.

I act as dental adviser to my patients. I don't do the work myself, because dentistry is too complicated for one man to become adept in all its branches. But I have a specialist for each branch, whose work is more skillful and painless than that of any general practitioner.

Edward Everett Cady, D.D.S.

857 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan; 346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.,) Bklyn.

SHUT IN TO DIE BY FIRE

A Mother's Fatal Precaution Prevents Her Children's Rescue.

The Door, Doubly Padlocked, Resists Her Frantic Efforts—Her Sad Dream Alarmed Her.

With a vague fear that her two small children might come to some harm while she was absent, Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs of 40 Chrystie Street, shut them in a room of her home on the top floor of the tenement, and placed two padlocks on the door. Then she left the house. She returned a short time afterward to find her apartments in flames, and her children were burned to death while the frantic mother beat upon and tore at the locked door in a vain endeavor to reach them. When the door itself was finally burst open by the flames and consumed, the woman tried to dash into the fire, and was only restrained after her hair had been burned from her head.

Fireman Thomas Callen of Engine Company No. 31, in a determined effort to reach the children by entering through the small windows of the room, had an artery of his wrist severed. He nearly bled to death before he received attention.

The dead children are Elizabeth, four years old, and David, aged six years.

The mother is a young woman, who says she was deserted by her husband three weeks ago. Her mother, who lives at 312 Broome Street, helps her, and it was to her she went yesterday afternoon to get food for the children. She says she had a dream the night before telling her that trouble would come upon her, and, fearing for her little ones she locked them in.

She had been gone but a short time when the children were heard screaming and the neighbors rushed out into the hall. Barnet Vorninsky and his wife, an aged couple living on the top floor, were the first to see the flames through the door cracks. The old man tried to get in, but found the door double locked. Then other neighbors, in answer to the terrified cries of the imprisoned children, tried but failed.

Just then the mother came in with her arms full of food. She flung her bundles on the floor and tried to get in without the keys. They told her to unlock the padlocks, and for "God's sake to be quick about it."

The frantic woman began searching through her clothing for her keys. In her great haste she could not find them. She tore her clothing from her body in her frenzied search. Then, in answer to the screams of her children within, she tugged at the chains and locks, but they held fast.

The cries of the children ceased, and a moment later flames burst out through the door. The mother tried to dash through the opening, but Policeman Peters of the Eldridge Street Station, who had arrived, seized her, put the fire out about her head, and dragged her to the street.

Fireman Callen had in the meantime been trying to break his way in through the window. A piece of glass cut his wrist, opening it wide, and the fireman had to be carried to the street almost dead from loss of blood.

The fire was soon extinguished, and the firemen took out the bodies of the imprisoned children. The boy was found lying dead in his crib, his clothing burned away. The little girl's body was under the bed, where she had evidently crawled in terror when she found she could not get out. Everything inflammable in the room was burned. The total money damage was not large, however—only about $500.

GIRLS CROWD FIRE-ESCAPES.

False Alarm of Fire Responsible for a Panic in Grand Street.

One of the most peculiar cases of false alarm that has occurred in this city in years caused a wild panic in a Grand Street factory building yesterday morning and sent 300 men, women, and girls tumbling over each other to the fire escapes and came near resulting in loss of life.

The first floor of the building at 182 and 184 Grand Street is occupied by a cloth examiner, who employs about 25 men. The second, third, and fourth floors are occupied by a tobacco firm. There were 75 men and women on the second floor, 68 on the third floor, and 150 on the fourth floor, mostly women. The fifth floor is occupied by a firm of combmakers who give work to about thirty employes. There was a bad fire in the building three months ago.

Everything was quiet and orderly throughout the place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, when a couple of workmen on the top floor had occasion to drag a block and tackle across the floor. The rumbling noise made by the tackle dragging over the floor sounded to the girls on the floor below like people rushing about, and they immediately concluded that there was a fire. They screamed in unison and made a combined rush for the fire escapes and the stairs. The men, seeing this, concluded that a great catastrophe was pending, and did the same. The fire escapes and stairways were jammed with a struggling mass of humanity in a few seconds.

The shrieks of the panic-stricken men and women on this floor startled those on the floors below, and they joined in the pandemonium. The people on the top floor, including the two men who had been dragging the innocent tackle that did all the mischief, heard the screams and confusion below, and concluding that the building was burning down, dropped everything and fled for their lives.

In a few moments all the fire-escapes of the building were jammed with terrified men and women shouting "Fire!" and imploring the horrified spectators in the street to rescue them. Then, above the din, some might be heard shouting "Where's the fire?"

As if in answer to this question, the engineer, far down in the basement, oblivious of the turmoil above him, shoveled a lot of coal into the furnaces under his boiler, and dense clouds of black smoke rolled out over the building. A citizen seeing the great volumes of smoke rolling ominously over the building and the terror-stricken women on the fire-escapes, turned in a fire alarm with all possible haste, and the excitement was at its height two minutes later, when the fire apparatus rolled around the corner and the firemen, scenting a holocaust ahead, dashed into the building.

Fire nets were gotten out, and the air was rent with hoarse cries from the great crowd below, telling the white-faced men and women above not to jump. Girls and women were screaming, and boys and men shouting in terror. Four fire engines, two trucks, four hose carts, a water tower, and two Chiefs of Battalion were about the building, and hose lines were being unreeled in every direction. In a few moments a horde of disgusted firemen came trooping out of the building.

A second later the girls and men realized that there was no fire and had been none. They laughed and went back to work. The firemen and their apparatus left in an atmosphere of profanity and the disappointed crowd disappeared.

ONE MAN KILLED IN HOTEL FIRE.

Four Are Injured and There Was a Great Panic Over a Small Blaze.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—At 3:53 A. M. to-day electric light wires started a fire in the Merchants' Hotel, 485 Pennsylvania Avenue, which spread rapidly, causing panic among the guests, several of whom jumped from the windows. One person, L. F. Henry, forty-eight years old, was killed, and four severely injured. The injured were:

CATCHINGS, W. B., of Kentucky; back sprained, legs and right side bruised; injuries caused by jumping from window.

COLLINS, STEPHEN, proprietor of the hotel; both legs badly burned, deep burn in neck, burned about face and arms, condition very serious, but not necessarily fatal.

KETCHUM, W. B., of Connecticut; bruised by falling down stairs.

SCANLON, JOHN; head cut by jumping from window.

Firemen easily extinguished the flames. The damage to the building was small.

Automobilists Must Pay Damages.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 15.—In the Superior Court to-day Henry A. Corey of Shrewsbury was awarded $1,400 damages against Lud C. Havener and A. L. Adams of Worcester. Corey is a farmer. While driving toward Worcester last Summer he met the two defendants, who were riding on motor cycles. Corey's horse was frightened and ran away. Corey was thrown out and severely injured. He thereupon sued the cyclists.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Eastern Milling and Exporting Company, capital, $4,000,000. Incorporators—Norman H. Grey, Edward H. Chew, and Wilfred Wolcott.

The Southern Telegraph Company, capital, $125,000.

MORTGAGE TAX EXEMPTION.

All those who are opposed to the taxation of mortgages on real estate are requested to sign the following petition and mail it to LAWSON PURDY, Secretary, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. Also write to your Senator and Assemblyman praying for the exemption of mortgages from taxation.

Mortgage Exemption Committee.

George F. Seward, Chamber of Commerce; William F. King, Merchants' Association; James Talcott, Board of Trade and Transportation; George F. Elliott, Chairman Committee on Legislation Kings County Republican Organization; De Borden Wilmot, West End Association; John F. Doyle; Francis E. Ward, Real Estate Board of Brokers; Henry Markus, United Real Estate Associations; George E. Lovett; Peter H. McNulty, Real Estate Exchange, Brooklyn; Lawson Purdy, Secretary, New York Tax Reform Association.

PETITION.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

I am opposed to the taxation of mortgages upon real estate, and respectfully pray for the immediate and total exemption of such mortgages from taxation.

.....

.....

Address.....

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN STORE STOOL CO. 34 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring. DESKS

CHASE AFTER MOTOR VEHICLE.

Policeman Has a Lively Time in Fifth Avenue Before Capturing the Driver.

A motor vehicle that can run almost as fast as an express train, a French chauffeur who isn't afraid to make it do so, and Bicycle Policeman Jim Donahoe, who can do a sprint himself, figured in a small comedy in Fifth Avenue last night.

Donahoe was leaning leisurely on his wheel in front of the Waldorf-Astoria when the machine went by him like a streak. Its "choo, choo, choo," frightened two horses attached to a coupé, and Donahoe went after the offender. At Fortieth Street he caught up to the machine.

"Stop! Stop!" he commanded.

"Ha, ha, ha! Maybe, if you me make to stop," replied the chauffeur mockingly.

Then the machine jumped ahead faster than ever.

At Forty-sixth Street the chauffeur did stop. Donohoe got off his wheel and told the man he was under arrest.

"Come with me," he commanded.

"Messieur, come you with me, that I much prefaire," said the jolly Frenchman. Then he opened the valve and with a jump the thing was off again. Donohoe swore and again gave chase.

At Fifty-eighth Street the Frenchman turned the corner toward Sixth Avenue in a way that made spectators hold their breath. The machine went around the corner on two wheels at an angle of forty-five degrees. But the turn brought the speed down, and at Sixth Avenue the Frenchman slowed up and stopped.

"I can no make it run more," said the Frenchman, "the power is gone."

He then submitted to arrest and was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He managed to run the machine that far by going slowly.

He registered as Constant E. Cousy, twenty-nine years old, of 453 West Forty-third Street. He was released on depositing $20 bail.

HER BOY KIDNAPPED, SHE SAID.

Mysterious Young Woman Pays a Visit to Police Headquarters.

Sergt. Phafler, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night, received a visit from a mysterious well-dressed young woman who came in a cab and wanted to see Capt. Titus. When the Sergeant told her there was little likelihood of his returning, she told him that her boy had been kidnapped, and showed him a pair of child's gloves as proof of her story.

When asked for her name, however, the woman positively refused to give it, and would only say that she lived at the Waldorf-Astoria. She left the building after using the telephone to some person, and, seeing one of the newspaper bureaus across the street, went in and asked to talk with the proprietor of the newspaper. When she found out by telephone that he was not at his office, she drove away.

The cabman told an inquirer that he had picked up his strange fare at the Manhattan Hotel, but neither the clerks there nor at the Waldorf-Astoria could recognize her from her description, nor had they heard of any recent kidnapping case.

NEGRO HYPNOTIST DECAMPS.

Two Women Assert that He Swindled Them Out of $386.

Mrs. Lizzie Knoelling of 107 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and her mother, yesterday reported to the police that they had been swindled out of $386 by Prof. King, a colored hypnotist and clairvoyant, doing business at 72 and 74 Willow Avenue. He advertised that he would cure all diseases without medicines. The two women, who were suffering from heart disease, consulted him. They were under his treatment three weeks, but received no benefit. He charged them $36 and also induced them to advance $350, which he promised to invest for them in the Steel Trust, which, he said, would yield them a profit of 100 per cent. within a month.

After that they were not able to find the professor at his rooms.

His daughter was taken into custody by the police in the hope that something might be learned from her, but she denied all knowledge of her father's whereabouts or business. King's wife, who assisted him, is a white woman, and is said to be possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. She accompanied him in his flight.

To Dam the Delaware for Water Power.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 15.—There is much talk just now of damming the Delaware River so as to get power for use in all the neighboring towns. One point of operation will be near Carpentersville, where a very favorable location is afforded. The Delaware Power Company has been organized with a capital of $200,000, and it is said will push the work as soon as Spring opens. The proposed dam at Belvidere will be at Big Foul Rift, where there is a heavy flow of water. A plant at this point would be able to furnish enough power for all the neighboring towns for electric lights, trolleys, &c.

Melting Ice Causes Inundation.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 15.—The ice went out of the St. Joseph River last night, and the result is a flood that has inundated the low lands between this city and Benton Harbor, where many manufacturing establishments are, to a depth of several feet. The water is still rising rapidly and approaching very near to the tracks of the electric roads connecting the two cities. Many small buildings on the flats have been washed away and are floating down toward the lake.

BODY-RESTORER

Food is the body-restorer. In health, you want nothing but food; and your baby wants nothing but food. But, when not quite well, you want to get back to where food is enough.

One of the most delicate foods, in the world, is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. When usual food is a burden, it feeds you enough to restore your stomach; baby the same.

The body-builder is food; the body-restorer is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Made Right—Sold Right
Always Right—

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

SPRING STYLES ON SALE

Broadway & Houston St.
Broadway, near Dey St.
Broadway, near Duane St.
Broadway, near 28th St.
Broadway, near 30th St.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.

The Present Grand Piano a Back Number

When compared with the STEINERTONE, which is a modern Grand Piano, the product of a modern age.

While the present piano on account of its defective construction cannot be called a true musical instrument, the STEINERTONE, when under the fingers of the musician, is pregnant and full of delightful tones that spring from the inherent excellence of that instrument. Such music is music of the soul and therefore gives repose to the listener.

Aside from its artistic construction the STEINERTONE is also a popular Piano and furthermore is sold at a popular price.

Hear the Steinertone.

SAVE TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ON YOUR PURCHASE.

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 18th St.,) N. Y.

THAT A STRAIGHT WHISKEY

is the only pure and wholesome one admits of no argument. This is a leading reason why

OLD CROW RYE

has taken the lead in sales and in the confidence of the public. GOLD MEDAL awarded, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT FOR A YOUNG HUSBAND

It Is Directed Against Mrs. Tonkin's Mother-in-Law.

Chorus Girl Bride Asserts that Harold G. Tonkin is Restrained of His Liberty.

Eugenie Bashford Tonkin applied to Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus directing her mother-in-law to produce her husband in court. Mrs. Tonkin, in her petition says that on March 5 last her husband, Harold G. Tonkin, left her to go and call on his mother, Mrs. Virginia Tonkin, at the Hotel Majestic. From that day to this she has not heard from him. "I have never seen him since," says the affidavit, "as his mother has kept him imprisoned and restrained him of his liberty."

Justice Lawrence issued the writ and made it returnable on Monday morning next, when the young man will have to be produced in court.

This writ is the outcome of a case of parental opposition to young sons marrying chorus girls. In this case, however, the young man, who is barely twenty-one years old, has had two experiences with married life, his first wife having obtained a divorce from him. The second wife, before she became Mrs. Harold G. Tonkin, was Eugenie Bashford, a chorus girl in the Weber & Fields Company.

The father of the young man is John J. Tonkin, a consulting engineer, of this city, who has large business interests at Oswego, N. Y., among them being a large iron works, of which he is the manager.

In these iron works Harold was employed as a draughtsman at a salary of $1,500 a year. About a year ago the young man married Caroline Helen Starbuck, a young artist's model. The couple lived together only three days, when her parents stepped in and objected. She left her husband and went to Brooklyn to live. It was a short time after this separation that the Weber & Fields Company went to Oswego on its annual Spring tour. In the chorus was Eugenie Bashford. Harold met her, and, as the story goes, he fell in love with her. The love appeared to be mutual, as the couple went to Oswego Centré, a few miles from Oswego, and were married by the Rev. G. M. Kelly, a Methodist minister. The story of the marriage was kept secret for some time, but the fact came to the knowledge of the first Mrs. Harold Tonkin, who claimed that she had not yet been divorced from her husband. She instituted divorce proceedings and received a decree, the second Mrs. Harold Tonkin being named in the papers.

The young man had been active in Grace Presbyterian Church at Oswego, and was Treasurer of the Christian Endeavor Society. When the church people found out that he had married a chorus girl there was a warm time prepared for him. A still warmer time came when his parents obtained knowledge of the fact. Harold left the church as a result of the row there, and his wife alleges that his parents tried to get him to leave her. For some time the couple lived in this city.

At the Hotel Majestic, where the young man's father and mother reside, it was said that the young man was not there and had not been there. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. John J. Tonkin had been at the hotel all day.

ORCHESTRA LEADER ARRESTED.

Mr. Braham of Daly's Theatre Accused by His Wife.

John J. Braham, leader of the orchestra in Daly's Theatre and residing at the Gilsey House, was a prisoner in Long Island City yesterday. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by his wife, charging him with assaulting her. They are living apart. Mrs. Braham lives at Richmond Hill, Queens.

Her complaint, made before Magistrate Smith of Queens, was that at 5 o'clock yesterday morning her husband came to her house and forced an entrance. She alleged that he struck her, and that her servants had to interfere to save her. Braham was paroled for further examination.

St. George Kempson to Give Bail.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—St. George Kempson, the Perth Amboy editor, was to-day granted an order by the Court of Errors and Appeals, which will allow his release on bail pending an appeal from the contempt order under which he is in prison. Kempson is in the New Brunswick Jail because of an act of alleged contempt of the Court of

CASTELLANE DUEL TO-DAY

Count Boni to Fight M. de Rodays, Editor of Le Figaro.

Two Shots to be Exchanged at Twenty-five Paces—The Affair to be Absolutely Private.

PARIS, March 16.—The seconds of Count Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays met yesterday afternoon and decided that the duel shall take place this morning. Two shots will be exchanged at twenty-five paces.

M. Perivier, one of M. de Roday's seconds, who is co-manager of Le Figaro, declared in an interview that the duel would be absolutely private. He said:

"I will not tolerate the presence of a stranger. If otherwise, I will retire from the field. In my opinion it is improper to permit persons attracted by unhealthy curiosity to be present at a duel in which two men are staking their lives."

It is understood that the seconds of Count Boni are Count de Dion and Gaston Jollivet.

The seconds of M. de Rodays and MM. Prestat and Perivier.

NO DEROULEDE-BUFFET DUEL.

Would-be Combatants Expelled from Switzerland and the Seconds Declare Honor Satisfied.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 15.—The duel which had been arranged to take place to-day between Paul Déroulède and André Buffet, growing out of the controversy over the action of the Royalists at the time of the coup d'état planned by M. Déroulède and M. Marcel-Habert, on the occasion of the funeral of President Faure, has been abandoned, on consequence of the authorities having issued a decree expelling both the would-be combatants from Switzerland.

The decree ordered the duelists and their seconds to leave Swiss territory before 8 o'clock this morning.

Detectives shadowed MM. Buffet and Déroulède and their seconds yesterday evening, not leaving them for an instant. A meeting of the seconds was held at midnight, and they drew up the following declaration:

"In conformity with our statement of March 12, the four seconds met at Lausanne, after taking the most minute precautions to secure secrecy in the meeting of the two exiles. All the arrangements were made for the adversaries to face one another on Friday morning, when a double decree of expulsion was communicated to them, under threat of arrest. The hotel where we are staying is surrounded, and we are obliged to recognize the fact that henceforth, wherever we might try to meet, we shall find some impediments.

"The duel was originally exclusively political, and put in antagonism the plebiscitary Republican, M. Paul Déroulède, and the Royalist, M. André Buffet, who were thereby brought to the field of honor to affirm their political divergencies. Under these material and moral conditions, and in the presence of force majeure, the undersigned adjudge their honor safe and declare the incident closed.

"DE CASSAGNAC,
"DE RAMEL,
"BARRES,
"DE VILLIERS."

M. Déroulède and his party left here for Milan and M. Buffet and his friends started for Basel this morning, accompanied by detectives.

M. Déroulède expressed to his seconds in strong terms his discontent with the issue. In the course of an interview he declared that he had been placed in a false position. He said he desired to exchange bullets with the Royalist, and it was deplorable that the duel had not taken place.

Before leaving here he had a lively dispute with the Chief of the Detective Staff, who had threatened to arrest him for remaining beyond the limit fixed in the writ of expulsion.

M. Buffet declined to discuss the terms of the declaration made by the seconds, but said:

"I guarantee that the Royalist Party will not remain compromised by M. Déroulède's statement. I shall be unable to keep silence. Otherwise it would be said that an infamous name had been given to me and that I had to bow before the revelation."

THE INVITATION FROM LONDON.

It Is Expected that Many Members of the New York Chamber of Commerce Will Accept It.

LONDON, March 15.—Although the New York Chamber of Commerce has not yet officially replied to the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, the London Chamber fully anticipates that the Americans will visit this city as its guests early in June, and it is, provisionally, preparing extensive festivities.

The object of the suggested visit is to cultivate closer relations and arouse a better understanding between the two peoples. The programme will include a grand, representative banquet, numerous dinners and receptions, and visits to race meetings and theatres.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, after reading the foregoing cablegram from London, said yesterday:

"We are earnest in our endeavor to get a representative committee of the Chamber to accept the banquet that the Chamber of Commerce of London has tendered to us. We are working assiduously to that end, and in a few days we will know exactly what we can do. We are anxious to have as large a number of delegates in attendance as possible, and already we are in receipt of quite a representative list of names of members, each one of whom has promised to make the trip to London.

"The invitation was extended to the officers of the Chamber and to the Board of Directors, but as we have no Board of Directors, being governed differently to the London Chamber of Commerce, our representatives will be selected from standing committees.

"In the meantime Mr. Andrew Carnegie, one of the Vice Presidents of this Chamber, who sailed on the St. Louis on Wednesday, has been requested to call on Mr. Albert G. Sandeman, President of the London Chamber, and inform him of the progress we are making. The date on which the banquet will take place was left to our choice, and we have chosen the 5th of June. We hope by the time Mr. Carnegie arrives on the other side to be able to cable decisively. You can say for me that Mr. George Wilson, the Secretary of the New York Chamber, and myself will positively be on hand at the appointed time."

Sanitary Conditions in West Africa.

LONDON, March 15.—A deputation from the Liverpool, Manchester, and London Chambers of Commerce had an interview this afternoon with the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, on the subject of rendering West Africa more habitable. The delegates secured a promise that if the Chambers of Commerce appoint three business men the Government will add a representative of the Colonial Office and a scientific expert and pay all the expenses of a commission to inquire into sanitary conditions in West Africa and other matters on which depend the prosperity of the British colonies in that part of the world.

Portuguese King and Queen Quarrel.

MADRID, March 15.—Dispatches from Lisbon are strictly censored, but according to advices which have reached here there are serious differences in royal circles respecting the treatment of the religious congregations. Queen Maria Amelia is said to be chagrined at the attitude of King Charles, which is antagonistic to the congregations, and, it is added, she has decided to go on a journey. The Marquis de Pombal has resigned the post of Grand Master of the Court Ceremonies in consequence of a decree of the King unfavorable to the congregations.

Crispi Taken Suddenly Ill.

ROME, March 15.—Francesco Crispi, the celebrated statesman and ex-Premier, in the course of an audience of Dowager Queen Margherita to-day, was attacked by sudden illness and fell to the floor, slightly injuring his head. He received immediate medical attention, and was able to return to his hotel. Late this evening it was reported that he was feeling better.

MORE CAPTURES BY FRENCH.

Lord Kitchener, in Reporting Them, Says Nothing About the Negotiations with Botha.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener given out yesterday is silent upon the subject of the peace negotiations, and this leads to the conclusion that nothing has yet been accomplished of a sufficiently definite character to justify the lending of official support to the view that the war is over. Nor do Gen. French's movements indicate a cessation of hostilities, although possibly, as no date is given, his captures were made previous to the granting of the armistice.

Lord Kitchener's dispatch, which is dated Pretoria, March 14, is as follows:

"De Wet has reached Senekal on his northward progress.

"French, in addition to his previous successes, reports 46 Boers killed or wounded, 146 taken prisoners and surrendered, with 200 rifles, 3,700 rounds of ammunition, 2,400 horses, 2,500 cattle, and 400 wagons and carts, besides mules and trek-oxen.

"Methuen has arrived at Warrenton from Klerksdorp, bringing in prisoners and cattle.

"The weather is wet, delaying the movements of the columns."

A dispatch from Pretoria, after noting De Wet's arrival at Senekal, Orange River Colony, says that though he has only a small following, he is nearing a district where he is likely to receive considerable reinforcements.

Gen. French, the dispatch adds, has been detained by swollen drifts in the Pietretief District, but is now able to move again.

A dispatch from Cape Town reports that Scheeper's and Milan's commandos have turned southward and are now within forty miles of Willowmere, and that the British are following them.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—The Boers having cut the wires, telegraphic communication between the Eastern Provinces and Natal is interrupted.

THINK DE WET IS INSANE.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 15.—Prisoners who have lately been released by Gen. De Wet say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues he has undergone, with his anxieties and the intensity of his feelings, have unhinged his mind.

Some of De Wet's peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks rest outside, with a few trusted followers. Thus the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. His secrecy is extreme. He imparts his plans to absolutely no one.

De Wet repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He has declared openly to the men under his command that no terms except independence will satisfy him.

A recent utterance attributed to De Wet is that after the British he hated the Transvaalers.

Whether Steyn is now with De Wet is unknown.

LORD WOLSELEY'S DEFENSE.

Replies in the Lords to Lansdowne—His Motion that Papers in the Case Be Laid on the Table Lost.

LONDON, March 16.—The House of Lords was unusually crowded yesterday, in anticipation of the reply of Viscount Wolseley, the ex-Commander in Chief, to the criticism of the ex-War Secretary, the Marquis of Lansdowne, now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The galleries were full of peeresses and others.

Lord Wolseley, in his opening remarks, said he regretted being compelled to discuss a personal matter, but he could not pass unchallenged the severe comments of Lord Lansdowne on the manner in which he had performed the duties of Commander in Chief. Lord Lansdowne's personalities were evidently premeditated. His indictments were grave, and it almost seemed as if the personal attack were made in order to divert attention from the question at issue and throw upon the Commander in Chief blame for the mistakes made by the Government.

Until the recent debate, Lord Wolseley said, he had never had reason to suppose that he did not possess the full confidence of Lord Lansdowne and the Cabinet. Early in 1900 circumstances occurred which left him no alternative but to resign, which he did. If he did not possess the Cabinet's confidence that was an opportunity which might have legitimately been used to appoint another Commander in Chief.

Lord Wolseley then proceeded to refute the specific charges made by Lord Lansdowne. He said he had made every effort to improve the auxiliary forces. In February, 1896, he recommended that additional troops be sent to South Africa, and recommended the strengthening of the Natal garrison and the defensive occupation, not of the town of Ladysmith, but of the Biggarsberg range. He had never considered Ladysmith and its surrounding hills to be tenable.

Lord Wolseley, however, admitted that, in common with all the other authorities, he had underestimated the fighting power of the individual Boer. He went on to say that three weeks before Mr. Kruger's declaration of war he had urged Lord Lansdowne to send out an army corps, a cavalry division, and five battalions for the lines of communication, in addition to the 10,000 troops already in South Africa. Such a comparatively small number of troops, employed early, had often achieved results which five times their number could not produce later. The mobilization of this force at that time would have produced a considerable effect in South Africa. If the country were not prepared at the outbreak of the war, it was not because he (Lord Wolseley) had not urged the gradual and unostentatious reinforcement of the forces.

Lord Wolseley concluded by saying:

"I have said as little as possible, consistently with any justice to myself. The noble Marquis made strong personal statements, which were not supported. I have made my reply, which is also unsupported. I cannot, however, leave the matter thus. I feel I am amply justified in moving that all the papers be laid on the table. I am prepared to prove by official documents all I have said."

Lord Lansdowne, in replying, said he thought Lord Wolseley had hardly comprehended the purport of his former speech, when he (Lord Lansdowne) said it was not a personal attack on Lord Wolseley. After thus breaking his own windows Lord Wolseley could hardly expect that he (Lord Lansdowne) would not retaliate on his conservatory.

Proceeding, Lord Lansdowne questioned the correctness of some of Lord Wolseley's statements. He reminded the ex-Commander in Chief how, after the Glencoe disaster, he had suggested that the British should fall back behind the Tugela River. If the suggestion had been given earlier it might have saved one of the most untoward disasters of the war. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Butler had written a private letter to Lord Wolseley suggesting that 40,000 men might be necessary for the campaign. Lord Lansdowne did not wish to excuse himself for underestimating the enemy, but Lord Wolseley ought to bear his full share of the responsibility.

Lord Salisbury said he thought it undesirable that all the papers referring to the debate should be circulated. He was not aware that any personal charges had been made against Lord Wolseley.

Lord Rosebery enumerated Lord Lansdowne's charges against Lord Wolseley, and said they were personal in the judgment of the mess of the House and the Man-in-the-Street. He alluded to Lord Wolseley's historic career, now closed, and defended the singlemindedness of his purpose in seeking to improve the War Office system. The reply had been some argument and the gravest personal attack.

Lord Wolseley's motion was rejected by a vote of 62 to 38.

THE PLAGUE AT CAPE TOWN.

No More Troops to be Landed There Till the Epidemic Subsides.

LONDON, March 16.—The War Office, acting on advices from Cape Town, will not land any more troops there until the bubonic plague subsides. The transports have been ordered to disembark the troops at East London, Port Elizabeth, and elsewhere.

The plague in South Africa is causing uneasiness in South African shipping circles here.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—Eleven fresh cases of bubonic plague, including one European victim, were officially reported today.

In consequence of the removal of the Kafirs to a reservation outside the city as a plague precaution, the Malays held a mass meeting to-day and resolved to resist eviction, by force if necessary. There are several thousand Malays here.

REGULARS ARE DISSATISFIED.

High Pay of Yeomanry Said to Have Caused Many Desertions.

LONDON, March 16.—The Daily Mail reports an enormous increase in the number of desertions at Aldershot, especially from the cavalry. It attributes this condition of things to the inadequate pay and to resentment in view of the fact that the yeomanry get five shillings a day and the cavalry only one shilling.

The Spectator, The Saturday Review, and other weeklies concur in the opinion that Mr. Brodrick's army scheme will be difficult of materialization unless the Government offers the soldiers better pay, so as to attract a better class than raw youths and broken-down men.

Puts Irish Troops First, Then Blacks.

LONDON, March 16.—Col. Sir James Willcocks, British Military Commandant in Northern Nigeria since 1899, was entertained at the Hotel Metropole in London last evening on his return from Ashanti and the relief of Kumassi. In responding to a toast to his health, Col. Willcocks highly eulogized the black troops of the relief expedition, saying, "I think the Irish soldiers come first, but after them, if England and Scotland will forgive me, I would place the blacks."

ORDERS TO GEN. CHAFFEE.

He Is to Leave China with His Command by the End of April—Only 150 Legation Guards to Remain.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—An order was sent to Gen. Chaffee to-day for the evacuation of China by American troops, leaving only a legation guard of 150 men. The troops will be removed from China by the end of April. The dispatch to Gen. Chaffee is as follows:

Adjutant General's Office,
March 15, 1901.

Chaffee, Peking:

In reply to your telegram Secretary of War directs you complete arrangements, sail for Manila with your command and staff officers by end April, leaving as legation guard infantry company composed of 150 men having at least one year to serve or those intending re-enlist, with full complement officers, medical officer, sufficient hospital corps men, and, if you think best, field officer especially qualified to command guard.

Retain and instruct officer quartermaster's department proceed to erect necessary buildings for guard according to plan and estimates you approve.

Col. Charles F. Humphrey on arrival (will) make an inspection of quartermaster's department Philippine Islands until July 1, when he will be assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster at Manila, and Miller ordered to the United States.

All stores, supplies not required for legation guard, to be disposed of in your best judgment of course. Serviceable supplies needed Philippine Islands will be sent Manila. Division of the Philippines will furnish supplies for legation guard. MacArthur notified. CORBIN.

It was said at the War Department that this clears up the Chinese situation so far as the department is concerned, as the protection of the legation can in no sense be taken as occupation of Chinese territory, and the guard cannot be used for any other purpose.

The transports Sumner and Indiana will be sent to Taku to take the troops in China to Manila. These troops consist of the Ninth Infantry, four troops of the Sixth Cavalry, and the light battery formerly commanded by Capt. Reilly. Two transports will take away the 1,100 animals which have been used by the army in China.

Gen. Chaffee has advised the department that the best place of embarkation is Taku, which no doubt will be clear of ice on the date fixed for departure.

RUSSIA'S CHANGED ATTITUDE.

Mr. Rockhill Thinks Plea for Leniency Is Due to Annoyance Over Manchuria Developments.

PEKING, March 15.—The attitude of M. de Giers (Russian Minister) regarding further punishments is delaying the demand of the Ministers of the powers upon the Chinese, and the matter has been referred to the home Governments.

At the latest meeting of the Ministers M. de Giers vehemently declared that he would rather see his right hand cut off than consent to further decapitations.

Mr. Rockhill, the American Special Commissioner, says that personally he is in favor of drawing a clean sheet over demands for additional executions, but that certain high officials throughout the provinces are guilty of most barbarous crimes and that it is generally recognized that these must be punished, if only as a warning to others. In every case where leniency was possible Mr. Rockhill has advocated it, but he has felt that in a few cases leniency was out of the question.

Mr. Rockhill says M. de Giers had virtually agreed to certain additional punishments, but that the change in his attitude is presumably attributable to Russia's annoyance at the interference of the other powers in the Manchuria affair.

As regards questions of indemnity, Mr. Rockhill says, individual American claims, under the arrangement agreed upon by the Ministers, will be paid in almost every case. He considers the arrangement satisfactory and fair to both Chinese and foreigners.

LONDON, March 16.—The British Government has issued a public invitation to societies and others having claims against China to present them at the Foreign Office.

AMENT ACCUSES GERMANS.

Says They Looted a Town Near Peking, Took Women's Trinkets, and Ransacked a Christian Chapel.

PEKING, March 15.—It was reported at the United States Legation to-day by the Rev. W. S. Ament of the local staff of the American Board of Foreign Missions that the Germans visited the prosperous market town of Nan-Ming, sixty miles from Peking, and completely looted it.

Mr. Ament added that the Germans ransacked and desecrated a native Christian chapel, despoiled women of their trinkets, even taking rings out of their ears, and generally ill-treating the natives.

LOUBET PRAISES AMERICANS.

Says France and United States Have Been in Harmony in China.

PARIS, March 15.—President Loubet has just given expression to his warm sympathy for Americans on the occasion of an audience which he granted to M. P. Pelxotto, who, as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the American Exposition Commission, conveyed the thanks and warm appreciation of the Americans who have been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In replying, M. Loubet highly praised the part which the United States took in the exposition, and spoke of the sacred tie uniting the two countries. He expressed his deep conviction that the closest friendship would ever characterize their relations. He instanced China, where, the President said, he was most happy to see that France and the United States were constantly in harmony and in accord with their mutual traditional friend, Russia.

The President concluded by remarking that none more fully merited the honor nor were more welcome to the Legion of Honor than the American recipients.

Depredations by Foreign Deserters.

PEKING, March 15.—It is reported that a large band of military deserters of different nationalities is committing depredations between Peking and Tien-Tsin. A small squad of Germans encountered the band and was compelled to retire. British cavalry have been dispatched to disperse the marauders.

CONGRESSMAN BROSIUS ILL.

Has a Stroke of Apoplexy Which, It Is Feared, May Result Fatally.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 15.—Congressman Marriott Brosius this evening had a stroke of apoplexy, which it is feared may result in his death before the night has passed.

Yesterday, while assisting to move a heavy article of furniture in the garret of his home in this city, Mr. Brosius severely bumped his head against a rafter. He suffered great discomfort from the accident, which however, was not regarded as serious until the attack of apoplexy.

PRAISES AMERICAN TROOPS.

Opinions of Lieut. Col. Lee, Who Was British Attache with the American Army in Cuba.

LONDON, March 16.—In the debate on the army estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, Lieut. Col. Arthur Hamilton Lee, (Conservative,) who was British Military Attaché with the United States Army in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and subsequently was Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, said the American recruits, in physique and intelligence, were superior to any other troops in the world. He pointed out that the American term of service was only three years, with an option of re-enlistment, of which advantage was usually taken. He also emphasized the high pay of the American soldier and the fact that the rate was increased 20 per cent. in time of war or when on service abroad.

Lieut. Col. Lee supported the proposals of Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary.

Under a threat from Mr. Balfour of a Saturday sitting, the House sat until half-past 1 o'clock this morning, and adopted the chief items of the army estimates, these amounts being urgently needed by the Government before the close of the financial year.

London Times May Be Punished.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, presented the report of the Select Committee on the Civil List with reference to the publication in The Times of confidential statements on the subject. The report recommended the Speaker to take steps, either by the exclusion from the House of the representatives of The Times or otherwise, as he saw fit, to prevent a recurrence of such an offense. The Speaker promised to render an early decision in the matter.

Salisbury Takes to Cycling.

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Salisbury, in order that he may take exercise in London, has obtained King Edward's permission to cycle in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, which he is doing this week. Every morning he goes along the public thoroughfares from his residence in Arlington Street to the palace. The Premier is unattended save by his daughter, Lady Gwendoline Cecil, who also rides a wheel.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S VOYAGE.

King and Queen Accompany Their Son and Daughter-in-Law to Portsmouth —The Ophir Sails To-day.

LONDON, March 16.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York started yesterday afternoon on the first stage of their colonial tour. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the royal family accompanied the travelers to Portsmouth, whence the steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess on board, will sail at 4 P. M. to-day.

The departure of the King and Queen from Marlborough House was accompanied by semi-state ceremonial. His Majesty was in full naval uniform, and his carriage was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The Duke and Duchess drove to the railroad station quietly from St. James's Palace.

Small gatherings along the rout cheered the royal personages.

PORTSMOUTH, March 15.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and other members of the royal family were greeted on their arrival here from London by immense crowds.

The farewell dinner last evening on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert was entirely a family affair. Shortly before dinner King Edward and Queen Alexandra inspected the Ophir, and expressed the greatest satisfaction with all the arrangements. Their Majesties slept on board the Victoria and Albert, and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on the Ophir. All will meet this morning at breakfast on board the Ophir, which is illuminated with thousands of electric lights.

It is raining heavily, and the weather promises to be rough.

M. BOGOLIEPOFF IS DEAD.

Russian Minister of Public Instruction Succumbs to the Wound Inflicted on Him on Jan. 27.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—M. Bogoliepoff, Minister of Public Instruction, who, while holding a reception on Jan. 27, was shot by Peter Karpovich, formerly a student at the University of Moscow, died to-day from his wound.

It was not at first supposed that the wound inflicted by Karpovich on M. Bogoliepoff would prove fatal. It was regarded as serious, the bullet having lodged in the neck, but the doctors hoped for the Minister's recovery.

M. Bogoliepoff was fifty-eight years old. Before he was appointed Minister of Public Instruction he had made a name for himself as an educationalist. He was a professor and privat docent at Moscow University, and was always regarded as being more conservative in his ideas than even the general run of Russian professors of the old school. Perhaps for this reason he attracted the notice of the Grand Duke Sergius, Governer General of Moscow, who three years ago recommended him to the Czar as a good man for the Ministry of Public Instruction. The suggestion was adopted, and M. Bogoliepoff accepted the post. Since then he had been very rigorous in discouraging liberal tendencies among Russian students, while, as for the masses, he is said to have declared that reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic were all that they needed.

The Minister was married to the Countess Lisven, in whose family he was once a tutor.

MORE RIOTING IN RUSSIA.

Seven Hundred Persons Said to Have Been Arrested in Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—There has been a renewal of demonstrations by students in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

In the latter city the students stoned and broke the windows of the palace of the Governor General. The disturbances continued several days, and it is trustworthily reported that one student was killed and many were severely hurt in the conflicts with the police, who arrested 700 persons, besides noting the identity of many others. Some say 1,500 names were taken.

It is stated that the demonstration was directed partially against Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General of Moscow, who celebrated his tenth official anniversary this week.

Large forces of police and Cossacks are patrolling both St. Petersburg and Moscow in anticipation of a renewal of disturbances.

A seditious proclamation is being circulated in the large towns of Russia.

LONDON, March 16.—The Moscow correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The students' agitation in this city has become extremely serious. Bloodshed has occurred, and the students threaten barricades and street fighting. It is not safe for individuals to cross the streets in the daytime. The schools are closed, and the city is virtually in a state of siege."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Clark Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; G. W. Clark, dry goods; 337 Broadway.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; I. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. L. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Smith, P. & Co., Norfolk, Va.; P. Smith, dry goods and notions; E. V. Smith, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Caldwell, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sidenberg & Hays, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Sidenberg, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, dry goods; A. Milne, upholstery goods; 488 Broadway.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. Mullen, prints; 57 White Street.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. H. Wright, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. D. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. F. Newell, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. B. Todd, notions; 487 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

McWalters & Dolan Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Dolan, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Millar, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Sisman, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Parie, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; C. Hinmelein, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stifel, G., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; Miss Reich, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

FRANK MOSS SAYS GAYNOR WAS APPROACHED

Talks of Attempted Bribery Before the Patria Club.

Wheeler H. Peckham Deplores the Lack of Interest in Civic Reform.

Frank Moss, in a speech before the Patria Club, at the Hotel Savoy, said last night that to his knowledge Judge Gaynor and Lucien Knapp had before consolidation refused bribes amounting to many thousands of dollars from the Ramapo and another water company.

The speaker further said that he knew a Police Commissioner under the Strong administration who refused a bribe of $25,000 from the gamblers. He would not name the man, though requested to do so.

Mr. Moss was himself a Police Commissioner under Mayor Strong.

Wheeler H. Peckham was the first speaker of the evening, and it was evident that he took a somewhat pessimistic view of the outlook. "The Problem of Municipal Government in Greater New York" was the subject discussed. Mr. Peckham said in part:

"For six months there has been a popular excitement over conditions in this city such as I do not remember since the days of Tweed. And yet, with all that, you who call yourselves a patriotic club, could not bring together a larger number of persons. How can we look forward to anything better if a club with your professions is able to attract so few?"

Mr. Peckham, after deploring the smallness of the gathering, said that true patriotism consisted in self-abnegation."

"Why don't our public officers discharge their duties? It is because the wealth and brains of the country find it easier to buy what they want in the way of franchises, &c., than to convince the men who can give those things of the right of what they ask," said Mr. Peckham. "If we are content to allow ourselves to be robbed by men who stand for the Government, we will not improve matters. You must get rid of government by men who fatten and grow on the labor of others, and place must be made for those who work for the general good.

"I was at a meeting of a club last night where a member resigned because he despaired of anything being accomplished for the good of the city. It is not the sentiment of patriotism that is wanted now. It is action and self-denial. Unless you are ready to give that, don't talk to me of your patriotism—it is sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer said that the first need is civic consciousness. To get that the community must develop civic pride. To speak of classes in a republic is not only ridiculous—it is grotesque.

Frank Moss was the next speaker. He said that he was optimistic, and believed there were still some patriots.

"I know a public officer who refused $50,000 worth of Ramapo stock, and I know another who refused many thousands of dollars to give another water company a chance," he said. "I knew a police official who, during the Strong administration, refused $25,000 from the gambling combine. I knew an ambulance driver who refused to join Tammany Hall to hold his position and he died miserably."

Mr. Moss was asked to whom he referred in his speech. He was unwilling to name the police official, but said the other two men he alluded to were Judge Gaynor and Lucien Knapp, Controller of Long Island City before consolidation.

The following officers were elected at the meeting last night: President—Adelbert H. Steele, First Vice President—Henry E. Tremain; Second Vice President—Mrs. Jeanette N. Leeper; Third Vice President—Dr. Edward J. Palmer; Secretary—John A. Dutton; Treasurer—George Clinton Batcheller; Executive Committee—Charles H. Denison, A. W. Otis, Mrs. Frederic G. Smedley, and Dr. William A. Ewing.

950 NEW ARCANUMITES.

Class Initiated in Brooklyn the Largest in the Order's History.

Nine hundred and fifty men in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens were initiated last evening into the Royal Arcanum at a class initiation in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, the number of candidates breaking all previous records in the way of class initiations. The next highest was a little over 600.

Both the old armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment and the new annex were resplendent with officers clad in all the gorgeous jewels of the order. Regents and Past Regents were as plentiful as mosquitoes in August, and the blare of martial music from the Forty-seventh Regiment Band added glory to the pageant. The candidates, before their initiation, were admitted into the old armory, where they looked like a crowd of immigrants waiting in the detention pen at Ellis Island for admission to the promised land of America. Their promised land was the new annex, where they were to become brothers of the order. They were regaled with music by a section of the Forty-seventh Regiment Band while they waited.

In the new annex the meeting was called to order by Edward Sheffield, Chairman of the General Committee. About three thousand visitors, members of the order, were present, while in and about the building were about four thousand more people. H. W. Jones, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, introduced the grand officers of the State of New York. Over seventy local councils were represented. Among those present were Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, Lieut. Col. Hewlings H. Quick, Major William H. Eddy, Major Henry C. Barthman, Major Frederick J. J. Wood, and George E. Graham. The introduction of grand officers from the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, was followed by the introduction of the Supreme Regent and staff, wearing all the jewels of their rank in the order, and then came the introduction of the committee of Secretaries and Collectors. The initiation of the candidates followed.

NEW CASES OF SMALLPOX.

A Patient Stricken in St. Francis's Hospital—The Brooklyn Cases.

Gottlieb Mickenlauer, thirty-six years old, a patient in St. Francis's Hospital, was removed from that institution to the Reception Hospital last night suffering from smallpox. Mickenlauer had been a patient in the hospital for several weeks. His home is at 64 Greenwich Street.

George Lewis, twenty years old, was taken from his home, at 2,213 Fifth Avenue, suffering with smallpox.

Patrolman Joseph Flanagan, attached to the Amity Street Police Station, Brooklyn, and living at 329 Henry Street, that borough, was removed to the hospital on North Brother Island suffering with the disease. Flanagan was one of the policemen detailed to guard the tenements on Warren Street in which a number of cases of smallpox were discovered two weeks ago.

Other cases reported in Brooklyn were those of William Flemming, twenty-two years old, of 76 Hicks Street, and Hugo Rae, twenty-one years old, of 48 Willow Place.

Alarm in a Paterson School.

PATERSON, N. J., March 15.—About half the children and teachers of School No. 1 were sent home this morning because they had not been vaccinated, and a Health Board physician was busy all day inoculating the pupils. A sister of two of the pupils is now suffering with smallpox.

Smallpox in Hudson County.

Two cases of smallpox were discovered in Hudson County yesterday. The first was that of Catherine C. Murphy, twenty-one years old, of 341 St. Paul Avenue, Jersey City. Miss Murphy is also afflicted with heart disease and Bright's disease, and it was decided not to remove her to the Emergency Hospital. The house in which she lives has been placed under quarantine. The second case was that of Louis Vizena, eighteen years old, of 231 Monroe Street, Hoboken.

Senator Sewell Has the Grip.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 15.—Inquiries have been pouring in all day regarding the health of United States Senator Sewell, who was reported to have fainted at his office here yesterday. At Mr. Sewell's office it is denied that he fainted. The Senator is suffering from the grip, but is not seriously ill.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Men's Neckwear.

We are bestowing large attention upon Men's Neckwear. The new stock is thick with the styles that are most popular—newest designs in the smartest colorings.

Special values to-day:

Batswing and Butterfly Ties
Graduated "Derby" Wide-End Ties
Extra Long Narrow Four-in-Hands
New Small-knot Teck Scarfs.

They are made of peau de soie, peau de cygne, silk berathea, ottomans, grosgrains and figured satins in rich weaves. The patterns and colorings—in beauty, novelty and variety—are not equaled by any display of Neckwear in the city at double the money.

Regular 50c. Values at 24c.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count F. Chamare, Germany; Gordon Abbott, Boston; W. T. Dixon, Baltimore; W. Hoegard, Copenhagen.

HOLLAND—E. M. Ayres, London; Dr. T. W. Coe, Bangor, Me.; Frederic Harrison, London; A. L. Massey, Toronto; E. V. Hall, Cleveland; John Lowles, London; William H. de Wael, Mexico; Gardner Abbott, Cleveland; H. T. Scott, San Francisco.

GRAND—Capt. S. E. Smiley, United States Army; ex-Senator A. M. Mills, Little Falls; Capt. William B. Reynolds, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Charles Wright, Washington; R. W. White, London.

PLAZA—Charles H. Moss, Sandusky, Ohio; H. M. McDowell, Boston.

SAVOY—A. Myers, Washington; A. M. Tinker, Massachusetts; Ida Gottlieb, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—F. E. Wood, St. Paul; W. L. Bloom, Chicago; Hugh A. Holmes, Detroit; E. Siegel, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—A. D. Pettibone, Cleveland; Preble Macintosh, Montreal; F. R. Mackay, London; G. Foster Peabody, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—A. B. Dana, Chicago; H. A. Chisholm, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator F. T. Du Bois, Idaho; James L. Norris, Washington; H. Bell Irving, Vancouver.

HOFFMAN—J. S. Lederer, Louisville; Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.; George L. Meddick, Philadelphia; S. Cameron Young, Middletown, Penn.

ASTOR—R. A. Pearson, Washington; F. R. E. Woodward, St. Paul; A. W. Batchelder, Boston.

EMPIRE—P. T. Barr, Chicago; G. W. Clarke, Philadelphia; J. K. Lyle, Washington.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northwesterly winds.

Occasional snows are indicated for the New England Coast and eastern part of the lower lake region; elsewhere generally fair weather will obtain. Rising temperature is indicated for the States west of Lake Michigan and the Central Mississippi Valley. Fresh to brisk northwesterly winds are indicated for the New England Coast; fresh to brisk northwest to southwest on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh northwest to southwest winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	TIMES. 1901.	1900.
3 A. M.	20	36	40
6 A. M.	19	36	39
9 A. M.	21	37	42
12 M.	20	39	42
3 P. M.	22	37	41
6 P. M.	23	37	41
9 P. M.	24	37	40
12 P. M.	25	36	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 40°; Weather Bureau, 37; Corresponding date 1900, 22; Corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 35.

The barometer registered 29.79 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday and 29.70 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 91 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 39 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 35 degrees at 2:20 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The hardware specialty factory of the Chicago Spring Butt Company,

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A String of Splendid Saturday Events For this SILVER ANNIVERSARY SALE

From Basement to Fifth floor, the store rings with the enthusiasm of this Anniversary movement to-day. There are extraordinary offerings for the office and for home; as well as a score of stirring announcements of garments for personal wear—for men, women, boys and girls. The whole store invites you, and we tell you below, just how well it will repay your coming to-day.

Silver Anniversary Offering of Men's Spring SUITS

Two hundred Sack Suits in early spring weight, for immediate wear; newly made up in the smartest style—that's the offering to-day. Made of handsome all-wool, black unfinished worsted, with coats lined with Skinner's pure-dye silk, that is guaranteed for two seasons. Suits that cannot be excelled for $20 anywhere.

Our *Silver Anniversary* price is—

$12.50 a Suit

All sizes, for the regular figure, as well as longs and stouts. And plenty—for two hundred suits are ready. A rare suit of clothes to buy for $12.50—brand-new, in the latest style.

Also four hundred pairs of handsome striped worsted Trousers, of the usual $7.50 quality, at **$5.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SHIRTS

One dollar percale shirts at fifty cents each. There were 12,252 shirts in this lot when we started to sell them, a little while ago, at this half price. There remain this morning just 1,802.

All sizes except 14. Assortment of patterns almost as good as ever. All carefully laundered.

50c, instead of $1.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Men's SUSPENDERS

Lisle-elastic suspenders, with plaited buckles and leather ends. In various plain colors and neat, desirable stripes and checks. All fast colors. These are the usual 50c suspenders. But this lot of 115 dozen

At 25c a pair.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's COLLARS

Fifty-five cents a half dozen. Made to our order. **Made by the same** people that make our celebrated **two-for-a-quarter** collars, which are as good as the usual 25c kinds. And these—the 55c a half dozen kind—are nearly as good as that very superior brand.

All the popular shapes. All sizes. Sold only by the box.

6 for 55c

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Office DESKS Under-price

Business men are getting acquainted with our Office Furniture Store on the Fifth floor. Two ways: First, the very broad variety to select from, and the convenience and practicability of the desks and other furnishings. Second, the uniformly low prices on furniture of a higher character than is sold in usual stores.

To-day there is news of still greater importance, of seven styles of desks, that are new and thoroughly up-to-date; though marked at the following concessions from our regular fair prices:

At $15, from $18—39-inch single pedestal oak typewriter desks; flat top; 3 drawers in pedestal, one of double depth; typewriting machine drops inside of desk.

At $16.50, from $20—53-inch pedestal typewriter desks, same as above; 7 drawers and 2 slides.

At $22.50, from $30—Four 60-inch golden oak high roll-top desks; two pedestals with 7 drawers and 2 slides; 1 drawer between pedestals; 37 pigeon-holes and 4 drawers in top.

At $28, from $37.50—One 55-inch high roll-top oak desk; 2 pedestals; 7 drawers; 1 drawer between pedestals; 1 letter file; 12 document boxes; 14 drawers and 5 open pigeon-holes in top.

At $30, from $40—Three 60-inch quartered oak, high roll-top desks; two pedestals with 2 slides and 7 drawers; 1 drawer between pedestals; 37 compartments and 2 drawers in top.

At $32.50, from $42—Three 60-inch quartered oak, high roll-top desks; double pedestals with 7 drawers; 1 letter file; 14 document boxes; 14 drawers; 5 pigeon-holes in top.

At $50, from $65—One quartered oak, high roll-top desk; two pedestals with 7 drawers and 2 slides and drawer between; 4 letter files; 14 document boxes; 15 small drawers; 13 pigeon-holes; 2 glass ink-wells and sponge cup; 60 in. long.

In our regular stock we have an assortment of oak roll-top desks from $13.50 to $132, and in mahogany from $45 to $162. In flat-top oak desks, $10 to $45; flat-top mahogany desks, from $27 to $39. We sell a well-made 42-inch single pedestal, low roll-top oak desk for $13.50; the same desk in 50-inch double pedestal for $17, and the same desk, 50 in. long, high roll-top with 7 drawers in the base and 20 compartments in top for $18.

Complete lines of revolving chairs, arm chairs, revolving bookcases, office tables, directors' tables, filing cabinets, pigeon-hole cases and Globe-Wernicke elastic bookcases.

Fourth floor.

1000 Dozen HALF HOSE at 12½c, instead of 25c

Fine new goods, made of two-thread Egyptian yarn; fine gauge and seamless; in black, cardinal, navy or cadet blue, and assorted shades of tan. Splendid socks to buy at **2 pairs for 25c.**

And here is word of two additional groups, of unusual value:

25c a pair—Of fine cotton; grounds of fast black or assorted shades of tan, cadet or navy blue and cardinal; with extracted polka-dots or fancy figures; stripes in various designs and color combinations. Also fast black cotton with colored silk side clocks. Value 38c.

37½c a pair—Extra fine cotton; fast black or cardinal, vertical stripes; black with silk embroidered fronts; side clocks or two colored dots. Also lisle thread; ribbed; with light, medium or dark colorings, in numerous styles. Also fast black, with colored silk embroidery. Usually 50c.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS at a Third Below Regular

Two lots comprising various styles, all new, all perfect, all very decided bargains:

25c a pair—Of fine gauge fast black cotton, and of lisle thread; plain with double soles or high spliced heels. Also fast black lisle thread, Richelieu ribbed. Value of either kind 38c a pair.

38c a pair, 3 pairs for $1—Fast black cotton, in 3 weights, all black. Also black with unbleached feet or split soles; ingrain black lisle thread, white tipped heels or toes or split feet; also all black in gauze or light weight and black Richelieu ribbed ingrain. Better than most stockings sold usually at 50c a pair.

Broadway.

Down Where Bargains Grow The Under-Price Store

It's almost like doubling her husband's salary, if a woman can make his present earnings go twice as far. Six days a week this basement store helps to this splendid economy. Then all the merchandise is worthy. No sacrifice of goodness is necessary for the saving. These offerings to-day:

Dress Goods at Half Price—

Not every dress is *for dress*. Here are stuffs of neat and practical sorts, for house wear or shopping, that cost wonderfully little, although remarkably good for ordinary wear.

At 20c—50c quality of Black Mohair Braided Fancy Plaids; 36 inches wide.

At 25c—50c quality of All-wool Bouretted Homespuns; 36 in. wide

At 25c—50c quality of All-wool Fancy Mixed Cheviots; 36 inches wide.

At 25c—75c quality of All-wool Fancy Cloth Plaids; 42 in. wide.

At 37½c—$1 quality of All-wool Black and White Check Suiting; 42 inches wide.

At 37½c—75c quality of All-wool Vigoreaux Suiting; 38 in. wide.

At 37½c—75c quality of All-wool Fancy Mixed Cheviots; 42 inches wide.

At 50c—$1 quality of All-wool Striped and Checked Homespuns, in grays and tan mixtures; 50 inches wide.

At 50c—$1 quality of All-wool mixed Homespuns; 50 in. wide.

At 75c—$1.75 quality of Fancy Mixed Suitings, in gray and brown mixtures; 46 inches wide.

At 65c—$1.50 quality of Zibeline Hop Sacking, in two colored combinations; 50 inches wide.

Little Boys' Suits at Little Prices—

A new idea in washable play suits. Made in Russian blouse style. Of madras, in various colors and patterns; of seersucker and white corded goods. Sizes 3½ to 8 years. Prices, 65c, 80c and 95c. Easily worth a quarter more.

Women's Stockings at 25c; value 38c—

Of imported cotton; regular made; fast black, cadet or navy blue, in extracted vertical designs; fast black, plain or ribbed, with colored or white embroidered fronts.

Handsome Silks So Cheap—

A wide choice of all seasonable silks. Over one hundred styles and colorings. They are cut into dress patterns, and marked this way: Printed foulards, in 12, 13, 14 and 15-yard length, at $6; these would regularly sell at $10 to $12.

Also a line of better foulards at $7.75 a dress pattern, though the regular prices would be $12 to $22.50.

Some liberty satins in with the foulards. Almost every color is included in the offering. All desirable designs.

Girls' Shirt Waists—

Some of checks and stripes, for girls of 8 to 14 years. Value 50c. Price, 38c.

Another lot of striped and figured percale, for girls of 6 to 16 years. Values 85c to $1. Price, 65c.

Toilet Soaps—3 cakes for 10c—

Three kinds to choose from at this price. Unusually good toilet soaps for so little a price. Violet, La France Rose and English Violet—10c for 3 cakes of any of these kinds.

Gold-plated Jewelry—

Values among the various pieces run to 75c. The price for choice, however, is only 25c. There are brooches, links, hat pins, cuff pins, barrettes, post buttons and buckles. All gold-plated and in attractive designs.

$1.50 Petticoats at $1 each—

A wholly new style. Black and white striped percale; graduated plaited ruffle, trimmed with 2 rows of black raching top and bottom.

Women's Vests, 3 for 25c—

Of light-weight white ribbed cotton; low necks; plain or crocheted; would be moderate at 12c each.

Wanamaker Musicales

At 2 and 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the **Art Gallery**

All are invited up to the seating capacity available.

...SOLOISTS...

KATHRYN TAFT BRUCE, Contralto

PAUL DUFAULT, Tenor

CLARENCE de VAUX-ROYER, Violin

PROGRAM

2 P. M.

"At Evening" - - - - - - - *Buck*
The Symphony.

"Asthore" - - - - - - - *Trotere*
Mr. DUFAULT.

Second Valse Lente - - - *Dalmetch*
Waltz in D flat (arranged by Rosenthal) - - - - - - *Chopin*
The Angelus.

"Junge Liebe" - - - - - - *Brahms*
"Captain" - - - - - - - *Rogers*
Miss BRUCE.

"Mazurka" (Angelus accompaniment) *Wieniawski*
Mr. De VAUX-ROYER.

"La Suzanne Waltz" - - - *Rosey*
Crown Piano and Orchestral Angelus with Harp effect.

"Crucifix" - - - - - - - *Faure*
Miss BRUCE and Mr. DUFAULT.

3:30 P. M.

Overture—"Zampa" - - - *Herold*
The Symphony.

"Good Bye" - - - - - - - *Tosti*
Mr. DUFAULT.

Valse, Opus 34, No. 1 - - *Moszkowski*
Eldorado Polka de Concert - *Bartlett*
The Angelus.

"Cavatina" (Angelus accompaniment) *Raff*
Mr. De VAUX-ROYER.

"Mattinata" - - - - - - - *Tosti*
Miss BRUCE.

"Water Nymph and Narcissus" *Nevin*
Crown Piano and Orchestral Angelus, with Harp effect.

"The Wanderer's Night Song" *Rubinstein*
Miss BRUCE and Mr. DUFAULT.

Albatross WAISTS

Five new styles of women's waists, of this now most popular material, are shown this morning. Some are made with full fronts, plaited attractively at the neck. Some have small brass buttons which add greatly to the effectiveness of the waist. Others, with box plait effects, vertical, in the full front. The fourth style with novel ties of velvet or taffeta silk. And the fifth—silk embroidered, after the French style.

The waists are shown in pink, rose, light blue, violet, and black and white.

Prices, $2.75 to $4.50

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Gold BROOCHES

Two brand-new lots of very attractively designed brooches, both very temptingly priced:

Fifty 10-k. gold brooches with pearl and opal centers, some enamel; regularly $3.75 and $4. Choice at $2.50.

Seventy-five 10-k. gold brooches, set with pearls and other stones and combinations of pearl-and-enamel and opal-and-enamel; regularly $4.50 to $5.50. Choice at $3.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's SCARFS

The "King Edward," which we originated and named, has grown into immediate and very wide favor. Convenient to tie, neat and dressy. Can be tied in three shapes, and seems made for them all. Just received a large assortment of wholly new designs and colorings.

Fifty Cents Each

Broadway and Ninth.

Girls' DRESSES for a Dollar

Washable Dresses in attractive, bright and new effects, just from the makers—all worth a half more than to-day's price. Two sorts: Washable Sailor suits in pretty printed effects, trimmed with braid or pique. Also dainty Gingham Dresses, in a variety of checks and plaids, pink, blue and fancy colors, with yoke of pique and deep berths trimmed with embroidery. $1 each, worth $1.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Silver Anniversary Offering of LILLIAN CORSETS

These Corsets are the best in the world—made especially for the Wanamaker Store by the best corsetier in Europe. To-day we have picked out several lines that are to be discontinued, and we offer them at

HALF PRICE Near It Below It

It is a splendid opportunity for women who love the comfort, refined style and shapeliness of a Lillian, to possess these best of corsets at the prices that must be paid for commonplace kinds.

This hint of prices:

$1.25 Lillian Corsets at 85c
$2 Lillian Corsets at $1
$3.50 and $4 Lillian Corsets at $2
$6.50 and $8.50 Lillian Corsets at $3

In white, drab and black; medium and long waists.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Also these two additional lots of excellent corsets:

$2.75 and $4.50 C. P. Imported Corsets, at $1.75
$1 P. N. Domestic Corsets at 65c

Basement

This is an extraordinary offering of fine Corsets; and even the fifteen hundred in the collection should be sold out before the day is over, at such *unheard-of prices.*

CLOTH CAPES $18, Worth up to $66

These are elegant Parisian garments, made of black and colored cloths, beautifully designed and trimmed, in the characteristic French way.

We are making this radical price only because the new garments are coming, and these cannot stay. Such refined and elegant garments would never be suspected of having cost less than double to-day's price even at a bargain. $18, worth $45 to $66.

Second floor, Broadway.

UMBRELLAS $2.50, worth $3.75 to $5

We've secured another collection of Umbrellas, even better, if possible, than those that caused such delighted comment about a week ago. The manufacturers are catching the Silver Anniversary spirit and joining us in providing offerings worthy of this important occasion.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas at $2.50 instead of $3.75 to $5

Women's, in 26-inch size, of pure silk, with splendid variety of beautiful handles.

Men's, in 28-inch size, same silk, with natural wood and silver-trimmed handles.

Broadway.

BOYS' SUITS

Spring suits at winter prices. Two lots—one of neat sailor suits, the other of "Irene" suits, similar to the Russian blouse styles. Choice of either kind

For Five Dollars

Values up to $9.

The sailor suits are of blue serge, of mixed cheviots and of worsteds; neatly trimmed. For boys of 3 to 10 years.

The "Irene" suits are of blue serge and mixed cheviots—stylish and sensible—for boys of 3 to 8 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"Fudge."

The most delicious Fudge you ever ate, and you love it if you know it. Our candy man has found a most delightful new way to conjure it.

60c a Pound

Five flavors: Vanilla, chocolate, coffee, maple, walnut.

Then here is a new candy that you'll like, we're sure.

"Date Jumbles." The finest ripe dates covered with high-grade sugar. 20c a pound.

Basement.

Saturday Offerings of GOOD SHOES Under-Price

Six items that tell a tale of economy that will interest all wearers of Shoes. Every pair guaranteed; yet offered at prices such as these:

In the Annex Store—Bargain Shoes for Men:

Men's $5 Shoes at $3.90—
From our own regular stock—half a dozen sorts of our fine shoes in lines that have been discontinued. *Not a pair more than six months old.*

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90—
All sorts of styles from a half dozen factories. The quantity of each sort is small, but the styles are new and the quality backed by the Wanamaker guarantee.

Boys' $1.50 Shoes at $1.15—
Black satin oil lace, with heels; sizes 12 to 2; sturdy well-made shoes for schoolboys. Sizes 2½ to 5, at $1.25.

In the Basement Bargain Store:

Women's $3 Kidskin Shoes at $1.50—
From our regular stock—kidskin; lace and button; four sorts; welted and stitched soles; flexible and comfortable. *Half price!*

Women's $2.50 Oxfords at $1.50—
All patent leather, with extension soles; stylish cut and new spring lasts.

Children's $1.50 Kid Shoes at 95c—
Kidskin; spring heels; button and lace; extra stout soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at 85c and 75c.

The MUSIC STORE

A store in temporarily contracted space seeks permanently extended acquaintance. Not averse to making some sacrifice to gain that end. In fact, as will be noted below, the Music Store has made the most generous plans to procure the wished-for publicity. These reduced prices on perfect instruments:

Mandolins at 95c each—were $1.50; at $2.25 instead of $3.50; at $9 instead of $15; at $17 instead of $25.

Guitars at $2.75—were $4. The celebrated Bruno Guitars at $17, instead of $24; at $20 instead of $30. Celebrated Martin Guitars at $20, instead of $40; and at $25 instead of $50.

Violins at $14—were $18. Others that were $20, $21, $25, $30 and $40, reduced a quarter to almost a half.

Accordeons, at $1.75—were $3.50. These other excellent kinds that sell regularly at $5, $6.50 and $10, now exactly half.

Xylophones—the $14 kind at $7.

Bugles—$3.50 infantry bugles, at $2.

Banjo and Guitar Cases—of embossed leather; formerly $5, $6 and $6.50; now at half those prices.

Graphophone Records—Several hundred blank records at 12½c each.

Now, as to strings and the many sundries appertaining to musical instruments—we're very careful in the selection of all we buy. You're safe in your purchases here. And the prices are absolutely right.

If you don't see the sort of instrument in this stock that you wish, we'll procure it for you in a hurry. Can fit out a brass band quickly and satisfactorily, if required.

Worthy of particular notice here is the extensive line of fine music boxes, all moderately priced.

Basement.

WOMEN'S SUITS A THIRD Under-Price

Stylish new Tailor-made Suits, just made up for this occasion. Of handsome navy blue and black pebble cheviot; with double-breasted, tight-fitting jacket, with velvet collar, revers faced with satin; skirt trimmed with folds of velvet and satin. Suits lined throughout with silk. Excellent value at $37.50. To-day's price—

$25 a Suit

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MESSAGE ON STATE CANALS

Gov. Odell Recommends Submission of Plan to the People.

CHEAPEST PROJECT THE BEST

Purpose of Waterways Chiefly to Prevent Railroad Discrimination—Barge Canal Not Feasible.

ALBANY, March 15.—Gov. Odell this morning sent to the Legislature all the reports on canal improvement. After detailing the plans, he says in alluding to the five routes which have been suggested:

"The question of improving the canal system or abandoning it altogether is thus presented for your consideration, and it may be well in this connection to study the subject from an economical as well as from a business standpoint. Whether the canals have outlived their usefulness, whether if abandoned increased railroad charges would result, are questions of grave import, and should be carefully weighed and considered, so that a conclusion may be reached and the course the State shall pursue with reference to the canal system established.

"First, let us understand the cost, and what it means to the taxpayers of the State if any of the proposed plans are chosen. It may be assumed that money can be borrowed at 3 per cent. interest. As the bonds are limited by the Constitution to eighteen years, providing for the reduction of such bond issue at the rate of one eighteenth each year, it would mean that the total cost by the first plan—canal or lake route—would be, including interest, $97,197,206, or a cost per year of $5,399,739.

"The cost by the second plan—canal or river route—including interest, would be $69,479,514, a total cost per year of $3,859,973.

"The total cost by the third plan—canal and river, lake route—including interest, would be $72,296,964, or $4,016,498 per year.

"By the fourth plan—improved Erie canal—the total cost would be, including interest, $110,893,313, or $6,160,739 per annum.

"By the fifth plan—carrying out the 1895 plan—the cost would be, including interest, $25,143,241, or $1,396,846 per year.

"The total cost per $1,000 estimated valuation, based on the present year's valuation of $5,671,303,345, would be $17.14 for the first plan, $12.25 for the second plan, $12.74 for the third plan, $19.55 for the fourth plan, and $4.43 by the fifth plan. In other words, this would be the total mortgage against each $1,000 of valuation of property in the State of New York. It is claimed, and the figures no doubt bear out the statement, that the canal, counting merely the costs resultant from expenditures for construction and improvements, disregarding the interest charges, has more than paid for itself. If, however, we add to this cost the interest upon the investment, it is doubtful whether such a conclusion can be drawn.

COST BY RAIL AND CANAL.

"The average cost of transportation of cereals by railway has been 2.5 mills per ton mile from Buffalo to New York. Under the present Erie Canal the cost per ton mile, according to the Greene report, is 1.75 mills, and under the Seymour plan, the act of 1895, if the canal were completed according to those plans, the cost would be 1.16 mills, while under the proposed barge canal it would be .88 mill. This, of course, represents only the carrying charges, and has nothing to do with the interest on the investment. In making a comparison with the railroad charges it should be added.

"Taking the most favorable basis and estimating that the tonnage would exceed 30,000,000 tons, there should be added if the fourth plan should be adopted the interest on the ultimate cost, which would be $110,000,000. This at 3 per cent. would be $3,300,000. Adding this to the mere cost of transportation of .88 mill per ton mile, the result would be .886 mill. Completing the canals under the plan of 1895, the new capital would be $25,143,241, which at 3 per cent. interest and estimating the tonnage at 30,000,000 would be 1.161 mills per ton mile.

"The only difference in the cost per ton mile between the $25,000,000 plan and the barge canal would be .275 mill per ton mile. We thus see that from a competitive point of view the canal under either of these plans can carry freight at a lower rate than the railroads, and the rate by both plans being so much below the lowest rate given by the railroads per ton mile, it would seem that the advantages of the large canal were not great enough to warrant the increased expenditure.

"Directing attention again to the report of the State Engineer, we find that the economical point at which boats can be moved is three miles per hour in regular canal prism, three and a half miles in rivers canalized, and 4.4 miles in open water. Mr. Sweet, to whom this question was referred, believes that a higher speed than three miles per hour in the regular canal prism is economically undesirable. He estimates that under the completion of the nine-million-dollar plan the possible speed of towing six barges of 300 tons each would be two miles per hour, and that the time between Buffalo and the Hudson River would be seven days, while the time by the barge canal would be five and a half days, a difference of less than two days between the two different routes.

"While it is true that the report shows the capacity of the barge canal would be 10,000,000 tons and the small canal 8,000,000 tons, both of these figures are very much in excess of the present needed carrying capacity of the canal, and which, even when the canal traffic was greater than now, was more than adequate to meet all demands.

"The cheaper routes by way of Lake Ontario are objectionable because of the dangers incident to traffic on the lake, so that it is probable that but two plans can be examined, and that but one of three courses is left for consideration. First, shall the canals be abandoned? Second, shall they be enlarged so as to permit the passage of 1,000-ton barges? Third, shall the improvement begun under the act of 1895 be continued along the line of the route of both the Erie Canal and its feeders?

MAIN ADVANTAGE OF CANALS.

"It may be well to consider here what advantage the canal offers in return for the money expended. Is it great enough to warrant the expenditure of this money, and is the commerce of the City of New York so much endangered that steps should be taken by the State at large to protect its present business and bring back the commerce which it is claimed has been lost?

"It is assumed, of course, that the canal provides the best means of carrying certain kinds of freight to the seaboard, and that it offers advantages greater than those offered by the railroads, and that its maintenance will prevent unjust discrimination against the metropolis. In the Greene report it is contended that the development of the canals will have a tendency to bring into the State of New York the iron industry, and it is pointed out that already a large steel mill is being erected at Buffalo, and that it should have easy means of reaching the coast for export. It is not assumed, notwithstanding that to-day it offers lower rates than the railroads, that it can in any event win from the railroads the traffic which they enjoy, but it is true that the canals should and can be used to protect our merchants and shippers against unfair discrimination. This it has accomplished in the past, and for future protection the canals should be continued under State supervision.

PROTECTION AGAINST RAILROADS.

"In considering the decline of the commerce of the Port of New York, it is well to understand that the harbor facilities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Boston, and Montreal have been greatly improved, and it is not to be expected that, notwithstanding anything that might be done to bring trade to our own port, there should be no increase in the business of these ports. Yet the fact is apparent that of the 50,000,000 bushels of wheat exported from these six ports in 1890, 25,000,000 bushels came to the Port of New York; in 1898, of the 98,000,000 bushels, 49,000,000 bushels came to New York; in 1897, of the 66,000,000 bushels, 25,000,000 bushels came to New York; in 1896, 18,000,000 bushels out of a total of 46,000,000 bushels came to New York, and in 1895, 20,000,000 bushels out of a total of 35,000,000 bushels, came here, showing an annual decrease in the percentage at the Port of New York. This is also true of the shipments of flour. While the number of barrels shipped from these outports in 1894 and in 1899 was practically the same, the shipments from the Port of New York have fallen off nearly 2,000,000 barrels.

"It is doubtful whether the inadequate canal facilities are entirely responsible for this condition of affairs. The terminal charges and dock facilities are not as desirable in New York as they are at the other ports, and in considering the question it is well to give due weight to these factors in the case. It is also well to understand that the numerous improvements suggested under the act of 1900 contemplate the abandonment of the old method of propelling the boats. New transportation facilities will have to grow, and a considerable amount of money be invested before the canal upon any of the plans outlined under this act can be made effective. It is therefore possible that some years may elapse before New York would receive the full benefit of the proposed improvements.

"I am, therefore, brought to the conclusion that in the proposed improvement for 1,000-ton barges the advantages to be received are not commensurate with the expense involved, and that the purposes for which the canals should be maintained are more for protection against unfair discrimination than they are for actual use. If this be true, it would seem that the smallest expenditure would be ample, and that the enlarged barge canal recommended should not be adopted. It might be possible, by lengthening the locks and by changes of a similar character, that larger boats might be used and more expeditious locking secured, as recommended under the modified plan of 1895. If that course shall be adopted, it is understood that the estimate of $19,000,0000 will not be sufficient, and perhaps several million dollars should be added to the estimate.

NO USE FOR BARGE CANAL.

"It is your province to thoroughly consider the various plans proposed. It seems to me, however, that there can be no reasonable argument advanced for the large canal as a competitor with the Canadian canals, because under the most favorable conditions we would still be as far from Liverpool, and the distance from the Port of New York would still be several hundred miles further than from Montreal. We can discard that part of the proposition, therefore, and consider the canal question as one more local than international. The question, however, is one that should be submitted to the people, and where so large a proportion of the citizens of the State desire affirmative action there would seem to be no excuse why the Legislature should delay submitting the matter for their approval or disapproval.

"The figures which have been submitted show, first, that the cost, as between the more expensive and the least expensive projects for transportation is a trifle, and the time consumed in transportation shows a difference of less than two days between the two. That the question of competition with the Canadian canals would still be unsolved, as even the large project would give a canal smaller than the Canadian canal. That our terminal charges would still be as large as at present, and that other legislation will be necessary in order to remove from the Port of New York the disadvantages under which it labors, in order to restore to it some of its lost commerce.

"I therefore recommend that the question of improving the canals along the line of the act of 1895 be submitted to the people at the coming election, in the belief that it will meet with greater approval, that the expenditure can be more easily met, and that it will serve all the purposes for which the canal was originally designed."

SUPPLY BILL $1,764,661.

Deducting Refunds Is $707,433 Less than Last Year's Measure.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Supply bill for the year 1901, reported by Leader Allds today, carries $1,764,661, of which sum $403,118 is refund to public institutions of moneys paid in to the Treasury under the operation of the Higgins law from said institutions. Of the amount which enters into the tax rate the bill for the year 1901 carries $707,433 less than it carried last year, although about $100,000 more than was appropriated for good roads last year is appropriated by this bill.

The Supply bill for 1900 carried $2,472,094, of which sum about $400,000 was refund to various public institutions of money paid into the State Treasury, and which were reappropriated for the support of the several institutions from which the money came.

The explanation of this large reduction is that this year, for the first time, the work which has been persistently carried on by the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee of putting into the Appropriation bill a sufficient amount for the expenses of each department for the entire year, and thus obviating the necessity of carrying deficiency items in the Supply bill makes itself felt in the amount which it is necessary to appropriate. The Supply bill, for the first time, carries only those items which in the natural course of the administration of the Government, must be carried in the Supply bill, and carries little or nothing for regular appropriations for departments.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the Assembly today the Krum bill taxing trust companies was advanced to a third reading.

The Lynn so-called large-type bill was objected to by Mr. Stevens of Franklin, and was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Allds, the Malby bill, amending the Fuller highway law, which involves a large expenditure of State moneys, on the order of second reading was committed to the Ways and Means Committee for a hearing.

Mr. Ruehl's State Barber bill, to license and regulate barbering and for sanitary inspection of shops, was advanced to third reading; also Mr. Bedell's bill to regulate the letting or leasing of telegraphic quotation tickers and the furnishing of quotations or prices.

Mr. Sanders's bill for the protection of the public by preventing contagious diseases from spreading through old bottles, on the order of second reading was laid aside until Monday night, as was also Senator Wagner's bill placing personal property loan associations under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department and reducing the rates of interest.

During the reports of committees in the Senate this morning Senators Prime and Brown got into a controversy over Senator Malby's bill altering the time in which deer may be hounded. The bill was laid over until Monday night.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 15.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Mr. VACHERON—Legalizing the action of the Board of Supervisors of Queens County in relation to a contract for sprinkling the roads of said county.

Mr. REMSEN—To provide for the immediate sewerage of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards of Brooklyn.

Mr. W. H. SMITH—Subjecting the Children's Fold in New York City to the supervision of the Board of Education.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Providing that when a new trial is ordered in abandonment proceedings in New York City it must be had in the court where the appeal was heard, before a Judge without a jury, and that an appeal may be taken to the Court of General Sessions by the Commissioner of Public Charities from a decision or judgment of a city Magistrate.

Senator FULLER—Giving the same rights and privileges to the Superintendent of Steam Boilers and Boiler Inspectors employed in the former Brooklyn Police Department as those enjoyed by the members of the police force of New York City.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, March 15.—Gov. Odell has signed the following bills:

Senator ELSBERG—Increasing from $10,000 to $50,000 the net annual income which the German Society in the City of New York may derive from its real and personal property.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Amending the election law by providing that the entry of the country of a naturalized citizen's nativity shall mean the place of his birth, irrespective of his former political allegiance.

Mr. M. E. LEWIS—Authorizing Rochester to expend $300,000 for high school buildings.

Mr. LYNN—Authorizing the Controller of New York to expend certain balances for the purchase and binding of books for the Supreme Court and Appellate Division libraries in the First Judicial Department.

Mr. S. W. SMITH—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to exemptions from execution under mechanics' liens.

Mr. RUEHL—Providing that County Treasurers at the direction of the State Controller shall bring action at the expense of the counties to recover moneys due from heirs and other litigants in certain cases.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 15.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that in towns of less than two miles square in area, where five-sixths of the territory shall consist of an incorporated village or villages, the office of Commissioner of Highways shall be abolished and the duties heretofore performed by him shall devolve upon the Town Board.

Mr. MEISTER—Providing that in all apartment and tenement houses of six stories or more in height in Greater New York there shall be constructed or erected a passenger elevator of a size and sufficiency to be approved by the Department of Buildings, which shall be run day and night.

RAMAPO PLANS NEW MOVE?

Activity of Its Counsel at Albany So Interpreted There.

He Intimates Some Members of the Legislature, Troubled by Remorse, May Introduce Other Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Herbert R. Limburger, associate counsel for the Ramapo Water Company, was at the Capitol today. Mr. Limburger said no particular importance should be given to his visit. It was noticed that he made frequent and protracted use of the long-distance telephone between Albany and New York during the course of the day. Mr. Limburger was asked whether the Ramapo Company intended to have some new legislation for its benefit proposed. He said there was no such intention upon the part of the company.

"Of course," he added, "if some of the members of the Legislature, in remorse for their action in treating the Ramapo Company as they have, should see fit to introduce further legislation, that is their affair. But the company is not asking for any further legislation. Our position is that it would be useless for us to make such request after the manner in which we have been treated."

"Will the constitutionality of the Morgan Repeal bill be attacked by the Ramapo Company?"

"That is a matter to which we have not given much thought up to the present. Our contention all along has been, not that the bill was unconstitutional, but that it was unfair."

"Then you are convinced that it is Constitutional?"

"Well, the Legislature has passed it with but one dissenting voice, and if the Attorney General declares it Constitutional and the Governor signs it, the presumption would be in its favor. We may have occasion to examine into that question later. Of course, if the bill is unconstitutional, the Ramapo Company would just go ahead doing business as it has always done. Then some one, I suppose, would complain that we did not have the rights which we presume to exercise, our charter having been repealed. The matter would then go into the courts."

The presence here of Mr. Limburger today was generally taken to mean either that the Ramapo Company had not yet abandoned hope that the repeal bill would not become a law, or that the company was laying its plans for some new move.

The opinion of Attorney General Davies upon the constitutionality of the Morgan bill has not yet been made to the Governor.

Delay in Signing Bills.

ALBANY, March 15.—It is probable that Gov. Odell will not be able to sign the three bills repealing the Act of 1895, granting special privileges to the Ramapo Water Company and placing a State tax on insurance companies and savings banks before Monday. These are the three most important legislative measures awaiting Executive action. They are now in the hands of the Attorney General.

GOV. ODELL VETOES FIVE BILLS.

Among Them Two Measures Changing Code of Civil Procedure.

ALBANY, March 15.—Gov. Odell to-day vetoed five bills. Two are amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure introduced by Senator Donnelly. In his veto message on the bill relating to additional allowances in settling of accounts in Surrogates' courts, the Governor says:

"This bill provides that a Surrogate may allow to a special guardian for an infant on a judicial settlement or intermediate settlement a sum not exceeding $10 a day for each day occupied in the trial and settlement. The principal objection to this bill is that it provides that the allowances may be paid out of the interest of the infant in the fund. This should not be permitted, as the infant cannot be heard in his own behalf, except through the counsel to whom the allowance is to be paid, and he is practically without protection."

The other Donnelly bill relates to appearance in any proceeding in a Surrogate's court. In vetoing the bill, the Governor says:

"The amendment to this section provides that a general voluntary appearance in writing of a person named or designated in a petition or who is proposed to be made a party to the proceeding is equivalent to the issue and personal service of a citation upon him. In all other proceedings in the Surrogate's court where a party does not appear in person or by his counsel his appearance must not only be in writing, but must be duly acknowledged or approved, as this requirement is eminently a proper one. If this is not required, the interest of persons in large estates would depend solely upon papers purporting to be signed by them, without any further proof of the signature or any acknowledgment of the party by whom it purports to be signed, taken by a notary or other proper officer. I do not believe that the interests of a party should be jeopardized in this manner, and therefore return the bill without executive approval."

A bill of Senator Wagner's to change the name of the orphan asylum of the Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn is vetoed for the following reasons:

"This bill seeks to change the name of a charitable corporation by a special act, whereas there is abundant authority in Section 2,411 of the Code of Civil Procedure for obtaining the relief sought for in the proposed bill."

The fourth bill vetoed was a measure of Senator Fuller's releasing to Campbell Valentine Schuyler all the right, title, and interest of the people of the State of New York and to certain real estate in the Borough of Manhattan. The Governor assigns the following reasons for vetoing the bill:

"The purpose of this act is fully set forth in its title. The proceeding for acquiring the interests of the people of the State in land acquired by escheat, forfeiture, or otherwise, is now covered by Article 43 of the public lands law, and that act fully provides for protecting both the rights of the State and the equities of the parties affected. I know of no reason why any exception should be made in the present instance."

The fifth bill vetoed was an act to release the First Universalist Society of Mount Vernon from an assessment for public improvements in that city.

TO REGULATE HYPNOTISTS.

Bill Introduced at Albany Provides for Registration and License.

ALBANY, March 15.—Assemblyman Babcock introduced a bill to-day which provides that no person shall practice hypnotism, mesmerism, suggestive therapeutics, and allied phenomena after May 1 unless previously registered and legally authorized, or unless authorized by the Regents. No one can practice who has been convicted of a felony. A fee of $50 is to be charged. A candidate for admission to practice is required to show that he has a general education, and has studied medicine in a medical school for at least two full school years.

Any one practicing who is not authorized to do so, or who advertises in any newspaper, circular, or any advertising medium that he is competent and authorized to practice or teach these arts shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than $250 or imprisonment for six months for the first offense. Any one who practices under an assumed name shall be guilty of a felony.

Alfred F. Brennan Killed by Gas.

Alfred F. Brennan, forty years old, a bachelor, who lived with his parents in Orange, N. J., and was engaged in the real estate exchange business, with offices in the Keramos Building, at Manhattan Avenue and Milton Street, Greenpoint, and at 188 Market Street, Newark, N. J., was found dead yesterday afternoon in a room of Taylor's Hotel, at Manhattan and Greenpoint Avenues. He had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. Whether or not it is a case of suicide cannot be determined. A brother from Orange who claimed the body expressed his belief that the death was accidental.

A Yankee Marine Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The decapitated body of M. J. Sheridan, a marine of the crew of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was found on the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad here to-day. He had been absent from duty since pay day, two weeks ago.

Waterproof Dress Goods

"Cravenettes"

Ideal Cloths for Walking Suits, Skirts, Etc.
Rain Will Neither Spot Nor Injure Them.
Water Rolls Right Off.

Just as suitable for wear in sunshine. Sponged, shrunk and ready to make up.

Coverts, Vicunas, Meltons, Cheviots, etc., in the popular Oxford, Green, Tan and other fashionable shades.

Stamped "Cravenette" on back and guaranteed by "Priestley"

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Bill Introduced Providing for Appointment of Democrats as Trustees of State Institutions.

ALBANY, March 15.—Assemblyman Frisbie of Schoharie, the minority leader in the Assembly, to-day introduced a bill which provides that there shall be a minority representation of the party casting the second highest number of votes at the last preceding State or National election upon all Boards of Managers and all Boards of Trustees of all charitable, correctional, and eleemosynary institutions in the State.

Mr. Frisbie considers this measure one of the most important introduced this session. It has the sanction and backing of the Democratic leaders. Complaints are frequently made that inmates of houses and institutions who are of the Democratic faith have to state their grievances to Republicans, and in many instances there is no redress.

It is the opinion of Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and other leaders, that in boards of nine members the minority should be represented by at least three members.

REAPPORTIONMENT CHANGES.

Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Would Leave State Committee—Ex-Gov. Black's Advantages.

Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Republican State Committeeman from the Washington County District, is not at all pleased with the proposed reapportionment of the Congress districts. Had there been no change in Mr. Baker's district he would have been the next nominee for Congress and retained his place on the State Committee. But by the tacking of Washington on to Rensselaer Mr. Baker realizes that he not only will not be continued as State Committeeman but that he has no possible chance of a Congressional nomination for some time to come.

He and his friends purpose making a hot fight against the proposed rearrangement of districts in his section, and they hope to succeed by pointing out that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black will be materially strengthened if the proposed reapportionment is carried out. Washington has eight and Rensselaer twenty votes in a Republican State Convention. Black will control the Rensselaer delegation and name a State Committeeman. In Congress conventions Rensselaer has more than thirty votes, against seventeen for Washington, so Black can always dictate the Congressional nomination.

Louis F. Payn, Black's friend, is on the State Committee, and will continue there if he so desires, although his district has been changed to include Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, and Putnam. Payn and his friend Robert M. Hunter can control Columbia and Dutchess and dictate to Greene and Putnam.

It is quite probable there will be a lively fight. Black's friends are particularly well pleased with the turn affairs have taken.

PLAN FOR BUFFALO DISTRICTS.

Ex-Congressman Mahany Believes He Can Make Both Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Ex-Congressman Rowland Blennerhasset Mahany of Buffalo has been in Albany for the past few days, and has spent most of his time at the Capitol presenting to members of the Senate and the Legislature a plan he has for gerrymandering the Buffalo Congressional districts so as to make both of them surely Republican. Mr. Mahany's idea is to add on to the Buffalo districts some sections of Cattaraugus or Chautauqua which return large Republican majorities. He is encountering opposition from Speaker Nixon and Senator Higgins. Mr. Mahany wants to run for Congress again if he can get a district fixed up which will give him a chance of election.

Congressmen Littauer, Emerson, and Ray have all filed protests with the State Committee against the apportionment plan as prepared by Executive Chairman Barnes, and now before the Legislature in the form of a bill. All three of their districts are seriously interfered with under the Barnes plan, and they want it changed so as to leave their districts intact. It is not improbable that the Barnes plan will undergo alteration before it is enacted into law.

SAY HE WAS AN OFFICE BROKER

But Bates Could Not Deliver the Goods, So He Was Arrested.

Henry W. Bates, a lawyer of 309 Broadway, was arrested in his office yesterday by Detectives Birmingham and Kavanagh, charged by William Bodenhausen of 350 East Twenty-ninth Street and J. J. Holland of 656 Tenth Avenue with obtaining from them $500 under pretense of being able to secure for each, through influence with the Civil Service Bureau, positions on the police force.

The men walked into the Leonard Street Station late in the afternoon and told Sergt. McNaught how they each had paid Bates $250 to get on the Police Department, how the positions were not forthcoming, and that now Bates was about to sail on the steamship Trinidad for the Bermudas. Bodenhausen said that Bates had obtained money from about twenty other persons that he knew of in the same way. Many candidates for promotion in the Fire Department had also been duped by him, he continued.

Stephen H. Lang of 264 West Thirty-fourth Street told the Sergeant that Bates had obtained from an aunt of his money for which he promised to place him on the force. Holland showed Bates receipts for $175 and $75 dated Oct. 9 and Dec. 15, 1900, respectively. All of the men claimed that Bates asserted that he had a "pull" with the Civil Service Bureau whereby he could "fix" matters. Bates submitted to arrest docilely enough, and when searched in the station house a large revolver was found in his hip pocket.

"I got their stuff," Sergt. McNaught declares he said; "but they got too 'rambunctious,' and were in too great a hurry."

Bates waived arraignment until to-day, when he will be taken before Magistrate Crane.

THOMAS APPLEGATE MURDERED

Prosecutor Crossley Causes the Arrest of Samuel Shinn, Who Was Accused by the Dead Man.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Prosecutor Crossley has reached the conclusion that Thomas Applegate, whose body was found in his barn at Extonville Sunday morning, was murdered, and late this afternoon he caused the arrest of Samuel Shinn on a charge of complicity in the crime. The Prosecutor was not disposed to give any information as to the clues he had pointing to Shinn's guilt.

Shinn's father worked the Applegate farm on shares. The younger Shinn was said by Applegate some months ago to have threatened his life. Applegate charged him with being one of the white caps who visited him and ordered him to leave the community. Applegate also made a charge against Shinn of having struck him with an iron bar in a hotel at Yardville.

Shinn does not live with his wife, and Applegate had charged that the young man was unduly intimate with his (Applegate's) wife. Shinn, according to the statement of Mrs. Applegate and himself, slept in the Applegate house on the night the murder is supposed to have been committed.

Coroner Bower has not yet fixed a date for the inquest, which he expects to hold. The Prosecutor does not intimate that any other arrests will be made.

A Big Clothing Event.

Spring is advancing; shall we compose ourselves to make regular prices on our new goods—to accept business in the casual, careless way? No—we will leave that to the easy-going stores.

We knew our customers would look to us to start the season with an offering of unusual value; so we pushed a claim into the heart of the wholesale market, and succeeded in capturing the balance of a manufacturer's spring stock of Men's and Boys' high grade suits at a specially low figure. These goods we purchased and marked to sell at $9.50, $12.00 and $15.00; but anxious to fulfill your expectations we have decided to sacrifice them at Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents each.

The Suit You Want Is Here For $7.50

This stock includes plaids, stripes, pin-head checks, gray and brown mixtures, in the new Spring effects—all stylish, durable, well-cut, well-made suits.

NOTE.—A perfect stock of Spring Top Coats, Business Suits, Prince Alberts, Black Cutaways and Trousers at prices which show the broad range of our value-giving power.

SALE AT ALL FOUR BIG BUSY STORES. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., corner 3d Ave.

OPEN LATE SATURDAY NIGHT.

WATER PROBLEM INQUIRY

Kings County Grand Jury Calls Aldermen to Account.

ASKS ABOUT BOND ISSUES

Efforts to Find the Effect of Obstructionist Methods Upon the Supply of the Borough.

The Kings County Grand Jury has taken up the matter of Brooklyn's water supply, and yesterday it summoned the Brooklyn Aldermen before it and questioned some of them about the delay in bond issues for the extension and improvement of the borough's water system.

Alderman Bridges remarked before going into the jury room that he was "as intelligent as they, anyway," the "they" being the Grand Jurors. Alderman James H. McInness, who has opposed the delay in the city's legislative body, alarmed obstructionists by announcing that he would tell the Grand Jury all he knew about the methods pursued by certain Aldermen.

"I done my duty, an' I ain't afraid of no Grand Juries," declared one Alderman when served with a subpoena.

Another Alderman was deep in a game of pinochle when served.

"T'ell wit it," he said, with a defiant wave of the hand, knocking over a plate of smoked herring on the free lunch counter. He was at the Court House, however, before the janitor had finished his morning work.

Only four of the Aldermen received the "privilege of the floor" from the Grand Jury. The others will probably be examined on Monday. All the Aldermen were present during the examination, except two, who asked to be excused. The four who were questioned were asked their individual opinions upon the matter of obstructing bond issues generally, and particularly about those affecting Brooklyn's water supply. It developed, it was said, that some of the Aldermen voted against the bond issue for the leaky Milburn reservoir, because they believed that it would be far wiser for the city to build an entirely new reservoir than to spend $500,000 in repairing the old one.

The Aldermen were also asked, it was said, concerning the refusal of the privilege of the floor to a committee of Brooklyn citizens who visited the chamber to talk about the water supply. It was said that this snubbing of taxpayers was the direct cause of the Grand Jury's investigation of the water question.

Alderman McInness was the first to go on the stand. It was said that he gave the Grand Jury a history of the progress made by the Milburn reservoir bond issue in the board, and his ideas as to why it has failed of passage. Alderman Bridges, who followed, was questioned as to the ways and methods employed by Aldermen to dodge voting on measures before the board, and also about the snubbing of the committee of citizens. He is said to have denied that he ever voted with a view of delaying a resolution affecting Brooklyn's water supply. He did not favor the Milburn proposition because he believed the contractors who built the reservoir should be compelled to make it hold water.

It is expected that certain Brooklyn Councilmen who have been concerned in the blocking of water legislation in the Council will be summoned to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday.

UNION HILL GETS A SURPRISE.

Financial Mismanagement Disclosed by the Town Council's Investigations.

While the Union Hill Council members were making an examination on Thursday night of the various papers connected with the preparations for the annual report two vouchers for coal were discovered which showed that the coal, instead of having been delivered to Union Hill Town Hall, was delivered at the Weehawken Town Hall, but the vouchers had been O. K.ed as if the delivery had been to Union Hill.

This discovery prompted the Councilmen to probe further, and to the great surprise of the investigators, a large bundle of vouchers was discovered which had not been signed at all. Many of the unsigned vouchers are for coal delivered at firehouses during the year. It is known that at times firehouses are deserted, and it is presumed that coal was dumped in front of the door and left there until discovered by a member of the company to which it was consigned, or perhaps stolen by many aware of its unprotected condition. A thorough investigation will be made.

Hawaii's First Naval Cadet.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 15.—John Enoch Pond, at present a member of the middle class of the Berkeley High School, has been appointed the first naval cadet from the Hawaiian Islands. The appointment was secured by Delegate Wilcox. Young Pond is the son of Lieut. Commander Charles F. Pond, commander of the United States ship Iroquois, now stationed at Honolulu.

RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION

South Brooklynites Oppose Proposed Route to That Borough.

MR. ORR'S DENIAL OF CHARGES

If the Route Be Changed Messrs. Flynn and Johnson May Bid to Construct the Tunnel.

There was a hearing before the Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Council yesterday on the extension of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn. The Rapid Transit Commission was represented by Alexander E. Orr, President. A number of property owners from South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge appeared and opposed the proposed tunnel route from the City Hall, Manhattan, to the Battery, thence under the East River to the Borough Hall in Brooklyn, and to the junction of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues.

The South Brooklyn delegation wanted the tunnel built from the Battery to a point near the foot of Hamilton Avenue, in Brooklyn, and thence to South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge.

The most important development of the hearing was that two men who have figured together in surface railroad matters in Brooklyn might enter into competition for the building of the tunnel if the route and other matters were arranged to suit them.

Patrick H. Flynn, who was with Tom Johnson and Albert L. Johnson in the organization of the Nassau Railroad Company, was mentioned as a probable bidder. Albert L. Johnson was also mentioned as a possible bidder. The friends of Messrs. Flynn and Johnson claimed at the hearing that their personal and financial interests were separate now and that there might be an interesting fight over the tunnel.

Albert L. Johnson was not present at the hearing, but he signed the petition asking that it be held.

Mr. Cocheu said that the tunnel to Brooklyn, planned to cost $8,000,000, was too expensive. He continued:

"From my knowledge of railroad matters and construction I am of the opinion that if the cost of the Brooklyn extension is to be $8,000,000, the cost of the Rapid Transit work should be at least $64,000,000, while the contract was let for $35,000,000. The work of excavation can be done much cheaper in Brooklyn. There are no sewers or water mains to be attended to at great expense.

"I disagree with the Rapid Transit Commissioners. I think the tunnel under the East River should be constructed to a point near Hamilton Ferry, and thence to South Brooklyn; and, ultimately, under the Narrows to the Borough of Richmond. This plan will have to be carried through some day, and the city should begin the work now. I am prepared to say that if the tunnel route is changed to South Brooklyn there will be a bidder for the contract."

Ex-Senator John Ford, during the hearing, hurried into the Council Chamber and announced that he did not know what it was about, but that he would make a few remarks. The ex-Senator then denounced the Rapid Transit Commission as a body which violated the principles of home rule, and that the people of New York City really had no say in the work or doings of the commission.

President Orr, in answer to the statement of the delegation, declared that the Rapid Transit Commissioners were not acting in the interests of any railroad corporation, but in the interests of the people. He said:

"When work was started on the Rapid Transit tunnel Mayor Van Wyck pledged and we pledged that the next work would be a tunnel to Brooklyn. We held hearings and under the limitations as to amount of money to be spent decided on the route proposed here."

A charge was made by members of the South Brooklyn delegation that the tunnel route was proposed in the interests of Contractor John B. McDonald, who was practically assured of the contract, they declared. President Orr denied this charge and said that any bidder with responsible backing could bid and that the only thing which the commission desired was to adopt a route so profitable that there would be sure to be at least one bidder who would contract to operate the tunnel. By the establishment of the sinking fund, he added, it would become the absolute property of the city without costing the taxpayers a single dollar.

In the discussion which followed Charles O'Connor Hennessey said that there would be at least one bidder for the tunnel if the route was extended to South Brooklyn. He also intimated that Albert L. Johnson might be a bidder, but he was not authorized to speak for Mr. Johnson. He said that Mr. Flynn would be a bidder if the tunnel route were changed and certain other conditions made satisfactory.

Councilman John Oakley, Chairman of the committee, announced that there would be another public hearing on the Brooklyn tunnel on Friday next at 2 o'clock, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners and all other citizens interested were invited to attend.

Before the Aldermanic Committee on Streets and Highways, according to public announcement, there was a hearing to "prevent horses from running away in the streets." A delegation of South Brooklyn residents drifted in, and soon the committee decided that in view of the great public interest in the Brooklyn tunnel route another hearing would be held in the Borough Hall in Brooklyn on Thursday evening next.

MR. PARSONS'S NEW AIDES.

His Appointment of Two Consulting Electrical Engineers Announced.

Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission has appointed two members of the firm of Duncan & Hutchinson, 71 Broadway, to assist him as consulting electrical engineers in the work on the subway. They are Drs. Louis Duncan and Cary T. Hutchinson, both of whom are well known in engineering circles. Their duties will be advisory, the practical engineering construction of the tunnel being still in charge of Mr. Stillwell, who was appointed some months ago by Contractor McDonald.

The new appointees have been associated in much important electrical work since 1891. They designed and constructed, together with Mr. Sprague, the first large electric locomotive, which was completed in 1891, for the American Company. They were also employed as engineers on the tunnel work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

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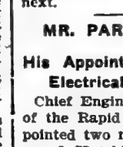

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HOME RULE IN BROOKLYN

Democrats Say Borough Firemen Will Enjoy Independence.

They Point to a Concession of Commissioner Scannell — A "General Defense Fund."

Brooklyn Democrats assert that, in addition to running its own branch of the Police Department, the borough is also to enjoy home rule as affecting its Fire Department. The revocation of an order by Commissioner Scannell, retiring Chief of Battalion John J. Fanning of Brooklyn, was pointed to yesterday as significant in this connection. The order retiring Fanning, it is declared, really emanated from Chief Croker. Fanning is a relative by marriage of State Senator P. H. McCarren, one of the Willoughby Street leaders. Deputy Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn is said to have at once protested against the order, and Commissioner Scannell promptly revoked it.

It was said yesterday that hereafter Deputy Chief Dale is to run the department in Brooklyn without interference from Chief Croker. An agreement is alleged to have been made whereby Chief Dale is to possess powers similar to those which Deputy Commissioner York enjoys in the local Police Department.

It was also reported in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon that a fund of $10,000 had been raised among the firemen of the city by the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association which, it is claimed, is to be used in pushing what is known as the Two-Platoon bill in the State Legislature. This bill proposes to divide the forces of the Fire Department into two platoons, the hours of duty to be so divided that the firemen will work in two shifts of ten hours to one shift and fourteen hours to the other. If the bill should become a law the number of firemen in the department, it is said, would have to be increased fully one-third.

Individual members of the department, when seen yesterday, denied that they had been assessed $10 each, as was reported, to back the bill now in the Legislature. They did not deny, however, that they had received a request for voluntary subscriptions to a "general defense fund."

LEGISLATORS FIGHT.

Representative Attacks Senator on Floor of Washington State Senate.

OLYMPIA, Washington, March 15.—Representative Easterday of Pierce County and Senator Ruth of Thurston County came to blows on the floor of the Senate. The trouble arose over Ruth's vote in favor of postponing a bill to repeal the present libel laws of the State.

Representative Easterday was on the Senate floor, and as soon as he saw his bill was beaten he walked over to Ruth and called the latter a liar, and accused him of promising to support the bill. Ruth retorted sharply, and Easterday struck him.

The wildest excitement prevailed, and for a moment it looked as though the session of the Senate would wind up in a disgraceful scene. Senator Baker of Klickitat relieved the situation by moving to adjourn until evening. The motion was carried.

THE ELECTIONS COMMISSION.

Republicans' Choice for New York's Representative, ex-Senator Page.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met at 1 Madison Square yesterday afternoon and decided upon ex-Senator Charles Page of the Seventeenth District as the choice of the organization for New York County's representative on the commission provided for by the Bureau of Elections law. This action was ratified at the meeting of the County Committee at the United Charities Building last night.

Ex-Senator Page is confident that Mayor Van Wyck will appoint him, but those who profess to know what is going on say that the Mayor will give the appointment to Jacob Hess. Some surprise was expressed that neither the County Committee nor the Executive Committee adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

Disfranchisement in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15.—The Democratic leaders who are pushing the "disfranchisement" bill through the Legislature encountered another obstacle to-day in the absence of members, and the programme, which contemplated the immediate taking of the final steps in the enactment of the bill into a law had to be postponed until next week.

Ballot for Nebraska Senatorship.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—The following ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day: W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 8; Allen, (Fusion,) 27; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 34; J. E. Miller, (Fusion,) 40; D. E. Thompson, 37; Crounse, 7; Currie, 15; Hinshaw, 20; Melklejohn, 31; Martin, 4; Rosewater, 17; scattering, 12.

HE FOILED BLACKMAILERS.

Senator W. A. Clark's Son the Object of a Plot to Secure $5,000—He Tells the Police About It.

BUTTE, Mon., March 15.—The police of this city have made public the details of an attempt to blackmail Charles W. Clark, son of Senator W. A. Clark, out of $5,000. Mr. Clark a few days ago received a letter directing him to send the money in small bills to "Wyose," Butte Post Office. The blackmailer added significantly that he was a dead shot.

The letter was turned over to the Post Office authorities. The general delivery window was watched. Finally a small boy called for a package addressed to "Wyose." He was arrested. He said a masked man had given him 25 cents to call for the package. He proved his innocence. The originator of the plot is still at large.

THREE CAUGHT IN FOLDING BED

Two Women Struggle Out and Rescue Their Unconscious Hostess.

FREEPORT, N. J., March 15.—A folding bed came near to causing the death of three women here on Tuesday night. The matter did not become known outside the family until to-day. It occurred in the home of Chester A. Warwick.

Mrs. Warwick and Mrs. C. Hulbert of Brooklyn, who was stopping with her, invited Miss Gertie Finch, daughter of the Rev. Jonadab Finch, a neighbor, to spend the night with them, as Mr. Warwick was away. All three retired in the folding bed. Mrs. Warwick occupied the centre. While they were conversing the bed commenced to close.

Mrs. Hulbert and Miss Finch sprang up to escape being shut in, but were caught before they could reach the floor. After a struggle they succeeded in extricating themselves, but were badly bruised. Mrs. Warwick was imprisoned for some time before the others could release her. She was then unconscious from fright and pain. Her head and neck received a severe strain, and she was unable to move her arms or the upper part of her body.

Dr. Edward Carman was summoned, and found that Mrs. Warwick's back had been wrenched. He also attended Mrs. Hulbert and Miss Finch, who have now nearly recovered, but Mrs. Warwick is still suffering from the effects.

Commissioner of Patents Resigns.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Commissioner of Patents, Charles H. Duell, to-day tendered to the President his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. There are several candidates in the field for the office. It is thought that before the end of the present month a new Commissioner will be appointed.

A Woman Impostor Collecting Money.

The Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street, desires to notify the public that a woman representing herself as being authorized to collect funds for the maintenance of its work is in no wise connected with the work.

AFTER THE CHRONIC SPITTERS.

They Are to be Hunted Down by Special Inspectors After April 1.

Chronic spitters will, on and after April 1 next, be vigorously hunted down by specially appointed Health Inspectors, and a systematic effort made to exterminate them by the health officials, just as in the case of microbes, Croton water animalculae, and other pests which menace the public health. Owing to the numerous communications received relative to the habit of expectorating in public places, President Sexton, at a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, caused the following resolution to be introduced, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent is hereby directed to enforce Section 194 of the sanitary code regulating the spitting on the floors of public buildings, in cars and ferry boats in the various boroughs of Greater New York on and after April 1, 1901.

For violation of this section of the code there is a punishment of $500 fine or imprisonment for one year, or both.

Dr. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, said he was going to rigorously enforce the law. He thought of having uniformed Inspectors at public buildings and in public conveyances, and all those who spat on the floor would be arrested and taken before a Magistrate and prosecuted. He warned spitters to look out.

A BEGGAR MAID FINED.

Bessie Harrison Told Magistrate Brann that She Was Queen of the "Panhandlers."

"Oh, I'm the queen of the panhandlers," explained sixteen-year-old Bessie Harrison, who was arraigned as a begga before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon. She was dressed in clothes that barely hung together, and she told the Magistrate that they were the very worst she could find.

Court Officer Hartigan had arrested her at Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, where she was begging of every one who passed. She explained to the Magistrate that she used to sell newspapers and make from $2.50 to $3 a day, but the Children's Society had her arrested and stopped that. Then she took to begging, not knowing what else to do. She got the worst clothing she could find, and made some money in her new vocation.

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the Magistrate.

"Work's too hard," said the prisoner.

"Those are nothing but rags you have on."

"I have to dress that way. If I dressed nice nobody would give me any money."

When the Magistrate fined her $5 she began to cry, and said she didn't have that much money.

"Well, $2," said the Magistrate, accommodatingly.

"Ain't got that much, either."

The Judge said he couldn't go under that amount.

'POSSUM CAUSED SEPARATION.

Aunt "Becky" Bryant and Her "Ole Man" Couldn't Agree as to How It Should Be Cooked.

"Dat de mos' onreasonablest man I evah see, Judge," remarked a complainant to Magistrate Mayo, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. "He nevah satisfied wif nothin' nohow. Ain't no use mah tryin' to please him. I done been tryin' it too long fo' he leave me. Seems he gits moh fractious de oldah he grow."

Rebecca Bryant is an old Southern negro woman with white hair, who came here with her husband, Allen, from Franklin County, Virginia. It came out in the evidence that the old couple were married away back "befo' de wah," but recently they separated over the apparently trivial matter of the cooking of a "'possum." Bryant, who is employed in the Street Cleaning Department, has been paying his wife $3 a week, by order of the court, but the wife was not satisfied with that amount and had her husband summoned to court.

The husband protested that it "kep' him scratchin'" to get along himself and pay his wife the $3 a week.

"What did you old people separate for in the first place?" asked the Judge.

Here Rebecca took up the explanation: "Why, Judge, dat man he even say I can't cook. I done mek a 'ticklah effoht to please him, too. Didn't I go out an' buy a 'possum and fix him up foh him, so's he have a nice suppah when he git froo he day's wo'k? What dat niggah do? He jest tuhn up he nose an' look at me kin' o' 'scastic like and ask me 'f I think he gwine eat dat stuff. Den he git up an' walk out de house, an' didn't come back no mo'."

"Well, what do you want with more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"Well, de truf is, Judge," she replied, "Eastah gwine be comin' 'long, an' den how dat man 'spect me go to chu'ch on dat day wif dis ol' alpaca dress? I jes' want a few mo' dollahs to buy me a few frills, so I kin wushup in comfoht an' not feel evahbody talkin' 'bout how rusty I looks."

"Well, I can't do anything for you," laughed the Magistrate. "Go home and make it up, and maybe after all Uncle Allen here may give you the money."

ASKS MAYOR TO FIND BROTHERS.

Mr. Van Wyck Receives a Letter from a Woman in Belfast.

Mayor Van Wyck received yesterday a letter from Miss E. Donnelley of Belfast, Ireland, asking about her two brothers who have been missing for eighteen years. Mayor Van Wyck had the letter sent to Police Commissioner Murphy. It is as follows:

Honorable Sir: Dare I ask you to inquire about my two brothers, who went from Newcastle or from Tyne about eighteen years ago? They were Irishmen, working there at that time. Never hearing of them since, I humbly ask you as a gentleman and a scholar to make public inquiry through the American press, if living, or where, and by doing so I will pay all your expenses. With an honorable wish for your position you hold, respectfully, your humble servant,

MISS E. DONNELLEY,
18 Barrack Street, Belfast, Ireland.

MAY SUCCEED MR. GRIGGS.

John G. Johnson, It is Said, Has Been Asked to Join the Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—A report is in circulation in this city that John G. Johnson, a leading member of the Philadelphia bar and one of the most prominent lawyers in this country, has been offered the portfolio of Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet, to succeed Attorney General Griggs.

When asked to-day by a reporter if he had been offered the Attorney Generalship, Mr. Johnson said: "If I had been offered such a position in President McKinley's Cabinet, I would not say so. I do not want my refusal to answer the question, however, to be construed as a denial that the position has been offered me. I refuse to either confirm or deny the report."

Mr. Johnson is a stanch Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics.

"BOY ORATOR" QUITS TAMMANY.

Head of the Junior Democratic League Joins the Republicans.

When Gen. Tremain, President of the Republican Club, introduced as one of the speakers at last night's meeting in the club's Bowery headquarters a boy named Paul Klopstock, a ripple of applause was heard among the Sullivanites and Engelites and Divverites in the audience. As there were many of these, the ripple was a distinct one.

Pual Klopstock was known to the crowd as a "flopper." Until a few days ago he was a stanch follower of "Tim" Sullivan, and the Senator, although the boy is not yet of age, has had him appointed official "orator" on several occasions when it was wished to give the voters of the district a dose of platform advice in celebration of some Tammany anniversary or festival.

Klopstock has been at the head of the Junior Democratic League, composed of sixty young men. He said in his speech last night that he had become disgusted with Tammany because that organization had not suppressed vice on the east side.

Other speakers of the evening were Col. A. S. Gear, Pratt A. Brown, Joseph Levinson, W. C. Trewin, and Henry Hardwicke. All of them talked about the necessity of a new régime and a Mayor who would be "either a good Republican or a good Democrat."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEMBERS SUSPENDED

Two Score Refuse to Pay Extra Gratuity Fund Assessments.

They Claim the Board Has No Right to Impose Them Pending Courts' Decision as to Their Legality.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange has suspended about forty members of the Exchange for nonpayment of extra gratuity fund assessments. The list of members suspended include some of the oldest members on the floor of the Exchange.

Their suspension was due to a refusal to pay the assessments on the ground that the managers had no right to impose them pending the decision of the courts as to the legality of an amendment to the Exchange rule by which the former limit of fifty assessments a year can be exceeded. The suspensions were the chief topic of discussion on the floor yesterday.

At the executive offices of the Exchange a list of the members suspended was refused on the ground that some of them may wish to pay and be reinstated before the expiration of the two weeks allowed previous to the posting of the names.

Paul Worth, one of the oldest members, and his son, P. Howard Worth, both of whom were suspended, sent the following letter to the Treasurer of the gratuity fund on March 7:

We inclose herewith our check for $42 in payment of assessments on Certificates Nos. 1,601 and 2,988, for Deaths Nos. 917, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, and 945, which covers fifty assessments to the 1st of February and six during the month of February. We are not willing to pay the assessments levied for the twenty-two deaths on each certificate in excess of the fifty as voted in the amendments, which took effect Feb. 1, 1900, but we are willing to deposit in any bank or trust company you may name the amount, say $132, payable to us or you subject to the final decision of the courts as to the legality of the amendments voted by the members of the Exchange.

On March 13 the Trustees of the gratuity fund returned this letter and the inclosed check, with a letter stating that the proposition of the Worths could not be accepted.

Paul Worth said yesterday that he had not decided what course he would take, but that he did not intend to secure reinstatement by a payment of the assessments pending the final court decision.

Abel E. Blackmar of counsel of the New York Produce Exchange, who argued the gratuity fund case for the Exchange before the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court on Wednesday, when seen yesterday said that he knew of no concerted action on the part of the members who refused to pay their assessments. Mr. Worth stated that he knew of no conference among the suspended members to resist payment, and that, in fact, he did not know who the other suspended members were, excepting his son.

One of the Managers of the Exchange said that under the present by-laws no other course was open to the board.

DEAL WITH TURKEY FAILS.

Plan to Pay Indemnity Through Order for Cruiser Blocked by Germany's Shrewd Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The arrangement by which the Sultan of Turkey was to pay his debts to the United States under cover of the purchase of a cruiser from the Cramps has fallen through. The Cramps have not begun work on the Turkish cruiser, and will not do so. The prime cause of the failure of the device so ingeniously contrived by the Sultan was the shrewd move of Germany, recorded in European dispatches last December.

Germany was determined that if the American claims were paid, hers should be paid as well. It was impossible to assume that the American claims would be paid, for the Sultan had so cleverly contrived the payment that he would be able to reply to Germany that he was merely buying a warship, and was not paying any debts. Germany therefore flanked the Sultan by making her demand not for the payment of an indemnity, but for the payment of a bill owed to the Krupp concern for armor before he bought any more war material.

This move of Germany, it is now learned, has been completely successful. The Sultan was able to pretend that he was not going to pay the American indemnity, but he could not pretend that he was not negotiating with the Cramps for a ship. The negotiations with the Cramps therefore had to fall. It cannot be learned that the contract was formally dissolved, but the Cramps, probably in accordance with a suggestion from Washington, asked for an advance payment before beginning the work. They did not get it, and thus ascertained that the Germans had blocked the deal. The order remains on the Cramps' books, but will never be carried out, unless, of course, the Sultan should decide to pay Germany her bill under cover of a payment to the Krupps.

CUBANS MAY REJECT TERMS.

Quesada Says the Platt Declaration Will Not Be Accepted.

HAVANA, March 15.—The Constitutional Convention's Committee on Foreign Relations held another private meeting this afternoon. Señor de Quesada, one of the members, says the committee agreed unanimously that the Platt amendment to the Army bill in its present form could not be accepted, and that a report to this effect will be submitted to the Constitutional Convention. He also asserts that the committee is assured of the support of twenty-eight delegates.

Monday next the committee will meet again, when individual opinions on the question will be filed, to be incorporated later into the final report. The intention of the committee is not to make a final report for some time, but Señor de Quesada declares that this delay will not weaken the determination of its members not to accept the Platt amendment as it stands.

The Commercial Firemen's organization, representing some of the best families in Havana, has presented to Governor General Wood a fireman's hatchet, inlaid with gold, and a diploma certifying to his election as Chief of the corps. The presentation is significant of the present feeling among the conservative element. At the top of the diploma appears the American eagle, with outspread wings, and below is an American flag, winding about the coats of arms of the United States and Cuba. The design evidently signifies a protectorate. A reception followed the presentation.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN TREATIES.

Time for Ratification Extended One Year from To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Protocols were signed at the State Department to-day by Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay, extending the time of ratification of four of the British West Indian reciprocity treaties, namely, Jamaica, Bermuda, Guiana, and Turk's and Cacos Islands. The extension is one year from to-morrow.

SUIT AGAINST LOUIS SHERRY.

His Refusal to Pay Taxes Explained—His Counterclaim of $75,000.

An application was made to Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to put the case of Isaac V. Brokaw against Louis Sherry on the preferred calendar for trial. The Justice reserved his decision. Mr. Brokaw is suing for $28,000, taxes for 1899, and for $30,140 due for one-half year's rent on the place at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The property belongs to Mr. Brokaw, and was leased to Mr. Sherry, who was to pay the taxes, a certain ground rental, and 5 per cent. a year on the cost of the building.

In his answer, Mr. Sherry says that he now has an action in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the valuation, and he will not pay the taxes until this is determined. With regard to the rent, he says he has made a tender, which was refused. He files a counter claim for $75,000. He says he has had to spend $15,500 to make the building suitable for his purposes, and that he sustained damages when part of the roof was blown off during a storm.

THE MAYFLOWER AGROUND.

The Vessel Sticks on a Sandbar—Gov. Allen Aboard Her—No Damage Reported.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 15.—A dispatch from Fajado, Province of Humacao, announces that the United States special service vessel Mayflower, Commander D. Kennedy, with Gov. Allen on board, is aground on a sandbar, but that it is believed she has suffered no damage. The Government tug Uncas, Chief Boatswain J. W. McLaughlin, has gone to her assistance.

RECEPTION FOR COL. SANGER.

War Department Officers Pay Their Respects, Dressed in Many Different Kinds of Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Col. William Cary Sanger's introduction to the army officers in the War Department Building was rather a spectacular affair. In accordance with the instructions issued yesterday by Secretary Root, the officers on duty here put on their uniforms, hied themselves to the Secretary's office, and were there introduced to the new Assistant Secretary. That done, they went back to their offices and put on their working clothes.

The ceremony was billed for 10 o'clock in Mr. Root's private office. The officers were to come in according to the order in which their bureaus are enumerated in the Army Register and were to go past the reviewing stand in single file. There was a wide discrepancy in the interpretation of the order, however. It simply required the officers to appear "in uniform." Each officer interpreted this as he saw fit, and some of them appeared in all the splendor of full dress, with their sidearms, while others came in undress uniform or fatigue dress.

The procession took about twenty minutes to move past. Mr. Root introduced the more important officers, and Gen. Corbin those of lesser fame. The officers shook hands with Col. Sanger and went through the Adjutant General's office. This is the first time an Assistant Secretary has received so formal an introduction.

GERMANY'S POPULATION.

Kaiser's Empire Has 56,000,000 Inhabitants—Increase of 30,000,000 During Last Century.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Census Office has received through the State Department a Consular report on the population of the German Empire and its changes during the past century. That population is now about 56,000,000, larger than that of any other country in Europe, except Russia, which has in Europe alone over 106,000,000 subjects.

In 1789 the whole German Empire had a population of about 26,000,000, and at the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, Germany, though somewhat reduced in size, had a population of something more than 30,000,000. In 1845, since which date the area has remained almost constant, Germany had 34,000,000; in 1865, 40,000,000; in 1885, 47,000,000, and in 1900 about 55,500,000, an increase during the century of about 30,000,000.

Since 1871, when the modern German Empire was organized, the population of Germany has increased about 35 per cent., a growth extremely rapid for an old country, and for one sending out large and steady streams of emigrants. The Germans feel a natural pride in the rapid growth of their population, says the report, compared with that of their rival across the Rhine. In 1845 France had about 36,000,000 inhabitants, and Germany 34,000,000. Now France has about 38,000,000, or only two-thirds the number of Germany.

The provisional results of the census of Vienna, taken Dec. 31, 1900, have just been announced, and, according to a report from the Consul General at Vienna, show a population of 1,635,647, or nearly 63,000 less than there were in Chicago, when the recent census of that city was taken. These figures show Vienna to rank next to London, Paris, and Berlin among the European capitals, while in this country only New York and Chicago are larger. During the past ten years Vienna has increased 21.9 per cent.

RULING ON NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Secretary Long Decides that Officers Must Wait for a Vacancy Before Advancement on the List.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Long to-day rendered a decision on that feature of the recent enactment of Congress promoting officers for gallant service and providing that the promotion of these officers shall not interfere with the regular order of promotions. It was difficult to reconcile these extra promotions and the regular promotions, and Congress provided that the promotions for gallantry should be carried on the naval list as "additional names." The effect of this promises to be very far reaching, for in effect these additional names make a large increase in the navy. For instance, the Rear Admirals are increased from eighteen to at least twenty-one, with prospects of further increase, while the Captains, numbering about fifty, may be increased to seventy-five. So it runs all through the naval list.

The decision to-day more particularly referred to certain officers whose cases served as a sort of test on the construction of the entire law. Mr. Long holds that the additional officers are not to be so regarded until they reach the higher grade to which they are promoted. The effect of this is that, while officers are promoted on the "additional names" list, they will not be allowed to interfere with others ahead of them in seniority and will be promoted and put on the regular higher list as their turn comes, meanwhile having the rank and pay of the higher grade by Congressional act.

Rear Admiral Higginson becomes an additional officer of that grade from the date of the act. Capt. Edward H. Shepard, being then at the head of the Captains' list, is promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral. The Bureau of Navigation had urged that Capt. Frank Wildes should be promoted simultaneously with Capt. Shepard, but Secretary Long holds that Capt. Wildes must await a vacancy in the list of Rear Admirals.

For similar reasons the Secretary holds that Lieut. Commander W. B. Bailey cannot be promoted under a clause of the act. The Secretary lays down the general principle that the purpose of the law was not to hasten promotion among officers advanced for war service, but to prevent interference with promotions. It is held also that Col. R. W. Huntington, United States Marine Corps, is unaffected by the act.

Awards for Officers Recommended.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Board of Awards of the Navy Department to-day recommended to Secretary Long that Col. Robert L. Meade, United States Marine Corps, be brevetted Brigadier General, United States Marine Corps, "for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 13, 1900," and that Emory Winship, Lieutenant, junior grade, United States Navy, be advanced four numbers "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Malabon, P. I., March 4, 1899, while in charge of the Batanga, tender of the United States ship Bennington."

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following appointments have been made by the President:

JUSTICE—Thomas J. Alcott of New Jersey to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey.

INTERIOR—Albert E. Rose of North Dakota to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Michael, Alaska; George B. Corson of Arizona to be Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona. Byron J. McIntire of Kalispell, Mon., has been reinstated as a member of the commission to negotiate with the Crow, Flathead, and other Indians. Mr. McIntire resigned two months ago to serve in the Montana Legislature, which recently adjourned.

NAVY—Peter J. Radcliffe to be a boatswain in the navy; William Hammil Lants to be an Ensign in the Naval Battalion of the militia of the District of Columbia.

WAR—Leroy Whitley Herron to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, First Regiment of the militia of the District of Columbia; William B. Bonham to be Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers; William A. Haycraft to be First Lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers.

To be Surgeons of Volunteers, with rank of Major: Robert P. Robins, Henry F. Hoyt, Herbert W. Cardwell, George H. Penrose, William F. De Niedeman, Ira C. Brown, Frederick J. Combe, Franklin A. Meacham, Charles M. Drake, Thomas C. Chalmers, Seaton Norman, John R. Hereford, John R. McDill, James C. Minor, Shadworth O. Beasley, Frederick Hadra, John A. Metzger, Thomas B. Anderson, Luther B. Grandy, William H. Cook, Samuel T. Armstrong, and Charles L. Furbush.

To be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain: Clarence H. Long, Henry H. Rutherford, George A. Zeller, Harry S. Moore, Palmer H. Lyon, Walter C. Childester, Thomas C. Longino, Charles R. Gill, Charles E. MacDonald, Fred M. Barney, Compton Wilson, Rene Vandam, George S. Wallace, Fred F. Sprague, John C. Orr, Arthur D. Prentice, Elwin W. Ames, George H. Jones, William H. Tukey, Frederick H. Merhart, Verdo H. Gregory, Frank D. Pease, Francis J. Pursell, Bruce Foulkes, Walter H. Dade, Henry W. Eliot, H. Eugene Stafford, Ira A. Allen, Timothy F. Goulding, Laurel B. Sandall, Charles W. Hack, Frank W. Dudley, John Carling, William G. Miller, Charles F. De Mey, George P. Peed, and William T. Tanner.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Major William F. Lewis, Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Surgeon. Major Polhemus upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Edward R. Morris, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty as examiner of recruits in Detroit.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General, in addition to his present duties, will make three visits to Chicago, for the purpose of assisting the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, in the purchase and inspection of horses to be delivered under contract at Chicago.

Col. James N. Wheelan, Twelfth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and join his regiment.

Major John H. Duval, Commissary, is directed to report for examination to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at the War Department.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Powers, Seventh Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General, President of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 14, for examination as to his professional qualifications for promotion.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, Sixth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Washington, and thence to the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of cannon primers.

Navy.

Assistant Paymaster R. Nicholson is appointed from March 4.

Pay Director H. T. Wright is ordered to duty as purchasing pay officer at the Navy Pay Office, Hongkong, via the Gaelic, sailing March 30.

Lieut. J. S. Doddridge is detached from command of the Talbot and ordered to the Chicago as aide on the staff of Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, via steamer sailing April 3.

Lieut. B. W. Wells is detached from the Chicago, upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. E. B. Underwood is detached from the Topeka and ordered to duty as Secretary of the General Board at 702 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C., March 19.

Lieutenant Commander F. W. Coffin is detached from the Wabash, March 16, and ordered to the Topeka as executive, March 18.

Lieutenant Commander F. S. Carter is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, March 15, and ordered to the Wabash as executive, March 16.

Lieut. W. Truxtun is detached from duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Lieut. A. C. McMechan, retired, is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard April 1, and ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Norfolk, Va., April 1.

Lieut. Franklin J. Schell is transferred from the Oregon to the Marietta.

Lieut. William A. Gill is transferred from the Oregon to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Alfred A. McKethan and Cadet Clark H. Woodward are transferred from the Oregon to the Isla de Luzon.

Ensign William C. Asserson is transferred from the Oregon to the Monocacy.

Ensign Charles P. Nelson is transferred from the Oregon to the Helena.

Cadet Luke E. Wright, Jr., is transferred from the Oregon to the Newark.

Cadets Charles R. Train and Robert T. Menner are transferred from the Oregon to the Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Commander Frank M. Bostwick is transferred from the Marietta to the Oregon.

Lieut. Luke McNamee is transferred from the Isla de Luzon to the Oregon.

Ensign Charles L. Poor is transferred from the Monocacy to the Oregon.

Lieut. Waldo Evans is transferred from the Helena to the Oregon.

Lieut. Walter J. Sears is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to duty as Captain of the Port of Manila.

Lieutenant Commander William Braunersreuther is relieved from duty as Captain of the Port of Manila and condemned by medical survey to the Yokohama Hospital.

Lieutenant Commander George F. W. Holman is transferred from Cavite Station to the Albany.

First Lieut. Logan Feland is transferred from the Marine Brigade at Cavite Station to Mare Island.

Ensign Duncan M. Wood's detachment from the Oregon to the Buffalo is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Concord has been docked at Hongkong.

The Hartford has arrived at Boston.

The New Orleans and the Peoria are at Port Royal.

The Vixen is at Gibara.

The Nanshan is at Woosung.

The Buffalo left Hongkong to-day for Woosung.

The Adams left Monterey yesterday for San Francisco.

The collier Nero has sailed from Malta for Norfolk.

Admiral Remey has informed the Navy Department of the following distribution of vessels in the Philippine waters: Don Juan de Austria on the Coast of Albay; Samar and Pampanga at Cebu; Arayat at Tacloban; Villalobos en route to Cebu; Castine and Leyte at Cavite; Petrel at Donsol.

The Atlanta has been docked at Buenos Ayres.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:10	Sun sets...6:08	Moon rises..3:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:37	Gov. Isl'd...3:57	H. Gate...5:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:16	Gov. Isl'd...4:38	H. Gate...6:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Breconshire, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	5:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, &c	.....	1:30 P. M.
Hesperia, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	.....
Minneapolis, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Neustria, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Philadelphian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, South Africa	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tiomo, Cardenas, &c	.....	.....
Ulster, St. Kitts, &c	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Neustria, Naples	.....	.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday at $6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at $11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March $3 and up to March $23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 22, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March $23 and up to March $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March $31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 16.

Batavia, Boulogne, March 9.
Campania, Liverpool, March 9.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Consuelo, Hull, March 3.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Homer, St. Lucia, March 9.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Summer Convention Plans of Young People Are Well Advanced.

New Summer Home of the St. James Episcopal Parish—A Swedish Methodist Conference.

Plans have already been perfected for a trip to San Francisco and return by the Epworth Leaguers and their friends next Summer. The fare for the round trip has been fixed at $67. The trip will include a novel feature. A tour of the Yosemite Valley is to be made in automobiles. Not all who go will be Methodists, but many of those who have already been booked are members of other denominations. Up to date, it looks as though fully 1,000 will go.

Hereafter the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will hold its National convention but once in two years. One is to be held in Cincinnati this year. The next one will be held in the Summer of 1903. The change has been made, it is asserted, to afford time for the development of State interests. Another change which will be in the nature of an innovation this year is the day of the week on which the convention will begin. Heretofore it has been begun for years on Wednesday. This year it will begin on Saturday.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew will try a midsummer date for its convention this year. It is to be held in Detroit. The Mayor of Detroit, who is himself a brotherhood man, is at the head of all the plans. They include a trip to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

At the exposition there will be a number of religious gatherings. A Bible Study Congress and the Universalists' General Conference are among them. Aside from these religious gatherings, a big tent is to be erected in some spot conveniently near the exposition, for religious meetings. The most famous ministers of America will preach under it.

St. James Episcopal Parish, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, is erecting for itself and its affiliated church of the Holy Trinity, Eighty-eighth Street, near Second Avenue, a new Summer home at East Norwalk, Conn. The home is 50 by 100 feet, and two stories in height. On the ground floor is a large playroom, dining room, parlor, and kitchen, and the second floor is devoted wholly to sleeping rooms. The building has attached to it several acres of fruit orchard. Its cost is $11,000. St. James and its affiliated church have 1,600 Sunday school pupils.

A new Methodist Conference will open in Brooklyn next Monday. Its sessions will be held in the Swedish Immanuel Church, Dean Street, near Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Nils Eagle, pastor. For several years the Methodist Swedes of all conferences in the Eastern States have been trying to bring about separate meetings, and at the end of February last the Board of Methodist Bishops granted the prayer of these Swedes and named Bishop Goodsell to preside over the first conference.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 24, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Jesus crucified and buried.—Luke, xxiii., 35-53.

GOLDEN TEXT—Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures.—First Corinthians, xv., 3.

The most important facts of human history are the creation, the redemption, and the judgment. At the creation man's relation to his Maker began. At the judgment they will be forever and irrevocably settled. How they will be settled will depend upon his relation to the redemption. Redemption is thus the pivot of destiny.

Its visible manifestation began with the incarnation and ended with the crucifixion. The resurrection and the ascension added nothing whatever to its completeness. They only testified—the one that it was wrought out by One capable of meeting all of its demands and acceptable to God; and the other that its benefits were forever secured to the penitent and believing sinner. The visible plan of redemption, thus extended through about thirty-three years of time, or during the existence of a whole generation of men.

When the incarnation took place—although it was at midnight—yet the place was filled with light, "and the glory of the Lord shone round." Then angels from heaven declared to men upon earth, "Unto you is born this day a Saviour which is Christ the Lord." (Luke, ii., 9-11.) When the crucifixion took place—although it was midday—the place was wrapped in gross darkness, and "the earth did quake, and the rocks rent, and the graves were opened." (Matthew.) Then, there was no voice from Heaven, but those who crucified Him cried out with awe, "Truly, this Man with the Son of God." (Mark.) It is this completion of redemption in the crucifixion which demands our attention now.

When Pilate finally consented that Jesus should be crucified he delivered Him into the hands of four soldiers, (John, xix., 23,) who were to be His executioners. They at once led Him "into the Common Hall," (Matthew xxvii., 27,) "the hall called Pretorium," (Mark, xv., 16,) and gathered around Him the whole band with which they were connected. Knowing that He had been condemned on the charge of claiming to be "The King of the Jews," it afforded them supreme delight, as Roman soldiers, to crown Him with thorns, to clothe Him with purple, to seat Him on an imaginary throne with a reed for a sceptre, and then to mock and jeer at all such pretensions.

LED TO HIS DEATH.

When satisfied with their sport they prepared to lead Him out to the gate of execution. It was "without the gate" of the city, (Hebrews xiii., 12,) on the brow of a low headland. From its rounded shape it was called by the Romans "Calvaria," and by the Jews "Golgotha," both words meaning "The place of a skull." (Mark, xv., 22.) "There were also two others, malefactors, led with Him to be put to death." (Luke, xxiii., 32.)

According to the usual custom, each one bore the beams of his cross upon his shoulders, while a board suspended from the neck of each announced the crime for which he had been condemned. This board, with its inscription, was afterward nailed above him on his cross. The one that Jesus bore declared that He was "the King of the Jews," and this accusation was written in the Hebrew of the Jews, in the Latin of the Romans, and in the Greek of the foreign visitors, so that all might understand it clearly.

On the way from "the Pretorium" to "Calvary" only two recorded incidents occurred—the impressing of Simon the Cyrenian into Jesus' service to bear His Cross (Matthew, xxvii., 32) and Jesus' interview with a number of tender-hearted women who probably before had "ministered" to Him "in Galilee," (Mark xv., 41,) and who now "bewailed and lamented Him." (Luke, xxiii., 27.) Time and space, however, compel us now to pass both of these incidents by.

When they reached the place of execution, before proceeding to their task the soldiers offered to the condemned—as was customary—a drink of wine medicated with some powerful opiate. It is called in Mark, "wine mingled with myrrh," and in Matthew, "vinegar mingled with gall." It was provided by merciful and wealthy women, at their own expense, and given—not as a token of sympathy, but as an act of humanity—to allay in some measure sensibility to suffering. Of this the two thieves drank, but Jesus would not. All of the sensibilities of His flesh were to be unblunted and all His faculties unclouded.

When this had been done the beams of each cross were securely nailed together. Then the three victims were nearly stretched—laid each upon his own as it lay upon the ground—and made fast. Usually this was done by nails driven through the hands and feet, but sometimes by a lashing of cords. In this case nails were used. Each cross was then "lifted up" with its quivering burden and let fall into a hole prepared for it in the ground. There it was firmly secured at such a depth as to leave its victim within easy reach of every passerby. A lingering, painful death by starvation or exhaustion usually followed.

THE PROPHESY FULFILLED.

In this case, however, "because it was the preparation—that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the Sabbath day (for that Sabbath day was a high day)—the Jews therefore besought Pilate that their legs might be broken and that they might be taken away." (John, xix., 31.) This was a common way of hastening death, and Pilate granted the request. So before night the soldiers appointed to this duty proceeded to fulfill it, but when they came to Jesus—finding "that He was dead already—they brake not His legs, but one of the soldiers with a spear pierced His side, and forthwith came there out blood and water." Thus unwittingly they literally fulfilled the Scriptures, "A bone of Him shall not be broken," (Exodus, xii., 46; Psalms, xxxiv., 20,) and "They shall look on Him whom they pierced." (Zech., xii., 10; John, xix., 35-37.)

When Jesus was "lifted up" upon the cross it was "the third hour," (Mark, xv., 25,) or, as we would say, 9 o'clock in the morning. It was that hour the priests in the Temple were engaged in offering up the daily morning sacrifice. When He said, "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit and gave up the ghost" (Luke, xxiii., 46,) it was "about the ninth hour," (Matthew, xxvii., 46,) or 3 o'clock in our afternoon—the hour when the daily evening sacrifice was offered.

Thus for six weary hours Jesus hung upon the cross, the weight of His body resting, as some one has graphically expressed it, "upon nothing but four great wounds," and His heart rent by the rejection of those whom He thirsted to save.

During these six hours He spoke seven times in the hearing of the people. Soon after He was "lifted up," and while the chief priests and scribes and elders, with "they that passed by, railed on Him," (Mark,) they heard His voice in prayer. But it was not for Himself. It was for them. "Father," He prayed, "forgive them, for they know not what they do." (Luke, xxiii., 34.)

Soon after His eye fell upon a little group of His dearest friends "standing by." (John, xix., 25, 27.) In this group were His mother and His beloved disciple John. They would soon be left desolate and alone. Turning first to His mother, He said, "Woman, behold thy Son," and then to His disciple, "Behold, thy mother."

This prayer for His enemies and this affectionate care for His friends evidently made a great impression upon one of the "malefactors" at His side, and no wonder, for such words had never before been heard from any cross. He probably knew simply that his companion in suffering had been condemned on the charge of being a King. But such words, uttered in such tones as he had heard, were not the words of any earthly King! He was sure of that. So while his fellow "malefactor," thinking only of his pain, and not of his sins, in anger "railed" on Jesus, "saying, If Thou be Christ, save Thyself and us," he, with a true repentance and confession of his sins, and with a feeble and ignorant, but sincere faith in the power of the great King at his side, turned to Jesus and said, "Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom!"

THE THIEF'S PRAYER HEARD.

"Verily I say unto thee," was the immediate answer to his prayer, "to-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." (Luke, xxiii., 39, 44.)

It was now near noon. For about three hours the agony of the cross had been endured without weakening the strength of its Divine victim. But "when the sixth hour was come" a great change came over the scene. Then all of the reviling ceased, and a mysterious awe rested upon all of the people. For then "there was darkness over the whole land," (Mark,) and men went groping about the city as if it were midnight. It continued for three hours. And not only was the light of the sun hidden from men, but the conscious sense of God's presence was withdrawn from His Son. For, as the sinner's Substitute He must bear the full penalty of sin, and enter even into the experience of those to whom death is all darkness and God is afar off. For nearly three hours this terrible darkness of soul continued. But at "about the ninth hour, Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabacthani? that is to say, My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" (Matthew, xxvii., 46.) It was the bitter cry of a soul before God loaded with guilt.

Not many minutes, probably, after the utterance of this agonizing cry, Jesus' voice was again heard. But it was not as addressed to God in prayer, nor to men, in loving care or gracious acceptance, or even as a cry of despair because of desertion, but it was the expression of His own unutterable longing. "Knowing that all things were now accomplished," He said, "I thirst." (John, xix., 28, 29.) Surely it was not merely of physical thirst that He spoke, for that was quickly and in a measure relieved by a little vinegar. It was, it is said, "that the Scripture might be fulfilled." He thirsted for souls, that the words of the prophet might be realized: "He shall see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied." (Isaiah, liii., 11.)

Having expressed His deep longing of His heart, Jesus again spoke, but it was only to declare that His work was completed. "It is finished," He said. (John, xix., 30.) The types had all been met, the prophecies had been fulfilled, the law satisfied, redemption's work was done. Jesus so declared it with His dying breath. No righteousness of man can make it more complete, no sin of man can put him beyond its reach.

Then, "again with a loud voice," (Matthew, xxvii., 50,) a voice unimpaired by the six hours of agony, and with none of the feebleness of imminent death, but in full strength and perfect peace, "He said, Father into Thy hands I commend my spirit; and, having said this, He gave up the ghost." (Luke, xxii., 46.)

OPENED A LIVING WAY.

The "malefactors" at His side lingered on in agony until their legs were broken, but not He. When the evening sacrifice was laid upon the altar in the temple, He laid down His life as a sacrifice on the cross. No man took it from Him, but He laid it down of Himself. (John, x., 18.) Then, in the temple, the veil between the holy place, and the most holy, "was rent from the top to the bottom." (Matthew,) so that men could do that which had never been done before—pass freely from one to the other. Then, on the cross, a "living way" was opened for every penitent and believing sinner, of every age, time, and condition, to "enter into the holiest, by the blood of Jesus." (Hebrews, x., 19, 20.)

So Jesus died. When Pilate was assured that He was actually dead, he gave permission to Joseph of Arimathea to take His body down from the cross. Then, with the loving care of himself and Nicodemus, it was prepared for its burial. It was laid in "a new sepulchre wherein was never man laid." (John xix., 41.) The mouth of the sepulchre was closed by "a great stone," (Matthew,) and the stone was sealed with the seal of Rome. (Matthew.) There was no doubt whatever in the mind of friend or foe that Jesus of Nazareth had both died and had been buried.

And now, in view of all this, it may be asked, as it often has been asked, What was it that gave such importance to the crucifixion? Was it the intensity of shame, sorrow, or suffering, that Jesus there endured?

Reverently, I venture to answer, No. In these things those at His side suffered, according to their nature, quite as much as He, but it was no offset to their own sins, or to those of any one else. In fact, suffering never atones for sin, although it is a common thing to think that it does, and we often hear—when one has passed away after a long and painful illness—that the suffering endured in the dying had surely compensated for all the sins committed in the living, and secured an eternal rest in peace. Suffering is the result of sin, but it is never an atonement for it. And the constant disposition among all people has been, as they have become enlightened, to remove the element of suffering as much as possible in the enforcement of the law, especially in connection with the death penalty.

For the extreme penalty of the law, whether it be human or Divine law, is death, and not suffering. If Jesus, therefore, had died in Bethany, in the midst of friends, and surrounded by every comfort, He would in truth have paid the full penalty of the law. But when He became man's Substitute, it was "that He, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man," (Hebrews, ii., 9,) and "every man" does not die amid friends and with soothing attentions. To satisfy "the grace of God," therefore, as well as meet the demands of the law, He must die a death, with all the accompaniments of such suffering, shame, and sorrow, as might come to any man, in any age or condition, that no man in all the world, however guilty and degraded, however tortured and reviled, might be able to say He did not die for me.

Thus, by His death, "the Son of Man," "The Last Adam"—as the sinner's Substitute—paid the full penalty of the broken law of God, as by His life He had met all of its demands for righteousness. His death thus completed His work of redemption.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What are the most important facts in human history, and what is said of the visible manifestation of the plan of redemption?

What was done with Jesus when Pilate consented to His death, and to what place, and how, was He led to execution?

What occurred on the way to Calvary, and what was done when they reached the place?

How, and why, was death hastened in this case, and what is said of the time that Jesus hung upon the cross?

What did He say soon after being "lifted up," and what was the effect upon one of the malefactors?

What occurred about noon, and what did Jesus say about the ninth hour?

What three things did He say after this, and what is said of each?

How was His death different from that of the malefactors—what accompanied it—and what is said of His burial?

What is said of "suffering" as an atonement for sin, and why was it necessary that Jesus should die the painful and shameful death of the cross?

How did His death complete His work of redemption?

Evangelical Work on Long Island.

An extraordinary evangelistic effort is to be made by Brooklyn Methodists among the towns out on Long Island. Beginning next Thursday, twenty pastors from Brooklyn and other points will hold services in the churches in various towns on the island. These services will be continued for a week, at the end of which time bands of laymen will go to the towns and follow up the work of the pastors with all-day laymen's meetings.

TO DISCUSS NEGRO EDUCATION.

Bishop Potter and Others Will Speak at Madison Square Concert Hall.

A meeting at which a number of prominent speakers, including Bishop Potter, Booker T. Washington, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, will make addresses on the education of the negroes in the South, will take place next Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Madison Square Concert Hall. The addresses will touch particularly on the Tuskegee work, in which Mr. Washington is the prime mover. Another speaker who will make an address is I. T. Montgomery, formerly a slave in the household of Jefferson Davis and now Mayor of the City of Mound Bayou, Miss. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Armstrong Association, and Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside.

Mr. Montgomery has described the life on the Davis plantation in the following words:

"The Davis plantation lay in a big bend of the Mississippi River. The place was called 'Davis Bend.' The plantation comprised four thousand acres of land, over half of which was in tillage and the rest in forest. There were two mansion houses. Mr. Jeff Davis lived in one of these. His place was called 'Briarfields.' Mr. Joe Davis lived in the other house. His place was called 'Hurricane,' because once a hurricane had swept over that part of the place and done a great deal of damage. Mr. Joe Davis was Mr. Jeff's elder brother. Mr. Jeff was away from home a great deal on business connected with politics, and Mr. Joe managed the place.

"There were about three hundred slaves upon the place. We just barely had an idea of what slave life was. The conditions on our place were better than most. The slaves were kept in two squads, called the 'upper squad' and the 'lower squad.' Each had its own overseer. These overseers had only a partial power. They were never allowed to punish any one. All they could do was to keep account of things and tell Mr. Joe, and then he would say what should be done. Every Sunday morning the field hands came together for roll call, and Mr. Joe held court at that time. If the overseers had an account against any one they turned it in then and Mr. Joe decided what should be done."

JUSTICE BREWER YALE'S ORATOR.

He Will Deliver the Bi-Centennial Commemorative Address Next Fall.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—At the meeting of the Yale University Corporation held to-day it was announced by President A. T. Hadley that he had received a letter of acceptance from Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court in response to the invitation that he deliver the commemorative address at the bi-centennial celebration of next October.

It was also announced that Edmund Clarence Stedman, LL. D., of the class of '53, would deliver the commemorative poem on the same occasion.

FIRE IN A CHURCH VESTRY.

The Worshippers Alarmed While Mass Was Being Celebrated.

While mass was being celebrated by the Rev. Father Marino in the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, President Street, near Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, excitement was caused among the worshippers by a fire which occurred in the vestry. It started among a number of boxes containing altar candles, and was discovered by an altar boy.

The boy gave the alarm, and the parishioners immediately became greatly excited. A number of them rushed out of the church, but the priest succeeded in calming the others. The fire was put out quickly.

LUMBER MEN TO ORGANIZE.

Wholesale Dealers Decide to Form a Local Association.

At a meeting to be held this morning at 66 Broadway in the rooms of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, steps will be taken to organize a local wholsale lumber dealers' association. The object of the new organization, as given out yesterday by President Pro Tem. R. W. Higbie, at 45 Broadway, is simply to bring the various wholesale dealers into closer touch with one another. By this means it is honed the mutual interests of the different dealers will become more concentrated, and work of interest to the trade in general will result.

The idea of forming the association arose on March 13, during the convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held in Pittsburg at the Hotel Schenley, on that date. A number of the New York contingent present at the occasion got together and suggested that a local association similar to the larger one be formed. An informal meeting was held and a resolution adopted calling for a meeting at the rooms at 66 Broadway. R. W. Higbie was elected temporary Chairman.

The signers of the resolution calling the meeting are Marsh & McClennen, Gouverneur E. Smith, Holcomb & Caskey, Henry Cape, R. W. Higbie, Frederick W. Cole, Prince & Hart, and Wiley, Harker & Co.

To Build a New Hebrew Hospital.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society will build a five-story hospital at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on a plot 50 by 100, adjoining its present buildings. Plans for the structure were filed yesterday by Architects Brun & Hausner, who have estimated the cost of construction at $70,000.

Religious Notices.

Collegiate Church of New York.
West End Av. and 77th Street.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, MINISTER,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Second Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Rev. Edward Niles will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D.D., Minister,
Rev. Lewis R. Scudder, M. D., will preach 11 A. M.; subject: "Inasmuch." Rev. Edward B. Coe, 8 P. M.; subject: "The Fall of Jericho."
48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D.D., Minister.
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning, "General Harrison." Evening, "The Advantage of Disadvantage." Midweek meeting Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11 and 8; evening subject, "Lamaism and the Prayer Wheels of Thibet," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Lord's Secret"; 7:45 P. M., "The People's Cry," third in Lenten course. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. Francis H. Rowley, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Bible classes for young women and young men at 9:45 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—In the morning, Dr. Judson; in the evening Mr. MacMurray, also Mrs. B. W. Stover, soloist, and the Misses Reynolds, cellist and violinist.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

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LESTER R. KENT, Mgr. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

Religious Notices.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the seventh sermon in the course on "Studies in the Life of Jesus"; subject, "The Public Career of Jesus;"; evensong, 8 P. M., (seats free.) Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach on "Education and Purification After Death."

At Metropolitan Temple,
7TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
Dr. Olin Curtis, 11; Dr. Upham, 8; Choral night, Monday. Illustrated lecture, Tuesday. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Dr. Cadman, Thursday. Isaac Franklin Russell, Friday.

JANE STREET CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV.—Rev. T. S. Broad, 11 and 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR GREENwich St.—Rev. Geo. E. Mayer, 11 and 8.

Choir Concert To-Night
at Metropolitan Temple, assisted by Dr. Carl Dufft. Mr. Ellsworth Giles and Miss Genever Day.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., pastor.
Services Sunday, March 17th.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

Church of the Strangers,
West 57th St., near 8th Av.,
Rev. D. Ass Blackburn, pastor.
MR. RICHARD TJADER will speak, 11 A. M. & 7:45 P. M.
All seats free. Deem's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; 4:15 P. M.,

PROF. WHITE'S ADULT BIBLE CLASS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Lecture on Confirmation at the close of the afternoon service. The Rev. Dr. C. M. Beckwith of Galveston, Texas, will preach in the morning. Dr. Greer will speak in the afternoon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; evening service at 8 P. M.; daily service at 5:10 P. M.

Religious Notices.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service
4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by **Rev. George W. Looke.** Come and bring your friends.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. D. Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. & 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
The Bishop of the Diocese will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation.
Evening service 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong and sermon, 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, sermon, and confirmation, 8 o'clock; Bishop Brown of Arkansas will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by rector; 4 P. M., confirmation service. The Bishop of Nebraska will administer the rite.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, EAST 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; choral celebration, 10:30; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; choral litany, 8 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e rue est.—Services divin le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, Near Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, pastor, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Lenten services Wednesday, 5 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; on Thursday evening, March 21, Dr. Wilson will give an evening with famous authors; subject, "Ugly People Seen Through Borrowed Spectacles." Burning of mortgage March 24.

Religious Notices.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, sermon by Dr. Tipple; 7:45, anniversary Sunday School Missionary Society. Address by Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Presiding by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "SAINT PATRICK, THE APOSTLE OF IRELAND."
SPECIAL MUSIC.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. Rev. Charles Comfort Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York, will preach in the morning. Right Rev. John Philip Moulin, D. C. L., Bishop of Niagara, Canada, will preach in the morning.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor: Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening service. Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
5th Av. and 55th St.
The Pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on March 17th, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic, "The Mount of Transfiguration"; fourth sermon in the series on "Mountain Scenes in the Life of Christ." Bible School, 9:45 A. M.; Young People's Meeting, 8 P. M., in the Lecture Room; Dr. Purves will speak on "The Westminster Standards." The public cordially invited to all services.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., WILL PREACH at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St.—Dr. Chapman's Bible class for men; ladies' normal class and Sunday school, 9:45; evening theme, "Wretched, Miserable, Poor, Blind"—the story of a man reduced to poverty as told by himself; music, Miss Grace Underwood, soprano, and special music by the choir.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Investments." 8 P. M., "Israel's Journey."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of Twenty-fourth St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M.; classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—10:30 A. M., "Looking Into God's Mirror"; 8 P. M., "The Great Refusal." Welcome to all.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Courtenay H. Fenn, one of the Missionaries of the Presbyterian Board, who passed through the Siege of Pekin. Subject of evening discourse, "The Marvelous Providence of God in the Siege of Pekin." Weekly service Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45 by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcomed.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Well of Bethlehem."
4 P. M.—"The Prodigal's Brother."
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, Fourth St., near Sixth Av.,
Rev. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—"Death in the View of God."
7:45—"The Path of the Whole Thing."
Chorus of 30. Dr. F. D. Lawson, Director.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55. Strangers cordially welcomed.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Aves.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 68th St.—The pastor, Rev. William C. Stinson, D. D., will preach; 11 A. M., "The Glory of the Commonplace"; 8 P. M., "Henry Drummond, the Great Scientist"; all are heartily welcome.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH AV. and 54th St., Rev. J. C. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Avenue and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Method of the Great Teacher." The public cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning, "Discourses on Immortality"; 2, "Have We any Proofs of Immortality?"; evening, "The Young Man Alone in New York."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 2; subject, "Is Unitarianism a Cold Faith?" Special music. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"The Deeper Meaning of the Christ Stories." Shakespeare lecture, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th Street, corner Park Avenue.—Service 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach tenth sermon in series on "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion." Subject, "What is the Church, and Will it be Permanent?" Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel; entrance Park Avenue. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CANALS.

In recommending the appropriation of $20,000,000 for the completion of the plan of 1895, in part carried out under Mr. ALDRIDGE, Gov. ODELL seems to us to be influenced by a mistaken sense of economy. In order to avoid the expenditure of a large sum for corresponding gain he urges the spending of a smaller but still considerable sum, for which we shall get no proportionate advantage. It may indeed be true that the people of the State are not prepared for the larger scheme at the present time; but to spend $20,000,000 in addition to the $9,000,000 already sunk in the canals will make it practically impossible to do anything more within a time that it is worth while to calculate for. What benefit we may get from the $29,000,000, therefore, is to be offset by the total loss of the far greater benefit we may get from the more extended plan.

We do not think that the plan of 1895, or the Aldridge plan, as it is usually called, can be relied on to do more than to increase the facilities for transportation chiefly within the State, or that its effect on the far more important question of transportation of freight from outside the State can be more than that of a temporary makeshift. The real problem of the canals is to secure the substantial supremacy of this State in transportation of the vast mass of commodities originating in the basin of the great lakes. This problem the Aldridge plan does not really touch. Worse than that, as we have pointed out above, it puts off indefinitely the solution of that problem.

We have ourselves no doubt that the investment required for the plan proposed by the Greene Commission would be extremely profitable. It is large, but so will be the advantages secured. Nor is there any doubt in our mind that this is the most favorable time for such an investment. We are still on the advancing wave of a prosperity such as the country has never before experienced. It is as wise for the State as for individuals or business corporations to avail itself of this time for enterprises of great pith and moment, which will not be so feasible when the reaction that is unavoidable shall have come. What the State has presented to it is the opportunity to provide for a long future. This provision will necessarily become more and more difficult with the passage of time. The enormous lake traffic that is constantly increasing will make for itself new channels from which it will not be easy to change it. It is already beginning to do so. If we content ourselves with modest and relatively useless efforts to attract this traffic, we shall lose a large share of it. We shall throw away the great natural advantages we possess, and which in the past have been the source of the superior wealth and commercial activity of the State. That policy, we are convinced, is penny wise and pound foolish.

A RIGHT STEP.

In trying to secure the trial of Police Captains on charges based on information in his possession and conveyed to the Police Commissioner, the District Attorney is striking at the root of the worst evil in the life of New York. After Commissioner MURPHY has tried his men or refused to try them, it will be the duty of the District Attorney to bring them before the courts and secure such punishment for them as their proved guilt and the provisions of law require. It is well to give the Commissioner a chance to do such justice as lies within his power and inclination, because that will not prevent dealing with delinquents by criminal prosecution. Unfortunately the converse proposition is not so credible. It is easy to believe that the District Attorney would not let a Police Captain escape for the reason that the Commissioner had found him not guilty on charges; it is not so easy to believe that the Commissioner would not refuse to try an officer who had been indicted and not convicted.

The main point in this matter is that the District Attorney is attacking the official protection of vice and not concentrating his attention on the protected purveyors of vice. The latter are bad enough in all conscience. The former are far worse. Moreover, there is not the slightest ground for hope that all forms of vice can be extirpated in a great city like our own. There is ground to think that the officials who sell immunity from prosecution can in the long run be kicked out, and that at least the city shall not be in practical partnership with the gamblers and the keepers of houses of ill-repute. On this latter issue the public sentiment can be relied on, if the issue is presented with fair clearness, to produce sane and decent results. On the preposterous issue of the total suppression of vice public sentiment cannot at all be relied on. Many perfectly respectable persons will think that suppression is impracticable, and that too strenuous effort in that direction will do more harm than good. Some persons not themselves vicious will be tempted to regard the particular measures of repression as an interference with the liberty of the citizen, and as partaking of that Puritanic spirit which is rarely liked in a great city. But no decent citizen, whatever his individual views may be as to the degree that vice must be tolerated, will hesitate to condemn unqualifiedly the taking of bribes by the police or by the political organization which controls the police. Mr. PHILBIN'S action goes directly to that point.

MR. CARNEGIE'S OFFER TO NEW YORK.

There can be but one opinion as to the generosity and sagacity of the offer made by Mr. CARNEGIE to aid in the establishment of circulating libraries in the City of New York.

That the offer comes through Dr. BILLINGS, the accomplished Director of our Public Library, and is the fruit of conferences between that gentleman and Mr. CARNEGIE, is sufficient evidence that it is made with the fullest knowledge of the existing conditions and with the wisest advice as to the best means of securing the greatest benefit. In substance, what Mr. CARNEGIE proposes is a gift of $5,200,000 toward supplying books in the homes of the people, and also toward supplying numerous centres at which books of reference can be easily consulted. This is a wholly different thing from the library service as it existed only a little while ago. It does not contemplate a vast aggregation of books at some point, which, however central and accessible, would still be distant sometimes more than a dozen miles from the residences of the people. For the largest and best library that can be gathered in one place there is ample use, and any provision required for it is justified. But when it is achieved there is still a great and growing need which it does not and cannot supply. It is this need to which Mr. CARNEGIE'S noble proposition is directed.

We especially rejoice in the fact that Mr. CARNEGIE explicitly embraces in his scheme the entire city, for it is particularly in the boroughs other than Manhattan and the Bronx that the circulating library, the traveling library, and the convenient library of reference are most needed and can do the most good. The offer of Mr. CARNEGIE affords an opportunity for consolidating and combining the numerous now independent enterprises of this sort, rendering the resources of each available for the development of all, and greatly adding to the sum total of resources and to the amount of usefulness possible. We can entertain no doubt that Mr. CARNEGIE'S offer will be accepted with its reasonable conditions. These are not only such as are required to secure the greatest utility from the gift, but they are such as enable any community, no matter how rich or powerful, to accept the offer without any loss of self-respect.

THE RAMAPO REPEAL.

Senator BRACKETT'S trust in the chapter of accidents has not been justified. It is, of course, possible that, if he had gained the delay of a week for which he was finally reduced to pleading, the chapter of accidents might have turned up a paragraph which would have helped him, by bringing forward a new and burning question which would, for the time, have eclipsed this question. But even then the Republican Party would have had to answer at the polls, next Autumn, for defeating a most needful measure of justice. Moreover, the Senate was already on record as having passed the identical bill upon which Senator BRACKETT insisted that the Senate should deliberate for a week.

In what interest Senator BRACKETT was acting we cannot know well enough to charge, but also we cannot help suspecting. But the gratifying and important fact is that the Ramapo job is dead. The company owed its power to "hold up" the City of New York exclusively to the provident legislation which had clothed it with special and outrageous powers, and made it worth its while to corrupt, either directly or by political indirection, the official representatives of the City of New York here, and those of the State at Albany. It is difficult to recall a job which died so hard, after the people were fully informed about it. But we can almost afford to forget that, in the relief which its actual death brings. We cannot, however, afford to forget the unfaithful officials who kept it alive to after every plausible excuse for it been exploded.

It is a serious reflection that the thing would have actually gone through but for the vigilance of Commissioner SHEA and of Controller COLER, who detected it, and stood out against it, when it was first attempted to "jam it through" the Board of Public Improvements. It was presently left without a rag to cover its nakedness, by reason of the expert testimony adduced by the Controller's engineers. But President HOLAHAN and Commissioner DALTON continued to defend it after it had become manifestly indefensible, and procured some quasi-expert and entirely official testimony on their own side, of which the less said, in charity, the better. Now that the job is not only exploded but defeated, perhaps these officials will pay some attention to the weight of evidence and the disclosures of expert witnesses, and will kindly condescend to gratify the water users of New York by adopting the precautions which these witnesses have notified to them. That is to say, perhaps they will prefer saving at the spigot to spending at the bung. That depends upon their intelligence, political as well as general. We think we can assure them that they had better.

PRACTICAL TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.

What promises to be the most practical step yet taken in the matter of tenement-house reform has been initiated by the Social Reform Club of this city. Its members seem to have reached the very sensible conclusion that the abstract discussion of this subject will not lead anywhere, and that the way to begin the work of correcting the abuses which have grown up under a lax administration of the law is to pick out specific cases calling for immediate correction and use all proper means to require those charged with the enforcement of its provisions to perform their duty. By a system of inspections under competent direction they have located 600 tenements which are believed to be in a condition so bad as to show negligence on the part of the health authorities in failing to compel their improvement or enforce their vacation and destruction. These are not equally bad, of course. Some of the worst have been selected as offering opportunity for test cases. The facts will be laid before the Board of Health in detail, with an urgent request that the department use its large powers and cause the immediate vacation and destruction of the buildings described as unfit for human habitation. The cases selected will be those which are structurally defective, and which exist in violation of the specific provisions of the law applicable to buildings having a multiple tenancy. Presumably care will be taken to avoid raising an issue on any case in which room for a reasonable doubt as to the duty of the board can be assumed to exist. Many provisions of the tenement house law are mandatory, and while the Board of Health has some discretion in the employment of its ultimate powers of condemnation, it was not the intention that failure to exercise such discretion in accordance with the facts should nullify its provisions. If the board shall refuse or neglect to do in the case of the buildings reported to it the duty imposed by law in cases where such conditions are found to exist, the representatives of the Social Reform Club will take the matter into court and apply for a mandamus requiring the board to act. If the board can show that the facts do not warrant the action they are asked to take the mandamus would probably be refused; but in view of the great number of tenements to be found in New York concerning which no such answer could be made with any chance of support in trustworthy evidence, it is scarcely conceivable that the mistake will be made of attacking buildings which are not proper subjects for vacation orders, and which should not be pulled down as existing in violation of the law.

This movement does not involve any hostility to the Health Department, and need not create ill-feeling on either side unless the efforts of the club to assist in enforcing the law are resisted and its motives misjudged. If wisely directed it should accomplish more in a month than discussion and resolution will accomplish in years. It is practical, and a wise and disinterested administration of the Health Department should welcome a co-operation which will in some sense relieve it of the pressure of influence to stay the execution of its own orders, which the minor politicians are continually bringing to bear upon the Commissioners in the interest of those they find it advantageous to serve. The favorite plea in cases inviting vacation is that the property is about to be sold for improvement, and that it would be a hardship to require costly betterments to old buildings which in perhaps a few weeks, and certainly in a few months, will be pulled down and replaced by unobjectionable modern structures. We fear, however, that under its present management the Board of Health will not take this sensible view of the co-operation tendered it, and that the club will be compelled to be disagreeable by making it difficult to grant unlimited indulgences to favored maintainers of dangerous nuisances. The movement is well devised, and we hope it will be carried out with energy and discretion.

TO ANGLICIZE SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S address before the British Women's Emigration Society, delivered on Friday, was rather a noteworthy performance. Some little time ago The Saturday Review published the sketch of a project for offsetting and ultimately abolishing the numerical superiority of the farmers of Dutch descent in South Africa, by directing thither as great a share as might be of British emigration. The project, as we took the liberty of pointing out, seemed utterly fantastic. And yet it acquires a certain importance from the mere fact of being taken up, in part, by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S point, necessarily in the conditions under which he spoke, was the desirableness of determining as large a share as possible of the emigration of the British marriageable women, who may, without lack of chivalry, be described as superfluous, to that quarter of the world in which, in his opinion, they can do the most good. It is the "natural increase" of the Boers that has given them this undue preponderance over the British in South Africa. Naturally, the importation of a sufficient number of female Britons of marriageable age would tend to counteract this preponderance. And Mr. CHAMBERLAIN leaves us in no doubt that that counteraction is his intention. He points out that there are a million more women than men in Great Britain, and that the superfluous women would be very well employed in correcting and, if possible, in oversetting, the balance of white races in South Africa.

Really, this seems to us about as fantastic as the suggestion of The Saturday Review about assisted British male emigration to South Africa. It is evident that no British male emigrant, who was moved by a desire to better his condition by tilling an alien soil, would choose South Africa as his field, over the other colonies of Great Britain, which also invite him. He does not see there an equal chance to "grow up with the country." And the female emigrant who emigrates because no man seems to want her in her native islands is in as unpromising a case. Given a large male population of colonists, and there would be an undoubted demand for female colonists. There was such a demand in some of the American colonies two centuries and a half ago. It was met by the methods then in vogue, which were crude. Such words as "crimping" and "kidnapping" had much more immediate significance then than they have now. But now Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seems to be proposing a supply of that for which there is no demand.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For reasons not very easy to understand, but which seem to be of a nature entirely sentimental—a fact making it distinctly surprising that they should have weight with practical scientists—many men of prominence in the electrical industries are strenuously opposed to the use of the mysterious energy they manipulate in the execution of the death penalty. This feeling finds frequent expression in the electrical papers, and they never tire of asserting that it is the subsequent autopsy, and not the application of the electrical current, that causes the death of criminals sent to "the chair." In one of these papers, The Electrical Review, we find the recent report by Dr. C. F. MACDONALD, on executions as now performed in this State, subjected to hostile analysis, and an attempt is made to change the facts presented in it from arguments for to arguments against the new method. The doctor declares, for instance, that the currents employed do no damage to the internal organs, tissues, or muscles, and produce no lacerations, no changes of volume, and no alterations, chemical or morphological, of structural features. Instead of regarding this as proving that electrical executions are humane and less repulsive than others, The Review sees in it merely evidence that when the victim leaves the chair he is only stunned, and that immediate and proper efforts would probably result in his resuscitation. It says that the whole question as to whether electrical executions are humane or not will remain an open one until the doctors, instead of performing an autopsy, resort to the treatment by which employés of the electrical companies, after receiving shocks as severe and prolonged as those inflicted upon the criminals, have more than once been brought to life. It is, indeed, hard to understand why, if there is no doubt as to the condition of those who have suffered the regulation shock, the criminals should now, just as when the system was new, be subjected to mutilation, which certainly kills them if they are not already dead. Nothing has been learned since the first few autopsies, and the continuance of them really looks as though a trace of official uncertainty still remained somewhere. But why are the electricians more worried about the matter than other people? Rope manufacturers never objected, so far as we know, to the use of their product on the gallows, and the makers of axes entered no protests against decapitation.

—As amended in committee, the Bell Medical Practice bill seems to be free from the faults it had in its original form. Certainly it is free from the most and the worst of them, for if the law were passed in its present shape it would not trouble the makers of patent medicines or the advertisers thereof, it would impose no new restrictions upon oculists or the manufacturers of trusses and like instruments, and it would not loose the dogs of medical war upon the old grandmothers who prescribe herb tea or the acquaintances who vaunt the merits of a favorite cough drop. But by providing that everybody who treats the sick for hire must pass the examination by which the competency of real doctors is demonstrated it strikes a fatal blow at quacks of every kind. Disinterestedness is a quality entirely lacking in the make-up of those to whose well-remunerated zeal the current therapeutical delusions owe their perpetuation. Only the orthodox physicians and surgeons ever bestow the benefits of their skill upon patients who cannot pay. The practitioners of religio-medical humbugs talk much about "faith," but for faith without fees they have no use whatever, and the moment their pseudo-philosophies ceased to bring in money they would look around for some other way of exploiting the credulous and of living without work. Talk, for instance, to a "Christian Scientist" of work among the poor, and a clear realization of what the Bell bill would do to that particular form of fraud will be attained. The measure does not give to the doctors the monopoly some of them were injudicious enough to want, but apparently it would accomplish what the general public desires—the removal of unquestioned danger to the health of wise and foolish alike. There will be lots of amusement, too, in the howls that will be raised against the bill in its present form by those whose incomes it will bring to sudden and disastrous termination. There will be nothing left to do that is within the capacity of the average "healer" except the sale of "green goods" and gold bricks made of brass, and that branch of commerce is too perilous for their tastes.

—According to the Rev. Father W. H. REANEY, a Chaplain in the United States Navy, who is now in this country on leave, after a year of service in the Philippines, the problem of the friars will not be solved by a decree ordering their expulsion from the islands. Any such action, he declared, would result in the abandonment by the friars of the organization under which they now exist, and under a new name they would remain where they are. "There is a deep-seated desire," said Father REANEY, in an interview reported by The New Orleans Picayune, "among many enemies of the Church to have the friars expelled; the question involves the entire Church in Manila. If the expulsion of the friars is insisted upon and the demand for secular priests enforced, without doubt it will result in the secularisation of the religious orders—that is, all members of religious orders of monks or priests or friars will be allowed to avail themselves of the privilege that exists in all religious communities, where the exigencies of the cases demand, of becoming secular priests. This secularisation of the religious orders will do away with the possibility of expelling the friars." The Chaplain asserted that Archbishop CHAPELLE would approve of this device if its adoption became necessary. "Rather than see the friars go, and thus leave the Philippine people without the benefits of priests who know their customs and manners, speak their language, and have been identified with all the progress made in the islands from a savage state to the present enlightened conditions, the Archbishop will, without doubt, as a last resort, recommend the secularization of the religious orders. Then every priest in the Philippines will become a secular priest. The seculars cannot be expelled any more than ministers of any other religious denomination. And so the people will still have the advantage of the religious instruction and secular education which have brought them from a state of barbarism to their present condition." This is a startling suggestion. Why is it, however, that the friars have not avoided expulsion from other countries in the past, if to do so was so simple and easy?

—Ever since THE TIMES ceased to take back from newsdealers copies of the paper which they had failed to sell it has been in receipt of occasional complaints from people who, going to the stands somewhat late in the morning, have been unable to get the paper they wanted. Two such complaints came in yesterday. One of them ran as follows:

The news stand at the Brooklyn side of the Wall Street Ferry seems to take too few copies of THE TIMES. By 10 o'clock it is generally impossible to find a copy there, even when copies of all the other papers are still to be had.
K. Y. Z.

The second is of somewhat greater length, but is worth giving:

Why don't you print more papers? I called at two news stands in Astor Place on Tuesday, March 12, and asked for THE TIMES. This was at 10 A. M. Both were "sold out." By way of gratifying a whim, and because I wanted a copy, I pursued the quest until I had seen nine stands; and each one said "Sold out." I asked one dealer, "Why do you have the other papers, but are 'out' of THE TIMES?" He said curtly, "THE TIMES is a very popular newspaper."
TENNESSEE.

We much regret the annoyance to which these friends of ours have been put, and if there were no other way of ending it the abandonment of the system of "no returns" would be seriously considered. But the system is an excellent one, and there is another way of getting over the difficulty. It is only necessary for our would-be readers to order their paper in advance. If they have been accustomed to have one copy brought to their homes early in the morning, and to buy another later on the journey to business, they need only take two copies at home and carry one of them away. This will cost no more, and be less instead of increased trouble. It is hardly necessary to state that we are willing to print just as large an edition of THE TIMES as the public wants to buy. We see neither profit nor sense, however, in printing copies of the paper simply to send them by the wagon load to the paper mill. That increases circulation, under some definitions of the word, but our definition is different.

ACCUSATION AGAINST CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 13th inst., "Justice," in a communication to your paper, protests against the injustice of not taxing churches, and rightly argues that the person who really believes in any particular Church will cheerfully pay his proportion of the tax that should rightfully be assessed on that class of property. There is one phase of the question that perhaps "Justice" has not looked into, and that is that the churches situated in the Borough of Manhattan (New York City) alone would, if assessed at the rate of other property, bring in about $9,000,000 a year. This sum could be used annually to either reduce taxation or to build model tenements for the people who have to work hard to get a bare living in the city.

This same condition exists in Jersey City, but has been aggravated very much during the last year by blackmail, gambling, and extortion on the part of nearly all the churches here in the shape of church fairs. The church fair here is an institution to enable the church members of the various denominations to pay their running expenses at the expense of people outside of their particular brands of faith. They operate, first, by "soliciting" articles from business men for the fair, then the business man is mulcted again for an advertisement for the "fair journal," (an utterly worthless vehicle for advertising) is expected to attend the fair, buy articles that he does not want, take "chances" (gambling) on rocking chairs, &c., and vote for the most popular (?) so-and-so at so much per vote.

In addition to this, a number of the churches have run roulette wheels boldly. Not a word was said, and members of the City Government who attended these fairs ignored this bold defiance of the laws.

Again, both Protestant and Roman Catholic churches have welcomed the presence of politicians, who in many instances bought out the entire stock of goods offered for sale, and then distributed the articles to charity. The pastors of these churches knew that those politicians were there simply to influence votes, and they allowed their temples of God to be brought to the level of a political primary. The politicians who, to use a vulgar phrase, "blew in their money," could not afford to do so, did not do it willingly, and the ministers knew it when they let them in.

For these reasons, which I presume obtain also in New York City, as well as for the reasons advanced by "Justice" yesterday in your columns, all churches should be taxed simply as a matter of justice to all.
EQUITY.
Jersey City, March 14, 1901.

THE REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am naturally an optimist, and although there are a great many things in our present civilization which fill me with sadness, yet I think we are slowly reaching upward to a sweeter and nobler social condition, broader and more democratic in its scope, than has ever been achieved by the human race. Confining my view to the nations of Christendom, I base this sanguine hope on the observation of three great facts which stand out prominently to the most cursory observer.

First—The discovery in the last century of great mechanical forces which have given us a mastery over the malign powers of nature, together with a vastly greater facility for the production of the necessities and comforts of civilized life than was ever before known.

Second—The spread of education (at least the ability to read and write) among the great mass of the population has quickened the intelligence, and perhaps refined the morals of manual workers, and elevated them to a higher intellectual plane than the history of any people has recorded.

Third—The path of progress is clearer and straighter, and is sought for in the fertile fields of science, and not, as was largely the case heretofore, in the mystic and barren realms of the supernatural.

In this communication I have only time to glance at one great movement in commercial life, which is now attracting universal attention, and which owes its existence to the facts I have stated above, viz., the formation of gigantic and powerful trusts in various industries, and which so many people view with outspoken apprehension. I think these combinations are the natural and perhaps inevitable result of the employment of the mechanical forces, and the influence of the educational movement I have mentioned; but I certainly share the popular belief that organized as they are at present, they are a menace to the well-being of society, instead of being a promoter of a higher civilization. I can see clearly enough that the proper and most economic employment of these new forces calls imperatively for industrial organization on a gigantic scale; but I also see with equal clearness that unless these institutions are based on the solid grounds of truth and sterling honesty, they cannot and should not last. Nature abhors a falsehood with as great an intensity as it does a vacuum, and is pretty sure to bring about an explosion sooner or later, which will send anything resting on a lie sky high.

Now, my belief that the trusts as they are at present organized are a menace to human progress, and unless altered must be short-lived, rests on the conviction that their promoters, who are for the most part a group of very able but I fear very unscrupulous men, are attempting to establish them on foundations of lies and roguery. Indeed, in many instances but small pains are taken to conceal this awful fact, and a great reputation for business sagacity is often acquired by men whose success is largely due to a callous conscience and a low sense of commercial honor.

I think it possible for this great trust movement to eventuate in a much nobler civilization than the history of the world records; but before they can become beneficent factors in social well-being they must rest on the only secure foundations of perfect truth and honesty, and a publicity as open as noonday. Their Boards of Directors must rise to the apprehension of the great truth that nothing gives stability and enduring happiness but equity and justice, and that the wealth accumulated by the enterprise must find an equitable channel of distribution by means of profit sharing with the operatives, instead of being grasped by a few cunning and greedy hands. Ah! if these cunning and greedy capitalists only knew it, they are quite as deeply interested in the equitable distribution of corporate wealth as are the poor wage earners, for, as Herbert Spencer says:

No one can be happy till all are happy;
No one can be free till all are free.

Now, in the first place, in order to bring about a proper organization of trusts, the State must insist on their open and honest capitalization. Every drop of water must be squeezed out, and the exact truth with regard to the money actually contributed must be certified to by State accountants. No capitalization based on good-will and prospective profits should be allowed. No common stock, which represents nothing but water should be permitted to be issued. Behind every bond and every stock certificate there should be an honest dollar paid into the treasury, and any recompense to the promoters should be paid in cash and recorded in the books. This should be the first feature of these organizations, without which, in my opinion, there can be no long-lived stability.

Second—The first charge on the profits of the business should be the payment of legal interest on the capital actually contributed, which might be made cumulative, if adverse trade compelled a passing any year of the proper dividend.

Third—A reserve fund commensurate with the risks of the business should be permitted to remain in the treasury; but the amount of this fund should be determined by a vote of the majority of the stockholders.

Fourth—The salaries paid to the acting managers and leading Superintendents, which ought to be liberal, so as to attract the highest talent, should be determined by a majority vote of the stockholders in open meeting. The wages paid to the workmen should be the customary market value of their labor, but after provision had been made for the charges mentioned above, the remainder of the profits, if any, ought to be distributed pro rata among the operatives according to their wages. It might be well, though I do not think it should be compulsory, to encourage the workmen to invest their dividends in the stock or bonds of the company, so that they might have the pride born of a joint ownership in the establishments, which would not only tend to raise their morals, but also stimulate their industry and economy.

If all our trusts were organized on some such system as I have hastily sketched, it would in my opinion inaugurate an industrial process far reaching and beneficent. But if they are allowed to run on unchecked in their present grasping and dishonest course, I fear there will be an explosion which may greatly retard human progress, and alter the nature and structure of our Government.
T. G.
New York, March 14, 1901.

INQUIRY OF A VICTIM OF THIEVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not pleasant to be robbed on a train by expert thieves who by magnetism, magic, or some other occult process relieved me last week of a pocketbook containing about $30 in bills and a number of unused railroad tickets. Nor is it at all comforting to know that one of the thieves, to escape capture, leaped from the train and perished in the attempt. The robbery was skilfully planned and adroitly executed in a car which, by means of a separate smoking room, a narrow dark passage, a convenient closet for retreat, and last, not least, by the absence of a guard, may be described as an ideal for nefarious purposes.

A passenger who, like myself that evening, wants a drink of water is compelled to enter the smoking room, where the cooler is kept. Two men, who had probably removed the glass, addressed me, saying: "There is no water here; but you will find it in the coach ahead." Seeing me thither, they offered me their assistance in passing into the other car, which I declined. Knowing that I would presently return to my seat, they lay in wait for me. The brakeman, having gone to another part of the train, had left his hand lantern in the narrow passage. The thieves had broken the chimney and thrown the lantern on the floor. They stood one behind the other, and as I passed them pressed against me, saying: "Look out for that lantern." Getting clear of them and of the unsafe lantern on the floor, I returned to my seat, and not until then, suspecting their singular civility, discovered that I had been robbed. The thieves had disappeared, and the brakeman did not re-enter the car until five or ten minutes after the occurrence.

Without going further into details, I beg, through your courtesy, to ask those learned in the law if a railroad company, having failed to have a proper guard for the protection of passengers, is not responsible for the injury suffered. Had such a person been stationed so as to observe the two doors of connected cars, as, for instance, is the practice on the elevated railroad, the robbery could not have been committed. The company, in my judgment, should be held responsible and compelled to make up the loss. Let me add that the train was a fast train from Philadelphia to New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad. I reported the case at once to the Division Superintendent of the road, but he having failed to even notice my letter, I have now referred it to the President of the road. Will not some of your legal readers express their views in your journal?
VIATOR.
New York, March 14, 1901.

Street Peddlers' Wrongs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can not something be done to protect the pushcart men from attacks on them by the messengers boys? Yesterday, on Broad Street, I saw one of these poor fellows lose nearly half of his stock on account of his cart being upset.

The police seem to take great pleasure in being absent whenever one of these men is in trouble, but they are always on hand to order them to "move on," and club them if they feel so inclined. Let's be fair to other foreigners as well as the Irish, who enjoy special privileges.
AN AMERICAN.
New York, March 14, 1901.

NUGGETS.

All Alike.

"There's a tiresome sameness about inaugural balls."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, every one surpasses in magnificence all those that preceded it."—Chicago Record.

Unneighborly.

Hoax—You're a fine fellow! Joax—What's the matter? "You've given your wife a twenty-five-dollar bonnet." "Well, you don't have to pay for it." "No; but I have to pay for another one just like it for my wife."—Philadelphia Record.

Just In Time.

"Miss Strong," he began," will you be mine? That is to say, er—"

She had knotted her fair brows in a frown.

"Er—that is, may I be yours?"

"Yes," she said, with a smile.—Philadelphia Press.

The Only Safe Place

"What is the use of a man's getting into a crowd and yelling, as he does at a baseball game?"

"Why," exclaimed the enthusiast, "He's got to do it in a crowd. If he were to go away by himself and yell in that manner they would have him in a lunatic asylum in less than a week."—Washington Star.

THE HAND THAT DIDN'T HELP.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A man, fair-fronted, started out,
One day, to reach the Promised Land:
"To all I meet in want or doubt,"
He said, "I'll lend a helping hand."

He turned a corner just ahead,
And there was one, beside the way,
Who, reaching upward, weeping, said:
"Your hand, oh! help me on, I pray."

The hand held forth was moist and stained
With filth in layers! He that sought
To help mankind passed onward, pained
That he had heard and answered not.

MORAL.

The want, the hate, the helpless woe,
The sorrow in the bitter cup,
Might be much lessened here below
If people only would wash up.

A HANDFUL OF PAINTERS.

After the crowded walls of exhibitions of the usual sort it is pleasant to see a gallery that shows wide spaces of wall between frame and frame. The dozen paintings by American artists at the Montross Gallery deserve such generous treatment. Here is "The Flying Dutchman," by Albert Pinkham Ryder, exhibited once before, but so many years ago that a new generation of picture-lovers has arisen between whiles. Mr. Ryder never sends his pictures to the regular exhibitions, and to many persons he is merely a name. Here is a chance to see him in all the force of an individuality which delights some people and repulses others. It is the picture engraved on wood with so much sympathy by Elbridge Kingsley for the Century Magazine—or was it as far back as the old Scribner's Monthly? The tremendous swell of the ocean, the open boat with torn and fluttering sail, the steersman with uplifted hand, craning his neck to see something ghostly disappearing over the waves, the old man in the waist of the boat explaining what the phantom is and means, the wild lines of clouds corresponding to the wild sea, which are lit from below by the setting sun and form heavy darkish streaks above the horizon, and then the spectral ship of Vanderdecken that seems part of the storm—here it all is again, as marvelous in color as ever, as dramatic and moving as it was found when the painter was induced to let it go. Some cracks here and there seem to have merely mellowed the picture, as crackle will soften a piece of pottery. The ocean heaves, the wind howls, the open boat seems plunging for the last time into a gigantic billow. But the men in the boat are too much absorbed by the apparition to see where they are going. The legend of the Flying Dutchman, which has delighted children and men for generations, is told in paint with such a natural genius that there needs no explanation. The picture strikes the high note of imagination, that rarest quality among painters. This is the sort of picture that ought to have gone to the Paris Exposition, and would have gone had the manager of the American contingent been able to secure it.

Another picture which has its quarter-century of admiration on the part of its owners behind it is a view of the sea off Bognor at night, by James McNeil Whistler. It was brought to America last year by Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit. The gentle surf lies in a long white line in the foreground, where dim figures of fishermen wade about; on the ocean shadowy luggers are discerned with lights in their tops. The lighter sky has a star or two. The whole scene is expressed in shades of turquois very broadly painted, and though the "nocturne" is indeed night, the eye penetrates the darkness and perceives at a great distance all that is necessary to see. Here, then, are specimens of two of the greatest colorists of the day, Ryder of New York, and Whistler of Paris—temporarily at Ajaccio, Corsica, however, where, the wits say, he is studying the peculiar form of vendetta which obtains there. Perhaps the art of making enemies in London has palled on Mr. Whistler as too gentle. Be that as it may, it is not often one is bidden to a feast of painting where two such masters hold the walls at the same time.

Recent paintings by Dwight W. Tryon, three in number, keep their places in this little assembly of the elect. "Sunshine After Rain" is full of atmosphere, in which moisture hangs unprecipitated. The landscape is American, with its great trees and rough stone fences. It is full of subdued colors that respond when one fixes the attention on them, just as tree and stone respond and grow more definite as the sight concentrates its energy on one or the other. The sky is filled half way up from the horizon with cumulus clouds, their tops turned ivory or rosy with the sunlight; but the foreground and middle distance are not yet bathed in the rays. "November" is a smaller landscape, with more strong color in it owing to the Autumn foliage, but restrained. "Fairhaven," a view from New Bedford Harbor, has a brighter, clearer atmosphere. These landscapes prove that Mr. Tryon is not losing ground in his art.

Mrs. Maria Oakey Dewing contributes a flower piece, white carnations in a dull green jar, which holds its own well among its surroundings. Thomas W. Dewing is seen in two paintings, "In a Garden" and "Decoration"; the latter is the figure of a girl holding a flower. It is painted in a tentative, unfinished fashion which is yet very finished, quite distinct from the method that is usually meant by the word "decorative" or "decoration," but a method that holds the attention. This picture was first shown many years ago by the Society of American Artists at an exhibition in the Yandell Gallery. The fair, slim maidens wandering about the greensward of "In a Garden" are maidens full of sentiment who may be reciting poetry, but if they are, then poetry of the best. The head and bust of the central figure with face turned full are painted with that exquisiteness we have seen in many figures by Mr. Dewing which have come from his easel since this picture was born. Sometimes they make us think of Watteau and Lancret; they are modern, however; it is perhaps their singular ability to do nothing gracefully that suggests the comparison.

A young woman painted at half length by Abbott H. Thayer carries one back a dozen years. It has his strong and easy brushwork and simple but telling color scheme, and is done with more exactness and purpose than some of his later work. Here is no suggestion of Madonnas, merely the portrait of some one who has sat for him as a model. He has improved on nature—witness the ear of the young lady which a painter who is more anxious to please would have reefed a bit. But the face has a charmingly ingenuous look, and if some of the drawing of bust and shoulder is not quite as careful as one could wish, the main thing, the face, is highly satisfactory.

Horatio Walker is represented by one of those little pictures which brought him into notice. It is a painting of pigs—a subject that remains squalid in the minds of many people, notwithstanding the old masters who have been pleased to find beauty in a lowly beast. Mr. Walker has not failed to discover golden colors in the live creature; without abating a jot of the swinishness of his theme, he has forced us to admit that even the hog is not without its merits from a picturesque point of view. Two pictures by John La Farge complete the dozen, a seated figure of a Polynesian and a landscape from Tahiti.

A $2,000 SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

For the purpose of encouraging ambitious young men of New York to educate themselves, the Manufacturers' Association of this city has appropriated the sum of $2,000 for an industrial scholarship, including the cost of tuition and incidental expenses, for four years. The boys who desire to compete for the scholarship are to make their request in writing to James T. Holle, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The following are the restrictions and qualifications imposed:

1. Applicants must be residents of the City of New York.
2. They must be at least seventeen years of age.
3. They must have received at least three years' high school instruction or an education equivalent to such instruction.
4. Applicants must have at least two references for scholarship and two for moral character.
5. Each applicant must present a physician's certificate of good health.
6. The successful candidate will be permitted to make his choice of the school or college he desires to attend from the list approved by the commission.
7. The scholarship shall be awarded only to such candidate as is unable to pay his own way through college.
8. No legal responsibility attaches to the successful candidate for the return of the value of the scholarship, but, should the financial condition of the student be sufficiently prosperous, he is at liberty to make such return, with the understanding that the money be used for other beneficiaries.
9. Applications should be filed not later than April 20, 1901; and at a later date notices will be issued to competitors, naming the time and place for the holding of examinations.

MR. PHILBIN TIRED OF OFFICE.

John D. Crimmins is the latest candidate for the Mayoralty nomination next Fall, according to the political wiseacres in the vicinity of the Criminal Courts Building. It was common talk yesterday among the attachés of the courts. To lend color to their tale the slatemakers insisted that Mr. Crimmins had already disposed of one possible formidable candidate by pledging to his support District Attorney Philbin. Mr. Philbin is already tired of public office and has openly expressed his desire to once more go back to private life.

Justice William Travers Jerome, who has been prominent in the recent raids of the Committee of Fifteen, is slated by these same seers for the nomination for District Attorney. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier is also credited with a desire to obtain the nomination.

What ticket these officials will run on or what convention will nominate them is not stated with the gossip.

STATESMEN AND AUTHORS HARRISON'S PALLBEARERS

Members of His Former Cabinet to Act as Honorary Escort.

President McKinley Arrives at Canton on His Way to the Funeral—Many Tributes Paid to the Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—The arrangements at the Harrison home for the lying in state to-morrow and the funeral services Sunday were practically completed to-night. The body was dressed and removed to the front parlor to-day, where it will lie until taken to the State House.

The body was dressed in the black suit of Prince Albert cut which Gen. Harrison always wore. A simple black tie was used. Gold buttons adorn the shirt front. The left hand lies across the breast, a plain gold band ring being on the second finger. This is the only ornament. The face of Gen. Harrison is composed and restful, although very white, his illness having made no perceptible change in his appearance.

The casket containing the body was taken to the front parlor on the first floor and placed directly in front of the mantel and fireplace. The mantel above it was piled high with floral tributes. The body was viewed by the friends and family after it had been placed in the position selected. Mrs. Harrison went into the room alone and remained for some time.

The list of active and honorary pall bearers who will officiate at the funeral ceremonies was announced to-night. The active pall bearers chosen are A. L. Mason, James Whitcomb Riley, Evans Woollen, Harry J. Milligan, Clifford Arrick, William C. Bobbs, Harry S. Newhard Cale, John L. Griffiths, Newton Booth Tarkington, Hilton U. Brown, and Samuel Reid.

The honorary pall bearers will be Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, ex-Secretary of the Navy; John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, ex-Postmaster General; William H. H. Miller, Indianapolis, ex-Attorney General; John C. Noble, St. Louis, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Charles Foster, Fostoria, Ohio, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Lew Wallace, Hudson Harmon, Attorney General during Cleveland's Administration, and William A. Woods of this city.

President McKinley will arrive in this city from Canton at 6:45 o'clock Sunday morning. He arrived in Canton last night. He will be entertained at the home of Gov. Durbin during his stay in the city.

The Columbia Club and the leading hotels of the city are making extensive arrangements for the entertainment of distinguished visitors who will attend the funeral. Senators McMillan, Sovereign, and Loeser will represent the Michigan Senate at the funeral. Senator Beveridge will arrive to-morrow. He left Washington to-day for Indianapolis.

All of the relatives who are expected to attend the funeral are now in the city except Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. John F. Parker. They are on their way from California, and are expected to reach Indianapolis to-morrow. Carter B. Harrison, the second brother, arrived from his home at Murfreesborough, Tenn., this morning.

The local members of the Phi Beta Fraternity met at the University Club to-day and adopted resolutions in memory of Gen. Harrison. Adjt. Gen. Smook of the Indiana Department, Grand Army of the Republic, received the following telegram from Commander in Chief Leo Rassieur at St. Louis:

Please convey sincere condolence of the Grand Army to Mrs. Harrison. Comrade Armstrong is requested to represent the National officer at the funeral.

Numerous other telegrams and messages of sympathy were received by Mrs. Harrison, and many friends called in person to offer condolences. They were received by Secretary Tibbett, Samuel D. Miller, Mrs. William H. H. Miller, and Mrs. Eaton of Cincinnati. Gen. Harrison's sister, Mrs. Harrison saw only one or two intimate friends. She is constantly attended by her friend, Mrs. Caroline B. Stroud of New York.

The number of floral tributes sent to the house to-day was greatly increased. So many have arrived that a separate room has been set aside for them, and this has been completely filled. Admiral George Brown, on behalf of the Loyal Legion, sent a beautiful silk flag. The flag bears the emblem of the legion, and will be placed over the casket. It will not be removed until just as the body is lowered into the grave.

TRIBUTE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Orders Issued Prescribing Salutes and Period of Mourning.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following order has been issued from the War Department, accompanying the President's proclamation relative to ex-President Harrison:

General Orders No. 34:

On the day of the funeral at each military post the National flag will be displayed at half-staff, and the troops and cadets will be paraded and this order read to them. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterward, at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting of the sun, and at the close of the day a salute of forty-six guns.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the army for a period of thirty days, and the colors of the several regiments, the Artillery Corps, United States Corps of Cadets, and of the Engineer Battalions will be placed in mourning for the same time.

The Navy Department has issued a special order relative to the tribute the Naval Service will pay to the memory of the late ex-President Harrison. After reciting the President's official announcement of Gen. Harrison's death, the order continues:

In pursuance of the President's instructions it is hereby directed that on March 17—the day of the funeral—where this order is received in time, otherwise on the day next after receipt, the Ensign at each naval station and on board each vessel of the United States Navy in commission be hoisted at half-mast, and that a gun be fired at half-hour intervals from sunrise to sunset at each naval station and on board vessels acting singly.

For the period of thirty days officers of the navy and Marine Corps will wear the badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt.

This order will be read to the officers and crew of all men-of-war and receiving ships, who shall be assembled on the quarterdecks of their respective vessels for that purpose.

TO ATTEND HARRISON FUNERAL.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at a meeting held yesterday, passed resolutions on the death of ex-President Harrison and appointed a committee to attend the funeral. The resolution was offered by Oscar S. Straus, President of the board.

The committee is composed of Darwin R. James, William Brookfield, Gen. F. A. McAlpin, Andrew B. Rogers, James Talcott, Frank S. Witherbee, and Oscar S. Straus.

THE PRESIDENT AT CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, March 15.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party reached Canton shortly before 11 A. M., the regular train hauling their two special coaches being an hour late. They were met at the station by a number of old friends, and went direct to the Barber residence, the old home of Mrs. McKinley, where Mrs. McKinley will remain until the return to Washington.

Soon after luncheon the President drove up to the North Market Street home, now closed, to look over the premises, that he might be able to better give instructions about some changes that are to be made there.

These changes are to be hurried as fast as the weather will permit, as the President and Mrs. McKinley hope to occupy the house a good part of the Summer. They first will take the Western trip of six weeks, and then go to several college commencements in New England, and, if the state of public business will permit, will come to Canton, the President returning to Washington at intervals.

Daughters 1812 to Hold a Bazaar.

The object of the bazaar to be held by the United States Daughters 1812, of which Mrs. William G. Slade is President, at the Hotel Majestic on March 20, 21, and 22, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Jacob Hess, is to raise funds to furnish a memorial room in the new naval building now being built on lands at Brooklyn for the army and navy branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be many new and attractive features in addition to the usual tables and booths. There will be no admission fee, but many cards of invitation have been sent out.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

A New Farce for Gustav v. Seyffertitz's Benefit Is Capably Produced by the Stock Company.

Gustav v. Seyffertitz, the leading comedian of the Irving Place Theatre, was given a benefit last night. On this occasion there was performed for the first time in this country a new farce-comedy in three acts by Benno Jacobson, entitled "Women of To-day," which is said to be the success of the season at the Residenz Theatre, in Berlin. The combination of these two events brought to the Irving Place Theatre one of the largest audiences of the season. Every seat in the house and almost all the boxes were filled with the friends of Mr. v. Seyffertitz.

"Women of To-day" is a farce-comedy of a distinctly Frenchy type, although its scene is laid in Berlin. It has many suggestive lines, and the whole second act is taken up with a representation of a more or less vulgar orgie. It was only due to the delicacy and cleverness of the company's acting that its offensiveness was somewhat suppressed. The title indicates that the plot is based on a satire of modern women, but this is really a deception, as the playwright makes no attempt at any such thing.

A young physician whose wife is also an M. D., finding that she takes more interest in her profession than in himself, goes out to have a good time. He meets two young women, whom he believes to be dancers. He invites them to dinner at Dressel's, an expensive Berlin restaurant, and inveigles his friend, a lawyer, whose wife is also a lawyer, to go with him. When they get to the dinner he finds that one of the young women is his wife's maid.

Then it happens that a lot of people who know the lawyer come there as well as a lot he does not know. In a state of intoxication he invites all these to a ball to be given at his house the next evening. When they all show up the next evening he has forgotten all about them. With the help of his assistant, however, he manages to straighten out things, to reunite two or three couples who had been estranged, and to make a satisfactory explanation to his wife.

Gustav v. Seyffertitz was the assistant, who gets everybody into trouble and then gets them out again by taking the blame himself. Mr. v. Seyffertitz got unlimited fun out of this impossible character, and he was called again and again after each act. Otto Eibert worked hard as the lawyer, and deserved the applause he earned. Georg Baselt, Adolf Zimmermann, Max Hanseler, Vladimir Schamberg, and Jacques Horwitz were excellent in their respective parts.

The women of to-day were well acted by Frida Brandt, Ada Merito, Hedwig Lange, Maria Eisenhut, Marie Reichardt, and Gussie Fränkel. Their parts were rather small, but opportunities were given to display some stunning gowns. The settings were appropriate. The play was produced under the personal direction of Manager Conried.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" Produced Last Night.

Some three weeks ago Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" was announced for performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, but owing to the illness of Miss Breval the work was postponed. Then came the prolonged sickness of Mr. Jean de Reszke, and no attempt was made to give it until he recovered, when he made his reappearance as Vasco di Gama in Philadelphia. Last night it was finally brought forward at the Metropolitan. There was a large audience, particularly large in the upper galleries and behind the orchestra rail, as is always the case on Meyerbeer nights. "L'Africaine" is one of the most popular of the works of the old style, owing to the variety of its incidents, the pageantry, and the melody of many of its favorite airs. It would be idle in these days to discuss its merits. It is filled with effective theatricalism which often pleases as well as the most serious art. So long as due attention is given to the spectacular effects, and the principal airs are well sung, there need be no disposition to quarrel with the performance of "L'Africaine." The old questions as to the exact nationality of Selika, how she knew geography and could understand maps, and who built the globe for Vasco before it was settled that the world was round may be dismissed as not worth solving. Besides, who cares? The tunes are good, and that is all that any one asks, except a sportive ballet.

Last night's performance had some considerable merits, but it will not be remembered as one of the most brilliant in the annals of the house. For one thing certainly it will dwell in many minds, and that is for the perfect pictorial representation of the Madagascar Queen. Miss Breval was ideal in her appearance as Selika. She showed genuine French skill in her "make-up." The color of her skin became her excellently, and her lithe, willowy figure, lovely in its outline, and most becomingly clad, made a picture worthy of the scene. It would be grateful to record also that she was ideal vocally and dramatically, but truth will not permit this. Miss Breval's voice is a powerful one, and it contains some big, brilliant notes. But its tones are unequal in power, color, and timbre. She sings rudely and without finish, with many strident tones, and with some remarkably bad phrasing. Her acting is marked by some mannerisms, but it is without eloquence of pose or gesture. It is not often that the pretty air of the prison scene is sung so poorly as it was last night.

Mr. Jean de Reszke was a gallant figure as Vasco di Gama, but he has often been in much better voice. He used his mezza voce a great deal and spared himself as much as possible. When necessary, he took the high tones with full voice and made the customary effect with them. But he sang artistically, as he always does, and connoisseurs of singing must have obtained great pleasure from his poetic treatment of the phrasing. He sang the "Paradise" air beautifully.

Mr. Plançon was the Grand Inquisitor and also the Grand Brahmin. In both parts he was imposing in his venerable beard, and he sang his music, as he always does, with noble tone and artistic style. Mr. Journet's excellent voice and fluent delivery were heard to advantage in the music of Don Pedro. Miss Suzanne Adams was the Inez, and her lovely voice sounded well in the melodious music of the part. Mr. Campanari, who dresses with unique taste, was not an imposing figure as Nelusko, but he sang his music with plenty of vigor and pleased the audience greatly.

The scenery was, of course, familiar. The ship was presentable, and the attack of the savages was carried on with a brave expenditure of powder. The scene in the realms of Scilka was picturesque and the grand procession had a sufficient amount of glitter. The ballet danced with sufficient agility. There were no troublesome passages for the orchestra in the score, and Mr. Flon conducted with care.

ACTION TO STOP A PLAY.

Third Act of "Manon Lescaut" Declared to be an Infringement.

An application was made to Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction restraining Miss Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey from producing the third act of "Manon Lescaut" on Tuesday evening next. The usual form in trying to stop the presentation of a new play is to enjoin the production of the entire piece.

The application for the injunction was made by Robert C. Vernon, who says that he is the owner of another version of the same play which was written by C. M. Ercole, and he alleges that the play which Miss Shannon and Mr. Kelcey will produce and which was written by Burt Sayre, contains a third act which is an infringement on his property.

Counsel contended in opposition that as the play was founded on the book "Manon Lescaut," there could be no infringement. Justice Scott adjourned the further hearing on the application until this morning.

Philistines to Give a Dinner.

The sixth annual dinner of the American Society of the Philistines, "an association of men and women who write, or paint, or dream," will be held at the Zangheri Restaurant, 13 West Twenty-fourth Street, on Wednesday evening, March 27. Following the dinner Elbert Hubbard, Bliss Carman, Edwin Markham, Francis W. Halsey, Michael Monahan, and other members of the society will discuss the "East Aurora School of Philosophy."

Phi Delta Theta Fraternity Banquet.

The annual Founders' Day banquet of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity was held at the Marlborough Hotel last night. More than 200 members were present. At the business meeting, William Ashley Keener, Dean of the Columbia University Law School, was chosen as Vice President. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw was toastmaster, and speeches were made by Lee Fairchild, Col. Carroll J. Wright, Robert Terrell Haines, the actor; Julius M. Mayer, and Albert Shields. Resolutions were adopted on the death of Benjamin Harrison, who was a member of the organization.

MR. HEWITT'S PLEA FOR THE PALISADES

Text of His Letter to the Governor of New Jersey.

Declares that New Jersey Owes It to the Country to Prevent Work of Destruction.

The fight to save the Palisades from destruction by quarrymen, which has been in progress for some time, will be of no avail unless some action is taken in the matter by the New Jersey Legislature before its adjournment, which is set for Thursday next.

The text of Abram S. Hewitt's letter received by Gov. Voorhees yesterday and mentioned in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, follows:

I address you this letter, Mr. Hewitt says, because the time seems to have arrived when the great influence, properly attaching to the office of Governor, should be used in order to make effective the recommendations of the commission, which, under the existing law, you have appointed for the preservation of the Palisades. The commission has devised a scheme, which has met with general acceptance, and the execution of which involves the expenditure of a very moderate amount of money, the larger portion of which it is understood the State of New York is ready to supply. The scheme, however, cannot be executed unless the commission is empowered to acquire title to the land lying between the highway, constructed, and the river front of the Hudson River, under the control of the Riparian Commission.

To the lover of nature it is incomprehensible that there should be any opposition to the efforts which have been made for the preservation of the Palisades. It is the finest exhibition in the world of the columnar structure of the trap formation of which the Giant's Causeway is famous, but in comparison with the ten miles of basaltic wall of the Palisades, a feeble example. To the scientist the destruction of this unique development of the crystallizing forces of Nature is a desecration not to be contemplated by any intelligent man without abhorrence. To the citizen, who prizes the natural endowments of the State as priceless beyond computation in mere money, the loss of this marvelous formation will be an irreparable reproach to a generation which permitted the destruction of the chief natural glory of the State of New Jersey.

The only argument which has been adduced against the legislation asked for by the Palisades Commission is that it will cost money and divert some revenue from the sale of riparian rights, which otherwise would accrue to the School Fund of the State. The money cost, to be appropriated by the Legislature of New Jersey in order to secure the construction of a public highway at the base of the cliffs, would be well expended if it were not essential for their preservation. The propriety, and indeed the necessity, for this expenditure on broad public grounds would seem to be indisputable, but in order to preserve the beauty of the scenery the riparian rights between the highway and the deep water of the Hudson River must also be acquired by the commission, to prevent the construction of unseemly and unsuitable objects. The exaggerated idea of the value of these riparian rights seems to prevail in some quarters opposed to the movements to preserve the Palisades. In order to remove this false impression, it is only necessary to compute the total value of the ten miles of river shore thus to be acquired. The Riparian Commission have fixed the price of grants in fee at $10 per lineal foot, which is equivalent to $50,000 per mile. On a total frontage of ten miles, still unsold, the extreme cost will therefore be $500,000, and it would be many years, however, before the rights could be sold and this fund realized. When realized, however, it will by law be appropriated to the School Fund and invested for its benefit. At the prevailing rate of interest the revenue would not exceed $15,000 or $20,000 per annum. This would seem to be an insignificant amount to be sacrificed by the School Fund, in order to preserve for all time the unique and magnificent escarpment of the Palisades. Its possession is the chief glory of the State; its destruction would be a disgrace, from which the reputation of the State would never recover. The educational value of such a possession, covered as it is by a dense primeval forest, cannot be estimated in money, but would far outweigh ten times $20,000 per annum, which is not more than the tax paid by a single corporation, organized under the liberal laws of the State. These corporate taxes are not paid by the citizens of the State, but by the whole people of the United States. It would surely be but a slight return for their contribution to the annual revenues of the State to surrender this inconsiderable amount in order to preserve for them and their descendants for all time to come this remarkable development of the primeval forces of nature.

It is just announced that the British Government will expend a large amount of money in order to preserve the ruins of Stonehenge from further destruction. These are the remains of the massive structures erected in a crude age by the early inhabitants of Great Britain. They have no other interest except so far as they appeal to the national pride of the British people. They are in no respect comparable in beauty or in extent to the Palisades. In our case money is not required for restoration, but expenditure is only necessary for preservation. It will not be continuing expenditure, but once made the benefit will endure forever.

If the people of the State of New Jersey could only visit the shores of Greece and behold the monuments of a race small in number, and occupying an area not larger than one of our counties, they would understand how it comes to pass that the fame of the Athenian Commonwealth dominates in the history of art, politics and national glory. The people of Attica, never equaling in number the present population of New Jersey, have thus for 2,000 years given direction to the aesthetic, intellectual, and political ideas of the civilized world. The reason is that the Athenian people were true to themselves. The monuments which they erected had no mercenary element involved in their construction. Their origin was due to the inherent greatness and nobility of the democracy which ruled a narrow acreage, but whose patriotic spirit looked to the future and embraced the whole human race in its contemplation.

You will pardon me for making this reference to ancient Greece, but it has been my hope that the record of New Jersey would, in the centuries to come, repeat the glories of antiquity, because her historic and memorable battle ground of the Revolution form a basis for aspiration and effort, which ought to make the State, with its natural endowments and its unequaled opportunities as a democratic Commonwealth, worthy of its traditions and its glorious history.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The prettiest of little chatelaine bags to wear with dainty gowns are of crystal beads, with metal work and a simple clasp in gilt and chain of the same. They are not large; some of them are round in shape and others square at the lower edge. They come also in cut steel beads and in jet, the steel with metal work and chain and the jet having metal with a dark finish. They are very attractive, but not inexpensive, for they cost $8 and a fraction.

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But here is a bag fashioned out of the omnipresent roses of this season. It is made as one would make a bag of two flat pieces of silk, with corners rounded at the bottom and a little flare at the top, where it is drawn up with ribbons. But in place of the silk in this bag there are roses and roses—tiny roses massed together, the entire bag fashioned of them, with a little tight cluster near the top for ornament. A pink rose bag has black velvet drawing strings. What the well dressed woman in her hair at the opera she may carry her handkerchief in a bag of a thousand roses.

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The shops are showing all sorts and kinds of bedspreads just now so besprayed with roses that they would tempt an anchorite, especially if the anchorite loved flowers. Here is a white spread with a pique finish and embroidered dots, with a wide border of the most delightful large flowers, roses, pink and yellow; poppies, and blue bachelor's buttons. Another has a plain border, and all over the spread are sprayed carnations, roses, and bachelor's buttons. Sometimes a large green flower that never was seen in garden or conservatory sprawls over the spread, but in such a delightful way that nothing could be prettier. Another may have a strip of green in the border, and there are pink spreads, with white flowers raised upon them, or white, with pink flowers, or there is the same in blue. Women, even those who prefer to have their beds dressed always in white, succumb before the flower-decked spreads, for they are irresistible.

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Cretonnes make the prettiest of sofa pillows for rooms decorated in flower designs. They have the big flowers, roses probably, in pink or yellow upon a white ground, and are finished with a large, heavy white cord around the edge. It is like resting upon a bank of roses to lie back upon them. They wash as well as could be desired.

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And then the draperies for these Summer rooms! That is too big a field to be considered in a paragraph. There are always the flowered curtains, but there are some pretty little curtains that are being shown this year which come in stripes, as many light draperies do, and in which the color stripe has the effect of a puff. They look delightfully cool in Summer, especially when the stripes are green and white.

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Tiny silver loving cups set upon miniature ebony pedestals are charming as souvenirs, Easter gifts, or prizes. One might drink from them, for they hold as much as a wineglass.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last of the week, especially in Lent, is apt to be very quiet. Last evening there was a concert in aid of the Sunshine Mission at the Victoria Hotel, under the patronage of Mrs. Arthur Twombly; the regular meeting of the Friday Badminton Club, and a dinner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder. The opera had a well filled but not an especially brilliant house. The O. N. Sewing Class met at the residence of Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and the helpers at that of Mrs. di Zerega.

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A very pretty entertainment of last evening was the annual ride of the children of the members of the Riding Club. This was an occasion in which the proud parents and their friends were very happy indeed. There were some excellent feats of horsemanship shown. The audience was a large one, and fashionably brilliant.

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The arrangements for the wedding of Miss Anita de Garmendia, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia, and Lieut. John Edmundson Stephens, Sixth Artillery, United States Army, have been completed. It will take place at the residence of Mrs. de Garmendia's mother, Mrs. Baughman, at Frederick, Md., April 23. Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia will shortly after the wedding join her elder daughter, Miss Pepelia de Garmendia, who is at Nymphenberg, in Bavaria.

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The condition of Mr. Eugene Reynal, who was taken ill with scarlet fever at the country seat of Howard Willets, near White Plains, remains unchanged. Miss Fitzgerald, his fiancée, who was taken ill with the same disease at the time, is better. Mr. Reynal and Miss Fitzgerald were to have accompanied a party of friends to Aiken next week. The wedding, which was announced to take place on April 24, has not been arranged for that date. From the first a country wedding in June at Garretson's has been considered. Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud and other guests at the Willets residence are held in quarantine. They are living in the north wing of the house.

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Mrs. E. M. Culver, who gave a musicale last Sunday evening, has cards out for another for next Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and Mrs. Duncan Elliott have been among the recent visitors to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs will take a cottage there for the Summer.

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Numberless dinners not before mentioned were given during the week. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, gave a handsome dinner on Wednesday evening, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave one on Thursday evening. Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, Mrs. W. K. Jackson of 556 Madison Avenue also gave a luncheon, and there were many small card parties during the afternoon.

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This afternoon will bring the concert at the residence of Mrs. William Gray Park, 47 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of a young girl who is a descendant of Gen. Washington's only sister, Betty Washington. This concert is to begin at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrie Smith, Mrs. Francis Wellman, Miss Hastings, and Mrs. Whelen of Philadelphia will take part. A large number of tickets have been sold, and the concert promises to be a successful one. There will be a third meeting of the Lenten Sewing class of young girls this afternoon, and after an hour's sewing the dozen young men invited will drop in for a cup of tea. This class meets every Saturday afternoon.

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To-night there will be tableaux vivants at the studio of John W. Alexander, and a dinner will be given by Mrs. Nicholas Fish at her residence on Irving Place.

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Mr. and Mrs. William V. B. Kip, (Miss Elisa Strong,) who were married on Jan. 15, and who went to Palm Beach and other Southern resorts on their bridal trip, returned to town last Saturday, and at present are at the Hotel Bristol.

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There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of the members of Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright's bridge whist club at the residence of Mrs. F. B. Hoffman. Among the players were Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mrs. F. R. Sturgis, Mrs. Van Ingen, and Miss Laura Day, and others of the thirty members. The use of matched hands in this competition for the silver cups offered the best three players insures the fairest possible test of skill.

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Subscriptions will be received up to noon to-day by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, at her residence, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, for the bridge whist tournament that is to take place at Sherry's this afternoon for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery. The playing will begin promptly at 2:30, and as there will be two sections it will be over before 5, and tea will then be served. No professionals will be allowed to play, prizes will be awarded to the four pairs making the highest scores, and G. S. Street will direct the playing.

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Mrs. John De Witt Warner (Miss Lilian A. Hudson) is to give a large card party this afternoon at the Hotel Majestic. About ninety women have been invited, and the prizes are to be opera glasses, silver articles, cut glass, &c.

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Among those booked on the Staatendam to sail to-day for Rotterdam are the Count and the Countess G. de Lichterveldе, Miss Susan Van Buren, and Mrs. C. O. de Causse of Philadelphia. On the Minneapolis are booked Mr. Frank Andrews, Mr. William B. Osgood Field, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Whitney. On the Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, are Mr. and Mrs. T. Willing Peters of Philadelphia, Miss Katherine Mansfield, and Dr. James Birkhead.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to the New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 15.—Debois & Eldridge have sold for the Wheeler estate the entire property on Eustis Avenue consisting of a large plot of land, together with two dwellings and stable, to George P. Eustis of Washington, who has occupied one of the cottages for the past three seasons.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston will shortly take up their residence in New York, passing their Summers here, as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will come to Newport for the Summer June 1, occupying the Lorillard Spencer place. They have abandoned their European trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer will spend the season in Europe.

E. J. Berwind is here inspecting his new villa.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who is visiting Mrs. James L. Kernochan at the latter's home on Lafayette Square. Following the dinner was a musicale at which Josef Hofmann delighted the company.

Among the guests were the French, German, and Russian Ambassadors, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, the Spanish Minister and Duchess de Arcos, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, the Danish Minister, the Dutch Minister, Count and Countess Quadt, the Misses Pauncefote, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Lovering, Gerald A. Lowther, and Gen. Corbin.

Mrs. Paulding, who has been the guest of her brother, Senator Depew, returned to New York to-day.

A WEDDING TRIP TO BURMAH.

Such Is the Plan of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, Who Were Married Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 15.—James Lucas Snyder and Miss Ella Dayton of North Stamford were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Anna Dayton, in New Canaan, this afternoon by the Rev. John B. Devins, editor of The New York Observer. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Dayton. The best man was T. W. Benedict, Jr., of New Canaan. William A. R. Hawley and Myron Crawford were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will leave for Rangoon, Burmah, shortly on their wedding tour.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS AS A PERQUISITE

Text of a Bill Which Will Reduce Mr. Hun's Income.

He Is Said to Receive More than $20,000 a Year from Publishing Houses.

According to the promoters of a bill introduced into the Assembly by Assemblyman Waldo R. Blackwell of Brooklyn, the present Supreme Court Reporter of the State, Marcus T. Hun, receives a larger income from his office than any Federal official, with the sole exception of the President of the United States. The text of the bill, which is No. 1,707, and was introduced on March 8, is as follows:

Section 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York must appoint and thereafter shall have power to remove a Reporter of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, provided that in any contract for the publication of said reports there shall be paid by the contractor to the State Treasurer for the use of the State the sum of $1,000 per volume for each and every volume issued.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Hun was appointed Reporter in 1874 by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Since that time most of the reports have been published by the Banks Law Publishing Company of 21 Murray Street, of which David Banks is the head. Volumes 21 to 35 were issued by W. C. Little & Co. The head of the former firm made a statement yesterday in regard to Mr. Blackwell's bill. He said:

"Under the present arrangement, we, the publishers, pay to Mr. Hun from $2,000 to $2,500 a volume for the reports, including a sum for the copyright, and in some years considerably more, for extra help in the getting up of the volumes. This company paid him $168,970.23 between 1874 and 1896 for Supreme Court reports. For fifty-four volumes of Appellate Division reports, including the time from 1897 to 1901, we paid him $108,000. W. C. Little & Co. paid him $37,500 for the volumes they published. For the last five years the yearly number of Hun's reports has been eleven volumes, the amount paid for them being $2,000 a volume. So he has received in that period $22,000 per year, or $110,000 for the five years.

"Hitherto the State has received no money for the reports. Under Mr. Blackwell's bill it will get $1,000 on each volume. Presuming that there are twelve volumes annually, the yearly revenue thus paid into the State Treasury will be $12,000. In publishing the reports we shall offer to pay to the Reporter $500 a volume. That will bring his income down to about one-fourth of what it is at present, and he will no longer stand second to the President of the United States in the matter of salary."

Mr. Hun serves as Reporter in terms of five years, and at such intervals he has been reappointed since the time since 1874. His headquarters are in Albany. He was quoted in a recent issue of The Albany Sunday Press as saying, in speaking of Mr. Blackwell's bill, that he was of the opinion that the bill could not legislate him out of office, inasmuch as he had already made many contracts in consequence of his reappointment for a term of five years.

There have been many protests of late about the method of issuing the Supreme Court reports. Publications devoted to the doings of the legal profession have devoted considerable notice to the subject. Attention has been called to the fact that the Court of Appeals Reporter and the Miscellaneous Court Reporter receive fixed salaries per annum, with no means of additional profits, and it is claimed that Mr. Hun gets nearly 700 per cent. more for his books than the prices that would insure their issuance at a reasonable profit.

THE WILL OF MR. KENDALL.

Sons of the Architect Must Attain Ripe Age Before They Inherit the Property Untrammeled.

The will of Edward Hale Kendall, the architect, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The value of the real property is given in the petition as over $50,000 and the personal as over $75,000.

The first clause of the will gives to the widow, Lydia Wistar Kendall, all the household goods in the family home, at 32 East Seventy-fifth Street. In lieu of dower the widow is to have the income from the residue of the estate for her life.

Mr. Kendall left two sons, Edward Hale and Isaac Wistar Kendall, and all contingencies are provided for in regard to their inheritance of the estate. At the widow's death only one direct bequest is made—one of $5,000 to the House of the Holy Comforter, Free Church Home for Incurables, if it is still in existence; if not, the same sum is to go to the Presbyterian Hospital. In the event that both sons are alive, the remainder of the estate is to be divided into nine equal parts, and each son is to get four parts. The ninth part is to go to the President and Fellows of Harvard, for the establishment of a scholarship or traveling fellowship in the department of architecture.

If only one of the sons, or his issue, be alive at the death of Mrs. Kendall, the testator directs that his estate be divided into eleven parts. The surviving son gets five of the parts, and the other son left a wife or issue gets two parts. The other four parts are divided equally between Harvard and Columbia Universities, for the same purpose as specified in the previous provision.

If neither son should survive Mrs. Kendall, then the estate is to be divided into five parts. The widows of the sons are each to receive one part, Columbia and Harvard each get one part, and the fifth part goes to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The will is dated March 22, 1899, and is followed by two codicils. In the will Mrs. Kendall and the sons are made the executors, but in the first codicil this clause is revoked and Mrs. Kendall is made the executrix. The first codicil provides that if the sons are not thirty years of age when their mother dies they shall only receive the income from their share of the estate until they reach that age. The codicil also gives the widow power to designate any one of certain specified trust companies to act as trustee for the estate instead of herself.

The second codicil revokes the provision made in the first codicil as to when the sons can take possession of their share of the property in the event of their mother's death, and fixes the time when Isaac Wistar Kendall can have his interest at forty years of age. Edward Hale Kendall must have attained the age of fifty years before he can come into his inheritance. The last codicil provides, also, that the testator's associate, Charles T. Mathews, is to have two valuable books out of his library of architectural works.

JACOB WENDELL'S WILL.

Most of the Estate Left to His Widow—Bequests for Harvard College and Other Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., March 15.—The will of Jacob Wendell of the firm of Jacob Wendell & Co., filed for probate, makes the following bequests:

To the widow, Mary B. Wendell, the use for life of certain premises in East Thirty-seventh Street, of the dwelling 8 East Thirty-eighth Street, and of the stable, horses, carriages, &c., at 38 East Fortieth Street, New York. She is also given the use for life of the Wendell Summer home at Newcastle, N. H. She is to be paid $50,000 within six months from testator's death, and $350,000 constitutes a fund of which she is to receive the income for life. At her death the fund is to be merged with the residuary estate.

The Home for Old Men and Aged Couples in New York gets $1,000, Home for Incurables, New York, $1,000; Harvard College, $5,000, the income to be awarded to a student of excellent standing, regardless of financial needs. A nephew, James R. Stanwood of Portsmouth, N. H., is given the income for life of $15,000 and the full use for life of the testator's former home in Portsmouth.

All the residue constitutes a trust for the four sons, Jacob Wendell, Jr., Ernest J. Wendell, Gordon Wendell, and Prof. Barrett Wendell. A number of servants receive bequests. The widow, the sons, and George P. Slade are the executors. A codicil made in 1898 gives Jacob Wendell, Jr., the privilege of buying the residence at 106 East Thirty-fifth Street for $40,000, to be paid by note charged against his share of the estate.

Mary Beach Tousey's Will Probated.

Surrogate Thomas handed down his decision yesterday admitting to probate the will of Mary Beach Tousey. The will leaves property worth nearly a million dollars to various Protestant Episcopal churches and institutions. A cousin of the testatrix had contested the will on the ground that Mrs. Tousey was not of sound mind. Other relatives will now carry the contest into the Supreme Court.

Andrew H. Green Still Improving.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 15.—Andrew H. Green, who is ill here at his home, at Green Hill, has been improving for the past twenty-four hours, and his physician states that he has little doubt of the patient's recovery. He considers him out of danger.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

A. C. Rose.

A. C. Rose, for many years at the head of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's Eastern freight department, died at Yonkers of acute pneumonia on Thursday. It was Mr. Rose and his wife who first gave Emma Abbott a helping hand in New York. Mr. Rose induced George Lake, the dry goods merchant, to become interested in her and give her a musical education.

Mr. Rose was born at Granville, Ohio, July 11, 1827, where he was graduated from college. He entered the dry goods business in Cincinnati in 1850, and later represented the United States Express Company. He next was an official of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. In 1853 he came to New York, representing the Great Western Dispatch Company. When that corporation was absorbed by Jay Gould, he entered the service of the Erie Railway, receiving the largest commissions of any man in the country at that time. Mr. Rose's next venture was with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as its Eastern freight manager. He held the position for twenty years. The funeral will be held at Yonkers this afternoon.

Dr. Edward Bradley.

Dr. Edward Bradley died at his home, 19 West Thirtieth Street, yesterday. He was sixty-five years old, and came from New England, having graduated from the University of Vermont in 1850. He was a member of the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological and Neurological Societies, and of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He was also a Director of the Blooming Grove Park Association, and was active in Freemasonry, being a member of Kane Lodge, 454. Funeral services will be held at his residence to-morrow afternoon at 3, and the body will be taken to Burlington, Vt., for interment.

Obituary Notes.

JOSIAH COOK of Buffalo, who was noted as an admiralty lawyer, died yesterday at his home, aged seventy-se

TENNIS EXPERTS MEET

British Challenge Accepted by United States Association.

TOURNAMENT DATES NAMED

International Games to be Played on the Hoboken Courts—Two New Clubs Admitted.

The Executive Committee of the United States Tennis Association met last night at the Waldorf-Astoria to consider tournament dates for the coming season. Those who were present were J. S. Clark, Richard Stevens, Palmer E. Presby, Dr. John White, O. S. Campbell, R. D. Wrenn, Raymond D. Little, W. A. Larned, and Dwight F. Davis.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, but it was announced later that the acceptance of the challenge of the English Lawn Tennis Association was a foregone conclusion. The team that will represent America in the tournament was not decided upon, but from a reliable source it was learned that the four men would be picked from the following five players: Malcolm Whitman, D. Davis, H. Ward, Beales C. Wright, and W. A. Larned. It was also announced that the English team, barring unforeseen developments, is likely to consist of R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, G. W. Hilliard, and S. H. Smith, four men who without an argument stand in the very front of English tennis champions.

The committee that will have charge of the international tournament will consist of Richard Stevens, P. E. Presby, Dr. James Dwight, and two others, not yet named.

According to agreement, the date and place of the tournament is to be agreed upon by the challenging and the champion nations. The American suggestion as to date will be for the first week in August. There is little doubt that the matches will take place on the St. George cricket grounds, in Hoboken. The first week in August was favored by the American contingent because of the Newport tournaments, which will begin on Aug. 13. By setting the international tournament early in August, the English players will find it possible to go to Newport, there to meet many crack players whom otherwise they would not be able to play with.

At a meeting last night the Norfolk Lawn Tennis Club of Norfolk, Va., and the Out-of-Door Club of York, Penn., were elected to membership.

The following dates were fixed for the holding of tournaments at the places named:

Interscholastic tournament, April 27, place to be named later; Montgomery Lawn Tennis Club, Montgomery, Ala., May 21; California Lawn Tennis Club, San Francisco, May 23; Southern championship, at Bachelor Lawn Tennis Club, Washington, D. C., May 27; Catonsville Country Club, Baltimore, June 3; Pennsylvania State championship, ladies, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia; New Jersey State championship, Orange, June 10; Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Brooklyn, June 3; Massachusetts State Championship, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, June 15; Pennsylvania State championship, men, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia; Metropolitan championship, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, New York City, June 17; New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club, New Orleans, La., June 24; ladies' championship for the United States, Philadelphia Country Club, Philadelphia, June 25; Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, (invitation,) June 27; Middle State championship, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Orange, N. J., July 1; Pacific State Lawn Tennis Association, Pacific Coast championship, Pasadena, Cal., July 2; Tuxedo Club, (invitation,) July 8; United States Lawn Tennis Association Western championship doubles, and Western championship singles, Kenwood Club, Chicago, July 8; New York State championship, Buffalo Lawn Tennis Club, July 15; Magnolia Massachusetts singles, and Massachusetts State championship doubles, Magnolia Lawn Tennis Club, July 15; Eastern championship doubles and Longwood singles, Longwood Club, Boston, July 22; the Wentworth tournament, New Castle, New Hampshire Outing and Tennis Club, July 30; Norfolk, Conn., Lawn Tennis Club, July 30, Atlanta, Ga., Athletic Club, Aug. 5; Maine State championship, Portland Lawn Tennis Club, Maine, Aug. 6; Washington State championship, Seattle Lawn Tennis Club, Aug. 7; Vermont State championship, Mount Anthony Tennis and Golf Club, Bennington Centre, Vt., Aug. 7; United States Lawn Tennis Association championship singles, Eastern and Western doubles, and interscholastic singles, Newport, Aug. 13; championship Pacific Northwest, Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club, Tacoma, Washington, Aug. 13; Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, Aug. 26; Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association, place to be named, Sept. 2; Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association, Monterey, Cal., California Pacific Coast doubles, championship Pacific Coast ladies' singles, championships, Sept. 4; Western ladies' championships, doubles and singles, Chicago, Sept. 9; bachelors' championships, Washington, D. C., Sept. 30; intercollegiate championships, Merion Country Club, Philadelphia, Oct. 1.

A committee will also be appointed to make preparations for the Massachusetts State championship doubles to be held at Magnolia, Mass., on the grounds of the Magnolia Lawn Tennis Club.

A New Local Tennis Club.

A new tennis club, to be known as the New York Lawn Tennis Club, to succeed the Lenox Tennis Club, has recently been formed, and the grounds of the Lenox Tennis Club, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, have been leased in the name of L. J. Grant, one of the promoters of the new organization. The Lenox Club, according to a statement from Mr. Grant, threatened to go out of existence because of internal dissensions, and it was thought advisable therefore to form a new club, and to admit many members of the Lenox Club to the same.

Among those prominent in the game who have already joined the new club are Robert T. Bryan, T. Wyath, E. T. Fallows, Frank P. Rice, Miss Marion Jones, and Miss Bessie Moore.

Monte Carlo Tennis Tournament.

MONTE CARLO, March 15.—There was a poor attendance to-day at the lawn tennis tournament here. In the men's doubles the Doherty brothers beat Garmendia, an American, and Hardy, 6—2, 6—1.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW FINALS.

Newly Married Indians Go Through the Wedding Ceremony Again and Again.

With the practical certainty of an attendance that will exceed 100,000 for the two weeks of the exhibition, the seventh annual Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden will reach its close to-day.

Though the palm, pine, and spruce branches, erroneously described as evergreen, had reached the stage where they threatened to fall apart and the wild animals on exhibition in the game park wailed in acute misery at their prolonged captivity in their cramped quarters, the added features of the show sufficed to keep the great hall fairly well crowded through the day and evening yesterday. The drawing qualities of the Ojibway Indians' wedding on Thursday night proved so strong that the management tried it again both afternoon and evening yesterday, the same pair of Indians being married three times as the result.

In the revolver and pistol shooting tournaments in the basement gallery, the noted gallery expert, J. A. Smith, once more took the lead in both the revolver events that he has been competing for. The scores for the day were as follows:

REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCHES.

Revolver Re-entry.—Highest score counts—J. A. Smith, 244; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 242; J. T. Humphrey, 238; W. E. Petty, 240; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 238; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 237; Dr. W. A. Smith, 229; K. K. V. Cassey, 221; Piercy, 225; W. P. Uhler, 218; H. M. Pope, 218; E. F. M. Wendelstadt, 210; J. B. Crabtree, 208; L. C. Huntley, 207; A. D. Shepard, 198; S. Scott, 191, and M. Edey, 158.

Revolver or Pistol Re-entry.—Lowest score best—J. A. Smith, 33; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 34; J. B. Crabtree, 35; W. E. Petty, 36; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 38; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 41; J. T. Humphrey, 45; L. R. Piercy, 49; W. Rosenbaum, 55; C. B. Traynor, 60; L. Buss, 63; C. H. Chapman, 64; T. Keller, Jr., 65, and K. R. McAlpin, 79.

100-Shot Match.—Dr. R. H. Sayre, 392; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 386; J. E. Stoneman, 799.

Pistol Championship, 50 Shots.—J. A. Dietz, Jr., 420; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 426, and J. A. Smith, 418.

Revolver Championship, 50 Shots.—Dr. R. H. Sayre, 433.

Brooklyn Horse Show Dates.

The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn will hold its ninth annual horse show on April 25, 26, and 27, at the clubhouse, Prospect Park Plaza, Borough of Brooklyn. The entries close on April 13.

Olympian Games for Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The committee in charge of the movement to bring the Olympian games to Chicago in 1904 has decided that the first step in that direction must be the raising of $100,000, which is half the estimated expense of the undertaking. Nothing further will be done in the matter until that sum is assured. It is believed it can be secured from four of the interests which will be chiefly benefited financially by the games if secured. These interests are the railroads which centre here, the surface and elevated roads, the hotels, and the larger business houses of Chicago.

ITTEL LEADS RIFLE SHOTS.

Pittsburg Marksman Still Has High Score in Sportsmen's Show Contest.

The rifle experts who are competing in the championship events held on the Zettler Rifle Club's range, 159 West Twenty-third Street, in connection with the Sportsmen's Show, yesterday vainly tried to equal or beat the record mark of the 100-shot event, made by L. P. Ittel of Pittsburg. Their failure left Ittel with a lead in the event that promises a final victory. F. C. Ross, champion of 1899 and 1900, has not shot yet.

The ring and target matches will not be decided until the last shot is fired, as these events are subject to re-entry, and every contestant has an opportunity to better his position. Scores of the possible prize winners are here given:

100-Shot Championship.—Shot in strings of ten shots at any time during the tournament—L. P. Ittel, 2,451; C.C. Zettler, Jr., 2,438; L. P. Hansen, 2,434; Dr. W. G. Hudson, 2,431; M. Doorler, 2,431; E. S. Pillard, 2,430; T. R. Geisel, 2,428; L. C. Buss, 2,428; D. J. O'Hare, 2,426; W. A. Ferris, 2,426; A. Kronsberg, 2,422; J. T. Humphrey, 2,417; G. Schlicht, 2,415; R. J. Young, 2,407; R. Busse, 2,396; J. Rebham, 2,390; T. H. Keller, Jr., 2,368; T. H. W. Meyer, 2,235; H. M. Spencer, Dunmore, Penn., 246, 243, 243, 242, 242, 244, 241, 235, (not finished.)

Ring Targets.—Targets of three shots, possible 75 points; best three targets to count for first five prizes; possible 225 points—W. A. Ferris, 75, 75, 74; total, 224; L. P. Ittel, 75, 74, 74; total, 223; F. R. Geisel, 75, 74, 73; total, 222; L. P. Hansen, 74, 74, 73; total, 221; C. Zettler, Jr., 75, 74, 72; total, 221.

Best Two Targets to Count for Next Five Prizes.—Possible, 150 points—L. Fiach, 74, 74; total, 148; E. S. Pillard, 74, 73; total, 174; M. Doorler, 74, 73; total, 147; George Schlicht, 74, 73; total, 147; J. T. Humphrey, 73, 73; total, 146; L. C. Buss, 73, 73; total, 146; R. Busse, 73, 73; total, 146.

One Target to Count for the Rest of the Prizes.—W. A. Hicks, 74; R. Goldwaite, 74; F. Kost, 73; J. Rebham, 73; T. Kassek, 73; H. M. Spencer, 73; H. M. Pope, 73; Dr. G. W. Hudson, 72; G. Bernino, 72; G. Perkess, 72; A. Kronsberg, 72; George Dorr, 72.

Premiums for the Best Five Scores.—L. P. Ittel, 75, 74, 74, 74, 74; total, 371; W. A. Ferris, 75, 75, 74, 73, 73; total, 370; F. R. Geisel, 75, 74, 73, 73, 72; total, 367.

Zimmerman Trophy.—Best target of three shots; possible, 75 points—L. P. Ittel, 75; A. Kronsberg, 74; H. D. Muller, 74; E. S. Pillard, 73; M. Doorler, 72; Busse, 71; W. Koch, 70; T. H. Keller, Sr., 66; S. Buzzini, 68; L. Maurer, 67; E. Meyer, 65; F. P. Mackenna, 64.

Bull's-Eye Targets.—Best shot by measurement to count—L. P. Hansen, 16½; M. Doorler, 18; L. Fiach, 19½; T. C. Buss, 20; A. Kronsberg, 20½, 21½; T. H. Keller, Sr., 20¾; Gus Zimmerman, 21½; H. D. Muller, 22; J. Schmidt, 22; E. S. Pillard, 22½; L. Flack, 23; F. C. Ross, 24; J. S. Smith, 25; J. T. Humphrey, 25½; A. Meyer, 25½; G. D. Weigman, 25½; J. Rebham, 28; J. Smith, 28; T. H. Keller, Jr., 28½.

Most Bull's-Eyes.—T. H. Keller, Sr., 193; Gus Zimmerman, 189; H. D. Muller, 72.

CROSBY WON THE LONG SHOOT.

Record of 345 Breaks Took Sportsmen's Show Continuous Trap Shooting Championship.

The Sportsmen's Show trap shooting competition for the continuous championship was finished at Interstate Park yesterday, with W. R. Crosby the winner, his new world's record of 345 straight breaks, made on Wednesday, standing at the head of the list, the only change as the result of the last day's shooting being that the old champion, J. S. Fanning, passed Fred Gilbert for second place, and secured the trophy for the second man.

For the National Sportsmen's Association championship Crosby led in the day's results, with a score of 99, breaking straight after missing one target in the first twenty-five. The shoot will be concluded to-day, when twenty-five men, with the highest scores, who have qualified for the finish, will compete in the final. These and the order of their standing are as follows: Fred. Gilbert, 100 breaks; F. S. Parmelee, 100; Edward Banks, 99; W. R. Crosby, 99; J. S. Fanning, 99; E. C. Griffith, 98; R. O. Heikes, 98; H. Powers, 98; W. H. Martin, 97; J. A. Rose, R. Elliott, 96; A. H. Fox, 96; B. Le Roy, 96; H. S. Welles, 96; J. R. Hull, 94; J. H. Cornwall, 94; P. H. Brenton, 92; C. Dudley, 92; J. J. Hallowell, 92; L. B. Smull, 92; H. W. Bain, 88; H. Von Getchel, 85; J. R. Malone, 83; A. Von Lengerke, 88; S. M. Van Allen, 88; F. B. Stephenson, 84.

The scores of yesterday's contests follow:

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

Fanning, 225; Gilbert, 107; Heikes, 82; Crosby, 66; Fox, 70; Elliott, 46; Parmelee, 14; Le Roy, 87; Griffith, 28.

Result of two weeks' competition—W. R. Crosby, first; prize, a silver coffee set; score, 345. J. S. Fanning, second; gold medal; score, 225. Fred. Gilbert, third; silver medal; score, 158. A. H. Fox, fourth; bronze medal; score, 125.

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Parmelee, 94; Crosby, 90; Gilbert, 98; Heikes, 93; Fanning, 96; Griffith, 93; Watson, 88; Elliott, 96; Le Roy, 93; Kost, 71; Brinton, 85; Stephenson, 82; Carey, 84; Smull, 92; Cornwall, 94; Hendrickson, 64.

Inter-City Trap Shoot Next Week.

The date for the first of the inter-city team shoots arranged for between the Riverton Gun Club of Philadelphia and the New Utrecht Gun Club of this city has been fixed for next Friday, the match to be held at the grounds of the Riverton Club, near Philadelphia. The terms agreed upon are that fifteen men shall shoot on each side, each man to stand at the twenty-nine yards mark and to shoot at twenty-five live birds, the total score of the teams to count, and the side with the best record of kills to win. A date in April, the exact day of which has not been set yet, has been agreed upon for the return match, which will be shot at Inter-State Park, following the Grand American Handicap. The selection of the New Utrecht Club's team has been left to President Sykes, and it is stated that the members have already been picked, the men who figured in the victory of the New York team in the inter-State match with New Jersey at Inter-State Park a few weeks ago being well represented in the side's make-up.

ST. NICHOLAS HOCKEY TEAM LOST

In an Extra Period Game Philadelphians Downed New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The St. Nicholas Hockey Club team was defeated here to-night at the Ice Palace by the Quaker City Club seven by the score of 3 goals to 2, after playing the Quakers to a standstill in halves of twenty minutes each. An extra period of ten minutes was played, or until either team should score a goal to break the tie, and Capt. Orton of the local team shot the winning point after three minutes of exciting work.

The match was one of the fastest ever played in the local rink, and was remarkably clean, considering the fast work. Hayward played a brilliant game as goal tender for St. Nicholas, saving no less than 20 points from being scored against his team. The Quakers played a better team game and gave a bewildering exhibition of dribbling, passing, and shooting for goal. Line-up:

Quaker City, (3.)	Position.	St. Nicholas, (2.)
Rhodes	Goal	Hayward
Mensle	Point	Ayres
Clothier	Cover point	Campbell
Gorman	Forward	Callender
Orton	Forward	Gordon
Divine	Forward	T. Barron
Rodgers	Forward	J. Barron

Goals—Orton, 2; T. Barron, Gordon, and Divine. Referee—Max Hornfield, New York Athletic Club. Umpires—R. Freeman for St. Nicholas, Capt. Tower for Quaker City. Timekeepers—Messrs. Dewitt for Nicholas and Rosen for Quaker City. Time of halves, 20 minutes, and an extra period of 3 minutes.

Columbia Grammar Won at Hockey.

Columbia Grammar School won the New York Interscholastic hockey championship last night by defeating Cutler School by a score of 1 to 0 at the St. Nicholas Rink. It required an extra period to decide the match. At the end of the second half neither side had scored. Alvord O'Brien, the Captain of the Columbia Grammar seven, shot the winning goal after five minutes of play in the extra period. Line-up:

Cutler, 0.	Position.	Columbia, 1.
Muser	Goal	Strange
Dabney	Point	Richards
Auerbach	Cover point	Pearsall
M. Cornell	Forward	O'Brien
J. Cornell	Forward	Camp
Cooper	Forward	Kranich
Dalley	Forward	Lestarde

Referee—C. Lockman, Hocky Club of New York. Goal scored by O'Brien.

Columbia's Football Fence to Stay.

The students of Columbia University, who feared that the famous football fence was to be destroyed because of the remodeling of South Field, were gratified yesterday to see that steps were being taken to preserve it. The authorities have caused the fence to be taken up bodily and moved back of the new baseball diamond which is being laid out.

Columbia men value the fence because on it are recorded the notable victories of the football team. At the top of the fence in large light blue letters is painted, "Columbia, 5; Yale, 0," and below is, "Columbia, 6; Princeton, 5." On the space at the bottom is painted in smaller characters, "Reserved for Harvard."

JERSEY GOLFERS READY TO PLAY.

Englewood Club Selected for the State Championship—New Officers Elected.

Nine of the ten clubs comprising the Golf Association of New Jersey were represented at the annual meeting held yesterday afternoon in the office of Paul Wilcox, 220 Broadway. Lionel H. Graham presided. He declined a re-election, and Paul Wilcox, representing the Montclair Golf Club, was chosen for that office. The election of the Executive Committee resulted as follows: Dr. John A. Wells, Englewood; L. H. Graham, Baltusrol; L. St. Clair Colby, Essex County; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood. All of the above five officers were present, and the other delegates were: W. Allston Flagg, Morris County; Archibald Graham, North Jersey; W. C. Ridgway, Jersey City, and E. T. Barrows, Hillside Tennis and Golf, Plainfield.

The Englewood Golf Club was selected for the second annual championship of the State. The tournament will be played in the latter part of June, but the exact dates will not be fixed until the Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association announces the tournaments for that month in the local world, as the New Jersey golfers wish to avoid a conflict of dates. The Englewood Club has a long eighteen-hole course, which will give a good test of championship golf. The new Secretary of the association will be selected by the President from the Englewood Club later in the month.

Two additions were made to the association membership, the Newark Athletic Club and the Colonia Country Club.

FLORIDA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Final Rounds Reached in Cup Contests at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 15.—For the second day of the annual golf tournament there was a clear sky and cool air. The most interesting match of the morning was that between C. B. Cory and T. T. Reid, which Reid won by 3 up and 2 to play. In the afternoon C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated W. B. Cheney, (who won the gold qualification medal yesterday,) by 1 up, and T. T. Reid beat Clayton Dixon, 2 up.

In the morning W. H. Davis will meet C. F. Watson, Jr., which will be the most interesting match of the semi-finals, and T. T. Reid will play R. H. McElwee of the Exmoor Club, Chicago. The most interesting of the consolation semi-finals will be the match between C. F. Watson and Paul Waterman of the Dyker Meadow Club. The results to-day were:

Poinciana Cup.—First Round—Cheney defeated Chauncey, 1 up; Watson, Jr., defeated C. F. Tippin, 1 up; Travis defeated Barnard, 2 up and 1 to play; Davis defeated Maddock, 2 up; C. Dixon defeated Brokaw, 6 up and 5 to play; Reid defeated Cory, 3 up and 2 to play; McElwee defeated Secly, by default; Hersch defeated Forrest, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Watson defeated Martin, 5 up and 3 to play; Sheather defeated Mott, 4 up and 3 to play; Waterman defeated Hamlin, 1 up; Grover defeated Price, 4 up and 3 to go; Blair, Jr., defeated Bowne, 2 up and 1 to play; Rumbaugh defeated McKee, by default; H. P. Dixon defeated Sanger, 2 up and 1 to go; Wellington defeated Suydam by default.

Poinciana Cup.—Second Round—Watson Jr., defeated Travelli, 4 up and 3 to play; Reid defeated Dixon, 2 up; McElwee defeated Hersch, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—Watson defeated Sheather, 4 up and 2 to play; Waterman defeated Grover, 1 up, twenty holes; Blair, Jr., defeated Rumbaugh, 3 up and 1 to play; H. P. Dixon defeated Wellington, 3 up and 1 to play.

Marshall a Golf Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 15.—The most important golf event of the season was decided here to-day. The entries included amateurs and professionals, for the championship of the Florida Golf Association.

A. G. Lockwood made one brilliant round of 35, but his playing lacked the steadiness which has characterized it during the week. Summary:

William Marshall, 39, 36, 37, 38—150; L. Auchterlonie, 39, 34, 39, 40—152; J. S. Pearson, 41, 39, 36, 36—154; James Foulis, 36, 43, 38, 37—154; A. G. Lockwood, (amateur,) 45, 35, 42, 42—164; J. M. Watson, 38, 42, 45, 39—164; J. Frank Turner, (amateur,) 48, 43, 42, 47—180; J. Powers, (amateur,) 46, 45, 52, 45—188.

POLO MEETING IN APRIL.

George Gould Announces the Dates for His Two Weeks' Tournament.

The annual meeting of the Polo Association will be held on Tuesday evening, April 16, in the Metropolitan Club. The programme of tournaments for the season will be adopted and officers elected. In the latter respect there is not likely to be any radical change. The veteran Chairman of the association, H. L. Herbert, will be re-elected to that position for another year. The new Bryn Mawr Polo Club, which laid out a field last year, has applied for membership.

George Gould has just returned from his Western railroad trip, and he has suggested several improvements to his Georgian Court polo fields. The dates for his Spring tournament at Lakewood were definitely fixed yesterday for April 29 to May 11.

Many Entries for Kentucky Futurity.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 15.—The entries to the Kentucky Futurity Stake for foals of 1901 closed to-day. To-night Secretary Wilson has received about 700 entries, and he predicts that the list will be larger than last year, when 1,475 were received. The stake is for $21,000, divided between three classes, three-year-old trotters, two-year-old trotters, and two-year-old pacers.

Charter Oak Wants Trotting Race.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15.—A. J. Welch of the Charter Oak Park management, will leave this city Monday morning for Lexington, Ky., to interview Mr. Cahill, the owner of Charley Herr. Mr. Welch is confident that he will be able to gain Mr. Cahill's consent to enter his horse in the $60,000 sweepstake. He also believes that the big race between Boralma, The Abbot, Cresceus, and Charley Herr will be brought about, and that it will take place at Charter Oak Park.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Results at Oakland to-day: Five furlongs—Hagerdon, 106, (Mounce,) 1; Miss Rowena, 118, 2; Nettie Clark, 114, 3. Time—1:01. Six furlongs—Dandy Jim, 116, (Mounce,) 1; Bernota, 107, 2; Elkarn, 107, 3. Time—1:14½. Half mile, two year-olds—Monastic, 110, (Ruiz,) 1; Mike Murphy, 110, 2; Waterscratch, 110, 3. Time—0:49½. Mile and a sixteenth—Spike, 102, (Stuart,) 1; Rio Shannon, 105, 2; Norford, 114, 3. Time—1:48. Mile and fifty yards—The Phoenican, 106, (Mounce,) 1; Rollick, 88, 2; Mitten, 92, 3. Time—1:45. Seven furlongs, free handicap—St. Rica, 97, (Ransch,) 1; Rosemonde, 109, 2; The Fretter, 102, 3. Time—1:27⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Tanforan closed to-day and Ingleside opens for a thirty-six-day meeting. Weather clear; track fast. Results: Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Alee, 106, (Thorpe,) 1; Prejudice, 104, 2; Racetto, 105, 3. Time—1:20¾. Three furlongs, two-year-olds—E. M. Brattain, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Ogle, 106, 2; Lucien, 105, 3. Time—0:35½. Five furlongs, maidens—Cushion, 105, (See,) 1; Katherine Ennis, 105, 2; Mrs. Brunell, 105, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs—St. Cuthbert, 110, (O'Connor,) 1; Hermoso, 117, 2; Kitty Kelly, 105, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and a quarter—Wyoming, 101, (Hayland,) 1; Nansen, 102, 3. Time—1:41. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Toah, 112, (O'Connor,) 1; Alzura, 105, 2; Seide, 112, 3. Time—1:07¼.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Six and a half furlongs—Radiant Heat, 114, (Dupee,) 1; Masterful, 105, 2; St. Bluff, 103, 3. Time—1:24. Six furlongs—Cherries, 100½, (Miles,) 1; Dorothy Lee, 105, 2; Janowood, 99, 3. Time—1:16. Mile and seventy yards—Trebor, 115, (Vandusen,) 1; Locust Blossom, 109, 2; Red Pirate, 114½, 3. Time—1:48. One mile, handicap—Andes, 96, (Cochran,) 1; Dissolute, 111, 2; Thurles, 97, 3. Time—1:41¾. Seven furlongs—Slim Wynn, 114, (Cochran,) 1; Momentum, 107, 2; Laureatea, 102, 3. Time—1:30. Mile and a sixteenth—Slasher, 107½, (Landry,) 1; Blitheful, 102, 2; Excelsis, 104, 3. Time—1:49¾.

Columbia Crew's First Row To-day.

Columbia's oarsmen will take their first outdoor practice on the Harlem to-day. Coach Hanlan has decided that the men have received all the benefit they can from work on the machines, and accordingly will boat his crews to-morrow, which is the anniversary of the first open water practice of last year.

The launch Columbia will be put into temporary commission to-day, and will transfer the shells, oars, and other rowing equipment to the Wyanoke Club house, where the Columbia crew will make its headquarters this season. The Crescent boathouse, which is near, will also be used for storing several single and pair-oared shells.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Our Council Wins Two Games in New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League Tournament.

In the tournament of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League on Starr's alleys last night, Our Council team No. 1 won two games, De Vinne Council won one game and lost one, and Stanley Council lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Stanley Council—Moritz, 163; Rummel, 105; Hassenfratz, 94; Finke, 145; Schoenlein, 174. Total, 681.

Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkel, 160; Schroeder, 184; Hawkes, 169; Kessler, 206; Wilckens, 190. Total, 909.

SECOND GAME.—De Vinne Council—Frankie, 135; Ryan, 133; Haar, 196; Wichtermann, 163; Detlef, 170. Total, 797.

Stanley Council—Moritz, 161; Rummel, 104; Spurgeon, 176; Finke, 153; Schoenlein, 156. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.—Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkel, 178; Schroeder, 171; Hawkes, 154; Kessler, 190; Wilckens, 184. Total, 877.

De Vinne Council—Frankie, 136; Ryan, 98; Haar, 141; Wichtermann, 169; Detlef, 197. Total, 741.

Suburban Council won two games, Fordham Council won one game and lost one, and Claremont Council lost two games in the tournament of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Suburban Council—Detler, 149; Vollbracht, 160; Luhmann, 185; Hecht, 160; Korndorfer, 159. Total, 822.

Fordham Council—Cohen, 177; Reinich, 126; Beekmann, 119; Smith, 139; Whitten, 142. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.—Claremont Council—Burroughs, 132; Fox, 171; Kuder, 109; Ludwig, 145; Schultz, 149. Total, 706.

Fordham Council—Cohen, 180; Reinich, 162; Cauvell, 106; Smith, 146; Whitten, 136. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.—Suburban Council—Detler, 161; Vollbracht, 111; Luhmann, 164; Hecht, 126; Korndorfer, 197. Total, 770.

Claremont Council—Burroughs, 159; Fox, 178; Kuder, 144; Ludwig, 106; Schultz, 158. Total, 745.

By defeating The Journal team yesterday, The Commercial Bulletin is assured of first place in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament. The Times team defeated The Tribune eight. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 175; Haltigan, 127; White, 140; Hall, 159; Sweeney, 153; McGinnis, 169; Flanagan, 211; McVille, 141. Total, 1,285.

New York Journal—Juppe, 125; Caspari, 143; Newman, 161; Jeffries, 175; Howells, 197; Fitzpatrick, 135; Perkins, 147; Strawinski, 148. Total, 1,231.

SECOND GAME.—New York Times—Boyle, 166; Kennedy, 167; Holmgren, 128; Doyle, 104; C. Pierce, 151; O'Rourke, 163; White, 116; Blaisdell, 168. Total, 1,165.

New York Tribune—Bentley, 152; McKee, 148; Wiley, 134; O'Neill, 162; Campbell, 140; Evans, 88; Lewis, 154; Vanderveer, 132. Total, 1,110.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1 won two games, Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2 won one game and lost one, and the Holy Rosary Catholic Club lost two games in the New York Archdiocesan Union League bowling tournament on Thumann's Colonial Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 2—Powers, 166; McCaffrey, 122; Cole, 145; Clancy, 114; Henriques, 152. Total, 699.

Columbus Catholic Club, Team No. 1—Ferril, 153; Boyle, 143; Schultz, 171; Geary, 143; Fox, 106. Total, 776.

SECOND GAME.—Holy Rosary Catholic Club—Powers, 148; O'Rourke, 84; Finnegan, 110; Rice, 120; Cunnion, 102. Total, 564.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2—Powers, 178; McCaffrey, 124; Cole, 173; Clancy, 177; Henriques, 166. Total, 818.

THIRD GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1—Ferril, 147; Boyle, 152; Schultz, 186; Geary, 146; Fox, 180. Total, 793.

Holy Rosary Catholic Club—O'Neill, 131; McConologue, 136; Finnegan, 90; Rice, 131; Cunnion, 132. Total, 620.

The East New York bowlers won two games, the Templeton team won one game and lost one, and the Carroll Park five lost two games in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—A. Kiefer, 181; W. Moore, 155; G. Moore, 176; H. Meht, 190; C. Kiefer, 198. Total, 905.

Templeton Bowling Club—Lersner, 153; Williams, 170; F. Herberger, 144; G. Herberger, 137; Auer, 187. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.—Templeton Bowling Club—Lersner, 156; Williams, 145; F. Herberger, 156; G. Herberger, 189; Auer, 162. Total, 808.

Carroll Park Bowling Club—Speilman, 135; H. Degenhardt, 177; Nash, 175; Watjen, 164; J. Degenhardt, 151. Total, 802.

THIRD GAME.—Carroll Park Bowling Club—Speilman, 186; H. Degenhardt, 191; Nash, 162; Watjen, 181; J. Degenhardt, 146. Total, 856.

East New York Bowling Club—A. Kiefer, 157; W. Moore, 194; G. Moore, 173; H. Meht, 233; C. Kiefer, 150. Total, 916.

The Atlantic team won two games, the Adelphi team won one game and lost one, and the Imperial team lost two games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club—Doerzaph, 166; Zipp, 152; Hucke, 155; Hemminger, 165; Ladenberg, 150. Total, 797.

Adelphi Bowling Club—Williams, 169; Russell, 162; Schroeder, 149; Schluter, 154; Anderson, 153. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.—Adelphi Bowling Club—Williams, 180; Russell, 175; Schroeder, 163; Schluter, 165; Anderson, 145. Total, 828.

Imperial Bowling Club—Davis, 147; Miller, 126; Bergman, 147; Meyer, 187; Eckstein, 176. Total, 783.

THIRD GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Davis, 176; Miller, 135; Bergman, 150; Meyer, 141; Eckstein, 178. Total, 780.

Atlantic Bowling Club—Doerzaph, 179; Zipp, 157; Hucke, 181. Hemminger, 160; Ladenberg, 162. Total, 830.

A match between a team of twenty high-average men of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League and a similar team of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association will be rolled on Reid's alleys this evening. Each man will roll ten frames, total pins to decide.

Baseball Prospects at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—The practice of Princeton's baseball candidates has been confined thus far to work in the cage. To-day Capt. Green and Coach Clarke weeded out the squad, reducing the number of candidates to twenty-three, as follows: Black, Gordon, Meier, Pearson, Langdon, Bush, Steinwender, Priest, Cosgrove, Amell, Hamilton, Underhill, R. McClave, Davis, Young, Stevens, Hillebrand, Vail, Hutchings, Royce, and Purnell. The freshman baseball team manager has scheduled the following games:

April 17—Peddie Institute, at Hightstown 20—St. Paul's, at Princeton; 24—Lawrenceville, at Lawrenceville; 27—Philadelphia Central High School, at Princeton; May 1—Hill School, at Pottstown; 4—Lawrenceville, at Princeton; 5—Penn Charter, at Philadelphia; 11—Yale Freshmen, at Princeton; 20—Princeton Preparatory, at Princeton; 22—Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie; 25—Berkeley School, at New York; 29—Mercersburg Academy, at Mercersburg, Penn.; June 1—Hotchkiss School, at Princeton.

Umpires for American League.

CHICAGO, March 15. — President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League to-day announced that Cantillion and Haskell have signed contracts as American League umpires. It is expected Sheridan and Mannassau will complete the force.

Delehanty Signs with Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15. — Pitcher Dugglesby and First Baseman Delehanty have signed contracts to play with the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club during the coming season.

N. Y. A. C. Billiard Tournament.

J. V. B. Rapp defeated William Roliston in the tournament for the billiard championship of the New York Athletic Club. Sixty-four innings were required to complete the game, which was at straight rail, and the score was 200 to 130. This being Rolston's second defeat, it disqualifies him from further play, and leaves but three men to finish the tourney, C. H. Steinway having lost two games also. The remaining men are Dr. Douglas, Wyman, and Rapp. The score:

Rapp—3 9 5 1 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 4 2 4 8 4 2 0 5 0 0 12 0 0 2 2 8 4 1 15 6 0 1 0 2 1 0 11 2 1 1 0 4 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 9 8 1 0 1 1 1 0 14 2. Total, 200; average, 3 8-64; high run, 28.

Rolston—1 3 0 1 1 4 0 6 3 1 1 5 1 2 3 1 2 0 3 9 4 1 6 4 0 3 3 1 1 3 5 4 0 8 3 1 0 0 5 1 0 0 4 2 6 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 5 1 0 0 1 2 0. Total, 130; average, 2 4-63; high run, 9.

Gershel Won Second Billiard Prize.

The three players who were tied for second place in the handicap amateur billiard tournament at Daly's rolled off their tie yesterday. Each man had won three games and lost two. William Gershel, the scratch man of the tournament, who has made the best single and general average in the tourney, won the second prize, and A. Gans the third. This disposed of all the prizes originally offered, and Mr. Daly, to even up matters, gave another prize to W. H. Bash, the loser in the roll-off.

Foss Won in Pool Tourney.

Wilson P. Foss, the amateur billiard expert, last night won his second game in the pool tournament for the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Percy Gardiner played against him, and made

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... 81⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 48⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .31
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.15
Cotton, middling ..... .08¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .07⅛
Sugar, granulated..... 5.25
Beef, family..... 11.00
Beef hams..... 18.75
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Tallow, prime..... .04¾
Pork, mess..... 15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb..... .07⅜
Lard, prime..... 8.05
Butter, Western creamery..... .22

CHICAGO, March 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steadier; wheat, No. 3 Spring, 69½@72½c; No. 2 red, 75¼@77¼c; No. 2 corn, 49¼c; No. 2 yellow, 49½c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝@25¾c; No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 2 rye, 52@53c; good feeding barley, 40@44c; fair to choice malting, 50@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.52; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.52; prime timothy seed, $4.35; mess pork, per bbl, $15.45@15.50; lard, per 100-lb, $7.72½@$7.75; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.40@$7.60; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.85@$7.95; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; Sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $10.05.

COTTON.—Cotton worked lower yesterday under a fresh show of bear power and a nervous break of the bulls, who Thursday succeeded in scoring a signal advance. Liverpool was higher than expected when our market opened, and exerted a steadying influence for a brief period, though initial prices were net 2 points higher to 2 points lower. There was a dearth of investment business in the hands of commission brokers and wire-line representatives, and the bull element appeared to be in no humor to follow up the advantage gained yesterday. Europe bought around the opening and smaller shorts covered thereafter the South, the West, room operators, and German interests sold. The Southern spot markets were firmer on increased export demand; the local spot market was very active, sales reaching 11,600 bales, the largest single day's transactions in months. The close was steady, with prices net 6@10 points lower. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8½c for middling upland and 8c for middling Gulf. Sales, 11,600 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Savannah, easier, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 11-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta, quiet, 1-32c higher, at 8 13-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8 11-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
March	8.40	8.40	8.31	8.32@8.34	8.38
April	8.37	8.37	8.36	8.32@8.34	8.40
May	8.44	8.44	8.33	8.36@8.37	8.43
June	8.47	8.47	8.36	8.38@8.39	8.48
July	8.49	8.52	8.39	8.40@8.41	8.50
August	8.21	8.22	8.11	8.14@8.15	8.22
September	7.79	7.79	7.75	7.77@7.78	7.84
October	7.72	7.72	7.68	7.67@7.68	7.74
November	7.61	7.61	7.59	7.58@7.59	7.64
December	7.58	7.58	7.56	7.55@7.57	7.62
January	...	...	...	7.55@7.57	7.62

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Spot cotton, good business done; prices 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5 15-32d; good middling, 5 3-16d; middling, 5d; low middling, 4 13-16d; good ordinary, 4 10-16d; ordinary, 4 5-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,600 American. Receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,600 bales American. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 56-64d buyers; March and April, 4 55-64d@4 56-64d buyers; April and May, 4 55-64d buyers; May and June, 4 55-64d buyers; June and July, 4 55-64d sellers; July and August, 4 54-64d sellers; August and September, 4 46-64d buyers; September and October, 4 46-64d good ordinary clause, 4 23-64d buyers; October and November, 4 19-64d sellers; November and December, 4 17-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—From a bull point of view, events in the wheat market yesterday were decidedly more cheerful and satisfactory, for prices showed a full cent advance on the May option, with a later rise from 80¾c to 81c, after the regular close of the market. A much more active speculation gave the situation something of an old-time look, and while renewing the confidence of local bull operators who had been standing by the market all this week, in spite of discouragements, also enlarged the number of outside friends of wheat so that, taken altogether, bear operators had little to do but cover their long line and stand around hoping that the force of the advance would soon exhaust itself. Several causes were assigned for this sharp and unexpected advance, notably a demand from country points, covering by shorts, a fair spot demand, uneasiness regarding the political outlook between Russia and Japan, and further agitation over the matter of a war tax on grain wheat, which would be a bullish influence in England and something of a bearish one here. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 92¾c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 86¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c store; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 82c, spot and No. 2 hard, New York, 82c.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73¾c; May, 74⅝c; July, 73¼@73⅜c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39¼c; May, 39⅝@40c; July, 40¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26½c; May, 28c; July, 24⅞c; No. 2 white, 28½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 15.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 75½@76c; No. 2 Northern, 70@73c. Rye higher; No. 1, 52½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@54c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 15.—Wheat—Cash, 75⅝c; May, 75@75¼c; July, 70⅝@73⅝c. On track —No 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾@73¾c.

DULUTH, March 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾@70¾c; May, 76¾c; July, 77½c. Corn, 38½c. Oats, 26@25¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.90@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra low grade Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.90@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye flour easy; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.45. Cornmeal firm; kilndried, $2.80 as to brand. Bag meal firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed dull; Spring bran, spot, $16@$20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19@$19.50; Spring bran, bulk, $15@$19; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$22; middlings, $19@$19.50; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	80½
May	80¼	80¾	80	80⅞
July	79¾	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	49
May	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
July	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅜
September	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Lard—				
March	..	..	..	8.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	74 5-16	75¼	74¼	75¼
April	74 13-16	75¾	74¾	75¾
May	75¾	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝
Corn—				
March	39 15-16	40¼	39¾	40¼
May	41⅝	41⅝	41 5-16	41¼
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	24¼
May	25¼	25 3-16	24 15-16	25⅛
Lard—				
May	7.70	7.77½	7.70	7.77½
July	7.77½	7.80	7.77½	7.80
Ribs				
May	7.45	7.52½	7.45	7.50
Pork—				
May	15.47½	15.60	15.45	15.60

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Strong; mess, $14.75@$15.50; family, $15.75@$16.25; short clear, $14.75@$16.75. BEEF—Firm; mess, $8.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8@8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 9¼@10c; 10 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8½@8¾c. 14 lb, 8c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6¾@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Firmer, $8.05; city lard firm, $7.60@$7.65; refined lard firm; South American, $8.25; Continent, $8.25; Brazil kegs, $9.85; compound dull; city, 5½@5¾c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8½@8¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
July	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
August	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
September	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
October	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
November	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20
January	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25
February	..	..	..	6.25@6.30

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 4$900. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., was ⅛@¼ pfennig net higher. Havre—Opened steady and ¼f higher; at 12 M. advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M. steady and advanced ¼f; at 5:30 P. M. advanced ¼f; January, 40.50; February, 40.50; March, 38.75; April 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 40; October, 40.25; November, 40.25; December, 40.50. Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 5$50; exchange, 11 7-16d.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.95, and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.90, and in bulk, $5.35; refined, cases, New York, $9. COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, 28½c; prime Summer yellow, 31½c; off Summer yellow, 30½c; prime white, 35@36c; prime Winter yellow, 36c; linseed, American, raw, 41c; linseed, American, boiled, 43c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 54@55c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $2.75. Spirits turpentine, 38½@39c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 15.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 17 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 95 bbls. Crude turpentine—Steady, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 8 bbls. Tar—Firm, $1.15; receipts, 250 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 15.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; 35½c; receipts, 191 casks; sales, 111 casks; exports, 20 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,348 barrels; no sales; exports, 1,847 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $25.65; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $3.92½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses, 3¼c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steady to a shade higher; steers, $4.60@$5.45; bulls, $3.15@$4.10; export grades, $4.25@$4.40; cows, $2.05@$3.05. CALVES—Steady; veals, $4@$7.50; choice do, $7.75; little calves, $3.75; fed calves, $3.25. SHEEP—Steady; lambs a shade higher; sheep, $3.80@$5; lambs, $5.70@$6.25. HOGS—Nominally higher.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE DEAN TIRE COMPANY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Dean Tire Company, formerly a manufacturer of rubber bicycle tires at 13 Warren Street, and appointed Wilber McBride permanent receiver. He was appointed temporary receiver in July, 1897.

JULIUS LURIE.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Julius Lurie, manufacturer of neckwear at 524 Broadway, for $1,000, in favor of A. A. Angetevitz, to whom he confessed judgment for money loaned. Mr. Lurie was a partner in the firm of Orloff & Lurie, which was formed on March 1, 1900. Mr. Orloff had started the business three years previously.

THE SCOTT ICE AND COAL COMPANY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Scott Ice and Coal Company and appointed Henry A. Gennert permanent receiver, on the application of William S. Gray, a creditor. John R. Vorhis was appointed temporary receiver on March 3, 1896, and declined appointment as permanent receiver.

SIEGRIST & BENEKE.—Jacob Siegrist and Gustav Beneke, composing the firm of Siegrist & Beneke, makers and sellers of shoes at 235 and 237 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Harry Haggerty. Mr. Siegrist began business in 1888 as a partner in the firm of Siegrist Brothers. His brother withdrew some years later, and he has since carried on the business alone until Jan. 1, 1900, when Mr. Beneke, a young man who had just come of age, became a partner. He signed the deed as Gustav Beneke, but he said that his full name was George William Gustav Beneke. He said yesterday that he did not care to say what was the cause of the assignment, but admitted that the liabilities are less than $5,000.

THE ARCHER PANCOAST COMPANY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward L. Patterson receiver of the personal property of the Archer Pancoast Company, acquired by it, which was formerly owned by the Archer & Pancoast Company, which concern went into the hands of a receiver in 1896, on the application of the Trust Company of New York on a suit to recover $25,000. The property includes machinery, tools, engines, manufactured materials, fixtures, patterns, patents, &c. The Archer Pancoast Company manufactures gas and electric light fixtures, with a factory at 516 to 520 West Twenty-fifth Street, and warerooms formerly at 65 Fourth Avenue, now at 24 East Twenty-second Street. It was incorporated on Feb. 14, 1900, by the creditors of the old company, the capital stock being fixed at $101,500, which, it is said, represented the purchase price of the assets and money advanced by the creditors to carry on the business after the old company went into the hands of a receiver. It was said in the trade at the time that the new company expected to sell out to a trust, which was in process of formation, of gas and electric light fixture manufacturers, but it did not materialize. The new company formerly had a factory in Brooklyn, but gave it up some months ago and removed to New York. Deputy Sheriff Murray has received four executions, aggregating $2,200, against the Archer Pancoast Company, (the new company,) and Keepers in charge of the property at 24 East Twenty-second Street and 516 to 520 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Out of Town.

J. R. LAWTON & SON.—J. R. Lawton & Son, lumber dealers, of Toledo and Michigan, failed yesterday. The assets are said to amount to $20,000; the liabilities are $35,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL COHEN.—Samuel Cohen, a bartender residing at 317 Delancey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $780 and no assets.

RICHARD VON SCHLEMMER.—Richard Von Schlemmer, a clerk of 126 West Washington Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,940 and assets $290 cash in three savings banks. There are seven creditors for borrowed cash in 1900.

SIMON NUSBAUM.—Simon Nusbaum, residing at 359 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,389 and no assets. Of the liabilities $3,631 is a deficiency judgment on a foreclosure of a mortgage. He was formerly a manufacturer of artificial flowers and feathers at 31 Bond Street up to Dec. 31 last.

CARLEY, ROSENGARTEN & CARLEY

Unpaid Clerks File a Petition in Bankruptcy Against the Firm.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the firm of Carley Rosengarten & Carley, stockbrokers, of 20 Broad Street, by Chrystie & Brigham for seven clerks of the firm on claims for wages aggregating $847. The names of the petitioners are Herbert Wolfenden of Richmond County, $286; Charles I. Nash, $145; William F. Kornhoff, $93, and James F. Haigney, $83, all of Kings County; Creed H. McHenry, $100; Robert J. Eckstrom, $83, and Arthur Hawthorne, $48, all of this city.

It was represented that the partners are Earle E. and Marcus A. Carley, Frank A. and Leon T. Rosengarten. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that on Dec. 7 and various other times subsequent thereto they transferred a portion of their property to sundry creditors to give a preference; that on Feb. 2 they transferred their office furniture, and that at various other times they transferred part of their property, and did conceal their books of account.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 207 failures in the United States during the week, against 208 for the previous week, and 190, 205, 233, and 231 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 58, New England 41, Southern 46, Western 40, Northwestern 8, Pacific 9, and Territories 5. Canada had 28, against 33 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHRENS, William F.—Frank R. Schmidt	$906
ANDERSON, Emil C.—John Saudry	48
BOHNET, Philip—Bowery Bank of New York	2,310
BRINER, Henry—R. Wolff	772
BRADY, Hugh—Robert Hill	83
BROUWER, Ancher, Gerard P., and Agnes—The D. M. Nesbit Company	1,671
BURNHAM, George, William L. Austin, John H. Converse, and William P. Henszey—J. F. Pidcock, costs	103
BARUCH, Jacob—S. K. Baruch, costs	134
CRANE, Charles—B. B. Neal and another	183
CLEVAN, Samuel—New York Telephone Company	81
CASEY, Edward R.—S. S. Beiber and another	108
CAMMANN, Hermann H., and William Mann, executors, &c.—T. L. Feitner and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	63
CRAWFORD, Frank, and Joseph H. Krenrich—John Rollman, costs	68
DUNN, Patrick, as surviving partner, &c.—Edward D. Lawson	234
DREYER, Louis—K. Knauth	83
ELLIS, Benjamin O.—Valer Brothers' Electrical Company	142
ENRIGHT, George W.—Sprague Electric Company	438
FRIEDBERG, Max—M. Resnick	28
FISH, Ferdinand—W. Deveson	77
FUMO, Luigi—Schmitt & Schwanenflugen	173
GILLERMAN, Joseph L. and Alfred N. E. Jones	114
HENTZ, Henry—H. O. Havemeyer, costs	90
HATCH, Eva H. executrix, &c.—D. J. Holden, costs	407
HATCH, Eva H., executrix, &c.—Andrew Mills and others, costs	878
HOGAN, Bridget—A. J. Sauter, executor, &c	1,354
JENKINS, William T.—Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company	116
JACOBI, Charles G.—E. Fleischhauer	97
KOHN, Jacob—Bendleton & Woerz	1,706
KOEPPLER, Henry G.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, costs	69
LYON, George W.—J. J. Sullivan	313
LAGATTUTA, Andrew, by guardian—G. E. Chisolm, costs	112
LAGATTUTA, Andrew, by guardian—Robert Wilson, costs	99
MARKS, Jacob—I. Scheuer and others	241
MARTIN, Joseph—D. S. Yankauer	20
MORAN, John—Marie Antoinette Importation Company	101
NEUSCHAFER, Rudolph—F. T. Higgins	108
O'CONNOR, Charles P.—Dennett Surpassing Coffee Company, costs	23
QUAYLE, John F.—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	105
RADSTON, George—Elmer & Amend	178
ROSENZWEIG, Sigmund—J. C. Aiken and another	112
RANDELL, Jane—Oestreicher Brothers	82
RIORDAN, William J.—Morris Meyer	497
STONE, Arthur W.—W. H. Tuck	49
SCHRAMM, William—H. J. Ruge	121
SLATTERY, John M.—Simpson Foundry Company	110
SCHMENGER, John P.—A. Urbansky	751
SPIWACK, Jonas—Manhattan Consumers Brewing Company	141
SCHLOSSER, Leopold V.—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	257
THURSTON, Herbert R.—W. H. Tuck	49
SMITH, Isaac L.—Henry C. Fisher	1,283
WOOD, Arthur E.—William R. Miller, costs, &c	155
WOOD, Arthur E.—William R. Miller, costs, &c	143
WOOD, Arthur E.—William R. Miller, costs, &c	178
WOOD, Arthur E.—William R. Miller, costs, &c	180
WOOD, Arthur E.—William R. Miller, costs, &c	180
WILSON, Frederick B.—Frank D. Tansley, costs	109
WARNER, Frederick—D. S. Yankauer	41
WEISS, Louis—H. Schnitzer	253
HIGLEY SAWING AND DRILLING MACHINE COMPANY—William E. McReynolds	29,885
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—W. Bloch	193
EDWARD JONES TUBING COMPANY—E. Jones	114
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—D. Ryan	1,032
THE BUTLER SYNDICATE—C. Kaufmann and another	247
F. C. LINDE COMPANY—A. M. Powell, costs	64
F. C. LINDE COMPANY—A. M. Powell, costs	160
BERNARD PHARMACY—Charles B. Dewey Company	35
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Nina Weiss	1,727
SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURance Company—S. Cross	5,218
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILway Company and Manhattan Railway Company—T. M. Rodman, trustee, and others	4,277

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

195—The Calhoun Gold Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Ajax Gold Mining Company.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief within five days on motion of W. E. Sorrells for the plaintiff in error.

198—The People of the State of Illinois ex rel. George Hunt, Attorney General, appellant, vs. Illinois Central R. R. Company et al.—Argued by John H. Hamilne for the appellant and by John N. Jewett and Joseph T. Ayer for the appellees. (The Chief Justice did not sit in this case.)

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Monday: 199, 200, 201, 196, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, and 215.

Calendar for Saturday, March 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent Light Co.
2—Street vs. Klous and four others.
3—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
4—Reynolds vs. same.
5—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Mutual Incandescent Light Co.
6—Stokes vs. Collier-Weeks Co.
7—Wolff vs. Cuba Mail SS. Co.
7½—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. National Enameling and Stamping Co.
8—Anglo-Continental Chem. Co. vs. Hartford.
8½—Wolf. vs. Grant.
Cases noticed.
9—Stern vs. Bath Iron Works.
10—Kenney Co. vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
11—N. Y. Phonograph Co. vs. Edison.
12—Giles vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
13—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Nat. Gramaphone Co.
14—Reynolds vs. Trustees of Amherst College.
15—Reynolds vs. Pres. & Trustees of Williams College.
16—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
17—Christian vs. Smith.
18—Weber vs. Sullivan.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—First Department.

Jonathan Thompson, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Jane B. Thompson and another, impleaded, &c., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to all parties payable out of the estate. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Sigua Iron Company, respondent, vs. Harold P. Brown, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Lorenz Reich, appellant, vs. William F. Cochran, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Matter of Annie Reid.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Moses Rosenstein vs. Adolph Prince.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Alexander Mackintosh vs. George K. Thompson and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Julia Chipperfield vs. Russell Johnson and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association vs. Henry Kuhn et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Louis Mand vs. Hester E. Mooney, as administratrix.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles V. T. Foley vs. August C. Scharmann.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

George E. Hand vs. John Miller and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Irving T. Bush vs. John O'Brien et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William H. Andrews vs. Investors' Chartered Company.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Dora Rubenstein vs. Barnet Rubenstein.—Motion denied.

Judson C. Travis vs. Howard Lockwood & Co.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Edward A. Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.—Motion denied. Memorandum per curiam.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 142, 93, 141, 129, 149, 80, 140, and 838.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Nathan Campbell, Augustus F. Childs, August Schoellkopf.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Ferdinand N. Monjo vs. George A. Widmayer and others—United States Trust Company. The Trust Company of New York vs. Archer Pancoast Company and others—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—David Thomson, &c., vs. American Surety Company., (in re Thomson and others)—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—George P. Upham vs. Anna M. Steers and others—James J. Nash.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Lawrence F. Lowe vs. John T. Apgar—Thomas C. Smith.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Real Estate Trust Company vs. Bailey—Richard L. Sweezy. Nelson vs. Woods—James J. Nealis. Strong vs. Shattuck, Hogan vs. Strong, Aborn vs. Strong, Beasley vs. Strong—Matthew C. Fleming.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Bonner vs. Bonner—Howard Mansfield. Beck vs. Connelley—Thomas Allison. France vs. Walters—Frank D. Arthur. Herrmann vs. Muller—Ed. L. Parris. Walker vs. Haney—Chase. Mellen New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. O'Callaghan—Ed. L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Gilson, Collins & Co. vs. Stokes, Reading Hardware Company vs. Stokes—Magrane Cox.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Vandewater vs. Musler—George A. Halsey.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M., Monday, March 18.

152—Wetzee vs. Meigee.
176—De Palma vs. Salvatore.
760—Same vs. same.
633—Field vs. Sibley.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BELL B. GURNEE, plaintiff, against EVA KAYE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain piece or parcel of land in Block Number 1927 in the Twelfth Ward of the City (County) of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, which point is also opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to the point or first place of beginning."—Dated New York, March 13th, 1901. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

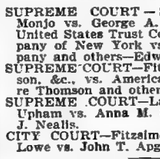

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $30,763.33, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $406.58, with interest on $206.58 from March 13th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $359.73 and interest.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1901. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—JOSEPH S. WOOD, as Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Rich, deceased, plaintiff, against AUSTIN W. PARSONS and Mary Parsons, his wife, if married, the name Mary being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; Margaret Wettje, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the second day of March, 1901, and entered in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester, on the 5th day of March, 1901, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 6th day of March, 1901, I, Samuel B. Smith, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the front door of the dwelling house on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter more fully described, at Wakefield, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, on Thursday, the fourth day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises described in said judgment, as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, and known as Lot Number Two Hundred and Thirty-four (234) on a certain map entitled "Map of Washingtonville, situated in the Township of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated Brooklyn and West Mount Vernon, December 15, 1853, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County, and which lot is bounded and described as follows: Southeasterly in front by Matilda Street; northwesterly in the lot (234) Number Two Hundred and Thirty-eight (238;) northeasterly on one side by lot Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233,) and southwesterly on the other side by lot Number Two Hundred and Thirty-five (235;) containing in width in front and rear fifty (50) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated March 7th, 1901. SAMUEL B. SMITH, Referee.

CHARLES VANDER ROOST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address: 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

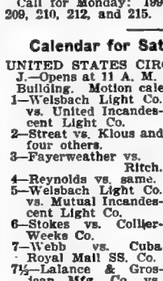

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is the sum of thirty-four hundred and eighty-four dollars ($3,484,) and interest thereon from the 28 day of March, 1901, and the expenses of this sale; and also in addition thereto, unpaid taxes amounting approximately to two hundred and sixty dollars ($260) and interest.

SAMUEL B. SMITH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA EDGAR, Le Roy Edgar, Daniel Edgar, Newbold Edgar, and Hermann H. Cammann, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel M. Edgar, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY S. CLARK, individually, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-three feet and six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William H. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas Ross Curran.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, W. H. Gelshenen, Chas. T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien.

California Consolidated Oil Stock Co.
CAPITAL STOCK $500,000.
Shares 500,000. Par Value $1.00.
Incorporated under strict laws of the State of California.
THIS STOCK IS NOW SELLING AT 30 CENTS PER SHARE AND PAYING A REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ¼ OF ONE PER CENT.
For prospectus apply to
JOSHUA T. NOWELL,
Dealer in High-Class Investment Securities,
171 B'way, N. Y.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

OIL CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS.
A few months since I recommended through my Market letters the purchase of the San Joaquin oil stock, then selling at 60c. per share, now selling at $13 per share.
Those wishing my weekly letter on California Oil can have same upon request. **I recommend Chittenden-California Stock. Now $1.00 per share. Par value $5.**
H. WILLIAM COE, 71 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company has duly appointed The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company Trustees under the second mortgage, dated May 1st, 1899, made by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company to The Central Trust Company of New York, to secure $500,000.00 of its Second Mortgage Bonds, in place of The Central Trust Company of New York, the latter company having resigned from its office as Trustee under said Mortgage.
Dated March 14th, 1901.
ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY, by H. C. SOOP, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID. Certificate No. 25593 for Eighty-seven (87) shares, and Certificate No. 11,395 for Fifty (50) shares of Consolidated Gas Company Stock in the name of Peter Reid, and unsigned by him. Kindly notify
ROLSTON & HOOLEY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

AMERICAN CHICLE.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO. OF HARRISBURG, PA., RECEIVER OF THE HARRISBURG CAR MANUFACTURING CO.
$144,000 Express Coal Line Equipment Bonds, Class "B."
$79,000 The Iron Car Equipment Co. 2d Mtge. Bonds and $6.99 do. scrip.
BY ORDER AF THE RECEIVER OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK.
$161 13-100 Judgment against Thomas F. Gallagher, recovered Jan. 19th, 1902.
BY ORDER OF THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
25 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
77 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
4 shs. Prospect Ice Co. of Shelter Island, N. Y.
40 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Home Life Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs. Kings County Bank of B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
20 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
15 shs. Nassau National Bank of B'klyn.
30 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Shelter Island Heights Asso., N. Y.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
15 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$2,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$3,000 City of Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$1,000 City of Louisville 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$5,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Bd., 1918.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & Pitts. R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1036.
22 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Co.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. p. c. Bd., 1924.
2 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
2 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
6 shs. American Cotton Oil Prefd.
1 Membership Adirondack League Club.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
200 shs. Vicksburg & Meridan R. R. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay and Western R. R. Debenture, Class A, Income Bds.
$5,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 2d Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$10,000 Louisville, New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$2,000 Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c., 1913.
$1,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d Mtge. 7 p. c. Income Regstd. Bd., 1912.
$3,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
5 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
10 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
45 shs. 4th National Bank.
40 shs. Butchers' & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
150 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$10,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
260 shs. American Grocer Publishing Co.
20 shs. Pratt & Lambert Prefd.
519 shs. American Whiting & Putty Manf'g Co. (Hynd.)
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
40 shs. North Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Standard Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
1 sh. Chemical Natl. Bank.
6 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. 9th National Bank.
50 shs. Oriental Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
200 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. German-American Bank.
8 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
60 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Lanyon Zinc Co. Prefd.
$4,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$10,000 Policy in New York Life Ins. Co. on life of Otto Sampter, dated Jany. 15, 1896.
104 shs. Industrial Land Co. of N. Y.
9 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Six Per Cent.
(6%) Gold Bonds.
Holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of the above-described bonds under the agreement of June 21st, 1898, are hereby notified that upon presentation of their certificates at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and having their assent to the plan and agreement of February 20th, 1901, indorsed thereon, they will be entitled to receive $191.55, being interest at the rate of 4% per annum from June 21, 1898, to date, on each bond (having December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached) represented by such certificate.
Dated New York, March 15th, 1901.
WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, } Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY STOCK:
A large majority of the stock of the above-named Company having been recently sold at the price of Thirty Dollars per share, we, the undersigned, have made it a condition of the sale that the minority holders should have the right, providing the same is exercised on or before the 27th day of March, to dispose of their stock at the same price. We are now prepared upon presentation of stock blank endorsed with proper revenue stamps affixed, to pay therefor at the rate of $30 per share, provided the stock is delivered on or before Wednesday, March 27th.
H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

Kentucky Central Ry.
(Louisville & Nashville System)
1st Mtge. Gold Co.,
DUE 1987.
N. W. Harris & Co.,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.
31 NASSAU ST.

Proposals.

Proposals for
$2,500,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Monday, the 25th day of March, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:
$2,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD
Principal payable November 1, 1960.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MARCH 12, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Reorganization Committee
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.
New York, March 12, 1901.
To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company:
In consummation of the Plan of Reorganization, as amended, the Standard Milling Company has been duly organized, and the new engraved Securities are now ready for delivery.
Holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit are hereby requested to present and surrender the same at the office of the Depositary, The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after MARCH 15TH, 1901, and thereon to receive the new securities under the reorganization.
Certificates of Deposit should be duly endorsed and witnessed.
Application will be made in due course to list the new securities of the Standard Milling Company upon the New York Stock Exchange.
By special request, and in view of the small amount outstanding, the Committee hereby accords to holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company who have not made deposit of their holdings, the privilege of availing of the benefits of the Plan within ten days from the date hereof, upon full compliance with the terms and conditions of the Amended Plan of Reorganization respecting such deposits.
BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE,
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

Wanted—A gentleman to take charge of the customers' room of a New York Stock Exchange house; one who has some following and can influence orders, and who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address, stating qualifications, Box 159 Times.

Dividends.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, March 13th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, March 30th, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 18th next.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, March 15th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next, to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the twenty-ninth day of March, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the eighth day of April next, to remain open until three o'clock P. M. on the first day of May next; when they shall again be closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to remain opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, March 13th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 280.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March instant.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the preferred stock and of 3 dollars per share on the common stock of this company, payable at its office, 30 Broad St., New York, on the 25th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 25th day of March instant.
The transfer books will close for dividend on the 25th day of March inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 15th day of April next.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 19th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable April 1st, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record March 23d.
The transfer books will be closed from March 23d, 1901, to April 1st, 1901.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

International Power Co.
New York, March 14, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, on the preferred stock of this company, and also a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock for the first quarter ending March 31, 1901, both payable May 15, 1901.
Transfer books will close April 25 and reopen May 16, 1901. GEO. WILSON, Secretary.

National Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business March 21st.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from March 22d to March 30th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, March 11, 1901.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

United Fruit Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 23, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1st, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 13, 1901.

March 12, 1901.
Genesee & Wyoming R. R. Co.,
115 Broadway, New York.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business on March 30th. The transfer books will close March 30th, at 3 P. M., and open April 11th, at 10 A. M. H. D. FULLER, Secretary.

March 12, 1901.
Retsof Mining Co.,
115 Broadway, New York.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business on March 30th. The transfer books will close March 30th, at 3 P. M., and open April 11th, at 10 A. M.
H. D. FULLER, Treasurer.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
For dividend purposes the transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, APRIL 1st, 1901;
THOMAS A. DOE,
Asst. Treas.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.
TO THE DEPOSITORS OF BONDS OF THE LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND OF THE DETROIT AND LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth paragraphs of the reorganization agreement of the bondholders of the Lima Northern Railway Company and of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company, dated November 22d, 1898, the Committee appointed in and by the said agreement has formulated and adopted on behalf of the holders of certificates representing bonds deposited thereunder a plan of reorganization and has lodged the same with the Colonial Trust Company, at its office, No. 220 Broadway, New York City. Copies of such plan have also been lodged with each member of the Committee for distribution to the persons entitled to receive the same.
Such plan is subject to the approval of the holders of certificates issued under said agreement at a meeting of said certificate holders to be held in conformity with the aforesaid provisions of said reorganization agreement on the eleventh day of March, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., at the office of Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, at which meeting said plan will be submitted for the consideration of said certificate holders.
If at such meeting fifty-one per cent. in amount of all the certificate holders assent to such plan, the same shall become binding upon all of the depositing bondholders.
Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.
JULES S. BACHE,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
EUGENE A. MERRILL,
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM,
Being a majority of the Committee for the Bondholders of the Lima Northern and Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Cos.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Counsel for the Committee, 30 Broad Street, New York City.
The meeting referred to in above notice has been adjourned to March 18th, 1901, at the same time and place.
JULES S. BACHE,
PHILIP LEHMAN.
EUGENE A. MERRILL,
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM.
Being a majority of the Committee for the Bondholders of the Lima Northern and Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Cos.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Counsel for the Committee, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Jersey City, N. J., March 12th, 1901.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.
Take Notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America will be held at the office of said Company, No. 55 Montgomery Street, in the City of Jersey City, N. J., on the 26th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon to act upon a resolution of the Board of Directors declaring it advisable that the authorized capital stock of said Company be decreased from Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000) to Nine Million Dollars, ($9,000,000,) said decrease to be effected by reducing the par value of the shares and of each share of the stock of the corporation from Fifty Dollars ($50) to Fifteen Dollars ($15.)
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Clearing House of New York (Ltd.) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Broadway, on Tuesday, April 2d, 1901, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
S. A. LUTHER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

NEW GOLD HOLDINGS RECORD.
Maximum Figures in the History of the United States Treasury.
WASHINGTON, March 15.—The gross gold in the Treasury yesterday amounted to $482,913,023, compared with $416,218,209 at the same period last year. Yesterday's figures break all records. The increase in the gold holdings of the department during the year has been $66,694,814.
At the department it is said the prospect is that the gold holdings will continue to increase at the rate of probably $5,000,000 a month until the new revenue law goes into effect. The amendments to this law will reduce the Treasury receipts. It is thought, about $40,000,000 a year, but Treasurer Roberts thinks that this will only serve to check the growth of the gold holdings. He does not believe that the decrease in the receipts will diminish the amount of gross gold.

NEW BIG ZINC COMPANY.
Incorporated in Delaware with a Capital of $10,000,000.
DOVER, Del., March 15.—The Anglo-American Zinc and Lead Company of New York was incorporated here to-day, with a capital of $10,000,000.
The object of the company is to purchase, acquire, take, lease, and otherwise deal in mines, mining property, and any interest therein and to explore and develop the same. Also to refine, smelt, and prepare for market all kinds of metals and ores.
The incorporators are Archibald McCullagh of New York and James Lord of Dover.

INTERNATIONAL ZINC COMPANY.
Stockholders To-day May Discuss Means of Carrying on the Concern.
Some of the stockholders of the International Zinc Company will meet to-day at the office of C. H. A. Dougherty, 68 Wall Street, who has received a telegram from W. K. Trimble, at Joplin, Mo., stating that the receiver has found that the company possesses some property of past value, which would regain its value if operated again.
Possible means of obtaining a controlling interest, in order to resume the operation of these properties, are likely to be discussed at to-day's meeting.

FEBRUARY'S COPPER OUTPUT.
At the regular monthly meeting of the Copper Producers' Association of the United States yesterday at the office of John Stanton, William and Beaver Streets, representatives of about three-fourths of the producers of the country were present.
For the month of February the copper produced by United States reporting mines amounted to 17,700 tons. That produced by outside sources, 3,400 tons. The amount of copper produced by foreign reporting mines was 7,332 tons. Exports for February aggregated 8,453 tons.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
The capital stock of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company was increased yesterday from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Seventy per cent. of this increase has been taken by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, James Stillman, and others. The Board of Directors of the Lawyers' Company was increased by the election of James Stillman, James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty Company, and Thomas D. Jordan.

Reports of State Banks Called For.
The State Banking Department has just issued a call on the State banks, requiring them to furnish reports on their financial condition, as shown by their books at the close of business on March 14. This is the regular quarterly call. Such calls, however, are not made by the State Banking Department on fixed dates.

Use of Name Unauthorized.
Vice President Tappin of the Colonial Trust Company said yesterday that no authorisation had been given for the use of the company's name in the printed prospectus of the Vanilla Crystal Company and the accompanying letter soliciting subscriptions to its stock.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 15	1,211,142
To date this year	63,025,352
Corresponding date last year	25,349,659

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 15	$8,740,000
To date this year	$268,396,050
Corresponding date last year	$118,280,680

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1½	Kan. & Mich	1½
Am. Sh. Steel ctfs.	½	Kan. City. So. pf	½
Am. Snuff pf	½	Keok. & Des M	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	5	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Manhattan	½
Ann Arbor	1	Mexican Central	2⅛
Ann Arbor pf	2	Minn. & St. L	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	M. & St. L. pf	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	1¾	Nat. Steel	1
B'klyn Union Gas	2¾	Nat. Tube	½
Brunswick	¾	Nat. Tube pf	½
Canada South	1¼	N. J. Central	1
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. C. & St. L	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅜	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	4	2d pf	2¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Norfolk & West	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Pacific Coast	2⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3½	Peoria & East	1
C. C. C. & St. L.	⅝	Phila. Comp	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	2½	Pressed Steel Car pf	2⅜
Crucible Steel pf	¾	Reading 2d pf	½
Consol. Gas	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	¾
Cont. Tobacco	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	2
Cont. Tobacco pf	2	Southern Railway	⅝
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	2½	Tenn. Coal & I	1
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	Union Pacific	⅝
General Electric	1	U. S. Express	½
Great North. pf	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Hocking Valley	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1¼
Illinois Central	3⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf	¾
Int. Pump pf	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar	¾	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	½	Nat. Lead pf	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate pf	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	People's Gas	⅝
Buff., R. & P.	1	Pere Marquette	3⅜
Chi. Great West	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Cleve., L. & W.	1½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¾
Int. Silver	⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Iowa Central	⅝	Wis. Central	½
Lake Erie & W.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	1	M. L. S. & W. 1st	1⅛
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
Chi., D. & I. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Stand. R. & T. inc	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	Wabash deb., B.	1½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2½	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s	1	Nat. Starch 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

A further rise of prices occurred on the stock market yesterday in the face of not a little short selling and more or less profit taking. In some cases exceptional strength developed, and it was recorded as gratifying that this showed especially in the higher class of stocks, the so-called "cats and dogs" being much less conspicuous than in former days. The buying was by the leading financial interests in the Street—Morgan brokers, Vanderbilt interests, and Standard Oil houses all being active. Brokers acting for Mr. Keene were also much in evidence.

The rise in Burlington is predicated, not on any talk of a mythical deal—for James J. Hill has effectually disposed of this—but on the report that the stock is shortly to be put on a 7 per cent. dividend basis. As a matter of fact, the Street has abandoned the idea that Burlington is to replace St. Paul in the St. Paul "deal," for the very good reason that the deal with St. Paul has not been finally abandoned, though it is not on in the extravagant sense that at one time the Street believed.

Leading interests connected with the local railway shares have had several conferences this week. These conferences have been important enough to warrant not a few communications with those interests of the companies at present out of the city.

Burlington was easily the feature of the market, selling up at one time over 3 points on enormous transactions, more than 107,000 shares being traded in during the day. Houses with Western connections were large buyers of the stock, while Boston interests, usually very active, did little or nothing.

All sorts of prices are being predicted for the stock, based, so it is said, on the certainty of 7 per cent. on the stock at the next dividend meeting. Since Mr. Hill's denial that Great Northern is in any way interested in Burlington, any talk of a deal falls flat.

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In the last hour of trading, Illinois Central advanced sharply on buying by a commission house said to be acting for Mr. Keene, a gain of over 3 points being recorded as a result. To explain the rise, certain interests in the Street who declared that the buying was not for Mr. Keene, but for interests connected with the property, said that the advance was warranted by the earnings of the system and by coming developments. These developments, it was said, will disclose Illinois Central in control of several important minor systems.

In other quarters it was declared that the move was purely a speculative one, and followed simply because up to this time Illinois Central has been comparatively neglected speculatively.

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The coal stocks moved rather irregularly during the day, with the best bu

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Stimulated by the decidedly strong tone of the Stock Exchange market, the curb market yesterday showed increased activity accompanied by substantial strength in many parts of the list. The steel stocks were more active than they had been, and many other issues added fairly large amounts to the day's total. There were not as many sharp advances as occurred on Thursday, but many smaller gains were made, while few or no important issues closed lower for the day.

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UNITED STATES STEEL was actively traded in within a narrow range of prices. Neither the common nor the preferred varied much from the previous day's quotations, and both ended the day practically unchanged, the common at 38⅛ bid and the preferred at 83 bid. A good deal of the selling of the common stock yesterday was against purchasers of the common stock of the American Sheet Steel Company, which sold about 4 points below the United States common. There were fewer transactions of this character in the United States preferred.

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AMERICAN SHEET STEEL common, on more active trading than had been recorded in this stock for some days, advanced to 36¼. It closed at that price, with a net gain of five-eighths of a point. The preferred stock was dull, but somewhat stronger, closing with one-half a point net gain at 81½ bid.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was strong, but not very actively traded in. The common closed unchanged at 42¼ bid, while the preferred stock closed at 92¼ bid, against 92 bid on Thursday.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common continued its upward course and showed considerable activity. Over 1,500 shares sold from 61⅜ up to 62½, and it closed at 62½ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point. The preferred stock, which was much quieter than the common, closed with a net gain of 2 points, at 70 bid. A fractional advance occurred also in the bonds, which ended the day at 93¼ bid.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE common continued in good demand. The purchase of about 1,000 shares advanced the price to 35⅝, and it closed with a net gain of three-eighths of a point, at 35⅝ bid. The buying of the stock was of the same character as on preceding days, and seemed to be for investment account.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT showed activity for the first time in many days. About 3,000 shares of the stock were traded in between 11½ and 12¼, and it closed with a net gain of a full point, at 12 bid. The demand for the stock was considered good. It was stated that within the last few days a considerable amount of the stock had been bought at private sale, which was to some extent verified by the fact that it showed more strength yesterday than it had at any time recently.

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TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE sold at 7, a considerable advance over the recent sales of this stock. The official circular calling the special meeting, which was announced on Thursday, and which is to be held on the 26th, to act upon the reduction in the par value of the stock, was received by the stockholders yesterday. In addition to the call for the meeting, the circular contained the statement that the plan for the future development of the company will shortly be laid before the stockholders.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were not very active. The only one of the three issues that varied materially from the previous day's price was the preferred stock, which closed at 33½ bid, the highest price of the day.

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NATIONAL ENAMELING common sold to the extent of 200 shares at 20, and closed at 20 bid.

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BUFFALO GAS bonds sold up to 80 and interest, and closed at 80 bid. The stock closed unchanged at 10½ bid.

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JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN AND PATERSON bonds advanced to 81, and closed at 81 bid. As far as reported, there were no transactions in the stock.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 15. Bid.	Asked.	March 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	55	53	55
American Bridge	42½	42⅝	42¼	43
American Bridge pf	92½	93	92	92½
American Chicle	85½	90	85½	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	37	39	37	39
American Malt Co	97½	98⅝	97	98
*American Thread pf	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14	14⅜	13⅝	...
*British Columbia Copper	16½	20⅛	16½	20⅜
British Exch. 3s	90½	90¾	90½	90¾
Brownlow Mining	42	44	41	43
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	4½	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30¾	32	30	31
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	29	30½	29	30½
*Consolidated Equipment	12	12¼	11	11¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25	70	25	80
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	62⅛	62½	61½	62
Denver & R. G. W.	71	73	69	70
Denver & S. W. 5s	93¾	93⅝	93	93½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¾	6	5⅞	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝
Elect. Lead Reduction	5½	5⅝	5	5⅛
Electric Boat	24	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf	51	52	52½	55
Electric Vehicle	15	15¾	15	15⅞
Electric Vehicle pf	25	34	26	35
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1½	2
Empire Steel	5	...	...	...
Empire Steel pf	36	...	36	...
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	16	9	15
General Carriage	2	3¼	2½	2⅝
General Chemical	70	78	70	78
General Chemical pf	100	105	100	105
German Treasury 4s	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
Havana Commercial	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
Havana Commercial pf	57	59	58	60
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1½	1⅝	1¼	1½
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	⅜	1¼	⅜	1¼
Lorillard pf	115	...	115	...
†Markeen Copper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	27	30	27	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20	23	20	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	80	83	80	83
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
N. Y. Transportation	3⅞	4⅜	3¾	4¼
Otis Elevator	29¾	30	29¾	30⅜
Otis Elevator pf	92	93½	92	95¼
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33⅝	35⅞	33¾	35⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70½	72	70½	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	96	97½	96	...
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29	28¼	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	77	76	77
Safe Car, Heat & Light	138	143	138	140
St. Louis Transit	23	23⅝	23½	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	79	79½	79⅛	79½
Seaboard Air Line	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	33⅛	33½	32⅝	33⅜
Sheet Steel	36⅛	36⅝	35⅝	36
Sheet Steel pf	81½	82	81	81½
Singer Mfg	225	265	225	265
Southern Light & Trac	38	40	37	39
Southern L. & T. 5s	73½	77	73½	77
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J	700	705	705	708
Sterling Copper	10¼	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Storage Power	12½	15	12½	15
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	58	61	58	61
Union Copper	3⅝	4	3⅞	4
Union Typewriter	51	53	50	52
Union Typewriter 1st pf	113	115	113	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	122	124	122	124
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91¼	91¾	91	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	77	78	77	78
United States Steel	38⅛	38½	38⅜	38½
United States Steel pf	83	83⅜	83⅛	83½
Va. Coal, I. & C	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	...	38	...
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	186	183	186
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	236	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	106	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102¾	103½	102½	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	104	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	100½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 5s	80½	81¼	80½	81¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in somewhat less demand. The 3 per cent. rate had disappeared, and all loans were at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at 15 cents' discount for cash.

Money on call rules from 2½@4 per cent., mostly 3 per cent. Time money ranges from 3½@4 per cent., according to names and collateral. Business paper is quoted at 3½@4½ per cent. Exchanges, $23,337,604; balances, $1,534,086.

Stocks were strong and closed booming. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
701	Atchison	58½	58¼	58½
1,183	Atchison pf	93	92⅝	92¾
5	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
96	Boston Elevated	173	172	173
5	Boston & Maine	195	194½	195
11	Cent. Mass.	94½	94½	94½
4,281	C., B. & Quincy	155½	152	154¾
100	Erie	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
72	Fitchburg pf	145	145	145
3	Ft. C. & St. P	15	15	15
100	K. C., M. & B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6,572	Mexican Central	21	19¾	21
40	N. Y., N. H. & H	211½	211½	211½
4	Northern, (N. H.)	167½	167½	167½
27	Old Colony	209¾	209¾	209¾
55	Rutland pf	100	100	100
25	Southern Pacific	45¼	45¼	45½
1,298	Union Pac., (ex rights)	92¾	91	92⅜
5,581	Union Pacific rights	⅞	⅝	⅝
146	Union Pacific pf	85¾	85	85¾
27	West End pf	97½	97	97¾
37	West End pf	112½	112½	112⅝

TELEPHONES.

88	Am. Tel. & Tel	159	159	159
65	Erie, (trust ctfs)	54	53½	54
1,185	Mexican	3	2¾	2⅞
8	New England	137	137	137

ELECTRICS.

5	Boston	230	230	230
53	Edison	250	50	250
2,575	Massachusetts	30	30	30⅜
1,637	Massachusetts pf	84½	8	84½
30	Westinghouse pf	72¼	72¼	72¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf	84½	84½	84½
2,981	Am. Sugar	141½	139¾	140
89	Am. Sugar pf	121¼	121¼	121½
25	Am. Woolen	15	15	15
11	Am. Woolen pf	73½	73	73
1,000	Dom. Iron & Steel	34½	32¾	34½
102	Federal Steel	43¼	42¾	43½
147	Federal Steel pf	89⅞	89	89⅝
3	Mergenthaler, (ex div.)	157½	157½	157½
278	National Tube	53¼	52½	53¾
746	National Tube pf	101¾	101	101½
100	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	91	91	91
515	N. E. Gas & Coke	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
62	Pullman	205	205	206
16	Reece Buttonhole	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	55⅝	55½	55½
1	Torrington, (Class A)	28	28	28
270	United Fruit	136	135	136
10	United Shoe Machine	34	34	34
281	United Shoe Mch. pf	25½	25	25½
70	U. S. Rubber pf	57¾	57¼	57⅝

MINING.

448	Adventure	13¾	13½	13½
2,865	Amalgamated	102½	101¾	101¾
10	Anaconda	40¼	40¼	40½
1,850	Arcadian	24	23	23½
286	Atlantic	33	32	32
750	Baltic	40½	40	40
5,363	Bingham	24	22½	23⅝
275	Bonanza	1½	1¼	1½
313	Boston & Montana	352	345	345
10	British Columbia	21	21	21
1,709	Butte & Boston	106	103¼	103⅝
12	Calumet & Hecla	855	850	850
815	Centennial	26	25½	25½
2,446	Centennial Eureka	23¾	23½	23¾
120	Cobalt	10¼	9	9
660	Copper Range	47½	46¾	47
250	Daly West	35½	35	35½
1,935	Dominion Coal	39½	39½	39⅝
5	Dominion Coal pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
45	Franklin	23	22¾	23
50	Gold Dredging	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Isle Royale	43	42¾	43
2,210	Mass.	14⅞	13⅝	14⅜
100	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼
350	Michigan	6½	6½	6½
210	Mohawk	28½	28	28⅝
150	Mont. Coal & Coke	6	6	6
1,018	Old Dominion	38	37	37
852	Osceola	89	87½	88
525	Parrot	53½	53	53¾
100	Phoenix	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2	Quincy	175¼	175¼	175¼
100	Santa Fé	7½	7½	7½
40	Tamarack	345	330	345
30	Tecumseh	2	2	2
2,595	Tri-Mountain	31½	30¼	31
6,785	Trinity	32	31⅜	31¼
16,450	United States tr. ctfs	16½	15	16
900	Utah	35½	34¾	34¾
216	Victoria	4¾	4½	4⅝
740	Winona	6¾	6¼	6¾
70	Wolverine, (cash)	53⅜	53½	53⅜
15	Wolverine, ex-div	52	51½	52
200	Wyandotte	2½	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—New York exchange was quoted at 30 cents discount today. Money for call and time loans was to be had at 4@4½ per cent.

Trading in local stocks was only moderately active to-day, and the market showed no new features. There continued to be a good demand for the elevated stocks, and nearly all the surface line issues, and renewed buying in these made its appearance whenever there was a little reaction.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Linseed pf	37	37	37
231	American Strawboard	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
180	Chicago Brewing	2	2	2
51	Chicago Brewing pf	10	10	10
14	Chicago City Ry. ex div.	272	272	272
2,080	Chicago Union Traction	17	16	16⅞
115	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58½	57½	58¼
29	Diamond Match	135½	135¼	135½
920	Lake Street Elevated	145	143¾	144⅝
848	Metropolitan Elevated	35¼	34½	35¼
691	Metropolitan Elev. pf	88¼	87½	88¼
150	Milwaukee Brewing pf	18	18	18
1,747	National Biscuit	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
350	National Biscuit pf	95¼	95	95¼
150	National Carbon	16¼	16	16
110	National Carbon pf	84½	83½	83½
50	South Side Elev	109½	109½	109½
2	Street's Stable Car	20¼	20¼	20¼
50	Union Elevated	10	10	10
60	West Chicago	104½	104½	104½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 15.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Sheet Steel	36	35¾	36
867	Am. Sheet Steel pf	81½	81⅜	81¼
1,182	Am. Window Glass	48¼	48	48¼
180	Am. Tract	143½	143	143½
88	Allegheny Valley Ry	28¼	28	28
10	Chartiers Ry.	92	92	92
33	Chartiers Val. Water	40	40	40
84	Consolidated Ice	17½	17½	17¼
100	Consolidated Ice pf	39¼	39½	39¼
100	Consolidated Traction	23½	23½	23¾
180	Crucible Steel	26½	25¾	26⅞
1,770	Crucible Steel pf	84½	84⅛	84⅞
2,120	Mon. River Coal	11¼	11	11
10	Mon. River Coal pf	44	43¾	43¾
150	Pine-proofing	25¾	25¾	25¾
85	Pittsburg Brew, pf	44	43½	43¾
500	Pittsburg Coal	27½	27	27
873	Pittsburg Coal pf	90	89½	89⅝
250	Pittsburg Plate Glass	163¼	162¾	163
180	Pressed Steel Car	36½	36	36
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	75¾	75½	75⅝
900	Philadelphia Co	40	45½	45⅞
100	People's Pipegas	21½	21½	21½
45	Real Estate Trust	197	196	196
450	U. S. Glass	33	32½	32⅝
5	U. S. Glass pf	130	130	130
225	U. S. Switch & Signal	58½	58¾	58¾
85	Westinghouse Air Br	182½	181	181¼
370	Westinghouse El. 2d pf	62½	62¾	63¾

Telephone Company Increases Capital.

ALBANY, March 15.—The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State the certificate of increase of its capital from $8,000,000 to $15,000,000. The debts and liabilities of the company are $2,588,247.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 15, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101¼	101⅞	9,300	Amalgamated Copper	102½	102½	101	101⅝	— ⅝
84	85	25	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
5⅝	6⅛	225	American Bicycle Co	6	6	6	6	.....
26	27	50	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	.....
...	...	100	Am. Beet Sugar Co	25	25	25	25	— 3
...	24	1,635	Am. Car & Found. Co	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
23⅞	...	800	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	75	75⅝	75	75	.....
27½	28	1,900	American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	27½	28	.....
40⅝	40⅞	6,900	American Ice Co	41	41⅝	40½	40⅞	+ ¼
73	73½	11,200	American Ice Co. pf	74	75¼	74	75¼	+1¼
8⅝	8¾	300	American Linseed Co.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	.....
36¾	37	170	Am. Linseed Co. pf	37	37	37	37	— ½
6	6¼	300	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	.....
27	28	600	Am. Malting Co. pf	27½	27½	27⅝	27½	.....
55	55⅜	1,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	55	55¼	54½	55	+ ¼
94½	95	900	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95⅝	96¼	94⅜	96	+ ¼
...	...	700	Am. Sh. St. Tr. Co. cts	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
73	73½	1,360	American Snuff pf	73	73½	73	73½	+ ½
37½	38¾	1,150	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅝
81⅞	82⅜	1,400	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	81⅞	82⅜	81⅞	82⅜	+ ⅝
38¾	38⅞	3,400	Am. Steel & Wire	38¾	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
97⅜	97½	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97⅜	97½	97⅛	97½	+ ⅛
139½	140	61,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141	141½	139½	140	— ½
120¼	121¼	500	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	121⅛	121⅛	121¼	121¼	+ ⅜
62	62¼	334	American Tin Plate	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ¼
101⅛	101¾	1,480	Am. Tin Plate pf	102	102	101¼	101¼	— ¼
125⅜	125⅝	68,640	American Tobacco	123	128	123	127⅝	+2⅝
147	148	90	Am. Tobacco pf	146	146	146	146	.....
13½	14½	1,200	American Woolen	14	14½	13½	14½	.....
45	45¼	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ¾
25	27	500	Ann Arbor	25	26	25	26	+1
62	64	200	Ann Arbor pf	61½	63	61½	63	+2
58½	58⅝	17,000	At., T. & S. F.	58½	58½	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	14,850	At., T. & S. F. pf	93	93	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
92⅝	93	7,418	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅝	93⅝	92¼	92⅝	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92⅜	92¾	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
80⅞	81	41,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79½	81¼	79½	81	+1⅝
207	208	135	Brooklyn Union Gas	207½	207¾	207½	207¾	+2¾
...	...	4,250	Brunswick City	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅝
78	80	250	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	80	80	79½	79½	—1
120	125	210	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	120	121	120	121	.....
60½	60⅝	9,550	Canada Southern	59½	61	59½	60½	+1½
90¼	90⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	48¼	27,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	49	48	48⅛	.....
40¼	40½	4,400	Chicago & Alton	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ½
76½	76⅝	1,500	Chicago & Alton pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	.....
152½	153	86,700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	152½	153½	152⅜	153¼	+2⅝
111⅝	115	6,180	Chicago & East. Ill.	111⅛	115	111⅛	115	+4
...	...	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	130	130	130	130	.....
23½	23⅝	12,050	Chicago Great West.	24	24⅛	23½	23¼	— ⅝
82	82¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅝
53	54	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	50	56	53	53	—2
94	94¾	1,280	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅜
37⅝	38	16,850	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37	37	37	37⅞	+1⅞
72¾	73	3,050	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	73½	74	73	73	.....
149⅞	150	21,417	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	150¼	150⅝	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅜
...	...	4,280	Chi., Mil. & St. P. rts.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
187	180	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	188	188	188	—2½
173⅜	174½	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	173⅞	173⅞	173¼	173⅝	+ ⅜
125	125¾	12,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	125¼	125⅝	125	125¼	— ⅝
16½	16⅝	10,814	Chi. Term. Trans.	15¼	16½	15¼	16½	+1½
40⅜	40¾	18,625	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37¾	40¾	37¾	40½	+3¼
77½	78¼	2,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	77½	78½	77½	78	+ ⅝
97	97	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	96	96	95	95	—1½
46½	46⅝	10,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45½	46	45½	45⅝	+1
107½	108	2,150	Colorado Southern	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
108½	167½	4,725	Col. Southern 1st pf.	46¾	47	46½	46½	+ ¼
40¾	40⅝	600	Col. Southern 2d pf.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
88	89	1,520	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	16	18⅝	16	18	+2½
84	84⅝	100	Crucible Steel pf.	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
210½	211	6,450	Consolidated Gas	209¾	212	209¾	211	+1½
46⅞	46⅝	10,500	Con. Tobacco Co.	45½	47	45½	46¾	+1
107½	108	2,150	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	107	108½	107	108	+2
108½	167½	4,725	Delaware & Hudson	167½	167½	166¾	167	— ⅝
40¾	40⅝	600	Denver & R. G.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ¼
88½	89	1,520	Denver & R. G. pf.	89	89½	88⅞	88⅞	+ ¼
25½	26	1,075	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	26	26	25½	25½	+ ½
7¾	8	9,036	Dul., S. S. & At.	6¼	8	6¼	7⅝	+ ⅝
16½	16⅝	6,300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16	16	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
29⅞	30	85,800	Erie	29¾	30⅝	29¾	30	+ ¼
67¼	68	27,450	Erie 1st pf	68¼	69	67½	67¾	— ¼
48¾	49	20,560	Erie 2d pf	48¼	49	48¼	48¾	.....
54⅝	55	1,700	Evans. & T. H.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅝
42⅞	43	2,250	Federal Steel	43	43½	42⅝	43	.....
89	90	4,650	Federal Steel pf.	89½	90	89⅝	89⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	700	Fed. Steel pf., fr. ctfs.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
211	212	1,000	General Electric	211¾	212	211¾	212	+ ⅛
46	47¾	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	+ ⅜
206¾	207	8,107	Great Northern pf.	206	208	206	206⅞	+1⅝
54	55	2,200	Hocking Valley	54½	55¾	54½	55¾	+ ⅝
75½	76	562	Hocking Valley pf.	75½	77	75½	77	+ ⅝
133¼	133⅝	18,008	Illinois Central	132⅜	135¼	132⅜	135¼	+3⅝
23½	23¾	200	International Paper	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
73¾	74	100	Int. Paper pf., ex d.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
70½	71	900	Internat. Power Co.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for Fine Dwellings—Orphan Asylum Block Not Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

John C. Umberfield has sold the five-story American basement dwelling, 1 West Eighty-sixth Street, adjoining the corner of Central Park West, 22 by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for Hannah Schloss the four-story dwelling 52 East Eighty-first Street.

Collins & Collins have sold for Fannie L. Field, to a client, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 957 Madison Avenue, 20.4 by 65.

Regarding a published report to the effect that the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum had sold the block bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, George Mackay of the Board of Trustees of that institution said yesterday: "There is no truth in the story. We have no authority to sell the block for less than $1,250,000, and no offer at that figure has yet been received. There has been no sale of the property."

It is reported that 61 and 63 West Forty-fourth Street, old buildings, on a plot 50 by 100, have been sold for improvement with a bachelor apartment house.

John R. Davidson has sold for George P. Dooley, for about $47,000, the five-story double flat, 56 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 33 by 100.11.

William E. Baker has sold for William Buhler, to Oscar Duryea, for about $30,000, the five-story double flat 69 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought 182 and 184 Allen Street, and will erect on the plot a seven-story building. The same firm has also bought 27 Henry Street and has sold 24 Orchard Street and 165 Orchard Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the five-story brick flat 168 East Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 90 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought 66 Rivington Street, old building, on lot 22 by 75, and 212 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, 15 by 98.9.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

321, 323, and 325 Madison Street, northeast corner of Pleasure Street, 62.2 by 74 by 62.9 by 73.8, two six-story brick tenements, with stores in the corner; foreclosure sale, to Adolph Prince.....$90,125

East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, 25 by 245; two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to B. Rea..... 2,300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick emergency hospital, 100 by 50, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, premises, owner; Brun & Hauser, architects; cost, $70,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Summer Street, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 40 by 40; Wilhelmina Reinhardt, premises, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 624 Third Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 24.7 by 90; United States Trust Company of 45 Wall Street, owner; Robert W. Gibson of 54 Broad Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Crotona Avenue, north side, 52 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 56, and two two-story frame stables, 11 by 15; Annie Chisling of 172 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; Stern & Gross, architects; total cost, $11,000.

No. 635 Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 80 by 15; G. Hughes, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $50.

Clay Avenue, west side, 33.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 52; Ernest Schlieper of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Morris Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,500.

James Street, southeast corner of Park Row, for a seven-story brick flat, 51.5 by 43; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 306 and 308 West Thirty-second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 84; John Hild of 420 West Thirty-second Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $30,000.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 95; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 270 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 64.5; Christopher J. Kiernan, premises, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Nos. 66 and 68 West Forty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick bachelor apartment house, 23.4 by 80.1; Holland Realty Company of 41 West Thirty-third Street, owner; Israels & Harder, architects; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 85 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 82; Julius Fleishman, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Ninety-third Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 30.4 by 95; George A. Fisher, Flushing, L. I., owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

No. 151 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William Einstein, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; William F. Spierling, 342 Central Avenue, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 72 West Eighty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mathew Rock of 31 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Edward Hohn, architect; cost, $2,000.

Boston Road, east side, 164.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a one-story frame office; Henry Hunneke, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $225.

No. 3,013 Third Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; John Monks of 130 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; A. Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

East Street, southwest corner of Broome Street, to a two-story brick store; James Reilly, premises, owner; B. Finkensieper of 93 Broadway, architect; cost, $750.

Mount Hope Place, 65 feet west of Walton Avenue, to move a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling to One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 65 feet west of Walton Avenue; David L. Woodall of 469 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,337 Broadway, new store front; Rebecca Jones, premises, owner; John Bulley, architect; cost, $125.

No. 310 West Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; estate of Charles Fagan of 105 West Eleventh Street, owner; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes the payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, March 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, 947, e s, 24.11x100; Franklin Burr to Stephen McPartland, (R S $5, mtg $23,000)..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 945, e s, 25x100; Adolia Sarles to Stephen McPartland, (R S $10, mtg $25,000)..... 1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 150 ft n of William St, 25x87.6; Angelina Cioffi to Marie Dei Balso, (mtg $5,000, R S $2)..... 1

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x 70; Louis Tudkoff to Isaac Kleinfeld, (R S $2.50, mtg $37,500)..... 40,000

AVENUE D, n w corner of 4th St, 19x80; Joseph Broadman to Samuel Goldberg, (R S $3, mtg $12,000)..... 100

AVENUE D, w s, 19 ft n of 4th St, 22x 80; Joseph Broadman to Samuel Goldberg, (R S $6.50, mtg $8,000)..... 100

BANK ST, s w corner of Waverley Place, 19.5x66x19.8x75; Annie A. and Lefferts Strebeigh to John Davis, (mtg $12,180, R S $3)..... 100

BELMONT AV, s w corner of 183d St, 75x100; Emile Coletti to Simon T. Stern, (R S $6.50)..... 1

BLEECKER ST, 223, e s, 22x75x21.8x75; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Nathan Navasky, (R S $6.50, mtg $8,000).. 1

BOSTON ROAD, or Avenue, s w corner of 168th St, 51.3x100; George J. Kelly to Frederick Meyer, (R S $21, mtg $45,000) 1

BRIGGS AV, s e, 450 ft e of 4th St, 25x 211x25x211.5, William's Bridge; Harry V. Morgan, referee, to the New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, (R S $5)..... 3,000

CHARLTON ST, 99, 25x100; David and Joseph Ravitch to Simon Shapiro..... 17,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135, n s, 26x90; Arthur R. Townsend and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $18)..... 12,750

DOMINICK ST, 51, n s, 19x75; Louisa Golden to Hanna L. Dooner, (R S $11.50) 1

EAST BROADWAY, n e corner of Pike St, 55.5x40.9x55.2x40.4, with alley on e s; Nathan Roggen to David Shaff and another, (R S $34, mtg $25,000).... 59,000

ELTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of 153d St, 25x100; Anton Kromm to Frederick A. Clipp and wife, (R S $5, rerecorded)..... 1

ESSEX ST, n w s, 102.6 ft n e of Rivington St, 22.6x89x22.6x88.11; Abraham Siegel to Harris Elias, (mtg $16,000, R S $2)..... 23,000

FOX ST, n e s, 215 ft n of 167th St, 25x 100; Manuel Davidson to Henry W. Holtgrewe, (R S $4, mtg $2,000)..... 4,000

HENRY ST, 130, s s, 23.10x100; Charles Remsen and another, executors, to Adolph A. Hunowitch, (R S $21)..... 21,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 40 ft s of Home St, 22.6x87.6; William Crockett to Charles Lindner, (R S $4, mtg $7,000)..... 11,000

JEFFERSON AV, s w corner of Jonas Av, 50x100; Edenwald Land Company 13 of Edenwald to V. S. Sprague..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 93d St, runs n 61.8z e 1x s 0.5x e 19x s 61.4 to street x n 20, (error;) Frieda Hart to Annie Kemble..... 30,000

LOTS 19, 20, 21, 24, and 25, map of estate of Benjamin Richardson; Elizabeth Corlie Fannie E. Lawrence, guiltclaim..... 1

LOTS 19, 20, 21, 24, and 25, map of estate of Benjamin Richardson; James Gaunt and another to Fannie E. Lawrence, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

LOTS 24 and 25, map of estate of Benjamin Richardson, near King's Bridge; Fannie E. Lawrence and another to Joseph H. Kernochan, (R S 50 cents, mtg $12,000)..... 1

MONROE ST, 88, n s, 25x100; Banned Friend to Ferdinand Funk, (R S $30, mtg $20,000)..... 1

PARK AV, 1,126, w s, 40x87.7x irregular; Fannie Faik to George L. Felt, (R S $25, mtg $25,000)..... 1

PECK SLIP, 9, n e s, 20.8x75.7x21x73.6; Charles Michael, executor, &c., to David Gordon, (mtg $6,000, R S $4)..... 9,575

RUTGERS ST, 26, 25x84.7; Urry Goodman to Davis Rosenkrantz, (mtg $28,000, R S $11.50)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 25x102.1x25x101.4; William Schmidt to Elizabeth K. Buhler, (R S $6, mtg $15,000)..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 310.5 ft n of 166th St, 19.8x50.5; Charles Hohl to Emily Lyon, widow, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,500)..... 7,650

VESEY ST, s s, 175.1 ft w of Church St, 23x85; August Selltitz to Bernhard Freund, (R S $10)..... 1

VESEY ST, s s, 175.1 ft w of Church St, 24.9x81.5; August Selltitz to Bernhard Freund, (R S $10, mtg $40,000)..... 1

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 50x150; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to John T. Delaney, (R S $4)..... 4,000

WALTON AV, w s, 113.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 117.11x82x115.11x82; Jane Kenn to James Kenn, (R S $6)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 88.10 ft s of 173d St, 29x80; Gertrude Abrahams to Nellie A. Murphy, (R S $4.50)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, 546, w s, 21.10x75x irregular; Caroline H. Crowell to Mary M. Stewart, 1-6 part, and all title, (part mtg $8,000, R S $3)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, 546, w s, 21.10x75x irregular; Mary M. Smith to Mary M. Stewart, 1-6 part, (R S $2.50, part mtg $8,000)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, 546, w s, 21.10x75x irregular; Ida S. Lockwood to Mary M. Stewart, 1-6 part, (part mtg $8,000, R S $3)..... 1

3D AV, 2,066, 25x88.10x25x88.9; John E. Hoffman to John and Mathias Haffen, (R S $5)..... 13,000

3D AV, 1,343, e s, 18.6x75; 3d Av, 1,345, e s, 19.9x75; Louis Harris to Charles J. Obermayer, (R S $10, mtg $25,000)..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 135th St, 30.11x100; Max G. Heidelberg to George L. Felt, (R S $20, mtg $40,000)..... 1

8TH AV, 286, e s, 24.8x100; Oberlin M. Carter to Lorenzo D. Carter, quitclaim.. 10,000

8TH AV, 2,376, e s, 25x100; Ernest Meckenbach to Cora E. Bronner, (R S $15, mtg $21,000)..... 100

9TH AV, 855 to 861, and 402 and 404 East 59th St, s w corner, 100.5x125x irregular; John J. Jones and another, trustees, to Henry Kellus, (R S $149)..... 149,000

9TH AV, 857, 20x100; Henry Kellus to Louis Kempner, (mtg $27,000, R S $11.50)..... 100

9TH AV, 855, 16x100; Henry Kellus to Charles J. Krochle, (mtg $15,000, R S $4.50)..... 100

9TH AV, 861, s w corner of 56th St, 26.5x 100; Henry Kellus to Theresa Abelson, (R S $20, mtg $53,000)..... 100

9TH AV, 859, w s, 20x100; Henry Kellus to Theresa Abelson, (R S $14.50, mtg $24,000)..... 100

9TH AV, 694, e s, 25.1x100; Pauline Greff and another, executors, to Adolph Bach, (R S $13, mtg $10,030)..... 22,750

16TH ST, 150 ft e of 16th St, 150x 114, Wakefield; Harry V. Morgan, referee, to Martha C. Bergman, (R S $2) 2,006

2D ST, s s, 201.8 ft w of 1st Av, runs s 61.9z s e 41.8x s 44.7x w 75.8x n w 56.3 x n e 10.2x n 57.9 to street x e 33.4; Julius B. Fox to Wolf Aaron, (mtg $97,500, R S $17)..... 1

4TH ST, 22, s s, 25x91; Frank O. Norman to Sopho P. B. Shropshire, (R S $1.) ½ part..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 225 ft s e of 3d Av, 28.6x103.3; P. Henry Dugro to Mary Hanse..... 41,000

14TH ST, n e s, 225 ft s e of 3d Av, 28.6x103.3; Mary Hanse to P. Henry Dugro, (mtg $20,000, R S $2)..... 5,000

109TH ST, n e s, 206.3 ft n w of 10th Av, 18.9x91.11; Mary J. Trolan to Denis J. Trolan, (R S $5)..... 6,000

20TH ST, s s, 412 ft w of 2d Av, 22x½ block; Wayside Day Nursery to Adolf Meckel and another, executors, &c.; 14,500

21ST ST, 51 to 55 West, 46x98.8; Fannie E. L'Hommedieu to Charles H. L'Hommedieu, guardian, (R S $60)..... 60,000

22D ST, 262 West, 25x98.9; Osias Kanner to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $28,000, R S $10)..... 1

26TH ST, 50 West, 15.9x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Mary J. Sandford, (R S $18, mtg $12,000)..... 1

27TH ST, 131 West, 25x98.9; John B. Sweet and another, heirs, &c., to Abraham Manheimer, (R S $13)..... 13,000

37TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of 7th Av, 14x98.9; Ehrick Farmly to John McDonald, (R S $13)..... 1

37TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of 7th Av, 14x98.9; John McDonald to William E. Finn, (R S $13)..... 1

46TH ST, 210 West, 20x100.5; Sidney Roey to Caroline Rullman, (R S $3, mtg $20,000)..... 100

52D ST, n s, 506.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.5; Lillias M. Pirie, widow, to Adolph Paskowitz and wife, (R S $6, mtg $8,500)..... 14,500

51ST ST, 224 East, 17.8x99.4x19.4x98.10; Adolph J. Reinold and Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,000)..... 3,100

51ST ST, 222 East, 17.8x98.10x19.4x107.4; Ernstein Gotze, widow, to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $6.50)..... 1

51ST ST, 222 East, 17.8x98.10x19.4x107.4; 51st St, 224 East, 17.8x90.4x19.4x98.10; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $13)..... 1

51ST ST, 222 East, 17.8x98.10x19.4x107.4; 51st St, 224 East, 17.8x90.4x19.4x98.10; Jonas Weil and another to Jacob Selder and another, (R S $25)..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.7 x25x103.8; Henry Kellus to Lizzie Bogner, (R S $25.50)..... 1

61ST ST, 235 West, 25x100.11; Leo M. Klein to George L. Felt, (R S $23)..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 142 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x100.5; Herman Landecker and another, executors, to Luder Reinken, (R S $18.50)..... 18,250

63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Sidney G. Bedell to Henry Grasman, (R S $2, mtg $4,500)..... 1

63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Thomas Schmidt and wife to Sidney G. Bedell, (R S $2, mtg $4,500). 1

70TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21x100.5; Caroline Freidenberg to Union Trust Company of New York, (R S $42). 42,000

70TH ST, 315 East, 21.3x100.5; City Real Estate Company to Carrie Furth, (R S $8, mtg $16,000)..... Exch.

72D ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Adolph Sohst and wife to Amelia Freeman, (mtg $6,000, R S $3)..... 100

73D ST, 148 West, 20x102.2; David A. De Lima to Mayer Michaels, ½ part, (R S $2.50, mtg $14,000)..... 1

78TH ST, 164 East, 25x102.2; Aaron Wolf to Osias Kanner, (mtg $20,500, R S $13.50)..... 1

96TH ST, 138 West, 31x100.8; Isadore H. Dix to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, trust deed, all liens, (R S $7)..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Amelia Freeman to Adolph Sohst and wife, (R S $10, mtg $18,000)..... 1

100TH ST, 60 West, 25x100.11; William Buhler to Oscar Duryea, (R S $8.50, mtg $19,000)..... 100

105TH ST, 69 West, 32x100.11; Nellie A. Murphy to Albert L. Lowenstein, (R S $12, mtg $23,000)..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 275x— to 107th St; Douglas Grant and another, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, quitclaim..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Fabio D'Alessio to Giuseppe Matranga, (mtg $12,000, R S $3)..... 14,437

109TH ST, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 14.8x 100.10; Louisa Lomonte to Teresa Avitabile, (R S $1)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 125.5x 100.11x irregular; George L. Felt to Fanny Falk, (R S $100, mtg $165,000).. 1

114TH ST, 22 West, 18x100.11; Mary Miller to Rosa Franklin, (mtg $15,250, R S 50 cents)..... Exchange

114TH ST, n s, 407.5 ft e of Lenox Av, 27.6x100.11; Adolph Baischun to Max Bassebuhr, (R S $6, mtg $25,000)..... 1

130TH ST, n s, 366.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Annie A. Strebeigh and another to John Davis, (R S $17)..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 45x 99.11x irregular; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Charles E. Picken, (R S $17)..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John Davis to Agnes M. Strebeigh, (R S $11.) all liens..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John Davis to Annie A. Strebeigh, all liens, (R S $11)..... 100

142D ST, n s, 320 ft w of Broadway, 15x 99.10; Frank T. Kee to Charles W. Rau, (R S $3.50, mtg $8,850)..... 12,000

152D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x115.5x27.11x133; Isabella M. Meeks to Mary A. McNamara, (R S $2, all liens re-recorded)..... 1

152D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x 145.5x27.11x133; Mary A. McNamara to Harris B. Goldman, (R S $1, mtg $17,500)..... 1

153D ST, 629 East, 25x100; James F. Meehan to John S. Tobin, (R S $5, mtg $13,000.) re-recorded..... Exch.

158TH ST, 515 West, 20x99.11; Mary E. Mass to Phoebe M. Mitchell, (R S $1, mtg $6,110)..... 100

165TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, 26x96.7x 19.3x98.3; John Haffen and another to John E. Hoffman, (R S $5)..... 16,000

168TH ST, s w corner of Grand Boulevard, 44.11x24.6x irregular; Albert L. Lowenstein to Nellie A. Murphy, (R S $7.50)... 1

168TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 71.1; Charles J. Obermayer to Louis Harris, (R S $7.50, mtg $8,500)..... Exch.

186TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x61.1x50x60.4; Harris B. Goldman to Nellie F. Cantwell, (R S $2, mtg $2,240;) taxes, &c..... 1

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBIA ST, 99, n w s, 25x75; Thomas J. Carleton to Christian D. Reem and wife, 17 years..... $700

COURTLANDT AV, 556; Christian Kuhner to Carl Kuhner and another, 5 years. 840

FRANKLIN ST, 42; Sophia Hirschfeld to Gretsch & Both, 1 year..... 1,300

LEWIS ST, 253, south corner of 8th St; Peter Rogan to V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company 2 years..... 423

ORCHARD ST, 1; Israel Block to Michael Lessler, 5 years..... 684

PEARL ST, 87, and 89, and 54 and 56 Stone St; Franklin A. Wilcox to William G. Critchley, 1 year..... 7,500

RIVINGTON ST, 237; John McNulty to Louis Schaeffler, 10 years 5 months..... 1,800

TREMONT AV, 719; Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, F. and A. M., to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General, United States of America, 5 years..... 1,080

WESTCHESTER AV, 808; Henry Hachemeister to Minnie Heck, 3 years.....$300

WILLIS AV, 356; Jacques Ballin to Charles Detzen, 5 years..... 900

2D AV, 1,216, e s; Cornelia B. De Peyster to Philip Ullman, 5 years..... 800

2D AV, 2,340, n e corner of 120th St; Emma Griessman to Mary Doyle, 3 years..... 756

3D AV, 1,270; Mary H. Tompkins to Peter Ringler, 3 years..... 1,260

8TH AV, 988; Eugene A. Hoffman to John J. Healy and another, 5 years.....$3,300

8TH AV, 2,163 and 2,165; Frederick P. Forster to Wilbur E. Cushman, 5 years. 4,400

8TH AV, 407; David Silberstein to Morris Weisbart, 5 years..... 2,700

167TH AV, 620; George Spohr to Charles Frass, 5 years..... 600

3D ST, 75 East; Samuel Bloom and another to Joseph Berliant, 3 years..... 3,400

12TH ST, 61 East, and Broadway, 826; Jacob Hirsh to Morris Gelb, 4 11-12 years from Feb. 1, 1901..... 1,332

22D ST, 539 West; Seth H. Bevins to Sugar Loaf Dairy Company, 5¼ years. 2,000

14TH ST, 15 East; Frank J. Nealis, referee, to G. B. Underwood Inspirator Company, 1 year..... 900

109TH ST, 325 East; Angelo Nese to Antonio Grippo, 4 11-12 years from Feb. 1, 1901..... 168

118TH ST, 318 and 320 West; John Reilly to John H. Paten and another, 10 years. 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Wolf, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 2d St, s s, 201.8 ft w of 1st Av, runs s 61.9z s e 41.8z s 44.7x w 75.8z n w 56.3z s e 10.2x n e 57.9 to street x e 33.4 to beginning, instalments, 6 per cent.....$15,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 9th Av, 860, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 9th Av, 861, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,500

AVITABILE, Teresa, to Laura F. Bradhurst; 109th St, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

BACH, Adolph, to Katie Wendel; 9th Av, 694, due June 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

BEALS, John D., to Mary J. Price; Tremont Av, n s, Lots 59 and 60 and n e ½ of Lot 58, on map of 71 lots, Kingsland Heights, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 2,700

BOGNER, Lizzie, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 56th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

BOGNER, Lizzie, to Catharine Eckert; 56th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 7,000

BROCKWAY, Albert L., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92d St, 317 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

BRONNER, Cora E., to Ernest Meckenbach; 8th Av, 2,376, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

BUHLER, William, to Atlantic Trust Company; 100th St, 69 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

BUHLER, William, to Atlantic Trust Company; 100th St, 67 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

BUHLER, William, to Archibald A. McGlashan and another, trustees; 100th St, 65 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

BUHLER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 100th St, 63 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

BUHLER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 100th St, 61 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

COOPER, John A., to Harry O. Dummer; 72d St, 446 East, due Oct. 4, 1901..... 500

DOYLE, Mary, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 2,340, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

LANDAUER, Julius, to Bruno Benziger; Elizabeth St, 100, 5 years..... 21,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; Christopher St, 135, 1 year, 6 per cent... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; Christopher St, 135, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

MANDEL, Adolf, to American Mortgage Company; 20th St, s s, 412 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 11,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and Harris Moran to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Pearl St, s s, 87.6 to City Hall Place, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MANHEIMER, Abraham, to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and its Vicinity; 127th St, 163 West, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 10,000

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Caroline Friedenberg; 47th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, with right of way from 47th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MARALLAN, William F., and another to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MILLER, Charles R., to George F. Gifford; 185th St, n s, 1,668 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,750

MILLER, Charles R., to George F. Gifford; 185th St, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,750

MILLER, Charles R., to Harriet Balcom; 185th St, n s, 183.4 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,750

MULLAN, George V., and M. A. Agatha Martin to Abraham P. Cox, Jr.; 82d St, 202 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NAETHING, William H., and another to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Cortlandt St, s s, 49.5 ft w of Church St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

NAVASKY, Nathan, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Bleecker St, 223, instalments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

NIERENGARTEN, Marie, to Ernestine Einstein Brewing Company; 7th Av, 389, store, &c., lease, demand, 6 per cent.... 1,000

OBEL, Peter S., to Amelia E. Paulison; Vyse Av, w s, 450 ft s of Charlotte Place, 3 years..... 3,500

OESTERREICHER, Maria, and another to Mary F. Kammerer; 56th St, 158 East, 3 years..... 10,000

O'REILLY, Dominic, to Bowery Savings Bank; 138th St, 612 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

PICKEN, Charles E., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 137th St, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

POLLACK, David, and others to Hyman Sonn and others; 98th St, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, due April 15, 1901, 6 per cent.. 4,000

POLLACK, David, and Abraham Glickman to William Pennington; 98th St, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 18,000

PRATT, Caroline A., to Richard J. Couch; 20th St, 218 and 220 East, leasehold, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

RANFT, Louis, to the Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company; Sheriff St, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, saloon lease, demand..... 3,000

ROTH, Uslena, to Mary A. Myers; St. Lawrence Av, w s, 258.3 ft s of West Farms Road, 1 year..... 300

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Guy Goodman; Rutgers St, 26, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SCHAEFFLER, Louis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Rivington St, 227, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 450

SCHIEFFELIN, Edgar, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 34th St, 323 East, 3 years..... 6,000

SCHNEIBEL, Bernard J., to Philip Lahm and wife; Trinity Av, e s, 170 ft n of 161st St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent.... 1,200

SCHLESSEL, Nathan, to A. S. Weeks; Division St, 59, 5 years..... 16,000

SCHREINER, George, to German Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 406 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 21,000

SCHREINER, George, to German Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 434 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 21,000

SCHREINER, George, to German Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 378 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 21,000

SCHREINER, George, to German Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 21,000

SEIDER, Jacob, and Morris Stolar to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 51st St, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av; also, 51st St, s s, 277.8 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

SHAFF, David, and Samuel J. Silberman to Nathan Roggen; East Broadway, n e corner of Pike St, with use of alley, 3 years..... 15,000

SHAPIRO, Simon, to David and Joseph Ravitch; Charlton St, 96, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SHROPSHIRE, Sopho P. B. and Ralph F., to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 4th St, 22 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 95,000

SILBERSTEIN, Solomon, to Henry Katzenberg; 2d Av, w s, 60 ft n of 39th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

SMITH, Anna M. and Adeline A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 218 Eldridge St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,500

STERN, Simon T., to Emile Coletti; Belmont Av, s w corner of 183d St, 2 years.. 3,250

STEWART, Mary M., to Mary M. Smith and others; West Broadway, 546, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,500

STEWART, Mary M., to Broadway Savings Institution; West Broadway, 546, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

TRAVIS, Mary and Charles E., to John P. Leo; 146th St, 429 West, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 1,100

WEIL, Robert and Leah A. P., to Archibald A. McGlashan and another; 77th St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

WEINERT, Fedor, to the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company; 1st Av, e s, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, s s, 158 ft n of 168th St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 60,000

WILLIS, Josephine G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 39 West 29th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 11,500

WILNER, Ray., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 1222 St, s s, 201 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company.$27,101

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, trustee..... 9,015

BELL, Enoch C., to Helen W. De Ronde.. 5,000

DE GONZALEZ, Matilde R., to Amelia V. Gonzalez..... 1,000

DIEHL, Annie, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 8,000

GILL, Mary S., to Frederick P. Forster.. Nom.

HART, Frieda, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 4,500

HOYT, Frederick M., to Edwin Baldwin, trustee, &c..... 20,000

KLEIN, Leo M., to Henry L. Felt..... Nom.

KRETSCHER, Lukas J., to Christina Montag..... Nom.

PERELBERG, Morris, and Jacob Fritz to Jacob Fischel..... Nom.

SCHWAB, Bella, and Theresa Cohn to American Mortgage Company..... 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Archibald A. McGlashan, guardian, &c..... 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Louise R. Gorham..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sarah Welt-Kakels..... 10,000

VAN CORTLANDT, Augustus, to Aaron O. Whaley..... 2,000

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Frieda Schellitzer..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St, 43.8x77.8; Patrick White & Sons against Johanna Bauman and others, owners; Thomas M. Smith & Co., contractors..... 280

8TH AV, 424 and 426; Henry C. Bubling against Charles J. Appell, owner; George I. Weiss, contractor..... 332

22D ST, 30 East; the Geneva Electric Equipment and Construction Company against Thomas F. Coghlan, owner; John W. Stevens and others, contractors. 189

111TH ST, n e corner of 8th Av, 55x100; John Holl against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, as attorney and contractor..... 850

111TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 120x100; John Holl against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, as attorney and contractor..... 850

112TH ST, 306 and 308 West; John Holl against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, as attorney and contractor. 850

123TH ST, n s, 143.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.2x99.11; Justus I. Wakelee and Annie B. Sedgwick against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner;

Real Estate at Auction.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1000 YEAR LEASEHOLD
OF THE PROPERTY
NO. 159 FRONT STREET.

A 4-story office building fronting on three Streets—Maiden Lane, Front, and Fletcher Sts.; ground 51x41; will be sold by order of Supreme Court at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Wednesday, Mch. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, by CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auct., 141 B'way.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE SITE OF THE SEA VIEW HOTEL, OAK BLUFFS, COTTAGE CITY, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Comprising about two acres of land, with a frontage of over 2,000 feet on the Bluffs; situated at the head of the Steamboat Landing, and being the most advantageous location for a successful Summer hotel on the Island. Full particulars of GEORGE H. BROWN, 434-438 Tremont Building, Boston.

"BURNSIDE"

For seventy years the Summer residence of the late William C. Wallace, of Newark, is offered for sale, with about 35 acres of land, or part thereof. The house is large and surrounded by thrifty old trees, with pleasant views, walks and drives, and fronting on macadamized road —one mile from Chatham Station and one and three-quarters from Summit Station on the Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars and permits address EDWARD H. LUM, Chatham, N. J., or 763 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Attractive country property, Milford, Conn., near Long Island Sound; modern dwelling, 18 rooms; 7 acres ground; stables, cottage, chicken house; fine garden, fruit and shade trees; town water; telephone service; near railroad station and trolley; boating, fishing, and bathing; price reasonable; will be rented fully furnished. Apply to H. H. Cammann & Co., 51 Liberty St.

For Sale—On the shore, Byram Point, Colonial style house, all improvements; stable, (50 feet.) boat house, dock, bath house, beach, 7 minutes from station, 39 minutes from Grand Central Depot; the place must be seen to be appreciated. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale—A beautiful estate in Eastern Connecticut; plenty of land, good buildings; an ideal location for an ideal country home; on high hill half mile from railroad and trolley; fine view; fine roads; will sell very low to close estate. C. D. Geer, Central Village, Conn.

For Sale—Desirable residence, Saugerties-on-Hudson; 10 rooms, bath, furnace, city water; lot, 75x150; fine view Catskills; access boat, train. Whitaker & Fiero, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, Middletown, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

For Sale—25 acres fruit and stock farm; price, $10,000 cash; no exchange. Address Box 45 Ulster Park, N. Y.

For Sale—125 acres fruit and stock farm; price, $10,000 cash; no exchange. Address Box 45, Ulster Park, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Mennetto Hills Farm, Plainview, L. I.—165 acres, 90 clear; house 11 rooms, barn, and several outbuildings; two ponds and orchard; nicely located; one hour from city. For particulars, address owner, A. A. Leverich, 449 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Telephone 1,073 Bedford.

Three-story corner dwelling at Whitestone; will rent for $25 per month, or sell for $4,000; $250 cash, balance long mortgage; ten rooms; all improvements; 3 minutes from depot; 30 minutes from city. Baker, 157 West 23d St. Telephone 1086—18th.

For Sale, Cheap—House with 8 rooms, stable, and wagon house; 2 acres of land; much fruit; in good condition; price $3,500. R. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4,5 & 6 rooms wi h bath.

All light, airy and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.

OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

STORES TO RENT.
1ST AV., NO. 1,480, CORNER 77TH ST.
3D AV., NO. 1,310, CORNER 75TH ST.
GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
3D AV., NO. 1,320, NEAR 73TH ST.
75TH ST., NO. 117, NEAR 3D AV.
ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 17TH ST., 2 LOFTS
S. E. JACOBS, 133 B'WAY.

A.—
82 AND 84 CENTRE ST.

Whole building, being store, two lofts, and good cellar; size 42x70; wired for electric light; boiler for steam heating.
JAS. BOYD, 12 Franklin St.

5th Av., 537, 44th and 45th Sts., large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor, suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN; 5,000 SQ. FEET.; GOOD LIGHT
ELEVATOR. STEAM HEAT & POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.

Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave.

A.—721 3d Av., cor. 45th St.—Store and basement; for many years occupied for groceries; rent $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

The five-story storehouses, 8 and 10 Gouverneur Lane, to rent, together or separately; rent reasonable.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

Lofts, 30x114, steam heat, power, elevator service; two stores, 30 rooms for hotel or restaurant; also house, 12 rooms, $60 month, and store, with rooms, $30. Particulars 202 Broadway, Room 1, after 2.

CENTRE ST., S. E. CORNER LEONARD.
Offices, stores, warerooms; finest light; very high ceilings. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT. Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, No. 135 Broadway.

LARGE STORES.
Steam heat, hot-water supply; first-class location, 116th St., 8th Av.; suitable for almost any business. Apply J. W. Hazlett, 235 West 116th.

CORNER 8TH AV. AND 58TH STREET.
4-story building, with good store.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Cor. B'way and 44th St.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Lofts to Let.—Large light lofts, suitable for manufacturing or any other business; southwest corner of Dey and Greenwich Sts., facing square; reasonable rent.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

111 Chambers St.—Lofts, first, second, and third, together or separate; 25x70; key on second. Owner, William Bridge, 188 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LOFTS. Big, (25x125.) light, and cheap.
LOFTS. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.
R. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

$25.—Two-story corner store and dwelling or offices; junction Morris, 3d Avs. and 139th St. Gustaveson.

43 John St., near Nassau, to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman Street.

Four lofts to let, 50x110 each; strong building. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Business Property Wanted.

WANTED SO. OF CANAL ST.
60,000 SQ. FT.; LONG LEASE;
LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO.
INCORPORATED.
13 to 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

We have a grand business property, suitable for coal, lumber &c., six acres, fine dock, 100 feet long; in splendid location. Person with a little capital can make fortune. Price $15,000. This is worth careful investigation to any hustling business man. One side of property bounded by main thoroughfare, the other water front; 35 minutes from New York on the Sound.

We have a fine new block, 2 stores and 4 flats, in fine location in New Rochelle. Rental $1,400. Price $13,000. This is a choice investment.

We also have a nice cottage, nine rooms; all improvements, lot 50x150; five minutes from station. Price $4,500.

Do you want a fine 11-room house, with all improvements; new stable and carriage house, lot 90x150, in fine location, for $6,500, on easy terms?

We have a fine 10-room cottage, with all improvements; nicely situated, with stable and carriage house, lot 75x305, abundant fruit, for $7,500. These properties are all choice and are bargains.

Give your order early and we will build you a pretty cottage costing only $8 to $15 monthly. 40 minutes from Grand Central; express train service monthly rate 11 cents; high, healthy ground; free from coast dampness; grand views; fine drives, good fishing, and suitable for Summer residence, saving you vacation expenses. Smith, 28 World Building. Also limited number of clear lots, $75 upward.

Ten-room house, barn, new chicken house, and five acres ground.

117 acres of land, with 17 room house, barn; fifteen acres woodland, near station. Will sacrifice for cash or easy terms. Call. Wm. Heurer, owner, 941 Columbus Av., (cor. 106th.)

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

For Rent and Sale—The best houses in New Rochelle, Larchmont, and vicinity. F. F. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Post Office, New Rochelle.

Westchester County Farms and Country Seats.
ABRAM HYATT & CO., 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

For Sale or Will Let.—Beautiful 8-room cottage, Mount Vernon; lot 40x105. 225 West 133d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IDEAL HOUSES, ETC.,
FOR RENT.
Attractive 4-story American Basement Dwelling,
NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.
Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 140th St. Elevated.
RENT, $1,000.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
147TH ST., 630 WEST.
NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE; INDIANA LIMESTONE; WIDE AREA IN FRONT; BROAD VIEW OF HUDSON; BOATING, BATHING FACILITIES CONVENIENT. APPLY 632.

46TH ST., 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-story brownstone house, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

45th St., Between 6th Av. and Broadway.—Four-story Colonial dwelling; $1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

$1,500 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

4th Avenue, 425, near 29th Street; central location; very desirable four-story English basement dwelling house; 16 rooms; good repair; advantageous terms to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises or to Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad Street.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS. 335 Broadway.

35th St., between Madison and Park Avs., 4-story brownstone dwelling house, unfurnished. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

To Let—Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath; stables, fruit; one hour out in centre of island; healthy location; rent for long season, $2,250. W. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE BROADWAY,
101ST ST., S. W. COR. BROADWAY.

An ideal location, on the upper west side, and a house that will appeal to seekers of commodious rooms.
THE SUITES CONSIST
of seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements, electric light, elevator, telephone and all night service.

RENTS $800 PER ANNUM.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.
OR
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
211 West 116th St.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
Fine apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
B'way, cor. 44th.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

MANHATTAN AVE. 386 (Near 116 St.)

six large rooms, bath, all improvements, $26-$28.

HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 W. 116 St.

AN A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

A.—THE TUXEDO, 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent, on premises.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

BELLA,

48 E. 28th St.
First-class apartment, $1,400.00; heat, light, and elevator service.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making. French polishing; carpets cleaned and laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS; 362 East 72d St.

128th St., 40 West.—Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator; latest improvements; rent $55. Inquire of janitor.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Unfurnished bachelor apartments in private house. Call, after 10 A. M., No. 19 West 48th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

For Rent and for Sale.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

POMFRET, CONN.

To let, fully furnished House, with Stable; cool situation; abundance of water; good drainage. Geo. M. Lowry, Agent, Pomfret Centre, Conn.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
'Cape Cod.) Harwich, Mass.; furnished; homelike; bathrooms, running water, fireplaces, &c. Circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

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Staten Island Property.

24 A., 600 ft. on Lower Bay, deep water; 16 A., 422 ft. on Sound, 12 A., 500 on R. R., 3 minutes to depot; 1 A., large house, barn, and shop; macadam roads; bathing, fishing, and sailing. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Staten Island properties for sale or rent. Moffatt & Schwab, Tompkinsville, S. I.; 56 Wall St., New York.

Modern houses all parts of Staten Island to let and for sale. Cornelius Kieft, 50 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.A.

TO RENT.

First-class apartments, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, extra large and light, with steam heat, gas ranges, open plumbing, hot water supply and uniformed hall service. In the NORTHPORT, 74 West 103d St., and SOUTHPORT, 51 Manhattan Ave., both corners, or 69 WEST 97TH ST. Only first-class parties with best of references desired, but special pains will be taken to make such comfortable. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

A.—A.—New and thoroughly modern apartments, consisting of 6 rooms, (including corner;) rents, $60-$68, and 4 rooms, rents, $40-$43, in the HESPERUS.
S. E. corner 118th St. and Manhattan Av., (exclusive) neighborhood; all extra large, light, spacious courts; electric light; telephones in each suite; mail chutes; elevator running day and night; elaborate hall, with service.

133d St., No. 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

117th St. 360-366 West, near Morningside Park. Handsomely decorated flat; six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, private surroundings, near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated station; $27; references.

A.—7-room flat; $22; largest, cheapest, lightest, extra wide; bath, improvements; hot water supply. Agent, 2,595 8th Av., near 138th St.

Coal and Wood.

J. RHEINFRANK & Co
COAL & WOOD.
3D ST. E. R. 14TH ST. E. R.

Telephones: 14th St. Yard, 505 18th St
3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Long Branch, Elberon, Hollywood, Norwood Park.—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon; all ready for occupation in May. R. H. Woodward & Co., Long Branch.

Montclair.—Furnished or unfurnished; 14 rooms; large double piazza; elevation 400 feet; season, year, or longer. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3,308 John.

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30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BERKELEY,
Berkeley and Boylston Streets, Boston.

A modern hotel, adapted to permanent and transient guests. Easy of access to all parts of the city and suburbs. Electric cars pass the door. Cuisine unexcelled.
American or European Plan.
JOHN A. SHERLOCK.

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TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.

Flouret's, 18th St. & 5 Av. Service Ale. Tdh. Music, Banquet Rooms for parties.

Hotel Victoria, Service Ale. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

HEALY'S, 66th St. & Col. Av. Alc. Music 6:30-1.

Pabst Harlem, Largest & Finest Restaurant of its kind in America. 256 W. 125th St. Grand Band Eves. Alc. & Tdh.

Gaston 132 5th Av. 2 W. 39. French Cuisine, alc. tdh Lch. 50c. Din. $1. Hungarian Orchestra.

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Business Men's Dinner Alc Café. Lunch. B'way & Reade St.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Dorlon's Oyster House. 6 & 7 East 23d St. Open for breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Hotel Metropole, 42d St., B'way. Rathskeller & Palm Garden. Alc. Music.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Riccadonna's Celebrated Tdh. Rest., 31 W. 27 Bus. Men's Lch. 30c. Din. (wine) 60c

Ye Olde Tavern, 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.

Wallace's Fifth Av. & 19th St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest.

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.

Gonfarone 36 W. 8th St. French & Italian. Tdh. (wine,) 50c. Lunch, (wine,) 40c. Alc.

PLAVANO'S, 55 W. 35. Alc. Tdh. Lch. 40c. Din. 75c.

MANNING'S oyster & chop house, 104th & Col. Av.

NewArdin&Chaberty, 121-5W. 26. tdh. wine. 50

Huber's Wilhelmina, 7th Av. & 116. Tdh. Alc.

J. PECK. French Tdh., (wine,) 50c. 140 Fulton St

JACQUIN'S. 54 W. 24th St. Alc. Tdh. (wine) 55c.

STEPHANS, 78 & Col. Av. Tdh. Lch. 50c. Din. 75c

Au chat noir. 32 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine,) 50c.
Table d'Hote, (orchestra,) 75c. A la Carte at all hours.
And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

STAGE INSTRUCTION.

Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly and practically prepared for the professional stage at the Lawrence School of Acting, 106 West 42d Street, New York. Circulars on application to Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

PRIVATE SELTMAN'S SCHOOL

Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations

SENFTNER SCHOOL, 18 ASTOR PLACE.
Class and private instruction.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin Instruction.—Thorough, progressive, from beginning to the advanced stage, taught from principles of the greatest masters; all instruction private, either residence. Moderate terms. Joseph Goldstein's Violin Studio, 250 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

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Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (64th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 125-127 West 125th St. WALTZ

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. & Mrs. Maftal, 744 6th Av.

Pianos and Organs.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the WEBER TONE is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical skill that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Used but not abused.
Cheap because taken in exchange.
Pay what you please down.
Balance in monthly payments.
These chances too good to miss.

Bradbury ..	$100	Wheelock .	$165
N. England .	$110	Sohmer . .	$255
Sterling . . .	$120	Steinway .	$290
Weber	$190	Hardman .	$200

ANDERSON & CO.,
470 Fulton St., Elm Place, L Station.
BROOKLYN.

PEASE PIANOS

100 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly paymants; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Also full assortment of large uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

We have second-hand pianos, refitted and revarnished, worth from $90 up; the Harmonist is the best piano player in the market; higher in price than others, but the best. American Piano Mfg. Co., Seymour Building, 42d St. and 5th Av.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Beautiful Decker Upright Piano, $150.00, slightly used, in excellent condition, and fully warranted; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Co., 94 Fifth Av., N. Y.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75 Biddis's, 7 East 14th St.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$75 fine Knabe; new upright $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,514 3d Av.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

High-grade upright piano in first-class condition at sacrifice. Inquire of elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 528 West 43d St.

Summer Resorts.

"HOLLYWOOD"
WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Will open for reception of guests early in June.
With its new additions and extensive improvements, is pre-eminently the most magnificent hotel in its location, appointments and service on the Atlantic Coast.
Golf Links. Bathing Pavilion.
Office for booking is now open at No. 100 Broadway, 11th Floor, Room 10. Plans and full particulars can be obtained of R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager. (Telephone 5,323 Cortlandt.)

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Birds

Mate now. Breeding pair, $3.00. Breeding Cage, $1.75. Singing Canary, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Each warranted. Females, $1.00. All kinds Talking, Whistling, and Singing Birds. Birds sent everywhere in U. S. and Canada. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Free list all birds.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

WHENEVER YOU WISH TO PURCHASE
or sell a Dog, Cat,
or pet stock of any kind, advertise in

Field and Fancy,

The leading weekly of the papers devoted to high-class dogs, cats, and pet stock; on sale at all newsstands. Advertising rates on application to publication office, Rooms 408-409 Mail and Express Building, 203 Broadway, New York.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 40TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 289 Broadway, by virtue of a bill of sale executed and dated October 8th, 1900, by Adelbert Kraft, to the Karsch Brewing Co., will sell to-day at 10 o'clock, at Schuler's Hotel, Bayside Avenue and 35th Street, Whitestone Landing, Borough of Queens, all the right, title, and interest of Adelbert Kraft in and to one bar and back bar, two ice boxes, beer pumps, tables and chairs, bedroom furniture, and bedding. By order of the Karsch Brewing Co.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 10:30 A. M., public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, No. 111 West 31st St., Borough of Manhattan. By order of Att'ys for Mortgagees.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a complete line of trunks and leather goods.

Loans.

SALARIED PEOPLE'S LOAN CO., ROOM 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms. See them.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—CAPITAL SECURED
FOR INDUSTRIALS, MINES, RAILROADS.
BONDS GUARANTEED
in strongest New York financial institutions. EDWARD D. SNIFFEN, Manager, Washington Life Insurance Company, 141 Broadway.

A Good Investment—The Wyoming Cattle and Investment Company are offering shares at par; this is the safest and best-paying investment now on the market; write for particulars. D. H. Kooker, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

Bargain.—Old-established cigar store, having high-class trade; big profits. Place handsomely fitted up. Low rent; good neighborhood; sacrifice. (No agents.) 1,777 Madison Av., near 116th St.

Bakery and lunchroom, down town, close to Broadway; excellent day trade; easy rent; long lease to right party; controlled by owner of premises; no agents. K. Leonard, General Post Office, city.

Will sacrifice a good paying wholesale and retail fruit and vegetable business, with house, barn, &c., cheap. Apply F. F. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Post Office, New Rochelle.

Established bakery; account death; thickly settled neighborhood; wholesale, retail; three ovens. Mongruih's French Restaurant, 5 Barclay St.

Call on W. J. Lynch, 19 West 26th St., late with Sharp & Co., formerly of Hawkes & Co., London. Nobby garments; moderate prices.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

For Sale—The Atlantic Machine and Iron Works, 1,211 Arctic Av., Atlantic City, at a sacrifice if sold at once.

Wood mantels, stocks, for sale by maker, from $5 to $25. T. Vrasda, 157 East 128th St.

Two thousand dollars personal security. L, Box 152 Times.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE HOOK-ON
Dress Shield Fastener
NO SEWING. NO RIPPING.

Attached to any shield. Hooked in waist instantly. Send six cents (stamps) for sample set to the HOOK-ON MFG. CO., 102 BEEKMAN ST. For sale at all department stores.

I BUY OLD METAL

Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR

prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

CREDIT TO ALL.

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 Broadway. Take Elevator.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

BICYCLES & PHONOGRAPHS
EASY PAYMENTS.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 East 14th St. 802 3d Ave., near 49th St. 125 West 125th St.

FINE STATIONERY,
Including Morning Papers,
At half price.
EDWIN W. DAYTON,
650 Madison Av.,
Cor. of 60th St.
Tel. 643-79. Open evenings.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS RENTED
from $3.00 per month up,
by the manufacturers.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York,
Telephone 2080 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

All standard makes; repairs, and ribbons free. Sold half price. Telephone 1,338—Franklin. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER PURIFIED.

Through Link's Acorn Filters, 1,559 Broadway.

For Sale—Crockery and housefurnishing goods store; one of the best stands in Brooklyn; established 35 years; will sell or lease property. Address Robt. Le Roy, 342 19th St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamsen, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

At Eble's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

The Nation, from Volume 6 to present time, for sale or exchange for other books; clean and in perfect order; ready for binding. The Nation, Box 102 Times Office.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Baseball Calendar, Part I.; July-December, 1901. Thirty cents postpaid. Descriptive circular free. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Tires, wholesale and retail

MURPHY TRANSFERS TWO POLICE INSPECTORS

Walter L. Thompson and John Harley Exchange Commands.

West Side Residents Ask More Protection—Replevening of Gambling Implements.

Police Commissioner Murphy decided yesterday, "for the good of the service," to direct Inspectors Walter L. Thompson and John Harley, of the Fourth and Third Inspection Districts, respectively, to shift commands. Col. Murphy said that the change should not be taken as a reflection on either officer. Inspector Thompson has had charge of a section of the city which took in the "Tenderloin" and the Twenty-second Precinct, which just now is commanded by Capt. John J. Donohue, who is under a cloud and liable to charges—either disciplinary or criminal—for failing to suppress resorts where the law is habitually violated. His comment on his transfer was:

"Like a good policeman, I obey orders without criticising them."

Inspector Harley said that he regretted leaving a district which he had managed without trouble or falling into the bad graces of its residents.

Inspector Thompson will, from 8 A. M. today, look after the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth Precincts and the Fourth District Police Court. Inspector Harley will be responsible for the Ninth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-sixth Precincts, the Second and Seventh District Police Courts, and the Bicycle Squad. He will, unless superseded by the presence of a Deputy Chief or Col. Murphy, be the ranking police officer at all entertainments at the Madison Square Garden. Geographically, Inspector Thompson's command is from Fourteenth Street to Ninety-sixth Street on the east side of the Borough of Manhattan, and Inspector Harley will be on the west side, from Houston Street to Eighty-sixth Street.

Commissioner Murphy would not yesterday talk of his conferences and correspondence with District Attorney Philbin in relation to charges against Police Captains, which may be tried at Police Headquarters, or furnish bases for indictment by the Grand Jury. He said that he had not yet received from Capt. Chapman the information on which he will base an opinion in regard to City Magistrate Pool's action in discharging prisoners accused of felony, which furnished on Thursday a theme for oratory to First Deputy Commissioner Devery.

A committee of the West End Association, whose President is Cyrus Clark, called on Col. Murphy and asked for better police service and assurance of greater protection against depredators. The Commissioner promised to give proper consideration to the representatives of the committee and its demands for more patrolmen and an increased force of police bicyclists for the avenues.

While the conference was in progress, Assistant District Attorney Schurman called to discuss with Col. Murphy the accusations made against Capt. Donohue and other commanders and get his decision as to whether he will formulate charges and try the accused at the Central Office or let the cases go before the Grand Jury. As Mr. Schurman could not wait, this conference will be had at Police Headquarters to-day, when Mrs. Hamilton, who accuses Capt. Donohue's wardmen of taking police protection money, and who technically implicates their superior officer, will, at Col. Murphy's request, tell her story anew.

"As to the indictment or trial here of any Police Captain," said Col. Murphy, "I have nothing to say concerning progress made toward arriving at a definite conclusion. If the District Attorney chooses to make public the letter he wrote to me on the subject he can do so. I shall not make it public."

To meet the charge made by Justice Jerome that the Police Department opposed the giving up of gambling implements to be destroyed because the officials preferred to retain them to give their owners an opportunity to replevin them, Property Clerk A. J. Lalor sent a report to the Commissioner on gambling property delivered on replevin writs. This Col. Murphy declined to make public. It was, however, understood that it shows few cases where such property has been replevined, and that such delivery was solely in cases where there was a failure to convict the persons identified with the implements. There is a vast accumulation of gamblers' outfits in the Property Clerk's office, the last smashing up of such seizures having been in the days of Superintendent G. W. Wailing. Commissioner Murphy said he had no comment to make on the bill introduced at Albany to peralize the manufacture and sale of gambling implements.

Only one of the newly transferred Police Captains was "admonished" by Col. Murphy yesterday. He was Capt. Michael A. Foody, who succeeded Capt. Albertson in the Macdougal Street command. He was advised to do full police duty there.

SEVEN CAUGHT IN A RAID.

Committee of Fifteen Descend on an Alleged Poolroom on Bond Street.

An alleged poolroom, occupying the entire sixth floor of the building 42 and 44 Bond Street, was raided last night by the police of the Mercer Street Station under the direction of representatives of the Committee of Fifteen. Seven arrests were made, six of them on a warrant issued by Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions, and reading, "George Roe, Nos. 1 to 6." The building where the raid was made was formerly the Frank Leslie Building, but now bears a sign reading, "Morris Baer, owner and agent, 15 Cortlandt Street.

It was just before 6 o'clock when Robert Grier Monroe, one of the Committee of Fifteen, walked into the Mercer Street Station and placed the warrant before Capt. Thompson, who was sitting behind the desk. It was the Captain's first day at the station, he having been transferred there early yesterday morning. He read the warrant and appeared to be somewhat surprised. He immediately summoned a detail of patrolmen, and placing Sergt. Thompson in charge, ordered him to take the men and go with Mr. Monroe. On the way to the Bond Street building Superintendent McCullagh was picked up.

The raiders reached the building in a few minutes, and immediately went to the sixth floor and easily effected an entrance. They found the place occupied by about men. It was well fitted up, and there were numerous betting booths.

The police arrested the six men for whom the warrant is alleged to have been intended, and then arrested William Hart, who said he was twenty-six years old, and lives at 95 East Tenth Street. The police say that Hart was giving orders for destroying some of the apparatus in the place. The other men arrested when arraigned at the station house before Justice Jerome, who went there for the purpose, described themselves as Thomas Robertson, thirty years old, of 1,838 Lexington Avenue; Joseph Larkins, thirty-two years old, of 95 Macdougal Street; William O'Brien, thirty-two years old, of 12 Second Street; Thomas Burns, twenty-six years old, of 372 Manhattan Avenue; William Wall, forty-six years old, of 1,162 Sixth Avenue, and Joseph Boyle, thirty-two years old, of 328 Bowery. All the prisoners were held for a further hearing to-day. Hart in $2,500 bail and the others in $1,500 each. Late at night bail was furnished for Hart, Boyle, Wall, and Larkins.

The evidence on which the place was raided was secured by Detectives W. C. Andrews and J. C. Corleis of Superintendent McCullagh's staff.

Superintendent McCullagh, when asked concerning the raid, said:

"I had placed two of my men on guard at the building to prevent any tip being sent out. When Capt. Thompson and Col. Monroe were seen approaching the building a man, apparently on guard, attempted to press a botton to give the signal up stairs. One of my men prevented him, while the other man held the elevator. The raid was then made. Of the seven men arrested, four are charged with aiding and abetting and keeping a poolroom; two are dealers in 'Klondyke,' and one (Hart) is the alleged manager and proprietor."

EVIDENCE IN GAMBLING CASES.

District Attorney Confident It Will Result in Conviction of Certain Police Officials.

Much evidence concerning police protection of gambling houses has been obtained by District Attorney Philbin and Justice Jerome recently from the plain-clothes men who were caught in "Ridge" Levien's poolroom at 20 Dey Street at the time that resort was raided last month.

This evidence from these men, who have, it is asserted, made a clean breast of their knowledge of the matter, together with evidence gathered from players and employes captured in the various raids, will be laid before the Grand Jury, beginning next week, when the complaints in preparation by Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Gans against certain police officials will be ready for submission.

Among those police officers whose cases will go before the Grand Jury, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, are Capts Westervelt, Thomas, and Donohue. Capt. Albertson's case is under consideration and Capt. Herlihy's indictment has been regarded as a foregone conclusion in the Criminal Courts Building for weeks.

District Attorney Philbin Thursday afternoon left his office for New Jersey; taking Mr. Gans's brief relating to the duties and responsibilities of police officials with him. He will not return until Monday. He has every reason to believe that the evidence now in his possession against certain police officials will surely result in convictions.

Justice Jerome, sitting as a Magistrate, yesterday heard more testimony concerning George Brotherton's alleged proprietorship of the Old Glory Club, at 116 West Forty-second Street, twice raided in an effort to capture him. W. C. Adams, the owner of the house, swore that Brotherton was the lessee of the premises. Charles H. Easton, Mr. Adams's agent, testified that he had drawn the terms of the lease, that he knew there was a club in the building, and that Brotherton had often assured him that there was nothing wrong or irregular about the organization. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger moved that the complaint be dismissed for lack of evidence. Justice Jerome denied the motion. Mr. Unger then asked for a reduction of bail, which was also refused, and Brotherton went back to the Tombs.

CHAPMAN IN THE TENDERLOIN.

The Captain Visits All the Resorts and Closes Some Disorderly Houses.

Capt. Chapman's first night in the Tenderloin under the new régime was not marked by any of the pyrotechnic moves which have made him famous. With his wardman, William McGuire, who, with Wardman Wesley Hall, was transferred with him from Mercer Street, he made a tour of the precinct. He went up Broadway from Twenty-eighth Street at about 9 o'clock, visiting every hotel and theatre as far as Forty-second Street, and going into many resorts of questionable character. In these his mere appearance was sufficient to cause terror. Silence reigned while he remained, and as soon as he left there was a general exodus of the men and women at the tables, who half expected to find a platoon of police and a patrol wagon waiting at the door to carry them off.

The Captain's office at the station house was well filled with floral tokens when he resumed his sway shortly before 6 o'clock. When he turned out the policemen for their night tour, he told them in a short speech that he was glad to be back among them, that he would see that all had fair play, and that he would make no discriminations, but that if any one was found off his post, no influence could save him from a complaint.

As he left the station for his tour he told Wardmen Binnings and Beyer that there was a flathouse in West Twenty-eighth Street which he wanted sharply watched. He went to this flathouse, and then to two other reputed disorderly houses in Twenty-ninth Street, and told them to close up forthwith.

Police Captain Flood Praised.

The Rev. William K. McGowan, pastor of Grace Emmanuel Church, in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, last night called on Capt. Flood at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and commended the Captain on his activity and success in purifying the precinct. The clergyman said that the Captain had driven disorderly women from the streets of the precinct, and has attempted by strenuous methods to get rid of the flat and apartment thieves who for months have annoyed the residents of his precinct.

Metropolitan Police Bill on the Tapis.

Senator Platt, who returned from Washington yesterday, declined to discuss police legislation. The opinion prevailed, however, among the leaders who attended the meeting or the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, at 1 Madison Avenue, and the County Committee, at the United Charities Building, that a Metropolitan Police bill is being seriously considered. It is drawn very much on the line of the bill of 1857. At the same time, the State Constabulary bill has not been abandoned. Possibly something in the matter of police affairs will be determined upon at the conference of Republican leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day.

BUTCHERS MUST CLOSE EARLY.

Shops May No Longer Remain Open After 10 o'Clock on Sunday.

William J. Toner and H. M. Mateson, representing the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers, yesterday called on Deputy Chief Cortright at Police Headquarters to ask him to instruct the police to enforce the law requiring butchers to close their shops at 10 o'clock on Sunday mornings.

Mr. Toner called at the offce of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday and said that Deputy Chief Cortright had issued a general order to have the law enforced hereafter, beginning to-morrow. "We want the public to know that the shops will close at 10 o'clock on Sunday," he said, "so that they will get their orders in promptly."

Sunday's Mass Meeting Against Vice.

The mass meeting to protest against protected vice called for Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon is called a "Woman's Meeting" only because it is arranged for by a committee of women. The meeting will begin promptly at 3 P. M. Tickets have been freely distributed, but a general invitation is issued to the public. No admission is charged, and no collection will be taken, the expenses having been provided for by the women signing the call.

LEGAL NOTES.

PARTITION OF THE REMSEN ESTATE.—William Remsen, who died in 1805, by his will gave his residuary estate, including a one-third interest in three tracts of land, with adjacent water front, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets, extending from Fourth Avenue to the Harlem River, in trust to trustees, who were directed to divide it into five parts, each of his five children (two sons and three daughters) to have the income of one part for life. At the death of either child the whole capital of the part of such child was to go to his or her issue, or, in default of issue, the share of such child was to go to the surviving brothers and sisters. Power to dispose of his or her share among his or her lawful issue, or, if no issue, among his or her surviving brothers and sisters or their issue was given to each child. Robert G. Remsen, one of the sons, died in June, 1898, intestate, without issue, and unmarried. Jonathan Thompson, a minor, a son of Jane R. Thompson, one of the daughters of the testator, brought an action by guardian ad litem for the partition of this tract, claiming that upon Robert's death an undivided one-fifteenth share of these premises passed to the children of Robert's brother and sisters then living. The testator, who at his death was a widower, besides his interest in this tract, which is substantially unimproved and unproductive, left about $3,300,000 of personal estate, besides a large amount of improved real estate. The trial court dismissed the compaint, holding that plaintiff had no such interest in the tract referred to as entitled him to maintain the action. The Appellate Division yesterday directed a reversal, unanimously holding, (opinion by Justice Hatch) that the trust estate for the life of Robert having terminated with his death, the grandchildren became seized in fee in undivided interests in his share. The court holds that the will did not work an equitable conversion of the real estate into personalty. The other two-thirds ownership of the tract referred to, of which Mr. Remsen held one-third, belongs to Henry Hart."

***

THE ELEVATED STRUCTURE ON FOURTH AVENUE.—The City of New York, by ordinance, just seventy years ago, permitted the New York and Harlem River Railroad Company to construct a railroad on Fourth Avenue, from Twenty-third Street to the Harlem River, on condition that if hereafter the road should constitute an obstruction or impediment to the future regulation of the city, (the municipality to be the sole judges,) the company would either provide a satisfactory remedy, or within one month remove its railroad. The road as then built was, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, upon the original surface of the land, and continued without substantial change of grade until about 1874. Frederick W. Sonder, who owns property at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Park Avenue, brought suit recently to restrain the Harlem and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies from occupying with their elevated railroad structure portions of the avenue in front of his premises. The railroad continued as originally built upon the surface for about twenty years, when the tracks were depressed and the roadbed was in a trench about twenty feet below the surface. The bed of the present structure is over fourteen feet, and the tracks more than sixteen feet above the surface of the street. Trains began to run on it in 1897, about 480 trains passing each day. The Appellate Division has reversed judgment given at Special Term in favor of the companies, when the trial Judge held that Mr. Sander was not entitled to recover for the use of the street included within the twenty-four feet in its centre. Justice Ingraham, who gives the prevailing opinion of the Appellate Tribunal, (concurred in by Justices Rumsey and Hatch,) holds that the railroads had no right to operate or maintain such a structure, which materially interferes with the plaintiff's right to use Fourth Avenue in front of his premises. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, saying that a clear case of title by adverse possession as to the twenty-four feet strip at least was established by the evidence in the case.

THE CRUSH AT THE BRIDGE.

Mr. Hewitt Writes to Commissioner Shea on the Subject.

Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to relieve the crush at the Brooklyn Bridge, sent a letter to Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday. Mr. Hewitt said that the Chamber of Commerce committee was at work on plans, but that it had no money to hire an engineer and no competent man had volunteered his services to solve the problem. Mr. Hewitt said the responsibility rested with the Bridge Commissioner

Commissioner Shea said after the receipt of the letter:

"I shall try to send Mr. Hewitt an answer to his letter to-morrow. I want to do all that is possible in the matter. I have not heard from Chief Engineer Probasco as yet in reference to the plan to erect shelters at the New York terminal for passengers."

Girl Silk Workers Win Their Strike.

The girl strikers who quit work at the New York Silk Mills, in West Fifty-fifth Street, last week for an advance of wages averaging 25 per cent., gained their demands yesterday morning and will return to work on Monday. Though one-third of the strikers were men, the strike was always looked upon as a strike of girls, and the girls ran the strike meetings and appointed the various committees.

WOULD REOPEN A MURDER CASE

A Philadelphia Lawyer Declares Michaelson Is Sane and Responsible.

Lawyer H. Clinton Rhoads of Philadelphia notified Acting District Attorney Le Barbier yesterday that the Supreme Court would be asked in a few days to reopen the proceedings by which Isaac Michaelson, who killed Alexander Scherman in July last, was declared insane. Mr. Rhoads, as counsel for the widow of the dead man, insists that the homicide is not insane and that he should stand trial for his crime.

Michaelson and Scherman were engaged in business at 175 Grand Street. The former, according to affidavits submitted to Mr. Le Barbier, was known as "the Butcher" on account of his fierce temper. On July 14 last the two men quarreled, and Michaelson shot Scherman through the heart. He was subsequently indicted for murder in the first degree. A commission in lunacy was appointed, and he was adjudged insane and sent to the Matteawan Insane Asylum, where he now is.

Receiver for a Biographical Society.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed William J. Patterson as receiver for the Biographical Society of America. His bond was fixed at $1,000. The application was made by James Duane Livingston, Augustus H. Goelet, Johnston L. de Peyster, and Walter Rutherford, Trustees, who desire to wind up its affairs. The society was incorporated in 1898, "to promote biographical research, encourage the publication of authentic biographies, and to collect a biographical library." Congressman William Sulzer and a number of others were among the associate members who were to have their biographies properly put in shape. The society has no liabilities.

In the beginning, a Cold is easily checked with little palatable doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Sale of
Men's Pajamas and Night Shirts.

Pajamas,
woven color madras in neat stripes; colors: blue, pink, heliotrope, and oxblood; men's and boys' sizes,
$1.00 per suit,
value $1.50.

Night Shirts,
made of a soft finish shirting muslin, with woven color, silk trimmings; with or without collars,
50c. each,
value 75c

Lord & Taylor,
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Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS, With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
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THE AGOUST FAMILY.

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HARLEM Op. House. NEXT WEEK | Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'dy 'WAY DOWN EAST. ADA REHAN | Seats now on sale.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
This Afternoon at 2—TOSCA (in Italian.) Milka Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-night at 8, at Popular Prices—LA TRAVIATA (in Italian.) Mme. Melba; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Sun Ev'g., at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert.
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
will be performed for the last time this season under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica & Schumann-Heink; MM. Saltzmac & Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra & Chorus.
Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 18, at 8—LA BOHEME (in Italian.) Followed by the Mad Scene from LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Cremonini, Gilibert, Journet, Dufriche, Masiero, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Aft., March 19, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Bispham, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 22, at 7:45—Double Bill. RIGOLETTO (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Louise Homer; MM. Scotti and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., March 21, at 8:15.
Programme:
DVORAK, Overture to "Othello," in C major, Op. 20; (first time at these concerts.)
BRAHMS, variations on a theme by Haydn, in B flat major, Op. 56 A; SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9, in C major.
Sat. Aft., March 23, at 2:30.
Programme:
SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 3, in E flat major, "Rhenish." Op. 97; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte, in A major, No. 2; CESAR FRANCK, "The Accursed Huntsman," Symphonic Poem; BERLIOZ, Overture to "Benevenuto Cellini," Op. 23. Soloist, Mr. Leopold Godowsky.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL,
Monday Afternoon, Mar. 18th, at 2:30 P.M.
Friday Evening, Mar. 22d, at 8:30 P.M.
For seats and boxes: at Ditson's and Carnegie Hall.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day. New special vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

A notable addition to the numerous volumes of biography and memoirs which have appeared in recent years will be the story of the life of that picturesque cosmopolitan, William J. Stillman, written by himself. Readers of The Atlantic Monthly are already familiar with certain portions of it, and the entire work in two volumes will bear the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Although something of an artist and more of an art critic, and still better known as a trusted agent of the Italian Government in the days of unification, and as a historian of high rank of those events, his book is simply called "The Autobiography of a Journalist," for it was as the Italian correspondent of The London Times and as a writer for that paper in Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Greece that he believes he gained his chief laurels. It may be so, but he touched Continental life at other points, and his acquaintance with Bryant, Lowell, Norton, Ruskin, and Emerson will count for something in the way of literary reminiscences. The chapters that have already appeared show that the author writes with great frankness, but with much sympathy in judgment. A limited number of copies of "Autobiography of a Journalist," containing an engraving by Cole of Stillman's portrait by Rossetti, will be bound in plain buckram, with uncut edges.

It is a pleasure to announce that the suggestion of a reprint of Lewis H. Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," made in these columns last December, will be followed in the Autumn by a new edition from the house of Dodd, Mead & Co., an active interest in the matter having been taken by Herbert M. Lloyd, a lawyer of this city. The reprint will include the original text and map, with the author's own corrections, and an appendix containing a portrait of Mr. Morgan, with notes by him and a reproduction of the map of the original occupation of New York, prepared for the State Museum by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Beauchamp. An account prepared by Charles T. Porter will be given of the circumstances in which Mr. Morgan entered upon his studies of the Iroquois and the important ethnological conclusions he reached. Morgan's book was originally published exactly fifty years ago, has never been reprinted, and has long been very scarce, and

rooms each year. To any student of the Indians of New York it is an indispensable mine of information derived by the author at first hand, and as to style and arrangement, charmingly presented.

Speculation may be divided as to whether Mary Queen of Scots is to be rehabilitated by Mr. Andrew Lang in his "Mystery of Mary Stuart," which Longmans, Green & Co. are to publish this Spring. Mr. Lang has never treated the Stuarts kindly, and in the forthcoming work he will be able to present the blackest side of Mary's character, for he has had at his disposal the authentic, yet hitherto unknown, manuscripts of the indictments and evidence framed by the Earl of Lennox, the father of the murdered Darnley, with unpublished anecdotes, and a paper which appears to be the first draft of George Buchanan's famous "Detection" and of the "Book of Articles." Whether Mr. Lang's examination of these papers in the light of a re-examination of the State papers on the subject will strengthen or weaken the charges of Mary's enemies remains to be seen.

A book rich in its literary phrases and picturesque in the circumstances of its origin, now in active preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s, will be issued under the title of "War's Brighter Side." The volume contains the most distinctive contributions to The Friend, that newspaper carried on at Bloemfontein for Lord Roberts by Rudyard Kipling, A. Conan Doyle, Lord Stanley, Julian Ralph, H. A. Gwynne, Percival Landon, and other correspondents, who happened to be with the British Army at that time. It has been edited by Julian Ralph, who gives a graphic picture of the conditions under which The Friend was published. Lord Roberts has written the introduction. The illustrations include portraits of the editors in the field and at work in their improvised sanctum, including the reproduction of one of Kipling's proofs as returned to the Dutch compositor with comments in vigorous language. The book has a happy title.

The Austrians it seems have their own particular popular novelist, who is to the greater part of the dual monarchy what Jokai is to the smaller. His name is Peter Resegger, and the contemplated publication of one of his stories, "The Forest Schoolmaster," which has been running as a serial in The Critic, it is to be hoped, may lead the way to other of his novels being made accessible to English readers. Resegger was born of forest peasants and spent his youth in misery and want. All his spare time was devoted to German composition. At length he acquired what even the more conservative critics acknowledged to be a "style." This achievement, coupled with his power to observe the smallest things and a finely trained imagination, has enabled him to write forty novels in thirty years.

Persons who have read Mr. Janvier's delightful papers of a tour in the South of France, in the land of the Félibres, will have their interest renewed by Charles Alfred Downer's book, "Frederic Mistral," which The Macmillan Company are shortly to publish. Mistral, it will be recalled, is the creator of a new literary language, one of the most beautiful forms of romance speech, in the same sense that Dante was the creator of modern Italian. Besides containing a sketch of Mistral's life, the work will set forth the claims of the Félibres with an analysis of the work of Mistral and his fellow-troubadours.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent gifts, particularly those to the communities of the men whose labor augmented his fortunes, should arouse fresh interest in his book, "The Gospel of Wealth, and Other Timely Essays," which is published by the Century Company. From it we quote this significant passage: "The gospel of wealth but echoes Christ's words. It calls upon the millionaire to sell all that he hath and give it in the highest and best form to the poor by administering his estate himself for the good of his fellows, before he is called upon to lie down and rest upon the bosom of Mother Earth."

Nobody has been so unkind as to question Mr. Hamlin Garland's absolute sincerity in trying to give us novels and stories that should be the genuine American article. He writes with a consistency that shames even Mr. Howells, and his sympathy for the robust and healthful in American life is sublime. We are now to have "Her Mountain Lover" from the Century Company April 6. During its course as a serial in the magazine it attracted some attention, probably owing to the fact that its hero suggests a sort of masculine counterpart of "Daisy Miller." Again, we would congratulate Mr. Garland's sincerity. His Colorado romance is a fine composite picture of a class to which the

THE ANGLO-BOER WAR.

Capt. Mahan's Narrative from the Beginning to the Fall of Pretoria.

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW
By COL. HENRY G. PROUT.

"It must be emphatically asserted that there does not exist, never has existed, and never, except by pedants, (of whom the most careful students of war are more impatient than other soldiers,) has there ever been supposed to exist an 'art of war' which was something more than the methodic study of military history." But the writer of these words, a distinguished professor of military art and history in a famous war college, is careful to show us over and over again how logistics and battle tactics, and even strategy, have changed as arms and means of communication and transportation have improved. Men remain much the same through the ages, but their ways of fighting must change incessantly by the mere progress in mechanical invention. Every great war brings its lessons and modifies practice. Even the little wars train and teach the men who fight, and the men who provide the tools for fighting. Thus it is probable that there never before appeared on the earth a body of cavalry so efficient as that which grew up on our Western frontier in the twenty years of Indian fighting that followed the civil war; and probably no such body can ever appear again, for the conditions cannot be repeated on the same scale. It may be that no one other small war of modern times has been so fertile in useful suggestions as the British-Boer war. It is quite likely that this assertion will be challenged; on the other hand, one might make a pretty good argument on the proposition that no other small war of any times had borne so many valuable lessons. Capt. Mahan does not say this. It is not his way to make sweeping statements. His mental habit is too rational, he is too patient and loves the final truth too much to permit himself to speak with the quick positiveness of opinion so dear to most of us. Furthermore, he knows too much. A colleague at West Point of Capt. Mahan's honored and distinguished father used to say: "Always remember, young gentlemen, that there is nothing absolute but God."

But if Capt. Mahan does not give us the final summing up of the lessons of the war now, we may hope that he will when the facts are in, and meanwhile he gives us description, analysis, and opinion with that careful discrimination and that sense of responsibility which we may always find in his writings—and he writes of great and stirring events.

Sir John Bourinot's introduction is not merely perfunctory, but is a solid addition to the book. It describes the conditions which led up to the war, does this with due respect to the Boer, with obvious fairness of spirit, and with beautiful clearness and simplicity of style. The limited space at his command forbids his setting forth the arguments at length, and many of them he cannot even mention, but he contrives to confirm an idea that the struggle is ancient, and that sooner or later it had to be fought out in the field, man being a creature of but limited light and reason.

Capt. Mahan's estimate of the operations which immediately preceded the investment of Ladysmith is on the whole decidedly favorable to the British. A mistake was made in trying to hold Dundee, but the skill, fortitude, and gallantry of officers and men were according to the best traditions of the British Army, and finally brought the Dundee force back to Ladysmith and so saved both bodies. On the contrary, while the Boers showed courage in action, their want of energy in the advance and of unity and persistence enabled the British to save Natal. The Boer "plan had been well made, but in execution it had failed, and while the failure is to be laid in part to a certain tardiness and lack of synchronism in their own movements, it was due yet more to the well judged, energetic, and brilliantly executed movements of Sir George White and Sir Penn Symons." Symons had been killed at Dundee, but he had delayed the Boer advance, and so had made possible the successful defense of Ladysmith.

It is extremely interesting to find that a student of strategy so judicious, so thorough, and so experienced as Capt. Mahan approves of the occupation and defense of Ladysmith. We have heard over and over again, and especially from Continental critics more than ready to find weak points in the British operations, that the defense of Natal should have been drawn south of the Tugela. Capt. Mahan does not agree in this view. "White's action in shutting himself up in the place, and the admirable tenacity of himself and of the garrison in their traditions, were the shaping factors in a contest the ultimate result of which was probably certain in any event, but which in feature and occurrence would have been very differ-

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. A Narrative of the Anglo-Boer War from the Beginning of Hostilities to the Fall of Pretoria. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. With an Introduction by [illegible]

ent had Ladysmith either not been occupied or proved itself incapable of protracted resistance." We cannot stop to give his discussion of his interesting example of applied strategy, but very briefly his reasons are: First, Ladysmith is the meeting place of the routes through the passes into the Orange Free State and into the Transvaal; second, it is a railroad centre; third, great quantities of stores had been accumulated there; fourth, it lay on the flank of any possible advance by Joubert into Natal. Any one of these considerations has great weight; together they seem overwhelming. Meanwhile, in the west the Boers were letting slip the golden moment by their failure to concentrate and to push a vigorous advance while the British were still too weak to stop them. "Thus it was that these opening weeks decided the character and issue of the war beyond subsequent reversal."

Capt. Mahan thinks that Buller's plan of campaign, to relieve Ladysmith and Kimberley by columns moving directly upon those points, was a mistake; and that, instead, the relief should have been by the advance of one central column on Bloemfontein, thus turning the Boers out of their positions on the east and west of the lines of advance. But he recognizes that Buller knew things which his critics do not even yet know, and that he could not know some things which all the world knows now. Therefore, he does not criticise Buller with that unmitigated severity which is shown by writers who know less and have less sense of responsibility for their words.

We cannot go further into Capt. Mahan's comments on the strategy of the campaign or into his guarded but significant notes on the conduct of various battles, but will close this division of our notice with his opinion of the splendid feat of transportation which the British have performed: "The transportation of this immense body of soldiers, [166,277 between October 20, 1899, and March 31, 1900, many more having been sent since,] with all the equipment and supplies of war, * * * a distance of 6,000 miles by sea, is an incident unprecedented, and in its success unsurpassed, in military history."

Naturally, the reader will like to know what so eminent a student thinks of the lessons of this war concerning long-range repeating rifles. The actions show that with these arms "it is possible for troops well intrenched, over an extended front, to sweep a plain field of approach with such a volume of fire as is impossible to cross. * * * On the other hand, they show that the same arms of rapid fire do not necessarily control where precision and skill, not mere torrential volume, are needed. Not only is it not demonstrated that modern weapons can stop the uphill advance of a resolute infantry on broken ground; it has been shown to probability that they are incapable of so doing." We have heard a great deal of the reckless exposure of the British officers. Of this Capt. Mahan says: "The British officers' too single-minded attention to their end, to the exclusion of care for their own persons and those of their men, has a military value not only great but decisive. The quality needs direction and control, certainly, but having been reproached for now two centuries, the question is apt, Where has it placed Great Britain among the nations of the earth?"

It would not be fair to the reader or to the publishers to dismiss this book without a word as to its form and its pictures. It is an oblong volume, the pages 18 inches by 11 inches, this inconvenient shape and size having been chosen for the better display of the illustrations, of which there are said to be 473. Indeed, the publishers probably procured the writing of the text principally as a vehicle for the pictures, and we must be thankful to them that they got such an excellent vehicle. The pictures are mostly direct reproductions from photographs; a few are drawings from photographs, and others are original compositions by various well-known draughtsmen. The photographs are singularly interesting and many of them are remarkably fine. The drawings are all that we have any right to expect from gentlemen who never saw a Boer, and who never heard a "shot fired in anger." The old familiar studio properties and methods appear. The Boers are the "Uncle Ephraims" of the comic papers and the stage; white streaks shooting up from the ground with black spots in the white mean that a shell has burst; thinner white streaks down across the paper mean rain; a gentleman, leaning back with his hand to his forehead, means that he has been shot; a sad-faced man in kilts, walking among the rocks, is a Gordon Highlander looking for his dead. But the public likes these familiar symbols, which need no labels, and the conscientious artists have put into the pictures all the imagination and invention that they have been paid for, or more. So the public gets what it wants, and the artist's children have warm clothes and go to good schools, and what more should we ask?

Warum treibt sich das Volk so und schreit?
Es will sich ernähren,
Kinder zeugen und die nähren so gut es vermag.
Weiter bringt es kein Mensch.

HENRY G. PROUT.

SIR WALTER BESANT.

The Man, His Home, and His Work—The Society of British Authors.

Were I ever to get into difficulty in London, Sir Walter Besant is the man above all others to whom I should go for assistance. Nor should I go in vain, I feel certain. Two motives, one may say without fear of being indiscreet, have guided him through life: To achieve the greatest possible success for the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" and at the same time to assist all sorts and conditions of men to achieve the greatest possible success for themselves. And in both of these laudable endeavors he has been as successful as it is given for mere mortals to be without arousing the jealousy of the gods. As to the jealousy of that much more touchy class of beings, his brother authors, I cannot speak authoritatively, but he certainly more than any other English writer has attained to the enviable position of being above the petty quarrels and jealousies which are so carefully concealed from the eyes of the admiring outside world. Writers of all classes appreciate the fact that Sir Walter has not alone his own welfare at heart, but also the welfare of the entire profession, and so the entire profession has come to regard him as, in a sense, their standard bearer.

"The object of the Society of British Authors," he said, in speaking of the association of which he is the founder, "is simply to protect the interests of writers in their dealings with publishers, and to establish as undisputably the ownership of an author in his productions as is the ownership of any other workman in the fruit of his labor. We do not presume or desire to give the cachet of literary approval; in fact, every effort is made to avoid all invidious distinctions that might lead to unpleasantnesses. If you have read my book 'The Pen and the Book' you will see how ridiculous were the former claims of the publishers that 10 per cent. was all they could afford to give authors—this arrangement left just 30 per cent. for the publishers themselves. I know about this matter, for I published the book in question at my own cost, and I saw just how much it cost to produce it. I made a mistake in putting the price at 2s. 6d. instead of at 6s., as just as many copies would have been sold at the higher price. In order to insure its being read, I gave away 500 copies to libraries throughout the country, so that I lost, all in all, £200 on the transaction. But I don't mind that, as I didn't write the book for the sake of making money, but in order to bring the matter to the attention of the public. The fear of publishers is a bogy that scares a good many authors. We had to contend with this in establishing the Authors' Society: writers were afraid that by joining they might antagonize publishers. But that is all nonsense. If you have something worth publishing, some one will bring it out for you, never fear; they are not going to let a good thing go begging for sentimental reasons."

Sir Walter Besant lives at Frognal End, Hampstead, in a pleasant, red-tiled house that rises in semi-rural seclusion behind the old church tower. Every one in Hampstead seemed to know the proprietor, otherwise I should certainly never have succeeded in solving the mystery of winding streets and lanes and of the instructions of the corner butcher. In the manner of London residences, it can be reached only by means of the dreary underground railway, supplemented by the perseverance of the trained pedestrian or by the yellow retrograde icebox euphemistically known as an omnibus, that starts on its consumptive rounds from the 'bottom' of Tottenham Court Road. It was a dreary day outside, and the change was doubly agreeable to the bright, warm study and cheery welcome of the owner of the red-roofed cottage. It is an easy matter to break the ice with Sir Walter; he is entirely free from the stiff formality of so many of his countrymen that leads one into indulging in all sorts of inanities, for which one's cheeks later burn in retrospect.

"Come in, I'm glad to see you," he said, as though I were crossing the threshold for the nth time: "I'm sorry to have made you come way out here, but I'm in the doctor's hands and can't leave the house save for a half-hour at a time. Will you have some tea?" Then, remembering my nationality, he added, "or whisky?" Certainly Sir Walter is the liveliest invalid one could wish to see. Like Schiller, his guiding principle seems to be

Activity that never wearies,

and to confine him to the house results only in circumscribing, not in curtailing, his energy. He is slightly below the average height, energetic and decided in movements and speech, and his frank gray eyes regard his interlocutor in friendly but penetrating manner that a bad conscience would find embarrassing. By one of those strange operations of chance, he resembles most strikingly the German author Hans Hopfen, even to his long beard.

"It is a great pity," he commenced, after tea had been served, leading up to the subject that evidently has occupied his mind much of late, "it is a great pity that every Summer so many of your countrymen and also colonials come to England, spend a few weeks running round the country, and then return home without having seen the inside of a single English home, and, of course, with all their prejudices strengthened. That is the very worst thing for a rapprochement of the various peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race. When I was in Chicago in 1891 as a delegate for the Society of Authors at the exhibition, I was much struck by the intelligent faces in the audience that I addressed, especially the faces of the young girls, and I asked myself then if something couldn't be done to show people of that sort—teachers and journalists and lawyers—people who lead the intellectual life—a glimpse of England from the inside when they come over here, as so many of them do every year. I thought a great deal about the matter, and the result has been the 'Atlantic Union,' of which you may have heard, and which was founded last year for this very purpose of entertaining English-speaking visitors to England. We were greatly handicapped last Summer by elections over here and by the campaign in America, but nevertheless we managed to get up a number of entertainments and excursions to places of interest, and next Summer we intend to do much more. Anybody of good standing in America can join the union by writing to Mr. Foster Boulton, the Honorary Secretary, at 2 Pump Court, Temple, London, E. C., or through a member of the American committee.

"By the way, speaking of America, what is this new society? It looks suspiciously like an academy to me. It would be a first-rate thing, I think, if there could be a joint academy of English and American authors organized, somewhat on the lines of the French Academy, and yet at the same time different."

"Well, Sir Walter," I said, "you are the man to start it, at least in England. Why don't you take it in hand?"

"Oh, no, I couldn't think of it! I have too much on my hands as it is, with the Survey of London, which is really a great history of the metropolis, and with my own private work. I couldn't think of it. One thing, however, I will say, and that is that if the academy were organized, there should be a clause against candidates canvassing for votes, which is the most objectionable feature, to my mind, of the French Academy."

"The difficulty," I said, "would be in making a start—who would appoint the first members? Who would say which writers were to be admitted and which excluded?"

By this time the idea of the international academy had taken hold of Sir Walter Besant's imagination, and he was ready with suggestions to overcome all objections.

"Well, there would be only one way," he said, "to get over the initial difficulty—that is by getting the King to make the first appointments in England. He, of course, could make them without arousing the jealousies that would be aroused were any private individual to presume to do it. The best way, I think, would be to approach him through some man, such as Lord Rosebery, who has undisputed standing both as a politician and man of letters in America as well as in England, and get him interested in the scheme. There would be no difficulty whatever in finding fifty or even a hundred authors to appoint. I would favor admitting women on the same basis as men. I could enumerate fifty writers now about whom there could be no question. After the academy was once started there would be no further trouble, as it would perpetuate itself. And the scheme I propose would, I think, get over the difficulty at the start."

"Well, but how about the American division, Sir Walter? Your King couldn't appoint them, even were he willing to do so. And there is nobody in America of sufficient prestige and undisputed pre-eminence to appoint them on his own initiative; any one who attempted it would bring down a pretty storm about his ears."

"That's just the difficulty," replied the author, "the selection of the original American members. If you are right in thinking that the Society of American Authors could not serve as a nucleus, I can see only one way to approach the matter. We might write to a certain number of your most prominent writers, as Mark Twain, Richard Henry Stoddard, Clarence Stedman, Joel Chandler Harris, Nelson Page, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and others, and invite them to form themselves into a committee for the selection of the American members. In that way we should avoid all suspicion of interference, and yet the difficulty of getting the thing started in America would be solved. Don't you think that sounds feasible?"

Certainly as Sir Walter presented the matter I could see no reason for the most sensitive American amour propre to feel wounded. Already in imagination I saw my countrymen struggling to a seat in the councils of the new immortal.

"Can't you suggest certain basic principles," I asked, "according to which it would be well, in your opinion, to organise the academy? How about the number of members, the requirements for membership, and other matters of that kind?"

"Well, of course I haven't thought about these points, but I think, roughly speaking, I should advocate the adoption of the following seven rules, most of which we have already touched on in our conversation: 1. Appointment of original English members by the King. 2. Appointment of original American members by an American committee. 3. Membership to be for life. 4. The number, in England at least, to be limited to one hundred, with a possible commencement at fifty. 5. No canvassing for election allowed. 6. The pensioning of indigent members to be voluntary with the academy. 7. In case of a newly elected member's refusal to join, the holding open of his place during his lifetime. The last rule might prove very efficacious at the start, as perhaps some writers might refuse at first and later be very glad to come in. I should not ask any one if he would like to become a member, but would simply elect him and then let him come in or not, just as he chose. As to the requirements for membership, they would be about as in other bodies of the kind—pre-eminence in the world of letters, in any line, as fiction, poetry, history, criticism, or drama.

"But there, you and I are not starting the academy this afternoon. Have another cup of tea. I'll show you one or two interesting engravings and photographs. The photograph yonder on the wall is of James Rice, with whom, you remember, I did some of my early work; and this is Charles Reade. His story "The Cloister and the Hearth" is, I think, the finest historical novel in the language. He was twenty years, off and on, he himself told me, writing it."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.
London, March 2, 1901.

Hans Memling.*

This little volume, like most of the others of the series, is not precisely art criticism; in fact, it is not art criticism at all, in the old-fashioned sense of the word. It is history, according to the modern historical method, and very interesting history, so far as it goes. The author has devoted much of his time to the study of the early Netherlandish painters, and has been able to restore to history five painters of talent who had been entirely forgotten and whose works were attributed to others. Of Memling nothing was known, beyond the fact of his existence, up to the middle of the last century, when the story of his adventures in St. John's Hospital was started by some French writer who "took it into his head, more Gallico, to invent an absurd legend," says Mr. Weale, rather ungallantly. The legend invented was the one to which Rossetti refers in his early letter to James Collinson, written on that memorable visit of his to Ghent and Bruges, where he found his chief inspiration for the delightful religious pictures of his first period in the art of Hans Memling.

"I forgot to mention that Memling's pictures in the Hospital of St. John," he says, "were presented to the institution by that stunner in return for the care bestowed upon him when he was received here, severely wounded and in great want, after the battle of Nancy." It was not until 1861, Mr. Weale affirms, that "the pious Christian artist, who had been represented as a sick and wounded soldier, as a drunkard and a debauchee, was rehabilitated," thanks to the documents unearthed by him in the municipal and episcopal archives of Bruges. Not even the rehabilitated Memling constitutes a very solid figure, however. The date of his birth is not known, but lies probably between 1430 and 1435. It is not known when he came to Bruges, but it is "fairly certain" that it was in or before 1467. He was married some time during the decade 1470-80, and by the latter date was a well-to-do citizen, one of the 247 wealthiest of Bruges, only 140 being taxed at higher rates than he. At about the time he has been represented as profiting by the charity of St. John's Hospital he was buying real estate. His wife died in 1487, and he himself died in 1494, leaving three sons.

If we want to know more of him, we must indulge ourselves in the dangerous practice of reading his character from his pictures. Mr. Weale, without carrying this practice to excess, manages to generalize plausibly concerning certain characteristics. He finds the painter strongly averse to rendering evil passions in his characters, with an inclination to show in the faces of the portraits he painted "his own peaceful cast of mind."

"It is easy to see by his paintings," he says, "that he was indeed a man humble and pure of heart, who, when the arts were beginning to abdicate their position as handmaids of the Church in order to minister to the pleasures of men, preserved his love for Christian tradition, and in earnest simplicity painted what he believed and venerated as he conceived and saw it in his meditations. There is no affectation, no seeking after novelties, no mixture of pagan ideas, in his works; he was entirely unaffected by the movement which was already making progress among the Flemings, thanks to the evil—influence of the Burgundian Court. One may feel certain that he lived quietly and happily with his wife and children, ignoring the brutal scenes that were enacted around, and paying little attention either to what was said or done in the world outside. He founded no school, but nevertheless he exerted a considerable influence, not only on his contemporaries, but also on the artists who settled in Bruges during the sixteenth century, and it was no doubt due to this that, while the old school died out entirely in other towns, its traditions were still followed in Bruges until the seventeenth."

The technical part of Mr. Weale's work, the verification of the various pictures attributed to Memling, is invested with much spirit and complete independence. Discussing the most important of the works which he believes to have been falsely attributed to Memling—the celebrated triptych of "The Last Judgment," at Danzig—he sums up the arguments of previous writers with the comment: "I have given the account of these various attributions by distinguished connoisseurs in order to show how little reliance can be placed on the most decided opinions of experts, and the reserve with which they should be accepted in the absence of documentary evidence." The use of "a very practiced eye" is needed, he says, to determine doubtful authorship, and we notice that he seems to depend more than the critics of the Berenson school upon the general aspect of the picture to the "practiced eye."

Messrs. Bell of London have in preparation for Autumn publication a large volume on Prof. von Herkomer, R. A., by A. Lys Baldry. The book will contain over one hundred photogravures and half-tones of Herkomer's paintings, enamels, and metal work. Among them will be the enamel portrait of the German Emperor, which has just been completed, as well as several pictures destined for this year's Academy exhibition.

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*HANS MEMLING. By W. H. Weale. Pp. xxiv.-110. 8vo. Cloth. London: George Bell & Sons. 1901. $1.75.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, March 8.—The Academy has published its discovery that Mr. Laurence Housman is the author of the "Englishwoman's Love Letters." As proof of this discovery, it quotes certain passages from Mr. Housman's poems, and compares them with passages from the letters. The result can satisfy only those who believe that properties like the moon, and the wind, and other things dear to minor poets, cannot be used by two men, unless the one plagiarizes the properties of the other. There is undoubtedly a sort of resemblance between some of the passages quoted in The Academy, but the resemblance is far too slight to justify the assumption that the author of the letters is also the author of the poems. Certainly the proofs brought forward by The Academy could not convict the author of the letters of a charge of plagiarism from the writings of Mr. Housman, and if they are insufficient to do this, they are insufficient to convince us that Mr. Housman wrote the letters.

Of course some man wrote them. They were never written by a woman, and not even the wildest stretch of critical imagination can attribute them to Mr. Le Gallienne. There is abundance of sentiment in them, but there is also genuine masculine force. They were also written by some man who is to some extent familiar with Italy, who has poetic feeling, even if he has never dropped into verse, and has made himself master of a style of his own in the only way in which that can be done—namely, by prolonged and steady labor with the pen. Unfortunately, there are so many writers who satisfy all these conditions that we are not much nearer the discovery of the author of the letters than is the reckless person who imagines that they were written by some sentimental woman.

Of course, Mr. Andrew Lang has been credited with the authorship. Whenever a book appears anonymously and attracts attention it is the natural thing to suggest that it was written by Andrew Lang. In the same way, according to Mark Twain, the ignorant Italian guide attributes every statue to Michael Angelo, provided he cannot at the moment think of the real sculptor. But it so happens that Mr. Lang cannot be made responsible for the letters, for we must take his word that he did not write them. I frankly acknowledge that I have no idea who the author is, and I might add, were it of interest to any one, which it is not, that I do not in the least care who did write them. Only I have thought, after reading the last number of The Academy, how easy it would be, by using The Academy's method, to prove that both the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir William Harcourt wrote the letters. All that would be necessary would be to look through the writings of both of those distinguished men and to cull extracts that might bear a remote resemblance to passages in the letters. All the same, I don't believe that either the Archbishop or the statesman wrote them. As I am growing heartily weary of the discussion, I think I shall decide in my own mind that they were written by Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, and let it go at that.

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Mr. Marion Crawford's "Rulers of the South" is very pleasant reading, provided you resolutely disabuse your mind of the impression that you are reading history. Mr. Crawford is always readable, but when he writes romances and calls them history he takes an unwarrantable liberty with the language. Contrast his "Rulers of the South," with its numerous mistakes, some of which would ruin any real historian, with his new romance, "In the Palace of the King." The latter does not pretend to be history. It is only a historical romance, but it is filled with people who are alive and belong to the period in which the movement of the story takes place. In other words, it is a genuine history, and not an imitation history. I should much rather believe in the authenticity of the incidents mentioned in the "Palace of the King" than to believe in the facts set forth in "Rulers of the South."

Mr. Crawford is an excellent writer of romances and an exceedingly poor writer of history. If he would confine himself to his true field it would be the better for his permanent reputation. Mr. Crawford's personal political opinions are not of tremendous consequence. One such chapter as the opening one of the novel, in which the Scotchman carries off the nun of Subiaco—I cannot at this moment recall the name of the book—is worth all the volumes of serious history which Mr. Crawford has yet written.

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Another specimen of wrongly named history is Mr. Ernest Belfort Bax's book on Marat. I fancy the genesis of the book was this: Mr. Bax said to himself that many historical personages of bad reputation had been successfully whitewashed during the last fifty years, and that he would proceed to whitewash somebody himself. In his search for a subject it occurred to him that Marat probably needed whitewashing more than any other person known to history, and straightway Mr. Bax got out his pail and brush and proceeded to cover that particularly foul miscreant with a coat of glistening adjectives. The result has not been a success. The grisliness of the scoundrel still shows through the very thickest of Mr. Bax's whitewash. Marat lived too recently for any man to reverse the verdict of his contemporaries, and it is doubtful if, even a thousand years hence, Marat will have become by far a legendary person that he can be translated into a sun myth.

There must be a limit somewhere to the attempt to convince us that all the scoundrels and disreputable persons who lived before our day were extravagantly black, disguised. Mr. Moncure D. Conway has tried to show that Tom Paine was not a drunkard, and that he put on a clean shirt several times during the last forty years of his life. Mr. Conway doubtless convinced himself that his hero was a prototype of the late Frances Willard, but he convinced few other people. There are too many men now living who have known other men who had seen Tom Paine sitting, drunk and dirty, at the door of the wretched tavern in New York where his latter days were passed. Similarly there are too many men now living whose grandfathers were contemporaries of Marat, and knew what sort of a dirty fanatic the fellow was. You cannot successfully whitewash a man who has been dead only a hundred years or so. You can whitewash Tiberius and Judas Iscariot, because they lived nearly 2,000 years ago, but had they lived in the eighteenth century, the whitewash would almost certainly have been wasted.

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Mr. Robert Buchanan is still living, but his condition is such that he can never hope to be his old self again. A movement is on foot to make some provision for him while he still lingers here, and it cannot be doubted that in face of the facts, all the old personal animosities awakened by certain articles written by him in his earlier days will be forgotten. Sir Edwin Lewis is also in ill-health, as appears by a published letter, which has, of course, been seen in America. I cannot find, however, that his friends are seriously alarmed about him. So far his malady has ceased to be susceptible of treatment which has certainly improved his condition, and if this has been true so far, we may hope that before very long he will be restored to health.

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Mr. Louis Becke is well known as a writer who knows the South Seas more thoroughly than any other writer now living. His "Tapu of Banderah," written in collaboration with Mr. W. Jeffrey, is a collection of South Sea stories, all of which are worth reading, while some are really admirable. For my own part, I could wish that he would write "off his own bat." His best work was certainly done before he took to collaboration. The temptation which assails a man who collaborates is to lose interest in his work. He cannot compel his collaborator to satisfy his critical fancies in all things, and hence he grows careless of his own work. At least, this is the way in which I am sure that collaboration would result in my own case, and I have noticed that the work of collaborators is seldom as satisfactory as the work of one man. I do not forget Erckmann and Chatrian, or Stevenson and Osbourne, but, of course, there are exceptions to all general rules.

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Gen. Buller's suggestion that young officers should read military novels has created some amusement. It does not, however, follow that the idea is not a good one. Such a novel as Col. Chesney's "Dilemma," which, by the by, seems to have been forgotten by most people, could not but be useful in many ways to the young officer. On the other hand, one can imagine hardly any books that would be more completely useless than the so-called military novels of Charles Lever. There is room for choice in military novels, as in most other things, and if Gen. Buller had made a list of novels that he could confidently recommend to young officers, it is quite probable that the list would be a useful one.

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Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton's book on Bret Harte has not been favorably received. It is not exactly a ken of Harte, for it would be too much to expect that two kens could be written in the same century, but it is not so very much superior to the immortal "Ken" of Kipling, as most readers of the latter would naturally suppose that it must be. It is another warning of the absurdity of writing "studies" of living authors. Mr. Harte's work, excellent as it is of its kind, can never be properly estimated in print during his lifetime.

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I hear that one of the most popular of the magazines is to be discontinued, and that a meeting of the Directors has been called to wind up its affairs. I do not mention the name of the magazine, because once before a rumor to the same effect was current, and proved to be a mistake. However, this time I fancy that there can be but little doubt that the rumor is true.

W. L. ALDEN.

"They Had No Supper."

Mr. Jeoffrey Lisle, a most captivating young gentleman, invites two ladies, Mrs. Merriek and Miss Gilmore, to the opera, and mentions that a nice supper is to follow. He carries out the programme as far as the opera goes, but before the performance is concluded he leaves the ladies, and does not return; there is no supper, and then nothing is heard of the gay young man for a long series of years. With this thrilling incident Mrs. Alexander begins her romance. Lisle was not such a bad fellow after all, since he proved to be kind to a little girl and gave her a pretty necklace. The reader is taken to Africa, where there is a party of Englishmen after elephants. In that wild country there is a mighty hunter, another Nimrod, who is the all-admired Kinrod. His name is Graham North. The little girl, now grown to be a young lady and living in Africa, recognizes the mighty hunter of elephants as the nice young man who gave her the necklace. In the final chapter Lisle's evasion is more or less clearly explained, and he marries the pretty little girl.

"A MODERN HERO." By Mrs. Alexander. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 344. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

BE ON THE LOOKOUT

For a few Sterling Books coming next Thursday from the house of Scribner

There will be an autobiography, a literary survey, two stirring novels, a study of character making, and a gem of Stevenson's reprinted for Easter reading and remembrance. Here are the titles to look up later:

MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By MAX MÜLLER. A book of great personal charm and well illustrated. Price $2.00.

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There is also coming (early in April) a rattling story called

MISTRESS NELL. Of course it is Nell Gwyn, and the author is George C. Hazelton, Jr., who wrote the merry play of that title. Meantime you had better read CRITTENDEN and the HOUSE OF EGREMONT; the town's beginning to talk of them both.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, N. Y.

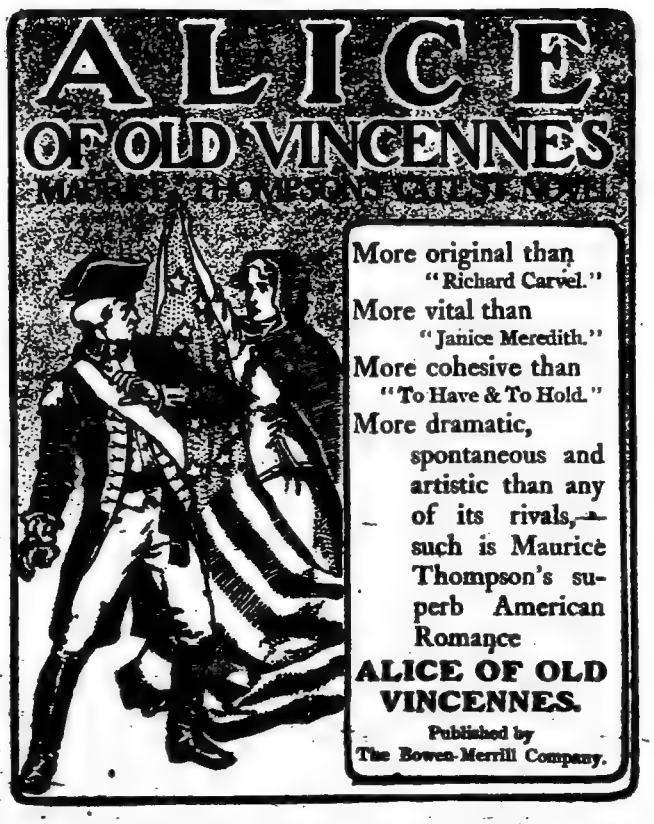

BOOKS THAT *INCREASE* IN VALUE

One does not buy books as an investment, but it is pleasant to feel that what one does buy holds its value. Those who buy publications bearing the imprint of GEORGE BARRIE & SON are certain of this; and in numerous cases have realized unearned increment. A case in point: at a recent London sale a portfolio of illustrations which accompanied a set of their edition of HUGO brought £40; more than the original subscriber paid for the entire set *and* the portfolio.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SUCH BOOKS ADDRESS
GEORGE BARRIE & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DICTIONARIES.

John Paul Records His Experiences and Tribulations.

Other things than tallow candles and the pronunciation of Taliaferro have been improved upon in the last forty years, but all have not—stairs, for instance. The stairs even of twenty years ago were easier to ascend than those of to-day. One could go up them two steps at a time; now one feels like resting at every two, and is anxious to make a landing before he gets to the end of his voyage.

"A stony British stare," complained the great poet of the British Isles. Was this because so long ago as the Maud epoch he found it hard to climb? Or have we here a mere flight of fancy—a fancy flight of stairs, as 'twere?

Nor is the print of these days so good as was that of the old. That I could read without glasses; this I find difficult to read even with. The dictionaries of the old time, too, were in better print, and had in them fewer words whose derivation and signification and different shades of meaning one didn't want to know anything about. As there were fewer words there were, of course, fewer mistakes. Is it not better to know what a few words mean than what a great many do not? And when I saw The Centenarian's Dictionary, in fair-sized print and nineteen folio volumes advertised, I said, "Here is a boon for even the octogenarian. I shall soon know more words—fewer bad ones, I hope—than ever before." And I possessed myself of the nineteen volumes in tree-calf. But I also had to buy a wheelbarrow. Here was the embarrassment of riches. I had words to burn. But if I looked for the one I wanted under its initial letter I found myself referred to some other word beginning with a different letter and nine times in ten in another volume as well as in another room. When I had wheeled this other volume into my library—I call it a library because I there keep the balance of my books—I not infrequently found myself metaphorically up another tree—another tree-calf. For instance, one day being hard up, and not wanting to say so, I looked for "hard down," judging from experience that under an opposite meaning I'd find some soft and misleading synonym for the word I wanted. Instead, I brought up on "helm alee," for the definition of which I was referred to "alee." Lying snugly under alee I found,

Helm's alee! luff alee! hard alee! orders, with increasing degrees of urgency, given to a helmsman with the object of bringing the ship's head toward or into the wind.

This took all the wind out of my sails—and nearly knocked it out of me as well. "Helm's alee," as I understand it—and I've been there—is not an order to the helmsman, but a call to the men forward, signifying that an order has been responded to, that the helm has been put down, and that the head sheets are to be let fly. The Centenarian might as well tell me or any other old salt of the earth that the seaman's "Aye, aye, Sir," in response to a command, is an order to the Captain to swab down the decks! What the man behind the hoe is expected to say when told to do a thing I don't know, but if the man behind the wheel is not prompt and cheerful with his aye-ayes—whatever he may say about the Captain's eyes under his breath—he is very apt to find a belaying pin coming his way.

The Centenarian further says that "the helm of a ship is said to be alee when the tiller is pushed close to the lee side."

If the mild tiller of the soil who wrote that definition were in the way when the order was given to put the helm down, he might be pushed close to the lee side and jammed against the bulwarks rather roughly. But a similar fate would befall the farmer if he attempted to walk to windward of the Captain on the quarterdeck or explain sea terms to either the first or last mate—even to the Irishman in the galley "who cooks the mate."

Wishing while on this off-shore tack to get just at what was meant by "helm," I turned to that word: "Helm, naut., the tiller, or in large ships the wheel." But my catboat, eighteen feet on the water line, by no means a large ship, steers with a wheel. Must we, then, call her wheel a tiller?

It seems to me that the dictionaries, especially this one for centenarians, are too close in their definitions; they don't give their wheels play enough. They always say "ship." But there are brigs, barks, and schooners on the face of the deep—to say nothing of my catboat. Why not say vessel? True, pots and pans are vessels, but as none have a helm that I know of, confusion could not very well ensue—notwithstanding that Sancho Panza once wore a barber's basin as a helm. There are also "vessels of wrath"—but for them a helm were obviously unnecessary, as others steer clear of them. Certainly no confusion could come if a sea-going vessel were specified. This would very properly take in the bowl in which the Three Wise Men of Gotham went to sea—giving rise to the phrase beloved of all who write and walk with a rolling gait, "bowling over the waves."

May it not be that in the matter of new dictionaries the makers follow precedent too closely, relying overmuch for guidance on the footprints left on the shore of language by other dictionary makers, not lost but gone before, sailing o'er the same solemn main? For I find in my old Webster that a helm is "the instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels, a wheel." Mr. Webster also says, "the helm of a ship is alee when pressed close to the lee side." This presses rather closely on the Centenarian's heels. Dictionaries, it seems to me, ought to give proper credit when they borrow from one another. I'm not a dictionary. But I sometimes give dictionaries credit for words that are not found in them at all, words of my own invention. Not infrequently I credit them with my own spelling of many words in every-day use. But Capt. Zerubbabel Coffin of Nantucket would like to know what in the name of deadeyes and davits and affidavits and other nautical things that modesty forbids me to mention, Mr. Webster means by calling a ship's steering gear an "instrument." An "instrument," he says, is what they had on old-time whaleships to pull teeth with—a thing made of iron that looked like a cross between a corkscrew and a monkeywrench. The Captain clapped it on a sailor's tooth and braced himself against the foremast rail, and twisted away for all he was worth, just as though he were winding a Waterbury watch. Something had to come, sure. If it was the stump of a tooth, all right; if it was the stump of the foremast, that didn't matter; he hitched on again and led a tackle-fall forward to the windlass—if its ratchet teeth held, the sailor's tooth was pretty sure to let go. He ended by requesting Mr. Webster to put that in his pipe and smoke it, if he didn't put it in his next dictionary. Nor would he be comforted and appeased when I showed him that in a later edition Mr. Webster changes instrument to apparatus. Capt. Coffin still insists that "steering gear" is better than either of them.

And he became wrathful again when further turning over with tarry, tarry fingers the fair pages of my nineteen-volumed dictionary he came upon a definition of "sounding," as something a whale does when he's hooked or harpooned. He says it's all very well to "hook" definitions, but that when you come to hooking whales you need more—in fact, he specified an h— of a purchase. He also insists that a whale "sounds"—even if you don't hear him—whenever he goes down in his deep-sea larder to bite thirty or forty feet off the arm or leg of a squid. After thoughtfully chewing on his quid for a minute or two he went on—I'm sorry to say it, but he went on—and damned my dictionary, not with faint praise, but with a "d" as big and as naked looking against the sky as a derrick. Indeed, Mr. Sydney Smith tells us that men have been known to speak disrespectfully of the equator. Yet the equator keeps on going round the world—not in so many volumes as my Centenarian does, but still in sufficient volume to keep things warm and provoke quite as much discussion.

But who shall decide when dictionaries disagree? An argument coming up between a friend and me as to the proper spelling of "foregather," we of course consulted my Centenarian: "Foregather: see forgather." There we found: "Forgather, also—improper—foregather."

Then we consulted another and later voiced oracle, that give it to my Centenarian right in the neck, as follows: "Forgather—foregather: the etymologically correct form."

As before remarked, who shall decide when dictionaries disagree, and when so many eminent doctors—doctors of law and divinity and of other deep-sea dredging—several of whom worked on both dictionaries, seem to have agreed to make their dictionaries disagree?

While looking up "foregather" in my own outfit I came upon "fore-and-aft." And this is the way my Centenarian has it: "Fore-and-aft, n. 1—A fore-and-aft rigged vessel. 2—A small cap with visors before and behind."

Having forgotten what a visor is—perhaps because of having hitherto spelled it with an s—I turned my charger and the leaves to find it defined as "the fore piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes." As my Webster's International also says that it is "the fore piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes," I guess my Centenarian must be right about it. But when in one of my Centenarian's definitions of fore-and-aft I substitute the definition of vizor for the word itself, and find that it is made to read thus, "A small cap with fore pieces projecting over and protecting the eyes before and behind"—then, oh! then, my friends, I'm in a peck of trouble. I shall speak about it to the author of "Looking Backward." If the cap fits him he may put it on.

As to my Centenarian's other definition of fore-and-aft as a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, here I fear that I must kick—not like a steer, but like one who knows how to steer; to hand, reef, and steer, for that matter. That definition may do for one of the salt of the earth, but, as has before been hinted about another definition, not for a salt of the sea. For a fore-and-aft rigged vessel is, in fact, a fore-and-after. In this view of the case, indeed, I'm supported by the authority above unmentioned that definitely and definitively says:

"Fore-and-aft, a. and adv. Lying in or going in the direction of the ship's length. * * * Fore-and-after, n. 1—A vessel having only fore-and-aft sails. 2—A cocked hat worn with the peaks in front and behind." At first blush a peak behind seems to me more possible than a fore piece behind for the protection of the eyes. But it may be; one sees very queer things when one hasn't got a gun. And the poet says, "We look before and after and greive for what is not"—in this case possibly for a "schooner."

On the whole, were I going around the world in a catboat, I think I'd sooner take with me some less bulky definer of nautical terms than commit my Centenarian to memory. One would be less apt to let the mainsheet go by the run when told to slack the peak halyards a bit. And, than the Centenarians, I better like the above twice unmentioned authority's definition of "Alee—at or to the leeside; said of the motion or position of the helm—hard alee. luff alee, an order for putting the helm to the leeside—helm's alee, a call signifying that the helm has been put down, and that the headsheets are to be let go."

There's nothing there about pressing the tiller close to the leeside or in any other way crowding the mourners who happen to be on that side of the deck. And the same authority's definition: "Helm—the apparatus by which a vessel is steered, including rudder, tiller, and wheel"—seems to me better than my Centenarian's "the handle, lever, or instrument by which the rudder is shifted; the tiller or in large ships the wheel; sometimes extended to include the whole steering apparatus." One misses the meaning in the swash and swirl of words. As well look for a needle in a John Haystack of diplomatic documents. That sort of sea talk, though, would suit dear Frank Stockton right down to the ground, his way of bringing a brig to anchor being to put her before the wind with yards square and all sail set, and then let go the anchor. But as Dr. Van Dyke remarks in his beautiful preface to "Wild Fishes I Have Known," "Let me mix a people's dictionaries, and I don't care who mixes their drinks." But I don't want to mix a dictionary, and only got mixed up in this thing by accident—in attempting to verify a phrase I was in doubt about.

How do I know so much or anything about nautical matters? Oh! as before remarked, I've been there. Aside from sailing home-made rafts on Lake Champlain as a boy, I went to sea in my youth, also as a boy. But not before the mast. Oh! no. I was always too modest to take precedence of anything. I went with the mast, coincidently, simultaneously, so to speak. And I came home in the same modest way. It was thus that the Spartan mothers adjured their sons when they shipped on the square-rigged whale ships of the period for a cruise in the Aegean Sea, wearing fore-and-aft caps—one forepiece of which projected beyond the back of their heads to protect their eyes from the sun—it was thus, I say, that their mothers adjured them: "Return with your mast or on the bowsprit."

But before I went on that memorable voyage I learned in the bitter school of catboat experience that it is never too late to end, and that half a luff is better than no hardtack. It has never, however, notwithstanding what an eminent poet has written to the contrary, been quite clear to my mind that 'tis better to have luffed and lost than never to have luffed at all. Though I do know that a woman at the wheel is apt to luff not wisely, but too well.

JOHN PAUL.

Alice Brown's "King's End."*

How many years—nay, how many decades of years—have elapsed since the United States has produced a love story preaching nothing, proving nothing, illustrating no period of history? It is so much easier to mingle one's theories with the thread of one's fiction; to draw one thread of destiny slightly, to leave another slack, that one's sociological ideas may be better exemplified by the villain's evil fate or by the heroine's happiness! It is so difficult to forget the mighty current of world interests and to note only the fate of two insignificant splinters in the ship of state, and it is so consoling to thrust slyly at President, Congress, or Governor of whom one disapproves! But here is Miss Alice Brown's "King's End," as plainly and simply a love story as "The Courtin'" itself; in fact, were not the title preempted, Miss Brown might very well have adopted it, for her hero is as "clean grit and human natur'" as "Zekle" himself, and her heroine is the Huldy of to-day, better instructed, wider in vision, but the same Huldy, coy, provoking, evasive until betrothed, she begins, as her lover dryly tells her, to think his thoughts and make a little god of him. Both of the pair are wooed by others, and dispose of the woocrs in ways entirely original, the man displaying sufficient diplomacy for an Ambassador in evading the young person who has marked him for her own. The other characters, all more or less quaint, are strictly subordinate to the principals, but any one who chooses to make the comparison will find each one perfectly distinguished from the village characters in Miss Brown's former books. She has not studied her country folk from the ground of superiority where dwells Miss Wilkins, but on equal terms as fellow-beings. Therefore, she has seen their best, and any reader capable of taking a similar attitude will find it very good.

*KING'S END. By Alice Brown. 12mo, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Free Lectures.

The announcement of lecture subjects for the third course—season of 1901—to be given under the auspices of the Department of Education and School Boards for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has just been made public. There will be fifty-one lecture centres used in delivery, which is an increase of seven over the number of such centres used during the course just closed. The aim of these free lectures given in the courses under the management of the Department of Education above and beyond all else, is that they should be helpful. To this end Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, under whose direct supervision they are, has given them a wide range, and they now include topics that have an art, a scientific, historic, or literary significance. That they are educational in character is, of course, understood, but to what extent this is true is not so clear, except to those who know fully the conditions under which so many people live. These free lectures are intellectual meat and drink to a very large number of citizens; they frequently take the places of books and schools, sometimes they are substitutes even for papers and magazines. The lecture is the easiest way of giving and receiving knowledge, and it is not strange, therefore, that such a royal road should be popular and much traveled.

School children are not admitted. Their companions who are engaged in department stores, in offices, shops, and factories are welcomed and encouraged to come again and again. The lectures are supplemented by what is called the platform library, which consists of a collection of books bearing upon subjects closely related to the lecture themes that are subject to platform consultation at the conclusion of the lectures, so that awakened interest is made the basis of new sources of the little knowledge that has been called dangerous. It is not easy to cater intellectually for the multitude, but the method used has been first to secure a really good lecture, and then to use this lecture here and there, so that many widely scattered people shall have the scholastic benefit thereof. In other words, merit is multiplied by locality.

The new lectures are initially used at the beginning of the season, and subsequently the best are arranged for repetition by a careful study of locality and the special needs of those who are residents there. History and travel are made real, and the lantern slide aids and abets the spoken words of the lecturer, who knows the one and has experienced the other. The literature of foreign and domestic countries means more to the other half, the toiling masses, under the spell of a skillful speaker, and the magic of his lantern projections, than it could to those who are shut in, by any other means or in any other way. The voice of art cannot be dumb when the picture of a master is reproduced upon the screen, and through such an agency it is easily possible for the crassly ignorant to come to some kind of art knowledge and to see wherein lies the difference between the true and false art.

Bulletins of lectures, with dates and places of delivery, can be obtained on application at the rooms of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, so that full information as to subject and its interpretation is available. Into many dull lives by means of these free lectures has come something of the higher life, something that has led to a reaching out on the part of indifferent people after culture in some of the departments covered by the lecture subjects that is, and must ever be, uplifting, so that those who are so stimulated are made better citizens, better men and women socially, and the municipal gain is not to be measured by dollars and cents. The lecture awakens new ideals, the platform library feeds the flame upon the sacred altar, the museums of art lend their influence, and before he is aware the subject is a changed man by means of the lecture course. The influence thus exerted may be incidental to civics but it is most important. Dr. Leipziger hopes to bring about the lecture hall and the library as a part of every public school equipment, and to hasten the time when this shall be.

News of the Libraries.

The Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Md., will probably be opened to the public June 1, when between 5,000 and 10,000 volumes will be accessible. The building is the gift of Mr. Bruce Price of New York, who comes of a Washington County family. It is a beautiful structure, admirably situated and admirably adapted to the purpose. It is near the geographical centre of the town, a few doors from the principal street, and just opposite the side of the courthouse. It is on Jonathan Street, which divides the business from the residence portion of the town. The structure is built of Indiana limestone. Its capacity is 40,000 volumes, which can be doubled when necessary by the addition of another story. On one side of the delivery room is a large reading room 20 by 52 feet, and on the other side is a room for juveniles, a periodical room, and various lavatories and cloakrooms. The second floor contains a single apartment, which can be used for lectures. The cost of the building is about $25,000, exclusive of the lot. The lot, which is estimated to be worth from $15,000 to $20,000, was given by Mr. Edward W. Mealey. The endowment of $50,000 was given by Mr. B. F. Newcomer of Baltimore, and Washington County and the town of Hagerstown together contribute $2,500 a year toward the support of the library. The librarian, who entered upon her work, on Feb. 1, is Miss Mary L. Titcomb, lately Secretary of the Library Commission of Vermont. The assistant librarian is Miss Alice V. Hays, who has had experience in library work in California.

The fifth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held in Atlantic City, March 22-23. Full information concerning the meeting may be obtained of Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

On March 14, which is the anniversary of the naval fight at Port Hudson, The Independent will print an article by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Scott Bacon, who was then a Chaplain on board the Richmond. Admiral Dewey, who has contributed some notes to it, says: "This story, besides possessing great literary merit, furnishes the best account I have ever read of the battle as I remember it." The Admiral has kindly allowed The Independent to republish the pictures of the old Mississippi and of Admiral Farragut, both of which he has in his possession, and these will accompany the article. Although this is not an article from Admiral Dewey, it is perhaps the nearest approach to an article that he has ever allowed to be printed.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

American First Editions Sold in Boston.

On March 5 and 6 C. F. Libbie & Co. sold in Boston a collection of books which, although miscellaneous in character, contained a number of notable rarities. Chief among them was a previously unknown Whittier item, bearing date of 1827. As Whittier's first poem has always been thought to be "J. G. Whittier to the Rustic Bard," published in Haverhill in 1828 in Robert Dinsmoor's "Incidental Poems," the importance of this new item is apparent. The poem in question is called "Pericles" and is in broadside form. There are four verses of twelve lines each, with a quotation of seven lines from Rollin at the beginning. At the end is the following: "Haverhill, Mass., 9th Mo., 1827." According to the sale catalogue, the poem was written by Whittier at the age of nineteen and first appeared in The Essex Gazette Sept. 7, 1827, the broadside being a reissue in separate form. The sum of $21 was given for "Pericles" last week, which seems low when the importance of the poem is considered, it being one of the earliest, if not the first, poetical productions of Whittier. It was unknown to all bibliographers previous to its appearance in the Libbie catalogue. Among other important books disposed of at the same sale were the following:

Ethan Allen's "Reason the Only Oracle of Man," Bennington, Vt., 1784, original sheep, very scarce, $10. (Manson's copy, $28; Richmond's, with autograph note inserted, $20.)

Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy," Boston, 1839, original wrappers, some leaves foxmarked, extremely rare, $47.50. (The Arnold sold for $57. It had been rebound by the Club Bindery, the original covers being preserved, however. Another copy, with original covers, sold for $25 at Libbie's Feb. 8, 1900, and Foote's copy, rebound, but with an autograph letter inserted, fetched $34 in 1894.)

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Boston, 1850, cloth, first issue, $14. (Arnold's copy, $34; Roos's, 1900 sale, $22; an elaborately bound copy, Feb. 20, 1900, at Bangs's, $31.)

Hawthorne's "Weal-Reaf," Salem, 1890, $7.50. (Arnold's, $8.50.)

Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," Boston, 1860, first issue, $8. (Arnold's, $11.50.)

Longfellow's "Hyperion," New York, 1839, two volumes, boards, uncut, with paper labels, fine copy of the scarce first edition, $18. (Arnold's, same, fresh condition, $24.)

Longfellow's "Belfry of Bruges," Cambridge, 1846, original, illuminated paper covers, uncut, $20.50. (Arnold's, $22.)

Lowell's "Poems," Boston, 1849, two volumes, boards, uncut, paper labels, fine copy, $12. (Arnold's, $12.50.)

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Boston, 1852, two volumes, cloth, fresh copy, $29.50. (Roos sale, 1900, cloth, $27; another copy, same sale, finely bound by Stikeman, $40; sale at Libbie's, April 17, 1900, cloth, $34; Foote's, rebound, but with eight lines in Mrs. Stowe's autograph on fly leaf, $44.)

Bryant's "Poems," Cambridge, 1821, original covers, very scarce, $19. (The Arnold copy sold for $31. Maxwell's copy brought $42.50 in 1895. The latter is the record price. It was in this volume of 1821 that the famous "Thanatopsis" first appeared.)

The sale of March 5 and 6 also included a large number of books relating to Vermont, none of them possessing great money value, but all, however, having much importance in the department of American local history.

Sales in New York.

At recent sales held by Bangs & Co. important books have been disposed of. On March 6 a fine copy of Audubon's "Birds" and "Quadrupeds," New York, 1856, was sold for $180. It was described as a superb set, immaculately clean throughout, with exceptionally fine impressions of the colored plates. Other prices of interest were as follows:

Cassin's "Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, and British and Russian America," Philadelphia, 1856, fifty colored plates, $16. (Henkels's, 1899, $13.)

"Lambeth Palace Illustrated," London, 1898, extra illustrated, $15.

Marston's "Works," London, 1633, bound by the Club Bindery, $10.

"Livre de Pières," French manuscript, finely bound by Gruel, $10.

On March 7 and 8 Bangs & Co. sold the following books:

Aesop's "Fables," Stockdale's fine edition, two volumes, polished calf, a number of Howitt's plates inserted, $40.

Higgins's "Celtic Druids," London, 1827, original boards, with map and plates, scarce, $14.

The interesting library of the late William White of Summit, N. J., was disposed of by Bangs & Co. on Feb. 26, 27, and 28. Though the collection contained few books of notable rarity, it included many of the best works of modern authors, and evidently had been formed with much care. One of the features was a long set of Leigh Hunt's works, thirty-nine titles in all. The important books brought these prices:

Dickens's "Works," London, Chapman & Hall, 1868-9, together with the "Speeches" and the "Life," by Taylor, in all twenty-eight volumes, half morocco, by Bradstreet, $30.20.

Eugene Field's "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," New York, 1896, on Holland paper, $7.75.

Falke's "Greece and Rome," New York, 1882, $14.

Hazlitt's works, a large collection, mostly first editions, including the very scarce "Liber Amoris," 1823, in all twenty-eight volumes, $36.80.

Leigh Hunt's "Men, Women, and Books," London, 1847, two volumes, cloth, uncut, first edition, $8.50. Hunt's "The Town," 1848, two volumes, fifteen plates inserted, $11. Hunt's "Old Court Suburb," 1855, two volumes, scarce, $8.

Lady Jackson's "Old Paris," "Old Régime," "French Court and Society," "Court of the Tuileries," "Court of France," "The Last of the Valois," and "The First of the Bourbons," 1878-80, fourteen volumes, $37.50.

Anna Jamieson's "History of Our Lord," "Sacred and Legendary Art," "Legends of the Madonna," and "Legends of the Monastic Orders," 1872, six volumes, bound by Riviere in tree calf, $30.

Ben Jonson's "Works," London, 1875, notes by Gifford, nine volumes, $42.50.

Macaulay's "History of England in the Olden Time," London, 1874, lithographic plates, $6.

Prince's "Edition de Luxe, Portraits of 125 Queen Beauties," New York, 1900, cloth (a fine copy;) sales last season, $16.25, $19, $18, and $18.75.)

Stedman's "Poets of America," 1885, large paper, $11.50; "Victorian Poets," 1887, large paper, $10.50, and "Victorian Anthology," 1895, large paper, $12.

Symonds's "Wine, Women and Song," London, 1884, large paper, $9.75.

Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors," edited by Park, London, 1806, five volumes, $16.25.

On Feb. 25 Bangs & Co. sold the first Japan paper copy of Eugene Field's "Temptation of Friar Gonsal," (Washington, 1900,) that has come into the auction room. It brought $20. Only ten copies of the book were made on Japan paper.

Luciano's Portrait of Columbus.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Through the liberality of a well-known public-spirited citizen of New York the Metropolitan Museum has lately become possessed of a possible portrait of Columbus which has been attributed to Sebastiano Luciano, commonly known as del Piombo. It bears his (?) inscription: "Haec est effigies Liguri Miranda Columbi andipodum primus rate qui penetravit in orbum. Sebastianus Venetus facit." It is known as the Talleyrand portrait, and was in the possession of that family about 100 years.

Luciano was born in 1485, studied at Venice with Bellini and Gorgione, and probably left the studio of the latter for Rome in 1508, the year Columbus died. These facts, which are historic, settle one point in relation to this portrait, that it could not have been painted by that artist from life. This view is also confirmed by the non-existence of evidence proving that Columbus was at Venice before Luciano left for Rome, or at any other time.

If we look to the execution of this portrait for proof of its authenticity we will discover that the characteristic qualities which are usually found in the work of this artist are not present. His portraits of illustrious characters painted from life were executed with great distinction as to composition and color, and could not easily be mistaken for the work of another. Among his more notable portraits are those of Pope Adrian VI., Vittoria Colonna, Pope Clement VII., and Andrea Doria, and others almost equally well known which might be mentioned. All are peculiarly distinctive of the artist who painted them. In fact, no portrait master of his time, not even Raphael, displayed more clearly striking personal characteristics.

Of the many alleged portraits of Columbus, between seventy and eighty now known to exist, not one has ever been traced back to a life sitting of the subject, nor is it known that either was copied from an original executed during his life. The engraving used by Paolo Giovio to illustrate a biographical sketch of Columbus in his edition of "Elogiae Virorum Bellica Virtute Illustrium," written in 1549 and printed at Basle in 1575, may have been engraved from a portrait painted from life sittings by some unknown artist. Vasari in his description of the Giovio collection, which during his time was in the palace of its owner at Como, mentioned a portrait of Columbus, but did not give the name of the artist; and since the dispersion of that collection, early in the seventeenth century, it has not reappeared.

The difficulty standing in the way of the authenticity of this work is the absence of a pedigree extending back beyond the time it came to the possession of Talleyrand, and unless we can trace its origin to a period near the time of its alleged execution, it must remain in the ranks of the constantly increasing collection of interesting unknowns.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, March 12, 1901.

What's the Odds?*

For the creation of an eccentric heroine the palm must be accorded to the author of "The Monk Wins." Think of a young lady doomed by her father's last will and testament to keep a racing stud, obliged to frequent the race courses of England, and to associate with the bookies, the trainers, and the gambling fraternity in general. Margaret Branksome is that horsey one, and she has a fortune of £40,000 a year. Mr. Hubert Douglas, who is an exceedingly steady young man, hates horse racing. But he is fond of Margaret. Then, too, there is Frank Neville, who is a "sport," and is of course embarrassed with debt. Margaret has not the least comprehension of the value of money. She would invite people to expensive dinners or luncheons at the London hotels, and then borrow the money from her guests to settle the bill, and forget to pay the lenders. But in one point Margaret is honest, inasmuch as she would not sell a race. Neville, however, who has lent some money to the heiress, is a born "welcher." Margaret has two cracks, (quadrupeds,) The Monk and Cuttlefish. Neville arranges it so that sometimes Margaret's horses come in last. He has sold himself to a bookmaker and a trainer. At last Neville's rascalities are discovered. Finally the immaculate Douglas marries Margaret, for she has reformed. Mr. Edward H. Cooper is the most wordy of writers. If he had confined himself to the history of the English turf only his romance might have been improved. We must, however, give full credit to his intentions, for we are to suppose that "The Monk Wins" is a solemn warning to young ladies not to keep racing horses, nor to associate with bookies and jocks, nor to give or take the odds; also, and very particularly, when inviting people to luncheon at a restaurant always have ready the necessary cash.

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*THE MONK WINS. By Edward H. Cooper. Illustrated by Gordon Browne. 12mo, pp. 316. London: Hutchinson & Co.

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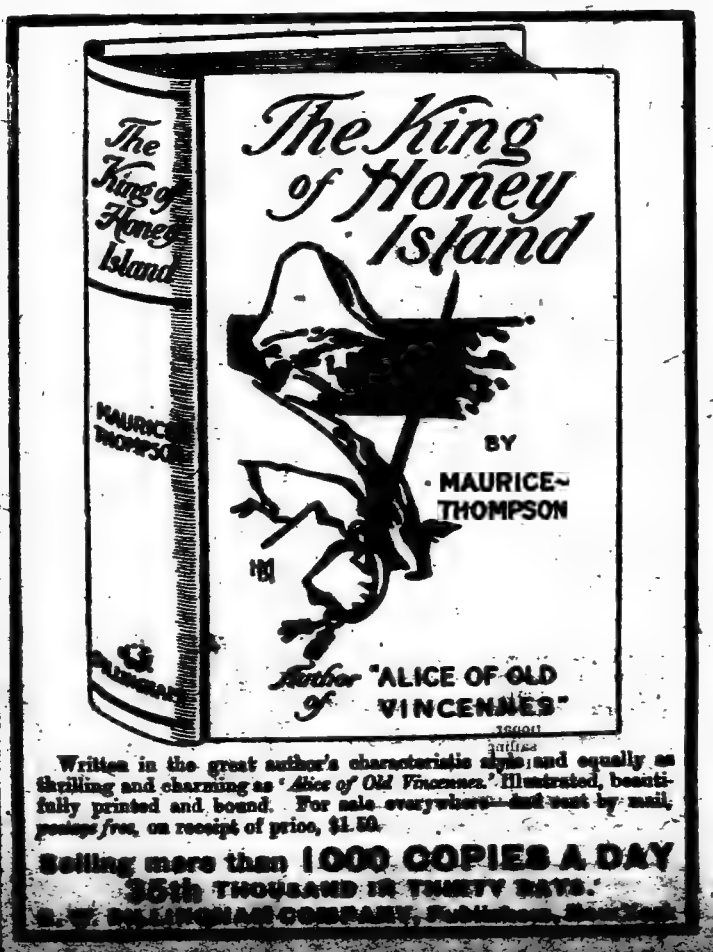

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ZWINGLI.

Prof. Jackson's Volume on the Reformer of German Switzerland.*

Single-handed Zwingli worked out for himself a position far in advance of Luther, and which has taken generations for many evangelical thinkers to reach. Luther was as large a figure on the German horizon, and Calvin towered such an intellectual glacier at Geneva, with his pitiless and frigid logic, that Zwingli has often been lost sight of except by the scholar and the historian.

The volume is an important contribution to this class of literature. The book includes "An Historical Survey of Switzerland before the Reformation," by Prof. John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University, and a chapter on Zwingli's theology by Prof. Frank Hugh Foster, University of California. "The Historical Survey" is an interesting picture of life in Switzerland at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Already the German and the Frenchman had fastened themselves to the soil in the positions yet maintained, the one in the north and east, the other in the south and west. The Swiss Confederation was at first only a feeble union of three small German cantons.

At the commencement it was a league of little pastoral republics. Additions were made of neighboring districts and cities. In 1353 they became the "League of Eight." For a century and a quarter this included the Confederation. At the opening of the sixteenth century the confederated cantons were increased to thirteen. Part of them in the Confederation were rural democracies, the others flourishing city states like Bern, Lucerne, Zurich, and Basel. The rural cantons were jealous of the cities. Friction naturally resulted. This made itself felt in Federal politics. The great arena of political action was the Federal Congress called the Diet.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, what attracted foreign Governments to Switzerland was her mercenary soldiers. The Diet was besieged with ambassadors of great potentates, who bid for soldiers. This trade in men brought much evil to Switzerland. Dr. Vincent shows an example of the Diet of 1512 at the City of Baden:

The minutes of Aug. 11 inform us that on that day, in the Hall of Assembly, the deputy of the Duke of Lorraine read a message respecting the passage of soldiers through that province. A representative of the Pope presented to the Confederation a sword, a hat, and two banners, together with privileges contained in a bull, as honorable rewards for faithful services. An embassy of the King of Spain requested that the Confederation join in the league which had been formed between the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Republic of Venice. An embassy from the Duke of Savoy, one also from Milan and Venice.

Thus even at that period the Swiss were not an obscure people, but prominent in the world historic tide. The merceniaries caused foreign gold to flow into the country from bounties and subsidies received and from the spoils of war. Luxury increased with money; idleness abounded, and morals declined. Here is a picture Balcus draws of the Swiss at this time:

The Swiss are altogether unhewn barbarians; accustomed to robbery, yet the people have an extravagant generosity to the poor. Custom allows that women, who on account of the beauty of their faces and the attraction of their persons are uncommonly lovely, may be embraced and kissed anywhere and by anybody without distinction. The cultivation of the intellect is rare. This lowborn people, this lot of peasants * * * brought up in a narrow hole, have begun to play the lord in Europe.

Without a doubt the tides of civilization were low. Morals were bad, and even the clergy led in luxury and debauchery. Things were so bad that laws began to be enacted to restrain the evils of the time. Yet, after all, the beginning of the sixteenth century was a period of great vitality. "Energy, life, movement have seized the people." It was a transition epoch. In spite of the preoccupation of the Swiss in military affairs and spending their ill-gotten gains, the triumphs of learning made headway. The influence of classic culture had even penetrated her fastnesses. The Pope and the devil had alike led the Swiss into the abyss of moral and political corruption.

It was natural then that the movement which bears the name of Zwingli should begin with an attack on political degradation and an appeal to Swiss patriotism. Its demand was sell no men to foreigners, and let Switzerland be united. It remained for one man and one city to start the idea in earnest. It was an appeal to action. The result was the Reformation. The book gives an intimate acquaintance with the lights and shadows of the time, and reveals vivid touches of the public and private life of a brave people.

Nature had not yet begun to play the part in human life and art and social development which came later under Rousseau, Wordsworth, and Ruskin. The former is said to have discovered Swiss scenery. So we do not expect Zwingli to leave any record that the scenery about his father's dwelling is something to boast of and "of the best description." It is recalled by his biographer that "As he stood on his father's doorstep he could see the seven jagged peaks of the Churfirsten across the narrow valley, and if he turned to go to the highroad, which then ran higher up on the mountain side than it does now, he came almost under the shadow of the Sentis; and both these ranges are snow-capped even in Summer. But though not brought up to appreciate such attractions, in all other respects he had a good hope training." He was surely an observer of nature. A passage from one of his latest works on "Divine Providence" attests this. It is charming to read it after the lapse of these centuries.

Do not the creatures of the race of rodents trumpet forth the wisdom and providence of the Godhead? The hedgehog, with his spines, most cleverly carries a large quantity of fruit to its dwelling place, by rolling over the fruit and planting its spines in it. Alpine rats, or marmots, which we now call the mountain rats, station one of their number upon an elevation, that, as they run about intent upon their work, no sudden danger may fall upon them without his sudden cry of warning, while meantime the rest of the band carry off the softest hay from all around. And when they need wagons they turn themselves into wagons by turns, one lying upon his back and holding fast with all his feet the hay loaded upon his belly and chest, while another seizes by the tail his comrade, thus transformed into a chariot, and drags him with the plunder to their dwelling place to enable them to sleep through the inclemency of the harsh Winter season. The squirrel, dragging a broad bit of wood to the shore by its mouth, uses it as a boat to cross the water, hoisting its bushy tail, and being thus driven by the favoring breeze needs no other sail. What word, what speech, pray, can proclaim the divine wisdom as well as these creatures which are among almost the humblest of living things? And do not things without sensation bear witness that the power and goodness and vivifying force of the Godhead are ever with them?

Are we not reading a poem in prose? And does not the following attest the majesty and loveliness of rare poetic thought as well as the devout spirit?

The dew and rain bear witness to the presence of the Divine Power and Life. The mountains, dull, clumsy, lifeless mass that they are, hold fast and strengthen the earth as bones do the flesh; they bar the way to passage, or make it difficult; though heavier than the surface of the earth, they swim upon it and sink not in. Do they not proclaim the invincible power of the Godhead and the solidity and vastness of His grandeur?

Stern old warrior of the church militant, his heart felt the tenderness of sacred things and the power of the unseen filled his soul. Of the great lights of the Reformation, his contemporaries, and those who came after him, some were to die peacefully in their homes, some to mount on the martyr's chariot to their crown, but he was to die in battle. He lay among the slain in no holy—but a very unholy and unfraternal war. But so it was to be. Let Mr. Jackson tell the story of the fatal battle of Cappel, a veritable Flodden Field to the people of Zurich:

On Oct. 11, 1531, the Zurichers were attacked on the east and south at the same time. Both sides hurled opprobrious epithets against one another. "Worshippers of idols!"

"Godless Papists!" cried the one; "Sacrilegious scamps!" "Damned heretics!" cried those on the other side.

But the fight was an unequal one. The Zurich contingent only numbered two thousand seven hundred. While eight thousand Foresters were pitted against them. The army of the City fought with heroism, but all in vain. The battle became a panic, the panic a rout.

Zwingli was among the slain. Wounded twice in the legs by a spear and his helmet shivered, as it even now bears witness, by a stone, he had fallen down. One of the Foresters, out plundering the dead and wounded, found him lying on his back, his hands folded as in prayer, and his eyes directed to heaven. In kindly fashion he offered to call a priest to hear his dying confession. Unable to speak Zwingli shook his head. The Forester then said: "If you cannot speak or make confession, pray in your heart to the Mother of God, and call upon the saints, that God in His grace may accept you."

Zwingli again shook his head and continued to look heavenward. This action marked him as a Protestant. It was enough. They reviled him and called him a heretic. A Captain of Unterwald brutally drove his sword into him and gave him release from pain. So, unknown to those around him, the Reformer of German Switzerland lay dead in the midst of his foes. A deathless, fiery soul! He fills not so great a place in the firmament of the world's heroes as Luther or Calvin, but his own particular stars shine with undimmed lustre as the ages pass.

The book is the production of a scholar and thinker. Its great and intrinsic value lies in its truthfulness to facts. It's the man Zwingli it tells about, without gloss, party bias, or fairy tale. It has the learning that makes it valuable to the student and the direct narrative and touches of incident that hold the general reader.

*HULDREICH ZWINGLI, THE REFORMER OF GERMAN SWITZERLAND, 1484-1531. By Samuel Macauley Jackson, Professor of Church History, New York University. Together with a historical survey of Switzerland before the Reformation, by Prof. John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University, and a chapter on Zwingli's theology, by Prof. Frank Hugh Foster, University of California. One volume. Pp. xxvi.-319. 12mo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press. Price, $2.

Opening of the New Public Library in Newark.

The new Free Public Library at Newark, N. J., was formally opened in that city on Thursday afternoon, March 14. The exercises took place in the library building, beginning at 4 P. M. The following was the programme in brief: Prayer, the Rev. Dr. Lewis Lampman; presentation of the keys, John H. Rankin, representing the architects, Rankin & Kellogg of Philadelphia, Penn.; acceptance of the keys, Edward H. Duryee, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees; addresses by Mayor James M. Seymour as President of the board, Cortlandt Parker, Mgr. George H. Doane, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University, and Librarian Frank P. Hill of the institution; benediction, the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne.

At 6 o'clock, when the exercises were concluded, the building was thrown open to public inspection, and a large number of visitors thronged the various rooms of a truly handsome library.

Work on the building, now practically completed, was begun in March, 1896, when the City of Newark authorized its erection. The total cost of the building has been about $400,000. The site was bought for $100,000. The main building is 103 feet wide by 157 feet deep, with a basement and four stories. The design is in the style of the Italian Renaissance, the front and returns being faced with Indiana limestone. The various library rooms are finished with oak trimmings, except in the case of the Directors' room, where mahogany is used. The various walls are tinted with solid Pompeian reds, greens, and yellows. Glass is used where possible for flooring, and windows have been arranged so that the natural lighting is as near perfect as may be. The artificial light is likewise most excellent.

Three large apartments occupy the fourth floor. It is intended to use these respectively as a lecture room and art gallery and a museum. Charles Scribner's Sons have loaned to the library something like 150 original drawings and paintings that were prepared for use in books published by them or for their magazine. These have been hung in the several rooms of the library, and are very effective decorative details. Some of the very best of modern illustrations are represented in the collection. Other notable wall decorations appear on the second floor and consist of eighteen enlarged reproductions of printers' marks, beginning with Caxton, and showing some of the most famous names. A public bicycle room has been provided, notwithstanding the perceptible decadence of the popularity of wheeling.

One of the most interesting rooms in the building is that devoted to the children. It is known as the "children's room." The furnishings are all diminutive, and the chairs, desks, tables, and book shelves are all modified so as to be child size. The appearance of this room is that of a doll house or a toy library, but the rooms for children are to be found in most of the newly constructed libraries in the country, and therefore why not in the Newark institution? Book lifts, special dust draughts, ventilation for the books, a bindery in the building itself for binding, rebinding, and repair; tea and retiring rooms for the attendants, cataloguing rooms, and everything that skill and forethought, aided by personal visits to various libraries all over this great country of ours, have conspired together to make the Newark Public Library as now completed a complete model in both construction and appointment.

The construction has been under the charge of Mr. Thomas P. Clarke, who reports that not less than twenty visiting committees have been at the Newark Library during the last year to study the plans and see the devices to be used there. The Mayor of Syracuse and several others associated with him were recent visitors. "Free access to shelves" will be the rule at Newark. The number of volumes now in this library is between 80,000 and 90,000. The capacity provided for is about three or four times this number, so that large growth will be possible.

Promptly on Friday morning the library was open for business, and in spite of the aspect and smell of newness that was observable, the attendants were at their posts ready to aid those seeking to use this great institution. A delivery wagon provides facilities for the transportation of books to the various sub-stations, and permanent work is now going on as if the building had not so recently been opened. Five days and a half were required to move the books from the old to the new building, but all was accomplished without mishap. The Newark Library has a great work to do, and the influence it will exert in the busy manufacturing city where it is situated will be powerful and far-reaching.

On the Pacific Slope.*

Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell writes of the many phases of life in California he has observed in his experiences during some seventeen years. In the opening chapter the author compares a chosen spot in England, a Surrey garden, with a valley of the Pacific Slope. The first is "an epitome of yesterday," the latter "the promise of to-morrow." Fifty years ago California was the Lotos land. Here dwelt the caballeros. The señoritas "danced and sang." Work was a thing unknown. They were simple primitive people, content with little, grateful to God for the blessings vouchsafed them. Such as they were, however, the Pacific Slope will never see their like again. One song of theirs Mr. Vachell still remembers; the refrain was "Adios, adios, para sempre adios." He writes that "was the swan song of the Latin to the all-conquering Anglo-Saxon."

To-day the progress California has made cannot even be followed by the rule of geometrical progression. If mining, fruit culture, and viticulture have gone on with leaps and bounds, mechanical advance has also been phenomenal. It must never be forgotten that the battleship Oregon was built in California, and as Mr. Vachell expresses it, "To the hands and brains that have constructed the Oregon nothing can be deemed impossible."

Describing the overuse of alcohol in the West, Mr. Vachell writes:

I hold no brief for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I pronounce prohibition a sorry plank in any political platform; but I do believe that working among individuals—fathers, husbands, and brothers—the women are justified in demanding total abstinence; they are not likely to obtain it. The experiment has been tried again and again; it has always failed. And in the past seventeen years I have seen so many seemingly sound apples drop rotten from the tree, gin-sodden and worthless. In England drunkenness is confined to a certain class; the drunkards of the West are ubiquitous. You find them everywhere, except, be it said, in the pulpit. The doctors, the lawyers, the business men are the worst offenders, for they nip, nip, nip all day long, till they become, as they are called, whisky tanks, and cesse, for the practical purposes of life, to be men at all. What has been done to check the growth of this monstrous tumor has been done by the women, and to them be the credit.

There is too little home education. The

*LIFE AND SPORT ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 8vo. Pp. 352. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

overindulgent parents say that their little ones can "only have one good time in their lives." A mother "who is both cook and housekeeper cannot play the part of schoolmistress." The author, like a great many other people not English, does not believe in too great liberty for either boys or girls, and most particularly not for the latter. The precocity of these children is astounding. The author has something to say as to the character of the journals which children on the Pacific Slope are permitted to read. Too great familiarity with crime of the most degrading kind necessarily perverts the young reader, be he a boy or a girl. Reverting once more to the methods of training, Mr. Vachell writes:

You seldom see a father or a mother patiently and laboriously teaching a child. The common round is distasteful to the people of the West; the trivial task is abhorrent. The "grind" of slowly imparting to a child habits of self-control, obedience, and a sense of duty is a treadmill that few dare to mount. Those who can afford it pay others to train their children for them, and this training is, as a rule, intermittent and ineffective.

Ranch life, business life, and the Englishman in the West are all treated. Mr. Vachell, being a sportsman, describes in proper manner the shooting of large and small game and sea and fresh water fishing. At the conclusion, in an appendix, the statistics of California are presented. "To see oursel's as others see us!" is a very good thing, and Mr. Vachell deserves our thanks for the very excellent book he has written about ourselves.

Eugene Field's "Sharps and Flats."*

Mr. Slason Thompson, the compiler of the two volumes gathered from Eugene Field's contributions to his daily "Sharps and Flats" column in The Chicago Daily News, now The Chicago Record, says this column was for a short time called "Current Gossip," Mr. Field taking his new heading from the title of a play by Clay M. Greene and Mr. Thompson, which Messrs. Robson and Crane were playing in 1883.

Before coming to Chicago Eugene Field had attracted considerable attention in the newspaper world by his inimitable Denver Tribune primer stories, but his fame as a newspaper writer dates from August, 1883, when "Sharps and Flats" began to interest first Chicago and then the world in general. The amount of work Mr. Field accomplished for this column is simply enormous, some idea of its extent being gathered from the fact that for six days of the week, for twelve years, he contributed thereto about 2,000 words daily.

His earliest work for this column had the character of a sort of breezy table talk, a daily gossip about people and passing events. Sometimes, however, the whole column would be filled by a "profitable tale," while more than 90 per cent. of all the verse Field wrote, Mr. Thompson tells us, was first printed in this column. After 1885 these paragraphs began to show the effect of Mr. Field's repeated readings in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," Percy's "Reliques," and other old English ballads, through the archaic English in which so much of his best work was written. In 1888 his tendency toward bibliomania became evident, and from that time to the end his paragraphs became more bookish in tone and subject. His paraphrases of Horace and the majority of his beautiful cradle songs date from about the same period. Indeed, much of the matter which has delighted so many readers in book form first saw the light in this column. "The House" and "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac" were thus printed in successive chapters of 300 agate lines, the final chapter of the latter book appearing in "Sharps and Flats" on Oct. 30, 1895, while the last appearance of this column was on Nov. 2, 1895, Eugene Field dying two days later.

It is nearly twelve years since Mr. Thompson assisted Eugene Field in the publication of a "Little Book of Profitable Tales" and a "Little Book of Western Verse," which contained what Mr. Field considered the best of his prose and verse which had appeared prior to 1888, chosen all of it with a zealous care not lavished upon his other books. These two always remained his favorite volumes, not so much because they were the first as because they represented his best work during ten of his most fruitful years.

The present volumes, aggregating something over 500 pages, contain what Mr. Thompson and probably the Field family think the best of the vast remaining matter.

The contents of these two volumes is so thoroughly in Field's peculiar vein that it is hard to decide which to choose and which to leave unnoticed. Here are both grave and gay, paragraphs political, personal, and bookish, more profitable tales, and verses equally varied in subject and treatment.

We find Field gravely discussing the "Philology of the Jag," tracing the word back to St. Jago, and telling us that in the course of centuries the final letter has been eliminated, so that now in place of St. Jago of Arthur's day we find "the plain, simple, unostentatious jag, which, however, large may have been its losses in other respects, has lost none of its popularity among the peoples of the earth." Or, equally interested in tracing the derivation of "In the soupe," professing to find the phrase in old English books, such as the "Schole House of Huswyfrie," (1563,) containing: But wherein shall these things profit you, When that you come sat in ye soupe?

Or finding in Quarles's "Emblems": the equally absurd:

Ewze ye ouredeast pride will droop
Whyle one doth flounder in ye soupe,

Mr. Field made a paragraph on the "Evil Practice of Borrowing Books," in which he says he believes thoroughly in buying, reading, and keeping books, as follows: "But one that would be surely profited by books should own them if he can, and should have them for companions continually around him."

The poems herein contained are as varied in style and subject as is Mr. Field's prose, a few selections being given to show the range of his verse in the present collection:

YOURS FRATERNALLY.

An editor in Kankakee,
Once failing in a burning passion
With a vexatious rival, he
Wrote him a letter in this fashion:
"You are an ass, uncouth and rude,
And will be one eternally."
Then, in an absent-minded mood,
He signed it, "Yours fraternally."

GRANT.

His was the sword that from its scabbard leapt
To cleave the way where freedom could be won,
And where it led a conquering army swept
Till all was done.
* * * * * *
And now a spirit, speeding from above,
Chills that great heart with his destroying breath,
And all a people's reverence and love
Are mocked by death.

TO DENMAN THOMPSON.

There's somethin' in your homely ways,
Your simple speech and honest face,
That takes us back to other days
And to a distant, cherished place.
We seem to see the dear old hills,
The clover patch, the pickerel pond,
And we can hear the mountain rills
A-singin' in the hage beyond.

SONG.

Why do the bells of Christmas ring?
Why do little children sing?

Once a lovely, shining star,
Seen by shepherds from afar,
Gently moved until its light
Made a manger's cradle bright.

There a darling baby lay,
Pillowed soft upon the hay;
And its mother sung and smiled,
"This is Christ, the holy child"!

Therefore bells for Christmas ring,
Therefore little children sing.

MY SABINE FARM.

Upon this cosy Sabine farm
What breeds my melancholy?
Why is my muse down with the blues
Instead of up and jolly?
A secret this between us:
I'm shy of a Maecenas!
And what's, oh, what's a Sabine farm to
me without Maecenas!

The volumes are printed by the De Vinne Press, and bound uniform with the other Field books issued by the Scribners. They will form an indispensable addition to any Field collection.

Methodism.*

An interesting feature of this "Illustrated History of Methodism" is a chart prepared by the Rev. Dr. A. P. George, showing the growth of Methodism since the formation of the first society in 1740, accurately recording the congregations formed in the first quarter of the last century, those following the great revival of twenty-five years ago, together with the various congregations of the present day, and the number of ministers and members. In 1800 there were 49,929 ministers and 7,087,147 members, not including those connected with such phases of Methodism as are maintained by the Salvation Army and other societies of practical Christianity.

In every respect the book is a "history," for it is a correct and graphic account of the past events of Methodist communities in every land and at every period where and when the disciples of Wesley have done work. The illustrations are of every variety and are fine examples of half-tone work. Not only do we have a profusion of portraits of those connected with the development of Methodism and pictures of church buildings, but there are also views of scenes connected with the history of the sect, and numerous reproductions from rare and old prints, engravings, and etchings. In fact, without the text we should have a valuable and interesting pictorial history of Methodism.

As to the text, that seems to contain the working out of Church history on quite unconventional lines. From the first chapter onward an effort is made to give the story a cosmopolitan aspect. At the beginning we have an explanation of the formative influences of John Wesley, and the conditions prevailing at Oxford at his time, which showed the need of a new organization to meet the wants of early English expansion and commercialism. From then onward the point of view maintained by the authors is political and literary as well as religious.

*SHARPS AND FLATS. By Eugene Field. Compiled by Slason Thompson. Vol. I. Introduction, pp. xxi-314. Vol. II. pp. vii-305. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 16mo, $2.00.

*THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF METHODISM. Being the story of the Origin and Progress of the Methodist Church, from its Foundation by John Wesley to the present day. Written in a popular style and illustrated by more than 1,000 portraits and views of persons and places. By the Rev. Wm. Jarvis W. Lee, Reginald Lawson, and Joseph Mills Buell. St. Louis and New York: The Methodist Magazine Publishing Company.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

THE STUDY OF DOCUMENTS.

There is no subject more fascinating to most intelligent men who have given any attention to it than "expert" knowledge of writing, and the means by which it is to be acquired. In the eye of the law—"devant la loi tous sont nigauds," says the ancient French gibe—we are all experts in the writing of one whom we have "seen write," or in any writing with which we are "familiar," and yet the records are crowded with cases showing the extreme risk in depending on readily seen resemblances or differences to establish the genuineness or falsity of writing. On the other hand, the violent and frequent contradiction of experts by experts, and the fact that, under our present system, experts are hired by opposing parties to sustain their respective sides, have led to a general discrediting of all expert testimony and a feeling that it is in great part either fallacious or willfully deceptive.

In these circumstances, a scientific study of all that pertains to written documents—either to the establishment of essential characteristics in writing or to the evidence of change or fraud—is of obvious value. Such a study is offered in the revised edition of a little work by Prof. Persifor Frazer, (Lippincott, Philadelphia.) In its earlier edition it was described by the famous M. Bertillon of Paris as "the only scientific work on the subject." In its latest form it more fully deserves the description of "scientific," though the present writer cannot pretend to know if it be the "only" one. The function of science is to inquire, with no prejudice and no wish as to the result beyond the wish to attain as much of the truth as possible, and with a mind firmly held open to all new instruction and suggestion. It is this function that Prof. Frazer undertakes to perform with reference to "bibliotics," which is his rather harsh technical title for "The Study of Documents." A chemist and geologist of standing, severely trained at home and in Germany, of wide and varied experience, he brings to this particular work the mental and moral qualifications of a gifted and conscientious scientist. Even the unscientifically educated reader can readily perceive in his work the evidence of these qualifications.

The little work practically divides itself in two parts. One deals succinctly but precisely with what may be called the physical basis of documents, the paper, ink, pens, tape, wax, &c., and the examination of them by microscope or chemicals, to detect evidence of change or of fraud. The other, and to the general reader the more interesting, relates to the evidence that writing affords as to the personality of the writer and as to the identity or difference of the writers of given examples. This embraces the wide field of "forgery" in all its forms. The foundation of Prof. Frazer's treatment of this branch of the subject is the fact that any habitual human action is marked by a considerable number of characteristics, mostly unconscious, peculiar to the actor, and capable of analysis and detection. The three methods to which he attaches the most importance, and which are original with himself, are, first, the use of the composite photograph of signatures or other oft-repeated words, to secure an ideal or unconscious standard of writing for comparison; second, the use of measurements and numerical averages of parts of sentences, words, and letters, and the determination of ratios of such parts, tending to show evidence of acquired habits; third, the examination, under the microscope, of the minute variations in form, direction, and strength of a stroke, depending apparently on the peculiar changes in the nerve force of writers in the act of writing.

This is a very bare summary of these features of Prof. Frazer's work, and can be of no service to our readers beyond conveying our own impression that the spirit and method of the author are essentially scientific, and so inducing them to consult the work itself. One feature of the work it is only just to indicate with emphasis. It is marked by the consistent modesty and restraint of the true investigator. Not only is there no assumption of infallibility; there is the constant assumption that infallibility cannot be attained, and the reader rises from the study of the book with a feeling that strong preponderance of evidence is all that the author claims for his most convincing propositions. It would not be courteous to Prof. Frazer to give prominence to this trait of the sincere and intelligent scientist in all lines of inquiry, were it not that "experting" in handwriting is followed by so many in a manner so entirely different. As it is, we think it within bounds to say, whatever the value that ultimately may be assigned to Prof. Frazer's achievements, that no one at present can claim the right to an opinion on the general subject until he has mastered this little volume.

"DREAMLAND."

A gentleman, who doubtless believed that by being rich and successful in business he had attained the highest success in life, recently expressed his disapproval of college men on the ground that they were always in "dreamland." Now, there is no great difficulty in determining what this gentleman meant by "dreamland." To one who does not prize culture, it is the land of dreams, the realm of the immaterial, the domain of the unpractical. Literature and art are dreams that have come out of this land and recorded themselves in forms of imperishable beauty. These products of the dreaming imagination do not commend themselves to one who discerns the road to wealth and power only in the avenue of business.

But is the college man always in "dreamland"? Certainly the charge that he spends too much of his time and energy in the study of athletics does not consist with the other. We might, too, observe that in most collegiate institutions in these days the majority of the students take technical or professional courses; but let us concede that our friend referred to the scholastic student of the academic course. What then? Does it follow that this man is a dreamer?

The charge cannot be sustained. Some college men do indeed live in the land of idle fancy, but so do many men who never saw a college, and they sometimes make their dreams real in great results. On the other hand, it is not unusual for men of great business interests to send their sons to college. Surely these men should know whether the university diploma is likely to be the badge of a dreamer. Surely of all men the great railroad kings and the practical politicians should know whether a college education would be likely to unfit their sons for the hard business of a practical life. Yet both Vanderbilts and Crokers send their sons to college. And Wall Street is filled with men who have among their choicest memories the fruitful days of their university careers. These men have not found that a university education kept them always in dreamland. They have probably learned that the exercise of their mental faculties in the problems of the higher education gave them a training well suited to their preparation for dealing with the larger problems of commerce and finance.

THE FUNCTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Many of our esteemed daily and general contemporaries, in various parts of the country, have joined us in having fun with the extraordinary behavior of the "Reading Committee," if that be the proper name of it, of the Boston Public Library. That was undoubtedly an extraordinary list of exclusions that the library gave. It did not even speak very well for the culture of Boston. There were several morals to be drawn from it, and several have been drawn. One was summed up in the famous advice of the old Judge to the young Judge, as reported by Joseph Miller: "Give your decisions, since you must, but don't give your reasons, since you needn't." Another is a kind of expansion and paraphrase of the saying of the Greek Joe Miller, "Gnothi seauton," which, being thus interpreted and expanded, signifies, "Take nothing too solemnly, least of all yourself."

This does not mean that we accept altogether the explanation of an esteemed contemporary that the Reading Committee of the Boston Public Library is what it calls a "hennery," whatever precisely it may mean by that designation. But it does perhaps imply something to the point. It implies the capacity to tell your fellow-beings, with authority, that you know what is good for them better than they know themselves. Unless you are paid for prescribing for them, this shows a certain degree of intellectual arrogance on your part. As we have already pointed out, the opinions of a "Reading Committee" given for nothing are presumably inferior to the opinions of publishers' readers, the value of which is at least in part established by the fact that somebody has been found to pay money for them. Without doubt, there is an element of priggishness in the production of gratuitous opinions, when they contradict the paid opinions. We do not, upon the whole, judge that it would be an irreparable loss, on the part of the Boston Public Library, to discontinue a committee which, upon its own showing, has both time and brains "to burn."

But there is a larger moral. What is a public library "for"? We do not mean whether or not it is a mere occasion for immortality, or at least notoriety and busyness, for Mr. Andrew Carnegie or any other uneasy benefactor. But is it to create a public demand, or only to minister to an existing demand? Is it a drug store, where things likely to benefit the patient are dispensed on prescriptions, even if he finds them nasty, or a confectionery store, where the patient is encouraged to consult her own appetite and ruin her own digestion? Really, it seems to us that about nine-tenths of the current discussion, to which we ourselves have given our share of space and attention, are vitiated by a want of preliminary understanding upon this point. What is the point of keeping a drug store, on the one hand, and complaining that people do not come to it unless there is something the matter with them and they have been prescribed for, or, on the other hand, of keeping a candy store, and complaining that you have no demand for senna and squills, for Gibbon and Motley? If one calls himself a librarian, he ought to make up his mind whether he is there to fill the patient's own prescription or that of some regular literary practitioner. One of the corollaries that would seem to follow a strict definition is that, while there may be excellent reason for an "endowed" dispensary, there is none whatever for an endowed candy store. The taste for sweets may be left to the law of supply and demand. We commend this thought to the librarians who are not sure whether they are dispensing drugs or candies.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

While a revival of interest in the long-spun-out novels of Anthony Trollope is probably out of the question, yet Mr. G. S. Street's earnest plea for Trollope as a twentieth century novelist, in the current number of The Cornhill Magazine, does honor equally to its author's head and heart. Mr. Street likes Trollope as much as some folks like Jane Austen, and he wants others to like him. While he is certainly not trying to develop a "Trollope cult," he hopes to set the youngsters reading "Barchester Towers" and "Orley Farm." Perhaps some of them will start, under Mr. Street's influence, and brush up an acquaintance with a middle-of-the-nineteenth-century novelist whose books gentle and modest Thackeray thought so smart and entertaining; but few will stick to it, we are sure.

There is a piquant example of paradox in Mr. Street's plea. Declaring that Trollope did not take himself seriously, which is questionable, he says that because a man does not take his works seriously it does not follow that the works themselves may not be serious. Trollope's works, even the least important of them, are all serious enough in their way, as good in workmanship and material as their author could possibly make them; and we are inclined to the opinion that he took himself and them seriously every day of his life. Because he was one of the least vain and least self-deluded of writers he wrote of himself in that delightful Autobiography, which has as often been called the best of his works, as few authors would write. He frankly declared his belief that his works would not live in "the next century." Well, that century is here, and an admirer of Trollope, at its very threshold, laments the neglect of him, practically admitting that his novels, if not dead, are dying.

Yet they were very much alive for a long while. In twenty years this most practical and methodical of all the English novelists earned $350,000 writing books—a return "comfortable but not splendid," as he expressed it. In a certain sense he showed "the very age and body of the time, its form and pressure," through part of the sixth and all of the seventh and eighth decades of the century. In the eighties he was already old-fashioned. He died in 1882, aged sixty-seven, and the publication of his obituary notices and the fresh vogue of the new edition of his Autobiography, originally published in 1876, set folks to reading "Dr. Thorne" and "The Small House at Allington" again, but not for long.

In fact, Trollope's best characters were the merest sketches, and it was always impossible to remember the names of most of his personages. The "little England" of his novels was very little and very colorless. One of his kindest critics in his own hour said of him that he described scenes in life minutely, but never permitted his reader to look upon them. He was not, in the truer sense, a realist, though he laid so much stress on the little and comparatively unimportant things of life, the afternoon calls, the gossip, the householder's economies, the cups of tea; he was not a close and inspired observer of human nature.

The manners of sixties, among generally nice people in urban and rural England he pictured truthfully, but those manners were dreadfully "unimportant," or seem so now. But Anthony Trollope fulfilled his purpose, and while there is no sounder reason for the youngsters to read his novels now than for reading Miss Burney's, his name is not to be despised or his fame written small. It is enough for such a writer to decently serve his own age and "let posterity take care of itself." That, it seems to us, is precisely what Trollope aimed to do.

STEVENSON'S EDINBURGH.

In one of the February issues of Chambers's Journal will be found an interesting article, which should be known to all Stevenson lovers, "Robert Louis Stevenson's Hills of Home." The paper, which will be found delightful from start to finish, is written by one who seems to know her Edinburgh and its surrounding country thoroughly—Eve Blantyre Simpson, the author of "Stevenson's Edinburgh Life," and an old friend of the Stevenson family, one with whom and with whose brother, "The Cigarette," Robert Louis Stevenson was intimate in his boyish days.

Miss Simpson's account of these "Hills of Home," a phrase borrowed from Stevenson's own wish "to behold you again in dying, Hills of Home," assumes much importance, not only through the connection this locality has with Stevenson's Edinburgh days, but because through his love for the surrounding country and vivid memory of walks and days spent in such surroundings we find repeated mention of the places in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, while the scenes and events of the majority of his novels are there laid, with such careful and loving accuracy as to make every spot so clearly recognizable that it is easy to follow both from his books and from his letters his favorite haunts around his beloved city.

Stevenson writes in 1875 of a walk his father and he took down to the coast and along the shore between Granton and Cramond, which had always been a favorite. "The Frith closes gradually together before you; the coast runs in a series of most beautifully molded bays; hill after hill, wooded and softly outlined, trends away in front till the two shores grow together." The scenery of this favorite walk was so vividly impressed upon his imagination that in 1894, in "St. Ives," he makes the latter, who had returned to the neighborhood of his prison, take the self-same route to Cramond. As we approach it now, it is with surprise we find how absolutely accurate is Stevenson's "looking forth over a great flat of quicksand to where a little islet stands planted in the sea."

Queensferry, too, five miles beyond Cramond, was a favorite haunt of Stevenson's; the place, as lately as his day, being reached by a stage coach carrying the mails from Edinburgh to Dumferline. The "Hawes Inn" is celebrated in the pages of Scott's "Antiquary," as well as through being the spot from which David Balfour started on his unintentional voyage in the Covenant. And Miss Simpson tells us so accurate are Stevenson's descriptions in "Kidnapped" that, as we sail up Loch Linnhe, past Lismore and Appin, we eagerly watch the birch-fringed road which skirts the shore, trying to identify the exact hillside upon which David fled after witnessing the murder of Colin Roy. On

the opposite shore, with its bare mountains, dwelt the catechist Henderland, and there he entertained the hungry David, taking him later in his boat across the loch, beyond green Appin. While here, after their long, danger-fraught journey, David and Alan finally ended their companionship in a bend of Corstorphine Hill, known as "Rest and Be Thankful." The road from here back to Edinburgh was a favorite with Stevenson, who knew every inch of the ground. Other literary memories cluster around it—Ravelston, whose garden Scott immortalized as Tully Veolan in "Waverley"; Craigcrook, under the lee of Corstorphine, Lord Jeffrey's home; while Carlyle is said to have often taken that road from his house in Comely Bank to Craigcrook. As he neared Edinburgh Stevenson often paused to watch from Dean Bridge for the flash of Inchkeith's beacon, one of Thomas Stevenson's lighthouses. So thoroughly was all this impressed on Stevenson's mind that, twenty years later, he placed Catriona's Edinburgh home on the slopes leading to the Valley of the Water of Leith, a mile or two above the spot where he made David Balfour of Shaws meet once more his old Jacobite ally, Alan Breck Stewart.

Colinton is now within such easy reach of Edinburgh that many journey there to see the old manse and garden once the property of Stevenson's grandfather, the Rev. Lewis Balfour; this child's paradise of R. L. S., encircled by the dirty Water of Leith, which "made such music in his memory." Houses now closely surround "the deep dip in the valley overhung with trees," yet the church, the manse, and the garden are but little changed.

Swanston, too, of which Stevenson says in "Picturesque Notes on Edinburgh," "the spot is breezy and agreeable, both in name and aspect, and rustically scented," is also in danger of becoming a suburb of Edinburgh. Around this cottage cluster all sorts of Stevensonian memories. St. Ives found sanctuary in this "gargoyled" house, while in "Memories and Portraits" will be found sketches of two of the neighboring characters, John Todd, the shepherd, and Robert Young, the gardener; while many and frequent are the other references to this country home of which Sidney Colvin says: "Its scenery and associations sank deeply into the young man's spirit and vitally affected his after-thoughts and his art." Here in the very kirk in which Archie Weir first saw young Kirsty, Stevenson often sat; in one letter, speaking of walking over from Swanston to "that beautiful church," "that little cruciform place." In such delightful fashion Miss Simpson follows Stevenson over all these "Hills of Home," doubly interesting to us, now as scenes in his actual life, now again as the setting of his novels.

Places which were but names on a map or commonplace landmarks on the landscape have grown dear to many, and are reckoned worthy of making a pilgrimage to because they were the homes and haunts of the author who lies buried on a hilltop in far Samoa. * * * The gaudiness of the tropics could not banish the dark, the true, the tender north from his mind. "My youth lies buried about here under every heather bush," Scott remarked to St. Ives, pointing to the bare but historic Border hills through which Stevenson's escaping hero was journeying with the drovers when they encountered the great-hearted, great-headed Shirra. The Pentlands were where Robert Louis Stevenson's springtime memories lay, not buried, for, though he saw them again only as the scenery of dreams, from the vividness with which he recalled them in his last unfinished tales we feel his wish was granted to him, "to behold you again in dying, Hills of Home."

BRUNETIERE AND THE HYDE LECTURES AT HARVARD.

One of the most discouraging phases of existence in this mundane sphere we inhabit is the facility with which the fogs of misrepresentation obscure and distort the simplest truths.

When I note the coil of mistakes that are winding themselves about certain simple facts connected with the "Hyde" lectures at Harvard I feel like some one who, after seeing a street accident or horse race, hears the next day a loquacious busybody, with no personal knowledge of facts, laying down the law and distributing praise and blame with all the assurance of an eye witness. The truth in this case is so exceedingly simple it seems a shame to keep it from the public.

The "Cercle Français" of Harvard was founded in 1898 with the object of fostering the study of Gallic literature and a better comprehension of that graceful language among college students. It is under the auspices of this circle that representations of the French classics have been given each year by the undergraduates. It was before them that M. Coquelin read his paper on the "Actor's Art."

In 1897, when Mr. James Hyde was President of the club, an invitation was extended by them to M. Brunetière, who had come to this country to deliver the "Percy Turnbull lectures" at the Johns Hopkins University. Their invitation was accepted, and the French critic read three papers on Molière before the Harvard Club.

The success of this experiment suggested to the youthful President the idea of importing yearly a representative French scholar to this country to lecture on the stage, poetry, literature, and kindred topics. In order to assure the success of his idea Mr. Hyde gave $30,000 as an endowment, the interest of which sum was to defray the expenses of an annual course of French lectures.

The energetic New Yorker was quick to see how much the youth of this country had to gain from a closer knowledge of France and her splendid literature, and that the people who in the past taught Europe its manners and formed the language of diplomacy had still many important lessons to teach our practical land. The [illegible] would carry back across the sea an impression of our great country that would little by little strengthen the ties that bind the two great republics of the world together.

The following year, when the question of who should be asked to deliver the Harvard lectures had to be decided, Mr. Hyde naturally consulted M. Brunetière, who had seen this country, and was to a certain extent in touch with our people. The name of M. Doumic, his collaborator on the Revue des Deux Mondes, was put forward by the editor and accepted. During the Winter of 1898 M. Doumic delivered eight lectures before the Harvard Club on the "Romantic" movement in French literature. The publicity given by the American press to the experiment resulted in such a number of invitations being extended to the conferencier that before returning to France he lectured to the students of twenty-eight universities and colleges.

In 1899 Mr. Hyde again allowed M. Brunetière to suggest one of his followers, in the person of M. Rod—a much less fortunate selection—as that gentleman was but little known in France and not at all in this country—in spite of which so quickly had Mr. Hyde's idea taken root that (after finishing his Harvard course) M. Rod lectured in forty-five American cities.

In 1900 the founder of the "Harvard Lectures," who was anxious to present to his compatriots an exponent of the new ideas prevalent in France, turned a third time to the French critic. In reply to his demand M. Brunetière strongly recommended Henri de Regnier, a young symbolic poet revolving in the circle of the Revue des Deux Mondes, to the support of which magazine he owed much of his reputation. This choice created great surprise in the literary circles of Paris, where an invitation to visit America and lecture in Harvard and other centres of learning had become an honor eagerly sought after by men of the highest literary reputation.

During his visit to this country M. Henri de Régnier lectured at Harvard and in fifty-two cities, being obliged by the shortness of his stay to refuse many invitations from the smaller colleges, yet in the face of this ever-growing vogue it was felt by all those who had the success of the undertaking at heart that the choice of the last two lecturers had been a mistake, especially that of M. Henri de Régnier, who was fitted for the task neither by a knowledge of his subject nor by the physical qualities of voice and personal magnetism.

Together with this conviction came the unwelcome certainty that M. Brunetière, who had gradually arrogated to himself the position of supreme arbitrator in all matters connected with the "Hyde" lectures and gave it to be understood that no aspirant to the post would be welcome unless backed by his good will, was influenced in his choice less by the literary attainments of the candidates than by the fact that they formed part of the sacred circle revolving around the Revue, and incidentally around its editor.

Disillusioned by this discovery, Mr. Hyde decided in the future to be tied to no school. When it became known last Spring that the much-prized invitation had been extended to M. Gaston Deschamps, a vigorous opponent of the entire Revue des Deux Mondes clique, and that M. Hugues-le-Roux, a writer still more in opposition, had accepted an invitation to lecture here in 1902, the dismay in the Rue de l'Université was profound.

That these two gentlemen should have been chosen without the guiding finger of their chief was a severe blow to the Brunetière coterie, and swept away in one moment the carefully circulated theory that in them, and them alone, lay the power to select lecturers for the Harvard course.

As a result of the ever-growing demand among our colleges for lectures by French writers of prominence, M. Gaston Deschamps, who eight years ago replaced Anatole France as the literary critic of Le Temps, and whose attitude throughout the disgraceful Dreyfus affair was so disinterested and so patriotic, will, before he starts homeward, have delivered his conferences on the "Contemporary Stage" and other topics at over sixty of our colleges, including West Point.

That the Brunetière coterie should not be pleased is natural, but that certain of our writers should espouse their cause, and criticise M. Deschamps and his work, is more surprising and a pity, for it is calculated to give the public a false impression about one of the most interesting literary departures of the day.

In this land, where the ways of life and material standards are so apt to lead our youths away from the study of belles lettres, it is both a surprise and a joy to find a young man willing to devote both time and fortune to aid in spreading among his contemporaries the love of a foreign tongue, and in just so far, cementing the tie which, since 1776, has held us to our old friends and champions across the water.

ELIOT GREGORY.

FORTY YEARS OF ENGLISH ILLUSTRATIONS.

There is now on view at the Victoria Museum, South Kensington, London, a loan exhibition of modern illustrations for books, magazines, and newspapers, well arranged after inquiries of labor by an intelligent committee of artists and experts, under the auspices of the Board of Education, or, what used to be styled "the Science and Art Department."

This magnificent and comprehensive collection shows over 1,000 drawings of the greatest pen and brush work done during the last forty years, which includes nearly every known name in the period of the "sixties." This [illegible] described as the "golden age of illustration," and probably unknown in this country, even in England difficult to procure in the original form of book or magazine, as they first appeared. Most of the work was done directly on the wood, and engraved by the famous Brothers Dalziel, Swain, Linton, and others, in a bold and masterly manner, though Rossetti seems to have thought otherwise, for he wrote to Bell Scott: "I have designed five blocks for Tennyson's 'Poems,' save seven which are still cutting and maining. It is a thankless task. After a fortnight's hard work my block goes to the engraver, like Agag delicately, and is hewn in pieces before the Lord Harry." He addresses Dalziel brothers:

"O, woodman, spare that block,
O, gash not anyhow!
It took ten days by clock,
I'd fain protect it now.

Chorus: Wild laughter from Dalziel's workshop."

The drawings are arranged to show the transition period from wood to zinc, when it became possible to preserve the original drawing. A very interesting feature of the exhibition is showing the reproduction beside the original drawing as well as block to give an idea how the copy compares with the artist's work.

In many ways, to my mind, illustrative work of the present day is far inferior to these earlier works, which show a vast amount of preparatory studies, careful arrangement, and well-thought-over design; also extremely poetic sentiment, and soulful character study, with finished execution. The present style aptly named "loose" originated in France, whose artists' main object was smartness and cleverness, combined with emptiness of feeling, but the best French illustrators are breaking from this clique, and are returning from the eye to the heart.

It will be, no doubt, a surprise to find most of the great English artists made illustrations, bestowing as much care on them as on a picture. Leighton's drawings for "Romola" are each one a masterpiece; Millais's "Parables of Our Lord" are the same, along with the Bible pictures of Sir Edward Poynter, Holman Hunt, (whose "Light of the World," "Shadow of the Cross," and other now famous pictures were first done as illustrations,) Whistler, Maddox-Brown, Rossetti, all these are included in this exhibition. From 1860 to 1870 there was a most remarkable outburst of beautifully poetic designs for books, chief of these being by A. B. Houghton, G. J. Pinwell, and Frederick Walker, whose drawings for "Philip" and "Denis Duval" gave such pleasure to Thackeray.

Houghton's "Arabian Nights" is perhaps the most remarkable book ever illustrated. Beautiful are the drawings of William Small, Barnard, (to Dickens's works,) Linley Sambourne, Leech, Du Maurier, (to Thackeray's "Esmond,") Burne-Jones, Morris, Houseman, and these are but a few of the names of the works in this truly splendid collection, loaned by collectors, that no money could purchase.

Such an exhibition cannot fail to be of immense advantage to the artist as well as the public, and being under Government patronage, is thoroughly well done. It is a sequel to the exhibition of lithographs shown a year ago, and will be followed by another of photogravures and other illustrations as printed separately from the text of the book. Besides the English, there are on view a small number of American, French, German, Spanish; as well as specimens of the engraving of Timothy Cole. If we could have such a show, with the early work of American illustrators down to the present period, it would surely be equally beneficial and advantageous. The main difficulty would be to get a gallery of sufficient size to do it thoroughly.

LOUIS RHEAD.

The Grave of Paul Jones's Brother.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There has been such a revival of interest in everything connected with the history of John Paul Jones since the publication of "Richard Carvel" that the following recent discovery may interest your readers. In a neglected corner of the cemetery attached to St. George's Episcopal Church, which is the oldest burying ground in this town, an enthusiastic antiquarian lately chanced upon the tombstone of William Paul, the brother of John Paul. The stone has been cracked across, but the inscription is clearly legible: "William Paul, 1772."

It is well known to all historians that this William Paul lived and kept a store in Fredericksburg prior to the Revolutionary War, while he also owned a small plantation some distance below the town on the Rappahannock River. The old brick house in which he lived, and which was also the home of John Paul for some years, is still standing.

It was while he was a resident of Fredericksburg, after he had inherited his brother's estate, that John Paul added the euphonious addition of Jones to his name—"a concession to republican simplicity," as he tells us. It was from Fredericksburg also that he entered the service as a Lieutenant, beginning thus humbly the career in which he was destined to win such high honor. The old town of Fredericksburg sent out many famous sons to draw the sword for truth and freedom, after she had given the world its immortal leader; but she is also proud to cherish the traditions of this adopted son, who cast in his lot with a people struggling for liberty, and by his splendid [illegible] won for himself an honorable [illegible] in the annals of American [illegible]

A NOVEL TO BE WATCHED.

"A Woman of Yesterday," by Caroline Atwater Mason, is steadily making its way. This is what Professor W. L. Phelps, Professor of English at Yale, says of it:

"I celebrated the last night of the century by reading through 'A Woman of Yesterday.' Within the last few weeks I have read 'The Reign of Law' and 'Eleanor.' Mrs. Mason's novel was to me not only far more interesting reading, than either of those big 'sellers,' but it seemed to me in every way a more artistic book and one of much higher literary value. Such thoroughly admirable work must be its own reward. The conception of the character of 'Anna Maillson' is something remarkable. She is to me one of the living figures of fiction. She is no ready-made heroine, but a flesh and blood woman, and the subtlety with which the unconscious development is shown is lifelike and convincing."

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

"Stringtown on the Pike."

CHARLES P. NETTLETON, Haywards, Cal., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Has any one called attention to a certain queer anachronism in Lloyd's 'Stringtown on the Pike'? At the beginning of Chapter VII., 'the members of the Stringtown Circle met' in the evening, the date being New Year's Eve, 1865, and then occurred those very dramatic scenes between the Northern clergyman, Jones, and the 'born gentleman' from Virginia. During this scene the 'born gentleman' speaks of the schoolhouse which was 'disgraced by this damn Freedman's Bureau,' and tells how he had killed the stripling who had offended the people, and the 'born gentleman' in particular. But—and this adds to the amusingness of the mistake—in a footnote Lloyd remarks: 'The Freedman's Bureau was established in March, 1865,' or fourteen months after the night the story is told!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN, New York, referring to the discussion in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Kipling's "Kim," writes: "Kim is clearly an Anglo-Indian Huckleberry Finn. Just as in Mark Twain's plotless masterpiece, Huck and Nigger Jim float down the great southern highway of the Mississippi, reading little chapters out of the life stories of unconnected families and communities, so Kim and the Lama have been drifting along the great highway of Hindoostan affording their creator the opportunity of again delighting us with his wonderful knowledge of native life and thought.

Kipling is confessedly, and most creditably, a great admirer of Mark Twain's rambling novel, and in adopting its method he has paid the American author the highest possible compliment. This is in no sense an imputation against Kipling's boundless originality—that is simply indisputable—and, in fact, one of the most charming manifestations of that originality lies in the absolute frankness with which the author can borrow and adapt on occasion, without giving his predecessors or contemporaries the slightest ground for complaint.

When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An', what he thought 'e might require,
'E went an' took—the same as me!

In this respect, Kipling's originality is simply Shakespearian—or Homeric, as he himself implies.

Kipling hardly ever imitates plot or subject matter—that terrible tale, 'Bimi,' so reminiscent of Poe's 'Murders in the Rue Morgue,' being a rare exception—but he seasons with any spice box that happens to be handy, nor hesitates an instant to let the world see the proprietary label on the spice box. In 'The Most Wonderful Story in the World,' Longfellow is quoted with a freedom beyond the daring of almost any other writer, and our old friends, the 'Mavericks,' who started on their last campaign chanting a variant on the Battle Hymn of the Republic, have again marched on the scene in 'Kim,' to the tune of that old New York favorite, 'The Mulligan Guards.'

"These, of course, are minor touches, but they may be fairly regarded as outcroppings of a deeper influence. Conditions absolutely novel, and distinct from those existent in Europe, gave birth in this country to a new, daring, and unfettered order of literature, best typified in Bret Harte's and Mark Twain's earlier sketches. Conditions equally novel, coupled with the influence of our own literary pioneers, are at work in Canada, India, Australia, and South Africa, to produce great and characteristic works, fated, perhaps, to be classified in the text books of the future as of the American or English-colonial school."

Early Evidence of Mr. Mumford's Artistic Sense.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON, Iowa City, Iowa, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Mr. John Kimberly Mumford's work on 'Oriental Rugs' has attracted such wide attention and elicited such favorable reviews from competent critics that a word about an incident of his early life may be of interest to your readers as giving unmistakable evidence not only of his artistic sense, but also of his accuracy in matters of detail. Between twenty-five and thirty years ago there was held in Madison School, Syracuse, N. Y., an unusually difficult examination in English orthography. The next day after this test the principal of the school, who had just worked his way through a mass of examination papers covered with scrawled errors, exhibited to a group of boys, with a teacher's pride, one paper on which the words had been beautifully printed with pen and ink, and remarked: 'Boys, isn't that fine? and the best of all is that every word is correctly spelled.' This paper bore the name 'John K. Mumford.' The incident made a deep impression on his schoolmates, and I venture the conjecture that boyish envy prevented every member of that group from revealing to the fortunate youth the cause of his teacher's cordial smile at the next greeting."

The State of Taste in Fiction.

CHARLES CLARK MUNN, author of "Uncle Terry," writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "There seems to be a widespread belief that our taste in fiction is degenerating; that French literature and the school of Zola, Daudet, and Ouida has contaminated our taste; that only the erotic novel will please; that realism and a realism of the carnal sort is what the public demand. We see Ross abominations sell into the hundred thousands; Daudet's masterly presentation of evil life equally as successful, and, dramatized, fill a theatre at fabulous prices for an entire season. And, worse than this, we find writers of world-wide fame and unquestioned power seemingly stooping to cater to this apparent taste, and that to call a book or play broad is the surest way to win for it success, and the more 'risque' it is the faster the book will sell and the higher prices can be charged to see its stage presentation.

"And yet this vitiation of public taste is more apparent than real, for while critics are lamenting it, purists railing against it, and authors unwillingly catering to it, presto! along comes an honest, wholesome tale of country folks, pure in thought, purely in character, like 'David Harum' or 'Eben Holden,' and the sales soar into the tens and hundreds of thousands. Then, as if to confound the dramatists, a combination of playwright and actor gathers a few simple materials at an unheard-of coast village and plays them in 'Shore Acres' season after season to crowded houses.

"And why this seeming contradiction? Why will the same dear public that rushes to see 'Sapho' peruse and praise 'David Harum' with the same avidity? That is a hard question to answer, and I will leave it to others who think they can. One thing I do believe, and that is: Much of this so-called vitiation of taste can be, and should be, charged to writers who seek to pander to it. If all who can and do write would believe it were wisest and best to weave wholesome tales and present only pure and honest people in their books and not cater to the lowest of human impulses we should be spared this erotic deluge. There is just as much warm human interest in what is good and sweet and pure as in what is carnal and vicious. Public taste, I do not believe, has degenerated, and, rightly and tersely presented, wholesome and honest people will win an enduring attention and a place in the feelings and memory of the exacting public which never was and never will be accorded to evil ones."

Thomas Hardy Eclipsed in Real Life.

B. E. S., Chillicothe, Ohio, in a letter addressed to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, calls attention to a news item published in a Cincinnati paper, which describes the marriage of Miss Daisy Reeley, aged eighteen, to Mr. David D. Doehring of Pana, Ill., who was ninety-five years old last January. The bridegroom is very wealthy, and at one time was engaged to Miss Reeley's great-grandmother, but the engagement was broken. Miss Reeley's resemblance to her remote ancestor rekindled Cupid's fire, with the above result.

In comment B. E. S. writes: "You may perhaps remember Thomas Hardy's fantastic novel, 'The Well-Beloved,' wherein the hero, (!) Jocelyn Pierston, falls in love occasionally, at intervals of twenty years, with three generations of women—mother, daughter, and granddaughter. They all escape him, the last one because she finds him old, and unfortunately falls in love with another man, impecunious but young, and whose name is Henri. The case of Miss Reeley and Mr. Doehring forms an interesting commentary on 'The Well-Beloved.' In this case, indeed, the hero is ninety-five and the great-granddaughter eighteen, but he had 'accumulated a fortune.' The girl did not escape—did not attempt to escape—but accompanied him to the altar. So here is Hardy eclipsed in real life, for the affection has extended through four generations. But, alas for human nature—there was no Henri to carry off the girl."

Emotions Represented in Colors.

WILLIAM SARTAIN, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In connection with the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on 'Color and the Mind,' it may be interesting to note the kind of lines the engravers used to render the colors of the paintings they copied. The exciting effect of red, they rendered by coarse rougher lines, yellow by open smoother lines, while the more soothing effect of grey and blue were invariably represented by closer and smooth lines. These various lines closely reproduce the emotional effects of the different colors and were carefully observed by the fine old school of line engravers."

The Christmas Page.*

One of the most curiously fascinating of the Winter's books is the Christmas number of The Page, a periodical somewhat on the lines of The Yellow Book, published by Gordon Craig at the Sign of the Rose, Hackbridge, Surrey. An American edition of this quarterly is now for the first time being issued by Alfred Bartlett, 21 Cornhill, Boston, which will be limited to 300 numbered copies, 288 of which are for sale at $4 per year.

The present extra Christmas number will be found attractive in every way. It is bound in heavy purple boards of an agreeable texture and shade, with most artistic cover design, consisting of heavy lettering and a rose, printed in black from woodcut blocks designed and engraved by Mr. Craig. The cover linings and flyleaves are of a dark, thick, gray paper, the book throughout being printed upon all imaginable qualities, kinds, and shades of paper, as its artist editor has decided would best suit the purpose for which the various pages are employed, the results in every case being most artistic and individual.

As the book's pages are turned from time to time fresh pleasure will be found in some unusual effect or some new beauty discovered in design or printing. While a great many of the illustrations, all of which are from woodcut blocks, are the work of Gordon Craig himself, consisting of beautiful head and tail pieces, portraits, designs for posters, book plates, illustrations to a programme of the Purcell Operatic Society, landscapes and figure studies, drawings, including several of Irving in character, such as the supplement Dubosc in "The Lyons Mail," printed in black and white, with the exception of a touch of red in the eyes, producing a peculiarly lifelike effect.

Yet the work of other artists is not wanting. J. W. Simpson of Edinburgh has a remarkably interesting portrait of Robert Burns, well designed and printed, the effect being particularly soft and velvety. This is printed on a peculiar dark-gray paper, this portrait of "a man" being designed to follow Mr. Craig's study of "a King," Henry VIII., printed on white enameled paper. Oliver Bath has an extremely well-designed and engraved sketch, "I Had no Thoughts of a Blue Gauze Veil," a portrait of a woman, very cleverly printed on an odd quality and tone of thin paper, which brings out its color delightfully. Mr. Simpson also contributes a striking portrait of Lord Leighton, produced by the aid of the fewest possible lines, while perhaps most effective of all, and showing the greatest skill in design as well as in the cutting of the blocks and their subsequent printing in a way to bring out their full color values, are two small sketches by Gordon Craig himself, "The Understudy" and "Care," another interesting illustration being a design for a postcard, made for Mr. Craig's mother, Ellen Terry; "From Tower Cottage, Winchelsea, Sussex," showing a pretty bit of landscape with the house in the distance. Mr. Craig dedicates the Christmas Page to his mother in the following words: "To the Divine Ophelia of Drury Lane, March 17, 1898."

The letterpress of the book, which contains a page 11 by 8½ inches in size, although of slighter interest than are its illustrations, is yet equally varied, consisting of verse and prose. It contains a beautifully printed song, "The Palanquin Bearers," of which both music and words are given; a short tale, "A Scandal in Paradise," said to be grossly mediaeval in its details, yet startlingly modern in the spirit of its conclusion; a delicious "Page for Children," too good to be given except as a whole, followed by "Roses in the Night," a delicate love song in prose, the beauty of which cannot be shown in quotation; while a set of nonsense verses, by E. F. Howard, inspired by a verse of Lewis Carroll's, is equally good. The first poem of the set is so clever it may be given to show the quality of the whole, the various sets of Mr. Howard's verses being surrounded by woodcut borders, with pretty and artistic tail pieces:

"SHOES."

"The Chinaman, whose taste is neat,
Admires his ladies' lily feet;
While Sambo, who has larger views,
Delights in Dinah's ample shoes.

We all on this conviction rest,
The shoes we stand in are the best;
Nor do we—let the fact be faced—
Think much of other people's taste.

Yet, after all, the world is wide,
And most things have another side;
We might hold very different views,
Standing in other people's shoes."

The Christmas Page as a whole is so unique, both as to its mechanical details and in its contents, that it should admirably serve to introduce Gordon Craig to that portion of the American public to whom his book plates and other publications are unknown.

*THE PAGE, CHRISTMAS, 1900. Edited and published by Gordon Craig. Illustrations. Three hundred numbered copies. Alfred Bartlett, 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Milton's Bible Comes Here.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has just learned that the Bible belonging to John Milton, which sold for £330 at Sotheby's, in London, during the sale of Feb. 25 to March 2, was acquired by Dodd, Mead & Co., and this country has therefore gained one of the most interesting relics now in existence of the author of "Paradise Lost." The Bible is a copy of the Genevan version, with Herrey's Concordances, printed by Barker in 1588. It is slightly imperfect. The volume's chief claim to importance, however, rests in the fact of Milton's signature, written thus: "John Milton, Feb. 24, 1654." This is written on a piece of rough paper, measuring 3½ by 1½ inches, which is pasted inside the front cover. Underneath his signature are written the names of "William Minshull, Nantwich," (a relative of Milton's third wife,) and "Thos. Matthews Middlewich."

On the first flyleaf is written "Mary Matthews Middlewich" and "Eliz. Mingham;" on the second flyleaf, "J. Mathews;" at the top of the title page to the New Testament is the signature, "Elizabeth Milton, 1664," (Milton's third wife,) and on the last leaf are the names, "L. Matthews," "Wm. Minshull," and "Eliz. Mingham, 1730." On flyleaves at the end of the volume is the name of "Elizabeth Minshull," (afterward the poet's third wife,) and the following note: "Dec. ye 27, 1714. I gave this Book to my mother, the Widow Mathews, but if she dyes before me, I desire that it should be Restorn to me againe. Wm. Matthews."

There are two other signatures of the Mathews family, and a pedigree of several of them. Milton's widow (formerly the Elizabeth Minshull named above) retired to Nantwich, where her family lived, and died in 1727. An extract from Col. Chester's "Marriage Licenses, 1521-1869," says: "Which day (Feb. 11, 1663) p'rsonally appeared John Milton, of ye parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, aged about 50 yeares, widdower, and alledged that he intended to marry with Elizabeth Minshull, of ye parish of St. Andrew, Holborne, Mayden, aged about 23 years, and at her own disposing."

In Prof. Masson's "Life of Milton" is given a list of the signatures of the poet. The first occurs in the graduation book of the University of Cambridge, 1628-9, when Milton was twenty-one years of age. The next is found in the Phoenomena and Diosemia of Aratus, Paris, 1559. Then follow fac similes of six other accredited signatures, the last-mentioned being affixed to his application on Feb. 11, 1663, for a license for his marriage with his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull. The latter is Milton's own hand in the eleventh year of his blindness, the fifty-fifth year of his age, when he was living in Jewin Street, and had advanced a good way in the dictation of "Paradise Lost." The signature in the Bible was written when he had been blind only a few years, during the year when he published "Pro Populo Angelicano Defensio Secunda."

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THINGS SEEN. Impressions of men, cities, and books. By G. W. Steevens. Selected and edited by G. S. Street. Memoir by Q. E. Heney. 12mo. Pp., xxvi.-336. Indianapolis: The Bowen Merrill Company.

TEN MONTHS A CAPTIVE AMONG FILIPINOS. Being a narrative of adventure and observation during imprisonment on the Island of Luzon. By Albert Sonnichsen. 12mo. Pp., xiii.-388. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A SATCHEL GUIDE. For the Vacation Tourist in Paris. A compact itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy. By W. J. Rolff. With maps. Edition for 1901. 16mo. Pp. vii.-307. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

FRENCH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Hannah Lynch. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-311. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

MAGIC. White and Black. The Science of Finite and Infinite Life. Containing practical hints for students of Occultism. By Franz Hartman. 12mo. Pp. 282. New York: The Metaphysical Publishing Company.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THEOLOGY. By Henry Churchill King. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-215. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

INTERMEDIATE PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. For Fifth and Sixth Year Pupils, or Corresponding Classes in Ungraded Schools. By Winfield S. Hall and Jeannette Winter Hall. 12mo. Pp. 181. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

NEW CENTURY PRIMER OF HYGIENE. By Mrs. Jeannette Winter Hall. 12mo. Pp. 154. New York: American Book Company. 30 cents.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE CHURCH? By Frederick Stanley Root. 12mo. Pp. ix.-188. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE INCARNATE WORD. Being the Fourth Gospel Elucidated by Interpolation for Popular Use. By William Hugh Gill. 12mo. Pp. 273. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 75 cents.

TO NAZARETH OR TARSUS? By the author of "Not on Calvary," "The First Millennial Faith," &c. 12mo. Pp. 217. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

OUR FATE AND THE ZODIAC. An Astrological Autographical Book. By Margaret Mayo. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-133. New York: Brentano's.

FICTION.

THE NEW DON QUIXOTE. By Mary Pacheco. 12mo. Pp. vi.-341. New York: The Abbey Press.

STARBOARD LIGHTS. Salt Water Tales. By A. B. Hawser, Master. 12mo. Pp. 223. New York: Quail & Warner. $1.

THE CURIOUS CAREER OF RODERICK CAMPBELL. By Jean N. McIlwraith. 12mo. Pp. 287. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE DISCIPLE. By Paul Bourget. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-342. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

KING'S END. By Alice Brown. 12mo. Pp. 246. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE KING'S GOLD. A Story. By Mrs. Elizabeth Cheney. 12mo. Pp. 440. New York: Estes & Maine.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. By Herbert D. Ward. 12mo. Pp. 97. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE PASSING OF THE DRAGON. By P. Jay Gough. 12mo. Pp. 60. New York: Cassell & Co. Paper, 40 cents.

THE STORY OF RAHAB. By M. Louise Pyrnelle. (Miss Pyrnelle.) 12mo. Pp. viii.-138. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUAL OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Lloyd Ward Aspinwall. Revised by Homer Morris. 12mo. Pp. 332. New York: American Book Company. $1.

ELEMENTS OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COOKERY. A text-book of household science for use in schools. By Mary E. Williams and Katherine E. Fisher. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-342. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

A SPANISH GRAMMAR. For the use of schools and colleges. By Manuel Cartier. 12mo. Pp. 418. New York: American Book Company. $1.20.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. By J. C. Nichols and J. A. Lyon. 12mo. Pp. 256. Illustrated. New York: American Book Company. $1.

COMPILATIONS OF NARRATIVES OF EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA. Large folio. Pp. vii.-856. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office.

Lectures by William Morris.*

In a charming little volume, bound in blue-gray boards, with muslin back, in darker blue, however, instead of the familiar unbleached muslin, come two lectures delivered by William Morris before the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings—one on "Architecture and History," read July 1, 1884; the other, "Westminster Abbey," in June, 1883.

Although the contents of about fifty pages is of the greatest interest, one's first feeling upon taking up the book is that of pleasure in its artistic page, which bears so strong a resemblance to some of the smaller Kelmscott books, except that it is devoid of ornament, showing not even a single initial letter nor the slightest touch of rubrication, that we are not at all surprised to find by its colophon that the book was printed at the Chiswick Press with the golden type designed by William Morris for the Kelmscott Press and finished in September, 1900, there having been so far four small volumes so issued.

The typography and press work of the present volume are simply charming—perhaps all the more pleasing from the absence of ornament, a plain page demanding greater perfection of type and press work than does one richly ornamented, no matter how good the decoration. The page in the present volume is set as nearly solid as is possible, reminding one of the Kelmscott work through its sparing use of either lateral leading or of that between the lines. When it is remembered that the present exceedingly artistic volumes can be procured for a dollar per copy, it will be seen that lovers of fine printing and collectors of such issues need not of necessity be confined to wealthy book lovers.

The subjects of Mr. Morris's papers are as interesting as their garb. Readers of the Mackail life will remember how strong a feeling William Morris had against all "restorations," and how hard he worked in the direction of protecting old edifices. The first paper in the volume, read before the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, of which Morris was so prominent and enthusiastic a member, is an attempt, first, to show just why certain men are deeply pained at seeing "the beauty of the weathered and time-worn surface" of an old building disappear under the hands of a restorer, his explanation lying in the close relationship existing between history and architecture.

The beginning of the great decline in craftsmanship came early in the sixteenth century, Mr. Morris tracing the gradual downfall of artistic workmanship until he finally sums up the labor conditions of the last two centuries by saying that a workman under the eighteenth-century system was reduced to a machine, but one who had at least to be skilled in some small portion of his chosen work; while at the present day he has fallen still lower and become the slave to a machine, the only needful skill at the present day being that possessed by the overlooker of such work. "In short, the present system of the factory and its dominating machine tends to do away with skilled labor altogether." Mr. Morris makes a strong point against all "restorations" when he says:

> The workman of the great machine industry is the type of labor to-day. Surely it is a curious thing that while we are ready to laugh at the idea of the possibility of the Greek workman turning out a Gothic building, or the Gothic workman turning out a Greek one, we see nothing preposterous in the Victorian workman producing a Gothic one. And this, although we have any amount of specimens of the work of the Renaissance period, whose workmen, under the pedantic and retrospective direction of the times, were theoretically supposed to be able to imitate the ancient classical work, which imitation as a matter of fact, turned out obstinately characteristic of their own period, and derived all the merit it had from those characteristics.

The second lecture, "Westminster Abbey," is even more interesting. Mr. Morris rapidly reviews the various movements toward restoration which have already taken place in this old abbey in the last two centuries, as well as those now threatening it. Telling us that the damages already done, great as they are, cannot be helped, and pointing out as well that the building is suffering from neglect of the most ordinary measures of cleanliness. In concluding his paper, Mr. Morris discusses the various views taken as to the need for and possibility of restoring or improving the abbey, summarizing the views for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings as follows, an opinion of much importance because bearing equally well upon all other ancient buildings:

> Westminster Abbey, in spite of all injuries, is a great work of art, valuable to all succeeding generations as long as it holds together, and it can by patience, pains, and good judgment be held together for an indefinite time. Moreover, the art of it is inextricably interwoven with the history, which has in fact produced it. It may seem strange to some that whereas we can give some distinguished name as the author of almost every injury it has received, the authors of this great epic itself have left no names behind them. For indeed it is the work of no one man, but of the people of Southeast England, working in the manner which the traditions of the ages forced upon them, and that is the reason why we must accept as irreparable those injuries which it has received, and which we lament so much. It was the work of the inseparable will of a body of men who worked as they lived, because they could do no otherwise, and unless you can bring those men back from the dead you cannot restore one verse of their epic. Rewrite the lost tragedies of Aeschylus, put a beginning and an end to the Fight at Finnsburh, finish the Squire's Tale for Chaucer . . . and if you succeed in that you may then restore Westminster Abbey. But (remember, I am supposing you to be in earnest) if you fail in any of these things, then is it better for yourselves, for your historical, artistic, and national culture, in fact, . . . Westminster Abbey . . . as a work of art . . . as a building served by human hands, all the marvellous accidental beauty produced by the changes of ages, like all such buildings in the making, and still more in the unmaking, and the mark which is most dear to us, as the work of the people, that it should be left alone.

*LECTURES ON ART. By William Morris. 12mo. Pp. vii.-150. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

J. A. Altsheler's new novel, entitled "The Wilderness Road," and said to be a romance of early expansion, is to be published this month by D. Appleton & Co. The scene is laid in Kentucky toward the end of the eighteenth century.

"Bienerhassett," by the author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," Charles Felton Pidgin, is now in preparation at the C. M. Clark Publishing Company. The book will probably not appear before August. It is said to be a stirring romance founded on the lives of Aaron Burr, his daughter Theodosia, Alexander Hamilton, Harman Bienerhassett, and other historical characters of the first quarter of the last century.

"The Reminiscences of Isaac M. Wise" have been translated from the German and edited with an introduction by David Philipson for Leo Wise & Co. of Cincinnati. The book will be published March 26. The editor says in his introduction: "I am convinced that these reminiscences will take at once a high place in the beginnings of modern Judaism in America."

Brentano's have for immediate publication a novel by F. Frankfort Moore, entitled "Nell Gwyn, Comedian." The book will be well illustrated; the frontispiece will be a medallion in colors of the actress.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a complete library edition of the novels of G. J. Whyte-Melville, with illustrations by John Charlton, G. P. Jacomb-Hood, Lucy Kemp-Welch, S. E. Waller, and others. These of course include "Black but Comely," "Bones and I," "Contraband," "Digby Grand," &c.

Harper & Brothers will publish next week "The Love Letters of Victor Hugo," the Players' Edition of "Ben Hur," "Martin Brook," by Morgan Bates, and "The Four Georges," (Vols. 3 and 4,) by Justin McCarthy.

Henry Norman's Russian articles are not continued in the April Scribner's. The author has been obliged to take a special trip to Finland in order to secure material for an article on that Grand Duchy which is rapidly becoming a Russian province.

Dr. William Barry's new novel, "The Wizard's Knot," to which we referred last week, will be presented in this country by the Century Company, April 3. The doctor, who is a well-known Catholic priest and theologian, a lecturer, traveler, student, and thinker, should not be confounded with the other writers of fiction bearing his name or names similar to it.

A new novel from the pen of Robert W. Chambers makes its beginning as a serial in the current number of Harper's Weekly. The story opens in 1774 at the residence of Sir William Johnson, in what is now Western New York. The place was then a fortified outpost, where the hero, whose name is Cardigan, from which the novel takes its name, is being brought up with Sir William's children. The story follows the experiences of the young people during the years 1774 and 1775 down to the battle of Lexington.

Arthur R. Ropes, who is a relative of the historian of that name, has a new novel, "On Peter's Island," which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly publish. It is a tale of Russian intrigue. Although this is Mr. Ropes's first piece of fiction, he is no novice with the pen, for American theatregoers have highly appreciated his lyrics in "San Toy" and "The Geisha."

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing today "The Railroad," being a collection of short stories selected from McClure's Magazine; "A Sack of Shakings," by Frank T. Bullen, being a collection of essays and stories of sea life from the sailor's point of view (it may be added in parentheses that "shakings" on board ship is applied to the bits of rope, canvas, and miscellaneous waste that accumulate during a voyage); and "Napoleon," with a sketch of Josephine, by Ida M. Tarbell, being a new and revised edition of Miss Tarbell's biography of the first Emperor of the French.

The large paper edition of "The Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks," by Prof. A. V. G. Allen, has just been published. The work is in five large 8vo volumes, bound in half white buckram, and is printed in the best style of the Riverside Press on paper of high grade. The illustrations, photogravures, and half-tone cuts are on Japan paper.

Mrs. Gilbert's "Stage Reminiscences," which will be concluded in the April Scribner's, will be presented in book form next month with additional matter. The work will be uniform with Mrs. John Drew's "Reminiscences," also published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mary E. Williams's "The Elements of the Theory and Practice of Cookery," is being published by The Macmillan Company. It is for use in the home as well as in the classroom.

"The Light of the World," by Herbert D. Ward, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing, is a story of science and religion, showing considerable power of imagination. It is based on the rate at which light travels and the immeasurable distances in the heavens. Thus the spirit of a man ignoring these distances is enabled to place itself at such a distance from the earth that history is unrolled before its gaze.

The third volume of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's "American History Told by Contemporaries" has just been issued by The Macmillan Company. It deals with the formation and development of the Federal Constitution and economic readjustment of the Nation after the war of 1812, and with the beginning of the slavery contests. Volume IV. will be an attempt from the words of those who took part in the epoch of the civil war to describe the causes, coming on, progress, incidents, and results of that great struggle.

The last work from the pen of the late George W. Steevens, the well-known English foreign correspondent, to have permanent form is now being published by the Bowen-Merrill Company, under the title of "Things Seen." The material was prepared from time to time by Mr. Steevens, for the most part while he was writing his series of articles for The London Daily Mail which ultimately appeared in book form under the title of "The Land of the Dollar."

Sarah Beaumont Kennedy's romance of Revolutionary days in the Carolinas, called "Joscelyn Cheshire," will shortly be published in book form by Doubleday, Page & Co. The heroine is an ardent Tory. Some of the scenes are laid in the dreaded prison hulks of Wallabout Bay.

A beautiful story called "Blind Love," by Laurence Housman, has been reissued by the Cornhill Press of Boston. The fact that Mr. Housman has recently been declared to be the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" makes the present issue of this story especially interesting.

"The Lion's Brood" is a new novel by Duffield Osborne which Doubleday, Page & Co. are to publish this Spring. "The Lion's Brood," it will be recalled, were the sons of the old Carthaginian leader Hamilcar, who as children were sworn enemies of Rome. The book is a tale of love and romance, in which the author takes advantage of the most dramatic incidents attending the famous Italian campaign of Hannibal.

"Montanye; or, the Slavers of Old New York," is a historical romance by William O. Stoddard, which the Henry Altemus Company is publishing. The title is derived from a corruption of Montaigne, the name of an old New York family which actually owned the land given them in the story.

The third volume of "The History of South Carolina," by Edward McCrady, President of the Historical Society of South Carolina, has just been issued by the Macmillan Company.

Herbert S. Stone & Co. are to publish a one-volume edition of "The Love of an Uncrowned Queen," the idea being inspired, it is said, through the pronounced indifference of the public for two-volume works. Several other cases might be noted of the appearance this Spring of original two-volume stories presented in cheaper one-volume forms.

Walter A. Wyckoff, the author of "The Workers," has written nothing on the subject for the last three years. He will reappear in the April Scribner's with the first of four or five papers founded on his experience as a day laborer.

"The Woman Who Trusted," which is said to be a story of literary life in New York, by Will N. Harben, is being published by the Henry Altemus Company of Philadelphia.

Eaton & Mains of this city will shortly issue a new volume of the recent poems of James B. Kenyon. This will be the only extended collection of his verse published by Mr. Kenyon since his "Oaten Pipe," issued five years ago.

The Annals of the American Academy for March contain four articles of considerable interest to students of political and social economy. "Election Methods and Reforms in Philadelphia" are discussed by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, counsel of the Philadelphia Municipal League. "The Reorganization of Railroads" is the title of an article by Dr. E. S. Meade. Prof. B. H. Meyer writes on "Fraternal Insurance in the United States," while "Political and Municipal Legislation in 1900" is contributed by Robert H. Whitten.

An interesting pamphlet, giving an outline of the life of George Sand, will be sent on request by George Barrie & Son of Philadelphia. In France, as well as in this country, there are signs of a George Sand revival. This would be only natural after the Balzac revival. Thus would history repeat itself.

Mr. Bacheller's new romance "D'Ri and I," which will be issued in book form by the Lothrop Publishing Company Sept. 15, will be illustrated by F. C. Yohn. This author's "Eben Holden" is now selling in its two hundred and fiftieth thousand.

Sir Walter Besant's "East London" papers are about to be reprinted from The Century. The book will have character studies by Phil May and L. Raven Hill, together with views by Joseph Pennell.

The April Atlantic will contain two poems by well-known authors: "Two Schools," by Henry Van Dyke, and "The Trailing Arbutus," by John Burroughs. In "The Passing of Mother's Portrait," by Roswell Field, we shall have a clever satire on American social evolution.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued an interesting descriptive brochure of the editions of "The Great Poets" published by them.

In "Dog Watches at Sea," by Stanton H. King, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to publish next week, will be found the story of twelve years "before the mast," full of a sailor's anecdotes and observations.

During the past month the sales of "Monsieur Beaucaire" have steadily increased; it is now selling in its fifty-first thousand.

The current number of The Cornhill Booklet contains a reprint of Mark Twain's "English as She Is Instructed."

"Sir Christopher," Maud Wilder Goodwin's forthcoming Colonial romance, introduces several favorite characters that appeared in "The Head of a Hundred," and also Romney Huntoon, a son of Humphrey Huntoon. The scene of the story is laid in Virginia and Maryland in 1644, and its climax deals with the attack on St. Mary's by Claiborne, Ingle, and their men. The book will appear from the press of Little, Brown & Co. early in April.

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MARAT.

A New and Eulogistic Biography of the Revolutionist.*

While the rehabilitation of Marat is not exactly a new idea, and was undertaken briefly but vigorously five years or so ago in the Pall Mall Magazine by Mr. Morse Stephens, who wrote also the considerate article on the same subject in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, yet it is safe to say that nine out of ten readers of Mr. Bax's book will take it up burdened with all the old prejudices. Probably most of them will learn for the first time from his preface that other able minds have been working in the same direction, to transform a mere monster, (and a hideous one,) in the pages of popular history into the semblance of a true patriot if not of an angel.

In France, it appears, Bougeart and Chevremont have been the two pioneers in this work, the former having published an adulatory life of Marat in 1865, for which he did not escape persecution at the hands of Louis Napoleon's Government, and the latter having bravely taken up the work in later years. In England the first attempt to rehabilitate Marat was made in 1874 by Bowen Graves in The Fortnightly Review. Mr. Bax acknowledges indebtedness to these and other writers, but he has studied Marat at first hand, in his own writings, with the ardor of a zealot.

The present biography is, therefore, of a confessedly radical character. Mr. Bax writes of his hero with no tone of apology. For that much bewept and bepraised heroine, Charlotte Corday, he has only harsh words. Lombroso alleges that the skull of Charlotte "exhibits all the characteristics of the prostitute-criminal type." As such an example of feminine depravity Mr. Bax treats her. He is careful to preserve the names of men accounted in common gossip admirers of the fair avenger, and permits himself to sneer at her own declaration of her virtue. In fact, so far as she is concerned, he works as energetically to destroy one popular idol as he does to set up a new one in the case of Jean-Paul Marat.

But he is honest in his statement of facts that can be clearly ascertained, even when most pronounced in his opinions. His Marat, with all said that can be said in his favor, is therefore still personally unclean and diseased, vituperative and bloodthirsty in his pursuit of political enemies. With all his rhetoric and his abundant sense of the picturesque, Carlyle says little more against him, though, on the whole, one does not derive as fair an idea of Marat from the history of the Sage of Chelsea as of Danton, to whom, indeed, Carlyle was amazingly just, considering his lack of the authentic records from which latter-day historians have measured the man's worth.

In some of the recent defenses of the chief actors in the French Revolution it has seemed that the advocates have confounded the inevitable romantic idea of their heroes with popular prejudice. In novels and plays the men of '93 have indeed been without friends, but it would not be wise to argue from that the existence of prejudice against Danton and most of his associates among thinking persons here or in England in this hour. Even Robespierre is probably generally appreciated at his worth and without malice, though the true fanatic, of which he was a type, rarely is glorified by his posterity.

But with Marat the case was different. He has been held as clearly not of the rabid revolutionary class, naturally, as Mirabeau or Philippe Egalité, for the professional man of his day was almost as far from the "people" as aristocracy and royalty. Wherefore, perhaps, his espousal of the cause at its worst and his association with the cruelest deeds of the Revolution has seemed the more monstrous. The popular glorification of the Corday, too, has helped to make Marat seem the blacker. If not a fiend incarnate, he has been thought utterly hateful and implacable. Even where his earnestness has been admitted, there has been no attempt to gloss over his defects.

Wherefore, the student of history will be particularly glad to accept this careful and enthusiastic account of Marat's life, aims, and doings from the pen of an admirer and to give it a place among his books beside Hilaire Belloc's rather more eloquent and, on the whole, more temperate "Danton."

Mr. Bax's plea is that Marat was really and in all things the "friend of the people." He was the enemy of the privileged classes, and as such has been despised, excoriated, and lied about. His epitaph, this historian says, might well be taken from the letter that Charlotte Corday wrote to gain admission to his presence.

"I am persecuted for the cause of liberty. I am unhappy; this itself is sufficient to give me a claim on your protection."

That last sentence admitted her. "His whole career," Mr. Bax declares, "is indicated therein. Volumes could not speak more for Marat than this one sentence, penned by his assassin."

Manifestly this kind of argument is not to be easily answered. To hint that Charlotte merely touched the weak spot of her victim when she praised his humanity, and that his vanity in this respect was rather a proof of his insincerity than a final indication of his virtue and patriotism, would be, in the circumstances, to waste words. One must accept Mr. Bax's perfectly matter-of-fact and obviously sincere view of the case or not follow his argument at all. He even dwells with satisfaction on the characteristic taunt of the abominable Fouquier-Tinville, in the wretched travesty of a trial for Charlotte: How could she regard as a monster one who granted her an audience on that plea? Mr. Bax reads into the report of the hearing an "admission" of Marat's humanity by his slayer. Yet this sort of thing was inevitable when the deliberate defense of Marat was undertaken. The wonder is that the biographer should also place himself in the position of defending the methods of Fouquier-Tinville.

Marat's career and work, however, are a vital and highly important part of the history of the French Revolution, and the strength of this new biography of him, it seems, lies chiefly in the biographer's success in showing that he took to the radical and revolutionary view in politics in his youth and stuck to it to the last. His name was certainly loved by the sans-culottes, too. The student will find the arrangement of the book satisfactory and its references useful. It aims, however, to interest and instruct the unclassifiable "general reader" quite as much as to help the student.

Marat was of mixed origin, Italian and Swiss, while some of his forebears were French Protestants. He was born at Boudry, on Lake Neuchatel. The family name, properly written, is Mara, which may be remotely of Jewish origin. His mother seems to have been a person of quick temper and glib and bitter speech. He was feeble physically from his infancy. His brother, David, seems to have been an incorrigible. Mr. Bax thinks Jean-Paul took to the study of medicine in his sixteenth year. His young manhood was passed in many cities—Toulouse, Bordeaux, Paris, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, The Hague, Amsterdam.

Mr. Bax, with all his diligence, is unable to thoroughly clear up the doubt cast by Michelet on the statement that Marat ever was graduated in medicine at all. But he does effectually destroy some popular delusions about his hero's early life, and he presents Marat as an advocate of the cause of freedom and the uplifting of the people throughout the greater part of his career.

*JEAN-PAUL MARAT, THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. By Belfort Bax. [Illustrations.] 12mo, pp. [illegible]. London, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. [illegible]

Walter Savage Landor.

Three or four years ago Mr. J. E. Woodhead of Chicago found in a second-hand book shop of that city a volume of Aubrey de Vere's "The Search for Proserpine," of the edition of 1843, bearing upon its fly leaf two legends:

"W. S. Landor, Esq., with author's respects," and "Given to Kate Field by Mr. Landor, Florence, Italy, 1881." The volume is annotated throughout with pencilings in Landor's hand.

After having ascertained that the notes were genuine Mr. Woodhead wrote to Aubrey de Vere for information concerning the book and offered to copy the notes into another volume of "The Search for Proserpine." The offer was gratefully accepted by the poet, who also told what he knew about the "presentation copy." He wrote:

My book, sent by me to Landor on its publication, met an odd fate. About ten years after I had dispatched it I received my first letter from him, and it informed me that he had never seen it till the preceding day, simply because it had lain ever since on his table, heaped over by a pile of books which had never been removed. The preceding night he had spent in reading my book, about which he expressed a very flattering opinion.

The criticisms of the man who said "I strove with none for none was worth my strife" are intensely Landoresque, and The Critic in its March number presents many of the more striking of them, together with the lines which inspired them. From this collection we have extracted a few items:

The preface speaks of "the great mystery of Joy and Grief, Life and Death," as "pressing heavily upon the minds of pagan Greece."

"Not very—witness Anacreon, Bion, and others," wrote Mr. Landor, who of all modern writers was best prepared to interpret the minds of ancient literary pagans.

To the line:

From the proud rainbow, arched along the sea,

is appended the word "stuff": the expression, "green with jealousy," is condemned as "too Elizabethan"; but adverse comment is more than neutralized by praise. A line in honor of Hermes:

And breathe a sudden Spring on valley and plain,

is styled "Miltonian." A poem entitled "Allegory" is annotated, "Like Shakespeare, but better."

Over against this couplet in a song—

My whole heart brightened as the sea
When midnight clouds part suddenly,

is written "Finer than the best in Hafiz."

Another song is thus extolled: "Greece never produced anything so exquisite." It begins:

Give me back my heart, fair child:
To you as but an ornament 'twas given.
Bold happiness, and hopefulness,
Its own world wanted: yours, a little heaven,
And that is shrunken "very little".

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

OF INTEREST TO AUTHORS.—The Grafton Press is a new publishing concern that has just been organized by F. H. Hitchcock, who has been for the past ten years in charge of the Manufacturing Department of D. Appleton & Co. This new firm has already a number of books which it will publish during the coming month, and several of their publications are expected to be popular. The name, The Grafton Press, has been taken from the printing house of Richard Grafton, who lived in London about the year 1500, and published many interesting volumes, of which only a few are now in existence. The colophon used by Richard Grafton is a unique one, and The Grafton Press is using this as its imprint. A specialty of The Grafton Press is preparing finely printed de luxe and limited editions for private circulation.

——McClure, Phillips & Co. are offering thirty prizes to children for letters telling what is thought about their juvenile books. For each of the best twenty letters about one of these books the publishers will send two others, and for each of the next best ten letters one book is to be given. The contest is open to all children who read the announcement, which is given in full only in McClure's Magazine for March, and is open until May 1.

I. ZANGWILL.—At the Vagabonds' Club dinner in London, the other day, it fell to Mr. Zangwill to propose the health of Edward VII. The author of "The Children of the Ghetto" waxed eloquent, saying that Englishmen were going to have a "Court as pure as Victoria's, while as gracious and gay as Charles II.'s. Already one hears bon mots worthy of his Majesty of Whitehall." He next eulogized the King's attitude toward the working classes, and then suddenly declared with emphasis: "Gentlemen, I am not a little imperialist. I am a great imperialist. One of my race, Lord Beaconsfield, was the first to realize what an empire this was—because he stood a little outside—and I, in my humble way, realize more than you do—I, child of the Wandering Jew—what it means to have in this great weltering world one Great Empire of Righteousness and Justice." And he ended in a swirl of enthusiasm: "This is the great empire to which I pay my tiny tribute—this great empire, the whole of it, no martial or other side in undue preponderance, but the whole marvelous, many-sided fabric built up by perhaps the most strenuous people the planet has ever known. England, my England, too, by virtue of birth and reverence; and I give you its new King. 'The King can do no wrong.' Gentlemen, Edward VII. will do no wrong."

WHITTIER.—Mr. Samuel T. Pickard of Boston, who, at the time of Whittier's death, became his literary executor, has in his possession many valuable books and souvenirs of that author. Indeed, the house in which he at present lives, with all it contains, including Whittier's library, was left by Whittier to Mrs. Pickard, who was his niece. Among the volumes in this library are several of which copies have recently brought large prices at sales both in New York and Boston. Many years ago Mr. Pickard bought a copy of "Legends of New England," for which he paid $5. At a recent sale another copy of this book brought $52.50. As Whittier had no copy of the book himself, Mr. Pickard presented him with his. He immediately destroyed it. Whittier had a habit of destroying what did not please him in books. A copy of "The History of Haverhill," once belonging to Whittier, and now in Mr. Pickard's possession, is without a title page, the page having been torn out by Whittier, no doubt because Mr. B. L. Mirick gave him no credit for his work in it. "The Life of Whittier," by Kennedy, which once belonged to Whittier, has also many leaves that he did not like torn from it.

ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.—Here are further particulars concerning "A Sailor's Log," which, as we announced last week, is being written by Admiral Evans for D. Appleton & Co.: The book opens with a picture of Virginia life before the civil war, followed by thrilling incidents of Indian fighting and buffalo hunting encountered by "Bob" while on his way from Utah to qualify for an appointment at Annapolis. Then we have chapters on the war and the adventures of "Bob" at Fort Fisher, followed by cruises in the China and Indian seas and off the Gold Coast of Africa. An inner view is given of the acute Chilean difficulties which so nearly led to war, and another chapter is told in the graphic accounts of the clever strategy and ceaseless vigilance which demoralized the pirates of the North on the sealing grounds. The reader is introduced to the inception of the new navy, to the development of the ordnance department and work of the Lighthouse Board, and to other phases of professional work. A poem by Kipling and a fresh sketch of intimate experiences in the Spanish war are among the many features of the book. "A Sailor's Log" depicts the old navy under sail and the transition to the navy under steam, and the modern battleship. As a midshipman Admiral Evans learned to go aloft and furl sails; as a Captain he has commanded the cruiser New York and the battleships Indiana and Iowa. His book suggests the extent and value of a naval officer's work. It is also, we should judge, a record of historical importance.

A RUSSIAN LITERARY CENSOR.—The Anglo-Russian gives an amusing account of a literary censor named Krassovsky, who flourished in the reign of Nicholas I. He not only blacked out what he considered detrimental to the "Russian Institution," but he often favored unfortunate authors with his reasons for so doing. The poet Ulline was once treated in the following manner:

What bliss to live with thee, to call thee mine,
My love! thou pearl of all creation!
To catch upon thy lips a smile divine,
Or gaze at thee in rapturous adoration.

Censor—Rather strongly put. Woman is not worthy for her smile to be called divine. Surrounded by a crowd of foes and spies,
When so-called friends would make us part,
Thou didst not listen to their slanderous lies,
But thou didst understand the longings of my heart.

Censor—You ought to have stated the exact nature of these longings. It is no matter to be trifled with, Sir, you are talking of your soul.

Let envy hurl her poisoned shafts at me,
Let hatred persecute and curse,
Sweet girl, one loving look from thee
Is worth the suffrage of the universe.

Censor—Indeed! You forgot that the universe contains Czars, Kings, and other legal authorities whose good-will is well worth cultivating—I should think!

Come, let us fly to desert distant parts,
Far from the madding crowd to rest at last.
True happiness to find when our (two) hearts
Together beat forgetful of the past.

Censor—The thoughts here expressed are dangerous in the extreme, and ought not to be disseminated, for they evidently mean that the poet declines to continue his service to the Czar, so as to be able to spend all his time with his beloved.

FRENCH SOCIETY AND LETTERS.—Leon H. Vincent, in his "Brief Studies in French Society and Letters in the Seventeenth Century," is peforming a genuine service for all those who would treasure that which is best in "le grand siècle" of French literature, and yet who do not read the language in which it is written. The dainty long 16mo. volume which appeared a year ago from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the title of "The Hôtel de Rambouillet and the Précieuses," will be followed this Spring by "The French Academy" and "Corneille." Mr. Vincent has the by no means common faculty of being able to interpret pedantic themes without pedantry, but with scholarly fidelity and fine sympathy. "The French Academy" deals most attractively and sympathetically with the brilliant period in French literature when Richelieu was its patron, and gives portraits of Chapelain, "the observer of ancient customs," Vingelas, Claude Favre, Baudoin, L'Estoile, Pellisson, and their brilliant fellow academicians. It presents a faithful view of the ambitions and aspirations which inspired these founders of the Academy. "Corneille" deals with the picturesque days when Richelieu was all powerful in France, and with the drama which was the great Cardinal's chief means of recreation. Among the clever dramatists of the time Corneille was easily the master, and Mr. Vincent has given here a pleasant appreciation of his genius and his successes, not omitting some account of the dramatist's difficulties—the envy of his fellow-craftsmen and the hostility of Richelieu. These volumes will be published in April. In the Autumn we may expect another on "Molière." It is to be hoped that the series may be extended so as to include one on the "Cadets of Gascogne," in which body de Bergerac had a conspicuous place.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—M. Mistral once wrote in regard to his own beloved Provence, and the phrase has since been cited to Alsacians with far more significance, "S'il tient sa langue—il tient la clef qui de ses chaines de délivre." Evidently the Irish movement, which found expression by Mr. Dillon speaking in the "Irish language" in the House of Commons the other day, draws its inspiration from the same theory. But the Celtic movement which a year ago was taken up by certain Scotch-Irish poets is really an important matter aside from its political significance. Its promoters appear to have plenty of money. They are certainly full of enthusiasm. The movement has now crystalized in the establishment of a new monthly magazine called Celtia. "Three things we believe," says the editor in his opening number:

That the cultivation of the Celtic languages means the regeneration of the Celtic race;
That the Celtic race has unlimited resources of power and vitality;
That the power of the Celtic race, when unified and brought into play, will exert a great and beneficent influence in the advancement of mankind.

The Celtia will devote its energies to the rapid attainment of these ideas. The hope of the Irish intellectuals, the Anglo-Celtic Dictionary, will be printed serially in the periodical, which from month to month will give more and more space to articles and stories printed in Gaelic until at last he who would appreciate the literary treasures in The Celtia must have studied the dictionary to good purpose. The idea is certainly unique in practical philology. Whether the constituents of the 82 Nationalist M. P.'s will be able to fathom the diversity of Celtic words used for the same things in the Irish, High-Scottish, Manx, Welsh, and Breton forms of the language is another question.

"HOCH DER KAISER."—A few months ago a London publisher, relying on the fame that had been achieved by a certain poem repeated by an American naval officer at a New York banquet with particular bearing upon the German-American friction in Manila Bay in the days of Dewey, had the intelligent inspiration of bringing out "Hoch der Kaiser" in an elaborate illustrated edition. Then came the filial visit of the Kaiser, and the enterprise was abandoned. The incident, however, has served to reveal that they are not all Teutonphiles in London, for the satire is again going the rounds of the press with all the incidents in his American career graphically set forth. Incidentally we learn something about its authorship which we did not know before. So far we have seen only eight stanzas. As scribbled off one evening by its author in a Montreal newspaper office, it contained thirteen. "Give us a poem, Gordon, on the Emperor," said the editor to his Scottish contributor. Within an hour Gordon sent thirteen verses to the printer, but in the "make up" five were somehow left out. Before the error could be corrected the first copies of the paper had been printed, and it was these which came to the United States. The story of the author of "Hoch der Kaiser" is the story of a wandering Scot. He went from Scotland to America, and pursued journalism in various parts of that country. He worked in New York, in San Francisco, and eventually in Montreal. There his health began to fail, and a few of his friends took him to Notre Dame Hospital. For weeks he lay ill, and when he passed away those who enjoyed his society buried him. "He had a great gift for verse, and a great heart."

LA REVUE DU COMMERCE.—W. S. Bigelow & Co. of this city have begun the publication of a new illustrated magazine devoted to the extension of American foreign commerce. The magazine is printed one month in French and the next month in German, and circulates throughout the Continent of Europe and South America and all other sections of the world where French and German has a commercial use. The value of appealing to foreigners in their own languages in behalf of the claims of American manufacturers has been constantly recommended by American Consular agents in their reports to the State Department. The publishers would call attention to the high literary character of the French and German written for the magazine by a number of the best journalists in these languages in America. If the plan and scope of the work of the publication is faithfully carried out there is no question that it will prove of unusual assistance to the intelligent extension of American foreign relations. The magazine is presented in an attractive form, with a profuse use of illustrations. The contents have been arranged to give every foreign reader full and comprehensive information relating to American commercial conditions, with market reviews and statistics of exports to all important ports in the countries where the magazine circulates.

BRIEF PERSONALS.—Mr. Norman Hapgood sails on the Etruria March 30, to be in London until September. The publication of his "Life of Washington" has been postponed until October. This book, although originally intended as a companion volume to the author's of "Abraham Lincoln," was found to demand about three times as much research as was required to produce the latter, for, scattered through the numberless documents connected with the Revolution are all sorts of stories and impressions of Washington which a cautious biographer must sift with great discrimination.

——Heloise Durant Rose, whose early life was spent on the Isle of Wight, where she had the opportunity to observe Queen Victoria whenever that personage visited the island, has written the result of the impressions thus acquired for the current number of The Anglo-American Magazine, under the title of "The Queen as a Woman: Some Personal Recollections."

——Mr. Temple Scott, who in America represents The London Bodley Head, has just brought out through Messrs. Bell of London the fifth volume of "The Prose Works of Swift," edited by him. This contains what Swift wrote during the Harley Administration.

——Capt. Montagu Sinclair Wellby, whose book, "Sirdar and Menelik," is about to come from the press of Harper & Brothers, was killed in the Boer war, after having survived the siege of Ladysmith. As we have before remarked, his work will throw important light upon the present Anglo-Abyssinian entente, the existence of which is denied by the Russians, while the London dispatches which recently announced that the British are about to co-operate with the Negus in his expedition against the Mad Mullah give added interest to the forthcoming publication.

——Hamilton Drummond, the author of "The King's Pawn," which is now in its third edition, was born in Ireland and is now a resident of Dublin. Though heretofore little known in this country, he is the author of another good novel called "A Man of His Age." "The King's Pawn," which deals with the career of Henry of Navarre in Spain, is said to resemble the romances of Stanley Weyman.

——The new "Personal Edition" of George Eliot, which Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing this week, contains, among the hitherto unpublished material, two portraits, one of George Eliot herself and one of her father. These are copyrighted and so will appear only in this edition.

——The renewed agitation as to the merits and demerits of Christian Science, faith healing, &c., has stimulated the demand for the two books on these subjects by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, "Faith Healing, Christian Science, and Kindred Phenomena," and the smaller and more recent work founded thereupon and issued late in 1899 under the title "Christian Science and Other Superstitions." Dr. Buckley's study of the general subject of the non-medical treatment of disease has extended over many years.

——Just before leaving London, Mr. James MacArthur completed, in collaboration with Max Pemberton, a romantic comedy of the Louis XV. and Mme. du Barry period. Miss Julia Neilson, the popular English actress who has won so great a success in Paul Kester's "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," has secured the English rights and expects to produce the play next Winter. Mr. Daniel Frohman has the American rights, and is making arrangements for an early production in New York next season. In both cases the play was accepted on the first offer. A novel based on the drama will also appear in the Fall.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

WILLIAM WALCHER writes from Brooklyn: "A few days ago a poem was handed to me by a friend and I have been endeavoring ever since to ascertain what is meant by the pronoun "I." I inclose you a copy of same, in the hope that you or your readers may be able to enlighten me on this point, as I am unable to find any plausible answer to fit all the declarations made in this poem. Shall appreciate very much any answer I may receive. Some time ago I had a query in your valuable paper, to which I received about seventy replies. Unfortunately I was unable to answer all my correspondents, and lest any think that I was ungrateful, I extend my thanks to all those from whom I received a reply."

The poem to which our correspondent refers is John Ernest McCann's. Two of its stanzas are these:

I am the eagle that soars;
I am the linnet that sings;
I am the lion that roars;
I am the viper that stings.

I am all things that are seen,
Till planets to nothingness roll.
I am master of Time the Serene;
I am monarch of all but the Soul.

The title of the poem discloses its meaning—"Dust." It was published three and a half years ago without a title in Outdoors and In, a magazine Mr. McCann edited, and prizes of $500 were offered for the title. But the owner of the magazine went to Cuba, and the prizes were never paid to the three who won. The verses have never been published under any title.

The New York Public Library wants in New York City documents the following:

City Chamberlain—Annual report of moneys and securities in his hands Jan. 1. Anything before 1856; also 1857-8, 1860-1873, and later than 1876.

City Inspector's Office—Annual report. Anything before 1834; also 1835-6, 1840-1, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1850-1, 1857, 1868, and later.

Civil Service Board—Annual reports of Supervisory Board, tenth to twelfth reports.

Croton Aqueduct Department—Annual report. Anything before 1843-4; also 1844-5-6-7 to 1849, 1854, 1860, 1868, and later.

Education Board—Annual report, first to sixth, eleventh. Journal; anything before 1854. Manual; anything before 1847; also 1850, 1857, 1859, 1872-3, 1875-7, 1896, 1898-9.

Elections Bureau—New York registry law. Anything before 1859; also 1860-1, 1863-5, 1867, and later. Election and registry law. Anything before 1872; also 1875, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1885, and later. Election law. Anything earlier than 1893 and later than 1897.

Elections Bureau—Manual containing practical directions for use of Inspectors of Election. Anything earlier than 1842; also 1843-1844; 1846-1851; 1854-1859; 1863; 1865-1867; 1870-1872; anything later than 1892.

Elections Bureau—Maps of ward and district division, showing election districts, (varying titles;) anything but August, 1868, 1867, September, 1870; July, 1879.

Electrical Control, Board of—Report, fourth to ninth.

Electrical Subways, Board of—Report. Anything but February, 1887.

Finance Committee—Report on city appropriations. Anything before 1864; also 1865-6, 1868, and later.

Finance Department—Report of Controller. Anything earlier than 1852; also 1859-63, 1865-1880.

Finance Department—Annual report exhibiting receipts and expenditures of County Government, No. 10 (1868) and later.

Finance Department—Annual report of Controller, including operations of trust and sinking funds. Anything before 1830; also 1852, 1855-6, 1857-8, 1860-1878-9, 1882-3, and later.

Finance Department—Report, (quarterly.) Any but December, 1881; December, 1882.

Finance Department—Communication from Controller transmitting financial estimates for before 1854; also 1856, 1859-63, 1865, 1867, and later.

WILLIAM LIMMER, 212 East Fifty-third Street, New York City: "Here is a poetical gem which I found some years ago in a paper, and which was said to be from an old English song; author unknown. Can you identify it?

'O for a Booke, and a shadie nooke, eyther in a doore or out;
With the greene leves whisp'ring over hede, or the street cryes all about,
Where I male Reade all at my ease both in the Newe and Olde:
For a jollie good Booke whereon to looke is better to me than Golde.'

"Here is one more:

'He that many bokes redys,
Cunnynge shall he be.
Wysedome is soone caught;
In many lewes it is sought;
But slouth, that no boke bought,
For reason taketh no thought;
His thryfte cometh behynde.'

"O for a Booke," &c., is given in Ireland's "Book Lover's Enchiridion," Boston, 1883, Page 35. The name of no author is suggested.

Miss ELIZABETH HINSDALE, Owensborough, Ky.: "Am I correct in supposing that the quotation,

"The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world,'

is from a poem by William Ross Wallace?"

The quotation is from "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle," a well-known poem by William Ross Wallace, (1819-81,) a lawyer and verse writer of New York City.

"W. H. R.," New York City: "I have in my possession a full set of Malone's Shakespeare in eleven volumes, published in London in 1790, bound in full calf, and in perfect condition. The edition is a small paper one. What is its value?"

Daly's copy sold for $11 last March.

"S. E. S.," Flushing, N. Y.: "During the '60s or '70s there appeared on one of the back pages of a certain number of the Harper's Monthly a poem entitled 'Excelsior: A Chinese Version.' I read it a few months ago, but have since lost the magazine. I can remember none of it except that each stanza closed with these two words, 'Topside gallah,' this phrase presumably being the rendering of 'excelsior' into 'pidgin English.' I shall be very grateful if any reader can assist me in finding it."

These lines occur in Thomas W. Knox's "Boy Travelers in Japan and China." Harper & Brothers. $2.

E. C. BOWMAN, Detroit Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.: "For the information of your correspondent, Fanny Kemble Earl, if she cares to know, I beg to say that the 'proverb' referred to in her communication in your issue of Feb. 23 is by one of the Latin poets. I do not recollect which one, but it sounds like Horace. I remember the line from my schoolboy days as an example in the Latin grammar of faulty grammatical construction under 'poetic license.' It reads: 'Amantium iræ amoris integratio est.' It will be noticed that the singular verb 'est' agrees with 'integratio,' not with 'iræ.'"

"X. Y. Z.," New York City: "A recent number of your paper stated that in the recent volumes published by the Scribners, entitled 'Sharps and Flats,' there are several articles credited to Eugene Field which were really written by Dr. F. W. Connolley, and one which was written by Mrs. Cheney-Ward. It may be added to this list that one of the bits of verse in that work, beginning—

'Two little feet, so small that both may nestle
In one caressing hand'—

were also not written by Mr. Field, but may be found in a volume of verse by Elizabeth Akers, published by Tickner & Fields before 1870."

A. CUTHBERT, 181 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Who is 'Gyp,' and what has she written?"

"Gyp" is Gabrielle Sybille Marie Antoinette de Riquetti de Mirandeau, Comtesse de Martel. She has written novels and sketches over the name of "Gyp," and illustrated some of them over the name of "Bob." Among them are "Ces Bons Docteurs," "Le Coeur d'Ariane," "Mademoiselle Eve," "Le Mariage de Chiffon," "Petit Bob," "Bijou," &c. We cannot give the space to a complete list of her works.

"F. W. P.," Charlottesville, Va.: "Please tell me something of Maud Wilder Goodwin. Has she published anything besides 'The Colonial Cavalier,' 'The Head of a Hundred,' and 'Dolly Madison'?"

She has also written "Flint," published by Little, Brown & Co., at $1.25; "Fort Amsterdam," G. P. Putnam's Sons, 10 cents; "White Aprons," Little, Brown & Co., $1.50, and, with Blanche Wilder Bellamy, "Governor's Island," G. P. Putnam's Sons, 10 cents.

MISS G. W. ORVIS, Sewaren, N. J.: "In your 'Appeals to Readers' George J. Deavitt, 11 Baldwin Street, Montpelier, Vt., asks: 'Who gave a graphic description of a battle between a man and a cannon?' He will find such a description, and a magnificent one it is, in the first part of Victor Hugo's 'Ninety-three.'"

A. S. GRAHAM, New Brunswick, N. J.: "In answer to 'A. A.,' I would state that I have a 'Life of Captain Smith,' by Jeremy Belknap, D. D., printed at Boston by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews, 1794."

M. KLEIN, 403 East Sixth Street, New York City: "I have in my possession the 'Adventures of Jemmy Donkey,' published in London, William Darton, 58 Holborn Hill, 1821. The title page is missing, and there is nothing about this interesting little volume to disclose the author. Who is the author?"

Wanted and to Exchange.

GEORGE T. ANDREWS, 118 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I desire to obtain copies of 'The Philistine,' volume 4, Nos. 2 and 3; volume 6, No. 5. Will pay cash. State price."

"W. H.," 125 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I shall be glad to hear from any one who has a copy of Macmillan's 'First Forms of Vegetation,' which he wishes to sell or exchange."

MARK ROWE, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada: "I have 'The Philistine' for 1900, (twelve numbers,) also two back numbers 1899, would like to exchange; also a copy of 'Cowley's Works,' printed in 1681, with frontispiece portrait of Cowley."

H. M. WILSON, 122 North Sixth Street, Newark, N. J.: "Wanted—A purchaser for about twenty-five volumes of The Scientific American, dating from 1846."

"W. B. D.," Lock Box 52, Ambler, Penn.: "I will buy Volumes 4 and 5 of Irving's 'Life of Washington,' published by Putnam in 1856; will sell Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of the same. Wanted—For a reasonable price, Byrne on 'Logarithms and Calculus of Forms'; also 'Principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus,' by the Rev. William Ritchie, second edition, London, 1847."

E. C. OLDS, Greenfield, Mass.: "For exchange—Volumes 7 and 8 of The Bookman, unbound; also odd numbers, January, February, June, August, September, and December, 1898; September, November, and December, 1897; and January, February, June, July, August, and December, 1898. Wanted—Volumes 1 and 2, unbound; also the numbers for April, 1896, and May, 1899."

W. J. O'MEARA, 83 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City: "I have for exchange or sale the following books: Clarendon's 'History of the Civil Wars in England,' published in Oxford, 1840; edition de luxe; good as new; 'Gil Blas,' London, 1822; four books, board covers, splendid condition; Harper's Magazines, No. 1 to 36 inclusive, (1850-1853,) bound, in seven volumes. I want good sets of Dickens and other standard authors."

Mrs. G. F. LILLY, Wakefield, New York City: "I have The Ladies' Home Journal from 1890 to 1901, complete and in good condition, that I would like to sell or exchange; also, 100 copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, 1899, to date."

GEORGE F. HEYDT, Ampere, N. J.: "I want to exchange a good copy of Henry Austin's Poems for any old book on tobacco, giving anecdotes about smoking or anything else relating to the subject."

L. D. GARDNER, 141 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, New York City: "Books on colonization are difficult to procure. I have a collection of thirty-five, which can be purchased at a reasonable figure. The most important are the following: Lewis's 'Government of Dependencies,' Egerton's 'British Colonial Policy,' Brougham's 'Colonial Policy,' 'Tropical Colonization,' 'Colonial France,' 'Les Colonies Françaises,' 'La Colonization Scientifique,' Goby's 'Colonial Policy,' Froude's 'Oceana,' 'Greater Britain,' Lucas's 'Historical Geography of the British Colonies,' 'Colonial Civil Service,' St. John's 'Hayti,' 'European Colonies and Dependencies,' Seeley's 'Expansion of England,' and others on South Africa, India, Australia, Canada, and the West Indies."

THE NATION, Box 102, Times Office.—The Nation, Vol. VI. to present time, for sale or exchange, for other books. Every volume clean and in perfect order ready for binding.

Appeals to Readers.

"H. C. B.," 1,519 K Street, Washington, D. C.: "Will some reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW kindly send me all the stanzas of the following:

'The girls that are wanted are good girls—
Good from the heart to the lips;
Pure as the lily is white and pure
From its heart to its sweet leaf-tips.
Girls that are fair on the hearthstone,
Ready and anxious to please,
Kind and sweet to their own folks,
And pleasant when nobody sees.'"

MARTIN A. FOSTER, 244 West Street, Germantown, Penn.: "I would like to get a copy of James Whitcomb Riley's 'Lindle.'"

C. G. PARKER, 104 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Can any one tell me where a photograph or an engraving of small size can be found of Hayden's picture of Napoleon at St. Helena, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art? I had an engraving of it once about 6½ by 4½ inches, as nearly as I can recollect, which was burned in a storage warehouse fire. Also, where can I see a file of The New York Ledger for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. Any person having papers of these years would confer a favor in allowing me to see them and possibly purchase. They are not in any of the great libraries in New York."

Miss EVANGELINE LYKENS, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.: "Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW tell me what 'A. E. I.' could mean on a little locket which came from Rome?"

EDWIN EMERSON, Jr., Wild Lands, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers inform me where I may obtain an artistic picture of Fulton's first American steamboat Clermont suitable for color reproduction?"

A. A. BLACKBURN, 351 Third Avenue, New York City: "I am anxious to procure a copy of an old book called 'The Book of Heart.' Can any one give me any information through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as to where I may obtain a copy of the said book?"

F. J. ROOT, 90 West Broadway, New York City: "I would like to be informed as to the authorship of the following poem. If you cannot name it, for the whole, perhaps it can be identified by one stanza. I found it copied in an old blank book, and it seems to me a beautiful poem, though of course a critic may not at all agree with me. It is of the sort that is comforting for 'An Old Man in Doubt,' who has strayed out a bit of himself in Thirty Years. If you cannot call it to mind, I shall be glad many appreciative readers.

'Where on my day of life the night is falling,
And in the wind from unremembered fields
I hear the voices of dissolved shadows
Who look to gather me.'"

English and American Novels

Also Something About Lord Rosebery's Napoleon and Mark Twain's Books.

Last week something was said in this place of the great demand for American novels by American writers, and the effect of this demand upon the sale of certain English novels which this house has published recently.

We still hold the same views on this subject, but we are glad to admit that there are two new English novels on our list that do not seem to have been affected. For example, Mrs. Humphry Ward's

"Eleanor"

has been and is one of the most successful novels of the season. Still, this is a novel of such uncommon literary merit that its recognition was inevitable.

* * * * * * * * *

Madame Sarah Grand's novel,

"Babs, the Impossible,"

is another book that is making a great success despite the fact that it is English; but here again is a book by one of the most popular English novelists of today, and the author of several extremely successful novels. "Babs" is illustrated with remarkable sympathy.

* * * * * * * * *

But to come back to the American novel, particularly to our "one-a-month series."

A well-known literary man, who is taking a great interest in this series, wrote to us recently concerning

"Eastover Court-House."

He said: "By the way, wouldn't it be well to note in the advertisement the excellence of the horse business in 'Eastover Court-House'? So many people like horses, and I think a word might fitly be said of the very delicately truthful, and yet powerful suggestion of the real heroine's girlish charm."

We thought we had mentioned these points, but they can't be too strongly enforced.

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Of the second novel in this series

"The Sentimentalists"

the papers have said so much that there is little left for the publishers to add. Its sales indicate that for once the public and the critics are agreed.

* * * * * * * * *

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Uniform binding, $1.75 each.

"How to Tell a Story and Other Essays," $1.50.
"Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," $2.50.

The prices of the other books mentioned are:

"Pudd'nhead Wilson," $1.25.
"Roughing It," $1.50.
"Tramp Abroad," $1.50.
"The Sentimentalists," $1.50.
"Innocents Abroad," $1.50.
"Napoleon," $3.00.

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TWO OLD TOWNS.

Florence and Constantinople in the Dent Series.*

The person who planned the series of volumes entitled "Mediaeval Towns" was undoubtedly one of the thousands who have found by experience that the best guide books do not furnish the historical details which the student of history longs for when he visits the seats of ancient empire. These books cannot supersede Baedeker or Murray with their stores of practical details, but they do supply in attractive shape the historical facts which many tourists have sought for in vain. Any one of these volumes can easily be carried in the pocket, and all of them would not unduly burden the luggage of any European tourist.

Those who know best what an intensely interesting and many-sided history that of Florence has been will appreciate the difficulty of compressing into the narrow bounds of a pocket-sized volume even a portion of the wealth and profusion of fascinating features of Florentine literature, art, and history. There have been a large number of books written about Florence, some describing its superb buildings, others telling the story of its art and letters, and still others chronicling its history and condensing descriptions of its salient features into a form useful for the tourist. There appeared room, however, for just such a volume as Mr. Gardner has prepared under the title of "The Story of Florence" for the Mediaeval Towns Series. It is not only a popular history of the Florentine Republic, but will also serve as a handy and attractive guide book. It tells the tale of her streets and buildings, points out the artistic treasures which are either most intimately connected with the story of the city or are most beautiful in themselves. The volume is evidently the work of a student of Florentine art and history. Many things that are fully treated in the guide books are either briefly referred to or entirely omitted. The result is that we have a volume that possesses a distinct interest and is of unusual value to the English-speaking visitor to Florence who wishes to know more of her history and her monuments than guide books or catalogues can supply.

The early history of Florence is replete with items of interest for the student of literature, art, and government. The century that witnessed the achievements of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in the realm of letters was the period of the completion of Italian Gothic in architecture, of the followers and successors of the Pisanos in sculpture, and of the school of Giotto in painting. Likewise it was one of the brightest epochs of Florentine history. The strife between the lowest classes of artisans and the guilds finally resulted in the overthrow of the democratic government of Florence and the triumph of the Medicii in 1434. The century that followed the advent of the Medicii to power forms one of the most marvelous chapters in the history of human thought. The Renaissance, as a wave, broke over Italy, and Florence became the centre of learning and culture. Brunelleschi, Donatello, Ghiberti, Luca and Andrea della Robbia, Fra Angelico, Fra Lippo Lippi, Fra Bartalommeo, Andrea del Sarto, Leonardo da Vinci, and Michelangelo Buonarroti are the names of a few of the great heroes of Florentine art. Savanarola occupies a peculiar and distinct place in the history of the city, and his martyrdom ends the story of mediaeval Florence.

The author has not only summarized the wealth of art found in the Uffizzi, Pitti, and other palaces, but also gives us glimpses of the beautiful walks, stately churches and villas, and charming villages full of historic interest and enriched with artistic treasures, which abound in the city and its environs. We have only one criticism on this valuable work, and that is on the frequent use of quotations from the verse of Dante. Nothing but English should be used in a volume of this character unless adequate translations accompany the quotations as foot notes. This is particularly true of the Italian, as comparatively few persons outside of Italy are familiar with that language.

"The Story of Constantinople," one of the latest volumes of this series, is by no means the least interesting. The author in his preface refers to himself as "a college don, to whom there is no city in the world so impressive and so fascinating as the ancient home of the Caesars of the East," and from the opening sentence the reader realizes that the author writes with an enthusiasm born of his subject. Possibly a portion of this is due to the connection which he has discovered between Constantinople and Oxford, his Alma Mater, in the mythological legend which makes Neptune the founder of Constantinople, and which relates that Io, changed into a heifer, swam across the narrow strait that divides Europe from Asia, and so gave the name of Bosphorus, which means literally Oxford. The Delphic Oracle told men to settle "opposite the land of the blind, for blind were those men of Megara who some years before had chosen Chalcedon, on the Asiatic shore, instead of the matchless site on which rose the City of Byzantium."

The true history of the city begins with Constantine the Great, who ascribed the founding of the city to the command of God. The city was built, like Rome, on seven hills, and was enriched by the treasures of Rome, Athens, Sicily, and Antioch. From Constantine to Justinian the history of the city may be rapidly traversed. During Justinian's days all the glory of the world seemed to be gathered in the proud capital of the Eastern Empire, and when he died all the splendor of his reign set in a dull glow that heralded storms. The ensuing six centuries brought a long series of foreign wars, sieges, and internal disturbances which culminated in the capture of the city by the Crusaders in 1204. It is unnecessary to repeat the story of the division of the empire. As Pears, the historian of the Latin conquest, has said: "The results of the Fourth Crusade upon European civilization were altogether disastrous. The light of Greek civilization, which Byzantium had kept burning for nearly nine centuries after Constantine had chosen it as his capital, was suddenly extinguished. The crime of the Fourth Crusade handed over Constantinople and the Balkan Peninsula to six centuries of barbarism." The capture of the city by the Turks in 1453 was an undying disgrace to Christendom, which stood by and would not help. Constantinople soon become Stamboul in the mouth of the Turks.

Of the institution of the Janissaries, the backbone of the Turkish power, the author gives us most interesting details. They were the children of Christian subjects who were brought up as Mussulmans, skilfully taught and trained to hardiness. Those of greatest physical strength were organized into a military corps which became the finest in Europe, and no soldiers ever more powerfully affected the imagination of friend and foe. The terror of their name spread over Europe. At first the servants of the Sultan, before two centuries were over they became his masters. In 1826 the Janissaries ceased to exist as a military body. The extinction of the corps had been determined and hundreds were slaughtered while others became fugitives and outlaws, and the despotic sway of the Sultan was restored.

It is idle to prophesy the future of the Ottoman power in Europe. Many, however, believe with the author that at any moment the curtain may be lifted on a scene of tragic horror. Does the approach of Russia foreshadow an occupation of Constantinople, and the longed-for return of S. Sophia to the worship of the Greek Church? The Russian troops are on the borders of Persia, Afghanistan, China, and India. They will undoubtedly seize the two former countries when opportunities offer. Manchuria is slowly, but surely, passing under their dominion, and the English have due reason to fear the presence of such a powerful and relentless foe on their Northern Indian border. In every way this volume is a most attractive one. The illustrations are especially meritorious.

*THE STORY OF FLORENCE. By Edward G. Gardner. Illustrated by Nelly Erichsen. 16mo. Pp. xii.-336. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Price, $1.75.

*CONSTANTINOPLE. The Story of the Old Capital of the Empire. By William Holden Hutton, Fellow of St. John the Baptist College, Oxford. Illustrated by Sydney Cooper. 16mo. Pp. xvi.-341. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Price, $1.50.

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THE FAMOUS SAINTSBURY TEXT.

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INTRODUCTIONS—We include the complete prefaces of Mr. GEORGE SAINTSBURY, who is credited with "knowing more about the literature of the world than any living man." These introductions, so necessary to a full appreciation of the author, are critical and explanatory, and deal with each story separately. No other edition contains them fully.

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THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Pantognostikos on the Boston Library Censorship.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am sorry that you have rushed into print over the censorship of books in the Boston Public Library, for your remarks are based on dangerous half knowledge of the situation and are almost lacking in good sense. If any book which bears either the name of a respectable author or the imprint of a respectable publisher may well be exempt from the "amateur censorship" of a literary reader, then all books bearing these earmarks are to be purchased by libraries like the Boston Public Library, and presumably by smaller ones also? So you imply. All the novels of the year from reputable publishers are to go on the shelves of the Boston Public Library? No selection? No choice? That is what you seem to say. The proposition is absurd in the extreme, as you would discover yourself if you looked over the lists of novels of last year from "respectable publishers." And who, by the way, are the respectable publishers? Do you wish to say in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that Frank Tousey is not, or that Munro is not? And if they are, do you say that there are positively no novels, no books of fiction, published during the year which the librarian of any library needs to consider for a moment as to whether or not he shall purchase them? If you had allowed yourself the luxury of thought for a few moments before you wrote that editorial you would have seen that any library, no matter how large, must make selections out of the books, including fiction, of the year for purchase; that it cannot buy them all; that it would be foolish to buy them all if it could. If it is to make a selection, along what lines shall lie the grounds of its choice? Were the books selected by the Reading Committee in Boston good ones? In the main they were, and the books rejected by the same committee were books that it was quite proper, all things considered, to reject, and the comments made in regard to them are for the most part frank, keen, and true.

J. C. DANA.

Springfield, Mass., March 12, 1901.

There has been a notable revival of interest in the poems of Richard Realf, especially in the West. The complete mastery of English rhythm which they manifest has been widely commented on by critics. Within a short time the poet's biographer, Col. Richard J. Hinton, (Shore Road, Brooklyn,) has come into possession of a considerable amount of personal material, largely letters and papers relating to the poet's youth and early manhood, and a small number of unpublished poems also. He has now in material for an interesting volume, which would contain some thirty or more poems not included in the Funk & Wagnalls book, (1898,) a series of remarkable war and critical letters, the text of lectures and orations delivered by the poet, and some other prose papers.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, Winds Southwesterly.

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ABRAM HEWITT OFFERS TWO LIBRARY SITES

Ex-Mayor Is Enthusiastic Over Mr. Carnegie's Plan.

Would Make All the Branch Libraries Clubhouses, with Recreation Facilities and Harmless Drinks.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt will give two of the sixty-five sites required for the branch libraries that Andrew Carnegie has offered to establish in the city. He said so yesterday afternoon in the course of a talk about Mr. Carnegie's action, over which he was enthusiastic.

"This is the greatest thing in the way of philanthropy that has ever come to pass here," he said. "Libraries for the people and just such other vice-preventing influences are what we need. Of course, it would have been better if it had been 650 instead of 65, but this is a fine start. Other rich men will surely follow Mr. Carnegie's example. As to the sites, there are numbers of men who own real estate in the city who will come forward and provide them. I will, for one. I have property in Brooklyn and across the Harlem River, that I am quite certain will be suitable in location, and I will agree to furnish two of the sites right now.

"I know that there are legislative difficulties in the way of the city's acceptance of the gift, but they can be overcome easily enough. I see it estimated in the papers that the maintenance of the branches will cost from $500,000 to $1,000,000 annually. I think it will be nearer the latter figure. The plan would have been made more practicable, to be sure, had the donor supplied the money for the support of the libraries, as well as for their foundations, but with what he has given the city ought to be able to do the rest.

"You say it will necessitate additional taxation? Well, the people here should be willing to pay more taxes for such a cause. If they do not, what is to become of the city, with its ever-increasing population of poor people, who have almost no places of recreation and diversion except the saloons? We are behind in these preventive influences, and we don't want to lose the opportunity of making the best of an offer like this."

Mr. Hewitt is not in favor of having the branch libraries so established and managed that they will be just like the regular orthodox circulating library and reading room combination, as the people of New York know that institution to-day. He wants them more like clubs.

"Instead of having only book shelves and rooms for quiet reading," he said yesterday, "why not have in these places separate quarters for innocent games? I think there should also be in them rooms where the patrons could get harmless drinks—say, soda water, coffee, and things of the kind—and where they could talk together sociably, or smoke, if they cared to do so. Those who live in the city and are well-off financially have their clubs. That is what the poor man ought to have, too. As it is now, he goes to the saloon. It is the only place where he can find company, warmth, and amusement. He would not go there if he had any other place.

"The value of Mr. Carnegie's gift to the city cannot be overestimated, nor its advantages appreciated too much by the people here. There is no way to calculate the exact number of libraries that New York is in need of at present. Those we have are well filled, the one at Cooper Union, for instance, being used by 3,000 readers daily. I am safe in saying that, if we had a larger room there, we could have 5,000 in it every day. The place is always crowded. Two or three branches in that immediate neighborhood would not be too many for present needs. If anybody doubts the good that such institutions as libraries do here, let him look at the history of the Union. Nobody can deny that it has been the greatest single source of uplifting influence in the city ever since it was established.

"As I said, the fulfillment of Mr. Carnegie's purposes would have been easier had the maintenance been provided. In the cases of the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art the city gave the sites and buildings, but the arrangements were to the effect that the managers of the institutions should provide for their future maintenance.

"Mr. Carnegie said once that he thought it was a disgrace for a man to die rich and that he intended to give away all his money. He seems to be keeping that promise. His beneficence of late has been on a scale never heard of before. His policy is to give his money not to alleviate distress and poverty as such, but to establish institutions, like libraries, that will keep people from becoming bad—preventive influences, in short. He thinks that the helping of individuals already fallen, poor, incapable of helping themselves and decrepit, merely means temporary relief for them and not aiding the world in general to advance.

"Once he expressed the opinion that the submerged tenth might as well be drowned, and I am inclined to agree with him, for it is my experience that those who have once fallen do not as a rule rise again. What we want is to keep them from the fall. There are, I believe, about 8,000 saloons in the city. Sixty-five branch libraries will not be enough to offset these, but they will form a nucleus.

"As a continuous reminder that we who give to beggars and the like are doing wrong, and that what I just said about the fallen not rising again is true, I have about a dozen people here asking for help at my house every night. They do not get money often, but generally tickets calling for lodging or food. Each time that I give them anything I have a feeling that I am doing wrong. Yes, I agree with Mr. Carnegie that charity of the preventive sort is the best."

Mr. Hewitt told how Andrew Carnegie was the first to help the family of Peter Cooper in the support of the institution he had founded, and which had not been as easy to keep going as they had thought. Mr. Hewitt was telling Mr. Carnegie several years ago about the work of the Union, how it was crowded with poor people receiving educational advantages, and how the rents of the ground floor stores did not pay all the expenses, as had been calculated at first. Before the story was well finished Mr. Carnegie said: "Let me give you something." And he gave forthwith $300,000.

When Mr. Hewitt was asked if he had any ideas on the proposed management of the sixty-five branch libraries, or whether he thought that the plans for the same, as heretofore proposed, were the best that could be formulated, he replied that the prime question was the one of capital, and that there would be no serious trouble about the management when the cash was once at hand.

"I'll undertake to run libraries all over the State of New Jersey, as well as here, if they will give me the money," he said.

HEAVY SNOWDRIFTS IN MAINE.

Travel Suspended in Some Sections and Much Suffering Caused.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, March 16.—While in Southern New England there is no snow, and on the coast of Maine very little, drifts from six to twenty-four feet deep block the roads of this section and tower like foaming seas across the open fields. Travel has been almost completely suspended in some localities, business has been seriously affected, and much suffering caused among the poor of the outlying districts. This remarkable condition of things within two weeks of April is unprecedented, and the difficulties of travel are brought most vividly to public notice when funerals occur, or when people in the country are sick and doctors must be called.

In Glenburn last week a doctor who had been called in haste to the bedside of an injured man was unable to drive in his sleigh to the house, so great was the depth of snow, and he was hauled three miles on a handsled by two men. At Oak Hill Cemetery, in the suburbs of Bangor, this week, a funeral procession was stalled half a mile from the grave, and the casket had to be hauled in on a handsled. In several instances lately, funerals have been conducted after this fashion, and were it not for the fact that a strong crust has formed on the top of the snow, it would be impossible to reach the graves.

MINISTER LOOMIS'S RECALL.

No Request from Venezuela Received Yet—This Government Will Support Its Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The State Department has not yet received any request from Venezuela for the recall of Minister Loomis, but there would be little surprise if such a request were made. This is not because Minister Loomis has given any just cause of complaint, but because unofficial advices received from Venezuela indicate that the American Minister is regarded there with considerable hostility. Violent assaults have been made upon him in the Venezuelan newspapers, and while there is a general inclination to discount all the truculent talk that comes by way of Curaçao and Trinidad to the American press, it is well known that the Venezuelans do not feel kindly toward Mr. Loomis.

Whether this feeling is strong enough to produce a demand for his recall is not yet known. One thing is positively certain, however, and that is that the State Department will stand by Mr. Loomis. If Venezuela makes a demand for his recall, it will be because of acts committed by Mr. Loomis with the full authority and indorsement of his Government. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Loomis has done anything, apart from the asphalt controversy, which has rendered him persona non grata to Venezuela.

His actions in the asphalt matter were not his individual actions, but those of the American Government, of which he was the instrument. If therefore Venezuela demands his recall on account of anything he has done in the asphalt matter, it will be an attack, not on Mr. Loomis personally, but on the Government at Washington, which assumes the full responsibility of everything Mr. Loomis has done.

Should Venezuela make this request, it will of course be complied with. A government cannot keep a Minister at the capital of a foreign Government when the latter does not want him. But it is extremely likely that the American Government, after recalling Mr. Loomis, will send nobody to fill his place. The reason for this will be that Mr. Loomis has simply carried out the instructions of his Government, and that if Venezuela does not want a Minister who carries out those instructions, there is obviously no use in sending anybody there.

HEALTH OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Has Form of Disease That May Be Fatal in One Day or Several Years —His Probable Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In answer to all inquiries put to Mexican officials in this country and Mexico as to the health and probable duration of life of President Diaz, the common, almost invariable reply is that the health of the President of Mexico does not indicate his immediate death or disability, but that as he is afflicted with something like a hardening of the arteries, impairing heart action, it is impossible to say whether he will be preserved to rule Mexico for a day or for several years.

No man in Mexico, it is ascertained from a careful observer who was recently at the Capitol of that nation, is more solicitous for the future than Diaz himself. Aware of the fact that there is no machinery under the Mexican Constitution for the election of a President by popular suffrage, the President is anxious that the controlling people shall centre their minds upon some proper man before the death of the incumbent shall plunge the country into a disturbed condition and possibly a revolution of dreadful character.

Two men are being talked of for President in the event of Diaz's death, José Ives Limantour, Minister of Finance, is supposed to be favored by Mr. Diaz, as he is by the capitalists and business men of Mexico, his ability and conservatism promising a tranquil future. Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Minister of War, is the second man prominently named as the probable successor of Mr. Diaz. The army is for him, and the army is powerful when it is ready to obey the orders of an aspiring Mexican politician. Reyes's chances are believed to be better than those of Limantour, who will also suffer from the fact that he was not born in Mexico, but in San Francisco. Gen. Reyes is said to be progressive as well as ambitious, and it is not asserted that he will depart in any serious measure from the paths followed by President Diaz.

STRIKERS CUT LIGHT WIRES.

Danger in Queens Borough from the Acts of Trimmers Who Demand More Pay.

Fifteen men employed by the Queens County Electric Light and Power Company went on strike late yesterday afternoon. The men are known as trimmers. They asked for shorter hours and more pay.

Everything was quiet until about 10 o'clock last night, when the electric lights began to grow dim in different parts of Long Island City. At first this was not noticed, but gradually many of the lights disappared altogether, and in an hour the entire section known as Hunter's Point was in darkness and not more than half the lights in Long Island City were in working order.

The trouble was not in the power house, and inspectors were sent out. They discovered that the wires were being cut all over Queens Borough. The police were asked to arrest the men destroying the circuits, and the reserves from the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Precincts were turned out. They were kept busy guarding dangling wires and warning people of their danger. The hanging wires could not be seen in the darkness. The police were not able to find any of the men who cut the wires up to midnight, and no arrests were made.

DIES UNDER PRAYER CURE.

Disciple of Holy Ghost and Us Society Refused to Take Medicine.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, March 16.—Ruel Clement, a well-to-do young farmer of Levant, near Bangor, died the other day, and his death undoubtedly resulted from blind faith in the efficacy of prayers as taught by the sect known as "The Holy Ghost and Us" community, which has its headquarters at the famous "Shiloh Temple," in Durham, Androscoggin County. Two years ago Clement joined this sect, and, disposing of much of his property in obedience to the commands of the evangelists, went to Shiloh to study. He soon came home, and there entertained in his house the chief disciple of the sect, one Elder George W. Higgins, providing the Elder with a large tent in which to preach.

Such was the effect upon the people of the town of the doctrines of the new sect that the Elder was warned to leave, failing to do which he was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail. Clement narrowly escaped like treatment, but finally was allowed to return to his farm, where he had, to all appearances up to Feb. 8, resumed his former sensible manner of life. On that date, however, he fell sick with typhoid fever, and then it became apparent that his faith in the teachings of the sect was still strong, for he refused to take medicine or employ a physician.

For two weeks he lay in bed, suffering from the fever, and then his brother, Dudley Clement, came to see him, and at once called in a doctor. The doctor came, but it was too late, and Clement died a few days ago. Elder Higgins ventured back to Levant to preach the funeral sermon, but quickly got out of town after the service, as feeling is strong against him and the sect there.

Schinasi Bros. Cigarettes are for sale at all Jobbing Houses in this city.—Adv.

MORE RAIDS BY THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN

Several Arrests in the Bonheur Studio, West 79th Street.

Justice Jerome Heads the Police with Col. Monroe, Holds Court on the Spot, and Fixes Bail.

The Committee of Fifteen made another big raid last night on the Bonheur Studio at 132 West Seventy-ninth Street. The raid was planned some days ago, it being started by an advertisement in a newspaper. Moses P. Phillips was the chief prisoner made.

Justice Jerome and Col. Monroe headed and carried out the raid, and the Justice held court in the room on the second floor of the handsome apartment house in which the raid was made. He held Phillips in $3,000 bail for examination at noon to-day in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and he held C. M. Larkins, William McClellan, a casedealer, George D. Hill, and John Doe in $1,500 bail.

A large quantity of chips and a faro layout were seized in the place and Col. Monroe also secured a faro layout in Phillips's room in the Union Square Hotel.

Superintendent McCullagh says Phillips had a scheme for getting people to believe he could cheat the big gambling syndicate, and he gave out a statement last night telling in detail the way the raid was planned and carried out.

McCullagh's statement in part:

"The arrest of Moses P. Phillips under the auspices of the Committee of Fifteen is removed from the ordinary class of arrests made in such raids by the fact that Phillips is said to be the chief operator in an ingenious scheme which has been carried on for several years in this city for the purpose of fleecing persons by inducing them to believe that he, while acting as dealer in gambling games, would tip them off at the proper moment as to which cards to bet the limit on, which in reality, the tip given the unsuspecting partner of Phillips in the scheme, would always be the wrong tip, with the result of the trusting partner being out of money lost by him.

"A knowledge of the methods pursued by Phillips was gained through an alluring advertisement published in a Sunday newspaper. It read:

"'Advertiser, having managerial control of $2,000,000, would make close alliance with thoroughly experienced practical man of sterling integrity and unblemished record, fully competent to extend intelligent and practical assistance in most important, confidential, and legitimate financial enterprise; without exaggeration a profit of $200,000 is the object certain to be attained within thirty days if one can meet the foregoing requirements. Financial Trust, 468 Herald.'

"Taylor met Phillips, who told him it was a gambling scheme and assured him that its chance was perfectly safe, that he was connected with a gambling syndicate which was protected by the police, and that the place in which he was interested would never be raided by the authorities. He explained that he was the manager for four gambling houses in various parts of the city controlled in the interest of what he stated was Canfield's gambling syndicate, and that he occasionally acted as dealer at the faro game, and could give signals which he would explain so that Taylor could easily understand, and which would enable Taylor to win a great deal of money. In exchange for his part, he would expect '50 per cent. of the winnings.'

"Superintendent McCullagh detailed one of his men to get into communication with the advertiser. This was done through the medium of a communication addressed to 'Financial Trust,' under the name of Frank Taylor. In reply to such communication a letter was received from Phillips upon the stationary of the Union Square Hotel, in which letter Phillips stated his willingness to confer with Taylor at the Union Square Hotel or any other place that might be agreeable to Taylor.

"Taylor expressed himself with being favorably impressed with the proposition, and was taken to Phillips's room in the hotel where he was initiated into the mysteries of faro and the wonderful winning scheme.

"Later, furnished with $150 given to him by Mr. McCullagh, Taylor again met Phillips and was taken to the Bonheur Studia, where he lost his money—through a mistake in turning the cards, Phillips explained. The latter expressed his great sorrow, and Taylor was persuaded to return to-night, and said he would bring with him a friend named Whittaker, who had plenty of money. They were to break the bank."

The raid followed. Phillips was found dealing at a faro table in a handsomely furnished apartment on the second floor.

CHAPMAN'S MIDNIGHT RAID.

Descends on Alleged Gambling House, on Committee of Fifteen's Warrant, and Makes Six Arrests.

As Capt. Chapman shortly before midnight last night was about to retire at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, he was surprised by the appearance in the station house of a representative of the Committee of Fifteen, who introduced himself as Mr. Houghton, and told him that he had a warrant issued March 15 by Justice Jerome for the proprietors of the alleged gambling house 63 West Thirty-sixth Street, and wanted some policemen to execute it.

Capt. Chapman first gave orders to lock the doors and keep the reporters from leaving the house. Then, while the newspaper men raged and fumed, he called out Watchmen Hall and McGuire, Roundsman Corey, and three policemen, and at their head marched off toward Sixth Avenue, giving orders that his innocent prisoners were to be held until he should have a good start.

When the party reached the house they were allowed to enter without resistance, and upon entering found six men sitting at a table on the parlor floor. The house is a furnished-room establishment, and the proprietor of the house, who appeared, said that the parlor floor had only recently been rented, and he had no idea of the use to which it was being devoted.

The men were all put under arrest, and the patrol wagon rolled up and took them to the station house with the paraphernalia, which included a faro counter and red and black tally sheets.

It is thought by the police that the place was one of the numerous "brace" or swindling games which only stay a little while in one house and then move to a new locality in search of a fresh crop of victims. The evidence against the place, it was said, was gained by detectives working under Superintendent John McCullagh.

Three of the men were released, and the prisoners who were held described themselves as John Daniels, thirty-nine years old, clerk, of 96 East Ninety-sixth Street; Frank Jones, forty-nine years old, clerk, of 56 East Forty-ninth Street, and Benson M. McNeil, sixty years old, of the Hotel Minot, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

A NEW ROCHELLE ELOPEMENT.

Miss Charlotte Cooper Became Mrs. McKnight in November Last.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 16.—Miss Charlotte Beatrice Cooper, daughter of Frederick W. Cooper, and Owen Gray McKnight of Mount Vernon were clandestinely married on Nov. 24, 1900, by the Rev. R. Upjohn of the Church of the Transfiguration, Manhattan. The marriage was kept a secret until last night.

The couple last evening left home, and a little later Mr. Cooper received an envelope from McKnight, in which was a marriage certificate and a note telling of the marriage of his daughter to the writer and asking to be forgiven. The note also told that the young couple were on their way to Philadelphia to spend their honeymoon.

Mr. Cooper to-day telegraphed for his daughter to return home with her husband.

COUNT BONI THE VICTOR

Shot M. de Rodays in the Thigh in the Duel Yesterday—Was Himself Untouched.

PARIS, March 17.—In the duel fought yesterday between Count Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays, editor of Le Figaro, the latter was wounded in the thigh. Count Boni was not touched.

The meeting took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Parc des Princes, where many cycling events were arranged last Summer. Count de Dion directed the duel, which was fought on a grassy plot in the centre of the track.

The secret regarding the place and hour of the encounter was so well kept that only the principals, their seconds, the Marquis de Castellane, and Counts Jean and Stanislas de Castellane were apparently within the Parc des Princes, though a few strangers witnessed the meeting from outside the palisade.

M. de Rodays and his seconds were the first to reach the Parc, though they were almost immediately followed by their adversaries' carriages, which were two in number. One contained Count Boni and Count de Dion, and in the other were the Marquis de Castellane and M. Jollivet.

No time was lost in preliminaries, greetings were briefly exchanged, and then Count de Dion was seen by the spectators to separate from the group, fix a stick in the middle of the grass, take twenty-five regular paces and plant another stick.

Count Boni and M. de Rodays then divested themselves of their overcoats and took their positions at either extremity of the space marked off. Both turned up the collars of their frock coats in order to conceal their white linen, which offered a mark.

Count de Dion then returned to the group, and, kneeling down, broke the seals of the case in which the pistols had been brought to the ground. The weapons were taken out and examined by the seconds on both sides.

Count de Dion, in a clear, resonant voice, stated the rules of the duel, and then went to the principals and handed them the pistols, afterward withdrawing twenty paces and stationing himself midway between them to the right. He asked them to cock their weapons, and both did so with the utmost care.

Count Boni's slim figure stood out clearly on the green lawn, but M. de Rodays's form appeared less distinct.

A few moments of deep silence followed. Then, "Are you ready?" asked Count de Dion. "Yes," came the reply from both. Another brief silence, each combatant holding his pistol beside the thigh, with the muzzle pointing toward the ground, and then the word "Fire!" rang out sharply, followed by the words "one," "two," "three," at regular intervals.

Between the words "one" and "two" a report was heard, and smoke issued from the muzzle of M. de Rodays's weapon.

"Two" had just sounded when Count Boni's pistol spoke, and immediately M. de Rodays clapped his hand to his right thigh and exclaimed, "I am wounded." At the same moment the spectators cried, "He is hit," and hurried to the side of M. de Rodays, who tottered, and then leaned heavily on his left leg.

M. de Rodays was carried from the ground and laid upon the lower bench of the grand stand, while he was undressed. Dr. Blum, a surgeon from the Saint Antoine Hospital, probed and dressed his wound.

Count Boni approached the wounded man and asked: "M. de Rodays, are you in pain?"

"Not too much," was the reply.

Count Boni then stretched out his hand, which M. de Rodays accepted.

Count Boni and his party then drove home, and M. de Rodays was removed to his residence.

Dr. Blum visited the wounded man at 10 o'clock at night, and again dressed his wound. The surgeon hopes to extract the bullet, which is in the lower fleshy part of the thigh, in two or three days. The entire absence of fever, although the wounded man's suffering is intense, leads to the belief that M. de Rodays will be well again in a week.

At a late hour last night Count Boni sent his secretary to inquire as to the condition of M. de Rodays. The messenger was informed that the wounded man's condition was satisfactory.

CASTELLANE AGAIN INSULTED.

PARIS, March 17.—Le Siècle of yesterday morning recalled the circumstance that M. Déroulède, when arrested, had in his possession 50,000f., which he said had been advanced by a Deputy. The paper asked:

"Is it not plain from this declaration and the exchange of letters between him and the Deputy that the person in question is Count Boni de Castellane?"

DEATH IN FACTORY FIRE.

Many Girls Supposed to Have Perished in St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 16.—The Noyes Norman Shoe factory and the Richardson, Roberts & Byrnes Overall and Shirt factory, Third and Farron Streets, were burned late this afternoon, causing the death of probably several persons. All the victims are girls and were employed in the shirt factory.

Miss Louise Eslondau, aged twenty, is known to be dead. Florence Terry and Miss Mamie Berry leaped from the third story of the Noyes Norman Building and were caught by firemen in a net. They are badly burned. John Friede, a fireman, was severely injured. The fire is supposed to have started in the engine room, where a fireman had been using gasoline to clean machinery. Flames broke out at 4 o'clock, and ten minutes later the structure had fallen in.

Many people saw several girls at the fourth story windows of the shirt factory just a moment before the walls collapsed, and are confident none escaped. The aggregate loss is $100,000.

A STATUE IN KNEE BREECHES.

Special to The New York Times.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 16.—An Apollo Belvedere in knee breeches is one of the attractions of the Normal School at Ada, fifteen miles south of here. Some time since the Franklin Literary Society of the school voted a sum of money to purchase a classical statue, and the committee, after consulting a catalogue, forwarded the money to New York for a statue of the famous Apollo. Last week the piece arrived and the committee of both sexes began unpacking it.

When the figure was fully revealed, the female members of the committee ran shrieking from the hall, declaring they had been grossly insulted, and the Faculty took up the matter. It was decided the figure must be returned or else appropriately draped. The men were angry, but, going to a local tailor had a pair of red velvet knee breeches made, in which they clothed the offending statue and thus attired, the Apollo was ready to receive callers.

Prof. Alonzo Williams Dead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—Prof. Alonzo Williams of Brown University died at his home in Providence this evening from a complication of diseases. While touring the New England States in the interest of the Republican Party during the last Presidential campaign Prof. Williams caught a severe cold, and later he was obliged to abandon his work as Professor of Germanic languages and literature. At the age of 18 years he enlisted in the Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and served four years, being mustered out as Second Lieutenant. He was graduated from Brown University in 1870. From 1871 to 1876 he was Professor of Latin and German at the Friends' School in this city, and was later appointed to the University.

A Big Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—The Meinecke Toy Company's five-story brick structure on Oneida Street was gutted by fire to-night, entailing a loss estimated from $100,000 to $125,000. Of this amount $60,000 will fall on the building and the rest on stock. The amount of insurance could not be learned to-night. The fire was under control at midnight and was confined to the Meinecke building.

MARRIED BESIDE THE BRIDEGROOM'S SICK BED

Society Couple's Romantic Wedding at Gedney Farm Manor.

BOTH SCARLET FEVER VICTIMS

Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald Becomes Mrs. Eugene Sugny Reynal—The Parents Not Present.

Eugene Sugny Reynal and Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald, two popular young members of New York society, whose engagement was announced only a short time ago, were suddenly married at White Plains yesterday noon, under unusual and romantic circumstances. Both bride and bridegroom ill with scarlet fever, the bridegroom too sick to leave his bed, the bride on the way to recovery, but in one of the most contagious stages of the disease—the wedding ceremony was performed without the knowledge of the parents of either in the sick room of the young man by the priest who had been called in to administer the sacrament to him. Only the physician and the trained nurses were witnesses.

About a week ago Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. Reynal, and his sister, Mrs. Paul Gibert Thébaud, returned from Aiken, S. C., where they had been playing golf and polo. The engagement of the young people had just been announced and they were in a happy frame of mind as they proceeded to Gedney Farm Manor, the country home of Howard Willets, where fêtes were to take place in their honor. Scarcely had they arrived at the mansion when they were taken sick. Within two days Dr. Ernest Schmidt, the family physician, diagnosed their illness as scarlet fever. Miss Fitzgerald had only a light attack, but in the case of Mr. Reynal the disease took a more severe hold. Mr. Willets would not hear of their removal, and so his sick guests, as well as Mrs. Thébaud, who had been their constant companion in Aiken, where they contracted the disease, it is believed, were quarantined in one part of the house.

PLANS FOR THE WEDDING.

The wedding had originally been planned to take place in June, as the mother of the bride wanted to have the ceremony performed at her Summer home, Eagle's Nest, near Garrison's-on-the-Hudson. The young people, however, did not wish to wait so long, and the wedding was finally set for April 24. These plans were upset by the dictum of the physician who said that it would hardly be possible for Mr. Reynal to recover sufficiently within that time to go through the strain of a fashionable wedding. When Mrs. Fitzgerald visited her daughter on Friday it was decided to postpone the date of the marriage. Both patients were doing well on that day, and Mrs. Fitzgerald returned to town. Mrs. Reynal had also returned to the city.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Reynal, who had been pronounced out of danger so far as the fever was concerned, was taken with a sudden sinking spell, due to a weakening of the heart action such as frequently occurs after fevers of this kinds. He became so weak that his fiancee and her friends were very much alarmed. Fearing that he might die, they sent a messenger for the Rev. Father Francis J. Heaney of the Roman Catholic Church at White Plains in order to insure the patient the last rites of his religion. They also sent for the physician. The doctor and the priest arrived at the sickbed about the same time, soon after daybreak. The priest administered the sacraments, but they were fortunately not followed by death, as Dr. Schmidt easily succeeded in reviving the patient.

Miss Fitzgerald, however, was thoroughly alarmed, and as the physician could not deny that her fiancé might suffer another attack or that a complication of other diseases might set in, she decided that the priest should not leave until he had married her. She would listen to no argument, and her wishes were made known to Mr. Reynal. The young man eagerly seconded her, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered to go through the ceremony the wedding was performed.

TO NURSE HER HUSBAND.

Besides the principals there were present at the marriage only the nurses, Dr. Schmidt, and the officiating priest. The ceremony was brief, consisting only of a few questions and answers, a prayer, and the blessing. The bridegroom was too ill to sit up, but the bride stood by his bedside and they both went through the ceremony without faltering. As soon as Mrs. Reynal has quite recovered she will herself superintend the nursing of her husband. Dr. Schmidt says that unless unforeseen complications set in Mr. Reynal's recovery is assured.

Immediately after the ceremony dispatches announcing the marriage were sent to the parents of the young people. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Reynal arrived at Gedney Farm Manor. They were very much surprised, but they had no objections to offer. Mrs. Reynal is the second daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald. Gen. Fitzgerald married, in 1872, Gelyna, youngest daughter of William S. Ver Planck. Mrs. Reynal is about twenty-one years old, and she has been considered one of the most beautiful girls of her set. She is very fond of athletic sports, is an enthusiastic golf player, and an admirer of horses. She has been a prominent figure at the Horse Show since her coming out, three years ago. Her eldest sister, Geraldine, married Ernest R. Adee, son of the late George T. Adee. The family residence of the Fitzgeralds is at 253 Lexington Avenue, and they have Summer homes at Seabright, N. J., and Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

Eugene Sugny Reynal is the younger son of the late Jules Reynal and of Nathalie F. Higgins Reynal. His parents at one time lived apart, but they were reunited before his father's death. Mrs. Reynal is one of the wealthiest women in society and has a residence at 263 Madison Avenue. She has entertained a great deal since her husband's death. She is a Catholic and very charitable. She built at White Plains a beautiful memorial church, of which Father Heaney, who performed the wedding ceremony yesterday, is the pastor. Both her sons are noted as cross-country riders and polo players. They are also experts at golf and other athletic games. Eugene Reynal is master of the hounds of the Westchester Hunt Club. He is also a skilled whip and is always a conspicuous figure at the Horse Show.

GERMANS AID JOHNS HOPKINS.

To Raise $100,000 for the University by Individual Subscription.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Leading members of the Germania Club have arranged to raise $100,000 through the German-American citizens of Baltimore as a fund toward the $1,000,000 endowment of Johns Hopkins University. The matter has taken definite form, and $20,000 has been subscribed. Ever since the gifts of Messrs. Keyser, Wyman, Jencks, and others were announced there has been talk in the club about establishing a chair of German in the institution. The movers in the matter are reticent about their plans, and state they will not mention the names of the subscribers until the full amount has been subscribed.

No formal action will be taken by the club, but the fund will be raised by individual members as an outside matter. Those having the matter in charge say that the $100,000 will be subscribed within a few days, and presented to the Trustees of the university by April 1.

With the Germans' contribution it is estimated that about $600,000 of the $1,000,000 endowment fund will have been guaranteed, although no announcement has yet been made of the names of the contributors. The gentlemen who have offered to give the new site for the university have set no time limit for the raising of the endowment fund

NO ALABAMA FIRE DISASTER.

Report from Mobile of Loss of Sixty Lives in Fire in a Turpentine Camp Was Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 16.—Careful investigation of the graphic story sent out last night of the burning of a turpentine camp in Baldwin County, near this city, and the loss of sixty lives shows that there is absolutely no foundation for the report. One F. C. Pressler, described as the sole survivor of the fire, was reported to have rowed across Mobile Bay almost naked in a flatboat to tell the story.

The entire report was the invention of a "fakir." No Mobile newspaper printed a line of it. It is emphatically denied by turpentine dealers, who say no such fire occurred. No man escaped across Mobile Bay in his nightshirt, no one could row a flat-bottomed skiff across Mobile Bay on a Winter night. No posse left Mobile to find the incendiaries, and no turpentine camp in Baldwin County employs sixty hands.

$40,000,000 SALE OF LAND.

Northern Pacific Said to Have Disposed of Its Holdings West of the Missouri River.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 16.—One of the largest transactions in the history of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been brought to a successful conclusion. President Mellen left here to-night for New York. His mission is said to involve the sale of all the lands now owned by the Northern Pacific west of the Missouri River.

The purchase price is given at $40,000,000, and it is understood that this sum will be used to retire preferred stock. The purchasers of the land are said to be Eastern capitalists, who have perfected a syndicate, and who will undertake to encourage settlement and cultivation by Eastern farmers such as are now heading Westward in the homeseeker's movement each week.

President Mellen has always been disposed to sell this land, and several millions of acres have already been disposed of, but he could not find a purchaser with sufficient capital to take the whole amount. The retirement of the Northern Pacific preferred stock, much of which is in the hands of the stockholders of the old organization, with funds thus realized will have the effect of creating a surplus of earnings over the present dividends which may be diverted to various sources, in the liquidation of bonded indebtedness or the betterment of the road.

On Sept. 30 last the Northern Pacific owned [illegible] in the various States through which it operates west of the Missouri River, aggregating 21,562,674 acres, apportioned thus: Dakota, 500,000; Montana, 13,270,271; Idaho, 1,633,272; Washington, 6,129,934; Oregon, 29,197.

BOER LEADERS CONFERRING.

Meeting Daily to Decide Whether to Continue the War.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch from Durban, Natal, says the Boer commanders are holding a meeting at Pietersburg, in the Northern Transvaal, to discuss the position and the advisability of a continuance of the war.

A telegram from Standerton says the Boers are massing at the stations on the Delagoa line, and the leaders are conferring daily at each station and also at Pietersburg.

Nothing has transpired except that the fate of the Boers who have surrendered is one of the subjects of discussion, and that the leaders are in communication on the subject of a general surrender with the Boer committee at Amsterdam.

It is stated that the manufacture of ammunition is proceeding vigorously.

THE BOERS LOOT LINTON.

LINTON, Cape Colony, March 15.—The Boers passed through here yesterday morning. They looted the stores, seized forage, and burned what wheat they could not carry off.

WEDDING SEQUEL TO SHOOTING.

Mrs. Martha K. Hammond Becomes the Wife of John T. Shayne.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—John T. Shayne of Chicago and Mrs. Martha K. Hammond, former wife of Harry H. Hammond, were married on Thursday last in Pittsburg, Penn., and are now in New York. The wedding recalls the sensational trial and acquittal of Hammond a year and a half ago on a charge of attempting to murder Shayne. The wedding was performed at the home of ex-State Senator R. E. Robertson in Pittsburg. Mrs. Hammond had been visiting Mrs. Vandervoort, a Pittsburg friend, and Mr. Shayne met her there.

Several times since the shooting of Mr. Shayne by Hammond it had been rumored that the wedding of Mr. Shayne and Mrs. Hammond had taken place. The ceremony was deferred, however, owing to legal difficulties in the disposition of Mrs. Hammond's child. Mr. Shayne, who at one time was at the point of death from his wound, has recovered entirely from its effects.

THEATRICAL CAR BURNED.

Special to The New York Times.

MISSOULA, Mont., March 16.—Three persons were incinerated and several injured as the result of a fire in a special car attached to the Northern Pacific East-bound overland passenger train, 100 miles west of here, this morning. Their names are not known at this time, although they were musicians in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, en route from Spokane to Helena. While passing Olive Station one of the company discovered the sleeper on fire. He tried to extinguish the flames, but was unsuccessful.

He then made an effort to awaken the sleepers, but not until he was seriously burned. The man is now at the Northern Pacific Hospital, where he is reported to be gradually sinking. He fell into the river in trying to get out of the car. The scenery and many inmates of the car were saved, and the company proceeded from here in the day coach.

New Turf Congress Organized.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—At a meeting of the American Turf Congress at Covington, Ky., to-day, it was resolved that those members who had given their allegiance to the Western Jockey Club, namely, the Louisville Jockey Club, Latonia Jockey Club of Covington, Ky., St. Louis Jockey Club, New Memphis Jockey Club, New Louisiana Jockey Club, Washington Park Club, Chicago Jockey Club, and Harlem Jockey Club of Chicago, be dropped from the roll of membership in the American Turf Congress. On motion all the offices were declared vacant, with the exception of that of Treasurer, as to which the incumbent, E. S. Lee, in person agreed to hold the funds of the Association subject to the order of the new officers.

Many Volunteers Sail for Home.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A cablegram from Gen. MacArthur announces the sailing of the Thomas and the Rosecrans from Manila with 66 officers and 1,846 enlisted men of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fifth Regiments of Volunteers, also the Lawton, with 27 officers and 168 men of the Thirty-ninth Volunteers. Brig. Gen. James M. Bell has sailed for the United States, via Nagasaki.

PINEHURST—ASHEVILLE—HOT SPRINGS.
The famous North Carolina resorts; never more attractive; delightful climate; magnificent scenery and famed hotels; perfect Pullman service via Southern Railway. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Military Authority to be Supplanted on May 15.

Believed that the Islands Are Sufficiently Pacified to Justify the Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Civil Government will be established in the Philippines on May 15. The continual victories of Gen. MacArthur and the creation of newly organized communities wherever the Taft Commission has gone have indicated to the Administration that the islands are now sufficiently pacified to permit the experiment. Gen. MacArthur will return home soon afterward, and Gen. Chaffee will succeed him. Concerning the form of the government nothing has been made known. The War Department officials who have the matter in charge refuse to give information on that subject, except that the recommendations of the Taft Commission will be followed.

"The commission," said an official, "is the best judge of the sort of Government that is best suited to the Islands. Here in Washington we cannot possibly judge of the needs of the Philippines as well as those who are on the ground, and their views will be accepted."

The Philippine Commission is now touring various pacified parts of the islands, setting up local Governments. This fact and the further fact that the Administration would hardly set a date for

CITY WILL ACCEPT MR. CARNEGIE'S LIBRARIES

Formal Action by the Board of Estimate to Be Taken To-morrow.

Mayor Van Wyck Says that Any Obstacles to the Acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's Gift Must Be Overcome.

Andrew Carnegie's offer of $5,200,000 will be accepted by the city, and as a result New York will have the greatest public library system in the world.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday broke the rule, which he established on taking office, not to give a public interview, in order to announce that it was his will that the offer be met. He also sent out a call for a meeting to-morrow morning of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at which the gift will be formally accepted. Controller Coler said that the few legal obstacles which were in the way of carrying out Mr. Carnegie's great plan would be swept away. Corporation Counsel Whalen said that so far as he knew there was nothing in the way of the city accepting the gift at once.

In his interview Mayor Van Wyck said:

"No matter what obstacles may arise, it is my will that the great offer of Mr. Carnegie be met, and you know that where there is a will there is a way, and we must meet it. It was a grand offer from a grand man. Mr. Carnegie speaks in his letter of the fact that this is a day of great things. He is the greatest man of his time. He is the greatest human product of the nineteenth century."

Mayor Van Wyck told how the Carnegie offer came to the city officials. He said:

"Yesterday George L. Rives, John Bigelow, and John L. Cadwallader, Trustees of the Public Library, called on me with Mr. Carnegie's letter. I told them at once that I was in favor of accepting the offer if it could be so arranged that all the boroughs of the city would benefit. I told them that I believed one good circulating library was worth half a dozen reading libraries, but I also added that I could not accept the offer for one or two of the boroughs, only for the city at large. It was suggested that the proposed libraries in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens could be managed by the Trustees and officers of existing libraries and some satisfactory arrangement can be made for Richmond. I promised the gentlemen who called on me my hearty support in arranging for the city to accept Mr. Carnegie's magnificent gift. The offer must be accepted."

WHAT CONTROLLER COLER SAYS.

Controller Coler, when asked as to the financial matters concerned with Mr. Carnegie's offer, said:

"The gift is a most magnificent one, and I believe that the city should and will accept it. It will be a short time before we will be in a position to undertake the financial obligations necessary for such a scheme. The length of time depends, of course, largely upon the cost of the land that will have to be purchased for the various buildings. There will be no hitch in the movement. I had a long conversation with Gov. Odell in Albany last night, and he promised to do everything in his power to help us in this matter. It will be necessary to have certain legislation enacted to enable us to acquire sites for the buildings and to go on with the work. It is probable that such a bill will be introduced at this session. With the Governor's approval, such a bill could be passed quickly, and in this case the undertaking will be facilitated immensely."

"What is the cost of maintaining the present circulating libraries?" was asked.

"At the present time the city is appropriating annually about $300,000 for libraries in all five boroughs. When the system is consolidated I think the entire cost will be $500,000, and millions and millions more books will be circulated."

"Will there be any delay in accepting the offer?"

"There should be no delay, and the city should at once begin the work of acquiring sites when the necessary details are settled."

"How much would the sites cost the city?"

"I think an average of $20,000 each would be sufficient."

Corporation Counsel Whalen, asked if he knew of any legal obstacles which would prevent the city from accepting Mr. Carnegie's offer, said:

"I have not studied the matter carefully as yet. Mr. Carnegie's offer is a magnificent one, and any obstacles which may be found in the way should be swept aside."

"Do you think that other city officials besides Controller Coler should be made members of the Board of Trustees of the public library if that association has charge of the new work?"

"I have very decided views on that matter, but I will not express them at this time," was the reply.

"Are there many sites now owned by the city which would be available for public libraries?"

"Not that I am aware of. A few sites might be found."

"Is there a law which would prevent the city from at once purchasing the sites for public libraries on the agreement of Mr. Carnegie to construct the buildings?"

"The city at the present time owns no public library sites except the reservoir site. I will look into the legal aspects of the matter, and on Monday will be able to give more information on that subject."

THE COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Secretary George L. Rives of the New York Public Library Trustees thinks that the maintenance of the sixty-five libraries will cost more than Mr. Bigelow estimates.

"Mr. Bigelow," said he, "thinks that we can support them for $550,000 a year. I do not think so. About $900,000 a year is the sum that will be needed. In regard to the sum that each library will cost, there will be a big difference. A library in this borough will have to be larger and better fitted out than one on Staten Island, say, where the patronage is small.

"The matter of securing sites for the libraries is of very great importance, and it will be a much greater undertaking than appropriating so much every year to support them. That part of the business is what, to my mind, will make legislation necessary. If this scheme were begun under the general section which gives the power to the Municipal Assembly the right in a general way to acquire sites for public buildings, the courts would probably have to be appealed to for a final decision. We might as well do away with all doubt by passing a statute especially to cover the case.

"As far as the yearly increase in the appropriations for libraries goes, Mayor Van Wyck said that the extra money could be got easily enough. It seems to me that an increase of $300,000 in the yearly library appropriation is not too much to ask in view of the fact that the city spends millions of dollars for purposes not so important as libraries."

The question as to whether all the free lending libraries in New York will be consolidated under the New York Public Library will have to be determined by the Board of Estimate. At the present time under the State law a sum is appropriated each year for the maintenance of these public libraries on the basis of the circulation of books. It was said yesterday that nearly all of these separate institutions would become a part of a comprehensive library system even if it was necessary to change the library laws to accomplish this result.

If this plan is carried through the eleven libraries of the New York Free Circulating Library, having property valued at $300,000 in buildings and for which the city appropriates $61,500 each year, would be a part of the system.

The Aguilar Free Library Society, with four libraries and buildings valued at $40,000; the Washington Heights Free Library, with one building valued at $55,000; the Harlem Library, with a building worth $40,000, and the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind would also be absorbed.

There are eight other libraries attached to corporations doing other than library work which might or might not be included in the system. They are the Cathedral Free Circulating Library, Maimonides Free Circulating Library, Tenement House Chapter, Webster Free Library, East Side House Settlement, Young Woman's Christian Association Library of the City of New York, Young Men's Benevolent Association Free Circulating Library, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

HOW THE OFFER WAS MADE.

In the New York Public Library now being constructed on the site of the old reservoir on Forty-second Street will be housed the enormously valuable manuscripts and priceless volumes of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections. This building will cost approximately $4,000,000. The contents, it is estimated, will be worth a year after the completion of the building, over $12,000,000. This magnificent building was designed to accommodate men of learning and students from all parts of the world who may come to New York to consult the treasuries of erudition. It is designed to be a reference library.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library did not see how this storehouse of learning could be made available in the manner of circulating library for general public use. This fact was presented to Andrew Carnegie by Dr. J. S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library. He was appealed to to establish a library system in New York which would reach the masses.

The way in which Mr. Carnegie's offer to the city came to be made, however, is best told in the words of Dr. J. S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, when interviewed by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

The way in which Andrew Carnegie's offer to the city came to be made is best told in the words of Dr. J. S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, when interviewed by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I know Mr. Carnegie personally, and he has consulted me about various gifts which he intended to make to different libraries all over the United States. I think from the time that the donation was made for the Carnegie Laboratory he has spoken to me about his gifts. There is no claim on my part that I first suggested that the gift of $5,200,000 should be made to this city. Mr. Carnegie held several consultations about the matter. Several other people may have talked to him about the same subject.

"When I held my first consultation I explained to Mr. Carnegie that the magnificent public library now being erected on the site of the old reservoir was a vital part of a library system, but there were other things which should be done. New York would have a magnificent reference library, but we would have no comprehensive library system to reach the masses of the people. Mr. Carnegie said:

"'How many library buildings would be necessary for New York to meet your ideas?'

HAD ONLY FORTY IN MIND.

"I told him forty, and then I had in mind only the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

"We first talked of the subject on the idea of Mr. Carnegie paying for the sites and buildings. I estimated that, paying for the sites, it would cost from $75,000 to $125,000 for each library. He said:

"'Then I will give an average of $80,000 for the buildings, the sites to be furnished by the city.'

"I talked with Mr. Carnegie on the general proposition and said:

"'If you will give $5,000,000 and the city will give $500,000 a year for the maintenance we will have the greatest library system in the world.'

"I explained to Mr. Carnegie that I was discussing only the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, as the New York public library covered those boroughs. At once Mr. Carnegie said:

"'The system must be extended over the entire city.'

"In my first talks about this matter I always discussed the subject of buildings equipped with books. I went over the plan with Mr. Carnegie, and he asked how many libraries should be located in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. I told him how they were needed, and when he included the entire city I looked over the field and told him I thought sixty-five libraries would be sufficient. Finally he said:

"'I will give the sixty-five library buildings to cost $80,000 each if the city gives the sites, and appropriates enough annually for their proper maintenance.'

"This brings the matter up to a short time before Mr. Carnegie sailed for Europe. He told me then:

"'I have talked with you about this matter, and I am going to write you a letter making the offer of $5,200,000 to the City of New York.'

"The night before Mr. Carnegie sailed he said he was in a hurry, and he dictated the letter to me. It was written on the typewriter and signed by Mr. Carnegie."

"Do you understand that the gift has been made with the idea that the work shall be carried on under the direction of the New York Public Library?" was asked.

"Yes, that is my understanding of the matter. If Mr. Carnegie had intended that the city officials would have direct charge of the donation, he would have written the letter to Mayor Van Wyck."

"Is Mr. Carnegie's idea to establish under the New York Public Library this system of circulating libraries to reach the masses?"

"That was his idea. I have talked with Mr. Carnegie many times about his gifts to libraries, and he has consulted me many times as to the manner in which his ideas should be carried out."

"If the city officials should claim the right to expend the $5,200,000 on the ground that the city gives the sites and has to maintain the buildings, would Mr. Carnegie's offer still stand?"

"I do not know whether the offer would stand or not. Mr. Carnegie has offered the $5,200,000 for the building of sixty-five library buildings for the use of the people of New York. He has placed no conditions except those always attached to his gifts, that an agreement shall be made by the city to maintain the libraries in a satisfactory manner. This has been the one condition of every gift made for library purposes by Mr. Carnegie."

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.

"It is understood that if the power is given to the New York Public Library Trustees to control the system, Mayor Van Wyck and other city officials will think it best to have further representation on that board," was suggested.

"I think that is fair. At the present time Controller Coler is a member of the Board of Trustees. If to this association is given control of the matter, I think the Mayor, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel should be made ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees."

"What legal objection could there be to an acceptance of the gift?"

"There are probably many ways in which the city could accept the gift, but, not being a lawyer, I can suggest only one. That one is to have an act passed by the State Legislature authorizing the City of New York to make a contract with the New York Public Library for the maintenance of libraries and that the city raise a sum of not more than two nor less than one and one-half hundredths of 1 per cent. on the assessed valuations of property in the city for maintenance. That is the way it was done in Buffalo when the Young Men's Library Directors threw the library open to the public. In this way all the money raised for the libraries outside of that paid by the city could be spent for circulating libraries and reading rooms. The New York Public Library agreed to support a reference library if the city would pay for the building. This has been done.

"Where do you think the branch libraries should be situated?" was asked.

"In the thickly populated districts there would be need of more buildings. In my report about the consolidation of the circulating libraries I showed that two more libraries were needed on the east side and two more on the west side, below Fifty-ninth Street. In the plan developed by Mr. Carnegie there would be in the Borough of Manhattan a public library in every quarter mile of territory. In the outlying Boroughs of the Bronx and Brooklyn they would be separated by a greater distance.

"It should be remembered that at present, among the foreign population the adults have not been accustomed to use free libraries, have not formed the reading habit, and acquire it as a rule very slowly, while their children are eager for library privileges. As these children grow up, however, they will retain the reading habit, and will demand a better and more costly class of books, which just now are not so much called for. This is shown by the history of the Boston Public Library, which now reaches all classes of the community."

WELCOMED IN BROOKLYN.

Library Officials, However, Think Branches There Should Be Managed by a Borough Board.

Henry Sanger Snow, Chairman of the Administration Committee of the Brooklyn Public Library, and also a Director of the Brooklyn Library, on Montague Street, discussing Mr. Carnegie's offer yesterday, said that its value, viewed as an extension of the work of public education, could hardly be overestimated. Asked what response the libraries of Brooklyn would probably make to it, Mr. Snow said:

"Without any question they will welcome it as an unusual opportunity for enlarging and extending rapidly the library system already existing in Brooklyn."

"What is your opinion of the suggestion by Dr. Billings that the entire system should be under one management—that of the Trustees of the New York Public Library?" he was asked.

"It is premature, I think," Mr. Snow answered, "to consider that in advance of full and definite information as to Mr. Carnegie's wishes and of the further terms of his gift, if these have not been fully stated. In the main, I am of the opinion that such part of Mr. Carnegie's fund as should be designated for the establishment and development of libraries in Brooklyn would be utilized more wisely and efficiently, and more in the interest of this borough, by a Brooklyn board than by a Manhattan board.

"Men who live here and are interested in Brooklyn institutions and have made a study of Brooklyn needs and conditions are in a better position to administer such a fund intelligently than are men who live in Manhattan. It may be contemplated that the immediate administration of the gift, so far as Brooklyn is concerned, would be directed by a Brooklyn body, subject in some measure to a general supervision by a board in Manhattan, on which Brooklyn might or might not be given a representation.

"I believe that the system of branch libraries in Brooklyn should be appurtenant to a great central library in Brooklyn, administered and directed by Brooklyn men, and that our libraries here should not be appurtenant to a central library in Manhattan."

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody of Brooklyn, President of the Brooklyn Public Library, expressed himself as being opposed to the idea of consolidating the library systems of the different boroughs of the city. He said that there was much difference between the libraries of Manhattan and those of Brooklyn, the latter having been established by an act of the Legislature. He did not think that any special advantage could be gained by consolidation, and was positive in the opinion that the two systems should be kept separate.

Brooklyn, he said, ought to have a central library and branches, all under the governance of one local board, the system being as far as possible independent from that of the Borough of Manhattan. He added that he was of the opinion that Mr. Carnegie did not intend one borough to be favored over another in the distribution of his magnificent gift.

Mr. Boody's opinion was that the sixty-five branch libraries should be distributed among the boroughs in proportion to population.

OPPOSED TO ENDOWMENT.

Mr. Carnegie Thinks It Is the Community's Duty to Maintain Libraries.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Yesterday.

Andrew Carnegie's interest in the establishment of public libraries, and particularly in the work in this borough, was manifested on the evening of Jan. 14, 1897, when he appeared in the Academy of Music as the principal speaker at the public meeting held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Library Association. Upon that occasion addresses were made by David A. Boody, the late Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. E. W. McCarty, and others.

During the course of his speech Mr. Carnegie said:

"What an opportunity presents itself for some millionaire citizen to come forward with one of his useless, embarrassing, and retarding millions and link his name forever with this great community. I find myself almost on the point of envying that man; it is a rare chance to enjoy a rare privilege. But let me venture one word of advice to this imagined favorite of the gods. Let him restrain his ardor, let him not endow the library to the extent of one dollar. If he furnishes the library itself he does his part; its maintenance should be the task and duty of the community. I hope some citizen of Brooklyn will seize this opportunity, which cannot long remain open, to provide for this city the necessary library and branches.

"The cost of a free library to each inhabitant will be only 2 cents per annum. Was there ever so much value given for such a trifle? I look forward to the day when I shall receive another note which shall invite me to celebrate with you the opening of the coming free library of Brooklyn, which is to prove for centuries a fountain from which only blessed waters shall flow, not for the healing, but for the prevention of disorders, and over the portals of which these noble words will impress every beholder: 'Free to the people.'"

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY ASSURED.

Four Wealthy Men Pledge $400,000 to Clear Site for Proposed Carnegie $1,000,000 Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—Frederick M. Crunden, Public Librarian, stated today that the $400,000 necessary to clear the incumbrance on the library's block of ground, within the boundaries of Olive, Locust, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Streets, had been virtually pledged by a group of four wealthy men, who had agreed to make the contribution in order that Andrew Carnegie's proposition to donate $1,000,000 for the erection of a public library in St. Louis might be accepted at once.

Mr. Crunden preferred not to state the names of the gentlemen who had agreed to co-operate with Mr. Carnegie in the building of a splendid library system in St. Louis. Some formalities were yet to be completed, but Mr. Crunden said that the money would probably be in sight the early part of next week.

"These gentlemen told the members of the board to go ahead with the work and secure the contribution of Mr. Carnegie and they would take care of the site," said Mr. Crunden. "I never saw men so anxious to avail themselves of an opportunity to aid in making possible a great public library in St. Louis. In fact, they jumped at the proposition.

"Just as soon as Mr. Lehmann, President of the board, has assurance that the gentlemen have complied with their agreement, he will call a meeting of the board to take action on Mr. Carnegie's proposition. I think now the meeting will be called the early part of next week. I can see no reason why the proposition should fail."

Mr. Lehmann said: "The proposition is simply this: Mr. Carnegie has offered to donate $1,000,000 to St. Louis for library purposes. He imposes the condition that an unincumbered site shall be furnished and an appropriation of $150,000 a year be made for the maintenance of the library. The donation of $400,000 to clear the indebtedness on the library site leaves nothing to be done but for the taxpayers to vote to increase the library tax so as to raise the institution's maintenance fund from $75,000 to $150,000. This I am certain they will do."

PORT JERVIS'S LIBRARY SITE.

Donation of a Large Lot Centrally Located Solves Problem There.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 16.—Out of twenty-four propositions for a site for the new Carnegie Library, the committee in charge finally decided upon a lot 60 by 99 feet beside the public square at a cost of $5,500. Their action was announced Thursday, and as the site is situated in the upper portion of the business district, it created intense dissatisfaction among the downtown residents. It was believed that when the proposition was submitted to the taxpayers for approval the down-town property owners would vote it down.

All fear, however has been removed now by the generous offer of Peter E. Farnum, President of the Port Jervis Water Works Company, and a wealthy landowner. He informed the Library Trustees yesterday that he would give a lot 100 feet front and 65 feet deep situated on one of the principal business streets, and in a still more central location. The ruins of a burned planing mill are still on the ground, and Mr. Farnum has also contributed a large amount of brick and stone remaining.

The people in all portions of the village are completely satisfied. The Van Ness offer was declined, as it is not centrally located.

Seth Low's View of Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

President Seth Low of Columbia University warmly approves of Mr. Carnegie's plan. "His offer," said he yesterday, "is both generous and sagacious. I hope the city will by all means accept it. A city may be judged by what it can do without no less than by what it cannot do without. New York ought not to be willing, and I think will not be willing, to allow this unique opportunity to pass for the establishment throughout the city of free circulating libraries and reading rooms on an adequate scale. The amount of joy and enlightenment that will come to multitudes through such libraries cannot be estimated or overestimated."

Tried to Burn a Brewery.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 16.—A dispatch from Dunkirk says that an attempt was made late to-night to burn the Dotterweich Brewing Company's plant. The fire was discovered, and the damage will amount to but $10,000. It was the sixth incendiary fire this week.

If You Have Dyspepsia

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.—Adv.

MARK TWAIN ON TRAINING THAT PAYS

Speaks at the Supper of the Male Teachers' Association.

He Says that He Intended to Build Sixty-five Libraries, but Changed His Mind.

The regular monthly supper of the Male Teachers' Association of the City of New York was held at the Hotel Albert, East Eleventh Street and University Place, last evening. About 150 teachers from all the boroughs were present. George H. Chatfield, the President of the association, was the toastmaster, and the principal speakers were State Superintendent of Schools Charles H. Skinner and Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain.)

Dr. Skinner was the first speaker introduced, and he spoke on "Patriotism for the Young." He told of the patriotic exercises used in all the public schools at least once a week. Among other things he said: "Our schools must make our citizens, and our richest assets are our children. In these times, under present conditions, citizenship means a great responsibility, a very great responsibility to put on our boys. Our Republic has changed its place from a doubtful position in the line to the first place among the nations of the earth. We have told the world that we care not for contest, but that barbarism cannot be practiced in the Western Hemisphere. To-day we do not care to own Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, but we do want to keep them from the dark rule of a barbarian people."

Mr. Clemens was then introduced, his subject being, "Training That Pays." In part, he said:

"We cannot all agree. That is most fortunate. If we could all agree life would be too dull. I believe if we did all agree I would take my departure before my appointed time, that is if I had the courage to do so. I do agree in part with what Mr. Skinner has said. In fact, more than I usually agree with other people. I believe that there are no private citizens in a republic. Every man is an official; above all, he is a policeman. He does not need to wear a helmet and brass buttons, but his duty is to look after the enforcement of the laws.

"If patriotism had been taught in the schools years ago the country would not be in the position it is in to-day. Mr. Skinner is better satisfied with the present conditions than I am. I would teach patriotism in the schools, and teach it this way: I would throw out the old maxim, 'My country, right or wrong,' &c., and instead I would say, 'My country when she is right.'

"I would not take my patriotism from my neighbor or from Congress. I should teach the children in the schools that there are certain ideals, and one of them is that all men are created free and equal. Another that the proper government is that which exists by the consent of the governed. If Mr. Skinner and I had to take care of the public schools I would raise up a lot of patriots who would get into trouble with his.

"I should also teach the rising patriot that if he ever became the Government of the United States and made a promise that he should keep it. I will not go any further into politics as I would get excited, and I don't like to get excited. I prefer to remain calm. I have been a teacher all my life, and never got a cent for teaching."

The speaker then cited some incidents from his boyhood life which, he said, he had later incorporated in his books. The fence whitewashing incident in "Tom Sawyer," he said, brought him in $4,000 in the end, when he never expected to get anything for teaching the other boys how to whitewash way back in 1849.

"I have a benevolent faculty," continued the speaker. "It does not always show, but it is there. I have had some millionaires who gave money to colleges. Now we have Mr. Carnegie building sixty-five new libraries. There is an educator for you on a large scale. I was going to do it myself, but when I found out it would cost over five millions I changed my mind, as I was afraid it would bankrupt me.

"When I found out Mr. Carnegie was going to do it, I told him he could have my ideas gratis. I said to him, 'Are the books that are going to be put into the new libraries on a high moral plane?' If they are not, I told him he had better build the libraries and I would write the books. With the wealth I would get out of writing the books, I could build libraries and then he could write books.

"I am glad that Mr. Carnegie has done this magnificent thing, and as the newspapers have suggested, I hope that other rich men will follow his example and continue to do so until it becomes a habit they cannot break."

Among the other speakers were Sydney C. Walmsley, Dr. Myron T. Scudder, and Magnus Gross.

EX-SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

Makes Some Humorous Hits at Dinner of the Sons of Oneida.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was the principal speaker at the fourth annual dinner of the Society of the Sons of Oneida at the Hotel Savoy last night. Justice Charles H. Truax presided, and with him at the guests' table were Senator Hill, John C. Davies, Prof. Oren Root, Francis Lynde Stetson, David McClure, William Rumsey, Chester S. Lord, ex-Controller Fitch, Judge Gildersleeve, and Julien T. Davies.

Senator Hill spoke to the toast, "Statesmen from Oneida," and said:

"After listening to the speeches tonight, I do not believe the inhabitants of this city appreciate what they owe to the countrymen for the success of the city. I had believed this city was in the control of the people from Tioga County, but I am rather inclined to change my mind.

"The woods of Oneida County, it appears, are full of statesmen. Then I will have to define what is meant by a statesman. I will give the definition which a distinguished Speaker of the House gave: 'A statesman is a politician who is dead.'

"There are some who have even gone as far as to suggest that I needed only to look in a mirror to see a statesman, according to that definition. Still, it is more pleasant to think that some one in the next block or in another city or in the West or in New Jersey is more apt to answer the description.

"I am not here, however, to speak about the living statesmen of Oneida County. If there are any such they are abundantly able to speak for themselves; aye, anxious to do so. Here is for instance the President of the society, Justice Truax, who is a full-fledged statesman, a member of Tammany Hall, but not a member of its vice-hunting committee, which should tend to throw some light on his reputation for veracity. The departed statesmen from Oneida County need no eulogy from me. Their names have gone down in the history of the State, and I could say nothing that could add to their fame or greatness. Seymour and Conkling were great statesmen, but they were not born in Oneida County, which perhaps accounts for their greatness."

WILL REVEALS A ROMANCE.

A Woman Profits Through a Friendly Compact with a Man Long Ago Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 16.—When the will of Elias Van Pelt was filed in the Surrogate's office to-day, the story of an interesting compact, made thirty years ago, was brought to light. He bequeathed to Mrs. Mary Brokaw of this city $1,000 in cash and some valuable lots of land at Metuchen. Thirty years ago the woman met Van Pelt. The same evening she met Jefferson Brokaw. Both became attached to her. Brokaw was the successful suitor, but she promised to remember Van Pelt. Van Pelt then said:

"If you are ever alone and I have a home I will share it with you. If I am ever alone and you have a home you must share it with me."

Mrs. Brokaw agreed to this. For nearly thirty years she thought little of the compact, when, some time ago, Van Pelt presented himself at her residence, in this city, and claimed that the promise he fulfilled. He had prospered, had never married, and had no near relatives. He became an inmate of the home of the Brokaws. Some weeks ago he was taken ill, and, though faithfully nursed by Mrs. Brokaw, he developed pneumonia. He died on March 3, aged sixty years. He left practically all his property to Mrs. Brokaw.

MINERS AUTHORIZE STRIKE.

Hazleton Convention Adjourns After Passing Resolutions—Railroad Presidents Remain Away.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 16.—The United Mine Workers' Convention adjourned to-day before noon. The convention, after an all-morning conference, instructed the National Executive Board to negotiate for another joint conference with the operators, failing to secure which the board has authority to declare a general strike in the anthracite fields. The strike, if no conference is held, will probably be ordered to go into effect April 1, although the time may be changed by the board if it deems fit.

Not one of the Presidents of nine coal carrying roads came to Hazleton to-day in response to President Mitchell's telegram sent out last night demanding their presence at a joint conference here.

The operators have steadfastly refused to recognize the miners as a body, and there is not the slightest indication that they will pay any attention to the demands made by President Mitchell and other members of the Executive Board.

The resolution authorizing the National Executive Board to declare a strike is as follows:

Whereas, We have on several occasions invited and implored the operators to meet with us in joint conference to mutually agree upon and establish a scale of wages and conditions of employment for the term of one year; and

Whereas, They have repeatedly ignored our invitations and treated us with contempt or silence, scorning our invitations and demands alike; and

Whereas, We believe that we are entitled to much more consideration than we receive, and are fully entitled to meet with those who employ us and are our equals under the law and Constitution of our country, and with them discuss and decide matters of mutual interest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we authorize our National President, National Executive Board, and officers of Districts 1, 7, and 9 to negotiate, if possible, for a joint conference of miners and operators between this date and the 1st of April, 1901. In the event of their failure to secure joint conference they may, by a majority vote, decide the policy of our movement, even if it is necessary to resort to a suspension of work to force the justice due us as producers of wealth fully equal with our employers.

The convention adjourned after the adoption of the resolution, and President Mitchell and the officers of the three anthracite districts held a secret conference, at which plans were discussed for bringing about the desired meeting between operators and miners. It was decided that President Mitchell and the Presidents of the three districts would hold another conference at Scranton on Monday, when their plans will be completed. President Mitchell left for Scranton to-night and will make that city his headquarters for the present.

In an interview he admitted the probability of a strike, but said he would prefer to make no definite statement in that respect pending negotiations. He said, however, that the delegates were a unit in their approval of the action taken.

"Regarding our chances for success, I prefer not to talk," said Mr. Mitchell. "The convention's action shows what the mine workers believe their chances to be. Every one said last Fall that the miners would not win, yet they won. Words cannot express how we regret being forced to consider such a step. The miners' union stands for peace, but peace upon a firm foundation."

BELLEVUE'S LATEST MYSTERY.

Odetta, a Danish Girl, Under Examination in the Pavilion for Insane.

Odetta, a handsome Danish girl, is Bellevue's latest mystery. She was brought to the institution at 10:04 o'clock yesterday morning in a closed carriage, accompanied by a matronly looking woman, who had her in charge and who said she was Mrs. Bella Graves, housekeeper of the Hotel St. Denis, at Broadway and Eleventh Street, although she is not known there. "Mrs. Graves" said the girl was insane, and asked to have her taken care of, and as she told the story the young woman sat in the carriage with perfect unconcern, knitting away at a black thread child's stocking, of which she had just enough done to show what it was meant to be.

"Mrs. Graves" said that five days ago she hired the girl to work in the hotel pantry. She asked her name, and she said it was Odetta. When she told her to go to work on the dishes she sat down, pulled needles and yarn from her pocket, and started to do fancy work. When she suggested that that was not what she had been hired for, the young woman loked up with a smile and answered "Odetta," and she would say no other word. At first she thought it was due to her ignorance of English that she always replied with the same word, but finally, after keeping her for a time, concluded that her mind was unbalanced.

They asked the patient her name. She said "Odetta," and they wrote it down in the books, but in response to all other questions she simply said "Odetta." So they gave it up and took her over to the Pavilion for the Insane, where she made the same reply to all overtures for a time, and then lapsed into silence. She is about twenty-four years old and well nourished, and her appetite is good, for she ate a hearty dinner. All the linguists about the institution were called in and questioned her, but none of them knew what "Odetta" meant, and no matter what language they tried they could get nothing else out of her. The physician in charge of her case described her as "maniacal," but refused to say anything more about it until she has been examined by the Commissioners in Lunacy. They hold her as a voluntary patient.

Employes of the St. Denis knew nothing about either "Odetta" or "Mrs. Bella Graves." Proprietor Taylor said that the name of the housekeeper wasn't Mrs. Graves and that none of the help had gone crazy. Nothing of the sort could have happened without his knowledge, he said. "I wouldn't send any of our people to Bellevue," he said. "That would be the last resort. We always send our cases to St. Vincent's Hospital."

At the hospital Mrs. Graves gave as her home address 219 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The place is a furnished-room house, and the landlady, Mrs. Martins, said last night that Mrs. Graves did live there, and was employed as a scrubwoman in various hotels. She did not spend much time at the house, she said, but she had heard her mention that a young woman in the same line of work as herself was acting queerly, and that she would see that some one took care of her. Mrs. Graves, she said, would not return before some time to-day, if she did then.

CONVICT VOLUNTEERS A CLEW.

Member of the "Wire Gang" Pretends to Know of the Fosburg Murder.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 16.—William McCaughey, a member of the famous "Wire Gang," who is now serving a term of two and a half years in the State prison at Cranston for theft of wire, this afternoon sent a letter to Mrs. Robert L. Fosburg, Pittsfield, Mass., in which he stated that if she or any one representing her would come to Cranston he would tell all he knew concerning the murder of Miss May Fosburg last August. He says in the letter that his reason for not disclosing anything when Mrs. Fosburg and Judge Taylor visited him at the jail in East Greenwich was that he was afraid he might be implicated in the crime.

Now he is serving a long sentence at Cranston, and is willing to give the information. He says that John Bly, one of the Wire Gang, wore cloth-top shoes last August, just like those found at the Fosburg house after the murder, and that when he went to Bly's house in October, after being released from the jail in Brookline, Conn., he noticed these shoes were gone. At the house of Jonathan Smith, another member of the gang, he says he missed in October a brown derby hat which Smith had been accustomed to wear. He says Bly turned State's evidence on the other members of the gang in regard to the burglary at Adams, Mass., in order to divert suspicion from Quinn and himself. He says Patterson told him he knew all about the Pittsfield murder.

In an interview at the jail McCaughey said Bly, Patterson, and Hackett, all members of the gang, robbed the Zylonite Mill at Adams in July before he was committed to jail in Brookline, Conn., and that accordingly they could have no motive in visiting it again in August at the time of the Fosburg murder. He accused Bly and Quinn of the murder. He said he saw Quinn here after he returned from the Brookline jail, and Quinn told him he was going away.

DANGER TO AMERICAN TRADE IN MANCHURIA

William Barclay Parsons Discusses the Effects of Russian Control.

Believes the Protest of Americans in China Is Timely and Urgent—The Government's Duty.

William Barclay Parsons, who recently returned from China, where he spent several months doing engineering work in behalf of a railroad syndicate, was asked yesterday what he thought of the cablegram sent the other day to the American Asiatic Association of this city by the American Association of China, an organization with its headquarters in Shanghai. This message stated that Russian control of Manchuria would insure the extinction of American trade with that country, and urged that a vigorous protest be made against the Russo-Chinese agreement. The recipients adopted resolutions of protest and forwarded them, together with the cablegram itself, to the Administration at Washington.

Mr. Parsons, after discussing the trade of America with Manchuria, said that he hoped the State Department would consider "the timely and urgent" appeal of the American merchants in Shanghai.

"Producers of cotton goods in this country," Mr. Parsons said, "should have their attention called to the fact that their trade with Manchuria, developed from almost nothing within late years, and now increasing at a phenomenal rate, is being seriously jeopardized by the quiet, but effective, advance of Russia, and should awake to the dangers to the trade before seeing the whole of it swept away.

"The calling a halt on Russia by the United States does not involve a question of war, or anything like it. Russia is not going to move against a decidedly expressed will or wish of any one of the great powers, but, unless the United States expresses such a decided will or wish in unmistakable terms, it is certain that, before many months have passed, there will no longer be any open door for American trade to Manchuria. Nor will it end there, if Russia is allowed to move unhindered. She will, if not told to stop, lay hands on all of North China, and our trade with that entire area will then be ruined.

"The growing importance of trade between this country and China is generally appreciated by those who have reason to be posted on the subject. That trade is localized—in short, it is with parts of China, not with the whole empire. Nor is the trade widely distributed as to products, being limited in the main to these: cotton and cotton goods, kerosene oil, and flour. The Chinaman is one of the best customers for these things. The climate in the Chinese Empire is more diversified than it is in the United States, Manchuria being about in the same latitude as Northern New York and South China in the same as Vera Cruz. Climatic conditions between these parallels vary there about as they do here, but the customs of the natives do not vary so much. The great stock of their clothing is one or another form of cotton; in the South there are few clothes of light cotton, while in the North there are many, of heavy cotton. In the coarse grades of that material the mills of the United States are now in a position to compete successfully with those of any other country, and we can lay down in China coarse cotton goods that will outsell those of all other lands, England not excepted.

"In Northern Chinese sections, therefore, American cotton goods dominate the market. For instance—Niu Chwang, the port of entry of Manchuria, there were imported last year 584,877 pieces of American drills, against 4,310 English pieces, the figures of the latter country's imports being second largest. In sheetings the statistics were: From the United States, 1,101,885 pieces; from England, 11,911; from India, 14,500, and from Japan, 2,350.

"Of all the cotton goods that went into Manchuria last year, 98 per cent. were from producers of this country. At least 50 per cent. of all the foreign goods consumed to-day in Manchuria are from the United States, and the remaining 50 per cent. are divided between India, Japan, and the whole of Europe. India is a large supply centre for cotton yarn.

"You can see that the United States has by all odds the greatest interests in the country Russia is trying to seize, all the rest of China excluded. As a matter of fact, the interests of our country in Manchuria alone are greater than the whole Russian trade in the whole Chinese Empire, of which Manchuria is, of course, only a small part.

"In speaking of Russian trade in China, one must remember that the former nation is a great exporter of kerosene. That commodity, coming from the Baltic, Java, and America, is consumed in vast quantities by the Chinese, who are great lovers of illumination.

"To-day all nations are on a par as to trade with China, the latter levying a tax of 5 per cent. ad valorem evenly against all countries. If Manchuria passes into the hands of Russia, this Chinese tariff, now both low and equitable, will be supplanted by a prohibitory tariff on the part of Russia, and our kerosene oil trade will be at once cut off. Russia makes a boast that she imposes no differential tariffs, that they are levied evenly, that trade will be as free under Russian as under Chinese domination, and that the interests of the United States will, therefore, not be affected. This is hardly true. The formalities, impositions on the entry and selling of goods will be made so onerous as practically to amount to a differential tariff.

"The trans-Siberian railway will be completed within a very few years. Russia is making a superhuman effort to develop home interests. The railway, being a Government affair, will not necessarily have to be run at a profit, and tariffs will be so fixed, at or below cost, as to operate solely for the benefit of Russian producers, who will lay down their cotton goods in Manchuria with less freight expenses than those of other countries, not even mentioning the effects caused by the protective tariff operating in favor of Russian manufacturers.

"As I have said before, this country has greater interests in Manchuria than all the rest of the world together, and it is, therefore, incumbent upon our Government to take a decided step in defense of the country's position."

SUIT ON NOTES FOR $40,000.

Motion was made before Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for an extension of time to allow the defendants to file an answer in the suit of Leopold Grimberg against Edward S. Gwynne and Helen Steele Gwynne, his wife, to recover $40,000 on promissory notes. The Gwynnes live at Lawrence, L. I. Mr. Gwynne is said to be a nephew of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The notes, it

DEMOCRATS REORGANIZE

The Jeffersonian Society Formally Launched in Philadelphia.

Its Purpose the Rebuilding of the Local Democracy and the Breaking Up of Factional Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The Jeffersonian Society of Philadelphia is the title under which the young men of the Democratic Party of Philadelphia and vicinity propose to rehabilitate the party and again make it a powerful factor in the municipal and State elections. To-day the new organization was formally launched, after more than six months' preliminary work, with more than 100 of the city's most prominent Democrats who had practically severed their relations from the present organization. It terms itself the Democratic Party of Philadelphia.

It has for its principles the rebuilding of the local Democracy, the nominating and supporting of the strongest candidates possible for city and State officers, the breaking up of all existing factional lines, and the winning back to the party of the thousands who deserted it during the campaign of 1896.

At a dinner given in the Bullitt Building on Washington's Birthday a large number of old-line Democrats pledged themselves to work for the reorganization of the Democratic Party. A large number of them are among the founders of the society announced to-day.

A purpose not yet formally announced is to prompt the formation of societies like the one formed here in all the large towns in the country, all to be composed of men willing to work for the reorganization of a pure, old-line Democracy.

The first steps toward organization were made last Fall, and since then old-line Democrats have been taken into the fold, a preliminary organization perfected, and after the holding of several meetings, the last of them last night, it was resolved to make the organization permanent, and open headquarters immediately at 1,431 Chestnut Street. The following are the principal officers: President—Eugene C. Bonniwell; Vice President—William A. Dever; Secretary—Augustus C. Wright; Financial Secretary—Frank T. Matthews; Treasurer—William T. Aldrich, Jr.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S FUTURE.

Indications That Mr. Bryan Will Fight for His Principles, Even if Defeated for Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Col. W. J. Bryan came to Washington a few days ago and remained a few hours, leaving directly for Lincoln, to resume the management of The Commoner with a new stock of ideas touching the advantages of advertising as related to newspaper publication. Since his going there have been some intimations that he talked with leading Democrats with reference to future work by the Democratic Party, with some admissions that looked as though, while anxious to have the party successful next time in the National contest, he desired it to be right according to the political standard established at Kansas City in 1900.

It is difficult, not to say impossible, to verify any of the reports that represented Mr. Bryan as holding serious political conference with anybody who may be expected to be influential in the next Democratic National Convention. He was met by his personal friend, Cotter M. Bride, and stopped at his house, where he boarded when in Congress. Next morning he called at Senator J. K. Jones's committee room, but saw only J. K. Jones, Jr., his father having left that city just as Mr. Bryan was entering it. Then he saw Mr. Springer, and took lunch with him. Besides these tolerably well-known persons, he met only some local Democrats whose names would not be known outside of Washington.

This barren array of facts, when presented to those who have heard reports of Mr. Bryan's suggestions for the next campaign, seem to be a complete denial of the notion that he stopped here to guide the broken forces of Democracy in 1904. But his friends have learned, either from Mr. Bryan while here or from him at his home, that he has an ambition to so direct the course of the party that if he cannot be again a candidate, he will have the gratification of knowing that the Democratic Convention is in the hands of a Bryan Democracy.

Something of this has been known here, and several Democratic Senators who have intimated that Senator Jones must not expect to manage the party again in the name of Mr. Bryan, either as a candidate or as a mentor, propose to do something on their own account to organize the Democratic forces for victory rather than defeat. If Mr. Bryan could have met the Presidential Democrats he might have found a greater willingness to encourage the mention of ex-Gov. Hill's name than the serious use of his own, not because Mr. Hill is regarded by all Democrats as an invincible candidate, but because he is not Bryan. The warning of Senator Vest, that the Democratic Party cannot expect to win until it is purged of Populism, does not carry as much hope as is felt by other Democrats who have reluctantly followed Bryan's fortunes and the vagaries of his platforms for two campaigns.

There is almost unanimous agreement among Democrats that the party in Congress has been deficient in courage, leadership, and definite purpose. Every member of the Senate, on the Democratic side, confesses to a sense of humiliation at the conduct of the minority in the closing hours of the session, not so much because they were made to appear to have been willing to sacrifice principle in order to obtain a share of "plunder" in a wicked bill, but that they were unable or unwilling to see that the River and Harbor bill might have been opposed as the beginning of a really sound and honest Democratic policy to insist upon greater economy of public expenditures.

Conservative Democrats say that if Mr. Bryan retains enough influence to keep up a Bryan organization and it persists in nominating Bryan or another on a Bryan platform, the Democrats who feel with Mr. Vest that Populism cannot again be accepted as Democratic doctrine will assert and practice that right of independent action which Mr. Bryan has himself sanctioned, and which inevitably will elect a Republican President in 1904.

NEW YORK PASTOR CALLED.

The Rev. Edward Niles May Go to a Brooklyn Church.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Bushwick Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, held on Friday night, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Edward Niles, the assistant pastor of the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, Manhattan. The pulpit of the Bushwick Avenue Reformed Church has been vacant for some time owing to the death of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. George D. Hulst. This action will receive the indorsement of the North Classis at its Spring meeting. It is expected that Mr. Niles will accept the call.

The Rev. Mr. Niles is a son of the late Henry E. Niles, D. D., who was for thirty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of York, Penn. After special work at Johns Hopkins University he was graduated from Williams College in 1891. Three years later he received his diploma at the Union Seminary. He has shown ability in organizing work among young men and boys.

EXPLOSION AMONG FIREWORKS.

Two Men Probably Fatally Burned—Carelessness the Cause.

Thomas Davies, twenty-three years old, and August Neiss, eighteen years old, who live at Bloomfield Street and Evergreen Avenue, Queens County, were terribly burned yesterday afternoon by an explosion in the fireworks factory of Theodore Scharfenberg, at 241 Cooper Street, Brooklyn. Both men are in St. Catharine's Hospital, and it is not believed that they can recover.

The accident was due to Davis's own carelessness. He had heated an iron rod to do some soldering, and placed it on a table in the filling room where there was loose powder. Instantly there was an explosion which shook the building. The clothing of the two men was soon in flames, and the building, which is a one-story frame structure, took fire. The alarmed workmen hurried to the assistance of the men.

The firemen were soon on the scene and put out the fire in the building. The damage was $200.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD.

A Controlling Interest Has Been Secured by Speyer & Co.

Formal announcement was made yesterday of the acquisition by Speyer & Co. of the total amount of stock and income bonds of the Mexican National Railroad held by the Mexican National Construction Company. The Mexican National Construction Company owned $13,404,925 of the stock of the railroad company and $7,000,000 of the income bonds. The total stock outstanding is $33,350,000, and the funded debt amounts to $42,645,000.

The Mexican National Railroad is a narrow gauge line line running from the City of Mexico to Nuevo Laredo, a distance of 839 miles. Including various branch lines and the Texas-Mexican Railroad, the Mexican National operates a total mileage of 1,220 miles. The road is now operated by the bondholders.

Through the purchase of the Construction Company's holdings, Speyer & Co. secure the largest individual interest in the road and practical control of the property. The report that the purchase was made to secure for the Southern Pacific an entrance into the City of Mexico could not be confirmed yesterday.

Purchaser of Port Chalmette Property.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 16.—The statement that the Port Chalmette property was acquired at the recent foreclosure sale by one of the trunk lines entering this city is found to be untrue. The property was bought by some of the bondholders, who propose to reorganize the property under the name of the New Orleans Belt and Terminal Company, to handle a general belt and terminal business with all of the roads entering the city. The rumor that the Southern Railway was the purchaser is deemed absurd. All of their business here is handled by the Louisville and Nashville and the Northeastern Roads.

Denies That His Road Has Been Sold.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A special from Davenport, Iowa says: "General Manager E. E. Hughes of the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Railroad has issued an official statement in denial of the report that the road has been bought by the Burlington. He states that negotiations are under way looking to operating contracts with the Milwaukee and the 'Q,' which, if consummated, would secure the new Kansas City 'cut-off' of the former road. Through trains would then run via the branch to Chicago and St. Paul from Davenport over the Burlington."

Brief Railroad Items.

A report has been current for some days to the effect that E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad, had resigned, or would resign. No confirmation of this report could be obtained. The report also has it that J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, would name the new President.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will establish a gravity car yard at Conway, Penn., on the tracks of which cars may be cut and delivered to any part of the yards by the force of gravity. For this purpose an artificial elevation will have to be built with a sufficient incline to permit cars to descend without aid of locomotives.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE CROWDS.

Commissioner Shea Replies to Mr. Hewitt and Agrees to Co-operate with Him.

Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday forwarded a reply to a letter recently received by him from Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the congested conditions of the entrances to the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Hewitt in his letter suggested that the sole power to deal with the matter rested with the Commissioner and gave it as the opinion of the committee that the city would be held responsible for the loss of life and property which might result from an accident, especially after the proper authorities had been notified of the dangerous conditions existing. Commissioner Shea's letter is as follows:

"I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. informing me that you, with Mr. Charles A. Schieren and Mr. John Claflin, have been appointed a committee at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to consider the congested condition of the entrances to the Brooklyn Bridge and to suggest remedies for the unsatisfactory condition which by general consent exists, especially at the Manhattan end of the bridge, at Park Row, and that the committee has requested the engineer of the Rapid Transit system to co-operate with the engineers of this department in devising and recommending such plans as may be necessary to relieve the immediate pressure, &c.

"In reply, I beg to state that I appreciate the existing conditions to which you refer, and am anxious to approve of any practicable scheme that will bring relief. The matter has addressed itself to my official consideration for a long time past. I have had frequent conferences with the engineer of this department with reference to the subject, and shall be glad to co-operate with your committee to bring about the results desired.

"As you request, I will direct Mr. Charles C. Martin, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the bridge, to consult with Mr. W. Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit system, and trust that they will agree upon remedies that may rectify the grievances complained of."

THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE STATION

Workmen Build a Platform Four Feet Wide to Relieve the Crush.

Protests made recently against the crowded condition of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal of the Third Avenue branch of the elevated railroad seem to have borne fruit. A gang of workmen, numbering about twenty, appeared there yesterday afternoon and began to build a platform on the east side of the tracks.

This, it was learned last night, will be used for the exit of passengers from incoming trains, thereby greatly lessening the crush that exists on the main central platform during the "hours of commission" of the early morning and late afternoon. As all know who start home at this station, the crowds are almost impenetrable in the rush hours, passengers who either enter or leave trains at those times being forced to push their way to or from the cars by main force.

The new platform is four feet in width and extends the entire length of the old one—about 200 feet. It was almost completed at midnight. When it is finished, however, the crowds issuing from trains on the west track will still have to take to the main platform, and it seems certain that there will still be more or less of inconvenience in the hours when traffic is heaviest.

When a reporter asked the man in charge of the work last night what was being done and about to be done, the question was met with a refusal to answer. The man said he knew nothing. Another employe of the road, who happened to be at the station, stated that he thought the additional platform of four feet in width would make such a difference in the crush as to insure the comfort of passengers and prevent further protests.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:23 A. M.—259 Bleecker Street; Falvin Seveth; damage, $300.

2:45 A. M.—752 Tenth Avenue; Ferd Biels; damage, $25.

3:50 A. M.—472 Second Avenue; Charles Spooner; damage, $50.

3:29 P. M.—1,204 Second Avenue; Ella Moran; damage, $50.

4:40 P. M.—91 Murray Street; Holland Heating Company; damage, $800.

5:30 P. M.—288 Lenox Avenue; William Barran; damage, $15.

7:50 P. M.—787 Second Avenue; Morris Levy; damage, $5.

8:20 P. M.—381 First Avenue; John Farrell; damage, $15.

8:30 P. M.—153 East One Hundred and Third Street; Martin Lasaritz; damage, $200.

9:25 P. M.—227 East Tenth Street; Adolph Davidson; damage, $25.

Arrested for Robbing the Mail.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—Jacob Haskell, a clerk in the Ashtabula, Ohio, Post Office and a son of Col. W. C. Haskell, Sealer of Weights and Measures for the District of Columbia, was arrested to-day upon the charge of rifling letters. It is alleged by the Post Office detectives that a decoy letter was opened by Haskell and the money and stamps contained therein were found on his person. Haskell admits, it is said, that he rifled the letter, and confessed that he had been robbing the mail for several weeks.

SENATOR T. C. PLATT HAS A BUSY DAY

He Says a State Police Bill Will Soon Be Passed.

Republican Politicians Declare That Control of the Police Must Be Taken from Tammany.

Senator Thomas C. Platt spent a busy day yesterday conferring with Republican leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel concerning the new Police bill, which, according to the Senator, is to be introduced and passed before the adjournment of the Legislature.

"You may quote me as saying," said Senator Platt, after the day's conferences had been concluded, "that a State Police bill will be introduced and passed by this Legislature. You may also quote me as saying that Gov. Odell and myself are upon perfectly cordial terms, and that we understand each other in all that we do, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

It has not been decided by the Republican leaders, according to one influential in their councils, whether the State Police bill to be passed will be a State Constabulary bill or a Metropolitan District Police bill. The final decision in this matter, it is expected, will be left to Gov. Odell, as Senator Platt is understood to be indifferent as to which plan shall finally be selected.

Republican politicians express themselves as determined that something shall be done to take the management of the New York police out of the hands of Tammany Hall. They say the new régime has so disgusted the public that the Republicans will have no difficulty in meeting the cry of "home rule" in the elections next Fall.

Most of Senator Platt's time yesterday was spent in discussing the Metropolitan District Police bill. In the conferences on the subject Judge W. W. Goodrich, William N. Cohen, Albert B. Boardman, and Frank H. Platt participated. These have been active in drawing up the bill, and particular pains have been taken to make the proposed bill conform to the State Constitution. For purposes of consultation with regard to the bill, in its political phases, Senator Platt conferred with George Bidwell, Robert C. Morris, William H. Ten Eyck, and a few members of the Legislature.

The Metropolitan Police bill, as now drafted, constitutes the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, and Nassau into the Metropolitan Police District. Over this district a Police Commissioner is to have charge of the police. He is to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and is to appoint deputies for each of the counties.

The object of taking in the parts of Westchester and Nassau Counties which are not in Greater New York was explained by a prominent Republican last night to be intended to overcome a Constitutional objection, that unless some new territory was taken in a new district would not be created. This Metropolitan Police District bill is said to be so constructed that it will not encounter the opposition of up-State Republicans that had been anticipated if another State police bill was introduced.

Senator Platt was apparently not displeased with the appointment of Col. William Cary Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War. He would not comment upon the subject, other than to say that he was satisfied with the appointment. It is understood that when Senators Platt and Depew conferred with President McKinley early in the week on this subject the President told them that if they persisted in their opposition to Col. Sanger he would not be appointed, but that he was very anxious to give Col. Sanger the position.

The general impression around the Republican headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday was that in consideration of his agreement to accept the appointment of Col. Sanger Senator Platt was promised patronage which would be of much more importance than the Sanger place. The idea was that in case Commissioner of Pensions Henry Clay Evans resigned the position would come to New York.

Commissioner Evans, it is generally understood, was promised a comfortable job by the Administration when, in the St. Louis Convention of 1896, he withdrew from the contest for the Vice Presidential nomination and supported Garret A. Hobart. His appointment, therefore, is not considered by Republicans as having been a part of the Federal patronage which would naturally go to Tennessee. It is argued, consequently, that it would be perfectly proper for the President to give the place to a New York man. The Commissioner of Pensions controls the paying out of about $120,000,000 a year.

The resignation of Commissioner of Patents Duell has created another vacancy in the Federal Government which it is expected will be filled with another New York man. The leaders have not yet agreed upon a man to recomemnd to the President. The terms of all the Federal office holders who were appointed by President McKinley will be expiring soon, but Senator Platt said yesterday that he thought all of them would be reappointed.

"I know of no one who wants to change," said the Senator, "and I see no reason why any one else should change them."

LAWYER H. W. BATES ARRESTED

He Was About to Sail on the Steamship Trinidad for the Bermudas.

Numerous aspirants for the brass buttons of the city's police force who claimed they had been induced to part with many hundreds of dollars to Lawyer Henry W. Bates of 309 Broadway, in return for unfulfilled promises to place each on the force, through a mysterious pull with the Civil Service Commission, appeared against Bates in the Centre Street Court yesterday.

The lawyer was arrested by Detectives Birmingham and Kavanagh of the Leonard Street Station in a west side butcher's shop, just as he was about to take the steamship Trinidad for the Bermudas. James F. Holland of 656 Tenth Avenue and William Bodenhausen of 350 East Twenty-ninth Street, Vanderveer Park, caused the man's arrest. They said they had given $500 to the lawyer, and hadn't yet gotten a job in the Police Department.

Magistrate Crane held Bates in $500 bail for further examination upon complaint of Henry Wagner of 1,725 Park Avenue, who swore that in December, 1899, he paid Bates $200 at 74 Wall Street. He was given a receipt for the amount, and subsequently taking the civil service examination, failed to pass. Demanding his money back, he was given an order on Miss Emma Gerwin, Bates's stenographer, but failed to collect the money.

Other victims in court were John Fritz, 477 Sixth Avenue, who paid $150 for a job he didn't get in June, 1899; George F. Hines, 680 Tenth Avenue, who gave up $100 in October, 1899; Clifford G. Farrington, 2,536 Eighth Avenue, $200 in December of the same year; John C. Brogan, 134 West Thirty-second Street, $200 Feb. 19 last, and W. J. Ruggles of West Brighton, S. I., who handed over $150 in January of this year.

William Briscoe, Chief Clerk of the Civil Service Commission, was also charged with Bates with falsely representing that he had influence with the commission. On this charge he was held in $500 for examination.

AMERICAN BANKING INSTITUTE.

Bank Clerks Take Steps to Form a Chapter in This City.

In response to notices issued by Henry Dimse, Second Vice President and Cashier of the Twelfth Ward Bank, more than thirty representatives of fifteen banking institutions in this city met in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building last evening to discuss the formation of a Chapter of the American Banking Institute of Bank Clerks, which has been organized for the purpose of educating persons intended for the banking business.

The institute is the result of agitation which for some time has been going on in different branches of the American Bankers' Association, the plan of which was submitted by W. H. Cornwall, Chairman of the Committee on Education, at the last convention of bankers, which was held in Richmond, Va.

A temporary organization was effected, with Mr. Dimse as Chairman, and W. E. Knox of the Bowery Savings Bank as Secretary. Several committees were also appointed, and the meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday at the same place.

Mr. Dimse said that from the interest and enthusiasm of those present the success of the movement seems to be assured.

1,814 Immigrants on One Vessel.

The largest number of immigrants ever brought into this port on one vessel arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa yesterday morning. The number she had on board was 1,814. Prior to this the record was 1,721, which was held by the Friedrich der Grosse, also of the North German Lloyd fleet.

MURPHY REFUSES TO ACT.

Tells the District Attorney that He Must Take the Initiative Again.

Police Commissioner Murphy has practically refused to prefer charges against or brings to trial Police Captains Thomas, Donohue, Westervelt, or Albertson.

Replying to District Attorney Philbin's inquiry in a recent letter as to the Commissioner's intentions regarding the matter, Col. Murphy wrote to Mr. Philbin yesterday to go ahead and prosecute the officers, as it was his duty to do, if he had any evidence against them.

First Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier received the letter in the absence of Mr. Philbin, and admitted, while he would not make the letter public, that its substance was a practical refusal to proceed against the four Captains, and insistence that the public prosecutor take the initiative in the matter.

By some, the Commissioner's letter was taken to be a virtual defiance of the District Attorney's office and as evidencing a determination on the part of Headquarters to stand by the accused officials.

District Attorney Philbin asked Col. Murphy if he intended bringing charges against the men named, simply to give the Police Department officials an opportunity to act first in the matter. He expressed in his last letter to Col. Murphy his intention to institute criminal proceedings against those officers in whose precincts illegal resorts were found running wide open by the Committee of Fifteen, no matter what the result of the police trials might be.

It is the belief among the members of the District Attorney's staff that Mr. Philbin has much more evidence against the Captains than is generally supposed. Graver charges than those of failure to close gambling houses are expected to be lodged against more than one.

The complaints against the four Captains will be submitted to the Grand Jury tomorrow and each day following for some time. The routine work of the Grand Jury has been brought right up to date, and the greater portion of its sessions will be devoted to a consideration of the evidence against police officials. Several indictments are expected early in the week.

Mr. Le Barbier, who is Acting District Attorney, will bring the letter of Commissioner Murphy to the District Attorney's attention upon his return from Lakewood tomorrow. By the latter's express desire only personal communications have been forwarded to him since he retired to New Jersey to rest for a few days from the arduous work of his office.

Police Commissioner Murphy would not yesterday discuss his correspondence with District Attorney Philbin. He said that if Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier chose to make it public he could do so.

MAY TRY DONOHUE.

Murphy Hears Charges Against Him and Detective Lyons—Will Check Excessive Zeal by Chapman.

Col. Murphy, First Assistant Deputy Commissioner Dévery, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Brown had before them yesterday at Police Headquarters the woman Hamilton, who accused Special Duty Man Lyons of the Twenty-second Precinct of accepting money for police protection and implicated Capt. John J. Donohue. Lyons and other officers of the command were present at the inquiry. Col. Murphy said that a decision as to charges against Lyons might be reached to-morrow. He intimated that accusations against Capt. Donohue might result in charges.

Capt. Albertson of the Thirteenth Precinct has preferred charges of neglect of duty against his former detectives, Jackson and Feigel, whom Commissioner Murphy refused to transfer from the Tenth Precinct to his new command. The complaint grows out of the raid by Parkhurst agents on the poolroom at 43 Mercer Street.

POOLROOM DETECTIVE BEATEN.

One of McCullagh's Men Assaulted on Eighth Avenue and Then Arrested for "Disorderly Conduct."

Superintendent McCullagh, the head of the Detective Bureau of the Committee of Fifteen, is investigating the circumstances of the assault upon George McLellan, one of his agents, on Eighth Avenue, within a half block of the West Twentieth Street Station, Friday night by six men.

Upon McLellan's evidence several gambling houses and poolrooms have recently been raided and the alleged proprietors held for the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Jerome.

McLellan, who is a little man, not quite 5 feet 6 inches tall, came out of a barber's shop on Eighth Avenue, near Twentieth Street, Friday evening, and started up the avenue, when, with shouts of "There he is! That's him!" half a dozen men sprang at him, knocking him down. While lying helpless on the pavement he was kicked and pounded by his assailants, who then disappeared.

Policeman Harwood, after the attack, arrived, and immediately placed McLellan under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was taken before Sergt. Oliver Tims at the station house, and there endeavored to make a complaint against his assailants, but was not permitted to do so by the Sergeant, who said, according to Superintendent McCullagh, "You shut up, or I will have you thrown down stairs."

A man named Fitzpatrick, who had seen the fracas, followed the policeman and his prisoner to the station house and told the Sergeant that the arrest was an outrage. A New York Hospital ambulance surgeon took two stitches in the little detective's lip, and he was permitted to go home.

Superintendent McCullagh said that McLellan early Friday afternoon had gone into the "Brownies' Club," at the corner of Bond Street and the Bowery, in order to get evidence against the place. The Superintendent says this club is a poolroom, and that it was so crowded at the time McLellan went there that he could not get into the room far enough to make any bets; consequently, he was going to the Bond Street resort, afterward raided, which Mr. McCullagh claims is a branch of the "Brownies' Club."

EX-POLICE CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE

William Strauss's Bowery Saloon License Revoked—Says His Punishment is Unmerited.

The liquor tax license of William Strauss, who was a police Captain and who is seeking reinstatement through the courts, for The Capitol, on the northwest corner of the Bowery and Houston Street, was revoked yesterday by Justice Truax granting, in the Supreme Court, a motion to confirm the report of Samuel Goldberg, who was referee in the proceedings instituted by Excise Commissioner Henry Lyman.

The suit to revoke the license, for which $800 was paid, came of information lodged with the Excise Commissioner by F. D. Henderson and Frank Hoi. They said that at 2:20 A. M., Oct. 3 last, they were served with two glasses of beer at Strauss's place. Others were drinking at the bar.

"Why do they," asked Mr. Strauss last evening, "'go for' respectable people? Why don't they 'go for' the dives? I can't say why they picked me out. I have no enemy that I know of. I keep a bona fide hotel, well equipped in every particular, and I have complied with the law. I don't know my accusers, I never saw them in my place, and my bar was certainly closed at 1 A. M. on the day they said they drank at it more than an hour later. I suspect that they associate with men who tried to touch me before the time they say that the law was violated in my place. They wanted $5 each, and said that if I 'staked' them I could do as I pleased. I never give up, and I told them to go to the devil. Since Oct. 3 others have tried to get money from me to 'square' the trouble. It's pretty hard on me. When I was dismissed from the force I had to hustle for my wife and children. I have been here three years and a half and have kept an orderly place. I cannot say what I will do. The saloon is doing business, as you see, because I have no notice that my license is revoked."

Strauss became a policeman in 1873, and was promoted to a Captaincy by Commissioner McClave in 1891. During the Lexow investigation the title of "the original panata" was given him because he was so styled in the memoranda of certain dwellers of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, whose business success depended largely on the favor of the police. Capt. Strauss was dismissed from the force in November, 1896. The charge against him was altering a record in the station house blotter.

Bank Official Praises the Police.

L. Homer Hart, Secretary of the Harlem Savings Bank, yesterday sent a check for $250 in aid of the Police Pension Fund in recognition of the services of the police when there was a run on the bank. Mr. Hart gave special praise to Capt. William Dean, who at the time commanded the Thirty-second Precinct.

DR. BRADLEY'S MARRIAGE WAS SECRETLY ANNULLED

Wife's Absence from His Deathbed Astonished His Friends.

She Declares that He Was Addicted to Drugs and Detested Her Dog.

The mystery caused by the absence of Mrs. Edward Bradley from her husband's bedside during his illness and at his death, which occurred on Friday last at his home, 19 West Thirtieth Street, was yesterday cleared by the announcement by Mrs. Bradley that her marriage to Dr. Bradley had been secretly annuled on Jan. 5 last.

Up to the time of Dr. Bradley's death, it was generally supposed that he and Mrs. Bradley were happily living in the handsome brownstone house on West Thirtieth Street, near Broadway, which the doctor owned, and in which he has resided for many years. Friends of Dr. Bradley who called at the house during his illness and after his death wondered at the absence of Mrs. Bradley. Some persons who called at Dr. Bradley's home yesterday in quest of information regarding the facts of his death, were told that Mrs. Bradley had died two months ago.

Dr. Bradley had been a widower for many years, and on April 3 last his friends in this city were startled by the news of his marriage in Chicago to Mrs. Fannie Surdan Stelle, the widow of Alexander J. Stelle, who was before his death, which occurred five years ago, senior member of the wholesale hardware firm of Surdan & Stelle, 178 Lake Street, that city, and who is reputed to have left a fortune to his wife of over $1,000,000. Shortly after, Mrs. Stelle's father, S. J. Surdan, also died, leaving a similar amount to his daughter.

Mrs. Stelle lived in the Auditorium Hotel, in Chicago, up to April last, when she married Dr. Bradley. She met Dr. Bradley at a dinner in Chicago when he was visiting that city in March a year ago. For a month the doctor, who became infatuated with Mrs. Stelle, entertained her lavishly. He proposed marriage, and, according to Mrs. Bradley's statement, she at first rejected him on account of his age—he was sixty-four years old. He told her that if she did not marry him he would sell all belonging to him, and fly to some distant part of the globe, where he would never be heard from.

Mrs. Stelle, pressed by the doctor's constant attention, finally consented to become his bride. The marriage was performed in the Auditorium Hotel by Bishop Cheney of the Chicago Diocese of the Episcopal Church. The couple came to New York and went to live at the doctor's residence, on Thirtieth Street.

Dr. Bradley then began entertaining on a large scale. There were dinners given by him in honor of his wife at the Waldorf, Holland House, and other well-known hotels. This continued up to August last, when suddenly Mrs. Bradley disappeared, and it was heard that she was living in Atlantic City. The doctor explained that she was merely sojourning there, and that he could not join her on account of his practice, which he had resumed. But Mrs. Bradley, as the months went by, did not return, and Dr. Bradley was then seen very little in public or private up to the time of his death.

Mrs. Bradley left Atlantic City, and her whereabouts to the friends of Dr. Bradley became a mystery. She lived a while at the Holland House, but the doctor's servant saw her entering the hotel and acquainted the doctor of the fact. He then began to visit her, and on the advice of her counsel she moved to the Gilsey House. The doctor located her there, and she moved to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and later to the Bartholdi Hotel, where she now occupies a suite on the first floor.

Her friends in Chicago had in the meantime heard that she was not living with the doctor, and inquiries began to pour in on her as to the truth of the rumor. On the advice of her counsel, Col. Nash Rockwood of this city, a statement containing the following information was sent by Mrs. Stelle to her friends during the past week:

"In a suit brought by Mrs. Fannie Surdan Stelle Bradley for the annulment of her marriage to Dr. Edward Bradley, a decree of the Supreme Court has been made declaring the marriage null and void. Mrs. Bradley resumes her former name of Mrs. F. Surdan Stelle."

The annulment was granted after a private hearing in January in the Supreme Court in Saratoga, which she secured with the aid of her counsel, Col. Rockwood. Dr. Bradley went to Saratoga and was present at the hearing, but without counsel. The annulment was granted after a twenty-minutes' session.

The evidence of Mrs. Bradley was to the effect that Dr. Bradley was addicted to the use of cocaine and morphine, that he was not in a physical condition to marry, and that he was jealous. The jealousy on his part, she related, was caused by her affection for "Chico," a Japanese spaniel that has been a prize winner in the bench shows held in Chicago.

Mrs. Stelle is about thirty-eight years of age, is prepossessing, and the gowns she has worn since her stay in New York have attracted much attention in the hotels and made her generally known. A New York Times reporter saw her at the Bartholdi last evening. She was preparing to return to Chicago to-day. She will make her journey to that city in a private drawing room car, in which she always travels.

"Yes," she said, "it is true that my marriage to Dr. Bradley has been annulled. I simply couldn't live with him. I never spent a more wretched and miserable six months in my life than during my stay with him at his house and as his wife. He was addicted to the use of cocaine and morphine, and I later heard that he had softening of the brain. He would come into the room when I was entertaining and fall asleep on a chair. He was jealous of my dog Chico, which I am very fond of, because he likes no one else but me.

"I was led to believe by Dr. Bradley when I married him that he had a beautiful home here in New York. I did not care to leave my apartments in the Auditorium, Chicago, because I had lived in them since the death of my husband, and I have many friends there. When Mr. Stelle was alive we lived at 1,047 Michigan Avenue, a few doors from the Armours, and I was very well known in Chicago society. I asked Dr. Bradley to remain in Chicago, but he refused.

"Soon after we arrived at his home in New York I found that he did not entirely own the house, and that a heavy mortgage incumbered the property. I also learned that he did not occupy the entire house, but rented out the floors above our apartment as furnished rooms. I had never lived in such a horrible manner, but he told me that the renting out of the rooms netted him about $2,500 a year, and this supported him.

"The expense incurred by his entertainment of me in this city I had to pay for, and I gave him much money besides. I lived apart from him for two months before I had decided to apply for the annulment of the marriage, in a room in the doctor's house, with my dog. I did this to save a scandal, which I knew would affect the doctor's health, as he was very far from being a well man."

POOLROOM PRISONERS HELD.

Detective in Superintendent McCullagh's Employ Testifies Against Men Caught in Bond Street.

Justice Jerome yesterday held all six of the prisoners taken in the Committee of Fifteen's raid on the poolroom at 42-44 Bond Street in bonds of $1,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. John C. Corlies, a Newark detective in Superintendent McCullagh's employ, obtained the evidence against the gambling house. He was the principal witness against the men when the latter were arraigned.

George Hart of 95 East Tenth Street, who was charged with interfering with the officers making the arrests and giving orders to destroy some of the paraphernalia in the place, was held in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow. He is said to be the proprietor of the place. The men held for the Grand Jury are: Thomas Robson of 1,828 Lexington Avenue, James Larkin of 75 Macdougal Street, William O'Brien of 12 Second Avenue, Ira Burns of 372 Manhattan Avenue, John Wall of 1,162 Sixth Avenue, and James Boyle of 228 Bowery. Corlies identified each. Robson handled the racing cards, he said, placing them on the walls. Larkin, he testified, handed the racing cards to Robson. O'Brien attended to the door, admitting all persons thought to be "all right." He also called out the races and the horses winning. Wall was the dice thrower in the Klondike game. Boyle, he said, seemed to have some part in the paying of the winnings of the patrons. What Burns's official position was the detective did not state.

George Stumpf of 90 Second Avenue, a friend of the prisoners, took great interest in the proceedings, and sitting near the men did much whispering in each one's ear. Assistant District Attorney Schurman called Justice Jerome's attention to Stumpf, and the Justice admonished him to keep out of affairs which did not concern him.

Stumpf attempted some explanation, but was silenced. One of the lawyers for the defense asked if the Justice's remarks applied only to Stumpf or to other persons.

"I mean what I say for this man and all others who have shown or may show any disposition to interfere," returned the Justice.

All of the prisoners gave bail.

THE CAMPERDOWN MUTINEERS.

The British Consul General Fines Them Fourteen Days' Pay Each.

The verdict in the case of the twelve mutineers of the British steamship Camperdown was handed down yesterday afternoon by the British naval court which convened at the British Consulate, in Whitehall Street. The court consisted of Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General; Capt. E. J. Smith of the White Star steamship Majestic, and Capt. Edward Taylor of the British steamship Sabine. The hearing occupied five days, and eight witnesses were examined.

The Camperdown arrived in the Port of New York last Sunday, and her Captain on arrival signaled for police assistance, and had the men taken off the steamer by the officers of the police boat Patrol. They were locked up in the Church Street Police Station, and on Monday were taken before United States Commissioner Shields, but as the men had sailed under the British flag they were discharged by him into the custody of the British Consul General.

The evidence showed that for sixty-five hours the Camperdown was bumping on the shoals of Cape Lookout. When she finally floated off the men went to the skipper and requested him to put into Norfolk, as the ship was undoubtedly damaged. The commander signified his intention of proceeding to New York, the men demurred and refused to obey orders, whereupon twelve of them were ordered below and the rest of the crew brought the ship into New York.

The prisoners were marshaled into Sir Percy Sanderson's private office, and there the roll was called. Addressing the mutineers, the Consul General said:

"The offense with which you are charged is that of continued, willful disobedience to lawful commands and continued willful neglect of duty, an offense punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve weeks or with the forfeiture of a sum not exceeding six days' pay for every twenty-four hours of such continuance.

"The circumstances are, briefly, these: The Camperdown struck on a shoal off Cape Lookout on the morning of March 4 and remained there until early on the morning of March 7. After she had come off you went to the Master and inquired as to what he was going to do, demanding that he take the ship into Norfolk, Va. On his stating that he intended taking the vessel into New York if possible, you all refused to work, and you, none of you, did work from that time until the time when the vessel was brought into New York.

"There has been throughout a manifest endeavor to dictate to the Captain, and a spirit of insubordination has been shown such as renders a seaman especially a danger to himself and to all who sail with him. This Court will do all it can to mark its sense of the gravity of the offense."

The naval court thereupon imposed upon the twelve mutineers a fine of fourteen days' pay each, explaining that the code provided for a doubling up of days' pay in cases of fine, and for the first day's disobedience to orders they were subject to two days' fine, and to six days' pay for disobedience on the second and third days, and so on.

The twelve men will also have to bear the various expenses connected with their taking off the Camperdown and other expenses connected with the naval court inquiry. They will be paid off at the British Consulate on Monday at 11 o'clock.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Thomas Kearns, Utah; Lieut. Col. J. B. Maclean, Montreal; Senator J. B. Forster, Ohio; M. P. Davis, member of Parliament, Ottawa.

HOLLAND—W. A. Toder, Manchester, England; L. H. Elmendorf, Santa Fé, N. M.; J. G. Waterman, Philadelphia; J. Craig Smith, Youngstown, Ohio; Charles B. Phelps, Detroit; H. W. Child, Helena, Mon.; Erskine Wood, Portland.

GRAND—Gansevoort L. Allen, Mexico; R. N. Gibson, Havana; Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army; Gen. William H. Penrose, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—J. H. Glennon, Mobile; L. M. Coe, Cleveland; A. G. Harrison, United States Army; E. Goodman, London.

VICTORIA—Ex-Mayor George N. Aldrich, Jr.,

WOMEN QUARREL OVER HERMAN SULZER'S CORPSE

The Widow and Son Refused Admission to See His Body.

Mrs. Ida Weimann, When Summoned to Court, Says that Such Was the Dead Man's Request.

Councilman Herman Sulzer, manager of the Harlem River Park and Casino, who had a host of friends and acquaintances, died in the residence portion of his place of amusement, on Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. His body was hardly cold in death when some one sent a messenger to 141 West One Hundred and Tenth Street. Mrs. Catherine Odell Sulzer, his widow, lives there with her two children, Ernest, twenty-three years old, and Clara, sixteen years old. As soon as possible they hurried to the Casino. On the way Mrs. Sulzer added Lawyer Moses Goodman to the group. These four persons got as far as the office of the Casino, which is on the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street side of the big building.

When from this first-story room they tried to reach the living apartments of Councilman Sulzer they were stopped by Mrs. Ida Weimann. This interference was not gracefully borne by Mrs. Sulzer, who was married to the man twenty-five years ago. As a result a squabble ensued, which was quite animated for a time, and finally led to the Harlem Police Court.

The first step which was taken by Mrs. Sulzer, both for her own interests as well as those of her children, was to notify the police at the station in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street of the state of affairs. She knew that all the papers relating to her husband's business, and more than likely including his will also, were in two big safes standing in the office. Her wishes were respected by the police. In a short time four policemen were guarding the big iron boxes in the office. But still, even with the presence of the police, Mrs. Sulzer, with her two children, was debarred from the room above, where her husband lay dead. Night wore off into morning, and the little group of mourners were still waiting to be admitted into the death chamber.

WIDOW AND SON REPULSED.

The efforts which were made from time to time by Mrs. Sulzer and her son, Ernest, were repulsed by Mrs. Weimann. Few were present at the scenes, but when some time about 8 o'clock Lawyer Edward Zeller arrived at the Casino, he secured a summons at the Harlem Police Court requiring Mrs. Weimann to put in an appearance before Magistrate Mayo there.

Zeller, who is the son of Magistrate Zeller, had a double interest in the case. He is of counsel for Mrs. Sulzer, and is also Secretary of the Harlem River Park Amusement Company, of which the deceased Councilman was the President and the largest stockholder. Zeller, in applying for the summons, accused Mrs. Weimann of strenuous efforts to keep Mrs. Sulzer and her son from entering the room where the dead man lay, and also claimed that Mrs. Weimann had threatened to shoot Mrs. Sulzer if she crossed the threshold, but these allegations were not corroborated by testimony in court afterward because, as Mr. Zeller said later, the purpose of making them had been to secure Mrs. Weimann's appearance in court.

It was with difficulty that Lawyer Zeller served the summons upon Mrs. Weimann. He tried all the usual tricks of inducing her to take the paper by tapping her hands and wrists with it, and by slipping it under her arms. He succeeded finally. When Mrs. Weimann had read the summons, she inquired:

"Must I obey this?"

"If you don't we will have a warrant issued, and you will then have to go to court as a prisoner," responded Zeller.

That settled it. Mrs. Weimann put on her wraps and started for the Harlem Court. The summons was returnable at 10 o'clock, and soon after that hour all the persons interested in the case were in the courtroom.

BOTH WOMEN IN COURT.

It was at this time that many persons got their first glimpse of Mrs. Weimann, who has a reputation for beauty. She is a brunette, with dark hair and big brown eyes, and a form that is well-rounded and symmetrical. Mrs. Sulzer, on the other hand, is a decided blonde, now somewhat older than Mrs. Weimann, but who is still possessed of much of that beauty which gained for her popularity when during the early days of the Harlem River Park she assisted her husband in his business.

When Magistrate Mayo had the case brought before him for a hearing he seemed somewhat at a loss how to deal with it. Lawyer Zeller broke the ice. He told the Magistrate that he wished Mrs. Weimann placed under bonds to keep the peace for threatening to shoot Mrs. Sulzer. He requested also that Magistrate Mayo order Mrs. Weimann to allow Mrs. Sulzer and her two children to view the body of their deceased husband and father, and that they be given possession of the body. Zeller also stated that both Mrs. Sulzer and her son Ernest had been roughly handled by Mrs. Weimann, and repeated the statement that Mrs. Weimann had threatened to shoot Mrs. Sulzer.

"Why didn't you allow these people to go up stairs and view the body?" asked Magistrate Mayo of Mrs. Weimann.

"I promised Mr. Sulzer on his deathbed that his wife should not come near his body—that she should never see him again," was the reply. Then, turning to Mrs. Sulzer with tears beginning to course down her cheeks, she said, pleadingly:

BEGGED FOR THE BODY.

"Only leave me the body. You can have everything else. You never cared for him and loved him. God knows I did!"

Turning to Magistrate Mayo, Mrs. Weimann also begged of him:

"Oh, leave me the body. I don't want anything else."

Lawyer Zeller broke in at this juncture: "It is the right of a wife to have charge of the body of her husband," he said. He cited law to prove his contention, and finally demanded that the body be turned over to Mrs. Sulzer and her children.

Lawyer Van Cott, who was present to represent the interests of Mrs. Weimann, rebutted Lawyer Zeller's statement by declaring that it was not merely a matter of desire on the part of his client that Mrs. Sulzer and her children should not see the body, but it was the wish of Mr. Sulzer that they should not see it, which was being respected. The will of Mr. Sulzer would reveal this fact, he said, and that the will was in one of the safes in the office. "The will should first be read before any disposition is made of the body," he added.

Lawyer Edward Miehle, also in court in the interest of Mrs. Sulzer, supplemented what Zeller and Van Cott had said by stating that all the realty possessed by the Councilman was in the name of Mrs. Sulzer, and that all other property was owned by the Harlem River Park Amusement Company.

LAWYERS HAVE A DISCUSSION.

A discussion followed between the lawyers then, during which Mrs. Weimann seemed to be yielding. Finally Lawyer Van Cott asked Mrs. Sulzer:

"Do you really care to take possession of that body?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Sulzer, also betraying signs of emotion, "I do want it, for my children's sake."

A telephone message withdrew Magistrate Mayo for a few minutes. When he returned it was explained to him that there would be a meeting of the Directors of the Harlem River Amusement Company at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and that during that meeting it would probably be decided that the safes in the office must be opened. That would result in the finding of the will, and would probably settle the question of who should take possession of the body.

Before the two factions withdrew from the courtroom it was agreed among them that Mrs. Sulzer and her two children should be accorded the privilege of seeing their dead. Yet another tiff seemed imminent when the subject of an autopsy was mentioned, and it looked for a minute as though Mrs. Weimann would object to this for sentimental reasons.

They soon agreed, however, that if an autopsy was considered necessary there was no objection to it. As Mr. Sulzer is said by Drs. Janeway, Nicolai, and Cort to have suffered from kidney disease and pneumonia, it is not likely that an autopsy will be made.

After the hearing was over Mrs. Sulzer and her two children again arrived at the Casino. This time they were allowed to enter the death chamber. A portiere divides the room in which the dead Councilman lay, and while Mrs. Sulzer was in the room they were drawn.

After they had departed Mrs. Weimann was seen. During the interview she said:

"I met Mr. Sulzer five years ago—on Feb. 15, 1897. We agreed on that day to live together as man and wife. I had been divorced from my husband, Paul Weimann.

"We could not marry, as Mr. Sulzer had not been divorced. We were to marry, however, whenever a divorce had been obtained, either by Mr. Sulzer or his wife.

"I do not know whether Mr. Sulzer left a will or not. He has not conveyed any property to me, so far as I know. All the talk that he gave me horses and jewels is false.

THE DIRECTORS MEET.

During the afternoon the business office of the Casino filled up with the Directors of the Harlem Amusement Company and many others interested in the case. A squabble was looked for when an effort would be made to open the safes.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a workman—Charles Andersen—from the Marvin-Herring Safe Company made his appearance. He had been summoned to break open the safes should that alternative be found necessary.

The Directors of the Harlem River Park Amusement Company met about 4 o'clock, and in secret. Those who were present were these men: Charles Schaffer, Edward Zeller, Frank Kuhn, and Edward Meihling. Mrs. Weimann, who also owns stock in the company, was notified that the meeting was being held, but she did not appear, and they finally adjourned. Before they did so, however, they elected Charles Schaffer as President, to temporarily fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Sulzer. They also passed resolutions of condolence concerning the death of their member.

Mr. Meihling, who was delegated to act as spokesman for the Directors, said that an agreement had been arrived at between both Mrs. Sulzer and Mrs. Weimann regarding the disposition of the body as well as the reading of the will. It would be read in proper time.

Mr. Sulzer is believed to have been worth all the way from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Mrs. Weimann is also said to be rich.

TRAMP STEAMSHIP'S RACE.

Fails in Her Effort to Win a Profitable Charter.

The British steamship Heathburn, a big tramp vessel launched about six weeks ago at Stockton-on-Tees, England, and there provided with engines in just six days in order that she might reach New York at noon Friday to win a five-year charter in the China trade, arrived at the bar thirteen hours behind the contract time yesterday morning. As may be surmised, she had on board about as disappointed a skipper as has sailed into this harbor in many a day. The finest steam-producing coal had been piled into her bunkers before she sailed from the other side, and a crew of sailors of long experience and fine records had been shipped.

The Heathburn was launched from the yards of Craig, Taylor & Co. of Stockton-on-Tees for Deas, Foster & Co. of London Feb. 4. She left Stockton six days later for Sunderland to receive her engines. Arriving at Sunderland the following day, Feb. 11, no time was lost in getting the engines in place. Expert mechanics worked night and day, and a few days later under her own steam the vessel sailed out of Sunderland for New York. Every man on board from the skipper to the humblest coal passer knew what was expected, and night and day they worked as hard-working mariners seldom do in their endeavor to report to their consignees, Messrs. Barber & Co. on or before the required time.

The days slipped by, then weeks, and Captain and crew saw that the race, if won at all, would be won only by a slender margin. The engines racked and the big propeller revolved at its liveliest speed, until only a few days remained to win the race. The Heathburn was still hundreds of knots from port, and the skipper began to despair. Only one day remained finally, and the Captain from his observations knew that the race was lost. He was too far from port, and the five years' charter was about as binding as if it had never been written.

The Heathburn at 1 A. M. yesterday morning arrived at the bar. When day dawned she weighed anchor and came up the bay and slowly made her way into the Erie Basin, where she was dry-docked to be overhauled. The strain on her engines had been too great, and extensive repairs are necessary, it is said, before she will be in condition to enter the merchant marine under a new charter. Being new and built to Lloyds' highest class, there is little doubt of her ultimate success in that line. As to whether it will be a five years' charter, though, was a proposition no one would vouch for yesterday afternoon.

EDITORS VISIT BUFFALO.

Guests of the Lackawanna Railroad and of Exposition Officials.

BUFFALO, March 16.—The visiting editors from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the guests of the Lackawanna Railroad, who arrived here last night, visited the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition to-day. They were surprised at the extent and beauty of the various exposition buildings and at the nearness to completion of all the plans of the managers, who are convinced that the grounds will be in perfect condition for the opening, May 1.

The visitors were taken care of during the day by officials of the exposition. Luncheon was served at the fair grounds and the visitors were entertained at dinner to-night and later at the theatre. The return train started back at 10 this evening.

The number of visitors at the coming exposition is variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000. The City of Buffalo will enlarge its accommodations so that these visiting crowds will find rooms and board without undue or unpleasant crowding. All South and Central American countries, with one exception, will be represented at the exposition, as well as Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

The idea followed in the laying out of the grounds and buildings is the progress of man. The entrance to the fair is through an untouched and natural park, the main gateway is suggestive of power; then the idea of man's struggle to overcome nature is expressed by buildings of government and horticulture, machinery and arts, music, ethnology, electricity, and advancement generally, until the beautiful electric tower, symbolic of the victory of man's struggle, is reached.

Beyond this the fair calls to recreation and rest; there is the stadium for games and competition, and there begins the Midway, upon which no expense is being spared and no effort lost to render it attractive and amusing. The sculptor and the painter have followed this progressive idea of the architects, and their expressions, as one advances through the grounds, are to this same end. American arts will be well represented by special loan exhibits.

The fair grounds cover some 350 acres and are within thirty minutes' ride of the heart of the city.

MRS. MACKAY'S BABY'S ESCAPE.

In a Cab with Its Nurse When the Horse Impales Himself.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay's one-year-old infant and nurse, Miss Vroom, narrowly escaped serious injury in a runaway which occurred at noon yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The nurse and baby were riding in a hansom cab driven by John McDermott.

They were going north in the avenue when the driver turned east into the side street and had driven but a short distance when the nurse raised the lid in the top of the cab and told him to turn back and continue up the main thoroughfare. McDermott swung his horse around sharply and in doing so ran against another hansom standing near the south side of the street, the driver of which was standing on the sidewalk close by.

When McDermott's horse plunged against the projecting shaft of the second cab the iron-tipped wood pierced its breast to the depth of about a foot. The animal uttered a groan, human in its agony, and jumped backward, almost overturning the cab behind, in which were the woman and the baby. The horse, freed from the impaling shaft, staggered a few steps, fell, and died in a few minutes. McDermott was thrown to the street, but was not hurt.

Miss Vroom screamed for help, and Bicycle Policeman Casey extricated her and the baby from their perilous position, the latter uttering a lusty cry as it was lifted down. They were taken to the Mackay home, 99 Madison Avenue, in an automobile from a near-by stable.

The other cab horse, which, with the vehicle, was owned by Charles Olesen, ran east through Twenty-sixth Street to Second Avenue, where it crashed into an elevated railroad pillar. The horse was badly hurt, and was taken to a near-by veterinary surgeon. The hansom was demolished.

SHOT HIMSELF IN A CAB

Vice Principal Crowley's Attempt to Commit Suicide.

DISAPPEARED FROM BAYONNE

His Recent Marriage and the Rumors Regarding His Conduct—His Confession to Hospital Warden.

The young Vice Principal of the Bayonne High School, Peter James Crowley, whose sudden disappearance from the school on March 4 caused many rumors to be circulated concerning him, shot himself yesterday morning in the right side as he was being driven through the streets of Jersey City to St. Francis's Hospital, where he had told the cab driver to take him. Later at the City Hospital in Jersey City the bullet was removed from just beneath the skin of the back, where it had penetrated. It was said at the hospital that Crowley's chances of recovery were slight, as peritonitis would probably follow. Crowley has been married to Miss Meaney, the daughter of Thomas Meaney, a wealthy building contractor, and the niece of Kinkain Meaney, the wholesale Jersey City grocer, but a little over two months.

Crowley on March 4 drew his month's salary and was seen leaving town on a Newark car. Since that time nothing had been heard from him by the Bayonne School Board until last Tuesday, when a committee of that body reported that it had just received word from him that he was ill, but would be able to return upon the following Monday. The committee advised that no action be taken. Crowley was reported to be then at the residence of his wife's parents, 17 Elizabeth Street, Jersey City. Shortly before his disappearance he and his wife had gone there to live.

In the meantime Crowley's cousins, who live in Bayonne, had telegraphed to his mother, Mrs. A. M. Crowley, a wealthy widow living at Providence, R. I., and she had come on to look for her son. Friday afternoon she arrived in Bayonne, saying that her son had appeared at the home of his wife, and that he was to meet her in Jersey City yesterday.

Thomas Boyle, a cab driver of 27 Montgomery Street, some time before 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was called by a young man who came out of the Pennsylvania ferry house in Jersey City, smoking a cigarette.

"Take me to St. Francis's Hospital; I'm going to be very ill," he ordered.

Boyle went at a rapid pace, until he was on Erie Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, when he heard a shot within the cab. Through his window he saw the man stretched out. Boyle raced to the Seventh Precinct Station House. He halted only long enough to call a policeman, and then drove to the City Hospital.

At the hospital the man revived. He told the physicians that he was Charles Peters of the Morton House, New York, and that he had been employed in a Sixth Avenue department store for several weeks. His revolver was found in the cab. After the bullet was taken out it was found that a lobe of the liver had been pierced. The patient seemed sinking rapidly, and Dr. W. W. Brooke bent over him.

"I don't think that you can live long," he said, "do you still want to say that your name is Peters? Is there any one whom you wish to notify?"

The patient shook his head.

"I'm Peters," he persisted, "and I don't want anybody notified."

In searching his clothing the surgeons found a bit of paper upon which was the address "Mrs. A. M. Crowley, 103 Evergreen Street, Bayonne." The patient finally consented that word of his condition should be sent to that address. Later a woman appeared who said that the patient was her son, James Peter Crowley, and that he had been the Vice Principal of the Bayonne High School.

Warden George O. Osborne of the City Hospital told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday that Crowley was unable to account for his action. Said Mr. Osborne:

"Before the identity of Crowley was made known, and while he was thought to be Peters, he frankly confessed that he had been off on a spree. 'I've been on a racket,' he said, 'and I can't tell why I did this thing, or where I got the revolver.' Late in the afternoon a tall, handsome woman, stylishly dressed, called here and said that she was Crowley's wife. But the doctor told him that he hadn't better see her, and so she wasn't admitted."

It was stated later by a hospital attendant that the wounded man had declined to allow his wife to visit him.

In Bayonne Crowley was regarded very highly until of late. He was born in Boston twenty-seven years ago. He was graduated from Holy Cross College, in Worcester, Mass. Subsequently he taught in St. Peter's School, Jersey City, and St. Francis's, Brooklyn. Then for three years he taught mathematics in Seton Hall, South Orange, N. J., after which he was made Vice Principal of the Bayonne school last Fall. J. H. Connors, Chairman of the Bayonne Board of Education, said yesterday:

"I have always known Crowley as an ambitious, hard-working man. I never saw him under the influence of liquor. About two weeks ago he complained to the Superintendent that he was ill and staid away from school. He had had trouble with his stomach for some time. There were various rumors as to the cause of his absence. These rumors finally grew so alarming that the Committee on Schools summoned Mr. Crowley before them to have him explain. He said that he was ill, and the committee then requested him to report for work on the following day. As he has not been dismissed he is still considered a teacher in the school."

At the residence of Thomas Meaney in Jersey City it was said that Crowley's wife was too ill to see her sister, however, denied that Mrs. Crowley had been refused admission to the hospital.

"That's only a story," she said. "His wife was with him for a time this afternoon. We are unable to account for the matter. Mr. Crowley never had any trouble with his wife. He had been here every day during his illness."

At the Morton House in this city Crowley was registered from March 6 to March 13 as "C. J. Peters, Boston, Mass." He generally went out during the day, not returning until about 11 o'clock at night. He did not impress any one about the hotel as being insane. Everywhere he went he carried two books with him, one of which was a treatise on death. To one of the patrons of the hotel he confided that his home was in Bayonne, N. J.

"I have lived with my wife at her mother's house in New Jersey," he said. "It's simply a case of too much mother-in-law, and so I have come over here to get a little rest under an assumed name."

MRS. G. B. CORNELL A SUICIDE.

Her Husband Finds Her Dead with Her Throat Cut.

WOODMERE, L. I., March 16.—Luella Foster Cornell, the young wife of George B. Cornell, a builder of this village, was found dead with her throat cut in her home yesterday. She had taken her life in a fit of despondency. Mrs. Cornell was twenty-one years of age, and had been married only a year. She belonged to a well-known family of Valley Stream, her father being Abraham Foster, a resident of that place. Mrs. Cornell was alone in her home when she took her life.

When her husband, accompanied by his father-in-law, returned home he found the doors and windows fastened. As there was no response to his knocks, he effected an entrance by breaking a window.

Mr. Cornell found his wife lying dead at the foot of the bed. By her side was a razor. Mr. Cornell says he supposed his wife was happy, and he cannot understand what led her to take her life.

NEGRO SCHOOLHOUSE BURNED.

Blacks Fear a Race War as a Sequel to a Corsicana Burning.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A special from Corsicana, Texas, says: "A negro schoolhouse at Corbet, eight miles west of Corsicana, has been burned by incendiaries. The negroes in the neighborhood were warned to leave in forty-eight hours.

"Several shots were fired into a negro's house, but none of the occupants were injured. The negroes fear a race war as a sequel to the recent burning of John Henderson."

Transport Indiana Sails.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Gen. Shafter, at San Francisco, telegraphs the War Department that the transport Indiana sailed to-day for Manila, with the fist battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, four companies, 585 enlisted men, and Company D of the Tenth Infantry, Lieut. Jones commanding, with 145 men.

BURGLARS DEFY POLICE

Losses of a Brooklyn Barber and a Saloon Keeper.

The Barber Robbed While Enjoying Dinner with High Police Officials Who Had Reassured Him.

A burglary with the addition of comedy features was committed on Friday night in a barber shop at 10 Court Square, Brooklyn. John Ben is the proprietor of the shop, which is patronized by politicians, police officials, and others who gather daily in the Borough Hall district.

The barber was closing his shop at 9 o'clock on Friday night, when Deputy Chief of Police Elias Clayton and Police Captain Brown walked in. They were on their way to attend a dinner given to Police Captain David Lawson in a hall near by, and had dropped into the barber's shop to get shaved. Although he wanted to close, Ben finally agreed to shave the police officials.

While the barber was busy with his customers a man lounged in the shadow of the Hall of Records across the street, watching the shop. He was a burglar, and he was anxious that the barber should get through his work and close, as he had planned to rob the shop and didn't like to wait.

Now and then the impatient burglar would walk across the street and peep in through the shop window, to see how the barber was progressing with his job. At last the shaving was done, and Deputy Chief Clayton and Captain Brown were preparing to leave.

"Say, Ben," said Clayton to the barber, "we're going around to the Lawson blowout at Saengerbund Hall, and we'd like to have you go with us. You'll have a good time."

"I can't very well," returned the barber. "I've got a lot of expensive razors here, and I always take them home at night. If a burglar got in here they'd be the first things he'd grab."

"Oh, they'll be safe enough here for one night, anyhow," said the police officials. "Come on with us."

Thus urged, the barber finally yielded. Putting the razors away in a drawer, he went off with the Chief and the Captain, after closing his shop.

The waiting burglar watched them until they disappeared down the street, and then proceeded to business. He forced the door with a "jimmy," gathered together thirty razors, several handsome cups, and other articles, and then sauntered away with his booty.

Meanwhile the barber, the Chief, and the Captain were enjoying themselves at Saengerbund Hall, a few blocks away. Yesterday morning when Ben discovered that his place had been robbed he was the most disgusted man in Brooklyn.

"This would be awful funny," he remarked dolefully, "if it wasn't so blamed sad. Here I'm lugged off to a dinner by two police officials, and while I'm gone a burglar walks in and then walks out with the razors I wanted to take home."

A still more daring burglary was committed early yesterday morning in a saloon at Adams Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. This saloon is only a few doors from the Adams Street Police Station. The burglars forced the side door, stole $40 from the cash register and a five-dollar bill which was in a frame behind the bar. The bill was the first money taken in by the proprietor when he opened the saloon.

FIRE HORSE HAD TO BE SHOT.

Brooklyn Driver Ran It into Elevated Pillar to Save Women and Children.

From Fulton Street into crowded Borough Hall Square, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, through a maze of trolley cars and tracks, Fire Engine No. 105 swung, speeding on its way to a fire. On the driver's box sat Edward Kealy, known as the coolest and most skillful reinsman in the local department. Crossing the square directly in the path of the flying engine were a dozen women and children.

Men on the sidewalks shouted in warning, and, looking up, the women saw the heavy fire engine bearing swiftly down upon them. Some of them ran out of harm's way, but others, terror-stricken, stood still. It was a time for swift thinking and swifter acting on the part of the engine driver and he did both.

Before him were the women and children, and just to one side of them an elevated railroad pillar. Kealy had to choose between the pillar and the women and children, and quickly he chose the former.

With a jerk of the reins he pulled his galloping team to one side, and with a crash they plunged into the iron pillar. Down went the three horses in a struggling heap, one of them squealing in mortal agony. Kealy, shaken from his seat to the pavement, was on his feet again in an instant and at his horses' heads.

Two of them struggled to their feet, unhurt; but the third, "Dick," Kealy's favorite, lay where he had fallen. "Dick" had raced to his last fire. When the veterinary surgeon of the department, Dr. Hurd, was called, he found that the horse's back was broken, and a bullet from a policeman's revolver ended the animal's pain and life. Driver Kealy stood by with tears in his eyes as his pet was being put to death.

The engine was dragged to the fire by the unfortunate Dick's mates. The blaze was at Smith Street and Atlantic Avenue, and when the engine got there it was not needed.

Within the past few years six horses have been killed while drawing Engine 105 to fires. The engine is housed on Pierrepont Street, near Fulton, and when responding to alarms has to thread its way through the busiest streets in the borough.

Only a short time ago Driver Kealy was forced to drive his engine up on the sidewalk on Fulton Street to avoid a collision with a crowded trolley car. The horses crashed into a store window, and one of them was killed.

COMMENT ON CANAL MESSAGE.

TROY, N. Y., March 16.—The Troy Times publishes this afternoon the following interview with Frank S. Black of this city, ex-Governor of the State, on the canal message of Gov. Odell:

"I can best state my views of Gov. Odell's canal message by saying that the Governor's recommendations coincide with those made by me during my term of service as Governor of the State. I believe in the canals and in their maintenance, and believe in them for the same reason given by Gov. Odell. They protect the shipper by acting as a check upon excessive railroad charges and are the State's guarantee of a free waterway which no private corporation can close or control, and which is still made use of by many shippers.

"But after the nine-million-dollar appropriation had been expended I refused to give my approval to any further expenditure until the matter was submitted to the people of the State. I said that the money was the people's and they should have the privilege of saying whether or not it should be spent on canals. Gov. Odell reaches the same conclusion, and I commend him for it.

"The Governor reminds the Legislature that, no matter how great the State expenditure on canals, it will not stop the growth of rival seaports that have been eating into New York City's supremacy unless that city itself acts in correction of inequalities which it is in the power of the metropolis to remedy. I refer to the reduction of terminal charges and the improvement of dock facilities, and I appointed a committee with the special purpose of investigating that subject. Gov. Odell also specifies these two points in which New York City may help itself.

"The barge canal scheme, as a project to be undertaken by the people of the State, was unnecessarily cumbersome and costly. I am glad that Gov. Odell has rejected it. I believe that his recommendations are the wisest possible under the circumstances. The nine-foot enlargement should be continued in the spirit in which it was begun. It proved to be a greater work than the original appropriation contemplated, but it was advantageous, and if completed will be as much as the people of this State are willing or ought to be willing to do for the State canals.

"I am in hearty accord with Gov. Odell's suggestions as to the best method for improving the canals and as to the advisability of first obtaining popular consent."

Canal Committee Named at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 16.—A special meeting of the Canal Enlargement Committee was held this afternoon in the Merchants' Exchange to consider the canal recommendation of Gov. Odell. The principal result of the session was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Spencer Clinton, Chairman; George H. Raymond, Alfred Haines, John Cunneen, and ex-Senator Laughlin, to confer with a committee composed of canal men from New York and intermediate points, and agree on some plan of improvement which will, in due time, be transmitted to the Governor.

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of our work shows in the general details, the excellence of the interior finish, superb quality of trimmings and the absolutely faultless tailoring of the exterior or completed work. Fabrics that are abundantly good in quality and modestly regulated in price.

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GOSSIP FROM ALBANY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—State Historian Hastings has in his office a New York State flag purchased at the time the color of the flag was changed from blue to buff. The flag has never been exposed to the elements or to the sunslight, and yet it has turned almost white. Mr. Hastings thinks the change which time has wrought in this flag furnishes an argument for returning to the original color of the State flag. It is pointed out that if the United States should become involved in a war of any great duration the New York troops might be accused of too free use of the flag of truce. Another argument in favor of returning to the blue flag is that buff is the quarantine color. It is said to be a fact that the quarantine boats in New York Bay make the flag of the State serve a double purpose.

When Senator Ellsworth introduced his bill to change the color of the State flag from buff to blue, one of his fellow-Senators remarked that the bill would certainly receive the support of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to whom the color of the State flag is said to be objectionable on account of the associations it suggests. In this connection a good story is told by a member of the Assembly.

"At the peace jubilee celebration in Philadelphia," says the relator, "there was a hitch in the parade. An orderly galloped up to Gen. O'Beirne and informed him that there were some Irish organizations about the middle of the line who refused to fall in.

"'What is the matter?' asked Gen. O'Beirne.

"'Well, Sir,' said the orderly, "the only flag carried in front of them is the flag of the State of New York, and they say it 's an insult to ask them to march behind an Orange emblem.'

"Gen. O'Beirne galloped back to the point where the recalcitrants were and asked them why they refused to fall in.

"'Divil a step will we move behind that Orange rag,' said their leader.

"'Why, that's the Pope's flag,' said the General, with a quick wit.

"'Oh, well, that's different,' said the Irishman. And they fell in."

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Martin I. Townsend, M. A., LL. D., of Troy, one of the State Regents, is "the grand old man" of New York. Mr. Townsend celebrated his ninety-first birthday this week. He is still hale and vigorous, and rarely misses a meeting of the Regents. Mr. Townsend does not look sixty, and his mentality is clear and keen. He has a remarkable fund of anecdote, and is a good story teller.

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Gov. Odell had a novel request for his autograph this week. It came from Mrs. Catherine Avery Perry of Dunkirk. Mrs. Perry desired the Governor to write his signature upon a sofa pillow. Mrs. Perry did not make the request in person, but through Secretary of State McDonough, a lifelong friend. The Secretary of State brought the pillow to the Executive Chamber and the Governor wrote his name upon it. His autograph will have distinguished company, for among the other autographs which Mrs. Perry has secured for her pillow are those of President McKinley, Vice President Roosevelt, Elbert Hubbard, Jerome Conner, Richard Le Gallienne, and F. Hopkinson Smith. Mrs. Perry intends to work all the signatures in different-colored threads. The pillow design is a very handsome one, and the autographs which will be worked into it will make the cover a rare treasure.

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Whenever a veto message from the Governor is sent to the Assembly, the Clerk, before reading the message, takes from it the blue ribbon with which it is bound and sends it by a page to the member who introduced the bill. Custom prescribes that the member shall wear the blue ribbon exposed on his coat during the session at which the veto message is read. Last Monday night Assemblyman Doughty was adorned with two blue ribbons—a rare occurrence. Mr. Doughty seemed to be quite proud of his distinction.

Anderson Lawrence was asked how the custom of decorating the author of the bill with the blue ribbon of the veto message grew up. Mr. Lawrence said he did not know; that the custom had been in vogue before his time. This indicates its antiquity, for there is a sort of tradition that the Capitol was built around Lawrence.

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There is a fight on between the representatives and Senators from the Adirondack districts over the question of hounding deer. There is now a law against hounding in the Adirondacks. This law expires in 1902. The Assemblymen from Essex, Warren, and Clinton Counties are anxious to have this law repealed. Assemblyman Graeff has introduced a bill providing for its repeal. Senator Malby of St. Lawrence County does not believe the restrictions against hounding ought to be abrogated, and he has introduced a bill extending the provisions of the hounding law for another five years from 1902. The Malby bill has been favorably reported by the Senate Forest Fish and Game Committee. Those who favor the repeal of the hounding law say that the deer in the Adirondacks are becoming so tame since the hounds were called off that there is no longer any sport in hunting them. Those who oppose the repeal of the law assert that the Graeff bill is inspired by the hotel keepers of Essex, Warren, and Clinton Counties, who, with the assistance of hounds, can provide their guests with the sport of shooting deer from the hotel porches.

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Controller Coler was a guest at the legislative reporters' banquet at the Ten Eyck Friday night. One of the guests remarked to a New Yorker who was seated beside him that the Controller seemed to be making a great many enemies of late.

"That may be true," said the gentleman addressed, "but up in Delaware County, where I come from, they have an old saying that the biggest clubs are always found under the best apple trees. I think that saying fits the Controller's case."

GRANTS OF LAND UNDER WATER.

Reargument Ordered on Right of the State to Control Them.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Attorney General's Department to-day was informed of a peculiar decision of the Appellate Division, Third Department, in a case involving the jurisdiction of the State over lands under water in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens County. The case was argued before the Appellate Division two weeks ago, and that court orders a reargument on two questions which were not brought out by any of the parties to the litigation on the original argument.

The case develops from a grant of land made by the State Land Board to a man named Brightson. The town of Oyster Bay objected to the grant, claiming that all lands under water in that town belonged to the town, and not to the State, under a Colonial grant made to the town. Application was made for a writ of certiorari, and the argument before the Appellate Division was upon the efficacy of the Colonial grant and how far it affected the jurisdiction of the State over lands under water in that town.

The Appellate Division has ordered a reargument for a discussion on the following questions: First, whether the determination of the Land Board is a final determination; second, whether the town of Oyster Bay is a party aggrieved. The case is similar in many respects to that of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, which is pending before the Court of Appeals, in that both involve the question of the right of the State to control grants of land under water.

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LACES, in form of Bas de Jupe, Incrustations, Galoons, Edges and All-overs, comprising original and reserved designs and combinations, including

Paris Model Laces, among which are "Dentelle Printemps."

(Examples displayed in Windows.)

MONDAY, MARCH 18th, a Special Sale of REAL LACES:

(First Floor.) Bruges Lace, $1.25, 1.95, 2.85 yard. Cream Appliqué Lace, 95c., 1.90, 2.95 "

SILK DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS.

Monday, March 18th:

TWO Thousand Yards of IMPORTED FAILLE PRINCESS, in Evening and Street shades; regular values $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 will be offered at per yard, $1.10

(First Floor.)

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

For Monday, March 18th:

TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Blue or Black Homespun Canvas; Eton Coat and Flounce Skirt stylishly braided; foundation of Taffeta Silk, $37.00

(Second Floor.)

WAIST DEPARTMENT.

DRESS WAISTS. Models from Paris; also Copies and Adaptations (made on the premises) form a most attractive assemblage of Waists. Among the fashionable fabrics employed are Jardiniere Louisine, Pois Lamé Imprimé Régence, Satin de Lyon, Corea, Crêpe de Chine, also Russian and Milanese Lace Waists.

HAND-MADE WAISTS of Batiste, in White and colors.

SHIRT WAISTS of "TUSSAH SILK," and of GUARANTEED TAFFETA SILK in Black and colors.

For MONDAY, MARCH 18th:

(Second Floor.) Peau de Cygne Waists, $6.75. Crêpe de Chine Waists, 10.00. accordion plaited.

WATER CRISIS RELIEF.

Manufacturers' Association to Discuss a New Bill—To Take the Question Out of Politics.

A bill, entitled "An act to provide an adequate supply of pure water in cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants," will be discussed to-morrow night at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn. One purpose of the measure, which, if it is decided to send it to Albany, will probably be introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman John Hill Morgan of Brooklyn, is to take the water supply problem in this city out of politics.

The measure provides that the Governor shall appoint a Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and seven other persons. The board is to conduct an investigation into the entire water supply system of the city, with especial reference to the advisability of establishing a system that will meet all the needs of the municipality for the next half century. The board is to have power to employ engineers and make surveys.

After the board has decided upon a remedy for existing conditions, it must make a report covering the sources of supply recommended and the manner and route by which water shall be conducted from such sources to the city. The Commissioners are to hold office for three years. The city is to bear the expenses of the board, and at the conclusion of their work the compensation to be received by them is to be determined by a special term of the Supreme Court. The report of the Commissioners is to be a basis upon which the city shall proceed to enlarge the sources of supply.

James T. Hoile, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, speaking of the bill yesterday, said that it was intended to remove, if possible, the whole water supply question from politics and place it upon a broad and scientific basis.

HOW TO PURIFY WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And to each gallon of Croton water to be filtered two grains of common alum. Filter the water through any filter. It will come through perfectly clear and will not contain any alum in solution.

The explanation of this fact is about as follows: Most natural waters contain bicarbonate of lime in solution. Croton water contains an amount equivalent to about two and one-half grains of carbonate of lime (common chalk, CaCO3) to each gallon. If to a water containing this lime in solution a minute amount of ordinary alum be added, a gelatinous precipitate of aluminum hydrate will be formed, together with a white precipitate of sulphate of lime. This gelatinous precipitate entangles any particles of mud or any bacteria which may be in the water, just as egg albumen entangles the fine particles of coffee when the whites of eggs are added to a decoction of coffee to "clear it." The chemical reaction is about as follows:

(NH4)2SO4 . Al2(SO4)3 + 3CaH2(CO3)2

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Only Basis Upon Which Peace May Be Made in South Africa.

REPUBLICS MUST BE REVIVED

A Change of British Policy in That Direction May Be Expected.

Mr. Chamberlain's Influence Said to Be Diminishing—Scheme of Army Reform Not Regarded Seriously by the Country—The Tien-Tsin Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, March 16.—So little trustworthy information comes to us from South Africa and so completely silent is the Ministry that we are altogether in the dark about the alleged peace negotiations with Botha. That terms of some kind have been proposed, and that the Boer leader is considering them with some of his associates, appear true, but there is evidently no general cessation of hostilities.

One day we are told that French has halted to wait the results of negotiations and the next that he has been compelled to suspend operations because of the flooded state of the country. A press agent wires that the Delagoa Bay Railway is clear of Boers, and on the heels of this comforting message the news arrives that a train on the line has been wrecked within fifty miles of Pretoria. It is the same everywhere, and the whole country evidently is still pervaded by bands of farmers ready to pounce upon any weak spot.

When attempting to sift the truth lying behind such contradictory tales and such evidence of continuous warfare, this lesson, at least, is conveyed to us, namely, that in destroying the legally constituted civil Governments of the two republics, the British Cabinet has placed itself at an immense disadvantage in attempting to arrange peace. Louis Botha has no authority to conclude even a truce embracing the Transvaalers as a whole without their vote of adhesion still less, to sign for Stein and De Wet and other followers in what was the Orange Free State. To establish peace, therefore, the first requisite would seem to be the reconstruction of the Burgher Governments in a form equivalent to the qualified restoration of domestic independence. Our Government cannot yet bring itself to adopt this step, but I think it is moving in this direction, and if a little time were given, we may find its earlier policy calmly repudiated with that cynicism which has been the dominant note in the present Administration throughout its career.

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A CHANGE EXPECTED.

From many divergent quarters I hear the assertion made that Chamberlain's influence is rapidly diminishing, and that courage alone is lacking among the leaders of the Tory Party to throw him over. His influence with the nation is unquestionably less than it was, and recently, when he addressed the House of Commons in defense of the War Office treatment of Sir Henry Colvile, the unusual spectacle was presented of members quietly conversing among themselves and paying no attention to what he said. That never happened, to the best of my recollection, with any leading politician, unless his downfall was imminent. Perhaps a still more significant indication of the drift of opinion toward a change of policy on the part of the Government may be found in the stream of blood-curdling messages about Boer cruelty that is being systematically fed out to the British public by press agents in the pay of South African capitalists. The flood began before Lord Kitchener sent Mrs. Botha to ask her husband if he would care to discuss terms of surrender, and as days passed, bringing a growing suspicion that the larger part of the surrender might be on the British side, these tales of Boer atrocities have multiplied, culminating to-day in the assertion that De Wet is a flogger and murderer and no longer responsible for his actions, having gone clean mad. The inference is that he is now capable of any brutality and ought to be treated like a wild beast. I hardly think that this carefully arranged systematic defamation of the enemy would be entered into at the present juncture if the capitalists whose absorbing interests are at stake in any treaty of peace had not felt the ground slipping from under them and become solicitous again to inflame popular passions. For reasons like these I am disposed to hopefulness, but not to any rampant extent. The co-operation and good feeling between the two white races in Africa cannot be brought about by any treaty, not even by the restoration of internal independence to the two republics. Hatred, confusion, and the subversion of most of the amenities in existence must continue to be prevalent for many a year to come.

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IN CAPE COLONY.

Note, also, that in spite of the press censorship and the wonderful exercise of the imagination on the part of such correspondents as are still allowed to follow their occupation in South Africa, the general impression is left upon the mind by the news relating to Cape Colony that confusion daily grows more confounded there. It would be vain to attempt to pick facts out of the mass of fiction, but at least we can see traces of Burgher commandoes in the centre and north of the colony, and some of these commandoes are admitted to be still moving south.

Withal, our Government is growing increasingly impotent, and in spite of all its improvements in the game, Parliamentary business doesn't go forward. The House of Commons is ready and eager at any moment to initiate and maintain discussion on some subject not in the Government programme. It reveled for the best part of two nights this week in a fine display of oratory over the grievances of Gen. Colvile, our Dreyfus, and had another little spar on Thursday about a premature disclosure of the income to be offered the King. The Times and The Birmingham Daily Post were the only papers in the three kingdoms favored with this special information, and the inference drawn by the House and public is that Chamberlain let out the secret. I should not be surprised; he always was unconventional in regard to so-called Cabinet secrets, and, even as long ago as in the Gladstone Government in 1880, he more than once caused serious trouble to his colleagues and to himself by telling some favored supporter in the press things supposed to be hid from every eye outside the Cabinet room in Downing Street.

After all, the King's endowment was an open secret, for weeks ago I told you what the probable amount was to be—within £50,000 or £100,000. It will be £500,000 or a little more, hardly a penny less, including pensions to the late Queen's servitors. The fuss, therefore, is mere lackeyism, or a part of the scheme to kill Joe.

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KILLING TIME IN PARLIAMENT.

When there is no special incident to enable the House to play itself, then the Irish shindy is always available, and thus the time goes on without any serious discussion of estimates or attempt at constructive legislation. Apart from the Lansdowne and Wolseley dirty linen parade in the Lords, and the show was not creditable to either, the one important debate this week arose over Secretary Brodrick's proposals for army reform. He made his speech a week ago, and I waited to see how the country would receive it before touching on the subject. The country has looked on with wonderful indifference, and when we probe its motives we discover that skepticism prevails regarding the feasibility of the proposals. Mr. Brodrick got up and delivered a lucid essay on a subject which he very imperfectly understood.

The ground note of all our present Ministry's dealings with the fighting forces is one of permanent alarm, for bugbears of foreign aggression and of a possible invasion haunt the minds of the Ministers, and they are forever scheming and spending money in order to enable this country, in the language of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, "to defy the four corners of the earth." This bumptious braggadocio governed the scheme unfolded by Brodrick. He wants a large home army always available for the defense of these unhappy islands, and likewise a big force capable of being immediately organized and dispatched to any region of the globe where it may be necessary for us to defend ourselves or expedient to indulge our passion for conquest. So 126,500 men are to be added permanently to the land forces, and, in order that these may go as far as possible, the employment of Indian mercenaries is to be extended for garrison duty in the tropics.

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OBSTACLES TO ARMY REFORM.

All this is very pretty on paper, but it amounts to nothing as a practical reform. Brodrick, for example, ignored altogether the consequences arising from the differential treatment we have been compelled to apply to the existing army in order to maintain its fighting strength in South Africa. Never before in the history of England as a military power have we been driven to increase the wages of the military pawn. In this war, however, the yeomanry at first sent out on the old footing came so near mutiny that their pay was raised at the end of their first year's service from 1s. 3d. to 5s. a day, and the Cape and Natal Colonials, Canadians and Australians, have been paid from 5s. to 10s. a day for precisely the same kind of work as the old regular army has been performing for its 1s., and the militia for its 6d. Remembering that Tommy Atkins can now read and discuss affairs with a certain intelligence, is it conceivable that recruits for the regular army will in the future be forthcoming at such wages?

I believe not. Further, the utmost discontent exists among the reservists in the field, many of whom, before the war, were skilled workmen earning good wages and settled, as they thought, for life with their families around them. They have been in the field, a number of them, for more than a year earning the King's daily shilling, and every authentic piece of information that comes through regarding their sentiments tends to prove that when they get home again they will spread an unspeakable detestation for the system under which they have been compelled to serve. To expect, therefore, an increase by voluntary enlistment of the strength of our standing army on the old terms is, in the opinion of competent critics, to ignore the drift of feeling among the classes from which soldiers are drawn.

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WHY THE NATION SMILES.

Other parts of the scheme relating to volunteers and yeomanry are equally impracticable. To call men out for three weeks in the year, paying them 5s. a day while with the colors, and expect them to be trained soldiers, fit to take the field in any part of the world, looks inconceivably foolish in the light of our recent experience. We have no real yeomanry in this country; men of comparative leisure, of the superior artisan or farmer class from whom are drawn volunteers, and the town-bred youths cannot be turned into mounted soldiers off-hand, even if available in sufficient numbers. I may, therefore, say that the nation smiles, shrugs its shoulders, and holds its tongue. It does not believe in this army reform scheme, and it pays remarkable little attention to the debates over it, although some of the speeches delivered therein have been of a superior order to the usual run of Parliamentary harangues.

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THE RUSSIAN BOGY.

We are having shivers down the back about Russia, and the newspapers are doing their best to get us into a rage, not merely about Manchuria, but over the Tien-Tsin squabble. The former it is useless to be angry about, because if Russia means to have Manchuria we cannot prevent her, and I am not sure that Japan and we together could stop her. About the Tien-Tsin affair, however, there is this to be said. Within the last two or three years the English position in China has so altered that we at present possess exclusive trade privileges, now here, now there. Quite recently England was the only power owning trade settlements along the Yang-tse-Kiang; now every important power in Europe has obtained a foothold at all points on the river where competition with us can be entered into, and we have to make up our minds to act henceforth either in friendly commercial rivalry with these powers or as perpetual quarrelers and snarlers. The first collision has occurred at Tien-Tsin, and the incident should be a warning to us that a policy of aggression in China or ruthless exactions, whether of men's lives or money for injuries done is but too likely to lead to quarreling between us and, not merely Russia, but other interlopers. You are well out of it. Our troops are to remain a nuisance, and perhaps a danger. China is a simmering cauldron of rival ambitions that seems destined to boil over and scald all of those who have been busy heating it.

A. J. W.

STATE OF SIEGE IN MOSCOW.

Several Thousand Workmen Joined the Students in Erecting Barricades.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The riots in Moscow were more serious than was at first supposed.

Several thousand workmen joined the students in erecting barricades. The principal scene of the rioting was in the neighborhood of the palace of the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General.

A state of siege has been established in Moscow, where great excitement prevails.

Similar disturbances are reported to have broken out at Odessa, Kieff, Kharkoff, and other university cities.

The Kaiser Slowly Recovering.

BERLIN, March 16.—Emperor William is slowly but steadily recovering. It is probable that ten days more will elapse before he is able to appear in public. His Majesty receives Count von Bülow, Gen. von Hahnke, (Chief of the Military Cabinet,) Dr. Lucanus, (Chief of the Civil Cabinet,) and other intimates daily. The pains from which the Emperor suffered have entirely subsided.

INSINCERITY OF RUSSIA

Apparently Proved by the Developments at Tien-Tsin.

Czar's Government Assented to American Proposition, and Yet Had Made a Private Agreement with China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—No official confirmation of the state of things at Tien-tsin described in the press dispatches has been received. If, however, the dispatches are correct, and Russia claims territory in which British railroad property is situated, the incident sheds a flood of light on the question of the sincerity of Russia's pretensions that she has not engaged and will not engage in any private arrangement with China.

Russia, it is true, obtained the disputed territory before she gave her assent to the American argument that such private arrangements should not be made. Nevertheless, her assent to the American proposition was an assent to a principle. This principle she had apparently violated at the time she assented to it. Her claim over the territory at Tien-tsin is apparently no ordinary claim, but one so strong that she holds she has the right to prevent the British owners of the railroad from improving it.

The comments on the affair by State Department officials are necessarily reserved, but they say that the Russian claim at Tien-Tsin can only be interpreted as "an exception" to the principle of no territorial concessions to which Russia assented. It is obvious that if she can annex a portion of the land near Tien-Tsin she can annex other lands anywhere, or any size, even lands as large as the whole of Manchuria.

There has been much mistaken comment in ill-informed quarters about the alleged blind confidence of the State Department in Russia's sincerity. The State Department's attitude in refusing to take an attitude hostile to Russia has not been dictated either by confidence or lack of confidence in that power. The department has never expressed any opinion on that subject one way or the other. It did remonstrate against any private arrangements with China, and laid it down as a principle that no such arrangements should be made. Russia promptly assented to this, and disavowed any intention of making any such arrangement. Unless the State Department was desirous of going out of its way to insult Russia, it was impossible for it to assume that this statement was not true. As one of its officials said, "It is a serious business to tell a great power that she lies."

The State Department accepted the Russian assurance at its face value. Whether the officials of the department believe what Russia says or do not believe it, there was no other course to follow.

A cablegram was received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Rockhill, United States Special Commissioner at Peking, asking for instructions upon some of the questions which have come up during the negotiations relative to the subjects of indemnity and punishments.

The Commissioner made no reference to what is described as the critical state of affairs at Tien-Tsin, resulting from the clash of interests between the British and Russians.

THE CRISIS AT TIEN-TSIN.

TIEN-TSIN, March 16.—The Anglo-Russion dispute shows no change, and the disputants are exercising the utmost caution to prevent a collision between the guards during the negotiations.

The Russians continue to purchase land in the new concession.

TIRED OF CHINA CAMPAIGN.

All German Parties United in Hoping It Will Soon End—Reports of Undue Severity to Chinese Denied.

BERLIN, March 16.—The most striking feature of yesterday's and to-day's debates in the Reichstag on Chinese affairs was the unanimously manifested feeling of weariness over the "China adventure." It was a regular chorus of "Let us get out from China."

The Socialist speakers said, "Get out at any price." The Radical Left and Centre said, "Get out as soon as honor permits." Even the Conservatives said as much. However, all parties recognized that the 123,322,000 marks demanded as a third installment of the expenses must be voted, and the second reading of the estimates was passed to-day.

In to-day's debate Gen. von Gossler, Minister of War, said Gen. von Waldersee had reported that the so-called "Hun letters" were largely fantastic exaggerations. Peaceable populations were treated with leniency, but marauders and Boxers were rigorously suppressed. The assertion that sixty Chinese soldiers sent to fight Boxers had been shot was a piece of mendacity on the part of a Mandarin who desired to offset the alleged shooting against a war contribution levied upon him. In consequence of Count von Waldersee's statements, Gen. von Gossler announced he would institute criminal proceedings against the newspapers which published the letters.

Herr Richter, the Radical leader, objected to Great Britain being inadequately represented by troops in China, while she had the greatest interests in that country. He said that only Germans seemed to be employed in the expeditions.

Gen. von Einem replied that the British had reserves at Hongkong, and could also draw on India, and pointed out that the Americans, French, Italians, and Austrians participated in the expeditions.

A dispatch from Peking, under date of March 15, received at the War Office, says the strength of the Chinese forces in the battle of Ansuling Pass on March 8 was 3,000. The Chinese fled in the direction of Wu-Tai, twenty-five kilometers west of the Great Wall, in Ma-Sheng, on the Imperial Canal, the Fritsche column found great military stores and quantities of fodder.

The newspapers to-day are full of comment upon Count von Bülow's latest utterance on the subject of China and foreign politics generally. Nearly all the papers touch on the Chancellor's positive statement regarding the Dreibund's stability.

The National Zeitung points out that the Chancellor's utterances seem to show that the financial damages to be paid by China will be soberly and wisely arranged by the Peking diplomats.

The press praises Count von Bülow for his frankness. Only the Vorwaerts dubs his speeches as causeries, (chats.)

Regarding Russia's reported protest against further punishments of Chinese provincial officials outside of Pe-chi-Li, officials here say that such a protest could not have been directed against Germany, as she has no interest therein, but it must be against Great Britain and the United States, particularly the latter, many of whose citizens were murdered outside of Pe-chi-Li.

MR. CONGER INTERVIEWED.

SHANGHAI, March 16.—The North China Gazette publishes an interview with Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, in which he is quoted as saying:

"I will not venture to say how far Russia is prepared to go. The Manchurian treaty is still unconcluded, but, if it is ratified, it would certainly affect the peace negotiations.

"Only the Germans and French are now engaging in punitive expeditions. The Germans are operating on the borders of Shan-Si and the French around Pao-ting-Foo. I believe it is impossible for the Emperor to return to Peking until the allies withdraw and the Chinese officials are restored to power."

The Empress Dowager's return, added Mr. Conger, depended on the capacity in which she came back. The Emperor was free to bring her. The Ministers recognized her responsibility in regard to the outbreak, but thought it was due to bad advice given by Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS GAMES.

LONDON, March 16.—The British Chess Club has at last settled the question of dates for the international cable chess matches. The match between Great Britain and America will be played under the auspices of the British Chess Club at London and the Brooklyn Chess Club at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on April 19 and 20, on ten boards.

The match between Oxford and Cambridge on the one side and Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton on the other will be played one week later, namely April 26 and 27. The London end of this contest will be under the auspices of the British Chess Club, London, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be the scene of play in New York City.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FRENCH ANTI-MILLIONAIRE BILL.—In the French Chamber the other day 376 Deputies voted for what the Paris press has come to call the "Anti-Millionaire Bill" there by passing the measure by a large majority. Elsewhere on the Continent the subject has for some time been discussed by the economic press, but the passage of the measure by the Chamber has excited much comment throughout the popular press of Europe, for its letter actually puts a limit upon the acquirement of wealth. Conservative French opinion is now quoting Gambetta's prediction that the Senate would be the mainstay of the Republic, for it is conceded in all but ultra-Radical circles that were the upper Chamber to approve the bill, industrial and financial ruin would stare the country in the face. How far the criticism of the bill made by Le Temps—"a scheme of pure confiscation"—is true may be gathered from the following provision in it:

"When the net share devolving on each beneficiary exceeds one million francs, the succession duty from death or gift in lifetime, as provided by Clauses 1 and 17, shall be increased by a twelfth, for an inheritance of two millions and over by a tenth, for three millions and over by an eighth, for five millions and over by a fourth, for ten millions and over by a half, for twenty millions and over it shall be double; it shall be two and a half times as great for fifty millions and over, and shall be tripled for one hundred millions and over."

Of course, in extreme cases, such a measure becoming a law would mean the "confiscation" by the Government of no less than 64 per cent. of an inheritance or gift. Although it is believed in Ministerialist circles that the measure was proposed by M. Anthime-Ménard simply to embarrass the Government, some of the organs of the administration are speculating on what would happen should the bill pass the Senate and become a law. In the first place, these papers hold the supporters of the obnoxious bill up to the shame of their constituencies as having seriously or otherwise attempted to excite public alarm and disturb the security of property. Then they point out that in the event of the bill becoming a law, the possessors of large fortunes would lose no time in placing those fortunes out of reach of such "confiscation," getting rid of their estates and carrying the proceeds abroad and so ruin France.

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FOR A BROADER APPLICATION OF THE BERENGER LAW IN FRANCE.—The French Minister of Justice, M. Monis, has issued a circular to the Public Prosecutors (district attorneys) throughout France, directing them to exercise their influence on the tribunals for a more liberal application of the Bérenger law. This law allows those convicted for the first time of certain crimes and misdemeanors to be released on their parole, the execution of the sentence being indefinitely suspended, as it were. Owing to the sentiment displayed in the circular, Paris lawyers believe it to be an important step toward placing more and more the burden of proof upon the prosecution, which may ultimately confute the charge that "in France the defendant is guilty until he proves himself to be innocent."

M. Monis shows that in 1897 suspension of punishment was granted to 24,000 out of 114,000 offenders, and he points out that experience has proved that this indulgence, so far from increasing, has actually diminished this class of offenders. While the suspensions have risen from 17,000 in 1892 to 24,000 in 1897, the number of first offenders has fallen from 124,000 to 114,000. The tribunals, the Minister of Justice adds, should therefore enter more boldly on this path, and he also urges that accused persons should not be imprisoned before trial except in indispensable cases, for in 1897 3,896 persons out of 13,000 thus imprisoned were discharged without trial. Temporary liberty, with or without bail, should be permitted in all cases where serious inconvenience or risk would not be caused.

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DANGER OF NATURALIZATION IN RUSSIA.—A few weeks ago the London papers commented upon the strange disappearance of an English merchant residing in Kieff named W. R. Cummings. His family, it was said, had appealed to the local authorities to institute a search for him, but without result. It is now believed that an article entitled "Warning Against Naturalization in Russia," which appeared recently in the Deutsche Correspondenz of Vienna, bears directly upon the subject, although no names are mentioned. The Viennese paper says:

"We have received from a source the accuracy of which we are in a position to confirm, with the addition of names and numerous particulars, an account of the following incident which we should have thought scarcely possible in the empire ruled by Nicholas II.

"An English merchant had resided for many years in Kieff, where he acted as an agent of a transoceanic firm, which has also a branch in Vienna. This gentleman, who was personally very popular and had great success in business, became a naturalized Russian subject.

"A few weeks ago, while sitting in his office, he received an unexpected visit from the imperial police. The officer in charge looked through his correspondence, which was confiscated in spite of its harmless character. Mr. X. himself was declared to be under arrest and was taken into custody by the police agents. Since then nothing has been heard of him. Neither the police nor the Court of Justice at Kieff has been able to give the slightest information to his relatives or his personal and business friends as to his whereabouts and fate. The police authorities neither deny his arrest nor suggest the possibility of any other explanation of his disappearance. His relatives are inconsolable at the renunciation of his former nationality, which would have enabled the British Ambassador to intervene on his behalf."

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THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.—According to certain Paris papers the efforts that have been made in the cause of temperance in France show every indication of tending toward a popular movement. Last week THE NEW YORK TIMES published a statement made by Gen. André, the Minister of War, showing the benefits produced in the army by the regulation of the canteens to dispense only light wines and beer; there was also given a list of the subjects dealing with intoxicating liquors and their effect upon which the soldiers were to be lectured. The recent Government bill on hygienic drinks, it is supposed, will have some influence in the same direction among civilians. In the meantime, there is a scheme on foot to establish temperance hotels in large cities, particularly among the laboring classes.

Something that is considered as practical as well as beneficial has just been done at Bordeaux, where a temperance house was opened the other day on the quay. The promoter of this work is M. Bayssellance, ex-Mayor of Bordeaux. The hotel was opened with appropriate exercises in the presence of a large number of citizens, including the present Mayor, the Rector of the Academy, and all the civil and military authorities and representatives of many of the commercial houses of the town. The local press was high in its praise of the enterprise, saying that in a port like Bordeaux, frequented as it is by sailors of all nationalities, a temperance hotel could not fail to be of great importance, if only as a factor in the preservation of law and order.

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ENCOURAGING DUELLING IN THE GERMAN ARMY.—Gen. von Gossler, the German Minister of War, made a statement in the Reichstag the other day in which he interpreted the Kaiser's recent decree on duelling as a measure not intended to prohibit the custom, but merely to restrict it. His remarks have been received with enthusiasm by the army press, while the Social-Democratic organs regard them as showing that morality in the army is about to take a deplorable step backward.

Gen. von Gossler's speech was brought out by some sharp criticisms by Herr Groeber of the Centre Party on the recent duelling scandals and the crimes which had been inspired by some of them. The Minister said in referring to the Kaiser's decree that his Majesty understood as well as every other army officer that complete prevention of duelling in the army was not to be thought of. He boldly declared that there were certain cases in which duelling must be admitted, as, for instance, if an officer was struck or charged with cowardice. The Minister also touched upon the Morchingen affair. There was scarcely a graver insult to an officer, he declared, than that which the Staff Surgeon Rüdiger, the details of which affair were described in these columns a week ago, had suffered by being struck in the face. His words imply that he would have regarded the duel as unavoidable. This was exactly the opinion of Rüdiger's brother, who has since been sentenced for shooting Capt. Adams in order to prevent the meeting. Concluding a brief review of the history of duelling in the German Army, the effect of which was to show that it had been impossible to do away with the practice, Gen. von Gossler eulogized the Emperor for having the honor of individual officers as well as the general esprit militaire so much at heart.

It is expected that several cases of lèse majesté will follow the criticisms of this speech, as the democratic press declare in several instances that the position assumed by the War Minister is "monstrous," and this it is thought, in the circumstances, will be interpreted into a reflection upon the Kaiser.

ROYAL VOYAGE IS BEGUN

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Sail from Portsmouth.

Escorted by the King and Queen Some Miles Out—Time Left in Itinerary for a Visit to This Country.

PORTSMOUTH, March 16.—Amid the firing of a royal salute by the assembled fleet and hearty cheers from the great concourse of people gathered at all points of vantage, the steamship Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, started at about 4 o'clock this afternoon on the voyage which is not to terminate until their Royal Highnesses have made a tour of the world.

Troops and bands of music playing the National Anthem lined the quays, and all the ships were manned and dressed, while brilliant groups of naval, military, and civil officials, in full uniform, with masses of the public, formed a combination showing both the State and popular character of the send-off. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with eight torpedo boat destroyers, accompanied the Ophir a few miles out.

The day was a busy one for the members of the royal family. Before noon the Duke and Duchess left the Ophir and joined King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board the Victoria and Albert, where their Majesties had passed the night. The royal party soon afterward landed at the jetty, where King Edward conferred the Victorian medal on the bluejackets of H. M. S. Excellent who dragged the funeral gun carriage of Queen Victoria after the horses became unmanageable at Windsor Railroad Station.

The members of the royal party had luncheon on the Ophir. After luncheon the King toasted the Duke and Duchess, and wished them a prosperous voyage. His Majesty said that one of the objects of the tour was to express appreciation of the loyal help rendered by the British Colonies in the South African campaign.

The Duke of Cornwall and York proposed the King's health.

The guests at the luncheon, who numbered about seventy, included the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Soon after the luncheon the King and Queen returned to the Victoria and Albert. The latter yacht left the harbor shortly in advance of the Ophir. As the two royal vessels passed the historic flagship Victory the crews of the warships in port manned sides and gave the travelers a parting cheer. Simultaneously the naval guns fired a royal salute. This was taken up by the shore batteries and repeated by the cruisers in the roadstead.

The sky was overcast, but otherwise the weather was fine. Eight torpedo-boat destroyers steamed astern and remained in close attendance until the Ophir and royal yacht parted company. The last farewell signals were exchanged between their Majesties and the Duke and Duchess near the Nab Lightship, though their respective vessels remained in sight of each other until the Ophir rounded the end of the Isle of Wight and entered the Channel, bound for Gibraltar. The cruisers Diadem and Niobe met the Ophir at Spithead and escorted her to sea, while the destroyers convoyed the royal yacht back to port. Their Majesties then returned to London.

Warships of the British squadrons stationed in various parts of the world will escort the Ophir on her voyage. As soon as one set of vessels ceases convoying the royal yacht another group will take its place.

The first stopping place of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will be Gibraltar, at which point vessels of the Mediterranean squadron will take up the duty of convoying the Ophir. The next point reached will be Malta, whence the Ophir will proceed to Port Said, where it is due March 30. At Aden the vessels of the East India station will begin to escort the royal travelers, and this escort will be continued till Singapore has been reached, when the Australian squadron will meet the Duke and Duchess.

The full details of the tour of the heir to the throne have not even yet been entirely settled, but it has been arranged that the Duke and Duchess, after their visit to Australia and New Zealand—the principal object of their tour—shall go to Mauritius, and thence to Durban, Natal, where they will be due on Aug. 13. They will visit Simons Town and Cape Town, and thence go to Ascension. From there they will travel to Canada, reaching Halifax on Sept. 15 and Quebec on Sept. 20. They will visit Newfoundland, reaching St. John's on Oct. 22, and will arrive home at Portsmouth on Nov. 1.

There is a possibility that a portion of the United States may be visited in a long interval set between the dates for the royal visitors' arrival at and departure from Quebec.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO KANSAS.

Word "Loyalty" Used by Mistake—Explanation from Mr. Choate.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 16.—A letter was received here to-day from Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, expressing the regret of King Edward for the unfortunate wording of his message to the Kansas Legislature after the death of Queen Victoria. The Legislature sent a message of condolence to King Edward, and in his acknowledgment the King expressed thanks for the "loyalty" of the Kansans. One of the legislators objected to the word "loyalty," and his motion to have the letter stricken from the records was adopted.

Mr. Choate's letter explains that similar wording was used in letters of acknowledgement to persons in the British dominions, and by an oversight this wording was used in the message to the Kansas Legislature. Mr. Choate, in writing to the legislative committee, says: "I have learned that the King was much pained when he learned of this blunder."

King Edward Cycles and Fences.

LONDON, March 16.—King Edward, who, after the injury to his knee, was obliged to stop bicycle riding, has resumed that exercise and has also taken up fencing, as being the best antidote to the increase of sedentary work necessitated by his new State duties. His Majesty is often seen cycling between Marlborough House and the Mall. Recently the King attended a West End school and indulged in fencing with great zest. He is said to be a capital swordsman, and uses the foil with considerable skill and precision.

Victoria's Funeral Cost £35,000.

LONDON, March 16.—The Civil Service Supplementary Estimates, issued to-day, show that the expenses in connection with Queen Victoria's funeral amounted to £35,000, of which sum £11,400 was expended for the housing and entertainment of foreign guests.

BRITISH SUGAR TAX EXPECTED.

The Refiners Also Have Hopes of the Imposition of a Countervailing Duty.

LONDON, March 16.—While it is now generally understood that the new budget will include a tax on sugar, this by no means satisfies the influential private committee of members of the House of Commons which is working in the British refiners' interests. This committee is still exerting much pressure on the Government in order to bring about the introduction of a countervailing duty, in addition to the half-penny-per-pound tax that reports say will be imposed on sugar. While the Government has not yet agreed to the countervailing duty, a member of the committee referred to stated that the committee had hopes of bringing the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to its way of thinking.

The present agitation in France over the same subject is being closely watched and is providing powerful arguments for the British refiners.

When the budget will be brought in is still a secret, but it is scarcely expected until much later in the session.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 16.—The Port Royal of the Elder-Dempster Bristol fruit line, arrived here last night, bringing a number of representatives of prominent British newspapers, who will write up the island. They include Mr. Maud, The Graphic's correspondent at the siege of Ladysmith.

The sugar planters are jubilant at the probable imposition in the United Kingdom of a countervailing duty on sugar.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

manufacturing in their own workrooms all garments placed on sale through the medium of their retail department, are enabled to produce, in addition to their regular assortment, goods for

Special Sale

more frequently than would be possible otherwise.

Special for To-Morrow:

New model ETON SUIT, taffeta trimmed, percaline or silk lined, Value $25.00 at $18.50

Separate cloth ETON COAT, silk faced, Value $13.50, at $9.75

Extra fine quality crepe de chine WAIST, Value $13.50, at $9.75

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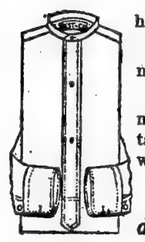

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Complete assortment of these goods comprising many exclusive novelties in colors and effects not obtainable later in the season. These are cut and finished with the thoroughness that distinguishes all our goods.

Boys' and Youths' Furnishings of every description.

60-62 West 23d Street.

You cannot gild refined gold, or paint the lily.

Neither can you get a purer nor more wholesome whiskey than

OLD CROW RYE.

You don't come across a *straight* Kentucky HAND MADE SOUR MASH every day. GOLD MEDAL awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

LONDON TIMES'S OFFENSE.

Birmingham Post, a Pro-Chamberlain Organ, Also Implicated in the Charge of Breach of Secrecy.

LONDON, March 16.—The members of the House of Commons are greatly stirred up by The Times's alleged breach of secrecy in publishing in advance the Government's Civil List proposals. A curious feature which has not leaked out in the papers is the implication of The Birmingham Post in the same charges, and there is a half-humorous and half-serious attempt upon the part of the Irish members to connect the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain with the affair.

The Birmingham Post is one of Mr. Chamberlain's warmest supporters, and if the Liberals can get this organ punished, they will take it as a personal triumph over the Colonial Secretary.

A Conservative member of Parliament states that the majority of his party would be delighted to see The Times suspended for, say, a week, not with the idea of seriously affecting its news service, but in order to give it "a much-needed lesson."

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and the Right Hon. William Court Gully, the Speaker, have been consulting together during the week-end. Among the suggestions which they will consider is one to examine all the members of the Civil List Committee separately, under oath, and so run down the culprit.

The Daily Mail prints an editorial in this connection, headed "Unusually Direct Charge of Venality in High Places," in which it says:

"Should the Speaker, as he certainly won't, decide to have The Times reporter thrown out of the House, our contemporary would have no difficulty in employing further honorable members or officials to supply it with such news as it may desire to publish. If the committee cannot find powers to act as the guardian of its own honor, and to prevent the disclosure of information which is solely in its possession, there is no remedy."

ABEL ERASMUS CAPTURED.

He Was Once Described by Wolseley as "a Fiend in Human Form"—Park Also Captures a Laager.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 16, announces that the notorious Abel Erasmus of Lydenberg has been brought in, with his family, by Lieut. Col. Park's column.

Lord Kitchener, in another dispatch to the War Office, dated Pretoria, March 15, reports as follows:

"Yesterday a column under Lieut. Col. Park of the Devonshire Regiment, operating from Lydenberg, surprised and captured a Boer laager at Krugerspost. One Boer was killed, five were wounded, thirty-two were taken prisoners, and a quantity of live stock and grain was captured. Our casualties were one killed and four wounded."

The term "notorious" applied to Abel Erasmus has been earned by him, if the reports of British officers for many years past are to be believed. At the time of the war with the natives under Secocoeni, in 1876, Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley spoke in public of Erasmus as "a fiend in human form."

The campaign against Secocoeni is said to have been carried on with indescribable brutality, but Secocoeni defeated the burghers more than once. Capt. von Schlickmann, a Prussian, was first engaged to lead a band of mercenaries against Secocoeni. He was killed, and Erasmus took his place.

Later on, Secocoeni, who had made peace with the Boers, raided British territory. A British force routed his army and took his chief city and he surrendered. After he had done so he declared Abel Erasmus had instigated him to resist to the last. Erasmus was thereupon arrested, but escaped punishment.

Abel Erasmus must not be confused with Commandant Hans Erasmus, a well-known Boer General of both the wars of 1881 and 1900.

Austin's Dog Bread

book free. Austin, Young & Co., Boston.

AMNESTY FOR DE WET UNLIKELY.

LONDON, March 17.—Whatever the result of the peace negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha, it is tolerably certain that the rumors of the inclusion of De Wet in any form of amnesty are not based on fact. Gen. Kitchener's personal views in regard to the Boer leader are not known in Pall Mall, but if the War Office is consulted the officials there would rather see De Wet killed in action than taken alive.

One of the officials responsible for the direction of the affairs of the army said:

"I cannot see how Kitchener can possibly accept De Wet's surrender. If he ever gets him he will be obliged to try him for his recent alleged murders of prisoners. I have no doubt that the verdict of either a military or a civil court would be death, and if such a verdict were carried out there would be a horrible howl on the Continent and in America. And, indeed, one would be sorry to see such a brave fighter meet such an end. Therefore, we can only hope that De Wet will either be let out of the country or shot in battle."

THE GET-TOGETHER CLUB.

The Get-Together Club will get together in earnest next Tuesday evening in Madison Square Garden for a good dinner and addresses by a large number of successful business men who will discuss the optimistic side of the struggle for existence. The members, consisting of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, railroad men, engineers, and journalists, will come together by hundreds without formality and without dress suits, and after the menu has been discussed—which will be along about 8 o'clock—the speakers will pitch into the subject of the day, which at this meeting will be "Industrial Betterment or Movements for Improving the Condition of the Employed." All the speeches will be illustrated by magic lantern slides. W. Bayard Cutting will preside.

TENNESSEE NEGRESS LYNCHED.

Was Suspected of Finding and Keeping a Purse Containing $120.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16.—Ballie Crutchfield, a colored woman living near Rome, Smith County, was killed during the night by a mob, who took her from her cabin, carried her to a bridge, where she was bound, shot to death, and thrown into the creek.

The woman was suspected of having found and failed to return a lost purse containing $120.

FOSS ON BILLIARD UNITY

Class A Champion Hopes to See One Organization Next Year.

BIG TOURNAMENT MAY GO WEST

This Year's Interest in the Game Eclipses All Previous Seasons—Foss Will Retire.

Ever since the respective billiard championship tournaments this season of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players and the Class A event under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, lovers of the game have deplored, more than at any other time since the unfortunate split occurred about three years ago, the present situation, which is particularly noticeable in the local world. From time to time the idea has been advanced that a union of the forces ought to be brought about, as such a result would materially enhance the standard of the game from a purely sporting standpoint. The differences between the two organizations are acknowledged to be chiefly personal, but many of the unfortunate feelings engendered at the time when the leading players withdrew from the ranks of the Amateur Athletic Union have now either died away or become so weakened in force that any idea of hostility has practically ceased to exist.

The truth of the latter statement is seen in a marked degree from the fact that the Hanover Club of Brooklyn, which has been the recognized headquarters of the National Billiard Players' Association, elected Wilson P. Foss, the two years' Class A champion of the Amateur Athletic Union, to honorary membership a few weeks ago. While this may be news to many amateur billiardists, no secret has been made of the fact, and this friendliness of feeling has been still further shown within the past few weeks by the games which Foss has played with the Crescent Athletic Club and the Oxford Club with Frank Keeney, one of the strongest representatives of the National Association.

Mr. Foss does not hesitate to say that he would be very glad to see the two organizations consolidated into one strong body. He expressed himself very frankly on this point last week at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and while he would not positively admit that negotiations were going on to effect a combination of forces, he implied that such ideas were held on both sides.

"I sincerely hope," he continued, "to see all the billiard players in this section come together in one fold next year. The National Association has some excellent players, and they are all good fellows. I am free to confess that the Hanover Club-managed its recent tournament magnificently, and they will surely hold their regular club tournament next year, and it will be just as successful as the championship this season. But with their men in the Amateur Athletic Union ranks, where they rightly belong, more snap and fire would be given to the big contests, and the game would be more enjoyable all around."

The subject of next year's Class A tournament is already being agitated in billiard circles, and broad-minded lovers of the game, who believe that the Class A championship should be made as national in character as possible, are favoring Chicago for that event next season. Among these is Champion Foss. For the good of the game he hopes that the championship contest next year will be held in the West, and he believes in an early discussion of the subject.

Foss himself dropped a hint which shows that he is thinking of retiring from the active billiard field in the near future. "If I should be so fortunate as to win next year," he added, "I do not think I will play in another Class A championship. A third win will give me permanent possession of the championship trophy, and with that honor I will be well content to rest. I have really had about enough of tournament play. I have kept at it steadily this year that my friends are already beginning to say that I do little else but play billiards. To keep up one's form, he must be eternally at it, and for the last two years I have held myself pretty closely to the billiard table. If I win one more year I shall be willing to leave the game to the younger fellows."

Regarding the players who have been prominent this season, Foss spoke highly of Frank Keeney, who narrowly lost the National Association championship, after a tie with Arthur Townsend of the Hanover Club. Foss looks upon Keeney as one of the coming star amateurs of the country. Young Cutler, the Class B champion, who has made himself most conspicuous this year among the newer men, has about reached his limit according to Foss's judgment.

"The interest in billiards this season," said Foss, in commenting on the work of the year, "has been more pronounced than at any previous time I know of. Most of the leading clubs all over the country have taken up the game with activity, and nearly all of the club contests have had good entries, and what is equally to the point, the members have shown their interest by turning out in large numbers to watch the games. There has been a great boom in the sport, and these amateur tournaments have excited more enthusiasm than the professionals were ever able to arouse. I believe the interest will be continued with as much fervor next season, and some promising talent may be looked for among the newer players in a short time."

BOSTWICK'S AUTOMOBILE LED.

Twenty-two Vehicles Line Up in the Park Plaza for the First Parade of the Year.

Twenty-two automobiles, lined up in the Park Plaza, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday morning, attracted considerable attention. It was the most active appearance given to that locality since the Automobile Club of America took up its headquarters, a few weeks ago, on the second floor of the Plaza Bank building, on the Fifty-eighth Street corner. These automobiles presented all the different features of the motor vehicle, electric, gasoline, and steam being very evenly divided.

The occasion of this automobile activity was due to an invitation recently extended to the members of the club by Cornelius J. Field, one of the founders of the club, to visit an automobile factory in South Brooklyn. The run, therefore, was the first held by the club this year. Albert C. Bostwick led the procession, riding in an electric vehicle. As the run was not to be conducted upon lines of speed, Bostwick left his French Hiler in the stable. The start was made at 11 o'clock, and the imposing parade wended itself down Fifth Avenue, crossing to Brooklyn by the Twenty-third Street Ferry. The gasoline vehicles went boldly upon the ferryboat, for, with the recent passing of a bill in Congress, and which has received the President's signature, the old law, which was so construed as to prevent gasoline vehicles from going on ferryboats, no longer acts as a bar to curtail the freedom of the owner of a gasoline automobile. It was the first time in a regular club run that the privileges of the new law have been enjoyed.

Among the other members who participated in the run were George F. Chamberlin, Jefferson Seligman, F. T. Kimball, George B. Goldschmidt, Percy Owen, Samuel T. Davis, J. R. Robinson, Dr. Herman Baruch, J. H. Barry, and A. L. Riker.

Military Tournament Events.

The military tournament at Madison Square Garden will open on Monday evening, March 25, and will continue thereafter for six nights and two matinées. There will be a review on Monday evening for Vice President Roosevelt, and on Tuesday night for Admiral Dewey. In these reviews the army, the navy, the National Guard, and the Naval Militia will be represented. There will be some fast riding and daring work between the cavalry from the Military Academy at West Point and Troop C of Brooklyn. Cavalry exercises and rough riding and head-cutting by Capt. De Be Voise of Troop C will take place. The Eleventh Regular Infantry from Governors Island will show battle exercises, wall scaling, and gymnastic drills. The landing drill and the battle exercises of the sailors and marines from the United States ship Hartford will also be participated in by men from the Kearsarge. The construction of signal towers and telegraph lines by the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., will be demonstrated. The First and Second Battalions of the Naval Militia will exhibit their battle exercises, and their landing drill. Besides these features, the mounted platoon and Gatling gun drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., and other features yet to be designated will take place.

YALE WON EASILY.

Brown's Hockey Team Defeated by the One-Sided Score of 9 to 0.

Although the hockey team of Brown University played as roughly as it could last night, at the St. Nicholas Rink, it was unable to repeat its former victory over the Yale seven. On the contrary, the Yale team played havoc with the Providence boys and trounced them soundly by a score of 9—0.

The game between these two teams was the first in their series of three contests for the championship of the Intercollegiate Hockey League. The second match will occur on Wednesday night, and should Yale win final honors will be hers.

The Blue's success last night was due in large measure to the speed and experience of her forwards and to the effectiveness of her defense. Yale's swiftness and dodging ability enabled her men to elude the Brown players and keep the puck well among themselves. In any case where it was a race for the rubber, the New Haven boys always beat out their opponents. In addition, they had the faculty of accurate and swift shooting well developed, for none of Yale's goals was made in scrimmages, but all on long and somewhat spectacular shoots. Taintor, Ward, and Coxe formed an impregnable trio on the defense, while Brown in this feature of play was lamentably weak by fits and starts. At times Chase did good work, but oftener he failed to locate the shots of Ell at all.

The game was very rough on Brown's part. Yale was not the aggressor, but she managed to do her share of unfair tactics. Slocum, one of Brown's football team, was the chief offender and was once ruled off for rough play, and half a dozen times roundly hissed by the spectators. Slocum bothered little with the puck, but confined himself with diving headlong at the oncoming Yale players.

In the first half Brown played a good hard game and allowed Yale only two goals, through the work of Bronson and Stoddard. Brown went to pieces in the second half and was completely outpointed. A perfect fusillade of shots by Bronson and Stoddard netted seven more goals. Line-up:

Yale. 9.	Position.	Brown. 0.
Taintor	Goals	Chase
Ward	Points	Steere
Coxe	Cover Points	Slocum
Tillinghast	Forwards	Payne
Bronson	Forwards	Bates
Snow	Forwards	Phillips
Stoddard	Forwards	Otis

Goals scored by—Bronson, 5; Stoddard, 4. Referee—James Fenwick, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—Arthur Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and William Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

FOR JOSEPHTHAL TROPHY.

Competition for This Prize Begun—Naval Battalion Rifle Shots.

The annual rifle competition by the division teams of the First Naval Battalion, S. N. Y., for the Josephthal Trophy, was begun on the ranges of the Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

The teams which shot yesterday were the first teams of the First and Third Divisions. The first teams of the Second and Fourth Divisions will shoot next Saturday, and the second teams will follow on the succeeding Saturdays. The conditions of the match call for teams of ten men, each of whom shoot standing at 200 yards and prone at 500 yards.

The Third Division team led in yesterday's shooting, scoring 465 to the First Division's 440. The scores follow:

FIRST DIVISION—FIRST TEAM.

Rank and Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T'l.
Ensign R. L. Low	27	12	39
Gun Captain M. C. Boyd	25	24	49
Gun Captain A. L. Wilson	20	26	46
Seaman S. M. Brower	28	8	36
Seaman E. Wall	21	13	34
Gun Captain R. S. Pollock	21	27	48
Seaman H. F. Hedden	23	25	48
Seaman A. F. Lawson	28	20	48
Seaman W. L. Morton	19	23	42
Seaman M. Stillman	23	27	50
Team total			440

THIRD DIVISION—FIRST TEAM.

Rank and Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T'l.
Lieut. (J. G.) E. S. Willard	27	27	54
Gun Captain W. J. Durant	24	18	42
Seaman F. W. Phayre	27	23	50
Seaman F. H. Collins	19	23	42
Seaman J. H. Birch	31	28	59
Seaman H. J. Clarke	28	16	44
Seaman S. D. Levin	24	18	42
Seaman H. S. Dunning	28	18	46
Seaman S. W. Van Saun	27	22	49
Seaman P. Devlin	21	16	37
Team total			465

Company B Wins Banks Trophy.

The rifle competition for the Banks Trophy of the Seventy-first Regiment for teams of twenty-five men from each company was concluded last week, the team of Company B winning the prize with a score of 1,368. The scores follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company A	505	452	957
Company B	650	718	1,368
Company C	524	492	1,016
Company D	610	703	1,313
Company E	579	521	1,100
Company F	408	323	731
Company G	475	456	931
Company H	452	456	908
Company I	Did not shoot.		
Company K	440	508	948

GILBERT CHAMPION TRAP SHOOT.

Sportsmen's Show Competition Ended at Inter-State Park.

The last of the championship trap shooting events in connection with the Sportsmen's Show was decided at Inter-State Park yesterday, when Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, was awarded the first place in the Sportsmen's Association championship after having broken 100 clay birds straight on three different occasions, and having finished the last day of the shoot with a score of 98, the best of the day, and added to his total for two weeks the best of the competition on the general average. This was the only contest of the day, the association championship for the continuous record of breaks having been decided the day before, when Crosby was placed first.

All the scores yesterday were low, the general conditions not favoring high averages, but as has been the case in the majority of the shoots for this event, Gilbert again was the best man, with only two misses in his 100 birds shot at. Crosby, the new champion for the continuous shoot, with a record of 345 breaks straight, got second place in the championship match on his general average, the excellence of his performance in the continuous shoot not saving him from defeat by the old champion Fanning, who took second place, though having scored more breaks on the average in the championship than did Crosby. The scores for the last day follow:

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP, (FINAL.)

Parmelee, 93; Crosby, 96; Gilbert, 98; Heikes, 90; Fanning, 97; Watson, (withdrew;) Griffith, 90; Banks, 92; Leroy, 92; Fox, 91; Elliott, 90; Martin, 77; F. B. Stephenson, 78; H. S. Welles, (withdrew;) F. Brinton, 75; Hallowell, 85; Hull, 79; Dudley, 70.

General average winners: Fred Gilbert, first, gold medal; W. R. Crosby, second, silver medal; J. S. Fanning, third, bronze medal.

Final association championship: Fred Gilbert, first, silver tea set; J. S. Fanning, second, gold medal; W. R. Crosby, third, silver medal; F. S. Parmelee, fourth, bronze medal.

Manhattan's 'Varsity Won Easily.

The 'Varsity and reserve baseball teams of Manhattan College played their first practice game on Jasper Oval yesterday, and the result was nearly the same as that of last Wednesday's game. "Billy" Keeler, who is coaching the candidates, decided that the boys have not had enough practice to decide who should play on the team, so after next Saturday's game the 'Varsity team will be finally chosen. The 'Varsity showed up very strongly at the bat, Cotter and Mullin getting four hits each. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
'Varsity	0 4 1 2 0 2 3 1 1	14	19 2
Reserves	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	2	5 4

Batteries—'Varsity, Thielman and Duff; Reserves, Hogan and Oakley. Bases on balls—Off Thielman, 1; off Hogan, 3. Struck out—By Thielman, 4. Home run—Connors. Two-base hits—Cotter, Mullin, (2,) Doyle. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy.

Trotters at Auction Sale.

The catalogue for the final great combination sale of the Fasig-Tipton Company's regular Winter schedule has been issued and shows 310 separate lots listed, this number not including those horses that are doubled up to be offered as pairs. The sale is set for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and in Madison Square Garden. From the quality of the consignments the prospects are that the offering will draw just another such attendance of out-of-town trotting turfmen as the big offerings earlier in the sale season attracted. Among the famous animals listed is the fast race mare Bay Star, (2:08,) one of the best that the season of 1900 produced, and a mare that is regarded as giving promise of beating the marks of the old champions, Alix (2:03¾) and Nancy Hanks, (2:04.)

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of Week's Games.

TWO TOURNAMENTS ENDED

Final Games Rolled in Harlem Navy and Commercial Bowling Leagues —Records of the Clubs.

The final games in the Harlem Navy and the Commercial Bowling Leagues were rolled during the past week, leaving only the ties yet to be decided.

The winner of first prize in the Commercial League is the Edison Electric Company team, with Passavant & Co. second.

The standing of the teams in the principal local tournaments is as follows:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	20	4	Harlem Wheel	11	13
Knickerb'r A. C.	16	8	Harlem Rep.	7	17
West Side Rep.	13	11	Catholic	6	18

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 954. High individual score—Headley, Knickerbocker A. C., 245.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	14	3	Knickerb'k'r F. C.	6	11
Carleton Club	14	3	Columbian	4	13
Brooklyn B. C.	9	8	Aurora Grata	4	13

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,362. High individual score—F. Schwartze, (Carleton Club,) 268. High string score—Carleton Club, 969.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Edison Elec. Co.	10	2	Rogers, Peet & Co.	7	5
Passavant & Co.	11	3	Mason & Hanson	7	7
Manning, M. & M.	10	4	Am. Woolen Co.	6	8
J. Wilde & Co.	10	4	Hoen & Curtis	4	10
R. G. Dun & Co.	8	6	Scherer, J. & Co.	3	9
Vietor & Achelis	8	6	S. Oppenheim & L.	2	11
Calhoun, R., & Co	8	6	Niles Tool Works	0	14
Borgefeld & Co.	8	6			

High team score—Edison Electric Company, 952; high individual score—Frankel, American Woolen Company, 235.

HARLEM NAVY BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Friendship B. C.	10	1	1st Bohem. B. C.	6	5
Nonpareil R. C.	8	3	Lone Star B. C.	4	7
Wyanoke B. C.	8	3	Dauntless R. C.	4	7
Ravenswood B. C.	7	4	Union B. C.	2	8
Nyssaa B. C.	7	4	Sawanhaka B. C.	2	9
Harlem R. C.	7	4	Atalanta B. C.	0	11

High team score—Nonpareil Rowing Club, 908. Highest individual score—Pearce, Nonpareil Rowing Club, 238.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Republic	7	0	American Exch.	7	6
Manhattan Co.	10	2	Continental	4	5
Sub-Treasury	7	2	Imp. & Traders'	4	7
Chase National	8	3	Plaza	6	7
Laden'g, T. & Co.	6	3	Seaboard National	4	7
Kountze Brothers	7	4	J. P. Morgan & Co	4	7
Mercantile	7	4	Hanover	3	10
National Park	6	5	Mount Morris	3	9
Mech. & Traders'	7	6	Hudson River	1	14

High team score—National Park Bank, 867. Highest individual score—Hill, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 222.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American	10	2	Northern	8	9
Underwriters'	15	3	Norwich Un.	8	10
L. & L. & G.	11	7	Caledonian	9	12
Phenix	13	5	Lancashire	5	16
Home	14	6	Greenwich	2	19
Lloyds P. G.	9	9	Hanover	2	19

High team score—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency, 906; high individual score, Elston, (German-American,) 244.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual No. 2	10	10	Mutual No. 1	15	10
Prudential	14	10	Germanis	10	15
Fidelity & Casualty	14	9	Metropolitan	7	18
Mutual Benefit	14	9	Equitable	4	17

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868; high individual score, Garrison, Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1, 235.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Belvidere	17	3	Central Park	9	11
Empire	16	4	Eclipse	8	12
Knickerbocker	16	4	Audubon	7	11
Lotus	15	5	Hyperion	7	11
Corinthian	14	6	Cyclone	7	12
Standard	13	6	New Rochelle	7	12
Morris Club	13	7	Grove Hill	5	13
Lafayette	11	9	Harlem	5	15
Phoenix	12	8	Fremier	4	16
Century W.	10	10	Colonial	0	20
Friendship	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 988. High Individual Score—Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 256. High Spare Score—Kahlsdorf, Standard Bowling Club, 198.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	16	4	Palace	11	9
Fidelia	16	4	Germania	8	12
Corinthian	15	5	Central	8	12
Manhattan	15	5	Golden Rod	7	13
Columbia	14	6	Orchard	7	13
Monarch	13	7	Bank Clerks	6	14
Spartan	12	8	Empire	6	14
Rosedale	11	9	Surprise	5	15
Arlington	11	9	E. M.	5	15
American Oil	11	9	Glendale	4	16
Bleecker	11	9			

High team score—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,013; high individual score, John Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 217.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hyperion	5	1	Knickerbocker	3	3
Columbia	5	1	Corinthian	3	3
Claremont	5	1	Central	3	5
Standard	3	1	Bronxdale	2	4
Hooker	6	2	Chippewa	2	4
Prospect	4	2	Cyclone	1	3
Friendship	4	2	Tremont	1	3
Elite	4	2	Crotona	0	6
Empire	4	2	Klondyke	0	6
Morris	5	3	Fairmount	0	6
Home City	5	3			

High team score—Hooker Bowling Club, 969; highest individual score, Heins, Hooker Bowling Club, 265.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen	11	5	Greater N. Y. W.	5	9
Bushwick W'men	10	2	Tamaqua W'men	5	9
26th Ward W.	8	4	Mutual Wh'men	4	8
Brooklyn B. C.	8	6	Unknown W'men	0	12
Logan Wheelmen	6	7			

Highest team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 997; highest individual score—Muller, Orient Wheelmen, 229.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W.	10	1	Royal Arc. W.	3	7
Macon Wheelmen	8	1	Williamsburg W.	3	8
B. Brooklyn W.	8	3	Defender W.	3	8
Oxford Wheelmen	6	3	Montauk W.	4	10

Highest team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940; highest individual score—F. Winnington, Macon Wheelmen, 258.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yonkers	11	1	Harlem	6	6
Our No. 2	7	1	Morningside	5	9
Our No. 1	14	2	Ogden	4	8
Colfax	10	2	Metropolitan	5	11
Columbia	11	3	Guardian	3	9
De Vinne	9	3	Samaritan	3	11
Lenox	7	3	Knickerbocker	2	8
Americus	8	4	Stanley	2	10
Empire City	8	4	Defendam	1	11
New York	9	5	Benevolent	0	12
Citizens'	7	4			

High team score—Our Council team No. 2, 966. High individual score—Davis, (Colonial Council,) 237.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Morrisania	2	0	King's Bridge	1	1
Suburban	2	0	Fordham	1	1
Claremont	2	2	Free Will	0	4

Highest team score—Suburban Council, 822. Highest individual score—Korndorfer, Suburban Council, 197.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cathedral 2	11	2	Spalding 2	8	9
Spalding 1	13	2	Holy Cross 1	5	7
Columbus 1	12	4	Leo	5	9
Cathedral 1	11	5	Holy Cross 2	5	10
Columbus 2	9	8	Loyola	3	9
St. Monica	7	7	Holy Rosary	0	17

High team score—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1, 902. High individual score—Davis, (Spalding No. 1,) 220.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bulletin	12	3	Herald	7	7
Journal	9	5	TIMES	7	8
World	9	5	Tribune	3	13

High team score, (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual score, Flanagan, (Commercial Bulletin,) 238.

METROPOLIS BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Avon	2	0	Omega	2	0
Hercules	2	0	University	1	1
Madison Square	1	0	Klumppf	0	1
Putnam	1	0	Manhattan	0	2

Highest team score, (three men)—Putnam Bowling Club, 620; highest individual score—Meyer, Putnam Bowling Club, 266.

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Williamsburg Sav.	19	5	Mfrs.' National	9	15
Franklin Trust Co.	18	6	People's	8	16
Mfrs. Trust Co.	17	7	Hamilton Tr. Co.	8	16
Broadway	14	10	Queens County	4	19
Sprague Nat.	11	12			

High team score—Broadway Bank, 881. High individual score—J. L. Griffin, Franklin Trust Company, 216.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Palace	8	0	Templeton	3	3
East New York	2	0	Olympia	2	3
Prosperity	5	1	Portelyou	2	4
Logan	6	1	Central	2	4
Invincible	4	1	Greater N. Y.	1	7
Amersfort	3	1	Bushwick W.	0	1
Spartan	3	1	Montauk	0	2
Montauk	2	1	Lafayette	0	4
Bushwick C.	4	2	Orig. Orlington	0	4
Pontiac	2	2	Carroll Park W.	0	6
Imperial	2	2			

Highest team score—Prosperity Bowling Club, 970. Highest individual score—Mehl, East New York Bowling Club, 233.

CARRUTHERS NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Manhattan	14	3	Bushwick W.	8	10
Metropolitan	9	3	South Paw	8	10
Prosperity	13	5	Orient	6	8
Arlington	10	5	East New York	4	6
Monarch	8	5	Queer Club	5	7
Pin Knight	7	5	Reinecke	6	10
Empire	8	6	Adelphi	6	10
Imperial	9	7	Atlantic	4	8
Palace	9	9	D. K.	2	12
Fidelia	11	11	De Long	1	9
Echo	9	9			

High team score—Fidelia Bowling Club, 1,030. Highest individual score—Arnold, Metropolitan Bowling Club, 244.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Seabury & Johnson	15	5	Parke, D. & Co.	13	9
Johnson & Johnson	15	5	Nat. Lead Co.	11	11
			Church D. & Co.	9	13
			Lanman & Kemp	7	15
Dodge & Olcott	15	7	Merck & Co.	8	14
Colgate & Co.	13	0	Gen. Chem. Co.	2	18

High team score—Dodge & Olcott, 887.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, on Reid's alleys yesterday evening, Dodge & Olcott won two games, Merck & Co., Lanman & Kemp, Church, Dwight & Co., and the National Lead Company each won one game and lost one, and Parke, Davis & Co. lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Merck & Co.—Darius, 126; Douth, 141; Sammis, 147; Heins, 143; Robertson, 125. Total, 682.

Lanman & Kemp—Thomas, 128; Merrill, 168; Dixon, 153; Kampf, 120; Stevens, 139. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.—Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 152; Smith, 139; Parker, 159; Brock, 161; Hahn, 164. Total, 775.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 147; Douth, 209; Sammis, 155; Heins, 168; Robertson, 172. Total, 841.

THIRD GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—Thomas, 158; Merrill, 182; Dixon, 119; Kampf, 147; Stevens, 145. Total, 751.

Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 159; Smith, 159; Parker, 160; Brock, 127; Hahn, 167. Total, 770.

FOURTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 154; Ely, 134; Robinson, 159; Ward, 149; Ruddiman, 174. Total, 770.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 154; Nail, 142; Blake, 173; Brunn, 165; Carr, 129. Total, 763.

FIFTH GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 156; Nail, 159; Blake, 163; Brunn, 123; Carr, 132. Total, 703.

National Lead Company—Townley, 155; C. Meek, 112; Saunders, 145; R. Meek, 126; Kemble, 174. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.—National Lead Co.—Townley, 184; C. Meek, 140; Saunders, 141; R. Meek, 146; Kemble, 166. Total, 717.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 128; Ely, 179; Robinson, 168; Ward, 160; Ruddiman, 180. Total, 815.

LYSISTRATA'S TRIAL A SUCCESS

Mr. Bennett's Handsome Yacht Gives Entire Satisfaction to Owner, Designer, and Builders.

LONDON, March 16.—James Gordon Bennett's new steam yacht Lysistrata, designed by George L. Watson and built by W. Denny & Brothers, has just completed her trials, and is said to have given the greatest satisfaction to her owner, designer, and builders. Over an eighty-five-knot course on the Clyde, the Lysistrata showed a mean speed of 19½ knots, and without forced draught 16½ knots. The yacht handles admirably, has twin screws, and 6,500 horse power. During her high-speed trial the machinery acted faultlessly. There was no heating or complications of any kind, and so cool were the bearings at the end of the trial that the Chief Engineer said he was prepared to drive her another 300 miles at the same speed without fear of the results.

The Lysistrata is destined to excite much comment when she appears completed in May. She is of 2,800 tons, has a perfectly straight stem, has a storm deck fore and aft, a single huge funnel, with one mast abaft it, and one square yard for signaling purposes. The interior arrangements are quite unique, and, generally speaking, she is unlike any yacht built. She has no bowsprit, but a feature at the stern and now are large cowls with electric eyes, and a scrollwork of mistletoe. More striking than all else in the yacht are the anchors, which are stockless, like those used on board warships, the shaft being drawn into the side of the ship. The hull has the appearance of being made out of a solid piece of metal, so highly is it polished and beautifully finished.

YOUNG YACHT DESIGNERS.

A New Burgess and a New Herreshoff in the Field.

W. Starling Burgess, son of Edwin Burgess, for many years the successful rival of the Herreshoffs and the designer of the Puritan, the Mayflower, the Volunteer, and many other famous racing yachts, has followed in the footsteps of his father's profession and is regarded by Eastern yachtsmen as one of the most promising young designers in the business. While young Burgess is attracting attention by his work on this side of the water, young Herreshoff, over in Glasgow, has been called upon to design a 65-footer, to be raced against such cracks at the Tutty, the Khama, the Watson boat, and the Caress and the Carina. The chances therefore that the younger generation of the two old-time rivals will match themselves against each other are excellent.

Already Burgess has designed two racing yachts for the Yacht Racing Association's 25-foot class, and the models of the boats are promising, showing the clean-cut lines that made the work of the late Boston designer famous. He has also built one Yacht Racing Association 21-foot class boat and three 18-foot class knockabouts. Besides, he turned out two naphtha launches, one for use on the Ohio River and the other for a Boston yachtsman.

He has shown his daring in the line of innovations in the design of a 21-footer for Hollis Burgess, the boat to conform to the Yacht Racing Association rules. In this boat the lateral plane is so much cut away that the lead had to be put end up to give her the proper floating space. She has considerable dead rise amidship, but has very flat sections forward and aft. The boat has very long overhangs, being 36 feet over all. Her draught is 6 feet, and her beam 7 feet 9 inches at the water line and 8 feet 3 inches extreme. The lateral plane of this boat is cut away more than any other now under construction. The boat promises to be a flyer, as she has a good form to drive, with great stability at the ends when heeled.

The builder of the 65-foot Herreshoff boat is W. W. Baird, who caused no little surprise among Clyde people when he announced his intention of building from the plans of the young American. The boat will be built at once by Ingils of Pointhouse, and the material for the construction has already been ordered. Racing men who have seen the plans say that she is a freak racing machine, being of the most extreme type and of the minimum possible displacement, and that therefore she will be hit hard by the new English measurement rule, which is distinctly in favor of the fuller-bodied British boats. The boat will have nickel-steel for angles and plating and will be the only metal vessel in her class. Prof. Biles, First Chair of the University of Naval Architecture of Glasgow, has gone over the plans and calculations of young Herreshoff, and believes that the boat will be able to give her opponents the full allowance of the measurement rule and come out a winner, anyway.

Yacht Racing Association Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 16.—The general yachting fever due to the coming international races extended to this town last Monday, when delegates from Central and Western New York yacht clubs, representing a membership of over 700, met at the Osborne House to form an association to be known as the Inter-Lake Yacht Racing Association. The delegates were from the following clubs: The Syracuse Yacht Club, the Lakeside Yacht Club of Ithaca, the Sheldrake Yacht Club, the Frontenac Yacht Club of Union Springs, the Canandaigua Yacht Club, the Skaneateles Yacht Club, the Seneca Falls Yacht Club, and the Owasco Lake Yacht Club.

The object of the association is to promote amateur racing and yachting and to systematize the racing plans for the coming season. The first two weeks in August were named for the first series of races on Cayuga Lake. On Decoration Day a race will take place at Ithaca, and a regatta, course to be decided upon, will occur on July 4.

Yacht Senta at Bermuda.

BERMUDA, March 16.—The yacht Senta, forty-five days from Yarmouth Roads for the United States, arrived here to-day.

The Senta, a sixty-five-foot racing cutter, was purchased abroad about two months ago for Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, and sailed Jan. 31 for Greenport, L. I., where she is

50,000 PERSONS VIEW GEN. HARRISON'S BODY

Casket Borne to the State House Under Escort.

Streets Lined for Blocks with People Anxious to Honor the Distinguished Dead—The Funeral To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 16.—Beneath a canopy of black, placed in the rotunda of the Capitol Building, the casket covered with the silken folds of the Stars and Stripes, surrounded by thousands of blossoms, while over all swung the great battle flag that flew from the warship Indiana during the naval battle of Santiago, the body of ex-President Harrison lay in state for nine hours to-day.

During that time fully 50,000 persons passed by the coffin to take a last look at the distinguished dead, and when at 10 o'clock the Capitol doors were closed and the people told that no more could enter, several thousand were waiting patiently in line. The body lay in state from 1:10 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night, and not once during the hours was there a break or halt in the lines which passed rapidly by on the right and on the left of the casket.

The hour set for the formation of the parade from the State House to the Harrison home to receive the body and return with it to the State House was 10:30, and promptly at that time the infantry and artillery were drawn up in Washington Street on the south side of the State House. At 10:45, Brig. Gen. W. J. McKee, commanding the State troops, ordered the advance, and, quickly wheeling into line, the infantry poured its way along Washington Street on its way to the house.

Shortly before this a string of carriages containing Gov. Durbin and other officials of the State had started by another route, and numerous other uniformed bodies were rendezvousing in front of the Harrison residence. The streets in every direction were full of marching bodies, and bands could be heard almost in every street that afforded access to Delaware Street. The parade proper was formed after the arrival at the Harrison home.

A committee composed of Gen. Lew Wallace, Admiral George Brown, and Judge John H. Baker was delegated to take charge of the body from the time it left the house until it was returned to the house to-night. Inside the house the ceremonies were brief. Gen. Wallace and his fellow-committeemen announced that they had come to assume charge, and the casket containing the body was turned over to them. It was at once lifted by twelve soldiers and carried through the door to the hearse.

A dense throng had gathered around the Harrison home on Delaware Street for hours before the parade began. Down Delaware Street much further than the eye could reach the crowd packed the sidewalks to the doors of the residences along each side of the way. For thirteen squares, all the distance to Washington Street, tens of thousands of people stood for hours.

GETTING READY TO MARCH.

By 11 o'clock part of the second division of the funeral procession had formed near the corner of Thirteenth and Delaware Streets. Gen. Carnahan, the Marshal, and his Captains, mounted and attired in citizens' cloths of plain black, directed the movements of the various organizations as they reached their positions to await the approach of the other division, which was on its way from the Capitol.

The boys' brigade, erect, with even step, were first past the staff. The Seventieth Regiment, Gen. Harrison's old command, came next and waited for the moment when they should have the place of honor behind the funeral car. George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., one of the members of which had fought with Gen. Harrison during the war, waited in its turn.

Inside the house the undertaker had completed his arrangements. The magnificent casket, draped with the banner of the Loyal Legion, had been closed and was ready for the journey to the Capitol. On the casket was a large wreath of Scotch heather and orchids, the tribute of Gen. Harrison's daughter, Mary Harrison McKee.

The drawing room to the left of the reception hall in which the casket was placed was a mass of flowers. President McKinley had sent a magnificent design of Golden Gate roses and lilies of the valley from the White House conservatory, and there were many other magnificent floral tributes.

Shortly before the undertaker completed his arrangements for the removal of the casket Mrs. Harrison, with little Elizabeth, both attired in deep mourning, came in the apartment to view the face of their husband and father. Mrs. Harrison was composed, but showed plainly the traces of her deep sorrow. She remained only a few minutes and then retired to her apartments. After she had left the room and just before the casket was taken away Russell B. Harrison and his wife, with Mr. and Mrs. McKee, entered the room and looked again at the face of the dead.

At 1:45 o'clock Gen. McKee ordered 200 infantrymen standing at "Attention" on both sides of the streets to "present arms," and in the reverential hush which ensued the casket was carried from the house and placed in the funeral car. Admiral George Brown, Gen. Lew Wallace, Judge Baker, and Judge Dowling formed an escort of honor, which followed the pall bearers from the residence to the hearse.

The aged survivors of the Seventieth Regiment marched to their place of honor behind the hearse, and when the old, bent soldiers of the civil war saw the black covered casket holding the body of their old friend and leader borne to the hearse many of them were affected to tears.

The Bar Association and the clubs took up their places in the procession.

CASKET BORNE TO THE HEARSE.

As the casket appeared the civilian bodies uncovered, as did the thousands of spectators, who filled the streets in every direction. There was not a sound as the body was placed in the hearse with the exception of the muffled roll of the drums.

When the members of the Escort Committee had reached their carriages the order for the return march was given, and, headed by the State Guard, marching with reversed arms and in slow time to the music of the dirge played by the band, the parade moved slowly away. At the head of the column rode Brig. Gen. McKee and his staff, commanding the first division composed entirely of State troops. At the right of the line came the Third Infantry, Col. George M. Studebaker commanding, then the Second Infantry, under Col. Harry B. Smith, then the First Infantry, led by Col. George W. McCoy. The regiments were all in heavy marching order, and presented a splendid appearance. The manoeuvres were excellent and the marching was splendid.

Behind the National Guard came a number of boys' brigades belonging to the different churches of the city, and then the battalion of artillery, commanded by Major A. B. Shanz and comprising Batteries A, B, and C of the State Guard.

Gen. James B. Carnahan, surrounded by a numerous staff, comprised the second division, which was composed of the civic societies, led by the Columbia Club, a local Republican organization. Then came the Marion Club and the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by the band from the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home.

The hearse followed, surrounded by the members of Gen. Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana Infantry. The hearse was drawn by four magnificent black horses. From the bit of each horse hung a streamer of crepe, gathered in a large rosette at the mouth, and this was the only mark of mourning the horses bore.

Behind the hearse came carriages containing the State, county, and city officials, members of the Board of Trade, and the Indianapolis Commercial Club.

Arriving at the State House the escort was drawn up to one side. Then, while the military presented arms and the drums rolled softly, the casket was borne into the State House.

Long before it was possible to admit the line of thousands of persons stretched away from the State House doors the State officials and officers of the city and county passed by the casket.

When the people were finally admitted they moved rapidly and in an orderly manner. There was no jostling.

All during the afternoon the crowd passed the casket unceasingly, and never once was there a hitch or jar. The casket stood on two circular supports which were wound with crape, and over it was flung the great flag which in other days fluttered from the mast of the battleship Indiana. The natural gloom of the State House was heightened by the black streamers in evidence upon every side. The marble pillars were hidden beneath the broad bands which encircled them from the top to the floor.

Every business house closed at noon, and until 2 o'clock no business of any kind was done in Indianapolis.

President McKinley will arrive at 6:40 A. M. to-morrow to attend the funeral.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The arrangements for the services to-morrow have been practically completed in detail. The church has been richly but simply decorated with drapings of black and white and of the American flag. The entrances have been draped in black. In the interior and by way of relief to the more sombre trappings the altar and rostrum are covered with a profusion of palms and potted plants.

Owing to the limited capacity of the church, which will seat only about 1,000, and because of the great demand for seats, the Committee on Arrangements found it necessary to announce that admission to the church would be to friends of the family by card.

The services will be conducted by the Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and for many years the close friend of the General, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. Dr. Niccolls was selected by Mrs. Harrison to assist Dr. Haines because of the close friendship that had been formed between Gen. Harrison and Dr. Niccolls during the Summer vacations which the Harrison family have spent in the Adirondacks.

The hymns sung will be those that were especial favorites of Gen. Harrison. There will be two of them, "Rock of Ages" and "Hark, Gen. My Soul."

The detailed programme of the services at the church is as follows:

Hymn by choir.
Opening sentences and invocation by Dr. Haines.
Scriptural lesson by Dr. Niccolls.
Address by Dr. Haines.
Prayer by Dr. Niccolls.
Closing hymn by the choir.
Benediction.

At the conclusion of this service the funeral party will leave the church, going direct to Crown Hill Cemetery. The services at the cemetery will be exceedingly simple and brief, consisting of a prayer and the recital of the words usually spoken as the body is lowered into the grave.

THE FUNERAL PARTY.

The funeral party will be composed of Mrs. Harrison and her daughter Elizabeth, Mrs. Caroline B. Stroud of New York, Mrs. Harrison's most intimate friend; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of Gen. Harrison, and her husband, Robert McKee; Russell B. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, with his wife and son; John Scott Harrison and Carter B. Harrison, brothers of Gen. Harrison; Mrs. Betty H. Eaton and Mrs. Anna Morris, sisters of Gen. Harrison; Mrs. Newcomer, aunt of Gen. Harrison; Lieut. Command John F. Parker and Mrs. Parker, who is a sister of Mrs. Harrison; Secretary Tibbott and Mrs. Tibbott, Secretary to President McKinley and his private Secretary, George B. Cortelyou; Governor and Mrs. Durbin, General and Mrs. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, General and Mrs. John H. Noble of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster of Fostoria, Ohio; Judge and Mrs. Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, Gov. Nash of Ohio and party, William H. H. Miller and family, Judge and Mrs. William A. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Evans Wollen, James Whitcomb Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Arrick, William C. Bobbs, Newton Booth Tarkington, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Caly, Jesse Jacks, John T. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton U. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reid, Benjamin D. Wolcott and family, Dr. and Mrs. John M. Kitchen, and Senator Charles W. Fairbanks.

To-morrow morning at sunrise the United States Arsenal will fire a salute of thirteen guns, and at one-half-hour intervals throughout the day a gun will be fired. Just before sunset a salute of forty-five guns will be fired.

At the conclusion of the services at the church, President McKinley will accompany Gov. and Mrs. Durbin to the grave at Crown Hill Cemetery. The President will take dinner with the Governor and Mrs. Durbin before he departs from the city.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, who was Secretary of the Navy during the Administration of Gen. Harrison, arrived to-day.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Gen. Harrison," said Gen. Tracy. "Our relations were close, and the news of his death was a severe shock to me. I regard him as the most intellectual man with whom it was ever my fortune to come in contact. He was profoundly intellectual and at all times he had a keen appreciation of the right."

John Wanamaker, Postmaster General during the Harrison Administration, arrived this afternoon. Later in the evening he viewed the body of Gen. Harrison at the State House. After returning to his hotel he said:

"I have just viewed the remains of Gen. Harrison over at the State House, and I must ask to be excused from talking. My emotions have overcome me. In the death of Gen. Harrison the country has sustained an irreparable loss."

A GREAT FRENCH PREMIER.

M. Gaston Deschamps's Tribute to Jules Ferry—What He Did for Greater France.

M. Gaston Deschamps, the fourth annual lecturer to the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard, lectured last evening under the auspices of the Alliance Française, New York Group, at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, West Fifty-seventh Street. M. Adolphe Cohn, active President of the New York Group, introduced the speaker by saying that M. Deschamps had a double function to fill—that of an extraordinary delegate from the Alliance Française to the United States as well as that of a lecturer. In the latter capacity he wanted the audience to think of M. Deschamps before all as a representative of the best that there was in the Ecole Normale and as an exponent of the French liberal press.

M. Deschamps talked about the former French Premier, M. Jules Ferry, his subject being "Un Homme d'Etat Républicain: Jules Ferry." M. Deschamps was once M. Ferry's official secretary, and he spoke with much feeling and sympathy, often with eloquence, concerning "the man to whom France owes her primary and normal schools, her lycées for girls, and her colonies of Tunis and Tonkin."

The lecturer began by reading an extract from the eulogy pronounced on M. Ferry by President Loubet, when President of the Senate. He then briefly sketched the formative influences that had shaped Ferry's career in his youth in Lorraine, in the law school in Paris, and finally in the Chamber of Deputies in the days of the last Parliament under the empire.

"When Jules Ferry finally became Minister of Public Instruction," said M. Deschamps, "he had the opportunity to put into execution all those ideas of liberal education for the masses and for all classes and conditions, which had long absorbed his attention and stimulated his zeal. He studied education from the best point of view—that of believing that a nation must work out her own destiny in cultivation, not through transporting from another country methods which have succeeded there, but by taking what was in accord with settled customs of the nation and developing it along these lines."

M. Deschamps then spoke of Jules Ferry as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and explained the infinite complications and discouragements that met him on every hand when he attempted to make the colonial policy of France one of protection and of benefit.

"It is Jules Ferry," said the lecturer, "to whom France owes her present system of protectorates. He charged himself with restoring to his native land the rank she ought to keep among nations. What projects he would have realized had he lived! Yet he was able to behold in reality two of his most beautiful dreams. He founded a new France in the extreme Orient, a new France in Africa. His work is to-day consummated in Tunis, just as to-morrow it will be in the Congo and Madagascar. Jules Ferry's mission, whether in internal affairs or in colonial expansion, was one of peace, education, and enlightenment. You cannot win permanent and loyal colonists by the point of the bayonet or by rifle shots. Jules Ferry is to be remembered as the exponent of that which is noblest and best in France. He was a man whose love for country dominated his heart and brain alike."

M. Deschamps's finest passages were warmly applauded. When he had finished M. Cohn introduced M. Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General in New York and honorary President of the local group of the alliance. He spoke about the present spread of the French language, with particular reference to its development in this city.

Charity Society's March Conference.

The March Conference under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society will be held Tuesday at 11 A. M. in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Robert W. De Forest will discuss the question, "Can earners of low wages be comfortably housed in New York City tenement houses?" George T. Powell, Director of the School of Agriculture and Practical Horticulture, Briar Cliff, N. Y., will discuss "Practical instruction in farm and garden culture, as a relief to city poverty," and Miss Mary E. Cutler of Winthrop Gardens, Holliston, Mass., will speak on "Flower Culture by Women." No tickets are required.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Tosca" in the Afternoon and "La Traviata" at Night.

The usual two performances of opera took place at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. In the afternoon Puccini's "Tosca" was performed and in the evening Verdi's "La Traviata" was sung. At both performances the audiences were very large and warmly enthusiastic. To a stranger this might have seemed a "most amusing paradox," for these two operas, though both products of Italy, are diametrically opposed in spirit, form, and style. "La Traviata" is written in the form and style of the Neapolitan opera, of which the aria was the chief feature and the music the dominating element in the artistic structure. "Tosca" is pure melodrama, with the music subordinated to the action and designed to accompany and illustrate it. That these two works could be performed in one day to large and delighted audiences might be supposed to mean that this is a public of wide and varied taste. What it really means, however, is that in this large cosmopolitan city there is more than one public. There is a public for the Wagnerian music drama, one for the French and Italian standard works, and another which clings to the old-fashioned prima donna opera. It is well that this is so. If the case were otherwise, it would not be easy to give opera in New York for six months, as in the present season.

The performance of "Tosca" in the afternoon was similar in its salient features to those which had preceded it. Perhaps it may be worthy of record that Miss Ternina, as the heroine, wore a new gown in the second act, and that she was a little less tense in her emotion than before. But in general her performance was one of high merit. Essentially a tragic actress in the use of face, pose, and gesture, she lacks only breadth and solidity of tone to make her an ideal Tosca. But in the first act her play of changing mood is that of a mistress of art, while in the second act she rises to an imposing height of emotional expression. If we had never seen her tender Elizabeth, her brilliant Brünhilde, or her wonderfully detailed Isolde, this interpretation alone would stamp her as one of the most important operatic artists of our time. Mr. Scotti repeated his broad, vigorous, significant impersonation of Scarpia and Mr. Cremonini was again an acceptable Cavaradossi. The other parts were in the same hands as heretofore. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with fine skill.

The presentation of "La Traviata," in the evening was in accord with the traditions, even to the real champagne in the first scene. Mme. Melba was the Violetta, and was a better than she has been at times. She was in excellent voice and spirits, and she entered into her work with great vim. She has seldom shown so much dash in the first scene, and in one aria she sung "Ah, fors e lui" with more expression nor "Semper libera" with so much brilliancy. She delighted the audience by this exhibition of her powers, and she was recalled many times, while the excited gallery shouted "Bis" in vain.

The Alfredo was Mr. Dippel, who deserves great praise for his handsome and tasteful costumes. Alfredo is so frequently a figure of fun, that it is a pleasure to see him in becoming garments. Mr. Dippel's performance was manly and sincere. Mr. Campanari was the uncomfortable father, and sang "Di provenza" very well indeed. The minor parts were filled acceptably, and Mr. Flon conducted with care.

MISS MILLWARD TO RETIRE.

The contemplated retirement of Miss Jessie Millward from Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Stock Company, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 8, was officially announced yesterday by Mr. Frohman. Miss Millward has determined to return to England shortly after the close of the stock company's season, which occurs four weeks hence, and after resting for a few weeks she will put into execution plans which have been made for her future over there.

She will head an organization next Fall which will make a tour of the English provinces, and after which she will in all probability return to this country again under the management of Charles Frohman.

Miss Millward was brought to this country by Mr. Frohman to become the leading lady of his company for one season. The experiment turned out satisfactory to both her manager and herself at the termination of the first season, and another contract for the next two seasons was made, the third of which is now about to conclude.

She will make her last appearances with the Empire star cast, which will present "Diplomacy," in which she will have the rôle of Countess Zicka.

ELSIE DE WOLFE TO STAR.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe, who has been appearing under Charles Frohman's management in various productions for the last ten years, will next season be seen as a star in a new society drama by Clyde Fitch. Her new enterprise will be under the management of George W. Lederer, who executed a contract to that effect yesterday. Miss de Wolfe will at the close of this season take her departure for Paris, where she will personally select her elaborate costumes to be worn in her new production.

She will return to this country about Sept. 15, when rehearsals for the new play will begin, the present plan being to make its first production about Oct. 15 in Washington, D. C. Arrangements have already been made by Mr. Lederer whereby she will make a tour of some of the large cities outside of New York before coming into this city for a long engagement.

UNIVERSITY CLUB'S DECISION.

The University Club at its annual meeting last night, President Henry F. Howland presiding, unanimously decided to increase the maximum membership from 3,000 to 3,500 resident and non-resident members. This action was taken on account of the length of the club's waiting list, which now numbers over 900 names, many of them relatives of members, and also because the new home of the club, at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, is specious enough to accommodate the additional 500.

The new members provided for will not be admitted at once. Dr. David L. Haight, Chairman of the House Committee, estimates that this number will not be added to the membership rolls within eight or ten years, as the Committee on Admissions meets only once a month and passes on only two or three names at a meeting. It is quite probable that this committee may increase its meetings to twice a month.

Six hundred of the nine hundred applicants for admission are residents of the city, more than 300 are non-residents, and many army and navy officers. The financial condition of the club is excellent.

The recommendation of the club council, that the House Committee be increased to five members, was also adopted. The committee now consists of Dr. Haight, Chairman; Charles L. Atterbury, and James H. Sheffield.

The successors to those members of the Council whose term expired this year elected last night were Edward King, Walter G. Oakman, Douglas Robinson, Horace Russell, and Charles Steele, to serve until 1905. Edmund Wetmore was elected to serve until 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Charles C. Beaman.

Members of the Committee of Admissions, to serve until 1904, were elected as follows: Alfred Ely, Erskine Hewitt, Arthur H. Masten, Samuel H. Ordway, Herbert L. Satterlee, Robert Thorne, and Henry Galbraith Ward.

The annual election of officers will occur on the second Monday evening in April. It is thought thta President Henry E. Howland, the former Vice President, who was elected to fill out the unexpired term of the late President, will be re-elected.

Bayne—Lockwood.

Miss Bertha Day Lockwood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williston B. Lockwood of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Mr. G. Norman Bayne were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Henry D. Sanders. The bride wore white satin, covered with point lace. Her veil, an heirloom in the family, was also of point lace. She carried a Prayer Book. Miss Isabel D. Lockwood, the maid of honor, wore pink Liberty gauze, with panels and drapings of lace, and a large hat of white chiffon, trimmed with pink roses. Miss Charlotte M. Bayne, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Hattie Norris were also in pink gauze, with large white hats, trimmed with pink roses. Ernest Bayne was best man. The ushers were George F. Dominick, Gardner Corning, Oakleigh Thorne, Joseph Baldwin, Clarence Davison, and Alfred K. Warren. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. George B. Davison, Mr. Harry Brevoort Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blanchard Dominick, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Miss Josephine Roe, Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, and Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood.

ANNOYANCES AT THIS PORT.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding Says the Government Seeks Only to Collect its Legitimate Dues.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In view of criticisms of the methods employed in the examination of baggage at the Port of New York, Assistant Secretary Spaulding today said:

"Up to this time I have received no official information that the general public is dissatisfied with the execution of the regulations of the department relating to the examination of the baggage of passengers arriving at New York. Some of the New York newspapers, however, and some personal correspondents complain that friends of arriving passengers are not permitted to go upon the docks as formerly, until after the baggage has been examined. Others complain that the examination of baggage is unnecessarily severe, and that, altogether, the system is somewhat out of joint.

"The matter of excluding friends of passengers from the docks pending examination of baggage, is a matter of administration in the offices of the Collector of Customs and the Surveyor of the Port. The department knows nothing of it, but on general principles its confidence in these gentlemen is such that it is perfectly willing to trust to their judgment until that judgment has been proved faulty.

"We have no objection to legitimate criticism, but the general public should understand that the Government is doing its best to protect its own interests in the matter of the collection of revenues that legitimately belong to it, and, at the same time it is making every effort possible to relieve the traveling public from discomforts and annoyances of every character.

"Evidence has reached the department tending to show that for a considerable period of time the Government revenues have been defrauded by the failure on the part of some inspectors at New York to perform their plain duty. Unquestionably considerable quantities of millinery, dress goods, and other merchandise have been brought into this country without payment of the duty, and have been put into competition with goods which have been imported by honest merchants, who have paid the duties required by law.

"The Government is doing its best to put a stop to this practice, and it has no doubt that it will succeed, in a very great measure at least, and in this matter, as in that of the examination of baggage, if there is any serious fault in the administration of the law or the regulations of the department governing them, they will be remedied at the earliest moment. No one can possibly be more interested in removing all annoyances to the traveling public than is the Government. And it is to be hoped that the friends of good administration of the laws will bear with patience any seeming faults until at least they have been proved to be faults and an opportunity is had for correction. An idea of what has been done already in correcting the former abuses in the way of the collection of duties on goods brought in by arriving passengers may be gathered from the fact that during the first eleven days in this month the amount of duties so collected was $19,413. During the same period last year, with practically the same number of steamship arrivals, the collections aggregated $1,398. These duties have been collected, not on the personal effects of travelers, but on merchandise which the owners were seeking to smuggle into the country."

CAPT McCALLA'S REWARD.

Command of the Kearsarge Result of His Excellent Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A short time ago Capt. Bowman H. McCalla was the subject of a court of inquiry in the Philippines; to-day he has been ordered to the command of the battleship Kearsarge, one of the most enviable commands in the navy. The assignment is a reward of merit and a testimonial of the esteem in which the Captain is held by his superiors.

It is true that Capt. McCalla has been in the East for two years, and that it is the policy of the Government not to keep army and navy officers there longer than that. The Captain has earned his return to America, but the return need not have carried with it the command of the Kearsarge, if the Navy Department had not been disposed to reward him.

When Capt. McCalla comes home it will be as the veteran of three campaigns in three years. He won distinction in the Santiago campaign, served in the Philippines, and commanded the gallant little band of American sailors and marines who marched with the British Admiral Seymour to the relief of Peking. Few officers in the navy have been so continuously in the thickest of the events of the past three years as Capt. McCalla.

Trial of the Battleship Alabama.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Navy Department has received from Admiral Evans, the President of the trial board, the report upon the final trial of the battleship Alabama, which took place from March 11 to 13 off Pensacola, Fla. The report says that a two hours' full-power trial under natural draught was had, and that the machinery, both main and auxiliary, worked very satisfactorily, with the exception of a few leaky stuffing boxes. The horse power developed was 7,506 and the speed made 15.2 knots.

REPRESENTATIVE BROSIUS DEAD.

Pennsylvania Congressman Stricken with Apoplexy at His Home.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 16.—Congressman Marriott Brosius, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, died at 3 o'clock this morning from a stroke of apoplexy. He was stricken at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He at once became unconscious and remained in that condition until death. At no time was there any hope entertained for his recovery.

Mr. Brosius was in good health up to noon yesterday. In the afternoon he assisted in carrying a trunk to the attic and bumped his head against a rafter. Although the accident caused him considerable pain, it was not regarded seriously. The accident is not believed to have been mainly responsible for the stroke.

He is survived by a widow and two daughters, they being Mrs. Herbert B. Coho of New York and Mrs. Clement Biddle of Pittsburg.

Representative Brosius was serving his sixth consecutive term in Congress, and before taking public office he was known throughout Pennsylvania as one of the leading lawyers of his native county of Lancaster, and had gained much fame as a lecturer and worker in the temperance cause. He was born in Colerain Township March 7, 1843, being the son of Clarkson Brosius, a well-to-do Quaker farmer. After receiving an academic education he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers at the beginning of the war, and on Feb. 28, 1865, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant for bravery on the field of battle.

He had by that time left his regiment, for he was shot through the right shoulder before Petersburg May 20, 1864, and disabled from further military service, the bone connecting the arm with his shoulder being destroyed. He then took a course in law at the University of Michigan, and was admitted to practice in 1868. He was frequently called upon to speak on patriotic occasions in different cities, and was chosen to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Antietam Monument in 1880. He married a daughter of Simmons Coates, a prominent Abolitionist.

MARYLAND SOCIETY'S DINNER.

Senator Wellington's Tribute to Schley —The Controller's Story Illustrating Charter Workings.

The Maryland Society of New York had its third annual dinner last night at Sherry's. William Woodward Baldwin, who was Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland, presided. At the guests' table, among others, were Senator George L. Wellington, ex-Gov. John C. Underwood of Kentucky, Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., President of the Delaware Society; Milton S. Southard, President of the Ohio Society, and John Hanway.

Mr. Baldwin introduced Senator Wellington as the first speaker. The Senator in speaking of the war with Spain said:

"I opposed the war, but declared if war must come that the American people would find Maryland true and loyal, and that her sons would be in the forefront of the struggle. And, sir, I was well, for if there be a page in the history of the Spanish-American war it is that which records the great naval battle of Santiago, where a son of Maryland, Winfield Scott Schley, won the greatest naval victory of the century."

Controller Coler spoke for "The City of New York." He said, in part:

"I am glad to speak for what I believe is the greatest city in the world. And yet there are some things to criticise here. Just to show you how some things go under the new charter, I will tell you about a citizen of the Bronx named Maloney. He kept some chickens in his cellar, but one day the water in the sewer backed up and drowned the chickens. He went down to see the Mayor, and told him there must be a new sewer in his street. The Mayor promptly referred him to me, and I sent him to the Department of Public Improvements. I said to him, 'If the Commissioner is not too busy looking after a lost son [laughter] he'll hear you.' But the Commissioner sent him to the local board, up in the Bronx. But there another citizen declared that there must be a new sewer in the next street first, and there was a fight over that. Well, Maloney was sent back to the Mayor again, and the Mayor sent for me, and also for the Corporation Counsel. And the Corporation Counsel, after studying the case carefully, said: 'Mr. Maloney, I have looked up the law in this affair, and the best advice I can give you is for you to sell your chickens and buy some ducks.'" [Laughter.]

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 16.—Miss Sibyl Sanderson's appearance here has been successful. Although the public was at first cool, it is now appreciative.

Another American, Theadorre, now plays "Carmen" at the Theatre des Westerns.

Maurice Kaufmann, the young New York pianist, gave a private musicale this evening.

A dance at the Hotel Savoy has been arranged for the younger people of the American colony of Berlin. It will be given next Tuesday.

Prof. Atwood, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has been studying cidermaking in France and winemaking on the Rhine, has arrived here. He will soon return to Washington.

Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, is on his way to the Riviera, stopping at Florence to pay a visit to Prof. Fiske. Mr. White's memoirs are almost completed, but they will not be published until after his death.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Col. Charles F. Muller and family of Utica, Oneida County, have sailed for an extended trip and stay in Europe and the East. Preparations have been made to extend this trip for from three to five years.

Mr. Orlando Potter Dorman and Mrs. Emma Underhill Harper were married on Thursday last, at 1 West Seventy-second Street, by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur. They will be "at home" on Thursday evening, April 18, at 341 West End Avenue.

A concert will be given in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday afternoon, March 25, for L. M. Ruben by some of the artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. The concert will be under the musical direction of Signor Mancinelli.

The Independent Euchre Club, of which Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham is President, held its last meeting at the Hotel Lincoln Friday, March 15. The members of the club presented Mrs. Ingraham with a gold silver chatelaine bag. The club proved a success. Those who did not entertain the club sent prizes to be played for at the last meeting.

The marriage of Miss Muriel E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. B. Voullaire of this city, to Mr. Clyde P. Knapp of Nyack, took place on Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 966 St. Nicholas Avenue. Upon their return from their honeymoon trip they will reside on Washington Heights, where Mr. Vollaire, the bride's father, is one of the pioneer residents.

Mrs. M. A. Sprague and her daughter, Miss M. Edna Berge, who have been residing during the present Winter at the Hotel Savoy, left last Saturday on the steamship City of Mexico, for Havana, Cuba. After visiting various points of interest in the Antilles, they will go to Nassau, where a brief stay will be made, after which they will return to Florida, making stops at Key West, Palm Beach, Miami, and other resorts along the East Coast of Florida. They will be gone about eight weeks.

Rev. Thomas I. Coulton Resigns.

The Rev. Thomas I. Coulton of Morristown, N. J., has sent in his resignation to the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, to take place in the Spring. He has accepted a call to his former charge in Terre Haute, Ind.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The officers of the cavalry arm named, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names: Majors promoted from Captains—Daniel C. Pearson, assigned to the Second Regiment; George A. Dodd, to the Fourteenth; Henry H. Wright, to the Ninth; Herbert E. Tutherly, to the Eleventh; Luther R. Hare, to the Twelfth; Thaddeus W. Jones, to the Thirteenth; Francis H. Hardie, to the Fourteenth; George K. Hunter, to the Fifteenth; Charles M. O'Connor, to the Fourteenth; Louis A. Craig, to the Fifteenth; Wilder E. Wilder, to the Fourteenth; John F. Guilfoyle, to the Twelfth; Charles H. Watts, to the Fifth; Frank A. Edwards, to the Twelfth; Eugene A. Ellis, to the Thirteenth; Matthias W. Day, to the Fifteenth; Walter L. Finley, to the Eleventh.

Captains promoted from First Lieutenants—Jesse McI. Carter, to the Fourteenth; Harry G. Trout, to the Second; Edward C. Brooks, to the Third; Malvern-Hill Barnum, to the Eighth; Letcher Hardeman, to the Eleventh; Edmund S. Wright, to the First; William H. Hay, to the Tenth.

Major Dodd will remain on duty with the Third Cavalry until further orders.

Major Hardie will join the Fourteenth Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Majors Hunter and Craig will join the Fifteenth Cavalry at The Presidio of San Francisco.

Major O'Connor will join the Fourteenth Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Major Guilfoyle will join the Twelfth Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Major Watts will join that portion of his regiment now en route to the Division of the Philippines.

Major Edwards will join the Twelfth Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Major Day will join the Fifteenth Cavalry at The Presidio of San Francisco.

Major Finley will join the Eleventh Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Carter will join the Fourteenth Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Hardeman will join the Eleventh Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Hay will join the Tenth Cavalry.

The other captains will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders.

Capt. William H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry, is honorably discharged as Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster, United States Volunteers only.

Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, Quartermaster, is assigned to duty in charge of construction of public buildings at Fort Dupont, with station at Delaware City, Del.

Major Walter Whitney, Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. George A. McHenry, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will, as soon as his services can be spared by the commanding General, Department of Cuba, proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

A Board of Survey to consist of Capt. William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry, and First Lieut. Fox Conner, Artillery Corps, is appointed to meet at the War Department March 16, for the purpose of investigating the shortage of Quartermaster's supplies reported from St. Francis's Barracks, Florida, for the fourth quarter, fiscal year 1900, for which Major John C. Scantling is accountable.

Navy.

Capt. John McGowan is detached as commandant of the Key West Station, to appear before the retiring board, Washington, April 6; then home and wait orders.

Commander A. B. H. Lillie is detached from the New York yard March 25, ordered to duty as commandant of the Key West Station April 1.

Medical Director J. B. Parker is detached as President of the Medical Examining Boards, Washington yard, April 1; ordered to Naval Home, Philadelphia, same day.

Medical Director R. A. Marmion is detached from the Naval Home, Philadelphia, April 1; ordered to the Washington yard as President of the Medical Examining Boards, April 5.

Lieut. W. S. Whitted is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga., April 1; ordered to the Chicago, sailing from New York April 5.

Lieut. E. A. Anderson is detached from duty at the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., April 3; ordered to the Solace April 11; then to duty on the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. G. C. Davison's detachment from the Rogers is revoked; also order to duty in connection with torpedo boats at Norfolk yard.

Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf is retired as assistant at the branch hydrographic office, Savannah, Ga., March 19, and placed in charge from April 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore is detached from the Port Royal Station April 1; ordered to the Franklin April 2.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bogert, Jr., is detached from the Massachusetts March 16, to go home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. O. Shiffert, is detached from the Franklin, April 2, and ordered to the Solace, April 11; then to the Asiatic Station.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Solace upon the arrival of the Solace in Asiatic waters.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is ordered to the Port Royal Station, April 1.

Civil Engineer R. E. Bakenhaus is ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, March 18.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The Newark has been docked at Hongkong.

The Ajax has been ordered out of commission.

The collier Caesar will remain in commission until her crew is relieved by a merchant crew.

The Lancaster has joined the Hartford at Boston.

The Nan-Shan has left Woo-Sung for Hongkong.

The Hannibal has arrived at Lambert's Point.

The Mohican has arrived at San Diego.

The Adams has arrived at San Francisco.

VAN NESS CASE POSTPONED.

Suit to Prevent Disposal of Property to Come Up April 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 16.—The famous case of Harriet B. Harmon and others of New York City against Cornel

NEW ATHLETIC RECORDS

Indoor Games of Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association.

LONG'S GOOD PERFORMANCE

Champion Distance Runner Made New Figures in the Quarter-Mile Run —Large Crowd on Hand.

"Maxey" Long, the middle-distance running champion, again distinguished himself last night, at the eighteenth annual indoor games of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, which were held in the armory of the regiment in Brooklyn. Long's special performance came in the 440-yard run, when he reduced the indoor record for the distance from 0:51 1-5 to 0:51. Other records to go were the one-mile bicycle race figures, which were clipped by George Schofield by 5 2-5 seconds, from 2:34 2-5 first to 2:33, in the trial heats, and then to 2:29 in the final. Another record that went to smash was William Du Bois's 0:28 4-5 for the 220-yard dash, which H. Ford Reed lowered to 0:23 even.

The programme was an attractive and long one, including twenty-five events and a calesthenic drill by a platoon of Company A. A record-breaking crowd was present, and it was thrilled to yelling and cheering by a number of red-hot and sensational finishes. One of these was in the one-mile bicycle race, handicap, when Schofield broke the record which has stood ever since W. F. Hillman, Company K, established it. The second heat of this race was nip and tuck between H. F. Menten and F. T. Wanner up to the final turn within thirty-five yards of the finish. The third man, G. Kinschert, was far in the rear at the time. As the leaders riding at breakneck speed tried to make the last turn, both their wheels began to wabble, and both fell. Wanner remounted his wheel and tried to spurt over the line, but Menten's front wheel was kindling wood. Picking up the wreck he began to sprint with it, and carried it over the line, winning by a yard, just as the second and the third men shot over the chalk mark. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—First heat—Won by H. Ford Reed, Co. I; M. W. Long, Co. K, second; H. A. Sedley, Jr., Co. C, third. Time—0:10 2-5. Second heat—Won by G. G. Nason, Co. D; F. J. Barrett, Co. K, second; C. B. Wheeler, Co. A, third. Time—0:10 3-5. Third heat—Won by T. C. Nauity, Co. C; G. M. Reimer, Co. G, second; H. Duncan, Co. G, third. Time—0:10 3-5. Fourth heat—Won by A. C. Bunn, Co. F; S. C. Northridge, Co. G, second; P. W. Martin, Co. C, third. Time—0:10 1-5. Fifth heat—Won by C. B. Lawton, Co. G; W. J. Dalton, Co. K, second; A. B. Codet, Co. K, third. Time—0:10 4-5. Semi-final heat—Won by F. J. Barrett, Co. K; S. C. Northridge, Co. G, second. Time—0:10. Final heat—Won by H. Ford Reed, Co. I, handicap, 20 feet; F. J. Barrett, Co. K, 19 feet, second; G. G. Nason, Co. D, 18 feet, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by F. A. Smith, Company H; R. Gaither, Company H, second; H. C. Luther, Company K, third. Time—2:16 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by M. W. Long, Company K, (scratch;) A. A. Jackson, Company K, (30 yards,) second; W. J. Dalton, Company K, (30 yards,) third. Time—0:51.

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by G. Kinscherf, Company E; E. J. Turner, H. C., second; C. Cameron, Company B, third. Time—2:43.

Half-Mile Walk.—Won by S. A. Park, Company C, (handicap 8 seconds;) T. J. Menten, Company G, (20 seconds,) second; B. F. Hegeman, Company F, (10 seconds,) third. Time—3:42.

One-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by George Schofield, Company C, (scratch;) W. L. Schroeder, F. M., (25 yards,) second; R. H. Turner, C. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—2:33 1-5. Second Heat—Won by H. F. Menten, Company G, (50 yards;) F. T. Wanner, Company H, (10 yards,) second, G. Kinscherf, Company E, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:41 2-5. Final Heat—Won by George Schofield, (scratch,) Company C; F. T. Wanner, Company H, (10 yards,) second; W. L. Schroeder, F. M., (25 yards,) third. Time—2:29.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—First heat—Won by H. A. Sedley, Co. C. Time—0:26 2-5. Second heat—Won by F. H. Goecker, Co. K; V. Lopez, Co. H, second; F. J. Vanderhoef, Co. G, third. Time—0:28 3-5. Final heat—Won by H. A. Sedley, Co. C; W. E. Rumbold, Co. I, second; V. Lopez, Co. H, third. Time—0:26.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Robbins, Co. K, 70 yards; O. A. Webb, Co. C, 95 yards, second; A. Luyster, Co. H, 85 yards, third. Time—4:46 2-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race, Invitation.—Won by Boys' High School, Pratt Institute second, Brooklyn Latin School third. Time—::47 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by R. H. Hatfield, Co. D, scratch; G. M. Reimer, Co. C, scratch, second; A. W. Bowie, Co. H, (21 feet,) third. Time—0:17 2-5. Second heat won by M. W. Long, Co. K, (3 feet;) H. Duncan, Co. G, (28 feet,) second; H. B. Lawton, Co. G, (27 feet,) third. Time—0:17 2-5.

Back Race, Scratch, 75 Yards.—First heat won by W. J. Dalton, Co. K; L. S. Tyler, Co. C, second; C. B. Wheeler, Co. A, third. Time—0:15 2-5. Second heat won by H. W. Mercer, Co. K; W. S. Lindsay, Co. G, second; W. J. Carlin, Co. C, third. Time—0:15 3-5. Third heat won by K. B. Kloer, Co. H; H. Hildreth, Co. F, second; W. S. Dorcher, Co. K, third. Time—0:16. Final heat won by R. H. Hatfield, Co. D, scratch; M. W. Long, Co. K, (3 feet,) second; G. M. Reimer, Co. C, scratch, third. Time—0:16 4-5. Final heat won by H. S. Hildreth, Co. F; H. W. Mercer, Co. K, second; W. S. Dorcher, Co. K, third. Time—0:15 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap. First heat won by G. G. Nason, Co. D, 20 yards; H. S. Hildreth, Co. F, 25 yards, second; W. E. Rumbold, Co. I, 24 yards, third. Time—0:23 2-5. Second heat—Won by H. Ford Reed, Co. I, 17 yards; A. C. Bunn, Co. F, 22 yards, second. Time—0:23 3-5. Final heat—Won by H. Ford Reed, Co. I, 17 yards; H. S. Hildreth, Co. F, 26 yards, second. Time—0:22.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by M. W. Long, Co. K, 7 yards; O. F. Lyon, Co. F, 15 yards, second; P. W. Martin, Co. C, 20 yards, third. Time—0:29.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by George Schofield, Co. C, scratch; F. F. Wanner, Co. H, 20 yards, second; C. W. Lediard, Co. E, third. Time—5:12 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Scratch, Cadet Corps Only.—Won by G. W. Adams; P. Van Zandt, second; J. Melville, third.

High-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Dalton, Company K, (40 yards;) C. B. Wheeler, Company A, (40 yards,) second; E. J. Robbins, Company K, (67 yards,) third. Time—2:01 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by F. J. Barrett, Company K, (scratch,) 5 feet 8 inches; J. L. Howe, Company F, (6 inches handicap,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 5 inches, second; R. H. Hatfield, Company D, (scratch,) 5 feet 5 inches, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by A. B. Wise, Company F, (scratch,) with an actual put of 34 feet 10¾ inches; A. G. Underwood, Company G, (handicap 1 foot 11 inches,) second, with an actual put of 32 feet 8 inches; A. A. Forman, Company K, (2 feet handicap,) third, with an actual put of 32 feet.

SCHOOLBOYS' ANNUAL GAMES.

Interesting Competitions at the Peter Cooper's Meet in Armory.

The Athletic Association of the Peter Cooper High School held its third annual indoor games last night at the armory of the Eighth Regiment. The boys of the Montclair High School, whose athletic team won the banner for points at the indoor athletic meeting of the Barnard School, had their relay team in the invitation relay race, which they won handily from the De Witt Clinton High School of this city and the Commercial High School of Brooklyn. Cairnes, their first runner, opened up a gap of a few yards on Lancas of the De Witt Clinton's, the Commercial High School's representative trailing along a few yards in the rear. Brewer and Camp, running steadily, widened the gap still more, and Dodge, who finished for them, lapped the Commercial runner, and finished yards in advance of Jones, wearing the colors of De Witt Clinton.

The senior sprinting events were won by E. Wolf. His hardest race was the sixty-yard dash for seniors. In this Feldman, who had won the same events of the juniors, forced him to run better than 7 seconds, in order to win by a foot. After winning the mile race rather easily from Dorland, Carey participated in the shot-put and took second place. His next race was in the 880-yard run. Dorland was his chief competitor in this event, and they ran side by side until the final lap was reached. Dorland, who had the pole, sprinted to the front, but was immediately passed by Wolf, who ran gamely to the finish, though in evident distress. He managed to last long enough to breast the tape first by about a yard, collapsing just as he crossed the finish line. Summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Juniors.—Won by Feldman; W. Collins second. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Seniors—Won by E. Wolf; Feldman second. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Hurdles.—Won by E. Wolf; V. Downes second. Time—0:08 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, (Former Members P. C. H. S.)—Won by N. Freed; M. Infeldt second. Time—0:06 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Carey; Dorland second. Time—5:28 1-5.

Potato Race, Juniors.—Won by Stodola; Hunt second. Time—0:33 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Seniors.—Won by E. Wolf; Jameson second. Time—0:27 1-5.

Invitation Relay Race.—Won by Montclair High School, De Witt Clinton High School, second; Commercial High School, third. Time—2:38 3-5.

220 Yards, Juniors.—Won by Bayliss; Campbell, second. Time—0:26 1-5.

440 Yards, Seniors.—Won by Becker; Lennox, second. Time—0:59 2-5.

Slow Bicycle Race.—Won by Siebert; Fera, second.

880 Yards' Run.—Won by Carey; Dorland, second. Time—2:25 4-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by Becker. Vault, 9 feet.

Shot Put.—Won by Wilsey; Carey, second. Put, 33 feet 2 inches.

High Jump.—Won by Collins; Roberts, second. Jump, 5 feet.

School Relay Race, (Main Building and Annexes.)—Won by main building; One Hundred and Seventy-third Street annex, second. Time 4:10 3-5.

CRESCENT GUNNERS SHOT TRUE.

McDermott's Score Led the Shooting Contests on Crescent A. C. Grounds.

Charles J. McDermott, shooting in splendid form, killed forty-nine birds out of his allotted half a hundred at the cup trap shooting tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Owl's Head, L. I., yesterday, and won a "leg" on the trophy by his clever marksmanship. G. Stephenson, Jr., captured two trianguiar matches—one at fifteen birds Magautrap and the other at fifteen birds. The summaries:

Triangular Match, Fifteen Targets, Magautrap.—George Stephenson, Jr., 14; George Stephenson, Sr., 13; W. J. McConville, 12.

Renewal, Same Conditions.—G. Stephenson, Jr., 12; G. Stephenson, Sr., 9; W. J. McConville, 7.

March Cup Competition.—Third round. Conditions, 20 Twenty-five targets per man, expert traps and twenty-five birds per man Magau trap, handicap:

Name.	Expert Traps. H.	K.	T.	Magau Trap. H.	T.	Grand Total.
C. J. McDermott	4	20	24	3	22	46
G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	22	24	2	22	48
G. Stephenson, Sr.	10	14	24	8	14	46
Charles A. Sykes	3	19	22	5	20	42
L. C. Hopkins	6	14	20	5	22	25
W. J. McConville	7	13	20	8	20	25
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	5	16	21	4	18	22
W. W. Marshall	6	16	22	5	16	21
H. C. Werlemann	7	13	20	6	14	20
Dr. J. J. Keyes	3	16	19	3	16	19

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.09⅝
Lard, prime	8.10
Butter, Western creamery	.22

COTTON.—The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 0@12 points yesterday. A greater decline had been expected, owing to the fact that Liverpool had reported a loss which was figured out to be the equivalent of 20 points here. It is assumed that Southern holders will prefer to realize on their actual cotton, and that weaker markets will naturally follow the larger movement, should expectations materialize. At the same time, the cotton goods trade is not in a satisfactory condition; in fact, some mills are talking of curtailing production by resorting to shorter hours, some, even, talking of shutting down altogether, as is the case with certain Fall River mills, according to some reports. Following the opening call there was a partial reaction on covering, but investment demand and general speculative buying were not a factor at any time during the session. The market was finally very steady, closing at a net decline of 5@7 points.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.29	8.27	8.25	8.29@8.31
April	8.26	8.25	8.23	8.29@8.30
May	8.28	8.32	8.25	8.32@8.33
June	8.28	8.30	8.27	8.33@8.34
July	8.31	8.35	8.28	8.35@ ...
August	8.02	8.10	8.02	8.09@8.10
September	...	...	...	7.70@7.72
October	7.56	7.60	7.56	7.60@7.61
November	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.51@7.52
December	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.48@7.50
January	...	...	...	7.48@7.50

CHICAGO, March 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; Winter patents, $3.80@$3.80; straights, $3.30@3.60; clears, $2.90@3.20; Spring specials, $4.20; patents, $3.50@3.75; straights, $3@$3.30; bakers', $2.20@$2.50; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@74c; No. 2 red, 77½c; No. 2 corn, 40¾c; No. 2 yellow, 40¾c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@26c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; fair to choice malting, 48@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; mess pork, per bbl, $15.55@15.60; lard, per 100 lb, $7.72½@7.77½; short rib sides, (loose,) $7.45@7.60; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.90@8; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; clover, contract grades, $10.65.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Spot cotton, moderate business done; prices 1-16d lower; American middling fair, 5 13-32d; good middling, 5¼d; middling, 5 15-16d; low middling, 4¾d; good ordinary, 4½d; ordinary, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,400 American. Receipts, 11,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 50-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 48-64@4 49-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 11-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 18-64@4 19-64d, value; October and November, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, value; November and December, good ordinary clause, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, value.

BREADSTUFFS.—GRAIN—The bull fever in wheat which has been rising during the past two or three days reached something of a climax on yesterday, when the May option sold up to 81 11-16, reaching that figure after the regular 12 o'clock close. At 1 o'clock the market was nervous at 81½c, and a little later at 81 9-16c for May. At the immediate opening there was not much indication of the pronounced strength and activity that followed during the forenoon. In line with disappointing cables from England, our market opened enough lower to invite considerable short selling by the bear contingent, and for a time looked a little dubious from a bull standpoint. But an unexpected rush of buying orders from outside sources, including rumors of support from a certain Wall Street quarter, quickly turned the tide in bull favor, and by 11 o'clock there was no doubt as to the market's undercurrent or the character of sentiment. Throughout the entire forenoon, and on the curb as well, bulls kept the lead without any difficulty whatever for no matter how local opinion might view the bull news sent out from Chicago, there was no question but that a general bull excitement was at hand, suggesting caution in bear operation as the best policy, for a time at least. The shortage in May wheat in various markets of the country is undoubtedly very large, and daily plays a part in bull calculations, as does the prospect for increased export interest, arising out of favorable ocean freight rates and the diversion of wheat from other exporting countries to points which last year took little wheat. This is notably true of Chile, which has a short crop and is already importing wheat from Australia and the Pacific coast. It is said that engagements for some 500,000 bushels have already been made in Australia, while Oregon recently shipped a cargo of flour. The visible supply is expected to show 1,500,000 bushels decrease on Monday. Northwest receipts were 426 cars, against 545 cars last year. No. 2 red closed 80¾c, elevator, and 81⅞c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Duluth, 90¾c, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 83¾c, both free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 16.—Wheat, cash, 75¾c; May, 75¼c; July, 77¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c. Flour higher; first patents, $4.15@$4.25; second patents, $4.05@$4.15; first clears, $3.10@$3.20; second clears, $2@$2.10. Bran, in bulk, $13.25@$13.50.

DULUTH, March 16.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75½c; May, 77¼c; July, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 69@73¾c. Corn, 38½c. Oats, 26@26¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 76½@77c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@74c. Rye higher; No. 1, 53c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@54¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.00@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.45. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.50, as to brand. Bag meal firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed dull; Spring bran, spot, $19@$20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19@$19.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$22; city bran, $19@$19.50. Cornmeal, $28. Linseed oil, cake, $27.75. Corn oil, cake, $19. Hominy chop, $17. Oil meal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	...	80⅜
May	80 11-16	81⅛	80⅝	81⅛
July	80 5-16	80⅞	80 5-16	80⅞
Corn—				
March	...	...	...	43
May	46⅞	47	46½	47
July	46½	46½	46½	46¼
September	...	...	...	47

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	74 5-16	76⅛	74 15-16	76¼
April	75 5-16	76⅞	75 5-16	76⅛
May	76¼	77⅝	76¼	77½
Corn—				
March	40	40 7-16	40	40⅜
May	41½	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
Oats—				
March	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜
May	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25¼
Lard—				
May	$7.77½	$7.80	$7.70	$7.70
July	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Ribs—				
May	7.50	7.55	7.45	7.47½
Pork—				
May	15.70	15.90	15.70	15.70

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Stronger; mess, $15@$16; family, $15.75@$16.25; short clear, $14.75@$16.75. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7⅜c; 140 lb, 7½c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 8¾c; 12 lb, 8¼@8¾c; 14 lb, 8c; pickled shoulders firm, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4⅜@4½c. LARD—Firmer, $8.10; city lard firm, $7.65; refined lard firm; South America, $8.85; Continent, $8.30; Brazil, kegs, $9.65; compound dull; city, 5½@5⅝c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.70
April	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
June	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
July	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.85
August	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
September	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
October	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
November	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
December	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
January	...	...	...	6.10@6.15
February	...	...	...	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 4$900. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½@¾ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., was ½@½ pfennig net lower. Havre—Coffee market opened steady; ¼f lower; at 12 M. declined ½f; at 3 P. M., irregular and unchanged; at 4:30 P. M., unchanged. January, 40.00; February, 40.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.75; June, 39.00; July, 39.25; August, 39.25; September, 39.50; October, 39.25; November, 39.75; December, 40.00. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 5⅜; Exchange, 11 13-16d.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron, warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $25.65; Exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $3.92½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses, 3¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.75. Spirits of turpentine, 38@38½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.60; F, $1.65; H, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.80; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.10. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, 28½c; prime Summer yellow, 30½c; off Summer yellow, 30½c; prime white, 35@36c; prime off white, 36c; linseed, American, raw, 61c; linseed, American, boiled, 63c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 64@65c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.—Turpentine—Nothing. Resin firm, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34½c; receipts, 119 casks; sales, 528 casks; exports, 567 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,805 bbls; sales, 601 bbls; exports, 6,980 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing; receipts, 40 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 320 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 16 casks. Tar firm, $1.15; receipts, 231 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominal; city-dressed native sides, @@8½c per lb. CALVES—About nominal; firm feeling; city-dressed veals, 8@11½c per lb. SHEEP—Firm; lambs, 10c lower; sheep, $4@$5.25; culls, $3.50; lambs, $5.50@$6.20; dressed mutton, 7½@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8½@9½c. HOGS—Firm, at $6@$6.35 per 100 lb.

Judgment Against J. J. Bannan.

A deficiency judgment was entered yesterday against John J. Bannan for $19,990 and Isabella Jane Foghill and Edward L. Foghill for $14,976 in favor of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 156 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY GOLDWATER.—Henry Goldwater, clerk, residing at 696 Eagle Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,089 and no assets. He was formerly a dealer in tobacco and cigars at 24 Second Avenue, where he made an assignment in 1882.

JAMES L. OSBORNE.—James L. Osborne, builder and contractor at 174 West Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $100,380, all unsecured, and no assets. On the 8th inst. a deficiency judgment for $36,112 was entered against him, and his wife, Dora, in favor of the Washington Life Insurance Company, on account of the foreclosure sale of the large apartment houses 172 and 174 West Seventy-ninth Street, corner of Amsterdam Avenue, which were sold for $275,000. There are forty-five creditors named in the schedules, among them being Douglas & Brown, $8,000 for materials; Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, $6,690, on an undertaking; Plemmer & Koehler, $7,500 for professional services; E. S. West and Horace Shelley as executors, of Independence, Mo., $6,000 on a note; Thomas H. Newman, $3,791 on a note, and Charles W. Chase, $3,804 on a note. Some of the debts were contracted in 1881, but most of them were contracted in the past few years. Mr. Osborne came here from Chicago in 1894, and soon after went into building operations.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPEL, Rose—Don A. Gaylord $510
BOHLMAN, Herman J.—C. F. Matteson .. 33
BANNAN, John J.—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 19,990
CASH, Patrick H.—J. E. Marks and another 34
CROSHER, Henry P.—Elizabeth W. Grogan 720
FRICK, Rosa and Frederick A.—C. Henry Amsden and another 193
FRICK, Rosa and Frederick A.—C. Henry Amsden and another 155
FRICK, Frederick C.—Henry Amsden and another 89
FOGHILL, Isabella J. and Edward L.—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 14,976
GRIMES, Mary—H. J. Schumacher, costs. 24
HESS, Louis E.—H. B. Hardenburg and another 42
HAWS, William E. and Walter D.—The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York 680
HATCH, Eva H., as executrix—F. R. Coudert and others 378
HOLDORF, Magdalena—H. G. Silleck, Jr. 820
KRAMER, Theresa—C. E. Bigelow 809
KAUFFMAN, Henry—P. Reddy 419
KAUFFMAN, Samuel and Abraham—Henry Friedman 106
KRANZ, Henry—Clausen & Price Brewing Company 103
LEBARRE, Charles F.—A. Specht, costs. 23
LENDORF, Leopold—W. F. Ballrach 122
LIVINGSTON, Samuel—Rudnick & Larkin 141
MASSEY, Harriet F.—W. B. Howe 975
MOORE, Jonathan F.—M. Violette 100
MEYER, Otto—F. Kurz, costs 108
MARINO, Vito, by guardian—Louis Lehmaier 60
MEYER, Jessie—John J. Wysong and others, trustees, &c. 98
MEARS, Edward N. K.—William H. S. Wood and others 83
MUELLER, Mary—H. Stocker 103
McGRATH, Hugh—A. Mott Iron Works. 115
McLEOD, Edgar—F. Bergmann 40
McLAUGHLIN, William F.—M. Leiner.. 87
NATELSON, Samuel M.—R. F. Greeley and others 66
NEWTON, Julius—G. T. Wetmore 504
PELOUBET, Seymour S.—The Argus Company 204
PIPER, Elwin S.—A. Well and others 219
ROBBINS, Thomas H.—S. Aldrich 144
ROGERS, Robert—H. E. Pellis, costs 25
SONNENBERG, Rosa—J. Bauman 10
STOCK, August—H. Struss 120
SCHUBERT, Paul—United Electric Light and Power Company 47
ULRICH, John—Clausen & Price Brewing Company 361
WATSON, William S.—C. F. Matteson.... 31
WELTIN, Julius—O. Strohmeier 222
WEBER, Hugo J.—J. Juran 761
WEINGART, Joseph—I. Frisch 313
WEINGART, Joseph—Simon Heyman and another 175
THE CASINA LAND COMPANY—M. Goodwin 77
MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION—William E. D. Stokes 10,661
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Jennie Deary 634
NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY—Rosie Harris, by guardian 116
FITZGERALD BROTHERS' BREWING Company—H. Kuno 4,485
GEORGE RINGLER & CO.—John J. Sullivan, as trustee, &c. 107

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Trust	143	143	143
200	Am. Window Glass	48½	48¼	48½
683	Am. Sheet Steel	36	36	36
41	Chartier's Valley Water	40	40	40
400	Consolidated Gas pf	51	50¾	51
25	Consolidated Ice	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
1,200	Crucible Steel	26	26	26
1,210	Crucible Steel pf	84⅝	84¼	84½
100	Bessemer Ry.	35¾	35¾	35¾
395	Mon. River Coal pf	44	43⅝	43⅝
1,620	Philadelphia Co.	40½	40	40
830	Pittsburg Coal	27¼	27	27
50	Pittsburg Coal pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	Pittsburg Brew.	23¾	23½	23¾
40	Pressed Steel Car pf	76½	76½	76½
250	Nat. Fire Proofing	26⅞	26¼	26½
835	Westinghouse El. 2d pf. 63		62¾	62¾

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:08	Sun sets...6:09	Moon rises...4:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
6. Hook...4:37	Gov. Isl'd...5:00	H. Gate...6:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6. Hook...5:12	Gov. Isl'd...5:35	H. Gate...7:28

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Neustria, Naples	...	...

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Breconshire, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay	10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Alamo, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Bellagio, Brazil via Pernambuco and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, Demerara, and Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Campeachy, Yucatan, &c., via Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Barbarossa, Bremen	...	5:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, Venezuela, British and Dutch Guiana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 66:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for Steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes are Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M.

PAINTING CUP DEFENDER

Galvanic Coats Being Applied on Herreshoffs' Bristol Boat.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE METALS

Launching of the New Yacht Expected by Workmen on Her Early in April.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, March 16.—A deal of galvanic paint is being used in painting the many metal fittings in the interior of the Bristol cup defender. This paint is something new in mixture, and is being used very liberally above the lead keel and floor plates. It is quite an improvement over ordinary paint, because it is a great deal lighter; therefore doing away with much dead weight in the upper hull of the boat, a feature that has been given exhaustive study in the construction of racing boats at Bristol. It is also found to be quite a factor in eliminating rust or other deterioration on the metals upon which it is spread.

The new electrical plant established in the Bristol boat shops last Summer saves labor in various ways, and, although expensive in its introduction, it is said to have nearly paid for itself up to the present time.

Another new wrinkle at the Bristol shops is the galvanizing of metal castings for the cup defender by means of electricity, these operations having been carried on during the past week in a small building between the boiler shop and the machine shop. More of the pieces in the interior of the new boat are galvanized than were those of the Columbia.

The breaking down of some of the machinery used in riveting the Belmont boat in the past week occasioned delay in carrying on operations in this line which may be the means of slightly putting off the time of launching. While momentary delay was caused while repairs were being made on the appliance that furnishes power for heading up the rivets, as far as possible every man capable of driving rivets was mustered on the stagings along the topsides of the boat in finishing up the job.

There is as yet not a word said officially about the time of launching the boat, although some of the details of work connected with such an event have actually begun in the south shop, such as the assembling of some of the various parts of the cradle near the hull of the new boat, some of the timbers being newly shaped out, and the general overhauling of the cradle drum that operates in connection with the gear that is intended to lower the craft into the water. Much of the scaffolding in the inside of the boat has been dismantled, showing practically a finished appearance, the plates having been all fitted. Then, a story from a semi-official source has spread among the mechanics within two days to the effect that the designer was timing operations of construction that would be the means of setting the craft afloat the first part of April. While no particular date is named, the word has been passed about that the launching will take place previous to April 10 next.

Rivetting on the yacht to-day was almost wholly confined to the sheer strake plates, with the prospect of completing construction and launching the vessel the first part of next month. Progress on the steel spars and rigging fitting has been good during the week.

BORALMA AGAINST THE ABBOT.

Thomas Lawson Willing to Race His Trotter Against Mr. Scannell's Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—The talk about the proposed four-cornered trotting match between The Abbot, Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma, and the refusal of John J. Scannell, owner of The Abbot, to allow his horse to start against more than one horse at a time or in a sweepstake, has brought out a challenge for Boralma to race The Abbot for $25,000. Mr. Lawson makes the challenge. He says:

"I will race Boralma in the month of September against The Abbot for $25,000 a side, best four heats in seven; or, if he insists upon eleven in twenty, as he stated, or anything between seven and twenty, I will agree. I select four in seven that the public may have a full afternoon's racing. I say $25,000 a side because the owner of The Abbot has said any amount would be agreeable to him, and $25,000 is enough for any horse to win in one race. I will guarantee that a racing association will add its entire net proceeds, which will be given equally to two of Boston's well-known and worthy charities, and I will also guarantee that this will also amount to at least $25,000.

"I further agree to donate any portion of the $25,000 Boralma may win by racing or by forfeiture, equally between the two charities. I trust the owner of The Abbot will accept this proposition. I hope, however, he will accept my first proposition and allow horse lovers to see these four great racers competing under the same conditions which were good enough for them when they were working their way to the top."

Yale Beat Y. M. C. A. at Basket Ball.

A Yale basket ball team came down from New Haven yesterday, and, journeying over to the old armory of the Thirty-second Regiment, Bushwick Avenue and Stagg Street, Williamsburg, defeated the famous Greenpoint Young Men's Christian Association team by the final tally of 37 points to 16. It was an exciting game, played very fast from whistle to whistle. The teams lined up as follows:

Greenpoint	Positions.	Yale, 37.
Y. M. C. A., 16.		
Cunningham	Right forward	Moorehead
Denning, Capt.	Left forward	Hyatt
Mackie	Centre	Clarke, Capt.
Webber	Right guard	Wetrick
Gunderson	Left guard	Royer

Referee—B. H. Hale, 1902, Yale University. Umpire—A. Barok, Greenpoint Y. M. C. A. Goals from field—Clarke, 12; Hyatt, 4; Wetrick, 1; Moorehead, 1; Cunningham, 4; Denning, 1; Webber, 1. Goals from fouls—Clarke, 1; Mackie, 2. Time—20-minute halves.

K. A. C. Pool Tournament.

In the pool tournament now going on for the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, C. F. Norris won the first game last night by defeating A. E. Rendle. The score was 100 to 49. H. A. Colby was the winner in the second game. J. W. H. Cole crossed cues with him, and the score was 100 to 50.

OARSMEN UNDER THE BAN

N. A. A. O. Accuse E. H. Ten Eyck of Marked Discourtesy.

REGATTA FOR PHILADELPHIA

John Rumohr Disqualified as an Amateur by the Governing Body—Titus Absolved.

As was confidently expected, the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at its meeting at the Hotel Marlborough voted to hold the next National regatta on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia. The dates chosen are Friday and Saturday, July 19 and 20. As was also expected, John A. Rumohr, the Canadian oarsman who rowed from the Harlem Rowing Club last season, was disqualified as an amateur, and C. S. Titus, the young Southern sculler who came to this city from New Orleans last Summer and has since joined a local rowing club, was absolved from suspicion.

In the matter of Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck of the Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., who was guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct in the Paris trial races on the Harlem last Summer, and who afterward contemptuously defied the National Association by refusing to go to Paris unless his father and his cousin were allowed to accompany him, and who when his demand was refused, remained at home in violation of his pledge to go if he won the trial race, the Executive Committee accepted the excuse of the offender, that he had no personal responsibility in the matter, but had acted according to instructions from his club, and now is apologetically awaiting for the Wachusett Boat Club to certify that, in the remarkable language of the report, "the action of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in connection with the Paris regatta had been honorable and thoroughly impartial."

The report of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee, composed of James Pilkington of New York and Henry W. Garfield of Albany, which managed to effect such a remarkable reversal of the situation, was unsigned, and was as follows:

The Executive Committee, feeling that they had been treated with marked discourtesy in not being furnished an explanation from Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck or his club, to account for the failure of the champion sculler to go to the Paris regatta as a representative of the association, summoned Ten Eyck to appear before them, a meeting held last evening. Ten Eyck appeared, accompanied by John H. Meagher, as representative of the Wachusett Boat Club.

Ten Eyck at once relieved himself of any personal responsibility in the matter by declaring that the entry in the National test races was made by his club, and that he did not start for Paris in consequence of the unanimous vote of his club that he should not take the trip. J. H. Meagher then addressed the committee, the official correspondence was read, and, as the result of a long and very full discussion of the matter, Meagher freely conceded that his club had been misled and had acted hastily. He further stated that, in his opinion, the officers of that organization, after hearing what he had now learned, would be willing to frankly acknowledge that the action of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in connection with the Paris regatta had been honorable and thoroughly impartial.

Awaiting such a communication from the Wachusett Boat Club, the committee deferred any further action.

The committee voted to receive this report and to discharge the sub-committee.

In the case of Rumohr, the committee reported the circumstances of his disqualification by the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen for not rowing to win under very suspicious circumstances, and the evidence was so conclusive that the committee disqualified him without a dissenting vote. It is said that he will return to Rat Portage, Manitoba, and will row matches with Gaudaur, the well-known Canadian professional oarsman.

The sub-committee appointed to investigate the standing of C. S. Titus reported that it had been unable to find any evidence of conduct which would affect his standing as an amateur, and was discharged.

There was considerable discussion upon the resolution passed at the National Convention last July requesting the Executive Committee to add an intermediate pair-oared race to the programme of the National regatta, but it was finally adopted.

A delegate from the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia brought up the matter of the refusal of the Athletic Committee of the University of Pennsylvania to allow John F. Geiger, a member of the well-known Vesper eight, to play on the university football team last Fall on account of his connection with the Latrobe (Penn.) football team, and presented an affidavit from Geiger to the effect that he had received no compensation for his services. The Executive Committee decided that it could not consider the matter, as the by-laws required that a club desiring a ruling on the status of an oarsman should make application to the President, who should appoint a committee to investigate the matter. The Vesper representative accordingly withdrew the affidavit and communication.

The matter of the place of holding the coming regatta was then taken up, and letters were read from the Schuylkill Navy and from the New England Amateur Rowing Association inviting the association to hold the regatta at Philadelphia and at Boston respectively. The Schuylkill Navy was represented by a committee of five delegates, composed of Gordon S. Carrigan of the West Philadelphia Boat Club, Rufus E. Sadler of the Quaker City Barge Club, F. Schuette of the Vesper Boat Club, William Margerum of the Crescent Boat Club, and Robert E. Milligan, Philadelphia Barge Club. Walter Stimpson and James P. Fox were the New England advocates. The discussion was very lengthy, but finally was terminated in favor of Philadelphia by a vote of 7 to 4, which was subsequently made unanimous.

Resolutions were passed authorizing the President to appoint a committee to arrange for the presentation of suitable testimonials to the Vesper Boat Club, and the members of its famous eight-oared crew in recognition of their achievement in winning the eight-oared race at the Paris regatta last year.

HANLAN'S PLANS FAILED.

Accident to Lighter Prevented Columbia's Oarsmen Rowing on the Harlem.

Coach Hanlan of the Columbia crew was disappointed in his plans for giving the Columbia oarsmen their first row on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The failure was due to an accident which happened to the lighter which had been hired to convey the Columbia's rowing equipment, such as shells, oars, &c., to the Wyanoke boathouse, where the crew is to make its headquarters. The rowing apparatus was to have arrived at the boathouse during the morning so that it would be ready for use in the afternoon, but as it had not put in an appearance by 4 o'clock the oarsmen who had come together in response to Hanlan's orders were dispersed by Capt. Irvine and the initial trial on the water which was to have been held yesterday will take place to-morrow.

Four 'Varsity and three freshman crews will be boated to-morrow afternoon. The 'Varsity crews will row as follows:

First boat—Stroke, Jackson; 7, Landers; 6, Hull; 5, Kernan; 4, Moen; 3, Gerster; 2, La Roche; bow, Henes.

Second boat—Stroke, Stevenson; 7, Iselin; 6, Lefferts; 5, Mount; 4, Townsend; 3, Brinckerhoff; 2, Boyesen; bow, Snyder.

Third boat—Stroke, Irvine; 7, Nash; 6, Nieger; 5, Carr; 4, Meeker; 3, Carter; 2, Huffaker; bow, O'Laughlin.

Fourth boat—Stroke, Stow; 7, Weekes; 6, Bamberger; 5, Pembroke; 4, Eyer; 3, Bradley; 2, Harrison; bow, Conklin.

There are at present two promising candidates for 'Varsity coxswain. One is Comstock, who steered last year's freshman crew at Poughkeepsie, and the other is Rothschild, who was formerly coxswain on one of the Weld crews at Harvard.

RIFLE SHOTS SURPRISED.

Ross's Unexpected Entry in Sportsmen's Show Contests Upset Prophetic Calculations.

With the prospect of a certainty for first place in the 100-shot rifle championship, L. P. Ittel of Pittsburg went into the competition on the range of the Zettler Rifle Club yesterday only to be disappointed at the end by the coming of a new opponent, who appeared in the person of F. C. Ross of Brooklyn, the champion of 1899 and 1900, who not only shifted the generally expected result but again obtained the championship by beating the leading score made by Ittel in the earlier days of the shoot. The competitors had agreed that Ittel must win, and so convinced of this had they become that when the old champion appeared there was a substantial shock to the prophets.

Ittel's score led all others at that time, but the appearance of Ross made a considerable change, for with his shooting of one day he took from Ittel the advantage that the latter had gained by nearly two weeks of hard work, and on the average beat him. As a matter of fact the men were equal on scores, Ross in his best form only making a tie with the Pittsburg marksman, but under the conditions that were agreed upon at the start the best shots of the old champion were the better, and so the victory that up to yesterday had seemed a certainty for the Pennsylvania marksman went to an unexpected opponent. Both men made 2,451, which has been the high score for the event for the past five days, but Ross made his record in three shots that counted 248, 246, and 246, thus getting to the lead before Ittel, whose best performances counted a trifle under the marks awarded to Ross. In the other events the competition was brisk up to the close of the shooting, and though there were no marked changes from the order of the finishes generally expected, the improvement was general straight through the fields and a consequent improvement in the averages was plainly apparent. The scores for the last and closing day of the shooting follow:

Championship Target.—F. C. Ross, Brooklyn, 2,451; L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, 2,451; H. M. Spencer, Dunmore, Penn., 2,439; C. Zettler, Jr., New York, 2,438; L. P. Hansen, Jersey City, 2,434; Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, 2,431; M. Doorler, Greenville, 2,431; E. S. Pillard, New Britain, 2,430; T. R. Geisel, Springfield, 2,428; L. C. Buss, New York, 2,428; P. J. O'Hare, Jersey City, 2,428; G. Worn, Brooklyn, 2,427; W. A. Towes, Jersey City, 2,426; A. Kransberg, New York, 2,422; J. T. Humphrey, Boston, 2,417.

Ring Target, Best Three Shots.—H. M. Pope, 224; W. A. Tewes, 224; L. P. Ittel, 223; C. Zettler, Jr., 223; T. R. Geisel, 222. Best Two Shots—L. P. Hansen, 148; L. Flack, 148; E. S. Pillard, 147; M. Doorler, 147; George Schlicht, 147; George Worn, 147; F. C. Ross, 147. Best Single Scores.—W. A. Hicks, 74; R. Goldwaite, 74; J. F. Humphrey, 73; L. Buss, 73; E. Kost, 73; J. Robham, P. Koesch, 73; R. Busse, 73; H. M. Spencer, 73; P. Muth, 73.

Bull's Eye Target.—L. P. Hanson, 16½; R. Busse, 18; M. Doorler, 18; George Zimmerman, 18½; L. P. Ittel, 19½; L. Buss, 20; A. Kronsberg, 20½; T. H. Keller, Sr., 20½; C. Bayer, 21; Gus Zimmerman, 21½; H. D. Muller, 22; G. D. Wiegemann, 22; J. Schmitt, 22; E. Pillards, 22½; L. Flack, 23.

Most Bull's Eyes.—T. H. Keller, Sr., 204; Gus Zimmerman, 189; H. M. Spencer, 99.

Zimmerman Trophy Match.—L. P. Ittel, 75; A. Kronsberg, 74; H. D. Muller, 74; E. Pillard, 73; M. Doorler, 72; R. Busse, 71; W. Koch, 70; S. Buzzini, 68; T. H. Keller, Jr., 68; L. Maurer, 67; C. Meyer, 65; T. P. MacKenna, 64.

Zettler Trophy.—Won by H. M. Spencer, with a score of 249.

END OF SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

The expectations of the managers of the Sportsmen's Show were more than justified yesterday in the matter of attendance, for the crowds, morning, afternoon, and evening by far exceeded the number of persons that were anticipated, and the total for the two weeks of the show showed a handsome margin over the attendance that the Sportsmen's Association had figured on. As far as financial success is concerned, the exhibition is far ahead of all others that have been held, and according to the box office, the receipts will give the association a handsome margin for profit on the two weeks that the show has been running.

The best crowd of the day was present yesterday when the afternoon performance of "Hiawatha" was put on by the Ojibway Indian actors, the attendance then being made up largely of school children, who were as enthusiastic as were the Indians and who added realism to the play by shouting in a style that has not been equaled since the opening production. Thus encouraged, the Indians warmed to their work, and at the night show put an amount of feeling into their representation of Hiawatha's deeds that was really terrifying to the spectators.

As if to keep in touch with the closing, the exhibits of fish were presented with the curtains down, the muddy Croton water making it impossible for visitors to see more than the outlines of the finny creatures which were supposed to be on view. That did not detract from the pleasure of quite a number of specially invited guests, however, for after the show closed for the night and season, Madison Square Garden was the scene of some most extraordinary fishing, nearly a score of people who are more or less enthusiastic about the gentle art then gathering on the shores of the artificial lake and aiding the proper custodians of the fish exhibits to recatch the individuals of the displays.

While Hiawatha was being cheered by the crowd up stairs, there was more than a little enthusiasm in the basement, where the shooting competitions on the revolver and pistol ranges were in progress. The shooting, as has been the case straight through the two weeks of the show, was close, J. A. Smith and J. A. Dietz again being the leaders, with J. B. Crabtree a close third. The final scores for pistol shooting will be announced to-day. The results for yesterday were as follows:

REVOLVER AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

Revolver or pistol re-entry, Columbia target, five best scores to count, lowest score is best on the target.—J. A. Smith, 33; J. A. Dietz, Jr., 34; J. B. Crabtree, 35; W. E. Petty, 35; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 38; J. T. Humphrey, 39; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 41; L. R. Piercy, 49; H. Rosenbaum, 55; C. E. Tayntor, 60; L. R. Buss, 63; C. H. Chapman, 64; T. Keller, Jr., 65; K. R. McAlpin, 77.

Princeton Beaten by Pratt.

The basket ball team of Pratt Institute defeated the Princeton 'Varsity basket ball team last night in the former's gymnasium, in Brooklyn, in a fast, rough game. The score was 22 to 17. The gymnasium floor and the running track that circles it was crowded to the limit with an enthusiastic Pratt contingent, which cheered for the home team on every possible occasion.

The game started off with a rush. M. Formen made the first score for Princeton. A deep-throated tiger growl went up from the few Princeton adherents present, but triumph was short-lived, for one minute later Varian, Pratt's fast Captain, ran the ball, unaided, through the opposing Tigers and scored for Pratt. The next score was Princeton's, made by McKoy on a long throw from near the centre of the floor. This was Princeton's last tally in the first half. Pratt shot three goals in quick succession, and then made a foul, which Princeton failed to turn to advantage. Pratt scored again on a pretty double play by Varian and Merwin. The half closed with the score: Pratt, 14; Princeton, 4.

Princeton took a brace in the second half and fought desperately to avoid defeat, but could not prevent her opponents from scoring eight more goals, while she made her best showing with thirteen. Line-up:

Pratt Institute, 22.	Position.	Princeton, 17.
Vareau, Capt.	Centre	McKoy
Nash	Forward	Carter
Merwin	Forward	M. Forney
Ritter	Guard	Whitehouse
Preston	Guard	Roper

Goals—Pratt: Nash, 4; Vareau, 2; Preston, 2; Ritter, 1; Merwin, 1. Princeton: Whitehouse, 4; McKoy, 3; M. Forney, 1. Goals from fouls—Pratt: Nash, 2. Princeton: M. Forney, 1. Umpire—Mr. Langdon. Referee—Mr. Moebus. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Preliminary to the game with Princeton, the Pratt second team defeated the Brooklyn High School Midgets in a pretty style by a score of 20 to 3. Line up:

Pratt, 20.	Position.	B. H. S. Midgets, 3.
Manney	Centre	S. Moore
Wilkinson	Guard	C. Smith
Montgomery	Guard	L. Smith
Underhill	Forward	Demarest
Griffith	Forward	Burden

Goals—Pratt, Manney, 8; Griffith, 3; Underhill, 1. B. H. S. Midgets, Burden. Goals on fouls—Pratt, Manney, and Underhill; B. H. S. Midgets, C. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Williams. Referee—Mr. Parsons. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

WISSNER

Upright and Grand PIANOS

If you are a prospective purchaser come and enlarge your piano education by an examination of these superb instruments.

You will at once see why they are so popular with great pianists and musicians.

PRICES AND TERMS ATTRACTIVE.

Second-Hand Uprights by celebrated makers taken in exchange at prices ranging from

$100 to $175.

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

Good Square Pianos, $25, $55.

New Pianos to rent. Open evenings.

The Famous LECKERLING PIANOS ON EASY PAYMENTS.

BROOKLYN: Fulton & Flatbush Av. JERSEY CITY: 80 Montgomery St. NEW YORK: 25 East 14th St. NEWARK: 599 Broad St.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert." 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

H. Batterman

"Monday, March 18."

An Exemplary Exhibit of Spring Elegance.

We have outrivalled all former attempts in the selection of dainty and charming styles, anticipating the progressive ideas in this year's Fashions. The most engaging topics are found in the following departments:

Grand Millinery Opening,

Imported and Original Designs,

Surpassing in Styles and general effect any heretofore shown in Brooklyn.

In Our New Show Rooms To-morrow,

A more than passing event of this auspicious occasion is a sale of 100 of our very latest creations for immediate wear, made to sell at 7.50 and 9.50, especially reduced, 5.00

Parisian Effects in Infants' Easter Hats, Bonnets and Caps.

The Most Exquisite Showing in the City.

Handsome scarlet shirred Chiffon Bonnets, French back and poke front, with large bow of double-faced satin ribbon, long satin ribbon strings..... 6.98

Children's Coats and Reefers.

Children's Three-quarter Coats and Reefers, of imported Venetian and broadcloth, newest Spring shades, automobile and pleated effects, with white belts, detachable collars, of Persian lawn, pique and serge, trimmed with applique, machine stitching and pearl buttons, 5.25, 7.98, 9.98

Infants' Long Coats, of taffeta silk and Bedford cord, handsomely trimmed with applique, accordeon pleating, lace and ribbon, 7.98, 9.98, 13.98

Shoes Phenomenally Reduced.

LADIES' FINE GLACE KID AND CLOTH TOP Es, button and lace, patent tips, light soles, four styles of toes; also Russet Shoes, with or without tan vesting tops, widths B to E, 2½ to 6; value $3.00, 1.95

A special lot of LADIES' DONGOLA KID BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, light or extension soles, patent leather tips, made to sell at $1.75, offered Monday, at 98c

Cottage Draperies at Remarkably Low Prices.

Swiss Curtains (fluted ruffle), white and colored effects, 3 yds. long, 98c

SASH SWISSES, 40-in. wide (striped effects), value 12c. yard 9c

FISH NETS, light and airy, 10c., 12½c., 15c. yd

BRASS SASH ROD, 44 in extension, each 3c

Lithographed Cushion Tops—out door and high art subjects. Value 39c. 25c

"Good Things to Eat."

WEISBADEN STUFFED PRUNES, best imported; an importer wanting to clear out his stock, has put us in position to sell these elegant confections at LESS THAN HALF PRICE: Regular 35c. a pound box, Monday and Tuesday, 20c

ARABOGA COFFEE. This is the old and original good, and to make more friends for this excellent coffee we offer same for Monday & Tuesday, per lb 27c

Send for our booklet, "Good Things to Eat." Free postal cards supplied.

Ladies' Costumes.

Especially Selected for Monday's Underselling.

LADIES' ALL WOOL VENETIAN CLOTH SUITS, with Eton Jackets, dipped fronts, stitched bands of silk on skirt and jacket, flare skirt, blue, black, brown and castor, value $20, 13.98

LADIES' SILK FOULARD DRESSES, with flare skirt, waists trimmed with net, newest styles, all the fashionable shades, value $25, 19.98

Silks and Dress Suitings.

An Alluring Selection Greatly Under Value.

Satin Panne Cloth, all wool, 45 inch, complete line of Spring colorings; value $1.00 yd. 69c

Black Cheviot Serge—all wool, 50 inch. Value 59c. yd., 39c

Striped Satin Liberty Silk, lace effects, value $1.25 yd., 98c

Opening Display of Parasols.

Comprising all the Novelties in Chiffon, Lace, Silk and Renaissance effects.

Embroideries—Opening Day Attraction.

5,000 Yards FINE CAMBRIC EDGINGS, cut out ready for use 2 to 5 inches wide, values 15c. to 20c. per yard, 10c

98c. Sale of Silverware.

Quadruple plated Bread Trays, worth $1.75; Quadruple plated Cake Baskets, worth $1.98; Quadruple plated Fruit Dishes with assorted color glass dishes, value $1.75; Quadruple plated Butter Dishes, value $1.50; Bohemian glass Cracker Jars with quadruple plated silver mountings, worth $1.50 and $1.75.

Cold Meat Forks, Berry Spoons and Gravy Ladles, heavily silver plated, worth 49c. each 15c

Underselling Prices in

Fancy China.

China Cups and Saucers, in coffee, tea and after-dinner sizes, pretty shapes, new decorations; regular price, 19c. each 10c

China Tea Plates, fifty new decorations to select from; regular price, 15c. 9c

China Cabarets and Salad Dishes, very dainty decorations; sold at $1.59 elsewhere 98c

China Tea Set, 56 pieces, neat floral designs; regularly sold at $7.49, 5.98

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Sale of Splendid Shoes.

It has made a new record even for the Abraham and Straus shoe business.

This is Spring footwear—not odds and ends gathered here and there at clearance prices, not the styles of last season. These shoes were made of excellent leathers by the most careful and skillful workmen. Every pair whether made directly for us or not has passed the most rigid test of merit and

Every Pair is Priced Below the Usual Wholesale Cost.

Here is an idea of the savings:

Women's Shoes.

$2.48, worth $3.50. French patent calf Goodyear welted extension sole Oxfords, with large punching in tips and around the vamp, flat fore part last, medium toe, with 1 3-8 Cuban heels.

$2.95, worth $4.50. Vici kid, Louis XV. heel, welted extension sole, kid tip Oxfords, full foxed, hand made.

$2.95, worth $4.00. French patent calf welt lace Shoes, with medium heavy extension soles, dull kid tops, newest Spring shape last.

$2.35, worth $3.50. Fine Vici kid Goodyear welted, extension soles, English toe last, lace and button, military heels, with kid and patent leather tips.

Women's Shoes.

$1.98, worth $3.50. Russia calf, Goodyear welted, extension sole, lace Shoes, medium weight soles, low heels, newest Spring shape last.

$1.98. Women's black Vici kid lace and button Shoes, with light and medium extension soles, newest shape last.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes.

$1.59. Satin calf lace extension sole Shoes, with large punching in tips and around the vamp; very stylish as well as serviceable; sizes 13½ to 5½, C to E widths.....$1.59

Second floor, rear, East and West Buildings.

Rich Black Crepons—Third Off.

$2.00 and $2.25 Black Crepons at $1.24—*From France.*

$1.50 Black Crepons at 98c.—*From England.*

The makers needed money quickly, cabled to the importer to sell at once at sharp reduction if necessary and the Crepons are here. You would think it was to be a Crepon year if you knew how fast Crepons have been going at regular prices in the Black Dress Goods Store. News here ought to double the selling.

The French Crepons show a dozen designs, some very quiet, some elaborate, all fresh and new. The entire surface of these fabrics is of lustrous silk. For convenience we have cut them into four, five and six yard lengths.....$1.24 a yard

The English Crepons are in five very choice raised designs, with a mohair whose brilliancy is quite the equal of silk and which makes them sure to wear long and well. Cut into skirt and dress lengths for your convenience, they are marked 98c. a yard

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

More New Ribbons.

The kinds that are seasonable, the colors that are most wanted and prices so small that you will be tempted to buy not only for present, but for future, needs. Ribbons for dress trimmings, for neckwear, for millinery—for all the manifold uses of the season—are in this collection.

1 1-8 inch wide high grade satin taffeta, in all the light colors; regularly 10c., for 6c. a yard

1 5-8 inch wide fine quality satin taffeta, all desirable colors; regularly 15c., for 9c. a yard

2 1-8 inch wide fine quality satin taffeta, full assortment of wanted colors; regularly 19c., for.....12c. a yard

3 1-8 inch wide high grade soft finished satin taffeta Ribbons; regular 23c., for 15c. a yard

3 5-8 inch wide double faced liberty satin Ribbons, soft finished and lustrous, 10 selected colors.....25c. a yard

6¼ inch double faced panne satin Ribbons, two tone effects, in the millinery colorings, heretofore 65c. yard, for 29c. a yard

6½ inch wide satin antique Ribbons, with fancy weave taffeta back, Parisian milliners favor this ribbon, 20 millinery shades, 75c. kind for..... 39c. a yard

Main floor, Center, East Building.

Furs Sharply Reduced.

Price cutting that makes the purchase of these Scarfs and Jackets a splendid investment, even if you do not wear them once until next Winter. Storekeeping policy makes it necessary for them to go, though; so prices are cut sharply to hurry them. It is the ending of the greatest season of fur selling we have ever known.

Fine dark mink cluster Scarfs, with chain and eight genuine fox tails, can be worn up or down, value $13.50, at.....$9.95

Same as above only a grade finer and darker, value $16.00, at.....$12.50

Cluster Scarfs of extra quality Alaska sable, extra large size, trimmed with eight Alaska sable tails, value $12.50, at.....$8.95

Alaska sable cluster Scarfs, full rich fur, trimmed with eight dyed Alaska sable tails, value $7.50, at.....$5.95

Best Electric Seal Jackets.

There are but 16 of these Jackets left; we have reduced them a quarter to close. Sizes 32 to 40 bust measure.

3 from $24.50 to.....$18.34

1 from $39.45 to.....$29.50

4 from $32.50 to.....$24.25

3 from $37.50 to.....$27.95

4 from $42.50 to.....$31.85

1 from $49.75 to.....$37.34

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Art Embroideries.

Very small pricing for the dainty elegances and comforts that add the finishing touches to a pretty room. The Art Embroidery Store is full of special chances for the economical woman to-morrow. Hints:

Pillows and Baskets for the Summer home, made of the daintiest and prettiest of washable Summer stuffs—Pillows, 98c.; Baskets.....$1.98

24-inch Pillows, covered with figured silks, 4-inch silk ruffle and handsome down pillow, worth $3.35, at.....$2.29

Swiss Sets for the bureau and the dressing table, with four-inch fluted ruffle, in all colors, at...63c., 73c., 89c. & 99c

All lace Renaissance Scarfs, from $2.49 to..... 6.50

All lace Renaissance Squares, 20x20..59c

Renaissance Lace, with linen center, 20x20.....59c

Imitation Irish Point Scarfs, 20x54, from 49c. to $1.35

Second floor, West Building.

Linens. Sharp Savings.

The looms abroad are idle—hundreds of them. That's because the flax crop was blighted. It explains the rising market—it explains why we could not import these Linens to-day for their prices to you to-morrow. We bought long ago when prices were lower—and at lower prices then than all but a few great Stores in this country can get. These Linen prices are not matched now in this vicinity—not nearly matched. Look and see:

8-4 size (68x68 in.) good quality bleached damask Table Cloths; would be good value at $1.98, each.....$1.49

8-12 size (66x104 in.) good quality bleached damask Table Cloths; would be good value at $2.50, each.....$1.79

8-12 size (70x106 in.) superfine bleached damask Table Cloths, would be good value at $2.98, each.....$2.25

¾ size (24½x24½ in.), heavy bleached damask Napkins, would be good value at $2.50, dozen.....$1.89 doz

5-8 size (20x20 in.) all linen Austrian silver bleach Napkins, would be good value at $1.85 doz.....$1.59 doz

64 inch all linen cream Damask, good quality and very closely priced at 49c. yd

69 inch extra good quality Austrian silver bleach Damask, would be good value at $1.00.....70c. yd

68 inch bleached superfine satin Damask, would be good value at $1.35 yd. 98c. yd

Large size damask and huckaback Towels, hemstitched or fringed, would be good value at 35c.....25c. ea

Fine quality damask tray Cloths, with open work, variety of designs, would be good value at 35c.....25c. ea

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Boys' Suits---$2.98.

Two bargains to tell about to-day—new Spring Suits for boys, and a dollar or two dollars to be saved on each.

Up to the high standard of this Boys' Store, of course.

$3.98 Sailor Suits at $2.98.

Dressy Suits for boys from 3 to 10 years old. A fast color, navy blue serge, trimmed with six rows of white, red or black silk soutache on the collar and embroidered emblem on shield; extra shield of white pique; trousers fully lined.

$4.95 Two Piece Suits at $2.98.

Fine all wool cheviots and cassimeres, in fancy checks, overplaids and striped effects; mostly the popular olive and gray shades; well trimmed and tailored suits that not only look well, but will give good wear; sizes 7 to 15 years.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Real Laces Without Price Parallel.

No store ever sold Laces—real Laces—for such small prices as we are selling them for here. No store ever showed such a large variety underprice. No store ever gathered such fresh and beautiful and desirable designs, such wanted Laces for selling at less than regular prices. No store ever devoted so much space to the broad showing of Laces and the comfort and ease of its patrons in selecting.

It is only because we are by far the largest distributor of Laces in this vicinage; because our suppliers are the whole lace-making world, that we can do so now. Here are

30c. to $25.00 Values 10c. to $10.50 a Yard.

Real Cluny, values 30c. to $7.50, at 10c. to $3.98 a yard

Real Renaissance, values 30c to $5.98, at 10c. to $2.98 a yard

Real Valenciennes, values 50c. to $1.98, at 19c. to 98c. a yard

Real Arabian, values $1.00 to $15.00, at 25c. to $4.98 a yard

Real Applique, values $1.00 to $15.00, at 25c. to $4.98 a yard

Real Duchess, values $1.50 to $25.00, at 75c. to $10.50 a yard

Real Guipure, black, values $1.00 to $8.50, at.....25c. to $3.98 a yard

Real Renaissance, black, values $1.00 to $2.98, at.....49c. to $1.49 a yard

Hand made Russian, values $1.50 to $10.50, at.....49c. to $4.98 a yard

Real Torchon, values 5c. to 75c., at 2c. to 25c. a yard

Real lace Handkerchiefs, values $1.00 to $25.00, at.....49c. to $12.50 each

Real Cluny Allovers, values $3.50 to $17.50, at.....98c. to $7.50 a yard

Real Arabian Allovers, values $7.50 to $17.50, at.....$3.98 to $7.50 a yard

Real Renaissance Allovers, values $4.50 to $15.00, at.....$1.25 to $4.98 a yard

Real Lace Robes, values $27.50 to $100.00, at.....$12.50 to $45.00 each

Machine Made Laces and Robes.

Some real Silk, some real cotton, lawn Robes, for Summer wear, lace trimmed and embroidered, and combinations of both, values $10.50 to $25.00, at $4.98 to $10.98

Batiste Robes, exclusive styles, values $35.00 to $59.00, at.....$22.98 to $34.93

Black spangled Robes, values $19.98 to $95.00, at.....$10.50 to $49.00

White spangled silver and gold Robes, values $29.00 to $75.00, at...$10.98 to $49.00

Fancy Robes in black, values $25.00 to $75.00, at.....$7.50 to $49.00

Black Chantilly Galloons, values 15c. to $1.98, at.....5c. to 98c. per yard

Washable Laces and Insertions, in various makes and widths, values 5c. to 39c., at 2c. to 19c. per yard

Venetian Point and Arabian Edging, Insertion and Galloons; values 15c. to $1.50, at 5c. to 49c. per yard

Allovers in black, white and butter shades; values 50c. to $1.98 at.....25c. to 98c.

Spangled Nets in black, white, silver, Persian and gold effects; values $2.50 to $12.50, at.....98c. to $4.98

5c. to 75c. Embroideries, 2c. to 25c. a Yard.

Nainsook and Swiss Edgings, Insertions and Beadings, fast edges, wide margins, cut out ready for use, in sets and odd widths, dainty baby patterns, suitable for trimming infants' robes, undergarments, etc., values 5c. to 75c., at...2c. to 25c. a yard

Flouncings, hemstitched and scalloped edges, suitable for skirts and Summer dresses, on nainsook, Swiss and cambric, values 50c. to $2.00, at.....20c. to 98c. a yard

Pretty Allovers, suitable for waists, dresses, etc., hemstitched, lace, tucked and embroidery, in solid and open work effects, values 49c. to $7.50, at....20c. to $3.98

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Day and Night Shirts.

Sharp savings in every instance.

Unlaundered Shirts of good, strong muslin, with set in linen bosom, hand-made buttonhole in front of neck band, felled seams, reinforced front and back, are small priced at.....47c

Pajamas of light weight flannelette in neat and pretty patterns, well made and finished, are half priced at.....50c

Night Shirts of Langdon cotton and an excellent cambric; with and without collars, and very neatly trimmed with fast color braid; full and long; 75c. value for.....59c

Main floor, front, East Building.

Men's Spring Hats.

Derbys and Alpines.....$1.90

Derbys and Alpines, same shapes, but the very best quality.....$3.00

The Hat Store has a splendid showing of the styles for 1901—all the good ones. Best workmanship, smartest styles, smallest prices—those are watchwords in the Hat Store.

Come in to-morrow.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Overcoats to Order.

$22.00—the "Chesterf

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buying by Operators and Builders Makes Another Active Week.

FIFTH AVENUE DEAL A FEATURE

Buying on Madison Avenue—Latest Sales by Brokers—Attractive Offerings Scheduled at Auction.

Several large transactions actually closed and others in active negotiation have kept the business of the last week well up to recent standards. The bulk of trading is still among speculators and builders, and if any considerable number of the operations which have been projected are carried forward, this Summer will show some record-breaking statistics as to the number of large structures, office buildings, apartment houses, and hotels in course of erection.

What was perhaps the most important single item among the dealings of the last few days—the sale of the Paran Stevens property, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street—does not admit of comment owing to the secrecy which surrounds the identity of the real purchaser. The mere fact, however, that this corner is to pass into new hands is a sufficient guarantee that it will not long remain in its present unimproved state. This property and the Paran Stevens estate's other corner, at Forty-fourth Street, with the dilapidated one-story buildings, have long been the detracting features of what is perhaps the finest part of the city's show street, and that one of them is to be improved is sufficient cause for congratulation among all neighboring owners.

The transformation of that section of Madison Avenue, immediately north of Fifty-ninth Street, and the fitness of that neighborhood for apartment house construction, continue to make it an attractive field for the small speculator. Quick resales seem to be the order of the day along that thoroughfare, and no fewer than six Upper Madison Avenue parcels figured in the week's reports—the southwest corner at Sixty-third Street, the southeast corner at Seventy-fifth Street, the northeast corner at Eighty-third Street, No. 985, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, No. 957, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, and No. 1,004, near Seventy-eighth Street.

Rumors of the sale of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum's block, bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Srteets, are premature, but there can be no doubt that that property will soon follow the asylum's other block, that between Fifth and Madison Avenues, into the hands of operators and later into the hands of builders. There has been no more successful building operations of recent years than those conducted on the old Columbia College block, Madison and Park Avenues, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, and there would seem to be no less brilliant prospects for those who undertake the improvement of the more easterly of the Orphan Asylum blocks.

The sale of the fine dwellings 967 Fifth Avenue to William H. Leeds for about $200,000 is but additional evidence that the speculative builder has yet to build a house so costly and magnificent that it will not be marketable. Scarcely less remarkable than the occasional mansion hunter who stands ready to pay over $250,000 for "a roof over him" is the constantly increasing number of those who want dwellings costing from $75,000 to $150,000. Not a week goes by without three or four purchases of houses of such value, last week showing the sales of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, 1 West Eighty-sixth Street, and 5 West Seventy-sixth Street—the latter to ex-Minister Oscar S. Straus.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Folsom Brothers, in conjunction with H. R. Drew & Co., have sold for Mrs. Emeline O. Strobell to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, for about $36,000, the four-story dwelling 13 West Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.

Folsom Brothers have also sold to Percy Wisner for Susan B. Hutcheson, for about $22,000, the three-story dwelling 50 West Eleventh Street, 21.8 by 94.10.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold to Maxwell S. Mannes and William J. Taylor, 139 West Forty-eighth Street. With their previous holdings at this point the purchasers now control a plot of about four lots, running through from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth Street, upon which they will erect an eight-story apartment hotel at a cost of $200,000.

Ashforth & Dwyer have resold for Sidney C. Moos the plot 149 and 151 West Forty-fourth Street, 33.4 by 100, purchased by him on March 1. The new owner will erect a seven-story apartment house on the site, instead of the one ten stories in height which Mr. Moos had contemplated.

The Longacre Realty Company has bought 129 and 131 West Forty-sixth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 37 by 100.5, adjoining the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The Longacre Realty Company has also bought the two three-story dwellings 210 and 212 West Forty-sixth Street, on plot 39.6 by 100.5.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for B. A. Williams the five-story American basement dwelling 18 East Ninety-fourth Street, 19.8 by 100.8.

John M. Thompson has sold for Mrs. Sarah E. Stillwell to Mrs. Hattie Schmidt the lot 62 West Ninety-second Street, 22.3 by 100.8, upon which the buyer will erect a five-story American basement dwelling.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles L. Edy, the five-story American basement dwelling 8 West Seventieth Street, 21 by 100.5; also, for a Mrs. Mellus, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 146 West Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100.5, now occupied by the Century Wheelmen.

Bicodgood & Hayes have resold for a client the three-story dwelling 69 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

G. Nicholas and F. H. Le Fevre were the brokers in the sale of 61 and 63 West Forty-fourth Street for Mrs. Sarah V. V. Sewell. The plot, 50 by 100, will be improved by the erection of a bachelor apartment house.

B. Nauheim has sold for a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 28 Beekman Place, 20.5 by 75.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Liquidating Committee of the Tradesmen's National Bank the five-story iron-front building at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and First Street, 81.6 by 74.9 by 66 by 84.4.

Jacob H. Rossbach is the buyer of the dwelling 1 West Eighty-sixth Street, sold by John C. Umberfield.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for B. H. Carpenter to Louis Rinaldo 84 to 88 Elizabeth Street, 75 by 90. The buyer will erect three six-story tenements on the plot.

Peter Axelrad has sold for M. M. Gebhard the five-story tenement 75 Delancey Street, 23.4 by 90.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for George Kelly, for $75,000, the apartment house, known as the Everett, at the southwest corner of Boston Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 52 by 95 by 100.

M. F. Kerby reports the following sales: For M. E. Burr, the single flat 2,004 Washington Avenue; also, for Alvah Miller, the dwelling 688 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; also, for Benjamin Gerdung, the three-family dwelling 2,068 Crotona Avenue; also, for J. V. McEvily, the cottage on the north side of Fairmount Place, 375 feet west of Marmion Avenue.

The firm of Parsons & Singer has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mortimer M. Singer will conduct a general real estate business under the name of M. M. Singer & Co.

Harry N. Kohn has sold for John C. Umberfield to Jacob H. Rossbach 1 West Eighty-sixth Street, an American basement, 22 by 100.8.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Mrs. W. T. Colbrun the four-story brick and brownstone dwelling 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, size 26 by 100.5, to Col. Robert M. Thompson for about $130,000. The house is at present occupied by Robert Oliphant.

The Auction Room.

The purchase of the small lot at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street by Ehrich Brothers for $277,000 was one of those sensational occurrences by which of late the ordinary run of salesroom business has seldom been interrupted. The highest guess heard before the sale as to what the little parcel would bring did not approach that figure, although it is said that the bidder for Ehrich Brothers stood ready "to go to $300,000" if necessary. Auctioneer Meyer's exclamation just before striking down the property, "Greatest sacrifice ever witnessed in this room," was his ironical way of expressing his surprise at the price—a surprise which it is safe to say was shared by everybody present. Any comparison of Tuesday's auction price with other recent figures in Sixth Avenue transactions is decidedly unsatisfactory, and the sale only emphasizes the fact that any attempt to estimate values in any commodity, with a supply limited as is that of real estate in the retail dry goods district, is a most hazardous undertaking.

Something of a field day at auction is promised for April 3. On that day William M. Ryan will offer the Rossmore Hotel property on Broadway, near Forty-second Street. Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly will sell fourteen parcels belonging to the estate of the late Matthew Byrnes, on Third and Lexington Avenues, East Thirty-eighth Street, West Thirty-sixth and West Fifty-seventh Streets, while twelve plots on Fifth and Lenox Avenues and the intersecting streets from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to One Hundred and Forty-first will be offered by Auctioneer Meyer as the result of proceedings for the partition of the estate of Jacob Scholle.

A sale of vacant property in which more than ordinary interest will centre will be that of part of the holdings of the late ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann. These parcels are situated on Broadway and Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, and will be sold by Auctioneer John T. Boyd on March 28.

A down-town parcel will claim attention this week, the sale of 50 and 52 Pine Street, just east of William Street, being announced for Wednesday. Numerous small properties also appear in the schedule by executors' orders, among them being 505 and 579 Eighth Avenue, to be sold on Tuesday by William Kennelly; 433 Broome Street, between Broadway and Crosby Street, among Auctioneer Ryan's announcements for Thursday, and 118 Washington Place and 249 West Fourth Street, which will also be put up on Thursday by Richard V. Harnett & Co.

There were recorded last week 262 mortgages, for $4,037,133, of which 89, for $1,242,224, were at 5 per cent.; 104, for $1,076,209, were at more and 90, for $1,718,600, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 282 mortgages for $3,039,414, of which 94, for $928,241, were at 5 per cent.; 127, for $1,014,574, were at more, and 61, for $1,096,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 1,307 Hoe Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,934.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 389.10 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 100, four four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,765; subject to other mortgages for $56,938.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, 40 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 301.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,250.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Place and St. Nicholas Avenue, 65.9 by 90.7 by 85.3 by 92.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $42,168.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William P. Burr, referee, 2,090 Madison Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,361.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 309 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $13,842.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Seton Avenue, northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,080.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 505 Eighth Avenue, west side, 38.3 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 20.3 by 95, four-story brownstone front flat, with store; 579 Eighth Avenue, west side, 44 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 12.4 by 100, three-story brick building with store; 252 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 556.3 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 351 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, 79.5 on the avenue by 19.2 on the street, four-story brick and stone flat with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 136 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 333.4 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,193; subject to other mortgages for $4,200.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Henry Parsons, referee, 50 and 52 Pine Street, north side, 57.5 feet east of William Street, 40.4 by 102.2 by 43.8 by 97.11, five-story brick building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 41 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 225 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,789; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,285.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 232 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 117.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17.6 feet by 100.11, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 55 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $81,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 190 Convent Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 108.11 on the avenue by 25 on the street by 99.11 by 68.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,849.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Harold Nathan, referee, 159 Front Street, south side, the block front between Maiden Lane and Fletcher Street, 51.10 by 41.8 by 50.6 by 41.9, leasehold, four-story building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 172 and 175 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, north side, 240 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 20 by 100.2, three and four story brick flats.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 274 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 26 by 98.9, four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling; 14 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, abutting on the former, 26 by 98.9, two-story brick stable.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 165 East Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 260 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 433 Broome Street, south side, between Broadway and Crosby Street, 26 by 101 by 26 by 102, four-story iron-front building.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Harold Nathan, referee, 1,230 Second Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 75, five-story brick double tenement, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Water Street, southwest corner of Jefferson Street, 25 by 76.4, four-story brick tenement, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Samuel D. Levy, referee, 2,130 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 50 by 100 by 12.4 by 101.4, two-story frame dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,810.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George B. Ashley, referee, Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 85 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $38,877; subject to other mortgages for $190,271.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alexander C. Campbell, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $23,616.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 411 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,317.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 118 Washington Place, south side, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 18 by 71, two-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 249 West Fourth Street, southeast corner of Charles Street, 21.6 by 76.7, four-story brick flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Eliza E. Smith, referee, Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,791.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Burnham, referee, 200 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 26.6 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,534 Seventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,532 Seventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, on 200 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, $31,690; on 2,534 Seventh Avenue, $20,163; on 2,532 Seventh Avenue, $20,149.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 807 East Sixth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Avenue D, 25 by 90.10, four-story brick building; 195 Lewis Street, west side, 48.11 feet south of Sixth Street, 29.2 by 71.5 by 29.1 by 75.4, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,348; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 431 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 51 Leroy Street, north side, 150 feet west of Bedford Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick four-family tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 152 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 303.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 21.4 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,722.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Herbert R. Limburger, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of the centre line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, if continued, 60 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,080.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Convent Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 29.4 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $101,786.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,723.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 530 and 532 West Forty-third Street, for an eight-story brick factory, 50.8 by 96; John Weser of 524 West Forty-third Street, owner; Frank A. Rachl of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 140 to 144 Fourth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 32.1 by 94.8; Paley & Lapin of 141 Division Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost of each, $40,000.

No. 84 Lawrence Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 88; Joseph Forest, premises, owner; Piqueron & Kruse, architects; cost, $18,000.

No. 9 Spring Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 81.3 by 87.6; Joseph Kassewitz of 45 Avenue A, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 332 to 336 East Fifty-first Street, for two six-story brick flats, 28.2 by 90; Gerson Hyman of 227 East Tenth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost of each, $35,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of First Avenue, for a three-story brick ice plant, 150 by 100; Pattey Vacuum Ice Company of 19 Liberty Street, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $35,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of West Farms Road, for a one-and-a-half-story frame barn, 16 by 12; Uslena Roth, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $250.

Nos. 153 and 155 East Eighty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick clubhouse, 51.1 by 100.8; Young Men's Christian Association of 3 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 216 East Twentieth Street, for a four-story brick hospital and nursery, 22.2 by 73; Wayside Day Nursery, premises, owner; William Strom of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $32,000.

Forty-second Street, south side, and Forty-first Street, north side, 130 feet east of Park Avenue, for an eight-story brick hotel, 53 by 197.6; Simeon Ford and S. F. Shaw, owners; James B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $237,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 49.11 by 95; Harry C. Browning of 674 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architect; cost, $125,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 425 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 75 by 87.10; Lorenz Welher of 76 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $150,000.

Forty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for five five-story brick tenements and stores, each 25 by 86; Francis S. K. Seagrist of 151 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 14 Ferry Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; Lewis H. Bullard of 64 Cedar Street, owner; J. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $700.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; John B. Wesley, Port Chester, N. Y., owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,000.

Boston Road, west side, 600 feet north of Summit Place, to a two-story brick dwelling; F. S. Price of 60 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 197 Fulton Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Matilda W. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Gliler of 416 Broadway, architects; cost, $600.

No. 33 Spruce Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; E. Currier of 28 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; R. W. Tether of 150 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $85.

No. 313 to 317 Broadway, to a four and five story brick store, office, and studio building; estate of Thomas Suffern of 99 Franklin Street, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1,895 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Samuel Herman of 56 Liberty Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes the payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday March 16.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 122d St, 34.2x50; Louisa G. MacDermott to Henry H. Meise, (R S $6, mtg $8,000)..... $1

CANAL ST, 371, n s, 19.3x83x20x79.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to George E. Chisholm, (R S $25)..... 25,000

CONVENT AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 146th St, 16x50; Bela D. Elsler, referee, to Hamilton Bank; (R S $1.25, mtg $5,000). 8,500

DIVISION ST, 279, s s, 21.9x49.2x21.9x 49.5; Helen S. Ogilvie to Charles Cory and another, (R S $10.50)..... 100

DIVISION ST, 279, s s, 21.9x49.2x21.9x 49.5; Eliza M. Ewen and others to Helen S. Ogilvie, (R S $1,) quitclaim... 1

DIVISION ST, 279, s s, 21.9x49.2x21.9x 49.5; John Ewen and others to Helen S. Ogilvie, (R S $1,) quitclaim..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, s w corner of Jones Av, 50x100; Edenwald Land Company B of Edenwald to Verne S. Sprague, recorded. (R S $1)..... 1

LOT 202, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Domicangelo De Mauria to John Bermecke, (mtg $2,000)..... 3,200

MADISON AV, n e corner of 47th St, 75.5 x100; James C. Fargo, as President, to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, (R S $150)..... 150,000

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 110, map of 211 Lots Bowring, 50x100; Henry H. Tietjen to Edwin A. Teator, (R S $1)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 142.3 ft n of 180th St, 25x150.2; Clara Spahn to John H. Carter, (R S 50c)..... 100

VANDEWATER ST, s s, 200 ft e of 167th St, 25x150; John T. Delaney to Amelia M. Merrick, (R S $2)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 216 ft n of 178th St, 25x158; Mary A. Brett to Timothy Sullivan, (R S $4, mtg $4,500)..... 100

WAVERLEY PLACE, 12, s s, 24.4x82.5x 24.4x82.7; Bernard Hirsh to Archibald Park, ½ part, all liens, (R S $10)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 141.6 ft s of 3d St, 21.4x28.9x22x128.4; Sarah Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $23) 23,000

WOOSTER ST, 23, w s, 22.7x100; Abraham Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $22)..... 22,000

1ST AV, 336, e s, 29x96; William Muller to Conrad Witt, (R S $7, mtg $16,000).. 1

2D AV, s w corner of 96th St, 21.8x74.5; 96th St, s s, 74.5 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x 100.8; 2d Av, w s, 21.8 ft s of 96th St, 99x74.5; Simon Adler to Dora F. Rosenberg and another, (R S $16.50, mtg $75,750)..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 120th St, 25.5x100; Abraham Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $30)..... 50,000

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Isidore Reif to A. A. Wolf & Co., and another, (R S $4)..... 1

33D ST, n s, 247.5 ft e of 10th Av, 18.10 x47.6 in Jersey St x18.9x— Interior lot, between 33d and 34th Sts, at point 219.1 ft e of 10th Av, runs e 18.10x s 51.8 to Jersey St x s w 18.9x n 53.8; Lena Kohnstamm to Mary F. Stanley, (R S $12)..... 1

35TH ST, 457 West, 25x98.9; Mary McGovern to Joseph A. Kiernan, (R S 25c) 1

35TH ST, 457 West, 25x98.9; James Kiernan to Joseph A. Kiernan, (R S 25c) 1

40TH ST, 215 West, 25x98.9; 221 West 40th St, 25x98.9; 219 West 40th St, 25x98.9; Joseph Frankenthal to George B. Livingston, (R S $45)..... 105,000

43D ST, 331 West, 25x100.4; James Kiernan to Bernard Kiernan..... 1

43D ST, 331 West, 25x100.4; Mary McGovern to Bernard Kiernan..... 1

44TH ST, 6 & 10, 16.11 ft n of 146th St, 16x50; Bela D. Elsler, referee, to Hamilton Bank; (R S $1.25, mtg $5,000). 8,500

DIVISION ST, 279, s s, 21.9x49.2x21.9x 49.5; Helen S. Ogilvie to Charles Cory and another, (R S $10.50)..... 100

DIVISION ST, 279, s s, 21.9x49.2x21.9x 49.5; Eliza M. Ewen and others to Helen S. Ogilvie, (R S $1,) quitclaim... 1

DIVISION ST, 279, s s, 21.9x49.2x21.9x 49.5; John Ewen and others to Helen S. Ogilvie, (R S $1,) quitclaim..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, s w corner of Jones Av, 50x100; Edenwald Land Company B of Edenwald to Verne S. Sprague, recorded. (R S $1)..... 1

LOT 202, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Domicangelo De Mauria to John Bermecke, (mtg $2,000)..... 3,200

MADISON AV, n e corner of 47th St, 75.5 x100; James C. Fargo, as President, to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, (R S $150)..... 150,000

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 110, map of 211 Lots Bowring, 50x100; Henry H. Tietjen to Edwin A. Teator, (R S $1)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 142.3 ft n of 180th St, 25x150.2; Clara Spahn to John H. Carter, (R S 50c)..... 100

VANDEWATER ST, s s, 200 ft e of 167th St, 25x150; John T. Delaney to Amelia M. Merrick, (R S $2)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 216 ft n of 178th St, 25x158; Mary A. Brett to Timothy Sullivan, (R S $4, mtg $4,500)..... 100

WAVERLEY PLACE, 12, s s, 24.4x82.5x 24.4x82.7; Bernard Hirsh to Archibald Park, ½ part, all liens, (R S $10)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 141.6 ft s of 3d St, 21.4x28.9x22x128.4; Sarah Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $23) 23,000

WOOSTER ST, 23, w s, 22.7x100; Abraham Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $22)..... 22,000

1ST AV, 336, e s, 29x96; William Muller to Conrad Witt, (R S $7, mtg $16,000).. 1

2D AV, s w corner of 96th St, 21.8x74.5; 96th St, s s, 74.5 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x 100.8; 2d Av, w s, 21.8 ft s of 96th St, 99x74.5; Simon Adler to Dora F. Rosenberg and another, (R S $16.50, mtg $75,750)..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 120th St, 25.5x100; Abraham Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $30)..... 50,000

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Isidore Reif to A. A. Wolf & Co., and another, (R S $4)..... 1

33D ST, n s, 247.5 ft e of 10th Av, 18.10 x47.6 in Jersey St x18.9x— Interior lot, between 33d and 34th Sts, at point 219.1 ft e of 10th Av, runs e 18.10x s 51.8 to Jersey St x s w 18.9x n 53.8; Lena Kohnstamm to Mary F. Stanley, (R S $12)..... 1

35TH ST, 457 West, 25x98.9; Mary McGovern to Joseph A. Kiernan, (R S 25c) 1

35TH ST, 457 West, 25x98.9; James Kiernan to Joseph A. Kiernan, (R S 25c) 1

40TH ST, 215 West, 25x98.9; 221 West 40th St, 25x98.9; 219 West 40th St, 25x98.9; Joseph Frankenthal to George B. Livingston, (R S $45)..... 105,000

43D ST, 331 West, 25x100.4; James Kiernan to Bernard Kiernan..... 1

43D ST, 331 West, 25x100.4; Mary McGovern to Bernard Kiernan..... 1

44TH ST, 6 & 10, 16.11 ft n of 146th St, 16x50; Bela D. Elsler, referee, to Hamilton Bank; (R S $1.25, mtg $5,000). 8,500

46TH ST, 212 West, 19x100.5; City Real Estate Company to Caroline Rullman, (R S $6, mtg $18,000)..... 100

46TH ST, 210 and 212 West, 39x100.5; Caroline Rullman to Longacre Realty Company, (R S $9, mtg $36,000)..... 100

57TH ST, 36 East, 24.6x100.5; Edward de Lima and Emil Gruening, (R S $14,) undivided share)..... 14,000

57TH ST, 36 East, 24.6x100.5; Elias A. de Lima and others to Emil Gruening, (R S $56)..... 56,000

58TH ST, s s, 400.8 ft w of 8th Av, 21.5x 100.5; Abraham Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $21)..... 21,000

58TH ST, s s, 285 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100.5; Abraham Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $21)..... 21,000

71ST ST, 185 East, 16.10x102.2; Abraham Bernheimer to Lorin S. Bernheimer, (R S $9)..... 9,000

83D ST, n s, 230 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; George E. Foster to Sarah M. Berlin, (R S $10, mtg $25,000). 1

86TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Abraham Bernheimer to L. S. Bernheimer, (R S $20)..... 25,000

87TH ST, 208 East, 25x100.5; Michael A. Hoffmann to Herman Loden and wife, (R S $9, mtg $16,000)..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; John W. Bouvier, Jr., referee, to Justus L. Buikley and others, executors, (R S $12.50)..... 12,500

104TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 32.4x100.11; George P. Dooley to John Keyser, all liens, (R S $4.50)..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100x 100.11; George B. Livingston to Thomas L. Watt, (R S $72, mtg $120,000)..... 100

127TH ST, 239 East, 25x99.11; Herman Loden to Michael A. Hoffmann, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 1

132D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Trinity Av, 37.6 x110; Louisa G. MacDermott to Henry H. Meise, (R S $4)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 198; Joseph Hechinger to Isidor Rieger and another, 3 years... $1,800

BROADWAY, 1,433; Charles Wiener to Maurice S. Keller, 4 years.....$1,800 2,000

EAST BROADWAY, 236; Reuben Satenstein to Joseph Levenson, 3 years.... 1,020

GOUVERNEUR ST, 44; Samuel Padwee to Barned Goldfein and another, 4 1-12 years..... 3,000

NORFOLK ST, 106; Wolf Broschek to Isidor Rieger and another, 3 years.... 2,100

2D AV, 476, s e corner of 27th St; George F. Martens to Mulrooney & Curley, 5 years..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BERNHEIMER, Lorin S., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; West Broadway, e s, 141.6 ft s of 3d St., 1 year, 4½ per cent.....$20,000

BERNHEIMER, Lorin S., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 58th St, 337 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

BERNHEIMER, Lorin S., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 85th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

BERNHEIMER, Lorin S., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 58th St, s s, 285 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

BERNHEIMER, Lorin S., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; Wooster St, 23, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

BERNHEIMER, Lorin S., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 185 East 71st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

BERNHEIMER, Lorin S., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 5th Av, s e corner of 120th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

CARDWELL, William F., to Andrew F. Gault and another, trustees; 3d Av, 536; 77th St, 236 East; 1st Av, 2,266, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

CORRIGAN, Philip, to United States Savings and Loan Bank; Marian St, n w s, Lot 360, map of Washingtonville, due Sept. 12, 1903, 6 per cent..... 300

GRUENING, Emil, to Isaac Meinhard and others, executors, &c.; 36 East 57th St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

MERRICK, Amelia M., to Gottlob Epple and another; Wadsworth Av, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 5,000

MESSER, Adolph, to H. Koehler & Co.; 1,524 2d Av, saloon lease, demand, (secures indebtedness)..... ..

OPPENHEIM, William, to American Mortgage Company, Bathgate Av, n w corner of 179th St, 60x176 to e s of Old Quarry Road, 2 years..... 7,500

QUIGLEY, John H., to William M. Fiess, Jr.; 302 3d Av, n w corner of 23d St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 30,000

RULLMAN, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 46th St, 210 West, 1 year..... 86,000

SHANNON, Pauline, to Marie L. Gottron; 340 West 51st St, 3 years..... 24,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Ferdinand Hecht; 3d Av, s e corner of 148th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

STANLEY, Mary F., to the American Savings Bank; 33d St, n s, 228.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 6,500

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY to James C. Fargo, as President of the American Express Company; Madison

Real Estate at Auction.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, APRIL 2D, 1901.

Absolute Sale Without Reserve.

By order of THOS. C. MEYER, B. AYMAR SANDS, and CLARENCE STANLEY, Esqs., Executors of the Estate of FREDERICK WILLIAM MEYER, deceased.

234 & 236 6TH AVE.,

BETWEEN 15TH & 16TH STS., FORMING "L" WITH

63 W. 15TH ST.,

234 & 236 6TH AV.—Two three-story and cellar brick buildings, with stores; size of plot 38x70. 63 W. 15TH ST.—Three-story basement and cellar brick dwelling; size 24.7½@103.3.

35 W. 21ST ST,

BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH AVS.

Three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick dwelling; size, 24.9x98.9.

219 W. 58TH ST.,

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7TH AVENUE, two-story brick stable; size, 22x60.

426 7TH AVE.,

NEAR 34TH ST.,

four-story brownstone-front brick building, with store; size, 19x70.

426, 428 & 430 E. 51st St.,

BETWEEN 1ST AV. & BEEKMAN PL., three two-story attic and basement brick dwellings; size of each, 18x100.5.

30 & 32 CLIFF ST.,

BETWEEN JOHN & FULTON STS.,

Each four-story and cellar brick store and loft buildings; size, 26.3½x98.7; 26.7x96.

JOHN M. BOWERS, Esq., Att'y, 31 Nassau St.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1901.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

BY ORDER OF JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN, ANDREW H. GREEN, STEPHEN O. LOCKWOOD AND JOHN MAXWELL LUMMIS, AS EXECUTORS OF AND TRUSTEES UNDER THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN O'BRIEN, DECEASED.

433 BROOME ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY,

four-story and cellar iron-front store and loft building. Size, 26x102.

ALEXANDER B. CRANE, Esq., Att'y for Executors, 41 Wall St.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer

PARTITION SALE.

BY ORDER OF

the heirs of ESTATE OF MARY J. BLAIR, dec'd.

JOHN H. McKEE, Executor of ESTATE OF E. McKEE, dec'd.

ELISABETH A. DEMAREST, Executrix of ESTATE OF MATILDA REYNOLDS, dec'd.

ROSSMORE HOTEL

ON

BROADWAY

BETWEEN

41ST AND 42D STS.

EXTENDING THROUGH TO

7TH AVENUE,

consisting of 7-story and cellar, brick and stone Hotel, and plot of land, size 92.1 on Broadway x99.10⅞ on north line x80.0½ on 7th Avenue x 124.7 1-24 on south line, containing 4 City Lots or 10,000 square feet of land.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, April 3d, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 4½%.

Immediate Possession.

Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Thursday, March 21, 1901.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

Under direction of ALBERT J. APPELL, Esq., Referee.

19 E. 26TH ST.,

(NORTH MADISON SQUARE.)

RUNNING THROUGH TO AND INCLUDING

14 E. 27TH ST.,

NEAR 5TH AV.,

four-story and basement brick and brownstone-front dwelling on 26th St. and two-story brick stable on 27th St. Size, 20x97.6.

ALEXANDER B. CRANE, Esq., Att'y for Plaintiffs, 41 Wall St.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1901.

165 E. 64TH ST.,

BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVES.,

desirable 3-story high-stoop basement and cellar brownstone-front private dwelling, with saloon second floor, together with all chandeliers and gas fixtures in the house and all mirrors and carpets on the parlor floor; size, 20x abt. 52x100.5.

HENRY GOTTEGETREU, Esq., Att'y, 320 B'way.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1901,

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT,

28 BAYARD STREET,

NEAR BOWERY.

3-story and basement brick building and store; size, 16.9x50x irreg.

BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Att'ys, 31 Nassau St.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,

570 Fifth Ave. and 9 Pine St.

Auction Sale Newport Real Estate

April 17th, 1901, 12 o'clock Noon,

AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

The Summer residence of the late A. A. Low, known as "Sunset Ridge," situated on Ridge Road, extending with fine lawn and frontage to Narragansett Bay and overlooking Jamestown and Narragansett Pier and the Ocean, containing over 11½ acres of land, with fine trees large dwelling, stable for eight horses, gardener's cottage, grapery, greenhouse, vegetable garden, bathhouse, dock, &c. 10% cash to be paid at time of sale, the balance on delivery of Deed, May 17th, at the office of DeBlois & Eldridge, No. 1 West 38th St. 50% of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for three years at 4%.

Further particulars from

DeBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,

No. 1 West 38th St., N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auct'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

506 8TH AV.,

Four-story store and cellar brownstone-front apartment house and lot, 20.3x93 feet.

570 8TH AV.

Three-story store and cellar brick building and lot, 12.4x100 feet.

252 WEST 37TH ST

Three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick dwelling and lot, 18.9x98.9 feet, belonging to estate of Michael Cohen, deceased. By order, Bernard J. Mass and Morris Cohen, executors.

To be sold by auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way, Manhattan, New York City.

Messrs. House, Grossman & Vorhaus, Attorneys.

SAME DAY.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

NO. 351 PARK AV.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER 52D ST.

The substantially built four-story (two stores) and cellar brick and stone apartment house, in excellent order, well rented, and lot 19.2x79.5.

WM. F. GOLBECK, Esq., Attorney.

Further particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone, 3,949 Cort.

JOHN T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

of Unimproved Real Estate

of

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Dec'd,

Situated

Between Broadway & Riverside Avenue & 125th & 127th Sts.,

ON

Thursday, March 28th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, New York City.

For maps, &c., apply to auct'r, 59 Liberty St., or PORTER & KILVERT, Executors' Atty's, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction,

Wednesday, April 3, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of the

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

Trustees of the Estate of Matthew Byrnes, deceased.

Nos. 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576 Third Ave.,

being Southwest Corner 38th St.,

Six four-story and cellar brick flats and stores; size of lot, 20x73.11 each, connecting with

No. 166 East 38th St.,

Two-story brick stable; size of lot 40x52x irreg., with 9x80 ft. alley, connecting with 38th St.

Nos. 201-203 Lexington Ave.,

being Northeast Corner 32d Street,

Two 6-story and cellar brick flats, with 3 stores; size of plot, 49.5x55.10½.

No. 55 West 45th Street,

Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 16.9x100.5.

FENIMORE APARTMENTS.

Nos. 442, 444, 446 West 57th St.,

Three 4-story brownstone apartments; size of plot, 100x100.5.

No. 258 West 36th Street,

Three-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot, 18.4 4-5x98.9.

Messrs. ROLLINS & ROLLINS.

Attorneys for Trustees, No. 32 Nassau Street.

Maps and further particulars with Attorne/s, or at Auctioneer's Office, No. 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

will sell at auction

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

9 CHRISTOPHER ST.

five-story brick and stone apartment, with two stories and baker's oven; steam heat, &c. Size of lot 31.6x91x48.1x irregular.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St., N. Y. C.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

will sell at auction

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

469 WEST 22D ST.,

four-story English basement brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 16.8x98.9.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, March 21st, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE,

Under direction of GEORGE BURNHAM, Esq.,

2532-2534 Seventh Ave. and 200 West 147th St.,

Three five-story brick flats, with stores, in perfect condition; size, 27x100 each; corner 26.6x100.

A reasonable amount may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and further particulars at Piff.'s Atty., D. B. Toucey, 277 B'way, or Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Choice and Valuable Property,

CONSISTING OF

5-story and basement brick building, with store and lot,

No. 222 6th Avenue,

and plot of land, known as

Nos. 60 & 62 West 15th St.

forming an L with 6th Av. property.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS,

4 4-story brick and frame buildings, with large plot of land,

Nos. 94 & 96 Bayard St.,

AND

71 & 71½ Mulberry St.,

Northwest Corner.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auc'rs,

will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

232 East 115th St.,

BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVES.,

5-story and basement brownstone flat and lot, 2 families on floor; all improvements. Size, 17.6x about 80x100.11 feet.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS,

249 West 4th St.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER CHARLES ST.

4-story brick flat, with store and lot. Size, 21.6x about 33x70.7 feet. Store is occupied as a saloon.

118 Washington Place,

BETWEEN 6TH AVENUE AND BARROW ST., 2-story attic and basement brick dwelling and lot. Size, 18x about 40x71 feet.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

323, 325, and 327 West 126th St.,

BETWEEN ST. NICHOLAS & EIGHTH AVES., three 3-story and basement brick dwellings and lots. Size, 18.8x about 50x75 feet each.

James W. Hawes, Esq., Attorney, 35 Nassau St.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

BY ORDER OF THE NEW YORK RETAIL GROCERS' UNION.

138 and 140 East 57th St.,

BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVENUES, 5-story brick and stone building, containing bowling alley, lodge room, meeting hall, etc. Size, 37.6x about 90x100.5.

Salter & Steinkamp, Attorneys, 140 Nassau St.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

JOHN T. BOYD, AUC'R.

ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in Partition Suit of White v. White, at Auction.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,

NO. 74 FIFTH AVENUE,

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,

51.7½ feet north of 13th St, 4-story basement brick building. Lot, 25.9½x100 feet.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St., Borough of Brooklyn.

Nos. 17 & 19 Columbia Heights,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,

Corner of Columbia Heights and Doughty St. Lot 62 feet 5 inches on Columbia Heights, 25 feet 2 inches deep, three-story brick and frame buildings, with store on first-story of corner building.

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25.2 feet east of Columbia Heights. Lot 26.11x62.7 feet. One-story wooden stable, with a three-story addition.

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A 4-story office building fronting on three Streets—Maiden Lane, Front, and Fletcher Sts.; ground 51x41; will be sold by order of Supreme Court at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Wednesday, Mch. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, by CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auct., 141 B'dway.

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Choice Bronx Borough Corners,

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3D, ST. ANN'S, BATHGATE & WESTCHESTER AVS. & 159TH ST.

75% on Mortgage at 5%.

MAPS, &c., AT 11 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

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Supreme Court Partition Sale

No. 347 East 33d St., between 1st & 2d Avs.,

4-story brick tenement and store on lot 25x98.9. WILBER McBRIDE, Referee, 58 Wall St.

HUGH COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Att'y, 76 Elm St.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

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The new 4-story stone and brick dwelling 554 West 173d Street, containing every convenience; decorated; hardwood trim; gas fixtures; ready to occupy; always open; terms easy.

$9,750, WILL BUY

532 West 175th Street, 18x48x78 feet, brick and stone dwelling; hardwood trim; gas fixtures; decorated; possession May 1st; terms easy; discount for cash.

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A three-story brownstone dwelling, 15x52x100, near Boulevard and 160th St.

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For sale in Grand St., near and west of Broadway, a substantial 5-story building on lot 25x110. Can be bought at a low price. (8554)

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Large frame houses, 2 to 12 lots, same with stables, $8,000 to $30,000; one, two, and three family houses, $2,800 to $10,000; lots, $800 to $5,000; corner plots, 2 to 20 lots, for improvement. Barnes & Co., 3,429 3d Av.

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$10,000 cash, mtge. $34,000, will buy elegant 5-story double flat, with all modern improvements; first-class location; 7 rooms and bath; direct from builder; 35x90x100. Johanning, 2,096 8th Av., (114th St.)

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25-foot lot, front and rear tenements, reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

102d St., south side, Broadway & West End Av., an American basement, all modern features; best surface transit to all parts of city; station of the underground road at 103d St. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

106th St., West End Av. and Riverside Drive, group of dwellings recently completed and up-to-date in every detail; station of underground road at 103d St. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

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Attention, Bargain!—Two choice lots, 423 and 425 East 90th; good bottom; excellent neighborhood for flats or tenements. John J. Cody, Lexington, corner 83d St.

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4 four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 17.6 x100, on 34th St., near Lexington Av. For sale at a bargain. Harrie S. Lines, 126 East 41st St.

For Sale—In East 58th St., near Park Av., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 16.6x 100. Harrie S. Lines, 126 East 41st St.

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$7,500.—Fine Yonkers house, worth $9,500; mortgage $5,500; river view; hardwood trim. Correspondent, 399 Madison Av.

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An owner needing cash will sacrifice six-story elevator apartment. Particulars of Julian, 450 Columbus Av.

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3-story dwelling, West 93d St.; exchange for dividend-paying stock. Owner, 142 West 38th St.

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Within the last twelve months I have sold 18 houses, and have only 4 remaining, the last and only ones of my production, as I shall build no more. Located on 107th Street close to Riverside in the midst of the costliest public and private improvements, they are the best values at the prices asked and can be bought at substantial concessions to close out. All are 20 feet wide, five-story American Basements of various styles and arrangements. See and price them before deciding. Caretaker on premises. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Charles Buek, Owner and Builder, 109 West 42d Street, or 316 West 107th Street.

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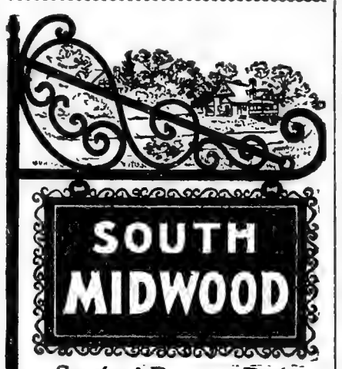

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2-story and basement, bet. 4th and 5th Avs., north side 52d St.; middle of block; 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, 9x4; full-size bathtubs; R. and B. hot-air furnace; all improvements; good neighborhood; 2 minutes to trolleys and "L" road; $4,300. Apply Anderson, 197 46th St., Brooklyn.

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All light, airy and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.

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Lofts 184 Feet Deep.

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Building has entrances from two streets. Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
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Comfortable offices at a low rent in this small modern office building.

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Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.

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For Rent—Second and third lofts, 14th St., between Broadway and 5th Av.; will be rented cheap if taken at once.
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Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
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Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 8st 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor.44th

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Store and Basement, 55 Rose Street, near Chambers Street; good business locality; immediate possession; rent reasonable. William Walker's Sons, 290½ Broadway.

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THE JEWELERS' BUILDING,
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Three large and a few small offices, especially adapted for the jewelry and diamond trade.

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A number of small offices at reduced rents.

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Stores and lofts in the two new six-story fireproof buildings; freight and passenger elevators; private electric power and light; live steam; steam heat.
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67 & 69 WALL STREET.

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Entire first and second floors.

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The whole of the first floor, and front of second floor, being the premises now occupied by Johnson & Higgins.

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MONTAUK BUILDING,
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Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
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GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
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A.—
82 AND 84 CENTRE ST.
Whole building, being store, two lofts, and good cellar; size 42x70; wired for electric light; boiler for steam heating.
JAS. BOYD, 12 Franklin St.

5th Av., 537, 44th and 45th Sts., large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor, suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, AND LOFTS; 100 ENTIRE BUILDINGS, 200 LOFTS; ALL SIZES, ALL PRICES; LOCAL AND SUBURBAN; FINE LOFTS FOR WOODWORKERS AND CIGAR MEN. JONES & FREEMAN, 503 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.

A.—A.—A.—A.
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD,
Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; Offices, Stores, Warerooms. Finest Light. Every Modern Improvement. Moderate Rent. Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN; 15,000 SQ. FEET; GOOD LIGHT ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT & POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Lofts, 30x114, steam heat, power, elevator service; two stores, 30 rooms for hotel or restaurant; also house, 12 rooms, $60 month, and store, with rooms, $30. Particulars 202 Broadway, Room 1, after 2.

Lofts to Let.—Large light lofts, suitable for manufacturing or any other business; southwest corner of Dey and Greenwich Sts., facing square; reasonable rent.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Store, with rear room; large show windows; suitable for any business; only $12.50. Apply 552 Greenwich St., agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

At 21 West 24th St.—Desirable store to let, with immediate possession; rent, $75. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

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111 Chambers St.—Lofts, first, second, and third, together or separate; 25x70; key on second. Owner, William Bridge, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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2 lofts in new corner building, 95x100, with power, steam heat, and elevator; will divide. Grossman, corner 94th St. and 1st Av.

A.—233 Third Av., 3-story store and dwelling; rent, $1,250.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

9th St., 29 East.—Large and small rooms; very light; suitable small manufacturer; $6.50 and $2.50.

LOFTS. Big, (25x125,) light, and cheap.
LOFTS. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.
R. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

Greenwich Street.—Building to let, suitable for hotel and restaurant.
Jos. E. Steckler, 171 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

147th St. and Bergen Av.—A large corner store to lease. 663 East 147th St.

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WANTED 50. OF CANAL ST.
60,000 SQ. FT.; LONG LEASE; LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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OFFICES.

Well situated; modern improvements; janitor service; moderate rent.
Immediate possession; large and small; single or en suite.
79 NASSAU ST.
72, 74, 76 CORTLANDT ST
43, 45 CENTRE ST.
6 MAIDEN LANE.
111 NASSAU ST.

STORES AND LOFTS.

74 CORTLANDT ST., DOUBLE CORNER STORE.
451, 453 Pearl St., near Park Row, double store.
87 Sixth Av., large, light store, $600.
73, 75, 77 Fulton St. Lofts, with power.
1,397, 1,399 Avenue A, three lofts, 9,000 sq. feet.
111 Nassau St., entire first loft. Rent low.
Large list stores, lofts, buildings, all thoroughfares.

A. H. MATHEWS,
(1442.) 82 Nassau St. or Premises. Phone.

Home Life Ins. Co.

BUILDING,
256-257 BROADWAY,
Op. City Hall.
Attractive, well-lighted suites and single offices for rent, with most efficient service. Immediate possession can be given, with rent to begin May 1st.
Further particulars on the premises or of
GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar St. (8488)

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted for Renting and Collecting,

West side private houses, flats, apartment houses, tenements, and business property.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9TH AVE.

Send me full particulars of city and suburban property you wish to sell, rent, or exchange; satisfactory results assured. Peterson, 187 Broadway, New York.

Rents collected and entire charge taken of flats and tenements; reasonable charges; satisfaction guaranteed. Barnes & Co., 3,429 3d Av., near 167th St.

Two 5-story cold-water flats, Harlem; equity $10,000 over first mortgage; want private house or country property. Address Owner, Box 159 Times.

Attention, Investors!—$500.00 discount allowed on $3,000 second mortgage; perfectly secure; owner's bond. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

Rents collected or property carefully and economically managed by experienced, systematic, responsible collector. Schnelle, 31 Nassau St.

Wanted—Choice lot, vicinity of Long Acre Square; have syndicate who will build.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Plots, 23d to 59th St., suitable for bachelor apartments; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—A free and clear 2-family frame house in Bronx. Jones, 59 Barker Av., William's Bridge.

Farm acreage, with house, seven rooms, hour from City Hall; purchase or rent. Commuter, Box 154 Times.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

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Flats or tenements to lease in all parts of city; cash, security. Silverman, 174 East 96th St.

ANY REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

Property for sale or to rent in vicinity of this office, G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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"The finest apartment building on Columbia Heights, in exchange for good lots, or a down-town piece of property which can be improved."

JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
69 Liberty Street.
'Phone 1297 Cort.

Will exchange 122 lots, unimproved, Borough of Queens, ten miles out, close to Long Island Sound; surveyed, mapped, and laid out; surrounding property on same tract improved; good railroad accommodations; value, $18,000; want improved property; submit offer. Clinton T. Roe, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

Choice investment properties for exchange, paying 6 to 10 per cent., on equities; business, apartments, and tenements, all values, to exchange for city or country. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Piece of business property rented to one tenant for a term of years netting 6% in exchange for a country place, free and clear. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
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120 acres, free and clear farm, Colebrook Centre, Litchfield County, to exchange for flat or tenement in Yorkville or Harlem. Martin, 1,556 Avenue A.

Ten-family tenement, near 125th St. station; rentals $1,800; equity, $6,500; for suburban dwelling. Gibson, 55 Liberty St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars of property; quick deals. Ghames-Losere, 871 Brook Av., (161st St.)

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, has a large list of choice properties for sale and exchange.

Flat or tenement, Yorkville, in exchange for improved flat in 152d St. Owner, 1,556 Avenue A.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Wanted—to rent, at once, a large 12-room house, modern improvements, large grounds, shade, and fruit, convenient to church, school, and station, near city, for moderate rental. D., Box 202 Times Office.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

To Let—Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath; stables, fruit; one hour out in centre of island; healthy location; rent for long season, $2,250. W. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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Facing the Plaza.

N. W. Cor. 116th St., 7th Ave. Drive and St. Nicholas Avenue.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE FINEST APARTMENTS IN HARLEM.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS LOWER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
Apply on premises. PAUL MAYER, Agent.

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The Broadway

Southwest cor. Broadway & 101st St.

A new Apartment Building with all the latest improvements.

Apartments of 5 and 7 Rooms and Bath,

finished and appointed in the most approved modern style.

Rents lower than in any other house of its kind on Broadway.

Apply to Superintendent on premises or to
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
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114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.

Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

A.—A.—New and thoroughly modern apartments, consisting of 6 rooms, (including corners;) rents, $60-$68, and 4 rooms, rents, $40-$43, in the HESPERUS.
S. E. corner 118th St. and Manhattan Av., (exclusive) neighborhood; all extra large, light, spacious courts; electric light; telephones in each suite; mail chutes; elevator running day and night; elaborate hall, with service.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
61 WEST 86TH, 101 WEST 86TH,
72 WEST 87TH, and 109 WEST 87TH ST.
8 all light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

GANOGA,

35 East 27th Street.
One suite of 2 rooms and bath; ground floor, front; arranged for doctor.
RESTAURANT. HOTEL SERVICE.

AN A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

ONE MONTH FREE.

Choice apartments, 230, 232, and 234 West 122d St.; 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; hall service, steam heat; hot water supply, etc.; rents from $33 upward. Janitor on premises.

THE URANIA,
238 and 240 West 129th St.—Private house neighborhood; six rooms and bath; electric elevator, steam heat, hot water, steam dry room; rent $45. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

A.—THE TUXEDO, | Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent, on premises.

BROADWAY, BELOW 59TH ST.
In high-class building, an exceptionally fine apartment of 9 rooms, fronting on Broadway; furnished, partly furnished, or unfurnished; owner going abroad.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

THE LOUELLA,

159 West 45th St.—Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; steam heat, electric light, hall service; rent, $75. Apply G. NICHOLAS, 1,483 Broadway, near 42d, or janitor.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

43d St., 225 West, Near Broadway.—Elegant single apartments; eight rooms and bath; modern improvements; steam heat; good light; very neat; rent, $45. G. Nicholas, 1,483 Broadway, near 42d St., or janitor.

Wyoming Apartment House, corner 9th St. and 2d Av.—Elegant flats, six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; steam heated; elevator; janitor service; moderate rents. G. Newman, 130 2d Av.

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107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

Madison Av., 1,759, Between 116th and 117th Sts.—Handsomely decorated, steam heated flat; five light rooms; bath; $21. Owner.

128th St., 40 West.—Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator; latest improvements; rent, $55. Inquire of janitor.

8d Av., 41.—Elegant second apartment; 8 large rooms; bathroom; single flat; down town; $38; worth $50.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West.

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

MARGUERITE,

2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
Steam heat; gas, electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A beautiful, first-class apartment to rent, unfurnished; possession immediately. Can be seen at 112 East 17th St., between Irving Place and Union Square. Call between A. M. and 3 P. M., or write Mr. L. H. Nutting, at No. 1 Battery Place. References exchanged; rent up to October 1st about $100.00 per month; 8 rooms and bath; electric light; gas range; elevator; all modern improvements; hot water furnished at all times; every room overlooking adjoining property; sunny and airy.

THE BROADWAY.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 40TH ST.
Attractive two and three room apartments, with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises (8521)
GEO. R. READ,
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456 TO 460 WEST 151ST ST.

NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
5 rooms, bath, and heated, flats newly decorated. FROM $17 TO $19.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

BELLA,

46 E. 26th St.
First-class apartment, $1,400.00; heat, light, and elevator service.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Hoffman Arms, 59th St. and Madison Av.—Apartment 10 rooms; all light; handsomely furnished; from May 1, or later, to Oct. 1 at greatly reduced rent. Call or address Benjamin, at apartment.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted immediately, by married couple, no children, furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 or 7 rooms, till July; below 90th St. preferred; references. L. S. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 minutes from New York; modern house, near station, containing parlor, large reception hall, dining room, kitchen, and four bedrooms, servant's bedroom, and bathroom; modern sanitary plumbing and heating; electric light; artistically decorated; $25 a month. WM. LAMBERT, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

To Rent.—In desirable part of Montclair, in sunny corner house, with owner, four unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; all improvements; pleasant and convenient home for family of two adults; references exchanged. Post Office Box 124 Montclair, N. J.

Long Branch, Elberon, Hollywood, Norwood Park.—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon; all ready for occupation in May. R. H. Woodward & Co., Long Branch.

House, 33x46 feet, nine rooms, heated; large plot; fine water, shade; $20 per month; 45 minutes from New York. Address Peter Van Bussum, Bellair, Paterson Post Office, N. J.

Montclair.—Furnished or unfurnished; 14 rooms; large double piazza; elevation 400 feet; season, year, or longer. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3,368 John.

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Rent $50 for a Summer and Winter boarding house, fully furnished. A. M. Johnson, 149 Broadway.

Winter Resorts. 20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times. | Winter Resorts. 20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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ON THE BEACH. Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The World Famed All The Year Health and Pleasure Resort.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.

Ocean front; capacity doubled to 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features. NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE 25 UNION SQUARE, 11 TO 5 O'CLOCK.
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HOTEL EDISON Ocean & Michigan Aves. Capacity 250. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Write for Special Spring Rates. J. C. COPELAND.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Av., near Boardwalk; steam heated; newly furnished; elevator. N. Y. MOYER.

THE BOUVIER,
150 South Tennessee Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Mrs. M. K. SPRINGER.
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HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
AT FORTRESS MONROE,
In the temperate and invigorating climate of OLD POINT COMFORT, is without question the handsomest and most luxurious hotel on the Atlantic coast, and has no superior in any of the cities of this country.
The property has recently passed into the hands of the OLD POINT COMFORT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Geo. A. Keeler, late of the Hotel Essex, Boston, Manager.
The celebrated Philadelphia Orchestra, A. Masino, Conductor, is engaged for the season.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.A. **TO RENT.**

First-class apartments, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, extra large and light, with steam heat, gas ranges, open plumbing, hot water supply and uniformed hall service. In the NORTHPORT, 74 West 103d St., and SOUTHPORT, 51 Manhattan Ave., both corners, or 69 WEST 97TH ST. Only first-class parties with best of references desired, but special pains will be taken to make such comfortable. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 140TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

MAJESTIC APARTMENTS,
corner 145th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; near "L" station; elegant sunny housekeeping apartments on Washington Heights; seven to nine rooms; electric light; refrigeration, (no ice needed;) steel building; absolutely fire-proof; elevator all night; restaurant on premises; $50 to $75 monthly.

A corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $45. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St.; apartment of four handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; only $15. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Park Av., 1,051, near 80th St.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable and houses extremely well kept.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Choice apartment, near Fifth Avenue, for $45.00; seven large, light rooms and bath; sanitary plumbing, hot water, and steam heat; hall service; 12 East 87th Street. Duff & Conger, 1,474 Third Avenue.

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504 West 22d St.—Second floor, five large rooms; all improvements; opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty.

A whole House on one floor, 201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av.; Apartments of eight large rooms, 25x90 feet; beautifully decorated; rent $45.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

115th St., 215 West; 8 rooms and bath; single flat; near Morningside Park; improvements; $25 monthly.

Corner flat to let; six rooms and bath, all light; janitor. Maxwell & Co., 5th Av. and 15th St., Brooklyn.

Grove St., 58, Near Bleecker St.—$7 monthly; two choice rooms, rear; extra cheap.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

147th, 663 E.—Flats, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; low rent; 149th Station.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

125th St., 543 West.—5 rooms, bath; completely furnished; dishes, linen, steam heat, hot water supply; $30.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Westchester Property to Let.

A complete list country seats and homes for rent along the Hudson and Sound, furnished or unfurnished. Send for catalogue. Wm. H. Hoyt & Co., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opp. Grand Central Depot, city.

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Flushing, Long Island, 45 minutes to Wall Street, to let, fully furnished; desirable family residence, Colonial style, (owner in Europe,) containing 18 rooms; open plumbing; stabling for five horses; excellent garden; grounds contain five acres. Adjoining Flushing Golf Club, ¾ mile from R. R. depot; can be leased furnished for one year, or unfurnished for a term. Price very reasonable to good tenant. R. H. E. Elliott, Real Estate. 62 William Street.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET.
Commodious Stone Cottage,
TIFFANY PARK,
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.
3 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION.
Twenty rooms, with all conveniences; perfect order; two bath rooms, piazza, garden, stable, etc. For inspection and terms apply to Edward Timm, gardener, on premises, or
C. L. TIFFANY.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

A dwelling, 15 rooms; stables, fruit, artesian well, &c.; three acres; opposite depot and college, Cleverack, N. Y.; $400 rent. John F. James & Son, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE ALBEMARLE, VIRGINIA AV., Near BEACH.
After being extensively improved and enlarged, this elegant modern hotel, new throughout, is offering superior accommodations, including elevator to street, large sunny rooms, many with bath, steam heat; 2,000 square feet of sun parlors, and every possible convenience for special Spring rates, $8, $10, $12 and $15 weekly. Cuisine a feature. Capacity 400. Orchestra. Booklet on request.
J. P. COPE.

HOTEL ADOLPHUS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Delightfully situated on KENTUCKY AVE., near the BOARDWALK. Beautifully airy rooms, PRIVATE BATHS. Every modern convenience. HOMELIKE COMFORTS. FIRST CLASS BUFFET. Moderate terms. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. C. A. BAAKE.

Seaside House,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Facing and in full view of ocean.
Open all year. Hot and cold sea baths in house. Elevator and all other conveniences. Capacity, 300. Late dinners. Look for coach.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

HOTEL MORTON—Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; rooms en suite with private bath; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

Berkshire, VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT; capacity, 300; elevator to street; steam heat, baths, and every possible appointment; cuisine unsurpassed; Spring rates. J. O. & J. E. Dickenson.

Ponce De Leon, VIRGINIA AVE., 2D HOUSE FROM BEACH. Steam heat, elevator; Spring rates; booklet. S. E. Sweeny, Prop. and Owner.

Princton, VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH; CAPACITY, 250, and every possible appointment; $2.50-$3 daily. C. Corcoran.

Hotel Majestic, VIRGINIA AV.; 3D HOUSE FROM BEACH; Capacity, 250; elevator, steam heat, baths, and every known appointment; special Spring rates; booklet. Osborne & Hilliard.

GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. A Sanatorium with superior Hotel Table and Service.
Write for Booklet.

AVON INN, VIRGINIA AVE. & BEACH. ELEVATOR TO STREET. SUN PARLORS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. $2.00 DAILY. SPECIAL SPRING RATES ON APPLICATION. F. L. LIPTON, PROP.

HOTEL STERLING ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Fireproof. Electric Lights. STEAM HEAT. Elevator. Private Baths, $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

WILTSHIRE Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia Av. and the Beach.—Entirely renovated, handsomely furnished, latest modern improvements; delightful rooms; new hydraulic elevator. Write for booklet. S. S. Phoebus.

CHATHAM ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. PARK PLACE, opposite THE BRIGHTON, 100 yards from BEACH. Steam heat, Modern improvements. H. C. PHILLIPS.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

1507 Broadway, cor. 44th St.,
Offer the Following Desirable Dwellings for Rent:

Riverside Drive, near 83d St., 4-story	$4,500
75th St., near Central Park West, 4-story	3,200
West End Av., cor. 103d St., 4-story	3,000
73d St., near Riverside Drive, 4-story	2,700
Riverside Drive, near 76th St., 4-story	2,600
44th St., near Sixth Av., 4-story	2,400
45th St., near Sixth Av., 4-story	1,800
45th St., near Broadway, 3-story	1,800
46th St., near Broadway, 4-story	1,600
63d St., near Columbus Av., 3-story	1,500
Lexington Av., near 45th St., 4-story	1,500
121st St., near Lenox Av., 4-story	1,500
113th St., near Broadway, 4-story	1,400
60th St., near Central Park West, 3-story	1,400
49th St., near Broadway, 3-story	1,350
137th St., near Seventh Av., 4-story	1,200
43d St., near Ninth Av., 3-story	900
132d St., near Fifth Av., 3-story	540
East 86th St. and East End Av., 3-story	480

ALSO OTHERS.

64th St., N. W. Cor. Madison Ave.
Very desirable corner house, 20 feet wide, 3 rooms deep; sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated. Permits and Particulars, (8526)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar St.

IDEAL HOUSES, ETC., FOR RENT.
Attractive 4-story American Basement Dwelling, NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.
Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 140th St. Elevated.
RENT, $1,000.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

For Rent.—I am prepared to advance to good people ninety per cent. or less of the money necessary for them to secure high-class homes of their own, built after their own plans and ideas, the money to be repaid in any reasonable way, with low interest. Address B., Box 154 Times Office.

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AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. H. Schulman will lecture on "Sternness and Tenderness in Jewish Religion."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William P. Bernard, Superintendent.—Services of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, March 17, 1901, at 11:20, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; address by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Founder of Christianity." All interested are invited.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock; Right Rev. John Philip Du Moulin, D. C. L., Bishop of Niagara, Canada, will preach in the morning.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, "Is Religion Based on Fact or Fiction, on Reason or Faith?" All welcome.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On Tuesday evening, March 12, a heart-shaped diamond pin, composed of a single row of diamonds and about four inches in diameter. The finder will please return it to 99 Madison Av., where a suitable reward will be given.

LOST.—March 6 or 7, bunch of Yale flat KEYS, Nos. 2,589, 5,196. Finder please return to R. Zeph, 87 Front St., New York.

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96th, 63 West.—Pleasant square room, second floor; parlor dining room; excellent table; select house; references.

98th St., 122 West.—Sunny single room, with board, $5; parlor dining room; private house.

111th St., 113 West—Gentlemen wishing good home, fine accommodations, and very reasonable terms call.

115th, 322 West.—Large front room; running hot and cold water; suitable two gentlemen; $14, with board.

127th St., 55 West.—Large front room, with board; references.

Mary Fisher Home, Tenafly, New Jersey.—Comfortable home for elderly people and others; terms moderate; pamphlets.

"The Park," 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; steam heated, sunny rooms; also table boarders wanted; reasonable rates.

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Plainfield, N. J.—"The Plainfield," first-class family hotel; steam heated; baths; livery; most healthful location in New Jersey; 40 minutes to New York; 50 trains daily; commutation low; rates, $7 to $12 per week.

Superior rooms, with or without board, near station, in private family. Box 554, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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10th St., 179 W.—Large furnished room for housekeeping; bath; also other rooms.

11th St., 252 West.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms, $3, $4; all conveniences; gentlemen.

18th St., 11 West.—Comfortable, newly furnished rooms, in nice locality; permanent gentlemen preferred.

18th St., 422 West.—Large room, hot, cold water, bath; suitable two; $3; large hall room, $1.50.

19th St., 303 West.—Large back parlor; light housekeeping or furnished; good location; all conveniences.

21st St., 38 West.—Sweetest, cleanest, cheapest, sunniest rooms in town for the money; splendidly furnished; running water; best service; elegant location; most accessible.

23d St., 327 West.—Large sunny front room; every convenience; reference required.

23d St., 128 East, near Madison Square.—Large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate.

24th St., 15 West.—Furnished rooms to let from $4 up; elevator, steam heat, and restaurant accommodations.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel.)—$3, $5, $7 weekly; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; steam heated; hotel service.

36th St., 27 West.—Desirable suite of rooms; southern exposure; electric light and private bath; single rooms also; meals optional.

46d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms; suite, furnished, carpeted, and curtained, or unfurnished; bachelors only.

45th St., 424 West.—Large front room, furnished, for gentleman; cheap. Maloney, 4th bell.

48th St., 244 West.—Neat large and small rooms; all conveniences; with or without French cuisine; references.

50th St., 238 East.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; ladies; gentlemen; or light housekeeping; moderate prices.

50th St., 249 East.—Furnished rooms, large and small; all conveniences; strictly private house.

61st, 100 West.—Sunny, large and small, $2.50 to $6.00; heat, hot water; elevator; breakfast optional. Sayre.

63d St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished hall room; steam; bath; reasonable. Smith.

72d St., 105 West.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; warm house; breakfast if desired; moderate prices; references exchanged.

74th St., 122 West.—Handsome large and small rooms in my private residence for gentlemen.

83d St., 139 West.—Finely furnished back parlor, piano; hall room, heated, $1.50; board optional; private family. Greene.

83d St., 141 East.—Furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; bath; private residence.

88th St., 175 West.—Attractive large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; good location; breakfast optional.

90th St., 106 West.—Room in apartment, first floor, $2.50. Robertson.

95th St., 55 West.—Two desirable front rooms of apartment for gentlemen; references.

96th St., 145 West.—Handsomely furnished parlor and back parlor; southern exposure; private entrance; single apartment. Morgan.

121st St., 111 East.—Large square room, sunny, bright, well furnished, clean; suitable 2 gentlemen; reasonable; conveniences.

123d St., 347 West.—Private house; large, square, sunny front room; one or two; conveniences; moderate.

123d St., 352 East.—Nice room for light housekeeping; none better; all conveniences; $3.

127th St., 223 West.—Finely furnished back parlor, two or three young men; also other small room; reasonable; two blocks from 125th St. L.

130th, 215 West.—Large, beautifully decorated room; heat, running water; reasonable; small rooms; excellent location; reference.

134th, 257 West, near Station.—Sunny front room; also medium size; private house; gentlemen; very moderate.

Lexington Av., 476.—Furnished rooms, large and small.

Madison Av., 2,015.—Comfortably furnished room; heated; with private family; corner house.

Madison Av., 352.—Luxuriously furnished rooms; also physician's suite.

Brooklyn.

Ditmars St., 21, Between Broadway and Myrtle Av.—Parlor and bedroom; central; privileges; comforts; private house.

Lawyers.

ALLEN CARUTHERS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
256 and 257 Broadway, New York.
CORPORATIONS
Organized in All States.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; accounts, accidents, estates. Post Office Box 860, New York.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Wanted to Exchange.

Wanted—Perris & Browne's Atlases for Manhattan Borough; all or part of set; state lowest price. J. E., 25 East 14th St., Room 2.

Detective Agencies.

Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Estab-

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TENTH ANNUAL HORSE SHOW
OF
THE DURLAND COMPANY,
Nos. 3 to 17 West 66th Street,
Near Central Park West.
March 25th to 29th Inclusive.
All seats reserved.
Tickets at office only.
SINGLE TICKETS..... $2.00
BOXES, of six seats for the five nights...$50.00
WM. DURLAND,
General Manager.

AT AUCTION, F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER,

AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way and 50th St., N. Y., on Wednesday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock, under the management of W. D. Grand, special sale by auction of a valuable collection of Kentucky harness horses, the property of Mr. C. C. Harris, Lexington, Ky.

Descriptive catalogues on application to
W. D. GRAND,
American Horse Exchange,
B'way and 50th St., N. Y.

WE PAY BEST CASH PRICES FOR SECOND-HAND HARNESS AND SADDLES.
J. MORE & CO.,
N. E. COR. 50TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

THE DURLAND COMPANY wishes the general public to inspect their new Riding Academy, Nos. 2 to 17 West 66th Street, on Friday afternoon, March 22d, from 3:00 to 6:00 o'clock.
WILLIAM DURLAND,
General Manager.

FOR SALE AT THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY, NOS. 3 TO 17 WEST 66TH ST.
Number of combination saddle Horses, thoroughly broken, all sizes, ready for immediate use. Inquire WM. DURLAND.

For Sale.—Young, stylish cob, kind, gentle, sound; also rubber-tired runabout and set of single harness. Address or call at 106 Whitestone Av., Flushing, N. Y.

NO MORE SICK HORSES
If Logan's Sanitary Horse Stalls are adopted.
Logan Sanitary Stall Company, 1,634 Broadway.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE FLORENCE
105-109 East 18th St.
Absolutely fireproof. Excellent cuisine.
Parlor, three bedrooms, and bath, furnished.

Machinery.

STEAM ENGINES and Machinery—Bought and sold. Wickes Bros., 95 Liberty St., New York, have now for sale automatic engines:
Three 16½x24 Armington & Sims.
One 16x10 Green, centre crank.
One 13½x14 Armington & Sims.
One 12x16 Bass, centre crank.
One 12x12 Porter, high speed.
One 11x14 Ide, high speed.
One 10x12 Ball, centre crank.
One 10x12 N. Y. Safety, centre crank.
Corliss Engines, many sizes.
32—66x16 Horizontal Tubular Boilers, complete.
Send for our Monthly Stock List.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

M. Tanenbaum, fashionable ladies' tailor. New Spring styles now ready. Fit guaranteed. Lowest prices. 61 West 125th St.

Mesdames Audran, 66 West 53d St., from Paris; costumes and corsets made to order, latest styles, at moderate prices.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A few ladies of intelligence and good social position can be financially benefited by undertaking, privately, a legitimate enterprise. For particulars address Rex, Box 110 Times.

Chambermaids, cooks, $20 to $60; ladies' maids, 20 waitresses, nurses, Swedish kitchenmaids, laundresses, and chambermaids; cooks who launder. Mrs. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Good shirt hand, experienced. 476 Lexington Av.

Wanted—General houseworker; must be good plain cook and laundress; references required. Call, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., at 950 East 166th St.

Wanted—Operators experienced on children's and misses' white dresses; steady work; good pay. Hollingsworth Company, 160 Wooster St.

Wanted—Stamper experienced on flannels. Apply for two days, R. Schwed & Co., 584 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Agents.—Belgian hares; money makers; breed every thirty days; descripton and price list free; book on care and management, ten cents. The Linnwood Rabbitry, Newton, N. J.

Butlers, second men; also third and useful men, immediately. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Big profits handling improved gasoline lamp; beats electricity; cheaper than kerosene, retail $4 up; sample half price; thousands testimonials people using them over year. Standard Lamp Co., Chicago.

Manager.—Reliable firm wants capable man to manage branch office, taking direction of business; salary $1,800 and liberal commission; good references and $800 cash required. Address Box 356, Philadelphia, Penn.

Men wanted to assist feeding cattle on steamers to Europe. 5 Clinton St., 73 West St.

Practical typewriters, $1 to $5; correct alignment, automatic, durable; No. 3 has bell attachment; sample work for stamp. Union Stamping Works, Newtown, Conn.

Real estate salesman wanted; must be A No. 1 man, thoroughly familiar with the installment business and with conducting excursions to the property; other salesmen wanted as assistants. Address, stating references and experience in full, Box V 102, Times.

Salesman.—A thoroughly competent, experienced buyer and salesman to the manufacturers' trade in cotton goods and linings; only those having trade have an excellent chance to improve position with an old, reliable house in New York City; salary and commission paid; please state age, references, &c.; all information confidential. Reliable, Box D., 1,515 3d Av.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Trustwor

STANDARD OIL AND STEEL TRUST IN HARMONY

Latter Controls the $30,000,000 Lake Superior Iron Mine Co.

All Rockefeller Interests in the Mines of the Great Lakes to Be United with the Steel Combination.

Another important step in the development of the United States Steel Corporation has been taken. As a result of negotiations which have been going on for some time, it is announced authoritatively that all the Rockefeller interests in the mines in the great lakes region are to be united with the Steel Trust.

The trust will take over the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mine Company, with its capitalization of $30,000,000.

While the fact that the company will be controlled by the trust was admitted at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday, no information was forthcoming as to whether the mine company will formally enter the trust or whether it will be worked as an independent company. If it is taken in as an integral part, it will necessitate, in all probability, an additional issue of new stock of the United States Steel Corporation.

The Lake Superior Company was organized in 1893, and owns and operates large iron ore mines in the Mesaba Range, Minn., and leases some of its mines to the Carnegie and other iron manufacturing interests. The Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railway, Duluth to Iron Mountain, Minn., seventy-seven miles, branches fifty-three miles, is controlled by this company. The Lake Superior Company has no mortgage indebtedness of its own, having retired and cancelled the last of its bonds in 1898. Its funded debt is $5,995,000.

The President is Fred T. Gates and the Directors F. T. Gates, Charles E. Scheide, G. D. Rogers, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., George W. Murray, Lewis J. Merritt, and Edward V. Cary. The company is distinctively a Rockefeller-Standard Oil property.

The deal is regarded in Wall Street as peculiarly significant, in that it indicates clearly that the Standard Oil interests are working in harmony with Mr. Morgan in the Steel Trust's development. It will give the trust lake properties and many virgin ore deposits which it needs.

Max Pam, General Counsel of the American Steel and Wire Company, in an interview given out yesterday in regard to the position of the holders of Steel and Wire common stock with reference to the dividend declared on March 11, says that persons who deposit their stock with the Guaranty Trust Company under the proposal of J. P. Morgan & Co. do not collect this dividend.

"Should they delay," he adds, "until after the dividend is paid, I am quite sure that if their stock was then accepted at all it would only be upon payment of the dividend which they had previously collected."

Mr. Pam also states that he is sure there will be no deviation from the rule, as all stockholders in all companies are treated alike.

It is learned that 60 per cent. of the stocks of the various companies have already been deposited.

TO AVOID ALL STRIKES.

Iron and Steel Workers Wish to Settle Questions Amicably.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers reported yesterday that all its locals are now voting on a proposition by the Executive Committee of the association to try and bring about an arrangement which will avoid all strikes against the new United States Steel Corporation. It is proposed to ask the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation to co-operate with the association in forming a joint Board of Arbitration composed of employers and employes, which will have power to settle all questions in dispute between employers and employes and thus avert strikes.

T. J. Shaffer, President of the association, who is in favor of the plan, has notified all the unions to consider it seriously. He believes that the present time is an unusually favorable one for establishing amicable relations between the union and the employers.

Pennsylvania Steel Company's Shares.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—It was stated that out of a total of 50,000 common and 15,000 preferred shares of the Pennsylvania Steel Company all but about 8,000 shares of common and 3,000 shares of preferred stock has been deposited with the Girard Trust Company, assenting to the plan for increasing its capital to $9,000,000. The bankers have until April 1 to decide whether the reorganization plan shall become operative.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CROTON WATERSHED.—In enforcing the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, under the law of 1885, in reference to potable waters of this city derived from the Croton watershed, the Commissioner of Public Works, in May, 1893, ordered John L. Merritt to vacate the barns used for dairy purposes on his premises, at Lewisborough, Westchester County, and prohibited their use. Mr. Merritt brought suit against the city for damages, and on the trial, at White Plains, in March, 1897, the complaint was dismissed, on defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings, after certain concessions had been made by the plaintiff. The Appellate Division in Brooklyn, in October, 1897, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, affirmed the judgment, holding that the action could not be maintained unless the alleged damages were shown to be the result of or happened in connection with the execution "of any such regulations of the Board of Health" as concerned the construction and maintenance of a system of sewers. The Court of Appeals has now dismissed Mr. Merritt's further appeal to that tribunal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that, as the appeal book did not contain any minutes of the trial, and it did not appear that any exception was taken to the order granting defendant's motion for judgment, no error of law was presented which the court had power to review.

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ESTATE BY THE CURTESY.—Mrs. Lizzie M. Terwilliger, at the time of her death, two years ago, owned and was in possession of certain real estate to which her husband, R. W. Terwilliger, to whom had been issued letters of administration, claimed an estate by the curtesy. Mrs. Terwilliger left neither father nor mother, but a brother and sister survived her, and the nephew of a deceased sister. The brother, Charles H. Bender, brought an action against R. W. Terwilliger, individually and as administrator, and others for the partition of the property. The complaint alleged that Mrs. Terwilliger left no issue surviving her, neither was any born in her lifetime. The jury, to whom was submitted on the trial the question whether, as the defendant alleged, there was in 1893 born to Mrs. Terwilliger a living child, decided in the negative. On Mr. Terwilliger's appeal from judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the Appellate Division of the Third Department, in an opinion by Justice Herrick, directed an affirmance, holding that a person who claimed a tenancy by the curtesy in the entire property, might properly be made a party defendant, and that such a course did not necessarily operate as an admission by the plaintiff of the validity of such claim. Where, as here, the right of such defendant to an estate by the curtesy depended upon the question whether a living child was born to his wife, the burden of proving the affirmative of the proposition was held to be upon the defendant. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed the judgment.

The Lederer Amusement Company.

The Lederer Amusement Company of this city was incorporated yesterday by the Secretary of State at Albany, with a capital of $100,000, $51,000 being paid in.

Mr Lederer, speaking about his new company, said that the enterprise was only the beginning of an organization which would be enlarged as the opportunities presented themselves. Its present object is to purchase or lease real estate and to erect necessary and appropriate buildings thereon for theatrical and musical purposes, also to rent theatres throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA

RICH CUT GLASS.

$5,000 Worth Rich Cut Glass At Manufacturers' Prices.

One of the largest and best known manufacturers of Rich Cut Glass (whose name we withhold by request,) desiring to discontinue their New York salesroom, sold us their entire sample line at prices which will enable us to pass it along to you at the regular WHOLESALE prices. We trust you will realize the difference between a purchase of this kind, representing as it does the finest productions of one of the best cut glass factories in this country, and a lot of hit-and-miss odds-and-ends, sometimes collected especially to be advertised and sold at bargain prices. Our present cut glass stock is now the largest and most complete in this entire country, and not a piece of this special lot is needed. But when an opportunity presents itself whereby we can offer you the very finest specimens of the glass cutter's art at exactly the wholesale prices we feel it is our duty to do it. Here are some of the articles:—

14 inch Footed Punch Bowls, 16 inch Punch Bowls, 12 inch Punch Bowls, 8, 9 and 10 inch Bowls, 8, 9 and 10 inch Nappies, 5 and 6 inch Handled Nappies, Celery Trays, Ice Cream Trays, Bon-bon Dishes, 14 inch Round Cream Trays, Cut Glass Lamps, Flower Vases, Cigar Jars, Handled and Unhandled Decanters, Covered Butter Dishes, Tankard Jugs, Pitchers, Candelabra, Punch Ladles, Handled Oils, Water Tumblers, 6 inch Saucers, Water Bottles, &c.,&c.

Here are some of the prices:—

	Sale or wholesale price.		Sale or wholesale price.
Cigar Jar Prism Cut	$5.00 each.	9 inch Bowls	$5.25
Quart Decanters	6.30 "	7 inch Bowls	3.45
Olives, assorted	2.20 "	Heart Shape Olive	2.65
Candelabra, 5 light	10.50 "	5 inch Handled Nappies	1.85
12 inch Punch Bowl	21.00 "	14 inch Round Trays	18.00
12 inch Punch Bowl	20.45 "	14 inch Footed Punch Bowl	26.25
Ice Cream Trays	9.20 "	16 inch Punch Bowl	33.60
20 inch Vase	21.00 "	Cut Glass Lamp	31.50
10 inch Vase	12.60 "	Punch Ladles	7.00
8 inch Bowls	4.50 "		

ALSO SPECIAL SALE OF JARDINIERES, ROSE BOWLS, PLATES, ETC.

Jardinieres at Less than One-Half Value. By buying the entire products of one of the largest manufacturers, we have secured about 1,000 jardinieres, having the general characteristics of the Rockwood finish and decoration. They have the brown decoration with the under-glaze colors in yellow, green, etc. Selling as follows:

8 in., reg. value $2.00,	special	$ .75			
9 " " "	3.00,	"	1.25		
10 " " "	5.00,	"	1.85		
11 " " "	6.50,	"	2.50		
12 " "	9.00,	"	3.35		
14 " "	12.00,	"	4.50		

Also large assortment English Jardinieres, etc., selling at special prices.

Flemish Pottery. Our second large shipment of Flemish Pottero in unique shapes and colorings, suitable for library and hall decoration and especially adapted for country houses. Ranging in price from 75c. to $10.00 each. Some Stores ask more than double our price for this line of goods.

Carlsbad Jewelled Bowls. A special purchase of about 500 Carlsbad jewelled Rose Bowls in assorted rich decorations with gold. Are grouped in seven lots of which you have your choice at 35c., 50c., 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00. Any rose bowl in the entire lot is worth double the price asked.

Purchases made now can be held for delivery at Easter Time.

Plates. Asssorted decorations. A second shipment of 1,000 plates in assorted decorations, sizes, etc., selling at from 25c. each to $2.00 each. Worth double.

50-54 WEST 22D STREET.

ALLEGED NEW YORKER IN JAIL.

W. C. Moore Charged with Robbing the South Norwalk Station.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 16.—A man giving his name as W. C. Moore of 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York, was arrested here to-day, after an exciting chase by the police, on a charge of stealing money from the local ticket office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad station. A twenty-dollar bill, alleged to be part of the missing money, was found in a pocket of his vest.

The police are scouring the city for two men who were with Moore at the railroad station this noon when the robbery was committed. The three men, who were well dressed, engaged the ticket agent in conversation regarding rates of fare, and after they left the window a roll of bills was missed.

Kennedy's old gambling place was over the saloon at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The bartender in the saloon last evening said that he remembered a man named W. C. Moore, who belonged in Kennedy's place, which is now closed, and Detective Buckridge of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, thought that he also could recall the man.

"RIPPER" LAW IS VALID.

Act of Pennsylvania Legislature Passed on by Judge Archbald.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 16.—The "ripper" law, which provides a new charter for second-class cities, abolishes the office of Mayor, and gives the Governor power to appoint a Recorder, was declared to-day to be Constitutional by the Lackawanna County Court. The act is sustained in a lengthy opinion written by Judge Archbald. He holds that the "ripper" act is not special, or class, legislation, and that it is within the power of the Legislature to pass legislation for different conditions, as found in the Cities of Scranton, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Philadelphia, &c. Municipalities' heads are but agents of the Legislature, and it rests with the latter to provide government for cities. The system of government, as provided in this act, he says, is complete and harmonious.

The decision was rendered in the case brought by ex-Senator M. R. McDonald at the relation of Attorney General John P. Elkin to compel Recorder Moir to show cause why he exercises the functions of the office of Chief Executive of Scranton. Mayor Wyman of Allegheny City was represented by counsel and was jointly interested in the proceedings by ex-Senator McDonald.

THE ORANGE PESTHOUSE AFFAIR.

Chief Justice Depue Wants the Grand Jury to Indict the Offenders.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—The attention of the Essex County Grand Jury was to-day called by Chief Justice Depue to the recent burning of the partly completed pest house at Orange. He referred to mob rule in the West and South and warned the jurors that if such a thing as the Orange affair was permitted to pass unnoticed there is no telling where it may end.

The fact that the pest house was objectionable to the persons who destroyed it, the Judge said, was no excuse for their action, as any redress to which they were entitled could have been obtained in the courts.

He demanded the indictment of the participants and their prompt punishment.

INTERNATIONAL ZINC AFFAIRS.

Steps Taken Toward Preventing Foreclosure, and Reorganizing the Company.

About 200,000 shares of International Zinc stock were said to be represented at the meeting of stockholders held at the office of C. H. A. Dougherty, 68 Wall Street, yesterday. Mr. Dougherty, who presided, spoke of the importance of immediate action to save the property at Joplin, Mo., and of taking steps to forestall the foreclosure proceedings against the Free Coinage mine, on which $15,000 must be raised by March 30 in order to retain any equity in the property.

Upon the motion of William Speed of Philadelphia, one of the largest stockholders, a committee, consisting of Mr. Dougherty, James McNaboe, and H. D. Shoemaker, was appointed to arrange for the prevention of the foreclosure proceedings by raising the money or obtaining an injunction, and to prepare a plan for the reduction of capital from $1,000,000 to $100,000 and the reorganization of the concern, this plan to be sent to stockholders as soon as possible in the form of a circular letter.

Mr. McNaboe stated that it was all up to the stockholders, and that it was their duty, if any one had been guilty of defrauding them, to sift the matter to the bottom.

Dr. John Grant Lyman, one of the organizers of the company, whose presence was apparently anticipated by a number of the stockholders, did not attend the meeting.

THE NATICK SAVINGS BANK RUN.

Excitement Subsided at Noon—More Than $50,000 Paid Out.

NATICK, Mass., March 16.—The depositors of the Natick Five-Cent Savings Bank to-day continued the run which was begun yesterday, and the line-up in front of the door began as early as 8:30. By 10 o'clock there were nearly seventy persons who were waiting to draw their money.

In the windows of the institution cards giving a statement of the bank's condition, signed by the Trustees, had been posted. The cards showed assets of $2,200,379.94; deposits, $2,032,287.19; surplus, $168,092.75.

At 10:30 the excitement had quieted down a little. All applicants were paid promptly. By noontime the run had ceased. The Rev. Father M. F. Delaney had a great deal to do with bringing the trouble to a satisfactory close, as most of the persons who were at the bank this morning were his parishioners. The priest took his station near the paying teller's window, and as each depositor came along, advised him to let his money remain, as there was no danger of trouble with the bank.

The bank since the run began yesterday has paid out more than $50,000 to depositors desiring to withdraw, and is prepared to meet still further demands.

Civic Council's New Plan.

The Civic Council, which has undertaken to reform everything in New York, including the economic conditions and the labor laws, it was announced yesterday, is about to launch a new plan. This plan is the appointment of a committee of 1,000 citizens to carry out the proposed reforms. It is acknowledged that to get the names of 1,000 people willing to put their shoulders to the reform wheel is something of an undertaking, but the leaders in the council say that they hope and believe they will get the names.

Stern Brothers

will make to-morrow, in their

Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts

a very important offering of High-class

French Lingerie
consisting of very desirable lines of

Chemises,	at	$2.95, 3.50, 4.75
Corset Covers,	"	$2.20, 3.45, 4.50
Gowns,	"	$4.50, 5.95, 6.50

Also

Garments of Their Own Manufacture

Drawers	at	59, 85, 98c
Chemises,	"	95c, $1.39, 1.85
Corset Covers,	"	63, 98c, $1.25
Gowns,	"	$1.25, 1.85, 2.39
Petticoats,	"	$1.25, 1.63, 2.50

Another collection of

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Brown, Black and Blue Cheviot Serges, Collarless Eton, silk lined throughout, Coat and Skirt handsomely trimmed with stitched Peau de Soie, at $29.50

Real value $40.00

Silk Departments

Later Importations of Exclusive Novelties in

Paris and Lyons Silks

Printed Satin Liberty, in Plain, Pekin and Broche Grounds, Printed Rongeant, Ondoyant, Peau de Soie and Twilled Foulards, Louisine and Taffeta Warp Prints

And in addition will place on sale

4500 Yds. Satin Finish Printed Foulards in new effects and combinations, at 50c

2750 Yards Colored Satin Duchesse, in the most desirable colors Value 85c yd. at 59c

1200 Yards Black Peau de Soie at 75c

Glove Departments

A special shipment of 100 Dozen Ladies' 2 clasp Lafayette Real Kid Suede Gloves, made by Alexandre, in new spring shades, per pair 98c

Ladies' 2 clasp Lorraine Pique Gloves in white, pearl, tan, mode, red tan and gray per pair $1.00

Men's 1 clasp Plonge and Mocha Pique Gloves In spring weights and colors, per pair $1.00

Lace Departments

Attention is directed to exceptionally choice assortments of new and exclusive styles Point d'Alencon, Point de Venise, Point Arabe, Real and Imitation Cluny, Applique, Marquise and Chantilly Laces, All-overs, Edges, Bandings and Insertions in Serpentine Effects,

Also special values in

Real Renaissance Lace Robes
in ecru and black at $29.50, 32.00, 38.50

Spangled Robes
in new combinations of gold, silver and Persian on black and white grounds at $23.50, 27.50, 35.00

Real Renaissance Lace All-overs, at $2.68, 3.25, 3.85

Regular prices $4.50 to 8.00 yd.

Flannel Departments

In addition to their large collection of Imported Printed Flannels and Traveling Bags

Will offer to-morrow

3000 Yds. Scotch Flannels 32 inches wide, in striped designs and the newest colorings, for shirt waists, children's dresses, men's shirts and pajamas at 25c

Former Price, 50c yd.

500 Silkoline Comfortables for double beds, floral effects in light blue, pink, yellow and heliotrope at 95c

Misses' Clothing Dep'ts.

French Flannel Waists with Persian embroidery bands, 14 to 18 yrs. Value, $3.50 $1.98

Tailor-made Suits of broadcloths, cheviots and homespuns, handsomely trimmed, 14 & 16 yrs. Value, $23.50 $16.95

Girls' Box Reefers, of covert cloth, navy and red cheviots, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value, $7.50 $5.50

Three-Quarter Box Coats, of tan covert cloth or navy blue cheviots, velvet collar, stitched reveres, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value, $9.75 $6.75

West Twenty-Third Street

HONDURAS COMPANY CHARGES.

Testimony in Its Suit Against the Honduras Syndicate.

Testimony was taken at the office of Corbin & Corbin, in Jersey City, yesterday in the suit brought by the Honduras Company of Georgia against the Honduras Syndicate, now pending in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J.

Jacob R. Shipherd, President of the Honduras Company, alleges that Tracy, Jennings & Russell, while acting as counsel for his company, obtained knowledge of certain concessions and contracts secured from the Honduras Government by the Honduras Company and subsequently formed another company to secure the same rights. This company is known as the Honduras Syndicate. It is further alleged that Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Charles MacVeagh, and other prominent men were treacherously induced to join the syndicate. Mr. Shipherd asks for an accounting.

The testimony taken yesterday consisted of letters which passed between Mr. Shipherd and Gen. Tracy. Mr. Shipherd's first letter to Gen. Tracy accused him of using information he obtained as counsel for the Honduras Company in building up the Honduras Syndicate as alleged in the bill.

Gen. Tracy's letter to Mr. Shipherd denied these allegations and also denied that he or his firm had ever acted as counsel for the Honduras Company or had any knowledge of its affairs.

A second letter from Mr. Shipherd to Gen. Tracy set forth the allegation that Gen. Tracy had admitted to the writer his connection with the Honduras Syndicate, but said he only went into it to further the interests of the Honduras Company.

The hearing then went over to April 6.

Mrs. Fitzgerald Taken to Michigan.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, alias Mme. Zingara, alias Mildred Fenton, must go back to Grand Rapids, Mich., to stand trial on the charge of swindling Miss Ethelyn Quimby of that city out of $800, under promise of settling the litigation over the latter's father's estate by hypnotic influence. Miss Quimby came to this city to appear against Mrs. Fitzgerald. Gov. Odell issued extradition papers yesterday, and Sheriff Chapman of Grand Rapids left with his prisoner last night.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"And in each room I'd have a nook."

We furnish the alcoves and corners ideally, with our settles, ornamental draperies, cushions, screens, etc., making charming vistas and adding great picturesqueness to a Summer room.

Since the days of chivalry, when the great barren baronial halls began to take on more beauty and comfort, screens have not been so far within the picket line of economy as ours this Summer. From $4.75.

Cushions—rich as a castle could boast, yet all boasting small pieces—a large pile of the very newest ones—cheaper than you can make them, from 50 cents. Draperies from Printed cotton and rich Oriental embroidered pieces.

Our green rush and reed divans, tables and comfort chairs, so cool, restful, and "Summery" makes one imagine himself ensconced in a leafy bower.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 48 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

John Daniell Sons & Sons

First Showing of Spring Productions

Suits and Waists.—(Second Floor.)

LADIES' TAILOR MADE ETON SUITS in Homespun, Cheviot, and Venetian Cloth, stylishly trimmed, new flounce and flare Skirts, black & colored - $9.95, 11.98, 14.75, 16.00, 17.50

BLACK CHEVIOT ETON SUITS, over Taffeta drop lining, fancy tailored stitched. Special - - - - - - - - $23.00

SHIRT WAISTS.—Plain Chambray, Gingham, tucked and plain - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 79c

Tucked White Lawn. Special - - - - - - - - 98c

Fine Madras. Extra value - - - - - - - - - $1.25

Items of Interest in Silks for Monday.

100 pcs. Lining Taffeta, all shades, including black and white. This make is the dressmaker's favorite, having a high lustre and soft finish - - - - - - - - - - 39c. yard

100 pcs. Pongee Taffeta, 27 in. wide, all shades and black and white - - - - - - - - - - - - 55c. yard

50 pcs. Black Taffeta, known as "The Perfect," 36 in. wide; value $1.35 - - - - - - - - - - - 98c yard

50 pcs. Crepe de Chine, all shades and black and white; value $1.25 - - - - - - - - - - - 95c. yard

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Do You Know — Ladies' Dept. Suit Sale.

What it means to buy direct from a manufacturer?

Note these prices, and *See* the Suits, *Then* the question is answered.

THE NEW COLLARLESS ETON SUIT—

Jacket with chic combination vest, self color taffeta lined—nine gore flare Skirt on percaline—made of all wool homespun—blue, brown, grays, and fashionable Oxford,

Special $10.00, value $18.50.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to our FULL TAFFETA LINED SUITS—an artistically cut Eton, trimmed with stitched taffeta bands beautifully finished with satin edge. A new flounce skirt correspondingly trimmed, made of fine quality Venetian cloth; blue, castor, brown, red and black, silk lined throughout,

$25.00, value $40.00.

A Jumble of 89 Suits (broken sizes), but all sizes in the jumble, all this season's styles—Eton, Blouse, Tight-fitting and Fly Front—30 silk lined throughout, —(Sale 8:30 sharp).

$8.75, $12.50 and $15.00,
Former Prices $18, $25 and $30.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Just received a new shipment of their popular

FIGURED INDIA SILKS,

39c.

Also

FIGURED SATIN FOULARDS,

49c., 59c., 69c. and up.

And a large assortment of NEW CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Special Sale of

STEAMER RUGS,

$5.00 each.

GLOVES,

Lenox—2 Clasp Full Pique Gloves,

$1.00 per pair.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HAD THE MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Antoinette Throop, 16 Years Old, Legally Separated from Her Husband.

Judge Garretson, sitting in the Supreme Court in Long Island City, yesterday annulled the marriage of Antoinette Throop and Theodore R. Throop of Rockaway. The action was brought by John W. Smith, father of the girl, as Antoinette is only sixteen years of age.

The couple were married in July last year by the Rev. Joseph McGinness at the latter's residence, 350 West Thirty-fifth Street, this city. The girl was then but fifteen years old. Mr. Smith is a wealthy builder at Hammel's Station. He tried to have Throop indicted for abduction, but failed.

In the beginning, a Cold is easily checked with little palatable doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

JUSTICE LIPPINCOTT'S ESTATE.

Executors Authorized to Sell the Property and Effect a Settlement.

Judge John A. Blair, in the Hudson County Orphans' Court, at Jersey City, has granted an order authorizing the executors of the estate of the late Supreme Court Justice Job H. Lippincott to sell his property and effect such settlement of the dead Justice's affairs as may be possible.

Justice Lippincott was in receipt of a salary of $8,000 a year. He held the position for fifteen years, but the only property he left is the old homestead and farm of the Lippincott family, at Vincentown, Monmouth County, worth $4,700, and a law library appraised at $2,400.

On the other hand, Charles C. Black, counsel for the executors, said the debts filed and proved against the estate amount to $20,000. Mr. Black said that it was hoped to effect a settlement which would leave Mrs. Lippincott about $2,000.

Sunday
March 17, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

Horner's Furniture.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

WE OPEN the Spring and Summer season with everything that is new and fashionable in Furniture, in both the simple and ornate lines, whether wanted for town or country homes. Two other important features are the moderate prices at which the goods are marked, and their unequalled assortments.

Dining-Room Furniture in all finishes of Antique, Belgian, Flemish and English, with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.

Bedroom Furniture in all the various woods and finishes, including special lines for country homes. Brass Bedsteads in over 70 patterns from $15.00 upward.

Exclusive designs in Parlor Furniture, Drawing Room Furniture, Library Furniture, Hall Furniture.

Couches, Settees, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Writing Desks, &c., at all prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

Past Winter Was a Trying One for President McKinley.

INAUGURATION WAS COSTLY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President McKinley has had a trying Winter, what with ill-health and anxiety about what Congress would do, and while he has rapidly regained the vigor that he commonly enjoys, and the adjournment of Congress with all done that he had asked for has helped on his full recovery, what he needs is a change from the routine, rest from the daily visitations of office seekers and others who find it easy to see him while he is at the White House. The death of Gen. Harrison depressed him greatly, as it did the household, many members of it having been in the service while Gen. Harrison was President. With the outside crowd here, excepting those who had sometimes met Mr. Harrison while he was in the House or the Senate, the feeling was one of regret at the loss of a public man of intellectual greatness, but Mr. Harrison did not draw people to the White House as the incumbent does, and he sometimes sent them away complaining of his lack of tact in making a refusal of a favor desired.

The President had been an associate of Gen. Harrison in Congress, and knew him better than some others. If Gen. Harrison did not approve of all that Mr. McKinley has done, that with the President did not constitute a reason for not extending to him all the honor that is due to a man who had been chosen to hold the highest office in the land. To go out to Indiana even to attend a funeral was something of a rest, as the President has been beset by office seekers few in number, comparatively, but making up in knowledge, experience, and persistency for lack of numbers. When he went west he had about completed a list of nine Commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition. As made up, it is described as a collection of "lame ducks." From the first name—that of ex-Senator Carter of Montana—it is a list of former and very recent office holders, Senators, and Representatives. From the remarks made about this commission it is assumed that the members of it will not often be called upon to regard each other in meeting and to reflect upon their former state. They are not expected to devote much time to the exposition, and, being lawyers of greater or less repute, will have opportunity to add to their salaries of $5,000 by such income from practice, as a great deal of official leisure will give them.

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Washington has not fully recovered from the inauguration. The stands that were put up near the White House and down on Pennsylvania Avenue in a very short time have come down slowly and kept the neighborhoods in disorder since the work of demolition began. Some streets are still obstructed by the ends of stands that encroached upon the driveways, and made it difficult for careless drivers to get through without damage to vehicles. The men who took charge and undertook to make both ends meet have figured out that the inauguration of Mr. McKinley for his second term was the most expensive yet celebrated. The guarantee fund raised was also the largest. Something like $56,000 was subscribed and paid, and to 215 subscribers checks will be sent out, returning their subscriptions in full. When Gen. Harrison was inaugurated in 1889 the paid-up guarantee fund was about $50,000. Four years ago the fund amounted to $47,700, and when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, in 1893, the fund was but $35,000.

Judging from some of the remarks made by disinterested persons, it is not improbable that reasons will be urged four years from now against giving an inauguration ball. The arrangements for the last ball miscarried badly, and the early desertion of the ballroom by the people of distinction who attended it deprived it of interest. The objection may be presented in a roundabout way, through Congress, in a determination not to permit the Pension Bureau to be used again for a ballroom. There is no other place sufficiently large for the purpose, but the construction of a building for the occasion, even if it cost $25,000, would be economical. That would oblige the Washingtn people to go a little deeper into their pockets for the guarantee fund, with the almost assured result of failure to secure a return of their subscriptions—a certainty that would make a difference, as many persons now give who are not often found subscribing $1,000 at a time to make a holiday.

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There is a sort of comfort in the city in counting up the results of a week that in several ways led Washington to feel that this is an era of prosperity. A great deal of money was let loose about March 4. The visitors brought money, the Government made its semi-monthly payments of salaries, Congress paid off its army of employes, and there were quarterly payments of pensions going on. It is calculated that the 125,000 persons brought here by the railroads to attend the inauguration expended an average of $10 a day each for three days. This poured into the hands of hotel keepers, boarding house and lodging house keepers, the lunchrooms and saloons, and the street railroads. The emptying of $3,750,000 into the city was not all, however, for the Government salaries amounted to $2,000,000. The contribution to the general wealth was increased by the payment of something like $500,000 in pensions.

That much of the money spent came from abroad was learned by the banks. Usually the paper money received and issued by Washington banks seems to strangers to be all new. Crumpled and dirty bills are rare. But the deposits in all the banks, which increased rapidly, were made up in large part of paper that had seen hard usage, some of it being in such ragged condition that it speedily found its way to the redemption agencies. The share of the money expended to make the inauguration a brilliant spectacle went into the hands of many artisans, and the shopkeepers realized their improved condition by the settlement of deferred accounts. Landlords who had dunned without result for weeks were suddenly surprised with proffers of money on account, obtained by the letting of small rooms to many lodgers at prices very excessive when the conveniences supplied were considered. Of course the spurt was agreeable, but the reaction that must follow is melancholy to think of.

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Visitors to the Corcoran Art Gallery have been very highly delighted by an exhibition there during the week. In the hemicycle were exposed some 200 water colors, and the interested observer of the pictures found near by the artists who painted them more than willing to talk about them in a way to fascinate the amateur. The artists were Hiroshi Yoshida, Hachiro Nakagawa, Kunishiro Mitsutani, Banka Maruyama, Shinzo Kawai, and Takeshiro Kanokohi, Japanese, of course, but the producers of sketches of the most delicate sort, in the way of the American artist, but not without a sentiment that is Japanese and which even the adoption of a modern school of painting has not eradicated. It is explained by the artists that these are results of the new movement in Japan, a breaking away from the old decorative painting.

Mr. Yoshida says that it was the inflexibility of the older form that called for the adoption of a new one. An Italian artist who visited Japan some years ago and began to teach the Western school of painting found ready pupils, and after they had mastered the principles of the Western method, the Japanese students began to develop their own art upon the new principles. It is still Japanese art, representing everything in conception, feeling, and expression that is Japanese. The new artists have simply taken advantage of a new and more pliant form of expression than the old one. While there are now two schools of art in Japan, the older school is more numerous. Indeed, he admits that there are very few followers of the new method. He thinks that the old art will remain always the chief school of the country. The interest in these pictures, some of which are charming subjects, has been so great that many purchases have been made and the pictures removed while the exhibition was in progress. Next week the collection is to be seen again in the rooms of the Cosmos Club.

***

The public health reports issued by the Marine Hospital Service have been reporting for several weeks upon the extent to which grip has prevailed throughout this country, and upon the peculiar symptoms. Generally the epidemics have been described as mild, although in some sections the malady has been severe enough, with a report of many fatalities among the young and the enfeebled old. A marked characteristic observed in glancing over the reports is that the disease has frequently assumed a catarrhal form, affecting the post-nasal region. But it has been freaky in its development, sometimes, as in Shreveport, affecting the upper-air passages. The State of Wyoming reports "no grip." The treatment for the whole country, as ascertained by these reports, seems to have been with calomel, quinine, and coal tar derivatives.

The smallpox figures given in the last bulletin make it plain that the country is much worse off in its restraint of this loathsome disease than it was a year ago. In the period between Dec. 28, 1900, and March 8, 1901, there were reported 7,687 cases, as compared with 5,224 cases in the same period last year. But the deaths last year, with a smaller number of cases, were 254, as compared with 104 this year. Louisiana is much freer from smallpox than it was last year. Last year Minnesota had 71 cases and 1 death in the period named, and this year it reports 1,241 cases and 8 deaths. New York's report for this year is 218 cases and 34 deaths for the State, as compared with 11 cases and no deaths last year. Wisconsin, that had only 7 cases last year in the period reported, had this year 363 cases.

E. G. D.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Thirty-six Thousand Yards of Finest 35c. French Mercerized Foulards, 19c

(Bargain Quadrangle—Main Floor.)

Here is the surprise of the season. No fabric (imported or domestic) enjoys more universal favor—every house pushes it—every woman wants it—at 35c. in stores all over America, a perfect furore of selling now reigns.

We closed out the above great lot from an importer retiring from business whose main idea was quick adjustment of stocks.

The entire purchase is ready complete in run of styles and colors, affording rarest chances for economy in the conceded leader of cotton weaves.

Mercerizing Makes Cotton Look Like Silk—It is a Proved Success.

The sheen, the effect, the permanence of silk is all there. When joined (as in to-morrow's offering) with every approved pattern that art can conjure—latest cleverest stripe, floral, polka dot and escurial designs, worked out over the best spring color combinations, results are reached that make a new mark in cotton weaving and raise it to a point of value undreamed of in seasons past. All these features are presented in to-morrow's sale. Equal bargains are unknown at 19c

Imported White Taffetas, 58c

The kind we carry year after year, uniformly standard in fineness and finish. A liberal quantity will be laid out as an extraordinary attraction—for far less than we ever thought of offering them.

Remarkable Sale of the Most Popular White Goods---20 and 25c kinds, 12½c

All over Lace Dimities—three new styles in Lace Stripe Lawns—two of the newest patterns in Corded Lace Lawns—designs highly favored in Cable Cord Lace Stripes—four effective styles in Corded Plain Lawns—single and cluster cords. 12½c. a yard involves a price sacrifice all the way through. A liability is laid upon us to popularize the new fourth floor. Such selling will achieve the desired object—and give white goods the greatest impetus in their history.

The Annual Spring Notion Sale Opens Up Under Remarkable Auspices.

The entire fourth floor Bargain Quadrangle is retained for the display of notions and small wares. At no time have prices been so low, nor assortments so wonderfully comprehensive. Such values are ordinarily out of the question. Only the heaviest purchases, bought and sold on closest margins, could permit the items that follow.

Dressmaking Supplies.

Our own standard brands, well known and highly esteemed by our vast dressmaking clientage, and which at regular prices are regarded as the best values in the city, now offered for special sale at the most remarkable price cuts the trade has ever known.

S. C. & S. Favorite Double Serge Belting, our regular price, 64c. a piece; sale price 49c

S. C. & S. Favorite Double Satin Belting, our regular price, 98c. a piece; sale price 69c

S. C. & S. Favorite Moire Belting, our regular price, 98c. a piece; sale price..... 69c

Also one lot of Fancy Beltings, broken lines, formerly sold at 38c. to 50c.; to clear at, per piece..... 10c.

S. C. & S. Favorite Taffeta Binding; per piece, 7c.; per dozen..... 79c

S. C. & S. Favorite Prussian Binding, 12½c. piece; per dozen..... 1.38

S. C. & S. Favorite Velveteen Binding, per piece of 36 yards, $1.25; per piece of 5 yards, value 23c..... 15c

S. C. & S. Perfection Sewing Silk, 1 oz. spools, our regular price, 50c.; sale price, 39c. spool; per dozen..... 4.60

Best American Pins:

B. B.	F. 3½	S. C.	M. C.
30c.	33c.	37c	43c. doz.

Dressmaking Pins in ½-lb boxes, Nos. 5 and 6, per box..... 21c

36-inch Whalebone, pure shell, good medium weight, every piece warranted:
9c piece; 89c dozen; 9.80 gross; same grade regularly sells here at 1.20 dozen.

S. C. & S. Basting Cotton, warranted 500 yards, value 55c. dozen, sale price..... 39c

Wound Bobbins of Cotton for machine, per box of 48 spools..... 39c

Double Bone Casing, superior grades, former prices 10 to 15c. piece; sale price per doz. 55c., per piece..... 5c

Super Lisle Elastic ½ and ⅝ inches, sale price per piece..... 37c

S. C. & S. Hercules Hooks and Eyes, with spring backs, a high class article, usual prices, 5c. card; 19c. gross. Sale prices 3c. card; 12½c. gross.

S. H. & M. Shell Edge Binding Braid, and S. H. & M. Brush Edge Binding Braid, regularly selling here at 7c. yard. Sale price, skirt length of 5 yards for 15c.; per piece of 36 yards, 95c.

French Horn Bone, finest quality.

7 inch	8	9	10
37c gro.	48c.	58c.	67c.

Our regular prices 50c. to 1.45.

Dress Stays, broken lines, worth from 10 to 15c. doz., to clear at..... 5c

Small Wares.

Best American pins, 3 papers for..... 10c

Stewart's Duplex Safety Pins, 3 papers assorted for..... 12c

The Thistle Nickeled Safety Pins, 6 papers for..... 15c

D. F. Tayler's English Pins, their standard brand F. 3½ S. C. and M. C. sizes, our regular prices 12c. to 14c., per sheet..... 7c

Best English Book Pins, 12c. book at .. 8c

Small Wares.

S. C. & S. Finest Quality Steel Mourning Pins (the very best made), our usual price 10c. box, sale price..... 7c

Featherstitch Braid, 6 yard pieces, assorted patterns, best quality, per piece, our regular price 14 to 18c..... 9c

Silk Corset Laces, 5 yards, regular 35c line, at..... 25c

Mohair Shoe Laces, per doz..... 15c

Le Perle French Hair Pins, straight and bent, best and safest; regularly 3c. per paper, price 4 papers for..... 5c

Shawl and Belt Pins, with Jet, Mat and colored heads; 200 pins on cube, our usual prices 14c. to 17c., price..... 10c

Needle Cases, 48c. lines at 25c.; 25c. lines at..... 10c

Picture Dusters, full size; our usual price 32c., price..... 19c

Hose Supporters and Elastic Super Cotton Side Supporters, best grade, all sizes..... 10c

Silk Side Supporters..... 19c

Silk Supporters, with satin belt, usually 38c..... 19c

Hose Supporters, with clasp attachment for corsets, our usual price 38c., at..... 25c

Fancy Silk Garter Elastic, rich patterns, lasting quality, our usual price 48c. yard, price..... 25c

Dress Shields.

Perfect Dress Shields, patented, owned and sold exclusively by us.

Such decided improvement over the regular form must certainly become generally recognized as the only PERFECT Dress Protector. We offer them at special introductory prices.

Rubber Lined and Light Weight:

Size A	B	C
16c.	19c.	23c. pair
1.85	2.15	2.60 doz.

Regular prices 24c. to 35c.

Rubber Lined, Double Covered:

A	B	C
19c.	23c.	28c. pair
2.15	2.60	3.10 doz.

S. C. & S. Favorite Dress Shields.

These are made in the usual form. While materials and making are distinctly best (every pair being fully guaranteed) we offer them at lower prices than are usually asked for inferior undependable shields.

Single Covered, Rubber Lined:

No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
10c.	12c.	14c pr.
1.10	1.25	1.55 doz.

Double Covered, Rubber Lined:

No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
12½c.	15c.	18c. pr.
1.38	1.60.	1.95 doz.

Japanese Silk Covered Shields:

No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
19c.	22c.	25c.	29c. pr.
2.10	2.38	2.85	3.25 doz.

Striking Attractions in Millinery

60 dozen Corded Taffeta Hats, black and all the light desirable shades, with chiffon facings—also with straw facings, several shapes—value $2.25—at..... 1.38

A lot of Fine Muslin Roses (3 in bunch), including all the new colorings—55c. roses, at..... 39c

300 dozen Silk and Velvet Roses (3 in bunch), value 62c.—at..... 39c

500 pieces of Fancy Ribbons, in self and combination colorings, 3½ inches wide—value 20c. to 30c. yard 12½c and 15c

Fine Knit Underwear---Half Price.

A purchase of a whole season's accumulation from America's leading underwear manufacturer. Nominally seconds, but experts alone can find the technical flaws which put them in this class. For wear they are the same as our regular stock at twice the prices.

50 Per Cent Saved on Each Garment.

Infants' Vests, in merino, cotton and lisle..... 25c

Children's Tights in Merino, balbriggan; ladies' balbriggan Vests and Tights..... 50c

Children's balbriggan Union Suits; ladies' merino Vests and Tights; ladies' balbriggan Union Suits..... 75c

Ladies' balbriggan and merino Union Suits; men's merino and balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; men's balbriggan and merino Union Suits..... 95c

Ladies' merino and mercerized Union Suits—Men's balbriggan Union Suits..... 1.25

Ladies' merino and silk mixed Union Suits—Men's heavy merino Union Suits..... 1.75

Four Bargains in All Lace and Lace and Linen Squares and Centres.

Fourth Floor. New Building.

20-inch, worth 69c., Monday..... 55c

20-inch, worth 69c., Monday..... 79c

20-inch, worth $1.50, Monday..... 1.15

30-inch, worth $2.25, Monday..... 1.68

New Designs in Venise and Real Russian Lace Collars, Revers and Boleros.

First Floor. New Building.

Collars and Revers, each..... 98c., 1.48, 1.98, 2.48

Real Russian Boleros, each..... 3.68 up to 5.50

Easter designs in stamped and Tinted Cushion Tops (with backs), to be embroidered like the finished Pillows shown. On display table, First Floor..... 25c

Spring Sale of Handkerchiefs.

First Floor. New Building.

Two Bargains for Men. Two Bargains for Women. One Third, and more, below regular Prices.

Men's all linen hemstitched, good quality, assorted hems, 95c. per dozen. Singly at..... 8c

Men's all linen unlaundered initialed; full line of initials; 1.40 per dozen. Singly at..... 12c

Women's fancy Swiss embroidered (slightly soiled), regularly 12½. Now 65c. dozen. Singly at..... 6c

Women's all linen hemstitched initialed; all the initials; 1.65 dozen. Singly at..... 14c

A Feature in Women's Suits.

The suit made of a good broadcloth, black, blue or castor, effectively trimmed. New style coat, with vest effect, skirt follows the latest model. We shall sell this very handsome costume at..... 25.00

Other Attractions in Garments.

Silk Jackets of excellent black taffeta, tucked all over, Eton style, jaunty and chic..... 10.00

Cloth Coats in covert and cheviot, silk lined throughout, remarkably well finished, Eton or Reefer cut..... 12.00

Golf Capes, a highly special lot in black and blue, new plaid back patterns..... 5.00

Spring Importations of JUDIC CORSETS

contain several new models that we consider the perfection of Corset making. No point has been overlooked that will add to the wearer's comfort and grace.

The Judic Sylphide (closed back and open front) is controlled absolutely by us.

Its lines are faultlessly correct, enhancing and producing the approved posture; permitting a glove-like unwrinkled fit, unmarred by ridge or break.

These special features, are shown too, in Corsets of medium grade. Consequently, all through the line, elegance and modern construction appear to meet the wants of all from our new specialty (the "Ailsa Corsets") up to works of art that cost thirty times that sum.

We Introduce Our Own "Ailsa" Corsets.

In straight front, low bust, adapted to all figures, from 18 to 30 waist.

The "Ailsa"—pink, white and blue, for 18 to 25 inch figures..... 1.00

The "Ailsa"—in gray, black and white coutille, extra long over hips, low bust, straight front, for 22 to 30 inch figures..... 1.50

The "Pacra"—in broche, assorted colors..... 1.98

The "Pacra"—Silk batiste broche, real bones..... 3.75

Extraordinary Inducements in Wrappers.

Women love the comfort a wrapper gives To-morrow's prices are unprecedented. They bring luxurious, charming house dress within easiest buying range, preserving all our well known reliability and perfection of finish.

Empire gowns in Cashmere, tucked yoke, deep collar, trimmed with shirred ribbon..... 3.95

House gowns in Challie, accordion pleated collar, rows of satin ribbons..... 5.95

Magnificent line of Tea Gowns in India Silk; elaborate with laces and ribbons; Albatross and fine Cashmere in Empire effects, Negligee and French House Dress..... 9.50

Wash Wrappers—Extra Special.

In Cambric—pretty printed patterns..... 58c

In Lawn—Empire cut, tucked yoke, pink, blue, violet, white and black, plain and striped..... 1.98

In White Lawn—embroidery and lace trimmed, Watteau back..... 2.75

Muslin Curtains, Rugs and Mattings. Abnormal Low Prices for Such Qualities.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in a variety of choice stripes and plain effects, actual value 90c. pair..... 55c

Snowflake cross stripe Curtains in choice line of colors; always valued at $1.35, now..... 95c

Best grade Axminster Carpet Rugs. Soft heavy pile, lustrous colorings, 8 ft. 3 by 10-6 in.; value $35.00..... 19.50

Straw Mattings.

Extra heavy Jointless China Mattings, long straw, splendid wearing quality, 40 yard rolls, usually sold at $9.00. To-morrows' inducement..... 5.95

Choice Newassa Japan Mattings in a variety of new novelty designs; actual value $10.00. To-morrow's inducement..... 6.95

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Our Great Millinery Department,

occupying NEW LOCATION and DOUBLE FORMER SPACE, makes its Spring bid for favor to-morrow.

EVERYTHING FRESH, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

SPRING HATS and BONNETS.

SPRING FLOWERS, FOLIAGE and ORNAMENTS.

Far Larger Stocks Than We Have Ever Shown.

Although Department is as attractive as any in the city, there are no extravagant embellishments——We prefer to put value in Hats and Bonnets, offering elegant stylish Millinery at about Half the Prices asked where "Displays" are depended on to dazzle and to gain large profits.

With Us You Will Find

At 14.98..... 11.98..... 9.98..... 7.98

As Fine and Beautiful Hats as any that "High Profit" Houses sell at double!

PROVE IT BY COMPARISON!

As introductory to new Millinery location, we offer

500 Spring Hats at $5.00 each

NO TWO ALIKE.

Qualities and styles such as "high profit" establishments sell at double and more

First Price Cut on High Class Novelty Wash Dress Fabrics

At 49 cents....Exquisite Fancy Grenadines—white with colors, solid Black and Black with White or Colored fancy woven stripes—French Manufacture, such as elsewhere sell at .75 and 1.00.

No duplicates can be had.
Ask for them in Foreign Gingham Section.

At 29 cents....Finest Organdy Lisse—best French make—dainty rosebud and small cluster flower designs, particularly pretty for children's wear and separate waists—elsewhere 45 cents.

At 35 cents....Black Satin Stripe Organdies, also Satin Stripe Mousselines—white and tinted—garlands all over flower and other fancy styles—were .45 and .49.

Above two offerings in Foreign Lawn Section.

We also offer
At Twelve Cents and a half
DIMITIES of beautiful quality

Equal to the usual 20 cent grades. Styles are the most desirable of the season's, and include quantities of white grounds in small figure and dainty sprays so much asked for.

Such Dimities at such a price are a rare bargain!

24 CENT SATEENS—12½ CENTS.

Mercerized—very, very fine quality. High silk lustre—

Navy, with white polka dots and other colors and designs....Part of a large purchase made at loss to manufacturer—the undyed, unprinted cloth is worth more than price we ask.

IN FOREIGN SATEEN SECTION!

Six Great Attractions in Spring Dress Goods

All Wool Cheviots—46 inch	.49
Newest Broadcloths—20 shades	.98
Homespuns—50 and 56 inch	.49
All Wool Homespuns——value .39	.24
Cashmeres—30 shades	.29
Nuns' Veilings—all wool	.39

With the exception of Homespuns the above also in Black. A half dozen values that in their entirety will find no match in the city.

A Great Silk Special

100 pieces
Rich Taffeta Silks
Heavy Lace Inserting Effects
98 cent quality.....59 cents

Black and a range of 22 colorings, embracing every fashionable tint—light, medium and dark.

Not an offering of last year's goods, but beautiful silks of this Spring's most desirable styles.

Special Table—Silk Dept.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits.

If we alone offered these fashionable Costumes there would be no necessity to say anything but "Tailor-made Suits" and give the prices, but with many competing stocks, it is necessary to offer advantages in assortments or values or both, and to mention that every suit we offer is new, made this season for this Spring's trade. It is a Fact

That you will find the following not only FAR SUPERIOR to others elsewhere at similar prices, but in many cases BETTER style and quality than are offered at THREE to FIVE Dollars more.

Tailor Made Suits—Navy, Venetian—Black Taffeta bands—Eton to match—Black Cheviot gold and black braid. Also six other styles—superior to those elsewhere offered at 12.98..... 9.98

Tailor Made Suits—Homespun, Venetian and Pebble Cheviot—Newest Eton Jackets—with and without colored vests—stitched bands in fancy tailored designs—also Reefer Suits..... 12.98

High Class Tailored Suits—Fancy Etons, with and without white faced fronts or fancy vests, gold and braid trimmed—elegantly made..... 18.98

Finer Tailored Suits to $65.00.

Boys' Confirmation Suits?

Don't worry about the cost.....We offer a great variety—Navy Blue and Black—correct materials, in styles and sizes as follows:

Two piece Confirmation Suits—Double Breast—8 to 16 years 2.98 to 5.98

Three piece Confirmation Suits—Short Trousers, with Vest—10 to 16 years.....4.98 to 9.98

Youths' Confirmation Suits—Long Trousers—14 to 19 yrs...5.98 to 9.98

Fit, Style, Price—Right.

DAILY FREE DELIVERIES.

By our wagons in radius of Twenty-five Miles.

By express in radius of One Hundred Miles.

By Freight on paid purchases to all R. R. Stations in New York, New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

UP-TO-DATE UPHOLSTERY FURNISHINGS

Our great Stocks of Curtains, Portieres, Draperies, Furniture Coverings, Shades, Poles, etc., are so well known that first thought of prospective buyers is invariably "Hearn's".....Our Customers include not only householders, hotel keepers and those who fit up summer resorts, but many dealers who here find prices lower than jobbers ask.....Some results of our advantages as large cash buyers show in quotations following, which will prove to be remarkably low for qualities represented.

Ruffled Curtains
—all 3 yards long—
Figured Muslin—15 styles..... .98 to 1.49
Organdy—lace insertings..... .45 to 1.98
Bobinet and Point d'Esprit and Point de Calais..... 1.49 to 5.98

SPECIAL...Fancy Spot Muslin Curtains—40 inches wide—10 styles—value 1.49..... .98

Real Lace Curtains
Irish Point, Tambour, Point de Paris, Renaissance, Arabian and Marie Antoinette.....2.49 to 20.00

SPECIAL...Three lots of Fine Irish Point Curtains—high class novelties—shadow effects, fig'd or plain centres, with wide borders or edge with inserting border—
4.98 ..... 5.98..... 7.98..... 9.98
real value 6.98 to 14.98.

Fancy Curtains
Yarn—Col'd cross stripes..... .98 to 1.98
Snowflake—Silk cross stripes..1.29 to 6.79

Curtain Loops, Gimps, Cords, etc.
A truly magnificent assortment—"No use in going anywhere else if you can't find it here" is a common saying of customers—for everything desirable we have—plain and fancy—every color and combination.

Cotton Cords	yd	5 to	.12
Silk Cords—plain and fancy	yd.	12 to	.21
Uphol'y Gimps—150 varieties	...	4 to	.10
White Cotton Curtain Loops	pr.	4 to	.29
Tapestry Curtain Loops	....pr	.19 to	1.09
Silk Curtain Loops	.....pr	.19 to	1.98

Also, the new Cretonne Loops, in great variety.

Tapestries and Draperies
Oriental, Empire, and floral or Bagdad and Turkish stripes..... .29 to 2.98
Furniture Corduroys and Velvets—plain and fig'd—all colors..... .49 to .79

SPECIAL...Bagdad and Persian Stripe Tapestries—15 combinations—value .69.. .47

Damasks and Brocatels
Two toned Frou Frous—50 inch..... .98
Silkized Damasks—all colors.....1.39
Heavy Silk Brocatels.....2.69
Finest Silk Damasks in exquisite shades of Rose, Azure, Nile and Heliotrope—Bouquet and Running designs in light tints—worth 5.00.....2.49

SPECIAL...Satin Derby, Empire Damask, Moire Damask and Heavy Silk Warps—value 3.50.....1.98

In Rug Dept.
Smyrna Rugs—all wool..... 39 to 24.98
Turanians—large sizes..... 4.98 to 19.98
Best Wiltons—4½ to 15 ft....2.89 to 39.98
Axminsters—3 to 12 feet....1.39 to 22.98

SPECIAL...300 Persian Velvet Rugs—15 styles—value 1.50..... .98

Heavy Curtains
Tapestry—Stripe and fig'd....1.98 to 5.98
Chenille—40 styles.....1.98 to 4.98
Brocade Silk and Damask, Derby Satin and High Art Novelties, in Mercerized Silk Curtains.5.98 to 17.98

SPECIAL.....Reversible Tapestry—Two-toned combinations—Heavy Hand Knot Fringe 3.79

TRADES UNIONS IN CHINA

Their Edicts Observed by the People and the Government.

SERVE AS CLUBS FOR MEMBERS

In the Guild Houses Employes Discuss Not Only Business, but Private Affairs of Employers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.—It is impossible for a native who earns his living in trade or by skilled work not to belong to a guild. Indeed, the guild regulates the affairs of every properly constituted Chinese to whose labor dignity attaches. It is an institution that has fastened itself upon this people with the growth of centuries, and its cohesive quality and influence are such that trades unions and labor organizations of all kinds in other lands are mere experiments by comparison. Guild edicts elsewhere may be tentative. Here they are final. The people bow to them, and the Government assents. Not only has every trade its guild, but every locality, so that not a detail of industrial life in China escapes guild notice.

There is no such thing as getting behind them, for they are ingrained in the national composition. Fortunately, they seem to be managed with discretion. They attend to the business for which they were organized. No suspicion of meddling with outside affairs ever attaches to them. If their power could be used in politics, it would be overwhelming, but tradition and precedent govern them, as almost everything else in China, and they dictate that a guild house is a place to talk shop and little else.

While this holds true and states the essence of the organization, the guild is also a club. When one sees a fine structure, there is not much danger in going amiss in concluding that it is an official residence, a temple, or a guild, and as these varieties of building are distinctively adorned, the eye needs little practice to tell them apart. The guild is usually the most attractive. It consists architecturally of a group of buildings, with quadrangular arrangement and small narrow entrances, which enable gatekeepers to know who passes in, and to keep out those who do not belong there.

The interior buildings furnish general and special meeting rooms, quarters for committees and Council, a hall with stage for entertainment, and a joss compartment, in which stands the image of the divinity on whose protection the guild relies. Usually the central quadrangle contains the stage at one end and the altar and image at the other. Between the two is a space capable of holding several hundred people, who face one way when they gather there for fun, and the other way when their purpose is serious.

Among the buildings are many small rooms, which, if no official use be required of them, serve the purpose of sociability. These rooms seem never empty. Much of the leisure time of members is spent in them. That is where they meet their kind, and where tea always tastes best. Of course tea is on tap, and as every man takes his capacity along with him, the fire is never permitted to go out.

GUILD FOR EVERY BIRTHPLACE.

The establishment of guilds by localities multiplies numbers of organizations, but it serves to diversify custom, and to make simple affairs that might otherwise be obscure. In Shanghai there is a Ningpo guild and a Foo-Chow guild and a Swatow guild, and so on. A native of one of those places is always credited to that place. There is a shoemaker here who, on completing his work and receiving a compliment for the way he had done it, said: "Oh, yes, I belong Cantonese." "How long since you come to Shanghai?" "Twenty-eight years." That man is of the Canton guild. He does not look more than about thirty years old, and he certainly could never have learned anything of his trade at Canton, but his birthplace fixed his guild.

He will take all the foreign orders he can get, perhaps cutting prices with a rival for them, but if a Ningpo man went into his shop—one brought here strapped to his mother's back as a baby and now bent with age—he would not dare fill an order for him. He relies on Canton men for his trade, and wishes no other Chinese customers. Customers go to their own as a matter of course for trade or for work of any kind. Two men born in different places may be neighbors all their lives, and the closest friends, but neither would think of soliciting the other's trade or of accepting it.

If a Foo-Chow native were to send for a Shanghai carpenter, the latter would wish to know why he did not get a Foo-Chow man to do the work required. Were there no Foo-Chow carpenter here, the work would be undertaken; not otherwise. Consequently there are guild houses for every place in which the settlers born in that place can afford one. They may have a guild without a house, but that is too much like an office in a hat to suit native notions of dignity and ceremony. In order to get a guild house no privations are too great. A man will go without comforts for himself or his family in order to pay for a house. This is not often required, for the best evidence a rich man can give of his public spirit is by buying land and putting a guild house on it for the use of his fellow-townsmen. That is a sure way of enduring popularity, and many avail themselves of it. When a house is built the members are supposed to support it, but that tax usually falls lightly and is most cheerfully borne.

WHEN TROUBLE OCCURS.

All trouble between employers and those whom they hire is reported to the guild, or to that section of it specially concerned in that work. There may be in Shanghai guilds for different Shanghai trades, but the birthplace guilds comprise all trades from that place. A guild committee hears what the member or members affected may say, and if the cause seems worthy it goes to the Council charged with the general supervision of guild affairs. A committee may decide against the member and decline to sustain him, in which case he has redress to the Council himself, although he will rarely try to vault over a committee.

Should the Council decide to champion his case, an effort may be made to bring the employer to terms by persuasion. Failing in that, it will be only by chance that the employer can get his work done. The guild which believes its member wronged is against him out of loyalty to its comrade, and every other guild will hold off because it is not their fight.

There is a law that reads well against boycott, but no man in China can compel another to work for him without a contract arrangement, and ingenious reasons for not accepting work flow easily from the native tongue, if an issue is threatened over it. The law is seldom invoked on any such account. Chinese regard their obligations toward each other, and as a sense of justice is pretty well implanted in the race, there is seldom occasion for trouble. Whatever may be thought of the moral scruple of the people, the thing that they call face, which covers much more than honor or the reputation for honor, counts with them above everything else.

Loss of face is the worst misfortune that can befall a native in the eyes of his own people. The small tradesmen will "do up" a foreigner without the slightest compunction, but small and large alike must save face among their own. One who has no large or important dealings with Chinese may suffer experiences that lead him to conclude that face is for sale absurdly cheap, but native merchants who are big enough to deal on a good scale with foreign houses invariably save their face, no matter what else may have to go. It is the same way among themselves in affairs, especially if they touch the face of the guild.

IN THE SERVANTS' HALL.

Of course, there are servants' guilds. A foreigner may regard his Chinese servants as of so little account that he may do or say at his pleasure, vent his temper or behave as he likes before them, and it goes no further. If there is anything about a foreign employer of servants or his household that escapes notice and goes without comment where it will be remembered to his credit or discredit, reports from the guild halls are altogether misleading. They get at the family affairs and discuss them among themselves with the utmost freedom. When a servant is discharged and another is wanted, the second one will surely know what happened to the other man from the other man's standpoint. Besides that, he will have in his head a fair notion of family history and relations which his predecessor may be supposed not to have observed.

Cases have been known in which foreigners, wishing to get information about the private affairs of other foreigners, have managed it through asking their own servants to find it out for them. The servants go to the guild hall, make their inquiries, and bring back the information wanted. Some interesting narratives of doings supposed to be under cover in foreign Shanghai society have not only come to light in that way, but have been spread broadcast.

There was an instance only recently in which a man whose own character is of the best, and whose conduct is exemplary, was denied admittance to one of the clubs, because the Membership Committee had chosen to make inquiries, and had learned something not affecting the man at all, but a member of his family. It was supposed to be a family secret, but as the committee had been able to discover it, the inference was that it might be learned by others and thus suffer publicity. It was not desirable to have on the club roll a man whose family might become the object of unpleasant comment.

Thus it does not do in China more than elsewhere to count on the servants as unobserving or as disposed to refrain from discussing family affairs whenever they see an object in doing so. And their guild serves sometimes as an excellent channel for that sort of information. As may be supposed, guilds discuss affairs of employers with the utmost freedom. It is always known at a guild if a man is exacting or lenient, good pay or bad, a customer to be sought or avoided. The guilds are sieves through which the entire industrial life of China passes.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

RUSSIAN SPIES IN SWEDEN.

Their Presence at First Undetected Because Many Genuine Workingmen Were Also Sent There.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—For some time past there have been rumors in Stockholm that numerous Russian spies have been sent by the War Department in St. Petersburg to investigate the Swedish system of national defense. According to these rumors the spies in question entered Sweden disguised as workingmen. Upon investigation the Swedish authorities ascertained that an unusual number of workingmen with Russian passports had for several months past been emigrating to Sweden, and that they had found ready employment, owing to the low salaries asked by them. Upon further investigation, however, the Swedish authorities satisfied themselves that these Russian immigrants were bona-fide workingmen. The subject was forgotten by the Swedish public, and nothing further was heard of Russian spies for the time being.

Later on a great landed proprietor who had availed himself of the services of several of these Russian workingmen noticed that two among their number always held aloof from their companions and were often to be seen wandering over the neighboring hills, in and about certain ravines which are of great strategical importance, and that when they believed themselves to be unperceived they closely studied geographical maps of the Swedish general staff, an occupation which, to say the least, is somewhat unusual for workingmen.

The landowner in question thereupon had the two men closely watched, and soon discovered that they were provided with well-filled pocketbooks, that they wore fine linen, and that their hands were not those of men accustomed to manual labor.

The two Russians, having discovered that they were watched, disappeared, whereupon the landowner informed the War Department of his discovery, and an officer of the Swedish general staff, who spoke Russian fluently, was appointed as counter-spy. He disguised himself as a workingman, and obtained employment in a town where many suspected Russian laborers had recently arrived. In the course of a few days the Swedish officer ascertained that his fellow-laborers were busily engaged in making plans of the harbor of Vitsa, one of the most accessible ports on the Swedish coast.

From which it will be seen that in Sweden, as elsewhere, the Russian spy system is most admirably planned; several hundred bona-fide workmen had been sent by the Russian Government to Sweden, and among them a small number of spies disguised as laborers. B. C. de W.

PANICS AND RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

A Publisher Says that There Is No Demand for Them in Prosperous Times.

There is one kind of business, according to a New York man prominent in it, that does not enjoy the existing easy financial conditions. It is that of publishing devotional and religious literature. This publisher explained this anomalous condition as follows:

"When everybody is prosperous there is no very great demand for our publications. People are happy, and they do not go to church to any great extent. Preachers will tell you that church attendance is never so good in prosperous times as it is in periods of financial straits.

"Let a panic come on, however. At first our business feels it as keenly as any other line. People suddenly cease buying everything except what they are obliged to have. As times fail to improve, people take more to going to church. Attendance increases very perceptibly. In a few weeks we can tell it in our business. There is a greatly increased demand for devotional books of all kinds. The business increases, and at the very height of the financial troubles we do the largest business. As times get better, you can see our trade in this line of publications gradually drop off, until, when prosperity again comes round, we settle down to a normal business quite different from the boom we had been enjoying."

"THE MAN WITH THE ADZE."

How a Butcher's Chopping Block Is Kept Smooth and Neat by a Specialist.

A constructive, rather than a destructive, force implied by the name is "The Man with the Adze," who is sometimes seen by early comers to the meat markets.

Most persons have doubtless observed the large blocks upon which butchers trim their steaks and chops. The top of the block is usually as smooth as glass, but the constant chopping of meat thereon roughens the surface eventually. The general idea seems to be that the butcher keeps his block smooth by merely sawing off the rough section. Such, however, is not the case. Specialism has even entered here.

The man who makes a business of smoothing the butchers' blocks appears at the meat markets early in the morning, before the customers arrive. He rolls the big block to the sidewalk, then mounts to the top of it, adze in hand. Bringing it down swiftly from a vertical position above his head, the blade is made to pass between his legs, skimming the surface of the block with great dexterity.

At each stroke a thin layer of the rough wood is removed. The operation is continued until the top of the block has been smoothed sufficiently to satisfy the butcher's requirements. Some three hours are ordinarily consumed in the operation, and at the end of that time "The Man with the Adze" finds himself richer by $1.

Anxiety for a Russian Expedition.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—Much anxiety prevails here concerning the fate of one of the four scientific expeditions organized last year by the Russian Geographical Society. This particular expedition was sent under the command of Lieut. Kozloff, to explore Thibet. For some months past no news has been received concerning it. When last heard from, the members of the party were in the Desert of Gobi.

Alleged Lynchers Held for Murder.

MOBILE, Ala., March 16.—Ora Rolls and Deputy Sheriffs Ashcraft and Seymour, three of the eleven men charged with the lynching of John Knox, who killed his stepson, were held to-day for the Circuit Court. Ashcraft and Seymour without bond and Rolls on bond for $10,000, which his friends gave. The Judge refused to approve of Rolls's bonds, and he was sent to the Waynesborough (Miss.) jail. The other suspects were discharged.

Messenger Robbed of Registered Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Messenger Dougherty of the United States Sub-Treasury was robbed in the corridor of the Post Office to-day of registered mail believed to contain over $1,000. Dougherty received the mail from the registry clerk in the Post Office and placed the package of letters in his overcoat pocket. While he was removing general mail from the box in the corridor a pickpocket abstracted the registered mail from his overcoat. The thief escaped.

THE GREAT TUNNEL'S PROGRESS DOWN TOWN

End in Sight at Points in Two Difficult Sections.

PROBLEMS FOR THE ENGINEER

Rapid Transit Work from Chambers to Great Jones Street—Propping a Historic House.

F. D. Fisher, the engineer in charge of the Degnon-McLean Company's work on Sections 1 and 2 of the subway tunnel, is a very busy man. Along the distance over which he has charge, stretching from Chambers to Great Jones Street, there can be seen every phase of the tunneling, from the removal of paving stones to the roofing of the steel structure that is to cover the roadbeds. An acquaintance of the engineer took a walk along the line with him three days ago, and Mr. Fisher explained the different excavations, machinery, and tunnel materials as they walked.

"About 800 men are kept busy on these two sections each day," he said. "The work is comparatively simple, for, with the exception of the old house foundations that were left under the pavements when Elm Street was widened, we have had only sand to dig. We aren't bothered by drilling, as are some of the up-town contractors, and the toughest part of our job is the propping up of certain buildings along the route, their foundations being not deeply enough bedded to make it safe for us to excavate under or close to them."

From Chambers up to Grand Street no excavations were found, the only sign of tunnel work being piles of iron posts and girders, heaps of sand and powdered stone, for the making of the tunnel's concrete lining and roof; masses of old iron, stacks of lumber, and here and there outfits of different kinds of machinery destined for use in digging, hoisting dirt, and the like.

At Grand Street the excavations begin. From there, as far as one can see, are visible all the signs of Elm Street's upheaval. For half the distance between Grand and Broome Streets the diggers have almost reached grade, which means that the tunnel has been excavated nearly to its full depth, the average of which, at this point, will be about 20 feet below the street surface. On this block only the east side of the street, giving enough space for two of the four tracks, has been touched, the west side being now used for hauling supplies. The west cut will not be begun until the east side is practically completed.

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS.

As the diggers go deeper in the unfinished cut, the work of boarding up the sides of the trench is a serious problem. The great planks that are used for this operation, forming the temporary wooden wall of the tunnel, and called the sheathing, are driven down foot by foot, two laborers being kept busy mauling the upper end of each plank with big hammers, while two more men dig the soil from underneath the lower end. Simultaneously with this work other men are adjusting the continuations of the long compressed air conduit, which has already been run from the Union Square plant down as far as Broome Street. The compressed air is used for motive power for dirt hoisters, machines for mixing concrete, and such other mechanical appliances as are in use along the works. All the while the 36-inch water main, laid two years ago along the centre of Elm Street, is being replaced by another of like size under the east sidewalk. A big gas main, running under the west side of the roadway, has not yet been uncovered this far downtown, and when the time comes it will be replaced by a main under the edge of the west sidewalk.

For a few feet in the block there has been an excavation all the way to grade, and over the bottom of this the first layer of flooring is already down. This layer is of concrete. On top of it will be a layer of water-proofing, on which in turn will be placed the top stratum of concrete. When this last is down, the next step will be the placing in position of steel supports for the pillars of the tunnel structure. All through the section, except in short spaces that is down to grade, the cut is specked every now and then with remains of old walls, once the foundations of buildings that stood before Elm Street was widened. It is with these masses of brick and mortar that Mr. Fisher is having trouble, but slowly they are disappearing, being broken into fragments as they are dislodged, and then hauled off in wagons with the rest of the dirt from the cut.

In this block's excavations, as well as in others where things have progressed further, the tunnel is filled with an endless network of wooden beams, which cross and recross each other, supporting hundreds of small platforms, on which men or machinery work, and at the same time upholding with a powerful manifold pressure the protecting sheathing on either side of the cut. On this block, as on every other where there is any sheathing at all, there are erected at each extremity of the excavation lofty trellis-work towers of wood. Between these hang suspended the steel cables along which travel the carriers that transfer to wagons the dirt or rock excavated from the cut. Now and then a bridge crosses the tunnel hole, furnishing an egress to some shopkeeper who has decided to stay in his old stand despite the noise and dirt and the perpetual digging in front of his door. One thing that especially interests those who look over the guard fences into the tunnel is a long, seemingly endless wooden trough, through which flows the waste water from buildings roundabout. The trough is just a temporary sewer, for the old sewer through the middle of the street has not yet been replaced so far down town by the two smaller ones on each side of the tunnel's course.

The two blocks between Broome and Spring and Spring and Prince Streets are unbroken except at the little square where Elm, Spring, and Marion Streets run together. Here there is to be a station, necessitating five tracks, instead of four, the fifth to be used for a general switching of trains. As so many tracks will necessitate a tunnel nearly as wide as the whole street, it has been found impracticable to run the eastern sewer or the substitute water main down under the sidewalk of Elm Street at this point. So both the sewer and main are being turned down Marion Street, whence, after traversing one block, they will be directed west through Broome and once more into Elm, where the remainder of their course down town will lie under the eastern sidewalk, as above Spring Street.

WHERE THE END IS IN SIGHT.

The part of Sections 1 and 2 where the greatest advance has been made is between Prince and Bleecker Streets. Jersey and Houston Streets cross Elm in this distance. The tunnel is down to grade on the west side of the street through the entire three blocks, and the steel tunnel structure is almost completed for the same distance, even the concrete roof being in position part of the way between Bleecker and Houston. To put on this roof, which is composed of connected arches between the upright steel posts, the contractors have to use temporary wooden arches. These are placed at the tops of the upright posts. Then the concrete is molded on them, and when it hardens the wooden arches are withdrawn—to be used again in other places.

Between Prince and Jersey Streets grade has been reached in the east cut, as well as in the west, and this is also true of half the space between Jersey and Houston Streets, while the east cut from Houston to Bleecker has gone down to within two or three feet of its final depth. Trenches to the depth of fourteen feet have been dug from Bleecker to Bond Street on both sides of Elm, and grade has been reached from Bond to Great Jones in the east cut, while the west one is almost finished.

The sewer has been replaced down as far as Spring Street, below which are the temporary wooden troughs above described. The thirty-six-inch water main, as far down as Prince, has also been moved to the side of the street, except in one or two places, where temporary connections are established with the remaining portions of the old pipes. The gas main, which goes eventually to the west sidewalk, still runs in the centre, suspended for the time being to the wooden beams laid across the west cuts. It is due to the change of plan as to pipe galleries that these mains have not been shifted sooner. They were allowed to remain in their places for a while, when the work on the section was begun, because the contractors expected to have the galleries, and when the plans were altered the work had already been started on a basis that did not permit the replacing of the mains for some time.

As Engineer Fisher pointed out the various interesting phases of work on his sections the other day, he mentioned nothing more difficult than the placing of underpinning beneath certain buildings.

"Over there is the house where President Monroe lived," he said, pointing to a low, brick structure on the southwest corner of Elm and Prince Streets. "In his day builders didn't think the foundations they laid would ever impede the progress of a tunnel under the city. If they had, they wouldn't have left such a bottom under that old place."

The building to which he referred is a two-story brick house, having a narrow frontage on Prince, and stretching back fully 100 feet on Elm Street. In it are small shops. The interior woodwork, worn with age, and far from clean, is somewhat ornamental, and here and there are to be mound narrow fluted columns, such as were common in the better class of houses built a hundred years ago. On the outside of the house, above the street level, the bricks are well-preserved and covered with a yellowish paint. But the foundations, brought to view when the workmen opened the street, have been found so insecure that they are now supplemented by strong supports, lest the weight of the building crush them in and the whole structure be precipitated into the unfinished tunnel.

Further up the line is another building where underpinnings were found essential. It is a new house, brick, five stories high, located at Bond and Elm Streets. The foundations here are fairly good, but the building's height is so great in proportion to its base, that Mr. Fisher feared it might topple over. Therefore, he has had a dozen long beams of wood, each reaching from the floor of the tunnel, cut to the third story of the house, firmly fixed so as to take most of the weight off the foundations. The placing of these supporting beams was a difficult feat, and required almost all of Wednesday afternoon. They were raised by machinery, after which half a dozen men, directed by Superintendent Herrick, the supervisor of the work on the sections, fastened them tightly at both ends. As the tunnel is being finished, the beams will be removed one by one, so that all of them will not go until the street is just ready to be relaid over the completed subway at that point.

THE ENGINEER'S CARES.

Mr. Fisher makes daily trips along the line over which he has charge, discussing the situation with foremen and inspectors, seeing that no waste occurs, that the work is done on schedule time, and that places dangerous to life or property are made safe. While he is not inspecting the works he stays, like the engineers of other sections, at his headquarters, which are in a little wooden house at Worth and Elm Streets, built right out in the middle of the street. Here there are clerks, draughtsmen, and paymasters. It is a temporary office of the contracting firm, and a busier place doubtless cannot be found in the city.

To this place the workmen engaged on the section come to transact their business with the contractors and to draw their pay. When need be, the contractors come themselves from their main offices to investigate personally something demanding special attention, to talk to bidders for supplies, or to consult with their engineer. When a stranger enters the place and sees how multifold is the business of just one small division of the great rapid-transit project he begins to have a vague idea of the extent of the undertaking as a whole.

THE LAST WINTER'S RECORD.

A Record Breaker for Scarcity of Snow—Average Temperatures Compared.

Now that Spring fogs and showers have made their appearance the local Weather Bureau has issued figures regarding the last Winter, and from the standpoint of the weather man it has left behind itself a trail of disgrace and fizzle which ought to be a warning to the Winters yet to come. Not in the history of the bureau has there been a Winter which brought so little snow as the one now practically ended. Even the total water fall, counting rain and the water equivalent of snow, has fallen far behind the average, the deficiency being 6.22 inches.

This water equivalent, figured by months, is as follows: December, 1900—Total, 1.98 inches; deficiency, 1.31 inches. January, 1901—Total, 2.07 inches; deficiency, 1.97 inches. February—Total, .86 inch; deficiency, 2.94 inches. This makes a total water equivalent of only 4.91 inches, as against 11.13 inches, which is the average. Over 50 per cent. of the water with which the heavens usually douse New York has been conspicuous by its absence.

As to the actual snowfall, the Winter has disgraced itself even more than in the water equivalent. The total fall for the three Winter months, as figured by the weather man's calendar, has been only 9.2 inches. These were distributed as follows: December, 1900, .5 inch; January, 1901, 2.9 inches; February, 5.8 inches. The average snowfall was unsatisfactory obtainable, but as compared to the snowfall of the Winter of 1892-3, the record holder for snowfall, with a score of 74.6 inches, 8 inches of snow fell during that season to every inch during the one just passed. In the month of February alone in the 1892-3 Winter there was four times as much snow as there was in the Winter just ended.

Only in one respect has the Winter come near holding its own, and that was in the average temperature. There were few days that were real nippers, and that pinched noses and reddened ears, but in a quiet sort of way the cold came and remained steadily, keeping on about 1 degree a day below the average without sandwiching in so-called Spring days, that serve only by sudden change to make the cold still more felt by contrast. The total number of degrees which the Winter falls below the average is 113, this figuring to an average lower temperature for the 90 Winter days of 1.24 degrees below the average during the last twenty-five years. The average temperature for each of the 90 days was therefore 30.8 degrees, or 1.2 degrees below freezing.

Of the three Winter months just past, the coldest was February, with an average of 25.6 degrees, and the mildest was December, with an average of 35.8 degrees. The detailed record of the three months and their excesses or shortages over or below the average temperature is as follows: December, 1900, average temperature of 35.3, with a total excess for the month over the average temperature of the last twenty-five years of 27 degrees; similarly, January, 1901, average 31.5 degrees, with a total excess of 29 degrees; similarly, February, average, 25.5 degrees, with a total shortage of 169 degrees from the normal of the season.

TO RESTORE OLD IRONSIDES.

Massachusetts Daughters of 1812 Begin the Work of Collecting a Fund.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society, United States Daughters of 1812, it was voted to raise by popular subscription the amount necessary to restore the famous old frigate Constitution to such condition as may warrant putting her in commission once more. Under the direction of Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, the President of the Boston Society, a comprehensive and attractive plan for receiving subscriptions has been formulated.

While many subscriptions for large amounts are expected, the backbone of the plan to restore "Old Ironsides" once more to usefulness depends upon small subscriptions which will come in from all over the country from those interested in the splendid old ship. To those who contribute the sum of 25 cents a handsome souvenir certificate will be presented. This contains an excellent lithograph of the Constitution in commission and the red seal of the society. Each certificate will bear the name of the subscriber. In addition to the above, if a subscriber sends in the names of twenty-five subscribers he will be presented with a fine photogravure of Marshall Johnson's painting of the Constitution under full sail. Both the lithograph and photogravure are works of art and suitable for framing. To subscribers who send a dollar or more a special certificate will be issued.

Further, an elegantly bound and embellished subscription volume containing all the names of the subscribers will be prepared by the society, and when the work is complete will be presented to the Navy Department. This is to contain the autographs of persons who subscribe the larger amounts and will be a collection of signatures of people from all over the country. A special page of the volume will show the names of all the Cabinet officers as indorsers of the plan, and other pages are similarly headed by Admiral Dewey, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and other well-known officials. Subscriptions and applications for certificates should be sent to Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, President of the Massachusetts State Society, United States Daughters of 1812, P. O. Box 3,514, Boston. Subscriptions will be accepted in stamps, checks, coin card, or any other usual manner of remitting money.

The first step for the preservation of Old Ironsides was taken in 1897, when a patriotic meeting was held in Boston under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society, United States Daughters of 1812. In 1899 President McKinley recommended the passage by Congress of an act authorizing the Daughters of 1812 to undertake the work of rejuvenating the old fighter by popular subscription. This act was passed and indorsed by the President a year ago. The society at once began its work. Meanwhile the old man-of-war lies at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

STRIDES IN VALUES OF BROADWAY SITES

Comparison of the Assessment Records in 1815 and 1901.

Boreel Property, Recently Sold for Millions, Once Fetched $2,550—Personal Taxes in 1815.

The purchase a few days ago of the Boreel Building property by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company for what was said to be "a trifle under" $2,500,000, has recalled to the mind of a business man of this city some interesting figures about the valuation of Broadway property in and about the Boreel property neighborhood as officially recorded in 1815. It was said on the day of the sale of the Boreel Building and site that the first recorded conveyance of the property was in the seventeenth century, when one William Dyre and his wife sold it to one Thomas Lloyd for £510, that is to say, $2,550!

"When I heard of that purchase the other day by the Central Realty," said the business man above mentioned, "and the price the property fetched when that Thomas Lloyd bought it I remembered from a copy of the records I have that as late as 1815 the assessed valuation of Broadway property from the Boreel site up to and including the corner of Fulton Street was at such small figures that, compared with the assessed valuation today, they are enough to make a speculator's hair curl in gold twists. Mind you, the Boreel property is assessed this year for taxation at $1,600,000. Of course, the house numbers in Broadway in 1815 do not in all instances correspond exactly to the numbers of 1901 on account, for one good reason, of the absorption of several of the original numbers by the big buildings. But for all practical purposes of interesting comparison of the values in that Broadway neighborhood from 113 to 207—from Trinity Churchyard north to Fulton Street—they stand as marvelous indications of the tremendous strides in values of the sites, aside from the values of the buildings now on them.

"Of course there is a vast difference between the class of buildings on the sites represented by the Broadway numbers of 1815 and the class that are there in 1901, just as there is a vast difference between the Boreel Building of to-day and its predecessors then, and later on, in 1842, when John Jacob Astor gave the property to his daughter, Sarah, on the occasion of her marriage to Robert Boreel. But as they say in the play, 'taking one thing into consideration with another,' as they existed eighty-six years ago and as they exist now, the records of the assessed valuations in 1815 and 1901 put before the eyes of property holders in New York to-day an attractive field of real estate wonderment. Look at them, here they are:

ASSESSED VALUATIONS IN 1815.

Broadway.	Amount.	Broadway.	Amount.
123*	$90,000	171	20,000
127	11,000	173	20,000
135	8,600	175	16,500
139	15,000	177	13,500
141	10,500	179	19,000
145	10,500	181	15,000
147	16,000	183	16,500
149	13,000	187	19,000
151	13,000	189	15,000
153	13,000	191	14,500
155		193	14,000
157	20,000	195	14,000
159	14,000	197	12,000
163	6,000	199	18,000
165	6,000	201	12,000
167	18,000	205	12,000
169	6,000	207	10,000

*Numbers as recorded then.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS IN 1901.

Broadway.	Amount.	Broadway.	Amount.
113*		169	
115	$1,600,000	171	550,000
119		173	225,000
135		175	175,000
137	1,000,000	177	170,000
139	200,000	179	170,000
141		181	180,000
145	1,700,000	183	125,000
147		187	180,000
149		189	199,000
to	850,000	191	200,000
161		193	
165		197	1,400,000
167	350,000	199	
101	200,000	201	165,000
103	100,000	203	500,000
105		205	110,000
107	325,000	207	180,000

*Numbers as recorded now.

"It will be noticed that there are no Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 133, 145, 147, or 185 Broadway.

"While I am talking about property valuations of those days, when our grandfathers were feathering their nests in their good old-fashioned, quiet, honest way, it may interest even President Feltner of the Tax Board and his fellow-Commissioners to know that the personal taxes of leading citizens of those days were as hard to get at correctly as the personal taxes of some of the rich men of 1901. Here is a record I have of some of the best-known heads of families and the personal taxes recorded against them in 1815 on $5,000 and upward. I will pluck out of a vast pile only the names of families most noted among the Four Hundred of that period. You will see that several of them paid taxes on over $50,000 whose family names are not among the Four Hundred of to-day. The record is as follows:

Astor, John J.	$10,000	Ogden, Jonathan	$85,000
Aspinwall	50,000	Phelps, Anson G.	6,000
Barker, Jacob	150,000	Philadelphia, Jacob	40,000
Bayard, Wm.	100,000	Rogers, Moses	60,000
Clendenning	120,000	Roosevelt, James	50,000
Colvill (estate)	100,000	Scherm erhorn, Peter	40,000
Coster, Henry A.	200,000	Scherm erhorn, Simon	40,000
Coster, John G.	180,000	Smith, Thos. H., Jr.	200,000
Edgar, Wm.	200,000	Taylor, John	120,300
Glover, John I.	150,000	Thompson, Francis	
Goelet, Peter B.	50,000	Stone, John	100,000
Kade, John	100,000	Thomson, James	100,000
Lenox, Robert	200,000	Van Wyck, Stephen H.	25,000
Livingston, Brockholst	30,000	Varick, Robert	100,000
Lord, Rufus	25,000	Whitney, Stephen	130,000
Lorillard, Joseph	60,000		

"In looking over the records of personal taxes of 1815 I find the names of scores of citizens who paid personal taxes on $50,000 and $30,000 and on from $20,000 to $10,000 a year, yet but few of their names are known now, even among the class that is called the 'comparatively rich,' in New York. What has become of their wealth? It certainly has not come down to this period—at least not under the same names. That mystifies me completely.

"And let me add right here that the statement made at the sale of the Boreel property that the property was sold once for $2,550 made me ferret out from among the records a bit of real estate news about a Broadway site that will amaze the present big holders of that site. True, it was long ago, but not so long ago as that Boreel property transaction, when it was valued at $2,550. It is this—Four lots on the southwest corner of Broadway and Murray Street were leased in 1760 for twenty-one years at the rental of—$40 a year! And, by the way, the lessee was Trinity Church, and that was the first lease of property Trinity made along Broadway."

HE IS "THE JOLLY CONDUCTOR."

Has Cheerful and Descriptive Cries for All the Points of Interest.

"Get your tickets from the little man under the big umbrella. No extra charge. Walk right along."

"The Jolly Conductor" is the way passengers on the Madison Avenue Line have begun to refer to the good-natured man who gives his directions regarding transfers in the above words. Those who ride with him regularly, and many make a point of letting several cars pass on the chance of seeing him on the back platform, find the Jolly Conductor a source of enjoyment in the long ride down town. As he approaches a corner where some diffident persons seem hesitating whether to board the car or not, he emulates the barker of the side show:

"Step right up!" he shouts. "The only car that shows you all the sights. The Bridge of Sighs, the Tombs, and the big Brooklyn Bridge. Amusing, instructive, and all for one nickel—think of it!"

He has cries for all the principal cross streets that are distinctive. At Twenty-third Street it is "All out for Shoppers' Paradise." Fourteenth Street is greeted with "The Continuous Way," and at Wanamaker's he announces in a loud voice, "Last call, change."

Almost every other conductor and motorman on the route knows him and greets him cheerily, and his way down town is a succession of pleasant greetings. It seems a little thing, but "The Jolly Conductor's" pleasantry is one of the things that makes the long trip from Harlem a good deal pleasanter for many persons who have to make the trip every day.

THE REASON WHY SO MANY LADIES WEAR

OUR HAIR GOODS

is because they are of the best quality, stylish, and well made. Our long experience enables us to suggest styles most becoming to the contour of any countenance.

For Elderly Ladies

Our Immense Stock of Natural Gray Hair

The Largest in the World, Affords a Ready Selection of

WIGS, HALF WIGS, WAVES,

Marie Antoinette Switches, Bangs and THE NEW POMPADOUR BANG, with side parting.

WIGS and TOUPEES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

afford ample protection from colds in the head. They are marvels of skilled workmanship—so perfect as to defy detection. Specialists for the Scalp in attendance. Hair Dyes, Rouges, and Hair Tonics. Hair dressing and manicuring parlors. Catalogue free.

L. SHAW

54 W. 14TH ST., NEXT TO MACY'S, N.Y. LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Robert Wilson

Pianos,

$1 per week

are the standard of perfection. Nothing but the best materials are used in their construction. The Wilson has a guarantee which fully covers every detail. The cases are of fine double veneer. The keys are of selected ivory. *The pins are bushed,* and every other one of the latest improvements is used in its construction. The cases may be had in several of the new empire style designs. The panels are beautifully carved or etched. We offer the Wilson for

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

The price of the piano, including stool, is $155.00. Delivered upon receipt of the first payment of $5.00.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR SERVANTS.

Their Quarters in the Modern Mansion Contain Every Convenience, Sometimes Even Luxuries.

If quarters for servants had anything to do with the settlement of the servant question, it would be practically settled for people of wealth. The servants' quarters of the modern house are everything that can be desired, and contain every hygienic comfort and convenience.

New York has changed greatly even within the last five years. The people have increased in wealth, and the style of living, which is constantly becoming more elaborate, requires ten, and even twenty, servants where four or five would have performed the work a few years ago. Servants, in their turn, have found their needs increasing with the luxury of the houses in which they are employed. They require separate rooms, if nothing more, and in the new houses arrangements are made for this.

In the large houses that are being built—fire-proof structures, with every modern improvement—the upper story is given up to the servants. The rooms, if they do not open on the street, open into a big court, and there is perfect ventilation.

The rooms of this upper story are finished in hardwood, with hardwood floors. There is a bathroom on the floor, and all conveniences. These upper floors are usually occupied by the maid servants. As a rule these predominate in a house which may have only two servants. If one of these is a butler he may have a room at the rear of the floor below, where the chambers of the family are. If he occupies an important position in the family, is a steward as well as butler, he may have have more than one room. Some stewards have a bedroom, sitting room, and private bath.

In some houses there are sleeping accommodations for the men servants in the basement, which is large and airy. The servants' sitting room is also in the basement, and the housekeeper's office, also, if there is one. This office is in the front of the basement, where the housekeeper can see everything and everybody entering the house.

Another feature of the new houses is the laundry conveniences. There are separate tubs always for the servants' washing.

An attempt has been made in some of the older houses to better the conditions as the number of servants increased, but there is little to be done where there is no extra room. Partitions have in some instances been put into large rooms where servants slept previously in dormitory fashion, and this change has been appreciated. In some cases where men servants are employed they are men of family who live at home, having apartments in the vicinity, which simplifies the arrangements in the house.

CINEMATOGRAPH FOR THE BLIND

A French Doctor's Invention for Aiding the Afflicted.

*Special to The New

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

It has been a very gay week indeed. The celebration of Mi-Carême is rather an innovation. Last year and the year before one large entertainment was given, but this Winter there were two noteworthy affairs on the same night, and from all over the country at the different Winter resorts came stories of dances and other large functions being held. The One Hundred Club has given some very interesting affairs, and the Society for Decorative Art has for some seasons celebrated the various anniversaries of the opening of the Waldorf-Astoria. There have been any number of dinners this week and luncheons and musicales and club meetings, and although there are many fashionable people away, there are a sufficient number in town to make it more than usually gay.

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Among the smaller entertainments were luncheons and dinners given by Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Camile Weidenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan, and Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Shroeder. Mrs. William Henry Jackson, 556 Madison Avenue, had a dinner on Wednesday at which the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Walden Pell Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. F. Davis, and Mrs. Wilde. Mrs. Walton Peckham gave a luncheon on Wednesday, and Miss Nina Howland a card party at the Renaissance on Monday. The Whist Club met at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Kane on Thursday. The first prize was won by Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd.

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When one goes to the opera and sees all the parterre boxes filled, it is difficult to believe that many of the fashionables are out of town. Mrs. Astor's box has been occupied since her departure by her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and by her granddaughters, Miss Van Alen and Miss Drayton. Mr. James J. Van Alen retains his box for Wednesdays. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson are constant auditors at the opera. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and the daughters of the family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are seen on their evenings with great regularity. Mrs. Arthur Paget, Miss Pauncefote, who is visiting New York; the Marquise Talleyrand Perigord, and Lady Cunard represent well the foreign element, while on certain nights the other box holders are as regular as clockwork in their appearance at the opera.

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The Waldorf-Astoria held a very large and very fashionable audience on Thursday on the occasion of the Venetian Carnival, and so many of the débutantes and members of various dancing classes, especially of the Fortnightly, were present that it gave the effect of an evening in the full tide of the season. The short respite which the half of Lent has given to the young person to whom dancing seems almost a necessity of life, made the appetite more keen, and every one who was present on that evening returned with the most glowing accounts. In fact, it was much jollier than either of the Assemblies, and the mingling of fancy with ordinary ball costumes gave a carnival air to the affair.

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The programme for the coming week is very meagre. There are a few luncheons and one or two dinners and the usual meetings of clubs and classes. A nomadic spirit has seized the fashionable New Yorker, and he or she or both may now be met in the South or in the West or in the country near by, or anywhere but in town. Yesterday there was the same general rush to get out of town, and to-day country houses are filled with visitors. The near-by resorts of Lakewood, Tuxedo, and Chatsworth are all having house parties. Squash is again the attraction to-day at Tuxedo. It is a little too early yet for Long Island, although many are making preparations to open country houses by April 1 or thereabouts. The hunting season is just about to begin at Meadow Brook, and there are arrangements pending to have a coach put on from town to Ardsley by the second week in April.

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Aiken still holds its own. The life there within the past ten days has been entirely in the open. For those who like quiet exercise the golf links have offered much pleasure, and there have been some notable matches. Polo continues to be the favorite amusement, and deer hunts and dove drives and pigeon shooting, with bridge in the evening, are also among amusements. The set is about the same, with few variations. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Miss Fifi Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, and a few others make up the inner circle, around which others revolve.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have determined not to go abroad this year. They will remain in New York until June 1, when they will go to Newport for the Summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her two younger children, Miss Gladys and Reginald, have made no definite plans as yet, and, after all, they may return to Newport and open The Breakers this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and their party are due in New York this week from their California trip. They have been absent nearly a month, and have passed the time in San Francisco and at Santa Barbara. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were in San Francisco this week. They were to remain there a few days before going to Millbrae, in San Mateo County.

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Several new engagements have been announced. One of these is that of Miss Jane Seney Plummer, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Plummer, to Mr. Grant B. Schley. The other is that of Miss Gertrude Barclay, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, to Mr. Julien Stevens Ulman, the son of the late Simon Ulman. Miss Barclay is well-known in New York society. Her father is descended from the old New York family of that name, and is related to the Lawrences and Rutgers and other historic houses. Her mother was Miss Clara Wright of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay live in Summer at Bonnie Brae, at Lenox, and this Winter they had leased their house, 603 Madison Avenue, and were living at Short Hills. Mr. Ulman is a familiar figure in the Park and at the opera. He is a member of the Manhattan, Reform, New York Yacht, and other clubs. He is a partner of his brother-in-law, Mr. Ferdinand Blumenthal, whose residence, on East Fifty-sixth Street, he and his bride will occupy after their wedding, at Short Hills, in June. Mr. Ulman has recently become a member of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church.

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The coming week will not be rich in social events. There are a few luncheons, a few dinners, and the usual round of sewing classes and club meetings. The rose show is one diverting entertainment, which takes place on Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria. Although to-day is St. Patrick's Day, there will be a procession to-morrow. This festival has some significance in society, as it is usually one much dreaded by many of those who have large households, as well as by the more humble housekeeper. Fifth Avenue becomes almost an impossibility during certain hours of the day, and traffic, generally, throughout the residence district is stopped while the procession is under way.

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There is very little to say of society abroad just at present. London is gloomy, and the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on Friday puts a quietus to all rumors of a coronation or of a season. It is true there will be dinners and smart little parties to the play, and the inevitable bridge, and the shootings will be as popular as ever. Society is struggling along at Cannes and at Nice. At Monte Carlo are Mrs. John Mackay and her daughter, the Princess Colonna. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is likewise there with his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Van Alen are doing the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and family are at Cannes. Mrs. Astor is in Paris. The Drexels have steamed away in their two yachts with merry parties, and Mrs. Robert Goelet, with another party, is also cruising in southern waters. The Riviera has been very cold, and even Egypt has offered more attractions.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck have opened their town house in Richmond Terrace, in London. They have left Highcliffe Castle in Hampshire, as their lease of the place has expired. They will not take another country seat this year.

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Congratulations showered on Mrs. Clarence Mackay yesterday at the miraculous escape of her little daughter who, with her governess, was in a runaway on Fifth Avenue yesterday. This is the second accident which has happened in the Mackay family within a fortnight, all about the same locality and all fortunately attended with no serious results. A fortnight ago Mrs. Mackay was run down in her private hansom at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue by an air car. Mrs. Mackay's little daughter, who is just about a year old, drives every day with the governess in a hansom.

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Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and her sister, Lady Lister Kaye, were to have arrived here last evening by the American Line ship. The date of the funeral of Fernando Yznaga will be settled by them as soon as they are settled. It is estimated that Mr. Yznaga left a fortune of about $2,000,000, the greater part if not all of which will go to his mother and sisters. Miss Emily Yznaga, the youngest sister, did not come over with the other sisters.

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The Kaiserin Maria Theresia will leave for Genoa to-morrow (Monday.) She has a large list of passengers booked. Among them are the Hon. Ira Davenport and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri and children, and Mr. Alessandro Fabbri, who are going to visit Mrs. Fabbri in Italy; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Mr. and Mrs. William Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooks, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lewis.

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On the Umbria, which sailed yesterday, were booked the Baroness Halkett, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, and Mr. William C. Post.

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Among those sojourning in the South at present are Mr. Marshall Kernochan and his mother, Mrs. William Pollock. They are in New Orleans, where Mrs. Pollock is being entertained by her Southern relatives. They will visit Virginia before they return to New York.

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The wedding of R. Bayley Post and Miss Silvie Livingston Strong, which, as was announced in this column early in the week, will take place on Easter Monday, April 8, is to be celebrated in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be a quiet and small affair, owing to the death a few months since of Miss Strong's father, and there will be no reception. There will be neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. The Hon. Daniel B. Fearing of Rhode Island will give Miss Strong away. Mr. Post's best man will be John Lorillard Arden, and his ushers will be his brother, Adrian Post, and James Remsen Strong, a cousin of the bride. Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany will officate. Miss Strong is a daughter of Mrs. James H. Strong (Miss Georgiana Berryman) and a sister of Mrs. Daniel Fearing of Newport. Mr. Post is the son of the Rev. R. B. Post of Elizabeth, N. J.

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A new series of dances are to be inaugurated for next season, and invitations to them will soon be sent out. They are to be called the First Friday Cotillions, and are to be held in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria on four Friday evenings of the next Winter season. The list of patronesses includes the names of Mmes. John Hone, Frederic J. de Peyster, Woodbury H. Langdon, Edward H. Ripley, Berkeley Mostyn, Robert Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Maturin L. Delafield, Henry Lewis Morris, J. Pierrepont Edwards, and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong.

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Perhaps the most original entertainment of the coming week will be that to be given on Tuesday evening by the Misses Hewitt at their residence, 9 Lexington Avenue. There will be a little play, and an especially good opera singer has been engaged to sing.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White have invitations out for another large dinner, which is to be given at their Gramercy Park residence on Thursday evening, March 28. Mrs. Lewis Colford Jones of 707 Fifth Avenue is to give a luncheon at her residence to-morrow for her niece, Mrs. David B. Day of Canton, Ohio. Two other luncheons, to be given on Tuesday and previously announced in this column, are those to be given by Miss Helen de Peyster at her residence, 185 Madison Avenue, and by Mrs. Alonzo Clark Robinson.

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The first of a series of three recitals by Charles J. Dyer will take place to-morrow morning at 11:15 o'clock in the Gerrit Smith studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street. Mr. Dyer will be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, and the programme will include Beethoven's Romance in F Major, Handel's "Ombra Mai Fu," with violin obligato; a sonata for violin and piano by Locatelli; Mozart's "Das Veilchen," and other selections. The next rehearsal will be on March 25 at the same hour and place. The patronesses include the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Miss Callendar, Miss Ward McAllister, Mrs. J. Muhlenburg Bailey, and Mrs. C. H. Stebbins.

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The dowager Duchess of Manchester (Consuelo Yznaga) and Sir John Lister-Kaye and Lady Lister-Kaye arrived yesterday afternoon on the Campania. They came over to attend the funeral of Fernando Yznaga. Sir John will return to England on Wednesday next on the Majestic. The Duchess of Manchester and Lady Lister-Kaye have not yet decided on the date of their sailing. There arrived also on the Campania yesterday Miss Marion M. Kemp, Miss M. A. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Hill and Miss Katherine Hill, Lewis Hartley, Alexander Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. William Brewster and Miss Barbara Brewster, Prof. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison, William Prime, W. J. Ritchie, the Rev. James Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Tobin, and R. V. and F. J. Tomlinson.

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The bridge whist tournament organized by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge in aid of the Jewell Day Nursery, and which took place in the banqueting hall at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, was successful in raising something over $500 net for that charity. There were two sections of players and prizes for the four pairs making the best scores. The best score was made by Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Mrs. E. T. Littell, the latter of Brooklyn. The other winners in that section were Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies and Mrs. A. Van R. Kennedy. In the second section the winners were Mrs. Robert Clarkson and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, and Mrs. R. M. Bull and Mrs. William Brevoort Potts. The prizes were extremely handsome, and consisted of silver vases, powder boxes, cologne bottles, and inkstands. There were a number of men among the players. Those who subscribed to this tournament included Mesdames Frederick Kernochan, Jules Reynal Amory Hodges, John Terry, Peter Townsend Barlow, Goodhue Livingston, George Norton Miller, Edmund L. Baylies, Joseph Pulitzer, Henry Alexander, Henry Beadleston, Robert Clarkson, C. T. Barney, James Barclay, C. T. Whittier, G. R. Schieffelin, William Morgan, Miss Campbell, Miss Laura Day, Miss Van Wyck, and Messrs. Alfred Chapin, R. W. Kelly, S. W. Knevals, T. Keese, H. H. Davis, H. H. Peace, and others.

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The Lenten sewing class of young girls had its meeting yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Edward Prime, in West Fifteenth Street, where her daughter, Miss Charlotte Prime, was the hostess. Among those present were the Misses Olyphant, Stevens, Fowler, Edwards, Carpender, and others.

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Only the intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander were invited to Mr. Alexander's studio to see the tableaux vivants presented there last night. Mr. Alexander arranged the tableaux, which were "Old Masters," and some very pretty and effective results were attained.

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The concert given during yesterday at Mrs. William Gray Park's residence, on lower Fifth Avenue, netted a goodly little sum for its young beneficiary. The large parlors of the old-fashioned mansion were crowded, and a charming programme was rendered. Mrs. Charles S. Whelen of Philadelphia gave several recitations, Mrs. James Duane Livingston sang, as did also Miss Eleanor Stuart Patterson, who gave Saint-Saëns "Aimons nous"; M. James Brines sang Fisher's "Because She Kissed" and other songs; Miss Heloise Beekman sang "Turn Ye to Me" and "Come and Trip It"; Miss Hastings rendered selections from Gaynor and Veracini, and Mrs. Francis Wellman sang Chadwick's "O Let Night" and "The Danza." Miss Lucy Washburn played a waltz from Chopin and Mrs. Gerrit Smith and Mr. Brines sang a duet—Goring Thomas's "Dear Love of Mine."

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The Roman festival at the Constable studio is still being talked about, and the impromptu features, which were especially clever, in particular. There was little attempt at decoration, plastic casts were used, and there was an Auger's head, in which was placed a megaphone connected with another room at the back, and much amusement was caused by it, as well as by the toy wild animals arranged on the floor of the arena, which roared when one pulled their heads. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson danced a Scottish reel with much spirit, after which Mr. Robinson dropped exhausted from his efforts and was carried out by the Praetorian Guards. Miss Mary Constable, a niece of Mr. Constable, gave a very graceful dance, in which she carried a basket of roses. The Vestal Virgins were excellent, but still better was the imitation Vestal, Powers Farr, who was dressed to burlesque them, and who repeated each of their turns in the most absurd fashion.

Another clever impromptu was Cornelius Roosevelt's imitation of the various styles of grand opera singing as heard in Paris, and the conversations between would-be singers after leaving their instructors. Some of the make-ups were rich and handsome to a surprising degree, and the costumes worn by the African captives of the Punic war—not the Christian captives, as announced—were notable for their magnificence. The bodices and skirts were of heavy velvet, some in purple and some in red, and the bodices and petticoats were almost covered with gold and barbaric ornaments? gold and jewels were worn in the hair, on the arms, and about the necks of the girls, while the men wore handsome costumes, with bear and leopard skins over their shoulders. These captives came in chained together, and two of them, Miss Grace Henop and Mr. Schieffelin, did a clever dance. This band of African captives included the Misses Whitehead, Campbell, and Henop, and Messrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Douglas Campbell, Joseph Earle Stevens, Kenneth Robinson, and Howard Sherwood. The gladiatorial contests were most realistic. The stabbing of Caesar—whose Irish brogue was strong and rich—at the foot of Pompey's statue elicited much applause, and the Roman dances led by Mrs. Pruyn were charming. At the close of the entertainment all the guests joined with much enthusiasm in the old-fashioned game of "hunt the slipper."

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The Rose Show in aid of the Charitable Annex of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, which opens at the Waldorf next Tuesday, has already attained dimensions undreamed of by the promoters. The Astor Gallery Myrtle Room has been secured for the extra exhibits. Table decorations and wedding decorations will be featured. Persian, Japanese, and Italian gardens will be laid out in the several rooms. Recent additions to the prize list are from Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Burke Roche, and others. Of the Women's Committee, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Miss Callender, Mrs. William Douglas, and Mrs. H. Clews will give prizes. It should be understood that this show is given for the annex alone.

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A number of people left yesterday for Chatsworth, below Lakewood, to remain over Sunday. A musicale was given there yesterday afternoon. Among those who went down in yesterday's party were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and Miss Greta Pomeroy. Miss Pomeroy was generally and erroneously reported in many quarters to have gone West with the party formed by J. Henry Smith and Mrs. Fish. Mr. Smith had only Mr. and Mrs. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia, and the Fishes had Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Samuel Blagden, Jr.

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The next meeting of the bridge whist club of Mrs. Kortright's organizing will be at the residence of Mrs. Walter Jennings, in East Seventy-second Street, on Friday afternoon next.

RENTALS AT NEWPORT.

Many Leases Made Already—Work Being Pushed on New Cottages—Road Work Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 16.—Good weather has arrived at Newport unusually early this year, and the improvements about the cottage colony and the new cottages in course of erection are being pushed ahead vigorously. In some instances this work is being done by two sets of workmen, so that there will be no delay in completing the work in time for the occupancy of the places by the time the season opens.

The rentals and sales have been unusually large, and several of import it is expected will be announced during the coming week, as well as one large real estate sale. The rentals thus far made public by the real estate agents are:

Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York; Beaulieu, Bellevue Avenue.

W. Storrs Wells, New York; Land's End, Ledge Road.

William O. Blanding, Providence; Lawnfield, Harrison Avenue.

Thomas Hitchcock, New York, Chanler Villa, Cliffs.

Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., New York; Pendleton estate, Cliffs.

Gen. A. C. Goshorn, Cincinnati; Williams Cottage, Washington Street.

William H. Sands, Westchester; Tower Top, Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Simonet, New York; Weaver Cottage, Weaver Avenue.

W. P. Thompson, New York; Villino, Bellevue Avenue.

Pembroke Jones, New York; Friedheim, Bellevue Avenue.

Clarence W. Dolan, Philadelphia; Davis Chalet, Cliffs.

Mrs. H. B. Renwick, New York; Knight Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

H. Ray Miller, New York; Weaver Cottage, Berkeley Avenue.

Reginald Norman, Newport; Barrett Cottage, Catherine Street.

Francis J. Otis, New York; Needwood Cottage, Parker Avenue.

George G. King, Newport; Shields Villa, Ochre Point.

George B. De Forest, New York; Train Villa, Bellevue Avenue.

J. F. D. Lanier, New York; Hoffman Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Austin Flint, Jr., New York; Berkeley Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Joseph Harriman, New York; Dresser Cottage, Bellevue Court.

H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Boston; Tyler Cottage, Bellevue Court.

Robert Sedgwick, Newport; Lyman Cottage, Le Roy Avenue.

De Lancey A. Kane, New York; King Cottage, Narragansett Avenue.

F. B. Swayne, New York; Carey Place, Narragansett Avenue.

J. De F. Danielson, Boston; Swift Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

George P. Eustis, Westbury; Wheeler Cottage, Eustis Avenue.

A. Lanfear Norrie, New York; Warren Place, Narragansett Avenue.

Seth French, New York; Egderston, Harrison Avenue.

A. G. Vanderbilt, New York; Chastellux; Halldon Hill.

H. W. Cary, New York; Reed Villa, Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. F. T. Curtiss, New York; Waring Cottage, Catherine Street.

Charles B. Hillhouse, New York; Dellmain, Narragansett Avenue.

George Crocker, San Francisco; Osgood Villa, Bellevue Avenue.

James H. Beekman, New York; Garrett Cottage, Catherine Street.

Miss Annie Leary, New York; Paul Cottage, Touro Park.

Mrs. H. W. Bowen, New York; Betton Cottage, Gibbs Avenue.

W. Rogers Morgan, New York; Travers Cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. A. Ladenburg, New York; Hodgson Villa, Spring Street.

James B. Potter, Newport; Chanler Cottage, Cliff Avenue.

James Hopkins, New York; McCagg Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

A. Cass, Canfield, New York; Pinard Cottage, No. 5.

William M. Kingsland, New York; Pinard Cottage, No. 3.

Mrs. W. B. Ogden, New York; Pinard Cottage, No. 2.

Thomas McKean, Philadelphia; Pinard Cottage, No. 1.

The sales include W. Starr Miller's cottage to Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Stuyvesant place to Arthur T. Kemp; Bonaparte estate to Gibson Fahnestock, Hamilton place to James Clinch Smith, Carey place to Col. De Lancey A. Kane, The Cloisters to James T. Woodward, and the Mason villa to Mrs. Wheelwright.

James J. Van Alen is having his estate improved to be ready for use early in June, while a force of mechanics is working at Easthourne Lodge to have the villa ready for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who have been absent from Newport for the past two seasons.

The handsome new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, which is one of the largest here, will be ready in June, and at the present time the work is being well advanced without and within.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will be in her new cottage in Bellevue Avenue by July at the latest. The new addition to the cottage colony is a most artistic one.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller will have their cottage ready for use in May; Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse in June, and Gen. Francis V. Greene in July.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has materially improved Seaverge.

F. W. Vanderbilt has had Roughpoint renovated.

The Highway Department has begun the work of repairing the roads, and on all sides painters and carpenters are at work.

LAKEWOOD'S COUNTRY CLUBS.

"Mixed Foursomes" of the Omnibus—An Outsider's Psychological Crumb of Comfort on Exclusive Golf Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, March 16.—The Country Club is a promising expression of the revival of early American tastes. Like newer inventions, it has very evidently "come to stay," and will doubtless multiply and wax strong with each year's increase of wealth and leisure. At present these rural social orders are limited in number, and for the most part are restricted to the moneyed East. Wherever located, however, they indicate the growing right of "Young America" to assume the rôle of "country gentleman." Especially is this part well filled by a large number of New Yorkers, who have the time and the means to repair—for practice—to near-by country seats. Thus Lakewood is deservedly popular with those aspiring to the name of "landed gentry," and among other sporting essentials claims two well equipped country clubs, founded for "social, intellectual, and recreative purposes."

One of these lies to the east and the other to the west of the village, and both are reached by a few miles' drive. One of the two is simply designated as the Lakewood Golf Club; the other bears the smart sounding title of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, and of the two is considered the more select. Here only members and their guests are admitted to the privileges of the club, while at the Lakewood club it is possible for the patrons of the hotels to gain admission to the rights of the links by securing a card from the proprietor of the hotel at which they are stopping. For this class a stage known as "Thompson's Line" may be seen jogging along the roads at those hours when passengers, at 25 cents a head, desire to be transported from the club to town, or vice versa—according to the time of day.

From this old-fashioned omnibus issue a variety of aspirants to sporting honors. First in importance is the champion "golfer," who is as unmistakable as the athletic girl, and who, as a rule, is either very fat or very lean, those obese lacks and excesses being particularly noticeable in the calves of the players' legs, thereby necessitating accommodating sizes in golf stockings and leggins. Besides these two distinct types, there are others who might be described as "mixed foursomes," so various are combinations of features, costumes, and deportment. In the early morning these groups of visitors depart about 9 o'clock for the links, and again at 2 in the afternoon. If active players they return at nightfall with the look of people who have not only scattered their energies, but left these physical properties literally shattered upon the field of action. For all that, they limp through the hotel lobbies with the proud mien of persons who know when and how to expend their time, irrespective of damages to the person. So much for the non-club members, who are socially of little importance, or at the most of passing value.

At the Country Club one comes in closer contact with the "smart set," as is foretold by the signpost at the entrance. This warning finger leaves the trespasser to advance with the embarrassing knowledge that fools, as always, may enter in where angels fear to tread, but having so far braved the courage of their democratic convictions, they must be prepared to accept such consequences as befall those "beyond the pale." Having followed this forbidden path for some distance, one arrives without adventure at the rear of the clubhouse, and without making inquiries as to dogs, "fines," rights of procedure, or other details, is permitted to pass around to the glass inclosed veranda, which extends across the front of the plain yet cozy frame building.

Once indoors the visitor finds himself in a large reception hall, furnished simply, and with an open fireplace at either end, about which are grouped easy chairs in plenty. Upon the bare floor are thrown a few rugs, and in the centre of the room is a great table, covered with the sporting pamphlets of the day. So far so good. But what the stranger has come to see is the "exclusive set." Naturally, this incorporated order of "social, intellectual, and recreative" parts is not on view. Instead, a servant, in the uniform of a railroad official, advances from a rear room and requests your mission. Usually the inquiry may be safely answered according to the inspiration of the moment, leaving one free to look about for further discoveries. The eye meets with nothing more remarkable, however, than a stylish girl, in a riding habit, reposing in one of the big chairs, while a man friend stands by, leaning against the chimney-piece, after the manner of John Leach. At the other end of the room a group of friends are enjoying a bottle of wine and chatting in polite manner. A peep into the dining room, the billiard room, and the ladies' dressing room, and one has seen all there is within doors.

Outside the observer meets with a wide sweep of level land, dotted over with a few desultory golfers, whose silhouettes stand out sharply in the general emptiness of the brown landscape; while here and there the eye distinguishes that pathetic and droll little figure, the "girl caddy," her short, skimpy skirts whipped by the wind, and her long, thin arms hugging the overweight of sticks as she stands about ready to anticipate the needs of the players.

As one gazes upon this scene he sadly reflects that he has missed, at the cost of a very long walk, the "exclusive set." Upon reflection, however, one wonders if the very absence of the thing one has come so particularly to see isn't the very best proof one could have of its reality. After all, the treasure is here—not in tangible personalities, but in the sense that the place awaits these rare presences. They're not on hand at the present moment simply because it isn't the day or the hour, or the occasion, perhaps, to warrant their attendance. But the delicate impression of their having been about is in the atmosphere, mingled with the promise of their return. And with this psychological crumb of comfort the stranger must content himself on his long tramp back to town.

Prominent among the members of this distinguished sporting guild are George Gould, Edwin Gould, Frederic R. Coudert, Philip Rhinelander, Arthur B. Claflin, James Parrish, and Col. C. B. M. Harvey, editor of The North American Review, and head of the new Harper establishment.

Lent continues to exercise a restraining social influence. Consequently the list of this week's entertainments is but a résumé of the quiet affairs which have occurred from time to time since the beginning of the penetential season. Among those who have given recent dinner parties are Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. R. Croker, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert.

The musical feature of the week was the song recital of Evan Williams and Gwilym Miles, which attracted a large audience Friday night. The programme was uniquely composed of old Welsh songs and Hungarian ballads.

At the Lakewood there have been several informal dances this week in addition to the morning and evening musicals. Dating from last Sunday, a series of song recitals by R. S. Pigott will be given every Sunday night, thereby enriching the programmes of the Richardson Symphony Orchestra.

On the evening of March 23 the guests of the Lakewood will be entertained by Thomas A. Haydam, the actor, assisted by a number of New York professionals. The patronesses of the occasion are Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. Charles T. Lindley, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. Samuel Shelton Beard, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Clarence M. Roof, Mrs. Felix Campbell, Mrs. Frederick W. Downer, Mrs. G. G. Dennis, Mrs. Francis D. Beard, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, and Miss Gertrude Leslie.

A dramatization of "Cranford" will be presented by a group of society women on the evening of March 22. The young ladies included in the cast are the Misses Dashiell, Ferris, Canning, Baldwin, Glover, Merriman, Leeds, Beard, Shinn, Gordon, Davis, and Gurnee. The entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Lakewood Public Library.

The Wednesday afternoon classes in dancing, which Miss Dwight of New York conducts in the ballroom of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, continue to attract a large number of spectators and furnish a pleasant diversion for the ladies, who a little later sip 5 o'clock tea in the lobby of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Hamilton, and Masters Jay and Kingdon Gould returned to Georgian Court Tuesday, after several weeks' sojourn in the West.

Owing to the fair weather, outdoor pursuits have had their due share of attention. Polo, however, is the chief sporting topic of the day.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

A little woman who has gone into the upholstering business says that there never was work of any other kind as good for nervousness. She is a delicate-looking woman, slender and not over-strong, and the work is hard, but she is in love with her work, and says that in the fascination of it she forgets all personal ills, and that this is a world of sin and woe. She hammers away and strikes her nail on the head every time. It is strange that the part of the work which takes her to the sewing machine or gives her other kind of work sewing is the most unpleasant, and she is apt to get as other women do, to "feeling as if she should fly." But with the harder work her nerves take wings.

Upholstery is a good work for women, she says, but they must have a talent for it. She herself has always had more liking for a hammer and knife than for the needle and scissors, and the knowledge of the work apparently came to her without an effort. One great demand that there is in the way of workwomen, she believes, and for a work that does not require a special talent, is for slip making. It is a delicate task, and must be done well. It takes common sense and judgment in addition to a knowledge of the work. It is almost impossible, she says, when she needs help in her work to find a woman who can make slip covers in a way that is at all satisfactory.

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An interesting fact in the way of woman's work, which makes impression upon women who have to deal with girls starting out to earn their own living, is that a fairly good education, that of the grammar school, for instance, unfits them for the work they are best able to undertake. It is the false sentiment with regard to manual employment. One woman who is in charge of an employment bureau under the direction of charitable women where girls are placed at different employments outside the domestic service says that it is seldom a girl who has had a grammar school education will take anything but an office position.

"What can you do in an office?" asked the woman, who is blessed with good common sense and has had much experience.

"Wh—y, I can write," answers the girl rather tamely.

"Sit down and write something for me," says the woman with common sense.

This the girl does and produces, as a rule, a letter which, if not poorly written, is badly spelled and badly expressed. There is no call in an office for girls of her class, and she feels that she is above any other kind of work. These are the most ignorant classes of girls, but it shows that the stand taken in many ways for the uplifting and perfecting of manual labor and the recognition of good hand work as an art is going to do much good after a time.

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In this connection there is the interesting example of a young woman who has recently come to this city and who is exhibiting at the Society for Decorative Art some beautiful specimens of hand-woven materials which she herself has woven on a hand loom. She learned the art in Norway, and her designs are all Norwegian, some of them very old, the individual designs which are handed down in families from mother to daughter for generations. She has adapted the work to modern needs, and has woven material patterns for shirt waists, a hand-spun material which can be compared to nothing so much as scrim, but this is fine and even and soft. There are dots of color woven into it and a border for use as stripes down the front and back and collars and cuffs. These sell for $8. There are bureau scarfs of the same material without the dots, and made with handsome borders. There is a heavier woven material with beautiful designs in colors, which will make beautiful draperies. These are in the form of aprons and represent the maker's sample book. She does not sell them, but weaves to order from the designs. There are beautiful table covers, some of them with very old designs.

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The dress-suit-case girl is becoming one of the popular nuisances. It is not only that the public is obliged to suffer sympathetic pains in seeing her dragging around with her a bag that is much too large and heavy for her strength, but it receives many knocks to emphasize the fact. It is an impossibility for the girl with the dress-suit case to pass through a car filled with people without knocking it against the knees of a goodly number of them. She does not understand the management of it, and is sure to come to grief in trying to turn it around in sitting down. People have come to know her, and when she enters the car they shrink back against the wall involuntarily to get out of her way.

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But speaking of dress-suit cases, an amusing incident happened the other morning at an up-town hotel. There had been a fire in the hotel, and the people had been routed out of their beds in time to have been saved had it been necessary, which it was not, for the fire was subdued before it could do any great damage. It was some time before this fact had been announced, and the hotel guests were talking over the event without excitement when the man who is always ready for an emergency appeared. He was a little late, to be sure, if there had really been a large fire, and he was apparently calm and unconcerned in his outward appearance, but that was as far as he had been able to keep his emotions in control. He came to a little group of people who chanced to be in his path, though there was plenty of room all around them, pushed one man calmly out of his way with his suit case as if unconscious of him, and passed a girl who cried out as he did so. "Why, he struck me!" It was the only instance seen in the hotel that morning of the over-excited individual generally to be found at such times, and this one did not appear until at least ten minutes after the fire was out, and he was the calmest looking man in the place.

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There is to be something entirely new in the history of churchgoing in England. A great deal has been done for the poor in the way of special services arranged to suit their convenience in time and place, but the poor rich people have been neglected. Now they are to have a special full-dress evening service. After the classes have partaken of an elaborate Sunday night dinner the regular evening services of the churches are over. Now, to meet what should be a need there is to be a second evensong, which will commence at 9 o'clock in St. George's Chapel, Albemarle Street. There will be good music and a simple service, not to last over forty-five minutes, and it is expected that the innovation will be popular. There is only one question which must be decided, and this is important. Will the ladies in elaborate dinner or evening gowns wear their hats? If they do, what kind of hats will they wear, and if they do not—well, that will be an innovation, indeed.

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There is one line of woman's work in which there is a steady decline, and this is the business of the caretaker. People having large houses to leave when they go away for the Summer have been in the habit of engaging some one to come and live in the house during the absence of the family, to discourage the stray moth who also thinks of taking up his abode there, and to give a semblance of open house to the establishment, which will also tend to discourage the much-dreaded burglar. But the electric alarms now put into houses are doing away with much of this. The alarms are more sure in the case of burglars, and it is much pleasanter to the average woman not to have her house occupied during her absence. Moths, unfortunately, are alarm-proof, but with a little care there is not much to dread from them.

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It will be a pleasure to the many housewives who are to make a change of residence this Spring to know that they can move their cats. It is considered, it seems, most unlucky to move a cat, but that old superstition has been proved absolutely untrue by a woman who has experimented. She moved her own cat, and a woman whom she knows moved and did not take her Tabby along, and results were the opposite to what should have been expected. "She has had nothing but trouble ever since," says the woman who knows of the one who left Tabby behind. "First her husband died and then everything went wrong

AT THE THEATRES

The Doctrinaires and the Dramatic Stage, and Other Topics of a Dull Spell.

The early Spring seems to be the season for the dissemination of doctrines and theories relating to that everlasting "decline of the drama" as well as for coughs and colds. Mr. Howells generally sets forth his opinions on contemporary theatricals at this time of the year, and he has been unusually entertaining in his pronouncements in both his Editor's Easy Chair of Harper's and his article in The North American Review. Mr. Pinero has been gently poking fun at the would-be reformers in two English periodicals, but Mr. Pinero is not a doctrinaire, and he is more interesting as a playwright than as an essayist.

On the other hand, his celebrated contemporary, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, is a famous theorist, whose volume on the "Renascence of English Drama," beginning with the advent of Mr. Jones as a maker of plays, is cherished by folks who still mourn for the glory of the departed drama.

Mr. Jones, who writes comedy, and melodrama, and farce, and picks up a good living by serving the commercial theatre of the present hour, nevertheless sees fit to contend that "true drama can never flourish until it is separated from popular amusement." Mr. Conried seemed to hint the same thing in his lecture to Mr. Sargent's pupils at Carnegie Lyceum last week. Now, if that doctrine is true, it is a pity. But it has nothing to do with the desire of ordinary folks to see the theatre which aims to amuse the multitude constantly improving as all things mundane must improve if they are to last. The theatre that is most frequently treated of in these comments on acted plays, the theatre for which Henry Arthur Jones wrote "The Silver King" and "The Liars" and "Mrs. Dane's Defense," is the theatre that amuses and entertains the people.

Its doings cannot be separated from the popular amusement. The stage versions of Shakespeare, the plays of Fletcher, Wycherley, Congreve, Farquhar, Sheridan, and Goldsmith were never so separated. They were not intended for the serious contemplation of students remote from the crowd. That a theatre might be instituted at a great expense to minister to the intellectual needs, real or fancied, of superior persons, is not to be disputed. But it would not rival the popular theatre and would not help to improve the tone and quality of the proceedings in that enormous, growing, and wonderfully potent institution.

"The Price of Peace," which is the latest of the big picture plays of London's Drury Lane, in succession to "The Great Ruby" and "Hearts Are Trumps," will be one of the new plays of this week, and it will doubtless be welcomed with a will. New plays have been growing very scarce, and this one promises some sort of "a sensation." It has a "political interest," which is likely to be more effective here than it was in London. We are far enough away from the Westminster Houses of Parliament to permit them to be associated with romance. The central personage is a heroic and impassioned Cabinet Minister who shoots and kills the villain who tries to injure him socially and politically. Later he falls dead on the floor of the House of Commons after an impassioned speech, in which he defends himself.

But there are plenty of personages left to carry on the action. This is one of Cecil Raleigh's plays, and the list of dramatis personæ is formidable. There are pictures of the river terrace of the Parliamentary Buildings, with the traffic of Westminster Bridge in the background; a skating carnival in a big rink, the children's playground of a big charity school, a cathedral close, with an interrupted wedding; a reception in Carlton House Terrace, the lobby of the House of Commons, and finally the House itself, with the members in session. A great sensational scene is the running down of a steam yacht by a liner in the Channel.

Mr. Conried enjoys his announcements of plays at his Irving Place Theatre as much as Mr. Daly used to enjoy his in his prime. Sometimes Conried lets his fancy run away with his discretion in these attractive announcements, just as Daly used to at the little Fifth Avenue Theatre and later. Life is too short for such energetic men to accomplish all they dream of doing. For instance, we have not yet had that revival of Schiller's "Fiesco" at the Irving Place Theatre, which was said to be imminent some weeks ago.

Mr. Conried's latest announcement gravely sets forth that the "two parts" of Goethe's "Faust" will be acted two nights of the last week in March at his theatre. This seems a difficult, indeed, an almost incredible, undertaking. The explanation is, however, that the First Part of "Faust" will be divided for this occasion in two parts and acted two nights. The first will comprise the two prologues, and the scenes culminating in the transformation of the hero from age to youth in the Witches' Kitchen. The second night the story of the betrayal and death of Gretchen will be dramatically set forth, with Ada Merito as a lovely Margarete.

This is a very simple undertaking, and should prove interesting to many students of German. But it will be a vastly different thing from attempting to act the "two parts of Goethe's 'Faust.'" The Second Part, I believe, has been performed or recited in some of the Court theatres of Germany, and Boito put the "classical Sabbath," with a charming duet for Helen and Pantalis, in his "Mefistofele," but nobody ever understood what its theatrical significance was.

How amazingly popular Clyde Fitch is these days! He surely cannot pick up a newspaper without encountering a eulogy. Success breeds success, and when a dramatist has four plays running at once he is sure to get all the praise the vainest person could hunger for. Yet Mr. Fitch has not measurably advanced artistically in the year, except in his newest office as a producer of plays; that is to say, as the director of rehearsals and designer of stage pictures.

In spite of the royalties and the clamor of adulation, not one of his current pieces is as good as "Barbara Frietchie" and "Nathan Hale." There is admirable work in "The Climbers," but as a whole it is not an admirable play. Puffing cannot make it so. As for "Captain Jinks," the youngsters may like it, and it may really be the prodigious commercial success it is reported to be, but it has just about the measure of worth, dramatically and artistically, as the "books" of "San Toy" and "Florodora." It is unreal, formless, chattering, juvenile, inconsequential.

Still the author of the two fine plays already mentioned, of the first act of "The Climbers," excepting its climax, of the last half of Act III. in the same piece, is worthy of all the praise and all the money the fickle public is willing to give him.

E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

The present theatrical week brings three new plays to the city, the first of which will be produced to-morrow evening at the Lyceum Theatre, when Capt. R. Marshall's one-act play entitled "The Shades of Night" will be presented. The play will follow the farce which has been the attraction for the last two weeks at this house, the curtain going up on "The Lash of a Whip" at 8:15 instead of 8:30. Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who will on this occasion make her first appearance before a New York audience this season, will have one of the principal rôles in the comedy, and E. M. Holland will have another. On Tuesday evening the first production in this vicinity of Abbé Prevost's novel, "Manon Lescaut," adapted by Theodore Burt Sayre, will be made at Wallack's Theatre. The title rôle will be assumed by Effie Shannon, while Herbert Kelcey will be seen as the Chevalier Des Grieux. On Thursday evening Manager Jacob Litt of the Broadway Theatre will offer Cecil Raleigh's Drury Lane melodrama, "The Price of Peace," with a large cast and elaborate scenery.

"Mrs. Dane's Defence," which has been one of the most successful plays presented this season, will terminate its run at the Empire two weeks hence. After that the stock company will revive "Brother Officers" for two weeks, and then Mr. Frohman will give a revival of Sardou's famous drama, "Diplomacy," with a large cast. The musical comedy, "The Girl From Up There," will remain with us for two weeks longer, at the Herald Square, and then depart for England. Miss Ethel Barrymore is fast approaching the one hundredth New York performance of "Captain Jinks" at the Garrick, and it is Mr. Frohman's plan to star this actress in Clyde Fitch's comedy throughout the country next season. "Under Two Flags" continues to draw large audiences to the Garden Theatre. The play is soon to be presented in London. Its author, Paul M. Potter, will soon go abroad to arrange its preliminary details. Popular as Mary Johnston's novel, "To Have and to Hold," has been, it seems likely that it will be outdone in this respect by the dramatization of the story which is presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

"Frauen von heute" (Women of To-day) will be the entertainment at the Irving Place Theatre throughout the current week, and Julia Marlowe's new romantic play, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," reaches its seventy-fifth New York performance at the Criterion Theatre to-morrow evening. The engagement will be interrupted in June by Miss Marlowe's departure for Germany, where she will study the methods of the German Court theatres. William Collier and his droll and inimitable methods, aided by a capable supporting cast and a bright, up-to-date comedy from the pen of Augustus Thomas, can be truthfully said to have proved very successful at the Madison Square Theatre. The fiftieth performance will take place on Monday, March 25. The occasion will be celebrated by the distribution of unique souvenirs.

That a play can keep an audience roaring with merriment, and yet be absolutely pure and wholesome, is proved by "Lovers' Lane" at the Manhattan. It attracts crowded houses and celebrates the fiftieth time to-morrow night with vaudeville souvenirs. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as revived by William A. Brady at the Academy of Music, is a revelation in cast and mounting, and establishes a new standard for a play that millions have laughed and wept over in the last half century. It is attracting large audiences.

The revival of that musical comedy "San Toy" at Daly's has met with ready acceptance. The reduced prices at the Victoria will go into effect to-morrow, when a revised edition of "My Lady" will be presented. Miss Norma Whalley will make her first appearance as Queen Anne; Harrigan, the tramp juggler, will take the rôle of King Louis; Yorke and Adams will appear as two of the Musketeers, and the Beaumont sisters and Hickey and Nelson are also features of the performance. Miss Lily Harold, the English music-hall artist, will make her first appearance to-morrow evening.

One of the settled facts of the season is the popularity of "Florodora," which will remain the season out at the Casino. "The Forest Ring" will be presented every Saturday afternoon until further notice in the Carnegie Lyceum. Moving pictures of the inauguration of President McKinley are being shown at the Eden Musée, and they give as good an idea of the great event as was secured by visitors there. Many new moving pictures have just arrived from Paris, including wonderful mysterious subjects. These pictures are shown hourly afternoon and evening, and each exhibition consists of different pictures. New wax groups have been placed on exhibition, and afternoon and evening concerts for the coming week will have choice programmes of classical music, with vocal selections from the well-known operas.

The Amelia Bingham company in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Climbers," continues with unvarying regularity to test the capacity of the Bijou Theatre. Miss Bijou Ferrandez will make her first appearance with the organization to-morrow evening. The present week Miss Viola Allen will complete the third month of her engagement in "In the Palace of the King" at the Theatre Republic.

For the stock company revivals, "The Sporting Duchess" has been selected for the Greenwall company at the American Theatre, while Mr. Donnelly announces that, owing to the success which attended the revival of "A Midnight Bell" at the Murray Hill Theatre, he has decided to present another Hoyt play—"A Temperance Town," which will be the offering this week, with Henry V. Donnelly in the character of Mink Jones. After a brief tour of several of the larger cities near New York, Ada Rehan returns to this city to-morrow evening, and will be seen for one week at the Harlem Opera House in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." "The Dairy Farm" will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre exactly as produced in this city originally, and "Quo Vadis" will be given at the Grand Opera House with a cast identical to that seen on Broadway. At the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with a special holiday matinée in honor of St. Patrick's Day, Chauncey Olcott will revive the romantic Irish drama, "A Romance of Athlone." The melodrama "The Tide of Life" will be the attraction at the Third Avenue Theatre.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

Six continuous shows and four music halls provide an abundance of entertainment for the patrons of vaudeville the current week. At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre a programme of novelties and comedy specialties has been arranged, the varied features including the Suigomoto Troupe of Japanese entertainers and jugglers and Oriental magicians; Prelle's dogs; Max Waldon, female impersonator; Zelma Rawlston, a little comedienne, who sings a "Parthenia" song; Giacinta della Hoosa, concert violiniste; Brothers Kennard, acrobatic comiques; Charles P. Mason, baritone; Arvello, aerialist, and others.

"Mme. Butterfly's" reign as the star of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre programme remains undisturbed, although this week Helen Dauvray, who has not appeared on the stage recently, will make her début in the continuous in a sketch, "Nights Out." Miss Dauvray will be supported by M. A. Kennedy. Others in the bill are Jess Dandy, the Hebrew parody singer; O'Meers sisters, sensational aerialists; Willis Family, accomplished instrumentalists; Dupont and Lothian, favorite comedy duo, and Kaimo, the novelty dancer.

Proctor's Palace has an excellent programme of continuous entertainers, consisting of the Wilmer-Vincent Company, who will present their comedy, "A Strange Baby"; Pete Baker, the German star, has an interesting singing and talking act, and the others are "The Automobile Girl," a novel musical farce; Smith and Chisholm, modern gladiators; Aurie Dagwell, singer, and the Musical Craigs.

Frederic Bond will present his novel comedy "Her Last Rehearsal," at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Mr. Bond is seen in the part of a stage manager during a dress rehearsal. James and Marie Finney, the natatorial wonders, will make their first appearance in Harlem. The numerous other specialties are: Three Vilona Sisters, violinists; Bachelor Club, singing comedians; Jane Courthope and Company, in a comedietta; Eddie Gifford, trick cyclist; Vougers Trio, dancing specialty; Bernard Wolff, monologue, and a dozen more.

Three features of the new bill which Mr. Keith offers at his Union Square Theatre consist of Miss Cecilia Loftus, who will return to the vaudeville stage, supported by Joseph Phillips, the baritone, in a little play by Grant Stewart, entitled "The Vivandiers"; Lillian Burkhart also offers a new performance, in the shape of a sketch, entitled "Jessie's Jack and Jerry," and the Agoust family will be retained in the bill for another week. The remaining part of the entertainment offers the four Otts, in the complicated vaudeville skit, by Matt Ott, "The Smart Set." Chevalier Scognamillo, the 'cello soloist; the Helen Reed trio, instrumentalists; Hughes and Anger, conversational comedians; Croitus and St. Alva in the laughing sketch, "A Silent Woman"; the Carol Club, ladies' quartet, and Trask and Gladdin, singers and dancers.

Dramatic, comedy, operatic, and other branches of the theatrical field will go to make up the programme at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Rose Coghlan and her company will be seen in the new act, a dramatic episode, entitled "Ace of Trumps," assisted by Louis Massen. Of not less interest will be an original American Japanese musical comedy in one act, entitled "Miyo San," (white lilacs;) James O. Barrows and company will be seen in repertoire, and will present during the week three of his most popular and amusing sketches. The engagement of Signorina Matilde Galliani will be a strong attraction. Among the other excellent specialties are the flying Banvards, Rauschle, the mimic; Neva Aymar, the singer, and Frank Cotton's donkey circus.

The new feature to be introduced this week at the New York is the American début of the Prosper troupe of acrobats. In addition to these people, the programme will contain the patriotic "March of Old Glory," the successful "After Office Hours," with McAvoy and May; the spectacular ballet, "The Devil's Dream"; "The Burlesque Review," "The Giddy Throng," and an olio including Edna Aug, Emma Carus, and Laura Burt.

By an arrangement with the Hashim Brothers the White Rats have secured a permanent tenancy of Koster & Bial's, commencing with to-morrow's matinée. The programme to be presented will include Henry Lee and John Ransone, Ward and Curran, Truly Shattuck, the Garrisons, Maxwell and Simpson, Powers Brothers, Joe Flynn, Sheean and Kennedy, Howe, Wall and Walters, the Newsky troupe, and Kharns and Cole. The fat women sprinters will do their specialty at Huber's Museum, and the extensive Edison pictures of the Queen's funeral will be continued. Olga, the snake charmer, will be seen, and the vaudeville bill will be a long one. At the Dewey Theatre the Bon Ton Extravaganza Company will give their burlesque called "The Homely Twins," followed by an olio.

Miss Terry's Reappearance in London.

LONDON, March 16.—Ellen Terry will signalize her first appearance in London after Sir Henry Irving's tour of the provinces by appearing in "Nance Oldfield" at the Coronet Theatre on March 25. The event will be particularly interesting, as the piece to be given as a curtain-raiser is Purcell's "Masque of Love," the pictorial treatment of which has been intrusted to Gordon Craig, who is Ellen Terry's son. Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry will open their regular Lyceum season in the middle of April.

THE ASPIRING AUTHOR.

A MODERN FABLE.

There was once a Young and Aspiring Author, who was filled with the Idea that Some Day he would Happen.

Several People who had seen him Act Out, had said, "Why don't you write?" and that had Started him.

He equipped himself with a Gold pen and a Mine of Information, and was Full of the Cause; and when, at last, a Benefit came along, he was let loose on the Unsuspecting Public.

He had written a Comedy and a Tragedy, and he would not Divulge to a Soul which was which.

That was his Artfulness.

He had Stipulated for a Superlative Cast, so that his Gems of Fancy should not be Trammeled in their Transmission. He Rehearsed the Plays himself, just like a Real Stage Manager and shouted, "Not a Bit like It!" in a Strident Voice. And he grew Chestier every minute.

He would explain to the Cast how his Lines had held the Stage Hands, and if a scene seemed weak, he would say that it would be Allright when the Blue Foots were turned on.

As the Day of the Benefit drew near he began to Cultivate a Bored Expression. He told Everybody how Tired he was, and that he only did it Because it was such a Deserving Charity.

The only drop of Gall in his Cup was when Obscure Actors would Patronize him, and say, "I hear you have written a Little Thing." Then he would go Away by Himself, and repeat long Passages from his Plays until he was Calm again.

And the Day came.

The Critics were all in Front, and he was Glad, for the Performance was for a Charity, and he knew the Critics would not look a Gift Horse in the Mouth.

But he had another Know coming.

For they rose and Fell on him.

And great was the Fall thereof. He said that he did not care, and he bought Drinks for four Friends who said that the one Trouble with his Plays was that they were Too Good.

So he went back to Acting.

MORAL.

Sometimes a Play is sold, but oftener it is the Author.

FASHIONS IN MEN'S SHIRTS.

The Shirt Waist Not Likely to Meet with Much Favor This Season.

According to the best authorities on shirts in this city, the gay and festive shirt waist for men is going to have an awful fight for supremacy during the coming season, with the chances decidedly in favor of the elongated garment of our forefathers. A glance into the studios of the various fashionable shirtmakers during the last week disclosed the rather startling fact that New Yorkers were not seriously affected by the epidemic of the fanciful or tailless shirt that broke out in this city during the latter part of last Summer, and that the visitation has been stayed, if not effectually stamped out.

Makers agree that there will be shirt waists, so called, worn during the coming Summer; that is, during warm days in the city, and in all sorts of weather at the seaside and mountain resorts many men will be found going about in their shirt sleeves with impunity; but the shirt waist per se—the shirt with the Fauntleroy collar and with the trousers buttoned to it like the garment of the small boy on his way to Sunday school—it is announced, will still be a thing to attract attention on the streets of this city and be marveled at and avoided. Every high-class shirt building establishment is now running under high pressure filling orders for Spring and Summer goods, but scarcely a single builder is doing anything in the shirt-waist line.

"Overdone last Summer" was the explanation given by a prominent Broadway maker. "Too fancy altogether, and, besides, the things were unbecoming. Man is very much like woman, after all, when it comes to a matter of dress. No matter how sensible a garment may be, if it doesn't become the majority of wearers, it is not going to become fashionable for a long time. Take the bloomer. Sensible in many ways, but hideous on most women. Result, no bloomers. Then the rainy-day skirt. Fine garment, but doesn't look well on the majority of women. It's not in universal use, and never will be. Same way with shirts. About one man in ten could carry around a genuine shirt waist without feeling like an idiot, and on this account I'm getting no orders for them worth speaking of.

"There's going to be a sort of compromise, however, in the way of a shirt of the usual pattern, but made with heavier plaiting down the front and made a little fuller in the back. No, there won't be any plaits down the back, generally speaking, and the time-honored 'tail' will be adhered to. The shirt I have described will be pre-eminently the shirt of 1901, and it will co-operate with the trousers through the medium of the belt, and not buttons, as has been prognosticated."

Makers all agree, however, that the day of the open-back shirt, the shirt that buttons in the back, is gone forever. It has been generally agreed that the man going about in his shirt sleeves with a lurid streak of undershirt showing down his back like a comet is decidedly rococo.

Strangely enough, the stock of all the large makers shows that this season's shirts will be decidedly more subdued in color than on previous seasons. The goods run largely to madrases, and few percales will be seen. A shirt with stripes of livid red on a blue background and with yellow horseshoes and carnation beetles showing here and there will subject the wearer to comment this year, as of yore.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Should Wotan Wear a Hat in "Siegfried"?—Period of the Tale.

One of the great Wagnerian singers asked me a few days ago whether it was correct for Wotan to wear a hat in "Siegfried," or if hats were known at such an early period. My answer was impromptu, but since that time I have thought of the matter. Hats were worn by the ancients. The slaves in Rome wore them long before the Christian era, and even the nobles wore them when traveling. That was centuries before the Scandinavian Odin, or Wotan, was invented. Let us not be deceived as to the time at which the action of these Wagnerian dramas was conceived. A few points may not be amiss.

First, then, the age of the legends upon which these dramas are founded is not so great as might appear from their mythological nature, and that will explain some of their curiosities. We are prone, when watching the actions of the gods in the dramas, to think that these stories date from the antique age of fable, but the truth is that they came into existence in the modern age of fable, the early centuries of the Christian era. Furthermore, although Wagner has used chiefly the Norse forms of the materials, the great Siegfried legend was originally the production of the German people. The Scandinavian bards obtained some of their ideas from Germany, and thus came about the strange mingling of Norse mythology and Teutonic fable.

When the dominion of Rome in the West of Europe was overthrown in 476 A. D., the Teutonic race occupied the country from the banks of the Rhine and the Danube to the coasts of Norway. The invaders, who settled in the southern provinces of Europe, soon lost their distinctive speech. But in Germany and Scandinavia the old tongues remained, and consequently poetic recitation, the custom of long centuries, continued. Tacitus tells us that the people of these northern lands were accustomed to store their history in rhyming chronicles repeated by the bards. It was not till the reign of the wise and heroic Charlemagne (742-814) that these chronicles were collected. Nothing remains of the collection which he made, but it can hardly be doubted that some of the materials found in the Siegfried legend formed part of the old stories of the bards, for it has been traced back as far as the sixth century, when its germs were recognizable. In the first preserved form of the story of this hero's exploits we find recorded the fabulous history of times not widely separated from those of the conquest of Rome's western empire, for in the sixth century appeared in tradition the names, not only of Siegfried and Dietrich von Bern, but Theodoric the Great and Attila.

This first preserved form of the legend is called the "Heldenbuch," ("Book of Heroes.") In its present shape it dates from the latter part of the twelfth century, but there is evidence that it was in existence long before that period. It is a collection of poems dealing with the events of the time of Attila and the incursions of the German nations into Rome. The principal personages who appear in this book are Etzel, or Attila; Dietrich, or Thedoric the Great; Siegfried, Gudrune, Hagan, and others who reappear in the "Nibelungen Lied." The period of the events which occur in the Wagnerian dramas may be estimated by the formation of a succession of incidents leading back to Attila, a historical personage with an established date. In "The Horny Siegfried," one of the poems of the "Heldenbuch," we find matter which serves as a prelude to the "Nibelungen Lied." In this poem Siegfried appears as the embodiment of manly heroism, beauty, and virtue, as he was known to Teutonic song and story for centuries. From having bathed in the blood of dragons he was invulnerable except in one spot between the shoulders on which a leaf had happened to fall. Having rescued the beautiful Chriemhild from dragons (or a giant) and obtained possession of the treasures of the dwarfs, he returns her to her father, King of Wurms, and then marries her.

The "Nibelungen Lied" identifies Chriemhild as the sister of Gunther, the Gutrune of Wagner's version. Chriemhild, in order to obtain revenge for the treachery of Siegfried and Brünnhilde, which I shall recount in the outline of the "Nibelungen Lied," after the death of the former marries Attila. It was twenty-six years after the death of Siegfried when she carried out her plan of revenge. How long this was before the death of Attila is not related, but we know that he died in 453 A. D. He is supposed to have been born about 406, which would have made him forty-seven years old at the time of his death. It was thirteen years after her marriage to Attila when Chriemhild accomplished her revenge. Supposing that Attila's death took place not less than a year later, that would fix that date of the marriage at 439, or when this busy warrior was thirty-three and perhaps ready to rest, and that of the revenge at 452. Therefore, as the "Nibelungen Lied" tells us that the death of Siegfried took place twenty-six years before the accomplishment of the revenge, we may suppose that the hero expired in 426. At any rate, the date of his death must have been in the early part of the fifth century. And equally, therefore, much of the supernatural paraphernalia of "Götterdämmerung" belongs to the store of fable which has come down from that period. If one is curious to establish dates for the earlier dramas he must first discover how long Siegfried and Brünnhilde remained together on the Valkyrs' Hill after the sleeping beauty was awakened by the young hero. The date of "Die Walküre" would be some twenty or twenty-two years earlier, for in the last scene of that work we learn that Sieglinde is to become his mother. As for "Das Rheingold," that must be left to conjecture entirely.

From the "Heldenbuch" the next step in the German versions of the legend carries to the "Nibelungen Lied." Here, as I have noted, we find Chriemhild as the sister of Gunther. Siegfried has heard of her beauty and determines to win her as his bride. But all his efforts are in vain. Meanwhile to the Court news comes of the beautiful Brunhild, Queen of Iseniand, a woman of matchless courage and strength. Every suitor for her hand must abide three combats with her, and if vanquished is put to death. Gunther decides to try to win her, and Siegfried accompanies him on his expedition, with the understanding that if they succeed he is to have Chriemhild to wife. Arriving at the Court of Brunhild, Siegfried, in order to increase respect for the standing of Gunther, poses as his friend's vassal. The combats take place, and Siegfried, making himself invisible by the aid of the magic cap which he obtained from the dwarfs, assists Gunther to conquer the Queen.

Gunther weds Brunhild and Siegfried marries Gutrune, but the proud Queen of Iseniand does not relish the idea of having for a sister-in-law the wife of a vassal. Gunther tells her that Siegfried is a Prince in his own country, but she disbelieves her spouse, and to punish him for his falsehood denies him her embraces, binds him with her magic girdle, and hangs him on a nail. Siegfried, having pity on Gunther, promises to deprive Brunhild of the girdle and make her a wife in fact as well as in name. So on the following night, disguised by the Tarnkappe, he takes Gunther's place, embraces the unwilling Brunhild, and carries off her magic girdle and her ring. Gutrune misses Siegfried from the chamber, and in the end he is compelled to explain to her. He foolishly gives her the girdle and the ring. The two women subsequently come to hot words on a question of precedence in entering a church, (like Elsa and Ortrud,) and Chriemhild in her anger charges Brunhild with her relations with Siegfried, producing the ring as evidence. Then Brunhild, discovering the deception of the Tarnkappe, vows vengeance, in which Hagen aids her. Having induced Chriemhild to disclose to him the mortal spot on Siegfried's body, he drives a spear into it and slays him. It is to secure revenge for this murder that Chriemhild marries Attila.

This is a very brief and imperfect outline of the mighty epic of mediaeval Germany. It breathes the spirit of mediaevalism, and it contains none of the mythological features which appear in the beautiful Scandinavian version of the story of Siegfried. Yet it has certain incidents employed by Wagner in the dramas, especially in "Götterdämmerung." The use of the Tarnheim, the substitution of Siegfried for Gunther in the wedding chamber, the discovery of the deception through the recognition of the ring by Brünnhilde, and the slaying of Siegfried by Hagen's spear-thrust in the back all appear in the drama in most significant forms.

It is to the Norse forms of the legend, however, that we must turn for the earlier parts of Wagner's story and for the most significant features of the undercurrent of ethical thought. This version in its oldest form is found in the Eddas, some of which are undoubtedly of great antiquity. Yet in these poems we meet with the historic name of Attila. No doubt many deeds performed by earlier and forgotten heroes were attributed to this wonder-worker of the early Middle Ages, and in this way he became a sort of composite figure, and thus was thrust into the later versions of the Eddaic tales. All the other personages in the story are mythical. As Mr. Sparling notes in his introduction to the translation of the Volsunga Saga made by William Morris and Erikr Magnusson, only fragments of the Eddaic poems still exist, but "ere they perished there arose from them a saga," that of the race of Volsungs.

How old the original Eddaic stories are can only be conjectured. When the Scando-Gothic races overran Europe they carried at least the germs of these stories with them, but no man knows where they got them. But it is certain that the northern versions of the Nibelung tales, as known to us now, must have originated in the same legends as the Nibelungen Lied. It was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that the collection of the rhymed Eddas made by Samund the Wise was discovered, and the prose Eddas of Snorre Sturleson (born 1178, died 1224) were written a century later than these. For Samund the Wise was born in 1056 and died in 1131, and therefore the date of his collection of the rhymed Eddas is not much earlier than that of the Nibelungen Lied. Both the Eddas and the Lied were widely diverging branches of an old trunk, and that accounts in a measure for both their resemblances and their differences. The southern version is more adulterated with inexact history, while the northern embodies more of the fundamental religious mythology of the people. But neither of them is so antique as to render the admixture of comparatively modern customs and garments with fabulous deeds and personages at all strange, especially in view of the limited amount of information possessed in the Middle Ages.

W. J. HENDERSON.

MR. DE RESZKE'S TRISTAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being an ardent admirer of your musical reviews and criticisms, I trust that you will permit me to say a few words regarding the chorus of hysterical adulation showered upon Mr. Jean de Reszke, which may be fully justified in some cases, but which is very much overdone in others. There can hardly be two opinions regarding Mr. de Reszke's greatness as a singer, but he certainly does not fill one's ideal of Tristan and similar rôles. In this I am borne out by a great many of my musical friends, who are of the same opinion. After hearing Niemann, Vogl, and other great singers of the Wagner dramas, one misses in Mr. de Reszke's Tristan the rugged grandeur of the character, and having been an attentive listener at last night's performance I must confess that I was at no time greatly moved by Mr. Jean de Reszke's acting, while Mme. Ternina's Isolde certainly filled the ideal of this wonderful rôle in every respect. Therefore I do not consider your criticism in according second place to Mme. Ternina's Isolde quite just. I. S. WOLF.

The weak spot in the mental attitude of those who are not satisfied by Mr. Jean de Reszke's Tristan is indicated by this correspondent's use of the words, "one's ideal." Whose ideal? That of the disappointed listener. Mr. de Resske naturally endeavors to fill Wagner's ideal, which Wagner himself says was realised by the original Tristan, Schnorr von Carrolsfeld. According to those who in their youth heard Schnorr, he was a lyric singer with a lovely voice and cantabile style. He could never have been like Niemann, whose Tristan was indeed grand and very rugged. What Mr. de Reszke's Tristan lacks in massiveness it more than makes up in pathos. And he sings Wagner's music as it was never before sung, not even by Vogl, a much better singer than Niemann. As for Mme. Ternina's Isolde, the musical editor of this paper has no quarrel with its warmest admirer. It is a great art work, and as such received due praise in this paper before last Thursday.

HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

The programme for Josef Hofmann's concert to-morrow at Carnegie Hall is this:

Chromatic fantasy and fugue.....Bach
Sonata A flat major.....Weber
In der Nacht, Fabel, } .....Schumann
Traumeswirren,
Marche Hongroise.....Schubert-Liszt
Nocturne, Deux Chants Polonais, } .....Chopin
Etude.....Scriabine
Mazurka.....Hofmann
Berceuse.....Tschaikowsky
Valse, A flat major, Tarantelle Venezia e Napoli, } .....Liszt

A Traveling Verdi Theatre.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich has been invited by Angelo Neumann to join his company, which will next year undertake an artistic enterprise of international importance unrivaled since the German impresario took his historic "Wagner Theatre" to Italy in the early eighties. Herr Neumann is to travel through Europe with a company of singers organized to give the finest possible representations of eight operas of the late Giuseppe Verdi. Its répertoire is to include "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Ballo in Maschera," "Aida," "Otello," "Falstaff," and the Manzoni Requiem. Mme. Sembrich is asked to appear according to Herr Neumann's plans as Elvira, Gilda, Amalia, Violetta, Mrs. Ford, and Desdemona. Francisco Tamago and Victor Maurel are to be members of the company, which, beginning the season next Autumn in London, will give nine performances in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. The chorus, orchestra, costumes, scenery, and all paraphernalia needed for the representations will be carried with the company.

Mr. Bispham's Sunday Recital.

Hitherto virtually the only unemployed hours of the many weeks of our musical season have been Sunday afternoon, and now the experiment of performing a programme of popular yet serious songs at popular prices is announced by David Bispham under the direction of his manager, H. M. Hirschberg, to take place in Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Undoubtedly no artist is better fitted to test the desires of those who have little opportunity of attending any of the regular musical events of the week than Mr. Bispham, who is not only popular, but whose programmes are always diversified and interesting. In the programme arranged for this recital, Mr. Bispham has included all of the songs which have appealed mostly to the general public, such as the "Four Serious Songs," by Brahms; "Young Richard," "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," Schubert's "Hark! hark! the Lark," and Damrosch's "Danny Deever."

Free Organ Concerts in New York.

William C. Carl will begin the annual series of free organ concerts at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, New York, next Monday afternoon, March 18, at 4 o'clock, with the assistance of distinguished artists. Next Monday afternoon Mr. Carl will play the "First Organ Symphony," by Alexandre Guilmant; largo from the "New World Symphony," Dvorak; the first movement from the "Fifth Symphony," by Ch. M. Widor; gavotte, "Padre Martini," and air with variations, by Handel. Andreas Schneider, baritone, will be the soloist, and he will sing the aria from the "Prodigal Son," by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and "Forever With the Lord," by Gounod. The recitals will be given on successive Mondays and are free to the public. No tickets are required.

Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra programmes for the coming week:

THURSDAY EVENING.

Overture to "Othello," Op. 93.....Dvorak
(First time at these concerts.)
Variations on a theme by Haydn, in B flat major, Op. 56A.....Brahms
Symphony No. 9, in C major.....Schubert

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Symphony No. 3, in E flat major, "Rhenish," Op. 97.....Schumann
Concerto for pianoforte, in A major, No. 2..Liszt
"The Accursed Huntsman," symphonic poem.....Cesar Franck
Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Op. 23...Berlioz
Soloist, Mr. Leopold Godowsky.

Operatic Matinee at Waldorf-Astoria.

Mlles. Ternina and Olitzka, MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plançon will appear in an operatic matinée at the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Monday afternoon, March 25, at 2:30, when a novel and very interesting programme under the direction of Signor Mancinelli will be given. The novelty will consist of excerpts of Puccini's opera, "Tosca," by consent of Mr. Maurice Grau. The concert is given as complimentary by the artists and Director Grau to Mr. L. M. Ruben, who for a number of years has been identified with musical matters in this country and introduced a number of well-known artists in concerts, as well as in opera.

The Bendix Quartet.

The third and last subscription concert by the Bendix Quartet occurs on to-morrow evening, March 18, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The quartet will be assisted by Mr. Ulyses Buhler at the piano. The following is the programme:

Quartet in D flat, Opus 17.....Sgambati
Serenade for violin, viola, and 'cello, Opus 8..Beethoven
Quintet in A Opus 81.....Dvorak

Notes of Musical Doings.

Mr. David Bispham will give a song recital for the students of the New York College of Music to-morrow afternoon.

Giuseppe Campanari, the baritone of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, has been engaged for the season of Italian opera which is to be given at Covent Garden, in London, beginning next May.

The Brooklyn Oratorio Society, which is to make its début in this city on Tuesday evening, April 2, in Carnegie Hall, when it will sing Bach's "Passion Music," should create for itself a very good impression.

Herman Hans Wetzler will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of March 26, with the assistance of Milka Ternina, soprano; David Bispham, baritone; Max Bendix, violin, and Paul Morgan, 'cello.

The second subscription concert of the Choral Art Society will be given on Wednesday evening, March 20, at Association Hall, Brooklyn. The soloist will be Mr. George Mitchell, tenor, late of the De Vere Opera Company. The programme will include numbers by Palestrina, di Lasso, Rossini, Morley, de Pearsall, Mendelssohn, and others.

Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, who has been winning laurels for herself at the Royal Opera in Lisbon during the present Winter, is to return here at the end of the present month. Her reappearance will be at Wolfsohn's combination concert, which is to be given in Carnegie Hall on Easter Sunday evening, April 7. Other artists who are to take part in this all-star combination concert are Jean Gerardy, 'cellist, and Ossip Gabrilowitch, pianist, who is to be heard in a concerto, with orchestral accompaniment.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel's programme for their last song recital in this city, which is to be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday afternoon, April 6, is one sufficiently attractive to please all classes of concert-goers. Its chief novelty is a duet from the music to Tennyson's "Becket" by Villers Stanford. The balance of the programme comprises compositions by Paisiello, Cimarosa, Bolliau, Handel, Lully, Beethoven, Schubert, Weber, and several of Mr. Henschel's own compositions. The sale of seats will open on Monday morning at Schuberth and Ditson's music stores.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

Monday—"La Boheme," Mme. Melba, Miss Scheff, Messrs. Cremonini, Campanari, Journet, Dufricke, and Gilibert. To be followed by the mad scene from "Lucia."

Tuesday, at 1:45 P. M.—"Siegfried," Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Bispham, Hulbenet, and Blass, Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Scheff.

Wednesday—"Salammbo," by Ernst Perer, first time in New York; Misses Breval and Bridewell, Messrs. Saleza, Salignac, Journet, Sizes, and Scotti.

Friday, at 1:30 P. M.—"Götterdämmerung," Miss Ternina, Miss Strong, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Misses Olitzka and Bridewell, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Muhlmann.

Friday Evening—"R

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

5th Avenue
BROADWAY & 28TH ST.
12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
DAVID BELASCO'S MADAME BUTTERFLY
HELEN DAUVRAY & M. A. KENNEDY IN "NIGHTS OUT."
JESS DANDY.
DUPONT & LOTHIAN.
O'MEERS SISTERS.
WILLIS FAMILY.
KALMO.
THE KEATONS.
KALATECHNOSCOPE.
SACRED CONCERT TO-DAY. 2 to 10:45.

125th Street
2 to 10:45.
FREDERIC BOND & CO.
THE FINNEYS
2 VILONA SISTERS.
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EDDIE GIFFORD.
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BERNARD WOLFF.
KALATECHNOSCOPE.
SACRED CONCERT TO-DAY, 2 to 10:45.

PROCTOR'S
Seven Beautiful Play Houses. Devoted to High Class Continuous Entertainment—A policy Established in 1889 By Mr. F. F. Proctor, Sole Prop. & Mgr. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

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En Passant: Helen Dauvray returns to the stage this week at the Fifth Avenue, appearing in Buckstone's farce, "Nights Out."

23d Street
12:30 to 10:45.
SUIGOMOTO TROUPE.
PRELLE'S DOGS.
MAX WALDON.
ZELMA RAWLSTON.
DELLA ROCCA.
BELL & DEVEAUX.
CHAS. P. MASON.
DESNAH & MILLER.
ARVELLO.
O'ROURKE & BURNETT
"CHALK" SAUNDERS.
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58th Street
2 to 10:45.
WILMER-VINCENT Co.
PETE BAKER.
THE AUTOMOBILE GIRL.
SMITH & CHISHOLM.
AURIE DAGWELL.
MUSICAL CRAIGS.
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HALDER.
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42ND ST. B'way & 7th Ave. — 42ND ST. B'way & 7th Ave.

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The main feature for this big bill is Mr. A. H. Chamberlyn's Gorgeous Production of

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With 100 in the Ballet and Chorus. New Songs, New Dances, New Scenery, New Dialogue, and New Effects.

Interspersed during the three acts the most costly and most prominent vaudeville numbers obtainable.

The names of some of the individual performers illustrate the magnitude of the performances.

CHAS. J. ROSS (In a new character.)

LILLIAN GREEN, BEAUMONT SISTERS, MERRI OSBORNE, NORMA WHALLEY, EVA TANGUAY, MLLE. PROTO, CZARINA, — YORK & ADAMS, HARRIGAN, (The Tramp Juggler.) HICKEY & NELSON, ARTHUR NELSTONE, GILBERT GREGORY, TOM BROWNE, CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

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All Star Vaudeville Concert.

NOT A BENEFIT.

HENRY E. DIXEY, BONNIE THORNTON, BOBBY GAYLOR, DOLAN & LENHARR, MILTON ABORN & DREW, CHARLES CASE, — EZRA KENDALL, LOUISE GUNNING, JAMES THORNTON, HAINES & PETTINGILL, ARMSTRONG & PORTER, WILLARD REED, — OTIS HARLAN, ETHEL ROBINSON, JOE FLYNN, LINTON & M'INTYRE, CONWAY & STAATS, WILSON TRIO.

Seats 25c. and 50c.

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EXTRA ATTRACTIONS EACH NIGHT.

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SPECIAL ATTRACTION THIS AFTERNOON BONNIE THORNTON. TO-NIGHT. GUS BRUNO.

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UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

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Wm. A. Brady's Production of the Charming New Clyde Fitch Play,
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ENTIRE ORCHESTRA ALWAYS $1.50.

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BIG ALL-STAR BILL!!
To-morrow Night and Mats. Wed. & Sat. New Special Features, "After Office Hours," by Members of the N. Y. Theatre Stock Co. Followed by Rosenfel & Sloane's GIDDY THRONG.

ROSE SHOW.—Waldorf-Astoria, March 19, 20, 21.—Opening Tuesday afternoon. Teas served 4 to 7.) Tickets, $5. Wednesday and Thursday, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, $1. In aid of Charitable Annex, Loomis Sanitarium.

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SIRE BROS. .....Mgrs.
Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
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19TH RECORD BREAKING WEEK.
FLORODORA
TUNEFUL AND WITTY.
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Edna Wallace-Hopper, KATE CONDON, R.E. GRAHAM, W. J. FERGUSON, CYRIL SCOTT, MAY EDOUIN, SIDNEY DEANE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR EASTER WEEK.

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JACOB LITT.....PROPRIETOR
Next Thursday Eve., The Great Drury Lane Success, THE PRICE OF PEACE
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SEAT SALE TUESDAY, 9 A. M. THESE PRICES BEST RESERVED SEATS, 50 75 $1 CHOICE ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.50.

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To-Night MAGGIE CLINE Pat Rooney; others. All Seats, 25c., 50c.

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This Afternoon at 3:30 P. M.
NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. Nahan Franko, Conductor.
Programme of Concert.—1. Overture, "Freischuetz," Weber; 2. Fantasia, "Faust," Gounod; 3. Introduction, "Lohengrin," Act III., Wagner; 4. Hungarian dances, Brahms; 5. Largo-Handel, violin solo, Nahan Franko; 6. Overture, "William Tell," Rossini; 7. Salut d'Amour, Elgar; 8. Prelude to "Meistersinger," Wagner; 9. Waltz, "Hochzeits Klaenge, Strauss; 10. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, Liszt; 11. Marseillaise.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

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To-morrow (Monday) afternoon, 4 o'clock, First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av., 12th St. Soloist, Andreas Schneider. No tickets required.

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One Week, Commencing T'm'row Ngt, ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
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In Paul Kester's Comedy,
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Management of Klaw & Erlanger.
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CHARLES FROHMAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY, EDNA MAY, BIGGEST MULTI-PHASED AND MERRIEST ENTERTAINMENT NEW YORK HAS EVER KNOWN.
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE, WITH DAN DALY & GREAT CAST.
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In Clyde Fitch's Best Play, THE CLIMBERS, TENTH WEEK
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MATS. Wed. & Sat.
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THE FOUR COHANS
In Geo. M. Cohan's Musical Farce, THE GOVERNOR'S SON

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The great Lafayette Show and Henry Lee, James J. Morton, Kelly & Ashby, Howard & Bland, Josie Sabel, Stine & Evans, Williams & Adams, others. Great new bill to-morrow. See papers.

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ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

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THIS Monday and Tuesday at 3 at Daly's. Wednesday & Thursday, 8:30, Mendelssohn Hall.
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Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
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TO BE FOLLOWED at 10 by a new fantastic comedy by the author of "A Royal Family," entitled.
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with ELSIE DE WOLFE, GRACE ELLISTON, ARNOLD DALY and MR. E. M. HOLLAND.

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Tuesday Eve., Mar. 19th.
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HERBERT KELCEY—EFFIE SHANNON and Company in
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MENDELSSOHN HALL
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will be performed for the last time under the Direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Saltzmann and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus.

Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 18, at 8.—LA BOHEME (in Italian.) Followed by the Mad Scene from LUCIA. Mmes. Melba, Fritzi Scheff; MM. Cremonini, Campanari.
Tues. Aft., Mar. 19, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., March 20, at 8, and Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 2.—First performance of SALAMMBO (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Salèza, Saltignac, Journet, and Scotti.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann.
Fri. Ev'g., March 22, at 7:45—Double Bill, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Scotti and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 2.—SALAMMBO. Same cast as on Wednesday evening.
Sat. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—FAUST. Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Olitzka; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plançon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs. Evg., March 21, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme.
DVORAK, Overture to "Othello," in C major, Op. 20; (first time at these concerts.)
BRAHMS, variations on a theme by Haydn, in B flat major, Op. 56 A; SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9, in C major.
Sat. Aft., March 23, at 2:30.
Programme.
SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 3, in E flat major, "Rhenish," Op. 97; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte, in A major, No. 2; CESAR FRANCK, "The Accursed Huntsman," Symphonic Poem; HERLIOZ, Overture to "Benevenuto Cellini," Op. 23. Soloist, Mr. Leopold Godowsky.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Afternoon, March 24, at 3:30. Popular Song Recital BY MR. DAVID BISPHAM
Popular Prices
Orchestra 75c., $1. Dress Circle 50c., 75c. Boxes $6, $7.50. Entire Balcony, 800 reserved seats, 25c
Tickets at Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, Carnegie Hall and of H. M. Hirschberg, 1123 B'way.

HARRISON A FRATERNITY MAN.

He Always Took a Lively Interest in Phi Delta Theta Affairs.

The late Gen. Harrison was the only man ever elected President who during his college days was a member of a Greek letter society. The society whose alumni rolls are honored with his name is the Phi Delta Theta, which is one of the famous "Miami Triad" of fraternities, the other two being the Beta Theta Pi and the Sigma Chi. The chapter of which Gen. Harrison was a member was the first chapter organized in the fraternity—the one at Miami University, Ohio.

The ex-President was a member of the class of 1852. That he remembered the associations connected with his college life, and his fraternity in particular, are matters that all members of the Phi Delta Theta remember with pardonable pride. For many years until his death Gen. Harrison had been the active President of the Alumni Association of the Phi Delta Theta in Indianapolis. He was always the recipient of unusual honors from members of the society whenever he happened to visit one of the larger cities where alumni associations were established. On these occasions he never failed to make a speech. The speech was nearly always of a reminiscent nature, and the stories he would tell of the fraternity's struggles in the early "fifties" were carefully taken down by some one present and sent to the librarian of the fraternity, who would have them carefully recorded and preserved in the records of the society, to be used by the undergraduate members in their efforts to get new members at the beginning of each collegiate year.

That they made a very potent argument is self-evident. Though the Phi Delta Theta now has enrolled in its membership over 10,000 men, it numbered at the most only a few hundred when Gen. Harrison was a college boy. Among his classmates at Miami who were also members of the fraternity was the late Rev. Dr. David Swing of Chicago; while in college, but not in his class, were Byron K. Elliott, afterward Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, and ex-Congressman John A. Anderson of Kansas and Thomas B. Ward of Indiana, who were also members of the society. At another institution about the same time was another enthusiastic member of the fraternity, John W. Foster, who succeeded James G. Blaine as Secretary of State in Gen. Harrison's Cabinet. Others in the little contingent of the early "fifties" who have made enviable reputations in life and added much to the bright record of Phi Delta Theta were J. S. C. Blackburn, United States Senator from Kentucky; ex-Vice President A. E. Stevenson, ex-Secretary of the Interior William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, and Gen. John C. Black of Illinois.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

85 Lawrence Cement Co. vs. Steamer Express.
62—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
82 Taft vs. City of New York.
96 Warford vs. Tug E. L. Levy.
102 to 105—Ferguson vs. 88 Coys.
107—Neville vs. Tug C. J. Saxe.
45 Olsen vs. Tug Genesta.
55—Atlantic Transport Co. vs. 88. Martello.
60—Wilson's Sons vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
70 Board vs. 84. Lascell.
71—Vincent vs. Hogan.
72—Du Bois vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
87—Moore vs. Tug E. Luckenbach.
88—Va. Dredging Co. vs. same.
91—Worral vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.
92—Palmer S. B. Co. vs. Tug E. Luckenbach.
94—Glennon vs. City of New York.
100—Harrison vs. Lighter Lizzie Henderson.

STATE COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Comstock.
2—Roach vs. Coogan.
3—De Grauw vs. Hermann.
4—Berney vs. Larsen.
5—Heilner vs. Smith.
6—In re Fox.
7—In re Mutzger.
8—In re Am. Surety Co.
9—Searing vs. Searing.
10—Barron vs. Collins.
11—Mulligan vs. Ballon.
12—Bannach vs. Neff.
13—Nugent vs. same.
14—Reed vs. Marks.
15—Stokes vs. Leary.
16—Nulta vs. Huntington.
17—Steinan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—Gruskin vs. same.
19—Lissner vs. same.
20—Mattlage vs. same.
21—Beaver vs. same.
22—In re Feinberg.
23—Elsemere vs. Coly.
24—Rice vs. Keogh.
25—Taylor vs. Kavanagh.
26—In re Van Cortlandt Av.
27—City of New York vs. Jacobson.
28—Same vs. Katzman.
29—Same vs. Hart.
30—Wineburgh vs. Einstein.
31—Oram vs. Earle.
32—In re Tench.
33—Bossert vs. Zimmermann.
34—In re Weldie.
35—Israel vs. Israel.
36—City of New York vs. Dahnt.
37—Cuneen vs. Cuneen.
38—Montanye vs. Montanye.
39—Gonsenheim vs. Feltner.
40—Greenberg vs. Murray.
41—Martin vs. Tucker.
42—Schaus vs. Reuther.
43—Liebmann vs. Hatchmann.
44—Curtis vs. Keating.
45—Gest vs. Belgrat.
46—In re E. 186th St.
47—Fredericks vs. Fredericks.
48—Eno vs. Pinchot.
49—In re O'Connell.
50—Atlanasio vs. Atlanasio.
51—Everett vs. Hasken.
52—In re Fordham Road.
53—In re Comes-Herzog Co.
54—Jackson vs. Lenbuscher.
55—Martin vs. N. Y. Elev. R. R. Co.
56—Leech vs. Horowitz.
57—Libby vs. Libby.
58—United Water Works Co. vs. Omaha Water Co.
59—Lawson vs. Wanamaker.
60—Levy vs. Karelsen.
61—Webbe vs. same.
62—Mechanics' & Traders' Bank vs. same.
63—Eddy vs. same.
64—Mount Morris Bank vs. same.
65—Mahlmeister vs. Spindler.
66—Graumiller vs. Graumiller.
67—Lubitz vs. Lubitz.
68—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Yunginzer.
69—Kouwenhoven vs. Schnugg.
70—Kaplan vs. Kaplan.
71—Lyon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
72—Fisher vs. Zetena.
73—In re Kane.
74—Nat. Con. Co. vs. Hudson River Water Power Co.
75—Smith vs. Ericson.
76—Nelson vs. Porter.
77—Shelley vs. Shelley.
78—Matter of Borges.
79—High vs. Olive.
80—Goodman vs. Parker
81—In re New Amsterdam Hotel.
82—In re Jacocks.
83—Magnolia Hotel Co. vs. Pound.
84—Wallach vs. Tee.
85—Pike vs. Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.
86—Gottgetreu vs. Aubury.
87—City of New York vs. Mohican Co.
88—Congelton vs. Beecher.
89—Phelps vs. Phelps.
90—Woolfson vs. Cartoon.
91—Reiss vs. Olcott.
92—In re Dietz.
93—Ginna vs. Ginna.
94—Clark vs. Maurer.
95—Snider vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
96—Kuenneke vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
97—In re Aitken.
98—Evslin vs. Evslin.
99—Fiske vs. London Assur. Corp.
100—Vernon vs. Moss.
101—Cook vs. Stevens.
102—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
103—Mayer vs. Dobbin.
104—Wood vs. Fennelly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar.

274—In re School Site, 46th St.
357—Lydig vs. Jacob.
359—Ahern vs. Ahern.
360—In re School Site, East 86th St.
Demurrers.
1382—Frazer vs. Hoguet.
1381—Morgan vs. Buckl.
1584—Falvey vs. Woolner.
1477—Wood vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Preferred causes.
2027—Kemp vs. Kemp.
2028—N. Y. Agricultural Co. vs. Feltner.
1030—Ledyard vs. Hughes.
2787—Dimon vs. Shewan
2023—Jones vs. Kelly.
3007—Roberts vs. Roberts.
General calendar.
1296—Gen. Incand. Light Co. vs. 5th Av. Real Estate Co.
1192—Fleischmann vs. Fleischmann.
1140—Paine vs. Paine.
1591—Bishop vs. Bishop
2076—Cobleskill Q. Co. vs. O'Rourke.
1576—Berger Man. Co. vs. Bloch.
2041—Bache vs. Stanfield.
2506—Batavia, &c., Co. vs. Hoefler.
1968—Lamara vs. Cassidy.
1635—Neuman vs. Van Raltz.
1461—Kitching vs. Brown.
1463—Judson vs. Judson.
1464—Fullam vs. Met. Investment Co.
1488—Rose vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
1489—Rosenberg vs. same.
1490—Halst vs. same.
1494—Bach vs. same.
1503—Nathan vs. Besser.
1535—Hall vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1550—Purdy vs. Purdy.
1552—Solinger vs. Feder.
1557—Andrews vs. Williams.
1572—Johannes vs. Johannes.
1145—Kine vs. Farrell.
1093—Suisig vs. Nacher.
2496—Youngerman vs. Youngerman
2500—Boehme vs. Wiesing.
2506—Thackstor vs. Thackstor.
2262—O'Neill vs. O'Neill
2057½—Boehm vs. Mass.
2064½—Meryash vs. Hoffberg.
2078—Lankering vs. Eiterich.
279—Wix vs. Wix.
2089—Spare vs. Spare.
2289—Rosenkrank vs. Stern.
3074—Kenny vs. Cregan.
2306—Brush vs. Levy.
1507—Hanlein vs. Mc-Keone.
1115—Berwind vs. Cummings.
1521—Osthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1522—Same vs. same.
1523—Brenneis vs. same.
1524—Engelking vs. same.
1525—Hutchinson vs. same.
1526—Turno vs. same.
1527—Larkin vs. same.
2066—Clark vs. Congress Brew. Co.
1638—Lowenthal vs. Clauss.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquest, 9730—Glueckman vs. Soule.
9646—Hogan vs. City of New York.
9048—Frazer vs. same.
9049—Frazer vs. same.
9565—Capo vs. L. I. Brewery.
9690—Oriental Bank vs. Nat. Bank.
6691—Car Trust Investment Co. vs. South Am. Ry. Con. Co.
8193—Stein vs. Simon.
7083—Kennedy vs. Nat. Carbonic Gas Co.
8570—Klnzig vs. Stolz.
8204—Cahen vs. Everett.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
2057—Guibaudet vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6180—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
6181—Same vs. same.
2406—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2319—Pakulski vs. same.
2534—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2547—Klein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2548—Glaab vs. same.
8966—Hirsch vs. same.
8967—Same vs. same.
2478—Algios vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2369—Ginsberg vs. Hymansohn
2372—Kruger vs. Kuck.
2573—Plummer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2579—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1729—Parker vs. Bennett.
2585—Kayser vs. Earle.
2372—Atwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1561—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
9147—Hart vs.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A GRAVE SITUATION.

It might be represented as one of the results of the policy by which "Great Britain's teeth are, unfortunately, in South Africa" that Russia has seized by military force upon a site which was diplomatically in dispute. And it is to be observed that this site is not in Manchuria, or any other part which Russia has even claimed to be within her sphere of influence, but at Tien-Tsin itself, the common rendezvous and base of all the allied forces. The Russian action gives the most complete evidence that has thus far been furnished of a contempt for Great Britain. And it seems to be true that Russia has ventured upon an overt act which she would not have ventured upon before the war in South Africa, and would not now venture upon but for that war. For the time, it is evidently impossible for Great Britain to meet the Russian show of force with an equal demonstration.

But it does not follow that it was prudent for Russia to take this high-handed measure. If Great Britain is not at the moment prepared to resent and to resist it, there is another Power which is both able and willing to do both. We have already been told that the Japanese mind is ripe for the beginning now of that conflict which every Japanese has for a whole generation come to consider as inevitable. The slow, glacial advance of Russia across Asia must, in the opinion as well as in the feeling of every Japanese, be stopped before it overwhelms the equally legitimate "instinct of expansion" on the part of Japan herself, still more before it threatens the integrity of the island empire. And considerations of policy must concur with racial antagonism to convince the Japanese that now is the accepted time. In what of fighting there has been in the advance upon Peking, the Japanese, by the consent of all, have borne the most honorable part. No Japanese can doubt that the Japanese soldier is, man for man, a better man than the Russian soldier. The Russian soldier has managed to execute gross and horrible massacres of helpless and unresisting Chinamen. But the consensus of expert testimony is that he is, individually, no match for the individual Japanese, and also that a brigade, a division, a corps, of Russian soldiery is correspondingly inferior to a like body of Japanese soldiery in every single quality of military efficiency. To beat Japan in Manchuria, or in any other coastwise province of China, would evidently require, upon the part of Russia,

A multitude like which the populous North
Poured never from its frozen loins before.

It must be the object of Japan to begin what it regards as the inevitable conflict under the most favorable conditions. Are the conditions likely to be at any future time more favorable to Japan than they are now? That is the question that must now be under the most serious discussion at Tokio. Assuming that the conflict is inevitable, it would evidently be mere madness for Japan to postpone it until the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, when "the populous North" will have greater facilities for emptying itself upon the shores of the Pacific. Moreover, if Japan chooses this season to provoke the conflict, which, indeed, Russia may be fairly said to have provoked already, Japan will have advantages upon the recurrence of which, later, she cannot so surely count. She is, in fact, assured at least of the highly benevolent neutrality of the trading nations, of the nations which are willing to go into China on the basis of "a fair field and no favor." These nations include Great Britain and the United States. Although political Germany and industrial Germany are two things, there can be little doubt that they include also Germany. What possible head could Russia make against such an implicit combination, either in the waters of the Pacific or upon its Asiatic shores? It is at least evident that the action of the Russian commander at Tien-Tsin, in making forcible seizure of a disputed piece of railway, creates a very grave situation.

A BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN.

There seems to be a strong tendency among some classes in England to turn at last to JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S device, a British Customs Union, or Zollverein, to raise the heavy sums required by the Government and at the same time to satisfy the longings of the colonies to secure trade advantages in the markets of the mother country.

The scheme is not without its attractions to a mind like that of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who is, in a way, the Blaine of Great Britain. It is in fact substantially the Pan-American Customs Union of Mr. BLAINE, turned endwise. The latter was intended to afford an escape from the fetters of protection and at the same time to bind the States of the two continents more closely together. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S plan is intended to break down the free trade tradition of Great Britain and to weld together more intimately the widely scattered portions of the British Empire. The radical difference is that Mr. BLAINE tried to guide his country in a forward path and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is trying to turn his backward.

Two things will bother Mr. CHAMBERLAIN greatly. The duties that England would have to impose on the commodities raised in the colonies when imported from other countries would necessarily fall chiefly on sugar and on breadstuffs. This would, of course, be advantageous for the West Indies and for Australia and Canada. But the advantage, whatever it was, would come directly out of the pockets of consumers in England. It would not, as the income tax does, fall on the classes best able to support it, but would fall chiefly on the working classes. This would certainly not be popular; it would not be just, and it would tend immediately to cripple the export trade of England by raising the cost of living among operatives. The other source of bother for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the fact that, however nice his discriminating duties might be for British colonies, they would be distinctly unfavorable to the producers of foodstuffs in this country. Such a policy would be clearly within the right of Great Britain, and we should have no claim against her on account of it, but it would not make us more friendly, and it would surely tend to provoke reprisals through the advance of our own tariff rates.

Beyond this immediate consequence lies the question of the world policy of Great Britain—the "open door"—toward which she has for years bent all her energies. Let her for even a moment attempt to close the door of trade at her own ports and set up the ideal of English markets for Englishmen, and she would instantly lose all the prestige, all the moral advantage, she has so long enjoyed. This is no small matter. England is absolutely dependent on her foreign commerce. It is the source of her wealth and power. So long as she keeps her markets free to all the world she has a certain force for her appeal to other nations to open theirs, and this force she cannot afford to lose. We do not believe that she will risk losing it.

THIS END OF THE BRIDGE.

There is no reason whatever to doubt the good faith of Commissioner SHEA in his offer to co-operate with the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to the utmost of his official power, in ameliorating the conditions which make the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge a daily scandal and danger. Mr. SHEA'S official procedures have shown a good spirit, and at least as much intelligence as we had any right to expect from the manner in which he was chosen for his place. Without doubt he will put his subordinates to work, in connection, as he promises, with the committee of the Chamber, and with the engineer of the rapid-transit system, to devise methods for the improvement of the conditions which have had these grievous results.

There is one omission in the Commissioner's enumeration, for which we do not in the least blame him, but which is, nevertheless, fatal to a proper and comprehensive plan. That is the omission of the Manhattan Company, the business of which is one of the chief factors in the daily and nightly engorgement at the bridge head. When the old viaduct was planned by Mr. SWEENY, with the assistance of the best technical talent and training that the town then afforded, there was a comprehensive plan for the accommodation of the crowds that were expected to resort to the City Hall terminal. In this plan there was also provision made for the crowds of passengers from the bridge, which was not then built. But since then, so far as we know, there has been no such comprehensive plan for accommodating the upward and westward movement which occurs every night from the lower part of the Borough of Manhattan.

Decidedly, in any movement now for relief, the Manhattan Railway should not only be invited, but, if possible and necessary, forced to participate. If that contributor to the daily nuisance is not included, the abatement of the nuisance must be postponed for several years.

THE NEW STANDARDIZING BUREAU.

One of the last acts of the House of Representatives prior to adjournment was to pass the Senate bill providing for the creation of a National standardizing bureau. This was a wise, though somewhat tardy, compliance with the insistent demands of scientific investigators, manufacturers, exporters, and of more than one department of the Government service, notably the Ordnance Bureau of the army and the constructive branch of the Navy Department. It is only a few months since the latter had to send to Germany to ask the good offices of the Government standardizing bureau in Berlin in the calibration of certain scientific apparatus of American manufacture. The work could not be done in this country with the accuracy needed for the purposes of the inquiry.

The function and purpose of the bureau are perhaps best described in the bill creating it—viz., the custody of the standards; the comparison of the standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce, and educational institutions, with the standards adopted and recognized by the Government; the construction, when necessary, of standards, their multiples and subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials when such data are of value to scientific or manufacturing interests and are not to be obtained elsewhere with sufficient accuracy. It will perhaps be difficult for those not concerned with problems of this character to realize the immense and far-reaching importance of the work thus outlined. That it is of the greatest importance is attested by the strenuous and persistent efforts of the representative metallurgists, chemists, engineers, and manufacturers of the United States to interest Congress in the matter, and is further shown by the fact that the lack of such a bureau has seriously handicapped those engaged in developing our foreign trade relations.

The work of the new bureau will be in the broadest sense for the public benefit. By the law constituting it, which was very carefully considered in the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, it will exercise its functions for the United States Government, for any State or Municipal Government, or for any scientific society, educational institution, firm, corporation, or individual requiring the use of standards or standardized measuring apparatus. In addition to a full annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury detailing its work, to the end that it may not be monopolized for private advantage, the Director is authorized to issue bulletins for general distribution containing such information as may be of value to the public.

The organization of this important bureau will be at once undertaken by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill creating it carries an appropriation sufficient for the equipment of a suitable laboratory in a building adapted for the purpose. For the present the work will be done as far as possible in the offices of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the Coast Survey, and the Geodetic Survey. It is, we think, important that the public shall understand that this new bureau is not established to promote a fad of any kind and that its purpose is wholly practical. To the great industries which contribute in a high degree to the National development, it will be worth many times its annual cost in doing work of a kind which cannot be done unofficially and at private cost, for the reason that the results, however accurate, would not be accepted abroad as authoritative. The fixing and maintenance of standards by firms and corporations leads to endless confusion. This is troublesome at home, but in international trade relations it is a serious handicap.

BOOKS AND MICROBES.

It is a sad reflection that in this world of trouble nothing in the way of good comes unattended by a countervailing evil. This is not pessimism; it is simply a safe generalization from coincidences observed ever since mankind began to "take notice," as they say of infants. What suggests it at the moment is a fact which has escaped the attention of the literary critics—the relation between books and microbes. They have been so busy hunting for maggots of one kind or another that they have quite overlooked the bacteriological small deer which are immeasurably more dangerous. This is not comforting, and it may move the weary reader to exclaim with the discouraged disciple of the new sanitary cult:

We have boiled the hydrant water;
We have sterilized the milk;
We have strained the prowling microbe
Through the finest kind of silk;
We have bought and we have borrowed
Every patent health device;
And at last the doctors tell us
That we've got to boil the ice.

At first glance it would appear as if the argument in the matter of the public library was all on one side, and that no possible objection could be found to the employment of as much superfluous wealth in that direction as may be attracted to altruistic investment. Frankly, we have shared the popular view of this matter, have applauded the practical philanthropy which has taken this shape, and have believed that the more public libraries the better, since they tend to the diffusion of education and assist in raising the intellectual standards of the communities in which they are planted. Without doubt they are the most potent aids to the scheme of university extension which could be provided. But there is another view of the matter which has perhaps had less attention than it is entitled to claim. A consensus of opinion among biologists and bacteriologists shows that books not only diffuse knowledge, but also micro-organisms of one kind or another, chiefly the malignant varieties; that every circulating library, and to a less extent every reference library, is a reservoir of infection, and that the germs of disease are diffused by the agency of books more directly and certainly than by any other known means. While the unsuspecting reader has been imbibing culture from these exhaustless fountains of knowledge, the bacteriologists have been making from old books cultures of colonies of every bacillus that microscopy has segregated and identified as the germ of a disease which, in the language of the Sanitary Code, is "dangerous to life or detrimental to health." Every part of a book seems to be a favorite nesting place for malevolent micro-organisms. They swarm over the printed pages and establish prosperous and populous republics on backs and covers. So sociable are they that numerous colonies of widely different character can often be found in one book. They seem to have no literary preferences, and it has not been observed that their greater prevalence in popular novels is due to any other reason than that books of that character circulate most freely and are generally read to and by convalescents.

It is easy, no doubt, to exaggerate the significance of the discoveries of the bacteriologists in connection with books, but it is just as easy, and perhaps more dangerous, to belittle its significance by treating it as a merry jest. It is a matter of experience that books which have been the rounds of a community and suffered the vicissitudes common to volumes of a circulating library, gather up a great deal of grime of one kind or another, and that cultures made by the usual methods give colonies of the micro-organisms which students of bacteriology have good reason for associating with the prevalent diseases which swell the death rate and are known or believed to be diffused by infection. Books which have been in the sickroom are more often than otherwise returned with no thought of the mischief which may result from such carelessness; and so far as we know no attempt has been made by those intrusted with the management of circulating libraries to impress upon the minds of those who take books out the importance of intelligent co-operation in reducing the danger of making them the vehicles of spreading disease from home to home. We are also compelled to believe, from the condition in which many books are allowed to go out, that they are not as carefully scrutinized when they come in as a due regard for the public health would suggest. A book is an extremely difficult thing to sterilize—unless the author has done it—and for this reason the more care should be taken to protect cleanly and well-conditioned readers from injury through the thoughtlessness of those who fail to appreciate that a book can easily become the vehicle of infection if permitted to become itself infected. The matter is of sufficient importance to merit serious consideration by Trustees and librarians, and by local sanitary authorities; and physicians, by keeping books in mind when prescribing methods of disinfection in the homes of their patients, can accomplish a great deal in the way of popular education.

We trust that our readers will not forget or neglect the meeting to be held tomorrow evening in the interest of the school at Tuskegee. It will be under the auspices of the Armstrong Association, at the Madison Square Concert Hall. Mr. JESUP will preside and addresses will be given by Bishop POTTER, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, and the Hon. I. T. MONTGOMERY of Mississippi, and PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, the negro poet, will read. The Tuskegee school is doing a great work in the South, not merely in educating the negroes to be self-supporting and self-respecting men and women, but in establishing relations of friendship and mutual confidence between the two races. It is not easy to overrate the effect in this direction, and the work that is being done has the supreme merit of permanence and growth. This is shown very clearly at Tuskegee and in Alabama, where the work of the school is best known, and where it is thoroughly approved and heartily supported by the whites. It is not too much to say that the safe and honorable adjustment of relations of the races in the South can only be accomplished along the lines so nobly and intelligently followed at Tuskegee. We appeal to our readers to inform themselves directly as to its nature and methods and influence, as they can do at this meeting.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hamlin Garland, the author, has bought from his father and brother the old Garland homestead, in West Salem, Wis., and it is probable he will again made his home there.

* * *

The Longfellow Memorial Association, of which Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is President, hopes some time, when funds suffice, to erect a monument in stone to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in Longfellow Park, Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

* * *

Edwin Anderson Alderman, LL. D., D. C. L., was installed as President of Tulane University, New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, March 12, with elaborate and impressive ceremonies, in which several prominent educators of the country took part.

* * *

Dr. J. B. Learned of Northampton, Mass., has offered a prize of $100 for the best essay setting forth some method for inducing sleep without the use of drugs in cases of insomnia. Representative men of scientific medicine are to be judges of the merit of the essays offered in competition.

* * *

President Eliot of Harvard University is quoted as once having said of the late William L. Wilson: "I regard Mr. Wilson as one of the few great American statesmen." This estimate, doubtless, had much influence in causing Harvard's contribution to the Wilson memorial fund.

* * *

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who has lately been in Salisbury, N. C., went to Greensborough, Ala., last week to visit his parents, and will, probably, remain in Alabama until April, when his leave of absence will expire. A silver service is to be presented to him by the citizens of Greensborough on Tuesday evening next.

* * *

A Kentucky paper recently asked its readers to send in the names of those they considered the twelve most notable or greatest Kentuckians. The list has already reached 109, but the twelve most favored are Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, John C. Breckinridge, George Rogers Clark, Jefferson Davis, John J. Crittenden, George Robertson, Daniel Boone, Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, George D. Prentice, and Ephraim McDowell. Not quite all of these were natives of the State.

MISUSE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been having a rather interesting experience lately in a quest for a copy of the fourth annual report of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, which has been recently issued. My experience has suggested a series of problems connected with the distribution of State documents that I am unable to solve. It is in the hope that you or some of your readers can give me the information needed that I am writing to you.

In the first place, as soon as the report was announced I made application to the existing commission for a copy. The work is of scientific value to me, and especially so from the official relations which I sustain to scientific work. So I felt that, aside from personal interest, a copy should be sent to me. In reply I was told that the "present commission would cease to exist within the next fortnight" and that "it had no copies for distribution." I was further advised to apply to the Member of Assembly or to the Senator from my district. I did so without success. Others of my friends had already tried with the same result—all had distributed their quota and had many more applications than copies.

In my perplexity, I appealed to a member of the old commission under whose auspices the volume was prepared and printed, thinking I surely would now receive a copy, for I had before received similar courtesies from this friend. I learned that only five copies would be sent to each member of the old commission, instead of 100, as agreed upon, and that these would, of course, go but a very little way. In answer to a question as to what had become of these copies, I learned that the present commission, which had nothing whatever to do either with their printing or preparation, which was in no way responsible for them, had distributed them broadcast. It is no wonder, then, that the commission should have no copies for distribution, since it had seemingly already attended to that matter before it ceased to exist as a commission!

But not the least interesting thing about it is that as a last resort I made the rounds of the second-hand book stores of the city, and found two copies at an exorbitant figure. These I purchased—one for my private library and one for a friend who like myself was interested in fish from a scientific standpoint. Monday there came to my desk The Publishers' Weekly, a fact which is repeated each week. In the advertisements I find the following, (see number for March 9:) "Just issued, the fourth and last report of the New York State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission. Price on application. Can also supply 1895, 1896, and 1897."

This is the advertisement of an Albany second-hand bookseller. One of the problems which I wish solved is how these copies get into tradesmen's hands when neither members of the Assembly, scientific men, members of the responsible old commission, nor public libraries can get them. The same thing is true of other reports. There seems to be something wrong in the matter of distribution of public documents. They get into wrong hands often, and as often into hands that fail to value them for their worth. How shall this thing be remedied? Some of the most valuable of these books I have seen used as plant presses, and even scrapbooks, by their recipients. They might serve a useful purpose if only properly and judiciously distributed. Perhaps THE TIMES can answer some of these queries.

R. ELLSWORTH CALL.
Brooklyn, March 14, 1901.

A BROOKLYNITE'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of this morning contains an article headed "Crowding on the Elevated Railroad," which can hardly pass unnoticed, especially as some of your contemporaries speak on the same subject. One of our leading citizen's corns had to be trodden on in order to call the attention of the powers that be to the disgraceful state of affairs in our so-called leading civilized city's mode of transportation of the humbler classes of its population. The Borough of Brooklyn carries off the palm in that respect, and I had occasion some time ago to call the attention of your valuable paper to the scant courtesy and accommodations this vampire called the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company offered its patrons. It is true we have as resident in our suburb the Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, but he feels doubtless that his duty is only to pass judgment on what the limbs of law present legally and in due order to the commission over which he presides, and it is useless and painful to him to acquaint himself with the crying evil existing in our midst. It is true that even in case he did this he could not very well take any action, but he could corroborate the facts to his colleagues when an outraged public brings just and legal complaints before that board, and his assertion would have more weight with his fellow-Commissioners than all the legal and hollow arguments of the opposing counsels.

Yet Section 157 of the railroad laws empowers the Commissioners (together or either of them) in the performance of their official duties to enter and remain during business hours in the cars, offices, and depots, and upon the railroads of any railroad corporation within the State, and compel the production of books, papers, or copies thereof, &c. Moreover, it gives the Commissioners power to subpoena witnesses. So our fellow-citizen member of this commission has no excuse for not attending to duties which may avert fearful accidents and which are liable to take place at any moment owing to the penuriousness of our Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's officials. He would ascertain also that Mr. Rossiter perverts the truth when he tells President Orr that he would willingly provide a remedy if given the necessary powers, as there is a large platform at the Manhattan end of the bridge which has not been used for many weeks, and the curtailing of the elevated trains on the Brooklyn side, besides the abandonment of the Kings County ferry trains, substituting them by a shuttle car running from Fulton Ferry to the bridge, and vice versa, thus causing the congestion of which Mr. Orr complains, go to prove that Mr. Rossiter told an untruth when he expressed his willingness to provide a remedy when given necessary powers.

As the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company operates over 550 miles of road in our suburb, the names of officers and directors may be of interest to your readers. The Kings County Elevated, for instance, had at its last official report fourteen stockholders. Its officers are C. L. Rossiter, T. S. Williams, and C. D. Meneely; its Directors are N. F. Sheehan, Nicholas F. Brady, Fred S. Flower, John B. Taylor, T. S. Williams, C. L. Rossiter, S. L. Keeney, William C. Bryant, A. N. Brady, John Englis, John D. Kieley, Henry Seibert, and J. G. Jenkins. The Brooklyn Heights (another lessor) has fourteen stockholders also; its officers are C. L. Rossiter, H. C. Duval, T. S. Williams, C. D. Meneely, J. C. Brackenridge, and its Directors are C. L. Rossiter, August Belmont, H. H. Porter, E. H. Harriman, A. N. Brady, T. S. Williams, Walter G. Oakman, A. R. Flower, Henry Seibert, J. G. Jenkins, D. H. Valentine, H. C. Duval, and R. Somers Hayes.

Of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce I dare say its Chairman will act conscientiously and thoroughly in the premises, attending to its details as well as to its generalities, and I should not be surprised to see him, notwithstanding his age, struggling for a seat in a car during rush hours, or he may even have to fight for standing room.

A good story is told of the originator of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. A brother financier asked him why he went to that sleepy city to organize a trust. His reply was characteristic. "Were you ever in Brooklyn, near the City Hall, and did you notice the statue there? Well, any city which has such a lot of nincompoops as Brooklyn has, allowing the statue of its foremost citizen to turn his back to the public must be easy to work. I believe if even the reverend gentleman had his coat off the incongruous appearance of the statue would only make Brooklynites believe that they are original."

V. HAGEMANN.
Brooklyn Borough, March 8, 1901.

Remedy for the Bridge "Crush."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A practical remedy for the bridge "crush," and one which could be immediately applied would be the installation and operation of the "strap car," no seats but a liberal supply of straps suspended from the car ceilings, then the first will be served as the last and the reason for the "crush" removed.

The operation of the "strap car" (during rush hours) on the surface lines at a three-cent fare would prove profitable to the companies by reason of the increased capacity, and popular with the public because of the economy.

During the rush hours two-thirds of the passengers are compelled to stand anyway, while the hapless one-third are stepped on and sat upon and otherwise jostled by the suspended humanity until there is no choice of position.

Strap cars and equal accommodations for all. A GRADUATE BRIDGE-CAR RIDER.
New York, March 15, 1901.

MORTGAGE TAX BILL DENOUNCED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill to tax mortgages, recently introduced in the Legislature, is not so stupid, although stupid enough, as it is wicked.

If the "hayseed" were right in thinking that the holder of a mortgage would pay the tax, the law would nevertheless be invalid against non-residents, but no student of taxation or real estate matters is ignorant of the fact that the burden of the tax would be placed upon the real estate owners, and upon such real estate owners as are least able to pay—the very rich, who have no mortgages on their property, would pay merely the ordinary tax, while the great bulk of the community, who are borrowers, would pay the ordinary taxes upon real estate and also pay this proposed additional tax upon the mortgages on their property.

If, however, rumor is correct the bill contains, or is likely to be amended so as to contain, a clause exempting the bonds of corporations from the operations of the act, and here is "the African in the woodpile."

How much would it be worth, gentle reader, to the Black Horse Cavalry to pass such a bill as that introduced last Winter, and happily killed, in which it was sought to exempt all bonds bearing less than 4 per cent. from taxation? Last Winter's bill threatened to exempt several hundred millions of dollars of 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. railway bonds from taxation, while, if rumor be correct, the attempt is likely to be made to exempt all corporate bonds from taxation by amending the Stranahan bill accordingly; and, if so, the unfortunate holders of mortgaged real estate will be ground between the upper and the nether millstone.

It would be a devout dispensation if all mortgages were to be exempted from taxation, but a calamity if ordinary mortgagors were exposed to additional burdens and discrimination.

LEX.
New York, March 15, 1901.

A Street Car Grievance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best protection for citizens in their relations with public servants is publicity. It is with the wish to make use of this protection that I ask you to print the following:

Last night, a party of seven, of whom the writer was one, waited in the rain at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue for a Fort George car. The time was 11:40. After ten or twelve minutes' delay we learned that the Fort George cars had stopped running. We then took the One Hundred and Sixth Street car and were transferred to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where we had a wait in the rain for the Amsterdam Avenue car, and were required to pay another fare. It is proper to say here that we were allowed the shelter of the car at One Hundred and Sixth Street, and that the men in charge were entirely civil in answering questions and giving information.

If the Metropolitan Company has a right to render this go-as-they-please and charge-as-they-please service, then the public must make the best of a bad bargain; if it hasn't the right, then I hope the District Attorney will see that the public is protected and that the company complies with the requirements of its franchise.

TWO SIDES TO A BARGAIN.
New York, March 16, 1901.

Park Appropriation Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am most sorry to read in to-day's TIMES that $90,000 has just been appropriated toward grading, planting trees, &c., in Riverside Park. Living near by, I, in common with other defenseless citizens, have sadly watched the continual destruction of all that was left of nature. Much money has already been wasted in Riverside Park, work done and undone, hillocks and banks sown or sodded, then holes dug in them as if for trees: the following season those holes filled up and new ones laid open; everywhere shrubs and trees destroyed; picturesque Mount Tom transformed into a nursery; nature interfered with and never aided.

I believe there are enough brand new trees started now in the Park to shut out the view along the entire front should they be allowed to grow. I think the present plan most objectionable, and the $90,000 a more than wasted sum, as most of it will do active damage. I do not know who runs the Park—some one who does not consider the public enough even to provide a moderate number of benches, but one of those who see the evil and is in a position to do so, ought to rise up against it, if only to stop this waste of money.

L. P.
New York, March 15, 1901.

Official "Outrages Upon the Poor."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About three years ago the head of one of the families in the Bronx died. The widow was left poor, with several mouths to feed. In arranging her husband's affairs, she took pains to go down to the proper bureau and inquire if there were any water tax unpaid. She was distinctly told that there was none.

Lately the city, in widening the street, has taken a portion of her lot. When she went down to receive the indemnity due she was told that it could not be paid until the water tax for two past years had been paid. Astonished, she asked what years they were, and was told that they were 1889 and 1890. She then told them of the reply they had made her, and on which she had relied. They smilingly assured her that they never looked back more than two years.

The unsuspected taxes must be paid, with interest for the interim, before she can receive a cent for her land. If there is no power to punish such outrages upon the poor, there ought to be.

VIATERRA.
New York, March 14, 1901.

Results of Consolidation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the proposition to consolidate the cities of New York and Brooklyn was mooted, the advocates of union asserted that taxes in Brooklyn would be reduced from what they then were if the consolidation was made. Well, Brooklyn made the leap in the dark, threw aside its independence, and what has been the result? Never was there so much money per capita wrung out of the people of Brooklyn as is the case now. Expenses have enormously increased, as the opponents of union predicted they would.

Where are the lower taxes we were promised by the vociferous consolidationists? By the way, it seems almost impossible to find any one in Brooklyn now willing to admit that he voted for consolidation. The writer is a taxpayer, and never in all his experience has he had to meet a greater tax levy than that imposed now, and his estate is worth less now than was the case four years ago.

J. B.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 17.

For the Terminology of Ethics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me congratulate you. You have made a distinct contribution to the terminology of ethics. "Superficially perfidious" (TIMES editorial, March 9) is an illuminating addition to the vocabulary of the apologetic scoundrel.

I comemnd it to Mr. McKinley. Hereafter we must say of the occasional d——d rascal that he is probably only superficially such—at heart a paragon of virtue, or at least a perfect thesaurus of good intentions. Selah! Watch us whitewash one another.

JOHN COTTON DANA.
New York, March 14, 1901.

DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING POSITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several times recently I have read statements from different people to the effect that the demand for capable young men in business is greater than the supply. The case of Mr. Perkins has also been quoted to show that the chances of success are greater than is commonly supposed.

These statements may be true, but I doubt it, and it is my opinion, based on experience, that it is practically impossible for a man to secure a fairly good position in New York without the most powerful influence. Let a man come to New York thoroughly equipped in a business way and with the highest references. If he tries to see any of the great merchants personally he will be wasting his time, because he cannot reach them. If he writes letters the chances are ten to one that he will receive no answers, and he will be fortunate if he is not compelled to take a boy's position.

Employers say that they are constantly on the lookout for reliable, competent men, and yet such men looking for a position would find it impossible to get an interview with these very men, as they would be headed off by subordinates. So, to me it seems to be a question of getting started at all, rather than the chances of success afterward.

In closing this letter I will give you an idea of the number of men who feel they are competent to fill a responsible position, by saying that when a certain trust company was about to begin business there were 3,000 applications for the position of paying teller. To get properly started is what most of us are after and then the future would be largely of our own making.

F. ROBERTS.
New York, March 12, 1901.

Complaint About Revenue Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Talk about the rottenness of Tammany Hall! Please let up a minute and listen to this complaint of the rottenness of the paper from which the present internal revenue stamps are made, and examine the perforations. Poor Uncle Sam! His receipts from internal revenue are too small, or perhaps his poverty-stricken condition is accountable for the rottenness. The writer does not know whether the internal revenue stamps are manufactured by the department or by contractors. If by the department, do not blame those in charge, poor fellows! They are worked too hard. I tell you, Mr. Editor, that republics are ungrateful, and when an Administration works an employe for more than three hours a day and keeps up that pressure for four days, is it any wonder that any kind of paper can be passed off on them? How the terrible amount of work these ornaments to society have to perform must not only make them color-blind, but permits of any old thing being palmed off on them.

If the said revenue stamps are manufactured by contractors, that's a different story. I believe, if left to themselves and if in their sober senses, they could tell the difference between cream-laid and blotting paper.

But, to be serious. Is it not a shame that such miserable, rotten, imperfectly perforated stuff called paper should be presented for the use of business men? I doubt very much if the parties who manufacture postage stamps are the same as those who inflict these revenue stamps on a disgusted business public. The contractor (if any) for these revenue stamps might with profit take a few lessons from the maker of postage stamps.

INSURANCE AGENT.
New York, March 14, 1901.

A Request for Mr. Hare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 13th I note a special from Chicago venturing John Hare's opinion of New York audiences as stupid. I hasten to congratulate our esteemed English friend for hitting the nail on the head. The writer was one of the "stupids" who paid $2 for the privilege of sleeping through "Gay Lord Quex," (strictly sober at the time,) but I was in luck, for I heard of other poor victims corralled at $2.50, but we won't blame the poor speculators if the play was a "frost."

I regret very much Mr. Hare's decision to retire, and would respectfully request that he give the public a deserving call, say in the order of "A Pair of Spectacles," before he leaves us, as "Quex" certainly put New York in the land of "Rip."

DIPUTS.
New York, March 15, 1901.

Benjamin Harrison's Forefathers

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement is made that the late President Harrison was a descendant of Gen. Thomas Harrison, the regicide. This is an error. His emigrant ancestor, Benjamin Harrison, came to James City, Va., in 1635, twelve years before the execution of Charles I. In May, 1636, he patented 500 acres in James City County, on the James River, (known as Berkeley.) See William and Mary College Quarterly for July, 1900, Page 12; also on Page 16: "Jeremiah Dickinson patent for 200 acres adjoining lands of Benjamin Harrison, June 14, 1636." His son, Benjamin Harrison, second, married Anne Carter and had Benjamin third, Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, father of Benjamin, the signer, and Governor of Virginia.

WHARTON DICKINSON.
New York, March 15, 1901.

The Parties and the Tariff.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age.

"The time is somewhat rapidly approaching," says THE NEW YORK TIMES, "when the Republican Party will be compelled to adopt a low tariff policy, not only to deprive the Democrats of a regenerating and victorious issue, but to meet the demands of American manufacturers striving to reduce cost of production in order to sell their goods in foreign markets, and to allay the popular impatience with taxes that burden them for the benefit of the tariff-made trusts." Some of the most progressive Republicans are already recognizing this fact, as was recently evidenced by the introduction of a bill in Congress by a Republican looking to the reduction of the tariff on steel and iron. But will the Democrats let the Republicans steal their thunder? This may be the result unless the Democratic Party quickly gets back to its old principles.

One of the Genuinely Great Papers.

From The Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the genuinely great papers of the country. It does not deal in sensationalism. It does not print pictures nor use glaring headlines, and yet it has the largest advertising patronage in New York. All this in spite of the fact that it will not print advertisements for patent nostrums, fake doctors, puzzle contests, or wild financial schemes. It uses the same rule as The Herald in denying its columns to frauds or advertisements of unmentionable cures. Publishers should scan the advertising columns with even more care than the editorial or news pages.

Real Newa Appreciated.

From The Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.

The success of THE NEW YORK TIMES as a perfectly independent newspaper leaning toward Republicanism in a community strongly Democratic may be considered as almost remarkable, and it shows conclusively what a newspaper can accomplish by assuming to be nothing but a good newspaper every day in the year. The success of THE TIMES is an encouragement to all workers in the newspaper field who feel that there is room for newspapers which deal with real news as it happens without the aid of sensation or lies.

Great Britain and the United States.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES does not believe we will get into a war with Great Britain over the canal question. It might add: or over any other question. Both countries have too much at stake.

NUGGETS.

His Lack.

"Usually," said the Cheerful Idiot, breaking into the conversation, "the man that is a good liver hasn't."—Indianapolis Press.

An Application.

"There is more pleasure in pursuit than in possession," remarked the Party Who Is Full of Quotations.

"What a lot of fun the British must be getting out of De Wet," commented the Frivolous Person.—Baltimore American.

That Didn't Matter.

"Your love letters," wrote a Boston man to his New York fiancée, gently but firmly, "are not couched in the exactest English."

"My love letters," replied she, "are not for publication, but merely as a guarantee of good faith."—Detroit Free Press.

Strict Compliance.

"Now," said the doctor, "if you wish to escape a return of the grip, you must take every precaution to avoid getting your feet wet."

"All right, doctor," said the grateful patient. "Shall I wear rubber shoes when I take a bath?"—Baltimore American.

What He Wanted.

Hank (the blacksmith)—Haow de do, Rube?

Rube—How de do, Hank? Can't complain. Haow's everything with yew? Haow's yer family?

Hank—Fust rate! Anything I ken dew fer yew, Rube?

Rube—Yes, guess yer kin. Sa-ay, Hank?

Hank—Well?

Rube—I kem around tew see ef yew wouldn't loan mother yer ladder. Our house is on fire.—Judge.

IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Through dingy labyrinths that lead
Where Dragon presses clank and roar,
And "Devils" moil that men may read,
She trips along the trembling floor,

A gleam of joy, a golden ray
In Giant Labor's grim domain—
The Princess of the olden lay
Whom naught could harm and naught could stain.

So deftly every hazel hair
Is blent to form her shining crown!
Nor fleck nor spot is anywhere
To mar the trim and dainty gown.

The grimy pressmen laugh and nod;
Her laugh responds across the aisle.
The stonemen turn from type and quad
To catch the sunbeam of her smile.

And he—the youth whose dark eyes dance
And sparkle at the sight of her?—
Oho! She meets his eager glance,
And roses flush where lilies were.

Romance? Who knows? The Fowler takes
In wond'rous ways his gentle spoil.
All blessings on the lass who wakes
The tender thought that brightens toil!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

AN INAUGURATION IN KENTUCKY.

The inauguration of Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, elected in a special election last Fall, is now a matter too old for news. But the impressions the ceremonies and the celebration and the participants therein made upon a Yankee visitor are not entirely of ephemeral interest, for the social system of the American descendants of the Cavaliers is still much what it was in the days of their ancestors of Charles I.'s time, even if the American descendants of the Roundheads are no longer Cromwellians.

The streets of Frankfort were crowded as I descended from the train. Thousands had come to celebrate the triumph of Goebelism, the victory of the old aristocracy, boasting the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in the world—the world, mind you, not America alone—who had licked the hand of the cold, masterful German, the saloon keeper's son of Covington, alien to them in caste and in race and alien to them in those fine, warm-hearted qualities which before the days of Goebelism caused Kentucky to have the affectionate regard of her sister States. Just ahead, as I left the station, was the Capitol square. "State House," they say in Kentucky, as they say in the East and do not say in the West. I wonder if any other State is so inadequately provided with State official buildings. In an illustration of John Fox's novel, "The Kentuckians," the hero is seen speaking in a lofty and vast chamber, supposedly addressing the Kentucky Legislature. In reality, the legislative chambers are mere rooms, smaller than the municipal courtroom of the average city of thirty or forty thousand souls. Many of the Kentucky Court Houses and the majority of the Court Houses in the Northwest surpass the little Capitol. The Capitol has a certain simple dignity, with its columned porch and gray walls, despite its diminutive size, but the judiciary building at the left is a commonplace two-story red brick house, and the executive building at the right a commonplace three-story sandstone city business block. Within, these buildings are dark and very dirty. But what is the use to clean a public building in a land where all chew tobacco and spit all over everything that is public and much that is private? The public buildings of the Central West are bad enough in respect to dirt, but Kentucky surpasses them in this evil eminence, even as it surpasses them in the cause—the all-prevailing habit of chewing tobacco. The great majority—a majority silent and ruminant, but not dead—of Kentuckians chew; the majority have tobacco in their mouths through all their waking hours. When apologizing for these buildings the citizens say they were damaged $200,000 worth by the troops who occupied them last Winter in the Taylor-Goebel war. I do not see how the present buildings could have cost that sum originally. I doubt if the troops chewed $200,000 worth of tobacco. It would not cost $200,000 to repair the damage of the troops by the simple expedient of turning on a hose.

There has been much talk of moving the capital. Louisville wants it. Lexington once almost had it. But there are so many rivals that they checkmate one another. Then, again, a still more powerful reason operates to keep the capital where it is. When the capital was established there, some one presented the State with a large tract of land, which was to be forfeited to his heirs in case the capital were removed. The State sold this land, and a large part of Frankfort is built upon it. To buy it back for the heirs would cost too much. Frankfort will in all probability continue to be the capital, and the State continue to put up with the present State buildings for a long time to come.

It was 12 o'clock when the inaugural procession began. First came the usual bedizened band, uniformed in that shoulder-knotted blouse which Lieut. Gen. Miles, not content with the achievement of casting aside the handsome chasseur cap for the Salvation Army cap now worn by our warriors, is trying to force upon our poor army. Gen. Miles is an able soldier, but in sartorial taste—well, look at the next brass band you see and ask yourself if the proposed new uniform for the American Army is in good taste. A shoulder knot on a blouse is something like a silk hat with a sack coat. And when you add to this blouse, this sack, not only shoulder knots, but the tall dress hat, alas! our poor soldiers! The present frock should be kept for full dress. Every European army has it.

The entire National Guard was present. As the first few companies shambled by, I said to myself that here was the old story of militia sloppiness. Guns were held at any angle. Here were men with their hands in their pockets, men talking, gawking, stumbling. "Poorest militia I have ever seen," I was just writing in my notebook, when here came a splendid company swinging by, erect, alert, precise, and thereafter went by regiment after regiment of as fine, handsome, clean-limbed, well set-up, well drilled young men as I have ever set eyes on. It made one proud to be an American. Behind the National Guard came the battalion of Kentucky Military Institute Cadets, a once famous school, which before the war ranked as a college, and even had chapters of college fraternities whose parent chapters were born at Columbia and Yale. This institution, though now only a fitting school and the private property of one man, retains the charter allowing it to give degrees, and it gives them. Its curriculum is that of a high school, that is all, yet if your marks during your course average 85 you get A. B.; if 90, A. M. The degree of C. E. is also given. As the Principal says, "I intend to make my degrees mean something." And so they do. It means that a high school lad in Kentucky may have what it takes five and six years' work in a college to gain in Massachusetts.

Then came a company from the Kentucky State College at Lexington. This institution also presents points of interest. The once State-supported military institute has passed into private hands. The ancient Transylvania University, the oldest State-founded university in America, after various vicissitudes, has passed into the complete control of the Disciples, who have renamed it Kentucky University. The institution has in the past been chiefly famous for sending forth Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, and James Lane Allen. It is now attracting attention by its repudiation of Allen, former student and professor, and a fulmination that is in the nature of an excommunication, though it does not seem to be causing the heavens to be as brass to the author, but quite the contrary, since all who read the attack are led to purchase his books. The Kentucky State College was at first part of Kentucky University, the State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, attached to the quasi-State Kentucky University. It became separated and entirely free from denominational influences. Now it desires to be erected into the University of Kentucky, with classics, law, medicine, &c., but here is Allen's disgusted alma mater bearing the desired title. So the State College has added to the woes of Kentucky University, already sad enough over having graduated Allen, by preparing to sue it for its title.

Behind the State college boys came noted citizens in carriages and the handsome and gallant young Governor. A mere boy he looks, his looks belying him somewhat, for he is all of six years older than he looks. He sat in the carriage gay and at ease, and there are those who would not have been gay and at ease in that carriage, for many threats had been made that he would be shot on his inauguration, and threats are not empty in Kentucky so often as they might be. At any moment a shot might ring out from the crowd, yet no guards surrounded the carriage, and there were no extra policemen. Then came a cavalcade of that body of Kentuckians which calls itself the Democracy with a big D and aristocracy with a small a. They were a fine body of cavaliers, with erect heads, hollow backs, rangey and lithe, be they old or young, with stern patrician faces, the caste that rules or has something to say about the rule of every land. In the North this caste has somewhat yielded to the coarser element, typified by such men as Croker. The eagle has yielded to that other forceful and rapacious creature, coarse, yet strong—the hog. But in the South, the patrician still rules, and makes no pretense of truckling to the proletariat. He boasts his family and better blood, and coolly ignores the plebs. This was a great day for these Kentucky aristocrats. They had gone to the verge of war to win. War they could have had if the mountaineers had had their way. But the fat Republican burghers of the champaign country were for peace, peace, as is the way with burghers. By the aid of corrupt laws and the double corruption of corrupt administration of corrupt laws had they won. To rule is their religion. In India, the ruling caste has made its position of power sacred, given it religious sanctity. The nobility of every land in every age has succeeded in actually or virtually surrounding itself with an atmosphere of divine right. The world grows maudlin over the noble whose privileges were cut off by the guillotine. No one, unless he be a person of bad taste and manners, ever weeps over Jacques Bonhomme of before the Revolution. The mouse gets away and we pity the cat. So to me, a Yankee since there have been Yankees, and a Republican, when not a Prohibitionist, it seemed meet and fitting that these people should rule. They would have felt so much worse than the Republicans, snarled and caterwauled and taken on so much more. The Republicans, the common people, numerically their superior, faced these masterful men only half-heartedly and let them snatch away the election and rights of the ballot with only a weak protest. Like other orders of nobility, fair is the outward seeming of these aristocrats, charming their demeanor. Like other orders of nobility, they are hypocrites and have no realization of it, with a sham, conventional, factitious code of honor, mediaeval in fact, and no more need be said.

The Governor's staff, the honorary colonels whose duty is to shed their money freely in their country's service in the purchase of costly uniforms, were a lot of beardless boys. Apparently he chose these men, these boys, I mean, to be in keeping with his own youthful appearance. They were so young that I do not see how many of them could have acquired political importance enough to win them this distinction. But perhaps the commissions were given as a reward for work done by the boys' fathers.

Behind the Kentucky horsemen came the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati on foot, visitors from another State, creating a suspicion by their participation in the triumph of the Kentucky Democracy, that perhaps they had sometimes slipped across the Ohio and participated in Kentucky elections. There were few men of British descent among these men. The Kentuckians before them were straight, hollow-backed, slim-waisted, rangey, tall, lithe. These men were Teutons, or if not Teutons, had drunk the good beer until they looked like Teutons, and I wish to say here that a German savant in all seriousness says the outward seeming of certain Latin populations of Belgium and Lorraine has become Teutonic through drinking beer. Their bodies and faces alike were far less shapely than those of the British descended horsemen ahead, men of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. They had a sort of unfinished appearance, bulbous noses, pendulous noses, abnormal chins, cheeks awry, legs too big for their bodies, or bodies too big for their legs, stubbed feet, necks whose circumference equaled that of their heads. When a child I used to see pictures of such people—exaggerated, of course—in Grimm's Fairy Tales, and thought them impossible grotesqueries, but when I grew older I came to know that those German artists had actual living types for those pictures. Strong were those uncomely Teutonic faces, there was a look of power, one felt stout hearts beat in those unsymmetrical torsos. They, too, were a strong race. Yet if to-morrow I were to lead a charge, if I were to rule a State, I would choose those patricians, they of the straight features, the flashing eye, the quick nerve, the quick thought, the caste that has ruled every Government save the French, Dutch, and American Republics, the Commonwealth of England, and the Hanseatic towns. And even there, the combinations of great masses of burghers did not, does not prevent them from having more than their proportional share in the rule. They still rule our States below Mason and Dixon's line. Above, how glad are such organizations as Tammany to welcome one of this caste and give him what he asks.

After the Duckworth Club came the Louisville Democracy, at its end, a colored contingent, a pathetic sight; despised by the Democrats, despised by the Republicans, despised by their own people. What does the Democracy care for colored votes? It can always throw out the colored vote. It is easier to throw out colored Republican votes than to work to convert colored voters to the Democracy. So the colored men came without invitation and walked at the tail of the procession. No white man cheered them, and the black men among the onlookers muttered to themselves and talked of curs and traitors. Their denunciation of treachery to the party that had freed them, had a mock heroic air, and was made in a low voice, and the only white man who heard it was the one Yankee present, whom they at once knew for a Yankee by his speech, and passed word of his origin along from man to man. Yet the poor fellows were doubtless sincere. They would bow and scrape and sell themselves for a tip, but at the moment they were sincere and would remain so until they saw the tip.

"Yessir, McKinley done our people right. Didn't I see nigra officers in the Spanish war, nigra Generals and Colonels? Didn't they come right into white restaurants, and didn't I make them Generals tip me? Them nigra soldiers didn't know nothin' but fight."

Nothing since the emancipation proclamation has so endeared the Republican Party to the negro as the appointment of negro Lieutenants in the colored immune regiments and the mustering in of the colored Eighth Illinois and the battalion of Ohio colored troops.

After the inauguration the visitors collected in the lobby and on the great porch of the principal hotel, which is as much the seat of Kentucky's Government as the State House. Here they do all of the lobbying and part of the shooting which attends their legislation. In fact, more of the processes of lawmaking went on there this last year than at the State House, for only one man was killed at the State House and four at the hotel. (Twenty-three people were killed, or, as we would call it, murdered, in the county this last year. The first column, first page, of The Louisville Courier-Journal of Dec. 26 had notices of seven people killed and as many more wounded in the Christmas festivities. Four were accidental shootings by drunken men firing aimlessly, but the people are as dead as if shot intentionally.) Above the crowd rose a faint fragrant cloud, the aromatic mist of the three famous brands of whisky made there in Frankfort, and the utmost cheerfulness prevailed. Whether it was the whisky or no, enthusiastic individuals were predicting that Beckham would be President. A large number said that the great and good Goebel, had he lived, would have eventually become President. Because Goebel is dead a lot of good is said of him that never otherwise would have been said. They ignore the fact that he was himself an assassin, and proclaim him a martyr. Photographs of his grave buried in flowers were hawked about. Never has an utterly selfish, utterly conscienceless man received such an apotheosis. Who would have believed Kentucky capable of the hysteria it showed over that dead tyrant?

By supper time a good many were drunk. Still, not so many as I have seen drunk at inaugurations in the Northwest. Some of the officers had stacked the muskets of their command and put sentries over them. But many militiamen had their arms and were drunkenly snapping them. At 8 o'clock I saw cartridges in the possession of several. In the morning two soldiers were dead, one shot, one stabbed. The shooting was doubtless accidental, though I was unable to learn. So Kentucky lived up to her reputation, and in the opinion of Kentuckians nine-tenths of the shooting is due to a feeling of some persons that the reputation of the State must be lived up to. It is the small boy and the dime novel over again, only it is grown men and traditions that are only too true.

That evening there was an inaugural ball, and the admiration that had been given the handsome young Governor was now given his handsome young wife. As I danced with those beautiful Kentucky girls and realized that this inauguration had occurred in an off year, thereby coinciding with my visit to the State, on account of a special election due to the killing of Goebel, while I wish no ill to my fellow man, something of the Kentucky spirit took possession of me and I would not have wished Goebel alive again. No, I wouldn't have given up the waltz with the girl from Cynthiana or the two-step with the girl from Louisville to see William Goebel with us once more.

WARDON ALLAN CURTIS.

RICH GIFTS FOR EASTER.

This is the season of the year when the ecclesiastical department of the silversmith is well patronized, and rosaries, crucifixes, medals of different kinds, Prayer Books, and Prayer Book marks are in great demand for Easter gifts. There are beautiful things of all styles and prices, from $1, or possibly less, to many dollars, according to the quality of the article.

The sample book of leathers for bindings where Prayer Books are sold is a surprise to the uninitiated. It has a distinctly frivolous appearance—of the world, worldly. There are leathers of all colors and shades, greens in different tones; tans, grays, browns, and blues, and the woman is indeed particular who cannot pick out a shade which will either match or contrast with her church frock. It still remains a fact that women do select their Prayer Books to match their gowns.

When there is no desire to match dress goods, the bright, churchly red is one of the most popular colors for Prayer Books, after the very dark leathers, and next in popularity comes a deep purple. The Easter bride usually has a Prayer Book of white morocco, with a marriage certificate bound into it.

A small Prayer Book is popular for general use, and 48mo. is the size for which there is the greatest demand. In some instances there is a call for 32mo., and the larger 24mo. is sold to older people. This also is a size men like to use, but the Prayer Book is not as popular with men as with women. It is a pleasure to a woman to carry a pretty book or prayer in her hand, but a man, unless he has a vest pocket edition which he can carry out of sight, makes use of any book there is to be found in his seat at church.

Of the materials used for bindings, morocco is one of the most popular, and lizard and alligator are also much used. The devices on the book may include corner pieces and an emblem in the centre. The silver work may be brought out in ecclesiastical designs. Shell and ivory combined with silver and gold make up the more costly prayer books, but they are not so much in demand.

In articles of silver there is always a call for prayer book markers. They make pretty presents, they are inexpensive, and no one thinks of waiting until Lent to buy them, though there are many people who send them for Easter gifts.

The rosaries and crucifixes for personal use, and the latter for the wall, medals and apostle spoons, as well as a large variety of crosses, make special Lent and Easter gifts. The Apostle spoon is used for a christening gift, a custom of olden times.

The demand for crucifixes, rosaries, and medals comes largely from the Catholics, and to some extent from Episcopalians, while plain crosses and Apostle spoons are generally popular. There are crosses of all styles, but the plain Latin cross is the most worn, and those of silver are more in demand than those fashioned of gold, for obvious reasons. They are comparatively inexpensive, the silver crosses ranging from 50 cents and the gold from $2 up in small sizes. The Pugin crucifix is a favorite, being beautiful in oxidized silver and having the Virgin Mother on the reverse side. The plain crucifixes come in all materials and combinations of materials, and cost from $1.75 up. They are in silver, gold, and bronze, in ivory and silver, and in gold or silver and ebony.

There is an infinite variety in rosaries, and some of them are very beautiful, in silver, silver and gold, in agate, jade, topaz, tiger's eyes, crystal, and amethyst, and with the beads round or shaped. A pretty silver rosary costs $3.50, one of crystal $16, and one of jade $18. A fine amethyst rosary may cost $40, or half that price. Occasionally a handsome rosary is made to order, and one in gold and silver costs $80.

A crucifix to hang on the wall is another popular gift, and a good one in average size will cost $25, but they may be found from $5 up. They come in silver, ebony, and bronze, and one in oak and silver can be found for $3.75.

There are many beautiful medals. There are not only the Apostles on these, but the Virgin Mother, the Christ child, Jeanne d'Arc, and St. George and the Dragon. The silver is of the dark French finish, the figures are some of them reproduced from well-known paintings, and the halos are formed of disks of gold.

It is for Easter or All Saints Day that the greater number of special and memorial gifts are made to the churches. In these as in other things it is the less expensive articles which are in the greatest demand. The average gift will not cost above $100 or $200. This may be an altar cross, vases, or candlesticks. Any amount of money may be put into these ecclesiastical gifts, and a communion service set with jewels specially made, has cost $6,000, and a single chalice $8,000.

The Apostle spoons, with their flavor of antiquity, are among the most interesting souvenirs and gifts that are given at Easter, though they are quite as often given during the year for christening gifts. It is an old custom to give a child a spoon at this time, a full set of the date 1626 is in the possession of the Goldsmiths' Company, London. This includes, with the Twelve Apostles' spoons, the Master spoon, which is rare.

The old-time spoon was given to a child who was named for the saint represented or to whom it was dedicated. In some cases the whole set of spoons was given for a christening present. The child is presented with a spoon bearing the figure of the saint whose day comes the nearest to the child's birthday.

There are certain gems for the different saints, and these may be set in the spoons, if desired. They are for St. Peter the jasper; St. Andrew, sapphire; St. James, chalcedony; St. John, emerald; St. Philip, sardonyx; St. Bartholomew, carnelian; St. Matthew, chrysolite; St. Thomas, beryl; St. Jude, chrysophase; St. James the Less, topaz; St. Simon, hyacinth, and St. Matthias, amethyst.

THE DISCUSSION ON IMMORTALITY

REINCARNATION AS REVEALED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In compliance with the invitation embodied in the communications of correspondents which appeared in THE TIMES of the 10th inst., dealing with the subject of reincarnation, as viewed by C. W. Bond and R. T. M., I beg leave to submit the following:

The first correspondent states that "there is no one who can remember a past life or events occurring before death."

When a soul, through the process of natural law, robes itself with a material covering, or passes through physical birth, it leaves temporarily the native home in the spheres of light, that it may descend, in the same manner as the diver, in search of that especially needed thing in view which he is desirous of obtaining. While wandering over the bed of the deep, for the time being, he has forgotten the beautiful objective outlines in the upper world from which he came. So, in like manner, the soul, ever intent upon a higher unfoldment, sublimating matter more in each incarnation, reflecting and evolving more perfectly a higher state of consciousness, ceases to recollect the region for a brief season that may have claimed an undivided attention at one time. Death is the revelator, robbing life of the intricate mystery; for, like the diver, finding that for which he came in search, he returns to the upper world.

Memory is a function of the soul, impressing the cerebrum in exact accordance with the degree of spiritual development. There are many who can remember their past lives, but only those who have unfolded the psychic faculty in the brain. Hence, memory is the eternal link, though, in the vast number, not awakened until death gives eternal positive evidence.

Those to whom we are irresistibly drawn by the magnetic link of love, in its many differing degrees of manifestation, will be ours forever in the empire of perfection; for the attraction here demonstrates the birth of that affection in the now forgotten past, marred only by brief separations caused by the difference in degree of spiritual attainment. The bud, a rose in embryo, is one of the many functions of the rosebush, which has toiled long and patiently to give to man's vision the degree of its spiritual control over atomic nature by giving expression to many fragrant flowers or the height of power as an evolving soul likened unto human life.

The correspondent, "R. T. M." desired to know of what value is immortality if we cannot progress to perfect angelhood in our spiritual environment.

The infinite, with supreme wisdom, gave to his infinitude two expressions. One is pure spirit, which is subjective, manipulating, pervading, and fashioning. The other expression, which is known as matter, is the material molded. In the highest heaven there undoubtedly exists sublimated matter adaptable to the requirements of these angelic beings as well as for the toiler struggling in his crude embodiment. Therefore, immortality is environed with reality—a place, not of rest, but a domain in which to review our past achievements and future accomplishments, or a point possessing a lofty range of vision, from which to perceive in the misty distance the state of a godlike angelhood attainable only when our cycle of soul-growth and maturity has been completed. For—

> Through the cycles, high and holy,
> Of an everlasting change,
> Now more quickly, now more slowly,
> Soul must pass, and form must range.

L. M. STONE.

New York, March 13, 1901.

EVIDENCES OF IMMORTALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion as to the immortality of the soul which has been going on of late in the columns of THE TIMES indicates a deep and widespread interest in that most fascinating subject. To multitudes of persons this appears to be a far more momentous and engrossing matter than any of the problems pertaining strictly to the earth life, however vast and important these may be. The greatest questions of the changing times are subject to some sort of final solution, but this fundamental and vital question, argued from earliest history, has never yet been settled to all men's satisfaction. The ceaseless arguments on this theme have a good pretext in the interests involved. Could it but be unquestionably determined that the duration of human existence and activity is to be prolonged beyond this present sphere the effect on the thought and sentiment and conduct of mankind would be immeasurable.

Whether this effect would be wholly beneficial is, however, another consideration. Many a soul is yearning for a clear demonstration of the truthfulness of the idea of human immortality. To myriads such a demonstration would supply comfort, courage, inspiration to higher and nobler thinking and doing; but in other myriads it might breed a disastrous indifference to the practical tasks and duties set before men here on the globe. The ascetics, the mystics, and the adepts of certain religions, fully persuaded of their hold on eternity, are often neglectful of the exactions of time. A thoroughly assured belief in the immortal life has tended to paralyze the energies of individuals and to block the earthly progress of communities. It may, therefore, be a wise beneficence, so far as the majority of mortals is concerned, that absolute knowledge of man's fate in the hereafter is withheld from him and that only dim and casual intimations of it are obtainable from any reliable source. One world at a time, with the possibility of another, may be more conducive to general human development than the certainty of two worlds.

Nevertheless, the debate continues, from age to age, and underlying all the exchanges of argument there is the suggestion of a hope that, some day, when the human race has evolved to a loftier spiritual height, or has attained to wider and profounder knowledge, the disputation will end in a universally accepted conclusion.

Of that result there is, however, no present promise. Man's limitations in this line of investigation have not been favorably modified during the flight of the ages, and there is no evidence that they will be. Many believe, and many still doubt, and so it is likely to be until the race has ceased to be terrestrially existent.

The Bibles of the various religions, whether explicit or vague on this point, contain assurance only to special bodies of ardent believers, and each differs in its picturing of the great hereafter from the others. The paradise of Mohammed and that imagined by St. John the Divine display serious discrepancies, and both are unlike the grand forecast of Buddhism. How at variance with all three of these is the "happy hunting ground" of the American Indians oral bible.

The Spiritualists claim the power of communicating with disembodied spirits, and yet the alleged communications received through mediums are frequently contradictory regarding details of the asserted other existence. If the visions and notions of the life immortal disagree so greatly in their minutiae, how can any allegation, even as to the main fact itself, be safely accepted on any claimed authority?

Nor, in fact, does any alleged authoritative declaration in this case ever really convince and satisfy a thinking mind divested of the bias of education and early association. For such a one, neither texts from sacred volumes, nor the reasonings of theology, nor the revelations of science, suffice to establish an unshakable belief in the soul's immortality.

A sincere conviction of immortality is never founded on impregnable facts, for these are not at hand, nor in the revered teachings of sages and seers, but on a simple, spontaneous faith arising within and springing from the constitution of the human being himself. It is the soul's own instinct alone which makes the conception appear reasonable and convincing. Unless there be in the individual a craving for, an outreaching toward, a deep and mastering sense of the infinity of existence for him, no amount of argument and preaching can persuade him that he is an heir to endless being. But wherever and while such a feeling dominates a man's spirit, he is confident that he is to persist beyond the grave, not in the mere elements of his make-up, but as an entity, as distinct and as individualized as he is here on earth. To this subtle and intuitive sensibility and presentiment of the soul he will grant the uttermost credence. Its influence upon him is so potent that steel-linked adverse logic or the multiplication of negative appearances will weigh as nothing in the balance.

The soul, having once recognized its own nature, needs no further proof of its immunity from material change. It is positive that the life within it is never to be wrested from it nor to perish. It looks forward undoubtingly to the realization of its aims and ideals and to the fruition of its capacity for limitless development. It will acquiesce in no less noble a part in the mighty scheme of the universe. It refuses to accept that doom of imperfection and futility which materialism foresees for it. Why, it asks, was it endowed with organized powers if these are only to be dissipated and wasted, and with aspirations if these are to be disappointed and defrauded? To the soaring soul the question is its own answer. To be at all, it contends, is to be forever, else the universe is ruled by a lying and tantalizing tyranny, which is utterly beyond decent and sensible belief.

The soul does not, as John Stuart Mill indicates, yearn only for life, which yearning is, in a measure, fulfilled in its earthly span; it boldly flies a claim for the inheritance of ceaseless life, and proudly declines to compromise on a lesser estate.

TUDOR WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, March 13, 1901.

AN OLD BELIEVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I would like a little further to discuss the question of "Immortality," raised by "An Old Man in Doubt," if the controversy has not been closed. Of course all true science and any revelation of the Supreme Being must harmonize so far as the former has advanced and the latter is understood. It does not need a revelation to prove that the Being who rules the universe is a perfect being. This is demonstrated to our senses every day and night. It also agrees with the revelation of God's character and attributes as set forth in the Scriptures. See Romans i. and xx. But science has not yet demonstrated the immortality of the soul, and if it ever does it is not likely to be in the lifetime of us old men.

Why should "An Old Man in Doubt" tie himself up to a "scientific demonstration" of the momentous questions: "If a man die, shall he live again, and where and how?" He says "common sense counts for something." Is it not agreeable to common sense to accept the testimony of credible witnesses? Is not this the highest kind of evidence? Is there a court of justice in any civilized country in the world that is not governed by this Scriptural rule, "In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established"? If we adopt this line of thought, behold how quickly our difficulties vanish, for we have nothing less than "a great cloud of witnesses," whose credibility is beyond question.

Few men nowadays call Jesus an impostor. Even Jewish rabbis speak well of Him, and acknowledge Him to be a prophet and reformer second only to Moses. Men who utterly reject the divinity of Christ extol His character and hold Him up as the great exemplar and pattern by which to live. They never tire of talking of the Sermon on the Mount. They have never accused Him of lying. He was or is, in their view, the greatest ethical teacher that ever lived. True, they contradict all this by refusing to accept His teaching, as was the case in His own time: "Why call ye Me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" But if these men would only think they are involved in this dilemma, that Jesus was all that He claimed to be, or else He was the greatest impostor and deceiver and wickedest man that ever trod this earth. I would also say that those who deny His claims, whatever nice things they may say about Him, range themselves on the side of His enemies—not to put it too strongly—while those who acknowledge His claims and submit themselves to Him "have set to their seal that God is true." (Luke, xi., 23; John, iii., 33.)

Is it safe, then, to accept Jesus as a credible witness on the question of the "immortality of the soul"? As our first witness let us hear His testimony: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, we speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen, and ye receive not our witness. If I have told you earthly things and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things?" "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved." (John, iii., 11 and 12, 16 and 17. See, also, John v., 20 to 29: Luke, xx., 27 to 39, xxi., 13 to 35.) The testimony of Jesus concerning the future life would fill many letters, but the above should be sufficient, if it be not too troublesome to refer to the passages indicated.

As there must be two or more credible witnesses, the next witness to be heard as to this question is the apostle Peter. Hear him: "For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye witnesses of His Majesty. For He received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to Him from the excellent glory: 'This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.' And this voice, which came from heaven, we heard when we were with Him in the holy mount." (II. Peter, i., 16 to 19.)

The next witness to be called, who saw and spoke to Jesus after His resurrection, is Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles, whose testimony is given in I. Corinthians, xv., the chapter which I forbear quoting lest I should make this letter too long. There are many other witnesses (besides the internal evidence of the Bible) which might be put forward, but those given are first hand and eye witnesses.

Now, as to the "Where and How." Jesus says that where He is there we shall be also. Hear His gracious words in that wonderful prayer to His Father, just before His crucifixion: "Father, I will that they also, whom Thou hast given Me, be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory, which Thou hast given Me; for Thou lovedst Me before the foundation of the world." (John, xxii., 24.) (This whole chapter should be carefully read. Note particularly the third verse.) To be wherever Jesus is a sufficient answer as to "Where and as to How. "An Old Man in Doubt" might profitably read the fifteenth chapter of I. Corinthians.

> Lead us, O Father, in the paths of truth;
> Unhelped by Thee in error's maze we grope,
> While passion stains and folly dims our youth,
> And age comes on uncheered by faith and hope!
>
> Lead us, O Father, in the paths of right;
> Blindly we stumble if we walk alone;
> Involved in shadows of a darksome night,
> Only with Thee we journey safely on.

AN OLD BELIEVER.

New York, March 14, 1901.

REINCARNATION AND CHARACTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES there were three letters in which the writers objected to the reasonableness of the theory of "reincarnation" as applied to the immortality of the soul, because in this life the individual retains no memory of any previous life. One writer went so far as to state that "there never has been a person who can remember a past life, or events occurring before death." Now, as he does not know what every person who has lived remembers, this is merely his opinion, not knowledge.

The writer of this has met and known of several grown people and children who asserted that they did remember something of past lives, and, as they were honest and intelligent, their statements are entitled to belief.

But, passing by this phase of the subject, are there not strong evidences of memory of past lives in each individual soul presented by inherent "characteristics" which are more potent as evidence than that of name and physical form? We love or dislike people chiefly for these "traits of character" more than for name or physical form, than which latter there is nothing less permanent, for it undergoes change with every breath we draw.

But Mr. Bates, in his letter of the 11th inst., has answered these objections admirably. The truth is, the average individual is too vain, and so attaches too much importance to his name and form, which in the opinion of the Divine Mind may be very insignificant. The real individuality of the human soul is found in what we call "character."

This "character" is undoubtedly the evidence of stored up experiences gained by the soul in previous physical lives. Were this not true, no reasonable man could say that it was not flagrant injustice in God or deity to freshly create a human entity endowed with the great moral, mental, and physical abilities of a man like George Washington and at the same time launch another soul on the sea of life with the moral obliquity of a murderer like Guiteau.

Any conception of exact divine justice forbids such conclusion and compels that of the pre-existence of each individual soul in other bodies to account for these great inequalities in human lives. What matters it what the names or the bodies with which those souls dearest to us come into human relationship with us so long as they come? What recks it if we do not recall knowing them before, provided we know and enjoy them now?

And just so surely as these souls have been drawn to us in the present, we can rest assured that the unerring law of Divine love and justice will bring back to us in future lives not only those we dearly love, but those also we have unjustly treated, so long as we need the help or the discipline they give us.

Answering Mr. Bates's inquiry where "reincarnation" is found in the teachings of Jesus, he will find in St. John, Chapter IX., Verses 39-41, the conversation about the man born blind, and in Matthew, Chapter XI., Verses 13-14, the conversation about John the Baptist, whom Herod had put to death.

But here we invade the legitimate domain of the Christian clergymen. Why do not some of them enlighten the public on this burning question of immortality? Has THE TIMES excluded them from the discussion?

COMMON SENSE.

New York, March 13, 1901.

FINDS THE ANSWER IN THEOSOPHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in THE TIMES of Feb. 22 attracted my attention. It was headed "An Old Man's Doubts." The writer desires to find a rock upon which he may rest.

It is the cry of an awakened or awakening soul. Atheists and materialists never have, nor never can, answer the question, "If a man die, shall he live again?" If the man in doubt would study nature in the various forms she employs for the evolution of the soul, he would learn that what is called death is merely a transition from one life to another. Man's physical body wears out, and sooner or later the change called death occurs, but the particles composing the body, after disintegration, go to sustain life in some other form.

The soul, which is a part of the One Life, the Infinite, or God—the name is of no consequence—cannot die. Minerals, plants, and animals are outward expressions of this Life, but each is distinct from the life which causes its growth as the real man—the soul—is distinct from his body. When this spark, which emanates from the Infinite, passes through the lower kingdoms and gains the experiences it required, and finally reaches the human kingdom, it becomes self-conscious. Before reaching that grade it was controlled in its progress by the Great Law, or God, if you will, but when it reaches the grade man its reasoning powers are developed; then its growth and progress depend upon itself.

Science teaches the indestructibility of matter. The same life that is in man is in the most minute particle of matter, and the law of evolution applies to man, or the soul, the real man. If it did not, then nature's law, which is the law of God, would be one-sided, imperfect. Man, the soul, will surely live on and on in various bodies till he has learned all the lessons life teaches, or till the spirit of the just man is made perfect.

The subject cannot be dealt with in a short article, but if the man in doubt will read theosophy he will find the answer to his perplexing question. This soul-satisfying philosophy teaches that man cannot shift the burden of his sins upon another, but through an absolutely pure, unselfish life becomes his own savior. The first step on the path is to think for yourself, and strive to live up to the answer your soul gives to your spiritual thoughts, and rid yourself of selfishness, which is the only sin.

K. KIRKPATRICK.

Oakland, Cal., March 4, 1901.

A Question of Right and Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from an old man in doubt and the many comments on it that have appeared in your columns have constituted a very interesting discussion.

There is a practical view of the matter which ought to be presented. No amount of reasoning, however honest and profound, can yield us a certainty on the momentous theme upon which our venerable friend doubts. The exhaustive "Critique" of Kant has made clear the limitation of the power of the human mind, and shown how all attempt by intellectual process to establish as true the immortality of the soul, the freedom of the will, and the existence of God must fail.

But there is another way: It is pointed out by Dr. Bushnell in his famous sermon, "The Dissolving of Doubts." All men have clear distinction between right and wrong. They differ as to particular cases—what one considers right another pronounces wrong. But both recognize the distinction and approve right and condemn wrong. Thus God has given to every one a means of escape and safety. Let him firmly adopt the right, (as he sees it,) and be faithful to that, resolving to do the right at any cost, and never to swerve from it at the bidding of any apparent expediency. He will in this way get the right point of view, and the true moral and spiritual perspective. And he will find God seeking him, not by metaphysics and syllogism, but by direct personal approach, for, as St. Paul says, "He is not far from every one of us."

J. A. S.

Richmond Hill, March 14, 1901.

THE SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with very great interest such of the series of letters in reply to the "Old Man in Doubt" as have come under my notice, and but for absence from the city should have wished to write earlier, and a somewhat fuller contribution to the series. It is now too late to offer more than a brief summary of points as they present themselves to my mind.

The questions presented in the original letter, as I understand them, are three:

First—Is there a more satisfactory basis for faith than any of the various historical creeds of Christendom?

Second—Is the hope of a future life after death capable of demonstration on such basis?

Third—If there is a future life, where is it, and how is it?

The replies to these questions have seemed to me unsatisfactory. They all failed to deal with the preliminary question. Nearly all of them were merely Biblical or speculative and vague, and thus evaded reply to the first question. Yet a satisfactory answer to that first question is basal to any demonstrative conclusion. Speculation alone does not demonstrate. Nor does citation of proof texts demonstrate, except to those who already receive the Bible as infallible revelation. And even for those who do thus receive it, the question remains in view of the variety of Christian creeds, all claiming the basis of infallible revelation as their foundation. Is there something more satisfactory than creed? I answer yes, experience. Strictly speaking, the Bible does not prove anything. It gives testimony regarding spiritual things, and this testimony accepted leads to personal experience, just as the speculation of the scientist is tested by actual observation and experiment. So with the Christian, the testimony of others or of the records of Scripture, should lead to personal experience, which alone is the foundation of certain knowledge. As in science, so in religion.

Can the question of future existence be tested by experience? At first sight we should say no. But pause a moment. We have in the New Testament the record of risen manifestations of Jesus after his crucifixion. This, at any rate, is the beginning of testimony. The Apostle Paul pushes the argument a step further. Pointing us to the palingenesis of the Spring time as such a "lifting up" to resurrection in the world of nature, he leads us to the third step, viz., that the believer finds himself now in conscious possession of a new spiritual life within him, which is also a "lifting up," a resurrection, through the power of the same Divine Spirit. All these are traced to the same cause, the everywhere present and almighty, though invisible, working of the Divine Spirit. Here is the point of experimental test. If the Spirit of God is now constantly lifting up a spiritual life in this mortal sphere in the conscious experience of multitudes of men, we have, at any rate, the evidence of present spiritual existence, and though, in the nature of the case, death is a veil which up to the present time we have been unable to pierce, yet on the other hand we have no reason to believe that physical dissolution can have any effect on this new spiritual life. We have, therefore, such experimental demonstration of a future spiritual life as in the nature of the case is possible for us at present.

The third question may be very briefly answered. The word "where" has no meaning for the spirit. For spirit, as thought, is everywhere. And as to the question how, we answer, the conditions of spiritual life now, remain the permanent conditions of it always. To conclude, then, spiritual life here and now may be scientifically tested and demonstrated, and is therefore something quite apart from the various conflicting creeds of Christendom,

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware.

CAPITAL $500,000.

Consisting of 500,000 shares of $1.00 each.

C. A. HAMILTON, President.

A. HOWARD HINKLE, Vice-President. M. L. BOUDEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

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C. A. HAMILTON, Waterbury, Ct.
SEYMOUR SCOTT, Lyons, N Y.
M. L. BOUDEN, New York City.
ALEX. NONES, New York City.
A. HOWARD HINKLE, Cincinnati, O.
J. EDWARD ADDICKS, Claymont, Del.
HON. JACOB AMOS, Syracuse, N. Y.
HON. J. FRANK ALEE, Dover, Del.
GENL. SAMUEL THOMAS, New York City.
H. H. WARD, Wilmington, Del.
G. C. EDWARDS, Bridgeport, Ct.
LIEUT. H. A. BISPHAM, U. S. N.

SUMMARY.

From the report of James W. Neill, Mining Engineer, and plans for economical development, as outlined by him, which report is on file at our office.

The mines owned by this Company are located in Yavapai County, Arizona, in the celebrated Big Bug Mining District, those now producing copper being situated on the ridge known as the Blue Bell Saddle. Many additional claims in the vicinity of this ridge are owned by this Company, and are now in process of development.

The ore now being mined at the 270-ft. level indicates the persistency of the ore bodies, which will increase in volume and value as greater depths are reached. Contracts have been placed for the erection of a smelter, the building of a railroad to connect with a Station at Mayer, and the installation of machinery, buildings, etc., necessary for the more economic working of these mines.

The Company has no bonds or indebtedness of any character.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The undersigned have been authorized to offer to the public 40,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company, of the par value of $1.00 per share, at the price of $25 per share.

Subscriptions can be made by letter or in person, and should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied by certified check or bank draft to our order for $5.00 per share for each share subscribed, the balance of $20 per share to be payable in the same manner within ten days after allotment. Negotiable Receipts will be issued on complete payment for shares allotted, exchangeable for Certificates of Stock when same are engraved.

Books for the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company will be opened at our office on Monday, March 18th, 1901, and remain open up to and including Monday, April the 1st, 1901.

We reserve the right to reject any subscription and to close the books prior to April 1st, 1901.

Stock will be dealt in on the Curb market in New York pending application for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

THOMAS & POST,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF THE
Reorganization Committee
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

New York, March 12, 1901.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company:

In consummation of the Plan of Reorganization, as amended, the Standard Milling Company has been duly organized, and the new engraved Securities are now ready for delivery.

Holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit are hereby requested to present and surrender the same at the office of the Depositary, The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after MARCH 15TH, 1901, and thereon to receive the new securities under the reorganization.

Certificates of Deposit should be duly endorsed and witnessed.

Application will be made in due course to list the new securities of the Standard Milling Company upon the New York Stock Exchange.

By special request, and in view of the small amount outstanding, the Committee hereby accords to holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company who have not made deposit of their holdings, the privilege of availing of the benefits of the Plan within ten days from the date hereof, upon full compliance with the terms and conditions of the Amended Plan of Reorganization respecting such deposits.

BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE,
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. (6%) Gold Bonds.

Holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of the above-described bonds under the agreement of June 21st, 1898, are hereby notified that upon presentation of their certificates at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and having their assent to the plan and agreement of February 20th, 1901, indorsed thereon, they will be entitled to receive $191.55, being interest at the rate of 4% per annum from June 21, 1898, to date, on each bond (having December, 1898, and all subsequent coupons attached) represented by such certificate.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
} Committee.

CAPITAL

FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPING RAILWAYS, WATER WORKS, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS, MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, INVENTIONS, MINES.

CORPORATIONS FORMED.
AND BOND ISSUES MADE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
Paying 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. per annum.

HENRY VOORCE
BRANDENBURG & CO.,
(Incorporated. Paid in capital, $100,000.)
BANKERS. 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Wanted — Experienced and successful manager of large bond business, temporarily idle through illness, desires new connection with some active banking house. Highest references. "Bonds," Box 157 Times Office.

Wanted—Thirty thousand dollars to be used in organizing and capitalizing a corporation for the taking over and developing of a copper and zinc mining, smelting, marble quarrying, trading, steamboating, lumbering, town-site, and banking business in a Southwestern State. Closest scrutiny will prove this idea to have great merit. The use of $800,000.00 to acquire and provide working capital for this business should insure the payment of 8% per annum upon $5,000,000.00. G., Box 216 Times Office.

We offer, subject to sale,

$2,000,000

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

OF THE

Commercial Cable Company,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

These bonds constitute the final issue of an authorized mortgage of **$20,000,000**, covering the entire property of the Commercial Cable and the **Postal Telegraph** Companies, and also covering all subsequently acquired property.

The STOCK of the Commercial Cable Co. pays eight per cent. annual dividends.

The NET EARNINGS for 1900 were **$2,679,666.92**, out of which **$500,000** was added to the Reserve Fund.

The RESERVE FUNDS now aggregate **$4,466,642.57**, and are invested in **United States Government and first-class American Railroad Bonds.**

The bonds are exchangeable into STERLING DEBENTURE STOCK, with the same security, at £206 for each $1,000 bond.

The **interest** is payable **quarterly** from January.

Copy of mortgage may be seen at our office.

Price 101 and interest.

FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

We recommend the above bonds as a strictly first-class investment.

Baring, Magoun & Co.,

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Marks 15,000,000.

City of Frankfort-on-the-Main

GERMANY

3 1-2% Bonds, Loan of 1901.

Principal and interest payable in Frankfort-on-the-Main and at the office of Speyer & Co. in New York City.

The above Bonds are Coupon Bonds in denominations of M. 2000 and M. 4000, with interest from March 1st, 1901, at the rate of 3½%, p. a., payable semi-annually March 1st and September 1st.

The Bonds are to be repaid by annual Sinking Fund drawings at par and interest, amounting to at least 1½% of the whole loan per year. Drawings will take place in April of each year (beginning in 1902) and called Bonds will be paid on September 1st following.

The Municipality reserves the right to redeem the whole loan at par and accrued interest at any time on giving three months' previous notice. The numbers of Bonds called for redemption will be advertised in two newspapers in the City of New York, as well as in Frankfort-o-M.

We offer for sale the above bonds at the price of **96% and accrued interest** to date of payment, viz.:

$918.66 for Each Bond of M. 4000, Payable March 21st, 1901.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, MARCH 18TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK AND CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK OR EARLIER, ON THE SAME DAY.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter, the right being reserved to reject applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Pending the completion of the definite engraved Bonds, our Interim Certificates will be delivered to be exchanged into the former as soon as ready.

Application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York and Frankfort-o-M. Stock Exchanges.

FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THIS LOAN AND SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS MAY BE OBTAINED AT OUR OFFICE.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

New York, March 14th, 1901.

CALIFORNIA OIL.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

The Star Line Oil Company control a large tract of land in the Silver Creek district, San Benito County. This district has been experted by Wilson, Ogden, Barleau, and Miranda, and they all unite in pronouncing it ONE OF THE BEST OIL DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES, and the holdings of the Star Oil Company as the most desirable in the immediate section. Here is the indorsement of the Bradstreets of the oil industry of California:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19, 1901.

Mr. J. C. WATSON, Secretary STAR LINE OIL CO.:—

Dear Sir:—The Star Line Oil Company is accepted as a member of this association, and the writer, having made personal inspection of the property in detail, considers the same strictly first-class in every respect as oil bearing property and worthy of the confidence of any proposed investor. The personnel of the directory is above reproach, being gentlemen well known in this community, and it is with pleasure that this association indorses the Star Line Oil Company. Very respectfully,

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM MINERS' ASSOCIATION. L. P. CRANE, President.

Capital stock, 200,000 shares, par value $1. NOW selling at 25 cents per share. AFTER MARCH 25 no stock will be sold for less than 50 cents.

Further information, prospectus, &c., furnished on application. Make checks and money orders payable to

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Mills Building, 35 Wall St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED—A Gentleman to take charge of the customers' room of a New York Stock Exchange house; one who has some following and can influence orders, and who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address, stating qualifications, Box 159 Times.

New York & New Jersey Ferry 5s.
Colorado Coal & Iron Development 5s.
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COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine $7-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds.

$500,000
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. General 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s & 4s

$250,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg . . 1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 3½s & 4s

$300,000
Erie & Pittsburg . . . . General 1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 3½s

$200,000
Allegheny Valley . . . . . General Mtge. Guar. Gold 4s

$100,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern . Refunding Mtge. Gold 3½s

$100,000
Northwestern Union (Chic. & Northwest.) . 1st Mtge. Gold 7s

$100,000
Winona & St. Peter (Chic. & Northwest.) Extension 1st Mtge. Gold 7s

$100,000
Chic. & Northwest. R'way (Mad. & Menom. Extens.) 1st Gold 7s

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Minnesota & Iowa (Chic. & Northwestern) 1st Mtge Gold 3½s

$100,000
Boyer Valley (Chic. & Northwestern) . 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s

$100,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Nebraska Exten.) 1st Gold 4s

$250,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific . . . General Mtge. Gold 4s

$125,000
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Ind. . Cons. 1st Mtge 7s.

$50,000
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. . . . 1st Mortgage Gold 7s

$100,000
New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio . . Prior Lien Gold 4½s

$50,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d (now 1st) Mtge. Gold 6s

$300,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Con. Mtge. Gold 4½s & 6s

$100,000
Missouri Pacific Railway . . Consolidated Mortgage Gold 6s

$75,000
St. Louis Bridge Co. . . . . 1st Mortgage Gold 7s

$50,000
Louisville & Nashville (Southeast & St. Louis Div.) 1st Gold 6s

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Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley . . Guar. 1st Mtge. 6s

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (Dubuque Div.) 1st Mtge. 6s

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (Mineral Point Div.) 1st Gold 5s

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Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul (Wisc. & Minn. Div.) 1st Gold 5s

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul . . General Mtge. Gold 3½s

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Peoria & Pekin Union Railway . . . 1st Mortgage Gold 6s

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$50,000
Third Avenue Railroad Co. . . . . 1st Mtge. Gold 5s

FOR SALE BY

Goldman, Sachs & Co.,

BANKERS,

60 State St., Boston. 31 Nassau St., New York. 205 La Salle St., Chicago.

THE PETROLEUM PRODUCING CO.,
OF AKRON, OHIO
CAPITAL STOCK, $300,000.00.

Own leases and options on two thousand acres RICH OIL PRODUCING LANDS, in Ohio oil fields, with fifteen producing wells now pumping.

WILL DRILL FORTY MORE WELLS.

A portion of the capital stock now being sold at twenty cents. Will advance to sixty cents April 1. Send for proposition.

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RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
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New York, March 16th, 1901.

ALBERT LOEB & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE REMOVAL OF THEIR OFFICES TO THE HUDSON BUILDING, 32 Broadway and 69 New Street.

Tel. Nos. 3,366 and 3,367 Broad.

Dividends.

National Steel Company.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business March 21st.

The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from March 22d to March 30th, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treas.

New York, March 11, 1901.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% Per Cent., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 15, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen April 2d, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.

WILLIAM F. DIXON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $714,675. The banks now hold a surplus of $10,002,600 above the legal requirement.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	March 9.	March 16.	Decrease.
Loans	$918,789,000	$914,812,700	$3,976,900
Deposits	1,011,923,500	1,006,185,600	5,742,900
Circulation	31,483,000	31,585,000	*101,000
Legal tenders	72,565,300	72,120,900	444,400
Specie	191,134,100	189,428,100	1,706,000
Reserve	263,699,400	261,549,000	2,150,400
Res. required.	252,982,125	251,546,400	1,435,725
Surplus	10,717,275	10,002,600	714,675

*Increase.

The following table shows the surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$11,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	34,093,675
Jan. 26	30,709,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	25,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,478,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	15,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,679,375	23,023,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$10,002,600	1896	$19,042,975
1900	2,686,425	1895	17,598,775
1899	19,074,175	1894	77,382,300
1898	28,060,050	1893	6,093,125
1897	48,168,975	1892	16,190,700

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Erie Railroad Company.

Pennsylvania Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable February 1, 1951. Interest February 1st and August 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from February 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York, March 14, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $32,000,000 of the above described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the President.

New York, March 12, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Erie Railroad Company's Pennsylvania Collateral Fifty-year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide for part of the cost to this Company of acquiring the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Erie Railroad Company and are to be secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, pledging 98,212 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company out of a total outstanding capital stock of 100,000 shares (and also the remaining 1,788 shares as and when acquired, of which all but 90 shares are already arranged for;) 30,000 shares of the capital stock of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 2,500 shares of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 66,300 shares of the preferred capital stock and 66,300 shares of the common capital stock of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, which together constitute 51 per cent. of the total outstanding capital stock of said last-named Company. The capital stocks to be deposited represent therefore the ownership of all the properties of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and a control of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, thus constituting in combination a valuable coal property having its own railroads to tidewater.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated February 1, 1901, and will provide for an aggregate issue of bonds from time to time, not exceeding in all $36,000,000 par value, of which $32,000,000 are now issued. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of additions, betterments, and improvements to the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture.

The $32,000,000 now issued are to be devoted entirely to payment for the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company covered by the Collateral Trust Indenture. In case less than all of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's stock be acquired, a proportionate amount of the $32,000,000 of bonds will be reserved, to be issued only for the purpose of acquiring such outstanding stock.

As additional security for said bonds, the Trust Indenture provides that the Erie Railroad Company annually will appropriate and pay to a sinking fund the sum of ten cents for every ton of coal sold and delivered through the previous year from the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Such sinking fund is to be applied to the purchase of bonds of this issue provided the same can be purchased at not exceeding 105% of the par value thereof and accrued interest; and, if such bonds cannot be purchased, then to the drawing of bonds for the sinking fund by lot. The bonds so purchased or called for the sinking fund will be kept alive and the subsequently accruing interest thereon will be added to the amounts otherwise available for sinking fund purchases. In this way it is estimated the sinking fund will retire the whole issue of bonds at or prior to their maturity, and still leave a large amount of coal unmined.

The net income account of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company for the calendar years 1899 and 1900, including only the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, and notwithstanding a two months' strike of the coal miners in September and October, 1900, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Pennsylvania Coal Company	$1,816,694.57	$1,604,907.19
Erie & Wyoming Valley R. R.	164,682.95	277,777.88
Total	$1,981,377.52	$1,882,685.07

The interest charge upon the present issue of $32,000,000 of bonds is $1,280,000

It thus appears that, even operated separately from the Erie Company, the earnings of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company were far more than sufficient to provide for the interest charge and sinking fund upon the present issue of bonds.

The income account of the Erie Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899, and 1900, including the results of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Revenue from Operations	$36,199,357.38	$40,875,147.47
Operating Expenses and Taxes	26,533,547.61	29,915,370.52
Net Income from Operations	$9,665,809.75	$10,959,776.95
Income from Securities Owned	586,479.57	446,114.93
Total Income	$10,252,289.32	$11,405,891.88
Interest and rentals	9,431,702.71	9,537,389.39
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss	$820,586.61	$1,868,502.49

It is anticipated that substantial economies can be effected through a unification of the management of the various Companies, which should result in a considerable increase in the net results of operation.

Very truly yours,
E. B. THOMAS,
President.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	103	94	93
1st week March	$25,157	$21,581	$21,791
From July 1	957,154	833,896	808,284
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week March	17,993	18,236	17,910
From July 1	631,082	665,733	582,257
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for January—			
Gross earnings	72,552	64,118	52,633
Expenses	45,327	30,539	25,233
Net earnings	27,225	33,579	27,000
Gross, 7 months	453,676	426,027	361,621
Net, 7 months	167,082	198,236	167,915
CENTRAL PACIFIC for January—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,307,373	1,265,260	42,113
Op. expenses	952,133	964,510	*12,377
Net earnings	355,240	300,750	54,490
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	11,716,356	11,464,985	251,371
Op. expenses	7,033,287	6,813,704	219,583
Net earnings	4,683,069	4,651,281	31,788
*Decrease.			
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE for January—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	81,759	76,892	4,867
Expenses	60,346	63,266	*2,920
Net earnings	21,413	13,626	7,787
*Decrease.			
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for January—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	106,802	181,494	142,215
Exp. and taxes	94,643	102,548	78,517
Net earnings	72,159	78,946	63,698
Gross, 7 months	1,120,452	1,112,965	954,529
Net, 7 months	433,717	490,294	391,380
GRAND TRUNK WESTERN for January—	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross	$342,122	$424,854	$82,732
Expenses	285,669	313,896	28,227
Net	56,453	110,958	54,500
GRAND TRUNK for January—	1891.	1900.	1899.
Gross	$1,801,615	$1,742,728	$1,534,926
Expenses	1,200,936	1,251,688	1,106,665
Net	540,679	491,040	428,261
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for January—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$442,033	$334,188	$107,845
Oper. expenses	254,997	258,791	*3,794
Net earnings	187,036	75,397	111,639
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,241,604	2,627,463	614,141
Oper. expenses	1,657,706	1,695,443	*37,737
Net earnings	1,583,898	932,020	651,878
*Decrease.			
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS for January—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	$1,353,849	$1,012,018	$1,007,528
Exp. and taxes	987,952	782,176	686,017
Net	365,897	229,842	321,511
Prop. expenses to gross	73	77¼	68¼
Charges	289,545	286,469	286,114
Surplus	76,351	158,626	35,396
Gross, 7 months	9,344,005	8,133,384	7,855,023
Net, 7 months	3,124,185	2,645,718	2,979,972
Surplus, 7 months	1,098,360	633,395	980,311
Net in January, 1898, $272,259. †Deficit.			
PERE MARQUETTE for January—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	683,396	596,332	87,064
Expenses	545,919	468,131	77,788
Net earnings	137,477	128,201	9,276
Charges	114,332	107,240	7,092
Surplus	23,144	20,961	2,183
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY and affiliated corporations for February—			
Gross earnings	350,470	270,602	79,868
Expenses	132,472	85,311	47,171
Net earnings	217,988	185,291	32,697
Gross, 2 months	683,037	564,494	119,443
Net, 2 months	392,565	385,736	6,829
WESTERN OF ALABAMA for January—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	80,183	72,564	57,210
Expenses	52,143	45,472	32,937
Net earnings	28,040	27,192	24,273
Gross, 7 months	496,663	448,027	402,252
Net, 7 months	185,116	172,717	172,433
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for January—			
Gross earnings	6,212,708	5,341,905	$70,80
Operating ex	4,178,552	3,866,758	311,79
Net earnings	2,034,156	1,475,146	559,010
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	35,393,166	41,466,525	3,926,641
Operating ex	27,921,580	26,061,356	1,880,22
Net earnings	17,471,586	15,405,169	2,066,41

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—To-day's statemen of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,967,06
Gold	92,030,77
Silver	18,534,09
United States notes	10,302,09
Treasury notes of 1890	100,57
National banknotes	9,371,56
Total receipts this day	1,689,71
Total receipts this month	27,209,51
Total receipts this year	412,435,50
Total expenditures this day	1,380,00
Total expenditures this month	24,055,00
Total expenditures this year	376,712,27
Deposits in National banks	98,288,49

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,00

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,289,989
Silver dollars	430,306,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,896,810
Silver bullion of 1890	53,004,190
Total	$760,496,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,289,989
Silver certificates outstanding	430,306,000
Treasury notes outstanding	54,901,000
Total	$760,496,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,224,033
Gold certificates	23,806,740
Silver coin and bullion	13,879,778
Silver certificates	4,854,229
United States notes	10,302,00
Other assets	18,257,895
Total in Treasury	$139,124,779
Deposits in National banks	98,288,494
Total	$237,393,205
Current liabilities	87,426,199
Available cash balance	$149,967,065

IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,317,929. The imports of specie amounted to $23,878, and the exports of specie to $1,047,052.

Cotton Exchange Ex-Presidents Dined.

Samuel T. Hubbard, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, gave a dinner at the New York Club Friday evening to the living ex-Presidents of the Exchange, of whom there are twelve. They are Arthur B. Graves, Henry Hents, James F. Wenman, Dickson G. Watts, M. B. Fielding, Charles D. Miller, James O. Bloss, James H. Parker, Charles W. Ide, R. Sedgenberg, William V. King, and Thomas M. Robinson.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
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491 B'way, 45th Ex. Bldg | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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Book of Railway Statistics upon applicaton.

FINANCIAL.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

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Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P
James N. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer

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Wanted—A gentleman to take charge of the customers' room of a New York Stock Exchange house; one who has some following and can influence orders, and who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address, stating qualifications, Box 159 Times.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has a good times stock market in reality. It is evident in activity, it is evident in strength—it is evident in many ways exceptional; and even the professional speculators of the Stock Exchange seem finally ready to join in the improving movement of the security market. There have been examples in variety of changes that inspirit the whole market situation. Much pessimistic prophecy goes wrong in this development; but the exhibit is practically just as the foremost and most conservative leaders of Wall Street have been forecasting right along.

In the comparison of yesterday's final prices with those that ruled a week ago there are increases shown for almost every important issue on the Stock Exchange list.

Trade reports from practically every quarter are gratifying; not only does general business expand, but hardening prices are reported. In the iron and steel trade especially gratifying reports are recorded. Increased demand shows in practically all departments of the metal business, and trade authorities predict that most standard branches will be obliged to work overtime before the Spring is far advanced. Many important railways have been holding back orders for steel rails, and a similar waiting policy has been pursued as to other metal products, consumers expecting to profit by further recessions—with the result that such pronounced improvement now develops that it seems probable that there must be a rush of delayed orders to market. What is plain and influential in metal market conditions is the fact that supplies of product on hand at the important mills of the country are much diminished.

Yet in so far as speculation in the Wall Street list of metal stocks is concerned there is less activity than in most other parts of the market. Deposits of securities under the consolidation plan of the new United States Steel Corporation have proceeded so far that interested financiers are quoted as saying that a working majority of the various properties is now in hand; but no official announcement will be forthcoming till the close of the present week; and it will not be until there is official announcement that much new stock market life can be expected for the securities whose interests are at stake. Meantime they who have largest financial interests in the colossal new trust show every indication of being at ease, confident of success.

Only in the anthracite coal trade is there any suggestion of labor difficulties. Considerable talk is heard of "demands" and "ultimatums" from labor leaders in the Pennsylvania region, but there is yet a fortnight for negotiation before the date fixed for a strike; and the possibility of any conflict between the miners and their employers is remote indeed. It is even semi-officially stated that the controllers of anthracite production have positive assurance that the men desire to act reasonably and that a satisfactory settlement for both sides can be readily reached.

Many important railway deals—absorptions and consolidations—approach conclusion. Two or three of these are in the Western railway field; and the extraordinary activity and buoyancy in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock suggest where one centres. Burlington stock has been entitled to higher market values because of largely increased net earnings and because of the big net gains to accrue from proposed plans for refunding the bonded debt of the company. But more than these factors seem to have been influential in the developments of the past week; in fact, there has at times seemed to be evidence that some important interest was buying Burlington stock in the open market on a scale substantial enough to warrant the belief that even a change of control might be aimed at. While Burlington stock has been active in advancing, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul shares have actually drooped. This can be accounted for on no theory that has to do with the prosperity of the St. Paul Railroad, for the company has just advanced its dividend rate out of earnings that surpass every showing hitherto recorded. What, moreover, is curious in the relatively laggard movement of St. Paul is that the financial interests taking hold of Burlington have undoubtedly been coincident buyers of St. Paul stock on a large scale.

In other parts of the market, buying, it may be for control, has proceeded on a broad basis, as for example in Chicago and Eastern Illinois, where one banking interest is quoted as ready to pay 130 for a majority of the company's capital stock. So in Iowa Central and in Minneapolis and St. Louis, buying orders have been executed on a scale too big to be accounted for on any ordinary hypothesis. And the stock of the Hocking Valley Railroad is bid for at private sale many points above what the Stock Exchange tape records—this being on account of a project which has to do with concentration of the more important interests of the bituminous coal trade.

At the end of the week sudden activity developed in local railway shares, Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit rising quickly to figures not recently touched, coincident rumors representing that Vanderbilt interests were acquiring control of both Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. That New York Central interests have a large holding of Manhattan stock has been for some time well understood in Wall Street, and their investment in Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been openly admitted for a year or more.

In Wall Street there will therefore be slight surprise if through Vanderbilt interest there should now develop that consolidation of local transit properties which has so long been predicted. What may be taken as significant (because of the acknowledged intimacy between the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railways) is the fact that two of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company have agreed to accept membership on the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, stipulating only that their election shall be "at an opportune time." Wall Street, hearing much information to this effect, became not unnaturally enthusiastic over the activity and buoyancy that developed in the local tractions during the past few days, and the opening of the coming week will probably be attended by a show of speculative confidence in this particular quarter.

Money market conditions—a vast volume of pessimism disappearing—grow actually more favorable.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 16	759,401
To date this year	63,784,753
Corresponding date last year	25,300,634

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 16	$3,864,000
To date this year	$272,260,050
Corresponding date last year	$120,075,180

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	7/8	Manhattan	3⅝
Am. Snuff pf.	2⅜	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅝	M. W. S. El., Chi.	1½
Am. Steel H. pf.	⅞	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Minn. & St. L.	2½
Am. Tin P. pf.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	National Steel	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Nat. Tube	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	⅜	Nat. Tube pf.	1⅝
Brunswick	1⅛	N. Y. Central	1
Canada South	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	5½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	3⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	4½	Pacific Coast	3⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Phila. Co.	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Federal Steel	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Illinois Central	2½	Union Pacific pf.	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	U. S. Express	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	½	N. J. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¼	Ont. & West.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	½	Peoria & East.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	2⅛
Evans. & T. H.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
General Electric	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	⅝	St. L. & S. W.	¼
Int. Power	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Kan. & Mich.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Laclede Gas	½	Wis. Central pf.	2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s. 6 | Tol., St. L. & W. 1st pr. lien 3½s | 1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. 3½ | Stand. R. & T. 6s. | 1
Ft. H. & Buff. 1st. | 1½

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, made a much more favorable showing than had been expected. While specie decreased $1,706,000 and legal tenders $444,400, there was an unexpected contraction of $3,976,900 in the loan account. At the same time, deposits were reduced $5,742,900, thus reducing the legal reserve requirements, the decrease in that item being comparatively insignificant—$714,675.

The decrease in loans is taken to indicate that some of the recent syndicate loans are being liquidated.

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Preceding the publication of the statement, the stock market had been exceptionally strong. Following the figures, it showed even greater strength, buoyancy developing in not a few issues.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$914,812,700	$751,891,700	$773,051,800
Deposits	1,006,185,600	814,082,700	898,851,700
Circulation	31,585,600	18,868,400	13,886,900
Specie	189,428,100	147,276,500	190,059,300
Legal tenders	72,120,900	58,930,600	53,727,800
Total res.	$261,549,000	$206,207,100	$243,787,100
Res. required	251,540,400	203,520,675	224,712,925
Surp. res.	$10,003,600	$2,686,425	$19,074,175

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Phenomenal strength and much activity showed in the stock market yesterday. Transactions in the two hours ran up to a total of nearly three-quarters of a million, with net gains appearing practically in every important stock on the list. As on the day previous, Burlington was the leader, scoring an advance of over 6 points, while not far behind were such stocks as Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Central, Minneapolis and St. Louis, Nickel Plate first preferred, and, in the local properties, Manhattan, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Consolidated Gas.

The opening was somewhat irregular, but in no case did it reflect the generally lower prices sent over from London. Indeed, the market followed the lines which it has taken now for several months in practically ignoring the London prices and moving quite independently of any foreign influences. Soon after the opening very large buying orders appeared, and were continued up to the close, the final trading being stimulated by the appearance of a much more favorable bank statement than had been expected.

In Burlington no fewer than 84,000 shares were traded in, the stock jumping up by leaps and bounds to above 161. Beyond the fact that the talk continues of a 7 per cent. dividend on the stock, there is nothing to explain the advance.

The same interests who were buying Burlington appeared also for the first time in several weeks as purchasers of St. Paul, in which there is now a considerable short interest, not a little stock having been sold against the rights. If what the gossips say is true, James J. Hill may have something to say about St. Paul within the next week.

After Burlington, the feature of the market was Manhattan, which advanced nearly 4 points on dealings in about 75,000 shares. At the same time Brooklyn Rapid Transit moved up a point and a half, while Metropolitan gained a point. To explain the advances, it was said on what was declared to be semi-official authority that the much-talked-of, long-promised development in respect to the several properties are shortly to appear.

The strength of Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Illinois Central, and Minneapolis and St. Louis were said to be due to some pending developments in those systems, but of what nature was not disclosed.

Pool buying in American Tobacco advanced that stock 3½ points. The expected addition to the net revenues of the company by the saving to be effected under the reduced revenue tax is the principal bull argument on the stock.

Pool selling in St. Louis and San Francisco and Toledo and Southwestern was in evidence all day. On the other hand, there was persistent buying of the Wabashes, Iowa Central, and the Erie.

Continued strength showed in the Mexican securities, based on the commercial development of that country.

VANDERBILTS IN MANHATTAN.

It is generally understood that some definite announcement will be made regarding the traction stocks next week. Various conjectures are being indulged in as to what this announcement may be. In some circles it is said that the New York Central Railroad Company has secured control of the Manhattan Railway. If this should prove true, it would be an easy calculation to bring the Manhattan and the Brooklyn elevated systems into closer combination, because of the well-known large Vanderbilt interest in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Something of the activity and strength in Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit is attributed to these reports.—The New York News Bureau.

EXCHANGE TO CLOSE APRIL 27.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has decided to close the Exchange on Saturday, April 27, in order to facilitate the arrangements for beginning business at the Produce Exchange Building on Monday, April 29.

At present the clerical force of the Stock Exchange is busy making preliminary arrangements for moving.

Bank Receiver Declares Dividend.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 16.—Receiver E. N. Smith of the First National Bank of Carthage to-day announced another dividend to depositors of 10 per cent. This makes a total in dividends of 90 cents on the dollar to all depositors.

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET

Representative bankers and brokers in Wall Street are not only confident of the market's present position, but are predicting higher prices, warranted, it is declared, by conditions and pending developments. Some views on the subject are herewith presented:

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J. S. HALLE of Halle & Stieglitz—I see no reason to change my opinion of the market, which I regard as distinctively a bull one. All the conditions are good, while larger forces which have not been in the market for years are now in it. The presence of this new element the general public has not as yet appreciated, but that appreciation will come in due order I have no doubt. The country grows richer each day, money is easy, and stocks are in strong hands, the public as yet having come in only moderately. There is an excellent demand for bonds, with a widening market, and that is a good sign. I am particularly bullish on the local railway shares and the Wabashes. These are bound to go higher.

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EDWIN S. HOOLEY of Rolston & Hooley—I am a big bull on the market. Stocks are well held, commission houses are not loaded up, money is easy, many deals have not culminated yet. Later on we must see much speculative and investment buying of the Steel Trust's stocks, and the chances are on a rising average. Of course, when they come out, it may take a little time to digest them. I am a great believer in Union Pacific common, and think it will sell up to 125. I think the local railway shares also are in for a big rise. As for the threatened trouble between Russia and England, it should not affect us. Little of our stock is now held abroad. All the change it would make would be that we would lend a little more money abroad.

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C. M. MINZESHEIMER—There is no question about it, this is a great, big bull market. What with larger earnings on the part of industrials and railroads, with increased or newly declared dividends, and with the general outlook so promising, I don't see how it can be otherwise in the market than it is at present—that prices should advance. I should not be forgotten that good stocks are being gradually absorbed, and that for that reason it is easier to advance quotations than formerly it was. There are other deals yet to be announced that will have stimulating effect.

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WILLARD H. JONES of Douglas & Jones—I have been a persistent bull on the market since before election, and I am one still. The large increases in railroad earnings I consider very important. They mean dividends for some systems and increased dividends for others. Many people do not seem to realize that a 1 per cent. increase in dividend on a good railroad stock means from a 15 to 20 per cent. increased value for the stock. I see no reason for a falling off in the earning increases, unless in the case of the Grangers there should be a short crop this year. As a matter of fact, I look to see all the good railroad properties sell on a higher level. It is unquestioned that the big men are behind the market.

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W. ALLSTON FLAGG of Post & Flagg—I am still bullish on the situation. I think that after the success of the steel deal has been announced—the stocks of the constituent companies having been deposited and admitted on the Stock Exchange so that at present "when issued contracts" can be cleared and got out of the way—it will be followed by a better market all along the line. Stocks are very well distributed; commission houses as a rule are not overloaded, while ordinary customers are better margined than ever before. I am a very great bull on Manhattan, and believe it will sell within the next eighteen months between 150 and 160.

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R. L. KEEN of R. L. Keen & Co.—The great activity and strength of the market can only come from one source; the big men are in for a bull campaign, and they will be well supported by the public. The speculation is not to be judged by past experience, as conditions to-day have had no precedent. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has been the feature of the Granger group; the buying is based on the report of a 7 per cent. dividend. I look for an advance in St. Paul, as I think the difference in the price of the two stocks is too great. Chesapeake and Ohio still leads the bituminous stocks, with Norfolk and Western a close second. When the plans of the Pennsylvania people are made public, its great strength will be explained; it should sell well up on the fifties.

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RICHARD SUTRO of Sutro Brothers—As long as the big interests at present in the market continue behind it—and it looks as if that would be for some time—I do not see how prices can go off. The public is not in to any extent and stocks are so substantially held that it would seem impossible for them to have any appreciable decline. For my own part, while I think some stocks are too high, I think many good stocks, particularly in the railway group, are too low and will work higher.

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EDWARD L. ADAMS of Wardwell & Adams—The strength of the market has been attributed to many causes, but I think it a fair surmise to presume that the investing of the $20,000,000 distributed Thursday by the Standard Oil Company was a prominent factor. The whole country, however, is developing such unparalleled evidences of prosperity that it is like "gilding fine gold" to advance reasons for the strength in railroad stocks. The community is gaining enormous wealth. There will be ample money both for investment and speculation, and it begins to look as if the universal cry "that prices are ridiculously high" might prove a fallacy. St. Paul has increased its dividend as expected. I still feel most friendly to the traction stocks. They have not advanced in proportion to the rest of the market, and I still believe Brooklyn Rapid Transit will be one of the "cards" in the market next Summer.

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F. E. PURCHAS of Kerr & Co.—I am a conservative bull in the market. Conditions are sound; money is easy, with no prospect of it hardening; and stocks are well held. Of course the price movement has been a bit rapid at the close of the week, but it is to be remembered that the buying has been wonderfully strong. Not unnaturally there will be reactions, but I do not look for any break. The Mexican issues look particularly cheap to me.

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HENRY CLEWS—The tone of business remains buoyant, and on the whole has favored the "bull" side, while the "bears" are still cautiously reposing in the shade, conscious that their opportunity has not yet arrived. The unsettled feeling incident to the great "deals" has subsided without leaving behind a visible ripple of after-effects, and showing none of the reaction that has been expected to succeed such extraordinary stimulations. This unexpected steadiness may be, in some measure, attributed to the fact or the belief that the influential promoters of the deals are still behind the scenes supporting the general market, in order to smooth the later adjustments connected with their immense operations. Be this as it may, the cliques show no particular uneasiness about the situation, and give out no conspicuous symptoms of realizing. To some extent, this may be attributed to the fact that the stocks in which they are chiefly interested are under the influence of schemes aiming at co-operation or amalgamation in railroad interests. It is this waiting for the consummation of impending or anticipated further deals which mainly accounts for the marked staying quality of the market, and which prevents values from falling back toward a more normal level.

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W. G. McKINLEY of McKinley & Sherman—The general situation would seem to be more favorable than at any time within the last month or so, and with corporation earnings increasing and a majority of the large financial interests on the bull side, it seems probable that a further rise, particularly in specialties, will be seen.

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LEWIS WOLF of Wolf Brothers—In my opinion this is the biggest bull market the country has ever seen, and prices are bound to go higher. There is plenty of money in the country, while business is steadily improving. This cannot fail to have beneficial market effect.

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S. V. WHITE—I hardly care to express an opinion on the market. Its strength, admittedly, is phenomenal, and very powerful interests are behind it. It has had a wonderful rise; but these are wonderful times and wonderful conditions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $288,976,776; balances, $11,777,252; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $863,050.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.18¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95 5-16@95⅜, and guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 16.—Money was in moderate demand to-day. On the Stock Exchange business was dull, in consequence of the Anglo-Russian trouble at Tien-Tsin, though nothing serious in this connection is anticipated. Consols were offered. Home rails were weak. Americans were unsatisfactory, especially Wabash, this being generally due to profit taking. The feature was the strength of Illinois Central and Union Pacific common. Kafirs were inactive and dull.

During the greater part of the week money was fairly plentiful. In order to meet demands in connection with the Stock Exchange, Thursday, large applications had to be made to the Bank of England, where borrowers were accommodated with four-day loans at 4½ per cent. During the next fortnight, it appears certain, money will be relatively scarce. The repayments to the Bank March 18 will absorb surplus balances, and the instalment of 25 per cent. of the Exchequer bonds will take £1,800,000 to the Bank. Money is always wanted at the month-end and quarter-end, involving considerable borrowings. The tightness will be much relieved in April, on the release of dividends.

The budget is expected about April 15, and the loan on the following week will absorb large sums, restricting the supply and again sending borrowers to the Bank. With an increase of the Bank's reserve, there is a possibility of a reduction of the Bank rate to 3½ per cent. in April. In anticipation of the loan, the likelihood of the export of gold has again set in, though this will be partially met by the receipt of £500,000, on its way here from India.

The supply has fallen off since the Bank rate was reduced from 5 per cent., and exports have begun. The exchanges are moving against London, which would not have received much through the higher Bank rate had not India been obliged to part with the metal gathered at such a cost. Australian gold continues to arrive in India, easing the money market. The balances for the week at the Bank of Bombay were increased by 30 lacs and at the Bank of Bengal by 37 lacs of rupees.

The shadow of the approaching loan overshadowed the Stock Exchange this week, restricting business. Consols flattened, in anticipation of a further issue. In view of the fact that the interest on existing consols has automatically come down to 2½—it is 3d—many investors doubtless changed their holdings of securities yielding better rates, as Exchequer bonds, local loans, and colonials. It is regarded in some quarters that consols ere long will be under 90. Apart from the question of adding to the £520,000,000 now in existence, it is considered imprudent to create a new issue with the prospect of a reduction in the rate, though borrowing in any form is not easy.

It is generally expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will raise £10,000,000 of the requirements by a half-penny per pound duty on sugar and an additional 2d on the pound in the income tax. A loan of £50,000,000 is expected in consols, and it is doubtful if the price will be over 95. Some people are of the opinion that 94 will be necessary to attract large applications. The Statist considers it probable that New York bankers will desire to participate and that, consequently, exchange on London will remain high, "in spite of the enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States and the reduced amounts of American securities now taken on the other side, as we, apparently, are no longer settling our indebtedness to the United States by the sale of securities."

The paper also says American bankers are increasingly extending their investments in other directions, pointing out that, besides the recent exclusive sale of the Frankfort loan to New York, American bankers are competing for every safe issue of Government bonds, adding that the proportion of the loan going to New York depends on the price, and that it will probably be considerable if the price is as now expected.

Money, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for both short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Consols, for money, 90 5-16; consols, for the account, 90 7-16; Atchison, 59¾; Canadian Pacific, 93; St. Paul, 153; Illinois Central, 138½; Louisville, 97¼; Union Pacific preferred, 87¼; New York Central, 147¾; Erie, 30¼; Pennsylvania, 77¾; Reading, 16⅜; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 90¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Rand Mines, 42; Anaconda, 9¼.

Spanish 4s, 71⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.70; Madrid, 34.47; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.47½.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, March 16.—There was a quiet tendency on the Boerse to-day, and prices were firm. Investment securities and locals were higher. Banks were supported. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

PARIS, March 16.—Prejudiced by a renewed heavy decline, Rio Tintos were largely offered on the Bourse to-day without meeting purchasers, and upsetting the market. Other securities, however, were comparatively steady for a while, but subsequently relapsed and closed weak, banks and industrials being the most pronounced in weakness.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 50c, ex-interest. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 72.75½.

MADRID, March 16.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79.

Gold was quoted at 34.40.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 49c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 3,000 shares of Comstock sold at .05¾, 200 Golden Fleece at .33, 150 Horn Silver at 1.12, 350 Kingston and Pembroke at .25, 3,000 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Portland at 2.95, 300 Phoenix at .09, 200 Small Hopes at .75, and 100 Standard at 4.15.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reports of the following State banks will be found elsewhere: Hamilton, Columbia, Gansevoort, State of New York, Colonial, Plaza, and Corn Exchange.

Speyer & Co. announce that the subscription books for the City of Frankfort (Germany) 2½ per cent. loan will be opened to-morrow and will close on the same day.

Bering, Magoun & Co. offer at 101 and interest and recommend $2,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Commercial Cable Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. These bonds constitute the final issue of an authorized mortgage of $20,000,000 covering the entire property of the Commercial Cable and the Postal Telegraph Companies. The bonds are exchangeable into sterling debenture stock at £206 for each $1,000 bond. The stock of the Commercial Cable Company pays 8 per cent. dividend yearly.

Thomas & Post, bankers, offer for public subscription 40,000 shares of the capital stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company, at the price of $25 per share. Subscriptions can be made by letter or in person. Books for the subscription will be opened at their office to-morrow and remain open until April 1, inclusive. The capital stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company is $500,000. Its mines are located in Yavapai County, Ariz., in the celebrated Big Bug District. The ore is now being mined at the 270-foot level. Contracts have been placed for the erection of a smelter. The company has no bonds or indebtedness of any kind.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—At the Clearing House this morning money was in better supply, or at least the demand was smaller. Loans were still at 2½ per cent.

New York funds continue heavy, with sales at 15 and 17 cents discount for cash. Time money is held higher than it is in New York. Six months money is obtainable at 3½ per cent. by the best borrowers, but this is the minimum, and loans are being made at 4 per cent. and even higher on copper as collateral.

There is no increase in the supply of commercial paper, quotations for which range from 3½@4½ per cent.

Stocks closed strong. Following are the complete transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
300	Atchison	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
1,363	Atchison pf.	93½	92½	93½
4	Boston & Albany	253½	253½	253½
20	Boston Elevated	173	172	173
28	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
4	Boston & Providence	301	301	301
5,272	C., B. & Q.	161	155¼	159¾
25	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
1,850	Mexican Central	22¾	21	22¼
650	Union Pacific ex-rights	92¾	91⅝	92⅝
4,441	Union Pacific rights	75	.56¼	.56½
14	Union Pacific pf.	85½	85½	85½
25	West End	97½	96¾	96¾
4	Wisconsin Central	20¾	20¼	20¾
	TELEPHONES.			
281	Am. Tel. & Tel.	160	159	160
370	Erie trust ctfs.	54	53	53½
4,060	Mexican	3¼	3	3¼
	ELECTRICS.			
28	Edison	250	250	250
945	Massachusetts	30¾	30¼	30¼
2,518	Massachusetts pf.	85½	84½	85
10	Westinghouse pf.	72	72	72
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
25	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	30	30	30
37	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	85	85	85
100	Am. Pneumatic Service	10¾	10¾	10¾
563	Am. Sugar	140⅜	140	140
20	Am. Sugar pf.	121	121	121
10	Am. Woolen	15	15	15
85	Am. Woolen pf.	73¼	73	73¼
845	Dom. Iron & Steel	34⅜	34	34
58	Federal Steel	43½	43	42
383	Federal Steel pf.	90¾	89¼	89½
13	Merganthaler	158½	157½	158½
246	National Tube	53½	52¾	53½
474	National Tube pf.	102⅛	101½	102
50	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	91	91	91
125	N. E. Gas & Coke	13¼	13	13¼
5	Planters' Compress	16	16	16
10	Pullman	26	26	26
30	Swift Pack. & Provision	110	110	110
110	United Fruit	136	133	133½
360	United Shoe Machine	34	33¾	34
480	United Shoe Machine pf.	25½	25¼	25½
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	58	58	58
	MINING.			
255	Adventure	13¾	13	13¾
200	Allouez	3	3	3
1,407	Amalgamated	101¾	100½	101¼
980	Arcadian	23¼	22	22½
50	Baltic	39⅞	38¾	39⅞
2,465	Bingham	24½	23¾	24
800	Bonanza	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
202	Boston & Montana	352	347	350
	British Columbia	20 bid.	20¼ asked.	
1,484	Butte & Boston

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Most parts of the list of outside securities were relatively quiet yesterday, but the activity of the steel stocks made the day's total a fairly large one. These issues were in better demand than they had been for ten days or more, and they all advanced considerably. With less active trading, some other issues advanced substantially, the market being generally strong in sympathy with the Stock Exchange market.

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UNITED STATES STEEL common advanced to 39½ and closed at 39⅝ bid, a net gain of about one point. The preferred closed at 84 bid, against 83 bid on Friday. After the close of the market there was considerable demand for these stocks, especially for the preferred, which, shortly after 12 o'clock, sold as high as 84¾. The trading in each of these issues amounted probably to 10,000 shares, a larger total than they have shown on any recent full day.

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SHEET STEEL shared the strength of the United States Steel issues and ended the day with substantial net gains, the common closing at 37 bid and the preferred at 83 bid, the latter making a net advance of 1½ points.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred showed strength and advanced about three-quarters of a point. It was fairly active. It is stated that it seems probable that advances in the price of Kentucky whiskies will occur which would add a substantial amount to the profits of the Distilling Company.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred closed unchanged at 28½ bid. The report current during the day that Speyer & Co. had purchased all the Mexican National Construction Company's holdings of Mexican National stock was pointed to in explanation of the recent strength of Mexican National Construction preferred.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred was offered down to 77 and closed with a net loss of 1 point, at 76 bid. St. Louis Transit was even weaker, ending the day at 21¼ bid, a net decline of 1½ points. Of the St. Louis group the only issue to maintain its position were the bonds, which closed at 90¾ bid.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred sold off from Friday's prices, closing at 32¾ bid, against 33¼ bid the previous day. The common stock also declined fractionally, but the bonds were decidedly strong, closing at 79½ bid.

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UNION TYPEWRITER common, on the purchase of 500 shares, ran up to 52¾, but subsequently the stock was offered considerably below this price. Both issues of the preferred stock have advanced with the last few days, the second preferred yesterday being quoted at 123 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid. Asked. March 16.		Bid. Asked. March 15.	
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bridge	42	42½	41¾	42½
American Bridge pf	92¼	93¼	92¼	93¼
American Chicle	85½	88	85½	88
American Chicle pf	80	81	70	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	39	37	39
American Malt 6s	97½	98½	97½	98½
*American Thread pf	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14	14¼	14	14¼
†British Columbia Copper	19¾	20¼	20½	20¾
British Exch. 8s	98	99½	98¾	99¾
Brownlow Mining	42	44	42	43
California Copper	⅞	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-iron Pipe pf	30¾	32	30¾	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	29	30½	29	30½
Consolidated Equipment	11½	12	12½	13¼
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3¾	4	3¾	4
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	22½	23½	22½	22½
Denver & S. W. pf	70	71	70	71
Denver & S. W. 5s	93½	94	93¼	93¾
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅝	6	5¾	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29	30	28⅝	28¾
Elect. Lead Reduction	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Electric Boat	24	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	15	15⅞	15	15⅞
Electric Vehicle pf	25	34	25	34
†Electric-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	5		5	
Empire Steel pf	39	45	38	
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	16	9	15
General Carriage	2	2¼	2	2¼
General Chemical	70	78	70	78
General Chemical pf	98	101	100	105
German Treasury 4s	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
Havana Commercial	13½	14½	14	14⅝
Havana Commercial pf	58½	60	57	59
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Inter-State Oil	1⅜	5	1⅜	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf	115		115	
†Markeen Copper	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	28½	29½	28½	29½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20	23	20	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	79	83	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	3	3¼	2⅞	3
N. Y. Transportation	3¾	4	3¾	4⅛
Otis Elevator	29¾	30⅜	29¾	30⅝
Otis Elevator pf	92	93½	92	95½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70½	72	70¾	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	96	97½	96	97½
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	77	76	77
Safety Car, Heat & Light	133	138	133	138
St. Louis Transit	21½	22¼	23	23⅝
Seaboard Air Line	79½	79⅝	79	79¼
Seaboard Air Line	13½	18½	13½	13⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	32¾	33	33⅛	33¼
Sheet Steel	37	37½	36¼	36½
Sheet Steel pf	83	83½	81½	82
Singer Mfg	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac	38	40	38	40
Southern L. & T. 5s	75½	77	75½	77
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	790	794	790	795
Sterling Copper	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Storage Power	12½	15	12½	15
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	17	18½	17⅜	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	4	5	4	5
Trenton Potteries pf	56	60	56	60
Union Copper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	50	52	51	53
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114¾	115½	113	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	123	125	122	124
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90⅞	91¼	91	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	76	77	77	78
United States Steel	39⅛	39⅜	38¼	38½
United States Steel pf	84	84½	83	83⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3¼	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38		38	
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	101½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	208½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61¾	62¼	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	19	17	18
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81	81½	81	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Trac	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	21	23
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	15	13	70
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf	70	73	70	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Trac., Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac	34¼	35½	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10¼	10⅝	10¼	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	80	80½	79	80
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108½	109
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	106	105	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	106	106¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas Bonds of N. J.	90	95	90	95
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas Bonds 6s	93¾	94½	94	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam Gas	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½
N. E. Gas & Coke Co.	12	13½	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68	69	68	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. 1st	113	115	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45¾	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 16, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101¼	101½	4,300	Amalgamated Copper	101½	102	100⅝	101⅝	....
24½	24½	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
75¾	76	3,000	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	75	75¾	75	75¾	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅝	400	American Cotton Oil	28	28	27¾	27¾	− ¼
194	197	135	American Express	194	194	194	194	−2
40½	41	3,200	American Ice Co	40½	41¼	40½	40½	− ⅜
75½	76	3,100	Am. Ice Co. pf	75¼	75½	74½	75½	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	100	American Linseed Co.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
36¾	37	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	− ¼
5⅞	6	100	Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	....
54½	55	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54½	55	54¾	54¾	− ⅛
94¾	95	650	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94½	95	94½	94¾	+ ⅛
43¾	49	1,900	American Snuff Co	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
53¾	54	800	Evans. & T. H	53¾	54¾	54	54	− ⅝
43¾	44	2,400	Federal Steel	42¾	44	42¾	44	+1
90	90¼	5,550	Federal Steel pf	90	90¼	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛
210	211	350	General Electric	210	212	210	211¼	+ ½
208¾	209	2,300	Great Northern pf	207½	209¾	206½	207¾	+ ⅛
54¼	54¾	1,810	Hocking Valley	53½	55¼	53¾	54¾	− ⅛
75½	75¾	275	Hocking Valley pf	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	− ⅝
137⅞	138	10,150	Illinois Central	135¾	139	135¾	138	+2½
23½	23⅝	100	International Paper	23½	23½	23½	23½	....
73¾	74	100	Internat. Paper pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	− ⅛
70	70¾	900	Internat. Power Co	70¾	71¾	70	70	− ⅛
5¼	5½	100	International Silver	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
31	31½	3,200	Iowa Central	31½	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
58⅜	59¼	800	Iowa Central pf	59¼	59½	59	59	−1
26½	28	200	Kanawha & Michigan	27	27	26¾	26¾	−1¼
44½	44⅞	2,100	Kan. City South. pf	44¼	45	43¾	45	+ ½
80	81	100	Laclede Gas	80½	80½	80½	80½	− ⅛
43	46	300	Lake Erie & West	43	45	43	45	....
96	96¼	13,350	Louisville & Nashville	93¾	96¼	93¼	96¾	+ ⅜
82,200	125¾	82,200	Manhattan Elevated	121¾	125¾	121¾	123¾	+3⅜
166¾	167½	5,700	Met. Street Railway	166¾	167¾	166¼	167¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1½
21¾	22	11,600	Mexican Central	21¾	22½	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
97½	98	18,150	Mexican National ctfs	7⅞	9	7⅞	8⅞	+2½
84½	84½	3,450	Minn. & St. Louis	81	84½	81	84½	+ ⅛
113	114	300	Minn. & St. L. pf	113	113¾	113	113¾	....
19½	21	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+1
22¾	23	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	....
58¾	58⅞	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	58	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
81¼	82	2,400	Missouri Pacific	83¾	83¾	82⅝	83	....
40¼	40¾	400	National Biscuit Co	40½	40½	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	100	National Lead Co	15	15	15	15	....
44¾	44¾	200	National Salt Co	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	....
78	79	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	78	78	78	78	....
45¾	47	2,500	National Steel Co	45¾	47	45¾	47	+1½
103¼	103¾	900	Nat. Steel Co. pf	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	+1½
52	53½	1,400	National Tube Co	53⅜	54	53	53½	+ ⅛
3¾	4	1,000	Nat. Tube Co. pf	103⅝	102	103⅝	103⅝	+1¾
154	156	100	New Jersey Central	155	155	155	155	−1
143¼	145¾	6,800	New York Central	144¼	145¾	144¼	145	+1
75	78	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	− ⅛
23¼	23½	2,300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	104½	106	104	106	+1½
70	71	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	53	53¾	53	53	−1
93¼	94	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	32¾	32¾	32½	32⅝	− ⅛
31	32	1,700	Norfolk & West	51¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
80¼	80¾	100	Norfolk & West. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	....
85¼	85¾	7,300	Northern Pacific	85¼	85¾	84½	85¼	+ ⅛
87¾	88	550	Northern Pacific pf	87¾	88	87¾	88	....
57½	58	500	Pacific Coast	57½	58¼	57½	58	+¾
34¾	35	300	Pacific Mail	34¾	35¾	34½	35¾	+ ½
151¾	152½	4,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	152	152¾	151¾	152½	+ ½
104¾	105½	3,050	People's Gas, Chicago	104¾	105½	104¾	105½	+ ½
28	28	300	Peoria & Eastern	28	28	28	28	....
92¼	93	1,800	Philadelphia Co	92¼	93¾	91¾	92¾	+ ½
37¼	38	500	Pressed Steel Car	37¼	37¾	37	37¾	+ ½
77	78	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
19	19	400	United States Rubber	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
58½	59	100	U. S. Rubber pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅜
19⅜	19¾	1,500	Wabash	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	− ⅛
33	34	8,250	Wabash pf	33	33	32¾	32¾	− ⅜
88¾	89	2,250	Western Union Tel	88¾	88¾	88½	88½	....
15½	15⅝	2,800	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15½	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ⅛
57	57	800	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	57	57	56½	56½	+ ⅛
32	32¾	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	6,219	Wisconsin Central	20⅝	20⅞	19½	20⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	47¼	2,490	Wisconsin Central pf	48	48	46	46	−2
Sales		759,401						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	106⅛	Gluc. S. pf	94	99¼
2s, c., 1930	106⅜	106⅝	G. B. & W. 50	..	..
3s, r., 1918	111	111½	Homestake	85	..
3s, c., 1918	111	111½	Ill. C. L.	104	..
1918, stm.	110½	111½	Int. Pump.	28	30
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Int. P. pf	79	81
4s, c., 1907	114	114½	Int. Sil. pf	32½	35
4s, r., 1925	138	138½	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
4s, c., 1925	136	138½	Kan. C. So.	20	20¼
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112¼	K. & D. M.	8½	9
5s, c., 1904	111½	112¼	K. & D. M. pf	..	32½
D. C. 3-65s	123	..	K. Ice, Chi.	16	40
Adams Exp.	160	165	K. Ice, C. pf.	50	60
Alb. & Sus.	200	..	Lacl. G. pf.	99	100
Alle. & W.	120	..	L. E. & W. pf.	..	117½
Am. Ag. C.	25	35	Lake Shore	210¾	250
A. A. C. pf.	84	85	Long Island	74	77
Am. Bic.	24¾	26	Man. C. R.	195	..
Am. Bic. pf.	26½	27	Man. Beach	12	17
Am. Coal	160	180	Md. C. pf.	68	78
A. C. O. pf.	85	87	M. W. S. El.	..	..
Am. D. Tel.	36	38	Chi. pf.	..	88
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	30	Mich. Cent.	107	..
Am. Soda	25	30	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	49½	52
A. S. R. pf.	120¾	121	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	92¾	93
A. T. & C.	93	96	Mor. & Es.	195½	197
Am. Tob. pf.	140	148	Nat. Bis. pf.	96	95½
Am. Woolen	13¾	14¾	Nat. L. pf.	85½	86½
Ann. W. pf.	72½	75	N. Cent. C.	30	35
Ann Arbor	25	27	N. Y. A. B.	164	186
Ann A. pf.	62	64	N. Y. & N. H.	ex div. 207	214
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y., L. & W.	136	137½
B., R. & P.	78	80	North Am.	76	78
B., R. & P. pf.	120	125	Ont. & L.	25	33
B. C. R. & N.	130	..	Ont. Mining	8¾	9
Can. Pac.	90¾	90½	P. C. 1st pf.	90	94
Can. Trac.	104	..	P. C. 2d pf.	64	68
C. G. W. pf. A.	81½	82	Pere Marq.	87	88
C. G. W. d.	94	96	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	61
C. St. P., M. & Om.	126	130	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	93
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	170	180	P. Ft. W. & C.	102	..
C., C., C. & C.	114	116	Pullman Co.	205	207
C., L. & W. pf.	75	76	Rens. & Sar.	204	..
Cleve. & P.	190	..	R., W. & O.	33	34
C. F. & I. pf.	118	125	Rio Gr. W.	65	68
Com. Cable	160	170	R. G. W. pf.	90¾	91¾
Consol. Coal	61	..	Sil. B. ctfs.	61¼	63
Cruc. S. pf.	84½	84¾	Sixth Av.	200	225
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	121	..	Sloss-Sheff'd	25	26
Eighth Av.	375	425	Sloss-S. pf.	75	75
Ev. & T. H. pf.	87½	89	Third Av.	121	122½
Ft. W. & R. pf.	..	..	T., P. & W.	8½	..
G. W. & R.	29	..	U. R. & P.	15	15½
Gluc. Sugar	46	47½	U. S. & P. pf.	..	..
			W.-F. Exp.	142	144

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Amalg. Copper	101⅝	102	100⅝	101⅞
1,010	Am. Steel & W.	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
8,280	Am. Sugar Ref.	140	140⅝	139¾	140⅛
580	Am. Tobacco	126	127½	126	127½
290	At., T. & S. F.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛
490	At., T. & S.F.pf.	92½	93	92⅜	93
30	Balt. & Ohio	92½	92½	91⅝	91⅝
16,980	Brooklyn R. Tr.	81½	82½	81⅜	82½
820	Ches. & Ohio	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼
25,920	Chi., Bur. & Q.	154⅜	160⅞	154⅜	160⅞
150	Chi. Gt. West.	23	23	22⅞	22⅞
2,480	Chi., M. & St. P.	150½	149⅞	149⅛	150½
100	C., M. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174
460	Chi. R. I. & P.	125½	126⅝	125¼	126⅝
320	Colorado South.	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅞
100	Consol. Gas	211⅞	211⅞	211⅞	211⅞
30	Cont. Tobacco	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
180	Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
150	Erie 1st pf.	68	68¼	67⅞	67⅞
620	Federal Steel	42¾	43½	42¾	43½
20	Federal Steel pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1,080	Louis. & Nash.	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
20,020	Manhattan	121¾	125¾	121¾	124⅞
50	Mexican Central	22	22	22	22
60	Mo., Kan. & T.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58	58½	57⅞	58½
630	Mo. Pacific	93¾	93¾	92⅞	93
180	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜
360	North. Pacific	85¼	85⅝	84⅝	84⅞
4,320	People's Gas	104⅜	105½	104⅜	105⅜
90	Reading	33⅛	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞
1,250	Reading 1st pf.	73⅜	73⅝	72½	73⅜
20	Republic Steel	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
30	St. Law & Ad.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73½
140	St. L. S. W.	34½	34½	33½	33½
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
440	Southern Pacific	45	45¼	44⅞	45
340	Southern Ry.	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
30	Southern Ry. pf.	79⅛	79½	79	79
50	Stand. R. & T.	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	Tenn. Coal & I.	56⅝	57⅜	56¼	56¾
340	Texas Pacific	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝
4,680	Union Pacific	92⅝	93⅝	91⅞	92⅜
60	Union Pac. rts.	½	½	½	½
260	U. S. Leather	13	13	12¾	12¾
120	Wabash	19½	19½	19½	19½
530	Wabash pf.	34⅛	35	34¼	34¼
70	Western Union	88⅞	88⅞	88⅜	88⅜
10	W. & L.E. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32

99,160

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	80½	80½	80½	80½

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 16, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,155,738,186	$882,480,659	+31.0
Boston	114,493,940	96,714,132	+18.4
Philadelphia	77,101,900	69,044,820	+11.7
Baltimore	19,096,849	17,090,665	+11.7
Chicago	112,908,953	110,799,418	+ 1.9
St. Louis	34,139,972	26,592,408	+28.4
New Orleans	10,684,315	8,714,546	+22.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,515,164,115	$1,211,438,652	+25.3
Other cities, 5 days	224,943,623	190,123,418	+18.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,743,107,738	$1,401,562,070	+24.4
All cities, 1 day	349,888,769	261,452,876	+33.8
Total all cities, for week	$2,092,996,507	$1,663,014,946	+25.9

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

Capital.	Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,047,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$16,988,000	$3,041,000	$1,215,000	$16,715,000	$677,000
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,268,000	4,541,000	2,182,000	26,899,000	.....
2,000,000	1,006,600	Merchants' National	16,577,600	3,040,200	1,696,500	20,189,600	.....

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Harbor of Delight.

Hapless the ship of fairest joy,
Plaything of Destiny!
There break its storms that may destroy
Her wraith—Mnemosyne.

O, but her golden name I miss,
For in far days was she
Known by a fairer name than this
Sad name, Mnemosyne.

She now but o'er dream seas may glide,
I but dream havens find,
Till I go down to the dark tide
That leaves the world behind.

Spell-holden shall I step into
A waiting, mist-clad barque,
By strong cold winds be driven through
Dark, and still deeper dark.

Yet shall the light at last prevail,
The heart that held hope numb
Heat, as the emblems on the sail
Softly like voices come.

Then shall I leap unto the prow
And, bending downward, see
Storm-washed, mist-cleared, a name—but now,
No more Mnemosyne.

With quivering haste her bows shall break
Thro' seas that grow more blue,
I, who sailed dreaming long, shall wake
Within a dream found true.

The towers shall glow as if with fire,
Bright shine the sun, more bright,
Upon the land of my desire,
The harbor of delight.

The dead shall come down, hand in hand,
In welcoming pageantry,
Surging with hearts that understand
Fulfillment's ecstasy.

Then shall they bear me to a gate,
Fall back—and I shall be
Beyond the walls that baffle Fate,
Walls that encircle thee.
—ALTHEA GYLES in The Saturday Review.

The Looting of Peking Justifiable.

From Leslie's Weekly.

I do not propose to apologize for the looting that was done in China. If I did I should have to begin with the Chinese themselves. In every town from Taku to Peking the first evidences of looting bore the imprint of Chinese enterprise. As the allied troops advanced, vast caravans of carts and coolies made away with the wealth and treasures of the cities. The troops invariably conquered half-destroyed and systematically looted towns. To protect the deserted territory has required an army itself, and to leave it untouched but offered a further field of operation for the refugee Chinese who soon came back.

In Tien-Tsin nothing was too insignificant for the Chinese to loot. They carried away their neighbors' doors, the partitions to their rooms, and the tiles of their houses. In Peking similar tactics were attempted, but the flight from the capital was too precipitate to permit the inhabitants to do the job thoroughly. They burned some of their most sacred and ancient buildings, and carried away all that horse and man could transport. What was left of value—the silver, jade, silks, and furs—the allies took under the natural law of conquest. It was contraband of war, and there was no secret made of the job. The English, under war orders, systematically gathered in the furs, ornaments, and furniture from the houses in their quarter and sold it at public auction. The Japanese devoted their energies largely to gold, silver, and munitions of war, which they shipped to Japan, giving the private free rein to collect souvenirs. The Russians officially ignored looting, and every one helped himself. The Americans both recognized and ignored the proposition. Much loot was gathered in and shipped to Shanghai and the Philippines and sold to the highest bidder. The French took what they could get. The German method was questionable; they came late, and organized punitive expeditions. But I think the punishment they administered will redound to the lasting benefit of civilization.

Troubles of Former Diplomatists.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

English Ambassadors during the reign of James I. had good cause to complain of their lot. James was the most unpunctual of paymasters. It was quite common for his Ambassadors' salaries to be nine months in arrear. In June, 1619, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his opinion that the Ambassadors would all be posting home, leaving their missions unaccomplished, if money were not sent out to them, and three months later Thomas Locke writes: "If something be not done soon the Ambassadors will petition the King." It was not much use petitioning the King, for his Majesty was in debt to the extent of £800,000 and had anticipated his income by £117,000, for which he was paying £20,000 interest per annum.

Sir Dudley Carleton, writing from The Hague, says that he has not received one penny for a whole twelvemonth, and for three years and a half he had been entertaining the Elector Palatine and his family at great expense. The Elector Palatine, as the King of England's son-in-law, thought he had a claim upon the hospitality of the English Ambassador when troubles befell him.

As soon as the Queen was dead her jewels were collected to pay the Ambassador's expenses. This was done two days after her funeral. No improvement in financial matters took place under James I.'s successor. Sir William Temple, Ambassador to The Hague under Charles II., and one of the best Ambassadors England ever had, complained woefully of irregular payments throughout his embassy and mentions on one occasion that he was £2,000 out of pocket.

Teach the Filipinos English.

George Kennan in The Outlook.

A clear-sighted and experienced officer of the regular army now serving on the Island of Luzon writes to a high official of the War Department, under date of Nov. 4, as follows: "The establishment of schools and the teaching of English are of the first importance. Great efforts are being made in this direction in Manila, but it is the outside towns, barrios, and sitios that furnish the insurgent soldier and many of the leaders. If the children learn to speak English the mothers will not look on us as enemies, and the Filipino woman possesses more influence with her son, husband, or brother than do the women of other races. The teaching of English need not involve great expense. Two years' instruction would work wonders, and in every company there are soldiers who would be glad to teach if given extra-duty pay, and many would willingly do so if excused from other duty. The Filipino takes as readily to languages as does a Russian or a Pole. To determine his qualifications in this line, I taught English in a boys' school of forty pupils, and the progress made in a few lessons was remarkable. The children, the men, and the women—even the old ones—want to learn English."

In the opinion of officers of the War Department, it would be economy to make an appropriation of almost any amount from the National Treasury for the purpose of teaching the English language at once to the largest possible number of Filipinos, both children and adults. Civil and military authorities agree that the desire for education shown by a majority of the people of the Philippines is one of the most hopeful and promising features of the situation, and they unite in the recommendation that every possible effort be made to meet the popular want as fully and as quickly as possible. If the revenues of the Islands are not adequate, the Insular Government should be aided temporarily by the United States, or should be empowered to raise money for educational purposes by extraordinary means.

Why Do We Import Sugar.

From The Review of Reviews.

Sugar is one of the few great commodities in the production of which the United States is weak and dependent. In almost all of the great necessaries of life—food, clothing, fuel, and shelter—the country is more than self-supporting, but in the matter of sugar we are largely dependent on foreign countries. And our sugar bill is the largest by far of any of our foreign accounts—twice that of coffee, which stands next in prominence, and much greater than that for india rubber, tea, silk, or hemp. Every year we pay about $100,000,000, or $1.30 for every man, woman, and child in the country, to foreign countries for sugar. Indeed, out of more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar which the United States consumes annually we produce a paltry 270,000 tons, mostly from the cane-fields of Louisiana. This does not include the production of the new island possessions, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, but these would add only 400,000 tons to our production, still leaving us to obtain much more than half of our sugar from the foreigner. And all this in the face of the fact that so good an authority as Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture says:

"We have no more need to import sugar than to import wheat."

Japanese Stem Twisting.

From Pearson's.

The chief difference between the arrangement of flowers in this country and in Japan is that whereas in this country the art is merely considered as a pretty accomplishment for gentlewomen, in Japan it ranks as a science and a philosophy, which can only be mastered after several years of close study.

Far from being practiced only by ladies, this pretty Japanese art has among its devotees Princes, scholars, and other prominent men, who, having retired from the cares of political life, are in search of a hobby which will afford not only amusement, but will also offer intricacies and obstacles worthy of their trained minds.

All cultured people in Japan are proficient in the science, just as the better classes among Western nations cultivate taste in dress, or in the artistic arrangement of their household gods.

The Japanese term for a flower—hana—also implies a blossom-clad stem, and even the stumps or branches of flowerless trees and shrubs; and their science of flower arrangement consists not only in grouping flowers, but more particularly in grouping their leaves and twigs according to prescribed formulae. The blossom is looked upon as a minor detail in the artistic composition, and of very small value if separated from the parent stem, whose sweeping, though artificial, curves emphasize its beauty. The whole science is, therefore, reduced to obtaining curves which, though really distorted, have the appearance of being true to nature.

Mistakes About Mars.

Edward S. Holden in McClure's.

The daily press of the United States and elsewhere has found "Human Life on Mars" to be a taking headline, and it has been often employed. The general reader, hearing only one side and having the unfortunate nomenclature of "seas" and "canals" before his eyes, has very naturally accepted results that appeal to his imagination and that he had no way of testing for himself. In the light of what has gone before it is clear that a change of popular opinion must be made. Popular opinion has no other desire than to be well founded and is entirely ready to be guided by the judgment of experts. We may appeal to them. Prof. Young of Princeton has this to say on the matter of the temperature of Mars: "Recalling the fact that the solar radiation is less than half as intense as here, the inference is almost irresistible that the temperature must be appallingly low—so low that water, if it exists at all, can exist only in the form of ice." Prof. Newcomb of Washington remarks in a recent paper: "Mars has little or no atmosphere." "There are few or no clouds on Mars." It is by no means certain, he says, that the polar icecaps are ice at all. Other judgments of the same sort from astronomers of equal authority could be quoted.

Famine in India.

From Longmans Magazine.

As to direct prevention of famine in India, though it is obviously impossible to control the rainfall, we have done much to increase artificial means of irrigation. For more than twenty years a portion of the surplus revenue has been set aside for a "Famine Insurance Fund," and has been spent not only on actual relief of distress when it occurs, but on canals, tanks, railways, and roads, and on the lightening of the public burdens, so that, should extra taxation be ever necessary in an emergency, the indebtedness of the country should not on the whole increase. From this and other funds we have spent on canals (mostly during the last fifty years) about £48,000,000, and 36,000 miles of canals are now open. On railways up to the year 1888 about £155,000,000 had been spent. The result is seen in provinces like Sindh, once an arid desert, but now capable of cultivation, and supporting two million people; in parts of the Punjab, which have become quite independent of the rainfall; in Madras, where irrigation has often more than quadrupled the value of the land, and like effects in many other districts. Unfortunately, irrigation is not a panacea of universal application. In a hilly country like much of Central India, canals are impossible. The small rivers, which are alone available for feeding some canals, dry up entirely in seasons of drought, and so do also tanks, reservoirs, and wells. Science cannot yet entirely subdue the forces of nature.

There remains, then, the grim fact that famines always have occurred in India as far back as history can trace, and they probably always will occur more or less severely. Meanwhile let it be a consolation to those who have some feeling for that unhappy country to know that what money, skill, and hard work can do to mitigate its sufferings at the present moment, that is being done according to the best traditions of English public service, and what higher standard could be attained?

Origin of the Toast.

From Ainslee's.

"If the celebrated Beauty of Bath in the days of Charles II., who was the original 'toast,' had been identified by the Tatler, when it traced the derivation of this word, which two centuries ago was a pleasant and entirely unnecessary excuse for much drinking, one important phase of the social season in New York might be dedicated to her. The distinguished editors of the Tatler were somewhat lacking in news sense, according to modern standards. They didn't search the musty inn records of Bath for the lady's name, and probably they wouldn't have found it if they had. The Tatler's picturesque explanation of the present secondary meaning of the word toast has ever since been accepted as adequate. A celebrated beauty was discovered in the Cross Bath by some of her admirers, one of whom took a glass of the water in which she stood and drank her health. Another gallant, well fuddled with wine, offered to jump in, and swore that although he liked not the liquor, he would have the toast, this being an allusion to the usage of the time of drinking with a toast at the bottom of the glass. 'This whim,' says the Tatler, naïvely, 'gave foundation to the present honor which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a toast.'"

A Song for March.

Sing ho! sing ho, for the sleet and snow!
For the stormy March and the winds that blow
From north and south, now high, now low,
Or chill or warm!
Oh, March is the month of months for me;
Its south winds set old-Winter free,
And tell of the Springtime soon to be,
With all its charm.

Sing ho, for March on the sea's bleak shore!
Where the bracing breezes evermore
Blow up from the ocean bearing before
The salty spray!
Sing ho, for March among the hills!
Melting snows filling the ice-rimmed rills,
Streams rushing madly past meadows and mills
Day after day.

Sing ho, for the roughest month of all,
When shrill o'er the tempest sounds the call
Of the crow from woodland treetop tall,
Telling of Spring!
And ho, for the waning Winter days,
When the lingering north wind's cold delays
April's coming, and chills the sun's red rays!
Oh, March is King!
—FRANK FARRINGTON in Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Russia and China.

From The Cornhill.

Russia has undertaken to "pacify" Manchuria, and doubtless after her own fashion will succeed in "pacifying" it. She has got all that she wants. She will be fully employed for the next few years in restoring and enlarging the Manchurian railway system, making good her hold upon the new territory, and preparing for the next step. She can afford to pose as the friend of China, urging lenient measures, anxious to pass over past misrule, and to make things easy for the present Government to return to Peking. By so doing she not only secures what she has already gained, she not only takes up an apparently gentle and friendly attitude toward the Chinese, which will deceive them into yielding more and more easily to her influence, but she avoids the one great danger to her future progress which would be raised in the establishment of a strong, progressive Chinese Government, able to defend its own territory in the future. The danger to the West, the real yellow peril, is not the Chinese alone, or even the Chinese allied with the Japanese, but the Chinese led by the Russians. Thus the present disturbances in China have been a gain to Russia in every way. The Boxer movement and the siege of the legations have opened the way for her obtaining all that she at present desires; the present disunion among the allies in China, the daily increasing tendency to follow the ill-advised philanthropy of America, and avoid present difficulties rather than overcome them, promise the success of her designs in the future. The other powers have thus far gained nothing whatever, and by their mutual jealousies, disunion, and vacillation display to the world their hopeless incapacity for dealing with the situation, convince the Chinese of the vanity of their pretensions and the emptiness of their threatenings, and prepare the way for a renewal of the disturbances and the further success of Russian encroachment. It would be vain to expect that the European powers should take any strong line and carry it out to its fulfillment, but it is none the less painful to see the inevitable result of weakness growing daily nearer. If the first result of the siege, the ruin of a great city and the desolation of a fair province, is a consideration to make one weep, this second result is a consideration to make one alarmed for the future progress and peace of the world.

Old Churchyards.

From Notes and Queries.

It would appear that certainly so early as about A. D. 750 spaces of ground adjoining churches were inclosed and consecrated for burial, and by a canon of the ninth century every grave was to be esteemed sacred, to be adorned with the sign of the cross, and to be preserved from trespass and violation by dogs and cattle. Many churchyards have a history far older than the churches which stand in them, being originally places appropriated to religious assemblies, divine service being performed there, until at length the church was added for greater honor and convenience. It has been noted as a curious fact that in a large majority of cases the churchyards are on the north side of the church and on the north side of the road leading to them. There is a superstition among many old-fashioned folk that the north side of the churchyard is less sacred than the rest of the consecrated ground. "To be buried there," wrote Durandus, the great fourteenth century ecclesiastic, "is, in the language of the Eastern countries, to be buried out of sanctuary." Hence the position was largely appropriated to the graves of suicides, unbaptized persons, and excommunicates.

The Hills o' Skye.

There's a ship lies off Dunvegan,
An' she longs to spread her wings,
An' through a' the day she beckons,
An' through a' the nicht she sings:—
"Come awa' awa', my darlin',
Come awa' wi' me and fly
To a land that's fairer, kinder
Than the moors and hills o' Skye."

Oh, my heart! My weary heart!
There's ne'er a day goes by
But it turns hame to Dunvegan
By the storm-beat hills o' Skye.

I hae wandered miles fu' many,
I hae marked fu' many a change,
I hae won me gear in plenty
In this land sae fair, but strange;
Yet at times a spell is on me,
I'm a boy once again—to rin
On the hills aboon Dunvegan,—
An' the kind sea shuts me in.

Oh, my heart! My weary heart!
There's ne'er a day goes by
But it turns hame to Dunvegan
By the storm-beat hills o' Skye.
—WILLIAM McLENNAN in Harper's Magazine.

Chinese Wit.

From "A History of Chinese Literature." Herbert A. Giles.

A doctor who had mismanaged a case was seized by the family and tied up. In the night he managed to free himself, and escaped by swimming across a river. When he got home he found his son, who had just begun to study medicine, and said to him: "Don't be in a hurry with your books; the first and most important thing is to learn to swim."

A Self-Burying Fish.

From The Spectator.

The fish is called by the Maories the kakawai. Its habitat is very extensive in the North Island, and it may be found on the Wairarapa Plains, the Forty-mile Bush, &c., New Zealand. It is generally discovered when a man is digging out rabbits or making post holes in the Summer time, and it lies at a depth of a foot or two feet under the soil. The character of the soil, whether sandy or loamy, does not seem to matter. The fish is from two to three inches long, silvery, shaped like a minnow, but rather more slender and tapering. It appears to be dead when exhumed, and if dug up in the Summer and put into water it dies at once. If, however, it is brought to daylight in May or early June, (the end of Autumn,) when the rains are beginning to make the soil thoroughly wet, and put into a tub of water, a curious thing happens. In a day or two it casts its skin, which sinks to the bottom, and the fish plays about bright and lively. When dug up in Summer there appears to be a growth of skin, or perhaps of a dry gummy exudation, which seals up the head and gills. Apparently this enables it to aestivate through the dry weather, and seals the fish as an Indian fakir is sealed up before he goes in for a long fasting burial. Of course, in Winter there must be marshy spots or pools in which the fish can swim and propagate, but often all evidence of such natation disappears in Summer, and the hot, dry, waterless plain seems the last place on earth in which to find a fish. When the skin is cast off vivid little spots of red appear on the body, so that some people have said that the fish is a small trout. This is not the case, although they are now used as bait for trout; the kakawai was well known to the natives ages before trout were introduced from England; well known, although the name by some chance has been missed in making the Maori dictionaries, just as naturalists have missed noticing the fish.

Too Much Killing in Africa.

A. St. Hill Gibbons in The Geographical Journal.

I have one thing more to say, and I say it in proof of my opinion that there has been a great deal too much killing in Africa. During the last ten years my routes, added to those of my colleagues, exceed 20,000 miles beyond the reach of railroads, and mainly in the most remote parts of Africa of to-day, yet no one of us has found it necessary to take a single human life, and for my own part I would have no compunction in traveling again unarmed over any part of those 20,000 miles.

Arsenic in Vegetables.

From Chambers's Journal.

An important discovery has just been made by The Lancet, whose laboratory commissioners undertook, some time ago, the examination of a number of substances, including certain foods and drugs in common daily use, and in the preparation of which sulphuric acid is used. As a result, it was found that artificial manures are rich in arsenic, which is easily soluble in water. This is the less surprising, since the basis of artificial manures—namely, superphosphate of lime—is formed by acting upon ordinary bone ash with common oil of vitriol. The important point, however, is that it has now been established beyond doubt that plants to which arsenical manure is applied take up arsenic in their tissues. Cabbages and turnips gathered from fields manured with superphosphates have given unmistakable evidence of the presence of arsenic. It is probable that acid accumulates in soil which is constantly being dressed with superphosphates, so that plants raised on such soil would absorb arsenic, and exercise an injurious effect on the health of both man and animals. It is even possible, for a similar reason, that the beef and mutton which we eat daily contain arsenic. The more important question also arises: May not the arsenic in malt be traceable to the somewhat large amount of arsenic inevitably present in artificial manures? This aspect of the subject is a very serious one, and demands further and fuller inquiry.

An, Unfortunate Indian.

From Harper's Magazine.

The City of Little Muddy, on the Upper Yellowstone, was an exceedingly wide-awake town in '57. When it had reached the mature age of three months every kind of business man was represented, except the cigar dealer, and the next week a man from Chicago, named Stark, opened a tobacco store, with a large, gaudy, and aggressive wooden Indian in front, holding a tomahawk savagely in one hand and a bunch of cigars in the other.

It would take a chapter to tell of all the trouble Stark had with that wooden aborigine. This variety of sign was rare in that region, and gentlemen not unconnected with the stockgrowing industry who came in from the ranges wearing spurs and weapons would resent his threatening attitude; for that matter, no Indian, even the most peaceably disposed, was popular. He was knocked off his pedestal half a dozen times a day. Stark learned to know what had happened whenever he heard a dull crash in front, and would step outside and restore his fallen warrior.

But the red man did not meet his Waterloo till Tobe Hartley and friend, preserved to us under the name of Long Isaac, came in from the Lightning's Nest neighborhood. A close friendship existed between these two worthies. It was their first vacation from the ranch for several months. They wandered about town in a receptive mood, and sought to enjoy their visit. No facts are extant concerning their condition after some hours, but we may perhaps be allowed our suspicions. Finally they separated, and Tobe, coming along to the Indian and not noticing his upraised hatchet, sat down at his feet to rest. He soon fell asleep and sank lower. At this juncture Isaac came around the corner and took in the tragic situation at a glance. "Killed my partner for a simple bunch of cigars, did you!" he cried. "Well, we'll see about it!" and he produced his fire-arms and began shooting accurately and rapidly. At the end of ten minutes Stark gathered up his noble savage in a basket, while the resuscitated Tobe and the avenging Isaac moved off arm in arm.

Cubans—Their Small Hands and Feet.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

A custom which prevailed among many of the Cuban women who were in Cambridge was that of wearing narrow-toed, high heeled shoes. The Cubans have naturally small hands and feet, and perhaps it is pardonable for a people to affect to exaggerate a little the thing upon which they pride themselves. Here, again, we see something of Spanish blood and the traditions of slavery. Those who toil for a living have large hands and feet; slaves toil for a living; therefore slaves have large hands and feet. Those who do not have to work for a living have small hands and feet. It is only necessary to carry this line of reasoning a step further to see why the Chinese aristocrat bandages the feet of his daughter until they become so small and crippled that she cannot walk, or the prospective Spanish aristocrat crowds her feet into pointed toed shoes, with heel in the middle of the foot, causing the same result. This inability to walk with ease and comfort was made very apparent among the Cuban teachers in their historical and geological excursions about Cambridge. Upon investigation, it was found that the Cuban women were wearing narrow, pointed-toed shoes, with high heels, numbering in sizes from two to four, and that the Cuban men were wearing the same style shoe, numbering in size from three to six. These are the sizes usually worn by our American boys and girls ranging in age from ten to fourteen. Our women wear shoes ranging in size from No. 2½ to 8, and our men shoes ranging in size from No. 6 to 10.

Of course, a smaller stature on the part of both Cuban men and women implies smaller feet, but in order that the feet, though small, should be of service, the toes and joints must be allowed freedom of movement. This they cannot obtain if the feet are crowded into small, tight-fitting stiff-soled, high-heeled shoes.

Our American men and women, after enduring years of pedal infirmities, have at last learned the value of common-sense shoes. The interest in tennis, golf, cross-country walking and other forms of physical exercise has done much to bring about a needed reform in America in caring for the feet. It is a recognized fact that conquering armies often depend as much upon their ability to march as they do upon their ability to fight. So, in more senses than one, it is necessary for a people to get a footing in the world before they think of competing with rivals or maintaining their independence as a nation.

Horses in Africa.

From Longmans'.

A South African bred horse keeps his condition best, as he will get his head down and nibble whenever you get off his back. He is less excitable, too, than most English horses. An imported horse, bred north of the equator, takes at least a year to get used to the change of seasons, not to mention the change of food.

When campaigning, it is not the fast work which kills the horses, but the long hours, heavy weights, and want of sleep and food. It is as well, therefore, to halt, if possible, where there is grazing, and to dismount whenever you halt even for a few minutes.

The safest way to secure the horses of a patrol on the veldt at night is to place about a dozen in a circle, each one being tied by the rein to the headstall of the next horse on his left, allowing an interval of only a foot between their heads.

In this way the horses cannot, of course, lie down, but they keep each other warm and cannot get loose without breaking two reins instead of one. If a horse is dead beat, he can, of course, be knee haltered or tied up by himself.

How Straight Is a Chinaman?

From "China, Her History, &c.," by E. H. Parker.

A Chinaman is universally considered to be a liar. And so he is. But after a few years of initiation I have never found much difficulty in extracting the truth from any Chinaman, be he milkman or mandarin. Not only so. I have always felt great confidence in the truthfulness of my own servants, though they often popped out sundry lies. We have our own lies—divorce court lies, club lies, society lies, husband and wife lies, and so on. The distinction is that we lie with a different motive. * * A Chinaman is thought to be a thief. * * * I always kept the safe locked, possessed no jewelry (I had not always on), and I never locked up anything but money and important papers; particularly, I never locked up wine or cigars. During the whole course of my life in China (with one notable exception, when a thief at an inn walked off with me and my bed in my sleep, deposited me in a handy spot, and extracted a valuable fur coat from underneath me) I was never robbed of anything.

To a Bookworm.

O gentle worm, most wise, though oft denounced a pest,
Who didst the pages of the ancients' books infest,
Their contents chew upon and inwardly digest,
I envy thee when o'er thy course I look.

For 'twixt the vellum walls of some sweet classic tome,
'Mid leaves ink-scented, thou didst have thy cloistered home,
All magnified round with virgin fields in which to roam
Whene'er thou caredst to leave thy lettered nook.

And when thou'dst riddled thy last line, O Ptnidus,
What happy destiny was thine, denied to us,
To lay thy sapient bones in such sarcophagus,
And be forever buried in a book!
—JOHN H. FINLEY in the Century.

French Wines.

André Leban in The International Monthly.

The old French vineyards that for so many centuries furnished our people with their national drink, which was both quickening and refining, occupied 2,500,000 hectares, and yielded every year an average of 55,000,000 hectoliters of wine. We might say that, in respect to the generations which lived some 25 years ago, the capital of the first founding of this enormous source of riches was entirely liquidated. To tell the truth, the expenses incurred by the improvement of the lands had sensibly increased, consequently there arose so much of the lowering of wages for hand labor, which plays so great a rôle in the care of the vine, that considerable expenses were occasioned by certain diseases, relatively recent among the vines, such as oïdium and mildew. The yield, however, continued very profitable and little subject to change. But the phylloxera came unexpectedly; after years of fumbling we were obliged to resign ourselves to pulling up the old roots of the vine. We replanted with American cuttings, which we grafted with French slips; some million francs were set aside for this work; the substitution is to-day almost complete, and we have nearly got back to a state of things similar to the large returns of former times. What a difference, however, between the present and the former economic situation! The expenses of improvement do not grow less, hand labor becomes dearer and dearer, and it is always necessary to struggle against the reinforcement of expenses and against the same old diseases. Besides, it is necessary to pay interest on the new capital used in the substitution. Worse still, at the very height of the crisis, at the time that French production had diminished to less than half, vinegrowing was started or developed in countries which had not before been large producers, and whose soil, less worn, through several centuries of work, was not so favorable to the growth of diseases. These were Spain, Italy, Algeria, Hungary, and Southern Russia. The taste of the consumer had in the meanwhile changed. When the rise in prices occurred some ingenious tradesman invented some manufactured drinks, which have broken the trade of the natural products. Even the lovers of fine wines at this time often showed more care for the label on their bottle than for the quality and veritable origin of the contents. So that at the very time when the French wine sellers thought they had reached the limit of their exertions, and were once more capable of resuming their old position in the international market, they found themselves face to face, on one hand, with new competitors, and on the other with consumers who were difficult to win back, and with all this the general conditions of the cost price infinitely less advantageous than before.

Dry-Blowing for Gold in Australia.

From The Engineering Magazine.

After the alluvial has been well shaken up, so as to bring to the surface the large lumps, which the "prospector" examines and skims off, dry-blowing, in its most primitive form, consists of dropping the "dirt" from a height from one "dish" to another, the dust and finer particles being blown away in falling four or five feet through the air, while the gold and coarser gravel are caught in a second "pan" set on the ground at the miner's feet. He stands so as to face at right angles to the wind, placing the lower "pan" on a piece of coarse canvas, so as to catch any fine gold blown to one side over the edge of the "pan."

The next stage is to toss the dirt up and down in the pan, holding the pan in a slanting position, away from the operator, and jerking it back, so as to throw the dirt from the front to the back of the dish, thus winnowing it still further. Then once more shaking the pan, with a vanning movement, he brings the lumps to the top and skims them off. When thus reduced to a small quantity of "fines," the auriferous residue is still further shaken down, like the contents of a dish, when panning it in water, and with the pan tilted forward, the miner raises it to his mouth and completes the process by blowing off the remaining light sand. After this process of concentration is finished the gold is seen fringing the edge of the iron-sand; any nuggets or pieces coarse enough to "spec" are picked out, and the "fine gold" is either washed out with water in the usual way or collected with the moistened end of the miner's thumb.

The Song of Steam.

When the garments of Night are waxing thin
And the air is chill and gray,
Out of the depths there swells a jinn,
Chanting his roundelay.
He hurls me back with a ruthless fist
From the door of my fairest dream,
And, lo! from my humble cot I list
To the strenuous voice of Steam.

Far down in the basement I hear it start
With "bubble" and "bang" and "crack";
Shouting apace from a joyous heart,
It follows its winding track.
"Rattle-rattle" and "clankity-clinck,"
"Gurgle" and "bump" and "snap"—
Farewell to the bliss of the early wink;
Farewell to the morning nap!

It sings of the janitor, jeans betogged,
Poking the slothful fire;
It sings of the pipes all water-logged,
Of valves in torment dire.
It sings of beings with wrath beset,
And of eyes that close in vain;
It sings of the dreams I almost get,
But never, no, never, attain.
—EDWIN L. SABIN in Puck.

An Episode of the Indian Mutiny.

From The Cornhill.

At Lahore, on the night of May 12, three days before the date fixed for the mutiny, a military ball was to be held. This arrangement was not changed, lest the suspicions of the Sepoys should be aroused, and dancing was kept up till 2 o'clock in the morning. Then the officers at gray dawn hurried to the parade ground, where, by instructions issued the day before, the whole brigade was assembled, nominally to hear some general orders read. These were read in the usual fashion at the head of each regiment. Then some brigade manoeuvres followed, and these were so adroitly arranged that, at their close, the native regiments found themselves in quarter-distance column, with five companies of a British regiment, the Eighty-first, opposite them in line, the guns being still in the rear of the Eighty-first.

In a single sentence, brief and stern, the order was given for the native regiments to "pile arms." The Grenadiers of the Sixteenth, to whom the order was first addressed, hesitated; the men began to handle their arms; for one breathless moment it was doubtful whether they would obey or fight. But simultaneously with the words "Pile arms" the Eighty-first had fallen back, coolly and swiftly, between the guns, and the Sepoys, almost at a breath, found themselves covered by a battery of twelve pieces loaded with grape, the artillerymen standing in position with burning portfires, while along the line of the Eighty-first behind ran the stern order, "Load," and already the click of the ramrods in the muskets was heard.

The nerve of the Sepoys failed! Suddenly they piled arms, and 600 English, by adroitness and daring, disarmed 2,500 Sepoys without a shot! What five minutes before had been a menace to the British power was made harmless.

The Rabbis and Cleanliness.

From The Saturday Review.

The Jewish rabbis would never have deduced from the Mosaic law their grotesquely interesting interpretations of cleanliness if they had not been prompted and guided by some curious human instinct with whose origin the law had nothing to do. One rabbinical party, as a recent writer has reminded us, maintained that a cup must be washed before it was filled with wine, because otherwise the cup and the wine would be rendered unclean by the perspiration of the fingers which would remain clinging to the cup. Another party maintained that this view was erroneous, and endeavored to demonstrate that the real danger to be obviated was the contamination of the fingers by the cup. They accordingly taught that the proper time for washing the hands was not before the filling of the cup, but after it. One school taught that after the hands were wiped the towel should be placed on the table, and not on a cushion, lest the perspiration of the hands should contaminate the cushion, and the cushion in turn contaminate whatever touched it. Another school taught that equally terrible consequences might arise from using the table as a rest for the dirty towel; because the impure towel might be made yet more impure by the table, which would thus infect the perspiration which the unfortunate towel had imbibed, and render legally impure any hands that might touch it subsequently. Another matter of dispute between these two schools was whether a servant who was sweeping a house with a broom would contaminate the broom with his hands, or have his hands contaminated by the broom; and whether, consequently, in the interests of legal purity, he ought to wash his hands before touching the handle or afterward.

An Old Custom in Cloyne.

From Donahoe's.

I have known two or three old priests in Cloyne diocese break up and distribute among the poor girls of their respective parishes their old and worn vestments, for the purpose of being made into "Saint Patrick's Crosses." The cross thus made (from a priest's vestment) to people of simple faith was an object of veneration; and I have known many such forwarded by their owners to their kindred in America, where they were doubtless received as welcome souvenirs of an ancient custom in the land of their fathers.

Not a little curious is the etiquette of those children's "Saint Patrick's Crosses," for whereas it would be considered effeminate of a little boy to wear "a girl's cross," it would be considered most unbecoming on the part of the little miss to don a boy's paper cross.

A Chinese Machiavelli.

Robert E. Lewis in The Forum.

Earl Li Hung Chang knows every thrust and every parry; he has hunted out every seam in the armor; and he can cut into every unprotected, vital point. He has come into the negotiations to represent the humiliated power; but there is reason to believe that he is better prepared to fight a losing battle than would be all his opponents combined. The white emissaries have known by two great failures that they are not yet prepared to cope with the yellow man. In September, 1898, they knew nothing of the coup d'état until it was passed; and they, by doing nothing, permitted the reign of reaction, conservatism, and terror to gain headway. In 1900 they refused to believe that this reaction and conservatism were culminating. Not until the Boxers imprisoned them in Peking did they realise that there was a Boxer uprising. They are now backed by force, that is their hope of success—I say it with all respect. Given a fair field and no favor, Earl Li would deftly set them to quarreling as to who should lead in the assault, who should have his hat, coat, and shoes, with the result that he would remain intact, while they would wonder how it all happened.

Earl Li is a striking, if not a great, figure. He is a fascinating study. The foreign diplomacy of China, for forty years, has been his. In Chinese politics he is a past master. He came into prominence as Governor of Kiang-Su in the sixties. This is the province of which Soo-Chew is the capital, and Shanghai and Nanking are the commercial and literary metropoli. Because of his services in suppressing the Tai-Ping rebellion, a vaster struggle than our civil war, he was made guardian of the heir apparent—a position similar to that recently held by Prince Tuan—was granted the Yellow Jacket, and was made Assistant Grand Councilor of the empire.

A Criminal.

From The Nineteenth Century.

A friend of mine, the minister of a West End chapel in London, tells how, in his last visit to America, he preached in one of the larger jails, and after the service visited some of the prisoners in their cells. One case interested him especially, a man of good education and address, and seemingly of abilities fitted to command success in the world. My friend gave vent to his sincere distress at finding such a man in such a position, and was going on to "improve the occasion," when the prisoner cut in with the remark that he believed in England we were fond of fox hunting. My friend, regarding it as a broad hint to change the subject, assented. "And may I ask," said his companion, "when a man gets a fall does he give up hunting?" And on getting the only possible answer to such a question, he added: "I have had a bad fall, and no mistake; but I count on better luck another time." This case is thoroughly typical. The true professional is not a weak creature who yields to uncontrollable impulse. Loving a life of adventure, and having a soul above working for his living, he pursues a life of crime with a full appreciation of its risks. Change those risks to certainties, and you at once supply a motive adequate to influence his course. If every fox hunter ended by breaking his neck, fox hunting would be shunned, save by a few desperate men; and the same would be true of professional crime of this character if it always ended in disaster.

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INFORMATION about RESORTS and their hotels

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DEEP-SEA FISHING, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Al Foster's iron steamer Angler. East 31st St., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car, (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD

COILED SPRING PROBLEM

Prof. Hallock's Reply to Criticisms of His Solution.

He Suggests Other Topics for "Those Who Know Nothing of the Subject" Presented.

Several weeks ago a letter was received at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES containing a query as to what becomes of the energy possessed by a wound-up watch-spring when the spring is dissolved in acid. The question was referred to Prof. William Hallock of the Physics Department of Columbia University, whose explanation of the problem was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 3. Prof. Hallock explained the matter by the law of conservation of energy. He said that the potential energy in the spring due to the winding was converted into heat when the spring was dissolved.

Considerable discussion was aroused by Prof. Hallock's explanation, and various letters have appeared in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES from correspondents who either thought Prof. Hallock was wrong or that his explanation was not comprehensive. In reply to the several views taken by the different correspondents the professor has written the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that the original letter was not published without "scientific" comment, if the object was to promote discussion and correspondence. Under those circumstances the problem might have been handled untrammeled by facts, and might have elicited opinions as original as those on the immortality of the soul. Or, why was the question not referred to some good authority on Christian Science. They could certainly make suggestions.

It would seem scarcely good form to refer to a scientific statement as a "guess" when its author went to considerable trouble in order to make it quantitatively as well as qualitatively correct, but such are the amenities of public discussion. It was moreover a gratuitous assumption that the explanation was "undemonstrable." Perhaps it seemed so. When you stir your coffee in the morning you might equally well say that it is "undemonstrable" that the mechanical work done raises the temperature of the beverage, and indeed it is so from a narrow point of view. The amount of heat evolved is so small that it would be "imperceptible" amid the other factors of radiation, evaporation, &c. Yet it was precisely by the stirring of water, under proper conditions and precautions, that Joule first demonstrated, experimentally, the mechanical equivalent of heat, the keystone of the law of the conservation of energy.

The determination of the heat of solution of steel involves such difficulties that it probably could not be done with an accuracy sufficient to detect so small an added amount of heat as one thousandth of the whole, as pointed out two weeks ago. Still, various phenomena show that chemically the steel under strain behaves differently from steel relaxed, and this chemical difference must result in a change in the heat of solution.

The idea that when a steel weight is wound up and dissolved in acid the energy is lost naturally suggests the question as to what becomes of the energy stored by carrying a large basket of lunch to the top of a mountain, after the lunch is eaten. Or the suggestion that the sum total of energy could be increased if all children were born in the attic, instead of the basement. And so on ad nauseam. The essential in all physical experiments is that they must be followed completely through, and in all their ramifications. When that is done, all the energy will be as completely accounted for as will all the matter. In the hunt it will, however, be necessary to watch not only the front and back doors, but also the windows and skylight, and even the cyclone-cellar and rain-barrel; and, finally, it may have done as politicians are recommended to do—gone into some hole and pulled the hole in after it.

J. A. D. is perfectly correct as to that part of the energy which raises the temperature of the spring, but that is a small part; most of the steel is still present after the spring resumes its normal temperature. S. M. Newman offers a much simpler problem. The log is not destroyed, the products of combustion still exist, and are as capable of storing potential energy as before the burning. The energy of position is no more destroyed than is the matter of the log. It is another case of the lunch and the mountain. Dr. C. M. Blackford, Jr., is quite right, but his final simile is not quite scientific.

No one imagines that energy is matter to be infused into an object with a syringe. Neither is heat matter, and yet it can certainly be infused into matter, and is, in that case, an example of stored energy. Similarly, no one can deny that a weight at the top of its run has something which it has not when it has run down. It has the ability to do work. Call it that, or call it "energy," the fact remains. This something which the weight has in one case and not in the other is what science calls "energy of position," or "potential energy."

Either expression means the ability to do work. If you wish topics for discussion for those who know nothing of the subject, let me suggest a few:

What becomes of the energy of position when water evaporates on top of a mountain?

Where is the source of energy that raises the liquid in a lamp wick?

What becomes of the energy lost (?) at Niagara Falls?

Where does the energy of position come from that might be gained from rains?

Why is it nearly as much work to go down stairs as up, &c.?

Amid all this confusion it must be clearly borne in mind that the law of the conservation of energy has now reached a point such that the burden of proof rests with those who imagine they have discovered an exception. In cases of doubt the law must be assumed to hold true. The belief that the sun will rise to-morrow, or that the moon will not drop are but special cases of our belief in the law of conservation of energy. If that law fails, anything may come true, even Christian Science or purity in Tammany Hall.

W. HALLOCK.

New York, March 16, 1901.

A THEORY ABOUT DISSIPATED ENERGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The change in the condition of the coiled spring and the dissipation of its energy being accomplished by chemical means, it would seem that it is the chemical or physical structure thereof to which our attention should be directed in endeavoring to account for these phenomena. Assuming at once that the molecular theory is correct, the case may be put in this way:

Suppose the spring to be coiled and confined in this condition. We know that it has the power to exert an amount of energy on its release equal to that expended in coiling it. Where does this energy go when the spring is gradually dissolved in an acid? First, let us account for this stored energy. To what is it due? Simply to the combined efforts of each of its component molecules, which have been strained out of their normal positions and are endeavoring to regain these positions. Those on the outside of the curve have been drawn apart, and are anxious to return. But each in turn is restrained by another in the same condition. Those on the inner surface of the spring have been crowded too closely together, and are pushing away from one another. If the springs were released those on the outside would fly together, while the crowded molecules would separate till each occupied its normal position. All this, of course, is based on the theory that molecules are incompressible, but each occupies a certain fixed amount of space, having a definite distance between itself and neighbor, which is kept constant.

Now, when the acid attacks these pushing, pulling molecules it gathers up those on the surface, which have naturally been displaced the most, and hustles them off. Each one is seized upon, split up into its component atoms, and its very nature, by which it had its power to control its neighbor, has undergone a sudden change. Perhaps the tension under which it was laboring has assisted this transformation, perhaps retarded it, but the fact remains that the power which changed it was greater than the molecule could resist.

Well, what becomes of the energy of the molecule that goes shooting and skurrying up the bridge stairways every night, when the straining mass gets free and spreads out at the top? Each individual pulls away or is ejected with some acceleration, more or less, of velocity, as the pressure is released, and as the last ones emerge it is "all over." The spring, having lost the members composing its crowd, has lost its energy. The spring would not have any energy were it not compressed.

Moral—The crowd would not be jamming each other's ribs in if they had about two more stairways by which to reach or leave the platforms.

H. A. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1901.

THE ENERGY OF POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time-honored question about the watchspring dissolved in acid, asked by every schoolboy when first learning of the conservation of energy, has most likely puzzled many a wise head. But almost all other questions analogous to this one may be easily answered after a little thought and the perusal of the first principles of chemistry.

Prof. Hallock applied his theory to the watchspring question only and not to questions on energy of position. The answers to all questions as to what becomes of the energy of position of a material undergoing combustion or chemical change are based upon the principles of the following example:

We know that the weight of an atom of an element remains the same whether that element is chemically combined in a solid or in a gas, or whether it exists in its simple form. Now, let us consider what becomes of the energy of position of a weight of five pounds of iron raised one foot, dissolved in five pounds of sulphuric acid. The potential energy of the iron is five foot pounds, the potential energy of the acid is five foot pounds; the total potential energy of acid and iron is ten foot pounds.

Now place the iron and acid together in an air-tight vessel. The iron combines with the acid, forming sulphate of iron, at the same time liberating hydrogen gas. This is demonstrated in the equation:

iron acid iron sulphate hydrogen
Fe + H_2SO_4 equals $FeSO_4$ + H_2

We see by this equation that no weight is lost, the H_2 collecting in the upper part of the vessel. Therefore we now have the weight of the unused acid plus the weight of the iron sulphate plus the weight of the hydrogen, equal to ten pounds; and these ten pounds being one foot above zero level, we have a potential energy of ten foot pounds, the same as we had before the operation.

This same principle applies, as I have indicated above, to burning a log at the top and bottom of a cliff. If the products of combustion of the elevated log be carefully collected in a sealed vessel and weighed we shall find that the result will equal the weight of the log unburned, plus the weight of the oxygen used to consume the log. This being at the same level as the log was before burning, we see that no energy has been destroyed.

EUGENE FRANK.

New York, March 13, 1901.

Scientific Problems Solved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question, What becomes of the energy of a coiled spring when dissolved in acid? together with some others propounded by your readers, admits of easy solution, if I mistake not, by the most fundamental and well-known laws of mechanics. I must confess that I agree with Prof. Hallock when he states that the solution of the coiled spring in acid would produce an "imperceptible" amount of heat, more than would its solution in the unwound state, and for this reason: In the coiled spring each little particle or molecule composing it is under a certain stress or force, due to the winding. Now, as the coil dissolves the forces that the different particles possess, some of tension, others of compression, find an opportunity to exert themselves—that is, to move over a certain distance and perform work, some by being repelled from their neighbors, others by being attracted to them, and part of the sum total of energy expended by all the molecules is turned into heat energy, thus increasing the total amount of heat over that which would be produced by the solution of an unwound coil.

The cases of a steel clock weight dissolved in acid, when at its highest point, and of a log burned on the top of a cliff, are likewise easy of solution. In the case of the clock weight, it is readily seen that the extra weight added to the acid by the clock weight being dissolved in it would do exactly the same amount of work that the latter alone could do if the acid were allowed to descend the same distance. In the case of the log, if all the products of the combustion were collected and allowed to fall in vacuo from the top of the cliff, under the action of gravity, the work produced would be the same as that done by the original log falling the same distance in vacuo.

SCIENCE.

Bethlehem, Penn., March 12, 1901.

The Problem of the Coiled Spring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a log is burned on a mountain top, or elsewhere, the inherent, dormant energy of gravity, common to all terrestrial phenomena, is perpetuated in the gases and forces into which the log is converted.

The energy dormant in a coiled spring is not inherent, but acquired, and is due to the resiliency of compressed molecules. The amount of matter in the spring is not increased by the process of compression, therefore, in combustion, the spring must give forth the same amount of heat, whether it be coiled or free.

I offer the following solution of your problem: The compressed material of the coiled spring in combustion by any process is always consumed more or less gradually. As each outer molecule, or cell, of this material is consumed, the next inner one rebounds to its normal form, the aggregate amount of rebound being equal to the energy used in compression, minus the heat generated in the original compression and the later rebound.

G. T. TYLER.

New York, March 12, 1901.

PLAN NEGRO COLONY IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—A movement is taking definite form to establish near Atlanta a colony to be composed of and governed exclusively by members of the negro race. The movement was started by the Benevolent Enterprise of Atlanta, of which the Rev. Edmund Bibbs is President. This is an organization composed of about 500 families, and a majority of these, it is said, favor the project. In speaking of the matter, the President of the organization says:

"We desire to establish for ourselves a colony, about seven miles out of the city, on a tract of land large enough to build a town, have it incorporated and governed by our own people, and then establish the enterprises for making a livelihood. We hope to complete the work of organization within seven months."

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We are on the very threshold of Spring, Easter soon opens the door. This store has made immense preparations to fittingly provide you with all the needfuls. There never was a time when it could be so really helpful to you. Your appreciation of the immediate past is a hint to us of the immediate future.

Dame Fashion is rapidly issuing her mandates for Spring and Summer. Our gathering of all kinds of dress goods was never more tempting and never more practical. With experts who thoroughly know their business and have studied your tastes and wishes, with the very closest connection to every source of supply, with an outlet for merchandise that warrants enormous buying, it's easily understood why the dress goods business of Brooklyn centers in this store. There's no place where you are so sure of the lowest price for the finest fabrics, no place where you are so sure of absolute exclusiveness. You are always welcome as a visitor—it's unnecessary to feel that you must always come to buy. The store is full of hints and ideas, gladly free to all. And there are opportunities in every department to-morrow that really command the attention of every economist.

Black Silk Dress Velvet Extraordinary

At $1.25 Yard, Regular Price $3.00.

This is a chance which comes to a woman only once in a lifetime. Even supposing you can't use it to-day, the advantage is great enough for you to buy and lay aside for awhile. A black silk Dress Velvet 32 inches wide (nearly a yard) for one-third its real value. It comes in jet black—3,000 yards—for costumes, waists, skirts—$1.25 a yard instead of $3.

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The Aristocracy of Tailor-Made Suits.

$20.00 for Suits Worth $35.00 to $40.00.
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$30.00 for Suits Worth $55.00 to $85.00.

These are the aristocracy of ready-to-wear gowns—a hundred of them which have served their purpose as models for one of the very best tailors in this country. All new and fresh, ready to wear in name only.

No two are alike—the materials include Broadcloth, Venetian, Cheviot, Camel's Hair, and colors are Blues, Grays, Browns, Oxford Mixtures. Also Black.

Her Majesty's Corset.

Valuable News for Every Woman.

The new gored straight front corset just out, brought to perfection by the progress and enterprise of the makers of Her Majesty's corset is sure to interest as well as benefit every woman who wears a corset.

Knowing ones who have examined the gored corset in detail have pronounced it simply beyond any corset yet brought out.

An expert corsetiere is with us this week, demonstrating the many merits of this excellent new creation, first shown by us in Brooklyn. The corset tells its own story.

Special makes, Batiste and Coutille, straight front, $2.50 and $3.00.

Fine satin finish, straight front, $5.00.

The new girdles in pink, blue and white, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Princess of Wales corsets in white and black, straight front, $1.50.

Quilts and Comfortables.

Second Floor, New Building.

These are all fortunate purchases which enable us to sell at prices under those of the makers.

AT 69c. FOR 89c.—White crochet quilts, large size; honeycomb weave.

AT 98c. FOR $1.25—White crochet quilts, double-bed size; Marseilles pattern.

AT $1.25 FOR $1.50—Fringed crochet quilts for brass bedsteads.

AT 98c. FOR $1.25—Bed comforts, spring weight, filled with pure white cotton, covered with fine silkoline; new designs.

AT $2.75 FOR $4.00—White Marseilles quilts, extra large size; subject to manufacturers' slight imperfection.

Boys' Washable Suits.

At 98c. for Regular $1.50 and $2.00.
At $1.49 for Regular $3.00 and $2.50.

About 380 suits, sizes 3 to 12 years. Nicely made from crash, white pique, linen or striped galatea. Absolutely fast colors and many sample suits, all to go at less than cost to make, at 98c. and $1.49.

At $2.98, Regular $4.00 and $5.00.

Boys' double-breasted suits, sizes 8 to 16 years. Splendid all-wool cloths, light or dark plaids and mixtures. No better school suits. Also in this lot are some broken sizes of sailor and novelty suits for the smaller boys at $2.98.

Colored Cotton Fabrics

At 12½c. to 69c., Regular 25c. to $1.25.

Second Floor, New Building.

These are all fresh goods bought specially for your benefit to-morrow—the kinds that you want now. The assortment and qualities are Loeseresque.

AT 12½c., FOR 25c. corded ginghams in stripes, plaids and checks.

AT 15c. FOR 25c. corded batiste; new printings and new color effects.

AT 25c. FOR 39c. silk stripe madras, satin finish, beautiful stripes, all colors.

AT 25c. FOR 35c. silk mixed ginghams; very stylish for shirt waist suits.

AT 45c. FOR 69c. ecru ground Swiss, embroidered with white bow knots; confined to us for Brooklyn.

AT 49c. FOR 65c. silk mousseline, with lace stripe.

AT 69c. FOR 89c. to $1.25 Swiss, the genuine St. Gall goods, white and colored grounds, white grounds embroidered with colors, colored ground embroidered with white.

Black Dress Goods.

Second Floor, New Building.

39c. FOR 59c. CHEVIOT SERGES—all wool, smooth finish; correct weight for spring wear, rich deep black, 50 inches wide.

59c. FOR 85c. SATIN BERBER—A lustrous, all-wool cloth of excellent quality, in small and medium broche designs; almost as rich in appearance as silk and throughly durable, 45 inches wide.

White Goods Reduced

Half, and More Than Half.

A lot of odds and ends, good, every one of them; but, in straightening up our stock, worth more to you than to us.

AT 5c. FOR 10c.—Muslins of various sizes plaids.

AT 5c. FOR 10c.—White pique, medium size cord.

AT 8c. FOR 12½c.—Madras stripes 32 inches wide, soft finish.

AT 8c. FOR 12½c.—Plaid lawns, large and small broken plaids.

AT 9c. FOR 15c.—Cord lawn, various size cords.

AT 12½c. FOR 35c.—Lace revering.

AT 25c. FOR 65c.—Satin stripe, Madras Barre and tucked effects in pique.

AT 75c., REDUCED FROM $1.00, $1.25; 98c., reduced from $1.50 and $1.89; $1.25, reduced from $2.00.

White linen, embroidered in colors, various designs, for shirt waists and whole gowns.

Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, English Coaches.

A Sale Without a Precedent.

Our new Baby Carriages, Go-Carts and English Coaches are ready to be seen and chosen. You'll not find a larger variety anywhere, and as for prices they are unquestionably the lowest.

A demonstrator is in attendance to show and to explain them to you, but their superiority is seen at a glance. These prices for to-morrow:

Lot No. 1 consists of reclining go-carts with green enamelled gear and wheels and all the latest improvements, including rubber tires, value up to $9.00, choice while they last at $5.98.

Lot No. 2, the swellest reclining go-carts made; some have green enamelled, others plain steel gearing, but all rubber tires; some of these go-carts are actually worth $15.00, choice while they last at $8.98.

Reclining go-carts, the celebrated "Block" patent, the best cart invented and indorsed by physicians, at $7.35.

Other "Block" go-carts at $30.00.

Baby carriages, value up to $8.98, at $5.00.

Baby carriages, extra heavy diamond roll, upholstered in damask or corduroy, value $13.98, at $9.75.

English perambulators, all the spring styles, at $50.00, $62.75, $75.00 and $100.00.

Good Refrigerators at $4.98 and $9.40.

This is one of the best offers ever made—our splendid "Star" refrigerator with all the 1901 improvements—ash, antique finish, handsomely ornamented with embossed carvings, thoroughly insulated with charcoal sheathing, solid metal shelves, solid bronze locks, solid bronze hinges to match, removable waste pipe, patent casters, self-retaining; family size, $4.98, large size $9.40.

The "Pan-American" Trunks for 1901.

Our preparations for this season were conducted upon a scale unprecedented even for this store. Assortment of patterns and styles such as no other store attempts to offer, and the prices very low.

The Coffres a la "Vuitton," such as hat, shirt waist and steamer trunks.

The "Regal," iron bound, 2 straps, 1 tray—

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.
2.98	3.75	4.25	4.48	4.85	5.25

The "Matchless," iron bound, 2 trays, 2 straps, muslin lined—

30 in.	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
9.38	10.25	10.98	11.68	12.38	13.25

The "Hercules," iron bound, 2 straps, 2 trays, muslin lined—

30 in.	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
12.38	13.25	13.98	14.65	15.48	16.25

The "Perfection," skirt trunk, iron bound, 4 trays, muslin lined—

38 in.	40 in.	42 in.	44 in.
9.98	11.25	12.00	12.75

Our "Extension Cases" are also very low priced—

No. 1:

16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.
65c.	75c.	90c.	1.10	1.19	1.39

No. 2:

16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.
98c.	1.29	1.49	1.69	1.89	2.19

Packing trunks—

32 in.	36 in.	40 in.	44 in.	48 in.
1.60	1.90	2.40	3.75	4.50

Gas Range Cooking, by Miss Lemcke.

"Favorite" Gas Ranges, at $14.98.

Miss Lemcke will prepare to-morrow,

At 11 A. M.	At 3 P. M.
Broiled chops,	Roast beef,
Hashed brown potatoes,	Yorkshire timbales,
Angel cake,	Baking powder rolls,
Pop overs.	Orange cream cake,
	Bread.

We also offer the following gas stoves at special prices:

The "Hercules," 40c.

The "Purity," 85c.
The "Ideal," $1.20.
The "Common Sense," $1.60.
The "Beauty," $1.90.
The "Model," $2.25.
The "Splendid," $3.75.

Sale of Wooden Ware.

The "Pinless" Curtain Stretcher—no more pricking the fingers with pin points, as you can place on it six curtains—all different size scallops—see demonstration, $1.98.

The "Star" stretcher with easel, $1.25.
The "Never Sag" stretcher, 68c.
Folding ironing boards, 68c.

Skirt boards—	3½ ft.	4ft.	4½ ft.	5 ft.
	25c.	33c.	38c.	50c.

Step ladders—	4 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.
	29c.	40c.	50c.	60c.

Step ladders best made,	4 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.
	$1.20	$1.50	$1.80	$2.10

"Dewey" clothes bars, $1.00.
Clothes wringers, the "Challenge," 98c.
Clothes wringers—the "Universal," "Rival," "Household," all guaranteed; your choice, $1.95.
Step ladder chairs, 94c.
Pastry boards, 25c.
Meat boards, 42c.
Handy vegetable slicers, 15c.
Dressmaker's lap boards, full size, 38c.
Card tables, $1.30.
Children's high chairs, from $1.48 up.

Household Hints.

"Enterprise" meat or food choppers, 88c.
"Star" meat and food choppers, $1.10.
Wash boilers, extra heavy quality, size 7, 8 or 9, value up to $1.98, at $1.10.
Gray enameled rice boilers, 15c.
Gray enameled rice boilers, large size, 25c.
Gray enameled tea kettles, 25c.
Gray enameled buckets, large size, 10c.
Gray enameled colanders, 20c.
Gray enameled fry pans, 10c.
Gray enameled cake pans, 3c.
Dust pans, japanned, 6c.
Stair whisk brooms, 12c.
Long-handle floor brushes, 50c.
Dust brushes, 25c.
Furniture brushes, 38c.
Foot tubs, assorted sizes, slightly handled, value up to 98c., at 50c.
Children's bath tubs, slightly handled, value up to $1.98, at 98c.
Cocoa door mats, extra quality, $1.20.
Rubber door mats, $1.15.
Liquid bluing, bottle, 5c.
Lye or potash, 3c.
Pearline, while 25 cases last, 6 for 10c.
Mop handles, 4c.
Brooms, hand made, 3-sewed, value 29c., while they last, 2 for 35c.

WONDERS OF NUREMBERG

A Trip to the Pompeii of the Middle Ages.

OLD FEUDAL WALLS REMAIN

The Treasures of Its Art Collections and Its Memories—Its Dread Relics of Torture.

Of all the cities of Germany, Nuremberg is perhaps, to the art student, the most quaint and fascinating, and well may it be called the "Pompeii of the Middle Ages." It is one of the very few cities retaining in an almost perfect state the feudal walls and turrets with which they were invested by the Middle Ages. The buildings, more particularly those in the old part of the town, seem to be in picturesque disorder; turrets shoot up in all sorts of ways, on all sorts of houses, and delicate little Gothic windows filled with flowers cling to their sides and to one another like barnacles to a ship, while the houses themselves are turned around and about in so many positions that one wonders that a few are not upside down. This was all the more striking to us, for we had come from spending a few days at Frankfort, a city up to date, and one of the most progressive in Germany, indeed, the rare old town appeared a hundred years behind Frankfort, and yet in the race of population it is far in advance.

Directly through the centre of the town runs a small stream called the Pegnitz, dividing the town into two equal halves, the northern being termed St. Sabald's and the southern St. Lawrence. The superb Gothic windows of St. Lawrence's Church are said to be among the finest in the world. Equally remarkable is a shrine of stone, by the celebrated Adam Kraft, completed after five years of arduous labor, and the exquisite carvings of Veit Stoss. It contains also several master pieces of Albert Dürer and other masters. Near the church is "Albrecht Dürer Platz," on which is a fine statue of Dürer, by Rauch. Castle Berg, in immediate proximity to these churches is, perhaps, the most interesting building in the city. It is a massive stone structure founded in 1024, and from its high position commands a glorious view of the city and country surrounding it. While it is rich in its gallery of paintings and gems of early German art, in it also are preserved instruments of torture from mediaeval times which for barbaric cruelty, it is safe to say, have not been equaled in any period of the world's history.

THE DREAD "IRON VIRGIN."

Accompanied by a guide, we were shown first the "Iron Virgin," an iron statue somewhat larger than a man. A door swung on massive iron hinges opened, and on its inside were arranged sharpened spikes about six inches long. A corresponding number a few inches long also lined the statue, with two a little longer, so adjusted when closed as to meet the sockets of the eyes. Into this horrible instrument of death a criminal was placed facing the door, and so gauged as to pierce the eyes; then the door was slammed to and the culprit pressed with great violence against the spikes, piercing him through and through. After remaining for a few moments, a trap door under the statue was opened, and the mangled remains, relieved from the spikes, were precipitated own a well some three hundred and fifty feet to the bottom, communicating with a stream which carried it away to the river.

In another room we were shown a device of like torture and death—an iron-grooved rack, on which a criminal was bound and laid. A large cog wheel, turned by a horse, was drawn over the body and so arranged as to cut the body through into pieces of about six inches. Many other instruments of torture were shown us, too horrible to describe. It will surprise the reader to learn that this system of torture and execution of criminals was only abolished in 1806, and decapitation in 1832.

But let us turn from this revolting exhibition of devices of torture to the sumptuous apartments of the castle, fitted up for the residence of the German Emperors in the Middle Ages—to its gallery of paintings, and rich gems of early German art, with a host of other relics dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It seems impossible that the same mind that conceived the terrible devices of torture and death could produce anything so beautiful and inspiring.

One of the most exquisite artistic features which greet the eye of the stranger visiting this unique old town for the first time is the profusion of statues, and indeed sculptured ornaments of every description, which are lavished with unsparing hand, often in the oddest and most unexpected situations. Among the former we must cite many beautiful Madonnas of the Middle Ages. Throughout Southern Germany and Italy there is, indeed, no work of art which more frequently attracts our attention, but there are few places where we so frequently behold it developed in such grace and purity as in Nuremberg.

The superior workmanship of these figures, says Mrs. Jameson in an article on the Madonnas of Nuremberg, shows "the influence of that excellent school of art which flourished at Nuremberg during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and down to the middle of the sixteenth century—the period in which Schönhofer, Peter Vischer, Behaim Burgmaier, Adam Kraft, Albert Dürer, and many admirable artists with less celebrated names lived and worked, and gave to this particular school that strong impress of individuality, truthfulness, and deep feeling which makes amends for the want of knowledge in some instances and the want of grace in others."

Among the wealth of Gothic imagery which abounds in Nuremberg is the "Schöner Brunnen," or "Beautiful Fountain," sculptured by Schönhofer.

Everywhere thou seest around thee the wondrous world of art;
Fountains wrought with richest sculpture standing in the common mart.

THE HOUSE OF HANS SACHS.

Around this fountain are many statues of rare beauty, chief of which is that of Alexander. The exquisite beauty of his countenance transcends all style, whether Gothic or classic, nor could the keenest critic assign to it an age or school. Another fountain no less artistic is found on the goose market plaza; it is in bronze and represents a peasant bearing two geese spurting water from their mouths. Nearly opposite, on a corner, is the old famous house of Hans Sachs, the poet.

His home is now an alehouse, with nicely sanded floor,
And a garland in the window, and his face above the door.

For over 500 years it is said to have been used as a tavern, and was the resort of many of the convivial wits and artists of the sixteenth century. Albert Dürer, Veit Stoss, Peter Vischer, Panecras, and a host of others could be seen here daily, having a merry time over their ale, crackers, and cheese. Their pewter mugs, we were assured, were still preserved, out of which we were permitted to drink, sitting around the same old oak table which in the long-past centuries had resounded with their hilarious song.

From this old hostelry we went to the house in which Albert Dürer was born and lived. It is in a fine state of preservation, and in its day must have been a very luxurious home. It is now used as a museum, and contains a rich collection of his work, principally engravings and etchings on copper, portraits of many of his contemporaries, letters, and other personal belongings, all of which were very interesting.

One of the most beautiful Gothic buildings to be seen in this unique old city is the "Rathaus," or Town Hall, dating from 1616. It contains many coats-of-arms of old Nurembergers, portraits of various Kings and Queens, covering a period of nearly five hundred years. One large, fine room, gorgeously decorated, is devoted to the crowning of the monarchs of Germany, and was used for that purpose for several hundred years, but is now used for civic purposes. We also saw the house in which Martin Behaim was born, and the beautiful monument erected to his memory. He designed and made the first globe.

But we cannot longer dwell on what is seen in this fascinating old city. To all who would study purity in Gothic art, and the history and philosophy of plastic art, the monuments, galleries, and libraries of this quaint old city will afford the most illustrious examples. Says an old German proverb:

"Nuremberg's hand
Goes through every land."

J. W. H.

RETAINED FORTY LAWYERS.

Pietro Brescia is the assistant janitor of the office building at 155-157 Broadway. In the building are about forty lawyers. For one hour each day Pietro has charge of the elevator. He has thus cultivated a speaking acquaintance with all the lawyers in the building. It may be this environment which has caused Pietro to take such a lively interest in legal affairs. He always has an important case on hand. If it is not one of his own, it is one in which some relative or friend is interested in; as a result he is continually consulting the attorneys about some legal point.

The first case in which Pietro ever actually appeared in court came up last week. In this case he was the plaintiff. For weeks prior to the trial he has been perfectly happy over the prospect of a real, live suit. He not only went outside of the building and retained a lawyer, but he also tried to retain every one of the forty lawyers in the building. His suit was for $40, so he had a lawyer for each dollar and one lawyer to spare.

The case has ended disastrously for Pietro, but he is not discouraged, and he intends to take the matter to a higher court.

This one real law case grew out of Pietro living in Mulberry Street. He had a landlord named Sabato Carpo. Pietro decided to move to other quarters. He moved all right, but there were certain things in the house which the landlord claimed. The claim was made on the ground that they were attached to the walls and therefore had become fixtures. Pietro resented this and immediately decided that he would go to law. Before he consulted any of the lawyers in his own building he went outside and retained an attorney. A claim for $40 was made in the Second District Municipal Court and a summons was served on Sabato. Sabato in turn retained counsel, who immediately demanded that Pietro furnish a bill of particulars. Pietro commenced to figure, and figure as hard as he could he could only make his claim worth $11.50. In this claim Pietro declared that Sabato had retained an awning, two blinds, a hat rack, a towel rack, an oil cart, a lock which was attached to one of the doors, (Pietro had the keys,) and a "gas suffocator." Then Pietro began to consult the lawyers in his own building. In his broken English he would introduce the subject by saying:

"If I put a lock on a door could I take it off again?"

"Yes, if you knew how," was the usual answer.

"Well, could a man keep my 'gas suffocator'?"

"Your what?"

"My 'gas suffocator.'"

Then it would dawn on the lawyer that Pietro was consulting that he meant a gas regulator.

Pietro would rehearse his whole tale of woe to each lawyer and wind up by asking him to be present at the trial. "Yes, if I have nothing else more important on hand," would be the reply.

As a result Pietro expected a great array of legal talent at the trial, which was before Judge Steiner.

Each one of the lawyers in the building had "more important business," and for some reason the lawyer retained by Pietro also failed to put in an appearance. Pietro tried his own case, with the assistance of the Judge, who kindly helped him out. The verdict went against him, and yesterday Pietro visited each law office in the building where he is employed seeking advice about carrying the case to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

HIS "SQUEEZE" TOO HARD.

"The main squeeze" was the sobriquet given to Frank Farrell, the Western gambler, who has been allowed such free rein in New York by William S. Devery, by one of two men who were talking in the Hoffman House yesterday.

"Doing anything?" queried one.

"Nope," was the answer.

"Why?"

"I don't propose to give the gambling combine everything."

"What do you mean?"

"I went to see Farrell. He is the 'main squeeze' you know. I told him I wanted to open. He was willing provided I gave up 25 per cent. of the net profits and allowed him to put in a day man and a night man at $10 per day each to see that the combine got all that was coming to them. I didn't open and I won't under any such terms."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; fresh northeasterly winds.

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TWO ACCIDENTS ON THE LINER NEW YORK

Many of Her Steerage Passengers Injured by Ammonia.

TWO MEN DIE FROM EFFECTS

Gas Escaped from Refrigerating Plant and Twenty-six Men Were Overcome—Broke Her Port Shaft.

The American liner New York of the International Navigation Company came into port last night twenty-four hours late, with her port propeller useless and over a score of her steerage passengers and stewards more or less injured owing to an escape of ammonia from her refrigerating plant, the two accidents having followed each other on two consecutive days, Thursday and Friday of last week. Naturally there was much grief in the humbler part of the big ship—the steerage—in which the escaping gas occasioned much damage.

The first of the accidents, the injury to the steerage passengers, occurred in the afternoon about 6:30 o'clock. From information gleaned from the passengers, it came in a most unexpected manner, and though none of those caught in the deadly vapor suffered instant death, two of them—one a passenger, Carl Engkiest, and the other a steward, John Kent—inhaled enough of the gas to eventually cause their death.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

The injured numbered all told, according to the officials of the line, twenty-six persons, while from the passengers the number varied from twenty to twenty-five. The refrigerating plant, which is situated in the after part of the ship near the steerage and the stewards quarters, was used for cooling perishable cargo, and the sudden escape of the ammonia was due to a fracture of the bonnet of the condenser through which gas escaped and penetrated into the living quarters of the portion of the steerage and that of the stewards.

The greatest excitement followed in the steerage, which only subsided, it was said, when the leakage of the gas was stopped and the injured removed to the ship's hospital, where they were attended by the surgeon, Dr. Hutchinson.

When the fumes of the ammonia escaping from the plant burst into the compartments of the passengers and stewards a frenzied rush for escape followed. Some of them were prostrated by the inhalation, and dropped to the floor suffering the most excruciating agonies. Others managed to reach the fresh air, and suffered only a temporary discomfort. As quick as possible efforts were made to clear the compartments of the gas.

The first thing done was to open the affected quarters so that the fresh air could get in, neutralizing as far as possible the influence of the escaping vapor of the ones who had been overcome, and at the same time making it possible for the rescuers to get to the victims. Some of those who were in the compartments when the gas penetrated after they reached the fresh air and were revived went back into the quarters to assist the less fortunate in getting out.

The injured were suffering the most excruciating pain owing to the inflammation of their respiratory organs and eyes.

Kent, the steward, most severely injured, died thirty-six hours later from pneumonia, brought on by the inflammation of his lungs, while it was said the passenger Engkeist's death was due to heart disease, which also had a fatal termination, owing to his presence in the vicinity at the time of the escape of the gas. Engkeist had three little children accompanying him across the Atlantic.

The other injured were rescued as quickly as possible and placed in charge of a surgeon and on the arrival of the New York last night were said to be rapidly recovering, with the exception of one of the stewards—F. Colston—who, it was said, would be removed to a hospital for further treatment. Inflammation of the eyes was the cause of his most serious injury.

When the New York docked, at 10:30 last night, the officials of the line refused to allow any one to go on board the ship and declined to allow either Capt. Mills or the Chief Engineer to be interviewed as to the nature and exact cause of the two accidents. First Vice President James A. Wright of the company later gave out a statement, which said:

MR. WRIGHT'S STATEMENT.

"On Thursday at 6:30 P. M. a bonnet connected with the condenser of the refrigerating plant in the after part of the ship became detached in some way, allowing the ammonia to escape into some of the steerage quarters and also into the quarters of the stewards. It was situated on the starboard side and the gas in escaping got into the quarters referred to.

"John Kent, one of the stewards, died about thirty-six hours later from pneumonia, which was probably superinduced by the inhalation of the gas. Ten others were injured and are all doing well, with the exception of F. Colston, who has inflammation of the eyes and may have to be sent to hospital for treatment.

"Of the steerage passengers all berthed aft but fifteen of them required treatment. One passenger died of heart disease, but it was not due to the gas. It may have been aggravated somewhat by the shock, though, of course.

"As to the injury to the shaft, it was broken near the propeller. A boat was launched and an iron hawser was fastened to the propeller to keep it from dropping off. In the engine room at the time were the first and second engineers. You know a shaft of a ship often breaks, but of course this accident is in no way so deplorable as the other. I don't know where the New York will be docked yet, but she probably will not sail Wednesday as scheduled."

From the passengers' expressions as to the sensation produced by the escaping ammonia as well as to the fracture of the shaft were requested, but they, despite the seriousness of both, seemed to know remarkably little concerning either. In the saloon the passengers knew nothing of the escaping ammonia so far as the effects were concerned, while the propeller break was followed so quickly by a stoppage of the engine afterward that no one realized it.

Adelbert Hay, United States Consul to the Transvaal, who was among the saloon passengers, said there was no excitement as far as he knew, and that with the exception of a few hours' delay there was nothing unusual attending the breaking of the propeller shaft, while as to the ammonia escaping he only knew of that from hearsay.

WHAT PASSENGERS SAID.

Mrs. Campbell, a second-cabin passenger, said that the jar was felt by those in her part of the vessel.

"It was early in the evening of last Thursday," she said, "everybody in the steerage was up and about. If it had happened at any other time scores of persons would have been killed. As it was, one was killed outright, and a passenger subsequently died. The ammonia plant seems to have been located in a little cabin in the after part of the ship in the steerage. Port holes gave this inclosure ventilation from the steerage.

"When the explosion came the strong fumes of the ammonia at once came pouring out of these portholes, vaporously inundating the steerage. A steward attached to the second cabin was either in a compartment adjoining the plant in the steerage or in the same compartment with the machine itself; at any rate, his face, cut and almost lifeless, was thrust through one of the portholes near by. When they got to him he was dead.

"There were outcries and blind groping at first, then there were only the overpowering fumes of the stuff. Twenty-three of the steerage passengers were prostrated. They were carried, coughing and blinded for the time, into the second-class cabin, where we, I among others, nursed them. One of them died subsequently, and was buried at sea.

"No one so far as I know was hurt or cut by fragments of anything set loose by the force of the explosion. It was simply the fumes of the ammonia that were as heavy as it is possible for them to be. They attacked the throats of those in the steerage, affecting them much as a cold does, only a thousand times worse than any cold ever was. Their eyes, too, were inflamed deeply so that it was some time before they could see all right."

Others of the second-class passengers who came most in contact with those overcome in the steerage said that the noise was not loud enough to be heard through the ship generally.

"I doubt," said one man, "if many of the passengers knew of the thing at the time; that is, those who didn't come in contact with the injured. But the news spread pretty quickly. The next day, too, we broke our port shaft. It was inside of what they call the tunnel; that is, inside the hull near the propeller. They stopped the engines immediately, and put off a boat round to the stern. After a few hours they managed to fasten the thing with, though I believe they came in under one engine.

"The two who died from the effects of the bursting of the ammonia apparatus were a second-cabin steward and a steerage passenger."

THE AQUITAINE'S TRYING TRIP.

Has Accident to Machinery and Is Damaged by a Wave—Passed a Steamship in Tow.

The French Line steamship L'Aquitaine arrived last evening after having had a trying experience with wind and sea. On March 13, owing to her machinery breaking down, she was forced to run for hours under one engine while her engineer force made repairs.

On the 12th, while running in a fierce westerly gale, she was boarded by a wave which carried away an aft port lifeboat and twenty feet of the starboard rail. At 6:30 P. M. on the next day the crown of the high pressure piston broke, and for eighteen hours the vessel kept on her way under her starboard engine. There was some anxiety felt by the passengers when the accident was known, but no excitement.

On the 10th, the day after she left Havre, the L'Aquitaine passed a Holland-American liner bound east with a British steamship in tow. The names of the vessels were not made out.

SHIP SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

Schooner Run Into and Sunk—Not Known Whether the Crew Was Saved.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 17.—Some time last night an unknown three-masted schooner was run into and sent to the bottom by an unknown craft ten miles southeast of Atlantic City. The crew was either rescued by the vessel, which cut the schooner down or was drowned.

Capt. H. Bowen of the schooner Annie Godfrey reported the accident this afternoon. Thirty feet of the schooner's sails protrude out of the water, and her port side is stove in. She lies on her bottom in 70 feet of water. Capt. Bowen thinks she is loaded with coal. Her sails are all set, hence she must have sunk shortly after being run into.

There is no wreckage afloat or anything to identify the vessel. Capt. John Dutch of the sloop Alberta removed some of the rigging.

BAIZ AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Consular Agent in Venezuela Arrested for Second Time in Five Months, It Is Reported.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, March 17.—News has reached here that the United States Consular Agent at Barcelona, Venezuela, Ignacio H. Baiz, has been arrested by Venezuelan officials and imprisoned without adequate cause. This is the second time he has been treated in this fashion within the last five months, and he will resign unless protected by the Washington Government. It appears that several sums of money have been forced from him by the Venezuelan officials under threat of imprisonment.

The protests of Mr. Baiz to Washington seem to have met with no response thus far. Three months ago Mr. Loomis, the United States Minister at Caracas, made a demand upon the Venezuelan Government for an apology for the first outrage, but his communication was quite ignored.

CURFEW RINGS ON BROADWAY.

Eleven Little Newsboys Arrested for Being Out After 9 o'Clock.

Superintendent Jenkins has declared that the curfew shall ring on Broadway in future at 9 o'clock, and in consequence there is consternation among the newsboys. Yesterday Mr. Jenkins issued the order that every boy found on the street after 9 o'clock should be taken into custody, and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Agents Dimond and Fogerty have been intrusted with the enforcement of this order.

The two agents Saturday night arrested eleven little newsboys on Broadway between 10 and 12 o'clock, and they were arraigned yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Court. The agents told the Magistrate that the boys not only staid out very late, but that they annoyed the people by pushing papers in their faces and were so annoying in the vending of the papers that people were actually forced into buying one in order to get rid of the boys.

When they were marched into the court room and faced Magistrate Hogan, they did not seem to be disconcerted in the least; in fact, most of them seemed to think that it was a jolly good lark.

Samuel Solomon of 227 West Thirty-fifth Street said that his father was in court, but the others looked and called in vain for parents or relatives.

The Magistrate allowed the Solomon boy to go with his father, after a warning, and the others were turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The case will come up again to-day when it is expected that their parents will be in court.

Annex to the Auditorium Annex.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Auditorium Annex is to have an annex of its own, to cost $1,500,000. Richard H. Southgate, manager of the Congress Hotel Company, which owns and operates the Annex and operates the Auditorium Hotel, is expected to return from New York to-morrow, bringing with him the completed plans. The new building will be constructed as a part of the present hotel, and will double its size. The addition is to be erected immediately south of the Annex, and the entire structure, which will be connected as one house, will give greatly increased facilities.

Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service in connection with West 23rd St. Station is prompt in performance and reasonable in rates. When starting West call 'phone "914-18th St." for a hansom or four-wheeler.—Adv.

TO-DAY,
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

A Few Days' Respite from business cares will do more than a physician. Try one of the Old Dominion Line's short trips.—Adv.

WELL-KNOWN MEN DEEP IN DEBT TO GAMBLER

List Seized in Raid in Possession of Justice Jerome.

COLLEGE STUDENT OWES $3,800

Justice Believes Members of Prominent and Exclusive Clubs Act as "Cappers" for Gambling Houses.

That men who belong to prominent and exclusive clubs are in the employ of gambling house keepers is the belief of Justice William Travers Jerome. This belief is strengthened by a list he has secured of well-known men who are deeply in debt to the proprietor of one of these illegal resorts. Among the debtors is a Columbia University student, who owes no less than $3,800, and is unable to pay. This list was secured in a raid made early yesterday morning at 104 West Forty-third Street, supposed to be kept by one George Clark. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Clark and for a man named Norton, said to be his dealer.

When the representatives of the Committee of Fifteen descended upon the place they found no one there, but in addition to the list mentioned, which is regarded as being of the greatest importance, and other papers, a handsome roulette wheel, valued at $600, was found secreted under the floor of a rear hall room on the second floor. There was a trap door in the floor, disclosing a cavity into which the apparatus just fitted.

Discussing his night's work and the discoveries it had led to, Justice Jerome said:

"Gambling is New York's greatest curse. Men who in their hearts are truly honest and upright, are ruined by losses or the influence of the gambling house.

"Last night I gained proof of what I have heard many times. When the raid was made on Clark's place in Forty-third Street we got part of the records of his 'bad paper book.' This, I understand, he values more than the cash it represents. Thousands of dollars are the debts owed him by well-known men, mainly young men. They were unable to pay their losses, and they gave 'I. O. U.'s.' These are held over them like threatening swords. When they reply they cannot pay, what is more natural than for the gambling house proprietor to say than 'Well, your friends'?

"As a debtor he is in the gambler's power, and his friends are seen to accompany him frequently. Later, perhaps, he becomes such a good 'capper'—for he becomes that practically—that he receives a percentage.

"I believe there are men who belong to prominent and exclusive clubs who are really in the employ of gambling house keepers. Last night we found about $3,0[illegible] worth of paper, a record of which is in Clark's 'bad paper book.' Of that $3,800 is owed him by a Columbia University student. I know him, and he is unable to pay. You can understand just how much he is in the gambler's power.

"From the evidence gathered by the Committee of Fifteen the ordinary frequenter of the gambling house has no chance to win. Nearly all the games raided have been found to be crooked.

"The natural impulse of the healthy, vigorous man is to gamble, so it seems, at least. If he must, you know he can lose enough in his own club to his friends. If a man must gamble, he does not need the aid of the gambling house. There is less to be said in its favor than any other institution for the furthering of vice.

"My term does not expire for two years yet, and during that time I am willing to hold myself in readiness day and night to serve the Committee of Fifteen, or any persons who are working against vice, particularly gambling, in this city. We will keep right on as we have begun.

"Gambling is the hardest proposition to successfully handle. The crusades against the sale of liquors on Sunday I consider are the result of good intentions gone astray. If I want a drink on Sunday why should I have to dodge into side and family entrances' or make any effort to conceal my purpose more than if I wished to purchase a cigar? The sale of liquors under certain restrictions I consider an absolute necessity. The public demands it, and why not? Why, then, should we not be able to buy or the saloon keeper sell on Sunday? A man's wants are not controlled by the calendar."

RAID PRISONERS HELD.

Lawyer Argues that Phillips, Trapped Through an Advertisement, Is Insane—Status of Poker.

Justice Jerome was on the go all yesterday morning, visiting the different police stations where his raid prisoners of the night before were confined. He had not personally participated in all of the anti-gambling onslaughts that were made by the police during that night, but each of the occurrences was under the auspices or due to the initiative of the Committee of Fifteen, and the Justice issued the warrants.

The first visit was to the Oak Street Station, whither the Justice was accompanied by Col. Monroe, counsel for the committee, and a group of reporters and detectives. The prisoners, four Greeks, arrested at 10 Madison Street, in what was alleged to be a gambling house, were temporarily held, the formal hearing of their case being set for this morning in the library of the District Attorney at the Criminal Courts Building.

From Oak Street the Justice and his party went to the Tenderloin Station. There another informal court was held, and the prisoners taken from 63 West Thirty-sixth Street were brought up to the rail before the Sergeant's desk, behind which sat Justice Jerome. The prisoners, according to the names they had given when taken to the station, were John Daniels, a clerk, of 96 East Ninety-sixth Street; Frank Jones, same profession, of 56 East Forty-ninth Street, and Benson M. McNeil of the Hotel Minot, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. They were held for formal arraignment to-day.

From the Tenderloin the court was transferred to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where the five prisoners taken in the apartment house at 132 West Seventy-ninth Street were brought in. They gave their names and "pedigrees" as follows:

Moses P. Phillips, alias Singleton, alias Col. Potter, age fifty-two years, profession, gambling—the man who was trapped by Superintendent McCullagh through an advertisement; George Hill, clerk; William McLellan, James Harrison, and Col. M. Larkin. All gave addresses. They were represented by Lawyer Emanuel Friend, who argued that the players—that is, all of the prisoners but Phillips—ought to be released, inasmuch as mere players had been so liberated in the raids hitherto made.

The Justice quoted Section 344 of the Penal Code, in which it is set forth that players as well as manipulators of a "gambling or banking game" were amenable to arrest and punishment. "I have my witnesses who say that they played with these men at faro," he said.

Mr. Friend then contended that the game in which the prisoners were caught was not really a gambling game. He thought, however, it might have been a "brace game," where there was no chance for the players to win. The Justice answered that he had witnesses who testified that the players in the place were purporting to play a "gambling or banking game," and that he must therefore hold the prisoners.

Upon this there was some discussion as to whether poker among friends was a "gambling or banking game." Mr. Friend said it was. The Justice said he did not think the section of the Penal Code included poker, as in that game all the players played against one another, not against the banker.

Mr. Friend said the game these men played was like stud poker.

"As to stud," said the Justice, "I pass on it."

Mr. Friend then remarked that he thought he would run a poker room himself, as that game was not a gambling game. The Justice thought this would be a good idea on the part of Mr. Friend, inasmuch as it would give Col. Monroe a chance to make a few raids and so get a decision from the courts as to the status of poker.

Arguments were left off long enough for the Justice to fix the bail of Phillips's four companions at $1,000 each. Then the question of the fate of Phillips arose. Mr. Friend said he was sure Phillips was not sane; that he had for a long time been showing signs of mental weakness, and that the giving of his profession as gambling to the police was proof positive of his imbecility. The Justice thought Phillips ought to be held for $3,000 bail, as such forms of lunacy as that of forcing the lunatic to run gambling houses were dangerous to the public welfare.

Mr. Friend objected strenuously. "I don't see," he said, "how anybody in his right mind could dare run a gambling house in New York now that this great Committee of Fifteen, with your Honor at the helm, is at work."

This was ignored by the Court. Then Mr. Friend said his client ought to have consideration because he was an old man, being seventy years of age. Phillips had already given his age to the police as fifty-two years.

The Justice would not lower his requirement for bail. The formal arraignment of the five will be held in the District Attorney's library this morning.

CITY OFFICIAL A MARKED MAN.

Said to Have Lost $7,000 in Canfield's—To Be Indicted When Case Against the Place Is Complete.

Those who ought to know said yesterday that the raids hitherto made by the Committee of Fifteen were only a small proportion of what are to be made in the future, and plans have been formulated to slight none of the places against which evidence has been collected, from the select resorts of up town to those of the old Fourth Ward. Especial efforts are being made to complete the collection of evidence against Canfield's gambling house, in East Forty-fourth Street, well known as the most elegantly furnished shrine to Mercury in the whole city, and one of the largest, in fact, in the country.

Positive information was received yesterday from a source that cannot be disclosed that when the case against Canfield is complete, an indictment will be framed against a leading city official. According to intelligence obtained by the Committee of Fifteen, this official, who is known about town as a "game sport," recently visited Canfield's and there became intoxicated. It is said that he invested $7,000 in chips and played roulette, but that later, growing tired of the sport, he threw all his chips on the table, thus making it impossible for the proprietor to tell what number he wished to "chance." But the proprietor knew him, and so he was permitted to take back his coin, the ball being stopped before it was pocketed.

Before he went away, however, the city official, now rather unsteady on his legs and in his head, loudly declared that he had won $10,000. The compromise that was finally effected provided that he should have back his original investment of $7,000. He came back in a little while, started to play again, lost all his money, and "went broke."

Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy was asked yesterday afternoon if he had anything to say about the raids of the Committee of Fifteen, as to what action he would take in matters relating to them, and what he thought of the fact that the committee's representatives were "playing all round" his Captains. He declined to say anything on the subject, adding that he would know nothing about the raids officially until reaching his office this morning.

HOW A FAMILY SAVES POSTAGE.

Chain of Letters Is Sent from One Member to the Other, Each Writing a Part.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—E. W. Reynolds of this city and his brother, McPherson Reynolds of Washington, with their cousins, aunts, uncles, and other relatives, have solved the problem of letter writing. By writing one letter a month nineteen different Reynolds families in six different States have been kept posted as to all the family happenings. No member of the family, moreover, has had to spend more than 6 cents postage a month.

McPherson Reynolds, who is a Government bacteriologist, sat down and wrote a letter to the whole Reynolds family, in six States, telling all the news in his own family. This he sent to E. W. Reynolds, who read it and then wrote a general family letter, which he attached to his brother's letter, and sent both to George J. Reynolds at Carrollton, Mo. The latter followed suit and the package went to a niece at Coloma, Mo., then to a sister at Latch, Mo.; then to the parents of Mr. Reynolds, at Harper, Kan.

After more additions, the whole packet came back to Washington. Mr. Reynolds tore off his own letter, read all the others, and then wrote a new letter and attached it, giving all that had happened in his own family since he wrote the first letter.

EX-CASHIER JOHNSON CAUGHT.

Man Charged with Wrecking Niles Bank Arrested in Columbus, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—Charles A. Johnson was arrested this afternoon by Detective Foster, on West Goodale Street, and taken to the city prison, where he is held on the charge of suspicion. Johnson gave the name of J. B. Elliott. The charge is wrecking the First National Bank of Niles, Mich., the amount of shortage being given at about $100,000.

It was learned that Johnson was rooming in Goodale Street and a decoy note was sent to him under the name of J. B. Elliott. Johnson fell into the trap and was placed under arrest by Foster. On being searched at the city prison a certificate of deposit in the Hayden-Clinton Bank was found for $1,500 and nearly $400 in currency and two slips showing that he had deposited $200 with brokers in this city to be used in market deals to-morrow. Johnson said he would go back to Michigan without trouble.

Chicago's Revised Registration.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Probably 35,000 names were erased from the registration lists last night as the result of the work of revision. Election judges and clerks sat as boards of revision in each of the 1,261 voting precincts between the hours of 6 and 10 o'clock and the work was carried on with the least trouble known in years. According to the figures of election officials late last night, the revised registration will show 418,000 names on Chicago's voting list. This is an increase over the revised registration of last Fall of 15,000.

BISHOP POTTER IS ILL.

Confined to His House with a Heavy Cold, but Is Improving.

Bishop Potter, who was expected to preach at the Church of the Ascension yesterday afternoon, was unable to do so on account of illness.

At his home, 10 Washington Square, North, it was said that Bishop Potter had been suffering with a heavy cold for several days, but was much improved. He had been confined to the house, but would probably be able to go out in a day or two.

Child Scalded to Death.

Three-year-old Henry Squasone, 348 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, wanted to see what was in a pan on the kitchen stove yesterday. He tipped the pan over, spilling its contents—scalding water—all over himself. He died two hours later.

After a day of strain or worry a bottle of BALLANTINE'S will help to a night of real rest.—Adv.

MAN ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS FAMILY

Brains His Baby and Mortally Injures Another Child.

Struck His Wife in the Head with a Bottle, but Was Overpowered by Her Brother.

Charles Freedman, a young married man, living at 860 Broadway, Williamsburg, in what is supposed to have been a fit of temporary insanity, attempted to murder his family last night. The victims in the case, only one of whom is dead, were his wife, Ellen, his three-year-old daughter Ellen, and a baby girl, Jessie, the last-named of whom was brained and instantly killed.

The wife succeeded in saving her life with the aid of her brother, Jacob Groes, but the little girl, Ellen, though not dead at an early hour this morning, was said to be in a dying condition at St. Catharine's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Freedman, who was occupying a room with his brother-in-law Groes, retired about 10 o'clock, supposedly for the night. Shortly after midnight he got up and went into his wife's room, where she was sleeping with his two little girls, the youngest of whom, Jessie, was only sixteen months old. He was armed with a bronze clock of fancy shape and a long bottle. He, the father, first seized the infant from its mother, and before she could cry out or go to its rescue he had dealt her a fatal blow on the head, braining her and killing her instantly.

Next he attacked the second child and hit her with terrific force on the skull, fracturing it, as a result of which her life is despaired of. By this time Mrs. Freedman had gotten out of bed and was grappling with her frenzied husband who was trying to complete his night's work of murder by killing her.

She screamed at the top of her voice and her brother, sleeping up stairs, hearing her screams, ran down into the room in time to save her life after a hard struggle with the murderous husband. After Freedman was overpowered the police of the Vernon Avenue Station were summoned and the murderer taken in custody.

An ambulance call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, to which institution the eldest of the little girls was taken. Mrs. Freedman had a bad gash in her head where she had been struck with the bottle, but was not seriously injured.

The mother when she realized what had occurred, and that her baby was dead and the other daughter mortally hurt, was frantic in her grief.

Friends tried to comfort her, but the terrible nature of her affliction made their efforts at consoling her unavailing.

BURLINGTON CONTROL CHANGES

It Is Announced that the System Is Now in the Hands of James J. Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has passed practically into the hands of James J. Hill. This information comes to The Tribune from an authoritative source. Arrangements are about completed whereby the Burlington system is to be leased to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Companies, the latter guaranteeing 7 per cent. dividends on all the Burlington stock.

"The Morgan and Harriman interests obtained control of the Burlington Road several weeks ago, and it is with them that Mr. Hill has been negotiating for the lease. The rapid advance in Burlington stock during the last two weeks and the additional jump of six points yesterday made it certain that something of an extraordinary nature was in the wind. Few people, however, had any idea that Mr. Hill was trying to get control of the property, and special stress was laid upon the assertion that neither Mr. Hill nor any of his brokers was buying Burlington stock.

"Mr. Hill has been in New York for more than a week in connection with this deal, but so secretly were the negotiations conducted that the announcement of his acquiring control comes as a surprise. When asked in New York a few days ago whether he was trying to secure control of the Burlington he stated most emphatically that he did not own, and was not buying, a share of the stock. This removed all suspicion, and the conclusion was jumped at that the Pennsylvania Company was buying Burlington stock and causing its phenomenal rise. But the Pennsylvania people promptly denied the story. Events have proved that Hill spoke truly. He did not have to buy the stock.

"As far as can be learned, there will be no consolidation of the Burlington with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. They will be operated as separate corporations, but Mr. Hill will be in absolute control of the three companies."

CAUSES OF AMERICAN SUCCESS.

London Paper Says They Are "Tariff and Great Alertness."

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Mail, which makes a bid for tariff protection, declares editorially this morning that "the real causes of America's wonderful commercial success may be summed up in the words 'tariff and great alertness.'"

The Italian Greeting to M. Loubet.

ROME, March 17.—The Italian Minister of Marine decided to-day that the Italian Squadron to go to Toulon to greet M. Loubet, President of France, shall consist of fourteen vessels, including six first-class battleships, and shall be divided into two divisions, the first under the command of the Duke of Genoa and the second under the command of Rear Admiral Coltelletti. The Duke of Genoa will give an official luncheon to M. Loubet on board the battleship Lepanto.

For a British-Canadian Cable.

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview this morning with William Mulock, the Canadian Postmaster General, regarding his cable project of a direct and exclusive connection between England and Canada at half the present rates. Mr. Mulock explains that he has in view the development of Anglo-Canadian commerce, and asserts that "the high American tariff almost prohibits any profitable trade with the United States for Canadian exports."

Gives Land for Workmen's Houses.

LONDON, March 18.—George Cadbury, the chocolate manufacturer, has presented to the City of Birmingham an estate of 416 acres, valued at £180,000, upon which to build houses for the working classes.

Began to Drink Late in Life.

SYRACUSE, March 17.—John Tubbert, the oldest resident of Syracuse, celebrated his one hundred and second birthday with his family yesterday. He was born in County Waterford, Ireland, March 16, 1799. He has never ridden on a trolley car, worn an overcoat or overshoes, or carried an umbrella. He has used tobacco all his life, but never drank intoxicants until he was sixty-four years old. He never rode on a railway but once.

Patrick Donohoe Dead.

BOSTON, March 18.—Patrick Donohoe, publisher of The Pilot, died this morning. He was ninety years old yesterday.

Stop Over at Niagara Falls and breathe some of its ozone and get a new lease of life by taking the New York Central the next time you go west.—Adv.

DE WET'S FORCE BROKEN UP.

His Commando Dispersed at Senekal—Boer Losses in February Were 1,560 Men.

CAPE TOWN, March 17.—Gen. De Wet's commando has been broken up at Senekal, Orange River Colony.

PRETORIA, March 17.—The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful.

The Boer losses last month were 160 killed, 400 wounded, and 1,000 captured and surendered.

Owing to the heavy rains Gen. French's transport difficulties are still enormous.

SITUATION AT TIEN-TSIN.

London Press Begins to See Significance of Russia's Action—The Standard Hints at War.

LONDON, March 18.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The railway dispute here is another of the attempts of the Russian Admiral Alexieff to create trouble, and unless he is removed there will be constant friction, which will eventually lead to hostilities. He loses no opportunity to thwart the English."

Commenting editorially upon its Tien-Tsin advices, The Standard reminds Russia that "the British fleet is as potent as ever and Japan is burning to second the efforts of any one ready to oppose the annexation of Manchuria," adding:

"It is a painful task thus to be compelled even to hint at contingencies so vast and disturbing, but the perils of the moment are more likely to be overcome if it is thoroughly realized that we do not shrink from such action as would be best calculated to maintain our rights."

The other morning papers recognize the gravity of the situation at Tien-Tsin, and counsel the Government to be firm, but they express themselves less aggressively.

"A grievous blow has been inflicted upon our reputation in the Far East," says The Daily Mail. "Our weaknesses and unpreparedness for war are well known to our enemies, and there is reason to expect further surprises in the diplomatic line. Before, however, we can put our foot down the empire must be placed in fighting order."

"There is no fear of Lord Salisbury going to war with Russia for a good or a bad cause," says The Daily News. "Russia is a fit object for graceful concessions, and not a small republic to be bullied and provoked."

TIEN-TSIN, March 17.—There is no change in the situation developed by the Anglo-Russian railway dispute here. The Russian and British forces are still represented by small detachments, with officers, encamped on opposite sides of the railway siding. The utmost friendliness is exhibited toward each other by the opposing parties, but as a measure of precaution the guards have been reduced to twenty-seven on each side in order to prevent any possible collision during the negotiations. A Russian General arrived from Peking last evening.

Owing to the persistent rowdyism of French soldiers in the British concession, the British authorities have been reluctantly compelled to forbid the French to enter the concession unless on duty. Major Hockler of the British force was assaulted this afternoon in the French concession.

The Russians continue purchasing land in their new concession.

A German reconnoitring party returned to Tien-Tsin to-day with thirty captured robbers.

Count von Waldersee is expected to arrive here Tuesday from Kiao-Chow.

THE MANCHURIA AGREEMENT.

Chinese Officials Say Russia Has Agreed to Modify Some of Her Demands.

LONDON, March 18.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking, says:

"Russia, by her refusal to support the powers in their demands for the punishment of the guilty officials, has finally thrown off the mask. A plea for leniency is hardly serious coming from a power whose troops last Summer were guilty of reprisals upon the Chinese scarcely less ferocious than the acts of the Boxers themselves.

"Russia's action is only explicable as the fulfillment of a private compact with Li-Hung-Chang to throw the concert overboard in return for concessions securing [illegible] interests."

Dr. Morrison proceeds to protest energetically against any further sacrifices of their interests on the part of the powers to secure an outward union of action. He thinks that even France can hardly follow her ally in this instance.

Commenting upon the Manchurian convention as giving Russia a privileged position at Kashgar and Yarkand, he says:

"Russian railway enterprise in China means military occupation; and Russia, once installed in Chinese Turkestan, will turn the whole position which Great Britain has toiled to render impregnable on the northwest frontier of India."

In the course of a later telegram Dr. Morrison says:

"Chinese officials say they have been informed from St. Petersburg that Russia abandons her claims to exclusive rights in Mongolia and Turkestan and consents to modify the stringency of her control of the civil administration of Manchuria, agreeing that the convention shall be published as soon as it is signed in St. Petersburg, a fortnight hence.

"This is the first check inflicted upon Russian diplomacy in China since Lord Salisbury was cajoled into the withdrawal of the British troops from Port Arthur in 1898; and it cannot fail profoundly to modify the situation by convincing the Chinese that there still exist international combinations capable of maintaining the equilibrium of the Far East."

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Rockhill Finds Him a Physical Wreck, but Mentally Brilliant.

PEKING, March 17.—The health of Li-Hung-Chang is again a matter of grave consideration to the Ministers of the powers. Mr. Rockhill, the American Special Commissioner, who visited Earl Li yesterday, says he is a physical wreck and apparently in a state of utter collapse, although mentally as brilliant as ever. Mr. Rockhill would not be surprised to hear of his death at any moment.

The removal of Li-Hung-Chang by death or any other cause at the present moment would be very unfortunate. Several of the foreign Ministers regard him as the best possible man to represent China in the present situation, although they object to his methods.

M. de Rodays Slightly Feverish.

PARIS, March 18.—The condition of M. de Rodays, who was wounded in the thigh Saturday in his duel with Count Boni de Castellane, continues slightly feverish, but there is no special anxiety concerning him.

The Train of the Century. The Pennsylvania Limited, which embodies all that is best in railway architecture.—Adv.

PET DOG'S ATTACK KILLED ITS MISTRESS

Woman Had an Epileptic Fit and Fell to the Floor.

Animal Immediately Sprang at Her Throat and When It Was Forced Off She Was Dead.

Mrs. Carrie Cabus, the wife of a retired carriage manufacturer, living on the second floor of the flathouse 352 West Eighteenth Street, went into the kitchen of their apartment last evening.

"Here, Tige," she called to the dog of the household.

The animal, a cross between a fox terrier and a bulldog, followed her.

Mrs. Cabus gathered together some scraps from the evening meal, and, putting them on a plate, stooped to the floor. The dog attacked them greedily. Mrs. Cabus is subject to epileptic fits. The lowering of her head to the floor made her unsteady for a moment. Then she toppled over on the floor, lying there at full length.

In a moment the dog sprang at her and sank its teeth in her throat. The woman in her condition was unable to make an articulate sound, though those in adjoining apartments heards moans and sounds.

Mrs. Elizabeth Broadhead, her mother, heard the sounds after a few moments from her chair in the front room of the flat.

"I think its Carrie," she said excitedly to her brother Philip Rockefeller, who was with her.

Mrs. Broadhead ran into the kitchen and stopped still. Then with a cry she threw herself upon the dog. While the animal did not attack her, yet it clung to her daughter's throat. Mrs. Broadhead thrust her hand into the dog's mouth and then exerted all her powers to tear the animal away. There was a sharp struggle, however, before the dog's jaws relaxed.

The animal was allowed to slink from the apartment during the mother and uncle's efforts to restore to consciousness the woman still breathing on the floor.

Some one had hurried Dr. Henry J. Fisher of 345 West Eighteenth Street to the scene. He found Mrs. Cabus dead.

The affair was reported to the West Twentieth Street Station, where Policeman Peter F. Reid told Sergt. Gilmartin that the dog's bites had severed the woman's jugular vein, which was the direct cause of death.

Sergt. Corbett of the Twentieth Street Station said he was with Reid when the affair was investigated.

"There were ten wounds or more in the woman's neck made by the dog's teeth," he declared. "Dr. Fischer stated to me that the woman's jugular vein was severed by the dog, though he said that the quickness of death tended to prove that it was due to other causes, strangulation, perhaps, due to apoplexy or an epileptic fit. He admitted, though, that the severance of the jugular must have been a factor in the death."

Joseph Cabus, the woman's husband, denied that the dog had killed his wife. Apoplexy was the cause, he said. For six months Mrs. Cabus had been having epileptic fits occasionally.

"The dog comes of stock owned by the late Samuel J. Tilden," said he, "and his mate is owned by Judge Foster. The dog attacked my wife, but made only a small wound such as couldn't cause death.

"Mr. Cabus was not at home at the time of the attack. Coroner Hart has seen the body, and no autopsy or inquest will be held."

Dr. Fischer denied that he had told the policeman that the dog's attack had killed the woman.

"It was due undoubtedly to apoplexy or a fit, the strangulation resulting therefrom. So sudden a wound could not have done it."

WOMEN RUN FOR OFFICE

PIANO BARGAINS.

THIS WEEK we are offering a number of slightly used and good second-hand Pianos, some of which have been returned from Rental or taken in exchange for new Fischer Pianos. All are in good order and will be closed out at unusually low prices.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

LAFFARGUE Upright	$140
FRANKLIN Upright	165
FRANKLIN Upright	180
FISCHER Upright	200
FISCHER Upright	250
FISCHER Upright	285
WEBER Square	65
DECKER BROS. Square	85
STEINWAY Square	105

Also several good second-hand GRAND PIANOS at low prices.

NEW FISCHER GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, IN ALL STYLES AND DESIGNS.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS,
33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.
Between 16th and 17th Streets. NEW YORK.

Economize House Space

A gas range and a gas heater in a New York house go further than anything else toward economical furnishing. They are so compact that there's lots of room for other things that stoves and ranges crowd out; they are so light that moving them about is not a task. But aside from this you should

Get a **Gas Range** or a **Gas Heater**

because of the improvement in the cooking—the superior comfort of the heating—the great reduction in the fuel bills. All kinds and sizes of gas ranges and gas heaters at the gas offices. Call and make your own choice. All connections free.

Ranges rented.

Consolidated Gas Company.

We are on the threshold of a new season. For it we have gathered the finest cloths of the world.

A variety of Spring overcoats, in Coverts, Venetians, Velours, Vicuna Cheviots and all the new textures; a thousand styles to select from. Silk lined, to order, $20. No others in the world to equal them.

Imported Cheviots and fancy worsteds, cutaway Frocks and Sacks, suits to order, $16. Special line of English trouserings, $6.

Full Dress and Tuxedos, silk lined throughout, $30. No better can be had anywhere at any price.

Samples, Measuring Guide and Fashion Plate mailed upon request.

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BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

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F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

WOMEN DENOUNCE PROTECTED VICE

2,000 of Them Listen to Speeches in Carnegie Hall.

A Committee of Fifteen Representative Women May Be Appointed to Assist the Chamber of Commerce Body.

The women of New York, through 2,000 or more of them who gathered at Carnegie Hall in mass meeting yesterday afternoon, uttered no uncertain protest against the protected vice of New York City. Ringing speeches were made by a number of representative women, and resolutions voicing their sentiments were adopted. It was suggested that a committee of fifteen representative women be chosen to assist the Committee of Fifteen of the Chamber of Commerce in driving vice out of New York. It was said after the meeting that a permanent vigilance committee of women would probably be formed to continue this work.

The crowd almost filled the whole of Carnegie Hall. There were about four women present to every man. Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell presided over the meeting, and with her on the platform were seated about 100 women representing fully half a hundred organizations. Among those present were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Rebecca Friedlander of the Society for Political Study, Mrs. Almond Hensley, President of the Society for the Study of Life; Mrs. Edward A. Tuttle, President of the Mothers' Club; Dr. Harriet C. Keating, Mrs. Jeremiah Skidmore, and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder.

The resolutions expressing the sentiment of the gathering were read after the speeches had been made. They were read by Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, and were adopted by a rising vote. They were as follows:

Whereas, A moral emergency has arisen in the City of New York, due to the fact that vice is artificially fostered by the very officers of the law whose sworn duty it is to repress it, therefore be it

Resolved, That although it is naturally repugnant to us, as women, to step into the arena of public discussion and to engage in the struggle against an evil the very existence of which is an affront to all our better instincts, nevertheless, alarmed at the moral peril of the young, we are constrained to break silence at this time and to make our voices heard in solemn protest and appeal.

Resolved, That we protest not only against the illegal licensing of vice by official blackmail, but also against the imposition of fines as a punishment for vicious conduct, because this is, in reality, legal licensing. Under both systems offenders are authorized to repeat their offences again and again upon the payment of a money compensation, and we maintain that both systems are an outrage against morality.

Resolved, That we will use every effort to arouse parents to a realization of the enormous increase in the temptations and dangers which are forced upon their children by the present conditions, and exhort them not only to guard their own sons and daughters more carefully, but to awake from their indifference, and as citizens demand that such conditions be changed.

Resolved, That we, women of New York, express our profound indignation against those who have by their supineness permitted and encouraged the growth and continuance of these evils, and we unite in protest and appeal to all men, irrespective of party, to use their prerogative to destroy the evils, and to insist upon the enforcement of law; and finally,

Resolved, That we urge upon the Committee of Fifteen, the most vigorous, fearless, and far-reaching prosecution of their task, in order that they may uncover the ultimate source of the evils and disclose the remedy, and we pledge to them, and to all men who shall assist them in this arduous undertaking, the heartfelt thanks of the women of New York.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, called the assemblage to order. The Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford read the Ten Commandments as a Scripture lesson. Mrs. Boole herself then delivered an address, which was frequently applauded. She said in part:

MRS. BOOLE'S ADDRESS.

"A moral emergency confronts the City of New York, due to the protection of vice, and to official complicity with forces of evil. While it has been hinted at in the past, the best classes of women have been ignorant of the conditions. The veiling of the facts through false modesty, coupled with willful negligence and ignorance, has contributed to the growth of the evils. They have been increasing, and have reached enormous proportions.

"The best public sentiment of the city would scorn to license houses of prostitution, gambling places, and policy shops, but the officials by a system of bribery and fining at regular intervals have protected vice without even a show of attempting to lessen the crime, and this has served to enrich the very men whose duty it was to enforce the law, while the city's revenue have been increased at the expense of its morality.

"The facts are these: Houses of prostitution exist in New York City, known to the police. Thousands of immoral women live here, protected in their lives of immorality, in consideration of a regular feeing system, including many grades of officials. No effort is made to restrain the immoral men, who are as bad as the women, and who outnumber them five to one. Procurers and procuresses pursue their vile business of enticing young women and girls from the country, from railroad trains, from steamboats, and from their homes by false promises unmolested.

"Although no conviction has yet resulted in the recent crusade against vice and general immorality in this city, sufficient evidence has been unearthed to prove conclusively that a system of blackmail does obtain here, and that the police are implicated. In the Herlihy trial Minnie Weiner, formerly proprietor of several disreputable houses, was prepared to testify under oath that money was paid for protection in the "Red Light District." Her testimony was not allowed, but now living a moral life she made an affidavit to the effect that she paid the "plain-clothes men" $5 every time they visited her various places, and in addition to this, paid protection money to the police.

"The raids of many gambling resorts and disreputable houses in those portions of the city outside of the so-called tenement districts tend to confirm the fact that vice of all descriptions is highly prevalent or epidemic in almost all sections of the city, and that such existence of such a condition of affairs is the direct result of a tacit even though not an outright permission emanating from the police.

"We protest against doubtful amusements, as calculated to establish false standards of morality; we caution against the side door of the saloon, as a means of ruining young women and girls, as well as productive of drunkenness among woman who would not be seen at a public bar; we urge employers to establish a fair wage, that an immoral life may not prove attractive because of needed revenue; we denounce sweatshops as degrading and demoralizing; we rejoice in Rescue missions Rescue homes, social settlements, in prison reform, and in every agency for the prevention of crime and immorality.

"But the fact remains that woman's efforts will amount to little as long as the officials of the city connive at the violation of law, and protect vice at the expense of the city's morals. As women, we believe that the standards of public morality are as fixed and absolute as those of private conduct. No other view is consonant with our idea of the home as the centre of our social and political life.

"We cannot expect New York will be a model city when the great mass of its well-disposed citizens take only a lethargic and passive interest in public and social conditions, their policy dictated by party bosses, leaving to the police force to see that the rising generation is protected from unwholesome and unlawful influences. A determination on the part of the citizens to punish every official guilty of protecting vice, and to vote only for such men in office as will be true to their oath of office, will rid New York of protected vice.

"As women we demand greater safeguards for the youth. We protest against the connivance of vice and crime, and the mercenary protection to evildoing. We plead that voters will assume individual responsibility as a part of this great city, and hope that this effort to bring into the bright light of publicity some of the evils will be the means of arousing the manhood and womanhood of this great city against official recognition of any kind of vice and crime, and for the full enforcement of law. Spasmodic effort will bring forth no permanent results. Only a determination to succeed, buoyed up by eternal vigilance, will purify the city."

DANGERS TO CHILDREN.

The next speaker was Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, who was introduced by Mrs. Lowell as one who had "devoted her life to children." Her subject was the "Dangers to Children in New York." She said, in part:

"The children of New York need protection from vice on every hand. I plead not for the east side nor the west side, but for all children. I knew a home in New York, just off Fifth Avenue. It was a place of culture, refinement, and religious influences. There was a beautiful lad there. Long before he had laid aside his knickerbockers he had learned of vice. He had been tempted as he passed from Fifth Avenue to his home. To-day he is serving a term in the State prison.

"I once urged upon a meeting of mothers that they be careful about the books their children read. After the meeting one mother came to me, indignant that the idea should be expressed that she did not know what her children read. A few minutes later her eighteen-year-old daughter came to me in tears and said, 'Mother does not know the kind of book I took from Susie this morning.' She had got it at school, where it had been passing around under desk covers for weeks.

"It is said that there are 1,500 policy shops in New York. They appeal directly to your children. They are all over the city, behind candy and stationery stands, for women and children. They told me that at a shop in Henry Street $40 exchanged hands every day between the children there. I have also learned that it is one of the dodges of the men who are training pickpockets on the east side to pay two boys 25 cents or so to fight in the street. Then while the fight is in progress the boys who are in training have a chance to go in and about the crowd practicing their crime.

"You should protect your children from the parks your munificence has established, and from the recreation piers, too. It is not safe for a child to go on one of these piers without its mother. Do you know that at these places there are traps which human wolves are every day using to catch the innocent lambs of our city? And did you know that New York was so poor that it can't protect these lambs?

"In the tenement houses dens of vice are open to children every day. O mothers! there are parents there who cannot protect their children as you can. These parents must go to work in the day, leaving their children behind them. It is then that the seeds of vice are sown. Will you women let it continue to be so?"

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt spoke upon the subject, "The Degradation of Women in New York." She has a clear, ringing voice, and she was heard with rapt attention. She said:

"Were it possible to secure the opinion of the good people of this city as to the social evil, 90 in 100 would denounce it, but 75 out of that 100 would say that it is a necessary evil. They would say that there is no adequate remedy. It is an opinion common in the minds of both men and women. And it is here we find the root of the whole difficulty. It is because of the lethargy of the American conscience that we are brought face to face with this evil. Either the social evil is a right or a wrong. What is the condition of affairs?

A MENACE TO HOMES.

"Here in this city are thousands of women living lives of shame, and who stand as a constant menace to our homes. Why? These women have not joined that vocation of their own free will in many cases. We are responsible for it all. We build institutions for the lame and the blind. Why turn loose upon society these women who are maimed morally? Our place should be that of a physician, who will take care of them and protect them.

"There are many of these women who when young made fatal mistakes of whose gravity they were not aware until they had found themselves going down and down into utter hopelessness. Our place with these is to extend the helping hand of good womanhood before it is too late. Others have gone into some industry, and found it impossible to earn a comfortable living. They have then bartered virtue for food. We cannot accept that sacrifice. There is another class, the procurers and procuresses. Shall we permit them to ply their terrible trade? It is our duty to restrain them as we restrain other criminals, for society's sake.

"No woman in the world can accept her purity at the sacrifice of another's, if she is worthy of the name of woman. You tell us that the social evil is necessary, because if it did not exist many happy homes would be polluted. We tell you that it is no more necessary for one class of women to sacrifice their virtue to protect other homes than it is necessary for us to have a class of kleptomaniacs to protect certain kinds of property.

"They tell us that we need a change of politics in New York. I say that we need an aroused public conscience. It does not matter whether it is a Republican or a Democratic conscience. When the time shall come when a majority of the good men and women of New York will face this question squarely we shall find that prostitution will creep out of our city for very shame.

"The women can do all there is to be done. I beg of you to go home and pray. Do not pray for this class of women, do not pray for society, which is indifferent, but pray for yourselves; pray until you are so full of indignation that you will arise with a determination to do something. You will not then write articles in the newspapers, but you will seek to arouse the conscience next to you. If this goes on, soon from every home in this city there will arise such a protest that no police can protect any form of vice.

"Prostitution is either right or wrong. If wrong, it should be driven from the face of the earth. When our consciences work upon the subject we will find that it is not a necessary evil, but that every good woman is cheapened because of it. Let our consciences be so aroused that we may set an example for the whole earth."

The Rev. R. Heber Newton was next introduced. He urged that a committee of fifteen women be chosen to carry on a crusade against vice on behalf of the women of New York. He said that society does not need the methods of Mrs. Nation to drive out the social evil, but that women could safely be trusted to do that which was practicable and wise. He suggested that a committee of women be chosen to protect women arriving from Europe and from small towns from those who carry on a sale in the souls of women.

He suggested that another sub-committee be chosen to hound down the "Cadets" on the east side. He suggested that still another sub-committee be formed to rescue girls who have become entrapped in evil places and who cannot get away. He appealed for a man to be placed at the head of the Police Department who would deal with things as Theodore Roosevelt did.

Speeches were also made by John S. Crosby and Jacob A. Riis. At the close of the meeting, which lasted nearly three hours, Mrs. Boole said that another meeting of the same character might be called again soon.

MUNICH'S ART EXHIBITION.

Artists of the United States will, it is hoped, be liberally represented at the International Art Exhibition at Munich, which will be opened on June 1 and closed at the end of October of this year.

The Department of State has received a note from the German Embassy, dated Washington, Feb. 23, 1901, transmitting an invitation of the Bavarian Government to the United States to take part in the eighth art exposition, which is to be held in Munich this year, either by sending an official exhibit or a representative. The exhibition will be held in the Crystal Palace.

Says President Diaz's Health Is Good.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17.—The Mexican Consul at El Paso, Texas, Mr. Mallen, has returned from a three days' stay at Cuernavaca, where he had an interview with President Diaz. He says the President is in excellent health. There continues to be much talk here about President Diaz going to El Paso to meet President McKinley when the latter shall make his trip to the Pacific Coast, but there seems to be some doubt as to which Government should take the initiative. Each President has a high regard for the other, and a meeting between them would be the first event of the kind.

Prize for Rescue of Polar Explorers.

VENICE, March 17.—The Municipal Council of Venice offers a prize of 20,000 lire to any Italian or foreign navigator who may rescue Lieut. Count Franco Quirini and the Norwegian sailor, who disappeared from the exploring party of the Duke of the Abruzzi during his arctic expedition in the Stella Pelare. A reward of 5,000 lire is offered to any one who furnishes definite news as to the fate of the missing men.

Will Not Quit the Saengerbund.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—The United German Singing Societies of this city, which a few months ago declared their intention to secede from the Eastern Saengerbund because of alleged unfair treatment by the judges at the Saengerfest of the bund at Brooklyn last Summer, concluded to-night at their annual meeting not to do so.

Motor Cyclists' Century Run.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 17.—What is believed to be the first road century made in the United States on a motor cycle was completed to-day by Frank I Clark of this city, in six hours actual riding time. In order to receive credit for the century from the Century Road Club, Clark had to finish within eight hours. His machine was operated by gasoline.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 105, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, exp. paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.—Adv.

POLICE INVASION OF LITTLE CONEY ISLAND

Hundreds of Dance Hall Patrons Rush to the Street.

Dancing Stopped at Midnight Saturday—Capt. Schmittberger Compels Waldron to Open His Hotel.

The presence of Police Inspector Kane, Capt. Schmittberger, and thirty detectives and policemen stationed around the various dance halls, concert pavilions, and similar resorts that reign in the neighborhood known as "Little Coney Island," One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, caused a decided change in the atmosphere of that locality.

The dance halls that remained open entertained only a few straggling patrons, and these were not allowed to dance. The musicians sat listlessly around their instruments and watched the police as they sauntered through the rooms.

Commissioner Murphy instructed Capt. Schmittberger that there must under no circumstances be any Sunday dancing allowed in the dance halls run by Edward and Louis Waldron, at 216 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Herman Wacke's place, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway, at which arrests were made a week ago.

The proprietors of these two places had been notified of the orders of Commissioner Murphy, but Saturday evening word was received by Capt. Schmittberger that the Waldrons had given it out that dancing would not stop in their place at midnight Saturday night. Accordingly Capt. Schmittberger called out his reserves, took his patrol wagon, and a few minutes before 12 o'clock drove up in front of Waldron's Hotel, as it is styled, and entered the dance hall. The 400 or more persons on the floor and seated at tables drinking rushed to the street. No arrests were made, but the place closed promptly at 12 o'clock. The appearance at Wacke's place of four detectives also caused a general closing up there.

In an endeavor not to be outdone by the police Louis Waldron yesterday issued circulars announcing a "grand reception and ball this evening" of the "Robert Emmet Social Club." Believing this to be merely a ruse to continue Sunday dancing, Capt. Schmittberger in the afternoon went to Waldron's place with twenty policemen. He found the place closed up and the doors locked.

He hunted up Waldron, told him he had no right to close the place, since it existed as a hotel, had a hotel license, and consequently should be open, adding that unless the doors were unlocked the proprietor would be arrested. The place was then thrown open, but none of the members of the Robert Emmet Social Club appeared. Policemen were stationed inside and outside. Occasionally a couple would enter, but on seeing the officers would as quickly leave.

Consultations between Waldron, Inspector Kane, and Capt. Schmittberger followed. Waldron declared he would make a test case of the matter and fight it in the courts.

"I'll arrest the first person that waltzes a step, and I'll take you in, too," retorted Capt. Schmittberger.

Finally Waldron told the Captain he would have no dancing, and the dance floor was covered with canvas, tables were set all through the space, and the orchestra moved down from its balcony on to a stage erected in the middle of the dance floor.

Detectives Enright and Kneirin went to the casino and concert hall of Phillip Dietrich, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway, last night, and found it full of people and a "sacred concert" in progress. They arrested Dietrich on the charge of violating the concert hall license law. Dietrich exhibited a receipt from Police Headquarters for the money deposited for a license, but admitted that he had not yet received the license. The concert was stopped and he was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where he was bailed out by President James O'Connell of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

Gambling Raid Near Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—H. J. La Faucherie, the reputed proprietor of an alleged gambling resort on the River Road in Belleville, and seventeen persons who were in it this afternoon were arrested in a raid made by Sheriff Virtue and a force of constables. They were taken before Justice Connell and all furnished bail. La Faucherie is a son of a Justice of the Peace in Belleville and it is claimed has been running the resort for some time.

Will Oust Undesirable Tenants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you state that Mr. M. B. Baer is the owner and agent of premises 42 and 44 Bond Street, where a raid, under the auspices of the Committee of Fifteen, seems to have unearthed a poolroom on the sixth floor. Mr. Morris B. Baer is absent from the city, but as his attorney I deem it proper to say to you that the premises 42 and 44 Bond Street are occupied by a large structure leased by Mr. Baer as a whole to lessees, with a privilege of subletting the floors not used by them.

The first knowledge that Mr. Baer had of what was going on was what I communicated to him from yesterday's papers, and I have just heard from him by telegraph, instructing me to notify his lessees that they must at once take steps to terminate the tenancy of those engaged in any illegal business, and the District Attorney that Mr. Baer will gladly co-operate in any effort to punish the offenders against the law.

PAUL M. HERZOG.

New York, March 17, 1901.

BANKER ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Agent in Vienna of American Machine Company Said to Have Poisoned Client for £42,000.

LONDON, March 18.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"A prominent banker of Vienna, Albert Vogl, was arrested Saturday at the office of the Gale Manufacturing Company, American machine makers, whose representative he was, on the charge of murdering by poison an aged client, named Taubin, whose body he had cremated, after inducing him to make a will whereby Vogl obtained £42,000."

Other dispatches from Vienna say that Vogl was formerly connected with a New York newspaper, and once raced with a liner across the Atlantic in a yacht with the proprietor of the paper in question. Taubin, it appears, was a Russian Jew, a miser, and a drunkard, and died in Vienna last April.

AGRICULTURE IN PHILIPPINES.

Government Will Begin Experiments When Conditions Are Ripe.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Regarding agricultural experiment work in the Philippines, Secretary Wilson said to-day:

"Congress will not appropriate money for experimenting in the Philippines until the people there have quieted down. Then the Department of Agriculture will be ready to conduct researches; in fact, the greenhouse of the department here now has plants growing for shipment there as soon as conditions are ripe. Among these is rubber, seeds of which are being brought from all parts of the world, for sending to the new islands under the American flag."

Jury Fails to Agree; Mob Hangs Negro.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—At Tiptonville, in Lake County, last night, a mob hanged Ike Fitzgerald to a tree near the Court House. The negro was charged with assault on a white girl, Miss Mina Davenport, nineteen years old, and a trial jury had just reported that they could not agree and had been discharged. A different verdict had been expected, and a mob seized the prisoner before the Sheriff could hurry him from the courtroom and hanged him to a tree.

To Preserve California's Big Trees.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The grove of giant redwoods in the big basin in Santa Cruz County will be preserved. A bill appropriating $250,000 for its purchase has been approved by Gov. Gage. The grove will be converted into a State park.

NEGROES LEAVING THE SOUTH.

Rev. Simon Drew Says that 20,000 Are Preparing to Come North.

The Rev. Simon P. Drew, pastor of St. Stephen's Colored Baptist Church in Astoria, has just returned from a lecturing tour in the South. The subject of the lecture was: "The Wholesale Exodus of the Negro from the South." He says there is a strong feeling through the Southern negro ranks to make a change, and that it is almost an impossibility to convince some of the better educated that a general movement northward is against their own interests.

"It was, of course, no easy matter to incorporate into the National life 4,000,000 of colored people," said the Rev. Mr. Drew last night. "The colored people now number 10,000,000, and in a few years there will be 50,000,000 of us in this country. The colored people were made free from slavery as a war measure. It became the bounden duty of the National Government to provide for their education and training into citizenship. If the Government had done so much for the negro of the South as it has done for the American Indian it would have come nearer its duty, and closer to a solution of the problem.

"My investigations on my recent trip satisfied me that during the next month at least 20,000 colored people hope to leave the South and come North to accept easy positions at salaries ranging from $30 to $200 a month. These people do not know the conditions prevailing up here. They have been misled by glittering advertisements, promising big salaries in return for their services, but when they get here what will they find awaiting them? Why, a city that is cold to the individual without money, and if he is like these colored people would be, without friends as well, his case would indeed be a forlorn one.

"It is to open the eyes of these Southern negroes to the Northern conditions that I decided to go South and lecture upon the subject already stated. I realized it was a bold move for me to make, for the Southern negro always has his eye turned to the North, and his heart is wrapped up in a desire to get here, and especially to New York City.

"I must state that I am not opposed to the Southern negro coming North. On the contrary, I believe it would be a good thing for him, that is, if he has money to care for himself and family while establishing himself here. What I mean by this is that he must forget Southern customs and conditions and be thoroughly adapted to the customs and conditions of the North. While his change is taking place he must be able to aid himself from his own private resources. The negro without a fair amount of capital has no business as far away from his real home as the North is, unless he is capable of maintaining himself independently for at least six months of regular employment. If he has a family he will need even private resources to a greater extent.

"I found a number of colored families in the South ready to leave, and especially in Wilmington, N. C. They owned homes and other property, and had placed it in the hands of agents, willing to take anything they could get for it. I do not believe that these colored people are bettering their conditions by this change. It will take them longer to create a home in the North and more to maintain it than in the Southern States. Let the negro come North, but he must be prepared to battle with conditions here, and unless he is so prepared he will find failure awaiting him. I will tell you of one experience I had to illustrate the mental condition of some colored people.

"In the outskirts of Wilmington one afternoon I was surrounded by a crowd of them, and they all wanted to come North.

"'Mr. Drew,' said one young man, 'can we rake money up in the streets of New York?' and others asked the same question, while others wanted to know if they could shake money from the trees up here. Now, this will show you just what the colored people of the South expect to find awaiting them upon their arrival in New York."

REVOLT AGAINST I. A. HOPPER.

Constituents of the Tammany Leader of the Thirty-first District Dissatisfied.

Trouble is brewing in the Thirty-first Assembly District for Isaac A. Hopper, the Tammany leader who is now sojourning on his orange plantation in Florida. When Mr. Hopper left for the South several weeks ago he delegated Isaac Smith, a new-comer in the district, to discharge his political duties. This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, as also did the fact that Edward Holahan, the Financial Secretary, is not overpopular.

Shortly before Mr. Hopper's departure an entertainment for the benefit of the poor of the district was held at the Harlem Opera House, which realized a fund of $1,600. This money was divided between thirteen churches, each receiving $75, and after the bills had been paid there was a balance remaining of $264.54. Several days ago a man named McMahon, about to be dispossessed, applied to Dr. Schulz, Chairman of this Entertainment Committee, for assistance. Dr. Schulz told him that the balance of the money had been turned over to Moses Barnett, the Treasurer of the General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District.

It seems that there was rent due and gas bills due at the headquarters of the Thirty-first, 109-111 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Mr. Barnett paid these bills with the balance of the charity fund, causing much scandal and talk among the members and very evident discontent.

The Carondelet Club, of which F. W. Geraty is the head, has 600 members, and is likely to nominate a new district leader.

People say that when Mr. Hopper opened the headquarters in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street he started vaudeville shows and put in billiard tables, while his constituents wanted jobs, and for this reason a stampede against him led by the Carondelet Club may be successful.

THREE FIREMEN HURT.

Engine Axle Broke, and the Men Were Thrown to the Street.

Fire Engine No. 160, stationed at Vernon and Webster Avenues, Long Island City, was responding to a fire at 966 Van Alst Avenue last night, when, as the apparatus turned the corner of Vernon Avenue and Sanford Street, the forward axle broke. The three men on the engine were thrown off and injured and the engine badly damaged.

John B. Beloo, thirty-five years old, had a sprain of the left hand; John Craver, thirty-one years old, had his left leg lacerated, and John G. Truesdale, thirty-four years old, had a sprain of the left ankle. The men were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Manning of St. John's Hospital and then went to the engine house. The fire did about $50 damage.

Was Fifty Years a Town Constable.

WEBSTER, Mass., March 17.—Solomon Shumway, for a period of fifty years a town constable, and for a long time a State officer, died to-night, aged eighty-seven years. He had figured in many murder cases and bank robberies, and been under fire in capturing desperate law-breakers scores of times. He was quite a horseman, and once owned the pacing mare Pocahontas and the stallion Strideaway. For the latter he is said to have twice refused $40,000, and once was offered much more, it is said, by a New York man, but the stallion was taken sick in Providence and died before the deal was closed.

A Minstrel Seriously Injured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 17.—James A. Baisley, an actor whose home is in Danbury, Conn., and who performed here yesterday with a minstrel troupe, was taken to the Elizabeth Hospital suffering from what is believed to be a fractured skull. When he was placed in a cot he became delirious and has remained in that condition since. It is said he received his injuries a week ago when leaning his head too far out of a train window he was struck by an obstruction.

Fell and Broke His Neck

William Gardner, an elevator constructor, living at 257 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, died at Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning from a broken neck. Gardner was twenty-seven years of age. He was at work in the office building at 14 Murray Street, on Saturday afternoon fixing an elevator, when he fell from a scaffold erected on the first floor above the elevator pit.

Secretary Gage Starts for Washington.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage left for Washington to-night over the Pennsylvania Road.

READY TO REPLACE BRIDGE TRAINMEN

Trolley Men Being Taught How to Operate the Trains.

Members of Grievance Committee Who Waited on President Rossiter Discharged—An Appeal to Commissioner Shea.

The trainmen employed on the Brooklyn Bridge were thrown into a panic yesterday by a new move on the part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. At 9 o'clock Saturday night, the hour when the number of local bridge trains is reduced to three of two cars each, nine Inspectors of the trolley company were placed on the platforms, and the motormen told to instruct them in the operation of the cars.

The cable, usually kept running during the rush hours only, was maintained in operation all night, and all day yesterday. During the day a large number of motormen from the surface roads were placed on the trains to study the operation of the cars. At one time there were as many as ten men crowded on the front platform of each train.

The regular trainmen have taken this as an indication of a desire on the part of the company to gradually get rid of them. In substantiation of this they declare that the five men who presented their grievances to President Rossiter two weeks ago have all been displaced within the last week. The last of these men went on Saturday night. He was a motorman named Tierney, who refused to give any information to the Inspector placed in his charge. The other men who the trainmen say were members of the committee and who lost their places were Pitcher, Dreyfus, Sullivan, and Benedetti, all trainmen who have been employed on the bride since its construction.

J. C. Brackenridge, general manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, when seen at his home at Richmond Hill last night, said that the company had no intention of discharging the men now employed on the bridge.

"The men themselves know that," continued Mr. Brackenridge, "when we sent the Inspectors there Saturday night, we explained the matter thoroughly to the men. It is absurd to believe that we would take the Inspectors, who are men of a higher grade, and make them run the cars.

"We could not afford it. We simply placed them there because we knew that there was considerable dissatisfaction among the bridge employes, and if the men do quit work we want to be so situated that traffic will not be interrupted. No man has been discharged except for neglect or disobedience. The men who work on the bridge are good men, but there are some among them who are trying to stir up strife, and these we are going to get rid of."

A large number of trolley men have been ordered to report to the bridge for instruction at 5 o'clock this morning. One of the bridge men said last night that a committee had been appointed to wait on Bridge Commissioner Shea and ask him to help the men in their difficulty.

Employes of the surface divisions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company complain of the new order regarding uniform. An office has been created in which one man not only inspects and condemns or approves of the uniforms of the employes, but also furnishes the new uniforms when ordered. Employes who bought uniforms before the new office was created now fear they will be condemned at the next inspection, and the men be ordered to buy new uniforms from the man who will condemn clothing in good condition and make, according to the requirements of the company's rules. The additional expense will be a hardship on these men.

WHY HE DID NOT MARRY.

Man Said He Discovered that His Fiancee Was Lame.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Miss Rose Kurz of 8 Jones Street has begun a suit for breach of promise against Bernard Lilienthal, a barber, and in consequence he was held in bail by Justice Cohen yesterday to await the result of the suit.

Lilienthal had been attentive for some time to Rosa, and the couple became engaged, her father agreeing to settle $500 on them the day of the marriage. Lilienthal claims that whenever he called at his sweetheart's house she was seated in a chair in the parlor and would remain seated until he left.

Frequent invitations to Rosa to take a walk were met, he claims, with excuses of various kinds. Finally he insisted on a walk and then discovered that Rosa was lame. He consulted his uncle, and he advised him to not marry the girl. The suit was the result.

Coal Operators Not Averse to Strike.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 17.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers denied himself to all interviewers to-day. He had no statement to make, he said. The general trend of opinion among the Superintendents is that the Presidents of the nine big coal roads will never consent to a recognition of the union, and some of them went so far as to declare that if the truth were known it might be that they are not altogether unwilling that the strike should come. The United Mine Workers must be met and vanquished some time, these Superintendents say, and the present time is an auspicious time because of the large stocks of coal the companies have stored away in anticipation of such an emergency.

Fight For Land Under Water.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 17.—The Appellate Division of the Third Department has ordered that the case in which this town disputes the ownership by the State of New York of land under water in Cold Spring Harbor be reargued. The case resulted from an application, made to the State a year ago by George H. Brightson, for a grant adjacent to his upland on Cold Spring Harbor, for the purpose of building a dock thereon. Oyster Bay objected, the Town Board asserting that all lands under water within the limits of the town belonged to the town, under the original title conferred by royal grants in Colonial days.

Cut to Pieces by a Train.

PALMYRA, N. J., March 17.—Lampson Stowell, sixty years old, manager of a machine plant at Burlington, was cut to pieces by a train some time last night. It is said that he was intoxicated in the village during the evening, and it is supposed that he wandered out upon the tracks, fell down, and was unable to rise and died where he fell. Several trains must have passed over him, as his body was cut in half and the limbs were torn from the parts of the trunk and scattered along the tracks.

Editor Killed by a Train.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 17.—Charles Miller, editor and publisher of The Stockton Times, while on his way home from his office last night, was struck and killed by a Pennsylvania train at East Camden. He waited for a freight to pass and then started across the track and walked directly in front of an express train bound in the opposite direction. His body was hurled fifty feet. He was about forty years old.

British and Canadian Soldiers Clash.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 17.—A rather serious clash between imperial and Canadian soldiers occurred in the garrison today. Eighteen Royal Artillerymen took possession of one of the principal streets, creating trouble. A detachment of Canadians was sent out to arrest the gunners, who showed fight. The infantry were ordered to charge with fixed bayonets. One of the mutinous artillerymen was stabbed through the left hand. The artillerymen were taken prisoners. The offenders claim to have been celebrating the festival of St. Patrick.

Convicted of Killing a Railroad Man.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—Nicholas Heeney, whose father lives at 25 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J., was to-night found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Frank Johnston, a Pennsylvania towerman, in this city six weeks ago. Heeney attempted to rob Johnston, and in the quarrel that followed, Heeney used a coupling pin on Johnston with fatal effect. The penalty under the verdict is life imprisonment.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

FOUR ARRESTS IN A BANK.

Detectives Recognized Old Offenders and Arrested Them on Charge of Unlawful Entry.

At noon Saturday Central Office Detectives Wooldridge and Wines walked into the Union Square Bank, and were surprised to find four well-known offenders in line before the teller's window. They watched the men for several minutes, and as they did not have any checks in their hands, but seemed merely to be watching the others in line for an opportunity "to do a job," one of the detectives walked over to the teller and said: "Do you know that you have four suspicious characters in line before your window?"

"I should say I didn't," replied the teller. "Get them out at once."

The detectives lost no time in placing them under arrest, and yesterday morning at the Jefferson Market Court they were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan charged with unlawful entry.

They objected when they were placed under arrest, claiming that they "had done nothing," but as they could give no satisfactory explanation of their presence in the bank they were locked up.

They gave their names as Pete Corcoran, thirty-four years old, of 498 Pearl Street; James Tuoney, sixty years old, alias "Nibsey," of 63 East Broadway; John O'Brien, alias "Jigger," twenty-four years old, of 230 West Thirty-ninth Street, and James Moore, alias "Big Cleveland," of 26 West Thirty-fourth Street.

All four pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against them and were held in $1,000 for examination.

"Jigger" O'Brien was also held in $2,000 bail for examination on a charge of larceny on complaint of L. M. Stahl, a Philadelphia shoe jobber, who identified him as the man who had robbed him of a diamond stud on a Twenty-eighth Street car, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, on March 14.

AGAINST AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

New Tariff Laws of Austria May Be Framed to Prohibit Them.

"There is certainly every indication that the new tariff laws of the empire will be framed with a special view to prohibiting the importation of American products, unless the manufacturers, as well as the laboring classes, enter a decided protest against such a policy—the former from fear of American retaliation; the latter because of the rise in the cost of necessaries of life which would inevitably follow."

The above prediction is made by Frederick W. Hossfeld, United States Consul at Trieste, under date of Feb. 15. In discussing the movement in Austria against American imports, he says, further:

The expiration of the tariff treaties of Austria-Hungary in 1902 will necessitate a general revision of the customs laws of the country. There is a strong element in Austria which views with great displeasure the increasing imports of American commodities that come into direct competition with the products of the Austrian soil or workshop. The representatives of the Austrian iron and steel industry have repeatedly demanded the imposition of higher import duties upon our iron and steel ware, and the owners of olive groves

CHEERS FOR MR. CARNEGIE

Reference to Him Arouses Enthusiasm of People's Institute.

Chairman Baldwin Says Committee of Fifteen's Object Is to Stop the Protection of Gambling.

The critical auditors who usually attend the meetings of the People's Institute had no knotty problems to propound to the speakers at the celebration of the institute's third anniversary last evening, who included William H. Baldwin, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen; Robert Fulton Cutting, Edwin Markham, the poet; William E. Dodge, Prof. Sprague Smith, and H. A. Goulden. Mr. Baldwin told things on the platform concerning the future plans of the committee.

Mr. Dodge made a brief speech, but in it he mentioned the name of Carnegie. The applause which followed transcended the ordinary manifestations of approval, many rising to their feet and waving their handkerchiefs. Mr. Baldwin, too, came in for no small amount of applause, particularly when he said that it was not the purpose of the committee to stop gambling, but to stop the protection of gambling.

"Last Fall," said Mr. Baldwin, "there arose in this city a cry, an agonized cry, from fathers, mothers, and daughters, that vice was rampant in the city. It was a cry for help that scarcely anybody could endure. It was out of this dominant sentiment that the Committee of Fifteen was born.

"It has been imputed to the committee that it is a reform committee. It is no such thing. No man on that committee means to reform you or me, or to interfere in the least with our liberty. It was and is our desire to improve the conditions which surround our homes. There is not a decent man here or elsewhere in the city who is not the same kind of a reformer.

"Some very distressing conditions have grown up around us while we have been busy pursuing our own selfish projects. There have come to be those who profit by seeing to it that vice flourishes. This is not the result of the influence of any political party. It has arisen out of the selfishness which slumbers in all of us.

"It clearly seemed to us that we had a duty to perform. Not only a duty which we owed ourselves, but to our children also. To-day as you know there are spots where people are dragged down by their surroundings. That is not fair. They ought to have a chance.

"If I could tell you the truth you would be ashamed—it certainly made me ashamed. Gambling! Every city has gambling! But where is there another city where gambling is protected? It is not our duty to stop gambling, but it is our duty to stop the protective business of gambling. [Applause.]

"We have another duty to perform. In this city there are millions of souls living in tenement houses. Isn't it fair, isn't it decent, that society should say that these homes should be pure? In every building there are at least thirty children, in every one of these there are from ten to twenty men and women more than ought to be there.

"We propose to improve this condition by constructive work, and I guarantee to you that before we quit we shall see to it that the four walls which surround the poor shall confine a home that is at least pure. We shall destroy evil conditions."

Edward Markham read his new poem on Lincoln, which is to be the title poem in a second book of poetry which he will publish in the Fall. Here is a part of it:

When the Norn-Mother saw the Whirlwind Hour,
Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,
She bent the strenuous heavens and came down,
To make a man to meet the mortal need.
She took the tried clay of the common road—
Clay warm yet with the genial heat of earth,
Dashed through it all a strain of prophecy;
Then mixed a laughter with the serious stuff.

* * * * * * *

He built the rail pile as he built the State,
Pouring his splendid strength through every blow,
The conscience of him testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man.
So came the Captain with the mighty heart;
And when the step of earthquake shook the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold,
He held the ridge-pole up and spiked again
The rafters of the House. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind he went down,
As when a kingly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills.

William E. Dodge followed Mr. Markham in a brief speech of encouragement regarding the work which the People's Institute had done. In alluding to Mr. Carnegie, he said:

"The poor Scotch lad, Carnegie, who came here with only a few pennies in his pocket, has accumulated wealth such as Alladin never dreamed of, and lived to see the day when he could make such a gift as he has recently made to this city."

MR. CARNEGIE FOR MAYOR.

Abraham Gruber's Idea to be Indorsed by His District Committee.

Andrew Carnegie as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor of New York.

That is the latest political creation originated by Abraham Gruber, whose district committee, the Twenty-first, will formally indorse Mr. Carnegie at a meeting this week.

"Are you serious?" a reporter asked Col. Gruber.

"Certainly," he replied. "When the matter was first suggested, I did not regard it seriously, but the more I revolved it in my mind the more convinced I became that the idea was a good one. The nomination would be alike an honor to Mr. Carnegie and the city and a fitting recognition of his many beneficent acts. Political leaders would not oppose his nomination, and I believe it could be brought about."

Politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel did not regard Mr. Gruber's proposition seriously, and none could be found who believed for a moment that Mr. Carnegie would accept a nomination. Others expressed the belief that he is not eligible, as it was said he claimed a residence in and voted in Pittsburg.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S CREED.

Dr. MacArthur Says It Is the Golden Rule, and that the Philanthropist Belongs to No Church.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur in his sermon at the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday morning commented on Andrew Carnegie's offer of libraries to this city.

"Mr. Carnegie, in the generosity of his gifts," said Dr. MacArthur, "has startled America, Europe, and the world. He is certainly one of the most remarkable men in his acquirement and distribution of money the world has ever known. He has himself told me it required as much thought and effort to distribute money widely as to acquire it freely. His great gifts will stimulate other millionaires to maintain the pace he has set. He is making heroic efforts to die poor.

"His act is a rebuke to many churchmen who profess a longer creed, but whose list of good deeds is shorter. His act is also a rebuke to certain dangerous Socialists whose words seem at times to disturb all our business and social relations."

After the sermon Dr. MacArthur, who has known Mr. Carnegie for some twenty-five years, said that the philanthropist is not a member of any church, but strives to live according to the Golden Rule. "He believes that he can best show his love for God by his deeds toward men," said Dr. MacArthur.

LIBRARY SITE IN BROOKLYN.

Offered by ex-Mayor Schieren for One of Mr. Carnegie's Buildings—Staten Islanders to Take Action.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn said yesterday, while discussing Mr. Carnegie's gift to the city of sixty-five libraries to cost $5,200,000, that he would be very glad to give a site for one of them in Brooklyn.

"I would esteem it a great privilege to give a site for one of the Carnegie libraries," said he. "There are enough public-spirited men in Brooklyn, I think, to provide all the library sites required in the borough. The chief trouble, I believe, will be that men who may contribute sites will want to have the libraries located in their own particular wards or districts.

"To my mind, it will be a matter of great importance that these libraries be established in proper locations. They must be placed not so much for the present as for a time fifty or one hundred years hence. In all probability the centres of population will be completely changed in the next half century. The great mass of people will by the end of that time, I believe, be living in Queens County. There is much room there now and the tendency is all that way. None of these substantial, beautiful library buildings must be placed where it will ere long be closed in by mills and factories. Highly restricted sections in the outlying parts of Brooklyn should be liberally supplied with these branch libraries, as in a few years these neighborhoods will be thickly populated.

"Brooklyn, I am sure, is fully alive to the importance and magnitude of Mr. Carnegie's gift and will do as much as the other boroughs toward showing the city's appreciation of Mr. Carnegie's generosity."

Prominent Staten Islanders met yesterday to make arrangements for a public meeting to secure subscriptions with which to purchase a site for a library, so that the Borough of Richmond may enjoy part of the Carnegie library gift. Staten Island has only one small library, known as the Memorial Library, which is situated at Tottenville.

Carnegie Library for Windsor, Ont.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 17.—Yesterday the secretary of the Windsor library board received a communication from Andrew Carnegie to the effect that he will donate $20,000 for the erection of suitable buildings to be used as a free public library. The gift is contingent upon the city government agreeing to furnish a site and to appropriate not less than $2,500 annually for maintenance.

WOMAN WHIPS TWO MEN.

Mrs. Scott of Belvidere Claims that They Had Slandered Her.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 17.—That part of the town known as "Harlem," on East Water Street, was thrown into intense excitement this morning by the appearance of a neatly attired woman on her front porch, with a cheerful smile on her face, but with a look of determination. Her right hand was concealed beneath an embroidered apron.

Two young men came hurriedly up the street to their work. The lady confronted them and demanded to know what they had said about her.

"You have defamed and slandered me," said the irate little woman, "and I can stand it no longer," and suiting the action to the word she drew from under her apron a rawhide and before her alleged slanderers could escape she laid it on them until they cried for mercy.

"Now," said she, "you villains can go, and if I ever hear that you have mentioned my name again I'll shoot you down like dogs."

The young men went, in a hurry.

The lady is a Mrs. Scott, who lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger, and the two men are well-known mechanics.

POLICEMEN STOP A RUNAWAY.

Horse Was Frightened by a Motor Vehicle and Ran for Six Blocks.

Citizens promenading in upper Seventh Avenue were treated to an exhibition of nerve by two policemen early last evening that caused plenty of cheering when it was all over. The heroes of the incident were George Sackett of the bicycle squad and George Crackenbush of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

Hugh McLaughlin, a civil engineer of 949 Pelham Avenue, the Bronx, was driving up Seventh Avenue in his runabout behind a high-stepping spirited sorrel gelding. Near One Hundred and Twentieth Street he was passed by a steam motor vehicle going faster than the ordinance permits. As the machine whizzed by McLaughlin its noise made his horse stand up on his hind legs and paw the air. When it struck the ground again the animal jumped forward like a frightened stag with the hounds baying in the rear.

At One Hundred and Twenty-third Street Sackett took hold of the runaway's bridle. The effort pulled him from his wheel. He hung to the horse for a block. The crowd cheered and cheered. At One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street the horse gave a frantic leap, and Sackett was thrown twenty feet and was almost stunned. He was unhurt, however.

At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the runaway missed a car full of passengers by less than a foot. At One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Crackenbush stopped the horse, taking a great risk. The horse, runabout, and owner escaped injury, although half a score of collisions with the vehicles then in the avenue homeward bound from the Speedway were avoided the merest freak of fortune.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS BURNED.

Seventeen Passengers, Asleep at the Time, Escape but Lose $10,000 in Jewels, Clothing, &c.

PALATKA, Fla., March 17.—Two Pullman sleeping cars, the Tabita and Elmer of train No. 32 of the Plant system, Tampa to Jacksonville, were completely burned at an early hour this morning at Buffalo Bluff, seven miles from this city. All that remains of them is a mass of twisted iron, the wheels and trucks. The sleepers were filled with tourists, and all of them were asleep at the time of the fire. So quickly did the flames spread that there was practically no time for saving clothing or valuables. The train, which left Tampa at 9 o'clock Saturday night, was run in two sections.

When nearing Buffalo Bluff the two cars were found to be on fire. At the time of the discovery the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to extinguish them, and the train was run to Buffalo Bluff, where the burning cars were shoved into a siding and a flagman sent back to flag the second section.

The passengers in the burning cars were hurried into the other sleepers and made as comfortable as possible. There were seventeen passengers in the two sleepers, several of them being ladies. In the hurry of awakening and being placed in other cars, several of them lost their clothing and personal effects. Blankets were loaned to those who were so unfortunate as to lose their clothing, and they remained wrapped in these until Jacksonville was reached.

The news of the burning of the cars had been telegraphed to Jacksonville, and when the train reached the terminal station there the railroad's officials had measures taken for clothing, dresses, shoes, &c., and the passengers were supplied within a half-hour of the time of the arrival of the train in Jacksonville. The passengers were then sent to hotels and made perfectly comfortable. Tickets were supplied them to replace those burned, and by the afternoon those who desired to proceed further were on the way to their destination.

The loss in money and jewelry is said to be, according to the statements of the passengers, between $10,000 and $15,000. The total loss is estimated at $60,000.

MORTGAGE TAX EXEMPTION.

All those who are opposed to the taxation of mortgages on real estate are requested to sign the following petition and mail it to LAWSON PURDY, Secretary, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. Also write to your Senator and Assemblyman praying for the exemption of mortgages from taxation.

Mortgage Exemption Committee.

George F. Seward, Chairman; William F. King, James Talcott, George F. Elliott, De Borden Wilmot, John F. Doyle, Francis E. Ward, Henry Markus, George E. Lovett, Peter H. McNulty, Lawson Purdy, Secretary.

PETITION.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

I am opposed to the taxation of mortgages upon real estate, and respectfully pray for the immediate and total exemption of such mortgages from taxation.

.....

Address.....

GUARANTEED RAIN PROOF
"Cravenette" DRESS GOODS
MADE BY "Priestley"
STAMPED "CRAVENETTE" ON BACK.

Austin's Dog Bread
makes good-looking prize winners.

B. Altman & Co.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

A select and very complete collection of the best known ORIENTAL WEAVES, in sizes suitable for Reception Room, Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Hall or Den.

NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS in Domestic Wilton, Axminster and Smyrna Rugs.

JAPANESE COTTON RUGS, Blue and White, and Green and White.

Scotch and American Art Rugs.

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JAPANESE AND CHINESE MATTINGS.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Spring Assortment of

Chinese and Japanese Mattings

Chinese and Japanese Mattings

is now ready for inspection. More than 250 designs of exceptional quality and durability.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BILLIARD CUES.

How They Are Made—America Furnishes the Best in Every Respect.

From The Washington Star.

"Most billiard cues," said a New York manufacturer the other day, "are made in two pieces, the cue proper and the handle. The cue is made generally of maple, and the butt, which is wedge-shaped, is inserted into a handle of rosewood, snakewood, ebony, mahogany, walnut, or some other fancy dark wood, which is cut to dovetail with the long part.

"The maple wood used in making the handles is sawed into suitable lengths and seasoned. The logs are then split into pieces from which the handles are made. These pieces are called bolts. The bolts are sawed approximately to the shape of the handle to be finally made, and in this shape they are handle blocks. The handle block is turned to the shape of the handle in a lathe, and, when the butt has been fitted, it is finished and polished.

"The finest and best cues are fitted to the handle or butt by means of a double wedge. At the top of the cue is a ferrule of ivory, of horn, or bone, in which the leather tip is fitted. While the ivory ferrule is the most expensive, of course it is less duable than the horn or bone ferrules, which are less liable to crack. The extra workmanship on cues is put in on the butts, some of which are elaborately inlaid and carved in beautiful patterns.

"There are a number of billiard players who will not permit another person to use their cues, and for the use of these particular players cues are turned out from which the tips may be unscrewed, leaving the cue with unfinished points and useless.

"American billiard cues are the lightest, strongest, and neatest made anywhere in the world. They are made in all weights and lengths, and rank in price from 30 cents to $25 and more each, according to the quality and finish of the article.

Scheme of Slow-Coming Firemen.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Those who see the fire horses leaving their stalls when the fire bell strikes have probably noticed that the animals stand under the harness until the firemen come to fasten it. In one of the houses there is a horse that stands well if there is a man on the floor, but if there is no one there the horse will run back to the stall and will have to be led out again. A driver who was once connected with No. 1 Company says that he has tried all kinds of schemes to break the horse of this habit, but has been unsuccessful. Several times men were concealed on the floor, and the horse was sent out. It seems that he located the men by sense of smell, and when those tests were made the animal always stood in his proper position. Michael Ward of the truck company was hit upon a plan that will fool such a horse. It is to rig up a dummy the size of a man, with false whiskers and a cap, and have an electric wire connected with the figure, so that when the alarm is given and the doors open the dummy will be made to sway gently as if imbued with life. It is expected that the horse, seeing this, will suppose it is a fireman.

Indispensable Guide.

Tumly—I haven't seen Porkenlard since he made that corner on pigs.

Dumly—No, he's staying at home to read up on "How to Act in Swell Society."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

In His Own Light.

"I'll never give you up, Miss Perkins—never."

"That's it, Mr. Hopkins; I'd be afraid to marry such a determined, obstinate man as you are."—Detroit Free Press.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer, fresh southeasterly winds.

Generally fair weather, with rising temperature, is indicated for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, eastern portion of the South Atlantic States, and Eastern Florida; generally elsewhere cloudiness and rain will obtain, with higher temperature in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley and Eastern Tennessee, and lower temperature in the States west of the Mississippi River. Fresh to brisk easterly winds are indicated for the New England coast; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds for the Middle Atlantic and North Carolina coasts, and fresh southerly winds on the remaining portion of the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	TIMES. 1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	21	27	29
6 A. M.	23	28	28
9 A. M.	26	36	33
12 M.	24	37	40
3 P. M.	22	41	46
6 P. M.	21	40	43
9 P. M.	16	38	41
12 P. M.	12	37	39

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1900	30
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 30.08, and at 8 P. M. it was 30.01. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 83 per cent. and at 8 P. M. it was 75 per cent. The maximum temperature was 42 degrees at 3:30 P. M., the minimum was 25 degrees at 5 A. M.

Make Home Cheerful

by means of a Stella Music Box. On exhibition at the Music Box Store, 39 Union Sq.—Adv.

No Deep Mourning in Canada.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

It is only a short time since misgivings were being felt and expressed by the millinery men as to the effect the Queen's death and the universal desire to mourn her memory might have upon the early season's trade. Judging from indications now to hand, that calamity will have no appreciable result. It is safe to say that never have such crowds of milliners and hat purchasers invaded the precincts of the big houses in Toronto and Montreal as during the openings of the present week. Year after year, the intricacies of design and shape are becoming more marked, the combinations of color more delicate and ethereal, and the variety of materials more bewildering. These features are accentuated in this present season's offerings. The present display of Spring millinery suggests airy delicacy of outline, with subdued colors and plenteousness of varied material.

Astor Military Company Disbanded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 17.—The Astor Military Company of Rhinebeck, which was equipped by Col. John Jacob Astor, has been disbanded because of lack of interest.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—George W. Baldwin, Savannah; A. W. Carroll, Baltimore; J. Murray Rust, Scranton.

ASTOR—F. G. Haviland, Toledo; J. S. Rogers, United States Army; S. Sheldrake, Cuba.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Camillo Hardt, Military Attaché of the Austrian Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. A. von Lingen, German Consul General at Baltimore; L. R. Brewer, Mexico; J. A. Remick, Boston.

GRAND—Asher Ayres, Baltimore; W. C. Nones, Louisville; Lieut. Commander B. W. Hodges, United States Navy; Capt. H. B. Moore, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—D. G. Purse, Savannah; J. A. McSley, St. Catherines, Ontario; John I. Hall, Macon; William Knabe, Baltimore; Judge Alexander Hamilton Albany; William Checkley Shaw, Macon.

HOLLAND.—William Bacon Schiller, Pittsburg; Clement C. Smith, Milwaukee; E. W. Hopkins, San Francisco; John Lister Kaye, London; R. H. Hammersley Heenan, Cape Town, South Africa.

IMPERIAL—The Rev. L. A. Maloney, Dublin; L. Hartley, London; Sumpter Cogswell, Atlanta; Denman Thompson, Swanzey, N. H.

MANHATTAN—T. W. Thorndike, Boston; J. H. Wallace, San Francisco; Joshua Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.

MURRAY HILL—George Edward Barton, Boston; E. S. Jacques, Montreal; Haven Douglas, Cleveland; E. B. Parker, Boston.

NETHERLAND—John W. Culmer, Cleveland; W. B. Bown, San Francisco; E. S. Rosenblat, San Francisco; E. L. Stern, San Francisco.

PLAZA—George C. Avery, Louisville; D. Nagle, San Francisco.

SAVOY—Mortimer B. Davis, Montreal; J. Kent Crooks, Liverpool.

VICTORIA—W. B. Price, Duluth; A. A. Allan, Toronto; St. John Boyle, Louisville; M. H. Dingee, Lynchburg, Va.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Gordon Shillitto, Paris; Alexander S. Hay, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Audubon, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Plitt, toys; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Samish, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Ferguson McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Morris, silks; P. J. Byrne, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; E. H. Nash, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Wurzburg & Co. Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. W. Wurzburg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Plant & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general buyer; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, domestics, linens, and dress goods, millinery and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Cohen, Cohen, Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, M., Shrevesport, La.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, W. K., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. F. Bonney, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, dry goods; J. Landauer, notions, 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Eiseman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Loucheim, J. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Ia.; M. Strauss, dry goods, 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Allan, A. A., & Co., Toronto, Canada; A. A. Allan, hats; Victoria Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces and gloves, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Miss Collins, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

QUALITY SATISFACTION

Two important Facts which have established the high reputation of the

CREMO 5 CENT CIGAR

Acker, Merrall & Condit, Metropolitan Tobacco Co.
Distributors.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:20 A. M.—Eighth Avenue and Jane Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2 A. M.—688 Second Avenue; Mary Hickey; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—Westchester Avenue, Westchester; Catholic Protectory; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—2,684 Old Broadway; Ida Smith; damage, $25.

1:25 P. M.—793 Broadway; Bradford & Co.; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—93 Clinton Street; Rosie Lalb; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—737 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; J. Plane; damage, $225.

6 P. M.—173 East Eighty-third Street; M. Minsler; damage, $500.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:06	Sun sets...6:10	Moon rises..4:37

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:34	Gov. Isl'd...5:56	H. Gate....7:49
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:03	Gov. Isl'd...6:28	H. Gate....8:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Neustria, Naples	.....	.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Breconshire, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bellagio, Brazil via Pernambuco and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Laurenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts, Demerara, and Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Campeachy, Yucatan, &c., via Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	5:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, Venezuela, British and Dutch Guiana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 13 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Tahiti and Marqueses Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) MARCH 18.

Altai, Kingston, March 13.
Antilla, Nassau, March 13.
Asia, Shields, March 2.
Batavia, Boulogne, March 9.
Caracas, Curacao, March 13.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Colorado, Brunswick, March 15.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 8.
Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, March 10.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
El Cid, New Orleans, Feb. 13.
Homer, St. Lucia, March 9.
Ithaka, Havana, March 14.
Massanequa Pauliac, March 1.
Menominee, London, March 7.
Mora, Hueiva, Feb. 26.
Roman Prince, Liverpool, March 1.
Silverdale, Havana, March 10.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Aller, Gibraltar, March 10.
Allianca, Colon, March 12.
Cervantes, St. Lucia, March 12.
Lampassas, Galveston, March 13.
Noordland, Antwerp, March 9.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, March 9.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 13.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 10.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 5.
Wells City, Swansea, March 6.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

El Rio, New Orleans, March 16.
Lahn, Bremen, March 12.
Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 7.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Comal, Galveston, March 16.
Hilary, Para, March 10.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 10.
Pretoria, Bermuda, March 20.

Arrived.

SS New York, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg, March 9, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre, March 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Maori King, (Br.,) Craven, London, Feb. 21, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 18th.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Sordrager, Paramaribo, &c., Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Thomas Anderson, Reavley, Messina, &c., Feb. 15, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban license,) Nansen, Caibarien, &c., March 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Georgetown, Houghton, Georgetown, S. C., March 14, with mdse. to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown, S. C., March 14, via Norfolk, Va., March 16, with mdse. to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company.

SS California, (Br.,) Blake, Marseilles, &c., Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Rosser, Manaos, &c., March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, March 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light air; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hogarth, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Turquoise, (Br.,) for New Orleans.
SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, Callao, &c.
United States torpedo boat, (name not known,) supposed for Norfolk.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 17.—SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 11:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Caledonian, (Br.,) Capt. Gibson, from Liverpool for New York, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Glengarry, (Br.,) Capt. Stevenson, from New York for Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Castello, (Br.,) Capt. Gresham, from New York for Constantinople, Novorossisk, &c., passed Dardanelles yesterday.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SOCIETY SMOKE
PACKETS OF TEN 10¢
LARGE SIZE 15¢

BOX OF FIFTY MAILED POST PAID UPON RECEIPT OF 50¢
LARGE SIZE.....75¢
L. MILLER & SONS.
543 BROADWAY, N.Y.U.S.A.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Time Extended

We have but two sales a year, and these are limited to sixty days. Never have we deviated from this policy and we do so now, only owing to a condition favorable to our patrons.

A break in woollen prices gave us an unexpected chance to buy a great stock of the new spring all wool fabrics at a low figure. It occurs just toward the end of our "between seasons" sale, and gives us the opportunity to go on with the special price for a short time longer. $12.00 for Spring Suit or Top Coat, including the Swell Raglan.

Every pattern known in the trade to select from.

Cohen & Co. TAILORS ENTIRE BUILDING. Cor. Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

IMPORTANT—Unscrupulous neighbors are trying to entice our customers by imitating our

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Little Needs of EVERYBODY

And the Way We Supply Them

Dressmakers—thrifty home-workers and professionals are vitally interested in this present movement, which offers such large economies on the needfuls of dressmaking. Here are prices never quite matched before, and goods that are of worthy quality in every item. For instance, Basting Cotton, 500-yard spools, at 30c a dozen, and a thoroughly good sort. Hooks and Eyes that the particular dressmaker will not be ashamed to see on her work, at 2c a card.

Quality FIRST—*Then* Low Price

That is the keynote of this Sale of Notions.

Among the Toilet Needfuls are cards of a dozen excellent Safety Pins, assorted in three sizes on a card, at *one cent a card*. Also fancy cases containing everything wanted in pins, needles, shawl pins, safety pins, hairpins, hooks and eyes and darners, liberal quantities of each, and only 9 cents for the outfit. Wonderfully handy to have around.

There are Crochet and Knitting Silks of excellent quality and various good colors at 2c a spool—price never matched before. Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters at 15c a pair. And so the story goes—almost a hundred different items of high character and low price.

We shall fill mail orders on these goods as long as these special lots last; but many will likely be exhausted before the day is out.

Each line that follows tells a story big with interest to almost every woman.

Light-weight dress shields, 5c pair.
Sewing machine oil, half pint bottles, 3c.
Pattern tracers, 1c.
Velveteen skirt binding, black, strong and firm, 1½ in. wide; 5 yd. piece, 12c.
Corduroy skirt binding, black, 1⅜ in. wide; 5 yd. piece, 10c.
Brush edge skirt binding, black; 5 yd. piece, 20c.
Skirt braid, black; 3 yd. roll, 2c.
Cotton skirt binding, white; 9 yd. piece, 4c.
Double serge dress belting, black and white; 10 yd. piece, 50c.
Moire dress belting, black and white; 10 yd. piece, 75c.
Satin dress belting, black and white; 10 yd. piece, 75c
Large spool black silk for hand sewing, 15c.
Linen finish thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Basting cotton, 500-yd. spool, 30c. doz.
Basting cotton, 200-yd. spools, 12c doz.
Spring hooks and eyes, black and white, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; card of 2 doz., 2c.
60-in. tape measures, 2c.
American Pins, 1c paper.
Pin books, containing safety pins; black, white and colored head pins, 5c.
Cotton tape, ½ in. wide; small roll, 1c.

Fancy case, containing several papers of needles, 2c.
Fancy case, containing 4 papers of needles, assorted darners, pins, and shawl pins, 5c.
Fancy case, containing 4 papers needles, pins, hooks and eyes, safety pins, hair pins, assorted darners and shawl pins, 9c.
Silk frilled elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 12c.
Lisle side garters, black and white, 6c pair.
Fancy frilled elastic side garters, 15c pair.
Men's garters, fancy colors, 5c pair.
Extra fine cotton corset laces, 4 yds. long, 3c.
Tubular shoe laces, 1 and 1¼ yds. long, 4c dozen.
Extra fine twilled tape, ½ and ⅝ in. wide; 10 yd. roll, 5c.
White cotton braid, for trimming wash dresses; 24-yd. piece, 7c.
Extra quality white cotton braid, for trimming wash dresses; 12-yd. piece, 20c.
Cotton featherstitch braid, piece of 6 yds. 4c
Pearl head toilet pins, card of 1 doz., 3c.
Strawberry pin cushion, 4c.
Tomato pin cushions, small, 4c; large, 8c.
Imitation shell hair pins, card of 1 doz., 10c
Crochet and knitting silk, assorted colors, 2c spool.

Cabinet containing assorted hair pins, 1c.
Kid hair curlers, bunch of 1 doz., 3c.
Ironing wax, 1c. Fancy hat pins, 10c
Darning needles, card of assorted sizes, 2c
Mourning pins, box of assorted sizes, 1c
Pyramid of desk pins, 4c
Pin cushions with wood base, 3c
Hair crimpers, pack of 1 doz., 1c
Book containing assorted sizes of pins, 2c
Cotton skirt binding, white, cream, drab and tan; 5-yd. piece, 6c.
Pique trimming, 6 and 12-yd. pieces, 10c and 25c.
Coat collar springs, 3c
Darning cotton, 6c doz. cards.
Folding curling irons, 6c.
Safety pins, assorted, 3 sizes on a card of 1 dozen, 1c.
Fancy card of jet pins, 3c
Whalebone, all shell, 36 inches, 90c doz.
Aluminum thimbles, 5c doz.
Snap fasteners, black and white, card of 1 dozen, 4c.
Cotton corset laces, 4c doz.
Melon pin cushions, 8c.

Tenth street. Basement.

Rare Offering of Black DRAPERY NETS

Every woman wants a net draped dress in her wardrobe, and is willing to pay a liberal price for it. We recently made a most fortunate purchase of fine Black Drapery Nets at a ridiculous price; and, as is our way, all the benefit of the extraordinary bargain goes to the tasteful women who share the goods.

The dress of elegance may be bought to-day at the price of the commonplace; for these handsome Nets are now marked at

Fifty Cents a Yard!

Though worth $1.25 to $2.25; and in excellent patterns. 45 inches wide. Plenty—but the entire lot will likely be sold out during the day, at this remarkable price.

Broadway.

$1.75 Covert Cloths at 75c

They're *imported;* and the very finest of this desirable weave. No other fabric is quite so popular right now; but the importer had his reason for selling in a jiffy, and you can profit splendidly by his hurry.

A thousand yards ready to-day at

Less than Half-price

In the following desirable color mixtures:

National Blue, Navy Blue, Black, Brown, Tan, Green and Garnet. 46 inches wide, 75c a yard instead of $1.75.

Fourth avenue.

PAPETERIES

"Winthrop" is a square, mottled, lavender-tinted writing paper. We have a thousand boxes to sell at

10c a box

3 boxes for 25c.

Each box holds 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. This is the Under-Price Store with the celebrated Club Vellum Writing Paper.

A New LINEN STORE

In addition to the old, well-known store at the Fourth avenue end, there is established—as part of the under-price store, only temporarily—a new station for the distribution of worthy linens. How long it will remain here depends upon your appreciation of its splendid offerings. Large supplies of splendid goods as we begin the day. But the very small prices should soon deplete them:

Table linen at 38c a yard. Imported to sell at 50c. This is a hand-loom, half-bleached linen of the old-fashioned, exceptionally durable kind; 56 in. wide.

Some bleached German drill table linen, 56 in. wide, at 42c a yard, though 50c was very reasonable.

Napkins—the dollar kind at 75c a dozen. They are silver bleached drill napkins, 18 in. square. Another dollar kind at 85c doz. They are bleached Scotch napkins, 17 in. square. And our specially low-priced kind at $1.75 becomes $1.45 dozen. They are bleached German napkins, 22 in. sq.

Towels—bleached huckaback towels, with hemmed ends; 17x35 in.; were cheap at 12½c—now 10c each. German damask towels, 24x50 in., with colored borders and knotted fringes, at 18c instead of 25c. And some snow white bath towels, 21x47 in., at 12½c instead of 17c.

Children's bibs of bleached momie cloth, every thread linen, were very moderately priced at 12½c each, now 10c.

Handkerchiefs, Aprons, White Piques and Embroideries

Various lots of these goods, even more attractively priced, are offered along with the above household linens:

Pure linen handkerchiefs at 5c each. They are hand-embroidered and initialed—the work of Irish peasants.

Nainsook and cambric edgings at 7c a yard—a mere fraction of their regular prices. But these are a bit mussed. The last of a recent sale, and now marked 7c to close.

Aprons at 25c each—values are 35c and 50c. Numerous styles; some with bibs; some neat gingham aprons in the lot.

Fancy white corded piques at 25c a yard—a quality that usually sells at 50c. Also some white corded piques at 12½c a yard, fully worth 25c.

An *Innovation* in CANDY Selling

Another SILVER ANNIVERSARY Feature

You who are acquainted with our Candy Store know that we sell one or more candies of our 30-cent grade, at 20 cents a pound each week. This we are able to do by preparing immense quantities and thus economizing on the cost, in addition to sacrificing profit in order to offer a thoroughly pure and high-grade candy at 20 cents a pound. They are 30-cent quality by all standards.

To-day, for this Anniversary occasion, we place on sale

More than FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS at 15 Cents a pound

In these three popular varieties:

Chocolate-covered Nougat Mixed Chocolates
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows

No other store can buy equal candy for this price, *by the ton.*

Of course we cannot promise to fill mail orders; as the 5,200 pounds, ready this morning, will likely be sold before the day is out. And the best price will be 20c, when this lot is gone. Basement.

Women's Gloves

Here's a particularly stylish looking street glove—and exceptionally durable as well. A cape glove—just heavy enough for early spring wear—prix seam; 2 clasp. They have the Russian leather dressing, heretofore used only on gloves that sell for $1.85 and $2. Price for this new sort, $1 a pair.

Then here's a novelty in white glace gloves. Made with Paris embroidery; over-seam; one large pearl button. A short glove—specially suitable for the new spring jacket and with the new long dress sleeves. $1.

Tenth street.

Women's Shirt WAISTS

These would be good values even if priced 50c. Instead they're 35c each. Of good percale, solid colors, neat stripes, fancy figures—wide choosing as to colorings. In the very newest style of shirt waists—full front, French back, stiff collars, soft cuffs.

35c, worth 50c

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

The CORSET Sale

Saturday's extraordinary opportunities are still open to-day. All the Corsets that remain, will be sold at the little prices that made such a stir on Saturday.

Mostly Lillians—the best corsets in the world. These prices:

$1.25 Lillian Corsets at 85c
$3.50 and $4 Lillian Corsets at $2
$6.50 and $8.50 Lillian Corsets at $3

In white, drab and black; medium and long waists.

Second floor, Tenth street, and Basement

PETTICOATS

They are of moreen, and exceptionally good moreen, and their values are just about double to-day's price. In fact, they would sell regularly to-day at $3.75 and $4.50, though now offered

at $2 each

Two styles—some with deep plaited ruffle, others with umbrella ruffle with plaits. In red, rose, cerise, light and dark blue, violet and green.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Infants' CAPS Hats and Bonnets

The prettiest of the new spring headwear for little ones, *at half prices.* A sample line. The manufacturer's season's ended, while yours is just begun. All clean, fresh, perfect. All tasteful styles. Various sorts of dainty little caps, numerous new ideas in the effectively constructed hats, wide choice among the cutest of new bonnets. No price list can be given here. Choosing begins at 85c—nothing higher than $3.75. Regularly the prices would be just double present markings.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pillow SHAMS Bureau Scarfs

This is a collection of twelve hundred pieces of fine Spachtel work, in Bureau Scarfs, 20x54 in., and Pillow Shams, 32x32 in. A dozen good patterns to select from. Worth $1.25 to $2. Now at

95c each

Broadway.

Boys' Clothing

These new two-piece suits are going to be very popular. They're made of all wool cheviot in good colorings—made exceptionally strong. And there are *extra trousers* with each suit. Yet the price is but $3.85 each. For boys of 8 to 16 years.

Covert cloth top-coats for boys of 3 to 10 years, at $3.50 each. Same style, for boys of 11 to 16 years, at $4. Unusually good values, these.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Things Japanese

Mostly articles for ornamentation—some that are both useful and decorative—all very low in price. Moderate enough as originally marked, but now a fourth to a half below reasonable valuation. Handsome Japanese bronzes give evidence of the price-cutter's Saturday's visit—new and so cheap. Exquisite Cloisonne, beautifully carved ivories and vases, in wide assortment of shapes and designs, all share the same fate—a fourth to a half off their former fair prices.

A lot of brand-new umbrella jars that were $1.50—now $1.15.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

Writing PAPER

A new style—"Queen Margaret." Scotch granite in new military gray. This grade has always been rather expensive, until we tried our hand at producing it. Now it's 25c a pound—the envelopes 25c a hundred. This is just about a third of the price other fashionable stationers would ask for like quality. Three rizes—Octavo, to be used with square envelopes, Helen and Frances, to be used with oblong envelopes.

Broadway.

The CHINA SALE

Starts in Full and Strong Again this Morning

Last week's tremendous selling would have played havoc with the next best stock in the country; but we were prepared for it; and scores of great casks have been rolled into our receiving rooms and unpacked, to fill in the gaps which last week's vast transactions made.

The new goods are duplicates, in many cases, of those that sold so quickly before. The same newness and beauty; the same refined styles and unmatched values. Splendid news of Dinnerware is told below; and there are valuable offerings of exquisite Cut Glass.

The entire China Store is filled with the bright new array this morning. Exact information follows:

Dinner Sets—

$17.50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; shown first this morning; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; border flower decoration; all handles heavily gilt. A good $27.50 set

$20—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; very neat flower decoration, on border with fine color lines; all handles heavily gilt. A good $30 set.

$25—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; full pink flower decoration, gold stippled; all handles heavily gilt. Worth $35.

$25—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; 101 pieces; pretty pink border decoration; gold stippled; all handles heavily gilt. Worth $35.

$30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; fine flower border decoration; scroll effect; all handles gilt. Worth $42.50.

$13.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations; all handles gilt. Worth $22.50.

$10—American Porcelain Dinner Sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 large platters; flower decorations; all pieces gilt. Regularly $15.

$6—English Porcelain Dinner Sets; underglaze border decoration; complete for 12 persons. Worth $8.50.

Various Plates at 25c Each—

We have just opened a shipment of French china plates—rose decoration; in breakfast size. These are regularly $6 a dozen. Other good values near by.

Basement.

Fancy China—

A collection of fine French China Plates taken from our regular stock. Saturday's prices ranged up to $36 a dozen. Now $1.50 each.

Separate pieces with fine green lustre band, flower and scene centers. Very large shipments were received, but we are now getting toward the end of this fine grade of china. The following prices are one-third less than regular: Salads, 50c and $1 each. Celery Trays, $1 each. Tea and Breakfast Plates, 35c each. Bread-and-Butter Plates, 25c each. Fruit Saucers, 25c. each. Cake Plates, $1 each Chop Dishes, $2 each. Cracker Jars, $1 each. Cups and Saucers, tea and after-dinner sizes, 50c each.

Fancy China, Dresden and panel effects; half prices: Celery Trays, 75c, from $1.50 each. Celery Trays, 90c, from $1.85 each. Comb-and-Brush Trays, 75c, from $1.50 each. Candlesticks, 50c, from $1 each. Comports, 65c, from $1.25 each. Cracker Jars, 75c, from $1.50 each.

Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8-inch, $3, value $5; up to $15, regularly $22.50 each.
Nappies, 7-inch, $3; value $5. Celery Trays, $2.75; value $5.
Water Caraffes, $2.50; value $4. Sherbet Cups, $5.50; value $7.50
Olive Dishes, $1.50, value $2.50; $1.75, value $3.
Water Tumblers, $2.40, value $4 dozen; $5, value $8 dozen; $8.50, value $12 dozen.
Salts and Peppers, Bohemian cut glass with sterling tops, 25c each; value 35c and 50c.
Oil Bottles, 80c; value $1. Tooth Pick Holders, 25c; value 40c.
Horseradish Cups, 85c; value $1.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.

Embroidered White Mull COLLARS at 7c Each

We've sold about seventy-five thousand of these dainty collars, at ten cents each; and you thought them worth hurrying for at that. To-day we put on sale a special lot of three hundred dozens,

At Seven Cents Each

But no more at this price; and they will likely be gone before the day is out. Mail orders will be too late.

Broadway.

TOILET TABLES *Under-Price*

We have a very broad and excellent showing of women's dressing tables in the Furniture Store; in the latest designs, and of the most popular woods. Too many kinds in fact—more than we have space to show rightly; so to-day we offer a dozen patterns, representing about fifty Toilet Tables, at the concessions told of below:

At $12, from $18—Imitation mahogany toilet table; mahogany veneered top and drawer fronts; shaped legs; French plate mirror.

At $12, from $18.50—Bird's-eye maple toilet table; full swell front; French legs; oval French plate mirror.

At $13.50, from $20—Mahogany toilet table; shaped legs; full swell front; pattern plate mirror.

At $14, from $20—Imitation mahogany toilet table; mahogany veneered top and drawer fronts; pattern plate mirror.

At $16, from $25—Quartered oak toilet table; shaped front with two drawers; oval French plate mirror.

At $18, from $25—Mahogany toilet table; shaped front with one long drawer; pattern plate mirror.

At $19, from $27—Mahogany toilet table; Colonial design; two drawers; pattern plate mirror.

At $20, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple toilet table; Colonial pattern; two drawers; large mirror.

At $25, from $32—Mahogany toilet table; five drawers; shaped front; pattern plate mirror.

At $30, from $45—Bird's-eye maple toilet table; five drawers; French legs with claw feet; pattern plate mirror.

A splendid opportunity to come right in the midst of the refurnishing season.

Fourth Floor.

Prince Albert COATS and VESTS

The Prince Albert, or frock coat, knows no seasons. Like the dress coat, its vogue rolls 'round with the year. But it must be correctly fashioned. Errors in cut or style are fatal to a Prince Albert. Both are impossible, if it's a Wanamaker coat. That's the reason that men who know, and demand, good form in dress, come here for it. These frock coats are full of the characteristics of custom-made clothing—perfection in style, fit, material and workmanship. The only feature lacking is the custom-made price.

All sorts of men are provided for in this stock. Whether you're short or tall, stout or thin, the coat is here that will fit you, and fit you *well.* Two kinds:

At $20—Of black all-wool Thibet, serge lined; silk faced to edge; double-breasted vest. Same, silk-lined throughout, $25.

At $35—Of imported soft black Vicuna; lined throughout with extra quality of silk. You would pay a swell custom tailor $70 for a coat of this material and finish.

At $5—Trousers in exclusive spring patterns of the celebrated Globe worsteds. The usual $7.50 sort.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The March Sale of HOUSEWARES

It's fixing-up time all over the house now; and just when you most need our service, we prepare to serve you best, and at least cost. Refrigerator time is here again, and we offer splendid economy to those in need of these indispensable furnishings. Read on:

Refrigerators and Ice Chests—

One-third under price:

Upright Refrigerators—

Ice capacity	Were	Now
30 lbs.	$9.75	$6.50
50 lbs.	$13.80	$9.25
75 lbs.	$17.50	$11.75

Upright Refrigerators, with water tank—

Ice capacity	Were	Now
25 lbs.	$13	$8.75
40 lbs.	$18.80	$11.25

Ice Chests—

Ice capacity	Were	Now
20 lbs.	$4.25	$2.85
30 lbs.	$6	$4
50 lbs.	$6.25	$4.25
65 lbs.	$7.50	$5
100 lbs.	$9.50	$6.35

Venetian Enameled Ware—

One-third under price:

Milk Boilers, 4 pts, 65e; 4 qts., $1.
Covered Buckets, 20c, 23c, 28c and 32c.
Berlin Kettles, 4 qts., 38c.; 6 qts., 48c; 12 qts., $1.
Tea Kettles, No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 70c; No. 8, 80c.

Oblong Roasting Pans, 38c, 45e, 52c.
Straight Saucepans, 32c, 42c, 82c and $1.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 32c, 35c, 38c, 48c.
Soap Dishes, to hang on wall, 14c.
Milk Pans, 3 qts., 15c.
Basting Spoons, 8c, 9c, 10c.
Wash Basins, 26c. Dish Pans, 45c.

Also these other housekeeping needfuls at little prices:

Clothes Dryers, to fasten on wall, 38c.
Graters, heavy tin round, with three grating surfaces; fine, medium or coarse, at 8c.
Bread Boxes, Japanned oak, 55c.
Chamois Skins, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c.
Wood Fibre Cuspidors, with brass tops, 18c.
Galvanized Ash Cans, $1.
Scrub Brushes, 5c. Dust Brushes, 10c.
Wax Tapers, thirty in a box, 3c a box.
Meat Boards, 15c.
Tea Pots, nickel-plated on copper, $1.10.
Coffee Mills, with glass top, hold one pound of coffee, 60c.
Wanamaker Scouring Soaps, 3c a cake or 2 for 5c.

Basement.

New SILKS Priced Under Value

From the Silk Store comes news to-day of four more of these extraordinary operations in silk, which you have learned to look for and profit by. All are of immediate interest to you. The silks are new, perfect, beautiful, suited to your present needs, and worth every bit of their par value, but priced in a way that will compel your attention and save your money. Read further:

$1 Black Taffeta Silk at 75c—

Seven thousand yards of 24-inch guaranteed Black Taffeta Silk, now selling at $1 yard, we shall sell to-day **at 75c a yard.** Business reasons, which you'll have to take our word for, make this splendid offering possible. It is no fault of the silk, which is a deep, rich, black; strong, finely finished, and sold under our own guarantee as well as that of the makers. An opportunity such as is seldom offered, to buy standard black silk a quarter below value.

$4 Printed Liberty Satins at $2—

We secured these splendid Liberty Satins in limited quantity from an importer, to sell at half price. They are double width—45 inches—and are in a variety of rich designs in navy blue-and-white. Though worth $4 a yard, they're marked for quick selling at **two dollars a yard.**

$1 Black Crepe de Chine at 75c—

About a thousand yards of 24-inch black crepe de chine has come to us at a price which enables us to sell at **seventy-five cents a yard,** although the goods were made to be sold at a dollar a yard. A thousand yards of material so much in demand at present, won't last very long.

More Silk Dress Lengths Under-Price—

You didn't lose much time in taking the dress lengths at $6 and $7.75, from $10.20 to $22.50, that we told you of on Saturday. All but a few are gone. But a still larger lot goes on sale to-day. Mostly ends of pieces from our regular stock, in lengths of 12 to 16 yards. Prices will average **one-third to one-half regular value;** and the collection includes silks of every color and design imaginable—all seasonable, all handsome.

Rotunda

Women's *Spring* JACKETS

They form an important part of our interesting collection of Spring Wraps for Women. The gathering is a broad one, and runs from the jaunty Eton jackets of silk or cloth, through the array of box coats of varying lengths, up to the Newmarket or Paletot of cloth or taffeta. Taken as a whole, the showing is an accurate index to the season's tendencies. Whatever the garment, be it one for $5 or one for $175, it is tailored with the same degree of excellence, and represents the best thoughts of the makers of fashion. But our text was jackets—let the following illustrate:

$10.50—Of Vicuna cheviot; double-breasted Eton; revers of satin; all seams stitched; lining of taffeta silk.

$12—Of covert, in tan or castor; double-breasted box coat; 20 in. long; pearl buttons; lining of taffeta.

$13.50—Of broadcloth, in Oxford or black; double-breasted box coat; turn-over cuffs; piping of silk braid; lining of taffeta.

$15—Of covert, in tan or castor; double-breasted effect; strapped seams; lined with taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PLANS FOR GOLF ACTIVITY

Strong Opposition Has Developed to Tournament Play Changes.

AMERICAN SYSTEM PREVAILS

Early Announcement of Dates for Important Events Predict a Lively Year on the Links.

More events of golf importance occurred last week than has been the case since the close of the previous season, with the possible exception of the week which witnessed the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association. The dates for the open championship, the only National tournament left to be settled, were practically fixed by the Executive Committee for June 13 and 14, and the Myopia Club officials are expected to acknowledge their approval within a few days. In the local world the Apawamis Club course was chosen for the next metropolitan championship, and the date of May 4 was arranged with the golfers of Philadelphia for the third inter-city team competition.

The selection of the Apawamis course shared in honors of importance with the strong defeat given to the proposition to change the method of conducting big tournaments in this country, by beginning with a qualifying round at medal play, and, according to the scores, selecting the best sixteen or thirty-two, as the case may be, to continue at match play for the leading trophies. Considerable discussion has been raised within the past year by some golfers over the subject of playing the entire tournament by match play, as is the traditional English policy. The method in vogue in America has become so firmly established as to be termed in foreign lands "the American system," and admirers of it, as a test of good golf, have endeavored to have it adopted for some of the big events in Great Britain. They have not succeeded, however, in breaking into the old method, but it is significant to remark that the English golfers residing in India adopted the American system for their championship tournament of India last Winter.

A plan was presented to the clubs in the Metropolitan Association a short time ago of adopting the Bagnall-Wild system, in which, for the preliminary round, a number of byes are drawn equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next higher power of two. For instance, if the number of competitors was fifty, the next higher power of two would be sixty-four, leaving fourteen byes to be drawn for the preliminary round, while thirty-six would play. The eighteen victors and the fourteen who drew byes would make thirty-two to be drawn for the first match-play round. The majority of local clubs, almost to a unit, expressed strong opposition to any change. The only club that has shown a tendency to favor it is the Morris County Golf Club.

W. Allston Flagg, Captain of the Morris County Club, has announced that the invitation tournament to be given by the club in September will be held under that system. The chief argument that the objectors have cast against the medal-play qualifying-round system is that if a man plays one hole poorly, it may destroy his chances in the entire round, while in hole play, one poor hole may be atoned for at the next hole. In answer to this, it has been stated that on account of this objection the medal play round for a starter furnishes a more perfect test of all-around golf excellence, for the victory goes to the one who demonstrates his ability to play every variety of the game with skill and ability.

The change in the method in team scoring is generally admitted as a good one. The chief effect is to prevent the victory hinging on the high number of holes that may be made by one player over a very poor opponent, for many cases can be cited where the match has been lost simply through the poor showing of one competitor. A meeting of golf Captains from the Garden City, Morris County, Nassau, and St. Andrew's Golf Clubs was held last week previous to the committee meeting of the Metropolitan Association, and they favored the change.

COLUMBIA'S FIELD PROBLEM.

The Grounds at William's Bridge Likely to be Chosen for Columbia Athletics.

For the want of a better site Columbia Oval is likely to become the athletic field for the Columbia University athletes. Manhattan Field seems to be out of the question and the athletic authorities at the university are undecided what to do. Meanwhile the outdoor season is fast approaching and the William's Bridge grounds is the only available spot in sight. Its remoteness is the only obstacle which stands in the way of its being made Columbia's athletic field. The facilities for reaching it, however, have been somewhat improved. The trolley line up Jerome Avenue runs within two blocks of the entrance, while it may also be reached by another electric line from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and by the New York Central Railroad.

The grounds are in excellent shape. The dressing rooms and grand stand have been put in repair. The only difficulty is a lack of an adequate water supply, but a plan has been suggested to erect a pump and tank which will be sufficient for all the needs of the grounds. The grand stand will hold 800 persons, and other stands are to be erected that will make the oval compare favorably with most of the other college fields in the country. It has been used for the Spring work of the track team, the sophomore-freshman games, by the freshman baseball team, the gun club, and the lacrosse team.

Billiard Events This Week.

A billiard tournament for the amateur championship of Chicago will begin this evening in Mussey's billiard rooms in that city. The contest has the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union, and it will be fourteen-inch balkline, 300 points being played each evening until finished. The competition will be a handicap, but in other respects it will be to the West in billiards what the recent Class A Tournament was to the East. The scratch men will be C. Fred. Conklin, who won the Class A event at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and W. W. Kellogg. R. I. McGinnis holds the Chicago billiard championship at present, but he is unable to play in the coming tournament, and the favorite for the honors is Conklin. J. D. Adams, a handicap man who played from the 225 mark, won the match last year. There are in all eight competitors, and the billiard enthusiasts predict that it will be one of the best ever held in their city.

De Oro won second prize in the pool tournament which was finished in Boston last week. He beat Stofft in the tie-off for that place by 150 to 70. Frank Sherman won the championship, Stofft took third, and Grant Eby got fourth money.

The three-cornered professional match between Ora C. Morningstar, "Tom" Gallagher, and Edward McLaughlin will begin this evening at Maurice Daly's billiard rooms, Broadway and Thirty-first Street.

A billiard tournament of 1,000 points is now in progress at Princeton for the championship of the university. One hundred points are played each evening, and the fight is between W. J. Steinwender and B. F. Elbert. At the fifth game the former had 500 points to 323 for Elbert. A pool tournament is now in progress, but it has been decided to hold no open billiard tournament, as was done last year. Sufficient entries were not received.

Schedule of Cricket Games.

The championship schedule of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was drawn up at a meeting at the Knickerbocker A. C. on Saturday night. It was as follows:

May 18, Montclair A. C. vs. Nelson Lodge at Montclair; 25, Manhattan vs. Nelson Lodge at Prospect Park; Montclair A. C. vs. Kings County at Montclair; 30, Manhattan vs. Kings County at Prospect Park.

June 1, Montclair A. C. vs. Knickerbocker A. C. at Montclair; 8, Manhattan vs. Montclair A. C. at Prospect Park; Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Nelson Lodge at Bayonne; 15, Nelson Lodge vs. Kings County at Prospect Park; 29, Kings County vs. Knickerbocker A. C. at Prospect Park.

July 6, Kings County vs. Manhattan at Prospect Park; 13, Manhattan vs. Knickerbocker A. C. at Prospect Park; 20, Nelson Lodge vs. Manhattan at Prospect Park; 27, Kings County vs. Nelson Lodge at Prospect Park.

Aug. 3, Montclair A. C. vs. Manhattan at Montclair; Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Kings County at Bayonne; 10, Nelson Lodge vs. Montclair A. C. at Prospect Park; 17, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Manhattan at Bayonne; Kings County vs. Montclair A. C. at Prospect Park; 24, Nelson Lodge vs. Knickerbocker A. C. at Prospect Park; 31, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Montclair A. C. at Bayonne.

Previous to drawing up the schedule the resignation of the Livingston Field Club was accepted with regret, and as the New York Cricket Club was not represented at the meeting, it was taken for granted that it, too, had withdrawn. The Nelson Lodge Club made application for admission and was elected to membership, so that the league comprises the same number of clubs as last year.

Waterproof Dress Goods

"Cravenettes"

Ideal Cloths for Walking Suits, Skirts, Etc. Rain Will Neither Spot Nor Injure Them. Water Rolls Right Off.

Just as suitable for wear in sunshine. Sponged, shrunk and ready to make up.

Coverts, Vicunas, Meltons, Cheviots, etc., in the popular Oxford, Green, Tan and other fashionable shades.

Stamped "Cravenettes" on back and guaranteed by "Priestley"

BOTH SHAMROCKS COMING OVER

Sir Thomas Lipton Has Decided to Make No Change in His First Challenger.

GLASGOW, March 17.—Mr. Fife, the yacht designer, has been negotiating with Sir Thomas Lipton with a view to making alterations in Shamrock I. that he believes would greatly increase her speed. Sir Thomas, however, after consulting with his advisers, has decided that the former challenger shall be restored as nearly as possible to the trim in which she sailed the cup races, so as to obtain as reliable a comparison as possible of the speed of Columbia and Shamrock II. The trials between the two Shamrocks will therefore be of exceptional interest.

Messrs. Scott and Cox of Greenock are making good progress in refitting Shamrock I., and her racing spars will be stepped during the next few days.

It has just been decided that both Shamrocks are to go to America, and an effort will be made to give them a full month's tuning up before the races for the cup.

LONDON, March 18.—Mr. Herreshoff, Jr., describing the new defender in an interview published by The Daily Mail this morning, says:

"I hope Shamrock II. will win, as a British victory would do more to develop yachting on both sides of the Atlantic and to promote good will between the two nations than anything else could."

HARLEM OARSMEN ACTIVE.

The Dauntless Eight on the River for the First Time This Season.

The mild weather of yesterday brought out the largest number of crews from the Harlem River rowing clubs that has yet been seen this season, though the number was small enough when it is remembered that the Harlem regatta is but some ten weeks away. Eights were out from the Dauntless and the Atalanta Clubs, fours from the Nonpareil, Bohemian, and Union houses, and there were, in addition, a number of barge crews.

The Dauntless senior eight, which has kept in careful training throughout the entire Winter, was out in the afternoon, coxswained by their coach, "Davy" Roach. Capt. Trainor expects to start a junior eight in training on Thursday evening, for which there are over a score of candidates.

The Atalanta junior eight, which is now in active training, was boated as follows: Bow, Costello; No. 2, J. Hunt; 3, Hoenack; 4, Mercadante; 5, Westerfield; 6, Kafka; 7, Cahill; stroke, Mulcahy; coxswain, Gifford, (coach.) Coach Gifford also expects to start a junior four-oared gig next week. The club will make an innovation this year and will hold its club regatta in the Spring instead of in the Fall, probably about the middle of May. The Jackson Medals will again be offered in three classes of single gigs—novice, non-winners, and open. The club has had two single gigs and one double gig built during the Winter.

The Union Boat Club was represented on the water by an intermediate four-oared gig crew, composed of Luders, Alleman, F. Scanlon, and Lenahan, with Burton as coxswain, and by Rogers and Connell, an intermediate double. This club has a new four-oared gig, which was built during the Winter, besides an eight-oared shell, which is about half finished. The members are now looking forward to their vaudeville entertainment and ball which they will give at the New York Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, on April 15.

The Nonpariel Rowing Club had out a junior quadruple-sculls crew, composed of Lindon, Weed, Myles, and Kroll, besides M. Naughton, their intermediate sculler. Their junior eight is still working on the machines three times a week, but will probably get out on the river in a week or two. Capt. Gaisel also expects to have a junior four, and Hoffman and Weed will probably row as a junior pair. The club has had a double, a pair-oared, and a single shell built during the Winter.

Other crews seen on the river were a quadruple scull and an eight-oared barge from the First Bohemian Boat Club, Ryan and Murphy, the junior double of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, and Hirsch, the junior sculler of the Harlem Rowing Club.

The Friendship Boat Club has a new four-oared gig and a single gig, built by its janitor, John Davidson, during the Winter. The club will hold a stag entertainment at the boathouse next Saturday evening.

A meeting of the Presidents of the clubs comprising the Harlem Regatta Association was held at the house of the Union Boat Club yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to offer at the next meeting of the association an amendment to the constitution changing the name of the organization to the New York City Amateur Rowing Association. It is thought that as the Harlem regatta is recognized as the principal rowing event of the greater city, the scope of the organization should be extended so as to include representatives of all the local clubs, including those in Brooklyn as well as those in Manhattan.

Another proposed amendment is intended to enlarge the Regatta Committee, now composed of five members, so as to include one representative of every club in the association, in addition to the officers ex officio. It was also decided to recommend that the association should make a subscription to the William B. Curtis Memorial Fund. The next meeting of the association, at which these measures will be considered, will be held at the Hotel Marlborough on April 9.

Oarsmen Handball Tournament.

The handball tournament of the Harlem River rowing clubs was concluded yesterday afternoon, the Metropolitans, last year's winners, again proving victorious. Two series were played, the Metropolitans meeting the Wyanokes at the Wyanoke house, and the Harlem Rowing Club playing the Union teams at the Harlem clubhouse. The scores follow:

AT WYANOKE BOAT CLUB.

Metropolitan R. C.	Wyanoke B. C.
E. Clark and Dr. McCarthy. 21—21.	A. Knieren and C. Steinman. 18—7.
M. Murphy and A. Johnson. 21—21.	L. Haims and C. Rock. 16—19.
J. Ryan and W. Whalen. 21—21.	J. Maguire and J. Slieman. 19—8.

AT HARLEM ROWING CLUB.

Harlem R. C.	Union B. C.
J. Maher and T. Scannon. 13—9.	J. Kemp and G. Effinger. 21—21.
C. Mase and C. Schofield. 21—21.	Golden and Hjertberg. 17—18.
J. Fitzpatrick and L. Limbacher. 21—21.	L. Connell and Moran. 2—13.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Shoot.

Two events were shot for at the regular weekly competition by members of the Seventh Regiment, on the rifle range in the basement of the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, Saturday night. In the Stein Trophy match, Capt. R. McLean led in a field of nine, while in the class match, Corp. A. E. Wells made the best score. Summary:

STEIN TROPHY MATCH.

Fifteen shots at each range.

Name and Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. R. McLean, Co. K	68	71	139
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	66	72	138
Corp. H. H. Meeder, Co. A	65	70	135
Lieut. H. E. Crall, Co. G	62	73	135
Corp. A. E. Wells, Co. E	65	69	134
Sergt. E. S. Coy, Co. D	62	72	134
Lieut. T. C. Wiswald, Co. F	63	70	133
Corp. W. N. Bavin, Co. C	66	66	132
Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	65	67	132

CLASS MATCH.

Name and Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. A. E. Wells, Co. E	35	32	67
Corp. E. M. Leash, Co. D	33	33	66
Private E. W. Zengtron, Co. G	32	33	65
Private A. Stevens, Co. C	33	31	64
Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	32	31	63

SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFIED.

Name and Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private J. R. Lynes, Co. D	30	35	65
Sergt. W. M. Halsted, Co. B	32	33	65
Private A. Leussen, Co. K	30	35	65

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Newcomers in Dress Goods.

New things here are added to the honor roll to-day. We, of course, cannot tell you all that's of interest at one time, but here we've taken some of the best things and have proved by figures that the values are exceptional.

Crepe Egypta, 75c.—A rich, soft, clinging fabric, similar to albatross, but having a much more crinkled effect; it is the newest and most popular material for summer gowns, waists, etc. In all the leading shades of silver gray, tan, helio, pink, pale blue, cream, old rose, garnet, cardinal and black. Fully 46 inches wide. It would be an excellent value at $1.00.

Silk and Wool Lansdowne, $1.25—This stylish fabric is especially adapted for waists, and comes in shades of castor, cream, light blue, navy, pink, gray and black.

Silk and Wool Sublime, $1.00—For fancy waists, party gowns, etc. It is a fabric similar to the above, and is in all the leading shades of rose, helio, tan, gray, navy, pale blue, cream and black.

All Wool Nun's Veiling and Batiste, $1.00—These popular fabrics are shown in the most desirable shades, 44 inches wide and in a quality impossible to duplicate elsewhere for less than $1.25. Main Floor, Front, Centre.

To-day Witnesses the Third Day of This

Great Sale of Sample Shoes.

A sample means the best of its kind, as it is generally a model. The sample shoes that we are able to offer in this sweeping purchase from the great shoe manufacturers are all that the word implies, and the great number already sold prove that such bargains are appreciated. The sale has created a sensation and should be taken advantage of quickly.

Youths' & Children's Shoes.

At 98c—Sample lot of youths' heel shoes, little men's calfskin and Dongola leather spring heels; also children's Dongola spring heels; a regular $1.50 quality, and a most exceptional bargain.

Slippers and Rubbers.

At 25c—Sample lot of children's storm rubbers, spring heels, extra good quality; all sizes.

At 34c—Sample lot of storm rubbers, sizes for women, misses and boys; most exceptional bargain.

At 39c—Sample lot of dongola leather slippers; women's sizes, 2½ to 8; opera toe and common sense style; sizes for men, youths and boys; styles include black and tan pressed alligator; a regular 75c. quality.

Women's Sample Shoes.

At 98c—Sample lot in button and lace, with heels or spring heels; all sizes.

At 1.24—Sample lot of particularly fine Dongola lace or button boots; toe caps or common sense style.

At 1.59—Sample lot of superior Dongola kidskin; extra style and quality, either laced or buttoned; never before offered for less than $2 and $3 per pair; also women's Dongola congress with turned soles; regular 2.50 grade.

At 1.98—Sample lot of extremely modish common-sense button and lace shoes, with welted soles, toe caps or plain; former price $3 to $4 per pair.

Men's Patent Leather and Enamel Shoes, $1.90,

A sample lot, among which are to be found some special styles in calfskin as well, being the best values ever presented, and could command with ease $3 and $4 per pair.

Men's shoes, Main Floor, 60th St. Section. Women's and Children's shoes, Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

A Sale of Rich Cut Glass, &c.,

of eminent importance to any one who is desirous of obtaining remarkable value in handsome cut glass.

American Cut Glass.

Berry Bowls, $2.95—8 inch deep and full design; brilliant finish; value $4.50.

Water Tumblers, $1.98 Doz.—Excellent cutting; brilliant finish; worth $3.50 per doz.

Water Tumblers, $2.98 Per Doz. Full and deep cutting; brilliant finish; worth $5.98 per doz.

Spoon Holders, $2.98—Deep pattern; brilliant finish.

Water Bottles, $1.49 and $1.98—Deep cutting; brilliant finish.

Baccarat Glassware.

At 50c.—Saucer, goblet or tumbler champagne glasses, also regular tumblers; sold regularly for $15 and $17 per dozen.

At 25c.—Water Goblets, tumblers goblets, tumbler and saucer champagne glasses, with very fine engraving. Sold regularly at $6.49 and $8.49 per doz.

Imported Cut Glass.

At 25c.—Finger bowls, olive dishes, knife rests and spoon holders.

At 98c.—Flower vases, olive dishes, oil bottles and mustard dishes. Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

GOOD SPEEDWAY SPORT

Several New Horses on the Course Performed Creditably.

GEORGE WALLACE LED EASILY

The Black Pacer Showed the Way in a Few Warm Brushes—Crowds Watch the Trials.

Local horsemen took full advantage of the balmy atmosphere yesterday morning and flocked to the Speedway in sufficient numbers to guarantee the many pedestrians on the walks brushes in plenty. Although the footing was a trifle heavy in spots, along the upper stretch few could resist the temptation to step their favorites, and the result was some excellent sport.

The handsome bay trotter Chain Shot, with a mark of 2:12, recently purchased by Charles Lloyd, attracted much attention, and everybody was anxious to see his speed, as the animal had never been started on the Speedway. After several warming up jogs up and down the stretch, Chain Shot was finally turned to a fair start with the brown mare Rival, 2:17½, driven by John F. Cockerill. The pair came down the road for a quarter on even terms, and there was every prospect of a dead heat until Chain Shot, on receiving a word of encouragement from his driver and a touch of the whip, showed a burst of speed that took him ahead by a half length, which he had no difficulty in maintaining until the line was crossed.

This brush, which was really the first of the morning, started the ball a-rolling, and a number of lively heats followed. Mr. Lloyd received several challenges, but did not accept on account of the heavy footing. Edward D., the fleet little pacer, with a mark of 2:17¼, owned by David Lamar and driven by his trainer, had a hot brush with the pacer Ben H., (2:12¾,) driven by C. McDonald. The start was a very ragged one, and a good quarter was covered before the pacers struck their gait. Ben H. who proved an excellent mud horse, held the lead until the head of the stretch was reached, when Edward D. began to close the gap. Mr McDonald urged his pacer to its utmost speed, but he was not fast enough for Edward D., who passed him like a shot within a short distance of the finishing post and won out by a length. The black pacer George Wallace, (2:17¼,) driven by Louis Kahn, made his first appearance on the road this year to a light rig. He attracted no end of attention by his appearance and speed, as he won several brushes with apparent ease.

Among the many who watched the sport were: Dr. H. D. Gill, driving Parkville Prince, 2:13¼; C. Meyer, driving Iron Bar, 2:11¾; George Coleman, driving the pacer Edward W., 2:21¼; A. Bauman, driving the pacer Red Lady, 2:12¾; Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association, behind a pair of black trotters; George Kahn, driving a bay pacer; M. Frankenstein, handling the ribbons over the pacer Grant, 2:17¼; David Lamar, driving Ada P., 2:09½; Jack Curry, the trainer, jogging Royalto; W. Schildwachter, with his chestnut pacer Ball Bearing; Charles Reilly, driving Dollard Wilkes, 2:10½; George McBride, driving Bobby J., 2:16¼; W. E. Durando, with the blind pacer Hopeful, 2:21½; Dr. H. Kramer, driving McSheed, 2:17¼; B. Zahn, driving Oscar, 2:20¼; Elmer Stevens, driving a team of black trotters, and E. M. Keating, driving Maybelle and Molly, 2:21¼ to the pole.

During the afternoon the crowd was almost as large as that of the morning, and there was considerable brushing under better conditions than those of the morning, as the sun and the warm south wind had dried the roadbed up considerably and improved the footing greatly.

SCANNELL'S REPLY TO LAWSON

Owner of The Abbot Willing to Race the Trotter Boralma on Certain Terms.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell of this city, in answer to Thomas J. Lawson's challenge to race his trotter Boralma against The Abbot, has issued the following statement:

In reply to the challenge for a race between The Abbot and Boralma I will accept same if the owner of Boralma will eliminate the unheard-of and unusual conditions. "That the added money, or gate receipts, [which he says he will guarantee to reach $25,000,] shall be given to a Boston charity, designated solely by him whether or not his horse wins."

I am a New Yorker, and should I win and desire to give the money to charity, I certainly prefer to give it to New York or have some voice in its disposition. The Abbot is the acknowledged and recognized champion trotter of the world. It is certainly not customary in making matches involving the championship for the challenger to dictate unrecognized terms or conditions. The owner of Boralma knows this as well as any sportsman. His experience with the boat he is now building is an example. He might as well attempt to dictate to the other boats how they shall race, what waters and what distance, without any regard for them whatever or for the recognized rules and customs regarding such races. If the owner of Boralma sincerely and honestly wants to match with the champion trotter of the world, The Abbot, I am ready, and now accept challenge from him to a race in the usual and customary sportsmanlike manner without any restriction. For $25,000 a side, $10,000 to be deposited now, $5,000 July 1, 1901, and $10,000 the night before the race, all deposits being forfeited by the horse that does not come to the wire on race day. The race to be trotted during the month of September, 1901, on the track of the association offering the best inducement, the winner to take all proceeds, or the receipts, outside of the stake of $50,000, to be divided as we may agree.

BOSTON, March 17.—Thomas W. Lawson, when informed of Mr. Scannell's reply, said:

"I will never race Boralma under such conditions. That's getting down to hippodroming. I offered him a race for $25,000, which I think is the largest purse ever raced for, and that, too, when my horse is at least four seconds slower than his. I intend that if I put up $25,000 the public shall benefit in the same way by the race, and I would not consent to the winner getting more than the stake. I should insist upon whatever is offered by the track going to some one other than the owners of the horses, and I think charity is the best place to have it go to.

"So far as my racing Boralma against The Abbot or any other horse for a division of the gate receipts, I should never consent. I do not believe in that kind of a race I believe that when two great horses enter a race to decide which is the better, the winner should take whatever stake is offered, and, if Mr. Scannell has confidence in his horse, he is sure of winning $25,000."

Spring Meeting at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Spring meeting of the Western Jockey Club at Bennings race track, near this city, will begin March 28, and continue until April 13. The number of horses that will participate will exceed anything ever seen at the track. Some improvements are being made at the race course, and the track is being put in first-class condition. The programme for the first nine days of racing has been prepared. It is similar in its general character to the Spring programme of last year, and includes the several stake features, which made that meeting popular. The handicaps, which will be run on the first and last days of the meeting, divide popular interest with the Hunters' Steeplechase. The conditions for all the special events are the same as last year. The purse for the first Spring handicap is $700 and for the last $1,000. The entries for the Hunters' Steeplechase are very large and include two from the Deep Run Hunt Club of Virginia, an organization which hitherto has not been represented in any of the Bennings events for hunters.

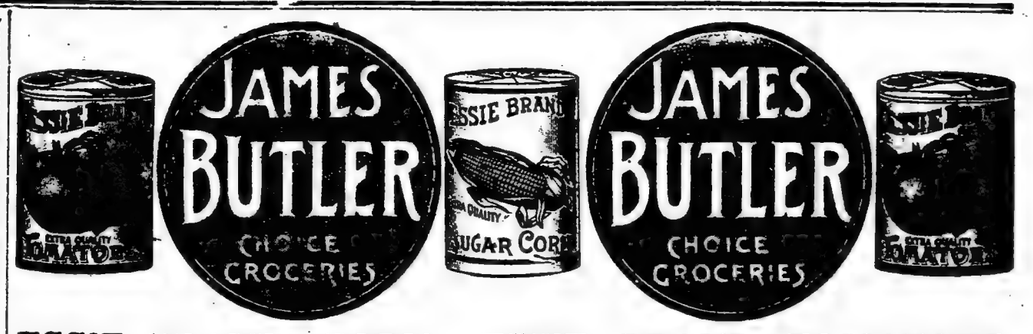

ESSIE BRAND CORN—ESSIE BRAND TOMATOES.

Again we offer these two famous brands at bargain prices for our Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Sale. Thousands responded to our last Corn and Tomato announcement, so in keeping with our fixed policy of offering items of the greatest attraction, we renew the sale for the next three days.

ESSIE BRAND TOMATOES ARE the finest of solid, red-ripe, cold-packed Jersey Tomatoes, which means that every Tomato put into one of these cans is thoroughly matured and is packed the very day it is picked. Few packers produce such goods as these, and what few there are invariably first offer them to us, knowing as they do that we must have the best, let the cost be what it may. In Essie Tomatoes you get quantity as well as quality, as these cans are big and generous in size—the largest used.

ESSIE BRAND TOMATOES,

SPECIAL AT 9 CENTS A CAN.

Take all you want, a can, a dozen, a case.

ESSIE BRAND CORN, WE repeat, is the best of the best Maine packing—young, sweet and tender. It could not be otherwise, as we carefully examine every important and worthy packer's output, picking from each the best of the choice lots. This privilege is not granted often, but we secure it, as our purchases are of such magnitude that a preference is gladly given to us.

ESSIE BRAND CORN,

SPECIAL AT 8 CENTS A CAN.

Take all you want, a can, a dozen, a case.

Salmon, Fancy Sock Eye, Sport Brand, 1-pound flat can	16c	**Catsup,** Peerless Brand, very fine, pint bottle	12c
Soused Mackerel, National Brand, ¾-pound can	13c	**Cocoanut,** Peerless Shredded, our best, a package	5c
Mackerel, Finest White Irish, nice and fat, each	8c	**Gelatine,** XLCR Brand, fine goods, a package	5c
5-pound pails	59c	**Oranges,** Fancy California Navel, a dozen	25c
10-pound pails	99c	**Lemons,** fine, juicy Messina, a dozen	12c
Sardines, Domestic, ¼s, Oil Regatta Brand, a can, with key	6c	**Rolled White Oats,** Triumph Brand, our best grade, 2-pound package	8c
Sardines, French, ¼s, Rolland or Clement Brands, with key	9c	**Evaporated Apples,** best York State, new goods, 1 pound, loose	7c
Anderson's Soups, all Lenten varieties, a can	7c	**Asparagus,** Amadore Brand, California packing, a can	16c
Prepared Flour, Peerless Brand, fine quality, 3-pound bag	8c	**Asparagus,** Mattituck, Long Island, a can	23c
Prepared Buckwheat, Peerless Brand, new crop, 3-pound bag	8c	**Milk,** Liberty Brand, special, a can, 9c., or 3 cans for	25c
Maple Syrup, pint bottle, 13.; New Orleans Molasses, quart bottle	10c		

French Mustard, our own best bottling, a bottle	4c	**Pure Leaf Lard,** special for this sale, a pound	10c
Extract of Beef, Peerless Brand, finest quality, a jar	15c	**Clenewel Washing Powder,** 4-pound package	13c
Washing Soda, Church & Dwight's best, a pound	1c	**Ivory Starch,** quick and sure, 6c. package for	3c
Enamelline Stove Polish, special, a box	3c	**Sterling Silver Polish,** very fine, a box	4c
Salt, vacuum process, 5-pound bag	5c	**Marrow or Pea Beans,** best New York State, all hand-picked, a quart	8c

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Local Harriers Take Part in the Regular Weekly Club Events.

Enthusiastic followers of the trail turned out in goodly numbers yesterday in the weekly runs over hill and dale.

The National Athletic Club held a well-attended run from the clubhouse at Maspeth, L. I., in the morning. A six-mile trip of triangular form was covered in the vicinity of Maspeth, Corona, Fresh Pond, and East Williamsburg. The pace was fast all the way. Peter Wend, Anthony L. McKeever and John L. Brophy cut loose from the rest of the pack and finished in the order named, with W. D. Wynne fourth, R. C. Willis fifth, J. J. Holt sixth, Richard Charles seventh, and Frederick J. Grundey eighth. Time, 0:45:00.

Twenty members of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, led by Capt. John C. Doyle, raced over a six-mile course. Doyle led for the first two miles, only to be passed by Frank Veres, who in the run home was passed, after a hot race, by Bernard W. Dudley, who won first place, with Herman Classen second, Frank Veres third, William H. Classen fourth, Thomas F. Fraser fifth, and M. J. Killian sixth. Time—0:40:06.

The members of the Hamilton Athletic Club to the number of thirty enjoyed a spin over the Bay Ridge trail. The order of finish was as follows: H. J. O'Brien, Ernest Williams, James H. Bennett, William G. Richards, Thomas J. Bradey, John James Mallovey, Daniel McSpeddon, Henry Gleason. The course was about four and a half miles. Time—0:36:48½.

The Glendale Athletic Association held a run in the morning over the Glendale and Forest Park course. Four miles were traveled by the pack. Henry J. Schneider finished first, William H. Laurens second, John S. Jinkinson third, William H. Schneider fourth, Frank J. Lambert fifth. Time—0:47:00.

Oxford and Cambridge Challenged.

BOSTON, March 17.—Harvard and Yale have challenged Oxford and Cambridge for a regular set of track games, to be held in New York during the early part of next July. The challenge was sent last week, and an answer by cable is expected in a few days. Capt. J. W. Hallowell of the Harvard track team to-day confirmed the fact that the challenge had been sent.

Monte Carlo Tennis Tourney Over.

MONTE CARLO, March 17.—This was the last day of the lawn tennis tournament, and a number of minor contests were decided. Mr. and Mrs. Hillyard and the Brothers Doherty carried everything before them throughout the tournament. All the players will now go to Nice, where they will play to-morrow.

Yale's Tennis Challenge Accepted.

The Columbia Tennis Club has accepted a challenge for a dual meet from Yale, and the tournament will take place in May, probably at New Haven. There will be four men on a side, and they will play four single and two double matches.

The New Hampshire Supreme Court.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

An extraordinary measure is pending in the New Hampshire Legislature with a favorable vote in the House behind it. It provides for the abolition of the present Supreme Court of the State and the creation of a new court with ten Judges, instead of seven, as now, and its division into two branches—one of which is to consider only questions of law, the other having jurisdiction in matters of fact. The Governor of the State is to appoint as now, and the present Governor is thus given power to name in a bunch all of the high judicial officers of the State. The present court is unobjectionable so far as appears. No charges are made against it, and no Judges sit there whom it is desired to get rid of in this indirect manner—at least so far as the public knowledge and criticism extend, and yet this measure is suddenly and quietly brought into the Legislature on a favorable committee report. The supposition is that railroad influences are back of it, and that it is designed to clear the way for a reorganization of the higher court in the railroad interest—which, if true, conveys a compliment to the present court that should appeal strongly to the people of the State in its support.

New Jersey Advertisements.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE. HAHNE & CO. NEWARK.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE. HAHNE & CO. NEWARK.

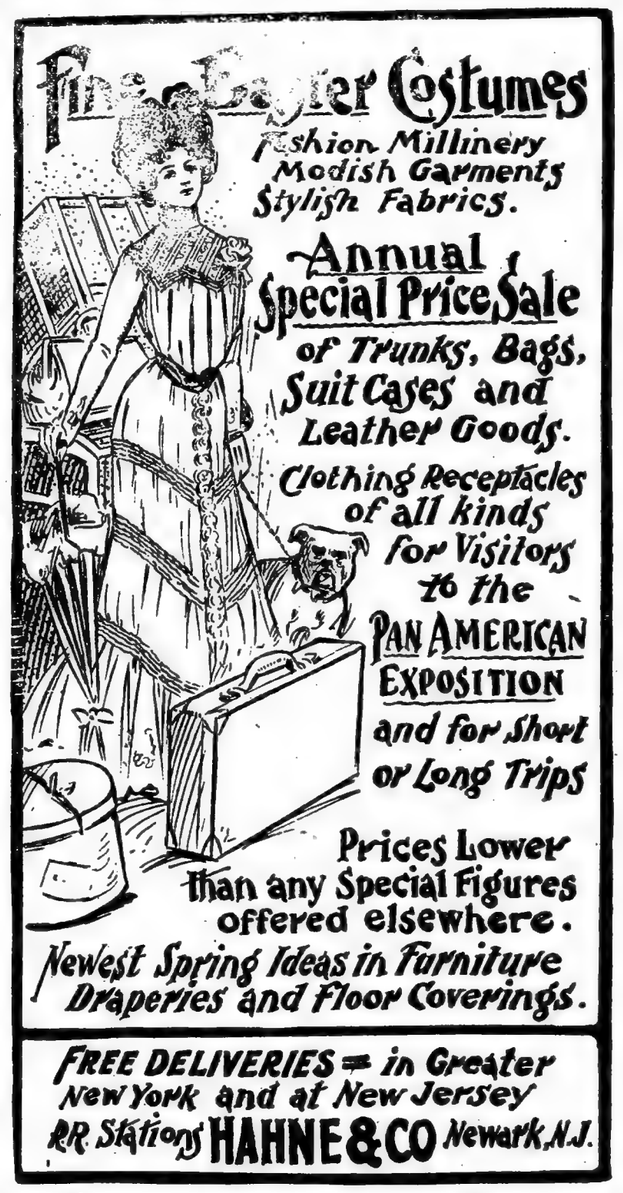

Advertises for the Family Bible.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

A curious advertisement is published in The Jewell (Kan.) Republican by O. B. Ackerly of New York. He recites that in 1869 his brother, Ernest B. Ackerly, with his family, were members of a colony making homes in Jewell County. In that year they were raided by a band of Indians and had to flee for their lives, leaving behind all of their house furnishings, which were supposedly taken by the Indians. Among the things taken from the Ackerly place was the family Bible, bearing the date of 1731 and containing the birth record of the Ackerly tribe, and the New York Mr. Ackerly now offers $10 reward for the return of this book. "I do not suppose," says he, "that there is one chance in a thousand that the book exists, but I am willing to risk the $1 inclosed for this advertisement."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES
with
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

MR. PLATT AND THE POLICE BILL.

Senator PLATT continues to predict that another police bill will be passed at this session of the Legislature. He does not now stick to the notion of a State Constabulary, such as alone would satisfy him early in the year, but is said to be contemplating a revival of the old metropolitan plan. That is to say, portions of the Counties of Westchester and Nassau are to be joined to the territory of the City of New York, and a single Commissioner is to be named by the Governor and Senate to exercise the powers conferred by recent legislation.

It is not likely that Gov. ODELL can be brought to give his approval to such a scheme as this. He cannot feel very well satisfied with his experiment in remodeling the police in this city, but he must see that to undo it and undertake an entirely different principle will make his administration appear weak, vacillating, and ridiculous. Neither the good of service in the city nor political expediency would warrant such a policy. It would almost certainly lead to the victory of Tammany at the polls next Fall, and it would do much toward the overthrow of the Republicans in the State election following. So keen an observer as Gov. ODELL, who has had so large a share in the battles of the past, can hardly fail to perceive the risks that would be incurred by so radical a course. It would not be the home-rule sentiment in this city alone that would be outraged, it would be the sense of decency and dignity throughout the State. The measure would be regarded as an unscrupulous and high-handed grab for political power in a region where victory could not be attained at the polls, and this is something against which a considerable popular feeling will always revolt.

We are inclined to think that the persistence of Senator PLATT in this perfectly senseless course is due to a restless and uneasy desire on his part to seem to be doing something at a time when his prestige as absolute leader is under a cloud. He made a very bad "break" when he announced in advance that Col. SANGER could not be appointed and that he would carry the matter to the Senate. Col. SANGER is appointed, and the Senator has been forced to say that he likes it. That means not only that he failed with the President, but that he did not dare to test his strength in the Senate itself. His sole remaining stronghold is supposed to be Albany. Apparently he would do well not to put his influence to too severe a trial even there.

SANITARY REFORM IN CUBA.

Perhaps the most useful result of the American occupation of Cuba during the period of nation building which is still in progress is seen in the sanitary reforms which have been begun and, as far as time has permitted, carried forward to a point making their successful completion a simple matter of following lines already marked out. To originate a scheme of public sanitation is something for which the Spanish-American is constitutionally and temperamentally unfitted. Whether he is able to carry on a work of this kind already begun, and of which the benefits are apparent, would seem to depend a good deal upon the extent to which he is willing to intrust its execution to those whose judgment in such matters is better than his own. It is extremely important that the United States shall not relinquish any part of the work of exterminating yellow fever from the ports which have annually distributed it until assured that it will be as well and thoroughly done as by our military officers. Under any conditions the relations between the United States and Cuba will in future be extremely intimate, and nothing is more certain than that the intercourse between the two countries will be necessarily restricted, to the disadvantage of both, if during half the year a stringent quarantine must be maintained against infection by a disease which cannot be permitted to gain a foothold in the South—nor, for that matter, in our Northern ports. An internal quarantine of the shotgun variety is a matter more serious than can be offset by any possible advantage to result from the most intimate relations which can exist between Cuba and this country.

Enough has already been done to show conclusively that yellow fever can be rooted out of an old endemic focus. We have a notable example of this in the case of Santiago. Classed as a yellow fever port from time immemorial, the energetic measures of Gen. WOOD have given it a new character, and, so far as the figures at hand show, not one case has occurred there during the past year. Equally good results should attend the sanitary reform measures undertaken in Havana. Gen. HOWARD is authority for the statement that the death rate of that city has already been reduced from 46.71 per thousand, as the average for the past nine years, to 24.4, which was the death rate for 1900. This is very practical sanitation. A reversion to the conditions anterior to American occupation would be intolerable.

Havana, from its great age and the unmeasured accumulation of filth in its public and private places and in its current-less harbor, presented problems in municipal sanitation of unusual difficulty. They have been intelligently studied and systematically handled. The streets invited first attention, partly because of their condition and partly because the cultivation of civic pride and domestic cleanliness was believed to be impossible until the streets were made clean and attractive. During the last ten months of 1900, 47 per cent. of the macadam streets of the city were repaved, and many streets paved for the first time. The city is now cleaned thoroughly and scientifically. It has a Department of Street Cleaning and Parks, which under American direction and supervision is really efficient. It employs 536 laborers. Its latest reports at hand show that it has removed and disposed of 55,075 tons of street dirt under its present management. Among other energetic measures of local reform, the old Spanish military hospitals have been pulled down, all combustible parts burned, and even the stones disinfected. Their condition was indescribable.

Such sewers as the old city had were found to be in bad condition. Most of them were solid with ancient accumulations, and, as no manholes had been provided, the crown of the masonry had to be removed to give access to their interiors. The idea that they would ever need cleaning or flushing does not seem to have occurred to those who built them. No general plan was followed. The grades seem to have been established to accommodate influential property owners. They do not appear to have been intended to serve as conduits for sewage, and can best be described as elongated cesspools, since no fall was provided. From the report of Gen. LUDLOW, to which we are indebted for most of the facts herein summarized, we learn that plans for a new system of sewers have been prepared by D. E. MCCOMB, C. E., of Washington, which will drain all the thickly settled parts of the city and discharge through a common outlet to the east of Moro Castle. No sewage or city refuse of any kind will be permitted to enter the bay. Night soil and other dangerous refuse are towed out to sea and dumped where they can do no harm either to health or navigation.

The water supply of the city is now in the hands of a modern water department. We wish the same could be said of New York. The mains and services required a good deal of attention and had to be generally overhauled. The leakage was heavy and the house waste much in excess of the useful employment of water for all purposes. This has been largely corrected. The water distribution has been extended to Casa Blanca and Regla, suburbs of the city. A house-to-house inspection has been made, resulting in important reforms in the sanitary condition of dwellings and in checking water waste. The sanitary condition of the typical Havana dwelling was deplorable. Out of 11,000 houses inspected, 7,978 were found to be in a condition requiring immediate repairs to correct conditions inconsistent with the protection of the public health. The Cuban does not take kindly to official criticism of his domestic environment, and very much objects to everything in the shape of sumptuary laws; but the better classes of citizens are beginning to appreciate the advantages of healthful conditions, and the opposition to necessary measures of plumbing reform is gradually disappearing. All along the line the progress has been satisfactory, and if the work is not interrupted it should change all the local conditions and make Havana a Winter resort of unusual attractiveness. This is practical sanitation of the very best kind. To surrender the work unfinished to the tender mercies of the Havana politicians would be a national misfortune, and might be expected to result in the restoration of conditions as "intolerable" as those which existed under Spanish rule.

SITES FOR THE LIBRARIES.

The prompt offer of Mr. HEWITT to supply two of the sites for circulating libraries on what may be called the Carnegie foundation is an indication of the co-operation that may be expected from the philanthropic citizens of New York.

It would be extremely desirable that all the sites for which the city has not already the land should be contributed by private gift. Not that the city would not be amply justified in expending the money needed to provide such sites, but the individual aid of citizens in this work makes it by so much more a popular work appealing to honest public pride and interest and knitting the people in closer union. Particularly admirable is the suggestion of Mr. HEWITT that so far as possible the buildings devoted to the libraries should be made centres of popular education and enjoyment. While the work is on hand, it would seem that it could be done in such a way as to provide rooms for proper amusements, meetings, concerts, and in many cases a gymnasium. It would be particularly well if this could be done as completely as possible in direct connection with the school buildings. These are the natural homes of the libraries, and for the other purposes they have the advantage of being occupied only part of the time and unoccupied in the evenings, when the people would be most apt to seek them for these purposes.

There is no occasion for haste in this matter, and it is exceedingly to be wished that it may be carried out in a manner to secure from the noble gift of Mr. CARNEGIE the largest possible results.

THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE?

It is announced from Pittsburg, on what purports to be the authority of his intimate friends, that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE purposes to found a technical college in or near that city with an endowment of twenty-five millions of dollars. For many reasons we hope this report is untrue. So large an endowment would lead to expenditures on a scale wholly disproportionate to the needs of such an institution. It would also put at a disadvantage other technical colleges, and under any direction which can be assumed it would probably accomplish less good than if it were much more modestly endowed at the outset and permitted to develop along the lines of what may be found to be its greatest usefulness. The most dangerous opportunity which can fall in the way of the professional pedagogue is the chance to indulge in the fads which promise to differentiate the educational scheme along new and untried lines. The conservatism which results from well-defined limitations in the matter of financial backing is eminently wholesome, and has in most instances operated to prevent our colleges becoming overgrown and overdeveloped propaganda of impracticable "isms" and "ologies." What our universities most need is good business management, and in one notable instance the retirement of a venerable college President because he recognized his incapacity to conduct the institution on good business principles, and his recommendation that his place be filled by some one without pedagogic experience but with tried business capacity—a man of affairs and not a professional teacher—was extremely significant.

Mr. CARNEGIE is certainly a very practical business man, and as little likely to be misled by sentiment as any one we know of; but at the risk of anticipating his probably already well-matured purpose, we venture to suggest that the country does not at present need a new technical college. The facilities for the education of engineers are ample at the moment, and more men are annually graduated with degrees such as M. E., E. M., C. E., and the like than can be absorbed in the productive and distributive industries as engineers. What is wanted, however, is a multiplication of such educational facilities as are probably best exemplified in the Cooper Union of this city. If the number of our technical colleges was doubled they would not reach and immediately benefit the large and growing class of young men who, with very limited opportunities of elementary education, find themselves handicapped in the race for success by the fact that between them and the beginnings of technical knowledge there is an impassable gulf fixed. The textbooks of science assume a knowledge these ambitious young men do not have. Too often they are written more with a view to displaying the writer's erudition than to the clear exposition of principles for the information of the beginner. What we need most in our educational system is the multiplication of technical schools in the industrial centres. We need, of course, highly educated engineers who could rebuild the seven wonders of the ancient world, chemists who can read the subtlest mysteries of matter, and mathematicians who can weigh the stars as in a balance; but for every one of these we need a thousand, and perhaps a hundred thousand, capable mechanics of intelligence, to whom much less education than would entitle them to degrees will open the door to the treasury of knowledge and enable them by reading and study to become master mechanics and captains of industry. It will be of incomparably greater public advantage to assist a thousand young mechanics to understand and apply the convenient rules of every engineer's handbook than to qualify a score or two of highly trained specialists to do the detail work on which such rules and tables are based. For every man who can make a trustworthy quantitative analysis we need shops full of men who know what analyses mean and can apply the knowledge to practical ends. For these reasons we should rejoice to learn that Mr. CARNEGIE'S philanthropy in the matter of endowing technical education was directed rather to making competent all-round mechanics than to swelling the already crowded ranks of the professional engineers, of whom only one in perhaps a hundred is as useful in the world as a thoroughly equipped mechanic would be.

WHAT ARE THEY?

It is reported from Washington that Mr. BRYAN in his recent trip through the East, seeking for information in the line of his new calling—which we trust that he got in ample measure and of profitable sort, for we wish him nothing but success in his journalistic venture—made such effort as he could to secure the attachment of his party to his "principles," even if he was himself discarded in the next Presidential campaign.

It would be interesting to know what he presented to his friends as now constituting his principles or as likely to constitute them in 1904. There is none with which he has been intimately identified that he has not at one time or another laid aside for something else. Before the convention last year he insisted on free silver as a cardinal principle of his own, and it was embodied in the platform under threat that he would not otherwise take the nomination. Then, when the time came to accept the nomination and declare his own views more specifically, he ignored free coinage of silver and gave prominence to his declaration in favor of independence of the Philippines through a protectorate. This he enlarged on in his speeches until about the 1st of October, and then he practically dropped it and took up the issue of trusts.

As, at the end of another term of Mr. MCKINLEY, the situation as to each of these principles, successively shuffled aside by him, will surely change much more than during the few months in which he juggled so with them, it is not easy to say what Mr. BRYAN wishes to commit his party friends to, unless it be in a large way to following his lead, whatever it may be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not everybody knows that the diagram of the theatre or other place of amusement which appears on every programme is at the stern mandate of the law, and not, as is probably supposed by the few people who pay any attention to the matter, because managerial regard for the safety of playgoers inspires the sacrifice of a considerable amount of space that otherwise could be devoted to vaunting the merits of something the owner of which is simple enough to pay good money for very poor advertising. If the facts in the case were more widely appreciated, it is quite certain that complaints would pour in upon the Fire Department authorities in reference to the gross inadequacy which characterizes many of these diagrams as they are now printed. One of our readers has sent us a specimen from the programme of a well-known theatre on Broadway that might just as well be a large-type essay on corsets, spring water, or boodled cocktails for any good it would do the audience if an outbreak of fire should compel them to consult it for information about the exits. Three rude cuts appear, marked, respectively, "orchestra," "dress circle," and "balcony," but the inscription below, referring to nine numbered passages to the street, bears no visible relation to the considerably smaller number of figures arranged at equal distances along the top of the cuts. As a rule, the theatres really well provided with exits put the best diagrams on their programmes, while the others—and there are others—make only a vague showing of incomprehensible lines and trust to public and official carelessness as a defense against getting into trouble. Yet the law is very plain in ordering that every exit shall bear a number distinctly visible to the audience, and that each programme shall carry "a plan or diagram, showing each of said exits thereon, and referring to the numbers aforesaid." Moreover, violation of the law is punishable by a fine of $50. Some of the diagrams now used are merely ill-made, but others are positively deceptive and misleading, and the whole subject ought to receive attention, both from playgoers and those who are supposed to look after the safety of the former.

—Renewed efforts are making by certain amiable Bostonians to put an end to the practice of vivisection in the State of Massachusetts, or, if that cannot be accomplished, to hedge experiments on living animals with such restrictions that investigators would be few and the results attained comparatively worthless. The usual arguments have been presented—always against the abuses of the system, as if the abuses were all there is to it—and they have been offered in most cases by persons whose excellence of intention and whose eminent respectability are beyond question, but whose right to contradict and condemn the great majority of those having special knowledge of this particular subject is very far from evident. The illimitable assurance of the anti-vivisectionists was well illustrated by an eloquent speech made last week by Mrs. ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD at a hearing given by the Committee on Probate and Chancery, which committee, for some mysterious Massachusetts reason, now has the matter under consideration. "The fashion of cutting up live flesh," said Mrs. WARD, "has become one of these physiological fads. It will, I do not hesitate to prophesy, be proved, when its turn comes, to have been in its present virulence one of the scientific errors. The passion for carving has taken possession of the physiological mind. Everything goes too easily to the knife. What medicine ought to cure surgery claims. Disorders which might, could, would, or should be healed by a physician go over at the slightest opportunity to the surgeon. Our medical men are becoming a race of carvers. Dog or man, cat or baby, it does not matter so much—the fashion is to slice." How strangely ill does this thrilling tirade accord with the claims recently made in behalf of surgical and medical science, its status, and its tendencies, by the authors of "reviews of the century"! According to these authors, many of whom seemed to speak with the authority of learning and experience, both the doctors and the surgeons of to-day are rather decent people, and rather able ones as well. The inclination of the one class to "slice" more than is necessary and of the other to let them do it was apparently overlooked. Can it be that this was because the authors were themselves vivisectionists, and therefore bound if possible to cover up the lamentable state of their profession?

—It is curious that the annual service held at Gloucester, Mass., in memory of the fishermen who will come back no more, receives so little attention. Mr. KIPLING wrote it up at length and well in "Captains Courageous," but other authors and the newspapers, even those of Massachusetts, seem to take little interest in an episode which, old story as it is, remains as peculiar and pathetic as ever. The number of men whose names appeared in the tragical list read at the meeting this year was smaller than usual, being only fifty-two, but that is no slight loss for so small a city. The immediate mourners who listened to the record included nineteen widows and thirty-seven orphaned children, and the sorrowing fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters were not counted. "In forty-six years," says The Marine Journal, "the losses of the little port of Gloucester alone have amounted to 350 vessels, of a value of about $1,500,000, and 1,650 lives. For the past five years the average annual loss of life has been 103 lives. In the year of the disastrous August gale—1873—31 vessels of Gloucester sailed only to find 'the port of missing ships,' and 174 of her sturdy fishermen went down to sailors' graves. In one storm 9 Gloucester vessels were beaten to pieces and 128 fishermen saw home and friends no more. In another storm 15 Gloucester vessels went down, with a loss of 120 men, who left 70 widows and 140 fatherless children." Perhaps it is the cruel uselessness of comment on these recurrent and inevitable tragedies that accounts for the tendency to pass them over in silence.

—After noting that Mr. JERRY SIMPSON has just sold cattle to the amount of $7,223, every cent of which except $200 he received in cash, The Kansas City Journal is unkind enough to recall the fact that only a little while ago Mr. SIMPSON stood upon the floor of the House of Representatives and announced to the assembled lawmakers that "the men of my district are selling their honor, and the women their virtue, for bread." Now, "cross-references" of this kind are all right in public libraries, but in politics they are the height of cruelty. Mr. SIMPSON spoke for immediate effect—in Congress and his district—and he used the words he did, not as a statistician or historian would have done, but simply to show that he was a zealous exponent of discontent. Retired to private life and cattle raising, no doubt he talks much like other people in the same position and occupation, and leaves oratorical nonsense to folks with nothing else to occupy their minds. Of course, there are statesmen, and even politicians, who aim at consistency, deal with exact facts and prophesy with caution, but they are not dependent on the favor of a Populistic constituency. Those who know Mr. SIMPSON say that he is a decidedly estimable personage, by no means lacking in ability. That, doubtless, is why he had $7,223 worth of cattle to sell and why he got most of the amount in cash.

CAUSES OF WATER WASTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was the late water famine unavoidable, and what is the remedy against such recurrences? While asking these questions, I will also express my sentiments upon them. I fail to see why any portion of our city should be subjected to the periodical distress and discomfort which of late it has suffered in consequence of insufficiency of water. It is quite apparent that these recurring conditions are due to neglect, incompetency, or to a definite, ignoble purpose.

There is but little doubt that we have sufficient reservoir capacity for our reasonable needs through all the periods of drought to occur during the next twenty or more years, if our Croton water is properly used and not wasted. There is no necessity for any increase of watershed or country reservoirs. The first and most important action is to minimize the constant great daily waste. This can be accomplished in several ways, and a reduction of 75 per cent. of such waste be conserved for future use. That alone will nearly double our supply. Fully 50 per cent. of this waste can be stopped within two months' time by suitable action. My reference here to waste applies only to our city and does not include conduit waste. An immediate effect in saving can be produced by a thorough house-to-house, stable, brewery, &c., inspection for these abuses. These inspections should be made frequently—at least monthly—and repairs be promptly made, by compulsion if necessary. The number of leaky faucets, closet valves, overflows, &c., discoverable in our flats, tenements, carriage stables, drinking fountains, &c., will be astonishing and prove a prolific source of great waste of water.

I know of a large flathouse in which it was a daily occurrence for the tank pump to continue a half to an hour and more after the overflow began, before it was stopped. There also was a closet valve which was likely to continue to run for days and nights before it would stop. How many similar ones there were in this house I do not know. There can be no doubt that there are thousands of other such wastes constantly occurring here by which millions of gallons of water weekly are wasted. It is ridiculous to say that people cannot be made to deliberate in the use of water. They can be made so by properly exercised authority and means.

I notice that landlords using water meters also have self-closing faucets. Such persons do not adopt such devices unless they are a means of saving. But our officials having these matters in their charge do not appear desirous of having this wastage remedied, but rather to encourage it thereby, more frequently pinching the people that they may sooner be compelled to be subject to the Ramapo scheme, or some other property which they have preempted as most likely to be next needed (at their price) for our increased supply of water at some day in the near future.

But we have another resource for a supplemental supply of water useful for many purposes for which Croton water is now taken. I refer to sea water, of which there is an unlimited supply at our feet. The wonder is that this source of supply was not long ago utilized. I presume, however, there has not been sufficient continued opportunity for public robbery in this plan to suit those whose duty it is to properly care for the necessities of our city in this respect. The money expended for increased supply of water should be for reservoirs in our city suitably situated for receiving and distributing sea water. Tens of millions of gallons of this water can be used weekly for street sprinkling, gutter and sewer flushings, fires, home bathing, wagon washing, and many other purposes, thus saving an immense quantity of the Croton water necessary for domestic uses.

But our overpaid high officials find it more to their inclination to spend an hour or two daily signing official papers which others have worked upon, and to devote the remainder of their time, when not dissipating, to planning some increased water supply, more to their own profit than to the benefit of the city. The Summer season is nearly upon us, in which such an exigency as we have just passed through may again occur, as drought is more probable then than in the Fall, Winter, or Spring seasons. It behooves us not again so soon to furnish another illustration of the old adage of locking the barn after the horse is stolen, but to begin preparation at once against such a possibility. To do so will only properly demonstrate the difference between men and the lowest animals, or fools, which many of the public officials appear to consider us to be.

J. L. TURNER, M. D.

New York, March 16, 1901.

Water Consumption Figures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your articles on water consumption, I find that in my house here from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1 3,200 cubic feet of water was used, equal to 24,000 gallons, and as there are seven persons in the house, this makes thirty-eight gallons per day per person.

In the house are three closets, two baths, three laundry tubs, three sinks, and seven lavatories, and all the laundry work was done in the house, and at least seven baths were taken per week. The water is taken from a tank in the attic, but as all pipes are large there is good pressure at all fixtures, and we have used all the water we needed without the thought that we were paying by meter; in fact, I know there has been considerable waste in the above figures, such as washing, with running water, &c.

It would, therefore, seem as if anything over seventy-five gallons per day per head was actual waste which should be paid for.

METER WATER.

Englewood, N. J., March 15, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Changeable Ever.

Yeast—I can always tell what the weather is going to be by my wife.

Crimsonbeak—Indeed! Is she as fickle as that?—Yonkers Statesman.

The Hatchet Unburied.

Mrs. Wahrweerie—Henry, do you think all the Nations of the earth will ever dwell together in peace and harmony?

Mr. Wahrweerie—Not while Carrie lives.—Contributor.

Expert Assistance.

"Jane," said he to his wife, "Mr. Mopus wrote me to-day in a way I don't like. I want to give him a talking to he'll remember while he lives. So you just dictate and I'll write."—Philadelphia Times.

A Higher Standard.

Towne—Our friend Fraydout has become quite decent in his dress lately. Have you noticed?

Browne—Yes. His wife gave him a silk hat for his birthday and he has been trying to dress up to it.—Philadelphia Press.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

From The Boston Journal.

When a boy is far away from home,
What pleases him the most?
Why, it's when a letter comes to him
From mother thro' the post!
No matter if the silver hairs
Appear upon his head,
He's still his mother's boy as when
His hair was carrot red!

Tho' thirty years have left their marks
And seared his careworn face,
In mother's eyes he's yet a lad
Without Time's telltale trace!
Her letter thus begins: "Dear boy";
It sets his heart athrill
To think that mother knows him as
A little shaver still!

A mother's love is as a charm
The sesame of youth!
One feels that age has naught to do
With Love or Life or Truth,
Whene'er he gets a letter from
His mother far away,
Who sees naught but the guileless child,
Behind the man grown gray.

WHY DANISH ISLANDS WERE NOT PURCHASED

Denmark Did Not Wish to Offend Spain in 1898.

PRICE HAD BEEN DETERMINED

$5,000,000 Was to Have Been Paid—Niels Groen's Story—H. H. Rogers and Mr. Flint in the Deal.

With the adjournment of the last Congress perished the negotiations which have been pending for several years for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands by the United States. So entirely does the incident seem closed that since March 4 there have been cable advices to the effect that Denmark is contemplating the sale of these islands to some European power.

The negotiations between Denmark and the United States first began in 1897. In all these proceedings the name of Niels Grön, a native of Denmark, but a graduate of Harvard and a naturalized citizen of the United States, has figured prominently. He held conferences with the State Department, and secured the assistance of H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company and Charles R. Flint to carry out his project. In the event of the success of the negotiations Mr. Grön and his American associates were to receive from Denmark 10 per cent. of the purchase price paid for the islands, this to cover the "necessary expenses" of the negotiations. This commission would have amounted to between $400,000 and $750,000.

Mr. Grön was not, however, the only agent of Denmark who came to this country to negotiate for the sale of the islands. Mr. Grön received his authority from Denmark through a committee of prominent Danes, which had received authorization from the Danish Government to institute negotiations for this sale, the Government itself not desiring to appear as taking any initiative. There was another agent, who appeared some time later, in the person of an ex-Captain of the Danish Navy, W. von Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeld. Captain Christmas came with letters from Mr. Hoering, the Prime Minister, and Minister of Finance of Denmark. He conferred with the State Department also, but failed to accomplish anything definite.

CAPT. CHRISTMAS'S STORY.

Shortly before returning to Denmark last year, Capt. Christmas made an affidavit, which came into the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it was made the basis of a publication to the effect that the reason for the failure of Capt. Christmas's efforts to bring about a sale of the islands was the interference of Mr. Grön and his associates.

Capt. Christmas's story of his relations with Messrs. Rogers and Grön was of such a character as to lead THE TIMES into referring to Mr. Grön as the agent of the Standard Oil Company, while the fact was that Mr. Grön's dealings were with Mr. Rogers personally, and not as an official of the Standard Oil Company, nor did Mr. Grön act as agent for Mr. Rogers. Capt. Christmas also said that Rogers and Grön were continually nagging him, and that finally he had to give up the case as hopeless and return home. Capt. Christmas also stated that Mr. Grön ran away to England at a critical period of the negotiations, though this does not appear to be true.

After reaching Denmark, however, Capt. Christmas seems to have found it necessary to make a different statement from that contained in his affidavit sworn to here. He published a statement in Denmark saying that his relations with Mr. Grön were very cordial, and that there had been no difficulties between them.

From an investigation THE NEW YORK TIMES has made, it further appears that Capt. Christmas did not seek to avoid Mr. Grön while he was here, but that instead, Capt. Christmas made numerous efforts to confer with Mr. Grön and Mr. Rogers, but these latter did not care for the conferences. There are a number of letters, cards, &c., tending to show that Capt. Christmas was very anxious himself to secure the co-operation of Mr. Grön and Mr. Rogers.

When Capt. Christmas arrived in New York on Dec. 12, 1899, he wrote at once to Mr. Grön asking if he (Christmas) might call. Mr. Grön replied that he was at the Waldorf, and that Christmas might call if he wished. A few days later Christmas and Grön met, but Grön expressed his inability to do as Christmas wished. On Jan. 16 Capt. Christmas wrote Mr. Grön of his regret that they had been unable to agree to work in concord.

Capt. Christmas called on Mr. Rogers, but Mr. Rogers told Mr. Grön afterward that he would be unable to have any dealings with Capt. Christmas. On April 8 Christmas again wrote a letter to Grön, again begging his co-operation in the negotiations for the sale. Christmas also called at Mr. Grön's apartments, 420 Fifth Avenue, and after one visit left his card with this inscription written on it: "Have been here four times. Why don't you stick to appointments? Am getting tired of hunting you."

Capt. Christmas called on Mr. Grön's attorney about this time, and stated his anxiety to be relieved of the responsibility for the sale of the islands and his desire that the matter be turned over entirely to Grön. On the 11th of April, with Mr. Grön's consent, Capt. Christmas signed over to Grön a power of attorney, transferring all his commissions from the Danish Government. On April 12, 1900, Capt. Christmas sailed for Denmark.

MR. GROEN'S STATEMENT.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress, and while the negotiations between Denmark and the United States were still pending, Mr. Grön did not feel at liberty to make a statement of the actual condition of affairs. Now that the whole affair is ended, for the time being at least, he makes a written statement giving the full history of all these proceedings. The statement also tells of how Henry H. Rogers and Charles R. Flint came to co-operate with Mr. Grön as the American committee to arrange the sale on behalf of Denmark. Mr. Grön says that the reason for making this statement is the fact that in some of the newspaper publications concerning the negotiations his relation to the matter was misrepresented. Mr. Grön's statement follows:

"Early in January, 1897, in the Foreign Department at Copenhagen, Mr. Vedel, who ever since the Danish-German war in 1864 had been the practical head of Denmark's Foreign Ministry, and myself discussed at length the question of transferring the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States. Both the advisability of and the method for accomplishing the object were considered.

"When I left the Foreign Ministry that afternoon Mr. Vedel went to the Folkething, [the lower house of the Legislature,] and there sought and found Capt. Bluhme, Chairman of the committee in the lower house which had charge of the West Indian affairs. Capt. Bluhme called upon me that evening at the Hotel d'Angleterre, and urged me to interest myself in the transfer of the Danish Islands to the United States, stating his private opinion to be that the Danish Government would back me up in case I succeeded in making the issue.

"I promised to ascertain the sentiment in the United States. The Spring of 1897 I accordingly spent in the United States, principally in Washington. In October of the same year I again went to Copenhagen, believing that if Denmark would give the necessary authority it would be possible to effect the transfer.

"The question, however, of securing the authority was not easily solved. That there was a strong sentiment in favor of selling the islands was evident, but it was equally certain that both the King and the Government were determined that Denmark should neither appear to take the initiative nor to become in any way officially committed to a sale until after the United States should have taken definite action, fearing lest the United States should repeat the humiliation of 1867.

"A representative committee, consisting of nine of Denmark's most powerful and influential men, was finally organized. The members of it were Gen. J. J. Bahnson, ex-Minister of War; Count M. Krag-Juel-Vind-Frijs, Octavius Hansen, Gustave Hansen, Capt. E. Bluhme, C. Hage, G. A. Hagerman, C. Carstensen, and V. Hörup.

"It has been said, and I believe it, that it was the most powerful and most representative committee ever formed in Denmark. This committee, having once agreed upon a plan of procedure, had no difficulty in securing from the Prime Minister and the Government the desired authority, which it, in turn, delegated to me.

"Thus the committee and not the Government became responsible, yet the word of the committee was as good as that of the Government. It was recognized that the negotiations might extend over a long period of time, and hence involve a large expenditure of money, and, as it was difficult to secure a grant of a considerable sum of money from the Danish Government for that purpose, Count Frijs, at a meeting of the committee, proposed that in the event of a sale, a percentage of the purchasing price should be paid to me and to those in America whom I should select as my assistants, in return for paying all the expenses connected with the negotiations, including the banker, &c.

"It was agreed, finally, that to myself and my associates in America, whomsoever I should choose, 10 per cent. of the purchasing price should be paid for furnishing and paying all expenses connected with the negotiations, which expenses, in the event of no sale, we were to suffer. The first and preliminary expenses, however, were to be paid by the committee in Denmark, from which I received a letter of credit for 5,000 kroner, or £275.

"Through the committee, therefore, I received authority from the Danish Government to form a committee in the United States, which was to secure an offer from the United States Government for the Danish West Indian Islands, which offer, provided the amount came within a certain specified limit, Denmark agreed to accept. It was entirely left to my judgment to decide who were to constitute the American committee.

"Mr. Hagerman of the Copenhagen committee suggested to me the name of his intimate friend, Mr. Henry H. Rogers, but, as I did not then know Mr. Rogers, or had never heard of him, I could say no more than that I should be pleased to take a card of introduction from Mr. Hagerman to Mr. Rogers. On Jan. 9, 1898, I arrived in New York, and as I found Mr. Henry H. Rogers to be all Mr. Hagerman had said, (and that was not a little,) I was glad to secure his assistance, and requested him to become a member of the committee in the United States, which was to find out if the United States wanted to buy the Danish islands, and if so, to get the United States to make an offer.

THE 10 PER CENT. ARRANGEMENT.

"The negotiations were to be carried on between the Governments through the unofficial channels of the two committees. The American committee was to pay all expenses and costs on the condition that in the event of a sale it received 10 per cent. of the price paid. Mr. Rogers told me that, inasmuch as he believed the United States ought to possess the harbor of St. Thomas, as well as out of regard for his friend, Mr. Hagerman, he would do all he could to further the sale, and consented to become a member of the American committee.

"With Mr. Rogers and myself, I associated Mr. Charles R. Flint. The American committee then stood Rogers, Flint, and Grön. Investigations were made, and it was found that the authorities in Washington were disposed to consider the matter favorably, and especially after the first shadow of war between the United States and Spain had appeared upon the political horizon did the President and his Cabinet become interested in the matter.

"On March 23, at the State Department in Washington, I pointed out to Mr. John A. Kasson that since Secretary of State Seward offered $7,500,000 for the two islands St. Thomas and St. John, that amount would be cheap now for the three islands (St. Croix included.) Mr. Kasson, however, thought that if a similar figure was asked there would be no chance of carrying the matter through. I then told him that, though I had no official authority, I would, nevertheless, promise that if $5,000,000 were offered Denmark would accept. On the following April 1, 1898, Senator Lodge introduced a bill in the Senate to the effect that Congress appropriate $5,000,000 for the purchase of the Islands.

"The negotiations were carried on entirely in unofficial channels, the Danish Minister, Mr. Brun, having nothing whatever to do with the affair, though he told me afterward that he had been informed by his Government of my mission. On the morning of March 25, 1898, Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss of the Interior telegraphed Mr. Rogers that the question of buying the Danish West Indian Islands would be brought up in the Cabinet on that day.

"I called a meeting, and at 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Flint, and I met at 26 Broadway. At 2:30 Secretary Long told us over the telephone that the matter had been favorably considered in the Cabinet and that the President referred it to Mr. Kasson. At 4 o'clock on the same day Mr. Kasson over the telephone suggested that I ought to go to Denmark immediately and point out the necessity for quick action in order to have the transfer made before war with Spain was declared. I at once cabled to the committee in Denmark that I would sail the next morning on the Campania, and that if quick action became necessary while I was on the ocean, I had given Messrs. Rogers and Flint authority to act.

"On my arrival at Queenstown I received the following cable in cipher from America: 'The matter will go through if Denmark acts promptly.' While I was on the ocean the negotiations had progressed rapidly. The price of $5,000,000 had been accepted by Denmark, and all seemed to point to a rapid and successful conclusion, when suddenly Denmark called a halt. When I reached Copenhagen on April 6 war between the United States and Spain was imminent and Denmark then said that even if $20,000,000 was offered it would be impossible to accept it, as it would be a diplomatic discourtesy toward Spain.

"A cable was sent to the United States requesting that the affair be held in suspension until hostilities should cease between the United States and Spain. On Oct. 19, 1898, in Paris, the late Senator Cushman K. Davis, then on the Paris Peace Commission, in discussing the Danish Island question with me, said: 'The United States must and will have the harbor of St. Thomas.' Senator Davis being the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, I thought the statement very important, and on going to Denmark two days after, I did not fail to repeat it there.

"In November, 1898, I was again requested by the committee in Denmark to have the matter brought up in America, whenever the opportune moment should appear. On Jan. 14, 1900, Mr. Christmas, formerly of the Danish Navy, came with letters to Mr. Rogers and myself from members of the committee in Denmark, and requested that we, Mr. Rogers and myself, should co-operate with him in consummating the sale, but inasmuch as we did not know Mr. Christmas, both Mr. Rogers and I declined to co-operate. On the 11th of April last, the day previous to his departure for Denmark, however, I consented to assume the authority which Mr. Christmas claimed to possess.

"These are the facts, beyond which I have nothing to say. NIELS GROEN."

HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURE.

Experiment Station to be Established for Benefit of Poorer Classes.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Jared Smith, who has been in charge of the offices of seed and plant introduction in the Department of Agriculture, has been directed to start in a few days for Honolulu to establish an agricultural experiment station there. As director, his first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck. Most of the vegetables now consumed in the islands are imported from San Francisco.

They will be taught also the value of dairy cows among poor families, butter and cheesemaking; the forage plants most economically produced for Hawaiian consumption, and the value to poor families of raising chickens and pigs. This agricultural missionary work in the interest of the common people of the islands will be essayed before other agricultural problems will be considered. There are 200 acres, running from the coast to the top of a mountain set apart by the Hawaiian Legislature for this purpose. These matters will be given attention near the coast; coffee raising will be studied on the higher elevations, and forestry work will be done on the mountain tops.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Practically All the Republics Have Agreed to be Represented.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Responses have been received from practically all of the South and Central American republics accepting the invitation to participate in the conference of American republics, which is to be held in the City of Mexico next October.

Some of those interested in the congress have hoped to see it bring about a permanent court of arbitration for the western republics. At the same time it has been understood that Chile might not desire to participate if the subject was to be discussed in such form as to involve the pending controversy between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia. In signifying her purpose to be represented in the conference, the Chilean authorities said in substance that the acceptance would be conditional upon the discussion of no topics which would involve pending questions in which that country was concerned. On the other hand, Peru looks forward quite confidently to this congress as a means of presenting her view of the long-pending conflict with Chile.

But in any event it is not expected that a subject of the magnitude of arbitration can be entirely

GEN. HARRISON'S BODY RESTS IN THE TOMB

Fifteen Thousand Persons Witness the Last Rites.

Simple Services Held at the Harrison Home and Church—Military and Police to Keep Street Clear.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—Surrounded by fully 15,000 of his fellow-citizens, the body of Benjamin Harrison was this afternoon interred in the family lot, in Crown Hill Cemetery. Close by the grave were the members of his family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction, and the more intimate friends of Gen. Harrison. Back a distance of fifty yards, behind ropes guarded by a large force of police, stood the great multitude.

At the Harrison home, before the body was taken to the First Presbyterian Church, where the full service was held, there were brief exercises for the members of the family and the more immediate friends of Gen. Harrison. Possibly 150 persons were present. Mrs. Harrison did not appear, but remained in her room until it was time to leave for the church.

President McKinley, accompanied by Gov. Durbin, called at the house at about 1 o'clock. At about the same time came the members of the Harrison Cabinet, and others continually arrived until the short services were over. The people sat in the parlors, filled the halls, and a number of them sat on the stairs, while Dr. Haines read a short passage from the Scriptures and made a few remarks touching the life and character of Gen. Harrison, as did Dr. Niccolls of St. Louis, and after a brief prayer by Dr. Haines the services were over. Word was then sent to Mrs. Harrison that the time had come for the body to be removed to the church, and she at once came down from her room into the parlor.

GOING TO THE CHURCH.

The procession was to have left the house at 1:30 o'clock, but it was fully thirty minutes later when everything was in readiness. The doors were thrown wide open, and the honorary pall bearers, who were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, William H. H. Miller of Indianapolis, John W. Noble of St. Louis, and Charles Foster of Fostoria, Ohio; Gen. Lew Wallace of Indianapolis, Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, and William A. Woods of Indianapolis, came slowly down the walk leading to the street. After them came the active pall bearers bearing the casket. They were A. L. Mason, James Whitcomb Riley, Evans Woollen, Harry J. Milligan, Clifford Arrick, William C. Bobbs, Harry S. New, Howard Cale, John T. Griffiths, Newton R. Tarkington, Hilton U. Brown, and Samuel Reid.

Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, and the other relatives took their places in carriages immediately behind the hearse. Directly after the members of the family came President McKinley and Gov. Durbin, and following them the friends of the family. There were several thousand people around the Harrison residence as the funeral procession moved away, but the crowd there was insignificant to that gathered around the church.

Two hours before the time set for the commencement of the services the people had begun to gather at the point, but by the time the funeral procession arrived there was a solid mass of humanity stretching a block away on every sidewalk. The streets were kept entirely clear by a detachment of police and Company C of the Second Infantry, commanded by Capt. Porter. Sentries patrolled the street just outside the church yard, and nobody being able to produce a card entitling him to admission to the church was permitted to step off the walk.

It was 2:30 o'clock when the procession arrived at the church, and for one hour and twenty minutes before that time the church had been packed to its utmost capacity. Long lengths of silk, white upon one side, black on the reverse, were stretched around twenty pews in the body of the church and fifteen on each side, making a total reservation of fifty pews for the family, pall bearers, and visitors. Those who came early with the expectation of securing choice seats fared badly, as the ushers adopted the plan of placing the earliest arrivals at the end of the church, and allowing it to fill up in the direction of the pulpit, so that those who came last were seated in front of the more energetic people who had come earlier.

IN THE CHURCH.

One o'clock was the hour set for opening the church, although it was opened somewhat earlier than that. By 1:10 o'clock every seat was occupied, chairs filled the side aisles, a long row of people stood along the two side walls, and men were perched upon the pulpit stairs.

Many of the large floral pieces which had been around the casket yesterday while it lay in the State House were brought to the church. There were baskets of roses of crimson, of yellow, and of white; there were violets, orchids, calla lilies, lilies of the valley, and many others in so great profusion that there was no longer space on the floor for them, and many wreaths were hung over the sides of pews. Upon the arrival of the funeral procession the casket was borne up the centre aisle. The ushers, forming in column near the door, came up the south aisle, acting as an escort to the President, who was accompanied by Mrs. Durbin. As the President reached the pew set apart for him the ushers turned and faced him. He bowed, and then ushering Mrs. Durbin into the pew, followed after. Gov. Durbin and Secretary Cortelyou filled up the pew.

Immediately in front of the casket, and behind the pall bearers, came the Rev. M. L. Haines and the Rev. Samuel J. Nicholls of St. Louis. Following the casket were Lieut. Commander Parker and Mrs. Harrison. With them were Frank Tibbett, Gen. Harrison's private secretary, and Mrs. Parker. Following these came Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, Mrs. Eaton, John Scott Harrison, Carter B. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morris, and other relatives and close friends of the family.

Behind the pew occupied by the President were Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator Beveridge, Gov. Nash and party of Ohio, Gov. Yates and party of Illinois, Congressmen Watson, Cromer, Overstreet, Steele, Crumpacker, and many other distinguished men. When all had taken their seats, Mr. Haines advanced to the front of the pulpit platform, and, resting his left hand upon the large church Bible, opened the service by saying:

"I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth on Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and he that liveth and believeth on Me shall never die." Mr. Niccolls then read from First Corinthians, xv., 35-38, inclusive, after which Mr. Haines offered prayer.

After the prayer the choir rendered the hymn, "Rock of Ages." This was Gen. Harrison's favorite hymn, and it is said is the only one he ever attempted to sing. Following the hymn, Dr. Niccolls read portions of Scripture from the fourteenth chapter of St. John and the twenty-first chapter of Revelations, after which Dr. Haines delivered the funeral address eulogistic of the dead. The services were closed with a baritone solo, "Hark, My Soul," rendered by Edward Nell.

The party left the church in the same order in which it entered. For the most part those who attended the church services left immediately for Crown Hill Cemetery.

BESIDE THE TOMB.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the line of relatives and friends came up the graveled path to the tomb. The stillness of evening had come, there was hardly a sound in the air. On the arm of Lieut. Commander Parker Mrs. Harison took her place at the head of the coffin. Near her on the left stood the General's son, Russell B. Harrison, with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. McKee. Col. Harrison kept his eyes fixed upon the casket, never turning them away from it during the service.

President McKinley came to the grave with Mrs. Durbin and stood with her during the brief service. When the prayer was offered the President was seemingly deep in thought, and remained so with bowed head after the final word had been said. The air had begun to be chilly, but while some others about the grave, to protect their heads, barely raised their hats, the President kept his in his hands throughout the service. Beside him were Gov. Durbin and Private Secretary Cortelyou.

Fifty yards away from the circle of mourners and from the tomb were thousands who heard and watched the ceremony. Long ropes were stretched to give free access to the grave to the family and friends and to keep back the crowd which formed a solid square of humanity with the little group around the grave in the centre.

The burial service was very simple and very brief. The Rev. Mr. Niccolls read the short committal and burial service, and the Rev. Mr. Haines followed with a prayer. Instead of following the usual practice, which consists of dropping a handful of dust on the coffin, three white carnations were placed upon the lid.

When the last word had been said and the service was over, the attendants lowered the coffin to its place. To the last it bore the wreath from Mrs. Harrison and the bouquet of lilies of the valley from little Elizabeth. On the coffin was placed a heavy walnut cover, and then the granite roof of the tomb was lowered and closed.

The last resting place of ex-President Harrison is a tomb five feet deep, incased in granite four inches thick, and covered with a granite top of the same thickness. On the reverse side of the cover is the simple inscription, "Benjamin Harrison, 1823-1901." The interior of the tomb was decorated with ferns so profusely that no sign of earth or stone was visible. Dozens of beautiful floral tributes were placed on the tomb and on the ground close by.

There seemed to be a hesitation on the part of the spectators to leave when the services were over. After the mourning party had left, the thousands of spectators stood and looked long at the grave. It was apparently difficult to realize the fact that Benjamin Harrison, General, ex-President, Senator, diplomat, man of affairs, was cold in the grave. Then, as the people slowly left the cemetery, the distant boom of cannon firing the National salute came to their ears, and by the time the last gun was fired the night had fallen and the dead were alone.

Mr. McKinley Starts for Canton.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—After the return from the cemetery, which was at nearly 6 o'clock, the President went to Gov. Durbin's home for a short stay and dinner, and then to the station. His car was attached to the regular train leaving at 7:10 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Road. The President was escorted to the station by Gov. Durbin and Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge. His car will be dropped from the train at Canton. He will leave for Washington after a day's stay at his home.

KEPT THEIR WEDDING SECRET.

Parents, However, Set Date for the Ceremony, and Young Couple Confessed.

Harlem's social circle has just learned of the secret wedding of Miss Ethel Chabert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Chabert, of 2,325 Seventh Avenue, to Lester A. Woodruff, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Woodruff, of 141 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Woodruff is a custom house broker at 48 Wall Street, and the Chabert family is well known in Harlem. Ethel Chabert is just eighteen years of age, while Lester Woodruff is about twenty.

The young people met a couple of years ago, and several months ago young Woodruff proposed and was accepted. They agreed, however, not to get married for a year at least. On the evening of Feb. 5 Woodruff hired a sleigh and, driving to the home of his sweetheart, proposed that they take a sleigh ride. Miss Chabert's brother George and a Miss Arnold, who lives in the house, accompanied them. But, instead of going for a ride the party made straight for the rectory of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at 269 Lenox Avenue, where the sweethearts were married by the Rev. Edgar Tilton.

The wedding was kept secret, and the parents of the young folks decided that the ceremony should take place on April 15, at All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Last Wednesday evening Woodruff told his father and mother of the marriage. They were greatly surprised, but offered their congratulations. The young man then went to the home of the bride, and on greeting his mother-in-law handed her a handsome white bridal book.

"Well, I see you are also getting ready for the wedding," remarked Mrs. Chabert, smiling. But her smile turned to tears when, on opening the book, she saw the record of her daughter's marriage. She was consoled, however, but Papa Chabert was not told until the following night. He stormed and fumed for awhile, but finally calmed down, and the young couple are now living in his house.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CUBA.

Senator Frye Says It Will Not Seek Investment Till Responsible Government Is Established.

Senator William P. Frye of Maine, President pro tem. of the United States Senate, was asked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday whether he considered well founded the prevalent opinion that the growth of American spirit and the development by American capital will within a few years create an irresistible sentiment in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

"I feel pretty strongly on the Cuban question," replied the Senator, "but I am Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I will not at this time express what I think. With reference to the development of American capital, it is safe to say that there will not be any considerable progress until the Cubans demonstrate that they can establish and conduct a Government that will keep all the treaties it makes, preserve order all over the island and successfully repel the encroachments of foreign nations. Capital will not seek investment in Cuba until it is evident that she can do these things."

"Will the Cubans be able to work out their own salvation, Senator?"

"Now, you are getting me right into the subject," he answered with a smile, "and I don't care to say anything more just now."

Senator Frye will sail for Santo Domingo on Wednesday for a five weeks' vacation.

"I want to get away from business cares," he said, "and I shall be glad to get out of the way of newspapers and politicians for a short time."

SYRIAN BECOMES ARMY OFFICER

Najib Taky-Ud-Deen, Twenty-three Years Old, Gets a Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Najib Taky-Ud-Deen is the name of an officer in the American Army. He has been an officer for about two weeks, and the following appeared in the army orders on Friday along with the customary lot of orders about officers with such plebeian and ordinary names as John and Thomas.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Acting Assistant Surgeon Najib Taky-Ud-Deen, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Surgeon Taky-Ud-Deen is a native of Syria, born at Mount Lebanon. Although he is now an American citizen, he is one of the youngest Surgeons in the army, being only twenty-three years of age. As a boy he determined to come to America, of which he had read much and heard much from the Protestant missionaries in Syria, and here enter upon a professional career. To fit himself for it he entered at an early age the Protestant College at Beirut and as soon as he had been graduated he emigrated to America. Here he declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and studied for the Regents' examination in New York State. He then went to Maryland and entered the Maryland University, where he studied medicine. As soon as he had obtained his degree he enlisted in the army as a hospital steward, being desirous of obtaining experience in that line before he applied for a position as Surgeon.

It was on May 22, 1900, that Taky-Ud-Deen was admitted to the Hospital Corps. On Aug. 1 he passed the examination for Acting Hospital Steward and was assigned to the Washington Barracks. Shortly afterward he took the examination for Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was placed on the eligible list. He was appointed Feb. 26 and remained at the Washington Barracks until he received his orders to go to Columbus.

Staten Islanders Want Home Rule.

The Charter Revision Committee will be the guests of honor at the regular meeting of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, to be held at New Brighton Wednesday evening. It is expected that the members of the Chamber of Commerce will make a number of requests of the committee, affecting important revisions of the charter relating to the Borough of Richmond, which have not been included in the report now before the Legislature. The majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce are in favor of separation from the greater city.

BRITISH HOSTILE TO AMERICANS IN MANILA

English Firms Involved in the Carman Case.

Bank Cashier Says MacArthur, Remey, and Taft Are "Not Suitable Persons for Gentlemen to Mix With."

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 17.—Ever since the occupation of Manila by the Americans there has been an undercurrent of hostility toward them in the English business circles. This has been assumed to be due to the fact that, prior to the arrival of the Americans, the English had almost a monopoly in certain lines of business transacted from this port, and that they naturally resent the arrival of a keen and powerful rival. However, it was never presumed that their semi-concealed antagonism would lead them to any act of disloyalty to constituted governmental authority, and recent investigations in connection with the "Carman case" and the notorious "Ross letter," published in this morning's edition of The American, have been revelations in a way.

The case of Carman is too well known by the public at this date to need comment, but it will be interesting to note in this connection that its investigation has brought to light the fact that nearly every English firm in Manila is implicated, to a greater or less extent, in furnishing supplies to the insurgents. No doubt this class of business has been very profitable, and that the pecuniary reward alone would have been sufficient temptation to incur the risk involved, but the proverbial straws would lead us to believe that there have been ulterior motives in such action. Following is one of the "straws" as it appeared in the American.

"A. Ross, cashier of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's branch office in Manila, gave to the readers of The South Australian Register a delightful effusion on the conditions in Manila, and scores everything American in the territory. The letter was written to a friend in Adelaide, South Australia, but, falling into the hands of the enterprising editor of The South Australian Register, was given prominent space in that journal. The clipping reads:

Mr. A. Ross, writing from Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Manila, P. I., Nov. 29, 1900, to a friend, says:

Your South Australian Register came as a surprise to me, as I did not suppose you knew I was located so near to you. I presume you got word in your Highgate mail. I have now been in the East about fourteen months, eleven of which have been spent in Manila. I am sorry to say that I am not in love with the place; for one thing Manila is a horrible filthy town, and both the people and surroundings are exceedingly common. This, to a large extent, is owing to a large number of Chinese of the lowest and vilest class that are here. A horrible smell pervades the whole town, marking the presence of Chinese or bad drains. I have already had malaria twice and hope I shall have nothing worse.

My office duties are exceedingly interesting and somewhat responsible. Since three months of my arrival here I have occupied the post of cashier, and have ten natives and one Portuguese under me, none of whom, excepting the latter, speak English. Fortunately, I am somewhat familiar with Spanish and get along easily with them.

At present we are in the midst of a crisis in which the banks and English merchants take up an attitude of hostility to a Government which is represented by as incapable and short-sighted body of Commissioners as ever left a mother country to rule over a colony. With absolutely no previous colonial knowledge to work upon, they absolutely ignore any friendly suggestion or advice tendered by other colonial authorities, or by Englishmen who have spent a lifetime in the country. Their knowledge of finance is painfully inadequate, and every day makes them more detested and hated than ever by English, Dutch, German, French, and Spanish people.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the Yankee is hated most of all by his victim, the Filipino. They openly boast of being God's own special people, and they say that they stand two steps higher up the social and military ladder than any other nation on the face of the earth.

Very few care to risk being blackballed at the English Club, so there are very few Yankee members. At present we are busily engaged getting up a dinner and concert for St. Andrew's Day, and I expect to take part as first tenor in two part songs, "Scots wha hae," and the "Skye Boat Song." We originally intended to invite the Governor General, the Admiral, and the President of the Commission, but the feeling was too strong against them, so we disqualified them as not suitable persons for gentlemen to mix with.

Living is very expensive here, and after having my pony and trap, waterproof, &c., &c., stolen by a cochero in the pay of the insurgents, I find myself down in my luck. I thus lost $450 worth of goods at one swoop, for the Yankee police, they don't exist, or rather count for nothing. At present I am well in health and shall be pleased to hear from you at any time, should you care to write.

The American says, in comment on the above communication:

Little is known as to the conditions under which this letter was written. The members of the English club were surprised that Mr. Ross would so far forget himself as to append his name to statements that have placed so many in an embarrassing position. The expressions contained in the letter are direct insults to the executive and members of the Philippine Commission.

There was a very high feeling among the Americans in Manila who ran across the article, and it would not have been well for Mr. Ross had he wandered around the city too freely. They looked upon the letter, however, as the expression of a disordered brain, and believe that Mr. Ross will be properly disciplined by the members of the Manila Club and his employers, whom he has so falsely represented in the sentiments expressed.

Mr. Ross is a young man who appears to be intelligent and holds a very responsible position with one of the largest banking institutions doing business in the East. He poses as a society man in Manila. He has a fair voice, and at several functions he has been called upon to render a few vocal selections. He prides himself on his vocal powers.

It was a surprise to his friends when it became known that he used such poor judgment as to write the letter referred to. His experience in commercial life, where prudence had to be practiced, gave the impression among his friends that he would use more judgment, even if he did feel badly over drawing a tall yarn and cooped up in Manila. It is understood that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will discipline him severely, but it is not known what action the Military Governor will take.

The expressions "Filipino" hated more than all by his victim, the Filipino," is the one most distasteful. As far as private opinion about how the Government should be run here in the Philippines and the airing of his troubles over choosing proper associates from among the "Yankees," they no doubt could be passed over as the effusions of conceit or egotism, if not worse, but it is a more serious matter to charge the United States Government with making "victims" of the Filipinos, and thus attempt to encourage insurrection in the islands. It is believed that he will have the authorities to deal with on this count.

Due weight should be given to the fact that this was a private letter written to a friend, but since it was written by a man who is officially connected with the largest English institution in these islands, and one who is intimately connected with English society in Manila, it may safely be presumed that it voices, in some degree, the secret feeling of that element, therefore it is not without its significance. At any rate, it is very unfortunate for English business interests in Manila that this communication should have come to light at a time when their loyalty to the Government here is in question.

STUDENT TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

State of Siege at Odessa, Kieff, and Kharkoff—Tolstoi Taking Part.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—In consequence of the riotous disturbances following the demonstrations promoted by university students, the Government has proclaimed a state of siege at Odessa, Kieff, and Kharkoff. It is reliably reported here that a student died at Kharkoff from injuries sustained in the disorders of March 4 in that city.

Eight hundred students of the University of St. Petersburg, virtually all remaining here, met last Friday and resolved not to attend further lectures. The police subsequently arrested sixteen.

Four hundred students of the Technological School entered the courtyard of the institution to hold a meeting and the police inscribed all their names.

The Mining Academy is entirely closed.

It is reported that Count Tolstoi, who ever since his excommunication has been loudly cheered wherever he has made his appearance, is taking an active part in the disturbances at Moscow, where the situation is complicated by a strike of the operatives of several large factories.

Harry Lehr Not Engaged.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Harry Lehr, the well-known society leader of this city, has denied in unqualified terms the rumors of an engagement existing between himself and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren of Washington.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE MINING STRIKES IN FRANCE.—The mining strikes in France and the fact that the Government, through its Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, is committed to the attempt to bring about some radical legislation on the subject, which will improve the position of the employed and tend toward making strikes less frequent and demoralizing, call attention to the development of the mining industry in that country. It is believed to be much larger than is generally supposed. From the latest official statistics it is learned that 39,276,600 tons of minerals were extracted from the earth in 1900, and that these minerals were valued at 454,807,000f., being an increase of 50,675,000f. over 1899. The number of workmen employed in this industry was 170,000. The iron and steel produced in France during the same period was 2,834,200 tons, which was valued at 650,077,000f. These figures are said to be very significant to those who have always supposed that the dominant industry in France was agriculture.

What the miners at Monteau-les-Mines and other places are fighting for may be gathered from the resolutions recently passed by the National Federal Miners' Association meeting at St. Etienne. One measure calls for Government support. It is addressed to M. Millerand, and an answer is demanded before the middle of May. It reads as follows: "The federation demands that the Government shall pass a law which will give the miners (1) a pension of 2f. per day after twenty-five years' service, without any stipulation of age; (2) the fixing of a day's work of eight hours, ascending and descending the mine included, and (3) the establishment of a minimum salary, to be fixed by the trade union of the district."

Another resolution states that it was the duty of all miners of France to support the miners and their families—60,000 persons—until the strike was over; still another was to the effect that it is the duty of the Government to take the necessary measures to compel the companies at Monteaules-Mines and of St. Eloy to give satisfaction to the miners of the region, and, in case of the refusal of the companies, to remove the troops and work the mines for the benefit of the State.

These resolutions, and, in fact, the whole demeanor of the miners since the strike began, are said to be important as showing the part that M. Millerand and his colleagues in the Cabinet are expected to play in the matter.

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RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE.—According to official statistics just made public for the last six years, an average of 150,000 persons have yearly died in France from consumption, while in Paris alone the total for that period has been 83,274 deaths. Moreover, a report of the Prefect of Police of Paris shows that in that city, with its population of 2,511,629 inhabitants, there were 46,988 deaths in 1900, out of which number 12,314 were caused by consumption.

Again, according to the report of the Prefect of Police, all classes have suffered from the disease, but it has been particularly fatal in those sections of the city occupied by working families. Out of every 10,000 inhabitants the average number of deaths in the richest residential quarters is 20; in the well-to-do quarters, 35; in the quarters occupied by the working classes, 53; while in what may be called the poor quarters the deaths from consumption have been as high as 65 per 10,000 inhabitants. To take the two extremes, the figures show that in the last year, while consumption killed only 14 Parisians per 10,000 in the Champs Elysées quarter, it caused the death of 69 per 10,000 in the Buttes-Chaumont quarter, thus proving, as the Prefect says in his report, that "fresh air and good surroundings must be employed in fighting the disease in Paris if the death rate is to be lowered." Nearly all the Paris papers are giving much and serious attention to the matter.

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CAPT. DREYFUS TO RELATE HIS OWN STORY.—It is announced on trustworthy authority that an account of the Dreyfus case, written by the unfortunate artillery officer himself, will make its appearance in Paris about the middle of April. It will not attempt argument nor presume to criticise the men to whose machinations Dreyfus owed his sufferings and wrongs; it will, however, give a clear narrative of the case from his point of view, and will show how things impressed him at given times and places. In short, it will be what the French call "a document humain." It opens with a brief sketch of his surroundings, domestic and military, at the time of his arrest in 1894. Then follow his impressions of the first court-martial and condemnation, his transportation to Devil's Island, the narrative of his imprisonment there, and the wonderful surprises that he experienced when he returned to France, and was permitted to learn what had happened during his absence. The book closes with the details of his trial at Rennes, his second conviction, his pardon, and his return to his family, and his residence in the South of France.

Apropos of this cause célèbre, it may be stated that "Zola's book on the subject, which has just made its appearance in Paris under the title of "La Vérité en Marche," is not as has been erroneously stated in this country, either a history of the case or a new appeal to the people of France for the complete rehabilitation of Dreyfus; it is simply a collection of what the eminent novelist has written on the subject presented in book form. First comes three articles published in Le Figaro, which led up to his public announcement that he believed that Dreyfus had been illegally convicted. These are followed by the brochures "A la Jeunesse" and "A la France," the famous letter to President Faure, "J'accuse," which revealed the conspiracy against Dreyfus, and caused the prosecution of its author, the declaration read out to the jury at the Seine Assizes, an epistle to Henri Brisson about M. Cavaignac's blunder in not recognizing the Henry forgery, articles written before and after Rennes, a message to Mme. Dreyfus, the protestation against amnesty, and the defense of Lieut. François Zola, the novelist's father. Some of the material has never appeared in print before.

***

TO PROHIBIT THE TALL HAT BY LAW.—A few months ago the litte commune of Courteuil attracted the attention of all France by adopting a measure through its Municipal Council prohibiting priests from appearing abroad in clerical dress. This same Municipal Council is now discussing an elaborate resolution making it contrary to law to wear a tall hat—chapeau haut de forme, as they call it in France—in public. The arguments used in support of the measure are as follows:

"(1) Considering that it is extremely disagreeable to see men dressed in this horrible stovepipe; that it is a hundred times better to see a curé in his ecclesiastical habits than a corpulent citizen covered with this ridiculous head-dress; considering that this costly hat is humiliating for those who have not the means to pay for one of them. (2) Considering that this headdress is used only by the aristos (aristocrats) those who live and grow fat on the sweat of poor people. (3) Considering that certain Municipal Councils have issued orders forbidding the wearing of ecclesiastical attire, it is proper and just that others should forbid in whole or part the clothing which seems to establish a difference in social position. (4) Considering that, as the word égalité is being inscribed on all public monuments, it would be right to try to render égalité obligatory by every means possible, (5) considering that one of these means is without doubt to stop a certain caste from particularizing themselves in humiliating the poor and the humble, and (6) considering that the tall hat—chapeau haut de forme—is neither artistic in character nor useful, and that it is not indispensable clothing, and that its disappearance can but contribute to establish an idea of égalité between all citizens; for these reasons we, &c., forbid it to be used or worn within the Commune of Courteuil under penalty of 5f. for each offense."

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THE COST OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES.—Owing to certain queries that have been put in the British Parliament regarding the cost of the British and foreign navies, the British Board of Trade has issued a pamphlet showing the aggregate naval expenditures of the various powers, their revenues, their tonnage of mercantile marine, their imports, and other cognate matters. Thus it is pointed out that the document correctly "indicates the cost of the world's navies relative to the interests they are designed to protect." The figures quoted are mainly from the year 1899, although the fact is emphasized that "uncertainty exists as to whether the sum voted is actually spent within the period indicated."

According to the Board of Trade's statement, the United States expended in 1900 $49,204,560; aggregate revenue, $636,440,000; mercantile tonnage, 848,246; sea imports, $793,725,000; exports, $1,283,615,000. Figures relating to other important powers are as follows:

The United Kingdom spent in 1898-9 £26,145,599 on her seagoing force, against a revenue of £119,839,905, and an average tonnage of the mercantile marine of 9,104,342. Sea imports stood at £530,297,069, and exports £365,025,842.

Russia spent £8,308,500 on her navy, and her revenue is given at £165,905,000; mercantile tonnage, 554,141; imports, £34,029,000, and exports, £50,401,000.

German figures are respectively £6,672,788, £76,309,000, 1,639,552 tons, £306,387,000, and £233,695,000.

France's naval expenditure is put at £13,796,038, revenue, £142,021,000; mercantile tonnage, 957,756; imports, £175,343,000, and exports by sea, £153,425,000.

Japan, with a revenue of £22,017,000, spent £5,076,294 on the navy in a year, while her mercantile tonnage was 648,324, her sea imports £34,749,000, and her exports £27,138,000.

Italy spent £4,617,064 in the year ended June, 1900, and her revenue is given as £70,181,000, while her mercantile tonnage is put at 815,102. Her sea imports stand at £42,187,000, and her exports at £60,118,000.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

The prettiest little cigar lighters to be seen are miniature samovars, perhaps four inches high, perfect in every respect as far as can be seen, but from the little chimney in the top there is a wick, for they are really little alcohol lamps. They could be used for sealing wax.

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Something a little better than the ordinary tooth brush and a little more distinctive as to handle is the Japanese. The bone handles are carved prettily and simply, some of them in the form of a fern, others with different styles of loops; there are various styles of ornaments at the ends of the handle, and simple little patterns cut into the top. They cost from 25 to 40 cents, and are guaranteed to have extra good bristles.

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Attractive match scratchers are made from colored fashion plates. A beautiful fashion lady in a gorgeous gown is cut out, her skirt cut off at the waist, and in its place and following the same outlines is set a piece of fine sand or dark emery paper. Then if the lady has a ruffle or flounce to her frock that is cut out and pasted around the bottom of the skirt to give it a finish, and the figure is mounted on a big sheet of dark gray paper or cardboard, there is a spacious and attractive match scratcher. Then if there is painted by the side of the paper a few words, "Looking for a match?" or something of the kind, there is a useful article well labeled.

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An odd little pincushion is a doll's sun bonnet. It is made of silk, in genuine sun bonnet shape, with a full crown, which ends in a cape at the back. The front part is the pincushion. It is made of two thicknesses of not too heavy canvas, then covered with the silk, and the pins are put in around the rim as they are around the edge of the little old-fashioned round pocket pincushion.

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Little fichus make a pretty finish to light waists. A simple one is of Swiss muslin, edged with lace. It is folded to show two rows of the lace worn around the neck outside the stock, and brought down to the waistline in a point, where it is fastened into the belt or waist ribbon.

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Some well-made waists are guaranteed to have hand-made button holes.

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New waists with bishop sleeves and a wristband finished with a point at the side, are buttoned with a single button. Most of the wristbands made in this style heretofore have been sewed together, while buttons were used as a trimming. The button is in some instances of metal like those which fasten the front of the waist if it is of flannel, of pearl if it is a wash waist, and in some silk waists the button is covered with the material. If it is a striped waist, for instance, the button will be covered usually with material from the darker stripe. There will be a blind opening to the front of the waist in this instance.

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The prettiest of little baby sacques are made of dotted swiss muslin, with broad, round collars. Little coats for children a year or two old in many pretty designs of white pique and light wash materials do not reach by half way the lower edges of the little skirts.

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One of the largest of the Easter eggs to be seen is in the form of a duck in china. The duck has his head well drawn in, giving him almost a perfect egg shape. They cost something less than $3, filled with Oriental sweetmeats. A broad satin ribbon is around the body of the duck, finished with a big bow on the back, upon which is perched a stork. These ducks may be used as cracker jars after they have served their first purpose. They are nearly the size of an actual duck.

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The stork appears in a more realistic way perched upon the edge of a cradle in which is a wax baby asleep.

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A pretty little Easter bonbon box is in the form of a little wicker armchair with the seat an inch thick and containing the bonbons. Upon the seat stands a little downy duckling, and it is not strange that he has a natural appearance, for it is a little stuffed duckling. Some of the chairs have chickens standing upon them, but not the genuine article.

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Russian embroideries on linen or cotton, when done in the genuine gold and silver thread, will wash well. But rubbing is likely to injure them, and the embroidered part of the article cleaned should be scrubbed with a brush in the soap and water in which the whole article is washed. The material itself can be rubbed with the hands.

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One of the most unique gowns made this season is a plaid silk combined with a thin, black material. The plaid is brilliant, combining black, red, and yellow, and in pronounced stripes running across the silk. The waist of the gown is of the silk brilliant with these stripes, and having on it only straps of the black running from the waist up over the shoulder, and into the waist band again at the back. The sleeves are of the silk, covered with the black, which is open the full length at the back seam, where the plaid puffs out, and they also show a ruffle at the wrist. The black covers the silk in the skirt to within seven or eight inches of the lower edge, there the ruffle of the silk is to be seen. The black is thin enough to show the pattern of the plaid, but not the colors, and skirt and sleeves have the effect of black with the line of color.

VERDI'S "REQUIEM MASS."

Performed Before a Large Audience at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Although it had been heard twice before, the announcement that Verdi's "Requiem Mass" would be performed for the last time this season served to fill the Metropolitan Opera House last evening.

In point of responsiveness the audience was quite equal to its size, and a reciprocal effect was noticeable on the part of the singers.

The choruses were enthusiastically applauded, and the soloists evoked demonstrations of marked approval.

The soloists were Mme. Nordica, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Salignac, and Mr. Plançon. Mr. Mancinelli directed.

Galveston Relief Report.

The Citizens' Relief Committee organized last September by the Merchants' Association of New York for the relief of the Texas hurricane sufferers has issued its final report. It contains a list of the supplies sent, and shows also that the committee collected and forwarded to Texas cash and supplies which, with the expenses in transportation and collection, amounted to $104,247.14. A balance of $191.78 was transferred to the Chamber of Commerce committee.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Wages.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union reported yesterday that it has adopted a new scale of wages in the coastwise trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Mexico. Notices were sent to the members to do all in their power to maintain the new scale and refuse to work for less than the new union rates, which are as follows: In vessels under 500 net tons, $25 per month; over 500 and not exceeding 1,500 net tons, $30 per month; over 1,500 net tons, $35 per month.

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

Public Meeting To-night in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

The public meeting which will be held in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall this evening in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will be an affair of great interest. It will repay those who attend it because of the information which will be imparted concerning the education of negroes in the South. The Armstrong Association, which has arranged the programme, has invited Morris K. Jesup, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, to preside, and Bishop Potter, Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute; Isaiah T. Montgomery, a former slave in the household of Jefferson Davis, and at present Mayor of the City of Mound Bayou, Miss., will speak. The poet Paul Laurence Dunbar will read.

Booker T. Washington, the negro graduate of Hampton, who has succeeded in developing the Tuskegee Institute until 1,400 students are now being educated there in 30 buildings, is an unusually interesting man. No less interesting is Isaiah T. Montgomery, who speaks from actual experience on the subject of slavery.

The meeting begins at 8:30 o'clock. There will be no charge for admission.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry D. Van Wyck.

Henry D. Van Wyck died yesterday at his home in Norfolk, Va., leaving an estate valued at about $500,000. He was born and educated in Fishkill, N. Y. At the age of twenty-two he came to this city, where he entered a tobacco house, being employed there three years. He then went to Kalamazoo, Mich., and engaged in the oil business and in raising sheep. In 1849 he went to California, and several years later moved to Portland, Oregon, and then to Idaho Territory. He established a stage route from Yreka, Cal., to Red Bluff, Cal., a distance of 160 miles, and for a number of years carried express matter and passengers.

In 1868 he became acquainted with George P. Gordon, the inventor of the Gordon printing press, and a year later went to Virginia and with Gordon bought 3,000 acres of land. In 1879 Gordon died, and three years later Mr. Van Wyck married Mrs. Gordon. She died in 1890 in California.

Mr. Van Wyck was a pioneer in the garden truck industry in Norfolk, employing 180 negroes, 30 mules, and 6 horses daily, and was interested in that business when death overtook him. He built and owned the Van Wyck Academy of Music in Norfolk, costing $171,000. He gave Van Wyck Hall to Fishkill. He leaves a son.

Dr. Henry M. Smith.

Dr. Henry M. Smith of this city died suddenly at the home of his daughter at Escondido, Cal., on Saturday. He was born in New York in 1835, and had always lived here. He was graduated from the New York Medical College in 1860. For several terms he was Professor of Physiology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and the New York Homeopathic Medical College for Women. For the last four years he had devoted himself exclusively to work for the advancement of homeopathy, notably the coediting of the present official homeopathic pharmacopoeia, and the building of the Hahnemann Monument at Washington, being Secretary and Treasurer of the fund. Dr. Smith recently donated to the New York Public Library his library of works on homeopathy, which is probably the largest in this country. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, the New York County Homeopathic Medical Society, and the New York Medical Club. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and three sons.

George Hunt.

CHICAGO, March 17.—George Hunt, Attorney General of the State of Illinois from 1884 to 1892 and a veteran of the civil war, died to-day at his home, in Riverside. Mr. Hunt was brought into prominence during his two terms as Attorney General by several big cases which he handled for the State. It was he who secured the conviction of the Haymarket rioters in the United States Supreme Court upon their appeal to that tribunal.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. MOLL, a retired merchant, died at his home, 122 Hooper Street, Br

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
10 WALL ST., N.Y. BANKERS, PRIVATE WIRES.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 Wall Street, N. Y.
Branch Office Alpine Building, 1286 Broadway, and Tweddle Building, Albany, N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

Established 1868. Tel. Call. 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT

North American Trust Company

December 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 48
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 62
United States and City Bonds	3,361,834 48
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46
Real Estate	38,847 07
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,689,863 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H CHESEBROUGH, Vice-Presidents.
STANLEY L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,700,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives.
Dudley Olcott.	D. O. Mills.
Geo. Hoadly.	Fred'k D. Tappen.
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop.
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast.
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske.
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry.	George Coppell,
Henry C. Perkins.	

Garfield National Bank,

23d St. and 6th Av., New York.

Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000

W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:

James H. Breslin,	Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon,	Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen,	Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.	

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware.

CAPITAL $500,000.

Consisting of 500,000 shares of $1.00 each.

C. A. HAMILTON, President.
A. HOWARD HINKLE, Vice-President. M. L. BOUDEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. WARNER, Syracuse, N. Y.	ALEX. NONES, New York City.	GENL. SAMUEL THOMAS, New York City.
C. A. HAMILTON, Waterbury, Ct.	A. HOWARD HINKLE, Cincinnati, O.	H. H. WARD, Wilmington, Del.
SEYMOUR SCOTT, Lyons, N. Y.	J. EDWARD ADDICKS, Claymont, Del.	G. C. EDWARDS, Bridgeport, Ct.
M. L. BOUDEN, New York City.	HON. JACOB AMOS, Syracuse, N. Y.	LIEUT. H. A. BISPHAM, U. S. N.
	HON. J. FRANK ALEE, Dover, Del.	

SUMMARY.

From the report of James W. Neill, Mining Engineer, and plans for economical development, as outlined by him, which report is on file at our office.

The mines owned by this Company are located in Yavapai County, Arizona, in the celebrated Big Bug Mining District, those now producing copper being situated on the ridge known as the Blue Bell Saddle. Many additional claims in the vicinity of this ridge are owned by this Company, and are now in process of development.

The ore now being mined at the 270-ft. level indicates the persistency of the ore bodies, which will increase in volume and value as greater depths are reached. Contracts have been placed for the erection of a smelter, the building of a railroad to connect with a Station at Mayer, and the installation of machinery, buildings, etc., necessary for the more economic working of these mines.

The Company has no bonds or indebtedness of any character.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The undersigned have been authorized to offer to the public 40,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company, of the par value of $1.00 per share, at the price of $25 per share.

Subscriptions can be made by letter or in person, and should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied by certified check or bank draft to our order for $5.00 per share for each share subscribed, the balance of $20 per share to be payable in the same manner within ten days after allotment. Negotiable Receipts will be issued on complete payment for shares allotted, exchangeable for Certificates of Stock when same are engraved.

Books for the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company will be opened at our office on Monday, March the 18th, 1901, and remain open up to and including Monday, April the 1st, 1901.

We reserve the right to reject any subscription and to close the books prior to April 1st, 1901.

Stock will be dealt in on the Curb market in New York pending application for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

THOMAS & POST,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

$500,000

People's Mutual Telephone Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent.

Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Denomination, $1.000, Due July, 1928.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of the United States of the Present Standard of Weight and Fineness. Interest Payable Semi-Annually, January and July, in New York City. Coupon, with Privilege of Registration of Principal.

Fifty-Year Franchise from City and County of San Francisco, California.

Present Number of Subscribers for Telephones, 6,800. Each Subscriber becoming by Subscription a Stockholder in the Company.

Average Income from Each Telephone per Annum, $60.

INCOME.

Annual Income assured by 6,800 Contracts		$480,000
Operating Expenses	$90,000	
Sinking Fund	20,000	
Interest on Bonds	30,000	
2% of Gross Earnings to City	8,160	
		148,160
Net Income		$259,840

This assured annual income is being greatly increased by additional contracts for telephones, and will probably amount to $600,000 (gross) within twelve months with a net annual income of $400,000.

The legality and validity of bonds and franchise have recently been passed upon and sustained by MESSRS. CHICKERING, THOMAS & GREGORY of San Francisco.

The bonds are secured by recorded Trust Deed and Mortgage executed to the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, limited to $500,000, and provision is made for a sinking fund sufficient to redeem the whole issue at maturity.

A letter addressed to us by MR. JAMES L. CRITTENDEN, President of the People's Mutual Telephone Company, together with copy of Mortgage Deed of trust and other papers, are in our possession, and a copy of same can be seen if desired.

We offer a limited amount of the bonds at 95 and interest.

Checks should be made payable to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., New York City, which will deliver bonds free of expense.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,

Bankers.

71 BROADWAY, - - - - - NEW YORK.

NEW LOAN

$3,000,000

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

GOLD 3%

METROPOLITAN WATER LOAN BONDS

DATED JANUARY 1, 1901 DUE JANUARY 1, 1941
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, JANUARY AND JULY
DENOMINATION: COUPON BONDS, $1,000; REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 OR ANY MULTIPLE.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1901, TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Company

BANKERS
NEW YORK
31 NASSAU STREET
CHICAGO BOSTON

CITY OF MONTREAL, DOMINION OF CANADA,
$1,500,000—£308,219 3s 6d Sterling—
3½% CONSOLIDATED FUND. (40 YEAR.) MATURING 1ST MAY, 1941.

The Bank of Montreal

Is authorized to offer to public competition one million and five hundred thousand dollars of the above stock, being part of the Consolidated debt of the City, and ranking equally with the issues now listed on the London Stock Exchange.

It is chiefly for the purpose of debt redemptions, and will not increase the limit fixed and established by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.—62 Vic., Cap. 58, Sec. 343.

Registered Stock or Coupon Bonds.

Purchasers will have the option of tendering for either registered Stock or coupon bonds, but parties tendering must state specifically in their tenders for which class of security they offer.

Interest will be payable in the case of coupon bonds at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London or New York, or at the City Hall in Montreal; and in the case of Registered Stock at the office of the City Treasurer in Montreal, on the first days of May and November in each year.

The City Treasurer furnishes the following particulars:

1. That the assessment roll of 1900 amounted to $185,000,000.
2. That the rate of taxation is limited to 1% on the value of its assessable Real Estate for Municipal Purposes and ½% for Schools.
3. That the City possesses property in the shape of Water Works, Municipal Buildings, Parks, &c., at cost (though now worth very much more) amounting to $13,000,000. In addition to which (though not rated as a practical asset on the books) the City owns the Road Beds, &c., on which the following sums, forming part of the total debt, have been expended:

On street opening, widening, and paving	$8,000,000
On main sewerage	1,500,000
On Harbour Railways, &c.	1,500,000
	$11,000,000

4. That its Water Works alone yielded a revenue in 1900 of $720,000.
5. That its whole revenue (on which the interest is a first charge) in 1900 was over $3,150,000.
6. That its revenue is steadily increasing and its expenditure in any one year limited to the actual receipts of the year preceding that in which the appropriations are made.

Payments.

Payments to be made as follows:
5% on application.
45% on allotment.
50% 30 days after allotment.

Tenders.

The Bank of Montreal, Montreal, will receive tenders for the whole or any portion of the above up to noon of Thursday, 25th April, 1901. The highest, or any, tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders will be opened in the presence of interested parties.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits $2,000,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Desar,
Percival Kohne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Orlon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.
	W. Seward Webb.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent.

(6%) Gold Bonds.

Holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of the above-described bonds under the agreement of June 21st, 1896, are hereby notified that upon presentation of their certificates at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and having their assent to the plan and agreement of February 20th, 1901, indorsed thereon, they will be entitled to receive $191.55, being interest at the rate of 4% per annum from June 21, 1896, to date, on each bond (having December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached) represented by such certificate.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED—A Gentleman to take charge of the customers' room of a New York Stock Exchange house; one who has some following and can influence orders, and who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address, stating qualifications, Box 159 Times.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Erie Railroad Company.

Pennsylvania Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable February 1, 1951. Interest February 1st and August 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1.000 each, bearing interest from February 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York, March 14, 1901

We offer, subject to sale, $32,300,000 of the above described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the President.
New York, March 12, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Erie Railroad Company's Pennsylvania Collateral Fifty-year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide for part of the cost to this Company of acquiring the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Erie Railroad Company and are to be secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, pledging 98,212 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company out of a total outstanding capital stock of 100,000 shares (and also the remaining 1,788 shares as and when acquired, of which all but 90 shares are already arranged for;) 30,000 shares of the capital stock of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 2,500 shares of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 66,500 shares of the preferred capital stock and 66,300 shares of the common capital stock of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, which together constitute 51 per cent. of the total outstanding capital stock of said last-named Company. The capital stocks to be deposited represent therefore the ownership of all the properties of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and a control of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, thus constituting in combination a valuable coal property having its own railroads to tidewater.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated February 1, 1901, and will provide for an aggregate issue of bonds from time to time, not exceeding in all $36,000,000 par value, of which $32,000,000 are now issued. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of additions, betterments, and improvements to the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture.

The $32,000,000 now issued are to be devoted entirely to payment for the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company covered by the Collateral Trust Indenture. In case less than all of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's stock be acquired, a proportionate amount of the $32,000,000 of bonds will be reserved, to be issued only for the purpose of acquiring such outstanding stock.

As additional security for said bonds, the Trust Indenture provides that the Erie Railroad Company annually will appropriate and pay to a sinking fund the sum of ten cents for every ton of coal sold and delivered through the previous year from the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Such sinking fund is to be applied to the purchase of bonds of this issue provided the same can be purchased at not exceeding 105% of the par value thereof and accrued interest; and, if such bonds cannot be purchased, then to the drawing of bonds for the sinking fund by lot. The bonds so purchased or called for the sinking fund will be kept alive and the subsequently accruing interest thereon will be added to the amounts otherwise available for sinking fund purchases. In this way it is estimated the sinking fund will retire the whole issue of bonds at or prior to their maturity, and still leave a large amount of coal unmined.

The net income account of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company for the calendar years 1899 and 1900, including only the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, and notwithstanding a two months' strike of the coal miners in September and October, 1900, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Pennsylvania Coal Company	$1,816,694.57	$1,604,907.19
Erie & Wyoming Valley R. R.	164,682.95	277,777.88
Total	$1,981,377.52	$1,882,685.07

The interest charge upon the present issue of $32,000,000 of bonds is $1,280,000

It thus appears that, even operated separately from the Erie Company, the earnings of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company were far more than sufficient to provide for the interest charge and sinking fund upon the present issue of bonds.

The income account of the Erie Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899, and 1900, including the results of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Revenue from Operations	$36,199,357.36	$40,875,147.47
Operating Expenses and Taxes	26,533,547.61	29,915,370.52
Net Income from Operations	$9,665,809.75	$10,959,776.95
Income from Securities Owned	586,479.57	446,114.93
Total Income	$10,252,289.32	$11,405,891.88
Interest and rentals	9,431,702.71	9,537,389.39
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss	$820,586.61	$1,868,502.49

It is anticipated that substantial economies can be effected through a unification of the management of the various Companies, which should result in a considerable increase in the net results of operation.

Very truly yours,
E. B. THOMAS,
President.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $4,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.	

LONDON OFFICES.
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited.
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.

London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN,
LEVI P. MORTON.

Wanted—A gentleman to take charge of the customers' room of a New York Stock Exchange house; one who has some following and can influence orders, and who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address, stating qualifications, Box 159 Times.

Brokerage firm or newspaper can make very favorable arrangements with able financial writer; over ten years' experience; for daily market letter. "Experienced," Box 210 Times Office.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company

First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.

Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 110 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.

Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 50 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.

Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,

49 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,243,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.

DA ID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Dividends.

International Power Co.
New York, March 14, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, on the preferred stock of this company, and also a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock for the first quarter ending March 31, 1901, both payable May 15, 1901.

Transfer books will close April 26 and reopen May 16, 1901. GEO. WILSON, Secretary.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company for the Quarter ending February 28th, payable April 1st, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 20th, and reopened on the morning of April 2d, 1901.

J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, March 12, 1901.

The Singer Manufacturing Company.
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, March 5th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1901.

W. E. CRANE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, March 15th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next, to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the twenty-ninth day of March, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the eighth day of April next, to remain open until three o'clock P. M. on the first day of May next, when they shall again be closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 23d, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on February 23d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on March 25th, 1901.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, March 13th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 130.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company.
Fisher Building, Chicago, Illinois.
March 11th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the preferred stock of The Union Bag and Paper Company has been declared payable April 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1901.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on March 15th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 10th, 1901, remaining closed after April 1st on account of annual stockholders' meeting on April 9th.

FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record March 23d.

The transfer books will be closed from March 23d, 1901, to April 1st, 1901.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

National Steel Company.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business March 21st.

The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from March 22d to March 30th, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, March 11, 1901.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.

For dividend purposes the transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, APRIL 1st, 1901.

THOMAS A. DOE, Asst. Treas.

Grameroy Sugar Company.
New Orleans, La., March 15th, 1901.

Coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York. M. R. SPELMAN, President.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO
135 Broadway,
New York, February 15, 1901.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 1st until the morning of April 6th next.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SLOSS Iron & Steel Company for annual convention to be held at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901.

In accordance with the by-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Sloss Iron & Steel Company will be held at the offices of the Company in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 23rd, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon to April 5th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company.
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901.

I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 131 East 23d Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, March 18th, 1901.
JOHN D. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

National Salt Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of Directors, and to receive and act upon the report of the President.

Transfer books will be closed from March 9th, 1901, at noon, until March 28th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PERPETual Account Book Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 128-132 White St., in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer Books will close on the 15th day of March and will open on the 27th day of March.

Dated March 11th, 1901.
HENRY PRIGGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting. N. STETSON, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1901.

Second Avenue Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. OREN ROOT, Jr., Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

Brooklyn Banks.

FIFTH AVE. BANK,
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 14, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$370,700	
United States and other bonds	107,900	
Due from banks	77,400	
Cash and reserve	75,400	$631,400
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$100,000	
Surplus and profits	71,400	
Deposits	460,000	$631,400

A. P. Wells, Pres. F. A. Selle, Vice Pres.
I. Simonson, Cashier.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,147,258.76
Overdrafts		66.95
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$23,358.91	
Due from approved reserve agents	313,145.00	
		337,103.91
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	58,000.00	
		358,000.00
Mortgages owned		60,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,350.00
Specie		134,451.58
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		79,066.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$114,614.12	
Other items carried as cash	589.54	
		115,203.66
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Fixtures	$1,375.00	
Internal revenue stamps	1,904.65	
		3,279.65
Total		$3,235,276.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	16,415.12
Due depositors	$2,677,842.10
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	241,519.68
	2,918,861.78
Total	$3,235,276.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
L. M. SCHWAN, President, and LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 E. 125th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 14th day of March, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
L. M. SCHWAN, President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of March, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JAMES S. GROSS, Notary Public, County of New York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,351,880.86
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		642,008.53
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		61,200.00
Specie		223,526.85
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		559,074.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$182,807.82	
Other items carried as cash	17,587.19	
		200,485.01
		$4,163,175.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	148,511.21
Due depositors	3,312,290.33
Due trust companies, banks, banker, brokers, and savings banks	2,001.11
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	382.00
	$4,163,175.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, a New York banking house and bank doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of March, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of March, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Notary Public No. 240, New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,122,674.07
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		790,181.50
Banking house and lot	$875,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		203,725.34
Specie		3,900,738.22
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,104,440.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$22,625,185.81	
Other items carried as cash	296,000.63	
		22,921,186.44
		$55,003,145.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	73,213.43
Due depositors	34,206,831.09
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	14,482,748.63
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	74,751.72
Unpaid dividends	6,800.77
	$55,003,145.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourteenth day of March, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of March, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIDELITY BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$403,617.09
Overdrafts		145.42
Due from approved reserve agents		16,679.85
Banking house and lot		131,950.75
Stocks and bonds		1,042.50
Specie		6,288.72
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		32,998.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash		1.25
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$6,847.08	
Internal revenue stamps	573.72	
		7,420.80
		$600,124.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	97,685.34
Due depositors	302,439.04
	$600,124.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD H. PEASLEE, President, and FREDERICK FOWLER, Cashier, of the Fidelity Bank, a bank located and doing business at Madison Ave. and 75th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourteenth day of March, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of March, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] EDW. H. PEASLEE, President.
FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier.
ERNEST A. L. HENDERRON, Notary Public No. 332, N. Y. Co.

Buffalo Banks.

People's Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.

Close of Business March 14, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,233,578.58
Stocks, bonds, and investments		215,902.09
Cash on hand and with banks	$700,592.22	
U. S. and City of Buffalo bonds	249,348.25	
		949,940.47
		$2,419,422.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and earnings	100,908.29
Deposits	2,009,488.85
Dividends unpaid	30.00
	$2,419,422.14

DANIEL O'DAY, President, 26 B'way, N. Y.
ARTHUR D. BISSELL, Vice President.
C. W. HAMMOND, 2d V. P. and Cashier.
L. P. GRAY, Assistant Cashier.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,086,945.62
Overdrafts		241.09
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$30,511.69	
Due from approved reserve agents	333,854.21	
		364,365.90
Banking house and lot	277,777.56	
Other real estate	49,527.55	
		327,305.11
Mortgages owned		13,750.00
Stocks and bonds		8,050.00
Specie		28,266.32
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		169,263.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$57,827.64	
Other items carried as cash	6,191.80	
		64,019.44
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Internal revenue stamp account		735.50
		$2,062,948.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,426.66
Due depositors	$1,730,731.34
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	77,782.34
	1,808,503.68
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	15.00
	$2,062,945.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY DIMSE, 2d Vice President, and F. B. FRENCH, Asst. Cashier, of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. Lex. Av. and 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of March, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made. H. DIMSE, 2d Vice President.
F. B. FRENCH, Asst. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of March, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. CRAWFORD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,381,195.46
Overdrafts		2,983.08
Due from banks and bankers for collection		330,936.21
Real estate		49,550.00
U. S. and other bonds		340,242.50
Specie		472,225.13
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		309,607.06
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$147,224.02	
U. S. internal revenue stamps	2,000.00	
		149,224.02
Vault and fixtures		2,500.00
		$4,044,453.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,069.24
Due depositors	3,258,254.16
Unpaid dividends	150.00
Collateral account	980.00
	$4,044,453.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JAMES C. BELL, Vice President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of March, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
J. C. BELL, Vice President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of March, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] RAPHAEL M. MATTESON, Notary Public New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM,
at the close of business March 14, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$6,202,403.19
Overdrafts		1,330.45
Due from Trust Co's, Banks, and Bankers		196,781.28
Clearing House exchanges		190,892.11
Cash and reserve		2,130,205.46
Safe Deposit Vaults		35,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures (Third Av. Branch)		5,415.46
		$8,768,007.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	532,786.12
Deposits	7,981,421.83
Reserved for Taxes	3,800.00
	$8,768,007.95

R. R. MOORE, President.
C. W. MORSE, Vice-Pres.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, March 17.—Responding to numerous favorable impulses, the Berlin Boerse was decidedly strong last week. Speculators were disposed to take an optimistic view of South African developments, expecting an early end of the Anglo-Boer war, with a buoyant effect upon the business situation throughout Europe. Another favorable factor was the improved political situation in Austria, with the prospect of large financial legislation. These elements combined to produce a strong tone, which was accentuated by the strength of Wall Street and the improved conditions of the American and English iron markets. This strong tone weakened somewhat yesterday upon Count von Bülow's speech in the Reichstag, which seemed to destroy the hope of an early withdrawal of the foreign troops in China.

Speaking generally, the improvement of the week was due to professional speculation, the outside public still holding aloof. The movement in Government and domestic funds was slightly downward, and the same trend characterised municipal funds. The interest of the market in Transvaal certificates continued, and a further advance was scored. German buying of Kafirs in London was lively. American railroad securities also attracted increased attention.

Although the industrial situation showed no improvement, most industrials rose. Iron shares showed a rise of from two to six points. Coal shares also gained somewhat, but vacillated upon the rumor of a restriction upon the output, which subsequently was denied. English coal imports are greatly increasing at lower prices.

The Lokal Anzeiger asserts that it has special information that many large companies in West Germany will soon discharge many laborers, being compelled to take this course by the increased cost of production due to the high prices of coal. According to the same authority, the Stumm Iron Works have added from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 marks' worth of iron to their stock in order to avoid discharging operatives.

The Stahl und Eisen, the leading iron organ, says: "The United States Steel Corporation can undoubtedly contribute to intensify in a dangerous manner the alarm of the Continent over the American market."

The North German Lloyd Line has reduced the freight charges on wire and wire nails to China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements 2½ marks per ton, but the Cologne Volks Zeitung regards the reduction as insignificant, considering the enormous difference in price between the American and German product.

The various cement syndicates have made an agreement discontinuing competition, and negotiations will continue for establishing a common selling agency for all the syndicates.

The money market last week showed a considerable demand for discounts, and also for loans for the payment of dividends March 15, causing the private rate of discount to reach 3⅛. This demand continued yesterday.

The annual report of the Disconto-Gesellschaft asserts that the amounts of Treasury fours returned to Germany from New York are insignificant.

A general association of German bankers has been organized in Berlin.

The statement of railway receipts for February shows a decrease of 1,287,000 marks as compared with the corresponding month last year. This is the first decrease yet announced.

It is reported that the West German cotton spinners are negotiating for a general restriction of production.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Nassau, Twelfth Ward, Fidelity, Bank of New Amsterdam, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Mount Morris, German Exchange, the Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn, and People's Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The phenomenal strength displayed by the market on Saturday, actual buoyancy being maintained up to the very close, encourages Wall Street in the belief that the present week will witness a continued demonstration of strength. There is expectation, indeed, that at the opening to-day prices in not a few stocks will be well above Saturday's close—and this because of the knowledge that coming developments will warrant these and even much higher prices. It is regarded as not without significance that of the many expressions of opinions of representative bankers published in these columns yesterday not one was in the least pessimistic. To the contrary, there was marked agreement not only that higher market values are to come, but that present conditions and the certainties of the future will fully warrant these advances.

It is not improbable that within the next few days announcement will be made in Wall Street of one at least of several deals which still remain to be settled. Developments of consequence are pending in the local railway situation; in the soft-coal properties, more particularly in those of them in which Pennsylvania Railroad is interested, and in some of the larger railway systems. The extension of the community of interest idea will have suggestive demonstration in a short while.

Wall Street has ceased to worry over the money market situation. With the approach of Spring and Summer influential bankers begin to worry not over a scarcity of money but rather over a plethora. In some banking quarters the fear is expressed, indeed, that money will be too cheap.

IMPROVING BOND VALUES.

Spencer Trask & Co. write as follows of the New York bond market:

"An excellent investment demand is noted for what is ordinarily an intermediate season, which augurs well for the April market. Quoted prices of the first grade railroad issues are in the main higher, but the more noteworthy advances have been in that class of bonds still embodying special possibilities. The movement of the market in several quarters is fairly illustrative of the speculative disposition of the times, and the anticipation of other corporate amalgamations, which would result in the establishment of new values.

"The newly listed Toledo, St. Louis and West fours have shown increased activity and strength. The large gains in earnings, and the elements entering into the company's situation, have attracted investment demand, in addition to that of a semi-speculative nature, and moderately higher prices are probable.

"Another fresh listing is that of the first consolidated mortgage fours of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company. The income record of the company and its general credit and promise give sound basis of value to the investment, which is introduced at 92 to 93 and accrued interest.

"The Erie collateral 4 per cent. loan, now under public offering at 94, is being well received. The properties of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which constitute the chief security of the issue, have placed upon them a still higher estimate of value, and their vital importance to the Erie Company affords the clearest safeguard to the holder of the new bonds.

"Prices for the Union Pacific convertible bonds have ranged lower after the initial spurt, and are being absorbed at the more moderate figures by investors of conservatism.

"Conditions at large as related to the investment markets are wholesome and encouraging."

JAMES J. HILL AND ERIE.

Plans of the new controllers of the Erie Railroad are about to be disclosed. A number of new executive officers will be installed, some of them recognizable as the personal representatives of James J. Hill of the Great Northern, and one prompt sequel will appear in the establishment of such new Western connections as the Erie never hitherto could command.

IOWA CENTRAL.

Recent activity in the issues of the Iowa Central Railway are believed to have to do with plans that are being discussed touching the property's development through an alliance close enough to amount practically to a merger with the Minneapolis and St. Louis, both of which systems are owned by much the same group of capitalists. One report has it that a consolidation scheme has been considered providing for the retirement of Iowa Central common stock on a basis of two Iowa common shares for one of Minneapolis and St. Louis. But this plan was interrupted, it is said, by a proposal from E. H. Harriman to take over both properties, probably for the Illinois Central.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Pennsylvania Railroad interests in Chesapeake and Ohio have been so far extended that a majority of the Board of Directors can be elected as that company's representatives. This condition is not only recognized by the other large holders of Chesapeake and Ohio stock, but they approve it, as is indicated by the Vanderbilt indorsement of a direct 3 per cent. lease to the Pennsylvania.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Belt R. R. & Stock Yards of Ind. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Belt Ry., Chicago, (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 7
Canadian Pacific com	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 2
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 2	Apr. 2
Chi. & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 18
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 15
C., M. & St. Paul pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Apr. 25	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Chicago & Northwest pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 5	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Mar. 29	Apr. 8
Chi. & West. Indiana (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Genesee & Wyoming (semi-annual)	2½	Apr. 10	Mar. 30	Apr. 11
Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1	Apr. 2	Mar. 18	Apr. 3
Maine Central (quarter)	$1.50	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Manhattan Railway (quarterly)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 15	Mar. 30	Apr. 18
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Northern Pacific com. (quarter)	1	May 6	Apr. 16	Apr. 29
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 16	Apr. 1
Panama Railroad (special)	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 22	Mar. 26
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. com	2	Mar. 25	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. pf	3½	Mar. 25	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
Southern Railway pf	2	Apr. 9	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
Union Pacific com	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25

STREET RAILWAYS.

Capital Traction, Washington, D. C., (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Mar. 30	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	¾	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
United Traction & El. Co. (Providence)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2
West End St. Ry. (Boston)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue Bank (N. Y.)	20	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Fifth Ave. Bank, N. Y., (extra)	5	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn (quarter)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 2
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 1
Guaranty (quarter)	4	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Trust Co. (Bklyn.)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Ag. Chemical pf. (semi-annual)	3	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
American Beet Sugar pf	1½	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 2
American Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
American Screw (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Am. Steel & Wire com. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Mar. 22	Apr. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 22	Apr. 3
Am. Sugr. Ref. Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 9	Apr. 3
Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 9	Apr. 3
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Castle Braid Co. (quarter)	½	Apr. 1	Mar. 13	Apr. 2
Castle Braid Co. (extra)	½	Apr. 1	Mar. 13	Apr. 2
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	Apr. 2
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 14	Apr. 2
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 14	Apr. 2
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	3	Mar. 30	Mar. 27	Apr. 9
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 2
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 12	Apr. 3
Crucible Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Electric Storage Battery com. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
Elec. Storage Battery pf. (quarter)		Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
Finance Company of Penn. 1st pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Hall Signal Co. com	1	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Hall Signal Co. pf	6	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 20	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
International Power pf	7½	May 15	Apr. 25	May 16
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 16	Apr. 1
Napa Consol. Quicksilver Mining Co. (quarter)	10	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	Mar. 31
National Sugar Refining Co. pf	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 18	Apr. 3
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 11	Apr. 2
Otis Elevator Co. pf	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 25	Apr. 16
Pennsylvania Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Retsof Mining Co.	1	Apr. 10	Apr. 1	Apr. 11
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Rubber Goods Mfg. com	1	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 15
Safety Car Heating & Lighting (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co	1½	Mar. 20	Feb. 28	Mar. 21
Singer Manufacturing Co	1¾	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 2
Standard Chain pf	1¾	May 15	May 1	May 16
Steel-Tired Wheel com	3	Apr. 15	Mar. 29	Apr. 17
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 2
Texas & Pacific Coal Co	1½	Apr. 26	Apr. 10	Apr. 26
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 10
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 2
Union Waxed & Parchment Paper Co. (semi-annual)	3½	On demand.		
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Gas Imp't Co	$1	Apr. 13	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Shoe Machine Co	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
United Shoe Machine pf	37½c	Apr. 15	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
United States Leather pf	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
West'e E. & Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 2
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Beet Sugar Co	Mar. 12	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific Ry	May 1	.....	June 3	Annual
Colonial Brewery	Mar. 19	Mar. 30	Mar. 29	Annual
Consolidated Clearing House of New York	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Continental Tobacco Co	Mar. 12	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Annual
Diamond Light Co	.....	.....	Apr. 15	Annual
Elmira Bridge Co	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Special
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande R'way	Mar. 1	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
German American Insurance Co	.....	.....	Mar. 26	Annual
Henry R. Worthington Co	Mar. 12	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
International Silver Co	Feb. 28	Mar. 26	Apr. 8	Annual
Joliet & Chicago Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 2	Apr. 1	Annual
Lake Shore & South Atlantic	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co	Mar. 14	Apr. 3	Apr. 1	Annual
Mexican Central Railroad	Apr. 1	.....	May 1	Annual
Mexican National Construction Co	Mar. 11	Apr. 4	Apr. 1	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way	Mar. 1	Apr. 6	Apr. 4	Annual
Mutual Milk & Cream Co	Mar. 9	Mar. 21	Mar. 20	Annual
National Salt Co	Mar. 9	Mar. 28	Mar. 27	Annual
National Steel Co	Feb. 16	Mar. 20	Mar. 30	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 30	Apr. 18	Apr. 17	Annual
Old Dominion Steamship Co	Mar. 14	Apr. 4	Apr. 3	Annual
Otis Elevator Co	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Annual
Pennsylvania Railroad	.....	.....	Mar. 26	Election
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co	.....	.....	Apr. 24	Special
Perpetual Account Book Co	Mar. 15	Mar. 27	Mar. 26	Annual
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co	.....	.....	Mar. 29	Special
Second Ave. Railroad	.....	.....	Apr. 1	Annual
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	Feb. 27	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	Annual
Southern Pacific Co	Mar. 16	Apr. 4	Apr. 3	Annual
Steinway & Sons	.....	.....	Apr. 1	Annual
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Co. of America	.....	.....	Mar. 26	Special
Texas & Pacific Railway	Feb. 15	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	Annual
Third National Bank (Boston)	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Special
Union Bag & Paper Co	Mar. 15	Apr. 10	Apr. 9	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad	Feb. 23	Mar. 25	Mar. 23	Special
Wabash Railroad	Feb. 26	Mar. 22	Mar. 19	Special
Weehawken Wharf Co	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Annual
Western Gas Co	Mar. 8	Mar. 19	Mar. 18	Annual
Windmill Electric Co	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Annual

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 17.—The market showed little improvement at the end of the week in the volume of cloth trade, although this section was a shade firmer yesterday than earlier in the week. There was more inquiry in a few directions, but the uncertainty as to the future course of cotton deterred buyers from entering upon transactions of any great magnitude.

The few India orders received bore evidence of the effect of the decline in cotton. The offers frequently were below the figures anxious sellers would accept. The China demand was moderate. The information that goods are not being forwarded to Tien-Tsin does not facilitate operations.

In the home trade, American yarns were steady, especially in the better marks of the finer numbers of twist and weft. Producers found generally a healthy demand, and numerous small lots were sold.

Various views are expressed regarding the world's consumption of cotton. Most judges agree that less is being used by Russia and the Continent generally, as well as the United States. The cotton-spinning trade in Russia is extremely bad.

Yarns were steady, with a moderate turnover, home users being more ready to cover immediate requirements.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 16	$1,444,714,961	$61,679,437
March 9	1,537,987,806	83,601,024
March 2	1,392,316,767	64,824,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,790,794	55,505,709
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,852
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,662
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	63,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,820
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,580,927,717	87,608,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,969	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park, should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, (now the City of New York,) and that the balance of such expense should be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition of such park, and that the area within which said part or balance of the said expense should be assessed should be as follows, namely:

On the north by 66th Street, on the south by 48th Street, on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the area last described

Fourth—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and assessment and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the State-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at the place last above mentioned on the 9th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part III in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of April, 1901, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR.,
JOHN J. RYAN,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of April, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction, on a line parallel with Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly, along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place, one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street; and thence northerly, along Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said John A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 13, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER,
Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place:

Washington Place.

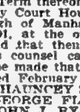

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $156,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100 dollars, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $4,566.39.

Dated New York, March 13, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER,
Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

ADLER, MORRIS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to BESSIE C. ADLER, RUDOLPH S. ADLER, and ALBERT W. ADLER, heirs and next of kin of MORRIS ADLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Isaac Liebmann of the City of Atlanta has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 20th day of December, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Morris Adler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to contest the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed to this supplemental citation.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for petitioner, 20 Broad Street, New York City.

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BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 319 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribes, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandiner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, No. 302 Broadway, New York City.

a17-1aw6mM

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHRISSIE I. HALLER, plaintiff, against NELLIE G. HALLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, in Block 2,009, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, February 25th, 1901

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:

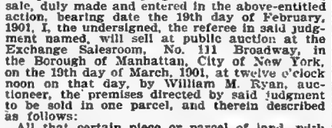

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $4,170.78, with interest thereon from February 13th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $376.22, with interest thereon from February 19th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $472.01 and interest, together with unpaid water rates for the years 1899 and 1900, amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, February 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

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N. W. CORNER BROADWAY AND 100TH Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against HENRY G. GABAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard;) running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Broadway, eighty-five (85) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Broadway, eighty-five (85) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the corner, the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

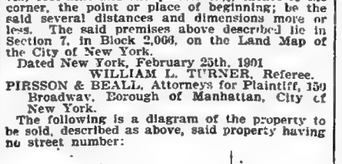

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $38,877.64, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,554.38. The aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $190,271.81. GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 21st, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New, York, March 14th, 1901.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STEPHEN S. JOHNSON, as general guardian of Louis Frederick Loutrel and Cyrus H. Loutrel, plaintiff, against GEORGE T. ARNOUX and ROSINA VIGNA, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street distant two hundred and thirty (230) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the said Boulevard and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, (99 feet 11 inches,) to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line fifteen (15) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said Boulevard and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches (99 feet 11 inches) to One Hundred and Forty-second Street; thence easterly along said street fifteen feet (15) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11th, 1901.

ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Referee.

DAVID THORNTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, New York City.

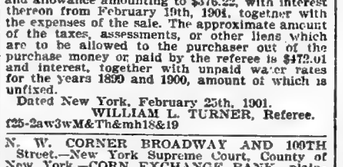

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,791.59, with interest thereon from the 7th day of March, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.47, with interest from March 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $187.61 and interest.—Dated New York, March 11th, 1901.

ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Referee.

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Referees' Notices.

N. E. COR. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH Street and Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Wm. M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of Riverside Drive or Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive or Avenue, one hundred and three feet seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning

Dated New York, February 13th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

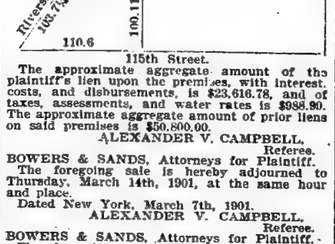

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $23,616.78, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $988.90. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $50,800.00.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 14th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 21st, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1901.

ALEXANDER V. CAMPBELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU, plaintiff, against JOHN F. STEEVES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled, "Map of 144 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased," dated New York, November 9th, 1898, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, by the numbers 17 to 20, both inclusive, in Block 2,930, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant three hundred and eighty-nine (389) feet and eighty-four one hundredths (84-100) of a foot northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; running thence easterly at right angles with the easterly side of Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with the easterly side of Third Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and ninety-seven one hundredths (97-100) of a foot; thence westerly, one hundred (100) feet to a point in the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet and thirteen one hundredths (13-100) of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; and thence southerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and one one hundredth (1-100) of a foot, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

175th Street.

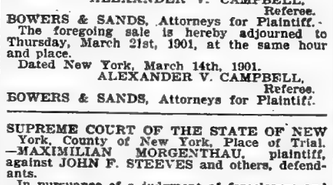

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,442.17, with interest thereon from February 13th, 1901, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $323.16, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates is $1,837.88, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior first mortgage for $20,000, now overdue, with interest from December 12th, 1899, accrued and to accrue at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; subject also to a prior second mortgage for $14,000, now overdue, with interest thereon from January 25th, 1900, accrued and to accrue at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; subject also to a prior third building loan mortgage for $22,000, upon which the sum of $17,000 has been advanced, with the interest thereon from the date of the respective advances of the principal sum at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, said mortgage being the one upon which interest will be on the 18th day of March, 1901, amount to $338.25.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELAIDE WHITE, plaintiff, against ELIZA EVELEEN WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on February 28, 1901, the undersigned, the referee appointed in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 26, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Edward Lloyd, auctioneer, the following described premises, directed by the said judgment to be sold,

All that piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the part of the property belonging to the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, surveyed by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, December, 1830, as Lot Number 115, and bounded easterly in front by Fifth Avenue, westerly in the rear by Lot 122 on said map; southerly by Lot 114 on said map; northerly by Lot 116 on said map. Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty-one feet (51) northerly one-half (½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the place of beginning, subject, however, to two certain party wall agreements, one dated November 1, 1845, and recorded in Liber 377 of Conveyances, Page 324, the other dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 417 of Conveyances, Page 325, subject also to two leases affecting different parts of the premises, one to the McKinley Publishing Company, which will expire May 1, 1901, the other to the Potter & Putnam Company, which will expire May 1, 1902, said premises being known as No. 74 Fifth Avenue. Title to be guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to the purchaser.

The following is a diagram of the property:

14th Street.

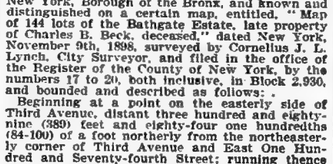

New York, February 28, 1901.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh25&26

Surrogate Notices.

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1901. ANNA LYDIA CUSHIER, EMMA KLATZL, PETER V. BOGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors, 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-1aw6mM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn.....Mch. 26 *Lahn.....Apl. 23
Kaiser Wm. Gr., Apl. 2 Kaiser Wm. Gr., Apl. 30
Kaiserin M. Th., Apl. 20 Kaiserin M. Th., May 14
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52, North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbarossa, Mch. 21, 5 PM Gr. Kurfuerst, Ap. 4, 4 PM
K. Luise, Mch. 28, noon Rhein, Apl. 11, 9 AM

†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Kaiserin, Mch. 18, 10 AM Trave, Apr. 6, 10 AM
Aller, Mch. 23, 11 AM H'h'zoll'n, Apr. 13, 11 AM
Werra, Mch. 30, 1 PM Aller, April 27, Noon
‡Formerly Kaiser Wm. II.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa
†From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take Ferry.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. S. Kaiserin Maria Theresia will sail from Pier 72, North River, at 10 A. M. on Monday, March 18th.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. VICTORIA.....APRIL 11, 10 A. M.
DEUTSCHLAND.....APRIL 18, 3 P. M.
Columbia, May 2, 10 AM F. Bismarck, May 9, 10 AM
and every Thursday hereafter.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Batavia, Mar. 23, 7 AM Pennsylvania, May 18, 4 PM
Pennsylvania, Mar. 30, 2 PM *Bulgaria, May 21, 7:30 AM
*Bulgaria, Apl. 6, 6:30 AM Pretoria, May 25, 11 AM
Pretoria...Apl. 13, noon *Phoenicia, June 1, 4 PM
*Phoenicia, Apl. 20, 6 AM Patricia, June 8, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Apl. 27, 12:30 PM Waldersee, June 15, 4 PM
Waldersee, May 4, 5:30 PM *Batavia, June 22, 6 AM
*Bat'via, May 11, 10:30 AM *Bungyia, June 29, 3 PM
*Sails to Hamburg direct.

Grand Cruises

BY THE NEW CRUISING YACHT,

Prinzessin Victoria Luise,

ALL APPOINTMENTS STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. ATTRACTIVE ITINERARIES ARRANGED.

Around England, Ireland and Scotland,

LEAVING HAMBURG MAY 23, 1901.

To Norway and the North Cape,

FROM HAMBURG JULY 2 AND JULY 23.

To the **Baltic** and the **principal** cities of **Norway, Sweden, Russia and Denmark,**

LEAVING HAMBURG AUG. 18, 1901.

Special Cruise by the Twin Screw Express

S. S. Auguste Victoria,

To **Norway, North Cape** and **Spitzbergen,**

LEAVING NEW YORK JUNE 20, 1901.

Information to connect with yacht's cruises from Hamburg, rates, etc., upon application.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

New York, Mar. 20, 10 AM New York, Ap. 10, 10 AM
Vaderland, Mar. 27, 10 AM Vaderland, Apl. 17, 10 AM
St. Louis, April 3, 10 AM St. Louis, Apl. 24, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kensington, Mar. 20, noon Friesland..April 3, noon
Noordland, Mar. 27, noon Southwark, Apl. 10, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE.....Mar. 23, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Mar. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....April 6, 7 A. M.
MANITOU.....April 13, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....April 20, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

Cook's Vacation Trips

Including All Expenses.

The S. S. "TRINIDAD," leaving New York April 10, will convey a party of Tourists to **BERMUDA** for a visit to those delightful Islands, then at their best, 8 days $62, 13 days, $75. Next departure April 15.

FLORIDA.—A Special Excursion for **Easter Holidays,** March 29, 11 days, $47.50.

WASHINGTON and **OLD POINT COMFORT.**—3-day trips, Mar. 21, Apl. 4, $12.

WASHINGTON and **OLD POINT COMFORT.**—5-day trips, Mar. 30, Apl. 13, 27, $27.50.

Tickets for Individual Travelers everywhere at Lowest Rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic..Mar. 20, Noon Teutonic...April 3, Noon
Cymric..Mar. 26, 10 AM Germanic..Apl. 10, Noon
Oceanic, Mar. 27, Noon Majestic..April 17, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River

Campania..Mar. 23, 5 AM Servia...Apr. 13, Noon
Etruria...Mar. 30, Noon Campania..Apr. 20, 6:30 AM
Lucania...Apr. 6, 7 AM Umbria...April 27, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York-Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-screw S. S., 12,500 tons, Sat., March 23, 10 A. M. **POTSDAM**
MAASDAM.....Sat., March 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-screw S. S., 8,300 tons, Sat., April 6, 10 A. M. **ROTTERDAM**
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

EUROPE

$250 excursion June 29, by specially chartered steamer "City of Rome," 8,416 tons, to Scotland, England, Ireland, Belgium, and France, with $70 Rhine and Swiss side trip; $100 Italy extension.

$425 North Cape

tour June 29, Fortnightly tours in April, May and June, via Gibraltar.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOKIO KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Gaelic.....Mar. 20 China.....April 17
Hongkong Maru..Apr. 8 Doric.....April 25
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA
Rates New York to San Francisco: Cabin, $105. Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.
Advance..Mch. 19, 1 PM Alliance..Mch. 26, 1 PM
Battery Park Buildings, 21-24 State St.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St. South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg, Express	* 4:50 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner.
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg, Chicago...	* 2:30 PM.	* 2:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg, Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	* 2:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

B. & O. Electromobile Service to and from trains. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y., 348 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday changes: c 12.25, d 9.45, e 8.15, s 7.55, t 8.45, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
By order of
The heirs of ESTATE OF MARY J. BLAIR, dec'd.
JOHN H. McKEE, Executor of ESTATE OF E. McKEE, dec'd.
ELISABETH A. DEMAREST, Executrix of ESTATE OF MATILDA REYNOLDS, dec'd.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 41st and 42d Streets,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO
7th AVENUE,
consisting of 7-story and cellar brick and stone Hotel and plot of land; size, 92.1 on Broadway x 99.10½ on north line x 89.0½ on 7th Avenue x 124.7 7-24 on south line, containing 4 City Lots or 10,000 square feet of land.
Will be sold at auction
WEDNESDAY, April 3d, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 4½%.
Immediate Possession.
Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Choice and Valuable Property,
CONSISTING OF
5-story and basement brick building, with store and lot,
No. 222 6th Avenue,
and plot of land, known as
Nos. 60 & 62 West 15th St.,
forming an L with 6th Av. property.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

1000 YEAR LEASEHOLD
OF THE PROPERTY
NO. 159 FRONT STREET.
A 4-story office building fronting on three Streets—Maiden Lane, Front, and Fletcher Sts.; ground 51x41; will be sold by order of Supreme Court at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Wednesday, Mch. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, by CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auct., 141 B'dway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO.
INCORPORATED.
13 to 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

We have a grand business property, suitable for coal, lumber &c., six acres, fine dock, 100 feet long; in splendid location. Person with a little capital can make fortune. Price $15,000. This is worth careful investigation to any hustling business man. One side of property bounded by main thoroughfare, the other water front; 35 minutes from New York on the Sound.

We have a fine new block, 2 stores and 4 flats, in fine location in New Rochelle. Rental $1,400. Price $13,000. This is a choice investment.

We also have a nice cottage, nine rooms; all improvements, lot 50x150; five minutes from station. Price $4,500.

Do you want a fine 11-room house, with all improvements; new stable and carriage house, lot 90x150, in fine location, for $8,500, on easy terms?

We have a fine 10-room cottage, with all improvements; nicely situated, with stable and carriage house, lot 75x305, abundant fruit, for $7,500. These properties are all choice and are bargains.

Give your order early and we will build you a pretty cottage costing only $8 to $15 monthly; 40 minutes from Grand Central; express train service monthly rate 11 cents; high, healthy ground; free from coast dampness; grand views; fine drives, good fishing, and suitable for Summer residence, saving you vacation expenses. Smith, 28 World Building. Also limited number of clear lots, $75 upward.

At Mount Vernon.—The best located, best built, best house, which $10,500 will purchase anywhere; other fine houses, $4,000 to $30,000; easy terms.
Fine cottages to rent, $3 to $75.
JAMES W. RICH,
5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Ten-room house, barn, new chicken house, and five acres ground.

117 acres of land, with 17 room house, barn; fifteen acres woodland, near station. Will sacrifice for cash or easy terms. Call, Wm. Heurer, owner, 941 Columbus Av., (cor. 106th.)

A.—A.—MOUNT VERNON DWELLINGS.
Special, Chester Hill, beautiful residence; large grounds; new; worth $15,000, for $12,500; others, $5,000 to $20,000; rentals, $25 to $100; all modern improvements. Rodman F. Pugh, 1st St., corner 3d Av.

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes 42d; very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

For Rent and Sale—The best houses in New Rochelle, Larchmont and vicinity. F. F. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Post Office, New Rochelle.

Two superb sites left; finest restricted residence section in White Plains; last year's prices, $1,800; plots, 100x125. Trenken, 159th St., cor. Elton Av., Bronx.

Furnished and unfurnished houses to let; all improvements; fine locations; $30 and upward. James W. Rich, 5 South 3d, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Yonkers.—I have a great variety of up-to-date houses for sale and rent. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

Westchester County Farms and Country Seats. ABRAM HYATT & CO., 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.
45 MIN. CHAMBERS AND 23D ST. FERRIES.
Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $400 to $700; shaded grounds; stables; golf links. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

For Sale or to Lease—On mountain side of South Orange, N. J., large house, modern improvements, stable and gardener's cottage. About 3 acres. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Good 4-room house and large attic, barn, fine garden, well, near all depots, Hackensack, N. J., $800, $60 down; balance $10 per month. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Fine farm, 20 acres; also farm, 3 acres; modern houses, large barns; excellent condition; abundance fruit; moderate prices. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Englewood and vicinity! Houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for season or longer. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Factory sites, 17 miles out; 4 railways; also lots and 8-room house. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

For Sale—A two-story and attic house; plot 112x110. Jandard, 480 10th Av., Paterson, N. J.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$425 CASH—FLUSHING—PRICE, $4,250.
$32 monthly pays all, including principal; new modern house, corner plot 50x100, built by day's work under our own supervision; 10 rooms, bath and pantry; cabinet trim; open nickel plumbing; house decorated throughout; every modern convenience; a big bargain; in a restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th Street Ferry; commutation, 7 cents; open for inspection daily and Sunday; other houses at $4,000 and up, on equally favorable terms. John Dayton & Co., Broadway and 14th St. Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Big Bargain—7-room cottage, all improvements, $2,200, $300 cash, balance monthly; fare, 8c. Hamilton, Corona.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted for Renting and Collecting.
West side private houses, flats, apartment houses, tenements, and business property.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9TH AVE.
Rents collected or property carefully and economically managed by experienced, systematic, responsible collector. Schnelle, 31 Nassau St.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Wanted—Yard in New York City suitable for contractor. Contractor, 256 Varick St., Jersey City.

Flats or tenements to lease in all parts of city; cash, security. Silverman, 174 East 86th St.

ANY REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

Property for sale or to rent in vicinity of this office. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

Detective Agencies.

Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Established 1881. 160 Nassau St. Telephone 2200 John.

Real Estate.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

The wife of T. F. became insane and was committed to an asylum. He thereupon married again, presuming that he had a right so to do. He sold and mortgaged much property, his new wife joining in the mortgages. He then died and the real widow sued for her dower rights.

No amount of acuteness, knowledge or experience in an examiner can protect purchaser or mortgagee against such defects in title.

Title Insurance Is the Only Safeguard.

Insure in the Oldest, Strongest, and Best.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates.
Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Money to loan, sums to suit, on bond and mortgage, and any Manhattan property bought, sold, and exchanged. Cohn & Ascher, 1,204 Lexington Av.

Cold-water tenements, east side, west side, up town, and down town; bargain prices; for sale, some for exchange. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Builders, Look.—I have fine lots, with liberal builder's loan. Gaylor, 1,123 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.
Ten five-story buildings, with stores.
4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.
All light, airy and sunny; improvements.
RENTS $13 TO $20.
OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

To Let Fireproof building good location 96x80 ten stories light four sides. 400 lbs. to foot—law. 400 Electric H. P. 25,000 sq. ft. sign space can be seen by 500,000 people daily. Will consider dividing. Attractive rate to satisfactory long term tenant. Will consider moving expenses, etc. Reciprocative contract to printer or lithographer. Your agent or Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

STORES TO RENT.
1ST AV., NO. 1,460, CORNER 77TH ST.
3D AV., NO. 1,310, CORNER 75TH ST.
GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
3D AV., NO. 1,320, NEAR 75TH ST.
75TH ST., NO. 177, NEAR 3D AV.
ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 17TH ST., 2 LOFTS.
S. E. JACOBS, 135 B'WAY.

A.—
82 AND 84 CENTRE ST.
Whole building, being store, two lofts, and good cellar; size 42x70; wired for electric light; boiler for steam heating.
JAS. BOYD, 12 Franklin St.

5th Av., 537, 44th and 45th Sts., large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor, suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

A.—A.—A.—A.
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD.
Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; Offices. Stores. Warerooms. Finest Light. Every Modern Improvement. Moderate Rent. Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.
Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave,
Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th

FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN; 5,000 SQ. FEET.; GOOD LIGHT ELEVATOR. STEAM HEAT & POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.
Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Lofts, 30x114, steam heat, power, elevator service; two stores, 30 rooms for hotel or restaurant; also house, 12 rooms, $60 month, and store, with rooms, $30. Particulars 202 Broadway, Room 1, after 2.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.
111 Chambers St.—Lofts, first, second, and third, together or separate; 25x70; key on second. Owner, William Bridge, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

2 lofts in new corner building, 95x100, with power, steam heat, and elevator; will divide. Grossman, corner 94th St. and 1st Av.

A.—233 Third Av., 3-story store and dwelling; rent, $1,250.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

LOFTS. Big, (25x125,) light, and cheap.
LOFTS. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.
R. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

Greenwich Street.—Building to let, suitable for hotel and restaurant.
Jos. E. Steckler, 171 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

TO LET.—36 East 23d St., two large, 25x16, 21x15 ft. parlor floor rooms.

Business Property Wanted.

WANTED SO. OF CANAL ST.
60,000 SQ. FT.; LONG LEASE;
LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Apartments To Let

Irvington & Rockland
136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $55 per month.

St. John, Wavecrest and Cedarhurst,
35 TO 41 EAST 50TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 per month.

40-42 East 51st St.
$55 to $65 per month.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated;

The Berwick,
315 TO 319 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water; rents $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.
Gas ranges; seven rooms and bath; rents, $37.50 to $50 per month.

267 West 139th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $47.50 and $50.

272 West 139th St.
Corner apartments; all large, light, airy rooms; handsomely decorated, steam heated; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; rents, $42.50.

Janitor on Premises.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West,
Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.
Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.
Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—A.—New and thoroughly modern apartments, consisting of 6 rooms, (including corners;) rents, $60-$68, and 4 rooms, rents, $40-$43, in the HESPERUS.

S. E. corner 118th St. and Manhattan Av., (exclusive) neighborhood; all extra large, light, spacious courts; electric light; telephones in each suite; mail chutes; elevator running day and night; elaborate hall, with service.

AN A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

THE URANIA,
238 and 240 West 129th St.—Private house neighborhood; six rooms and bath; electric elevator, steam heat, hot water, steam dry room; rent $45. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

A.—THE TUXEDO, | Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent, on premises.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; cozy, comfortable home; large rooms, well lighted; $35 to $50 a month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

BELLA,
48 E. 26th St.
First-class apartment, $1,400.00; heat, light, and elevator service.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Wyoming Apartment House, corner 9th St. and 2d Av.—Elegant flats, six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; steam heated; elevator; janitor service; moderate rents. G. Newman, 130 2d Av.

107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 862 East 72d St.

Madison Av., 1,759, Between 116th and 117th Sts.—Handsomely decorated, steam heated flat; five light rooms; bath; $21. Owner.

128th St., 40 West.—Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator; latest improvements; rent, $55. Inquire of janitor.

3d Av., 41.—Elegant second apartment; 8 large rooms; bathroom; single flat; down town; $38; worth $50.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hoffman Arms, 59th St. and Madison Av.—Apartment 10 rooms; all light; handsomely furnished; from May 1, or later, to Oct. 1 at greatly reduced rent. Call or address Benjamin, at apartment.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted immediately, by married couple, no children, furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 or 7 rooms, till July; below 59th St. preferred; references. L. S. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

Park Av., 1,051, near 86th St.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $30 to $36; location convenient and desirable and houses extremely well kept.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

504 West 22d St.—Second floor, five large rooms; all improvements; opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, polishing; carpets cleaned, laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

A whole House on one floor, 201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av.; Apartments of eight large rooms, 25x90 feet; beautifully decorated; rent $45.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 66th St.

Grove St., 58, Near Bleecker St.—$7 monthly; two choice rooms, rear; extra cheap.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On Tuesday evening, March 12, a heart-shaped diamond pin, composed of a single row of diamonds and about four inches in diameter. The finder will please return it to 99 Madison Av., where a suitable reward will be given.

LOST.—March 6 or 7, bunch of Yale flat KEYS, Nos. 2,589, 5,196. Finder please return to R. Zeph, 87 Front St., New York.

Lost—Small fawn-color, long-haired terrier, Belgian Griffon dog; answers name of Winkie. Suitable reward on return to 776 West End Av.

Bicycles.

Tires Hartford No. 75, $1.99. Diamond, Palmer, Goodrich, Hartford Nos. 70, 77, 80, with one year's manufacturers' city guarantee. Regular Guaranteed tires, $1.25, $1.50 & $1.75. Cheap tires, 75c, $1; Reliable Goods. WILLIS, 23 PARK ROW, opp. Post Office.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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DWELLINGS $75 a Month and Upward.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Open Sundays. Telephone 647 Harlem.

IDEAL HOUSES, ETC.,
FOR RENT.
Attractive 4-story American Basement Dwelling, NO. 221 HAMILTON TERRACE.
Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 140th St. Elevated.
RENT, $1,000.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

46TH ST., 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-story brownstone house, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

$1,500 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

35th St., between Madison and Park Avs., 4-story brownstone dwelling house, unfurnished. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

32d St., 304 West.—Four-story and basement house to let. Terms and particulars, Jos. E. Steckler, 171 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

To Let—Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath; stables, fruit; one hour out in centre of island; healthy location; rent for long season, $2,250. W. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Glenside Park.—Furnished cottage to rent, with board, at this select resort; twenty-one miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R. Golf on grounds. Particulars address T. A. Molloy, Glenside Park, Murray Hill, N. J.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
(Cape Cod.) Harwich, Mass.; furnished; homelike; bathrooms, running water, fireplaces, &c. Circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

Shore Drive, Bay Ridge, furnished residence; horses and carriages optional. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Pianos and Organs.

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WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.
Catalogue sent free on application.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & PLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
A Special Sale previous to removal; $25 cut on the price of every new and second-hand piano. This is your opportunity: Pianos from $125 up. Call or write for particulars.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free, balance on easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Also full assortment of large uprights and Grands, including Steinway, Chickering, and others; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

We have second-hand pianos, refitted and revarnished, worth from $90 up; the Harmonist is the best piano player in the market; higher in price than others, but the best. American Piano Mfg. Co., Seymour Building, 42d St. and 5th Av.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We steal while others follow.

Beautiful Decker Upright Piano, $150.00, slightly used, in excellent condition, and fully warranted; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Co., 94 Fifth Av., N. Y.

$75. Fine Knabe; new uprights, $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,514 3d Av., near 85th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75. $125. RENTS, $3. JACOB BROTHERS, 103 E. 14th St.

Artistic Sturz Pianos rented and sold on installments; other upright, $160 and $150. 148 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Attention! Upright pianos, powerful, sweet tone; durable; big bargain; installments; exchange. 270 Willis Av., 139th St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 523 West 43d St.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company, new buildings, 490-492 East 138th St.—Storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping estimates. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Business Opportunities.

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INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS.
Corporations organized for business and manufacturing; any State. Full information on application; cost, methods, details. For $1.50 we send our book, "Organization and Management of Business Corporations," telling all about corporations. Send for descriptive folder. Bonald & Co., 52 Broadway.

A.—CAPITAL SECURED
FOR INDUSTRIALS, MINES, RAILROADS.
BONDS GUARANTEED
in strongest New York financial institutions. EDWARD D. SNIFFEN, Manager, Washington Life Insurance Company, 141 Broadway.

A Good Investment—The Wyoming Cattle and Investment Company are offering shares at par; this is the safest and best-paying investment now on the market; write for particulars. D. H. Kooker, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

Will sacrifice a good paying wholesale and retail fruit and vegetable business, with house, barn, &c., cheap. Apply F. F. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Post Office, New Rochelle.

For Sale—Steam laundry in Lynn, Mass., established 1878; capacity $400 per week; no rent or water rate; old age and ill health the reason. J. E. Hayes, Lynn, Mass.

A magnificent brick hotel, furnished, Bayswater, Far Rockaway, to lease; elegant water front, beach, yachting, shade, golf. Wm. Trist Bailey, 23 Park Row, Manhattan.

Established bakery; account death; thickly settled neighborhood; wholesale, retail; three ovens. Mongrulh's French Restaurant, 5 Barclay St.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

For Sale—The Atlantic Machine and Iron Works, 1,211 Arctic Av., Atlantic City, at a sacrifice if sold at once.

Cash advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts. Martin J. Weil, 453 Broome St.

Barber shop, well-established business and pool rooms; bargain. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

World's Fair Men—Pan-American lots opposite main entrance leased reasonably. Frank Adolf, Buffalo.

From $6,000 to $50,000 loaned on first mortgage in Manhattan; low rates. Executor, Box 205 Times.

Established law business for sale owing to poor health. Address P. O. Box 804, Seattle, Wash.

For Sale.

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I BUY OLD METAL
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
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REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS RENTED
from $3.00 per month up,
by the manufacturers,
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York,
Telephone 2080 Franklin.

BICYCLES & PHONOGRAPHS
EASY PAYMENTS.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 East 14th St. 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 West 125th St.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 Broadway. Take Elevator.

Mining Shares $1.00 per thousand shares, par value $1.00 per share; fully paid, non-assessable, attractive certificates; good prospectus, &c.; splendid for trading purposes, security assets, &c. Address Charles Powell, Proprietor Hotel Pleasanton, San Diego, Cal.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
All standard makes; repairs, and ribbons free. Sold half price. Telephone 1,338—Franklin. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

SAFES —New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Manufacturer's sale of Household, Office, Revolving and Rocking Chairs, Cane and Rush seats, also frames for upholstering and upholstered. Many patterns, from one of a kind to three hundred and three, of black walnut, oak, and mahogany. 293 and 295 Broadway.

Two small, elegant, imported carved in wood Figures, also artist proof engraving "Shadow of the Cross," by Holman Hunt, and other pictures, and gold work a specialty. G. Mueller, store 258 West 41st St.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

For Sale—Crockery and housefurnishing goods store; one of the best stands in Brooklyn; established 35 years; will sell or lease property. Address Robt. Le Roy, 342 19th St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

At Eble's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

The Nation, from Volume 6 to present time, for sale or exchange for other books; clean and in perfect order; ready for binding. The Nation, Box 102 Times Office.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS, REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 205 Broadway.

Baseball Calendar, Part I.; July-December, 1901. Thirty cents postpaid. Descriptive circular free. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 18TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Tires! Wholesale and Retail.—Headquarters for Cleveland and Tribune Bicycles. Sporting goods. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

Credit to all, diamonds, watches; wholesale prices; small amount down. Manhattan Diamond Co., 3° Maiden Lane.

At 240 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Contents of handsomely furnished flat in Brooklyn. Address J. S., Box 206 Times.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship, reliable goods, go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

ANOTHER CUT; 10 latest model H. Manhattans, similar to the No. 6 Remington; never been unpacked; $40 each; shipped privilege of trial and examination free. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Books.—I wish to buy large number of books, old or new; good prices paid for desirable lots. William's Book Shop, 35 East 16th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Books for Cash.—Entire libraries purchased; calls at residences free. S.

MASONS WILL BURY MR. SULZER'S BODY

Case of Alleged Assault Against Mrs. Weimann Dismissed.

Funeral Services Will Be Held in Scottish Rite Hall on Madison Avenue To-morrow.

The case of attempted assault against Mrs. Ida Weimann, the friend of the late Councilman Herman Sulzer, upon his widow was called yesterday morning in Harlem Court before Magistrate Mayo after an adjournment from Saturday.

Neither woman was in court when the case was called. Lawyer Moses Goodman represented Mrs. Sulzer and Lawyers James W. Hyde and Louis Lowenstein represented Mrs. Weimann. The lawyers had a conference with the Magistrate, and afterward the case of alleged attempted violence was dismissed against Mrs. Weimann.

In the conference Mrs. Weimann's counsel said that a document had been drawn by Sulzer which gave her control of the body and also mentioned a place of interment. Mrs. Sulzer's counsel claimed that his client should have the rights of a wife. It was finally decided to remove the body to an undertaker's establishment, temporarily at least, as the Ancient Order of Hibernians have a reception at the Casino to-day.

Edward Miehling, a lawyer, said that he drew a will about three years ago, but Lawyer Hyde, for the defendant in the action, said he has drawn one since then.

In the afternoon Lawyers Hyde and Lowenstein, for Mrs. Weimann, and Lawyer Moses Goodman, for Mrs. Sulzer, met in the Casino and came to an agreement. It was that Undertaker Philip Zugner of 2,225 First Avenue should take the body of the late Councilman to his place and prepare it for burial: that the body should tomorrow be removed to the Kanawha Club, the Tammany organization in which Mr. Sulzer was prominent, at 134 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; that the funeral should be from that place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon; that the body should be deposited in the Woodlawn Cemetery receiving vault.

When Mrs. Sulzer was informed of this agreement by her lawyer she at once protested and said she could not agree to any such plan. This disgusted Lawyer Goodman, who thereupon withdrew from the case.

Mr. Sulzer was a member of Independence Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 185, and also of Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. A delegation from these bodies asked permission to bury the body, and this was agreed to by Mrs. Sulzer and Mrs. Wiemann. The same undertaker was instructed to take the body to his place. To-day, instead of having it removed to the Kanawha Club, it will be taken to Scottish Rite Hall, at 90 Madison Avenue. There to-morrow afternoon the funeral services will be conducted by the Masons. The body will then be taken to Woodlawn receiving vault until its future custody is determined.

Hyde & Lowenstein have appointed Jacob Pardy, for six years manager of the Casino and Park, to continue in that capacity. The Directors of the Park corporation have appointed Charles Schaeffer as manager, but Mr. Schaeffer has not attempted to take possession of the property, and it is said will probably leave Manager Pardy in possession until the courts adjudicate the dispute.

At the consent of Mrs. Sulzer and Mrs. Wiemann, Dr. Fritz Schwyzer of 54 East Fifty-eighth Street, pathologist at the German Hospital, and Dr. Nicolai, attending physician to the late Councilman, performed an autopsy on the body yesterday afternoon. It revealed the cause of death to have been double pneumonia, and other complications.

The Kanawha Club is draped in deep mourning. Its members and the Thirty-fourth Assembly District committee of Tammany Hall will attend the funeral in a body.

The business of the Casino and Park will not be interrupted, as the dates have been filled for months. To-day and to-night the Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate St. Patrick's birthday there, as they have done for years.

ST. PATRICK'S STATUE BLESSED.

Bells of the Cathedral Chime Irish and American Patriotic Airs.

Previous to celebrating a pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral in honor of the patron saint yesterday morning, Archbishop Corrigan formally blessed the new statue of St. Patrick, recently presented to the cathedral by John D. Manning of this city. The statue, which is of Italian marble, stands eight feet six inches in height, and, with the pedestal, weighs four tons. It represents St. Patrick dressed in a Bishop's robes, and holding a shamrock in one hand.

At the close of the service both Irish and American patriotic airs were played on the new set of chimes by Henry G. Champ, who arranged the chimes.

Shamrocks on Queen Victoria's Tomb.

WINDSOR, England, March 17.—With King Edward's special permission a deputation of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, including Gen. Laurie and Col. Johnston, visited the mausoleum at Frogmore this afternoon and laid a beautiful Celtic cross of shamrocks and lilies upon the tomb of Queen Victoria in memory of St. Patrick and of Queen Victoria's command a year ago to the Irish soldiers to wear the shamrock.

United Irish League Dinner.

In its rooms, at 47 West Forty-second Street, the United Irish League last night gave a dinner to 100 persons. Many women were present. Shamrocks were the principal decorations. The speakers were the President of the league, Patrick Gallagher; John P. Duffy, the Rev. Father Joseph Prunty of the Sacred Heart Church, John F. Rooney, Michael Breslin, and Roger J. Kennedy. Miss Elizabeth Casey entertained the guests with Irish melodies.

The Emerald Association's Banquet.

The Emerald Association of the Bronx entertained 200 members and guests last night at a banquet in Huber's Hotel, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. The decorations were smilax, roses, and shamrocks—the latter from Ireland. The speakers were Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Dr. D. J. McMahon, President Louis F. Haffen of the borough, and President John J. Barry of the association.

Children Celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

The 1,200 boys of the Catholic Protectory celebrated St. Patrick's Day yesterday. They invited the 600 girls of the female branch of the institution and the boys of the Morris Park Social Club to be their guests. There were present, too, several hundred relatives of the lads. There was a dramatic and musical entertainment, followed by a good supper in honor of the occasion.

Queen Alexandra Remembers the Day.

LONDON, March 18.—The men of the new Irish Guards Regiment stationed at Chelsea were agreeably surprised yesterday on returning from church to find that an orderly had arrived at the barracks from Marlborough House with boxes of shamrock from Queen Alexandra, and a note in her own handwriting requesting the Colonel of the regiment to distribute the emblems to the men on parade.

Williamsburg's Sunday School Parade.

At a meeting of delegates of the Eastern District Sunday School Association, held Saturday night in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, Lee Avenue and Keap Street, Williamsburg, it was decided to hold the annual parade on June 6, when over 20,000 scholars and teachers will take part. The association embraces thirty-nine schools, nine of which are German. The Grand Marshal will be Eugene G. Blackford.

May Parade with the Socialists.

The Central Federated Union was invited yesterday by the Social Democratic Party to take part in an eight-hour parade of Socialists on May 1. A committee of five members of the union was appointed to co-operate with the Socialists.

Comparatively few realize the extent and growth of our shoe business.

Dealing only in men's and boys' shoes we now have 145 separate and distinct lines: that is a man and boy together must look at 145 different kinds of shoes before they can rightly say "you haven't what I want."

Spring shoes are now ready.

All kinds of leather, all kinds of toes, all kinds of shapes.

All good.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Sale Commencing
Monday, March 18th,
An assortment of
Large Oriental Carpets.

The following specimen prices indicate the importance of this offering.

No.	Size.	Price.
220	11.0x6.9	$46.00
225	10.10x7.8	52.00
241	11.8x7.7	53.00
214	11.9x8.7	60.00
228	11.9x8.7	63.00
224	12.4x9.1	67.00
219	12.1x9.7	70.00
221	12.8x8.11	72.00
242	12.0x8.10	72.00
233	13.3x9.7	75.00
211	13.8x9.2	77.00
238	12.11x9.3	77.00
249	13.7x9.6	77.00
212	12.0x10.4	80.00
240	13.5x10.0	80.00
215	13.3x10.0	82.00
222	13.1x10.2	82.00
217	13.4x10.1	83.00
235	13.3x10.1	83.00
234	13.4x10.1	85.00
251	13.2x10.6	85.00
236	13.4x10.3	86.00
226	13.4x10.3	87.00
230	13.5x10.7	87.00
237	13.6x10.6	87.00
248	13.5x10.5	87.00
250	13.4x10.8	87.00
213	15.1x9.6	88.00
216	13.8x10.10	90.00
239	13.4x10.8	90.00

1,500 yards
Extra Quality
Plain Filling,
50 cts.,
formerly 80c. per yard.

23 Rolls
Ingrain Cottage Carpet
35 cts.,
formerly 50c. and 60c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Silks.

Mousseline de Soie,
Chiffons, Voille Ninon,
embroidered and plain goods,
in great variety.

We are also showing
Satin Face Crépe,
Dotted and Striped
Crépe de Chine,
in the most delicate spring colorings, at very attractive prices.

Satin Foulards.

350 pieces comprising 35 exclusive designs in the most desirable spring combinations, at
85c., $1, $1.25 & $1.50
a yard.

Black Taffetas.

2,500 yards Imported Reliable Black Taffeta Silk, 21½ inches wide, made to retail at 85c.,
65 cts. a yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Austin's Dog Bread
keeps dogs in fine condition.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.
No shoe so thoroughly satisfactory.
Always the same price.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.
Misses' sizes 11 1-2 to 2 . . $3.00 per pair.
Children's 8 to 11 . . . . . $2.50 " "
The Sorosis Slipper, in
New designs for evening dress.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and Eleventh Street.

CARPETS
Early Spring Announcement!
Our New Styles Are Arriving Daily.
Meanwhile, we offer a special line of
Velvets to close out at the uniform price of 75c per yard.
former price $1.15 to $1.35.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Great $24.50 Sale
For three days only, beginning Monday, March 18, 300 different styles Sample Rugs (9x12 and larger,) in Oriental effects, comprising ROYAL WILTONS, SARABENDS, AXMINSTERS and SMYRNAS, to be closed out at uniform price of $24.50 each; none worth less than $35.00, and some worth double the money. Only 100 to be offered each day.
This Is a Rare Opportunity!
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Austin's Dog Bread
made by Austin, Young & Co., Boston.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS.
*.*100th and Last Night March 30.
Greatest of Empire Successes.
"Decided Success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
presenting Henry Arthur Jones's greatest play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
"A great play splendidly acted."—Evening Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
Apr. 1, BROTHER OFFICERS. Return of Wm. Faversham
Apr. 15, Empire all Cast. DIPLOMACY.
Orders for seats for the first night of "Brother Officers" and "Diplomacy" will now be received by mail if addressed to Thomas Shea, Empire Theatre.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, cor. 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
3D WEEK. CAPACITY AUDIENCES.
Seats for Easter Week Ready.
A MIGHTY PLAY.
"Whooping Success."—Sun.
"Complete Triumph."—Evg World.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
ANNUAL MAMMOTH PRODUCTION.
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.
A dramatization of Mary Johnston's famous novel, (By arrangement with the Publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
Charming Love Scenes,
Wonderful Scenery,
Remarkable Pictorial Effects,
"GREAT GO."—TIMES.
"EXCITING EPISODES."—HERALD.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Broadway, 35th St., nr. B'way. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with LAST TWO WEEKS. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D MONTH FASHIONABLE TRIUMPH.
Seats selling one month in advance.
SUCH AN ABSOLUTE NOVELTY.
"Sweeping success."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Clyde Fitch's Fantastic Comedy,
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
with
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"Another Beau Brummell. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
DELICIOUS FUN.
SEASON'S BIGGEST LAUGHING SUCCESS
"Scored a hit."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TWO MONTHS
—of the—
GREATEST AUDIENCES
ever seen at this Theatre.
UNAPPROACHABLE AND ALONE.
Seats for April now ready.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH DAVID BELASCO,
Paul M. Potter's Greatest Play,
UNDER TWO FLAGS
with
BLANCHE BATES AS CIGARETTE
and its
MASSIVE SCENES.
Tremendous Spectacular Effects.
POWERFUL AND STIRRING STORY.
"A Triumph."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Corner Broadway, 44th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
3RD MONTH.
*.*Seats selling for next four weeks.
JULIA MARLOWE,
Presenting Paul Kester's Dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
C. B. DILLINGHAM.....Manager
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D CROWDED MONTH.
Seats selling 4 weeks in advance.
50TH TIME MARCH 25. SOUVENIRS.
"A real success."—Herald.
Messrs. W. G. Smythe and F. L. Perley Present
WILLIAM COLLIER
In Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy,
ON THE QUIET.
"Not since the merry 'Trip to Chinatown' has an audience laughed so heartily."—World.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA (HOLIDAY) MATINEE TO-DAY.
MR. CHAUNCEY For Two Weeks Only.
OLCOTT A Romance of ATHLONE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 | GREAT BILL | DAILY MATS. 25c.
WHITE RATS HENRY LEE, OTIS HARLAN, | EVGS. ALL. 50c.
John W. Ransone, Powers Bros., others ORC.

Austin's Dog Bread
keeps dogs in fine condition.

West 14th St
ESTAB. 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
AN ENCHANTED REGION
of beauty and economy. Our carpet department is leading Nature's footsteps with spring-like colors and patterns that will banish every vestige of winter.

SAVONNERIE CARPET,
$1.25 A YD.
(Regular Price, $1.75.)
Purest wool. Years of hard service will make but little impression on such a deep, soft fabric.
Furniture for every room at lowest prices.

WHITE IRON BEDS, $4.00
(Brass Trimmed.)

Woven Wire Springs, $2.50
"Long Credit" is a boon to Spring Brides—as it furnishes complete at once and waits for payment.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Amusements.

Broadway THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8, Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor.
Down Go the Prices
NEXT THURSDAY EVE.
Curtain will rise at 8 Precisely.
First time in America of the Great Drury Lane, London, Success, THE
PRICE OF PEACE
Written by Cecil Raleigh and presented exactly as produced by Arthur Collins at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.
SEAT SALE TO-MORROW AT 9 A. M.
Best Res'd Seats,
50c. 75c. $1.
Choice Orchestra Seats, $1.50.
16 BIG SCENES. 250 PEOPLE.
This incomparable cast: Wilton Lackaye, Minnie Seligman, May Buckley, Arthur Forrest, Anne Sutherland, Henry Bergman, E. Harrison Hunter, Charles Kent, Marion Elmore, Fred Thorne, Charles Cherry, Harry Roberts, W. T. Carleton, Kate Lester, Mabel Taliaferro, Eric Hope, Carroll Fleming, and others.
All Wed. & Matinée 25, 50, 75.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of the
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—LA BOHEME (in Italian.) Followed by the Mad Scene from LUCIA. Mmes. Melba, Fritzi Scheff; MM. Cremonini, Campanari.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., March 20, at 8, and Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 2.—First performance of SALAMMBO (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann.
Fri. Ev'g., March 22, at 7:45—Double Bill. RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Scotti and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 2.—SALAMMBO. Same cast as on Wednesday evening.
Sat. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—FAUST. Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Olitzka; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plançon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
William Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Ev'g, March 21. Orchestral Program
Saturday Aft., March 23. Leopold Godowsky.
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL.
This Afternoon, Mar. 18th, at 2:30 P. M.
Friday Evening, Mar. 22d, at 8:30 P.M.
For seats and boxes: at Ditson's and Carnegie Hall.
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

Proctor's
23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St.
Continuous Performance.
15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Suigomato Troupe, Preile's Dogs, Max Waldon, Zelma Rawlston, and others.
Mme. "Butterfly," Helen Dauvray & M. A. Kennedy, Jess Dandy, O'Meers Sisters.
Wilmer-Vincent Co., Pete Baker, "The Automobile Girl," Smith & Chisolm.
Fred Bond & Co., The Finneys, 3 Vitona Sisters, Bachelor Club, etc.

WILLIAM C. CARL
FREE ORGAN CONCERT
To-day, (Monday,) afternoon, four o'clock, First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. Soloist, Andreas Schneider. No tickets required.

OLD ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
CLOSING DAYS
34th Annual Exhibition AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.
10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 Cents.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
FLORODORA

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
107TH WEEK 107TH.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
In Clyde Fitch's Best Play
THE CLIMBERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
W. A. Brady's Grand Revival, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Evgs. 8:15.
Evy. Eve. & Sat. Mat. "WOMAN OF TO-DAY."
The roaring farce,

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat
New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

O'Neill's
GROCERIES.
We handle the best brands only. "Seconds" and goods of the cheaper grade find no place in our stock, not even for a special sale. Every article we sell is guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
Note these Special Prices. They hold good for this week only.

TEAS.
Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and Mixed Tea, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents lb., 35c.; three pounds for 1.00
Choice India Ceylon, lb., 40c.; three pounds 1.15
SAMPLE TEAS, mixed, lb. 30c
Fancy Maine Corn, can, 10c.; case. 2.25
Jersey Tomatoes, can, 10c.; case. 2.25
Early June Peas, can, 11c.; case. 2.40
Early June Peas, sifted, extra small, can, 18c
Mezzani (hollow stem), 18 oz., net. 10c
Spaghetti (thin), 16 oz., net. 10c
Vermicelli, "for soups," 16 oz., net per box 12c
Italian Paste, "for soups," 16 oz., net, per box 12c

HAMS AND BACON.
Choice Sugar-cured Hams, lb. 13c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb. 13c
H. O'N. Strictly Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder, 1 lb. tins, 29c.; 5 lb. tins, 1.29
Hominy, 5-lb. bags 15c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, two-pound packages 7c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, pound 3c
Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, tin, 10c and 17c
Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins 1.15 and 2.00
Kits of Mackerel....1.25, 1.35 and 1.85
Kippered Herring, plain cans 15c
PRUNES, the thin-skinned kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-two to the pound, 25-lb. boxes 1.90
2-lb. cartons, each 16c
No. 2 Shore Mackerel, 5-lb. pails 65c
Boneless Codfish, 3-lb. boxes 25c
HOME-MADE PRESERVES, in 1-lb. glass jars—Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Damson, Green Gage and Pineapple 15c. jar

Table Jellies.
Our own label—Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Red Currant, Vanilla, Cherry,
6c. Package, or 68c. Dozen.
Port, Sherry, Madeira and English Punch, 8c. Package, or 92c. Dozen.
We do not sell Wines, Liquors or Cigars.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
"OLD HICKORY"
So flexible, that these pieces are veritable "old shoes" for comfort.
Andrew Jackson's chair, $2.75; Rockers, from $2.25; Settees, from $4.50; Stools, Tables, Swings, etc.
Every stick of it is hickory, even the bottoms and backs, which are platted by hand of the inner bark—stripped from the tree only at specified seasons. The bark is left on wherever possible, and is chemically treated to destroy insect life.
A perfect grounding for it is the fine, strong colorings and Indian designs of these
DURRIE RUGS,
2.6 x 5 ft. $2.75
TO
9 x 12 ft. $22.50
Novelties in enamelled and stained reed furniture in the most unique designs are at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, Including JAMES T. POWERS.
SAN TOY
*.*THIS WEEK: Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.—LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.—

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
This Mon., Tues., at 3, Daly's. | Thessaly & Olympus.
Wed., Thu., 3:00, Mendelssohn. | Plan Games.
Week March 25.....Oberammergau

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
*.*Curtain now rises at 8:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents every evening at 8:15 the merry comedy in three acts, entitled,
THE LASH OF A WHIP
THE LASH OF A WHIP
with E. M. HOLLAND, FRITZ WILLIAMS & oths.
TO BE FOLLOWED at 10 by a new fantastic comedy by the author of "A Royal Family," entitled.
THE SHADES OF NIGHT
THE SHADES OF NIGHT
with ELSIE DE WOLFE, GRACE ELLISTON, ARNOLD DALY and MR. E. M. HOLLAND.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
To-Night—Theatre Closed for Rehearsal.
TO-MORROW EVG.
FIRST AMERICAN PRODUCTION
HERBERT KELCEY—EFFIE SHANNON and Company in
MANON LESCAUT.
Theo. Burt Sayre's Dramatization of Abbé Provost's Classic Novel.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42D ST., B'WAY, AND 7TH AV.
TO-NIGHT, BEGINNING OF SUPPLEMENTARY SEASON.
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS, 50c
2d Edition of MY LADY. Also Burlesque, Ballet, & Varieties.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
FIGURE SKATING CONTEST,
TUESDAY, March 19th, 8 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Skates Free.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt. west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. MAT. TO-DAY
LAST 4 NIGHTS. 4—Cohans—4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

KEITH'S CECILIA LOFTUS. THE AGOUST FAMILY. LILLIAN BURKHART.
SCOGNAMILLO. 4 OTHS. LOUISE DRESSER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Evs. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. To-nght.

AMERICAN 42 D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mt. Daily (ept Mon.) 25c. The Sporting Duchess

QUEEN VICTORIA'S funeral, Edison Pictures.
HUBER'S 14th ST. MUSEUM. Theatre, 2 Cts.

O'Neill's.
Your Choice of
A Thousand Trimmed Hats.
Our Spring collection of Trimmed Hats is the largest, we believe, in the City of New York, there being over a thousand distinct styles to choose from. All the latest Paris novelties are shown, as well as a great gathering of original and artistic designs by our own milliners. The prices are exceptionally moderate.
An Immense Stock of Untrimmed Hats,
including all the latest and best shapes and colors, also a number of very effective and exclusive designs that will not be seen elsewhere.
Fine French Flowers, Millinery, Ornaments, and Trimmings of Every Description.

The New Tailor-made Suits!
They are here in great variety, in fact we believe there is no other store in town that shows so large a stock. Our Suits are equal in every way to custom-made garments, being absolutely perfect in style, fit and finish. A few items that will give you an idea of the very low prices that prevail.

Fine Cheviot Suits, blue, black and brown; double-breasted tight-fitting Eton, silk reveres, bell-shaped sleeves, lined with Taffeta, seven-gored flare skirt lined with French Percaline,
15.00.

Fine Pebble Cheviot Suits, strictly men tailored, double-breasted light-fitting Jacket, neatly stitched and lined with Taffeta, gored skirt, Percaline lined,
16.98.

Fine Cheviot Suits, black, blue or brown, stitched Taffeta at waist forming bodice, Taffeta lined, new Flounce Skirt, stitched Taffeta band lined with French Percaline,
18.98.

Same in Broadcloth, 21.98. Suits of camel's hair finished Cheviot, double-breasted Eton, three-quarter fitting, handsomely stitched, new flare skirt finished with cluster of stitching, lined throughout with Taffeta,
25.00.

Sale of Walking Suits and Separate Skirts, with Two Great Bargains.
WALKING SUITS, made of double-faced material, new Eton, double-breasted, seams all bound, new gored skirt finished with rows of stitching 6.98
SEPARATE WALKING SKIRTS, well made and perfect in shape 2.98

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE
GRAND OPENING
of
SPRING GOODS.
Never before such beauty and elegance combined with such perfection of material and detail. They represent 20th Century progress and result. They are the highest and marvellous shoe evolutions and shoe creations.

Our New Patent Leather Shoe for Men, Button and Lace, $5.00

Women's Patent Leather Matt Kid Top, Extension Welt Sole, also Flexible Turn Soles, Button and Lace, $5.00

Youths' Patent Leather, Button and Lace, sizes 11 to 2 . . . . 2.50
Boys' Patent Leather, Button and Lace, sizes 2½ to 5½ 3.00
Child's Cloth and Kid Top, Patent Leather, Button, welt soles, sizes 6 to 10½ . . 2.00
Misses' Cloth and Kid Top, Patent Leather, Button, welt soles, sizes 11 to 2 . . 2.50
Child's Cloth and Kid Top Patent Leather, Button, Turn Soles, Wedge Heels, sizes 4 to 8 . . . . . 1.50

We make the best shoes that are made in the world. Every new style, every new design, every fresh fashion, every latest thought is here expressed in material, form and finish, in exquisite and delightful proportion, and at the same time in the most serviceable and lasting material and workmanship.

ALFRED. J. CAMMEYER,
Sixth Ave., Cor. 20th St.

Amusements.

THE DEWEY. E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS. Hassen Ben Ali's Troupe of Arabs.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. 3 to 7). Tickets 85. Wednesday and Thursday, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission $1. In aid of Charitable Annex, Loomis Sanitarium. ADA REHAN in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury."
GRAND Original London Production. QUO VADIS 250 People.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Hoyt's A Temperance Town.

Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

ROSE SHOW.—Waldorf-Astoria, March 19, 20, 21. Opening, Tuesday afternoon (tea served 3 to 7). Tickets $5. Wednesday and Thursday, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission $1. In aid of Charitable Annex, Loomis Sanitarium.

Lectures.

French Academy, 106 East 23d.—Tuesdays, Fridays, 2 o'clock, three continuous hours' French conversation. Admission, 50c.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 16..	5,296,687
Same week last year.....	2,092,889
To date this year.....	63,784,753
Corresponding date last year..	25,500,634

Bonds for the week.....	$39,555,200
Same week last year.....	$13,754,680
To date this year.....	$272,260,050
Corresponding date last year.	$120,075,180

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 3½; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	14½	Ft. W. & R. G.	1½
Amal. Copper	1⅝	Gas & El. Bicycle Co.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	3	Glucose Sugar pf.	1
Am. Express	4	Gt. Northern pf.	7⅛
Am. Ice pf.	4⅝	Illinois Central	7
Am. Malting	1	Iowa Central	4⅝
Am. Malting pf.	2	Iowa Central pf.	5
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1	Int. Steam Pump pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅜	Kansas City South.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Kansas City So. pf.	3½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1½	Kings. & Pem. 1st pf.	5
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	Lake Erie & W.	4
Am. Tobacco	7	Lake Erie & W. pf.	4
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	2¼
Ann Arbor	6	Manhattan	5⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	3¼	Met. Street Ry.	2⅝
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Mexican Central	4⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	3⅝	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	2½
Brunswick City	2⅝	Minn. & St. L.	7½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	5	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4¼
B., C. R. & N.	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	2½
Can. Southern	4⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3½
Can. Pacific	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	3
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	National Biscuit	1⅝
Chicago & Alton	1⅝	National Salt	2½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅝	National Steel	2
C., B. & Q.	11½	National Steel pf.	1½
Chicago & E. Ill.	8⅝	National Tube	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	4½	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3
Chi., Ind. & L.	5¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	6¼
Chicago & N. W.	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	5
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	N. Y. & Norfolk	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	3½	Norfolk & Western	3
C. Term. Trans. pf.	5½	Pacific Const.	5½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Col. Fuel & I.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Col. Southern	2¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.	3½
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2	Reading	1
Col. & South. 2d pf.	2⅜	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Col. & Hock. Coal	2½	Reading 2d pf.	3⅛
Consol. Gas	3⅝	St. J. & Gr. Island.	1⅜
Consol. Coal	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	7½	St. L. Southwestern.	6
Del. & Hudson	3	St. L. Southw. pf.	4½
Del., Lack. & W.	3½	Sloss Sheff. S. & I.	3
Den. & Rio G.	1½	Sloss Sh. S. & I. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Southern Railway	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	1⅜
D., S. S. & A. pf.	3½	Texas Pacific	2½
Erie	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & West.	4
Erie 1st pf.	3½	Union Pacific	1½
Erie 2d pf.	7	U. S. Express	7
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2⅜
Federal Steel pf.	1½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅜
		Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅜
		Wisconsin Central	2½
		Wisconsin Central pf.	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	1	International Silver.	1⅜
Am. Woolen	1⅜	Kanawha & Mich.	3
Anaconda Copper	1½	New Jersey Central.	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	North Amer., new	1
Buff., Roch. & P.	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Peoria & East.	1⅜
Clev., Lor. & W.	2	Pere Marquette	1½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. Fran.	1⅜
General Electric	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Texas Pac. land tr.	1
International Power.	3½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	2½	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	1⅜
Ann Arbor 4s	3½	Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s.	4⅜
Balt. & O., S'w'n Div. 3½s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1	Mob. & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s.	1½
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	7½	N. Y., Sus. & W. g.	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gold 7s	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s.	1
Chi., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s.	1½	Rio Gr. So. 1st.	1½
Chi. & N'w'n s. f. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1⅜
Cin., Day. & I. 1st.	1	St. L. & S. F., Cent. Div. 4s.	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s.	1⅜	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1⅜
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1⅜	St. P., M. & M. Mont. ext. 4s.	1½
Col. Southern 4s.	2	San A. & A. P. 4s.	2⅜
Ist. City Gas 5s.	1¼	Southern Ry. 5s.	1
Det. & Mack. 4s.	1½	Sher., S. & S. 1st.	1½
Erie gen. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Tenn. C. & I., B., 6s.	2½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	4½	Texas Pac. 1st.	1½
Housatonic 5s	2	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	4
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s.	4	Tol., St. L. & W.	
Int.-G. N. 2d.	1½	prior lien 3½s.	1
Int. & G. N. 3d.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	3
Int. Paper 6s	1½	Wabash deb., B.	5
Kan. City So. 3s.	2½	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Long Island unif. 4s.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st, Wh. Div.	3½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	2½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	3½
W. & L. E. con. 4s.	1⅜	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	3½
Wis. Cent. 1st.	3	Mex. Int. con. 4s.	1
West. Un. coll. tr. 5s.	2½		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 6s, tr. r.	1	& Pac. 6s.	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. reg.	1	Nat. Starch 1st.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1¼	Peo. & East. inc.	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi.		I. Ham. & Buff. 1st.	1¼
		Wabash 2d.	1

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 16, total transactions included 5,296,687 shares of stock, $39,555,200 bonds, including $41,500 Government and $170,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	March 17, 1900.	March 16, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	2,092,889	5,296,687	3,203,798
Mining	600	300	*300
Banks	69	41	*28

BONDS.

	March 17, 1900.	March16, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$13,663,500	$39,334,700	$25,361,200
State	36,500	179,000	154,500
Government	676,680	41,500	‡635,300

*Decrease. ‡Deficit.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

HARD MARKET PREDICTED

Victoria Loan Goes to a Premium—Corporations of All Kinds Trying to Borrow—Government Deficit for Two Years May Reach £150,000,000.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, March 17.—We are still twirling our thumbs and waiting on events. One week looks like another in the money market. It begins with an effort on the part of bill brokers to drive the bank rate down another ½ per cent. Wednesday sees this effort exhausted and the brokers in a state of repentance. They bought bills at 3⅝ per cent. on Monday and Tuesday; they thought this was hardly judicious on Wednesday, and by the end of the week doubted whether it was wise to discount under 3¾ per cent. while working at 3½.

A stereotyped course appears to be our destiny for weeks to come, because the market is totally unable to divest itself of the habit of reasoning from ordinary past experience.

Always when the end of the financial year approaches, money grows scarce in the open market through the heaping up of the revenue in the Bank of England. By the end of March Government balances frequently rose to £16,000,000 or £17,000,000, and even £18,000,000. It followed that when the new financial year began, and dividends together with the accumulation of departmental debts came to be paid, the market was drowned in an excess of credits, even after paying back the £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 or more and a March scarcity forced it to borrow from the Bank.

It will be the same this year, dealers in credit have been arguing, and hitherto it has been useless to contradict them. All along I have said that this year was not as other years; first because the Government will never be able to accumulate its balances on the old scale, and next because its additional demands upon credit promise to be so heavy within a month or two as to keep the market on the average shockingly hard up.

No, the brokers answer, we shall have cheap money in April and May, therefore it is good to buy bills now, even at what looks like a low figure, because we shall be able to turn them out at a good profit to the banks a little later. All the same, there is no cheap money to come to this market within the currency of any commercial bill now bought. For a day or two there may be an abundance, but one average only will hardly stop borrowers of all kinds finding this out.

Look at the experience of Victoria, the best behaved in recent years of all our Australian colonies. After the knock-down blow it received in 1893 by the failure of several of its banks and the general upset of all its interests, it tried to economize, and did so in a modest degree. When money was required beyond the revenue, its Government borrowed the deposits of the savings banks and raised loans in Melbourne. As trade was bad, the local controllers of capital were glad enough to lend, and Victoria, therefore, kept out of the London money market.

This week, however, it is obliged to appeal to the British investor for £3,000,000 because its old bonds of that amount fall in for repayment July 1. The new stock is a 3 per cent. investment, running nearly fifty years, and is endowed by a recently enacted law with dignity as a trustee security in the United Kingdom.

Two years ago a similar redemption loan in the same class of stock, but not then a trustee security, was sold in London at the average price of £95.3.6. This new issue was underwritten at 92½, and the terms offered the holders of the expiring bonds in order to induce them to convert makes the net price to them about 91½.

The loan will be snapped up and has already gone to a premium, but the difference in the price, especially allowing for the higher status given the stock, is significant of what borrowers must expect. Our home corporations will have to pay 4 per cent. for their money in nearly all cases, and I doubt if any new

Continued on Page 7.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 16, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 16. Bid.	Closing Saturday, March 16. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended March 16, 5,296,687.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 16. First.	Range For Week Ended March 16. High.	Range For Week Ended March 16. Low.	Range For Week Ended March 16. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 16, '01.
140	114	165	Mar. 12	147	Jan. 19.	160	165	+14½	Adams Express	$100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	165	165	165	165	116	110
99½	89¾	103⅜	Mar. 6.	89⅜	Jan. 21.	101¼	101½	+ 1⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	12	Q	101½	102½	99⅝	101¾	...	76,165
...	...	32½	Feb. 16.	30	Feb. 19.	25	35	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	10,583,000				30	30	30	30	...	200
...	...	*85¾	Feb. 21.	*83½	Mar. 9.	84	85	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	3	SA	85¼	85½	85¼	85⅜	...	25
*23	*23	28	Feb. 28.	25	Mar. 15.	...	...	— 3	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
...	...	6¼	Mar. 14.	6	Mar. 14.	5⅝	6	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	20,000,000				6	6	6¼	6	...	620
...	...	*27¼	Mar. 15.	*27¼	Mar. 15.	26½	27	..	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	10,000,000				27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...	50
25½	12½	25⅞	Mar. 11.	19	Jan. 21.	24½	24½	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	½	Q	24⅞	25⅞	23⅝	24⅝	16⅜	39,895
72	57⅝	75½	Mar. 11.	67	Jan. 18.	75½	76	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	75½	76½	74½	75⅝	65	10,801
37⅝	30	31½	Jan. 3.	24	Mar. 8.	27½	27⅝	+ 3	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	25	28½	24½	27⅜	33⅜	1,100
37	24⅛	37	Feb. 28.	34	Jan. 30.	36	38	+ ½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	1,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	36½	36½	36½	36½	...	100
191	145	198	Mar. 13.	170	Jan. 12.	194	197	+ 4	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	192	196	194	194	150	1,846
49½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	34½	Feb. 21.	40½	41	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	39⅝	41⅝	39	40½	48½	35,595
78⅞	69½	73½	Mar. 18.	67½	Mar. 4.	75½	76	+ 4⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	71	75½	70	75½	74⅜	23,910
16¼	6	9⅝	Mar. 5.	5¼	Jan. 24.	8½	8¼	— ¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				8¼	9¼	8½	8¾	13½	1,705
60	34½	39⅝	Mar. 1.	31	Jan. 24.	38½	37	— 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	18,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	..	38	38	36½	36¾	56⅜	2,185
7⅝	3	6½	Mar. 13.	4½	Feb. 4.	5⅝	6	+ 1	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				5¼	6½	5¼	6	5	2,900
31¼	18⅜	27⅝	Mar. 13.	24	Feb. 1.	27½	28	+ 2	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1½	..	25	27⅝	25	27½	24½	4,400
56⅝	34½	65⅞	Jan. 15.	45⅝	Feb. 28.	54½	55	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,800,000				54⅝	58	53¼	54⅞	39½	73,985
99	85	100	Jan. 16.	88	Feb. 26.	94⅜	95	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 8, 1902.	1⅝	Q	94	96½	93½	95	91⅜	16,225
...	...	36½	Mar. 7.	36	Mar. 8.	...	...	+ ½	Am. Sheet Steel Tr. Co. certs.	100	.....				36	36½	36	36½	...	700
...	...	31	Mar. 8.	30½	Mar. 8.	...	...	+ ⅛	Am. Sheet Steel pf., Tr. Co. certs.	100	.....				31	31	31	31	...	200
...	...	77⅜	Mar. 16.	72	Mar. 14.	77⅜	78	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	75	77⅜	75	77⅜	...	8,160
60½	17	38	Mar. 16.	23	Jan. 18.	37⅞	38	+ 1⅝	American Steel Hoop Co.	100	10,000,000				36¾	38	36	38	35⅝	12,600
...	...	36½	Mar. 12.	34¾	Mar. 16.	...	...	..	American Steel Hoop Co. Tr. certs.	100	.....				36¾	36¾	36½	36¾	...	600
86	64⅛	83	Feb. 15.	69	Jan. 18.	82⅜	83¼	+ 1⅛	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	81¾	82¾	80¾	82¾	80¾	9,200
...	...	82	Mar. 16.	82	Mar. 16.	...	...	..	American Steel Hoop pf., Tr. certs.	100	.....				82	82	82	82	...	500
39¾	28½	33¼	Feb. 11.	28	Jan. 14.	33⅜	33	..	American Steel & Wire Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	30¾	33⅝	30	33⅜	57	28,235
95	69½	101½	Feb. 25.	65⅜	Jan. 17.	97½	97⅝	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	96	97⅝	96	97½	92	6,398
149	95¼	147⅜	Jan. 2	131½	Jan. 18.	140½	140⅝	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,998,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	139¼	141½	138¼	140⅝	102⅝	145,220
118	107	124	Mar. 7.	117½	Jan. 3.	120½	121	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,998,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	121½	121¾	120¾	121¾	110¼	663
86⅞	18	79	Feb. 25.	55	Jan. 4.	62⅝	63⅛	+ 1½	American Tin Plate Co.	100	32,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	61½	63	61⅝	63	33½	3,992
92	70⅝	102⅝	Mar. 4.	87	Jan. 18.	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅜	American Tin Plate Co. pf.	100	13,825,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	101	102¼	98½	102¾	82	9,588
114⅝	84½	127½	Mar. 14.	116¼	Jan. 21.	127⅜	127½	+ ⅞	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	120½	127½	120¾	127½	106	195,900
140	128	147	Mar. 12	127	Jan. 2.	146	146	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,608,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	Q	147	147	147	147	...	230
22¼	21¼	21⅝	Jan. 2.	13½	Mar. 15.	13⅝	14⅜	— 1⅝	American Woolen Co.	100	30,501,000				15⅜	15⅜	13¼	14½	...	2,300
77	76	76¾	Jan. 2.	71⅝	Mar. 8.	72½	75	+ ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	72	72	72	72	...	160
54⅞	37⅜	49⅝	Mar. 5.	40⅝	Jan. 21.	46	45½	— 1⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2	SA	46	49⅝	45	45¼	47¼	6,025
25	16	20	Mar. 15.	20	Feb. 20.	25	27	+ 6	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000				25	25	25	25	...	300
69	49½	65	Mar. 15.	55½	Feb. 25.	62	64	+ 5¼	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				61	62	60	62	44½	1,320
29¾	19⅝	25⅝	Mar. 15.	22⅞	Jan. 21.	25⅝	25⅞	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,500,000				25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	22⅜	69,950
89⅞	58¾	85⅛	Mar. 14.	82⅛	Jan. 21.	85⅛	86	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,180,800	Feb. 1, 1901.	2½	SA	85⅜	85⅞	84½	85⅝	80⅜	100,522
99¾	85¼	88⅝	Mar. 4.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	85¾	85¾	— 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	SA	85¾	88⅝	84⅝	85¾	63⅜	18,278
90	77⅜	84	Mar. 8.	77⅜	Feb. 28.	83½	83¾	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	28,227,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	SA	83¾	84	81½	83⅝	76½	7,444
86¼	77⅜	87⅝	Jan. 12.	77⅜	Feb. 28.	83½	84	— ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000				83¾	87⅝	83	85⅜	62⅝	190,150
148	140	288½	Mar. 8.	121	Jan. 18.	287	289	— 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	288	289	288	288	144½	1,094
25⅝	8⅝	17⅝	Mar. 16.	8⅝	Jan. 2.	17⅜	17⅝	+ 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				9¼	12¾	9	12¾	9	9,750
85	55	85	Jan. 15.	55	Mar. 16.	78	79	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	..	80	80½	78¾	78¾	61	660
118	108¾	115	Jan. 8	110	Mar. 14.	110	114	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	SA	120	121	120	121	109¼	670
135½	115	133	Jan. 8	130	Feb. 16.	130	...	+ 1½	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	SA	128	130	125	130	...	1,200
85¾	67⅞	85⅞	Mar. 16.	64⅛	Jan. 4.	85⅞	86	+ 2⅜	Canadian Southern.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	SA	57⅛	62⅛	57⅛	62	...	18,980
120	98⅜	118½	Jan. 8	98⅜	Jan. 19.	118½	118⅝	+ 2⅜	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	3½	SA	115⅜	118⅝	115	118⅝	85⅜	1,180
160	134	154	Jan. 8	134	Jan. 4.	154	154	— 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,716,800	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	150	155½	155	155	113	2,900
...	...	48	Mar. 15.	45	Jan. 21.	48	48½	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	20,583,400	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	..	46½	48	46	48½	28¼	140,550
...	...	61½	Jan. 8.	57⅝	Jan. 21.	61	61½	+ 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				60½	61½	59⅝	60½	...	42,437
110	98	108	Mar. 16.	98	Jan. 21.	108	108	+ 2	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	104	108	104	108	...	17,800
150	118⅜	148⅝	Mar. 16.	118⅜	Jan. 4.	148⅝	148⅝	+ 2½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	58,000,000	Mar. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	140	148⅝	140	148⅝	127¼	23,054
85	73	119	Mar. 16.	81	Jan. 4.	119	119	+ 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3½	SA	109	119	109	119	85	11,500
134½	114½	134½	Mar. 16.	114½	Jan. 4.	134½	134½	+ 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	7,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	130	134½	130	134½	121	1,300
39⅝	27⅜	39⅝	Mar. 16.	27⅜	Jan. 4.	39⅝	39⅝	+ 2	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,511,800				37⅜	39⅝	37⅜	39⅝	23⅜	61,047
39⅝	27⅜	39⅝	Mar. 16.	27⅜	Jan. 4.	39⅝	39⅝	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	13,271,400	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	37⅜	39⅝	37⅜	39⅝	29⅜	1,300
39⅝	27⅜	39⅝	Mar. 16.	27⅜	Jan. 4.	39⅝	39⅝	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	13,271,400				37⅜	39⅝	37⅜	39⅝	29⅜	2,500
39⅝	27⅜	39⅝	Mar. 16.	27⅜	Jan. 4.	39⅝	39⅝	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. C.	100	13,271,400	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	37⅜	39⅝	37⅜	39⅝	29⅜	2,500

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 16, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 16. Bid.	Closing Saturday, March 16. Ask'd	Net Change From Previous Week.	STOCKS.	Par of Shares	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 16. Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 16, '01.
...	...	4¾	Mar. 11.	4¼	Mar. 11.	...	...	...	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rights.	...	...	...	...	...	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	...	21,032
188	169¼	195½	Jan. 28.	187¼	Jan. 4.	188	189	— 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,006,500	Oct.		A					178½	545
172¾	150¾	178	Mar. 16.	168⅝	Jan. 21.	177½	178	+ 4	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,114,300	Jan.		Q					161¾	4,400
220	195⅝	222¼	Jan. 5.	207	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,800	Jan. 7, 1901.	1¾	Q						325
122¼	102	128⅝	Jan. 7.	116⅞	Jan. 4.	126	126¼	+ 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¼	Q	125½	128⅝	125	125¼	108⅞	59,275
14¾	8¼	16⅞	Mar. 15.	10¼	Jan. 19.	16⅝	16¾	+ 3½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	...	...	...	14½	16⅞	14	16⅝	10¾	34,744
39¾	26¾	41¾	Mar. 16.	33	Jan. 18.	41	41¼	+ 6½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	...	...	...	35½	41⅞	35¼	41	33	48,775
76	55	81	Jan. 14.	73¾	Jan. 25.	77½	78	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	SA	76	78½	76	78	59⅝	9,100
118	103¼	119	Jan. 14.	115⅜	Jan. 12.	114	116	— ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1¼	Q	116	116	116	116	106¼	100
90	44½	87	Mar. 6.	27⅝	Jan. 7.	35	30½	— 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	...	...	...	35½	36	35	35	18	500
72	46	70¾	Mar. 6	68	Jan. 16.	75	76	— 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1¼	...	75	75	75	75	...	500
187½	185½	*181¼	Mar. 13.	*101½	Mar. 13.	190	...	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	191½	191½	191½	191½	...	20
58½	29½	56½	Jan. 2.	44¾	Jan. 21.	45½	46	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	17,000,000	...	...	...	46¾	48	44¾	46	45	4,400
131¼	117½	122	Jan. 14.	117	Feb. 1.	118	125	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	4	SA	120	120	120	120	122	100
8¾	5	11⅞	Mar. 16.	6¾	Jan. 21.	11¾	11⅞	+ 2⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	...	...	...	9⅝	11¾	9⅝	11⅝	6¾	49,364
47⅝	36	48	Feb. 11.	40	Jan. 31.	46¾	46⅝	+ 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 14, 1901.	2	A	45	47	45	46⅜	44	6,950
20¾	14	21⅝	Mar. 14.	16¼	Jan. 23.	21¼	21⅝	+ 2⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	...	...	...	19½	21⅜	19½	21⅜	18	12,195
21	11½	18⅝	Mar. 15.	14	Jan. 18.	17½	18	+ 2½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	5,000,000	...	...	...	15¼	18⅝	15¼	18	15	6,850
201	164	214	Mar. 16.	187	Jan. 18.	212⅝	213½	+ 3⅞	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,583,900	Mar. 15, 1901.	2	Q	209½	214	208	212⅝	178	45,750
60	50	60	Mar. 11.	56¾	Jan. 30.	61	...	+ 3½	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	A	60	60	60	60	...	100
49¾	23½	48⅝	Feb. 27.	38¾	Jan. 4.	46¾	46¾	+ ⅞	Continental Tobacco Co.	100	48,845,690	...	...	...	46¾	47	44¾	46¾	20½	40,045
88	70	108¼	Mar. 15.	83½	Jan. 2.	107	107½	+ 7½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,845,790	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	102	108¼	101½	107½	85	19,356
...	...	84	Mar. 15.	81⅛	Feb. 26.	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅝	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	83¼	84	83¾	84	...	2,350
184½	106¾	174⅝	Feb. 18.	126½	Jan. 3.	166⅝	167¼	+ 2	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,006,000	Mar. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	165	168	165	167	114¾	19,299
194⅝	171½	202	Jan. 3.	189½	Jan. 3.	197	197½	+ 3⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,299,050	Jan. 20, 1901.	1½	Q	193	197	193	197	177½	3,900
84½	36½	45¾	Feb. 9.	29½	Jan. 21.	40¾	40⅝	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,609,000	...	...	...	39½	41¾	39	40⅝	19½	19,840
87¼	64½	88⅝	Feb. 9.	60	Jan. 21.	80½	80¾	+ ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	88⅜	89¼	88	89	71¾	5,980
21¾	12	26⅝	Mar. 14.	18	Jan. 30.	25¾	25¾	+ 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,160	...	...	...	23½	26¼	23	25	...	9,865
89½	39	89½	Mar. 5.	86	Feb. 19.	...	...	..	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	89	89½	89	89½	...	1,000
6¾	4	8	Mar. 15.	4½	Feb. 5.	7⅝	7⅞	+ 2¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	...	...	...	6	8	6	7⅝	6	12,530
17⅞	12	19	Mar. 15.	13⅝	Jan. 8.	18¼	18½	+ 3⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	15¼	19	15¼	18½	...	8,625
27⅞	10¾	31	Jan. 7.	24⅝	Jan. 4.	30	30¼	+ 2½	**Erie.**	100	112,347,400	...	...	...	28¼	30⅝	27⅝	30¼	13	188,305
63½	30⅝	69¼	Jan. 5.	58⅜	Jan. 21.	67¾	68	+ 3¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	42,382,950	...	...	...	66	69	65¾	68½	37½	68,845
43¾	15	50½	Mar. 13.	39¼	Jan. 4.	48⅝	49	+ 7	Erie 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	42½	50¾	42⅞	49	19¼	44,980
54⅝	38½	55½	Feb. 15.	41	Jan. 31.	53⅝	54	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	53⅜	54⅝	53	54	54	4,900
58¾	28⅜	59	Jan. 2.	41	Jan. 29.	43⅞	44	+ ⅜	**Federal Steel Co.**	100	46,484,300	Feb. 20, 1901.	5	..	43½	44	42⅞	44	50¾	14,585
79½	60¾	90¼	Mar. 16.	68	Jan. 21.	89¾	90¼	+ 1½	Federal Steel Co. pf.	100	53,281,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1½	Q	88⅞	90¼	88⅝	90¼	73½	24,407
...	...	89⅝	Mar. 15.	89½	Mar. 13.	...	...	..	Federal Steel pf. Trust certs.	100	...	...	...	..	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	...	100
20	14½	20¼	Mar. 5.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	24	24	24	24	12½	56
27½	15	29	Feb. 8.	25	Jan. 29.	29	...	+ 1½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande.	100	3,108,100	...	...	..	27	29	27	29	...	400
81	64	85¾	Mar. 14.	72	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 1¼	**Gas & Electric of Bergen County.**	100	2,000,000	...	...	..	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85½	...	1,100
200	120	218	Feb. 20.	183½	Jan. 10.	210	211	— 3½	General Electric Co.	100	21,774,600	Jan. 15, 1901.	3	Q	216	216½	211	211½	128	4,650
60	44	53	Jan. 2.	45	Feb. 16.	46	47½	— 1⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	48½	48¾	47¾	47¾	52	710
103	92	97¾	Jan. 5.	93¾	Mar. 4.	94	98¾	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	Mar. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	89½	100
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	188	Jan. 4.	206¾	207	+ 7⅞	Great Northern pf.	100	98,427,875	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	200	208	200	207⅛	157¼	32,304
47	40	50	Feb. 18.	50	Feb. 18.	50	...	..	Green Bay & Western.	100	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	3	A	57½	58	57½	58	...	29
42⅞	30	55¾	Mar. 15.	41	Jan. 3.	54½	54⅞	+ ⅝	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,383,100	...	...	..	55¼	55¾	54½	54¾	32½	9,520
74⅝	58	76½	Mar. 11.	69¾	Jan. 21.	75½	75⅝	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,300	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	76½	76½	75¼	75½	62¾	4,512
133	110	139	Mar. 16.	127⅜	Feb. 1.	137⅞	138	+ 7	**Illinois Central.**	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	3	SA	131½	139	131¼	138	113¼	34,148
26½	14½	25⅝	Jan. 5.	20	Jan. 22.	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23½	23¾	23	23½	18½	800
75	58	76	Mar. 13.	69	Jan. 21.	73¾	74	+ ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	75	76	73¾	73⅝	61½	3,460
55⅝	24	74	Mar. 8.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	70	70⅝	— 3½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	...	...	...	73½	73½	70	70	...	10,400
10½	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	7¼	7⅝	— 1⅜	International Silver Co.	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	7	7	5¾	6⅜	...	1,700
...	...	35¾	Mar. 12.	35¾	Mar. 12.	32½	35	..	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,111,500	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	..	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	...	300
29⅝	28	30½	Mar. 8.	24⅛	Jan. 22.	28	30	+ ⅜	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	...	...	...	30¼	30¼	30	30	...	1,610
77½	76	81½	Mar. 13.	74	Jan. 25.	79	81	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	80	81½	80	80½	...	1,290
27⅝	11⅞	31⅞	Mar. 14.	21	Jan. 21.	31	31½	+ 4⅞	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	...	...	...	27¼	31¾	27½	31⅝	15	27,635
58	39	61⅛	Mar. 14.	48	Jan. 21.	58¾	59¼	+ 5	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	59⅜	61⅛	59⅜	59	49½	22,875
25	10	29⅜	Mar. 9.	21	Jan. 8.	28½	28	— 3	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	...	...	...	29	29	26¼	26⅜	13¾	1,700
17½	17	20¼	Mar. 14.	13½	Jan. 4.	20	20¼	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,933,500	...	...	...	19	20½	19	20½	...	4,450
43⅜	27¾	45	Mar. 15.	35	Jan. 4.	44½	44⅞	+ 3½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	...	...	...	42⅜	45	42¼	45	...	13,275
6	3½	10½	Feb. 13.	5⅜	Jan. 8.	8½	9	+ ⅜	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,800,400	...	...	...	8	9½	8	9½	...	800
...	...	50	Mar. 13.	45	Mar. 8.	...	...	+ 5	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	50	1,000,000	...	...	...	50	50	50	50	...	100
80	65	85	Mar. 5.	70	Jan. 18.	80	81	+ ½	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,014,000	Mar. 15, 1901.	2	SA	80¼	81	80	80½	75	2,500
52	30½	47	Mar. 13.	38½	Jan. 21.	45	46	+ 4	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	...	...	...	41½	47	41½	45	20⅛	5,225
115	83¼	117	Mar. 13.	108½	Jan. 21.	117½	119	+ 4	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	...	...	...	113	117	113	117	86	2,500
80	47¼	78	Mar. 6.	67	Jan. 3.	74	77	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	76¼	77	75	75	50	1,154
89⅜	62¾	96¼	Mar. 16.	84½	Jan. 4.	96	96¼	+ 2¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	52,800,000	Feb. 11, 1901.	2½	SA	94	96¼	94	96¼	82	56,633
117	84	126½	Jan. 12.	111	Jan. 21.	125	125¼	+ 5⅜	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	119¼	125⅜	119¼	125	93¼	182,250
182	143¾	174	Jan. 2.	158	Jan. 21.	167½	167½	+ 2⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	165¾	167½	165	167⅜	161	27,150
37½	24½	35¾	Mar. 16.	27	Jan. 9.	35	...	+ 2⅜	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700	...	...	...	33	35¼	32	35¼	20	1,130
17⅜	10¾	22⅜	Mar. 16.	12⅜	Jan. 21.	21½	21⅝	+ 1⅝	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000	...	...	...	18	22½	17¾	21½	14¼	70,050
5	2⅝	9	Mar. 16.	3⅜	Jan. 18.	8⅞	9	+ 2¼	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	...	...	...	6½	9	6¼	8¼	⅛	65,350
71½	45¾	84½	Mar. 16.	67⅝	Jan. 19.	84¼	84½	+ 7⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	77½	84½	77½	84½	62	28,420
104¾	87½	114	Mar. 15.	101¾	Jan. 7.	113	114	+ 4¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	109½	114	109¼	113¾	93½	2,250
27	14	21	Jan. 9.	18	Feb. 21.	19¾	21	+ ⅝	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	...	...	...	19	19½	18½	19¾	18	600
17¾	9	24	Mar. 15.	15	Jan. 21.	22⅜	23	+ 2¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,181,069	...	...	...	21	24	20¾	22¾	...	57,035
47½	25⅝	61	Feb. 5.	43½	Jan. 4.	58½	58⅝	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	15,000,000	...	...	...	54¾	58⅝	54¾	58¼	32⅝	100,150
72½	38⅜	93¾	Mar. 12	69	Jan. 4.	92⅞	93	+ 3	Missouri Pacific.	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	90	93¾	90	93	45¼	40,300
...	...	82	Mar. 6.	79	Mar. 1.	80⅝	81¼	+ ⅝	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100	...	...	...	..	81	81½	81	81⅝	...	1,640
40¼	27⅜	43	Jan. 5.	37	Jan. 21.	40⅜	40⅝	+ 1⅝	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	39⅞	41¼	39⅞	40½	35½	10,795
96	79½	95¼	Mar. 11.	92	Jan. 2.	95	95¼	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901.	1¾	Q	94⅝	95¾	94⅜	95	91	760
22¼	15⅞	20½	Jan. 2.	15	Feb. 28.	15	15¾	— ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1901.	1	Q	15½	15¾	15	15	24	1,400
103¼	82	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	85½	86½	...	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,600	Mar. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	86⅝	86	86¼	86⅜	104	800
46	32¼	46	Jan. 14.	40	Jan. 7.	44⅞	44½	+ 2½	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	42¼	44⅞	42¼	44⅜	...	4,000
76¾	68	79	Jan. 23	72½	Jan. 3.	78	79	...	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	76⅝	78	76⅞	78	...	468
53½	20	50	Feb. 25.	37	Jan. 21.	47	47¼	+ 2	National Steel Co.	100	32,000,000	...	...	...	45	47	44½	47	46	20,269
97	79¾	103¼	Mar. 16.	90	Jan. 18.	103¼	103½	+ 1½	National Steel Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	102	103¾	99½	103¼	95½	8,207
60¾	40¾	70¾	Feb. 8.	51	Feb. 28.	54¼	55½	+ ⅝	National Tube Co.	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	53¼	54	52½	54	...	6,800
105½	85¾	108½	Feb. 25.	93	Jan. 9.	103⅝	104	+ 1⅝	National Tube Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	101	103⅝	100	103⅝	...	4,962
175	112	164½	Mar. 13.	150½	Jan. 25.	164	166	+ 2⅞	New York Air Brake Co.	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	160	164¾	160	164⅞	125	900
145⅜	125⅝	148	Feb. 5.	139¾	Jan. 21.	145¼	145½	+ 1	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	144¾	145⅝	143¾	145	134⅜	19,211
24½	11	24½	Jan. 2	17⅝	Jan. 21.	23	23¼	+ 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	...	...	...	20¼	23⅜	20¼	23¼	12	6,610
110	75	109	Jan. 10.	97	Mar. 1.	106	106⅝	+ 6¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	5	A	100	106	100	106	...	3,850
58¼	29	56½	Jan. 2	47	Mar. 1.	54¾	55	+ 5	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	..	50¾	55	50¾	55	32½	3,410
215½	210	213¾	Jan. 25.	210	Feb. 14.	207	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	210½	210½	209¾	210	...	80
32⅝	18½	35½	Jan. 12.	28⅛	Jan. 21.	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,800	...	...	...	32⅛	33¼	31⅞	32⅜	23½	33,300
45⅜	22⅝	52⅝	Mar. 15.	42	Jan. 16.	51⅞	52	+ 3	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	...	...	...	49	52⅝	49	51⅞	32¼	72,846
83	67	86½	Mar. 6.	82	Feb. 15.	85	87	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	21,000,000	Feb. 23, 1901.	2	SA	85⅜	86¼	85⅝	86¼	76¾	1,100
...	...	82½	Feb. 15.	73½	Feb. 14.	78	78	— 1	North American (new).	100	11,336,700	...	...	...	77	77¼	77	77	...	800
86½	45¾	90	Jan. 5.	77¼	Jan. 21.	85½	85¼	+ ⅞	Northern Pacific.	100	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1901.	1	Q	84½	85¾	84¼	85¾	53¼	64,855
91½	67	88	Jan. 5.	84½	Jan. 21.	87¾	88	+ ⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Mar. 5, 1901.	1	Q	87⅞	88¾	87¾	88	74⅜	6,739
9	6	8½	Mar. 11.	6¼	Feb. 4.	8¾	9	+ ¼	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30¢	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅞	150
62	46	61¼	Jan. 12	52	Feb. 1.	57¾	59	+ 5½	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	Q	53⅜	58	53⅜	58	50	1,400
69½	57	68	Jan. 12.	63	Jan. 8.	64	66	— 1⅜	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,466	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	Q	63	63	63	63	...	120
57	25⅜	47¼	Jan. 29.	34	Mar. 5.	34½	35	— ⅝	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	35⅞	35⅞	34	35⅜	30¾	3,040
146½	124⅜	153¼	Mar. 5.	142¼	Jan. 21.	152⅛	152½	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	151,780,000	No. 30, 1900.	1¾	SA	151	153⅛	151	152⅝	135	74,320
111½	81⅞	106⅝	Jan. 2.	95½	Jan. 21.	105	105¼	+ 1⅞	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,688,800	Feb. 25, 1901.	1½	Q	103⅝	106⅝	103⅝	105¼	97⅜	81,400
18	5	30¼	Mar. 11.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	27½	28¼	— 1⅞	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,950,000	...	...	..	30	30¼	28½	28	5¾	8,520
35	20	65	Feb. 25.	33¾	Jan. 9.	57	58	— 1¼	Père Marquette.	100	14,145,500	...	...	..	58¼	61¼	58	58	18	760
73½	54¼	79	Jan. 28.	72	Jan. 2.	75	77	..	Père Marquette pf.	100	16,512,200	Feb. 11, 1901.	4	..	73½	73¾	73½	73½	54¼	55
94	74	94	92⅝	Feb. 16.	90¾	Mar. 12.	92½	93	..	Philadelphia Co.	50	14,719,950	...	...	..	92¼	92⅝	90¾	92½	...	11,500
94	78	95	Jan. 25.	88	Mar. 4.	92	93	— ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	83	200
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	37¾	38	+ 1⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 28, 1901.	1	Q	35½	37¾	35½	37¾	32⅝	6,100
89½	70¾	83½	Jan. 2.	72¼	Mar. 5.	76½	77	+ 3¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Feb. 25, 1901.	1¾	Q	74	77	74	77	85½	3,973
204	176	208¾	Mar. 8.	195½	Jan. 21.	205	207	+ ¼	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	208	208	208	208	183¼	325
26	15	36	Jan. 7.	24½	Jan. 4.	33½	33¼	+ 1	**Reading.**	50	69,900,800	...	...	..	32	33½	32	33	17½	37,450
71⅞	49	77	Jan. 5.	68½	Jan. 4.	73⅜	74	+ 2¼	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1901.	2	SA	71¾	74¼	71¾	74	54	107,585
39¼	23¾	47¾	Jan. 7.	38	Jan. 3.	44½	45	+ 3½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,600,000	...	...	..	42¼	45½	42¼	44⅞	28½	52,140
27½	8⅝	18½	Jan. 2.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	16½	16⅝	— ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	...	...	..	16¾	17¾	16½	16⅝	22	10,350
70⅝	49	69¾	Mar. 7.	55¼	Jan. 21.	65⅝	66	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,500,800	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	67½	67¾	64½	65⅝	68¼	8,925
95½	80	97⅝	Mar. 8.	93	Feb. 16.	96¾	97¾	+ ½	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	96¾	97	96¾	97	91½	200
8¾	5	14½	Feb. 9.	7⅝	Jan. 21.	...	...	+ 1¾	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,698,000	...	...	..	11¾	13¼	11½	13	6	3,050
64½	38¼	73	Feb. 8.	58	Jan. 29.	...	...	+ ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,498,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	..	67½	69¼	67½	69¼	...	2,445
21½	11⅝	30	Feb. 11.	20	Jan. 4.	...	...	+ 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	...	...	..	27	29½	26	29½	...	4,200
...	...	74	Mar. 8.	57	Jan. 29.	73¾	74	— ½	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,360,000	...	...	..	74	74	73¼	73½	...	1,100
54½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 16, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Mar. 16. $39,555,200

	Week Ended March 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104⅜	104⅜	12
American Bicycle 5s	80	80⅝	80	80½	90
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	10
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115	115	115	115	18
American Hide & Leather 6s	92	93½	92	93½	39
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
American Tobacco scrip	102	102	101	102	212
Ann Arbor 4s	98¼	101	98½	101	78
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	685½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	93¼	94⅛	93	93⅝	351
Atchison, T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	91⅞	93¼	91½	93⅛	173
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	69
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	105	105½	100	105½	88
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97¼	97⅝	97	97⅜	200⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	105	105	104¾	104⅝	114
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	91½	90	91¼	655
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90¾	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	94
B. & O., sub. cls. for deb. 4s, 1911, 1st in. p'd	103½	103½	103	103	100
Brooklyn Queens County & Suburban 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99½	31
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	74½	74½	74	74	25
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½	38
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106¾	108¾	106¾	108⅝	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	104⅝	106	103⅞	106	263
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	72	72¼	71½	72⅛	81
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	35	36½	34¼	35	273
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	18½	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	42
Central of New Jersey convertible 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	134⅞	134⅞	133¾	133¾	44
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	131	132	131	132	4½
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88½	88⅝	87⅞	88⅛	357
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅜	101½	101	101½	227
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106¼	106½	106	106½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107⅜	108½	107⅜	108¼	248
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, registered	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, coupon	121½	122	121½	121⅝	18
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84⅞	85	84⅜	85	253
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	92½	92½	92½	92¼	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	150¼	157½	150¼	157½	5½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104	104	104	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	126¼	126¼	125	125	14
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	10
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	5
C., M. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	6
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	121¾	121¾	121	121	16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen 4s, Series A	113½	113½	113½	113½	80
Chi., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	4
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold 7s	185	185	185	185	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul terminal 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	6
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 1909	110½	110½	110½	110½	9
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	150
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st	140½	140½	140½	140½	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	141	141	141	141	11
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96½	98	96½	97⅜	239
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	119	119	119	119	5
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. general 6s	136	136	136	136	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	10
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	81	82	81	82	10
Colorado Midland 3-4s	81	82¼	81	82¼	265
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	87	85	87	490
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	110	110¼	110	110½	20
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅞	20
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	25
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	101	98½	101	102
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	89½	91	89½	91	95
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	82
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108	108	108	108	18
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97½	97½	97	97⅝	297
Erie general 4s	86½	87½	85⅝	87	1,317
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	12
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	89	100¼	89	100	637
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	79	83	79½	83	163
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103½	104⅝	103⅞	104½	190
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	102½	102½	102	102½	115
Green Bay debenture, B	8⅛	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	153
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	105⅝	106	105¼	106	81
Housatonic 5s	136	136	136	136	8
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Houston & Texas consol. 4s	92	94½	92	94½	15
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
International & Great Northern 2d 6s	97¼	98½	97	98½	76
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	71	73	71	73	4
International Paper Co. 6s	106	106⅝	105½	106⅝	131
Kansas City Southern 3s	70¾	72½	70¾	72½	693
Kentucky Central 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	13
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	88⅝	89	88⅝	88⅝	37
Laclede Gas 5s	107½	108	107½	108	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	13
Long Dock 6s	139¾	139⅞	139¾	139⅞	7
Leroy & Caney Valley 5s	100	100	100	100	6
Long Island unified 4s	99	99½	99	99½	63
Long Island general 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	9
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	25
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	22
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	106½	106⅞	106	106	59
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119⅜	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	20
Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago 4s	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅝	29
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82⅝	85	82⅝	84½	511
Mexican Central 1st income	28½	33	28⅝	32⅝	3,452
Mexican Central 2d income	15½	16¼	15	16⅛	1,859
Mexican International consol. 4s	82¼	83½	82¼	83½	86
Michigan Central consol. 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Michigan Central 6s, 1902	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	138½	138¾	138½	138¾	2
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	122	122	121½	121½	2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	98½	100	98½	102½	387
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	98	398½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	100½	102	100⅝	102	176
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79	80½	79¾	80½	540
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	102	102¼	101¾	102¼	104
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	105	105¼	105	105	25
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	116	116	116	116	5
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¼	105½	105	105¾	80
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	114	114	114	114	13
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95½	96	95½	95½	70½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s, J. P. M. & Co.'s ctfs.	95⅞	96	95⅞	95⅞	22
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	53
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	23
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128½	128½	128½	128⅝	1
National Starch Mfg. 6s	106	106	106	106	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 3½s, coupon	97⅛	97⅜	97	97	123
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884	104⅝	106⅝	104⅝	104⅝	4
New York Central general 3½s	110⅝	110⅝	110½	110⅝	16
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	96	96	96	96	56
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	112	113	112	112	18
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. gen. mtge. 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	254
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	13
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	1
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100	100⅛	261½
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	71⅝	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	821½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	106	106	105⅝	106	41
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Oregon & California 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	119	119⅜	118	118⅜	46
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127⅜	128⅜	127⅜	128⅜	2
Panama 1st 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Gas & Coke Co. 1st gen. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pocahontas [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.	Week Ended March 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Reading general 4s	94⅝	94⅞	94½	94⅞	167
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	3
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅜	101	100½	100⅞	54
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	118½	117	117½	75
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	93¾	93½	91⅞	92¼	170
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	97	98¼	97	98⅜	77
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	112	112	112	112	4
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	97⅝	98½	97⅜	98¼	9
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	131	131	131	131	56
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98½	100¼	98⅝	99⅝	613
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	79⅞	81¼	79⅞	80	1,946
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85¾	88	85⅜	87⅞	1,164
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102¾	103½	102¾	103½	6
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Southern Pacific 4s	93¼	93¾	92⅝	92¾	654½
Southern Pacific 4½s	100	100½	97⅞	100½	638
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	5
Southern Railway 5s	116	117	116	117	105
Standard Rope & Twine income	7	8	7	8	14
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	55	56½	55	55½	52
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	100	100	100	100	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birmingham Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Terminal Ass'n of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	43
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	107	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	71
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	119	120	52
Third Avenue 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	12
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	10
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92	92	92	92	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	91½	92½	91½	92⅜	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	82½	83½	82	85	1,012
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¾	106½	106	106	75
Union Pacific 1st lien conv. 4s, when iss'd	104	104	103¼	103¾	1,348
United States Leather 6s	115	115	115	115	3
Virginia Midland general 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119½	119	119½	40
Wabash 2d 5s	110⅝	110½	109½	109½	25
Wabash debenture, Series B	58¼	64	57¾	62⅝	8,905
Wabash debenture, Series A	101	101	101	101	5
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121½	121¾	121½	121¾	60
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99½	100	99½	100	28
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	61
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheeling Div. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89	91	89	90⅝	525
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87⅝	91	87⅝	90⅝	1,178
Total sales					$39,334,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 16, 1901.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138¼	138¼	138	138	28
United States 3s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	½
United States 3s, coupon	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
United States 2s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10
Total sales					$41,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 16, 1901.

Alabama, Class C	103	103	103	103	1
North Carolina 6s	135	136½	135	136½	8
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96	96	96	96	16
Virginia 6s deferred certificates	10	10¾	10	10¾	154
Total sales					$179,000
Grand total					$39,555,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	106	Feb. 27	105½	Jan. 21	105¾	Mar. 15
United States 2s, coupon	106	Jan. 2	105¼	Jan. 17	103½	Feb. 26
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 10	113	Mar. 8	113	Mar. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 17	113¾	Feb. 14	113⅝	Feb. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137⅞	Mar. 8
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Jan. 12	137⅝	Mar. 8	139	Mar. 15
United States 5s, 1904, registered	111⅝	Mar. 4	111⅝	Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Jan. 4	110⅝	Feb. 18	110⅝	Feb. 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111½	Feb. 28	110	Jan. 21	110⅝	Mar. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111	Mar. 2	110	Jan. 9	111	Mar. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	111	Mar. 7	109½	Jan. 10	111	Mar. 7
District of Columbia 3-65s					121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	97¼	Mar. 2	96½	Jan. 14	97¼	Mar. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14
Alabama, Class B					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	103	Mar. 14	102	Feb. 13	103	Mar. 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s					108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	Mar. 14
South Carolina 4½s					120	Mar. 15
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	Jan. 28	96	Jan. 17	96¼	Mar. 8
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10¼	Mar. 11	7½	Feb. 15	10¼	Mar. 12
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96⅝	Jan. 17	95⅝	Mar. 6	95⅝	Mar. 8

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$10,317,928
Week ended March 16, 1900	15,668,606
From Jan. 1, 1901	114,941,951
From Jan. 1, 1900	134,678,041

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 12, 1901	$13,649,397
Week ended March 13, 1900	15,243,299
From Jan. 1, 1901	110,525,631
From Jan. 1, 1900	119,819,328

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$6,706
Week ended March 16, 1900	9,325
From Jan. 1, 1901	610,882
From Jan. 1, 1900	969,954

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$117,200
Week ended March 16, 1900	53,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,442,189
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,780,077

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$110,500
Week ended March 16, 1900	43,675
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,831,307
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,810,123

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$17,170
Week ended March 16, 1900	188,833
From Jan. 1, 1901	941,268
From Jan. 1, 1900	912,976

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$668,700
Week ended March 16, 1900	1,566,113
From Jan. 1, 1901	11,412,993
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,906,361

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$651,530
Week ended March 16, 1900	1,377,280
From Jan. 1, 1901	10,471,725
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,994,388

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$1,047,052
Week ended March 16, 1900	1,426,763
From Jan. 1, 1901	19,855,487
From Jan. 1, 1900	17,986,118

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$23,876
Week ended March 16, 1900	125,654
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,352,842
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,888,580

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 15, 1901	$1,023,174
Week ended March 16, 1900	1,291,107
From Jan. 1, 1901	18,502,645
From Jan. 1, 1900	16,107,558

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £105,143 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 48.74, became 50.68 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,125,000f. gold and 660,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand, $4.87¼@4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95 5-16@95⅝, and guilders at 40 1-32@40⅝ and 40 7-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago 5% discount, Boston 10@10 1-16 discount, San Francisco [illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 16, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995. Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	101 Mar 15	99 ..	101 ..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995. A O*	104¾	Mar 18	102½	Jan 10	104¾ Mar 16	104½	105
Do registered A O*	102¾	Jan 19	102	Feb 18	102 Feb 18	.. ..	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 Nov.	94½	Mar 14	86¾	Jan 4	93¾ Mar 15	93¼	93¾
Do do registered Nov.	..	..	..	..	78¾ De 11,90	.. ..	.. ..
Do stamped	93	Mar 8	90	Jan 29	92¾ Mar 11	.. ..	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g.5s,1946. J D*	..	..	..	..	105 De 4, 00	103½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J*	97⅛	Feb 4	95	Jan 8	97⅝ Mar 16	97¼	97⅝
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 A O	105	Mar 11	101¼	Jan 3	104¾ Mar 16	104½	105
Do do registered	104	Mar 8	102	Jan 19	104 Mar 8	.. ..	.. ..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 1st installment paid J J	103½	Mar 7	102	Mar 5	103 Mar 14	.. ..	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 J J	91¼	Mar 14	88¾	Jan 21	91¼ Mar 15	90¾	91¼
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925. M N*	91	Mar 6	89	Jan 11	90¼ Mar 13	90	91
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990 .*A O	..	..	..	..	103½ Oct., 95	.. ..	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919. .*F A	..	..	..	..	111 My 11,00	.. ..	.. ..
Cen. Ohio, reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. M S	..	..	..	..	111 Jne 5,99	.. ..	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S*	117	Feb 1	115	Jan 3	116¾ Feb 4	.. ..	120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 .*F A	130¼	Feb 26	130	Jan 3	130¼ Feb 26	128	130
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J D*	130	Feb 7	130	Feb 7	130 Feb 7	129	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.* J J	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus 1st g. 5s, 1913. A O*	..	..	..	..	100 No 18,99	.. ..	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906. .*J D	107½	Feb 28	106⅝	Jan 4	107¼ Mar 15	107½	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934. *A O	122¾	Feb 15	119½	Jan 16	122 Feb 15	125½	..
Do do registered .*A O	..	..	..	..	117 No 20,00	.. ..	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927. .*J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..	.. ..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g.6s,1921. A O*	..	..	..	..	113¾ De 6, 00	114	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908. .*J J	107¾	Feb 21	106⅝	Jan 5	107½ Mar 14	107⅝	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913 .*M S	111	Jan 23	108½	Mar 1	108¾ Mar 14	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered .*M S	..	..	..	..	104 Ap 24,00	.. ..	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948. .*J D	94¼	Jan 31	92	Jan 8	94 Feb 4	94	95
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937. *M N	100	Mar 6	96	Jan 31	100 Mar 6	98	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120	Feb 8	119	Feb 7	120 Feb 8	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 M N*	106	Mar 16	97½	Jan 18	106 Mar 16	105	105½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000 M N*	..	..	..	..	60 Oc 30,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	72¾	Mar 11	60	Jan 9	72¾ Mar 16	71	72
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	36¾	Mar 6	20	Jan 2	35 Mar 16	35	36
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	19½	Mar 7	8	Jan 18	17⅛ Mar 14	16¾	17½
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946. .*J J	..	..	..	..	95 De 27,99	.. ..	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J	..	..	..	..	102 Jne 20,99	.. ..	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946. .*J J	..	..	..	..	106 Oc 24,00	107	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902. .*M N*	107½	Mar 13	106⅞	Mar 8	107½ Mar 13	107	108
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908 .*M N	..	..	..	..	130 Jul 25,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do do g. 5s, 1987 J J*	137¼	Mar 2	127	Jan 22	133¾ Mar 16	133	135
Do do registered Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan 17	132 Mar 15	.. ..	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912. Q M	106	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910 Q March	104	Feb 7	102½	Mar 5	102¾ Mar 16	102	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921. .J J*	115	Mar 7	113	Jan 7	115 Mar 14	115	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	116¾	Jan 23	115½	Jan 17	116¾ Mar 12	116¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 A O	119	Feb 19	118½	Jan 31	119 Mar 11	119¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 .*M N	122	Feb 7	120½	Jan 10	121¾ Mar 16	121	122
Do do registered .*M N	119¾	Mar 16	119¾	Mar 16	119¾ Mar 16	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 .*M S	108¾	Mar 15	104	Jan 4	108½ Mar 16	108	109
Do do registered .*M S	..	..	..	..	104½ Au 23,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989. .*J J	106¾	Mar 15	104¾	Jan 8	106¾ Mar 15	.. ..	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 .*J J	103	Jan 14	100	Jan 7	101½ Feb 27	.. ..	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940. J J*	..	..	..	..	103 No 26,00	104½	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g.5s,1941.* M S	..	..	..	..	101¼ Ap 29,99	104½	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902. .*M S	102¾	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 1	100¾ Mar 14	100¾	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903. .*M N	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	105¾ Jan 9	105¾	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 05	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949. .A O*	94	Jan 12	92¾	Feb 28	93½ Mar 1	.. ..	.. ..
Do certificates of interest	93	Jan 24	91¼	Jan 3	92¾ Mar 14	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950. J J*	86	Feb 5	85½	Jan 14	85 Mar 16	84¾	85¼
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903. J J*	120½	Mar 1	108¾	Jan 2	120¾ Mar 9	109	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901 A O*	102½	Mar 1	101¼	Jan 19	102½ Mar 1	101¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913 .*M N	112	Mar 15	110	Jan 7	112 Mar 15	111¾	113
Do conv. 5s, 1903 M S*	157½	Mar 16	141¼	Feb 11	157½ Mar 16	.. ..	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919. A O*	..	..	..	..	113¾ No 30,00	116	..
Do do do 4s, 1919 A O*	107	Mar 8	105⅛	Feb 18	107 Mar 8	106½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 .*F A	102½	Jan 7	102	Feb 14	102 Feb 21	.. ..	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 .M S*	..	..	..	..	100 Oc 15,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905. .*F A	..	..	..	..	104½ Ap 11,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 J J*	104¼	Jan 28	103¼	Jan 10	104 Mar 11	103¾	104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 .*M N	112¾	Mar 12	112	Jan 3	112¾ Mar 12	112½	..
Do do registered .*M N	..	..	..	..	111¼ Jne 2, 99	112¾	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911. .*M S	125½	Feb 25	121	Mar 13	121 Mar 13	120½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907. .J J*	113¾	Mar 1	113	Feb 13	113¾ Mar 1	113½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 A O*	138½	Mar 9	135¼	Jan 11	138¾ Mar 9	140	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 M N*	126¾	Mar 9	115	Jan 2	125 Mar 14	125	126½
Do do registered M N*	..	..	..	..	115 My 11,00	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936. .*J J	120	Mar 1	112¾	Jan 23	120 Mar 1	.. ..	.. ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910. J J*	114½	Feb 18	113	Jan 21	114½ Mar 13	..	115½
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947 .J J*	108½	Jan 16	106⅞	Jan 31	108½ Feb 18	109	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947 J J*	120¼	Feb 26	115	Jan 15	120 Mar 11	.. ..	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C., M. & St. P. 7s,£ gold, R.D., 1902. J J*	185	Feb 15	184	Mar 2	185 Mar 12	.. ..	.. ..
Do 7s, £, 1902 J J*	..	..	..	..	172½ Ap 10,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903 .*J J	190	Jan 28	188½	Jan 28	190 Jan 28	.. ..	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905 .*J J	188	Jan 29	182½	Jan 2	184½ Mar 7	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 .J J*	187¾	Jan 28	185¼	Jan 14	187 Jan 31	.. ..	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 J J*	117¼	Jan 14	117	Jan 4	117½ Jan 23	117½	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 6s, 1919 J J*	118¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 2	118¾ Jan 23	118¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910 .*J J	119½	Mar 11	117½	Jan 3	119¾ Mar 11	118	119
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 .*J J	126	Mar 8	125¾	Jan 23	126 Mar 8	125	127
Do do 5s, 1910 .*J J	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¼ Jan 15	110	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 .*J J	119	Feb 7	118	Jan 9	118 Mar 14	118	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 .J J	122	Mar 5	119½	Jan 3	121 Mar 16	121	121½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 .J J*	122½	Jan 23	122¼	Jan 23	122½ Jan 23	122¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910 .J J*	110¾	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 9	110¾ Jan 9	110	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	119¼ Jan 3	120	121¾
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 .J J*	120	Feb 27	119¾	Jan 29	120 Feb 27	119	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 .*J J	114¾	Feb 26	114¾	Feb 26	114¾ Mar 13	115	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924. *J J	..	..	..	..	127½ Jul 18,99	133½	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 .*J J	116¼	Mar 2	115¾	Jan 23	116¾ Mar 16	116¾	116¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989. J J	114½	Mar 1	112¾	Jan 11	113¾ Mar 14	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered Q J	..	..	..	..	105½ Fe 19,98	.. ..	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910. .*J D	119¾	Feb 11	119¾	Feb 11	119¾ Feb 11	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 .*J D	122	Mar 11	121½	Feb 7	121½ Mar 12	121½	124
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. Q F	141	Feb 27	139¾	Jan 15	140½ Mar 9	140½	..
Do gold 7s, 1902 J D*	107½	Jan 12	107¼	Jan 9	107½ Jan 16	107	..
Do do registered .J D*	107¾	Mar 9	107¼	Jan 18	107¾ Mar 9	.. ..	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929 A O*	116¾	Mar 8	116¾	Mar 8	116¾ Mar 8	117	..
Do do registered A O*	..	..	..	..	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929 A O*	110¼	Mar 12	108¼	Jan 24	110½ Mar 14	109¾	..
Do do registered A O*	..	..	..	..	107 De 18,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933 .*M N	125¼	Jan 8	124	Jan 21	124 Feb 19	122	..
Do do registered .*M N	122¾	Jan 15	122	Jan 11	122½ Jan 15	.. ..	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909 M N*	110½	Mar 5	108	Jan 7	110½ Mar 14	110½	..
Do do registered M N*	..	..	..	..	105 De 26,99	.. ..	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 A O 15	117	Mar 7	116	Jan 18	117 Mar 7	117	..
Do do registered A O 15	..	..	..	..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 .F A 15	109	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	109 Jan 3	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered F A 15	..	..	..	..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 M N*	110	Jan 28	109½	Jan 15	110 Jan 29	110	..
Do do registered Q F	..	..	..	..	103 No 19,98	.. ..	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901. J J*	..	..	..	..	103¼ Fe 26,00	.. ..	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907. M N*	..	..	..	..	120½ No 10,00	122½	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 M S*	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113 Jan 23	109¾	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909. *M S	..	..	..	..	111¼ Ap 24,00	.. ..	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 .*M S	..	..	..	..	112¼ Ap 24,00	.. ..	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921. .*M N	138¾	Mar 15	136¾	Jan 10	138¾ Mar 15	137½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 .*F A	107¼	Feb 21	107¼	Feb 21	107¼ Feb 21	107¼	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929. .*F A	127½	Jan 17	123½	Feb 4	126¾ Mar 5	126	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 .J J*	142	Feb 27	138¾	Jan 2	142 Feb 27	140¼	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925. .*M S	..	..	..	..	139½ Ap 17,00	142½	143¼
Do incomes, 1911 .*M N	..	..	..	..	112 No 13,99	110	118
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917. .J J*	131	Feb 19	130¼	Jan 25	131 Feb 19	131	..
Do registered J J*	..	..	..	..	130 No 7, 00	130	133
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 .*J J	110	Jan 25	107⅛	Jan 5	108¾ Mar 14	108½	109
Do do registered .*J J	..	..	..	..	107¾ No 8, 00	.. ..	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905. .*J J	99¾	Feb 20	99¾	Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905 .*J J	..	..	..	..	80¼ Au 25,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905 .*J J	..	..	..	..	97 De 19,00	.. ..	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 A O*	112	Feb 14	111¼	Jan 7	112 Mar 12	110	112½
Do small bonds, 1923 A O*	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15,97	.. ..	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930. .*J D	141	Mar 12	134¼	Jan 16	141 Mar 12	139½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 .*M N	140½	Mar 11	134	Feb 8	140½ Mar 11	130	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919. .*J J	131½	Feb 13	130	Jan 6	131½ Feb 15	131	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 .*J J	..	..	..	..	137 Mar 31,00	137	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947. J J*	98	Mar 15	92	Jan 8	97¾ Mar 16	97	98
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919. M N*	..	..	..	..	106 Oc 4, 99	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932 Q M	119¾	Jan 28	119	Mar 13	119 Mar 13	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*	..	..	..	..	100 Oc 28,99	.. ..	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen.g.5s, Oct.1, 1919. J J	..	..	..	..	101 Ja 17, 00	109	109½
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905 .A O*	..	..	..	..	115 De 14,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 .*J J	..	..	..	..	112¼ Oc 10,00	.. ..	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. .*M N	115	Mar 15	113¼	Jan 29	115 Mar 15	114	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. .*J D	104⅝	Mar 15	101	Jan 4	104⅝ Mar 15	104	105
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939. .*J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99 Jan 10	100	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	105	Jan 30	104½	Jan 16	105 Mar 1	103¾	..
Do do registered M N*	..	..	..	..	99 My 4, 99	.. ..	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	..	..	..	..	94 Oc 12, 00	98¾	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	..	..	..	..	83 No 22,95	99¾	101½
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 .J J*	101½	Feb 21	98¾	Jan 15	101½ Feb 28	101½	..
C., I. St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 1	104½ Feb 20	104½	..
Do con. 6s, 1920 .*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. .*J J	115½	Feb 16	113¾	Jan 18	115 Mar 1	115	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 .*A O	100	Mar 8	95½	Jan 2	99¾ Mar 11	99	100
Do income 4s, April, 1990 A O	93	Feb 6	40¼	Jan 22	63¾ Mar 13	.. ..	.. ..
C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914. .*J D	136	Feb 21	135¼	Jan 9	136 Feb 21	134	136
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 .*J J	136	Feb 6	134	Jan 28	136 Mar 15	138	137
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901 .M S*	..	..	..	..	105¾ No 24,99	.. ..	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901. *A O	..	..	..	..	101½ De 7, 00	100½	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933. .A O*	..	..	..	..	111 Se 5, 00	114	120
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 .*J J	130½	Mar 8	130	Jan 3	130½ Mar 8	.. ..	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947 J J*	83½	Feb 9	78	Jan 24	82¾ Mar 16	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947 J J*	82	Feb 9	77	Jan 25	82 Mar 15	.. ..	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929. .*F A	87½	Feb 11	83	Jan 4	87 Mar 16	86¾	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	102	Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907. .M S*	123½	Jan 8	123½	Jan 8	123½ Jan 8	120½	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 .A O*	..	..	..	..	118½ No 15,00	120½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 .*M N	140	Feb 19	139½	Jan 29	139½ Mar 8	137	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901 A O*	104¾	Feb 4	104¾	Feb 4	104¾ Feb 4	104½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 .*J D	..	..	..	..	138½ De 28,00	130¾	..
Do do registered J D	..	..	..	..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921. .*J J	136	Feb 5	136	Feb 5	136 Feb 5	126½	..
Do registered 133½ Se 14,00	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923 F A*	119	Feb 26	118¾	Mar 5	119½ Mar 5	118	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 .*M N	..	..	..	..	103½ Oc 15,00	.. ..	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	..	..	..	..	147¾ My 2, 00	144½	..
Do registered M S*	150	Feb 15	150	Feb 15	150 Feb 15	150	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	117	Feb 7	117	Feb 7	117 Feb 7	118	..
Do registered .*A O	..	..	..	..	122 Jne 6,99	.. ..	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906 .*A O	..	..	..	..	112 De 4, 00	113½	..
Do do registered .*A O	112½	Feb 15	112½	Feb 15	112½ Feb 15	.. ..	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921. .*M N	151	Mar 1	151	Mar 1	151 Mar 1	153½	..
Do registered .*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151 Jan 17	.. ..	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. .*J J	103¾	Feb 6	100	Jan 23	102¾ Mar 16	102¾	103¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 .*J J	110¾	Mar 12	108	Jan 10	110¼ Mar 12	103¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928 .*J D	110	Feb 6	107	Jan 10	108¾ Mar 16	.. ..	109½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	111	Feb 28	108¾	Jan 19	111 Feb 28	.. ..	.. ..
Det.-& Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995. .*J D	..	..	..	..	93½ No 19,99	100	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995. .*J D	91	Mar 15	85	Jan 23	91 Mar 15	90	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937. .A O*	115	Feb 25	110½	Jan 16	115 Feb 25	100	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	..	..	..	..	117¾ No 20,00	111,98	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937. .*J J	112¾	Jan 12	112	Jan 11	112¾ Jan 12	113¾	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1941. .*M N	..	..	..	..	109¼ De 6, 00	.. ..	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 .*M N	119¾	Jan 7	118½	Jan 28	118½ Jan 28	.. ..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 M S*	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121 Jan 7	.. ..	.. ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 .*M S	118	Jan 26	116¾	Mar 4	116¾ Mar 4	.. ..	.. ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 A O*	124	Feb 11	123¾	Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	.. ..	.. ..
Do 5th ext., g. 4s, 1928 .*J D	..	..	..	..	108¾ Ap 14,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920 .M S*	143½	Feb 20	142	Jan 17	143½ Feb 26	138½	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 .M S*	..	..	..	..	143 De 30,98	.. ..	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 .A O*	140	Feb 28	138	Jan 17	139½ Mar 15	138¾	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 .*J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 6, 99	..	139
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900. A O	106¾	Feb 15	100	Jan 9	106¾ Feb 15	107	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982. .*M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	120¾ Mar 11	120¾	122
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	..	..	..	..	118 Fe 17, 00	118	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	..	..	..	..	106 Oc 27, 98	100	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1990. *J J	97¾	Feb 5	95½	Jan 21	97¾ Mar 16	97	97¾
Do registered J J	..	..	..	..	93¾ My 25,99	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. .*J J	87¾	Mar 15	82¼	Jan 21	87 Mar 16	86½	87
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	118½	Mar 9	111	Jan 4	118 Mar 15	.. ..	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 .*F A	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	94 Feb 11	97	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 F A*	105¾	Jan 9	100	Mar 6	102¼ Mar 14	102	104
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943 .*M N	..	..	..	..	113 Ap 27,00	115	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. .*J D	108¾	Feb 20	107½	Jan 11	108¾ Feb 20	110½	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	118	Feb 13	117½	Jan 5	118 Feb 13	.. ..	.. ..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. .*F A	..	..	..	..	65 No 10,97	.. ..	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 .*J J	124¼	Feb 9	124	Jan 29	124 Mar 14	.. ..	125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 .*A O	110½	Mar 12	108½	Mar 4	110½ Mar 13	.. ..	.. ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923 .*A O	..	..	..	..	110 May, 93	.. ..	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930. .*A O	..	..	..	..	110 Sep., 91	.. ..	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. .*J J	108½	Feb 20	108	Feb 21	108 Feb 21	108	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918. J J*	..	..	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	99	100½
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 .*J J	..	..	..	..	80½ May, 96	.. ..	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941. J J	..	..	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	100½	Mar 16	76¼	Jan

ID LIST.

of bonds which do
r alphabetical or-
d Quotation List,"
Opposite each is
stem under which
e referred to:

onds.

System.
Southern Ry.
av., Fla. & Western
Delaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
. Y. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie
Erie
Illinois Central
Seaboard & Roanoke
. Y. Central & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
Southern Pacific Co.
Erie
ch., Top. & Santa Fé
ans— Illinois Cent.
Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
C. & Sp 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901.* A O
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
Penn. R. R.
C. R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
Chi. & N. W.
Chi., M. & St. P.
Pere Marquette
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
South. Pac. Co.
td. g. 5s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C., B. & Quincy
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pacific
Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
L. S. & M. S.
oledo & Ohio Central
issouri, Kan. & Texas
ouis & San Francisco
ouisville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
hern— N. Y. C. & H.
entral of New Jersey
entral of New Jersey
Missouri Valley
Erie
Chicago & Alton
—Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
L. S. & M. Southern
N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
rk Central & Hudson
Erie
s— Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
cago, Mil. & St. Paul
cago, Mil. & St. Paul
Bur., C. R. & N
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & Alton
N. Y. C. & H.
Baltimore & Ohio
St. P. & Man.
s— S. Pacific Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
ouisville & Nashville
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
re Co.— Penn. Co.
Long Island
Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
Del., L. & W.
n— Erie
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Long Island
Erie
Southern Pacific Co.
icago & Northwestern
Lake Erie & Western
Southern Pac.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
tion— Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. Louis
Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
burg— N. Y. C. & H.
Mobile & Ohio.
Missouri Pac.
s, Bge — Wabash.
Tenn. & R. R. of Ga.
Illinois Central.
Northern Pacific.
— Northern Pacific.
C., St. P., M. & O.
s— South. Pac. Co.
Norfolk & Western.
uth.— Mo., K. & T.
Sav., Florida & W.
Southern Railway.
sville & Nashville.
Pennsylvania R. R.
Y.— Del., L. & W.
ort. Kansas & Texas.
Southern Pacific Co.
Penn. R. R.
Rio Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & Western.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Seythern Railway.
Y. Central & Hudson.
— Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie R. R.
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & N. W.

ds Bonds.

Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
People's R. & C. Co.
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Pac. Co. & C. Co.
Tenn. C. & I.
Y. G. & E. L. M. & P.
Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Pac. C. & C. Co.
Pac. C. & C. Co.
Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Range for Year 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	130	Jan 31	130	Jan 31	130	Jan 31	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	96⅞	Feb 14	87½	Jan 5	95½	Mar 15	95¾	100
Do do J. P. Morgan & Co. certs.....	96	Mar 11	94½	Mar 6	95½	Mar 12	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	114	Mar 14	110	Jan 5	114	Mar 14	114	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	98½	De 3, 00	..	100
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J*	128½	Mar 6	128	Jan 22	128½	Mar 13	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	100	Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	115¾	Mar 15	111	Jan 2	115¾	Mar 15	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Mar., 96	115½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923.*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	119	..
N O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	107½	Mar 9	106¾	Jan 2	107½	Mar 9	107¼	..
Do. registered.....*J J	107¼	Feb 28	107	Feb 4	107¼	Feb 28	107	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	106¾	Jan 16	104⅝	Mar 13	104⅝	Mar 13	105	..
Do do registered.....M S*	106¾	Feb 21	106¾	Feb 27	106¾	Feb 27	104⅝	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1883-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108⅜	Fe 21,98	104⅝	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 23	102⅜	..
Do do registered.....*J D	102¾	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102⅜	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103	Mar 1	103	Mar 1	103	Mar 7	103	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, '99	101	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110½	Mar 16	109	Jan 18	110¼	Mar 16	109½	110½
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	97½	Jan 15	96	Feb 4	96	Mar 15	95¾	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	99	Jan 25	96	Feb 21	97	Mar 15	97	97½
Do do registered.....*F A	97½	Jan 10	95¾	Jan 25	96¾	Mar 5	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	116½	Mar 5	113¾	Jan 4	115½	Mar 14	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	115	Feb 26	112½	Jan 17	114½	Mar 12	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111	Mar 1	110	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. B.I.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	90	95
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 23,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾	My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 3, 00	..	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	127¾	Jan 18	126¾	Jan 7	127¾	Jan 18	128½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	122	Jan 30	121	Jan 18	122	Jan 30	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	117	Feb 13	117	Feb 13	117	Feb 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	110⅞	Feb 21	110¾	Feb 21	110¾	Mar 8	111	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	110⅝	Mar 8	110½	Jan 8	110½	Mar 8	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J J	100⅞	Feb 13	100¼	Feb 18	100¼	Feb 27	109¼	110
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	110½	Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130	De 17,00	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	106¾	Mar 4	105¾	Jan 8	106¼	Mar 15	106½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¼	Mar 11	102½	Jan 30	103¼	Mar 11	103½	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	118½	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	127⅜	Jan 9	127⅜	Jan 9	127⅜	Jan 9	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	126	Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	100	..
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	100¼	Mar 14	100	Jan 4	100¼	Mar 15	100	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106¾	De 10,00	106½	107½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. *J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	198½	Feb 4	196¼	Jan 4	197½	Mar 4	..	198¾
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....J J	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195	Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	136	Mar 12	135¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾	Fe 6, 97	113½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Jne 5, 00	113	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	109	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992..M S	108	Jan 9	105¾	Mar 5	106	Mar 14	105	106
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	..	....	..	....	110⅜	De 14,00	111	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	134½	Feb 27	134	Feb 20	134½	Feb 27	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133¾	Mar 4	132¾	Jan 11	133¾	Mar 4	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	132¾	Feb 20	131	Feb 20	132¾	Feb 20	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	107	No 26,00	..	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	103½	Mar 14	102¼	Feb. 5	103⅜	Mar 16	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	104	Mar 9	99½	Jan 21	103⅜	Mar 16	103½	103¾
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	97½	Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	106	Mar 7	104¼	Jan 8	105⅝	Mar 16	105½	106
Do registered.....Q J	105¾	Feb 14	105¼	Feb 14	105¼	Mar 14	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	71¾	Jan 28	69½	Jan 21	71½	Mar 16	71¼	71¾
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	70⅜	De 10,00	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,00	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. Q M	..	....	..	....	88½	My 31,00	88½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	122½	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	122½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	117	Jan 9	116	Feb 1	116	Feb 1	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	103	Jan 8	102	Feb 13	102	Feb 16	101	..
Nor. Pac. Ter Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	116½	Mar 14	116	Jan 21	116½	Mar 14	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	112	Feb 27	112	Feb 27	112	Feb 27	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	....	..	....	95	De 12,00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1001.....J J*	..	....	..	....	75	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110	Jan 31	108	Jan 9	100	Mar 8	109	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	..	....	..	....	101	De 15,00	100¾	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	105	Jan 31	104	Jan 5	105	Mar 12	105	106½
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	115¾	Mar 12	114¼	Jan 16	114¾	Mar 15	114½	115½
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	113¾	Mar 8	113¾	Jan 23	114½	Mar 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.....A O*	..	....	..	....	124	De 5, 00	122	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	122	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	101½	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	117	Mar 7	116¾	Jan 15	117	Mar 12	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¾	Feb 15	115½	Jan 9	117½	Feb 21	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	116⅞	Feb 14	116⅝	Feb 14	116⅝	Feb 21	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd. 1945....M N*	..	....	..	....	Ap	12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	..	....	..	....	99	De 21,00	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	136½	Feb 19	136½	Feb 19	138½	Feb 19	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137⅜	No 27,00	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	136⅝	Jan 28	136⅜	Jan 28	136⅜	Jan 28	132½	135½
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935. *M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	112½	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	133¼	Jan 28	133¼	Jan 22	133¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920....A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127	Feb 4	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	114½	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114	Mar 7	..	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	115	Feb 18	109	Jan 19	113	Mar 7	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 28,98	120	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s & Ser. A & B. Js., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 99	112	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	118	Feb 16	113¾	Mar 8	113¾	Mar 8	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾	Feb 21	100	Feb 14	100¾	Feb 25	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100¾	Feb 14	98	Jan 21	100¾	Feb 26	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121½	Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121½	Mar 12	121	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	95¾	Feb 7	92¾	Jan 3	94¾	Mar 16	94¼	94¾
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	88	No 15,00	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....J J*	101	Mar 11	98½	Jan 4	100¾	Mar 16	100½	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	..	....	..	....	88¾	Be 27,00	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	82	Mar 11	80½	Feb 13	82	Mar 11	..	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	93	Feb 16	92¾	Jan 3	93	Feb 21	..	..
St J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	95	Mar 9	89¾	Jan 11	95	Mar 9	93	95
St. L. & S.F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	112¾	Feb 14	112¾	Feb 14	112¾	Feb 14	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	112¾	Jan 31	111¾	Jan 22	112	Mar 11	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	111	Jan 24	111¾	Jan 8	111	Feb 27	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	131	Mar 12	127¼	Jan 8	131	Mar 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	117	Feb 18	112¾	Jan 3	116¾	Mar 13	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102¾	Oc 17,00	..	..
Ft. S. & E. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	96¾	Mar 15	91¼	Jan 2	96¾	Mar 16	97¼	98¼
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*A O	98¾	Mar 12	96	Feb 8	98¾	Mar 12	97¼	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	100¼	Mar 14	95¾	Jan 22	98¾	Mar 16	98¼	100¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	81¾	Mar 14	71	Jan 18	80	Mar 16	79¾	80¼
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	118¾	Feb 20	118¾	Jan 22	118¾	Feb 20	119¼	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¾	Feb 25	119¾	Jan 8	120¾	Mar 14	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142	Feb 11	141¾	Jan 12	141¾	Mar 5	140	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 23,00	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	115¾	Jan 29	114¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 29	115¾	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115¾	No 20,00	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	106¾	Mar 12	106¾	Jan 18	106¾	Mar 12	106	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24,99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	....	..	....	128	Jne 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	136¾	Mar 12	132	Jan 21	136¾	Mar 12	133¼	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	De 7, 00	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110	Feb 12	109	Jan 11	110	Feb 14	..	..
Will & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1909..*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,99	122	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
S. Fe., P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942. M S*	106	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	..	..
S. F. & N. R. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jne 9, 00	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	..	....	..	....	128½	Ja 13, 00	120	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	My 17,00	111	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934.....J J*	94¾	Feb 15	94	Feb 15	94¾	Feb 15	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928. M N*	103¾	Feb 13	103¾	Feb 13	103¾	Feb 13	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938.....*J J	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	..	..
San. & Roanoke 1st g. 6s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. J D*	100¾	Feb 8	99⅝	Jan 24	100¾	Mar 16	100	101
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949. J D	95¾	Feb 28	95	Jan 3	97¾	Mar 16	97¾	98
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 98	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949. F A*	100	Jan 31	100	Feb 16	101¾	Mar 14	..	..
Do registered.....	..	....	..	....	97½	Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 4s, Aug., 1999. J D	97¾	Jan 31	97¾	Jan 28	98¾	Mar 16	98¾	99
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910.....J A*	..	....	..	....	110	My 24,00	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1910.....J D	107¾	Feb 21	107¾	Feb 21	107¾	Feb 21	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s, Div. 1st, 1912. J D	..	....	..	....	110	Mar 13	..	..
Do 2d 5s, Div. 1st, 1913.....J D	..	....	..	....	107	Mar 13	..	..
Do Waco & N. W. div. 1st 6s, 1903. J D	..	....	..	....	110	Mar 13	..	..
Do Gen. 1st 5s, 1937.....A O	..	....	..	....	110	Mar 13	..	..
Do Gen. 1st 5s, 1937.....A O	..	....	..	....	110	Mar 13	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Range for Year 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	137½	Jan 29	137½	Jan 29	137½	Jan 29	137	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	106¾	Feb 11	106	Mar 9	106¾	Mar 16	105½	106¾
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943. *J J	88	Mar 15	77⅞	Jan 8	87⅜	Mar 16	87¼	87¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	110¾	Feb 8	110¾	Feb 8	110¾	Feb 8	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	107⅞	Feb 15	103¾	Jan 2	106¾	Mar 16	106½	107
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10. J J	112	Jan 29	111	Jan 17	112	Feb 28	111	113½
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905.*A O	111½	Jan 30	108½	Jan 21	111¾	Jan 30	109½	..
Do do Series B 6s, 1905.....	..	....	..	....	110¾	Au 24,00	110	..
Do do Series C and D, 1905.....	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 24,00	112	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912. A O	120	Feb 15	119	Jan 19	120	Feb 15	120	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	100	Mar 7	106¾	Jan 4	109	Mar 13	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	105½	Mar 13	96	Jan 8	105¾	Mar 16	104½	105½
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911. *J J	..	....	..	....	116	Au 3, 00	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	107	Mar 2	105	Jan 9	107	Mar 4	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	117	Mar 15	111¾	Jan 4	117	Mar 16	116½	117
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	108	Au 3, 00	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	109	Jan 21	109	Jan 21	109	Jan 21	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938. *M S	116½	Feb 5	113¾	Jan 15	115¾	Feb 28	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Ap 17,97	114	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	94¾	Mar 12	93¼	Jan 25	94¾	Mar 16	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	120	Feb 15	120	Feb 15	120	Feb 15	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930. J J*	117½	Jan 29	117½	Jan 29	117½	Jan 29	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	119¼	Feb 7	118	Jan 10	120	Mar 15	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....*J J	124½	Feb 7	124½	Feb 7	124½	Feb 7	127	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	127	Feb 7	124¾	Jan 24	127	Feb 7	124	127
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	123	Jan 8	122	Jan 7	123	Mar 1	123¾	124
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	109¼	Feb 15	109¼	Feb 15	109¼	Feb 15	110	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948. M N*	..	....	..	....	83	De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	115

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	480	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1900	235	245
Astor National	850,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway Nat. ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	248	..
Butch. & Drov's' Nat. ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	..	97
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
Chase National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Mar., 1901	300	307½
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	3975	4050
Citizens' National ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
City National	10,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	510	520
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1899	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Commerce Nat.	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	340	350
Continental Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	380	..
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
First. National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	3800	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	202	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	100	125
Garfield National	200,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	1725	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	125	130
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	205	..
Germania	200,000	8	S	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	150	160
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	505	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	535	545
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	185	190
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	280	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	255
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	220	..
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	105	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	625	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov., 1900	190	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	710	..
New York Nat.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	335	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	130	..
N.Y. Pr. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	150	160
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	108	..
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	112	..
North Amer. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	185	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb., 1901	165	180
Park National	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	465	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	230	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	475	..
Republic Nat.	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	235	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	210	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	162½	..
Shoe & Leath. Nat.	1,000,000	1	Q	Mar., 1901	108	..
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	380	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	141	147½
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	515	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	400	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	245	250
Bowling Green	2,500,000	25	..	July, 1899	182	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Mar., 1901	1980	2050
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	360	..
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	355	365
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	395	410
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	400	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1485	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	275	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4†	Q	Jan., 1901	605	615
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb., 1901	260	270
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	400	420
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	545	575
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	400	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	650	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	185	200
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1320	1375
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	770	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	265	270
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Mar., 1901	340	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	345	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan., 1901	460	480
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	220	225
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1400	1415
U. S. Mtge & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	435	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	220

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	20½	22
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112½	113½
S.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 01	69½	70½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96½	97½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Mar., 1901	81	83
Do con. 5s, 1946	8,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94¾	95
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1901	32¾	33½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10¼	..
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	80	80½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	8,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108¼	109½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	105½	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,688,825	6	..	1900	45	50
Do preferred	3,065,800	6	..	1900	82	83
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do 1st con 5s, 1938	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	81	83
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	103½	..
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	16	20
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	62½	64½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	50
Gr. Rapids ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	102½	105
Do 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	Jun., 1900	45	55
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	93½	94½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	..	Jan., 1901	70	72
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	..	Oct., 1900	101	102½
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	65	70
Do 1st 6s, 1920	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	106	..
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	294	296
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108¾	109¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	69
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	36	38
Do 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	Feb., 1901	45	50
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	78	80
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	150	123
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,902,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	96	98
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	107	109

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	*53	55
American Bridge	35,000,000	..	..	.....	42	42½
Do preferred	35,000,000	2½	..	Jan., 1901	92¼	93¼
American Chicle	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	85	88
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	80	81
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9¾	10½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	37	39
Am. Soda Fount.	1,250,000	1¾	..	Nov., 1896	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	1,250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	40	50
Do 2d pref'd	1,250,000	4	..	Nov., 1896	9	12½
Am. Sheet St. pf.	26,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	83	83½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	48	49
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	86	88
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10½	12
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	65¼	67
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	23
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*20¼	20¼
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	99	99½
Calif. Cop. ($10)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	1
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	104½	105
Celluloid	5,925,000	‡2½	Q	Dec., 1900	98½	100
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	104	105
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	24	27
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	74
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15, 01	390	400
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	29	30½
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Cons. Equipment	16,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	26	30
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 01	75	78
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	62¼	62¾
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	70	71
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,750,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	93½	94
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,665	..	..	.....	5⅝	6
Do preferred	20,283,831	..	..	.....	20	30
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	24	26
Do preferred	1,630,300	..	..	.....	51	53
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	15	15⅞
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	30	36
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	*⅝
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9	16
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	Mar., 1901	70	78
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Mar., 1901	98	101
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	58½	60
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	‡2¼	Q	Feb., 1901	120	125
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	1¼
Int.-State Oil ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅞	5
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	57	63
J'esay & Burnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	40	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	115	..
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	137½	..
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	29½
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	20	23
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	79	81
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3	3¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	‡2½	Q	Jan., 1901	†164	170
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	29¾	30¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	92	93½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33⅝	38
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	204	210

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	96	97½
Rubber Goods	15,140,800	1	Q	Jan., 1901	28½	29
Do preferred	7,624,400	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 01	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	133	138
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	13½	13¾
Do preferred	18,695,100	..	..	.....	32¾	33
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1900	79½	79¾
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1900	250	275
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,600,000	1½	..	Nov 20, 00	38	40
Do col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	75½	77
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	83	88
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	20	Q	Mar 15, 01	790	794
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*12½	15
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	107	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $15 paid ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*6	8
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17	18½
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	98	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	840,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	103	106
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1883	4	5
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	56	60
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	4
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1900	114½	115½
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	18	S	Oct., 1900	123	125
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	30¾	33
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	Mar., 1901	92½	95
U. S. Steel, w. i.	.....	..	..	.....	39¾	39¾
Do pref., w. i.	.....	..	..	.....	84	84¼
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	38	..
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	18	Q	Jan., 1901	*181	183
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	111	110
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	90	100
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	580	602
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	70	80
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	300	310
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	265	275
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	80	90
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	120	130
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	115	..
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	175	180
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	60	70
Und'd States (25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	400	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	113	115
Do imp 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	230	240
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	241	243
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	113
B. C. & New. 1st	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	113	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	203	215
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	185	..
Columbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	..	Feb., 1901	98½	100
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	‡4½	Q	Feb., 1901	340	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	103
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	61¼	62½
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109½	110¾
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	118
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111	..
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	96	97
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	95	98
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	195	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	82	83
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..

OUR LONDON CABLE

Continued from Page 1.

colonial loan in any large amount could be sold to greater advantage.

In the lull produced by the peace rumors, we are witnessing attempts of all kinds to raise money. New companies, hungry municipalities, and British railways are all wanting our spare capital and find difficulty in procuring it. This is reasonable enough and only to be expected, after we have flung away so much of our surplus money in war.

The Government deficit for the two years ending in March, 1902, promises to be at least £100,000,000, and if war be prolonged will be £150,000,000.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 18.

Elmira Bridge Company—Special meeting.
Kingston and Pembroke Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Lake Shore and Southern Atlantic Railroad—Annual meeting.
National Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Otis Elevator Company—Annual meeting.
Western Gas Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 19.

Colonial Brewery—Annual meeting.
Crucible Steel Company—Dividend payable March 30 to holders of record this date.
National Steel Company—Annual meeting.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Company of Providence—Books close.
Wabash Railroad—Special meeting.
Weehawken Wharf Company — Annual meeting.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books close for dividend on common.
Windmill Electric Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 20.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Caramel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Screw Company—Dividend payable March 30 to holders of record this date.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Hall Signal Company—Dividend payable April 1 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Mutual Milk and Cream Company—Annual meeting.
Napa Quicksilver Mining Company—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Singer Manufacturing Company—Books close.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad—Chicago—Books close.
Texas & Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Thursday, March 21.

National Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Swift & Co.—Books close.

Friday, March 22.

American Steel and Wire Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Panama Railroad—Books close for special dividend.

Saturday, March 23.

Brooklyn Trust Company—Books close.
Chicago and Northwestern—Books close for dividend on preferred.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Pacific Railway—Special meeting.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing March 16. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.		Range in 1901 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	..	**Albany & Sus.**	3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
160	180	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	*163	Feb. 6	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5, 1901
85	87	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900 2	91½	Jan. 8	87½	Feb. 14	87½	Feb. 14, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	....	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Sept. 28, 1900
93	96	Am. Tel. & Cable.	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1¼	97	Feb. 11	95	Mar. 8	95	Mar. 8, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek.**	5,985,600	Jan., 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	108½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
104	..	**Capital Traction.**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke.	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction.	15,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	39	Apr. 28, 1900
128	130	Chi., S. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901 5	127	Jan. 11	125	Mar. 2	125	Mar. 2, 1901
170	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	22,396,600	Feb. 20, 1901 3½	185	Jan. 11	184¾	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction.	20,000,000	....	14¼	Feb. 11	12	Jan. 17	13¾	Feb. 11, 1901
..	..	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	55¼	Feb. 11	54⅞	Feb. 11	54¾	Feb. 11, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	.....	..	.....	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,054,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	29	June 12, 1900
160	170	Commercial Cable.	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	168½	Feb. 16	168½	Feb. 16	168½	Feb. 16, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel.	25,000,000	....	27⅞	Feb. 15	25	Feb. 20	25⅝	Mar. 8, 1901
121	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900 7	123	Feb. 13	123	Feb. 13	123	Feb. 13, 1901
375	425	**Eighth Avenue.**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
87½	89	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900 2½	90	Feb. 15	81	Jan. 4	88½	Feb. 19, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*103½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 26, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	10,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
83	..	Homestake Mining.	21,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901 50c	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8, 1901
101	..	**Ill. Central** leased line.	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11, 1901
32½	35	**Keokuk & Des M. pf.**	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	33	Feb. 18	24	Jan. 2	33	Feb. 15, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*22	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,204,000	....	9¼	Mar. 6	8	Mar. 6	9¼	Mar. 6, 1901
16	40	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	18	Jan. 16	12	Jan. 11	15	Mar. 1, 1901
50	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	50	Nov. 26, 1900
99	100	**Laclede Gas pf.**	8,014,000	Sep. 15, 1900 2	77	Feb. 13	70	Jan. 18	100	Feb. 28, 1901
210¼	250	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	*235	Feb. 18	*235	Feb. 18	*235	Feb. 18, 1901
12	17	**Manhattan Beach.**	5,000,000	....	14¾	Jan. 7	8¼	Jan. 28	12½	Mar. 9, 1901
68	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,956,000	Dec. 29, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	79	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
88	90	Met. W. S. El. Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 23, 1901 1½	88½	Mar. 9	79½	Jan. 15	88½	Mar. 9, 1901
107	..	Michigan Central.	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 2	107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
49½	52	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	....	55½	Jan. 8	50	Mar. 6	50	Mar. 6, 1901
195½	197	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 3½	193¾	Feb. 19	192	Jan. 12	193¾	Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*50	Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil.	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
30	35	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	April 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	33	Mar. 9	33	Mar. 9, 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem.	5,038,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	415	July 12, 1900
136	137½	N. Y., Lack. & West.	19,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1¼	139	Feb. 21	139	Feb. 21	139	Feb. 21, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis.	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation.	16,354,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,140,300	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
90	94	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	94¾	Jan. 10	81	Feb. 25	80	Feb. 25, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
60	61	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,347,000	....	61	Jan. 31	57	Jan. 30	58¼	Mar. 5, 1901
122	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,300	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	*1½	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	9½	Jan. 29	8	Mar. 2	8	Mar. 2, 1901
204	..	**Rens. & Saratoga.**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..	.....	..	.....	200	Dec. 10, 1900
65	85	Rio Grande Western.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	70	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 5	70	Feb. 6, 1901
135	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1¼	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5, 1901
61½	63	**Silver Bullion Certs.**	.....	....	65½	Jan. 3	64½	Jan. 14	64½	Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Apr. 9, 1900
121	122½	Third Avenue.	16,000,000	Nov. 20, 1899 1¼	128½	Jan. 9	118	Jan. 3	122	Mar. 8, 1901
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	4,976,000	....	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry.**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*268½	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling.	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	¾	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*1½	Aug. 3, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,222,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad.**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*28	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 16th day of March, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$275,289,989	Gold certificates outstanding	$275,289,989
Silver dollars	430,306,000	Silver certificates outstanding	430,306,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,996,810	Treasury notes outstanding	54,901,000
Silver bullion of 1890	53,094,190		
Total	$760,496,989	Total	$760,496,989

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,224,083.27	
Gold certificates	23,806,740.00	
Standard silver dollars	10,759,676.00	
Silver certificates	4,854,229.00	
Silver bullion	2,920,362.27	
United States notes	10,302,003.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	100,578.00	
National banknotes	9,371,961.49	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,040,944.45	
Fractional currency	126.04	
Minor coin	735,984.56	
		$139,124,779.08
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$101,375,228.66	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,824,358.06	
Total	$108,199,586.32	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	98,914.65	
		98,298,494.97
Total		$237,[illegible]3,273.05
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,159,825.74	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,468,477.62	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,499,623.21	
Post Office Department account	7,580,926.58	
Miscellaneous items	2,784,346.42	
		87,425,199.33
Available cash balance		$149,[illegible]7,065.72

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$891,379.02	$11,078,240.91	$170,253,893.91
Internal revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,792,981.54	36,772,157.90
Total receipts	$1,400,718.87	$27,[illegible]8,518.61	$412,[illegible]8,968.45

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	295,000.00	4,800,000.00	89,215,615.13
War	200,000.00	6,240,000.00	110,121,555.33
Navy	275,000.00	3,440,000.00	42,584,350.60
Indians	120,000.00	670,000.00	8,047,751.06
Pensions	500,000.00	7,305,000.00	102,680,360.96
Interest	.....	200,000.00	24,062,655.96
Total expenditures	$1,390,000.00	$24,655,000.00	$376,712,278.04
Excess of expenditures over receipts	279,713.87	2,554,518.61	35,723,225.38
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	923,946.39	12,179,554.50	168,046,557.54
Internal revenue	908,939.39	12,985,818.58	208,734,337.74
Receipts from all sources last year	1,771,621.10	26,508,216.54	405,035,141.26
Expenditures last year	1,025,000.00	20,070,000.00	360,743,611.89
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	473,850.00	7,529,786.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	43,225.00	748,757.50	13,959,245.00
Notes received for current redemption	431,550.00	9,640,626.00	102,301,356.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,405,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,061,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$39,168,742.00	$3,720,150.00	$42,888,892.00
This fiscal year	21,839,643.00	482,413.00	22,322,056.00
This month	362,355.00	1,000.00	363,355.00
This day	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	39,168,742.00	3,720,150.00	42,888,892.00
This fiscal year	21,839,643.00	482,413.00	22,322,056.00
This month	362,355.00	1,000.00	363,355.00
This day	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 17.—On the Stock Exchange last week attention was chiefly absorbed by the settlement, which passed off smoothly. Foreign securities showed considerable strength, but yesterday the market was depressed by the news of the Anglo-Russian imbroglio at Tien-Tsin, which, while nobody expects it to lead to trouble between the two countries, is regarded as sufficiently serious to justify the closing of the time accounts. Consols fell ¼ point.

Home railway securities were all lower, except Metropolitan District, of which, in spite of his denials, the Stock Exchange is convinced Mr. Yerkes has or soon will have secured control.

Americans were the strongest market of the week, advancing from ¾ to 4 points, but in consequence of realizations, closing below the best figures, with the exception of Illinois Central, which rose 3 points on New York buying. Missouri, Kansas and Texas fell 1 point, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 1, Wabash preferred 1, Denver and Rio Grande ⅝, Southern Pacific ⅝, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ½, New York Central and Hudson River ½, and Reading ½.

In mines the feature of the week was the firmness of Kafirs, but operators were cautious, dealing in small lines only, and realizing quickly on the slightest advance. While the market in this section closed higher on the week, yesterday's figures were below the best.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, March 17.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 2,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 753,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,431,000 pesetas.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL . . . $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,158,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WALTER JOHNSON, *Vice-Pres*
JAMES H. CHAPIN, *Second Vice-Pres.*
ROBERT L. TWOMBLY, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMILTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Walter Johnson,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Hansen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,950,000
Deposits . 29,000,000

William T. Floyd. Frederic P. Moore.

Floyd & Moore

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE, NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	34,893,075
Jan. 26	30,709,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,302,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,000
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,000	2,686,425	19,074,175

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
March 17	$2,686,425	$19,074,175	$28,000,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,900
April 7	7,994,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,075
May 5	15,078,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,097,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	19,812,325	43,933,725	51,704,900
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,980,125	10,696,750	49,325,825
July 21	24,091,900	12,055,900	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,878	8,110,660	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	21,898,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,091,050
Sept. 8	29,050,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	*275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	10,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	641,300	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	3,031,825	3,038,525	26,091,350
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,606,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,652,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,866,675	8,536,700	17,697,950
Dec. 8	5,701,125	6,850,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	9,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,019,050
Dec. 29	17,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 14, 1901	£36,419,932	.....
March 15, 1900	35,833,098	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 14, 1901	95,012,848	£43,758,745
March 15, 1900	77,439,628	45,596,691
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 14, 1901	29,659,000	15,279,000
March 15, 1900	29,081,000	14,456,000
RUSSIA.		
March 14, 1901	74,116,000	6,975,000
March 15, 1900	83,691,000	6,314,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 14, 1901	38,832,000	10,544,000
March 15, 1900	37,864,000	9,146,000
SPAIN.		
March 14, 1901	14,002,000	16,435,000
March 15, 1900	13,653,000	15,052,000
ITALY.		
March 14, 1901	15,348,000	1,857,200
March 15, 1900	15,423,000	1,598,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 14, 1901	5,057,600	5,757,200
March 15, 1900	5,226,000	6,039,000
BELGIUM.		
March 14, 1901	2,902,000	1,496,000
March 15, 1900	2,981,000	1,491,000
Total for week	£311,489,380	£102,116,245
Total preceding week	310,812,337	101,855,602
Corresp. date last year	300,176,724	90,692,691

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,387,438.75

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....
2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....
Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Uzal H. McCarter,
James W. Alexander,	Charles A. Peick,
James H. Hyde,	Jerome Taylor,
Leslie D. Ward,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain probable; warmer; southeasterly winds.

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VENEZUELAN APOLOGY HAS BEEN DEMANDED

State Department Acted on Arrest of Consular Agent Baiz.

Castro's Government Evaded the Demand—Close Watch Kept on Venezuelan Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The arrest of Ignacio H. Baiz, the United States Consular Agent at Barcelona, Venezuela, has not yet been reported to the State Department. Baiz was arrested some time ago, and Minister Loomis then reported the fact to the State Department. He was directed promptly to secure an apology from Venezuela. He did not mention the offense which Baiz was alleged to have committed, and the department did not ask for any particulars on that point. It was regarded here as immaterial. As a United States Consular Agent, Baiz should have been safe from arrest, even though he had been a Venezuelan. He is a Dane.

The apology was not forthcoming. Venezuela has managed to put it off on one excuse or another, and Minister Loomis has reported these evasions to the State Department. He has been ordered to press his demand. The last instructions went to him about a week ago.

If the dispatch from Trinidad published this morning is correct, then it appears that Venezuela has insulted the United States by repeating the offense for which an apology was demanded, in default of official information on that point no opinions are expressed. Mr. Loomis will certainly report it if it is a fact.

The language of the dispatches from Trinidad and Curaçao indicate that somebody in those sections is extremely anxious to make it appear that the Administration is neglecting the interests of American citizens. All such reports are absolutely untrue. The Administration is watching Venezuelan affairs closely and has taken prompt action in every case. The present story is a case in point. It is asserted that Baitz has protested to Washington and that his protests have met with no response, while the truth is that the State Department has been vigorously pressing Venezuela to make amends.

INFORMATION FOR FOREIGNERS.

This Government Gives Military Attaches Every Opportunity to Gather Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Whatever may be the custom of other nations, the United States Government gives to foreign Military Attachés every opportunity for informing themselves concerning subjects of interest to their Governments. This statement was made by a high official today, for the purpose of putting an end to the mysterious reports which have been floating around in the press for some time to the effect that the Government was alarmed over the discovery of its military secrets by foreign powers.

Some months ago it was reported that the Navy Department was trying to prevent the foreigners from learning its secrets. Yesterday the story cropped up in a new form, to the effect that the State Department, becoming alarmed at the activity of the foreign Military Attachés, had asked the War Department to stop the leakage, and that the War Department was about to conduct an investigation for the purpose.

The official referred to, after first declaring that no complaint had ever been made and that no investigation was even contemplated, went on to say that the United States not only did not try to prevent Military Attachés from obtaining information, but aided them in every way possible. The foreign Attachés have access to our arsenals, and are permitted to inform themselves in all legitimate ways. They are not informed concerning the tests at Sandy Hook, but inasmuch as the owners of inventions are present at these tests and are not bound to secrecy, there is no way of preventing the furnishing of information, and the Administration has no intention of finding any.

This statement sheds considerable light on the sensational stories that came from Paris when Capt. Lewis of Gen. Miles's staff made a report on the new French field gun. The sensational papers of Paris tried to show that spying had been done, not by Lewis, but by the American Military Attaché, and American papers seized the opportunity to criticise the Government for sending spies abroad. At the same time, it was asserted here on high military authority that the alleged secrets were learned in a perfectly legitimate way. There is every reason to believe that this statement was true and that the American officer learned what he did in the same way that French officers learn things here, and as an exchange of courtesies.

GREAT NORTHERN STOCK ISSUE.

Terms Under Which Capital Will Be Increased $25,000,000 Announced.

ST. PAUL, March 18.—The Great Northern official circular, signed by J. J. Hill, announcing the terms of the issue of $25,000,000 in new stock, was issued to-day. The circular recites that the capital stock of the Great Northern will be increased to an amount of not less than $25,000,000 "for the purpose of acquiring additional lines that will add more than 500 miles to the railroads controlled by the company and to acquire control of the ocean steamships of the Great Northern Steamship Company, of which two of very large carrying capacity, designed for the Pacific trade, are now under construction at New London, Conn."

Since the Great Northern took possession of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba under its lease of Feb. 1, 1890, it has advanced out of its revenues $5,000,000 for permanent additions. It is now proposed to cancel this obligation by crediting upon the new subscription $20 per share, which will aggregate $5,000,000, and which shall be a release of the obligations due to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba. The terms of the issue of the new stock are described thus:

"Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for $25 of new stock for each share of their holdings of the stock now outstanding, payments to be made as follows: Twenty per cent. each on May 27, June 25, July 25, Aug. 26, and Sept. 25."

Rev. Arthur Edwards Dying.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The Rev. Arthur Edwards, for thirty years editor in chief of The Northwestern Christian Advocate, is dying of heart disease at his home, 2,818 Indiana Avenue. He has been gradually sinking since last November. His condition became so alarming to-day that his children were summoned to his bedside.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅝c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c.; cotton, middling, 8⅝c.; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 12.

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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

BROOKLYN RUNAWAY FOUND.

Boy Who Disappeared a Year Ago Picked Up in Baltimore—Has Had Enough Adventure.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Sidney Scott, aged sixteen years, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who ran away from home a year ago, is detained at Police Headquarters here for his parents. The lad has had all the adventure he wants, and is anxious to get back home. He says he worked on farms in Northern New York until October last year, when he came to this city. On arriving here he shipped as an oyster dredger and was promised $12 a month. He shipped and was put to work near Hooper's Island, on the Chesapeake Bay.

He asserts that up to last Friday, when he escaped from the boat, he had received only $4 in cash, and that a good suit of clothes which he possessed when he went to work was stolen from him. He says he made several attempts to escape, but was caught each time.

With the assistance of a negro young Scott made his escape Friday and reached Hooper's Island. From this point he walked to Cambridge, a distance of about twenty-seven miles, where he took the steamer for this city, arriving here last night. He was found on Light Street at a late hour by Officer Vickers, to whom he told his story.

The boy says his parents live at 10 Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and that his father, Henry Scott, is a mate on one of the Ward Line steamers. His brother, Alfred Scott, he says, is the General Passenger Agent of the Savannah Steamship Line.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday from Baltimore to the effect that Sidney Scott has turned up there. The boy is a son of Henry Scott, a salesman. He attended the Boys' High School in Brooklyn. On March 12, 1900, the boy started from his home to go to school and did not return. Diligent search was made for him by the members of the family, but no trace of him was found. It was believed that the boy ran away because he objected to going to school.

THIEVES THREATEN TO KIDNAP.

Kansas City Police Tell a Story of a Diamond Robbery and Demand for Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—A theft of $3,000 worth of diamonds from Edwards & Sloan, wholesale jewelers, and a threat to kidnap the young son of George H. Edwards unless $1,000 should be paid immediately for the return of the gems, is a story with which the local detectives are wrestling. The boy is being guarded closely.

The theft, according to statements made public to-day, by detectives, occurred late last Monday afternoon. The gems disappeared mysteriously from the firm's storerooms in the down town district, and all efforts to trace them proved unavailing. On the following morning Mr. Edwards received a letter containing a proposition to return the diamonds upon the payment of $1,000. The letter stipulated that the money be in twenty dollar bills, be wrapped in a package and left at midnight (Wednesday) at Fortieth and McGee Streets, in the southern part of the city. The letter expressly stated that the package should be sent out by William Dearduff, one of the firm's clerks, and closed by threatening to kidnap Mr. Edwards's son if the money was not forthcoming. Mr. Edwards immediately had his son taken out of school, and he has since been guarded at the Edwards home.

Wednesday night Dearduff, with a package of waste paper, went alone to the corner designated. In his story to the detectives Dearduff says he was met by two men, one of whom demanded a package, and commented: "Now you turn back and don't look back and don't say a word for twenty-four hours."

The next day Dearduff reported that he had found the missing tray in the basement of the Keith & Perry Building. Later, he reported that, while working in the basement, some one had stabbed him in the back. The wound was trifling. He could not give a description of his assailant. The detectives are still working on the case.

Say Callahan Has Cudahy Letter.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—James Callahan, the alleged kidnapper, and his attorneys were to-day served with an order of the court commanding them to produce at Callahan's trial Wednesday the original letter sent to Edward A. Cudahy demanding $25,000 ransom for his son. This letter was inclosed in the sack of gold deposited by Mr. Cudahy at the place signified by the abductors. The County Attorney and police say they have evidence that Callahan has the communication.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY PROPERTY.

Will Purchase the Old Corcoran Art Gallery for $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The old Corcoran Art Gallery, at Penn Avenue and Seventeenth Street, now rented for use by the United States as the Court of Claims, is to be bought by the Government for $300,000. The manager of the Corcoran Gallery had asked $350,000 for the lot and building. According to appraisals made by local real estate dealers, the lot was worth $15 a foot, or $350,000, and the building cost to erect $225,000. This makes the property stand for $575,000, but as the owners had been getting but $10,000 as rental for it, it is about decided to accept the offer of the Government.

The amount obtained from the sale will not be used to buy pictures for the new Corcoran Gallery, but will be invested, and the income applied to extending the collection begun and increased by the late W. W. Corcoran.

If the statements made regarding the Corcoran Gallery are correct, the fact that the Government is to obtain property in this city for less than it is worth in the market is extraordinary. Usually the practice is to make the Government pay double the true value for anything it wants. It was considered scandalous not many years ago because some school sites were purchased at private sale at about what they were worth, when by condemnation proceedings they would have brought much more money.

BOY PROVES A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Marshal Who Arrested Him Would Like to Let Him Go Now.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 18.—Little Willie Heele of Norwood, a suburb of this place, has plunged Marshal Eberhard and United States Commissioner Adler into a muddle. The boy Heele is a deserter from the training ship Franklin, at Norfolk. The usual twenty-dollar reward was offered, and Eberhard captured the fugitive. Saturday, when Heele was taken before Commissioner Adler it was learned that the capture, without delivery to the officers on board the Frankin, would not bring the coveted reward. As it will cost $20 to send Heele back, Eberhard is debating setting the boy free.

Lieut. Casey Morgan, who recruited Heele some months ago, was appealed to to-day, but he is powerless. Commander Wise of the Franklin has been notified of the muddle, and in the meantime Heele is Eberhard's prisoner, United States officers here refusing to take him in charge.

Marshal Eberhard has to pay the boy's board so long as he is not in the hands of the naval authorities.

The attention of tourists is called to the change of ownership and management of Hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va. Old Point Comfort Improvement Co., George A. Keeler, Manager, late of the Hotel Essex, Boston.—Adv.

INTEND TO BUILD A LONG TROLLEY ROAD

Proposed Line to Extend from Philadelphia to This City.

Through Fare to be 50 Cents—Part of the Road Leading from Trenton Is Already Finished.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A gigantic trolley scheme, which is to give Philadelphia 3-cent fares and connect it directly with New York by means of an independent line of electric railway, is being worked up by a number of capitalists and trolley promoters, with A. L. Johnson of New York and Robert E. Wright of Allentown at their head.

The plan, if successful, contemplates bringing the new line directly down Broad Street. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wright talked freely about their plans to-night, and appeared confident that they would ultimately succeed in their efforts, which will be supported by novel and energetic methods of campaigning.

"We will give to Philadelphia a local service with three-cent fares and a universal transfer system," said Mr. Johnson, "if the people will give us the right to place tracks on streets not now being used and permit us to operate our surface transit system. This local system we desire to operate in connection with our electric railroad between Philadelphia and New York. The New York line will be run at a guaranteed speed of fifty miles an hour, and the fare from this city to the metropolis will be 50 cents.

"Our syndicate now owns the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, which operates 175 miles of road between Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Slatington, and towns in that section. We have a clear right of way from Trenton to the city line of Philadelphia, and most of that part of the road is finished.

"We will run cars from Trenton to Philadelphia, and from Allentown to Philadelphia, before the Summer is over. Our route from Trenton to New York is not yet complete, but we expect to reach the western bank of the Hudson River before the end of the present year.

"We have associated with us some old railroad men, among them I. A. Sweigard, who is well known in Pennsylvania as one of the most expert in this business. All the money needed has been raised, and there is not money enough in Philadelphia to buy us out.

"An ordinance will be ready for Councils next month. There will be no grade crossings. All crossings will be made overhead by bridges. Our route from the city line into the city is as follows:

"From the intersection of the Chestnut Hill and Spring House Turnpike, known as the Bethlehem Pike, with Stenton Avenue to Haines Street, to the Limeklin Turnpike, thence to Chew Street, and thence to Broad Street, and south to the business section of the city, and as far south as League Island. If Broad Street cannot be secured, we will take any other street leading down to the heart of the city.

"If we do not get a franchise in the city, we will bring our Trenton and New York, as well as our Allentown line, passengers to the city line, and let them come in on any of the existing lines. We are coming into Philadelphia, and it is only a question of time. If we can get streets now unoccupied by the traction company we will be satisfied, and Philadelphia will reap the benefit as well as we."

SAY MINERS WILL STRIKE.

Union Men Declare Workers Will Go Out April 1 Unless Operators Agree to Confer.

SCRANTON, March 18.—Secretary Hartlein of the United Mine Workers, said today: "I think there will be a strike. Although the sentiment of the convention was against a strike, the men demand recognition of their union."

Miles Dougherty, District Organizer, said that if the operators refuse to meet the men they will cause one of the greatest strikes that has ever taken place among miners.

"It will be a fight to the bitter end," he declared. "The operators do not have to meet the men before April 1. If they say they will confer with the miners at any time later, and give them a guarantee to that effect, the strike will not be declared on April 1. When the order for a strike comes every colliery in the region will be closed. The men are a unit on the subject."

The Presidents of the various anthracite coal roads did not care to discuss yesterday the threats of a strike reported to have been made by officers of the United Mine Workers of America. At the office of President Truesdale of the Lackawanna it was said to be unlikely that any of the large operators would attend a conference with the miners. President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Company said joint conferences did not amount to anything in the way of results. All the coal road Presidents yesterday agreed that they were willing to meet their own men, but that they knew of no grievances to be adjusted.

CHICAGO RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

Northwestern Road Making Plans for a Line to Ravenswood.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Plans are being formulated by officials of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company for the immediate extension of the road from its present terminus at Wilson Avenue to the centre of Ravenswood.

The incentive for this sudden shifting of plans is said to be due to a strong intimation from the City Council's Railroad Committee that it would file the amendatory measure which was presented several months ago permitting the operation of trains on the surface either in a "northerly or northwesterly direction from Wilson Avenue, or both." By the terms of the amendatory ordinance passed nearly a year ago the road must build to the city limits before 1903 or forfeit $25,000 a mile.

THE PRESIDENT STARTS EAST.

Death of Mrs. Harriet Saxton Does Not Prevent His Return.

CANTON, March 18.—President and Mrs. McKinley left at 10:40 o'clock to-night for Washington. They occupied a private car attached to the regular Pennsylvania train. The day was a quiet and uneventful one for the President. He only left the Barber home for an airing and a short walk about the house. There was a number of citizens to see him, and he had pleasant social visits from old friends.

When the President arrived from Indianapolis early to-day his private car was sidetracked until 7 o'clock, when he was driven to the Barber home to join Mrs. McKinley and her sister at breakfast.

During the night Mrs. Harriet Saxton, wife of Mrs. McKinley's uncle, died at her home, in this city. No arrangements could be made, however, to delay the return of the President and his party to Washington, as official business has been arranged with reference to a return at this time.

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Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars. Buffet library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

RESCUES AT A FIRE.

Flames Starting in a Liquor Store Envelop a House on East 120th Street.

Fire started suddenly in the liquor store of Joseph Hennessy in the three-story brick building at 204 and 206 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street shortly before 2 o'clock this morning.

The Hennessy family live in rooms above. The two Hennessy children, James, eight, and Michael, ten years old, were carried down stairs by Policeman Darey of Mr. Devery's staff.

A passer-by named Cohen carried Mrs. Hennessy out.

Before they were out the flames enveloped the building.

Three alarms were turned in.

RIOTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Fierce Fighting Between Students and Cossacks—Eight Hundred Persons Arrested—A Child Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The students organized yesterday what was intended to be an imposing demonstration in front of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Vetrora, the girl who committed suicide some years ago in a dungeon of the political prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in order to escape infamous persecutions.

Immense crowds assembled on the Nevski Prospekt and the adjacent thoroughfares. The military in even greater numbers occupied the district, closed the entrances of all houses, and shops, patrolled the streets, and, time after time, cleared the pavements. They made many arrests, including teachers and pupils of the Higher Grade Girls' School. Several of these young women resisted arrest. The Cossacks brutally drove back the people with whips.

A number of students who had recently protested against the excommunication of Count Tolstoi, assembled inside the Cathedral, and began smoking, shouting, throwing things at the holy images, and whistling while the sacred elements were being prepared for the sacrament. Thereupon the congregation began to thrust the disturbers outside, and a general fight ensued.

One of the cathedral banners was seized by the students, who used it in the fighting outside the cathedral, where proclamations were thrown among the crowd containing such phrases as "Long live liberty and free government," "Down with the Czar," and "Down with rotten officials."

Finally the students unfurled a red flag, and an attempt by the police to seize it was the signal for a general fight.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg describes fierce fighting between demonstrators and Cossacks. The latter charged the mob at a gallop, and the people replied with volleys of stones. A Cossack officer, who was struck in the head by an iron bolt, was unhorsed. The Cossacks, on seeing their leader fall, dismounted and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, using their whips freely on the people, many of whom were injured seriously. Altogether 800 students were arrested.

A later dispatch says:

"The fight lasted for an hour, and the disorders until the evening. From 700 to 800 students were driven by the police and Cossacks into the surrounding yards, where they were detained for examination by the Minister of Justice.

"Faces were cut open by the whips of the Cossacks. Old women were crushed almost to death. A child was killed, and it is reported that there were other fatalities, though it is impossible to confirm the rumor. Further disorders are expected to-morrow."

A NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

To be Built and Endowed by a Wealthy Man of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day for the Manhattan Maternity Hospital and Dispensary, the incorporators being named as Daniel S. Lamont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frank L. Polk, Henry S. Thompson, and William Thorne of New York; Moses Taylor of Mount Kisco, and Percy R. Pyne of Bernardsville, N. J. Lawyer Paul T. Towne of 258 Broadway looked after the legal work in connection with the matter, and it is said that Dr. J. Clifton Edgar will take a prominent part in bringing this philanthropic scheme to successful accomplishment.

None of the gentlemen named who could be found last night would discuss the matter in detail, saying that not enough had yet been done to justify any positive announcements. It was said, however, that the hospital will be the gift of a very rich man, who will not only put up and furnish the building but will also give it a large endowment. Even the matter of site has not been settled, except that the new institution will be somewhere on the east side, and negotiations are now in progress for a site at First Avenue and Seventieth Street which had appealed favorably to a number of the Trustees.

So large has been the endowment, it is said, that the hospital and other necessary buildings will take up almost a city block. Most of the beds will be free, but there will be pay beds besides. It is hoped that work can be commenced on the new house this month and the building ready for use by the end of the year.

MR. CHOATE ON COPYRIGHT.

Hopes It May Become Universal Before the End of the Century.

LONDON, March 19.—United States Ambassador Choate presided last evening at Chelsea on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture on "English Literature," by Augustine Birrell. In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Birrell, he asked whether it might not be possible, before the end of the twentieth century, to see universal copyright.

"May we not hope for the day," said the Ambassador, "when any English or American book, after being copyrighted at home, will circulate anywhere with the author's rights properly protected? Indeed, may we not hope that such a book will be recognized; the same as an English sovereign or an American eagle, current at its face value throughout the world?"

MINISTER WU IN CHICAGO.

Thinks People There Would Do Well to Use More Soap.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived in Chicago to-day and will be the guest of President Harper and the Faculty of the University of Chicago during his three days' stay. Minister Wu will deliver the convocation address of the University of Chicago to-morrow afternoon and will attend a series of receptions and dinners planned in his honor.

When Minister Wu-Ting-Fang stepped from a train in the Rock Island station this morning he looked up at the dingy, yellow panes through which the sun was struggling, and the deep lines about his lips turned into dimples. "Why don't you wash the windows?" he asked.

Nobody there was able to tell why, and the Minister walked across the platform, through the waiting room, and into the street, where he entered an automobile. The room and the sidewalk were dirty from the effect of several hundrd suburban passengers who had arrived earlier, and the Minister noticed this.

"I see soap advertised everywhere, but you don't seem to use it," murmured the visitor in a gentle voice.

Lots of Rest
and pleasure for little money. Try one of the Old Dominion Line's trips to Virginia. Daily service.—Adv.

GOES TO ANSWER A CHARGE OF MURDER

John Hazard of This City Accused of Killing His Rival.

Says He Is Innocent and Accompanies Sheriff to the Scene of the Alleged Crime in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, Md., March 18.—John Hazard, son of D. Hazard of New York, formerly a resident of Berwyn, Prince George County, Md., was quietly arrested in New York Saturday by Sheriff Shears and brought here yesterday. The warrant was sworn out by Charles Howard of Alexandria, Va., father of William Howard, who was found dead in the street in front of the residence of A. O. Smith, at Berwyn, on Sept. 1 last, with a bullet in his brain. The dead man's forehead was, it is said, blackened by the powder in the cartridge. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

There is said to be a love story back of the tragedy. The young men, it is asserted, were rival suitors for the hand of Miss Smith, who has the reputation of being the most beautiful girl in the county. Both men visited her on the evening of Aug. 31. Hazard left early, Howard remained later. Next morning the girl's father found Howard's body a short distance from the house. The tragedy caused a tremendous sensation in the county.

The dead man's father was suspicious of foul play. He has had detectives at work, and finally determined to bring charges against young Hazard. The latter was surprised when the Sheriff served the warrant upon him in New York, but he agreed to come to Maryland without a requisition. He declares his innocence of the charge, and his lawyer says it can easily be proved that he had no connection whatever with young Howard's death.

Hazard's friends say he can prove that he was home and in bed at 10 o'clock, while Howard did not leave Miss Smith's house until 11 o'clock or later. Miss Smith declines to talk about the matter, but her testimony at the trial may clear up the mystery. Hazard is generally believed to be innocent. He has been connected of late, it is said, with The New York Commercial.

At the office of The New York Commercial it was asserted last night that one J. R. Hazard, according to the books, was employed in the circulation department and that he had not appeared at the office yesterday.

$250,000 FOR TROTTING RACE.

Mr. Lawson Willing to Start Boralma Against The Abbot for This Large Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mars., March 18.—Thomas W. Lawson to-night puts forth the following statement:

"I regret that my effort to bring about a race which, if held, would be of great and delightful interest to all lovers of the horse and I believe of great benefit to the trotting turf, has brought around my ears a hornet's nest; but as this was to be expected and should do no harm if met good-naturedly, but, on the contrary, will enhance the interest of the public and thereby benefit the trotter, no one should object. I certainly will not.

"I have read what The Abbot's owner has said in reply to my challenge, also the statement of Mr. Hamlin, his breeder, and I will, in answering both, make a further effort to accomplish what I started to do. In regard to Mr. Hamlin's comments I would say he could not have read my proposition aright. He states nothing can be gained by agreeing upon a race this early in the season, and that the deposit of $10,000 a side is only a gambling proposition. I answer, first, I do not race my horses for gain; next, I could gain nothing pecuniarily under the conditions I have named, as the forfeits go to the charities I mentioned.

"That Mr. Hamlin may know I am in earnest in my efforts to bring about a race which will do so much to enthuse the devotees of this great sport, I will accept his proposition to race Boralma against either The Abbot or Lord Derby for the sum of $250,000, although I think it is more than any horse should race for, upon the following conditions, provided The Abbot's owner does not accept my first proposition.

The race to take place in September over an association track, which I will name the gate receipts, which I guarantee will be $25,000, to be given to the charities I have already named. Twenty-five thousand dollars to be deposited upon signing of articles of agreement, which must be signed on or before March 23; $25,000 to be deposited July 1, and the balance the night before the race, all deposits to be forfeited by the horse not coming to the wire race day. I agree to give to the two charities all my winnings, either by racing or forfeiture. The race to be best four in seven."

CONNECTICUT DAM BREAKS.

Contents of Two-and-a-Half-Mile Reservoir Turned Loose.

DANIELSON, Conn., March 18.—By the breaking of the sluice gates and their supporting posts at the dam of the new giant plant of the People's Tramway Company, two miles south of this town, late this afternoon, a body of water that filled a reservoir two and one-half miles long was turned loose, and the works of the company which operates street railroads running from Danielson to Worcester, only to-day placed in full operation, have been rendered useless for an indefinite period.

The posts of the water gate have been carried away, and a gap, ever widening, is being opened in the embankment which retained the mass of water. The damage at the present time cannot be estimated, but it is figured that the loss of the machinery, which was within reach of the water, together with the destruction of the water gate and sluiceway, will approximate between $25,000 and $30,000. It is thought that a quicksand underground was the cause of the accident.

The plant was one of the largest of its kind in the country. It had been in process of construction for a number of months, and to-day the works were to be put into full operation. At 10 o'clock this morning the water was turned on and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the gate burst and a volume of water, the pressure of which had been great enough to drive the 3,000 horsepower turbines, leaped through the opening into the sluiceway below.

Below the dam the water, sweeping away whatever opposed it in the narrow sluiceway, rushed into the open, where it spread out over a wide range of country, but cause no loss of life and no great destruction to property.

Frank Rockefeller's New Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 18.—The charter of the Swain Cattle Company of Fort Worth, with a capital stock of $100,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's office here to-day. Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, Ohio, is named as the principal stockholder. The corporation is formed for the purpose of engaging on an extensive scale in the cattle raising business in the Pan Handle of Texas.

Valuable Cargo Reaches Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—The Johnston Line steamer Gorsemore, Capt. Davis, arrived at this port this morning with one of the most valuable cargoes that ever came in here. It is valued at about $1,000,000. One item alone is 7,226 bales of Australian wool, valued at about $650,000.

A POLICE BILL TO PASS.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt Agree Upon a Measure—To Include Seven Counties.

A Metropolitan Police bill, to be passed and approved probably before the close of the current month, was agreed upon yesterday at a two hours' conference between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. The district to be embraced will include the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Westchester, and a part of Putnam. The latter territory will be taken in to give the new police force jurisdiction over the Croton watershed.

The Commissioner will be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Commissioner will have the appointment of a Chief of Police in each of the counties affected.

So certain do many Republican politicians feel of the early enactment of the measure that ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton is already named for the State Commissionership.

Gov. Odell, accompanied by his son, left Albany on Sunday night and stopped over at Newburg. He left the latter place early yesterday, arriving in New York about 11 o'clock. He at once proceeded down town, where he was closeted with Senator Platt and several lawyers for more than two hours.

The Governor reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel soon after 2 o'clock, and for more than an hour occupied his old chair in Republican State headquarters. There he was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. While admitting that he had seen the Senator, the Governor positively refused to discuss the matters considered at the conference and on any proposed police legislation he was dumb.

The Governor visited the Lotos Club at about 4 o'clock, and then was driven to the Grand Central Station, where he took the 5:30 o'clock train for Albany.

When seen after the conference Senator Platt, while more reticent than usual, said with marked emphasis:

"A new police bill will be introduced, passed, and signed at the present session of the Legislature."

When his attention was called to reports of alleged friction between Gov. Odell and himself on the question of police legislation, the Senator smiled and said:

"There has been no disagreement between the Governor and myself on any subject. We are in perfect accord and understand each other thoroughly."

Shortly before dinner Senator Platt, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said:

"I have nothing to add at this time to what I have already said. I may have something to say later."

But the Senator could not be found later. He slipped out of the hotel unobserved, and had not returned at a late hour.

The lawyers who have been engaged in the preparation of the new measure are confident that it cannot be successfully attacked on constitutional grounds.

GOV. ODELL'S STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Gov. Odell returned to Albany to-night. When asked if his conference with Senator Platt indicated any change in the police situation, he said it did not. The situation, he said, was the same now as it had been since the passage of the Single Commissioner bill.

The fact that the Governor had conferred with Senator Platt started a number of new police bill rumors here to-night. One of the reports was that a Metropolitan Police bill would be introduced, which would embrace within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan force the Croton watershed, which includes the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess. There is said to be need of policing this district for the protection of New York's water supply.

The Superintendent of the police force of a district embracing contiguous territory to New York, as well as the city proper, would not be a local official within the meaning of the Constitution, and could be appointed by the Governor. No one was found who had definite knowledge that such a bill had been framed, but there was considerable talk about it, and may be considered as one of the possibilities.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senators Ellsworth and Raines, and other leaders denied to-night any knowledge of contemplated police legislation. This is interpreted as meaning that no orders have been received here from Senator Platt. The leaders also disclaim having had any knowledge that there was to be a conference between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell to-day.

An attempt was made to-day by the attachés in the Governor's office to prevent information of his visit to New York to meet Senator Platt from getting out. When asked where the Governor had gone their answer was that they were supposed to have no information. The Governor's announcement of no change in the police situation, and the statement of the leaders that no police legislation is contemplated to their knowledge, have created the impression that instead of Senator Platt having won the Governor over to his view, Odell persuaded the Senator that it would be the part of wisdom to drop further talk about police legislation for the present.

$100,000 FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the ice storage plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, the repair shop of the American Car and Foundry Company, together with a number of box cars, the factory of Stule & Co., pickle manufacturers; five rooming houses, and a number of small sheds. The total damage is estimated at $100,000; the greater part of which is covered by insurance. The burned district embraced two square blocks bounded by Zepp, Utah, First, and Kosciusko Streets.

The fire broke out at 12:25 o'clock in one of the Anheuser-Busch ice houses, all of which are connected. A spark from a passing switch engine is credited with having ignited straw in the loft. While the fire was in progress a stiff southwest wind blew across the river from the Illinois side, fanning the flames and making the work of the firemen exceedingly difficult. Piles of lumber adjacent to the storehouses quickly ignited, causing an intense heat. Several valuable buildings which escaped damage were seriously threatened.

Following is a list of the losses: Anheuser-Busch ice storage plant, $37,000; American Car and Foundry Company's car shed, $10,000; fifty box cars belonging to the Anheuser-Busch and William J. Lemp Brewing Companies, $25,000; Stules & Co.'s plant, $5,000; five rooming houses, $15,000.

Fatal Fire in a Missouri Town.

DE SOTO, Mo., March 18.—Fire to-day destroyed more than half the business section of Bismarck, Mo., including ten business houses, two or three hotels, and the Iron Mountain Railway station. No estimate of the loss has yet been made. Several lives are reported to have been lost.

Fire Almost Wipes Out Indiana Town.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 18.—The town of Memphis, Ind., was almost totally wiped out by fire to-day. Only ten houses remain, and scores of families are homeless. The fire started from a spark falling from a stair factory smokestack. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Bankers May Build Georgian Bay Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., March 18.—It is stated that the largest exploitation company in England, made up of bankers of London and Paris, headed by the Rothschilds, has secured control of the Georgian Bay Canal Company, and will go on with the work as a private enterprise if it cannot induce the Dominion Government to guarantee the $20,000,000 of bonds, the money to be spent on the work of construction. Its representative, who is now in this city, says that the chances of making the Georgian Bay and Ottawa River Canal the largest and cheapest grain transportation system in America are good.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine.—Adv.

HEIRS BEGIN FIGHT FOR THE GILMAN MILLIONS

Bridgeport Court Hears Arguments for Administrators.

MRS. HALL NOT REPRESENTED

Lawyers Say Her Claim Is Exploded—Court Refuses to Appoint Messrs. Norton and Percival.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 18.—The family fight for the millions of the late tea merchant, George Francis Gilman, began in the Probate Court here this afternoon. The half-blood relatives were not represented in court, and the much-vaunted basis for the claim of Mrs. Blakeley Hall to the entire estate of the deceased failed to materialize. Many violent differences of opinion between the various branches of the full-blood heirs were revealed upon the question of the appointment of administrators for the estate, and after nearly three hours of argument Judge E. P. Nobbs reserved his decision upon the appointment until to-morrow morning.

Judge Nobbs made his position clear upon several points to-day. In the first place, he required the attorneys to establish at least prima facie evidence of domicile. It had been agreed by the representatives of the half-blood heirs that no contention would be made against administrators nominated by the whole-blood faction. Judge Nobbs forced the lawyers to show their hand, however, by saying that it was necessary for him to make a finding upon the application for administrators which stated that the deceased was a resident of Connecticut. The lawyers were apparently disposed to be non-committal at first, but the Judge quietly waited, intimating that he would do nothing until this point was settled. Finally, George W. Smith, the late Mr. Gilman's personal friend and confidential employe, was put on the stand. Lawyer Styles Judson, Jr., a Bridgeport lawyer, representing the majority of the whole-blood heirs, then asked these questions:

"Where was Mr. Gilman dwelling at the time of his decease?"

"At Black Rock," replied Mr. Smith.

"How many years had he dwelt there?"

"About twenty-three."

Judge Nobbs said this satisfied him, and the hearing proceeded. It was said afterward by several of the lawyers in the case that for all purposes in Connecticut this established the legal residence as having been in that State. This would deprive the half-blood heirs of any part of the estate located in Connecticut. It was prophesied as likely that the half-blood heirs would seek in the New York courts to establish a New York residence. This, it was said, would provoke a clash between the two jurisdictions which might take the case to the United States Supreme Court before being settled.

LAWYERS RECOMMEND G. W. SMITH.

The Probate Judge also decided that he would not appoint Edward L. Norton and Edward S. Percival administrators of the estate, as had been petitioned by a little more than a majority of the interests involved. Judge Nobbs was just upon the point of appointing some other administrator, when Mr. Judson asked that the attorneys be allowed to consult and recommend some

care who else was appointed, but that his client demanded to be one of the appointees.

John J. Crawford of Brush & Crawford, the lawyers for Mr. Norton, at this point was about to make an argument why Mr. Norton should be appointed, when W. W. Williams arose. The fact that the State would interfere was evidently not expected by the attorneys. Mr. Williams said that Mr. Norton was already an administrator in New York, and if he were appointed one in Connecticut, too, he might administer the whole estate in such a way as to be antagonistic to the domiciliary interests. He hinted quite palpably that there was an alliance between the whole-blood and half-blood heirs which the State of Connecticut should guard against very carefully.

In response to the demand of Mr. Williams, Mr. Crawford then arose and said the heirs he represented were willing that George W. Smith should be made an administrator too, he being a resident of Connecticut and familiar with the business of the deceased. Mr. McCormack, of Ormiston & McCormack, indorsed the nomination of Smith and urged that Percival be appointed.

Attorney Carr urged that it was very strange that Mr. McCormack, who was the attorney for the half-blood relatives, should be here so strenuously urging the appointment of these administrators, who would have no right to recognize any claims from McCormack's other clients.

Mr. Williams again opposed the appointment of the nominees of the Brush and Norton faction. He said he had made inquiries about Mr. Smith, and had learned that he was allied with the half-blood interests. Mr. Judson subsequently denied this allegation. Mr. Williams said the Attorney General had evidently made no mistake in wanting to be represented there because of the palpable alarm his being there had created.

Judge Nobbs began to make his decision by affirming the right of the State to appear. He said this was an unusual case; that here was a determined resistance on the part of nearly half the heirs to the appointment of administrators recommended by the other half. He said he was forced to take notice of the contention that the interests of the nominees were antagonistic to the interests of the State of Connecticut. He therefore felt it necessary to exclude Norton and Percival from consideration. It was at this juncture that the lawyers asked for time to confer, with the result mentioned.

NO BASIS FOR MRS. HALL'S CLAIM.

The failure of Mrs. Blakeley Hall to enter to-day some claim for an interest in the administration is regarded by the lawyers as a certain indication that she has no basis for any sweeping claims, such as have been imputed to her. One of the lawyers prominent in the case said regarding her:

"Mrs. Hall may now safely be dismissed from serious consideration. If she had a will she would have produced it before this. The matter of adoption is impossible, too. If she had a deed she would have produced that when Mr. Percival went to demand the custody of Black Rock. She has been simply putting up a big bluff. When the administrators are appointed she will doubtless make some claim against the estate for services rendered, or something of that kind, but the idea of any substantial claim on her part for a large interest in the estate is now exploded."

Mr. Crawford, discussing the relation of Mrs. Hall to the case, said that she need no longer be reckoned with. He said that as soon as the administrators were appointed they would undoubtedly demand that she vacate Black Rock, she having no apparent right to remain there.

It was said at the Gilman homestead yesterday morning that Edward S. Percival, Frazier Gilman, and Mrs. Hall had had a conference Sunday night in New York, and that a full agreement with reference to the harmonizing of their interests was reached. If any such agreement was reached, in the opinion of those in close touch with the case, it was fractured by the various contentions made by the opposing interests in court to-day.

MORE PAPERS REPORTED FOUND.

It was reported here to-day that Edward S. Percival had found some important papers at Black Rock tending to establish certain mooted facts in this case definitely. It was asserted that these papers were responsible for the merged interests of Mrs. Hall and George W. Smith. No one would confirm this report authoritatively, however.

The most important find of the day, in the opinion of the interested parties, was made by Raphael J. Moses, the attorney for Mrs. Garczynski, one of the heirs. Mr. Moses found in the County Court House the record of a suit, adjudicated in 1895, entitled Gilman against Sawtell. It was a suit for a plot of land. In the complaint Gilman had declared that he had moved to Black Rock in 1870 with the intention of acquiring a residence there. The complaint was not sworn to, however, and it was pointed out by Mr. Moses that it conflicted with the affidavit of Mr. Gilman made in New York in 1895, when it was sought to require a heavy bond for him as his father's executor, in which the tea merchant declared that New York was his home.

Mrs. Potts, the mother of Mrs. Blakeley Hall, was seen at Black Rock to-night after the hearing in the Probate Court. Mrs. Hall herself was not there. Mrs. Potts said:

"No matter what administrators are appointed, my daughter has a claim which she will assert at the proper time. She is not interested in the fight among the heirs."

Asked if Mrs. Hall would vacate Black Rock Mrs. Potts said:

"My daughter is making preparations to do no such thing. The administrator will not seek to have her leave."

LINER'S INJURED PASSENGERS.

Some Hurt in the Explosion on the New York Sent to Hospital—Steerage Passenger's Orphans.

Dr. M. Victor Safford of the United States Naval Hospital Service yesterday examined on Ellis Island twenty immigrants who were injured by the explosion of ammonia aboard the American Line steamship New York, which arrived here on Sunday night and reported, besides the explosion, a broken port shaft. Some of the injured were found in a condition that necessitated their removal to the Long Island College Hospital.

Rosa Boch, a Russian baby of nine months, had bronchitis, thought to have been made serious by the ammonia vapors. Anna Boch, two and a half years old, was found suffering with inflammation of the eyelids. Bertha Boch, the mother of the two, had bronchitis. Josefa Benth, a young Austrian, was afflicted with both bronchitis and laryngitis. Three others with the former disease were Anna Kot, Debora Herschkenitz, and Sofia Kot. Fannie Herschkenitz, Debora's mother, had laryngitis.

Esther Engkiest, the thirteen-year-old daughter of the passenger who died after inhaling the ammonia fumes, is at the Lutheran Home, 5 Water Street, with her small brother and sister, Walter and Elsa. Walter is ten years old, Elsa eight. When the cabin passengers heard about Engkiest's death, they subscribed $450, to be used for the three children. James A. Wright, Vice President of the International Navigation Company, said this money would probably be handled by the line. In answer to a question as to whether the line would do anything for the children, Mr. Wright said that his company was "inclined to be liberal in such cases."

Both he and Manager Clement A. Griscom, Jr., said that the damaged steamship would be sent to Newport News for repairs. They did not know exactly how long she would be inactive, but she will certainly lose the trip for which she was scheduled to sail at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Aquitaine to Sail on Thursday.

It is announced by the French line's local officials that the steamship L'Aquitaine will sail on schedule time the day after to-morrow, despite her broken piston. Repairs will be made at her dock.

THE NEW ELECTIONS BUREAU.

Brooklyn's Choice for Commissioner—No Appointments Yet Made.

James Shevlin called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and handed in the name of John C. McGuire, ex-District Attorney of Brooklyn, for appointment as Election Commissioner under the new law. Mr. McGuire is the Democratic leader of the Twenty-sixth Ward, or East New York section.

While at the City Hall Mr. Shevlin was asked concerning the probable selection of an Election Commissioner by the Tammany organization. Mr. Shevlin said he was inclined to think that James J. Martin would be named. Mr. Martin is the Tammany leader of the Twenty-seventh District. He was Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee for some time and was President of the Police Board during the administration of Mayor Gilroy. Mr. Martin lost favor with Richard Croker several years ago by his independent views on political matters.

It was announced at the Mayor's office late yesterday afternoon that none of the appointments of Election Commissioners had yet been made by Mayor Van Wyck.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE

British Authorities Realize It Is Out of the Question.

But It Is Thought that the Relations Between the Two Countries May Become Very Greatly Strained.

LONDON, March 19.—The officials of the Foreign Office have not yet received official confirmation of Russia's alleged backdown in regard to Manchuria, Turkestan, and Mongolia, as intimated in the dispatch to The Times, and inquiries on the subject are being made at St. Petersburg and Peking. The Foreign Office is not relaxing its efforts to secure a more satisfactory statement of the intentions of Russia, but the officials deprecate the British press agitation on the subject.

A semi-official statement was issued last evening to the effect that the much-talked-of assurances of the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorf, to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, were made on Feb. 6, and evidently referred to the Russo-Chinese agreement concluded at Port Arthur last November and not to the Manchurian Convention.

On all sides it is officially and otherwise said that Great Britain has not the slightest contemplation of resorting to hostilities against Russia, whatever may be the outcome of the present negotiations.

However, while hostilities are out of the question, it is not unlikely that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia will become strained almost to the breaking point. Possibly British warships may be dispatched to bring presure to bear upon Russia; but war will not result unless some fracas, quite unauthorized by London and St. Petersburg, occurs between the opposing forces at Tien-Tsin.

This assertion is based upon exhaustive inquiries made in London. A prominent British official, often the mouthpiece of the Government, whose position makes it undesirable that he should be named in this connection, said last evening:

"It is useless for our newspapers to use provocative language. They forget that we have a great army in South Africa, and that we have no other army, nor the makings of one, elsewhere. It is impossible to go to war with Russia."

Inquiries at the Chinese Legation yesterday afternoon were rewarded by the reply, "His Excellency has gone to bed," which was presumably the Celestial equivalent of an assurance that the Chinese Minister preferred to say nothing in regard to the recent developments. The Japanese Legation was equally non-committal.

It is understood that one official view is that the dispute may eventually be referred to arbitration.

BERLIN, March 18.—Regarding the Manchurian controversy, an official pointed out to-day that the papers had neglected to emphasize the fact that the matter involved was not the status which Russia had established for herself in Manchuria by force of arms, but a separate agreement outside of this.

"If Russia makes such a separate agreement," said the official, "some other power can do the same thing, which would mean 'good night' to the entente cordiale of the Powers. No power wishes to dispute Russia's rights to her conquests in Manchuria, and we understand that the United States Government makes no objection in regard to this point."

RUSSIA'S ALLEGED BACKDOWN.

Her Position in Regard to Manchuria Would Be Improved by the Tearing Up of the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A Peking report that Russia has consented to modify the stringency of her control in Manchuria, which seems to give much satisfaction in London, is regarded in diplomatic circles here as of no great importance, even if true. An experienced diplomat said to-day:

"Russia may actually abandon the convention and tear it up without in the least affecting her position except for the better. If Russia should go so far as to abandon the convention she would have everything of importance which she can gain by it, and would be in a better position before the world. She is actually in Manchuria, and exercising control of it, which she can strengthen or relax, as she sees fit.

"A convention with China does not give Russia's position the additional strength which seems to be attributed to it. On the contrary, Russia can be charged with having forced China to make a convention which other powers would not feel bound to respect. If she abandons the convention, this charge cannot be made against her, and she would therefore be in a stronger position, morally. At the same time, she would not lose a particle of her actual control of Manchuria."

The United States will not interfere in Manchuria, whether Great Britain does or not. There is high authority for stating that this country considers it has no interests in the matter except trade interests.

WALDERSEE INTERVENES?

Said to Have Taken Steps, in His Capacity of Commander in Chief, to End Friction at Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, March 19.—The Times this morning makes the following announcement:

"We learn that Count von Waldersee has interfered as Commander in Chief of the allied forces in China to put an end to the mutually hostile attitude of the British and Russian troops at Tien-Tsin."

There is no confirmation of this statement in other quarters, but it has an air of extreme probability, and will be received by Great Britain with feelings of considerable relief. It is said on official authority that the trouble at Tien-Tsin will probably be solved by the withdrawal of both the British and Russian troops from the ground in dispute.

The Daily Mail, in an editorial which frankly faces a disagreeable situation, says:

"We must admit that this is no juncture to risk fresh quarrels. Our armaments are inefficient, and our fleet in the Far East is so weak that its position would be perilous. It is a painful process for the nation to have its face slapped, but until the country compels the Government to put our house in order, it is a humiliation to which we must accustom ourselves."

In the House of Commons yesterday questions regarding the dispute at Tien-Tsin were parried by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Cranborne, who refused to answer them without notice.

William H. K. Redmond raised Nationalist cheers by asking why Great Britain had hoisted the white flag and backed down, (at Tien-Tsin,) after threatening to use force of arms.

TIEN-TSIN, March 18—1 P. M.—The situation in regard to the Anglo-Russian dispute is unchanged.

The French troops are quieter. Over forty arrests have been made.

NEW CLAIMS BY RUSSIA?

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons yesterday, replying to Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, (Conservative,) the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, said the Government did not possess any information indicating any decline in British influence in the Yang-tse provinces.

As to the alleged Russian claim of the waters of Blonde and Elliott Islands, Mr. Balfour said the Government had certainly not accepted that claim, and it had received no communication on the subject from Russia. The Russian Admiral had remonstrated against the presence in the waters of Elliott Island of H. M. S. Plover, which was engaged in pursuing pirates, but British ships had a perfect right, under the treaty of Tien-Tsin, to go there.

PEKING NEGOTIATIONS DELAYED.

PEKING, March 18.—Little was accomplished at to-day's meeting of the foreign Ministers, on account of the delay on the part of the various Governments in agreeing to the conclusions reached in the matter of indemnity claims.

No Minister is allowed full liberty to act for his Government, all the instructions being ad referendum, (subject to further consideration.)

The Court ceremonial on the reception of Ministers was the subject of conversation, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Gen. Chaffee and H. G. Squiers (United States Charge d'Affaires) have examined property adjoining the United States Legation, suitable for barracks, and capable of housing 150 men.

BERLIN, March 18.—A dispatch received here from Swatow says that on the demand of the German Consul at Swatow the District Governor of Hsi-King will be dismissed on account of his anti-Christian attitude and his dilatoriness in dealing with German claims.

Two Chinese participants in the anti-German riots have been beheaded at Ho-Ping.

Von Werder's Mission to Russia Fails.

BERLIN, March 18.—Parliamentary circles relate that Gen. von Werder, who recently visited Russia, met with a cool reception at St. Petersburg, and that the private mission with which Emperor William intrusted him, and which was intended to explain away all misunderstandings which have arisen lately, practically failed. It is understood that Count Lamsdorf, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, keenly questioned Gen. von Werder regarding the German agitation in favor of the annexation of Austria's German-speaking provinces.

Mr. Conger Sails from Shanghai.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the sailing to-day of United States Minister Conger.

ANNEXATION NOT RECOGNIZED.

Boer States Described as Colonies in One State Department Publication, but Not in the Register.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—There is a divergence of opinion in two of the official publications of the State Department which has led some zealous pro-Boers to declare that the United States has officially recognized the annexation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in advance of any other nation. They assert that The Review of the World's Commerce for 1900, issued by the State Department, describes the Transvaal and the Free State as British colonies, and that this is an official declaration by the United States that the republics have been annexed.

An implication to this effect is conveyed in The Review, but it is flatly contradicted by The State Department Register for 1901, which describes the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as independent republics. The State Department Register conveys the official position of the Government on the question. It is a publication of the State Department, and is prepared under the supervision of the chiefs of the department. The Review of the World's Commerce is prepared in one of the bureaus of the department. Of course, neither publication could officially determine the attitude of the Government, but if either has any weight the balance is in favor of The Register.

When The State Department Register for 1901 was being prepared and the compiler reached the Transvaal and the Free State he was struck by the perplexity of the question. He went to Assistant Secretary of State Hill and asked whether he should describe them as independent republics or as British Crown colonies. Dr. Hill directed that they be placed in the list of the nations.

Accordingly the following entries appear in The Register:

"South African Republic, Adelbert S. Hay, Consul; Orange Free State, Albert Elliott, Consular Agent."

This is flatly contradicted by The Review of the World's Commerce. The two republics are not enumerated among the nations in the index. Under the list of British colonies in South Africa they appear under the names of "The Transvaal" and "The Orange River Colony." There is a footnote on the "Transvaal" page announcing that this colony was annexed by Great Britain on Sept. 1, 1900, and another on the "Orange River Colony" page saying that it was annexed on May 28, 1900.

This book was not submitted to Dr. Hill before it was sent to the printer. The result is an apparent conflict of opinion in the State Department publications.

FOURIE'S COMMANDO ESCAPES.

British Columns Fail to Corner His 800 Boers—No News About Pretoria Negotiations.

LONDON, March 19.—Earl Roberts, in a letter to a correspondent, expresses a confident hope that Lord Kitchener will soon be able to secure peace in South Africa, but there is no further sign from Pretoria or Cape Town that peace is near.

The latest news is that Gen. Fourie, with 800 men, escaped on Sunday from the British columns that were endeavoring to corner the commando east of Bloemfontein. Further big operations will be started in Orange River Colony within a few days.

Gen. Ian Hamilton, addressing the Authors' Club in London last evening, made the curious suggestion that the Boer prisoners should be sent to Canada to work on the railways, where they would learn the English language and become imbued with English sentiments.

NO WAR INVESTIGATION.

Lord Salisbury Denies that the Government Has Promised One.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Premier, Lord Salisbury, replying to inquiries on the subject of an investigation into the conduct of the war in South Africa, said the Government had not made any promise to institute an investigation. He feared that a full, just, and equitable inquiry would lead to a renewal of the same kind of regrettable discussion as occurred during the exchange of speeches between Lord Wolseley and Lord Lansdowne. Still, if the Government were urged to make an inquiry, it could not refuse, without casting suspicions upon the army.

Lord Rosebery wished to know, now that the Government had washed its hands of the inquiry, who had promised it.

Lord Salisbury suggested the appointment of a preliminary commission to inquire into the promise, whereupon the subject was dropped.

Vickers' Sons & Maxim Report.

LONDON, March 19.—In the annual report of Vickers' Sons & Maxim, the Directors announce that they never intended to propose an amalgamation with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, but that they have been in negotiation with American firms, with a view to getting their own system of ordnance manufactured in the United States. The report asserts that thus far the terms offered have not been acceptable, but that the negotiations are being continued.

To Abandon the Belleville Boiler.

LONDON, March 18.—A Berlin dispatch says that the German Navy Department, like the British, has decided to abandon the use of Belleville boilers on warships.

DENTISTRY.

The most successful physicians are not general practitioners, but specialists.

I practice dentistry along the same lines. Under my direction is a corps of experts, each long trained in his special branch of the profession. One makes a specialty of filling the natural teeth; another of crown and bridge work, a third of artificial teeth, and a fourth of oral surgery. This is the only way to attain the highest standard in dentistry.

My patients say I attain it.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

857 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.) Manhattan;
346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.,) Bklyn.

If You Have Rheumatism

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 106, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, expenses paid. If cured, pay $5.50. If not, it is free.—Adv.

DISAVOWAL BY M. DE WITTE.

Not Responsible for Attacks on Buelow—German Papers' Interpretation of the Declaration.

BERLIN, March 18.—A sensation has been caused by an article sent to Germany, through the Russian semi-official telegraph agency, by M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance. Various interpretations are placed upon it.

"The sensational point for us," said a high official, when discussing the matter to-day, "is that M. de Witte now declares that he was not responsible for the personal attacks upon Count von Bülow in the articles which appeared in the St. Petersburg Trade and Industry Gazette. Those attacks had to be disavowed by using a diplomatic vehicle, and M. de Witte has done this in his declaration that they did not emanate from him.

"The new article is officially understood to mean that M. de Witte is anxious to conclude a new commercial treaty with Germany, which meets our wishes. It may now be considered that a new treaty will be framed."

The agrarian papers and a large number of the other journals interpret the article as Russia's apology for having gone too far. The Tages Zeitung says:

"Russia fully understands that the commercial treaty with Germany is far more to her advantage than to ours, as statistics prove. Since Russia never allows herself to be swayed by sentimental reasons in questions of policy, we may take it that she will conclude a new treaty."

The Vossische Zeitung, on the other hand, points out that certain sentences in the new article again flatly assert that Russia will retaliate severely if her main exports, cereals, are struck by a heavy increase in the German duties.

The Freissinige Zeitung inclines to the same view.

BRITISH NAVY PROPOSALS.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty Says Thirty-three New Vessels Are to be Begun.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, explained the naval proposals of the Government. Their object, he said, was to maintain the navy in a condition to carry on a successful war should occasion arise. It was proposed to have 154,575 men available to man the fleet, of whom 118,625 should be on the active list, 28,650 on the Royal Naval Reserve list, and 7,300 on the Royal Fleet Reserve list.

The Government, Mr. Arnold-Forster went on to explain, would ask for £9,000,000 for construction, the largest sum ever appropriated, out of which thirty-three new vessels were to be started.

Proceeding to analyze the estimates, Mr. Arnold-Forster alluded particularly to the condemnation of the Belleville boiler. He declared that, even with the delays in the pending construction, Great Britain held pre-eminence in the rapidity of shipbuilding.

"The Admiralty hold no exaggerated notions as to the value of submarine boats," the Secretary remarked, "but we have collected a great deal of information, which it is proposed to use to the full value."

Mr. Arnold-Forster announced that the new powder under consideration would, it was expected, be equal to cordite and be less destructive to the tubes of guns. He said that sixteen warships armed with muzzle-loaders had been removed from the battle line.

Lord Mayor "Tim" Harrington Pelted.

DUBLIN, March 18.—Volleys of oranges were thrown by the students of Trinity College at Timothy Harrington, Member of Parliament, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, as the inaugural procession passed the college to-day. This was the only hostile demonstration on the occasion of Mr. Harrington's inauguration. The police prevented the people in the procession from storming the college inclosure.

TO ANNOUNCE VICTORIA'S DEATH.

The Special Ambassador from King Edward Arrives in Paris.

PARIS, March 18.—Earl Carrington, Special Ambassador of King Edward to announce officially to the French Government and certain other Governments the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of Edward VII., arrived with the other members of the mission this afternoon at the Gare du Nord. Lord Carrington was received by M. Crozier, Chief of the Protocole, and Baron Roujoux on behalf of President Loubet, in the waiting room of the station, which was decorated for the reception of the mission. A squad of infantry rendered honors.

After the exchange of greetings the members of the mission drove in closed carriages to the Hotel Ritz, where Lord Carrington will remain until the mission proceeds to Madrid on the same errand. The carriages were escorted by cuirassiers. A few hisses were heard as the mission left the station and there were isolated cries along the route of "Vive Krüger!" and "Vivent les Boers!"

Lord Carrington will be received at the Elysée Palace to-morrow by President Loubet, who will give a banquet in honor of the mission in the evening.

ROUGH WEATHER FOR THE OPHIR.

Duke of Cornwall's Yacht Probably Caught in a Severe Gale.

GIBRALTAR, March 18.—The steamship Ophir, which left Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, has probably been caught in the southeastern gale that has driven several small vessels ashore and detained the Peninsular and Oriental liners and the Werra at Gibraltar.

Rain has fallen steadily for five days, and the stand on which the Duke of Cornwall will review the garrison troops is now the centre of a lake.

Envoys Present Credentials to King.

LONDON, March 18.—United States Ambassador Choate and the other Ambassadors and Ministers to Great Britain presented their credentials to King Edward at Marlborough House at noon to-day. Each member of the Corps Diplomatique arrived in a royal carriage drawn by two horses, and attended by three royal servants attired in long scarlet cloaks. All the diplomats wore levée dress, with orders and decorations, with the exception, of course, of Ambassador Choate, who wore ordinary evening dress. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, introduced the envoys to the King, who was attired in a Field Marshal's uniform.

Edward's Title of "Fidei Defensor."

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons yesterday William H. K. Redmond (Irish-Nationalist) gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of informing King Edward that he had no earthly right to use the title "Defender of the Faith." The matter came up on Mr. Redmond's question as to whether the title would appear on the new coins, and, if so, what particular faith was meant. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that, so long as the King's title remained unaltered, they would appear on the coins. Then Mr. Redmond protested, and was called to order.

Bulgarians Say They Were Tortured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—At the first day of the trial of the nineteen Bulgarians accused of belonging to the Revolutionary Committee at Sofia and of fomenting disorder in Salonica, Monastir, and Kossovo, a sensation was occasioned by a declaration by two of the accused that the confessions previously made by them were extorted by the use of the bastinado and by other ill-treatment to which they were subjected while in prison. They now deny the charges brought against them.

Why Deroulede Did Not Insist on Duel.

PARIS, March 18.—Paul Déroulède has telegraphed to a friend that the seconds of André Buffet told his own seconds that M. Buffet had resolved, in view of his Christian principles, not to return the fire of M. Déroulède in the proposed duel. It would, it is added, therefore have been cowardice on the part of M. Déroulède to insist upon carrying on the duel.

A French Troopship Ashore.

SINGAPORE, March 18.—A French troopship is ashore near the entrance to this port. She is not believed to be in a dangerous position.

Serious Rising in Persian Capital.

LONDON, March 18.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse reports a serious rising in Teheran because certain reforms are attempted by the Shah.

MORTGAGE TAX EXEMPTION.

All those who are opposed to the taxation of mortgages on real estate are requested to sign the following petition and mail it to LAWSON PURDY, Secretary, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. Also write to your Senator and Assemblyman praying for the exemption of mortgages from taxation.

Mortgage Exemption Committee.

George F. Seward, Chairman; William F. King, James Talcott, George F. Elliott, De Borden Willmot, John F. Doyle, Francis E. Ward, Henry Markus, George E. Lovett, Peter H. McNulty, Lawson Purdy, Secretary.

PETITION.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

I am opposed to the taxation of mortgages upon real estate, and respectfully pray for the immediate and total exemption of such mortgages from taxation.

.....

Address.....

NOW ON EXHIBITION
at 263 Fifth Av., southeast corner of 29th Street,

ANTIQUE FURNITURE

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., & Mon. Afternoons, March 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25, at 2 o'clock,
The
FREDERICK C. CLARK COLLECTION
OF BOSTON, MASS.
Also the Private Collection of
JOSEPH F. PHINNY of Bangor, Maine.
Making one of the largest displays of Antique Furniture, Solid Silver, Sheffield Plate, Historical China, Brass Goods, Engravings, Copper Plates, Prints, &c., ever exhibited in this city.
R. D. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.
Catalogue mailed on application.

EX-CHOIR BOY'S THEFT.

Forced to Confess that He Stole a Clergyman's Watch—Incorrigible but Prepossessing.

The popular conception of the incorrigible boy was overturned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, when Edward Schier, fourteen years old, of 500 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo. The prisoner's last escapade was the stealing of a minister's watch, but he didn't look as if he would do such a wicked thing. Instead of being red-haired and freckled and wearing torn clothing, like the conventional incorrigible, young Schier has fine blonde locks, blue eyes, and a fair complexion, while his clothing is tidy.

He sang in the choir of the Church of the Intercession, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, and his voice gave much pleasure to the members of the congregation on Sundays. Then there were petty thefts discovered in the church, and Eddie Schier, although his guilt could not be proved positively, was dismissed from the choir. He continued to come to church regularly, however.

The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Schwab, invited the Rev. Dr. Voorhis of 2,731 Broadway, to preach in the church yesterday, and when Dr. Voorhis prepared to don the church vestments he divested himself of his coat and vest, the latter containing a watch and chain. Young Schier got into the dressing room, stole the watch and chain, and hid them under the stairway in the rear of the church.

When the minister discovered his loss he reported the matter to the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Detectives went to see young Schier at once and informed him that he would be severely punished if he did not tell at once what had become of the property. The boy was so frightened that he took the detectives to the church and gave them the watch and chain.

The boy's father talked with the minister on Sunday night, and the latter agreed not to prosecute the boy for larceny if his parent would agree to send him to some institution. The father promised, and Magistrate Mayo sent him to the Juvenile Asylum.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.

Preferred Death to Returning to a Sanitarium to Get a Certificate of Mental Cure.

Preferring to die rather than return to the Rivercrest Sanitarium, in Astoria, even for a few moments to get a certificate stating that she was cured of a mental ailment, Mrs. Fannie Carroll, a widow, forty-four years old, took carbolic acid yesterday morning at 273 West Thirty-ninth Street. She died a short time later at Roosevelt Hospital.

Mrs. Carroll had for some time been an inmate of the institution. Her great affection for her nineteen-year-old son, Edward, it was said, had developed into a mania, and after it became known that she had plotted to kill him and herself she was placed in the institution. She was allowed to leave the sanitarium on Saturday on a three days' probationary leave. She went to the home of her friend, Mrs. Louise Elton. She was to have gone back to the sanitarium yesterday morning and procure a certificate that her reason had been restored.

She had a horror of going back, however, saying she was afraid she might be kept there. She tried to get her son to go and get the certificate, but was finally persuaded that it was best for her to return in person. When a daughter of Mrs. Elton went to call her she found her suffering from the effects of the poison. The woman left a letter to her son in which she said she could not stand the horror of living at the sanitarium again and preferred death. The son is a clerk.

COUNTESS SUED FOR £11,000.

House Decorator Tells in Court of His Difficulty in Collecting Bills from Dowager Lady Dudley.

LONDON, March 18.—The difficulty in obtaining the payment of bills from some members of the British aristocracy was illustrated by a case heard to-day. A decorator sued Georgina, Countess of Dudley, widow of the first Earl of Dudley, for £11,000 for work done on the Countess's residences. Her Ladyship pleaded that the charges were unreasonable.

Counsel for the plaintiff, in presenting the case, said that after many efforts the plaintiff received a check for £1,500 on account. "That check," counsel added, "was post-dated, and twice dishonored before we got the money."

The plaintiff, in the course of his evidence, said it took him six years to collect a previous bill for repairs on the Countess's house in Grosvenor Square. He, the plaintiff, explained that one had to give long, very long, credit in the West End.

The case was adjourned.

Negroes Start for Hawaii.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—One hundred negroes left Knoxville to-day for Hawaii, under a three-year contract to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. The party was raised by S. R. Maples, an intelligent negro, who goes with the colonists. The negroes are to be used on a large sugar plantation. In raising the party an attempt was made to get whole families, for the reason that the company has had difficulty in keeping American negroes without families on the plantations. The attempt was partially successful.

Dinner in Berlin to Count von Goetzen.

BERLIN, March 18.—A subscription dinner was given this evening at the Savoy Hotel, Berlin, in honor of Major Count von Goetzen, who is about to leave here to assume the Governorship of Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa. John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, was present. If Emperor William recovers sufficiently in time to do so he will give a banquet in honor of Count von Goetzen before the latter's departure.

Bullet in M. de Rodays Located.

PARIS, March 18.—M. de Rodays, who was wounded on Saturday by Count Boni de Castellane in a duel, is to-day without fever, and suffers no pain. The bullet has been located by means of the X rays, and will probably be extracted to-morrow.

Chemicals Explode in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—A terrific explosion of chemicals in the laboratory of the National Carbon Works at West Madison and Highland Avenues early to-day partially wrecked the large brick building. Fire broke out immediately after the explosion, but was soon quenched. Loss, $70,000, partially covered by insurance.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

W. & J. Sloane

For country houses or for summer use in city homes nothing is more inviting than

Willow Furniture

Willow Furniture

We have it in greatest variety, in all the latest shapes and styles, and in fancy or plain colors.

We also show an infinite variety of Cretonnes and English Glazed Chintzes, suitable for covering the cushions required for the seats and back.

Broadway & 19th Street.

It Hardly Needs Argument

to show that a *straight* Whiskey must be pure. Then, if it's made by the time honored, HAND MADE, SOUR MASH process, the quality cannot be approached.

OLD CROW RYE

is made that way. Is not blended. Blending is only done to cheapen. GOLD MEDAL awarded, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

STEEL TRUST'S CAPITAL.

May Be Increased $100,000,000 Owing to the Acquisition of Rockefeller Properties.

It was reported in financial circles yesterday that the capital stock of the new United States Steel corporation will probably be increased by $100,000,000, and that this increase was made necessary by reason of the acquisition of the Rockefeller iron mines and properties in the Lake Superior district.

J. P. Morgan & Co. make no official statement regarding the matter, nor do they deny the truth of the report. It is expected that an official statement setting forth the increase and the reasons for the same will be made public soon.

Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that he thought there would be no necessity for extending the time for the deposit of the stock of the steel companies.

"The great bulk of the stock," he added, "will be in by to-morrow, and if some of the transfers of the stock are delayed, as reported, by technical irregularities or by other unpreventable causes, there will be no disposition to reject deposits of that kind."

Swedes Making Steel by Electricity.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Consul Nelson, at Bergen, Sweden, in a report to the State Department, says that a successful attempt has been made to produce steel by electricity in that country. Experiments are being carried on in a factory there, and already about 25,000 pounds have been produced, in six drafts daily. This steel is of an excellent quality, and meets with ready sale at high prices. On account of the cheap method of production, the profits are declared to be large.

BREAK IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

May Drops 1 1-8 Under Heavy Selling by Long Interests.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Wheat broke sharply to-day under a deluge of long holdings, May closing with a net decline of 1⅛c as a result of the bearishness of the day's news. May wheat opened ⅜@⅝c lower, at 77⅛c to 76⅝c, with long interests endeavoring to rid themselves of holdings which suddenly became worth less to them when they summed up the situation early. Liverpool failed to reflect Saturday's advance here. To this potent consideration were added heavy world's shipments, a big increase on passage, and liberal receipts at Spring wheat points. To make the situation more bearish Nebraska reported that the condition of wheat there is 14 per cent. better than a year ago.

A remnant of the bull force succeeded in causing a rally to 77⅛@77¼c, but the outside aid hoped for failed to materialize. Heavy primary receipts, small seaboard clearances, and a light visible decrease brought liquidation under which May slumped to 76c. At the bottom the pit became quiet. Shorts took profits, and the market rallied to 76½c, but closed heavy, 1⅛c lower, at 76⅝c.

SAYS RELATIVES TURNED HER OUT

Old Woman Prefers the Almshouse to Being Sent Back to Them.

Destitute but proud, seventy-year-old Sarah Dickinson declared in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday that she much preferred being sent to the almshouse to being returned to her relatives, who, she said, had turned her out.

The old woman was found by a policeman wandering on Atlantic Avenue. She said that her relatives had turned her out and she had no place to go. The Court suggested that an effort be made to have her relatives take care of her in some manner.

"Judge, I am old and poor," said the old woman earnestly, "but I would not be dependent upon my relatives now. I would rather go anywhere than back to them."

The old woman would not tell where her relatives lived or give any information about them.

"Would you like to go to the almshouse?" asked the Magistrate.

"I will go there willingly," said the old woman.

She was accordingly sent to the county institution.

Fashion Exhibition for Berlin.

BERLIN, March 18.—Berlin will soon see a fashion exhibition, by which it is hoped that special fashions for German women will be established. The managing committee will include members of the highest society. Princess von Hohenlohe, Baroness Bleichroeder, and others will lecture and explain the exhibits.

RAN INTO ELEVATED PILLAR.

Bolting Team Thrown to the Ground and Badly Injured After an Exciting Run on Broadway.

One loose piece of paper blowing across the street at Broadway and Fifty-third Street frightened a team of horses attached to a coach at 8:30 o'clock last evening. They bolted and ran down Broadway, having several hairbreadth escapes from collision with other turnouts until they tried to pass beneath the elevated railroad structure at Greeley Square, when they dashed into one of the iron pillars and were thrown to the pavement, one of the horses breaking a leg and the other receiving injuries almost as serious.

The driver was Cornelius Sheehan, who works for the John H. Rowland livery stable of 416 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. The carriage had just brought two fares over from the Clarendon Hotel, in Washington Street, Brooklyn, to the Casino, and after discharging them Sheehan started to exercise the horses until it was time to take them in again, and he was just turning the animals around when they took fright.

The sudden start of the team threw Sheehan to the street and the reins fell between the horses. Plenty of people saw the runaway coming and shouted warnings and other carriages generally turned into the side streets, but

LIBRARY BILL UNDER WAY

First Steps in the Acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's Offer.

ALL DELAY TO BE AVOIDED

New Board May Be Created to Control the System Made Possible by the Gift of $5,200,000.

A conference was held in Mayor Van Wyck's office yesterday to discuss the details involved in the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's gift of $5,200,000 to the city for sixty-five public libraries. There were present Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Deputy Controller Levey, and George L. Rives, one of the Trustees of the New York Public Library.

The result of the conference was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Corporation Counsel Whalen, Deputy Controller Levey, and Mr. Rives, to draft a bill which will enable the city to accept Mr. Carnegie's gift.

The legal question involved is that, while New York could accept from Mr. Carnegie the completed libraries with sites, there is no power under the present law for the city to provide the sites, the money for the buildings to be provided by Mr. Carnegie under an agreement with the city to "satisfactorily maintain" the libraries in perpetuity. All the papers in the matter were turned over to Corporation Counsel Whalen, and he said that in a few days a bill would be prepared, to be at once introduced in the Legislature, enabling the city to accept the gift.

The city officials are confident that the slight legal obstacles will be swept away by the Legislature, as Gov. Odell has already pledged himself to help the people of New York in the matter.

Controller Coler said that an act of the Legislature was necessary before the first steps could be taken to procure sites. The proposed act will give full powers to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The power to approve the bonds for the purchase of sites will be taken away from the Municipal Assembly, as the city officials assert that the library plan might be delayed for a year or more if the Aldermen and the Councilmen should dispute over the location of the libraries.

The Controller said that he was not worried over the site question and that there were many rich men ready to contribute. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt has offered the city two desirable sites, and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren has offered another in Brooklyn. Real estate men have offered several other sites. Controller Coler expects that gifts of at least twenty sites will be made and that a large fund will be given by rich men for the purchase of many more. The Controller also said:

"Mr. Rives, Mr. Levey, and Mr. Whalen will hold frequent conferences about the act which will enable the city to accept the magnificent gift of Andrew Carnegie. I believe that all arrangements will be completed within the year. As I understand, the arrangements for the libraries are to be left in the hands of Mr. Carnegie, the Directors of the New York Public Library, and the Brooklyn Public Library. I think these gentlemen will be able to handle the question in a broad-minded manner."

Secretary Rives of the Trustees of the New York Public Library said:

"The city has the power to accept outright a gift of $5,200,000, but it cannot without legislative help accept a conditional gift, which Mr. Carnegie's is. Therefore, the passage of an act is necessary."

A question has arisen whether Mr. Carnegie, when he offered the $5,200,000 to the city for the libraries if the city would provide the sites, meant that the libraries should be stocked with books and with all the system perfected for the handling of millions of books annually. Some of the officials claim that Mr. Carnegie's donation is for library buildings alone.

The New York Public Library Trustees are not worried over the question of books. Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the Library Association, and John Bigelow, a Trustee, said yesterday that there would be no trouble over this detail. They believe that Mr. Carnegie will provide the books and that his offer was made with that understanding.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was very reticent yesterday as to the provisions of the proposed act. All that Mr. Whalen would say was that arrangements would be made at once to carry into effect the proposal made by Mr. Carnegie. The question as to whether the administration of the large library system will be placed in the hands of the city officials, of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, or of a new board to be created by act of the Legislature is being talked over.

It was reported yesterday that the latter plan was the one favored by Mayor Van Wyck and Corporation Counsel Whalen. This new board, it is said, will be made to include several members of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, some men representing the Brooklyn Public Library, and the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Controller of the city.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said late yesterday afternoon:

"The committee having charge of the drafting of the bill began work immediately, and before a week is over perhaps something will be done by which this kind offer will be accepted by the city and the intention of the donor made effective."

The Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company of Brooklyn offers free and clear of incumbrance as a site for one of the libraries proposed in Mr. Carnegie's offer a tract bounded by Bedford, Flatbush, and Newkirk Avenues, Brooklyn. The tract is valued at $5,000.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Measure by Assemblyman Price Would Authorize New York to Receive Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

ALBANY, March 18.—Andrew Carnegie's gift of $5,200,000 to New York City for public library use may be lawfully accepted if a bill introduced by Assemblyman Price of Kings to-night becomes a law. The bill amends the Public Library act applying to New York, by providing as follows:

The City of New York is hereby authorized to receive any moneys, sites, buildings, books, or property of any description, appropriate for library purposes, which may be donated, devised, or bequeathed by any person. In connection therewith the said city, acting through the Park Board, with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, may enter into any agreement with such donors or his legal representatives, affixing such bequests or devises as may be proposed or imposed concerning the same, and with the said New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, or its successors thereto. Any such agreement shall have the full and binding effect of a contract between the parties aforesaid.

The said city is further authorized upon resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to acquire the sites to any extension for a public library system which may be rendered necessary, by reason of the acceptance of such donations, bequests, or devises, or which may at any time be deemed to be necessary by said board.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses of acquiring and paying for such sites, the Controller of said city, when duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall issue corporate stock to such amounts as may be necessary from time to time.

Senator Mills introduced a bill to-night in the Senate permitting the City of Yonkers to accept the $50,000 library offer made by Mr. Carnegie.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ACTION CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the question of the acceptance of the Carnegie five-million-dollar library offer one to which there is only one side? New Yorkers are not all fools. The undignified haste of Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler in declaring unreservedly for its acceptance is condemned by many cool-headed, earnest, disinterested citizens. THE NEW YORK TIMES appears to be the only daily newspaper in this country willing, as a rule, to publish letters seriously in conflict with its own editorial views; and therefore approaches more nearly than any other daily newspaper to what any truly public-spirited man with the wealth of a Carnegie would be anxious to establish, a newspaper through which the views of almost any citizen on almost any subject could be got before the public. There are other daily newspapers in this city making such pretensions, but those pretensions seem to be a mere sham.

Is it clearly in the interest of the city to accept the five-million-dollar gift upon the conditions imposed? The annual cost of maintenance of the libraries is estimated to be about $1,000,000, so that, with interest, the city would in five years expend more than $5,000,000. There is also the cost of the sixty-five sites, probably about $1,000,000 more. The books would probably cost about $1,000,000. The cost of maintenance would be a regular annual addition to the city's expenses. There is no urgent need of incurring such heavy expense. We certainly should not do so in a sudden attack of hysteria, because Mr. Carnegie offers $5,000,000, on conditions, however, which we, as sensible men, should not accept. In ten years, with interest, we should probably be out about $15,000,000 to gratify the vanity of an elderly millionaire with a library hobby, and we should be saddled indefinitely with obligations which might lead to innumerable others not now perceived.

The City of New York is not so poor that it could not prudently be authorized to borrow $5,000,000 by an isue of bonds for library purposes. If there really is such a suddenly developed popular frenzy for libraries that sixty-five new ones are demanded; and then there would be no onerous conditions attached and no feeling among the people that the rich men were trying to get control of and subsidize the public libraries and public schools, as they are suspected of having done with some of the higher educational institutions and with newspapers. A conditional gift furnishes the donor with a sort of club to compel the adoption of his views through fear of a subsequent claim by him of a reversion on the ground of a violation of some condition. If the City of New York has money which it is anxious to spend, it could use it more advantageously for the building of more public schools for the accommodation of children of school age.

Why is it that our flighty Mayor and our ambitious Controller are so ready to involve the city in these extraordinary library expenses so soon after their opposition to needed appropriations for schools and other educational purposes? They are economical where they should be liberal and liberal where they should be economical. There is an urgent demand for new schools, practically none for new libraries. There are libraries enough.

If Mr. Carnegie were sincerely desirous of spreading education and bringing books within the reach of the masses, he could have established a five-million-dollar fund, the income of which should be at the disposal of the Board of Education for the purchase of such a number of new books and such additional copies of old books as the board should deem advisable, and for such other educational purposes as they thought in the interest of education. This would place a broad discretion in the board, and they could thus through the schools place books within the reach of a far larger number of people than under the plan proposed by Mr. Carnegie. A man like Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, could safely be intrusted with the disposition of the income of such a fund for the benefit of the masses of the people and the real advancement of education by devising ways for the most extensive circulation of books.

Abram S. Hewitt made at least one sensible remark when said that the Carnegie plan would have been made more practicable "had the donor supplied the money for the support of the libraries, as well as for their foundations," for it does seem indefensible for the city to incur such heavy responsibilities indefinitely because of a donation which, however large it may now appear to the superficial observer, will be seen to be merely a small percentage of the aggregate cost during a long period of years, say, twenty-five or thirty years.

There are many purposes to which the money could have been more properly devoted. Libraries people will have anyway. Rich men will contribute for them, although they may not contribute for other praiseworthy purposes. The Carnegie donations for libraries are enabling many rich men to retain for their own use money which they would otherwise have contributed toward library funds, and so he has, in many cases, been virtually donating money to his rich fellow-citizens.

There is public need of a newspaper through which the people can give expression to their views. The denial to them of this opportunity is dangerous to public order. There should be a safety valve for the now suppressed popular indignation and sense of wrong and injustice, in order that erroneous views, if any, may be corrected by argument rather than that the suppression of free presentation of views should produce a resort to violence. Carnegie would have been putting his $5,000,000 to far better use had he established such a newspaper had he donated the money for such a purpose to some newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has, to some extent, recognized the advisability of adopting such a policy.

Carnegie is making a grave mistake in confining his benefactions to those of the preventive kind, because nothing would be more praiseworthy than charity of the alleviative kind, whereby the poor are relieved in their necessities. This is merely giving to them out of the wealth held by the rich in trust what their unfortunate condition entitles them to by reason of the inequalities resulting from unjust laws and oppressive and inequitable social arrangements. It is singular but perhaps not uninstructive that a man like Carnegie, who appears to have hardened his heart to the poor and really needy, and who would not give a few dollars to a clergyman for the worthy purpose of canceling a small church debt, should find enthusiastic admirers in a Mayor who profited by the needs of the people through an Ice Trust and in a Controller who opposed the payment to laborers of wages required to be paid to them under an act of the Legislature.

The rich man seems to be afflicted with a sort of intellectual blindness disabling him from seeing the right use to make of his money. This may be the explanation of that troublesome passage in the Gospel which relates concerning the rich man that, when he died, he was buried in hell.

DANIEL J. M. O'CALLAGHAN.
New York, March 18, 1901.

Question of a New York Times Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A couple of weeks ago I saw a commendation in your paper of the action of a Town Council in New Jersey which had declined Mr. Carnegie's offer of a library on the ground that, if the town's people wanted a library, they could afford to pay for it themselves.

Unless I am mistaken you declared that to be the proper position for a municipality to take. In to-day's issue you have a column editorial in warm praise of Mr. Carnegie's offer to this city. Isn't that inconsistency? Have you been converted because the benefit now comes home?

E. G. RICHARDSON.
New York, March 16, 1901.

Conditions Considered Onerous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may seem ungracious to criticise Mr. Carnegie's gifts, but it seems to me the attached conditions of all his gifts are so onerous on the-to-be-benefited communities, which apply for or are offered them, that to the minds of many it would appear more gracious did Mr. Carnegie thoroughly do the job by completing his gifts.

I understand it will cost New York an annual tax of about $725,000 to provide for these sixty-five libraries—that is, 4 per cent. on $18,000,000. Mr. Carnegie's share is $200,000 in interest, or about one-fifth of the enforced total. How much better surely to spend the five millions in five completely paid for, equipped, and endowed libraries? That is a gift—the other is forced legislation. P. R. S.

New York, March 18, 1901.

FATHER A DOUBLE MURDERER.

Second Baby of the Brooklyn Man Who Attacked His Family Is Dead.

Charles Freedman, who attacked his wife and two babies as they were asleep at their home, 800 Broadway, Brooklyn, killing one of the babies, late Sunday night, is a double murderer. The other baby, Helen, died in St. Catharine's Hospital yesterday afternoon. The police story is that he attacked his family with a heavy bottle, and they say this is true, although the half-frenzied mother told a different story yesterday.

Freedman was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday in the morning, and he showed signs of being demented. Upon the advice of counsel he waived examination and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Magistrate Kramer said there was little doubt the man was insane.

The mother of the murdered children was not in court, but at the home of a friend she told her story. Late Sunday night, she said, she was awakened, and, believing that burglars were in her home, she called to her husband and told him of her suspicions, and Freedman replied, "There are no burglars here. I am God." Then Freedman drove his wife from her home and cut the throats of her two children.

Biennial Session Resolution Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—The principal matter in the House to-night was Senator Johnson's concurrent resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The resolution passed, the Democrats refraining from voting with the exception of Mr. Abbett, who voted no.

Parlor Entertainments
with a Stella Music Box to furnish the music are always a success. Sold at right prices and easy terms at the Music Box Store, 39 Union Sq.—Adv.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK DINNER

The 117th Anniversary Celebrated at Delmonico's.

Patriotic Toasts Responded to by Notable Men—Justice O'Gorman Bitterly Criticises England.

The annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which was held at Delmonico's last evening, brought together a large number of men prominent in city, State, and National life. There were nearly 500 persons present in all. It was the one hundred and seventeenth annual banquet of the society, and was characterized by the eloquence and cheerfulness for which these affairs have become known.

The President, Justice James A. O'Gorman, who started the speechmaking, referred to the substantial character of the diners in his opening address, remarking that it had been observed during the evening that a quorum of Senators would be found in the banquet hall should it become necessary to call them to order.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was not down on the programme for a toast. Quite early in the evening it became known, however, that he was in the hall, and when his name was mentioned by Mr. O'Gorman quite an ovation followed.

There was an abundance of green about the banquet hall in the form of Irish national emblems and other drapery. There was also in the centre of the hall, over the guests' table, a large portrait of St. Patrick. And there were national airs sung by Dave Braham, alone at times, and assisted when the diners could not restrain themselves.

A good orchestra furnished the rest of the musical programme, and entertained the diners with outbursts of Irish or American national airs at opportune moments. It was about 10 o'clock when the banqueters lit their cigars and moved their chairs to face the guests' table.

Judge O'Gorman presided at the guests' table, with ex-Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska at his right and Bishop John M. Farley at his left. The others at the guests' table were Thomas Kearns, John A. Irwin, Robert C. Ogden, Theodore M. Banta, William Gorman, William E. Dodge, Robert H. Turle, Job E. Hedges, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Allan McDermott, John T. McDonough, Frederic J. de Peyster, James J. Walsh, John Daly, Mayor of Limerick; Samuel Sloan, W. Butler Duncan, Julien T. Davies, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Walter S. Logan, Frederic de Peyster Foster, A. R. Ohnan, William Lindsay, and Thomas H. Carter. William Nelson Penny presided over a table made up largely of Supreme Court Justices. Judges James Fitzgerald, William S. Andrews, James A. Blanchard, Edward Patterson, and Charles H. Van Brunt were among the number.

The President, Justice O'Gorman, spoke in part as follows:

"This large and inspiring company, the presence of the representatives of our sister societies, and of the distinguished guests, all of whom are a price welcome to our board and hospitality, give us cause for much rejoicing. It looks as if our society had made a fairly auspicious entrance upon its career of the new century. Centuries are but as milestones in the march of the world's progress; so, too, with our ancient organization, they are but the epochs of our rise, growth, and development.

"Since our last meeting certain events have transpired deeply affecting the Irish people. One British sovereign has passed away. To the English people she was a great Queen, but in the manifestation of grief and sorrow following her death the Irish people would take no part without the grossest betrayal of their racial nationality, because they could not forgotten that while the reign of the late Queen was a glorious epoch in the life of her own people, yet to the Irish it was a period of successive famines and desolation, unparalleled emigration, repeated suspensions of the habeas corpus act, and other assaults upon the liberty of the subject. When she ascended the throne the Queen found Ireland with a population of nine millions, which was reduced to four millions with the close of her reign, and a Government responsible for such ruin and devastation cannot be proud of its achievements or expect the gratitude of the outraged.

"A King has now come to the throne of Great Britain, and if he would preserve peace and permanence to the empire he would see to it that Ireland shall enjoy at least the same liberty which has been conferred upon Australia and Canada. Unfortunately the first month of his accession is marked by a discouraging circumstance in the most violent, unprecedented, and revolutionary invasion of the rights of members of Parliament ever recorded in history. The House of Commons, as well as every other legislative body, preserves the right to expel a member for cause. When this power is exercised the constituency affected may proceed at once to fill the vacancy and elect a new representative, and no offense is given to popular government; but where instead of expelling a member he is suspended for the session, his constituency is disfranchised, the right of representation is destroyed, and this is revolution.

"In calling in the police to remove duly elected members of Parliament the British Ministry subjected the House of Commons to an odious degradation not paralleled since Oliver Cromwell, in 1653, broke up the Commons and drove the members into the street, usurped the functions of Government, and beheaded Charles I. The whole incident was a stupid and scandalous blunder, reflecting the greatest discredit on the Ministry. It was wrong to attempt to force through a bill providing for the expenditure of eighty-five million dollars after a debate of five hours, and moving a closure before a single Irish member had an opportunity to discuss the expenditures, a share of which must fall upon the Irish people.

"The action of the Irish members was a just, a proper, and an honorable protest, and the subsequent conduct of the Government was a violation of the British Constitution itself, and will form one of the most disgraceful and infamous pages in the annals of Parliamentary bodies."

In concluding Mr. O'Gorman proposed a toast to the President of the United States. He preceded it with words of eulogy for the American Nation and people.

While the diners, standing, drank the toast, the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Congressman Allan L. McDermott of New Jersey followed, giving a sketch of the life and work of St. Patrick.

Ex-Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska had the toast "The United States." He spoke principally on the history of the country, and on the glorious future which lies before it. He gave Senator Depew a rub by referring to him in a concealed way in a story about another Senator who, he said, approached his predecessor for the purpose of being sworn in. "I can swear you in," said the outgoing man, "but all the world can't make you fit for the office."

"The incident referred to by Senator Thurston occurred," said Senator Depew good-naturedly when he arose to his feet. "I remember about that time having gone with fear and trembling to a Senator and spoken to him about the work which was before me. 'Oh, never mind,' said the Senator, 'look at Thurston, he's here.'"

The laughter which followed rendered Senator Depew inaudible for a time.

Senator Depew paid a glowing tribute to the Irish race, who, he said, had remained true to their country in spite of oppression and under the most adverse circumstances.

Other toasts were:

"The Day We Celebrate," Allan S. McDermott of New Jersey.

"The State of New York," John T. McDonough, Secretary of State.

"The City of New York," Frederic J. De Peyster.

"The Army and the Navy," Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker.

"The Irishman Abroad," James J. Walsh, M. D.

"The Ladies," Job E. Hedges.

William Ludwig sang Irish ballads during the evening.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADES.

Many Irish Organizations March in Honor of the Day—Reviewed by Archbishop Corrigan.

The Sons of Erin who turned out yesterday in honor of St. Patrick had nothing to complain of in the weather. The members of the various civic and military organizations who were billed to take part in the procession therefore turned out in great numbers, and it is estimated that there were about 10,000 men in line.

Orders had been given that the parade would start promptly at 2 o'clock from Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and move northward to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Long before that hour men, women, and children, nearly all of them wearing a sprig of green, began to gather on Fifth Avenue, some of them taking positions on doorsteps, others lining along the curb. The parade was a little late in starting, but the crowd endured the delay patiently. Opportunity for diversion was found in every carriage or vehicle which passed up or down Fifth Avenue, and which had any little thing about it that was out of the ordinary, for a display of mirth and hilarity.

The line of march was principally up Fifth Avenue. At Fiftieth Street, however, the parade turned eastward to Madison Avenue, to give Archbishop Corrigan an opportunity to review the marching men. He did so from the doorstep of his residence, surrounded by several priests who assist him in the services at the Cathedral. Hats were doffed respectfully by the paraders as they passed the spot where he stood. At Fifty-first Street the parade turned westward to Fifth Avenue again.

John Daly, Mayor of Limerick, Ireland, who occupied a carriage with County Chaplain Dr. Charles McCready, came in for a great deal of attention by the crowds. Col. Edward Duffy, at the head of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; O'Donovan Rossa, and a few others recognized by the crowds also came in for considerable applause.

In the main the organizations which took part in the parade were the same as those which have turned out in other years. They included the County Cork Men's Association, County Leitrim Men's Association, the Geraldine Club, County Roscommon Men's Association, the Brian Boru Club, County Kildare Men's Association, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, New York County, forty-eight divisions strong; the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y.; the First Regiment Irish Volunteers; Company A, Hibernian Rifles of Queens County, and Company A, Hibernian Rifles of New York County.

The Grand Marshal of the parade was Peter Lennon. His first aide was Thomas Kelly, and his second aide Thomas McDermott.

The fife and drum corps, numbering 200 pieces, from the Catholic Protectory, seemed also to be a favorite with the crowds, which cheered it lustily.

The marchers were reviewed in the park and then the gates were opened for the public. Within two hours 25,000 persons had passed through the turnstiles. The officers of the day and their guests then had dinner, which was served at 6 o'clock.

County President Patrick J. McNulty of the Ancient Order of Hibernians delivered the address of welcome. He told of the work his order is doing for the Irish people and expressed the hope that all would have an enjoyable night. John Daly, Mayor of Limerick, then made an address which stirred his hearers to great enthusiasm. It was a repetition of his recent address in the Academy of Music. County Chaplain, the Rev. Father Charles McCready of the Church of the Holy Cross, then invoked a Divine blessing and made brief remarks.

In the list of guests were many prominent names, including Recorder John W. Goff, Justice Giegerich, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Justice Fitzgerald, ex-Sheriff Dunn, Sheriff Grell, Randolph Guggenheimer, and many Aldermen.

Dancing followed the supper. The grand march was said to have been the largest ever held in this city, and it is said that 3,000 couples participated. The crowd broke all former records, and at 11:30 o'clock many were still surging through the doors to the Casino and through the outer gates into the park.

JERSEY CITY HIBERNIANS.

There was no celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Jersey City, the Ancient Order of Hibernians having decided to go to Bayonne. In marching to the ferry, they refused to pass the City Hall to be reviewed by Mayor Hoos. When asked the reason, one of them said:

"We decided to omit passing the City Hall for the reason that we did not care to be reviewed by a Mayor who, pretending to be our friend, lowered the flag to half-mast for Great Britain's Queen."

"The flag was half-masted," said Mayor Hoos yesterday, "only on the day of the Queen's funeral. That was owing to my absence from the city. Had I been at home, it would have been half-masted on the day of her death. The American people have nothing to do with the quarrels between the Hibernians and Great Britain."

Yellow Trucks Laden with Oranges.

A fruit and produce dealer painted three trucks a bright yellow and decked the horses with yellow ribbons yesterday. The trucks were loaded with oranges and went through West Street, where the longshoremen congregate. The sight almost caused an onslaught to be made on the drivers. All along the line the outfits were jeered. The drivers got safely to their destination, but the trucks were hauled off after one trip.

Sprays of Green on the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was observed at the White House. Green leaves and sprigs were twined about the doorbell. The green flaunted itself in the faces of the sightseers and others who passed through the White House grounds and of the few who had occasion to call there on business. President McKinley is away from the city, and he cannot therefore be credited with the origin of this thoughtful tribute to Erin.

Pension for Liliuokalani.

HONOLULU, March 12.—The principal measure introduced in the Legislature since last Saturday was a bill presented to-day in the House providing for an annual pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani. This measure provides for a pension of $12,000 a year during the Queen's lifetime. It is believed some sort of pension will be granted to her, as every political party is pledged to such a measure. The bill introduced to-day was presented by the Independent Home Rule Party.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain probable; warmer; southeasterly winds.

Rains have fallen in Southern Texas, Arkansas, and Southwestern Lower Michigan, and snows in Northern Minnesota, Western North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

The temperature has risen, with marked changes, in the Middle Atlantic States, North Carolina, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Western lower lake region, Central Illinois, and Southeastern Iowa; and fallen, with decided changes, in Eastern and Central Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Eastern and Southern Utah, New Mexico, Northwestern Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Southern and Western Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and extreme Northern Illinois.

Rains are generally indicated for all States, except New England and the Rocky Mountain regions, with heavy thunder squalls in the central valleys, and thunder storms in the Gulf States, and much lower temperature in the States south of Minnesota and Kansas.

Brisk northerly winds, becoming easterly, are indicated for the New England coast, and fresh to brisk southeasterly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	11	35	40
6 A. M.	12	34	38
9 A. M.	16	40	48
12 M.	23	48	50
4 P. M.	29	48	50
6 P. M.	32	49	48
9 P. M.	34	46	47
12 P. M.	36	45	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 4 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46
Weather Bureau	43½
Corresponding date 1900	23½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The barometer registered 30.17 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday and 30 inches, even, at 8 P. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 52 degrees at 1:15 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 6 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JOLIET, Ill., March 18.—Fire this afternoon destroyed more than half of Minooka, a village of 600 inhabitants, ten miles west of this city. Help was sent from Joliet, as the place is without fire apparatus.

SARATOGA, March 18.—Dan Connery's Phoenix Clubhouse, located at the entrance to the Running Park of the Saratoga Racing Association, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $5,000; partially insured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—The extensive lumber yards and saw and planing mill plant of John B. Ransom & Co. in West Nashville, a suburb of this city, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $140,000, with insurance of $115,000. The yards cover twenty acres of ground, and the fire raged fiercely for several hours. It is thought the fire originated from sparks from a locomotive.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—Fire destroyed all of the buildings in the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Streets and Kansas and Scott Avenues, in the Armour-Sale district of Kansas City, Kan., early to-day. Two fires started simultaneously in two joints—one of which was situated at Fifth Street and Kansas Avenue and the other at Sixth Street and Kansas Avenue—and both fires spread to adjoining buildings. The causes of the fires are unknown. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

DAVID B. HILL'S PLEA FOR BOER REPUBLICS

Tells St. Patrick Society, Brooklyn, This Country Should Interfere.

Says the Late ex-President Harrison's Heart Was with the Burghers—Scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill and Bird S. Coler were the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn at the Pouch Gallery last night. Mr. Hill responded to the toast "The United States." His speech was an arraignment of the English policy in South Africa and a criticism of the non-interference of the United States. He praised ex-President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan matter, and quoted the late ex-President Harrison as being opposed to England and in favor of the Boers. His speech was enthusiastically received by the large gathering of Irishmen. He spoke in part as follows:

"The distinctions which exist between our form of government and that of monarchies, limited or otherwise, are particularly emphasized in the recent address to Parliament of Edward VII., the new King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.

"He assures Parliament that 'my relations with other powers continue to be friendly.' He rejoices that the capitals of the two South African republics 'are in my possession,' and he trusts that 'my troops' will deal effectually with the forces of the enemy. Such expressions sound strangely upon our ears in free America. Here we would tolerate no such assumption of superiority and power as those terms imply.

"The King's address deserves further notice in passing. He characterizes the resistance of the brave Dutch farmers, heroically defending their liberties and their hearthstones as 'the fruitless guerrilla warfare maintained by the Boer partisans in the former territories of the two republics.' He further asserts that 'their easy submission is much to be desired—in their own interest,' and then adds, 'as until it takes place, it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies institutions which will secure equal rights to all the white inhabitants and protection and justice to the native population.'

"These are most remarkable utterances in this progressive and enlightened twentieth century. We submit that it does not render the British cause any more righteous by stigmatizing the Boers as partisans instead of patriots, nor does it obscure the exact military situation by assuming to regard their continued stubborn resistance as 'fruitless guerrilla warfare.'

WHERE IT WAS NOT FRUITLESS.

"There are times when organized action becoming impossible, individual and undisciplined opposition to oppression is justifiable. The gallant old soldier Gomez, with his handful of followers, pursuing an alleged guerrilla warfare that, however, was not fruitless, so protracted the Cuban contest that it finally led to American intervention and ultimately to freedom from Spanish rule and to Cuban independence. The Yankee yeomanry, of Revolutionary memory, who fired upon the British soldiery in April, 1775, between Concord and Lexington from within their houses, behind their barns, fences, and haystacks, and under cover of the thick forests, may have been guilty of guerrilla warfare, but it was rendered honorable by the desperation and sacredness of the cause for which they fought.

"The supineness of this great Republic in the present emergency while witnessing the destruction of two struggling republics in South Africa and the substitution of a monarchical government in their place is almost incomprehensible.

"If it be urged in defense of our National lethargy that the Monroe doctrine presents no objection to the destruction of republics elsewhere than upon this continent, it may well be answered that neither did that doctrine contemplate an attempt upon our part to extend our jurisdiction into the Pacific ocean, whether wisely or unwisely, having departed from our traditional policy in that respect and obtained possessions for ourselves in Eastern waters—the Sandwich as well as Philippine Islands—it is difficult to discover why the application of the principle involved in the Monroe doctrine should be limited to this continent and why it may not now, under changed conditions, be appropriately invoked for the prevention of the destruction of republics wherever they are situate.

"But whether it can be seriously established that there rested upon this Nation the positive duty of active interference in the first instance to protect its two sister republics from annihilation at the hands of a monarchical government, it is suggested that at least it was our national duty to insist that the alleged grievances of Great Britain, which formed the pretext for its warfare upon two weak republics, should have been submitted to arbitration before hostilities were actually opened.

"The country cannot have forgotten so quickly the attitude which was assumed by this Government, only a few years since, when serious differences arose between Great Britain and Venezuela over a disputed boundary line. We then not only reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine in all its integrity, but went a step further and declared in substance that we could not permit a strong nation like Great Britain to refuse to submit to international arbitration its boundary differences with a weak power like Venezuela, and then make such differences the excuse for declaring war upon that republic.

THE PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED.

"The essential principle established in that international controversy was briefly this—that a strong and powerful monarchy must submit its alleged differences with a weak republic to arbitration, or else the United States will not permit the monarchy, on the pretense of such differences, to crush the republic.

"It is a singular circumstance that in the Boer war, aside from a mere formal tender of the friendly offices of this Government to the respective belligerents, (which Great Britain promptly and rather tartly declined,) there has been no manifestation of our National interest in the outcome of the struggle: there has been no protest raised against the cruel consummation of the wrong; there has been permitted in Congress even a mild expression of sympathy for the struggling republics, and they have been confronted not only with a cold neutrality, but a manifest indifference to their fate; and there has been an apparent abandonment of the new American doctrine which was proclaimed so vigorously and effectively in 1895.

"I do not violate any confidence when I state that an an interview which I had at Washington on December last with the regretted ex-President Harrison, a reference having been made to the South African struggle, he suddenly turned to me and with much feeling and impressiveness said: 'Gov. Hill, I am an American, and my sympathies are with the cause of the Boers. I cannot help it.' It was an impromptu expression of patriotic sentiment, creditable alike to his head and heart, which I shall always remember.

"Our American people had hoped that success might follow the flags of the two republics in their desperate struggle to maintain their independence, but they are probably doomed to disappointment, and the two republics are likely to live hereafter only in history."

Controller Coler spoke of "The City of New York." In his speech he called attention to the fact that Brooklyn people did not realize the financial results of the consolidation of the different boroughs. He said that since consolidation Brooklyn had spent $5,000,000 more than had been raised in the borough, and all this had gone for improvements. During the three years of consolidation Brooklyn had spent twice as much for her schools as she had in any other three years previously.

The Controller referred to the gift of Mr. Carnegie, and said that the proposed new libraries were in harmony with the American idea, as they would benefit the plain people. He said that the gift of Mr. Carnegie and the great improvements now pending in the city showed how much New York had developed its great civilization, and that it was going forward faster than any other city in the world, and that its speed of progress was startling London, Paris, and the older cities.

The other speakers were the Rev. E. J. McGoldrick, Andrew McLean, and James McKeen. P. J. Carlin, the President of the society was the toastmaster.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE NAMED.

Announced by Gen. Tremain of the Republican Club at Its Regular Meeting.

Several standing committees, including the Campaign Committee for the ensuing year, were named by Gen. Tremain, President of the Republican Club, at the regular meeting of the club, held at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, last night. The Campaign Committee is as follows:

James W. Hawes, Chairman; Mortimer C. Addoms, Philip Bloch, W. W. Bryan, William C. Beer, Winthrop Bronson, L. L. Bonheur, Hal Bell, Henry Birrell, F. A. Brown, S. W. Browne, A. V. Campbell, A. R. Conkling, Alexander Caldwell, P. C. Costello, Mahlon Chance, J. A. Dutton, I. A. Englehart, L. D. Einstein, Albert Ferguson, H. Gleason, R. M. Gigeoux, F. V. Greene, A. F. Hagar, J. F. Hitchcock, C. F. Homer, M. E. Havilland, John H. Hammond, E. A. Jones, R. N. Kenyon, Lucien Knapp, F. C. Loveland, J. Levenson, William Leary, J. S. Lamaier, John Little, T. McIlvaine, Julius M. Mayer, Donald McLean, B. T. Morgan, R. C. Morris, J. R. Marshall, J. J. McCook, Frank Moss, Newbold Morris, A. E. Ommen, W. M. K. Olcott, E. H. Porter, Dr. E. J. Palmer, A. B. Price, H. C. Piercy, Lemuel E. Quigg, Martin Saxe, N. L. Schloss, A. H. Steele, Louis Stern, Arthur P. Sturgis, Samuel Strasberger, W. R. Thompson, C. H. Treat, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, James Talcott, Samuel Thomas, F. B. Thurber, W. R. Westerfield, W. R. Wilcox, C. S. Whitman, F. P. Wilds, T. F. Wentworth, Edmund Wetmore.

A committee was appointed to report suitable resolutions upon the death of W. M. Evarts. The matter of drafting suitable resolutions regarding the death of former President Harrison, was referred to the National Campaign Committee. They will report the resolutions at the next meeting of the club.

The House Committee, with Henry Birrell as Chairman, was named last night. The other standing committees of the club will be named at the next meeting.

NOT GEN. GREENE'S TOMB.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—The identification of the supposed remains of Gen. Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame and those of his son, George Washington Greene, which were found in a vault here, has not been satisfactory. It is established beyond doubt that the coffin plate taken North by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner did not belong to any member of the Greene family. From a private source it has been learned that the coffin plate, after being treated with chemicals by an expert, showed more or less distinctly the name of James or Thomas Oliver, and the date of death was much later than Gen. Greene's.

As a result of the expert's discovery, the whereabouts of Gen. Greene's remains is now as much a mystery as ever. Col. Gardiner came here as a representative of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island, and several prominent citizens assisted him in his search. When the coffin plate was found in an abandoned vault the committee and Col. Gardiner thought the word "Greene" was plain enough to be detected by the naked eye.

Whether the search

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Silver Anniversary CARPET Display

Right in the midst of the stirring enterprises of this Silver Anniversary month comes this important showing of Carpets. The entire Spring array is ready. Hundreds of the new patterns are here, from America's best makers. Effects that promise the refreshing decorative newness that every tasteful housekeeper wishes at this season. Our carpets come only from reputable makers; and we have none but first quality in every grade. The designs are choicest and most effective selections from all worthy makers—many being shown exclusively by us in New York.

Some idea of the variety may be obtained from this hint of the designs in the various sorts of carpets:

102 Patterns of Wiltons
At $2.50 a yard and up.

87 Patterns of Axminsters
At $1, $1.15, $1.40, $1.65, $1.75 and $2 a yd.

67 Patterns of Body Brussels
At $1, $1.25 and $1.40 a yard.

70 Patterns of Velvets
at $1 a yard.

50 Patterns of Wilton Velvets
At $1.40 to $1.65 a yard.

158 Patterns of Tapestry Brussels
At 60c, 70c, 85c and 90c a yard.

100 Patterns of Ingrains
at 50c, 65c, 75c and 85c a yard.

This magnificent variety gives the skillful decorator fullest opportunity to find exactly the carpet, in design and tone of coloring, that will harmonize most perfectly with his entire decorative scheme.

The sterling quality of the carpets, the newness and refinement of the styles; as well as the immense variety now here make this store to-day an ideal place for choosing this most important of furnishings.

Third floor.

Fine CHINA and GLASS

At Prices that Have Set All New York to Buying

All past selling records have been broken; just as all past offerings have been excelled during this Anniversary china movement.

There never has been a finer collection of China and Glass shown in America at regular prices, than we are displaying right now at

A Third to a Half Under-Price

The foreign goods have just been landed—the latest beauty from best French and Austrian makers. *Newer* than goods at full prices in other stores.

That's Why the Selling Has Been, And Continues to be, so Tremendous

And there will be no let-up until the last of these special lots are gone.

Let this item illustrate why housekeepers have been stirred up:

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, *just landed last week*, 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; border flower decoration; all handles heavily gilt. The same grade which we have previously sold at $27.50, and have never seen matched regularly for thirty dollars. Now offered

at $17.50 a set

Or this:

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, with full flower decoration and all handles gilt. An excellent $20 value. Sold once before at $14, and never or less, until to-day. Now just half value—

Ten Dollars a Set

But these that follow are equal value in every case. You get more or less beauty, but an equal bargain whichever you choose:

Dinner Sets—

$20—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; very neat flower decoration, on border with fine color lines; all handles heavily gilt. A good $30 set.

$25—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; full pink flower decoration, gold stippled; all handles heavily gilt. Worth $35.

$25—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; 101 pieces; pretty pink border decoration; gold stippled; all handles heavily gilt. Worth $35.

$30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; fine flower border decoration; scroll effect; all handles gilt. Worth $42.50.

$13.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations; all handles gilt. Worth $22.50.

$10—American Porcelain Dinner Sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 large platters; flower decorations; all pieces gilt. Regularly $15.

$6—English Porcelain Dinner Sets; underglaze border decoration; complete for 12 persons. Worth $8.50.

Various Plates at 25c Each—

We have just opened a shipment of French china plates—rose decoration; in breakfast size. These are regularly $6 a dozen. Other good values nearby.

Fancy China—

A collection of fine French China Plates taken from our regular stock. Saturday's prices ranged up to $36 a dozen. Now 1.50 each.

Basement.

Fancy China—

Separate pieces with fine green lustre band flower and scene centers. Very large shipments were received, but we are now getting toward the end of this fine grade of china. The following prices are one-third less than regular: Salads, 50c and $1 each. Celery Trays, $1 each. Tea and Breakfast Plates, 35c each. Bread-and-Butter Plates, 25c each. Fruit Saucers, 25c each. Cake Plates, $1 each. Chop Dishes, $2 each. Cracker Jars, $1 each. Cups and Saucers, tea and after-dinner sizes, 50c each.

Fancy China, Dresden and panel effects; half prices; Celery Trays, 75c, from $1.50 each. Celery Trays, 90c, from $1.85 each. Comb-and-Brush Trays, 75c, from $1.50 each. Candlesticks, 50c, from $1 each. Comports, 65c, from $1.25 each. Cracker Jars, 75c, from $1.50 each.

Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8-inch, $3, value $5; up to $15, regularly $22.50 each.

Nappies, 7-inch, $3; value $5. Celery Trays, $2.75; value $5.

Water Caraffes, $2.50; value $4. Sherbet Cups, $5.50; value $7.50

Olive Dishes, $1.50, value $2.50; $1.75, value $3.

Water Tumblers, $2.40, value $4 dozen; $5, value $8 dozen; $8.50, value $12 dozen.

Salts and Peppers, Bohemian cut glass with sterling tops, 25c each; value 35c and 50c.

Oil Bottles, 80c; value $1. Tooth Pick Holders, 25c; value 40c.

Horse-radish Cups, 85c; value $1.

Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.

Bric-a-brac—

German Faience Vases 35c, from 60c; 75c, from $1.25; $1, from $2.

Marble Pedestals. $17.50 Pedestals at $10.

A Fine Offering of Light-weight OVERCOATS

Just about a hundred spring-weight Overcoats, including some Raglans, at a very little price.

The materials are all-wool light-color coverts, Oxford-mixed cheviots, and black unfinished worsteds, some silk-faced, and some silk-lined. Prices were $15, $18 and $20. To-day

At $12 Each

Men who like smart clothes, will appreciate this remarkable little price. All sizes—but be prompt.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

For Dressmakers and Makers of Dresses

To-day the Lining Store adds interest for dressmakers and all who have spring dresses in mind; by offering widely wanted linings of worthy quality at prices that have not been heard of before on such staple goods. These—

Black Hair Cloth—

25c kind, 18 in. wide, at 15c a yard

30c kind, 20 in. wide, at 18c a yard

These are the goods usually called "French Hair Cloth;" but though made in America they are *better* than the French. Dressmakers know.

Black-back Sateen—

20c kind at 15c a yard

Black back, with printed designs on a gray face. Splendid waist linings—particularly for thin summer fabrics in black.

This offers broad economy for spring dresses; and will make lively selling to-day.

Fourth avenue.

Chiffon HATS

These effectively shaped chiffon hats for women should be selling at $3 each. That would be only a very reasonable price. Instead

They're Two Dollars Each

They're of black chiffon—a good black, that will not turn gray in a short time. Stylish—the very newest effect in hats of this kind.

This special lot at this special price is not likely to last long.

Second floor, Tenth street.

WHITE WAISTS

There are one hundred and six styles of white lawn shirt waists here to-day. The variety will be still larger before the end of the week. Every good, tasteful style that can be found will become part of this splendid assortment.

To-day a particular word of dollar waists—*our* dollar waists. There are ten distinct styles at this price alone. And each one an unusually good value at the price. Of excellent lawn, and in the very latest cut and trimming effects. One of the most effective of this class is a waist with V front of fine plaits; full from shoulder, trimmed with 4 vertical rows of embroidery and 6 wide plaits.

There's wide choosing, too, among wholly new styles at $1.50, $2.25 and $3.25. And some of the handsomest sheer lawn waists we ever saw at $6, at $9, at $14—and at prices between.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bureau Bargains

There are especially good values throughout the Furniture Store. This, only as an example. Of the hundred or more styles of bureaus now shown on this floor, these two, already moderately priced, are reduced after this manner:

At $18.50, from $25—Quartered golden oak bureaus; serpentine front; two long and two short drawers; moulded base; French legs; serpentine top, 45x21 inches; upright oval French plate bevel edge mirror, 24x30 inches; nicely carved frame and standard.

At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany veneered bureaus same as above; top and front in mahogany veneer; standard and mirror frame in birch and imitation mahogany; highly polished and fine finish.

Fourth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Splendid Offerings of CURTAINS and DRAPERIES

Just when every tasteful housekeeper is planning refreshing beauty for the home, come these splendid offerings of exactly the goods wanted to make the home more beautiful.

Fine new goods in latest effects; comprising almost all the needfuls for draperies and furniture coverings, including cotton damasks and dimities for summer slip covers. All at

A THIRD to a HALF Under-price

The details that follow tell just what is here; and the new prices:

At $2, from $3.75 and $4 a pair—White Nottingham lace curtains; 6 patterns.

At 85c, from $1.50 a pair—Ruffled muslin curtains; 4 patterns.

At 9c a yard, from 18c—Sash muslin, 36 in. wide; in stripes; 3 styles.

At $1.75 a pair, from $2.50 and $3.50—Damascus cross-stripe curtains.

At $2 a pair, from $3.75—Japanese silk-embroidered lambrequins for mantel and piano; blue, yellow terra-cotta, Nile green, pink, red.

At $5.25 a pair, from $9—Mercerized tapestry portieres; 7 colorings; corded on front edge and bottom.

Third floor.

At $3.50 each, from $5.50—Wool Bagdads, for couch or hangings; 5 styles of stripes.

Furniture coverings—Louis XVI. tapestry, in 2 colorings, at $2.50 a yard, was $4.25. Velours, figured, plain colors, at $2.50, was $3.50. Moquette, Oriental designs and colorings, at $3.75, was $5.

Slip coverings—New English cotton damasks at 12½c a yard, from 25c. English dimity, colored stripes, washable, at 17c a yard, from 32c.

Sofa cushions—some with Damascus cross-stripe coverings, at 85c, instead of $1.50.

Others with tapestry and satin damask coverings, at $2.25; were $4 and $4.25.

PIQUES at 15c

You took *ten thousand yards* of the same quality, in the same colorings one day last week. That was because you knew that they make the prettiest of summer cotton gowns—and that the price was little more than half value. Of some colors we're never able to get quite enough, so great is the demand during the season. Then the price is twenty-five cents a yard. Now

Maybe All Day, 15c a Yard

Cardinal, heliotrope, navy and cadet blue, gray and cream.

Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S VESTS

"All good things are three," according to an old German maxim. A case in point: Three styles of these vests—3 grades—3 bargains.

3 for 25c—Of white ribbed cotton; light weight; low necks; plain or fancy; 12c would be reasonable.

12½c—Of fine white ribbed cotton; low necks; with mercerized tapes and crocheting; attractive designs. Good value at 18c each.

25c—Of light weight white ribbed lisle thread; lace trimmed necks. Also with plain necks and fancy open-work ribs. Easily worth 38c each.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

EMBROIDERIES

Nainsook and Swiss Muslin edgings and insertions; in quite a variety of patterns. Sample pieces of goods worth 35c to 45c, but mussed and some a trifle soiled; so these are now priced at 18c yard.

Broadway.

Printed CAMBRICS

There were never any prettier patterns nor more attractive colorings in combination in this class of goods than are shown in these soft finish cambrics. Europe makes no finer, and there they sell for never less than 25c a yard. Nor could we sell them for less ordinarily. But these at half price—just a bit of good fortune for us and for you. And the maker's disappointment cannot be very great. He'd made his profits on previous sales.

Twelve-and-a-Half Cents a Yard

for the regular 25c goods. Wide assortment of patterns. Plain and figured stripes, blues, pinks, heliotropes, with just enough of white showing to make them very effective.

Fourth avenue.

The NOTION SALE

You took us by storm yesterday; but supplies were ample in all but a few instances, where your demands were simply overwhelming.

Of course we made such offerings as have never been equalled before on many items of universal need. And the standard of quality was maintained on every item.

Still plenty of the

500-yard Spools of Basting Cotton at 30c a dozen

And plenty of those Spring Hooks and Eyes at 2c a card. Plenty of these as well:

Light-weight dress shields, 5c pair.
Velveteen skirt binding, black, strong and firm, 1½ in. wide; 5 yd. piece, 12c.
Corduroy skirt binding, black, 1 3-8 in. wide; 5 yd. piece, 10c.
Brush edge skirt binding, black, 5 yd. piece, 20c.
Spring hooks and eyes, black and white, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5; card of 2 doz., 2c.
60-in. tape measures, 2c.
American Pins, 1c paper.
Pin books, containing safety pins; black, white and colored head pins, 5c.
Cotton tape, ½ in. wide; small roll, 1c.
Fancy case, containing several papers of needles, 2c.
Fancy case, containing 4 papers of needles, assorted darners, pins and shawl pins, 5c.
Silk frilled elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 12c
Lisle side garters, black and white, 6c pair.
Men's garters, fancy colors, 5c pair.
Extra fine cotton corset laces, 4 yds. long, 3c
Tubular shoe laces, 4c dozen.
Extra fine twilled tape, ½ and ⅝ in. wide; 10 yd. roll, 5c.
White cotton braid, for trimming wash dresses; 24-yd. piece, 7c.
Extra quality white cotton braid for trimming wash dresses; 12-yd. piece, 20c.
Cotton featherstitch braid, piece of 6 yds., 4c
Strawberry pin cushions, 4c.
Tomato pin cushions, small, 4c; large, 8c.
Imitation shell hair pins, card of 1 doz, 10c.
Crochet and knitting silk, assorted colors, 2c spool.
Darning needles, card of assorted sizes, 2c.
Mourning pins, box of assorted sizes, 1c.
Pyramid of desk pins, 4c.
Kid hair curlers, bunch of 1 doz., 3c.
Fancy hat pins, 10c.
Pin cushions with wood base, 3c.
Hair crimpers, pack of 1 doz., 1c.
Cotton skirt binding, white, cream, drab and tan; 5-yd. piece, 6c.
Pique trimming, 12-yd. piece, 25c.
Coat collar springs, 3c.
Folding curling irons, 6c.
Fancy card of jet pins, 3c.
Whalebone, all shell, 36 inches, 90c doz.
Aluminum thimbles, 5c doz.
Snap fasteners, black and white, card of 1 dozen, 4c.
Cotton Corset laces, 4c doz.
Melon pin cushions, 8c.
Basting cotton, 500-yd. spool, 30c. doz.
Basting cotton, 200-yd. spools, 12c. doz.

Tenth street. Basement.

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

SOLOIST—Miss MOLKA, Mezzo-Contralto
Mr. WM. J. FALK, at the Piano

PROGRAM

Overture—"William Tell" - - - - - - - - - - - - *Rossini*
The Symphony.
"Habanera"—Carmen - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Bizet*
Miss MOLKA.
March—"Militaire" - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Schubert-Tausig*
The Angelus
"Stride la Vampa" - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Verdi*
Miss MOLKA.
"Cavalleria Rusticana"—Intermezzo - - - - - - - - - *Mascagni*
Crown Piano and Orchestral Angelus, Mandolin and Harp effects.
(*a*) "Country Dance" - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Nevin*
(*b*) "The Butterfly" - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Grieg*
The Angelus.
"La Serenata" - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Tosti*
Miss MOLKA.

A CUTLERY Sale

The prices cut quite a figure in this offering inasmuch as they've been so ruthlessly reduced. It's a sale of a sample line of goods. Perfect goods. Inferior pieces never become samples. There's not enough of any one kind of cutlery in the lot to make a fuss about. But there are so many kinds of razors, knives, scissors and so on, and the prices are so remarkably low that there will be the most eager sort of searching going on at these counters all day. The prompt will be the most fortunate, of course. Among the articles, all of which are marked at half prices or less, are the following:

Three and four bladed and combination knives of the highest quality English steel; pearl, stag and ivory handles. Values up to $2.50. Choice at $1.

Three and four bladed pocket knives; high-grade steel, full polished; pearl, stag, ivory and horn handles. None worth less than $1. Choice at 50c.

A lot of pen and pocket knives, 2, 3 and 4 bladed; every knife warranted; stag, pearl and ivory handles. Value 50c. Choice at 25c.

An assorted lot of boys' pen, pocket and jack knives, at 15c; regularly 25c.

Half, three-fourth and full concaved razors, with back and fancy handles. Values $1 to $2. Choice at 50c.

All shapes, styles and sizes of scissors at 15c, 25c and 50c; regularly sold at just double.

Manicure and cuticle scissors at 50c, instead of $1.

Manicure and pedicure implements, all kinds, at 25c and 50c; worth double.

Safety razor sets, 2, 3, 4, 6 blades, at $2 a set and upwards.

Main aisle.

Two Items of DRESS GOODS

Here are two of the most popular fabrics for Spring Dresses, which by a most fortunate purchase come to us to sell at

Less Than Half Price!

Both are ideal stuffs for tailor-made dresses or skirts; in the best colorings, excellent quality, and unheard-of prices. These:

$1.25 Batiste Melange at 50c a yard—In mixtures of tan, brown, cadet blue, reseda and national blue. 44 inches wide.

$1.75 Covert Cloth at 75c a yard—In mixtures of national blue, navy blue, black, brown, green and garnet. 46 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

A SILK Surprise

Handsome Printed Foulards that *will not spot*. Waterproof! A consummation long devoutly wished. The coming summer shower need no longer hold terror to wearers of foulard gowns—if they be made of these elegant goods. Water may be literally poured on this new foulard without affecting its appearance—or durability—in the least.

But that's not the only surprise about these silks. In order to introduce them an importer hands over to us nearly 8,000 yards to sell at

Eighty-five Cents a Yard

It is a quality intended to sell at $1.25—is fairly worth that.

Sixty distinct designs and colorings in this lot—that includes about every desirable coloring. The patterns are such as find most favor in the other ordinary foulards. 27 inches wide.

Rotunda.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER

SAYS THE SENATE ERRED

Senator Stewart on the Nicaraguan Canal Treaty.

Calls the Amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote Agreement a Grave Political Blunder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Stewart has never been conspicuous as an admirer of Great Britain, and he is not at all likely to approve any course of action that would tend to give Great Britain any advantage over the United States. His talk, therefore, about the failure of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is all the more interesting.

"I regard the amendment of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the United States Senate as the worst political blunder of the times," he says. "In my opinion, that treaty was the greatest diplomatic achievement by this country during the present generation. With or without the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it was just such a treaty as the United States ought to have been anxious to make, not only with England, but with all civilized nations.

"The consent of the whole world that the United States might build the canal, to be used by the commercial world upon the payment of such tolls or charges as would pay interest on the investment, coupled with the pledge of all commercial nations to maintain the neutrality of the canal, both in peace and war, would have been the best and only available guarantee for the uninterrupted use of the same by the United States in common with all other nations.

"The fortifications of the canal by the United States would have involved enormous expense and invited the hostility of the world. It would be the cent. point of any war in which the United States might be engaged, and therefore utterly useless at the very time when its use would be most important and desirable.

"It is absurd to assume that the commercial world would be less scrupulous in maintaining the neutrality of the canal in which all mankind is interested than in maintaining the neutrality of the ports of a weak and helpless nation.

"The blunder in amending the treaty has involved the Senate, as well as the Administration, in a diplomatic controversy with Great Britain, which has postponed the commencement of the canal for two years, and may result in the indefinite delay of the most important project that has been contemplated by our Government since its foundation."

MOROCCO MUST SETTLE.

The Cruiser New York Will Back Consul General's Demand for Adjustment of Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The State Department is giving renewed attention to the settlement of the claims against the Government of Morocco. The claim of Marcus Ezagui, who was murdered at Fez in June last, has been adjusted by the payment of $5,000. But there are other claims equally meritorious which have not been satisfactorily adjusted. Recently the State Department gave these consideration, all efforts on the part of Mr. Gummere, the Consul General at Tangier, to adjust them, having proved ineffective.

Under these circumstances a special mission, following in this respect the practice of other Governments, seemed necessary. Instructions to this end to-day were sent to Mr. Gummere, as well as a further instruction to demand an apology for an apparent discourtesy on the part of the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in attempting to defeat the purpose of the State Department in dispatching a special mission to Morocco City.

The armored cruiser New York, with Admiral Rodgers aboard, is rapidly nearing Gibraltar with every prospect of reaching Tangier by the end of this week. She will take Mr. Gummere aboard and convey him to Mazargan, where the Consul General will disembark and go overland to the Moorish capital. The New York will remain at Mazargan under his orders until some sort of a settlement is reached, and Mr. Gummere was to-day notified to this effect.

Peru Settles the Fowks Claim.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—United States Minister Dudley, at Lima, Peru, cabled the State Department to-day that the Government of Peru had offered to settle the Fowks claim for the sum of 3,000 sols, and he was immediately instructed to accept the offer. The claim originated in 1894. William Fowks was an American merchant living at Tumbez, and the military authorities subjected him to a forced loan and imprisoned him for twenty-four hours. A claim was preferred against Peru for $3,000 on his account, but that Government proffered 3,000 sols, a sol being equivalent to 48 cents, and the claimant expressed his willingness to accept that sum.

Talk About New Canal Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Hay had a long conference to-day with Senator Morgan respecting isthmian canal matters and the advisability of reopening negotiations for a treaty with Great Britain on the subject. The Secretary is losing no opportunity of acquainting himself with the views of Senators on this subject, and the conference to-day with Senator Morgan is only one of nearly a dozen he has had on the same subject with leading Senators and Representatives since the adjournment of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

NO HORSES FOR CAVALRY.

Departure of the Fourteenth May Be Delayed by Scarcity of Mounts.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—On account of a horse famine, the sending of the First Battalion of the Fourteenth Cavalry to the Philippines may have to be deferred two or three months. This regiment is one of the five cavalry regiments provided for in the new Army bill, and is in the course of organization at Fort Leavenworth.

Of the six bids received for horses for this regiment, the average was $148 per head, as against $45 to $50, which the Government has heretofore been paying. The bids were all rejected and new proposals made, which are not confined to the territory covered by the Department of the Missouri, but are to extend over the entire Middle West. Owing to the urgent need for the animals, bids are to be received by telegraph.

Troops Leave for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Two United States transports, the Meade and the Pennsylvania, sailed to-day for the Philippines with a large contingent of soldiers. The headquarters and two squadrons of the Fifth Cavalry, two troops of the newly organized Fifteenth Cavalry, Brig. Gen. William Ludlow and family, and Brig. Gen Wade and family embarked on the Meade. The Pennsylvania took the first and third battalions of the Tenth Infantry with the exception of Company A.

Articles Damaged in the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The attention of the Railway Mail Service has been frequently called to the damage sustained in transit by articles of a fragile nature deposited in the mails, and various suggestions, has been considered feasible. The venting such damage, none of which, however, have been considered feasible. The remedy rests with parties depositing such matter in the mails, who should see that packages are so made up that they will stand the inevitable rough handling. Postmasters can, however, aid greatly by calling the attention of parties mailing packages insecurely put up to that fact, and warning them that such packages are very liable to be damaged.

Damages in Washington by Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—So far as has been ascertained by the detectives assigned to obtain a list of robberies and injuries inflicted by the visiting militia during the inauguration festivities, the inquiries having been made of local merchants whose goods were seized without pay or promise to pay, the aggregate will amount to only about $3,000. This sum includes the cost of losses of pies, fruit, wagons injured after robberies had been committed, wrecking of barrooms, thefts of liquor, and other offenses. Most of the complaints were against Pennsylvanians. It is admitted by the police that some of the claims undoubtedly have been exaggerated.

MR. EVANS'S PROSPECTS.

Pension Commissioner's Friends Say He Will Get a Better Berth When He Leaves the Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—From an authoritative source the information is obtained that the occasion for the various reports about Pension Commissioner Evans's retirement are based first upon his tender of resignation, along with many other heads of bureaus, at the time of the inauguration. The President did not then intend to regard the offer, and has no intention of accepting it at present. He will stand by Mr. Evans, as has been asserted, as long as that officer believes that it would be unfair to him and impolitic in the Administration to permit him to withdraw at the dictation of the pension claim attorneys. He may remain for a full term When a change is made, it will be made in a way to show that the President intends to reward, not to punish, faithful service.

For his own personal comfort Mr. Evans would at once give up a very onerous task and retire to private business, but that is not the idea the President has in view. As soon as an office is vacant, of equal or greater importance than that now occupied by Mr. Evans, and a safe and conservative man has been found to put in the Pension Bureau, Mr. Evans may be permitted to change his service. It is not true that he desires or expects to go to Japan as Minister, but he may be offered a foreign mission if one of sufficient importance shall become vacant and its acceptance is agreeable to him.

Whatever change is made, it is asserted by friends of the President and Commissioner Evans that it will not be of a character to suggest that he has been punished, but rather that he has been provided with a place as lucrative without so much responsibility and exposure to selfish criticism. Misunderstanding of the situation there is said to explain the many visits to the White House of the backers of different applicants for Commissioner.

The "sojer" newspapers, some of them existing chiefly to tempt applicants for pension or for increase of pension, continue to demand the finding of a Commissioner like Raum or Dudley, both of whom were very largely under the dictation of an element that was stronger than it is now, the number of pension claim attorneys having diminished in recent years, as the number of persons who have not applied at all has diminished. Ex-Commissioners who have gone into the pension business side with the critics of Commissioner Evans, and have sometimes favored relaxing the rules of the office so as to make it easier to get claims of questionable validity sanctioned.

None of these promoters of an "open door" to the Treasury find anything to approve in the recommendation of a recent soldier visitor who advocated the granting of a medal of honor to every veteran of the rebellion who has not applied for a pension. That would be a very inexpensive method of granting distinction, and the medal would be worn by a small and very high-spirited minority of the army of the Union from 1861 to 1865.

A PROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

Island Will Not Be Attached to Tayabas —Its People Anxious to Suppress Remaining Rebels.

ROMBLON, Romblon Island, March 17, (by mail from Boac, Island of Marinduque, March 16.)—The question of attaching the Island of Marinduque to the Province of Tayabas, discussed by the American Philippines Commission since their arrival here, has been decided in the negative. The sentiment of the people was wholly in favor of forming a separate province. A population of 50,000 was represented during the discussions, and the commission has met intelligent delegations from all the towns on the island.

There are 300 insurgents still in the mountains of Marinduque, but otherwise the inhabitants are anxious for the pacification of the island, and to accept American sovereignty.

Judge Taft has announced Capt. Bandholtz to be Chairman of the various committees of natives formed to organize municipal law in the towns of Marinduque. He has promised that the commission will return and organize the Province of Marinduque.

Major Smith, commanding the American garrisons on this island, has issued an order requiring all natives to live in the five principal towns where American troops are stationed. Those natives who continue to live in the country will be considered insurgents. A few insurgents have recently been killed or wounded near these towns and their supplies have been destroyed. The inhabitants of this island favor a drastic policy toward the insurgents.

This port will be the capital of the newly formed province composed of adjacent islands. It is situated at the mouth of a deep valley, and has a splendid harbor. The people are thrifty and prosperous, and there are no insurgents here. Major Evan M. Johnson, Jr., of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, will be Governor, and Capt. Albert S. Williams of the same regiment will be Treasurer of the new province.

DEPORTED EDITOR WANTS REDRESS

G. P. Rice, Who Was Sent from Manila, Says His Charges Were True.

RED WING, Minn., March 18.—George P. Rice, the deported editor of The Manila Daily Bulletin, arrived here to-day. He is now visiting at his old home. He is not willing to discuss his plans. He said: "My business is now with the Government. In Manila I asked for a military or civil trial, but was denied both.

"The military there all hang together, and, knowing that I could prove my statements, they were afraid that if I were allowed to remain I might also bring charges against others. Hence I was characterized as a dangerous incendiary. I shall in a few days go to St. Paul and see the Governor. I am satisfied that the evidence which I will produce will not only clear me and vindicate me, but give me redress, and I shall not rest until I obtain both."

APPROVES GEN. WOOD'S COURSE.

Mr. Root Fully Satisfied with Administration of Cuban Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Root to-day met with an unequivocal denial the rumors that dissatisfaction exists with Gen. Wood's optimistic reports on the state of sentiment in Cuba. He declined to discuss the question whether Gen. Wood's reports have accurately represented the Cuban sentiment, but when his attention was called to the dispatches from Cuba which have recently been appearing to the effect that Gen. Wood's reports were not correct, he declared his approval of all that the General has said.

"I thoroughly indorse Gen. Wood's administration and his reports," said Mr. Root. "They have been submitted to the President, and he has approved them. There is not the slightest dissatisfaction with Gen. Wood on the part of the Administration."

The New Treasurer of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In accordance with President McKinley's recent order that the Treasurer of Cuba should be a citizen of that island, Governor General Wood to-day cabled to the War Department that he had appointed Carlos Rolos as Treasurer of Cuba. Mr. Rolos previously has been connected with the fiscal branch, and is considered well qualified for this important post. Secretary Root confirmed the appointment.

Volunteer's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Private John H. Schmidt, Company A, Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, was convicted by court-martial at Lingayan, P. I., of murder, and sentenced to death by hanging. The President has commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for life. The penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has been designated as the place of confinement.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Honolulu for the examination of First Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Artillery Corps, to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon; Major William Ennis, Artillery Corps; Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster; Capt. Adam Slaker, Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, Artillery Corps, recorder.

First Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, Twenty-third Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, Twenty-third Infantry, President of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 22, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Virginia, May 22, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major Ramsay D. Potts, Inspector General, and Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kansas, convened Jan. 11, vice Major John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, and Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Surgeon, who are relieved.

The following-named officers will report to Col. George B. Rodney, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, Jan. 11, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Harry R. Anderson, Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. Robert H. Allen, Fourteenth Infantry.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. William M. Wallace, to the Fifteenth Cavalry, to date from March 1. He will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, to the Second Cavalry, to date from March 1. He will join his regiment.

Major George L. Scott, to the Tenth Cavalry, to date from March 1.

Major Charles Newbold, Paymaster, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. Alpheus H. Bowman, Fifth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 12, vice Col. Mott Hooton, Twenty-eighth Infantry, who is relieved.

First Lieut. Albert M. Petite, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect March 25.

Capt. Douglas Settle, Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, United States Infantry, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty as his assistant.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Commissary, recently appointed, will proceed to Chicago and report to Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Deputy Commissary General, Purchasing Commissary, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Navy.

Capt. B. H. McCalla is detached from command of the Newark and ordered to command the Kearsarge.

Capt. J. H. Dayton is ordered to command the Newark as relief of Capt. McCalla, sailing March 30.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle is detached from Cramps' shipyard April 1 and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Lieut. H. A. Field is detached from the works of the William R. Trigg Company April 1 and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Lieut. R. W. McNeely is detached from the naval proving grounds at Indian Head April 1 and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Lieut. W. A. Edgar is detached from the Franklin April 1 and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Lieut. H. B. Wilson is detached from Cramps' shipyard April 1 and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Lieut. J. Franklin, retired, is ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Baltimore March 16 as relief of Lieut. Irwin.

Lieut. G. Mallison is detached from charge of the branch hydrographic office at Port Townsend March 27 and ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Portland, Ore., April 1, as relief of Lieut. Wood.

Lieut. B. C. Decker is detached from the works of E. I. Du Pont & Co. at Wilmington, Del., and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick is ordered to duty at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, March 28.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, retired, is ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Port Townsend, Washington, March 27, as relief of Lieut. Mallison.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is detached from the New York Hospital March 19 and ordered to the Norfolk Hospital March 21.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Haas is ordered to the New York Hospital March 19 as relief of Assistant Surgeon Grove.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Essex has sailed from Gaudeloupe for St. Thomas.

The Celtic has sailed from Sydney for Manila.

The Talbot has sailed from New York for Annapolis.

The Mayflower, which was aground off Porto Rico, has arrived at San Juan.

The Dupont is at Norfolk.

The Atlanta has joined the South Atlantic Squadron.

The Wisconsin was sighted off Bonita Island, Mexico, March 15.

The Philadelphia has been ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Iowa is due at Bremerton March 23. She will touch at San Francisco and Port Angeles en route.

The Buffalo has arrived at Woo-Sung.

The torpedo boat Winslow probably will leave New York Thursday for Norfolk to join the torpedo boat flotilla gathering there.

The Pompey left Cavite to-day for Hongkong.

The Potomac has left Pensacola for Culebra.

A telegram from the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard states that the cruiser Dixie has been examined and found to have sustained no damage to her hull through her recent grounding in the Potomac River.

THE CASE OF LAWYER BATES.

Chief Clerk Briscoe of the Municipal Civil Service Commission Warns the Public Against Swindlers.

Lawyer H. W. Bates, charged by numerous persons with taking money from them under pretense of being able to place them on the police force and Fire Department, obtained an adjournment of his case until to-morrow in the Centre Street Court yesterday.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, in the story of the arrest and arraignment of Bates, it was made to appear that William Briscoe, Chief Clerk of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, "was also charged with Bates with falsely representing that he had influence with the commission." This was an error. The story should have read: "William Briscoe, Chief Clerk of the Civil Service Commission, also charged Bates with falsely representing that he had influence with the commission."

The facts in the case are that Mr. Briscoe, in behalf of the Civil Service Commission, has been preparing a case against Bates for some time. He had the evidence in his case about completed when he learned of Bates's arrest by the police. He thereupon went to court and supplemented the evidence of the police with the evidence he had secured. Bates was put under an additional five-hundred-dollar bond upon Mr. Briscoe's charges. Speaking of the case yesterday Mr. Briscoe said:

"There are a number of swindlers in this city who have succeeded in creating the impression among applicants for a place on the police force or Fire Department that it is necessary for them to pay $500 to get into either service. They pretend to have influence with the Civil Service Commission which will enable applicants to pass examinations, and to have influence with the appointing powers as well.

"So far as the commission is concerned I wish to state in most emphatic terms that candidates for positions on either the police force or Fire Department or in any other branch of the city service can do the commission and the public no greater service than by reporting to the former any efforts made to extort money from them under promises that it will result in their appointment. I hope that all candidates who are so approached will make business to ascertain the names and addresses of those who approach them and will furnish the Civil Service Commission promptly with that information."

Mr. Briscoe also stated that any who did give such information would be accorded full protection by the commission.

LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY A CAR.

Motorman Rescued from an Angry Crowd by a Policeman.

Six-year-old Martha McCarten was run over and killed last evening by a westbound car while playing in front of her home, 510 West Twenty-ninth Street, near Tenth Avenue.

A large crowd gathered and several men attacked Motorman Patrick Gillmeeny of 222 East Sixty-fifth Street, who was running the car. He was being roughly treated when Policeman Peabody rescued him. The company's wrecking car had to be sent for before the child's body could be extricated. Dr. Kenyon of the New York Hospital said the little one had been instantly killed.

The body was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Later the parents called and took it home.

Mrs. H. H. Farrier Asks Alimony.

Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City yesterday heard argument as to the amount of alimony to be allowed Mrs. Margaretta Farrier, who is suing her husband, Horace H. Farrier, a wealthy real estate owner, for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Mrs. Farrier's counsel alleged that Mr. Farrier's income was fully $50,000 a year. This was denied by Mr. Farrier's counsel, who said that his wealth had been greatly exaggerated. The Vice Chancellor advised the lawyers to endeavor to come to an amicable arrangement and the case went over until Monday next.

Fifteen Years for Mrs. Of's Assailant.

George F. Summers, convicted in General Sessions of robbing Mrs. Mary Of's house at 962 Prospect Avenue, after knocking her down with a sandbag, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment by Judge McMahon yesterday. Summers was arrested with his accomplice, Frank Toohey, by Detective O'Brien on Feb. 17. Toohey was sentenced to five years' imprisonment a few days ago for a similar offense.

PLAYED WITH $50 CHIPS.

But Men Arrested in Phillips's Gambling Place Didn't Have 50 Cents in Money—Raid Prisoners Arraigned.

The twelve prisoners taken in the Committee of Fifteen's Sunday night raids on alleged gambling houses at 132A West Seventy-ninth Street, 63 West Thirty-sixth Street, and 10 Madison Street, were haled before Justice Jerome in his Law Library, Magistrate's Court, yesterday.

The four men arrested at 10 Madison Street were all Greeks, and the queer gambling apparatus with which they played poker and Greek faro excited much comment among the other gamblers in the courtroom. The reputed proprietor of the place gave his name as Louis Tombroso. The house is just opposite the residence of the Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District. The cases were adjourned until to-morrow. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

Moses Phillips, alleged to be the ringleader of the five players captured at 132A West Seventy-ninth Street, was also committed to the Tombs pending his examination to-morrow. Bail was fixed at $3,000. George Hill, William McLain, James Harrison, and "Col." M. Larkin were the names given by the other players. All were well along in years and not very well dressed. The discharge of the four men was asked for by Mr. Friend on the ground that they had committed no crime and that it had been the custom after other recent raids to release the players.

"These men were playing with forty-dollar and fifty-dollar chips as if they were millionaires," said Justice Jerome, "and yet when searched at the station house not one had over 40 cents in his pockets. In my opinion they were not only gamblers, but were participants in the bunko game conducted by Phillips. Therefore I will have to deny your motion."

Bail was fixed at $1,000, which none except Harrison was able to furnish. The others went to the Tombs.

The three prisoners taken at 63 West Thirty-sixth Street were Frank Jones, John Daniels, and Benson McNeill. Daniels and McNeill held a whispered conversation with Justice Jerome, and it is understood that they will give valuable evidence against the mysterious "Doe" and "Roe," protectors of the gambling house keepers. It was said in the courtroom that these men, who had been promised by the backer of the game that if they were arrested they would be bailed out and taken care of, had been deserted by the backer. In retaliation they were, it was claimed, giving much valuable information as to the identity of the gambling "combine." The examination in the cases of McNeill and Daniels was set for to-morrow.

POLICEMAN LYONS TO BE TRIED

Capt. Donohue Not Implicated in Charge of Receiving Protection Money.

John F. Lyons, wardman in the Twenty-second Precinct under Capt. John J. Donohue, was yesterday suspended from duty by Commissioner Murphy pending the drawing up, serving, and trial of charges of receiving protection money from the disorderly house keeper Mrs. Hamilton.

The woman and an associate and a negro servant were yesterday afternoon with Assistant Corporation Counsel Browne, the official legal adviser of Col. Murphy, and their testimony was prepared for the formal charges, which will be made to-day and served on the accused. He will be tried promptly, but not at a regular trial session on a Thursday. Col. Murphy may sit in judgment. Lyons became a policeman in June, 1894, and his pay is $1,400 a year.

Col. Murphy said that Capt. Donohue was not identified with the case of Lyons. "There has," he added, "been no complaint made to me against the Captain."

DETECTIVES SCOURING THE CITY.

Ninety Men Detailed from Headquarters to Discover Violations of Law.

Chief Detective Titus was summoned yesterday morning by Commissioner Murphy and received orders which resulted in every Detective Sergeant and every member of the headquarters squad of patrolmen not assigned to special cases being detailed to discover violations of law. About ninety men were sent out on this business. They will report to-day and until the new order holds to Commissioner Murphy. He said that all violations of law would be looked for.

By some the order is regarded to mean that it will be used as an object lesson in deciding what changes shall be made in the detective bureau. Col. Murphy did not find a report on its personnel by Capt. Titus satisfactory and asked for a supplementary one, which has not been turned in.

Capt. Thomas Returns to Town.

Capt. Thomas, who was recently transferred from the Tenderloin to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and who has been away on leave of absence owing to ill-health, returned from Hot Springs yesterday. He said he would take over the command of his new precinct to-morrow.

More Police Captains May Be Shifted.

Commissioner Murphy declined again yesterday to discuss his correspondence with District Attorney Philbin in relation to charges against Police Captains. He said that he was considering the transfer of a few more Police Captains and might take action soon. One of his visitors yesterday was James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's first lieutenant.

To Build Churches in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—By a unanimous vote, the Presbytery of Chicago, at its meeting to-day, pledged itself to raise $100,000 during the next five years, to be used in the erection of new churches in Chicago and its suburbs. This action was taken upon advice offered by a special committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery to investigate the subject of city church extension work and formulate plans for pushing the efforts in this line.

Nebraska Senatorial Ballot.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—The following ballot was taken to-day for United States Senator: Allen, (Fusion,) 42; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 42; D. E. Thompson, 31; Crounse, 7; Currie, 11; Meiklejohn, 23; Hinshaw, 17; Rosewater, 17; scattering, 14.

Two New Smallpox Cases.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health last night. The patients are Fannie Annfield, fifty-six years old, of 74 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Richard Blank, thirty-eight years old, of 1,632 First Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; Senator A. G. Foster, Tacoma, Washington.

HOLLAND—Franklin Brooks, San Francisco; J. S. Henderson, Boston; Mrs. Ira Dimock, Hartford.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Gen. W. M. Kirby, Auburn; T. Lawrence, Montreal.

SAVOY—J. B. Lewis, Baltimore; Joseph Marks, San Francisco.

IMPERIAL—H. G. Holman, Minneapolis; J. M. Dempsey, Milwaukee; H. B. Gans, Dallas, Texas.

MANHATTAN—A. P. Talbot, San Francisco; Percival Lowell, London; Gen. H. C. Corbin, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—J. L. Greatsinger, Duluth; A. L. Clark, Alameda, Cal.

BUCKINGHAM—Marion De Vries, Stockton, Cal.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—C. T. Keenan, Milwaukee; Lyman A. Mills, Middlefield, Conn.

GRAND UNION—Chaplain H. A. Brown, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—United States Senator J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Washington; Leopold de Ygartua, Spain.

HOFFMAN—Charles F. Glenney, London; John T. McDonough, New York State Secretary, Albany; H Warren K. Hale, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—Fisher H. Ross, New Zealand; ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Lady Tobin, Cheshire, England.

GILSEY—J. Gundry, London; C. L. Higgins, Montreal.

ALBEMARLE—F. B. Findley, San Francisco; F. Anderson, Shanghai, China.

ASTOR—D. W. Beach, Washington; C. W. Throckmorton, Richmond; C. H. Waterhouse, Wharton, Texas.

EMPIRE—N. C. Dovenmueple, Chicago.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

ANOTHER FABLE.

A CANARY bird which had spent all his life in a cage, on being given his freedom, refused to go out in to the sunshine. In vain did his mates try to convince him of the beauteous world outside. He would not even go out to learn whether they told the truth. At last he died in ignorance of the beautiful world he might have enjoyed. It is said there are those who still live in narrow block houses, and who have never even seen the beauties of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH.

Take Kings County L Flatbush train, 20 minutes from Bridge, or send for photos of $12,500 to $20,000 houses.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner, 257 Broadway, New York.

• Austin's Dog Bread
keeps the mouth clean and teeth good.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenthal-Sloane Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Kahn, millinery; S. Block, millinery; M. Gwiener, silks; W. G. Sloane, general buyer; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, linings; Herald Square Hotel.
Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, furnishing goods; W. H. Peattie, notions; J. G. Swan, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lohr, Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Bacon, domestics, carpets, and upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldenberg, domestics and linens; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Nathanson, B., Washington, D. C.; S. Behrend, notions and hosiery; Hoffman House.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; G. Coatt, dress goods and silks; F. W. Persse, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mme. Velma, millinery; Miss Fisher, millinery; Miss Jones, millinery; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Goldsmith Brothers, Binghamton, N. Y.; I. Goldsmith, clothing; Z. Goldsmith, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Weil Brothers, Opelika, Ala.; I. Weil, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Kohn, Weil & Co., New Orleans, La.; I. Kohn, trunks; Criterion Hotel.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions and hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeane, silks; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Power, prints and ginghams; 86 Worth Street; Criterion Hotel.
Shapiera, J., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Day, silks; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seeley, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; A. E. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, notions, fancy, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; O. J. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, flannels and linings, 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. W. Knapp, flannels, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, gloves; F. S. Lincoln, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. P. Jones, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Black & Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Victoria.
Healy, R., Worcester, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Holland House.
Newman & Levison, San Francisco, Cal.; L. N. Levinson, notions; Holland House.
Strouse Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Decker, silks, laces, and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.
Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, dress goods and silks; R. Davis, toys; Belvedere House.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss M. Trimble, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, groceries; D. Jowler, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.
Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Deach, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Guy, gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Weil & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Weil, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. S. Horne, umbrellas; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods and silks; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Thornton Brothers, Allegheny, Penn.; J. Thornton, notions, cloaks, and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bloomburg, C., Eldred, Penn., dry goods.
Disney, E., Troy, N. Y., millinery.
Casey, Nellie, Troy, N. Y., millinery.
Ingalls, Edna, Troy, N. Y., millinery.
McGarmon & Sheehe, Corning, N. Y.; George A. Sheehe, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Burnat, Z., Canajoharie, N. Y., millinery; Kittie McGurley, millinery.
Kreiman, Katherine, St. Paul, Minn., dressmaker; Continental Hotel.
Rice, Misses, Chicago, Ill.; Mary Rice, dressmaker; Margaret Rice, dressmaker; 413 Fourth Avenue.
Ford, Mrs, C. E., Norwich, N. Y.; millinery.
Clark, Miss Jennie, Bath, N. Y.; millinery; 343 West Fourteenth Street.
White, J. H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. H. White, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Wagner & Bowers, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Hilda C. Sticht, millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Dewan, M. A., Penn Yan, Penn.; millinery; 14 East Ninth Street.
Einsheimer, The, Company, Wheeling, West Va.; Max Einsheimer, jewelry.
Phillip, S., Mount Jewell, Penn.; clothing.
Kreinson, J., Bradford, Penn.; L. M. Kreinson, dry goods; 503 Lenox Avenue.
Rockwell Brothers & Co., Westville, N. Y.; H. H. Rockwell, dry goods; 240 West Forty-fourth Street.
Hurm & Hofherr, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Hofherr, furniture; 149 East Twenty-second Street.
Van Broeklen, L. C., Rome, N. Y.; M. A. Healey, millinery.
Marcus, H. W., Olean, N. Y.; dry goods; 374 Broadway.
Wood, S. A., Aylmer, Ontario; dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Hartman, Pomeroy T., Lyons, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hartman, S. L., Lyons, N. Y.; stationery; Hotel Albert.
Frederick, A. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. J. Frederick, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gillespie Brothers, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; F. T. Austin, men's goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Maxon, Morris, Farmer, N. Y.; clothing; Occidental Hotel.
Jennings, N. M., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods.
Krafft Brothers, Milroy, West Va.; W. F. Krafft, general merchandise.
Duen, M. M., Utica, N. Y.; mill

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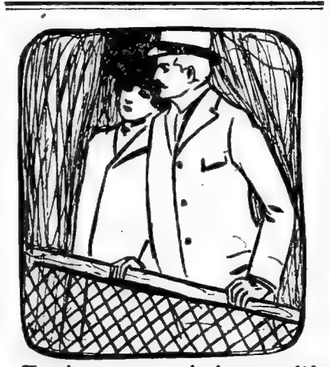

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The Fabric de Luxe this spring is dull unfinished worsted.

Here is a limited addition: Just down from our work rooms to-day about 250 more men's spring suits in some of the most exclusive patterns of the new dull worsted.

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DISKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
AMERICAN STORE STOOL CO.

CANAL TRAFFIC INCREASE

Little Improvement Possible Without Larger Companies.

Limit on Capital Set by Present Law Must Be Raised to Make Gov. Odell's Plan Effective.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—The canal legislation recommended by Gov. Odell in his message to the Legislature last week will fail to bring about any great increase of traffic on the canals unless it is enforced by the passage of the Remsen bill, or some similar bill. This is the bill which removes the fifty-thousand-dollar capitalization limit upon corporations formed to do business upon the canals. The Buffalo elevator combine, which is doing all in its power to defeat the enactment of canal legislation in general, is especially desirous of killing the Remsen bill.

With the deepening of the Erie Canal to a uniform depth of nine feet, as is proposed, steam power is certain to supersede horse power on the canal for economic reasons. The increased depth would make the substitution of steam for horse power feasible, and the advantage of the change would not be increased speed only, but increased carrying capacity. The present type of canalboat is 96 feet long, has a draught of 6 feet, and a capacity of from 240 to 325 tons. The future boat will have an eight-foot draught and a correspondingly increased capacity.

The canal fleet of the present consists of a draught boat and one consort. On one of these boats space has to be given up for living quarters, and on the other space for stable quarters. With the substitution of steam for horse power, fleets of five or six boats can be formed, and all the space now used for stable room can be used for grain or merchandise. Moreover, the fleets will be able to reach the Hudson River from Buffalo in forty-eight hours' less time than it takes the present style boats. This will mean two additional trips a season, and these two additional trips, it is estimated, will yield a return equal to the operating expenses for the whole season. When steam power is used no more men will be required for a fleet of four boats than are now required for two, for the night and day drivers now necessary to each boat can be dispensed with.

The Cleveland Steel Barge Canal Company is now the only company doing business upon the canals on a large scale. This company has a fleet of six steel boats, five of them grain-carrying, the sixth being the power boat. This company is able to load its barges at Duluth and bring them down to the Hudson without transferring cargoes at Buffalo. With the improvement of the Erie Canal this company will certainly desire to increase its fleet, and it is known that there are capitalists ready to form a new company The uncertainty as to the State's canal policy has undoubtedly hampered the development of canal transportation. But before the Cleveland Steel Barge Canal Company can increase its fleet, or a new company can be formed to compete with it on a scale which would make it worth while, the fifty-thousand-dollar capitalization limit for canal companies will have to be abrogated.

The elevator combine of Buffalo is making a hard fight against the repeal of the capitalization limit law. If this law is repealed and companies with a large capital are formed to engage in canal traffic with steam power and fleets of steel barges, the combine will be hard hit, and eventually be put out of business. As it is now, every bushel of grain which comes through the canal, except that carried on the Cleveland Steel Barge Canal Company's boats, has to be transshipped at Buffalo. It is brought from the lake ports to Buffalo in the boats of the Lake Erie Iron Steamship Company. This is the company of which Senator Mark Hanna is the controlling spirit. This company's business is also quite likely to be seriously affected by the extensive use of steel barges for lake and canal commerce.

The Buffalo elevator pool has been the great stumbling block in the way of canal legislation for years. It is fighting harder than ever now. When the canals were declared free in 1881 the Buffalo elevator combine put up the rates to such an extent that the combine reaped all the benefit which the Legislature had sought to confer upon the boat men. The Legislature subsequently passed a law fixing a maximum rate per bushel for the handling of grain by the elevators, but the law has been evaded by a system of charges for extras, such as sealing and the like.

The character of the Buffalo elevator combine is shown by the charges made in a report which Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge made to the Legislature. In that report, which was submitted in [illegible] Mr. Aldridge stated that an elevator which had been burned in 1894 was sharing in the profits of the pool up to the time of his report.

The pool has large resources, and all the influence it can command will be exerted to prevent legislation which will provide means of transportation from the great lakes to New York City without the necessity of loading and unloading at Buffalo.

ANTI-POLICY BILL PASSED.

Senate Adopts the Measure by 40 to 1—Mr. Malby Says It Will Prove Ineffective.

ALBANY, March 18. — Assemblyman Weekes's anti-policy bill was passed by the Senate to-night by a vote of 40 to 1. Senator Malby was the only legislator dissenting. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Senator Malby, in explaining his vote, stated that the bill was a ridiculous proposition; that it did not mean anything in its present form, and that the reason there was no greater opposition to it was because the policy people knew it was ineffective.

The bill adds three new sections to the penal code, which provide generally that a person using or permitting the use of a building, room, or apparatus for the sale of lottery policies, or who aids in playing the game, or who knowingly has in his possession anything representing a record of any part of the game, or as an owner or caretaker of a place where the game is played and permits such playing, is a common gambler, punishable with two years' imprisonment or a $1,000 fine or both. The possession of policy slips is held to be presumptive evidence of guilt. Having information that policy is being played and not dispossessing tenants is held to be presumptive guilt on the part of landlords.

CHARTER REVISION MEASURE.

May Be Introduced This Week—Reported Plan to Postpone the Whole Matter.

ALBANY, March 18.—Greater New York's Charter Revision bill may be introduced this week—possibly Thursday. The final hearings on the report of the Charter Revision Commission will be given by the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees on Wednesday. The committees will prepare their bill for introduction at once. Chairman Kelsey of the Assembly Cities Committee made this statement to-night:

"The hearings on the report of the Charter Revision Commission will be concluded next Wednesday. We desire to introduce our bill as soon as possible thereafter. The entire report, as it stands, with a few changes, will be placed before the Assembly as the Charter Revision bill. There may be some opposition, but I do not think it will amount to much."

Despite Chairman Kelsey's statement that a Charter Revision bill might perhaps be gotten in shape by Thursday, there is a report prevalent that nothing at all will be done with Greater New York's charter this session. It is said that a joint committee will be appointed to draft the most desirable provisions of the Commissioners' recommendations and that this committee will report to the Legislature of 1902. It is said that the leaders are determined to adjourn early in April and that discussion on the revision proposition may take up too much of the remaining twenty legislative days.

LYNN LARGE TYPE BILL.

Introducer Gives His Reasons for Presenting the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Lynn to amend the public health law in relation to the use of type in books, newspapers, or serial literature, by giving to the Board of Health the power to regulate the size of type used, came up in the Assembly to-night on the order of second reading. Mr. McKeown moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Lynn defended his measure.

"For thousands of years, down to the eighteenth century," he said, "the people in the world were educated through their ears. Since the dawn of the nineteenth century the people have been educated through their eyes. For years the literature available to the people for education has been of a character of print injurious to the eyesight, and this fact has brought about a great increase in myopia. The scientific world has recognized for some time past that, unless something is done to improve the print of the literature given to the people, myopia will become a world-wide affliction. There have been some objections to this bill in its present form, and to meet them I offer an amendment."

The amendment which he handed up provided that the provision of the act should not apply to advertisements, quotations, or tabulated statements. When the amendment had been read Mr. McKeown withdrew his motion to strike out, and Mr. Lynn did not move the bill to a third reading. It will be reprinted with the amendment.

Mr. McKeown says the bill will never get through the Assembly. There is a large amount of opposition to it, and very little sentiment in its favor. There is a disposition, however, largely to let Mr. Lynn make whatever showing he is able to make in the bill's favor.

Wants Action on Vestibule Car Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Notice was given to the Assembly to-night by Assemblyman Prince that on Thursday he would move to discharge the Committee on Railroads from the further consideration of his bill compelling the surface roads in Greater New York to run vestibule cars during the Winter months. Mr. Prince is in receipt of a large number of letters from motormen favoring this bill. They assert that with vestibule cars there would be less danger of accidents than with open fronts, because the motormen, when protected from the bitter Winter blasts, would have better control of his car.

No Action Yet on Ramapo Repeal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Attorney General Davies still has the Ramapo Repeal bill under consideration. It is said to be no sure thing that the Attorney General will declare the bill Constitutional. A leading advocate of the bill said to-night that if the bill was declared Constitutional, and signed by the Governor, he felt sure the Ramapo Company would contest it in the courts. He said further that he and a number of lawyers who voted for the bill believed that if the bill's constitutionality were contested in the courts, the Court of Appeals would hold that the Ramapo Company has the right to sell its franchise for the benefit of its bondholders and stockholders.

For Indeterminate Sentences.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Senate to-night passed Senator Wilcox's bill amending the penal code with reference to the sentencing of convicts to State prisons. It is provided that persons convicted of a crime punishable by a maximum imprisonment of five years or less in a State prison, if for a first offense, shall be sentenced to not less than one year, or if a minimum term is fixed, not less than the minimum. The maximum sentence is not to be longer than the longest period for which the crime is punishable. The bill prevents the holding of first offenders over a maximum term, as is done under the present reformatory plan.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 18.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Senator THORNTON—Making the office of County Clerk of Sullivan County a salaried one.

Senator MALBY—Repealing a section of the fisheries, game, and forest law relative to fishing in Black Lake, St. Lawrence County.

Mr. A. R. SMITH—Prohibiting fishing for frost and white fish through the ice of Otsego Lake.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 18.—A large number of spectators gathered in the Assembly Chamber at to-night's session. Mr. Harburger of New York secured recognition from the Speaker, and for the third time asked the Speaker to insist that the Attorney General furnish the House with an opinion as to whether a legislator can draw two salaries from the State while serving as such, in accordance with a resolution offered by him. No action was taken.

Senator Ahearn's Naval Arch bill, for New York City, was advanced to a third reading on motion of Mr. Halpin.

On motion of Mr. Patton of Erie the bill of Senator Wagner on second reading, which places personal property loan associations under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department and reduces the rates of interest, was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

A veto message was received from the Governor of Mr. Fish's Dinehart Claim bill.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York moved to strike out when the Bryan bill for the abolition of capital punishment was reached for final passage. Mr. Allds said he had an amendment to offer to the bill, making it discretionary upon the part of the Judge instead of the jury to fix the punishment. The bill went over until Wednesday.

The Pure Beer bill introduced by the Excise Committee, which was on the order of third reading, was amended by Mr. Burnett and recommitted for reprinting.

Mr. Agnew recommended in recommitting Mr. Hyman's bill which amends the code by providing that in cases of strikes, the employer, before taking out an injunction order, must first serve notice of such intention upon the strikers. The bill was on the order of third reading.

The Senate had a light attendance and took up only unimportant legislation for passage. Many members were away at town meetings. Many bills were passed.

Two Tax Bills Become Laws.

ALBANY, March 18.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bills of Senator Krum placing a State tax on savings banks and insurance companies. The law relating to savings banks places an annual tax of 1 per cent. on the par value of their surplus and undivided earnings. The other measure imposes a tax on insurance companies equal to 1 per cent. on the gross amount of premiums received during the preceding calendar year for business done in the State. A tax of five-tenths of 1 per cent. is imposed on foreign fire and marine companies. Fraternal and co-operative insurance companies are exempted from taxation.

MANY MEASURES PASSED.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Senate to-night passed the following bills:

Senator BRACKETT—Establishing the office of Village Controller of Saratoga Springs.

Senator HENNESSEY—Authorizing the abolition of grade crossings near King's Bridge, N. Y., if the Board of Estimate agrees.

Senator AHEARN—Relieving the Beth Israel Hospital Association from taxation.

FISH AND FOREST COMMITTEE—Increasing the number of fire wardens for forest protection.

Also a bill providing for printing of the revised forest laws.

Eighteen bills of Senators Armstrong and Parsons relative to payment of assessments for paving by street railways in Rochester.

Senator MALBY—Making persons who start fires on their own land responsible for damages caused by such fires getting beyond control.

Senator DONNELLY—Amending the law relative to procedure in Surrogate's Court. Five bills.

Mr. KNIPP—Changing the name of the Elmira Reformatory and changing the method of removal of employes.

These bills were passed in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. DOUGHTY—Permitting Boards of Supervisors to appoint a County Engineer, who shall be removable at its pleasure.

Mr. W. H. SMITH—Abolishing the General Term of the City Court of New York City.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Permitting Boards of Trustees of villages to make contracts for fire protection and extinguishment of fires with a fire department in an adjoining unincorporated village for a term of years not to exceed ten.

Mr. KNIPP—Appropriating $106,000 for the New York State Reformatory for Women.

Mr. KNIPP—Appropriating $106,000 for the Elmira Reformatory.

Mr. VACHERON—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate to audit and allow the claims of certain persons for services rendered in the Magistrates' Court during 1899.

Mr. STEVENS—Appropriating $17,000 for the construction of an addition to the Northern New York Institute for Deaf-Mutes at Malone.

Senator AMBLER—Providing that any agricultural society which shall knowingly permit any immoral, lewd, obscene, or indecent show or exhibition, or permit gambling in any form upon its grounds, shall forfeit all rights to its share of State moneys distributed to agricultural societies.

Senator AUDETT—Appropriating $5,000 for the care, maintenance, and repairs of the quarantine establishment at the Quarantine Station.

Senator KRUM—Amending the law enabling persons who have deposited money in a bank and have lost the certificate, or the same has been destroyed, to draw the money due thereon.

Mr. VACHERON—To produce equality of taxation in the Borough of Queens and New York City, in respect to the taxes in said borough for 1898 and 1899.

Senator BRACKETT—Regulating the qualifications of the Lunacy Commissioners, providing that in order to be eligible the appointee must have had five years' experience in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, or two years' experience in the care and treatment of the committed insane.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, March 18.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. FITZGERALD—Providing that the walls of all buildings in any city of the State, below the surface of the ground, shall be built of stone or brick, laid in cement mortar.

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the District Courts in New York City shall be appointed from an eligible list prepared by the Municipal Civil Service Commission after an open competitive examination.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Amending the conspiracy law by providing that persuasive methods may be used to influence workmen to strike and to advocate the use of another's goods; also a bill providing that cities and villages may own public utilities, and that the question of acquiring them shall be submitted to the people at general elections.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator SLATER—Amending the Penal Code so as to make the penalty for unlawfully communicating with a vessel in quarantine not less than $50 nor more than $250 or by both fine and imprisonment.

Senator STEWART—Authorizing Ithaca to raise $20,000 to pay its indebtedness.

ASSEMBLYMAN HATCH'S BILLS.

One of Them Incorporates a Peculiar Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18. — Assemblyman Hyatt C. Hatch of Steuben County, who introduced the bill making all the assessments for Greater New York reviewable by the Board of Tax Commissioners, has introduced some other measures which have excited comment. One is a bill providing for a State curfew. Another, which is being closely watched by the trust companies, is entitled "A Bill to Incorporate the Organization Aid Company and to Define Its Rights, Powers, and Privileges."

The persons named as incorporators in the last-mentioned bill are unknown here. The measure gives the trust company powers without making it subject to the supervision of the Banking Department, and without requiring it to deposit any securities with the Banking Department. Moreover, the company is to be allowed to incorporate as a trust company, with a capital stock of but $5,000.

While the incorporators are not known here, they are supposed to represent a company operating in New Jersey which maintains offices for corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey, but doing business in other States. One of the objects of the company is to assist corporations, foreign and domestic, in re-incorporating under the laws of New York.

"PROF." KING THE FINANCIER.

Confided to Hoboken Investors that J. P. Morgan Was His Bosom Friend —They Mourn Loss of Money.

"Prof." King, the alleged hypnotist, and J. Pierpont Morgan, the banker, entered into a partnership agreement last month, according to the story alleged to have been told to a number of Hoboken men and women by "Prof." King himself, by the terms of which the banker pledged himself to let the "professor" "in" on the recently formed Steel Trust.

A half dozen Hoboken residents to whom the "professor" had unburdened himself regarding this important financial coalition were on hand yesterday in Recorder Stanton's court in that city to tell about these disclosures. King was there also—in charge of two policemen. According to the testimony given, nearly everybody in Hoboken to whom the "professor" had confided the details concerning the King-Morgan syndicate lost money in consequence, wherefore they had him arrested on a charge of swindling.

Mary Sievers related how King in a burst of confidence had told her he was on intimate terms with Pierpont Morgan. He had even gone so far as to show her a huge diamond pin which he said Mr. Morgan had given him as a slight token of his esteem.

"Why don't you read the papers," the professor had asked her, "and see how easy it is to make money in the Steel Trust?"

"I read the paper the next day," the woman testified. "That was the day Pierpont Morgan made $7,000,000 out of the Steel Trust, and that decided me. I at once gave "Prof." King the money he wanted. I never got it back."

David Gross, a wholesale liquor dealer of 351 First Street, told how the professor had taken $50 from him to invest in some of the King-Morgan properties. A few days later King had sent for him and given him $200 as a result of the "investment." Then they talked the matter over, and the "professor" induced him to reinvest the $200, plus $50. The "professor" then bought $18 worth of liquors of him on credit, and that was the last he ever saw of him.

Two or three other Hoboken speculators told how they had invested from $18 to $28 in Steel and never heard more of their money. The "professor" was remanded. Mr. Morgan was not in court.

CHILD BEGGARS ARRESTED.

Father of One Earns $4 a Day—Parents of Others Not Destitute.

Numerous complaints have recently been made by the managers of hotels and apartment houses on the upper west side that they were being continually annoyed by children who infested their places carrying baskets and soliciting food. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was notified and last night Agent William Fogerty was sent to Columbus Avenue to make an investigation.

At Seventy-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue he found four children begging. Three of them were standing in front of a restaurant holding a large basket between them. The remaining child was in front of a dry goods store asking alms. She already had received 20 cents.

Agent Fogerty took the children to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where they said they were Mamie McCall, nine years old, and Kate McCall, her sister, seven years old, of 218 West Sixtieth Street; Mamie Malloy, fourteen years old, of 207 West Sixty-seventh Street, and Sophia Becker, eight years old, of 229 West Sixty-sixth Street. The Malloy girl had the 20 cents.

Agent Fogerty went to the McCall home and found that the father of the children is a groom in a west side riding academy and earns $12 per week. The Malloy family had recently been dispossessed from 240 West Sixtieth Street, and had moved into 207 West Sixty-seventh Street yesterday. The child's father, it was learned, is a bricklayer, and is earning $4 per day. He denied sending the girl out to beg, but she admitted that last Friday she succeeded in getting $1.50 from charitable persons.

Both parents of the Becker girl work. The four prisoners were sent to the Gerry society rooms and their parents were notified to appear in the West Side Court this morning.

VERDICT FOR MOLINEUX EXPERT.

William E. Hagan of Troy Receives $1,377.89 from the City.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday gave a verdict for $1,377.89 against the city and in favor of William E. Hagan of Troy, N. Y.

This verdict is for services rendered in the Molineux trial. Mr. Hagan is a handwriting expert, and, with a number of others, was employed by the District Attorney. At the end of the trial he put in a bill for $50 a day for services. Controller Coler refused to pay any of the bills put in at that rate, claiming that $25 a day was sufficient compensation for the experts. The various experts sued the city, and the case of Mr. Hagan is the first to come to trial.

The case was before Justice Blanchard, and numerous witnesses were called to prove that the services rendered were worth $50 a day. The jury brought in a verdict for the full amount asked for, including expenses and interest. It is probable that this case will be appealed and made a test case, and if the city is not sustained, all the handwriting experts will be paid on the basis of $50 a day for their services.

THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR BILL.

East Side Tradesmen Ask Mayor to Veto the Sanders Act.

There was a public hearing yesterday before Mayor Van Wyck on the bill introduced by Assemblyman Leon Sanders, and which has passed both branches of the Legislature, to abolish executions against the person of a judgment debtor where the judgment does not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars. The hearing was attended by several hundred citizens, most of them from the east side.

Counselor Leopold M. Harburger, in addressing the Mayor, stated that the bill was not constitutional, as it would deprive honest tradesmen of their just rights and remedies, and that, as it would be in restraint of trade, it should be vetoed. He said he represented many small storekeepers and peddlers who would be driven out of business if the bill became a law.

Peter B. Olney presented a petition signed by over one thousand wholesale merchants asking the Mayor to veto the measure.

After hearing Counselors Elias Rosenthal of the East Side Peddlers' Association, Nathaniel Levy of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Joseph Wilkenfeld, S. K. Ellenbogne, and several others in opposition to the bill, Assemblyman Leon Sanders, who is the father of the bill, spoke in its favor, and asked the Mayor to approve it.

Mayor Van Wyck stated that he would take the facts into consideration, and reserved his decision.

MR. SULZER'S BODY REMOVED.

It Now Rests in Scottish Rite Hall—Ernest Sulzer Asks for Action by the Coroner.

The arrangements for the removal of the body of Councilman Herman Sulzer from his apartments in the Harlem River Casino were entirely upset for a third time yesterday, when Mrs. Ida Weimann, who has been holding the body against the wishes of the widow, refused to allow it to be taken out of her sight. As a consequence, the body remained in the Casino until within a few minutes of the time when the St. Patrick's Day parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians arrived at the park and took possession of the premises. It was then taken by the undertaker, Mr. Zugner, to Scottish Rite Hall, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, the members of Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, taking charge of it.

Outside of the removal of the body, there was no change in the situation at the Casino. The police guarded the property, and Manager Jacob Parby, who had been appointed by Mrs. Weimann to look after her interests, was not interfered with. During the day he opened one of the two safes in the office, but it contained nothing more than waiters' checks and cards. The larger safe was not opened, and it contents will not be disturbed until after the funeral, which is to take place to-day in Scottish Rite Hall.

Several persons called to see Mrs. Weimann yesterday, but she denied herself to all visitors. A servant said that she was suffering from nervous prostration. Manager Parby said that Manager Fromme, who was a personal friend of Mr. Sulzer, had full charge of the funeral arrangements.

All sorts of rumors were afloat during the day about the will. One report, which seemed to be generally credited among the friends of the family, was that the will which would be offered for probate by Mrs. Weimann makes comfortable provision for his daughter Clara and a small bequest to the widow. The remainder of the estate, it is said, will go to Mrs. Weimann. No provision is said to be made for Ernest Sulzer, the Councilman's son. The reason attributed for this is that father and son had not been on good terms since 1899, when Councilman Sulzer paid a large sum for the saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, which was then the property of ex-Police Captain Strauss, and gave it to his son. Young Sulzer was not a good manager, and the entire property slipped through his hands in a short time.

The executors of the will are alleged to be Sheriff Grell and Mrs. Weimann. Sheriff Grell was at the Casino yesterday afternoon, and said that if he had been named executor he was not aware of it, and that he believed no one knew the contents of the will as yet.

The Coroners' office was asked last evening by Ernest Sulzer to make an investigation of his father's death. He believes there are suspicious circumstances connected with it. Coroner Bausch will make an investigation this morning.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:05	Sun sets	6:11	Moon rises 5:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:26	Gov. Isl'd	6:48	H. Gate 8:44
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:52	Gov. Isl'd	7:17	H. Gate 9:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Brecconshire, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hesperia, Naples, &c.		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Nomadic, Liverpool		
Powderham, Chilli, &c.		

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Bellagio, Brazil via Pernambuco and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lindenhall, Aden, &c.		
Majestic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, South Africa		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts, Demerara, and Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Campeachy, Yucatan, &c., via Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Barbarossa, Bremen		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
LaQuitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, Venezuela, British and Dutch Guiana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mcrven, Havre		

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Algonquin, Charleston, &c		3:00 P. M.
Aller, Naples, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Batavia, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Cyrene, Manchester		
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hcratio, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampassas, Galveston, via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c		
Olinda, Matanzas, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Virgil, Argentine Republic, &c	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March §3 and up to March §23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March §23 and up to March §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March §31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Feb. 14; Shanghai, Feb. 16; Yokohama, Feb. 26, and Honolulu, March 8, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, were dispatched east March 16, and are due in this city on Thursday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 19.

Aller, Gibraltar, March 10.
Alliance, Colon, March 12.
Altai, Kingston, March 13.
Asia, Shields, March 2.
Batavia, Boulogne, March 9.
Cervantes, St. Lucia, March 12.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, March 14.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 8.
Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, March 10.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Homer, St. Lucia, March 9.
Ithaka, Havana, March 14.
Lampassas, Galveston, March 13.
Massapequa Paulac, March 1.
Menominee, London, March 7.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 26.
Noordland, Antwerp, March 9.
Roman Prince, Liverpool, March 1.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 16.
Silverdale, Havana, March 10.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 17.
Meenlgin Luise, Bremen, March 9.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 13.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 10.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 5.
Wells City, Swansea, March 6.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

El Rio, New Orleans, March 16.
Lahn, Bremen, March 12.
Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 7.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Comal, Galveston, March 16.
Hilary, Para, March 10.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 10.
Pretoria, Bermuda, March 20.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Etruria, Liverpool, March 16.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, March 9.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 9.

Arrived.

SS Antilia, (Br.,) Montel, Nassau, March 14, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Tynedale, (Br.,) Robson, Fernandina, March 14, with mdse. in transit to the Vogemann Line. Will finish loading for Hamburg.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, March 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M.

SS Claverhill, (Br.,) Scott, Singapore, &c., Jan. 10, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, &c., March 8, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Cid, Quick, New Orleans, March 13, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans, March 13, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Colorado, Avery, Brunswick, March 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; clear.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New York, arr. at Dantzic March 15.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, arr. at Ymuiden March 16.

SS Folajo, (Nor.,) Capt. Berentsen, from New York via St. Michael's, arr. at Oporto to-day.

Cruising yacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt Sauermann, from New York on Mediterranean cruise, arr. at Funchal to-day.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Capt. Muggah, from New York for Demerara, arr. at St. Thomas at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Capt. King, for New York, sld. from Macelo March 12.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Venice March 14.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Nerisen, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia March 16.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Partridge, for New York, sld. from Santos March 16.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Rott, from New York for Bremen, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Inchkeith, (Br.,)

CYCLIST INJURED IN GAMES

John J. Murphy, Jr., Removed from the Armory to the Hospital.

EVERY RIDER BUT ONE FELL

Plenty of Excitement and Sport in the Twelfth Regiment Games—Columbia Athletes in Form.

An unexpected feature in the two-mile bicycle race last night in the Twelfth Regiment athletic games held in the armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, added considerable excitement and consternation to competitors and spectators alike. The armory track is twelve laps to the mile and decidedly tricky for bicycle riding, and falls invariably occur in every set of games. John J. Murphy, Jr., of the Xavier Athletic Club, was the unfortunate racer last night.

In a tumble in the final heat, which took down every man but the champion indoor rider, W. G. Frank of the Eighth Regiment, Murphy struck the edge of the stairs leading to one of the galleries, and, when a mass of attendants brought order from the mingled riders and wheels, Murphy was found unconscious, and bleeding profusely from a deep gash in his head over the forehead. Four men carried him to the dressing room, when it was deemed advisable to send a hurry call for a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance.

Dr. Brown, of the hospital, pronounced the cut a severe scalp wound, and he took several stitches in it. The wounded bicyclist was then removed to Roosevelt Hospital in the ambulance.

Most of the events were run in heats, and it was late before all the finals were decided. The cup offered to the club getting the most points was well fought for, but a tie resulted at 10 points, between Columbia University team and the Eighth Regiment.

Columbia's delegation of rooters gave vent to their enthusiasm in loud college yells for W. M. Van Cise, when he won the half-mile handicap from the forty-two-yard mark. He has attracted attention in many regimental games this season by his clever running and staying powers. He won handily, taking the lead at the quarter mile and holding it undisputed to the finish, leading by about three yards over S. Curtis of the Brooklyn Athletic Club. The winner's time was 2:02 1-5, faster than any of the previous three heats.

T. F. Donohue proved himself the regimental champion in short distance runs, as he captured first in both the sixty-yard and quarter-mile runs open to Twelfth Regiment members only. The latter event he won cleverly, winning in the fair time of 58 3-5 seconds from the sixteen-yard mark. R. W. Carlton, a new Columbia man, beat that time by 2-5 of a second in the novice quarter mile, and gave his blue and white delegation another chance to yell jubilantly. He won the race from a big field, which occasioned much amusing lighting for the front ranks at the start. Summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—won by Max Block, New West Side A. C., (18 feet;) H. B. Merchant, Stuyvesant A. C., (14 feet.) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Second Heat—Won by H. C. Brennenian, Columbia, (15 feet;) H. V. Hoyt, St. George A. C., (18 feet.) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Third Heat—Won by V. B. Fried, Knickerbocker A. C., (13 feet;) T. J. Von Schimper, Columbia, (18 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by F. Reikert, St. George A. C., (18 feet;) F. L. Berger, Brighton A. A., (18 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by H. H. Weekes, Columbia, (12 feet;) H. Hillman, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, (18 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. M. D. McCormack, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, (18 feet;) J. P. Harvey, Forty-seventh Regiment, (18 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Seventh Heat—Won by J. F. Breman, Y. A. C., (16 feet;) W. B. Brister, Knickerbocker A. C., (16 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Eighth Heat—Won by E. B. Blackledge, West Side Y. M. C. A., (18 feet;) R. Hutcherson, Knickerbocker A. C., (16 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Ninth Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., 6 feet; H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., (13 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Tenth Heat—Won by J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (14 feet;) C. Lutz, Fordham A. C., (18 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Eleventh Heat—Won by R. B. Campiglio, Xavier A. C., (10 feet;) W. Delgado, West Side Y. M. C. A., (1 foot,) second. Time—0:06 3-5.

Final heat won by J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., 14 feet; S. A. Carfogno, 12 feet, second; Max Block, New West Side A. C., 18 feet, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Regimental.—Won by T. F. Donohue, Company F, 14 feet; D. F. Williams, Company D, 8 feet, second; J. B. Collins, Company A, 6 feet, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—First heat won by John Hollahan, Postal Messenger Club; Walter Strohmeyer, Gramercy A. C., second. Time—3:09 4-5. Second heat won by Harold Dorsey; Charles Wehner, Seventy-first Regiment, second. Time—3:02 1-5. Third heat won by C. A. Mignon, New West Side A. C.; Harry Harkin, second. Time—2:59.

Final Heat—Won by Charles Wehner, Seventy-first Regiment; Walter Strohmeyer, Gramercy A. C., second; C. A. Mignon, New West Side A. C., third. Time—2:55 2-5.

Half-mile Run.—First Heat—Won by G. Bischoff, Pastime A. C., (52 yards;) W. M. Van Cise, Columbia, (42 yards,) second; G. P. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A., (24 yards,) third. Time—2:03 3-5. Second Heat—Won by R. L. Sanford, Knickerbocker A. C., (32 yards;) A. J. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (35 yards,) second; A. F. Hart, Brooklyn A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:04 1-5. Third Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (40 yards;) W. E. Grady, Pastime A. C., (28 yards,) second; S. Curtis, Brooklyn A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:06.

Final Heat—Won by W. M. Van Cise, Columbia, (42 yards;) S. Curtis, Brooklyn A. C., (50 yards,) second; A. F. Hart, St. Bartholomew A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:02 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by John J. Murphy, Jr., Xavier A. C., (75 feet;) John Townsend, Bayonne, (45 feet,) second; Everett Ott, Twenty-second Regiment, (60 feet,) third. Time—2:39 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Oscar Ludwig, Twelfth Regiment, (45 feet;) G. F. Sheridan, (60 feet,) second; W. J. Frank, Eighth Regiment, (scratch,) third. Time—2:37 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by W. J. Frank, Eighth Regiment, (scratch;) Jack Townsend, Bayonne, (45 feet,) second; Oscar Ludwig, Twelfth Regiment, (45 feet,) third. Time—2:35.

440-Yard Run, Regimental—Won by T. F. Donohue, Co. F, (16 feet;) J. Keary, Co. B, (20 feet,) second; D. T. Williams, Co. D, (14 feet,) third. Time—0:58 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—First heat—Won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, (scratch;) Oscar Ludwig, Twelfth Regiment, (60 feet,) second; John J. Murphy, Jr., Xavier A. C., (160 feet,) third. Time—5:21. Second Heat—Won by Jack Townsend, Bayonne, (60 feet;) J. Dongherty, Battery E, (60 feet,) second; Everett Ott, Twenty-second Regiment, (80 feet,) third. Time—5:24 3-5.

Final heat won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, scratch; Jack Townsend, Bayonne, 60 feet, second; Oscar Ludwig, Twelfth Regiment, 60 feet, third. Time—5:30 2-5.

440-Yard Novice.—Won by R. A. W. Carlton, Columbia; N. Adam, Dobbs Ferry A. C., second; E. C. Granbery, Yale, third. Time—0:58 1-5.

440-Yard Hurdle Handicap.—First heat won by B. C. McCahill, Star A. C., 16 yards; D. M. Daly, New West Side A. C., 16 yards, second. Time—0:60 1-5. Second heat won by H. Hillman, Battery E, 20 yards; F. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., 12 yards, second. Time—0:60 1-5.

Final heat—Won by H. Hillman, Battery E, (20 yards;) B. C. McCahill, Star A. C., (16 yards,) second; D. M. Daly, New West Side A. C., (16 yards,) third. Time—0:58.

One-Mile Bicycle, Regimental, Handicap.—Won by C. E. Torence, Company C, (60 yards,) E. Moore, Company C, (60 yards,) second; F. W. Sulzer, Company D, (scratch,) third. Time—2:33 1-5.

A New World's Cycling Record.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 18.—Burton Downing of the Garden City Wheel Club has broken the world's five-mile amateur straightaway road record over the Gilroy course. His time was 8:48. The record of 9:01 was formerly held by Bunt Smith.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Many Local Drivers Take Advantage of the Fine Condition of the Course.

The warm, bright weather of yesterday attracted a large number of light-harness horsemen to the Harlem River Speedway, where they found a roadbed that could not be surpassed for either trotters or pacers. The drivers were not slow in taking advantage of the conditions, and the result was several hotly contested brushes with close finishes. The handsome bay trotter Freeland, with a mark of 2:17¾, driven by D. Goodman, was in remarkably fine form, and showed several quarters that were exceptionally fast. On one of Freeland's trips down the stretch the pacer Jim, driven by J. H. Ahern, was started several lengths behind him. For a quarter neither animal gained or lost a foot. A touch of the whip encouraged Jim to make a spurt, and he was rapidly overhauling his opponent, when Freeland tried the same trick and gained a lead of a couple of lengths, which he held to the finish post.

The Dude, (2:13½,) owned by David Lamar and driven by Mr. Jarvis, had a very pretty half-mile go with the trotter Sprightly, owned by Thomas Russell. It was a nip-and-tuck race throughout, and honors were about even when the post was passed. Louis Kahn, driving his handsome black pacer George Wallace, (2:17¼,) did some fast work and won several brushes very handily.

One of the closest brushes of the afternoon was between the bay mare Hattie B., (2:21¼,) driven by Albert Newman of King's Bridge, and the pacer Bellmont, (2:17¼,) driven by Charles Fassett. After several false starts, the pair were finally got away on fairly even terms. Bellmont, who is very quick in getting away, took the lead and held it to the first quarter post, where the mare overhauled and passed him. Bellmont made several attempts to recover the lost ground, but did not succeed until the head of the stretch was reached. Then, making a desperate effort, he covered the gap and gained half a length. Hattie B. in turn made a spurt, but it was poorly timed, as Bellmont had crossed the line a winner by a head.

Among others on the road were Charles Weiland, driving Salient; J. Timmons, driving Harry Davis; E. L. Hammond, driving his pair of black pacers; David Lamar, driving Teto, (2:11½;) B. Zahn, driving Oscar, (2:20½,) and Louis Jackson, driving the trotting pair Hanna and Fannie.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Oakland results: Weather clear; track fast. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Nullah, 101, (Mounce,) 1; Homage, 95, 2; Don't Know, 107, 3. Time—1:08. Futurity course—Miss Rowena, 107, (Mounce,) 1; Midlove, 107, 2; Maydine, 107, 3. Time—1:11. Half mile, maiden two-year-olds—Eva G., 108, (Fauntleroy,) 1; Barkleyite, 103, 2; Vassalo, 103, 3. Time—0:49½. Seven-eighths of a mile—Hagerdon, 105, (Mounce,) 1; Meropa, 105, 2; Morellito, 108, 3. Time—1:27¼. One mile—Alturas, 111, (Kelly,) 1; Billy Moore, 109, 2; William G., 105, 3. Time—1:42½. Seven-eighths of a mile—Horton, 111, (E. Mathews,) 1; Sea Lion, 106, 2; Bathos, 103, 3. Time—1:28.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Results at Tanforan: Weather clear; track fast. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Benson Caldwell, 112, (O'Connor,) 1; Illioun, 109, 2; Princess Tityana, 107, 3. Time—1:22. Three-eighths of a mile, two-year-olds—Rory Ough, 115, (Burns,) 1; Ogle, 111, 2; San Luition, 108, 3. Time—0:35¼. Seven-eighths of a mile—Isaline, 95, (R. E. Murphy,) 1; Redwald, 100, 2; Maggie Davis, 108, 3. Time—1:29½. Mile and one-quarter—Free Lance, 116, (Turner,) 1; Catastrophe, 100, 2; Laborgia, 103, 3. Time—2:10. Three-quarters of a mile—Our Lizzie, 108, (Henry,) 1; Phoenissa, 109, 2; Bogus Bill, 107, 3. Time—1:14. One mile—Star Chamber, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Andrissa, 96, 2; Formero, 109, 3. Time—1:41½.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18.—The new Louisiana Jockey Club's meeting opened this afternoon with the St. Patrick Handicap as the star feature on the card. Cluster and Ben Chance divided the honors of the betting, the former closing favorite at 3. Dissolute forced the pace to the last eighth and then passed it up. Varro and Cluster came on, and the former got the verdict by a neck in a very hard drive. Summary: Seven furlongs—Trebor, 113 pounds, (Landry,) 1; Locust Blossom, 109, 2; Judge Magee, 104, 3. Time—1:27½. Two-year-old fillies, one-half mile—Elsie L., 105 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 1; Lenny F., 102, 2; Tambourine II., 105, 3. Time—0:48¾. Handicap, six furlongs—Sevoy, 112 pounds, (Robertson,) 1; Cad Hazel, 108, 2; Thurles, 95, 3. Time—1:13. One and one-eighth miles, St. Patrick's Handicap—Varro, 103 pounds, (McCann,) 1; Cluster, 104½, 2; Dissolute, 109, 3. Time—1:54½. One and one-sixteenth miles—Elkwood, 111 pounds, (Landry,) 1; Little Sallie, 109, 2; Pacemaker, 114, 3. Time—1:55. One mile—Red Pirate, 109 pounds, (O'Brien,) 1; Blocker, 104, 2; J. H. Sloan, 109, 3. Time—1:41¾. One mile—Gov. Boyd, 105 pounds, (Landry,) 1; Defender II., 2; Phidias, 104½, 3. Time—1:43.

FEIGENSPAN DEFEATS MORFEY.

Newark Trap Shooter Wins the Hundred Bird Match at Inter-State Park.

Christian W. Feigenspan, Jr., of Newark defeated Thomas W. Morfey of Queens L. I., in a 100-bird match for $100 a side at the Inter State Park yesterday afternoon, killing 95 birds to Morfey's 90. Feigenspan missed three birds and two died out of bounds, while Morfey missed six and had four die outside. Both shot at thirty yards, under Inter State Park rules.

Following the principal event two ten-bird matches and a number of sweepstakes were decided. The scores follow:

Challenge match, 100 birds; $100 a side; thirty yards rise; Inter-State Park rules:

Thomas W. Morfey, Queens, L. I.—					
22022	22222	2*222	20201	*2222—20	
22222	22020	22222	22222	22222—24	
22222	22220	22222	22222	22222—24	
22222	22222	21222	12222	22222—24	
22222	22222	22222	22022	2*202—22	
Total					90
Christian W. Feigenspan, Jr., Newark, N. J.—					
22*22	22022	22222	22222	22*20—21	
22222	22222	22222	22222	22222—25	
22222	22222	22222	22222	22222—25	
22222	22222	22222	22222	22222—25	
Total					96

Match, Ten Birds, 30 Yards Rise.—Morfey, 9; Feigenspan, 10. Renewal, same conditions—Feigenspan, 10; Van Allen, 9; Morfey, 8.

Sweepstakes, Ten Birds, $5 Entry, Birds Extra.—Stephen M. Van Allen, Jamaica, N. Y., 9; Phil Daly, Jr., Long Branch, N. J., 9; Dr. John P. Kay, New York, 9; Charles A. Lockwood, Jamaica, N. Y., 9; Thomas W. Morfey, Queens, N. Y., 9; Christian W. Feigenspan, Jr., Newark, N. J., 9; John S. Fanning, San Francisco, Cal., 9. Ties shot off in next event.

Sweepstakes, Ten Birds, $5 Entry, Birds Extra.—Van Allen, 10; Fanning, 10; Feigenspan, 9; Morfey, 9; Lockwood, 9; Dr. Kay, 9; Daly, 8. First money divided. Shoot-off for second money, miss and out—Lockwood, 2; Kay, 3; Morfey, 4; Feigenspan, 4. Divided.

Rifle Shooting on Armory Range.

Company F of the Eighth Regiment won the monthly rifle competition for the Chauncey trophy for teams of twelve men on the armory ranges yesterday for the third time this season. It was won in February by Company B with a socre of 495. The scores:

Name.	100 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Capt. G. Hiecke	22	23	45
Sergt. L. C. Woolf	24	22	46
First Sergt. O. Walter	24	19	43
Private G. Ochsen	21	22	43
Private W. E. Larragh	22	20	42
Private E. Calnan	21	21	42
Second Lieut. A. S. Chatfield	21	20	41
Private J. D. Phillips	19	22	41
First Lieut. J. P. Mulford	20	20	40
Sergt. W. Levin	23	17	40
Corp. S. Van Blerkom	20	16	36
Corp. H. Feuerstein	20	17	37
Total			495

Time Extended for Revolver Shots.

For the purpose of giving out-of-town revolver shooters an opportunity to enter and compete for the $100 Gastinne Renette medal, a special meeting of the Metropolitan Shooting Club was held at its headquarters last night, 513 Sixth Avenue, and it was decided to extend the time of the present match until midnight on April 11.

Some excellent scores have already been made, and a number of new shooters have entered the match. Those who entered last night were: W. F. Petty, A. L. Himmelwright, Casey and George Herrmann. Four additional prizes have been offered. They are a rifle, a medal, a book, and a revolver.

Morningstar Beat Gallagher.

By defeating the veteran Tom Gallagher last night Ora Morningstar won the first game in the three-cornered handicap billiard tournament at Daly's for a purse of $250. In this contest Morningstar gave the best exhibition at the fourteen-inch balkline game he has ever played in public, and, although he is conceded 100 points by Gallagher, he succeeded in scoring two points to the latter's one. He made several good runs, the best of them being in the twelfth inning, when a pretty run of 145 placed him far in advance of Gallagher. A new cloth tightly stretched proved the stumbling block of the latter, who had done his practicing on a slow cloth. Only once during the game did he succeed in getting the measure of the table. This was in the fifteenth inning, when he made a run of 73. The score:

Morningstar (300)—3 1 44 0 19 11 1 0 0 8 5 145
1 0 14 3 2 8 1 4 30. Total, 300; average, 14 6-21. High run, 145.

Gallagher (400)—3 1 6 3 0 0 4 10 2 6 4 3 6 8 73
0 8 5 0 5. Total, 150; average, 7 10-20. High run, 73.

N. Y. A. C. Billiard Tournament.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas beat L. P. Wyman last night in the billiard tournament for the New York Athletic Club championship. As this was Wyman's second defeat, it places him out of the tourney and leaves Dr. Douglas and J. V. B. Rapp to play for the championship to-night. Eighty-six innings were taken to finish the game, which was at straight rail. The best run was 23, made by Dr. Douglas. The score:

Douglas—0 1 0 11 6 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 0 8 2 2 4 0
3 1 1 6 8 0 0 0 3 5 2 3 0 0 1 6 2 1 0 2 8 10 5 3
4 5 0 0 2 0 1 23 0 1 0 1-0 14 1 1 4 1 5 0 4 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 1 3 0 0 1 7 0 1 0 0 10 0 0 2 3 2. Total, 200; average, 2 28-86; high run, 23.

Wyman—0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 1 2 1 4 0 0 3 0 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 2 2 0 1 1 2 6 4 4 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 3 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 6
0 3 0 0 3 2 0 0 1 0 5 2 2 2 0 0 1 0 4 2. Total, 98; average, 1 12-86; high run, 6.

Pool at Knickerbocker A. C.

A. E. Rendle defeated A. Gunn by 1 point last night in the pool tournament for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club championship. His score was 100.

COLUMBIA'S CREWS OUT.

Coach Hanlan Had Eights and Fours on the Harlem River Yesterday.

Eight Columbia crews took their initial spin on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon under fair conditions. The water was smooth, but the wind was bleak, so that the new rowing suits covering the men from neck to heels, were much appreciated.

The first two crews to go out were the first and second 'Varsity, stroked respectively by Irvine and Bradley. They went up as far as High Bridge. On the return there was a brush for about a mile, which was won by the first boat, with a couple of lengths to spare. This was the only brush during the afternoon. Three freshmen eights were sent out in barges. As this was the first time that many of the first year men have been in a boat, they were not kept on the water very long. The other crews to go out were two other 'Varsity eights and one 'Varsity four, stroked by Nash.

As the launch Columbia has not been put into commission yet, Coach Hanlan was unable to accompany the men on the water. He remained at the Wyanoke boathouse, from which all of the crews were started, and directed matters there. He did not attempt to do any coaching, but spent the most of his time watching the different crews take the water. He expressed himself as being very well pleased with the showing made by the men in their first outdoor work, and was especially enthusiastic over the first 'Varsity which, he said, rowed as though it had been on the water several weeks. The 'Varsity crews were boated as follows:

Bow, Weekes; 2, Townsend; 3, Townsend; 4, Jackson; 5, O'Loughlin; 6, Niezer; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Irvine; coxswain, Comstock.

Bow, Pembroke; 2, Eyer; 3, Bamberger; 4, Hufaker; 5, Cary; 6, Carter; 7, Rollens; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Akin.

Bow, Smith; 2, Boyesen; 3, Lefferts; 4, Brinckerhoff; 5, Jackson; 6, Berliner; 7, Wiles; stroke, Soulback; coxswain, Potts.

Bow, La Roche; 2, Weekes; 3, Conklin; 4, Boyesen; 5, Meeker; 6, Hewes; 7, Sanders; stroke, Mount; coxswain, Rothchild.

'Varsity Four—Bow, Esser; 2, Snyder; 3, Hull; stroke, Nash; coxswain, Bogue.

Oxford and Cambridge Crews Practice.

LONDON, March 18.—The Oxford and Cambridge crews to-day began their first full week's work over the Putney-Mortlake course, preparing for the annual race between these two universities, which is to be decided Saturday, March 30. The weather was bitterly cold and a northeaster was blowing.

The Cambridge crew was the first to float. The Light Blues put in a lot of hard work during the previous week under the direction of Muttlebury and showed some improvement. But though to-day's spin was regarded as a fair bit of work it was noticed that the men did not always keep the best of time, the sides often differing.

Oxford put off later and rowed to Hammersmith and Chiswick, using a short boat. Their feathering, however, was too high, being quite three inches clear of the water, and the strokes were not well pulled through.

Penn's Entry Sent to Henley.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The University of Pennsylvania's official entry to the Henley regatta was forwarded by mail to-day to Chairman Thomas Reath of the Rowing Committee. The list of entries contains twenty-two names, as follows: Capt. Arthur H. Flickwir, John P. Gardiner, F. L. Davenport, Samuel Crowther, Jr., Andrew J. Kuhnmuench, J. J. Van Kathoven, W. G. Gardiner, George S. Keller, R. A. Eisenbrey, J. H. Hildebrand, S. J. Henderson, J. R. Schoch, S. Metzger, H. G. Gillaspy, A. P. Goodman, J. S. Sharpe, A. J. Jackson, R. R. Zane, V. A. Lea, H. E. Pepper, and L. J. Smith. The latter, of the 'Varsity, is the only coxswain entered.

Six crews were on the Schuylkill River to-day. The Henley crew showed good form, and in a brush with the second crew defeated the latter by at least a quarter of a mile.

American Challenge Not Yet Received.

LONDON, March 18.—The Oxford and Cambridge Athletic Associations have not yet received the challenge from Harvard and Yale for a set of track games to be held in New York during the early part of the coming month of July, and nothing definite is officially known here concerning the challenge.

The Rev. Joseph Henry Gray, Treasurer of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, telegraphed as follows to The Associated Press office in London to-day:

Cambridge, March 18.—No challenge from the American universities has been received here yet. It would be most favorably considered, but July is not an easy time for us to go. We should prefer September, which might, I think, be arranged.

Cornell's Crew at Work.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 18.—Coach Courtney had the Cornell crews on Cayuga Inlet to-day. The 'Varsity crew was stroked by Robbins, who has held that position for the past two seasons. No racing whatever was indulged in, every attention being given to form. The order of the first crew was: Robbins, stroke; Leuder, 7; Ballinger, 6; Kuschke, 5; Van Alstyne, 4; Petty, 3; Vanderhoef, 2; Osborne, bow; Lonx, coxswain.

Ten Eyck as Private Coach.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 18.—C. S. Francis, now Minister to Greece, has secured the services of James Ten Eyck to coach his son, John M. Francis, in single sculling this Spring. The new coach will come in a private capacity and will reach Ithaca May 1.

Figure Skating Contest for Novices.

The entries for the figure-skating contest for novices, to be held under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association at St. Nicholas skating rink this evening are Francis L. Slade, St. Nicholas Skating Club; William Valentine, Jr., New York City; Clifford E. Dunn, Brooklyn Skating Club; V. L. Schulz, New York City, and J. R. Dunsmuir, St. Nicholas Skating Club.

The object of the contest is to encourage figure skating among amateurs. Many who enjoy this sport and who would like to enter competition, it is argued, have kept out of the annual championship contests because they felt they were outclassed. A contest for novices was therefore arranged, this being the first of its kind ever held in this city. The judges are L. B. Stone, F. P. Good, and Dr. A. G. Keane, all of the National Amateur Skating Association.

C. A. C. Lacrosse Team Elects Officers.

At a meeting of the lacrosse players of the Crescent Athletic Club, held at the clubhouse in Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night, Louis J. Doyle was elected manager and John Currie Captain of the team for the coming season. The first game probably will be played at Bay Ridge on May 4 with the College of the City of New York, after which games will be played every Saturday afternoon, and, after June 1, every Wednesday afternoon as well, during the season. This year's team will probably include Wall, Dobby, Kennedy, Currie, De Casonova, Bush, Lamb, and Gregory.

Harris Outpointed Pedlar Palmer.

LONDON, March 18.—At the National Sporting Club to-night Harry Harris of Chicago defeated "Pedlar" Palmer of England on points in a fifteen-round boxing contest.

Outdoor Baseball at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—The first attempt at outdoor practice for the Princeton baseball candidates was made this afternoon, when the outfielders were drilled at fly catching. All the infield men were kept at work in the cage, and will not be given outdoor work until the turf becomes firmer.

Columbia's Team Without a Field.

It was stated yesterday on the best authority that Columbia's baseball team will not use Manhattan Field this year, as satisfactory arrangements could not be made with its manager. Columbia Oval is being considered as a possibility, but nothing definite has been done in regard to its formal occupation.

Fordham's Baseball Prospects.

F. Smith of Princeton, '97, has been coaching the candidates for the Fordham College baseball team for the last week. The first game will be with the C. C. N. Y. team on the 27th. The squad has been cut down to fifteen men. Those who will probably make up the team are: Butler and Joyce, catchers; Heide and Mitchell, first base; Sweetran, second base; Ewald, third base; Scanlon, O'Brien, and Kane, fielders; Horan and Capt. McKenna, pitchers.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Extraordinary Sale Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Souhami's Bankrupt Stock at Half and Under Half.

H. S. Souhami of New York has been one of the largest and most important collectors of Oriental Rugs and Carpets in this Country. His collection was offered for sale by the assignee. We purchased it at extraordinarily low prices, and pass the whole assortment along to you with all its advantages, which really means the lowest prices at which such works of art have ever been offered.

But aside from the fact that the prices are the most advantageous in the history of Oriental Rug selling, the collection itself is worthy the examination of every connoisseur. The assortment is a very large one; in fact, large enough to continue the sale during the week, though of course the finest specimens will be naturally sold first. We mention some of the prices only:

Bagdad Couch Covers—were $6.00; at $2.95.
Anatolian Mats—were $5.75, $7.75; at $3.15.
Moussouls—were $22.50 to $32.50; at $11.50 to $16.
Large Anatolian Mats—were $18.50 to $35.00; at $9.25 to $17.50.
Fine Persian Rugs—were $42.50 to $65.00; at $21.25 to $32.50.
Persian Hall Runners—were $52.00 to $72.00; at $26.00 to $36.00.
Kiskillims—a very fine collection, were $28.00 to $35.00; at $14.00 to $17.50.
Kirmans, Tabriz-Royal Senna Rugs—were $98.00 to $155; at $49.00 to $77.50.
A lot of fine silk Rugs, were $135.00 to $165.00, at $82.50.
A lot of Turkish, Persian and Indian Carpets, in an assortment of sizes to fit almost any space; splendid Rugs, ranging in price from $120.00 to $350.00, now $60.00 to $175.

And hundreds of other Rugs in this collection at the same discount, which enables you to buy rare Oriental Rugs at less than domestic prices and much below the import cost to-day.

Furniture Just as Cheap.

These are offers in keeping with our sale of Rugs. So much of Furniture is bought on faith. The outside appearance may be all right when you do buy it, but how about the influence of an overheated furnace afterwards? You don't have to buy our kind of furniture on faith, we know that it is carefully made, from the smallest hidden detail up to the artistic finish. Nor have we any means or trick to make it look better than it really is.

Couches Nearly Half.

Couches upholstered in all hair and covered with striped velour. Select your own color. Made in the very best custom manner. With or without fringe. Have sold regularly for $46.00, at $26.50.

Box Couch covered with cretonne, full size and well made, good value at $11.50, now $8.95.

Same Couch without box, regular $8.75, now $6.35.

$15.75 for $22.50 Bureaus.

Two patterns, oak and mahogany finish, French bevelled shaped mirror and shaped front, cheap at $22.50, now $15.75.

$9.95 for $14.50 Chiffoniers.

The greatest bargain and best value ever offered. Oak—beautifully finished, French bevel shaped mirror and fancy carved top, at $9.95, with 5 drawers and hat box. Cannot be duplicated anywhere for less than $14.50.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem Republican Club Wins Three Games in Inter-Club League Series.

The Harlem Republican Club bowlers won three games from the New York Athletic Club team in the New York Inter-Club Bowling League tournament on the Harlem Republican Club alleys last night. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C.				HARLEM REP. CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lyons	148	114	131	Howland	213	154	154
Martin	126	184	144	Martin	156	148	179
Legien	174	131	132	Reddy	140	125	85
Bell	141	145	135	McCoun	150	162	155
Toussaint	171	121	136	Safford	180	210	166
Total	760	695	678	Total	839	799	719

In the tournament of the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn last night, the Carleton Club defeated the Crescent Athletic Club by 97 pins, and now seems certain to win the series. The Knickerbocker Field Club beat the Brooklyn Bicycle Club by 117 pins, and the match between the Aurora Grata Club and the Columbian Club was postponed until this evening. The scores:

AT CARLETON CLUB.	C.C.	C.A.C.	AT CRESCENT A. C.	C.C.	C.A.C.
First game	925	901	First game	832	787
Second game	918	888	Second game	803	826
Third game	952	884	Third game	837	884
Total	2,795	2,673	Total	2,472	2,497

Grand total—Carleton Club, 5,267; Crescent Athletic Club, 5,170.

AT BROOKLYN B. C.	B.B.C.	K.F.C.	AT KNICK'B'ER F. C.	B.B.C.	K.F.C.
First game	868	850	First game	814	777
Second game	836	904	Second game	813	913
Third game	853	796	Third game	779	840
Total	2,557	2,550	Total	2,406	2,530

Grand total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 5,080; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,963.

Colfax Council won two games, Our Council team No. 2 won one game and lost one, and Samaritan Council won two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Our Council, Team No. 2—Clinch, 190; Wenderoth, 141; Coleman, 126; Hughes, 125; Ritter, 141. Total, 723.

Colfax Council—Dormagen, 188; Meier, 142; Sanford, 228; Schroeder, 121; Sherwood, 168. Total, 907.

SECOND GAME.—Samaritan Council—Proud, 165; Augenthaler, 120; Nutt, 132; Deegan, 127; Strehmel, 160. Total, 704.

Our Council Team No. 2—Clinch, 156; Wenderoth, 137; Coleman, 150; Hughes, 155; Ritter, 194. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.—Colfax Council—McMillan, 184; Meier, 203; Sanford, 160; Schroeder, 201; Sherwood, 192. Total, 940.

Samaritan Council—Proud, 166; Augenthaler, 122; Nutt, 111; Deegan, 162; Strehmel, 153. Total, 724.

The tie between the Nonpareil Rowing Club and the Wyanoke Boat Club for second and third places in the Harlem Navy Bowling League was decided on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, the Nonpareils winning. The scores:

Nonpareil Rowing Club—Newkirk, 236 Frank, 126; Hunken, 184; Murtha, 150; Pearce, 152. Total, 860.

Wyanoke Boat Club—Maher, 169; Steenmann, 156; Buckley, 135; Wagner, 165; Maguire, 154. Total, 779.

The Bleecker and the American Owl teams rolled two games on Thum's Germania alleys last night to decide a tie for eighth place in the American National tournament, the Bleeckers winning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Beam, 200; Bonneau, 202; Rosenberg, 162; Wragge, 179; Ritter, 147. Total, 890.

SECOND GAME.—American Owl Bowling Club—Hempel, 195; Rentsch, 170; Moore, 139; Wichterman, 180; Rieheman, 220. Total, 904.

SECOND GAME.—American Owl Bowling Club—Hempel, 138; Rentsch, 187; Gallussere, 162; Wichterman, 154; Rieheman, 190. Total, 831. Grand total, 1,735.

The Monarch, Pontiac, and Bushwick Wheelmen teams each won one game and lost one in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 167; Smith, 157; Wingenfeld, 167; Arps, 185; Maass, 147. Total, 823.

Pontiac Bowling Club—Harris, 138; J. Washburn, 162; S. Washburn, 194; Steinbrucher, 179; Gardiner, 151. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 155; Schrieber, 183; Blood, 171; Van Pelt, 171; Landmann, 161. Total, 861.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 159; Smith, 155; Wingenfeld, 146; Arps, 178; Maas, 219. Total, 857.

THIRD GAME.—Pontiac Bowling Club—Harris, 137; J. Washburn, 186; S. Washburn, 158; Steinbrucher, 149; Gardner, 150. Total, 779.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 153; Schrieber, 190; Blood, 160; Van Pelt, 136; Landmann, 143. Total, 793.

The Reinecke bowlers won two games, the Pin Knight team won one game and lost one, and the De Long five lost two games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Pin Knight Bowling Club—Miller, 174; Gehring, 203; Tuttle, 160; Good, 179; Welch, 170. Total, 886.

De Long Bowling Club—Schuman, 151; Hertz, 178; Ely, 159; Hall, 183; Tuttle, 145. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.—De Long Bowling Club—

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THE UNDERGROUND WASTE OF WATER.

Encouraged by the Ramapo repeal legislation, which it was largely instrumental in securing, the Merchants' Association will to-day begin an agitation in favor of immediate measures for securing for New York additional supplies of water in anticipation of future needs. With this movement we are entirely in sympathy, provided it is not permitted to obscure the more pressing issue of minimizing the existing waste. For a good many years New York has been trying to imitate the feat of the ingenious Tutia, who is said to have carried water from the Tiber to the Temple of Vesta in a sieve. If less successful than that clever virgin in accomplishing the impossible, it does not prove that we need an additional Tiber, but rather that our sieve is not well adapted for the conveyance and distribution of water. The ambition for leadership in the movement for a great extension of our water system, while natural and proper, might easily ignore the prosaic but very necessary business of saving the 160,000,000 gallons, more or less, which are daily lost by leakage and public waste. The Merchants' Association may easily place too much faith in the assurances of the hydraulic engineers retained as its technical advisers, that we need more water first and economy afterward. A premature insistence upon provision for the more or less remote future would conceal, and to some extent excuse, official negligence in failing to conserve a supply certainly twice, and probably three times, as great as our maximum present requirement.

This subject is a large one; its literature is voluminous, and, we regret to say, not at all popular with the water works engineers, who see neither reputation nor profit in any other solution of the water problem of New York than the expenditure of millions in the construction of monumental systems of reservoirs and conduits. But the average citizen who pays taxes may be interested in a brief summary of what has been accomplished in a number of British cities as showing what could be accomplished here. For example, Liverpool was a few years ago confronted with the necessity of increasing her water supply. A very practical engineer took the matter in hand, and by simply locating and stopping the underground leaks established the fact that 12 per cent. less water than had been deemed insufficient for the city's needs was ample for all the requirements of a population increased by 30,000; also, that with no restraint upon domestic consumption and no increase in the water rates, the savings of eight years were sufficient to pay interest on, and provide a sinking fund ultimately to liquidate, an indebtedness of nearly twenty millions of dollars incurred on additional sources of supply and new aqueducts. Liverpool is a city in which water is consumed liberally. Not only is the house consumption plentiful, but it has public laundries and baths, sprinkles its streets, flushes its sewers systematically, and maintains many ornamental and drinking fountains. All this it found itself able to do with a total consumption of 27½ United States gallons per head of population per diem. In parts of the city the daily consumption is only 8 gallons per head; in others it is only a little more than 6 gallons. The total consumption of the city is divided as follows: For trade purposes, 5 gallons; for public and sanitary purposes, 3 gallons; for domestic use, shops, saloons, hotels, offices, warehouses, and all waste, 15 gallons; total, 23 imperial gallons. With such facts as these of record, the engineer who ventures the opinion that because it would take a long time and cost a great deal of money the saving of the underground waste of New York would not pay and should not be made a first consideration, shows astonishing professional temerity.

What amount of water per head of population per day does a city need to meet all the requirements of use and waste? Among American cities Woonsocket uses and wastes 23 gallons, Fall River 32 gallons, New Orleans 42 gallons, Kansas City 52 gallons, Providence and Indianapolis 54 gallons each, Lawrence 60 gallons, Toledo 64 gallons, Lowell 77 gallons. Jumping to the other extreme, we find there is in some way disposed of in Allegheny 239 gallons, in Buffalo 233 gallons, in Pittsburg 233 gallons, in Philadelphia 222 gallons, in Denver 174 gallons, in Albany 151 gallons, in Chicago 148 gallons, in Cleveland 138 gallons, in Detroit 135 gallons, and so on, down to New York, where it is 116 gallons. But London manages to get along very well with 42 gallons, and some of the other British cities do still better, as far as the public convenience is concerned, with much less, viz., Bath, 21; Gloucester, 15; Lambeth, 18.3; Carlisle, 18; Leamington, 16; Oxford and Cambridge, 18. The average for the British cities named is 17.73 gallons per head per day, and has been cut down from nearly three times that figure in every instance cited, except in London, by reducing main leakage and preventable waste.

The largest estimate of total accounted for use in New York, which has been made on good authority, gives the average at about 40 gallons per head per day. This leaves 75 gallons unaccounted for. English and trustworthy American experience does not seem to warrant the belief that the consumption is as much as 40 gallons, but that figure may be accepted for purposes of discussion. Of the 75 gallons unaccounted for, it is estimated that 65 represent correctable waste and 10 gallons waste which would cost more to correct than the saving would be worth. It thus appears that the correctable waste amounts to a little over 56 per cent. of the total daily disposition of water in New York. Probably 66 2-3 per cent. would be nearer the truth, but a saving of 50 per cent. of the alleged consumption would double the present available supply. That no systematic measures are taken to effect this important economy warrants the charge that the management of our Water Department is characterized by a high order of official incapacity. No better excuse for continued neglect could be desired than the Merchants' Association would furnish in looking over and beyond it to a supply so ample that whether 115 or 350 gallons are charged to consumption is immaterial. Tammany would welcome an agitation with this in view.

THE ART OF GIVING.

A good deal of not very intelligent fun has been poked at Mr. CARNEGIE for the candid manner in which he has discussed the difficulties in the way of giving large sums of money so as to serve the giver's purpose. The average impulse—and it is not less in the writers of amusing paragraphs for newspapers than in other classes—is to compare the difficulty of giving with the difficulty of getting, and to find the former ridiculous in relation to the latter. But it is not to be denied that Mr. CARNEGIE is perfectly right in his description of the obstacles to successful giving or that he has surmounted them in a quite remarkable degree. The chances for accumulating fortunes larger than are needed or can be used for the gratification of personal desires, even the most extravagant, are more numerous than formerly, and the employment of such fortunes does unquestionably present a problem requiring unusual sagacity and skill to solve satisfactorily. The problem is sometimes more puzzling when the fortune comes, as it is apt to come, to one born in poverty and unaccustomed to the distribution of large sums, with no traditions as to wealth, and with only his own ideas to consult as to what he will do with his money.

Two traits are to be observed in the plan adopted by Mr. CARNEGIE for the great body of his benefactions, and especially for the libraries to which his largest gifts have so far been directed. One of the peculiarities of his plan is that it has a definite object capable of indefinite extension. Bringing books within the reach of those to whom they were before relatively inaccessible is a thing that is good in itself, and can be carried on about as long as the giver's money or generosity holds out. The second peculiarity of the plan is that it is accompanied in each case by conditions that insure some effort on the part of the beneficiaries or their representatives. Mr. CARNEGIE has hit on the fact that unqualified, unconditioned, so to say unmitigated, giving is liable to do as much harm as good, that even a benefit that costs nothing is rarely worth more than it costs. Hence he stipulates that the community to which he gives money for a library or a library building shall provide a site for the building and maintenance for the library. Thus he not only makes sure that his gift shall be lastingly useful, shall not be a mere throwing away of the sum bestowed, but also that the recipients of the gift shall feel that the work is their own and value and use it accordingly.

These two features of Mr. CARNEGIE'S general scheme of giving certainly go to at least one root of the matter. They are, moreover, capable of very general application, and it is not the least of his services that he has pointed a good way for others to follow in.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Perhaps the very best showing that could follow the various demonstrations that have been made of the weak points of the British Army administration is that which has actually been made. That is the showing that the British people are making of a willingness to learn from experience. That is the one possible compensation for an experience which has been so bitter.

The detailed explanation of his scheme of army reorganization which Mr. BRODRICK made to the House of Commons raises high hopes of the new Secretary of War. It was clear and comprehensive. It gave due consideration to the various interests involved, some of them more obstructive to military efficiency in Great Britain than in almost any other country. But, almost even more, it was touched with a manliness and modesty which seemed to guarantee the conscientiousness with which its author had gone about his Herculean labor. It quite justified the unusual compliment which was paid to him, at the conclusion of his exposition, by the leader of the Opposition, Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: "May I say that I should ill express the feeling of the House if I did not congratulate the right honorable gentleman, not only on the substance, but on the merit, of his statement."

It is an extension and development of the existing organization, and not its supersedure, at which the new Secretary of War aims. The home army is henceforth to consist, if this plan is adopted, of six complete army corps, each, that is to say, a complete army of its size, comprising all arms and administrative adjuncts of an army. As in France and Germany, each of these is to have a "local habitation," and presumably to be recruited within its own district. The district corps headquarters are to be divided among Aldershot, Salisbury, Colchester, York, Ireland, and Scotland. But they are not to consist entirely of regulars. Three of them are, and, consequently, to be at all times, immediately mobilizable for any service, in any part of the world, which they may be called upon to perform. The other three are to be mixed of regulars, militia, and volunteers. The artillery and cavalry are to be increased, and the "citizen soldiery" to take part in each of these arms.

This outline of a plan which it took its sponsor a page of The London Times to expound is crude as well as meagre. To follow it in detail is to assure one's self that the lessons of the "little war" in South Africa have not been wasted. But it is patent to all professional soldiers and all military students outside of Great Britain what is ultimately the matter with the British Army. It is that it is, with the exceptions of the navy and the Church, the last stronghold of privilege remaining in the public service of Great Britain. The abolition of promotion by purchase seemed to strike a fatal blow at the system of privilege which has been the ruin of the British Army as a business organization. Probably no such monumental inanity as Lord CARDIGAN, "the hero of Balaklava," as that inanity was exposed by KINGLAKE and other critics, would now be quite possible. But there have been very disagreeable and dangerous approximations to him in this very South African business. One of these approximations is that with which Mr. BRODRICK dealt the other day, with a degree of social courage which did him the highest credit, and which is almost unintelligible to anybody who does not know the strength of the social "pull" which the British aristocracy continues to exercise in the affairs of the British Army.

To break the force of that pull is the first step to increasing the efficiency of the British Army. That a "Conservative" Secretary of War should be the agent through whom this nationally necessary reform is to come seems a queer proposition. And yet Mr. BRODRICK, under the pressure, to be sure, of a frightfully evident necessity, has apparently come nearer to defying the pull than any of his predecessors, of either party. The plain fact is that any profession, so called, whereof the professors do not get their livings by their profession, is in a very unhealthy condition. Its members have not the stimulus to professional efficiency which is needed to develop that efficiency. A British officer who has taken up the army as an avocation and is not dependent upon his pay has not the same inducement to distinguish himself by zeal and study as a French or a German or an American officer, whose profession is his livelihood. His profession is to him, when he has "influence to back him," not an arena for merit and demerit, but for the operation of influence. It is true that, when war comes, he is seldom found deficient in the ability to stand up and get himself shot at with an engaging cheerfulness. But then, as a brutal German officer observed of one of the bootless displays of British valor in the Transvaal, "the first business of an officer is not to get killed, but to kill somebody." The fact is that British officers, compared with their European rivals and possible enemies, are overmatched, being amateurs against professionals. The causes of this difference are obvious enough. They may, in fact, be reduced to one cause, the aristocratic composition of the British Army, to the fact that British officers do not get killed "for a living." But it does not follow that because these causes are obvious therefore they are easily to be eradicated. On the contrary, the task of reforming the British Army is an Augean task. Evidently Mr. BRODRICK is in earnest about it, and we wish him joy.

HOSE BRIDGES AT FIRES.

Our recent editorial criticism of the needless interruption of travel on important north and south lines of surface cars during unimportant fires has brought from representatives of the Fire Department a disclaimer of responsibility for such congestions of travel. They point to the clause of the city charter (Chapter 378, Section 749, Laws of 1897) as taking matters out of their hands: "The Fire Commissioner is empowered to provide for laying over the railway tracks of the city the hose used by the department for the extinguishment of fire by such hose bridges as he may deem necessary. The various city railway companies operating cars within the City of New York, as constituted by this act, shall provide, pay for, and use such hose bridges as may be designated by the said Commissioner."

Our comment on the unnecessary interruption of surface travel was not made in ignorance of the provision of the city charter above quoted, which is not so clear that the Fire Commissioner can plead it as an excuse for disregarding the public convenience as absolutely as is done in most cases. Hose bridges and other appliances needed to clear the tracks are sent by the wagons of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company as quickly as possible, no doubt, but are not put into use promptly, and sometimes not at all. The probabilities are that they do not reach the scene of the obstruction until the hose lines have been run and water laid on. Even with the greatest practicable expedition, it is scarcely possible for the surface railroad companies to respond to an alarm as quickly as the Fire Department does. It cannot be known at once that the cars will be blocked, or that the apparatus will be needed at all. The company's employés would not be permitted to interfere with the hose lines in any case; and until the firemen get around to a fire and are not otherwise occupied the bridges remain on the wagons which bring them. The time to set them is when the hose lines are run across important car tracks; the persons to do it are the firemen, under the direction of their own officers. The bridges should be available when the plan for fighting the fire is laid out with reference to the location of hydrants and other local conditions.

This is not a matter of convenience to the surface car companies only; it touches the public convenience deeply. Any other vehicle than a car which must follow its own tracks can usually escape detention by making a detour of a block or two. Since, however, there are no other surface conveyances for general public accommodation in New York than street cars, and the traveler by a congested car line cannot resume his journey after a detour on foot, for the reason that he can find no cars running in the direction he wants to go beyond the fire lines, the inconvenience is too serious to be tolerated beyond the least limit of practicable restriction. In this matter the Fire Commissioner has as broad powers as he needs, and is not at all hampered by the terms of the statute. He may do whatever he considers necessary and desirable. We doubt very much that the surface car companies would hesitate to provide all the apparatus needed and keep it in repair if the Fire Department will arrange to take it to fires and use it promptly. To store it up town in their depots, in charge of men with no status in the fire fighting organization, does not meet the difficulty.

Whatever else may be done or left undone in Albany as to the canals, there ought to be no question of the passage of the bill to repeal the present limitation of capital in transportation business to $50,000. It is simply absurd in these days that there should be any limitation of the capital employed legitimately in any business. It is more than ever absurd that a limit should be enforced in a business that comes into direct competition with the enormously capitalized railroads. It happens also in this case that the limitation is sustained by the capitalists enjoying a monopoly of the elevating business at Buffalo. The motive of these gentlemen is perfectly plain. Companies with adequate capital could run boats that would not need to unload at Buffalo, but could bring grain through the lakes directly to New York. Naturally, the elevator men do not wish that kind of boats on the canal. But the only possible justification for the maintenance of the canals at public expense, without charge for their use, is that the canals should be open to any and all persons or corporations that wish to use them. Originally the limitation of capital was imposed for the benefit of the owners of single boats, or of a few boats. It now benefits chiefly the elevator owners at Buffalo and the railroad companies. It should certainly be repealed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—On the theory of "small favors gratefully received," warm thanks must be expressed to the Manhattan Railway Company for the new platform which it has built along the eastern side of its station at the City Hall terminus of the Third Avenue Road. The construction of this walk is in accordance with the urgent advice and vehement appeals that have been made by THE TIMES for years past, and which have been seconded by every member of the traveling public who has given the matter any attention—that is, by everybody who has ever had occasion to enter or quit a train at that station in the hours called "rush." It will reduce the terrors of the central platform by keeping from it something like a fourth of the people who formerly had to use it, and that ought to make an appreciable improvement in the situation. Why the new walk was not built long ago, when the need for it became very much more than obvious, is a question of entirely academic interest. It is better worth while to ask how soon similar action is to be taken on the other, or western, side of the station, with the result of making possible a complete separation of the arriving and departing passengers, from the conflicting motions of whom the greater part of the trouble and danger that made the place notorious has always come. It is to be regretted that the narrowness of the new walk is emphasized, and its utility in some slight degree decreased, by the fact that the passengers traversing it have to make a turn before reaching the stairway leading to the bridge entrance. Changes of direction in the motion of moving lines of people invariably lessen speed, and there seems to be no reason why this particular turn could not be immediately abolished at the expense of only a few dollars for carperter's work. But, there, one must not be too critical. The walk as it is will be a public blessing, and for a while at least the patrons of the road will not complain because it is not quite as much of a blessing as ingenuity and generosity could make it. And, of course, the walk on the other side will be constructed as soon as possible. It is the natural and inevitable complement of that already in position, and against the natural and inevitable who can contend?

—English opponents of the Boer war reject on general principles the current stories about the insane brutality of Gen. DE WET, and their disbelief counts for next to nothing, but others than the "Little Englanders" are strongly doubtful in regard to the truth of these rumors and protest that they imply a change in the General's character altogether too great to be explained even by toils and anxieties as trying as those to which he has been subjected in the last few months. A correspondent of The London Times, a paper which does not attract the letters of anti-imperialists, asserts that, having himself served in South Africa, and having conversed with many men who had passed through the experience of being the prisoner of Gen. DE WET, he is sure the tales are at least highly exaggerated. "The character won by the General," he says, "is such that nothing but the clearest proof, after full inquiry, of his complicity in or responsibility for barbarous and dishonorable acts should be for a moment listened to by fair-minded persons. His whole career gives the lie to such aspersions. It was in May of last year, ten months ago, that he first gained prominence. Since then he has fought scores of engagements with us, some successful, some unsuccessful, never with a suspicion of dishonorable conduct. He has had at one time or another some thousands of our men in his hands as prisoners of war. Many of them I have myself met. At second or third hand I have heard of the experiences of many others. I never heard a word against DE WET. When men had suffered hardships they always agreed that they could not have been helped. But, on the other hand, I have heard many stories showing exceptional personal kindness in him over and above that reasonable degree of humanity which is expected in the treatment of prisoners of war." This view of the Boer leader, the writer of the letter declares, is universal among the British troops in South Africa, irritated and wearied as they are by his prolonged but hopeless resistance. "It makes one's blood boil," the correspondent adds, "to hear such a man called a brigand and a brute by civilian writers at home, who take as a text the reports of these solitary incidents, incomplete and one-sided as they are, and ignore, if, indeed, they know of it, the mass of testimony in his favor. In the case of CHRISTIAN DE WET, of all Boers, we should suspend our judgment till the last moment, and in any case give him credit for a long and honorable record which it would take much to stain."

—A decidedly uncommon phase of the lynching habit is reported from Lake County, Tennessee. There a negro, charged with what has come to be called "the usual crime," was captured in the usual way, but his captors, instead of hanging or burning him on their own authority, put him in jail and waited to see what the law would do with him. The law acted with promptness, but the jurors before whom the negro was arraigned were unable, after hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner, to reach a verdict. The moment the disagreement was announced, the Lake County mob, the members of which felt none of the doubts or hesitations entertained by the jurors, seized the negro, hurried him out into the Court House yard, and suspended him from a convenient tree. Why they didn't go ahead and hang the Judge and jurors beside him is not explained. To have done so would have been entirely consistent with the other proceedings, for if the criminal's guilt was so clear as to make his execution necessary, then those who refused to convict him bore to his crime the relation of accessories after the fact. But, of course, the mob was not consistent; it did not even note the circumstance that by allowing the man to be put on trial it lost the one poor excuse of acting while in a state of ungovernable rage created by the atrocity of his conduct. In reality, this Tennessee mob treated the law with a deeper contempt, and outraged its dignity more deeply, than did the more simply barbarous one in Texas that went straight at the gratification of its thirst for slaughter and burned its victim alive after only a few brief formalities conducted without a pretense of regard for legal methods.

—By declaring that "the natural impulse of the healthy, vigorous man is to gamble," Justice JEROME has raised several questions the discussion of which is not likely to lack vivacity. There is no doubt that a considerable portion of mankind has always shown, and continues to show, by one manifestation or another, the impulse mentioned by the most eminent of our local raiders, and if this desire is indeed natural, its extinguishment will be a hopeless task. Perhaps that fact accounts for the frequency with which the leaders of the reform movement announce that their object is not to stop gambling, but to put an end to the derivation of profit from it by those whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws. What, however, has the health and vigor of men to do with their yearning for aleatory excitements? The professional gamblers do have rather frequent use for displays of physical strength, and to its possession they often owe both success and safety, but in reality professional gamblers trust so little to chance that they cannot properly be called gamblers at all. Uncertainties have no attraction for them, and they invariably place their confidence either in real or imagined superiority of skill at the chosen game, or they rest secure on the advantages of calculated probabilities or sophisticated implements. It is the unprofessional or real gambler who has a childlike faith in luck and who craves the emotions that accompany the alternation of winning and losing. And this innumerable company is not recruited from the healthy and vigorous alone. There are athletes among them, no doubt, but the weaklings of mind and body are well represented in the ranks, and they are not the least zealous or most unsuccessful votaries of the goddess who pretends to be blind, but generally isn't any such thing. The impulse Justice JEROME described as natural is hardly that. Men have no natural impulses that are not shared in some degree by less intelligent animals, and, so far as we are aware, animals do not gamble.

NUGGETS.

Took the Canadian Course.

Ida—When the defaulting cashier first came out here he went around telling people he was Captain of a yacht club. I didn't believe a word of it from the first.

May—Well, dear, he did turn out to be a skipper.—Chicago News.

One Cautious Recommendation.

Mrs. Cauler—Bridget O'Ryan, who has applied for the position of cook in my house, refers me to you. She says she used to work here.

Mrs. Housekeep—Not exactly. She was employed by me on one occasion.—Philadelphia Press.

Could Not Teach Him Anything.

McSwatters—Have you read Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar?"

McSwitters—No; no use. Too many examples around town. When are you going to pay me back that ten I loaned you?—Syracuse Herald.

The Hunt.

Mr. Muggins—Been hunting yet?
Mr. Moover—Yes.
Mr. Muggins—Shoot any ducks?
Mr. Moover—Wasn't huntin' ducks.
Mr. Muggins—No?
Mr. Moover—No—huntin' a house.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A PLEA FOR THE PRETTY GIRL.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The homeliest girl can't always cook the best,
Sometimes a pretty girl can make a bang-up pie.
A girl, in short, is not to be condemned
Because her face is pleasing to the eye.

The best is always plenty good enough,
And beauty should by no means be despised.
Philosophers may praise the homely girls,
But pretty girls should equally be prized.

It's true that "handsome is as handsome does,"
But one can handsome be and handsome do.
So when a young man falls in love, he ought
To choose a girl that's smart and pretty, too.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Elsie De Wolfe and E. M. Holland as a Pair of Ghosts.

Chauncey Olcott at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—The Change at the Victoria—Stage Gossip.

Capt. Marshall's clever little fantasy, "The Shades of Night," first seen at the recent Actors' Fund benefit, fits well in the current bill at the Lyceum Theatre. It was acted after "The Lash of a Whip" last night, with Elsie De Wolfe and E. M. Holland as the two droll ghosts who haunt a gallery of an old English house and are enabled to make themselves seen and heard once a year on the stroke of midnight, when they carefully go through the incidents immediately preceding their joint demise, some time in the eighteenth century, hoping thereby to correct an erroneous impression they know to prevail among their successors. For it seems that unrequited love did not really impel Sir Ludovic to kill Lady Mildred. Her taking off was quite accidental.

On the night in question the two live lovers, Winifred Yester and Capt. Trivett, are spooning and quarreling in that very gallery. A fancy-dress ball is going on in the house, and they have sought the seclusion of the haunted room. When the clock strikes 12 the ghosts, who have been silent listeners, are revealed, and the subsequent proceedings are novel and entertaining.

The ghosts are permitted to remain until a rooster crows, so that the length of their sojourn always depends largely on the whim of a barnyard fowl. They dissolve and melt into thin air this time, most unhappily, just as they are about to drink a glass of wine (with very little body) in honor of the reconciliation of Capt. Trivett and his Winifred, which they have so gracefully effected.

Comical ghosts are not new to readers of Stockton, and W. S. Gilbert introduced a whole set of delightfully amusing spectres in his "Ages Ago." But these apparitions of Capt. Marshall need fear no comparison with any of their predecessors. Their humor, their extraordinary dignity, their just cause for dissatisfaction, and their mundane experiences are all their own.

Miss de Wolfe and Mr. Holland were impressive and even blood-curdling spectres. They played their parts so well that one could sympathize with the terrified young lovers, who were acted reasonably and naturally by Grace Elliston and Arnold Daly. The performance was nearly perfect in every dramatic and pictorial detail.

"The Shades of Night" is one of the rarest of theatrical productions, a one-act piece that is neither trite nor dull, that tells a good story simply but impressively, and is well-conceived, well-written, well-staged, and well-acted.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.

A Number of Vaudeville Specialties Introduced in "My Lady."

A second edition of "My Lady" was produced at Hammerstein's Victoria last evening, the new features of which were the introduction of a lot of specialties by vaudeville performers in the second act. They served to relieve some of the deadly "humor" of the burlesque with which the players in the cast struggled in earnest but somewhat futile efforts to raise a laugh.

Oscar Hammerstein, following the example of a rather prominent politician, has kept his ear to the ground of late. The rumblings he heard convinced him that the manager of the immediate future who provides a passable show at popular prices was the one who would get the money of that very great number of people in this town who go to the theatres for fun rather than for an intellectual treat. So he has reduced the prices for seats installed on the main floor promenade to 50 cents. Last night they were in such demand that they could have been filled a half dozen times over to see Harrigan, the tramp juggler; the Beaumont sisters, singers and dancers; Hickey and Nelson, who have a rather funny knockabout and hat-kicking act; Tom Browne, who whistles very cleverly, and Lily Harold, an importation from London, who came over here to show how a darkey cakewalk should be done according to English notions, and a half dozen other vaudeville performers.

All these managed to inject rather more life into the second act than heretofore. The crowd present was apparently not one that patronizes the continuous performances, for it found much to laugh at and applaud in the wholly irrelevant parts of the show; that is, such interpolations as were even more irrelevant than the ordinary text or libretto, or whatever it may be that "My Lady" has as a reason for existence.

The whole performance was so well received by the audience that crowded the house as to indicate a rather greater measure of popularity for the future than had attended the first production of this melange of music, comedy, burlesque, and singing and dancing of the approved music hall sort.

MR. OLCOTT'S ENGAGEMENT.

"The Romance of Athlone" Revived at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Two audiences that crowded the house greeted Chauncey Olcott yesterday afternoon and evening at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. His play was "The Romance of Athlone," the popularity of which as a medium for the exhibition of Mr. Olcott's gifts needed no new proof. It is an Irish romantic drama of the most familiar pattern, in which the hero is ever in the right and triumphs most picturesquely over villainy.

It tells the old, old story in the old way, but its pictures are many and fine, and it is full of taking songs for Olcott, who was a ballad singer before he thought of becoming an actor of heroes in Irish romantic drama.

No person now on the theatrical stage is more popular than Mr. Olcott, though there are plenty of other actors as graceful in pose and gesture and as comely and sweet voiced. There are surely many greater histrions. Indeed, Mr. Olcott's dramatic equipment is quite limited. It may be "magnetism" that makes him so popular, though we fancy the large theatrical experience and skill of his manager, Augustus Pitou, had much to do with the making of his vogue.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S BILL.

It Includes Some of the Best Known Performers on the Stage.

One of the most varied and well-balanced programmes that has been offered this season was presented last evening at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. It contained many novelties that have not been seen on the local stage hitherto. The list of entertainers includes some who excel in the best lines of comedy, and vocalists and musicians who would be conspicuous in the most meritorious concert programme, acrobats, dancers, and magicians. "The Ace of Trumps," a one-act drama by Rose Coghlan and a capable company, is the leading feature of the entertainment. It is the story of an adventuress who, having become a little too advanced in years to attract by youthful charms, endeavors to enter the realms of polite society. This desire eventually meets defeat through the inopportune return of a husband whom she had long thought to be dead.

A decided novelty in the bill was the first presentation of an American-Japanese musical comedy, which is entitled "Miyo San," (White Lilac.) The little operetta proved quite entertaining and possesses some melodious music. It is impossible to go through the entire list of entertainers, but those who deserve to be named are Barrow S. Lancaster and his company, who were seen in their delightful and funny skit "Thoroughbreds," Signorina Matilda Galliani, the prima donna, who made her successful début in vaudeville last night; the Davenport Brothers, in an acrobatic act, and the two Jacks, in songs and dances.

MISS GLASER'S NEW CONTRACT.

Miss Lulu Glaser, who made her appearance this season in the comic opera "Sweet Anne Page," under the management of Frank W. Martineau, yesterday entered into a contract with Frederick C. Whitney, who is to star her, beginning next season, for a number of years. Miss Glaser will head a comic opera organization of the same kind as the one in which she appeared this season, to be known as the Lulu Glaser Opera Company.

The proposed plan is to tour America and Australia in a repertoire of operas to be especially written to meet Miss Glaser's requirements. The road tour next season will begin quite early, and following the Australian tour Mr. Whitney will take the entire organization to London for a protracted stay.

"LA BOHEME" REPEATED.

Puccini's Melodious Opera Heard at the Metropolitan.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Mme. Melba was exploited in one opera and a scene from another. The opera was Puccini's "La Bohème" and the scene was that in which Donizetti's Lucia goes mad mellifluously with the aid of a German flute. It was a good deal to ask of a lyric soprano to die of consumption and come to life only to be bereft of her reason all in the space of three hours and a half, and it is to Mme. Melba's credit that she accomplished her double duty of death and dementia to the manifest satisfaction of her hearers. It would have added something to the lustre of her glory if the audience had been larger, but the associates of the eminent Australian soprano were not of the number of those who excite public curiosity, and consequently the assembly of last night was limited in so far as the lowermost part of the house was concerned to the regular subscribers.

It is something of a pity that this was the case, for the pretty tunes of Puccini improve upon acquaintance—provided one insist not too much upon fidelity to text and character—and last night's performance was one of great spirit. All the singers brought their best tunes to the theatre with them and sang with all their hearts and all their voices. Mme. Melba's Mimi is not a moving impersonation, but she sings the music very beautifully indeed. Mr. Cremonini's voice and style are admirably suited to the music of Rodolph, and he supported Mme. Melba excellently in their duets last night. Miss Fritzi Scheff as Musetta acted with the vivacity and chic of a born soubrette and sang her music better than usual. Mr. Campanari repeated his good impersonation of Marcel. Messrs. Gilibert and Journet were again capital representatives of the other Bohemians, and Mr. Dufriche was acceptable as the landlord and the aged victim of Musetta's charms. The orchestra played the beautiful instrumentation excellently, and Mr. Mancinelli's conducting was masterly.

Mme. Melba's singing of the melodious haliucinations of the unfortunate Lucia is so well known and has so often been praised here for its perfection that it is only necessary now to record that the audience applauded it with great fervor. Today at 1:45 P. M. Wagner's "Siegfried" will be begun in its regular place in the afternoon presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

Hofmann's Piano Recital.

Josef Hofmann gave his third piano recital at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large and demonstrative audience. His performance consisted of Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, the Weber sonata in A flat, Schumann's "In der Nacht," "Fabel," and "Traumeswirren," Chopin's F sharp minor polonaise, and two Polish songs, an étude by Moszkowski, an intermezzo, and a mazurka by the pianist, Saint-Saëns's transcription of Beethoven's "Chants des Dervishes," one of the Rubinstein barcarolles and Liszt's tarantelle entitled "Venezia e Napoli." After the "Traumeswirren" he inserted Schubert's "Marche Militaire," and on recall, after its performance, played the Chopin D flat valse in thirds. At the close of the concert he began the usual string of encore numbers with the Liszt transcription of Schumann's "Widmung." The programme yesterday had the merit of being more suitable than those of his previous recitals. It contained no slaughterings of Wagner music, but confined itself to the literature of the piano. As to Mr. Hofmann's playing there is nothing to be added to what has already been written about it. It is the playing of a master of the keyboard, but not of a tone-poet. It will always interest the student of the piano, amaze the curious, and fail to touch the serious lover of music.

New Features at Keith's.

One of the leading features of the bill offered at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday was the return to the vaudeville stage of Miss Cecilia Loftus, who was seen in a musical sketch entitled "The Vivandier," by Grant Stewart. She was cleverly assisted by Joseph Phillips, a baritone of splendid voice. Lillian Burkhart, who was also one of the leading features, appeared in a new play entitled "Jessie, Jack, and Jerry." She was assisted by James R. Garey and Oscar Norfleet, the three characters being all thoroughly represented. The dialogue was at all times bright, witty, and thoroughly pleasing, and was undoubtedly written to give Miss Burkhart an opportunity to display her varied talents. Among the other entertainers who proved specially meritorious were the Agoust family, the four Otts in a skit called "The Smart Set," Chevalier Scognamillo, the 'cellist, and the Helen Reed trio.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Quo Vadis" was presented last night to a large and thoroughly interested audience.

DEWEY THEATRE.—With the burlesque "The Homely Twins," and an olio as the main feature of its programme, the Bon Ton Extravaganza Company began the week yesterday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Sweet Nell of Old Drury," with Miss Ada Rehan in the leading rôle, was received with the same hearty approval that was accorded the play when first presented in this city.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Charles Hoyt's farce, "A Temperance Town," is the week's offering by the Donnelly Stock Company organization, which was reinforced by Mr. Donnelly, who played the rôle of Mink Jones. The farce was well received.

EDEN MUSEE.—Moving pictures of the opening of Parliament by King Edward are being daily shown. Included in these pictures is the ride to Parliament in the old royal coach. President McKinley's inaugural is also shown, and in addition there are many humorous and mysterious pictures.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The fat women sprinters afforded considerable amusement by their antics yesterday. Olga, the snake charmer; Texas Ben and Little Sure Shot, expert rifle shots; Asbury and Phillips, in their plantation songs and dances; the moving pictures, and many other entertainers completed the bill.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"The Sporting Duchess" was given a handsome revival, with all the elaborate and realistic scenic effects last night. The play proved quite as entertaining as ever and the reception accorded the strong situations, such as the regimental ball scene and the Derby race track scene, was enthusiastic.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—This house held an immense throng last evening when another big programme was brought out. The bill contains many attractive features, chief among them being the American début of the Prosper troupe of acrobats, who executed many difficult feats on the bars and flying rings. The remaining part of the entertainment is a continuation of last week's bill.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—A programme of manifold novelties pleased yesterday's audiences. The hits were scored by the Sugimoto troupe of Japanese jugglers, Prelle's dogs, Max Waldron, a female impersonator; Miss Zelma Rawlston in character changes and songs, Giacinta Della Rocca, violinist; Charles P. Mason, baritone singer; Arvello, and many more comedy numbers.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The comedy head-liners were Wilmer-Vincent Company in the farce, "A Strange Baby"; Pete Baker, in a splendid monologue and excellent dialect recitations; "The Automobile Girl," a novel singing farce, interpreted by a company of four; Smith and Chisholm, wonderfully strong men and weight lifters; Aurie Dagwell, vocalist; Musical Craigs, instrumentalists, the kalatechnoscope motion pictures, and many more.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The chief interest centred in Helen Dauvray's reappearance on the vaudeville stage. She presented a laughable farce entitled "Night's Out," assisted by M. A. Kennedy. "Madame Butterfly" is continued. The specialties were Jess Dandy, the Hebrew parody singer; Sisters O'Meors, sensational aerial artists; Dupont and Lothian, comedy singing stars; Willis Family, instrumentalists; Kaimo, expert dancer; and the Keatons, acrobatic comedy.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The continuation of the arrangement between the White Rats' organization and the Hashim Brothers was responsible for the offering of another attractive programme, consisting of Henry Lee, who mimicked the world's greatest men, the début in vaudeville of Otis Harlan, John W. Ransone, Louise Gunning, who sang several Scotch ballads; Joe Flynn, the parodist; Miss Truly Shattuck, Ward and Curran, Maxwell and Simpson, songsters, and many more.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Frederic Bond proved his popularity in Harlem yesterday, when he scored a success in the sketch entitled "Her Last Rehearsal." The Finneys gave a novel exhibition of odd natatorial tricks in a big swimming tank. The others in the bill were the three Vilona Sisters, refined musicians; the Bachelor Club, singing comedians; Jane Courthope and Charles Forrester in a comedietta; Eddie Gifford, bicyclist; Vougere Trio, dancing specialty, and others.

FRIENDS' APPEALS FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Enthusiastic Meeting at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

Bishop Potter's Tribute to Booker T. Washington — The Addresses of Messrs. Baldwin and Jesup.

One of the largest gatherings that ever crowded into the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall was assembled there last night at the meeting of the Armstrong Association, held to raise funds for the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, at which Bishop Potter, Morris K. Jesup, and William H. Baldwin, Jr., the Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, made speeches and Paul Laurence Dunbar read several of his poems.

The place was filled long before the meeting opened, and between 1,000 and 2,000 persons who applied for admission did not get inside the building at all. Every available inch of space was filled, and the people were so jammed together into every corner of the building that it would have been impossible to get them out quickly in case a fire had occurred. The audience was composed, for the most part, of women. There was a fair sprinkling of negroes.

Mr. Jesup, who presided, opened the meeting by a speech in which he said that the negro problem was the greatest problem the Nation had to face at the present time.

"We have before us," he said, "the task of fitting for citizenship 10,000,000 black citizens. The best minds in the North and South have hitherto been divided on the plans which should be adopted, but now they are practically all of one mind. I believe that the right plan has been found, the plan that will lead to the emancipation of the negro race, and will result in making the negroes fit for the duties of citizenship, if not in making them our equals. This duty is absolutely incumbent on us. Those 10,000,000 negroes are her to stay. They are absolutely necessary for the development of the South and the comfort of the people of the South."

After Mr. Jesup had concluded he introduced Paul Laurence Dunbar, who read his poem "Little Brown Baby."

Robert L. Smith, a negro teacher from Oakland, Texas, was introduced next, and told of the progress that had been made in educating the negroes of Texas. The great trouble with the farmers was, he said, that they took large mortgages on their farms at ruinous rates of interest, and did not save their money in order to pay them off. For the purpose of encouraging the farmers in saving he had organized a Farmers' Improvement Society, he said, and as a help to this a society known as "The Woman's Barnyard Auxiliary Society" had also been organized.

MR. BALDWIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Baldwin, who is Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Tuskegee Institute, spoke next, and said that the work being done by the institute could not be too highly praised.

"Those who send money for the support of the institute need not be afraid that it is being wasted," he said. "The students are gladly living at the rate of 7 cents a meal. The education of 1,000 negroes, boys and girls, is not such a great matter, but the example set to both black and white people in the South is."

Mr. Baldwin concluded by appealing for funds for the institute and by the announcement that $10,000 had already been promised him under certain conditions.

"The work in Tuskegee is expensive," he said, "and we are trying to raise $35,000. Already I have received a promise of $10,000 in case the other $25,000 was raised within thirty days."

When asked later in the evening who had offered the $10,000, Mr. Baldwin said it had been promised by four women in Brooklyn, who preferred that their names should not be made public.

After Mr. Baldwin had concluded his speech Mr. Dunbar read his ode to Booker T. Washington, and amidst a storm of applause Mr. Washington himself was introduced. He opened his speech by telling something of the early struggles of the Tuskegee Institute.

"I was started in a shanty in 1881," he said, "with one teacher and thirty students. Now it has eighty-six teachers and over one thousand students from twenty-seven States and several foreign countries.

"When we first started we decided that we would construct our own buildings. Every one laughed at us and said that we would surely fail because we could not make the bricks. We started to work to make the bricks without straw or money either, and we found the want of money a greater hindrance than the want of straw. Our first attempt was a failure. Our funds were all gone and I hunted up an old watch and went to Montgomery and pawned it. I got $30 for it, and after I had paid my railroad expenses I had $11 left. With that we started to make more bricks, and our second attempt was a success."

Mr. Washington then went on to make an appeal for the institution.

"The negroes do not ask for charity," he said. "All that they want is some one to teach them how to live and to save money."

"You should not judge the negroes by their worst people, but by their best. What chance would New York have if it were judged by the scum of its population? We should no longer depend for the solution of our problem upon the mere receiving of a few pennies. The men of wealth and importance should take hold of it in a generous manner.

"There never was such an opportunity for the uplifting of an entire race through money properly used as there is at present. Whatever else may happen, the negro throughout the country is determined through your help and encouragement to continue getting property, becoming a taxpayer, securing intelligence, and learning to put a premium on high moral character."

BISHOP POTTER'S COMMENDATION.

When Bishop Potter, the last speaker of the evening, was introduced he said that the meeting meant a great deal to him and his contemporaries.

"This is a thanksgiving service for us," he said. "We have found a remarkable man who has struck the first clear note on the negro problem we have heard in the thirty years in which it has vexed us. The negro, as he has just said, does not ask for charity. He does ask for justice. We thought that we did a fine thing when we freed him and threw him over the fence to scramble for himself as best he could. Our sons will look back at our dealings with the negro race with shame.

"That incomparable man, Gen. Armstrong, found the key to the social problem before we had comenenced to fumble with it or attempted to understand it. Beside him I place that great man who spoke tonight. A great calling has laid its hand upon him. I want every one of you to read the story of his life, which has lately been published. It will vindicate my high estimate of his career. When he first went to Hampton, looking for employment, he was told to sweep and dust a room by a New England woman.

"With apologies to thos of his race who are here, I take the liberty of saying that thoroughness is not one of their most noticeable characteristics. He dusted and brushed that room over and over, and when the Yankee schoolma'm came back and passed her handkerchief over the floor and the furniture she could not find a speck of dust anywhere. You could have eaten from the floor. That was the beginning of a career that marked a great place in the life of his race. When he appeals for the Tuskegee Institute he appeals for the white man of the South as well as for the negro, for they will either rise or fall together."

As Bishop Potter said the word "Tuskegee," which he pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, he turned and bowed to Mr. Jesup, who had accented it on the last syllable.

"I believe the word is correctly pronounced as I have said it," he said. After a short pause he continued in his tribute to Mr. Washington.

"He is not only a great benefactor of his race," he said, "but a great statesman who in any other place in American life would have illustrated in some larger way the qualities which he brought to bear upon his present work."

The Bishop then related an incident in the early life of Mr. Washington. He said that when he was a boy he found a shelter one night under a sidewalk in Richmond, Va. All night long, he said, he could hear the footsteps of white men tramping over his head.

"He rose from that," said Bishop Potter, "to become one of the most expressive and significant figures of American life."

The Bishop then made an appeal to his auditors to go deep into their pockets to aid the institution at Tuskegee. Money could be sent either to Mr. Washington at the Institute or to Mr. Jesup in New York. He said:

He then told a story of Bishop Heber, who, when on a trip up the Ganges, at a time when the crew were unable to raise the anchor from the mud, stripped off his coat and helped to raise it himself. He urged his hearers to follow Bishop Heber's example in dealing with the problem of the negro.

"With what ineffable thankfulness," he said in conclusion, "the great Armstrong broods over this scene and is conscious of what is being done for the cause for which he gave his life."

After the meeting was closed with a benediction by the Bishop, throngs of men and women crowded around the platform, anxious to grasp the hands of Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Washington. The hall was so jammed with people that this resulted in a confusion which lasted for some time. Over an hour elapsed before the hall was finally cleared of people.

WATER AND ICE SUPPLIES.

Manufacturers' Association Receives a Report Showing that Impurities Exist in Hudson River Ice.

The Manufacturers' Association, at its meeting last night, at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, discussed the city's water supply, and also its ice supply. Some time ago Prof. William P. Mason of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was engaged by the association to inspect the sources of the city's ice supply in the Mohawk and Hudson Valleys, in the vicinity of Cohoes, Troy, and Albany, to determine as to the purity of the supply.

Prof. Mason rendered his report at last night's meeting of the association. It showed the existence of impurities in the ice taken from the river between Cohoes and Albany, which resulted from the emptying of sewers in the cities into the river, and from other causes. It was resolved to call the attention of the State Board of Health and the Department of Health of New York to the report.

The discussion of the water question concerned particularly a bill providing for a better supply which the association has caused to be prepared for introduction in the Legislature at Albany. It was resolved that this bill should be resolutely pushed.

RELIEF DURING RUSH HOUR.

Effect of Additional Platform Space at City Hall Station.

The little narrow platform that the Manhattan Company has built to the east of its eastern track at the City Hall station was used at the up-town rush hour for the first time yesterday. The platform, which is about 4 feet wide, has been set on braces over the street. It runs about the length of five cars. As trains came in on the east track the gates opening on the main platform were kept closed by employes. The car gates on the little platform across the track were swung open and the passengers arriving were exhorted by word of mouth to move on and to move on quickly. From the little platform they moved to a new exit leading into the space formerly reached by an entrance to the main platform from the bridge. This latter opening, while not boarded up, had a bar across it, and an employe to prevent people from entering from the bridge. Those who got off the little platform were thus not interfered with until they met the up-town hurrying crowd out in the bride approach.

But so far as the western track was concerned the congestion and jam was as bad as ever. Passengers getting off at the station were obliged to battle their way out against the stream coming through the ticket office from the several stairways leading up from below. A new element of discord was added. As the people swarming for the cars came on, the guards and other employes on the platform shouted at them as though they were each driving a deaf-and-dumb horse.

"Up front there. Pass along there to the next gate," was shouted by the attendants. Once in a while some employe would add "please," which made the crowding, hustling, panting mob smile a collective smile.

The people getting off on the main platform fought their way through the mob gathered at the forward car gates to the western exit from the platform, which was the only one opened for them, as the bar prevented their mingling with those using the other exit from the little eastern platform. The only orderly breathing spot secured to them was the extent of the passageway by which they went out to the point where it emptied into the upward-bound stream. This distance was only a few feet. There seemed to be some effort by the employes to force those arriving on western trains to pass through the rear cars to the front, while the up-town crowd was yelled at to go forward. But the crowd couldn't be divided into sections. Further, those taking the cars on this track swept, filling the space left by the others and filling it with some little friction.

It was remarked by one observer that the jam could be considerably lessened by the building of a platform to the west similar to the one to the east, providing for it at the same time proper and unimpeded means of exit. This would do away with the conflict of the two crowds on the platform itself, though, as was remarked, it would simply transfer the scene of the struggle from the property of the Manhattan Company to property of the city, or, in other words, the bridge.

"Which is just what the Manhattan Company wants to do," said one man, "for then the problem will have to be settled at municipal and not at corporate expense."

MISS ANGLIN SIGNS A CONTRACT.

Will Be Leading Woman of Charles Frohman's Stock Company Next Season.

Miss Margaret Anglin, who has been identified with the Empire Theatre stock company for the last year and a half, dividing the leading roles with Miss Jessie Millward, who retires from the company, has signed a contract with Charles Frohman to become leading woman of his stock company, beginning with next season. Miss Anglin made her first appearance at the Empire Theatre in "Brother Officers."

Prior to that she had played the leading part in Henry Miller's production of "The Only Way" at the Herald Square Theatre. Before her appearance in the latter play, and while a member of the stock company which Mr. Frohman sent to San Francisco for two Summers, she played the leading parts in "Lady Ursula," "The Liars," and "Lord and Lady Algy," besides playing Ophelia in "Hamlet."

This was after she had appeared as the original Roxanne in Richard Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The Empire stock company has been in existence for nearly ten years, its first leading lady being Sydney Armstrong, who was followed by Viola Allen.

Edward J. Ratcliffe Bankrupt.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday afternoon in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, by Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, who is playing at the Manhattan Theatre, in "Lovers' Lane." Ratcliffe placed his liabilities at $7,292, and stated that his assets amounted to $150, consisting of wearing apparel. He named no creditors.

CHURCH MEMORIALS BARRED.

An order issued by the Congregation of Rites in Rome, forbidding the erection of any personal memorial, insignia, or inscription in a Catholic Church, has caused the congregation of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel in Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, great disappointment. The people of the church had planned to place a bronze medallion of the late pastor, the Rev. Eugene P. Mahony, in the church. About $500 of the amount required had been collected.

Although it is said that the decisions of the Congregation of Rites in Rome are absolute, an effort, it is said, is to be made by the parishioners of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel to obtain a dispensation through Bishop McDonnell, enabling them to erect the memorial to Father Mahony.

There are a number of similar personal memorials in churches in the Brooklyn diocese, and there is much speculation as to whether the order issued by the Congregation of Rites will require their removal.

Ex-President Cleveland's Birthday.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Ex-President Cleveland spent this, his sixty-fourth, birthday at home with Mrs. Cleveland and their children. He entertained no callers. Congratulatory telegrams in abundance from friends were received.

THE TEN BOLTERS.

Exhibition of Artists Who Seceded from the Secession.

How far ahead we are over here on the strenuous side of art, when we compare Europe with America, will be evident if one considers that in Paris and Munich the painters have gone the length of one secession only, while in New York they have seceded from the secessionists. The Society of American Artists gave the cue to the French artists of the Salon called after the Champ de Mars, and then the "Secession" at Munich was organized. But neither city could catch up with New York. The poor fellows were congratulating themselves that they were regular Yankees of the strenuous life, who could give their elders and inferiors a chance to see how pictures ought to be painted, when New York took the lead again with the Ten, a section of the Society of American Artists who could no longer stand their slow-going comrades, and so bounced off on their own hook, leaving the air of the studios full of atmosphere of a rather warm sort, vibrating, in fact, with expressions far less suited to "interiors" than the "open air."

There are signs in Paris, however, that a similar process of scission, as the bacteriologists term it, is impending in the Champ de Mars Salon. A wave of Chauvinism has passed again over France, and this time found the art world susceptible. Foreign artists who win a medal that carries with it a money prize will hereafter get the medal, but not the money. Although Americans were among the earliest members of the Champ de Mars Salon, their privileges are to be curtailed in certain matters. In other words, though the Champ de Mars has hitherto refused to dance to the piping of their former comrades of the Old Salon and have declined all advances looking to a consolidation, yet the signs of change are evident. A party in the newer body is growing more and more conservative, more and more ready to apply the ordinary pressure on the enterprising artist in love with novelties, and make it so uncomfortable for him that presently he will have to break away and form a little clan of his own with such of his fellows and such of the rejected as he thinks deserving of the same attention that he demands for himself. And in Munich, too, we may look for some movement of the same kind among the "Secession."

But even then, will they overtake the New York standard? Will they not discover that the fleet-footed American has taken a fresh start, and find that some mysterious force akin to that which splits the protoplasmal cell has already cracked the Sacred Ten? Like the organisms that float in long colonies on the ocean and break apart, only to form new creatures, shall we not see a fresh birth presently, and let us say, a Vibrating Seven? By all means let us hope so; for as nature has been supposed to abhor a vacuum, so the arts must abominate stagnation.

The signs of impending scission and rebirth are not wanting to the little exhibit made by the Ten in the big gallery at Durand Ruel's. The Ten are only Nine, (or is it only Eight,) owing to the absence of Mr. Edward Simmons. Does this mean that he wants the whole gallery to himself? But, in truth, his methods are not those of the majority of the Ten. He does not vibrate up to the proper standard of vibration, and a mean-souled world is ready to imagine that he feels himself a little more unvibratory, a little too slow in his painting than comports with the prescribed ideals of the majority. Mr. Thomas Dewing exhibits two seated ladies who do not vibrate at all, they are so finished and sedate, so booky and unblowsed by sun and wind. What a delicious elegance in the arm and slender fingers of that one who sits pensive in her chair as if she had never heard the word golf or dreamed that such a thing as a bicycle existed! How carefully wrought is every feature! What a vista of pencil drawing and hours of absorbing labor does one not perceive behind the delicate modeling and air of perfect rest in this graceful yet not too beautiful maiden! Somehow Mr. Dewing's pictures belong in a different gallery from the others here.

Beside them hangs a batch of work by an archvibrator, Mr. Childe Hassam, which cries aloud for a separate gallery and a big one, too. His mosaic of rough paint which is most cleverly placed on canvas to form a mass of houses, a street, a square, a section of a town, with sunlight beating on some walls and with vivid colors springing out from the shadow, the merely relative shadow, of yet other walls, is so different from the methods employed by Messrs. Dewing and Simmons that one wonders how such opposites as he and they are in their views of art can live together. Mr. J. Alden Weir may supply the bridge between them, for he has pictures in both styles. In the portraits of two little girls riding on donkeys he employs the mosaic style. The animals are not very living, nor has he caught the look of their rough hides nor the expression of their stubborn eyes; but there is a naïve charm about the childish faces. The "Young Lady with Flower" is of another sort, and a very charming sort it is. She is seated in a white flowered gown with narrow bands of black lace running across. The face, crowned by a towering mass of hair, is very delightfully modeled. Stiff and strange of lengths is the other portrait of a young lady who looks out from the canvas; her attitude, the high-necked, old-fashioned dress, and the breastpin give the impression of a wish to recall the painters of a hundred years ago.

John H. Twachtman also belongs in this company. His two cascades are really foaming with masses of churned-up water, and his view of Gloucester is smashed in with great sweeps of white paint. Willard L. Metcalf may hold on; but his "Ebbing Tide" is perhaps scarcely vibratory enough for its surroundings. Very delightful it is, all the same, with its green water near and blue water afar, and its gay strip of land and its high horizon against a pale gray sky. His "Fish Wharves" is another excellent seaside view, the sunlight shining bravely on smacks and catboats and dories. His portrait of mother and child is less happy. Robert Reid has a nude bather perched in a tree in the Anders-Zorn way, to the great discomfort, one might imagine, of her tender skin; she has a weirdly foreshortened left arm. The best is a little girl standing on a woman's knee, the face timid, yet inquiring. Joseph R. De Camp still paints enough like the others to hold his place. His "Green Shawl" (on the shoulders of a young woman who stands to gaze upon herself in a cheval glass) is a famous piece of color in itself, while the pink rose she holds to one ear and the figure and face are not particularly interesting.

Messrs. Tarbell and Benson are of the same sort—not vibrators of the first rank always, but meaning to be to the top of their bent. Mr. Benson's Paris picture which took a silver medal was rightly honored. The baby standing in the sunlight on autumnal grass against a background of sea, with a little girl seated near, is a thoroughly successful and beautiful attempt to paint in the open. The flesh painting is luminous, the sunlight strong and true, the attitudes of the two children natural, and the coloring delightful.

If the Vibratory Seven do split off from the Sacred Ten, they must consist of Messrs. Hassam, Reid, Benson, Weir, Twachtman, Tarbell, and De Camp. All that Messrs. Simmons, Dewing, and Metcalf have to do is to choose other seven from the Society of American Artists who have ripened since the Sacred Ten withdrew, and fill up their mystic number once more. That the Vibratory Seven will hold together indefinitely cannot be imagined. In time they may divide into a Four and a Three. Meantime those who censure this progressive subdivision on the ground that it introduces hard feelings and increases the number of exhibitions to an intolerable degree merely show their selfishness and unwisdom. Painters of easel pictures ought to give the widest scope to their individuality. When they find the juries of the large organizations like the Academy and the Society hostile to their work, it is right to set up for themselves rather than allow themselves to fall into the habit of painting for the probable taste of the jury. Hail to the Sacred Ten! Would there were more of them.

Resignation of Prof. Woodridge.

After a service of more than forty years, the Rev. Samuel Merrill Woodbridge, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Government, and Dean of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, has tendered his resignation. Dr. Woodbridge is eighty-two years of age. He was graduated from the seminary in 1841. Since 1857 he has held chairs in it and has been Dean since 1889. The resignation will be acted on by the General Synod when it meets in June.

Storm-Beaten Schooner in Port.

With sails split and a half-mended leak in her bottom, the schooner Ira B. Ellems, Capt. Marston, arrived here yesterday from Port-au-Prince. She was laden with a heavy cargo, and reported terrific west and northwest gales that carried away her headgear, tore her sails, and caused her to labor so heavily that she sprung a leak and had to be towed into Bermuda for temporary repairs.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The fine weather prompted many to remain in the country. Lakewood, Tuxedo, and many of the country houses were filled over Sunday. In town everything wore an air of Lenten quiet. In the morning many attended the memorial services for the late Fernando Yznaga at the Church of the Transfiguration. There were the usual meetings of different clubs and Lenten circles during the afternoon and evening, including that of the Monday Evening Bowling Club.

***

To-day brings a number of incidents. Mrs. Frederic de Peyster will give a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Helen de Peyster, and Mrs. Alonzo Clark Robinson (Miss Elizabeth de Haas Falconer) will also give a luncheon at her apartment. Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons will have a bridge whist party at her residence, 294 Madison Avenue, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strong will give a dinner at their residence, 176 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Gordon Norrie will give a large seven-handed euchre party at her residence, 377 Fifth Avenue, also in the evening. The Neighborhood Amusement Club will also meet at the residence of Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, 20 West Tenth Street. In the afternoon the members of the Victoria Whist Club will meet at the Waldorf, where they will first have luncheon and will then play whist in the banqueting hall. Miss Leary will also give a reception with music.

***

The engagement is announced of Maxwell Stevenson, son of Mrs. A. L. Stevenson (Miss Anna L. Eve,) and Miss Caroline Livingston, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston, (Miss Maria Whitney,) and a grand-daughter of the late Stephen Whitney of Islip, L. I. Miss Livingston is a sister of Miss Maud Livingston and Cambridge Livingston and Louis J. Livingston. Mr. Stevenson's sister, Eloise Stevenson, married James L. Kernochan. The wedding will probably be celebrated in the near future.

***

The engagement is announced of Eads Everhart Schmidt, son of Maxwell Everhart Schmidt of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Miss Jane Gillet, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie M. Gillet, (Miss Susan V. Milnor,) and a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles E. Milnor. Mr. Schmidt is a graduate of Princeton, class of '98. Miss Gillet made her début about two years ago. An elder sister, Miss Alice Gillet, married Henry S. Ranson about two years ago, and resides in Buffalo. The wedding will be celebrated next Autumn.

***

The dates of the "F. F. C's.," the "First Friday Cotillions," will be, as stated in this column on Sunday, the first Fridays of the months during the coming season, i. e., Dec. 6 of this year, and Jan. 3, Feb. 7, and April 4, 1902. In addition to the list of patronesses given in this column on Sunday there will be Mesdames Marshall C. Lefferts, John Ellis Roosevelt, E. Morgan Grinnell, and J. Egmont Schemerhorn. The dancing is to be in the Astor Gallery, and supper will be served in the Myrtle and East rooms. These dances are to be known as the "F. F. C.'s," and the number of invitations sent out is not to exceed one hundred and fifty.

***

Carle J. Blenner gave a musicale at his studio on Sunday evening in honor of Miss Alice Ward of Boston, a sister of Reginald Ward. Miss Ward spends much of her time abroad, but came to this country a few weeks ago to visit her mother, who lives in Brookline, Mass. She will return to London in April.

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The most original of to-night's several entertainments will be that at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, where the Misses Hewitt will give a little play, and there will be music by an opera singer and an ochestra.

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The next meeting of the Lenten Sewing Class of Young Girls is to be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles E. Milnor, 13 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Miss Charlotte Gillet, Mrs. Milnor's granddaughter, will be the hostess.

***

The Rose Show, which opens this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, will be one of the most attractive entertainments of the Lenten seasop. It will continue for three days, including to-day. The opening will be especially brilliant. The admission for to-day will be $5, and there will be music and tea. Many of the fashionable women interested in the charity for which the show is given—the annex of the Loomis Sanitarium at Liberty—have taken boxes, and will have these arranged as rose bowers, with little tables for the serving of tea to their guests. Tea will be served to the public in the Colonial Room. The show is given under the auspices of the American Rose Society, and the ballroom of the Astoria will be made to resemble an Italian garden, with beds of roses. The approach to it will be through a hedge of boxwood. Boxes for the opening day have been taken by Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. Theodore Mason, Mrs. Edward Wharton, the Misses Newbold, Mr. Frederick Rhinelander, Miss Callender, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Charles P. Barney, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Mrs. Cornelius Place. The list of patronesses embraces the names of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and two hundred other fashionable women.

Among the prizes which have been offered is one by Mrs. Clarence Mackay for orchid decorations. Mrs. William P. Douglas offers a prize for violets. Mrs. William Storrs Wells for gardenias, Mrs. Burke Roche for lilies of the valley, Mrs. Henry Clews for bride roses, Mrs. William Jay for bon silene roses, Miss Callender for mignonette, Mrs. Richard Irvin for moss roses, and Mrs. Richard Loomis for the best standard rose. The set exhibits will be placed in the Astor Gallery. To-morrow and Thursday the admission will be a dollar. There will be music by a military band each day, but tea will not be served after to-day.

***

Society is rather scattered these days, and the news of fashionable movements come from all quarters of the globe. The Margarita, with the Anthony Drexels, has arrived at Cannes. The Duchess of Malborough has been at Monte Carlo, but her father, William K. Vanderbilt, was in Paris last week. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence were also in the gay capital attending the races. Mr. James Gordon Bennett is at Beaulieu, waiting for his new yacht, which has recently been launched in Scotland. Mrs. Robert Goelet is at Cannes.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould had a large house party at Georgian Court over Sunday. The week at Aiken promises to be unusually gay with dove drives, hunts, pigeon shooting, and the polo matches.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Miss Morgan were booked on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which sailed yesterday for Genoa. Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri will be abroad until late in the Autumn.

***

Yacht racing is one of the sports in vogue at Nassau. Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes and Count Cololado Mansfeldt have been racing in the Mermaid and Cololado. On the Mermaid were Mr. Agassiz, Lieut. Birney, and Mr. Stokes. The Mermaid won, and Mr. Stokes received many congratulations. The Cololado has on board a party of men. They had been twenty-five days crossing the Atlantic.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 18.—John N. A. Griswold is visiting in New York.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott has taken possession of the W. Starr Miller villa, which she recently purchased.

Mrs. William E. Glyn is here inspecting the extensive alterations being made to her estate.

J. W. Ellis is having extensive additions made to his villa, of which he will take possession early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt will occupy Rough Point, their Newport villa, next Summer.

Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy and Lewis Q. Jones are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman have returned from Europe, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, in Boston.

William K. Vanderbilt will come to Newport on the Valiant early in June, and intends to pass the Summer here. The Valiant's trip from Europe to Newport will be made with the owner and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Winfield Scott Hoyt on board.

W. G. Roelker of Providence will occupy the Daniel B. Fearing villa on Annandale Road next Summer, while Mr. and Mrs. Fearing remain abroad.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. George A. Huhn, in Philadelphia, has returned. Mrs. Huhn will be here next week to select a cottage for the coming season.

A NEW YORKER DECORATED.

The Sultan Honors Manager Boas of the Hamburg-American Line.

The local office of the Hamburg-American Line received yesterday a cablegram from Capt. Kampff, in command of the steamship Auguste Victoria, which is now cruising in the Orient. The message was as follows:

Stay at Constantinople great success; beautiful weather; passengers participated Selamlik and upon Sultan's invitation had exquisite lunch in palace grounds. Mr. Boas, who is already Commander Medjidje, was made Commander Osmanie, and Mrs. Boas received Great Star of Chefakat, set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. An excursion was made through Bosporus to the Black Sea. Among the guests were American Ministers, German Ambassador, and many other prominent persons.

Emil L. Boas is the New York Manager of the line.

Eugene S. Reynal Out of Danger.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 18.—The condition of Eugene S. Reynal, suffering from scarlet fever at Gedney Farm Manor, the residence of Howard Willetts, where he was married on Saturday to Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald, who is also a fever patient, was pronounced very favorable this afternoon by Dr. H. E. Schmid, who now considers him out of danger. Mrs. Reynal is almost well.

SHIRTWAIST STOCKS.

For the neck of the Runchunda waist there is the stock and with little tie to match, and it makes all the difference in the world whether or not these are worn with the waists. Any kind of a collar and tie may be worn, but those of the same material give the waist a distinction which it does not have without it. The stocks come with the short bow and cost $2.50 or with the long four-in-hand which costs $3.

***

Wash stocks come in all white and all colors, or with white collar and colored ties. These latter may or may not match the material of the shirtwaist, but they are always a little more attractive if they do. There is a little butterfly bow of a new design this year which is very attractive and prettier than those of last.

***

A plain little turn-over piece is to be seen on many of the stocks of the same material as the collar, white or colored. Many other collars come without these extra pieces, and these are in fact rather more attractive and becoming. The white stocks are most frequently of pique, and white ties to go with them are frequently of madras.

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Stocks which have a style of their own on people who can wear them are in bright green and in bright red, and are supposed to wash.

***

The "Croate" is a stylish new stock. It is of plain or mercerized cheviot and comes in stripes and plaids. The cheviot is folded to form the stock proper, and inside the fold is a piece of heavy linen to give it body. The long, broad ends form an ascot, or are simply tied once. The Croate is intended to be worn without starch. In the mercerized cotton cheviot they come at $1.50, and in the plain at $1. There are some beautiful Scotch plaids in the former which are particularly stylish. The general effect of the scarfs is light, for there is a foundation of white.

***

Pretty soft ties are of fine lawn, bound around the edge with a little color. These are wide and shaped a little at the back to fit around the collar, and are brought around and tied in a soft knot in front.

***

The pretty little belts of pique, with harness buckle clasps, are all in white this year. The colored ones have not the style, and those of white are pretty with all colors.

PINE-COFFIN'S NEW LAWSUIT.

His Action Against J. P. Morgan Now in the United States Court.

Suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Richard Pine-Coffin of Devonshire, England, against the Erie Railroad Company and J. Pierpont Morgan, as voting Trustee of the company, asking that the officers and directors of the company be required to appear and show cause why the action of Mr. Morgan as voting Trustee in causing the purchase by the company of the Pennsylvania Coal Company should not be declared illegal. It is alleged that J. P. Morgan & Co. made a profit on the transaction of $9,400,000.

The case is similar to that brought recently by Mr. Coffin in the Supreme Court against the Erie Canpany. That action was begun while the sale of the Coal Company's stock to the Erie Company was pending, and was brought for the purpose of having the order of the Board of Directors in ratifying the sale declared unlawful. The suit failed of its purpose, however, and recourse was had to the United States court. Mr. Coffin is the owner of 700 shares of stock in the Erie Company.

HOMES FOR FIFTY COUPLES.

Southern Woman's Offer to Deserving Poor of This City.

Superintendent George Blair of the Out-Door Poor Department said yesterday that he had received word from the General Passenger Agent of the Plant System, acting for a very wealthy Southern woman, that the latter wants to provide homes for fifty couples. The agent authorizes Mr. Blair to choose them from New York's deserving poor, and to send them to him. The families will go to two plantations, one in New Orleans, La., and the other in Delta, Miss. Free transportation will be given, and when the couples arrive a home will be given to them and work will be provided which they will be paid.

Superintendent Blair to-day will begin to receive applications at his office. Mr. Blair said that this was the real sort of charity and will open the way for others to follow in the footsteps of this Southern woman. Mr. Blair said that he did not know her name, but hoped to find out vtry soon.

NO STRIKE ON BRIDGE TRAINS.

Progressive Advance in Employes' Wages Begins on April 1.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday that beginning with April 1 the company will grant the Brooklyn Bridge employes the same progressive advances in wages as are given to the motormen and conductors on the surface lines. This was in accordance with a promise made to the men when they talked strike a week or two ago, and appeared to have the effect of stopping the strike talk yesterday, except among a number of the more hot-headed employes. The advances are 5 per cent. after two years of service, 10 per cent. after three years, and 15 per cent. after five years.

President Wolfram of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Employes' Protective Association was told of this decision of the company in an informal way by Superintendent Folger yesterday. The news was generally circulated later.

"There was never any danger of a strike," said President Wolfram, when spoken to on the subject. "I would not sanction a strike, neither would any other officers of the union, as it is not necessary at present. There will be discharges of men occasionally, presumably for cause, but you can rely on it that no strike will occur."

Enough extra men were in and around the bridge yesterday to have manned the cars twice over in case of a strike.

J. D. Rockefeller Asks Sale of Hotel.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 18.—In a petition filed in the Common Pleas Court today John D. Rockefeller asks that the Weddell House, one of the oldest and best-known hotels in the city, be sold to satisfy a mortgage held by him against the Weddell estate for $500,000. Of the latter sum, it is stated, $361,000 is due and unpaid. The mortgage was given in 1884.

FREDERIC HARRISON SPEAKS.

The British Positivist Entertained by the Authors' Club.

The Authors' Club entertained Frederic Harrison, the well-known British publicist and President of the London Positivist Committee, in their rooms in Carnegie Hall last evening. George Cary Eggleston presided. There were about fifty or sixty authors and their friends present.

Dr. Moncure D. Conway, who has been acquainted with Mr. Harrison for thirty-five years, described the Positivist Society as the only church which was absolutely and consistently opposed to the shedding of human blood, the one body of faithful ones among the hordes of faithless.

Mr. Harrison was then introduced, and received a warm welcome. He briefly sketched the aims of the Positivists, as inspired by the teachings of Auguste Comte. And he said that he felt that this Church, which was not a sect, had met with a small measure of success, but, he added, "the measure of success has been so small that many have said that it was none at all."

After outlining the system adopted by the Positivists in politics, which so far had precluded their offering themselves for any political office, he said that their attitude toward religion was to make use of what there was in the various denominations which, irrespective of religious belief, served to elevate the masses. "We live with the best and we encourage the best that is in the spirit of our time."

In closing the speaker said:

"What has most impressed me during my stay in America has been the wonderful philanthropy which causes your citizens to give out of their wealth an abundance to create and maintain libraries and institutions of learning. We in England, with our different social system, are less fortunate. Nobody thinks there of giving much-needed endowments to our colleges."

MARK S. BREWER DEAD.

Had Been United States Civil Service Commissioner Since 1898.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mark S. Brewer of Michigan, a member of the Civil Service Commission, died here to-night from a complication of diseases. Mr. Brewer had been at home sick for the last ten days, although for some time past his health had been poor. The funeral will be held at Pontiac, Mich., Thursday.

Mark Spencer Brewer was born in Addison Township, Mich., Oct. 22, 1837. For twenty years he lived on his father's farm, and, after an academic education, began the study of law in 1861. Three years later he began practice in Pontiac, where for four years he was City Attorney. He served in Congress from 1877 to 1881, when he was appointed Consul General at Berlin. In 1887, two years after his return from Germany, he was again elected to Congress, served two terms, and declined renomination. He became United States Civil Service Commissioner in 1898.

Death of Volney Green.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 18.—Word was received here to-night of the death by drowning of Volney Green of this city at Des Moines, Iowa. No particulars of his death were given. He served on the cruiser Badger during the Spanish-American war as a member of the New Jersey Naval Militia. Until a short time before his death he studied osteopathy in Philadelphia.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. SPETSON, Vice President of the American National Bank of Macon, Ga., and a prominent financier in the State, died at his home in Macon yesterday.

MICHAEL P. MYERS, a hardware merchant of Plattsburg, and one of the best-known citizens of Clinton County, died at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday. He was about sixty years of age and leaves a wife and one son.

NELSON O. WHITNEY, Professor of Railway Engineering in the University of Wisconsin, died suddenly of heart disease at Madison, Wis., yesterday. He was a native of South Carolina. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and had been with the University of Wisconsin ten years.

Rev. OLIVER PERRY PITCHER, a retired Methodist minister, well known in Central and Northern New York, died at Adams late Sunday night, aged eighty years. From 1863 to 1865 he was engaged in mission work in the army under the auspices of the Christian Commission, and in 1866 and 1867 was connected with the Bible Society at Washington.

THEODORE AUGUSTUS COWDREY, eldest son of Edward M. Cowdrey of Orange, died on Sunday after an illness of only two days' duration at his home, 261 High Street, Orange, at the age of forty-four years. He leaves

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9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Pleasant Valley Coal Company.

The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 115 per cent, exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $15,329.87.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Pleasant Valley Coal Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until March 26th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.

Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, March 5th, 1901.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.

Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 115 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.

Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 50 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.

Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer,
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.

Capital,	$1,000,000
Surplus,	1,000,000

W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:

James H. Breslin,	Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon,	Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen,	Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.	

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1901.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1901. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

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J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.
23 Wall Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of March 2, 1901.

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

The UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the outstanding preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, and the outstanding bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company.

A SYNDICATE, comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe, of which the undersigned are Managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of $200,000,000, (including among such subscribers the undersigned and many large stockholders of the several Companies,) to carry out the arrangement hereinafter stated, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. Such Syndicate, through the undersigned, has made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, under which the latter is to issue and deliver its Preferred Stock and its Common Stock and its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in consideration for stocks of the above named Companies and bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company and the sum of $25,000,000 in cash.

The Syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire bonds and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Syndicate, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, offer, in exchange for the preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, respectively, certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the basis stated in the following table, viz.:

For each $100 par value of stock of the class mentioned below, the amount set opposite thereto in Preferred Stock or Common Stock of United States Steel Corporation at par:

NAME OF COMPANY AND CLASS OF STOCK.	Amount of New Stock to be delivered in par value. Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
Federal Steel Co., Preferred stock	$110	.....
" " Common stock	4	$107.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., Preferred stock	117.50	.....
" " " " Common stock	.....	102.50
National Tube Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" Common stock	5.80	125
National Steel Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " Common stock	.....	125
American Tin Plate Co., Preferred stock	125	.....
" " " Common stock	20	125
American Steel Hoop Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	100
American Sheet Steel Co., Preferred stock	100	.....
" " " Common stock	.....	100

With reference to the last four Companies the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those Companies, who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four Companies to be made in the percentages above stated.

Proper adjustment will be made in respect of dividends upon all the deposited preferred stocks, so that the registered holders of receipts for such preferred stocks will receive the equivalent of dividends thereon, at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to APRIL 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901, and no adjustment or allowance will be made in respect thereof.

For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a provision to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits.

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several companies above named, and of the Carnegie Company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of all the companies for the calendar year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stocks, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of properties. It is expected that by the consummation of the proposed arrangement the necessity of large deductions heretofore made on account of expenditures for improvements will be avoided; the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured, without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The certificates for stocks of the Companies above named must be deposited as stated below, in exchange for TRANSFERABLE RECEIPTS issued by the respective depositaries, for which application will be made for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney in blank, duly executed and having attached thereto the proper War Revenue stamps, and also, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends or rights to dividends upon deposited common stocks declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901. Every deposit shall be upon the following further terms and conditions:

1. The undersigned, acting in behalf of the Syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under said contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Corporation.

2. The certificates for shares of the United States Steel Corporation, deliverable to depositors, shall be delivered at an office or at offices in the City of New York to be designated by the undersigned by advertisement in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. The undersigned at their option may deliver temporary certificates for such shares pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

3. At any time prior to the deposit hereunder of two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of any one or more of the above-named Companies, (which two-thirds in each instance shall include two-thirds of the outstanding preferred stock of such Company,) the Undersigned in their discretion may withdraw the offer herein made to depositors of shares of any such Company of whose capital stock two-thirds shall not have been deposited; and, in such case, no act or notice of withdrawal shall be required other than advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. Upon any such withdrawal, the deposited shares of such Company shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor. The Undersigned, in their discretion, may consummate the proposed transaction as to the stocks of any Companies herein named, irrespective of the deposit of the stocks of any other Company or of any withdrawal as to any other Company.

4. The Undersigned are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or of any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained, as to all the depositors, by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York; and in that event all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder as to all or to any depositors, such depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned, and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor.

5. The authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation presently provided for in said contract is $850,000,000, of which one-half is to be Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and one-half is to be Common Stock. The Company will also issue its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding $304,000,000. In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company or less than all of the stocks of the other Companies above referred to shall be acquired, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in said contract.

The forms of the new Bonds and of the Indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new Preferred and Common Shares, and the entire Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. Every depositor shall accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock the shares of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited; and no depositor or holder of any receipt issued hereunder shall have any interest in the disposition of any other of the shares of stock, or of the Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, by it to be issued and delivered to or for account of the Syndicate or of any proceeds thereof. All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the Syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie Company or for delivery to depositors under the terms of this circular, are to be retained by and to belong to the Syndicate.

6. The respective depositaries may make all such rules as shall be approved by the undersigned, governing the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares, and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose. The undersigned shall not be responsible for any default of any depositary.

7. Each deposit hereunder shall be irrevocable, and shall operate as a separate and independent agreement, and as a transfer of the interest of the depositors to the undersigned on the terms hereof.

8. Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

Federal Steel Preferred Stock	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock		Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
National Tube Preferred Stock	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with
" " Common Stock		Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
American Steel & Wire Preferred Stock	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock	"	Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
National Steel Preferred Stock	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
" " Common Stock		
American Tin Plate Preferred Stock	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		
American Sheet Steel Preferred Stock	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		
American Steel Hoop Preferred Stock	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.
" " " Common Stock		

Deposits must be made on or before the **20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901.** After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The undersigned reserve the right in their discretion to TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSIT hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New York City.

It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as Syndicate Managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the Syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Syndicate Managers.

Federal Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, or Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

E. C. Converse,	John Don,
F. J. Hearne,	William S. Eaton,
Francis L. Potts,	John Eaton,
William H. Latshaw,	William P. Hamilton,
Joshua Rhodes,	J. R. De Lamar,
Arthur F. Luke,	William B. Rhodes,
A. S. Matheson,	William B. Schiller,
Robert Bacon,	Charles Steele,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell,	F. R. Tobey,
John D. Culbertson,	J. N. Vance.
Daniel O'Day,	

exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such CIRCULAR NOTICE, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Tube Co.
New York, March 2d, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the National Tube Company have carefully considered the CIRCULAR NOTICE of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2d, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the National Tube Company and of certain other Companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such CIRCULAR NOTICE, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

H. H. Porter,	Samuel Spencer,
H. H. Rogers,	Robert Bacon,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	C. C. Cuyler,
Marshall Field,	A. R. Flower,
D. O. Mills.	Charles MacVeagh,
N. B. Ream,	James Sim,
Nathaniel Thayer,	E. H. Gary.
Samuel Mather,	

Federal Steel Company Stock, Preferred and Common, should be deposited with THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

American Steel & Wire Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

J. W. Gates,	P. A. B. Widener,
Wm. Edenborn,	H. C. Pierce,
Alfred Clifford,	John Lambert,
Wm. P. Palmer,	Thos. F. Ryan,
James Hopkins,	Randal Morgan,
L. D. Ward,	John A. Drake,
Thos. Dolan,	S. H. Chisholm,
Chas. Douglass,	J. J. Mitchell,
	F. M. Drake.

American Steel & Wire Company PREFERRED Stock should be deposited with the STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, No. 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. The COMMON Stock should be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

American Tin Plate Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY and of certain other companies to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel Hoop Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Sheet Steel Co.
New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware.

CAPITAL $500,000.

Consisting of 500,000 shares of $1.00 each.

C. A. HAMILTON, President.
A. HOWARD HINKLE, Vice-President. M. L. BOUDEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. WARNER, Syracuse, N. Y.	ALEX. NONES, New York City.	GENL. SAMUEL THOMAS, New York City.
C. A. HAMILTON, Waterbury, Ct.	A. HOWARD HINKLE, Cincinnati, O.	H. H. WARD, Wilmington, Del.
SEYMOUR SCOTT, Lyons, N. Y.	J. EDWARD ADDICKS, Claymont, Del.	G. C. EDWARDS, Bridgeport, Ct.
M. L. BOUDEN, New York City.	HON. JACOB AMOS, Syracuse, N. Y.	LIEUT. H. A. BISPHAM, U. S. N.
	HON. J. FRANK ALLEE, Dover, Del.	

SUMMARY.

From the report of James W. Neill, Mining Engineer, and plans for economical development, as outlined by him, which report is on file at our office.

The mines owned by this Company are located in Yavapai County, Arizona, in the celebrated Big Bug Mining District, those now producing copper being situated on the ridge known as the Blue Bell Saddle. Many additional claims in the vicinity of this ridge are owned by this Company, and are now in process of development.

The ore now being mined at the 270-ft. level indicates the persistency of the ore bodies, which will increase in volume and value as greater depths are reached. Contracts have been placed for the erection of a smelter, the building of a railroad to connect with a Station at Mayer, and the installation of machinery, buildings, etc., necessary for the more economic working of these mines.

The Company has no bonds or indebtedness of any character.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The undersigned have been authorized to offer to the public 40,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company, of the par value of $1.00 per share, at the price of $25 per share.

Subscriptions can be made by letter or in person, and should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied by certified check or bank draft to our order for $5.00 per share for each share subscribed, the balance of $20 per share to be payable in the same manner within ten days after allotment. Negotiable Receipts will be issued on complete payment for shares allotted, exchangeable for Certificates of Stock when same are engraved.

Books for the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company will be opened at our office on Monday, March 18th, 1901, and remain open up to and including Monday, April the 1st, 1901.

We reserve the right to reject any subscription and to close the books prior to April 1st, 1901.

Stock will be dealt in on the Curb market in New York pending application for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

THOMAS & POST,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO. OF HARRISBURG, PA., RECEIVER OF THE HARRISBURG CAR MANUFACTURING CO.
$144,000 Express Coal Line Equipment Bonds, Class "B."
$79,900 The Iron Car Equipment Co. 2d Mtge. Bonds and $6.99 do. scrip.

BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVER OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK.
$161 13-100 Judgment against Thomas F. Gallagher, recovered Jan. 19th, 1892.

BY ORDER OF THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
25 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
77 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
4 shs. Prospect Ice Co. of Shelter Island, N. Y.
40 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Home Life Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs. Kings County Bank of B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
20 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
15 shs. Nassau National Bank of B'klyn.
30 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Shelter Island Heights Asso., N. Y.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
15 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
$2,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$3,000 City of Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$1,000 City of Louisville 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$5,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Bd., 1915.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$1,000 Chi., St. L. & Pitts. R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1932.
22 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Co.
$1,000 Mil., L. S. & Western R. R. 6 p. c. Bd., 1924
2 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
2 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
6 shs. American Cotton Oil Prefd.
1 Membership Adirondack League Club.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
200 shs. Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. Co.
$5,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$10,000 Lou., N. A. & Chic. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$2,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. L. R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1913.
$1,000 Pitts., F. W. & Chic. R. R. 3d 7 p. c. Inc. Reg. Bd., 1912.
$3,000 St. P. & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
5 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
19 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
$35,000 St. P., Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Con. 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
45 shs. 4th National Bank.
40 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
150 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$10,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
280 shs. American Grocer Publishing Co.
20 shs. Pratt & Lambert Prefd.
510 shs. American Whiting & Putty Manf'g Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Standard Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
1 sh. Chemical Natl. Bank.
6 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. 9th Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Oriental Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
200 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
13 shs. German-American Bank.
8 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
60 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Lanyon Zinc Co. Prefd.
$4,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$10,000 Policy of New York Life Ins. Co. on life of Otto Sampter, dated Jany. 15, 1896.
104 shs. Industrial Land Co. of N. Y.
9 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$1,500 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
20 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
12 shs. 4th National Bank.
3 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$10,000 N. Y. State 3 p. c. Canal Bds., Exempt, Reg., 1942.
$4,000 Union Debenture Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
35 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
3 shs. Union Trust Co.
30 shs. 1st National Bank of B'klyn.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
40 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
30 shs. United States Flour Milling Co., prd.
23 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. prd.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, March 19, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
500 shares Jennie-Blanche Gold Mining and Milling Co., $1 each.
$2,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 6 p. c. Bonds, due 1913.
2 shares Kentucky Coal, Iron and Development Co., Limited, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

INTEREST IN COLORADO GOLD MINE, $2,500.00; worth twenty times. Address OWNER, Box 216 Times.

OFFICE OF THE
Reorganization Committee
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.
New York, March 12, 1901.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company:

In consummation of the Plan of Reorganization, as amended, the Standard Milling Company has been duly organized, and the new engraved Securities are now ready for delivery.

Holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit are hereby requested to present and surrender the same at the office of the Depositary, The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after MARCH 15TH, 1901, and thereon to receive the new securities under the reorganization.

Certificates of Deposit should be duly endorsed and witnessed.

Application will be made in due course to list the new securities of the Standard Milling Company upon the New York Stock Exchange.

By special request, and in view of the small amount outstanding, the Committee hereby accords to holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company who have not made deposit of their holdings, the privilege of availing of the benefits of the Plan within ten days from the date hereof, upon full compliance with the terms and conditions of the Amended Plan of Reorganization respecting such deposits.

BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE,
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

**THE TRUST CO. OF AMER

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 18	1,623,357
To date this year	65,408,110
Corresponding date last year	25,995,112

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 18	$6,149,500
To date this year	$278,409,550
Corresponding date last year	$123,437,180

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1½	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Smelt. & R	½	Lake Erie & W	½
Am. Snuff pf	3½	Lake E. & W. pf	3
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Louis. & Nash	2
A. S. H. ctfs	⅝	Manhattan	3½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	2½	Met. Street Ry	⅝
Am. S. H. pf. ctfs	2½	M. W. S. El., Chi	1½
Am. Steel & W	2½	Mex. Nat. ctfs	½
Am. S. & W. pf	3½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1
Am. Sugar Ref	1	Mo., K. & T	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	5	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf	3⅜	Missouri Pacific	2⅛
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	National Biscuit	⅝
Am. Woolen pf	1	National Salt pf	1
Anaconda Copper	⅝	National Steel	2⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	National Steel pf	3¼
Brunswick	1½	Nat. Tube pf	2⅜
Bur., C. R. & N	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L	3½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	4½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	4½
C., M. & St. P. pf	1¼	North American	1
Chi. & N. W	1½	Northern Pacific	⅜
Chi. & N. W. pf	7	North. Pac. pf	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	2½	Ontario Silv. Min	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Pacific Coast	⅝
Col. Fuel & I	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	3¾
Crucible Steel	⅝	People's Gas	2⅜
Consol. Gas	3½	Peoria & East	⅝
Cent. Tobacco	1½	Philadelphia Co	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Pressed Steel Car pf	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Des M. & Ft. D	⅜	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Erie	⅛	St. L. & S. F	¾
Erie 1st pf	¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1
Erie 2d pf	4⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	1⅞	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Federal Steel pf	4¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Fed. Steel pf. ctfs	4½	U. S. Express	3
Ft. W. & D. C	⅝	Wabash	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co	½	Wabash pf	½
General Electric	4½	West. Un. Tel	½
Int. Power	⅝		
Iowa Central pf	½		
Int. Pump pf	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Kan. City So. pf	½
Am. Dist. Tel	½	Nat. Lead pf	¾
Am. Woolen	½	Pere Marquette	1
Ann Arbor pf	1	Reading	1
Buff., R. & P	1½	Reading 1st pf	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅜	Reading 2d pf	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	St. L. & S. W	½
Dul., S. S. & A	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W	½
Gt. North. pf	2½	Twin City R. T	½
Hocking Valley	⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf	⅝
Int. Paper	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	⅝
Kan. City So	⅝	Wis. Central	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2½
Brklyn W. & W. 5s	½	Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	2¼
L	3	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	5	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s ctfs	2½
Chi. & Ind. C. Ry. 1st	4	R., W. & O. con. 5s	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1½	W. & L. E. con. 4s	1⅜
		Wilkes. & East. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

St. J. & G. I. 1st	1	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi. 1st	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1		
Texas Pacific 2d	2		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In its broadening tendencies and in show of buoyancy the security market continues to favor those prophets who have been insisting that, business conditions being all right, Wall Street was in for a further breaking of Good Times records. In yesterday's market the volume of trading ran beyond anything recently reached, and advances in quotations were generally the rule. Many stocks rose several points apiece.

In this exhibit of improvement small evidence of manipulation appears anywhere, and least of all in those stocks that gained the most. What becomes more and more evident is that a variety of important business deals are approaching conclusion—such deals as must favorably affect, and in some instances virtually revolutionize, existing conditions. That there are impending railway consolidations bigger than have been forecast is a fact not longer disputed in the highest financial circles, and among industrial corporations similar alliances and mergers are close enough to completion to warrant enthusiasm upon the part of the cool-headed financiers who are most directly interested in the working out of the advancing plans.

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In the Vanderbilt quarter something much out of the usual is developing, as is shown by strength manifested in every one of the properties that bear the Vanderbilt name. But it is among the "junior" issues that most immediate profit seems assured. This was notably suggested in yesterday's movement in the market values of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—the Nickel Plate—the common stock and the first and second preferred rising an average of over 3 points apiece. And what close observers construed as especially significant was the fact that a very great majority of the buying transactions were by brokers popularly recognized as Vanderbilt representatives.

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In the general Eastern trunk line situation similar developments progress. Erie shares presented a forceful example to this effect yesterday, and in that quarter, too, effective buying came from what Wall Street regards as Vanderbilt sources—only there was in the Erie case open co-operation upon the part of Stock Exchange interests which are credited with close Pennsylvania Railway relations. What is pending in Erie affairs promises to create a new Erie. James J. Hill and J. P. Morgan have taken hold of the Erie Railroad personally, and they have plans whose success can make Erie common a dividend payer almost immediately—make it indeed the Eastern ally of the Great Northern and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

***

Continued phenomenal strength and activity in Burlington was a feature of the market. Nearly 140,000 shares of the security were traded in, with the quotation at one time touching the high figure of 165, a gain of about 15 points in three days' trading. As was not unnatural under the circumstances, at the top price heavy profit taking sales appeared, forcing the quotation down several points, with the close, nevertheless, showing a gain of over 2 points. No confirmation could be obtained here of the report telegraphed from Chicago—which is merely the same story the Street has had for a week past—that Burlington is to be leased by Great Northern and Northern Pacific on a 7 per cent. guarantee. On the other hand, it is said that there is good authority for the statement that at the next dividend meeting the stock is to be placed on a regular 7 per cent. basis.

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Coincident with the advance in Burlington, Northern Pacific shares rose sharply, the common at one time appreciating over 2 points, while the preferred also was well bought. There is semi-official authority for the statement that the preferred stock is to be retired, making way for the common. And this, apart altogether from any land sale.

The decline in Great Northern following the announcement of valuable new stock rights to the stockholders, was on selling by traders on the theory that all the good news was out.

***

For the first time in some weeks the steel stocks showed not only life, but strength, while there was also more or less trading in the certificates. This new prominence followed upon the news from the outside market to the effect that Morgan brokers were heavy buyers of the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation—the new Trust. This, succeeding the announcement that the Standard Oil-Rockefeller interests are working in harmony with the Trust, tended to renewed confidence and to the belief that the successful carrying out of the Trust is now assured beyond all question. Tin Plate led the group with a gain of 5 points, while among the other gains recorded were Steel and Wire prefered, 3¼; Steel Hoop certificates, 3⅝; Federal Steel prefered, 4¼; Federal Steel preferred certificates, 4½; National Steel preferrd, 2¼, and National Tube, 3.

***

Pool buying continued in Sugar, while on the other hand there was pool selling in such stocks as Amalgamated Copper, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Toledo, St. Louis and Western. According to the wiseacres in the Street Thomas Lawson of Boston has "coppered" himself and is again on the long side of Sugar and on the short side of Copper.

***

Buyers of the Tobacco stocks, particularly American Tobacco, declare that they are bulls on the shares solely for the reason that with the reduction of the revenue tax the net earnings of the companies will be so increased that in due time it may reasonably be expected that greater or extra dividends will be in order. The West continues a large buyer of the American stocks.

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The rise of over 4 points in General Electric and of over 3 in Consolidated Gas was accompanied by a revival of the reports that in each case there is to be a "melon cutting" for the benefit of stockholders. While the reports lack official confirmation, they generally are credited.

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Western interests who were buyers of Burlington were also buyers of St. Paul, though on each advance in the St. Paul stock traders proceeded to sell it short, buying the rights against it. As has been pointed out, this on the surface shows a clear profit to the short seller of about 3 points—that is, if present figures are maintained. As a consequence of this selling, there is a big short interest in the stock—almost unwieldy, in fact, for a standard railway stock. It is said that a drive against the shorts is not improbable.

***

According to the gossips in the Street, the plans for a greater Missouri Pacific system, to include several of the Southwestern roads, as well as Missouri Pacific itself, have been practically completed. It is understood that a meeting of the Directors of the company will be held some time this week, probably on Thursday, when action may be taken in the matter. A report that the dividend is to be acted upon at that meeting cannot be confirmed. Insiders were buyers of Missouri Pacific stock all day yesterday.

***

Notwithstanding the lack of confirmation of the report that Nickel Plate first preferred stock is to be retired, the story persists in the Street and is generally credited. Vanderbilt brokers were large buyers of the three Nickel Plate issues during the day, the advances in which ranged from 2½ to 4½ points.

***

Further private advices from Springfield, Ill., to the effect that there will be none of the threatened unfavorable legislation against the People's Gas Company by the Illinois Legislature were responsible for the advance in People's Gas stock yesterday. Houses with Western connections and the Flower contingent were among the heaviest purchasers of the security.

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Interests connected with Rock Island said that they were at a loss to explain the buying and the advance in that security, more than 64,000 shares changing hands at a net gain of 2½ points. It was a fact that the buying did not come from brokers usually acting for those people close to the management of the property. The idea seemed to be that as a 5 per cent. stock, with the probability of 6 per cent. shortly to be declared, the stock is selling relatively too low.

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There was a steady accumulation of Chesapeake and Ohio and the Wabash securities. Nothing new developed in respect to the former, but it is said, concerning Wabash, that that system will certainly be taken over by either Lackawanna or Missouri Pacific. Generally, sentiment runs to the Lackawanna idea.

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London was a seller of stocks in this market all day, disposing of probably 30,000 shares, principally of the Erles and the Pacifics. The selling, however, had little effect on the quotations.

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There was some selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit in the late trading on the report that a strike of the employes might be declared. This, officials say, is improbable.

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In some quarters the idea prevailed that yesterday was the "record" day on the Exchange. As a matter of fact, it was far from it. January 7 last was the record, transactions on that day running up to no fewer than 2,113,374 shares. On Jan. 4 the total dealings were 1,816,581 shares.

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Banking houses usually close to Mr. Morgan yesterday gave assurance to their customers that there need be no fear of any coal strike, whatever the reports from the coal district between now and April 1.

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Subscriptions for the 15,000,000 marks 3½ per cent. loan for the City of Frankfort, Germany, were opened yesterday morning at the banking house of Speyer & Co., and closed immediately, the loan having been fully subscribed.

ERIE'S BIG RISE.

The feature of the stock market yesterday, both in point of activity and of sustained strength, was Erie common stock, which advanced sharply as a result of enormous buying by Morgan, Hill, and Keene brokers. Nearly 170,000 shares of the stock were traded in at a net gain of 3⅛ points, the closing price being the high for the day.

The buying was in the Street described as "of the best," and it was commented upon as perhaps not without significance that no heed whatsoever was given to the talk of a coal strike.

As to what exactly to attribute the Erie buying the Street was at more or less of a loss. There is a well-defined report, however, that President Thomas is to retire from the Presidency and to be succeeded by a gentleman of James J. Hill's naming. Further, it is insisted that the Erie will be the Eastern link in a great transcontinental line, which Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan are planning, the other roads being Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and St. Paul—for Burlington has not replaced St. Paul in the St. Paul deal.

Some definite statement on the subject is expected in a short time.

Other talk in respect to the property is that the second preferred stock is to be retired, and that the promised 4 per cent. dividend on the first preferred will shortly be declared.

MANHATTAN'S FUTURE.

As explanatory of the decided strength of Manhattan—the stock selling up to within a fraction of 130 on dealings in about 97,000 shares—Wall Street yesterday again heard the story that the system is to be leased by New York Central on a 6 per cent. dividend guarantee. Chauncey M. Depew and other interested parties connected both with New York Central and with Manhattan said during the day that they knew nothing of the matter; but, in the face of the denials, Manhattan stock kept going steadily up.

According to close observers on the floor, not a little of the buying of the stock came from Vanderbilt and Morgan brokers.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Pittsburg that, beginning April 1, soft coal freights to Chicago from Pittsburg, West Virginia, and Ohio will be reduced 10 cents per ton.

Statement that all but 8,000 shares of the common and 3,000 shares of the preferred stock of the Pennsylvania Steel Company has assented to the plan of reorganization increasing the capital stock.

The total wire mileage construction of the Erie Telephone system for the year 1900 was 98,384 miles, of which 45,957 miles were put under ground.

United Shoe Machinery Company to issue $1,820,350 par value of new stock, the proceeds of the sale of which will be used to build a new plant.

According to Chicago dispatches, the grain movement into that city last week fell rather below the average, owing to bad weather and scarcity of cars.

Pittsburg advices that the Pressed Steel Car Company is turning out more than 100 cars per day and is shipping them at that rate.

Surplus of $1,628,800 above the legal requirement shown by last week's statement of outside banks, a decrease of $164,075 as compared with the previous week.

New York Central said to have hauled over its lines within the past two days more cars than it has had to handle in the same time within the past three years.

East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week aggregated 171,841 barrels of flour, a decrease of 7,405 barrels, as compared with the previous week; 2,656,000 bushels of grain, an increase of 96,000 bushels, and 10,496 tons of provisions, a decrease of 2,051 tons.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days; 3½@4 for five to six months.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¼ for choice four to six months' single names, 5 for others.

Clearing House statement:

Exchanges, $123,838,290; balances, $9,391,132; Sub-Treasury debtor, $169,170.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3½@3 9-16 per cent. for short, and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were 4.85 for sixty days, and 4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, 4.84⅜; demand, 4.87⅝@4.87¾; cables, 4.88¼. Commercial bills were 4.83½@4.84⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 25c discount. Boston, 10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 18.—Money was in fair demand to-day, and the supplies increased. Discounts were firm, but there was little business.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was more hopeful regarding the Anglo-Russian incident at Tien-Tsin, but business was restricted. Consols were fairly steady. Home rails started dull, but hardened.

Americans opened above parity and improved, partly owing to the Bank statement being more satisfactory than expected. The feature was a notable advance in Illinois Central. At the close prices were firm. Grand Trunks strengthened on the traffic increase, surprising the market.

Kafirs were depressed.

Consols, for money, 96 5-16; consols, for the account, 96 7-16; Atchison, 60⅝; Canadian Pacific, 93¼; St. Paul, 154⅛; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville, 99⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 88; New York Central, 148¾; Erie, 30⅞; Pennsylvania, 78; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 69½; Northern Pacific preferred, 95⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 42.

Bar silver steady at 28⅛d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3½@3 9-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.70; Madrid, 34.40; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 18.—During the earlier part of the day business was unfavorable on the Bourse, owing to the weakness of Rio Tintos, the unsatisfactory news from China, and the uncertainty as to the peace negotiations in South Africa. Later, business improved, especially toward the close. Spanish 4s recovered, Rio Tintos were harder, and Kafirs finished steadier on London advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.67½.

BERLIN, March 18.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Speculators were discouraged, owing to the Russian press comments regarding the tariff treaty, and also in view of Count von Bülow's utterances on the subject of China. Unfavorable reports from the manufacturing districts had further influence on the market. Locals were particularly affected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 16,680,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,360,000 marks, other securities increased 8,480,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 1,280,000 marks.

MADRID, March 18.—Gold was quoted to-day at 34.60.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The accumulation of orders in the steel stocks at the opening of the outside market yesterday resulted for a time in all other issues being neglected. Indeed, throughout the whole day the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation were the centre of interest, and the transactions in them far overshadowed those in all other issues. These stocks showed decided strength, and the whole market was favorably influenced by them. Some sharp advances occurred in other parts of the list, and most issues showed net gains for the day.

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UNITED STATES STEEL common opened at 40, an advance of about 1 point over Saturday's close. The preferred opened up a full point, at 85. From these figures, on large trading, both issues soon advanced 2 points further, the common to 42 and the preferred to 87¼. Subsequently, large profit-taking sales forced reactions, but the quotations recovered again, and closed near the top prices of the day. It is probable that not less than 100,000 shares of the two issues together were traded in during the day, as large a total as any the stocks have shown, with the exception, possibly, of the second day on which they were traded in. The large buying of the steel stocks yesterday seemed predicated on the belief that the successful formation of the combination is now assured, and, furthermore, impetus was lent to the buying by the announcements in regard to the taking over of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. During the day there was some selling of the new issues against purchases of the old stocks, the margin of profit being at times quite large.

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SHEET STEEL common advanced to 40, and the preferred to 85, in sympathy with the strength of United States Steel common and preferred. Sheet Steel common closed at 39½ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points, and the preferred at 84½ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The trading in these issues was limited.

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LAKE SUPERIOR IRON MINES was one of the features of the market. Having closed on Saturday at 106 bid, and having sold on that day as high as 109, it opened yesterday at 113. From this price it advanced to 120, and closed at 120 bid. The trading in the stock involved about 1,000 shares, a larger total than the stock has shown on any day of late. The acquisition of the company by the steel combination was the basis for the strength of the stock.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred jumped up to 30½, but soon reacted substantially. It closed only a little above Saturday's final sale. The common stock advanced with the preferred, and reacted with it.

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BUFFALO GAS continued to show strength, and was traded in to the extent of several thousand shares. It sold up to 11, and closed at 11 bid. Sales of the bonds were made at 80¾.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common was firm and active. About 2,000 shares sold between 62¾ and 62¾. The trading in the preferred stock amounted to only a few hundred shares. The bonds showed a net gain of half a point, closing at 94 bid.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were not very active, and none of them showed much change from the closing prices of last week. The preferred, which showed the largest variation, closed at 32¼ bid, against 32⅝ bid on Saturday.

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SOUTHERN LIGHT AND TRACTION sold up 3 points, to 41⅛. This stock has been quite strong for some days past.

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STANDARD OIL sold from 795 up to 800 and closed at 797 bid, a net gain of 7 points. The transactions involved only a small amount of stock.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE advanced still further to 36. It closed at 35⅞ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 18. Bid.	Asked.	March 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bridge	42¼	42⅜	42	42¼
American Bridge pf.	92	92½	92¼	93¼
American Chicle	85½	86	85½	88
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	39	37	39
American Malt 6s	98	98¼	97½	98½
*American Thread pf.	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14	14½
*British Columbia Copper	20	20½	19⅜	20¼
British Exch. 3s	99	99½	98¾	99¼
Brownow Mining	42	44	42	44
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31½	33	30¾	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	75
Compressed Air	30	32	29	30½
Consolidated Equipment	11½	12	11½	12
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	30	28	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62¾
Denver & S. W. pf.	70	71	70	71
Denver & S. W. 5s	94	94½	93½	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6½	6½	5⅝	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	20½	30	20	30
Elect. Lead Reduction	4⅝	4⅞	4½	5⅝
Electric Boat	24	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	53	54	53	53
Electric Vehicle	14	16	15	15⅞
Electric Vehicle pf.	25	34	25	34
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	5		5	15
Empire Steel pf.	39	45	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	16	9	16
General Carriage	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
General Chemical	70	75	70	78
General Chemical pf.	99	102	98	101
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
Havana Commercial	14	14¾	13½	14½
Havana Commercial pf.	58½	60	58½	60
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Inter-State Oil	4	5	1½	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2¼	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.	115		115	5
†Markeen Copper	2¾	3	2¾	5
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	28½	30	28½	29½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20	23	20	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Otis Elevator	29⅜	30½	29⅜	30¾
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93½	92	95½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35½	36	35⅝	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70½	72	70½	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	96	97½	96	97½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat & Light	133	138	133	138
St. Louis Transit	22½	23¼	21½	22½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	79¼	79½	79¼	79⅝
Seaboard Air Line	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32½	32½	32⅜	33
Sheet Steel	39½	40¼	37	37½
Sheet Steel pf.	84½	85	83	83½
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	41	43	38	40
Southern L. & T. 5s	75½	77	75½	77
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	797	800	780	794
Sterling Copper	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Storage Power	12½	15	12½	15
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	17	18½	17	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	4	5	4	5
Trenton Potteries pf.	56	60	58	60
Union Copper	3⅞	4	3⅝	4
Union Typewriter	50	52	50	52
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114½	115½	114½	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	123	125	123	125
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90⅞	91¼	90⅞	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	76	77	77	78
United States Realty	41½	41⅞	39½	39⅝
United States Steel pf.	86⅞	87	84	84½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38		38	
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Ext. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61½	62½	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	110½	110¾	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	19	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81	81¼	81	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R. 1st	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	85	82	85
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	21	23
Second Av. R. R. consols	110	118	110	110
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13		13	
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	70		70	
28th & 29th Sts. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34¼	35½	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10¼	10⅝	10¼	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	80	80½	79	80
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	110
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107	105	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	103¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas Bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62¼	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas Bonds 6s	93¼	94½	94	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108¾	109½	108¾	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13½	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	88	89	88	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	106¼	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	117	115	117	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	
Western Gas	96	98	96	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20¼	22	20½	22
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	32⅜	33½	32⅜	33½
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—Money on call rules from 2½ to

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coupon, 1907 114
8,000 114
Adams Express 4s
2,000 104
Am Bicycle 5s
3,000 80
5,000 ..... 80½
Am Hide & L 6s
5,000 34
20,000 ..... 34⅞
5,000 35
5,000 ..... 35½
5,000 95
2,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 95
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 101
2,000 ..... 100½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
20,000 ..... 104⅜
7,000 ..... 104⅝
63,000 ..... 104¾
9,000 ..... 104⅝
11,000 ..... 104¾
Adjustment 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
500 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94½
20,000 ..... 94½
500 94
Austin & N'w'n 1st
7,000 ..... 103½
Atlan & Dan 4s
15,000 ..... 94¾
Balt & Ohio, P J & M Div 3½s
25,000 91
25,000 ..... 91½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 123
1,000 ..... 123½
S'w'n Div 3½s
1,000 91
10,000 ..... 91⅜
10,000 ..... 91½
42,000 91
Balt & Ohio 4s
7,000 ..... 104¾
8,000 105
Balt & Ohio 3½s
11,000 ..... 97⅜
5,000 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97½
Registered
3,000 ..... 95½
Brklyn Un El 1st
1,000 ..... 99¼
B'klyn W & W H 5s, tr co ctfs
15,000 76
13,000 77
Camden South 1st
12,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107½
Cent of Ga con 5s
10,000 106
5,000 ..... 106½
5,000 106
1,000 ..... 106½
1,000 ..... 106¾
2,000 ..... 106¾
5,000 ..... 106¾
Cent of Ga 1st inc
11,000 ..... 72¼
Cent of Ga 2d inc
5,000 ..... 35¼
20,000 35
Cent of Ga 3d inc
1,000 18
2,000 ..... 18¼
10,000 18
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
1,000 ..... 131½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
20,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
64,000 89
10,000 ..... 88¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 104⅛
6,000 ..... 108⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s
2,000 ..... 84⅞
7,000 85
Chi & Alton 3s, ctfs
75,000 ..... 92½
4,000 ..... 92½
Chi, R & Q conv 5s
5,000 ..... 162½
Chi, B & Q con 7s
1,000 ..... 140½
Chi, R & Q deb 5s
10,000 112
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
5,000 124
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 5s
5,000 110
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 6s
10,000 ..... 122⅞
1,000 ..... 122½
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1,000 ..... 113⅛
C & P W Div 5s
4,000 121
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s
5,000 ..... 100½
Chi, R I & Pac 6s
1,000$10F 131
Chi Term Tran 4s
7,000 ..... 97½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
10,000 105
Col Mid 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 82½
25,000 ..... 81½
Col & South 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 87½
21,000 ..... 87⅞
10,000 88
5,000 ..... 88⅛
5,000 87
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s
16,000 ..... 102⅜
Det City Gas 5s
15,000 ..... 101¼
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s
10,000 ..... 32⅜
10,000 33
Dul, S S & At 5s
2,000 115
Eliz, L & Big S 5s
12,000 ..... 100⅞
10,000 101
Erie 1st con 4s
25,000 ..... 97⅜
92,000 ..... 97½
5,000 ..... 97½
Erie 1st gen 4s
17,000 ..... 88⅜
2,000 87
58,000 ..... 88⅜
10,000 ..... 88⅜
55,000 ..... 88⅜
10,000 ..... 88⅞
128,000 87
10,000 ..... 87½
130,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87⅝
10,000 ..... 87½
29,000 ..... 87½
100,000 ..... 87½
78,000 ..... 87⅜
225,000 ..... 87⅛
50,000 ..... 87⅛
25,000 ..... 87⅜
5,000 ..... 87⅜
125,000 ..... 87½
100,000 ..... 87⅝
Flint & P M con 6s
1,000 ..... 114½
Ft Worth & D C 1st
10,000 ..... 100½
15,000 100
27,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100½
5,000 101
12,000 ..... 100½
1,000 102
5,000 ..... 100⅞
2,000 ..... 100⅞
13,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100½
25,000 101
Ft Worth & R G 1st 5-8s
10,000 ..... 83½
15,000 ..... 83⅜
12,000 ..... 83½
2,000 ..... 83½
12,000 ..... 83½
Gal, Har & S A, M & P Div 5s
10,000 ..... 104½
13,000 ..... 104⅝
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
50,000 10
84,000 ..... 9½
Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000 106
Int & Gt N 2d 5s
10,000 ..... 98⅞
Inter Paper 6s
12,000 ..... 106⅜
Kanawha & M 1st
1,000 97
Kings Co El 4s
10,000 ..... 88½
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s
1,000 101
Louisville & Nashv 5s
20,000 ..... 101¼
Manhattan con 4s
5,000 ..... 100½
20,000 ..... 100⅝
15,000 ..... 100⅜
Met St ger 5s
17,000 120
Mid of N J 1st 6s
10,000 ..... 118⅝
Mex Cent con 4s
20,000 ..... 84½
2,000 ..... 84½
30,000 ..... 84⅜
10,000 ..... 84⅜
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 33
15,000 ..... 32⅝
10,000 33
25,000 ..... 32⅞
1,000 ..... 32⅞
5,000 ..... 32⅞
13,000 ..... 32⅝
5,000 ..... 32⅜
10,000 ..... 32⅜
10,000 ..... 32⅛
50,000 ..... 32⅜
45,000 ..... 32⅝
30,000 ..... 32⅜
20,000 ..... 32⅝
20,000 ..... 32⅝
25,000 ..... 32⅝
10,000 ..... 32⅝
10,000 ..... 32⅝
20,000 ..... 32⅝
20,000 ..... 32⅝
Mex Inter con 4s
12,000 ..... 83½
Total sales $6,149,500

Mex Cent 2d inc
150,000s20F 18⅝
70,000 ..... 18½
45,000 ..... 18¾
10,000 19
20,000 ..... 18⅝
20,000 ..... 18½
22,000 ..... 18⅝
10,000 ..... 18¾
10,000 19
30,000 ..... 18¾
10,000 ..... 18⅞
49,000 ..... 18½
10,000 ..... 18⅝
10,000 ..... 18⅛
10,000 ..... 18¾
5,000 ..... 18⅝
2,000 ..... 18½
5,000 ..... 18¾
Mil, L Shore & W ext 5s
1,000 126
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s
1,000 103
20,000 ..... 103½
10,000 ..... 103¾
1,000 103
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
25,000 ..... 98½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
5,000 ..... 80¼
15,000 ..... 80⅜
11,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80½
15,000 ..... 80¼
29,000 ..... 80⅜
10,000 ..... 80⅞
Mo, K & T ext 5s
6,000 102
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 123
3,000s20F 123½
Mo Pac trust 5s
43,000 ..... 105¼
2,000 ..... 105½
2,000 105
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
3,000 ..... 105½
Mob & O gen 4s
27,000 96
Mob & Monty Div 5s
2,000 ..... 114½
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s
12,000 ..... 113½
Nat Starch M 1st
2,000 ..... 107¼
1,000 ..... 108½
N Y Cent & Hud Riv M C col 3½s
12,000 ..... 107½
10,000 ..... 96¼
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
9,000 97
22,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000 ..... 97⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs
2,000 199
5,000 ..... 199½
2,000 200
N Y, Sus & W gen 5s
5,000 ..... 35¼
40,000 ..... 102½
19,000 103
1,000 ..... 102⅜
Nor & W con 4s
10,000 ..... 103⅜
1,000 ..... 103½
2,000 ..... 103¾
2,000 ..... 103⅝
North Pac 4s
3,000 ..... 105⅝
500 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105⅜
10,000 ..... 105⅝
10,000 ..... 106½
North Pac gen 3s
53,000 ..... 71½
Oregon & Cal 1st
6,000 ..... 106½
7,000 ..... 106½
Ore R & N con 4s
2,000 ..... 104⅜
4,000 ..... 104⅜
8,000 ..... 104⅝
15,000 ..... 104⅞
29,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 ..... 104⅞
Penn gtd 4½s
1,000 ..... 114⅜
Peoria & E 1st 4s
1,000 90
Peoria & E inc 4s
5,000 63
Reading gen 4s
5,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94⅝
22,000 ..... 94½
4,000 ..... 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94½
Rio Gr West 1st
1,000 101
3,000 ..... 100⅞
Rome, W & O con 5s
5,000 ..... 128⅞
St J & G I 3-4s
4,000 94
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
8,000 ..... 92½
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ..... 98½
3,000 99
6,000s20F 99
St L S'w'n 1st
15,000 80
10,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 ..... 79½
St L S'w'n 2d
15,000 59
San A & A P 4s
10,000 ..... 87½
25,000 ..... 87⅝
22,000 ..... 87⅜
South Pac 4½s
1,000 ..... 100⅝
25,000 ..... 100¼
South Pac 4s
6,000 93
10,000 ..... 92⅜
8,000 ..... 92⅞
5,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92⅝
10,000 ..... 92⅞
20,000 ..... 92⅞
10,000 ..... 92⅝
20,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
14,000 117
1,000 ..... 117¼
5,000 ..... 117½
Standard R & T 6s
14,000 56
Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s
15,000 116
Texas & N O con 5s
9,000 ..... 106¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 120
2,000 119
Tex & Pac 2d inc
25,000 90
1,000 91
5,000 92
Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s
25,000 92
Tol, St L & W 4s
5,000 ..... 85½
11,000 ..... 85¼
10,000 ..... 85⅜
35,000 85
10,000 ..... 84⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 106⅛
2,000 106
1,000 ..... 105⅞
500 ..... 105¾
Union Pac 1st lien conv 4s, if, when and as issued
10,000 ..... 103⅜
10,000 ..... 103⅝
136,000 ..... 103⅞
15,000 ..... 103⅜
10,000 ..... 103⅝
26,000 ..... 103⅜
2,000 ..... 103⅞
313,700 ..... 103⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 110½
20,000 ..... 110⅞
Wab 2d 5s
11,000 110
Wab, Det & C 5s
1,000 ..... 110½
10,000 110
Wabash deb, B
70,000 ..... 63¼
5,000 ..... 63½
20,000 ..... 63⅝
15,000 ..... 63½
10,000 ..... 63⅜
40,000 63
15,000 ..... 62⅝
20,000 63
1,000 ..... 62⅝
25,000 ..... 62⅝
10,000 ..... 62⅝
10,000 ..... 62⅝
30,000 ..... 62⅝
15,000 ..... 62⅝
10,000 ..... 62⅝
17,000 ..... 62½
10,000 ..... 62½
75,000 ..... 62¼
West Shore 4s, reg
7,000 ..... 114⅜
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
10,000 ..... 91½
11,000 92
35,000 ..... 91¾
25,000 ..... 91⅝
25,000 ..... 91¾
200,000 92
35,000 ..... 92½
10,000 ..... 92¼
10,000 92
20,000 ..... 92½
45,000 ..... 92½
Wilk & East 1st
1,000 110
2,000 ..... 110½
Wis Cent gen 4s
8,000 ..... 90¾
3,000 ..... 90⅜
13,000 ..... 90¾
1,000 ..... 90⅜
20,000 ..... 90⅞
5,000 91

Twelve Checks Lost and Found.

Twelve checks, eight of them certified, and calling for $21,138.75, indorsed for deposit in the Seaboard National Bank and drawn to the order of the Stock Exchange firm of Malcom & Coombe, were reported lost yesterday, and within a few hours were picked up and taken to the bank. They had been dropped by a messenger.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@63c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28½d per ounce and in New York at 61c. Mexican silver dollars at 49c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .42, 1,000 Alamo at .14, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 100 Dunkin at .10, 200 Golden Fleece at .33, 500 Hale & Norcross at .15, 400 Isabella at .72, 50 Ontario at 9.00, 200 Plymouth at .10, and 100 Portland at 3.00.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.13	Iron Silver	.80
Anaconda	.41	La Crosse	.10
Allce	.35	Ladville Con	.05
Adams Con	.01	Little Chief	.14
Belcher	.08	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher	.15	Mcullon	.30
Bruns. Con	.24	Ontario	8.75
Calcdonia, B. H	2.00	Ophir	.60
Chrysolite	.07	Occidental	.02
Chollar	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Potosi	.13
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Ccm. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.05
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.25
Daly	1.25	Standard	3.90
Deadwood Terra	.50	Sn all Hopes	.05
Eureka Con	.15	Union Con	.17
Father de Smet	.37	Yellow Jacket	.15
Golden Fleece	.28	Argentum Juanita	.25
Gould & Curry	.14	Isabella	.70
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mollie Gibson	.25
Horrestake	70.00	Portland	2.75
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,310	Amal. Copper	102	102¼	101⅝	101⅞
50	Am. Car & F	24½	24½	24½	24½
150	Am. Smelting	39¼	40	39¼	40
50	Am. Smelting pf	56	56	56	56
3,840	Am. Steel & W	39¼	41⅜	39¼	41
35,510	Am. Sugar Ref	140	142¾	140	141¼
300	Am. Tin Plate	64	65½	64	65½
4,550	Am. Tobacco	120½	126	120½	126
100	Anaconda Con	46	46	46	46
1,380	A., T. & S. F	59	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
5,600	A., T. & S. F. pf	93¼	94⅜	93⅛	93⅜
50	Balt. & Ohio	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
40,450	Brklyn Rap. Tr	84⅜	86¼	82⅝	85¾
1,710	Ches. & Ohio	48⅝	48⅞	47⅛	47⅜
41,340	C., B. & Q	161⅛	165	161	162⅝
60	Chi. Great West	22¾	23	22¾	23
8,490	C., M. & St. P	151	152	150½	150⅞
13,350	C., R. I. & P	129⅜	130½	128½	129½
10	Col. Fuel & I	46½	48½	46½	46½
1,110	Colorado South	12	12¼	11⅛	11⅛
100	Consol. Gas	215	215	215	215
890	Cont. Tobacco	46⅞	47⅜	46⅞	47
50	Cont. Tob. pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜
21,140	Erie	30⅝	33⅜	30½	33⅜
660	Erie 1st pf	67½	69	67	69
530	Federal Steel	44¼	45⅝	44¼	45½
30	Fed. Steel pf	93¼	94	93¼	94
8,640	Louis. & Nash	97¾	99½	96⅝	98⅜
37,690	Manhattan	126⅞	129½	126⅞	128⅞
40	Met Street	168	168	168	168
120	Mex. Central	22¼	22½	21⅞	21⅞
300	Mex. Nat. certs	9½	9½	9½	9½
50	M., K. & T	23½	23½	23½	23½
130	M., K. & T. pf	59	59½	59	59½
6,090	Mo. Pacific	93⅜	96⅜	93⅜	95½
150	Nat. Steel	48	48	48	48
20	N. Y. Central	146	146	146	146
480	N. Y., O. & W	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¼
11,070	Nor. Pacific	85⅝	87⅜	85⅝	86¾
30	Nor. Pacific pf	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
60	Pacific Mail	35	35	35	35
70	Pennsylvania	152½	152½	151⅞	151⅞
17,440	People's Gas	105⅞	108⅜	105¾	107⅞
1,900	Reading	31⅝	32⅜	31½	31⅝
3,270	Reading 1st pf	73	73	72½	72⅝
200	Reading 2d pf	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞
50	St. Law. & Adir	73⅜	74	73⅜	74
60	St. L. S. W	33½	33½	33	33
30	St. L. S. W. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½
3,070	Southern Pac	44⅜	46	44⅜	45⅝
3,860	Southern Ry	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
210	South. Ry. pf	79½	79⅝	79½	79½
4,700	Tenn. Coal & I	56½	57½	55⅞	57
820	Texas & Pacific	30⅞	31¾	30⅝	31½
8,430	Union Pacific	92⅜	93⅜	92¼	92¾
320	Union Pac. pf	86¼	86½	85⅞	85⅞
360	U. S. Leather	13	13¼	12⅞	13
170	Wabash	10⅝	10⅞	10¾	10¾
820	Wabash pf	35½	35½	34⅜	34⅜
40	Western Union	88¾	89	88¾	89

292,320

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	Wab. deb., B.	62⅜	62½	62⅜	62½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$150,643,705
Gold	91,846,694
Silver	18,237,769
United States notes	9,513,302
Treasury notes of 1890	153,122
National banknotes	9,197,365
Total receipts this year	2,704,877
Total receipts this month	29,514,396
Total receipts this year	414,740,881
Total expenditures this day	1,585,000
Total expenditures this month	28,240,009
Total expenditures this year	375,297,278
Deposits in National banks	97,935,288
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	398,209

Government receipts—

From Internal revenue	1,532,525
Customs	652,804
Miscellaneous	119,547

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$276,061,989
Silver dollars	430,420,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,839,481
Silver bullion of 1890	52,986,519
Total	$761,316,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$276,061,989
Silver certificates outstanding	430,420,000
Treasury notes outstanding	54,826,000
Total	$761,316,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$67,361,114
Gold certificates	24,485,580
Silver coin and bullion	13,752,497
Silver certificates	4,485,272
United States notes	513,302
Other assets	35,235,103
Total in Treasury	$137,832,870
Deposits in National banks	97,935,288
Total	$235,768,158
Current liabilities	85,124,453
Available cash balance	$150,643,705

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅜	106¼	Int. Sil. pf.	32½	35
2s, c., 1930	106¼	106⅝	Joliet & Chi	175	..
3s, r., 1918	111½	111⅝	Kan. & M.	27	28
3s, c., 1918	111	111½	K. & D. M.	8½	9½
3s, 1918, smi	110½	111½	K. & D. M. pf.	32½	35
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	K. Ice, Chi.	17	40
4s, c., 1907	114	114½	L. L. C., pf.	50	60
4s, r., 1925	138	138½	Lake Shore	210¼	250
4s, c., 1925	138	138½	Mah. C. R.	195	..
5s, r., 1904	111½	112¼	Man. Beach	12½	18
5s, c., 1904	111½	112¼	Md. C. pf.	68	78
Adams Exp.	155	165	Mich. Cent.	107	..
Alb. & Sus.	200	..	M. St. P & S. M.	193	21
Ale. & W.	120	..	M. & O. ctfs.	80¾	81¼
Am. Ag. C.	25	35	Mor. & Es.	195½	197½
A. A. C. pf.	84	85	Nat. Bis, pf.	95½	100
Am. B. pf.	28½	27½	N. Cent. C.	30	35
Am. Coal	160	180	N. J. Cent.	155	155½
A. C. O. pf.	85	87	N. Y. A. B.	162	166
Am. M. Co.	5¾	6	N. Y. & N. H.	208	214
A. T. & C.	93	95	N. Y., L. & W.	136	137½
Am. Tob. pf.	147	148	N. W. ex div.	136	137½
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. & W. pf.	85	86½
B. R. & P. pf.	120	125	O. & I. G.	25	33
Cap. Tract	104	..	P. C. 1st pf.	90	94
C. St. P., M. & Om.	126	130	Pere M. pf.	74½	76
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	178	180	P., C., C. & St. L.	60¼	61
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	116	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	93
C., L. & W.	35½	36½	P., Ft. W. & C.	190	..
Clev. & P.	190	..	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	188	..
C. F. & I. pf.	116	120	Pullman Co.	205	207
Com. Cable	160	175	Rens. & Sar.	204	..
Consol. Coal	61	..	R., W. & O.	133	..
Crus. St'l pf.	35	..	Rio Gr. W.	65	85
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	121	130	R G. W. pf.	96⅜	98
Eighth Av.	375	425	Stl. B. ctfs.	61½	63
Ev. & T. H. pf.	87	80	Sixth Av.	200	225
Ft W. & R. G.	30	..	S. R. & T.	4¼	4½
Gluc. S. pf.	95	96¾	T. P. L. Tr.	30	31
G. B. & W.	55	..	Third Av.	121	122½
Homestake	83	..	T., P. & W.	8½	..
Ill. C.	1.102	..	U. B. & P.	15¾	16
			U. B. & P. pf.	..	..
			W.-F. Exp.	142	145

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in March showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Ann Arbor	$4,807
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	69,057
Rio Grande Southern	305
Rio Grande Western	8,000
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern	8,896
Toledo & Ohio Central	760
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	9,255
Wabash	14,798
Wheeling & Lake Erie	414
Wisconsin Central	391
Total increase, 10 roads	$116,683

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The following showed decreases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$1,017
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,205
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	1,520
Total decrease, 4 roads	$3,742
Net increase	$112,941

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.17	.17
Bullion	.02	.01
Caledonia	.70	.71
Challenge Con	.15	.16
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.10
Gould & Curry	.14	.16
Hale & Norcross	.13	.13
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.01	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.15	.16
Occidental Con	.04	.03
Ophir	.64	.68
Overman	.13	.13
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.29	.25
Standard	4.00	4.00
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.05	.17
Union Con	.17	..
Utah Con	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.16	.18
Silver bars	61	61½
Mexican dollars	50@50½	50@50½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	17	17½	16¾	17
Alamo	13	14	13	14
Argentum	26	27	26¾	27
Anaconda	44	45	43	45
Butterfly	39½	40	38½	40
Battle Mountain	28½	28½	27⅞	28½
Blue Bell	18½	18⅞	18½	19⅜
C. C. Cons	11	11½	11¼	11½
C. C. & K	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Columbine Victor	10	11½	10½	11
Coriolanus	16	16½	16	16½
Dante	7⅞	9	7⅝	8
Damon	14¾	15	14½	16
Du Jackpot	85	86	85	86
Elkton	174	175	168½	169½
El Paso	43½	44½	43⅝	45
Findley	14¼	14½	13	13⅜
Golden Fleece	28	30	28	30
Golden Cycle	78	79	78¾	79
Gibson	25	29	25	30
Gold King	95	105	99	102
Gold Knob	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Gold Coin	325	500	325	500
Gold Dollar	21¾	22	21¾	22
Gold Sovereign	7⅛	7½	7¼	7½
Gould	23	25	20	25
Hart	11½	12½	11	13
Ingham	18	20	18¾	19
Isabella	74½	78	73	73½
Independence	20	21	21	22
Jackpot	50	55	54	55
Keystone	10	12	10	12
Last Dollar	68	70	65	69
Lexington	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
Mount Rosa	40	48	40	48
Mary Cashen	11	11½	11	12
Moon Anchor	29	30½	30	31
National	7⅞	7⅞	7½	8
Nugget	20	20½	20½	20½
New Haven	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9½
Ophir	30	33	30	35
Orphan	15½	17	15½	17
Pharmacist	13⅜	13⅜	12½	12⅜
Pinnacle	15	15½	15	15½
Portland	295	300	295	300
Pointer	15½	15⅝	15	15¼
Rose Nicol	8½	..	8½	9
Sedan	14¾	14⅞	14	14⅜
Vindicator	120	130	120	130
Work	18	20	21	21½
Zoe	5⅜	5½	7¼	7⅞

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—The stock market dropped materially to-day in volume of sales, aggregating only 6,698 shares of stock and $166,800 worth of bonds. The general tone was steady to firm. The most prominent feature was the strong forward move of the Maryland Brewing issues, based on prospects of a speedy and decidedly satisfactory settlement of its difficulties. The 6 per cent. bonds made a net gain of 3 points, while the preferred stock advanced 4½ points. Seaboards were less active, and, owing to the lack of additional tempting news, failed to lift:

On account of a slight reduction in the outside demand, money on call was at 4 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Northern Central	91	91	91
2,655	Seaboard com.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2,150	Seaboard pf.	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜
100	Consolidated Gas	59	58⅜	59
19	Nashville Ry. com	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Nat'l Ry. & Light com.	10	10	10
358	United Railway com.	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
80	Maryland Brew. com	4	4	4
330	Maryland Brew. pf	10	6	10
132	Cotton Duck	20¾	20½	20½
$66,000	Seaboard 4s bond ctfs	79½	79¼	79¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week March	$33,779	$28,972	$37,644
From Jan. 1	342,128	327,358	307,413
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week March	5,415	6,432	6,071
From July 1	233,816	261,054	245,868
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
2d week March	28,707	27,912	25,813
From July 1	1,019,227	1,025,431	899,706
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,222	2,197	2,197
2d week March	283,483	214,426	211,463
From July 1	11,089,067	9,481,866	9,080,704
PITTSBURG, BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	203	203	203
2d week March	29,050	30,570	.....
From Jan. 1	292,600	250,187	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
From July 1	390,594	373,041	350,672
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	584	582
2d week March	79,600	71,600	59,700
From July 1	3,328,919	3,095,409	2,282,783
SOUTHERN LIGHT & TRACTION CO. (net.)—			
February	10,602	7,240	.....
From April 1	147,688	130,571	.....
SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	201	155	155

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

27—Li Sing, petitioner, vs. the United States.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

167—The Board of Commissioners of Wilkes County et al., appellants, vs. W. N. Coler & Co.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. It is the opinion of this court:

1—That the Circuit Court of the United States should have regarded the decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in Bank vs. Commissioners; Commissioners vs. Snuggs; Rodman vs. Washington; Commissioners of Wilkes County vs. Call, and Commissioners vs. Payne, referred to in the first certified question, as controlling upon the inquiry whether the legislative enactments of 1868, 1879, and 1881 were passed in such manner as to become, under the Constitution, laws of that State.

2—That the rights of the parties in this case are determinable by the law of the State, as it was declared by the State Court to be at the time the bonds here involved were made in the hands of the county and put upon the market. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

159—The State of Minnesota, appellant, vs. C. N. Brundage.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.—Order reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the application for a writ of habeas corpus, without prejudice to a renewal of it when the appellee shall have exhausted the remedies provided by the State for a review of the judgment of the Municipal Court of Minneapolis. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

171—Eleanor A. H. Magruder, appellant, vs. George Armes et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brewer. (Announced by Chief Justice Fuller.)

144—B. F. Thompson, appellant, vs. D. M. Ferry et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, March 25, to Monday, April 8.

The Chief Justice announced the following order of the court:

383—Edward H. Clark, petitioner, vs. Wilbur Larr-more, trustee.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

391—George W. Grimes, petitioner, vs. George Allen.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

96—The Carnegie Steel Company, (Limited,) petitioner, vs. the Cambria Iron Company.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

181—Maximilian W. Falk, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to counsel to submit briefs on the question of the jurisdiction of this court within five days, if they shall be so advised.

318—Louis Auguste Marande et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.—Motion to advance, to be heard immediately after No. 307 and 308, submitted by Thomas H. Clarke in behalf of counsel.

397—Illinois Central Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Ernest Tutt, by John Tutt, guardian.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by William A. Maury, J. M. Dickinson, and Edmund F. Trabue for the petitioner.

215—R. Rasmussen, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Idaho.—Submitted by Arthur Brown and Henry P. Henderson for the plaintiff in error and by Samuel H. Hays for the defendant in error.

335—The American Sugar Refining Company, petitioner, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Return to rule argued by Joseph W. Carroll for the petitioner and submitted by Samuel L. Gilmore for the respondent.

199—Fred A. McMaster, administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. the New York Life Insurance Company.—Argued by Henry Hitchcock for the petitioner and by W. E. Odell and Frederick D. Kenney for the respondent.

200—The National Bank of Dangerfield, plaintiff in error, vs. G. W. Rayland.—Submitted by James Turner for the plaintiff in error. No brief filed for the defendant in error.

201—Thomas F. Farrell et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the West Chicago Park Commissioners.—Argument commenced by George W. Wilbur for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Tuesday: 201, 198, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 183, 147, 216.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—Safety Offer Co. vs. Saxville Mfg. Co.
2—Bragg Mfg. Co. vs. the Mayor, &c.
3—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Finlay Brothers.
4—Bowers vs. Dredging Co.
5—Watson vs. Munro.
6—Union Hardware Co. vs. Selchow.
7—McLoughlin vs. Tuck.
8—McCormick vs. McDonald.
9—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
10—Vermilyea vs. Erie R. R.
11—Hendey Machine Co. vs. Prentiss Tool and Supply Co.
12—Russia Cement Co. vs. Katzenstein.
13—La Republique Francaise, &c., vs. Hegeman & Co.
15—Redgrave vs. Singer.
16—Willis Co. vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
17—Kennelly vs. Sterling Supply and Mfg. Co.
19—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
20—Westinghouse Elec Mfg. Co. vs. Castelhill, Mayer & Co.
21—Edison Elec. Light Co. vs. Orient Elec. Co.
22—La Republique Francaise, &c., vs. Schulzz.
23—The Henry Huber Co. vs. the J. L. Mott Iron Works.
24—Perry vs. Lupton.
25—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
26—Tiwolat vs. Manning.
27—Learned vs. Marconi.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

82—Taft vs. City of New York.
96—Warford vs. Tug E. L. Levy.
102 & 106—Ferguson vs. SS. Coya.
107—Neville vs. Tug C. J. Saxe.
45—Olsen vs. Tug Genesta.
55—Atlantic Transport Co. vs. SS. Martello.
60—Wilson's Sons vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
71—Vincent vs. Hogan.
72—Du Bois vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
87—Moore vs. Tug E. Luckenbach.
88—Dredging Co. vs. same.
91—Worral vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.
92—Palmer S. E. Co. vs. Tug E. Luckenbach.
94—Glennon vs. City of New York.
100—Harrison vs. Lighter Lizzie Henderson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 142, 140, 838, 114, 131, 135, 33, 116.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

55—Playa De Oro Mining Co. vs. Gage.
44—Hayes vs. Union Ry. Co.
48—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
60—Muhlker vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
60—Am. Art Assn. vs. Corning.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Assn.
2—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
6—Taylor vs. Kavanagh.
4—Rosenkranz vs. Adler.
5—Nugent vs. Neff.
6—Bannach vs. same.
7—Whitmore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—In re Morris.
9—In re Gahrman.
10—In re Muskat.
11—In re Atwood Sons.
12—Glaze vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
13—Gwynn vs. Cottew.
14—Campbell vs. Connoly.
15—Woolf vs. Solomon.
16—Phelan vs. Newhall.
17—Shear vs. Quackenbos.
18—People, &c., vs. University Magazine Co.
19—In re Okell.
20—Forbush vs. Forbush.
21—Beck vs. Catholic University of Am.
23—Krakower vs. Robinson.
22—Silvestri vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co.
24—Eleventh Ward Bk. vs. Powers.
25—Dub vs. McCann.
26—Stutzbach vs. Coler.
27—Michel vs. Ellwanger.
28—Hough vs. Dougherty.
29—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
30—In re Zimmermann.
31—In re Merriam Co.
32—In re Frech.
33—Ivison vs. Ivison.
34—Fox vs. Engel.
35—Stover vs. Gowdey.
36—Mayer vs. Hirsch.
37—McMann vs. Slre.
38—Reles vs. Olcott.
39—Sease vs. Sease.
40—Gabler vs. Loeb.
41—Wood vs. Fennelly.
42—Johnson vs. New Home Sewing M. Co.
43—Hall vs. Fox.
44—Braker vs. Gray.
45—Neville vs. Blehn.
46—Searles vs. Barrett.
47—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
48—Gonsenheim vs. Feitner.
49—Blanchette vs. Dorn
50—Tanenbaum vs. Cohen.
51—Dondan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
52—Anzolone vs. Paskusz.
53—In re Fox.
54—In re Metzger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

361—Mendelsohn vs. Burlinghame. Also motions in street opening proceedings. Deurrers.
1548—Carpenter vs. Adleks.
1569—Baker vs. Parks. Preferred causes.
2627—Kemp vs. Kemp.
2787—Solmon vs. Shewan
2922—Jones vs. Kelly.
3007—Roberts vs. Roberts.
1548—Rouse vs. Kapelansky.
2413—Toplitz vs. Toplitz. General calendar.
1576—Berger Man. Co. vs. Bloch.
2041—Bache vs. Stanfield.
1968—Lamara vs. Cassidy.
1461—Kitching vs. Co.
1464—Fullam vs. Brown. Investment Co.
1488—Rose vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
1489—Rosenberg vs. same.
1190—Haist vs. same.
1494—Bach vs. same.
1561—Nathan vs. Besser
1536—Purdy vs. Purdy.
1557—Andrews vs. Williams.
1372—Johannes vs. Johannes.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2422.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9690—Atlantic Bank vs. 14th St. Bank.
6091—Car Trust Investment Co. vs. South Am. Ry. Con. Co.
9833—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
5483—Gray vs. Pearcy.
9267—Klubock vs.
7868—Goetchins vs. Harlem.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2406—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2519—Pakulski vs. same.
8966—Pfirsch vs. same.
8507—Same vs. same.
2478—Algios vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2041—Atwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2602—Rhodes vs. Jordan
2609—Healy vs. Same
2610—Same vs. same.
2512—Marino vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8511—Tully vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2442—Pollack vs. Mahoney.
2015—Ames vs. Fitzpatrick.
2616—Dyett vs. White.
2619—Schleicher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2620—Ziegler vs. Trenkmann.
2622—Clark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2623—Barry vs. same.
2624—Newell vs. same.
2625—Hartnell vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3015.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI. and XII. for trial.

274—Robinson vs. Ave. R. R. Co.
9697—Collins vs. Clason.
9169—Glick vs. Smith.
9221—King vs. City of N. Y.
9334—Cargill vs. Union Ry. Co.
2468—Schaub vs. Union Ry. Co.
6128—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
2472—Cohen vs. Koulewitch.
2479—Glickman vs. Loew.
2480—Faye vs. City of New York.
2493—Kornheiser vs. Rinaldo
7935—Early vs. O'Brien.
8602—Same vs. same.
2561—Pilkinson vs. Ave. R. R. Co.
2535—White vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2366—Dengler vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2587—Barson vs. Mullgan.
2506—Taylor vs. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Timothy B. Blackstone.
2—Manuel Moncada.
3—Moses Weinstein.
4—Christian Lehr.
5—Christian Lohr.
6—Bertha Dobriner.
7—Alexander Dobriner.
8—Herman Voigt.
9—Adolf Leichenhelm.
10—Edward Willis.
11—George Everall.
12—William M. Rice.
13—Charles Tisch.
14—Henry Clay Yale.
15—John Foster.
16—Francois Lesourd.
17—Matteo Cagno.
18—Same.
19—Jane A. Dwyer.
20—Elizabeth Gibbins.
21—Gertrude Fischer.
22—John Moriarty.
23—John W. Blanck.
24—Maria Casey.
25—John J. Hutton.
26—Lucinda O. Ranney.
27—Adolph Schwarz, or Schwartz.
28—David W. Manwaring.
29—Edward C. Mulvaney.
30—Caroline Wildberger.
31—Herman Deutsch.
32—William N. McArthur.
33—Patrick McCoy.
34—Henry A. Hotto.
35—John Sheridan.
36—Charles Gelb.
37—John Gannon.
38—F. Joseph Wehrle.
39—John L. Williams.
40—Lottie Lederer.
41—John A. Best.
42—Giacomo Pidoriano.
43—Tobias Kohn.
44—Patrick Cannon.
45—Catherine T. Cannon.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on, 1658—F. Stanhope Philips.
1528—Eliza Jane Evans
1645—Wilhelmina Martin

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2574—Wernberger vs. Tuchmann.
1127—Israel vs. Stahl.
2932—Muller vs. Humpfer.
982—Fass vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
929—Squillanti vs. same.
3572—D'Aiola vs. Penn R. R. Co.
1131—Coyle vs. 3d Av R. R. Co.
1973—Halligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
500—Markowitz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1093—Sulzig vs. Nacher.
2496—Youngerman vs. Youngerman
2100—Boehme vs. Wiesing.
2263—O'Neill vs. O'Neill
2064½—Meryash vs. Hoffberg.
2078—Lankering vs. Eiterich.
2080—Spare vs. Spare.
2280—Rosenkrank vs. Stern.
2508—Brush vs. Levy.
1507—Hanlein vs. Mc-Keone.
2066—Clark vs. Congress Brew. Co.
1638—Lowenthal vs. Clauss.
1822—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2085—United Water, &c., Co. vs. Omaha Water Co.
1529½—Gerold vs. Pfister.
1414—Dollar Sav. Bank vs. Seitz.
2058½—Ginna vs. Ginna.
1634½—Galante vs. Galante.
2180—Dickson vs. City of New York.
2058—Barker vs. Gogart.
1828—Kolberg vs. Kolberg.
1917—Orr vs. Wolf.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

8054—Fuhrman vs. Schilling.
976—Lally vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1439—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1423—Berlin Iron Bridge Co. vs. Clason.
903—Chambers vs. Rapid Safety Filter Co.
2007—Thompson vs. Baumann.
2602—Kundsen vs. Livingston.
2604—Jablonsky vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
2586—Hahlo vs. Newborg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2640—Klingman vs. Schlingan.
1108—Kavanagh vs. Shanott.
1736—Underhill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1518—Bendit vs. Ellery.
1806—Durnin vs. Crane.
2028—Halprin vs. Stirn.
2046—Schlaenger vs. Meyer.
2707—Lyon vs. Lawson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3712—Jacobson vs. Buckley.
4231—Barnes vs. Rayser
4823—Kleinfeld vs. Smith
2141—Papadinus vs. Raynor.
2513—Dratter vs. Ind. Order O. A. I.
2406—McHugh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2478—Buntman vs. Tobias.
2192—Dunn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2123—Solomon vs. Kilpatrick.
2604—Murray vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2153—Greenbaum vs. same.
2523—Dunn vs. Lane.
2405—Woeltze vs. Ries.
2137—Gazzola vs. Navagazione Gen., &c.
2221—Smith vs. Brooks.
2780—Garrett Williams Co. vs. Miner.
2782—Ludwig vs. German Odd Fellows, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2807.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier & Garvan for the People.

1—John Davis.
2—Edward Fitzgerald. George K. Walker.
3—Louis Selig. Samuel Stern.
4—Patrick Sullivan.
5—John Clark.
6—James Clark.
7—Frank J. Hopkins alias Howard K. Smithers.

Pleadings.

1—Jennie Goldberg, Jacob Rubin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—Louis Greenberg.
2—Oscar A. Daly.
3—John Stelz.
4—Harry Werner. John Bernstein.
5—Samuel Robertson.
6—Angelo Mecca.
7—John Broderick.
8—Harry Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—William Rudzynski.
2—Henry Meyer.
3—James Murphy. John Lynch.
4—Frederick Burlingame.
5—Tony Ilaresi.
6—Samuel Greenberg.
7—James Whalen.
8—Antonio Verzo.
9—Edward O. Dean.
10—Joseph P. O'Donnell To fix a day for trial
1—Antonio Genaro.
2—Michael G. Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—Stony Kruck.
2—Harry Bonnet.
3—Michael Angone.
4—Nathan Goldner.
5—Walter Scott.
6—Wolf Sternberg.
7—Michael Dempsey.
8—Charles Garez.
9—Peter Cassinelli. To fix a day for trial
1—George W. Bushnell
2—Ruby Taylor.
3—Thomas Jackson.
4—Charles G. Horton.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Kings County—Civil calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2451—Kegel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1645—Meyer vs. same.
1046—Same vs. same.
2506—Gaylord vs. Hamilton.
2541—McGoldrick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2542—Frankle vs. same.
2551—Da Costa vs. Arthur.
2559—Wenning vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
2005—Schroth vs. Gedney.
3745—Hirschfield vs. Briner.
908—Klein vs. Jonasson.
3648—Werner vs. Prosky
2693—Grupelli vs. Risley.
2702—Smith vs. Bruning
2729—Marcus vs. Rabinowitz.
2767—Laidino vs. Douda.
2768—Pottier vs. Stymus Co. vs. Canfield.
2785—J. A. Roebling Sons Co. vs. Hanlon.
2795—Wilson vs. Bloch.
2378—Mundt vs. Glohner
2745—Sullivan vs. Southard.
2704—Fredericks vs. Herzig.
2786—Bowles vs. Hestwood.
2818—Evers vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3057.

3657—Goldstein vs. Yudelman.
2467—W. R. Pitt Composite Iron Works vs. Weber.
9225—Baker vs. Haft.
2498—Gibson vs. City of New York.
7317—Cantor vs. Whitman.
2618—Weinberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2631—Grossmeyer vs. Dist. No. Order B'nai Berith.
8236—Martin vs. City of New York.
2461—Lavelle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2462—Same vs. same.
2642—Weltman vs. Jacobs.
2645—Egbert vs. Smith.
2646—Same vs. Hanson.
2649—Noonan vs. Schwartz.
2650—Hall vs. Wallick.
2656—Palmer vs. Fuller.
1887—Barry vs. City of New York.
1648—Minnie A. Kurzman.
1652—Henry Ruprecht.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

69—Burr vs. Feitner.
71—Roth vs. Naylor.
72—Matter of Kendall.
74—Murray vs. Felcyger
73—Henry vs. Rowell. Enumerated day calendar.
214—Stoothoff vs. B. H. R. R.
187—Kurth vs. Gruber.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4726—Cullen vs. B. H. R. R.
8891—Montesi vs. Star Co.
8686—McDermott vs. B. H. R. R.
2351—Edge vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8641—Dempsey vs. Met. St. R. R.
9907—Tannery vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.
4757—Williams, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R.
4787—Deyes vs. B. H. R. R.
4802—Fleischner vs. B. H. R. R.
4825—Gronwold vs. B. H. R. R.
4854—Allen vs. Met. St. R. R.
1621—Arthur vs. Diamond.
2106—McGrath vs. Stone
4856—Fisher vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
4858—Gorman vs. B. H. R. R.
4872—Minck vs. B. H. R. R.
4873—Heitz vs. Met. St. R. R.
4875—Oliver vs. Noblett
4887—Veasey vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for actual trial upon the call:

9012—Larkin vs. B. H. R. R.
8843—Beattys vs. Kinstler
8845—Same vs. Starlight
9043—Callaghan vs. Commonwealth Roofing Co. et al.
9055—Sherry vs. B. H. R. R.
8799—De Shields, Jr., vs. Creamer.
8833—Anderson vs. Reid
8818—Carmody vs. B. H. R. R.
9357—Hexamer vs. Machauer.
9431—Fyfe vs. Fyfe.
9595—Lorenzo vs. Lorenzo.
2173—Broistedt vs. Dolan.
4462—May vs. Murphy.
1898—Prendergast vs. Barber.
4695—Szerlip vs. Keller.
7926—Lewry vs. Lewry.
4408—Clark vs. Edwards.
4445—Ball Mfg. Co. vs. Merritt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4078.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J. Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1026—Vigilante vs. Scarpati et al.
1295—Robinson vs. Goll.
1337—Bohen vs. Bohen.
1355—Otten vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
1375—McGrath vs. Sicher.
1377—N. Y. Bldg. Loan Exg. Co. vs. Weisenborn et al.
1378—Same vs. same.
1390—Rice vs. Edwards.
1391—Brown vs. Elsberg.
1395—Dike vs. Quinne.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Lyman. Same vs. Biggs.
1396—Same vs. Amer. Linseed Co.
1397—Fiss and another vs. Van Schaick.
1398—Murphy vs. McGarry.
1399—German vs. Klein.
1400—Wagner vs. Betts.
1401—Brush vs. Perry and another.
1402—Andrews vs. Andrews.
1403—Wenig vs. Wenig.
1406—Woodruff vs. Wheeler et al.
1407—Love vs. Love.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Montgomery H. Clark vs. Jacob Sommer et al.—I. James von Sholly.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Moquinn vs. Moquinn—Charles Donohue, Brown vs. Clark; Bowman vs. Locke—Benjamin Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Yunginger (3 cases)—John H. Judge, Smith vs. Ericson—Patrick H. Whalen, Hellner vs. Smith—Charles Donohue, Leech vs. Horowitz—John Delahanty, Lyon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Harold M. Smith, In re. V. A. Schmid Co.—W. Benton Crisp.

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1403—Wenig vs. Wenig.
1406—Woodruff vs. Wheeler et al.
1407—Love vs. Love.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
March 1, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT FOR ALTERATIONS TO THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be two years and six months.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making or the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials, and the nature and extent of the work required, bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the undersigned, at Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out and the title sought to be acquired in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of our estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park, should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, (now

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Great Northern's Capital to be Increased and Additional Lines Acquired.

The Directors of the Great Northern Railroad have adopted a resolution to increase the capital stock of the company by the issuance at par of 250,000 shares, of $100 each, like in all respects to that now outstanding, the proceeds to be used for the special purpose of acquiring the stocks or bonds, to an amount of not less than $25,000,000, par value, of the several railway companies owning the lines forming this company's existing transportation system and of other railway companies, organized and to be organized, in the States in which said system is situated, and of which this company will have the control, and also of the Great Northern Steamship Company.

These additional lines will add more than 500 miles to the railways controlled by the company. Stockholders who may appear of record at the close of business April 15, 1901, may subscribe pro rata, at par, for the shares of capital stock above propdsed to be issued.

Subscriptions or assignments of rights to subscribe will be accepted by the company as assents to the issuance of such stock, and as equivalent to a resolution of the stockholders to that effect, and the subscriptions will be considered binding only when the holders of three-fourths of the stock now outstanding shall have filed their subscriptions.

Cash advances, amounting to $5,000,000, made by the Great Northern to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and which are to be repaid by that company by the issue of bonds to the Great Northern, will be distributed among the shareholders, to whom this money equitably belongs, by crediting the sum of $20 upon the subscription price for each new share of stock.

E. B. THOMAS MAY RESIGN.

F. O. Underwood Talked of as the New President of the Erie Road.

Although official confirmation is still lacking, it is now generally accepted as a fact that E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad, has or will shortly resign his position as President, in order to accept the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors. In railroad circles it is believed that F. D. Underwood, Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, will become his successor. Mr. Thomas yesterday declined to affirm or deny the report of his resignation as President, but he said: "I am not going to leave the Erie Railroad."

In picking out a successor to Mr. Thomas, railroad men consider Mr. Underwood because he has long been known as a representative of James J. Hill, who, it is generally supposed, will name the next President of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Underwood went to the Baltimore and Ohio in 1898, and instituted a programme of retrenchment, letting out many of the officials and employes. There was fear and trembling among the lower officials of the Erie Railroad yesterday when the reports of Mr. Underwood's approaching appointment as President reached them. Mr. Hill yesterday declined to discuss the matter.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—Second Vice President and General Manager Frederick D. Underwood of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad said to-day that he knew nothing about the report current in Wall Street to the effect that he would succeed E. B. Thomas as President of the Erie Railroad.

A NEW RAILROAD LINE.

To Develop Brunswick (Ga.) Dock and Improvement Company's Property.

Stirred by the enterprise of the Southern Railway and Seaboard Air Line Companies, the local representatives of the Brunswick (Ga.) Dock and Improvement Company announce that comprehensive plans have been completed for the development of that property. According to these plans, Brunswick is to be made a leading port for the shipment of coal and breadstuffs, as it already is for its lumber output.

To accomplish this, the Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad of 100 miles is now in course of construction, and arrangements have been made whereby the improvement company will give the road one mile of water front and 100 acres of terminal land, thus enabling the Brunswick and Birmingham Road to build its terminal alongside the docks of the improvement company. Negotiations are said to be in progress for a junction of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road with the Brunswick and Birmingham Road.

Lake Shore Makes a Traffic Deal.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—The Lake Shore Railroad and the Cleveland and Buffalo boat line have entered a traffic agreement, effective May 1, that tickets of all classes issued for foreign lines which are good for transportation over the Lake Shore between Cleveland and Buffalo in either direction will be accepted for passage on the Cleveland and Buffalo steamers. This agreement is effective during the season of navigation of the boat line.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway arrived in this city yesterday evening.

President Stillwell of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient will shortly sail for Europe for the purpose of making some financial arrangements for the new road.

The Erie Railroad will soon put on a new train between New York and Chicago. On the east-bound trip it is to leave Chicago in the morning.

The Reading Railroad has introduced megaphones to enable towermen to transmit train orders to conductors of freight trains. This will save time, as conductors have had to climb into the tower to get their orders.

There will be an adjourned meeting today of the Trunk Line Association's Passenger Committee, at which the adjustment of differentials to Chicago will be taken up.

A DECISION ON COPYRIGHTS.

Federal Court Defines the Essentials of the Notice.

BOSTON, March 18.—An important decision relating to copyright was given by Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court to-day sustaining demurrers filed by the respondents in a case in which a publishing house sought to obtain damages from two of the large business concerns of this city for alleged infringement in handling "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "The Minister's Wooing," by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The Court holds that the name of the person taking out a copyright must be inserted in the notice of every edition published, and that the failure to do this vitiates the copyright. A literal compliance with the statute may not be required, but the notice must contain the essentials of the name, claim of exclusive right, and the date when obtained.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for the Orphan Asylum Block—The Day's Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

From what could be learned yesterday the deal for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum's block, bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, is in a very advanced stage of negotiation, if indeed the sale of the property is not already an accomplished fact. John D. Crimmins and George D. Mackay of the Committee of the Orphan Asylum Trustees, having the matter in charge, would not authorize a statement that the property had been sold, nor on the other hand did there seem to be the same disposition as during the last week to make unqualified denials regarding the transaction. It is said that a meeting of this committee was held on Sunday, at which definite action was taken on one of the propositions submitted to it. Rumor associated Flake & Dowling with the deal as the prospective purchasers, although both members of that firm were reticent when questioned on the subject. The price, which it is said the Trustees have decided to accept for the property, is about $1,200,000.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Josephine Fisher to Mrs. G. A. Freeman 108 East Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5; also, for Dr. G. A. Kletzsch to Mrs. J. Wertheim the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 34 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5; also, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., for Mrs. Henry A. Griffin the four-story dwelling, 37 West Fifty-second Street, 17 by 100.5.

It is reported that Henry H. Cook has sold the plot, 35 by 100.8, on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 205 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to Percival Kane, owner of the abutting property on Seventy-eighth Street.

William R. Ware has sold for Anna C. Ward to Susan R. Dowdney the four-story brick and stone-front dwelling, 120 West Eighty-first Street, 19 by 100.2.

M. Kamak, as broker, has sold the two five-story brick tenements, 417 and 419 West Fifty-third Street, 50 by 100.5.

Louis Lese has bought the three-story frame building, 245 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 20 by 100; also, the similar property, 414 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Frederick M. Wilson reports that he has sold the plot, 50 by 150, on the north side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 31 feet east of Clinton Avenue.

William F. Clare has sold the five-story tenement with stores, 131 Avenue C, 19.1 by 75.

Louis; also for Mrs. Herman Bosch, 26 East Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story private dwelling, 20 by 100.5,

R. H. Jones has sold to Mrs. M. O'Sullivan, for Louis Eickwort, a two-story and cellar frame detached one-family dwelling, 492 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Mount Hope.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1,307 Hoe Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Franklin Acker, executor.. $2,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Third Avenue, east side, 389.10 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 100, four four-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maximilian Morgenthau... 63,424

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, 40 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 301.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,240.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, One hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Place and St. Nicholas Avenue, 65.9 by 90.7 by 85.3 by 92.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $42,168.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William P. Burr, referee, 2,000 Madison Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,361.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 309 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $13,842.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Seton Avenue, northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,080.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 505 Fifth Avenue, west side, 38.3 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 20.3 by 95, four-story brownstone front flat, with store; 579 Eighth Avenue, west side, 61.9 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 12.4 by 100, three-story brick building with store; 2052 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 566.3 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 351 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, 79.5 on the avenue by 19.2 on the street, fourstory brick and stone flat with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 136 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 333.4 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,193; subject to other mortgages for $4,200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Columbia Place, for three six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, each 37.6 by 97.6; John Ruth, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; total cost, $75,000.

Broome Street, northeast corner of Orchard Street, for three six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 30 by 85.6 and 29.6 by 79.2; Harris Fine of 359 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; total cost, $85,000.

Walnut Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 73 by 22; James Niel of 74 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Sixtieth Street, south side, 176 feet west of Avenue A, for a one-story frame shed, 30.6 by 87.9; John Vesey of 149 East Sixty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 719 Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Samuel Pfeiffer of 38 East Houston Street, owner; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $2,300.

No. 434 East Ninth Street, new store front to five-story brick tenement; Adam Heppenheimer of 804 East Sixth Street, owner; Charles Dahlem of 595 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1,848 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; E. W. Larner of 314 Mott Avenue, owner; J. Fielde of 1,848 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $80.

Houston Street, northeast corner of Wooster Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Peter Baggart of 58 William Street, owner; Otto Merlin, builder; cost, $50.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-third Street, a Hotel Waldorf, (new steel beams in basement floor); George C. Boldt, lessee; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, March 18.

BRIGGS AV, n w s, 152.4 ft n e of Travers St, 25x100; John H. Lyon to John R. Ross, (R S $3.50)..... 1

CONVENT AV, 73, n e corner of 144th St, 19.11x100; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $30,000, R S $10)..... 1

CONVENT AV, e s, 699.6 ft n of 141st St, 20 to s s 144th St x100x20x100; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $25,-000, R S $10)..... 1

CONVENT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 294.6x100; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $97,000, R S $13)..... 1

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 148th St, 19.11x75; Ray Lewensohn to Helen W. Bruning, (R S $2.50, mtg $26,000)..... Exch

CROTONA AV, n e corner of Oakland Place, 16x100; Samuel C. Boehm to Henry Molitor and wife, (R S $6.50)..... 100

DE MILT AV, n e s, Lot 38, map of Pentield property, 34.4x100; Herbert Atwood to Frederick R. Boice, (mtg $1,200, R S 50c)..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 229.10 ft n of 145th St, 250.10x100; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $30,000, R S $20) 1

HUDSON ST, e s, 67 ft s of Morton St, 22x80; John L. Caverly, Jr., and another, executors, to Isaac Newman, (R S $12)..... 11,800

HUDSON ST, e s, 67 ft s of Morton St, 22x80; Isaac Newman to Isaac White, (R S $4, mtg $8,000)..... 1

HUDSON ST, e s, 67 ft s or Morton St, 22x80; Isaac White to Isaac Newman and wife, (R S $4, mtg $8,000)..... 1

JANE ST, 52, s s, 22.6x80; Henry Blanken, executor, to Henry A. Reese, (R S $12)..... 12,000

JEROME AV, e s, 94.7 ft n e of 213th St, proposed, contains 12 70-100 city lots; Joseph Gruninger to Elise Gruninger..... 26,874

JONES ST, 11, 25x100; Frances L. Harlem to Emilie Harlem, (mtg $24,000, R S $2)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 106. 8 ft s of 164th St, 47.8x97.4x39.11x112.3; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $9,000, R S $6)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 106.7x102.5x99.11x149.6; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $35,000, R S $10)..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 135th St, 26x100; Paul Mayer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another, (R S $25)..... 100

LENOX AV, w s, 41 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x73; Annie T. Blake to Sarah Magin, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 117th St, 100.11x24x100.11x23.11; Henry H. Meise to Louisa G. Macdermott, (mtg $41,500, R S $12.60)..... 1

LOT 96, map of Washington Terrace; Alberto Borgia and another to Dominick Borgia..... 1

LOT 133, map of Unionport; Anna Olsson, widow, to Carl Forter, (R S 50c)..... 325

LOTS 99 and 100, map of the Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another to Edmund D. Broderick..... 1,100

New York and Albany Post Road, e s, adjoining land of Miss Tripler, runs n e 75 x n w 54 to road x s 40 x — 87.6 to beginning, contains ¼ acre; Thomas F. and John J. Slater to Patrick Hickey, ½ part..... 1,000

OGDEN AV, e s, 275 ft s of 162d St, 50x 118; Hugh Thomas to Annie E. Thomas, (R S $2, mtg $2,730)..... 2,000

PELL ST, 16, 25.4x—; Catherine H. Webster to Ida Beiser, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

PELL ST, 16, 25.4x—; Charles W. Beiser to Ida Beiser, quitclaim..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, adjoining land of William Beaman, runs s w 13 x s e 179 x n e 134 x w 120; Anna Olsson to Ida Witzel, (R S $12)..... 12,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, at centre line of 153d St, if extended, runs e 200 to w s of Edgecombe Av x s 25x w 100x s 25x w 100 to place x n 50; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $17,885, R S $12)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 50 ft s of 153d St, centre line, if extended, 25x100; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $8,000, R S $6)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 249.1 ft s of 153d St, if extended, 75x200, to w s of Edgecombe Av; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $40,000, R S $25)..... 1

ST. RAYMOND'S AV, Lots 119 and 120, map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose to John Flood, (R S $1)..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, at n s of 136th St, 61.8x99.4x irregular; Southern Boulevard, at s s of 137th St, 172x 115x irregular; William H. Lake to Solon L. and Samuel Frank, (mtg $37,000, R S $40)..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 101 to 103, 50x100; William P. Eno to Amos F. Eno, (R S $51).. 51,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 212 ft n of 180th St, runs w 95x n 13x w 5x n 98.5x e 100 to easterse x s 111.5; Julius Kaspelein to James Hoynes, (mtg $3,000, R S $1.50) 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 491.6 ft n of 189th St, 25x100; James J. Nealis, referee, to Mary Plunkett..... 4,450

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 184th St, new line, 27.6x88.5x19.9x88.7; also Bassford Lane, or av, n w corner of 184th St, new line, 62.4x85x69.9x85.4; John B. Haskin to Thomas F. Costello, (R S $2.50)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 25x160x25.3x163.9; Sarah R. Hallock to Sarah B. Hallock, (R S $2)..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x80.10; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $18,000, R S $5)..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, proposed, e s, widened, 355.9 ft from s s of lands of Duncan and Schermer, (Bronxwood Park,) 150x100; the Adee Syndicate to Belle A. Poe, (mtg $12,000)..... 12,000

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; Jonas Weil and another to Fanny Gruen, (R S $6, mtg $21,000)..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 155th St, 34x125x irregular; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $120,000, R S $45)..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 15th St, 34x125x irregular; Gustav A. Brackley and wife to Jacob D. Butler, (mtg $160,000, R S $0)..... 1

2D ST, 65 East, 25x37.9x25.2x34.6; William Porr to Mary Mandel, (mtg $7,000, R S $4)..... 100

2D ST, n s, 149 ft w of Avenue C, 50x 104.1, Unionport; Anna Olsson, widow, to Julius Lopau, (R S $1)..... 625

11TH ST, n e s, 252.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 25.6x100; Jacob Klingenstein to Julius B. Fox, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 375.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.4x 85.11x—x99.8; Mary E. Ford to John T. Nagle, (R S $3)..... 10,000

16TH ST, 312 West, 25x103.3; Philip Hamburger to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children..... 20,000

31ST ST, n s, 190 ft w of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Continental Trust Company, as trustee, to Rebecca Greacen, (R S $3)..... 1

36TH ST, 72 West, 25x98.9; William B. McNiece to George L. Bannon, (mtg $30,000, R S $30)..... 1

57TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Harriet N. Marshall to David Lippmann, (R S $0)..... 1

39TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Mary Stapf and another to New York Mutual Realty Company, (R S $5, mtg $17,000)..... 1

39TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Anna G. E. Yutte to New York Mutual Realty Company, (R S $7, mtg $9,000)..... 1

42D ST, s s, 257 ft of 7th Av, 17.6x100 irregular; Onesime Robitaille to Annie Kemble, (R S $22.50)..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 272.3 ft e of 5th Av, 21.7 x100.5; Mary E. W. Terrell to A. Louisa Minford and others, (R S $5)..... 62,000

53D ST, 247 to 241 East, 34.4x100.4; Julius Klingenstein to Julius B. Fox, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

61ST ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; Fanny Horowitz to William C. Breed, (mtg $17,000, R S $1)..... 1

89TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.8; New York Mutual Realty Company to Mary Stapf, (mtg $14,000, R S $9.50)..... 23,500

89TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.8; New York Mutual Realty Company to Annie G. E. Yutte, (R S $9.50, mtg $14,000)..... 23,500

104TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; John Harper to Nellie A. Murphy, (mtg $41,700, R S $5.50)..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 10 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Samuel J. Corker to Matilda Corker, (mtg $5,500, R S $3)..... 1

112TH ST, 111 East, 18.9x100.11; John A. Walsh, referee, to Eugenia M. Bertin... 5,600

114TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; William Nelson to Louis Lese, (R S $23)..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 125x 99.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society to George F. Picken, (R S $40).. 100

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $14,000, R S $7)..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Edward S. Fowler, executor, to Jennie Korber, (R S $6)..... 8,450

157TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Lina Bergin to Peter Graber, (R S $3, mtg $10,000)..... 1

162D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 300x 99.11; Jacob D. Butler to Carrie M. Butler, (mtg $42,000, R S $50)..... 1

Alterations.

ATTORNEY ST, 91, w s, 25x100; Frederick Botsford, trustee, to Margaret Veitch, 5 years..... 1,000

BAYARD ST, 34, and 35 Bowery; Henry M. Toch and another to Moses Lempert, 5 years..... 1,200

CAMBRELING AV, s w corner of Pelham Av; Mary A. Broderick to James J. Purcell, 5 1-6 years.....$360, $480.

CLINTON ST, 178; Meyer Landsberger to Morris Reissfeld, 3 years..... 480

COLUMBUS AV, 853; Sophia Schneider to Leon Pecoraro, 5 years..... 960

GRAND ST, 420 and 422; Philip Horowitz to Isaac Morris, 3 years, and renewal... 840

JACKSON AV, 834, s e corner of 163d St; Walter Seaman to George L. Wedemeyer, 5 years..... 780

LUDLOW ST, 173; Joseph Seldin to Max Berman, 2 years..... 420

WORTH ST, 100 and 102 Mulberry St; Evardo Mezzadri to Michele Mollo, 5 years..... 1,800

1ST AV, 1,475; Diedrich Lehnert to William F. Murphy, 5 years..... 1,200

1ST AV, s e corner of 82d St, 71.7x132x 99x131.5; Cornelia B. De Peyster to Nathan S. Kohn, 10 years..... 1,300

1ST AV, s w corner of 31st St; Emma Wells to Daniel Hickey, 7 years..1,200

1ST AV, 2,225; Noe D'Ambolo to Nunzio Squillante, 3 years..... 480

9TH ST, 627; Louis P. Mahler to Adolph Newman and another, 3 years..... 2,800

9TH ST, 735 to 739 East; Hannaheit Younge and others to Doernberg & Goodman, 10 years..... 5,700

10TH ST, 44 to 50 East; American Lithographic Company to R. Hudnut's Pharmacy, 5 years..... 5,500

72ND ST, 132 West; Lillian M. Sims to Scott Foster, 2 years..... 3,600

109TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 150x—; Henry Maguire to I. O. Blake, 5 years.. 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAITKIN, Rubin and Jennie, to Isaac Blumberg; 16th St, n s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, installments..... 1,050

BALKAM, Joanna and George H., to Henry Auchincloss, executor, &c.; 76th St, 157 West, 3 years..... 20,000

BALKAM, Joanna, to Hamilton M. Weed; 76th St, 157 West, 3 years..... 10,000

BERLIN, Simon, to Levi M. Erwin; Waverley Place, w s, 69.7 ft n of 10th St, 5 years..... 18,000

BOEHLING, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 331.6 ft w of Willis Av, and adjoining lot, 50x100, 1 year, two mortgages, a per cent..... 10,000

BRODERICK, Edmund D., to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lots 99 and 100, map of Neill estate, 3 years. 660

BROWN, Kate C., to August Gross and another; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av; due Sept. 1 1901, 6 per cent... 263

BROWN, Helen W, and John H., to Ray Lowensohn; Convent Av, n w corner of, 148th St; 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BURNHAM, Ella F. and Sigourney M., trustees, to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company; 4th St, 218 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

COOPER, Norm G., to Mary M. Johnston and others, trustees; 38th St, 316 East, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to John B. Haskin; Washington Av, n e corner of 184th St, new line; also Bassford Av, n w corner of 184th St, new line, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,725

DAVIS, John, Augustus T. Gillender, as committee, &c.; 130th St, 131 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

DUDENSING, Sibilla, to Rebecca E. Henken, executrix, &c.; 123d St, 226 East; 1 year..... 8,000

FERGUSON, Frances W., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 51st St, 114 East; 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,500

FLAGG, George W., to Robert W. Todd; Decatur Av, e s, 150 ft n of John, or Cole, St, Fordham, demand..... 1,000

FOX, Julius B., to Jacob Klingenstein; 11th St, n e s, 252.6 ft w of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GAROFALO, Luigi, to the Italian Savings Bank; 115th St, 306 East; 3 years..... 9,500

HALLOCK, Sarah R., to Harriet S. Odell; Webster Av, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av; due July 21, 1902..... 1,200

HICKEY, Patrick, to William F. Thorn; New York and Albany Post Road, e s, adjoining land of Miss Tripler, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,150

HOWKINS, William, to John S. Howkins, and others; 3d Av, w s, at centre line of block between 28th and 29th Sts; also, 3d Av, w s, Lot 735, map of Rose Hill Farm, ¼ part, payable as per bond..... 10,000

HUGHES, Robert W., to Mary E. Wintamute; Convent Av, w s, 40.5 ft n of 127th St; 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

HURD, Jane A., to Edward S. Fowler, executor, &c.; 86th St, 19 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 35,000

JENNINGS, Mary, to Harry W. Fairfax; Intervale Av, w s, 118.10 ft n of Westchester Av; installments, 6 per cent.... 500

KARST, John D., jr., to Wilson M. Powell; 228 and 230 West 32d St, 3 years, 2 mortgages..... each 25,000

KARST, John D., jr., to Mary W. Wright; 226 West 32d St, 3 years..... 25,000

KEMBLE, Anne, to Anesime Robitaille; 49th St, s s, 257 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

KORBER, Jennie, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; 148th St, s s, 185 ft w of Broadway; 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

KOUPAL, Eliza J., and Therese Graef; 83d St, 232 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 17,000

KOUPAL, Eliza J., to Bertha Kessler, guardian, &c., and others; 83d St, 234 East, 4½ per cent..... 17,500

LANG, Henry, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Av, s e corner of 10th St or Bathgate Place, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

LESE, Louis, to New York Security and Trust Company; 114th St, n s, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 13,000

LESE, Louis, to Frank P. Kendall; 114th St, n s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 6,500

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 115th St, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 6,500

MAKRANSKY, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 4th St, 73 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

MARX, Henry, and Thomas F. Lang, to Dimock & Fink Company; Rider Av, n e corner of 135th St, widened; installments..... 3,000

MOLITOR, Henry, and wife to Samuel C. Boehm, Crotona Av, n e corner of Oakland Place, 1 year..... 1,500

MORAN, Rosalie De N., to John A. Aspinwall, trustee; Broad St, 54 and 56, ½ part, 5 years..... 20,000

MORAN, Rosalie De N., to John A. Aspinwall, trustee; Broad St, 54 and 56, ½ part, 5 years..... 15,000

MURPHY, Charles F., to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Clinton Av, s s, 300 ft e of 2d St, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MURPHY, William F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1st Av, 1,475, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

NEUSTAEDTER, Maria and Marcus, to Rebecca L. Campbell, guardian, &c., and another; Rivington St, 111, 5 years..... 6,000

NEUSTAEDTER, Maria and Marcus, to Rebecca Campbell, guardian, &c., and another; Rivington St, 111, 5 years..... 5,000

NEWMAN, Isaac, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Hudson St, 430, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

OGDEN, Samuel M., to Gerard Fountain; 149th St, widened, s e corner of Brook Av; 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

PALEY, Samuel, and Elias Lapin to the State Bank; 40 Essex St, due Aug. 9, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PETZOLDT, L. Bernhard, to Mary A. Myers; Lots 344 and 346, Block J, amended map of H. F. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 225

PICKEN, George F., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 137th St, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years, 4½ years..... 20,000

PURCELL, James J., to the Bronx Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Pelham Av, s w corner of Cambreling Av, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 550

REESE, Henry A., to American Mortgage Company; Jane St, s s, 78.6 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

ROSS, John R., to Teachers Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; Briggs Avenue, n w side, 157.4 ft n e of Travers St; installments..... 3,360

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Harrie A. Quackenbush; 99th St, 60 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Harrie A. Quackenbush; 96th St, 62 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SPRINGER, Elizabeth and Edward, to John P. Duncan, trustee; 149th St, n s, 78.4 ft e of Walton Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

STAPF, Mary, to New York Mutual Realty Company; 89th St, 234 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

THE HOME FOR SCANDINAVIAN Emigrants to Jennie E. Mackay; Greenwich St, 22 and 24, 3 years..... 33,000

WARD, James J., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 85th St, s s, 370 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

WEINSTEIN, Bertha, to Ferdinand Kurzman; Jackson Av, n e corner of 156th St, interest and time due. Secures advances

WELLBROCK, Leonora H. and John H., to Christine Bagli; Cherry St, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WELLER, Augusta, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing, joint tenants; Minford Place, w s, 138.6 ft n of Charlotte Place, due July 1, 1904..... 2,800

WELLER, Augusta, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing, joint tenants; Minford Place, w s, 122 ft n of Charlotte Place, due July 1, 1904..... 2,800

WELLER, Augusta, to Mary A. Reynolds; Minford Place, w s, 135.2 ft n of Charlotte Place, due July 1, 1904..... 2,800

WELLER, Augusta, to Rafael Diez de La Cortina; Minford Place, w s, 171.11 ft n of Charlotte Place, due July 1, 1904..... 2,800

WINTER, Jacob, to John W. Love; Lexington Av, w s, 80.5 ft s of Fifty-eighth St; 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WITZEL, Ida, to Anna Olsson; St. Ann's Av, e s, part of Lot 1, map of the Morrisania, lying east of branch railroad, 5 years..... 9,000

WOOLF, Eugene T., to the Wappinger Savings Bank of Wappinger Falls, N. Y.; 184th St, s s, 215.3 ft n from n e corner of said street and Bainbridge Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

YUTTE, Anna G. E., to New York Mutual Realty Company; 89th St, 232 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON & WOERZ to William L. Flanagan, as managing director, 2 assignments..... Each 3,000

BEADLESTON & WOERZ to William L. Flanagan, as managing director..... Omitted

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Carrie M. Butler, 3 assignments..... Nom

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Carrie M. Butler, assignments of 10 mortgages..... Nom

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY to Bank for Savings, assignments of 2 mortgages..... 125,000

HAYNES, Lawrence, to J. C. Julius Langbein..... 1,500

McNIECE, William B., to Emily S. Dow. 17,000

MULLIGAN, Agnes K., to Ella T. Townsend..... 1,000

NADEL, Nathan, and Max Blum to Martin Stortz..... 500

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company..... 21,500

PUTNAM, Tarrant, and George A. Barker, executors, &c., to Mary E. Leavitt. 15,000

RYER, John B. and Frederick, Jr., administrators, to John B. Ryer..... Nom

SCHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Martin Stortz..... Nom

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to the State Bank..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 145x90; Herbert E. Gibson against Richard Walber, owner and contractor; William H. Gard and Joseph Wood, contractors..... 200

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 112x 100; Owen R. Mason against Mary A. Chisolm, owner; Andrew J. Robinson, contractor..... 3,940

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Martin E. Murphey against Agnes L. Brand, owner; Wroxeter Realty Company, lessee and contractor; Horace E. Hartwell, contractor..... 800

105TH ST, 307 West; Haynor & Osgood against Annie Leonhardt, owner; Belle Reilly, contractor..... 204

111TH ST, 249 to 257, n e corner of 8th Av, 200x100; Becker & Co. against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, contractor..... 126

112TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Henry R. Worthington against James H. Cassidy, owner and contractor; F. A. Clark, attorney..... 227

124TH ST, 503 to 509 West; Robert Jacob against William Preuss, jr., owner; J. Henry Jockel, Duncan McLean, and Jacob Zimmerman, trustees and contractors..... 700

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

South of Prospect Park.

This most beautiful and healthful section of Flatoush, has all its streets and avenues elegantly laid out, has all city improvements, paving, sewers, gas, etc., has a bountiful supply of the purest water in the State of New York entirely independent of the Brooklyn water system; is adorned with rare shrubbery and flower beds, and has every restriction enforced to insure its being kept up to its present high standard of exclusiveness.

Only 35 minutes to New York.
Cars run every 4 minutes.

Elegant, large residences with beautiful lawns $7,000 to $12,000. Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.

Come and see South Midwood to-day or send for illustrated booklet.

Take Flatbush Avenue car.

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1364 Flatbush av.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and salon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.

Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

One and two family houses wanted, 23d and 25th Ward, Brooklyn; customers waiting for cash and for exchange. Call Tryon, 1,410 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

Down Town Properties

A LARGE NUMBER
FOR SALE AND TO LET.

RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Money to loan, sums to suit, on bond and mortgage, and any Manhattan property bought, sold, and exchanged. Cohn & Ascher, 1,204 Lexington Av.

Cold-water tenements, east side, west side, up town, and down town; bargain prices; for sale, some for exchange. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Builders, Look.—I have fine lots, with liberal builder's loan. Gaylor, 1,123 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

YONKERS.

Choice locality; high ground; two-story and attic frame dwelling; 10 rooms; all decorated; tiled bathroom; furnace; good stable in rear of lot; walking distance to Glenwood Station; $600 to $800 cash; balance of purchase money may be paid on easy terms.

W. H. RICHARDSON, Opposite N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

At Mount Vernon.—The best located, best built, best house, which $10,500 will purchase anywhere; other fine houses, $4,000 to $30,000; easy terms.

Fine cottages to rent, $3 to $75.

JAMES W. RICH,
5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Ten-room house, barn, new chicken house, and five acres ground.

117 acres of land, with 17 room house, barn; fifteen acres woodland, near station. Will sacrifice for cash or easy terms. Call, Wm. Heurer, owner, 941 Columbus Av., (cor. 106th.)

A.—A.—MOUNT VERNON DWELLINGS.
Special, Chester Hill, beautiful residence; large grounds; new; worth $15,000, for $12,500; others, $5,000 to $20,000; rentals, $25 to $100; all modern improvements. Rodman F. Pugh, 1st St., corner 3d Av.

For Rent and Sale—The best houses in New Rochelle, Larchmont, and vicinity. F. F. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Post Office, New Rochelle.

Furnished and unfurnished houses to let; all improvements; fine locations; $30 and upward. James W. Rich, 5 South 3d, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Yonkers.—I have a great variety of up-to-date houses for sale and rent. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

Westchester County Farms and Country Seats. ABRAM HYATT & CO., 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE SITE OF THE SEA VIEW HOTEL, OAK BLUFFS, COTTAGE CITY, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Comprising about two acres of land, with a frontage of over 2,000 feet on the Bluffs; situated at the head of the Steamboat Landing, and being the most advantageous location for a successful Summer hotel on the Island. Full particulars of GEORGE H. BROWN, 434-438 Tremont Building, Boston.

Attractive country property. Milford, Conn., near Long Island Sound; modern dwelling, 18 rooms; 7 acres ground; stables, cottage, chicken house; fine garden, fruit and shade trees; town water; telephone service; near railroad station and trolley; boating, fishing, and bathing; price reasonable; will be rented fully furnished. Apply to H. H. Cammann & Co., 51 Liberty St.

For Sale—Gentleman's handsome country seat, 225 acres, two miles east of Bellport, on the Great South Bay; house 30x52, 30 rooms; near depot and Post Office; suitable for stock farm, subdivision, or club. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

For Sale—25 acres fruit and stock farm; price, $10,000 cash; no exchange. Address Box 45 Ulster Park, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Good farms for sale cheap; send stamp for handsome catalogue. H. L. Reed, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Farms and country places for sale; some bargains; send for descriptive list. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

For Sale—125 acres fruit and stock farm; price, $10,000 cash; no exchange. Address Box 45, Ulster Park, N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 MIN. CHAMBERS AND 23D ST. FERRIES.
Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $400 to $700; shaded grounds; stables; golf links. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

Madison, N. J.—About 4½ acres in first-class residence neighborhood, with large dwelling; also cottage and barn; land high, comanding fine views; plenty fruit and shade; price, $15,000; rent, $1,000. Owner, P. O. Box 194, New York.

Pequanac, N. J.—Country place, with garden, poultry house, woodshed, abundance fruit; one hour from Chambers St., New York; cheap, on easy terms. Address G. F. Burnett, Verona, N. J.

For Sale or to Lease—On mountain side of South Orange, N. J., large house, modern improvements, stable and gardener's cottage. About 3 acres. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Good 4-room house and large attic, barn, fine garden, well, near all depots, Hackensack, N. J., $930, $90 down; balance $10 per month. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty Street, N. Y.

South Orange.—Model cottages for sale or rent; nine rooms; all improvements; exposed plumbing. Plans and particulars with W. S. Edgar, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Fine farm, 20 acres; also farm, 3 acres; modern houses, large barns; excellent condition; abundance fruit; moderate prices. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Englewood and vicinity! Houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for season or longer. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

For Sale—A two-story and attic house; plot 112x110. Jandard, 489 10th Av., Paterson, N. J.

Factory sites, 17 miles out; 4 railways; also lots and 8-room house. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Twenty-five-foot sloop yacht, full inventory, A1. Henry Miller, 66 Maiden Lane.

To Let for Business Purposes.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
151st to 152nd, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.

All light, airy and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.

OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)

Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEMENT "TO LET"

(large show window on street and avenue.)
S. W. Corner Sixth Ave. and 12th Street.
APPLY TO RHINELANDER ESTATE,
155 WEST 14TH STREET.

STORES TO RENT.
1ST AV., NO. 1,480, CORNER 77TH ST.
3D AV., NO. 1,310, CORNER 75TH ST.
GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
3D AV., NO. 1,320, NEAR 75TH ST.
75TH ST., NO. 177, NEAR 3D AV.
ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 17TH ST., 2 LOFTS.
S. E. JACOBS, 135 B'WAY.

A.—A.—A.—A.
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD,
Entire six-story office building, size 60x40;
OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.

Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave,

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Lofts, 30x114, steam heat, power, elevator service; two stores, 30 rooms for hotel or restaurant; also house, 12 rooms, $60 month, and store, with rooms, $30. Particulars 202 Broadway, Room 1, after 2.

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

111 Chambers St.—Lofts, first, second, and third, together or separate; 25x70; key on second. Owner, William Bridge, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

2 lofts in new corner building, 95x100, with power, steam heat, and elevator; will divide. Grossman, corner 94th St. and 1st Av.

A.—233 Third Av., 3-story store and dwelling; rent, $1,250.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

LOFTS. Big, (25x125,) light, and cheap.
LOFTS. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.
R. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

Greenwich Street.—Building to let, suitable for hotel and restaurant.
Jos. E. Steckler, 171 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IDEAL HOUSES, ETC.,
FOR RENT.

Attractive 4-story American Basement Dwelling,
NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.
Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 140th St. Elevated.
RENT, $1,000.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

31st St., 304 West.—Four-story and basement house to let. Terms and particulars, Jos. E. Steckler, 171 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Glenside Park.—Furnished cottage to rent, with board, at this select resort; twenty-one miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R. Golf on grounds. Particulars address T. A. Molloy, Glenside Park, Murray Hill, N. J.

To Let—Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath; stables, fruit; one hour out in centre of island; healthy location; rent for long season, $225. W. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Long Branch, Elberon, Hollywood, Norwood Park.—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon; all ready for occupation in May. R. H. Woodward & Co., Long Branch.

Montclair.—Furnished or unfurnished; 14 rooms; large double piazza; elevation 400 feet; season, year, or longer. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3,368 John.

Spring Lake.—12-room cottage; beautiful location, near lake and ocean. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Rent $50 for a Summer and Winter boarding house, fully furnished. A. M. Johnson, 149 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.

RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

Park Av., 1,051, near 86th St.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable and houses extremely well kept.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

504 West 22d St.—Second floor, five large rooms; all improvements; opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, polishing; carpets cleaned, laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

A whole House on one floor, 201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av.; Apartments of eight large rooms, 25x90 feet; beautifully decorated; rent $45. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Grove St., 58, Near Bleecker St.—$7 monthly; two choice rooms, rear; extra cheap.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On Tuesday evening, March 12, a heart-shaped diamond pin, composed of a single row of diamonds and about four inches in diameter. The finder will please return it to 99 Madison Av., where a suitable reward will be given.

Lost.—Bank Book No. 109,300 The New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to Bank.

Lost.—Bank Book No. 99,311, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

No. 269
West 136th St.

Large, airy, well lighted and handsomely decorated apartments; gas ranges; steam heated, hot water supply; consisting of seven rooms and bath; rents $37.50 to $50.00, per month.

JANITOR ON PREMISES.

[illegible], 257, 259, 261 & 263 West.

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.

Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,
218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.

Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, steam heat, &c.; one apartment only; possession May 1; $900.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th St.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AV., CORNER 63D ST.

Only one Apartment for rent from May 1; eight rooms and bath; elevator, hall attendance, &c.; rent $1,000.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th St.

A.—A.—New and thoroughly modern apartments, consisting of 6 rooms, (including corners;) rents, $60-$68, and 4 rooms, rents, $40-$43, in the HESPERUS,
S. E. corner 118th St. and Manhattan Av., (exclusive) neighborhood; all extra large, light, spacious courts; electric light; telephones in each suite; mail chutes; elevator running day and night; elaborate hall, with service.

AN A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.

THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

THE URANIA,
238 and 240 West 129th St.—Private house neighborhood; six rooms and bath; electric elevator, steam heat, hot water, steam dry room; rent $45. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

A.—THE TUXEDO, Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent, on premises.

BELLA,
48 E. 26th St.

First-class apartment, $1,400.00; heat, light, and elevator service.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Wyoming Apartment House, corner 9th St. and 2d Av.—Elegant flats, six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; steam heated; elevator; janitor service; moderate rents. G. Newman, 130 2d Av.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,
68 South, on corner; seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water; steam heat.

107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

Madison Av., 1,759, Between 116th and 117th Sts.—Handsomely decorated, steam heated flat; five light rooms; bath; $21. Owner.

3d Av., 41.—Elegant second apartment; 8 large rooms; bathroom; single flat; down town; $38; worth $50.

5th Av., Corner 66th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hoffman Arms, 59th St. and Madison Av.—Apartment 10 rooms; all light; handsomely furnished; from May 1, or later, to Oct. 1 at greatly reduced rent. Call or address Benjamin, at apartment.

Fully furnished apartment, No. 40E, in Hotel San Remo, to sub-let; three rooms and bath. Apply at the hotel, 74th St. and Central Park West.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted immediately, by married couple, no children, furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 or 7 rooms, till July; below 90th St. preferred; references. L. S. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Long Branch, Elberon, Hollywood, Norwood Park.—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon; all ready for occupation in May. R. H. Woodward & Co., Long Branch.

Montclair.—Furnished or unfurnished; 14 rooms; large double piazza; elevation 400 feet; season, year, or longer. 80 Wall St., Room 24. Telephone 3,368 John.

Spring Lake.—12-room cottage; beautiful location, near lake and ocean. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Rent $50 for a Summer and Winter boarding house, fully furnished. A. M. Johnson, 149 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bedford Section.—Second floor, one room in third; two-family house; $12; immediate possession; a bargain. B. A., Box 218 Times Office.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE ALBEMARLE, VIRGINIA AV., Near BEACH,

After being extensively improved and enlarged, this elegant modern hotel, new throughout, is offering superior accommodations, including elevator to street, large sunny rooms, many with bath, steam heat; 2,000 square feet of sun parlors, and every possible convenience for special Spring rates, $8, $10, $12 and $15 weekly. Cuisine a feature. Capacity 400. Orchestra. Booklet on request.

J. P. COPE.

THE NEW RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Now open. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features. NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE, 11 TO 5 O'CLOCK.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

Building Materials.

WOOD MANTELS.
Stock, $5, $25. Vrasda manufacturer, 157 E. 128th St.

Machinery.

STEAM ENGINES and Machinery—Bought and sold. Wickes Bros., 95 Liberty St., New York, have now for sale automatic engines:
Three 16½x24 Armington & Sims.
One 16x16 Green, centre crank.
One 13½x14 Armington & Sims.
One 12x16 Bass, centre crank.
One 12x12 Porter, high speed.
One 11x14 Ide, high speed.
One 10x12 Ball, centre crank.
One 10x12 N. Y. Safety, centre crank.
Corliss Engines, many sizes.
32—66x16 Horizontal Tubular Boilers, complete.
Send for our Monthly Stock List.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

For rent—Portable boilers, engines, air compressors, complete pumping outfits, hoisters, derricks. Marvin Briggs, 12 Broadway.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
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LETTERS AND POETRY ARE READ IN COURT

Husband and Wife Both Weep at the Paine Divorce Hearing.

Woman Charged with Writing Tender Missives in Prose and Verse to Another Man.

The domestic troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Van Dyck Paine are being aired to a considerable extent before Justice Freedman, in Part VI., Special Term of the Supreme Court. The trial of the case began yesterday. It should have started last Thursday, but just as it was being called Mrs. Paine fainted, and then went into convulsions. She is suing her husband for a separation on the grounds that he deserted her. He filed a counter suit, in which he asks for an absolute divorce and names John Kintner, a former Postmaster at Newton, N. J., in the papers.

Letters by the barrel and poetry enough to fill several volumes form the exhibits in the case. Frank Moss appears for the husband and Jurdon Seeley for the wife. Each side has its partisans in court, and the husband and wife took turns in crying over some of the tender missives and poetry which had been written to each other before the break came. The Paines were married on St. Patrick's Day, 1889.

Mrs. Paine was the first witness called to the stand. She is a very attractive-looking woman, with light hair. At times during her testimony she became intensely dramatic as she denied certain things asked her on cross-examination. In her direct examination she said that her husband was a commercial traveler and that he was away from home a great deal of the time. She said that when he was at home he often treated her cruelly and struck her several times. He finally left her and took their little son with him.

On cross-examination Frank Moss began producing letters, many of which had been written to Mr. Kintner. Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that he had obtained possession of these letters through the assistance of Mrs. Kintner, who had taken them from a box in which her husband had kept them.

"Don't you know that you broke up not only your own home, but the home of Mr. Kintner as well?"

"No, I don't know that."

"Didn't you tell Mrs. Kintner that if she ever tried to separate you from her husband that you would do what Mrs. George did?"

"No, I did not. I only said that Mrs. George did right."

"What did Mrs. George do?"

"She shot President McKinley's brother-in-law."

"Was there any further conversation between you and Mrs. Kintner?"

"Yes. She was forever talking religion to me and coaxing me to go back to my husband."

"What did you say?"

"I told her to mind her own business."

Mr. Moss then began to read the letters he had secured from Mrs. Kintner, which had been written to her husband by Mrs. Paine. One of these letters concluded as follows:

You are dearer to me than anything in the world, and I feel as badly as any woman could, and you must know it worries me to live this double life I am living. Better a thousand times we had never met if you are tiring of me after me loving you and doing as I have done for you. Will now close with love and kisses from your true love, MAY.

In another letter Mrs. Paine said: "I love you so dearly and always will, no matter what may happen."

"Did you mean all you wrote in those letters to Mr. Kintner?"

"Sometimes we write things we don't mean."

"You wrote that you loved him. Did you mean that?"

"No. I love only my child."

"Why did you write to him?"

"Because I wanted sympathy in my trouble."

"Did Mr. Kintner sympathize with you?"

"Yes, he said soothing words to me.'

"When you said in your letter, 'I love you so dearly,' did you mean that?"

"No. I wrote the letters when I felt badly and did not mean what I said."

Mr. Moss then read some poetry, the first verse being:

I have no sweetheart but you, dear,
Say, can you ever forget
How in the twilight, dear,
In all of Spring's radiance met?
Close to my heart I would hold you,
There where the roses once grew,
While in silence I told you
I had no sweetheart but you.

Mrs. Paine smiled while this was being read, and her husband, who sat back of his counsel, began to cry.

"Did you write that?" Mr. Moss asked the witness.

"I wrote those verses to my husband years ago."

Mr. Moss brought out the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Paine had lived at Tarrytown when the separation took place, and at one time, when she was ill, she had sent a letter to Mr. Kintner, and he had come across the river to see her.

It came Mrs. Paine's turn to cry when Mr. Moss read several letters which she had written to her husband after they had separated. In these letters she inquired after their little son and urged her husband to bring him up properly.

At the close of Mrs. Paine's testimony the deposition of her mother, Mrs. Mary Bird, was read. The deposition had been taken at Mrs. Bird's home, in East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Bird said that Mrs. Paine was now living with her, and that she had seen Kintner on the street waiting in front of the house, watching for her daughter. "I believe that Kintner has some power over my daughter, or she would not have gone with him as she did," was the conclusion of Mrs. Bird's deposition.

The case will be on again to-day.

YOUNG HUSBAND MISSING.

Eugenie Bashford Tonkin's Writ of Habeas Corpus Dismissed—Justice McAdam's Remark.

Eugenie Bashford Tonkin failed to get her young husband on the writ of habeas corpus which she has secured against her mother-in-law, Mrs. Virginia Tonkin. The writ was returnable in the Supreme Court before Justice McAdam yesterday. According to the wife, who has served an apprenticeship as a chorus girl, her mother-in-law was opposed to her marriage to young Harold G. Tonkin, and when he went to visit Mrs. Tonkin, Sr., at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, on March 5 last, he disappeared, and has not been seen since.

When the case was called yesterday the young Mrs. Tonkin looked about the courtroom, and then turned to her counsel and said, "He isn't here."

"Where is the husband?" asked Justice McAdam.

"In the custody of his mother, who was ordered to bring him here," was the answer given by the young Mrs. Tonkin's counsel.

At this point Thomas Gilleran arose and said that he appeared for Mrs. Virginia Tonkin. Continuing, he said:

"Mrs. Tonkin has made a return to the writ, which sets forth that her son is not in her custody, and that she does not know where he is."

"What have you to say to that?" asked the Justice of young Mrs. Tonkin's counsel.

"I am informed," was the reply, "that his mother keeps him locked in a room at the Hotel Majestic."

"How old is the boy?"

"He is twenty-one years old."

"Then how is this young man restrained by his mother?" asked the Justice. "Has she a string tied to him?"

"He is kept in a room."

"That may be possible, but not probable—in fact, it is unbelievable," said the Justice, who then ordered the writ of habeas corpus dismissed.

After the hearing counsel for young Mrs. Tonkin said that he understood that her husband was now in Colorado, and that he would try to get him back to this State.

The young man over whom the dispute is being carried on has had another experience in married life. His first wife, an artists' model, obtained a divorce from him, in which his second wife, who was then a chorus girl at Weber & Fields's, was named as co-respondent. The father of the young man is J. J. Tonkin, who has large business interests at Oswego, N. Y.

Ward Line Leases New Offices.

The second and third floors of the new seven-story building to be erected by Henry Corn at the northeast corner of Wall and Water Streets have been leased to James E. Ward & Co., owners of the Ward Line of steamships. The lease, which was negotiated by Broker Herbert A. Sherman, is for a term of ten years, and the aggregate rental is about $150,000.

As lately as 1898, low shoes were approached with a timid feel-the-way sort of step. From then on the march in their direction has been so decided, that now, when we say "Spring shoes are ready," low shoes are meant.

Here in almost needless variety. Soles of various thicknesses, tops severely plain and highly fancy, toes from the common-place common-sense to the modish.

To get their full value wear them now—with spats; the spats are here.

So are Spring overcoats, Spring derbys, Spring everything for man and boy.

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TO TEST BICYCLE BELL LAW.

Attorney Keogh Contends that the Ordinance Is a Dead Letter.

A case came up before Magistrate Cornell, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday, the decision of which will affect every bicycle rider and motor vehicle owner in the State. The question raised was whether the amended laws demand that bicycles and motor vehicles shall be equipped with bells wherewith to give warning to pedestrians and others. For more than three years the City Magistrates, in disposing of the cases of prisoners charged with failing to have bells on their bicycles or vehicles, have been guided by Section 1 of Article V. of the Corporation Ordinance of 1897.

This section provides that the law is violated unless the vehicles mentioned are equipped with an "alarm bell or gong." Thousands have been arrested, and have been compelled to pay fines for disobeying the ordinance. No one ever thought of testing the legality of the procedure until yesterday afternoon, when five prisoners, arrested for the alleged offense, appeared with counsel prepared to uphold the contention that, as a matter of fact, there is no law compelling the carrying of bells on bicycles or any other vehicle.

The five prisoners, including a son of Supreme Court Justice David McAdam, had been arrested by Bicycle Policeman Rouse for failing to have bells on their bicycles. When they appeared at the bar the Magistrate was somewhat surprised to hear Lawyer Thomas F. Keogh announce that he appeared as counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Keogh at once declared that the city ordinances of 1897 relating to bicycles had been made a dead letter by Section 634 of the Laws of 1899 of New York State. This law repeals the then existing laws, and ordains that "no city, town, or village shall have any power to make any ordinance or regulation respecting bicycles or tricycles except as provided in this act." This State law then does not say that bells must be used, but that bicycle riders "must give an alarm by bell, whistle, or otherwise, which may be heard 100 feet away."

Mr. Keogh asked for the discharge of the prisoners on the point he had raised. Magistrate Cornell said that the point raised was a very important one, and that he would take time to consider it. He then adjourned the hearing until to-morrow, when he said he would give his decision. He paroled the prisoners in the custody of their lawyer until that time.

CAUSES OF A BOY'S DEATH.

Vaccination, Neglected Blood Poisoning, and Last, Heart Disease.

George Hagan, fifteen years old, died at his home, 82 Virginia Avenue, on Saturday, from heart disease superinduced by blood poisoning, which, in its turn, was the result of vaccination. He was graduated from a grammar school on Feb. 5, and under the school law was vaccinated a few days afterward, preparatory to entering the high school. Two weeks after he caught cold and his arm became very sore.

He neglected to inform his parents until Monday, March 11, and then blood poisoning had set in. He was progressing favorably, however, until Friday, when his heart became affected, and death followed.

LEGAL NOTES.

INVALID CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—William C. Herring, who died in 1894, by his will made charitable bequests to various organizations, some incorporated and some unincorporated. In an action brought by E. H. Pratt, as administrator, with the will annexed for the construction of the instrument, several of the bequests were held good at the Special Term. Those which were held invalid appealed to the Appellate Division, in this city, where the judgment below was affirmed over three years ago. On further appeal, the Court of Appeals has now sustained that decision, on the opinion of Justice Rumsey in the Appellate Division. By various clauses of the will the testator bequeathed considerable sums to Roman Catholic organizations, including the Roman Catholic Poor Society and the Poor Schools Attached to St. Patrick's Church, in England; the poor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay Street, in this city, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of Albany. The court holds that a voluntary unincorporated association cannot take a bequest, even for charitable purposes, and that, in the absence of proof as to the law of a foreign country, the courts of this State will either indulge in no presumption at all or will assume that the foreign law is the same as that of the State of New York. A bequest to the poor of an incorporated church, such as St. Peter's, in Barclay Street, was held to be invalid because of indefiniteness, even though the church be competent to take.

***

VENDOR'S AGENT AND VENDEE.—Edward R. and F. Glor, who were copartners in the business of manufacturing barrels, in the City of Buffalo, sold, in 1896, at a branch they had established at Lewiston, in Niagara County, through an agent named Carney, 1,230 barrels to James H. Kelly. In response to a demand upon him by the Glors for payment, Kelly replied that he had "settled" with the agent. The Glors made no further demand upon Kelly during his lifetime, but sought payment from the agent. Carney replied that they must look to him, and that he would settle with them when he received certain money which was due him. The principals wrote that that arrangement was satisfactory, and that they hoped the agent would settle the account as soon as he received such money. The efforts of the principals to secure payment from the agent continued for at least six months, but Carney died without having made such payment, leaving an estate which was insolvent. In an action brought by the Glors against J. W. H. Kelly, as administrator of J. H. Kelly's estate, to recover the purchase price of the goods, the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department affirmed judgment, dismissing the complaint, holding, by Justice Spring, that the principals having elected to ratify the settlement made with the agent, could not disavow on ratification after the death of the vendee and the agent. Justices McLennan and Williams wrote dissenting opinions, holding that the nonsuit erroneously proceeded upon the theory that the vendee had actually paid the agents for the goods. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Large and varied selections of new Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, for Spring and Summer, are now being shown in all Departments.

Spring Sale of Cloth.
TEN THOUSAND YARDS.

Fine quality material,—satin finish,—full cloth width. Recommended for tailor gowns. The smooth finish and brilliancy will remain after sponging and pressing.

Colors: gray, tan, browns, mode, cream, royal and navy blue, red, old rose and a rich jet black,

$1.45 per yard; VALUE $2.00.

Ladies' Suits.

Two New Spring Models,—handsome designs, perfect cut and finish.
Made of Cheviot, trimmed with gilt braid, satin tucks, and Persian passementerie insertions.
Latest flare flounce Skirts, with taffetas silk linings.
Blue, black and brown.
Made of Broadcloth,—trimmed with scalloped bands of taffetas silk, Eton Coat,—with half military collar.
New flare cut, Skirt, on self-colored drop silk taffetas lining.
Black, navy and royal blue, castor, gray and brown,
$35.00; VALUE $45.00.

Cotton Dress Goods.

7,000 yards Imported Piqué.
White, pale blue, navy blue, yellow, drab, cardinal and royal blue,
15 cents per yard; VALUE 25 CENTS.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.
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Cotton Wash Goods.

We are showing in this department fabrics, designs and colorings, with that exclusiveness which appeals so strongly to buyers of high-class novelties.

Embroidered Swiss,
25c. to $2 per yard.
Dimities,
15c., 19c. & 25c.
Mercerized Cottons,
35c. to 85c.
Pineapple Grenadines,
30c. to 90c.
Linen Crash & Piqués
25c. to 75c.
Madras, Oxfords, Percales and Fancy Linens,
in all the new weaves and colorings of the season,
25c. to 85c.
500 pieces
Scotch Zephyrs,
32 inches wide,
25c. per yard,
values from 35c. to $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
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COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets
Excel in rich elegance of patterns and glowing beauty of color.
LONG CREDIT.

STRICKEN WHILE SHE DANCED.

Heart Disease Fatal to a Woman Who Gave a Party.

The neighbors of Miss Kate Jones say she was a very popular young woman, and when she gave a party on Sunday evening at the home of her brother, at 632 East Fourteenth Street, every one of the large number of friends and acquaintances invited made it a point to be on hand. Miss Jones lived with her married sister, Mrs. Gallagher, at 400 East Forty-first Street, but she secured the consent of her brother to give the party at his house, as he had more room.

The enjoyment of the evening was at its height about 9:30, and Miss Jones, who was an enthusiastic dancer, was in the midst of a waltz, when she suddenly slipped from her partner's arms and fell to the floor. A doctor was hurriedly summoned, but the woman was dead before he arrived. Heart disease, superinduced by dancing, was declared to be the cause of death.

Acquitted of Charge of Sororicide.

John O'Brien of Newark, who was indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury for the murder of his sister, Mrs. Mary Kelly, at Kearny, on Dec. 23, was yesterday acquitted, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, by direction of Judge John A. Blair. The only evidence submitted by the State was a statement made by Mrs. Kelly, that her brother pushed her down an embankment. O'Brien testified, in his own behalf, that he had tried to save his sister from falling and that she had mistakenly accused him of pushing her.

Summer Curtains.

Tuesday, March 19th, we shall make an elaborate showing of the following Summer Curtains and Draperies.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains,
$1, $1.25, $1.75 pair.
Colored Ruffled Curtains,
$1.25 & $1.50 pair.
Tamboured Muslin Curtains,
$2.50 & $3.00 pair.
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains,
$1.35, $2 & $3 pair.
Stores Bonne Femme,
in net and mull,
$4, 5.50, 7, 8.50 each
Cretonnes.
1,500 yards Imported French and English Cretonnes; reduced from 45c. & 60c. yd., to
35 cts.
1,200 yards; reduced from 75c. & 90c. yard, to
45 cts.
Art Tickings.
A large collection of choice and exclusive designs,
25c. yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

WATERS PIANOS

Do you contemplate the purchase of a new piano or the exchange of an old piano?

If so, send postal for a copy of our new catalogue, giving reduced prices on the WATERS PIANOS and full information as to our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM,

which gives you THREE YEARS' time on a piano, without interest. The WATERS PIANOS have been known for fifty years as STANDARD HIGH-GRADE PIANOS, and are famous for their FINE TONE and GREAT DURABILITY. Catalogues mailed on application.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

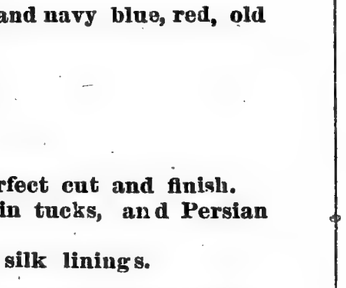

Say! You fellows who walk, should meet our new Spring Top Coats — short, loose, broad-shouldered, comfortable in the extreme. $15 to $30.

Raglans? Well! Our Raglans are *the* Raglans—long, smart garments—the favorite companions of dress suits. $20 to $35.

In all our Stores.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COUNTRY HOUSE DECORATIONS.

"The beech is growing green again,
The sunshine gilds its wonted spot."
—Undine.

Do not imagine that your country house, with its one or more weak points, is in any degree unlikely. Interiors that have drawbacks are the very ones we like to take hold of. It gives us a generous scope for the test of our art, and art it is to transform a faulty room into one full of charming restfulness.

Color-plans and lowest estimates for the most picturesque decoration and furnishing for Summer houses, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of the
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 1:45 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Fritzi Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Hubbenet, and Bispham. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., March 20, at 8, and Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 2.—First performance of SALAMMBO (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti.
Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann.
Fri. Ev'g., March 22, at 7:45—Double Bill. RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Scotti and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 2.—SALAMMBO. Same cast as on Wednesday evening.
Sat. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—FAUST. Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Olitzka; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plançon.
Sun. Ev'g., Mar. 24, at 8:15—Last Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, selections from
PARSIFAL
will be performed under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch. Soloists: Miss Milka Ternina; MM. Van Dyck and Blass.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
William Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Ev'g, March 21. Orchestral Program
Saturday Aft., March 23. Leopold Godowsky.
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

JOSEF HOFMANN
CARNEGIE HALL.
Friday evening, Mar. 22nd, at 8:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: at Ditson's and Carnegie Hall
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 ST. | GREAT BILL. | DAILY MATS. 25c.
WHITE RATS HENRY LEE, OTIS HARLAN, | EVGS. ALL 50c.
John W. Ransone, Powers Bros., others ORC.,

O'Neill's.

Upholstery Department.
THIRD FLOOR.

Sale of Tapestry Portieres
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

150 Pairs, formerly 5.50 to 7.00, 3.50 Pair.
Self Colors in Gordon Rep and Armure, with Gobelin Tapestry Borders, new and very attractive, 5.50 upward.
Imitation Bagdad Couch Covers, 1.98

More Bargains in Table Covers
Another Special lot of Velour Table Covers, Empire green and Burgundy Centres, at
7.98 and 9.75 each.

Reversible Tapestry Table Covers.
1½ yards square, 1.48 each.
2 yards square, 1.98 each.
2 x 2½ yards, 2.89 each.

Novelties in Summer Draperies.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 55c. pair upward.
Bobbinet Lace Ruffled Curtains, 1.48 pair upward.
Also Figured and Dotted Muslin, Snowflake and Madras Curtains in great variety.

Estimates furnished for Reupholstering Furniture, Slip Covers, Making and Putting Up Awnings and Shades—best work, lowest prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Spring Millinery.

Exhibition of Models
On Tuesday and Wednesday,
March 19th and 20th,
One Thousand Nine Hundred and One.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street,
New York.

Amusements.

Broadway THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs, at 8, Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
SEAT SALE TO-DAY at 9 A. M. Best Res'd Seats, 50c. 75c. $1. Choice Orchestra Seats, $1.50.
THURSDAY EVG. Curtain will rise at 8 precisely. First Time in America of the Great Drury Lane, London, Success, THE PRICE OF PEACE
All Wed. Matinées { 25, 50, 75.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS. MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
Apl. 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST.
UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way. 50th Time March 25. Souvenirs. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Evgs. 8:15. Evy. Eve. & Sat. Mat. "WOMAN OF TO-DAY." The roaring farce,

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. Including JAMES T. POWERS.
SAN TOY

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
This Afternoon, at 3, Daly's. | Thessaly & Olympian Games.
Wed., Thu., 3:30, Mendelssohn Hall.
Next Week.....Oberammergau

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
***Curtain now rises at 8:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
THE LASH OF A WHIP
with E. M. HOLLAND, FRITZ WILLIAMS & oths.
TO BE FOLLOWED at 10 by
THE SHADES OF NIGHT
with ELSIE DE WOLFE, GRACE ELLISTON, ARNOLD DALY and MR. E. M. HOLLAND.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15,
FIRST AMERICAN PRODUCTION
HERBERT KELCEY—EFFIE SHANNON and Company in
MANON LESCAUT.

Proctor's
23d St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c.
5th Ave. Saigomoto Troupe, Prelle's Dogs, Max Waldon, Zelma Rawleton, Della Rocca.
58th St. Mme. "Butterfly," Helen Dauvray & M. A. Kennedy, Jess Dandy, O'Meers Sisters.
125th St. Wilmer-Vincent Co., Pete Baker, "The Automobile Girl," Smith & Chisolm, &c. Fred Bond & Co., The Finneys, 3 Vilona Sisters, Bachelor Club, J. Canthopelo. Vaudeville.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
FIGURE SKATING CONTEST, TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION, 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with LAST TWO WEEKS. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY. Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Best Orch. Seats, 50c
Matinées Wed. & Sat. MY LADY Ballet & Varieties.
Com. Mar. 24—Sunday Concerts, Aft. & Eve.

Silks.

New weaves and colors.

"Cameleon Baroness," "Satin Louicyrano," "Paillette," and "Argentine."

New Broche Flannel Silk, a wide range of colors for street or evening dress,

75c. per yard; Value 1.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
10TH WEEK 10TH. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS.

ROSE SHOW.—Waldorf-Astoria, March 19, 20, 21. Opening, Tuesday afternoon (tea served 3 to 7). Tickets $5. Wednesday and Thursday, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission $1. In aid of Charitable Annex, Loomis Sanitarium.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt. west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. MATS. WED. & SAT.
LAST 5 NIGHTS. 4 Cohans 4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. FLORODORA

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ROSE COGHLAN, ASSISTED BY LOUIS MASSEN; MIYO SAY CO., BARROWS, LANCASTER CO., GALLIANI, etc.

THE DEWEY. E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS. Hassen Ben Ali's Troupe of Arabs.

KEITH'S CECILIA LOFTUS. THE AGOUST FAMILY. LILLIAN BURKHART, SCOGNAMILLO. 4 OTHS. LOUISE DRESSER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's Grand Revival, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Evs. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 9.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S funeral, Edison Pictures.
HUBER'S 14th ST. MUSEUM. Theatre, 2 Cos.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
ADA REHAN In "Sweet Nell of Old Drury."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Hoyt's A Temperance Town.

GRAND MAT. TO-MORROW. 25c., 50c. QUO VADIS

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat
New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey Olcott | A Romance of Ballymore (2 weeks only.) ATHLONE

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mt. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. The Sporting Duchess

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional rains; warmer; brisk southeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,974. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TROUBLE OVER CONTRACTS OF HISTORY MUSEUM

Work Now Suspended and an Investigation Being Made.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WALLACE

Law Suit in Which He Is Charged With Borrowing Money for the Institution and Using It Himself.

All work on the new parts of the building of the American Museum of Natural History, at Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, has been suspended, and an investigation is being made of the contracts awarded, without authority, it is claimed, by the former Superintendent of Buildings at the museum, William Wallace. Mr. Wallace resigned on Jan. 10 of this year from his position.

A lawsuit in which Mr. Wallace is accused of having borrowed money as an agent of the museum and appropriated the money to his own uses will be heard before Judge Marean in the Kings County Supreme Court, Special Term, this morning. A judgment has already been entered against Mr. Wallace in this suit, by default, and the action to-day will be an effort to have that judgment reopened.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Board of Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, recently sent to the contractors who have been engaged in building and fitting up the additions to the building, a letter warning them that any further work or furnishing of supplies by them would be at their own risk. The following is a copy of the letter:

"On the 10th of January last I required the resignation of William Wallace, Superintendent of Buildings, and he is therefore no longer in the service of the Museum. We have ascertained that orders to a considerable extent were without the authority of the President of the Board of Trustees, or other authority of the Museum, given by Mr. Wallace for goods and work at the Museum.

"I have directed that a careful investigation be made in order to ascertain the facts as to those orders, and as to what has been done under them. That investigation is now in progress. Pending the result of the same the Museum will not accept any work or goods."

A large amount of work is said to have been in progress upon these contracts awarded by Mr. Wallace. The contractors whose orders were thus for the time being cancelled have entered a decided protest to the museum authorities, and some of them are threatening suit.

Mr. Jesup was asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday if he would say anything concerning these claims and disputes. He said the whole matter had been turned over to Edward M. Shepard of the law firm of Parsons, Shepard, & Ogden of 111 Broadway. Mr. Shepard was seen last night, and said:

"Some of the contractors having presented claims which were not approved by the Museum, the Museum has been investigating these claims. We shall not approve any of them for payment by the city until the Museum authorities are completely satisfied. This has led to some feeling on the part of the contractors, owing to the fact that the Museum has notified them that all further work will be done at their own risk.

MR. SHEPARD INVESTIGATING.

Mr. Shepard said that he himself was investigating these claims, and that it would take two or three weeks more before the matter could be settled. Asked to what extent Mr. Wallace had been responsible for the making of these contracts which had been held up, Mr. Shepard said:

"Mr. Wallace had no authority to make any contracts for the providing of furniture or other fixtures inside the museum building. Wherever such contracts have been made, they are obviously worthless."

It was charged by George W. Chesley, a contractor, of 58 West Street, that Mr. Shepard had told him that the contract he held, which had been signed by Mr. Wallace, was not worth the paper it was written on. Mr. Shepard would not comment upon the claim of Mr. Chesley, beyond the general statement just quoted.

It is said that these contracts which have been held up amount to many thousands of dollars in value. Among the contractors involved are said to be the following: James G. Wilson, Traitel Brothers, Lincoln & Ranney, John H. Carl, George C. Flint & Co., and a painter named Roddy.

Ever since Mr. Wallace resigned as Superintendent of Buildings for the museum, there has been a great reticence manifested on the part of all concerned as to the cause of that resignation. Mr. Shepard said last night that he was not authorized to state the reasons for Mr. Wallace's resignation. It has been said that the charges in the lawsuit mentioned were responsible for Mr. Jesup's request for Wallace's resignation. Mr. Shepard, however, said this whole matter was involved in the dispute between Mr. Chesley and concerning that dispute he did not care to speak.

The dispute between Chesley and Wallace has taken the form of an action at law. Mr. Chesley filed his complaint, and it was served on Wallace on Feb. 18. On March 12 a judgment by default for $2,970, interest and costs, was entered against Wallace. In his complaint Mr. Chesley swore to the following allegations:

"First—That Wallace had for many years been Superintendent of the Buildings of the American Museum of Natural History.

"Second—That Wallace, while acting in said capacity of Superintendent of Buildings, and as agent for said American Museum of Natural History, frequently on several occasions between Aug. 1, 1896, and Jan. 1, 1901, represented to the plaintiff that certain moneys were needed from time to time by said American Museum of Natural History in the carrying on of the business and work of and connected with said museum, and requested the plaintiff to make to him loans for said museum.

"Third, the plaintiff, relying on said representations, did advance moneys and make loans to the defendant in the sum of $9,965."

The complaint then goes on to state that Wallace paid back to Chesley at various times the aggregate sum of $6,995. "But, (continues Mr. Chesley's affidavit,) upon information and belief that Wallace had frequently converted to his own use the sum of $2,970, he (Chesley) duly demanded of Wallace the payment of this balance, but that no part of it had been paid.

WHAT MR. CHESLEY SAYS.

The attorneys for Mr. Chesley, Stern & Elliott of 277 Broadway, said yesterday that they had found great difficulty in finding Mr. Wallace to serve the summons on him, but that it had been finally served on Feb. 18. The judgment was then entered by default on March 12. Mr. Chesley said yesterday concerning his loans to Wallace:

"I have known Mr. Wallace for many years. I knew he had a bank account in the Colonial Bank, and I had known him to pay bills for work in the American Museum with his personal checks on that bank. He told me that the funds of the museum were somewhat depleted, and asked for a loan. The first loan was $1,000. He paid it back in a short time, and when he asked me again I made still other loans to him, believing him to be perfectly reliable and to be the authorized agent of the museum.

"I do not care to say in what form the receipts or other vouchers for these loans were made, for that will all come out in court. As the case has been reopened by the effort to set aside the judgment by default, the case will doubtless have to be tried in court. I do not care to say either whether any explanation was made to me as to the reason any loans for the American Museum were not made directly by the managers of the institution themselves."

Mr. Chesley said that one of his contracts had been held up by Mr. Jesup, and that he proposed to take the matter to the courts unless something was done immediately. He said he accepted the contracts for the Museum in good faith, and he saw no reason why they should be suddenly held up.

William Wallace lives in High Bridge. He was not at home last night. His attorney is Henry Smith of 132 Nassau Street. Mr. Smith said yesterday with reference to his client's case:

"This whole matter is an outrage. It is perfectly ridiculous for Mr. Chesley to accuse Mr. Wallace of trying to secure money as the agent of the American Museum of Natural History. It is obviously absurd that such a rich institution as that concern would be in straits for money for temporary uses.

"It is true that Mr. Wallace borrowed money from Mr. Chesley. So did Chesley borrow from Wallace. These men have known each other for many years, and have had many business dealings of this character. The whole proceeding was personal, and such a thing as Wallace borrowing money as an agent of the museum is manifestly an untenable theory. There have been many loans and counterloans, and a dispute has arisen as to the amount of the balance. I am not satisfied that Mr. Wallance owes Mr. Chesley a cent, but I do not know that if he does owe him anything, it will be paid at the proper time.

"It is not hard even for a layman to see that if Wallace had borrowed money from Chesley, as this complaint alleges, as an agent for the Museum, the judgment by default should have been entered against Wallace as agent. Instead, it was entered against him personally.

"My client will appear in court and show that this judgment should be vacated, and in the trial of the case I do not believe any ground for action can be established. In our answer to the complaint we shall deny every allegation that Chesley makes except that saying he demanded of Wallace the sum of $2,970.

"The reason why Wallace defaulted was due to a mere slip of the tongue. When the service was made on him he brought it to me, saying it had been served Feb. 26. This would have given until March 18 for the filing of the answer. As a matter of fact, Wallace was mistaken, the service having been made on Feb. 18. I delayed making the answer, and before we knew it this judgment had been entered."

Mr. Smith, on behalf of Mr. Wallace, has secured an injunction against Chesley's executing any part of the judgment against Wallace until the case is finally settled by the Kings County Supreme Court.

GIRLS HAVE NARROW ESCAPE.

A Pony Falls and the Misses Hooley and Companions Are Thrown Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 19.—Driving at a swift rate down the Grove Street hill here this afternoon, Miss Mabel and Miss Ray Hooley, daughters of Edward S. Hooley of the Wall Street firm of Rolston & Bass, with two companions, had a narrow escape from serious injury. On the hill one of the ponies, which are familiar sights upon the streets of Plainfield, slipped and fell. The other kept up his speed until the bridge at the foot of the hill was reached.

Here the carriage was overturned and broken, and the two girls, with their companions were thrown out upon the sidewalk. The pony was badly cut about the knees, and was unable to rise until some men came to assist the girls. One of the girls mounted the uninjured pony, after the harness was removed and rode off home at a gallop.

The injured pony was left at the roadside until a groom was sent for him. The girls are famous in the vicinity for their feats in driving.

AN ORANGE GIRL'S ESCAPADE.

Ostensibly Went Shopping, Got Married—How Her Mother Learned of It.

ORANGE, N. J., March 19.—Miss Ethel Jeffrey, daughter of George M. Jeffrey of 358 Hartford Road, South Orange, started for New York this morning, saying she was going shopping, but instead went to New Rochelle, where she was married by Justice of the Peace M. B. Valentine to Frank H. Wood of 19 East Forty-sixth Street, New York.

She did not mention the incident to her mother when she returned home this evening, but her relatives were not long left in ignorance, for a reporter who had learned of it called soon after her return and asked Mrs. Jeffrey for particulars of the affair. She called her daughter, who, when asked about it, confessed.

The mother, when she had recovered from her surprise, said she was satisfied. The couple had been close friends for some time, she said, and the only objection there was to the match was the bridegroom's youth, for at the ceremony he said he was nineteen years old, while Miss Jeffreys owned to twenty-one.

Dominion Iron and Steel Stock Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 19.—The Directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company met here to-day and opened tenders for the $3,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. It was found that 1,500 applications had been received aggregating 88,000 shares, while there were only 30,000 shares to be allotted. The subscriptions came from every part of Canada, as well as from New York and Boston, which H. M. Whitney considered as "proving that the moneyed men of the United States have as much confidence in the future of Cape Breton as have the financiers of Canada."

W. G. Park's Reported Resignation.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 19.—The reported retirement of W. G. Park from the Presidency of the Crucible Steel Company receives credence here. The rumor of friction in the company is stoutly denied by one close to the Parks. He said President Park resigned because he desires to devote his time to travel. He says all of the Park holdings will remain in the company.

Mumps Among Naval Apprentices.

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Actor Fractured His Skull.

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NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—William Cavanagh, forty-five years old, of Chicago, a cavalryman in the play "Shenandoah," was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital to-night with a fractured skull. As Cavanagh was about to come down a flight of stairs from the dressing room of the Empire Theatre, where the play is, he lost his balance and fell to the bottom. He was picked up unconscious, and it is said he will die.

Must Pay $10 for Two Kisses.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19.—A jury in the Common Pleas Court to-day thought two kisses were worth $10, and awarded that sum to Mrs. Celia La Cross in a suit against her former employer, Nicolas Kenelecos. Kenelecos keeps a confectionery store. The woman claimed that one evening he seized her and, without previous notification, imprinted a couple of fervent kisses upon her face. She sued for $1,000.

Appetizing to the diner, helpful to the digestion, soothing to the nerves—BALLANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE.—Adv.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE FOR VAUDEVILLE

Contract for the Transformation May Be Made To-day.

Ten Weeks for Grand Opera and the Rest of the Year for a Big Variety Entertainment.

Unless plans miscarry, a complete change in the policy of the Metropolitan Opera House will occur shortly after the close of the operatic season on April 29, when grand opera performances given by the finest artists in the world will give place to vaudeville at prices ranging from 15 to 50 cents.

This arrangement, it is understood, is to be concluded to-day, and a contract entered into between the Maurice Grau Opera Company, the lessees of the house, and the Lederer Amusement Company, of which George W. Lederer is the managing director. The latter company is to have a permanent tenancy of the opera house for both Winter and Summer, with the exception of an interval of ten weeks for grand opera, which will begin in all probability about Christmas week. The remainder of the year will be given over to the biggest kind of an indoor entertainment which will embrace circus, variety, minstrelsy, ballet, burlesque, and opera.

Mr. Lederer, during his recent stay in England, conceived the idea of giving this monstrous performance at the cheapest possible prices, and after formulating his plans communicated them to Maurice Grau, who submitted them to his Directors. The latter, after giving them due consideration, instructed Mr. Grau to go ahead and make whatever suitable terms with Mr. Lederer he could.

The interior of the house will undergo little change, except the quarters occupied at the present time by the Vaudeville Club. This will be turned into a handsomely decorated tea-room, where tea will be served by Japanese attendants. A dormitory for the care of children will be established. This will be for the accommodation of patrons from suburban towns, who will be enabled to leave their children in the care of competent maids. A messenger service will also be installed in the building. In fact, there will be every convenience for the comfort of the patrons.

A feature in connection with the house will be a subscription department for parties or individuals who desire to have regular boxes or seats reserved for them throughout the season. This is the plan which was established at Koster & Bial's Music Hall several years ago. There will be no liquor of any kind sold, and only in certain designated parts of the house will smoking be tolerated.

Mr. Lederer proposes to give three matinées and seven night performances each week.

FRESHMEN SHIPPED IN BOXES.

Thus Elude Sophomores and Escape a Fierce Fight in Which One Man Is Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., March 19.—Two freshmen of the State College managed to elude the sophomores and attend their annual class banquet to-night by expressing themselves in boxes from Bellefonte to Milton. Others were not so lucky, and a fierce fight ensued between the juniors and freshmen on the one side and sophomores on the other.

William Dorworth of this place, a freshman, lies to-night in a critical condition. Dorworth was thrown so severely as to sustain concussion of the brain.

Twenty freshmen were imprisoned in a barn by sophomores, and have been kept under guard ever since. The rest tried to leave on the early train this morning, but the "sophs" intercepted them, and then the fight occurred. In addition to Dorworth's injuries, many students came out of the fray with badly bruised heads and torn clothing. About twenty freshmen succeeded in eluding the seniors, and to-night ate their banquet in Milton.

SURETIES MUST PAY $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The sureties on the bond of Andrew W. Smyth, formerly Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans, will have to pay the Government $25,000 to replace that amount of money which Smyth alleged was burned by an electric spark in a vault at the mint during his incumbency in the early nineties. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals this morning handed down its decision in the case, upholding the lower court, which held the sureties liable. Smyth is now in Ireland.

The case has been fought in the courts here for years and has developed sensations on several occasions, the circumstances attending the alleged destruction of the money having been more or less sensational to start with. Two of the sureties are dead, and thus the successions are involved. In support of his claim that the money had been consumed by fire, Smyth exhibited a box of ashes, but Government experts were able to verify the denominations and serial numbers of but two or three bills.

SHERIFF PLACED IN A CHURCH.

GREENWICH POINT, L. I., March 19.—The Baptist and Congregational factions of St. Paul's Chapel have now a Deputy Sheriff and Constable on guard at the edifice. The Trustees secured a Deputy Sheriff to prevent a Congregationalist meeting at the chapel scheduled for last night. This action was taken after they had been refused possession of the keys to the edifice by Sexton De Bevoise.

Deputy Frederick Buller of Mineola, accompanied by some of the Trustees, entered the building yesterday morning and put a new lock on the door. Then the Deputy remained on guard. It was then the turn of the Congregationalists, who put Town Constable Frank Cornwall on guard with the Deputy. A meeting of Congregationalists was held at Sexton De Bevoise's house, and he and David M. Stewart and Josiah G. Knight were elected Trustees. It was decided to incorporate under the name of "St. Paul's Union Congregational Church."

The Congregationalists, who are headed by the Rev. Charles Boynton, former pastor of the church, who was dismissed by the Trustees, say they will retain possession of the church unless they are compelled to retire through legal proceedings.

St. George Kempson Released.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 19.—St. George Kempson, the Metuchen editor who has been in jail here under a writ of contempt issued by the Chancery Court because he failed to comply with an order issued by it, was released on bail to-night pending the decision of his appeal from the commitment, which is now in the Court of Errors.

Bill to Help Mr. Sage Passed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—The State Senate to-day passed the bill to make possible the collection by Russell Sage of the $10,000 due on bonds issued by the village of Reed's Landing, which place was afterward dissolved as a corporation. The bill makes the residents of the territory which formerly formed the village liable for the bonds.

Found Dead in His Chair.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 19.—James Howley, a well-known resident of this place, was found dead in a chair last night, at his home on Senior Street. Heart disease is supposed to have caused death.

Speaking of Block Signals.

"The New York Central has, firstly, the interlocking system, superadded to this, secondly, the union of the lock and block system, (Syke's)."—Extract from an address of Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

MORE RIOTS IN ST. PETERSBURG

Five Students Said to Have Been Killed and Many Injured—Cossacks Guard the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Serious riots occurred in St. Petersburg to-day on the occasion of a solemn mass in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan for the repose of the soul of M. Bogoliepoff, the Minister of Public Instruction, who was shot and fatally wounded by Karpovitch. The police fired their revolvers, and it is rumored that five students were killed and eighty others either seriously or slightly injured.

Wholesale arrests followed the rioting. Many women were among those arrested.

Alarm pervades high circles here. The police have notified house owners to have their dvorniks, or house police, report for duty and hold themselves in constant readiness.

A sotnia, or company of Cossacks, passed the Moscow Gate yesterday morning on the way to Tsarskoe-Selo, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg, where the Czar has just gone. The police said they would escort the Czar back to the Winter Palace, and that he would return by carriage instead of by rail. It appears more probable, however, that the Cossacks were sent to Tsarskoe-Selo as a precaution, since his Majesty is more easily protected there than here.

All the higher schools of the city are closed and all the police headquarters are filled with arrested persons.

A report that three students were killed on Sunday is apparently confirmed. The Cossacks rode into the crowds on the sidewalk, and many faces were cut open by their knotted whips. Students and workingmen threw rubber shoes, canes, and snowballs at the Cossacks. It is reported that one Cossack was killed.

The presence of workingmen among the rioters rendered the demonstration more dangerous than any that had ever before occurred here.

A remarkable feature of the demonstration was the prominent part taken by women of the higher classes of the university.

One of the students read a proclamation by the Students' Committee demanding the abolition of the military service regulations and a jury trial for Karpovitch, who shot and fatally wounded the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bogoliepoff, last month.

After the reading of the manifesto the students threw crumpled copies of it into the crowd and raised a flag inscribed "For Liberty." The students also shouted, "Help us get our rights," and the mob responded with cheers.

A curious crowd remained in the vicinity of the scene of the disturbance until late in the evening, and persistently spread reports of horrors in Moscow.

It is asserted, though without demonstrable foundation, that the Moscow Chief of Police was killed.

The Official Messenger, which publishes an account of the recent disorders in various Russian cities and of Sunday's outbreak in St. Petersburg, says of the latter:

"When the crowd, which numbered 3,000, became turbulent the Cossacks and police were summoned. The demonstrators retreated to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, pelting the Cossacks and police with various missiles.

"The students attempted to display red and white flags bearing various inscriptions. On one side of the cathedral the crowd came into violent collision with the Cossacks and police, a portion retired into the cathedral, behaving noisily and smoking cigarettes, although the service was going on, until forcibly expelled.

"Altogether 339 male students, 377 women, mostly students, and 44 other persons were arrested. A Police Commissioner, 20 policemen, 4 Cossacks, and 32 rioters, male and female, were wounded."

LONDON, March 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"Three hundred arrests were made today, (Monday.) The Minister of Justice was fired at last week, and the life of another Minister has also been attempted.

SHOT IN A PARK ROW SALOON.

Proprietor and Bartender Wounded by a Customer—Crowd Blocks Trolley Cars.

Six revolver shots fired in rapid succession in ex-Policeman Patrick Bohan's saloon, at 95 Park Row, and the spectacle of a crowd of men jammed in the doorway in their efforts to escape the fusillade drew a crowd which blocked the trolley cars for half an hour at 6:45 o'clock last night.

When Policemen Snydecker and Howry of the Oak Street Station finally forced their way into the saloon they found Michael Kane, the bartender, writhing on the floor, shot close to the heart, while Bohan was shot through the left arm. The man who fired the shots was trying frantically to escape through the crowd in the door, which now that his weapon was empty was howling that he should be lynched.

He said that he was Thomas Grant, thirty-nine years old, a driver, but refused to give his address. He could tell little about New York, and the police believe he is a recent arrival from the West. He has been in the saloon frequently during the last two weeks, and always made trouble the last time being about an hour before the shooting, when he drew a bowie knife on another patron. Kane was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. He is seriously wounded.

DEAD MEN IN CENSUS RETURNS.

Washington Policeman Thought It Was Proper to Put Them In.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Policeman Stephen A. Abell was arrested this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Charles F. Sloane, chief clerk of the Geographical Division of the Census Bureau, charging Abell, while an enumerator during the last census, with making false returns by setting out that seven persons were alive and actual residents of the district in which the alleged false returns were made, whereas they weer all dead at the time.

Abell was assigned to take the census around Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Md., part of his territory being what is known as Brooks Swamp. Abell says that as he understood the law he was supposed to put in the returns as alive the names of men who had died within the year previous.

There were several cases in which he recorded the names of such persons in the district to which he was assigned. He also says that some persons who were not then residents in the district were enumerated.

The arrested man declared he was innocent of any intention of making false returns.

It was stated to-night, though the census officials would not admit whether the statement was correct, that the bureau had information that the census of St. Mary's County had been padded to the extent of 500 or 600 names in the manner stated.

TO BE CHICAGO'S POSTMASTER.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President has appointed Frederick E. Coyne, now Collector at Chicago, Postmaster of that city.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Up to a late hour to-night Mr. Coyne had not been officially notified of his appointment, but both he and Charles U. Gordon, who has been Postmaster for four years, had received telegrams from Washington telling of the action. Mr. Coyne's successor as Collector of Internal Revenue, it is said, will be Henry L. Hertz. In discussing the appointment to-night, Mr. Coyne said:

"My appointment comes entirely unsolicited by me, which makes it all the more agreeable for the reason that I regard it in the line of promotion. Mr. Gordon's term as Postmaster expired to-day, but he will remain in charge of the office until the end of the month, when I will take hold."

A $150,000 Fire at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Fire which was discovered shortly before 8 o'clock to-night in the leather and harness factory of the Startzman-Milliken Company, 215 and 217 West Pratt Street, and which spread to the adjoining building, 219, occupied by Ferris, Noeth, Stern Company, bakers' supplies, and Steppacher & Stern, shirt manufacturers, caused a total damage estimated at about $150,000.

CONVICTS IN MUTINY ARE CONQUERED

Held Guards as Hostages but Surrendered on Threats of Punishment.

OFFICIALS WERE HELPLESS

But a Threat of Death for All the "Hang" Men If They Did Not Surrender Had a Good Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 19.—The Insurrection of the convict miners in the State shaft at Lansing was brought to a close at 11:30 o'clock to-night and the mutinous convicts are being placed in their cells as fast as they can be brought to the surface. The imprisoned guards have been released and are again above the surface.

Shortly after nightfall the Warden and every available officer gathered around the mouth of the mine, each man heavily armed. Hunger has begun to tell upon the mutinous convicts, and they began to parley with the Warden. They sent him word that if he would promise not to inflict punishment for their action they would surrender and come up. To this the Warden would not consent, sending down word that the surrender must be unconditional, the question of punishment to be considered later.

As the night wore on the warden held a consultation with his officers, and it was decided to attempt a rescue of the guards and also to overawe the convicts and force their surrender. Selecting his men, the Warden, with seven or eight guards, heavily armed, entered the hoist and were soon speeding downward. When near the bottom of the pit a heavy fusilade was opened, the shots being fired toward the top of the shaft.

This took the convicts by surprise, and, thinking that the shots were intended for them, they hastily fled, leaving the guards, who were soon joined by their comrades, after which they were sent to the top.

The armed guards then started after the convicts, and soon had the ringleaders under arrest, when the others gave in and surrendered. The work of taking them to the surface began and before morning the convicts will again be behind the bars of their cells.

At the bottom of the coal mine, 750 feet below the surface, were fifteen guards, armed only with clubs, held as hostages by 285 desperate convicts. The latter threatened to destroy everything in the mine, sacrificing their own lives if need be, unless their demands for better food were acceded to. No food had been sent below since yesterday morning, the prisoners being powerless to do anything. The miners held the officials at their mercy as long as they kept them without food or water.

A dramatic feature of the situation is that there are a score of "hang" men—that is, men who are under sentence of death—in the mine. The Kansas law provides for capital punishment, and every man convicted of murder in the first degree is sentenced to death, but for twenty-five years no Governor has signed a death warrant, and there are perhaps seventy-five men in the prison who could be hanged. Gov. Stanley sent word to the Warden, and this was communicated to the mutineers that he would sign the death warrants of all the "hang" men in the mine if they all did not immediately and unconditionally surrender. The Governor promised, however, to thoroughly investigate all the grievances of the men.

This threat had a quick effect upon the "hang" men, and they induced the other convicts to offer a liberal compromise.

The trouble dates from Sunday afternoon, when ex-Warden Bruce Lynch made an address, in which he said the convicts were "too nice to be in the penitentiary," and made other remarks calculated to irritate them. The men seized upon this, and the further provocation of having an alleged poor dinner, to make a demonstration. Gov. Stanley ordered a rigid investigation of the complaints of poor fare, but the trouble culminated in the mutiny this afternoon, the men in the mine seeming to have the greatest grievances.

The guards were overpowered, and word was sent to the Warden that the mine would be wrecked unless the food was bettered. The Warden replied that the guards must be sent up unharmed before any terms would be made, but he promised better food. The men sent back a defiant reply, but to-night they lost much of their confidence, and offered to send up the guards if a promise of better food and immunity from punishment for the mutiny was given.

Guard McShane, one of the hostages, was hoisted to the surface to-night, the striking convicts allowing him to go because he is ill. He reported that the prisoners had been careful to avoid any violent act. The other guards, he said, were in good condition, and would hold out as long as the convicts remained mutinous.

An hour later a signal came from below, and a convict not in sympathy with the strike was hoisted. As the cages were half the distance from the bottom of the shaft the man was forced to climb 400 feet, crawling up on the shaft timbers to reach the cages.

The convict said the men in the mine had had nothing to eat since noon yesterday, except some corn used to feed the mules in the mine. The mules, he said, would be eaten unless the strike was ended soon.

Late to-night another convict was hoisted to the surface to confer with the Warden.

ONE ITALIAN KILLS ANOTHER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 19.—A murder was committed late last night at Kensico, about three miles north of here. Damieno Sanbastino, an Italian, aged thirty-five and unmarried, was shot in the mouth with a gun by another Italian named P. Notail, who has fled.

The murder took place near a little shanty where beer is sold without a license. An attempt had been made several nights ago to set fire to the shanty. Notail was engaged as a watchman.

There had been a dispute last night over some beer, and when Sanbastino came out he was immediately shot by the watchman. About 200 Italians are employed by the railroad in double tracking the Harlem Railroad at Mount Kisco. Michael Morony is the padrone who furnished the men.

This murder has led to a strike among the men, who declare that they will not return to their work until they are provided with another house. They are superstitious about the one the murdered man went out of. There was a rule in operation which required that no man should go out of the house after 10 o'clock at night. Sanbastino violated that rule in going out, and met his death at the hands of the watchman.

The men also claim they have to live with and be boarded by the padrone, who, in addition to getting $5 bounty from each man who gets a job, charges them exorbitant prices for everything, so that they can hardly pay their expenses out of their wages.

THIEF ESCAPES WITH JEWELS.

A well-dressed man last evening entered the jewelry store of S. T. Ryan, at 706 Eighth Avenue, and asked to be shown some diamond rings which were on a tray in the window. The wife of the proprietor placed the tray on the counter, and the man, selecting one, asked its price. The woman put the tray back in the showcase and then went to the rear of the store where her husband was at work to ascertain the price of the jewel.

While the woman's back was turned the man jumped over the counter and, securing the tray of precious stones, jumped back again and fled through the door.

Ryan and his wife, who had heard the bell on the door ring, jumped to their feet and started after the man. He, holding the tray in his hand, ran up Eighth Avenue to Forty-sixth Street, followed by a large crowd, including Detectives Fitzgerald and Gallagher. The man suddenly ran into a hall and disappeared. Ryan estimates the value of the stolen gems at about $1,500.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

D. E. Thompson Named by a Republican Caucus—Not Sure of Election.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—In the Republican Senatorial caucus to-night David E. Thompson of Lincoln was nominated for the short term vacancy on the seventh ballot, receiving 50 votes, 5 more than necessary under the rules of the caucus.

Fifty-three or fifty-four attended out of a total Republican membership in the Legislature of seventy-one. Seventeen or eighteen members declined to go into the caucus under the rules provided in the new call, and as they refused to be bound by its action it is a question whether Mr. Thompson's nomination will be ratified by the joint convention of the Legislature to-morrow.

The caucus was called together at 8 o'clock. Thompson led from the start, the first ballot giving him 35, his normal strength. There was no material change until the sixth, when he received forty. On the seventh ballot ten more votes, said to have been the supporters of Edward Rosewater, were thrown to Thompson, and he was declared the nominee.

David E. Thompson is a self-made man forty-six years old. He went to Nebraska in 1879 from Michigan and began life as a brakeman on the Burlington Road, making his home at Lincoln.

His advancement was rapid, and within a few years was Division Superintendent. Now he is a millionaire, and is famed throughout the West for his enterprise, his energy, and his charities. The latter have been adversely criticised as ostentatious by his enemies.

Mr. Thompson never made a public speech in his life, and it is doubtful if he ever publicly declared his politics; and yet he has absolutely dominated the party in Lincoln for years. Without ever having attended a political caucus he has been selected for the highest honor which his party can bestow in the State. His work has been as forceful as it has been quiet.

While the Omaha Exposition was in progress he sent all the children of Lincoln between the ages of eight and sixteen years to see the sights. Twelve hundred children accepted the offer. They spent a day at Omaha.

Every Christmas he gives a carload of flour to the poor of Lincoln. Recently he sent a trainload of 500 children and 300 women to the Chautauqua Assembly at Beatrice, Neb., at his own expense. They were gone from home a week.

When the First Nebraska Regiment arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines, he advanced the money ($20,000) necessary to defray their expenses home, so that they might come in a body and receive a public welcome.

Mr. Thompson succeeds ex-Senator Allen, who was appointed to succeed M. L. Hayward, who died before taking his seat after his election in 1899. Mr. Thompson's term will therefore expire in 1905.

Following was the vote taken to-day in the Nebraska Legislature on United States Senator: Allen, (Fus.,) 52; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 10; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 43; D. E. Thompson, 36; Crounse, 9; Currie, 15; Melkiejohn, 30; Hinshaw, 20; Martin, 5; Rosewater, 15; scattering, 9.

TWO FERRYBOAT COLLISIONS.

Passengers Hurt in a Crash Between the Vermont and America—The Wyoming Fouls a Scow.

About a dozen people were slightly injured and great excitement was caused by two ferryboat collisions in the East River last night, both occurring to boats of the lines running to Broadway, Brooklyn.

The first was when the ferryboat America left Grand Street, Manhattan, on her 6 o'clock trip, with about as many passengers on board as she could carry. She had just left the slip and was about to pass her sister boat, the Vermont, coming from Brooklyn, when she was caught in a fierce eddy of the tide and swung into the other vessel. The pilot of the America sounded the danger signal of two long and three short whistles, but the crash came almost before there was time to reverse the engines, the vessels meeting about 100 feet from the bridge.

The passengers dashed for the stern when the boats came together, and the Vermont's rail and part of the front end of her women's cabin were torn away. Ten or twelve persons were sitting in the cabin and were cut and bruised by flying glass and splinters, none however badly enough to need the care of an ambulance surgeon.

The boats were jammed together in the slip and it was half an hour before they were able to draw apart. The Vermont was laid up at the foot of South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. It is estimated that the damage to her will amount to about $1,000.

The ferryboat Wyoming figured in the second accident, which happened at 7:20. She was in midstream, on her way from Roosevelt Street, Manhattan, to Broadway, when she tried to clear a schooner sailing north and in doing so fouled a scow which was being towed south by a tug. The ferryboat's port rail was carried away and a part of the men's cabin. There were about 150 passengers on board, and they ran wildly about the boat until the officers and deckhands assured them that there was no danger.

The Wyoming was able to proceed slowly to her destination, but when she reached her slip in Brooklyn it was found that her machinery had been badly deranged. The extent of the damage could not be learned, as all the employes preserved a strict silence in the absence of Capt. William Stony, the Superintendent of the line.

BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Street Car Traffic Impeded in Omaha and Lincoln—Train Runs Into a Drift and is Wrecked.

OMAHA, Neb., March 19.—Over Northern Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and parts of Minnesota a heavy snow fell to-day, accompanied by a strong wind. It is considered of much value to agricultural interests. The temperature began to drop at noon and the snow fell with renewed vigor. The wind blew it into huge drifts, and in the afternoon street car traffic in Omaha was practically suspended over the entire city, with the exception of one line. Railroad traffic has not been materially affected, and nearly all the incoming evening trains arrived on time.

In Lincoln street cars were impeded and some of the lines abandoned. A Burlington train was wrecked to-night at Johnston, fifty miles southeast of Lincoln, due, it is said to the engine running into a drift. The fireman is reported to have been killed and a brakeman injured.

ORDERED TO PAY $10,756.15.

Eunice Niemoller Gets Judgment Against Her Sister, Mrs. Duncombe.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 19.—A judgment was to-day filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office by which Naomi Duncombe, the rich widow of Mount Vernon, is required to pay $10,756.15 to her sister, Eunice Niemoller. The judgment was rendered on a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, reversing a judgment setting aside the plaintiff's complaint and directing that the plaintiff, Niemoller, have judgment on the verdict of the jury, with costs of the appeal.

Mrs. Duncombe is the grandmother of Mrs. Edward Valentine, who went to Dakota and obtained a divorce from her husband, Charles Hollister, and then married Valentine. This divorce Judge Dickey recently declared void, in the suit of Hollister against Valentine, in which the plaintiff was awarded $1,000.

Want Hotel Man Declared a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed to-day

NEW POLICE CAPTAINS' PROMOTIONS ATTACKED

Civil Service Reform Association Asks for Their Annulment.

DECLARES THEY ARE ILLEGAL

Accuses the Old Police Board of Deliberate Falsification of Records, Giving Instances.

It is directly charged by the Civil Service Reform Association that the promotion to the rank of Captain of sixteen Police Sergeants by the late Board of Commissioners on Dec. 27 last was in direct violation of the law, and the body has addressed a memorial to the State Civil Service Commission urging that the promotions be set aside.

The Captains involved, all of whom have been assigned to commands, are:

John Mara,	Lawrence J. Murphy,
Michael Gorman,	John Buchanan,
Edward Walsh,	John Cooney,
Edward Kenney,	John F. Flood,
Jefferson Deevy,	Michael E. Foody,
Edward J. Toole,	Francis J. Kear,
James Gannon,	Edward A. Gaus,
James E. Colgan,	John J. Lantry.

The law requiring that promotions shall only be made after competition is cited in the memorial. It is also shown that the only basis for rating shall be written examinations and actual records of conduct and efficiency and seniority, the data for the marks of record to be furnished by the Police Department. These, it is asserted, were deliberately falsified by the Commissioners in replies to the Chief Examiner as to the records of the candidates.

The cases of Sergt. James P. Nally and Jacob Braun are cited. The former was rated as "excellent" by Capt. Stephenson, his immediate superior, yet was returned by the board to the Chief Examiner as "poor," while Sergt. Braun, also rated as "excellent" by Inspector Cross, was returned as "fair." Sergt. Braun has never been fined or even reprimanded during his seventeen years of service in the department. No higher rating than "fair," which is the fourth in a total of six, was accorded him even under the head of "Knowledge of Infantry Tactics," although he served as Sergeant and drillmaster in the regular army of the United States. The result of this was that Sergt. Nally was barred from the final competition, and Sergt. Braun was placed thirty-third on the list. Affidavits from Capt. Stephenson and Sergt. Nally, supporting the charges, are included in the memorial, and this table, sworn to by Nally, is presented to show the extent of the perversion.

Questions.	Answers of Capt. Stephenson.	Answers of Police Commissioners.
What is his record in the department as to:		
(a) Fidelity?	Excellent.	Poor.
(b) Promptitude?	Excellent.	Poor.
(c) Coolness?	Excellent.	Poor.
(d) Judgment?	Excellent.	Poor.
(e) Habits as to use of liquor?	Uses it on rare occasions.	Records of Dept. do not show.
(f) Ability and energy?	Excellent.	Poor.
(g) What is his deportment toward citizens?	Courteous.	Poor.
(h) Is he thoroughly familiar with the U. S. Infantry Manual?	Yes, as far as applies to his duties.	Poor.
(i) What is his character for maintaining discipline and getting good work from officers?	Excellent.	Poor.
(j) Upon what tests, records, facts, or examinations do you base your answers to above questions?	Upon personal knowledge of officer while serving as my subordinate, both as Sergeant and Roundsman.	Upon the records of the department

Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association called upon Commissioner Sexton two days after the promotions, at the Democratic Club, and asked him about them. He declares that the Commissioner told him frankly that, except in the cases of the veterans, the appointments had been divided among the four Commissioners, he receiving five, and appointing Capts. Cooney, Flood, Foody, Kear, and Lantry, all indorsed by members of Tammany Hall. President York took five appointments, also, while Commissioners Hess and Abell had only one each. According to Mr. McAneny, Commissioner Sexton added that he had received a larger share than his Republican colleagues because he represented Tammany Hall, which was entitled to the largest share, and that Mr. Hess and Mr. Abell had appeared to be satisfied.

The following quotations from the Civil Service law are embodied in the memorial:

No recommendation or question under the authority of this act shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever, and no appointment or selection to or removal from an office or employment within the scope of the rules established as aforesaid shall be in any manner affected or influenced by such opinions or affiliations.

Any Commissioner, or examiner, or any other person who shall wilfully * * * and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined, registered, or certified, pursuant to the provisions of this act, or aid in so doing, or who shall wilfully make any false representations concerning the same, or concerning the person examined, * * * shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. McAneny yesterday called attention to the fact that since the consolidation of the city practically no promotions were made in the Police Department for three years, vacancies being filled by temporary assignments of uncertain duration. He added:

"Four more than a year and a half during this period these eligible lists were in process of construction. That they were finally arranged very much as the Police Board wished to have them is quite plain. If it is true, as has been otherwise charged, that promotions are again obtainable for other reasons than those of merit and fitness, the virtual control of the marking system in this manner must certainly go far toward making such a condition possible."

Ex-President Bernard J. York, now at the head of the Brooklyn police force, yesterday refused to discuss the matter.

"Not a word," he said. "That's ancient history. I am busy with the present now."

In regard to the contention that the ratings of the Sergeants who were promoted to Captaincies by the last Board of Police Commissioners were falsified, and that the proper ratings were suppressed, Commissioner Murphy said yesterday that Corporation Counsel Whalen had ruled that only the courts can traverse these ratings, the old board having gone out of existence. He had certainly nothing to do with the matter, and could afford no relief to those who compiain of unfairness or interfere with those who were promoted without a legal determination.

ACTION OF THE STATE BOARD.

President Collier's Statement Concerning Alleged Illegal Police Promotions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—For several weeks past the State Civil Service Commission has had before it charges made by the Civil Service Reform Association relative to appointments of Police Captains in New York City. President William M. Collier of the commission was seen to-night and asked what action the commission had decided to take upon the Reform Association's memorial.

"None as yet," he replied. "We have had the matter under consideration at our last three meetings. At the most recent meeting we agreed to postpone any action until the meeting of the commission in New York City early in April. Before this meeting we will consult with the Civil Service Commission of New York City, and probably will examine into the records cited in the Reform Association's memorial. In the light of the information we have acquired we will in April be able to decide what further action, if any, we ought to take in the matter."

MR. YORK'S NEW CRUSADE.

To Close Dance Halls in Brooklyn—Orders to Commanders.

Second Deputy Commissioner of Police Bernard J. York of Brooklyn has started a crusade against dance halls where the law is violated. Yesterday he sent out an order to all the local precinct commanders instructing them to report to him concerning the number and character of the dance halls in their respective precincts. A number of clergymen, Mr. York says, have interested themselves in the matter and are gathering evidence against resorts where lawlessness prevails.

"The question of public dance halls," said Mr. York, "is one to which I have given considerable attention. I have made up my mind to root out the evil. I have selected the Eastern District as the first point of attack, and other sections of the borough will be looked after in due time. Things are pretty bad in certain parts of the Eastern District and in East New York.

"Members of the churches are complaining about the dance hall evil. The balls given on Saturday nights at some of the dance halls are a curse. Decency and law are defied at some of them. These dances are run especially to attract boys and girls. I am determined to put a stop to this thing."

The Deputy Commissioner added that the order he had sent out relative to dance halls was intended to cover all parts of the borough.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE'S WORK.

List of 600 or 700 Illegal Places, Given to Col. Murphy, Being Investigated by the Police.

Daniel F. McMahon, once a Police Justice, who is Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, went to Police Headquarters last evening at the time that Commissioner Murphy usually leaves for home, and was closeted with him and First Deputy Commissioner Devery for nearly an hour. Mr. McMahon has in his possession the report made by the Tammany Hall Investigating Committee on its efforts to ameliorate vicious conditions and their results, and it will not be made public until he decides that this shall be done. When he left Col. Murphy was asked about the visit and if the report of the committee had been discussed.

"It was not," he answered, "even mentioned. I had not seen Judge McMahon for a long time. He returned on Friday from Florida, and called on me. I was glad to see him, and we had a chat. His visit should not be considered as having any bearing on the police situation."

If such an inference was had, it was chiefly because of a statement made by the Commissioner during the afternoon that the eighty Detective Sergeants and members of the Headquarters Squad, under the command of Chief Detective Titus, who began yesterday to scour the city to discover habitual violations of the law, were furnished with the list of poolrooms, gambling houses, and other resorts compiled by Chairman Nixon and incorporated in the report of the committee.

"The results of yesterday's investigations by this body of detectives," said Col. Murphy, "were very fine. They were good reports and very encouraging, and the work goes on to-day and to-morrow. I told them, through Capt. Titus, to scour the city. They were given the places on Mr. Nixon's list, 600 or 700 poolrooms, gambling houses, and other places where the law was habitually violated. I only know in a general way that very few places on the list appeared to be open. The detectives reported to Capt. Titus, and he to me. To-morrow I shall have a consolidated report on what has been done, and I may make it public. The showing will be very different from what the public has been led to believe."

Suspects Arrested on St. Patrick's Day.

On St. Patrick's Day, twenty-three persons suspected of evil intent were picked up by the police. Capt. Flood's men arrested ten of them in the Harlem River Park, where the Ancient Order of Hibernians had an entertainment. Capt. Flood paraded the prisoners before his command yesterday, and his action was commended by Capt. Titus. Four of the twenty-three suspects were Boston men. One of the prisoners was August Palmer, a safe burglar. Of the prisoners arrested in the Harlem River Park, only two, John Kenny and Daniel H. Teague, were held. They are "wanted" at Lowell, Mass., for stealing a diamond ring.

District Attorney Answers Col. Murphy.

District Attorney Philbin said yesterday that he had replied to Commissioner Murphy's recent letter in regard to the prosecution of Police Captains Westervelt, Albertson, Thomas, and Donohue. The District Attorney, according to his usual custom, refused to give out the letter for publication.

Police Parade to be Held as Usual.

Commissioner Murphy said yesterday that the annual parade of the police would be held this year as it was last year, and that the force is being constantly drilled, so that its appearance on this occasion may be creditable.

STATE SENATOR'S MOTHER HURT.

Mrs. Wagner, Run Down by a Trolley, Now in a Hospital.

The mother of State Senator Joseph Wagner, who lives at 854 Broadway, Brooklyn, is lying in St. Catharine's Hospital in a critical condition, the result of being struck by a trolley car of the Park Avenue line a week ago. Mrs. Wagner had alighted from an elevated railroad train at Park Avenue and Broadway, and was about to cross the street when she was struck by the fender of the car and thrown to the street. Her clothing was caught in the fender and she was dragged several feet before the car was brought to a stop.

Mrs. Wagner was carried into a drug store, where it was found that she was suffering from painful injuries and shock. She was then removed to her home. Her condition became so serious later that it was decided to remove her to the hospital.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., March 19.—In the charter election here to-day the whole Democratic ticket was elected.

FISHKILL LANDING, March 19.—The charter election to-day brought out the largest vote in years. D. Gaylord Murphy, on the Democratic and Citizens' ticket, was elected President by 69 majority. Loring F. Ayres and George F. Beach, Republicans, were elected Trustees by 20 majority. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., March 19.—The Republicans carried everything at Gouverneur to-day. Their entire ticket was elected.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 19.—Democrats elected their entire ticket by a safe majority at the charter election to-day.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 19.—The municipal election to-day was won by the Democrats, Charles A. Harvey being elected over Frederick Sullivan for Mayor by 272 majority.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., March 19.—There was a light vote at the charter election to-day. The Board of Trustees stands: Democrats, 6; Republicans, 3.

LIBERTY, March 19.—Davis S. Hill was elected Village President over Dr. Charles S. Payne by 18 majority. Total vote, 580. Lennon was re-elected Trustee and R. A. Monroe Treasurer without opposition.

MALONE, N. Y., March 19.—At the village election to-day R. C. Thompson was elected Mayor. The entire Republican ticket was successful.

MATTEAWAN, March 19.—The vote was heavy. William Brown, on the Republican and Union ticket, was elected by 102 majority. The entire Republican and Union ticket was elected.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., March 19.—Davis S. Avery, Democrat, was re-elected by 32 majority over Harvey F. Holmes, Republican, for President. The total vote was 264. Robert S. Pelton, for Trustee, who ran on the ticket headed by Holmes, was elected by 15; Charles S. Thornton was elected Treasurer without opposition. Robert Bradley, on the Holmes ticket, was elected Collector by 26.

NYACK, N. Y., March 19.—The Citizens' ticket beat the Independent by a majority of 133. The successful candidates are: President—Charles Haines; Trustees—Howard Garner, Cornelius Van Tassell; Collector—Martin Schupner; Treasurer—John M. Gesner.

TARRYTOWN, March 19.—A. H. Brown was elected President; John H. See, John Groff, and Frederick Cromwell, Trustees, and F. A. Russell Treasurer, to-day. All are Republicans.

NORTH TARRYTOWN, March 19.—Thomas Birdsell was elected President and Thomas Reiley, Anson Husted, and Samuel Horton, Trustees, to-day.

AMITYVILLE, March 19.—William C. Loudon was elected President on the Republican ticket to-day. William P. Smith and James H. Purdy were elected Trustees; William G. Albertson Treasurer, and Charles W. Horan Collector.

BABYLON, March 19.—Edward Daily was elected President, Henry Oakley Trustee, J. Edward Dowden Treasurer, and Edward M. Wilson Collector, to-day. All are Democrats.

Republicans Sweep Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 19.—The Republicans swept the village to-day and elected their entire ticket, as follows: President—Carman R. Lush; Trustees—S. Alonzo Smith and Ernest C. Municke; Treasurer—Edward Cropen; Collector—Eugene Parsons. The new board will be entirely Republican. The village is normally Democratic, but the successful candidates defeated their opponents by a vote of two to one.

Election at Pelham Manor.

At the village election in Pelham Manor yesterday, E. F. Gillerland was re-elected President, John E. Dey Treasurer, and John D. Patlock, D. D., Collector. C. R. Gillette, Librarian of the Union Theological Seminary, defeated C. H. Pond, Secretary to J. Pierpont Morgan, for Trustee by a vote of 36 to 35.

NO NEW POLICE BILL UNTIL ODELL WANTS IT

And Well-Informed Men Say He Does Not Want It Now.

Legislators Feel that He Who Introduces Such a Measure Would Be Committing Political Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—To all inquiries about the police situation to-day Gov. Odell returned his stereotyped answer: "Nothing at all to say." The Governor is evidently determined to maintain an eloquent silence until such time as he is ready to act, which, according to the best-informed opinion here, will not be until "something more breaks loose in New York."

On the record as it stands, the Governor is opposed to a State or Metropolitan District Police bill. He declared his opposition to both measures in his inaugural message, and if he is to change his views there must be such warrant for his change as will justify him in the minds of the people of the State. That is his attitude, according to those who are closest to him, and no number of conferences with Senator Platt, it is said, is likely to cause him to change it.

The mysterious Police bill which is to come from no one knows where, and to do no one knows exactly what, has become somewhat of a laughing matter here among the leaders. When Senator Stranahan, the Chairman of the Cities Committee, was asked to-day if he had any knowledge of a State Police bill he replied:

"No, I have not stubbed my toe against it yet. If I do I will let you know."

While Senator Platt has many warm friends in the Legislature it is generally realized that it is Odell and not Platt who must be reckoned with in New York Republican politics in the future. This being so, none of the members of the Legislature cares to court political suicide by doing what it is known the Governor does not want done. A member of the Legislature might get on fairly well in spite of the enmity of Senator Platt, but the usefulness of the member who had the temerity to defy the present Governor would be at an end.

It is now three weeks since Senator Platt announced in Washington in positive terms that a police bill would be introduced and passed. It has not yet been introduced. To those who follow legislation here the inference is plain that the Republican members have been quietly given the tip that the Governor does not want such a bill put in, and, it is remarked by the knowing ones, that if Senator Platt has not been able as yet to have such a bill introduced, what show would he have to pass such a bill in opposition to the Governor's will?

The recent reverse which Senator Platt received in Washington in the matter of Col. Sanger's appointment as Assistant Secretary of War has not helped his influence here. There is undoubtedly an impression growing among the Republicans that the senior Senator from New York is no longer the potent force in National or State politics he once was. And there is likewise a sort of stampede to get on the Odell band wagon.

When Gov. Odell wants a Metropolitan District Police bill there will be one, not before. He does not want it now. That seems to be the situation from the best information obtainable.

MR. PLATT ON THE SITUATION.

Says a Police Bill Will Be Passed at This Session.

Senator Platt, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, again declared that there would be additional police legislation at this session of the Legislature. In reply to a reporter's inquiry, he said, with emphasis:

"I am in favor of a Metropolitan Police bill. One is being prepared, and it will be passed at this session."

"When?" he was asked.

"It will," he answered, "require a little time, but when it is ready it will be introduced. There will be no delay in introducing it, and it will become a law."

The proposed measure, it is intimated, is being drawn on the lines of the old Metropolitan Police act of 1857, and the Capital Police act of 1865. The latter created a district of the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady, and the Commissioners were appointed by the Governor. The law was attacked in the courts, but the Court of Appeals upheld its constitutionality."

SMALLPOX NEST IN BROOKLYN.

Five Children in One Family Ill for Some Time Without Medical Attendance.

Five long-concealed cases of smallpox were discovered by officers of the Brooklyn Department of Health yesterday afternoon. The patients were all children and of one family. They were Walter Edwards, aged nine years; Winifred, three years old; Francis, eleven; John, fourteen, and Joseph, ten years old, living at 171 Greenpoint Avenue. The cases were discovered by a physician who is an attaché of the Brooklyn department, and who was attending a patient in the immediate neighborhood.

The locality has furnished a large number of smallpox victims lately, and when the neighbors noticed that the Edwards family kept particularly to themselves and that the children were not seen in the street or hallways of the house, they became suspicious. The health officer in question was notified, and, going to the Edwards apartments, demanded admittance. It was refused at first, but when he threatened to call the police and break the door down he was admitted to the rooms. The children, it appears, had been ill for some time and that, although no doctor had been in attendance, the boy Walter had almost recovered.

All were removed to North Brother Island, together with Lizzie Koerner, twelve years old, of 131 Greenpoint Avenue, who earlier in the day was found to be suffering from the disease.

Smallpox Cases in Manhattan.

The following new cases of smallpox were reported last evening: Roy Urquhart, twenty-two years old, of 222 West Thirteenth Street; Mary Poretti, seven months, 213 East One Hundred and Second Street, and Daniel McMahon, twenty-one years old, of 135 St. Ann's Avenue.

FAREWELL DINNER TO DALY.

Limerick's Mayor Tells How New York Is Indebted to Him.

Mayor John Daly of Limerick, Ireland, who has been in this country for several weeks, and who sails for Ireland on the steamship Majestic to-day, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by sixty-five friends at the Boniface Hotel, One Hundred and Third Street and Columbus Avenue.

Each guest received a morocco case in green with an appropriate inscription as a souvenir.

Mayor Daly told many humorous stories of his experience here in New York.

"Sure," he said, "this town is in my debt. Didn't I help build your boulevard? I did that. 'Twas when I came here from the English prison."

He further explained that he worked as a laborer for the contractor who built the Boulevard, now Upper Broadway.

He said the war in South Africa, with the probable outburst in China, would probably prove Ireland's opportunity, and he asked the Irishmen present to co-operate with their countrymen at home.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

An Entertainment to Be Given for Its Special Works Fund.

Bishop Farley will preside over an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Special Works Fund of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of April 24. Controller Coler is expected to deliver an address, and a fine musical programme has been arranged, including vocal and instrumental selections and a full orchestral accompaniment.

At its Free Employment Bureau at 2 Lafayette Place the society has found situations for 600 men and boys during the last year, and other branches of its "special work" are placing dependent orphans in good Catholic homes, five clubs for Catholic boys, and the Fresh Air Mission at Baychester, where children of the tenements are sent in parties of a hundred or more for two weeks at a time during the hot weather.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TRUNK LINE ASSOCIATION.

Agreement on Rates for the Pan-American Exposition.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association met yesterday and agreed on certain rates to the Pan-American Exposition. Special rates so far made by the association for this event were intended to be good for May only. This announcement created the impression among the public at large that later still cheaper rates would be made. This idea is erroneous, according to Commissioner Farmer of the association, who said yesterday that rates for May were made as low as possible because the Passenger Committee believed that the exposition would not be as "showable" during that month as later.

Confirming this statement of the Commissioner the Passenger Committee yesterday slightly increased the rate on the ten-day excursion ticket after June 1. During May this ticket will be sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays, good for ten days at a rate of one fare and one-half. After June 1 and for the rest of the season these tickets will cost one fare and one-half plus $1. In return for this extra dollar the time limit has been extended, making the tickets good for fifteen days. Instead of being sold only on Tuesdays and Thursdays these tickets will be sold every day in the week.

The docket of the Passenger Committee is so crowded that it has been decided to hold a two days' meeting next week. Among the important questions is the disposition of the New York-Chicago differential fare adjustment.

WABASH TO ISSUE MORE BONDS.

Will Cover Cost of Extensions and New Rolling Stock.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—At a special meeting of the stockholders and debenture bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Company, held at the headquarters of the road here to-day, several propositions looking to the extension of the system and purchase of new rolling stock were unanimously agreed to. An issue of new bonds amounting to $3,000,000 to pay for the construction and equipment of a new line from Toledo to Montpelier, Ohio, and also of one from Fort Wayne to Butler, Ind., was authorized.

To purchase new rolling stock or to extinguish the rolling stock obligations of the company, the issuance of bonds to the extent of $3,000,000, to be known as rolling stock or equipment bonds, was voted. It was also voted to acquire the property and capital stock of the Kansas City, Excelsior Springs and Northern Railroad in Missouri.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S NEW DEAL.

Said to Have Acquired Control of the Mexican National Road.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 19.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says:

"It is stated here on reliable authority that New York parties representing the Southern Pacific have acquired a controlling interest in the Mexican National Road, and that the latter property is to be operated as a part of the Southern Pacific system. This deal includes the purchase of the Texas Mexican Railway, which runs from Laredo, Texas, to Corpus Christi, Texas, connecting at Alice with the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, which is a Southern Pacific property.

"The Texas Mexican and the Mexican National are narrow-gauge lines, and it is said to be the purpose of the new owners to convert them into standard gauge lines as soon as the necessary arrangements for the improvements can be made.

"The Mexican National Road extends from Laredo to the City of Mexico, and has a number of branches. It is the shortest line from the border to the City of Mexico, and commands the rate situation in this country. It connects at Monterey with the Mexican International Road, which is also a Southern Pacific property."

Burlington System Not Sold.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 19.—Inquiry at the offices of the Burlington Road elicited an absolute denial that J. J. Hill or the Morgan-Harriman syndicate had secured control of the Burlington system. It was claimed they would have to purchase $90,000,000 worth of stock to secure it, and there are but 80,000 shares on the market, the rest being held by people who would require considerably more than the market price.

Brief Railroad Items.

William Salomon, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, has sailed for Europe.

The Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad met yesterday and elected Frederick T. Gates a member of the Executive Committee, to succeed Thomas T. Eckert, resigned.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Elevated held its regular meeting yesterday. After the meeting it was stated that nothing but routine business was transacted.

Regarding the rumors of the resignation of President Thomas of the Erie Railroad, it was learned yesterday that no meeting of the Directors has been called or will be called this week.

Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad will meet here to-day for organization purposes. It is believed that representatives of the Southern Railway, which recently acquired the Mobile and Ohio, will enter the Directory, and that President Spencer of the Southern will be elected the executive head of the acquired property.

The Pullman Company are building at their works in Pullman four new trains for the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroads, to be run on the Lake Shore Limited between New York and Chicago and New York and St. Louis. These trains will go into service the 1st of April, and are said to be the finest trains yet built and embrace all the latest and best features known to modern car builders.

Samuel Higgins, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, has resigned in order to accept a similar position with the Union Pacific as successor to J. H. McConnell. Mr. Higgins will be succeeded by H. D. Taylor, who is at present connected with the Calumet and Heckla Mining Company, but who was at one time a mechanical engineer and master mechanic of the Wilkesbarre shops of the Lehigh Valley. The headquarters of Mr. Taylor will be at Bethlehem, Penn., and Mr. Higgins will locate at Omaha. Mr. Higgins has been with the Lehigh Valley for seven years. From 1881 to 1894 he was connected with the Erie Railroad.

FOR WAR VICTIMS' WIDOWS.

An Appeal from the American Relief Association.

The American Relief Association formed for the purpose of raising, maintaining, and administering a permanent income yielding fund for the aid of needy widows and orphans of regular and volunteer United States soldiers and sailors of the Spanish and Philippine wars, including the naval reserve, sends out an appeal for money to inaugurate its practical work. Donations of any amount, large or small, will be received at the offices in the Park Row Building and to every contributor, no matter how little, a handsome receipt is promised.

The organization has been forming for more than a year, but has been retarded because of the efforts for other charities, such as the relief of the sufferers by the Galveston hurricane and of starving India.

A further plan is to raise a trust fund, the interest of all profits therefrom to directly benefit widows and orphans of all soldiers and sailors whose claims upon satisfactory investigation shall be demonstrated to be just.

Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Admiral Schley, Admiral Sampson, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Abram S. Hewitt, Ferdinand Levy, Dr. John H. Girdner, and Edward Lauterbach are among those whose names appear in the roster of the General Committee.

Drowned Himself in a Well.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—A dispatch from Yorkville, S. C., says that John R. Ashe, President of the York Cotton Mills, committed suicide by throwing himself into a well. It is believed the deed was committed under temporary aberration, caused by a failure to finance a debt of his mill, amounting to $30,000. A feature of the affair is the fact that Superintendent Grimes of the mill had already perfected arrangements to get the desired money.

NEW POINT FOR GAMBLERS

Contention Made for Campbell, Arrested in Allen's Poolroom.

A STAKEHOLDER'S LIABILITY

Penalty Involved in a Civil Suit Not Under the Penal Code, Says His Counsel.

Lawyer Benjamin Steinhardt, representing William Campbell, arrested in The Allen's poolroom, at 80 Sixth Avenue, on March 4, astonished Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Schurman by an unexpected argument during the prisoner's hearing, charged with violating Section 351 of the Penal Code, yesterday.

This section of the code provides that any person who engages in poolselling or bookmaking at any time or place or who records or registers bets or wagers or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination, election, or appointment, is guilty of a felony, except when another penalty is provided by law, and upon conviction is punishable by two years' imprisonment, a fine not exceeding $2,000, or both.

Mr. Steinhardt contended that Campbell, who called out the odds, according to Detective Hammond, was not amenable to punishment under this statute because he had simply acted as stakeholder for Detective Hammond, and the slip of paper which the latter signed when he made the bet stated plainly that Campbell agreed to act as stakeholder for Hammond and place the amount of his bet at New Orleans, if he could, at the odds desired by the bettor.

Mr. Steinhardt said that another penalty was provided for this offense, by the provision of the Revised Statutes under which suit may be brought against the winner or even the stakeholder of a wager by the loser to recover the amount lost. The Court of Appeals, continued Mr. Steinhardt, had held in the Sturges case that recovery could be made in this way, and that, therefore, another penalty being provided the provision of the Penal Code did not apply to Campbell's case.

Mr. Schurman hastily sent for the statutes. Then Justice Jerome said:

"If your contention is upheld, Mr. Steinhardt, it will have the effect of legalizing all the poolrooms in the city. I will reserve decision in this matter until April 15."

Mr. Steinhardt to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter said that he had long desired to get a decision on this point.

"I laid it before District Attorney Gardiner just after his election," said he, "and offered to put on a test case, but I was told not to press the matter to a decision, as it would cause the police to lose all control of the poolrooms.

"Justice Jerome has promised to give us an impartial decision, and even if the law is against the people I believe he will say so. This contention will cause the Legislature to act in this matter if anything will and reconcile the conflicting statutes. Assemblyman Lynn, I believe, has already introduced a bill to restore the Percy Gray law, covering this point, to its original reading. The racetrack business is, in my opinion, the greatest trust in the State.

"The trouble is that there can't be one law for one set of people and another law for another set. There never has been a conviction under Section 351 of the Penal Code, as it now stands. When The. Allen was arraigned some time ago the jury failed to convict."

Justice Jerome, Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Schurman, and District Attorney Philbin would not discuss Mr. Steinhardt's contention.

In the Criminal Courts Building familiar with the situation seemed to favor Mr. Steinhardt's side of the controversy. They held that the recovery of money lost in a bet or wager by a civil suit was a penalty, in the eyes of the law, and that if this was so held by the Appellate Courts action would have to be taken at once by the Legislature or poolrooms using "agreements" to become stakeholders could and would do business with immunity, and efforts to suppress poolrooms would all count for naught.

Another question discussed by the lawyers was whether or not bridge whist, poker, or any other game played for money or prizes in private residences or clubs is or is not gambling within the meaning of the statutes, and whether such gaming comes under the provisions of the Penal Code terming participation a felony.

"Gambling is gambling anywhere," said both Lawyers Hummel and Steinhardt, "whether in a club, private, or public house or in a gambling establishment. Those persons participating are certainly within the provisions of the code and are liable to arrest."

ALLEGED GAMBLERS HELD.

Phillips, Arrested in West Seventy-ninth Street, Recognized.

Frank Jackson, arrested in the raid of the Committee of Fifteen at 172 West Thirty-second Street, was held by Justice Jerome yesterday for the Grand Jury's action in $1,000.

Moses Phillips, the alleged head of the "bunko" faro syndicate, raided by the committee at 132A West Seventy-ninth Street, furnished the $3,000 bail set in his case by Justice Jerome and was released. Cyrus G. Maple of the Union Square Hotel qualified as his surety.

As Phillips left the room a friend of Justice Jerome, who was conversing with him, said:

"I know that man Phillips. He was an old acquaintance of mine up to a few weeks ago, when he took me to Brotherton's place in Forty-second Street, and let me lose $700."

"You are old enough to know better," replied the Justice, with a smile.

When Brotherton's place was raided it was claimed that the game there was "crooked."

Philippi Levote, found guilty of permitting boys to frequent his gambling house, at 202 Elizabeth Street, was fined $100 by Justice Jacob in Special Sessions yesterday. This is the first conviction as a result of the crusade against gambling. Levote is also under indictment for running a gambling house. He paid the fine imposed.

HAD TO STEAL OR BE DRUGGED.

So-Called Doctor's Excuse for a Woman Accused of Theft—What Abraham Gruber Says.

"One of those unfortunates who, when she has an attack, has to take something for it," was Abraham Gruber's description of Emma Foote for whom he appeared as counsel in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The aptness of Col. Gruber's description will be understood from the fact that the Foote woman, known to the police as "Fur Mary," was arrested by two detectives, who found a roll of silk valued at $42 concealed under her cape. She admitted having taken it from a Sixth Avenue department store.

Besides Col. Gruber, a doctor who refused to give his name appeared in court and said he had been treating the woman; when she did not take the drug he prescribed she would invariably steal, but when she took the drug she was honest. The doctor added that his patient had not been to see him for several days, and he accounted for the theft on the ground that she had not taken the remedy he prescribed.

Col. Gruber was seen at his home, 152 West Ninety-fifth Street, last night. After his little joke he added:

"The woman is the wife of one of my constituents, and that is why I agreed to defend her. She is an unfortunate who is addicted to the use of morphine, and when under the influence is not responsible. The doctor's story is nonsense. I do not know his name. The woman has been arrested before. I do not want to say more."

Sergt. Webb at Police Headquarters said: "The woman is an old-timer. The police know her well. Even Col. Gruber's eloquence will not save her."

In the Jefferson Market Court she was held in $500 for trial.

A WOMAN'S SUIT FOR $10,000.

Beaten and Disfigured in Her Home—The Defendant's Arrest.

Samuel Orenstein is a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail on a warrant issued by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court. His arrest is due to an action for $10,000 damages brought by Rachel Hochman of 169 Rivington Street.

She alleges that on Washington's Birthday Orenstein and Daniel Traube entered her apartments and proceeded to beat her. Finally, Orenstein began to pull out her hair, and he removed so much that she will be disfigured for life. Since the occurrence she has been so ill that she has been unable to care for her four children.

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For INFANTS and LITTLE CHILDREN,

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Baskets and Bassinettes.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Spring assortment of

Chinese and Japanese Mattings

is now ready for inspection. More than 250 designs of exceptional quality and durability.

Broadway & 19th Street.

GOV. VOORHEES STARTS WAR ON GAMBLERS

Sends a Bill and a Vigorous Message to the Legislature.

Declares that Police Toleration and Protection of Illegal Resorts in New Jersey Must Cease.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—Gov. Voorhees gave the Legislature a surprise this afternoon by sending to both houses a vigorous message calling attention to violations throughout the State of the Constitional amendment against gambling, and submitting the draft of a bill for the Legislature's consideration and passage if the bill met with approval.

The Governor, when questioned as to his specific reasons for the sending in of the message, said it was a matter of common information that gambling was being conducted in different parts of the State, particularly in Hudson and Monmouth Counties, and not only was no one being punished, but the gambling was not being suppressed by the local authorities. The Governor had in mind the policy shops in Jersey City and the gambling clubs at Long Branch. The following is the full text of the Governor's message:

Gentlemen: By the Constitutional amendment recently adopted it is provided that no poolselling, bookmaking, or gambling of any kind shall be authorized or allowed within the State or shall any gambling device, practice, or game of chance prohibited by law at the time of the adoption of the amendment be legalized.

It is a notorious fact that in certain localities in this State officers authorized to enforce the laws in this regard do not perform their duties.

In some places so flagrant and continuous are the violations of the Constitution and the criminal laws of the State that the Judges of our courts have repeatedly called the attention of the Grand Juries to the same. They have been unable to suppress the practices, and have declared that this failure was due entirely to the supineness or worse of the local authorities. Their efforts have been thwarted by the willful neglect or the connivance of officers whose sworn duty it was to enforce the law.

In order that there may be some way to reach these cases, I have caused to be prepared a bill, which is herewith submitted, and the adoption of which is urgently recommended. It will furnish a means to aid the Executive of the State and others who so desire to secure a proper enforcement of the law.

The continuance of these gambling practices is a menace to the public and private morals, and the suppression thereof is of vital importance to the State. All means must be employed by those in authority to uphold the courts in suppressing this evil and in maintaining law. The proposed legislation seems to be necessary to that end, and its adoption before the close of the present session is respectfully urged.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the Republican leader in the House, it was declared that the House would proceed to consider the matter without delay, and Mr. Lewis at once introduced the bill which the Governor submitted.

The bill provides that where any Mayor or Chief of Police receives notice from the Governor, Attorney General, Supreme Court Justice, County Judge, or Prosecutor that gambling is going on within his jurisdiction, he shall proceed to raid and close up such gambling places within ten days under penalty of being held guilty of a misdemeanor.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Palisades and Morris and Essex Canal Commission Bills Passed by the Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Wakelee's bill for the better preservation of the Palisades. This bill permits the Palisades Commission to acquire the riparian rights along the river edge and to purchase ground inland for the making of a State park. Mr. Wakelee, the introducer, said this improvement would cost about $500,000 and that New York State would appropriate four-fifths of this amount. The present Legislature will be asked to give $100,000 for this purpose. Mr. Wakelee's bill passed 11 to 5.

Among other bills passed were the following:

Providing for the teaching of the art of clay working and ceramics at the State Agricultural College, at New Brunswick. Senator McCarter opposed the bill as establishing a bad precedent.

Amending the Corporation act so that dividends may be paid quarterly on preferred and common stock. This bill is intended to meet the decision of the courts in the Federal Steel Company case, where it was held that no dividends could be paid on common stock in any one year until the full year's dividends had been paid on the preferred stock.

Senator Pitney's bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the wisdom of permitting the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to surrender the charter of the Morris and Essex Canal, which it owns and operates, and to suggest the terms upon which the surrender should be allowed to be made. There was only one dissenting vote. The commission will report to the next Legislature. This kills for this session the possib

THE DISPUTE AT TIEN-TSIN

Reports that It Has Been Temporarily Settled Doubted.

GEN. WOGACK UNCOMPROMISING

Russians Have Orders to Fire at Anyone Working on the Siding—What Led to the Trouble.

LONDON, March 20.—Some of yesterday's afternoon newspapers said the Tien-Tsin difficulty had been arranged. It was added that the arrangement enabled the British to proceed with the construction of the railroad siding, but, if Russia's concession proved to be earlier than that of Great Britain, the latter was to acknowledge the claim of Russia.

The Foreign Office, however, has no information tending to confirm the announcements of an arrangement having been made, and the officials are rather inclined to doubt the reports.

It is said that the trouble at Tien-Tsin arises from the grant by the Chinese of the same concession to two nations. The Foreign Office officials say the original concession was given up by Russia.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said that no disturbances were anticipated at Tien-Tsin, and that the British sentries remained in their previous positions with strict orders not to assume the aggressive, pending the settlement of the immediate cause of the difficulty by the military authorities on the spot.

Lord George assured Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett that no instructions had been sent to the British officers at Tien-Tsin, either by the Government or by Sir Ernest Satow, forbidding them to resist the seizure by the Russians of the land required for the siding.

When questioned as to whether the Anglo-German agreement applied to Manchuria, Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, intimated that he thought it did. He quoted a clause from the agreement whereby both countries agree to direct their policy toward maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

"This provision," said Lord Cranborne, "is without qualification."

Prof. Douglas of the British Museum expresses the opinion that there is only one way to stop Russian aggression in China, and that is for "the three most interested States—America, England, and Japan—to combine in firm resistance."

TIEN-TSIN, March 19.—Count von Waldersee passed through Tien-Tsin to-day. It is understood that both parties to the dispute regarding the railroad siding will appeal to him, but that nevertheless they consider the matter to be beyond his authority, and will await orders from Europe.

The excitement and anxiety here as to the possible developments of the dispute do not abate. A company of British troops and a company of Russian soldiers remain encamped on either side of the trench, looking at each other. The Russians have orders to fire on any one commencing work.

Gen. Wogack says the trouble was caused by the unwarrantable interference of the British in the affairs of the Russian concession, and he adds that the siding will not be continued unless he receives orders permitting it from his own superiors.

PARIS, March 20.—"Russia will not recede from the position she has taken in the matter of the railroad siding at Tien-Tsin. Of that you can be assured."

This statement was by a high official of the Foreign Office. Continuing, he said: "Russia will not advance, and will act slowly. But, having taken up the position she now occupies, she will only be removed therefrom by force. England has been unsuccessful in her effort to secure the aid of other powers, and to attack Russia's position regarding Manchuria. She therefore is not likely to begin hostilities unsupported in the present instance. It is hardly possible that England will go to war over a railroad siding, with the Transvaal question still pending. I expect to see England yield."

BERLIN, March 19.—As bearing upon the nature of Count von Waldersee's relations to the mutually hostile attitude of the Russian and British troops at Tien-Tsin, the semi-official Berliner Post publishes the following inspired communique:

"The expression 'intervene' might cause a misunderstanding; but, as a possibility of serious collision existed, which would have inspired the Chinese with an undesirable idea as to the unity of the powers, Count von Waldersee mediated.

"Count von Waldersee's action, however, was merely dictated by military reasons, and undertaken in a military sense to prevent an exhibition of discreditable discord, and it has nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the disputed question, which lies outside of Count von Waldersee's sphere of competence."

THE INDEMNITY DEMANDS.

Negotiations at Peking May Fail Owing to the Greed of Individual Powers.

WASHINGTON March 19.—It is feared here that the negotiations at Peking respecting indemnities may fail, owing to the greed of individual nations. W. W. Rockhill, the United States Special Commissioner, who has been in close communication by cable with the State Department, has nothing but discouraging reports to make of this important branch of the negotiations.

It appears that the Ministers cannot agree upon any uniform basis of indemnity. In most cases the powers contend for the right of fixing their own indemnities. The result is that each power, in order not to be outdone, fixes the total of its claims at an enormous figure, far beyond anything known in the history of indemnity collections.

When the point is made that the sum total of these national claims is far more than China can pay some of the nations reply by professing a willingness to scale down their claims as soon as the facts of China's inability is manifested. However, as another precaution, the same nations promptly adjust their claims so that the scaling down process, if applied, would still leave them with a total indemnity claim at least equal to that of the other nations.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE DEFIANT.

According to a St. Petersburg Official She Does Not Admit Right of Any Power to Make Inquiries.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Answering a question of the correspondent of The Associated Press, a competent official said to-day:

"It is not true that Russia has yielded to the representations of any of the powers and has modified her demands respecting Manchuria, because no representations have been made. Every tentative to address the Russian Government on the subject of our pourparlers with China has been categorically declined.

"Russia is a great power, and has the right to hold negotiations with any other Government, and no other power has the right to interfere. Tentatives made in a friendly spirit have received a friendly answer. But, plainly stated, Russia cannot receive inquiries regarding the pourparlers. The results thereof will doubtless be made known later."

The informant of the correspondent admitted that the power rebuffed was Great Britain. He was not willing to discuss details respecting Mongolia and Turkestan, but he repeated that Russia abided by the August declaration, and desired to safeguard the railroad and her ten-thousand-kilometer-long frontier.

The official ridiculed the talk of a military conflict at Tien-Tsin. He said:

"There is a misunderstanding about certain lands, which the British authorities pretend belong to the railway company. Russia has expressed her willingness to examine the question. If the claim of ownership before the Russian occupation is established, that will end the discussion. If diplomacy is unable to settle the controversy, Russia is willing to submit it to arbitration, perhaps to The Hague Tribunal, or to some other arbitrator.

"After Great Britain captures De Wet perhaps she will have the courage for a military conflict in another quarter of the world. While he is promenading around the British forces, it is hardly probable that Great Britain will seek trouble elsewhere."

GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Buelow Says They Are Important, but that the "Centre of Gravity" of Policy Remains in Europe.

BERLIN, March 19.—In the debate in the Reichstag to-day, on the third reading of the budget, Count von Bülow replied to a criticism of his recent speech by Prince Bismarck. The latter had said that the Chancellor insisted too much on Germany's interests in Manchuria, and that Germany's interests would have suffered even if Kiao-Chou had not been leased.

Count von Bülow said Germany had the greatest interest in preventing friction between the powers now negotiating in China. Moreover, in Eastern Asia, Germany had many interests to safeguard. In Shan-Tung Province she had millions invested. Above all, Germany had to insist on adequate compensation being given for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. That was a question in which the honor of Germany was engaged, and in which she had vital interest.

In the course of his speech the Chancellor said:

"I have left no room for the slightest doubt that German political interests exist in Manchuria, but at the same time I have stated that it must naturally be our desire that China shall not too seriously diminish her capacity for satisfying the just claims of the powers for compensation. This is not misunderstood in any quarter.

"Two hours ago I received a dispatch from St. Petersburg according to which Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed his satisfaction to the German Ambassador with my statements in regard to the Chinese question."

Count von Bülow declared that the centre of gravity of Germany's policy remained in Europe, and that she had no intention of allowing it to be displaced while protecting her interests in Asia.

Subsequently Prince Bismarck declared that he had been misunderstood. He really desired to assist the Chancellor. It was obvious that German honor must be vindicated.

FRENCH TROOPS' ROWDYISM.

They Were Ordered to Keep to Their Concession at Tien-Tsin on a Request by Gen. Campbell.

TIEN-TSIN, March 19.—Regarding the attack made by a number of excited French soldiers on some members of the Sikh regiment on Sunday in the French concession, Gen. Lorn Campbell says it was merely a childish outbreak against the orders of their own General, who had forbidden the French soldiers to enter the British concession.

This order was due to Gen. Campbell's request, after almost every resident had complained of the French troops' behavior in insulting women, refusing to pay for purchases, acting riotously, and abusing American and British soldiers.

Gen. Voyron, the French commander, recognized that this must stop, and ordered the French soldiers to keep in their own concession. Gen. Campbell is perfectly satisfied that Gen. Voyron is in harmony with himself and anxious to maintain order.

Major Morris C. Foot of the Ninth United States Infantry says the French soldiers were frequently abusive to the American troops, who were unarmed while out on pass, while the French were armed with swords or bayonets. On one occasion an American disarmed a Frenchman and turned over his weapon to the Sergeant of the guard, explaining satisfactorily his reasons for the action taken. Major Foote says he thought that sooner or later the British must act in the interest of the concession.

Gen. Voyron says there is no friction between the French and the British. He adds that the incident of Sunday was regrettable. It was caused by a few excitable men, and had no connection whatever with any feeling individual Frenchmen may hold in favor of the Russian claims in connection with the land on which it is proposed to build the railroad siding.

LOSS OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

Adverse Influence of Recent Troubles on American Export Interests.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The State Department has received from United States Consuls Fowler at Che-Foo and Ragsdale, at Tien-Tsin, reports intended to show the effect of the Boxer troubles in North China upon United States trade with particular regard to what Americans lost in America through the outbreak, rather than in China.

A résumé of the trade returns in North China entire, comparing the quarter ended June 30 last with that ended Sept. 30, shows an almost complete annihilation of the American import trade.

The greatest loss was felt in cotton piece goods, and the cessation of this class of imports, says the Consul, must have been most keenly felt in the Southern States. Probably no country in the world, Consul Fowler says, suffered as much as did the United States, for the scene of strife covered practically the entire American field of trade.

At Chee-Foo, which, compared with the immediate northern ports, was peaceful, there were more riots and tumults than ever were known before, and the various American mission losses probably will total $150,000 in gold. After June 15 the imports at Chee-Foo ceased.

The effect of the Boxer movement is shown to have been felt much earlier and more seriously at Tien-Tsin than at Chee-Foo. Ships loaded with Oregon lumber reached Taku, and were unable to land their cargoes. One American firm paid over $5,000 in gold on demurrers alone from this account, besides losing the sale of the lumber destined for Tien-Tsin.

At Niu-Chwang, which saw less fighting than Tien-Tsin, the trade was wiped out almost completely. The total collection of duties for all China during the quarter ended Sept. 30 last showed a loss of 2,459,591 haikwan taels, as compared with the same period of 1899. The figures submitted, Consul Fowler points out, do not fully show American losses, for immense quantities of merchandise were held up in the various ports, and must be worked off before importations can begin. The losses to the cotton trade alone are estimated at over $3,000,000.

Consul Ragsdale submits statistics showing the consequences of the Boxer troubles as regards the export trade from Tien-Tsin. The country north of Tien-Tsin, where the principal articles of export are produced, he says, is now overrun with ex-Boxers and ex-soldiers who have turned bandits, and it will be exceedingly difficult for merchants to get goods out of or into the interior.

The enormous discrepancies between the export figures at Tien-Tsin for the present and for last year show a startling array of losses, and the outlook for 1901, says the Consul, is unfavorable.

TO PROHIBIT OPIUM IMPORTS.

Foreign Missionary Bodies May Present Resolutions to Mr. McKinley.

Members of foreign missionary organizations are of the opinion that the negotiations between the allied powers and the Chinese Empire present an excellent opportunity to combat the opium evil in that country, and several missionary bodies have taken action on the subject. The Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society yesterday passed a resolution urging the United States Government to use its influence with other nations to prohibit the importation of the drug into China.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has also passed a resolution of precisely similar import, and others are expected to follow when a joint committee may be appointed to go to Washington and formally lay the matter before President McKinley.

FRENCH ARMY TO LEAVE CHINA?

PARIS, March 20.—A dispatch from Peking to the Haba Agency says the state of Chinese negotiations will soon permit the reduction of the French forces by about 10,000 men, who will be repatriated.

Another dispatch to the same agency says that M. Pichon, French Minister to China, will leave Peking at the beginning of April.

M. Pichon will be succeeded in China by M. Beau, who, according to a dispatch sent from Paris on March 8, will start for Peking on April 7.

British Gunboat Ashore in the Yang-tse.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The British gunboat Plover is ashore in the Yang-tse River below Kiu-Kiang.

THE KING'S "NO POPERY" OATH.

Salisbury Proposes the Appointment of a Committee to Consider Whether It Should Be Modified.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Salisbury, referring to the question raised by the "no-Popery" oath taken by the King, said he must regret very much that language of such indecent violence had ever been placed in the King's anti-Roman Catholic oath, but if it were modified or repealed a great many people, perfectly sincere, though not very wise, would say that such action meant supporting transubstantiation.

Lord Salisbury proposed on behalf of the Government that a committee be appointed to consider the declaration required of the sovereign on his accession and whether its language could be modified advantageously without diminishing its efficiency as security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession.

The matter will be considered to-morrow.

Plenty of Wine for the Ophir.

LONDON, March 20.—At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the shareholders of a London wine firm the Chairman, while congratulating those present upon having supplied the wine for the steamer Ophir, upon which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are making their colonial tour, caused considerable amusement by stating that this vessel had not space enough to carry a sufficient stock of wine for the whole voyage. Consequently, the firm's agents would board the Ophir at her various ports of call and fill up her bins.

The National Memorial to Victoria.

LONDON, March 20.—It has been decided that the National Memorial to Queen Victoria shall be erected in front of Buckingham Palace.

Dowager Czarina at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia arrived here to-day. She was welcomed at the railway station by King Christian.

Indian Surplus Despite the Famine.

LONDON, March 20.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has telegraphed to the India Office to the effect that the financial statement to be submitted to the Legislative Council on March 20 shows the surplus for the last fiscal year to be £1,640,000, in spite of the £4,227,000 spent on famine relief. It is estimated that the surplus for this year will be £691,000. The general results are considered to be exceedingly good, in view of the famine and the plague.

The Expected British Sugar Duty.

LONDON, March 19.—The prospective duty on sugar is agitating the West India Committee, which is trying to enlist the aid of the Colonial Office in support of its views. The committee holds that the imposition of a uniform duty will practically amount to a prohibition of the importation into this country of any but refined sugar, and would therefore be most detrimental to the interests of the sugar colony. In the event of a duty being decided upon, the committee will point out that the scheme ought to provide at least four different rates of duties, for sugars of varying qualities.

King Carlos's Anti-Clericalism.

LISBON, March 19.—King Carlos, replying to a committee from Oporto, which waited upon his Majesty to demand a separation of religion and the state, said: "Oporto can count upon me in these serious times. The freedom of religion and the State must be safeguarded by the adoption of prudent measures and the application of laws which should control our conduct. I am a Liberal by principles, traditions, education, and the teaching of my father. I will recommend this subject to the Government, and will follow it with especial attention. You can count on the Government."

Czar's Health Greatly Improved.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Cologne Volks-Zeitung to-day prints private correspondence from members of the Czar's immediate entourage which says the epileptic attacks, which formerly occurred every four or six weeks, have not occurred since his Majesty illness. It is also announced that the Czar's headaches have disappeared, and that his face has grown full and round. His complexion is healthy.

Slavery in German Colonies.

BERLIN, March 19.—After a long debate to-day, the Reichstag rejected a proposal of Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, for a bill whereby children born of house slaves in German colonial territory should be free. The House accepted a proposal of Herr Groeber, Centrist, of Oriola, National Liberal, that the Reichstag should consider the relations between master and slaves with the view to preparing for the liberation of the latter.

Italians Help Marseilles Strikers.

NAPLES, March 19.—Twenty-five hundred dock laborers here have struck, refusing to discharge the French steamer Massilia, which arrived at Marseilles on March 14 from New York, and was sent on from Marseilles to Naples on account of the strike at Marseilles. The dock laborers declare they will not discharge any vessel from Marseilles, and will cease their work on other ships in the harbor if an attempt is made to discharge the Massilia.

German Chambers of Commerce Abroad

BERLIN, March 19.—The Reichstag to-day agreed to the proposal of the Budget Committee to include in the next budget a credit for 20,000 marks toward instituting Chambers of Commerce abroad. This was done in spite of the fact that Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, deprecated their institution, declaring that if the establishment of such Chambers in America would be of any appreciable value Great Britain would have long since established them.

To Examine American Methods.

LONDON, March 20.—The Midland Railway Company is about to send two engineers, Messrs. Deeley and Wolliscroft, on a tour of the United States to examine into American engineering and electrical methods.

Want Austro-American Reciprocity.

VIENNA, March 19.—At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Club, held to-day, and attended by representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, the dangers threatening Austrian industry and agriculture through the fiscal policy of the United States were discussed at length. A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the necessity, in case of any fresh adjustment of commercial relations, of putting Austro-American relations on a basis of complete reciprocity and equality in regard to the customs tariff and its administration.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 19.—A factory in Kensington used by Roswell A. Moore & Son for the manufacture of suspender buckles, and by Woodbury Brothers for the manufacture of harness trimming, was badly damaged by fire this morning, and much valuable machinery was destroyed. The loss, which will reach nearly $25,000, is partly covered by insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The St. Louis Steam Forge and Iron Works, better known as McDonald's forge works, were destroyed shortly after midnight this morning. The plant was valued at about $100,000 and was insured for $50,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 19.—In the City of Sumter last night nineteen buildings were burned. The loss is $40,000, with $20,000 insurance. The new county jail was among the buildings destroyed, but all prisoners were saved.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 19.—Fire this morning completely burned out the store of Williams & McAnulty, carpets and furnishings. The upper floors of the Scranton Supply and Machinery Company were damaged, and the Globe Warehouse Company, a dry goods concern, suffered from smoke and water. The loss will amount to about $75,000, fully insured.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 19.—Fire early yesterday destroyed the Jenks Shipbuilding Company's plant, entailing a loss of $175,000. Two vessels which were in process of construction in the yards were saved by the firemen.

FREDERICK, Md., March 19.—The Mountain City Milling Company's large elevator in this city, containing 40,000 bushels of wheat and corn, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $55,000, partially covered by insurance. The plant of the Fout Spoke and Bending Works, adjoining the elevator, was damaged $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BRITISH TERMS REJECTED

Botha Writes to Kitchener Announcing His Decision.

Says His Government Agrees With His View—The British Began the Negotiations.

LONDON, March 20.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that Commandant Gen. Botha had rejected the peace terms offered to him.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Gen. Botha had conveyed his decision in a letter to Lord Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace Gen. Kitchener was instructed to offer him to the earnest consideration of his Government. Gen. Botha added that his Government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his view. Mr. Chamberlain added:

"I propose to lay the papers connected with the negotiations on the table now."

The issuance of Parliamentary papers on the negotiations has, however, been delayed.

Gen. Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered to him is commented upon with an evident sense of relief. The idea that Lord Kitchener initiated the negotiations, instead of Gen. Botha, as had been supposed, is unpalatable to the British press. The Daily Mail, under the editorial caption, "Our Rejected Suit," asks why the Government instructed Lord Kitchener to sue for peace, after the murder of the Peace Envoys, and concludes as follows:

"Let the war be pressed to the utmost, and let further reinforcements be prepared, for they may be needed; but, above all, let us have no more 'negotiations.'"

The House of Commons sat until 3 o'clock this morning to discuss the estimates. The only interesting feature of the debate was a powerful attack by W. L. Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts (Conservative) on the South African Hospital Commission's report, which he described as "partial, inadequate, and impotent in its conclusions." Mr. Burdett-Coutts charged the officers of the Medical Service with "cooking" evidence, and he practically accused the Commission of hiding the truth from the British public.

British Destroy Grain at Wepener.

MAFETENG, Basutoland, March 18.—Gen Bruce Hamilton's force, which is sweeping over the southeast portion of Orange River Colony, has reached Wepener, (on the frontier of Basutoland,) where the troops found heavy stocks of grain and cattle. They carried away as much as possible, but had to destroy 30,000 bags of grain. The houses at Wepener were found to be intact.

To Use Maxims on Motor Cars.

CAPE TOWN, March 19.—The military authorities here approve the new invention of a Maxim gun mounted on a motor car, for immediate service.

SERIES OF SECRET TREATIES.

Dr. Morrison Alleges that China Has Made Various Agreements With Russia.

LONDON, March 20.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking, says:

"Prince Ching received me to-day, and confirmed the information as to Russia's modifications of the Manchurian Convention. The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg officially reports that Russia has agreed to eliminate the clause granting her exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkestan, and also to modify various other clauses objected to by China.

"Prince Ching warmly appreciates the assistance rendered China by the intervention of England, the United States, and Japan; but he is not optimistic concerning the return of the Court to Peking.

"The Russian amendments do not seem to modify sensibly the character of the convention as creating a permanent protectorate. The amended clause giving Russia the right to construct a railway joining the Manchurian line to the Great Wall declares that the concession of the railway between Shan-hai-Kwan and Niu-Chwang to a foreign company was a breach of a previous agreement between China and Russia.

"No agreement has hitherto been published with which that concession could conflict, and it is evident that there have been a series of such secret agreements, beginning with the secret treaty which Li-Hung-Chang negotiated during his mission to Russia in 1896. I questioned Prince Ching concerning this treaty, and he assented to my suggestion of its existence without the slightest demur. I have reason to believe it originally promised China protection only against Japan, but was modified at China's request to include protection against aggression by all foreign powers. China invoked its provisions after Germany seized Kiao-Chou, but Russia turned a deaf ear."

Alleged Forger C. L. Roller Caught.

NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—A telegram received by Chief Hopper from the Chief of Police of Los Angeles, Cal., tells of the arrest at the latter place of Charles L. Roller. Roller was a young real estate dealer of Newark, and is charged with forgery, he having, it is said, used the names of the most prominent business men of the city in his transactions. The alleged forgeries were in the shape of notes which Roller discounted, and he is said to have left Newark with about $70,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2 A. M.—344 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Oswald Anner; damage, $40.

3:35 A. M.—248 West Fourteenth Street; Mary J. Finlay; damage, $60.

5:45 A. M.—225 Fulton Street; James Cassidy; damage, $3,000.

5:45 A. M.—206 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; H. Mosses; damage, $15,000.

6:40 A. M.—174 Orchard Street; Hyman Gounschbem; no damage.

9 P. M.—320 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; John Hastings; damage slight.

9:45 A. M.—123 East Fifty-first Street; James Hummel; damage, $100.

9:50 A. M.—137 Chrystie Street; L. Levi; damage, $100.

12:10 P. M.—337 Cherry Street; May Polan; damage, $500.

12:20 P. M.—185 Elizabeth Street; W. Hurting; damage slight.

3:05 P. M.—309 East Seventy-ninth Street; Frank Brigham; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—298 Second Street; Abraham Diamond; damage, $10.

6:20 P. M.—203 First Avenue; Jacob Kaspner; damage, $300.

7 P. M.—225 Grand Street; Max Kaspner; damage, $10.

7:30 P. M.—248 West Forty-seventh Street; William Merritt; damage, $700.

8 P. M.—394 Amsterdam Avenue; L. C. Dessar; damage, $15.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional rains; warmer; brisk southeasterly winds.

Rains or snows are indicated for the States east of the Mississippi River to-day, with higher temperature in New England and the lower lake region, and much lower temperature in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. Brisk to high northerly winds, shifting to easterly are indicated for the New England coast; brisk to high southeasterly winds for the Middle Atlantic and North Carolina Coast, and brisk southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly, for the remaining portion of the South Atlantic Coast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Brownsville to Pensacola.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	39	45	48
6 A. M.	41	45	49
9 A. M.	47	48	53
12 M.	48	48	53
4 P. M.	46	49	50
6 P. M.	47	39	46
9 P. M.	44	37	40
12 P. M.	46	36	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1900	42
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The barometer registered 30.08 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday and 30.32 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 53 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at 9:30 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—G. B. Dennis, Spokane.

ALBEMARLE.—F. P. Fish, Boston; Montagu Baird, Montreal.

CAMBRIDGE.—C. A. Drinkwater, Montreal.

GRAND.—W. G. Miller, Philadelphia; George Murphy, Cape Nome, Alaska.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. C. King, Montreal; Jacob Everett, Ottawa; T. N. Norton, United States Navy; P. Connor, Toronto; C. T. Draper, Cleveland; Thomas Kirk, Jr., Durham, England; W. Malcolm Mackay, St. John, New Brunswick; Col. A. M. Shook, Birmingham, Ala.

HOFFMAN.—S. K. Behrend, Washington; W. S. Dorman, Baltimore; A. A. Stetson, Gloucester, Mass.; J. W. Dent, Guayaquil, Mexico; Col. John C. Mosby, California; J. G. Munday, Bradford, England; F. Hazen Cope, Philadelphia; E. Lawrence Atkinson, Bradford, England.

HOLLAND.—William G. Nash, Boston; D. Webster King, Boston; G. B. McDonagh, Toronto; T. S. Briggs, Norfolk, Va.; F. Wilson, Belfast, Ireland.

IMPERIAL.—Ralph W. Lee, Washington; J. K. Macdonald, Toronto; Markham Miller, Lexington, Ky.; James T. Cummings, London.

PLAZA.—Charles H. Moss, Sandusky, Ohio; George Gibbs, Philadelphia; Judge Rowland C. Kellogg, Elizabethtown, N. Y.; Joseph W. Phillips, Cuihuahua, Mexico.

MANHATTAN.—S. S. Beard, Lakewood; Preble Macintosh, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL.—Judge William White, Sherbrooke, Ontario; Dr. H. MacLaren, Ottkwa; George F. Tillinghast, Providence; J. B. Ingalls, Boston.

NETHERLAND.—C. H. Venner, Boston; William B. Belknap, Louisville; William Scallon, Butte, Montana; Charles Bobzin, Chicago; Jacob Steinfeld, Cleveland.

SAVOY.—E. A. Buzzell, Chicago; J. H. Proctor, Boston; B. Zimmerman, Milwaukee; L. V. Levison, San Francisco; E. W. Higginson, Chicago.

VICTORIA.—C. D. Knapp, St. Paul; R. R. Moyne, Mobile.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator A. J. Beveridge, Indiana; Count and Countess de Failly, Paris; Charles L. Freer, Detroit; Gen. B. Lefevre, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kalmbach, J., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; notions and furnishing goods; Criterion Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Rosenshine, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Isaacs, E., Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Norfolk, Va.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silks, and linings; 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. Shaw, laces and ribbons; Miss Kolteh, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Jackson, C. F., Company, Norwalk, Conn.; C. F. Jackson, notions, linens, white goods, and lace; Miss Rolan, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, laces and notions; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

White, R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Powers, laces; Hotel Albert.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and embroideries; 300 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Heilbrun, M. A., & Company, Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Carl Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Carl, millinery; 657 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; S. A. Lasalle, notions and hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Fox, jewelry; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. Kivlan, gloves and handkerchiefs; 32 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Sands, dress goods and cloths; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre; D. S. Gamble, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Smoot, Coffer & McCalley, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McCalley, dress goods, silks, and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, A. B., Pittston, Penn., dry goods; Hoffman House.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Victoria.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Hengerer, notions; H. G. Miller, linings; 377 Broadway.

Adam, Meedrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Murchison, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. J. McGinley, house furnishing goods; T. E. Nolan, photographic supplies; 2 Walker Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Crumbley, white goods; 454 Broome Street.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; E. Clinkenhead, laces; 35 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteus & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; W. J. Rogers, boys' clothing; 57 White Street.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; W. Russell, notions; 288 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schwartz-Newman Company, New Orleans, La.; M. H. Gradwohl, silks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; I. Cohen, dress goods, silks, and cloths; S. Cohen, furnishing goods; J. Myer, dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hexter, S. M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Hexter, trimmings; Hoffman House.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. G. Huss, notions, 89 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, notions; J. K. Maloney, fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; L. Strauss, notions; Belvedere House.

Darling, Jones & Frost, Gloversville, N. Y.; P. W. Jones, furniture; Grand Union Hotel.

Sadler Bros., Spencer, Ind.; Charles F. Allison, dry goods; 129 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Abrahamson, C. F., & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; C. F. Abrahamson, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

O'Neill Bros. & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; P. J. O'Neill, crockery.

Eisenmann, M., & Bros., Washington, D. C.; Jacob Eisenmann, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Olsen Bros., Le Roy, N. Y.; George S. Olsen, dry goods; Grand Hotel; M. C. Heinz, dry goods, 26 West Nineteenth Street.

Lewis, Morgan T., Cohoes, N. Y.; dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Frizzell, J. W., Baltimore, Md.; fine arts; Miller's Hotel.

Seymour, Mrs. James, Auburn, N. Y.; dressmaker; 149 West Twenty-first Street.

Murphy, Miss Kathryn L., Auburn, N. Y.; dressmaker; 149 West Twenty-first Street.

Quaid, Mrs. Mary, Auburn, N. Y.; dressmaker; 149 West Twenty-first Street.

Scott, M., Castile, N. Y.; general merchandise; Morton House.

Tuckler, M., Canaseraga, N. Y.; general merchandise.

MacPherson, J. R., Oswego, N. Y.; fancy goods; 56 Charles Street.

Phillips, R. E., Fulton, N. Y.; druggist; Hotel Albert.

Birdsey, George L., Boonville, N. Y.; Mrs. G. L. Birdsey, millinery.

Carpenter, D. H., Cansburg, Ky.; dry goods.

Simond's, A., Sons, Victor, N. Y.; C. L. Simond, dry goods; Morton House.

Wintermeyer, C. F., Rome, N. Y.; millinery; the Hotel Bristol.

Cohen, Nathan, Erie, Penn.; Orid Cohen, millinery; 20 Irving Place.

Conley, E., Bath, N. Y.; department store; 906 Columbus Avenue.

Davenport, L. E., Lansingburg, N. Y.; L. E. Reed, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Baron, Rome & Co., Canton, Penn.; P. J. Roman, dry goods.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

A Bright Round of Spring Dress Goods.

Spring Dress Goods, plain and fancy styles. Their beauty is utterly indescribable. Weaves spun to excel. The ripened products of art and genius. We didn't choose in a whirl. This rich collection, of the leading fabrics, is the result of leisurely, painstaking selection. There are sorts for every taste—and every purse, but no matter how little the price, no trash. We want you to come here with that thought in mind. Simple, unobtrusive styles—ultra, top-lofty novelties—handsomest qualities—and lowest prices, always.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

SILVER ANNIVERSARY DAYS

EXTRAORDINARY merchandise movements punctuate each day's announcements during this month. It is the greatest continuous offering of high-class merchandise under-price, ever attempted. The shrewd New York shopping public is buying as never before. More splendid offerings are told of below:

Another Fine Offering of PICTURES

Our last offering of Pictures disappointed many who came too late. The price was remarkable, and they were sold out in a jiffy. To-day's offering will make amends to those who have walls to beautify; for the value is even greater than before.

Two fine collections to choose from:

The first is a large lot of hand-colored photographs and photo-colors, a variety of good subjects, nicely matted, and in handsome gilt frames; size 20x24 inches. Excellent $4, $4.50 and $5 values

At $2 Each

The other group consists of Etchings in landscape subjects, matted, and in gilt frames, size 20x30 inches; at

$1.75, instead of $3.50

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

News of SHOES

In which do you feel the greater interest—news of new shoe styles or news of new shoe bargains? There's intelligence concerning both in what follows. Perhaps you'll find, in both features, something worthy your attention. Three stores are concerned in this announcement. The Main Store with its splendid—perhaps unmatched—collection of best approved spring and summer styles. It will not be our fault if you're not informed as to the correct footwear of the period. And you learn of it here with so much satisfaction—low prices travel hand-in-hand with high grades.

Oxford shoes for men, $3, $3.90 and $5.
Oxford shoes for women, $2, $3, $4 and $5.
Tan calf and white canvas shoes and Oxfords.

Patent leather and ideal kid, in high and low shoes.
Shoes for outdoor sports or for business; *every good sort*, for men and women.

In the Basement Store:

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.80—
2,200 pairs of splendid kid walking boots; plump uppers; welted soles; with neat straight heels; an extra durable shoe for young women, for school or business.

Women's Oxfords at $1.50—
All patent leather Oxfords with the modified mannish toe and sloping heels; stout soles; extension edges. Value $2.50.

Women's Leggings at Half Price
For country wear or travel; a necessity, often—a comfort at all times; 50c to 90c. Worth double.

In the Annex Store:

Men's $2 Shoes at $1—
Just a round-up of about 300 pairs; mostly stout soled; lace; broad and round toes; average value would be $2.

Men's $5 Shoes at $3.90—
From our own stock—splendid shoes in the latest styles—all made within the last six months. Every size and width in the lot, though not in each kind.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.50—
Stout well-made shoes that will look well and wear long; sizes to 5½.

Colored Dress Linens

The tide of popular favor is setting very strongly toward linens for summer street dresses. Indeed, so great is the demand, that orders we placed ahead with European makers, and considered liberal at the time, are rapidly proving too small for comfort. Hence prudence counsels early choosing, if you would have an unbroken assortment from which to select. There is still good supply of the following:

At 37½c a yard—All-linen Canvas, 27 in. wide; navy blue and black.
At 35c a yard—All-linen Duck, 27 in. wide; navy blue, cadet blue, black' heliotrope and reseda.
At 40c a yard—Linen and Cotton Duck, two-toned; 27 in. wide; light blue, navy blue, brown and cardinal, combined with white.
At 45c a yard—Linen and Cotton Twilled Suiting, 27 in. wide; two-toned; navy blue, black, brown, and cardinal combined with white.
At 50c a yard—All-linen Duck; 27 in. wide; cadet blue, navy blue, brown, black and linen color.

At 60c a yard—All-linen Canvas, 27 in. wide; navy blue, cadet blue, tan, gray and black.
At 60c a yard—Cube Figured Linen Duck; in. wide; cadet and navy blue, with small white cube figures.
At 60c a yard—Polka-dot Linen Duck; 27 in. wide: cadet blue and brown, with white polka-dot.
At 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c a yard—All-linen Suiting; 32 in. wide; natural linen color.
At 30c and 35c a yard—All-linen batiste; 30 and 32 in. wide; natural linen color.
At 30c a yard—All-linen Suiting; 36 in. wide; natural linen color.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Stylishness in Men's Spring TOP COATS

In fact, that's one of the salient characteristics of *all* Wanamaker clothing. It has the indescribable, well-bred touch of made-to-order-ishness about it, that lifts it far above the common plane of ready-made clothing.

And these new Spring Top Coats are no exception. They'e full of style and individuality from top to bottom—it will interest you to view them. Indeed, in making plans for your Easter coat, you'd be unwise to leave them out of consideration. There's astonishingly wide lee-way as to choice among them.

For instance, here's a long, baggy overcoat, of Oxford mixed cheviot, with broad shoulders, and a custom-made air about it.

The other extreme is a very short coat of covert cloth, with stitched collar and cuffs—decidedly smart,

Among the intermediate sorts is one of black unfinished worsted, silk-lined and faced to edge; 38 in. long. We sell many of these for dress wear. $15—though $20 would be fairer.
Some very swell coats of covert cloth, silk-lined, are $20.

Then there's a handsome collection of Oxford mixed cheviots and covert cloths in medium shades at $20 to $30.
Very stylish coats of covert cloth, are $10 and $12.
A great variety of top coats at $10 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS

One hundred boys will share in this offering to-day—the first to come the better the values. They're all unusually good, though. Sailor and Irene Blouse Suits of plain blue serges and cheviots and mixed worsteds. Sizes 3 to 10 years. The values run up to $9.

Choice at Five Dollars

The Wanamaker Special Double-breasted Suit is unexcelled in point of general goodness, at the price,—five dollars. All wool, all silk sewed; the trousers have double seats and knees. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Aprons

The fifty-cent kind at 25c each. Over a thousand of them at this half price. Numerous styles—very neat styles. Some with bibs, also some with bretelles. Some lace trimmed. All generous in size. Good value at a half dollar each.

Choice at 25c

Broadway.

PILLOW SHAMS

And bureau scarfs. All in attractive spachtel work. A varied collection of new designs. The pillow shams are 32 in. square; the bureau scarfs 20x54 in. These goods are regularly sold at $1.25 to $2. Now all at one much lower price,

Ninety-five Cents Each

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Fine BRUSHES and MIRRORS at *Little* Prices

To-day we place on sale a large and important purchase of these very practical articles, made up in handsome style, yet to be sold

At a HALF to a Quarter of Their Worth

It seems incredible that such thoroughly worthy goods should be so sacrificed. But an accident of trade brought them to us; and you shall reap all the profit of the maker's loss, excepting our small margin of profit for the handling of the goods.

Most of the goods have back and facing made of aluminum, in the "Cosmeon" finish and will not tarnish. The best bristles are used in the brushes, and held by a cement that is absolutely unaffected by water. In the mirrors, the finest French plate glasses are used.

There are other pieces of handsomely decorated celluloid, at most surprising prices.

For Easter gifts, or for personal possession, this is a remarkable opportunity.

This hint of prices:

Cosmeon Brushes, men's and women's. Worth $1.50 to $3.25.

At 50 Cents Each

Mirrors, to match, worth $1.50 to $2.50, **at 50c each.**
Celluloid Hair Brushes, with best quality of bristles; worth up to $1.25, **at 50c each.**
Celluloid Mirrors, large size; worth $1.25, **at 75c each.**
Three-piece Sets, in celluloid; comb, brush and mirror in box; excellent quality and very handsome; worth $3.50. Now **at $1.25 a set.**
Aluminum Trays, in various designs; worth $1, **at 25c each.**

Shown on tables in the Basement Under-Price Store.

Silver Anniversary Offering of LAMPS and GLOBES

Two trade conditions favored this transaction. One manufacturer of prominence was moving his factory and sold us his stock on hand at a very great sacrifice, the profit of which goes entirely to you who come to share the lamps to-day.

The other part of the collection comes from a manufacturer who is retiring from business.

In all, it makes one of the best offerings for tasteful housekeepers that has been made during this memorable movement.

A remarkable group of

$10 Lamps at $5

Low and half high shapes, decorated on dark rich grounds, with chrysanthemums, iris, peonies, lilies, etc.; complete with 12-in. globes to match. Large, well-made, and handsome. A splendid variety to choose from. And here are other offerings equally attractive:

$1.75, worth $3—Banquet lamps, prettily decorated on tinted grounds; center draught burner; complete with globe to match.
$3.50, worth $6 to $7.50—Squat shape Lamps, some mounted on high brass base, nicely decorated on light and dark grounds, with pond lilies, pansies, roses, nasturtiums. Lamps are complete with 11-inch globes, decorated to match.
$7.50, worth $15 to $20—Large massive bodies mounted on high base, beautifully decorated on dark rich grounds. Lamps are complete with 12-inch globes.
$15, worth $25 to $35—Large squat shape Reception Lamps, handsomely hand-painted with American Beauty Roses, Comanche Indian Head, Tourney Knight, Moon Fairy, and other decorations.
About twenty-five fine reproductions of Russian Antique Lamps; some of these are very large pieces, handsomely engraved or chased. On these the globes or shades are extra:
At $22.50, worth $35 **At $15, worth $25**
At $16.50, worth $28 **At $9, worth $15**
Reading Lamps $1, worth $1.75—Nickel plated reading lamp, No. 2 center draught burner, smokeless attachment; complete with 10-inch white shade.

Also this exception offering of

$1.50 to $3 Lamp Globes at $1 Each

Ten, eleven and twelve-inch Globes—about seven hundred in all—fine, large, decorative pieces that will add newness and beauty to a lamp you already have. Light and dark grounds.

The best offering of Globes we have yet made. $1 each.

Basement.

Manufacturer's *Samples* of WOMEN'S SUITS

One of the most important makers of Women's Tailor-made Suits let us have his finely made and stylish sample dresses, as an offering for this anniversary movement. It is unusually early to bring such a splendid offering.

No handsomer, smarter, better-made Suits can be found at their regular prices. They are this season's newest and best styles; all lined throughout with silk. Prices,

$20 to $45

Worth $30 to $72.50.

A splendid opportunity to get a fine spring suit at a very large saving in the price. But there are only seventy-five dresses. That's plenty, if you're prompt.

Second floor, Broadway.

More News of NOTIONS

Magnificent quantities were provided—that's why the good price-news can be told again to-day, in spite of record-breaking sales of these important little things.

Think of getting

Half-pint Bottles of Sewing Machine Oil for 3 Cents

Four times as much as is in the ordinary four or five-cent bottle. *Bicydists* will want it as well as dressmakers. Then here is more news:

Light-weight Dress Shields at 5c a Pair

Thoroughly dependable shields, of the ideal weight for summer waists and dresses; at a remarkably little price.

Sewing machine oil, half-pint bottles, 3c.
Darning cotton, black and white, 1c ball.
Corduroy skirt binding, black, 1⅛ in. wide; 5-yd. piece, 10c.
Brush edge skirt binding, black, 5-yd. piece, 20c.
Spring hooks and eyes, black and white, Nos. 3, 4, 5; card of 2 doz., 2c.
60-in. tape measures, 2c.
American pins, 1c paper.
Pin books, containing safety pins; black, white, and colored head pins, 5c.
Cotton tape, ½ in. wide; small roll, 1c.
Fancy case, containing several papers of needles, 2c.
Fancy case, containing 4 papers of needles, assorted darners, pins, and shawl pins, 5c.
Silk frilled elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 12c.
Lisle side garters, black and white, 6c pair.

Men's garters, fancy colors, 5c pair.
Extra fine cotton corset laces, 4 yds. long, 3c
Extra fine twilled tape, ½ and ⅝ in. wide; 10-yd. roll, 5c.
Extra quality white cotton braid, for trimming wash dresses; 12-yd. piece, 20c.
Cotton featherstitch braid, piece of 6 yds., 4c
Strawberry pin cushions, 4c.
Tomato pin cushions, small, 4c; large, 8c.
Imitation shell hair pins, card of 1 doz., 10c.
Crochet and knitting silk, assorted colors, 2c spool.
Darning needles, card of assorted sizes, 2c.
Mourning pins, box of assorted sizes, 1c.
Pyramid of desk pins, 4c.
Kid hair curlers, bunch of 1 doz., 3c.
Fancy hat pins, 10c.
Pin cushions, 3c.
Cotton skirt binding, white, cream, drab, and tan; 5-yd. piece, 6c.

Hair crimpers, pack of 1 doz., 1c.
Coat collar springs, 3c.
Folding curling irons, 6c.
Fancy card of jet pins, 3c.
Whalebone, all shell, 36 inches, 90c doz.
Aluminum thimbles, 5c doz.
Cotton corset laces, 4c doz.
Basting cotton, 500-yd. spool, 30c doz.
Basting cotton, 200-yd. spools, 12c doz.
Darning cotton, black and white, 6c dozen yards.
Ironing wax, 1c.
Fancy case, containing 4 papers of needles, pins, hooks-and-eyes, safety pins, hair pins, assorted darners, and shawl pin, 9c.
Frilled elastic hose supporters, 15c pair.
Cotton tape, bundle of assorted widths, 3c.
Shoe buttons with needle and thread, 2c card

Tenth Street.

BOX COUCHES Under-price

We will sell to-day, as many of our regular $20, all-hair box couches as we can take orders for, at $12. This offer is good for to-day only, and the couch will be withdrawn from sale at 6 o'clock. We show a complete assortment of all sorts of couches; this is the season of the year when box or wardrobe couches are mostly sold. But for this Anniversary occasion we make this special offering of one of our most popular couches at this extraordinary price. Convenient for wearing apparel of any sort, and also a splendid divan. Description follows:

At $12, from $20—Box or wardrobe couches; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; top is upholstered, and constructed with 32 best quality steel springs; made up all-hair with spring edges; round corners; covered in Oriental Bagdad denim, or real denim in plain colors; or fancy figured drapery cloths; box is 8 in. deep inside and muslin lined; top has self-elevating spring; couch does not have to be moved from wall to open; fitted with Acme ball-bearing casters.

A fine piece of furniture for the summer home. Convenient, comfortable, cool. Now at a wonderfully little price.

Fourth floor.

Bent-Wood CHAIRS Under-Price

Strong, durable, good-looking, comfortable—a long string of virtues belong to these popular chairs; and that makes them an ideal offering at this time.

To-day's news is about four hundred Vienna bent-wood chairs in oak or imitation mahogany finish; open cane seats, or veneered seats in fancy pattern—the real Vienna bent-wood chairs—constructed in the best possible manner, and of superior style; having the straight back post forming the leg with ornamental bent wood between. To-day's price is less than cost of importation.

$1.35 from $2.25

Fourth floor.

Tapestry CARPETS

They're deservedly popular. Costing less than their expensive rivals, they hold their own splendidly in point of effectiveness and wearing qualities.

Our stock of these tapestry carpets is always a large one, and just now is at its height. Patterns adapted to parlor, library or bedroom use are here in excellent variety. They all have matching borders. There's also wide choosing among the hall and stair carpets.

Ordinarily this grade of carpet is priced at 85c and 90c a yard. We offer to-day sixty splendid patterns at

Sixty-five Cents a Yard

Third floor, Tenth street.

Bedding Bargains

Another fortunate find of a large quantity of high-grade horse-hair at a less-than-usual price enables us to make this offer: We will make to your order, in one or two parts, as desired, a 40-pound mattress of this excellent horse-hair, for $15—would be very reasonably priced at $20.

Also mattresses of "hand drawings" horse-hair, with a small quantity of short hair mixed, at $15 instead of $18. This for the full-bed size. Three-quarter and single-bed sizes proportionately lower:

Pillows and Bolsters of extra selected live goose feathers, our regular 90c grade, at 70c a pound, made up as follows:

20x30 in. pillows, 2½ lbs., $1.75 each.
22x30 in. pillows, 3 lbs., $2.10 each.
24x30 in., pillows, 3½ lbs., $2.45 each.
20x38 in., bolsters, 3½ lbs., $2.45 each.
20x44 in. bolsters, 4 lbs., $2.80 each.
20x50 in. bolsters, 4½ lbs., $3.15 each.
20x56 in. bolsters, 5 lbs., $3.50 each.

Best blue and white, or your choice of 15 patterns of other fancy tickings. Fourth floor.

Continuation of the *Housewares* Sale

We were fortunate in obtaining so large a quantity of these all-about-the-house needfuls. There'll be so many people to remember, with satisfaction, their purchases here during this sale. The distribution has already been very extensive. Don't put off unnecessarily your coming. The savings on many are about half. On no item in the lot do you save less than a full fourth.

The perfect Venetian enamel ware is a third at least below regular.

Rice Boilers, 5 pt. sizes, 80c each.
Covered Buckets, 3 qt. sizes, 28c each.
Stewing Kettles, 3 qt. sizes, 32c each.
Tea Kettles, 5 qt. sizes, 70c each.
Roasting Pans, 15 in., 45c each.
Tea Pots, 3 qt. sizes, 42c each.
Coffee Pots, 3 pt. sizes, 35c each.
Basting Spoons, 8c each.
Milk Pans, 3 qts., 15c each.
Pudding Pans, 5 qts., 22c each.

Other faultless housefurnishings a third to a half under value:

Step Ladders, 5 ft., with bucket rests, 45c.
Galvanized iron Ash Cans, full size, $1.
Clothes Dryers, to fasten to wall, 38c.
Round Chopping Bowls, 8c and 10c.
Pastry Boards, 12c. Meat Boards, 15c.
Large Willow Clothes Baskets, 75c.
Wooden Knife Boxes, 10c.
Dial Scales, to weigh 24 lb. by oz., 85c.
Coffee Mills, to fasten to wall; will hold 1 pound of coffee, 25c.
Vegetable Slicers, 15c. Scrubbing Brushes, 5c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
Japanned Slop Jars, 20c.
Steel edge Dust Pans, 10c.
Clothes Lines, water-proof, 30c.
Wood frame Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Ammonia, full pint, 5c.
Toilet Paper, 4c package.
Sink Brushes, 2c. Taper Holders, 10c.
Market Baskets, 25c. Corn Brooms, 15c.
Wire Sponge Racks, 10c.
Japanned Trays, 10c.

Basement.

Additions to the CORSET SALE

Some of the splendid, shapely, imported Lillian corsets remain—all sizes of the various models previously announced except the $2 kind at $1. The $1.25 grade is now offered at 85c; $3.50 and $4 kinds at $2; $6.50 and $8 kinds at $3.

Second floor and Under-price Store, Basement.

A lot of "C. B."—a la Spirite—corsets of sateen, medium waist, at 65c—worth just double. And some of the same brand, of imported coutil, in long waist, at 75c, instead of $1.50.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Under-price Store

Here are the latest lots of merchandise sent to swell the number of attractive offerings in this basement store:

Silks at About Half Price—

Some of these splendid silks are now marked at even less than half. There's a wide assortment, and choice from among the many is but 50c a yard, while the values run from 75c to $1.25.
There are Corded Stripe Taffetas, 24 in. wide; dark grounds; splendid for waists, dresses, or petticoats.
Colored Moire Velours, in rose, yellow, turquoise, tan, and lilac.
Plaid Taffetas, in light effects; for waists or children's dresses.
Colored Taffetas, in fifty different shades, including black.
Printed Foulards in very good assortment of designs; colors are rose, green, beige, cardinal, gray, navy and porcelain blue, and black and white.
All at 50c a yard.

15c Ribbon at 9c—

Attractively striped taffeta silk ribbon, 3 in. wide. In these colors combined with white: Rose, violet, light blue, maiz, turquoise, old rose; also pure white.

Women's 38c Stockings at 25c—

Several sorts, new this season, consisting of: Black cotton, all black; with unbleached soles; with extracted figures; with embroidered fronts, plain or ribbed; cadet blue cotton with extracted figures; navy blue cotton with extracted figures; black lisle thread, plain or ribbed.

Women's 50c Vests at 38c—

Of "lustre" cotton—looks like silk; low necks, sleeveless; white, pink, sky blue, or black, with pretty crocheting at neck and shoulder straps.

$1.50 Petticoats at $1—

Though of percale, they're copies in patterns and in making of the more elegant ten-dollar petticoats. In black and white stripes; deep plaited graduated ruffle, trimmed with two rows of black ruching top and bottom. Stylish, durable.

Rogers Ware, 'Way Under Value—

Tea, Table, Dessert, Coffee, and Berry Spoons, Knives, Forks, and Ladles at half and two-thirds prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WANT TO AMEND THE RAPID TRANSIT ACT

Bill Introduced Allows Assignment of Railway Rights.

Railroad Company May Assume Lease of Contractor and Equip, Operate, and Maintain the Road.

ALBANY, March 19.—Assemblyman Kelsey this morning introduced a bill to amend the New York City Rapid Transit act in the following particulars:

When contracts are to be made the contracting person or corporation, with the written consent of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, and on such conditions as they shall prescribe, may assign the whole of said contract or separately the right to maintain and operate railroads for the remainder of the term of years specified in their contract. The assignees, however, must assume all the obligations of the original contractor. The Rapid Transit Commissioners must be satisfied of the pecuniary responsibility of the assignees. All the security which the city received from the original contractor shall remain in operation.

A corporation may be organized under the railroad law for the purpose of maintaining and operating and equipping a railroad constructed pursuant to this act. Such corporation, in addition to the powers conferred by the General Railroad act, shall be empowered to enter into a contract with the original corporation subject to the approval of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. It shall not be compelled to obtain the consent of the Railroad Commission to make such contract.

The act also provides that when property already acquired by the Rapid Transit Commissioners shall be found unnecessary for rapid transit purposes, it may be, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, resold. The proceeds of such sale are to be applied as payments of rental to be made by the contractor.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners may authorize a contractor to take proceedings to acquire property in his own behalf, provided such contractor furnishes evidences of his ability to pay for the property taken, as well as the other expenses incident to the proceedings.

Assemblyman Kelsey says that the bill was introduced at the instance of the Rapid Transit Commissioners of New York.

The following description of the bill was sent to Senator Stranahan by the commission:

Amendments to Section 34 are intended to make it clear that a railroad company or other corporation may assume a rapid transit lease already made to a contractor. The contractor for the rapid transit railroad now in course of construction is not a company, but a natural person, and, for an enterprise which is to continue for fifty or seventy-five years, it is clearly desirable that the lessee should, after construction is complete, be a corporation. Such was the original intent of the act. It has been found, however, that the railroad act of the State under which it is best in every way that such a corporation should be organized is not aptly framed for the present case, where the railroad is in process of construction and the new railroad company is not itself to build the railroad or any part of it.

The present act authorizes a railroad corporation to enter into a contract for both construction and operation; but it is not clear that it may make such a contract separately for operation or take over the original leasing provisions of the original rapid transit contract. The amendments have been so drawn as that the operating corporation must be approved by the Rapid Transit Board, and that all of the securities held by the city against the original contractor shall continue in full force. If the amendment shall be adopted there is practically no doubt that the city will be able to look to a permanent and responsible railroad corporation without diminution of the present liabilities of the present contractor or his sureties.

Amendments to Section 39—The first amendment to this section is intended to make it clear that, where it is necessary to acquire property the city may take the property by deed without the form of condemnation proceedings. Doubt has been expressed by distinguished conveyancers of New York whether the city can under the present act obtain a valid title except by actual condemnation. This amendment is intended to save the city from even the possibility of the delay and expense of condemnation where voluntary grant can be arranged.

The second amendment to this section requires the Rapid Transit Board to dispose of any property acquired for rapid transit purposes which shall proves to be unnecessary for those purposes. In an enterprise so large as this it is almost certain that property will from time to time be acquired which shall turn out, or some part of which shall turn out, to be unnecessary. In such cases the property should, of course, be sold. The amendment safeguards any such sale by requiring the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as well as the approval of the Rapid Transit Board.

Amendments to Sections 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, and 61 are intended to make clearer and more specific provisions already in the act for condemnation in cases where the rapid transit law or the contract compels the contractor at his own expense to provide property, like power houses or so much of the terminals as shall not exceed $1,750,000 in cost. It was the intention of the act, and the act so states, that the contractor should be able to acquire property by condemnation—a power he must, of course, have. But doubts have been expressed whether the procedure which the statute prescribes in the case of the contractor is sufficiently specific. The intention of the amendments is to simplify condemnation proceedings by the contractor under the authority of the Rapid Transit Board. The amendments provide that the contractor may be required in case of such condemnation to make, in advance, a deposit or to give security sufficient to cover the entire cost of the property and the expenses of the proceedings. It is already provided in Section 55 that such proceedings can be had only with the approval of the Rapid Transit Board.

The amendment to Section 55 is intended to reduce from three years to six months the period within which claims for compensation must be made. As the statute now stands, it is necessary to keep every Board of Appraisal Commissioners in existence for a period of three years, thus imposing upon the city a great expense, apart from the risk of delay. In condemnation cases there is little, if any, chance of injustice to a single property owner by shortening this period. It is well nigh impossible that any property owner should not learn within six months of proceedings as notorious as these. And a failure to come in does not deprive the owner of fair compensation. His case would then stand upon the testimony given for the adjoining properties, and the argument for his neighbors and the independent and responsible investigation made by the sworn Commissioners. In the very improbable case that the owner did not appear within the six months, his award would be payable to him after being made according to the best judgment of the Commissioners upon ample investigation.

A $5,000,000 WATER COMPANY.

Bill Introduced to Incorporate a Concern and Give It Unusual Privileges.

ALBANY, March 19.—Assemblyman Leggett of Niagara to-day introduced a bill incorporating "the Lower River Power and Water Company of Niagara," with a capital of $5,000,000, to construct, maintain, and operate a pipe or pipes, tunnel or tunnels, in, through, and under the town of Lewistown and the City of Niagara Falls and the streets, avenues, and highways extending from a point outside of the lands of the State reservation at Niagara on the easterly shore of the Niagara River below the Niagara Falls and between the Falls and the southerly boundary line of Lot 29 of the Mile Reserve, so-called, to such point or points as it may select in Lot 29 of the Mile Reserve.

The company is allowed to use the water so taken for hydraulic or electric power and heat, "To accumulate, conduct, store, sell, lease, furnish, operate, use, and supply such water and the light, heat, and power developed and generated from the flow of such water; for fire, sanitary, municipal, domestic, manufacturing, agricultural, illuminating, electrical, transportation, and navigation purposes," and shall also have power by hydraulic or electrical conductors or by other devices to conduct, convey, furnish, and supply such water and electricity to any town, village, or city in the State of New York at such rates as the authorities of such municipalities may agree upon and under such regulations as the Highway Commissioners may also agree upon.

The company under this section is given all the powers of transportation corporations. This is the section which gives unusual privileges, for none of the present incorporated companies at Niagara have the right to transport water from Niagara Falls or river for use in the State.

The bill also gives the company the right to cross highways, private lands, railways, in the manner prescribed by law, and in the case of crossing a railroad shall do it under provisions of the railroad law. It may intersect and divert the flow of water from the lands of riparian owners, in addition to leasing and purchasing rights, while Section 7 allows it to condemn, under the present law, real property or riparian rights, making this important provision: "All property required by said corporation for such purposes shall be deemed to be required for public use."

While providing that the company shall in its workings be subject to State and local control, the bill also provides that if consent for permits cannot be obtained the company may apply for Commissioners and compel the granting of local franchises.

The company's proposition is to take water below the Niagara Falls so that, while it might slightly impair the rapids, it will not interfere with the flow over the falls proper and so not be detrimental to the scenery.

Section 11 of the bill provides that the corporation may purchase or acquire the bonds and stocks of any other company, and it is under this that it is said the company will absorb the Cataract General Electric Company and the Erie Canal Traction Company.

The incorporators of the new company are Commodore P. Vedder, Tunis G. Bergen, William Williams, Charles E. Hotchkiss and De Witt Van Dyke Reiley of New York, and Patrick F. King, George W. Knox, and James S. Simons of Niagara Falls.

It will be remembered that in 1895 Edward Hannan, then Superintendent of Public Works, granted to the Cataract Company, of which Thomas C. Platt, C. T. Lewis, Frank W. Hawley, Commodore P. Vedder, and William E. Mertens were Directors, the right to use the berm-bank of the canal for the erection of poles or construction of subways for the erection of power buildings and the further right to install an electric plant for canal towing. A subsidiary company called the Erie Canal Traction Company was also formed. These companies still claim the right to use the canal bank.

What is now claimed for the present bill is that if it becomes a law water can be taken down the Erie Canal as far as Albany and can be distributed to all cities and villages, while the same company can sell electricity also to the same places.

THE CHARTER REVISION BILL.

Measure to be Reported Does Not Strictly Follow the Commission's Recommendations.

ALBANY, March 19.—With but one important amendment, but with several small changes, the proposed New York City Charter bill, prepared by the Charter Revision Commission, will be reported to the Legislature probably this week—at all events, the first of next week. The principal change will be in the section relating to the public schools, and even this will retain the main portions of the commission's proposals, with the exception that it will not provide for the absolute repeal of the Davis School bill and salary schedule, but will provide for centralization of school affairs in New York City in a general Board of Education, to be selected from the various boroughs, and will do away with the borough system of management of school boards. The board will consist of 46 members—22 from Manhattan, 4 from the Bronx, 14 from Brooklyn, 4 from Queens, and 2 from the Borough of Richmond. The board is to be appointed by the Mayor for the term of five years, but he shall make their terms expire at such different times as will not compel, after the first appointment, the reappointment of the entire board.

The division of excise moneys for school purposes is to remain as in the Davis bill of last year, and the schedule of salaries as under the Davis bill is to remain practically the same, except that salaries are to be named only as maximum and minimum, the board arranging the salaries between those points, and also fixing the compensation of additional or transient teachers.

The second most important change in the bill will be the substitution of the present New York City Police bill, containing the Governor's power of removal, for the proposal of the Charter Commission, which would make the Mayor the entirely responsible head; and this would seem to indicate that there is to be no change in the police situation, so far as present legislation is concerned.

The third and most important change is the substitution for Title 2 of Chapter 8 of the present Bipartisan Bureau of Elections bill in place of the suggestion by the commission of a bipartisan board designated absolutely by the Mayor.

TRUST COMPANY TAX BILL PASSES.

Imposes One Per Cent. on Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Assembly today without debate passed the bill introduced by Senator Krum taxing trust companies 1 per cent. upon their capital, surplus, and undivided profits. There was no vote recorded against its passage.

Charities Board Bill to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 19.—It is learned to-day that the bill abolishing the State Board of Charities and creating a new governing board for the State Charities Department will be pressed, and that there is no disposition on the part of those who are behind it to permit it to die. Chairman Brackett of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, before which the bill is now under consideration, says that there is no effort in the committee to hold the bill up and that it will surely be acted upon. It is believed that the bill will be reported to the Senate next week.

A Reinsurance Company Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Audett has introduced a very important bill providing for the incorporation of reinsurance companies. The bill, after making provision for the usual form of incorporation of insurance companies and supervision by the Insurance Department, provides that such corporation shall transact business only with insurance corporations authorized to do business in this State, and not through agents. It shall be required to hold reserves in the same amount and manner as now required for each kind or class of insurance which by the provisions of its charter it is authorized to transact. Such corporation shall pay the same fees and taxes required by law to be paid by fire insurance corporations.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 19.—In the Assembly today these bills were passed:

By Mr. ADAMS—To settle and adjust an assessment for expenses incurred by Brooklyn and New York in reference to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road.

By Mr. DEGRAW—Providing that old charges upon real estate embracing taxes and assessments levied in any town or city more than twenty years prior to Dec. 31, 1901, shall be cancelled.

By Senator MALBY—Amending the State pharmacy law by providing that employes of State asylums need not take the State examination.

By Mr. DARRISON—Allowing Lockport to bond itself for further water supply.

The Senate passed the following bills:

By Senator WAGNER—For the settlement of the assessment on the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road.

By Senator ELSBERG—Allowing institutions to which funds have been left for a certain purpose to apply to the courts for permission to use a surplus for other purposes.

By Senator BRACKETT—Allowing the local authorities in Saratoga to make ordinances to prevent the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles in Saratoga.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 19.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. DARRISON—Repealing the act which prohibits any person from maintaining an action on a contract against any Indian of the Tonawanda Nation, the Seneca Nation, or the Onondaga Tribe, or against any of their friends residing with them on their reservation.

By Mr. LANDON—Providing that any person who acts in a disorderly manner or annoys passengers of any public stage, railroad car, ferryboat, or other public conveyance, shall not be charged with an assault or battery.

By Mr. SALYERDS—Permitting the taking of fish in Lake Ontario, Monroe County, by gill and fyke nets.

By Mr. THORN—Providing for the printing and binding of school books of the kind known as reading, spelling, grammar, and arithmetic books by the convicts in the State prisons, such books to be for free distribution by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to those children whose parents are unable to purchase the same.

By Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing for the use of lamps on all rubber-tired vehicles at night. A violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of $5.

In the Senate the following bills were introduced:

By Senator McCABE—Prohibiting the practice of mesmerism, hypnotism, suggestive therapeutics, or allied phenomena unless the person so practicing is licensed by the Regents of the State.

By Senator McCARREN—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to allow two additional Supreme Court Judges in Kings County.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 19.—When the House reconvened this morning Mr. Harburger in an impassioned speech moved to discharge the Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply from the further consideration of his bill for cheaper gas for New York City. He accused the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Rogers of Broome, of "being owned body and soul by the gas companies."

The motion was lost by a viva voce vote, a number of the minority voting with the majority.

The bill of Assemblyman McAdams to make permanent the appointment of precinct and ward detectives in New York City was defeated by a vote of 68 yeas to 81 nays. The vote by which it was defeated was reconsidered and the bill was amended so as to make it permissive instead of mandatory.

The Coughtry bill, increasing the State tax to be paid by running track associations from 5 to 7 per cent., on the order of second reading, was recommitted to the General Laws Committee, together with an amendment offered by Mr. Gardiner exempting trotting races from the 7 per cent. tax, which the introducer said he would accept.

The Bell Anti-Christian Science bill, on the order of second reading, was advanced with the understanding that an amendment offered by Mr. Lynn, together with other amendments that are to be offered, may be discussed on third reading. This is the Lynn amendment: "Nothing herein shall affect the freedom of religious worship or the performance of any ritual of prayer, in appealing to the Divine Being for deliverance from sickness; or the acceptance of any reward or gratuity made to any religious body or member of same."

The Sanders Anti-Poolroom bill on the order of second reading was amended.

The Costello Employers' Liability bill, on the order of second reading, was laid aside upon motion of the introducer.

The O'Connell bill, providing for the closing of the butcher's shops on Sundays, on the second reading was advanced after an amendment offered by Mr. Prince had been defeated.

Among other bills advanced to a third reading was Mr. Adler's Two-Platoon Firemens' bill for New York City, which has been so amended as to make it permissive upon the part of the Fire Commissioner to make such change.

There was a short discussion on the Wagner bill, on second reading, to place personal property loan associations under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department, and reducing the rates of interest. Mr. McKeown's pending amendment that the provisions of the act apply to those associations organized for charitable purposes only, was adopted—35 yeas and 48 nays—and the bill was advanced as amended.

The Senate took up the second reading of bills, and that order Senator Trainor attacked the bill of Senator Raines giving to the Racquette Lake Railroad the right to use coal instead of oil to generate steam between Dec. 1 and April 14 while snow is on the ground. Senator Trainor said that the railroad had gotten its bill through last year under false pretenses, and was using State lands. The bill was advanced.

Senator McCarren attacked the bill of Senator Elsberg, providing for conferring upon the Commissioner of Jurors the rights now held by Special Juror Commissioners and abolishing the latter. He said that the office of Special Commissioner was administered in a way satisfactory to the people and the courts, and had been of great help in obtaining good jurors. He hoped the Republican Party would not indicate by the passage of this bill what they seemed to be trying to indicate, that they were ready to break down every home-rule barrier.

Senator Elsberg said that Senator McCarren was mistaken about the good administration of the Special Juror Commissioners. There was much criticism and the office was useless. The bill was advanced.

There was a lengthy debate over the Weekes Anti-Common Law Marriage bill, and the measure was finally amended in several particulars. It is therefore necessary to send it back to the Assembly.

FUGITIVE CLERK RETURNING.

Charges Against Cosgrove, Arrested in Mexico—His Alleged Large Shortage —His Influential Relatives.

Word was received in this city yesterday that Charles E. Cosgrove, of 236 East Eighty-eighth Street, this city, had been arrested in the City of Mexico and was being brought back here, where he will be arraigned for defaulting to the amount of $14,000, while cashier and confidential bookkeeper of the firm of Stewart, Howe & May, manufacturers of braid at 297 Mercer Street. Cosgrove, who is a nephew of State Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn, and has a number of other influential relatives and friends, has been a fugitive since Feb. 21. He had been in the employ of Stewart, Howe & May for eight years, and the examiners who are going over the firm's books have already discovered the shortage of $14,000, although they have gotten no further back than May, 1899. It is expected that a far greater shortage will be discovered.

Cosgrove, it is estimated, from evidence in the hands of the police, spent over $20,000 in the poolrooms of this city. He was conspicuous at the race tracks at Saratoga and Sheepshead Bay last Summer, and was known as a "plunger." He is said to have won $50,000 in one day in Saratoga and to have lost it all on the following day.

He left the employ of Stewart, Howe & May on Feb. 2 last, and secured employment with Reickenbach & Co. of 44 Broadway. He had resigned from his old firm voluntarily and for a greatly increased salary. His salary had been $3,000 a year, and he was bonded with the American Surety Company for $2,000. In his new position he made application to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore. This bond was prepared on Feb. 21, and he entered upon his new duties. On that very day the firm of Stewart, Howe & May noticed some suspicious entries in Cosgrove's books, and went immediately to Police Headquarters.

Detectives were sent after Cosgrove, but he had received in some mysterious way a "tip" that trouble was brewing and had disappeared. Just before leaving he had drawn a check for $700 on Reickenbach & Co., presumably for a payroll, cashed it and put the money in his pocket. This was the last seen of him.

The surety company paid the amount of Cosgrove's bond and sent an Inspector in search of him. The Inspector found that he was engaged to a young woman in East Eighty-sixth Street, and that last Spring he had presented her with diamond earrings, a diamond ring, and a gold watch and chain. The Inspector further found that a close friend of Cosgrove was Ferdinand Ludeke of 203 East Eighty-ninth Street. He shadowed Ludeke, and on Monday saw him go to an express office and send a draft for $25 to Henry Seymour, in the City of Mexico. The Inspector at once telegraphed to the City of Mexico, asking for the arrest of Seymour. The arrest was made yesterday morning. The man broke down and admitted that he was Cosgrove. He agreed to come to this city without extradition proceedings.

BLADE PIERCED HIS HEART.

Charles Huhn Killed by a Remarkable Accident to a Cooperage Planing Machine.

A remarkable accident happened in the cooperage of J. Schwarzwalder & Sons, 629 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday morning, resulting in the instant death of one workman and the injuring of another. On the top floor of the building is a planing machine used for finishing the heads of barrels. This machine is fitted with a razorlike blade, six inches long, and the blade is fastened in place by a bolt to a revolving disk, or journal. This journal, when the machine is in operation, whirls with terrific rapidity.

Yesterday morning all the machinery was in motion when Charles Huhn, twenty-six years old, of 562 West Fifty-second Street, started across the top-floor workroom. He had to pass within a yard of the planing machine, which was running at a rapid rate. Just as he passed in front of the machine the bolt holding the knife gave way, from some unknown cause. The blade flew out with lightning speed and buried itself in Huhn's heart. The missile tore the flesh cleanly and cut a rib, as it sunk six inches into the man's breast and heart. He fell dead without a groan.

At the same instant the bolt that had held the knife flew out into the face of John D. Gurdin, another workman, cutting a gash two inches long in his cheek. The workmen on that floor were panic-stricken. A hurry call was sent for an ambulance, but when the surgeon arrived he said that Huhn had been killed instantly. Gurdin was removed to the hospital.

Directors Must Make Good the Shortage

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Ex-Judge Seddon, who was appointed referee to hear testimony in the two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar damage suit brought by ex-Gov. William J. Stone, receiver of the Mullanphy Savings Bank, against the Directors of the bank for alleged carelessness in the management of the bank, has filed his report, recommending that judgment for large amounts be rendered against the bank officials.

The defendants in the suit are John H. Rottman, Frederick S. Bolte, Conrad Kellersmann, Judge Brinkmeyer, J. H. Johanning, Charles Schumacher, Conrad Gerstning, Joseph Marx, and Henry Klages, Directors.

CLOAKMAKERS MAY STRIKE.

12,000 of Them May Stop Work Owing to Clashes with Manufacturers.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers passed a resolution last Spring to the effect that there will be no strikes for a year, it was said yesterday that a general strike, involving from 10,000 to 12,000 cloakmakers, is pending. The Executive Committee of the union stated yesterday that the manufacturers took advantage of the anti-strike resolution, and, believing the cloakmakers would not strike, have been cutting prices to a starvation point. Several small strikes took place without the authority of the union, and more cutting of prices followed.

Finally, the Executive Committee decided to ignore the anti-strike resolution if the schedules of wages which are now being prepared for the late Spring and Summer trade are refused by the employers, and the scale will be enforced by the first general strike of cloakmakers in case, as is expected, it is refused.

Newly-Landed Cuban Dies on the Street.

Antonio Suares, who arrived from Havana yesterday on the steamship City of Mexico, was stricken with apoplexy while walking on the streets soon after landing, and died in a few minutes. In his pocket was found a letter of introduction to G. Amsinck & Co. of this city. Mr. Suares was about sixty years of age, and from his wearing apparel seemed to be well-to-do. The body is at the Morgue.

POLICEMEN SWARM AT SULZER FUNERAL

Detectives Carry Out Mrs. Weimann When She Faints.

Commissioner Devery and Capt. Chapman with Many Officers Guard Mrs. Sulzer and Her Children.

Under the auspices of the Imperial Council of the Order of the Mystic Shrine and with the protection of about three score of policemen, funeral services over the body of the late Councilman Herman Sulzer, owner of Sulzer's Harlem River Park, were held yesterday afternoon in the Scottish Rite Hall, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. In the building was a crowd that filled the place to the doors, including bodies of men belonging to different societies of which Mr. Sulzer had been a member and many prominent Tammany politicians.

Mrs. Ida Weimann, the woman who was with the Councilman when he died, and who has been trying to keep Mrs. Sulzer away from her husband's body ever since, occupied a seat not two yards from the casket. Mrs. Sulzer and her son and daughter, Ernest and Clara, were in the fourth row of seats, beside the centre aisle. A letter said to have been in the possession of Mrs. Weiman's lawyer until early in the morning was read by Register Isaac Fromme to the Shriners before noon. It ran as follows:

To whom it may concern: Inasmuch as the undersigned is in poor physical health and is about to take a journey for the improvement of the same, and in view of the fact that he may die while away from this city, he desires it to be distinctly understood that his express wishes are that his wife, Catherine Sulzer, from whom he is now separated, and his children by said wife, to wit, Ernest, now twenty-three years of age or thereabout, and Clara, now sixteen years of age or thereabout, shall not be permitted to attend his funeral; that it is his further wish that a plot be purchased at Woodlawn after his decease, in which his remains are to be interred, and that neither the aforesaid, his wife, Catherine Sulzer, or his children, either or any of them, be interred in the said plot.

HERMAN SULZER.

What action the members of the Masonic body took regarding the above could not be learned, but it was evident that they were surprised when they saw Mrs. Sulzer walk into the building shortly after 1 o'clock. Register Fromme saw her take her seat, followed closely by her son and daughter. He went over and talked to Mrs. Sulzer. After the services were over, he said that he had acted as mediator with the result of having the letter of Mr. Sulzer disregarded.

However that may be, Mrs. Sulzer and her two children were allowed to stay in the building. Mrs. Weimann had arrived there before them. She walked calmly to where the casket, covered with brilliant purple velvet, lay almost buried in masses of flowers. Without appearing to be excited, she looked at the flowers, walked around the coffin, and then withdrew into a little room at the rear of the hall. She was accompanied by Charles Sulzer, father of the late Councilman, and Mrs. Cora Riehle, his married sister.

When the different bands of Masons began to troop in and take their places around the casket, with Sovereign Grand Inspector General Heyzer at their head, the hall had been filled up completely. At the doors, in the aisles, among the seats—everywhere roundabout—were police officers. Twenty-five of them wore uniforms and came with Capt. Chapman from the Tenderloin Station. The rest came from Headquarters and wore "plain clothes."

When the ceremonies were just about to begin Mrs. Weimann and her companions issued from the small room to which they had retired and took their seats close to the casket. As she sat down almost everybody in the hall rose and tried to get a look at her. The craning of necks and the whispers of "Is that she?" kept up for several minutes. Then the Shriners began their elaborate services that lasted for an hour and more.

At last the prayers, addresses, solos, choruses, and complicated Masonic ceremonials were finished. The casket was thrown open and the crowd filed by to look at the dead man. First the Masons, uniformed, paraded past, a column on each side of the coffin. Then came the City Council, members of two German societies, and prominent officials and politicians.

All this time, the only ones inside who sat still were Mrs. Weimann, Mrs. Sulzer, and the dead man's son and daughter. When practically all the spectators had gone out, Mr. Fromme went over to Mrs. Sulzer and asked her if she wished to look at the body of her husband. She seemed to hesitate. Meanwhile Mrs. Weimann, supported by a man and moaning loudly, tottered to the casket, looked in, fell over as though in a faint, and was borne out to a side room by several detectives. Then Mrs. Sulzer and the son and daughter rose, joined arms, and walked hastily to the hearse, surrounded on all sides by policemen in plain clothes, who seemed to think their presence necessary to avert some dire calamity. Deputy Commissioner Devery and Capt. Chapman stood by and assumed a sort of superintendence over the ten or a dozen officers that were deemed essential for the guarding of the three members of the dead man's family.

Reaching the casket, the wife, son, and daughter all sobbed. Ernest Sulzer covered his face with his hands and cried: "Father, O father! are you gone?" Then he wailed so that he could be heard through the hall, clinging to his sister and burying his face in her big hat.

The sister, who had also sobbed loudly on looking into the coffin, then fainted. Some of the detectives and her brother carried her in their arms out of the side door to a hallway in which Mrs. Weimann was being recuperated. More of the officers brought Mrs. Sulzer out the same way. She had not fainted, but was trembling violently.

While Mrs. Weimann was getting over her attack and the casket was being borne out to the street, Mrs. Sulzer and the two children were hurriedly taken through the hallway and out of the front door. They were helped into a cab and managed to get the place in the procession just behind the hearse. Mrs. Weimann, on her feet again, came out of the building immediately after them, got into another cab, and had to take the second place in the procession. The line then started off up Madison Avenue. There were more than fifty carriages. Instead of taking a train for Woodlawn at the Grand Central Station, the whole route was traversed in the carriages.

On arriving at the cemetery, both Mrs. Sulzer and Mrs. Weimann went into the receiving vault, where the body will lie until the courts decide who has the right to bury it, and saw the casket deposited in one of the drawers. They were within a few feet of each other, but those who expected any outbreak on the part of either were disappointed, and everybody went away peaceably after the coffin was closed from view.

Coroner Bausch, to whom Ernest Sulzer made a demand that there be another autopsy on his father's body, gave out a statement before the funeral to the effect that one autopsy had already been performed by a reputable physician; that the son adduced no reasonable pretext why there should be a second, and that he, the Coroner, would therefore not have another performed. It was said last night that the son would take steps to force the performing of another autopsy later on.

As to the will of Mr. Sulzer, Mrs. Weimann's lawyer has announced that he has a copy. Mrs. Weimann says that she herself has another copy. No definite information as to what the will contains is obtainable as yet.

Heard of Clay's

Serges, Unfinished Worsteds, and Uicunas? Let your critical friends tell you if there is a better make—or a better place to buy this make. If you buy elsewhere ask for the stamp of the maker. It guarantees the quality.

Burnham & Phillips

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WOUNDS ON HER THROAT MAY NOT BE DOG BITES

Mrs. Cabus's Death Arouses the Suspicions of the Coroner.

Murder or Suicide His Theory—Physician in the Case Refuses to Say Whether He Made the Cuts.

Coroner Jacob E. Bausch and Coroners' Physician Philip F. O'Hanlon yesterday made an examination of the body of Mrs. Carrie Cabus, wife of Joseph Cabus, of 352 West Eighteenth Street, whose death Sunday night was reported by the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station as being the result of an attack made upon her by the pet fox terrier of the household while she was lying on the floor in a fit. According to the Coroner, the wounds found upon the woman's throat could not have been made by any dog.

Upon the right side of the neck were two penetrating wounds an inch and a half deep, with a surface length of three inches. The one on the left side is two inches deep and four long. Both are clean cut, and a triangular knife found in the room exactly fits into them, the wounds themselves being triangular. In addition, there are a number of surface abrasions made, Coroner Bausch thinks, by drawing a knife across the threat. Dr. O'Hanlon will make a careful autopsy to-day to investigate the statement made by the woman's relatives that she died of apoplexy. Coroner Bausch will have an inquest on March 27.

"I am unwilling," Coroner Bausch said yesterday, "to put what is considered the stigma of suicide upon any family, and will therefore make a careful investigation. I had only two witnesses before me to-day, Mr. Cabus and Mrs. Broadhead, the mother of the dead woman. Mr. Cabus knows nothing about the real circumstances, he says, since he had left the house at 10 o'clock in the morning, and did not return until after the affair. Mrs. Broadhead still insists that the dog was at the throat of her daughter when, attracted by a noise in the kitchen, she went out to her. She then got the dog away from her, and locked him in the bathroom.

"While the members of the family are positive that the dog made the wounds upon Mrs. Cabus's throat, they still insist that death was due to apoplexy. The wounds, however, in the opinion of Dr. O'Hanlon, caused slow hemorrhages, which in turn caused death, but of that we'll know more later. I shall call in the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station to investigate further. I sent over for Dr. H. J. Fischer of 343 West Eighteenth Street to ask him if, when they called him in, he had done any cutting around the woman's throat, but I was disappointed at not getting him. However, we'll have him at the inquest.

"It seems to me that there may have been some beggar or tramp in the kitchen with Mrs. Cabus, who ran out before Mrs. Broadhead came in. That is a logical possibility; or it may have been suicide."

Dr. Fischer refused to talk when seen yesterday. He would make no answer to the question as to whether he did or did not do any surgical work upon the woman just before her death.

Mr. Cabus defended the dog vigorously.

"This much is sure," he said. "The dog did not kill my wife, though he was at her throat. Mrs. Cabus died from apoplexy or an epileptic fit, of which she had had six in the last six years. A physician who attended her before told me that if she lived she would lose her mind, and that in all probability she would die in one of the attacks. There is no question in my mind that the dog made the marks on her throat. The dog would never leave her, and many times when she was ill insisted upon staying in the room with her. Every time she would bend over he would jump up to lick her face. He was forever jumping at her. So when she was seized with the fit he probably playfully jumped at her throat, and, being a dog of some twenty-five pounds' weight, his fangs were long, and he made the wounds.

"I will not kill him. I didn't want to send him away, but Mrs. Broadhead cannot bear to see him about, and so I think it is better to send him away where neither of us will ever see him again.

"He never fought but one dog in his life, and he was an ugly beast that belongs to a man up Fifth Avenue against whom he had a grudge, and one day when I was out with my dog and he was out with his the two dogs came together and mine won. We called him Teddy, after our new Vice President, because he was always so rough and ready. But he was affectionate, for all that.

"Mrs. Cabus had gone into the kitchen to feed Teddy, and putting some pieces of meat in a dish, had laid the potato knife near them, when she was seized with the fit. That appears from the arrangement of things. The knife when found was clean."

QUINN HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Accounted Responsible for the Death of Conductor Forsyth—His Wife Prevented from Testifying.

John Quinn, the motorman of the Fifty-ninth Street cross-town line who is charged by the police with killing Daniel Forsyth, the conductor of his car, early on the morning of March 8, at Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Coroner Zucca, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Coroner's jury held Quinn accountable for Forsyth's death.

The inquest proceedings were enlivened by a lively tilt between William F. Howe, who appeared for Quinn, and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Keith and Coroner Zucca.

Mr. Keith wished to call Mrs. Quinn, the prisoner's wife, and ask her if she made a statement to the police, as had been testified, to the effect that she had dropped her husband's revolver into the river after the shooting. Mr. Howe objected to Mrs. Quinn's testimony vehemently.

"This is monstrous," he shouted. "Such a proceeding is unheard of. It is a well-settled rule of law that communications are confidential as between husband and wife. It is a crime to make this woman testify against her husband if she doesn't wish to. Do you wish to?" he finished, turning toward Mrs. Quinn.

"No," faltered she.

"Then decline to answer all questions," said Mr. Howe.

Coroner Zucca asked if she had made the statements testified to by the police.

"Say nothing," interrupted Mr. Howe. "It is an impeachable offense, a proceeding of this kind. If you are committed for contempt, I'll have you out on a habeas in an hour."

Coroner Zucca smiled, and, as Mrs. Quinn followed her lawyer's advice and refused to answer, she was excused from the stand.

ROSS RAYMOND INDICTED.

Pleaded Not Guilty to the Charge of Grand Larceny.

Ross Raymond, alias John Edwin Sandys, who obtained $200 from the Lincoln National Bank by means of a letter of introduction to President Thomas L. James from W. H. Beebe, Secretary of Columbia University, has been indicted for grand larceny and was arraigned before Judge Newburger for pleading yesterday. He pleaded not guilty.

The Grand Jury dismissed the complaint of uttering a forged letter preferred by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins and Secretary Beebe against Raymond.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

ENLARGING OUR FACTORY. An architect has drawn plans for an addition to the Regal factory. The building is now being erected. This addition will add to the output of Regal Shoes fully 33⅓ per cent. This increased capacity is needed to supply the demand for Regal Shoes. The demand for this popular shoe has been so great that the manufacturers have been compelled to enlarge their factory eight times within seven years. At no time within the past seven years have the manufacturers been able to make Regal Shoes fast enough to supply the demand. This demand is the natural result of a meritorious shoe. If Regal shoes were not good shoes the manufacturers would not need the services of an architect, their factory would not have needed enlarging eight times in seven years, and the shoes could easily be made as fast as they could be sold.

THE REGAL

MEN'S STORES:
115 Nassau St., Manhattan. Cor. 125th St. & 7th Ave., Manhattan.
291 Broadway, " 357 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
1341 Broadway, " 111 Broadway, "
WOMEN'S STORE:—Cor. 125th St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan.
STORES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Women's Regal Shoes are made in all the popular styles, both dainty and mannish. The same reasons which account for the superiority of Men's Regal Shoes apply equally well to the Women's styles.

Catalogue of Men's and Women's Shoes Sent on Application. 5

TWO BIG FINANCIAL EVENTS

Subscriptions for Union Pacific $40,000,000 Loan to Close.

Last Day for Deposits of Stocks of the Companies Forming the Great Steel Trust.

To-day marks the practical completion of two most important financial events. One is the closing of the deposit of the steel stocks of the constituent companies which go to form the United States Steel Corporation. The other event is the closing of the subscriptions for $40,000,000 worth of Union Pacific 4 per cent. convertible gold bonds to be issued in payment for the stock acquired of the Southern Pacific Company. These subscriptions are payable, 25 per cent. on March 20, 25 per cent. on April 10, 25 per cent. on May 20, and 25 per cent. on June 20.

The various trust companies designated to act as depositories to receive stock certificates were very busy yesterday. New York banks have received quantities of stock for exchange. Although the time limit named in the conversion circular expires to-day, it has been intimated that clerical errors and irregularities would lead to technical extensions, if necessary.

Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co. said yesterday that the plan promised to be successful from every point of view, and that about 80 per cent. of the stocks would in all probability be received by the depositories within the required time.

The question whether, when the trust becomes operative, the constituent companies will go out of existence as separate companies or will retain their identity is the subject of much present discussion in Wall Street. On this point it was stated at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. that that is a matter which will be decided by the Executive Committee of the trust when that committee has been named. It is the point which the syndicate managers feel should be rightly left to the trust's own officers.

James R. Keene, talking of the United States Steel stocks yesterday, said:

"I am irresistibly bullish on them. The earnings are splendid, and are going to be better as the effects of the consolidation are made apparent in increased economies. I have looked into the merits of the property carefully, and do not think that I am mistaken in my estimate."

The annual meeting of the National Steel Company, which was to have been held yesterday at East Orange, N. J., was postponed for one week because it was thought impolitic to hold a meeting while the formation of the Steel Trust was in its present condition. The adjournment was taken upon the vote of a large majority of the stockholders.

The Federal Steel Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of per cent. on its preferred stock.

An officer of one of the depository trust compan

GEN. HARRISON'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

The Widow Receives Homestead and the Income from $125,000.

Residuary Estate Divided Among the Two Daughters and Russell Harrison's Children.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—The will of Gen. Harrison was filed for probate late to-day. He bequeaths to the Union Trust Company, as trustee, if his wife shall survive him, $125,000, to be invested, the interest to be paid to her during the term of her life.

At the death of his wife, any earned interest not paid to her shall become part of his residuary estate. To his wife he also leaves $15,000; to his daughter Elizabeth, $10,000, to be paid to his wife as trustee. When Elizabeth becomes of age or marries she is to have any unexpended balance. If she die before receiving it, such unused balance shall go to her mother. He leaves $10,000, to be invested by the Union Trust Company and to accumulate until his grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, shall become of age, when he shall have the principal and accumulated interest. The trustee is authorized, however, to use the interest in the support of the grandson, if necessary. If the grandson die before becoming of age, the fund shall become a part of the residuary estate. To each of his grandchildren, Mary Lodge McKee, Marthena Harrison, and William Henry Harrison, he leaves the sum of $2,500, in addition to other gifts mentioned. Item 16 of the will reads as follows:

"If another child should be born to me of my present marriage, I give and bequeath to such child the sum of $10,000. If a boy shall be born to me, he shall bear my name and my sword and sash shall be given to him instead of to my son Russell."

He gives to his sisters, Sarah H. Devin and Anna H. Morris, and to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Scott Parker, each the sum of $500.

He bequeaths to his sister, Bettie H. Eaton, an annuity of $600, to be paid to her by his executor each year during her natural life, in quarterly payments.

He bequeaths to his nephew and namesake, Benjamin Harrison, Jr., son of his brother John, $500.

To the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum he leaves $500, to the Eleanor Home $500, to the Summer Mission for Sick Children $100, and to his secretary, E. Frank Tibbott, $500. He sets out that he has already given to his children Russell and Mary the jewelry and other things belonging to their mother. These and other articles belonging to their mother he bequeaths to these children. This gift, he says, is not to be taken to include articles of furniture purchased by their mother for the home and paid for by him. He confirms to his wife all the gifts she has received, all the articles in the house that were purchased within six months before his marriage with her, and all that have been purchased by either of them since that time. He also gives to his wife for the term of her life all other articles of household furniture used or owned by him at a period earlier than six months before and that were in the house at the time of his death, except such articles as are otherwise disposed of. He gives to his wife all horses, vehicles, and stable furnishings.

He directs that all the personal property left to his wife for her life shall at her death be divided among his surviving children, the issue of any that may have died taking the parent's share. His wife is not required to file any inventory of the property, or to give any bond, or be liable for any loss. He leaves to his wife, for the term of her life, the North Delaware Street homestead. He also leaves to his wife and to her heirs six lots in Herkimer County, N. Y.

All debts owing to him by his son Russell are remitted and the executor is directed to cancel any evidence of such indebtedness. To his wife he leaves all photographs and portraits about the house, his library table, inkstands, shirt studs, and all other personal trinkets not otherwise disposed of.

The watch seal given to him by his wife's mother and his Grand Army cane are to be kept for his daughter Elizabeth. Other canes are to be bestowed as his wife chooses.

To his son Russell he gives the portraits of the first Mrs. Harrison, some other portraits and family relics; to his daughter Mary Harrison McKee he leaves a portrait of her mother, some other portraits and family relics; to his daughter Elizabeth he leaves some family portraits, medals, and relics, together with the gold watch chain, silver toilet set, and all his souvenir spoons; to his grandson Benjamin Harrison McKee, he leaves his watch and chain and his shotgun; to his brother Carter his Loyal Legion badge and a cane, to be selected by his wife, and to his brother John his gold sleeve buttons and a cane. It is directed that the provisions made for his wife are in lieu of all her interest in the estate as his widow.

The rest of the estate is to be divided into as many equal shares as he leaves children, and one additional share for the issue of any child that may have died leaving issue. One such share is given to his son Russell, in trust for the children of Russell, to be used for the support and education of such children; such portion as is not used before shall be turned over to the child on his becoming of age. In the event of the death of any of such children, his share shall be divided among the surviving children.

The second equal share is given to his daughter Mary Harrison McKee in fee simple.

A third equal share is left in fee simple to his daughter Elizabeth. If another child or children should have been born to him, each such child would have had one equal share.

The will was drawn up April 20, 1899, and witnessed by W. H. H. Miller, Harry J. Milligan, and Howard Cale. In this will he leaves his wife the sum of $100,000, but in a codicil written Feb. 13, 1901, he increases it to $125,000.

WEIGHTING SHAMROCK'S KEEL.

In This Respect Designer Watson Has Departed from His Previous System.

GLASGOW, March 19.—The method adopted by George L. Watson in weighting the keel of the Shamrock II. marks an interesting departure from his previous work. Instead of the usual bolting of a block of lead to the fin, in the new boat the manganese bronze plating has been carried down to the point of greatest draught, and the lead, weighing nearly ninety tons, has been run inside. The advantages expected are greater rigidity from the weight being borne inside the frames, and less friction owing to the plates having a smoother surface than the lead.

As there is some question as to how the cup challenger will fare under British measurement rules, the Glasgow exhibition authorities have arranged a special prize for the yacht first home, irrespective of rating or allowance, in an international race which has been fixed for June 7.

Capt. Sycamore will take the Shamrock II.'s crew of forty men to Dumbarton to-night.

Water Waste Prevention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of the New York press on the subject of water waste prevention is becoming admirable, as witness your remarkable editorial of this morning. Allow one who is experienced in such matters to say, however, that it confuses or gives away our own home question to have that old British work constantly resurrected and referred to. This suggests the too ready response that things are different in Great Britain, and that work feasible there is impracticable here. It were better not to refer to this British work at all, it seems to the writer, and it certainly is not necessary so to do.

A better set of instruments for such work than was available fifteen or twenty years ago in Great Britain may now be used here, and such water waste prevention work has been done in the United States. It is at this moment being done, for exmaple, at Niagara Falls, N. Y. C. H.

New York, March 19, 1901.

Negroes Want to Return to Liberia.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—Four negroes who, it is said, represent 1,000 of their race living in Elbert County, in the northern portion of this State, to-day appeared before Gov. Candler and asked that he furnish transportation to them in order that they may return to Liberia. It is said that the negroes may ask aid of the National Government.

SAMOANS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Proud of Their Connection with This Country—Confidence in Commander Tilley.

TUTUILA, Samoa, March 5.—The following is a translation of a letter addressed by the people of Tutuila, through their Governors, to President McKinley:

To His Excellency, the President of the United States of America.

Your Excellency: Our good and esteemed father, greetings.

The people of Tutuila wish to express their thanks for your re-election to the most honored position of President of the United States of America. It seems now that with that election our great anxiety of the past is at an end.

We willingly ceded our country to your Government, and we are now greatly rejoiced with the annexation of this portion of Samoa to the United States. Our hope in the United States is now strengthened; we feel that as you have considered us kindly, so you will do likewise in the future.

We are deeply grateful for all that has been done. On account of your good-will to us you gave to us a leader, a Governor, a high chief whom we have learned to love and to respect.

He (Commander B. F. Tilley) has framed a Government suitable for us. Our great fear at first was that we would be cast aside in our Government, our customs which we honor would be changed or interfered with; we feared the rule of the soldier (military rule.) But now our doubts are vanished. We are satisfied because the good Governor you sent to us has been faithful and kind to us, and has kept his promises. He has made good laws with wisdom and according to our opinion. In days gone by such laws as we had were indiscriminately broken, but now the wrongdoer fears the laws; he knows he will be punished in the courts established by the Governor, and over which he has placed wise, impartial Judges, who judge unrightly. We dwell now with safety and in friendship with each other.

Under Commander B. F. Tilley we are learning, and we are improving, and we hope to become worthy of our connection with the United States. But our anxiety now is lest he be removed from us, according to the custom of the Governments of the great nations.

Our prayer is, if it shall be pleasing to you and to Commander B. F. Tilley, that he remain with us always, or until all he has inaugurated has matured, and the good work he has commenced has taken deep root in the country, and has become unchangeable, and for this we will be ever thankful. May our God in His graciousness bestow life and happiness upon you.

We are your true children,

MAUGA, Governor of Falelima East.
TUITELE, Governor of Falelima West.

REBEL GENERAL CAPTURED.

Diocino, Tagal Leader in Panay, Prisoner—MacArthur Thinks War Ended in That Province.

MANILA, March 19.—Capt. Shanks of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, has captured Diocino, the noted Tagal leader, in Capiz Province, Island of Panay. Two rebels were killed and three, including Diocino, were wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, to-day informed the War Department of the capture of the insurgent Gen. Diocino. His cablegram is as follows:

"Gen. Robert P. Hughes reports Diocino, most troublesome insurgent General, Panay, captured March 18, wounded three times. Thinks this will end war Capiz Province, Panay. In my opinion will terminate hostilities Panay. Transport Sheridan arrived to-day."

PARK SYSTEM OF WASHINGTON.

Senate Committee Consults Architects with a View to Beautifying the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A committee from the Institute of Architects, consisting of R. S. Peabody, President; George B. Post, New York; Glenn Brown, Washington; George F. Shepley, Boston; E. B. Green, Buffalo, and F. M. Day, with F. S. Olmsted of Boston and W. A. Boring of New York, met with the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on District of Columbia to-day and discussed plans for a new park system in Washington.

It is desired to bring all the parks of the city under a single management, to beautify them harmoniously and also to have public buildings and statuary hereafter provided located to conform to a uniform landscape scheme. The sub-committee took under advisement a recommendation of the institute to appoint a committee to draft plans.

The New Army Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It was stated at the War Department to-day that the appointments to be made to fill the vacancies in the new army, both staff and line, except in the case of general officers and Colonels of the line, will not be published before the end of May. This course has been decided upon as the one best calculated to leave the President free up to the last moment to exercise his discretion in rearranging the list. It is known that the staff selections have nearly all been made, but they are held back with the others from publication.

To Muster Out Porto Rican Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An order issued by the War Department directs that the Volunteer Porto Rican Regiment be mustered out on or before June 30. This action is taken in accordance with the law which provides that all volunteer enlistments shall expire by July 1. The reorganization law authorizes a regiment of native Porto Ricans, officered by Americans. Provision is made that the present volunteers, officers and enlisted men, of the Porto Rican Regiment may continue in the service if they so desire.

Live Stock Saved with Vaccine.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson estimated to-day that over $6,000,000 worth of young live stock throughout the country was saved during 1900 by the prompt use of medicine for blackleg sent out by the department.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Quartermaster General, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge, March 31, of the Quartermaster's establishment at Chickamauga Park, Ga., relieving Capt. Moses G. Zalinski. Capt. Zalinski, on being relieved, will report to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

Col. Joseph P. Sanger, Inspector General, will proceed to Manila, via Honolulu, under such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of War, and upon the completion of the special duty herein required and his arrival at Manila will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty as Inspector General of that division.

Capt. Peter T. Riley, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect April 10.

Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and relieve Capt. Granger Adams, Artillery Corps. Capt. Adams is assigned to the Sixth Field Battery, and will join that battery at Fort Riley, Kan., when relieved.

First Lieut. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Sixth Field Battery.

Capt. George R. Plummer, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Commander J. M. Miller is ordered to the New York yard, April 1.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Osborn, (retired,) is ordered to duty as assistant in charge of the branch hydrographic office at New Orleans, March 20, and assume charge March 30, as relief of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, who is ordered to the Vermont, in connection with a draft of men for transfer to the Solace.

Lieut. J. E. Bilish is detached from the Amphitrite, April 3, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm is detached from duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Chicago, April 1, and ordered to the Amphitrite, April 4.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol is detached from the Washington yard, March 30, and ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett is detached from the Bath Iron Works, April 1, and ordered to the Amphitrite, April 3, as relief of Lieut. Bilish.

Lieut. Commander T. D. Griffin is ordered to the Mare Island yard, Equipment Department, April 9.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins is detached from the Richmond, March 27, and ordered to the Vermont, March 28, in connection with a draft of men for transfer to the Solace.

Lieut. W. K. Gise is detached from command of the Sylph, March 20, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Ensign R. W. Henderson is ordered to the Dixie as watch and division officer, March 21, as relief of Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Rodman is detached from the Mare Island Hospital and ordered to the Adams as relief of Assistant Surgeon R. T. Ovvis, who is ordered to the Mare Island Hospital.

Street Duel with Knives.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 19.—A. P. Elliott, manager of a local copper mine, and James Neville, another well-known mining man, after a quarrel at Daggett, fought a duel in the streets with knives. The entire population witnessed the fight, and not until Neville fell mortally wounded did any one interfere. Elliott was also wounded, but not seriously. He is in jail.

COLUMBIA CREWS IMPROVE.

For three hours yesterday afternoon Columbia's oarsmen practiced on the Harlem under the careful direction of Coach Hanlan, and not until darkness came were the shells finally housed. Of course the crew work was very ragged, all of the new men and some of the older ones as well, splashing badly, but there were signs of improvement over the showing of the day before, and Hanlan expressed himself as quite satisfied with the result of the day's work.

First to appear at the Wyanoke boathouse were the college freshmen who were scheduled to take the water at 3:40. They were on hand promptly and were soon boated in the following order: Bow, Updike; 2, Fisher; 3, Houston; 4, Von Bermuth; 5, Maeder; 6, Haneman; 7, Greene; 8, Bogert; coxswain, Wupperman. They rowed up to High Bridge and back and were carefully coached by Hanlan from a single shell.

At 5 o'clock the first 'Varsity crew was boated from the Wyanoke house as follows: Bow, Jackson; 2, Mount; 3, Carter; 4, Huffaker; 5, Neiser; 6, Stevenson; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Irvine, (Captain;) coxswain, Comstock. By this time the freshmen had come into the Harlem Rowing Clubhouse, and their places in the first shell were taken by the second 'Varsity crew, rowing in this order: Bow, A. Weekes; 2, Boyesen; 3, Lefferts; 4, Southack; 5, Townsend; 6, Lawrence; 7, O'Loughlin; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Potts. At the same time the third 'Varsity squad took out the barge New London from the Wyanoke house, their order being: Bow, Pembroke; 2, Eyer; 3, Bamberger; 4, Henes; 5, Iselin; 6, Berliner; 7, Landers; stroke, Brinckerhoff; coxswain, Akin.

All three crews started up the river, the two shells well in the lead, and Hanlan in his single accompanying and coaching them for short distances at a time. They were presently joined by the Science freshmen crew, in the barge Saratoga.

After giving considerable instruction, Hanlan lined up the first two 'Varsity crews for a race, giving the second crew a start of about four lengths. This proved to be too much of an advantage, as the first crew was able to gain only about a length in the race of over a mile down to Harlem Bridge.

LINSEED OIL COMPANY FINED.

Had Refused to Allow a Stockholder to Inspect Its Books.

As a stockholder of the American Linseed Oil Company, Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn yesterday recovered $250 from the company before Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, under the law inflicting that penalty for the refusal of a corporation to allow an inspection of its books by a stockholder.

Mr. Dike on Jan. 3 last asked to be allowed to inspect the books of the American Linseed Oil Company and his request was refused. He then asked the Court to inflict a fine. In deciding that the fine must be paid, Justice Dickey placed the costs upon the oil company.

The law under which Mr. Dike brought his action is very rarely, it is said, taken advantage of.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE KUGLER SYNDICATE.—A meeting of the creditors of the Kugler Syndicate, dealer in five and ten cent goods at 281 Grand Street, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt, at 34 Pine Street. A large number of claims were filed and Theodore N. Taft was elected Trustee.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

B. H. DIXON.—B. H. Dixon of Mayfield, a glove manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica, N. Y. Debts, $25,601.16. No assets.

THOMAS A. HYLAND.—Thomas A. Hyland of 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,305 and nominal assets $1,314, consisting of a judgment which he obtained against Robert McDermott on July 26, 1898, on four notes, but he has not been able to realize anything on the judgment. All the debts were contracted in 1896, and are for merchandise and rent when he was in the liquor business.

SIEGRIST & BENEKE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Siegrist and Beneke, composed of Jacob Siegrist and Gustav Beneke, shoe dealers at 237 Canal Street, by the following creditors: J. S. Barnett & Brother, $299; Shattuck & Binger, $50; Busch & Guden, $44; J. D. Krieg & Co., $81, and Edward E. Spencer & Co., $36. It was alleged that they are insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on the 14th inst.

ORLOFF & LURIE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Max Orloff and Julius Lurie, composing the firm of Orloff & Lurie, manufacturers of neckwear at 524 Broadway, by the following creditors: The Ashley & Bailey Company, $241; H. A. Caesar & Co., $584, and Louis Siegbert & Brother, $35. It was alleged that they are insolvent, that on March 9 they transferred accounts valued at $300 to Alex A. Anzelevitz, on the 13th inst. removed and concealed silks valued at $2,000, and on the 14th inst. Mr. Lurie permitted a judgment to be taken against him for $1,000 in favor of Mr. Anzelevitz, on which the property of the firm was seized on execution.

EDMUND D. LAWALL.—Edmund D. Lawall, in the real estate business at 127 Avenue C, who resides at 343 Eighth Street, and who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 10 last, filed an amended petition yesterday so as to include liabilities to the amount of $182,186 which were omitted from the original petition. These liabilities are on a large number of notes given by A. C. Searles for the firm of Lawall & Searles. Mr. Lawall said that the reason he did not file a complete list of his creditors and liabilities at first is that he did not then have a complete list and did not know he was liable for the claims which he sets forth in the amended petition. The list was in the possession and under the control of A. C. Searles, his former partner, who had contracted all the debts which are included in the amended petition. The original petition showed liabilities $38,915 and no assets.

ATTACHMENT FOR $1,000,000.

Commission Claimed from W. C. Greene of Arizona for the Sale of 100,000 Shares of Mining Stock.

Deputy Sheriff Murray received an attachment yesterday for $1,000,000 against William C. Greene of Arizona in favor of Marcus Stine, which was obtained on the ground of non-residence.

Mr. Stine alleges that on Nov. 1, 1899, Mr. Greene entered into an agreement with James Shirley, authorizing the latter to sell 100,000 shares of stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, and for each share that Mr. Shirley sold he was to receive one share of stock as his commission. Mr. Shirley entered into negotiations for the sale of 100,000 shares of the stock to Mr. Stine and associates. The negotiations were completed and Mr. Greene notified of the sale and promised to carry it out. Mr. Stine also alleges that he offered to make the first payment of $50,000 required by the contract of sale, but Mr. Greene refused to complete, and repudiated the sale. By reason of the sale Mr. Shirley was entitled to 100,000 shares of stock of the value of $10 each, and he assigned the rights to Mr. Stine.

The suit was begun on Jan. 5, 1900, and the attachment was obtained yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Murray served the attachment on the Secretary of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company at 377 Broadway. The Sheriff received a prior attachment against Mr. Greene on Feb. 6 last in favor of James Shirley for $6,000 money advanced.

BUILDER ABRAM ABELMAN FAILS.

Files Bankruptcy Petition with Liabilities $254,536, Assets Nil.

Abram Abelman, builder, of 763 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $254,536 and no assets. Of the liabilities $238,030 are secured by bond and mortgage on property formerly owned by him on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, near Madison Avenue; One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Park Avenue: One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Columbus Avenue; St. Ann's Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and 135 Madison Street.

He was formerly of Abelman & Rosenbaum, who dissolved in December, 1899, and who had been in business about three years. There are $13,806 unsecured liabilities, in addition to which there are many claims the amounts of which are unknown. There is also included in the liabilities $1,800 accommodation paper.

Among the largest creditors are Lillie W. Beresford, George G. Williams, and Jacob K. Lockman, as trustees for Louis Hammersley of 88 Nassau Street, for $50,000, and Charles Colgate of 88 Nassau Street for $29,000.

At the offices of De Witt, Lockman, & De Witt, who are attorneys for the Hammersley and Colgate estates, it was said that the failure was without significance so far as these estates were concerned. Mr. Abelman's liability to them, it was said, consisted only in being on the bond of several mortgages held by them.

EDISON UNITED PHONOGRAPH CO.

NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—The application for a receiver for the Edison United Phonograph Company, made a week ago by the United States Phonograph Company, was dismissed by Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day upon the payment by the defendant corporation of the full amount of the judgment for $300, which was made the basis of the application, and the cost of the receivership proceedings. Upon motion of Carrick & Wortendyke of Jersey City and Carter, Hughes & Dwight of New York, counsel for the Edison United Company, the suit was discontinued.

The discontinuance of the suit was resisted by Howard W. Hayes, on behalf of another creditor, the Edison Phonograph Works. To properly be in court, the corporation, the Vice Chancellor said, must file an independent bill. Mr. Hayes announced that he would do so. Insolvency, as in the United Phonograph Company's bill, will be alleged, and the application may be made at any time.

Judgment Against T. H. French.

A deficiency judgment for $26,852 was docketed yesterday against Thomas Henry French, in favor of Elliott Zborowski, growing out of the foreclosure sale in October, 1897, of Mr. French's interest in the property at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, occupied by the American Theatre, in which Mr. French was formerly interested.

Property to be Sold at Auction.

NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—Vice Chancellor Stevens this afternoon issued an order directing that the property and assets of the New Jersey Bottling Association be sold at auction inside of ten days. Craig A. Marsh, counsel for Charles H. Mayhew, receiver of the bottling association, asked for the order. The receiver was directed to accept no figure less than $9,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, James W.—H. Weiller	$277
ARNING, Eugene G.—A. Grinspan	277
BATES, Henry W.—A. P. McGraw	3,289
BARTON, Minnie H.—C. Munch and another	418
BAILEY, Robert—S. A. Beman	590
BOLL, George E.—American Ice Company	44
BALDWIN, Anna L.—Fifth Avenue Coach Company, costs	121
BREWER, William S.—J. J. Conklin	26
BOYLE, Andrew J.—The John Kress Brewing Company	2,239
BENZECRY, Benjamin—H. Rosen and others	52
BENNER, Charles H. and Charles E. Wellborn—C. D. Gibson	511
BLUNT, Edgar S.—R. Herndon Company	100
BUENA VISTA REALTY COMPANY—T. L. Feltner and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	52
CHAPMAN, George S.—City of New York, costs	95
CAREY, Edward L.—P. Kauter	79
CLEAVER, Charles S.—H. R. Hausen and another	90
CONNELLY, or Connolly, James E.—J. Sais	1,651
COHEN, Sadee, by guardian, and Isaac Cohen — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
DE BONES, Tony, Pietro T. Bonano, and William McIntyre—F. E. Wiggins, costs.	23
DONOHUE, Elizabeth—C. Neale	51
ENGERT, George—The Cook & Berenheimer Company	372
EGAN, Francis J.—Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, costs	137
ELLIS, Christopher C.—C. M. Homan and another	1,665
FALKENBERG, Charles—R. Dietzel	281
FRENCH, Thomas H.—E. Zborowski	26,852
FIERO, William H.—John Simmons Company	946
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—George Kitching	2,883
GREENWALD, Nathaniel—J. Couhaim and another	402
GORDON, Mackenzie—G. W. Herbert	28
GALLIKER, Charles H.—The German Savings Bank	2,122
GALLIKER, Charles H.—The German Savings Bank	2,125
GIRIO, Angelo—P. Caddia	52
HUNTER, Carrie—Carrie Heyman	2,019
HERR, Franklin H.—B. H. Klose	126
HAMANN, Gustav H.—C. H. Beer and others, costs	164
HUBERT, George, Jr.—J. T. Delaney	3,420
HUGHES, James J.—Puritan Trust Company	1,164
HEERING, Ludwig—W. Knight	8,138
HESTWOOD, James O.—J. E. Bowles	5,038
JACOBS, Pincus—B. Goldberg	470
KITCHEL, Margaret S.—L. Mander	2,408
KEVIL, Thomas J.—American Ice Company	153
KILGEN, George J.—C. Petroll	161
KEATING, Joseph W.—J. J. Conklin	29
KAUFMANN, Abraham, and Henry Mann —Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing and Printing Company	100
LANDON, John K.—P. Steffen	206
LAKIN, Nathan, and Jacob Rudnick—The American Box Machine Company	124
MARSHALL, John B.—New England Company	35
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. C. Tait	1,466
MILLER, Charles R.—The State Bank	226
MILLIKEN, David, Jr.—Thomas H. Mason	3,841
MURPHY, John—C. H. Arnold and another	132
MURPHY, James E.—M. Levy and another	90
MURPHY, James E.—E. E. Francis and another	112
OLMSTEAD, Ida L., executrix, &c.—S. B. Brague	93
O'BRIEN, Jacob—J. T. Dougherty	1,025
OWENS, Sarah, administratrix, &c.—A. Owens	366
PAGANO, Pasquale—C. Ludwith, costs	27
PICKINGTON, William—W. H. Wheaton	72
PIEVER, Frederick E.—J. J. Conklin	34
RORPHURO, Ernest—Julius Kessler & Co.	151
ROGERS, Mary L.—Eugenia M. Bertin	1,351
ROLF, Bernard—B. S. Coler, as Controller, &c., costs	66
ROTHERMEL, Albert—Jonas Weil and another	1,883
SCUTTACK, L. Victor—P. J. Frawley	90
SCHROEDER, Henry—F. O. Pierce Company	21
SEIXAS, Louis D.—H. H. Craig	72
SHIMMEL, Cordelia F.—E. Morse, individually and as executrix, and others, costs	135
SICKLES, Henry—J. W. McCarty	49
SPECTER, Isaac—H. Schapierer	212
SPECTER, Isaac—M. P. Barnes and another	481
SPAULDING, James C.—M. E. Randolph	36
STREUBEL, William E.—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, costs	61
STARIN, John H.—J. T. Hill	11,992
TOLLES, Robert W.—American Ice Company	53
THE F. GHIGLIONE MACARONI Company—Eleventh Ward Bank	621
THOMAS, William B.—H. C. Alleman, as President, &c	141
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—New York News Publishing Company	306
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Thomas G. Campbell, assignee, &c	1,427
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William Hartfield	1,618
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. E. Hagan	1,537
VALENTE, John and Mary, and Leah Zimmermann—I. Rothfeld	270
THE EASTON COMPANY—J. W. Megibben	882
WETTERAU, Daniel—G. Repper and another	783
WEISS, George—M. V. Rosenberg and another	55
WILLIS, Ida B.—R. S. Willis and others, costs	49
WARREN, William S.—G. B. Raymond and another	32

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:03	Sun sets	6:12
Moon sets			

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	7:16	Gov. Isl'd	7:36
H. Gate	9:29		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	7:40	Gov. Isl'd	8:04
H. Gate	9:57		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lindenhall, Aden, &c	.....	.....
Majestic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saline, South Africa	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, Demerara and Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Campeachy, Yucatan, &c., via Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	5:00 P. M.
Bellagio, Brazil	.....	1:30 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	.....	9:30 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, Venesuela, Pritish and Dutch Guians	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Morven, Havre	.....	.....

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Algonquin, Charleston, &c	.....	3:00 P. M.
Aller, Naples, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Batavia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Cyrene, Manchester	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Virgil, Argentine Republic, &c	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Ettruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Feb. 14; Shanghai, Feb. 16; Yokohama, Feb. 26, and Honolulu, March 8, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, were dispatched east March 16, and are due in this city to-morrow morning.

Also that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Feb. 25; Sydney, Feb. 26; Auckland, March 2, and Honolulu, March 12, which reached San Francisco on the Sonoma, were dispatched east March 18 and are due here next Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 20.

Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 17.
Asia, Shields, March 2.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, March 14.
Homer, St. Lucia, March 9.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 26.
Noordland, Antwerp, March 9.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 13.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 10.
Silverdale,

$40,000 FOR THE ABBOT

"Fred" Gerken's Offer for the World's Champion Trotter.

SALE HINGES ON MATCH RACE

Thomas W. Lawson's Latest Conditions for Contest Between Boralma and John J. Scannell's Horse.

The sale of the world's champion trotter, The Abbot, 2:03¼, for $40,000 to "Fred" Gerken, was completed practically yesterday, as the latest development in the negotiations pending for the arrangement of a match between that great horse and the fast young trotter Boralma, owned by the Boston millionaire, Thomas W. Lawson.

The purchase, however, is conditional. One stipulation on which hangs the transfer of the fastest trotter in the world being that the match which Mr. Lawson has challenged for, must be made before The Abbot is removed from the stable of his present owner, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell. That the conditions agreed upon will be carried out there is little chance for doubt, however, as both Mr. Gerken and Mr. Scannell are thoroughly in earnest in the matter, and the former's check for $40,000 was written yesterday, ready to be paid to The Abbot's owner as soon as the match race with Boralma is made.

Conferences interested in The Abbot held several meetings yesterday when the plans for the proposed race were discussed thoroughly. From one of Mr. Gerken's friends, who was present at a conference late in the afternoon between Mr. Scannell and Mr. Gerken, it was learned that all the details of the transfer of the horse had been agreed upon, although not until Mr. Gerken had been induced to raise the price he offered for the horse from $35,000 to $40,000.

The latter price was named by Mr. Scannell, and agreed to by the intended buyer, who only asked that with the horse he secure the match race proposed by Mr. Lawson, this to be for $25,000 a side, and as much more than that amount as the backers of the two horses care to risk. Mr. Scannell, who bought The Abbot at the Fasig-Tipton Company's Old Glory horse auction in Madison Square Garden only four months ago for $26,500, is to be relieved of all responsibility in the match promptly upon the completion of the deal, the horse and his engagement for the race then to be transferred to Mr. Gerken.

NO LIMIT SET FOR MATCH.

Mr. Gerken is quoted by his friends as having said further that he would consent to any increase in the amount of the stakes that Mr. Lawson might desire, and that no reasonable proposition looking to bringing about the race between the two famous horses would be rejected by him.

The making of the match now looks to be an assured fact. Mr. Lawson's open challenge for a great sweepstakes with the Abbot, Cresceus, Boralma, and Charley Herr to start, as was published only a little more than a week ago, and since has been a most fruitful subject of gossip among the patrons of the trotting turf. Mr. Scannell refused to consider the plan of an open sweepstakes, but announced that he would match The Abbot against any of all the horses named in Mr. Lawson's statement.

The matter hung fire at this point until yesterday, when Mr. Scannell stated that he had authorized the manager of his racing stable to make any such arrangement with Mr. Lawson that would bring about the match race with Boralma, Mr. Lawson in the meantime having intimated that, failing to secure the sweepstakes as originally proposed, he was ready to treat with Mr. Scannell with the view to matching Boralma against The Abbot. Through the agents of the owners of the great horses, a general plan for a race was discussed, but the owners have not yet been able to come together.

From Mr. Lawson the stipulation was made that the race be for $25,000 to $50,000 a side, under the auspices of some trotting association, where the gate receipts would amount to at least $25,000, Mr. Lawson guaranteeing the latter sum, the whole to be presented to some charity. Mr. Scannell yesterday stated that he would be willing to meet in part the conditions proposed by Mr. Lawson, but he held out that of the gift to charity at least one-half should come to New York institutions, Mr. Lawson, in his original suggestion having intimated that he alone was to dispose of the gift.

The only real obstacle to the making of the race now is in regard to the disposition of this fund to be devoted to charity. It is hardly probable that Mr. Gerkin, who has stepped in to become The Abbott's backer, will care to enter a race where he may be liable to a great loss without having the chance for recompense. Both he and Mr. Scannell are willing to make a fair and reasonable gift to such charitable institutions as may be selected, but that they will agree to the very one-sided plan proposed by Mr. Lawson—giving all the purse or gate receipts for the race to charity—is not probable.

Agents of the pricipals will meet to-day in New York, however, when it is expected that concessions will be made on both sides and the final terms of the race will be agreed upon and a forfeit posted. Mr. Lawson, through Herbert Gray, manager of his racing stable, has declared that he will guarantee that a purse amounting to at least $25,000 shall be offered for the race.

From the terms of the agreement between Messrs. Scannell and Gerken it is accepted as a fact that they are willing to give up all claims on the purse, but it is not likely that they will surrender, too, any part of the side bet.

As one of Mr. Gerken's associates said last night, Mr. Gerken had made a sportsman's proposition, and had agreed to buy The Abbot for a big price on the chance of winning back a great share of the purchase price on the match race. His plan calls for him to risk $65,000 in the cost of the horse and the amount of the bet, and further exactions to be made by Mr. Lawson probably will prevent the race being made.

The Abbot is to be trained for the match by Trainer Ed Geers, who developed the horse for the Hamlins of the Village Farm.

SMALL PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

Chehalis Brought Top Figure in Madison Square Garden Offering.

A great crowd gathered in Madison Square Garden yesterday morning at the opening of the Fasig-Tipton Company's combination auction of light-harness horses, but from start to finish the bidding was slow and light. The horses offered straight through were of good class and quality, and the dealers present picked up many bargains in well-bred young stock for figures that would have been only moderate for street-car horses. The largest price of the day and evening was $2,200, paid by R. L. Davis of Chelsea, Mass., for the eleven-year-old pacer Chehalis, 2:04½. No other horse sold brought anything like that figure, the prices ranging along between $300 and $600 for very promising material. The sale will continue to-day and to-morrow. A summary of yesterday's sales follows:

PROPERTY OF VILLAGE FARM.

Helvetic, pacer, b. h., 6, by Mambrino King-Mercedes, by Chimes; P. T. Fitzgerald, Utica, N. Y. $300

Melodious Chimes, b. h., 6, by Chimes-Charmer, by Mambrino King; John Merrick, Shedlersville, Md. 500

The Jurist, b. c., 3, by Mambrino King-June Bug, by Chimes; James T. Shrady, Auburn, R. I. 200

Wild Olive, b. f., 3, by Chimes-Flora King, by Mambrino King; John H. Shults, Parkville, L. I. 250

Zembia King, blk. m., 6, by Mambrino King-Nellie Spelman, by Sherman; John H. Shults 200

Lady Merciful, blk. m., 5, by Lord of the Manor-Miriam, by Mambrino King; A. Lippingcott, Paterson, N. J. 310

Legal Maid, blk. m., 5, by Heir at Law-Orwell Maid, by Ben Franklin; Lon. McDowell, Bedford, Mass. 250

Miss Zenobia, b. m., 5, by Lord of the Manor-Zenobia, by Prince Regent; John H. Shults 225

Kathleen King, b. m., 6, by Mambrino King-Kathleen, by Almont, Jr.; John H. Shults 375

Post Haste, b. g., 7, by Rex Americus-Fairy Chimes, by Chimes; F. G. Crane, Dalton, Mass. 300

PROPERTY OF H. SCOTT CROY.

Red Fez, pacer, ch. c., 4 years, by Mambrino King-Tory Maid, by Red Wilkes; J. D. Thomas, Ovid, N. Y. 385

The Abbey, b. g., 5, by Chimes-Maggie H., by Red Wilkes; S. W. Leavitt, Boston.

Hallie Simmons, b. m., 6, by Simmons-Maggie H., by Red Wilkes; John H. Shults 350

Pearl T., 2:20½, b. m., 11, by Acolyte-Begonia, by Mairo, sold as a team; C. G. Davis, New York $825

Aleta Wilkes, b. m., age not stated, by Allie Wilkes-Kit, by Kirkwood, Max Sackman, New York 355

PROPERTY OF CRITERION STABLE.

Elmer, ch. g., 7 years, by Elyria-Zipha, by Star Hambletonian; J. J. Parkes, New York $310

PROPERTY OF DOOLITTLE BROTHERS.

Weed Wilkes, 2:10½, (pacer,) blk. h., 10 years, by Gambetta Wilkes-Mambrino Startlemore; N. H. Ryan, Newtown, Conn. $575

PROPERTY OF ASH & MILLER.

Big Timber, 2:12¼, b. h., 9 years, by Goodwood, Jr.-Leonine, by Pilot Chief; H. S. Burnett, New York 850

Exploit, 2:08½ pacing and 2:19¼ trotting, gr. h., 10 years, by Clay-Marguerite, by George Wilkes; Charles Burant, Newbury, N. Y. 775

PROPERTY OF JERE O'NEIL.

Chehalis, pacer, 2:04½, blk. h., 11, by Altamont-Tecora, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; R. L. Davis, Chelsea, Mass. $2,200

PROPERTY OF S. HEINEMAN.

Bertie's Last, b. m., 5, by Cicerone-Bertie L., by Blood Chief, and Frust, 2:28¼, b. m., 6, by Orangelander-Frolicsome, by Electioneer, sold as a team; William Coney, New York 400

ESTATE OF T. G. MATHEWS.

Tom, ch. g., 9, by Son of Sam Purdy, untraced mare, and Aleck, ch. g., 8, by Son of Sam Purdy, sold as a team; J. A. Steele, Paterson, N. J. $520

PROPERTY OF N. F. FALKINNER.

Black Satin and Black Boy, blk. g., 7 and 6, by Marmaduke, coach team; Robert Davis, Maybrook, L. I. $300

Regine, rn. m., 6, by Vekin-Silver Heel, by Silver Heels; Michael McDonald, New York 200

PROPERTY OF I. C. LANG.

Frantino, br. g., 5, by Myrtleton-Bon Ami, by Nugget; Thomas Crane, Somers, N. Y. $350

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Results at Tanforan: Weather clear. Track fast. Five-eighths of a mile—Vantine, 99, (O'Connor,) 1; Foul Play, 99, 2; Stanhony, 101, 3. Time—1:01¾. Three-quarters of a mile—Bonnie Lissak, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Andrattus, 109, Cougar, 112, 3. Time—1:14. Steeplechase handicap, short course, about two miles—Olinthus, 150, (Worthington,) 1; Lord Chesterfield, 135, 2; May Boy, 148, 3. Time—3:46½. Mile and a sixteenth—Wyoming, 115, (O'Connor,) and Egardo, 105, (Burns,) ran a dead heat, purse was divided: Brownie Anderson, 113, third. Time—1:48. Five-eighths of a mile—Mrs. Brunnell, 107, (Burns,) 1; Luca, 102, Singer, 107, 3. Time—1:01¾. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, purse—Articulate, 99, (O'Connor,) 1; Rosormonde, 108, 2; Specific, 115, 3. Time—1:20.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Weather threatening; track fast. Donation, Sim W., and Tobe Paine were the beaten favorites. Summary. Mile and seventy yards—Sarilla, 105, (Cochran,) 1; Beans, 109, 2; Greyforge, 107, 3. Time—1:46. One mile—Janowood, 91, (Wilkerson,) 1; Cogswell, 110, 2; Teagown, 108, 3. Time—1:42. Seven furlongs, handicap—Cad Hazel, 108, (Walsh,) 1; Thurles, 98, 2; Skillman, 104, 3. Time—1:27¼. Turf Congress Steeplechase, full course—Bristol, 128, (McGovern,) 1; Donation, 150, 2; Miss Ransom, 136, 3. Time—4:45. Six furlongs—Pillardist, 108, (Landry,) 1; Jack Adie, 109½, 2; Charlie Daniels, 109, 3. Time—1:15. Six and a half furlongs—Laureata, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Sim W., 111, 2; Doustierwivel, 109, 3. Time—1:15¾. Mile and seventy yards—Bequeath, 106, (Landry,) 1; Belle Simpson, 101, 2; Prestar, 106, 3. Time—1:49½.

Training on Long Island Tracks.

Box, winner of the Carter Handicap last year, and the most useful horse in Mr. Showalter's stable, trained by E. L. Graves, has been thrown out of training by a bowed tendon and has been sent back to Kentucky. Movay, a fair three-year-old in the stable of Trainer W. O. Scully, died at the Sheepshead Bay race track from the result of a surgical operation. One other loss was that of C. T. Patterson's colt Red and Green from lockjaw.

The horses recently bought by J. B. Haggin from Eastin & Larabie, including Kinley Mack, are still in the stable of Peter Wimmer, who will prepare them for the coming season's campaign. In the same stable is the famous old mare Imp, whom Trainer Wimmer is giving a slow preparation with the idea of having her ready not before early Summer. On all the Long Island tracks the horses are very forward and fast moves are in order. Among the most forward animals at Gravesend is C. T. Patterson's All Green, who was sent three furlongs in 0:40. At the same track the two-year-old Nugget, by Goldcrest-Spaldie, went the distance in 0:39½. Fr. Burlein's Himself galloped a half mile in 0:50½.

Charter Oak's Class Events.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19.—The management of Charter Oak Park has announced six early closing races for the Grand Circuit meeting here in September. Purses of $3,000 each will be hung up for trotters of the 2:19 and 2:30 classes and pacers of the 2:09, 2:14, and 2:30 classes. The Charter Oak Purse of $10,000 is open to trotters of the 2:13 class under the following special conditions: One thousand dollars to go to the winner of each heat and the remainder to be divided in the usual way among the four horses standing best in the summary at the end of the race. This plan will make it possible for the horse winning the race to earn $6,500.

Special Trophies for Trotters.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Monmouth County (N. J.) Driving Club last night at the Rossmore Hotel completed plans for the coming Summer race meeting of the new club, to be held at Elkwood Park, N. J. A communication from Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell announced that Mr. Scannell, who owns the champion trotter, The Abbot, has presented for a trotting special a trophy to be known as The Abbot Cup. A similar gift of a cup for a pacing special was made by Peter Duryea. The entries for the new trotting track's opening meeting will close on April 1, with W. N. Keating, Racing Secretary.

NOVICE FIGURE SKATERS.

V. L. Schulz Won the Contest With 57 Points.

V. L. Schulz of New York won the novice figure skating contest at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening by a score of 57 points out of a possible 66. He had a nip and tuck struggle all through with Clarence Dunn of the Brooklyn Skating Club, and only beat the latter by two points for final honors. Shulz owed his victory to his superior work in the outside edge roll backward, the cross roll forward and backward, and the grape vines. Dunn was especially good in the inside edge roll backward and in the curved angles. The third man, William Valentine, was twenty-two points behind Dunn for third place, and just beat out Francis L. Slade of the St. Nicholas Club with 31 points. The other scores were: E. Dunn, Brooklyn Skating Club, 28, and J. R. Dunsmuir, St. Nicholas Skating Club, 21. Summary:

Outside Edge Roll, Forward—E. Dunn, 4; C. Dunn, 4; F. Slade, 3; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 6; W. Valentine, 2.

Outside Edge Roll, Backward—E. Dunn, 3; C. Dunn, 4; F. Slade, 3; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 6; W. Valentine, 3.

Inside Edge Roll, Forward—E. Dunn, 3; C. Dunn, 6; F. Slade, 4; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 5; W. Valentine, 3.

Inside Edge Roll, Backward—E. Dunn, 2; C. Dunn, 6; F. Slade, 3; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 5; W. Valentine, 3.

Figure Eight on One Foot, Forward—E. Dunn, 2; C. Dunn, 5; F. Slade, 3; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 3; W. Valentine, 4.

Cross Roll, Forward, in Field and Eights—E. Dunn, 3; C. Dunn, 5; F. Slade, 2; J. Dunsmuir, 1; V. Schulz, 6; W. Valentine, 3.

Cross Roll, Backward, in Field and Eights—E. Dunn, 2; C. Dunn, 6; F. Slade, 3; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 5; W. Valentine, 3.

Curved Angles, Three Single and Double, Beginning on Inside or Outside Edge—E. Dunn, 2; C. Dunn, 6; F. Slade, 4; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 5; W. Valentine, 2.

Curved Angles (Cross Cuts and Anvils)—E. Dunn, 3; C. Dunn, 5; F. Slade, 2; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 5; W. Valentine, 3.

Grape Vines—E. Dunn, 2; C. Dunn, 5; F. Slade, 2; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 6; W. Valentine, 3.

Single and Double Flat-Foot Spins—E. Dunn, 2; C. Dunn, 3; F. Slade, 2; J. Dunsmuir, 2; V. Schulz, 4; W. Valentine, 3.

Quaker Hockey Team Won Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn, March 19.—Manager Phillips of the All-New York Hockey team canceled by wire his match with the Quaker City seven, which was to have been decided here at the ice palace to-night, and an All-Philadelphia team took their places. The Quakers just dallied with the young collegians of which the All-Philadelphia team was chiefly composed, and won the match by the score of 11 goals to 0.

Rusie Signs With Cincinnati.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 19.—Amos Rusie, the baseball pitcher, who for two years has been out of the game, to-day signed a contract to play with the Cincinnati team this season.

Yale's Track Athletes Outdoors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—Yale

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

K. A. C. Wins Two Games in New York Interclub Bowling League Series.

In the tournament of the New York Interclub Bowling League the Knickerbocker Athletic Club bowlers won two of three games with the Harlem Wheelmen on the Harlem Wheelmen alleys. The scores:

KNICKERBOCKER.				HARLEM W.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Headley	169	166	154	Shaw	163	146	163
Gaylord	148	145	153	Haigh	150	152	120
Ross	158	189	156	Dumahaut	169	156	157
Fletcher	167	207	185	Dykeman	137	146	150
Wilson	137	156	133	Duff	168	139	138
Total	779	843	761	Total	787	739	728

The tie between the Fidelia and the Metropolitan Clubs for first and second places in the American National tournament was decided on Thum's Germania alleys last night, the Metropolitans winning the match and first place. The scores:

FIDELIA B. C.				METROPOLITAN B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Timm	180	162	188	Meier	159	169	177
Koster	196	203	191	Keller	191	200	184
Rothermel	190	150	183	Voorheis	146	169	216
Foege	174	161	166	Starr	155	203	200
Amann	168	201	142	Arnold	146	158	188
Total	808	877	870	Total	797	899	905

The match between the Columbian Club and the Aurora Grata Club in the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn, postponed from Monday evening, was rolled last night, the Columbian Club winning by 384 pins. The scores:

AT AURORA GRATA.	A. G.	C. C.	AT COLUMBIAN CLUB	A. G.	C. C.
First Game	789	748	First game	780	848
Second game	732	798	Second game	796	834
Third game	772	807	Third game	782	848
Total	2,243	2,255	Total	2,158	2,530

Grand total—Columbian Club, 4,785; Aurora Grata Club, 4,401.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League on Reid's alleys last night the United States Sub-Treasury and the Kountze Brothers teams each won two games, the Chase National and the National Park Bank teams each won one game and lost one, and the Plaza and the Mercantile National Bank teams each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 127; Bouton, 128; Scharff, 125; Cook, 166; Ahrens, 179. Total, 726.

Chase National Bank—Martin, 148; Torniport, 129; Ohl, 125; Freed, 121; Booth, 198. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.—United States Sub-Treasury—Gordon, 108; Le Furte, 148; Yates, 131; Copeland, 177; Jenkins, 165. Total, 729.

Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 147; Bouton, 157; Scharff, 113; Cook, 138; Ahrens, 167. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.—Chase National Bank—Martin, 131; Torniport, 155; Ohl, 130; Freed, 115; Booth, 165. Total, 696.

United State Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 165; Le Furte, 142; Yates, 144; Copeland, 173; Jenkins, 149. Total, 777.

FOURTH GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 178; Nelson, 150; Forsdike, 147; McCabe, 165; Schmitt, 146. Total, 786.

National Park Bank—Burke, 177; Dale, 108; Walter, 124; Miller, 200; Wylie, 136. Total, 745.

FIFTH GAME.—National Park Bank—Burke, 160; Dale, 112; Walter, 164; Miller, 160; Wylie, 143. Total, 739.

Mercantile National Bank—Coe, 144; Skillman, 124; Cummings, 142; Cooper, 131; Grant, 158. Total, 699.

SIXTH GAME.—Mercantile National Bank—Coe, 172; Skillman, 111; Cummings, 96; Cooper, 121; Grant, 181. Total, 681.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 169; Nelson, 107; Forsdike, 135; McCabe, 156; Schmitt, 214. Total, 781.

The triple tie between the Ravenswood and Nassau Boat Clubs and the Harlem Rowing Club for fourth and fifth prizes in the Harlem Navy Bowling League tournament was decided on Thum & Kahldorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, the Ravenswood team winning fourth prize and the Nassau team fifth prize. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 174; Keihl, 151; Holstrom, 147; Couch, 177; Sharkey, 148. Total, 799.

Harlem Rowing Club—Olsson, 167; Heirs, 147; Nagle, 157; O'Neil, 144; Moore, 166. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Rowing Club—Olsson, 182; Heirs, 144; Nagle, 147; O'Neill, 204; Moore, 197. Total, 874.

Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 190; Reddy, 151; Le Gost, 176; Palmer, 152; Howard, 221. Total, 890.

THIRD GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Hotaling, 190; Reddy, 161; Le Gost, 153; Palmer, 145; Howard, 170. Total, 819.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Ingram, 183; Keihl, 162; Holstrom, 149; Couch, 179; Sharkey, 168. Total, 841.

The Macon Wheelmen won two games, the South Brooklyn Wheelmen won one game and lost one, and the Williamsburg Wheelmen lost two games in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Macon Wheelmen—Winnington, 124; Cline, 130; Buermeister, 144; Hampstead, 139; Hatton, 188. Total, 725.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—De Graff, 123; McPhee, 125; Hibson, 91; Campbell, 167; Schroeder, 181. Total, 687.

SECOND GAME.—Williamsburg Wheelmen—De Graff, 138; McPhee, 134; Hibson, 137; Campbell, 157; Schroeder, 135. Total, 701.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 148; Stoutenburgh, 141; Fallack, 146; Eno, 178; Henry, 127. Total, 740.

THIRD GAME.—South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 144; Stoutenburgh, 146; Fallack, 149; Eno, 149; Henry, 183. Total, 726.

Macon Wheelmen—Winnington, 174; Brown, 176; Buermeister, 147; Hampstead, 166; Hatton, 151. Total, 814.

The Bronxdale bowlers won two games, the Elite team won one game and lost one, and the Crotona team lost two games, in the North Side National League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 182; Heirs, 220; Mahoney, 177; Priehl, 160; Burrell, 170. Total, 909.

Elite Bowling Club—Schmidt, 225; Wallace, 154; Kropp, 125; Boettjer, 170; Becker, 197. Total, 871.

SECOND GAME.—Elite Bowling Club—Schmidt, 142; Wallace, 146; Kropp, 158; Boettjer, 125; Becker, 167. Total, 738.

Crotona Bowling Club—Rockwell, 140; Mahlman, 124; Schuck, 137; Anderson, 148; McAdam, 111. Total, 661.

THIRD GAME.—Crotona Bowling Club—Rockwell, 163; Mahlman, 96; Schuck, 163; Anderson, 131; McAdam, 138. Total, 691.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 159; Heirs, 115; Mahoney, 157; Priehl, 144; Burrell, 161. Total, 736.

Yacht Catherine C. Changes Hands.

The steam yacht Catherine C., one of the largest and most luxuriantly equipped and most expensive yachts afloat on the Great Lakes, has been sold for $20,000 to Robert Hall McCormick, who will make necessary alterations in her to make her a full-fledged seagoing craft, and will then take her to Bar Harbor, Me. There the yacht will begin her career as a salt-water vessel. She is now in Oswego, N. Y., the residence of her former owner, Frederick Conde, who bought her only last season from Michael Cudahy of Chicago.

The price paid for the yacht is considered very moderate, as the mahogany alone which was used in fitting out the interior of the vessel cost over $11,000. Besides this, $5,000 was spent in fitting her out with a forced-draught system and an electrical plant.

The Catherine C. was built at Wyandotte, Mich., for Mr. Cudahy at a cost of $32,000. In 1894 the owner and his family spent the Summer cruising about on the great lakes on board the yacht. The Catherine C. is 120 feet long over all and 106.6 on the water line. Her beam is 17.3 feet and her draught is 8.5 feet. Mr. McCormick expects to make an extended cruise this Summer and intends to coast down as far as Mexico.

Cutter Eelin Ready to Sail.

LONDON, March 19.—The sixty-foot cutter Eelin, recently purchased by P. T. Dodge of the New York Yacht Club, will soon sail for New York from Southampton.

Dauntless Rowing Club's Plans.

Capt. Trainer of the Dauntless Rowing Club has issued a call to all members of the club to be at the boathouse to-morrow evening, when definite rowing plans for the season will be promulgated. Coach David Roach will make his selection for the various crews, which it is the intention of the club to put on the water immediately.

Oxford Crew Takes Time Row.

LONDON, March 19.—Oxford rowed over the full course from Putney to Mortlake this morning in 00:20:50, on a rough flood tide. The Cambridge crew covered the same distance on Saturday on an ebb tide in 00:20:48.

Columbia-Penn Game Arranged.

Manager C. A. Dana of the Columbia University football team announced yesterday that Columbia will play the University of Pennsylvania on Nov. 2 in New York. The probabilities of a return game in Philadelphia are small. The negotiations for the Princeton game and for the Thanksgiving Day home game have not yet been concluded. It is probable that Columbia will meet Cornell this year, but Manager Dana will insist that the game be played in this city.

GOLFERS DO NOT FEAR TOLEDO.

Secretary Kerr Explains Why Admission to the U. S. G. A. was Refused.

Considerable interest has been caused in local golf circles over the announcement that has come from Toledo, Ohio, to the effect that the Toledo Golf Club has taken the initiative toward organizing a rival association in opposition to the United States Golf Association. The reason for this step, as the Toledo members themselves admit, is due to the refusal of the larger association to admit their club to membership. A copy of President S. P. Jermain's appeal from the Toledo Club to others in the country was seen yesterday, and it reads as follows:

The United States Golf Association stands and has declared for the aristocracy of golf which it is trying to build up and cement, and as such, is an affront to our institutions. Let us have a National association that is National. Let it be open to every amateur golfer in the United States, and the only credentials needed be a record for honesty in play, a regard for the rules of the game, and for the rights of others.

Inquiry from Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the national body elicted the fact that the Toledo Club had applied for membership, but, instead of a positive refusal, a letter was sent to the club asking if it had exclusive use of its links. The club plays over the public course in Toledo, being practically similar to the Van Cortland Golf Club in this city, which is not a member of the national organization. Secretary Kerr received a letter which did not meet the requirements set for admission by the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A., and this was immediately followed by the news that a rival golf body was to be formed.

It is quite true that the national body considers a conservative policy the best method in regard to future memberships. That point was made clear by the new President, R. H. Robertson, when he accepted the office less than a month ago. He stated very plainly that great care should be exercised in the future in admitting new clubs, and that their qualifications for upholding the high standard of the game should be considered as carefully as is the personality of a member for any social club.

"The national organization does not make any requirement as to what a club shall charge for dues, the size or excellence of its house or links, or whether it owns its land," said Mr. Kerr. "There are no hard and fast rules in the constitution, but a number of things must be taken into consideration, and the officers do insist that a club shall have exclusive control of its links. A golf club, using a public course, is not a golf club, in the highest meaning of the term. It cannot possess many of the features of a regular club, and it cannot claim any definite organization. If it uses public links it is to some extent a public club. The national body aims to be a club of clubs in the true meaning of the term. The Toledo club may be a very estimable organization, but the only claim it could show to being a golf club was a nominal organization, having the use of a public links."

Neither Secretary Kerr nor other local golfers feared that the rival golf association about to be formed in Toledo would injure the national body to any marked degree.

Season's Cricket Games Scheduled.

The Executive Committee of the New York Cricket Association met yesterday at the Cosmopolitan Hotel and drew up the schedule of championship games for the ensuing season. The following clubs were represented: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Essex County, Paterson, Newark, Kings County, and Nelson Lodge. No delegate was present from the Keansy Club, and it was given a week's extension of time in which to declare its intention of continuing its membership. In the meanwhile, games were arranged for it in the schedule, which begins on May 11, and includes every Saturday and holiday up to Sept. 21.

Notice was given of an important amendment to the by-laws which will affect all clubs which play teams in both the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the association. It will come up for consideration at the next meeting, and is as follows:

Clubs which are members of the Metropolitan District Cricket League shall declare, on or before May 1, the eleven which will represent them in the championship series of games of that organization. Such eleven shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Any man so declared shall not be eligible to play on an association eleven, unless by special permission of the Executive Committee, which, upon another player being declared to fill the vacancy, may consent to the substitution at any meeting regularly convened.

Columbia's Tennis Tournament.

The date of the tennis tournament between Columbia and Yale has been set for June 1. The match will be played at New Haven. In addition to this meet Columbia will play a team match with New York University the latter part of May. The interscholastic tournament held annually under Columbia's auspices will take place this year on April 27 at the courts of the Lenox Tennis Club. The Columbia team will begin practice about April 1, at which time the courts which are now being repaired will be ready for use.

Dr. Douglas N. Y. A. C. Billiard Champion.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas won the billiard championship of the New York Athletic Club last night by defeating J. V. B. Rapp. Neither man had met defeat in the tourney, which was started a little over a week ago with five men as participants. The contests were played at the straight-rail game, and when a man lost two games he was compelled to retire. The men thus forced out were L. P. Wyman, W. Rolston, and C. H. Steinway.

Forty-four innings were taken last night to complete the game, in which Dr. Douglas scored 200 points to Mr. Rapp's 120. The best run was 20, and this was made by Dr. Douglas. The score:

Douglas—2 1 4 1 7 4 0 1 2 6 0 0 9 17 1 1 2 0 2 0 9 0 9 0 0 0 11 0 13 5 12 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 3 12 13 7 0 3 19. Total, 200; average, 4 24-7; high run, 20.

Rapp—0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 8 7 0 0 1 9 2 0 15 4 10 1 0 5 0 0 0 5 3 0 1 6 0 0 2 1 7 6 5 2 3 0 3 0. Total, 126; average, 3 38-44; high run, 15.

Gallagher Defeated McLaughlin.

"Tom" Gallagher was the winner last night in the three-cornered billiard tourney at the fourteen-inch balk-line game now going on at Daly's Academy. He was pitted against Edward McLaughlin. The score:

Gallagher—0 26 13 0 0 19 67 10 1 44 41 1 19 0 1 5 55 12 14 38 34. Total, 400; average, 191-21. high runs, 67, 55, and 44.

McLaughlin—1 65 42 12 1 27 0 2 6 1 5 5 24 1 0 17 4 2 83 19. Total, 317; average, 15 17-20; high runs, 83, 65, and 42.

Pool at Knickerbocker A. C.

Dr. Brauneis forfeited his game with Louis Casper, in the pool tourney for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club championship. Percy Gardner was the winner in the other contest scheduled for last night. He played against F. N. Drake, and the score was 100 to 87.

Seawanhaka's Call for Amateurs.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, in order to stimulate the racing of small yachts manned by amateurs and to encourage all other matters pertaining to proficiency in seamanship, has sent postal cards to amateurs requesting the names and addresses of those who desire to serve as members of crews during the coming season. The recipients of these cards are asked to specify as nearly as possible the time and the approximate dates which they will be able to devote to racing and preliminary practice.

Once sufficient names have been collected by the committee which has the Corinthian list in charge, a copy of the same will be sent to the owners of racing yachts, with an invitation to pick their crews from the material at their disposal. The list will be posted at the Oyster Bay clubhouse, where additional names will be added from time to time. The Seawanhaka Club, it is claimed, has one of the best possible records for amateurism, and the junior members of the club are called upon especially to stimulate the effort to improve still more on the spirit of amateurism, which is the policy of the club.

Princeton's Outdoor Baseball Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19.—The candidates for the 'Varsity nine took their first outdoor practice this afternoon. Two teams were picked out, the first being a provisional 'Varsity nine and the second a scrub team, and an exciting game was played. Both Underhill and Stevens were given short turns in the box and made a very creditable showing. Trainer Robinson allowed them only a few minutes' work at pitching, and "Pat" Priest twirled the ball for the rest of the practice.

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Surrogate Notices.

McKENNA, MICHAEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick McKenna, Felix McKenna, Bernard McKenna, Owen McKenna, Peter McKenna, Alice Cooney, Margaret McEneany, and Eugene McKenna, the heirs and next of kin of MICHAEL McKENNA, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Patrick McKenna of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian. If you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 50 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-18wSaW

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. FISHER, CHARLES N. FISHER, and the firm of FISHER BROTHERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry J. Fisher, Charles N. Fisher, and the firm of Fisher Brothers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankr

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

FOLLOWING THE AMERICAN POLICY.

It is not long since the American policy in China was strongly disapproved in the English press as half-hearted, timid, and vacillating, and not equal to the demands of the situation. In this criticism The London Spectator joined, though it did not indulge in the contemptuous tone adopted by some of the other papers, and notably by The London Saturday Review. The Spectator, solely from a careful study of the situation, and of the interests and opportunities of Great Britain, has come to the conclusion that that country ought to adopt precisely the policy which our own Government has so firmly and courageously pursued. In a remarkable article describing the utter failure of the Powers to make any real impression on the Chinese Government or people, and the extreme danger that the Powers will become involved in a general grab and in quarrels among themselves, The Spectator says:

> There is no remedy for this situation if we are bound to Germany by secret agreements, but if we are not our policy is to quit Peking, to let the remainder of Europe hamper itself with Chinese territory if it pleases, and to demand as the price of the quiescence of our fleet that there shall be as regards commercial affairs no favoritism whatsoever. China is to be open throughout her provinces to all traders, who again shall pay dues under an equal tariff. If we will adhere resolutely to that policy we shall carry it, to the immense advantage of our trade, which will then have all China for a market, whereas if we protract negotiations, and listen for six months' longer to stories of other Powers' designs, we shall get nothing, except, indeed, opportunities of going to war upon ground which we cannot reach, with no allies except Japan and China, two States of whose powers, motives, and secret ambitions we are still profoundly ignorant. And for what are we to go to war? To secure a trade which we can secure, if we will let the rest of the world alone, without firing a shot. If Europe likes to try the awful experiment of governing China, let it. Our business is to trade with it, and to secure that right of trading the sooner we disappear from Peking and all North China the better. All the shilly-shallying now going on only increases the chances of some event, or some combination, which will plunge us more deeply into the Chinese swamp or compel us to threaten war with Powers who in this matter are doing us no substantial harm. Imagine our people, already overburdened, fighting to prevent somebody else from getting Mongolia or Shan-Tung! We might almost as well fight for trading privileges in the moon.

This is a forcible statement of substantially the ground that has been taken from the first by our Government. The United States has held that its real interests in the Celestial Empire are of two kinds only. One embraces the protection of our citizens in treaty rights, the other and much more important class of interests includes those of trade. On this basis, the United States Government has sought, first, to secure a Government in China able and willing to keep treaty obligations; second, the pledge of the Chinese Government to grant the open door to trade; third, an agreement between all the Powers to maintain the open door as between themselves. For these aims we have rejected war as a proper means. We have firmly refused to take part in war measures. We have sought in every way to restore the authority of the Chinese Government, and we have neither made any claims to territory ourselves nor sustained the claims of other Powers.

If now Great Britain is prepared to take like ground, the solution of the international problem, so far as concerns these two countries, will be greatly advanced. The danger of differences between the Powers themselves will also be largely reduced, for neither Germany nor Russia will be likely to push its pretensions to extremes after Great Britain and the United States have withdrawn from the "concert" in China. The chances of a humane and intelligent policy will be increased.

TAMMANY AND THE LIBRARIES.

That is a sweetly solemn thought to which The Evening Post yesterday gave utterance. It is the thought that Mr. CARNEGIE's munificence may lead to the employment of HORGAN & SLATTERY to design sixty-five libraries, presumably, though The Post does not say so, with the usual "rake-off" in favor of that eminent private citizen, Mr. JOHN F. CARROLL.

That strikes us as rather a chimerical apprehension. Mr. CARNEGIE was not born yesterday, and he has not divested himself of the money in question. Neither do we believe that he has any intention of endowing "the organization" with any part of it. When the time comes for giving the money, he will doubtless scrutinize the channels through which it is proposed to expend it, including the architects who are to erect the buildings, and will take measures to insure his gift from wanton waste. The question of the architecture is comparatively simple. Whatever one may think of architectural competitions in general, here evidently is a case in which architectural competition would be entirely unobjectionable and even necessary. It would be intolerable that the same design should be executed sixty-five times over. Whoever had the control of the undertaking, which should in courtesy be left to the giver himself, might lay down certain general conditions which should insure the instantaneous recognition of one of the library buildings as such. But within these limits there would be abundant scope for variety and individuality, insomuch that every architect who had already attained any success in this class of work should have a library to build. But it is not to be supposed that an architect without any professional success or standing would be even invited to compete.

It must be owned that the general joy of the organization over the announcement of Mr. CARNEGIE's munificence requires some explanation. It is not remarkable that cynical observers should attribute to the organization some such burst of gratitude and anticipation as such an observer attributed to the boon companions of Lord BOLINGBROKE, of both sexes, when that Alcibiades secured the Prime Ministry, with a salary of 7,000 guineas. "Seven thousand a year, and all for us." Considering how the Trustees of the New York Public Library were treated when they went first to the municipal authorities to ask for a site and a building to house their treasures, it is not exactly evident why the same officials who then snubbed them should now exhibit so warm an enthusiasm in behalf of Mr. CARNEGIE's proposal to house as many local libraries as the city will undertake to maintain. It is extremely likely that the enthusiasts think they see where they will personally "come in."

But it does not follow that they will "come in" at all. The suggested opportunity of Horganizing and Slatterifying the architecture of the new libraries has only to be pointed out in order to be avoided, by the precaution of Mr. CARNEGIE and his agents or of those of the Public Library. There is another opening for jobbery in the selection of sites and the securing of options upon them, by leading local statesmen. But this opening ought to be closed, in the first place by making sure that the jobbers in real estate, or their agents, shall have nothing to do with the selection of the sites, and in the second place by stimulating an emulous benevolence which shall insure that the sites shall cost the public nothing. Already within these few days it is said that "more than a dozen" sites have been voluntarily offered by private owners. That is a fifth of the whole number required. The motive of self-interest may here be allowed to co-operate with the motive of public spirit. A large owner of real estate, in most parts of the greater city, and in all the outlying parts of it, could very well afford to give a site for a library, in consideration of the betterment that use of it would work in the land that was left to him. It seems quite safe to say that at least the great majority of the sites will be secured at no cost to the city. That would mean not only that the chances for jobbery were minimized, but also that one of the most plausible objections was obviated to taking advantage of Mr. CARNEGIE's munificence. It would be only the cost of maintenance for which the city would then be liable, in respect to the libraries of which it received the buildings and the grounds free of charge. There would, we believe, be no sincere and important objection left to a thankful acceptance. At any rate, it seems that, if Tammany imagines that anything of value is coming to it in consequence of Mr. CARNEGIE's offer, Tammany is doomed to disappointment.

AN EMERALD MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator HILL seems particularly to enjoy that position of "greater freedom and less responsibility" which Mr. GLADSTONE once referred to as the perquisite of one out of office. It is obvious, however, that there ought, in the case of Mr. HILL, to be some sense of responsibility due to the possibility of returning to office and even of aspiring to higher office than he has yet held. Considering the place that Mr. HILL holds in the Democratic Party, and the prominence he certainly would assume if the preponderating influence of Bryanism were to be broken, such views as he announced at the St. Patrick's dinner in Brooklyn are not reassuring. They are not calculated to establish confidence in his wisdom or in the care he would take of the interests of the Republic were they intrusted to him as Chief Executive.

The substance of these views is that it is the duty of the United States to insist on arbitration whenever any republic in any part of the world gets into a quarrel with any monarchy. He sustained this remarkable doctrine by a warm tribute to the action of President CLEVELAND in the Venezuela difficulty with Great Britain. He admitted that that action was based on the Monroe doctrine and limited by it. But since we had abjured the Monroe doctrine by meddling in the affairs of Europe through our acquisition of the Philippines, we are now logically required to do all over the globe what, by the Monroe doctrine, we were called on to do in this hemisphere. That we do not overstate Mr. HILL's theory is shown by the following extract from his speech defining the principle established in the Venezuela case:

> The essential principle established in that international controversy was briefly this—that a strong and powerful monarchy must submit its alleged differences with a weak republic to arbitration, or else the United States will not permit the monarchy, on the pretense of such differences, to crush the republic.

To which Mr. HILL adds:

> The supineness of this great Republic in the present emergency while witnessing the destruction of two struggling republics in South Africa and the substitution of a monarchical government in their place is almost incomprehensible.
>
> If it be urged in defense of our National lethargy that the Monroe doctrine presents no objection to the destruction of republics elsewhere than upon this continent, it may well be answered that neither did that doctrine contemplate an attempt upon our part to extend our jurisdiction into the Pacific seas; but, whether wisely or unwisely, having departed from our traditional policy in that respect and obtained possessions for ourselves in Eastern waters—the Sandwich as well as the Philippine Islands—it is difficult to discover why the application of the principle involved in the Monroe doctrine should be limited to this continent and why it may not now, under changed conditions, be appropriately invoked for the prevention of the destruction of republics wherever they are situate.

This is a doctrine better calculated to tickle the ears of an audience of St. Patrick diners than to secure the approval of sober-minded Americans of whatever descent. If Mr. HILL should come before the people in the near future as a candidate for the office of President, it is to be hoped that he will not insist on preaching this tremendous Quixotism, which has had no parallel in history since the first French Republic set out to convert the world to its ideas by the sword.

CAN THIS FRAUD BE PUNISHED?

The former Commissioners of Police have plainly been guilty of a cruel and outrageous fraud with reference to the recent promotion of certain Sergeants to the position of Captain. The facts are given in another column as they are presented in a memorial of the New York Civil Service Reform Association to the Civil Service Commission at Albany, with a petition that the legal powers of the commission be used to secure a thorough investigation. We trust that the petition will promptly be complied with. If the statements made in the memorial are verified—and substantially they are so by the accompanying affidavits—not only should the promotions illegally made be canceled, but the Police Commissioners guilty of the fraud and outrage described should be punished to the full extent of the law, and if possible by imprisonment.

An example of what these Commissioners have done is shown in the affidavit of Sergt. NALLY, confirmed by that of Capt. STEPHENSON. Promotion, under the law, is based on proved merit and fitness, for the most part attested by the official record of the applicant for promotion. In the case of NALLY the official record as kept by his immediate superior, Capt. STEPHENSON, was excellent, and with the standing in the competitive examination secured by NALLY would have given him a marking of 90 and a fraction, would have placed his name high on the eligible list, and, owing to the fact that he is a veteran of the civil war, would have made his appointment as Captain sure. This record the Commissioners deliberately falsified. They certified to the Civil Service Commission that, instead of being "excellent," it was "poor." On that certification NALLY's name failed to get on the eligible list and he was not promoted.

It is not easy to imagine a grosser or meaner act than this. Its motive, it is unnecessary to say, was politics. For the sake of politics, which the law says shall not be considered at all in any appointment or promotion, a faithful, efficient, and gallant officer is deliberately robbed of his rights, the law is violated, the service is injured. The morals, the decency, and the courage of the sneak thief shine in comparison with those displayed by the Police Commissioners in this transaction. The common jail is too respectable a place for them.

SANITARY PROBLEMS IN EASTERN NEW JERSEY.

After long and dangerous delay, New Jersey is moving in the matter of better provision than has hitherto been made for the protection of the rapidly growing communities of Essex and Hudson Counties from the consequences of failure to make suitable provision for the sanitary requirements of villages which have expanded into towns and of towns which have grown into cities. Both water supply and sewage disposal have become anxious problems for Eastern New Jersey, and the impossibility of solving them through the independent and often conflicting plans of local Common Councils and Township Committees has been evident to every one who has studied the subject with ordinary business intelligence. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, a capable and far-sighted engineer, zealously endeavored while Governor to induce legislation creating a sanitary district to include the eastern counties, which contain so large a proportion of the population of the State, and to have its sanitary problems solved intelligently and comprehensively by a State commission, empowered to make the necessary surveys and plans as a basis for such legislation as the public interest might demand. Unfortunately, this plan was not acceptable to the local politicians of Hudson and Essex Counties; and since that time the large expenditures which have been incurred for water supplies and sewer systems have been for improvements largely of the character of temporary expedients.

Under the new law District Sewage Commissions are created, which will have the duty of reforming some of the grave evils which have come into existence through the makeshift measures of rapidly growing communities seeking to provide city conveniences for country houses depending upon village facilities of sewage disposal. The first and most important end to be accomplished is to create a commission for the district including the valley of the Passaic, to stop the pollution of that stream and assess the cost of its redemption from the condition of a great public sewer upon the communities benefited. A State Sewerage Commission was created in 1899, and has done something in the way of investigation and the awakening of a wholesome public sentiment in favor of practical and comprehensive measures of sanitary reform. The step now to be taken is a distinct advance, and will, we hope, change for the better all the conditions affecting the drainage and water supply of a district so closely allied to New York that its welfare is a matter of deep and permanent concern to the people of this city.

The condition of the Passaic River is such that it can best be described as intolerable. During the past year it has become in a more pronounced degree than ever before a public nuisance of the first magnitude. It was formerly offensive only in Summer, but this year it remained so until frozen over. Owing to a light rainfall the river was low, and great areas of foul mud were exposed along its banks, creating dangerous conditions all the way from Newark Bay to Paterson. More than once last Summer and Fall factories on or near the river were compelled to close because the operatives could not continue work in the nauseating atmosphere of these exhalations. The supply of fresh water entering the river above Great Falls has been steadily reduced by diversion for water supplies, and the river may be expected steadily to shrink in volume from this cause. The effect of depletion upon the section above the influence of tidal movement, and especially upon that between Dundee Dam and Paterson, has been disastrous. During the past Summer great quantities of sewage were deposited in the almost dry river bed, creating a dangerous nuisance and resisting dislodgment by occasional floods. Indeed, the whole length of the river below Paterson is in a condition demanding immediate and thorough reform. Other rivers of New Jersey are in danger of equal pollution from like causes. The Navesink, Elizabeth, and Rahway are cases in point, and the sewage-soaked marshes of Hoboken are a source of great anxiety to health officers. The impossibility of correcting the causes which menace the healthfulness of the most populous sections of the State by independent local action is too obvious to need explanation. The work has been too long neglected for this, and the awakened public spirit which prompts immediate and vigorous action on the part of the more progressive communities will be largely misdirected if not guided by State authority along the lines of a well-digested and comprehensive plan of district drainage and water supply.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Now The Poughkeepsie Eagle takes up the defense of the Poughkeepsie musical critics who differed so radically from those of New York as to the merits of the Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra, and it is pleasant to note that The Eagle, unlike one of its neighbors, can discuss a difference of opinion without assuming as a premise that disagreement with itself is convincing evidence of criminality. But though it does not charge the New York critics with being in the pay of a "union" at which those same critics have been inveighing, sometimes indignantly and sometimes contemptuously, for years past, The Eagle does labor under a rather serious misapprehension as to the exact nature of the attack it is endeavoring to repel. "THE TIMES," it says, "is evidently astonished, not to say astounded, at the idea that anybody in Poughkeepsie should venture to differ from the people who write musical notices for the New York papers." With so courteous an antagonist we will refrain from explaining exactly how little the writers of the "notices" in question are surprised at the refusal of other cities, large or small, to admit the finality of New York's judgment. It is enough to state that they are thoroughly habituated to it, and never dream of giving the matter any attention except when somebody in the Hinterland makes a more than ordinarily blunt declaration that New York criticism must be either ignorant or corrupt, and is probably both, since it occasionally rejects what other towns are glad to accept. The Eagle asks: "Why is not the opinion of one person of musical culture in Poughkeepsie worth as much as that of any number of persons, who may or may not be qualified, living in New York?" The question, as put, is, of course, unanswerable, but does it not occur to the inquirer that the person of musical culture living in Poughkeepsie might be glad to hear there what he or she would be less glad to hear in New York, just as he or she would praise in a country hotel the service and quality of a meal that would not excite a trace of enthusiasm if purchased at a higher price on upper Fifth Avenue? New York claims no monopoly either of knowledge or of taste, but it commands the best of both, and with perfect fairness holds high pretension to a stern reckoning.

—Among the letters which reached this office yesterday was one of amazing naïveté, and one that is important, as well as interesting, since it reveals the extent to which the ideas even of entirely honest people have been confused and demoralized in regard to the pension system by the persistent clamor of professional raiders of the Public Treasury. The letter, changed only in a few irrelevant orthographical details, runs as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly inform me through your paper how I can secure a pension. I am a veteran of the Spanish war—served in Cuba and Porto Rico. I have a personal friend a Congressman, and would like to get a special pension through him. Would I have to undergo a physical examination, and if I was lucky enough to get it, would it bar me from taking the physical examination for the Police Department? * * *

As this man has it in mind to enter a service for which the prerequisite is a close approximation to bodily perfection, it is fair to assume that his military experience affected his health in no respect and that he is as competent to earn a living in the ordinary way as he would have been if he had never carried arms for the assertion and protection of his country's rights and interests. Yet he calmly assumes that he can get a pension if he goes about it in the proper way, and his first thought is to secure political influence to back his demand! The writer of the letter was probably a good soldier; he is probably a well-intentioned citizen. He simply doesn't know the reason why the Nation gives pensions to certain persons and withholds them from others. Perhaps he numbers among his acquaintances one or more men with as little claim to public assistance as himself, but who are nevertheless in receipt of it. Almost certainly he has heard the eloquent demands of the professional veterans, and their equally eloquent denunciations of the Commissioner who forces persons like himself to seek for "special pensions." It is truly a sad case—a discouraging case—and to our no small confusion, our correspondent ends his letter with the statement that he has been a reader of THE TIMES for six years and that he considers it the only trustworthy source of information!

—Writing in The Athenæum, RODOLFO LANCIANI, a high authority on Italian archaeology, mentions as among the most interesting of recent finds in the Forum at Rome the discovery of a mediæval wall at the left corner of the Rostra, and close to its base 316 dice. They are made of bone, and are numbered like modern dice so that the addition of the points on each opposite pair of sides to the cube amounts always to seven. These implements are the smallest representatives of their class ever found in archaeological ground, measuring only from three to four millimeters each way. Mixed with them were many round counters or checkers of boxwood, many nuts, walnuts, and peachstones, and about a hundred small brass coins. LANCIANI says he is tempted by this discovery to argue that the precincts of the Rostra were transformed in the last days of the empire into a den of gamblers. That, however, hardly accounts for the position and quantity of the gaming utensils. Do they not hint, rather, at a spasm of virtue among the Romans, and at hasty preparation for a tipped-off raid by the local Committee of Fifteen? The utility of writs of replevin may have been doubted for the moment, and the gamblers therefore put their tools under ground. As the dice seem to have been unloaded, all these suppositions are very uncertain. They could hardly have served the purposes of those most unsportive persons who call themselves professional sports.

—Didn't Minister WU go rather far when he spoke so plainly about the desirability of Chicago's using more soap than she does? The facts were as he said they were, but it savored somewhat more of impertinence than of wit for him to mention them when he did. The Minister is from a far country, but he knows what's what, and there is no reason why he should be pardoned for what would be unpardonable in an Occidental.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should the demands made by the United States upon Cuba, in the initial stage of the organization of the Cuban Government, be acceded to by the Cubans, that island would become the ward of Uncle Sam.

Has a ward perfect freedom? Can a ward be fully independent?

In the nature of the case, no. There can be no wardship apart from guardianship.

Guardianship implies, nay, more, expresses, the right of the guardian to say what the ward may and may not do. This involves abridgment of, by interference with the liberty, the independence of the ward. Uncle Sam now seeks the relationship of guardian to Cuba. But what said Uncle Sam concerning Cuba when he was preparing—gallant knight that he was—to rescue Cuba from bondage to Spain?

"Cuba (or the people of Cuba) is (or are) and of right ought to be free and independent."

Yes, and he went further in his declaration of gallantry and philanthropic magnanimity. He gave his solemn and sacred pledge to Cuba that he would not "exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control" over her "except for (her) pacification."

What was meant by pacification? Put in a peaceful and orderly state. "When this has been accomplished," (earnestly avowed our noble knight,) he would "withdraw and leave Cuba and her Government to her own people."

Here was no intimation of expected or intended guardianship to be exercised over liberated Cuba. On the contrary, here was explicit assurance pledged that he would give to Cuba her absolute independence.

Now, is it not ungallant and not altogether honorable in Uncle Sam, Cuba's noble knight errant, to try to force upon her his guardianship, in the face of his pledge, and her apparent unwillingness to have him violate that pledge?

It strikes the writer that not only equity, truth, and justice is involved in Uncle Sam's present attitude toward Cuba, with Cuba on the right side, but also ethics and morality as well. Can Uncle Sam afford to trade his honor for commercial gain? What would become of the record of his brilliant achievements as the world's noblest knight errant?

Both his chivalry and his philanthropy will have been swallowed up in the swirl of politics and commercialism and his honor made sacrifice to the Moloch Greed.

O, pitiable culmination to vaunted work of goodness and greatness! May it never thus be.

JOHN AUBREY JONES.

San Francisco, March 11, 1901.

Complaint About a Girl Beggar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue I read of the arrest of the "Queen of the Panhandlers." I would call your attention and that of the police to a girl who plies her trade on Broadway in quite another guise. She is well and comfortably dressed, much better than many of the dressmakers' little shoppers who run around for samples. She is tall and well built, looks clean, and has a clear and rosy complexion. She stands looking in the shop windows, and when some woman is near enough, whines out: "Please give me some money, I am hungry." She looks particularly well fed, and the second time she accosted me my indignation found words, and I said: "Why do you beg in this way; you are strong and large; why do you not go to work?" Her only reply was a saucy flaunt of the head.

She first spoke to me about two years ago; the last time not more than a month past. Her "beat" is between Twenty-third and Eighth Streets, on the west side of Broadway. She must be sixteen years old, perhaps older, and if not subject to the Gerry society should be arrested as a professional beggar. The best thing that could be done to her would be to place her in an industrial institution, where she would be forced to learn a decent trade that would support her honestly. E. V. B.

New York, March 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Engagement Confidences.

"You trust me thoroughly, don't you, Ethel?

"Of course, Edgar; but, tell me, are the installments on this diamond ring all paid off."—Chicago Record.

Bad All Around.

Hoax—I see there's a prospect of another strike in the anthracite region. That will be bad for the coal buyer,

Joax—Yes; and it'll be bad for the coal buyer's coal cellar.—Philadelphia Record.

March Weather.

"Well, I wonder what kind of weather we will have to-day?"

"The same that we have most days in March."

"What's that?"

"All kinds."—Chicago Post.

Worse Remains Behind.

"Is there anything more nonsensical than your poetry?" asked the very candid friend.

"Oh, yes," responded the great magazine editor, "we are going to publish love letters of famous men."—Chicago News.

Most Miserable of Men.

"The saddest, most blighted-life case I ever knew," said the Major, "was that of a man who received a life pass over a new railroad."

"How was that?" asked the Colonel.

"Why, the pass was issued before there was a rail laid—and then the road was never built. He has felt swindled ever since."—Indianapolis Press.

FRANCE'S NEW HERO.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Now, sing no song of the shining sword,
And lilt no lay of the lance,
But a paean pipe to the pistol ball
Of Castellane of France.
To the pistol ball that slowly curved,
In the swerving scheme of chance,
Till it came to rest with a wicked zest,
And tore de Rodays' pants.

For years and years have the duelists,
In the land of the fleur de lis,
From shocks and jars, and battle scars,
And wounds, been strangely free.
But Castellane, with his mighty arm,
And, too, with his trembling knee,
Broke through the mold of the custom old,
And shot most wickedly.

So, a glad refrain to the Castellane,
Whose rage no words could stem—
With his coronet all proudly set,
With ire in each bright gem.
And some words of praise for poor de Rodays,
Who has sore need of them,
"I am shot," cried he, "just between the knee
And 6 o'clock A. M."

Now, lilt no lay of the luring light,
That leers on the lifted lance,
But praises pipe to the pistol ball
Of Castellane of France,
To Boni, too, of the dainty airs,
And the modest, shrinking glance,
Who proudly raged and his wrath assuaged,
And tore de Rodays' pants.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey in a New Version of "Manon Lescaut."

Spring Memories of Fragrant "Sapho" and Bowery Melodrama at Wallack's—Gossip of the Stage.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon acted the two principal characters in a lurid and violent play called "Manon Lescaut" at Wallack's Theatre last evening. Theodore Burt Sayre manufactured the play, which, whatever its defects may be, is at least as worthy of sane consideration as the silly thing called "My Lady Dainty," in which these two popular and comely actors were employed earlier in this season of so many theatrical inanities. For the new piece aims to be a stage version of an old and elemental tale, the Abbé Prevost's famous romance, the book Armand Duval finds lying on the table of Marguerite Gautier, in the play we call "Camille." The story has often been used on the dramatic stage. It has inspired musical composers, too. In fact, in the character of des Grieux, Mr. Kelcey must submit to the test of comparison, in the minds of many spectators, with two positively great histrions of Mr. Grau's splendid forces.

But Mr. Sayre's play is no better than a "Bowery melodrama" of the most antique pattern. It contains a number of scenes of good theatrical value, some of them violent, some of them tinged with humor, a few possessing a suggestion or two of pathos. It is put together in the crudest and most extravagant manner, without regard for verity or logic. Its dialogue is devoid of any sort of literary quality, and is generally drearily commonplace.

"I left you in a simple gown," cries des Grieux to beautiful Manon, "and I find you attired in silks and laces, covered with jewels. Is this the garb of innocence?"

But there is a certain measure of theatrical vitality in the thing, from first to last. It acts. The first-nighters did not care much for it, and there was laughter in the house in some of its gravest passages, while a mild attempt was made to silence some of the obstreperous and utterly insincere first-night applause. But there is probably "money in" this old-new play.

The first act represents the reunion of Manon and des Grieux at an inn near Amiens. They have been separated by a trick, and he is about to enter the priesthood when they meet by chance. Thereafter they dwell for a time in Amiens, where the transformed novice picks up a hand-to-mouth living by keeping a gaming house. Two unspeakably wicked lovers of the woman plot to possess her and ruin des Grieux, but in the penultimate climax they have outwitted their enemies, and are about to start for Louisiana, a warrant of deportation, signed by the King, and used previously to threaten Manon, now serving a good purpose.

Meanwhile there have been two effective, if intensely theatrical and unlikely scenes, which bear no relation to each other or the rest of the play. In one Manon piquantly but none the less wickedly tries to cheat her landlord by a trick at cards. He is a gruff but kindly, even sentimental, old chap, and he turns the tables on her very gently and benignantly. In another a young abbé appeals to Manon, as the elder Duval appeals to Marguerite in the famous Dumas play.

As for audacity, Mr. Sayre's "Manon Lescaut" has a large enough share of that to get itself talked about. One of its scenes is a replica of the much condemned episode in "The Conquerors." And there is never any doubt of the morals of Mme. Lescaut and most of her acquaintances.

The acting is not nearly as strong as it might be. Miss Shannon is sweet-looking, comely, and likable. Hers is not the fascinating loveliness, the Siren charm of Manon, nor has she the wealth of talent to make the audience forget that deficiency. Manifestly, too, she lacks the power and artistic resource needed in so varied and arduous a rôle. She acts with zeal, a sufficient sense of pictorial effect, and good taste. Mr. Kelcey's mature and heavy des Grieux is not entitled to higher praise. He is always competent, and his experience serves him well.

In the supporting cast, William Boag, in a very agreeable and not exacting episodic part, and Frederick Perry, as an aged fiend in human form, a Pescara of the France of Louis XV., are reasonably well placed. A gentleman, named on the bill Gaston Merrale, who is burdened with a long and particularly trying rôle, acts with a deliberateness, an artificiality of demeanor, and a measure of self-satisfaction that are distressing to the sensitive spectator. The scenery is new and handsome.

Claude, Comte de Varney	Frederick Perry
Gervais, Marquis de Synnelet	Gaston Mervale
Louis, Chevalier des Grieux	Herbert Kelcey
Abbe Tiberge	Guy Bates Post
Dugros	William Boag
Capt. Duval	Harrison Armstrong
Prefect of Police	Joseph Osborne
Des Grieux	Richard Dillon
Innkeeper	Emil Hoch
Fleury	Frank Andrews
Baptiste	William Evans
Lescaut	George C. Pearce
Dr. Prevost	Henry Dumont
Moulinet	Charles S. Robinson
Old Pierre	Sandford Dwight
Manon Lescaut	Effie Shannon
Blanche de Varney	May Monte Donico
Mme. Lauriston	Isabel Waldron
Annette	Winona Shannon

"SIEGFRIED" ONCE MORE.

Jean de Reszke Repeats His Impersonation of the Young Hero.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon the third of the dramas of Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was performed for the second time this season. The audience was a very large one, occupying nearly every seat in the house, most of the boxes, and the greater part of the standing room. The occasion of this extraordinary assemblage at an extra matinée was the resumption of the rôle of the young Siegfried by Jean de Reszke, coupled with the reappearance as the Wanderer of his stalwart brother after a sharp attack of rheumatic grip.

Mr. Jean de Reszke had not been heard as the young hero of "Siegfried" since April 14, 1897, and memories of his notable work at that time were sufficient to attract hundreds yesterday. Furthermore, there is especial public interest this season in the work of this matchless artist, for it is felt that in the natural order of events he cannot sing for us much longer, and all are eager to hear him as often as possible.

If there were any doubts as to the possibility of his assuming the buoyancy of the impulsive youth, they were dispelled quickly after his entrance in the first scene. Perhaps he did not look the ideal Siegfried, who must have been a strapping fellow, but a trifle more spare and sinewy than his representative yesterday. And surely he did not wear the small mustache which we must forgive Mr. de Reszke for not sacrificing for a single performance. But the young hero of yesterday lacked nothing in freedom of movement, the grace and youthfulness of bearing. These were assumed with the skill of a consummate actor. And if the interpretation had possessed only its histrionism it would have deserved warm praise to-day.

The study of the character was masterly. The development, step by step, with the acquisition of experience was beautifully carried out, and the thoughtless youth who forged a sword in the first act simply to go in search of adventure, who killed a dragon for his pleasure and chattered with a bird, who learned the lesson of treachery and slew the false one, before our eyes sprang into passionate throbbing manhood when he heard from the first bird that upon a fire-girt mountain there waited for him in slumber a wonderful bride. Every detail of the action was carefully prepared, was full of significance, and fitted into the general picture.

But in vocal delivery the characterization was even greater. Jean de Reszke is first of all an operatic artist and he acts most with his voice. In the treatment of the declamation, in the shading of each phrase, in the nice adjustment of accent, in the coloring of tones he proved himself yesterday, as he has often done, the past master of his craft. Let it be added that all was done for the working out of a beautiful and just conception of the part, and the record is complete. The singer was in splendid voice and spirits, and his audience was warmed to lovely enthusiasm.

As Brünnhilde Miss Ternina was winning, tender, and womanly, and she sang her music with beauty of style and interpretative insight. If she had imparted a little more buoyancy to the final measures, nothing more could have been desired. Mr. Edouard de Reszke was welcome in his old rôle of the wandering Wotan, but he showed some effects of his recent illness. He will probably be ready, however, to sing Hagen on Friday. Miss Scheff's forest bird yesterday was an improvement on her first performance, and Mr. Bispham's Alberich was all that it has heretofore been. Mr. Hubbenet was an acceptable Mime, and Mr. Blass sang the dragon's music superbly. The orchestra did its work excellently, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with judgment.

PAINTING BY BIRGE HARRISON.

Twoscore paintings at the Clausen Gallery represent the work during recent years of Mr. Birge Harrison, a brother of Alexander Harrison. They show a variety of endeavor—moonlights, marines, snowy scenes, and Summer landscapes—but perhaps the snow-clad landscape brings out his talent best.

"Boston Common in Winter" includes the bit of terrace projecting from Beacon Street, which carries the Robert Shaw Monument; this is seen on the right as one looks down the incline from the Common. Trees and monument are muffled in snow; only the path has been cleared that runs on a lower level parallel with Beacon Street. In this picture he has expressed very well the lightness of snow, and yet its weight. A scene from Central Park, with a sleigh passing along a snowy road, is not so delicately wrought. Another good snow scene is "Winter in New Hampshire Woods," where the reflection from the sky seems to explain the tints of rose and violet on the snow, the underbrush and trees, heavy with accumulated flakes in a windless air, are very naturally depicted. "The Red House" in a Winter landscape shows ping along the surface of the snow, while the farmhouse shines brilliantly in the level rays of the sun. "Midwinter Evening" has a pale yellow sky beyond the laden branches of elms, turning to reddish near the horizon. The eye plunges down a great aisle of white trunks and thick white branches.

In "The Rain Circle" Mr. Harrison has recorded one of those by no means uncommon but always surprising effects of a moon rainbow, or rain ring. The strongly yellow moon has about it a greenish field, and at some distance a complete circle of white, which is relieved against darkish clouds. The landscape and water are very dark; too dark, perhaps; at any rate, in such conditions the moonlight does not prevent one from seeing the landscape clearly. "Boys Bathing" is a night scene by the shore, with boys having fun with a dory they have launched between the outer breakers and the sands. The moon here is so red one feels that the painter has forced his colors a trifle more than is natural, given the altitude of the moon. "Moonlight on the Sea" one asks the same question. Whence come these red and other brilliant colors near the horizon? Surely not from the moon behind the cloud.

An exception to these American seascapes and moonlights is "Harbor at Marseilles," a night effect, with many lights, and the façade of a many-columned building reflected in the water. The row of lights before this building, which holds the centre of the composition, makes green-gold patches in the harbor, but the scattered lights of the city to right and left have quite another color as they reappear in the water.

There are California landscapes, such as "California in Summer," a very agreeable composition, with sheep in the foreground, two silver birches near a farmhouse in the middle distance, and a blue wedge of a hill in the background, with clouds skating down it. Three or four landscapes are from near Santa Barbara. Some of the best landscapes are Winter pieces from the neighborhood of Simsbury, Conn. The Birge Harrison pictures are worth examining.

MR. WU SPEAKS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, delivered the convocation address of the University of Chicago at the Studebaker Theatre this afternoon. His subject was "Chinese Civilization," and a large and representative audience heard him.

Mr. Wu took the ground that while his country's civilization was of a different type from that familiar to Occidental peoples, it was no less a civilization which showed that there had been an uplifting of Orientals from the dawn of history.

Some of the points in the diplomat's speech follow:

"China's isolation has served to strengthen the nation's character and give it a marked individuality."

"Does civilization consist of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric light, battleships, rapid-firing guns, magazine rifles, and a thousand and one things which are regarded as necessary for a progressive nation? This would be a very narrow interpretation of the word. Civilization has, I believe, a broader meaning, with intelligence, order, morality, and refinement for its essential elements. Such a civilization China undoubtedly has."

"Chinese ways are not necessarily bad because they often seem strange to Western eyes. It is merely a question whether one is accustomed to them or not."

"When the old Oriental civilization meets the new Occidental civilization, it is to be expected that there will be a clash. Which will have to give way to the other is by no means certain, for 'the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong.'"

"The Chinese naturally feel that they are in a better position to judge what is best for their own interest and welfare than any outsider can be."

"The people of the West should study the civilization of China instead of trying to pull it down."

"The Chinese are not addicted to 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,' as they are represented to be by an American poet."

"The civilization that has stood the test of forty centuries is far from being effete."

Concluding, the speaker said: "China must keep up with the times in the onward march of progress. To this end, it is necessary for her to take lessons from the Western world. But she need not be a servile imitator. Her requirements are peculiar to her position among nations and to the growth of her national life. By adopting from the West only what is best for her welfare and avoiding everything that is not suited to the condition and needs of her people, she will transfer herself into a modern nation without losing those elements of national character which have made her great and strong in the past."

Mr. Wu was the guest of honor at the university congregation dinner at the Quadrangle Club this evening.

A huge Chinese flag, with a dragon embroidered in its centre, floated from the tall pole on the University of Chicago campus to-day in honor of Minister Wu.

AS FREDERIC HARRISON SEES IT.

Frederic Harrison, the British publicist and President of the London Positivist Committee, was the speaker of the evening at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night. In contrasting the last twenty years of the nineteenth century with the twenty years preceding it he said that in his opinion the century which has just ended had not fulfilled the promise of its beginning.

"The ascendency of Bismarck in 1871," he said, "with his policy of blood and iron marked the enthronement of the spirit of conquest and a species of demagogy.

"We had a long period of African wars culminating in that most disastrous and disgraceful one which is not yet completed. We had the Cuban war and the present scramble for loot in China. The desire for empire reacts on thought, and our poetry has fallen to bloodthirsty doggerel. Our religion dribbles out in Christian Science, in which I can see no

SCHOOLS NEED LIBRARIES

A Teacher for 33 Years Says Class Libraries Are Trash.

LOVE OF BOOKS IS LACKING

High School Teachers Would Abolish Free Text Books in Their Schools Because of the Waste by Scholars.

No class of people in the city as a class are more generally interested in the proposed liberal gift of Andrew Carnegie than the public school teachers. What they would especially like to see is some way in which a portion of the funds may be used to establish suitable libraries in the public schools of the city for the use of the pupils. In his report for 1898-9 City Superintendent Maxwell recommended, in effect, that, as a means to the improvement of the city school system, branches of the public library should be established in schools in central locations. This recommendation he renewed in his last annual report.

Speaking for a probable majority of the teachers of the schools Mr. Maxwell recommends in his most recent report that there be a freer use of text books in the lower grades of the public schools, so that the pupils may be taught how to "dig out" of such books the salient points, and so be taught to read intelligently. In common with many of the more advanced educators he thinks too much time is devoted to rote teaching. There are scores of teachers in our system who make the same suggestion.

Good school libraries are certainly necessary as a supplement to the work from the text books. Such libraries our schools do not possess. "In this respect," says a teacher in one of the high schools in the Borough of Brooklyn, "New York is behind many of the cities of the West and some of the smaller ones of New England even." He but voices what is a general complaint among the teachers. Here is what a grammer school teacher of thirty-three years' experience in the schools of New York has to say on this point: "Most of the books furnished us for our class libraries are trash, unintelligible to the ordinary scholar. They order them, but rarely read them, while those I select and buy are read with avidity." Here is what a teacher now connected with the Boys' High School in this city has to say about the books in other city schools where he had previously taught:

"Most of the books for supplementary reading in the common schools are very poorly written, and those on science and geography are a long way behind the times."

The need of so much money for other things that seem to those in control of the schools of so much more importance makes the purchase and selection of books for general reading a secondary consideration, possibly of even less consequence than that. Could a portion of the Carnegie fund be so placed that circulating libraries selected by competent men could be established in the schools, it would indeed be a godsend to teachers and pupils alike. Such libraries might be placed so as to be made available not only to the scholars, but to the general public as well.

"If such branches could be established they would be of use in teaching the scholars the love of books and the necessity of caring for them properly. As to this latter there seems considerable need. Referring to it a teacher at one of the city high schools says: "There is an educational value in the ownership and love of books which boys who have everything furnished them never have. For that reason I am opposed to the furnishing of free text books to high school pupils. I know this same system is in vogue in Boston, Chicago, and most New England towns, but I think New York might make a change and start out on the principle that boys who go to high school can afford to buy their own books, stationery, &c. Enough money is wasted by boys in other ways to pay for their books. There could be an arrangement, of course, as there is in Dayton, Ohio, for example, by which boys actually too poor to buy books could get them from the city. The same thing would apply with equal force to the girls' high schools. As high school education is not compulsory, but voluntary, there is no legal reason why the pupil should be furnished with books by the city. It leads to a very considerable waste of the public money, one of the most considerable in the whole school system of the city. It is true of all cities and in all grades where free books and supplies are furnished to the pupils. There is an absence of rigidity in enforcing the rule requiring pupils to replace the books they have damaged and destroyed or lost, in some instances. Here is a needless waste, and one that is accompanying one, perhaps a little outside the issue at hand, in that teachers ask for too frequent a change in text books—to make thoroughly desirable improvements, it is true—when they know that the cost falls on the city instead of on the pupils."

"If there could be free circulating and reference libraries connected with the schools under the customary control and management of such institutions, they would serve to teach the pupils the love and value of books, and incidentally the value of their school books. So a great item of waste might be saved to the city. Object lessons such as the suggested branch libraries in schools would teach more sometimes far better than any moral suasion that might be applied," argues another teacher speaking to the same subjects.

Still another high school teacher arguing against the waste to the city resulting from the furnishing of free text books in the high schools of the city, says: "I think greater care should be taken to prevent the excessive waste in text books. Pupils are supplied with full sets of books, and too much leniency is shown in the matter of receiving back from them damaged books. They should be forced to replace with new books any that have received careless handling."

"Of course we need good libraries in our schools to supplement our text books," said a lady who has been teaching in the public schools of this city for over twenty years.

"The text books are bigoted and narrow, as any one will find who examines the histories used in the high schools in our borough," put in a Brooklyn teacher.

"There is not an excellent history or geography used in the public schools that I have ever come across," continued the New York critic. "They all present wrong phases of the questions. Indians always 'massacre'; white people 'punish'; the English were always 'brutal,' 'wrong,' and 'unreasonable.' Yet we stand more to-day from Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and our policemen than we had to endure from all England. The paper of these books is poor, the binding lasts at best a year, and the words are many of them unintelligible to the average child."

BROOKLYN LIBRARIES' ACTION.

Indorsement and Appreciation of the Offer of Mr. Carnegie Expressed—Librarian Appointed.

A meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Library was held yesterday afternoon in the library building, on Montague Street, at which resolutions were adopted expressing cordial appreciation of the offer made to the city by Andrew Carnegie and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to consider and report upon what steps should be taken to bring the Brooklyn Library into the largest service in connection with a general system. Authority was also given to the committee to confer with the representatives of other libraries and the municipal authorities. The committee, as appointed, is composed of William A. White, President of the Brooklyn Library; Alexander E. Orr, James McKeen, R. R. Bowker, and Henry W. Maxwell.

The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library (an institution distinct from the Brooklyn Library) met last night in the offices of the library in Brevoort Place, and appointed Frank P. Hill of Newark, N. J., librarian, to succeed A. C. Bostwick, who resigned some time ago. Mr. Hill was graduated from a college in New England, and soon thereafter entered upon library work at Salem, Mass. He later organized the library at Paterson, N. J., and was subsequently appointed as librarian of the Newark Public Library.

Resolutions commending the offer of Mr. Carnegie to the city were adopted, and the Executive Committee was empowered to represent the board in the matter of the distribution of the Carnegie fund in Brooklyn. A committee was also appointed to confer with committees representing other libraries with regard to the offer of Mr. Carnegie.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING BIDS.

The Contract Will Amount to $2,250,000 —The Security $500,000.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 11, at 11 A. M., for work on Contract No. 3 for the New York Public Library Building now being erected on the site of the old reservoir. The amount of security required is $500,000.

The specifications call for the completion of the building, and it is estimated that the contract will amount to $2,250,000. The time allowed for construction is two and a half years.

FLUSHING BITE OFFERED.

The Free Library Officers of That Place Want to Consolidate.

Following the announcement that Andrew Carnegie has offered $5,200,000 to the people of Greater New York for the purpose of erecting sixty-five free libraries, the following letter has been sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, acting with authority from the Board of Directors of the Flushing Free Library, desire to express the willingness of the said board to donate a building site to the City of New York for the purpose of taking advantage of the liberal offer made the city by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. We remain, very respectfully,

HENRY M. DUNCAN, President.
A. M. RYON, Secretary.

Mr. Ryon says the Directors of the Flushing Library have long wished to consolidate with New York Library, so that Flushing might derive the benefit of the large collection. The Flushing Library has a circulation of 30,000 volumes.

Money to Support Carnegie Library.

ALBANY, March 19.—In order to permit the City of Johnstown to accept $20,000 for a public library from Andrew Carnegie, Assemblyman Harris introduced a bill to-day permitting the city to appropriate annually $2,500 for the support of the library.

The Distribution of Wealth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably no two persons to whom wealth does not belong will agree in all respects as to the proper distribution of it for civic or other purposes, but that Andrew Carnegie has made a magnificent offer to the metropolis, which ought to be immediately accepted, it seems to me, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt.

All the talk—and talk is cheap—about the cost of equipping and sustaining the libraries is the sheerest nonsent imaginable. The reduction of criminals and the cost of prosecuting and supporting them that sixty-five circulating libraries and reading rooms, scattered throughout this city, will in a short time after their establishment bring about, will of itself more than pay the cost of maintenance, and particularly if, as ex-Mayor Hewitt suggests, social clubs are established in the buildings, where innocent amusements and refreshments, solid and liquid, can be obtained at reasonable prices.

But I want to say something more about Andrew Carnegie from another standpoint. In the first place, Mr. Carnegie is himself deriving more pleasure and satisfaction from the personal distribution of his colossal fortune than any man living or dead ever did in this country, with the possible exception of Peter Cooper.

Henry Drummond, in his lecture on "The Greatest Thing in the World," says: "The most obvious lesson of Christ's teaching is that there is no happiness in having or getting anything, but only in giving. And half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness."

And there is another attitude in which we should look at Andrew Carnegie's magnanimity, viz., the patriotic side. If this Republic of ours is to endure, its foundations must be strengthened by the education and uplifting of the masses. Already a distinguished President of one of our colleges has more than hinted at the possibility of an Emperor. The Republics of Sparta, Athens, Thebes, Carthage, and Rome all perished from the results of accumulated wealth, luxury, and corruption, the ignorance of the masses being so great that they could not stay the hand of the destroyer; and history repeats itself.

Andrew Carnegie, in my opinion, is doing more to lengthen the life of this Republic than all the millionaires this country has produced save one, viz., Peter Cooper, who gave the initiative to what Mr. Carnegie is doing and proposes to do,) by placing the means of education within the reach of all who choose to avail themselves of it, and for so doing I know that I voice the feeling of the vast majority of my countrymen, native and naturalized, when I say, God bless, protect, and reward him for it.

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, March 19, 1901.

JAMES T. CORTELYOU'S DEBT.

Creditor Trying to Recover $150 from Mr. McKinley's Secretary's Brother.

A judgment has been secured against James T. Cortelyou of 1,254 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, brother of George B. Cortelyou, President McKinley's private secretary, to recover $150 loaned him a year ago by James O'Toole, an engineer, in the employ of ex-Congressman Little.

Up to a year ago James T. Cortelyou was Postmaster at Sheepshead Bay, but resigned to accept a better position in the Postal Service. When Cortelyou asked for the loan of the money O'Toole thought it quite an honor to loan money to the brother of the secretary to the President of the United States, and did not consider it necessary to exact any security. When the $150 was not forthcoming, he tried in vain to collect it, and finally turned the debt over to his counsel, E. J. Ludvigh of 320 Broadway, who has obtained an order for Cortelyou to appear in an examination in supplementary proceedings.

President Diaz No Longer Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, in a telegram from the Mexican capital dated yesterday, says to Ambassador Azpiroz: "President Diaz's health is completely restored; his illness never presented any alarming symptoms nor indicated brain disorder. In last January he went to seek a milder and warmer climate near the City of Mexico; he will return to this city within three days.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Grau has made an arrangement with Zelfede Lussan to give a performance of "Carmen" on the last popular Saturday night of the season, March 30.

Mr. Arthur Collins, who has been in this country for the purpose of securing plays for London, has secured the English rights for Clyde Fitch's play, "The Climbers."

Charles Frohman has decided to continue "To Have and to Hold" at the Knickerbocker Theatre until April 13. It will be followed on the following Monday night by George W. Lederer's London Casino Company, reviving "The Casino Girl."

The entire Alice Nielsen Opera Company will sail for London this morning on the White Star liner Majestic. They will fill an engagement in the English metropolis under George Musgrove's management at the Shaftesbury Theatre, where "The Fortune Teller" will first be given, followed by "The Singing Girl."

A change will occur in the regular subscription performances of next week, which will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Friday night being given over to a special performance of "Lohengrin," in which Milka Ternina, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and David Bispham will be seen in the principal parts.

It is expected that the performance of "Salammbo," which will be given to-night for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House, will continue for four hours. The management is, therefore, compelled to announce that the curtain will rise promptly at 7:45 o'clock. This is done to enable the audience to witness the final scene which is regarded as one of the most important, and to end the performance shortly before midnight.

William Collier is considering the advisability of giving a professional matinée, presenting Augustus Thomas's comedy, "On the Quiet." Many applications have been made to the management to give the professional people an opportunity to witness the comedy. Owing to the fact that there have recently been several extra matinées on account of holidays, it will be impossible to give this matinée for at least another week.

Miss Violet Holls, who became prominent through her appearances with Casino productions, will sail to-day on the American liner New York. She has been engaged to play a series of engagements at the leading foreign music halls. Her first appearance abroad will be in Copenhagen; after that she appears successively at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, and Paris, returning later to London to play the principal boy's part in a pantomime.

The following people have volunteered their services for the testimonial benefit to be tendered to Mme. Janauschek by the women of the American stage at Wallack's Theatre on the afternoon of April 12: Miss Julia Marlowe and her company, Amelia Bingham, Miss Blanche Bates and Campbell Gollan in a new one-act play, Lillian Russell, De Wolf Hopper, J. H. Stoddard and Maude Harrison in "One Touch of Nature," Weber and Fields, Dave Warfield, James T. Powers, William Collier, J. E. Dodson, Annie Irish and Robert Edeson in a one-act play, Annie Yeamans, and Miss Viola Allen and her entire company.

BROOKLYN CHOIR'S TROUBLE.

Matron Resigns and the Singers Say That They Are Now Satisfied.

Trouble which for a time threatened to disrupt the surpliced choir of the fashionable Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Gates and Classon Avenues, Brooklyn, has been smoothed over by the resignation of the choirmatron of the church. The choir, which consists of thirty voices, is composed entirely of young women.

For some time there has been friction between the choir matron, Mrs. Mary Sabin of 1,016 Butler Street, and the singers. The trouble was caused, the singers say, by Mrs. Sabin's insisting that they change the style in which they wear their hair to suit her own ideas of the way in which choir singers should wear their hair while at church. Finally a number of the choir appealed to George Weightman, Treasurer of the Hazard Powder Company of Manhattan, who is the Chairman of the church Music Committee.

Mr. Weightman undertook to smooth matters over but without success, and the climax came last Sunday, when twenty-three members of the choir walked out of the church, and only consented to return for the service upon a promise made by the Music Committee that the trouble would be settled forthwith. On Monday night, therefore, the committee met, and after discussing the trouble, decided that the wisest thing to do under the circumstances was to request the resignation of the choirmatron, which was handed in yesterday, and the singers say that now there will be no more trouble.

BOROUGH HAS TWO MAYORS.

South River Official Refuses to Give Up Place to Successor.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N, J., March 19.—The Borough of South River has two Mayors to-day. Mayor Church refuses to yield the place to Joseph Mark, who was elected to succeed him at the borough election on Tuesday last, and Mr. Mark has assumed office. Mr. Mark, the new Mayor, was a member of the Borough Council when elected Mayor. His term as Councilman had two years to run.

Mayor Mark was sworn in before a notary and took his seat. He appointed Joseph Whitehead, a Democrat, to fill the vacancy in the Council caused by his own elevation to the Mayorship. The Republican members of the Council left the hall and refused to take part in the meeting. The Democrats, however, made just a quorum and organized the board.

Mayor Church refuses to give up his office, as does former Clerk Morgan to Joseph Anderson, the new appointee. Mayor Church's term expires by limitation to-morrow noon. This will solve the present tangle, but from last night until to-morrow noon the borough has two Mayors.

Ware—McCoy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Miss Edna C. McCoy, daughter of Mrs. Alice Halloway-McCoy of the Auditorium Annex, was married to-day to Francis Ware of New York, the Rev. Mr. Merrill of the Sixth Presbyterian Church officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Ware have gone to Iowa for a brief visit, after which they will leave for California, returning to Chicago about May 1. They expect to travel for two years.

THE SEASON'S BOOTS.

The high boots for mountain climbing, pedestrian trips, and country use generally come in both tan and black this year. The black will be worn quite as much as the tan, without a doubt, and the tan will probably come in as many shades as there are different makers of shoes. Each has his own shade, and when the shoes are polished they have a particular shade given by the polish, which is something quite different from the original. The mountain shoes are of heavy leather—usually grained calfskin, with a projecting sole. They lace, as it is not possible to make a really satisfactory high shoe to button and fit all styles of individuals. The foot and ankle of a shoe can be made to fit a number of different people, but when the height gets to ten inches—the height of the average mountain shoe—it must be laced if it have any pretension to a fit. It is also more comfortable for long tramps, as the laces give more or less and accommodate the muscles most used.

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The patent-leather shoe for a walking boot, in both button and lace, is one of the most popular this year. There is little danger of their cracking after the weather begins to moderate, and the patent-leather shoe can be kept in better condition with less trouble than any other style of footwear. A little lukewarm water will keep them clean, and it is no trouble to use it.

***

The full round toes will be used with the extension sole—a mannish front and a high arch, which is a great comfort to the woman who likes the masculine cut, but has not been comfortable with the low, flat foot. Some bootmen think that the flattening of the arch with the ordinary mannish shoe is more or less injurious, and will, if persisted in, ruin the shape of the foot. "Support the arch of the foot," says one of them, "and you have a comfortable shoe, and will not be likely to quarrel with the fit at the ball or the heel. It is natural that the arch should be supported in this way, and there is a trim feeling when the boot is on the foot and walking is easier." There is a little steel shank in the shoe, which gives the instep this support, and also a pretty shape to the foot.

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Besides the patent leathers, kid and calf shoes are both worn. There is no more kid in the tan shoes, Russian calf being used altogether.

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In the dress boots the high heels are used—two inches in the Louis Quinze and one and a half in the Cuban heels. The Cuban heel is the best for a walking shoe, or for real usefulness in a shoe of any kind. Being a broader and more of a military heel, it gives more of a support and, in addition, is made of lifts of leather, like the ordinary heel, while the Louis Quinze is of wood, covered with leather.

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The lace boot is more worn for walking and the buttoned for a dress boot. Some people question the use of a lace shoe at any time. They say that men wear laced shoes for convenience, for with the hooks the laced boots can be put on in half the time that a pair of buttoned boots can be. Women wear the laced boots to some extent because the men do. There is an idea that a laced shoe fits better than the other, but this is hardly the case. The laces slip in walking, become loosened over the instep, and the foot in repose has not as trim an appearance as in a buttoned boot. A buttoned boot, being held always in one position by the buttons, stretches to fit the foot, and is really in the end more satisfactory. However, the laced boot still obtains for the ordinary walking purposes, and it is well to have some distinction. It is some time since mothers advocated laced shoes for their children, because they could be worn alternately on different feet and keep them "growing straight."

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The shoe with the cloth top is to be seen once in a while. These are the shoes made to order, and the tops are made to match costumes, but it is little done. The average individual buys the ready-made boot, and is satisfied. The chief patrons of the custom-made boots are the people who have some peculiarity in the shape of the foot and cannot be fitted from the regular stock.

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The best dressings for shoes are the simplest—the lukewarm water for the patent leather, a little vaseline for the kid, and the regular men's blacking for the calf boot. There are dressings specially prepared for different leathers, however, which are very good.

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The introduction of boot-blacking chairs into the shops has been a great convenience to women. They outnumber the men in their patronage. This is natural, as the man patronizes the bootblack on any corner—an independence the woman has not yet assumed. In one large up-town shop they have two bootblacking chairs for men and four for women. There is an average of sixteen women a day who come in to have their boots dressed in one way or another. This is a goodly number, considering the fact that women, as a rule, pay but little attention to the dressing of their shoes.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the Rose Show and numerous dinners and teas and luncheons, it was very gay yesterday. In fact, Lent seems to be growing much more lively as the Passion tide advances and from the number of engagements ahead, it would look as if there will be even some social affairs in Holy Week itself. Among the entertainments of yesterday were luncheons given by Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster and Mrs. Alonzo Clark Robinson, a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin, a "bridge" party by Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons, a seven-handed euchre party by Mrs. Gordon Norrie, and the usual Tuesday afternoon with music at Miss Leary's. Mrs. William E. Strong postponed the dinner she was to have been given last night.

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The Post-Graduate Sewing Class will meet to-day at Mrs. Victor Sorchan's. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will begin its contest for the silver cup presented by J. Hooker Hammersley, and there will also be the Horse Show, which promises to be a rendezvous for society in the afternoon. Wednesday evening, with a première at the opera, is always sure to be brilliant. There will also be a meeting of the Neighborhood Club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon.

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The wedding of Luis James Phelps and Miss Marie Christina Nichols was celebrated very quietly at the residence of the bride, 36 East Thirty-first Street, on Monday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. Only relatives were present. Mrs. Phelps is a sister of Acosta Nichols and of Mrs. Spencer Trask, and a daughter of the late George L. Nichols of Brooklyn. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Union Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '96. The engagement was announced in this column some weeks ago.

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The engagement has just been announced at Annapolis, Md., of Miss Eleanor Goodrich, daughter of Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, United States Navy, and Douglas Campbell of Buffalo, son of Col. James Campbell, United States Army, (retired.)

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The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross, 6 Washington Square, and it will be the last meeting before Easter.

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At the entertainment given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt at their residence, on Lexington Avenue, a charming programme was presented. The affair was wholly musical in character, and Nahan Franko's Orchestra and Mme. Theo played or sang airs from light French operas. The guests invited were chiefly the older friends of the Hewitts. The orchestra opened with a "soirée" from Offenbach, and selections from "La Fille du Tambour Major" followed. Mme. Theo sang "La Chanson de Fortunie," and for one of her encores gave a charming little song entitled "Palometa," which has a little history of its own. It was written in Paris for a Mexican singer, and was never taught to or sung by any one else until Mme. Theo visited Mexico. There, as a special favor, it was taught to her. Mme. Theo also rendered songs from "La Grande Duchesse," a "Chanson de Militaires," and other bits from light French operas. Louis Heine gave a 'cello solo, "La Musette," and the orchestra played selections from "Barbe Bleue," and also "Offenbacharia," and other selections. After the music refreshments were served.

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Among the guests at the luncheon given yesterday by Miss Helen de Peyster were Mrs. W. H. Carpenter, Mrs. R. Gillespie, and the Misses Neeser, Catherine Leverich, and Julia Delafield. Mrs. Alonzo C. Robinson also gave a luncheon. The Victoria Whist Club, which plays old style whist only, had a meeting at the Waldorf. Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson is the President of the club, which numbers twenty-eight members.

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Among those who were at Chatsworth, N. J., on Saturday were the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenk, and her daughter, Miss Nathalie Schenk. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Henry W. Bibby, and Henry Randal. Miss Maria Tiziano gave a song recital there on Saturday evening.

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The wedding of Frederick Martin Davies, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, and Miss Emily O'Neill, daughter of Mrs. Eugene O'Neill of Pittsburg, Penn., is to be celebrated in Pittsburg on Saturday, April 27. Mrs. O'Neill and her daughter, who spent most of the Winter at Palm Beach, are due to arrive in this city to-night. They will spend some time at the Waldorf before going back to Pittsburg. Mr. Davies is a nephew, through his mother, of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, and a brother of Julian Townsend Davies and the Misses Ethel and Cornelia Davies. The engagement was announced in this column last Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis will sail this week for Europe. Mr. Eustis has been appointed Third Secretary of the Embassy at St. James's. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton are at Cannes. They were among those who entertained recently at the Ladies' Club, where a luncheon was given.

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Booked on the Majestic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, are Mrs. Frances Schroeder, Charles Scribner, Mrs. Scribner, Charles L. Pruyn, Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Caspar L. Pruyn and the Misses Pruyn, Montague Baird, and Miss Illa Niles.

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Mrs. F. O. French arrived here yesterday from Newport to meet her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, who are expected to-day from England, and who are to make an extended visit to Mrs. French.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who are at Jeckyl Island, have leased Thornwood, the country seat of the late Henry Villard, at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson. They will take possession of it in the Spring. Mrs. Villard and family will go abroad.

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On Sunday last, at St. Augustine, Mrs. William V. Chapin gave a tea for Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Miss Iselin. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin and Miss Iselin are due at Aiken this week. They are now at Palm Beach. This evening the annual ball will take place at the Ponce de Leon, and arrangements have been made from Miami and Palm Beach for visitors to attend this function. Among the New Yorkers and other well-known people at St. Augustine at present are Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt, Mrs. Pomeroy Colt of Providence, Mrs. A. Mackay-Smith and Miss Mackay-Smith of Washington, Mrs. A. D. Andrews and Mrs. E. Van Etten of Ardsley-on-Hudson, R. W. Parsons, Miss Julia Parsons, Mrs. William H. Russell, Miss Caroline Edgar, Mrs. George L. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm.

ROSE SHOW AT THE WALDORF.

Many Fashionable Persons Present at the Opening of the Affair.

The opening of the Rose Show took place at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. The show is under the auspices of the American Rose Society, and the proceeds are to go to the benefit of the charity annex of the Loomis Sanitarium. The first day was arranged to be an event of social importance. Many of the patronesses had teas in boxes arranged for them.

Tea was also served to visitors in the Colonial Room, and a military band played lively airs. The price of admission was $5, whereas to-day and to-morrow it will be but $1. As stated some days ago, the ballroom represented an Italian garden. The audience entered the ballroom through a hedge of box and hemlock, which terminated in a postern gate, through which a view of the garden was given. The general effect of the Italian garden was a study in pink and green. Here and there were beds of gorgeous tulips and bright-hued hyacinths, but the main idea as to the color prevailed.

The Astor Gallery was devoted to exhibits of roses and orchids, and the conservatory to carnation pinks. In the East Room there were models of ships and other set pieces intended for "bon voyage."

There were many fashionable people present, who wandered around admiring the flowers, sipping tea, and listening to the music. Among those who were present were Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Gerry, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Bininger, Mrs. George de Forest, Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Wells, and Mrs. William Storrs Wells.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A distinguished company gathered to-day at the Home for the Aged, under the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor, to serve the midday dinner which always marks the feast of St. Joseph at this institution. The occasion is always made a gala time by the benefactors of the home. Prominent among to-day's patrons were the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, with his entire embassy; Frank Riggs, the well-known banker, who served as carver; the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess Santo-Thyrso, Mme. De Rengifo, ex-Surgeon General Moore and Mrs. Moore, the Argentine Minister, the Secretary of the Argentine Legation and Mrs. Atwell, Miss Patten, the Misses Leiter, Miss Mabel Hume, Miss May, and Miss McKenna.

The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azperoz gave their last large dinner party of the season to-night, the company including the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the German Ambassador, the Minister from Chile, Mme. Vicuna, the Turkish Minister, the Bolivian Minister, the Peruvian Minister, Mme. Calderon, Capt. and Mme. Vignal of the French Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Cridler, Miss Hay, Miss Hitchcock, and Mme. Perez.

Senator and Mrs. Lodge, who will remain through the Easter season in their Washington home, entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the French Ambassador.

Justice and Mrs. White and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam were among the dinner givers of this evening. The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill gave an "at home" this afternoon, when the guest of honor was Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who is spending the Spring season in Washington.

Mrs. Palmer's Charitable Bequests.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 19.—The will of Mrs. Love M. Palmer, widow of Dr. Palmer, formerly a professor in the University of Michigan, was filed for probate to-day. It contains specific legacies amounting to $70,500, the greater part of which is divided between the University of Michigan and various missionary societies.

JUDGE ASPINALL'S STATEMENT.

Says That He Wants to Try Men Who Try to Use Influence.

Judge Joseph Aspinali, in the Kings County Court yesterday, declared that influences carried no weight in the tribunal over which he presides, and that persons indicted for crime, no matter what influential friends they might have, would be brought to justice. The Judge made this declaration in connection with the case of Roundsman Michael Lynam of the Brownsville Precinct, who has been indicted for alleged blackmail.

When the case was called yesterday Lawyer James Murtha, Lynam's counsel, asked for an adjournment. Assistant District Attorney Elder, in opposing the motion for adjournment, declared that a number of more or less prominent men had approached the District Attorney in the interests of the accused, and made efforts to have the matter hushed up.

"I want to try these men who use influence when they get in trouble," said Judge Aspinall. "In my experience I have found influence has been brought to bear in the cases of some officers, and that they are free to walk about the streets arresting innocent people and sometimes clubbing them. They can't fix this Court, however, and I don't think they can do anything with the District Attorney's office, either. I deny the motion."

There was further discussion, however, and it was finally decided to adjourn the case until April 1.

BUSINESS MEN OPPOSE STRIKE.

Wilkesbarre Board of Trade Addresses a Communication to President Nichols.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 19.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night the following communication was addressed to T. D. Nichols, President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America:

The Board of Trade of the City of Wilkesbarre call upon you in your capacity as President of District No. 1, to resist to the extent of your ability a strike in the anthracite coal region for a recognition of the union on a purely technical point, which will bring widespread havoc and disaster to the miners and business in the anthracite regions.

As representatives of the business of this community, we look to you and depend upon you to avoid this terrible calamity.

GARRETT SMITH, Secretary.

THE GRAND JURY'S INQUIRY.

Evidence Presented Regarding Aldermen's Refusal to Hear Taxpayers.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday resumed its inquiry into the matter of the obstruction of water supply legislation in the Municipal Assembly. Three members of the committee of Brooklyn citizens which visited the Board of Aldermen to urge action on water measures, and which were refused the privilege of the floor by the Aldermen, were heard yesterday by the Grand Jury. They were ex-City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White, William Harkness, and Charles N. Chadwick. The witnesses gave their opinion as to the relief that could be afforded if the Council and Board of Aldermen would pass long-delayed measures.

It is reported that when the presentment of the March Grand Jury is made it will contain a severe rebuke to the Aldermen for their treatment of the citizens' committee. To-day the Grand Jury will question Brooklyn Councilmen.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Independents of the Nineteenth District Have Organized.

At a meeting of independent Democrats held last night at 125 Amsterdam Avenue, the Democratic Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District was organized. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the present administration of the city government and charging the leaders of Tammany Hall with using the powers and influences of public office for corrupt commercial gain. The club resolved to act in conjunction with the Democratic Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

The following officers were elected: President—William E. McFadden; Vice President—Dr. James J. Keane; Second Vice President—Richard Whalen; Secretary—Thomas Cunningham; Treasurer—Dennis McCarthy; Executive Committee—William Arrowsmith, Chairman; Robert Gold, William Kropp, E. de N. Stryker, William Brophy, and Gustave Dinser.

NEW CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH.

BRENTWOOD, L. I., March 19.—Bishop Charles E. McDonnell will to-morrow raise the first spadeful of earth for the new site for the convent building to be erected in this village for the Sisters of St. Joseph of Flushing, the plans for which were all arranged a year ago.

The building will be erected at a cost of between $200,000 and $300,000, and it is expected will be ready for occupancy by the Fall of 1902. The property of the sisterhood at Brentwood includes several acres of large trees, surrounded by forests of smaller pines, making the climate restful and healthful, similar to that at Lakewood, and is located south of the railroad. The new institution will be known as St. Joseph's-in-the-Pines.

St. Joseph's Academy at Flushing will be discontinued as the mother house, and used as a novitiate of the order in the United States. In the new academy there will be accommodations for several hundred young women.

Austrian Order for Cleveland Man.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—The Emperor of Austria has made Theodore Kundtz of Cleveland a Knight of the Order of Franz Josef, one of the highest non-hereditary Austrian honors. The decoration is believed to be the second conferred upon a citizen of the United States, Dr. Gerster of New York having received a similar decoration in 1893 for his work in assisting destitute Hungarian immigrants. Mr. Kundtz's decoration was conferred through the Austrian Consul at Pittsburg, and is bestowed, it is believed, because of Mr. Kundtz's extensive charity to the Hungarian people and institutions both in Cleveland and in Austria.

SOPHIE CROIZETTE IS DEAD.

Was Once Regarded as a Possible Rival of Bernhardt—Retired from the Stage in 1882.

PARIS, March 19.—Mlle. Sophie Croizette died here this morning.

Sophie Alexandrine Croizette's triumphs on the French stage have been nearly forgotten by the present generation of playgoers, but there was a time, and not a very remote one, when she was regarded as a possible rival of Bernhardt. She was born of Slav and French parents, at St. Petersburg on March 19, 1847. Her mother was an opera dancer at the Russian capital, and Sophie was educated to be a governess. However, at an early age she showed great histrionic talent, and was at length able to go to Paris, where she entered the Conservatoire as a pupil of Bressant. In 1863 she took a first prize for comedy, and the same year she made her début at the Théâtre Français as Célimène. Her success was not at first great, and it was not until, in 1871, she appeared as Suzanne in "Le Mariage de Figaro" that she became a popular favorite. Her success in that part was immediate, and thereafter she was one of the noted actresses of Paris.

In 1873 Mlle. Croizette became a Sociétaire of the Comédie Française, and in the same year appeared in one of her best-known parts—that of Baronette in Augier and Sandeau's "Jean de Thomeray." In 1874 her rendering of the death scene as Blanche de Chelles in "Le Sphinx" was the talk of Paris and established her fame beyond dispute.

Mlle. Croizette's best part was said by many of the critics to be that of Suzanne d'Ange in "Le Demi-Monde." In 1882, in the height of her success, it was announced that she had retired from the stage. Three years later she married J. S. A. Stern, a rich banker, who had long been a suitor for her hand.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Antipas P. Marshall.

ORANGE, N. J., March 19.—Antipas Percival Marshall, who during the civil war built the levees on the Mississippi River, died on Sunday at his residence on Chestnut Avenue. He had been in poor health for a long time.

Mr. Marshall, who was seventy-five years old, moved to West Orange from Brooklyn a few years ago. His profession was that of civil engineer. He retired from business several years ago. He is survived by three sons and two daughters. The funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow afternoon.

Philippe E. F. Gille Dead.

PARIS, March 20.—Philippe Emile François Gille, the well-known journalist and playwright, is dead. He was born in Paris on Dec. 18, 1831.

M. Gille wrote the librettos for works by Offenbach, Bigot, Delibes, Massenet, and other composers. He was also the author of some volumes of verse and essays. The greater part of his journalistic career was spent in the service of Le Figaro.

Daniel Hennessy.

Daniel Hennessy, who, as a builder and contractor, erected hundreds of buildings on the east side north of Fiftieth Street, died suddenly at his home, 739 Madison Avenue, yesterday of apoplexy.

Mr. Hennessy was born in Canada seventy-five years ago, and came to New York when fourteen years old. He was very wealthy. He is survived by three children—Mrs. W. H. Raser, Miss Jane A. Hennessy, and Richard White Hennessy.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 19.—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, widow of ex-Gov. Wallace, died to-day at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Steiner, at Cataract, near this city, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Wallace was the stepmother of Gen. Lew Wallace, and was known throughout the United States because of her connection with Women's Christian Temperance Union and woman suffrage work.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHN SARGENT, the oldest physician in Jefferson County, N. Y., is dead at Woodville, aged eighty-seven years.

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JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

23 Wall Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of March 2, 1901.

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

The UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the outstanding preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, and the outstanding bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company.

A SYNDICATE, comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe, of which the undersigned are Managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of $200,000,000, (including among such subscribers the undersigned and many large stockholders of the several Companies,) to carry out the arrangement hereinafter stated, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. Such Syndicate, through the undersigned, has made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, under which the latter is to issue and deliver its Preferred Stock and its Common Stock and its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in consideration for stocks of the above named Companies and bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company and the sum of $25,000,000 in cash.

The Syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire bonds and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Syndicate, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, offer, in exchange for the preferred stocks and common stocks of the Companies above named, respectively, certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the basis stated in the following table, viz.:

For each $100 par value of stock of the class mentioned below, the amount set opposite thereto in Preferred Stock or Common Stock of United States Steel Corporation at par:

NAME OF COMPANY AND CLASS OF STOCK.	Amount of New Stock to be delivered in par value. Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
Federal Steel Co., Preferred stock	$110	
" " " Common stock		$107.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., Preferred stock	117.50	
" " " Common stock		102.50
National Tube Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " " Common stock	8.80	125
National Steel Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " " Common stock		125
American Tin Plate Co., Preferred stock	125	
" " " Common stock	20	125
American Steel Hoop Co., Preferred stock	100	
" " " Common stock		100
American Sheet Steel Co., Preferred stock	100	
" " " Common stock		100

With reference to the last four Companies the aggregate amount of stocks so to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those Companies, who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four Companies to be made in the percentages above stated.

Proper adjustment will be made in respect of dividends upon all the deposited preferred stocks, so that the registered holders of receipts for such preferred stocks will receive the equivalent of dividends thereon, at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to APRIL 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901, and no adjustment or allowance will be made in respect thereof.

For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a provision to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits.

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several companies above named, and of the Carnegie Company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of all the companies for the calendar year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stocks, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of properties. It is expected that by the consummation of the proposed arrangement the necessity of large deductions heretofore made on account of expenditures for improvements will be avoided, the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured, without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The certificates for stocks of the Companies above named must be deposited as stated below, in exchange for TRANSFERABLE RECEIPTS issued by the respective depositaries, for which application will be made for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney in blank, duly executed and having attached thereto the proper War Revenue stamps, and also, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends or rights to dividends upon deposited common stocks declared or payable on or after MARCH 1, 1901. Every deposit shall be upon the following further terms and conditions:

1. The undersigned, acting in behalf of the Syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under said contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Corporation.

2. The certificates for shares of the United States Steel Corporation, deliverable to depositors, shall be delivered at an office or at offices in the City of New York to be designated by the undersigned by advertisement in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. The undersigned at their option may deliver temporary certificates for such shares pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

3. At any time prior to the deposit hereunder of two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of any one or more of the above-named Companies, (which two-thirds in each instance shall include two-thirds of the outstanding preferred stock of such Company,) the Undersigned in their discretion may withdraw the offer herein made to depositors of shares of any such Company of whose capital stock two-thirds shall not have been deposited; and, in such case, no act or notice of withdrawal shall be required other than advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. Upon any such withdrawal, the deposited shares of such Company shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor. The Undersigned, in their discretion, may consummate the proposed transaction as to the stocks of any Companies herein named, irrespective of the deposit of the stocks of any other Company or of any withdrawal as to any other Company.

4. The Undersigned are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or of any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained, as to all the depositors, by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York; and in that event all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder as to all or to any depositors, such depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned, and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective receipts therefor.

5. The authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation presently provided for in said contract is $850,000,000, of which one-half is to be Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and one-half is to be Common Stock. The Company will also issue its Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding $304,000,000. In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie Company or less than all of the stocks of the other Companies above referred to shall be acquired, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in said contract.

The forms of the new Bonds and of the Indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new Preferred and Common Shares, and the entire Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. Every depositor shall accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock the shares of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited; and no depositor or holder of any receipt issued hereunder shall have any interest in the disposition of any other of the shares of stock, or of the Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, by it to be issued and delivered to or for account of the Syndicate or of any proceeds thereof. All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the Syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie Company or for delivery to depositors under the terms of this circular, are to be retained by and to belong to the Syndicate.

6. The respective depositaries may make all such rules as shall be approved by the undersigned, governing the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares, and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose. The undersigned shall not be responsible for any default of any depositary.

7. Each deposit hereunder shall be irrevocable, and shall operate as a separate and independent agreement, and as a transfer of the interest of the depositors to the undersigned on the terms hereof.

8. Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

Federal Steel Preferred Stock and Common Stock	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
National Tube Preferred Stock and Common Stock	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
American Steel & Wire Preferred Stock and Common Stock	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
National Steel Preferred Stock and Common Stock	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
American Tin Plate Preferred Stock and Common Stock	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
American Sheet Steel Preferred Stock and Common Stock	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
American Steel Hoop Preferred Stock and Common Stock	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

Deposits must be made on or before the **20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901.** After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The undersigned reserve the right in their discretion to TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSIT hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New York City.

It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as Syndicate Managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the Syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Syndicate Managers.

Federal Steel Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Stockholders desiring to accept of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation in exchange for their present securities must deposit their Certificates with the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, or Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

E. C. Converse, F. J. Hearne, Francis L. Potts, William H. Latshaw, Joshua Rhodes, Arthur F. Lukes, A. S. Matheson, Robert Bacon, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, John D. Culbertson, Daniel O'Day, John Don, William S. Eaton, John Eaton, William P. Hamilton, J. R. De Lamar, William B. Rhodes, William B. Schiller, Charles Steele, F. R. Tobey, J. N. Vance, Samuel Spencer, Robert Bacon, C. C. Cuyler, A. R. Flower, Charles MacVeagh, James Sim, E. H. Gary.

Federal Steel Company Stock, Preferred and Common, should be deposited with THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

National Steel Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

National Tube Co.

New York, March 24, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the National Tube Company have carefully considered the CIRCULAR NOTICE of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2d, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate in which some of the undersigned are included, offer to the shareholders of the National Tube Company and of certain other Companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such CIRCULAR NOTICE, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel Hoop Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Steel & Wire Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

J. W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Alfred Clifford, Wm. P. Palmer, James Hopkins, L. D. Ward, Thos. Dolan, Chas. Douglass, P. A. B. Widener, H. C. Pierce, John Lambert, Thos. F. Ryan, Randal Morgan, John A. Drake, S. H. Chisholm, J. J. Mitchell, F. M. Drake.

American Steel & Wire Company PREFERRED Stock should be deposited with the STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, No. 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. The COMMON Stock should be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

American Tin Plate Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

American Sheet Steel Co.

New York, March 2, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY have carefully considered the circular notice of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., dated March 2, 1901, wherein Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of a syndicate, including the undersigned, offer to the shareholders of the AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY and of certain other companies, to cause to be delivered to them, in payment and exchange for their shares, the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stated in such circular notice, and have decided to accept the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will result in decreased expenses, in lower and more stable cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

As it is most important that the transaction should be completed without delay, you will please deposit your stock promptly with THE BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will issue their transferable receipts therefor.

WM. H. & J. H. MOORE.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Erie Railroad Company.

Pennsylvania Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable February 1, 1951. Interest February 1st and August 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from February 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York, March 14, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $32,000,000 of the above described bonds at 94% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the President.
New York, March 12, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Erie Railroad Company's Pennsylvania Collateral Fifty-year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now issued are to provide for part of the cost to this Company of acquiring the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Erie Railroad Company and are to be secured by a Collateral Trust Indenture to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, pledging 98,212 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company out of a total outstanding capital stock of 100,000 shares (and also the remaining 1,788 shares as and when acquired, of which all but 90 shares are already arranged for;) 30,000 shares of the capital stock of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 2,500 shares of the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company, being all the outstanding capital stock of that Company; 66,300 shares of the preferred capital stock and 66,300 shares of the common capital stock of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, which together constitute 51 per cent. of the total outstanding capital stock of said last-named Company. The capital stocks to be deposited represent therefore the ownership of all the properties of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and a control of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, thus constituting in combination a valuable coal property having its own railroads to tidewater.

The Collateral Trust Indenture is to be dated February 1, 1901, and will provide for an aggregate issue of bonds from time to time, not exceeding in all $36,000,000 par value, of which $32,000,000 are now issued. The remainder can be issued only for the purpose of additions, betterments, and improvements to the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture.

The $32,000,000 now issued are to be devoted entirely to payment for the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad Company covered by the Collateral Trust Indenture. In case less than all of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's stock be acquired, a proportionate amount of the $32,000,000 of bonds will be reserved, to be issued only for the purpose of acquiring such outstanding stock.

As additional security for said bonds, the Trust Indenture provides that the Erie Railroad Company annually will appropriate and pay to a sinking fund the sum of ten cents for every ton of coal sold and delivered through the previous year from the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Such sinking fund is to be applied to the purchase of bonds of this issue provided the same can be purchased at not exceeding 105% of the par value thereof and accrued interest; and, if such bonds cannot be purchased, then to the drawing of bonds for the sinking fund by lot. The bonds so purchased or called for the sinking fund will be kept alive and the subsequently accruing interest thereon will be added to the amounts otherwise available for sinking fund purchases. In this way it is estimated the sinking fund will retire the whole issue of bonds at or prior to their maturity, and still leave a large amount of coal unmined.

The net income account of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company for the calendar years 1899 and 1900, including only the properties represented by the stocks pledged under the Collateral Trust Indenture, and notwithstanding a two months' strike of the coal miners in September and October, 1900, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Pennsylvania Coal Company	$1,816,694.57	$1,604,907.19
Erie & Wyoming Valley R. R.	164,682.95	277,777.88
Total	$1,981,377.52	$1,882,685.07
The interest charge upon the present issue of $32,000,000 of bonds is		$1,280,000

It thus appears that, even operated separately from the Erie Company, the earnings of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company were far more than sufficient to provide for the interest charge and sinking fund upon the present issue of bonds.

The income account of the Erie Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899, and 1900, including the results of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, was as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Revenue from Operations	$36,199,357.36	$40,875,147.47
Operating Expenses and Taxes	26,533,547.61	29,915,370.52
Net Income from Operations	$9,665,809.75	$10,959,776.95
Income from Securities Owned	586,479.57	446,114.93
Total Income	$10,252,289.32	$11,405,891.88
Interest and rentals	9,431,702.71	9,537,389.39
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss	$820,586.61	$1,868,502.49

It is anticipated that substantial economies can be effected through a unification of the management of the various Companies, which should result in a considerable increase in the net results of operation.

Very truly yours,
E. B. THOMAS,
President.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent.
(6%) Gold Bonds.

Holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of the above-described bonds under the agreement of June 21st, 1896, are hereby notified that upon presentation of their certificates at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and having their assent to the plan and agreement of February 20th, 1901, indorsed thereon, they will be entitled to receive $191.55, being interest at the rate of 4% per annum from June 21, 1896, to date, on each bond (having December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached) represented by such certificate.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
THOMAS DENNY,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY STOCK:

A large majority of the stock of the above-named Company having been recently sold at the price of Thirty Dollars per share, we, the undersigned, have made it a condition of the sale that the minority holders should have the right, providing the same is exercised on or before the 27th day of March, to dispose of their stock at the same price. We are now prepared upon presentation of stock blank endorsed with proper revenue stamps affixed, to pay therefor at the rate of $30 per share, provided the stock is delivered on or before Wednesday, March 27th.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO. 6s, MUTUAL GAS CO. N. Y. STOCK
DEALT IN.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS,
38 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

AMERICAN CHICLE.
J. B. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company

First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.

Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 110 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.

Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 50 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.

Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,

23d St. and 6th Av., New York.

Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000

W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
B. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:

James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, W. H. Gelshenen, Chas. T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine 75-100 dollars ($55,199.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on March 29th, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine $7-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BUNKER HILL-SULLIVAN COPPER MINING CO.'S

SHARES AT $15 PER HUNDRED OFFER AN INVESTMENT OF UNUSUAL MERIT.
WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?
Bank References.
JOSHUA T. NOWELL, Fiscal Agent.
171 BROADWAY, N. Y., or 88 STATE ST., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Lien Convertible Four per cent. Gold Bonds.

No. 120 Broadway, New York,
February 13th, 1901.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

This Company by action of its Board of Directors and Executive Committee has authorized the issue of $100,000,000 of ten-year four per cent. gold bonds, to be known as First Lien Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, to be secured by a first mortgage upon unmortgaged railway belonging to the Company and by the pledge of securities owned by it and held in its treasury. **THESE BONDS WILL,** (subject to the authorization of the necessary increase of the Company's common stock,) **BE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER, ON OR AT ANY TIME BEFORE MAY 1ST, 1906, INTO THE COMMON STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR—THAT IS, AT THE RATE OF TEN SHARES OF STOCK FOR EACH BOND. ALL OR ANY OF SUCH BONDS MAY BE REDEEMED BY THE COMPANY AT A PREMIUM OF 2½ PER CENT. ON ANY INTEREST DAY AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1906,** upon notice published in two newspapers in the City of New York, and in one newspaper in the City of London, England, once a week for eight consecutive weeks preceding such interest day. In case part of the bonds are redeemed they shall be chosen by lot. The bonds will mature May 1st, 1911, and bear interest from May 1st, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold and free of tax. The bonds will carry coupons for interest, and the usual provision will be made for their registration. For the terms and provisions of the bonds and the mortgage reference is made to forms of those instruments, inspection of which when completed may be had at the office of the Company.

For the purpose of providing for the payment for shares of stock of the Southern Pacific Company purchased, **$40,000,000 OF SAID BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AND HOLDERS OF THE COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, OF RECORD AT THE CLOSING OF THE TRANSFER BOOKS FEBRUARY 23D, 1901, MAY SUBSCRIBE FOR SAID BONDS AT PAR AT THE RATE OF ONE BOND FOR EVERY FIFTY SHARES OF STOCK HELD BY THEM.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED UPON WHICH SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE MADE.

Payments on account of such subscriptions must be made at the office of the Company in New York in instalments and at dates as follows:

25 per cent. at the time of making the subscription, namely: on or before March 20th, 1901:
25 per cent. on or before April 10th, 1901;
25 per cent. on or before May 20th, 1901;
25 per cent. on or before June 10th, 1901.

As the average date of the foregoing payments, viz.: May 1st, 1901, is the date from which interest runs on the new

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO. OF HARRISBURG, PA., RECEIVER OF THE HARRISBURG CAR MANUFACTURING CO.
$144,000 Express Coal Line Equipment Bonds, Class "B."
$79,000 The Iron Car Equipment Co. 2d Mtge. Bonds and $6.99 do. scrip.
BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVER OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK.
$161 12-100 Judgment against Thomas F. Gallagher, recovered Jan. 19th, 1892.
BY ORDER OF THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
25 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
77 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
4 shs. Prospect Ice Co. of Shelter Island, N. Y.
40 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Home Life Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs. Kings County Bank of B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
20 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
15 shs. Nassau National Bank of B'klyn.
30 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Shelter Island Heights Asso., N. Y.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
15 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$2,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$1,000 City of Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$1,000 City of Louisville 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 8 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$5,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Regtd. Bds. 1905.
$1,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Bd., 1915.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$1,000 Chi., St. L. & Pitts. R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1932.
22 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Co.
$1,000 Mil., L. S. & Western R. R. 6 p. c. Bd.,1924
2 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
2 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
6 shs. American Cotton Oil Pref'd.
1 Membership Adirondack League Club.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
200 shs. Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. Co.
$5,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$10,000 Lou., N. A. & Chic. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$2,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. L. R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1913
$1,000 Pitts., F. W. & Chic. R. R. 3d 7 p. c. Inc. Reg. Bd., 1912.
$3,000 St. P. & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
5 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
10 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
$35,000 St. P., Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Con. 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
12 shs. 4th National Bank.
3 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
45 shs. 4th National Bank.
40 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
150 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$10,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
260 shs. American Grocer Publishing Co.
20 shs. Pratt & Lambert Pref'd.
519 shs. American Whiting & Putty Manf'g Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Standard Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
1 sh. Chemical Natl. Bank.
6 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. 9th Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Oriental Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
250 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
13 shs. German-American Bank.
8 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
60 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Lanyon Zinc Co. Pref'd.
$4,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1940.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$1,500 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
20 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$10,000 N. Y. State 3 p. c. Canal Bds., Exempt, Reg., 1912.
$4,000 Union Debenture Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
25 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
30 shs. 1st National Bank of B'klyn.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
40 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
30 shs. United States Envelope Mfng Co., pfd.
23 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. pfd.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
$10,000 Ogden Gas of Chic. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.

Meetings and Elections.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Februrry 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen directors.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Butte & Boston Consolidated Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the BUTTE & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 2d, 1901, at eleven o'clock A. M.,
The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of two Directors for the ensuing three years, and any other business that may legally come before it.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 22d, 1901, and reopen April 3d, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

The Car Trust Investment Company.
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Car Trust Investment Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 Pine Street, New York, on Wednesday, April 3d, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing eight (8) Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
Dated New York, March 15th, 1901.
THOS. CARMICHAEL, President.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company.
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901.
I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 14th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

German American Insurance Company,
New York, March 13, 1901.
An election for directors and inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
No. 100 Cedar St., New York, March 19th, 1901.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year and of Inspectors of next Election will be held at the office of this company on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.
SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY, 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Board of Directors at its regular meeting, held March 6, 1901, declared Dividend No. 19 of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock, payable April 1, 1901. Transfer book to close March 25, 1901, at 3 P. M. and open April 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., March 15th, 1901.
Coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.

New York County National Bank,
New York, March 19, 1901.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day an extra dividend of 100 Per Cent. was declared, payable March 21st.
CHAS G. DALE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, March 12, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable May 6, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on April 16, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on April 16, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 29, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, March 12, 1901.
On and after May 6th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto, upon presentation at our offices of Stock Trust Certificates still outstanding. After April 16th, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until May 6th, when it pays the dividend, a due bill will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York, DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, March 13th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, March 30th, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 18th next.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record March 23d.
The transfer books will be closed from March 23d, 1901, to April 1st, 1901.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., March 14th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable to stockholders of record April 1st, 1901, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on March 23d, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and opened on April 2d, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, March 19th, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 9th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, March 23d, 1901. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon March 23d, 1901, and reopen April 10th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
REFUNDING 3% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 3, due April 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 25, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Co.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 47, due April 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 25, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The United Gas Improvement Company
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable April 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. April 5th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened April 22d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 19, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 22. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 18th, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, April 5th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 23d at 12 M., and reopen on Thursday, March 28th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in March showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$224
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	14,574
Canadian Pacific	34,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	47,007
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,200
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,038
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	2,192
Denver & Rio Grande	9,800
Hocking Valley	833
International & Great Northern	11,442
Louisville & Nashville	49,730
Mexican Central	13,371
Mexican National	13,419
Minneapolis & St. Louis	16,894
Missouri Pacific	58,000
Central Branch	1,000
Norfolk & Western	31,491
Ohio River	900
St. Louis Southwestern	42,523
St. Paul	46,310
Southern Railway	25,106
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div	3,137
Total increase 22 roads	$425,197
Increase previously reported	116,683
Total increase 32 roads	$541,880
Decrease:	
Chicago Great Western	$198
Decrease previously reported	3,742
Total decrease 5 roads	$3,910
Net increase	$537,970

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK.

Secures Control of Another West Side Bank—Extra 100 Per Cent. Dividend.

The New York County National Bank has just declared a special dividend of 100 per cent. on its capital stock. This is the third time this bank has paid an extra 100 per cent. dividend, besides several of 50 per cent. and 40 per cent. It has been a very successful bank from its organization, in 1855. Its depositors are mostly substantial business houses upon the west side of the city.
It is reported from reliable sources that the New York County has acquired a controlling interest in another bank on the west side of town.
Its officers are: President—Francis L. Leland; First Vice President—William H. Jennison; Second Vice President—William Carpender; Cashier—Charles G. Dale.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 19	1,644,378
To date this year	67,052,488
Corresponding date last year	26,745,813

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 19	$5,717,500
To date this year	$284,127,050
Corresponding date last year	$125,950,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3¼@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Mo., K. & T.	¾
Am. S. H. ctfs.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. S. H. pf.	4½	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. S. H. pf. ctfs.	5½	National Lead	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1¾	National Steel	2½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2¾	National Steel pf.	4¾
Am. S. & W. ctfs.	2¾	Nat. Steel pf.	1¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	4¾	Nat. Steel pf. ctfs.	5
Am. S. & W. pf. ctfs.	5	Nat. Tube	2
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Nat. Tube pf.	3½
Am. Tin Plate	1	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	5¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	2d pf.	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	1¼	Northern Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	5¾
Brunswick	⅝	pf.	2¼
Canada South	1¼	Reading	⅝
Canadian Pacific	3	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	3½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rep. Iron & S.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. Law. & Adir. pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Erie	1¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1½
Federal Steel	1¾	Southern Railway	1¼
Federal Steel ctfs.	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	4½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Federal Steel pf. ctfs.	4¾	Tex. & P. T. pf.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Glucose Sugar pf.	½	Union Pac. pf.	½
Int. Pump	½	U. S. Express	5
Lake Erie & W.	4½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Lake E. & W. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1¾	West. Union Tel.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Cont. Tob. pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½
Am. Woolen	¾	Erie 1st pf.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	2½	General Electric	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Great North. pf.	2½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Illinois Central	1½
B'klyn Union Gas	3	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Buff., R. & P.	1	Kan. City South.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Kan. C. So. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	4¼	Laclede Gas	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	Manhattan	3⅝
Chi. Great West.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅝	Norfolk & West.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¾	People's Gas	1¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	¾	Peoria & East.	¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	4	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Crucible Steel	½	Third Avenue	1
Consol. Gas	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Chi. & N. W. gen. 5½s	1
E. W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1	Ga. Pac. 6s	2¾
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	4½	Kan. & Mich. 4s	2
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	3	Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	1½
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	1	Lacl. Gas 5s	1
		Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
		Nash. C. & St. L. 5s	1
		Texas Pac. 2d	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

One element active and clearly disclosed in yesterday's market was that some financial interests having most important relations with the security market were desirous of heading off any development which might lead to too much enthusiasm. Repressive influences were exerted, and quotations were forced to stand searching tests. In some quarters this resulted in smart reactions, but the market as a whole was not swerved. Practically all of those securities which have had leadership in recent improvement stood firmly, and many of them at the end of the day showed still further substantial advances. New high records were made in a variety of instances—Burlington and Quincy reaching 168, Northwest touching 181, Rock Island crossing 131, New York Central rising to 148, Pennsylvania selling at 153.

One emphasized development was manifest in the Vanderbilt stocks, the whole group scoring significant gains, Canada Southern and the Nickel Plate issues being notably conspicuous in their strength. Again there was in evidence buying on a large scale of all the "junior" Vanderbilts by firms recognized as Vanderbilt brokers. It is Wall Street report that some millions of income received by members of the Vanderbilt family during the first quarter of the present year will be reinvested in the low-priced Vanderbilt stocks. A Vanderbilt authority is quoted at the same time as predicting that Nickel Plate operating expenses can be cut down from a ratio of 85 to 65 per cent.

All the iron and steel stocks were strong and most of them scored material advances. At the close of business to-day announcement will be made as to the volume of deposits of stock in favor of consolidation into the United States Steel Corporation. Semi-officially, it is stated that such deposits have already passed the necessary majority point; and the strength of the United States Steel Corporation issues—rises of several points being recorded—bears out expressions of confidence upon the part of bankers.

Mr. Keene got the credit for much of the selling of Manhattan, which broke the price of that security below 125. It was said that this represented liquidation of stock which Mr. Keene had bought months ago around 90, and that on some of the shares he had realized a full 40 points profit. Of course this is merely gossip. There was no news to explain the decline of the stock or to account for the selling, unless it was the lack of confirmation of the report that New York Central is to lease the system on a 6 per cent. dividend guarantee.

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In Brooklyn Rapid Transit the decline seemed to be more or less in sympathy with Manhattan, although there was some selling in the fear that a strike of some of the employes of the system might not be averted. Interests connected with the property in Wall Street say they have little fear of any difficulty.

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Further strength developed in all the Steel stocks, some of the securities making gains of 5 points and more. Tin Plate preferred, for instance, rose 5¾ points; Steel Hoop preferred certificates gained 5½ points; Steel and Wire preferred certificates gained 5 points; National Steel preferred rose 5, and Federal Steel preferred and its preferred certificates gained each over 4 points. As elsewhere noticed, in the outside market the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation also were very active in advancing figures. The general strength was apparently due to anticipation of the announcement, probably to be made at the close of business to-day, that the trust plan is successfully operative.

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New high prices were made in the Atchison securities on aggressive buying, in which it is said the so-called Berwind pool was active. Apart from this, however, there was a large outside demand, based on the good earnings of the company and its growing business. The contention is the Street is that as a 5 per cent. stock, the preferred is relatively too low. In respect to the expected dividend on the common, it is not believed that any action will be taken until June next.

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The buying of St. Paul was largely by brokers usually acting for Standard Oil people. It is understood that much of this stock thus bought is taken entirely off the Street. At the same time there was a demand for the security from several of the large insurance companies. The consequence of this is that the floating supply of the stock has been considerably reduced. The short interest in the stock was further extended yesterday.

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Wabash preferred was conspicuous by the fact that when the drive against the market was made in the afternoon, it advanced in the face of the almost general decline. According to the latest story in the Street, the buying that brought the advance about is a part of the plan looking to a change of control of the system.

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Notwithstanding the fact that some disappointment was professed because the Directors of Missouri Pacific at their meeting during the day took no action on the dividend question, Missouri Pacific stock sold up to above 96, which established a new high record for that stock also. Gould brokers were among the largest buyers, and the talk was that an announcement in respect to the Greater Missouri Pacific system which is being planned may be expected in a short time.

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Late Monday afternoon, at the Waldorf in the evening, and early yesterday morning the "point" was out to buy People's Gas, which, in the language of the tipster, "was on its way to 125." As a result of these tips there was more or less of a scramble to buy the stock at the opening yesterday—the initial figure, by the way, being the highest for the day. The close was nearly 2 points lower, and many early buyers instead of pocketing expected profits were "stopped out" with losses.

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Canadian Pacific became suddenly active in the afternoon on buying orders from Montreal. The increased earnings of the system are given as the reason for the new demand for the security.

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Profit-taking appeared from time to time during the day in the high-priced stocks selling above 200—such as General Electric, Great Northern, Consolidated Gas, and Brooklyn Union Gas. As a consequence final figures showed in each case a net loss.

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London was an active factor in the market yesterday, dealing in all in about 100,000 shares, about evenly divided between sales and purchases. The sales were in the early part of the day, purchases following in the afternoon. Late cable advices reported sentiment very bullish abroad on Americans, with a large demand for them from Berlin.

HEAVY BUYING OF ERIE.

Despite some rather gloomy talk in some parts of the Street that there might be a strike of the coal miners, the coal stocks were heavily bought all day by brokers acting for Mr. Morgan and Mr. Keene. According to the best advices in the Street and to private dispatches received there, there is every reason to believe that all possibility of a strike has already been removed, notwithstanding what some of the labor leaders may say between now and April 1.
The best buying was in the Erie, particularly the common and second preferred. In the common stock more than a million and a half shares were traded in, with the close at near the top price for the day, marking a fractional net gain. The second preferred was dealt in to the extent of 20,000 shares, with a net gain of 1⅝ points. Nothing new in the way of news developed during the day, although it was said that when the change in the Erie Presidency is made the promised dividend on the first preferred stock will be declared. The talk persists that the second preferred is to be retired.
The Readings and Delaware and Hudson also showed strength, Reading second advancing over a point. Morgan brokers also bought these stocks.

VANDERBILT STOCKS STRONG.

Vanderbilt brokers were conspicuous all day as buyers of the Vanderbilt stocks, in which there was much strength and activity. New York Central sold at one time up to 148, the highest price on record, while the Nickel Plate issues, Canada Southern, the Big Four, and Lake Erie and Western were also well bought.
Wall Street hears that a comprehensive plan of development of all the Vanderbilt systems is now being progressed. Part of this plan, it is understood, will include the retirement of the first preferred stock of Nickel Plate.
No attention whatever was paid to the report that there was dissatisfaction on the part of some of the New York Central employes at West Albany, a strike even being suggested. Officials were quoted as saying talk of a strike was absurd.
Among the net gains were Canada Southern 1¼, Lake Erie and Western 1½, preferred 2; Nickel Plate second preferred ⅝, New York Central ⅞, Big Four ⅝.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANS.

The same interests who were responsible some time ago for the advance in Northern Pacific from below 50 to above 80 were yesterday the largest purchasers of the stock. According to the reports current in the Street, about which, however, no official statement is forthcoming, two Burlington representatives are shortly to be admitted to the Northern Pacific Board, while it is not improbable that a direct representative of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will also enter the board. It is also beyond question that a plan is now under consideration for the retirement of the preferred stock of the company at par, which would yield to the holders of the stock—so unofficial figures have it—a clear profit of $20 a share.
When this plan becomes operative, it is said that the common stock of the company will forthwith be put on a 6 per cent. dividend basis.

LOUISVILLE CROSSES PAR.

Friends of Louisville and Nashville, who, since the placing of that stock last month on a 5 per cent. dividend basis, have been predicting par for it, were congratulating themselves yesterday when the stock not only touched par, but almost reached 101. While there was no specific news on the property, it was regarded in some parts of the Street as not without significance that coincident with the rise in the stock Southern Railway shares also showed activity and strength, both the common and the preferred Southern selling up to the highest figures on record.
Though in the Street little credence was put in some rather vague talk that the two roads are to be consolidated, some attention was given to the report that a better understanding had been arrived at not only between Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway, but also with Seaboard Air Line.

LARGE INSTITUTIONS BUYING.

One of the features of the present market is what is termed "institution buying." This, briefly explained, signifies that at the present time large institutions—quite apart from Standard Oil, Morgan, and Vanderbilt buying—are in the market as purchasers of stocks for investment, removing the securities entirely from the Street. Several life insurance companies are reported to have bought extensively this week and the latter part of last.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Another batch of excellent railway statements, each showing a large increase, was published in Wall Street yesterday. They were all for the second week of March, and the total and increases are: St. Paul, $813,020; increase, $46,300; Missouri Pacific, $571,000, increase $58,000; Norfolk and Western, $297,350, increase $31,450; Chesapeake and Ohio, $287,950, increase $47,000; Southern Railway, $702,700, increase $25,100.

THE NEW VERMILYE & CO.

Washington R. Vermilye made a statement of the "banking and brokerage" firm which is to bear his name, in which he said:
"A great banking house in Nassau Street is apparently aggrieved because I have seen fit to associate myself with others in establishing a firm for the purpose of doing a banking and brokerage business. Inasmuch as I am the son of the original Vermilye, and was at one time a special partner in the firm of Vermilye & Co. in Nassau Street, I can see no reason why I should not establish my own business and use my own name in furthering the development of the same. It did not occur to me at the time the firm was formed that any one would suppose that I was borrowing the reputation of others. As exceptions have been taken by the aforesaid banking house to the use of the name of Vermilye & Co., and to avoid any and all mistakes regarding mail matter, loans, &c., also to show our good faith, the initials 'W. R.' will be added to that of Vermilye & Co."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Cash on subscriptions to the American Can Company underwriting called for payment to-day.

Reorganization plan of the Pennsylvania Steel Company declared operative.

Increase 12,308 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended Feb. 20 last.

Adjournment for one week of the annual meeting of the National Steel Company scheduled for yesterday.

Decrease of $2,846,752 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $5,315,885, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 807,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Statement that the $2,000,000 Commercial Cable Company 4 per cent. gold bonds, offered through a local banking house, have all been sold.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent.
Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days; 3½@4 for four to six months. Mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¼ for choice four to six months' single names, 5 for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $359,066,041; balances, $18,612,304; Sub-Treasury debtor, $787,877.
Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were 4.85 for sixty days, and 4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, 4.84¼@ demand, 4.87¾@4.87⅞; cables, 4.88½. Commercial bills were 4.83¾@4.84¼.
Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 20c discount. Boston, 12½c discount. New Orleans—Comm

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Tuesday, March 19, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	101⅝	10,400	Amalgam. Copper	101⅜	101⅞	100⅜	101¼	— ⅛
26½	27½	100	Am. Bicycle pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	
24⅜	24¾	5,300	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
76	76½	4,555	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	76	76¾	75⅝	76¼	+ ⅜
26	26½	1,500	American Cotton Oil.	27	27	26¾	26⅝	+ ⅛
..	36	100	Amer. Dist. Tel.	36	36	36	36	
40⅜	40⅝	2,800	American Ice Co.	41	41	40½	40⅜	— ⅜
76¼	76½	2,700	Amer. Ice Co. pf.	76⅜	77⅛	76½	76⅜	— ⅛
8¼	8½	235	Amer. Linseed Co.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	
36½	36¾	35	Amer. Linseed Co. pf.	36½	36½	36¼	36½	
5¾	6	200	Amer. Malting Co.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
55¾	56	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	55⅜	56	55½	56	+ ¼
94¾	95	1,800	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94⅛	95	94⅛	95	+ ⅛
81¾	81½	5,800	American Snuff pf.	81⅜	82½	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
41⅜	42	7,250	Amer. Steel Hoop.	40⅝	42¼	40⅝	42	+2
..	..	200	Am. S. H. Co., tr. cfs.	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+2
89¾	90	5,300	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	85½	89⅞	85½	89¾	+4½
..	..	700	A. S. H. Co. pf., tr cfs.	88	89¾	87	89¾	+5½
42⅜	42½	11,920	Amer. Steel & Wire.	41¼	43	41¼	42⅝	+1⅝
42¼	43	600	Am. S. & W., tr. ctfs.	42⅜	42⅜	42½	42½	+1⅝
105¼	..	4,780	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	101¼	105½	101¼	105¼	+4¼
105	105¼	1,600	Am. S. & W. pf., tr. c.	102	105¼	102	104¾	+5
141	141⅜	29,400	Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	141½	142¾	141	141	— ¼
96	97	1,210	Amer. Tel. & C. Co.	95	96	95	96	+1
68⅞	69	2,600	American Tin Plate.	68	69⅞	68	69	+1
..	..	300	Amer. Tin Plate, tr. c.	68¾	69	68¼	69	+⅛
111¾	..	2,110	American Tin Plate pf.	107	111¾	107	111¾	+3½
127½	127⅞	28,000	American Tobacco	129½	129½	127¾	128	— ⅞
146	147	100	Amer. Tobacco pf.	147	147	147	147	
134½	144½	125	American Woolen	134¼	134½	133¼	133¾	— 2½
69⅞	70	100	Amer. Woolen pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
45¾	46¼	500	Anaconda Copper	46½	46¾	46¼	46½	+ ½
59¾	60	70,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	59	60¾	59	60	+ 1¼
94¼	94⅝	43,825	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	93⅞	95⅜	93⅞	94⅝	+ ⅞
92¾	93½	9,720	Baltimore & Ohio.	92⅝	94½	92⅜	92¾	+ ¾
92	92¼	925	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92½	92¾	92	92	+ ⅛
81⅝	81⅞	23,385	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83½	83½	81¼	81½	— 1⅜
204	207	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	205	205	205	205	— 3
13⅞	14½	2,850	Brunswick City	14	14¾	13⅞	14	+ ½
75	200	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	77	77	77	77	— 1
62⅞	63¼	5,250	Canada Southern	62¾	64	62	63½	+1¼
93½	93¾	14,900	Canadian Pacific	91½	94½	91¼	93¾	+3
46⅞	47	8,270	Chesapeake & Ohio.	47½	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅝
40¼	40⅝	2,500	Chicago & Alton.	40⅜	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
76⅝	77	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	76¾	77	76¾	77	+ ⅛
165¾	166	165,796	Chic., Bur. & Qy.	164	168	163⅜	165¾	+ 3½
114	114¾	1,200	Chic. & East. Ill.	118¼	118¾	113	114	— 4½
131½	133	300	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	134½	134½	132½	132½	— 2
223	224	5,255	Chicago Great West.	23	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
82½	83	400	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	82¾	82¾	82	82	+ ⅜
53	54	700	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	54	54	52¾	52¾	— ⅜
93¼	94	100	Chic. Great W. deb.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— 1½
36¾	37	5,000	Chic., Ind. & Louis.	38	38	36	36½	— 1¾
71½	72	900	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf.	73	73	71¾	71¾	— 1⅜
150⅜	150⅞	23,810	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	151⅜	151⅞	150⅜	150⅝	+ ⅛
188½	189½	80	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189½	190¼	189½	189½	
178½	180	1,050	Chic. & Northwest.	180	181	179	180	+ ½
..	..	150	Chic. & Northwest. pf.	216	216	216	216	— 1
129	129¼	49,750	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	129⅝	131¼	129	129⅛	+ ⅜
16¾	17	2,500	Chic. Term. Trans.	17	17¼	16½	17	+ ¼
41¾	42	3,310	Chic. Term. Trans. pf.	42	42¾	41½	42	....
77½	78	2,500	C., C., C. & St. L.	77½	78¼	77	78⅜	+ ⅜
74	76	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	75	75	75	75	+2
49¼	49½	5,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	47¾	49⅜	47¾	49½	+2
115	116	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	116	116	116	116	— 4
11	11¼	8,420	Colorado Southern	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ¼
45¾	46	1,100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	46¼	46⅝	45½	45½	— 1
20½	21	1,700	Col. Southern 2d pf.	21	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
18	18¾	1,400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18½	18⅞	18	18⅜	— ½
..	26	200	Crucible Steel.	26	26	26	26	— ½
214	214¼	3,700	Consolidated Gas	216	216	213½	213½	— ⅝
46¾	46½	6,820	Continental Tob. Co.	47	47	46¼	46⅝	— ⅞
103	104	765	Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	106	106	105	105	— ⅛
166	167	7,200	Delaware & Hudson.	165¾	169¼	165½	168½	+ ¾
196	197	200	Del., Lack. & West.	197	197	197	197	....
41¼	41¾	1,250	Denver & Rio Gr.	41	41	41½	41½	— ⅛
90¾	90⅞	5,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	88	90	90⅞	90⅞	+1⅝
25	25½	500	Des. Moines & Ft. D.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+1¾
7½	7¾	1,500	Dul., S. S. & At.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
17	18	800	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18¾	18¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
33⅜	33½	150,150	Erie	33	34	33	33½	+ ⅛
67⅜	68	22,500	Erie 1st pf.	69	69½	67	68	— 1
55	55¼	22,620	Erie 2d pf.	54½	55¾	53¾	55	+1⅛
47¾	48¼	11,500	Federal Steel.	47	49¼	46¾	47¾	+2¼
47½	48	3,200	Federal Steel, tr. ctfs.	47	49¼	47	47½	+1½
99	99½	11,389	Federal Steel pf.	95	99	94⅞	99	+1½
99	99½	2,950	Fed. Steel pf., tr. cfs.	95	99½	95	98¼	+4
..	..	851	Fort Worth & D. C.	30	31	30	30	+1⅛
214	215	1,100	General Electric	215½	216	214½	214½	— 1½
95	97	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
202½	203	3,000	Great Northern pf.	204¾	204¾	200½	202½	— 2½
53½	54⅛	1,300	Hocking Valley	54¼	54¾	54	54¼	+ ¼
73¾	73⅞	450	Hocking Valley pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73½	— ¼
137	137½	3,000	Illinois Central	138⅜	138⅜	137	137	— 1¼
22⅜	23	510	Internat. Paper	23	23	23	23	....
73¾	74	250	Internat. Paper pf.	74	74	73½	73½	— ⅛
70½	71¼	1,700	Internat. Power Co.	70⅜	71	70⅜	71	+ ¼
..	5⅝	100	Internat. Silver	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
31	31¼	2,250	Iowa Central	31⅜	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
58¾	59	700	Iowa Central pf.	59½	59½	59	59	— ⅛
30½	31	800	Inter. Steam Pump.	30½	31	30½	31	+ ½
198	200	400	Kansas City South.	200	201¼	194	194½	— ½
43¾	44	400	Kansas City South. pf.	44½	44½	43½	44	— ½
9¼	9⅝	562	Kingston & Pem.	8¼	9	8¼	9	— ½
81	82	1,100	Laclede Gas	82½	82½	81¼	82	— 1
50	50½	2,925	Lake Erie & Western.	46½	51½	46¼	50	+1½
123	125	960	Lake Erie & West. pf.	119½	122	119½	122	+2
74	75	200	Long Island	73½	73½	73¼	73½	....
99⅜	99⅝	48,550	Louisville & Nashv.	99¼	100⅜	99⅛	99⅞	+1⅜
125	125⅛	81,400	Manhattan Elevated.	128½	128⅝	124½	125	— ⅜
166⅜	166⅞	3,600	Met. Street Ry.	168	168½	166½	166½	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	6,800	Mexican Central	21⅞	22	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	8,900	Mexican Nat. certfs.	9¼	9⅜	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
84½	84¾	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis.	85	85	84	84½	— ¼
20	21	425	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	20⅝	21	20¼	21	+1½
50⅜	52	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅜
24	24½	9,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	23½	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅜
59⅝	59¾	23,167	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	59½	60½	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅝	18,400	Missouri Pacific	97	98¼	97	97¼	+1⅜
80⅜	81	25	M. & O., J. P. M. ctfs.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	....
40¾	41	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	200	National Lead Co.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
85	86	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	— ⅜
44¼	44½	500	National Salt Co.	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
78	79½	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	....
51½	52	9,350	National Steel Co.	49½	52⅜	49¼	51⅞	+2⅛
..	..	3,500	Nat. Steel Co., tr. cfs.	50½	52	50½	51	+1¼
..	..	2,650	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	107	111⅜	107	111⅜	+5
..	..	400	Nat. S. Co. pf., tr. cfs.	110½	110½	111	111	....
39	39½	3,820	National Tube Co.	38	39¾	38	39	+2
103¾	110½	4,800	Nat. Tube Co. pf.	106	110¼	105½	109¾	+3⅜
146¾	147	23,285	New York Central.	146	148	145¼	146⅞	+1
26⅞	27	9,300	N. Y., C. & St. L.	27⅜	27¾	27	27	+ ¼
109	110	1,200	N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	109¾	108¾	109¼	+ ⅜
59⅜	60	3,800	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60¼	59	60¼	+ ⅜
32⅜	32½	6,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
51⅜	51½	3,900	Norfolk & Western.	51¾	52	51⅜	51¼	— ⅜
77½	78	300	North American	77⅜	78	77⅜	78	....
87⅞	88	64,314	Northern Pacific	87½	89¼	87	87⅞	+ ⅞
89¼	89½	3,300	Northern Pacific pf.	89¼	90	89	89¼	....
10	..	100	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	....
57	59	250	Pacific Coast	58½	59	58¼	59	+ ¼
34½	35	210	Pacific Mail	34½	34¾	34¼	34¾	— ⅛
152¾	152¾	21,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	152¾	153	152¼	152½	— ⅜
106¾	106¾	26,550	People's Gas, Chicago.	108½	108½	106¼	106¾	— 1¼
27	28	300	Peoria & Eastern.	28	28	27¾	27¾	— 1
74⅞	75	100	Pere Marquette pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
63¾	64	817	P., C., C. & St. L.	61¼	64	61½	63¾	+2⅜
94	95	1,300	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	94	94¼	92	+2¼
93½	94	3,000	Philadelphia Co.	93½	94	93	94	+ ⅜
38	38½	500	Pressed Steel Car.	37⅜	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ½
77	77½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½	+ ⅜
32⅝	32¾	9,700	Reading	32¾	33½	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
72⅜	73	11,170	Reading 1st pf.	73½	73¾	73	73½	+ ⅜
44	44½	5,650	Reading 2d pf.	44¼	45⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
16⅛	17	1,775	Rich. & Dan. & St.	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
66	66½	900	Republic I. & S. pf.	67	67	66	66	....
12⅝	13⅜	100	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	13	13	13	13	....
68	68½	1,700	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68	68	+ ⅛
28⅜	30½	1,300	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	28½	30¾	28¾	30⅜	+ ⅞
72	72½	100	St. Lawrence & Adir.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ½
42⅜	43	3,500	St. Louis & San Fran.	43	43¾	42½	42⅞	+1⅛
68¾	69	4,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	69½	69¾	68	68	— ⅛
32½	33½	2,200	St. Louis Southwest.	33	33½	33	33¼	+ ⅛
63	63½	4,150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	63¾	64	63	63	+ ⅛
24½	25½	400	S.-S. St. & I. Co.	25	25	25	25½	+ ⅛
72½	73	400	S.-S. St. & I. Co. pf.	72½	73½	72½	73½	+1⅛
45⅝	45⅞	50,720	Southern Pacific	45⅝	46¾	45	45⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	26⅞	93,345	Southern Railway	25½	26¾	25½	26¼	+1¼
80½	81	21,900	Southern Railway pf.	80	81⅝	80	80½	+ ⅛
57⅜	57½	6,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	57	58	56¾	57⅜	+ ⅛
31	31¼	8,800	Texas Pacific	31⅜	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
..	..	100	Third Avenue	121	121	121	121	— 1
17¼	18	2,087	Tol., St. L. & West.	17⅜	17¾	16¼	17¾	+ ¼
33⅞	34	840	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	+ ⅝
15¾	16½	200	Union Bag & P. Co.	16	16	15¾	15¾	+ ½
71	71⅜	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅜
93¼	93⅝	85,310	Union Pacific	93½	94⅜	93	93⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	11,100	Union Pacific rights.	¼	¼	¼	¼	....
83⅝	86	8,285	Union Pacific pf.	83¾	86½	83½	86½	+ ½
71	73	1,995	U. S. Express.	70	73	70	71	+5
13	13¼	9,970	U. S. Leather.	13⅜	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
75	75½	2,100	U. S. Leather pf.	74½	75¾	74½	75½	+1
19⅜	20½	2,280	U. S. Rubber.	18⅞	20½	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅞
58½	58½	510	U. S. Rubber pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	2,200	Wabash	19¾	19⅝	19	19⅜	— ⅛
34¾	34⅞	10,200	Wabash pf.	35	35½	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	2,900	West. Union Tel.	80½	80⅝	80¼	80½	+ ½
15⅜	15⅝	1,100	Wheeling & L. E.	15½	15⅞	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
55	56	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
31½	31⅝	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	....
20½	20¾	1,250	Wisconsin Central	20½	21	20	20½	+ ⅛
45½	46½	700	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	46	46	45¾	46	....
Total		1,644,378						

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—New York exchange was quoted to-day at 20 cents discount before the call and 15 cents after. Money for time and call loans ruled at 4@4½ per cent.

Aside from a slight decline in the price of Strawboard as a result of the failure of the Directors to take action on the dividend, the stock market presented no new feature to-day. Nearly all the issues traded in were firm, but the movement of prices was narrow and there was no snap to the market. Trading in bonds also was light.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
635	Am. Strawboard	31½	30	30
150	Canal & Dock	73	73	73
38	Chicago City Railway	272	272	272
1,430	Chicago Union Traction.	15⅞	15½	15½
350	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	56½	56½	56½
131	Diamond Match	136½	136	136½
280	Lake St. Elevated	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
770	Metropolitan Elevated	37¾	36½	36½
13	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	88½	88	88
800	National Biscuit	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞
365	National Biscuit pf.	96½	95¾	96¼
320	National Carbon	15⅜	10½	15⅜
85	National Carbon pf.	82¾	85⅝	82¾
810	Northwestern Elev.	40½	40	40
	Northwestern Elev pf.	90	90	90
86	South Side Elev.	110	110	110
10	Shelby Steel Tube.	8	8	8
433	West Chicago	103¼	102½	103¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—The stock market to-day manifested the same propensities noticeable Monday, except that the recuperative tendencies of the Maryland Brewing Company's issues were not as pronounced. The local speculators seem to have been diverted by Wall Street's activities, for they are turning their operations in that direction rather than into the home market. The withdrawal of that all-important element had its effect to-day on local prices because the leading issues of the list, which had been buoyed up largely by speculative buying, were disposed to droop. This shrinkage in buying demand permitted the Seaboard securities to shade down perceptibly, and related issues lost their upward aggressiveness.

Money on call was at 4 per cent.

Complete stock transactions for the day, being 4,291 shares of stock and $251,070 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Geo. & Ala. com.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
810	Seaboard common.	13½	13⅜	13½
795	Seaboard pf.	32⅝	32⅛	32½
55	Northern Central.	91	91	91
100	Norfolk Railway com.	10	10	10
1,125	United Railways com.	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
80	Cotton Duck.	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
24	Consolidation Coal.	65	65	65
225	Maryland Brew. com.	6	7	7¼
$70,000	Seaboard 4s bond ctfs.	79¾	79¾	79¾
$10,000	Seaboard Loan ctfs.	102¼	102¼	102¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 19.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Trust	143	143	143
100	Am. Sheet Steel pf.	85	85	85
150	Alle. Valley Ry. pf.	26	26	26
305	Am. Window Glass.	48½	48¼	48¼
50	Am. Window Glass pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
150	Bessemer Railway.	36	36	36
10	Consolidated Gas pf.	50	50	50
170	Consolidated Ice.	19	19½	19
35	Consolidated Ice pf.	40	40	40
9,705	Crucible Steel.	24¼	23⅝	25½
2,077	Crucible Steel pf.	84¾	82	82½
50	Marsden.	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Mon. River Coal.	11¾	11¼	11¼
50	Mon. River Coal pf.	44½	44¼	44¼
280	Nat. Fireproofing.	30½	30	30
350	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
10	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	44	44	44
800	Pittsburg Coal.	27	27	27
334	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89¾	89⅝	89¾
520	Philadelphia Company.	46¾	46½	46½
85	Pressed Steel Car pf.	77½	77	77
20	Real Estate Trust.	195	195	195
1,145	U. S. Glass.	36½	35	35
206	U. S. Switch & Signal.	50½	50¼	50½
210	Westing. Elec. 2d pf.	63	63	63
10	Westing. Elec. 1st pf.	63	63	63
175	Westing. Airbrake	181	180	180

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
2,500 111

Tenn settlemt 3s
1,000 ..... 96¼

Adams Express 4s
1,500 104
2,000 ..... 104½

Am Bicycle 5s
1,000 ..... 80¼

Am Cot Oil 4½s
2,000 ..... 100¼

Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 95
2,000 96
10,000 ..... 95½
8,000 96

Am Tob scrip
5,000 102

Ann Arb 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 100¼
4,000 ..... 100⅞
5,000 101
2,000 ..... 100½

Atch, Top & San Fé con 4s
3,000 ..... 104⅝
117,000 ..... 104⅞
5,000 ..... 104½
500 ..... 104¼
27,000 ..... 104½
3,000 20 P 104½
adjustmt 4s
1,000 ..... 94⅜
3,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94½
300 ..... 94¼
5,000 ..... 94½
35,000 94

Aus & Norw 1st
8,000 ..... 105¼

Balt & Ohio 4s
5,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 105
10,000 ..... 104¾

Baltimore & Ohio Southwn div 3½s
1,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 ..... 91½
20,000 91
30,000 ..... 90⅞
17,000 91

Brook W & W 5s
Trust Co ctfs
5,000 77
7,000 ..... 77½
24,000 78

Bur, C R & N 1st
col trust 5s
20,000 ..... 127½

Canada So 1st
2,000 ..... 107¼

Cent of Ga con 5s
2,000 ..... 106¾
2,000 ..... 106¼
3,000 ..... 106⅜
15,000 ..... 106⅞
5,000 107
69,000 86
40,000 ..... 86½
12,000 86
3,000 ..... 86¼
8,000 86
2,000 ..... 86¼
10,000 85

Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 ..... 133½
4,000 133

Cent Pac gtd 4s
3,000 ..... 101½
4,000 ..... 101¼

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
10,000 ..... 88⅝

Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
5,000 ..... 99½

Ches & O R & A div 1st con 4s
3,000 ..... 106¼

Ches & O con 6s
1,000 ..... 121½
5,000 ..... 121½

Ches & O gen 4½s
3,000 ..... 108¼
5,000 ..... 108¼

Chic & Alton 3½s
56,000 85

C, I & G R conv 5s
2,000 ..... 165½

Chic & Ind Coal 1st
5,000 125

Chic & N Westn gold 7s
1,000 108

Chic & N Westn gen 3½s
1,000 ..... 110¼

C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ..... 108¼

Chic Ter Tran 4s
..... 97

Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
10,000 105

C, C, C & I gen 6s
30,000 ..... 136½

Col Mid 1st 4s
25,000 ..... 82½

Col Mid 1st 3-4s
20,000 82

Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 87
10,000 ..... 86¾
25,000 87
20,000 ..... 86¾
5,000 87

Col & 9th Av 1st
2,000 123

D & H, Penn div 7s
1,000 ..... 145½

Denv & Rio G con 4s
1,000 ..... 102½
1,000 ..... 102½
15,000 ..... 102½
18,000 ..... 102¼
impvt 5s
1,000 ..... 109½

Det City Gas 5s
5,000 101
5,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101½

Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s
1,000 ..... 83¼
3,000 83

Det & Mac g 4s
10,000 91

Erie 1st con 4s
8,000 ..... 97½
5,000 ..... 97¼
12,000 ..... 97½
3,000 ..... 97½

Erie 1st gen 4s
150,000 ..... 87⅝
80,000 ..... 87½
20,000 ..... 87⅝
100,000 ..... 87½
44,000 ..... 87⅝
31,000 ..... 87⅝
51,000 ..... 87⅝
30,000 ..... 87⅝
47,000 ..... 87⅝
20,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87¼
20,000 ..... 87¼
16,000 ..... 87¼
80,000 ..... 87⅝

Evans & Ter Hte 1st gen 5s
10,000 111

Ft Wth & D C 1st
6,000 ..... 100½
23,000 100
6,000 ..... 100⅜

Ft Wth & R G 1st 3-4s
6,000 ..... 83½
5,000 83

Gal, H & San An M & P div 5s
11,000 ..... 104⅜
9,000 ..... 104⅜

Ga Pac 1st 6s
5,000 ..... 127¼

Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs A
2,000 67

Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
100,000 10

Hock Val 1st 4½s
2,000 ..... 106⅝
2,000 ..... 106¼
3,000 ..... 106⅞
3,000 107
8,000 106

Int & Gt N 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 98⅜
12,000 ..... 98⅜
1,000 99

Inter Paper 6s
4,000 ..... 106⅞

Kan City & P 1st
5,000 ..... 90½
7,000 91

Kanaw & M 1st
3,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 99

Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
10,000 108
1,000 109

Long Isl unified 4s
3,000 100

Louisville & Jeff Bridge 4s
5,000 100

Louisv & Nashv coll trust 4s
1,000 ..... 100⅞

Lo & N gen 6s
5,000 SF 119⅜

L & N unified 4s
10,000 ..... 101¼
25,000 ..... 101½

Manhatn con 4s
15,000 ..... 106⅝

Met Elev

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Supreme Court of the United States:

201—Thomas F. Farrell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the West Chicago Park Commissioners.—Argument continued by George W. Wilbur for the plaintiffs in error, and by R. A. Childs for the defendants in error, and concluded by George W. Wilbur for the plaintiffs in error. Leave granted to counsel for plaintiffs in error to file additional brief on or before the 25th instant, and to the counsel for the defendants in error to file reply brief within two days thereafter.

196—The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William M. Warren.—Argued by John S. Jones for the defendant in error and submitted by George K. Nash, W. Z. Davis, and Louis G. Addison for the plaintiff in error.

200—Henry M. Baker, petitioner, vs. Horace B. Cummings.—Argument commenced by Clarence A. Brandenburg for the petitioner, and continued by Holmes Conrad for the respondent.

Call for Wednesday: 207, 208, 209, (and 210,) 212, 188, 147, 216, 217, 219, and 221.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

8—McCormick vs. McDonald.
10—Vermilyea vs. Erie R. R.
16—Allis Co. vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
25—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
26—Timolat vs. Manning.
28—Am. El. Novelty & Mfg. Co. vs. Newgold.
29—Simmons vs. Morris.
32—Olmsted Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
34—Seidenberg vs. the E. Seidenberg Stiefel Co.
35—West vs. Linch.
37—De Haven vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
38—Strauss vs. Blumenthal.
43, 44—Haarmann vs. Lueders.
45—Morton Trust Co. vs. Enos.
46—Elliott Hatch Book Typewriter Co. vs. Fisher Typewriter Co.
48—Neidich vs. Fosbenner.
50—Gunn vs. Bridgeport Brass Co.
55—Hensel-Colladay Co. vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Charles L. Christman.
In re William Thompson.
In re James J. Cooke.
In re M. & F. Rosenthal.
In re H. W. Brackett.
In re Gumpert & Ashelm.
In re Nat. S. Wertheimer.
In re Bd. Logan.
In re John J. Doty.
In re Marcus Hoffberg.
In re Alex M. Copelin.
In re Rollins Gold & Silver Mining Co.
In re W. H. Riker.
In re Jacob Levin.
In re Terence Kiernan.
In re Tadler & Weisler.
In re D. M. Williams & Co.
In bankruptcy.
482—Bacon vs. Jacobs.
8398—Ottenberg & Bros. Discharges.
8432—Marie Penfield.
8386—James Shea.
8441—Nathan Pollock.
8416—Harris Gordon.
2433—Robert McArtney.
2242—Henry Siemers.
2176—Louis Schmitt.
107—Ed. W. Granpner.
3 5—Sam K. Ellenbogen
499—Chas. B. Cassthal.
3470—Saul Solomon.
1981—Hulda Grohs.
3462—Albin Waborn.
3425—Max Goldstein.
3460—Nathan F. Fenn.
1486—G. H. & A. A. Meyers.
3127—Jacob Spiro.
2151—Richard H. Wood.
3435—William H. Turner.
3094—Richard Tischell.
3420—Herbert & Davis.
3342—Ferdinand Frese.
3430—Louis Tanenbaum.
Under objection.
3390—Meyer T. Sloman.
2436—Walter L. Besse.
3279—Nathan Radus.
3295—Simon Simonson.
3297—Rosenberg & Raps
Adjourned cases.
3232—Gustave Veit.
1874—Matilda K. Marriott.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Hull, appellant, vs. Cronk and another.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs.

Dunham, appellant, vs. Deralsmes.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Livingston vs. Wharton, appellant; People ex rel. O'Brien vs. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, appellant; in re petition of Home of Incurables to vacate or reduce assessment; in re appraisal for taxation of the estate created by Cruplicat; in re application of Hayes for alternative writ of mandamus; People ex rel. Bull, appellant, vs. Buffalo. Orders affirmed, with costs.

Wetmore, now Markoe, vs. Wetmore, appellant. —Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Stewart vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant; Jewelers' League of New York, appellant, vs. Hepke & Becker.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Chapman vs. Tatum.—Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party.

To-day's calendar: 135, 38, 116, 619, 117, 95, 163, 650.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

17—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
29—Ginsburg vs. Von Seggern.
64—Collins vs. Union Ry. Co.
67—Weigley vs. Kneeland.
37—Flaherty vs. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lang vs. Mead.
2—In re Bacon.
3—Hedges vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Cumming vs. Brayton.
5—In re Law.
6—Castle vs. Marks.
7—In re Masche.
8—In re Smith.
9—Grogan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Cunningham vs. same.
11—Green vs. same.
12—Sherman vs. same.
13—Dondon vs. same.
14—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
15—Raabe vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
16—Curtis vs. Swann.
17—Brklyn Gas Fixture Co. vs. Bates.
18—In re Strobel.
19—Bross vs. Jarmulowsky.
20—Slayback vs. Carbon Steel Co.
21—Stein vs. Schnetzen.
22—Earll vs. Earll.
23—Hart vs. L. D. Garrett Co.
24—Woolfson vs. Cartoon.
25—Wallach vs. Till.
26—In re Crosby.
27—Tri-State Dairy Co. vs. Mills.
28—Sudek vs. Baumann.
29—Harms vs. Horgan.
30—In re Klingman.
31—Langdon vs. Langdon.
32—Siepman vs. Loewengard.
33—Bossert vs. Zimmermann.
34—Shirley vs. Greene.
35—Peabody vs. Weber.
36—Kane vs. Consol. G. Co.
37—Venner vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
38—Cahn vs. Wolff.
39—In re Combes, Herzog Co.
40—Montanye vs. Montanye.
41—Gest vs. Belprat.
42—Diehl vs. Beck.
43—Redfield vs. Jacquelin.
44—McLoughlin vs. Consol. Realty Co.
45—Straley vs. Diskin.
46—In re Smith.
47—Dunn vs. Arkenburgh.
48—Morey vs. Park Row Pub. Co.
49—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. John Lulham Pound.
50—O'Brien vs. Burke.
51—Riverside Bank vs. Tallman.
52—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Kuntz.
53—Andalaft vs. Uptegrove.
54—Wilson vs. Leddy.
55—In re Zimmermann.
56—Gonsenheim vs. Feitner.
57—Singer vs. Spielberg.
58—Rogers vs. Post Express Printing Co.
59—Knox vs. Johnston.
60—Swyn vs. Cotten.
61—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Pound.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar.

3041—Weston vs. Weston.
3018—Depuy vs. Depuy.
3045—Anderson vs. Derby.
3046—Hachtel vs. Hachtel.
3049—Fischer vs. Fischer.
2871—Rand vs. Brookell.
Motions.
352—Schulte vs. Emerich.
362—Daly vs. York.
Preferred causes.
3027—Kemp vs. Kemp.
3007—Roberts vs. Roberts.
General calendar.
2041—Bache vs. Stanfield.
1968—Lamara vs. Casidy.
1461—Kitching vs. Brown.
1488—Rose vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
1480—Rosenberg vs. same.
1490—Haist vs. same.
1494—Bach vs. same.
1503—Nathan vs. Besser
1556—Purdy vs. Purdy.
1572—Johannes vs. Johannes.
1093—Suisig vs. Nacher.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

2263—O'Neil vs. O'Neill.
2064½—Meryash vs. Hoffberg.
2078—Lankering vs. Elterich.
2089—Spare vs. Spare.
2289—Rosenkrank vs. Stern.
2206—Brush vs. Levy.
1507—Hanlein vs. McKeone.
2066—Clark vs. Congress Brew. Co.
1822—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2065—United Water, &c., Co. vs. Omaha Water Co.
1414—Dollar Sav. Bank vs. Seitz.
1634½—Galante vs. Galante.
2180—Dickson vs. City of New York.
2058—Barker vs. Bogart.
1828—Kolberg vs. Kolberg.
1017—Orr vs. Wolf.
1774—Simpson vs. Simpson.
1693—Keely vs. Vogler.
1753—Thomas vs. Kudlich.
2056—Bloomingdale vs. Casey.
1345—Kline vs. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9690—Oriental Bank vs. Fourteenth St. Bank.
7658—Kennedy vs. Nat. Carbonic Gas Co.
8460—Waterman vs. Miller.
9607—Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co. vs. Doctor.
9631—Goldstein vs. Faradash.
9683—Columbia Shade Cloth Co. vs. Douglas.
9723—Lasser vs. Rubino.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

8906—Hirsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8907—Same vs. same.
2478—Algios vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2412—Atwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2609—Healy vs. Vorndan
2610—Same vs. same.
2512—Marino vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8511—Tully vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2619—Schleicher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2623—Barry vs. same.
2624—Newell vs. same.
2625—Hartnell vs. same.
2627—Hartung vs. same.
2526—Heath vs. Met. Improvement Co.
2598—Dent vs. Grimm.
2590—Same vs. same.
2640—Vom Cleef vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2811—Sachs vs. Am. Surety Co.
2685—Grupelli vs. Risley.
2720—Marcus vs. Rabiner.
2705—Wilson vs. Boehm.
8378—Mundt vs. Glohner
2579—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1729—Parker vs. Bennett.
2658—Allen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2660—Mletz vs. Goodhue.
2668—Boestrup vs. Marks.
2678—Ullo vs. Garofalo.
2685—Smith vs. Village of Tarrytown.
2687—Morgenhateh. vs. Morning Journal Association.
2689—Riebault vs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
2699—Frances vs. Graco & Hyde Co.
2704—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2705—Struck vs. same.
2706—Di Pinto vs. T. A. Gillespie Co.
2711—Shneiderman vs. Thum.
2717—Kelbe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2720—Eisenstadt vs. Fischel.
2721—Windman vs. Casey.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3015.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

9097—Collins vs. Clason.
9231—King vs. City of New York.
9341—Cargill vs. Union Ry. Co.
2468—Schaub vs. Union Ry. Co.
2479—Glickman vs. Loew.
2480—Faye vs. City of New York.
2493—Kornheiser vs. Rinaldo
7935—Early vs. O'Brien.
8662—Same vs. same.
2561—Pilkinson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2535—White vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2566—Dengler vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2682—Barson vs. Mulligan.
2596—Taylor vs. Meyer.
8657—Goldstein vs. Yudelman.
2467—W. R. Pitt Composite Iron Works vs. Weber.
9225—Baker vs. Haft.
2498—Gibson vs. City of New York.
2615—Weinberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2631—Grossmeyer vs. Dist. No. 1, Ind. Order B'nai Berith.
8236—Martin vs. City of New York.
2401—Lavelle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2462—Same vs. same.
2642—Weltman vs. Jacobs.
2645—Egbert vs. Smith.
2646—Same vs. Hanson.
2649—Noonan vs. Schwartz.
2656—Palmer vs. Fuller.
1857—Barry vs. City of New York.
2123—Glazer vs. Seitz.
2529—Davidson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4767—Jones vs. Reilly.
9791—Dalton vs. Griffin.
2662—Judge vs. Mayor, &c.
2669—Barrington vs. same.
2679—Franklin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2680—Rodgers vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
4718—Meehan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Margaret Barlow. At 10:30 A. M.
William Muir.
Magdalene Schulze.
Christian Schulze.
Adolph G. Hummel.
Sophia Breihof.
Julia Murphy.
Henry Schumacker.
Thomas Davidson.
Mary B. Pitts.
Henrietta Hellbrun.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on, 1658—F. Stanhope Philips.
1648—Minnie A. Kurzman.
1652—Henry Ruprecht.
1016—John Forrester.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

8932—Muller vs. Humpfer.
929—Squillanti vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1082—Berg vs. same.
2177—Cavallone vs. Paparetta.
1333—Quigley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4116½—Lee vs. Smith, Gray & Co.
1772—McMurtry vs. F. C. Linde Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1436—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
903—Chambers vs. Rapid Safety Fliter Co.
2007—Thompson vs. Baumann.
2851—Da Costa vs. Arthur.
2305—Schroth vs. Gedney.
3745—Hirschfield vs. Briner.
908—Klein vs. Janasson
2588—Malango vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2582—Radt vs. Louis.
2783—Krause vs. Seaquist.
2614—De Ciccio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2403—Winner vs. Baumann.
969—Sergansky vs. Dunlop's Express Co.
1021—Jungmann vs. Schitow.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2649—Klingman vs. Schlingan.
1108—Kavanagh vs. Sinnott.
1746—Underhill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1606—Durnin vs. Crane.
2028—Halprin vs. Stirn.
2046—Schlaenger vs. Meyer.
2707—Lyon vs. Lawson.
2708—Multz vs. Price.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4216—Upson vs. Zimmermann.
4297½—Lawrence vs. Westday.
4351—Lewis vs. Burke.
4185—State Bank vs. Drummond.
4381—Roman Cath. Orphan Asylum vs. Broudonsky.
4221—De Koren vs. Sire.
4359—Boyle vs. Underwood.
4361—Weinberg vs. Wiesenfeld.
4350—Riverside Bank vs. Stoll.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2141—Papadinus vs. Raynor.
2137—Gazzetta vs. Navagazione Gen., &c.
2192—Dunn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2523—Dunn vs. Lane.
2245—Parker vs. Towns.
2245—L. Mott Iron Works vs. Horton.
2460—Evans vs. Seligman.
2527—Mitchell vs. Met Street Ry. Co.
2808—White vs. Consol. Gas Co.
2709—Phillips vs. same.
2810—Frambach vs. same.
2811—McNally vs. same.
2812—Hengst vs. same.
2813—Fischer vs. same.
2814—Gosweiler vs. same.
2815—Heilshorn vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2,834.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier & Garvan for the People.

1—John Davis.
2—Thomas Ferris.
3—Patrick Sullivan.
4—John Clark.
5—James Clark.
6—John F. Smart. Pleadings.
1—Arthur J. Cains.
2—James Delaney.
3—Giovanni Deliberto.
4—Joseph Hornalk.
5—Julius Weinberg.
6—Albert E. Maas.
7—Thomas Burns.
8—Edward Miller. James Murphy.
9—Oliver Thompson.
10—Harry Harris.
11—George Kelly.
12—Neiff McCurran.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—Louis Greenburg.
2—Oscar A. Daly.
3—Charles Parks.
4—Frederick Wagner.
5—Julian F. Brown.
6—George Sanders.
7—Otto Heiser.
8—Jacob Meyers.
9—James Kelly.
10—Samuel Robertson.
11—Frank Smith.
12—Angelo Mecca.
13—Louis Levy. Max Stahiman.
14—John Broderick.
15—Joseph Cohen. To fix a day for trial.
1—Jacob Spinler. Frank Dammeyer.
2—Frank Werner. Joseph Rosenberg.
3—Joseph Turner. Charles Cooper.
4—James Allen, otherwise called John White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—David Cantor.
2—Louis Fishlowsky.
3—John F. Cavanagh. Leopold S. Oppenheim. Frederick H. Roeder. Oscar Lichtenstadt.
4—Michael Nolan.
5—James Cancannon.
6—Frank Kelly.
7—Samuel Kempler.
8—Paul Fantana.
9—Tony Baresi.
10—Michael C. Ryan.
11—Thomas Sullivan. Frederick Sullivan.

To fix a day for trial.
1—Don Lawrence.
2—Edward Curtis.
3—John F. Quinn.
4—Moses Krupinsky.
5—Samuel Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—Jacob Nattenheimer.
2—Ernest Wathen.
3—Lawrence Garbarino.
4—Walter Donnelly. James Lawler.
5—Walter Scott.
6—Charles Garez.
7—Rubey Taylor.

To fix a day for trial.
1—Louis Charles, alias Rallow, alias Mozart.
2—John Delaney.
3—William Hogan.
5—Abraham Rose.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Francis Lippner vs. Antonetta Altieri—Samuel A. Beyers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Ryan vs. Browne—Richard H. Clarke. In re Becker—John H. Rogan. Andrews vs. Williams—Thomas F. Keogh. Cobbleskill Quarry Company vs. O'Rourke—Robert E. Deyo. In re Smith—Chauncey B. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Dub vs. McCann—Samuel J. Benson. In re Metzger—Edward Browne. In re Fox—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Garnar vs. Glassman—Quinton Corwine. In re Cassella—Quinton Corwine. In re Suydam—Thomas Allison.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Stewart vs. Feitner; Bishop vs. same—Henry M. Whitehead.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

73, N. Y.—People vs. Anglo-Am. Assoc'n.
200—Seaman vs. Clarke.
224—Colwell vs. Knights of St. John and Malta.
227—Delaney vs. Levy.
132—Heslin vs. Building Assoc. of Syracuse, N. Y.
230, and 30, N. E.—McCormick vs. Wilder.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4358—Norman vs. B. H. R. R.
4873—Heitz vs. Met. St. R. R.
4198—Bannon vs. B. H. R. R.
4902—Beers vs. same.
4911—Rush vs. Bauland Co.
4912—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
4914—McCarthy vs. same.
4918—Dalzell vs. Met. Street R. R.
4931—French vs. B. H. R. R.
4932—Fischer vs. Excelsior Brewery.
9012—Larkin vs. B. H. R. R.
9043—Callaghan vs. Commonwealth Roofing Co. et al.
9055—Sherry vs. B. H. R. R.
8799—De Shields, Jr., vs. Creamer.
8833—Anderson vs. Reid
8818—Carmody vs. B. H. R. R.
9431—Fyfe vs. Fyfe.
9595—Lorenzo vs. Lorenzo.
2173—Broistedt vs. Dolan.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4133—Werner vs. Met. Street R. R.
2501—Halliday vs. B. H. R. R.
3768—Cudworth vs. same.
2518—Keller vs. Adler Veneer Co.
4979—Lee vs. Met. St. R. R.
4985—Bidwell vs. same.
4981—Black vs. same.
4982—Kimber vs. same.
4983—Kaufman vs. Nassau R. R.
4984—Renkansisky vs. B. H. R. R.
4987—m. Exch. Bank vs. Freschi.
4988—Wasserman vs. Benjamin.
4990—rause vs. Owens.
4991—Graf vs. B. H. R. R.
4993—Clark vs. same.
4996—Kelly vs. same.
4998—McGrath vs. same.
4999—Brady vs. same.
5000—Harrington vs. same.

Highest number reached

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J. Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1026—Vigliante vs. Scarpati et al.
1396—Rice vs. Edwards.
1397—Fiss and another vs. Van Schaick.
1403—Wenig vs. Wenig.
1406—Woodruff vs. Wheeler et al.
1408—Barnes et al., executors, vs. Am. Bible Soc.
1409—Terwilliger and another vs. Kranz.
1410—T. Channon Press, receiver, vs. Reeve et al.
1411—Grossman vs. Grossman.
1412—Bailey vs. City of New York.
1413—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
1414—Edstrom vs. Edstrom.
1415—Allicino vs. Allicino.
1416—Treuhaft vs. Cong. Ackavath Yeshurn.
1417—Levine vs. Bergen et al.
1418—Morgenthaler vs. Freund et al.
1419—Bindrim vs. Bindrim et al.
1420—Storer vs. Clasiinskie.
1421—Armstrong vs. Borden's Con. M. Co. et al.
1422—Reiman vs. Reiman.
1423—Huwer vs. Winther et al.
1424—Higgins vs. Schwarts and another.
1425—Sullivan vs. Klune.
1426—Nestor vs. Breitkopf.
1428—Hirtenstein vs. Furber.
1429—Echaffler vs. Finke et al.
1430—Sprague Nat. B. vs. Clark, recr., et al.
1431—Mason vs. Mason.
1436—Rauscher vs. Rauscher.
1379—Caveny vs. Helberger.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Ash. Same vs. McDonald. Same vs. Blake. Same vs. Clark. Same vs. McGuire.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Kings County—Civil calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

683—Burinskas vs. H. R. R. Co.
706—Howell vs. same.
714—Arfmann vs. same.
S. C., 800—B'klyn Lumber Co. vs. Carlin.
693—Danenberg & Coles vs. Corn.
694—Wild vs. Hill.
696—Humphreys vs. Segelken.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of James Creed and Margaret Crowley. The accounting in the estate of James F. Simmons, Michael Lovely, Susan Pettit, John Konvalinka, Jacob Duis, Bertha Kolb, Anna Wightman, Mary McClintick, Elizabeth Rourke, Catharine McKenna, Isaac Henderson, Dora Busener, Margaretha Schaedle, Garret W. Van Cleaf, Elizabeth Anderson, Frederick L. Meeks, Frederick Kupfer, William H. Howard, Henrietta G. Reynolds, Mary E. Gardner, Margaret E. Seaman, and Rosey Seymour.

The estates of John McGowan, Catharine Broistet, and Thomas C. Smith.

Contested calendar at 10:30. 21—The will of Amelia Hoffman. 8—The will of Annie Rowe.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Roberts vs. Shutt—Eugene V. Daly, to sell. Hauck vs. Ochs—Edward J. Byrne, to compute. Mulry vs. Mulry—Andrew F. Van Thun. Talladega College vs. Donovan—Frederick M. Mathews, to compute. Millinery Building and Loan Association vs. Worsley—Donald F. Ayres, to compute. In matter of Johnson—Andrew F. Van Thun, to inquire. Schoeffler vs. Hill—E. A. Richards, to compute. Solomon vs. Kllllea —George Brush, to hear and determine.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term.—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

164—Sprague vs. City of New York.
152—Wetsel vs. Meigel.
760—Same vs. same.
176—De Palma vs. Salvatore.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Garretson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

22—Reid vs. Tower.
54—Decker vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
55—Harlan vs. S. I. Elec. R. R. Co.
56—Clovena Co. vs. Bowe et al.
57—Doyle vs. Cowan.
59—Quinney vs. City of New York.
61—Belplat vs. Mayer.
62—Casler vs. Burlee Dry Dock Co.
64—Sullivan vs. City of New York.
65—Bradley vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
67—Hoffman vs. McCormack.
5—Dewey vs. De Revere
147—Dailey vs. Myers.
27—Greenfield vs. City of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

ANSBACHER, LEOPOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEOPOLD ANSBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sol. & Benj. Oppenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1900. HENRY C. ANSBACHER, SAMUEL KRAUS, Executors. SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. oc-law6mW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against ARTHUR GORSCH and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet and eight-tenths (8 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, Block 2,066, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, February 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PIRSSON & SEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:

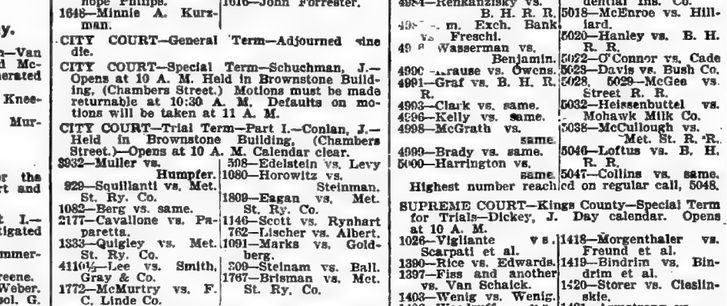

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $41,791.78, with interest thereon from February 13th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $376.22, with interest thereon from February 19th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $472.01 and interest, together with unpaid water rates for the years 1899 and 1900, amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, February 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 20th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHRISSIE L. HALLER, plaintiff, against NELLIE G. HALLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1901.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

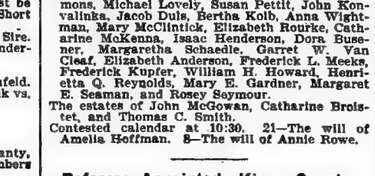

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $8,680.84, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $236.40.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiffs' Attorney. mh6-2w3wW&S&mh27

Surrogate Notices.

BECK, LUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUISE BECK, otherwise known as Louisa Beck and Louisa C. Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1900. THOMAS E. BROWN, Jr., Ex'r. o17-law6mW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

J. F. D. Lanier Buys a Residence Site—Many Dwellings Change Hands—Day's Dealings at Auction.

J. F. D. Lanier has bought, through Pease & Elliman, 123 and 125 East Thirty-fifth Street, a plot 33.4 by 98.9, upon which he will erect a handsome residence. The sellers of the properties were H. H. Pease and Walter E. Maynard.

The same brokers, in conjunction with Smith & Stewart, have sold for Mr. Lanier to Dr. George E. Lockwood the lot 20 East Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100. Dr. Lockwood is the fourth owner this lot has had within eighteen months. Part of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property, it was sold by the Barney-Sheldon syndicate to W. H. S. Wood and resold by him to Mr. Lanier.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Henry M. Tilford to a client for about $85,000 the four-story dwelling 3 West Forty-sixth Street, 21.6 by 100.5.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Herman Bosch the four-story dwelling, with extension, 26 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

William M. Mitchell has sold for about $100,000 the four-story building 24 East Forty-second Street, 26 by 98.9.

John D. Crimmins authorized yesterday a statement that the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum block, bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, had been sold. Neither Mr. Crimmins nor John N. Golding, the broker in the deal, would disclose the names of the purchasers.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. Valere Cooper to Otto Strack the four-story dwelling 119 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Dr. David Magie to Dr. Joseph D. Bryant the four-story American basement dwelling 32 West Forty-eighth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for F. F. Lockwood the five-story American basement dwelling, 317 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought, through S. Osgood Pell & Co., the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 22 East Seventy-eighth Street, 15.2 by 102.2.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Jay estate, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the plot of eight lots on the north side of Sixtieth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

Charles M. Rosenthal and Marcus Nathan have bought the plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, 100 by 125.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold to the French Benevolent Society of New York, for improvement, 45 to 456 West Thirty-fourth Street, a plot 87.4 by 98.9, now occupied by three-story dwellings.

Porter & Co. have sold for William Kelly the five-story double flat, 554 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Adolphus Ottenberg, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the four three-story buildings 132 to 138 Columbia Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Morris Marks has sold for John Koster the five-story double flat 90 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

John P. Klewan has sold for Mrs. A. Maurer, to Harris Bernstein, the five-story tenement, with stores, 118 Chrystie Street, 25 by 100.

M. Steinfeld has bought, through Peter Axelrad, for $25,250, the five-story tenement 75 Delancey Street, 23.4 by 60.

George Wilkinson Stetson has purchased the four-story dwellings 23 and 27 East Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, respectively, the former from Mrs. Julia M. Poillon and the latter from Mrs. Dwight M. Harris. This, with No. 25, which he already owned, gives him one of the choicest corners in this section. The property fronting 100.5 on Madison Avenue and 60 on East Forty-fifth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

40 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 391.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11; three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Martha L. Rutherfurd.....$17,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

209 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Charles S. Hirsch 11,500

Beton Avenue, northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue, 100 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rudolph Mattesheimer 1,000

By William Kennelly.

Executor's Sale.

605 Eighth Avenue, west side, 38.3 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 20.3 by 95, four-story brownstone front flat, with store; to Benjamin Keller 39,250

579 Eighth Avenue, west side, 61.5 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 12.4 by 100, three-story brick building, with store; to M. Cohen 15,000

252 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 356.3 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; to L. Chase 11,000

By William Kennelly.

351 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, 79.5 on the avenue by 19.2 on the street, four-story brick and stone flat, with two stores; public auction sale, to John Miller 17,900

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

136 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 253.4 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to E. Fixman 7,798

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Henry Parsons, referee, 59 and 62 Pine Street, north side, 57.5 feet east of William Street, 40.4 by 102.2 by 43.8 by 97.11, five-story brick building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 41 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 225 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,780; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Place and St. Nicholas Avenue, 65.9 by 99.7 by 85.3 by 92.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $42,168.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,285.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 262 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 117.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17.6 feet by 100.11, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 55 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $81,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 190 Convent Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 108.11 on the avenue by 25 on the street by 99.11 by 68.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,849.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Harold Nathan, referee, 159 Front Street, south side, the block front between Maiden Lane and Fletcher Street, 51.10 by 41.8 by 50.6 by 41.9, leasehold, four-story building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 173 and 175 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, north side, 260 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 20 by 100.2, three and four story brick flats.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Washington Avenue, east side, 133.9 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for two three-story frame flats, each 23 by 49; Mrs. A. M. Gillies of 633 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owner; H. S. Baker of 494 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; total cost, $9,400.

Webster Avenue, east side, 727.11 feet from Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, each 18.8 by 50; Bridget Curry of 1,009 Lexington Avenue, owner; Charles H. Saxe of 725 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; total cost, $7,500.

Kepler Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 35; Henry N. Schwarz, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Lincoln Avenue, for a two-story frame shop, 25 by 80; H. Lang of 1,570 Washington Avenue, owner; A. Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 218 Henry Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, 23.6 by 84.5; Barnet Levy, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $20,000.

Sixth Street, south side, 500 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame barn and shed, 29.9 by 14.6; S. W. Williamson, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 306 and 308 East Fifth Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement and store, 42.6 by 80.2; Bernard Cohen of 211 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $45,000.

Weeks Avenue, west side, 164 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 52; David Jaeger, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 605 Third Avenue, for a two-story brick store and lofts, 21.4 by 65; Coudert Brothers of 71 Broadway, owners; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 129 East Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick store; Henry Steeger of 143 East Thirty-first Street, owner; R. W. Tether of 150 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $115.

No. 328 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; estate of Frederick P. Chase, Plainfield, N. J., owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $500.

No. 317 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick flat, with shop; Antonio Valorosa of 317 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

West Farms Road, north side, 350 feet east of Boston Road, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Jacob Lotter, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $250.

No. 321 Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; R. Lawrence Smith of 117 East Twenty-third Street, owner; Thomas McKeown, architect and builder; cost, $200.

No. 29 Park Row, to a five-story brick store and offices; New York Security and Trust Company of 44 Wall Street, owner; Albert Rankin, lessee; Kurtzer & Rohl, Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 1,029 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Laura B. and Elizabeth Hammond of 1,581 Washington Avenue, owners; R. Werner, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 59 and 61 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick factory and store; Edward Ridley & Sons of 309 Grand Street, owners; Hugh Getty, builder; cost, $75.

No. 157 Broadway, to a four-story brick store; Singer Manufacturing Company, owner; E. Benger of 480 First Street, Brooklyn, lessee; Hugh Getty, builder; cost, $100.

No. 118 West Thirty-third Street, to a two-story brick laundry; A. M. Schaefer of 35 West Thirtieth Street, owner; John J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $50.

No. 6 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and studios; John J. Astor, owner; S. J. Munroe, architect; cost, $800.

No. 1,289 Broadway, to a four-story brick office building and stores; Alfred Beinhaur of 289 Fourth Avenue, owner; A. F. Henrichsen, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 34 and 36 West Thirty-fourth Street, to two five-story brick stores and lofts; T. H. Berber and G. C. Boldt, owners; C. E. Reed of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $45.

No. 42 Lind Avenue, to a one and one-half-story frame stable; Thomas Miller, premises, owner; A. Y. Porter, architect; cost, $200.

No. 14 Perry Street, to a five-story brick storage house; L. H. Bullard, Flushing, L. I., owner; C. S. Morrell, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Rachel Isaacs, owner; Wilson & Vitscher, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,411 Brook Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Stephano Losalo, premises, owner; R. Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 78 Delancey Street, to a four-story brick tenement; S. Spielberg, premises, owner; L. Bernstein, architect; cost $300.

No. 700 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; W. W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Henry P. Cook, architect; cost, $1,800.

Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and stores; Charles Beckmann of 159 East Forty-second Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 1,339 and 1,341 Broadway, to a four-story brick office building and stores; Mrs. R. B. Johnson, owner; Clough & Wardner of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, March 19.

AVENUE B, 287 20x85; Sadie Kahn to Joseph M. Stone, (mtg $7,000, R S $2.50) $1

AVENUE D, e s, 46.8 ft s of 5th St, 28.8x82; Louis H. Knopping to Isidore Kohn, (mtg $26,000, R S $5) 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 143d St, 26.5x77.9x26.3x80.8; Job E. Hedges, referee, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, (R S $14) 14,000

BLODGETT, Mary A., 40.3 ft n of 10th St, runs e 116x s 25x w 115.9x n 25.1; Samuel Riker and others to Simon R. Weil and others 1

CHERRY ST, n e corner of Jackson St, 20x100; Madison St, n s, 23.10 ft e of Jefferson St, 24.10x80; Henry Niemann and wife to Catharine Niemann, all title 12,000

FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 20x97.4; Harvey Hutton to Mrs. Clarence Dorsett, (R S 2 cents, mtg $6,500) 1

LEXINGTON AV, s s, 350 ft n of Elizabeth St, 48 ft to 182d St x100; George A. Halsey, referee, to James J. Phelan, ¼ part, all taxes, &c., (R S $1.50) 1,500

MADISON ST, n s, 24.10 ft e of Jefferson St, 24.10x80; John H. Tienken to Grace H. Tienken, all title, (R S 50 cents) 1

PIKE ST, 62, w s, 22 ft s of Monroe St, 22x60x8.2x50.3; Charles Wolinsky to Baer Shulman, (R S $15.50) 1

VYSE ST, w s, 39.11 ft s of 179th St, 25x142.2x25x142.5; Hannah Dannerlein to Daniel Brady, (R S $1, mtg $1,500) 1

WALTON AV, w s, 20 ft n of 150th St, 18.8x80; Mary A. Moore, widow, to Jeannette A. Munkitterick 1

WILLIAM ST, 183, s w corner of Spruce St, 24.8x52.5x24.10x—; Adeline R. Ash and another, executors, to Edward V. Z. Lane, (R S $38.50) 58,500

2D AV, s w corner of 6th St, 24.3x105; William Stolzenberg to Frederick and Joseph Stolzenberg, quitclaim 1

2D AV, s e corner of 119th St, 60.10x100; Meyer Solomon to John McKee, (R S $7, mtg $36,000) 1

2D AV, s w corner of 103th St, 25.10x75; Elizabeth Wiesebrock to Edward R. Cole, (R S $5, mtg $13,500) 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 88th St, 50.8x102.3; Charles Parsons to Joseph Hamershlag, (R S $2.50) 1

7TH AV, s s, w ½ of Lot 248, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; Jacob Weymer to William L. Mead 600

7TH AV, s s, e ½ of Lot 248, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; William L. and Sarah A. Mead and another to Charles E. Mead 600

47TH ST, s s, Lot 158, Section 2, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 25x100; Hudson F. Rose to Daniel O'Keefe. (R S $1) 1

12TH ST, 320 East, 25x103.3; Marie Ribes to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $9.50, mtg $4,000) 1

20TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x92, leasehold; William H. Hirsh, referee, to Robert T. Meeks. (R S $2.50) 2,085

46TH ST, 104 West, 20x100.5; American Realty Company to Harriet Strong, (R S $7, mtg $15,000) 22,000

58TH ST, 363 West, 27x100.5; John M. Ruck to Anna M. Fischer, (R S $100.50) 1

59TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; John J. Phelan, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company, (R S $9) 8,000

60TH ST, 116 East, 20x100.5; Caroline Schwab and another, executors, to Robert Rogers, (R S $21) 20,200

70TH ST, s s, 301.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.8x100.5; Thomas Allen to Clara Steinhardt, (R S $7, mtg $18,000) 1

76TH ST, n s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Herman Straub to Marie Straub, (R S $3.50) 1

82D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 75x102.2; John I. Jones and another, trustees, to Antoinette Bloodgood, (R S $71) 71,000

82D ST, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Jacob Gross and wife to Carl Schneider and wife, (mtg $13,000) 1

82D ST, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's Congregation, Unaltered Augsburg Confession, Yorkville, N. Y., to Carl Schneider and wife, ($5.50, mtg $13,000) 18,500

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Isaac L. Dunn to Lilian E. Reed, (mtg $26,000, R S $10) 1

89TH ST, 224 East, 25x100.8; Mary and Otto Stapf to Anna G. E. Yutte, (mtg $17,500, R S $6.50) 1

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.8; Samuel A. Stillwell to Hattie V. Schmidt, (R S $11.50, mtg $6,000) 17,500

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.8; Michael M. Forrest to Mary Bird 1

103D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Garibaldi Greenhalgh and others, (R S $3, mtg $3,500) 1

106TH ST, 318 West, 22x100.11; Peter Wagner to Edmund F. Bonaventure, (R S $25, mtg $20,000) 1

114TH ST, 40 East, 27x100.11; Adolph Balschern to Lucas George, (R S $4, mtg $25,000) 1

115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 24.11x100.11x25x100.11; Moses Ehrenreich and another to John Van Dolsen, (R S $8, mtg $22,000) 1

116TH ST, n s, 172 ft e of Morningside Av East, 28x100.10; William T. Emmet, referee, to Alan D. Scatcherd, (R S $46.50) 46,500

126TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Sarah Lichtenstein and others, executors, &c., to Patrick S. Trainor, (mtg $15,000, R S $1.50) 16,500

128TH ST, s s, 101 ft w of 2d Av, 26x99.11; Frances Marx to Jennie Schwab, (mtg $13,000) 1

136TH ST, 466 East, 25x100; Amelia Runyon to Mary A. Maschmedt, (mtg $15,800, R S $2) 1

136TH ST, n s, 199.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 49x200 to s s of 137th St, present line; Albert I. Sire, referee, to William A. Martin 4,500

138TH ST, 611 West, 16.6x99.11; Walter Seaman to Joseph T. Watson, (R S $3, mtg $10,000) 1

147TH ST, 418 West, 20x99.11; Emilie Cohen to Jacob Laselle, (mtg $15,000) .. 11,500

149TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11, Frank D. Shaw, referee, to Mary F. Pinner and Jennie P. Schultze 14,000

156TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x99.10x20.3x99.4; Morton M. Green to Moses Green, (R S $2, mtg $6,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

BAXTER ST, 72; George F. Patton, agent, to Michael Mallo, 3 years $960

BROADWAY, 375; Henry Corn to Leon C. Riggs, 10 years 13,000

DAWSON ST, 1,065; Frederick McCarthy to Ferdinand Miller, 3 years 264

ESSEX ST, 167; Isaac Hershowitz to Baruch Bogko, 2 years 540

FORSYTH ST, 184; Harris and Julius Kaufman to Max Angoron, 5 years 3,550

GREENWICH ST, 166 and 168, n w corner of Cortlandt St; Janette Olcott to Patrick Monahan, 10 years 3,500

RIVINGTON ST, 98; Joseph Rabinowitz to Harry Wilanshue, 4 years $540-780

WILLIS AV, 227; Richard A. Farrelly to Ernst Becker, 3 years ..... $480 to 504

2D AV, 1,409; Frohman Brothers to David Melchner, 2 1-2 years 1,320

7TH AV, 502; Patrick O'Neill to Amethy Levy, 7 11-12 years $1,500-1,900

9TH AV, s e corner of 40th St; Eliza McGowan, executrix, and another, to Joseph Brandt, 21½ years 1,200

1ST ST, 11; Leopold May to Joseph Briss and another, 2 1-6 years 2,400

3D ST, 291 East; Max Kaufman to Harry Wiener and another, 4 years 720

24TH ST, 223 East; John D. Gogerty to James F., 5 years 1,200

34TH ST, 304 West; Sigmund Rosenwald, executor, to Lena Marks, 5 years 1,500

45TH ST, 71 West; Theodore B. Dale to Anna H. Kaliske, 1 year 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

BLOCK, Rosa and Israel, to Henrietta H. Clulow, executrix; Rutgers St, 28, 5 years, 4½ per cent $23,000

BRAND, Leopold, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Sheriff St, 91, 5 years, 4 per cent. 11,000

BRUCKNER, Peter, to Annie M. Rohe; 37th St, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Simon and Emma Pretzfeld and others; 111th St, 253 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 38,000

COLE, Edward R., to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, s w corner of 128th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 13,000

COLE, Edward R., to American Mortgage Company, 2d Av, s w corner of 128th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

DOLL, Charles, jr., and Adam Rentz to Jacob Metzger; Avenue St, John, e s, 31.7 ft s e of Prospect Av, 3 years 8,000

DOLL, Charles, jr., and Adam Rentz to Jacob Metzger, Avenue St, John, e s, 11.4 ft s of Prospect Av, 3 years 8,000

DOLL, Charles, jr., and Adam Rentz to Jacob Metzger; Avenue St, John, e s, 11.4 ft s of Prospect Av, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 1,000

DORF, Max, to John Stemme; East Broadway, n w corner of Market St, 4 years, 6 per cent 22,000

EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited, to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; all property, franchises, privileges, &c., supplemental first mortgage Telegraph and Telephone,) with consent of stockholders, due July 1, 1942, 5 per cent. bonds 201,000

EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited, to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; all property, franchises, privileges, &c., (supplemental first mortgage, Edison,) due July 1, 1942, 6 per cent., secures bonds 7,000

FISCHER, Anna M., to the German Savings Bank; 58th St, 383 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 70,000

FITZPATRICK, Catherine E., to Max Borck; 87th St, 62 West, installments, 6 per cent 1,200

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Marie E. Jacobson; 1st Av, 2,125, 3 years 10,000

GEORGE, Lucas, to Adolph Balschun; 40 West 114th St, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 3,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso and Italia, to Daniel Brady; Arthur Av, e s, Lot 346, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, ½ year 1,000

GREENHALGH, Garibaldi, and others to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 103d St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, due Sept. 15, 1902, 6 per cent 1,500

HALLERAN, Mary A., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; Leggett Av, or 156th St, s s, 110 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 5,000

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Jacob Metzger; Prospect Av, s e s, 105.6 ft n e of Freeman St, 3 years 3,500

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Jacob Metzger; Prospect Av, s e s, 70.7 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years 3,500

HERTER, Rosamond and Maria A., to Anna S. Finck; Pike St, n e corner of Madison St, with all title to alley adjoining on e s, 2 years, 6 per cent 8,000

HOGAN, Josephine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 49th St, s s, 367 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 8,000

HONECK, Elizabeth, to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children; 2,230 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 13,000

KOHN, Isidore, to Louis H. Knopping; Avenue D, e s, 46.8 ft s of 6th St, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,450

LANE, Edward V. Z., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; William St, 183, 1 year, 4 per cent 25,000

[illegible]BOOM, Frank C., to John H. Woods; 8th Av, n w s, 98.9 ft n e of 28th St, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent ... 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 12th St, 520 East, 1 year 11,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 12th St, 520 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

LUTZ, Johann G., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 404 East 21st St, 1 year, 4 per cent 1,000

MAUDER, Herman, to Peter Wannemacher; 2d Av, 14, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent 3,000

McCORMACK, Mary A., to Empire City Savings Bank; College Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of 141st St, 1 year 4,000

McGURK, John H., to Frances Weisl; 141st St, 990 East, 3 years 3,000

METZGER, George, to Dorothea Bermes; 179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year 1,200

MUNKITTERICK, Jennette A., to George W. Thym; Walton Av, w s, 20 ft n of 150th St, 1 year 3,000

NOLL, Louis, and wife to the New York Savings Bank; 418 East 89th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 12,000

PICKENS, Charlotte F., to James W. Campbell; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25.4 ft s of Columbine St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 400

ROSENBERG, Morris, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Rivington St, n e corner of Norfolk St, with use of alley across rear, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 55,000

RUCK, John M., to the German Savings Bank; 58th St, 355 to 361 West, 1 year, 6 per cent, (4 mortgages) 80,000

RUCK, John M., to Robert Ranklin; 58th St, n s, 27 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000

RUCK, John M., to Alwin Elsert; 58th St, n s, 27 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 5,000

SCATCHERD, Alan D., to Samuel B. Sexton; 118th St, n s, 172 ft e of Morningside Av East, 5 years 35,000

SCHMIDT, Hattie W., to Sarah A. Stillwell; 92d St, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, due July 16, 1901, 6 per cent 6,000

SCHMIDT, Hattie W., to Sarah A. Stillwell; 92d St, s s, 200.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 month, 6 per cent 4,000

SCHMIDT, Hattie W., to Sarah A. Stillwell; 92d St, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 month, 6 per cent 4,000

SCHWAB, Ada, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 102d St, 253 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

SHULMAN, Baer, to Eleanor F. G. Reed; Pike St, 42, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

SMITH, Amelia, to George W. Wood; 118th St, n s, 118.9 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 1,200

STEVENSON, Preston, to Robert D. Douglass; West End Av, s w corner of 94th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 135,000

STRONG, Harriet, to the American Mortgage Company; 46th St, 104 West, 3 years 15,000

WAGNER, Peter, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 106th St, 318 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 20,000

WATSON, Joseph T., to Helen W. De Ronde; 611 West 138th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GRIFFEN, Henry E., and another, executors, &c., to Wilson M. Powell $5,000

KERBS, Adolf, to Leah Buttenwieser, (3 mortgages) ..... Nom.

LEE, William H., to Daniel S. Miller 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the American Mortgage Company 6,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the American Mortgage Company 4,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the American Mortgage Company 3,500

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Louis T. Haggin 50,000

PHILLIPS, William H., trustee, to Lizzie H. Holme ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x95; John Bell Company against George E. Wilson, owner; Confort Contracting and Construction Company, contractor $766

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x196; Martha Manassa against Ernest Heidman, owner and contractor 80

JACKSON AV, 983; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Maly Malintzsky, owner; Samuel D. Rosenfeld and Bertha Weinstein, owners and contractors 76

44TH ST, 19 and 21 West; Thomas A. Lewis against Henry B. Barnes, owner; the American Institute, lessee; Crossley & Co., contractor 84

110TH ST, 141 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Ella Jenkins, owner and contractor; Robert M. Fulton, contractor. 260

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Mackenzie Brothers against Frank Jewell, owner and contractor 74

156TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 50x100; John A. Murray against Gerard D. Brower-Ancher, owner; Frank Vermyle, contractor 500

156TH ST, 550 to 554 West; Alfred Boote against George D. Brouwer-Ancher, owner; Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher, contractor 300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

103D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer with G. Greenhalgh & Co., 3 payments. $2,500

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; Moritz L. Ernst and another against Samuel McCracken and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,672, two actions; William C. G. Wilson against Louise E. Burton and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman.

CHAMBERS ST, 139, and 1 Hudson St, n w corner; Department of Buildings against Albert Tower, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

CHRYSTIE ST, 118; Pierre Mali and another, trustees, against Aurora Maurer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Chrystie.

HAMMOND ST, (West 11th St,) 59; Hudson St, w s, 25 ft s of Bank St, 24.10x72.6x25.2x73.4; Hudson St, s w corner of Bank St, 25x72.6x25x71.9; Morton St, n w corner of Bleecker St, 50x58x50x81; Sarah M. Brown against Christopher Gwyer and others, (partition;) attorney, W. J. McCormick.

RAILROAD AV EAST, proposed, n e corner of 144th St, 100.8x100.7x99.7x125.5; Jacques Farjeon against Hester W. and Edward Dart, (action to set aside two deeds, &c.;) attorney, R. H. Raphael.

11TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x80; William B. Koller, trustee, &c., against Lewis Steinhardt, individually, &c., and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Weil & Weil.

105TH ST, 341 to 345 East; also property at White Plains; Randolph W. Townsend against Isaiah Dahut and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Bradley & Currier Company against Estella Heymann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Bjork against Paul Zigler and others, (action to declare ownership, &c.;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheim.

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100, 2 actions; Charles Griffen and others, trustees, against Emma Mayer and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; George Mackenzie and another against Frank Jewell and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

141ST ST, n s, 398 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Francis H. Catlin against Herman L. Roth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.08 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.20
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, quiet and steady; Wheat, No. 3, 72¼c; No. 2 red, 75@77c; No. 2 corn, 40@40¼c; No. 2 yellow, 40@40½c; No. 2 oats, 25¾@26c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; good feeding barley, 45c; fair to choice malting, 52@57½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.53½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.54½c; prime timothy seed, $4.15; mess pork, per bbl, $16.10@$16.15; lard, per 100 lb, $8.12½@8.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.50@$7.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8@$8.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.65@$10.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market continued active and was more or less unsettled all day. On the first call the market was steady, with prices unchanged to two points higher, although before the first call a decline had been looked for owing to the disappointing character of the early cables. Following the opening there was an advance of 2@3 points on buying orders received here in response to over-night wire recommendations to purchase cotton for a reaction on the ground that Liverpool having had a three days' break, would do better. Instead, however, the English market declined 1-32d on spot cotton, (which sold to the ext

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH MIDWOOD

South of Prospect Park.

This most beautiful and healthful section of Flatbush, has all its streets and avenues elegantly laid out, has all city improvements, paving, sewers, gas, etc., has a bountiful supply of the purest water in the State of New York entirely independent of the Brooklyn water system; is adorned with rare shrubbery and flower beds, and has every restriction enforced to insure its being kept up to its present high standard of exclusiveness.

Only 35 minutes to New York.
Cars run every 4 minutes.

Elegant, large residences with beautiful lawns $7,000 to $12,000. Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.

Come and see South Midwood to-day or send for illustrated booklet.

Take Flatbush Avenue car.

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1364 Flatbush av.

SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR,
FURNISHED COTTAGES, $750 TO $1,500 FOR SEASON.

SEA GATE is a carefully restricted Ocean Residence Park, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, macadamized roads, sewerage, water, gas, electric lighting, community stable, surf and still water bath houses. Exclusive surroundings, private steamboat service, 45 minutes to Battery, from May to November.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
203 Montague Street.

NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES
2 AND 3 STORY,

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park, 30 minutes to Park Row; trolley connections to ferries and all points of the city. These houses are modern in every particular to the smallest detail. 38 two and 10 three story houses sold past season. For particulars regarding terms, etc., apply to W. A. BROWN, (Owner,) BROOKLYN—Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Ave. NEW YORK—149 Broadway. Brooklyn office open Sundays and holidays all day. Evenings until 9. Illustrated booklet showing floor plans, etc., mailed on application.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
South of Prospect Park, in Parkville, near Ocean Parkway, on Elmwood Av., No. 312, plots 200x210 and 200x125, cut to suit; 917 East 56th St., 7 rooms, improvements; plot 30x100; terms reasonable. M. D. H., owner, 236 West 136th St., Manhattan, N. Y.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

One and two family houses wanted, 23d and 25th Ward, Brooklyn; customers waiting for cash and for exchange. Call Tryon, 1,410 Broadway, Brooklyn.

2½-story front, 3 rear, brownstone, 12 R. & B.; hardwood floor; open plumbing, grates; good condition; $8,250. 607 Hancock St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 ACRE FARM
on Saturday, March 23d, on the premises near
SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON
and BRIAR CLIFF, Westchester Co. Fine neighborhood, very high location. Write or call for auction poster containing full particulars.
ABRAM HYATT & CO.,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

A.—A.—MOUNT VERNON DWELLINGS.
Special, Chester Hill, beautiful residence; large grounds; new; worth $15,000, for $12,500; others, $5,000 to $20,000; rentals, $25 to $100; all modern improvements. Rodman F. Pugh, 1st St., corner 3d Av.

For Rent and Sale—The best houses in New Rochelle, Larchmont, and vicinity. F. F. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Post Office, New Rochelle.

Furnished and unfurnished houses to let; all improvements; fine locations; $30 and upward. James W. Rich, 5 South 3d, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

STORES TO RENT.
1ST AV., NO. 1,480, CORNER 77TH ST.
3D AV., NO. 1,310, CORNER 75TH ST.
GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
3D AV., NO. 1,320, NEAR 75TH ST.
76TH ST., NO. 177, NEAR 3D AV.
ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 12TH ST., 2 LOFTS.
S. E. JACOBS, 135 B'WAY.

A.—A.—A.—A.
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD.
Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames St.
Large floor space, where good light is essential for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

---

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.
Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave,

FIFTH AND SIXTH LOFTS TO LET.
108 Greenwich Street, near Rector Street. Has elevator, steam heat, electric light and power if required. Rent very low.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th

---

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Two large light lofts to let on Leonard St., running through to Church St.; electric motor for hoisting; rent, $1,250.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

---

304 8th Av.—Store, basement, and 1st floor. 100 feet deep; rent asked, $1,600.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

---

2 lofts in new corner building, 95x100, with power, steam heat, and elevator; will divide. Grossman, corner 94th St. and 1st Av.

LOFTS. Big, (25x125,) light, and cheap.
LOFTS. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.
R. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOR SALE
VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.,
four minutes' walk from station; modern house; electric lighted, &c.; stable, outhouses, &c.; three acres; flowers and plants of every description; garden, fruit trees, &c.
Baltusrol Golf Links one mile distant.
ASKING $25,000.
F. ZITTEL, 286 Columbus Av., New York.

NUTLEY, N. J.
45 MIN. CHAMBERS AND 23D ST. FERRIES.
Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $400 to $700; shaded grounds; stables; golf links. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

Good 4-room house and large attic, barn, fine garden, well, near all depots, Hackensack, N. J., $980, $80 down; balance $10 per month. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Fine farm, 20 acres; also farm, 3 acres; modern houses, large barns; excellent condition; abundance fruit; moderate prices. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair, N. J.—Choice residence properties; sale and rent. Clarence B. Tubbs, opp. Lackawanna station and 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

Englewood and vicinity! Houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for season or longer. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Factory sites, 17 miles out; 4 railways; also lots and 8-room house. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IDEAL HOUSES, ETC.,
FOR RENT.
Attractive 4-story American Basement Dwelling,
NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.
Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 140th St. Elevated.
RENT, $1,000.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

$35 PER MONTH FOR 3-STORY QUEEN ANNE brick dwelling, in perfect order, at No. 11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Cor. Broadway & 44th St.

To rent, in 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; tastefully decorated; rent, $900, $900, $1,000, and $1,100. Open for inspection. Caretakers, 212 East 68th St. and 210 E. 69th. Houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West,

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.

Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—A.—New and thoroughly modern apartments, consisting of 6 rooms, (including corners;) rents, $60-$68, and 4 rooms, rents, $40-$43, in the HESPERUS.
S. E. corner 118th St. and Manhattan Av., (exclusive) neighborhood; all extra large, light, spacious courts; electric light; telephones in each suite; mail chutes; elevator running day and night; elaborate hall, with service.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
61 WEST 86TH, 101 WEST 86TH,
72 WEST 87TH, and 100 WEST 87TH ST.
8 all light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heat; rents, $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 86th St.

A.—THE TUXEDO, | Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month.
Superintendent, on premises, Portal St.

BELLA,
48 E. 26th St.
First-class apartment, $1,400.00; heat, light, and elevator service.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Wyoming Apartment House, corner 9th St. and 2d Av.—Elegant flats, six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; steam heated; elevator; janitor service; moderate rents. G. Newman, 130 2d Av.

14th St., 5 West.—New business building, few doors west of 5th Av; large store, with gallery, to let; also large, light lofts and basement store. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Fulton St., 64.—Large, light store and lofts to let; modern fireproof building; steam heat, elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

Desirable lofts in 23d St. building, near 5th Av.; passenger elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

43d St., near 5th Av.—21-foot house, suitable for tailor or similar business. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

68th St., 256 East.—Marble halls, staircases; steam heat; first floor apartment, $32. Janitor or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Madison Av., 1,759. Between 116th and 117th Sts.—Handsomely decorated, steam heated flat; five light rooms; bath; $21. Owner.

5th Av., 1,048. Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, $806, $1,200. Apply to janitor.

5th Av., Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished; $75 to $100. Apply to janitor.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted immediately, by married couple, no children, furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 or 7 rooms, till July; below 80th St. preferred; references. L. S. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

MAJESTIC APARTMENTS,
corner 145th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; near "L" station; elegant sunny housekeeping apartments on Washington Heights; seven to nine rooms; electric light; refrigeration, (no ice needed;) steel building; absolutely fire-proof; elevator all night; restaurant on premises; $50 to $75 monthly.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, polishing; carpets cleaned, laid; slip-covers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

115th St., 215 West.—Eight rooms and bath; single flat, near Morningside Park; improvements; $25 monthly.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

To Let—Peirce's Park, 29 miles southwest of Philadelphia, grandest country place in America; immense house, furnished; 15 acres in park; gigantic trees; beautiful pond; farm 190 acres; $500 per annum. J. P. Stebbins, 125 West 47th St., N. Y.

POMFRET, CONN.
To let, fully furnished House, with Stable; cool situation; abundance of water; good drainage. Geo. M. Lowry, Agent, Pomfret Centre, Conn.

To Let—Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath; stables, fruit; one hour out in centre of island; healthy location; rent for long season, $225. W. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

Large farmhouse in Eastern Dutchess for Summer months; furnished; beautifully situated; fine air, view; near lake. Apply A. M. Culver, 2,428 Park Row Building, N. Y.

Gentleman's country seat for rent; fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

Spring Lake.—12-room cottage; beautiful location, near lake and ocean. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

To Let.—Orange Co., N. Y.—Farmhouse, furnished; fine views. Address 140 East 16th St., city. Huntington.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Long Branch, Elberon, Hollywood, Norwood Park.—Furnished cottages for rent; 10 new cottages, furnished, at Hollywood and Elberon; all ready for occupation in May. R. H. Woodward & Co., Long Branch.

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Joseph Marks, Auctioneer, will sell at Public Auction, on Friday, March 22d, 1901, at 12 o'clock A. M., entire contents of above stables, consisting of 107 horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds, suitable for all purposes; 35 double trucks, 40 top business wagons, and 125 sets of single and double harness, all to be sold to the highest bidder for cash, without reserve.
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Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

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At Eble's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

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Baseball Calendar, Part I.; July-December, 1901. Thirty cents postpaid. Descriptive circular free. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

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Credit to all. diamonds, watches; wholesale prices; small amount down. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

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Worn-out gold and silver bought by R.

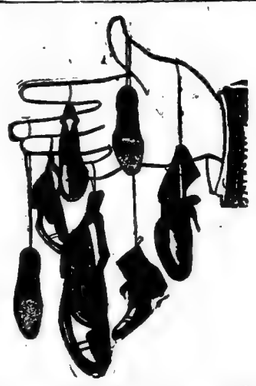

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And our $3.50 shoe looks every way as good outwardly as our $9 shoe.

But the $9 shoe is worth $9.

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Despite the croakers the use of the Raglan as an evening dress overcoat is nightly increasing.

Spring Raglans as well as all the other long, short and medium length Spring overcoats.

You can show all manner of taste, except bad taste, if you buy your Spring derby here. The "Ascot" is the best taste.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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We fill orders by mail.

AN ADMINISTRATOR OF GILMAN'S ESTATE NAMED

Bridgeport Trust Company Appointed by Judge Nobbs.

Many Heirs Are Dissatisfied, and Long Litigation is Threatened—Lawyers in Bitter Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 19.—Judge Nobbs of the Bridgeport Probate Court appointed the Bridgeport Trust Company sole administrator on the estate of the late George Francis Gilman to-day. The appointment was made in the face of strenuous opposition on the part of Attorneys Stiles Judson, Jr., and John J. Crawford, representing Edward S. Percival and Edward L. Norton, who up to yesterday were candidates for appointment themselves. State's Attorney Williams of New Haven, who represented Attorney General Phelps, insisted on the trust company being appointed as sole administrator when the proceedings had got to that point that the Court intimated its willingness to appoint the company, and was hesitating as to appointing George W. Smith co-administrator.

At this point Attorney Crawford turned toward Mr. Williams and asked him if he was an attorney for the trust company.

"I thought I explained the reason of my presence at the hearing yesterday," responded Mr. Williams, "and I supposed the gentlemen from the foreign jurisdiction understood."

"You are so enthusiastic for the trust company that I probably forgot," laughed Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Judson denounced the activity of Mr. Williams. He said it was the first time in the history of the Commonwealth where a representative from the State interposed his objections to the choice of 50 per cent. of the heirs and advocated the appointment of some one else. The State had no interest, he said, after the matter of domiciliary residence had been established.

"I ask, Sir, whom do you appear for?" concluded Mr. Judson.

Mr. Williams said that he would not reply as Mr. Judson was not in the proper mood to receive it.

The hearing was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at 3 o'clock this evening. Attorney Crawford asked for a further adjournment till Thursday. He stated that the estate was very large and varied. It was desirous to present to the Court the full facts concerning the estate.

Attorney E. L. Knox, who has been connected for the past forty years with every litigation in the Gilman family, pleaded for the adjournment. He said that the appointment of a trust company as administrator was fraught with danger and would raise contention that would prove to be ruinous.

The Court asked Mr. Knox if the interests of the estate would be best served by the appointment of Mr. Percival and Mr. Norton. Mr. Knox said he would not argue that question. He was in favor of a conference, but he knew the appointment of a trust company would precipitate a contention. Judge Nobbs replied that the matter had already been thoroughly discussed, and at the adjournment of the hearing yesterday the only point that was not quite settled upon was the appointment of George W. Smith as co-administrator with the Bridgeport Trust Company.

"Your Honor," interposed Mr. Judson, "would it not be well to dispose of Mr. Crawford's motion before you pass on the appointments in the main? If the Court is considering the appointment of the Bridgeport Trust Company, we would desire to interpose an objection and offer some other names."

"The Court will not consider the motion of postponement," replied Judge Nobbs, "and will not consider at this time any other names in the matter." Both Attorneys Crawford and Judson were on their feet in an instant. The latter said that he desired to show that 50 per cent. of the heirs were opposed to it.

Mr. Crawford waived the statement of the Bridgeport Trust Company, and shouted: "What! Appoint a small concern which has only $100,000 of capital and with a responsibility of $21,000 on a $3,000,000 estate?"

State's Attorney Williams interposed, and stated that at the adjournment of the hearing yesterday the only consideration in the mind of the Court was the advisability of appointing George W. Smith as a coadministrator with the trust company. At the time he had pointed out the impracticability of such a double administration. The company would not consider it, and it would be embarrassing to them.

Mr. Judson asked the Court if it had inquired of the financial ability of the trust company to carry out the trust. By its charter, he said, the company is not required to give a bond. The proposition would be considered insane if a man worth $100,000 should ask for the administration of an estate worth $3,000,000 and not be required to file a bond. The Court stated that the company would be required to give a full and sufficient bond.

But that requirement by this Court would be a nullity in the face of its charter, which reads that when a bond is required the capital stock, property and assets of said company shall be taken and considered as the only security required by law for the faithful performance of its duty.

Attorney Williams stated that a bond with good security would be considered ample. It was at this point that Mr. Judson, Mr. Carr, Mr. Crawford, and State's Attorney Williams began a sharp exchange of personalities.

Finally Judge Nobbs interposed and stated that he had informed some of the counsel early in the morning that he had made up his mind to appoint the Bridgeport Trust Company, and he supposed that his wishes had become a matter of general knowledge before the hearing. He at first favored the co-appointment of Mr. Smith, but that would be embarrassing to the company, and perhaps not agreeable to all the heirs. He would therefore appoint the Bridgeport Trust Company as sole administrator.

There was an immediate conference between Mr. Judson and Mr. Crawford, and they gave notice of an appeal to the Superior Court. Judge Nobbs did not fix a bond, as the attorneys present could not give him the probable valuation of the Gilman estate. In the matter of amount of bond, he said he would use his judgment later.

MURRAY H. HALL'S WILL.

Woman Who Posed as a Man Leaves a Very Small Estate.

The will of Murray H. Hall was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. Following out the character she had assumed for years, the woman posed as a man in making her will, and ordered that a suitable headstone be placed over the grave of her second wife.

The will is dated April 9, 1900, and is on a printed form. The only bequest reads as follows: "I give, devise, and bequeath all of my property both real and personal to Imelda A. Hall, and especially request that at my death the said Imelda A. Hall shall cause to be erected a suitable headstone over the grave of my deceased wife, Celia F. L. Hall."

The will was filed by Lawyer Thomas Moran. The petition did not accompany the documeut on account of the question as to whether "he" or "she" should be used in the petition describing Murray Hall. It was finally determined that "she" should be used throughout the petition, although the testatrix in her will continued to call herself a man.

There was a general impression that Murray Hall had left a large estate and that Imelda Hall, who is an adopted daughter, would receive a very large sum of money. The petition which will be filed to-day shows that the testatrix left real estate worth about $100 and personal property worth $125.

The second Mrs. Hall, over whose grave the headstone is to be placed, died about two years ago.

THE NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Cornelius Vanderbilt Denies that His Money Is to Build and Endow It—Scope of the Charity.

Cornelius Vanderbilt denied last night that his money would build and endow the Manhattan Maternity Hospital, to be built, unless plans change, at First Avenue and Seventieth Street, of which he is an incorporator.

"My connection with this benefaction," he said, "is simply this: A great friend of mine asked me to be one of the incorporators and Trustees, and I consented. I do not know the amount of money that is to be spent and invested. As to the benefactor, that is something I do not care to talk about."

Mr. Vanderbilt read a statement made public yesterday by Paul R. Towne of Harris & Towne, who are attending to the legal details of the founding and endowing of the hospital and dispensary, and said that it was correct, so far as it went. The statement is:

"The Attorney General has approved the certificate of incorporation of a new maternity hospital, to be known as the Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, particularly designed for a small indoor hospital service for severe and complicated cases of midwifery and surgery and facilities for carrying on a large tenement house midwifery service.

"A sum of money has been set aside by a philanthropic gentleman of this city for the above purpose. The amount of money contributed is not stated, but it is sufficient for the purchase of a suitable plot of land, the erection and equipment of the hospital building, and, further, for a partial endowment for a term of years. The building is to be a miniature model of hospital construction, and is to be situated in a district of Greater New York heretofore unprovided with such hospital service. The plans have as yet not been filed, but it is learned that they call for accommodations in addition to the hospital facilities for training schools for nurses, and also rooms for physicians and students of medicine receiving instruction in practical midwifery."

It is understood that the attending surgeons of the hospital will be Dr. Russell Bellamy and Dr. J. Clifton Edgar.

Rev. Mr. Keller's Assailant Indicted.

The Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday presented to Judge John A. Blair, in the Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, the indictment found against Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller at Arlington on Sunday, Feb. 3. It charges him with assault, atrocious assault, and assault with intent to kill. It was ordered entered of record, but no further action was taken. It is probable, however, that Barker will be arraigned to-day.

In the beginning, a Cold is easily checked with little palatable doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Suit Department.

3rd FLOOR.

Tailor made, Broadcloth suits. Eton coats, with white moire collar and revers. Skirt in the latest "flounce" model,—mounted on silk "drop" lining.
Colors:—blue, castor, grey, tan and black.
$32.50.

Venetian Cloth Suits, lined with silk. Eton coat,—trimmed with taffetas silk. Skirt, with flare flounce, finished with three bands of stitched taffetas.
Colors:—blue, red, castor, grey and black.
$22.50.

Venetian cloth Separate Skirts,—flare flounce model,—trimmed with three stitched silk bands. Lined with silk.
Colors:—red, blue, castor and black.
$13.50.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-Third Street.

SALE OF

Silk Petticoats.

On Wednesday, March 20th.

2d Floor.

The latest fashionable black and white plaid silk Skirts,—finished with deep accordion pleated ruffle and black silk ruching.

$9.50

Black and Plain Colored silk Skirts,—new model, and colors, for the Spring season.

$8.50.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-Third Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

Table Damasks

By the Yard

Cost less for any required length than Table Cloths with border all around of equal size and quality. We show in these goods by the yard exceptionally good values in a wide range of patterns, suitable for hotel, restaurant and private use.

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HUSBAND AND WIFE WEEP IN COURT

Tears, Poetry, and Laughter in the Paine Divorce Case.

When a Letter Is Read from Mrs. Paine to Her Spouse, Both of Them Cry.

More tears, considerable laughter, some anger, and letters and poetry in liberal quantities were the features of the second day's hearing, before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, of the Paine divorce case.

Oscar Van Dyck Paine, the husband, who is being sued for separation, and who wants an absolute divorce from his wife, was the first witness called for the day. The last witness called was the man who is named as co-respondent, John S. Kintner, formerly the Postmaster at Newton, N. J. He was still on the stand when court adjourned.

An anonymous letter sent to Mr. Paine seems to have been the starter for the complications which have broken up two families. This letter was followed by a second. After these letters came the taking of Mrs. Paine's letters out of Mr. Kintner's strong box by his wife. Then the court proceedings followed.

Frank Moss, who appears for Mr. Paine, examined him as to his trouble with his wife.

Mr. Paine started to tell of his wife's troubles with another man, and how he had forgiven her, when his counsel asked him:

"Did you have a talk with Mrs. Paine about a man the day she says you struck her?"

"Yes, about a man."

Mrs. Paine was sitting just back of her counsel. She arose at this answer and in a dramatic manner cried out "No."

Bang! Bang! sounded the gavel of Justice Freedman, as he called out:

"The plaintiff must restrain herself and not interfere with the examination."

"Describe the trouble at the time Mrs. Paine says you struck her?"

"We then lived at Andover, N. J., and I had forbidden her to go to Newton, which was seven miles away, unless I accompanied her. I was talking to her about going there, when she began to tantalize me. I said, 'May, don't do that, or I will forget that I am a gentleman.'"

"How did she tantalize you?"

"She made aggravating noises and followed me out of the room. In another room I shoved her with my hands, and she fell against a sofa. At the same time I said, 'May, go away from me.'"

Mr. Paine here explained that he had received an anonymous letter in 1897, and it was this that had started the trouble between himself and wife. This trouble was later healed over, and the couple moved to Tarrytown. A year later Mr. Paine, who is a commercial traveler, was on a Western trip.

"Where were you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I was in Evansville, Ind."

"Did you get any letters there?"

"Yes, I received another anonymous letter about my wife."

"What did you do?"

"I came home as soon as I could, and when I arrived at Tarrytown I found her at a school entertainment with our little boy. I took them home, and then I said to my wife, 'May, he has been coming here again,' and she replied to me, 'Oscar, we had better part. I have been unhappy ever since we lived here. I love that man.'"

It was after this that the Paines separated, Mr. Paine taking the eleven-year-old son, Maurice, under the agreement that Mrs. Paine could see the boy occasionally. Mrs. Paine came to New York to live with her mother.

"Did you allow the boy to visit his mother?"

"Yes; once or twice—possibly three times."

"What occurred to cause you to change the arrangement?"

"Maurice came home from one visit and told me that that man Kintner was at the house when he was there, so I never let him go again."

It was at this point that the most dramatic scene of the trial occurred. Mr. Paine was still on the stand, Mrs. Paine sat facing him at the counsel table, while near by sat Mr. Kintner. Mr. Moss picked up a long letter written by Mrs. Paine to her husband some time after the separation. The lawyer slowly read the letter, which was an appeal from the wife to the husband to take good care of the boy. There were many tender passages in the letter, and as these were read Mrs. Paine began to cry.

Mr. Paine looked down to where his wife was sitting, and tears began to gather in his eyes. For a moment it looked as if there might be an end to the proceedings; then Mr. Moss handed to the witness some poetry which had been found in Mr. Kintner's box. This Mr. Paine identified as being in his wife's handwriting. The verses began:

I am sad and lonely, darling,
Weary and sick at heart;
For I long for your dear presence,
Though we are so far apart.
O to clasp your hand, my dear one,
Whereso'er your feet may wander,
May God protect you, dear.

At the bottom of the slip these words were written: "Keep these lines until you are tired of them; then return them to me. I will then know your love is grown cold."

On cross-examination, Mr. Paine said that he had destroyed the anonymous letters and that he did not know whom they were from. He had made some inquiries, but had failed to find out who had written the letters.

Mrs. Emma Ervine, who had been a friend of Mrs. Paine, broke down on the witness stand, and her cross-examination had to be suspended. She had, on direct examination, testified that she knew Mrs. Paine wrote to Mr. Kintner, and had mailed some of the letters for her. On cross-examination she said she had also written to Mr. Kintner, but she could not remember the number of letters.

"Is it not a fact that you sat on Mr. Kintner's lap at Mrs. Paine's house?"

"That is not true. I do not make it a habit of sitting on men's laps."

Mrs. Ervine was asked if she had not written to Mr. Kintner asking him to call on her. She denied this, and then she began to cry. She was excused from the stand.

Mr. Kintner was called to the stand by Mr. Moss. The witness was shown several letters signed "May," which he said he wrote to relatives of Mrs. Paine at her request. In the letters Mr. Paine was called "that party."

The witness said that he was not living with his wife, but was living here in New York. His further examination will be continued to-day.

THOMAS J. PATTERSON ILL.

Tax Commissioner Stricken with Hemorrhage of the Stomach.

Tax Commissioner Thomas J. Patterson was stricken at his home, 157 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, on Monday with hemorrhage of the stomach, and his condition is said to be serious, although he was slightly improved yesterday.

Mr. Patterson is well advanced in years, and, despite the warnings of his family and friends, he has continued to overwork himself. Dr. Peter Hughes of South Ninth Street is constantly in attendance.

Have You Seen

Our Yoked Overcoat?

(characterized by yoke seam across front and back below the arms, very full back and square shoulders,) $20.00.

Have you seen
Our Short Top-Coat? shoulders broad and square, $15.00.

Have you seen
Our Very Smart Coat? The Paddock, $15.00, former price $25, (sizes broken).

Have you seen
Our New Sack Suit? College cut—shaped to figure, cut short and square shoulders—Trousers broad at hips and peg bottoms, $18.00.

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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TO-DAY AT 2:15, HERBERT KELCEY—EFFIE SHANNON and Company in **MANON LESCAUT.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's Grand Revival, **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.** Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. Ev. 8.

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14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. Chauncey Olcott | A Romance of (2 weeks only.) ATHLONE

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MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Hoyt's A Temperance Town.

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"Old HICKORY".....Andrew Jackson's chair, $2.75. Rockers from $2.25, Settees from $4.50, Stools, Tables, Swings, etc.

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EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS. MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE. Apl. 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées TO-DAY & Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST. UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION THEATRE.** B'way & 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinées To-day and Saturday. WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. This Wed. & Thurs. 3:30, Mendelssohn, Thessaly & Olympian Games—Next week—Oberammergau.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. at 8:15 CHARLES FROHMAN presents THE LASH OF A WHIP with E. M. HOLLAND, FRITZ WILLIAMS & oths. TO BE FOLLOWED AT 10:15 by THE SHADES OF NIGHT with Elsie De Wolfe, Mr. E. M. Holland, etc.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. 10TH WEEK 10TH. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day, 2. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

MANHATTAN 23 & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats Orch. $1.50. Wed. & Sat. LOVERS' LANE. By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 9.

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Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of the
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**

TO-NIGHT, at 7:45, and Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 1:45.—First performance of **SALAMMBO** (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti.

Fri. Aft., March 22, at 1:30 precisely.—Der Ring des Nibelungen, **GOTTERDAMMERUNG.** Mmes. Termina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann.

Fri. Ev'g., March 22, at 7:45—Double Bill. **RIGOLETTO.** Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari. Followed by **CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.** Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Scotti and Dippel.

Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 1:45.—**SALAMMBO.** Same cast as on Wednesday evening.

Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—**FAUST.** Mmes. Margaret MacIntyre, Olitzka; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plançon.

Sun. Ev'g, Mar. 24, at 8:15.—Last Popular Concert, when Tschaikowsky's Symphonie Pathetique and selections from **PARSIFAL** will be performed under the direction of Mr. Damrosch. Soloists: Miss Milka Ternina; MM. Van Dyk and Blass.

Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 25, at 7:45.—**DIE MEISTERSINGER** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

Tues. Ev'g, March 26, at 7:45.—Special performance of **SALAMMBO** (in French.) Mmes. Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 27, at 7:30.—**GOTTERDAMMERUNG** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Eds de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.

Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 28, at 8.—Last subscription night of the season. **FAUST** (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 29, at 8.—Extra performance, **LOHENGRIN** (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
William Gericke, Conductor.
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

Thursday Ev'g, March 21. **Orchestral Program**
Saturday Aft., March 23. **Leopold Godowsky.**

JOSEF HOFMANN

CARNEGIE HALL,
Friday evening, Mar. 22nd, at 8:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: at Ditson's and Carnegie Hall
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. LAST TWO WEEKS. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

THE **DEWEY.** E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS. Hassen Ben Ali's Troupe of Arabs.

Hammerstein's, 43d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. To-day. **VICTORIA** Best Orch. Seats, **50c** MY LADY Chas. J. Ross in new character. 2d Edition Burlesque, Ballet & Varieties. Sunday Concerts.

ROSE SHOW — Waldorf-Astoria — Wednesday and Thursday, March 20 and 21, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission $1. In aid of Charitable Annex, Loomis Sanitarium. Auction of plants, &c., Thursday night.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34. GREAT BILL. HENRY LEE, OTIS HARLAN, John W. Ransone, Powers Bros., others. DAILY MATS. EVGS. ALL ORC., **25c, 50c.**

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. LAST 4 NIGHTS. MAT. TO-DAY. 4 Cohans 4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

Theatre Evs., 8:15. **REPUBLIC** 42d St., ft. west of B'way Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. **VIOLA ALLEN** "In the Palace of the King."

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY. 25c., 50c. QUO VADIS

Lectures.

Mr. Henry T. Finck

musical critic of The Evening Post, and author of "Wagner and His Works," will lecture at

Aeolian Hall, 18 West 23d St.,

TO-DAY,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH,
At 3 P. M.

Subject: - - - "BEETHOVEN."

Illustrations will be furnished by the Pianola.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk east winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,975. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GOV. ODELL DEFIES PLATT

Says He Will Veto the Senator's Police Bill If It Is Passed.

Examines the Proposed Measure and Tells Young Platt He Repudiates It—Refuses, He Says, to be "a Man of Clay."

ALBANY, March 20.—Gov. Odell has positively and formally declined to sign any Police bill. He has repudiated the new bill drawn by Senator Platt and his friends, and said to-night that if the measure came to him he would veto it, even if it was made plain that it would be passed over his veto.

Frank Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, arrived here to-night with the newly prepared bill. It provides for the re-enactment of the Metropolitan Police bill of 1857, but including some territory contiguous to New York City.

It also provides that without disturbing the present conditions in New York City, the Governor shall appoint a Commissioner, the question of whose right to the office shall be carried immediately to the courts, and who in the interim shall not interfere with the present police arrangements in New York City. If the bill be declared unconstitutional, then the State shall at once assume control of the police.

Mr. Platt told the Governor that the bill had been decided upon by those representing the organization, and that he desired a decision as to the Governor's attitude on the measure. His suggestion was that the Governor should send in a message suggesting the passage of the measure.

The Governor replied that he could not see the reason for such legislation at this time. He had repudiated general legislation in his annual message, and the party had agreed with him. He had signed a New York City Police bill and the party had agreed with him. He added:

"I will not send in a message urging such a bill. If possible I will remain on friendly terms with Senator Platt, but if such a bill comes to me I will veto it.

"If the Legislature cares to take the responsibility of passing the bill over my veto, very well, but I refuse to be a man of clay, and I will not stultify myself."

Then Gov. Odell went to the banquet of the Republican Editorial Association and made merry.

A conference of State leaders has been called in New York by Senator Platt for Saturday. Gov. Odell has positively refused to attend.

JUSTICE GOODRICH'S DISCLAIMER.

Justice William W. Goodrich, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, yesterday, expressed his annoyance at the publication in various Manhattan newspapers that he had been assisting in the work of drawing up a State Constabulary bill in connection with several other lawyers. He said:

"I have applications made to me by citizens, doubtless based on this report, asking for some provisions which ought to be inserted in such bill. I want to say that neither Senator Platt nor any other person has requested my assistance in the matter; that I have not taken any part nor given any advice in the construction of such a bill.

"It is obvious that it would be a breach of judicial etiquette for me to do so. Such a bill may be the subject of judicial investigation as to its Constitutionality, and consequently might be brought before the Appellate Division."

DETECTIVES SCOURING THE CITY

Commissioner Murphy May Make Public To-day the Results of Their Work.

Police Commissioner Murphy said last evening that to-day he might make public the results of the scouring of this borough by members of Chief Detective Titus's command to discover what places where the law is habitually violated, which were on a list furnished by Chairman Nixon of the Tammany Hall Investigating Committee, were open. Col. Murphy added that he might also make public the list. Capt. Titus was yesterday summoned to the Criminal Court Building to a conference with District Attorney Philbin.

Charges and specifications against Wardman Lyons of the Twenty-second Precinct, who is charged with receiving protection money from Mrs. Hamilton, were served on him yesterday. He will be tried on Monday. Col. Murphy said that he might conduct the trial if department business did not require his attention. If this is the case Lyons will be tried by Deputy Commissioner Devery.

Jacob Hess, one of the last Board of Police Commissioners, went yesterday to the Central Office to secure a certificate which will release him from his bonds of $145,000 as Treasurer of the former department.

TO RAISE BLACK CATS.

Connecticut Concern Being Organized with $1,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 20.—A company is being organized here, with a capital stock of $1,000, to raise black cats. Edward A. Nellis, High Sheriff of the county; H. Mac-D. Allen, a stock broker, and Burton F. Moore, a real estate dealer, are the promoters of the enterprise. The skins of black cats are quoted at 50 cents, and, there being no law to protect felines and the fact that they are not subject to taxation, has led the promoters to believe that a good profit can be realized in breeding them. An Angora cat company, capitalized at $20,000, has just been organized in Winsted, and it is possible that the two companies will be merged.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12, 13, and 14.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30¾c; cotton, middling, 8 7-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16. Commercial World.—Page 10.
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$13.00—ROUND TRIP—$13.00.
Including meals and stateroom accommodations upon Old Dominion steamers to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Most delightful Spring trip out of New York. Steamer every week day.—Adv.

STRIKE RIOT AT MARSEILLES.

Several Soldiers Injured—Townspeople Panic-stricken—Government in a Difficult Position.

MARSEILLES, March 20.—The situation here is very disquieting, owing to the increasingly aggressive attitude of the strikers. During disorders to-day the townspeople were panic-stricken, and stores, restaurants, and cafés were hurriedly closed. The leading thoroughfares of the city were deserted. It was feared that the mob, which was charged by mounted gendarmes and hussars, would attempt to pillage.

A crowd numbering 2,000 burst through a cordon of infantry along the dock side. The cavalry charged and drove the strikers back. A volley of stones was then thrown in all directions, and a brigadier, two gendarmes, a hussar, and several infantrymen were injured. One gendarme was stunned, thrown from his horse, and trampled upon by the cavalry. He was removed to a hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

The soldiers were greatly exasperated, but their officers succeeded in controlling them.

The French Government is in an extremely embarrassing position, especially M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce. The Socialists demand that the Government intervene in favor of the strikers, and are disgruntled at the employment of troops. On the other hand, the Government is urged to take vigorous measures to secure the freedom of labor, especially in view of the fact that the foreign element, chiefly Italian, which preponderates among the striking dock laborers, is utterly indifferent to the fate of Marseilles.

A SCHOOL GIRL MISSING.

Police Are Searching for Mabel Connor, a Student of the Normal College.

Mabel Connor, eighteen years old, daughter of Thomas Connor, a shoe merchant of Hudson, N. Y., and who since last September has lived with her aunt, Mrs. Daniel Jordan of 121 West Forty-first Street in order that she might attend the Normal College at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, has been missing since Tuesday morning. She started for the college at the usual hour in the morning, but she did not reach there, and a diligent search of the homes of her school friends and the city institutions failed to yield any clue to her whereabouts. The matter was yesterday placed in the hands of the police, and they, with a number of private detectives employed by Mr. Connor, were last night scouring the Tenderloin for her, as her aunt's home is in that district.

The anxiety of Miss Connor's relatives, however, is somewhat lightened by the knowledge that once before she disappeared in a similar manner. When she went away Tuesday morning she had her books and luncheon with her, and wore a gray Alpine hat, black velvet coat, and checked skirt. She is of slight build with unusually rosy cheeks and gray eyes and looks at least two years younger than she is. Her relatives' theory is that she wandered off while mentally deranged from overstudy.

Her last disappearance was two years ago, while she was attending school in Hudson. She was found wandering through the woods on the outskirts of that city, and her parents kept her from school for several months. Her father is in the city assisting in the search, and her mother is stopping with Mrs. Jordan so as to get the first tidings of the girl.

TRUST COMPANIES COMBINE.

The Guardian of Baltimore Absorbed by the Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Negotiations were completed to-day for the sale of the Guardian Trust and Deposit Company to the Maryland Trust Company. The latter company will absorb the former by exchanging its stock for the Guardian's on a basis of one share of Maryland for two of Guardian. Knowledge of the consolidation sent the stocks of both companies up with a rush on the Baltimore Exchange.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Guardian Company they agreed to accept the offer of the Maryland Company and to recommend similar action to the stockholders. The total assets of the Maryland Trust Company amount to $3,615,438; those of the Guardian Company to $1,617,769. John H. Blake is President of the Guardian and J. Willcox Brown President of the Maryland. The Directors in both companies include some of the wealthiest and most prominent business men in Baltimore. The fine new ten-story building of the Guardian Company under the deal passes into the possession of the Maryland Company.

POLICEMAN WANTS AN ISLAND.

A Chicago Officer Lays Claim to One of the Bahamas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—One of the Bahama Islands, or a part of it, will fall into the possession of Policeman William Henessy of the Attrill Street Station. At least information of this sort has reached Mr. Henessy. He is not quite positive whether he will get the whole island, but he hopes so. Anyway, he says he will have some of it through the death of a long-lost uncle, John Scanlon, capitalist, trader, and bachelor.

The search for the heirs of the Scanlon estate occupied a law firm in the Bahamas for some time, while Mr. Henessy was traveling a post or doing "plain clothes" duty out toward the "jumping-off place" in Milwaukee Avenue. Finally a relative chanced to see an advertisement in a newspaper inquiring for any one who would like to claim a Bahama Island which was among the possessions of John Scanlon. Mr. Henessy's attention was called to the advertisement and papers are now being prepared to prove the heirship. As there are only two or three claimants it is possible there may be a vacancy on the police force.

Canadian Duty on American Lumber.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario., March 20.—The House of Commons to-day discussed a resolution proposed by Mr. Bennett of Simcoe to make the duty imposed on lumber imported into Canada equal to the United States duties on Canadian lumber. This would mean that an import duty of $2 per thousand would be imposed. The Manitoba and Northwest members opposed the resolution and the British Columbia members supported it. Mr. Charlton, lumberman, came out strongly for the duty. He said that the United States was loading Canada with cheap grades of lumber at less than cost. W. C. Edwards of Ottawa, another lumberman, who is an out-and-out free trader, opposed the duty. The resolution was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

CUBANS TO DECIDE TO-MORROW.

HAVANA, March 20.—The Committee on Relations to-day decided to hold a meeting to-morrow, when the report on the Platt amendment will be discussed finally.

Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez, who drew up the report, asserts that four of the five members of the committee will recommend the Constitutional Convention not to accept the amendment, but to leave the whole question to the future republic. He says he is confident that the convention, which will meet Friday, will adopt the report.

Empire State Express Delayed.

For the first time in a year the Empire State Express pulled into the Grand Central Station last night an hour late. Her schedule time is 9:59. The engineer said he was running at a seventy-mile-an-hour rate and was forty-four miles this side of Albany, (which must have brought him near Poughkeepsie,) when something happened to his headlight. This is a very powerful light, and is almost a searchlight. The whole front of it had been smashed in some unknown manner, and three train lanterns were rigged up in place of it.

Faster than Ever to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. ROSSITER OUT OF BROOKLYN TRANSIT

He Resigns at Meetings of the Boards of Directors.

J. L. Greatsinger, Reported to be Backed by Porter-Flower Influence, Mr. Rossiter's Successor.

Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Heights Railroad Companies, resigned as President and Director of both companies yesterday afternoon at special meetings of the Boards of Directors held at the office of Anthony N. Brady, Chairman of the Board, at 54 Wall Street.

The resignation of Mr. Rossiter was accepted, and J. L. Greatsinger was elected President and Director to fill the vacancies thus created. Mr. Greatsinger is the President of the Minnesota Iron Company and its constituent companies, including the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. Mr. Greatsinger has been identified with H. H. Porter of the Federal Steel Company, and his appointment was attributed in Wall Street circles to the Porter-Flower influence in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Every member of the board, with the exception of Capt. R. Somers Hayes, was present at the meetings. The Directors adopted the following resolution in regard to Mr. Rossiter's services:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. C. L. Rossiter as President the board desires to express its appreciation of the signal earnestness, loyalty, and ability with which he has discharged the duties of the office for the period of nearly six years. During that period the railroad properties have steadily improved both financially and physically, the system has been greatly enlarged, and at no time in the company's history have the conditions necessary for complete success been so favorable as they are at present. In accomplishing these results Mr. Rossiter's influence and efforts have been foremost, and in the new fields of effort to which he proposes to devote himself this board extends to him its sincere wishes for similar success.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit an engrossed copy of the above resolution to Mr. Rossiter.

The appointment of Mr. Greatsinger, it was stated, indicated a change of policy on the part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. In Mr. Greatsinger the road now has a President who is said to be not so much a financier as he is a practical railway man, who possesses an actual knowledge of the operation of a railroad. His selection will, it was further stated, be followed by other changes, not so much in the personnel of the management as in the methods of operation. The chief points in this change are said to be increased economies and a greater effort to cater to the convenience and comfort of that portion of the traveling public which patronizes the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

Mr. Greatsinger, who was present at the meetings and was introduced to the Directors, refused afterward to see reporters. He expects to reside in Brooklyn and will assume his new duties without delay. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., about fifty years ago and was educated at the Elmira Free Academy. He began railroad life on the Erie Railroad, firing switch engines. Afterward he served in almost every capacity from fireman up to General Manager of the various railroad properties, comprising the old Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company, now a part of the Lehigh Valley system, serving under Presidents William L. Bull, Ezra Cornell, H. V. Poor, Dr. Edwin Eldridge, and Austin Corbin. In 1886 he went West to accept the position of master mechanic of what is now the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. Becoming master mechanic of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad two years later, he was soon promoted to the post of Superintendent, and in 1892 was elected President of that railroad, which position he has since occupied.

Mr. Greatsinger last December was chosen to succeed D. H. Bacon as President of the Minnesota Iron Company and all of its constituent companies.

Mr. Rossiter is a brother of E. V. W. Rossiter, now First Vice President and previously Treasurer of the New York Central. He was present at yesterday's meetings. At their close he declined to speak of his future plans, beyond a statement that he intended to take a rest. He was asked if he was going to return to the New York Central Road, and replied:

"All I can say at this time is that I am going to take a rest."

When seen later at his office, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, Mr. Rossiter said that he had resigned voluntarily and that he had been offered another place by the Directors, but had refused to accept it.

Late in the afternoon it was declared in financial circles that Mr. Porter had succeeded Mr. Brady as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. No statement was authorized at the latter's office, while a friend of Mr. Porter said that the report was premature. He did not deny that the position had been offered to Mr. Porter, but he intimated that the latter's increasing years, together with his other interests, might cause him to decline the Chairmanship. Mr. Brady's resignation, it was added, should not be accepted as an indication that his interests in the transit company are in any way diminished.

SMUGGLING AT THIS PORT.

Application of New Orders Discloses State of Affairs Which Astonishes Treasury Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Collector of Customs Bidwell of New York was in the city to-day conferring with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding regarding the reorganized conditions at the New York Custom House. He brought figures to show that the duties collected from passengers on four steamers arriving last Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were $22,000 greater than from passengers aboard steamers of the same lines on corresponding days last year.

The extent of the smuggling disclosed by the new system in New York has almost dumfounded the Treasury officials. Investigation resulting from these disclosures has revealed the fact that a large number of transatlantic passengers, supposedly women of wealth and fashion, were in fact milliners and dressmakers regularly smuggling goods from Paris and other European capitals.

It is asserted that the disclosures are likely to result in the near future in some radical changes at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities whence transatlantic liners sail.

FIREMEN RESCUE CHILDREN.

Simon Weil's Stock of Dry Goods Damaged $5,000.

Fire started last night in the basement of the two-story brick building 2,823 Third Avenue, occupied as a dry goods store and dwelling by Simon Weil, his wife, and six children. Weil and his wife were attending a down-town theatre.

A passing policeman saw the smoke coming from one of the windows in the building and quickly turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they found the place filled with a dense smoke. After an hour's work the fire was under control. The damage to the stock is estimated at $5,000 and to the building at $2,000.

The six children of Weil, who were upstairs in the living apartments, tried to come down the stairs, but were driven back by the smoke. They then made their way to the roof and were rescued by firemen with ladders.

Porto Rican Editor Coming Here.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 20.—Señor Abnil, editor of La Democracia, left for New York yesterday to purchase a plant with which to start the new paper of the Federal Party. Señor Munoz Rivera, who will sail May 1, will edit the paper, the object of which will be to create among Americans a more intelligent interest in Porto Rican affairs.

CABINET POST FOR WOLCOTT?

It is Declared that the Ex-Senator is to Succeed Mr. Hitchcock as Secretary of the Interior.

PUEBLO, Col., March 20.—The Daily Chieftain will say to-morrow:

"It is definitely known here that ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado will in a few days be appointed by the President to be Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Mr. Hitchcock. The news has been received by friends of Mr. Wolcott in this city, the statement being made unequivocally, and it is indicated that the announcement will be made in Washington to-morrow."

MR. GAGE TO BUY NO BONDS.

Secretary Says He Does Not Contemplate Using the Surplus in That Manner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Gage said to-day that the report that he proposed to buy bonds with the increasing surplus was not justified by anything that he had said about the condition of the Treasury or because he contemplated a bond purchase. There was no such purchase in contemplation, and there would be no immediate use of the surplus in that way.

It is true that the receipts were large, and that it was apparent that with all demands upon the Treasury honored, there would still be a surplus at the end of the fiscal year of something like $50,000,000. The estimate made at the close of 1900 that the surplus would be $80,000,000 was given without making due allowance for some large military expenditures that must be met. Another Treasury officer said that if the Secretary had intended to buy bonds and expected to be able to do so with advantage to the Government, it was not at all probable that he would advertise the fact to the market, and thus thwart the purpose of obtaining them at the rate that private buyers could obtain them. Some caution is to be observed in getting rid of excessive revenues during the early part of the next fiscal year, when there will be a falling off in internal revenue, and continued heavy obligations to be met on account of the army and navy.

With the continuance of business activity, the maintenance of our large exports and the absence of new disturbances abroad, it is hoped that the revenues of the next year will in good measure be employed to reduce the National indebtedness and to lighten the burden of interest charges upon the people.

TO KEEP DOWN PENSION LIST.

Medical Inquiry to Be Made in Each Case of Disability Reported When Volunteers Are Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Root's order regarding the muster-out of the volunteers next June makes some unusually stringent provisions to avoid the padding of the pension roll. Under it a thorough physical examination must be made of all officers and enlisted men except Generals, officers of the general staff, and officers detached from the regular army immediately prior to their muster-out or discharge.

When an organization is about to be mustered out each officer and enlisted man will be required to fill out a blank form describing his physical condition. This blank will be certified by his commanding officer. The papers will be given to the mustering officer, who will cause a physical examination to be made. The papers will be completed by a medical officer detailed for the duty.

Any officers or men who claim to have a disability of which the medical officer can find no evidence, or claim to have a disability incurred in line of duty while the medical officer is of opinion that it was not so incurred, will be examined immediately by a board of three medical officers, which will make a full report of the case. If the medical officers fail to agree with regard to the case, a separate minority report will be made by the dissenting officer. The papers will be turned over to the mustering officer, who will forward them with the muster-out rolls to the Adjutant General.

While this plan will do much to avoid the granting of pensions to undeserving persons, it will also facilitate the granting of pensions to men who have actually been disabled in the line of duty. A reference to their records will be enough.

APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Parents of a Texas Bride Want Her Marriage Annuled.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 20.—The Texas Legislature has been called upon for the first time in the history of that body to perform the functions of a divorce court. Several months ago Frank Williams and Bettie Green, both belonging to prominent families of Brown County, eloped and were married. They were both under marriageable age, and the parents of the bride took her away from her young husband.

Although the couple are anxious to carry out their marriage vows and to live together as man and wife, the parents of the young woman are firm in their stand against the proposition, and at their request a bill was to-day introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Grinnan to annul and set aside the marriage and to restore to Mrs. Williams her maiden name. Her young husband and his friends will oppose the passage of the bill.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL.

Commodore Edward Weston went to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to appear against Paul D. Hart, alias David C. Adams, who says he comes from Chicago. About a week ago Mrs. Weston received a letter signed with Adams's name and postmarked Allentown, Penn., stating that the writer would withhold certain information from her husband if she would pay him to do so.

Mr. Weston consulted the police, and Detectives McConville and Illich laid a plan to trap the writer, who a few days later wrote to the Commodore, offering to sell him the information, Mrs. Weston having paid no heed to his demand.

A decoy letter was written, and "Adams" came to the Waldorf on Tuesday. Mr. Weston detained him in conversation till the hotel detectives summoned the officers from Headquarters, and in sight of them Mr. Weston paid the man $50. They then arrested him, and Magistrate Hogan yesterday held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

$60,000 for Allegheny College.

Special to The New York Times.

MEADVILLE, Penn., March 20.—To-day, at the last chapel service for the Winter term, President Crawford announced to the students and Faculty of Allegheny College a gift of $60,000 additional endowment for the institution. This gift is made on two conditions; that the donor's name shall be withheld from the public for the present, and that $140,000 additional endowment shall be raised within the next ten months. Three new buildings already have been announced this year—the Newton Observatory, the Ford Memorial Chapel, and the library building.

Will Enlarge Harvard Law School.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—Work is to be begun at once on two large wings which are to be added to the Harvard Law School Building. One wing will contain a stock room for 300,000 volumes. The other will have a reading room on the top floor, with lecture rooms and rooms for the professors on the two lower floors. The reading room will have 8,400 square feet of space and will be one of the largest and finest in the country.

F. W. Vanderbilt at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, March 20.—Frederick W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror, Capt. McLeod, with owner and several guests on board, arrived here to-day from Port of Spain, Trinidad.

MRS. HERMAN SULZER IS CUT OFF WITH $5

Mrs. Weimann Gets $20,000 and the Bulk of the Estate.

To the Son $5 is Given and to the Daughter $5,000 if She Does Not Live with Her Mother.

The will of Councilman Herman Sulzer was filed in the office of the Surrogate late yesterday evening. The will is dated Nov. 11, 1898, and has three codicils attached, dated June 12, 1899; Nov. 12, 1899, and Sept. 17, 1900. Ida Herrmann Weimann and William F. Grell, the Sheriff of New York County, are named as executor and executrix of the will.

The widow of Mr. Sulzer is cut off with $5, his son Ernest with a similar sum, while his daughter Clara, who is under age, is bequeathed $5,000, which is to be held in trust, and which is not to be paid to her unless she, for the two years preceding the attainment of her majority, shall not have lived with her mother, Catherine Sulzer.

Bequests of $5,000 each are made to Ernest and Alfred Sulzer, the brothers of the deceased, and Mrs. Weimann is left $20,000, and the bulk of the residuary estate.

William Grau, "a faithful friend" of the testator, is left $1,000, and is asked by the terms of the will to give the benefit of his advice to Mrs. Weimann, but this bequest is revoked by the first codicil. The will says:

"I give and bequeath to my wife, Catherine Sulzer, the sum of $5, which is intended by me to be in full and in lieu of her right of dower, and all and every of her other rights in and to my estate. I make only this provision for her for reasons well known to her and to all my friends, and for the further reason that during our married life she was willful, wasteful, and extravagant, and brought upon me much unnecessary suffering."

Ernest Sulzer, the son of the testator, is bequeathed $5, this provision being made for him "because during his whole lifetime he has been disobedient and ungrateful."

City Magistrate Lorenz Zeller is appointed the trustee for the five-thousand-dollar fund for Clara, the daughter of the Councilman, of which the income is to accumulate until she becomes of age, on the condition that "if at that time she shall have conducted herself in such manner as in the judgment of said trustee shall entitle her to receive the same, and provided she has not during the two years preceding her majority lived with my wife, Catherine Sulzer."

If Miss Sulzer shall have lived with her mother during the two years preceding her majority, or shall not have, in the judgment of Mr. Zeller, conducted herself so as to deserve the bequest, it is to be paid to Mrs. Weimann, or, if she be dead, to Alfred and Ernest, the brothers of the testator.

"I give and bequeath to my faithful and devoted friend and housekeeper and manager of my business affairs, Mrs. Ida Herrmann Weimann," the will says, "now at the date of the execution hereof the wife of Paul Weimann, the sum of $20,000."

Mrs. Weimann is then left the remainder of the estate, both real and personal. Magistrate Zeller is removed as a trustee of the estate of Clara, the testator's daughter, by one of the codicils, and Judge Foster of General Sessions appointed in his stead.

Mr. Sulzer provides that any contestant of his estate shall be cut off from any inheritance therein, and gives Mrs. Weimann the full management of it as long as "she considers wise and prudent." She is required to give no bond as executrix, and Sheriff Grell is appointed executor as a lifelong friend of the testator, and that he may give Mrs. Weimann the benefit of his advice. The will was filed by James W. Hyde, Sulzer's lawyer.

Ernest Sulzer, when seen at his home, 141 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, last night had heard nothing of the filing of his father's will and was ignorant of its provisions. When told of them by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter he expressed surprise and said:

"I cannot yet say what action my mother and I will take in the matter. We will consult my mother's counsel, Moses Goodman, to-morrow and decide at that time. I do not care to discuss any of the provisions of the will now except to say in regard to my sister, who is just sixteen years of age, that she will continue to live with my mother at our home."

WALDORF BURGLAR CONVICTED

He May Be Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment as a Penalty.

Charles Garez, recently of Chile, whose five months' residence in America has, for the most part, been spent in the House of Detention and the Tombs Prison, was yesterday convicted of burglary in the second degree before Judge Foster in General Sessions, and may be sentenced to ten years' imprisonment as a penalty for having been caught in Commodore Weston's room at the Waldorf-Astoria late on the night of March 4 last. The police afterward discovered, they said, a cold chisel and a skeleton key in the room.

The jury deliberated but a few minutes before returning a verdict of guilty.

TO ABSORB ARMOUR INSTITUTE.

Chicago School May Soon Become a Part of the University There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—In all probability the Armour Institute, founded by Philip D. Armour and by him endowed with $300,000, will soon become a part of the University of Chicago. Since the resignation of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, shortly after the death of Mr. Armour, the Trustees of the Institute have become convinced that the work of the school would be more successfully carried on by the university management.

Mrs. Armour and J. Ogden Armour are now considering the plan of amalgamation. There are now 1,000 students enrolled at the Institute, which has a Faculty of thirty-eight professors.

ASK J. P. MORGAN TO INTERCEDE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 20.—Some days ago a letter signed by a number of business men in Wilkesbarre and surrounding towns was sent to J. P. Morgan, petitioning him to meet the anthracite miners in joint conference and thereby avoid a strike. To-day the letter was acknowledged as follows:

New York, March 20.

B. J. Hope, Esq., Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 16th instant, addressed to J. Pierpont Morgan, has been received. Mr. Morgan is at present absent from the city and will not return for some little time. Very truly yours, J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 20.—Secretary Atherton of the Board of Trade was called up on the long distance telephone to-day by the Rev. Father Phillips of Hazleton, who figured so prominently in the last strike, who wanted to know if the President of the Scranton Board of Trade would agree to accompany the Presidents of the Wilkesbarre and Hazleton boards to New York, there to meet Bishop Potter and Archbishop Corrigan, and together with these gentlemen wait upon J. P. Morgan and endeavor to have him use his influence in bringing about a conference between the operators and the miners.

Secretary Atherton replied that the President of the board would have no authority to act unless authorized to do so by the board. There will be a special meeting to-morrow night for the purpose of considering the strike situation, and Father Phillips's proposition will be acted upon.

Child Burned to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 20.—While Mr. and Mrs. Albert Decker of Great Barrington, Mass., were away from home yesterday afternoon their five-year-old daughter, Mary, opened the stove door to put some wood on the fire. As she did so a spark flew out of the stove and set fire to her clothing, which was quickly consumed. Her neck, face, and body were burned almost to a crisp and she died in terrible agony.

J. R. HAZARD A FREE MAN.

New Yorker Who Was Accused of Killing His Rival in Maryland Cleared by Woman's Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., March 20.—John R. Hazard, formerly of Berwin, this county, who was arrested in New York on a warrant sworn out by Charles S. Howard of Alexandria, Va., on the charge of killing his son, William L. Howard, was triumphantly vindicated at the hearing here to-day. There were about twenty witnesses, but the principal and most interesting was Miss Jeannette Smith, for unrequited love of whom Howard, as she testified, committed suicide.

Miss Smith testified that both suitors were at her house on the evening of Aug. 31, but Hazard left early. After he had gone, Howard asked her to marry him, and upon her refusal, threatened, as he had threatened before, to kill himself. He then left, and Miss Smith said she saw a pistol in his hand. On the following morning Howard was found dead near the house.

IN THE BIG STEEL TRUST.

It Is Said the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company Has Been Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 20.—The few persons who, until to-day, believed that the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company would not be absorbed by the big steel combine, to-night state that they think the Tennessee company will be part of the combine.

C. L. Beecher, Treasurer of the Minnesota Iron Company, which is controlled by the Federal Steel Company, a member of the combine, arrived in Birmingham to-day and took charge in the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Tennessee company. He stated that he expected to be formally elected Secretary and Treasurer of the company by the directors at their meeting in the middle of next month in New York. Meanwhile he had come to familiarize himself with the duties of the office. His main office, he said, would be in New York, a sufficient force being retained here for local needs.

D. H. Bacon, President of the Minnesota Company, was recently chosen Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Company. Mr. Beecher's coming election as Secretary and Treasurer is accepted by the industrial and business public as a clear indication that the Tennessee Company has practically passed into the hands of the Northern steel men, and that formal announcement of this fact is but a matter of time.

WEDDED AND DIED SAME DAY.

Miss Boudinot of Philadelphia Married M. Gacharsin-Lafite, and Died a Few Hours Later.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—A private cablegram received here to-day from Brussels announces the marriage and death yesterday in that city of Miss Ursula Rose Boudinot, daughter of the late Elias Lewis Boudinot of this city.

The cablegram states that Miss Boudinot was married to Henri Gacharsin-Lafite of Paris and died suddenly a few hours later.

The Boudinot family is prominent in society here and abroad. After the death of Mr. Boudinot, some years ago, Miss Boudinot and her mother spent most of their time in Europe, and for the last year they had been living in Paris.

The bride was descended on her father's side from Elias Boudinot, famous in Revolutionary times. M. Gacharsin-Lafite is a Frenchman of distinguished family.

EDITOR KEMPSON IN TOWN.

He Will Run His Publications from a Hotel During His Stay Here.

St. George Kempson, editor of two New Jersey newspapers and a local insurance journal, all three of which he and his second wife have been running from the county jail, in New Brunswick, N. J., for the past few months, arrived in town yesterday. The second Mrs. Kempson was with him. During the remainder of his stay here, all his publications will be run from the Astor House.

Ex-Senator Robert Adrian, counsel for Mr. Kempson, characterized the whole proceeding against Mr. Kempson as extraordinary.

"The State of New Jersey," said he, "alleges that an injunction issued in New Jersey, served in New York, and directed against an act of the State of North Dakota, has been violated. The Chancellor's Court fining my client $5 for contempt of court further provided that he should stay in jail until he had annulled his divorce. When the matter was taken to the Court of Errors he was at once admitted to bail. Mr. Kempson will fight the matter through all of the courts if necessary when it comes up in June."

FRANCOIS GOT IS DEAD.

The Celebrated French Actor Was in His Seventy-ninth Year.

PARIS, March 21.—François Got, the celebrated actor, is dead.

François Jules Edmond Got was born at Lignerolles on Oct. 1, 1822. He went to Paris as a young man, and after being employed in the Prefecture of the Seine he entered the Conservatoire, where he attndd th class of M. Provost. In 1842 he won the second prize for comedy, and the following year the first prize. He was then obliged to serve for a short time in the army, but in 1844 he made his début at the Théatre Français, where he scored an immediate success. In 1850 he became a sociétaire of the Comédie.

It is impossible in limited space to give a list of M. Got's well-known parts. The critics regarded him as being best in modern comedy, although he played in many of Molière's plays with success.

M. Got was Professor of Elocution at the Conservatoire. In 1881 he obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He wrote the librettos for a few operas.

STONE ACRE BURNED.

Residence of George B. Raymond at Morristown a Total Loss.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 20.—Stone Acre, the home of George B. Raymond, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was burned at 4 o'clock this morning. Charles Raymond, an invalid, was saved by the desperate efforts of his father, who wrapped him in a blanket and carried him to the street after the lower part of the house was in flames.

The fire was caused by crossed wires in the cellar, and was well underway when Mr. Raymond was awakened by the telephone bell ringing from the same cause which started the blaze.

Only a few books were saved, and much costly bric-a-brac and many paintings were destroyed.

Miss Raymond telephoned to the Morristown Fire Department, and an engine and hook and ladder company responded, but they arrived too late to save the house. The total loss is about $50,000.

Killed by a Wooden Toothpick.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A wooden toothpick caused the death of James M. Landreth, an old resident of this city. This was the report made to a Coroner's jury to-day by Lightner, his son-in-law, with whom he lived, and the jury found that it was an accident. The toothpick had been dropped on the rug in the old man's bedroom. When he arose on the morning of Feb. 6 he stepped on it, and the wound resulted in his death.

RUSSIA'S ALLEGED DEMANDS

Wogack Calls on British to Vacate Siding at Tien-Tsin.

Also Requires an Apology—Gen. Barrow Refuses Both Demands and Is Gathering Reinforcements.

LONDON, March 21.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, says:

"Gen. Wogack has refused to accept Count von Waldersee's arbitration at Tien-Tsin, and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag.

"Gen. Barow refuses to do either, and in so refusing has the support of the British Government.

"British reinforcements are being sent."

The officials of the Foreign Office here have received no information of an outbreak of Russian-British hostilities at Tien-Tsin. Their latest advices say the position remains the same.

The rumor, credited yesterday by a news agency to the London Stock Exchange and published in New York, that the British and Russians had fired at each other at Tien-Tsin, did not even reach the leading Stock Exchange firms, nor did any declines in prices, which the circulation of such a rumor would create, occur.

TIEN-TSIN, March 20.—Ninety British marines arrived here last night from the Taku forts to replace the Indian Guards on the disputed land. A detachment of fusiliers is expected, and a special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops left Peking for Tien-Tsin at 10 o'clock this morning. Outposts from the lines of communication are also coming in to be ready in case of necessity.

The British are under arms to prevent the settlement being rushed, but they do not anticipate such extremes. Both the British and Russian detachments have orders to do nothing aggressive unless forced to do so by the other side.

Gen. Lorn Campbell, the British commander,

domestic danger that is fast becoming threatening.

THE INDEMNITY NEGOTIATIONS.

No Uniform Basis for Demands Yet Agreed Upon—Aggregate Sum May Be Nearly $500,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—There has been a constant stream of telegrams from Commissioner Rockhill to the State Department and from the department to the Commissioner during the past few days. All of them deal with the question of indemnity now being argued at Peking. The department will not make them public because the state of the case is still chaotic and no uniform basis for indemnity claims has been reached.

The American indemnity will be about $25,000,000, and Commissioner Rockhill is trying to get the other powers to agree to the American basis. No information has yet reached the State Department either from Mr. Rockhill or from any other source which indicates what the demands of the other powers will amount to or what any one power will demand. The present dispute is not over any figures offered by one or another power, but over the question of what shall be the basis.

Assuming that the other powers are willing to accept the scheme of adjustment proposed by the United States, allowing a certain amount for each missionary killed or injured and another allowance for property destroyed, the sum total of the claim would be considerably less than $250,000,000. It is not doubted that under economical administration, with order completely restored and with free access to the interior of China, the Chinese revenues would be able to meet this charge against them within a reasonable time.

But it appears almost hopeless now to expect the other powers to accept the same basis of compensation that would satisfy the United States Government. Not only is there a vast difference in the scale of the demands based on military expenditures, but there also is a very radical difference of opinion as to the treatment of the native Christians who have suffered in person and property by the Boxers. It is believed that if the native Christians are to be treated with the liberality proposed by some of the European nations the indemnities claimed will be nearly $500,000,000 in the aggregate, an amount, it is declared, quite beyond the ability of China to meet.

BERLIN, March 20.—Commenting upon President McKinley's proposal that the powers should demand joint damages from China, each of them taking a share of the same, the Berliner Tageblatt points out that Count von Bülow, speaking in the Reichstag on March 15, declared this to be the best method. The paper adds that consequently there is complete agreement between the German and American points of view.

KING RECEIVES DEPUTATIONS.

Makes Special Replies to Those from the Freemasons and from Trinity College, Dublin.

LONDON, March 21.—At St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon, King Edward, wearing a Field Marshal's uniform, received between forty and fifty deputations from various parts of the kingdom, bearing addresses of condolence and congratulation. His Majesty made an acknowledgment to the general body, but separate replies to the Freemasons and to the deputation from Trinity College, Dublin.

The Duke of Connaught presented the Freemasons' address. The King, in reply, expressed his great regret at relinquishing the Grand Mastership, and promised, as Protector, to continue to watch over the Freemasons' interests. He also announced his great satisfaction that "one near me in blood and united in sympathy with the fraternity," had been chosen as his successor in the Grand Mastership, (referring to the Duke of Connaught.)

To the Trinity College deputation King Edward said:

"I echo the words used by her late Majesty on her last visit to Ireland, and have full faith that in the times of strenuous endeavor which are before us the sons of your ancient institution will each in his place play his due part in the maintenance and government of the empire, in the development of which your countrymen have figured so conspicuously, and that they will add to the long roll of names of Irishmen who have rendered distinguished services in the various branches of human activity."

King Edward is becoming more and more exacting concerning the formalities on such occasions as that of to-day. A few hours before the reception of a recent deputation his Majesty asked the Lord Chamberlain what dress they would wear. "Frock coats, Sir," replied the Lord Chamberlain.

"For the last time, then," said King Edward. "In the future, uniform or Court dress must be worn. This is not a republic."

CHAMBERLAIN LIBEL SUITS.

Hearing of the Actions Against The London Star and Morning Leader Begun.

LONDON, March 20.—The hearing of the libel actions brought against The Star and The Morning Leader by Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and Neville Chamberlain, a son of Arthur Chamberlain, in connection with War Office contracts, was begun today in the King's Bench Court, before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone. The plaintiffs claim damages for serious attacks on their commercial integrity, including the statement that they have stooped to improper means in order to obtain contracts, against the interests of the public service. The defendants pleaded that their articles did not libel the plaintiffs and were fair comment on matters of public interest.

The case of Arthur Chamberlain was first taken up. Sir Edward Clarke, ex-Solicitor General, who appeared for him, laid stress upon the fact that a newspaper campaign was conducted against the Government during the elections, and asserted that the fundamental intention of the attack was to strike and bring discredit upon Joseph Chamberlain, the suggestion being that the latter had exerted his influence to secure contracts for his brother.

After Arthur Chamberlain had categorically denied the statements of the defendants, especially as regards the suggestion that the Chamberlains used their connection with the Ministry to make money on the Stock Exchange, the hearing was adjourned.

ANNOUNCE VICTORIA'S DEATH.

Lord Carrington and the Other Members of the Special Mission Received by M. Loubet.

PARIS, March 20.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Earl Carrington and the other members of the mission appointed by King Edward to announce officially to the French Government and to other Governments the death of Queen Victoria and his Majesty's accession to the throne.

Afterward Lord Carrington and the mission were received by President Loubet. They drove to the Elysée Palace in Presidential gala carriages, escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers. A battalion of infantry in the courtyard of the palace played "God Save the King."

Gen. Dubois, the President's Military Secretary, conducted the mission to the Ambassadors' Hall, where President Loubet received Lord Carrington. The latter presented an autograph letter from King Edward and made a short speech, in which he expressed congratulations in the name of the Government and people of Great Britain at the cordial relations between the two countries. M. Loubet replied briefly, expressing the hope that the ties would be further strengthened under the reign of the new King.

THE OPHIR AT GIBRALTAR.

Great Crowds Welcome the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

GIBRALTAR, March 20.—The steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, entered the harbor about 9 o'clock this morning. All the ships in port had previously been dressed, and the royal yacht approached through the fleet amidst salvos of guns, the firing of a royal salute, and the strains of the national anthem. The Ophir entered inside the mole, and shortly afterward the Governor, Gen. Sir George S. White, and the Admirals officially visited the ship.

The royal party landed at the dockyard at noon. They were received by Sir George White. The Duke and Duchess then drove to the Chamber of Commerce, where an address of welcome was presented to them. Great crowds gathered all along the route, and the streets were decorated.

In reply to the address of welcome the Duke said he was deeply grateful for the kindly greeting extended by the ancient and royal city, at which he had first landed twenty-two years ago. He was glad to revisit a place of so many happy reminiscences, which upon several occasions had enthusiastically welcomed his father, and with which the memory of his illustrious ancestor, the Duke of Kent, was especially associated. The Duke added:

"We regard this hearty greeting at our first place of landing as a happy augury for that great mission with which we have been intrusted by my father the King, in fulfillment of the wishes of our late beloved sovereign, whose loss the whole world mourns."

GEN. BOTHA'S DECISION.

LONDON, March 21.—The Westminster Gazette yesterday commented pessimistically on Gen. Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered by Lord Kitchener, and connected this refusal with the situation in China. The paper said the powers were at sixes and sevens in the Far East, and that any day might see the commencement of a struggle out of which the Boers might recover their own.

JOHANNESBURG, March 20.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, expects to stay here three months.

THREE CAPE REBELS SHOT.

CAPE TOWN, March 20.—J. P. Minaber, S. Minaber, and J. A. Neuwoudt were shot at De Aar yesterday evening for treason and murder, in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. The death sentences were passed a week ago, in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasbosch, by which five men were killed. Gen. Kitchener confirmed the sentences.

The garrison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous. A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners till the end.

Two others concerned in the train wrecking were sentenced to terms of five years' penal servitude each.

Fight With Kritzinger's Commando.

CAPE TOWN, March 20.—A dispatch from Cradock, Cape Colony, says Col. Gorringe's force engaged Kritzinger's force of Boers on March 15. The latter lost nine men killed and had seven men wounded. The British loss was one man killed and ten men wounded.

Mining at Johannesburg Restarted.

JOHANNESBURG, March 20.—One mining company has restarted crushing ore, and four others are preparing to begin work.

SEEKING NEW EXPLOSIVES.

British Committee Issues An Invitation to Manufacturers.

LONDON, March 21.—The committee recently appointed by the Admiralty and War Office to discover the best powder for guns and small arms and the best high explosive for shells has just issued an invitation to manufacturers to submit explosives for trial, under a guarantee that their secrets will not be probed by the Government manufacturers.

Sir Henry Brackenbury, Director General of Ordnance at the War Office, who issues the invitation on behalf of the committee, suggests also that the manufacturers should imitate the German explosive firms who combined a few years ago and endowed a scientific experimental bureau, at great cost, for research into questions of firearms and explosives.

The action of the committee is regarded as an admission that both cordite and lyddite have proved unsatisfactory.

SUIT BY WERNHER, BEIT & CO.

LONDON, March 20.—B. A. Hawksley, counsel for the British Chartered South Africa Company, on behalf of Wernher, Beit & Co., has brought suit for slander against Arthur B. Markham, M. P.

The latter, in the discussion of the composition of the Transvaal Concessions Commission in the House of Commons yesterday, asserted that the commission was made up of persons affiliated with several of the great South African companies, and characterized Mr. Beit's firm as "nothing more or less than a gang of common thieves and swindlers," expressly announcing that he was willing to forego the immunities afforded by a speech in Parliament.

With the view of making Mr. Markham live up to his promise the present suit is now brought.

Cause of Lord Waterpark's Bankruptcy.

LONDON, March 20.—In the Bankruptcy Court at Burton-on-Trent to-day Lord Waterpark appeared for examination. He declared that his bankruptcy was due to the compulsory sale of his property in Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's Land act of 1881. He said he had thereby lost £35,000. The liabilities of the debtor amount to £26,000. His assets are £3,000.

Yerkes Electric Railroad Meeting.

LONDON, March 20.—The regular semi-annual meeting of the Yerkes Electric Railroad was held here this afternoon. Routine business was transacted, accounts were passed, and a formal resolution was adopted sanctioning the raising of capital and the borrowing of money under the powers conferred by act of Parliament. Mr. Yerkes was not present.

A Great World's Fair in London?

LONDON, March 21.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "It is reported in high circles that King Edward contemplates a big exhibition in London on the lines of the Paris Exposition, the idea being to inclose the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Albert Bridge, including the whole of Battersea Park."

Field Marshal Shot at in Budapest.

BUDAPEST, March 20.—Field Marshal Jablanczy de Centzyorgy, Chief of the Gendarmerie Department of the Ministry of National Defense, was shot at in the street this afternoon by a man who offered a letter which the Field Marshal declined to accept. Two passers-by seized the would-be assassin, who gave the name of Johan Gal, an ex-Lieutenant of the Gendarmerie Department. The prisoner said he had been dismissed for no reason, and wished to kill the Field Marshal out of revenge.

Spies Watch Constantinople Embassies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20.—Much annoyance is felt in diplomatic circles here at the presence of Turkish spies in the vicinity of each embassy during the last few days. The Ambassadors are making representations to the Turkish authorities on the matter.

Commons Pass a Temperance Bill.

LONDON, March 21.—The House of Commons yesterday passed the second reading of the bill prohibiting the sale or delivery of intoxicants to persons under sixteen years of age. The vote was 372 to 54.

DENTISTRY.

Every dental pain resolves into one of ten kinds. For each I have a remedy—ten. That is why the "Cady System" makes filling and crowning absolutely painless.

Immunity from pain insures that ease in the chair which enables the operator to do perfect, permanent work.

Yet my prices are moderate—lower than elsewhere for first-class results.

To do a difficult thing best divide it into parts and put a specialist on each part—the way I practice dentistry.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

857 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.) Manhattan; 346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.,) Bklyn.

B. Altman & Co.

Have now in readiness, the latest models for Spring of the FASSO CORSET, containing important features not heretofore shown, which conform to the requirements of the approved models in Gowns.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Early Spring Hats

For Misses and Children, are veritably Misses' and Children's Hats—not imitations of those worn by their elders.

School Hats are selected with a view to the kind of usage their little wearers will give them; and while strong and durable, are as dainty and stylish as a mother can wish or a child desire.

Dress Hats including all the novelties in straw effects—the indescribable fancy braids, Neapolitan and Leghorns, combined with chiffon and lace in an endless variety of becoming shapes.

Many new and exclusive styles are shown for the older girls, these being a special feature of this season's display.

Imported Models, all from the best known makers, vie with the choice productions of our own workrooms, and make an exquisite showing

Smart English Walking Hats, made expressly for us, of Milan and rough straw braids.

Durable Straws, simply trimmed, for school and general wear, in all the new and desirable shapes.

Stitched Hats of felt, silk, linen, pique and serge, the necessary adjunct to an outing costume.

Caps, Bonnets and Hats for the little ones in all the new materials, and in styles most suitable, from the dainty first size cap of mull to the elaborate straw and chiffon bonnet for the tiny girl of three.

By an early selection you may secure a much better assortment of imported models and specialties.

60-62 West 23d Street.

WAR OVER A UNION JACK

Mayor Daly's Departure Signalized by a Sharp Encounter.

Young New Yorker Who Bids Adieu to Chorus Girls Offends an Irishman's Sensibilities.

John Daly, Mayor of Limerick, about 100 members of the Clan-na-Gael, some fifty-odd chorus girls attached to the Alice Nielson Opera Company, and a union jack, waved by Ernest E. Clark of 159 West Forty-fourth Street, all united to make the departure of the White Star liner Majestic yesterday an event to be remembered by the last-named person. The Clan-na-Gael contingent was at the pier to bid adieu to Limerick's Mayor, while Clark, with a score of other young men, was there to offer a similar courtesy to the chorus girls, who, like Mayor Daly, sailed on the big liner.

The Irishmen were making a lively demonstration in honor of the departing official, singing "God Save Ireland" and various other melodies, supplemented every now and then with cheers for the Mayor, when suddenly Mayor Daly, the Majestic, and everything else connected with the demonstration were forgotten owing to the innocent waving of the union jack by Clark, who utilized the miniature flag as a means of manifesting his regret at the departure of the young women.

Standing near Clark was Michael Storen, a bricklayer, of 210 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was with the Clan-na-Gael delegation. As Clark unfolded the flag and lifted his hand preparatory to waving it, he, without intending to do so, brought it conspicuously near Storen's face. It seriously affected the temper of the bricklayer. He shouted:

"What yer mean, yer d——d Britisher, by wavin' that thing in the face of a self-respectin' Irishman?"

Before the young man could reply the Irishman's fist was brought with terrific force down upon his head. The fight immediately became the centre of interest on the pier.

"The Boers will never be conquered. Ireland must and will be free," shouted the disturbed Mayor in an attempt to regain the attention of his friends. But neither denunciations of England nor praise of the Boers had any effect on the Clan-na-Gaels. They were too much absorbed in watching the conflict.

The fight was still going on, and Clark was faring anything but well, when Policeman Terence Leonard arrived on the scene. Storen was taken in custody, and followed by a number of his friends, and his victim, marched away from the pier. When he arrived at the Charles Street Station he was unable to furnish bail, and in default was locked up. Later he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and his case postponed until Monday by Magistrate Hogan.

When the fighting Irishman was taken from the pier the Mayor once more became the object of attention so far as the remaining members of the Clan-na-Gael were concerned. As the Majestic was pulled out of her berth and headed down the river his shrill voice, wafted across the water, once more assured his hearers that "the day of England's difficulty is at hand, and the dream of Ireland's independence is about to be realized."

MAY IDENTIFY A SWINDLER.

Newark Men Believe a Boston Prisoner Is A. A. Reed.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—C. V. R. Adams, who is in custody in Boston on a charge of swindling, is believed to be Addison Archer Reed, who swindled business men here a year ago by a pamphlet advertising scheme. There are two indictments here against Reed.

Reed's operations in Newark covered a wide field. He is said to have obtained money from The Evening News, Sunday Call, and Freie Zeitung. Reed then undertook to cover the whole State. He is said to have visited almost every newspaper proprietor in the State. Recently he was said to be operating in Pennsylvania.

Detective Christie of the staff at Police Headquarters is in communication with the Boston authorities, and expects to know positively to-morrow whether Reed and Adams are identical.

Reed is said to have obtained money from New York State editors on the strength of some scheme connected with the Pan-American Exposition.

Adams Denies that He Is Reed.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—C. V. R. Adams, who was arrested here several days ago on a charge of devious acts at Newark, N. J., under the name of Addison Archer Reed, denies that he is Reed, but the local police officials have sent Adams's photograph to Newark for identification. Adams is twenty-six years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, of light complexion, and weighs about 175 pounds. He claims he is the original "shirt waist" man.

Chun May Be Proclaimed Regent.

LONDON, March 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard mentions a report that the allies, in the event of the failure of Emperor Kwang-Su to return to Peking, intend to proclaim his brother, Prince Chun, as Regent.

MRS. BRONSON'S WILL.

Bulk of the Estate Goes to a Daughter of the Testatrix.

The will of Katherine De Kay Bronson, widow of Arthur Bronson, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mrs. Bronson died at Florence, Italy, on Feb. 7 last. Her will is dated April 17, 1896.

Bequests of $200 each are made to all servants who were in the employ of the testatrix for one year prior to her death. Antonio Rocchi, working jeweler; Marco Bonato, gilder; Luigi Fabris, carpenter, and several others, including Laura Goretti Veruda, a godchild of the testatrix, all of Venice, Italy, receive $300 each.

The residue of the estate is held in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Bronson's daughter, Edith Rucellai, wife of Cosimo Rucellai. At her death her husband is to receive one-third of the income for life, and the balance is to go to her children.

MUNICIPAL COURT LAWS.

Hearing Before Mayor Van Wyck to Discuss Mr. Wilson's Bill.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a public hearing yesterday on Assemblyman Wilson's bill providing that a commission be appointed to make uniform and codify the laws and usages of the municipal courts and also the laws and rules relating to clerks, Marshals, and other court attendants.

Justice Joseph H. Stiner of the Eighth Municipal Court spoke in favor of the measure, as did also Justice J. J. Kinney of Richmond and Assistant District Attorney Collins.

Mayor Van Wyck said he did not see why the Justices did not get together and make uniform the practices, but the Justices present said it could not be done. Mayor Van Wyck said he would look into the matter.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BOARD.

Queens Borough President Attacks Flushing Canal Company—A Sharp Debate.

There was a spirited debate at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. President Bowley of Queens made a protest against the Newtown and Flushing Canal Company, which he claims seeks to acquire enormously valuable bulkhead rights in the city. President Holahan said:

"Wasn't this matter referred to you last year?"

"Yes," said President Bowley, "and I think that action on this matter should be deferred."

"It is ridiculous to bring this matter up here, when you had the right a year ago to investigate it," retorted President Holahan.

President Bowley said, shaking his fist:

"If anything is ridiculous it is this Board of Public Improvements."

After more discussion it was decided to refer the question of the Canal Company to Corporation Counsel Whalen as to the respective rights of the city and the corporation in the matter.

SECRET MARRIAGE MADE PUBLIC.

The fact that Miss Louise Underhill and Dr. Edward T. Buck, son of Dudley Buck, the organist and composer, were married more than four years ago, was not generally known until yesterday. An advertisement in a Brooklyn afternoon paper announced that Miss Underhill and Dr. Buck were married at Asbury Park Aug. 17, 1896.

Dr. Buck was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital, and it was decided that he should go West and establish a practice there. Before he went away, however, he and Miss Underhill were married. Mrs. Buck returned to her home, and has been known as Miss Underhill ever since. She received letters from her husband, and when he came East he was introduced to her friends as her fiancé.

Mrs. Buck said yesterday that she was tired of deceiving her friends and relatives. She said she did not know where her husband was at present. The last letter received from him was mailed in Brazil, Ind.

NOT HEREDITARY

In the main, consumption is not hereditary; it is infectious.

Low vital force is hereditary; which gives consumption its chance. An infection starts it.

Between the two, the crop is a big one: about one-sixth of the human race.

We suppose it needn't be more than 5 per cent, if people would take fair care and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

EGGS THIS WEEK.

The finest that can be found anywhere in New York. Not those little insignificant or cold storage Eggs which perhaps have been kept for months in New York or elsewhere, but large, fine fresh-laid Country Eggs, the kind that will bring to many pleasant memories of the good old day at the farm. Such Eggs are ours, and we bring them daily, as fast as the fastest freight can carry them, from old mother Hen to your table.

FOR THIS SALE, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

22 Eggs for 25c.

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER.

Under this brand we believe we have the finest and purest Cream of Tartar Powder made. Is it not worth your while to try it at these prices:

1-4 pound can..... 9c | 1 pound can.... 29c
1-2 pound can..... 17c | 5 pound can.... $1.25

BLUE RIBBON TABLE SALT.

A pure, free-running Table Salt, packed in moisture-proof, paraffin-lined cartons. The best Table Salt sold anywhere.

Large Carton..... 5c

Corn or Succotash, Essie Brand, our best, a can	10c	Plain Soda Crackers, fresh and crisp, a pound	4c
Tomatoes, Essie Brand, our best, extra large cans	10c	Lemon or Ginger Wafers, finest made, a pound	4c
Peaches, Oriold or Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	10c	Salad Oil, best domestic, a quart bottle	12c
Peaches, Belle Brand, heavy syrup a can	14c	Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, a pint bottle	9c
Peaches, Essie Brand, finest California, a can	19c	Syrup, best Golden Drip, special; a quart bottle	10c
Pears, Royal Belle Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	9c	Ammonia, Butler's Concentrated, none better, large bottle	9c
Pears, Defense Brand, heavy syrup, a can	14c	Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, very fine, a pint bottle	8c
Pears, Essie Brand, finest California, a can	19c	Honey, very fine quality, 1 pound bottle	13c

Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand 3-pound package	12c
Prepared Buckwheat, Triumph Brand, special, 3-pound package	12c
Corn Starch, XLOR Brand, very choice, a package	4c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported 1-lb package	8c
Rolled Oat Flakes, very choice quality, 3 pounds for	8c
Farina, the finest of the wheat, 3½ pounds for	13c
Lemons, finest juicy Messina, a dozen	10c
Oranges, very fancy, California navel, a dozen	25c
Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, special, 2 pounds for	15c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Whether or not pajamas were originally designed for the man who has to walk the floor with the baby is immaterial—men who don't have to are wearing them.

To-day we place on sale—

50 dozen fine Madras pajamas, regular $1.50 values, at the special price of $1.

Everything else in under and outer clothing for men.

WM. VOGEL & SON.
Broadway, Houston St.

ONE HUNDRED BUILDINGS SOLD.

Lots Needed for the Williamsburg Approaches of the New Bridge.

About 100 buildings, the lots of which are needed for the approaches of the new East River Bridge, on the Williamsburg side, were sold at public auction yesterday and realized $8,990, about $2,000 above the expectations of the Bridge Commissioners.

The buildings included St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the South Fifth Street, Methodist Episcopal Church, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Hotel Andrews, and the Empire Theatre. The other buildings were occupied as dwellings. The property was sold in eight parcels. The auctioneer was Thomas Kerrigan.

SHOT AT THE HIGHWAYMAN.

A Coachman Prevents His Employer, Emil Strauss, from Being Robbed.

BABYLON, L. I., March 20.—Emil Strauss, a New York auctioneer and merchant, living at Bayshore, held an auction yesterday afternoon in Babylon, and drove to his home in Bayshore last night in a covered stage with his son and daughter. Mr. Strauss had a very large sum of money with him.

About midnight, while the party was going through a lonely woods, three men leaped from the bushes and two of them grabbed the horses by their heads, while the third made for the stage. Charles Dennis, the driver, fired three shots at the men, who quickly disappeared.

Buffalo's New Post Office Dedicated.

BUFFALO, March 20.—The new Post Office was dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Postmaster General Smith was the guest of honor and delivered an address. The bill authorizing the purchase of the site of the new building was approved by President Cleveland April 5, 1888, but it was not until September, 1894, that work was begun. The structure is of Gothic architecture, 220 feet front by 260 in depth. It was completed within the amount appropriated—$2,000,000. Besides the Post Office, the building will contain the Customs, Internal Revenue, Judicial, the Engineering, and Pension Departments.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS.

238 FIFTH AVE. WM. B NORMAN, Auctioneer.
To Be Sold by Order of
Mr. J. I. BARNHURST OF PHILADELPHIA.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Also To-morrow (Friday) Evening at Same Hour.
A Grand Collection of

OIL PAINTINGS

By Eminent European and American Artists,
comprising a great variety of subjects executed in the highest style of Art, including a superb example by Worms, a magnificent Pasini, a rare Piot, and many others of equal importance.

FOR MEN

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

(Trade Mark)

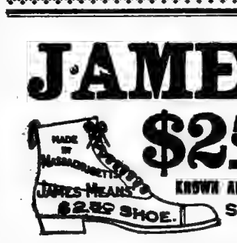

None genuine unless bearing upon the heel the adhesive label of which a fac-simile is here given.

KNOWN AND APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 20 YEARS.
SOLD BY LEADING RETAILERS.
Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sewed. Smooth Insoles.

James Means' $2.50 Shoe Boston, Mass.

Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H) stamped upon the soles. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.

Distributed at wholesale by
MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

ABDUCTED HIS OWN WIFE.

Fugitive Barber Under Indictment Here Caught in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 20.—The police to-night arrested Mandel Schneiderman, a barber, who, it is alleged, is wanted in New York on a charge of abduction. Schneiderman has been working here for several weeks.

Mandel Schneiderman was indicted by the Grand Jury for abducting his own wife, who is under eighteen years of age, and to whom he was married by Alderman MacInness on Dec. 7 last.

Schneiderman formerly had a barber shop in the basement at 116 Attorney Street. Dora Lubin lived with her parents on the floor above. On the night of May 23 last, Dora and Schneiderman went to the Thalia Theatre, and on returning Dora found that she had forgotten her latchkey. She waited in the barber shop while Schneiderman went to wake up the landlord. Upon his return, she declares, he assaulted her. Six months later he married her, but the civil marriage is not recognized by his or her religion.

Shortly after the marriage Schneiderman took his bride to a disorderly house in West Seventeenth Street, where he compelled her to remain. Later she was taken to another disorderly resort in West Forty-first Street, from which she escaped, and informed the Committee of Fifteen of the unfortunate condition of another young bride, Henrietta Greenberg, who was kept in the house by her husband against her will. Inspector Thompson raided the house. Greenberg is now on trial for abduction.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Persons subject to Dyspepsia, Insomnia or Nervousness should keep the Bitters on hand as it gives relief in short order. It also strengthens weak Digestion, overcomes Flatulency or Sour Stomach, and prevents Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Diamond Rings.

Our display of two-stone, Cluster and Hoop Diamond Rings, includes many new and effective designs. Also pretty combinations of Turquoises, Pearls, Opals or Emeralds and Diamonds. These rings cannot be duplicated at the prices asked.

Diamond Engagement Rings from $20 to $500.

A. Frankfield & Co
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

Albemarle Hotel,

Madison Square, West, N. Y.,
O. B. LIBBEY, Prop.,
Formerly of the Brevoort House.

The location of this house is most desirable, being central to all places of amusement and to the shopping district.

Special attention paid to Cuisine.

"Ladies will find the restaurant of this hotel a most convenient place for lunching."

NEW DRUG STORE.

LARGER THAN eight or ten ordinary drug stores. Five floors; electric elevator; visitors invited; sick room requisites of every kind and description; physicians' instruments; electric hosiery, bandages, trusses, invalid chairs, crutches, hospital supplies. 428 Columbus Ave., just below 81st St. J. JUNGMANN, Druggist, 428 Columbus Av. (81st St.) 1020 3d Av. (61st St.)

Austin's Dog Bread
makes good-looking prize winners.

PAYMENT ON MUSEUM CONTRACTS HELD UP

Chesley Says that Wallace Gave Him Orders For Goods.

E. M. Shepard Says That the Latter Had No Authority to Order Anything for the Building.

In view of the statement of Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the American Museum of Natural History, that contracts had been awarded by William Wallace, formerly Superintendent of building of the institution, without authority of the Board of Trustees, an effort was made by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday to ascertain the methods which have been practiced in the government of the institution and the appropriation of its moneys.

The museum is a corporation, chartered by the State of New York in 1869. Its building is furnished by the city, and in 1900, $120,000 was appropriated by the city for the maintenance of the institution. Mr. Shepard was asked yesterday for a copy of the regulations of the museum and the laws defining its relation to the City of New York. He answered:

"It would take a lawyer to tell you, and the subject would be a very complicated one."

John H. Winser, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the museum, was asked for a copy of the rules and laws of the institution.

"I cannot give you any information," said Mr. Winser. "You must see Mr. Shepard."

George W. Chesley, a cabinetmaker of 58 West Street, who has done a large amount of work for the museum, charges that payment on contracts has been held up, sometimes for many months, oftentimes on the plea that the museum had no money with which to pay its bills.

Mr. Chesley says that during the past four years he has executed many orders for the museum, the orders having emanated from William Wallace, who was asked by Morris K. Jesup, President of the museum, to resign on Jan. 10 last. Mr. Chesley says the bills for these orders were sometimes paid promptly, sometimes tardily. He says they were sometimes paid by the personal check of Mr. Wallace, sometimes by the check of Mr. Winser, sometimes by the city Controller, by authority of the Park Department.

Mr. Chesley says also that several years ago he furnished the museum with about $4,000 worth of goods. Payment on them was held up. Finally, he says, he went to the Park Department and found that the specifications for the goods he had furnished were in a bill rendered by Thomas Cockerill & Son of 147 Columbus Avenue. No sum was named to correspond with these specifications, however. He says he went to Wallace and asked about this. Wallace, according to Chesley, said that Cockerill would pay him. Cockerill did pay him in time, Chesley says, although under pressure.

Mr. Cockerill was asked about this report. He said:

"I do not recollect the case very well, but I do remember having paid Mr. Chesley something for goods furnished the museum. I did it because he sent a bill to me for them. I do not recall why the bill was not sent direct to the museum."

The suit by Mr. Chesley against William Wallace, alleging the conversion of $2,970 on the part of Wallace of money which had been loaned to him for the use of the museum, came up before Judge Marean in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday on a motion for a reopening of a default judgment. Mr. Wallace did not appear in court, but his lawyer, Henry Smith, of 132 Nassau Street, stated that there had been a mistake as to the day of the service of the summons, and that for this reason no answer had been filed in time. Judge Marean ordered that the judgment be reopened and the case will be placed on the calendar for a hearing.

Mr. Chesley is the only one of the many contractors for work and supplies for the museum who will discuss their relations to the case. He says his contract was duly signed by Mr. Wallace on behalf of the museum, and that there was no reason why it should have been arbitrarily held up, in accordance with the letter Morris K. Jesup wrote all the contractors telling them that any further work on their part for the museum would be done at their own risk.

James G. Wilson of 74 West Twenty-third Street, manufacturer of blinds, was one of the contractors from whom work had been ordered by Mr. Wallace. He refused to say yesterday anything about the holding up of the orders, he having furnished and been paid, he said, for most of the goods ordered of him.

Mr. Lawrence of the George C. Flint Company, furniture dealers, said:

"All we can say is, that we know Mr. Wallace, and that he has been at the Museum but is not there now. We know also that he has had a disagreement with a man named Chesley."

This Chesley disagreement was a familiar subject to all who have had dealings with the museum within the last year. It was a trouble with which the City Finance Department was familiar. Controller Bird S. Coler said that the bills of the museum were paid by him upon requisition of the Park Department, the requisitions upon that department being made by the officers of the museum. He refused to discuss the Chesley-Wallace difficulty.

For several years the American Museum of Natural History has enjoyed exemption from the general city regulation requiring that all work for the city should be done upon the basis of awards to the lowest bidders. A municipal regulation passed several years ago provided for this. Last year, however, this regulation expired. It was said by a city official connected with the Finance Department that contracts had been awarded at the museum after this regulation expired, and that this was doubtless one of the reasons why the bills on orders made by Wallace had been held up.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard was asked yesterday to state just what Mr. Wallace's powers were while he was in the museum and what power he had to award contracts. Mr. Shepard said:

"Mr. Wallace had absolutely no authority to order anything for the Museum of Natural History beyond the necessary supplies consequent upon the performance of his routine duties as Superintendent of Buildings. He had nothing whatever to do with the making of contracts for the permanent equipment of the building.

"Mr. Wallace's functions were merely to superintend the care of the building of the museum, just as the Superintendent of any office building cares for that. Any contracts he made, therefore, for permanent equipment or furnishing of the building are valueless. All contracts for the museum that have legal value are made by the Park Department upon approval of the officers of the museum, by officers meaning the President and Trustees."

FUGITIVE CLERK IN JAIL.

Detectives Arrive with Hertz, Indicted for Grand Larceny.

Sigmund Hertz, the defaulting bookkeeper of the firm of Stiefel, Sachs & Co. of 18 Walker Street, who fled to England after obtaining, according to the police, $30,000 of his employers' money by means of forged checks, arrived from England yesterday in charge of Detectives McNaught and Frazee and was committed to the Tombs by Judge Newburger.

The detectives found, after they got to London, that Hertz had served six years in the Elmira Reformatory some time ago for forgery. Booking passage from Halifax on the steamship Corinthian, Hertz, who was accompanied by his wife, gave the name of Martin Emden, and this circumstance resulted in his identification as an ex-convict. Hertz was arrested by Scotland Yard officers upon his arrival in England, and when the New York detectives confronted him and called him Emden he was much taken aback, but denied strenuously that he had ever been in Elmira. When shown his photograph from the Rogues' Gallery, he confessed, however.

The Elmira parole papers of "Martin Emden" were found in the absconder's trunk. He will be arraigned for pleading to-morrow.

CERTIFICATE FOR PURE MILK.

County Medical Society Commission Will Furnish Labels to Dealers.

The Milk Commission of the Medical Society of the County of New York had a meeting last night at the Academy of Medicine. About forty milk dealers were there. The commission agrees to guarantee or certify the milk of all dealers desiring such certificate.

The standard required will be that the acidity must not be higher than .2 per cent. and that the milk must not contain more than 30,000 germs, or bacteria of any kind, to the cubic centimeter. The butter fat must reach 3.5 per cent. Labels will be supplied to dealers who pay for the cost of inspection.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Texas and Pacific Railroad—The Increase in Earnings.

The Texas and Pacific Railway yesterday issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900. The gross earnings show an increase of 17.48 per cent., and the net earnings an increase of 29.29 per cent. compared with the previous year; while the proportion of expenses to earnings decreased 2.97 per cent.

The income account shows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross earnings	$8,300,186	$9,751,121
Operating expenses	5,848,866	6,581,632
Net earnings	$2,451,320	$3,169,489
Other income	130,575	189,178
Total income	$2,581,895	$3,358,667
Interest, rentals and taxes	1,533,209	1,739,089
Balance	$1,048,686	$1,619,578
Equipment and miscellan.	601,703	482,302
Surplus	$446,983	$1,137,276

Traffic statistics show that 2,891,322 tons of freight, an increase of 284,342 tons, were carried at an average revenue per ton per mile of 1.03. Passenger traffic increased from 1,304,068 to 1,508,508 passengers carried, at a rate of 2.46 per passenger per mile.

The report says that the utmost harmony has existed between the Railroad Commission and the railroads, and that rates have been disturbed but very little. The rapid growth and advancement of the country are plainly seen in the largely increased amount of land being placed under cultivation and in the many new buildings being erected in the numerous cities and villages. The year 1901 up to the present time gives favorable promise of another prosperous year. The rainfall has been sufficient and the acreage planted in crops promises to be larger than in any previous year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, which was held yesterday, the retiring Directors were re-elected, and they in turn re-elected the retiring officers.

CENTRAL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

New Stations to be Built on the Harlem Division Line.

As soon as the double tracking of the Harlem Division from White Plains to Mount Kisco is completed, the New York Central will replace all the old stations along that line with new structures. The double tracks will be laid by June 1, so that the work of building new stations can be commenced this Summer.

This will be a great convenience to commuters on that line, as many of the old stations are of most ancient design, having been built in the early days of the road many years ago. The new structures will have all the modern conveniences. They will be built of brick and stone, and are to be of artistic design. Plans for five stations have already been completed. These will be at Unionville, Mount Kisco, Chappaqua, Pleasantville, and Kensico. The combined cost of these stations will be $40,000.

The New York Central is also contemplating an extension of its yards at the upper end of the Grand Central terminal. A few sheds near Forty-sixth Street on the west side will be torn down and tracks will be laid in their place, which will accommodate a few more cars.

METROPOLITAN AND MANHATTAN.

Wall Street Reports About an Inspection of the Elevated.

In regard to the recent rumors coupling the Manhattan with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, it was reported in Wall Street yesterday that engineers representing the Metropolitan have been inspecting the Manhattan equipment and structure for several weeks past.

They are now ready, it is said, to submit an exhaustive report to the Metropolitan Directors.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Mellen denied the report that the company had sold large tracts of land west of the Missouri River for a sum approximating $40,000,000.

Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, said yesterday that there was no truth in the story that parties representing the Southern Pacific had acquired a controlling interest in the Mexican National Railroad and that the latter property was to be operated as part of the Southern Pacific system.

The adjourned meeting of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday, resulted in the election as Directors of Samuel Spencer, A. B. Andrews, and W. W. Finley in place of O. A. Fay, W Butler Duncan, Jr., and W. Emlen Roosevelt, resigned. Subsequently the new board met and elected as President of the road Samuel Spencer, who is the President of the Southern Railway Company. Mr. Andrews was elected First Vice President, and Mr. Finley Second Vice President. W. Butler Duncan, Sr., was retained as Chairman of the board; R. L. Russell was chosen as general counsel, and the present Treasurer, General Auditor, and General Traffic Manager were re-elected.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, brisk easterly winds.

Rains or snows have fallen in the Atlantic States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Central and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the eastern portion of the East Gulf States.

The temperature has fallen with very decided changes in the eastern portions of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, the northern portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, the western portions of North Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, Southern and Central Ohio, Indiana, Southern Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and risen with marked changes in Northern New York and from Central New Mexico northeastward over the Dakotas and northwestward over Eastern Montana.

A storm of decided energy was central last night over Upper Michigan, with a secondary over Southwestern Virginia. High winds and gales are reported from the lower lake region, the eastern portion of the upper lake region, the Central Mississippi Valley, Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, and Northwestern Georgia. Rains or snows are indicated for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley to-day, with colder weather in the southern part of the Middle Atlantic States, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the eastern parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the lower lake region, and rising temperature generally in the States west of the ninetieth meridian. Brisk and high easterly winds are indicated for New England, brisk and high winds, becoming northwesterly on the Middle Atlantic and Carolina Coasts, and fresh to brisk northerly winds on the Georgia and East Florida Coasts. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Charleston to Eastport, inclusive.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	47	35	34
6 A. M.	44	35	34
9 A. M.	43	36	36
12 M.	48	38	40
3 P. M.	47	39	40
6 P. M.	46	45	40
9 P. M.	43	37	39
12 P. M.	38	44	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	38½
Corresponding date 1900	43
Corresponding date for last 25 years	36

The barometer registered 30.29 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday and 30.05 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 95 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 39 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 33 degrees at 5 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—Tiptonville, Lake County, was partially destroyed by fire during the night. Losses estimated at $75,000, partially insured.

TROY, N. Y., March 20.—Fire broke out this morning in the saloon kept by John Purcell, entailing a loss of about $5,000 on stock and $5,000 on building. The building is situated in the Griswold Opera House block and the theatre had a narrow escape.

KENOVA, West Va., March 20.—The Grand Hotel, owned by Wright Brothers, was burned early to-day. All the guests escaped uninjured. Loss, $40,000, partially insured. The saw and planing mills of Davis & Lenon were burned a few hours earlier, entailing a loss of $50,000, with no insurance.

A New Departure.
Is the sale of Stella Music Boxes on easy terms. Ask to see them at the Music Box Store 39 Union Sq.—Adv.

TESTIMONY CLOSED IN PAINE DIVORCE

Mrs. Kintner Tells How She Found the "Sweeheart Letters."

Also Tells of Alleged Threats of Murder and Suicide Made to Her by Mrs. Paine.

The testimony in the Paine divorce suit was closed yesterday afternoon, and this morning Justice Freedman, in Part VI., Special Term of the Supreme Court, will listen to the summing up of counsel.

John S. Kintner, the ex-Postmaster at Newton, N. J., and the co-respondent in the case, resumed his testimony when court opened yesterday.

"Where did you get this poem, beginning 'I have no sweetheart but you, dear'?" asked Frank Moss, counsel for Oscar Van Dyck Paine.

"I took it from Mrs. Paine's album."

"Why?"

"I don't just remember. She had a collection of poems in her album."

"Is the poem in Mrs. Paine's handwriting?"

"I don't know. I never saw her write in my life."

"Why did you look through her album of poems?"

"I don't know. It was a natural thing to do."

"I show you one of the 'sweetheart letters,' which is in evidence. Do you remember receiving this letter?"

"I don't remember."

Mr. Kintner was then shown a tintype picture of himself and Mrs. Paine. He said that the picture had been taken at Coney Island.

Jurdon Seeley, who represents Mrs. May Paine, then cross-examined the witness. Mr. Kintner said that the Coney Island trip was made in company of relatives of Mrs. Paine. He said that the reason he visited the apartment house where Mrs. Paine lived with her mother, in this city, was because he was the agent for the property and had to go there on business.

A long deposition made by Mrs. Kintner, the wife of the preceding witness, was then read. Mrs. Kintner, in her deposition, said that the first she knew of her husband's acquaintance with Mrs. Paine was when she received an anonymous letter similar to those sent to Mr. Paine.

Mrs. Kintner then told how she opened her husband's desk and found in it a tin box containing the "sweetheart letters" as well as letters from other women. It was shortly after this that Mr. and Mrs. Kintner separated. After the separation, according to the deposition, there were all sorts of efforts to effect reconciliations among all parties concerned in the various family jars. In describing one effort when Mrs. Kintner was taking her turn, she says in her deposition: "I came home one afternoon and found Mrs. Paine talking to my husband. When she saw me she walked up and down the floor, and was very much excited, and said that if Mr. Kintner went back to me she would do just what the woman did who was then on trial for killing President McKinley's brother-in-law. I said that she would be foolish, as it would send her to the chair. She said that would never happen, as she would kill herself."

Mrs. Kintner also told of a Thanksgiving dinner at her stepfather's house, where Mr. Kintner came to see her and arrange for a reconciliation. She said that several times her husband had talked about coming back to her, but that he had always said that some little deception would have to be practiced on Mrs. Paine, as she was very excitable, and that he would have to drop her gradually. She said that she had talked to Mrs. Paine several times and urged her to go back to her husband. At one of these meetings she had given Mrs. Paine a little book entitled "Daily Strength for Daily Needs." The deposition then told of Mrs. Paine's efforts to bring about the same result. According to Mrs. Kintner, Mrs. Paine wrote to her, asking permission to see her. An appointment was made, and "Mrs. Paine," continues the deposition, "said she wanted Mr. Kintner to come and live with me. She promised to never see him again. She said that all she wanted was her child, and that she proposed to show people that she could be a good woman."

In closing her deposition Mrs. Kintner said that she had married Kintner in 1883, and that they had two children, one sixteen and the other thirteen years old. She first separated from her husband in the Summer of 1898, and the last time she had been with him was in June, 1900, and then all prospects of reconciliation failed. Mrs. Paine went on the stand in rebuttal, and emphatically denied much of the deposition of Mrs. Kintner.

Several times during the day Mrs. Paine was overcome and had to leave the courtroom.

"I Have No Sweetheart but You."

The verses "I have no sweetheart but you," which were brought out in evidence in the Paine divorce suit, are claimed by Gagel Brothers of 1,276 Broadway to belong to a copyrighted song published by them. The author of the song is Malcolm Douglas, well known as a writer and composer, and not Mrs. Paine, as was supposed.

NO SYMPATHY IN COURTS.

Justice MacLean Says It Must Be Looked for in the Dictionary.

Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday said that the courts were no place to look for sympathy, and that the dictionary was the only place it could be found.

This remark was brought out in a divorce action which Lawyer George Rooinson was trying. It was the case of Mrs. Margaret Weston against her husband. Part of the testimony was taken last week. When the time came for taking the balance of the testimony yesterday the lawyer said that one witness he needed was not present, but that he had an adverse witness in court on subpoena. The Justice suggested another adjournment. "Oh, no! I will take the chances," replied the lawyer. The adverse witness was called, and she did not give the necessary testimony to grant the divorce.

"Now I ask your Honor for an adjournment until to-morrow morning," said the lawyer.

"No, Sir," replied the Justice. "The case is closed. Sympathy must be looked for in the dictionary, not in the courts."

The decision in the case was then reserved.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois; Senator S. B. Elkins, West Virginia; Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota; Senator McComas, Maryland; Bruce Ismay, London.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; J. H. Wrenn, London; Cecil Wrenn, London.

GRAND—Major O. A. F. Flagler, United States Army; Lieut. Commander B. W. Hodges, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—R. S. Pattison, Pennsylvania; Lieut. H. F. Stancliff, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—Ricardo Triguros, Guatemala; A. W. Street, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Walter K. Norfolk, Dresden, Germany; H. Lambe, London; Col. George W. Dunn, Oneonta.

ALBEMARLE—E. Hollick, London; F. Clifford, Washington; S. H. Valentine, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany.

SAVOY—The Duchess of Manchester, London; Lady Lister Kaye, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Prince and Princess Enrico Rospoli, Rome, Italy; C. F. Da Costa, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Austin Peters, Boston; F. G. Mauldin, United States Army; ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—346 West Thirty-second Street; Rose Alvero; damage, $1,000.

2:25 A. M.—120 Maiden Lane; owner unknown; no damage.

3:50 A. M.—Morton and West Streets; owner unknown; no damage.

9:20 A. M.—330 Madison Street; Morris Tolgeransky; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—128 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Moses Goodman; no damage.

11:50 A. M.—310 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Leonard Zucker; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—56 East Seventy-seventh Street; Ellen Hech; damage, $100.

5:10 P. M.—761 Tenth Avenue; Louis Miller; damage, $25.

9:20 P. M.—2,823 Third Avenue; Simon Weil; damage, $6,000.

HARDMAN PIANO.

After visiting a dozen piano establishments you are completely "at sea" as to what to buy unless you have seen the "Hardman," the only piano which is different from all the rest. It is constructed on different principles and has a resonance of tone and an ultimate durability unknown in any other instrument. Call on us for the proofs, also for our prices, which will astonish you.

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WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits, Raglans and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; T. Meehan, laces; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shwartz & Isou, New Orleans, La.; M. Isou, notions and furnishing goods; M. H. Gradwohl, silks; 43 Leonard Street.
Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Havens, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.
Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Kuh, woolens, Hotel Imperial.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; William Rettew, dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Emery Bird Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, laces and ribbons; 398 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; E. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. Snyder, clothing; W. C. Hager, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Coffen, C. W., Bangor, Me., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; N. I. Veeder, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Healy, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Schiffman, S., & Co., Huntsville, Ala.; I. Schiffman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions, trimmings, furnishing goods, and underwear, 82 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs, 464 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; William Sargent, cloaks and suits; Everett House.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. B. Innis, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; E. Douglass, laces and trimmings; J. H. Crowley, notions and fancy goods; Everett House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Channers, white goods and embroideries; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesly, ribbons, trimmings, laces, linings, and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, silks; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel; W. A. Hunter, domestics; Hotel Imperial.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Dew, Ira, Covington, Va.; merchant; Bay State Hotel.
Williams & Norton, Camden, N. Y.; C. J. Williams, merchant; Sinclair House.
Ryan, P. L., Mineville, N. Y.; shoes; Grand Union Hotel.
Casty & Miller, Earlville, N. Y.; J. E. Casty, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Daron, G. H., Dover, Penn.; department store; 73 Henry Street, Brooklyn.
James, Samuel R., Schenectady, N. Y.; crockery; Hotel Navarre.
Roche, M. J., Youngstown, Ohio; dry goods.
Hanna, Robert, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Smith, Mrs. Eugene, Norwich, N. Y.; millinery.
Heck Brothers, Lock Seventeen, Ohio; D. V. Heck, general merchandise; Hotel Normandie.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Adler, L., Savannah, Ga.; A. Faul, laces and ribbons; 50 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; Westminster Hotel.
Rouse, Mrs. J. J., Dansville, N. Y., millinery.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Tucker, black goods; P. Broderick, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kline, domestics and white goods; 646 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Hill, dress goods, silks, and linens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pearce Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; Gilsey House.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Spares, clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Drew, M. M., Utica, N. Y.; Cora Jones, millinery; 44 East Sixteenth Street.
Kuhn & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. S. Kuhn, china and glass.
Howell, G. A., Pittsburg, Penn., china and glass.
Daly, J. N., Pulaski, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Albert.
Ormston, J. N., Oil City, Penn., books and stationery.
Kendall, Mrs. S. W., Detroit, Mich., dressmaker; Hoffman House.
Wolf, Bertha, Detroit, Mich., dressmaker; Hoffman House.
Rosenburgh, Henry, Oneida, N. Y., crockery; Continental Hotel.
Richert, Charles G., Gloversville, N. Y.; millinery.
Mathew, Miss, Lyon, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Fitch, C. S., Towanda, Penn.; confectionery; Hotel Victoria.
Hildebrand, Dora B., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery.
McCann, M. A., & C. M., Potsdam, N. Y.; M. A. McCann, millinery; C. M. McCann, millinery.
Walsh, W. E., & Son, Albany, N. Y.; D. J. Walsh, hats and furs.
Klein, S., Cleveland, Ohio; Beckie Klein, dry goods.
Breese, Mrs. S. J., Fort Edward, N. Y.; millinery; N. M. Breese, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Driscoll, Miss, Lyons, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Emitt, D. E., Staunton, Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gillespie Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Gillespie, jewelry.
Patterson, W. H., & Co., Fulton, N. Y.; W. H. Patterson, dry goods; Grace B. Penfield, dry goods; Hotel Albert; Mrs. R. B. Hubbard, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Smith, Mrs. D. W., Newport, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Wade, Thomas R., Fort Edward, N. Y.; dry goods; Susan E. Wade, dry goods; Anna E. Daneils, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Nealley & Best, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. S. Nealley, hats; Contigental Hotel.
Walker, Misses, & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; Mrs. A. F. Walker, millinery; Tillie M. Walker, millinery.
Weed, M. ..., & Son, Montrorer Falls, N. Y.; M. N. Weed, dry goods; Mrs. R. D. Weed, dry goods; M. D. Week, dry goods.
Hornuny, L., Camden, N. L.; millinery.
Stearns, L. L., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; M. J. Legge, dry goods.
Shopbell Dry Goods Company, Williamsport, Penn.; W. C. Shopbell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wells, W. W., & Son, Clinton, N. Y.; W. W. Wells, clothing; R. P. Wells, clothing; Sinclair House.
Ments, R. F., Mt. Vernon, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McClung, L. E., Williamsburg, West Va.; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Davison, M., Bath, N. Y.; J. J. Brady, dry goods.
Lown & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; George B. Lown, dry goods.
Brownstein, J. H., Cazenovia, N. Y.; clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Ballentine, Co., The, Port Huron, Mich.; A. ft. Ballentine, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Chapman, A., St. Mary's, Penn.; Etta Chapman, millinery; Bay State Hotel.
Scott, Laura A., Shoreham, N. Y.; millinery.
Hamlin, T. C., & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. C. Underwood, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Yager & Crandall, Homer, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Butler, millinery.
Sheldon's Bazaar, Hudson, N. Y.; C. J. Sheldon, dry goods; 779 Lexington Avenue.
Hardy & Hays, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Alex. Hardy, J. L. Hill, millinery.

THE BEST JUDGES
ARE THE SUREST USERS OF
BALLANTINE BREW
The more you know of brewing the more you'll be delighted with
India Pale Ale,
XXX Canada Malt Ale,
Old Burton Ale,
Porter, Brown Stout, Half and Half.
On Draught or in Bottles.
P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.
134 Cedar St., cor. Washington, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Women's Spring Suits.

Women's Spring Suits—our collection deserves the attention of every frugal woman. We hope that the attention bestowed will take the form of a personal examination. Such a course will be best for us—decidedly best for you.

Materials, styles and prices are beyond criticism. That statement is the result of conviction. It would be withheld did the facts not justify every word. In being honest with you, we are equally honest with ourselves. Self-deception works as ruinously as any other kind of deception. For that reason, claims are completely verified before made. We know it to be exact truth when we say that the following Suits—and hundreds of others in our stock—will cost you from a third to a quarter more elsewhere.

Women's Suits, made of black, blue and brown cheviot, double breasted, dip front Eton, stitched peau de soie belt and fronts; flare flounce skirt, trimmed with stitched peau de soie bands, entire Suit lined with taffeta, $18.99.

Women's Suits, made of blue, mode, gray and black Venetian Oxford cloth; double-breasted tailor-made coat, postilion back, new shape velvet collar, lined with taffeta, revers trimmed with peau de soie bands; flare skirt trimmed with stitched folds of peau de soie, lined with percaline, $24.67.

Women's Suits, made of blue, brown and black pebble cheviot; newest model Eton, Aiglon collar, postilion back, trimmed with taffeta silk, gold-and-black braid loops and buttons; slashed skirt, forming two flounces, trimmed with taffeta silk, trimmed with gold-and-black braid; drop skirt finished with plaited ruffle, entire Suit lined with taffeta, $37.99.

In the Restaurant.

Our four-course table d'hote luncheon at 29c. is growing in popularity. Excellent menu changed daily. Served from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Only 29c., but better than any 50c. luncheon in the city.

Rich Cut Glass.

The Strauss Cut Glass holds an acknowledged supremacy in the realm of industrial art. We never prevaricate or quibble. Our statements are never ambiguous or obscure. Direct words please us best. There are some stocks for which we do not claim leadership; but concerning Cut Glass we honestly assert the peerlessness of our productions and the matchlessness of our prices. Every claim we make has been thoroughly sustained by competent and disinterested critics. Our specimens displayed at the World's Fair were awarded the medal. Our achievements have been no less practical than aesthetic. We have taxed the resources of brains and capital to reduce the cost of these ideal creations. Here is conclusive testimony of our great success in that direction:

Fruit and Salad Bowls, 7 inches in diameter, $2.39, $2.97 and $3.97.

Fruit and Salad Bowls, 8 inches in diameter, $4.97, $5.97 and $6.97.

Fruit and Salad Bowls, 9 inches in diameter, $5.97, $9.97 and $12.97.

Sterling Silver Mounted Fruit and Salad Bowls, $44.66 and $89.66.

Punch Bowels, $24.66 to $189.41.

Oil Bottles, 79c. to $4.97.

Water Bottles, $2.97, $4.97 and $7.97

Claret Pitchers, $5.97, $8.97 and $14.97.

Sterling Silver-mounted Claret Jugs, $7.49, $16.49 and $29.83.

Celery Trays, $2.49 to $8.97.

Ice Cream Trays, $11.66 to $19.66.

Cracked Ice Tubs, $5.97 to $10.97.

Sterling Silver-mounted Cracked Ice Tubs, $4.97 to $13.97.

Loving Cups, $7.49 to $18.66.

Strawberry Nappies, $1.67 to $11.66.

Spoon Holders, $4.97 to $9.47.

Cheese Dishes, $13.97 to $19.66.

Flower Vases, $2.49, $5.47 and $9.97.

Hosiery.

Our advertising is so conservative that people ignorant of our methods could easily construe it into exaggerated timidity. We rarely write as strongly of merchandise as it merits. Hosiery is a case in point. We are presenting a series of values that are establishing entirely new standards. The richest French and German goods at prices that baffle competition. Nobby designs in the most recent color combinings. Remarks, emanating from representatives of European mills, have floated to us, and the burden of them was "surprise"—surprise over our low prices. These are the latest surprises:—

Women's Imported Lisle Thread Hose, Rembrandt ribbed, spliced heels and toes, 19c.

Women's Imported Fast Black Cotton Hose, plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, black and blue grounds with extracted white polka dot, 19c.

Women's Black Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose, plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, white tipped heels and toes, 29c.

Women's Black Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, very fine and light, double soles, heels and toes, 29c.

Women's Lisle Thread Hose, Richel

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

ORIENTAL RUGS
At Silver Anniversary Concessions

The enthusiasm of this Anniversary movement has stirred up this unusual offering among these beautiful Oriental Rugs, which never lose a dollar of their intrinsic value to their purchaser. Our regular prices are always unmatchably low. Our Rugs are always of high artistic character, and each one is selected for its individuality, by a connoisseur who travels right through the heart of the rug-making districts of the Orient, to select them.

And it is from this splendid stock that to-day's Anniversary concessions are made. The details follow:

Fifty Oriental Rugs, Kirman-Oushak Rugs and Candahar India Rugs:

12x9 ft., $90, from $148 — 11⅓x7¼ ft., $85, from $105
10x12 ft., $218, from $325 — 16x12 ft., $198, from $286

Third floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Forty Rugs of intermediate sizes in the same fine grades, and 100 Oriental Carpets, of various other reliable qualities, added to the first lot at prices from twenty to thirty-five per cent. less than their regular low retail prices.

Also 200 Carabagh-Guenges and Shirvan Rugs. Taken from regular stock, and marked at one-quarter to one-third less than regular, for this occasion; making prices now, from $7.50 to $18.

UPHOLSTERY
Price-Upsets

Nothing could be more timely for housekeepers than this attractive group of new cotton goods for furniture coverings, hangings and slip coverings, all at sharp reductions of from *a third to a half*.

This word of scope and price:

Lace Curtains—White Nottingham Curtains, in 6 patterns; at $2 a pair, from $3.75 and $4.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in 3 patterns, at 85c a pair, from $1.50.

Portieres—Of mercerized tapestry in 7 good colorings; corded on front edge and bottom; at $5.25 a pair, from $9.

Couch Covers or Hangings—Wool Bagdads in several styles of stripes, at $3.50 each, from $5.50.

Sofa Cushions—Some with tapestry damask coverings, at $2.25 each, from $4 and $4.25.

Others with Damascus stripe covering, at 85c each, from $1.50.

Slip Coverings—English dimity in colored stripes; washable goods; at 17c a yard, from 32c.

Third floor.

More of the Lamps and Globes

More of the kind of bargains announced for yesterday. The selling for ten hours has made no appreciable difference in the variety or stocks, as far as you will be able to note. For there were no mean little lots in the beginning, and there are notable additions this morning. Still plenty of all of these:

$3 kinds at $1.75 — **$15 to $20 kinds at $7.50**
$6 kinds at $3.50 — **$25 to $35 kinds at $15**

Among the new arrivals, these handsome, perfect lamps:

At $4, worth $7.50—Squat shape lamps, with fancy gilt crowns and large gilt handles; lamp and globe both decorated with roses, orchids and apple blossoms; complete with 11-in. globes.

At $6, worth $12—Half high shape lamps complete with 12-in. globes; decorated in handsome floral designs on rich light and dark grounds; mountings of these are in good gold finish.

Lamp Globes at $1—Beautiful, decorated lamp globes in 10, 11 and 12-inch sizes, at $1. Values are from $1.50 to $3.

Basement.

Bed Coverings

These crocheted bedspreads, extra large, in attractive Marseilles patterns, are of a grade that usually sells for $1.75—or more. This lot at $1.30 each. And another lot at $1.75 each, though they're a good $2.25 value.

Then here's a couple of bargains in wool blankets, even though the winter's over. At the former prices these blankets were decidedly cheap. Now they lean so far toward the consumer that it were wisdom to buy for another winter's use.

$2.75 for these white wool blankets; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs. Were $3.75.

$7.50 for these fine, soft, white wool, medium weight blankets, 78x86 in. $10 was the very little price. Only 30 pairs remain.

Third floor.

Elastic Bookcases

This concerns the building of homes for books on a sort of instalment plan—the Globe-Wernicke bookcase unit plan. By this system you increase your bookcase space only as there is a demand for it. The units, which are 32 in. long, varying in height and depth, are sold separately. Additions may be made to them on either side as well as on top, so that the four walls of the room may be covered eventually, as your book collection grows. They are made to hold properly any book in general use—Century Dictionary or any of the various cyclopedias. Each unit, or case, is practically dust-proof—a glass door opening and closing with a self-operating spring. Durably constructed, and finished in these various attractive styles:

At $2.75—Quartered golden oak; 32 in. long, 8 in. deep, 9½ in. high.
At $3—Quartered golden oak; 32 in. long, 8 in. deep, 11 in. high.
At $3—Quartered golden oak; 32 in. long, 9½ in. deep, 10¼ in. high.
At $3.25—Quartered golden oak; 32 in. long, 9½ in. deep, 12¼ in. high.
At $4—Quartered golden oak; 32 in. long, 12 in. deep, 13½ in. high.

Tops and bases for these cases, $1.75 each, except for the largest size case, the top for which is $2.25.

Mahogany units in same sizes, $3.75, $4, $4.25 and $5.50, respectively. Tops and bases for the mahogany cases, $2.50 each, except for the largest case, top for which is $3.25.

Catalogues will be mailed on application.

Fifth floor.

SHIRT WAISTS

At *thirty-five cents* each, though regularly and very moderately priced at 50c. Of percales, various neat stripes and figures, in the most-wanted colorings; full front, French back; stiff collars, soft cuffs.

We had a sale of these yesterday. Kept us busy handing them out—kept several people busy supplying the tables. This is a consolation offering to those who missed yesterday's chance.

Pretty waists in newest styles, at

Thirty-five Cents Each

Under-price Store.

Photo PICTURES

About half price for these. In fact, they'll average less than half. The frames are of "colonial gold," have metal backs, and are dust-proof. For the various sizes of photographs—card, cabinet, carbonette and miniature. Various shapes, too—round, oval and square.

Seventy-five Cents Each

Regularly sold at $1.25 to $2.75.

Broadway front, near Rotunda.

Men's Soft SHIRTS

We have a handsome new lot of cheviot shirts for the men who want this good-looking comfort all year 'round. They are made of excellent cheviot, in a clever and attractive combination of striped goods with front and cuffs of plain cheviot to match. Buttons match the fronts. An entirely new effect. $1 each.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Lots of LINENS
Overhauling Makes *Under-pricing*

Not to that process alone, however, are due these unmatched offerings of excellent linens at much-less-than-usual prices. Take this exceptional item, for instance: The owner of the bed linens came to us with his stock just a day or two ago. We had plenty of our own, but not to sell as cheaply as his low price enables us to offer these. We've just added a storekeeper's commission and to-day there are on sale these fine linen sheets, with wide edging of hand-made torchon lace, or with one or two rows of insertion:

2 x 2¾ yards, at $9.50 and $11, instead of $20 and $23.50

2½ x 2¾ yards, at $11 and $12.50 instead of $25 and $28.50

The pillow cases to match are priced proportionately low.

Then here's a list of further interesting items, from regular stock, every one of which is worth reading about—worth while coming for:

Table Linen by the yard—

45c a yard—German grass bleached table linen; 60 in. wide; regularly 56c.
60c a yard—Irish bleached table linen; 67 in. wide; usually 75c.
90c a yard—Flemish bleached table linen; 69 in. wide; regularly $1.25.

Napkins—

$2.85 a dozen—Napkins to match cloths; also matching the 90c yard table linen; 24 in. square; formerly $3.75.
$2.90 a dozen—Grass bleached German napkins; 26 in. square; were $4.25.
$4.90 a dozen—Bleached Irish damask napkins; 26 in. square; were $6.75.
$2 a dozen—Scotch Breakfast napkins, double damask; 20 in. square; not sold this year under $2.75 a dozen.

Dinner Cloths—

$2 each—Flemish bleached table cloths; 69x72 in.; were $2.50.
$2.50 each—Flemish bleached table cloths; 69x90 in.; were $3.25.
$3 each—Flemish bleached table cloths; 69x108 in.; were $3.75.

Towels—

$1 a dozen—250 dozen snow-white Bath Towels; all cotton; 19x43 in.; regularly $1.50. 6 for 50c.
At 12½c, 16c and 25c each—Hemmed Huckaback Towels; the very best for the money to be found anywhere.

Toweling—

6¼c a yard—Bleached Scotch Crash; 18 in. wide; all linen; fancy border. Formerly 10c.
9c a yard—Bleached Plain Crash; 17 in. wide. Regularly 12½c.
12½c a yard—Bleached Twilled Crash; 18 in. wide. Regularly 14c.

Fourth avenue.

About this Remarkable SALE of NOTIONS

It's nearing the end. Large quantities of these honest little every-day needfuls for everybody have been distributed. Many a sewing-room, many a dressing-table has been furnished with supplies to last for a long period. Enough here for many more, but—be among to-day's sharers of the offerings if you can. Promptness will be profitable.

Light-weight dress shields, 5c pair.
Darning cotton, black and white, 1c ball.
Corduroy skirt binding, black, 1⅜ in. wide; 5-yd. piece, 10c.
Brush edge skirt binding, black, 5-yd. piece, 20c.
Spring hooks and eyes, black and white, Nos. 3, 4, 5; card of 2 doz., 2c.
60-in. tape measures, 2c.
American Pins, 1c paper.
Pin books, containing safety pins; black, white and colored head pins, 5c.
Cotton tape, ½ in. wide; small roll, 1c.
Fancy case, containing several papers of needles, 2c.
Fancy case, containing 4 papers of needles, assorted darners, pins, and shawl pins, 5c.
Silk frilled elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 12c.
Men's garters, fancy colors, 5c pair.
Extra fine cotton corset laces, 4 yds. long, 3c.
Extra fine twilled tape, ½ and ⅝ in. wide; 10 yd. roll, 5c.
Extra quality white cotton braid, for trimming wash dresses; 12-yd. piece, 20c.
Strawberry pin cushions, 4c.
Tomato pin cushions, small, 4c; large, 8c.
Crochet and knitting silk, assorted colors, 2c spool.
Darning needles, card of assorted sizes, 2c.
Mourning pins, box of assorted sizes, 1c.
Pyramid of desk pins, 4c.
Cotton skirt binding, white, cream, drab and tan; 5-yd. piece, 6c.
Pin cushions, 3c.
Hair crimpers, pack of 1 doz., 1c.
Coat collar springs, 3c.
Fancy card of jet pins, 3c.
Whalebone, all shell, 36 inches, 90c doz.
Cotton corset laces, 4c doz.
Darning cotton, black and white, 6c dozen cards.
Ironing wax, 1c.
Fancy case, containing 4 papers of needles, pins, hooks-and-eyes, safety pins, hair pins, assorted darners and shawl pin, 9c.
Cotton tape, bundle of assorted widths, 3c.
Shoe buttons with needle and thread, 2c. card.

Tenth street.

Dining CHAIRS
Priced Within Easy Reach

Repriced—only because the patterns are no longer to be carried here. Not that they're undesirable, but from such an unmatched assortment, these twelve styles will hardly be missed. Arm and side chairs to match in some cases; others are odd lots of either arm or side chairs. All finely finished, all at least a third below regular prices.

At $4.50, from $6.50—Sixteen mahogany side chairs; green leather seats; leather panel back; straight legs; highly polished.
At $4, from $6—Sixty-eight oak side chairs with Spanish leather seats in green roan color; finest construction and finish.
At $5, from $8.50—Fifteen arm chairs to match the above.
At $5.50, from $8—Thirty-eight mahogany side chairs; Colonial design; dull finish; claw feet; upholstered seat in Spanish leather; center panel of back in leather.
At $6.50, from $10—Fifteen mahogany arm chairs to match the above.
At $5, from $7—Thirty golden oak side chairs; Colonial design; claw feet; Spanish leather seat and panel back.
At $6, from $9—Twenty golden oak arm chairs to match the above.
At $5, from $7—Thirteen golden oak side chairs; Colonial design; panel back; shaped seat, upholstered in tan colored Spanish leather.
At $6, from $9—Nine golden oak arm chairs to match the above.
At $6, from $10—Eleven mahogany arm chairs; Colonial pattern; panel back; easy arms; dark red Spanish leather seat.
At $7.50, from $11.50—Mahogany side chairs; full spring seat; French legs; leather back with carved panel top; highly polished.
At $10, from $15—Mahogany arm chairs to match the above; a limited quantity of the side and arm chairs in this pattern; to order in any color of leather desired.
At $13.50, from $18—Golden oak side chairs; handsomely carved; full spring seats; padded back in leather; heavy fluted legs.
At $18, from $24—Golden oak arm chairs to match the above. A limited quantity of these two chairs to order in any color of leather.
At $12.50, from $25—Twenty-seven golden oak side chairs; full spring seat in tan colored Spanish leather; leather back; handsomely carved side posts and legs; heavy claw feet. A splendid chair for hall or den or clubroom.
At $150, from $192—One set of six side and two arm chairs in Flemish oak; handsomely carved backs; arm chairs have carved heads on the arms; full spring seats in illuminated leather covers.

Fourth Floor.

A MONOGRAM DIE
And a Pound of Stamped Paper for a *Dollar*

This is a most remarkable offering of fine correspondence paper at a price that is a marvel.

As a Silver Anniversary event we will

Engrave a Monogram Die
Stamp a Pound of Paper
And Add 100 Envelopes

The die, paper and envelopes for **One Dollar.**

The monograms will be large and handsome styles, such as usually cost $1 to $2 for die alone; and you can select from 25 styles, and have a pound of Club Vellum paper stamped in any color desired. Paper may be cream, or azure, in either of the three sizes; but neither size nor color can be assorted in the pound.

A pound contains 84 to 108 sheets according to size; and a hundred envelopes, to match, go with it; as well as the die.

We have facilities for engraving two thousand of these dies at this price during this month. Orders for Easter gifts should come promptly; but all received before March 30th will be ready on time. Prompt delivery is promised on all.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Making SILVER THIMBLES and Selling Them for *Little*

There is an interesting mechanical demonstration in the Basement to-day.

Our Silver Store has brought a Silver Anniversary feature from a big Thimble factory. A lathe is in operation and two thimble-making experts give a practical illustration of how these dainty little needfuls of the sewing basket are made. One man turns them and makes the holes that catch the needle, and the machine makes a strange musical noise as the thimble is roughened. The other man makes the fancy decorations that some of them receive. All women will enjoy seeing the process.

And here's the kernel of the nut. We will sell neat, well-made

Sterling Silver* THIMBLES *at 10c

and that's remarkable, as every woman knows.

Then we are offering *extra heavy* Sterling Silver Thimbles, particularly desirable for *dressmakers*, which we are selling at *25c* each, for this occasion.

In the Basement, Fourth avenue side. Sold beside the machines.

Our 1901 Bicycles
Ready for Spring Riding

Wheeling weather is here. It has already quickened the pulse of those who know and acknowledge the fascination of the wheel. Many a dormant desire to ride has been suddenly stirred into decision. We're ready to meet you to-day, with our stock of 1901 wheels—a matchless gathering of the Best in Bicycledom.

No untested experiments are here, for you to try out—and regret. They're staunch, trusty, splendid wheels, every one of them, wheels that have won their laurels by years of proved merit.

At the head stands the "*Orient*," handsome, swift, light running, and better this year than ever. Pressing close, and easily best of their respective classes, come the "*Continent*," "*Continental*," and "*Rodman*." All have the graceful, yet strong, lines of the 1901 models.

But perhaps you are fond of your old wheel—may need just a little grooming to make it ready for another season's riding? Our new repair shop will put it in splendid shape for you—will repair your automobile, for that matter; and our delivery wegons will call for and return them promptly. Details about the new wheels:

The "Milaminit" Orient Racer. Price $60. Built for fast work on the track only. Light—only 19½ pounds—yet strong. An entirely new model this year.

In 19, 21 and 23 in. diamond frames, 1 inch tubing, 1⅜ in Palmer or Hartford tires; ⅝ in. Lefevre chain, 3 in. drop to crank hanger, 26 or 28 in. front, 28 in. rear wheel; forward extension handle-bar; Brooks racing saddle. Black enameled.

The Tailored Orient. Price $50. Worthy of its name, for it is practically made to your measure.

Options in the length of crank, ranging from 7 to 8½ inches, accomplish this result. It is a "tailor-made" wheel in point of appearance, too. 21 and 23 in. diamond frames.

The Orient "Leader." Price $50. This is the favorite wheel of last year, brought fully up-to-date.

In 19, 21 and 23 in. diamond or drop frames. Option of 26 or 28 in. front wheel.

"Morrow" or "Cinch" Coaster Brakes furnished with any Orient model for $5 extra; cushion frames for $5 extra.

Orient Light Roadster, 1900 Model. Price $35. Men's or women's wheels. We have a limited number of these splendid wheels, whose value is not in the least impaired by the fact that they're a season old. In fact the differences between this year's and last year's models are so slight that a reduction of *Fifteen Dollars* on that score seems an unnecessarily harsh measure. There are not many of these $50 wheels at $35, so you'd better hurry.

The Continent Road Racer. Price $25. A few years ago, a strong, light racing wheel, such as this, at $25, would have been an impossibility. The price puts this excellent model within reach of every one.

In 20, 22 and 24 in. diamond frames; 1 in. tubing, 3 in. drop in crank-hanger, 1¾ in. Wanamaker tire (guaranteed for 1 year); eccentric chain adjustment; forward extension handle-bar; nickeled chain; handsomely enameled and nickeled.

The Continental, 1901 Model. Price $22.50.—

With all the good points that made the 1900 model so popular. Women's drop frame, $23.50.

The Rodman, 1901 Model—

A splendid wheel at a popular price. Fully up-to-date in every respect. Diamond frame, $18, drop frame, $19.

The Rodman, Jr., Juvenile Wheels—

These are without question the best wheels for boys or girls on the market to-day. Either diamond or drop frames; prices, 20 in., $17.50; 22 and 24 in., $20; 26 in., $22.50.

The Eclipse, 1900 Model—

We have still a few of these excellent wheels with drop frames, at $15.50. Diamond frames, fitted with "Morrow" coaster brake, at $20.

Bicycle Sundries

Our assortment of bicyclists' needfuls is complete in every particular, and marked at lower-than-elsewhere prices.

Oil Lamps—
Jim Dandy 55c
I. C. Oil, 50c
Dietz, $1
Fire Ball, 50c
20th Century, $1.50
Diamond, $1.50
Searchlight, $2.50
Neverout, $2.70

Gas Lamps—
The Brilliant, $1.50
Rainbow, $1
The 20th Century $2.25
The M. & W., $2.50
The Duplex, $2.35

Other Sundries—
New Departure Bells, 20c, 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c
Bristol Bells, 18 and 25c
Continental Graphite, 1c stick
Rubber Cement, 3c and 5c tube
Brooks Road Saddles, $4
P. & F. Saddles, 60c
Gilliam Saddles, 60c
Wheeler Saddles, $1.50 and $1.75

1901 Regal tires, guaranteed of excellent quality, usually sold at $5 a pair. Our price, $3.75.

Bicycle Store, Broadway and Ninth Street.

Women's Wrappers

This subject embraces the other negligee gowns, as well. There's a big assortment here of all kinds of these house gowns. All made in this country, but many are exact copies of the most elegant French models. And our own handsome styles are but little, if any, less attractive than the imported ones. Much that is new is shown in the trimming effect—laces are used more than ever, and ribbons and braids are also liberally employed. Some are trimmed with matching silk; some are elegantly embroidered.

Beautiful cashmere wrappers and negligee gowns at $3.75 to $18.50. The challis run from $7.50 to $10.50. The silks, from $10.50 to $65.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS

Just a brief word of two very popular kinds. Very exceptionally good values, too:

Double-breasted suits for boys of 8 to 16 years. Of all-wool cheviots; a variety of good colorings. Price, $4.50.

Russian blouse suits for boys of 2½ to 6 years. These are made of Oxford gray, red and blue cheviots. The price—$5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Hot Water Bags

They are of white rubber—fully guaranteed. Only one size—two-quart. Of a quality for which no less than fifty cents is ever asked regularly. But this lot, to close, is offered at

Twenty-five Cents Each

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We sell SUITS & OVERCOATS that are fashionable, serviceable and satisfactory At $10 to $25, and show an unmatchable assortment at each and between those prices.

But fifteen dollars will buy more style and value here than you ever saw. At this price WE sell a pure silk-lined Oxford Vicuna Spring Overcoat that is well worth $25.

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For Children.

The Shoe which, simple as it appears, has taken 30 years of study and experiment to make absolutely perfect.

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Worth coming after,
Or sending for.

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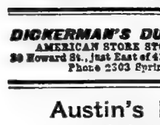

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Phone 2303 Spring

DESKS

Austin's Dog Bread

is the best food for dogs.

No One Blamed for the Dixie's Mishap.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The court of inquiry which met at Norfolk Navy Yard last Saturday to inquire into the conditions under which the training ship Dixie grounded in the Potomac River off Maryland Point, has submitted its report to the Navy Department. The court finds that the grounding was not due to any fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or the crew, and is of the opinion that no further proceedings should be had in the matter.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Bills Passed by the House and the Senate.

Provision to Suppress Gambling—Proposed Constitutional Amendment for an Independent Court of Errors.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The House, at the morning session, passed President Pitney's concurrent resolution for an amendment to the Constitution to establish an independent Court of Errors and Appeals of five Judges. The House also passed, by a vote of 31 to 19, the bill providing for the care, by Essex and Hudson Counties, of the plank road between Newark and Jersey City, the charter of which as a turnpike road was recently declared invalid by the courts. The bill was opposed by the Hudson members.

Mr. Blohm of Salem introduced in the House, by request, a local option bill. The bill comes from the temperance people of the State, and provides that no liquor license shall be granted in any municipality until the voters have declared themselves in favor of license at the polls.

The House in the afternoon passed the bill which the Governor submitted yesterday with his special message calling attention to the existence of gambling in the State. The bill passed, 49 to 1. The single negative vote was cast by Mr. Abbott, (Dem., Hudson,) who said that the bill centralized power and practically made the Governor Chief of Police of the State. The duty of suppressing gambling, he said, rested with the prosecutors in the different counties, and if they did not perform their duties they should be removed and others put in their places.

The House also passed these bills: Providing for a female Factory Inspector; providing for the weekly payment of wages; requiring non-resident gunners to take out a State license; providing that vacancies in Street and Water Boards shall be filled by the appointment of persons of the same political faith as the ones who are succeeded; making the terms of the Tax Receiver and Treasurer in Newark three years each.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Senate after considerable discussion passed the Senate bill, which is aimed at those who fail to pay their grocery and butcher bills. The bill permits the Court to inquire into debtor's conditions and to require them to pay the judgment obtained against them in installments.

The Senate also passed the Senate bill providing for personal registration in Bayonne, and the Senate bill giving the Riparian Commissioners power to transfer to municipalities the riparian rights at the end of streets.

Other bills passed by the Senate are these: Permitting the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey to organize a fire insurance association for the purpose of insuring its church property; making it a misdemeanor for members of public boards to be interested indirectly or directly in contracts for the furnishing of supplies to boards of which they are members; making legal existence of the Morristown Excise Board.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

New Jersey's Congressional Districts.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—Gov. Vorhees to-day signed the bill dividing New Jersey into ten Congressional districts.

ORGANIZING NEW PROVINCES.

The Philippine Commission Continues to Establish Civil Governments—Judge Taft Reports.

ILOILO, Island of Panay, March 20.—The Philippine Commission was welcomed on its arrival here to-day by Gen. Hughes and his staff and a number of citizens. The Iloilo Province is prepared for organization and the other provinces, it is believed, will be ready by the time the commission returns from the south. Panay is nearly pacified. The commission formally examined the condition of Panay, and to-morrow the members will proceed to Negros, where they will remain three days.

During the day Judge Taft, Mr. Worcester, and Señor P. de Tavera addressed the Federalists, who met in the theatre here. Judge Taft declared that the strongest evidence that peace is at hand was the fact that the Filipino people, including those of Panay, want peace. Every American believes that the Filipino people must have all the civil liberty which the Constitution affords. If the commission failed to represent that principle, it would be withdrawn by universal demand. Americans and Filipinos will realize all that American sovereignty implies only when the civil government has established its authority. Enthusiastic addresses were made by natives.

On Monday the commission organized the Islands of Masbate, Ticao, and Burias, with 40,000 inhabitants, into the Province of Masbate. Masbate Island has been impoverished by the rinderpest, which has killed the cattle, the raising of which is almost the sole industry of the inhabitants. The people welcomed the idea of civil government, and promise to extend their timber and agricultural operations.

For reasons of economy the commission decided upon no salaries for the provincial officials. Señor Serrano, a native, was appointed Governor of the province; George Landers, a New York soldier, Supervisor, and Lieut. Snyder of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Treasurer. The duties of the Fiscal of Romblon will be extended to the Masbate Province. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of schools, of which there have heretofore been practically none in the province.

The Ladrones are the only insurrectionists remaining in Masbate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary of War Root to-day received the following cablegram from Judge Taft, Chairman of the Taft Commission in the Philippines, dated at Iloilo:

"Have organized Tayabas, Romblon, including Tablas, Sibuyan, and smaller island, and Masbate, including Ticao, and Burias; visited Marinduque, initiated organization of municipalities there, and will organize province before return. Receptions most enthusiastic. After visiting Negros shall go to Jolo and Mindanao; returning shall organize Iloilo, Capiz, Antique, Cebu, Bohol, and Leyte. Shall probably organize Zamboanga and Misamis. Marked improvement in general situation."

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following Presidential appointments were announced to-day:

Robert S. Rodie, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second District.

Henry F. Schoenborn, to be a First Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Henry P. Moulton, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

Albert W. Wishard, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Henry C. Pettit, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Indiana.

George P. Bennett, to be Register of the Land Office at Rapid City, S. D.

John A. Oliphant, to be Register of the Land Office at Mangum, Oklahoma Territory.

James A. Trotter, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Mangum, Oklahoma Territory.

ARMY.

George D. De Shon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major.

To be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers with the rank of Captain—W. Edson Apple, Robert A. Anderson, Ira Ayer, William Alden, Robert Boyd, Thomas W. Path, Frederick D. Branch, William W. Calhoun, Samuel K. Carson, G. I. Cullen, Charles A. Cattermole, William O. Davies, Frank Dubois, Paul T. Dessez, William R. Davis, Charles G. Elcher, Vernon K. Earthman, Lewis T. Griffith, Joseph C. Garlington, John S. Hill, Vernon J. Hooper, Carl R. Hexamer, Edwin P. Hayward, Arthur Jordan, Thomas W. Jackson, Loren B. Johnson, George H. Jones, Cyrus D. Lloyd, Thomas H. Landon, William E. McPherson, Donald P. McCord, Allen D. McLean, James G. McKay, John F. Miner, George E. Means, Albert L. Miller, Wilson Murray, Charles B. Nichols, Eduardo C. Poey, George L. Painter, Henry Peck, James P. Pascoe, Alva S. Pitts, Percival S. Rossiter, John J. Rapetti, Najeeb M. Saleeby, Herman J. Schlageter, George K. Sims, John T. H. Slayter, Charles H. Stearns, Edwin C. Shattuck, William D. Sheiby, Jerome B. Thomas, Starling S. Wilcox, Oscar W. Woods, Raymond E. Whelan.

To be First Lieutenants of Cavalry—Frederick T. Arnold, William D. Chitty, Clarence R. Day, Chalmers G. Hall, Matthew E. Hanna, Alfred E. Kennington, Willard H. McCornack, Frank B. McCoy, James N. Munro, Pierce A. Murphy, George E. Mitchell, Edward P. Orton, Francis H. Pope, Lanning Parsons, Thomas A. Roberts, John C. Raymond, Henry C. Smither, Edgar A. Sirmyer, William S. Valentine.

Robert O. Patterson, to be First Lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry.

Gideon H. Williams, to be First Lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry.

Charles L. Causler, to be Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry.

THE MARYLAND CENSUS FRAUDS

Extent of Irregularities Amazes Director Merriam—Democrats Pleased by the Discovery.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Regarding irregularities in the census enumeration in Maryland Director of the Census Merriam said to-day:

"I have been simply amazed at the irregularities we have discovered. It is too late to change the figures of the tenth census, but it will be the policy of this office to punish every offender. St. Mary's and Charles Counties were districts in which the worst irregularities occurred. In one of the districts 500 names were wrongfully and intentionally added by the enumerators. The total population, including the padded names, aggregated 18,136. The enumerator, S. F. Abell, was arrested last night and his case will serve as an example. The penalty involved is $5,000 fine and two years' imprisonment. The padded names included dead men and non-residents. We will press all cases of this sort discovered anywhere, though it is too late to change the figures."

Policeman Abell, charged with making the false returns, waived examination in the police court to-day and was held for the Grand Jury. His bail was fixed at $2,500.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 20.—The Democratic leaders here are greatly elated, and the Republicans correspondingly depressed over the revelations concerning the padding of the census lists by Federal enumerators in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, this State.

Much stress was laid on these alleged irregularities by Gov. Smith in his call for the extra session, and by the Democrats in urging him to issue the call. One of the most important measures now before the General Assembly is the bill to provide for a count to be made under the auspices of the State, and these revelations make the immediate passage of the bill a certainty.

Ex-United States Senator Gorman and Gov. Smith both declined to discuss the matter until they had received further information, while the Republicans from the counties involved contented themselves with expressing sympathy for the arrested enumerator and confidence in the innocence of Congressman Mudd, who, it is said, is charged by the accused enumerator with having instigated the padding of the lists.

Want to Name Mr. Brewer's Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senators Burrows and McMillan of Michigan called at the White House to-day to file a caveat on the vacancy in the Civil Service Commission created by the death of Mr. Brewer. They have not yet selected a candidate, but believe the place should go to Michigan. Within a short time they expect to recommend a candidate.

TO TEST WAR MATERIAL.

Government Will Make a Series of Experiments in New York Harbor During the Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Within the past few days the War Department has taken the first steps toward carrying out what will be a most interesting test of war material, to take place in New York harbor during the coming Summer. The experiments will constitute a thorough and practical test of the adopted system of fire control, as it is technically called; in other words, the direction of the fire of the guns of a modern fortification from the large twelve-inch guns down to the five-inch rapid-fire guns.

One of the most interesting points to be determined is the relative merits of the vertical and horizontal range finders. A portion of the test will consist of firing at targets, and this will naturally be done with service projectiles and powder. The object of this part of the work will be to determine how closely the range and position finders have located the targets.

Another part of the test, and without question the most interesting from a spectacular point of view and thus to the public, will be that portion wherein the navy will be asked to co-operate. This will consist in an attempt on the part of one or more war vessels to enter the upper harbor of New York unmolested by the fire from the formidable forts on each side of the Narrows. In this case the fire from both contestants will be with blank cartridges, though the powerful searchlights of the forts and vessels will add realism to the night attacks. This part of the coming test will be quite similar to the manoeuvres conducted last Fall in Narragansett Bay, in which the value of the searchlight was so well demonstrated that Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of $150,000 to supply them for New York harbor alone.

It is anticipated that quite a distinguished party of officials will be present during the tests, including the Secretary of War and possibly the Secretary of the Navy. The tests will be conducted under the general direction of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

ANDRADE NEAR VENEZUELA.

Believed His Presence at Willemstad Means a Serious Revolution.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, March 20.—Gen. Andrade, the former President of Venezuela, has arrived here from San Juan de Porto Rico. It is generally understood that his presence here indicates preparation for a serious revolutionary movement in Venezuela in connection with the Peraza, Riera, Rolando, Pietri, and Crespo partisans.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers.—Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards from the Second Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank in that corps from July 25; Second Lieut. George M. Brooke from the Fifth Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank in that corps from Oct. 1.

First Lieut. William T. Bishop, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect March 31.

Capt. Charles B. Hardin, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened to San Francisco Feb. 13, vice Capt. James A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry, who is relieved.

The resignation by First Lieut. Harry R. Campbell, Fourth Infantry, of his commission as an officer of the army has been accepted, to take effect March 19.

Capt. James E Brett is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Nevada State University, Reno, Nevada.

Navy.

Lieuts. A. Althouse and W. D. Brotherton are ordered to the naval training station at Newport March 26.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins's order of the 18th inst. is modified; he is detached from the Richmond March 22, and ordered to the Asiatic Station via temporary duty on the Solace, reporting April 11.

Lieut. A. G. Rogers is detached from the San Francisco training station March 27, and ordered to permanent duty on the Solace as navigator, March 28.

Lieut. G. C. Davison is detached from connection with torpedo boats at the Norfolk yard March 22, and ordered to the Richmond March 23.

Ensign R. I. Curtin is detached from the Indiana March 21, and ordered to the Norfolk yard March 22 in connection with torpedo boats as relief to Lieut. Davison.

Ensign C. L. Leiper is transferred from the Petrel to the Buffalo.

Ensign F. T. Evans is ordered home via the Brutus.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. P. Dyer is detached from the Princeton, and ordered home to await orders.

Assistant Paymaster F. B. Colby is ordered to the Solace April 15 for instruction; then to the Princeton.

Assistant Paymaster F. C. Payne is ordered to New York April 1 as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster W. R. Bowne is ordered to the Solace April 15 for instruction; then to the Monocacy.

Assistant Paymaster E. E. Goodhue is ordered to the Mare Island yard April 8 as assistant to the general storekeeper; he will hold himself in readiness for orders to the Abarenda.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Long has directed that the Newark, now on the Asiatic Station, shall be brought home to undergo repairs. Capt. Bowman H. McCalla will bring her over, later taking command of the battleship Kearsarge.

The Eagle has arrived at Key West.

Vice Principal Crowley Dead.

Peter James Crowley, Vice Principal of the Bayonne High School, who attempted suicide on Saturday last by shooting himself while riding through Jersey City in a cab, died at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday. His case was progressing favorably and his recovery was expected until 9 o'clock Tuesday night. Then a change for the worse took place. The body was sent to Boston, where the funeral will take place.

KNIFE KILLED MRS. CABUS.

Autopsy Discloses the Cause of Her Death—Coroner Inclines to the Theory of Suicide.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of Mrs. Caroline Cabus, who was found dead in her home, at 352 West Eighteenth Street, Sunday night last with several wounds in her neck and with her pet, a fox terrier, at her throat. The result of the autopsy showed that death had resulted from internal hemorrhage resulting from a stab wound in the neck. There were no traces of apoplexy and none of external hemorrhage. The traces of the latter, Dr. O'Hanlon said, might easily have been removed by the family, who had placed every obstacle possible in the way of the Coroner and his physician. Dr. O'Hanlon thinks Mrs. Cabus committed suicide with the potato knife found beside her.

Joseph Cabus, husband of the dead woman, was firm in his contention, even after the autopsy, that death had resulted from natural causes.

"Any other theory is all wrong," said he. "My wife long suffered from epilepsy. The disease is common in the family, and a number of deaths have resulted from it."

Dr. Fischer, the family physician, also insisted that epilepsy was the cause of death.

"Mrs. Cabus had been afflicted with it for a number of years," said he, "and I predicted that she would die of it some day."

Dr. O'Hanlon found that the wound in the neck had severed the jugular vein.

"The brain was normal, as would not have been the case if the woman had died of an epileptic fit," said he. "All epileptics have a peculiar shaped head, too, but in Mrs. Cabus's case the skull was perfectly normal and without any peculiarities. The liver and kidneys were rather fatty, and the dead woman must have suffered from nephritis."

The husband of the dead woman was present in an adjoining room of the Eighth Avenue undertaking establishment with his sisters when the autopsy was made. He was asked concerning a rumor that his wife's life was heavily insured.

"After consulting with my sisters," replied he, "I have decided not to talk any more for publication. It is not a matter of concern to the public whether my wife was insured or not."

Coroner Bausch yesterday questioned Cabus and the other members of the family as to the circumstances attendant upon the death of Mrs. Cabus. While inclining to the theory of suicide after this examination, he asked Capt. Titus to assign two detectives to the case and to verify the statements of Cabus as to his whereabouts on the day of the death. Detectives Berkeley and Carfken were assigned to make the investigation.

At the conclusion of the autopsy yesterday the body of Mrs. Cabus was placed in a coffin and taken to the home of Miss Cabus, a sister of the deceased woman's husband, at 343 West Thirtieth Street. There the Rev. Dr. Sexton, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Rossiter, a former pastor of the same church, held funeral services. Mrs. Brodhead, the mother of Mrs. Cabus, fainted and had to be carried from the room. The burial will take place this morning in Woodlawn Cemetery.

JOHN B. SEXTON MARRIED.

Wedded Privately to a Brooklyn Widow Named Mrs. Mary E. Gioe of President Street.

John B. Sexton, Health Commissioner, was recently married at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in Sackett Street, Brooklyn, to a lady whose maiden name was Mary E. Lappe. The marriage was celebrated, it is believed, by Father Blader, while the rector of the church, Mgr. James S. Duffy, was absent from Brooklyn, owing to an attack of grip. He left Feb. 7 last and returned at the end of a month. On this point neither Mgr. Duffy nor his assistants, Fathers Flynn, Blader, and Sloan, would give any information, claiming that the public had no right to be inquisitive on the subject.

Commissioner Sexton refused to give full particulars of his marriage.

"Yes," he said, "I am married. I married an old friend, Miss Mary E. Lappe. She had no near relatives, and it does not suit me to talk about her. I was not married a week ago. It was some time ago. I will not say when it was or what my plans are. I do not care to get vexed over being questioned, but I am old-fashioned enough to consider that my domestic affairs are not the property of the public, and I think that in the circumstances I ought to be let alone. I will talk no more about the matter."

It was learned in Brooklyn last night that Mrs. Sexton, who, it is said, was the daughter of a Mount Vernon florist, lived at 315 President Street as Mrs. Mary E. Gioe, widow of Tomasso Gioe. He was an importer of Mediterranean fruit and had an office at 15 State Street. He died three years ago. His importations came largely from his father, who was a large fruit grower on the Island of Sicily. Mrs. Gioe lived with a servant and her brother, Joseph Lappe, a lad of ten. She is a handsome brunette, and her home is a well-appointed one and in a select neighborhood. She was known to neighbors as Mrs. Joy, a corruption of her husband's name.

THE MINISTER WAS SHOCKED.

He Found Gambling, Dancing, and Flirting on an Ocean Steamship Coming Over.

There landed from the White Star liner Oceanic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning, the most disgusted person that has walked down a gangplank in many a day. The Rev. Thomas Aldred, a Methodist minister from Nashville, Tenn., was the person in question, and the insight that he got of gambling, flirting, dancing, and other proceedings during the passage across the Atlantic was responsible for his disgust at the way things are done in mid-ocean.

The parson was a second cabin passenger, and a visit to the smoking room, a peep into the steerage, and a watchful eye kept on the stewards resulted in his making a few discoveries of such a serious nature as to lead him to remark yesterday:

"It was simply awful. I saw money on the tables, and—would you believe it—men were openly gambling for it. On the Sabbath night I saw with my own eyes a dance going on in the steerage. I tell you it was a deplorable condition of affairs. When I get home I am going to write the whole thing up for the town papers and my religious weekly, too."

COSGROVE GETS AWAY.

Mexican Judge Allows Alleged New York Embezzler to Escape.

Yesterday afternoon the American Surety Company, at whose instance Charles E. Cosgrove, Senator McCarren's nephew, was arrested in the City of Mexico on the charge of embezzling $14,000, received a telegram that the Judge before whom Cosgrove was arraigned to await extradition had discharged him without notice to the company, allowing him to escape.

The telegram also says that Cosgrove is on the way to Vera Cruz with an inspector of the surety company close on his heels, and that the latter hopes to overtake the fugitive before he gets out of Mexican territory and have him held for extradition.

UNION CLUB'S NEW HOUSE.

Will Have a Front of Marble and Indiana Limestone.

Plans for the new Union Clubhouse at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street were submitted to the Building Department by Architects Cass Gilbert and John Du Fais. The structure, which will be three and a half stories in height, with a six-story extension, will have an exterior of marble and Indiana limestone. Its cost, including equipment, has been estimated at $450,000.

On the first floor will be a large sitting room, main hall, and committee rooms. A fiction library, card and billiard room will take up the second floor, while the third floor will contain the main and private dining rooms. The kitchen and bakery will be on the fourth floor, and sitting and sleeping rooms on the fifth and sixth floors.

Porto Rican Weds a Spanish Girl.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 20.—One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place last evening at Casa Blanca, when Capt. Latrobe of the Porto Rican native regiment, was married to Señorita Maria Ponce, daughter of a Spanish Captain. The bride was given away by Lieut. Col. Buchanan.

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MRS. HALL SUES A BANK.

Says It Refuses to Cash a $10,000 Check Drawn by George F. Gilman—The Bank's Side of the Case.

BRIDGEPORT, March 20.—Daniel Davenport, Mrs. Blakeley Hall's attorney, today entered suit against the First National Bank to recover on a check of $10,000, drawn by George F. Gilman Jan. 4, 1901, to Mrs. Hall's order, on the ground that the bank has several times refused to cash the check when presented by her. Mr. Davenport refused to say whether the check was presented prior to Mr. Gilman's death or not, but he said there was no doubt that Mr. Gilman had an amount of money equal to the face value of the check on deposit at the bank.

Speaking of the suit to-night, Senator Seeley, President of the bank, said that Mrs. Hall had never presented such a check to his knowledge.

"Mrs. Hall came to the bank after Mr. Gilman's death," said Mr. Seeley, "and asked if she would be allowed to draw on Mr. Gilman's account, inquiring at the same time how large the account was. We, of course, refused to allow her to draw, and she intimated that she had a check on Mr. Gilman's deposit for the amount of $10,000. This is all that I know about the matter and the extent of our dealings with Mrs. Hall."

Edward S. Percival of New York, whom one faction of the heirs desired to have appointed an administrator with Edward L. Norton, has been staying recently at the Black Rock mansion. To-day he showed his attorneys, Canfield & Judson of this city, a check book which he found at the mansion. Two leaves of the book are missing, and stubs show that checks of $10,000 and $4,000 respectively were drawn. Referring to the rumor that he had found valuable documents at the mansion, Mr. Percival said that if there were any such documents they were taken out of the way before he reached Black Rock.

Lawyer Davenport, when asked if the check for $10,000 was the only claim of Mrs. Hall against the estate, replied in an off-hand way: "There are others." He declined to make a more definite statement.

The majority of the counsel in the case have already left the city, not waiting for the formal filing of the appeal from the decision of Judge Nobbs to-morrow. The appeal must be filed at that time in order to make the suit returnable at the May session of the court.

Among the parties conversant with the situation the feeling is growing stronger that the litigation now started will, before its conclusion, seriously threaten the Gilman fortune. Mr. McCormack, counsel for Edward S. Percival, stated to-night that it appears that nearly two-thirds of the Gilman fortune consists in the tea-store interests, which are of course largely dependent upon the good will of the business for their value. Mr. McCormack declared the bad effect that such litigation as that now beginning will have on the business will be as great a drain upon the estate as the expense of the litigation.

Dropped Dead in a Restaurant.

George E. Allen, forty years old, a lace merchant at 93 and 95 Franklin Street, whose home is at 124 West Ninety-fourth Street, sank to the floor dead while drinking a cup of clam broth yesterday afternoon in Charles F. Wildey's restaurant, at 351 Broadway.

TOOK POISON IN A CEMETERY.

A Brooklyn Jeweler's Farewell Visit to His Wife's Grave.

The body of William Dietz, a jeweler, fifty-five years old, of 60 Avenue A, Manhattan, was found yesterday on a grave in Evergreens Cemetery by James O'Brien, a gravedigger. Beside the body was a bottle which had contained carbolic acid. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The wife of the suicide died in November last, and her body is buried in the cemetery. Dietz was seen at his wife's grave on Tuesday by one of the cemetery employes, and seemed very despondent. The spot where his body was found, however, is half a mile from Mrs. Dietz's grave. He had been dead for several hours. He had not left the cemetery evidently after he was seen at his wife's grave.

LEGAL NOTES.

SHIP SINKING BECAUSE A PORTHOLE WAS OPEN.—The Court of Appeals a few days ago affirmed a judgment given for the plaintiff in an action originally brought in the Supreme Court in this city by William H. Starbuck, and afterward continued by Matilda E. Starbuck and others, as executors, to recover from the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, upon a time policy whereby the defendant insured the steamship Queen of the Pacific for one year to August, 1888. The case has been four times tried, and on appeals from judgments given for the plaintiff on the first three trials, they were each time reversed by the Appellate Division. The verdict on the first trial was reversed two years ago upon the ground that the charge to the jury by the trial court was erroneous. A dismissal of the complaint on the second trial was reversed because there was no such change in the record from that of the former trial as to justify it, as until the former decision was reversed it was controlling upon the trial Judge. It appeared that about twelve hours after the ship sailed from San Francisco to San Diego, Cal., a leak was discovered, which the crew was unable to stop, and in consequence the vessel was run ashore, where she sank. When she was raised it was discovered that the water had entered through an open porthole communicating with an alleyway, and that the water could not be pumped out of the vessel for the reason that no pipes had been provided to conduct the water to the pump. There was evidence to show that the vessel was in a seaworthy condition when she sailed; that the porthole was provided with a proper deadlight, which was closed at that time, and there was nothing to show how it subsequently became open. The third reversal was because the Court refused to charge "that if it appears that a vessel, shortly after sailing, becomes leaky and unfit to perform her voyage and sinks without encountering any peril or storm, this is presumptive evidence of unseaworthiness of the vessel at the beginning of the voyage." On the fourth trial, judgment rendered for the plaintiff was affirmed by the Appellate Division over a year ago in an opinion by Justice Barrett. The affirmance by the Court of Appeals was concurred in by six Justices, Justice Gray dissenting.

BANK STOCK HELD BY FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The Citizen Savings Bank of Stamford, a Connecticut corporation, which was for several years a stockholder in various National banks in this city, was assessed for taxation of its shares. The tax was paid by the banks, and charged to the savings bank. Three years after the payment of the last tax the savings bank made claim upon the Controller for the return of the moneys, and four years after began an action against the city to recover the amounts so paid. Judgment rendered in favor of the city was affirmed by the Appellate Division, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which adopted the opinion of Justice Barrett in the Appellate Division. The Court holds that the savings bank was prima facie taxable upon such stocks under the banking law, and it was incumbent upon such corporation, claiming the tax to be illegal on the ground that it had no taxable surplus, to secure from the assessors the proper deduction for its debts, and failing in that, to review the action of the assessors by certiorari. The right to deduction was held to be waived where the party failed to ask for it, and paid the tax without objection. The Court holds that nonresidence is no excuse for failing to appear before the assessors to claim deduction.

MORTGAGE TAX HEARING

Protest at Albany Against Stranahan's Proposed Law.

Secretary of Tax Reform Association Points Out Defects and Effects of the Measure.

ALBANY, March 20.—There was a largely attended hearing before the Senate and Assembly Committee on Taxation to-day on the new Stranahan Mortgage Tax bill. The principal argument was made by Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association. He said:

"The Stranahan bill imposes a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on all mortgages not made by corporations or owned by savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and loan associations, and provides elaborate and burdensome machinery for collecting the tax.

"The census of 1890 indicates that the mortgage indebtedness of the State, exclusive of mortgages in trust, aggregates about $2,400,000,000. Certainly not more than half this mortgage debt is owned by the above institutions, and a 5-mill tax, therefore, will yield at least $6,000,000, exclusive of the revenue which may be derived under Section 310 of the bill. This section permits the owner of any bonds secured by mortgage executed by any corporation to pay one-half of 1 per cent. in lieu of local taxes upon such bonds.

"This entire tax will undoubtedly be paid by the owners of mortgaged real estate. By reason of the discrimination against individual lenders they will probably be obliged to bear part of the burden of the tax, while exempt institutions will reap an unjust profit, just as they do now.

"The second section of the bill provides that the act shall take effect June 15. Mortgages in the City of New York will have to pay the State tax in 1901 and, in addition, are subject to the full rate of local taxation this year.

"The bill grossly discriminates against individuals and in favor of corporations. Individuals must either borrow of exempt institutions, which are given monopolistic rights to enable them to extort higher rates of interest, or they must borrow of individuals in whose hands mortgages will be subject to the 5-mill tax. Corporations can go into the markets of the world for money and sell their bonds with practical immunity from taxation.

"The bill, as it stands, discriminates against fire, marine, and casualty insurance companies. Mortgages owned by these corporations are not taxable for the State but remain subject to the full rate of local taxation.

"In 1890 there were nearly 600,000 mortgages, and there are probably 800,000 now; duplicate lists of all these mortgages must be made between July 1 and the first Monday in October, whether they are exempt or not. All right of exemption must be claimed by appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The first year an appeal must be made in the case of every mortgage incurred by a corporation or the mortgage will not be exempt. It is difficult to say who will have sufficient interest to perfect these appeals, and if not perfected, the mortgages will undoubtedly be sequestrated by the courts.

"The aggregate of corporate mortgages affected by the act, unless appeals are perfected, must amount to over $1,300,000,000. Every year an appeal must be made for exemption for any individual mortgage owned by an exempt institution. These mortgages must aggregate $1,000,000,000, so that the first year appeals must be made in the case of mortgages aggregating $2,300,000,000. Annual appeals must be made for the exemption of mortgages to the amount of $1,000,000,000. The labors imposed upon the State Board of Tax Commissioners the first year of the operation of the act are appalling to contemplate. These appeals are somewhat elaborate, for they must be made in duplicate, proved or acknowledged like a deed, and one copy delivered to the recording officer and one copy to the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

"The act imposes a heavy burden on builders, who have given mortgages to secure building loans, and of which the maximum sum has not been advanced. They are obliged to make statements, in duplicate, to the recording officer after the tax is paid to the proper officer. These statements must contain the volume and page of record of mortgage, names of the parties, memorandum of assignments of the mortgage, the maximum amount of indebtedness, and facts showing that this sum has been reduced or has not been incurred in full. Statements must be verified by the owner or by his attorney in fact, and acknowledged like a deed. If there are any mortgages of this character in the country, or if there are any mortgages, as there must be many, which have been reduced by partial payments, it will be a great hardship for the owners, as they will be obliged to make a journey to the county seat or engage an attorney to represent them.

"In many respects the provisions of the bill are very hard. If by accident or ignorance any person fails to pay his tax and allows his mortgage to be sold, he has no right of redemption. During the process of the proceedings for the assessment and collection of the tax, if an officer is acting under color of authority, persons are deprived of all right of injunction or certiorari, and they can't in any way review the acts of any board or officer.

"For the enforcement of the act the courts have power to issue special search warrants, and no man's house or desk is safe from search.

"The expenses will certainly be great, and it is impossible to estimate it in advance. The bill is skillfully devised to buy support, for it allows additional compensation to all County Treasurers and Registers, and a considerable power of patronange is granted them. Two newspapers in every county have the perquisite of advertising for thirteen weeks in every year.

"Section 310 is modeled on the Connecticut law, and is ingenious, but unjust; it allows any person, at his option, to pay a tax to the State of 5 mills on bonds secured by mortgage executed by any corporation and exempts such bonds from local taxation. For purposes of revenue the tax is too high. In Connecticut the rate was 2 mills until 1897, when it was made 4 mills. More revenue was derived at the 2-mill rate than at the 4-mill rate. It discriminates against mortgages made by individuals in favor of mortgages made by corporations. It discriminates against gilt-edged bonds paying 3½ per cent. in favor of an equally good bond paying 6 per cent.

"The anomalies and injustices of the whole system of taxing debts may be illustrated by the case of Andrew Carnegie. It is reported that Mr. Carnegie is about to exchange his stock, representing an interest in certain property, for bonds representing the same interest. The stock may pay large dividends and is non-taxable; the bonds furnish better security and a smaller income, and are taxable. It is said that Mr. Carnegie is to receive $300,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. Under existing law it will cost him nearly $7,500,000 to have his legal residence in the City of New York. If you pass this bill, he can have his legal residence in the City of New York for $1,500,000 annually. If he is not willing to pay so much for the honor, he can have a legal residence in Pittsburg for $1,200,000 a year. If he is not fond enough of the State of New York to prefer to remain a legal resident of our State, the cheapest plan for him to pursue would be to make his legal residence in the town of Hope, in Hamilton County, a fine hunting country in the Adirondacks. He can have his legal residence in Hope by voting there and living there about as much as Mr. Platt lives in Owego, and it will cost him not to exceed $22,103.40, for that is the total tax of the town of Hope and the County of Hamilton.

"If Mr. Carnegie objects to paying taxes on debts as a matter of principle, he can remain an American citizen and have his legal residence in Boisé City, Idaho, without paying a dollar for his bonds. All honor to Idaho, which taxes the substance, not the shadow, which has abolished the attempt to tax debts!"

FAVORS STOCK-TICKER BILL.

Assembly Committee Will Report It Despite Protest by the Stock Exchange.

ALBANY, March 20.—Despite protestation at a hearing this afternoon the Assembly Committee on General Laws decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Bedell, making stock quotation ticker companies responsible for misuse of their tickers, but compelling them to furnish them on application. The New York Stock Exchange was represented by Charles E. Kilmer of New York City, in opposition to the bill, who said in part:

"To obtain a ticker an application is made to a quotation company, which application contains certain conditions which the applicant must agree to before the application is placed on file by the officers of the company. The application is then sent by the quotation company to a committee of the Stock Exchange, which committee approves or disapproves it as it sees fit. If approved, it is returned to the quotation company, and a ticker is at once placed in the office of the applicant ready for business. Any one entitled to the use or hire of a ticker can get one now, and if he cannot, no doubt good reasons exist for refusing it.

"This bill would compel the New York Quotation Company to furnish tickers to outsiders, when as a matter of fact the company has only a limited number of tickers, and only sixteen now available or on the waiting list. This company has a contract to furnish tickers to members of the Stock Exchange only, and only to those members who are in business below Fulton Street, in the City of New York. The Legislature has no constitutional right to pass a law destroying property rights, or force this company to furnish tickers to outsiders, or compel them to build more machines than are actually required for its own use, under its contract.

"Other quotation companies have contracts, and the passage of this bill will materially affect them, and may cause the Stock Exchange to abrogate or abridge whatever privileges they may now have for procuring information.

"It has always been the aim of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange to keep these instruments of information out of the hands of people conducting bucket shops, and from being used for immoral purposes. When complaints are made, they are thoroughly investigated. The more tickers there are in use among reputable business people the more business flows to the members of the Stock Exchange. It is the interest of the members of the Exchange to have as many tickers in use as may be called for, but they do not want those tickers used for gambling purposes.

"The members of the Exchange have the right to make rules governing its own business, and if they see fit to disapprove applications of certain persons for the use and rental of a ticker, it is because they have good reasons for so doing. They are not apt to turn away business. More good people have tickers than there are bad people who want them. My understanding is that only those people who have had tickers taken away from them and their return refused are striving by legislation to obtain something that the courts have refused to grant.

"The quotation companies are not mind readers, neither should they be compelled to employ a large force of detectives to continually shadow customers or prospective customers, to see if the information sent out by the Stock Exchange is being used, or will be used, for immoral or illegitimate purposes. The character and past business record of the applicant should decide it. If a ticker company wrongs any one by taking away a ticker, or refuses an application, the courts are open for redress to the aggrieved party.

"The present rules and conditions are for the purpose of preventing members of the Stock Exchange from forming combinations with bucket shops and others. Occasions have arisen where a member of the Stock Exchange has been charged with improper use of the information received over the ticker, and after a thorough investigation the instruments have been removed.

"If the New York Quotation Company should be compelled to furnish a machine to an applicant in Harlem, it would have to rent a wire in one of the subways at a cost of $900 per mile, which would be $6,300 per annum for one ticker, and the amount received therefor would be a mere bagatelle."

James A. Zaring of New York City spoke in favor of the bill. The gist of his argument was that unless a person was friendly to R. H. Thomas he could not get a stock ticker.

CORPORATION BILLS PASSED.

Senator Brackett's Measures, Liberalizing the Laws, Adopted.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senator Brackett's bills liberalizing the corporation laws came up for final passage in the Senate to-day, and Senator McCarren took occasion to remark that he believed that the Republicans had made a mistake in making these bills party measures, for he considered that the Democrats were as anxious to pass them as Republicans.

Senator Trainor took issue with Senator McCarren. He said: "You talk about liberalizing the corporation laws. Why, you are, simply for mercenary motives, breaking down our decent, respectable laws and attempting to make this State a stench in the nostrils of all people, as New Jersey, West Virginia, and Delaware are, opening the doors to all sorts of corporate swindles."

The two bills were passed, but five votes being recorded against them, those of Senators Ahearn, Donnelly, Foley, Martin, and Trainor.

The Fish stock corporation bill, which is similar to the Brackett bill, was passed in the Assembly without debate, Mr. Frisbie, the minority leader, speaking in favor of it.

Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Assemblyman Fish amending the stock corporation law by providing that a domestic corporation, the principal business of which is carried on in, and the principal tangible property of which is located in a State adjoining the State of New York, may, with the consent of the holders of 55 per cent. of its capital stock, sell its property situated outside of the State of New York to a corporation organized under the laws of such adjoining State.

TO CUT OFF COLER'S FEES.

Gov. Odell Sends Urgency Message to the Senate and the Bill Is Passed.

ALBANY, March 20.—Gov. Odell to-day sent a special message of urgency to the Senate on the bill amending the collateral inheritance tax so as to do away with the fees of City Controller Coler and some of the County Appraisers in other counties. There had been a misprint and a delay and the message was sent to overcome the delay.

Senator Krum offered an amendment striking out the section of the bill which makes it a misdemeanor for a safe deposit company to transfer a non-resident's property out of the State before the collateral tax is paid. The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed by a vote of 31 yeas to 8 nays. The nays were Senators Foley, Hennessey, Martin, McCarren, Plunkitt, Ahearn, Donnelly, and Wagner.

TO LOOK AFTER COURT REPORTERS.

They May Be Compelled to File Their Contracts for Publication.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assemblyman Blackwell wants light thrown upon the profits of the monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few in the publication of the decisions of the various courts of the State and of the session laws. In the Assembly to-day he attempted to put in a resolution which caused a stir.

The resolution, which was thrown out on parliamentary grounds after an objection was raised to its consideration by Mr. McKeown, recited that whereas it is commonly reported that certain contracts have been entered into by Edwin A. Bedell, State reporter; Marcus T. Hun, Appellate Division reporter, and James B. Lyon, State printer, for the publication of the decisions of the various courts and the State and session laws, and whereas these contracts are not known to be on file and open to public inspection, that it is desirable for members of the Legislature to be fully informed about them. That the Legislature might have such information the resolution provided that the court reporters should file with the Clerks of the respective houses copies of all such contracts within ten days.

Mr. Blackwell's information is that the court reporters of the State courts are realizing from $40,000 to $50,000 a year from the publication of the State court decisions. He believes that the publication of the decisions and laws should be open to competition, the award being made to the firm which would let the public have the publications at the lowest cost. If this were done, Mr. Blackwell says, the cost to the purchaser would be reduced by half. He will introduce his resolution again.

ATLANTIC AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Senate at Albany Passes the Railroad Bill Over the Mayor's Veto.

ALBANY, March 20.—To-day the Senate passed, over the Mayor's veto, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad bill of Senator Wagner after Senator Donnelly had compelled the Mayor's message to be read. The vote was: Yeas, 31; nays, 6.

The Senate Cities Committee reported favorably another bill of Senator Wagner providing that the Brooklyn Atlantic Avenue Improvement Board shall begin work at once and cause the removal of the Long Island Road from grade, and that the work shall be prosecuted to completion with reasonable expedition.

Hatch Tax Review Bill Killed?

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assemblyman Hyatt C. Hatch of Steuben County, who introduced the bill making all the assessments for Greater New York reviewable by the Board of Tax Commissioners in Albany, said to-day: "I have been trying to get the bill in such shape that it would be likely to meet with the approval of the Governor. I have not been able to accomplish that up to the present. If I cannot get it in such shape that I can rely upon the Governor signing it, the bill will not be moved." The probability is that the bill has been killed.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef makes the difference between a flat, flavorless dish and a tidbit that would tempt the most jaded appetite in the world.

THE TRUST COMPANY TAX BILL.

Senate Adopts the Assembly Amendment and Passes Measure.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Trust Company Tax bill came over to the Senate to-day, amended by the Assembly so as to provide for the exemption from personal taxation of individual stockholders. Senator Foley objected to concurrence and asked that the bill go to the Taxation Committee. He believed the amendment should be carefully considered.

Senator Armstrong did not know why the holders of trust company stock should be thus exempted and not holders of stock in discount banks. Senator Ellsworth explained that the amendment was merely to make the bill clear, and did not give trust stockholders any peculiar advantage. Senator Foley raised the point of order that his objection would prevent the bill's consideration.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff ruled the point not well taken, and the bill was passed—yeas 31, nays 12.

Proposed Changes in Insanity Law.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York to-day introduced two bills amending the insanity law, one of which is to correct what is believed to be an injustice. One provides that where a man is indicted for a crime and a commission is appointed to examine into his sanity while he is in an insane asylum the time spent in that institution shall go on as a part of his sentence.

Kings County Salary Bills.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs will to-morrow report favorably H. Wilson's bills making the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of Kings County salaried ones. The Senate to-day advanced similar bills to third reading.

Hearing on Good Roads Appropriation.

ALBANY, March 20.—On Wednesday next the Ways and Means Committee will give a hearing on the question of how much money shall be appropriated this year for good roads.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, March 20.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. REYNOLDS—Regulating the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer County fixing dates for annual and special meetings, &c.

Mr. ALLDS—Legalizing an issue of bonds by Norwich, Chenango County, for pavement purposes.

Senator HILL—Authorizing the Buffalo Board of Education to assign to its members the inspection of the city schools.

Mr. W. H. SMITH—Amending the Penal Code by making it a misdemeanor in first and second class cities for a person to make application for a loan on real property without the written authority of the owner or his attorney-in fact or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of the property.

Mr. FISHER—Requiring Overseers of Highways to inspect the highways and bridges of their districts before May 1, and to submit reports of needed repairs to the Highway Commissioners within five days thereafter.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 20.—In the Assembly to-day these bills were passed:

Senator AHEARN—Incorporating the Naval Arch Association for New York City.

Mr. SCHNEIDER—Permitting Buffalo policemen, after thirty years' service, to retire voluntarily on half pay.

Mr. VACHERON—Designating newspapers in which corporate notices are to be advertised in Greater New York.

In the Senate the Anti-Deer Hounding bill was called up from the table this morning and after an amendment offered to exempt Warren, Essex, and Saratoga Counties had been defeated, the bill passed—Yeas 40, nays 6. This bill carries on the present law forbidding hounding, which expires this year, by extending it for five years.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 20.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator FULLER—Providing that a company engaged in operating wharves in connection with a warehouse business shall have a lien on goods landed on its wharves until wharfage charges are paid.

Also a bill compelling asphalt and brick street paving contractors doing municipal contract business in the cities of the State to stipulate that the cost of replacing pavements shall be at the price paid for the original laying down of such pavement, and shall be diminished thereafter at the rate of 10 cents per square yard each year.

Senator HENNESSY—Empowering the Board of Taxes and Assessments of New York to reduce or remit taxes if, in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, lawful cause therefor is shown. Such reduction or remission may be made at any time.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Making the franchise tax of elevated railroads 5-10ths of 1 per cent. on gross earnings.

Senator McKINNEY—Permitting the Civil Service Commission to certify for appointment any physician in the State hospitals service who shall have served in such position for three years.

The following bills were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. MORGAN—Providing that it shall be unlawful for any District Attorney, or Assistant District Attorney, in any county of the State having a population of 750,000 or over to engage directly or indirectly, individually or in conjunction with any other person, as a member of any firm, in the practice of law, as attorney or counselor, or as either. A violation of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor.

Mr. WEEKES—Conferring upon the Directors of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company" the same powers, rights, and privileges now possessed and enjoyed by trust companies.

Mr. JAMES E. SMITH—Providing that all passenger cars, as well as freight cars, in this State shall be equipped with automatic couplers of the master carbuilders' type.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Senate Cities Committee this morning reported favorably the following bills:

Senator AHEARN—Providing that all pupils who entered the normal course of the New York Normal College on or before Sept. 1, 1897, shall, upon graduation therefrom, be exempted from further examination, and upon graduation be entitled to a license to teach in New York City.

Senator HILL—Devoting the Hamburg Canal and lands connected therewith in Buffalo to park purposes.

Senator ELSBERG—Renewing the lease of the Fulton Market Fish Mongers' Association with New York.

Assemblyman VAN NAME—Making the license for exhibition buildings or concert halls in Richmond County $100.

The Assembly Codes Committee reported favorably the bill prepared by the Senate Committee on Codes, fixing two degrees for kidnapping and making the first degree punishable by life imprisonment. The committee will report favorably Assemblyman Morgan's bill providing for the appointment by the courts of probationary officers, into whose custody all first offenders will be given. The officers are to keep track of the persons in their care, and if their conduct warrants freedom after a certain probationary period of surveillance, they will be liberated from custody.

MAYOR CALLS IT A GRAB.

Vetoes Bill for Laying Out Remsen Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to Albany with a veto message attached yesterday a bill providing for the laying out of Remsen Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Mayor Van Wyck in his message told of the legislation already passed relating to the opening of Remsen Avenue, and claimed that the acts of the Legislature were mandatory on the city authorities.

In his message Mayor Van Wyck writes, in part:

"This bill is nothing more nor less than a 'grab' on the part of certain property owners, who, although acquiescing in and satisfied with the ruling of the local authorities, have suddenly reached out to secure to themselves special privileges. The bill is utterly subversive of all principles of local self-government. It is useless to create municipalities and confer ample powers upon them and then in a summary manner like this to compel them to depart from and reverse a just and fair rule of assessing the cost which has been established and uniformly applied."

The bill to extend Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was also vetoed, and the Mayor sent a letter of protest to the Legislature very similar in tone to the one quoted concerning the Remsen Avenue measure.

Permits to Occupy Canal Property.

ALBANY, March 20.—In the Senate to-day this significant resolution of Senator Raines was adopted:

That the Superintendent of Public Works be requested to inform the Senate at his earliest convenience what persons or corporations have been granted permits to occupy any portion of the canal property for the transmission of light, heat, or power, when and by whom such permits were granted, and the terms thereof. Also to furnish similar information as to what persons or corporations are occupying any portion of the canal property, and what distance thereof, for the transmission of telegraph or telephone messages.

Hearing on Anti-Scalpers' Bill.

ALBANY, March 20.—An extended hearing was given this afternoon by the Assembly Railroads Committee on the Everett Anti-Scalpers' Bill. Roland Crangle of Buffalo opposed the bill, which, he said, was identical with the law of 1897, which the Court of Appeals, by a vote of 4 to 3, had declared unconstitutional. Gustave S. Lansing of New York City, who said he represented the State Ticket Brokers' Association, spoke against the bill. John G. Milburn of Buffalo, on behalf of the Pan-American Exposition, spoke in favor of the measure, as did also William P. Rudd of Albany, representing the New York Central, and Lewis E. Carr of Albany for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company.

Tax on Private Bankers.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senator Krum reported favorably to the Senate to-day the bill placing a tax on private bankers, with a slight amendment, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole despite Senator Foley's objection that it did not have a hearing, and that the bankers had no chance to be heard. The tax fixed is 1 per cent. on capital and surplus, and it is believed the bill reaches many of the largest banking concerns in New York City.

Mr. Briscoe's New Position.

ALBANY, March 20.—The State Civil Service Commission has accepted the resignation of William Briscoe, Assistant Chief Examiner and Inspector. Mr. Briscoe has accepted the position of Chief Clerk in the office of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York.

Opposes Payment of Riot Expenses.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day in opposition to Assemblyman Apgar's bill to compel New York City to pay to the Treasurer of Westchester County $75,000, the amount spent by that county in quelling the riot at the time of the strike on the Croton Dam. Mr. Butts said the bill was in direct violation of the military law, which provides that each county shall bear the expense of preserving order within its borders, and contended that the county should protect taxpayers, no matter whether they were large or small ones. He added that the city was not responsible for the disorders.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 20.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Bryan amended his bill for the abolition of the death penalty on the order of second reading, and it was ordered reprinted. The amendment provides that the jury shall recommend the punishment upon conviction for murder.

By a vote of 103 yeas, 42 nays, the Buffalo Public Works bill was passed over Mayor Diehl's veto, after an attempt had been made to reconsider the vote by which it was passed for the purpose of amendment had been defeated.

Mr. Bennett of New York called from the table his motion to reconsider the vote by which his bill to license the small dance halls in New York City was defeated. Mr. Allds moved a call of the House. The bill was again defeated, 70 yeas, 47 nays.

The nomination of Milo H. Olin as a State Fair Commissioner was confirmed.

The bill of Senator Hennessey appropriating from the Treasury of New York City $300,000 for a hospital in the Borough of the Bronx was passed.

The Senate went into general orders and advanced Senator Ahearn's two dock bills allowing the expenditure of $4,000,000 per year for three years for dock purposes.

Canal Advocates Confer at Albany.

ALBANY, March 20.—A conference of men interested in the improvement of the canals of the State was held in this city to-day and will be continued to-morrow. As yet no plan of action has been decided upon as to the position the canal advocates will take on the improvement question. A conference was held with Gov. Odell this evening, but as nothing was determined it will be continued to-morrow. The conferees would not talk about the conference, with the exception of the Governor, who said that the delegation had announced itself in favor of a barge canal.

Wants $1 Gas in Queens.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assemblyman Vacheron of Queens introduced a bill to-day for dollar gas in New York City. Mr. Vacheron, in explanation of his bill, said that the people of Queens are now paying $1.25 for the same gas that is supplied to the other New York City boroughs for $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. He thinks the price should be uniform throughout the city.

St. Louis Singer a Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—H. Charles Humphries, tenor singer, leader of the choir at the Second Baptist Church and a well-known society man, committed suicide in his studio to-day. The cause for the act is unknown. The revolver with which the shot was fired lay beside the body, which had fallen in front of the piano. Mr. Humphries, who was thirty-two years old, was well known in musical circles throughout the country as an oratorio singer.

RIDLEY'S

Fashion's Decree Compels You to Be in Line for the Easter Parade.

Whether you follow the fashion or not, there are certain requisites for early Spring that you must have. We mention some that are indispensable.

WHY NOT COME HERE AND SAVE MONEY?

GLOVES.

What Lady or Gentleman either, for that matter, will allow Easter to arrive without procuring a new pair of Gloves? There are some exquisite things ready for your choosing at our Glove Section. You've all heard of the Popular Brands

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We have them all in a profusion of the Newest and best Spring shades and sizes.

We offer several exceptional Bargains in makes outside our regular Stock Brand.

Double Crown.

Regular dollar Glove these are, a ladies' dress kid of merit; one lot at, pair,

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All White Kid Gloves.

Just the thing for now, all sizes. Both in dressed and undressed kid, in either the Lutetia or Maisella Brand. Never retailed at less than 1.35. As a Bargain we sell them, pair,

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LISLE THREAD AND TAFFETA GLOVES

We have in every charming tint of Spring, and the outlay is so trifling that all should possess at least one pair of them—all sizes and grades,

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LADIES' SILK GLOVES all shades, special **50c**

MISSES' KID, TAFFETA & LISLE GLOVES, ALSO MEN'S DRESS KID WALKING GLOVES in great assortments.

Men's Ascot,

a special in tans and browns, pair

95c.

LACES

Many dainty and artistic designs in new black Chantilly, Arabian, Venetian, and Escurial Insertion, both in straight and wavy effects, all widths and true money worth prices. All over Chantilly, Arabian, Venetian and Escurial Net in Spring shade of choice and careful selection.

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NEW LACE EFFECT—Taffeta Silk, choice colors,

Yard, 89c.

NEW OMBRE EFFECTS—Taffeta with lace stripe,

1.00.

PLAIN TAFFETA SILKS—An elegant line, new Spring shades,

Yard, 59c.

LIBERTY SATIN FOULARDS—24 inches wide, choicest designs. A splendid lot,

79c.

NAVY FOULARD—A small lot, 22 inch wide, good pattern,

Yard, 43c.

ALL SILK BLACK TAFFETA—22 inch, soft finish,

Yard, 49c.

PANNE VELVET—A complete range, new Spring shade, high luster,

1.25.

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LARGE HATS, SMALL HATS, FLAT HATS, TALL HATS. TRIMMED TO PERFECTION!

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Exclusive. Fashionable.

To capture the fancies of feminine kind in all their desires for something chic, becoming and attractive.

EASTER MILLINERY

from the simply trimmed modest hat to the flowery, flashy, stunning productions, we have them all! Our own ideas—our own workmanship.

The pioneers of handsome millinery, we stand to-day where we have always stood, Head and Heels above the rest!

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Whose beauty and virtue the whole world surpasses;
May blessings attend them wherever they go."

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TROTTING MATCH IS OFF

Disagreement On Number of Heats Stops Boralma-The Abbot Race.

NEW SWEEPSTAKES PLANNED

Fire Commissioner Scannell's Great Trotter Left Out of Consideration in Proposed Events.

The much talked of special trotting match for $25,000 a side between the world's champion trotter, The Abbot, 2:03¼, and the famous Boston racing campaigner, Boralma, 2:08, yesterday definitely failed after a conference held in this city between agents representing the owners of the two horses. J. J. Roach, acting for Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire who owns Boralma, came on from Boston in the morning and spent several hours with W. L. Marks, representing Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell in the interest of The Abbot. The proposed race was talked over at the Waldorf-Astoria and at the Hoffman House.

Inability on the part of the agents to agree, and unwillingness on both sides to make concessions, brought the negotiations to an end early in the afternoon. No other persons appeared as representing the owners of the horses, but Fred Gerken, owner of trotting race horses, and Harry Hamlin of the Village Stock Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., where The Abbot was bred, were keenly interested in the effort to arrange a race, and were much disappointed at the outcome.

On his meeting with Mr. Marks Mr. Roach introduced himself as the agent of Mr. Lawson, and being informed that Mr. Marks was authorized to act for Mr. Scannell, immediately got to the business on hand. He said he had come from Boston to sign an agreement and post a forfeit for a match race for $25,000 a side, then set forth in brief terms the conditions that Mr. Lawson asked for the race, stating among these that the race should be mile heats, the best four in seven.

SPLIT ON QUESTION OF HEATS.

To this Mr. Marks demurred at once. He exacted for his principal that the usual rule of three heats in five should be in force. For all practical purposes, the negotiations were at an end at this point, but before they were broken off there was a further delay of about an hour which led to nothing, as Mr. Scannell's representative, while yielding to all other conditions made by Mr. Lawson in regard to the amount of the side bet, which he was willing should be increased, and as to the disposition of the gate receipts that the race should draw, by giving the money to New York and Boston charitable institutions, he positively declined to commit The Abbot to a race where he should be compelled to take more than three heats to win the match. In support of this proposition The Abbot's party urged that a greater number of heats was unusual in trotting rules and unnecessarily severe to impose on a high-class horse.

Mr. Roach argued that in considering a match against a horse of so much speed as The Abbot is known to possess Mr. Lawson had thought of the chance for Boralma in a protracted race, where stamina would be tried, and had concluded that whereas it was almost a certainty that the Abbot's speed would enable him to beat Boralma three heats, a longer race would give Boralma a chance. Mr. Roach further said that when he started to New York he had been led to believe that Mr. Scannell would consent to the plan of four in seven heats. Mr. Marks asserted that Mr. Lawson was in error, as Mr. Scannell never had the slightest idea of entering The Abbot in a race of that character.

The representatives of both horse owners expressed themselves as satisfied that an agreement could not be reached, and the negotiations for the match were ended. Before parting with Mr. Roach, however, Mr. Marks issued a final challenge, proposing to post a forfeit of $2,500 for a match for from $25,000 to $50,000 a side for a race between the same horses, three in five, the race to be left open to the harness racing association that would guarantee the largest purse. As this amounted to his yielding on the one point of difference, Mr. Roach declined, and the interview was closed.

SWEEPSTAKES WITHOUT THE ABBOT.

Mr. Roach was met after his conference with Mr. Marks, by George M. Ketcham, with whom he began to talk over a proposition for a race under conditions similar to those stipulated by Mr. Lawson in his original offer to enter Boralma in a sweepstakes of $10,000 each, open to all the great trotters. Mr. Ketcham, when asked if he was willing to enter the champion stallion Cresceus, 2:04, in such a sweepstakes race, answered that he had no objection to engaging in such a race.

As Mr. Scannell persistently had refused to consider any proposition to trot The Abbot except in matches or special exhibitions, it was agreed between Messrs. Roach and Ketcham that they should not further consider The Abbot. They will submit to Mr. Lawson a plan to carry out his original proposition, and with this plan in view it was suggested that David Cahill, owner of Charley Herr, 2:07, be asked to enter the new sweep. It was agreed further that a meeting shall be held in Boston on Monday looking to the completion of arrangements for the race. A. Worth, who was said to represent Charley Herr's owner, was consulted and promptly said Mr. Cahill would be willing to enter his horse.

A special telegram to THE TIMES from Lexington, Ky., last night stated that David Cahill had announced his willingness to race Charley Herr against Boralma, on Mr. Lawson's proposition to offer a prize of $10,000 for a race, $10,000 of the purse to go to the winner.

Secretary McCully at once consulted Mr. Roach, who told him that Mr. Lawson would enter Boralma in this race. Mr. Ketcham also promised to enter Cresceus, and the entry of Charley Herr was guaranteed by Mr. Worth. The managers also will try to secure the entries of Lord Derby, 2:07; Gratton Boy, 2:08¾; The Monk, 2:08¾, and Directum Kelly, 2:08¾, as the race may conflict with the sweepstakes proposed by Mr. Lawson, which it is supposed will be decided at the Readeville (Mass.) track, there is some question about getting in all the great rivals, but the Brighton Beach event already has taken on the proportions of a fact.

Immediately following the failure of the agents to make the match between The Abbot and Boralma, another movement was started to get up a big sweepstakes for the world famous trotters, this time by the Directors of the Seaside Trotting Meeting, the light harness racing association which will conduct a trotting meeting at the Brighton Beach race track in August. As the result of a Directors' meeting, Secretary C. A. McCully in the afternoon announced that the Seaside meeting would offer a $10,000 free-for-all for the August meeting, with a light payment, satisfactory to the owners, and would try to induce the entry of all the best horses.

Harry Hamlin, one of the firm owning the Village Farm, where The Abbot was bred, was at the Waldorf Astoria yesterday, but declined to say anything concerning the failure of the match. Since The Abbot was sold by the Village Farm at the Fasig-Tipton Company's November sale in Madison Squa re Garden and bought in the name of Mr. Scannell for $26,500 the ownership of the horse has been questioned frequently. A report that the Hamlins still are interested in the animal seems to have been started by the fact that Ed Geers, the Hamlin's trainor, who developed The Abbot, is to handle him this year. Mr. Scannell stoutly insists, however, that he alone owns the champion trotter.

Race Forfeit Goes to Charity.

BOSTON, March 20.—Thomas W. Lawson to-night sent to two Boston charities, the West End Nursery and the Crippled Children's Home, one-half each of the deposit of $10,000 which he put up through his New York representative to bind a race with The Abbot. These are the institutions Mr. Lawson had selected to receive the $25,000 guaranteed gate receipts if Boralma defeated The Abbot, Mr. Scannell having agreed to select charities in New York as the recipients in case his horse won. But the race having fallen through, Mr. Lawson decided that his first deposit of $10,000 should go for a worthy cause.

In a statement issued to-night Mr. Lawson said he regretted that the race had fallen through, but he had no desire to criticise the actions of others in connection with the matter. He reviewed the negotiations and the reason for their failure, announced his gift of $10,000 to the institutions, and concluded with these words:

"With this I trust all interested friends of the horse will call the incident closed."

TURF OFFICIALS APPROVED.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club met in the rooms of The Jockey Club, Twenty-second Street and Broadway, yesterday, with August Belmont presiding, and J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, F. K. Sturgis, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller in attendance. Officials for the Spring meeting of the Washington Jockey Club were approved as follows: Stewards—S. S. Howland, Samuel Ross, and Jesse Brown; Judge—Clarence McDowell; Handicapper—W. S. Vosburgh; Starter—Mars Cassidy; Paddock Judge—J. L. Hall; Timer—W. H. Barretto; Clerk of the Course and Scales—H. G. Crickmore. The officials appointed for the Queens County Jockey Club Spring meeting were approved: Handicapper—W. S. Vosburgh; Starter—Mars Cassidy; Judge—Clarence McDowell; Clerk of the Scales—C. Cornehlsen; Paddock Judge—J. L. Hall; Timer—W. H. Barretto. Mr. Vosburgh also was appointed official Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Queens County Jockey Club Spring meeting.

Thomas Heffner was reinstated to all privileges under the rules, and the following licenses were granted:

Jockeys—William Brennan, Alonzo Clayton, M. Daly, John Dorsey, Louis Enton, H. Evans, George Frash, E. Hewitt, A. Hewitt, J. Hothersall, Fred Littlefield, Harry Lewis, A. L. Leader, William H.McDermott, Martin Michaels, M. Miles, H. Michaels, Andrew Minder, W. W. Pickering, J. Ryan, J. Slack, Hezekiah Seaton, John Sullivan, William Shea, George Thompson, William Taylor, Eugene Van Keuren, G. Weiss, George Wade, J. P. Neumeyer.

EMMA WINTER BROUGHT $8,000.

Fast Trotting Filly Was Prize of Fasig-Tipton Sale Yesterday.

The offering of the Penn Valley Stud's stock at the Fasig-Tipton Company's horse auction in Madison Square Garden yesterday gave to the bidding an impetus that was rather startling to the bargain hunters who were drawn by the small prices realized at the opening of the sale the day before. Until the high-class horses of the Penn Valley collection were offered the bids still were rather light, but with the first lot led into the ring there came improvement, and the high-water mark of the sale soon was reached when William Simpson of New York, owner of the Empire Stock Farm, at Cuba, N. Y., paid $8,000 for the stout campaigning filly Emma Winter, 2:14¾. Mr. Simpson also paid the next highest price of the sale, $6,100, for the great race mare Bay Star, 2:08, who was second to only one of the new coming mares in the 2:10 list last season. Both of these mares will be sent to join Mr. Simpson's racing stable, trained by George Starr. Other good prices realized at the night sale were $2,100 for Ed Winters, 2:12¾, and $2,000 for Clinton B., 2:08¼, pacing. The sale will be concluded to-day. The best prices of yesterday were as follows:

PROPERTY OF PENN VALLEY STUD.

Bay Star, 2:08, b. m., 8 years, by Kentucky Star-Zada, by Ultimus; W. Simpson, New York $6,100

Ed Winters, 2:21¾, bik. h., 6, by Jay Bird-Lady Ham, by Hambrino; R. B. Conover, Trenton, N. J. 2,100

Emma Winter, 2:14¾, b. f., 4, by Directum-Sister Red, by Red Wilkes; W. Simpson, New York 8,000

Clinton B., 2:08¼, (pacer,) b. g., 7, by Moquette-Rasa S., by Tom Jackson; John McGuire, New York 2,000

Walter Keim, 2:15, b. g., 5, by Young Jim-Lucinda, by Princeton; William Maynard, New York 1,500

Trustwood, br. g., 7, by King Nutwood-Mattie Windsor, by Windsor; William Maynard 1,050

Cassie Fletcher, 2:17½, (pacer,) ch. m., by Greystone-Hambrino mare; Charles H. Burch, Copake, N. Y. 425

Jewell A., pacer, b. g., 5, by George Dictator-Lizzie, by Lyle Wilkes; Theodore Lee, New York 410

John Winter, pacer, b. g., 4, by Shadeland Onward-Ajax mare; Charles Welland, New York 665

Oakland Pilot, 2:29, br. g., 4, by Oakland Baron-Belle Medium, by Pilot Medium; A. Brown, New York 1,150

Miss Birchwood, pacer, br. m., 5, by Birchwood-Lady Princeton, by Princeton; A. H. Gibson, Mount Holly, N. J. 1,700

Honesty, rn. g., 6, by Jay Bird-unstated; M. M. Mullins, Norfolk, Va. 475

Aberdeen, 2:22¼, (pacer,) b. g., 8, by Myrtleton-Clyte, by Cyclops; J. J. Hannigan, New York 410

Northumberland, ch. g., 5, by Trevillion-Gladstone, by Dictator; James Regan, New York 850

Northern Belle, b. m., 4, by Steinway-Slight, by Electioneer; W. A. Snyder, Brooklyn 625

Pop Bruner, b. g., 4, by Alfred G.-Cantatrice, by Wedgewood; E. Thompson, Northport, L. I. 625

Impromptu, br. m., 7, by Trevillion-Queen Almont, by Almont; John S. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J. 710

Raven, b. g., 9, by Raven-Octibbeha mare; Charles Welland, New York 410

Flora W., b. f., 3, by Allerton-Hermes mare; Charles Cherry, New York 535

PROPERTY OF BELLE MEAD FARM, N. J.

Patronia Princess, pacer, b. m., 4, by Patron Wilk-Black Meg, by Kentucky Prince; A. T. Miller, Mount Kisco, N. Y. $300

ESTATE OF F. J. PRATT.

Queen, b. m., 7, by Monarchal, untraced mare; A. Jackson, New York $410

PROPERTY OF E. J. TRAVIS.

Chestnut mare, 5, by Andrew M.-Reba Kate, by Norval; Matt Dwyer, Brooklyn $450

PROPERTY OF L. NEIDHART.

Byrum, b. g., 7, by Arrowood-Juliet, by C. F. Clay; East Over Farm, Rochester, Mass. $575

Myrtle Boy, 2:17¼, blk. g., 10, by Myrtleton-Bertha James, by Dictator; East Over Farm 700

PROPERTY OF T. E. MALONEY.

Brennan, 2:11¼, (pacer,) by Gambetta Wilkes-Lady Hazeltine, by Mambrino Startle; A. Flagg, New York $500

PROPERTY OF J. CURRY.

Louis Victor, 2:16¾, b. g., 12, by Tuscarora Sea King-Symbolism, by Blackwood Pilgrim; L. Myers, New York 425

Ada P., 2:09½, b. m., 14, by Bloodmont-Second Woodbrook Messenger mare; B. Demarest, Morristown, N. J. 485

Edward D., 2:17¼, (pacer,) b. g., 9, by Albert Allen-Burrit mare, by Midnight; Joseph Wilson, New York 335

PROPERTY OF J. CLARK.

Clansby, 2:21½, b. m., 7, by Baron Posey-Pretty Boy mare; J. H. Oysterhout, Troy, N. Y. 335

PROPERTY OF J. C. KING.

Brandywine, 2:14, gr. g., 10, by Sphynx-Fanny Munger, by Panic; J. Wilsop, New York $900

PROPERTY OF JOHN SPLAN.

Eureka, 2:15½, ch. g., age not stated, by Ira, dam's pedigree not given; George Ketcham, Toledo $1,200

PROPERTY OF I. B. MOORE.

Dan Westland, 2:08¾, (pacer,) b. g., age not stated, by Westland-Tom Patchen mare; Charles Tannes, Ohio $1,500

PROPERTY OF J. E. MADDEN.

Bay colt, pacer, 2, by Ashland Wilkes-Lalla, by Petosky; C. H. Burch, Copake, N. Y. $575

PROPERTY OF E. W. McCORMACK.

Lady Grace and Lady Mac, ch. m., 6 and 5 years, by Chester Dare, sold as a team; J. B. Marsh, New York $600

PROPERTY OF T. R. WEBBER.

Pair bay mares, 6 years, by Sharon Rose, sold as a team; J. P. Comstock, Providence, R. I. $500

PROPERTY OF J. A. MIDDLETON.

Flarilla Mac, b. m., 5, by Altus-Flarilla, by Robert McGregor; Jere Murphy, New York $635

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 20.—Weather clear; track fast at Tanforan. Results: Three-quarters of a mile—Eonic, 102, (Mounce,) 1; Small Jack, 104, 2; Moonbright, 109, 3. Time—1:13¾. Seven-sixteenths of a mile; two-year-olds—Zirl, 113, (Dominick,) 1; Rory Ough, 118, 2; Ogle, 105, 3. Time—0:34½. Mile and an eighth—Topmast, 113, (Mounce,) 1; Freelance, 114, 2; Josephine B., 114, 3. Time—1:56¾. Seven-eighths of a mile—Cromwell, 110, (Mounce,) 1; Merops, 110, 2; Vain, 110, 3. Time—1:28. Seven-eighths of a mile—Amelia Fonso, 110, (O'Connor,) 1; Tom Calvert, 110, 2; Lizella, 110, 3. Time—1:29. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Brenhilda, 115, (Henry,) 1; William F., 115, 2; Master Cal, 108, 3. Time—1:22.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Six furlongs—Momentum, 108, (Walsh,) 1; Curtsey, 85, 2; Blackford, 92, 3. Time—1:18½. Mile and a sixteenth—Nannie Nolan, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Woodrice, 104½, 2; Bilhollin, 116, 3. Time—1:54¾. Mile and seventy yards, handicap—Frangible, 101, (Flick,) 1; Senator Beveridge, 106, 2; Little Duchess II., 95, 3. Time—1:51¼. Cotton Exchange Handicap, one mile—Cluster, 103, (Walsh,) 1; Thurles, 98, 2; Insolute, 105, 3. Time—1:41. Seven furlongs—Dr. Carrick, 110, (Vittatoe,) 1; Elsie Del, 103, 2; Free Admission, 107½, 3. Time—1:33¾. Six furlongs—Sue Johnson, 103, (O'Brien,) 1; Claies, 104, 2; Judge Magee, 105, 3. Time—1:13. Mile and a sixteenth—Saline, 100, (Cochran,) 1; The Sluggard, 111, 2; Brown Vail, 111, 3. Time—1:55.

Zimmer Will Not Play Baseball.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—President Charles Zimmer of the Players' Protective Association, and who last year played with the Pittsburg National League Club, today announced his retirement as a professional baseball player. It is understood that the dissatisfaction and unfavorable comment expressed by many players over Zimmer's action at the recent meeting of the National League led him to take the step. Zimmer says he has returned his contract for this season to the Pittsburg Club unsigned.

Silent Five Defeated by Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—The Princeton University basket ball team defeated the Silent Five team of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb of New York here this afternoon in the last game of the season by a score of 20 to 18. The first half ended 12 to 5 in favor of Princeton, but in the second half the Silent Five completely outplayed the home team. Several fouls were called on Princeton in both halves.

YALE CHAMPIONS AT HOCKEY.

Brown Defeated in Closing Game of Intercollegiate League Series.

In the third consecutive year Yale University won the championship of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, by defeating Brown University by a score of 5—1, at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The game was the deciding one of the series for college honors, and although the Providence team made a plucky struggle, it had to yield before the superior finish of Yale play.

Brown's lack of speed was the main cause of her defeat, for whenever her forwards did get the rubber and start down the rink, their inability to go fast always enabled the Yale skaters to steal up behind and nimbly deprive them of the puck.

Yale started off aggressively, but Brown played cleverly on the defense, and neatly broke up the Yale attack. After some minutes' play Bronson, who played the best game all through, went spinning down the ice, and on a brilliant shoot scored the victor's first point. Play continued fast, and a continual fire of shots rained in on Slocum, Steere, and Chase. Stoddard, Snow, and Inman, ably assisting Bronson, went dashing about constantly maintaining a fast but fruitless attack. At length, when time for the half was nearly over, Bronson made a neat repedition of his previous feat, and the score remained at 2—0.

Brown started in aggressively at the opening of the next half. Bronson again did some effective work, and another clipping shoot netted his team's third point. Then came Brown's only score. The Providence forwards, by dint of hard work, had got the rubber by the New Haven net. Ward knocked the disk to the corner, where Inman, in attempting to pass it to his partner, sent it directly to Payne, who straightway slammed it into the net.

Bronson knocked the puck between the firsts again, but the goal had been made on a forward pass and did not count. Inman, by a pretty shoot, made up for this by tallying, and Snow, after a spectacular run down the ice, scored unassisted. Line up:

Yale.	Position.	Brown.
5.		1.
Talinton	Goal	Chase
Ward	Point	Steers
Coxe	Cover point	Slocum
Bronson	Forward	Bates
Inman	Forward	Payne
Snow	Forward	Otis
Stoddard	Forward	Phillips

Goals scored—By Bronston, 3; inman, 1; Snow, 1; Payne, 1. Referee—Thomas A. Howard, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

CENTRE ISLAND CUP RACES.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Knockabouts to Contest in Series.

The second race programme of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was made public yesterday when it was announced that, owing to the success of the "Centre Island Cup" races of last season, the donor of that trophy had decided to offer a similar prize for competition during the coming season. This cup, as its predecessor, will be known as the "Centre Island Cup," and it will be open for competition to Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members. The cup will be awarded to the yacht winning the greatest number of races in a series of seven to be sailed, unless hereafter decided otherwise, on the regular knockabout course off the clubhouse, in Oyster Bay. The dates of the races will be as follows: June 15 and 22, July, 6, 20, and 27, Aug. 10 and 17.

In each race each yacht shall be credited with a number of points equal to the number of yachts she defeats, with one point added as a premium for entry. A yacht which starts and does not finish, or is disqualified, will receive no points, but will be counted as a defeated yacht in assigning points to her competitors. In order to qualify for the series prize a yacht must start in at least five of the seven races above scheduled. No yacht shall be counted in awarding points to others after it has become impossible for her to qualify in this series.

The record of a yacht shall be the percentage which the total number of points to her credit at the end of the series bears to the total number of points she would have received had she won every race in which she started. Two yachts at least must start to constitute a race.

In addition to the cup to be awarded to the winner of the series, the club will present a second prize to the yacht finishing second on the same system of scoring, and to the winner of each individual race the usual pewter mug, provided no other prizes are arranged for.

Should the yacht winning the first or second prize in the above series have been manned with a strictly Corinthian crew in all her races, the club will present individual Corinthian prizes to each member of the crew.

Should the offer of the "Centre Island Cup" result in arousing sufficient interest, the donor purposes continuing the gift annually.

The Awarding of 'Varsity C's.

The athletic directors of Columbia University have adopted a new set of regulations regarding the awarding of the 'Varsity "C." In the future this honor will be awarded as follows:

Crew.—To the oarsmen representing the university in the intercollegiate races at Poughkeepsie.

Football.—To those selected jointly by Captain and coach, who have participated in at least one of the two most important games of the season.

Baseball.—To those playing in 60 per cent. or more of all scheduled college games, and also in one of the games with Yale, Princeton, Harvard, or Pennsylvania.

Track Team.—To all scoring first or second in the dual meet with Princeton or Pennsylvania or scoring a point in the intercollegiate track, field, or cross-country championships.

Lacrosse.—To those playing in 60 per cent. of all scheduled college games, and in three games of the intercollegiate series.

Cycling.—To all scoring a point in the intercollegiate championships.

Gymnastic.—To all winning a first place in a standard event, or taking first or second in the all-around championships. This rule excepts clubswinging. To the managers of the crew, baseball, football track, and lacrosse teams, provided they hold office for an entire season.

Millionaire Sportsmen Benefit Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

The polo tournament scheduled to begin to-day was postopend. Aiken is to be made a great gathering place for sportsmen. This was assured to-day, when Messrs. William C. Whitney and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., declared their intention of transferring to a Board of Trustees composed of Winter residents of Aiken, the golf links, two race-tracks, and polo grounds, to be used perpetually for sports, and the further announcement that racing would hereafter be a feature in the early Spring. The property transferred is worth $100,000. Most of it was purchased by the gentlemen some years ago, when land was cheaper than now.

Columbia's Gymnastic Team Chosen.

Capt. Charles Eastmond of the Columbia University gymnastic team has selected the men to represent the university in the intercollegiate gymnastic tournament to be held in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia on Saturday night, as follows: Tumbling—C. Ward and H. Osborne; flying rings—Earle, Swart, and Lilberger; horizontal bar—Eastmond and Pullich; Parallel bars—Eastmond and Osborne; side horse—E. Ward and Rigby; club swinging—R Van Deerlin. Eastmond will be entered in the all-around championship.

Military Athletic League Tournament.

The annual tournament given by the Military Athletic League will open in Madison Square Garden on Monday night, with a grand reception to Vice President Theodore Roosevelt and review. The programme for the entire week shows every branch of the service to the best advantage. Then the second review on Tuesday night will be by Admiral Dewey, and the officers who are to review during the week are Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Admiral A. S. Barker, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Gen. Michael V. Sheridan.

Morningstar Beat McLaughlin.

Although conceded 100 points by Edward McLaughlin, Ora Morningstar won his second victory in the professional handicap fourteen-inch balk-line billiard match at Daly's by better than even up. The score:

Morningstar (300)—2 1 13 1 23 2 0 0 1 36 9 11 0 53 27 8 5 1 0 3 1 54 8 10 1 30. Total, 300. Average, 11 14-26. High run, 54.

McLaughlin (400)—5 13 1 12 5 0 1 17 2 36 89 4 11 4 9 7 5 3 9 48 3 4 8 0 0 2. Total, 297. Average, 11 11-26. High run, 89.

Pool at Knickerbocker A. C.

W. D. Bullard won from A. Akin last night in the tournament for the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at pool. The score was 100 to 88.

LE ROY LITTLE CIGAR

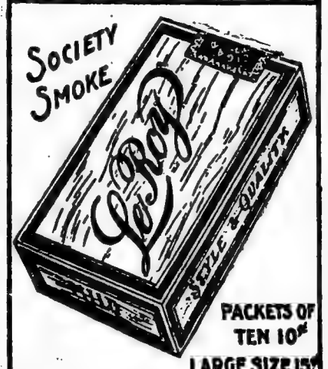

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ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Commercial Bulletin Team Wins Championship of Morning Newspaper Bowling League.

The final games in the tournament of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League were rolled on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. The Commercial Bulletin team won first place, The Journal second, and The Herald and The World are tied for third and fourth places. The tie will be decided next Wednesday afternoon. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 191; Nutzhorn, 149; Knecht, 137; Moran, 140; Long, 141; Thompson, 105; McConkey, 133; Dewes, 196. Total, 1,192.

New York Tribune—Bentley, 140; McKee, 99; O'Neill, 148; Evars, 91; Campbell, 140; Wiley, 122; Vanderveer, 146; Lewis, 134. Total, 1,020.

SECOND GAME.—New York Journal—Strawinski, 179; Caspari, 152; Wolff, 121; Symond, 107; Newman, 125; Pfizenick, 132; Benelley, 142; Juppe, 213. Total, 1,169.

New York World—Siddall, 178; Kirwin, 176; Kinney, 121; Moffatt, 149; MacLauchlan, 158; Moon, 153; Perkins, 156; Farlow, 184. Total, 1,275.

Stanley Council won two games, Lenox Council won one game and lost one, and Benevolent Council lost two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Benevolent Council—Braunn, 169; Roth, 148; Hollander, 144; Sumner, 116; Lehmann, 152. Total, 719.

Lenox Council—Carter, 133; Bell, 188; Howland, 202; Young, 158; Clute, 157. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.—Stanley Council—Moritz, 138; Spurgeon, 147; Rummel, 159; Finke, 158; Schoenlein, 179. Total, 780.

Benevolent Council—Braunn, 179; Roth, 129; Hollander, 116; Sumner, 151; Lehmann, 170. Total, 745.

THIRD GAME.—Lenox Council—Carter, 172; Bell, 138; Howland, 212; Young, 170; Clute, 138. Total, 830.

Stanley Council—Moritz, 177; Spurgeon, 161; Rummel, 143; Finke, 178; Schoenlein, 101. Total, 850.

Six teams instead of the usual four competed in the Life Insurance Bowling League tournament on Ehler's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Thomson, 171; Haskell, 136; Drabble, 139; Reeve, 161; Cadiz, 199. Total, 806.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Denning, 151; Moran, 144; West, 148; Whitney, 135; Geiser, 115. Total, 693.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Kammerer, 141; Cluff, 141; Wernecke, 109; Whitney, 140; Rand, 134. Total, 674.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Thomson, 169; Haskell, 144; Drabble, 126; Reeve, 138; Cadiz, 166. Total, 743.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 1—Babcock, 148; Timpson, 137; Carbonell, 179; Sorenson, 163; Garrison, 133. Total, 760.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 146; Ege, 190; Bracken, 133; Massey, 151; Varian, 123. Total, 743.

FOURTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society—Burgess, 160; Haubner, 139; Tierney, 121; Lowe, 146; Meffert, 183. Total, 749.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1—Babcock, 174; Timpson, 147; Carbonell, 151; Sorenson, 143; Garrison, 162. Total, 778.

FIFTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society—Burgess, 160; Haubner, 133; Tierney, 173; Lowe, 182; Meffert, 156. Total, 834.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 152; Ege, 168; Bracken, 186; Massey, 106; Varian, 141. Total, 813.

SIXTH GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Denning, 140; Moran, 181; West, 166; Whitney, 157; Geiser, 118. Total, 762.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Kammerer, 202; Cluff, 135; Wernecke, 141; Whitney, 125; Rand, 135. Total, 738.

All three teams tied in the Metropolis tournament on Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Washington Bowling Club—Oppenheim, 159; Jacobs, 160; Prosnitz, 164. Total, 483.

Monarch Bowling Club Team No. 2—Stark, 171; Walters, 164; Vossner, 190. Total, 525.

SECOND GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club Team No. 1—Krominga, 180; Arps, 166; Maass, 153. Total, 505.

Washington Bowling Club—Oppenheim, 165; Jacobs, 173; Prosnitz, 179. Total, 517.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club Team No. 2—Stark, 116; Walters, 157; Vossner, 139. Total, 412.

Monarch Bowling Club Team No. 1—Krominga, 167; Arps, 171; Maass, 175. Total, 513.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2 won two games in the Arehdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Colonial allays last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 153; Keese, 102; McMahon, 119; Odair, 150; Monaghan, 198. Total, 722.

Cathedral Catholic Club, Team No. 2—Haggerty, 155; Holahan, 183; Mahoney, 171; Smith, 89; Seely, 111. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.—St. Monica Catholic Club—Roach, 144; Flanagan, 127; H. Connolly, 204; W. Connolly, 133; Gounod, 142. Total, 750.

Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 154; Nicholson, 180; McMahon, 97; Odair, 113; Monaghan, 165. Total, 709.

THIRD GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club, Team No. 2—Haggerty, 128; Holahan, 148; Mahoney, 128; Smith, 187; Seely, 164. Total, 755.

St. Monica Catholic Club—Roach, 116; Flanagan, 115; H. Connolly, 144; W. Connolly, 143; Gounod, 128. Total, 646.

The Empire bowlers won two games, the Corinthian team won one game and lost one, and the Friendship five lost two games in the North Side National Bowling League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night.

The imperial team defeated the East New York and the Spartan bowlers, and the East New York team beat the Spartan five in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night.

Charles K. Starr of the Metropolitan Bowling Club, beat William Cashau of the Monarch Bowling Club in a match for $100 a side on the Monarch Palace alleys last night, Starr winning five of the nine games.

Annual Banquet of A. C. C. of N. Y.

About 120 members of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City were present at the annual dinner of the organization at the Knickerbocker A. C. last night. Among the clubs represented were the Century Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, Knickerbocker Athletic Club Wheelmen, Madison Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, Metropolitan Bicycle Club, Morris Wheelmen, St. George Wheelmen, Good Roads Club, Ianthia Wheelmen, and Calumet Wheelmen. President Joseph Oatman of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Wheelmen presided.

The association trophies for the past season were presented to their winners as follows: The baseball trophy for the season of 1900, to the Greenwich Wheelmen, the Simms Trophy, for the annual New Year's road race from New York to Yonkers, to R. C. Ratliff of the Riverside Wheelmen, and the Gerbereux Trophy, for the New York-Tarrytown New Year's road race, to V. Dammian of the Century Wheelmen. Speeches were made by Col. C. H. Luscomb, former President of the League of American Wheelmen; George K. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen, former Magistrate Charles E. Simms, President Oatman, and others.

Princeton Automobile Club.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—An automobile club has been organized by the university students. Penryn S. Adams, '01, was elected President and Charles H. Dugro, '03, Secretary. Other members of the club are Richard Elkins, Witherbee Black, Bertram Ripley, '01; J. H. Reed, Jr., Davis Adler, '04. The club will take runs during the Spring and Autumn with automobile clubs of other universities.

Trial Course for Shamrock II.

LONDON, March 21.—It is expected that Shamrock II. will have several trials over the Queen's course in the Solent and one off the Irish coast with Shamrock I.

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FIVE COLUMBIA EIGHTS OUT.

Inclement Weather No Bar to the Oarsmen—Coach Hanlan Stays Indoors.

The Columbia crews practiced as usual on the Harlem yesterday afternoon, but under very disagreeable weather conditions. The strong north wind kicked up quite a sea on the open stretches of the narrow river, and the cold, misty rain which accompanied it chilled and benumbed the men's hands until they had difficulty in handling the oars. Coach Hanlan, who is suffering from a severe cold, did not go upon the water at all, as he has to do so much coaching, even when out in his shell, that he does not get enough exercise to keep warm, and he feared the effect of several hours' exposure to the wet wind.

Accordingly, the crews were sent out with instructions to row up to High Bridge and back, receiving such instruction as the coxswains were able to give. Five eights in all were sent out, three with 'Varsity crews and two with freshmen from the College and the School of Mines, respectively. The first 'Varsity crew was steered by Morton L. Bogue, 1900, coxswain of last year's 'Varsity crew, and now a student in the Law School. Bogue was well pleased with the performance of the first crew, and said that they showed unexpectedly good speed. The order of the crews yesterday was as follows:

First 'Varsity—Bow, Jackson; 2, Boyesen; 3, Hull; 4, Carter; 5, Nieser; 6, Stevenson; 7, Nash; stroke, Irvine, (Captain;) coxswain, Bogue.

Second 'Varsity—Bow, Ryan; 2, Brinkerhoff; 3, Southack; 4, Landers; 5, Lefferts; 6, Lawrence; 7, A. Weekes; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Potts.

Third 'Varsity—Bow, Esser; 2, Pembroke; 3, Gerstan; 4, Harrison; 5, Meeker; 6, Berliner; 7, Cary; stroke, Iselin; coxswain, Comstock.

1904, College—Bow, Wupperman; 2, Newburger; 3, Houston; 4, Fisher; 5, Updike; 6, Maeder; 7, Greene; stroke, Bogert, (Captain;) coxswain, Akers.

1904, Mines—Bow, Bamberger, 1903; 2, Ynigo; 3, Abendroth; 4, Stauffen; 5, Cook; 6, Von Bermuth; 7, Stowe; stroke, Fraser; coxswain, Miles.

N. Y. U. ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

Finals Decided in Indoor Series of Track and Field Events.

The final athletic contests of the indoor series arranged by the New York University took place in the gymnasium of the university yesterday afternoon. Seven events were contested. The 100-yard dash resulted in the closest finish of the afternoon, and the judges were forced to decide it a dead heat.

Ex-Capt. Denchfield, 1901, signalized his return to the team by carrying off first honors in the 220 and 440 yard dashes. Both of the long-distance runs fell to Heartsill, whose performances were both close to the record. Sibenmann, 1904; Grasmuck, 1903, and John

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE FRAUD IN POLICE PROMOTIONS.

We have long been pointing out to persons holding office under a Tammany administration of the affairs of this municipality that in order to discharge their functions with personal safety they needed the continual advice of a first-rate criminal lawyer. The leaders have acted upon that prudent presumption. We have not found any evidence that Mr. RICHARD CROKER has of late years brought himself within dangerous distance of the Penal Code for offenses that were not barred by the Statute of Limitations. But not all of his subordinates have imitated this prudence. It does not appear that it has been imitated by Mr. SEXTON and Mr. YORK of the late Board of Police Commissioners.

With respect to the fraud charged upon them with reference to their unlawful "appointment" of Police Captains and the correlative "turning down" of the persons lawfully entitled to these appointments, Mr. SEXTON, as reported by Mr. MCANENY, avowed "frankly" that, "except in the cases of the veterans, the appointments had been divided among the four Commissioners." This of course means that they were made without warrant of law. Mr. YORK was still more jaunty. According to THE TIMES report, he declined to discuss the matter upon the ground that it was "ancient history," adding, "I am busy with the present now."

These remarks were not presumably made under the advice of counsel. It seems likely that the Sergeants, BRAUN and NALLY, who were refused by the board the promotion which they had lawfully earned, have good cases against the Commissioners for libel, in the official assertion that one of them was "fair" only and the other "poor" in branches in which the official examination showed that they were both "excellent." The aggrieved Sergeants may or may not choose to avail themselves of this remedy, but it seems to be entirely open to them.

So far as the public prosecution of these unfaithful officials goes, the relevant section of law was quoted in yesterday's TIMES:

> Any Commissioner, or examiner, or any other person who shall wilfully * * * and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined, registered, or certified, pursuant to the provisions of this act, or aid in so doing, or who shall wilfully make any false representations concerning the same, or concerning the person examined, * * * shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

There seems to be no doubt that SEXTON and YORK are obnoxious to this provision of law. In that case they are punishable, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary for not more than a year, or by a fine not exceeding $500, or both. No case can be imagined in which it is more urgently desirable that the law should be put in motion. It seems entirely clear that Messrs. SEXTON and YORK were not well advised at the time of the promotions or since.

DANGEROUS CORPORATION LEGISLATION.

The New Jersey Senate has passed the McCarter bill amending the very satisfactory corporations law of that State, at what is understood to be the dictation, and in the interest, of the United States Steel Corporation. As it stands, the New Jersey law requires the consent in a very formal way of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders of a corporation to any radical change in its organization, the increase of its capital stock, the alteration or amendment of its certificate of incorporation, &c. Under the proposed law, any change desired can be made if sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders attending any meeting, even though they may own or represent a good deal less than a majority in interest. It is understood that this will facilitate the merger of companies in cases where the assent of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders could not be had.

The amendment of the stock corporations law of a State is a matter which should be very carefully considered. This is especially true of a State which has attracted such immense incorporations as have availed themselves of the safe and conservative law of New Jersey. How such a change would facilitate the new merger will be understood when it is remembered that all of the great corporations to be combined in the United States Steel Corporation are New Jersey companies, and that the object in view is to render it possible to carry out the syndicate plan without regard to the wishes of the minority stockholders. So long as a vote of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders of the companies to be combined is necessary, it is doubtful if the Morgan plan could be carried through. The reported threat of the syndicate that if New Jersey does not change its law as prescribed that State will lose the $220,000 incorporation tax and the $37,000 per year annual tax, and that incorporation will be effected in New York, may be dismissed as of no significance. The object sought is not to affect the management of the business of the new company but to remove obstacles to radical changes of company policy from the way of those in control as Directors of existing New Jersey companies, and this would not be affected one way or the other by changing the incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation from New Jersey to another State. If, therefore, the threat has been made to take this great incorporation to New York if the New Jersey corporations law is not changed to suit the Morgan syndicate, it may be disregarded by the New Jersey Legislature, and should be. If the threat were carried out, the obstacles which now stand in the way of the consummation of the merger would not be removed, and New Jersey would be in a position to make such consummation extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Those best qualified by legal experience to judge of the character and effect of the proposed amendment are agreed that, while it may, and probably will, be passed by the New Jersey Legislature and put upon the statute books as a paper law, the United States courts will undoubtedly hold that as impairing the vested rights of stockholders it is invalid as regards companies already organized. Any action taken under it would be extremely dangerous, since it could not be expected to pass the judicial scrutiny to which it would be at once subjected.

UNDERGROUND WATER WASTE.

It is difficult for the citizen who has not given attention to the practical problems of municipal water supply to understand that the great known leakages from mains and service pipes can exist without giving any surface indications. Such is the fact, however, and that two-thirds or even three-quarters of the water supply of a city may find its way into the sewers, or otherwise escape unnoticed without reaching the consumer at all, is so well established that to question it is a waste of time. A year or two ago a tentative effort was made to discover and locate the leaks in the distribution system of Philadelphia. It was neither thorough nor conclusive, but it is of interest that in one district three leaks were found—at a gate valve, a fire hydrant, and a main coupling—neither of which had been known or suspected, but which together gave a measured leakage at the rate of 17,384,800 gallons per annum. The service pipe leak discovered and corrected on Tuesday last near the vault of the Corn Exchange Bank, in this city, was wasting water at the rate of about 7,300,000 gallons per year, and is believed to have done so for a number of years. This amount of water would have supplied all the use and necessary waste of 125 average families. Very much greater leaks than this have been found in New York—leaks great enough, indeed, to have supplied from 2,500 to 5,000 consumers with all the water they could use and waste without inconvenience to themselves. These were not main fractures nor other accidents interrupting the city's distribution; they were ordinary underground leaks, giving no surface indications, and at last accidentally discovered.

We learn with pleasure that the Merchants' Association has been sufficiently impressed with this aspect of the water problem in New York to have decided upon a reform campaign having three objects—to save as much as possible of the water now lost by underground leakage, to minimize house waste within practicable limits, and to take steps looking to the securing of additional sources of supply in anticipation of the future needs of the city. In this work, representing an orderly progression from the obvious and imminent to the probable and ultimate, its committees should have the cordial support and co-operation of all public-spirited citizens. That they will be able to accomplish much with the officials at present in charge of the Water Department is doubtful. If not, the support of public opinion will be needed in a movement to put the whole matter in the hands of a commission as nearly as possible comparable in character and organization to that which has solved the rapid-transit problem, and furnished an illustration of the practical value of applying business methods to the great and small questions of municipal administration.

SITES FOR THE LIBRARIES.

It is quite safe to say that the city will gratefully accept Mr. CARNEGIE'S offer, coupled with his conditions. Those conditions will have been imposed in accordance with the sensible rule he has imposed upon himself of not putting himself in the position of supplying that for which there is no evidence of a demand. They are no more stringent than is necessary to establish the fact that the public wants what he proposes to give it. Whether what he offers is worth taking, subject to the conditions he lays down, is a perfectly fair subject of public inquiry. Many persons, including several of our own correspondents, have betrayed the consciousness that they could spend Mr. CARNEGIE'S money for him better than he could spend it for himself. But such elaborate and reasoned expositions as have appeared of objections to the acceptance of his gift on his terms have simply had the effect of strengthening the belief of considerate citizens that the city should accept the gift.

This belief is, of course, coupled with the belief that our present municipal authorities should have their "say" in the matter cut down to an absolute minimum. The enthusiasm of Tammany over the gift is attested by the effusive dispatch which the Mayor, acting on his own views of official dignity, has rushed off to intercept the arrival of the noble-hearted benefactor at Southampton. The Mayor apparently is not in the way of seeing that the favor with which Tammany views any project is reason why disinterested citizens should suspect in it the possibility of a job. As we have before explained, we do not think Tammany is intelligent enough to appreciate the real smallness of the opportunities which are opened to the "organized appetite" which "the organization" constitutes by Mr. CARNEGIE'S proposal. Mr. CARNEGIE himself may, or may not, cherish the highest civic ideals. But at all events he does not mean to be made a public fool of. And that is what would happen to him if he made "the organization" his almoner. There is not enough public spirit in the whole organization to found a dog pound.

Undoubtedly many members of the organization, to quote the phrase of a deceased statesman, "see channels" in Mr. CARNEGIE'S offer. Especially do they see them in the suggestion that the city should provide sites for the libraries. Doubtless six times sixty-five eligible sites are already plastered with "options" held by leading statesmen. That is, civically speaking, the weak point of our philanthropist's proposition. It will be greatly strengthened if it shall appear that there are sixty-five public-spirited citizens who are willing to give the sixty-five sites, and not to sell them at a fancy price or at any price whatever.

It has for a long time and about many matters of public interest been complained that citizens who were able to benefit the public by making public benefactions declined to do so unless their names were associated with the public benefactions in question. Now, here is a case in which it is perfectly practicable to combine the two objects. All the libraries provided by Mr. CARNEGIE'S munificence will be, and should be, known as "the Carnegie libraries." But that is a vague designation, in fact no designation at all, when there are sixty-five of them. An addition would be positively required to specify any one. Such an addition would be made, in case the land were given by one benefactor and the building and its contents by another. In that case, the individual library would naturally be known as the "Carnegie-Hewitt" library, the Carnegie-Smith, Brown, Jones library, and so forth. If sixty-five library sites could be secured on such terms, and there is no sort of reason why they should not be, Tammany would be shut out altogether, unless some Tammany leader should be emulous of the honor of his anti-Tammany fellow-citizens. In that case let him have his share of the honor. Why not, for example, a Carnegie-Croker library? "Non olet," as the Roman Emperor observed. In that case, the only possible Tammany perquisite would be the "patronage." Even that could be warded off by putting the persons employed in the libraries under the aegis of the Civil Service Commission. Upon the whole, it is difficult to see where Tammany would "come in" at all, and therefore difficult to account for the apparently cheerful concurrence of Tammany in the hostile proposition to provide greater facilities for the public instruction.

TREATY STIPULATIONS RESPECTING MISSIONARIES.

The fact that the strictures of Mark Twain upon the missionaries in Peking are regarded with extreme disapproval by the missionary class, and by the native Chinese as "brave, generous, and honorable," is instructive. The missionaries may be quite right and the Chinese all wrong; but since this is a matter in which the Chinese have a perfect right to be wrong if they want to, and the missionaries no right to an opinion of any kind on the subject, except as to their motives in choosing a line of conduct which has been largely instrumental in precipitating the trouble in China, we are compelled in fairness to attach more importance to the native approval of the strictures referred to than to the emphatic disapproval which represents the missionary view of the matter.

The experience of a good many years in several countries has shown that treaty stipulations relative to the protection of missionaries and their property have no value as guaranteeing their lives or insuring respect for their belongings. The reason for this is that semi-civilized peoples know little and care less what promises their Governments have made concerning voluntary immigrants who are personae non gratae to those among whom they live and work. This is equally true of peoples claiming a high degree of civilization—our own, for example. To maintain missionaries in a false position by a show of force, as has been done in more than one instance, does not make for peace or good neighborhood. In some instances treaty provisions relative to missionaries have been crowded upon the nations agreeing to them, and have not represented a spontaneous eagerness for the benefits of a Christian propaganda. In other cases they have been assented to with no very clear knowledge of what a missionary really is, or what industry he can display in making trouble for himself and others. More often than otherwise those who have engaged to respect and protect missionaries have had more occasion to regret their promise than to discover in it a cause for congratulation. Even in cases where the missionaries have done a great deal of good they have been a disturbing influence, and those for whom heathen traditions and customs have the sacredness which attaches to national institutions have had occasion to wish that the missionaries had remained at home and kept their Occidental civilization where it was more strictly indigenous. We do not claim to be experts in the formulation of trial balances relative to missionary work; but we venture the opinion that the amount of good accomplished by the Christian missionaries in China is infinitesimal compared with the injury resulting from the great revolt of the conservative forces of that empire against foreign aggressions, chiefly those of the energetic but not always discreet teachers and exemplars of the Christian religion.

The conviction is growing among thoughtful people that the interests of international peace will be promoted if it is understood that our Government does not find it consistent with its duty to put the missionary on any other or different plane from that of the trader or volunteer explorer; and that it should not ask of other Governments what it could not in good faith promise them if such promise was expected or demanded. Where the conditions are such as events have shown them to be in China, for example, it should require no argument to show that at least a temporary remission of missionary effort would tend to heal the wounds of the terrible punishment which has been inflicted by the Powers. It is simply impossible for the Chinese Government to extend protection to missionaries outside of the districts effectively policed by foreign troops; and while this is the case it would seem to be the duty of this Government to give notice to American missionaries in China that they must not look for effective protection if they take chances not warranted by considerations of ordinary prudence. If we wanted a part of the Chinese Empire and were seeking a pretext for seizing and holding it, the self-sacrificing missionary might help us as the calf helps the tiger hunter when used to bait the jungle trap; but as such is not our purpose, it would be wise to consider any existing treaty provisions relative to the protection of missionaries temporarily abrogated by mutual consent, and to give notice to these good people that if they elect to follow a reckless and foolhardy policy they must do so on their own responsibility and without the expectation of a substantial military and naval backing.

IDEAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Are all our city school teachers qualified for their duties?" asks an inquirer about the public school system of New York. From the standpoint of education, I think all are well qualified. But I hold most emphatically that education is not all that is necessary for the ideal teacher. Nerve and tact combined with the love of children must be as much in the embodiment of a modern instructor as book lore. Remember, I am looking at the question from a practical standpoint. Theory is all right, but it seldom avails in the schoolroom. If we could take fifty children and carve them to our taste as the sculptor does his marble; if the ability were ours to chip off a defect here, a blemish there, it would be all right. But is it? Indeed not. We have fifty American wills to control before we may start the developing. The qualifications necessary to teach may be acquired, but the ability to control must be within ourselves, or we are not ideal teachers. And this ability is not native to many. I may be unjust to the teachers in this, but I think I am not. So I believe all teachers are not qualified to instruct because they are not born teachers, which every thoroughly successful teacher must be. If we were to wait until we could get such, our children would never be taught.

A BROOKLYN TEACHER.

Brooklyn, March 15, 1901.

A REPLY FOR THE FIREMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "Firemen and Legislation" an article appeared in your issue of March 13, signed "Cushing Stetson." A more cruel and heartless attack upon firemen is hardly possible. The writer of the same positively does not understand the situation, or he had not been properly instructed. Cushing Stetson remarking that it is a curious feature that all bills introduced in the Legislature to improve the miserable condition of these persecuted men, although they appear to represent the firemen in a unanimous body, adds that he has failed to discover a single one among them that is in any way interested in their enactment.

Does Cushing Stetson expect these men to confide their grievances to him, when he states that an effort is being made to draw an analogy between firemen and the police, and expresses his hate with this heartless phrase, "God forbid that any such analogy should exist," and with the most likely result the fate of Capt. James I. Clifford, whom Cushing Stetson designates as "mischiefmaker," who has been "disposed of"? He desires to be perfectly frank, and for that reason most sarcastically states that the lives of firemen are full of hardship and danger when they are earning their salary, and after which there is nothing to do, except to feed their horses and keep the apparatus clean.

For the benefit of Mr. Stetson, and the public as well, I wish to state that, besides attending to apparatus and horses, their further duty is to sweep, wash floors and windows, attend to hot-water apparatus, furnaces, carpentry, plumbing, painting, harness repairing—and most of these are in violation of the labor laws—and also, very often, act in the capacity of a veterinary. Being obliged to appear on the apparatus floor in answer to some fifteen or twenty alarms during the night, thereby being deprived of their sleep, does not exempt them from performing their daily duties, but after which they are permitted to indulge in that restful sleep upon the board floor, with a newspaper, a book, or a pair of boots in place of a pillow, as going to bed during the daytime, even after working at a fire from fifty to sixty hours, is considered an unpardonable offense in the New York Fire Department.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

New York, March 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Dilatory Peace.

The record of the woman visitor who keeps her host meeting trains for a week before she arrives, has been beaten by Peace in the South African affair.—Atchison Globe.

Frailty of Axioms.

"Constancy of purpose is one potent factor in success."

"Oh, I don't know; I've often accomplished big things by merely changing my mind."—Detroit Free Press.

Would Spoil the Fun.

Ranter—We're getting up an amateur theatrical society and we're looking for a good motto; something appropriate, you know.

Banter—What's the matter with "Think twice before you act"?—Philadelphia Press.

Its Changed Appearance.

"My, the house looks changed some way," said the lady who had moved out a month or two before and returned to make a call and see what kind of furniture the new tenants had.

"Yes," her hostess replied; "we've cleaned it up."—Chicago Times-Herald.

RIGHT SHALL RULE.

From The Denver News.

Short is the triumph of evil,
Long is the reign of right.
The men who win by the aid of sin,
The nation that rules by might,
The party that lives by corruption,
The trickster, the knave, the thief,
May thrive for a time on the fruits of crime,
But their seeming success is brief.

Sneer if you will at honor;
Make virtue a theme for jest;
Reflect on the man who strives as he can
To seek and to do the best;
Make goodness a butt for slander
And offer excuse for vice;
Proclaim the old lie, the corruptionist's cry,
That every man has his price.

Yet know that the truth shall triumph,
That evil shall find its doom;
That the cause of right, tho' subdued by might,
Shall break from the strongest tomb;
That wrong, tho' it seems to triumph,
Lasts only for a day.
While the cause of truth has eternal youth,
And shall rule o'er the world for aye.

REYER'S "SALAMMBO" SUNG

First Performance Here of This Spectacular Opera.

SPLENDID SCENIC PRODUCTION

The Metropolitan Opera House Stage Becomes the Carthage of Hamilcar —Barbarian Opulence Represented.

"Salammbo," grand opera, in five acts and eight tableaus, words by Camille du Locle, music by Ernest Reyer, was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time in New York. Though this opera is now eleven years old, having been made known to the world at Brussels in 1890, its composer has hitherto been a stranger to this city, but today there will be many inquiries about him. For, although no one is likely to fall into the error of mistaking "Salammbo" for a work of the first order, the splendor of its scenic plan, the gorgeousness of the attire generously provided for it by Mr. Grau, and the theatrical vivacity of some of its scenes will surely set the quidnuncs talking. Such a magnificent production was never before seen on the stage of the Metropolitan, and it has seldom been equaled in the theatres of this country. The personal triumph of Mr. Saleza as the barbarian hero of the opera, and the living pictures offered by Miss Breval as the heroine, will possibly contribute further elements toward the favor of the work.

It may be sufficinet for the present to say that Reyer is the librarian of the Grand Opéra in Paris, was born in 1823, wrote "Sigurd," an opera resting on the same foundations as "Siegfried," was for years the musical critic of the Journal des Débats, and was one of the most ardent supporters of the cause of Wagner in Paris. Early in life he disclosed a taste for Orientalism and wrote an Eastern symphonic ode entitled "Le Sélam" and a ballet, "Sakuntala," on a subject since made familiar by Goldmark's glittering overture. To mold into a grand spectacular opera of lofty musical style the Orientalism of a French master's most gorgeous novel was plainly the aim of Reyer in selecting as his subject the "Salammbo" of Gustave Flaubert, for Carthage, the scene of action, though situated in Africa, was at heart an Eastern city, peopled by Phoenicians and rich in the purples and glories of Tyre.

Those who have read Flaubert's story know that it deals with the uncertain events of Carthaginian history in the third century before Christ. There, as Flaubert tells us in his introduction, Rome and Carthage began their struggle for Sicily, "Italy's granary." After the first Punic war Hamilcar returned with his army of mercenaries to Africa. Carthage, her resources drained in the long struggle with Rome, was unable to pay the men. They revolted, and under the leadership of Spendius and Matho, attacked Carthage. This is history, and Flaubert has woven it into a story of magnificent power. Into the midst of this chronicle of war he thrusts a daughter of Hamilcar, Salammbo, a mystic, a nerve-strained, imaginative creature, overwrought with religious fervor and devotion to the moon goddess, Tanit, the deity of feminility, the Venus of the Phoenician heaven. Her Matho sees and loves, and for her he steals the robe of the goddess, thus making the Carthaginians believe that fate is against them, for this robe has supernatural power, and to lose it is the last depth of misfortune. Salammbo goes alone to the camp of the barbarians and recovers the robe from Matho's tent through his weakness for her. Hamilcar resumes command and conquers Matho's army. Matho himself is scourged through Carthage, dying at the feet of Salammbo just as she is about to be wed to Nar Havas, the Numidian General in Hamilcar's army. Salammbo's spirit follows that of her master.

There are many notable details in Flaubert's story, which have not here been rehearsed. What has been given is that part of the story utilized by Camille du Locle, in making the libretto of Reyer's opera. The librettist has amplified the love passages and changed the denouement for operatic purposes. Matho is to be sacrificed to Moloch and Salammbo is ordered to slay him. She raises the knife and strikes it into her own bosom, and Matho then kills himself. This libretto is well made. It sets forth the incidents relating to Salammbo and Matho and the sacred robe in a clear and comprehensive manner, and at the same time it provides ample opportunity for the display of spectacular features and for the arrangement of a substantial musical ground plan. The eight scenes represent the feast of the mercenaries before the palace of Hamilcar—a feast ordered by the Carthaginian authorities as a sop to the unpaid men—the exterior of the temple of Tanit, from which the robe is stolen, the subterranean temple of Moloch, in which is held the council and in which the reappointment of Hamilcar as commander is made, the terrace of Salammbo's apartments, looking down from the Acropolis of Carthage; the camp of Matho, the interior of Matho's tent, the battle, and the destroyed camp of the barbarians, and the Carthaginian forum.

The settings of these scenes were made from models imported from the Grand Opéra, in Paris, and are triumphs of the arts of the stage carpenter and scene painter. Mr. Homer Emens, who painted the scenery, deserves warm praise for his admirable color schemes, his successful production of atmospheric effects, and the simulation of space and distance. The final scene, with its steep hill covered with palaces and its long flight of steps, down which Matho rolls scourged by the mob, is one of the most striking pieces of scenery ever put on the local stage.

In a criticism of a work by Saint-Säens, Reyer said of French composers: "We are practically all affected with Wagnerism, perhaps at different degrees; but we have drunk and we will drink at the same source, and the sole precaution for us to take is not to drown our own personality." This modest utterance might lead one to look for much Wagnerism in the score of "Salammbo," but one would be disappointed. Reyer's scheme is one of the endless melody and a sparing use of leading motives. There are two or three in the score, used without skill and not significant in themselves. In the endless melody the composer has shown more success in uniting with a scenario of the Meyerbeerian school one of the salient features of the anti-Meyerbeerian music.

His book has the arrangement of scenes for two and ensembles, the alternation of small pictures with large moving tableaus, so familiar in the works of Meyerbeer, but it has not the musical distribution of the solos, duets, quartets, and choruses. It contains no set pieces in the old operatic forms, but aims throughout at a consistent dramatic treatment of the text. There are no "numbers," and those who wish to applaud must wait till the end of a scene, or else interrupt the music. The voice parts of the work are written in a broad style, often declamatory, occasionally brilliant, but seldom couched in sustained melody. One's mind involuntarily reverts to the score of Massenet's "Le Cid" when listening to this militant, fulminant, strenuous music, and meets with some little food for comparison. But Reyer's style is more dignified, more sound, and much less effective, than that of Massenet in "Le Cid."

One waits, however, in vain through a hearing of "Salammbo" for a haunting phrase, a melodic leaflet to sink slumberous into the lake of memory. Everything sounds suitable, proper, appropriate, but nothing seems inevitable. It might easily have been done some other way and have sounded just as well. Salammbo herself sings smoothly, or spasmodically, according to the text, but never with a revelation of her strange soul. Matho declaims in crepitant phrases, but the melodic investiture of his nature is crepuscular. Theatric, nervous, mellifluent, brilliant, fuliginous this music is by turns, but it always seems made to order, built inward from without, never outward from within. It smells of the library, and one fancies that the ghosts of Spontini and Berlioz stood at the shoulder of M. Reyer as he burned the still redolent midnight oil over this score.

But let us note that the composer was a true Wagnerian in so far as he recognized the necessity of a union of the arts of poetry, music, painting, and action in the manufacture of a lyric drama. "In Salammbo" the union is perhaps not organic, but it exists; and the effectiveness of the most imposing scenes is wholly due to it. The work conquers not by Reyer's music alone, but by its entirety, and if it meets with lasting favor here it will be because of its combination of vigorous action with changeful scene and insistent declamation. The best scenes musically, or rather operatically, are that before the temple of Tanit and that within and immediately without the tent of Matho. The former is the most tuneful in the opera, and its general plan is musically skilful in its appeal for popular interest. The scene in the tent is the most genuinely dramatic, and it approaches very near to true excellence. For a moment it is almost passionate, and it certainly offers opportunity for both tenor and soprano to excite the casual hearer, to whom after all every opera makes its first and passing appeal.

M. Reyer has utilized the chorus as an integral factor in the drama, not merely as a musical accessory, and similarly he has endeavored to speak in explicatory comment through the medium of the orchestra. But it is not unlikely that the general hearer will find more to interest him in the vocal parts than in the instrumental. The orchestration is solid and appropriate, but it has no challenging individuality, no distinctive speech. On the whole, then, it may be said that this, the work of an industrious, ambitious, well-schooled composer, who wrote operas because in France the stage is, as it ever has been, the goal of every musician's hopes, but not because the fountains of his imagination overflowed. "Salammbo" commands some respect, even admiration, but it neither touches nor thrills.

The production, as we have already stated, was beautiful, and the performance was excellent in most of its details. As Matho, Mr. Saleza made one of the liveliest impressions of his career in this city. The part is one well suited to his robust style, and the splendors of his voice and the vigor of his acting never showed to better advantage. Miss Breval wore gorgeous gowns and ran the gamut of her semaphoric poses. She acted with French knowledge of routine, but her singing was again not a source of joy. She has most of the vices of the French school with few of its virtues. Mr. Sizes, who has hitherto failed to produce a favorable impression, last night redeemed himself by a manly and spirited performance of Spendius. His voice sounded better than usual and his Gallic knowledge of the stage stood him in good stead. Mr. Journet was admirable as Narr Havas in the dignity of his acting and singing. Mr. Scotti was an excellent Hamilcar. Indeed, the whole performance moved smoothly and showed the results of careful rehearsal. The orchestra discharged its duties efficiently and Mr. Mancinelli conducted with his customary skill.

Salammbo	Miss Breval
Taanach	Miss Bridewell
Matho	Mr. Saleza
Shahabarim	Mr. Salignac
Narr Haxas	Mr. Journet
Spendius	Mr. Sizes
Giscon	Mr. Gilbert
Anthrarite	Mr. Dufriche
Hamilcar	Mr. Scotti

Society at the Opera.

In the Ogden Goelet box at the opera last evening were Miss Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict had the Pembroke Jones box opposite. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller.

Among the others in the house were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who had Miss Sloane and Mr. Reginald Ronalds; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, who were with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman; Miss Leary, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Miss Alice Blight, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Natalie Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Everett M. Culver, Miss Della Curnee, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. H. P. Dimock, Miss Dimock, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs Douglas Robinson, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Josef Hofmann, the pianist; Miss Josephine Johnson, the Misses Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. Harry Lehr, and Thomas Cushing.

BOSTON'S SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

BOSTON, March 20.—The property of the New England Conservatory of Music, on East Newton Street, having been sold to persons who will convert it into a home for working women and girls, the conservatory Trustees to-day announced plans for a removal of the institution to the Back Bay district, and for the future of the institution by which it is proposed to make it to Boston, to New England, and to the whole country what the Mendelssohn Conservatorium is to Leipsic, to the German Empire, and to all Europe.

The new location selected by the Trustees of the conservatory is on Huntington Avenue, nearly opposite the new Symphony Hall. The plans for the new building provide for a three-story structure on the Grecian model. There will be sixty recitation rooms and two auditoriums.

It is the intention to make the institution a school of opera, of orchestral playing, of organ and church music, of composition and conducting, and an artists' pianoforte and violin school, in which all talented music students shall have opportunities for study and experience, which have hitherto not been possible in this country.

NEW COLUMBIA PROFESSOR.

Dr. David Eugene Smith, Principal of the State Normal School, Brockport, N. Y., has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in Teachers College, Columbia University. After his return from a contemplated trip abroad he will, at the opening of the academic year, give professional courses for teachers in elementary and secondary schools and a graduate course open to all advanced students in the university, in the history of mathematics.

Dr. Smith was born in Cortland, N. Y. He was graduated from Syracuse University in 1881, and took the degree of Ph. D. from that institution in 1887. He was admitted to the bar in 1882. In 1898 he was made Principal of the State Normal School, at Brockport. In 1900 he was lecturer on mathematics in the Summer School of Harvard University.

DISCUSS OHIO POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Hanna, Representative Grosvenor, and Representative Dick of Ohio had a very extended conference to-day with the President. They were closeted with him for almost two hours. Senator Foraker called during the progress of the conference, but remained only a short time.

It is understood the conference related chiefly to Ohio politics and that it was decided that Gov. Nash and most of the present Ohio State officials should be renominated this Autumn; also that Senator Foraker should be indorsed by the State Convention for re-election.

TUSKEGEE SCHOOL ENDOWMENT.

At the meeting held in the Madison Square Garden concert hall on Monday evening for the benefit of the endowment fund and current expenses of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., it was announced that it would be necessary to raise $25,000 within thirty days to secure a conditional gift of $10,000 toward defraying the expenses of the institute. As a result of the meeting $11,630 has been received to date.

Funds are much needed for both current expenses and for the endowment fund. The endowment fund now amounts to $225,000, and the effort is to increase it to $500,000. Funds in any amount may be sent to Booker T. Washington, Grand Union Hotel, or to W. H. Baldwin, Jr., 128 Broadway.

Protest Against Russian Sugar Duty.

The protest of Gustave A. Jahn & Co. against the assessment of countervailing duty on a lot of Russian sugar imported by them, was sent up from the Custom House to the Board of United States General Appraisers, in the Public Stores, yesterday, and the next thing in order will be a hearing before the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers. It is understood that this will be a test case. It was said yesterday, at the offices of the General Appraisers, that the board would hear the protest at an early date. It is understood that this will be a test case. It was said yesterday, at the offices of the General Appraisers, that the board would hear the protest at an early date.

Hahnemann Hospital Sale.

A sale which is interesting society women is that of the Hahnemann Hospital, which will be given at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday, April 18th, between the hours of 2 and 10 P. M., and is in aid of the free beds of the maternity and children's wards. The President of the association, Mrs. Howard Carroll, has been working with enthusiasm to make it an affair of much brilliancy, and is being ably assisted by the Secretary of the committee, Mrs. George W. White, Mrs. Gardiner Weatherbee, Treasurer, and a number of well-known members of the association.

Cathedral Club Entertainment.

The annual entertainment and reception of the Cathedral Club will be held in Lexington Opera House on Thursday evening, April 11. The entertainment will be given by the members of the Cathedral Dramatic Club, who will present the successful farce-comedy, "My Friend from India."

To Be Commander in Chief in India.

LONDON, March 21.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer as Commander in Chief of the forces in India. Gen. Palmer has been provisional Commander in Chief for a year. The appointment disposes of the rumors pointing to Lord Kitchener or the Duke of Connaught for the post.

BELL ORDINANCE VOID.

Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday rendered a decision that will in some measure affect every bicyclist in Greater New York, and indirectly every wheelman and wheelwoman in the State. Five prisoners, who were arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of having ridden on the public streets with no bells attached to their bicycles, were discharged by the Magistrate on the ground that the city ordinance of 1897 demanding that all bicycles must be fitted with bells was abrogated by the State law of 1899, and is void in effect.

The five prisoners, who were arrested on Sunday afternoon last by a bicycle policeman, included a son of Supreme Court Justice David McAdam. When their arraignment took place on Monday in the West Side Court the Magistrate and policemen were surprised to find that the prisoners were represented by Lawyer Thomas F. Keogh, who is the Private Secretary of Justice McAdam. When it was learned that Justice McAdam's secretary was on hand to contest the case it was surmised that the Supreme Court Justice himself was interested in it, and that some feature of the law would be attacked.

Mr. Keogh called attention to the fact that the ordinance, for a violation of which his clients had been arraigned, had been rendered void by a State law which did not specify that wheels should be fitted with bells. Magistrate Cornell adjourned the case until yesterday in order to look up the matter. When the case was called yesterday the Magistrate announced that, after looking up the law, he took the same view of the matter as did Mr. Keogh.

"There is no doubt," said the Magistrate, "that the laws of 1899 render the old bell ordinance valueless. With regard to the meaning of the phrase 'Must give an alarm by bell, whistle, or otherwise, which may be heard 100 feet away,' some other court must pass. Undoubtedly this could be construed to mean that, if the rider shouted or whistled loud enough to be heard 100 feet away, he would be within the law. Just what the legislators meant by wording the law this way is hard to find out, but it is very evident that these prisoners must be discharged."

ALDERMEN AND THE CHARTER.

ALBANY, March 20.—The joint Committees on Cities of the Senate and Assembly gave the final hearing this afternoon on the proposed revision of the charter. The hearing was not largely attended, and the greatest opposition to the commission's recommendations came from the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen, who through Assemblyman Weekes presented these objections to the changes in which they figure:

We approve of that provision of the revision which abolishes the Council.

We disapprove of that provision of the revision which provides for a Board of Aldermen of 123 members.

We believe that, in order to fix responsibility, an Aldermanic district, whatever its size, should be represented by not more than one Alderman.

We believe that for the present the Aldermanic districts should continue to be of the same size and boundaries as their Assembly districts, and that they should be reapportioned when the general reapportionment shall take place in 1905.

We approve of those provisions of the revision which give increased powers to the local boards and borough governments.

We disapprove of the provisions of the revision which give to members of the Board of Aldermen salaries of only $1,000 a year, and believe that the salaries should instead be made at least $2,500 a year. Only such a sum will be commensurate with the many duties which devolve upon an Alderman, especially under the provisions of the revision.

We disapprove of those provisions of the revision which give to the Board of Aldermen only a veto power by a majority vote over bond issues and grants of franchises.

We believe that the business of the city would be facilitated and much of the stigma now attached to the Board of Aldermen removed if the amended charter should require that there should be held at least once in each month a meeting to be known as the finance meeting, which should be devoted solely to the matter of bond issues, grants of franchises, and regulations of salaries, and at which every such matter then pending and proposed or should be voted upon by every member.

We favor and earnestly request the insertion in the amended charter of some provision that will compel the attendance and presence of every member at these finance meetings, even if it to accomplish that it may be necessary to fix a penalty for a member's failure to comply with the provision. We have attempted to accomplish this by providing in Section 24 for a taxpayer's suit to enjoin the payment of the salary of any member who fails to perform his duties.

We believe that any vacancy in the board should be filled by a person of the same political party as that of the member who has died or resigned.

John P. Leo, representing the Builders' League of New York City, and William Fryor from the same, opposed vigorously the section of the proposed charter abolishing the present Building Commission and making Borough Superintendents. They were perfectly satisfied, they said, with the present section of the charter. They claimed that the commission had treated them badly and had not heard them on the question. The builders and architects as a body desired that the present provision of the charter remain untouched.

FARMERS IN GANSEVOORT MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The story of how the farmers of the State sold the Charter Revision Commission a "gold brick" was told to-day before the Senate Committee on Cities at the hearing in the Senate Chamber on the revised charter. The rural member thought it was the best joke he had heard for a long time.

In the report of the Charter Commission, under the heading, "Dedication of Certain Lands for Markets," there appears this item:

> The block of ground in the Ninth Ward bounded on

THE MAYOR SENDS A CABLE TO MR. CARNEGIE

A Message of Thanks for the Gift for Libraries.

Question of Sites Discussed—Parks May Be Used—The Plan of President O'Brien.

Andrew Carnegie will receive on his arrival in England a cablegram from Mayor Van Wyck as follows

New York March 19, 1901.

Andrew Carnegie, steamship St. Louis, Southampton, England:

The people of the City of New York heartily thank you for your noble offer to give $5,200,000 for the establishment of free circulating libraries in their city. They extend to you their best wishes, with a full appreciation of the magnitude of your gift to them and the splendid generosity that prompted it.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

The city officials concerned in the proposed establishment of sixty-five public libraries in the city, to be built by Mr. Carnegie, yesterday discussed plans. Deputy Controller Levey, George L. Rives, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, and Corporation Counsel Whalen are in fact holding frequent conferences on the act to be presented to the Legislature authorizing the city to accept the gift. Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that the proposed act would be completed in a few days, and added that it would be based on the explicit letter which Mr. Carnegie wrote in offering the gift.

Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and other officials discussed yesterday a plan to use parts of the small parks scattered through the city as library sites.

President Miles M. O'Brien has already stated that land adjoining public schools should be used, and that in the schools to be built the first floors of all new buildings should be devoted to a "Carnegie Library," with reading rooms and lecture rooms. President O'Brien wrote yesterday to Mayor Van Wyck and the Controller explaining his plan. His letter is in part as follows:

The Board of Education is in possession of property adjoining school buildings, which, if utilized for the purposes of free libraries and reading rooms, will save to the city the cost of acquiring new sites on which to build, which are situated at the same time in the most congested portions of the city. The utilization of this property will place the city in possession of the facilities desired much earlier than if the municipality has to wait for the passage of legislation and the acquiring of sites by condemnation proceedings, which will hasten the fruition of Mr. Carnegie's munificent offer.

In addition to the site already named, I beg to say that libraries could be installed at a minimum cost in the following-named public schoolhouses, which are built on the "H" design, placing them on the first floor: Public School No. 168, One Hundred and Fifth Street, near Second Avenue; Public School No. 170, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, near Lenox Avenue; Public School No. 119, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Public School No. 109, Ninety-third Street and Second Avenue; Public School No. 179, One Hundredth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues; Public School No. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Public School No. 166, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street.

I believe that the establishment of these libraries in connection with the public school system of the city will redound to the advantage of both, and that the result will be most beneficial.

The following is a list of the property owned by the Board of Education adjoining schools which have been purchased in order to insure light and air space to the buildings:

Public School.	Location.	Size of Plot.
120	189 Broome St.	25x 75 feet
7	114 Hester St.	24x 51 feet
88	75 Lewis St.	25x100 feet
108	60 Mott St.	25x 94 feet
14	222 East 13th St.	22x 99 feet
26	128 West 30th St.	16x 99 feet
		24x 99 feet
49	232-240 East 38th St.	100x 72 feet
		24x 57 feet
107	276 West 110th St.	19x 57 feet
		19x 62 feet
		20x 52 feet
		24x 64 feet
11	318 East 17th St.	25x115 feet
73	212-214 East 47th St.	45x163 feet
		69x100 feet
18	124-128 East 52d St.	60x 99 feet
74	124 East 63d St.	25x100 feet
63	208-214 East 80th St.	20x102 feet
54	157 West 104th St.	50x100 feet
41	42 Greenwich Av.	23x102 feet
25	113 East 4th St.	50x 96 feet
32	353 West 35th St.	19x 98 feet
77	206-210 East 76th St.	41x100 feet
96	502 East 82d St.	33x102 feet
62	604 East 157th St.	25x 48 feet

President O'Brien said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The libraries can be built without costing the city a single dollar for sites. I have had expert architects at work for several days, and they claim that for $20,000 good library buildings could be erected on land adjoining schools now owned by the city. The children will not be deprived of the playgrounds, for we can have them placed on the roofs of the structures. The schools follow exactly the population. Where there is a need of schools there is a need of libraries.

"There is no reason why the buildings should cost $80,000 each. My figure includes a handsome building, properly equipped with everything except books. When the Controller refused to grant more money for schools, he urged the debt limit as a reason. This plan will save the city a large amount of money."

MR. CARNEGIE REACHES PORT.

Arrives at Southampton—Delegations from Institutions Which Want Help Await His Debarkation.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 21.—The American liner St. Louis, with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie on board, docked here at 2 o'clock this morning. Only a few passengers debarked. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie had given strict orders that they should not be awakened until 6 o'clock.

The liner had a miserable trip, but no serious weather. Mr. Carnegie was on deck daily, and is in excellent health. He remained up until 11 o'clock last evening and congratulated the Captain on his successful voyage.

At the usual farewell concert, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were present, and at its close they handed a check to the purser in a sealed envelope, with a request that the envelope should not be opened until they had left the ship.

The dock is filled with correspondents from all parts of the country, while the debarkation of Mr. Carnegie is also awaited by delegations from various eleemosynary institutions which want checks. These include representatives of Woolston, Reading, and other cities seeking libraries, and agents of a variety of institutions desiring aid. Hartley College, Southampton, a technical school, has a deputation of sixty waiting to see Mr. Carnegie.

The offices of the steamship company and the American Consulate were crowded yesterday with people inquiring when the St. Louis was likely to arrive.

The local manager of the American line, who has 160 letters and telegrams from all parts of the Kingdom for the philanthropist, says the envelopes indicate that they are from all sorts and conditions of people, from University Presidents to mendicants. He will try to get the Carnegie party off to London without meeting the delegations.

SCHOOL BOARD'S DISCUSSION.

Opposition to Mr. O'Brien's Plan to Provide Library Sites.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx met last night. The proposition to indorse the letter of President O'Brien to the Mayor, suggesting the use of certain school sites for the erection of libraries under the Carnegie gift met with some opposition. The President had the letter read. It was moved that the letter be approved by the board.

Commissioner M. E. Sterne spoke against the resolution. He thought that the vacant lots which had been acquired for the purpose of giving the children light and air or for playgrounds should not be used for library purposes.

President O'Brien explained that he had written the letter only after he had conferred with Superintendent Jasper and with Charles B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings for the Board of Education. The board, he said, was not pledging itself to anything.

The board finally passed the resolution in spite of Mr. Sterne's protests.

No Carnegie Library for Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 20.—"Too many millionaires in Denver for me to spend money for library there. Andrew Carnegie." In such terms the great philanthropist at once declined to give Denver a library, and rebuked the rich men of the community. The 80,000 volumes of Denver's public library are housed in a cheap fire-trap, as all appeals to the Denver wealthy men have failed. One of the Trustees some time ago wrote asking Mr. Carnegie for aid, and Mr. Carnegie sent the above telegram in reply.

Millions Needed for Kindergartens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all faith in Mr. Carnegie's honest motives and admiration of his good sense, comparatively, I want to cry "Hear, hear!" to much of the reasoning of Mr. O'Callaghan in this morning's TIMES. To one who realizes how much better it is to teach the child than to reform the adult, it has seemed an awful pity that these millions are not invested in kindergartens. The trouble with our reading public, in the ranks needing Mr. Carnegie's munificence, is not lack of access to good literature, but deliberate choice of trash.

It is of little use, O ye millionaires, to tempt an unformed taste. If you would really benefit humanity to the best extent of your means, interest yourselves in the work of those teachers who are agitating for such training as shall lead the rising generation of readers to know and select the best mental pabulum within their reach. There will then be no need for you to thrust before them gratuitously the dainties of literature. Increase the demand for good books, and the supply will take care of itself. ELLEN E. KENYON WARNER.

Brooklyn, March 19, 1901.

A $35,000 ESTATE AT STAKE.

Executor of Mrs. Augusta A. Thompson's Will Disputes Her Protege's Claims.

Dr. William W. Varick yesterday obtained from Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, an injunction restraining Adrian Hitt from collecting two notes, one for $10,000, and the other for $32,000. The injunction is accompanied by an order requiring Hitt to show cause why he should not forego his claim and surrender the notes to Dr. Varick, who is acting as executor of the estate of Augusta Almeda Thompson, who died on July 15, 1900.

At her death she left personal property valued at $35,000. Hitt was a protege of Mrs. Thompson, and she had given him a home for fifteen years.

Mrs. Thompson left a will giving all her property to her sister, Mrs. Mary E. Langwith. Dr. Varick, the executor, found that among the personal property left by Mrs. Thompson there was a note for $10,000, made by Thomas Kingsford of Oswego, N. Y. It bore date Sept. 9, 1899, and matures Sept. 9, 1904. This note Hitt had taken possession of on the allegation that Mrs. Thompson had given it to him. He also produced a note for $32,000, purporting to be signed by Mrs. Thompson. It is dated Sept. 5, 1899, and matures one year after the maker's death.

Testimony will be taken in the case on April 8.

NEBRASKA'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

D. E. Thompson, Caucus Nominee, Lacks Seven Votes on the Last Legislative Ballot.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 20.—David E. Thompson of Lincoln, who was last night nominated for United States Senator for the short term, by the Republican caucus, failed of election in the joint session of the House and Senate to-day. The caucus in which Thompson was nominated adjourned without nominating a candidate for the long term, thereby invalidating the nomination which had already been made. The caucus call provided that both Senators should be nominated at the same session.

In spite of this to-day's ballot showed considerable change. Rosewater had nearly twice the number of votes previously polled and D. E. Thompson reached his high mark. The ballot was: Allen, 54; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 42; Hitchcock, 14; Hinshaw, 8; D. E. Thompson, 56; Rosewater, 29; Meiklejohn, 20; Crounse, 10; Currie, 9; Martin, 9; scattering, 3; necessary to a choice, 63.

After the nomination of D. E. Thompson last night, balloting for long-term Senator began and continued until forty-nine ballots had been taken, when, at 3:30 o'clock A. M., the caucus recessed. The last ballot stood: Rosewater, 30; Meiklejohn, 15; Currie, 5. When the caucus reconvened, the balloting was continued, Rosewater leading in the race. At 4:30 o'clock the caucus adjourned without material change in the standing of the candidates.

TO DISFRANCHISE 50,000 MEN.

Bill Passes Maryland Legislature—Democrats Hope to Control the State for Years to Come.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 20.—The new election bill, having for its object the practical disfranchisement of most of the 50,000 illiterate voters of the State, passed the Senate shortly after midday. It was immediately sent to the House, where all the amendments made by the Senate were concurred in, and the bill passed. It is now ready for the Governor's signature.

The most important change in existing methods accomplished by the enactment of the new law lies in depriving illiterate voters of the assistance of ballot clerks in preparing their ballots. Under the previous practice these clerks accompanied such voters into the booths and marked their ballots for them, or showed them how to do it. The Democrats claim that this practice utterly destroyed the secrecy of the ballot, and made it possible for corruptionists to learn through signals from the ballot clerks whether bargains made with corrupt voters had been carried out. The arrangement of the names on the ballots has been altered, so that the candidates for each office are grouped, instead of being arranged in groups according to the party they represent. Party emblems are abolished, and other changes made which make the new law very nearly similar to that in existence in Massachusetts.

The effect of the law is, of course, largely a matter of conjecture, and one upon which the party leaders widely differ. The Democrats expect that it will disfranchise about 32,000 negroes and perhaps 16,000 white voters who can neither read nor write. Of these, it is claimed, all the negroes and about 50 per cent. of the whites vote the Republican ticket. With these out of the way the State will be safely Democratic for many years to come, and the immediate result will be the election of a Democratic Legislature next Fall and of a Democrat to succeed United States Senator Wellington in 1902.

The active interest taken by ex-Senator Gorman in the passage of the bill leaves no doubt of his candidacy for the Senatorship in the event that the effect of the new law is as the Democrats expect it to be.

INCREASE FOR BRIDGE CAR MEN.

A Progressive Scale of Wages Based on Length of Service Adopted.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has posted notices announcing a progressive advance in the wages of employes on bridge cars. It is believed that the men are satisfied, and that the recent trouble is practically ended.

The employes are divided into four classes. Class 1 consists of men who have been in the employ of the company five years or more. These will receive an increase of 15 per cent. This will give motormen $2.58, conductors $2.30, and guards $1.15 a day. In Class 2, which consists of men who have been in the employ of the company three years, there will be an advance of 10 per cent., and in Class 3, consisting of men who have been in the employ of the company two years, there will be an advance of 5 per cent. In Class 4, which consists of men who have not been employed by the company for two years, the present wages will continue.

WOULD BUILD BROOKLYN TUNNEL

Albert L. Johnson Submits a Plan Through His Attorney.

Albert L. Johnson, ex-President of the Nassau street railway system, has announced through his attorney, John M. Ward, that he wants to build Brooklyn's tunnel. At a recent hearing the legal representative of the Rapid Transit Commission advanced the objection that a tenant could not be found to take the contract if the plans called for an extension of the road to South Brooklyn. Now comes Mr. Johnson with an offer to build the system, at the same time insisting that there be a branch tunnel leaving the main line proposed, and running directly south to Fort Hamilton.

Mr. Ward said yesterday that if the commission will accept it, Mr. Johnson will find the money and proceed with the construction of the tunnel if they will issue bonds payable at a date arranged for afterward.

Mr. Johnson, if his bid is accepted, will take up the contract and follow the route outlined by the commission, but will have a spur of the road leave the tunnel at a point opposite Second Avenue, and, running party overland and partly under ground, to Fort Hamilton. The only other change in the existing plans suggested by Mr. Johnson is the widening of the tunnel so that four tracks may be accommodated. He insists that the fare shall be 3 cents.

A NEW GAS COMPANY DEMANDS A FRANCHISE

"Men of Millions" Declared to be Back of It.

TO FIGHT THE CONSOLIDATED

Capital of the Gas, Light and Coke Company Will Be $29,000,000, Its Promoters Say.

A hearing was held yesterday before the Committee on Streets and Highways of the Municipal Council on the application for a franchise of the Domestic Gas, Light and Coke Company. The promoters of the company claim to have "men of millions" back of the enterprise. They ask for the right to lay gas mains in any and every street of the Greater New York—a franchise valued by experts at about $50,000,000. The temporary officers of the company say that if the city gives them the franchise they will step aside and the "men of millions" will organize a gas company with a capital of $20,000,000.

The ostensible purpose of the Domestic Gas, Light and Coke Company is to fight the Consolidated Gas Company. The applicants for the franchise say they will provide patent gas-saving burners to every consumer, that gas meters will be honest, that gas stoves will be furnished free of charge, and that gas will not be turned off if the consumer does not pay his bills. These are only a few of the benefits mentioned in the application.

At the hearing ex-Senator John Ford appeared for the company. He said:

"If there is a contemptible, irritating monopoly in this country it is the gas monopoly. I believe that the Municipal Assembly has the opportunity to confer very substantial benefits on the people of this city. It is the opportunity to initiate a move which would result in the smashing of this gas monopoly. The history of gas legislation in this State is marked by the blackest bribery. The company makes millions everywhere by extortion and the merciless grinding of poor people. If there is an unpardonable sin, it is the sin of extorting the pennies of the poor, as the gas company in New York is now doing."

Mr. Ford told of the Thomas investigation started by the State Senate in 1885, and he quoted freely from the report. Continuing, he said:

"We are now in the grip of this monopoly. This monopoly is supplying gas far in excess of the cost. It is most despicable and annoying to have such poor gas furnished to the people of this city. I would really like to see the city build and operate its own gas plant and sell the people gas at cost. Municipal ownership can now hardly be said to be within the pale of practical politics. You have an opportunity to grant a franchise to a company that will be next to municipal ownership. We only ask for a twenty-five year franchise, with power of renewal under a new arrangement. We propose to reduce the price of gas to consumers to 75,000 feet and furnish the city at 75 cents per 1,000 feet. We will guarantee twenty-five-candle-power gas all the time."

Mr. Ford said that if the franchise were granted work would begin on the mains and gas works in three months, and in eighteen months gas would be supplied to consumers. In closing, Mr. Ford said:

"There is no way in which the city can lose by granting this franchise. Suppose we get the franchise and do not lay the mains, the city can pocket the one-hundred-thousand-dollar bond and we cannot help ourselves. We have got to live up to our contract."

Samuel H. Wandell also appeared as a speaker for the Domestic Gas, Light and Coke Company. He said in part:

"The nominal capital of this company is only $100,000. Do not refuse us the franchise for that reason. Please remember that the great Steel Trust started with a capital of $2,000. It is proposed to increase the capital of this company to $20,000,000 soon after obtaining the franchise. I can say to you on my honor that this company is backed by men well known in the financial world who are able to meet the Consolidated Gas Company on their own ground."

Mr. Wandell told of meeting the State Inspector of Gas Meters about two weeks ago, and added that the Inspector said that 40 per cent. of the gas meters in the city were "fast"; in other words, that the gas meters registered more than was consumed. Mr. Wandell continued:

"The gas companies of this city will allow no one else to repair their meters. They put on a high pressure in the pipes and then charge their customers for gas they have not consumed. There was a big hotel man in Brooklyn who objected because his bill was exorbitant and the gas was of poor quality. One of the Inspectors of Gas Meters in the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies made an examination and found that the gas was of poor quality. Soon after the hotel keeper was notified that his supply would be cut off and he had to get an injunction from the courts to stop it. If for no other reason than this, our application should be granted. We are not here for speculative purposes, but for honest and efficient work."

Ex-Senator Ford, when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, said:

"This company has substantial backing. It has some of the wealthiest financiers in Wall Street back of it, and they own large coal fields in Pennsylvania. They have fifty acres of water front near Port Morris, and the gas works will be located there."

The officers of the company are James Jackson, President, and H. M. Thompson, Treasurer. It was claimed yesterday that these officers are only temporary. The men now interested in getting the franchise refused to give the name of a single stockholder of prominence.

Before the franchise can be granted it will have to be acted on by the Board of Estimate, which must arrange the conditions and terms within the limitations stated in the charter. After this is done the franchise must then be passed by the Municipal Assembly.

URGED WAR ON MR. PHILBIN.

Advisers of the Committee of Five Wanted Charges Preferred—New Witness Against "John Doe."

That certain legal advisers of the late Committee of Five, moved by the District Attorney's delay recently, in the consideration of the evidence submitted by the committee, seriously urged the preferment against him of charges of neglect of duty, was positively asserted by a person prominent in the recent activity of the Committee of Fifteen yesterday.

That this intent had to be hastily abandoned, greatly to the discomfiture of its advocates, owing to the unexpected and startling raid headed by the District Attorney on the poolroom at 20 Dey Street, was related with much satisfaction among the inner circle of those closely following the reform movements.

District Attorney Philbin smilingly admitted that he had heard something of such a matter, but declined to break his rule and discuss it for publication.

The delay that worried the men who wished to bring charges of neglect, on the ground that the public prosecutor had evidence of wrongdoing, and through hostility to the Committee of Five did not wish to act upon it, according to the story told, was really caused by the investigation of the evidence submitted, as ordered by the District Attorney.

"There's nothing at all in such gossip," said Lewis Nixon, last night. "I never heard of any such thing individually or as a member of the Committee of Five. I understand that the District Attorney is doing the best he can, and all this talk of performent of charges is absurd."

"Such a report is unqualifiedly false," said Mr. Warley Platzek. "I've been a friend of the District Attorney for fifteen years, and I would have been among the first to decry such a proceeding if I had ever heard of it."

That Commissioner Murphy has not been allowed to forget such advice, however, is broadly hinted in certain quarters, and his recent letter to the District Attorney intimating that it was the latter's duty, if he had any evidence against Police Captains Donohue, Thomas, Westervelt, and Albertson, to prosecute them, is cited in support of the contention.

Another important witness against the mysterious "John Doe" of the gambling syndicate was secured by Justice Jerome yesterday. His identity is being carefully guarded, as is his deposition made to Assistant District Attorney Schurman during the morning session of Justice Jerome's court.

"He is another important witness against 'John Doe,'" said the Justice, "and that is all I can say about him at present."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Socially the town was dull yesterday. The weather seemed a reflex of the condition of the fashionable world. The Rose Show had a larger attendance than the preceding day, at reduced prices, although tea was not served. There was a meeting of the Post-Graduate Sewing Class at the residence of Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and the weekly meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, with the opening of the handicap tournament for the silver cup, and in the evening there was a meeting of the Neighborhood Club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon.

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To-day brings numerous sewing class meetings. Miss Leary's Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class is the most prominent of these, and there will be music. Mrs. William Rhinelander will give a luncheon at her residence, 18 West Forty-eighth Street, for Mrs. Bruce Ismay, and Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey will give a small and informal reception in the afternoon, at which Miss Grace A. Dobson will recite a little monologue, "Quarter of an Hour," written for her by James C. Harvey. In the evening there will be the Knickerbocker Riding Club and a meeting at Mrs. Charles Lea's, in West Tenth Street, of the Junior Thursday Evening Club.

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The engagement is announced of Robert L. Livingston and Miss Helen L. Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, (Miss Annie P. Ward,) and sister of Barclay W. Kountze. Mr. Livingston is a son of the late Robert L. Livingston. His mother was Miss McCrea, whose mother was a May of Baltimore. Miss Kountze is, through her mother, related to the Barclays and De Sauceys, and is yet very young, having made her début during the past Winter season. The Kountzes have a country place at Morristown, N. J., where they spend much of their time, but during the season are at their town house, 5 East Fifty-seventh Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

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The wedding of J. Stevens Ulman and Miss Gertrude O. Barclay, whose engagement was announced a few days since, is to be celebrated at Short Hills, N. J., where Miss Barclay's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, are living at present. It will take place, unless a change of date is made in the meantime, on Wednesday, June 5. Country weddings are something of a novelty, and those who remember the charming wedding at Tuxedo last June of Francis Burton Harrison and Miss Mary Crocker will gladly welcome the advent of another one.

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The rumor of the engagement of Craig Wadsworth and Miss May Goelet, daughter of the late Ogden Goelet, which has for some days been current in society, is not yet confirmed by either Mrs. Goelet or Miss Goelet.

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The Neighborhood Amusement Club was entertained last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, in West Tenth Street. The Bacon house is well known for its treasures of art, its rare carvings, and Italian furnishings, and is well adapted from its size—it takes in two city lots—for large entertainments. Mr. Burleigh sang French, German, Italian, and other songs, and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., gave some charming recitations in French.

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The Rose Show has proved such a success that the managers have decided to continue it until Friday evening. The auction will take place this evening, as announced, but the plants will not be delivered until Saturday. The florists will renew the flowers from day to day so that the show will continue to be attractive until its close.

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Miss Mildred Stokes has arrived at Nassau and is stopping with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and her sister, Miss Stokes, at the Colonia Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and Miss Stokes went South several months since.

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Mrs. Charles A. Du Vivier (Miss Alice V. Frith) gave a reception with music yesterday afternoon at her residence, 441 West Twenty-first Street. The artists were Miss Betty Booker and Bruno Huhn.

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Among those who are booked on the Barbarossa, sailing for Bremen, are Gen. and Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. J. C. Van Syckel.

On L'Aquitaine, which sails for Havre, are booked Mr. H. de Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ferrier, and Mrs. William Feldstein. The latter is returning to Paris, where she resides, after a six months' visit to her son at Lake Placid.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck arrived yesterday from England on the Oceanic. They were met at the dock by Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. Tuck's sister, who came from Newport to greet them. Others on the same ship were J. Bruce Ismay and Miss Dora Ismay, Samuel N. Irwin, the Hon. Mrs. J. W. Leigh, Col. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, R. Ralston Stewart, Elbridge Torrey, G. W. Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. Greeley, J. H. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. John Hastings, and Miss M. C. S. Dater.

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One of the entertainments of Tuesday was a tea given by Mrs. Louis Haggin in honor of Miss Macintyre of the Metropolitan Opera House. It was an informal affair, and only about thirty guests were asked to meet Miss Macintyre, among whom were Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Prof. Holden, Miss Lounsbery, Mrs. B. A. Haggin, Miss Blackinton, and others. Mrs. Louis Haggin and the Countess Festetics received.

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Mr. Villard stated yesterday that the report that Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould had leased Thornwood, the country seat of the late Henry Villard, was not true. There have not been any negotiations looking toward a lease.

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The Duchess of Manchester and her sister, Lady Lister Kaye, are at present at the Savoy Hotel. They will remain there for some weeks, pending the settlement of the estate of their deceased brother, Fernando Yznaga.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden, Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, and Miss Iselin are en route for Aiken. Mrs. Townsend and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton have been at St. Augustine this week, and were registered at the Ponce de Leon on Monday. Last evening took place the annual ball at that hotel, which is said to have been the climax of a very brilliant and successful season.

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Among the well-known people from the East who are in San Francisco at present are Ogden Mills, who is at the Palace Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson and party, who have gone West on a private car; the Misses Oxnard, Mrs. John Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Smith of Hempstead, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sprague of Boston and New Orleans.

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Henry T. Scott and Charles E. Green, the guardians of the estates of Charles Templeton Crocker and Jennie Adeline Crocker, the minor children of Charles F. Crocker, have just filed their sixth account. The cash on hand for Charles T. Crocker was $579,048.06, and for Jennie Adeline Crocker was $588,706.95. The accounts show an increase of valuation in the fortunes of these minor children in one year of about $150,000 each. The estate consists in large and valuable holdings of realty, which has increased greatly in value. Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison is one of the heirs to this estate, and she, with her husband and his mother, Mrs. Burton Harrison, is at present in California.

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Among the arrivals of this week at Chatsworth, N. J., are Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, and Miss Strong.

Nones—Madden.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 20.—Lieut. Edward P. Nones, First Artillery, United States Army, now stationed at New Orleans, and Miss Elizabeth Madden, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Madden, were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 2 Arthur Street, this city. The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost officiated. Lieut. F. P. Parsons acted as best man, and Miss Mattie Nones, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor.

WATER WASTE BY LEAKAGE.

Officials Stirred by the Merchants' Association's Investigation—Engineer Birdsall's Statement.

The action of the Merchants' Association in instituting an investigation into the waste of water by leakage has stirred up the officials of the Water Supply Department. An extra force of Inspectors has been put to work. Chief Engineer Birdsall asserts that there is no enormous waste of water by leakage from water mains, but that people who leave faucets open use up millions of gallons every day. The chief engineer said:

"The leakage in this city is no greater than in other cities. I should judge that it is between 2 and 3 per cent. A number of small leaks have been found in the mains through the tearing up of the streets for the rapid transit tunnel and the placing of sewers and for asphalt paving. This department made an application to the Board of Estimate last year for additional Inspectors to look after these matters, but our application was denied."

Commissioner Dalton is still ill at his home, but he transacts the business of the department by telephone.

Controller Coler said that if the city adopted an ordinance requiring automatic shut-off faucets to be put on all water hydrants the saving would amount to millions of gallons daily.

RAMAPO COMPANY'S NEW BILL.

Wants Law Enacted Confirming Its General Rights.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Ramapo Water Company, deprived of the extraordinary privileges granted under the act of 1895 by the recent passage of the Morgan bill, will make an effort to have the Legislature grant it the rights and powers conferred upon similar corporations under the general transportation corporations act.

Senator Brackett said to-day that the Senate Judiciary Committee had a bill to accomplish this purpose under consideration, and might introduce it to-morrow. At one stage, in the Senate, the Judiciary Committee had a section added to the Ramapo Repeal bill, giving the Ramapo Company the rights conferred by the transportation corporations act, but this section was afterward stricken out.

JOHN PONDIR DIES IN POVERTY.

Originated the Sutro Tunnel Scheme, and Was Once a Power in Wall Street.

John Pondir, once a power in Wall Street, and for years one of the most picturesque figures of the financial district, though for the last fifteen years in great poverty, died at his home, 147 West Seventieth Street, Tuesday morning, after an illness of five days. He was said to have the largest acquaintance with financiers of any man in the Street, and he was close to all the California capitalists whose fortunes sprang from the days of '49. He launched the Sutro tunnel scheme and was a great dealer in Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad stock. At the time of Adolph Sutro's death Pondir had a suit for $1,000,000 against him.

Mr. Pondir became prominent as the broker for Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad, and for Jay Gould in the affairs of the Union Pacific. In the days of Gould and Fisk he was a well-known figure at all the theatres and in old Delmonico's, but he was eighty-two years old when he died and had long been enfeebled both in mind and body. He failed twice.

Mr. Pondir never was a handsome man, and many good stories hinged on this. One was that in his palmy days a gay broker bet him $100 that he was the homeliest man in New York. He took the bet, produced his son, and the other, after looking at the young man, paid him the money. Another was that at a masquerade ball he had considerable difficulty in persuading a fair companion that he really had unmasked. Once he failed because a partner had appropriated $100,000 of his money. He was taxed by one of his creditors with being careless.

"Well, I had to trust somebody," was his sad response.

Mr. Pondir was born in Germany, and while a young man started a clothing store in this city with an older brother. They made much money and opened a similar establishment in Philadelphia, where they also prospered, and where John Pondir married a Miss Hirschfeldt, who bore him a son and two daughters. Then he went to California, came back to New York, and became prominent as a member of the old Gold Room.

He had long been one of the "Ghosts of the Street," and his friends were talking of raising a pension for him when, in the Summer of 1899, he was knocked down by a cable car in front of old Trinity and badly shaken up, and a week later he dropped in New Street from the heat, and was carried to Hudson Street Hospital, where the doctors thought he would hardly recover. Funeral services will be held at his late home at 10 o'clock this morning.

NICOLAS F. CHIFFLART DEAD.

A Well-known French Painter and Engraver—Was 76 Years Old.

PARIS, March 20.—Nicolas François Chifflart, the painter and engraver, is dead.

Nicolas François Chifflart was born at Saint Omer on March 21, 1825, and, having shown much talent as a draughtsman at an early age, was sent to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1850 he obtained a third prize, and the following year a first prize. He had previously exhibited at the Salon.

M. Chifflart did not exhibit anything between the years 1851 and 1859. In the latter year he was represented at the Salon by some remarkable designs inspired by "Faust," which attracted a great deal of attention. Thereafter the artist was a fairly regular exhibitor at the Salon until 1874, most of his pictures being representations of historical subjects.

M. Chifflart produced numerous engravings and etchings, of which many appeared in the publications of the Société des Aquafortistes and in L'Illustration Nouvelle.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William F. Channing.

BOSTON, March 20.—Dr. William Francis Channing, noted scientist and son of the philosopher, Dr. William Ellery Channing, and cousin of the late Rev. William Henry Channing, once Chaplain of the United States Senate, died at the Perry Hospital to-day. He was taken with pneumonia on Washington's Birthday, which was also the eighty-first anniversary of his own birth, and though the symptoms were favorable to his recovery, his advanced age stood in the way, and he was unable to rally from the weakening effects of the disease.

Dr. Channing was born in Boston and was graduated from Harvard in 1839, being a classmate of Dr. Edward Everett Hale. He later took a course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his diploma in 1844, but never practicing his profession. Even while pursuing his studies he was engaged in active work of other sorts, for he assisted in the first geological survey of New Hampshire, in 1841-2, and for two years following was associated with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch in the editorship of The Latimer Journal of Boston.

With Prof. Moses G. Farmer Dr. Channing worked for the ten years following 1841 in developing a fire-alarm telegraph, and the apparatus, patented in 1857, is still in very general use. Nine years later he patented a railroad for transporting ships overland, and in 1877 invented a telephone, which was bought by the Bell Company. He was a frequent contributor to scientific journals on electrical subjects and wrote the first books on electricity as applied to medicine. Dr. Channing moved to Pasadena, Cal., sixteen years ago for the benefit of his wife's health. She died there and he returned to Boston six months ago.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor in chief of The Northwestern Christian Advocate, died to-night at his home of heart disease.

Dr. Edwards has for more than a generation been looked upon as one of the leaders in Methodist literary effort and possessed unbounded popularity both among the clergy and laity. He was born in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1833, and when seven years old went to Michigan to live with an uncle. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1858, six years after his conversion to Methodism. He immediately went to work under the direction of the Detroit Conference, and was appointed to duty at Marine. He went to the front in the civil war as Chaplain of the First Michigan Volunteers, and remained with the regiment until Gettysburg, when he was relieved from the Chaplaincy and given the command of a cavalry regiment.

After the war he settled down to his real life's work as a publisher of Methodist literature. He became assistant editor of The Northwestern Christian Advocate thirty-seven years ago, and four years later took his place as editor in chief. He has been a member of six general conferences, and was a prominent member of the London Ecumenical Conference. He was also a member of the Baltimore Centennial Conference, and for ten years served as Secretary of the Detroit Conference.

John F. Rathbone.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—John Finley Rathbone, head of Rathbone, Sard & Co., stove founders, died to-day. He was born in this city Oct. 18, 1821, and was educated at the Albany Academy and the Collegiate Institute at Brockport, N. Y. Returning here in 1845, he built a stove foundry which developed into one of the largest manufactories of the kind in the world.

In 1861 he was appointed Brigadier General of the Ninth Brigade of the National Guard of New York, and when the civil war began was commandant of the Albany Depot for Volunteers, and in this capacity dispatched thirty-five regiments to the front. He resigned as commander of the brigade in 1867, but under the administration of Gov. John A. Dix was Adjutant General of the State, with the rank of Major General. He was prominent in many educational and philanthropic works, being one of the founders of the Albany Orphan Asylum, and a Trustee of the University of Rochester, to which institution he gave $40,000 to establish the Rathbone Library. He was also President of the Dudley Observatory and of the Albany Rural Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED PELL died at his residence, 15 East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday after a very short illness. Mr. Pell was born Aug. 6, 1823, and was formerly manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. Subsequently he became manager of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company. He retired from active business life about twelve years ago.

ALBERT IVES, the oldest banker in Detroit, died at his residence there yesterday aged ninety-one years. In 1847 he established the private bank of A. Ives & Sons, which failed last Fall. Mr. Ives, who had retired from active business, was kept ignorant of the failure, and up to his death believed the institution to be flourishing. He was born in Wallingford, Conn., and removed to Detroit in 1837.

JOHN WALGROVE SALTER, Vice President of the Pursell Manufacturing Company, died on Sunday at 38 Irving Place of apoplexy. He was born in Greenwich Village in 1815. He joined the police force as a young man, and as a Captain took an active part in the riots in this city in 1848. He was one of the oldest veterans of the Seventh Regiment, having been a member of that organization from 1839 to 1847. He retired from business in 1887.

AARON G. PERHAM, wholesale coal merchant, of 1 Broadway, Manhattan, died Tuesday at his home, 1,371 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from a heart attack, following acute indigestion. He

UNITED STATES STEEL.

Morgan & Co. Extend Time for the Deposit of Stocks of Other Companies.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the syndicate managers of the United States Steel Corporation, issued a circular last night to shareholders of the constituent companies, extending the time for the deposit of stocks until April 1, "in view of the fact that there are stockholders who desire to participate in the plan, but who have been unable to deposit the certificates for their stock" within the time which expired yesterday by limitation.

The circular states that the common stock of any company offered for deposit after date of closing transfer books for common stock dividends must be accompanied by an order for such dividends.

The following percentages of the entire outstanding amounts of preferred and common stocks have accepted the syndicate's offer:

	Pref'd.	Com.
Federal Steel	97	96
National Steel	97	98
National Tube	98	93
American Steel & Wire	97	92
American Tin Plate	94	99
American Steel Hoop	97	98
American Sheet Steel	97	94

Stock Exchange authorities said yesterday that no steps had yet been taken to add United States Steel shares to the listed or the unlisted departments of the Exchange.

In anticipation of the termination of the time for the deposit of the stocks of the several companies to be merged in the United States Steel Corporation, there was large demand yesterday for the shares of the new company. On the curb, where these issues are traded in, the day was an exceptionally active one, the total transactions amounting probably to not less than 150,000 shares. Some estimates placed the total considerably above this amount. These large dealings were accompanied by much strength, and both issues advanced several points. The common stock later dropped back to the previous day's price, but the preferred closed with a substantial net gain. There was also considerable trading in other steel issues dealt in on the curb, and all of them showed exceptional strength.

Atlantic Seaboard Contracts.

Shipping men here are much pleased at the action taken by the members of the Produce Exchange in reconsidering the action taken some time ago by which St. Johns, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, and Portland were added to the list of ports which, under the rules of the exchange, constitute a good tender on "Atlantic seaboard" contracts. The reconsideration of this rule was taken by the Produce Exchange because exporters had, by letter, complained that the system of inspection in operation in some of these ports was inadequate. An effort was made to have Montreal continued in the list of Atlantic ports, but it failed, and these ports were then declared as the Atlantic Coast list: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.08 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	18.75
Molasses, Os K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	8.20
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 20.—Cash quotations were as follows. Flour steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 69@75c; No. 2 red, 75¾@76¾c. Corn, 40¾c. Oats, No. 2 yellow, 40¼c; No. 2 oats, 25¾@26c; No. 2 white, 28@29c; No. 3 white, 27½@30c; No. 2 rye, 53c; good feeding barley, 40@46c; fair to choice malting, 47@57½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; prime timothy seed, $4.10@$4.15; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@16.80; lard, per 100 lb, $7.85@7.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.60@$7.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8@8.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $10.65@10.75.

COTTON.—Business at the Cotton Exchange was generally upon a declining basis, but the market presented no sensational features, and continued to lack outside speculative interest. The first call was easy at a decline of 1@4 points, cables being disappointing and the general features much the same as they were yesterday, when they were generally bearish. About the only support the market had was derived from covering by conservative shorts, but as a class the local traders, whether short or long, were more inclined to sell than to buy cotton, and with a few feeble rallies at long intervals the market gradually declined until the loss was 5@12 points, as compared with the closing figures of the previous day. The market closed quiet and steady at a net decline of 4@12, or about the lowest of the day. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ⅛c lower on the basis of 8 7-16c for middling uplands and 8 9-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 3,100 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy, unchanged; Mobile, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅜c; Savannah easy, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Charleston nominal, unchanged, at 8⅛c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c lower, at 8½c; Augusta quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅛c; St. Louis dull, 1-16c lower, at 8 9-16c. Estimated receipts to-morrow at New Orleans are 8,000 to 9,000 bales, against 6,888 bales a week ago, and 5,896 bales last year. At Houston, 5,300 to 6,200 bales, as compared with 4,338 bales last week, and 1,140 bales a year ago.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.12	8.12	8.02	8.04@8.06
April	8.07	8.07	8.02	8.02@8.04
May	8.15	8.15	8.03	8.04@8.05
June	8.11	8.11	8.05	8.05@8.06
July	8.14	8.14	8.06	8.07c
August	7.99	7.99	7.81	7.83@7.84
September	7.50	7.50	7.48	7.47@7.48
October	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.25@7.26
November	7.34	7.34	7.29	7.28@7.30
December	7.31	7.31	7.30	7.29@7.30
January	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.26@7.30

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices easier; American middling, 4 25-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 7,600 bales American. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 7,800 bales American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 29-64d buyers; March and April, 4 29-64d sellers; April and May, 4 29-64d buyers; May and June, 4 40-64d sellers; June and July, 4 39-64@4 40-64d buyers; July and August, 4 39-64@4 40-64d sellers; August and September, 4 37-64d sellers; September and October, 4 35-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 13-64d value; October and November, 4 9-64d buyers; November and December, 4 7-64@4 8-64d value.

BREADSTUFFS. WHEAT—Very few traders were prepared for the array of foreign news which appeared to startle the short element at yesterday's opening of the wheat market, and it had sold the previous night at 80 9-16 and a majority of the traders were prepared to see a weak opening with continued liquidation. But on the contrary, English cables all came higher, war news filled the air, and not only did our market start off on a stronger basis, but the advance kept up more or less stiffly all day, leaving final prices ½@⅝c net higher. A large amount of short wheat was covered on the advance and at times there were evidences of outside interests, but, on the whole, it was a local market all day. The war rumors had considerable weight with the trading element, because of a decline of 5-16d in consols and a corresponding advance of ¾d in English markets, where weakness might otherwise have been expected as a result of depression in American markets late Tuesday. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¾c, to arrive. No. 2 Northern, Chicago, 80¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 82c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 82¼c afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 82¼c, spot and No. 2 hard, New York, 82¼c, spot.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20.—Wheat—Cash, 75¼c; May, 75¾@75¾c; July, 76⅞@77c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼@72½c. Flour—First patents, $4.05@$4.15; second patents, $3.95@$4.05; first clears, $3@$3.10; second clears, $2@$2.10. Bran—In bulk, $13.25@$13.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75¾c; May, 74¾c; July, 73¾c. No. 2 hard, cash, 75¾c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 39¾c; May, 39¾c; July, 40¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 36¼c; May, 25¾c; July, 24½c; No. 2 white, 28½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Wheat dull: No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 71@73c. Rye higher; No. 2, 52¾c. Barley steady; No. 2, 55@57c; sample, 40@54c.

DULUTH, March 20.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@73¾c; May, 77¼c; July, 78¼c. Corn, 39c. Oats, 26@25¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.05@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.60; no grade, $18.60@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.15. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.45. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.50, as to brand. Bagmeal quiet; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $19@$20; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $19@$19.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $19@$22; city bran, $19@$19.50; cornmeal, $22; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝
May	80 13-16	81 5-16	80⅝	81¼
July	80 9-16	81¼	80 7-16	81
September	79 15-16	80¼	79⅝	80¼
Corn—				
March				49
May	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝
July	46⅝	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝
Lard—				
March				$8.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	75 7-16	76 3-16	75 3-16	75¾
April	75 11-16	76 7-16	75 7-16	76
May	76½	77¼	76¼	76⅝
Corn—				
March	40 3-16	40 3-16	39 13-16	40
May	41½	41 9-16	41¼	41⅜
Oats—				
March	24¼	24 5-16	24⅛	24¼
May	25⅜	25 3-16	25	25⅛
Lard—				
March	$7.85	$7.85	$7.82½	$7.87½
July	7.87½	7.87½	7.85	7.87½
Ribs—				
May	7.70	7.70	7.67½	7.70
Pork—				
May	16.55	16.90	16.50	16.90
July	15.55	15.55	15.40	15.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Strong; mess, $15.25@$16.25; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $15@$17. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Steady, $18.50@$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Strong; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7½c; 160 lb, 7⅞c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8¾@8¾c. CUT-MEATS—Inclined to firmness; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 8¾@9c; 12 lb, 8¾@8½c; 14 lb, 8c; pickled shoulders steady, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $8.20; city lard firm, $7.75; refined lard firm; South America, 9½; Continent, $8.40; Brazil, kegs, $10; compound dull; city, 5¾@5¾c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB COHEN.—Jacob Cohen made an assignment yesterday to Alexander Rosenbaum. The deed of assignment did not give his place of business or nature of the business. Mr. Rosenbaum said that the assignor is a manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 840 Broadway. He could not make the business pay, and it was deemed best for all concerned that he make an assignment. Mr. Rosenbaum could not give the amount of assets or liabilities at present. An inventory was being prepared for the creditors. Asked if the liabilities would amount to $50,000, Mr. Rosenbaum said he did not think they would. Mr. Cohen has been identified with this line for many years as a salesman and manufacturer, and began the present business in 1889. Bradstreet's took away his rating in January last. He had, it is said, claimed to be worth $70,000 on Jan. 1.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.—Schedules of Lewis A. May & Co., stock brokers of 31 Broadway, who made an assignment on Dec. 20 last to William King Hall, were filed yesterday, showing liabilities of $105,595, nominal assets of $44,938, and actual assets of $2,239. The assets consist of accounts, nominal, $40,474; actual, $500; office furniture and fixtures, nominal, $3,900; actual, $1,000; cash, $564. It was stated that the accounts, 160 in number, are practically worthless, many of the names are assumed, many of the debtors have disappeared, many are financially worthless, and many dispute the claims. The largest account is that of M. Cosgrove, $19,553. There are about 500 creditors scattered all over the United States, the largest being May & Winter, Poughkeepsie, $14,820; H. R. Jolaremon, New York City, $4,971, and S. S. Scott, Philadelphia, $2,313. It was stated that since the assignment 98 per cent. of the creditors have accepted notes at three, six, and nine months in settlement of their claims.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ELIAS TARADASH.—Elias Taradash, real estate agent, at Spring Valley, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,798 and no assets.

WILLIAM FAIRLIE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William Fairlie, grocer, at 991 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities $7,605 and assets $1,783, in debts due him.

ORLOFF & LEVINE.—Judge Brown has appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets of Orloff & Levine, manufacturers of neckwear at 524 Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday, with a bond of $2,000.

STRAUSS, SATTLER & CO.—L. D. Strauss and L. L. Sattler, doing business as Strauss, Sattler & Co., and the Pitsburg Lumber Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Pittsburg yesterday. The firm has liabilities of $100,000 and no assets.

SIEGRIST & BENEKE.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Siegrist & Beneke, shoe dealers at 237 Canal Street, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed, with a bond of $2,000. It was stated that the assets do not exceed $1,800, and the liabilities are over $5,000.

AMERICAN SELF-PLAYING PIANO COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the American Self-Playing Piano Company, at 540 West Twenty-third Street, show liabilities of $20,154 and assets of $5,596, consisting of stock, $2,050; machinery and fixtures, $2,050; accounts and notes, $521; other property, $375.

ALFRED R. CONKLIN.—Alfred R. Conklin, manufacturer of house trim, whose molding mill is at 486 and 488 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,021 and nominal assets of $13,043, consisting of accounts, $6,580; notes, $5,233; machinery, $800; stock, $160; horse and wagon, $150. He has been in business ten years.

MAX KALTER.—Max Kalter, a salesman at 83 Essex Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $41,265 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in 1898 in this city and Philadelphia. He was formerly a shirt manufacturer in Philadelphia. Among the New York creditors are Garner & Co., $4,000; H. B. Claflin, $4,000; Liberman & Levy, $2,000. There are seventy-five creditors in all.

BARNEY AND HYMAN DIVORKIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Barney and Hyman Divorkin, composing the firm of Divorkin Brothers, shoe dealers at 75 Eldridge Street, by the following creditors: Abraham Stein, $220; David Davidowitz, $96; Brauer & Leventhal, $157; Lazarus Fried, $140, and A. J. Bates & Co., $319. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and on March 16 conveyed part of their property and removed and concealed part of their property. They have been in business ten years.

JACOB L. HERZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob L. Herz, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 64 East Fourteenth Street, by these creditors: Heyman, Rosenberg, $555; I. Lewis & Co., $315, and Gans Brothers & Rosenthal, $183. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Dec. 6 transferred the stock in his store to Edmund Rothschild and the lease to Harry Held to prefer them. He had a stand in a saloon at 64 East Fourteenth Street since June 1, 1896, and had previously been in the leaf tobacco business in Water Street.

ANNIE O'CONNOR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Annie O'Connor, a grocer, by the following creditors: Austin Nichols & Co., $2,752, and Francis H. Leggett & Co., $1,130. It was stated that she had five retail grocery stores; that she transferred the contents of three of the stores to Benedict & Thomas, who are creditors, to prefer them, and on March 7 transferred a portion of her property to Timothy M. Moriarty, a creditor, to prefer him, paying him $1,200. At that time she had stock and fixtures of three stores worth $1,000 and cash $1,500, and owed about $7,500. Mrs. O'Connor resides at 289 Alexander Avenue, and her stores were located at 2,685 and 2,991 Third Avenue, 479 Brook Avenue, 1,162 Intervale Avenue, and 864 Forest Avenue. She is the widow of Daniel O'Connor, who died in July, 1899. He started the business in 1894.

HANS J. RUGE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Hans J. Ruge, dealer in hay and feed at 1,728 Broadway, by the following creditors: L. S. Dillenback & Co., $100 for hay; N. A. Fuller & Co., $1,299 for hay, and Clark & Allen, $3,334 for grain. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that on March 10 he transferred a part of his property to his brother Charles for a loan of $6,000, by assigning to the brother book accounts to the amount of $8,575, and gave the latter a bill of sale of six horses, two trucks, a safe, &c.; that since March 1 he conveyed twelve lots on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, worth $6,000, to Niels Peter Nielsen for an alleged consideration of $5,000, consisting of the cancellation of book indebtedness to the amount of $3,575, and gave the latter a bill of sale of his

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Supreme Court of the United States:

534—R. S. Hubbard, as Treasurer, &c., appellant, vs. the Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland.—Marcellus A. Lander, successor of R. S. Hubbard as Treasurer of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, substituted as the party appellant herein per stipulation on motion of Henry M. Hoyt in behalf of counsel.

242—Albert H. Waite, petitioner, vs. the City of Santa Cruz.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 20, on motion of Crammond Kennedy, in behalf of counsel.

219—The Sorosis Fruit Company, appellant, vs. C. B. Bills, trustee, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Dismissed, with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

207—Henry M. Baker, petitioner, vs. Horace S. Cummings.—Argument continued by Holmes Conrad for the respondent, and concluded by Clarence A. Brandenburg for the petitioner.

208—Wilson Brothers, (a corporation,) et al., appellants, vs. Cassius B. Nelson.—Argued by Harrison Musgrave for the appellants and by William F. Vilas for the appellee.

209—Alejandro Barker et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Downey Harvey, administrator, &c., et al., and 210—Jesus Queves et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Downey Harvey, administrator, &c.—Argument commenced by Shirley C. Ward for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for Thursday, March 21, 209 and 210, 212, 188, 147, 216, 217, 221, 222, 224, 225, 236.

Calendar for Thursday, March 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

25—Timolat vs. Manning.
28—Am. El. Novelty & Mfg. Co. vs. Newgold.
29—Simmons vs. Morris.
32—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
37—De Haven vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
39—Strauss vs. Blumenthal.
43, 44—Hearmann vs. Luederz.
45—Morton Trust Co. vs. Enos.
46—Elliott Hatch Book Typewriter Co. vs. Fisher Typewriter Co.
48—Neidich vs. Posbenner.
50—Gunn vs. Bridgeport Brass Co.
55—Hensel-Colladay Co. vs. Kurshedt Mfg. Co.
31—Smidth vs. Gates Iron Works.
54—Taintor vs. Franklin National Bank.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 116, 619, 17, 95, 163, 650, 84, 161.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and McLoughlin, JJ.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gabay vs. Doane.
5—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Heymann.
9—Rosenkrans vs. Adler.
4—Biden vs. Hagerty.
5—Glaze vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
6—Cetter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Murphy vs. same.
8—Froehlig vs. same.
9—Stutsbach vs. Coler.
10—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson.
11—City of New York vs. Schnugge.
12—In re Metriello.
13—Levitan vs. Jacobson.
14—Straley vs. Disken.
15—Bensinger vs. Ehrhardt.
16—Nugent vs. Neff.
17—Mulligan vs. Railon.
18—Gross vs. Cornell.
19—Roth vs. Neufeld.
20—Niles vs. Bilhelmer.
21—In re Kaye.
22—Fransioli vs. Cirrito.
23—N. Y. Inv. & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
24—In re O'Shaughnessy.
25—Abraham vs. Pratt.
26—Jones vs. Jones.
27—N. Y. Insulating Paint Co. vs. Pratt.
28—Witte vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
29—Rice vs. Keogh.
30—In re Tench.
31—Reiss vs. Olcott.
32—In re Kruse.
33—German Sav. Bank vs. Engleton.
34—Tacana & Columbia River R. R. Co. vs. Continental Trust Co.
35—Curtis vs. Keating
36—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Ellender.
37—Pritchard vs. Kirsch.
38—Smith vs. Smith.
39—Goodhue vs. Sire.
40—Saxl vs. Salberg.
41—Mayer vs. Loyd.
42—Same vs. Rowlen.
43—Same vs. Huy.
44—Same vs. Church.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar.

146—In re E. 192d St.
43—In re Trinity Av. Demurrer.
1565—Baer vs. Parks. Preferred causes.
2627—Kemp vs. Kemp.
2413—Toplitz vs. Toplitz.
3000—August vs. August
General calendar.
1441—Kitching vs. Brown.
1436—Rose vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
1436—Rosenberg vs. same.
1440—Haist vs. same.
1444—Bach vs. same.
1460—Purdy vs. Purdy.
1512—Johannes vs. Johannes.
1502—Suisig vs. Nacher.
1503—O'Neil vs. O'Neill.
2064½—Meryash vs. Hoffberg.
2078—Lankering vs. Elterich.
2280—Rosenkranz vs. Stern.
2206—Brush vs. Levy.
1507—Hanlein vs. McKenzie.
2066—Clark vs. Congress Brew. Co.
1822—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2065—United Water, &c. Co. vs. Omaha Water Co.
1414—Dollar Sav. Bank vs. Seltz.
1634½—Galante vs. Galante.
2180—Dickson vs. City of New York.
2058—Barker vs. Bogart.
1625—Kolberg vs. Kolberg.
1917—Orr vs. Wolf.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2067—Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co. vs. Doctor.
2631—Goldstein vs. Tarradash.
2318—Fleitman vs. Brinn.
2423—Glazer vs. Seitz.
2539—Davidson vs. Av. R. R. Co.
2787—Gerstenfeld vs. Morningstar.
2632—Judge vs. Mayor, &c.
2679—Franklin vs. Av. R. R. Co.
2718—Meehan vs. R. R. Co.
2637—Weinberger vs. Katzenstein.
2723—Eisenstadt vs. Finkeistein.
2723—Tanenbaum vs. Greenwald.
2724—Donaldson vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2735—Stern vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2739—Wolf vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2742—Lamport vs. J. H. Long & Co.
2744—Levin vs. Dooley.
2746—Hilbert vs. Murphy.
2747—Cardwell vs. Essling.
2758—Tanenbaum vs. Smith.
9635—Medvets vs. Medvetz.
9786—Fitch vs. Met. Hotel Supply Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Ingerest, 2785—John Roebling Sons Co. vs. Manlon.
2630—Brady vs. Vorndan
2631—Same vs. same.
2632—Tully vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2633—Newell vs. same.
2646—Hartnell vs. same.
2646—Dent vs. Grimm.
2646—Same vs. same.
2646—Sachs vs. Am. Surety Co.
2660—Grispelli vs. Risley.
2729—Marcus vs. Rabinor.
2760—Wilson vs. Boehm.
2679—Blundt vs. Globner.
2676—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1729—Parker vs. Bennett.
2666—Boastrup vs. Marks.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3015.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Pierce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

2468—Schaub vs. Union Ry. Co.
2498—Kornheiser vs. Rinaldo
7935—Early vs. O'Brien.
8602—Same vs. same.
2501—Pilkinson vs. Av. R. R. Co.
2560—Dengler vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2587—Barson vs. Mulligan.
2596—Taylor vs. Meyer.
8657—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
2497—W. R. Pitt Composite Iron Works vs. Weber.
9225—Baker vs. Haft.
2498—Gibson vs. City of New York.
2618—Weinberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2631—Grossmeyer vs. Dist. No. 1, Ind. Order B'nai Berith.
8236—Martin vs. City of New York.
2461—Lavelle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2462—Same vs. same.
2645—Egbert vs. Smith.
2646—Same vs. Hanson.
2656—Palmer vs. Fuller.
2645—Same vs. Hartman.
2646—Same vs. Gaywood.
2647—Coyle vs. Reilly.
2648—Same vs. Flood.
2649—Same vs. Coyle.
2650—Kingsland vs. Steiner.
2651—Marx vs. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor.
2652—Clark vs. Maurer.
2653—Rosenbaum vs. Rosenbaum.
2654—Vernon vs. Moss.
2655—Arbold vs. Hamilton Bank.
2656—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
2657—Supreme Lodge, K'ts of Honor, vs. Marx.
2658—Grace vs. Endicott.
2659—Irvin vs. Sneicker.
2660—Meyers vs. Rich.
2661—Lindner vs. Lesser.
2662—Michel vs. Ellwanger.
2663—Williamson vs. Allabrough.
2664—Leete vs. Smith.
2665—Reed vs. Marks.
2666—Autman vs. Rosen.
2667—Dayton vs. Allabrough.
2668—Braker vs. Gray.
2669—Altheri vs. Loeffler.
2670—Appleby vs. Society of the Sons of New York.
2671—Goldman vs. Teichmann & Porter Co.
2672—Schuchman vs. Club Stables.
2673—Tomes vs. De Camp.
2674—In re Crosby.
2675—Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Archer Pancoast Co.
2676—Johnson vs. New Home Sewing Mach. Co.
2677—In re Feinberg.
2678—Pettigrew vs. Board of Education.
2679—Wessman vs. Cohn
2680—Attanasio vs. Attanasio.
2681—Piscitelli vs. Caggiano.
2682—In re Grand Boulevard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4110½—Ryan vs. Smith, Gray & Co.
3572—D'Arlia vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1172—Casteran vs. Ballard.
802—Tolentino vs. Cal. Wine Assn.
1493—Cunningham vs. Heller.
1535—Trayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1548—Hatch vs. McArthur.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2551—Da Costa vs. Arthur.
2506—Schroth vs. Gedney.
3745—Hirschfield vs. Briner.
2007—Thompson vs. Bauman.
2588—Malango vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2583—Krause vs. Seagrist.
4100—Wilcox vs. Glass.
2368—Friedheim vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1295—Ferber vs. same.
2346—Lalli vs. North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
2626—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2847—Lorillard vs. McDonald.
2458—Ireland vs. Hyman.
2575—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1736—Underhill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1606—Durnin vs. Crane.
2028—Halprin vs. Stirn.
2046—Schlaenger vs. Meyer.
2708—Mullz vs. Price.
2872—Resnikoff vs. Juennard.
2675—Goldberg vs. Lyon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4216—Upson vs. Zimmermann.
4156—Barry vs. Winkle.
4307—Moorhead vs. Seymour.
4291—Holmes vs. Klanner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2137—Gazzetta vs. Navagazione Gen., &c.
2102—Dunn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2527—Mitchell vs. Met. Street Ry. Co.
2202—Rofrano vs. Diehl.
2204—Fox vs. Mulhearn Steam Heating Co.
2212—Bowers vs. Drachman.
2097—Fitzgerald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2090—Frohmann vs. Dinkins.
790—Bologna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
791—Moloney vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
792—Sandford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
793—Capizutto vs. same.
2835—Hercules Cement Co. vs. Hoag.
2836—Balz vs. Boyd.
2837—Hamer vs. Frank.
2838—Bernstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2852.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys La Barbier & Garvan for the People.

1—John Davis.
2—Patrick Sullivan.
3—John Clark.
4—James Clark.
5—George Hammond, alias John T. Davis.

Pleadings.

1—William J. Collins.
2—William J. Harris.
3—Himey Rosenberg.
4—Thomas Willard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—Louis Greenberg.
2—Charles Parks.
3—Otto Heiser.
4—Samuel Robertson.
5—Louis Levy.
Max Stahlman.
5—Samuel Lewis.
Samuel Nadler.
6—Daniel Connolly.
7—George Carpenter, alias Frederick Cauldwell.
8—Mamie Jackson.
9—Edward P. Miranda.
10—William Weingard.
11—John Clark.
12—Margaret Kavanagh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Frank Kelly.
2—Samuel Johnson.
3—Don Lawrence.
4—George Charles.
5—James Concannon.
6—Tony Baresi.
7—William Mulstay, Michael Connelly.
8—Patro Rozzo.
9—Delbert C. Pelsky.
10—Jennie Goldberg, Jacob Rubin.
11—Samuel Kempler.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Edward Puraaro, John Serivano.
2—Ross Raymond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—William Weisenberger.
2—Paolo Rizzi.
3—Frank J. Connelly.
4—Joseph Kelly.
5—Edward Fitzgerald, George K. Walker.
6—Louis Charles, alias Louis Ballow, alias Louis Mozart.
7—Adolph Schwabe.
8—Walter Donnelly, James Lawlor.
9—Bernard Curran.
10—Nathaniel J. Feldman.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Louis Lewis
2—Joseph Redmond.
3—John Jordano.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Caroline F. Butterfield vs. Frederick C. Bliss et al.—John H. Hallock.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—In re Knight —James R. Ridgway. Corrigan vs. Campion —Charles M. Beattie. Carlew vs. Carroll—Isidore Greyhead.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Levi vs. Wolff—Louis B. Van Gaasbeek.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Redfield vs. Jacquelin—John H. Judge. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Kuntz—Arthur D. Truax.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

227—Delaney vs. Levy.
230, and 30, N. E.—McCormick vs. Wilder.
201—Perry vs. Booth.
55—Lewinson vs. Montauk Theatre Co.
197—Dehmann vs. Beck.
29—Schwind vs. Ibert.
125—Freeman vs. Abearn.
145—Strubbe vs. Kings Co. Trust Co.
80—Picker vs. Fitzelle.
228—Romianek vs. Kassalho.
193—Schwarzbart vs. New York Sugar Co.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4198—Bannon vs. B. H. R. R.
4911—Rush vs. Bauland Co.
4912—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
4931—French vs. same.
9595—Lorenzo vs. Lorenzo.
4695—Szerlip vs. Keller.
4445—Ball Mfg. Co. vs. Merritt.
4446—Plumbing Supply Co. vs. same.
4983—Hamon vs. Healey.
4937, 4938—Hawkins vs. Met. St. R. R.
4940—Pachter vs. B. H. R. R.
4945—Rainey vs. same.
4946—Cohen vs. same.
4953—Goldstein vs. same.
4954—McBride vs. same.
4960, 4961—Berry vs. same.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4998—McGrath vs. same.
4999—Brady vs. same.
5000—Harrington vs. same.
5001—Crewe vs. N. Y. Evening Journal.
5004—Guttman vs. Met. Street R. R.
5005—Tuney vs. B. H. R. R.
5006—Cohoon vs. Anderson.
5010—Marlow vs. City of New York.
5011—Sears vs. same.
5012—Rosch vs. same.
5013—Strickland vs. same.
5018—McEnroe vs. Hillard.
5020—Hanley vs. B. H. R. R.
4922—O'Connor vs. Cade
5028, 5029—McGee vs. Street R. R.
5032—Heissenbuttel vs. Mohawk Milk Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5070.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J. Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1411—Grossman vs. Grossman.
1413—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
1421—Armstrong vs. Borden's Con. M. Co. et al.
1422—Reiman vs. Reiman.
1425—Sullivan vs. Klune.
1426—Nestor vs. Breitkopf.
1431—Mason vs. Mason.
1255—Lombogetel vs. City of New York.
1058—Central Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. N. Y. & West. Water Co.
1367—Wrespen vs. Wrespen.
1376—Weiderman vs. Hoye et al.
1432, 1433—Levine vs. B'klyn Dist. R. R. and another.
1434—Black vs. Black.
1435—Fenwick vs. Mitchell and another.
1437—Rosen vs. Lumber Co. vs. Haugs and another.
1438—T. Channon, Pres., recr., vs. City of New York.
1439—Pettit vs. Guerineau and another.
1440—Pearsall vs. Pearsall.
1441—Foulmin vs. Conkling.
1442—Churchill vs. Churchill.
1444—Farrell, admr., vs. Cronin, as Com., &c.
1446—Ludwig vs. Ludwig.
1447—Eckhoff vs. Eckhoff.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Frick. Same vs. O'Connor. Same vs. Gallagher.

The People vs. Du Bois. Same vs. Shea. Same vs. Blake.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Kings County—Civil calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

096—Humphreys vs. Segelken.
684—Dardani vs. Guzzardo.
691—Hough vs. Smith.
692—Rope vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
700—N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. vs. Birdseye.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Alexander Burn, Mary Speckert, and Lydia C. Hollis.

The Accounting in the estates of Robert Fairserols, Julia Miller, John A. Lander, Henry Lohman, Michael O'Brien, John M. Holder, Antonio Anderson, guardian of Annie Dolle, Ferdinand Munch, Henry Heitman, and John Eadie. (two proceedings.)

The estates of Margaretha Mayer, (two proceedings.) Peter Van Ness Husted, George J. Reichter, Mary Burke, and Thomas C. Smith, (motion.)

The administration in the estates of Catharine Ann Turney and Herman Huckfeld.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Hodum vs. Hodum et al.—V. L. Harris, to sell. Berry vs. Seide et al.—Edward R. Vallmer, to sell. Hen vs. Hen et al.—Frank R. Dickey, to sell. Daval, as executor, &c., vs. Snyder et al. —James G. Tighe, to compute. Willis vs. Van Bremen et al.—Arthur C. Salmon, to compute. Cropsey and another, as executors, vs. Elways et al—Isaac W. Jacobson, to compute. People's Trust Company vs. Carney et al.—Levi S. Tenney, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term.—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

176—De Palma vs. Salvatore.
164—Sprague vs. City of New York.
633—Field vs. Sibley.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Garretson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

17—Feuchen vs. Behrend.
54—Decker vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
55—Harlan vs. S. I. Elec. R. R. Co.
56—Clovena Co. vs. Bowe and another.
57—Doyle vs. Cowan.
59—Quinney vs. City of New York.
61—Belpiat vs. Mayer.
62—Casler vs. Burlee Dry Dock Co.
64—Sullivan vs. City of New York.
65—Bradley vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
67—Hoffman vs. McCormack.
5—Dewey vs. De Revere
147—Dailey vs. Myers.
27—Greenfield vs. City of New York.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—HELEN C. BROWN, plaintiff, against VICTOR B. CLARK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Park Avenue, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as 1,982 Park Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Park Avenue, distant about twenty-four (24) feet ten (10) inches northerly from the northerly side of 133d Street; running thence westerly parallel with 133d Street and partly through party wall eighty-six (86) feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with 133d Street and partly through a party wall eighty-six (86) feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Park Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Park Avenue, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as 1,984 Park Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Park Avenue distant about forty-nine (49) feet and ten (10) inches northerly from the northerly side of 133d Street, running thence westerly parallel with 133d Street and partly through a party wall eighty-six (86) feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with 133d Street and partly through a party wall eighty-six (86) feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Park Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Genl. P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

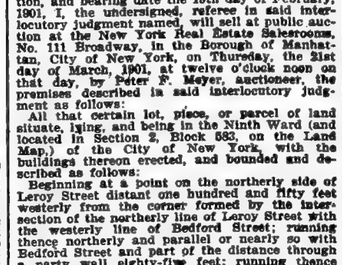

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,066.44, with interest thereon from 18th day of March, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $292.60, with interest from March 20, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $440.00 and interest.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. HAVEMEYER, late of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June next.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1900. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Executor. HENRY H. WHITMAN, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New York City.

RINTELEN, ADAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM C. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 1 New Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1901. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Surviving Executrix. H. A. BOLTE, Attorney for Surviving Executrix. f21-1aw6mTh

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELAIDE WHITE, plaintiff, against ELIZA EVELYN WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on February 28, 1901, the undersigned, the referee appointed in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 26, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the following described premises, directed by the said judgment to be sold.

All that piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the part of the property belonging to the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, surveyed by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, December, 1850, as Lot Number 115, and bounded easterly in front by Fifth Avenue, westerly in the rear by Lot 122 on said map; southerly by Lot 114 on said map; northerly by Lot 116 on said map. Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty-one (51) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the place of beginning, subject, however, to two certain party wall agreements, one dated November 1, 1845, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 324, the other dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325, also subject to a certain sewer agreement, dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325; subject also to two leases affecting different parts of the said premises, one to the McKinley Publishing Company, which will expire May 1, 1901, the other to the Potter & Putnam Company, which will expire May 1, 1902, said premises being known as No. 74 Fifth Avenue. Title to be guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to the purchaser.

The following is a diagram of the property:

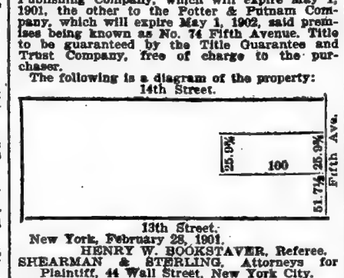

13th Street.

New York, February 28, 1901.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

mh4-2aw5wM&Th&mh26&28.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SYDNEY H. SOLOMON, plaintiff, against ALICE EDWARDS JARVIS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant ninety-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, (now called Pleasant Avenue;) thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being lots numbers one hundred and four (104) and one hundred and five on the map of property of Mille-dollar, filed in the New York Register's office as one hundred and eighty-six.

Dated New York, Feb. 18, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 & 29 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

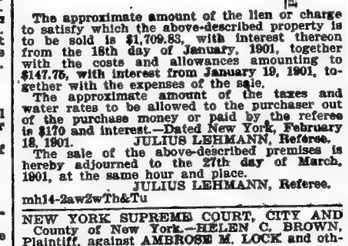

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,709.83, with interest thereon from the 18th day of January, 1901, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $147.75, with interest from January 19, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money and paid by the referee is $170 and interest.—Dated New York, February 18, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 27th day of March, 1901, at the same hour and place.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

mh14-2aw2wTh&Tu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—HELEN C. BROWN, plaintiff, against VICTOR B. CLARK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant ninety-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, (now called Pleasant Avenue;) thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being lots numbers one hundred and four (104) and one hundred and five on the map of property of Mille-dollar, filed in the New York Register's office as one hundred and eighty-six.

Dated New York, Feb. 18, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 & 29 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,709.83, with interest thereon from the 18th day of January, 1901, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $147.75, with interest from January 19, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money and paid by the referee is $170 and interest.—Dated New York, February 18, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 27th day of March, 1901, at the same hour and place.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

mh14-2aw2wTh&Tu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—HELEN C. BROWN, Plaintiff, against AMBROSE M. LOCK and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of said judgment, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin, interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 23d St., op. Waldorf | 252 5th Av., cor. 28th St.
407 B'way, 8th Ex. Bldg | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
Bankers,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
31-33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND COMMISSION BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINS 3 TO 5 PER CENT.
COMMISSION 1-16.
Daily Market Letters and our new illustrated book, "WALL STREET," containing lots of valuable information, sent free on request.
Send for "L. & N." letter, now ready.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
Send for our new Book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Mailed free.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway & 30th St.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $6,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
Wm. Willis Merrill,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
March 21, 1901.

To the Stockholders of
Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

Referring to our circular dated March 2, 1901, we announce that holders of the following percentages of the entire outstanding amounts of the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named companies have accepted the offer made to them by us in our said circular, viz.:

	Percentage of Preferred Stock.	Percentage of Common Stock.
Federal Steel Company	97	96
National Steel Company	97	96
National Tube Company	98	93
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	97	92
American Tin Plate Company	94	99
American Steel Hoop Company	97	98
American Sheet Steel Company	97	94

In view of the fact that there are stockholders who desire to participate in the plan, but who have been unable to deposit the certificates for their stock within the time limited in our circular, we have extended the time for deposit of stocks under the terms and conditions of our said circular of March 2, 1901, **UNTIL AND INCLUDING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1901,** after which date no deposits of stock will be received except in our discretion and on such terms as we may prescribe.

The **COMMON STOCK** of any Company offered for deposit **AFTER THE DATE OF CLOSING THE TRANSFER BOOKS** of such Company for the payment of dividends upon the Common Stock, must be accompanied by an **ORDER FOR SUCH DIVIDEND.**

Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

FEDERAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	with	Colonial Trust Co. N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
NATIONAL TUBE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
NATIONAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN TIN PLATE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN STEEL HOOP PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company
Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.
Capital $500,000,
Consisting of 500,000 Shares of $1.00 each.
C. A. HAMILTON, President.
A. HOWARD HINKLE, Vice-Pres. M. L. BOUDEN, Sec'y & Treas.

DIRECTORS.
C. M. WARNER, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. A. HAMILTON, Waterbury, Ct.
SEYMOUR SCOTT, Lyons, N. Y.
M. L. BOUDEN, New York City.
HON. J. FRANK ALLEE, Dover, Del.
ALEX. NONES, New York City.
A. HOWARD HINKLE, Cincinnati, O.
J. EDWARD ADDICKS, Claymont, Del.
HON. JACOB AMOS, Syracuse, N. Y.
GENL. SAMUEL THOMAS, New York City.
H. H. WARD, Wilmington, Del.
G. C. EDWARDS, Bridgeport, Ct.
LIEUT. H. A. BISPHAM, U. S. N.

SUMMARY.

From the Report of James W. Neill, Mining Engineer, and plans for economical development, as outlined by him, which report is filed at our office.

The mines owned by this Company are located in Yavapai County, Arizona, in the celebrated Big Bug Mining District, those now producing copper being situated on the Ridge known as the Blue Bell Saddle. Many additional claims in the vicinity of this ridge are owned by this Company and are now in process of development.

The ore now being mined at the 270-foot level indicates the persistency of the ore bodies, which will increase in volume and value as greater depths are reached. Contracts have been placed for the erection of a Smelter, the building of the railroad to connect with the Station at Mayer, and the installation of machinery, buildings, &c., necessary for the more economic working of these mines.

The Company has no bonds or indebtedness of any character.

Offer for Public Subscriptions.

The undersigned have been authorized to offer to the public 40,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company, of the par value of $1.00 per share, at the price of $25 per share.

Subscriptions can be made by letter or in person, and should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied by certified check or bank draft to our order for $5.00 per share for each share subscribed, the balance of $20 per share to be payable in the same manner within ten days after allotment. Negotiable Receipts will be issued on complete payment for shares allotted, exchangeable for Certificates of Stock, when same are engraved.

Books for the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company will be opened at our office on Monday, March the 18th, 1901, and remain open up to and including Monday, April the 1st, 1901.

We reserve the right to reject any subscription and to close the books prior to April 1st, 1901. Stock will be dealt in on the Curb Market in New York pending application for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

THOMAS & POST,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

We hereby solicit subscriptions at the official price of 87½% plus accrued interest for the coming issue of
300,000,000 Mark
(ABOUT $72,000,000)
German Empire 3% Consols
PAYABLE IN GOLD AND FREE FROM TAXES.
Subscriptions will be received at our offices up to April 2nd, 1901.

We also hold and offer, subject to prior sale, at 97%,
5,000,000 AUSTRIAN CROWNS
(ABOUT $1,000,000 DOLLARS.)
4% GOLD BONDS (issue of 1900) of the
City of Vienna
(CAPITAL OF AUSTRIA)
Redeemable at par, by annual drawings within 90 years, but subject to call at par after 1910. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FREE FROM TAXES.
Interest payable semi-annually, on April 1st & Oct. 1st.
Population of the City of Vienna, about 1,700,000.
Total indebtedness " " " " $47,000,000.
Indebtedness per capita " " " " $28.
Which compares as follows with
The indebtedness per capita of the City of Berlin, Germany, about $38.
" " " " of the City of Paris, France, about $179.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS, 9 AND 11 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COPPER.
Bunker Hill-Sullivan Shares.
SOLID. SAFE. PROFITABLE.
Have you investigated? Price advances April 1st. Bank references. Address for full particulars, J. T. NOWELL, Fiscal Agent, 171 Broadway, New York, 53 State St., Boston.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Grand Central Station.
New York, March 20th, 1901.
First Mortgage Bonds of the CINCINNATI & SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1st, 1901, will be taken up on and after that date by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

WE OFFER
$25,000 CONSOLIDATED TRACTION CO. N. J. 5s.
FEARON & CO.,
BANKERS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Reorganization Committee
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.
New York, March 12, 1901.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company:

In consummation of the Plan of Reorganization, as amended, the Standard Milling Company has been duly organized, and the new engraved Securities are now ready for delivery.

Holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit are hereby requested to present and surrender the same at the office of the Depositary, The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after MARCH 15TH, 1901, and thereon to receive the new securities under the reorganization.

Certificates of Deposit should be duly endorsed and witnessed.

Application will be made in due course to list the new securities of the Standard Milling Company upon the New York Stock Exchange.

By special request, and in view of the small amount outstanding, the Committee hereby accords to holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the United States Flour Milling Company who have not made deposit of their holdings, the privilege of availing of the benefits of the Plan within ten days from the date hereof, upon full compliance with the terms and conditions of the Amended Plan of Reorganization respecting such deposits.

BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE,
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.

Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 110 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.

Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 90 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.

Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer,
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

UNION PACIFIC FIRST LIEN CONVERTIBLE 4% BONDS.
RECEIPTS—25% Paid,
BONDS "when issued."
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS,
56 Broadway.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Willis,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1900.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1900, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 104, 1060, 459, 791, 269, 351, and 821, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1901, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

Investors Interested in Pennsylvania Securities Cannot Afford To Be Without the Philadelphia Financial News. 144 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

Copartnership Notices.

Mr. Ernest Iselin, son of Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., is this day admitted as partner in our firm.
A. ISELIN & CO.
New York, 21st March, 1901.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore has been admitted to do business in Mississippi.

Carroll & Turner have been appointed sole Baltimore agents of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

The United States Health and Accident Insurance Company of Michigan has been licensed to do business in Massachusetts.

The Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco has been licensed to operate in the State of Connecticut.

A bill has been passed in the Massachusetts Legislature, which allows the Manufacturers' Mutual Casualty Company time until Feb. 1, 1902, to begin business.

The Patent Title and Guarantee Company, which was incorporated in Delaware Monday, is designed to transact the business of guaranteeing letters patent of the United States or foreign countries. Its authorized capital is $500,000.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters at its regular monthly meeting yesterday, received a routine committee report, distributed the attendance fee to each member present, and adjourned without taking any action of an important nature.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

Union Typewriter Company.
60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Typewriter Company, held March 20th, 1901, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the First Preferred Stock, and a dividend of 4% on the Second Preferred stock, and an extra 8% dividend on the Cumulative Preferred stock be declared and paid to all registered stockholders on April 1st, 1901. The transfer books close on March 21st and reopen on the 1st of April.
G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, March 19th, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 9th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, March 23d, 1901. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon March 23d, 1901, and reopen April 10th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The New York Air Brake Company,
66 Broadway, New York, March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Company's offices in New York, on the 15th day of April, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of April.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 1st, and open at 10 A. M. April 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, payable May 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of the books April 10th, 1901.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in New York, at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, April 10th, and reopened May 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank.
23d Street & 6th Avenue.
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York,
New York, March 20, 1901.
NINETY-FOURTH (94TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, April 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 29, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, May 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer,
11 Broadway, N. Y., March 20th, 1901.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 18th, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, April 5th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 23d at 12 M., and reopen on Thursday, March 28th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 15, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen April 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York County National Bank.
New York, March 19, 1901.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day an extra dividend of 100 Per Cent. was declared, payable March 21st.
CHAS. G. DALE, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Jersey City, N. J., March 12th, 1901.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.
Take Notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America will be held at the office of said Company, No. 55 Montgomery Street, in the City of Jersey City, N. J., on the 29th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon to act upon a resolution of the Board of Directors declaring it advisable that the authorized capital stock of said Company be decreased from Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000) to Nine Million Dollars, ($9,000,000.) said decrease to be effected by reducing the par value of the shares and of each share of the stock of the corporation from Fifty Dollars ($50) to Fifteen Dollars ($15.)
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SLOSS Iron & Steel Company for annual convention to be held at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901.
In accordance with the by-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Sloss Iron & Steel Company will be held at the offices of the Company in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 23rd, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon to April 5th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901.
I. E. GATES, Clerk.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Albany, N. Y., March 21st, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY, (being the 17th day) of APRIL next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

German American Insurance Company,
New York, March 13, 1901.
An election for directors and inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46 Cedar St., New York, March 19th, 1901.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year and of Inspectors of next Election will be held at the office of this company on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.
SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

Big Rise in May Pork.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The price of pork for May delivery was put up to $16.90 per barrel to-day, 45 cents higher than the price for which it sold yesterday. The opening price was $16.50, and, although shorts raised their bids 5 and 10 cents at a jump, holders let out very little. The assertion that the pork market has been cornered is denied in many quarters, where the advance is attributed to natural conditions. The market closed at $16.90.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 20	1,266,473
To date this year	68,318,961
Corresponding date last year	27,504,918

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 20	$5,117,000
To date this year	$289,244,050
Corresponding date last year	$128,085,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3¼@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1⅝	Mexican Central	2⅝
Am. S. S. pf. ctfs.	11¼	Mo. Pacific	2⅞
Am. Steel H. ctfs.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Am. S. H. pf. ctfs.	3	Nat. Lead pf.	⅝
A. S. & W. pf. ctfs.	3¾	Nat. Salt	1½
Am. Sug. R. pf.	3½	Nat. Steel ctfs.	2⅝
Am. Tin Plate ctfs.	1½	Nat. Tube ctfs.	3⅝
Am. Woolen	½	Peoria & East.	3¼
Am. Woolen pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	4¼	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Federal Steel ctfs.	1¼	Sloss-Sheff'd pf.	1½
Fed. Steel pf. ctfs.	3½	Texas & Pacific	½
General Electric	1¼	Twin City R. T.	½
Kingston & Pemb.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	½
Am. Ice	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Malt. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	2	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	N. J. Central	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	Nor. & West.	1¼
Canada South	1½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Ont. Sil. Mining	½
C., I. & Alton	⅝	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅝	Pere Marquette	2¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	Philadelphia Co.	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pullman Co.	4
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Quicksilver pf.	1
Col. Southern	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. Law. & Adir.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅜	St. J. & G. I.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Det. City Gas	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Erie	1¼	U. S. Express	½
Evans. & T. H.	2¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Great North. pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	1
Hocking Valley	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅞	Wis. Central	
Iowa Central pf.	1		
Int. Steam Pump	1½		
Kan. City South. pf.	¾		
Keok. & Des M.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	2¾	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1½	Pacific Coast 1st	1
Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1952	1¼	Peo. & East. inc.	4½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I., Term. Div. 6s	3
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅝	Texas Pacific 2d	2

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

For the first time recently the bear contingent of Stock Exchange traders made aggressive drives yesterday against market quotations. They sold stocks freely and exhibited much adroit generalship; and at one time they seemed to have prices pretty generally inclined downward. Their efforts concentrated largely on the stocks which have lately gained most, stocks like Burlington, Erie, and the Pacifics. In some of these shares recessions extended to 3 or 4 points.

But before the day was over most of the enforced declines had been largely recovered. Helping along the downward tendency there had been considerable selling for the account of commission house customers, who are now very generally groomed into ultra-cautiousness. As soon as sales by this element ended, the professional pressure lost its influence; and there was a rally which seemed to be attended by purchases made in confident ways by the most important banking interests of the Street.

Zest was given to the closing hour of the market by the sudden development of activity and strength in Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares, it being disclosed that a new management was to be installed, with one of the most successful of practical Western railway men as President. This development results from plans in course of formation for a long time past, and it is officially stated that the effect upon the company's operations will show in material new advantages offered to the public before the opening of Summer traffic. An official authority declared yesterday that throughout the Winter season Brooklyn Rapid Transit had been earning a substantial surplus beyond operating expenses and other charges and that it was calculated that increased profits from this time forward would be big enough to assure a dividend showing.

The election of a new President for the company is believed to be preliminary to the entry of a number of new members into the Board of Directors.

The changes taking place in Brooklyn Rapid Transit's affairs, and the recollection of enthusiastic predictions which Gov. Flower used to make for the property, recall another of that lamented leader's prophecies which yesterday had fulfillment. It was as to Federal Steel preferred stock, which, when it was put upon the Stock Exchange around $65 per share, Gov. Flower declared was bound to rise to par. Yesterday was the last day on which that stock was to be traded in, and throughout its career it had never reached the predicted price. Before the day ended, though, up went the quotation at a gallop, and 102 was scored. In more than one high Wall Street quarter, where the memory of Roswell P. Flower still stays green, there was happiness over this dramatic verification at the very last possible moment.

Call money rates worked up to 3 per cent. at one time yesterday, but representative bankers are still agreed that funds are going to continue plenty and cheap.

The decline in Northern Pacific, after a strong opening, was on the published statement of President Mellen that he knew nothing whatever of the reported $40,000,000 land sale. On the decline substantial buying appeared, which rallied the stock, the rally being accompanied by a report that, land sale or no land sale, the plan to retire the preferred stock is progressing satisfactorily, and will be carried out.

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Liquidation for pool account was evident in Burlington, with the result that that stock declined at one time nearly 4 points, with the close, however, a point higher. The explanation given for the selling was the lack of confirmation of the report that the system is to be leased by Great Northern and Northern Pacific. As a matter of fact James J. Hill has all along denied that there was any truth whatever in that report. What it was understood was actually back of the rise was the statement that the stock is to be put on a 7 per cent. dividend basis. Just at present nothing is heard of this.

A report from Boston during the day told of a meeting of the Directors of the company, but said that only routine business had been transacted.

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Friends of Mexican Central who have been predicting further advance in that stock made good their predictions yesterday, when in dealings of about 25,000 shares of the stock a gain of 2⅝ points was recorded. At the same time there was activity and some strength in Mexican National certificates. The buying of both securities is based on the commercial development of Mexico, and the talk of important developments in the affairs of both companies.

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The coal stocks moved more or less irregularly during the day, being somewhat unfavorably influenced by the conflicting reports in respect to the possibility of a strike. Private advices, however, received in the Street, were of an altogether hopeful nature, and it is a fact that the heaviest buying was for the account of Mr. Morgan and his friends.

In Erie common there was some speculative profit-taking by interests who had bought earlier in the week, while at the same time traders offered the stock persistently down. The result was a decline of about a point in that stock, and, coincidently, the creation of a considerable short interest. A report after the close of business was that the retirement of the second preferred stock and the dividend on the first preferred will be decided upon at one and the same meeting.

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Apparently a sharp conflict is on between the bulls and bears in Manhattan. Yesterday for a considerable part of the time the stock was under pressure

rected. There will be a new issue of twelve months' Treasury bills March 30 to meet an equal amount maturing.

Business on the Stock Exchange was depressed, especially in the case of consols, owing to the belief that the prolongation of the war in South Africa will necessitate a larger loan. Owing to the lateness of the publication of the war news yesterday its full effect was only felt to-day. Kafirs reacted appreciably. The China news is not liked, and had a weakening influence. Home rails, generally, went down.

Americans opened irregular, and rather easier, improved at noon, and were afterward very firm, chiefly on New York buying. They closed below the best prices of the day. The features were Northern Pacific and Union Pacific.

Consols for money, 95 13-16; consols for the account, 95 15-16; Atchison, 62; Canadian, 97½; St. Paul, 153⅝; Illinois Central, 140½; Louisville, 102¼; Union Pacific preferred, 88; New York Central, 150; Erie, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 78½; Reading, 17½; Erie first preferred, 70½; Northern Pacific preferred, 91⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand Mines, 41.

Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129; Madrid, 34.60; Lisbon, 42.25; Rome, 5.52½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 20.—Under the influence of the rupture of peace negotiations between Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha there were heavy sales of Kafirs on the Bourse to-day, which caused a sharp relapse and made a generally adverse impression. Later, the decline was arrested, and toward the close there was an all-around better tone. Rio Tintos reacted and recovered well. Kafirs closed unfavorably.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 40 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17½ centimes for checks. Spanish fours, 73.55.

BERLIN, March 20.—On the Boerse to-day home funds and internationals were maintained on the rumor that a new issue of an Imperial loan was upon the point of consummation. Canadian Pacifics were in great demand on the report of the line's purchase by the Morgan-Hill syndicate. Mines were firm in anticipation of a reduction in the prices of iron, which is expected to stimulate trade. Banks were supported.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

At a meeting to-day of the Directors of the Reichsbank and of other prominent banking institutions, convened to take over the new Imperial loan, it was agreed to make the issue in April at 87½ and at 3 per cent. For the moment only 174,000,000 marks will be issued, but after the Reichstag credits are available the issue will be increased to 300,000,000 marks.

MADRID, March 20.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 79.25. Gold was quoted at 34.55.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 20.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in good supply at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at 10@12½ cents discount for cash.

On call, money rules from 2½@4 per cent., mostly 3@3½ per cent.; time money is in good supply from 3½@4½ per cent., according to dates, names, and collateral; year money rules from 3¾@4 per cent.; in commercial paper the market is quiet, with quotations 3½@4½ per cent. Western dry goods paper, on six months, sold here yesterday at 2¾ per cent.

Clearings, $27,779,797; balances, $2,268,676. The stock market was generally strong, though prices sagged a little in the last hour. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,857	Atchison & Topeka	60½	58⅝	59
3,857	Atchison & Topeka pf.	95½	93⅜	94
40	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
51	Boston Elevated	175	174½	174½
1	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
77	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
4,041	Boston & Maine rights	.27	.25	.26
2	Boston & Maine pf.	169¼	169¼	170
28	Boston & Prov. ex div.	300	300	300
6,886	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	162	162	162⅜
35	Chicago Junction	153	153	153
2	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
4,302	Mexican Central	24⅞	21⅝	24½
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	210	210
7	Old Colony	208	207½	207⅝
5	Pere Marquette	56	56	56
93	Rutland pf.	101	100	101
4,370	Union Pacific	94	92¼	93⅛
448	Union Pacific pf.	88	85⅛	85⅞
168	West End	95	94⅜	95
61	West End pf.	112½	112	112½
10	New York Central	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞

TELEPHONES.

470	Am. Tel. & Tel.	162	161	161
475	Erie trust certfs.	52⅜	48	49½
845	Mexican	3½	3	3¼
23	New England	138	137	137

ELECTRICS.

45	General Electric pf.	105	105	105
1,810	Massachusetts	31	30	30
1,383	Massachusetts pf.	87	86	86¼
200	Westinghouse	64¼	63	63
60	Westinghouse pf.	72½	72½	72½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	85	85	85
50	American Ice	40¼	40¼	40¼
3,442	Am. Sugar	142	140	140⅝
62	American Sugar pf.	122½	122½	122½
200	Am. Woolen	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
165	American Woolen pf.	72	72	72
2,100	Dom. Iron & Steel	39¼	37¼	38⅜
130	Federal Steel	48⅝	48	48½
951	Federal Steel pf.	101¼	99⅝	101
10	Isbenthaler	160	160	160
530	National Tube	60	59½	59½
1,323	National Tube pf.	113½	111	112
155	N. E. Gas & Coke	12¾	12	12¼
16	Pullman	205¾	205	205
42	Reece Buttonhole	2	2	2
10	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
126	United Fruit	133½	133	133
173	United Shoe Machine	33⅞	33½	33¾
135	United Shoe Mach. pf.	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
10	United States Leather	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝

MINING.

405	Adventure	13¾	13¼	13¾
40	Allouez	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,265	Amalgamated	101	101⅛	101⅜
100	Am. Zinc	11	11	11
1,455	Arcadian	24	22½	22½
200	Arnold	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
460	Ashbed	.50	4.38⅜	4.43¾
3,093	Baltic	42¾	42¾	42¾
7,155	Bingham	23½	24⅜	24⅜
125	Bonanza	1½	1⅝	1½
40	Boston & Montana	355	353	353
917	British Columbia	21	20¼	20½
829	Butte & Boston	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Calumet & Hecla	855	855	855
6,506	Centennial	28½	26⅞	27
8,064	Centennial Eureka	32¾	30	31½
345	Cochiti	9	8¾	9
1,785	Copper Range	50	48⅞	48⅞
56	Dom. Coal	40	38	39
50	Dom. Coal pf.	110¼	110¼	110½
585	Elm River	6¼	6	6⅛
838	Franklin	24	23	23
500	Gold Dredging	50	50	50
990	Isle Royale	43½	42½	42½
986	Mass.	15	14½	14½
530	Mayflower	3¼	3	3
480	Michigan	7	6¼	6⅝
2,249	Mohawk	31	30	30
1,060	Old Dominion	17¾	16	16
250	Osceola	87	86	86
537	Parrot	53	52	52
20	Quincy	175	175	175
350	Rhode Island	7	6½	6⅝
6,613	Santa Fé	9	7½	8
110	St. Mary's Canal Rights	5½	5½	5½
24	Tamarack	340	340	340
100	Tecumseh	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,868	Trimountain	39½	34½	36½
2,800	Trinity	32⅝	31½	31⅝
16,821	United States (tr. ctfs.)	19	17⅜	18½
2,185	United States Oil	16¾	15⅝	16¼
1,090	Utah	34½	33¾	33⅝
100	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
155	Winona	6½	6¼	6⅝
220	Wolverine	51½	50½	51
10	Wyandotte	2½	2½	2½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Money to-day was unchanged, it being had for call and time loans at 4@4½ per cent. New York exchange was quoted at 25 cents' discount.

Local stocks were steady. In a few instances the tone appeared to be slightly easier, but with the exception of Strawboard, which went off a point from yesterday's level, actual changes in price were of little consequence. The market as a whole was narrow, dull, and uninteresting.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	American Linseed	8⅝	8½	8⅝
50	American Linseed pf.	36½	36½	36½
430	American Strawboard	30	29	30
50	Canal & Dock	74	74	74
9	Chicago City Railway	272	272	272
1,120	Chicago Union Traction	13⅝	15½	15⅝
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
29	Diamond Match	136	136	136
253	Lake Street Elevated	14½	14¼	14½
200	Metropolitan Elevated	36⅞	36	36
327	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	88	88	88
1,155	National Biscuit	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜
201	National Biscuit pf.	96¼	96	96
100	National Carbon	16	16	16
283	National Carbon pf.	83	83	83
200	Northwestern L.	39½	39½	39½
100	Northwestern L. pf.	90	90	90
25	Street's Stable Car	19½	19½	19½
31	Union Elevated	110	110	110
200	West Chicago	103	102½	102½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Again yesterday the steel stocks practically monopolized the trading in the outside market. Some other issues, it is true, were fairly active and showed considerable strength, but nowhere were the transactions of importance as compared with the trading in the steel stocks, and especially in the shares of the United States Steel Corporation. So large was the trading in these issues that other stocks were necessarily to a large extent neglected.

***

UNITED STATES STEEL common sold between 43 as the low price of the day and 45 as the top price. Between these figures the stock moved very irregularly, reaching the highest price of the day soon after the opening and closing at practically the lowest, showing a net gain of a quarter of a point. A larger advance occurred in the preferred stock, which sold from 91 up to 94, and closed at 92¼, a net gain of 1¾ points. The most active trading in these issues occurred just after the opening, but throughout the day business in them was fairly large, and the total for the day was as large as that recorded on any previous day in these issues. Some estimates placed the total far above that of Tuesday, when in the neighborhood of 150,000 shares changed hands, but it is probable that Tuesday's transactions were not exceeded by those recorded yesterday. The most noteworthy feature of the day in the steel stocks was the very sharp advances that occurred in several of the group. These advances were largest in the stocks of the American Bridge Company, but all the steel stocks traded in on the curb shared in the day's strength. The buying of the United States Steel stocks yesterday, as well as the day before, was in anticipation of the expected official announcement that the success of the plan of merger is assured.

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AMERICAN SHEET STEEL preferred was fairly active, and during the latter part of the day showed considerable strength. At times the prices of Sheet Steel preferred and of United States Steel preferred were wide apart, but at the end of the day the two issues were practically at the same figure.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE, which on Tuesday developed exceptional strength, yesterday advanced very sharply on large transactions. Since the beginning of trading in the United States Steel issues, relatively little attention has been given to the American Bridge stocks, so that yesterday's advance seemed unexpected. The common advanced above 47 and closed at 45 bid, a net gain of two points. The preferred stock, which closed on Tuesday at 94, yesterday sold up to 99½ and closed at 98⅜ bid, a net gain of 4⅜ points.

***

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON MINES sold at 135 and closed at 150 bid, an advance for the day of five points.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold down to 10⅞, and then advanced sharply to 12. It closed at 12 bid, a net gain of half a point.

***

SOUTHERN LIGHT AND TRACTION 5s sold at 80 and closed with a net gain of one point at 78½ bid. The stock was dull.

***

CAST IRON PIPE preferred, which for some days has been in demand with little offered, sold up to 36, and made a net gain of 2¼ points.

***

UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares at 4, and closed at 4 bid, a fractional net gain.

***

ELECTRICAL LEAD REDUCTION sold from 5 up to 6 and showed considerable activity. In connection with the advance of the stock it was stated that there is considerable demand from various power companies for licenses to operate the system of lead reduction controlled by this company.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 20. Bid.	Asked.	March 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bridge	45	45½	43	43½
American Bridge pf.	98⅜	98¾	94	94½
American Chicle	85	87	85½	88
American Chicle pf.	79	81½	80	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	39	37	39
American Malt 6s	98	98¼	98	98¼
Am. Sheet Steel	42	43	43	43½
Am. Sheet Steel pf.	92	92½	90	90½
*American Thread pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Am. Tin Can subs.	100½	100¾	100¼	100½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
†British Columbia Copper	20	20½	20	20½
British Exch. 3s	99	99½	99	99½
Brownlow Mining	42	44	42	44
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¾	7	6¼	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	35	37	33½	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	30	31½	30	32
Consolidated Equipment	12	12½	11½	12
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	30	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼
Denver & S. W. pf.	69	70	70	71
Denver & S. W. 5s	94½	94¾	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Am.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. trusts	29½	30	29¾	30¾
Elect. Lead Reduction	5½	6	5	5½
Electric Boat	24	28	24	28
Electric Boat pf.	53	61	51	58
Electric Vehicle	14	16	14	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	25	34	25	34
†Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	45	39	46
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	16	9	16
General Carriage	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
Havana Commercial	14	14¾	14	14¾
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½	58	59½
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
Inter-State Oil	1⅜	1	1⅜	1
Iron Steamboat	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron Mines	145	150	120	125
Lorillard pf.	115	...	115	...
†Mariposa Copper	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	28½	30	28½	30
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20	21	20	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
N. Y. Transportation	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Otis Elevator	29⅞	30	29⅞	30¼
Otis Elevator pf.	93	93½	92	93¼
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36	36½	35⅞	36¼
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	70½	72	70½	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	96	97½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¼	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	133	138	133	138
St. Louis Transit	22	23	22	23
Seaboard Air Line 4s	78¼	78⅝	78¾	79¼
Seaboard Air Line	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32	32¼	32	32½
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	43	44¼	43	45
Southern L. & T. 5s	78½	78	77½	79
Standard Coupler	38	38	38	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	797	800	797	800
Sterling Copper	10¾	11	10¾	11
Storage Power	10	13	10	13
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	4	5	4	5
Trenton Potteries pf.	56	60	56	60
Union Copper	4	4¼	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	52	53½	52½	54
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114½	115½	114½	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	123	125	122	125
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90⅞	91¼	90⅞	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77	78	76	78
United States Steel	43	43¼	42⅝	42⅞
United States Steel pf.	92½	92¾	90½	90¾
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	...	38	...
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61¼	62½	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¾	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	19	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81	81½	81	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Traction	95	98	95	98
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	70	...	...	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34¼	35¾	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11½	12	11¾	12

	March 20. Bid.	Asked.	March 19. Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	79	80	80	80½
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107	105	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas Bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	82½	84½	82½	84½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas Bonds 6s	94	95½	93½	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108⅜	109½	108⅜	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13½	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68	69	68	69
N.Y. & E. Gas Co. 1st	115	117½	114	117
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45½	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	73	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	96	98	96	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20½	22	20½	22
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	82	83½	81	83
Union Ferry	32¾	33½	32¾	33½
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅞c. Mexican dollars at 49c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Junelin sold at .11, 200 Elkton at 1.65, 300 Golden Fleece at .30, 300 Hale and Norcross at .15, 300 Isabella at .75, 100 Leadville at .05, 100 Portland at 3.00; 100 Potosi at .10, 300 Sierra Nevada at .30, and 2,000 Work at .20.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12	Iron Silver	.60
Anaconda	.42	La Crosse	.10
Alice	.35	Leadville Con.	.05
Adams Con.	.23	Little Chief	.14
Belcher	.07	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.14	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Con.	.23	Ontario	9.50
Caledonia, B. H.	2.00	Ophir	.51
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.01
Chollar	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Potosi	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Ccm. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.05
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.24
Daly	1.25	Standard	4.00
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.65
Eureka Con.	.15	Union Con.	.12
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.12
Golden Fleece	.25	Argentum Juanita	.23
Gould & Curry	.10	Isabella	.72
Hale & Norcross	.09	Mollie Gibson	.24
Homestake	70.00	Portland	2.85
Horn Silver	1.10		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—In the stock market to-day high prices in the morning were followed by recessions in the afternoon, which brought the list down to near closing prices of last night. The bulk of the trading in the morning centred in the United States Steel stocks. The Readings improved in the early trading, but declined in the afternoon. Transactions in Pennsylvania Steel common were of good volume. The stock moved erratically, but closed below last night's figures.

An official of the company intimated to-day that the 15 per cent. stock yet outstanding was withheld from conversion upon the advice of lawyers unacquainted with the complete details of the proposed plan.

Money on call, 3½ per cent. and upward; on time, 4 to 5 per cent. for sixty days to 3 months, and 4½ to 5½ for longer time. Rates on the best commercial paper are 3½ per cent., with higher prices for names not so well known.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
362	American Alkali	2¼	2	2
10	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.	60	59	59
2	Bethlehem Iron	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
3	Cambria Iron	45¾	45¾	45¾
650	Cambria Steel	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Chicago Tennal pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
410	Choctaw T. C.	45½	45	45
30	Choctaw pf. T. C.	48¼	48¼	48¼
90	Cons. Lake Superior Co.	32	31	31
130	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	41	41	41
200	Cons. Traction N. J.	62½	62½	62½
400	Cons. Traction Pitts.	24	24	24
700	Diamond State Steel	6	5⅞	6
300	Easton Cons. Electric	20½	20¼	20½
900	Electric Co. of America	8¾	8¼	8¼
1	Germantown Trust	170	170	170
60	International Pow. & D.	9½	9½	9½
1,435	Lehigh Valley	32¾	32½	32½
5	Manufactured Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
355	Marsden Co.	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	National Asphalt	7½	7½	7½
38	National Asphalt pf.	13½	13½	13½
100	New Haven Iron & Steel	4¾	4¾	4¾
954	Penn. Steel, Girard t. r.	77	77	79
3,595	Philadelphia Electric	6½	6⅜	6⅜
102	Pennsylvania	76¾	76¼	76¼
460	Philadelphia Co.	46¼	46	46⅛
132	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46¾	46	46⅛
6	Phil., Wil. & Baltimore	88	88	88
120	Railways Co. general	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,205	Reading T. C.	16 11-16	16¼	16¼
1,000	Reading 1st pf. T. C.	36 11-16	36 5-16	36⅜
1,840	Reading 2d pf. T. C.	22⅝	22½	22½
40	Rochester Pass.	28	28	28
1,000	Southern Railway	28¾	28¼	28¾
200	Susquehanna Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Tidewater Steel	6	6	6
120	United Gas Imp.	125¼	125	125
4,600	United States Steel	44	43¼	43¾
1,000	United States Steel pf.	94	93½	94
2,477	Union Traction	31¾	30⅝	30⅞
50	Union Trac. Pitts. pf.	53	53	53
300	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.08	.09
Best & Belcher	.16	.16
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.74	.75
Challenge Con	.14	.15
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.71	.70
Con. Cal. & Vaia	1.65	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gold & Curry	.12	.14
Hale & Norcross	.12	.12
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.30	.28
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.63	.61
Overman	.13	.13
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.08	.08
Sierra Nevada	.29	.27
Standard	4.00	4.00
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con	.17	.16
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.16	.15
Silver bars	60⅞	60⅞
Mexican dollars	50@50⅜	50@50⅜
Drafts, sight

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,340	Amal. Copper	101⅝	102¼	101	101
130	Am. Car & F...	25	25	24¾	24¾
150	Am. Smelting	56⅞	58¼	56⅝	58¼
160	Am. Steel & W.	42⅜	43¼	42½	42⅞
780	Am.S.& W.tr.ctfs	43¼	43⅝	42⅜	42⅞
11,810	Am. Sugar Ref..	141⅜	142	139⅜	140⅜
5,650	Am. Tobacco ..	127⅜	128½	126⅜	127⅜
4,450	A., T. & S. F..	60½	60½	58⅝	59⅛
2,480	A., T. & S. F. pf.	95¾	96¼	93⅝	94½
40	Balt. & Ohio..	93½	93½	92	92
63,910	Brooklyn R. T..	82½	85⅞	82½	85⅞
2,380	Ches. & Ohio....	46⅜	47	46	46
88,840	C., B. & Q....	186	190½	182⅝	182⅝
20	Chi. Great West.	22½	22½	22½	22½
30,030	C., M. & St. P..	151⅞	153⅜	151⅛	151⅝
5,160	C., R. I. & P....	130	130⅝	128½	128⅝
90	Col. Fuel & I...	49¼	49¼	48⅜	48⅞
140	Col. Southern...	11	11	10⅝	10⅞
400	Cont. Tobacco...	44½	44½	44½	44⅝
8,040	Erie	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1,150	Erie 1st pf....	68½	68½	67½	67⅝
60	Federal Steel ..	49½	49½	48⅝	48⅝
160	Fed. S. tr. ctfs.	49⅝	49⅝	48¾	49⅛
10	F. S. pf. tr. rcts.	100	100	100	100
14,850	Louis. & Nash..	100½	100½	98⅝	99⅛
19,560	Manhattan	125½	126⅝	125¼	125⅝
20	Mexican Central.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
70	Mo., K. & T. pf.	60½	60½	59⅜	59⅝
15,840	Mo. Pacific	97⅞	101	97⅞	100¼
30	N. Y. Central..	147	147	144½	145¼
430	N. Y. O. & W..	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝
20	Norfolk & West.	50	50	50	50
3,280	Nor. Pacific ...	89	89½	86⅝	87¼
11,320	People's Gas ..	107¾	107⅝	105⅞	106⅛
1,040	Reading	33¾	33¾	32⅞	33
880	Reading 1st pf..	73⅛	73½	72½	72⅝
20	Reading 2d pf..	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
50	Rep. Iron & S..	17	17	17	17
60	St. Law. & A..	72½	72⅜	72½	72⅜
630	St. L. & S. W. pf.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¼
3,330	Southern Pac...	46	46¼	45¼	45⅝
9,040	Southern Ry ..	26⅞	27⅜	25⅞	26⅛
360	Southern Ry. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70	70
910	Tenn. C. & I...	57⅜	57⅞	56½	56½
1,040	Texas Pacific ..	31⅜	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞
18,940	Union Pacific ..	94	94¾	92⅝	93⅛
60	U. P. Rights...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Union Pac. pf...	85½	85½	85½	85½
940	U. S. Leather..	13⅜	13⅜	13	13
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
60	Wabash	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
2,050	Wabash pf	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34⅜
190	Western Union..	88½	88½	87⅝	87⅝
291,420					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Mex. C. 2d. Inc.	19½	19½	19½	19½
5,000	Wabash deb. B.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
$15,000					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅞	103⅝	Eighth Av...	375	425
2s, c., 1930	103⅝	103⅝	Ev. & T. H.		
3s, r., 1918	111⅛	111⅜	pf.	86	89
3s, c., 1918	111¼	111⅜	Ft. W. & R.		
3s, 1918, reg.	110¾	111	G.	29	..
4s, r., 1907	113¼	113½	Gluc. S. pf..	94	97
4s, c., 1907	114⅜	114½	G. R. & W.	55	..
4s, r., 1925	138¼	138⅜	Homestake,ex		
4s, c., 1925	138¼	138⅜	div.	84	..
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	112¼	Ill. C., L.	102	..
5s, c., 1904	111⅜	112¼	I. R. & L. pf.	69½	74
D. C. 3-65s	128½	..	Int. S. pf..	30	35
			Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Adams Exp..	155	165	Kan. & M..	26½	28
Alb. & Sus.	200	..	K. & D. M.		
Alle. & W..	120	..	pf.	30	35
Am. Ag. C..	25	35	K. & P. 1st		
A. A. C. pf.,			pf.	50	55
ex div....	81	82	K. Ice, Chi..	19	40
Am. Bic. pf.	20½	28	K. L., C. pf.	50	60
Am. Coal....	100	180	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
Am. D. Tel.	34	36	Lake Shore..	210¼	250
Am. S. S. tr.			Mah. C. R..	195	..
ctfs.	42	43	Man. Beach.	13½	17½
Am. Snuff...	31	40	Md. C. pf..	68	78
Am. Tob. pf.	144	147	M. W. S. El.,		
Ann Arbor..	24	26	Chi.	35½	36½
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	Mich. Cent.	107	..
B. Un. Gas..	204	207	M. & St. L.		
B., R. & P.	75	78	pf.	112	114
B., R. & P.			Mor. & Es..	195½	197½
pf.	115	125	Nat. B. pf..	95½	1¾
B., C. R. &			Nat. Lead..	15¼	15⅞
N.	131	..	Nat. S. pf..	78	79½
Cap. Tract..	104	..	N. Cent. C.	30	35
C. & E. Ill.			N. Y. A. B.	158	165
pf.	132	135	N. Y. & N.		
C. G. W. pf.,			H.	208	214
B.	52	53	N. Y., L. &		
C., M. & St.			W.	136	137½
P. pf....	188¾	189¼	N. & W. pf.	85½	86
C., St. P., M.			O. & I. G..	25	33
& O....	125	150	O. R. 1st pf.	90	94
C., St. P., M.			P. C. 2d pf.	65½	67
& Om. pf.	175	180	P., Ft. W. &		
C., C. & C.			C.	190	..
& St. L. pf.	116½	117	P., Ft. W. &		
C., L. & W.	35½	36	C. pf. sp....	188	..
C., L. & W.			Rens. & Sar.	204	..
pf.	71	75	R., W. & O.	135	..
Cleve. & P.	190	..	Rio Gr. W..	65	85
C. F. & I.			St. L. & S.		
pf.	115	120	1st pf..	85½	86½
Consol. C., ex			St. L. & S.		
div.	157	175	2d pf....	81½	83
Consol. Gas..	60	..	S. R. & T..	4¾	4½
Cruc. S. pf..	83½	..	Third Av....	121	122½
D., L. & W.	196	197	T., P. & W.	8½	..
D. M. & Ft.			U. B. & P.		
D. pf.	120	130	pf.	71	72¼
D., S. S. &			U. S. Rubber	19¼	20
A. pf.	..	17½			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,080	1,540	1,524
2d week March...	$137,305	$133,325	$120,862
From July 1.....	5,236,590	4,552,821	4,356,168
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	537
2d week March...	76,672	76,375	62,965
From July 1.....	2,844,279	2,910,301	2,374,898
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week March...	17,536	15,418	8,729
From July 1.....	619,418	503,265	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,991	1,462	1,385
2d week March...	188,040	155,397	132,537
From July 1.....	6,892,427	5,572,416	5,013,926
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,517	1,492	1,492
2d week March...	219,715	159,564	158,320
From Jan. 1.....	2,384,317	1,814,777	1,595,000
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week March...	21,026	22,210	18,406
From July 1.....	831,500	777,381	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week March...	52,824	40,718	36,855
From Jan. 1.....	554,446	513,243	458,074
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for January—			
Gross earnings...	113,719	100,350	93,181
Expenses.....	64,510	42,226	45,691
Net earnings..	49,209	58,124	57,490
Gross, 7 months..	829,134	726,452	697,047
Net, 7 months...	403,392	431,718	426,260
PACIFIC COAST for January—			
Gross earnings...	337,490	393,336	392,395
Expenses.....	309,785	314,766	277,722
Net earnings....	27,714	78,569	54,673
Gross, 7 months..	3,155,491	3,239,808	.....
Net, 7 months...	730,671	926,677	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Mileage.....	1,527	1,492	1,499
Earnings:			
Freight.....	6,869,302	5,744,703	5,768,402
Passengers ...	2,117,377	1,878,083	1,768,772
Total gross...	9,751,121	8,300,186	8,006,504
Expenses:			
Maint. of way....	1,510,011	1,397,827	1,401,894
Maint. of equip...	1,122,834	883,161	835,434
Cond. trans....	3,071,582	3,284,756	3,269,444
Total ex.....	6,581,632	5,848,856	5,707,464
Net earnings..	3,169,489	2,451,330	2,299,039
Prop. ex. to gross	67%	70%	71¼
Other inc	187,178	130,575	157,780
Total inc....	3,358,667	2,581,895	2,456,819
Charges:			
Taxes.....	276,328	249,344	241,153
Bond int.....	1,289,756	1,283,865	1,357,672
Miscellaneous...	173,005	419,584	195,411
New emp.....	482,302	182,119	720,324
Total charges...	2,221,391	2,134,912	2,484,560
Surplus.....	1,137,276	446,983	*27,741

*Deficit.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance:	$152,059,930
Gold	93,250,351
Silver	18,147,888
United States notes	9,597,435
Treasury notes of 1890	139,445
National bank notes	9,044,486
Total receipts this day	2,125,097
Total receipts this month	32,928,397
Total receipts this year	418,154,382
Total expenditures this day	1,309,069
Total expenditures this month	28,570,090
Total expenditures this year	340,847,278
Deposits in National banks	97,249,238
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	381,130
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,057,350
Customs	1,050,858
Miscellaneous	16,888

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,246,989
Silver dollars	431,004,001
Silver dollars of 1890	1,674,861
Silver bullion of 1890	52,973,139
Total	$760,918,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,246,989
Silver certificates outstanding	431,004,001
Treasury notes outstanding	54,668,999
Total	$760,918,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,814,461
Gold certificates	24,435,999
Silver coin and bullion	13,195,949
Silver certificates	4,951,942
United States notes	9,597,435
Other assets	18,246,940
Total in Treasury	$139,242,618
Deposits in National banks	97,249,238
Total	$236,491,856
Current liabilities	84,431,926
Available cash balance	152,059,930

ALLEGED ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

Collector Thompson Captures Two Men and 1,500 Gallons of Mash.

Internal Revenue Collector Thompson and two deputies yesterday afternoon raided an alleged illicit distillery in the basement of the seven-story tenement house at 211 Eldridge Street and captured two men, who are believed to be the proprietors of the place. The prisoners are Marmann Lowenstein, the landlord of the tenement, and Joseph Levy, the janitor of the premises. The two men, who denied all knowledge of the existence of the still, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $2,500 bail for examination.

Yesterday afternoon Collector Thompson and his deputies went to the basement of the house, and forcing the door, discovered a fully equipped plant in operation. There were two stills, both new, each having a capacity of 350 gallons a day. There was about 400 gallons of liquor and 1,500 gallons of mash in various stages of fermentation. The stuff was all confiscated. The officers then went to the apartments of Lowenstein and Levy and arrested them.

CHILD'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Was Born After Father Was Killed in an Accident.

The New York Central Railroad has been sued, in behalf of an infant, for $10,000 damages for the death of the father, who was killed in a railroad accident before the child was born. The suit was brought in the County Court of Lycoming County, Penn., by Charles J. Garverick, as nearest friend of the child, whose name is Francis H. McAvinew.

Michael McAvinew, the father, was a fireman employed on the Beach Creek branch of the New York Central, and was killed in an accident at Gorton Heights, on Feb. 20, 1900. The child was born shortly after the death of the father. A suit for damages in the sum of $30,000 was also brought by the widow. The New York Central, according to one of its legal representatives, offered to settle both cases for $100, but the offer was refused.

Hotel Sold Under Foreclosure.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 20.—The Halcyon Hall hotel property at Millbrook was sold at auction under foreclosure sale here to-day. The mortgage had been given to secure a series of bonds, and suit was brought by Col. Frederick C. Wagner and Thomas Taft, Trustees for the bondholders, against the Halcyon Hall Company. The amount of the mortgage was $55,000 and the property was bid in by the Trustees for $33,500.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lenox Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—A Lively Contest in the Auction Room.

W. P. Mangam has sold for the estate of George W. Loss the plot at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 99.11 by 134.6. The buyers are Sauer, Gross & Herbener, who will improve the property at once.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for the estate of Eugene Kelly to Joseph Hamershlag, the four-story brick and limestone dwelling, with stable at the rear, 9 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Joseph A. Farley the new five-story American basement dwelling, 313 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 23 by 102.2.

Jesse L. Bernard & Co. have sold for Oscar Unz, the three-story dwelling, 330 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 65 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Margaret E. Stobo, to a client for occupancy, the three-and-a-half-story dwelling, 214 West Seventy-ninth Street, 19 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for William P. Silleck to Louis Lese, the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 65 feet west of Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Lese has also bought, through Edward J. Welling, Jr., from August C. Ohle, 336 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a frame dewlling on lot 25 by 100; also, through Hiram Rinaldo & Brother, from John Berlin, the adjoining lot, 334 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Sidney Nordlinger has sold to August Jacob, for improvement, the plot on the south side of Ninety-first Street, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, 33 by 100.8.

C. W. F. Johanning has sold for a Mr. Hoffman 2,102 Eighth Avenue, a five-story apartment house with stores, on lot 25 by 100, for $35,000; also, for George Robinson 2,656 and 2,658 Eighth Avenue, two five-story apartment houses with stores, on plot 50 by 100, for $70,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, for improvement, the northwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth Streets, old buildings on plot 64 by 51; also, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 212 West Twenty-fifth Street, 15.9 by 100.3. The same firm has bought the three-story dwelling, 162 East Sixty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 100.4.

E. A. Crulkshank & Co. have sold for the estate of Hamilton Fish, the three-story dwelling, 279 East Third Street, 24 by 96.2.

Samuel H. Martin has sold for Clotilde Kutz to M. E. Hewitt the four-story brownstone front dwelling 103 West Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5.

C. C. Flottenroth has sold for A. Hamilton to Gustav Grossman the two-story brick dwelling, 1,134 Jackson Avenue, 152 feet south of Home Street, on lot 22.6 by 87.6.

Joseph Hamershlag transferred yesterday to Hamilton M. Weed the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 50.8 by 102.3, for a consideration of $270,000. Mr. Weed has given two two-year mortgages on the property—one to Mr. Hamershlag for $95,000, and the other to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company for $175,000.

The Holland Realty Company took title yesterday to 66 and 68 West Forty-sixth Street, 33.4 by 100.5.

Matthew J. Ward reports that he has effected a long lease of the Windsor Hotel, Orange, N. J., to John H. Brugh of this city.

The Auction Room.

There was a lively contest yesterday in front of the stand of Charles A. Berrian at the partition sale of the property 159 Front Street, covering the block front on the south side of that street, between Maiden Lane and Fletcher Street. This parcel is of somewhat unique character, being a leasehold, with a ground lease running for 999 years from May, 1850. The ground rental is $1,800 a year, and the gross income from the property, according to the auctioneer's statement, is at present $5,500. The opening bid was $30,000. There were only two bidders, Samuel Goldsticker and Frank M. McDermott of Newark, who acted for the ultimate purchaser, Mrs. H. A. Becker, an interested party. One-hundred-dollar advances in the price were the rule, but several times each bidder, thinking that he saw a disposition on the part of his competitor to weaken, tacked on an extra thousand dollars in an effort to clinch matters. Both were equally determined, but Mr. Goldsticker, representing a client, presumably had a limit beyond which he could not bid, so that Mr. McDermott took the property at $60,200.

Mr. Arthur Fischer has resold, for Victor Spitzer to Thomas Murtha, the four-story brick tenement, 342 East Thirty-fourth Street, size 25x98.9.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for David H. Hyman 128 East Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100, to W. E. Reed. There is a building on the property which will be converted into a private stable.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 40 East Fifty-seventh Street. This is a four-story private residence, 17.9 feet, with butler's pantry and conservatory extension lot, 100.5 feet. The house was superbly fitted up by Carrere & Hastings for the owner, Dr. Dillon Brown.

Results at Auction.

Complete results of yesterday's auction room dealings follow:

By William M. Ryan.

50 and 52 Pine Street, north side, 57.5 feet east of William Street, 40.4 by 102.2 by 43.8 by 97.11, five-story brick building; partition sale, to A. D. Weekes, attorney for interested parties $175,000

41 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 225 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 58.9, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emil Auerbach 114,600

221 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rose Frey..... 12,312

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

232 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 117.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, five-story brownstone-front flat; public auction sale, to T. Williams..... 10,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 35 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James R. Hay..... 12,700

190 Convent Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 108.11 on the avenue by 25 on the street by 109.11 by 68.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward F. Cole ....

By Charles A. Berrian.

159 Front Street, south side, the block front between Maiden Lane and Fletcher Street, 51.10 by 41.8 by 50.6 by 41.9, 1,000-year leasehold, four-story building; partition sale, to Mrs. H. A. Becker..... 60,200

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

173 and 175 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, north side, 260 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 20 by 100.2, three and four story brick flats; public auction sale, No. 173, to M. G. Ramazotti..... 5,500
No. 175, to William Meyer..... 4,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 274 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 26 by 98.9, four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling; 14 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 2d by 98.9, two-story brick stable.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 165 East Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 260 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 433 Broome Street, south side, between Broadway and Crosby Street, 26 by 101 by 26 by 102, four-story iron-front building.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Harold Nathan, referee, 967 Second Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 73, five-story brick double tenement, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Water Street, southwest corner of Jefferson Street, 23 by 76.4, four-story brick tenement, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Samuel D. Levy, referee, 2,150 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 30 by 100 by 12.4 by 101.4, two-story brick dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,810.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George B. Ashley, referee, Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 85 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $38,877; subject to other mortgages for $190,271.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alexander V. Campbell, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $23,616.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 411 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,317.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 118 Washington Place, south side, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 18 by 71, two-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 249 West Fourth Street, southeast corner of Charles Street, 21.6 by 76.7, four-story brick flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,791.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Burnham, referee, 200 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 20.6 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,534 Seventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,532 Seventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, on 200 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, $31,600; on 2,534 Seventh Avenue, $20,163; on 2,532 Seventh Avenue, $20,149.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 807 East Sixth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Avenue D, 25 by 90.10, four-story brick building; 196 Lewis Street, west side, 48.11 feet south of Sixth Street, 25 by 71.5 by 29.1 by 75.4, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,349; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 431 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 51 Leroy Street, north side, 150 feet west of Bedford Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick four-family tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 152 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 303.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 21.4 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,722.

By Solomon De Wallcarss, foreclosure sale, Herbert R. Limburger, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of the centre line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, if continued, 60 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,680.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Central Park West, northwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street, for a five-story brick and granite church, 100.11 by 150.10; First Church of Christ Scientist, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; (completed plans;) cost, $150,000.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-first Street, for a three-story and mezzanine brick and limestone clubhouse, with six-story extension, 75.5 by 150; Union Club, owner; Du Fais & Gilbert of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, with equipment, $450,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, 225 feet west of First Avenue, for a two-story brick factory, 25 by 95; G. Greenhalgh & Co. of 401 East Ninetieth Street, owners; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $4,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, 102 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a one-story brick store, 14 by 19; James Cronin of 1,076 Webster Avenue, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $400.

No. 155 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick shop, 25 by 53; R. Guggenheimer of 725 Broadway, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 29 Scammel Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, 24.9 by 25 and 20.3; Hulda Wiltner of 10 Beekman Place, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 94 and 96 Rivington Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 63.5; Friedman & Feinberg of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $45,000.

Bergen Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick loft building, 19 by 77; Albert Rothermel of 663 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 60 and 62 Avenue B, for two six-story brick flats, 24 by 84.9; Louis Bachrach of 31 Nassau Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; total cost, $50,000.

No. 324 to 330 East Thirteenth Street, for three six-story brick flats, 28.9 by 90; Gerson Hyman of 227 East Twenty-third Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; total cost, $120,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,976 Bathgate Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; B. M. Driscoll, premises, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 2,074 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; G. A. and C. T. Elliott, owners; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 34 and 36 Stuyvesant Street, to a five-story brick school; Hebrew Technical Institute, premises, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 14 Union Square, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 398 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; William H. Browning, owner; J. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $200.

No. 801 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Cordes, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,504 Park Avenue, to a two-story brick stable; Richard Townsend of 31 Nassau Street, owner; Emil Pauba, architect; cost, $200.

No. 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 73 and 75 Fulton Street, to a six-story brick store and office building; Charles A. Schieren of 57 Cliff Street, owner; Frank Freeman of 132 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 253 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat, with store; William F. Havemeyer of 25 Nassau Street, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 220 and 222 East Ninety-eighth Street, to two five-story brick flats, with store; Sussman Reinhardt of 1,694 Lexington Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 23 Cliff Street, to a four-story brick office building; Mary J. James, owner; C. S. Morrell of 59 Ann Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, March 20.

BANK ST, 16, 19.5x75x19.8x75; John Davis to Josephine A. Budke, (mtg $12,180; R S $3)..... $100

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 55x100; Albert Bruns to Leo Meyer, (all liens, R S $7)..... 1

BRYANT AV, 1,218, e s, 99.10 ft s of Freeman St, 20x100; Jennie B. Sweeney to Gibson Futzel, (R S $1, mtg $2,500).. 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135, 26x80; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel H. Lowenfeld, (R S $3)..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 44, 25x55; Louis Gerard to Peter Krumenaker, ½ part, (mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents)..... Gift.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 82.9 ft s of Bathgate Place, 27.7x82.8; Heinrich Roth to John Monks, (R S $5.50, mtg $1,500)..... 100

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, s ½ of Plot 71, map of William O. Giles, 25x—x 23.9x116.3; Mary A. Obst and another to Theodore Kiendl, trustee, (R S $1)... 1

FREDERICK ST, e s, 157.5 ft n of Union Av, 75x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and another to Charles A. Lopez, (R S 50c). 1

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 50x90; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c., to George J. Palmer, (mtg $6,000)..... 50

GRAND ST, 177 and 179, 53x73.2x50.9x72.11; Cornelia and Catharine C. Cruger to Louis Eisenberg, (R S $60)..... 100

GREAT JONES ST, 7, 25.1x99.6x25.1x100; George D. Hencken and others to Samuel Werner, (mtg $80,000, R S $50)..... 100

LAWRENCE AV, e s, 125 ft n of Central Av, 50x200 to Main Av, Westchester Av; Joseph M. Schenck, referee, to Olivia Thompson 250

LOTS 187 and 188, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Felix Prost and wife to Michal Krott and wife, (mtg $1,000, R S $2)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 153 to 157, 50x87.6; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Max Weinstein, (mtg $82,500, R S $11.50)..... 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 58th St, 50.5 x20; Albert I. Sire to William F. Donnelly, (R S $25, mtg $35,000)..... 1

MERCER ST, 231, 25x100; Julius B. Fox to Moritz Weil, (mtg $40,000, R S $27)... 1

MERCER ST, 231, 25x100; Moritz Weil to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $55,000, R S $20)

PARK AV, 1,747, 20x75; Herman Scheidelberg to Edward Nicholson, (mtg $12,500, R S $3.50)..... 1

PITT ST, 53, w s, 22x100; Magdalena Becker, widow, to

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH MIDWOOD

South of Prospect Park.

This most beautiful and healthful section of Flatbush, has all its streets and avenues elegantly laid out, has all city improvements, paving, sewers, gas, etc., has a bountiful supply of the purest water in the State of New York entirely independent of the Brooklyn water system; is adorned with rare shrubbery and flower beds, and has every restriction enforced to insure its being kept up to its present high standard of exclusiveness.

Only 35 minutes to New York.

Cars run every 4 minutes.

Elegant, large residences with beautiful lawns $7,000 to $12,000. Villa Plots, 50x160, $2,000 and up.

Come and see South Midwood to-day or send for illustrated booklet.

Take Flatbush Avenue car,

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1364 Flatbush av.

NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES 2 AND 3 STORY,

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park, 30 minutes to Park Row; trolley connections to ferries and all points of the city. These houses are modern in every particular to the smallest detail. 36 two and 10 three story houses sold past season. For particulars regarding terms, etc., apply to W. A. BROWN, Owner,) BROOKLYN—Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Ave. NEW YORK—149 Broadway. Brooklyn office open Sundays and holidays all day. Evenings until 9. Illustrated booklet showing floor plans, etc., mailed on application.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.

Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Sacrifice.—30 minutes to New York; modern residence, 3 rooms deep, exquisite condition. $11,750; cost $17,000. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Ave., cor. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

One and two family houses wanted, 23d and 25th Ward, Brooklyn; customers waiting for cash and for exchange. Call Tryon, 1,410 Broadway, Brooklyn.

2½-story front, 3 rear, brownstone, 12 R. & B.; hardwood floor; open plumbing, grates; good condition; $8,250. 907 Hancock St.

Real Estate.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Money to loan, sums to suit, on bond and mortgage, and any Manhattan property bought, sold, and exchanged. Cohn & Ascher, 1,204 Lexington Av.

Do you wish to buy, rent, or sell a Summer home? Send particulars to Atwood & Lindsay, 41 Pine St. Telephone 2705 John.

Suburban houses, lots, and homes; all sections; all prices; reasonable terms. Call Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Landlords, I will give you confidential reports on prospective tenants, collect rents, &c. Secrecy, Box 185 Times.

A twelve years' experienced collector will collect rents and take charge of property. Schnelle, 31 Nassau St.

4, 4½ and 5% money on bond and mortgage; city property; easy terms. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Cash purchasers for lots and old buildings; quick sales. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

What are you looking for? I will find it for you; no expense. Schnelle, 31 Nassau St.

Builders, Look.—I have fine lots, with liberal builder's loan. Gaylor, 1,123 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS; RAILROAD & WATER FRONTS COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE; CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK; VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED; one piece with 4,000 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

Bargain.—Mennetto Hills Farm, Plainview, L. I.; 165 acres, 90 clear; house 11 rooms; barn and several outbuildings; two ponds and orchard; nicely located, one hour from city. For particulars address Owner, A. A. Leverich, 449 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Telephone, 1,073 Bedford.

For Sale Cheap.—Farms and cottages; fine location; close to Great South Bay; easy terms; cottages to rent; if you wish to buy or rent come and see me. I can please you. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

For Sale, Cheap—House with 8 rooms, stable, and wagon house; 2 acres of land; much fruit; in good condition; price $3,500. R. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

For Sale—New seven-room cottage, overlooking Great South Bay, village of Patchogue; lot 60 by 175 feet. Address M. L., P. O. Box 378 Patchogue, L. I.

Sea Cliff, overlooking Sound.—Furnished cottages, boating, bathing; invigorating atmosphere; picturesque drives. Everitt, 831 Park Av.

House, farm, nine acres, on the water, for sale cheap. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

House, farm, two acres, near water, for sale cheap. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

Farms and cottages, sell or to let; near the water. H. C. Davidson, East Rockaway, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

YONKERS.

Choice locality; high ground; two-story and attic frame dwelling; 10 rooms; all decorated; tiled bathroom; furnace; good stable in rear of lot; walking distance to Glenwood Station; $600 to $800 cash; balance of purchase money may be paid on easy terms.
W. H. RICHARDSON, Opposite N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

A.—A.—MOUNT VERNON DWELLINGS.

Special, Chester Hill, beautiful residence; large grounds; new; worth $15,000, for $12,500; others, $5,000 to $20,000; rentals, $25 to $100; all modern improvements. Rodman F. Pugh, 1st St., corner 3d Av.

For Rent and Sale—The best houses in New Rochelle, Larchmont, and vicinity. F. F. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Post Office, New Rochelle.

Furnished and unfurnished houses to let; all improvements; fine locations; $30 and upward. James W. Rich, 5 South 3d, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Mount Vernor, 8-room cottage, 40x105; will sell at sacrifice or let. 225 West 133d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Attractive country property, Milford, Conn., near Long Island Sound; modern dwelling, 18 rooms; 7 acres ground; stables, cottage, chicken house; fine garden, fruit and shade trees; town water; telephone service; near railroad station and trolley; boating, fishing, and bathing; price reasonable; will be rented fully furnished. Apply to H. H. Cammann & Co., 51 Liberty St.

For sale or exchange—1,000 acre farm. Berkshires; stock and tools; manufacturing or mercantile business considered. Beulahland Farm, Blandford, Mass.

For Sale—25 acres fruit and stock farm; price, $10,000 cash; no exchange. Address Box 45 Ulster Park, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Good farms for sale cheap; send stamp for handsome catalogue. H. L. Reed, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Farms and country places for sale; some bargains; send for descriptive list. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Farms! Farms! Catalogue free. Hawley & Butler, Springfield, Mass.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Big Bargain—7-room cottage, all improvements, $2,300. $300 cash, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

To Let for Business Purposes.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, 151st to 152d, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4, 5 & 6 rooms with bath.

All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.

OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

10 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)

Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEMENT "TO LET"

(large show window on street and avenue.)
S. W. Corner Sixth Ave. and 12th Street.
APPLY TO RHINELANDER ESTATE.
155 WEST 14TH STREET.

STORES TO RENT.
1ST AV., NO. 1,480, CORNER 77TH ST.
3D AV., NO. 1,310, CORNER 75TH ST.
GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
3D AV., NO. 1,320, NEAR 75TH ST.
75TH ST., NO. 177, NEAR 3D AV.
ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 17TH ST., 2 LOFTS.
S. E. JACOBS, 135 B'WAY.

LIGHT LOFTS.

FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,000, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

Broadway, Corner Warren St.

Large and well-lighted second floor to lease, size 75 feet front by about 90 feet deep, suitable for banking, insurance, and other corporations; possession at once; also single rooms and small suites.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—A.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD.
Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.

Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave,

Adjoining Broadway, on 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th

Elegant floors, 38x90, modern building, choice locality, great thoroughfare, accessible by elevated and trolley lines, fine wide street; rents, $1,200 to $1,500; two elevators; steam heated. See Janitor, 244 and 246 West 23d St.

Broadway, corner 89th St.; rent, $1,700. Store, with plate-glass windows and two good apartments above, suitable for drug store, hardware, shoes, merchant tailor, &c.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Two large light lofts to let on Leonard St., running through to Church St.; electric motor for hoisting; rent, $1,250.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

14th St., 5 West.—New business building, few doors west of 5th Av; large store, with gallery, to let; also large, light lofts and basement store. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Fulton St., 64.—Large, light store and lofts to let; modern fireproof building; steam heat, elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

A large store and basement to let, (with loft if desired,) with or without steam power; 480 Pearl St., near Centre St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 705—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable lofts in 23d St. building, near 5th Av.; passenger elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

43d St., near 5th Av.—21-foot house, suitable for tailor or similar business. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

304 8th Av.—Store, basement, and 1st floor. 100 feet deep; rent asked, $1,600.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

2 lofts in new corner building, 95x100, with power, steam heat, and elevator; will divide. Grossman, corner 94th St. and 1st Av.

LOFTS. Big, (25x125,) light, and cheap.
LOFTS. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt.
R. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

A Café and Restaurant, corner building William & Ann Sts.; old stand; rent moderate. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

At 16 Spruce St., a store, basement, and subcellar, with 1st loft, to let. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOFTS. HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 705—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted for Renting and Collectin ,

West side private houses, flats, apartment houses, tenements, and business property.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9TH AVE.

Wanted, for client, private dwelling, 60th to 80th, between Madison and Fifth Avs.; not more than $50,000. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Real estate to rent or to take charge of; satisfactory reference. M. J. Grossman, 191 Canal St.

ANY REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

Property for sale or to rent in vicinity of this office. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

To Let—Peirce's Park, 20 miles southwest of Philadelphia, grandest country place in America; immense house, furnished; 15 acres in park; gigantic trees; beautiful pond; farm 190 acres; $500 per annum. J. P. Stebbins, 125 West 47th St., N. Y.

To Let—Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath; stables, fruit; one hour out in centre of island; healthy location; rent for long season, $225. W. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

Large farmhouse in Eastern Dutchess for Summer months; furnished; beautifully situated; fine air, view; near lake. Apply A. M. Culver, 2,428 Park Row Building, N. Y.

Gentleman's country seat for rent; fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

Spring Lake.—12-room cottage; beautiful location, near lake and ocean. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

To Let.—Orange Co., N. Y.—Farmhouse, furnished; fine views. Address 140 East 16th St., city. Huntington.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Rent $50 for a Summer and Winter boarding house, fully furnished. A. M. Johnson, 149 Broadway.

Richmond Real Estate to Let.

Unfurnished house at New Brighton, S. I., in best locality; five sleeping rooms. Apply to R. T. P. Fiske, 38 Broad St., N. Y. City.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted immediately, by married couple, no children, furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 or 7 rooms, till July; below 80th St. preferred; references. L. S. M., Box 868 Times Up-town Office.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IDEAL HOUSES, ETC., FOR RENT.

Attractive 4-story American Basement Dwelling, **NO. 21 HAMILTON TERRACE.**
Situation unsurpassed; 4 min. of 140th St. Elevated.
RENT, $1,000.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 B'way, or 21 Hamilton Terrace.

$35 PER MONTH FOR 3-STORY QUEEN ANNE brick dwelling, in perfect order, at No. 11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Cor. Broadway & 44th St.

To rent, in 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; tastefully decorated; rent, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100. Open for inspection. Caretakers, 212 East 68th St. and 210 E. 69th. Houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

$1,500 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Near 79th St. and 5th Av.—4-story extension house; electric lights, hardwood floors, open plumbing; will lease furnished for one or two years to private family. Address D. B., Box 262 Times Up-town Office.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West,

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST,

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.

Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....hot water.....Exposed plumbing
One apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $30.
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
61 WEST 86TH, 101 WEST 86TH,
72 WEST 87TH, and 100 WEST 87TH ST:
8 all light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 86th St.

A.—THE TUXEDO, 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month.
Superintendent, on premises.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

65th St., 30 Central Park West.—7 extra large rooms and bath; single brownstone; one family on floor; convenient to all cable cars at junction of Columbus Av. and 65th St.; see janitor; rent reasonable.

Wyoming Apartment House, corner 9th St. and 2d Av.—Elegant flats, six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; steam heated; elevator; janitor service; moderate rents. G. Newman, 130 2d Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 862 East 72d St.

68th St., 256 East.—Marble halls, staircases; steam heat; first floor apartment, $32. Janitor or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, $800, $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Nassau St., 67.—Large front room for two, $2.50; light housekeeping, $3; bath, gas.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fully furnished apartment, No. 40B, in Hotel San Remo, to sub-let; three rooms and bath. Apply at the hotel, 74th St. and Central Park West.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, polishing; carpets cleaned, laid; slipcovers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,738 Madison Av.

One elegantly decorated steam-heated flat, five rooms, bath, rent $20. 1,759 Madison Av, between 115th and 116th Sts.; owner in house.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive corner flat, overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $60.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Atlantic City.

THE ALBEMARLE, VIRGINIA AV., Near BEACH.

After being extensively improved and enlarged, this elegant modern hotel, new throughout, is offering superior accommodations, including elevator to street, large sunny rooms, many with bath, steam heat; 2,000 square feet of sun parlors, and every possible convenience for special Spring rates, $8, $10, $12 and $15 weekly. Cuisine a feature. Capacity 400. Orchestra. Booklet on request.
J. P. COFE.

THE NEW RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Now open. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE, 11 TO 5 O'CLOCK.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a complete line of trunks, bags, leather goods, &c.

Clifford Westley, Auctioneer, sells daily and evening, bric-a-brac, paintings, &c., 385 6th Av.

Lectures.

French Academy, 106 East 23d St.—Three continuous hours' French practical conversation, Fridays, 2 o'clock; admission, 50c.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.

Catalogue sent free on application.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., bet. 6th Av. & B'way, for 55 years a standard make of a high reputation; direct from manufacturer; special monthly terms; good used pianos from $125 up. Write for Catalogue.

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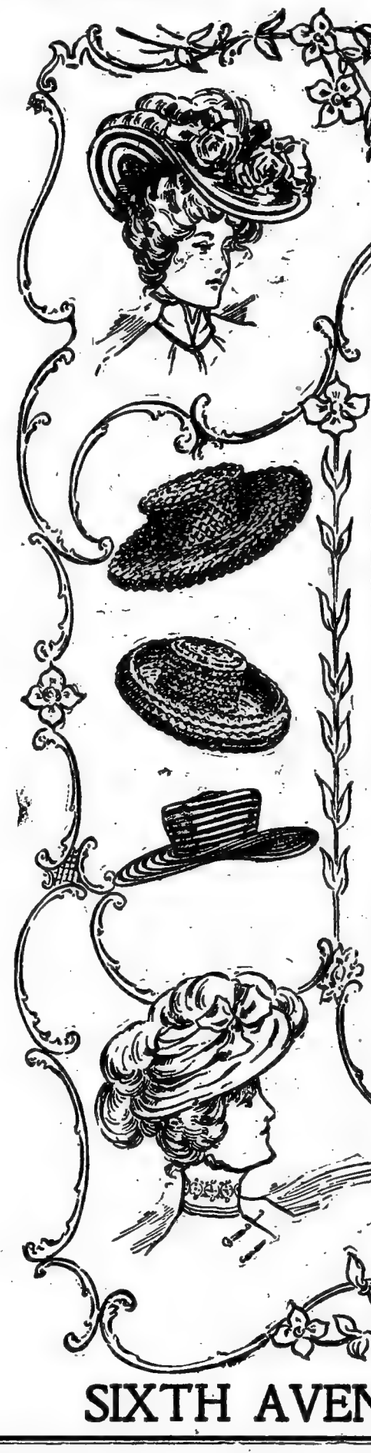

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MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Hoyt's A Temperance Town.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Evy. Eve. & Sat. Mat. "WOMEN OF TO-DAY."
The roaring farce,

New York B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of the
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Aft., at 1:30 precisely—Der Ring des Nibelungen, **GOTTERDAMMERUNG.** Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Fritzi Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann.
To-morrow Evening, at 7:45—Double Bill. **RIGOLETTO.** Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Cremonini, Journet, and Campanari. Followed by **CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.** Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Scotti and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 23, at 1:45.—**SALAMMBO.** (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Saligmac, Journet, Sizes and Scotti.
Sat. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices—**FAUST.** Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Olitzka; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Piancon.
Sun. Ev'g, Mar. 24, at 8:15—Last Popular Concert, when Tschaikowsky's Symphonie Pathetique and selections from **PARSIFAL** will be performed under the direction of Mr. Damrosch. Soloists: Miss Milka Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass and Bispham.
Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 25, at 7:45.—**DIE MEISTERSINGER** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Tues. Ev'g, March 26, at 7:45—Special performance at Popular Prices of **SALAMMBO** (in French.) Mmes. Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, Sizes, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 27, at 7:30.—**GOTTERDAMMERUNG** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g., Mar. 28, at 8.—Last subscription night of the season. **FAUST** (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Pianco. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 29, at 8.—Extra performance. **LOHENGRIN** (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme:
DVORAK, Overture to "Othello," in C major, Op. 20; (first time at these concerts.) BRAHMS, variations on a theme by Haydn, in B flat major, Op. 56 A; SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9, in C major.
Sat. Aft., March 23, at 2:30.
Programme:
SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 3, in E flat major, "Rhenish," Op. 97; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte, in A major, No. 2; CESAR FRANCK, "The Accursed Huntsman," Symphonic Poem; BERLIOZ, Overture to "Benevenuto Cellini," Op. 23. Soloist, Mr. Leopold Godowsky.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Afternoon, March 24, at 3:30. **POPULAR SONG RECITAL** By MR. DAVID
BISPHAM
Popular Prices. Orchestra, 75c., $1. Dress Circle, 50c., 75c. Boxes, $6, $7.50. Entire Balcony, 800 Reserved Seats, 25c.
Tickets at Schuberth's, Ditson's, Tyson's, Carnegie Hall and of H. M. Hirschberg, 1123 B'way.

JOSEF **HOFMANN**
CARNEGIE HALL,
Friday evening, Mar. 22nd, at 8:30 P. M.
For seats and boxes: at Ditson's and Carnegie Hall
THE STEINWAY PIANO.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fourth Concert Tues. Evg., March 26, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by LEOPOLD GODOWSKY PIANO.
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
ALL-SCHOLASTIC HOCKEY MATCH.
PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW YORK.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cts. Skates free.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with LAST TWO WEEKS. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34. GREAT BILL. DAILY MATS. 25c.
WHITE RATS HENRY LEE, OTIS HARLAN, EVGS. ALL ORC., 50c.
John W. Ransone, Powers Bros., others.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

14th St. Theatre. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey OLCOTT A Romance of (2 weeks only.) ATHLONE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; west to southwest winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,976. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HEAVY ROOF COLLAPSES ON A DOZEN FIREMEN

One Is Killed and Three Are Badly Injured.

The Old Sea Beach Railroad Terminal in Brooklyn Totally Destroyed, with $25,000 Loss.

A fire which destroyed the old terminal of the Sea Beach Railroad, at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, caused a loss of $25,000, and resulted in the death of one fireman and injuries to three others, occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

While a dozen firemen were at work inside the building, at the shore end, a portion of the roof suddenly fell in upon them and they were buried under the debris. Deputy Chief Murray and a score or more of firemen went to the rescue of their comrades, and after some hard and rapid work succeeded in getting them all out from under the fallen timbers. Four of the firemen were found to have been injured.

Christopher D. Boine, thirty-four years old, of Engine Company No. 142, and living at No. 236 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, suffered a fracture of the left leg. As the result of his injuries he died last night at the Norwegian Hospital. The other injured firemen are:

CASSEL, VINCENT A., thirty-four years old, of Engine Company No. 101, contusions of the legs.

KIRK, J. W., forty-four years old, of Engine Company No. 142, lacerations of the face.

GRACE, PATRICK J., twenty-nine years old, of Engine Company No. 101, right leg crushed.

Boine and Grace were removed to the Norwegian Hospital, and Kirk and Cassel to their homes.

There were about 5,000 pine crossties stored in the shed. The fire started at the outer end of the structure, and as white pine entered very largely into the construction of the building, the flames spread rapidly in toward shore. Three alarms were turned in, and these brought a large number of engines and the fireboats Seth Low and New Yorker to the scene. Because of the inflammable character of the structure, and the clear sweep that the flames had through the open building, the blaze spread rapidly along its entire length despite the efforts of the firemen. The fire burned about two hours.

The Sea Beach terminal was a long, shed-like structure of wood, built partly on shore and partly on a pier extending out into the bay. It was 1,800 feet long and about 100 feet wide. It was built about fifteen years ago, and before the Sea Beach Railroad was absorbed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was used as the western terminal of the former road, whose line ran from a ferry at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street to Coney Island.

Since the Rapid Transit Company secured control of the road the terminal has been but little used, the Sea Beach line having been connected with other lines of the Rapid Transit system at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

SHIP CAPTAIN A FIRE HERO.

The Castano's Crew Ran Away from the Vessel's Blaze, but Her Commander Fought Until Exhausted.

Capt. John Penwell, commanding the British steamship Castano, lying at the North Central Pier, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, proved himself a man of nerve and pluck yesterday by going below decks and fighting a fire which his crew feared to tackle. The fire, which broke out in the hold of the Castano, damaged the vessel and cargo to the extent of about $75,000.

The blaze appeared at 3 o'clock in the morning. It was discovered by a watchman, who aroused the Captain and crew. Capt. Penwell ordered his crew of fifty men to fight the fire, which was all below decks. The sailors got out the ship's hose, but when they attempted to go below the intense heat drove them back, and they made no further attempt to get at the blaze. Capt. Penwell, however, not daunted by the fierce heat below decks, descended with the hose and stubbornly fought the fire until he was almost overcome. He stuck to his task until he tripped and fell, cutting his head badly, and then had to give up.

Two alarms of fire had in the mean time been turned in, and a number of fire engines and the fireboats Seth Low and New Yorker were soon on the scene. After a stubborn fight of four hours the fire, which was confined to the hold of the ship, was put out.

The Castano arrived here from Bermuda about a week ago. She had taken on a large cargo of heavy machinery and sewing machines in Brooklyn for shipment to Australia.

TENEMENT FIRE IMPERILS MANY.

Twenty Girls and Eleven Families Flee from Burning Building.

While mixing medicine in a big boiler in the factory of the Borrelian Manufacturing Horse Medicine Company on the ground floor of the tenement 1,404 Park Avenue yesterday afternoon, a workman accidentally spilled some of the chemicals into the fire.

A sheet of flame immediately filled the place, and consumed the thin partition between the factory and the store next door in the same building, which is occupied as a manufacturer of infants' caps. Twenty girls, who were working there, shrieked and ran into the street. Then the fire ate through into the house of Lewis Horowitz, and his wife and five children on the floor over the horse medicine shop.

Horwitz fled to safety over the roof of a one-story stable, which he reached from the cornice, while Mrs. Horwitz, with her little ones, and the other eleven families in the five-story building got out safely in one way or another. The firemen, coming on two alarms, put out the blaze, with a total damage of $2,300.

ODD FIRES IN JERSEY CITY.

Apparently Determined Effort to Burn a Tenement House.

The Jersey City police are investigating what seems to be a determined effort to burn the four-story brick tenement, 471 Henderson Street, which is occupied by the Dotson Butterine Company. On the upper floors six families are housed. Within a month no fewer than ten attempts have been made to set fire to the house.

The last two attempts were made on Wednesday night, the first at 6 o'clock and the second at 10 o'clock. In these cases, as in all the others, the fire was in the hallway and was started with paper and kindling wood saturated with kerosene. In eight of the cases the fire was extinguished without an alarm.

The police are of opinion that the fires are the work of some demented person, but no one answering this description can be found in the neighborhood.

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A STRANGE ANTWERP RUMOR.

To the Effect that the Boers Executed Gen. French After They Had Liberated and Recaptured Him.

ANTWERP, March 21.—A singular and utterly improbable rumor is in circulation here to the effect that the Boers after capturing, then liberating, and subsequently recapturing Gen French, finally executed him for not [illegible] a promise to refrain from fighting against them again.

LONDON, March 22.—The Antwerp rumor of the execution of Gen. French by the Boers is absolutely discredited in London.

MAHDI'S REMARKABLE DEATH.

It Is Said that Muludzi Declared He Would No Longer Live, Prayed to Mohammed, and Expired.

LONDON, March 21.—Advices received from Mengo, Uganda, dated March 14, say that Muludzi the Mohammedan prophet who recently proclaimed himself as leader of a new religious doctrine in Uganda, died at Mengo that afternoon under extraordinary circumstances, after a short reign as a prophet.

The Sultan of Imbogo, the head of Mohammedanism in Uganda, denounced the new doctrine, and a native court declared Muludzi to be an imposter. Whereupon Muludzi indignantly declared that he would no longer remain on earth. He left the native court, and, so the story runs, ascended a small eminence outside the King's inclosure, where he knelt, called loudly on Mohammed, and suddenly expired.

Muludzi claimed to be a new Mahdi. He was formerly the teacher of divinity to the Sultan of Imbogo, and did not make any claim to be a prophet until about two months ago. He then spent ten days in solitude in a forest.

Upon his return to Mengo Muludzi declared that he had seen an angel, who had charged him with the mission of establishing various new doctrines. These were mainly on Mohammedan lines, but allowed his followers three more wives in addition to those they already had.

TROOPS SENT TO MARSEILLES.

Labor Leaders There Have Decided on a General Strike in Support of the Dock Laborers.

PARIS, March 21.—Two thousand soldiers have gone to assist the authorities in the suppression of the troubles incident upon the strike at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, March 21.—The Council of the Labor Union and the Labor Exchange have decided in favor of a general strike, and have issued an invitation to all unions to cease work in support of the striking dock laborers.

The harbor watermen, the soapmakers, and the street car employes have resolved to strike unless the claims of the dock laborers are considered.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ROUTES.

Commission Will Report on Its Work in Panama as Well as in Nicaragua.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Rear Admiral Walker, retired, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, said to-day that the report that the commission, in making its full report, "may present the points in favor of the Panama route," was quite within the limits of reason and possibility.

"The commission," he said, "was named to ascertain the facts concerning all proposed routes across the isthmus, and to do so in detail. In the preliminary report made to Congress, the advantages of the Nicaragua route, as then known to the commission, were pointed out, although our information about the Nicaragua and the Panama routes was not complete. The facts obtained were presented, and it was expected that the commission would have the privilege of supplementing its report by the use of further information.

"We have still some 600 or 700 men at work upon the Nicaragua route, which has been most carefully 'bored' from six fathoms below water on the Atlantic to six fathoms below on the Pacific, and wherever there is to be a lock. The last parties are about coming in, and with their return will be made up the complete information to be embodied in the report.

"On the Panama route we have made careful examinations, but we have in part utilized the work of the French engineers, found to be very full and very accurate. We have proved it and adopted the verified French data.

"We hope to be able to complete our full report by June, and to submit it to the State Department at once. I am sorry that provision was not made for printing it at once, as I fear that the holding it back for submission to Congress until next December, with the inevitable delays incident to the issue of a work filled with plans and maps and charts, will prevent the reading of the report for possibly two years.

"This commission has nothing to do with choosing a route. That is for the Congress to decide, after it has ascertained all the facts and has decided which route will be most convenient, economical, and safe for the United States."

WANT MR. DUELL'S PLACE.

New York and Illinois Men Backed for the Patent Commissionership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Strong support from New York State is assured to Frederick J. Allen, a candidate from Auburn, in the district of Representative Payne, for Commissioner of Patents. It is not at all certain that New York will get that place, although Commissioner Duell, who has resigned it, came from New York. The appointment of Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, according to one of Senator Platt's statements, drew heavily on New York's share of patronage. Then Illinois desires that Walter H. Chamberlin, now Assistant Commissioner of Patents, shall be advanced to the higher position.

Illinois is solidly backing up Mr. Chamberlin's request, and the record made by that officer is as apt to be influential with the President as the visits of the Illinois delegation in both Houses of Congress three times a week "just to keep the President in mind" of the anxiety of Illinois.

$380,000 IN HARRISON ESTATE.

Value of Property of the ex-President Fixed by the Executor.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—Ex-President Harrison left $40,000 in life insurance. This fact was announced to-day by the President of the Union Trust Company, which is executor of Gen. Harrison's will. He said:

"Gen. Harrison had four policies of $10,000 each in force.

"The box containing the policies has not been opened yet. Our appraisement of the Harrison estate gives its total value at $380,000. This includes all real estate, railroad bonds, stock in the Union Trust Company, the Law Building here, and other securities."

Mr. Eitel was asked concerning a report that Mrs. Harrison had signified her intention to take the widow's third rather than accept the specific bequests under the will. He said there was not the slightest foundation for such a story.

Special Train, Atlantic City to New York.
Sunday, March 24, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City 4:50 P. M. Through Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car and Coaches. Stops at Trenton, Elizabeth, and Newark to let off passengers.—Adv.

A NEW GILMAN CLAIMANT

Daughter of His Former Barber Says She Has a Deed.

CLAIMS THE STUDIO IS HERS

Manager of the Tea Stores, It Is Found, Owns Large Interest—Mrs. Hall's Claim Still a Mystery.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 21.—Another claimant for a share in the Gilman estate came to the front to-night in the person of Miss Katherine Kupfer, the daughter of the dead millionaire's former barber.

Miss Kupfer became a protégé of Mr. Gilman a number of years ago, when she developed a talent for art and was sent abroad to study painting, after a course in this country. She claims that she has in her possession a deed to what is known as the Blenner studio, a part of the establishment at Black Rock.

The studio was built originally for the artist Carl Blenner, to whom the tea merchant was devoted for some years, finally ending his relations with Mr. Blenner because the latter found the social requirements of the Black Rock household too exacting to be compatible with his artistic work. It is most elaborately fitted up, and a very valuable piece of property.

Miss Kupfer has not recorded her deed to the property that she claims is hers, but she is none the less positive in her assertions. She has retained Stoddard & Bishop of this city as her counsel, and the claim will be presented when the administrator takes possession of the estate.

The Bridgeport Trust Company qualified this morning as administrator of the estate, presenting a bond of $500,000, given by the National Surety Company of New York. Francis W. Marsh, President of the trust company, says that nothing will be done to-day toward taking possession of the Black Rock property. Late this afternoon he said counsel had been engaged for the administrators, but that several days would elapse before any action would be taken toward getting possession.

An announcement of importance was made by Mr. Marsh earlier in the day in the statement that he has been informed that George Hartford of New York, who has all along been referred to as Manager of Mr. Gilman's tea stores, was also a partner in the business, holding a large interest. As this information would indicate that the size of the estate may be considerably less than has been supposed, it has aroused much interest, and Orange Merwin, a Director of the trust company, went to New York this afternoon to obtain from Mr. Hartford a definite statement regarding his connection with Mr. Gilman's affairs.

The formal move of the trust company to take possession of the property will be watched with much interest, as it is supposed that it will lead to a clearing up of the mystery regarding Mrs. Helen Hall's claims. Daniel Davenport, attorney for Mrs. Hall, was asked whether she would probably resist when a demand was presented by the administrators for the surrender of the Black Rock property. He replied:

"If the administrators want anything, they can sue for it." He added that Mrs. Hall will not bring any more suits, but will act on the defensive entirely. The suit against the First National Bank will be the only one in which she will appear as plaintiff. Mrs. Hall has not yet returned from New York, but her attorneys there, Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, were expected to send a representative here to-day to confer with Attorney Davenport.

Judge Nobbs of the Probate Court announced to-day that he will have a hearing on the appointment of appraisers for the estate. The law does not demand this hearing, but Judge Nobbs prefers to hold it on account of the importance of the estate rather than act as he might, independently.

The date of the hearing has not yet been fixed. As the fees of the appraisers will be large, their duties comprising a valuation of all the personal estate in the United States, including 250 tea stores, it is believed this hearing will afford a likely opportunity for a wrangle in court between opposing factions of the parties interested.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AGROUND

Sticks on a Sand Spit Off Pensacola—Is in No Danger.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 21.—The flagship Kearsarge and the battleships Alabama and Massachusetts left their anchorage at the navy yard this morning, each in charge of a pilot, and the Kearsarge and Alabama safely crossed the bar and proceeded to sea. The Massachusetts does not answer promptly to her wheel. She took a turn to one side, and before she could be brought to, she left deep water and stuck her nose into a spit of sand to the eastward of the entrance to Caucus Channel, just opposite Fort Pickens, and went aground.

The pilot steamer Florida, United States steamship Sebago, collier Leonidas, and two harbor tugs pulled on her all the afternoon, but she is still stuck. The vessel is not injured in the slightest, and is in no danger.

President O'Brien of the National Bar Pilots' Association arrived late to-night from the Massachusetts. He says she is aground with twenty-four feet of water under her forward turret, while there is plenty of water under all other portions of the ship.

J. M. Cuthell of New York, owner of a new mooring disk, offered this afternoon, and his offer has been accepted, to pull off the Massachusetts to-morrow morning by the use of this device, which, it is said, has been fully tested by the Navy Department. One of the disks will be sunk in deep water and the cable attached to it will be wound in on the winches aboard the Massachusetts.

ST. LOUIS IRON COMBINE.

Large Companies.

Reported Plans to Consolidate Three

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—It was rumored here to-day in financial circles that plans are under way for the consolidation of three of the largest iron concerns in St. Louis—namely: The American Steel Foundry Company, Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Company, and the Scullin Gallagher Iron and Steel Company.

A report was also current to the effect that the American Car and Foundry Company here is to consolidate with the Pullman Company of Chicago.

John W. Harrison, who recently retired from the Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Company, was quoted as saying that such a combine was but the natural outcome of business because all the concerns are now filling contracts with the American Car and Foundry Company. The stock of the American Car and Foundry Company has stiffened in price in the last few days under the rumors of the consolidation.

It would not surprise financial circles here if the deal went through very shortly, although the officials of the concerns involved refuse to discuss the affair, the Vice President of the American Steel Foundry Company denying that his concern contemplates the purchase of the other two parties supposed to be in the deal.

THE $75,000,000 COAL COMBINE.

Harriman Syndicate Said to be Trying to Unite Illinois Properties.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says: "It has developed that the Harriman syndicate, controlling the Chicago and Alton and Illinois Central Railroad systems, is back of the movement to consolidate the coal-mining properties of Illinois into a seventy-five-million-dollar combine. The capitalists of this syndicate will lend their financial support to the consolidation project, and will hold a majority of the stock in the enterprise.

"The authority for connecting the Harriman syndicate with this latest industrial movement is an official of the Chicago and Alton Railroad."

Fast Train for St. Louis
Via New York Central—Big Four Route. Leave Grand Central Station 5:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 9:50 next evening. Close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare.—Adv.

TO CHECK DEMOCRATS' PLANS.

Recent Action of Maryland May Hasten Limitation of Representation from the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The passage by the Maryland Legislature of a bill to limit the suffrage has irritated the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and he has something to say about what must be done to prevent the Democratic Party from taking away from the Republicans, by means similar to those adopted in Maryland, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, the State of West Virginia, and prevent the development of the Republican Party in other States of the South.

"With the solid South at their back," said Mr. Babcock, "reinforced by Kentucky, Maryland, and possibly West Virginia, the Democrats would go into every Congressional election with an overwhelming advantage. They would have an assured portion of the whole number of Representatives practically elected, and would then only have to go into the doubtful districts, where the vote was close, concentrate their energies, and carry the House every time.

"It seems to me that the effect of the Maryland legislation will be to hasten the proposed legislation in Congress looking to a limitation of the representation, as provided by the Constitution of those States that disenfranchise the negro."

Representative Olmsted offered a resolution, prior to the passage of the apportionment bill, calling for an examination and report to instruct Congress in making that reduction of representation which he believed should be made under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. As the census office was reported not to have the information ready, and the attempt to secure action would have resulted in prolonged delay and possibly to the failure of any apportionment measure, the attempt to reduce Southern representation was abandoned. There is little doubt that it will be renewed early in the next session of Congress. Maryland is the first State in which the application of a law against black illiterates tells heavily against the Republicans.

MORGAN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Senator Says Maryland Has Done Right in Disfranchising Blacks.

MARION, Ala., March 21.—Editor Greer of The Marion Standard has received a letter from Senator Morgan relating to his views on the suffrage question. The following is an interesting part of it:

"The Apportionment bill and the counting of the Electoral vote without the question being raised as to the constitutionality of the Presidential election in Louisiana and Mississippi is a distnct victory for white suffrage.

"Maryland has seen her opportunity and has hastened to profit by it. When things are coming our way there is no necessity for a clamorous discussion until they are settled, lest some one might interrupt. So I think the least said is the best just now on the negro question. Those people will begin to draw off to the Philippines at an early day. They are already going to Hawaii, and we shall soon find room for white people in the South. Then we shall be a free and happy people.

"When the time arrives I will elaborate these views, but at present it is better not to discuss them. We should take a lesson from the Cubans and discuss the negro question with closed doors in our convention. The silent progress we are making is very encouraging."

HANNA IN THE NEBRASKA FIGHT.

Advises Anti-Thompson Republicans to Stand by the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—The anti-Thompson Republicans to-day received telegrams from Mark Hanna advising them to stand by the caucus nominee, and to work in the interests of the party by casting their vote for D. E. Thompson.

In reply to Mr. Hanna seven Republican members of the Legislature to-night signed a telegram saying that the election of D. E. Thompson would be "disgraceful to the State and suicidal to the party."

Mr. Thompson received 58 votes in the joint convention to-day, and will probably receive 60 votes to-morrow. It is believed 63 votes to-morrow will elect owing to absentees. The Legislature will adjourn March 28. The ballot to-day was: Allen, (Fus.,) 53; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 43; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 14; D. E. Thompson, 58; Crounse, 9; Currie, 8; Meiklejohn, 23; Hinshaw, 7; Martin, 4; Rosewater, 31; scattering, 3.

TRILBY PARTY IN A CHURCH.

The Feet of Young Women Auctioned Off to Fill the Coffers of the "Pastor's Helpers."

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., March 21.—A "Trilby Party" was the unique entertainment devised to raise money for the "Pastor's Helpers," a society composed of the young women of the Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gillies Avenue and Paterson Plank Road, North Bergen. It took place Wednesday evening in the Sunday school room of the church.

The feature of the programme was an auction of feet. There was a platform, around the front of which a canvas screen was hung. Just from beneath this screen, which scarcely touched the platform itself, peeped the feet of twenty-five pretty young women—the Pastor's Helpers. These feet were bid for by the young men present.

The men took turns at starting the bidding. Each would walk along the line until he discovered his choice of the pairs of feet on exhibition. He would then make an opening bid, and many of the prices went high. There was music and refreshments. Each of the men had to pay for the satisfaction of the appetite of the Trilby he had won.

M. QUAD'S DAUGHTER A MODEL.

Poses for a Living Because Her Husband Deserted Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Forced by an unhappy marriage to pose in the Cincinnati Art School for a living, Mrs. Charles R. Waterman, daughter of Charles B. Lewis, otherwise known as M. Quad, the famous humorist, applied for a divorce in Judge S. W. Smith's court to-day.

Before her marriage Ethel B. Lewis was a belle in Detroit society. She was handsome of face and figure, and became a general favorite there. In 1884 she was married to Waterman, who was at that time advertising solicitor for a Detroit newspaper. For a time they lived happily, but later disagreements arose, due, according to Mrs. Waterman's allegations, to the dissolute habits of her spouse. She says that he drinks, is quarrelsome, and has struck her.

The direct cause of the request for the divorce, however, is a Mrs. Dickson, for whom Waterman is said to have deserted his wife. Just where Waterman and Mrs. Dickson are at present Mrs. Waterman does not know, but she thinks her husband, at least, is in New York. Charles B. Lewis, her father, is now living in Brooklyn.

SAYS KIDNAPPER CONFESSED.

Texas Sheriff Declares Cudahy Suspect Has Told of the Abduction.

DALLAS, Texas, March 21.—Sheriff Johnson to-night made this statement:

"H. C. Henderson this evening confessed to me and County Attorney Summers that he is one of the Cudahy kidnappers. His confession was made voluntarily. He stated that he had squandered and used in fleeing from Omaha most of the money he got as his share in the kidnapping job before I arrested him in this city as a suspect early in February. County Attorney Summers asked Henderson why he had not admitted his identity earlier, and he said:

"'Heretofore when I have been in trouble I have had a man between me and the court house. But now I see there is no chance for me to get out of thirteen years' sentence on my convictions here in Dallas for theft, and I might as well own up to the Omaha job.'"

GOV. ODELL IS SATISFIED

Believes Legislature Will Back Him in Defiance of Platt.

Thinks the Senator Will Give Up His Idea of a Metropolitan Police Bill—May Attend Conference Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Odell is evidently experiencing no regrets for the positive attitude of opposition he felt compelled to assume on police legislation last evening, when Frank Platt, on behalf of his father, Senator Platt, undertook to give him orders.

The Governor received a large number of callers in the Executive Chamber to-day and most of them brought up the subject of the reported break between him and Senator Platt. Speaker Nixon had a long conference with him. Most of his visitors congratulated the Governor upon his defiant stand, and as he listened to the words of approval, his good humor increased. When seen this evening he seemed to be well satisfied with the situation. But the caution of utterance which he carefully preserved until 1 A. M. this morning, when he suddenly and unexpectedly "broke loose," had returned to him. He smiled a good deal, but had very little to say, except upon the reservation that he was not to be quoted.

"I don't care to talk further about the matter," he said. "I have refused to agree to send in an urgency message for the police bill as suggested by Senator Platt. That is all there is to say. Everything will come out all right."

By this statement that everything will come out all right it was plain that the Governor meant that "all right" meant his way. Not only will he not send a message to the Legislature urging the passage of a metropolitan police bill, but he expects Senator Platt to give up his intention of having such a bill introduced.

BILL MAY NOT BE INTRODUCED.

It is extremely doubtful if Senator Platt will be able to find a Senator who will be willing to introduce the bill now that the Governor has come out positively against it. The Governor to-day expressed doubt that such a bill would be put in. His careful methods of organization led him to make an early estimate of his strength in the Legislature, and he is well satisfied with the showing. He believes he has nothing to fear. In fact, his manner indicates complete confidence that Senator Platt will back down from the position he took.

From what he said to-day, it is not altogether improbable that Gov. Odell will go to New York Saturday and call upon Senator Platt. The Governor has no desire to quarrel with the Senator. He did all he could to avoid the appearances of a quarrel. It was only when Frank Platt threatened him with political annihilation unless he yielded to the views of the Senator with regard to the Police bill, that the Governor came out into the open and announced that if the Senator was determined to have a fight upon that proposition he could have it.

That Frank Platt did threaten the Governor despite his denial is generally believed here, for the Governor so stated to two reliable persons.

HOW THE QUARREL CAME ABOUT.

The Governor's announcement of his quarrel with Frank Platt was made under peculiar circumstances. It was late in the afternoon that Frank Platt visited the Executive chamber and handed the Governor the Metropolitan Police bill, which Senator Platt wanted him to recommend to the Legislature. What occurred between the two men has already been told in the Governor's own words. But although Mr. Platt threatened the Governor with political annihilation if he refused to obey the Senator's behest, and the Governor retorted in kind, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is authority for the statement that the two men parted in an apparently amicable mood. The Lieutenant Governor accompanied Mr. Platt to the Executive chamber. He waited in the reception room while Mr. Platt and the Governor conferred in the Governor's private room.

"When they came out together," said Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, to-day, "there was no indication that their interview had not been carried out on cordial lines. They talked together at the window for a few moments in a most friendly manner, and when Mr. Platt turned to go he said:

"'Good-bye, Bent' and the Governor, with an equal cordiality of manner, said:

"'Good-bye, Frank.'

"I accompanied Mr. Platt to the station and he said nothing to me about any quarrel between himself and the Governor."

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Gov. Odell, when seen before he went home to dinner, and asked what there was new in the police situation, said there had been no developments. It was an incident which occurred at the banquet of the Editorial Association at the Ten Eyck Hotel which he attended which led him to unburden himself of the secret of his break with the Platts.

The Governor had attended another dinner early in the evening, and it was 10 o'clock before he reached the banquet at the Ten Eyck. When called upon to speak, the Governor, after reviewing the work of his administration, remarked:

"I find the responsibility of being the Chief Executive of the State is very different and much greater than being the Chairman of the State Committee."

After the Governor had spoken, John A. Sleicher, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, made a speech, in which he said that the Republican editors of the State would hold up the Governor's hands in any effort which he might make to pass a State or Metropolitan Police bill. It was this speech that gave the Governor the impulse to unburden his mind on the police question.

As he emerged from the banquet at 1 A. M. he was shown a dispatch from New York stating that it was positively known there that Frank Platt had gone to Albany with a Metropolitan Police bill, and then it was that the Governor told the story of the interview between himself and Mr. Platt.

LEGISLATORS WERE STARTLED.

The news of the break between the Governor and Senator Platt gave the members of the Legislature a start this morning. It was the talk everywhere about the Capitol. The members of the Assembly, with one exception, were evidently afraid to express any opinion, although it was apparent that the tendency among nearly all of them was to side with the Governor. They are afraid to declare against him, even if so inclined, for they recognize that if they did they might as well stay at home as far as any future usefulness they would have here is concerned.

There was the same sort of a disposition manifest in the Senate, although it was not so pronounced. The view of the Republican Senators was one of regret that the difference had occurred. The leaders will do all in their power to restore the former good understanding between the Senator and the Governor. Several of the most influential Senators will attend the conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday to play the rôle of peacemakers. All that they can do, and all that the State Committee can do, to prevent the breach from becoming wider will be done. The general belief here is that Senator Platt will give in as gracefully on the Police bill as he did on the appointment of Col. Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War.

The Senator is likely to get a shock at the conference which he has called for Saturday. He will find that men whom he has counted as among his stanchest supporters resent the manner in which for weeks past he has been giving out interviews in Washington as to what the Legislature must do. The Senator will be given to understand that even in the estimation of his friends these interviews have been in bad taste, and have injured the party in the State.

OPINIONS OF SENATORS.

Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader in the Senate, when asked if he had anything to say about the break between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, said: "I do not regard it as a break. It is nothing more than a good, healthy difference of opinion."

"Do you think it is a difference which can be reconciled?"

"I feel quite sure there will be no break between the Senator and the Governor. It will not go so far as that."

"Will you attend the conference which Senator Platt has called to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday?"

"I think I shall."

Senator Raines, who introduced the State Constabulary bill, and who has always been a stanch supporter of Senator Platt, said:

"The matter has been exaggerated. There will be no break between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. There is merely a difference of opinion."

"But does not that difference make a break inevitable unless one or the other gives way?"

"Well, as to that, I have an opinion of my own as between a Metropolitan Police bill and a State Constabulary bill. If there is going to be any police legislation I want a State Constabulary bill."

"Why do you want a Constabulary in preference to a Metropolitan?"

"Simply because I believe that there is as much need for a State police law throughout the State as there is in New York City."

Senator Stranahan was not inclined to discuss the reported break between the Senator and the Governor. He said he had absolutely no knowledge on the subject beyond that which he had obtained from the newspapers.

"Will you attend the conference called by Senator Platt to meet in New York?"

"It is possible I may be called to New York Saturday on other business. If I am I will likely go to the conference."

Senator Brackett, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said:

"I think there has been a good deal of exaggeration about the situation. For myself I will stand for whatever the party agrees upon. If there is a well-defined opinion in the party that a Metropolitan Police Bill ought to be passed I will vote for it. I am conscious of the fact that there are many evils in New York which need to be regulated."

"Will you support Senator Platt or Gov. Odell?"

"I refuse to be drawn into any issue between the two men. I will stand for what the party wants."

"If a Metropolitan Police Bill is introduced do you think it will pass?"

"I really couldn't venture any opinion on that point."

Senator Marshall was asked if the Brooklyn Senators had decided upon any stand in view of the difference between Senator Platt and the Governor.

"We have not," he replied, "and we are not likely to until there is a definite issue. I do not intend to commit myself in advance as being for or against a measure I have not seen."

OTHER NONCOMMITTAL VIEWS.

The only Assemblyman who was prepared to announce where he would be found in case of a contest between Senator Platt and the Governor was Assemblyman Schneider of Erie. He said:

"As to the bill, you can put me down as noncommittal. I have not seen it, and do not know what my view of it will be. But I will say this: In case of an open rupture between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, I will stand by Platt. I believe any man is an ingrate who deserts the man who made him."

A significant statement is made to-night by William Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee. He says:

"The Republican political management in New York to-day an utterly different concern from what it was twenty-odd years ago, when the party last was in power. It went out of existence then as the majority party in this State and remained out for twelve years, and the cause of its weakness was a personal controversy, a question, if I remember rightly, of etiquette. Those to may appear to be on the verge of disagreement which may involve another problem in etiquette rather than an intrinsic difference might wisely hesitate at the brink in contemplation of the twelve years between 1881 and 1893."

A solution of the difficulty, it is said, may be found in the removal of Police Commissioner Murphy on charges preferred by District Attorney Philbin, but this is regarded as doubtful, because Murphy's successor might still refuse to remove Devery.

Gov. Odell was shown a dispatch to-night to the effect that he was in communication with District Attorney Philbin in regard to this plan. He said there was nothing in the report.

MADE NO PROMISE TO PLATT.

Mr. Sanger Says He Is Unhampered, Officially, by Any Pledge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21. — Assistant Secretary of War Sanger to-day handed out an announcement in which he declared that he was not bound in his office by any other obligation than that of his oath when taking charge, and that he was not in any way obliged to perform any promises made to Senator Platt or anybody else. The statement is as follows:

"Mr. Sanger authorizes the statement that he entered upon the performance of his official duties, having made no pledge, promise, or statement in regard to his official action except as contained in his oath of office, and in the reiteration of his belief in the importance of making fitness and merit the basis of appointment to the public service, and that neither Senator Platt nor any one else asked for any such pledge, promise, or statement."

It was not learned what the occasion for this proclamation was. If Senator Platt or Senator Depew has been demanding patronage in the War Department it would not be the Assistant Secretary who would turn down the Senators, but the head of the department. The Assistant Secretary has never had anything to do about patronage, except to sign his name when it was needed to make a paper valid, and to take from the Secretary a great deal of annoying small work, to attend to which would waste the time of the Secretary.

BIG SALE OF TIMBERED LAND.

20,000 Acres in Vermont Bought by the Battenkill Lumber Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 21.—One of the largest sales of timbered land ever made in Vermont has just been consummated by John J. Flynn of this city and others. The land is situated in the towns of Manchester, Sunderland, Winhall, Stratton, and Dorset, mostly in Bennington County, and is a tract containing about 20,000 acres, heavily timbered with spruce. It is one of the largest tracts of timbered land in Vermont.

The deal has been pending for some time. The price is not stated, but is supposed to be approximately $250,000. The land has been sold to the Battenkill Lumber Company, which is incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 cords of pulp wood are to be taken out this year. The entire product has been sold to the International Paper Company.

Canadian Archbishop to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 21. — Archbishop Lewis, the Anglican Metropolitan of Canada, has prepared his resignation, owing to ill-health, and has summoned a meeting of the House of Bishops of Canada to consider the matter. Bishop Bond of Montreal will probably succeed Archbishop Lewis.

To-night, with a Welsh rarebit or a lobster a la Newburg, a bottle of BALLANTINE'S.—Adv.

SENATOR PLATT SAYS THERE IS NO QUARREL

Declares Relations Between Him and the Governor Amicable.

Ex-Gov. Black and Abraham Gruber Discuss the Report from Albany—Frank H. Platt Talks.

Senator Thomas C. Platt gave out the following statement last night in relation to the alleged quarrel between himself and Gov. Odell:

"Some newspapers are trying to make a quarrel between the Governor and myself. They will not succeed. While I have decided views about police legislation, the Governor is an honest and capable man, whose only desire is to do what he believes to be best, and no difference of opinion about any question of policy can disturb the relations which have existed between us for so many years.

"As so much has been said about police legislation, it seems to me proper that I should state my own position. The laws against gambling, disorderly resorts, sales of liquor under prohibited conditions, and other laws for the suppression of vice in the City of New York are not enforced by the police. The police appear to be protecting the law breakers. Such protection can only be explained upon the theory that money is being paid therefor by lawbreakers.

"The conditions have become so bad that citizens have been forced to organize a committee to do the work which ought to be done by the police. This committee is employing its own detectives. The necessity for such a committee and the protection of vice and crime by the police have been conclusively demonstrated to my mind by the successful raids upon gambling houses and poolrooms recently made by the District Attorney and the committee. It is evident that such illegal resorts as gambling houses and poolrooms cannot exist unless their location and the facilities which they offer are generally known, and the claim made by high police officials that they are unable to suppress illegal resorts, which are known to the driver of every cab, is obviously absurd.

"The police legislation enacted at the present session of the Legislature was thought by some to be an adequate remedy for the evils then existing. The only effect of this legislation seems to have been to increase the indefficiency of the police force as an agency for the encouragement of crime and the collection of money from criminals. I do not understand that the Governor takes issue with me upon any of the facts above stated

in our interview yesterday. He says in substance that public opinion in New York City has long favored a single head for the Police Department; that in a former message he favored the law which has been passed providing a single head, and that whatever may be the consequences to the people of the city, it would be better to not give them any new law at this session.

"We had no unpleasant words of any kind; I am sure the Governor did not say to any one that I threatened him. We talked over some other matters and separated as good friends as ever, with an understanding that the subject should be considered further."

COL. DUNN'S POSITION.

Before Senator Platt discussed the subject at his office, he had a talk with Col. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The two men were breakfasting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at the time. Col. Dunn would not disclose the nature of the talk.

"Are you in favor of a police bill?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied Col. Dunn. "I am in favor of some State police bill. But as to the bill which Frank Platt is said to have taken to Albany and brought back with him to New York, I know nothing. I have never seen it, and therefore can express no opinion about it."

Mr. Dunn was asked also whether he had anything to say concerning the disagreement between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, but he replied that he had not. "I do not know whether the reports in the morning papers between Mr. Platt and the Governor are correct or not. The best of friends may have honest differences of opinion without quarreling." Later in the day Mr. Dunn left town.

Ex-Gov. Black was questioned about the breach at the Holland House.

"I've read the papers with more than ordinary interest to-day," he said. "There is no need of my projecting myself into the affair. Gov. Odell is taking good care of himself. If he is accurately reported he is expressing himself with remarkable frankness."

Abraham Gruber, one of ex-Gov. Black's law partners, talked a little more at length concerning the breach.

"Gov. Odell has not lost his good sense in that he has decided to keep the distinct pledge which he made to the people in his message to the Legislature, when he specifically mentioned the metropolitan police bill as one he would not sign," Mr. Gruber began.

"To sign a metropolitan police bill would mean for him political suicide—and if not that he would be remembered when he was a candidate for re-election at the polls, and the Republican organization couldn't save him, no matter how hard it tried.

"A politician may make a pledge to the people and break it, and escape the consequences because the people cannot get at him, but it's different with a Governor. Odell's part in the conversation, as reported in the papers this morning, ought to make every citizen of the State prouder than he ever was before. As an evidence of the iniquity of trying to force a police bill down his throat, it is necessary to say that this particular police bill, affecting vitally and exclusively the City of New York, was not gone over by any member of the Executive or County Committee of the Republican Party, or any legal representative of it.

"Mr. Odell was wise enough to conclude that it is high time to do something in police matters which would be acceptable and agreeable to the people of this city.

THE CONFERENCE TO-MORROW.

"My humble opinion is that at the conference next Saturday (if it ever takes place) many of the up-county men will have been discovered to have gotten 'cold feet,' or will be impeded on the railroad. It will be concluded that it is wise and expedient not to further press a police bill, especially as the Governor's attitude indicates that he is in favor of something else."

"Who do you think is the leader of the Republican Party in this State?" some one broke in at this juncture.

"Live men," replied Mr. Gruber quickly. "Gov. Odell is one of them."

"How about the Senator?" Mr. Gruber was then asked.

"He, too, is one of the live ones," responded Mr. Gruber.

Lemuel E. Quigg, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said:

"If Senator Platt has decreed the passage of a police bill I have no doubt that the bill will be passed. Whether Gov. Odell would veto the bill or not is another question. If he should take that position he would be assuming a great responsibility.

"The power to preserve law and order has always been a sovereign power. It is a power which belongs to the State, and which in recent years has been granted by the State to the city. No objection has been made to that being done. I believe Tammany Hall should be deprived of the control of the Police Department, because therein is the secret source of Tammany's power.

"In a close election, control by the Police Department is sufficient in itself to turn defeat into victory for Tammany Hall. It is a known fact that at least $250,000 has been added to the campaign fund from gamblers and law-breakers. At a conservative estimate from 10,000 to 15,000 votes have been added to the Tammany Hall ticket through the influence of men in the Police Department."

FUTURE RELATIONS WITH CUBA

Gen. Sanguily, a Radical, Now Urges that Senate Terms Be Accepted—Miles Talks to Delegates.

HAVANA, March 21.—An element of doubt now exists as to what will be the final attitude of the Cuban Constitutional Convention. The preponderance of public opinion in favor of the Senate amendment during the last few days is having its effect upon the Radical members, and Gen. Sanguily's utterances through the press to-day further tend to reduce the strength of the Radicals.

Gen. Sanguily was the most radical of all the delegates. He favored dissolving the convention when the United States Congress adopted the amendment. Recently he had expressed in private the views to which he has now given public expression, but few expected him to maintain the stand. He now says:

"A literal interpretation of the Platt amendment might mean the loss of Cuban independence; but the liberal view which President McKinley and the convention would give would leave nothing to be feared by the Cubans. I do not believe that by waiting we would get better terms from the next Congress, since evidence with some restrictions is preferable to a continuance of military rule, which would surely follow a rejection of the Platt amendment.

"If the Americans want the Isle of Pines, I am in favor of giving it to them. I am also in favor of establishing coaling stations on some of the keys or at some of the small ports. The presence of the authority of the United States will be a guarantee of our independence so far as exterior safety is concerned, and will save us the enormous expense of maintaining an army and navy."

The Committee on Relations did not report to-day. Probably it will submit its report to individual members of the convention to-morrow. The view asserted in the report that the question of establishing relations cannot be settled by the convention, but should be left to the future republic is liable to cause a break in the Radical ranks. The Conservative element is endeavoring to keep the convention from taking a final vote on the question until a commission has been appointed to wait upon Governor-General Wood or to go to Washington.

Gen. Miles, who has returned from the Isle of Pines, visited the convention with Señor de Quesada and met many delegates whose acquaintance he formed during the Spanish-American war. He advised them not to act hastily with reference to the amendment, pointing out that it was only carrying out the Teller resolution and furnishing further guarantees of Cuban independence.

Senator Proctor arrived in Havana to-day.

SAYS TERMS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Congressman Dovener Thinks Cubans Will Take Action in December.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Dovener of West Virginia, who has just returned from Cuba, told President McKinley to-day that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms laid down in the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill as conditions precedent to the relinquishment of the government of the island into their hands.

Mr. Dovener accompanied the members of the House River and Harbor Committee to Havana, and said he had a good opportunity to study the situation. He says the wealthy and educated people of the island favor the acceptance of our terms, but that political considerations probably will delay the formal acceptance for some time. In Mr. Dovener's opinion definite action will not be taken until Congres reconvenes in December.

The Plan to Repatriate Cuban Negroes.

LONDON, March 22.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says: "I hear that King Leopold favors the scheme for repatriating the negro residents of Cuba who sent their representative, Emanuel, here on a mission to see the King of the Belgians as the head of the Congo State."

DEVERY'S SHARP REBUKE TO CAPT. ALBERTSON

Called Him "Coward" Because He Accused Precinct Detectives.

TRIAL DAY AT HEADQUARTERS

A Charge of Clubbing Quickly Dismissed—"I Would Have Clubbed More," Said Devery.

Deputy Police Commissioner Devery, in his capacity as dispenser of justice for the uniformed force, made some remarks to Capt. Albertson of the Delancey Street Station in the trial room at Police Headquarters yesterday that that officer is not likely to forget in some time. Policemen who have had occasion from time to time to visit the trial room on one charge or another for many years said afterward that they did not remember when a Captain ever got such a raking over the coals. The Deputy Commissioner called the Captain "coward," accused him of lack of "head," and said he ought to be dismissed from the force.

Capt. Albertson was not on trial. On the contrary he appeared as an accuser against two "wardmen," who, while he was in charge of the Macdougal Street Station, he declared, had failed to notify him of the existence of an alleged poolroom at 43 Mercer Street, which was raided by the Committee of Fifteen. The accused men were Precinct Detectives Richard L. Jackson and August Feigel, and it developed during the examination that, while the detectives were watching the Mercer Street place, it was raided on evidence secured by the Committee of Fifteen. Capt. Albertson said he ordered the two men to watch the place and try to get in, but to report to him in any event. On March 8, he said, he waited all day to hear from them, but no report was received. Then a representative from the committee came in with a warrant, and he went around to the place and broke down the door with a sledge hammer.

Jackson, when questioned by the Deputy Commissioner, said that he had made an arrest in the place the day before the raid, but that the prisoner was discharged by Magistrate Pool for lack of evidence. The Magistrate advised him to try again and arrest another man.

"Oh, that was Pool, eh?" said the Deputy Commissioner, "and he wanted you to try again. Justice Jerome issued the warrants, didn't he, and he held the prisoners next day, didn't he?"

Jackson said that this was correct.

"Well, that's the difference between Jerome and Pool," responded Devery.

Feigel told a story similar to that of Jackson. The two officers, in answer to Deputy Commissioner Devery's questions, said that they had many other duties to perform besides watching the Mercer Street house.

"That's what I think," commented the Deputy Commissioner. Then he turned fiercely upon Capt. Albertson:

"I think you are a coward," he thundered. "It's cowardly to make such charges against these men. Why don't you stand by your men? You've done this thing before. Every time a society or a committee sticks a warrant into your hand and a place is raided you, as a subterfuge, make a complaint against your men."

"It was not a subterfuge," said Albertson, his face crimson.

"I say it was," thundered the Deputy Commissioner. "Why don't you stand up? Don't be so cowardly. I don't think you've got head enough to have men under you. I'll just dismiss the complaint against these men and reprimand you for being so cowardly. Don't you ever try this on me again," and the Deputy Commissioner breathed heavily while the next case was being called.

Much time was taken up with the case of Patrolman Nell Browne of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was charged with brutally clubbing W. T. Parsons of Brooklyn and a number of other men and several women at Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue on the evening of March 12 while arresting an intoxicated woman. Parsons, who was represented by counsel and had thirty witnesses to sustain him, said that while the crowd was gathered about the woman, who had fallen, Browne, accompanied by Officers Hastings and McCormack, came pushing his way through, using his club right and left. Parsons said he was standing near the woman looking on, when Browne picked him out and clubbed him severely. Then he arrested him.

Browne and his brother officers told a widely different story. They said that Parsons had interfered with Browne.

"Now, look here," said Deputy Commissioner Devery, "I'm going to dismiss this charge right here. Your witnesses can't come here an' tell me that crowd up there behaved itself. You can't tell me it was like a churchyard there with that woman trying to hug a horse and kicking up her heels in the air, No. You people was all there crowding in, and you wouldn't help the police any. I want to tell you all right here that if I had been there I would have clubbed more than Browne did with that there crowd pushing and shoving, and the police having to fight their way through. I dismiss the case."

"I protest against this reprimand of my client," shouted Mr. Parsons's attorney, "and I demand that my witnesses be heard to deny these statements."

"I won't hear nobody," replied the Deputy Commissioner.

"I will demand the minutes of this trial and take them before the Grand Jury. This is an outrage," said the attorney.

"Well, you've got your Grand Jury," replied the Deputy Commissioner, "do what you please about that."

Policeman Pearce of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was charged with being off post, and intoxicated in a livery stable. A Roundsman of his precinct said that he had gone to the stable in answer to a telephone message and found Pearce, Lawyer Grant appeared for the accused policeman, and said his client had heard a pistol shot and dashed into the stable to see if the man who fired it was there. While the complainants were testifying they were frequently interrupted by the lawyer.

"Now look here, now," said the Deputy Commissioner to them, "you policemen don't want to come here loaded with guesses and 'thinks,' but facts. If you don't, this lawyer will make you look ridiculous. Bring your facts with you when you come here."

Pearce was fined thirty days' pay.

John Marrinan of the Madison Street Station was fined thirty days' pay for interfering with firemen and pointing a pistol at Assistant Foreman Edward Ford at a recent fire.

"Now let me tell you something," said the Deputy Commissioner: "Any time any policeman interferes with you just you turn the hose on him." Then, turning to Marrinan: "The people don't pay taxes to you for acting rebelliously, and fighting, and putting pistols to people's heads. It won't do at all."

CLOSING OF POOLROOMS.

Detectives Find General Suspension of Business, Capt. Titus Reports to Col. Murphy.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau made a report to Commissioner Murphy yesterday regarding the investigation instituted for the purpose of discovering whether there were any poolrooms or gambling houses still doing business in Manhattan. The report says that the poolrooms are now closed.

A list of nearly 200 addresses where poolrooms were said to have existed is attached to the report. This list was furnished by the Committee of Five, and Capt. Titus says that every address given was visited by one of his men on three consecutive days, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of this month. Capt. Titus says that no evidence could be secured against any of the places, and that so far as his men knew they were not being used as poolrooms.

Commissioner Murphy when questioned about the report said that it was satisfactory to him.

"It shows that these places are closed," he said. "But it will be necessary for us to be continually on the watch. Unremitting vigilance is required to keep the city free from the condition in which it was when I became the head of the Police Department."

"Do you mean by that," he was asked, "that Capt. Titus's men will continue on their hunt for poolrooms or gambling houses?"

"Certainly," he answered. "I intend to keep the gambling houses closed."

The Commissioner declared that he had nothing to say in regard to the report of the Committee of Five. He had signed it and approved of it.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE'S REPORT.

Its Findings as to Causes of Conditions on the East Side—Gambling Under Control.

The report of the late Tammany Committee of Five, made public yesterday, a forecast of which was printed some time ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES, attributes the conditions on the east side, as complained of by Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Paddock, "to the settlement therein of hundreds of disreputable women from South Africa." Prompt and efficient measures taken by the police, the Committee's report says, drove these women from the east side back to South Africa, to Europe, and to other cities of this country.

Concerning gambling, the report states:

"According to the statements of all Captains or their representatives who came before us no continued gambling could go on at any place in their districts without their knowledge. Hence evidence that causes conviction of those engaged in unlawful practices of this nature would consequently cause the conviction of the Captain who knowingly permits such violation.

"Feeling that to suggest a remedy without concrete examples would be futile, this committee collected evidence supported by affidavits of repeated violations of the Penal Code, after formal notice had been given the police, and this evidence, as fast as it was collected, was placed in the hands of the District Attorney. We are satisified that effective use will be made of it. A careful study of cases wherein raids had been made without resulting in convictions convinced us that it was necessary to proceed in this way to avoid the possibility of advance information being in some way conveyed to the culprits, and efforts to bring them to an accounting made abortive."

The committee continues that an impression prevailed in the minds of gamblers that as the result of test cases prepared in advance in their favor, evidence could not be secured which would result in their conviction. The committee also stated that the gamblers had the idea that a body of men forming a so-called "club" had immunity from crime and could do much in the direction of violations of the Penal Code, and to this idea they attributed much of the "brazen attitude of lawbreakers and their protectors." The committee gave as its belief that, as a result of their work, this impression no longer held any place in gamblers' minds.

The committee then concludes that New York is not so bad as it is represented, after all, and in that it wish the public to understand "that it finds New York morally worse or as bad as many other cities here or abroad."

All of the members of the committee sign the report.

Lewis Nixon, when questioned about the statement that the report was expurgated and edited vigorously before it was made public, denied it.

"It may have been changed in regard to the wording, or grammatical construction," he said, "but it was not materially altered from the first draft.

"I see that some one has denied the statement made in the report that a great many women had been brought recently to the Red Light district from South Africa," he added. "The statement in the report is correct. Over 1,400 women had been brought here from South Africa. They were the scum of Europe and had been attracted there by the crowding of South Africa with British soldiers."

M. Warley Platzek, the member of the Committee of Five who was reported to have edited the report, said yesterday that he had made no material changes in it.

"It went to Commissioner Murphy practically as it was published," he said.

BISHOP POTTER'S COMMENT.

Report of the Committee of Five Diplomatic—Dr. Parkhurst's View.

Bishop Potter was asked yesterday if he had any comment to make on the report of the Tammany Committee of Five.

"It is a very diplomatic document," he said, slowly. "It displays a great deal of shrewdness. Some one of ability certainly had something to do with its composition."

Further than this the Bishop refused to speak at this time.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst also was not inclined to talk. The reporter mentioned the rumors about the reports having been expurgated, however, and Dr. Parkhurst said:

"Well, if the original draught had in it what the committee learned—what they really learned—I should say it needed expurgation before it could be made public."

ALLEGED GAMBLER SURRENDERS.

Henry Stedeker Appears Before Justice Jerome—Accused Man's Claim.

Henry Stedeker of 145 East Fifty-third Street, who was one of the mysterious "John Does" for whom the District Attorney's detectives were watching, surrendered himself to Justice Jerome yesterday. A warrant for Stedeker's arrest was issued when the poolroom at 20 Dey Street was raided.

Stedeker claimed that he was a betting Commissioner, and that he was in New Orleans at the time of the raid. All bets, he asserted, were telegraphed to him there, and that he actually put up the money in each case.

Stedeker's appearance is understood by the District Attorney to be a move on his part to carry out the claim that the poolroom proprietor and his associates were merely stakeholders. Assistant District Attorney Schurman is preparing a brief in opposition to Lawyer Steinhardt's contention that poolroom operators, under this stake holding agreement are not amenable to prosecution under the Penal Code.

A HOUSE OWNER SENTENCED.

Dairyman Punished for Countenancing Disorderly Tenants.

Alexander Di Giacomi, a dairyman, who was convicted in General Sessions of permitting his house, at 314-316 East Eleventh Street, to be used for disorderly purposes, was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the Island by Judge Warren W. Foster.

"You were a respectable cheese merchant on the west side of town," said Judge Foster, "while on the east side you were fattening on the proceeds of degradation. You were a Dr. Jekyll on the west side and a Mr. Hyde on the east side. You tried to bribe the police, but did not dispossess the women whose character the former told you of.

"If I were merely to fine you I would give notice to all those desiring to let flats for disorderly purposes that they might do so by paying a license fee, as a penalty, if found out. The public should know that when there is a conviction in matters of this kind imprisonment will surely follow."

Accused Men Fail to Appear.

The bail bonds of $1,500 each of George Clark and William Baker, arrested in the raid of 104 West Forty-third Street, who failed to appear for examination yesterday, were declared forfeited by Justice Jerome, Robert McKenna of 778 Sixth Avenue was security for the appearance of both men. James Howard and Nathan Hudson, captured at 24 West Thirty-first Street, and Frank Jones, arrested at 63 West Thirty-sixth Street, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Philbin's Denial.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday denied that he had conferred with Gov. Odell concerning the preferment of charges against Police Commissioner Murphy. The District Attorney admitted, however, that the correspondence with Col. Murphy relative to the trials of Police Capts. Donohue, Westervelt, Thomas, and Albertson was at an end as the last letter of the Commissioner's did not require an answer.

Police Sergeants Transferred.

The following transfers of Police Sergeants were announced late last night: John Townsend, from the West Thirtieth to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station; Abram Hulse, from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to the Fifth Street Station; Thomas Conboy, from the Fifth to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The transfers were made for the good of the service, according to Commissioner Murphy.

No Proselyting Charged.

Morris Adler, President of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, whose inmates have been temporarily sheltered at the Roman Catholic Protectory, has addressed a letter to Brother Leontine, who is in charge of the department for males of the latter institution, denying that he has declared that the policy of the Protectory authorities was to induce Jewish and Protestant boys under their care to embrace the Roman Catholic faith.

NEW BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The Four Commissioners Appointed by Mayor Van Wyck.

John R. Voorhis, the Chairman—The Others Are Messrs. Page, McGuire, and Dady.

Mayor Van Wyck announced yesterday the appointment of the four Election Commissioners under the recent act of the Legislature.

John R. Voorhis, ex-Police Commissioner, was named as the Tammany Commissioner, and he was elected Chairman of the board.

Charles B. Page, organization Republican, was named from Manhattan; John C. McGuire, McLaughlin Democrat, and Michael J. Dady, organization Republican, were named from the Borough of Brooklyn. The term of office of the Commissioners is two years, and the salary is $5,000 per annum.

Soon after the Commissioners were appointed by the Mayor they proceeded to Police Headquarters. Commissioner Page was named as secretary. Chairman Voorhis announced that the first regular meeting of the commission would be held on Monday next. He said that he would be at his office every day, and would familiarize himself with his duties as soon as possible. He called on Chief Clerk Kipp of the old Elections Bureau and secured a list of the employes and their salaries. The Chairman said that the employes now in office would retain office until April 1.

John R. Voorhis is sixty-two years of age, and he has been active in politics for forty years. He was born in Pompton Plains, N. J. He studied law, but abandoned it to learn the trade of stairbuilding with his uncle, S. J. Van Saun. Mr. Voorhis became the sole proprietor of the business when he was thirty-one years of age. In 1873 he was appointed a Commissioner of Excise for a term of three years. In July, 1874, he resigned as Commissioner of Excise to accept a Police Commissionership, in which capacity he served until May, 1876. In 1877 Mayor Cooper made Mr. Voorhis a Police Commissioner in place of William F. Smith, who had been removed. He served until July of the following year, when the courts reinstated Mr. Smith. Mayor Grace made him Dock Commissioner in 1881, and in 1885, he was again appointed a Police Commissioner in place of James Matthews. He was reappointed for the full term by Mayor Hewitt in 1887, and when his term expired on March 1, 1892, Mayor Grant made him a Police Justice. Commissioner Voorhis was connected with the County Democracy.

Charles Benjamin Page was born in Olean, N. Y., in 1851. He became a resident of New York in 1870, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was elected State Senator from the Seventeenth District in 1896. He has been an active Republican, and for fourteen years a member of the Republican County Committee.

John C. McGuire of Brooklyn has been active in politics in the Twenty-sixth Ward and has been for several years the Democratic leader. He is a lawyer, and served as Assistant District Attorney for several years.

Michael J. Dady is a contractor, and one of the Republican County leaders in Brooklyn. He carried on the fight to get the $13,000,000 contract for paving and sewering Havana, and lost the job, but got about $250,000 in cash for work which he did in surveying and preparing for the work.

ALLEGED DESERTER ARRESTED.

Accused of Quitting the Dixie—He Says English and French Consuls In Tunis Gave Him Money.

On board the German ship Camella, which arrived here last night from Marseilles after a voyage of forty-four days, as a member of the vessel's crew, was Anton F. Janny, who, it is alleged, deserted from the United States training ship Dixie while she was at the port of Bizerta, Tunis, last November on a training cruise.

When seen last night Janny said that he, with two other men, Walter Miller of Jersey City and Herman Green of New York, left the Dixie on the evening of Nov. 16 to go ashore for a good time. They returned the following morning, and Capt. Belknap of the Dixie refused to allow them to return to his vessel.

The French Vice Admiral at Bizerta cabled to the American Consul at Paris in regard to Janny and his friends. The Consul in Paris refused to have anything to do with the matter. The English Consul at Bizerta then took up a subscription to transport them to Marseilles, where they might sail for home. When he arrived at Marseilles Janny was taken care of by the French Consul at that place. It was not until Feb. 5 that Janny got an opportunity to get back to the United States. On that day he shipped as a sailor on the ship Camella.

Anton F. Janny is twenty years of age. His home is at 8,752 Escanaba Avenue, Chicago, Ill. He enlisted in the United States Navy on July 31, 1900, at Chicago. The United States steam lighter Pawnee with Roundsman Murray and seven men on board went to Quarantine last night and took Janny to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WOMEN AS DIPLOMATS.

Ex-Minister Straus Tells the Paint and Varnish Club of Their Influence at Legations.

The seventy-fifth bi-monthly dinner of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club was given at the Hotel Savoy last night. This was what was known as "Ladies' Night" among the members of the club, and their wives were present at the dinner. President S. V. V. Huntington introduced Oscar S Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, as the first speaker. His toast was "A Diplomatic Talk." Among other things he said:

"The suggestion of paint, oil, and varnish is not so far removed from diplomacy. If you take a fiction, first paint it, then oil it well, and varnish it over it will pass for a truth. That is the essence of diplomacy. Facts are awful hard things, and we want a little alloy of fiction with all our facts. Diplomacy in the past has been closely allied with fiction. If I was to make a strictly diplomatic speech here to-night it would have been necessary for me to have made a memorandum. Not of what to say, but of what not to say. One of the most important elements in diplomacy is woman.

"There was one time when a woman's diplomacy in Turkey aided our Minister there. It was when Gen. Grant was making his tour of the world. The Sultan had given him a magnificent Arab steed. The General continued on his journey, and the American Minister was to see to the shipping of the horse. It was then discovered that the animal was very lame. It would not do to send a lame horse to America, and the diplomat was in a quandary. The wife of the official came to the rescue. She suggested that as the horse was black, that word be conveyed to the Sultan that black horses were considered unlucky in America. This was done, and a fine bay horse was substituted and shipped to Gen. Grant.

"I want to interest all business and thinking men in the question of putting our diplomatic service on a level with that of the rest of the world. We have our well-equipped army and our magnificent navy. Why should we not use the same care for that peaceful arm of the Government, the diplomatic service? Why should we not have a service with a permanent tenure of office and a proper salary?"

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay spoke of "The Quaint Folks in a Scotch Parish." In introducing his speech, he said: "It is something to be a Scotchman nowadays. If we have not got the millions we can at least stand in the reflected glory of those which have been scattered by one of us."

Charles H. Knox of the Civil Service Commission spoke on "The Amenities of the Civil Service." He cited numerous examples of answers to questions made by applicants for positions. In an examination for the position as plumber, this question was asked:

"What is the least cubical contents allowed in a sleeping room?" The answer was: "They are a bed, a chair, and a bureau."

A woman applying for the appointment as police matron was asked: "What experience have you had which would qualify you as a matron?" "None other than keeping house and raising a large family of children without a husband."

W. Benton Crisp responded to the toast "Combinations in Trade," and William H. Andrews responded to the toast "The Ladies."

During the evening the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club Quartet sang a number of songs.

MABEL CONNOR MAY BE FOUND.

Missing Normal College Girl Believed to be in Washington, D. C.

A telegram was received from Washington, D. C., last night by the relatives of Mabel Connor, the missing Normal College student, to the effect that a girl answering Mabel's description is in custody there.

A young woman was arrested last night on Fourteenth Street, Washington, and sent to the House of Detention. She had been acting strangely, and her inquiries as to her whereabouts indicated that she supposed herself in New York. She was in a dazed condition, but when addressed as Mabel Connor, recovered somewhat and recalled having boarded a train somewhere and having spent the night on a park bench.

She soon relapsed into a stupor, and no further information could be obtained from her. The New York police were notified. Later Ella Nora Connor, Mabel's sister, communicated by telephone with the House of Detention at Washington, and after a talk with the matron, became convinced that the missing girl had been found. The girl's sister will go to Washington to-morrow.

STUDENTS ASSAULT AGED MAN.

Princeton Men Got Into a Row in Trenton—Henry Stafford Little, a Trustee, Offers Bail.

TRENTON, March 21.—W. L. Brokaw and Stephen Harmon, two Princeton students, were arrested here to-night and are now locked up in the police station charged with atrocious assault and battery upon Augustus La Rue, a prominent and aged citizen of Trenton.

The assault which had, it is said, a somewhat sensational beginning, took place in the Alhambra, a sporting place in this city. It is urged on behalf of the students that they were drunk and did not appreciate what they were doing previous to the assault. It appears from the statement of those who were in the place at the time that the students proposed a toast to Alice La Rue, the pretty daughter of Agustus La Rue. Neither of the young men knew Mr. La Rue, and had no idea that the girl's father was present.

Mr. La Rue considered the toast an insult to his daughter, and alothough an old man, resented it. As a result he was pretty badly beaten. The students did not escape uninjured, as it appears that Mr. La Rue used his cane vigorously, and that others in the place interfered in his behalf, and that the police in making the arrest were not over gentle.

After the two students were locked up, former State Senator Henry Stafford Little offered himself as security for their appearance in court. Mr. Little is one of the Directors of Princeton University, having been elected a week ago, and has been a donor of $200,000 to the university. The police refused to accept bail for the young men, and up to a late hour no Justice with power to accept bond had been found.

After Harmon and Brokaw had been locked up Mr. La Rue visited the station house, and sent them a bottle of witch hazel with which to bathe their wounds and bruises, and when leaving promised to send them a physician.

BOLTON HALL TO ANARCHISTS.

He Assails Capitalism, and Says He Would Abolish Patents, Banking Laws, and Monopolies.

During a discussion which followed a lecture given by Bolton Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, in Winterburn Hall last evening some left-handed compliments were exchanged between Emma Goldman, the Anarchist leader, and John J. O'Rorke, who is not an Anarchist. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Social Science Club, composed principally of Anarchists, and was on the subject "How We Get Rich." The audience was made up of Anarchists, Socialists, reformers, and a few ordinary citizens.

Mr. Hall denounced capitalism and monopolies, and declared that no one could get rich without the work of other people. Rich men climbed on other persons' shoulders to wealth. He recommended the abolition of monopolies, all patent laws, all privileges to banks, and all banking laws, and eulogized the single tax.

Several Anarchists proceeded to dissect the lecture. Emma Goldman noticed Mr. O'Rorke, who once during a lecture of hers protested in the name of the respectable people against her remarks, and said sarcastically, "We would like to hear from Mr. O'Rorke."

Mr. O'Rorke got up and said he had only come to listen. "I am perfectly willing," he continued, "to let you fight it out like Kilkenny cats, but I am not afraid to speak my mind. The lecturer's position is simply to abolish everything. His views on the subject of monopolies are not sound."

Mr. O'Rorke then proceeded to argue that the condition of the people was improving, notwithstanding Mr. Hall's remarks. Here all the Anarchists began to shout with sarcastic laughter. Emma Goldman nearly fell off her seat in merriment. Every time the speaker tried to show that monopolies often cheapened the prices of commodities the Anarchists roared with laughter.

WHY MR. ROSSITER RESIGNED.

H. C. DuVal Says It Was an Arrangement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Security Holders.

J. L. Greatsinger, the new President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, visited the offices of the company in Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and spent two hours in conference with ex-President Clinton L. Rossiter, Vice President T. S. Williams, and Directors H. C. Du Val and David H. Valentine. The new head of the company went over matters in detail regarding the operation of the system with the other officers of the road, and Mr. Rossiter, with a view to familiarizing himself with his new duties.

Mr. Du Val, who was the first to leave the office, when questioned said that Mr. Greatsinger would leave in the evening for Duluth for the purpose of settling up some necessary business there before entering fully upon his duties as the head of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Asked why a change in the Presidency of the company was made, Mr. Du Val said that the matter was one that was solely in the hands of the holders of the company's securities, and that he could not answer the question. He did not know, he said, what Mr. Rossiter's plans for the future were, excepting that the ex-President proposed to take a long and much-needed rest. Mr. Rossiter had worked very hard since he became connected with the road.

Mr. Du Val said that he did not know what President Greatsinger's plans were regarding the practical management of the road, but he was quite sure that he would make no changes of any kind until he had had time to thoroughly familiarize himself with the operation of the system.

When Mr. Greatsinger came out with Mr. Rossiter, the latter introduced the new President to the reporters.

"I have no news for you," said Mr. Greatsinger. "I have not been here long enough. I have no promises to make now, as I do not wish to make any promises that I may not be able to fulfill. I have not yet formed any plans and contemplate no immediate changes. I am going West and shall probably be away a week. I can say nothing as to the future until I return."

Mr. Greatsinger in the afternoon met the department heads and other employes of the company and had a brief talk with them. It was his purpose, he said, to live in Brooklyn.

WOMEN SAID TO BE BURGLARS.

A Baker Accuses Them of Ransacking His Apartments.

Mrs. Jane Brown, thirty-eight years old, of 113 Spencer Street, Williamsburg, and Mrs. Bridget Harkins, thirty-six years old, of 112 Spencer Street were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday and remanded for a hearing on a charge of burglary. In default of $500 bail each the women went to jail.

The prisoners were arrested on complaint of George Vetter, a baker living at 717 Myrtle Avenue. Vetter, with his wife, lives over the bakery. While the two were in the store Wednesday the prisoners, it is alleged, forced an entrance to the Vetter apartments and stole bedding and wearing apparel valued at $50.

As they were leaving the premises, Vetter saw them going through the lower hall. He hurried to his apartments and found that every room had been ransacked.

BANKRUPT BROKER IN JAIL

Arnold Weber Charged with Conversion by H. W. Peabody & Co.

BAIL IS FIXED AT $50,000

Counsel for the Accused Man Charge "Spite" Work—Their Explanation of the Case.

Charged with the conversion of $50,000 worth of hides and skins belonging to H. W. Peabody & Co. of 17 State Street, Arnold Weber, a well-known broker and warehouseman, who made an assignment Feb. 11 last, has been lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $50,000 bail.

Despite efforts to keep the matter secret, it became known last night that Weber was committed by Justice McAdam on Tuesday. The order of arrest, obtained by W. P. & R. K. Prentice, Peabody & Co.'s counsel, stated that 830 bales of skins out of 2,010 placed in Weber's warehouses at 93 Gold Street and 15 Brooklyn Bridge, had been "wrongfully taken, converted, concealed, and disposed of" by the prisoner.

Arnold Weber was one of the best-known traders in the "Swamp." His liabilities at the time of his assignment were estimated at $80,000. The assets were placed at about $40,000. Peabody & Co. were among the largest creditors. Their lawyers allege that hides and skins valued at $100,000 were in storage with Weber, and that when replevin proceedings to recover them were instituted it was found that 830 bales were missing. No satisfactory explanation, they claim, was given by Weber, and the order of arrest was obtained from Justice McAdam and executed by the Sheriff. Justice McAdam fixed bail at $50,000, which Weber's lawyers expect to give to-day.

Isaac Bell Brennan, Weber's assignee, and Brennan's law partner, George M. Leventritt, asserted last night that the order of arrest had been obtained by Peabody & Co. because a suit for $16,000 to recover skins of other dealers alleged to have been taken by them under the writs of replevin had been instituted by friends of Weber.

"Peabody & Co. evidently thought that if they put Weber in jail," said Mr. Leventritt, "he might get his friends to withdraw their suit. It was simply a piece of spite work, and we would have already moved for a vacation of the order had we not wished to avoid the publicity incident to such a proceeding.

"The facts in the case are these: Peabody & Co., as a matter of fact, do not know how many bales of hides and skins they had in storage with Weber, or how many were missing, if any. Weber admits that he owes them $38,000 for skins he sold people who didn't pay him. This was one of the causes leading to his failure. Peabody & Co., however, claim that he owes them $80,000. They originally claimed $72,000, then $62,000, then $52,000, and afterward $42,000. The order of arrest says $60,000.

"Weber, who was also a broker, did business with the Peabody firm for some years, and had an agreement with them, as his books show, whereby he guaranteed the payment of bills run up by people to whom he sold goods. The books show that he made good to Peabody bills of this kind on two separate occasions. When the Spanish-American war broke out, and the war tax bill was passed, it became necessary to stamp all warehouse receipts. In order to keep down expenses large bills of goods were stored by Peabody & Co. under one warehouse receipt.

"It frequently happened that Weber would sell certain goods from storage receipts, and the receipts would not be turned in because there were memoranda of other goods thereon. Weber tells us that a number of the bales claimed as missing were deposited in other warehouses, and that the receipts show it. Peabody concedes that 600 bales were stored at the Terminal warehouse and 200 at Moody's. When they replevined their goods from Weber they took away 250 bales of goods belonging to other people.

Suit has already been brought against them for $16,000, for the conversion of skins, by C. Vladero and the Corn Exchange Bank. Peabody denied having taken these at first, but Sheriff showed his storage receipts, under the replevin proceedings, with the bale markings of other firms thereon. They took sixty-two bales belonging to Robert Crook of England, and confessed to taking twelve, but at the show-down they were shown to have sixty-two, and had to give them up. Nine bales, the property of P. Harmony, Sons & Co., and one bale, belonging to A. D. Strauss, they were also compelled to give up.

"Weber has been with them every forty-eight hours since his assignment. He delivered his books to them, and further has paid them, in all, amounts aggregating $6,000 since Feb. 11, on his indebtedness. He has never tried to evade the payment of his debt to them. He still insists that he will pay every cent of it. Peabody's lawyers prepared the affidavits asking for this order of arrest on Feb. 18. They have been holding it ever since, and didn't spring it until suit was brought against Peabody & Co. for conversion. We will certainly move for a vacation of the order to-morrow, and even if it is not vacated Weber will give the $50,000 bail."

A. E. ORR DEFENDS COMMISSION

He Says Taxpayers Will Benefit by the New Tunnel Contract—Albert Johnson's Plan.

There was a largely attended hearing before the Aldermanic Committee of Streets and Highways in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, last night on the matter of the proposed tunnel under the East River from Manhattan to Brooklyn. The purpose of the meeting was to hear those who desired that the tunnel should run to South Brooklyn. Albert L. Johnson, one of the former owners of the Nassau Electric Railroad, Brooklyn, made a proposition at the meeting to build the proposed tunnel on condition that it extend from the proposed terminus at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues through South Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton and under the Narrows to Staten Island.

Alderman James Bridges presided at the meeting. Frederick Cocheu, who argued for the South Brooklyn tunnel, criticised the Rapid Transit Commission. He said Contractor McDonald, who secured a $35,000,

SANE MAN HELD AS CRAZY AT BELLEVUE

Called for an Ambulance and Was Promptly Committed.

His Father Had Been an Inmate of the Pavilion for the Insane.

The Bellevue Hospital pavilion for the insane came to the front yesterday with another good story. Through somebody's carelessness a young man in full possession of his mental faculties was locked up for seven hours with the forty or more insane patients in the pavilion. The victim of the error was Frank Malek, a strong young German cigarmaker, nineteen years old, living with his parents and several brothers and sisters at 423 East Seventy-third Street. The story is an interesting one.

Several weeks ago Frank's father began to act strangely. Two weeks ago his physician, Dr. A. M. Renner of 219 East Seventy-second Street, advised that the father be sent to Bellevue for treatment. This was agreed to and the man was put in the pavilion for the insane. He was released ten days ago as cured.

Yesterday he manifested symptoms of violence and Dr. Renner was called in. He said the man ought to be sent back to Bellevue without delay. "Here, Frank," he said, calling the son, "you take this letter to Bellevue and they'll send an ambulance after your father."

Frank took the letter and hurried to Bellevue. He reached there at 9 o'clock. Awaiting his turn he finally reached the registry clerk. That individual took the letter, glanced at it, and said: "All right, Mr. Malek. Take a seat in that room." Frank did as directed. After a quarter of an hour, he says, Dr. E. W. Marsh hurried in. The doctor went into a private room, and several patients ahead of Frank were attended to. Finally Frank heard the name "Malek" called, and answered it.

"How are you feeling, Mr. Malek?" asked the doctor, pleasantly.

"Fine, thank you," said Frank, who at once concluded that Dr. Marsh was a mighty pleasant doctor.

"How old are you?" asked the doctor.

"I am nineteen," said the young man.

"Put out your tongue," said the doctor. Frank said in telling the story last night that he did not see what putting out his tongue could possibly have to do with sending an ambulance for his father, but he knew there was more or less "red yarn" (red tape) in such places, and he decided that the easiest way was the best way, and stuck out his tongue.

Frank says the doctor felt of his pulse, listened to his heart, "punched me in the back," and asked him about his ancestors as far back as he could remember.

"You'll be all right," said the doctor to him. "You go with this man," and the doctor pointed to one of the attendants.

"Why, for? I should go mit him?" protested Frank, who speaks with a Weber & Fields accent. "It is a mistake. I am not crazy. It is my father what's off his base."

"Now, that'll be all right, Frank," said Dr. Marsh, soothingly; "of course it's a mistake. We'll fix it up. You go with this nice man, and he'll fix it up." Dr. Marsh wanted to humor the "patient." Young Malek followed the attendant to the pavilion.

"Take off your clothes and go in there and take a bath," one of the male nurses commanded.

"I don't need no bath; it's my father; this is a mistake," protested Frank.

"I know it's all a mistake," said the nurse, "but you go and take a bath, and then we'll fix it up."

He decided to take the bath. When he came out the nurse greeted him pleasantly and handed him a glass of milk punch.

"Drink that, Frank, and it will do you good," he said.

"I never drink anything but beer; I don't want dot stuff," protested the young man. "My father is the man."

"Yes, I know your father's the man," said the nurse. "But you drink this and you'll think different." Frank says he drank it, and it was "mighty good stuff." He says it made him drowsy and good-natured, and he decided that the pavilion was not half as black as it was painted.

The nurse asked if he'd have another, and Frank agreed, and he says "they threw into me six or seven big punches."

"Now, you'll take a nice little sleep," said the nurse. Several nurses took hold of him and put him to bed. He says they treated him kindly enough, but let him understand, without saying so, that resistance would be unwise. He says he was so drowsy that he fell asleep, and remembered nothing more until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a nurse came to let him out.

When Frank did not come home his mother and brother began to worry. Mrs. Malek got Carl Schultz to telephone to Bellevue and ask if Frank was there. Mr. Schultz says somebody told him, "Sure; he's all right," and rang off. Then he went to the hospital. He says it looked for a little while as if they intended to lock him up, too. But by dint of much explaining and much threatening, he finally made "them dumb heads" see their mistake, and Frank was released.

An ambulance was then sent for the father and he was taken to the hospital. Frank said he would "go by the law and make them dumb heads pay me for my trouble yet," and then he added with a smile: "But dot milk punch was great. Maybe now I won't drink so much beer and more punches, yes? But that costs 15 cents a one."

It was a case without precedent in the hospital's history and caused endless comment about the institution last night. Commissioner Keller announced his intention of making a thorough investigation and meting out whatever discipline the error calls for.

HE WANTS $200,000 DAMAGES.

James Coyle Demands That Sum Because He Was Said to be Insane.

An application was made to Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday by Taylor, Heller & O'Connor of Elmira, N. Y., attorneys for Mrs. Bridget M. Coyle and Drs. Henry Flood and Edmund A. Reilly, for a change of venue for the trial of actions for $200,000 damages brought by Mrs. Coyle's husband, James Coyle. There are three separate cases involved in the application, and the change of venue to Chemung County is asked for on the ground that all the witnesses live in that county.

The first action is against the wife and the two physicians for conspiracy. The other two actions are directed against the physicians. From the papers in the case it appears that Mrs. Coyle was granted a separation from her husband after some family differences. Coyle then persisted in bothering his wife and acted in such a way that she asked the courts of Chemung County for a commission to inquire into his sanity. Two doctors, after examining witnesses, reported that Coyle was not of sound mind.

It is alleged that he left Elmira before the report was confirmed, and kept away until the commitment issued for him was of no value. Later he returned, and the two doctors named as defendants were appointed as a new commission. They also reported that Mr. Coyle was not of sound mind, but their report was not confirmed by the Court. Coyle came to New York after this and instituted the present actions. Justice Andrews reserved his decision on the application for a change of venue.

French Press of the Nineteenth Century

M. Gaston Deschamps delivered the last of a series of four lectures on the "French Press of the Nineteenth Century" yesterday afternoon at Columbia University. M. Deschamps traced the history of French journalism through the last years of Napoleon III., and then passed to the republic, when Le Temps and Le Journal des Debats were bitterly opposed by the organs of the Orleanist Party. M. Deschamps said in conclusion: "What the average intelligent Frenchman looks for in a newspaper is accurate information on the political questions of the day and intelligent editorial comment on internal and external affairs."

New Trust Company Organized.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Newark, N. J., yesterday by the Montclair Trust Company, with a capital stock of $100,000. All this has been subscribed by the seventy men named as incorporators.

HEARING ON RESERVOIR BILL.

The Mayor Says the Measure Is Unconstitutionally Framed.

The bill for the construction of a distributing reservoir in Forest Park, Brooklyn, to cost $1,500,000 will not become a law in its present shape. There was a hearing before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday on the bill. The Mayor declared that the bill made it mandatory on the city authorities to locate a reservoir, and "directed" that the work be done. Mayor Van Wyck claims that all bills which have the mandatory clauses in them are unconstitutional and should never be passed by the Legislature.

Some of those interested expressed surprise at Mayor Van Wyck's statements. J. Hampden Dougherty, who has acted as Chairman of a joint committee of the Manufacturers' Association and other organizations interested in the shortage of the water supply in Brooklyn, claimed that the agreement was made at Albany to strike out all mandatory features and leave the city authorities full authority and discretion.

"I defy any man to show me that the Board of Estimate is mentioned in any way in this bill," said Mayor Van Wyck. "I would have favored the bill if it was not mandatory. The words 'at the discretion of the local powers,' or some such sentence, should be inserted in the bill. If you will bring the bill back to me with that amendment added I will gladly sign the measure."

An agreement was reached by which Mr. Dougherty is to bring to Mayor Van Wyck a modification of the bill, and the new measure will be sent to Albany at once for passage, with the citation that Mayor Van Wyck will approve the bill.

PLENTY OF WATER NOW.

Yesterday's Rain Filled Up the Croton Storage Reservoirs.

The heavy rainfall of the past few days has filled the storage reservoirs on the Croton watershed. Chief Engineer Birdsall says there is enough water stored to last through the Summer. There was 2½ inches of rain on the Croton watershed, while in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn only one inch of rain fell. Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday:

"The heavy rainfall of this morning clears the situation very much. We now have plenty of water to last us for a long time, and if we can get one more good storm we will have enough to tide us over a hot season, when we have always to fall back on our storage supply. This rainfall will probably not make the water much muddier than it is at present. I think the water should become clearer and as good as it ever has been in a short time."

The rain of yesterday caused the Bronx River to overflow in many places and property owners were actively seeking to secure their possessions against being washed away by the floods.

BRONX WANTS MORE WATER.

Provision for 1,000,000 People by the Year 1910 Demanded.

A meeting of the citizens of the Bronx Borough was held last evening in Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, to consider the question of a larger water supply for that borough. W. W. Niles, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx, presided. In opening the meeting he said that the time had come when it was time to demand of the city authorities a larger water supply for the borough.

Resolutions were adopted, demanding that provision be made by the city to supply water for 1,000,000 people in the Bronx by the year 1910. The following committee was appointed to push the matter: C. McRae, N. W. Ryan, T. E. Brace, James W. Campbell, F. W. Peters, and J. Farley. Mr. Farley announced that this committee was intended to represent all the citizens in the borough, and would work in conjunction with the Tax Payers' Alliance.

To Put in Water Meters Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Ex-Senator Guy, counsel for the Merchants' Association, who arrived here to-night, says the Merchants' Association has framed a bill which provides for placing water meters in the houses of New York at the city's expense. The object is to determine whether the great waste of water now going on is above or below ground. If it is found to be above ground, regulations will be adopted to prevent waste. Mr. Guy said that it is the belief of the authorities that about 50 per cent. of the city water supply now goes to waste in some manner.

A STRIKE AT "IDLE HOUR."

Nearly 100 Mechanics Quit Work on W. K. Vanderbilt's New Home.

OAKDALE, L. I., March 21.—Delegates from the building trades unions of New York City came here to-day and ordered out about 100 mechanics who were employed on William K. Vanderbilt's Summer residence, Idle Hour. In consequence 75 of the workmen went back to Manhattan, and those who lived near here returned to their homes. Work on the buildings came to a standstill.

The trouble arose from the fact that the principal contractor sub-let the steampiping to a plumber who does not employ union men. The carpenters and decorators remained at work to-day, but expect orders from their unions to-morrow to leave the job. Mr. Vanderbilt was endeavoring by the employment of a large force of men to have Idle Hour ready for occupancy this Summer.

INSPECTION OF GAS METERS.

State Inspector Denies that He Finds Many Running Fast.

Jastrow Alexander, State Inspector of Gas Meters, last night denied that he had ever told Samuel H. Wandell of the Domestic Gas, Light and Coke Company that his Inspectors had found most of the meters to be running fast and in the interests of the companies as against the consumers. Mr. Wandall was quoted as making such a statement before the Committee on Streets and Highways of the Municipal Council.

Mr. Alexander said that the contrary is the case, that the majority of meters examined are found to run slow. He said the control of the pressure is in the power of every consumer, as on every meter there is a valve which is designed to regulate the pressure. He is ready at all times to investigate meters complained of, he said.

KILLED HER SIX CHILDREN.

Woman Murdered Her Little Ones and Attempted Suicide.

COLDBROOK, Mass., March 21.—Mrs. Lizzie Naramore, wife of Frank Naramore, while in a fit of insanity this afternoon killed her entire family of six children at her home, a farmhouse half a mile from this village, and then tried to take her own life. The children ranged in age from ten years to a babe of ten months, and their lives were taken by the mother with an axe and a club. Then she laid the bodies on the beds, two on one bed and the other four on a bed in another room.

Mrs. Naramore attempted to take her own life by cutting her throat with a razor, and when discovered she was in the bed on which the bodies of four children were lying. Although she cut a deep gash in her throat and suffered the loss of much blood, it is believed she will recover.

Farmer Kills His Three Children.

CLINTON, Me., March 21.—Jacob Dearborn Marr, a farmer living eight miles from this village, killed his three children—Alice M., aged thirteen years; Elwin, aged nine, and Helen, aged 7—with an axe shortly after the family in happy mood had risen from the dinner table. Marr had been despondent for some time, but his actions were not such as to make his wife believe that he had any serious trouble on his mind to brood over. Later he was taken to Waterville under arrest.

Archbishop Lewis's Condition.

The Right Rev. Travers Lewis, Archbishop of Ontario, who is seriously ill at the Hotel Empire, Sixty-third Street and Broadway, was reported last night to be slightly improved.

Ada Gray Is Improving.

Ada Gray, the actress, who is an inmate of the Fordham Home for Incurables, was reported last night to be improving.

A STOCK EXCHANGE SUIT.

Defense to an Action to Recover Proceeds of Deceased Member's Seat Not Sustained.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court yesterday, overruled a defense interposed by Rudolph Keppler, as President of the New York Stock Exchange, in a suit brought by Henry C. Bernheim as administrator of the estate of Abram C. Bernheim for the recovery of $18,500 paid by Abram C. Bernheim for his seat on the Exchange. On the death of Mr. Bernheim his seat was sold under the rules of the Exchange, and the proceeds devoted to the payment of a claim of L. Levy, contracted by Mr. Bernheim before his admission to the Exchange.

It was claimed by the defense that the Exchange had a right under its constitution and by-laws to charge the amount received for the seat with this indebtedness.

To this defense Mr. Bernheim's administrator demurred on the ground that it did not disclose facts which constituted a legal defense to the action.

Henry Wollman, counsel for the administrator, contended that although the Exchange rule was broad enough to cover everything, its purpose must be considered, and, that, therefore, it applies to the obligations of a member as and when a member, and further, that no rule can be retroactive so as to affect claims incurred previous to the period of membership.

Justice Leventritt, in his decision, says that the good standing of a prospective member is a matter of investigation before admission.

"Once in," he continues, "the association concerns itself only in his outside business affairs as to solvency. Beyond that there is no constitutional provision directed against his obligations to others, and in the absence of clear, unmistakable language in the contract, which the member signed, neither reason nor justice requires that the special privilege, which one member has in the proceeds arising from the disposition of another's membership, should be enlarged."

The Justice also says:

"I take it that there is no dispute—nor could there validly be—that upon claims between members within its jurisdiction the decision of the Committee on Admissions is final; each member, by his contract of membership, binds himself to accept and abide by its decisions. It is not, however, the judge of its own jurisdiction. It could not be, as that would be usurping the authority of the Court."

PRODUCE FIRM FAILS.

Wheeler & Schultz of This City File a Petition in Bankruptcy.

H. D. Wheeler and Paul C. Schultz, produce commission merchants at 312 Washington Street, this city, have filed a petition in bankruptcy at Trenton, N. J. Both are residents of Hackensack. The firm's indebtedness is set down as $177,208.79, and its assets at $116,922.13.

The affairs of Wheeler & Schultz are the subject of much comment in the trade. Their store is open, but apparently no business was being done when a reporter called there yesterday. Neither partner was there. It was said that Mr. Wheeler was at the store on Monday, but not since then, and that Mr. Schultz has not been there for several weeks. The employes declined to give any information about their affairs. The firm was formed in April, 1900. Mr. Wheeler had been in business since 1892, and was formerly of Van Raden & Wheeler.

A report is current in the trade that Mr. Schultz went on a business trip to the West three weeks ago to buy a lot of frozen poultry from a packer in Iowa, taking with him $21,000 cash to close the deal, and that the money was lost on the way on a sleeper between Chicago and Laurens.

WILL TRADE IN MILWAUKEE.

Dissatisfied Chicago Speculators Buy Seats on the Exchange.

CHICAGO, March 21.—What is alleged to be a concerted effort to break from the restrictions to the working rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, which are claimed to be irksome and unjust, developed to-day when nearly every prominent Board of Trade firm purchased seats on the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Seats on the latter Exchange advanced, on this buying, from $78 to $150.

It is believed arrangements will be made whereby Chicago warehouse receipts can be delivered on Milwaukee contracts, and, as an added inducement, puts and calls are not barred on the Milwaukee Exchange.

A move to prohibit Chicago warehousemen from mixing grain and otherwise "doctoring" it to improve the grade, and a proposition to prohibit them from carrying their own grain in their own elevators, are among the matters arousing dissatisfaction among brokers. To this is added the fight over the distribution of quotations.

MONEY FOR CITY EMPLOYES.

The Mayor Favors Larger Sum for Those Who Served in War.

Mayor Van Wyck declared yesterday in favor of a bill to increase the sum to be paid to city employees who served in the war with Spain from $10,000 to $15,000. Dr. S. Dana Hubbard of 143 West One Hundred and Third Street appeared in favor of the measure, and he explained to the Mayor that Controller Coler had already received claims for $12,500, and that the bill appropriating $10,000 was simply an estimate.

Mayor Van Wyck said he saw no objection to the bill, and that as the city had promised to pay the salaries of all city employees who enlisted and served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, he would sign the bill and send it back at once.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PLAN FOR A NEW COAL ROAD.

To Run from West Virginia to a Point on Chesapeake Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—A plan is under way to construct a new railroad from the West Virginia coal fields to a deep-water harbor on the Chesapeake Bay, which will include the Chesapeake and Western Railway, built several years ago through a portion of Virginia by a company of which J. T. Rinehart was President.

Recently the Alleghenv and Chesapeake Railway Company has been chartered in West Virginia, and it is understood that this company will include the Cheapeake and Western and the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont, a narrow gauge line, extending between Orange and Fredericksburg, Va., a distance of thirty-eight miles. The Western terminus of this road is nearly east of the Chesapeake and Western.

Extensions would have to be built from Fredericksburg to Chesapeake Bay, from Orange to Elkton, and from Bridgewater to Davis, West Va., where connection would be made with the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad.

Cleveland's $2,000,000 Union Depot.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—D. H. Burnham, the well-known Chicago architect, has been employed by the Union Depot Company of Cleveland to make plans for the new structure, which is to be erected here, the limit of cost to be $2,000,000. The station will be erected by the Lake Shore, the Big Four, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, the expense of which will be borne, one-half by the Lake Shore and one-quarter by each of the other two companies. The railroads are going ahead in this matter under the assumption that a satisfactory settlement of the lake front case will be made.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—President Woodford of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, who resides in New York, sent a telegram here to-day denying a report that control of the road had been secured by J. Pierpont Morgan, Gen. Samuel Thomas, or any other parties. The report that was current was that 110 had been paid for the majority of the stock. It is now stated that 110 was offered and refused.

Brief Railroad Items.

H. A. Smith has been appointed Commissary Agent of the New York Central at Boston. He will have charge of the dining car service on the Boston and Albany.

The New York Central on Saturday and Sunday last handled 40,000 loaded freight cars on its entire system. This is said to break the record in the number of cars handled on two successive days.

All the railroad shops in the country are reported to be working overtime in turning out new equipment and repairing the old, in order to meet the requirements for cars due to continued heavy business of the various lines.

BREAK IN MAY PORK.

Closes 55 Cents Lower in Chicago—Armour Brokers Buy Ribs.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A break of 90 cents in May pork was the feature on 'Change to-day. This commodity closed 55 cents lower, while lard closed a shade and ribs 5@7½ cents higher.

Provisions opened strong on light hog receipts and higher prices at the stock yards, May pork 15@20 higher, at $17.05@$17.10. Selling by brokers said to be acting for Armour, who was popularly believed to be in position to control the market, started realizing by other longs, and May broke rapidly to $16.20. The market paused for 10 and 15 cent recoveries on the way down. Meanwhile Armour brokers were open buyers of ribs, their purchases being approximated at 2,000,000 pounds. This, together with the readiness of the market to absorb pork at the decline, caused a gradual reaction in May pork to $16.45. The close was 55c under yesterday, at $16.35.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. Zaldivar, Mexican Minister, Washington; Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago.

HOLAND—L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; W. J. Youngs, Oyster Bay; Jeremiah Curtiss, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Nathaniel Jacobson, Syracuse; the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Hongkong; President John Henry Burrows, Oberlin College, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Lyon, Albany; State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton.

ASTOR—George Peabody Tiffany, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Henegerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; Miss L. Scheuerman, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Graff, A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. Graff, carpets; Hoffman House.
O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. O'Callaghan, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, dress goods; W. Geissler, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. M. Rich, domestics; B. L. Young, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Macauley, G. T., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Levi, Strauss & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. W. Brant, laces, ribbons, and white goods; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. L. Falk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 407 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; 744 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; J. Levy, notions and furnishing goods; 60 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Adler, L., Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; I. Adler, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. McGinley, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; C. Hayward, hosiery and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, furnishing goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Hall, notions and fancy goods, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Francis, C. E., Carthage, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Francis, Louis H., Carthage, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ashbaugh, Deittrich & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. C. Ashbaugh, furs; Martin House.
Winahin, A. L., Springville, N. Y.; general store; Morton House.
Gaylord, F. D., Sodus, N. Y.; general store.
Graves, J. A., Cuew, Texas; dry goods.
Hicks, M. F., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods.
Ryon & Goodwin, Kirkville, Mo.; J. E. Goodwin, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldstein, J. B., Titusville, Penn.; H. P. Berwald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hoskins, L. S., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; C. L. Hoskins; dry goods.
Shull, W. S., Shippenville, Penn.; clothing.
Beggs, M., Mount Moins, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Hogdon, M. B., Elmira, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Murphy, M. E., Elmira, N. Y.; dressmaker; 109 West Ninety-ninth Street.
Summit Manufacturing Company, Reading, Penn.; E. D. Masser, handkerchiefs; C. W. Homan, handkerchiefs; G. F. Gorman, handkerchiefs; N. H. Gorman, handkerchiefs.
Griffith, L. B., Reading, Penn.; handkerchiefs.
Kuhn, W. H., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Darling, Jones. & Frost, Gloversville, N. Y.; H. Darling, furniture; Grand Union Hotel.
Kerste, H. A., Schenectady, N. Y.; druggist; Broadway Central Hotel.
Glas, Lizzie T., Schenectady, N. Y.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Glas, Carry, Schenectady, N. Y.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Flint, S. B., Sodus, N. Y.; general store; Continental Hotel.
Pride, H. B., Westfield, Penn.; dry goods.
Gamper, Madeline, Elmira, N. Y.; dressmaker; 10 West Nineteenth Street.
Griffith, Margaret L., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; 150 West Twenty-second Street.
Griffith, E. L., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; 150 West Twenty-second Street.
Davis, Cora J., Utica, N. Y.; dressmaker; 150 West Twenty-second Street.
Sleacy, F. B., Brockville, Ontario; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sutton, J. J., Raynoldsville, Penn.; dry goods; Nellie Sutton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wyatt, Anna, Geneva, N. Y.; dressmaker; Hotel Albert.
Wyatt, E., Geneva, N. Y.; dressmaker; Hotel Albert.
Smith, J. W., Dry Goods Company, Geneva, N. Y.; L. F. Woods, dry goods; 6 West Twenty-first Street.
Bishop, S. L., Geneseo, N. Y.; W. H. Bishop, dry goods.
Welch, A. L., Sidney, N. Y.; Florence Cotes, millinery; Mrs. A. L. Welch, millinery; Morton House.
Flory, J. P., Archbold, Ohio, general store.
Atwood, A. H., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Booth, E. E., Batavia, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Adams, E. M., Adams, N. Y., millinery; 38 East Tenth Street.
Kent, G. H., & Co., Kent's Store, Va., general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Millis, J., & Son, Hamilton, Ontario; W. R. Mills and wife, furs; Hotel Imperial.
Johnston, W. S., & Co., Toronto, Ontario; M. E. Blight, stationery; 218 West Forty-fourth Street.
Sape, F. R., Athens, N. Y., drugs.
Hassmer, J. C., Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Hassmer, dry goods.
Hassmer, J. C., & Co., Sheffield, Penn.; Levi Epstein, dry goods.
Sharp, J. B., & Son, Forsyth, Ga.; Cyrus Sharp, Jr., dry goods.
Devine, Mary, Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaker.
Lock, Sarah E., Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaker.
Lackawanna Store Company, Cross Ford, Penn.; F. S. Meason, general store.
Roman, E. T., Freeport, Ohio, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Moose, A. H., Company, Utica, N. Y.; L. E. Moose, dry goods.
Barrett, F. B., Poultney, Vt.; department store; St. Denis Hotel.
Olney, B. L., Auburn, N. Y.; manufacturing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hoskins, W. S., Auburn, N. Y.; manufacturing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lynden, C. T., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery.
Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. N. Hanlley, dry goods; 708 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.
Parker, C. S., & Co., Piqua, Ohio; L. D. Parker, dry goods.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

Manhattan Club Election.

The Manhattan Club elected the following officers last night: For Managers, to serve for three years from April, 1901—Charles H. Truax, Henry D. Macdona, James H. Parker, John Hunter, Jr., Edward G. Whitaker. To serve for one year in place of the late Henry R. Beekman—John G. Carlisle, Augustus H. Van Wyck and Townsend Scudder of Long Island were elected members.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—114 East Twenty-third Street; E. M. Gubeches; damage, $1,000.

3:35 A. M.—245 Willis Avenue; James Perry; damage, $125.

7:40 A. M.—181 East End Avenue; Thomas Lynch; damage, $50.

12:05 P. M.—356 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Sadie Eaneron; damage, $100.

3 P. M.—1,403 Park Avenue; John Dolan & Co.; damage, $1,000.

4 P. M.—117 Stanton Street; Leah Magerall; damage, $300.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

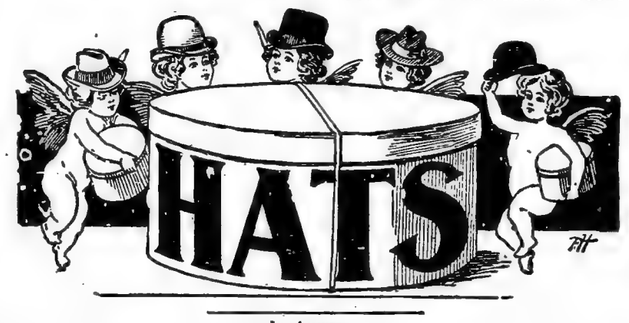

In Annex.

Men's Hats that lack nothing except that strange spell—a name—a high-priced name.

$1.88 instead of $2.50 | $2.74 instead of $3.50
$2.49 instead of $3.00 | $3.49 instead of $5.00

The foregoing tabulation denotes the difference between our prices and prices charged by exclusive dealers, clothiers and department stores. The shapes are exact copies of the latest Spring blocks—mathematically accurate and authentic. Why not enjoy the economy we provide?

You will, unless you value a name more than a substantial saving.

Men's Spring Clothing—Annex.

The styles and qualities are faultless. Anything else would destroy the harmony and involve the integrity of our Clothing business. The short list is merely a side-light of our great Clothing store. Go to the Annex and see the values—the unparalleled values—in varieties that "prodigal" best describes.

Men's Spring Overcoats, made of Oxford cheviot, relieved by dim overplaids—loose fitting, broad shoulders, graceful sweep, some lined throughout—others have shoulders lined with silk and body unlined, sold elsewhere at $25.00; our price $19.49.

Men's Spring Suits, made of black and blue Hockanum cheviot—that's the best wearing and dressiest cheviot we know of—doesn't crock, rust or get dingy—exquisitely tailored—full of tone and grace, sold elsewhere at $22.50; our price $17.49.

Men's Spring Suits, made of the choicest Oxford gray unfinished worsted—the fabric, lining, workmanship and fitting are all that the most particular man could desire, sold elsewhere at $25.00; our price $19.49.

Young Men's Spring Overcoats, made of elegant tan covert cloth; easy, boxy effect, wide shoulders, splendidly tailored, height of style, sold elsewhere at $20.00; our price $15.63.

Young Men's Spring Suits, made of cheviot in the prevailing brown and olive effects, hand-padded shoulders and collars, hand-worked buttonholes, swell, swagger, sold elsewhere at $16.50; our price $12.98.

Young Men's Spring Suits, made of nobby and pretty striped worsted—wide-shouldered coats, hand-padded collars and lapels—shapely and serviceable, sizes 33 to 36, sold elsewhere at $22.50; our price $17.49.

Spring Clothing for Boys.

In Annex.

We do not run the Boys' Clothing business in aimless, random, haphazard fashion. Merchantlike principles and managerial enterprise are the directing forces that have lifted our Boys' Clothing Store where we wanted it. Leadership follows best values. That's axiomatic. No one gives so much style and quality for the money as we do. Parents of boys and boys themselves have found that out. No wonder the department goes forward by bounds. Knowledge of our offerings compels your preference.

Boys' Russian Overcoats, made of fine all-wool cheviot—all the favorite colors—cut full length and trimmed with nice taste, sold elsewhere at $6.00; our price $4.49.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, two pair of lined trousers, made of blue serge, fast color, blouse cut full, trimmed with silk soutache braid or hand-embroidered, sold elsewhere at $4.50; our price $3.24.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, including two pair of trousers, made of fancy cheviots; bright, showy designs and colorings, every seam sewed with silk and reinforced, sold elsewhere at $5.00; our price $3.49.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of strong serges in several shades, some are plain, others are neatly embroidered, both styles are attractive, sold elsewhere at $5.50; our price $4.49.

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits, made of black and blue unfinished worsted with white pin stripes, coats have wide shoulders—very tony, sizes 14 to 19 years, sold elsewhere at $10.00; our price $7.49.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of Hockanum cheviot, darkish hues, with just perceptible over-plaids—very rich and fashionable, sizes 8 to 16 years, sold elsewhere at $10.00; our price $7.49.

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, made of extra quality blue serge, elaborately hand-embroidered, hand-braided silk Collar in contrasting colors, sold elsewhere at $10.50; our price $8.74.

Boys' Spring Overcoats, made of tan covert cloth, loose-fitting, boxy back, wide shoulders, well lined and tailored, sold elsewhere at $8.00; our price $6.49.

Boys' Confirmation Suits.

The near approach of Easter gives impulse to Confirmation Suits. We have secured an exceptionally fine line—and tell you of them now with the gentle warning that it is best to make selections before the regular rush starts.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of strictly all-wool black Clay worsted, seams silk sewn and stoutly reinforced, sold elsewhere at $5.00; our price $3.94.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of black unfinished worsted, superb quality, every detail as perfect as the most careful buyer could demand, sold elsewhere at $9.00; our price $7.49.

Boys' Three-piece Suits, made of fast black all-wool cheviot, nicely lined and handsomely finished, seams sewn with silk, worth $7.50; our price $5.63.

Boys' Three-piece Suits, made of rich black unfinished worsted, well lined and tailored throughout in the most painstaking manner, sold elsewhere at $10.00; our price $8.24.

Bicycle Sundries.

"West Side" Oil Lamps, 79c.
"Banner" Oil Lamps, $1.19.
"20th Century" Oil Lamps, $1.39.
"Search Light" Oil Lamps, $1.79.
"Arc Light" Gas Lamps, $1.49.
"Bundy" Gas Lamps, $1.79.
"M & W" Gas Lamps, $1.76.
"M & W" Duplex Gas Lamps, $1.94.
"Search Light" Gas Lamps, $1.98.
"Electric Stroke" Bells, 15c., 17c. and 22c.
"Continuous Ringing" Push-button Bells, 39c., 41c., and 44c.
Foot Pumps, extra strong base; value 35c., our price 24c.
Foot Pumps, aluminum base, patent washer, 46c.
"Hartford" Tire Cement, 5c.
"Excelsior" Lubricant, 6c.
"Three-in-One" Oil, 10c.
"Webster" Single Tube Tires, strictly guaranteed, the equal of any $3.00 tire on the market, at $1.99.

Sporting Goods.

Extension Roller Skates, full straps, black hardwood rollers, value 50c., our price 39c.
"Peck and Snyder's" Extension Rink Skates, half and all-clamp, hemecite rollers, value $1.25; our price 89c.
"Buffalo" Foot Cycles, ball bearing, solid rubber tires, value $5.00; our Price $3.74.
Roller Skates, ball bearings, hemecite rollers; value $4.00; our price $2.49 and $2.88.

Baseball Goods.

Boys' Mitts, made of good quality leather, well padded, value 40c.; our price, 23c.
Boys' Mitts, made of buckskin leather, well padded, crescent palm, value 60c.; our price 34c.
Boys' Infielders' Glove, plain and buckskin leather, 24c., 27c., 36c. and 44c.
Baseball Bats, 9c., 14c., 23c., 49c.
Baseball Masks, 19c., 36c. and 49c.
Baseballs, 5c., 9c., 14c., 23c., 74c.

Pure Candies.

The usual weekly Candy offerings are ready. Pure Confections just out of our factory for the Friday and Saturday crowds. Every piece is warranted choicest of its kind—wholesome, flavorous, delicious. We never compromise the quality of our Candy by using questionable ingredients. Remember the following prices. Also remember that there are no better Candies at any price.

Saratoga Chips, our regular price per pound 24c.; for Friday and Saturday, 15c.
Scotch Kisses, our regular price per pound 24c.; for Friday and Saturday, 18c.
Soft Molasses Peppermints and Wintergreens, our regular price per pound, 29c.; for Friday and

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

SOLOISTS { Miss MOLKA, Mezzo-Contralto
{ Mr. CARL VENTH, Violinist

Mr. Wm. J. FALK at the Piano.

PROGRAM

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2 - - - - - - - - - - *Liszt*

The Angelus.

"Scotch Rhapsodie" - - - - - - - - - - - *Venth*

Mr. VENTH.

(*a*) "Summer" - - - - - - - - - - - *Chaminade*
(*b*) "Spinning Song" } - - - - - - - - - *Mendelssohn*
"Spring Song" }

The Angelus.

"Chanson Espagnole" - - - - - - - - - - *Chaminade*

Miss MOLKA.

Naila, Pas des Fleurs Waltz - - - - - - - - - *Delibes*

The Angelus and Crown Piano with Harp effect.

(*a*) "Cavatina" - - - - - - - - - - - - *Raff*
(*b*) "Mazurka" - - - - - - - - - - - - *Wieniawski*

Mr. VENTH.

Valse Op. 10, No. 2 - - - - - - - - - - - *Rachmaninoff*

The Angelus.

(*a*) "La Serenata" - - - - - - - - - - - *Tosti*
(*b*) "Stride la Vampa" - - - - - - - - - - *Verdi*

Miss MOLKA.

Men's CLOTHING

The particular word is of rain coats. There are only fifty of them. Just fifty very real bargains for that many first-comers. Fine, stylish, whipcord coats, in tan and Oxford gray. They were only very moderately priced at $22.50. Now they're

Fifteen Dollars Each

Just because this is Silver Anniversary month.

There'll be some interest, too, in this announcement. About 250 men's fine winter-weight trousers of tasteful, striped pure worsted,

At $3.75 Each

They are $5 to $8 values. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Seasonable, serviceable suits for school. New styles that must meet with favor. Because they're not only well made and good-looking but properly priced as well. Three-eighty-five a suit,—double-breasted jacket and two pairs of trousers. They are of all-wool cheviot in plain blue and three shades of gray. For boys of 8 to 16 years. Another grade in same style, at $5.

Here's another particularly good value for the boys of 3 to 12 years of age. Some sailor suits of Oxford gray flannel, others of blue serge. All sewed with silk, all-wool goods put together to stay. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Renaissance LINENS
One-third Below Value

An especially attractive lot of these decorative pieces, for which every housekeeper is sure to have a place on bureau or table. There are centre-pieces, scarfs, and doilies in the group—the scarfs with linen centres, the doilies entirely of lace, and the centre-pieces either lace or with linen centres.

Alluring in themselves, their worth to you is enhanced by the fact that they're priced *a third under value*,—that is, they're 6c to $3.50, instead of 9c to $5.25. In the Under-price Store, Basement.

A Fine Offering of Brass *Bedsteads*

The Brass Bedsteads are taken from our regular stock, where we have on show thirty different styles, at prices ranging from $18 to $150.

But this announcement specially offers a style that is refined and handsome in appearance, thoroughly well constructed, made of real brass tubing, in an up-to-date design; and on sale to-day

At $45, instead of $70

This word of description:

Polished brass bedsteads; head piece 68 in. high; foot piece 50 in. high; 2 in. pillars; 1 in. top rails; ⅜ in. filling tubes; 1½ in. T ball connections between tubes; large husks on pillars; extended foot piece with "gooseneck" connections top and bottom; sizes 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in.; highly polished and finished with the best lacquer. A very unusual offer.

Fourth floor.

Housefurnishings
Priced So Cheaply

The sale continues with unabated interest. Rarely are first-class kitchen utensils, and other housekeeping needfuls procurable for so little. The Venetian Ware—new perfect goods—is all marked at least a third below the regular prices. But it's going fast. Note your needs for the kitchen from this list:

4-quart Milk Boilers, $1.
2-quart Buckets, 23c.
10-quart Cook Pots, 82c; 12-quart, $1.
15-inch Roasting Pans, 45c.
4-quart Berlin Kettles, 38c.
4-quart Tea Kettles, 60c.
4-quart Covered Saucepans, 52c.
7-quart Preserving Kettles, 46c.
Wall Soap Dishes, 14c.
1-quart Tea Pots, 32c.
1-quart Coffee Pots, 32c.
9-inch Granite Pie Plates, 5c.
3-quart Granite Milk Pans, 10c.
Granite Wash Basins, large size, 10c.

From this list, jot down the articles that Spring house-cleaning calls for. The savings are one-fourth to one-half—too big to be ignored. The refrigerators, too, are decided bargains.

Decorated Toilet Jars, 35c.
Nickel Plated Teapots, $1.
Garbage Pails, 45c.
Dust Pans, 5c. Japanned Trays, 10c.
Wax Tapers, 3c a box.
Cork Screws, 5c. Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
"Wanamaker" Clothes Wringer, $1.85.
Wash Boards, 10c. Furniture Polish, 10c.
Wire Sponge Racks, 10c.
Brass Top Wood Fibre Cuspidors, 18c.
Scrub Brushes, 5c. Dust Brushes, 10c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., 45c.
Ammonia, 5c. Window Chamois, 5c.
9-rod Clothes Dryer, 38c.
Refrigerators and Ice Chests—
Ice Chests, $2.85, from $4.25; $4, from $6; $4.25, from $6.25; $5, from $7.50.

Basement.

Easter CARDS

The announcement of our readiness a year ago was made with much satisfaction. We had gathered largely—had gathered well. We've done even better this year. It's a collection you'll be delighted to see. A plenitude of little-priced pretty things. And a wide assortment, too, of more elegant, yet still moderately priced cards and cases and booklets.

Flat Cards, 1c to 10c. Crosses, 2c to 12c. Booklets, 3c to 65c. Novelty Cards, 18c to 40c. Comic Cards, 2c to 15c. Novelties, 10c to 40c. Hand-painted Cards and Mouchoir Cases, from 60c to $5.50. Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

A Remarkable
EXHIBIT
of
Precious Stones
On View to the Public To-day

Not often in a lifetime does the general public have an opportunity of witnessing such a display of precious stones as we have on public view to-day. They have been artistically arranged in a set piece representing

An Eagle

formed of Diamonds, Rubies and Sapphires
40,000 Precious Stones
Weighing 5,000 Carats
Value, $250,000

***The* Eye is represented by a Ruby that weighs 5 1/16 1/64 Carats; and its value is $11,500**

This exhibit is just another illustration of the position of this Jewelry Store. It is by no means a "department." A jeweler of national repute is at its head. It is a Jewelry and Silver Store of the highest character; and is only to be compared with the three or four exclusive jewelry stores whose names you know. The same expert and artistic supervision is here. In watches and gems this store stands at the top, with the best jewelry stores in America. Here is everything that is made of gold, silver, or precious stones—a large and splendid stock. With prices universally lower, because of the principles of the Wanamaker business.

We are glad to have this opportunity to show you an art piece of such magnificence.

The **EAGLE** will be ready at 10 o'clock, on the Fifth floor, near the Ninth street elevators, where ample room is devoted to its display.

A *Newly Arranged* Store
for GIRLS' GARMENTS

The Spring Dresses and Wraps have been arriving daily for some time past; but not until yesterday were we rightly ready to receive them or you. Now new fixtures have made the girls' garment section not only more sightly, but more convenient and comfortable for shopping. We have very much to show to both the girls and their parents, and we invite you to the very attractive display we are making to-day. Prices range as follows:

Tailor-made Suits; $10 to $52
Dainty little White and Colored Cotton Dresses, $2 to $34
Separate Dress Skirts, $4 to $12
Coats and Reefers, $6 to $30

Second floor, Ninth street.

$1 COVERT Cloths
at 60c a yard

We have obtained two thousand yards of this popular fabric to sell at this little price. Covert cloth is ideal for tailored and princess gowns, as every woman knows, and more in demand this spring than ever. These are in an excellent quality, spring weight, and the most desirable mixtures of cadet or national blue, dark gray, brown, cardinal and green. 50 inches wide.

60c a yard, instead of $1

Plenty for mail orders. Fourth avenue.

Spring MILLINERY

We're showing to-day some of the products of our own workrooms, and we're proud of them. We think you'll like them, too, when you come to see them. In fact, these Wanamaker dress hats give pause to their haughty rivals from over-seas. And well they may, for we have carefully sifted out the wheat from the chaff, among the newest Paris models, used their best ideas, and added some of our own. The resulting hats are charming. Of course, their effectiveness is greatly enhanced by the beauty of the French materials used in making them—delicate laces, handsome ornaments, roses, in varied hues, and lacking nothing but fragrance.

But besides these fascinating hats for dress, there are others equally alluring. There are the walking hats for every-day wear—turbans, trimmed sailor hats and the like; simply, almost severely trimmed—a quill, a buckle, a bow, or perhaps a straw rosette, but with an undeniable dash about them. They're made every bit as carefully, and in as perfect style, as the more expensive products of our work-rooms.

The collection is well worth your while to inspect. The price-range is wide, but prices are uniformly moderate. $5 to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

The TOOTH BRUSH
That Satisfies

The delightful sensation of having the teeth perfectly cleansed is never rightly known until you use

The Prophylactic Tooth Brush

The shaping of the bristles, and the clever form of the back of the brush, give it a scope of thoroughness never approached by any other brush.

It has a beveled point and a long tuft of bristles at the end to effectively clean the back teeth. Every bunch of bristles is tapered to work into every crevice, and the brush is shaped to fit around the teeth.

It perfectly cleans the teeth without hurting, while other brushes hurt them without cleaning. They simply rub the surface, the Prophylactic brush not only cleans the surface, but every crevice front and back.

Then the quality of bristles and making is superb.

The handle has a hole in it for hanging up, and the hook for this purpose goes with the brush. Soft, medium, or stiff bristles. The most effective aid for the care of the teeth yet devised.

Price, 25 Cents

The name looks hard, but it's easy to pronounce. Ask for the Pro-fi-lack-tic Tooth Brush; or the Tooth Brush that's advertised.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

The Bright New SILKS

The Rotunda is aglow with Silk brilliance. Beautiful Foulard and Liberty Satins are proudly displaying their beautiful colorings. Magnificent variety of the newest and most exquisite patterns will be found on show this morning.

Of Liberty Satins there are more than fifty choice new designs, in the favored colorings of old rose, reseda, cardinal, beige, porcelain blue, lavender, royal blue, navy blue, black and white. Prices $1 to $2 a yard.

Just yesterday a hundred choice styles in new Wash Silks were added to the collection. All white and colored striped Japanese corded silks. Price 45c a yard.

Also rich new silks in printed warp effects on Louisine grounds—various styles and prices. Persian, cashmere, Roman, Dresden, and other odd designs in fancy and striped effects—for day and evening wear. Prices, $1 to $2. Rotunda.

Chudda Flannels
A Third *Under-Price*

Prettier or more appropriate fabrics than these Chudda flannels can hardly be devised for the shirt-waist for early spring wear. There are thirty-two bright color-combinations, in stripes and plaids, including plenty of the favorite pinks, grays, light and national blues, old rose and reseda. 27 inches wide, strictly all-wool, and, best of all, three yards for the price of two, or,

50c a yard, instead of 75c

Fourth avenue.

Women's RAIN-COATS

Didn't you long for one yesterday—unless you were already the fortunate possessor of one? These rain-coats are really the most successful solution of the problem of combining good looks with common sense in wet-weather garments that has been invented until now. They are in no wise different from the fashionably cut Paletot or Newmarket of the period, except that, being chemically treated, they are rain-proof. Hence they can be worn appropriately on any occasion requiring a wrap.

Our gathering of them is comprehensive, in diversity of styles and materials. Prices range from $10.50 to $30.

Then here is an especially timely offering for the tricky March weather. Rain-coats of tan and Oxford cheviots, in all sizes, with box back, velvet collar and coat sleeve.

$13.50; Values up to $20

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's GLOVES

A wholly new style of walking gloves—an attractive style. Besides they're exceptionally durable. Of suede mocha, in a medium weight suitable for present wear. They are full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery, and fasten with a single large pearl clasp. Shown in gray, tan and mode. Unusually good gloves at the price,

A Dollar a pair

Tenth street.

Dressing SACQUES

You might think that we were trying to make it as hard as possible for you to choose from this charming gathering of new dressing sacques. As a matter of fact, it is simply insuring you a satisfactory selection. Take this group at *One Dollar*. Seven distinct styles, the largest showing we have ever had at this very popular price. All of white lawn, with fitted back and loose front; high or low neck. Some are trimmed with embroidery, others with lace or hemstitched ruffles. Others, again, have a plain gathered ruffle on collar, skirt and sleeves. Still others are finished at neck with ribbon bow. You'll find them very tempting, and full of the latest style suggestions. Some, for instance, are short in back and long in front.

One Dollar Each

Then here's an attractive offering of flannel dressing sacques, in two styles, solid colors; trimmed with ribbon to match. They have tight-fitting back and full front, with yoke; or plaited back, full front yoke, back and front trimmed with ruffle and finished with ribbon. **$2, regularly $3.50.** Second floor.

Easter Novelties

Just off the ocean steamer. Made according to the ideas of that inventive genius that presides over our candy stocks. When he isn't planning a new extra-palatable confection, he's busy with European toy makers telling them how to produce *new* things to give sentiment to a gift of candy, or to decorate a table, or please the children.

Now come rabbits as a motive power. The little green and gold carts to which they're attached are to hold a prettily decorated egg, or a handful of candy. A unique toy or favor that will please little ones and big ones alike.

Half a dozen sizes—10c to 75c. Made for us alone. Not to be found anywhere else. Basement.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HOW THE STEEL COMBINE WILL AFFECT THE SOUTH

An Expert Points Out Benefits to the Birmingham District.

Thinks the Business Outlook Favorable, but Believes Small Producers Will Suffer.

Col. A. M. Shook, formerly of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, was asked last evening by a TIMES reporter the following questions:

What effect will the organization of the United States Steel Corporation have on the iron industry in the South?

What is the outlook for the iron industry?

What effect will the Steel Corporation have on the small producer?

"The organization of the United States Steel Corporation will necessarily benefit the iron industry of the South," said Col. Shook, "for the following reasons: Up to this time there have been three recognized iron centres in the United States—Pittsburg, Chicago, and Birmingham. The organization of the United States Steel Corporation eliminates one of these districts, the Pittsburg and Chicago districts becoming one. This was necessary, for the reason that each was dependent upon the other, Pennsylvania being dependent upon Minnesota for its ores, and Minnesota depending upon Pittsburg and West Virginia for its fuel. The Birmingham district is complete in itself, having all of its own fuels, ores, and limestone. The combination of the Chicago and Pittsburg districts will greatly tend to strengthen and maintain the prices for steel and iron products not only in this country, but throughout the world.

"The large capitalization of the company, with its proposed increase making it about $1,200,000,000, even if it should manufacture as much as 5,000,000 tons of product per annum, will require a profit of $12 per ton to pay 5 per cent. on its securities. While this company is earning interest on its bonds, a dividend on its stock, paying taxes, renewals, and extensions, the iron and steel industry of the South will necessarily prosper. Especially is this true in view of the fact that all the raw materials necessary to make a ton of iron or steel in the Birmingham district can be produced primarily at a less cost than can be done in the Pittsburg-Chicago district, and the cost of assembling the materials are very materially less, for the reason that all the materials in the Birmingham district to make a ton of iron or steel can be produced and assembled within a radius of less than ten miles, while in the Chicago-Pittsburg district the distance between the fuels and the ores are several hundred miles, and subjected to two rail hauls and a water haul.

"With reference to the outlook for the iron industry of this country, history is but repeating itself. The law governing the rise and fall of iron products seems as immutable as the ebb and flow of the tides, 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1899 marking the periods of high prices since the close of the civil war. While these years showed the high-water mark for prices, the volume continued to increase until 1872, 1882, and 1892 respectively, and it is almost certain now that next year will be the year of the greatest volume of business in this decade.

"So long as consumption and production are playing shuttlecock with each other, so long will prices go up and down, as it is the surplus or deficit that causes the rise or fall of commodities, rather than the amount produced. By the end of next year the productive capacity of this country will be so great that it will necessarily be larger than the consumptive capacity. This will necessarily force the price of the product lower, and it will continue to go down without regard to the ascendency of either great political party, without regard to tariff, foreign policy, ship subsidy, or anything else, until production has been restricted to such a point that consumption again overtakes it. When this has been done, the surplus has been consumed—prices will again go up as resistlessly as they had gone down.

"With reference to the small producer a manufacturer of iron or steel products who is forced to buy his raw materials will necessarily be at a disadvantage. The large companies who now own the great bulk of the known deposits of developed coal and ore are as a rule are not sellers of the raw material, but manufacture and sell the finished product. This is true alike of the maker of pig iron and the maker of steel. The tendency of the age is: Produce your own raw materials, manufacture them into the finished product, and sell direct to the consumer. That being the case, the manufacturer who attempts to buy his raw materials anywhere along the line will be at a great disadvantage."

PLANS OF THE STEEL TRUST.

Will Build Extensive Plant, It Is Believed, at Conneaut, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 21.—Latest moves concerning the site of the recently projected Carnegie Tube Works at Conneaut indicate that the new steel combination will utilize the land in the near future. The corps of civil engineers which was withdrawn from the new territory following the announcement that the tube works had been abandoned, has returned. How long the men will remain and the exact object of their second visit cannot be ascertained at this time, but the move is most significant, especially to those who claim to be on the inside track and who feel sure that the United States Steel Corporation will locate some large industry on the newly acquired 3,000 acres.

Another significant feature is their refusal to rent, even for a year's time, any of this land north of the Lake Shore Road and directly on the lake's banks. An agent from headquarters is renting to farmers for a year only the land south of the Lake Shore Road.

It is reported that early next week still larger offers are to be made for some pieces of property which the Carnegie Company was unable to purchase at the price it was first willing to give. The street car line from Conneaut to Erie, which was planned to traverse the tube works' territory, is to be pushed to completion.

Steel Trust Subscriptions.

The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., as manager of the syndicate which has charge of the financial end of the United States Steel corporation, has called upon the underwriters for a 12½ per cent subscription, payable on or before next Monday. On the basis of the announcement that the amount of total subscriptions received was $200,000,000, the sum due next Monday will be $25,000,000.

A conference of down-town bankers was held yesterday, after which it was stated that the payment would be made without any resultant disturbance in the money market.

Another Rise in Bessemer Pig.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—Bessemer pig iron has been advanced again, a sale of 5,000 tons having been made at $16.50 at the Valley furnaces. This is equivalent to $17.25 a ton delivered in Pittsburg. The latest price is $4 a ton higher than was paid by the Carnegie Company for the 150,000-ton contract placed two months ago. A comparison of present prices and those of March, 1899, gives interesting results. Sheets are $16 a ton higher, billets $2 higher, plates $10 lower, and bars $2 higher.

Black Sheet Steel Goes Up $3.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—The American Sheet Steel Company has ordered another advance in prices of black sheets, to take effect at once. It calls for an increase of $3 a ton, which, in addition to the $4 advance made two weeks ago makes the total advance $7 a ton. An unusually heavy demand is responsible for the change in prices, and several idle plants are to be put in operation as soon as they can be put into shape. The advance will increase the bi-monthly scale of the workmen 6 per cent.

A Bookkeeper Believed to be Insane.

Harry S. Kittinger, thirty-four years old, a bookkeeper living at Morristown, N. J., was yesterday afternoon removed from the Lincoln National Bank Building, 32 to 42 East Forty-second Street, to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital. There was no one about the bank building last night who could give any information concerning Kittinger.

CHARTER REVISION HEARING.

Educational Features Discussed—Bill to be Reported Next Week.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Greater New York Charter Revision bill will be ready for introduction on Tuesday or Wednesday. It will combine four-fifths of the recommendations of the Revision Commission, and will include the provisions of the recently signed New York Single-Headed Police Commission law, and also the Bureau of Elections law.

The bill when introduced will be formally referred to the Cities Committees of both houses, and will be printed as quickly as its great bulk will permit. It is the purpose of the Cities Committee to insert as far as possible all of the changes to be made so as to make it unnecessary to reprint the 880-page document.

In the Senate this morning the four Tenement House bills affecting New York City, on the order of third reading, was passed over, it being the purpose of the Cities Committee to incorporate their provisions in the Charter bill, especially the bill creating a Tenement House Department and defining its power.

The Senate and Assembly Cities Committees held a joint hearing in the Senate Chamber this afternoon of the educational recommendations of the Revision Commission. There were present representatives from Boards of Education in all of the New York City boroughs. They were about evenly divided on the amendments proposed affecting the school system of New York.

Among those present were George Freifeld, Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Brooklyn School Board; George E. Waldo, Commissioner of Records; Brooklyn Borough Superintendent Ward, and George E. Robertson. All were opposed to the Elsberg Educational bill and the recommendations of the Charter Revision Commission. In favor of the commission's report were W. L. Ettinger and Messrs. Burlingham and Stern, representing the Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

Mr. Freifeld opposed in particular the proposition to establish a uniform textbook system. He said it would place the educational system of the city in the hands of one big publishing house. He said the principle of home rule was violated, and as badly as the old system had been disrupted the new proposition would make things worse than ever. Mr. George E. Robertson of Brooklyn said they wanted simplification and not complication in educational matters in the greater city.

George E. Waldo spoke so strongly for certain advantages which he claimed Brooklyn Borough should have that Senator Elsberg asked him if it was not a fact that the Brooklyn people wanted the school money to be raised by general taxation, but wanted the Brooklyn proportion distributed to suit the Brooklyn people. Mr. Waldo acknowledged this to be the fact, and naively asked Senator Elsberg why it should not be done that way.

Borough Superintendent Ward declared that under the proposed Charter Revision and the Elsberg bill the City Superintendent of Schools in Greater New York would be practically an educational Czar. His reign would be so despotic that nothing connected with the entire school system in any of the five boroughs could be done without his express permission.

THE MORGAN BILL OPPOSED.

Members of District Attorney Philbin's Staff Express Adverse Views.

All the members of the District Attorney's staff were unanimous yesterday in their opposition to the bill introduced in the Senate Wednesday by Mr. Morgan providing that no District Attorney or assistant in any county of the State of a population exceeding 750,000 shall engage directly or indirectly, individually or in conjunction with any other person, in the practice of law as attorney or counselor. Violation of this statute is made a misdemeanor.

District Attorney Philbin said he had not heard of the bill. Many of the staff who did not wish their names mentioned held that if lawyers were compelled to give up their civil practice when accepting an appointment in the District Attorney's office, few would be found willing to make such a sacrifice.

SPECIAL JURORS COMMISSIONER.

Bill Abolishing the Office Passes Senate by Vote of 29 to 14.

ALBANY, March 21.—In the Senate today Senator Grady attacked the Elsberg bill abolishing the Special Jurors Commissioner in New York and Kings. He said:

"It is the worst political grab in years, and is merely for the purpose of getting some good patronage for the Grand Old Party that it has never been able to get. The bill is merely for the purpose of doing away with several good Democrats. It is a dirty, petty piece of small politics.

"Under this proposed bill Justice McLoughlin of the Eighth Judicial Department, sitting in New York City, will have powers it never was intended to bestow on him; power to act in a political sense is given this visiting Republican Judge."

The bill was passed. Yeas, 29, nays, 14.

CUTTING OFF MR. COLER'S FEES.

Bill Passes the Assembly—Comment by the Controller.

ALBANY, March 21.—Under an emergency message from the Governor, the Krum bill, which changes the method of collecting the transfer tax and provides for Appraisers' fees, was handed down and passed in the Assembly to-day. If this bill, which cuts off Controller Coler's fees in New York City, becomes a law, it will save the State annually $100,000, it is asserted.

Controller Coler said yesterday about the bill which cuts off all his fees for the collection of the inheritance taxes:

"The salary of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel were fixed at $15,000. That of the Controller, the chief financial officer, was fixed at $10,000 because he would receive certain sums for collecting the inheritance tax. Some of the Republican politicians who have been hit by the passage of the Ramapo bill are pushing this measure. The Republican County Treasurers up the State are not affected in the proposed bill. They will continue to receive their fees for collecting inheritance taxes, but the Democratic Controller of New York is to be cut off."

Controller Coler explained that on account of the death of many wealthy New Yorkers his fees have been large. Last year, because of the amount collected on the millions left to James Henry Smith, Controller Coler received $42,000 in fees. The year before he received $17,000, and during his first year in office $15,000.

To Regulate Street Car Traffic.

ALBANY, March 21.—Assemblyman Ulman to-day introduced a bill requiring all street railroads to carry on all cars a sign indicating its destination. In case a car is delayed more than five minutes the conductor is required to issue transfer tickets to passengers making requests for them, the transfer to be accepted in lieu of fare for such passenger over any road or line operated by the company. The bill further provides that cars shall be compelled to carry their passengers to the destination indicated by the sign on it, unless rendered impossible by accident.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Odell has signed the following bills:

Senator MARSHALL—Authorizing New York City to exchange one block of land for another in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing that the President of the State Commission in Lunacy shall be a physician of ten years' experience, who has had five years' experience in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, or two years' experience in the treatment of committed insane.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Authorizing New York City to pay the Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Company for certain machines sold to the city.

Senator MILLS—Relative to the service of executions in Yonkers.

Mr. HOLSTEN—Transferring the Eighth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, from the Second to the Fifth Municipal Court District.

Mr. PRICE—Appropriating $5,000 for stocking the Adirondacks with moose.

Mr. ROBINSON—Providing that the possession of venison in the forests of Suffolk County between the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday and midnight of the second Friday after the first Tuesday in November, shall be presumptive evidence of violation of the game laws.

Mr. ROBINSON—Authorizing the State Land Board to convey a part of the Long Island State Hospital farm to Smithtown for a highway.

Public Trials of Divorce Cases.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Assembly Codes Committee has reported favorably Mr. Bennett's bill providing for public trials of divorce actions, excepting in counties having a population of less than 120,000, where a reference may be granted.

Monument to 71st Regiment's Dead.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably to the Assembly to-day bills carrying an aggregate appropriation of $202,950. Among those reported was the Bell bill, appropriating $5,000 for a monument to the members of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, who were killed in the Spanish-American war, or who have died since from wounds or disease contracted during said war.

Small Type Bill Recommitted.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate has recommitted the Lynn Small Type bill to the Committee on Public Health, and it is believed it will remain there for good.

To Change Color of State Flag.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate has passed the bill of Senator Ellsworth changing the color of the State flag from buff to blue.

Bill Taxing Trust Companies a Law.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Senator Krum taxing trust companies 1 per cent. annually on their capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits. The bill as passed was amended so as to provide that the owner of stock in a trust company shall not be taxed personally on it. Three of the tax bills are now laws; two more are still pending in the Legislature. It is estimated that the bills already signed will bring into the State Treasury an annual revenue of $2,750,000.

JUSTICE RUMSEY APPOINTED.

Made Associate Justice, Fourth Department, Appellate Division.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Odell has designated William Rumsey of Steuben County an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division for the Fourth Department for a term of five years.

Judge Rumsey has heretofore acted as Associate Justice for the First Department.

The designation of Justice William Rumsey as an Associate Justice is not regarded as having any political significance. The appointment was decided upon by Gov. Odell several weeks ago, and his determination was announced to a number of Judge Rumsey's friends.

CANAL CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

Recommendations Left to the Syracuse Convention Tuesday.

ALBANY, March 21.—The representatives of various commercial bodies in this State who for the past two days have been in conference in this city on the canal improvement problem, to-day resolved to make no formal expression of their views as to what the State should do, leaving the whole matter to the State Commerce Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Tuesday.

That convention will be called upon to indorse one of the following three questions:

Shall the recommendation of Gov. Odell to complete improvement work begun on the canals under the $9,000,000 act be indorsed?

Shall a modification of that improvement plan at an additional cost be recommended?

Shall the proposition to construct a 1,000 ton barge canal be indorsed as the only proposition which the commercial interests of the State should accept?

New Game Commissioners Appointed.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Governor has named and the Senate has confirmed Forest, Fish and Game Commissioners Dewitt C. Middleton of Jefferson, Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings, and Charles E. Babcock of Monroe. Mr. Woodruff is named as President. The salaried Commissioner is Mr. Middleton, who is to receive $5,000 for four years. Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Babcock will not receive salaries, and only serve for two years.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 21.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Hyman of New York moved to discharge the Codes Committee from the consideration of his strike injunction bill, which provides that in case of labor strikes an employer who intends to ask for an injunction must serve notice of such intention upon the strikers. He said that 240,000 labor people asked for the passage of the bill. Mr. Allds moved to lay the motion on the table, and the motion prevailed, 70 yeas, 47 nays.

Mr. Prince of New York moved to discharge the Railroad Committee from his bill providing for vestibule cars on every street surface railway car in the State during the Winter months. Mr. Bedell opposed the motion, which was defeated, 20 yeas, 90 nays.

Mr. Doughty's bill to regulate the speed of automobiles on public highways, which was on third reading, was laid aside on motion of the introducer.

In the Senate this morning, during the discussion of the Ambler bill forbidding alum in baking powder and placing the examination of pure foods in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Senator Armstrong said that the bill allowed the sale of milk from diseased animals or of butter colored to cover up defects. He succeeded in getting the milk amendment in, and the bill must be reprinted.

MANY MEASURES PASSED.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate took up third reading of bills at once this morning and passed these bills:

Senator ELSBERG—Appropriating $15,000 for the New York State exhibit at the South Carolina Exposition.

Senator WHITE—Appropriating $100,000 for the State Fair at Syracuse.

Senator KRUM—Allowing Johnstown to appropriate money for the reception of a Carnegie library fund.

Senator RAINES—Allowing the Racquette Lake Railroad to use coal in generating steam in the Winter. At present it can use only oil; yeas, 32; nays, 4.

Mr. APGAR—Changing the name of Sing Sing Village to Ossining, the old Indian name.

The Senate passed over the veto of the Mayor of Rensselaer, the Greater Rensselaer bill, including Bath in that city. Senator Grady objected.

These bills were passed to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. FOWLER—Providing that voting machines must be equipped with a single straight ticket device for each party, and also with locks.

Mr. BENNETT—Exempting from civil service examination helpers and cleaners employed by janitors in the public school buildings of New York City.

Mr. KELSEY—Amending the county law in relation to the registration of dogs.

Mr. AXTELL—Empowering the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission to name places of refuge for game.

Mr. HARBURGER—Providing that all moneys paid to fraternal societies shall be exempt from execution.

Senator WHITE—Giving the State Fair Commission the right to name the date for holding the State Fair, and fixing the time in which such date is to be advertised.

Twenty-one Rochester bills, introduced by Senator Armstrong and the late Senator Parsons, levying local assessments upon the Rochester Street Railway aggregating $268,000 for street improvements in thoroughfares where the company's tracks were laid, were passed by a vote of 112 to 10, after a call of the House had been ordered.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, March 21.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. ROBINSON—Permitting the Civil Service Commission to certify for appointment any physician in the State hospital service who shall have served in such position for three years.

Mr. ROBERTS—Permitting free licenses to peddle, hawk, vend, and sell to veterans who served in the Spanish War.

Mr. HARBURGER—To enable the Fire Commissioner of New York City to promote without competitive examination any uniformed member of the Fire Department who at any time or at any fire saved one or more lives at personal risk.

Also, a bill to prevent the overcrowding of railroad cars, by providing that gates shall be maintained at the entrance of said cars, and shall be closed by the conductor when all seats are occupied.

Mr. VACHERON—Requiring cars in Queens County to be vestibuled during the Winter months.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator THORNTON—Extending until Jan. 1, 1910, the time in which the upper Hudson Railroad shall put its road in operation.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York to make exchange of certain property in the Twelfth Ward necessary for the establishment of St. Nicholas Park.

Charles S. Wilbur a Tax Appraiser.

ALBANY, March 21.—Controller Knight has appointed Charles S. Wilbur of New York City to be a Collateral Inheritance Tax Appraiser in place of ex-Senator Charles B. Page, appointed to be an Election Commissioner. Mr. Wilbur was the Supervisor of the Twelfth Census of the United States, taken last year. Recently he resumed the practice of law in New York.

National Mercantile Agency.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Mercantile Agency, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Chesebrough, George G. Duy, Benjamin F. Tracy, Thomas F. Goodrich, John C. Jenkins, Marshall Driggs, James B. Gordon, W. T. Gridley, John W. Ealy, Eliot Norton, J. Stanley Moore, and Leonard H. Groesbeck. The officers were chosen as follows: President—George G. Duy; Vice President—James B. Gordon; Second Vice President—Thomas F. Goodrich; Counsel—B. F. Tracy; Treasurer—W. T. Gridley, and Managing Director—John W. Ealy.

PROPOSED HARBOR CHANGE

More Arguments in Favor of the Cragin Syndicate's Island.

A Plan to Have Mammoth Dry Dock Facilities—Protests to the Government Board.

The final hearing before the New York Harbor Line Board on the application of the New Jersey Riparian Commission to have the harbor lines changed so as to permit of a concession being granted under which the Cragin syndicate could, at an expense of $5,000,000, construct between Ellis and Bedlow's Islands an island having dry dock and terminal facilities, was had yesterday at the Army Building. Col. H. M. Robert, who presided, referred to the last consideration of the request on June 14 last, and the more recent consideration of the project to extend Ellis Island and the efforts made to get all interests involved represented at the present session.

E. F. Cragin and Col. A. S. Bacon spoke for the syndicate which proposes to build the island. In advocating the scheme they presented many of the arguments they used last year. It was, however, evident that the dock features, which were paramount last year, have become subordinate to a plan to construct a mammoth dry dock. At each end would be movable caissons, and a central caisson would permit of a dry dock 600 feet long and another 450 feet long, with an average width of 130 feet. These, Mr. Cragin asserted, would be adequate to the necessities of any vessel entering the port, conditions that are at present lacking.

For the syndicate it was urged that the creation of a new island was not opposed by the Treasury Department. Alfred B. Fry, Chief Engineer of the Treasury Service, bore out this assertion by presenting a letter from Assistant Secretary Spaulding, who said that the department would not object to the island, provided a channel 500 feet wide was left between it and the coast line of Ellis Island. This stipulation will rule any plan of the syndicate. Col. Bacon insisted that the project would not interfere with the navigation of the harbor, and that what New York needs is land next to deep water and more docking, which would be had by the construction of the island. He also contended that the island would act as a jetty, and favor currents and deeper channels.

Counsel for the Riparian Commission said that they had nothing to offer. A member of the Harbor Line Board asked if the commission had given any title to the land under water on which the island is to be created to the Cragin syndicate. Counsel said that it had not. Col. Bacon said that the application for the land had been granted, but the deed had not passed, and it did not follow that it would pass. Col. Robert said:

"It does not then follow that the concession will be consummated?"

"The syndicate," replied Col. Bacon, "could not avail itself of the deed without the consent of this board and of the Secretary of War. The concession is preliminary."

J. B. Vredenburgh, general counsel, and W. H. Brown, Chief Engineer, opposed the project on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They said the corporation objected to an island being created in front of its property on which it had planned to spend several million dollars in improvements and which might suffer through the scheme. The improvements were made on faith in the understanding allowed to prevail in 1891 that the harbor lines would not again be changed. Other protestants were Senator A. A. Wray for the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company and several riparian owners.

Col. Bacon replied to the protests. Assistant Corporation Counsel C. J. Freedman said that the Law Department might present some views in a brief before Tuesday. A representative of the National Storage Company lodged a protest against the syndicate island as establishing a precedent that might result in injury to its property, on which it had expended $3,000,000, by shutting it in.

The session was then adjourned, and the Harbor Line Board will report to the Secretary of War next week.

After the meeting Mr. Cragin said he was well satisfied with what had occurred. Talk of the syndicate taking land was, he added, ridiculous, since it was prepared to pay large sums for the concession. As to the reported hostility of the War Department he had nothing to say. In regard to the legal question as to State control of the land under water to be conceded, such land, he said, belonged to New Jersey.

NO PORTFOLIO FOR WOLCOTT.

Report that ex-Senator Will Succeed Secretary Hitchcock Denied.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It is stated on high authority that ex-Senator Wolcott of Colorado is not to succeed Secretary Hitchcock as the head of the Interior Department, as published this morning. Secretary Hitchock when shown the item said: "So far as I am aware there is absolutely no foundation for the story."

A member of the Cabinet stated to-day that the President has no intention of making any changes in his Cabinet, further than selecting a succesor to Attorney General Griggs.

CHANGES IN THE POST OFFICE.

Transfer of Clerks Will Reduce Work and Expedite Mails.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—By direction of Postmaster General Smith, Superintendent Beavers of the Salary and Allowance Division of the department has instituted important changes in the New York postal service which, it is believed, will reduce the clerical work in the main office in New York at least 50 per cent. and expedite all mails destined for points in the United States outide of New York City. On May 1 about thirty clerks will be transferred from the registry division of the main Post Office to the foreign annex at Morton and West Streets, to handle foreign outgoing mails exclusively.

While in New York Mr. Beavers authorized Postmaster Van Cott to employ in the Registry Division twenty experienced mer taken from other divisions. As soon as possible after May 1 each Post Office station in New York except Station P, which is located at the Produce Exchange, will be made practically an important Post Office for registry mail business. Each of these stations will send out its own registered mail instead of sending it through the main office. This is expected materially to relieve the congested condition of the main office.

As soon as correspondence can be had with the various European Governments, this Government will send out on the mail-carrying steamers eight registered mails instead of one, as at present, these being made up separately at New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities centrally located and sent directly instead of through the New York office. The mails from Europe, in turn, instead of being concentrated in New York, as now, will be forwarded in direct closed sacks from the European countries to the cities mentioned.

An additional allowance of at least 100 extra clerks will be authorized later, and in the forthcoming annual adjustment of salaries at New York there will be several hundred promotions, mainly from the lower grades.

New Office for Brooklyn Man.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—George M. Allen, chief clerk to First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson, has tendered his resignation to the Postmaster General, to take effect April 1. Mr. Allen retires on account of ill-health. J. M. Masten, Superintendent of Mails at Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Allen.

War Tax on Bucket Shop Brokers.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a decision published to-day, states that it is the clear intent of the act of March 2, 1901, known as the Revenue Reduction act, that every person engaging in the business described in the third subdivision of Section 8 of that act (bucket shop brokers) shall pay special tax as regular brokers, and in addition shall pay a special tax as bucket shop brokers.

$50,000 to Preserve the Palisades.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The joint Legislative Committee on Appropriations decided to-day in favor of an appropriation of $50,000 toward the preservation of the Palisades, provided that the remaining money necessary for the purpose is otherwise raised.

An International Show

of superb foreign fabrics. It would take hours to see it in its entirety. Each design, fabric and quality has been selected with special care as to its beauty, durability and inexpensiveness.

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INSURGENTS BURN A VILLAGE.

Destroy Ugius in South Ilocos Province —226 Rebels Captured.

MANILA, March 21.—Insurgents have attacked and burned the ungarrisoned village of Ugius, in the Province of South Ilocos. A detachment of the Twentieth Infantry overtook and defeated the marauders.

Col. Schuyler of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry has captured eight insurgent officers and 218 men at the village of Ternate, in Cavite Province.

LEPERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There Are 20,000 Sufferers in the Archipelago, Many of Them in Southern Luzon.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Marine Hospital Surgeon Perry, Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippines, has forwarded here an official report on leprosy in the Philippines. He says:

"Leprosy is widely prevalent over the entire archipelago, but the greatest number of cases exists in Southern Luzon and the southern islands. It is quite prevalent in Cebu, the number of lepers being estimated at 2,000. The total number of cases in the islands is estimated at 20,000, but the actual number is not known, and a census is difficult on account of the majority of cases being in the rural districts.

"The cases in Manila and surrounding country are isolated in a substantial hospital under the auspices of the Manila Board of Health. There is also a leper hospital at Cebu.

"An attempt at segregation and isolation of the lepers in the islands has been made by the army officials, and several months ago orders were issued from headquarters directing that a hospital in each district be set aside for the isolation of the lepers that could be apprehended, and a Board of Army Officers was detailed recently to investigate several islands for the purpose of selecting a suitable one for a leper colony, the intention being to deport all cases of leprosy to this place for segregation and isolation."

THE NEW PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

Will Be Established About June 30, It Is Now Believed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The transfer from the military to the civil Government in the Philippines is expected to occur about June 30, according to calculations made at the War Department, based upon information received from the Taft Commission and Gen. MacArthur.

It is known that even where civil governments are being established by the Philippine Commission, the military will be necessary for some time to support the civil authorities. It is the intention to withdraw the military as far as possible, however, from any participation in the Governments established, and the soldiers will be more of a police than a military force. Wherever possible native police will be organized.

Gens. Bates and Young Coming Home.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—Gen. John C. Bates, now in command of a force of volunteers in the Philippines, has been ordered to return to the United States to relieve Gen. Merriam, in command of the Department of the Missouri. He will sail within a week, and will probably be at his new post in Omaha by the latter part of April. He will be accompanied by Gen. S. B. M. Young, who is to assume command of the Department of California, in place of Gen. Shafter, retired.

Mr. Hull Going to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, saw the President to-day. Mr. Hull will leave here early next month for the Philippines, where he will study the situation in order to equip himself with information at first hand for the debates next Winter. Several other Representatives are talking of accompanying him, among them Representative Overstreet of Indiana.

NEW ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

Organization and Stations of Twelve Bodies of Coast Troops Announced.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Under the army reorganization law, which provides for an increase of 20 per cent. in the artillery arm of the service, an order has been issued organizing twelve companies of coast artillery, in addition to those now in service. The number of these companies, the place where organized, and the officers assigned to each, are as follows:

EIGHTY-THIRD—Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, Second Lieut. Gordon Robinson.

EIGHTY-FOURTH—Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Second Lieut. Richard Furnival.

EIGHTY-FIFTH—Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Capt. George W. Gatchell, First Lieut. Malcolm Young, Second Lieut. John A. Berry.

EIGHTY-SIXTH—Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Second Lieut. Hugh M. Dougherty.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH—Fort Slocum, N. Y., Capt. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., First Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Second Lieut. William Tidball.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH—Fort Trumbull, Conn., Capt. Peyton C. March, First Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, Second Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant.

EIGHTY-NINTH—Fort Banks, Mass., Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, Second Lieut. William S. Browning.

NINETIETH—Fort McHenry, Md., Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis, First Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, Second Lieut. Dennis H. Currie.

NINETY-FIRST—Jackson Barracks, La., Capt. John T. Martin, First Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, Second Lieut. Wildur Willing.

NINETY-SECOND—The Presidio of San Francisco, Capt. Edward Davis, Second Lieut. Guy E. Carleton.

NINETY-THIRD—Fort Stevens, Ore., Capt. M. K. Barroll, Second Lieut. Alden F. Brewster.

NINETY-FOURTH—Fort Flagler, Washington, Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Second Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt.

There are several vacancies to be filled, as three officers are to be assigned to each company.

These additional companies are to be filled by transfers from other companies, and recruited up to 113 men each. They will be organized as former batteries of siege artillery were organized. An additional artillery band will be organized by the commanding officer of Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and will be designated as the Eighth Band, Artillery Corps.

The sections of the United States where artillery has heretofore been located or where it will be in the future are to be divided into districts. A Colonel of Artillery will command each district, which will include several forts and military posts. A Colonel will have the same authority in his district that he formerly exercised over a regiment of artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department has been preparing plans, and will soon advertise for the construction of additional quarters, to be occupied by these new artillery companies. The points at which additional quarters are to be constructed are:

Fort Revere, Boston Harbor; Fort Mansfield and Fort Wright, Long Island Sound, and Fort Miley, San Francisco, quarters for one company of artillery each. At Sullivan's Island, Charleston, S. C., and Fort Columbia, at the mouth of the Columbia River, Washington, quarters for two companies each. As soon as condemnation proceedings are completed quarters will be constructed at Fort Casey and Fort Worden, Puget Sound, Washington.

The buildings to be erected will consist of barracks, officers' quarters, hospital, administration building, non-commissioned staff quarters, guardhouse, storehouses, bakery, shops, and minor buildings. To meet the expenditures for these new buildings, as well as for buildings at other points, an appropriation of $1,000,000 was made in the sundry civil appropriation act.

RECOMMENDED FOR HONORS.

Two of the Marine Corps to be Rewarded for Services in China.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Navy Department has announced that through an inadvertence the name of Lieut. William J. Powell, United States Marine Corps, was omitted from the list, submitted by the Board of Awards, of persons deserving recognition for the part they took in the Chinese campaign. Lieut Powell is named for "distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Tien-Tsin," and it is recommended that he be brevetted Captain from Jan. 21 last.

Sergt. Clarence E. Sutton, United States Marine Corps, has been recommended for a medal of honor "for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy and assisting to carry a wounded officer from the field under a heavy fire in the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 13, 1900."

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ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

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Correct shapes in hats, including the new square crown, and early blossoms in spring neckwear.

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Fulton St. and DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn.

LESTER R. KENT, Mgr. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

Venezuela's Attitude Toward America.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The message of the President of Venezuela, copies of which have just been received, makes most friendly references to the relations with the United States. The President refers to the receipt of a wreath sent by patriotic bodies in the United States, to be deposited in the Pantheon at Caracas in memory of Miranda, one of the liberators of Venezuela. He says that this is a signal evidence of the good will existing between the two republics. The message makes no reference to the asphalt troubles.

Enlistments in the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The following reports of enlistments in the regular army since the enactment of the army reorganization law are published: Week ending Feb. 8, 368; Feb. 15, 426; Feb. 22, 599; March 1, 655; March 8, 736; March 15, 943.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers: Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, from the Seventh Cavalry to the Tenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry.

Major Lincoln C. Andrews, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, (Captain United States Cavalry,) will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty pertaining to the organization of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

Capt. John F. Madden, recently promoted from First Lieutenant, with rank, from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and will join that regiment.

First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colorado, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Capts. Frank H. Lawton, Henry G. Cole, and John E. Woodward, United States Infantry, are honorably discharged as Captains and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Lieut.

TIEN-TSIN CRISIS IS ENDED

British and Russian Troops to Withdraw from the Siding.

Question of Title Will be Settled by the Two Governments—Belief that Russia will Produce a Secret Treaty.

PEKING, March 22—2 A. M.—Count von Waldersee, Gen. Barrow, and Gen. Wogack have been in consultation, and Gen. Wogack has agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tien-Tsin, provided the British also withdraw. He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railway siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatically adjusted. This proposal and stipulation were satisfactory to Gen. Barrow, and were accepted by him.

Consequently the British and Russian troops will be withdrawn at 5 o'clock this morning, (Friday,) all trouble at present thereby being avoided.

Orders have been issued, however, that no British officer shall leave Tien-Tsin, "sleep out" at night, or even go out to dinner without furnishing his address to the Adjutant.

The marines will return to the ships. Admiral Seymour objects to any members of the Australian Naval Brigade, who volunteered for service on the railway, remaining. The military authorities say he does not understand the situation, that his interference is uncalled for, and that the Australian marines are just the men needed.

The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien-Tsin.

There have been many observers of the peculiar scenes at Tien-Tsin. Every kodak in the place has been snap-shoting, and one enterprising individual prevailed upon a Cossack to pose with his uplifted sword about to fall on a Sepoy's head, while the Sepoy's fixed bayonet was touching the clothes of the Cossack.

The people of Tien-Tsin see a considerable comic opera element in the whole affair.

The arrangements made by Gen. Bailloud, the French commander, are regarded as completely satisfactory, and all danger of a collision between the British and French is considered to be obviated.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory at Tien-Tsin, and to reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent examination.

Lord Lansdowne supplemented the announcement by explaining that the dispute concerned an extensive area on the left bank of the Pei-Ho, which the Russians occupied in the Autumn, and claimed by right of conquest. Subsequently, the British Government was informed that China and Russia had reached an agreement placing the area under Russian occupation. The area, however, comprised plots belonging to the Northern Chinese Railroad, and was therefore part of the security of the British bondholders. The line was part of the railroad recently transferred by the Russians to Field Marshal von Waldersee, who retransferred it to the British.

The necessities of the allies, said Lord Lansdowne, required the construction of a siding on one of the plots referred to, and the presence of British workers on the plot was treated as a trespass on Russian territory. It was subsequently alleged that the Russian boundary marks had been removed by the British. In those circumstances the Government, on March 16, telegraphed to its representative in China that it thought the rights of the British or Russian troops to occupy the disputed points could be best settled by Field Marshal von Waldersee, as the Commander in Chief, and Gen. Gaselee (the British commander) was instructed to request the Field Marshal to settle the immediate differences, reserving for future examination the question of the validity of the alleged private rights. Gen. Gaselee was also instructed to refrain from using force, except to repel aggression.

In regard to the alleged removal of the Russian boundary pillers, Lord Lansdowne said the Government instructed the British Minister at Peking, Sir Ernest M. Satow, that Great Britain was ready to refer the facts to Field Marshal von Waldersee, on the understanding that if either side were found to have committed an irregularity it should apologize to the other. The Government added that the construction of the siding should continue under whatever conditions the Field Marshal thought fit to impose.

Lord Lansdowne went on to say that he was glad to announce that he had heard that morning from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorf, had proposed that they should agree to reserve all questions of title and proprietary rights for the examination of the two Governments, and that, in the meanwhile, orders be forthwith sent for the withdrawal of the troops of both sides from the disputed plots. Great Britain had entirely concurred.

Lord Lansdowne added that Count Lamsdorf had expressed a very moderate and statesmanlike desire to avoid any cause for friction between the two Governments, and, since the receipt of Count Lamsdorf's proposal, the Government had ordered the military authorities to carry out the simultaneous withdrawal of the troops to the satisfaction of Field Marshal von Waldersee, so that there might be no room for a renewed misunderstanding in regard to matters of detail.

His Lordship expressed the hope that the result of the negotiations in regard to what was really a very small matter of strictly local importance would not be allowed to disturb the relations between the two countries.

The statement was received with cheers and every evidence of relief.

Strange to say, last evening's session of the House of Commons developed the fact that neither Mr. Balfour nor Lord Cranborne knew that Lord Lansdowne had announced the Tien-Tsin settlement in the House of Lords. There had been some laughable passages between William Redmond (Nationalist) and the Ministers owing to the apparent hesitation between Lord Cranborne and Lord George Hamilton as to who ought to answer questions concerning Tien-Tsin, both Ministers rising together, until the latter explained that the matter concerned his department, the India Office.

On hearing of Lord Lansdowne's statement David Lloyd-George (Liberal) asked Mr. Balfour if anything had been communicated. Mr. Balfour laconically replied in the negative. The House palpitated with excitement, William Redmond remarking: "We shall get the statement here next week."

The situation became farcical, but Lord Cranborne, when further pressed, promised to reply if Mr. Lloyd-George would give notice of the question.

Mr. Dillon protested, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, appealed to Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour replied that he had not the slightest idea of what had been communicated. Lord Cranborne evoking mirth by adding, "Neither have I."

Mr. Lloyd-George then imparted to the Ministers the substance of Lord Lansdowne's communication in the House of Lords.

As an outcome of the incident Patrick O'Brien (Nationalist) intends to move today that telephonic communication be established between the two houses.

The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is generally believed that Russia will produce a secret treaty with China fully establishing her prior claim to the disputed concession at Tien-Tsin. Unfortunately, this dispute is only an isolated instance of the friction of interests between the two powers. The other instances have not obtained such prominence."

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard, wiring yesterday, says:

"Gen Wogack will leave here to-night for Port Arthur to consult with Admiral Alexieff."

LAMSDORF'S DECLARATIONS.

British Government Considers They Apply to Manchuria — No Russo-Japanese Clash Feared.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Cranborne, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, in the House of Commons yesterday assured Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett that the Government considered the statements of the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorf, Feb. 6 and Feb. 17, as applicable to any agreement in regard to Manchuria between Russia and China.

In regard to the suggestion in the Shanghai dispatch of Wednesday that the Russian squadron has designs on Korea, the papers here think it highly improbable that Russia has any present intention of risking a naval war with Japan, which, they consider, would unquestionably follow any forward movement of Russia in the Hermit Kingdom.

The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi Tadasu, in an interview yesterday did not attach any importance to the dispatches from Shanghai and Kobe. He said that if Russia had any important designs on Korea she would require an army and not a fleet. The Minister had no information regarding the reported mobilization of the Japanese fleet.

NEW INDEMNITY PROPOSAL.

United States Suggests that the Total Sum Claimed Be Divided Into Eight Equal Parts.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Without displacing the pending proposition regarding the indemnity China is to pay to the powers, the United States Government has advanced another and a radical proposition, namely: To divide the total indemnity collected—say $200,000,000—into eight equal parts, of which the United States would receive one. It is true that ten powers are represented at Peking, but at least two of them have no foundation for a claim for indemnity.

This suggestion has not been warmly received by those nations which claim to have been put to very much more expense than was the United States through the Boxer troubles. But the answer to this is that in most cases the greater part of the expenses was absolutely unnecessary, that there was no occasion for the maintenance of large military forces in China after the fall of Peking, and that equally unnecessary and even pernicious were the various so-called punitive expeditions which have been dispatched from Peking at short intervals ever since that date.

Whatever may be the fate of this proposition, the other American proposal—that providing for the agreement of the powers upon a lump sum for indemnities, fixed by the ability of the Chinese to pay without destroying the Government—seems to be growing in favor. But the difficulty is that, while perhaps the majority of the powers, even all of them, might be induced to accept the principle of thus gauging the burden to the strength of China, they are far from unanimous as to the method of distribution of this money among themselves.

So far, although no less than three schemes of valuation have been considered at Peking, it has not been possible to secure the adoption of any one. However, the latest advice from Mr. Rockhill, the United States special commissioner at Peking, is of a more hopeful tone than those immediately preceding it, and it indicates that the subject is being discussed with an apparent disposition to reach a unanimous conclusion.

A number of foreign representatives called at the State Department to-day, all keenly interested in the progress of the indemnity negotiations. Among them were the British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote; the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini; the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben; the French Ambassador, M. Cambon; the Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, and the Belgian Minister, Count Lichtervelde. Each had separate and rather long conferences with Secretary Hay. Aside from these, the Ambassadors and Ministers gathered in groups in the ante-room leading to the Diplomatic Chamber, and discussed with animation the progress of events in the far East.

The Russian view as to indemnities appears to coincide with that of the United States, being favorable to keeping the amount down to a sum which there is some prospect that China can pay, instead of placing it so high that China's inability to pay will result in a territorial scramble.

PARIS, March 22.—Cablegrams received here from Peking are very cheerful regarding the rapid progress of negotiations there during the past week. The American proposal to arrange for demanding joint damages from China is being favorably discussed by the powers. There appears to be a prospect for the adoption of this proposition, although with some modifications from its original form.

Opinion in Paris favors an agreement between the powers respecting the amount each State shall demand, and then the presentation of these claims to the Chinese Government as one sum. It is, however, thought that the claims of individuals and societies should be adjudged by commissions sitting in the respective legations, and be presented separately.

CONCESSION GRANTED BY LI?

Dr. Morrison Says He Recently Gave the Russians a Huge Area in Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, March 22.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking on Wednesday, says:

"The Russian claim to the railway siding at Tien-Tsin is based upon the grant of a new concession made to Russia by Li-Hung-Chang since the occupation. This concession embraces a huge area in a commanding position, with a river frontage of two and a half miles.

"Such a grant is scarcely compatible with the pledges of the powers as to disinterestedness, and it is doubtful whether Li-Hung-Chang, as Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, had the right to make it. Evidently the Russians themselves have their misgivings, for in order to strengthen their position they are bringing the greatest pressure to bear upon the Chinese owners to yield them titles of the land.

"The Anglo-French trouble is purely local, but these incidents should open the eyes of the powers to one of the manifold dangers of the fatuous scheme of converting the legation quarter in Peking into an international fortress. Imagine the condition of such a fortress with 2,000 troops of different nationalities cooped up there."

Action of Missionaries Indorsed.

BOSTON, March 21.—The officers of the American Board have just received from Peking the report of a meeting held by the members of the North China Mission at the end of January. Fourteen members were present, and the following resolution was passed: "Voted, That Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury were justified in following the advice of the United States Minister and selling the movable property in the Taupu-lo-fu and the Yu-wang-fu for the benefit of the distressed Chinese refugees and for the extraordinary expenses after the siege was raised; and that any sums remaining in their hands should be for like purposes in accordance with the advice of the mission."

Russia Blames the British Papers.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—A semi-official statement has been issued, to the effect that a commonplace incident at Tien-Tsin has been terribly exaggerated by the British press, until it has almost assumed the gravity of a casus belli. According to the statement, the trouble was due to the British troops trying to forcibly possess disputed territory.

CALLED SENATOR A LOAFER.

Exciting Episode in the State Capitol at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—There was a scene in the Senate chamber to-night when Senator Tennant of Hudson called Senator McCarter of Essex a loafer. The Passaic Pollution bill had been up for discussion, and there was some bitterness in the debate. Afterward McCarter, in the presence of Tennant, applied to the Hudson delegation a very disparaging appellation. Mr. Tennant asked if the remarks included himself. Senator McCarter replied that he meant the whole delegation.

Mr. Tennant retorted that McCarter was a loafer to use such language against him. This occurred on the floor of the Senate, and Senator McCarter threatened to have Mr. Tennant excluded from the Senate Chamber. Mr. Tennant defied him to do so.

Accused of Stealing a Harp.

Charles Dechlew, twenty-two years old, of 622 West Fifty-fourth Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night, charged with stealing a harp valued at $500, the property of Brown & Buckwell of 117 West Thirty-seventh Street. The instrument was being taken to the Calvary Baptist Church, where a concert was to be given last night. While John Hughes entered the church to secure help to carry the instrument from his wagon, Dechlew, it is alleged, stole it.

E. R. Darling a Maniac.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 21.—Eugene R. Darling, who has practiced law in New York and owns a large farm in Corinth, Vt., where sons of rich New Yorkers are tutored in the Summer time, was taken to the Waterbury Insane Asylum this afternoon heavily manacled. He is a raving maniac and imagines himself to be the King of England. His mind is said to have been affected by financial troubles.

WHAT THE BOERS REFUSED

Kitchener Said to Have Offered Immediate Self-Government.

Also £1,000,000 for Property Destroyed by Burghers—Botha Wanted Jews Discriminated Against.

LONDON, March 22.—The Daily Chronicle, professing to be able to give an outline of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Commandant Gen. Botha, says:

"The chief obstacle to a settlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete amnesty to the leaders of the rebels in Cape Colony. He offered self-government on the lines of Jamaica immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, with legislative bodies partly elected by the burghers.

"The Government agreed to provide £1,000,000 to compensate the Boers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boers on commando, provided the signatures of the officers who commandeered the goods were forthcoming. It also offered to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and restocking farmsteads.

"Moreover, it agreed that children should be instructed in English or Dutch at the discretion of their parents. The Government undertook to make no claim on church property or funds or upon hospitals or hospital funds or upon private investments.

"No burgher of either State was to be allowed to possess a rifle except by special license.

"Gen. Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give full privilege of citizenship to properly domiciled and registered blacks. He was also greatly concerned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that Jews and Christians would enjoy equal rights, no distinction being made in the matter of concessions."

The Parliamentary papers on the subject are still delayed, but will probably appear to-day, (Friday.)

The Times, commenting on the Kitchener-Botha negotiations, says:

"The event shows that the Boers are still hopeful of something turning up to their advantage. It is difficult otherwise to understand their rejection of Lord Kitchener's terms, which the Parliamentary papers on the subject will no doubt show were lenient to the verge of weakness."

THE BOERS' ALLEGED TERMS.

LONDON, March 22.—A correspondent of The Times, who is near Bloemfontein, gives a report that Gen. De Wet, Gen. Botha and two other Boer commanders, addressing a force of Burghers at Senekal on Sunday, said they were still well able to continue the war, but were ready to accept annexation on condition that the British would guarantee joint education in Dutch and English, liberty to retain sporting rifles on license, indemnity to the amount of £3,000,000 for burned farms, no franchise for natives, and amnesty for all belligerents still in the field.

Gen. De Wet, according to the correspondent, has gone north to the Transvaal, after ordering a suspension of active operations until his return.

DE WET'S FORCE DISBANDED.

Dispatch from Kitchener Apparently Confirms the Cape Town Cablegram of Last Sunday.

LONDON, March 22.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 20, says:

"The Boers of the Orange River Colony have disbanded and scattered. Det Wet is in the neighborhood of Heilbron."

The foregoing dispatch from Lord Kitchener apparently confirms the cablegram sent from Cape Town on March 17 to the effect that De Wet's commando had been broken up at Senekal, Orange River Colony. The force under De Wet consisted almost entirely of Orange Free State Boers.

Senekal is 100 miles northeast of Bloemfontein, and Heilbron is eighty miles north by east of Senekal. Heilbron is only thirty miles south of the Vaal River, the boundary between the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

PHILIP BOTHA KILLED.

LONDON, March 22.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchéner, dated Pretoria, March 20, says:

"Philip Botha, a brother of the Boer Commandant General, was killed on the Doorn berg. His two sons were wounded."

It is believed that Commandant General Louis Botha is the only man out of all the members of his immediate family who were engaged in the war who is still alive. There were four of the Botha brothers who took up arms against the British. Hans died from his wounds soon after hostilities began; Christian was also reported killed, and now Commandant Philip Botha has been slain near Lichtenburg.

The Bothas were all comparatively young men. They were born in Natal, at Greytown, in the District of Umvoti—a hotbed of disloyalty to Great Britain. In spite, however, of the strong Dutch sympathies of the father of the family, a typical Boer, the Bothas were, as boys, very friendly to the British garrison, and played with the officers' children. From this circumstance is perhaps to be traced the fact that all the young Bothas were English in their manners, if not in their sympathies.

Philip, now reported killed, was older than Louis, being about forty years of age.

Transvaal Executive Council.

JOHANNESBURG, March 21.—The new Transvaal Executive Council, appointed by Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, is as follows: George V. Fiddes, Secretary of Administration; Mr. Duncan, Secretary of the Treasury; Richard Solomon, Attorney General; Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, Commissioner of Natives, and Mr. Wyberg, Commissioner of Mines.

American Volunteers Join Botha?

LONDON, March 22.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is reported here that a company of American volunteers, mostly Bostonians, recently landed at Kobi Bay, Tongaland, crossed Swaziland, and joined Gen. Louis Botha."

Nationalists Denounce the Closure.

LONDON, March 22.—In the course of last night's debate in the House of Commons on the army estimates, the Irish members protested against the war in South Africa as unjust, and generally resorted to tactics for obstructing the adoption of the votes. Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, appealed to them to allow the votes to be taken, promising that an opportunity would be given after Easter to discuss army matters. Finally Mr. Balfour applied the closure, the Irish members howling and shouting "scandalous," "gag," and similar ejaculations. The vote for army pay was adopted by 157 to 48, and the House adjourned at 2:13 A. M.

Jamaica Fruit Sells Well in England.

LONDON, March 21.—Elder, Dempster & Co. have disposed of the entire cargo of Jamaican bananas received here on March 19 by the steamer Port Morant. The fruit was sold in various parts of the United Kingdom, though the company complains of the difficulties put in its way by the English railroads. There was not one decayed bunch of bananas in the cargo. According to an agreement with the Government, the Elder, Dempster & Co. boats will bring 20,000 bunches of bananas every trip from Jamaica for ten years. It is believed that the company will soon be able to cheapen the price of the fruit in England and thus increase the demand.

Bank of England Half-Yearly Meeting.

LONDON, March 21.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England to-day the Governor announced that the net profits for the six months ending Feb. 28 were £725,596, making the amount of "rest" at that date £3,750,341. After providing for a dividend of 5 per cent. the amount of "rest" was £3,022,691.

"Rest," in the sense used in the London dispatch, means a balance of the resources in the Bank of England, treated as a reserve fund against contingent liabilities.

King of the Belgians Ill.

BRUSSELS, March 21.—The King of the Belgians is suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

BRITISH STEAMER TAY SUNK.

Collides with a German Steamer in Flushing Roadstead—Fourteen Persons Drowned.

ANTWERP, March 21.—The steamer Chemnitz of the German-Australian Steamship Company and the British steamer Tay collided last night in the Flushing Roadstead. The Tay sank. Her first officer and two seamen were saved, and fourteen persons perished, including the wives of two sailors, who had boarded the vessel on a farewell visit.

The Tay had put in to the Flushing Roadstead owing to the prevailing storm.

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

Comte de Mun Denounces the Proposal to Suppress Teaching by the Religious Orders.

PARIS, March 22.—Comte de Mun (Conservative) made a notable speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, in the course of the discussion of Article XIV. of the proposed Law of Associations, the purpose of which is to suppress teaching by religious orders. This provision is one of the most important of the bill, and its fate is deeply interesting to the middle classes and to the aristocracy, who largely intrust the education of their children to religious establishments.

The public galleries, the floor of the Chamber and the Ministerial benches were filled with attentive listeners to a fine arraignment of the article.

Comte de Mun declared that the proposition of the article simply implied a tyrannical state monopoly of education. He said:

"The delicate question of what doctrine should be taught to children ought not to depend upon changing Parliamentary majorities. Otherwise we may have the god of Jules Simon during one Legislature, no god at all during the next, and the true God for the following four years, by a majority vote."

Proceeding to sketch the history of liberty in teaching, Comte de Mun exclaimed:

"MM. Waldeck-Rousseau and Millerand are Jacobins, and are seeking to enforce the ideas of Danton; but where the Convention and even Napoleon failed, M. Waldeck-Rousseau will not succeed, even though he secure a Parliamentary majority.

"The conscience of the people will revolt against the suppression of liberty in teaching. The proposition of Article XIV. can never be carried out, even though it should be voted by the chamber. We demand that parents shall not be deprived of the right to bring up their children as they wish, and the congregations are alone able to give moral education."

The speech was received by the Rightists with prolonged applause. The debate was adjourned.

Refuse to Pay Duty on Russian Sugar.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The German steamship Sevilla arrived here to-day from Hamburg with a cargo of Russian crystal sugar. This is the first consignment of Russian sugar to be brought to this port since the Secretary of the Treasury imposed a countervailing duty upon beet sugar imported from Russia. The Sevilla has on board 1,650 bags of the product, averaging 250 pounds a bag. Rogers, Hallowell & Co., the consignees, will refuse to pay the duty and the sugar will be allowed to remain in bond pending the action of the New York importers.

Disastrous Storms in United Kingdom.

LONDON, March 22.—Reports from all over the country tell of disastrous gales, snowstorms, and extreme cold. Heavy snows have fallen in Devonshire and Cornwall, where snowplows are being used to clear the railway lines. Terrible gales are sweeping the Channel, and several vessels are reported in distress, one drifting helplessly off the Anglesey coast.

Want Receiver for a Zinc Company.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 21.—A petition was filed here to-day for a receiver for the Everett Zinc and Lead Company by William R. Babcock and Frederick F. Gladding of New Jersey. The petitioners allege they took 100,000 shares in the company at one dollar a share, and assert the property is now not worth over $6,000.

Fatal Glacier Slide at Berne.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, says a vast glacier slide has destroyed Simplon Street, Berne. For a distance of a mile and a quarter the forests have been swept down, and the valley is filled with block ice. Two persons are reported killed.

Case of Plague at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 21.—A steward of the British troopship Simla, from Table Bay, Feb. 18, via Las Palmas, March 6, which has arrived here, is suffering from the plague, and has been isolated. Twenty persons who have been in contact with him have been placed under observation.

Despondent Man Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Charles H. Fiemer, a wealthy retired builder, aged 84 years, committed suicide at his home here to-day by shooting himself in the head. He was despondent over illness. He came here from Germany.

Kaiser Again Appears in Public.

BERLIN, March 21.—Emperor William, who has again resumed his public appearances, has invited the presiding officers of the Prussian Diet to meet him at the Schloss to-morrow afternoon, when they will congratulate him upon his recent escape at Bremen from serious injury.

Dr. Hall of Yale Observatory Resigns.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—The resignation of Dr. Asaph Hall, L.L.D., from the Board of Managers of the Yale Astronomical Observatory, is announced. Dr. Hall is in Cambridge, Mass., and resigns because of inability to devote his time to the Directorate of the Yale Observatory.

Reichstag Adjourns Till April 16.

BERLIN, March 21.—The debate on the third reading of the estimates in the Reichstag was closed to-day, and the House adjourned until April 16.

No Special Ambassador to the Pope.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, replying to a question on the subject, said a special Ambassador had not been sent to the Pope, but that the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward would be notified to His Holiness in a letter.

Committee to Revise "No-Popery" Oath

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Salisbury's motion to appoint a joint committee to revise the King's anti-Roman Catholic accession oath was adopted.

CALIFORNIA ORANGES ROTTING.

Size of Crop and Coal Strike in New Mexico Retard Shipment.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Officials of the Santa Fé Railroad to-day confirmed reports from California that millions of dollars' worth of oranges in that State are rotting in the packing houses and on the grounds of the groves because of lack of transportation facilities to move the enormous crop. According to W. B. Jason, assistant to President Ripley, the trouble is not entirely due to a dearth of cars.

"The railroads," he said, "have moved out of Southern California 50 per cent. more oranges than at this time in previous years. The crop is enourmous, and owing to the way it ripened it is extremly delicate and will not last through the season. In fact, it is my belief that the orange growers who have already marketed a large crop will save money if they let the remainder rot on the ground. Our whole trouble has been because of the coal strike in New Mexico. We understand that the situation there is rapidly improving, so that the orange growers are now getting relief."

THE CHAMBERLAIN SUITS.

Arthur Chamberlain Admits He Tried to Bring Pressure to Bear on Irish M. P.'s to Secure a Contract.

LONDON, March 22.—The King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice was again a centre of interest yesterday, owing to the continuation of the hearing of the libel actions brought against The Star and The Morning Leader by Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and Neville Chamberlain, a son of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.

The cross-examination of Arthur Chamberlain was continued. He declared he had formed the opinion that the main object of the articles was to vilify his brother Joseph, in doing which they vilified himself. Though the papers one day disclaimed the intention of imputing corruption and dishonesty to Joseph Chamberlain, on the following day they printed something which was more libelous than ever.

The witness said he had not communicated with the newspapers before bringing the action. He had consulted with his brother Joseph. To say, as the defendants averred, that the Kynochs were favored by the Government was untrue and libelous. He considered that it would be dishonorable for him to receive favoritism from the Government.

Counsel for the defendants produced letters purporting to have passed between the Kynochs and the Nobels, by which the former agreed to keep up the prices of the powder for which the latter had tendered bids to the British Government.

Mr. Chamberlain repudiated all knowledge of the letters. Subsequently he admitted that there had been an agreement, in 1894, between the Kynochs, Nobels, and Chilworths in regard to a fixed price for cordite.

Counsel read the evidence given by the Nobels's manager before the Committee on War Office Contracts, to the effect that Arthur Chamberlain told him he had personal influence to secure contracts.

In regard to the cordite contract secured for Arklow in 1898 the witness said he did not see any Irish members of Parliament, but got local pressure put on them by telling the working people that the shops would be closed unless the contract was secured.

Here the Lord Chief Justice interjected: "You pulled the strings."

Counsel read a couple of letters from Arthur Chamberlain to the manager of the Arklow works, urging that local pressure be brought to bear on the Irish members of Parliament, and telling the manager that William Field, member for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, was about to visit the works. The manager was invited not to say anything untrue, but to select those truths which were most illustrative of the advantages Mr. Chamberlain brought to Arklow.

On further cross-examination Arthur Chamberlain admitted that the Kynochs secured Government orders for cordite when their tenders were higher than others.

The case was again adjourned.

Wants Belleville Boilers Replaced.

LONDON, March 22.—In the debate on the naval estimates in the House of Commons last evening William Allan, (Liberal,) who long ago condemned the Belleville boiler, made a powerful appeal to the Admiralty to "admit your blunder frankly and face your troubles like men." He advised the Admiralty to ask Parliament for money to place other boilers in sixty warships now fitted with Belleville boilers, and to avoid further experimenting with water tubes, which, he declared, would only be paltering with the national safety. "First of all," said Mr. Allan, "the boilers should be taken out of the royal yacht. You must not, you dare not, send the King to sea with condemned boilers."

HUSBAND SAYS CONSPIRACY.

Dr. Campbell Denies Allegations of His Wife, Who Is Suing for Divorce.

Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied a motion for a change of venue from Kings to Erie County in the suit of Helen T. Campbell against Dr. Robert E. Campbell for an absolute divorce. Mrs. Campbell is the daughter of the late Thomas T. Thornton, a wealthy resident of Buffalo, but claims a residence at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, where she arrived in October last. Mrs. Campbell alleges that she was married to the doctor at Buffalo, Sept. 10, 1879, and that he became an inmate of her father's home and was dependent on the latter for support until 1898, when her father died.

She says that her wealth has enabled her to maintain five servants, and that she loaned large sums of money to her husband, but that since her father's death she and her sister, who are his residuary legatees, have been called upon to settle a bill for professional services for $30,000, presented by Dr. Campbell. She charges him with misconduct in David City, Neb., last October, and says she was informed of his actions by Mayor C. H. Aldrich of that place. George E. Waldo is her attorney, and she declares that after this Dr. Campbell took possession of the Buffalo home until about a month ago, when her lawyer threatened to have him evicted and arrested.

Dr. Campbell, in his answer, declares that when he married he had a practice ample to supply the needs of his wife and himself, but that she drove all his patients away by her extreme jealousy. He denies the charge of misconduct with which she says is the result of a conspiracy, and says that he went into her father's home at Mr. Thornton's pressing invitation. He admits that he presented a bill for services after his death, but says the amount claimed was not $30,000, or anything like it.

INSANE GIRL WANTED TO DIE.

She Tried to Jump Into a Canal and to Have a Trolley Car Run Over Her.

Bertha Pardon, a domestic servant in the home of Charles F. Conover of 692 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, was taken to Bellevue as an insane person last evening after having given her employer a lively struggle to prevent her from killing herself in his presence.

The girl, who is sixteen years old, recently showed signs of mental derangement. Three days ago Mr. Conover sent for her mother to take her to her home at 3,270 Third Avenue. Yesterday the girl reappeared and told Mr. Conover that her mother had been upbraiding her for leaving her place. Her manner was such that he did not want to keep her in the house over night, and he started out with her to turn her over to a policeman.

The girl tried first to throw herself before a Third Avenue trolley car, and when they came to the Mott Haven Canal she tried to jump in. Finally a policeman was found, who called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, which took her to Bellevue.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

West Side Republican Club Wins Two Games in New York Inter-Club League Series.

In the tournament of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League on the West Side Republican Club alleys last night the home team won two of three games with the Catholic Club five. The scores:

WEST SIDE REP.				CATHOLIC CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Brown	140	160	158	Fagan	193	188	178
Ott	146	152	191	Kirwan	160		153
Wilson	169	152	136	Colahan		139	
Trafton	148	149	179	Donovan	147	125	178
Murphy	157	165	177	O'Brien	131	138	159
				Cunningham	197	176	142
Total	787	778	841	Total	828	764	791

The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company team won two games and lost one, and the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company's team won one game in the tournament of the Fire Insurance Bowling League on Reid's Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Ohl, 164; Olmstead, 154; Roe, 103; Johnson, 210; Porter, 141. Total, 772.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Ryan, 150; Giessen, 118; Coogan, 113; Jarvis, 154; Thomas, 168. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Ryan, 127; Giessen 116; Coogan, 108; Jarvis, 111; Thomas, 126. Total, 588.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 173; Woods, 106; Bennett, 139; Pinney, 147; Gilfillan, 157. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 197; Woods, 170; Bennett, 133; Pinney, 116; Gilfillan, 128. Total, 743.

New York Fire Underwriters' Agency—Enderly, 164; Clark, 132; Whitaker, 166; Rasmussen, 136; Block, 168. Total, 766.

FOURTH GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 140; Wildey, 105; Constant, 158; Gardner, 117; Walker, 168. Total, 673.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Forfeited.

FIFTH GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 170; Wildey, 142; Constant, 144; Gardner, 143; Walker, 198. Total, 797.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Forfeited.

SIXTH GAME.—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency—Enderly, 146; Clark, 128; Whitaker, 110; Rasmussen, 125; Block, 177. Total, 686.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 182; Woods, 162; Bennett, 112; Pinney, 174; Gilfillan, 167. Total, 797.

Citizens' Council won two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Citizens' Council—Spreen, 178; Tonjes, 149; Rogge, 175; Helmers, 204; Schwiebert, 167. Total, 837.

Samaritan Council—Strehmel, 154; Deegan, 132; Nutt, 175; Augenthaler, 147; Proud, 168. Total, 776.

SECOND GAME.—Samaritan Council—Strehmel, 153; Deegan, 145; Nutt, 149; Augenthaler, 128; Proud, 169. Total, 744.

Empire City Council—Walters, 177; Naugle, 163; Sullivan, 182; Braisted, 160; Gross, 154. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.—Empire City Council—Walters, 169; Naugle, 153; Sullivan, 127; Braisted, 135; Gross, 173. Total, 816.

Citizens' Council—Spreen, 151; Tonjes, 155; Rogge, 173; Helmers, 190; Schwiebert, 180. Total, 849.

The Edison bowlers won two games and the Omega Fire won one game in the Metropolis tournament on Cadieu & Cashaus Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Omega Bowling Club—Hind, 164; Wickes, 170; Hughes, 169. Total, 503.

University Bowling Club—Brandt, 169; McAuliffe, 167; Snover, 157. Total, 493.

SECOND GAME.—University Bowling Club—Brandt, 136; McAuliffe, 178; Snover, 175. Total, 489.

Edison Bowling Club—Wenzel, 244; Roth, 192; Holme, 171. Total, 607.

THIRD GAME.—Edison Bowling Club—Wenzel, 199; Roth, 176; Holme, 181. Total, 547.

Omega Bowling Club—Hind, 176; Wickes, 152; Hughes, 187. Total, 515.

The Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen defeated the Orient and the Bushwick Wheelmen and the Bushwicks also beat the Orients in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Mahlan, 180; Van Pelt, 185; Blood, 182; Schrieber, 178; Landmann, 155. Total, 880.

Orient Wheelmen—Kramer, 163; Mullins, 169; Hughes, 151; Smith, 152; Meht, 197. Total, 832.

SECOND GAME.—Orient Wheelmen—Kramer, 163; Mullins, 146; Hughes, 151; Smith, 173; Meht, 156. Total, 789.

Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen—G. Moore, 170; Fyfe, 183; Moffatt, 161; Wilbert, 160; W. Moore, 202. Total, 877.

THIRD GAME.—Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen—G. Moore, 176; Fyfe, 192; Moffatt, 156; Wilbert, 199; W. Moore, 169. Total, 894.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Mahlan, 178; Van Pelt, 142; Blood, 169; Schrieber, 203; Landmann, 161. Total, 853.

The Knickerbocker Bowlers won two games, the Hyperion team won one game and lost one, and the Standard Fire lost two games in the North Side National tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 148; Schlett, 163; Stiefel, 154; Fecher, 169; Loeb, 175. Total, 809.

Standard Bowling Club—Kochler, 142; Tobin, 142; Lassell, 171; Allison, 168; Wyman, 183. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kochler, 135; Tobin, 186; Lassell, 167; Allison, 141; Wyman, 155. Total, 766.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 139; Geisler, 160; Veiser, 167; Schneider, 172; Meyer, 178. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 213; Geisler, 197; Veiser,

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"The Price of Peace" at the Broadway Theatre.

Pictorial Melodrama on a Large Scale—Some Splendid Pictures and Competent Acting.

"The Price of Peace," a London picture play, devised for the big stage of Drury Lane Theatre by Cecil Raleigh, and exhibited there from early last Autumn until the beginning of the pantomime season, was put forward at the Broadway Theatre last night by Jacob Litt, with all the original scenery by Emden, Perkins, Bruce Smith, and other London painters and its elaborate mechanical devices. The play is in four acts, and comprises no fewer than sixteen tableaus, including views in and around the Houses of Parliament at Westminster and a section of the chamber of the House of Commons in an exciting night session; the accident ward of St. Thomas's Hospital on the Surrey side of the Thames; a picture of the big Niagara Skating Ring, one of the "sights" of London; the children's playground of a convent school in the recess hour, the interior of Westminster Abbey, with an interrupted wedding, and the running down of a steam yacht by a liner in the English Channel.

Some of the scenery is a little the worse for wear, but it is all good beyond the ordinary. Pictorially the performance was prodigiously successful from first to last. Dramatically it had its positively stirring moments.

Mr. Raleigh's chief theme this time is political. His protagonist is a Cabinet Minister, his villain a Radical Member of Parliament. These two parts are both well acted, particularly the former, by Wilton Lackaye. Both he and Arthur Forrest, as the villain, achieve measurable histrionic triumphs, in spite of the fact that the play is so largely pictorial, and the dramatic interest is rather episodical.

But nearly all the characters are uncommonly well taken. Minnie Seligman as an extremely good-hearted and purposeful woman of the world, May Buckley as an attractive but not quite understandable heroine, William T. Carleton, stepping from opera to spoken drama, with ease and dignity, bear their rôles with discretion and good effect.

Harrison Hunter is admirable as a light-hearted, but sound-hearted, and gracious Conservative leader; Henry Bergman contributes an effective variant of his long-familiar crafty foreigner, presumably Russian this time; invaluable Fred Thorne and Marion Elmore do their best in preposterous rôles supposed to be comic, but surely not intrinsically humorous; Mabel Tallaferro has a taking child's part, Anne Sutherland is an attractive "society" leader, while Charles Kent is a dying man with a secret to divulge. The part of the Dean of Westminster in the wedding scene is admirably taken by James Hinton.

All of these deserve individual notice. As for Mr. Lackaye, he had what used to be called an "ovation" in the happy old days, after his great climax, in which Lord Derwent, who has shot and killed a spy in his own library, faces the accusing opposition bench in a night session with an eloquent defense, and dies in his moment of greatest triumph.

This scene recalls Mr. Lackaye's success as the Counsel for the Defense in the English version of "Roger la Honte," at Niblo's, years ago. But he is a better actor now than he was then, and his present portrayal is well-considered in every detail, dignified, eloquent, powerful, and pathetic, and only needs a little firmer touch here and there.

In spite of these artistic excellences, however, the first half of the new melodrama is far from enlivening. Like Mr. Pope's wounded snake and needless alexandrine, it drags its slow length along. The pictures are good, but the drama is scant and dull. Not until the nuns and their juvenile wards are revealed, out of sight of the world yet within hearing of the military bands at Knightsbridge, is there a passage that really holds the attention. Both the humor and the pathos are appreciable here. The "dramatic element" makes itself felt.

It will be said that the frolic of the children and their quarrel are reminders of "Lovers' Lane." It is also true that the renunciation of the bridegroom at the altar steps is vividly reminiscent of "The Moth and the Flame." Great is the drama and Clyde Fitch is its prophet!

But "The Price of Peace" has its likeness to other famous plays, also; to "Diplomacy," and "The Bauble Shop," for instance. That is inevitable with every play of its kind.

The third act is dramatically effective all through. Upon that alone the success of the play will rest. But even in his most nearly liquid moments, dramatically speaking, Mr. Raleigh writes very well for this sort of thing, and his dialogue has the touch of individuality and an appreciable literary quality.

It would be impossible to tell the story of this panoramic piece in a few words. Therein, after all, lies the chief defect of the play. It is involved and confusing. There are too many threads of interest, and the sympathy of the spectator is not most strongly enlisted for those personages who, by all rules of romance, ought to command it.

The choice of pictures is admirable, and a sufficient reason has generally been found for their employment in the drama, but the plot is not simple and coherent. The villain has a wicked "past," of course, like all stage villains, and has risen to the semblance of power by evil means. In Australia he was a swindler, and managed to fasten his misdeeds on a drunken half brother of the hero, and the hero is but a feeble personage at his best.

The villain loves the heroine, of course, and to gain her accuses the hero of his own crimes. This accusation seems to receive some sort of proof in the misinterpreted dying confession of the drunkard in St. Thomas's Hospital. But the drunkard leaves a daughter, a charity pupil in a convent, who, it seems, comprehends the truth more clearly than the audience can ever hope to know it, and is ready to declare it at the right moment.

The effort of the rascal to get control of the little girl and its defeat by the already mentioned dashing woman of the world forms one of the threads of the plot. His crafty suit for the heroine, Lady Kathleen, which seems sure to succeed, when his promise never to renounce the hero at the very step of the altar, forms another. The political relations of the villain and the heroine's father, the Earl of Derwent, a Cabinet Minister, form the third and most interesting strand.

Poetical justice is rather bunglingly meted out in the last climax. The silly lovers are reunited and the arch-rascal, locked in the cabin of his sinking yacht, is drowned. But the brave Earl of Derwent is dead, and the less interesting personages are left to enjoy the peace for which he paid the price.

The Earl of Derwent.....Wilton Lackaye
John Addiscott.....W. T. Carleton
Sir Henry Delabere.....G. Harrison Hunter
Sir George Goldburne.....Harry Roberts
Marcus Benton.....Arthur Forrest
Harold Vincent.....Charles Cherry
Aristides Tulk.....Fred Thorne
Archie Mackenzie.....Eric Hope
Count Ostoline.....Henry Bergman
James Vine.....Charles Kent
The Dean.....James Hinton
Lady Kathleen Rossmagh.....May Buckley
Baroness Manola Blanco.....Minnie Seligman
Lady St. Azuline.....Anne B. Sutherland
Mrs. Tulk.....Marion Elmore
Mary Vine.....Mabel Tallaferro
Lady Superior.....Kate Lester
Lady Stagge.....Virginia Vere

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Fifth Evening Concert Last Night at Carnegie Hall.

The fifth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place last night at Carnegie Hall. For this occasion Mr. Gericke had arranged one of those programmes which delight the soul of the real lover of orchestral music, but fill the soloworshipper with dismay. There was no soloist in the plan, and those who love to beat their hands in adulation of a chanting or smiting or sawing personality found no balm in Gilead. The list comprised three sound pieces of orchestral music, two of them masterpieces, and the star of the night was that admirable orchestra of virtuosi which is the musical glory of the city round about Copley Square. The numbers were Dvorak's "Othello" overture, Brahms's variations on Haydn's theme, the "Chorale St. Anthony," and Schubert's symphony of "heavenly length" in C major. He who could not find happiness in hearing three such works performed by such an orchestra must indeed have been hard to please. That he existed in considerable numbers was demonstrated by the empty seats which would have been filled if there had been a soloist, especially a singer, on the programme. But let us hope that Mr. Gericke will not weary in well doing. There are many places and times to sing, and an orchestral concert is not properly one of them. A concerto now and then, if you please, but first and foremost on all occasions the orchestra and its music.

The Dvorak overture played last night is one of the three known as "Nature," "Life," and "Love," or "Othello." This is a series to which the composer tried to give unity by the device of community of theme. The works were produced under Dvorak's own direction when he first came here, and were accepted as pleasing, well made, but not profound. That which was heard last night is the most serious and ambitious of the three, but it does not quite fathom the meaning of its own subject. Its tragedy is but mild and its denouement not fatal. The Brahms variations hold their acknowledged position as one of the best works of the kind written by a composer of the post-Beethovenian period. For the credit of Dvorak be it said that he has written a set of symphonic variations worthy of companionship with this. As for Schubert's C major symphony, it belongs to the glorious company of apostolic preachments of the gospel of real music. Its composer was an inexhaustible fountain of melody, and this work is full of his clear and joyous song.

Mr. Gericke and his men were in a happy mood last night, and the result was a happy audience. The Dvorak overture was played well, but its failure to thrill was its own failure, not that of the interpreters. The reading and the performance of the Brahms work brought out all the beauties of the music and all the splendid qualities of tone, precision, unanimity, and flexibility which mark the work of the Boston men. In the Schubert symphony Mr. Gericke sacrificed a shade of the transparency of the first movement to a quickening impulse and the reading gained in vivacity and buoyancy what it lost of perfection of finish. The rest of the work was performed in a manner beyond praise. It was an interpretation which breathed forth in clear and beautiful tones the glad spirit of this blithesome symphony and made warm the heart of every hearer with the gentle message of him who sang with the spontaneity, the childlike unconsciousness of a celestial genius. The concert was a fitting benison for a Winter of lofty effort, a joyous matin to a Spring of green memories.

GOODWIN TO PLAY SHYLOCK.

Will Close the Season with a Revival of "The Merchant of Venice."

Arrangements have been completed for Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott's tour in their revival of "The Merchant of Venice," in which they will play Shylock and Portia respectively. They will begin their tour May 6 in Syracuse, and will then play Rochester, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Hartford, and Providence, and close in Boston June 1. All these engagements, excepting New York, Chicago, Boston, and Cleveland, are for one performance only, while two performances will be played in this city at the Knickerbocker Theatre on May 24 and 25.

The projectors of this revival announce that the play is solely given as a contribution to the artistic side of the American stage, and under the circumstances not more than $2 will be asked for the best seat in any city.

TO BURLESQUE "CAPT. JINKS."

Weber & Fields to Offer a New Travesty Next Week.

Next Thursday night Weber & Fields will present a new burlesque in connection with their present attraction "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and the burlesque "A Royal Family." The new skit will be a travesty of twenty minutes' duration on "Captain Jinks," now playing at the Garrick Theatre.

The leading woman part in the play will be taken by Miss Fay Templeton, who will assume the rôle of Mme. Trentoni, the opera singer. De Wolf Hopper will be the fatherly Beliarti, the Italian dancing master, and David Warfield will burlesque Reeves Smith in the title rôle. A feature of the travesty will be a take-off on the ballet dance scene in the original play.

Weber & Fields, John T. Kelly, Charles Fostello, and George Ali will impersonate the more or less beautiful women of the piece. Two new songs will be introduced in the early part of the performance by Lillian Russell, one entitled "Nerve," which will parody Edna Wallace's "Tact" song from "Florodora." The other "Wilhelmina," a Swiss ballad, which will be sung in the Swiss scene.

GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

A Large Audience Hears "Lohengrin" at the Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music, Brooklyn, was filled with a brilliant audience last night, on the occasion of the only performance of grand opera in that borough this season. The opera produced was "Lohengrin," with Nordica, Dippel, Schumann-Heink, and others of the Metropolitan cast, Walter Damrosch conducting.

It was through the efforts of the Seidl Society that the company was induced to come to Brooklyn. Yesterday being the anniversary of Anton Seidl's birth, the performance partook of the nautre of a memorial.

The barren lobby and foyer of the academy had been brightened with palms and rugs, and a bust and picture of the dead conductor were placed in prominent places.

Among those in the boxes were ex-Mayors Schieren and Boody, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Gen. James Jourdan, Dr. J. E. Sheppard, S. V. White, James L. Bates, Eugene Winslow, and Felix Campbell.

Miss Bennett's Recital.

Gertrude Bennett gave the second of a series of dramatic recitals of poetry and prose in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. She is a daughter of Mme. Madeline Schiller, the pianist, and she has already won some sort of small distinction on the dramatic stage, though she is very young. Miss Bennett has plastic grace and a piquant personality; a fine sense of pictorial effect, a voice of good compass which has been well-trained, and abundant ambition.

All these gifts and qualities were noticeable in her entertainment. Her programme was of such a widely varied kind as inevitably leaves a somewhat indefinite impression, for it included trivial monologue in English and French, some verses by Dobson, and others which do not lend themselves very readily to platform interpretation, some selections from Browning, and Rossetti's "Blessed Damosel," to which the reader endeavored to lend both lucidity and graphic dramatic expression, and a bit from Omar which few admirers of FitzGerald would care to hear delivered with theatrical effect from the platform.

But Miss Bennett's uncommon ability was clearly exhibited. She received valuable assistance from Mr. Tom Karl, who amused his audience to positive enthusiasm with "A Dream of a Rose."

"Buffalo Bill" Here.

The billboards announce that Buffalo Bill is coming to town; in fact, he is already here, and during the past week has been very much in evidence at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, where those of the "Wild West" aggregation who have arrived are quartered, and where daily rehearsals are being held. The opening performance is announced for Tuesday evening, April 2, at Madison Square Garden, where the engagement continues for a period of two weeks and five days.

A Play by Isaac Henderson.

LONDON, March 21.—Isaac Henderson, formerly publisher of The Evening Post of New York, and for many years a resident of Rome, has written a play entitled "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," which Mr. Wyndham will produce in London when he withdraws "Mrs. Dane's Defence." The latter play, however, continues to enjoy extraordinary popularity, and some time will elapse before London will have a chance of judging the production of the American dramatist.

SCHOOLS AND THEIR TEACHERS

"While the mill-hand and the saleswoman have their evenings for rest or recreation we teachers are compelled to spend many of our evenings in useless clerical work." This was the complaint of one of the teachers in a grammar school in the Borough of the Bronx when speaking of what are known as "fads" in the schools. "As an example of what I mean," she said, "take the writing of compositions. The sheets on which they are written must be fastened together and properly inscribed with the name of the writer, the class, and the date. In addition we are compelled to write on each set the grade of the class, the teacher's name, the particular aim of the teacher, the results reached in each composition, the register number of the class, the attendance on the day that the composition was written, and the number of compositions sent in. In addition there must be the three or four headings to guide the child in writing, and the statement as to whether the child received the information from reading, from hearing the teacher read, or hearing the teacher tell the story. I cannot even give my class a quotation without accounting for it at the end of the month, and telling what book it came from. That is a fair sample of the requirements of the Superintendent, or whoever is responsible for the routine in the study of English. Singularly enough, too, the Board of Education seems to think this work of the utmost importance, for it is a fact that a Superintendent recently refused to recommend a teacher for an advance because her 'plan book' did not suit him. The fact that she had been for many years an excellent teacher apparently weighed but little with him in the light of this omission. If the public schools are maintained solely for the purpose of keeping records they are undoubtedly a tremendous success, even though for educational purposes they may be a lamentable failure."

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Teachers generally believe the part that politics now plays in the appointment of teachers in the schools of the city is practically insignificant. When it comes to desirable transfers or promotions a "pull" that is far-reaching and effective is considered a very desirable thing to have in the family. At a sort of symposium, in which the matter of the appointment of teachers for the new high schools was being considered, a teacher, long connected with the schools of a neighboring State and who has been inspecting the system here, said: "The teaching force of your high schools is of a very high order—exceptionally high. I do not think another city in the Union has used so much wisdom in the selection of its teachers. They were chosen for what they are as teachers, based on scholarship and past successes. I cannot find that politics played a part in the selection of any of them. They are from high-class institutions elsewhere, a number being from positions in colleges, where they had met with success."

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Speaking of politics in the schools, a city teacher says: "While there is perhaps little of the National sort, there is a politics of subserviency which is very exacting, and any teacher will be made decidedly uncomfortable if she refuses to become a tool to those in power, or dares to make suggestions."

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"One objection to the employment of married women in the schools," says the Principal of a west side school, "is they are often tempted to rely upon the security afforded by their claim upon their husband's support rather than upon the merits of their own work. If they have children, well, 'where the treasure is, there will the heart be also.' They neglect other people's children for their own, quite naturally. Personally, I believe married women ought to keep out of the labor market, and leave it to us spinsters, but the Board's point of view is, rightly enough, that of the welfare of the schools only. They say, Give us the best teachers whether they be married or single."

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"Why not strike out German from the list of studies in the elementary schools?" asked one of a party of teachers which had the revised course of study under discussion.

"Your not much of a politician, I see," was the ready response of another of the party. With so large a German vote in New York to be catered to, do you suppose any member of the Board would dare make such a suggestion seriously, no matter how sensible it may be?"

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"Talking about fads," said the Principal of one of the city schools, "the worst one in our schools to-day are the old wooden methods which were in effect forty or fifty years ago. Yet there are a lot of teachers who object to getting rid of them."

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"Here is what our schools need most: less bossism and fewer bosses—that is, a reduction of the number of associate Superintendents, and the employment of modern men as Borough Superintendents, associates and Principals. Teachers are 'bossed' to a degree that keeps them close to nervous prostration."

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"Though truant officers do their work well, as a rule, and with results that have been quite satisfactory," said one teacher in an east side school, "there are altogether too many children of school age on the streets. These are mainly Italians, and one reason for their not attending school is the fact that there is no proper provision for foreign-born children above eight years of age where they may learn reading and writing without wasting a lot of time cutting paper and making paper boxes. Our school system needs especial provision for these foreign-born children, where they can get the fundamentals of education without any of the frills."

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Touching the management of the public schools, a gentleman long identified with the work of the Board, and an executive in the management of several large business enterprises, recently had this to say: "If the several large enterprises in which I am directly and indirectly interested were managed with the same care and integrity as are the Board of Education and the Borough Boards, and with the same carefulness and diligence that the employes of the respective offices display in behalf of the public schools of Greater New York, I would be entirely satisfied."

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While the mooted question of the employment of married female teachers was under discussion the other day, the Principal of a Brooklyn school thus unburdened herself: "There is one married woman in our school whose husband is an invalid. She is a model teacher, and better fitted to control a class of unruly boys than the young girl whose sole talk is about her 'Choily' and the fun they had at the theatre last night. Women who make an unfortunate match should certainly not be debarred from teaching on that account. Are the public schools charitable institutions for the benefit of spinsters? Is a teacher who has been purified by sorrow and suffering not more qualified to manage children than one whose mind is on her coming wedding day?"

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A critic of the furnishings of the school buildings says that the furniture is all made on incorrect pedagogic principles and only fairly good hygienic lines. The desks were characterized as "splendid ones for listeners, but worthless for workers."

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"There is little doubt that most of our school teachers are faithful, conscientious, and painstaking. The record books in Superintendent Jasper's office are said to show that about 95 per cent. of the teachers are there marked 'excellent,' which proves that the mark is given indiscriminately, and is no credit to really fine teachers. Their work is recorded as no better than that of those whose work is barely satisfactory. This seems a case of favoritism to a class rather than to individuals." So comments the Principal of one of the grammar schools of the city.

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Here is one instance of the effect of the passage of the Davis law, about which the public knows little if anything. Finding that it made positions more secure, and furnished them money with which to pursue studies they desired to undertake, about seventy of the New York public school teachers took up the study of pedagogy at the New York University for the degree of Pd. M. (Master of Pedagogy.) About sixty of these are women, most of them graduates of the Normal School and Training School. One member of the class says it is noticeable that these students are among the younger teachers; the older ones feeling that their positions are secure, and apparently not caring to undertake the work that this study entails.

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"Excellent as oral teaching is," says an instructor in one of the primary schools, "I think it is carried altogether too far, especially in the lower grades. The danger of oral teaching is that it is likely to lead to indefiniteness of knowledge. After a subject has been thoroughly explained, it should, in my opinion, be simply and shortly summed up, and that short and simple statement should be given the pupil to learn exactly. This, I do not believe, is sufficiently done in our public schools."

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This is the rather sharp criticism of a teacher of more than twenty years' experience in the schools of the city: "I thank God every day of my life that I never was a public school scholar, to be molded into a little unthinking machine and utterly unable to do anything myself. The so-called fads of our present system are good enough in their way, but a child needs to learn to read more than he does to sing, and to write more than he does to draw. No young child improves much under the hurry and worry that is kept up from Monday morning until Friday afternoon."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ZELICK PESHKIN.—Zelick Peshkin, a driver, of 128 Chrystie Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,355, and no assets.

IVEY & MARSH.—Henry Ivey and Percy Marsh, composing the firm of Ivey & Marsh of 470 Broome Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,203 and nominal assets $68. They were formerly in the boarding stable business at 556 Broome Street, which they transferred in October, 1899.

GEORGE B. HARRIS.—George B. Harris, grocer at Walden, Orange County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $7,238 and assets of $2,520, consisting of stock, $1,000; accounts, $1,250; notes, $60; horse and wagon, $140; cash, $70. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Addison C. Ormsbee of Newburg receiver of the assets.

BERNARD KARNOW.—Bernard Karnow, dealer in shoes and cork at 94 Essex Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,166 and assets of $1,498, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $100; accounts, $373; money deposited as security for rent, $25. He has been in the shoe busines ten years and in the cork business fifteen years. He used the style of the Spanish-American Cork Cutting Company.

WILLARD E. HOWARD.—Willard E. Howard, baker of 817 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $25,210, and no assets, except two lots in Kansas City, Mo., value unknown. Of the liabilities $10,000 is a suit for personal injuries against him by Salvatore Zattavell, who was run over by one of Mr. Howard's wagons. James Rowland & Co. are creditors for $5,710 for merchandise.

ALICE PETTIT.—Alice Pettit, boarding house keeper, at 167 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,915, and assets, consisting of, cash $10, debts due $365, and household furniture, $500, for part of which she claims exemption. There are only four creditors, the largest being Bartholomew McKeon, $2,270, who obtained judgment against her on March 12.

WING WO HING COMPANY.—Three Chinamen filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, which is the second petition of its kind since the bankruptcy act went into force. They are Lee Yong Ling, Young Lum Que, and Lee Ten Ying, who compose the firm of Wing Wo Hing Company, grocers, at 36 Pell Street. Their liabilities are $7,463, and assets $2,913, consisting of stock, $1,000; accounts, $1,683; wagon and fixtures, $230. The outstanding accounts are for goods sold by them to various persons in this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Denver, New Orleans, Bridgeport, and Providence. There are forty-three creditors, five of whom are American firms and thirty-eight Chinese. They have been in business sixteen years.

ADAM HUSTON.—Adam Huston, plumber and gas fitter at 406 West Fifty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $32,744 unsecured, and $16,000 secured, and nominal assets $49,470. The assets consist of outstanding accounts $47,870, stock $900, tools and fixtures $500, horse and wagon $200. Of the accounts $25,690 is due him from M. S. Gillespie, John S. Roberts, and Charles P. Bond, and $11,557 from Burchell & Hodges. The secured liabilities are bond and mortgages on the property, 406 West Fifty-second Street, valued at $16,000. Among the creditors are the Mutual Bank, $8,500; F. M. Du Bois & Co., $5,538; McGratty & Co., $3,647, and Ronalds & Johnson, $2,637. Mr. Huston did business as Huston & Corbitt, which firm started the business in 1882. Mr. Corbitt died in February, 1899, and Mr. Huston has continued the business alone under the old firm style. Of the liabilities $8,800 is indorsements.

LEVI, ABRAMS & CO.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Levi, Abrams & Co., manufacturers of clothing, at 16 Walker Street, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $1,987; Sol. Friedman & Co., $1,973, and Sawyer & Blake, $1,660. It was alleged that they were insolvent, and have transferred to various persons merchandise and accounts valued at $30,000, and have removed a large part of their property. The partners are Louis and Jacob Levi and Wolf and Moses Abrams. The firm is a combination of two firms—Levi, Abrams & Co., clothing manufacturers, and Levy & Abrahams, shirt manufacturers—which combination took place on April 16, 1900, at which time they claimed assets of $102,000 and liabilities of $33,000.

They used the style of the Pioneer Clothing Company for their jobbing trade. Judge Brown of the United States District Court appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of the firm on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner. Mr. Goldsmith estimated the liabilities at $150,000 to $160,000 and assets at $30,000 to $40,000. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $30,000. Abraham A. Joseph, attorney for the firm, said that he consented to the receivership so as to keep the stock intact and avoid replevins, that an inventory of the stock is being made, and a meeting of creditors will be called in a few days. Mr. Joseph said he did not think the liabilities would exceed $125,000, and he could give no valuation on the assets. He also said he had no idea of the cause of the failure. The failure caused a great deal of comment and surprise in the trade, and creditors were making inquiries as to the cause of the failure, and what had become of the assets. It was reported that they had drawn out $500 from their bank yesterday morning. Mr. Joseph explained this by saying that they had used the money to pay their help.

Trustees for Alfred E. Aarons.

A meeting of creditors of Alfred E. Aarons, theatrical manager, of 1,402 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place. Out of 260 creditors only two appeared, and these did not file their claims. The only asset is a claim for $20,000 damages against Henrietta Crosman, the actress, and Maurice Campbell. Harry Harris of 320 Broadway, was appointed trustee.

Receiver for Dworkin Brothers.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Dworkin Brothers, shoe dealers at 78 Eldridge Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday. The assets are $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLISON, George F.—M. L. V. Shepard.	$620
ARNOLD, Reginald H.—A. Patterson and another	557
BUCKLEY, James J.—A. Saxe, costs	72
BROWN, George D.—C. M. Hough, trustee, costs	216
BENGLIEL, David—L. C. Minster	985
BURROWES, Thomas W.—O. Taussig	519
BUCKLEY, Wilfred—E. O. Jacobson	481
BALDWIN, James A.—F. V. Strauss & Co	341
BERNHARD, John and William, and Annie Steubing, executors, &c.—Theodore Sattler and another, executors, &c.	4,094
BIRNBAUM, David—Jacques Kahn	121
BROWN, John—W. Ficke	55
BAER, Joseph, and Solomon Hotchner—H. Lakner	50
CRONAN, Mary—J. Kemelhor	81
CASANO, Edward—F. J. Lee	130
CALUWAERT, Lucie—Corn Exchange Bank	71
CLARK, Nathan E.—J. J. Ranagan	1,025
DRUMMOND, Andrew L.—The State Bank	1,114
EGENBERGER, Annetta—T. C. Anderson	285
ENGERT, George—Hunter & Trim Company	139
ENGERT—Johanna, and William B. Stephens—M. Steiner	1,176
FRASCOLLA, Alexander—George F. Moore	14
FELDMAN, Jacob—L. Bogner	427
FANNING, Thomas J.—S. H. Spear and another	25
FIELDS, William J., and John Schreyer—James A. Deering, costs	109
FLEISCHMANN, Richard—Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel	1,245
GRAEBER, Frederick—S. Wright and others	115
GOWDEY, Sanford S.—M. T. Martin	340
GRAHAM, Thomas—H. W. McMann and others	42
GLICKMAN, William—William L. Loew, costs	211
HUMPFNER, Adolph—C. Mueller	818
HARDE, Richard J. and George—F. J. Baumert and others	94
HUNTER, Mary J.—S. S. Meyers	173
HERMAN, Harris—A. M. Bachrach	737
HIGH, Joseph M.—J. F. Olive and others, costs	13
HARRIS, Birdie—J. Kempler and another	100
KANE, Mary T.—S. Rosenfeld	244
KEAN, Thomas—Thomas F. Hickey and another	33
LENTINO, Rosario—I. Weiner and others	95
MILLER, Samuel—Burt Shirt Manufacturing Company	119
MILLIGAN, James—J. Tino	123
McGARR, Patrick—J. F. Bets	541
McKEON, Henry C.—J. Shapiro and others	44
McMILLAN, Andrew—R. J. Moorhead	143
NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD Company, Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and Manhattan Railway Company—J. F. Simpson and another	8,710
QUINN, John—A. Meyers	639
RAFELSON, Ralph—Meyer Bloom	44
RORPHURO, Ernest—American Ice Company	64
REICH, Hugo, and Alfred Loewy—H. Nielander and another	108
SEBBEE, William E.—F. Schroeder	220
SIMON, Simon—A. Tischler	269
STRENG, Justus J.—Consolidated Ice Company	12
SCHWARTZ, Joseph—Alexander S. Hancock	268

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SASSAMAN, Stewart J.—H. Schnitte	52
SQUIRE, Mary L. C.—Press Publishing Company, costs	152
STEEDMAN, James—J. J. Burns and another	72
SHERWOOD, Charles E.—C. E. Thompson	191
SHERWOOD, Charles E.—C. E. Thompson	106
SHERWOOD, Charles E.—C. E. Thompson	89
SMITH, Barney C.—G. S. Hasbrouck	136
SMITH, George C.—S. H. Spear and another	155
TOBIAS, Samuel—M. Buntman	417
THE PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE ICE Company—Manhattan Hygeia Ice Company	424
THE LONG ISLAND BREWERY—G. Capo	643
VAN DYKE, Herbert, trustee, &c.—F. M. Porter and another, executors, &c., costs	207
WEBBER, Richard—J. Norton	9,636
WASHBURN, Henry L.—R. A. Ammon	65
WAGNER, Charles—American Ice Company	101
WOOTEN, John W.—R. J. Horner and another	136
YNACOPOULO, George, and Peter A. Menakaki—Stanley & Patterson, incorporated	281
YACHNIN, Morris—M. Freedman	513
ZANGWILL, Israel—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	66
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. J. McGloin	18,025
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Fass	677
DEER PARK BREWING COMPANY of Port Jervis—W. B. Gottlieb	131
HARTFIELD TELEGRAPHIC CODE Publishing Company—F. E. Fitch	128
SPURR AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—H. M. Stevens	80
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—Meyer Corn	687
GERMAN ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELic Lutheran Church—Benjamin Cohen	880

Cotton Exchange to Vote on Holidays.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange will vote to-morrow on the proposition to close the Exchange on Good Friday and the following day.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:00	Sun sets...6:14	Moon sets..9:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:54	Gov. Isl'd...9:12	H. Gate..11:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:17	Gov. Isl'd...9:41	H. Gate..11:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Morven, Havre		
SATURDAY, MARCH 23.		
Algonquin, Charleston, &c		3:00 P. M.
Aller, Naples, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Martha	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Batavia, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Cyrene, Manchester		
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston, via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c		
Olinda, Matanzas, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Virgil, Argentine Republic, &c	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
MONDAY, MARCH 25.		
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		10:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francis

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THE SENATOR AND THE GOVERNOR.

There is plainly an open rupture between Senator PLATT and Gov. ODELL. Mr. PLATT, claiming to represent the "organization," has, through his own son, laid before the Governor a bill to place the police force of this city in the hands of the State Government, and asked the Governor to urge its passage in the Legislature. The Governor has not only declined to do so, but has declared that he will veto such a bill even if he is sure that it will be passed over his veto. This is a state of things of the highest importance to this city, to the State, and to the Republican Party, and it may have serious influence on the politics of the Nation.

So far as concerns the intrinsic merits of the measure proposed by the Senator and rejected by the Governor, the latter is clearly right. It is possible, though not probable, that a police force under a single Commissioner appointed by the Governor might, for the time being, be more efficient and pure than the present force. But if we grant this, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that such a force would remain better than the present one. There is no magic of virtue in an appointment from Albany. A Police Commissioner of the Aldridge pattern, for instance—and such a one would be as liable to be named, if the chance came, in the future as in the past—would be no improvement even on Col. MURPHY. Nor would an appointee like PAYN be any better than DEVERY. The Republican organization, when in power in the State, has been as unscrupulous, at times, and as corrupt as Tammany has been in this city. And if corruption should come from this source, what would be the remedy? There would be none except to turn out the party in power in the State by the votes of a majority in the State which might neither know nor care as much about our troubles as about other matters. In a word, under such a system bad results would be quite as likely to come, and there would be practically no direct responsibility for them whatever.

It was precisely these considerations that induced the last Constitutional Convention, under the control of the Republicans, to embody in the fundamental law the principle of home rule, and this was adopted by the people of the State by a very large majority. This the Governor clearly understands and has already applied to the present situation. He said in his first message to the Legislature at the opening of the year: "A metropolitan police system is open to the criticism that it is a violation of the principle of home rule guaranteed by the Constitution." If the Governor will stand firmly on this ground the people will heartily approve his course.

So much for the merits of the measure that has led to the rupture between the Senator and the Governor. So far as their respective motives may fairly be inferred, Gov. ODELL must be acknowledged to be in the better case. We do not wish to overrate any signs of independence he may show. We have no suspicion that he means to break up the Republican machine. He doubtless intends to strengthen it, in part by the old patronage methods, and then to use it. In using it he is not likely to be unselfish or in any degree Quixotic. But it certainly looks now as if there were one radical difference between him and the Senator. Mr. PLATT has always cared more for his own control of the machine than for the success of his party, and vastly more than for the public interests. We hardly think that Gov. ODELL would sacrifice the party in order to control the machine; we trust that he would not sacrifice the public interest to promote party success. If, in the past, he has played the part of office broker and has aided Mr. PLATT in many of his plans, he now occupies a higher level than ever before, and sees things more justly. He has tasted the enjoyment of the disinterested praise of honest men for good public service. The future that opens before him presents rewards not to be won by petty politics. His very ambition may well put him above the wretched games that the wily boss is used to playing, and in which the Governor is now asked to take an active part. That part he has declined, apparently with some natural indignation and scorn. It is easy from our point of view to see that he has acted in his own best interest. We credit him with still higher motives; and unquestionably what he has done tends to advance the cause of good government in this city and in the State. If it should lead to the enforced retirement of Mr. PLATT from political control it may, as we have suggested, have a good influence on the politics of the entire Nation.

THE SITUATION AT TIEN-TSIN.

Lord LANSDOWNE'S announcement, in the House of Lords, that the immediate dispute between Russia and Great Britain had been settled was really the announcement of a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless, the relief with which it has been received in London will be felt in all other capitals. Neither nation either desires war or is prepared for it. No collision could occur, except through the precipitate action of some national representative on the spot, whose action might have the effect of setting off a heap of patriotic combustibles on one side or both. The nation which is in the most inflammable condition about the aggressions of Russia in China is not Great Britain. It is not ourselves, even though our Consuls report that our trade is virtually destroyed in what was our best market in all China. It is Japan, which has every reason to see a distinct menace to herself in the aggressiveness of Russia in North China. Every Japanese has been brought up to consider a conflict with Russia inevitable. The question must now occur to every such Japanese whether he can ever expect his country to begin that conflict at a more favorable season than now, when Russia is financially so much hampered, and when she has not yet completed the construction of the railway which will give her so great an advantage when it is finished.

When that conflict breaks out there can be, we suppose, no question of the side which British and American sympathies will take. It was one, and among the first and greatest, of Great Britain's diplomatic blunders in the Far East, that she did not intervene to prevent the bullying of Japan by France, Russia, and Germany, and the frustration of the treaty of Simonoseki. Her prestige was at that time unimpaired, and the actual force which she could have brought to bear in the theatre of events greater than that of all three Powers combined. Her failure to intervene in behalf of a settlement which insured so great advantages to the trading nations, of which she was then distinctly the first, brought upon her not only the taunts of the envious parts of Europe, but also a distinct loss of consideration in the Far East itself. And this loss she has never regained. In fact, it has ever since gone on increasing. If Japan should now call a halt to the Eastern progress of Russia she would have the highly benevolent neutrality of Great Britain, and of course our own also, since it is the destruction of our trade that her action would arrest. She would most distinctly be, as against Russia, the champion of modern commercial civilization.

There is another point of the first importance, which was brought out in Lord LANSDOWNE'S recital of the Tien-Tsin affair to the House of Lords. Russia, he said, claimed the disputed territory on the left bank of the Pei-Ho "by right of conquest," dating from last Autumn. That is to say, in the joint movement on Peking for the rescue of the imperiled legations, Russia was incidentally making conquests by the way, and actually beginning the partition of China under pretense of civilization and humanity. Of course we can acknowledge no such title in any Power arising out of such an occasion. That is another reason why we should oppose diplomatically the pretensions of Russia, and lend our most cordial sympathy to any Power which finds it worth its while to oppose those pretensions by force of arms.

TERMS TO THE BOERS.

The official announcement by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN that the conference with Gen. BOTHA of Lord KITCHENER had ended in a rejection by the Boer leader of the British General's terms of peace has evidently produced a profound sensation in England. The most irrational manifestations of this sensation have been made by those organs of public opinion which profess shame that it should have been Great Britain which, as they express it, "sued for peace." That is a very wrong way of putting it. The United Kingdom counts something between forty and forty-five millions of people. The British Empire, which has been largely drawn upon for its own extension by means of a South African war, counts something like a quarter of the population of the planet. Whatever the geographical difficulties may have been of the subjugation of less than half a million of remote farmers and herdsmen, as soon as this vastly preponderant Power had gained a respectable measure of military success over the distant and belated republics, it was the dictate, not merely of magnanimity, but of humanity and decency, for it to hold out to them its imperial olive branch. That any Briton should take such an offer for a confession of weakness is only another proof how his nerves have been shaken by the unexpected obstinacy of the Boer resistance.

Whatever happens, Great Britain will have no occasion to reproach herself for her generous efforts to put a stop to such a war. But how far the hatred of the British for the Dutch in South Africa has gone, we have another instance in the extraordinary proposal reported to have been made by Gen. IAN HAMILTON. It is the more extraordinary because its author was himself a soldier in South Africa, and a brave one. Yet he proposes, as the cable reports him, that the Boers captured in arms shall be sent to Canada to do forced labor on the railroads.

It would be more gratifying to have such a proposition as this made by some Briton who had never smelled powder, in South Africa or elsewhere. The proposal shows that Gen. IAN HAMILTON, whatever he may be as a soldier, is not much of a statesman. It also shows how much the war has "got on the nerves" of the British people in general. For this is a proposal to establish a new Ireland in South Africa, and that is a consummation which every Englishman with the least pretensions to the character of a statesman must be particularly anxious to avoid. We have no idea that Lord KITCHENER'S proposal to Gen. BOTHA was conceived in any such spirit. The precise terms which he was authorized to propose, and which Gen. BOTHA felt bound to reject, have been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The publication of them will be awaited with great interest.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A new interpretation of the legal relations of landlord and tenant comes from the breezy West, in a definition by Judge SLABAUGH of Omaha of the proper procedure for a tenant of a building out of repair. The facts, as we have them, are in effect that the plaintiff in the suit referred to rented a building to be used as a hotel, under a stipulation that the owner, who appears as the defendant, should keep it in repair. This engagement was not fulfilled to the tenant's satisfaction. The furnace flues were out of repair, the gas pipes leaked, and the wall paper was hung crooked. In consequence of these defects those who might have patronized the hotel were made uncomfortable and went elsewhere, causing the plaintiff much mortification and entailing a tangible pecuniary loss; in consequence of which the tenant brought suit against the landlord, claiming substantial damages. Judge SLABAUGH held that this procedure was not the one he should have taken, and that he was entitled only to nominal damages, if any, since the injury suffered was due to contributory negligence. His views are very clearly stated in the following extract from his charge to the jury:

> If a man suffers an injury that he could have avoided by the exercise of prudence he cannot recover damages for that injury. If you rent a house and find that the furnace is out of repair, it is your duty to get it fixed, and if it's so bad that it can't be repaired, throw it out and put in a new one, charging up the cost to the owner who has contracted to keep the house in proper shape. Don't let your family freeze and then go after your landlord for damages.

This sounds like good sense, and we shall be surprised if on appeal it is not found to be good law as well. Eastern Judges are not quite so explanatory as Judge SLABAUGH inclines to be, and do not usually give advice quite so freely; but perhaps it would be better if they did. Much of the educational value of litigation is lost because the wise gentlemen on the bench deem it inconsistent with their dignity and duty to tell a litigant what he should have done when he comes into court on an issue he cannot sustain. The precedents in landlord and tenant cases would fill many volumes, but we do not remember to have seen a judicial utterance which put the matter quite so clearly and comprehensibly as this.

DRINKING WATER IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia chemist, who is apparently something of a humorist as well, has been making analyses of Schuylkill water since the recent paroxysmal rains, and finds by calculation in the amount of water which is daily delivered into the mains of that city, 280,000,000 gallons, five hundred tons of solids. This considerable bulk of extraneous matter is made up as follows: Eighty tons organic matter, chiefly sewage and decomposed vegetation; fifty tons coal, mostly screenings lost overboard at the coal docks on the river above the intake; three hundred and seventy tons of clay, lime, and oxide of iron. This sounds a good deal more formidable than it really is, from the point of view of the public health, representing altogether less than .05 per cent. of solids, only a tenth of which can be considered possibly hurtful, and probably only a very small fraction of this tenth actually so. Coal is not an attractive addition to water, since a very little will color it appreciably; but water containing no worse impurity than coal would be much more inconvenient in the laundry than dangerous on the table. Clay is not hurtful in such quantities as water will ordinarily carry through pipes, and is easily removed by straining; lime is inconvenient, owing to its tendency to coagulate soap, but does not make water unwholesome, according to the best authorities, and iron is likely to neutralize to some extent the organic impurities with which it is associated. We mention these facts in the hope that our Philadelphia friends may be able to derive therefrom such comfort as they contain.

It may also be a satisfaction to the people of New York, who have been patiently waiting for the rolliness of Croton to subside, to know that in its worst estate our water supply is cleaner and generally better than that of many cities—most, indeed. An analysis of Croton gives less organic matter than is usually found in great surface water supplies, but this is an advantage we cannot consider permanent, since the increase of population within the limits of our watershed is a source of danger which cannot be disregarded. We have some clay, very little iron, and, we believe, no coal in our water. Fortunately for Philadelphia, she will soon have a filtration plant at work which will give a supply of clean and wholesome water. Commissioner DALTON does not approve of filtration, and officially characterizes it as foolishness, assuring us that it has never been done on a large scale, and cannot be. His wisdom in matters pertaining to the water supply of a city is peculiarly and exclusively his own.

Chief Engineer BIRDSALL of the Water Department makes a mistake which his friends cannot fail to regret in putting himself on record as affecting to believe that the underground leakage in New York is only 2 or 3 per cent. of the supply. To decline to discuss the subject at all would, no doubt, be his privilege; or he might say that as the leakage, whether more or less, is at present a matter of estimate, he does not care to do any official guessing, and prefers to be quoted as saying that he has no knowledge on the subject. This would at least be safe; but it is in the highest degree unsafe for a man in Mr. BIRDSALL'S position to commit himself to a statement so absurd as that quoted. This is equally true whether he does or does not believe what he says on this subject. President LINCOLN'S historic remark about fooling the people might with advantage be inscribed in very legible characters on the walls of our Water Department. It embodies much practical wisdom, especially useful to those with a tendency to make statements which they should, and every one else does, know to be incorrect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When Mr. WAUHOPE LYNN introduced in the Assembly his grotesquely absurd Large Type bill, it was regarded as a characteristic piece of nonsense, and nobody paid any attention to it or him, all assuming that even in Albany there was enough wisdom floating around to prevent the cumbering of the statute book with a law of that kind. Though the bill is still alive, confidence in its speedy demise or reduction to innocuousness is unshaken and nobody worries. But that the remarkable Mr. LYNN can be dangerous as well as absurd is made very evident by the fact that he has formally offered and strongly advocated an amendment to the Bell Medical Practice bill, which would, if incorporated in that measure, reduce it to utter worthlessness and render its passage a matter of entire indifference to quacks of just the class by whose operations the public health and safety are most seriously menaced. The amendment begins with the declaration that "nothing herein shall affect the freedom of religious worship, or the performance of any ritual of prayer in appealing to the Divine Being for deliverance from sickness." This simply announces that the Legislature has not done what everybody of common intelligence knows it could not do by any possible exertion of its powers, and the words were manifestly chosen—by somebody much shrewder than Mr. LYNN—merely to serve as a safe and soothing introduction to those in which the real purpose of the amendment is hidden. These are—"or the acceptance of any reward or gratuity made to any religious body or member of the same." With the bill so qualified, the "Christian Scientists" and all the other exploiters of human credulity who have the wit to mingle pious phrases and sacred names with their wild pretensions of ability to exorcise disease, can continue their enormously profitable humbugging with all the freedom they now possess, and the slaughter of the sick and the infection of the well can go on as before. In this country practically any group of people who say they form a religious sect are one, and therefore the Bell bill, with the Lynn amendment, would not be worth the paper it is written on, so far as concerns the restriction of medical practice to those with an education fitting them for it. The quacks have hurried to the defense of their fees, and in Mr. WAUHOPE LYNN they have found a zealous ally.

—If it is true, as reported—and everybody will hope there is no mistake—that Gunner CHARLES MORGAN is not yet too old for promotion under the new law to the rank of Ensign, we trust soon to hear that he has been before the Naval Examining Board and endured its inquisition with brilliant success. For full confidence in the natural and professional ability of the ambitious gunner we have the assurances of no less high an authority than Admiral SAMPSON, whose right to speak on such matters is nowhere questioned, and, in addition to this, MORGAN has himself supplied in the past few weeks the clearest of proof that he possesses in large degree the power which naval officers must so often exercise—that of judging a difficult situation quickly and correctly and of meeting its exigencies with firmness and dignity. No man ever had a more tempting opportunity to lose his head and to plunge into irremediable follies than did this same Gunner MORGAN the day after he became the topic of a great Nation's excited conversation. A thousand temptations to pose as a martyr assailed him. Newspapers by the hundred were eager to exploit his wrongs, and a thousand politicians yearned to denounce his oppressors and to make capital—for themselves—out of his ambition. The gunner, despite his lack of social advantages in early life, gave an amazingly accurate imitation of the perfect gentleman. He attended industriously to his own business, he rejected the rôle of the man with a grievance, he adroitly eluded the toils of the sensationalists and the demagogues, and by his own behavior he illustrated the respect for discipline which it would be his duty as an officer to enforce. As a writer in Harper's Weekly well expresses it, "He said very little, and that little was marked by a spirit of modesty, loyalty, and courtesy that did him honor, and spoke significantly of his quality as a man." Good as the American Navy is already, it will be better the day Gunner MORGAN gets his commission.

—While the reception given by the Authors Club to Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON was in progress, a veteran of the scribbling guild, Mr. MONCURE D. CONWAY, told a story that had a great success, despite the fact that it contained elements of frivolity hardly calculated to please a person as mournful and troubled as the Positivist philosopher has been of late, and other elements that might even have been expected seriously to shock one who advocates peace at all times and at most prices. Mr. CONWAY said that while JOHN REDMOND was making home rule speeches in Australia, he delivered in Melbourne, or perhaps it was Sydney, a speech of particular violence which much pleased and excited the large audience gathered to hear him. After he had concluded, the Chairman of the meeting, a small man with a notably mild voice and manner, rose and announced that the visiting statesman would be glad to answer any question in relation to Irish rights and English wrongs. Thereupon somebody in the throng stepped upon a chair and proceeded to propound an inquiry that expressed some, and hinted more, contempt for Mr. REDMOND and the people who had applauded his remarks. Before the question was completed the owner of a fist both large and hard applied it with enthusiastic vigor just behind the questioner's ear, whereupon said questioner fell to the floor, quivered once or twice, and then lay still. Vain efforts to revive the victim were made, and after a while he was borne out of the hall, apparently dead. In the hush that followed the little Chairman rose again, and in his notably mild voice and manner asked, "Has any other gentleman a question for Mr. REDMOND?" That the tale was true can hardly be doubted, considering who told it, and the hilarity with which it was received by auditors so widely read seemed to indicate that it was new, but somehow or other it wears an air of antiquity. Perhaps some of our all-knowing correspondents will reveal of whom, near the dawn of history or in the Middle Ages, it was first told.

—Of all the innumerable essays, long and short, that we have seen dealing with Mrs. CARRIE NATION and her work, we remember none that impressed us quite so deeply as does the following production of a Topeka schoolgirl, written at the request of her teacher for a personal opinion of the hatchet as a means of reform. The "composition" began with the formal statement that "the question, dear teacher and kind classmates, is about Mrs. NATION'S way of closing up drinking joints," and continued thus:

> In the time of 1808, when it was MONROE'S Administration, people said they hadn't dreamed in their beds of abominating slavery. Now, if Mrs. NATION was sitting in her home reading out of the paper where the saloons all were, and never thought of going out to help shut those places up, there would be no more abomination of drinking places than the others didn't abominate the slaves until Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN did it.

That this presentation of the case is characterized by that greatest of merits, lucidity, can hardly be claimed, but he is indeed a superficial and indolent critic who is not willing to dive into the turbid whirlpool of words and bring to the surface the idea which this Topeka child tried to express, and, after a peculiar and not unattractive fashion, really did bring out. She knew what she meant, and it is almost pathetic evidence of her desire to be definite and accurate that she inserted "in their beds" after "dreamed." That one touch makes it quite certain that the "composition" is the work of a real child, and not that of a sophisticated and conscienceless Kansas newspaper man trying to be funny.

—Maryland's new election law is expected to disfranchise 26,000 negroes and some 18,000 white men by imposing upon all voters a task which that number of men belonging to the two races will be unable to perform. And yet the task is an extremely easy one, and if any educational qualification at all can be justified, that now established in Maryland is free, as such, from objection, since a simpler one could hardly be imagined. The would-be voter will not be asked to do anything like reading and expounding a passage from the Constitution—a test that can be made difficult or easy as the examiners desire; he will merely have to mark a ballot on which there are no party emblems and no division of the candidates into party groups. Instead of such division, the candidates for each office are placed together, arranged in alphabetical order, and the voter, without assistance, must make a cross beside the name of each man whose election he desires. Help in doing this work can be obtained only on a declaration of physical disability, the truth of which is believed by a majority of the election inspectors. The secrecy of the ballot seems to be carefully guarded. The passage of the bill was fiercely contested, and it encountered the opposition of not a few Democrats. The Republican view of the measure, as expressed by The Baltimore American, is that it is the work of politicians who never would have thought of introducing or favoring it if they could have gained and kept power in any other way. But, says The American, "their hopes will be in vain. They have taken just exactly the wrong road to help their party. Had they gone to work in the proper way to bring about an educational qualification for suffrage they might have gained the support of many of their own party who are now their most severe critics. The path they have chosen can end in but one way. It will mean worse defeat in the future than their party has met with in the past." The arguments against the bill were curiously diverse. It was criticised for disfranchising both too many and too few negroes, and its effect on the white illiterates was both praised and commended.

GAMBLING IN HOME AND CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter headed "Accusation Against Churches" in this morning's issue will find many advocates who will thank the writer for sounding a keynote of abuses in religious denominations as well as what is done for or in the name of charity.

Let me touch on one point the writer alludes to as regards the "gambling and extortion, roulette wheels, &c., in vogue at church fairs, and that it is done in bold defiance of existing laws." Is it not time for all good citizens to take a stand against the gaming that is flourishing now alarmingly in this community among the so-called better class? Your correspondent does well to use plain language and call playing for prizes gambling, for that it unquestionably is. Whether these extravagant entertainments given by churches who use games of cards with opera boxes and pianos to entice as prizes or whether the gambling for prizes and money occurs at private houses, the principle is precisely the same.

The notorious lotteries carried on years ago in Havana and Louisiana were legalized gambling concerns based on the inherent savage love of excitement common to mankind. These undeveloped passions it is the province of civilization to refine and convert—as basic impetus by means of intellectual and spiritual cultivation with energy of soul to accomplish all that is noble and worth living for. But love of excitement merely, venting itself and feeling staisfaction in gaming, stamps the individual as elemental and undeveloped on the moral and intellectual plane. Or, if developed intellectually, all the more abnormal and unbalanced must be their lack morally that they should be capable of finding diversion in a resource so empty of results, so little dependent upon all true inwardness, when once the prize or the money object is removed that excites cupidity, or, worse still, sense of enjoyment in the mere sensation of uncertainty. It is the worst kind of sensuality, for it is soul demoralization. The vice that decoys young girls to their ruin is secondary, for it is limited to their bodies. But gambling kills the soul. The professional gambler is the most hopelessly lost of all human beings. No appeal reaches him, because he has had conscience and natural feeling killed out in slow degrees by insatiate selfishness. The instinct of gambling is purely selfish.

I as a mother, seeing much of young people, have latterly been beyond words shocked at a group of young girls talking of cards, one of whom waved her purse triumphantly and exclaimed: "I have won $300 this Winter—a good lot of pin money!"

"You are lucky," exclaimed another. Neither consciousness nor shame nor any emotion whatever—save a glint, perhaps, of envy—manifested itself in the faces of these young creatures. They were the innocent outcome of environment! Yet they came from our so-called "best families" and moved in a very "exclusive set." Alas, my old heart grew sick within me! Were they to blame? No, upon their mothers and fathers and the Churches rests the responsibility of the depravity, for depravity it was.

Will any one point out the difference between gambling in an upper Fifth Avenue mansion and one of the saloons which we blame Tammany for not raiding? May I ask why, in protecting the community, society people who are so devoid of higher ideals of life that they gamble like savages to amuse themselves should not be raided when they sink to the level of similar efforts at amusement in the Bowery, where at least the excuse exists of squalor and hard work or want driving the poor souls down to seek relief in such excitement?

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

New York, March 16, 1901.

QUESTIONS FOR PROF. HALLOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of Prof. Hallock's expressed disapproval of "those who know nothing of the subject" taking an interest in scientific questions, and, through the courtesy of THE TIMES, striving to obtain information from "those who know" by publishing their own opinions, guesses, theories, or observations, with the implied object of having them criticised, I hope the "coiled spring" discussion will not be dropped. Judging from the number of letters printed and the conversations which I have had with fellow-readers, interest in the problem is still active.

The professor seems to believe that any one who asks "Where does the energy go to under certain given conditions?" thereby expresses a doubt of the correctness of the law of the conservation of energy! When a prestigitator is seen to take a cartload of material from an empty silk hat, does the natural question, "Where did it come from?" imply a disbelief in the law of conservation of matter? Personally, I think not. Prof. Hallock writes: "It would seem scarcely good form to refer to a scientific statement as a 'guess' when its author went to considerable trouble in order to make it quantitatively as well as qualitatively correct." Further on he states, "'J. A. D.' is perfectly correct as to that part of the energy which raises the temperature of the spring, but that is a small part, most of the store is still present after the spring resumes its normal temperature." If even "a small part" of the energy appears in the form of heat while winding the spring, then all the energy could not appear as increased heat of chemical combination when the spring is dissolved. How, then, was the professor's original explanation "quantitatively correct"? Moreover, since the total heat equivalent is too small to be measured, how is it known that only a small part of the energy appears in the form of heat during the process of winding? If there is no experimental proof of this, is it not properly called a "guess"?

The theory (or fact?) that the heat of chemical combination is greater in a coiled spring than otherwise suggests many interesting questions. The ability of a coiled steel spring to return to its original form is mainly due to the temper of the steel. There must be a point during the process of solution where this temper has been drawn. If the spring is then removed from the acid and released it will no longer be able to give out any energy. It follows, therefore, that the heat of chemical combination must be greater at the beginning of the action than at the end. According to what law does it decrease? What proportional part of a spring must be dissolved before it loses its elasticity?

An experiment easily made in a properly equipped laboratory could answer the latter question. If the amount necessary to be dissolved is found to be small, the increased heat of solution will be concentrated on this small portion, and may be found to be considerably more than one thousandth of the whole. J. A. D., One of those "who don't know, but would like to."

Brooklyn, March 17, 1901.

NEW PROBLEM PRESENTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The replies to the question raised by "An Old Man in Doubt" having all but spent themselves, and Prof. Hallock's disposal of the appeal made by the gentleman with the long name as to the condition and whereabouts of the energy in a wound-up watch spring, after a solution of sulphuric acid had been turned loose on its devoted head, as it were, being final, one may be permitted to turn aside to the contemplation of another little matter upon which I am seeking light. Will some reader have the kindness to vouchsafe an explanation of this:

The other evening toward the close of dinner I allowed a heavy plain gold ring to dangle by a silken thread from the first joint of the index finger of the right hand. A small silver bon-bon dish happened to be beneath it. The ring must have been playing pranks for some time unnoticed by me. "Look!" somebody exclaimed suddenly. "Are you swinging it?" "No," said I, "my finger is stationary." So it was. Nevertheless, the ring began swinging straight across over the silver. Gradually the motion grew slower and then began describing a complete circle directly over the silver and from right to left, becoming smaller as it did so and coming almost to a standstill. Recovering, it swung across the silver in a straight line and exactly at right angles to the line which it had made in the first instance, the speed being sensibly accelerated compared to then. After a little it began to slow up, and as it came almost to a standstill broke again into circular motion, this time from left to right. When this circling likewise had narrowed down almost to the vanishing point, the gold took a fresh start, scurrying over the track of the original line. These various motions of the ring issued, roughly speaking, in the form of a Maltese cross. My hand was perfectly steady all this time. What, therefore, was the force that thus impelled the gold to the formation of a geometrical outline as exact in its way as the delicate strands of web that a supple spider softly spins? J. M. W.

New York, March 17, 1901.

PRINCE ALBERT, HUMBOLDT, AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to the communication recently printed in THE TIMES concerning the report by Humboldt of a conversation with Prince Albert, in which the Irish were said to have been referred to in a derogatory spirit, it should be noted that Prince Albert thought himself doubly betrayed in that report, (1) as it was entirely a private conversation, and (2) as he did not say what was reported. For details, see Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," (Volume L, Page 281.) On the other hand, it is known that the Prince busied himself with plans for the relief of Ireland by legislation, as may be seen by his letter on the subject to Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, Dec. 22, 1848.

During his life the Queen made several very successful visits to Ireland. The Prince also gave useful attention to the subject of improved education in Ireland. Sir Theodore Martin says: "His copy of the draft of their statutes is covered with his marks, showing how much thought and study he had given to the subject, and many amendments and alterations of the greatest value suggested by him were adopted by the board of the college, with warm expressions of acknowledgment for the assistance he had given to the cause of improved education in Ireland by his attention to the subject of the Queen's Colleges. Ireland had suffered much, the board wrote, (letter to Lord Clarendon, 7th September,) from the want of sympathy and association in the different classes of society; and the example thus set by the Prince, they conceived, must be peculiarly fertile in good results." G.

New York, March 16, 1901.

THE STEEL TRUST AND LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the newspaper comment upon the organization of the billion-dollar steel company I have been struck with the absence of any reference to the effect upon the workingman, who is certainly an important factor in the success of the enterprise.

Taking the average percentage of the United States Steel Corporation stock offered in exchange for the shares of the companies it is proposed to absorb, it is seen that the preferred stock of the latter receives a premium of 19.33 per cent. and the common stock a premium of 12.13 per cent. In each case the officers of the companies, in urging their stockholders to make the exchange, state that they believe the consummation of the proposed consolidation will "result in decreased expenses, in lower * * * cost of manufacture, and, without advance of prices of manufactured products, in larger net earnings applicable to dividends."

As to the amount realized by Mr. Carnegie in the sale of his interest, no official statement has been made; but some things may be learned by inference. A little more than a year ago Mr. Carnegie offered to sell his controlling interest in the property bearing his name for $100,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. The option not having been exercised, the Carnegie Company was, a few months thereafter, capitalized at $160,000,000 stock and $160,000,000 bonds, Mr. Carnegie still retaining control by the ownership of some fraction over one-half the total of $320,000,000. Inasmuch as it was due to the "pernicious activity" of Mr. Carnegie in threatening not only his competitors in the manufacture of iron and steel, but also in preparing to enter the field of transportation, that prompted the deal to eliminate him from the business world, and inasmuch as the other lesser interests in the deal were offered a total average premium of 31.46 per cent. to exchange their securities, it is reasonable to infer that Mr. Carnegie received a handsome premium on his stock and bonds. It is reliably stated that this premium was 50 per cent., which, calculated upon the lowest possible amount of his holdings carrying control, would mean that he received a sum in excess of $240,000,000. This sum paid for an interest offered for sale at $100,000,000 a little more than a year ago represents the neat profit of $140,000,000.

Now as to the syndicate. It is composed of "leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe," of which J. P. Morgan & Co. are managers. If the public desires to estimate the value of the services of the "leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe" it need only recur to the profits made out of the negotiation of more or less recent Government loans. In floating the latter there entered certain considerations of patriotism and self-preservation. In floating the United States Steel Corporation these checks are wholly absent, and we may assume that the service will be rated at the highest figure. In fact, it is estimated by competent authority that the profits of the syndicate will be at least $25,000,000, and this without the remotest risk, owing to the careful wording of the agreement.

To summarize: We have, first, to the holders of the shares of the seven companies absorbed, a total profit of 31.46 per cent. in premiums paid in a security on which, according to the signed statement of the highest authorities in the iron trade, there will be "larger net earnings applicable to dividends"; second, Mr. Carnegie makes a profit of something over $140,000,000 in a year and, third, the syndicate of "leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe" stand to make at least $25,000,000.

Mr. Carnegie has recently reiterated and emphasized his famous illustration that "labor, capital, and business ability are the three legs of a three-legged stool: neither is first, neither is second, neither third."

Two of these "legs" have each been supplied with golden castors revolving in ball-bearing sockets lubricated with the greatest unguent known to society.

What about labor, the third "leg"?

There is one thought I would like to leave with your readers. It is this: Every dollar in existence stands for 100 cents' worth of labor or products. Sometime and somewhere some one's brain or muscle has produced something which is measured by a dollar or its multiple. At any time, anywhere, when anybody acquires (except by gift) a dollar for which he does not exchange an equivalent of labor or products, society, collectively or individually, has been deprived of its rightful property.

Will you permit me one other thought: A man—whether he be J. P. Morgan on the New York Stock Exchange or the seediest individual who haunts a bucketshop—who buys stocks (?) one hour and sells (?) at a profit the next, pocketing the difference, has given neither labor nor products in exchange for the dollars he receives in settlement of the deal. The guiltier of the two, however, is he who lures the public to the more respectable temple of the money-changers and unloads inflated securities at factitious values upon the widow and orphan and pockets the gain.

DUQUESNE.

Wilkinsburg, Penn., March 19, 1901.

The Times's Critic Commended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the season draws to a close, gratitude for the pleasure I have received in reading the musical criticisms of THE NEW YORK TIMES impels me to record my feelings on paper.

To those musically educated and with frequent opportunities for indulging a love for the art, the articles must be welcome, even if it is but for the opportunity afforded of comparing their own intelligent opinions with those of one so thoroughly competent as your critic.

To those less fortunate in education, who have fewer opportunities for listening to good music, and who are striving for improvement, the criticisms are a daily stimulant.

The weighing of the values of the different compositions, the brief analysis, and the discriminating award of praise or blame to the various parts of the orchestra, or to the vocalist, have been of great help not only to myself but to others with whom I have come in contact. Beyond these the circle must be a wide one.

To the whole is added the charm of a style delightful in its apt choice of word and metaphor, for its clarity, and for the graceful construction of its sentences.

I should be less anxious to voice my feeling but that in letters published criticising the critic, while some are worded with courteous sincerity, in not a few ignorance and a spirit of fault-finding are evident.

It seems, therefore, proper that an admirer who has been benefited by the good work done should give expression to his gratitude. C. F. LAURIE.

Erie, Penn., March 16, 1901.

Tenement Reform Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your articles on the distribution of wealth are always of interest whether from the pens of others or from your own staff. The one thing wealthy men in New York City could do more than any other would be to so invest money in tenement house rebuilding that the advancement of the present day should not be retarded by the development of the past, as Spencer puts it. In other words, whole sections of this city represent bad sanitary conditions, because of poor construction of buildings. Poor in every way, but more especially poor as to their relations to each other in not allowing sufficient light and air.

No law can be framed to exactly cover this matter, and individual owners cannot correct the condition. If, then, a wealthy man or set of men would furnish the money to rebuild many blocks contiguous to each other and content themselves with a very moderate income on the money, leaving the care and work to those who could do it properly, the loss of income would be only slight and the gain to the city in healthfulness and the improved morals of its citizens would be a better monument than any one has yet built to himself.

Only by block ownership could the block be made open at each street end—say, for twenty feet—and each alternate house have air spaces at the sides in such a manner as to make every house practically a corner house. This could easily be done by a single owner or corporation. Five million dollars would rebuild several blocks.

WICKES WASHBURN.

New York, March 20, 1901.

New Harlem Hospital's Location.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you allow me to say through your valuable paper that while a lot of selfish politicians are quarreling among themselves in regard to the location of the new Harlem hospital, why not save the generous taxpayers of this great city, whose backs are already bent with the burdens of taxation, the sum of five or six hundred thousand dollars by building the new hospital on Randall's Island, which is one of the finest locations in the city limits?

The old Harlem Hospital could be used as an emergency and receiving hospital, thereby saving another vast sum of money. It will only be a question of time when all the hospitals will be located outside of the city, and only receiving and emergency hospitals remain in the city limits.

JOHN W. LEWIS.

New York, March 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Values.

Gabb—There goes a man who is worth a million.

Numskull—Not to me. What makes him so valuable?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Easy Road to Wealth.

They tell of a man in Erie, Penn., who bought an old safe for $7 and found $4,240 in it. Here is a hint for persons who are hard up. Almost anybody can raise $7.—Rochester Union.

Inconsistency Somewhere.

She—You say girls are always in a hurry to get married.

He—Yes: that's precisely what I say.

"And yet you claim they are always late when it comes to the wedding."—Yonkers Statesman.

They Agreed.

"Mr. Carnegie is the greatest and most sensible philanthropist the world ever knew."

"I agree with you, Sir. And now may I ask your business?"

"I am a bookseller. And you?"

"I am a maker of hardwood book shelving."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SYMPTOMS OF SPRING.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

The crocus and the violet are not upon the scene,
Nor has the grass yet carpeted the earth with pleasing green,
But gentle Spring is coming, though the iceman still is mute,
And though the table yet is decked with syrupy canned fruit.
Yes, gentle Spring is coming—she is somewhere hereabout—
For the poetry is budding and the rhymes begin to sprout.

The dreamy poets dip their pens and roll their mystic eyes;
They swear the azure robe of Spring is waving in the skies;
They vow the mead is dotted with the lily and the rose;
And as to recognizing Spring—the dreamy poet knows.
The symptoms all would indicate that Winter's going out,
For the poetry is budding and the rhymes begin to sprout.

The vernal rhymester snuggles in his heavy overcoat
(If so be he possesses one) and vows he hears the note—
The piping note of jay or lark, or some pipe-noting bird—
The sort of feathered songster which in Spring is always heard.
Oh, gentle Spring is coming—there cannot be any doubt,
For the poetry is budding and the rhymes begin to sprout.

Hail, gentle Spring! Swing into line with all your merry train,
And, if you do not wish to hail, please favor us with rain,
Or give us sunshine all day long—and we will not be dumb,
But sing your roundelays and things, because we're glad you've come.
You needn't h

MR. CARNEGIE SURPRISED

Did Not Think His Gift to New York Would Cause a Sensation.

NO MAYORALTY ASPIRATIONS

The Philanthropist Pooh-Poohs the Idea of His Candidacy—Eludes Check Hunters at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 21.—Andrew Carnegie, who arrived from New York on the American liner St. Louis at an early hour this morning, was interviewed when he debarked. He expressed surprise that his donation for New York libraries had caused anything of a sensation.

Two of the many cablegrams waiting for Mr. Carnegie here referred directly to recent gifts. One of them was from Mayor Van Wyck of New York, the other from the workingmen of Pittsburg. Both conveyed thanks for the recent large donations. The cablegram from Pittsburg evidently gave Mr. Carnegie the greatest satisfaction.

"It was a pleasure to make both of these gifts," said Mr. Carnegie, "but I think my contribution to the workingmen of Pittsburg to be of much greater importance than the donation for the New York libraries, as the workingmen always specially appeal to my sympathy. I had no idea that my gift for the benefit of the New York libraries would be regarded as in any way extraordinary. I am glad to hear that so many sites have already been offered for these libraries, and I am not surprised to learn that Abram S. Hewitt is among those offering sites for the libraries. Ex-Mayor Hewitt is the noblest Roman of them all, and I am anxious for him to come to Skibo Castle. In fact, I had determined not to aid Cooper Institute until ex-Mayor Hewitt comes to Scotland.

"I regard this gift as sufficient to provide for New York's present needs in the way of libraries, but she is a great city. The population of New York increased 35 per cent. during the past decade, while London has not increased more than 10 per cent. during the same period, and what New York may need in the future is a matter for subsequent consideration."

Questioned concerning the Sunday opening of the libraries given to the people of New York, Mr. Carnegie replied:

"I simply desire that the people of New York follow their own wishes as to the use of these institutions. Whatever they determine will be quite satisfactory to me."

When questioned in regard to his suggested Mayoralty candidacy, Mr. Carnegie pooh-poohed any aspirations in that direction. "I will say, however," he continued, "that New York treats her public men shamefully. They are not half as bad as painted. It is a great city, and you will have to go a long way to find a better one."

"That's what Mr. Croker maintains," suggested a New York man who was present.

"Well, Croker isn't so—," commenced Mr. Carnegie, but, checking himself, he said: "I must'n talk politics. I only want to say that I am glad to be able to contribute anything toward the welfare of the great City of New York."

Mention of the Chinese question led Mr. Carnegie to say:

"My views on those questions are known. America has been a great fool in her foreign affairs, and England a greater fool. I have been to China, and agree with Sir Robert Hart from beginning to end. If England is wise she will follow Hart's advice."

Mr. Carnegie said he had no immediate plans for donations to British institutions. He avoided the check hunters here by remaining on the ship until the last moment before the train started, when he jumped into a reserved compartment and started for London before he was recognized by the crowd.

LONDON, March 22.—To an English interviewer, after his arrival in London, Mr. Carnegie talked freely concerning the Steel Trust, which, he thought, would not affect Great Britain much one way or the other. He said:

"I think there is no fear that the trust's surplus stock will be sold abroad at less than cost, or that the trust hopes to slaughter the steel trade of Great Britain."

Asked whether the existence of trusts did not tend toward National bankruptcy, or whether they might not prove a step in evolution toward Socialism, Mr. Carnegie said:

"The man behind the trusts is just as important as ever. Consolidations are the tendency of our age, and will prove beneficial. The chances of Andrew Carnegie, if he landed a penniless boy in New York to-night, would be as bright as in 1848, and he would have even a wider field."

When asked whether the people of America were not likely to pass stringent anti-trust legislation, Mr. Carnegie said no. He thought the tariff was a back number for many things, having done its work. "But," he added, "where it is still needed you may rely it will be freely used."

MR. HEWITT'S PLANS INDORSED.

Bishop Potter Says Have Recreation Rooms in the Carnegie Libraries.

Bishop Potter, after confirming a large class at the Pro-Cathedral on Stanton Street last night, visited the Young Men's Club connected with the cathedral, and made a short address to those assembled there. He indorsed the plan of Abram S. Hewitt to establish recreation departments in connection with the proposed Carnegie libraries in this city.

"I hope," said the Bishop, "that when the magnificent gift of Mr. Carnegie to the city is realized the ideas of Mr. Hewitt will be adopted."

The occasion for this remark was afforded apparently by the fact that when the Bishop entered the club rooms some of the men were playing billiards. "I am glad to see you so agreeably occupied," said Bishop Potter, "but I hope you will not ask me to play. I can play all right, but very badly. I want you to cultivate the illusion that I can play, but don't ask me to."

Says Library Bills Are Premature.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that the bills introduced in the Legislature in reference to the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the City of New York of $5,200,000 were premature. The committee, consisting of Deputy Controller Levey, George L. Rives, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, and Corporation Counsel Whalen, has been holding daily conferences with reference to the proposed "enabling act." Corporation Counsel Whalen said that the bill would be ready in a few days and would be sent to Albany.

Mr. Carnegie to the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck received yesterday the following cablegram from Andrew Carnegie in reply to the one sent by the Mayor thanking the millionaire for his gift of $5,200,000 to New York City for public libraries. Mr. Carnegie said in his dispatch: "Many thanks, my dear Mayor, for your kind telegram. Delighted and grateful for opportunity to serve New York."

THE SUBMERGED TENTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest an interview, published in your issue of March 17, with Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, touching Mr. Carnegie's magnificent offer to our city, and find in it many suggestions brimful of common sense. I fully agree with him that one of the best weapons to fight the wicked power of the saloons would be the establishment of numerous workingmen's clubs, where the members could have as much freedom, quite as much amusement, more comfort, and better food and refreshment, than in the dangerous atmosphere of the dram shops. But, although their organization should be encouraged and stimulated in every possible way by philanthropic men and women, I do not think they should be made charitable institutions. I can see no substantial reason why they should not be mainly self-supporting, and under the entire control of the workingmen themselves. The impetus for their formation might come from outside, but their daily government should be confined to their own hands.

In my opinion, there is no class of society so wise and sympathetic that it understands the needs of another, and so-called lower class, better than it does itself. What might be nectar to one rank might be vinegar and gall to another; and what might delight one order of people might produce only ennui or disgust among a more refined class. Let us remove as quickly as possible impediments to civilized existence by replacing foul and dark tenements with habitations where there are at least sunshine and fresh air, but give the workingmen the largest possible freedom to work out their own ideals of life in the conduct of their clubs, and do not wound their self-respect by a mistaken patronage and a fussy charity.

But my object in writing this letter was not to discuss this question, but to call attention to another of Mr. Hewitt's views, which he says he shares with Mr. Carnegie, viz., his estimation of "the submerged tenth" and the impossibility of their uplifting. I think the percentage of helpless people which we find scattered through all ranks of society, even among the very highest, is much greater than one-tenth, but that is neither here nor there; what I wish to say is that I do not think the undisguised contempt with which both Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Hewitt regard them, although it has an air of worldly wisdom, is either Christian or philosophic. It is certainly not Christian, for the most prominent notes in the Christian theme are the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the infinite value of a human soul. Neither, in my opinion, is it philosophic, for it fails to consider the vital part which these despised and rejected creatures play in the evolution of some of the sweetest, most spiritual, and most heroic elements in human nature. Will Mr. Hewitt please tell me how the qualities of patience, pity, sympathy, self-sacrifice, and intellectual heroism could be developed if there were no weak ones to protect, no foolish ones to guide, no stricken souls to uplift, no poor, warped natures to direct and tend?

It might be pleasanter, no doubt, for strong natures like his to be relieved of the obnoxious presence of the physically halt and the mentally blind, but at the close of earthly life would there be as much spiritual gain? I trow not. If we could take all the rag-tag and bobtail of mankind and dump them into the Atlantic, do you think the next generation would know them no more? Is it not probable they would be quite as numerous as before? And it is very certain that the murderous deed would have an impress of cruelty, hardness of heart, and arrogance of temper in "the upper class" which would in the end work its ruin.

Of course, I quite agree with Mr. Hewitt that philanthropy finds its wisest course in measures which work for the prevention instead of the mere amelioration of human misery; and I feel very deeply that there are multitudes now in "the submerged tenth" who would not be there if they had been saved from the stress of an unhappy environment, which ought never to have existed in a Christian land. To tear to pieces such an environment is certainly the very first duty of a genuine philanthropy. But I hope I may never forget the truth that every human being, however poorly equipped now for the battle of life, is a child of God, having possibilities of infinite development in beauty and wisdom latent in his or her trembling soul.

Ah! Mr. Hewitt, let us try to grasp the Christian idea, that in the eternal scheme of infinite wisdom, even beggars may be playing an indispensable rôle!

"The submerged tenth" may be roughly divided into two great classes. First, the naturally physically weak and mentally defective, to be found in the highest as well as in the lowest class, who without friendly support would inevitably be quickly destroyed in the keen struggle for existence of modern times. Second, a perhaps much larger number of people who could survive in the battle of life by reason of the strength of their physique, if they are freed from temptations, which they appear unable to resist, and are subjected to needful control and humane guidance. They would certainly never map out any plan of livelihood themselves, but they are mentally strong enough to perform very useful work, if intelligently directed. Instead of being a burden to the community by leading sinless lives, they might be made to contribute to the wealth of the Nation, and at the same time vastly improve their own comfort and moral welfare. I often think of Edmund Burke's pregnant sentence: "Before I congratulate a people on having obtained their liberty, which will allow them to do as they please, it might be well to wait and see what it will please them to do." A full measure of liberty is doubtless the best thing possible for the great majority of the American people, but for "the submerged tenth" it is perhaps the worst thing possible. They are like sheep without a shepherd, and if left to themselves will wander into the wilderness and be destroyed.

I can understand how in overpopulated lands like China and India appalling poverty can hardly be avoided. But in a country like the United States, with its magnificent resources hardly scratched yet and waiting but the scientific direction of manual labor to make its deserts blossom like the rose, there should be no poverty, no bands of hopeless tramps and riotous vagabonds, but, instead, there should be work and comfort for every willing hand. You can see from this argument that I am in favor of a much more paternal government than we at present possess. But this is a large and complex subject, and I know you cannot possibly allow me space to properly discuss it.

Briefly and very imperfectly sketched it is this: I believe the several States should be authorized to establish both agricultural and engineering enterprises, preferably of such magnitude that the work could be best performed by the Commonwealth, in which the labor of the second class of "the submerged tenth" could be utilized, and equitably recompensed. The direction of these industries should of course be in the hands of the best and most scientific talent the State could procure. I believe this scheme could be made to contribute to the strength and wealth of the Nation, and I am pretty confident it would tend toward the moral and physical uplifting of "the submerged tenth."

T. G.

New York, March 19, 1901.

A TAXPAYER'S OBJECTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a time when the generous offer of Mr. Carnegie to give over $5,000,000 to the City of New York for the purpose of establishing circulating libraries is meeting with such expressions of approval as have appeared from time to time in the public press, it almost seems necessary, for any one who questions the expediency of the city's acceptance of the proposition, to apologize for his boldness. So much, however, has been done in the past, in moments of excitement and enthusiasm, which subsequent events have proved to be a mistake, that I may be pardoned as a citizen and taxpayer in calling attention to one or two points, which seem to me to show that, while the citizens of this city should be grateful to Mr. Carnegie for his kind offer, it should nevertheless not be accepted.

For several years past items of real estate news have been full of statements relating to the burdens of taxation sustained by the property owners of this city. Their protest has been met by the statement that the increase of taxation was caused by consolidation, but even if this be true, what compensating benefits did consolidation bring to the property owners, who are now paying for it? When the minds of all are directed to the consideration of ways and means for reducing taxation, any project which increases an increase of taxation should receive most serious consideration before it is adopted. If Mr. Carnegie's offer was complete in itself and afforded to the citizens of New York the facilities which he had in mind, without further trouble or expense, no question could be raised. His offer, however, deliberately considered, is merely an invitation to the city to embark upon an enterprise involving large initial expense on the part of the city, and the assumption by it of a great burden in the carrying charges necessary in the future.

In order to accept the proposition it is necessary, first, for the city to acquire title to sixty-five sites. Some of these sites probably will be donated, the rest must be acquired by the City of New York by condemnation proceedings, involving the appointment of Commissioners, clerks, and stenographers, entailing great loss and hardship upon the property owners whose property is wrested from them, and necessitating the issue of bonds by the City of New York to defray the expense. The libraries having been established, it becomes necessary in the future for the city to supply funds to meet the carrying expenses. These have been estimated at from $500,000 to $600,000 a year. The burden thus assumed must in the end be borne by the taxpayers. Is this increase justified by any necessity which now exists for more library facilities?

If this question receives deliberate consideration, I can hardly doubt that every taxpayer will answer it in the negative.

HENRY F. MILLER.

New York, March 19, 1901.

ART NOTES.

The police of Berlin recently demanded of the Royal Porcelain Factory that certain nude statuettes in the show window of their shop, on a principal street of the city, be removed. This excess of modesty on the part of a police which has been greatly injured in its repute owing to several terrible scandals during late years has excited a good deal of satire. The matter was referred to the Emperor, who told the police, a body directly under his control, to leave the porcelain factory alone.

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A mound at Merv, in Central Asia, which lies on a property belonging to the Czar of Russia, was lately opened in order to obtain stone for a broken dam. A number of bricks came to light, and among them a seal with an Arabic inscription. The seal proves to be one that belonged to the son of the famous Khalif Haroun al Raschid, who followed him on the throne. During the years 813 and 817 after the Hegira, the Khalif Mamun lived at Merv. The seal bears two engraved heads besides the inscription.

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For the better part of a year, excavations have been conducted at the expense of Prussia on the site of Miletus, and work has been laid out for six years ahead. The Germans have established the circuit of the walls, laid bare the street that ran from the City Hall to the great temple of Apollo beyond the walls, and discovered in a wall of the third century after Christ a number of ancient statues belonging to a primitive temple of Diana, together with many hundred inscriptions that contain official enactments, boundary regulations, rules for the conduct of ceremonies in the temple, and other valuable materials for the clearer understanding of a Greek community in Asia Minor. The entrance to the old seaport, which was filled up long ago, was ornamented with two colossal lions. The theatre on an elevation near by would seat 50,000 persons. Another smaller theatre in the centre of the town yielded a large altar to Diana decorated with high reliefs. Many statues that graced fountains have been found. The arrangement with Turkey is, that part of the objects found go to the museum at Constantinople and part to the museum in Berlin.

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In honor of Arnold Böcklin, the art professors and students of Munich caused a drama to be given in the large gallery of their clubhouse. It was a play in verse by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, called "Titian's Death." The chief part was played by Fräulein Swoboda of the Royal Bavarian Theatre.

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Members of the Salmagundi Club will open an exhibition of oil paintings at their clubhouse, in West Twelfth Street, on the evening of Friday next, with a meeting to which their friends are bidden. These pictures will be shown on subsequent afternoons and evenings until the end of the month.

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The name of Raven-Hill is so well known to readers of London Punch that they will understand exactly what to expect in the way of clever drawing if they stroll into the Tooth Gallery, on Fifth Avenue. He is a worthy successor in the series of able draughtsmen who have carried Punch along for half a century. The type and make-up of Punch have never been equal to the merit of some of its staff of illustrators. Its latest dress is peculiarly wanting in sound taste. Excellent paper and sharply cut types only make the lack of typographical taste in its make-up more apparent.

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An Arts and Crafts exhibition at the Arts Club of Providence, R. I., opened to the public yesterday morning. A large committee takes care of exhibits of stained glass, wall papers, furniture, leather work, carvings in stone, ivory, and wood, jewelry, pottery, and glass, textiles, embroideries, and laces. The exhibition closes on Tuesday, April 9.

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The Brooklyn Art Club will open its annual exhibition at the Pouch Gallery, 345 Clinton Avenue, with a private view and reception on the evening of Saturday next. It will close on Saturday evening, April 6.

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Mr. Flinders Petrie writes from Arabah, Ballana, in Upper Egypt, to announce further finds in the tombs of rulers of the First Dynasty buried over 6,000 years ago. A massive strip of gold bears the name of Aha, who is believed to be the same as the Menes of the Greeks, the reputed founder of the dynasty. The arm and hand of the Queen of Zer, his successor, still wear four bracelets, one of which is composed of a series of twenty-seven figures of the hawk perched on a tomb, thirteen of them cast and chased in gold, fourteen carved in turquois. The other three are made of alternate beads of turquois, amethyst, and gold. These bracelets were saved because some plunderer wrenched off the Queen's arm and hid it in a hole in the wall of the tomb. There are many pieces of inscribed ivory and stone bearing the names of Zer and the fifth King, Den. The great tombstone of Zer has been restored from its fragments, and there are sixty other tombstones belonging to members of the royal household. The impression of the seal of King Den shows him wrestling with a hippopotamus and spearing a crocodile. Many relics of the Second Dynasty have been rescued from the dust heaps where they were overlooked by the successive tomb-plundering expeditions. The history of early Egypt has been cleared up in a remarkable manner by these finds, the names of many Kings having been brought to light, and the level of culture at that period having been fairly ascertained.

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The prices brought by Greek terra cottas at the Henry de Morgan sale have surprised those who know good pieces and those who do not. To the former the prices are very low; to the latter they seem high compared with the prices at which they can buy what they suppose are genuine Tanagras. The difficulty of detecting the genuine antique from the false is complicated by the vast variety in quality among the pieces that are actually old. A buyer for a museum therefore must have the taste to know what is beautiful and the knowledge to distinguish the real from the imitation. When the late Col. Thomas Appleton presented to the Boston Museum a number of Tanagra figurines he did what a wise man does, trusted to the experts and relied as much on the general reputation for upright dealing of the man he bought them from as on his belief in the man's expertness. Since then the Boston Museum has trusted to officials who have neither the necessary experience, nor the wisdom to rely on experts. Rushing in where angels fear to tread, they appear to have saddled the museum with some of the frauds and fabrications that are immediately put into the market when high prices rule for the genuine thing. The outcry they make over their own folly is sufficiently diverting, but they should have remembered that their position in connection with a museum necessitates two things, namely, to employ the best experts and buy from dealers who have an established reputation. Where were these alleged fraudulent terra cottas bought? from whom and by whom were they obtained?

HUDSON RIVER BOAT WRECKED.

The Poughkeepsie Runs on the Rocks at Stony Point.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 21.—The steamer Poughkeepsie of the Central Hudson Company's line ran on the rocks at Stony Point early this morning and was badly wrecked. Her stern is under water, with her stem held on the ledge. All the passengers jumped from the bow to the shore. When the ship struck there was a heavy rain and the night was very dark.

The wrecking apparatus of the Merritt & Chapman Company of New York, consisting of a 100-ton derrick, pontoons, &c., arrived at Stony Point to-night to attempt to save the steamer. Mr. Chapman says she is in a very bad position, but he believes he can save her.

Major Weston said to-night that he had questioned the pilots and crew closely and was satisfied with their statements that the fog bell on Stony Point was not rung until after the boat ran aground and blew signals of distress. Charles Lee, who has been a pilot for thirty years, says he was listening for the bell to ring, in order to get his bearings, when the crash came.

IN THE SHOPS.

The prettiest ornaments to be seen in the baroque pearls are pins in the form of large daisies. The petals are of the pearls, each formed of a single one, slender and oblong. In the centre there is a large stone, a diamond or a topaz. Some of the brooches have double rows of petals.

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The automobile is to be found in a scarf pin of gold.

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Hats are always an interesting subject for consideration. A woman no sooner has one than she is trying to make up her mind what she will have for another, and the average woman spends the greater part of the year in making up her mind, with comparatively few hats as a result of the large amount of thinking. However, the hats are undoubtedly in better form for the amount of consideration given them. The Alsatian bow, which has been seen occasionally at the theatre or opera for a head dress, is seen occasionally on the front of a hat. It is one of the prettiest and most becoming of styles.

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A pretty and simple little hat is of deep yellow straw and trimmed with something in the nature of a handkerchief, though of a heavier silk than the usual handkerchief materials, black and with a fancy border on the hemstitched edge. The colors are dark, and the only other ornament is a buckle of gold. The hat has rather a low round crown and broad, slightly rolled brim.

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Large and heavy ostrich feathers have the stem the full length white.

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A quaint little black hat has a broad, low crown, something of a "Tam" shape, and it is trimmed around the brim with a row of jet black cherries drooping over it. The only color on the hat is in the green stems of these cherries, which are woven together.

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Stripes and tucks figure on many parasols. Bright-colored Roman stripes in graduated widths are carried half way up on some pretty white parasols. Tucking is to be seen on many of them, fine tucks in groups around the edge, tucks alternating with rows of lace set in and tucks covering the entire parasol. A pretty little white parasol has a lining of some soft pink silk, fulled in and showing with something like a small puff at the edge. But one of the prettiest of parasols is in white, in some soft silk or crepe and plaited. The plaits are light and fine, crowded close together at the top and spreading as the parasol is opened. The effect is delightful.

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Passementeries this year are more shaped for trimming than ever before. They come ready to be put on, in comparatively simple lines or in large and elaborate pieces to cover nearly the whole of a gown. There are many incrustations of fancy silks in them and Persian colors in these. The tendency in form is to narrow lines enlarging at intervals into special figures, some very elaborate and others simpler and in the form of medallions.

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As usual this year one hunts for the dots on veils. However, the hunt is not for long, for when the veil is in place the one dot or two dots which appear at a quarter-yard distance from each other stand out in great prominence. Instead of the single dot in some veils there is one large and another half of the size just below it, but these at wide intervals. Then again the dots are set closely together, one on each corner of the diamond-shaped meshes, forming altogether a diamond an inch in length, or there is a diamond the same size, but formed with four small dots with one larger in the centre, or there will be a very small dot at each corner of the small diamond-shaped mesh all over the veil.

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Ivory toilet articles are being more and more made up into sets. There is nothing more refined and nothing into which so much money can be put if one desires. A plain set will cost something like $75, and one can go up to any price in the carved ivory. However, quite as attractive as the carved articles are the plain ones with a carved initial or monogram fastened on the back. This is carved separately from a small piece of ivory and glued or riveted on. If the ivory has been standing for a year or more there is every probability that it will not crack after it is purchased. Still, it is one of the most delicate of materials. This is one of its charms.

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Bathroom furniture has acquired a high degree of elegance combined with utility. The most satisfactory towel racks are of glass or crystal, and in the forms in which they are now to be found they are most attractive. They are secured to the wall by nickel supports, and are large round bars with ends finished attractively, some with round balls and some with the round ends cut into disks.

DR. EDWARD BRADLEY'S WILL.

Executors Instructed to Erect a Monument Over His Grave.

The will of Dr. Edward Bradley was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' office. The will was executed on Jan. 29 last, just a few weeks after the marriage of Dr. Bradley to Mrs. Fannie Surdan Stelle has been annulled. Dr. Bradley died last Friday. It was not until after his death that the annullment of his marriage to the wealthy Chicago widow was announced.

Dr. Bradley leaves $500 to Dr. Andrew Smith, and the same amount to his servant, William F. Davis. Three female servants are to get $100 each. Mrs. Mary Bates of Rutland, Vt., gets $500. Charles Bradley of Topeka, Kan., a nephew, is to have all his medical books and surgical instruments. Elizabeth Mary Steers of 112 East Twenty-fifth Street receives all the furniture, silverware, and pictures in the house 19 West Thirtieth Street. She is also given a house and lot in Burlington, Vt. The balance of the property is to be divided between Elizabeth M. Steers and John E. Bradley, a nephew. David D. Allerton and Elizabeth M. Steers are named as executor and executrix. They are instructed to erect a monument over the testator's grave.

To Contest Herman Sulzer's Will.

Citations to the various heirs and legatees under the will of Herman Sulzer were issued from the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mrs. Sulzer and her son Ernest, who were cut off with only $5 each, will contest the will. A bitter fight against Mrs. Ida Hermann Weimann, the housekeeper, who received the bulk of the estate, is promised. Moses Goodman, counsel for Mrs. Sulzer, said yesterday: "That we will contest the admission to probate of the outrageous document goes without saying."

DIED BECAUSE SHE OWED $7.

Chicago Girl, Afraid to Ask Father for Money, Jumped Into the Lake.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The body of May Comstock, who it is believed committed suicide by jumping into the lake at Sixty-third Street, was found this afternoon buried in the sand on the beach near the Fifty-ninth Street pier. A policeman who was patrolling the shore saw a piece of cloth in the sand about three feet from the water's edge. Closer inspection showed an elbow incased in the sleeve of a red shirt-waist. A little digging brought the body of the dead girl to view.

It has been ascertained that the cause of the girl's suicide was the fact that she had run into debt to the extent of $7 and dreaded to ask her father for the money.

Rush in St. Louis to See Maude Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—There was a grand rush at the opening sale of seats to the Maude Adams engagement next week in "L'Aiglon." The sale so far eclipses that of any other attraction this year, Bernhardt not excluded. A great many persons will attend the production for the second time in order to find out what they saw when Bernhardt was here. Maude Adams is very popular here, and she promises to show to larger crowds than the French actress, who went away in a miff because she said St. Louis did not appreciate her.

Honored Gen. Harrison's Memory.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee last night resolutions extolling the life and character of ex-President Harrison were adopted. Similar resolutions were adopted concerning William M. Evarts.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Meetings of clubs and sewing classes took place yesterday, and there were several small receptions. It is now so late in Lent that, until Easter, there will not be any entertainments of importance. The Rose Show was well patronized, the Bellevue Hospital Sewing and Knitting class met at Miss Leary's, and in the evening the Junior Thursday Evening Club had a symposium at the residence of Mrs. Charles Lea, No. 18 West Tenth Street, where several members of the Comedy Club gave a little play. There was also a "Ladies' Day" reception at the Transportation Club, where a charming musical programme was rendered.

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To-day will be the last of the Rose Show. At the Waldorf-Astoria there will be opened the bazaar for the benefit of the scholarship fund of Vassar College, and in the evening the Friday Badminton Club will meet at the Berkeley. There will be a meeting in the afternoon of the Helpers' Sewing class at the residence of Mrs. Di Zerega from 4 to 7, and a meeting of Mrs. Kortright's bridge whist class at the residence of Mrs. Walter Jennings.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a small and informal tea yesterday at her residence on Washington Square, and Miss May Goelet assisted her in receiving.

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Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey also gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon, at which Miss Grace Atkins Dobson recited Kipling's "My Rival," and a clever little monologue, "A Quarter of an Hour," written for her by James C. Harvey, of whose verses "The Song of the Whistling Camp" is the best known. The monologue was particularly well done, and Miss Dobson's interpretation of the jealous young wife was natural and charming. Among those present were Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. De Zerega, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Purdy, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Berry, and Messrs. Arden, Clark, Harvey, Harmon, and others.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Webb, and Miss Webb, together with Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Miss Betty Metcalf, are due to arrive in New York to-morrow. The return of the Hamilton McKay Twomblys is as yet uncertain. With cold weather at Palm Beach, they may return next week, but otherwise will not be here before the first of April. It was their itention to be absent a month, and they left on March 3.

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Spring being the time, according to Tennyson, when "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," the air at present is filled with rumors of engagements. Perhaps the recent romantic marriages and the almost daily formal announcements of engagements have something to do with it, but the gossips insist that there are several more to be shortly made public. Every one has been busy in watching a pretty romance, on the tapis, in which the youngest daughter of a charming mother and the great-granddaughter of a pioneer millionaire, and a scion of an old New York family—some of the members of which have been before the public recently—are the principal personages. The young man is accomplished and is inclined to the study of the arts, literature, and music, and the young woman is one of the cleverest and most accomplished in the fashionable set. He has recently gone abroad and she and her parents will sail within a fortnight. Every one predicts an early announcement. There are also rumors, very vague however, of one of Mrs. Astor's granddaughters and a young man identified with one of the fashionable hunting sets, and again that of a very handsome débutante of the Winter, whose mother was one of the first to entertain, and who bears a historic name, and the younger son of another old New York family.

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J. H. Hyde, the Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was one of the passengers yesterday on L'Aquitaine. He goes abroad for a two months' stay in France.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Sloane will go abroad very shortly. They are to be away several months, but they will return in time for the Lenox season. Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt and a party of friends are cruising along the coast of Central America and in the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and party are expected back on Saturday from their trip to California.

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Mrs. Osgood Field is quite ill in Rome. Osgood Field died this Winter and Mrs. Field has since been in bad health. Miss Julia Wells remained over with her until late in January, but recently returned. William Osgood Field sailed last Saturday for Europe, and when he reaches the other side will go directly to Rome, changing slightly the plans which he had already made.

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There will be another pigeon shoot at Aiken to-morrow, and a cup has been offered to the winner by Lady Colebrook. It has been decided not to have races at Aiken this season. The bridge tournament, in which Miss Dorothy Whitney was one of the winners, has just closed.

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The season of Spring coaching, under the auspices of the Coaching Club, is to be opened on Monday morning, April 15. The Pioneer will then be placed on the road between Ardsley and the Holland House.

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The Countess of Strafford has returned to Lakewood. She will, however, come back to New York next week, and will remain here until April 2, when she is booked to sail for England. At present she is visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith.

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Prior to the departure from Chicago of Mr. James Henry Smith and his party for New Orleans, he gave a very handsome dinner of thirty covers in honor of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at the Auditorium. The party are now on their way to San Francisco, and are expected in New York early in April.

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There are to be numberless recitals and musicales next week. Miss Fielding Roselle will give a matinée musicale at Sherry's on Thursday next at 4 o'clock. On Monday afternoon there will be an operatic matinee at the Waldorf at 2:20 o'clock by artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and on Tuesday evening the Severn Trio will give a concert at the Hotel Majestic.

CHARLES P. CLARK DEAD.

Ex-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road Succumbs to Heart Disease in France.

BOSTON, March 21. — The death of Charles P. Clark, ex-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, to-day at Nice, in the southern part of France, was announced in a cablegram received this afternoon by his son, C. Peter Clark, General Superintendent of the Eastern District, from his mother, who is now in France. No arrangements have yet been made for bringing the body home, and no date has been fixed for the funeral, although the latter will be held from his old home on Pleasant Street, Newton Centre.

Death resulted from heart disease, brought on from overwork during his Presidency of the New Haven Road. He had suffered more or less from this trouble for three years past, and two years ago was forced to relinquish active work. His condition had been serious since last November, when the disease reached a critical stage.

Charles Peter Clark was for twelve years President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and during that time saw it grow to a system of National importance. When he was elected, in March, 1887, the road operated 524 miles of track, with 133 locomotives, and when he was superseded, late in 1899, it operated 3,896 miles of track, with 917 locomotives. The block signal system, the four tracks of the New York Division, and the ferry around New York to establish connection with the Pennsylvania were some of the improvements that came during his administration. He was regarded as one of the most formidable opponents of J. Pierpont Morgan, but the feud was supposed to have been compromised at the time that Mr. Clark retired from the Presidency.

Mr. Clark was born in Nashua, N. H., Aug. 11, 1836, and came naturally to railroad management, for his father and grandfather—he came of old Colonial stock—had both been prominently identified with the early development of railroading in New England. Like Commodore Vanderbilt, he began the real business of his life upon salt water. He went to Dartmouth College in 1852, but was forced to leave by illness, after a year, although the college a few years ago conferred a degree upon him as a recognition of his achievements. He then took a long sea voyage for his health, and becoming enamored of the ocean, bought a small African trading vessel and soon became his own Captain.

In the civil war he enlisted in the Volunteer Navy, and first commanded one of the vessels of the West Gulf blockading squadron and later the ironclads Carondelet and Benton of the Mississippi fleet. Peace restored, he engaged in several commercial enterprises on shore, and in 1870 first entered the railroad business as clerk in the receiver's office of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road. He became General Manager of the road when it was reorganized as the New York and New England three years later, and in 1875, after being Second Vice President, he traveled for two years studying European railroads. He returned to this country to become Second Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and in 1883 went back to the New England as President, and ten days later as receiver. The road was restored to solvency before he left to take the office in which he made his greatest success.

Mr. Clark was married in 1857 to Miss Caroline Tyler of Portland, Me., who bore him six children. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and once was Commander of the Massachusetts Commandery, and Vice Commander of the National body.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles C. Burns.

TROY, N. Y., March 21.—Charles C. Burns, aged forty-two, of New York, died in this city this morning from heart disease induced by Bright's disease. He had been ill since last June and was here visiting relatives. Mr. Burns was Treasurer of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, Secretary of the Kings County Gas Light Company, a member of the University Club of New York, and Treasurer of the Hobart College Alumni Association. He was a brother of William M. Burns, cashier of the Hanover National Bank of New York.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK MUNSON, a well-known insurance man of Watertown, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday, aged sixty-four.

GARRETT SARVENT, one of the oldest residents of Upper Nyack, died yesterday. He was ninety years old, and was at one time President of the village.

CHARLES W. HALL, a well-known and prominent citizen and former hotel man, died yesterday at Watertown, N. Y., aged fifty-one years. His death was the result of injuries received in a runaway.

ALEXANDER ARCHER THOMSON died yesterday at his residence, at 28 East Thirty-third Street. He was sixty-eight years old and the senior member of the firm of A. A. Thomson & Co., metal dealers of 213 Water Street.

GEORGE PRATT STARKWEATHER, Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics in the Sheffield Scientific School, died in his residence in New Haven last night of a complication of diseases ensuing from an attack of the mumps. He was twenty-eight years of age and unmarried.

The Rev. Dr. FREDERICK A. MUHLENBURG, one of the best known Lutheran clergymen in America, died at Reading, Penn., yesterday, aged eighty-two years. He was the first President of Muhlenburg College and for fourteen years was Professor of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania.

EMILE M. SHAPE, for many years chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Milwaukee, and who, during the civil war was attached to Gen. Grant's staff as telegrapher, died suddenly yesterday from pneumonia. He was one of the oldest and best known telegraphers in the United States.

MICHAEL C. LEARY, a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade and during the civil war one of the heaviest operators in grain in the country, died Wednesday night, aged seventy-two years. During the civil war he was a partner of B. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch," and the two ran a corner on corn which proved a financial success. Mr. Leary was born in Essex, Canada, and went to Chicago in 1855.

HENRY ESSER, fifty-seven years old, County Overseer of the Poor for Westchester County, died yesterday at his home, in Mount Vernon. Death was caused by Bright's disease. He had been ill about a year. Mr. Esser was born in Germany, and was brought to this country when very young. In early life he engaged in the confectionery business in New York City, and retired sixteen years ago. He came to Mount Vernon and invested his money in real estate, the appreciation of which made him wealthy.

Gen. CHARLES CARLETON FRY, President of the Board of Aldermen of Lynn, Mass., and widely known in State Masonic and military circles, died last evening of pneumonia, having been ill only since last Friday. Gen. Fry, who was fifty-eight years old, was born in Lynn, and from his early manhood until 1876 was connected with the shoe industry. His military service began in the civil war, and continued in the militia until 1897, when he retired as a Brigadier General from the staff office of Assistant Adjutant General.

Mrs. THOMAS S. GLADDING, well known in church and society circles of Montclair, N. J., died at her home at that place yesterday from grip after an illness of several months, but which only recently had become acute. She was the only child of Col. Willard Sayles of Providence, R. I., a veteran of the civil war, and in 1877 was married to Mr. Gladding, who is a member of the firm of Stillwell & Gladding, chemists, at 55 Fulton Street, this city. Their only child, a son, died three years ago. Funeral services will be held at her late home at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow.

ROBERT S. JORDAN, son of Thomas D. Jordan, Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and nephew of Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer at the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, died at El Paso, Texas, on Wednesday, of meningitis following an attack of grip two years ago. Mr. Jordan was born in Jersey City thirty-five years ago, and was graduated from the Peekskill Military Academy. He held a position with the Equitable until his illness forced him to retire from business life and go South in search of health. A brother was with him when he died, and is expected home with the body to-day, when arrangements for the funeral will be completed. Mr. Jordan was un

WILL NOT RACE SCANNELL

Lawson Rejects Offer of New Match by The Abbot's Owner.

IGNORES FORFEIT POSTED

Fire Commissioner Had Conceded Point on Number of Heats and Challenged Again.

The failure of the agents authorized by Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, owner of The Abbott, 2:03¼, champion trotter of the world, and Thomas W. Lawson, owner of Boralma, 2:08, to arrange a match race on Wednesday, did not discourage Mr. Scannell in his hope of still being able to make the match which has been so much talked about. The race, though abandoned by both parties to the negotiations after the conference and failure to agree on terms on Wednesday, still was a subject of much gossip among horsemen yesterday.

Comment was so general that though he flatly refused on Wednesday to yield the point asked by Boralma's owner, for the race to be decided by winning four heats in seven, Mr. Scannell yesterday reconsidered the matter, and issued a new challenge for a match, in this agreeing to the conditions proposed by Mr. Lawson's representative, and making an offer for a race that put the arrangement of details practically in Mr. Lawson's hands. This new challenge was as follows:

"Misapprehension having arisen between Mr. Lawson and myself as to the terms and conditions of the proposed match for $25,000 a side, with the privilege of $50,000 a side, between Boralma and The Abbot, and being anxious to gratify the desire which the public seems to have for a contest, I am willing to waive my objection to the proposition of Mr. Lawson of four heats in seven. I do not believe in subjecting so valuable a horse as The Abbot to such a strain, but as I have already conceded everything else contended for by Mr. Lawson, I have decided to make this last concession, and have deposited with The New York Journal a certified check for $10,000 to bind the match.

"I am sorry that any misunderstanding should have arisen, but I am sure that the owner of Boralma will appreciate my sincerity when he realizes that I have conceded everything he has asked for.

"J. J. SCANNELL."

This announcement revived the talk about the match, and in Madison Square Garden, where a large crowd of men interested in harness racing had gathered in attendance on the Fasig-Tipton Company's sale of trotting-bred horses, provoked innumerable offers to wager all manner of sums on every imaginable question connected with a race between The Abbot and Boralma, from bets that the match never would be made, to bets on the outcome. The departure of Mr. Lawson's representative, J. J. Roach, for Boston, after his failure to reach an agreement with W. L. Marks, who acted for Mr. Scannell, however, was taken as meaning that Mr. Lawson had dropped the matter, and all chance of a match was at an end. Nevertheless, Mr. Scannell insisted that his latest proposition be submitted to Mr. Lawson as evidence that he was willing to do all that was fair toward bringing about the race.

Other trotting turfmen asserted that Mr. Scannell had taken too long to reach his decision, and it was generally believed that if a race for the champion trotters is arranged eventually The Abbot will be left out. As a matter of fact, men interested in the prominent trotters already have partially arranged for a sweepstakes race, in which Cresceus, 2:04, Boralma, and Charley Herr, 2:07, are expected to be entered. A meeting in Boston on Monday has been planned, when George H. Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, the representative of David Cahill, owner of Charley Herr, and Mr. Lawson are expected to reach terms for a champion sweepstakes.

Says Scannell Is Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—"Mr. Scannell is too late," said Mr. Lawson to-night when informed that the owner of The Abbot had finally come to his terms, "I got through yesterday, and the incident was then closed."

Entries for Brookline Hunt Races.

In the preliminary closing of the stakes for the Brookline Country Club's annual steeplechase and hunt meeting, at Brookline, Mass., one hundred and forty horses have been named for the jumping events. The second closing will be on May 15. For the more important events, the nominations to date are as follows:

Duke's Cup, St. Botolph Steeplechase and Country Club Steeplechase.—James W. Colt's Walter Cleary, (4,) Fabius, (4,) Buckeye Bob, (5,) Lady Dainty, (a.,) Ivan Fox's Decameron, (a.,) Cautchoucine, (4,) In the Push, (5,) Goughacres Stable's Cousin Joss, (5,) Scorpio, (4,) Joliet, (4,) Hackler, (4,) W. C. Hayes's Trillion, (a.,) John Heard's Decapod, (a.,) I. N. Megargee's Bosphorus, (4,) Old Tank, 6,) Mr. Chamblet's Ochiltree, (6,) Somers, (5,) Lumen, (5,) Gambler, (4,) Mars Chan, (a.,) Owaissa, (6,) John A. Sawyer's Plagiarist, (5,) Harry W. Smith's The Cad, (6,) Sacket, (6,) George Keene, (6,) Craig W. Wadsworth's Higbee, (a.,) P. A. Manning's The Professor, (6.)

The National Hunt Cup.—Colin Campbell's Jim Lisle, (6,) James W. Colt's King Olaf, (6,) Ivan Fox's In the Push, (5,) and Cheswold, (a.,) W. C. Hayes's Flareway (6) and Champion, W. M. Kerr's Diver, Harry W. Smith's Ingomar, (a.,) Sacket, (6,) and George Keene, (6,) Craig W. Wadsworth's Higbee, (a.)

Myopia Steeplechase and Challenge Cup.—Colin Campbell's Jim Lisle, (6,) James W. Colt's Fabius, (4,) King Olaf, (6,) Ivan Fox's In the Push (5) and Cheswold, (a.,) Goughacres Stable's Scorpio, (4,) Joliet, (4,) and Hackler, (4,) W. C. Hayes's Flareway (6) and Champion, (5,) W. M. Kerr's Diver, (6,) Harry W. Smith's Sacket, (6,) George Keene, (6,) and Ingomar, (a.,) Craig W. Wadsworth's Higbee, (a.)

Amnesty for California Turfmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The California Jockey Club, which is soon to assume control of racing on the three tracks here, has granted amnesty to the following, who have been under the ban of the Board of Stewards: Ruled off: trainers and jockeys—J. Garrison, A. Johnson, Goodman, Meyer, H. Moose Taylor, McCluskey, J. Brown, A. R. Hill, Andy Davis, Ollie Johnson, Al Goodwin, Charles McMurray, J. McDonald, Henry Spencer, Ivy Powell, Willie Flynn, W. Martin. Indefinitely suspended: jockeys—R. Williams, M. Fell, Cleveland, Wallace, A. Williams, Regan, P. Sullivan, Ellis, W. H. Martin, J. Ward, J. Conley, W. Narvaez, Duffy, Moody. Warned off: owners, trainers, touts and bookmakers—Sandy McNaughton, Joe Rose, Michaels, Leo Salomon. Barred from track: owners and jockeys—D. J. Lynch, Joe Piggott, M. Henry.

Dan Williams, Jerry Chorn, H. Chevalier, Heinrichs, and J. Rubenstein stand ruled off. The cases of H. Greenberg and H. Wedderstrand remain under advisement.

English Stableboys on Strike.

NEWMARKET, England, March 22.—Three hundred stable boys held a meeting here last evening and decided to go on strike unless the trainers increased their wages, now 20 shillings a week, to 25 shillings. The speakers argued that an honest living was impossible on such a pittance paid for the care of animals valued at thousands of pounds.

American Riders Licensed in England.

LONDON, March 21.—Johnny and Lester Reiff, Clem Jenkins, and A. McIntyre have been licensed by the Jockey Club for the coming season.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Tanfaran results: Six furlongs—Impromptu, 112, (Henry,) 1; Cougar, 112, 2; Invictus, 109, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Thirteen-sixteenths mile—Dangerous Maid, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Redwald, 110, 2; Our Lizzie, 104, 3. Time—1:20⅘. Seven furlongs—Rio Chico, 110, (See,) 1; Catastrophe, 110, 2; Dolore, 108, 3. Time—1:29. Mile and a sixteenth—Tuthill, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Star Chamber, 100, 2; Advance Guard, 127, 3. Time—1:47⅗. Mile—Sailor, 102, (O'Connor,) 1; The Phoenician, 101, 2; Vohlcer, 108, 3. Time—1:41½. Seven furlongs—Mission, 107, (Mounce,) 1; Mitten, 105, 2; McNamara, 107, 3. Time—1:28¼.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The protest that the filly Lena A. is a three-year-old was dismissed to-day, the Stewards finding that she is a two-year-old. Jockey Vittatoe has been signed to ride for J. E. Seagram. Dorothy Lee, in the fourth race, was disqualified for fouling Animosity. Results: Six and a half furlongs—Masterful, 99, (Hothersall,) 1; Assessment, 100, 2; Denny Duffy, 110, 3. Time—1:26. Six furlongs—Ben Frost, 108, (Robertson,) 1; Corialis, 106, 2; Sir Christopher, 111, 3. Time—1:17. Six furlongs—Velma Clark, 94, (Cochran,) 1; Miss Golightly, 100, 2; Ranco, 103, 3. Time—1:16¾. Boston Club Stakes, seven furlongs—Dorothy Lee, 101, (O'Brien,) finished first, but was disqualified for fouling; Animosity, 94, (Wilkerson,) 1; Sim W., 110, 2; Cherries, 100, 3. Time—1:30. Mile and three-eighths—Leon Ferguson, 110, (Callahan,) 1; Major Mansir, 102, 2; Silver Coin, 110, 3. Time—2:24. Mile—Althea, 102, (Wilkerson,) 1; Colonel Gay, 110, 2; Percy E., 109, 3. Time—1:43. Mile—Eleven Bells, 101, (Cochran,) 1; Dan Rice, 110, 2; The Jefferson, 107, 3. Time—1:44½.

MANY GUNS IN A TIE.

Trap Shots in Close Contest at Capt. Brewer's Benefit.

A singularly close contest at live birds was shot at the traps at Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, where a number of gunners gathered at the shoot for the benefit of Capt. John L. Brewer, the veteran pigeon shooter. The event which started the close shooting was a three-bird sweepstakes, in which Stephen M. Van Allen of Jamaica, L. I., Charles Meyer of New York, and William H. Hopkins of Acqueduct, L. I., Henry Douglass of New York, Dr. R. D. Miller, Robert L. Packard, and C. Matzer tied for first money with straigh. kills. Then the men in the tie shot off, miss and out. Van Allen and Hopkins killed twenty-seven birds, and Meyer twenty-six, making total runs of thirty straight for the two former and twenty-nine for the latter. Van Allen and Douglass divided first money in a five-bird race, and Van Allen defeated Douglass 9 to 8 in a ten-bird match. Van Allen, Douglass, Dr. Miller, Sanders, and C. Matzer killed straight in the last event. A summary follows:

Sweepstakes, Three Live Birds, Handicap.—S. M. Van Allen, 30 yards, 3; Charles Meyer, 28, 3; G. H. Douglass, 30, 3; Dr. R. D. Miller, 28, 3; R. L. Packard, 27, 3; C. Matzer, 28, 3; William H. Hopkins, 28, 3; A. Dietzel, 28, 2; G. Raynor, 28, 2; W. H. Sanders, 28, 2; Frederick Lebohner, 29, 2. Shoot-off, miss and out—Van Allen, 27; Hopkins, 27; Meyer, 26.

Sweepstakes, Five Birds.—Van Allen, 5; Douglass, 5; Matzer, 4; Dietzel, 4; Dr. Miller, 3; Hansmann, 3.

Sweepstakes, Seven Birds.—Van Allen, 7; Douglass, 7; Dr. Miller, 7; Sanders, 7; Matzer, 7; Hopkins, 6; J. B. Parker, 6; Raynor, 6; C. Meyer, 5; Fakard, 3.

Match, Ten Birds.—Van Allen, 9; Douglass, 8.

Rifle Shooting on Armory Range.

Company B again won the Homer Trophy of the Seventy-first Regiment in the match shot Wednesday evening, the second team from that company taking second place. The scores:

Company B, first team, 219; Company B, second team, 217; Company D, first team, 216; Company A, 215; Company D, second team, 209; Company G, 207; Company C, 204; Company K, 190; Company E, 176; Company I, 175; Company F, 154.

Inter-City Team Shoot Postponed.

The inter-city trap shooting match set for to-day between the Riverton Gun Club of Philadelphia and the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club of New York has been postponed until late in April, as the full twenty-five men on the New Utrecht team could not go to Philadelphia to-day. It is probable now that the first match will be held at Inter-State Park in April.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Ban Johnson and Associates Announce Baseball Dates.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—With the adoption of the schedule for the season of 1901, the meeting of the American League of Baseball Clubs came to an end late this afternoon. There were but five changes in the dates as arranged by President Ban Johnson, and they were immaterial. The entire session was devoted to the consideration of the schedule, and it was unanimously adopted.

The schedule contains 56 dates which conflict with those of the National League, 25 at Boston, 10 at Philadelphia, and twenty-one at Chicago. It was deemed inexpedient to revise the playing rules, and the committee, consisting of Connie Mack, Charles Comiskey, and John J. McGraw, issued the following statement:

After careful consideration of the playing rules of 1900, we are of the opinion that no changes, at present, would add to the interest of the game, as the playing rules of 1900 as inforced by the umpires of the American League gave fast, clean baseball, entirely satisfactory to the patrons.

President Johnson did not make public the official list of players signed by the American League. He said he could not say when the composition of all the clubs would be announced.

New England Baseball League.

BOSTON, March 21.—The outlook for sports in the coming season has induced baseball men in New England cities to agitate the matter of a New England League, and one of six clubs was organized this afternoon. The circuit proposed will include Manchester, Lowell, Haverhill, Lewiston, Bangor, and probably Portland. Applications were received from Lynn and Nashua for franchises. The club officers were instructed to apply for protection under the National agreement.

Indoor Baseball at the K. A. C.

Teams representing the basket ball and gymnasium elements of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club played off one of the tie games in the indoor baseball championship series last night. The basket ball team won easily by a score of 32 to 11.

Inter-State Bowling League Organized.

The New York Inter-State Bowling League has been reorganized for the present season with New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Erie, Penn., in the circuit, and the following officers: President—John Floss, Buffalo; Vice President—Joseph Thum, New York; Secretary—Daniel Koster, Erie; Treasurer—William Cordes, Brooklyn. The schedule has been arranged as follows:

April 8 and 9, Erie at Brooklyn; 10 and 11, Erie at New York; 15 and 16, Buffalo at New York; 17 and 18, Buffalo at Brooklyn; May 6 and 7, Brooklyn at Erie; 9 and 10, Brooklyn at Buffalo; 16 and 17, New York at Erie; 20 and 21, New York at Buffalo; 27 and 28, New York at Brooklyn; Buffalo at Erie; 30 and 31, Brooklyn at New York; Erie at Buffalo.

New York Schoolboys Win at Hockey.

A hockey game between school boy teams representing the interscholastic leagues of New York and of Philadelphia, respectively, was played at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, the all New York team winning by a score of 4 goals to 1. The line-up:

All New York, 4.	Position.	All Philadelphia, 1.
Muser	Goal	McHose
Wibbert	Point	Nenze
Pearsall	Cover Point	Boern
Wylie	Forward	Brown
Dalley	Forward	Williams
Hecker	Forward	McDevritt
O'Brien	Forward	W. McHose

Goals Scored—For New York—Wylie, 2; Dalley, 1; O'Brien, 1; for Philadelphia—W. McHose, 1. Referee—Max Hornfeck, New York A. C.

Sunset Park Golfers Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Sunset Park Golf Club, at the clubhouse, Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, South Brooklyn, reports of officers and committees showed that the organization was in excellent condition. It was decided to take steps to improve and lengthen the public links which the club uses in Sunset Park, South Brooklyn. The following officers were elected: President—Edward S. Avis; Vice President—William K. Burnett; Secretary and Treasurer—William T. Avis; Team Captain—Robert Balmain. The Greens Committee of the club soon will announce the competitions scheduled for the season. These will include special holiday fixtures and weekly handicaps, and a series of events for the wives and daughters of the members.

Golfers in St. Augustine Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 21.—The annual tournament on the links of the St. Augustine Golf Club has been played down to the finals in the two divisions. In the first eight the play resulted as follows: Harkness beat Greaves by default, Whitehead beat Hopkins 2 up and 1 to play, Watson, Jr., beat Pendleton 1 up, Watson, Sr., beat Dixon 2 up and 1. In the semi-finals Whitehead beat Harkness 7 up and 6, Watson, Sr., beat Watson, Jr., 1 up.

Second Division.—First Round—Mason beat McLain 7 up and 6, Farwell beat Smith 3 up and 1, Thorne beat H. W. Warden 2 up and 1, Sumner beat W. G. Warden by default. In the semi-finals Mason beat Farwell 3 up and 1, Thorne beat Sumner 5 up and 4.

For Amateur Boxing Exhibitions.

ALBANY, March 21.—Assemblyman Brooks of Erie to-day introduced a bill permitting the Amateur Athletic Union or any domestic incorporated amateur athletic associations to hold bouts, when such exhibitions are between amateurs, and do not exceed fifteen minutes for an exhibition. If this bill passes it will bar out professionals.

TROTTERS WENT CHEAP

Low Prices Ruled at the Close of the Fasig-Tipton Auction.

PALO ALTO MARE WAS STAR

Hyita, a Green Six-Year-Old, Brought $3,700—Saddle and Work Horses Went as Bargains.

Prices at the Fasig-Tipton Company's sale of trotting bred horses in Madison Square Garden fell off again yesterday, after the reaction brought about by the offering of the high-class Penn Valley stud's collection. Through the morning and afternoon the figures realized did not even keep up to the average of the first day, though the attendance was very large, and the crowd about the auctioneer's stand included many men who are prominent wherever harness racing is practiced.

The star of the final offering was reserved for the night sale, this being the Palo Alto bred six-year-old mare Hyita, who was specially advertised. When evening came the crowd had dwindled perceptibly, and Hyita, though pronounced a remarkably fine type, and very valuable from the fact that she has acquired no bar, and is liberally engaged in important stakes, caused but a mild contest, and finally went to Edward A. Tipton for $3,700.

The next best price of the day was $1,300, paid by John McGuire for Betsy Tell, 2:29¼, none of the others sold through the day reaching the thonsand-dollar mark. For the bargain hunters, however, there were frequent opportunities, and quite a number of sound young horses of fair breeding were knocked down at prices that would hardly have been more than fair had they been bought to go between the shafts of a peddler's cart. A large consignment of saddle and work horses, uncatalogued, also sold for uncommonly low prices. The sale was closed with the night offering. The best animals disposed of were as follows:

PROPERTY OF WILLIAM KELLY.

Betsy Tell, 2:29¼, blk. m., 4 years, by Axtell-Betsy Braun, by Masterlode; John McGuire, New York $1,300

Sylvia, 2:28, ch. m., 10, by Edgemark-Blonde, by William H. Vanderbilt; John McGuire, New York 650

Major, 2:11, b. g., 13, by Don McGregor-Patsy, by Flatfoot; Ed Johnson, Guttenburg, N. J. 270

PROPERTY OF JOHN O'CONNOR.

Ben H., 2:12¾, ch. g., 10, by George O.-Molly H., by Creeper; C. H. Belledue, Boston 700

Melson, 2:13¾, (pacer,) b. g., 10, by Token P.-Melson mare, by Roebuck, Jr.; John Purcell, Lexington, Ky. 325

Livadia, 2:29¼, b. m., 6, by Arion-Grayling, by Lord Russell; John Kinney, Philadelphia 450

PROPERTY OF WILSON REID.

Thistle Crown, br. m., 5, by Thistle-Nettie T., by Wm. Stanton; John H. Shults, Parkville, L. I. 200

PROPERTY OF DR. B. F. MINICH.

Pawnee W., 2:41½, b. h., 10, by Kentucky Wilkes-Nathalie, by Mambrino King; Michael McDonald, New York 300

PROPERTY OF J. H. SHULTS.

Madera, 2:18¼ bar, br. m., age unstated, said to be by Dexter Prince; J. C. Cheney, New York 270

Brown filly, 2, said to be by Directum-Madera; J. C. Cheney 300

PROPERTY OF W. B. AUSTIN.

Aaron Jay, 2:29¼, rn. g., 6, by Jayfoot-Jim Monroe mare; A. H. Ryan, Wellington, Ont. 275

PROPERTY OF W. J. KENNEDY.

St. Lynne, b. c., 4, by Lynne Bel-Crozette, by Veteran; W. B. Fasig 430

PROPERTY OF DR. M. H. KUHL.

King Alar, 2:26½, blk. h., 12, by Alar Clay-Lady Ishpeming, by Ishpeming Boy; D. C. Clippinger, Elkins, West Va. 700

PROPERTY OF K. E. DONOVAN.

Mazie, br. m., 7, by Patchen Wilkes-Honda, by Wedgewood; T. H. Washburn, New York $290

PROPERTY OF M. A. BLACKMAN.

Nelly B., 2:24½, b. m., 8, by Bob Lumps-The Maid, by Venago; Joseph Wilson, New York $260

PROPERTY OF GEORGE T. MOSHER.

Kentonia, blk. g., 9, by Antonio-Recollect, by Kentucky Prince, and Proceda, b. m., 8, by Patron-Molly Benton, by Jim Scott, sold as a team; H. Chapman, New York. $395

PROPERTY OF LOUIS GRENERT.

Jess McGregor, pacer, b. g., 9, by Robert McGregor-Red Wilkes mare; M. Parker, Kingston, N. Y. $460

Anthony, pacer, b. g., 5, by Antonia-Princess Helen, by Kentucky Prince; John Oats, Brooklyn 250

PROPERTY OF E. C. DONNELLY.

Princess, b. m., 7, by San Jacinto-Abdallah Prince mare; John H. Freeman, Jersey City $335

PROPERTY OF C. E. SOULE.

Walter Melrose, ch. g., 6, by Sir Walter, Jr.-Hannah Daly, by Melrose; T. L. Howard, New York $370

PROPERTY OF E. W. BULL.

Hattie Wilkes, pacer, b. m., 5, by Fleetwood Wilkes-Maud K., by C. M. Clay, Jr.; C. E. Potterbaum, New York $290

PROPERTY OF R. RUMBERGER.

Elkins, 2:21¾, (pacer,) br. g., 7, by Walter E.-Hambletonian Maribrino mare; Thomas Gallagher, Glenville, Ohio $900

F. F. V., pacer, gr. g., 5, by McBride-McCready mare; R. R. Cembi, New York. 400

PROPERTY OF THOMAS GRADY.

Teddy Roosevelt, b. g., 4, by Falkland-Bonnie Blanche, by Administrator; S. W. Leavitt, Boston $400

Hyita, ch. m., 6, by Prince Helena, by Electioneer; Edward A. Tipton, Lexington, Ky. 3,700

Sadie Wilkes, 2:27¼, b. m., 7, by Constantine-Jet, by Ravenswood; John Shults, Parkville, L. I. 500

Iowa Belle, 2:17¼, b. m., 7, by Estella R., by Advance; John McDermott, New York 685

NEW RIDING SCHOOL OPENED.

Large Ring Is a Prominent Feature in Durland's Academy.

An informal view was given yesterday of Durand's new riding academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street, near Central Park West. The opening reception will be held this afternoon, and there will be a music ride in the evening. The new academy building, which has a frontage of 200 feet on Sixty-sixth Street, is practically divided into three sections. The most easterly portion is the main club building, in the centre is the ring, flanked on the west by the stables.

The riding ring is 100 feet wide by 200 feet long, extending through to Sixty-seventh Street. It is encircled by a balcony capable of holding 600 persons, and with extra seats, which are being prepared for the horse show next week, there will be accommodations for over 1,000 persons. The ring is said to be larger than the one in the Madison Square Garden during the big Horse Show. The stables contain separate stalls for about 350 horses, 100 more than in the old Durland Academy, and plans have been made to build an extra stable which will accommodate 100 additional horses. Forty grooms are constantly in attendance.

The clubhouse portion of the building is six stories in height. All of the third floor has been taken by the New York Riding Club, of which Walter J. Peck is President. The rooms include a parlor and dining room, billiard room, and separate apartments for women. The Metropolitan Riding Association occupies half of the second floor, the other half being devoted to the use of the women who ride at Durland's school. The Saddle and Whip Club has rooms on the fourth floor and the First Brigade of the National Guard also has its quarters there. The top floor is to be used as a banquet hall.

Professionals in Billiard Handicap.

Edward McLaughlin and Thomas Gallagher played their second game in the professional handicap tournament at Daly's Billiard Academy, and this time McLaughlin won, when the veteran Gallagher had but two points to go. Gallagher had the advantage for the first few innings, but McLaughlin passed him with a break of 72 in the sixth inning. Gallagher failed to connect after making 10 in the forty-second inning, and McLaughlin, who needed 18 to complete his string, ran out. The score:

McLaughlin—2 12 0 4 10 72 0 1 1 0 12 7 4 1 25 35 0 5 8 39 3 0 0 6 3 2 0 1 54 3 0 9 11 36 6 3 3 2 0 2 0 18. Total, 400; average, 9 22-42; high run, 72.

Gallagher—19 0 7 24 3 28 9 0 1 0 9 9 0 10 24 1 0 1 40 0 5 0 10 0 3 9 3 0 11 26 0 1 75 0 43 0 3 9 0 0 10 10. Total, 398; average, 9 20-42; high run, 75.

K. A. C. Pool Tournament.

In the pool tournament for the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Albro Akin last night beat Franklin Bien, Jr., by a score of 100 to 76. In a second game C. F. Norris defeated E. F. Gray by 100 to 74.

SHAMROCK II.'S CREW AT WORK.

Capt. Sycamore and His Men at Glasgow Preparing Gear for Cup Challenger.

GLASGOW, March 21.—Capt. Sycamore and the crew of Shamrock II. have arrived here, and have gone to work preparing the cup challenger's gear. The men have been selected from the crews of the Bona, the Caprice, and the Iverna. They number 33, making, with the four officers, a total of thirty-seven men as the crew to be carried by the challenger.

The Yachting Committee of the Glasgow Exhibition, at a meeting held this afternoon, determined on the conditions for the international yacht races to be held on the Clyde June 7 and 8. Four cups, valued at £500, will be offered. One cup, valued at £125, will be for the first yacht to cross the finish line, irrespective of size. There will be another cup of the same value for the yacht winning on time allowance. Invitations are being sent to all the yachting clubs in the world, and special efforts are being made to secure American entries.

COLUMBIA CREWS PRACTICE.

College Oarsmen Put in Steady, Slow Work on the Harlem.

The Columbia crews practiced on the Harlem River under more favorable conditions of wind and weather yesterday than on the preceding day, but Coach Hanlan was still too hoarse from the effects of a severe cold to coach them from his shell, as usual, and, instead, remained at the Wyanoke Boat Club and supervised the boating. Six crews in all were out—three 'Varsity eights, two freshman eights, and the 'Varsity four—and each rowed to High Bridge and back, a distance of four and a half or five miles. There was no racing.

Although the candidates for the 'Varsity boat are rowing in three crews, designated as the first, second, and third 'Varsity crews, respectively, the division is only provisional as yet. The first crew is composed of the best and most experienced men, the second crew includes those of less experience, and the men in the third boat are mostly without experience. As soon as the men become accustomed to crew work, they will be boated according to their ability, regardless of their experience.

A training table for the crews has been established at a popular restaurant on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but the surroundings are hardly conducive to strict training, and unless the oarsmen are able to exert an unusual amount of self-control, it is likely that Coach Hanlan will interfere and require a removal to a quieter place.

The order of the crews yesterday was as follows:

First 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Jackson; 2, Mount; 3, O'Loughlin; 4, Stevenson; 5, Huffaker; 6, Nieser; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Irvine, (Captain;) coxswain, Comstock.

Second 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Hull; 2, Boyesen; 3, Southack; 4, Weekes; 5, Carter; 6, Stangland; 7, Lefferts; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Potts.

Third 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Pembroke; 2, Bamberger; 3, Henes; 4, Cary; 5, Iselin; 6, Eger; 7, Landers; stroke, Townsend; coxswain, Whitin.

'Varsity Four—Bow, Fraser; 2, Conklin; 3, Meeker; stroke, E. Weekes.

1904 College—Bow, Wupperman; 2, Newburger; 3, Houston; 4, Fisher; 5, Updike; 6, Maeder; 7, Greene; stroke, Bogert, (Captain;) coxswain, Aken.

1904 Mines—Bow, Ynigo; 2, Abendroth; 3, Stauffen; 4, Cook; 5, Von Bermuth; 6, Stowe; 7, Fraser; stroke, Houston; coxswain, Miles.

WORK ON THE INDEPENDENCE.

Fitting of Rudder a Huge Task—Delay in Sailmaking.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—Work on the Independence's regulation rudder, the rough castings for which arrived here some days ago, is progressing in the shops of the Atlantic Works. The casting is being drilled and shaped for the sheathing. The casting is twenty-seven feet in length, the stock of the frame, that part which extends up through the hull to the deck, is round, and will be about four inches in diameter when smoothed down. There are five lugs on the post of the frame, the two at the points where the upper pintles will come being about five feet long. Below these is another lug, much shorter, while the lower lug extends upward and forms an angle of about 45 degrees at the end of the upright or post of the casting. The upper lug slopes downward from the post.

A curved line intersecting at the ends of the lugs will give the contour of the rudder. The frame will be sheathed with Tobin bronze plates. When finished it is estimated that the rudder will weigh close to a ton. The lugs taper from about two inches at the post to about one-half an inch in thickness. There are three jogs in the casting, which will fit the lugs on the sternpost, through which the pintles will pass.

The casting for the balance rudder it is expected will arrive soon. It has been successfully cast. It is much smaller than the regulation rudder, but in proportion to its size is heavier. This is because it will have to stand a far greater strain, both owing to its position so much further aft, and because it will not be supported at the heel. This throws the strain on the rudder post entirely, and an extra heavy post is therefore required.

Wilson & Silby, who are making the Independence's sails, reported several days ago that they had all the light balloonsails ready, but had been unable to get on with the heavier sails to any considerable extent because of the unsettled weather. Difficulty is experienced in cutting the heavy mainsail of the boat because of the damp weather, which affects the stretch of the canvas, causing, unless extraordinary care is observed, uneven stretching after the sewing has been completed. When the weather is damp the men are taken from the work to await a more favorable opportunity. As each single cloth has to be cut with regard to each desired flow and tuck, the slightest deviation in the stretch of one of the cloths when sewed would make an imperfect fit, which would be enlarged upon with each successive cloth.

To correct this as much as possible the loft where the sails are being made is provided with two bollers. From these, steam pipes run all about the shop, and even temperature and moisture are attained. Notwithstanding this advantage, so anxious are the sailmakers that they refuse to work upon the big sail even then unless the weather is favorable. The sail loft in which the sail is being cut measures 128 by 40 feet, and is said to be the largest owned by any private concern in the country. The sail loft of the Charlestown Navy Yard was offered to the sailmakers, but so large is the sail that even in this Government loft the mainsail of the Independence could not be stretched out. All the material for the sails of the Independence were selected with great care. They are for the most part of Mississippi cotton. The mainsail is of a texture known as "000" duck. In testing this canvas it was subjected to a strain of 600 pounds to the square foot.

COLUMBIA'S CREW SIGNED.

Old Cup Yacht Will Take Sailors on Board April 5.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., March 21.—Capt. Charles Barr has obtained a crew of forty men, most of them Scandinavians, for the old cup defender Columbia. The crew will report for duty April 5, as that is the time set for the launching. Lem Miller will be first mate and Chris Christiansen second mate. Both are veterans on racing craft. New sails are being made at Bristol, and other new material will be added. The Bridgeport and Port Jefferson propeller Nonomatuck will be used as the Columbia's tender for the trial races.

Henry Doscher's sloop Banshee is being overhauled and otherwise prepared to go in commission at the Jacob yard. Four of the one class design of the Manhassett Yacht Club have been completed at the Jacob yard. These boats, which are a combination of racing and cruising raceabouts, will be very comfortable craft.

AMATEUR SAILORS FOR RACES.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's Plan to Encourage Seamanship.

With a view to encouraging amateur sailors to develop ability as sailing masters the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, through its Race Committee, C. W. Wetmore, Chairman; Walter C. Kerr, Charles A. Sherman, Clinton H. Crane, and Johnston De Forrest, yesterday announced the establishment of a "Founder's Fund" by the members of the organization, "the income of which is to be applied for the purpose of encouraging racing in small yachts manned by amateurs, and of encouraging the attainment of proficiency in all other matters pertaining to seamanship."

A special list of Corinthian yachtsmen willing to serve as members of the crews of racing craft will be made by the committee, who will send the names to owners of racing yachts, and invite them to organize their crews from among the persons who appear on that list. The plan has met with general approval, and promises to be successful. The committee makes a special appeal to the junior members, who are asked to assist in reviving the old spirit by assisting in carrying out the plan. The list, with such additions as are made to it from time to time, will appear on the bulletin in the club house of the organization at Seawanhaka Island, Oyster Bay, L. I., during the yachting season.

Extra Braces for Bristol Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 21.—In addition to the bracing of the Belmont syndicate boat by the usual bilge stringers, running from stem to stern, diagonal braces running from the bilges in board toward the floor plates and fastened at either end by rivets, are being placed in position. The diagonals are of light bulbed angles and placed several feet apart. The turn buckles for the shrouds and backstays manufactured some weeks ago have been galvanized and are being attached to the chain plates. It is evident that the new cup defender will carry small boats on each side, as metal fittings for davits have just been attached to the sides in the midship section.

LAKEWOOD POLO PRIZES.

Sets of Trophies Presented by Mrs. George Gould and H. L. Herbert.

As the new polo handicap list will not be issued until after the annual meeting of the Polo Association on April 16, the contests in George Gould's invitation tournament at Lakewood, beginning April 29, will be played under the present ratings. Two sets of trophies have been offered. Mrs. George Gould presents the Georgian Court Cups, open to teams without regard to handicap. This will bring the big men together, and in the lists will probably be representative teams from Meadow Brook, Rockaway, Westchester, and posibly Dedham and Myopia from the Boston district. H. L. Herbert offers the second set of prizes, which are restricted to teams with a handicap not exceeding a total of 16 goals. The tournament will continue for two weeks, until May 11. Entries will close on April 19 with the Chairman of the Polo Association, H. L. Herbert, 15 Church Street.

A committee is now rewriting, and, to some extent, revising the rules of the Polo Association, to be presented before the annual meeting for adoption. The greater part of the work consists in rewriting, as it is found that some of the rules were rather ambiguous, and more clearness in expression was desired. In the rules themselves there will be no radical changes. The new Executive Committee will revise the handicap schedule immmediately after the meeting, and it will probably be issued in time to go into effect with the first tournament following the Lakewood event, which, if the programme is similar to that of last year, will be at the Country Club of Westchester about the middle of May.

GRADUATE ADVISERS CHOSEN.

Old-Time Athletes of Columbia to Direct Football.

The three men who have been selected to be the graduate advisers of Columbia's football team this year are: Francis S. Bangs, '73; Thomas L. Chrystie, '78, and Albert Wilson, Captain of the '99 'Varsity. These, with Capt. W. R. Morley and Manager C. A. Dana, will have complete control of Columbia's interests on the gridiron. They were chosen in accordance with the new athletic policy at the university, which provides that the football, baseball, track, and lacrosse teams shall each have one or more graduate advisers to help direct its policy.

The track team has not selected its man yet, but the baseball team will have J. Pell and W. B. Symes, and the lacrosse team C. C. Miller of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Columbia's representative on the Board of Directors of the Inter-University Lacrosse League.

N. Y. A. C. House at Travers Island.

Work will begin next week upon the temporary house at Travers Island, which will be the Summer quarters of the New York Athletic Club members this season. This new structure, which the Building Committee only designates as a pavilion, will not furnish as much accommodation as the large house burned early in the Winter, and there will be no conveniences for lodgers. A large dining room and general club room will be the chief features of the pavilion, which is designed to accommodate about 250 guests. It is expected that the building will be finished within six weeks, and June 1 will probably see its formal opening.

Harvard's New Football Coach.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—W. T. Reid, 1901, of Belmont, Cal., has been appointed football coach for next year. Reid, after graduation next June, will come back next year for another degree and to devote his attention to athletics. He will spend the Fall in coaching the football team and will work with the baseball team in the Spring.

Wheelmen Become Professionals.

The National Cycle Association Board of Control has announced the transfer to the class of professional racing men the following men who heretofore have raced as amateurs: F. J. Caldwell, Elmwood, Conn.; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Wahrenberger, New York City; James H. Hunter, Newark, N. J.; John King, Newark, N. J.; I. G. Perry, Chicopee, Mass.; R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn.; Fed Hickman, Birmingham, Ala.; W. S. Penn, Bristol, Conn.; Claude Hamilton, Lowell, Mass.; Joseph Turgeon, Fall River, Mass., and Joseph Szparadowski, Waterbury, Conn.

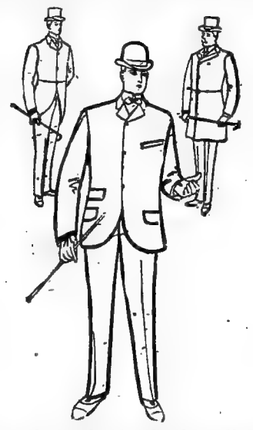

Prominent in the Spring display is the military sack suit—serviceable and stylish.

We have a great variety of unfinished Worsted Cheviots in stripes and checks; suit

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Supreme Court of the United States:

225—The American Sugar Refining Company, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Passed to be heard with No. 236 as one case on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the respondent.

209—Allejandro Barker et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Downer Harvey, administrator, &c., et al., and 210—Jesus Quevas et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Downer Harvey, administrator, &c.—Argument continued by David L. Withington for the defendants in error and concluded by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the plaintiffs in error.

212—Charles H. Nutting, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Passed on account of sickness of counsel.

183—The St. Paul Gaslight Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of St. Paul.—Argued by F. W. M. Cutcheon for the plaintiff in error and by James F. Markham for the defendant in error.

Call for Friday: 147, 216, 217, 221, 222, 224, 227, 229, 230, and 231.

Calendar for Thursday, March 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

28—Am. El. Novelty & Mfg. Co. vs. Newgold.
20—Simmons vs. Morris.
37—De Haven vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
50—Strauss vs.
43, 44—Haarmann vs. Lueders.
45—Morton Trust Co. vs. Enos.
40—Elliott Hatch Book Typewriter Co. vs. Fisher Typewriter Co.
48—Neidich vs. Fosbenner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Nat. Phonograph Co. vs. Wood.
2—Fernald vs. Met. Stamping Co.
3—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent Light Co.
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—Reynolds vs. same.
6—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Mut. Incandescent Light Co.
7—Stokes vs. Collier Weeks Co.
8—Anglo-Cont. Chemical Co. vs. Hartford
9—Stern vs. Bath Iron Works.
10—Kenny Co. vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
11—Reynolds vs. Trus. &c., Amherst College
12—Same vs. President, &c., Williams Col.
13—Thomson-Hous. Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
14—Christian vs. Smith.
15—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
16—Same vs. same. Noticed for March 22.
17—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Nat. Gramophone Co.
18—Langdon vs. Thomas.
19—Field vs. Allen.
20—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
21—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Catskill Elec. Light, H. & Power Co.
22—Bartram Bros. vs. United States.
23—Howell Son & Co. vs. same.
24—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. same.
25—Bishop & Babcock vs. Levine.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 163, 650, 84, 161, 172.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Rumsey, Patterson, and McLoughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Schlesinger.
2—Same vs. Weissmann.
3—Burt Shoe Co. vs. Feltner et al.
4—Reinhart & Co. vs. same.
5—Railway & Co. vs. same.
6—Jamele vs. Election Inspectors.
7—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Proffer vs. Kling.
9—Silver vs. Western Assur. Co.
10—Haas vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
11—Whitehead vs. Helbenheimer.
12—Kennett vs. Hopkins.
13—Ketchum vs. Belding.
14—Hentz vs. Havemeyer.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Bacon.
2—B. Goetz Mfg. Co. vs. Herter.
3—Heliner vs. Smith.
4—Mayer vs. Loch.
5—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
6—Int. Cable Directory Co. vs. Liber Code Co.
7—Springer vs. Tompkins.
8—Glaze vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
9—Gross vs. Cornell.
10—Niles vs. Bilheimer.
11—Galvin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Beaver vs. same.
13—Meyer vs. Bushmann
14—Zerega vs. Bell.
15—Sullivan vs. Salmon.
16—Stein vs. Wendel.
17—Cox vs. same.
18—Thornley vs. same.
19—Ellis vs. Gallagher.
20—Fox vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
21—In re Sherman.
22—In re Martin.
23—Steburgh vs. Einstein.
24—Bailey vs. Carter.
25—Gibbs vs. Gibbs.
26—Vatable vs. Pulling.
27—In re Stephens.
28—Cooper vs. Cooper.
29—Trust Co. of Am. vs. Archer Pancoast Co.
30—Cohen vs. Katz.
31—Proschl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—McAfee vs. Harris.
33—Norcum vs. Vingiprovs.
34—Metcalf vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar.

75—In re Washington Av.
361—Mendelsohn vs. Burlingname.
367—Baltes vs. Union Trust Co. Demurrer.
1508—Baker vs. Parks. Preferred causes.
1569—Kemp vs. Kemp.
2413—Toplitz vs. Toplitz.
2949—Mount vs. Mount. General calendar.
1461—Kitching vs. Brown.
1550—Purdy vs. Purdy.
1683—Sudvig vs. Nacher.
2061½—Meryash vs. Hoffberg.
2078—Lankering vs. Elterich.
2289—Rosenkranz vs. Stern.
2306—Brush vs. Levy.
1507—Hanlein vs. Mc Keone.
2066—Clark vs. Congress Brew. Co.
1822—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2065—United Water, &c., Co. vs. Omaha Water Co.
1414—Dollar Sav. Bank vs. Seitz.
1631½—Galante vs. Galante.
2180—Dickson vs. City of New York.
2058—Barker vs. Bogart.
1826—Kolberg vs. Kolberg.
1917—Orr vs. Wolf.
1753—Thomas vs. Kudlich.
2056—Bloomingdale vs. Carey.
1345—Kine vs. Farrell.
2687—Barrett Chemical Co. vs. Stern.
2059½—Berlinger vs. Baldwin.
1436—Foote vs. Lulves.
2509—Ackerman vs. True.
1844—Sokolski vs. Mueller.
2047—Bush vs. Bush.
2409—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
1563—Robinson vs. Doyle
1175—L. Tannenbaum vs. Levy.
2208—Howlett vs. Hall.
1923—Hay Foundry & I Co. vs. Grinnell.
2703—Trenton Potteries Co. vs. Title G. & T. Co.
2508—Batavia, &c., vs. Hoefler.
1463—Judson vs. Judson
2074—Kenny vs. Cregan.
1521—Osthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1522—Same vs. same.
1523—Brenneis vs. same.
1724—Engelking vs. same.
1525—Hutchinson vs. same.
1726—Turno vs. same.
1527—Larkin vs. same.
1638—Lowenthal vs. Clauss.
2067—Knubel vs. Knubel.
2116—McGrath vs. Horgan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

35—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
36—Pareira vs. Ginsberg.
37—Wigand vs. Koch.
38—Stoutenburgh vs. Cram.
39—In re Campbell.
40—Reich vs. Schlanger
41—Pettit vs. Kane.
42—Woolfson vs. Cartoon
43—Stadtlander vs. Warnecke.
44—Graves vs. Graves.
45—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Jackson.
46—Lage vs. Jackson.
47—Wallach vs. Dunn.
48—Lauin vs. Gruen
49—Hallowell vs. Lyon
50—Jones vs. Brower.
51—Bolles vs. Kohart.
52—Mayer vs. Smith.
53—Same vs. Storms.
54—Kearney Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
55—Lindner vs. Lesser.
56—Wolfe vs. Wolfe.
57—Bowles vs. Westwood
58—Koursen vs. Woodruff.
59—Cannovan vs. Waldron.
60—Adams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
61—Di Rocco vs. Di Rocco.
62—Myers vs. Moses.
63—Fishbein vs. Nassbaum.
64—Dancel vs. Goodyear Shoe M. Co.
65—Cudlip vs. N. Y. Eve. Journal.
66—In re Archer Pancoast Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

9667—Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co. vs. Doctor.
9553—Medvetz vs. Medvets.
9756—Limock & Fink Co. vs. Langer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 2795—John Roebling Sons Co. vs. Hanton.
2624—Newell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2625—Hartnell vs. same.
2508—Dent vs. Grimm.
2599—Same vs. same.
2811—Sachs vs. Am. Surety Co.
2693—Grupelli vs. Mfg. Co.
2720—Marcus vs. Rabiner.
2795—Wilson vs. Boehm.
8378—Mundt vs. Glohner
2573—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1720—Parker vs. Bennett.
2668—Boestrup vs. Marks.
2687—Morgenhstelh, vs. Morning Journal Association.
2704—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2703—Struck vs. same.
2706—Di Pinto vs. T. A. Gillespie Co.
2711—Shneiderman vs. Thum.
2717—Kelbe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2721—Windman vs. Casey.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3015.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2468—Schaub vs. Union Ry. Co.
2696—Taylor vs. Meyer.
8537—Goidstein vs. Yudelman.
2467—W. R. Pitt Composite Iron Works vs. Weber.
2498—Gibson vs. City of New York.
2618—Weinberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2631—Grossmeyer vs. Dist. Pres. No. 1 Building

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St, Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

MEMPHIS LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with provisions of the mortgage dated February 14th, 1891, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that ten (10) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 12, 48, 82, 96, 217, 225, 270, 327, 344, and 370, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5th, 1901.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that Bond No. 34 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5, 1901.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1901.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1901. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INTERIM CERTIFICATES
For First Mortgage 4% Bonds
OF THE
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Interim Certificates above described may be exchanged for 1st mortgage 4% bonds of The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company on or after March 21, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 30 Broad Street, our agency in said City.
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
March 21, 1901.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CHICLE.
J. B. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company
Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.
Capital $500,000,
Consisting of 500,000 Shares of $1.00 each.
C. A. HAMILTON, President.
A. HOWARD HINKLE, Vice-Pres. M. L. BOUDEN, Sec'y & Treas.
DIRECTORS.
C. M. WARNER, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. A. HAMILTON, Waterbury, Ct.
SEYMOUR SCOTT, Lyons, N. Y.
M. L. BOUDEN, New York City.
HON. J. FRANK ALLEE, Dover, Del.
ALEX. NONES, New York City.
A. HOWARD HINKLE, Cincinnati, O.
J. EDWARD ADDICKS, Claymont, Del.
HON. JACOB AMOS, Syracuse, N. Y.
GENL. SAMUEL THOMAS, New York City.
H. H. WARD, Wilmington, Del.
G. C. EDWARDS, Bridgeport, Ct.
LIEUT. H. A. BISPHAM, U. S. N.

SUMMARY.
From the Report of James W. Neill, Mining Engineer, and plans for economical development, as outlined by him, which report is filed at our office.
The mines owned by this Company are located in Yavapai County, Arizona, in the celebrated Big Bug Mining District, those now producing copper being situated on the Ridge known as the Blue Bell Saddle. Many additional claims in the vicinity of this ridge are owned by this Company and are now in process of development.
The ore now being mined at the 270-foot level indicates the persistency of the ore bodies, which will increase in volume and value as greater depths are reached. Contracts have been placed for the erection of a Smelter, the building of the railroad to connect with the Station at Mayer, and the installation of machinery, buildings, &c., necessary for the more economic working of these mines.
The Company has no bonds or indebtedness of any character.

Offer for Public Subscriptions.
The undersigned have been authorized to offer to the public 40,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company, of the par value of $1.00 per share, at the price of $25 per share.
Subscriptions can be made by letter or in person, and should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied by certified check or bank draft to our order for $5.00 per share for each share subscribed, the balance of $20 per share to be payable in the same manner within ten days after allotment. Negotiable Receipts will be issued on complete payment for shares allotted, exchangeable for Certificates of Stock, when same are engraved.
Books for the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company will be opened at our office on Monday, March the 18th, 1901, and remain open up to and including Monday, April the 1st, 1901.
We reserve the right to reject any subscription and to close the books prior to April 1st, 1901.
Stock will be dealt in on the Curb Market in New York pending application for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.
THOMAS & POST,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Application will be made to list on New York Stock Exchange.

Hudson River Water Power Co.
5% First Mortgage—Sinking Fund—Gold Bonds.
20,000 HORSE POWER.
EARNINGS FOR ONE YEAR:

General Electric Company Contract (5000 H. P.)	$112,500.00
Glens Falls Portland Cement Co. Contract (2000 H. P.)	47,500.00
Saratoga Springs & Ballston Spa Plants (Net)	42,872.65
	$202,872.65
Applications for 9112 H. P. Additional	160,910.00
Gross Earnings	$363,782.65
Annual Operating Expenses, including taxes	25,000.00
Net Earnings (showing interest on bonds to be earned more than four times)	$338,782.65
Annual interest charge on $1,500,000 Bonds, 5%	75,000.00
Net Surplus	$263,782.65

(Letter of President of the Company.)
GLENS FALLS, New York, March 15, 1901.
Messrs. E. H. Gay & Co., 131 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sirs—I have your letter of recent date, inquiring of me concerning the progress of work at Spier Falls. We are making excellent progress, and judging from what has already been accomplished during the time which we have been working, we believe we will complete the whole proposition and be able to deliver power by the first day of November, 1901.
Of the 15,000 horse power which we are planning to develop at this time, 5,000 has been sold to the General Electric Company at Schenectady and 2,000 to the Glens Falls Portland Cement Company. Our Saratoga and Ballston Spa plants will use about 800 h. p. We have applications for about 9,000 h. p. additional, and shall be able to sell this at even higher prices than we have made in our contracts, when we have the proposition completed. Yours truly, EUGENE L. ASHLEY, President.
We will furnish copies of Letters on the proposition, from Wm. Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York, and Cary T. Hutchinson, Electrical Expert, of 71 Broadway, New York.
Price of bonds to yield about 5%. Send for Special Circular.
New York. Philadelphia. **E. H. GAY & CO.** Boston. Montreal.
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

We hereby solicit subscriptions at the official price of 87½% plus accrued interest for the coming issue of
300,000,000 Mark
(ABOUT $72,000,000)
German Empire 3% Consols
PAYABLE IN GOLD AND FREE FROM TAXES.
Subscriptions will be received at our offices up to April 2nd, 1901.
We also hold and offer at 97%, subject to prior sale,
5,000,000 AUSTRIAN CROWNS
(ABOUT $1,000,000 DOLLARS,)
4% GOLD BONDS (issue of 1900) of the
City of Vienna
(CAPITAL OF AUSTRIA)
Redeemable at par, by annual drawings within 90 years, but subject to call at par after 1910. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FREE FROM TAXES.
Interest payable semi-annually, on April 1st & Oct. 1st.
Population of the City of Vienna, about 1,700,000.
Total indebtedness " " " " $47,000,000.
Indebtedness per capita " " " " $28.
Which compares as follows with
The indebtedness per capita of the City of Berlin, Germany, about $38.
" " " " of the City of Paris, France, about $179.
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS, - - - 9 AND 11 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

UNION PACIFIC FIRST LIEN CONVERTIBLE 4% BONDS.
RECEIPTS—25% Paid,
BONDS "when issued."
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS,
56 Broadway.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.
Gold 4's due July 1st, 1911.
We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment. At present prices they net over 6%.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Charles Minzesheimer & Co.
Investment Department. 35 Wall St.—17 Broad St.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

Capital	$2,050,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,109,900
Deposits	27,680,000

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
March 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of
Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.
Referring to our circular dated March 2, 1901, we announce that holders of the following percentages of the entire outstanding amounts of the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named companies have accepted the offer made to them by us in our said circular, viz.:

	Percentage of Preferred Stock.	Percentage of Common Stock.
Federal Steel Company	97	96
National Steel Company	97	98
National Tube Company	98	93
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	97	92
American Tin Plate Company	94	99
American Steel Hoop Company	97	98
American Sheet Steel Company	97	94

THE PLAN PROPOSED IN OUR CIRCULAR THEREFORE HAS BECOME OPERATIVE.
In view of the fact that there are stockholders who desire to participate in the plan, but who have been unable to deposit the certificates for their stock within the time limited in our circular, we have extended the time for deposit of stocks under the terms and conditions of our said circular of March 2, 1901, UNTIL AND INCLUDING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1901, after which date no deposits of stock will be received except in our discretion and on such terms as we may prescribe.
The COMMON STOCK of any Company offered for deposit AFTER THE DATE OF CLOSING THE TRANSFER BOOKS of such Company for the payment of dividends upon the Common Stock, must be accompanied by an ORDER FOR SUCH DIVIDEND.
Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

FEDERAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	with	Colonial Trust Co., N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
NATIONAL TUBE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
NATIONAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN TIN PLATE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN STEEL HOOP PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.
Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 110 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.
Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 60 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.
Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street,
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901. I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of Colonial Brewery will be held at the office of the Company at the Brewery, No. 240 West 18th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., on Friday, March 29th, 1901, at 3 P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the evening of March 19th until said meeting has been held. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES HEIDENHEIMER, Secretary.
New York, March 14, 1901.

German American Insurance Company,
New York, March 13, 1901.
An election for directors and inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46 Cedar St., New York, March 19th, 1901.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year and of Inspectors of next Election will be held at the office of this company on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Aravaipa Mining Company, for the election of a Board of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, April 1st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

Proposals.

Proposals for
$2,500,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Monday, the 25th day of March, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit $3,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD
Principal payable November 1, 1950.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MARCH 12, 1901.

Dividends.

Union Typewriter Company.
60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Typewriter Company, held March 20th, 1901, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the First Preferred Stock, and a dividend of 4% on the Second Preferred stock, and an extra 8% dividend on the Cumulative Preferred stock be declared and paid to all registered stockholders on April 1st, 1901. The transfer books close on March 21st and reopen on the 1st of April.
G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the preferred stock of this company, payable at its office, 30 Broad St., New York, on the 25th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 25th day of March instant.
The transfer books will close for dividend on the 25th day of March inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 15th day of April next.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 28, 1901. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on March 28, 1901, and will be opened on April 16.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1901.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, March 21st, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable April 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. March 25th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 25th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, April 9th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. & Treas.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
New York, March 19, 1901.
DIVIDEND 38.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 10, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of March 30, 1901. Transfer books will be closed March 30, 1901, and reopened April 11, 1901. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 23, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1st, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 13, 1901.

Panama Rail Road Company.
New York, March 14th, 1901.
113TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the Panama Rail Road Co. has declared a SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on March 25th, 1901, to stockholders of record. The transfer books will be closed March 22d, and reopened March 26th.
SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business April 5th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from April 6th to April 15, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street & 6th Avenue.
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 18th, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, April 5th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 23d at 12 M., and reopen on Thursday, March 28th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Continental Trust Company,
30 BROAD STREET.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on April 10th next. Transfer books will close April 1st and reopen April 11th.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

General Chemical Company.
32 Liberty St., New York, March 21st, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid April 1st, 1901, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M., March 21st, 1901. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from March 21st to April 2d, 1901. JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

New York County National Bank.
New York, March 19, 1901.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day an extra dividend of 100 Per Cent. was declared, payable March 21st.
CHAS G. DALE, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 21	1,216,515
To date this year	69,535,476
Corresponding date last year	28,488,582

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 21	$6,134,020
To date this year	$293,378,070
Corresponding date last year	$132,188,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3¼@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Lake Erie & W.	2
Am. Bicycle pf.	2½	Minn. & St. L.	4
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Express	1	Missouri Pacific	⅜
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Nat. Salt	2¾
Am. Smelt. & R.	¾	Nat. Salt pf.	3¾
Am. S. & W. ctfs.	½	Nat. Steel pf. ctfs.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	Nat. Tube ctfs.	1
Am. Tin Plate ctfs.	½	Nat. Tube pf. ctfs.	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2¾
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Norfolk & West.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	¾	North Amer.	5¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	Ont. Silver Mining	1
Chi. Great West.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	People's Gas	⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¼	Peoria & East.	2⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅛	pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Reading	1½
Col. Southern	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Erie	2½	Texas & Pacific	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	2	Third Avenue	2
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Great North. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	1⅜
Hocking Valley	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Int. Paper	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	4½		
Int. Power	⅛		
Iowa Central	2¾		
Iowa Cent. pf.	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sheet Steel pf. ctfs.	½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Long Island	1
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. Ste., Chi.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop ctfs.	¾	Mexican Central	½
Am. S. H. pf. ctfs.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1⅜	Philadelphia Co.	¾
Canada South.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅛
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	Union Bag & P.	⅛
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Union B. & P. pf.	3½
Consol. Gas	¾	U. S. Express	¾
General Electric	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Hous. & T. gen. 4s	1
B'klyn Ferry 5s	3	Leo. & East. inc.	2¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Stand. P. & T. 6s	1
Erie gen. 4s	1¼	Texas Pac. 2d	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3½	Wabash deb. B	1⅝
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	8

Bonds Declined.

Laclede Gas 1st	1	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1⅛
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1¼		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After early hesitancy, due in a large measure to the disquieting news in respect to the Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien-Tsin, the stock market yesterday took on a tone of aggressive strength, which was continued up to the very close. The result was that final figures in practically every important stock on the list showed net gains, many of them substantial. The change in tone from the early pessimism which prevailed resulted from the receipt of assuring news from London concerning the trouble in China, the more hopeful reports from the coal district indicating that there would be no strike, and marked easiness in the money market. At the same time a number of favorable railway statements were put out, adding additional proofs to the many already furnished of the substantial prosperity of the railroads of the country.

A fact that did not escape attention was that special activity and strength developed in the so-called Morgan and Vanderbilt stocks, with Erie leading in the one and Nickel Plate in the other. The Gould issues, too, were well bought, the best demand being in the Wabashes. If what the Street hears is true—and in each case there is semi-official warrant for the belief—important developments in all three of these properties will shortly be disclosed. In Erie there will be other change than a new management; in Nickel Plate a readjustment of stocks is pending; in Wabash there is to be change of control with a dividend guarantee on the preferred stock.

A considerable short interest exists in the market. That interest fought yesterday's rise with much persistence, though not with success. At the close of the day there was some disquietude among the rank and file of the professional bears.

International Paper stocks, which, throughout the bull market have been practically neglected, were taken in hand yesterday by interests identified with the property and were run sharply up, the common advancing 2¼ points and the preferred 4½. Flower brokers were active buyers all day and talked very hopefully of the outlook for the company. It is said that the trade is in a very prosperous condition, and that a better understanding has been arrived at with the Great Northern Paper Company.

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Of the 57,000 shares of Burlington traded in during the day one interest alone got the credit for selling between 15,000 and 20,000 shares. Whether this represented long or short stock did not develop, but it is understood that it was for long account, the selling being said to be for a pool that had bought the stock when it was around 140. When this pressure ceased the stock recovered and finally closed with a net gain of 1¼ points. For the first time in some weeks there was almost a total absence of either dividend or "deal" talk.

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The contest between the bulls and the bears in Manhattan was continued yesterday, with the advantage now on the one side and now on the other, the close being practically a stand-off. If all the reports in the Street are to be believed the stock is going down to 110 and up to 140 at one and the same time, these being the respective prices fixed by the bears and the bulls.

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The coincident strength of Iowa Central and Minneapolis and St. Louis securities was said to be due to the plan which has for its object the lodgment of control of the two properties in the hands of the Illinois Central management. According to a Western report a 5 per cent. dividend is to be guaranteed to Minneapolis and St. Louis.

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Sugar trust stock surprised the Street by shooting up to above 144, closing with a net gain of 2⅜ points on dealings in over 100,000 shares. It was considered as somewhat remarkable that in connection with the rise the name of Thomas Lawson of Boston was not even once heard. Generally Mr. Lawson is credited with being the moving spirit in any of the stock's pyrotechnics. So far as could be learned yesterday's movement was one largely brought about by room traders, who say they are looking for an extra dividend on the stock "some of these days."

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Pool buying was largely responsible for the advances in the Atchisons. The good earnings of the system are used as the argument for higher prices.

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The advances in the Readings, Ontario and Western, and Delaware and Hudson were in part due to the assuring news from the coal districts and in part in sympathy with the phenomenal strength of the Eries. In the soft coal stocks Norfolk and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio, received better support than on any day this week. The position of both of these last two named roads is expected to be appreciably improved by the increase in the soft coal freight rates on April 1.

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Two of the industrial stocks that came into prominence during the day were National Salt and American Snuff, the former showing strength, while the latter, at least as far as its preferred issue is concerned—was conspicuously weak. The earnings of the salt company are said to be very satisfactory. No known reason appeared for the decline in Snuff.

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Amalgamated Copper Directors met during the day and declared the regular quarterly dividend on the stock, which is 1¼ per cent, and ½ extra. The action was a general disappointment—to the bulls because they had been predicting an increase, and to the bears for the reason that they had declared with some emphasis that a reduction was certain.

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London traded in about 50,000 shares of stock in this market yesterday, about evenly divided between purchases and sales. The cables reported a weak market at the opening, but there was improvement later in the day, on the better foreign news. It is said there is a large short interest in the London market. The Pacifics, the Eries, and the Wabashes were in best demand.

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The calamity howlers in the Street who on Wednesday had been predicting a sharp upward movement in money rates, were disagreeably surprised yesterday when, instead of advancing, call rates declined. Not a few loans were made as low as 2 per cent., while most of the day's loans were at 2¼. On the day previous the call rate at one time had touched 3 per cent.

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M. B. Fuller of Harris & Fuller, Hugo H. Hahlo of Hahlo Bros., and H. Tilden Swan, at the office of Lounsbery & Co., have been elected members of the Stock Exchange.

was a practicing physician, joined the Exchange early this year. Prior to his joining the Stock Exchange he was connected with the International Zinc Company, which failed recently. The inference was that Dr. Lyman resigned his seat under pressure because of his interest in the International Zinc Company.

The officers of the Exchange, however, say that Dr. Lyman transferred his seat in the regular way, and that no pressure was brought to bear on him. At the office of Dr. Lyman, at 52 Broadway, the only stutement made was a confirmation of the reported transfer.

Stock Exchange Seat Sold.

Charles D. Halsey of the brokerage firm of Toler & Halsey, was the purchaser of the $52,000 seat on the Stock Exchange reported Wednesday. Mr. Halsey's partner is already a member of the Exchange.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that of the $88,000,000 capital of the American Can Company, which is equally divided into common and preferred, $10,000,000 of each class will remain in the company's treasury.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but reduction in that of the Bank of Bengal from 8 to 7 per cent.

According to a Pittsburg dispatch, a large and representative meeting of iron manufacturers will be held in Cleveland Wednesday of next week to adjust the prices on ore for the next twelve months.

American Car and Foundry Company said to be in receipt of large orders for cars from Spain and France, in addition to enormous orders from railroads in this country.

Dispatches from Springfield, Ill., stating that plans are being perfected for the consolidation of all the coal-mining companies of Illinois.

Statement from Boston, based on what is said to be unquestionable authority, that the dividend on Erie Telegraph and Telephone stock will be passed at the meeting of the Directors on Monday next.

Incorporation of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway, with a capital of $25,000,000.

Members of the Cotton Exchange to vote to-day on the proposition to close the Exchange on Good Friday and the Saturday following.

Harrisburg (Penn.) dispatches to the effect that the movement of freight over the Pennsylvania lines at that point so far this month is in excess of all previous records.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Reports from Chicago that the Western railroads have generally notified the flour-milling companies that, owing to congestion of traffic, they cannot furnish cars until conditions improve.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $246,507,316; balances, $15,736,761; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $560,837.

Money on call in London, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94⅞ and 95 9-16; guilders, 40¾ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 21.—The demand for money to-day was active, and, in spite of the heavy borrowing from the Bank of England, the supply was not large. To-morrow £2,750,000 will be required to meet the Exchequer bond installment. Discounts were quiet and harder. There was some uneasiness regarding French exchange and the possibility of exports of gold to Paris.

Prices on the Stock Exchange opened weak all around, in consequence of the situation in the Far East. The outlook of the money market also was a disturbing element. In the afternoon confidence was renewed, stimulated by the South African news that there had been a resumption of mining on the Rand, on a limited scale, in a few mines, and that other mines would have permission to resume work slowly. Kafirs rallied sharply.

Americans had a pronounced reaction, opening below parity, notably in the case of Atchison. Afterward there was a partial recovery, especially in Northern Pacific. Union Pacific closed dull and irregular. Grand Trunk seconds were firm.

Chinese securities had a distinctly better tone at the close.

Consols for money, 95⅜; consols for the account, 95⅝; Atchison, 60⅝; Canadian, 97; St. Paul, 155; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville, 101¾; Union Pacific preferred, 87; New York Central, 148⅝; Erie, 33; Pennsylvania, 77¾; Reading, 17; Erie first preferred, 49¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 91⅛; Grand Trunk, 7¾; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 41.

Bar silver weak at 27 15-16d per ounce. Money, 3¾@4 per cent.

Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, £20.20; Madrid, 34.55; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 5.30.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 21.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak on the unfavorable British newspaper comments regarding the Tien-Tsin affair and aprehensions as to the scarcity of money. Later there was an all-around recovery, which was accentuated as the day progressed, and prices closed firm. Kafirs were strong on English buying.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 37½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18¾ centimes for checks. Spanish Fours, 73.50.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 40,075,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 1,425,000f., gold in hand increased 2,625,000f., bills discounted decreased 36,475,000f., silver in hand increased 3,925,000f.

BERLIN, March 21.—Chinese securities on the Boerse to-day reacted on news of the political situation in China. Americans were dull, Canadian Pacifics started weak, but subsequently strengthened. Locals were irregular. Mines recovered before the close. Transactions generally were limited. Reports from London on the China situation were depressing.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfenigs for checks. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

MADRID, March 21.—Spanish Fours closed to-day at 79.40. Gold was quoted at 34.82.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Notes reserve decreased £45,000; circulation decreased £83,000; bullion decreased £127,953; other securities increased £373,000; other deposits decreased £351,000; public deposits increased £570,000; total reserve decreased £103,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable strength showed in the outside market yesterday, and a number of stocks closed with substantial net gains. The steel stocks were all much less active than they had been for the last few days and at the same time the fluctuations in them were much smaller.

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UNITED STATES STEEL common was fairly active, but showed a total very much smaller than that of Wednesday. It sold all day around 43 and closed at 42⅝ bid, a small net loss. The transactions in the preferred stock advanced that issue slightly, and it closed with a net gain of one-fourth of a point, at 92½ bid. The official announcement in regard to the amounts of the several stocks deposited under the plan of consolidation gave evidence of the complete success of the proposed merger, but this had been generally expected, and so caused no great change in the price of the new stock. The extension of time for the deposit of stock was also to some extent responsible for the quieter conditions that prevailed in the steel stocks yesterday.

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AMERICAN SHEET STEEL was quiet, and, like United States Steel common, ended the day at slightly lower figures. The common closed at 41⅜ bid and the preferred at 91½ bid, against Wednesday's figures of 42 and 92, respectively.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was strong, and closed with net gains in both the common and preferred issues. The common sold as high as 46½, and closed at 45⅝ bid, a net advance of five-eighths of a point. The preferred stock sold up to 90, and closed at 98⅜ bid.

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LAKE SUPERIOR IRON MINES was in demand at 155. This figure was bid for full lots, which were offered at 165.

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BROOKLYN FERRY attracted considerable attention owing to a sharp advance accompanied by considerable activity. Over 2,000 shares of the stock were traded in between 23¼ and 27, and it closed at 27 bid, a net gain of 6 points. In addition to the bonds of the company traded in on the Stock Exchange there were sales on the curb of about $100,000 of these bonds from 86½ up to 88⅝ flat. At the close 89 was bid for $50,000 of the bonds. There was no news in regard to the company to account for the large advance which occurred in the stock.

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UNION TYPEWRITER common made a large net gain, advancing above 56. As had been anticipated, the Directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend on the second preferred stock, and in addition have ordered paid up all the back dividends on this issue, amounting to 8 per cent. The strength of the common stock within recent weeks has been due to the anticipation of the settlement of the back dividends due on the second preferred stock, and the declaration of this dividend yesterday caused in the stock a further advance from 53 to 56. The buying of the common stock seems due to the belief that the earnings of the company warrant the payment of a dividend on this issue in the near future, the paying of all the dividends due on the preferred stock having placed the common in a position to share in the earnings of the company.

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CAST IRON PIPE common sold up to 10½ and closed at 10⅛ bid, a net gain of over 4 points. The preferred stock was also decidedly strong, advancing to 40 and closing there, with a net gain of 5 points.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 21. Bid.	Asked.	March 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	55	55
American Bridge	45⅝	45¾	45	45½
American Bridge pf.	98¾	99	98⅜	98¾
American Chicle	85	87	85	87
American Chicle pf.	79	81½	79	81½
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	39	37	39
American Malt 6s	97½	98¾	98	98¼
Am. Sheet Steel	41⅞	42¼	42	43
Am. Sheet Steel pf.	91½	92½	92	92½
*American Thread pf.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Am. Tin Can subs.	101	102	100½	100¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20	20½	20	20¾
British Exch. 3s	99	99½	99	99½
Brooklyn Mines	42	44	42	44
California Copper	⅝	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	10½	12½	6⅜	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	40	42	35	37
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	30	31	30	31
Consolidated Equipment	11½	12	12	12½
Con. Rubber Tire	5	6	5	6
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	30	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	60¼	61½	61⅜	62¼
Denver S. & R. pf.	68	69	68	70
Denver & S. W. 2s	94	94½	94¼	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	29½	30½	29¾	30
Elect. Lead Reduction	5⅝	5⅝	5½	6
Electric Boat	24	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	14	16	14	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	25	34	25	34
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	5	5	5	5
Empire Steel pf.	39	45	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	16	9	16
General Carriage	2¼	2½	2¼	2¾
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101	101½	100⅞	101½
Havana Commercial	14	14⅝	14	14⅝
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½	58	59½
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Inter-State Oil	1¼	5	1¼	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron Mines	155	165	150	..
Lorillard pf.	115	..	115	..
†Markeen Copper	2⅜	3	2⅝	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	28½	30	28½	30
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20½	22	20	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
N. Y. Transportation	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Otis Elevator	29¾	30	29¾	30
Otis Elevator pf.	93	93½	93	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	1½	⅝	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36½	38½	36	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70½	72	70½	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	70	78	72	82
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29	28¼	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Light	135	138	133	138
St. Louis Transit	23	24	22	23
Seaboard Air Line	78½	79	78½	78⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32	32½	32	32¼
Singer Mfg.	240	260	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	43	44¼	43	45
Southern L. & T. 5s	78	81	78	..
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	793	800	797	800
Sterling Copper	10¾	11	10¾	11
Storage Power	..	12	..	13
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17½	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	4	5	4	5
Trenton Potteries pf.	56	60	56	60
Union Copper	3⅞	4	4	4⅞
Union Typewriter	56	60	52	53½
Union Typewriter 1st pf., ex div	..	..	114½	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf., ex div	112	114	123	125
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90⅞	91¼	90⅞	91⅜
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77	78	77	78
United States Steel	42⅜	42⅝	43	43⅛
United States Steel pf.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	..	38	..
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	103½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	245	241	243
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61½	62¼	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110½	109½	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	406
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	118	115	118
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	83¾	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	19	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81	91½	81	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Trac.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
9th Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	85	82	85
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	15	13	15
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	70	75	70	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	116½	113½	115½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34¼	35½	34¼	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11¼	12	11½	12
Chicago	97	97½	96¾	97
Citizens' (Pittsburg)	6	7	6	7
Consumers' (Chicago)	36	38	36	38
Consumers' (Jersey City)	30	32	30	32
Detroit	90	92	90	92
Equitable (Denver)	3	4	3	4
Equitable (Phila.)	4	5	4	5
Fort Wayne	90	95	90	95
Hudson County	90	95	90	95
Indiana	40	45	40	45
Kings County	90	95	90	95
Lacled	100	105	100	105
Madison	150	160	150	160
Mutual (Jersey City)	90	95	90	95
Nassau (Brooklyn)	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam	290	300	290	300
Newton	90	95	90	95
North Jersey	90	95	90	95
Northern (Brooklyn)	90	95	90	95
Peoples' (Jersey City)	90	95	90	95
Peoples' (Phila.)	60	65	60	65
Philadelphia	60	65	60	65
Queen City	90	95	90	95
Rochester	90	95	90	95
Standard (Jersey City)	90	95	90	95
Standard (Newark)	90	95	90	95
Standard (Phila.)	60	65	60	65
Standard (Rochester)	90	95	90	95
Standard (San Francisco)	90	95	90	95
Union (Jersey City)	90	95	90	95
Union (Phila.)	60	65	60	65
United (Jersey City)	90	95	90	95
United (Phila.)	60	65	60	65
United (Rochester)	90	95	90	95
Washington	90	95	90	95

	March 21. Bid.	Asked.	March 20. Bid.	Asked.
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas Bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	19	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas Bonds 6s	94	95½	93½	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108¾	109½	108¾	109¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13½	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68	69	68	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. 1st	113	115	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45¼	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	96	98	96	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	27	28	21	23
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70¼
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	96
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81½	83	82	83½
Union Ferry	33	33½	32¾	33½
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—At the Clearing House this morning money between banks loaned at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at 10 and 12½ cents discount for cash.

Time money ranges from 3½@4½ per cent. according to names and collateral. Six months' loans on coppers have been made at 4 per cent., and on a year at 4@4½ per cent., though in the latter case loans have been sweetened by a small percentage of railway shares in the collateral. The market for commercial paper remains quiet. National banks generally are asking 4 per cent., though the best names will find buyers at 3⅝ per cent. where the amount offering is large. Mill paper will sell quickly at 3½ per cent.

Exchanges, $29,354,668; balances, $2,334,775.

Stocks closed at a sharp advance. The controlling interest in Tri-Mountain was bought by Brown, Riley & Co.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,824..Atchison & Topeka	60⅜	59	60⅜
828..Atch. & Topeka pf.	94⅜	93⅞	94⅝
172..Boston & Albany	255	255	255
30..Boston Elevated	174½	174½	174½
25..Boston & Maine	195	195	195
3,439..Boston & Maine Rights	.25	.20	.20
2,600..Chicago, B. & Quincy	164½	162½	164½
45..Chicago Junction	153	153	153
35..Current River	15	15	15
159..Fitchburg pf.	145	144½	145
8..Manchester & Law	247	247	247
3,573..Mexican Central	25	24½	24½
158..N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	209	210
145..Pere Marquette	59	57	59
6..Rutland pf.	100	100	100
1,022..Union Pacific	93⅞	92½	93⅜
51..Union Pacific pf.	85½	85¼	85¼
304..West End	95	95	95
189..West End pf.	112½	112	112

TELEPHONES.

295..Am. Tel. & Tel.	162¼	161½	161½
338..Erie (trust ctfs.)	50½	46	47
610..Mexican	3½	3⅜	3½
88..New England	138	137	138

ELECTRICS.

20..General Electric	216	216	216
1,985..Massachusetts	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
637..Massachusetts pf.	86½	86	86¼
3..Westinghouse pf.	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

60..Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	29	29	29
10..Am. A. C. Co. pf. (cash)	85	85	85
50..Am. A. C. Co. (ex div.)	82	82	82
8,700..Am. Sugar	144	140	143⅜
52..Am. Sugar pf.	123	122	123
113..Am. Woolen	15	14¼	14¼
7..Am. Woolen pf.	72	72	72
1,285..Dom. Iron & Steel	38¾	38	38
10..Federal Steel	48¾	48¾	48¾
8..Mergenthaler	161	160	160
400..National Tube	60½	60	60¼
500..National Tube pf.	114	112	114
10..N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	91½	91½	91½
150..Planters' Compress	17	17	17
1..Pullman	204¾	204¾	204¾
40..Reece Buttonhole	7	7	7
20..Swift Packing & Pro.	108	108	108
18..Torrington pf.	28	28	28
515..United Fruit	83¾	82⅝	83¼
357..United Shoe Machine	33⅛	32½	33⅛
400..United Shoe Mach. pf.	25¾	24½	25½
200..U. S. Leather	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
125..U. S. Rubber	58¾	58½	58¾

MINING.

460..Adventure	13¾	13¼	13⅜
450..Allouez	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,005..Amalgamated	102½	100¾	101½
50..Anaconda	45½	45¼	45¾
280..Arcadian	23	22⅝	23
100..Arnold	..	4¼	4¼
110..Atlantic	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2,865..Baltic	45	43	45
3,145..Bingham	25¾	24½	25
22..Boston & Montana	353	350	353
100..Boston Quicksilver	..	6¾	6¾
100..British Columbia	20	20	20
680..Butte & Boston	104	100½	103
32..Calumet & Hecla	855	850	850
3,635..Centennial	28¾	27¼	28¾
6,537..Centennial Eureka	34½	33¾	34½
250..Central Oil	11¾	11	11½
50..Cochiti	9	9	9
4,685..Copper Range	50½	48½	50¼
215..Dominion Coal	38¾	38½	38¾
25..Dom. Coal pf.	110¾	110¼	110¼
50..Elm River	6¾	6¾	6¾
225..Franklin	23	22¾	22¾
2,750..Gold Dredging	50	.50	.50
1,146..Isle Royale	43	42¾	43
1,527..Mass.	15½	14¾	15½
110..Mayflower	3	2¾	3
121..Michigan	6½	6	6
6,960..Mohawk	34½	30	34
110..Mont. Coal & Coke	6	5½	6
50..Napa	5	5	5
100..Old Colony	4	4	4
1,790..Old Dominion	36	35¾	36
110..Osceola	87½	86	87
475..Parrot	53	52¼	53
30..Phoenix	4¾	4⅝	4¾
12..Quincy	174	174	174
110..Rhode Island	7	6¾	7
900..Santa Fé	8¼	8⅛	8¼
109..St. Mary's Canal Rights	6½	6	6¼
10..Tamarack	340	340	340
135..Tecumseh	2	2	2
23,005..Tri-Mountain	43	35½	42½
2,934..Trinity	32⅝	31¼	32⅜
7,895..United States (tr. ctfs.)	18¾	18¼	18¼
322..United States Oil	16¾	16	16
655..Utah	34	33½	34
705..Victoria	4¼	4	4¼
426..Winona	6¼	5	6¼
500..Wolverine	52	51½	51¾
160..Wyandotte	2½	2	2

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—There was a heavy demand for the Readings to-day, mostly in the common stock. The whole group was stronger and closed at the top. Lehigh Valley jumped upward near the close. Union Traction went down on selling orders. The steel stocks were irregular. Cambria sold at 17⅞, and Bethlehem Steel was a shade off at 18½. Pennsylvania Steel common receded a point to 78 despite the news that a stock dividend will be declared.

The improvement in call money in New York had no effect here. Call rates, 3½ and upward; time loans, 4@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and slightly higher for longer time.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
16..American Railways	38½	38½	38½
70..American Cement	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
150..American Alkali	2	2	2
209..Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	60⅜	59¾	60⅜
108..Bethlehem Iron	62	62	62
216..Bethlehem Steel	18½	18½	18½
229..Cambria Steel	17½	17¼	17½
200..Chicago Union Trac.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
200..Choctaw t. c.	45½	45⅜	45½
385..Choctaw pf. t. c.	48¼	47¾	47¾
900..Cons. Lake Superior Co.	32¼	31⅞	32
238..Cons. Lake Superior pf.	41⅞	41½	41⅝
516..Cons. Trac., N. J.	63	62½	62½
200..Cons. Trac., Pitts.	24	24	24
990..Diamond State Steel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
900..Easton Cons. Elec.	20½	20¼	20¼
200..Elec. Co. of Am.	34¼	34¼	34¼
700..Elec. Co. of Am., pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50..Electric Storage	72	72	72
60..Electric Storage pf.	76	74	74
5..Girard National Bank	85	85	85
360..Interm. Power & Dyn.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
1,554..Lehigh Valley	33½	32⅝	33
100..Lehigh Navigation	66	66	66
10..Manufactured Rubber	1	1	1
200..Marsden Co.	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100..National Asphalt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
90..National Asphalt pf.	13¼	13¼	13½
100..North. Pac. com., t. c.	87⅜	87¼	87⅜
25..Palmetto Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100..Penn. Elec. Vehicle	⅜	⅜	⅜
100..Penn. St. Girard t. r.	78	78	78
1,389..Philadelphia Elec.	7⅜	6¼	6¾
190..Pennsylvania	79⅝	78	79½
1,971..Philadelphia Co.	46	45½	45⅝
50..Philadelphia Co. pf.	46	46	46
41..Penn. & Northwestern	26	26	26
10..Philadelphia Trac.	98⅝	98½	98½
13,535..Reading	17	16 7-10	17
1,050..Reading 1st pf. t. c.	38⅝	38 5-16	38⅝
5,805..Reading 2d pf. t. c.	23	22 5-16	23
149..Rochester Pass.	28	28	28
1,200..Southern Railway	29⅛	28¾	29⅛
250..Susqueh. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
290..Tidewater Steel	6¼	6	6¼
15..United Gas Imp.	125¼	125¼	125¼
65,400..United States Steel	43¼	42¾	42¾
1,000..United States Steel pf.	92½	92¼	92¼
1,667..Union Tra

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.09	.08
Best & Belcher	.15	.16
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.70	.74
Challenge Con	.14	.14
Chollar	.14	.15
Confidence	.70	.71
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gould & Curry	.13	.12
Hale & Norcross	.12	.12
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.30	.30
Occidental	.04	.04
Ophir	.61	.63
Overman	.13	.13
Potosi	.14	.15
Savage	.08	.08
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.28	.28
Standard	4.40	4.00
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con	.17	.17
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.16	.16
Silver bars	.60	.60⅞
Mexican dollars	50@50¾	50@50½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	17⅛	17⅛

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

Special to The New York Times.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	18⅝	18⅞	17⅝	17⅞
Alamo	13¼	13½	13¾	14
Argentum	25	27	25	27
Anaconda	44	44½	44	45
Butterfly	45	45	41	42
Battle Mountain	28	28½	28	28½
Blue Bell	18½	19	18½	19
C. C. Cons	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
C. & C. Mines	8⅝	8⅞	9	9
Columbine Victor	10½	11½	10½	11
Coriolanus	13½	13⅝	14½	16
Dante	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Damon	15	16	15	15⅝
Dr. Jackpot	86	88½	86	88
Elkton con	176	178	176½	180
El Paso	43½	44	44	44⅝
Findlay	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14
Golden Fleece	28	30	28	30
Golden Cycle	78	80	78¾	80
Gibson	29	30	29¼	29
Gold King	95	105	95	105
Gold Knob	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
Gold Coin	325	500	325	500
Gold Dollar	21½	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
Gold Sovereign	7	7¼	7	7¼
Gould	20	20	20	25
Hart	10	15	10	12
Ingham	18	18½	18	19
Isabella	76½	76¾	79	80
Independence	20	21	20	22
Jackpot	53½	54	55½	56
Keystone	10	12	10	12
Last Dollar	65	67	69	75
Lexington	8¾	9¼	8½	8¾
Mount Rosa	38	48	40	48
Mary Cashen	12½	13	13	13½
Moon Anchor	30	30½	29¾	31
National	7½	7⅝	7½	7¾
Nugget	19⅝	20	19	20¼
New Haven	9	9¼	9¾	9⅝
Ophir	50	55	50	55
Orphan	16	16	17	18
Pharmacist	13⅝	14	12⅝	13
Pinnacle	13	15	14½	15½
Portland	300	325	300	325
Pointer	15½	15⅝	15⅝	16
Rose Nicol	7⅝	8¼	8	8½
Sodan	13⅞	14	14⅛	14¾
Vindicator	126	127	120	127
Work	17½	18½	18	19
Zoe	5¼	5¾	5⅝	5⅞

*One-fourth of 1 per cent. dividend.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The report of the Bank of Huntington will be found in another column.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Union Typewriter Company, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Amalgamated Copper Company, Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, American Sheet Steel Company, Garfield National Bank, Continental Trust Company, and the General Chemical Company.

Zimmermann & Forshay solicit subscriptions at 87.50 and accrued interest, which is the price of issue for the 300,000,000 marks (about $72,000,000) German Empire 3 per cent. consols, payable in gold and free from taxes. Subscription books will close on April 2. They also hold and offer at 97 per cent., subject to prior sale, 5,000,000 Austrian crowns (about $1,000,000) 4 per cent. gold bonds, issue of 1900, of the City of Vienna.

Messrs. E. H. Gay & Co., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Montreal, offer for sale at 101 and interest, $279,000 Hudson River Water Power Company 5 per cent. fifteen to thirty year first mortgage gold bonds. This mortgage covers the Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, the Ballston (N. Y.) Light and Power Company, and water power upon the Hudson River capable of an ultimate development of 20,000-horse power.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Columbia Insurance Company of Jersey City has been organized with $250,000 capital and $50,000 surplus to transact a marine insurance business and inland transportation risks, including tourists and commercial travelers. The officers are: President—James A. Whitlock; Vice President—Daniel G. Whitlock, and Secretary—Edward E. Anthony.

The Senate of the Tennessee Legislature has passed a measure providing that, where an insurance company refuses to pay fire losses within a certain time, a penalty of 25 per cent. shall be added to the face of the policy and the company prevented from doing further business in the State until the whole sum is paid. The same body has also passed a bill giving the State Insurance Department jurisdiction and powers of inspection over all beneficiary orders doing business in the State of Tennessee.

The Washington State Legislature has enacted a bill affecting marine insurance interests. The measure, if approved by the Governor, will relieve insurance companies doing business in that State from the requirement that they possess $200,000 in bonds or an attachable equivalent, while under the old law a fine was imposed on all companies writing marine insurance outside. Puget Sound during the past year wrote insurance premiums of over $200,000, nearly all of which was with Seattle agents of foreign concerns, and only $103,314 premiums were written within the conditions of the old law. The Puget Sound foreign exports, $20,000,000 for 1900; San Francisco and Alaska coastwise merchandise exports, about $17,000,000, both exclusive of freights and not including the coastwise lumber trade of $2,500,000, or the coal trade of $2,000,000, often not insured, are affected.

The schedule of the insurable property of the new American Can Company, which is now being placed by Chicago insurance brokers, amounts to about $17,000,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

True Belting Company of Utica; capital, $10,000. Directors—D. G. True, Lizette True, and Florence Stiles, Utica.

Visitors' Information Company, Buffalo; capital, $4,000. Directors—F. H. Goodyear, H. H. Littell, and Ganson Depew, Buffalo.

Livonia Telephone Company of Livonia; capital, $1,000. Directors—A. Bronson, C. E. Hartson, and W. B. Thurston, Livonia.

Broome County Realty Company of Binghamton; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. C. Jacobson, S. B. Davidge, and C. D. Matthews, Binghamton.

Consumers' Importing and Distilling Association of Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—Frederick Frey, Joseph Bloch, and Louis Lutzeler, Brooklyn.

Vapor Shower Bath Company of Rochester; capital, $15,000. Directors—H. G. Larzelere, Buffalo; Robert Dewart and H. L. Larzelere, Rochester.

Printwell Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. M. Haigh, J. C. Wilcox, E. C. Marsha, John Gudebrod, and E. P. Irwin, New York City.

American Fire-Proofing and Cement Construction Company of Yonkers; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. F. Seligsberg and F. E. Spiegelberg, New York City; Alphonse De Man, Yonkers.

Courtright & Chase Company of Port Jervis, to do a laundry business; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. P. Courtright and Mary G. Courtright, Matamoras, Penn.; George W. Chase, Port Jervis.

J. R. Snyder Supply and Electric Company of Rochester, to deal in stoves, gas, and electric fixtures and hardware; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. E. Snyder, W. C. Burnette, and W. I. Peacock, Rochester.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 21.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day at Dover:

Manor Publishing Company of Wilmington, to issue and sell all kinds of books, music, and plays, and everything of that nature; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—W. T. Missimer, N. G. Haughey, G. A. Kimball.

Olmos Coal, Coke, and Oil Company of Eagle Pass, Texas, to mine and deal in coal, coke, and oil, and all of their products; capital, $350,000. Incorporators—W. C. Douglass, Eagle Pass; R. Musginz Poofisdias, Texas.

Ransome Construction Company of Philadelphia, to design, construct, and deal in buildings and works of public utility. Incorporators—Frank W. Lawrence, Hartford, Conn.; Henry F. Stilwell, and E. R. Deacon, Philadelphia; John G. Gray, Wilmington.

Merrill Mineral Spring Company of Vossburg, Miss.; capital, $500,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Consolidated Railway, Lighting and Refrigerating Company; capital, $6,000,000. The company was formed to manufacture and supply the electricity, gas, oil, compressed or liquid air to be used in connection with the lighting, heating, refrigerating, ventilating, and cleaning of railway cars and vehicles of all kinds. Incorporators—William C. Stommerman, John H. Thompson, Jr., and Clifford W. Perkins.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for West Side Dwellings—Beard Building Transferred—The Day's Dealings in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Hamilton M. Weed the five-story American basement fire-proof dwelling, 301 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.11. This is the second house sold out of a row of four recently completed.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mrs. Annie Pierson the five-story American basement dwelling, 32 West Eighty-fifth Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Harry F. Morse the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 487 West End Avenue, 17 by 82.

Harrie S. Lines has sold for Henry Hackenmeister, to a client, the four-story dwelling, 154 West Forty-sixth Street, 17 by 100.

It is reported that Nathan Wise has bought the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

John R. Davidson has sold for Niels Hansen, for $16,000, the five-story double flat, 104 Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 75, the buyer giving in exchange property at King's Bridge.

C. Schierioh has sold for John McGovern, for $30,000, the recently completed flat, 439 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100; also, for George Spohr, for $28,000, the five-story flat, with store, 639 Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for the Rosenblatt estate the four three-story brownstone-front dwellings, 202 to 208 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Henry A. Beiler the old building, 213 Chrystie Street, 28.2 by 100 and irregular.

A. Satsman has sold for Binder & Baum, to Michael Price, the seven-story tenement, with stores, 78 Essex Street, southeast corner of Broome Street, 25 by 75.

M. M. Singer has leased the five-story building, 368 East Eighth Street, for a long term of years to the Home for the Friendless. The building will be used as an industrial school.

Deeds recorded on Wednesday and yesterday disclose a somewhat involved transaction affecting the Beard Building, running through from Cedar to Liberty Street, just east of Greenwich Street, the eight-story building 42 to 46 East Twentieth Street, and what is known as the Standard Gas Building on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue. The Beard Building is conveyed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William R. Redfield, $420,000 out of the $500,000 consideration remaining on mortgage. The Seaboard Realty Company transfers to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the Twentieth Street property for $170,000 over a mortgage for $280,000. On Wednesday Henry M. Denton conveyed the Standard Gas Building on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Edmund Coffin, who, it is understood, held a second mortgage on the Twentieth Street parcel.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted permission to the Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital to sell the plot of five lots at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, part of the hospital's former site, for $575,000. The property has been for some time under contract of sale to Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder.

The Auction Room.

The property 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, running through to 14 East Twenty-seventh Street, sold yesterday by Auctioneer William M. Ryan under partition proceedings, was bought by the defendant in the suit, Eliza O'Brien, for $157,000.

Several business properties offered by the same auctioneer at voluntary and executors' sales were well received. Complete results of yesterday's salesroom dealings will be found below:

By William M. Ryan.

19 East Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 274 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 26 by 98.9, four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling, together with 14 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 26 by 98.9, two-story brick stable; partition sale, to the defendant, Eliza O'Brien $157,000

163 East Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to S. Schwarz.. 15,025

433 Broome Street, south side, between Broadway and Crosby Street, 26 by 101 by 52, four-story iron-front building; executors' sale, to Rudolph Schalk.. 46,500

867 Second Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 73, five-story brick double tenement, with two stores; partition sale, to C. W. Eidt.

Water Street, southwest corner of Jefferson Street, 23 by 76.4, four-story brick tenement, with two stores; executors' sale, to A. Zwerdling 15,500

2,130 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 30 by 100 by 12.4 by 101.4, two-story frame dwelling, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Mary Mahoney 6,450

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, seven-story brick apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to W. E. Preston 96,467

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THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 331 and 333 East Eighth Street; for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, each 24.9 by 80.7; Kurzrock & Melker of 81 Walker Street, owners; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $46,000.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; for a three-story frame tenement, 21.4 by 90; Robert C. Kemp of 444 Park Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,200.

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One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 65 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Thomas E. Finucane, owner; J. G. Robinson of 2,153 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Bank Street, southeast corner of Bleecker Street, to two three-story brick and frame hotels; William Laux of 82 Bank Street, owner; William Buchwald, architect; cost, $300.

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Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH MIDWOOD

South of Prospect Park.

This most beautiful and healthful section of Flatbush, has all its streets and avenues elegantly laid out, has all city improvements, paving, sewers, gas, etc., has a bountiful supply of the purest water in the State of New York entirely independent of the Brooklyn water system; is adorned with rare shrubbery and flower beds, and has every restriction enforced to insure its being kept up to its present high standard of exclusiveness.

Only 35 minutes to New York.

Cars run every 4 minutes.

Elegant, large residences with beautiful lawns $7,000 to $12,000. Villa Plots, 50x100, $2,000 and up.

Come and see South Midwood to-day or send for illustrated booklet.

Take Flatbush Avenue car.

Germania Real Estate & Improvement Co.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE 1364 Flatbush av.

NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES 2 AND 3 STORY,

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park, 30 minutes to Park Row; trolley connections to ferries and all points of the city. These houses are modern in every particular to the smallest detail. 38 two and 10 three story houses sold past season. For particulars regarding terms, etc., apply to W. A. A. BROWN, (Owner.) BROOKLYN—Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Ave. NEW YORK—149 Broadway. Brooklyn office open Sundays and holidays all day. Evenings until 9. Illustrated booklet showing floor plans, etc., mailed on application.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.

Two-story and basement brownstone fronts; eight just completed; twelve sold last six months; are up-to-date; open plumbing. Inquire premises, Decatur St., bet. Howard and Saratoga Avs. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Sacrifice.—30 minutes to New York; modern residence, 3 rooms deep, exquisite condition. $11,750; cost $17,000. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Ave., cor. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

One and two family houses wanted, 23d and 25th Ward, Brooklyn; customers waiting for cash and for exchange. Call Tryon, 1,410 Broadway, Brooklyn.

2½-story front, 3 rear, brownstone, 12 R. & B.; hardwood floor; open plumbing, grates; good condition; $8,250. 607 Hancock St.

Dock property, $60,000, free and clear.—Want to sell, rent, or exchange. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Brooklyn private house, sell or exchange, $12,000, free and clear. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Opportunity! Leaving city; sell or exchange for Philadelphia. Address "Owner," 2,206 Avenue G, Flatbush.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double rate for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS; RAILROAD & WATER FRONTS COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE; CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK; VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED; one piece with 4,900 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

Bargain.—Mennetto Hills Farm, Plainview, L. I.; 165 acres, 90 clear; house 11 rooms; barn and several outbuildings; two ponds and orchard; nicely located, one hour from city. For particulars address Owner, A. A. Leverich, 449 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Telephone, 1,073 Bedford.

For Sale, Cheap—House with 8 rooms, stable, and wagon house; 2 acres of land; much fruit; in good condition; price $3,500. R. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

For Sale—New seven-room cottage, overlooking Great South Bay, village of Patchogue; lot 90 by 175 feet. Address M. L., P. O. Box 378 Patchogue, L. I.

House, farm, nine acres, on the water, for sale cheap. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

House, barn, two acres, near water, for sale cheap. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

Farms and cottages, sell or to let; near the water. H. C. Davidson, East Rockaway, L. I.

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$250,000 FREE & CLEAR

Apartment house. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Call or send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d St.

Choice investment properties for exchange, paying 6 to 10 per cent., on equities; business, apartments, and tenements, at all values, to exchange for city or country. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

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Houses.—Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Whitestone; improvements; easy terms; $3,000 upward; houses built. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

Big Bargain—7-room cottage, all improvements, $2,300, $300 cash, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

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West side private houses, flats, apartment houses, tenements, and business property.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9TH AVE.

Greenwich, Stamford.—Wanted, within four miles of either, a good farm of 20 or 30 acres; will pay $100 cash per acre. F. W., P. O. Box, 916, New York City.

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Send particulars suburban property you wish to sell, rent, or exchange; prompt results. Peterson, 187 Broadway.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Real estate to rent or to take charge of; satisfactory reference. M. J. Grossman, 101 Canal St.

ANY REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE. H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

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$35 PER MONTH FOR 3-STORY QUEEN ANNE brick dwelling, in perfect order, at No. 11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Cor. Broadway & 44th St.

To rent, in 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; tastefully decorated; rent, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100. Open for inspection. Caretakers, 212 East 68th St. and 210 E. 69th. Houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

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Stock, 66, 868. Vrsada manufacturer, 167 E. 125th St.

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Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

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All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.

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MONTAUK BUILDING,

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Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

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Living Rooms in Rear.

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1ST AV., NO. 1,480, CORNER 77TH ST.
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GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
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ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 17TH ST., 2 LOFTS
S. E. JACOBS, 135 B'WAY.

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FIRST LOFT, 50x80; $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,600, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
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Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

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Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.

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Four modern, large, light lofts, with entrance on two streets, 72 Warren Street and 88 West Broadway; freight and passenger elevators; steam heat and power if desired; rent moderate. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Two large light lofts to let on Leonard St., running through to Church St.; electric motor for hoisting; rent, $1,250. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

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A large store and basement to let, (with loft if desired,) with or without steam power: 480 Pearl St., near Centre St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

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TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable lofts in 23d St. building, near 5th Av.; passenger elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

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2 lofts in new corner building, 95x100, with power, steam heat, and elevator; will divide. Grossman, corner 94th St. and 1st Av.

LOFTS. Big, (25x125,) light, and cheap.
LOFTS. 163 Washington St., near Cortlandt. R. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

A Café and Restaurant, corner building William & Ann Sts.; old stand; rent moderate. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

At 16 Spruce St., a store, basement, and subcellar, with 1st loft, to let. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

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Furnished Cottage to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

To Let—Peirce's Park, 29 miles southwest of Philadelphia, grandest country place in America; immense house, furnished; 15 acres in park; gigantic trees; beautiful pond; farm 190 acres; $500 per annum. J. P. Stebbins, 125 West 47th St., N. Y.

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Large farmhouse in Eastern Dutchess for Summer months; furnished; beautifully situated; fine air, view; near lake. Apply A. M. Culver, 2,428 Park Row Building, N. Y.

Gentleman's country seat for rent; fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

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In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience, and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

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Now open. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Largest and most modern on the coast. Rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths. Special Spring rates. Orchestra and weekly social features. NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE, 11 TO 5 O'CLOCK. CHAS. R. MYERS.

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Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

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Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 86th St.

A.—THE TUXEDO, | Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent, on premises.

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Wyoming Apartment House, corner 9th St. and 2d Av.—Elegant flats, six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; steam heated; elevator; janitor service; moderate rents. G. Newman, 130 2d Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 362 East 72d St.

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Wanted immediately, by married couple, no children, furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 or 7 rooms, till July; below 90th St. preferred; references. L. S. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office.

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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
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FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN ROOMS.
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An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house.

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Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, polishing; carpets cleaned, laid; slip-covers, hair mattresses, L. Tuchfeld, 1,736 Madison Av.

One elegantly decorated steam-heated flat, five rooms, bath, rent $20. 1,759 Madison Av, between 115th and 116th Sts.; owner in house.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
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THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

Your old piano as first payment secures for you a fine upright piano, stool, and scarf, balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4.

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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Equal in power and sweetness to a large piano; old pianos exchanged; also complete line of grand and upright pianos, celebrated makes; rents, $4.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 58 8th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Beautiful Decker Upright Piano, $150.00, slightly used, in excellent condition, and fully warranted; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Co., 94 Fifth Av., N. Y.

$75, Fine Knabe; new uprights, $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,514 3d Av., near 85th St.

Artistic Sturz Pianos rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $140 and $150. 143 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

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Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Twenty-five-foot sloop yacht, full inventory, Al. Henry Miller, 66 Maiden Lane.

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Corporations organized for business and manufacturing; any State. Full information on application; cost, methods, details. For $1.50 we send our book, "Organization and Management of Business Corporations," telling all about corporations. Send for descriptive folder. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

A.—CAPITAL SECURED FOR INDUSTRIALS, MINES, RAILROADS. BONDS GUARANTEED in strongest New York financial institutions. EDWARD D. SNIFFEN, Manager, Washington Life Insurance Company, 141 Broadway.

Assistant Manager Wanted.—An excellent opportunity for a bright, energetic young man; must invest a sufficient amount in the company to warrant faithful service; confidential; references. Address Opportunity, Box 220 Times.

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Call on W. J. Lynch, 19 West 26th St., late with Sharp & Co., formerly of Hawke's, Piccadilly, London, for very nobby garments. Moderate prices.

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Show me your handwriting and I will tell what you are and may become; delineation, $1. C. B. STAHL, 28 WEST 15TH ST.

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Small foundry for sale, with plenty of work; size, 70 by 50. Foundry, Elizabeth, N. J.

Small foundry for sale, with plenty of work; size, 70 by 50. Foundry, Elizabeth, N. J.

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Credit to all. diamonds, watches; wholesale prices; small amount down. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

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Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

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For best workmanship, reliable goods, go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

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Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 828 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—Second-hand camera, 4"x5" or 5"x7"; would like Zeiss VII.a or Turner-Reich lens, (long focus;) what have you got? Send print and full particulars, Box 154 Chester, Mass.

Books.—I wish to buy large number of books, old or new; good prices paid for desirable lots. William's Book Shop, 25 East 10th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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Plaiting done at very short notice; mail orders called for and delivered. Johnson, 300 Broadway, corner Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

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Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Established 1892. 150 Nassau St. Telephone 3330 John.

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14th St., 307 West.—Large and small pleasant rooms; good table; reasonable terms; table board; reference.

21st St., 46 West.—Suite of rooms or singly, with board; references exchanged.

23d St., 439 West.—Large room; single room $2.50; with board, $5; refined surroundings; American family.

23d St., 128 East, Near Madison Square.—Large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate.

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32d St., 37 and 39 West.—Single and double rooms, with board; parlor dining rooms; near Broadway.

44th St., 221 West, Near Broadway.—Nicely furnished room, with unexceptionable board; references; table board.

62d St., 161 East.—Large second-story front room, southern exposure; all conveniences; American family; board optional.

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93d St., 122 West, near Station.—Desirable large room; also small sunny room; good board; references.

94th St., 73 West.—Third-story front room, bay window; view Park; table board; reference.

111th St., 113 West—Gentlemen wishing good home, fine accommodations, and very reasonable terms call.

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"The Park," 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; steam heated, sunny rooms; also table boarders wanted; reasonable rates.

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Wanted—On the Sound, and within thirty miles of New York, accommodations for family of seven and two servants; house where no other boarders are taken preferred; private table; modern plumbing an absolute requisite. Address, with full particulars, "Sojourner," Box 180 Times.

A gentleman tired of the infelicities of boarding house life desires accommodation in agreeable and cultured family of absolute respectability. Address D., Box 349, 1,269 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

13th St., 104 West.—Desirable hall rooms, adjoining bath rooms; gentlemen; reasonable terms.

19th St., 16 West.—A very desirable second floor to rent, furnished, from 1st of April; together or separate; reference exchanged.

21st St., 27 West.—For married couple; bedroom and sitting room; all conveniences; references.

24th St., 15 West.—Furnished rooms to let from $4 up; elevator, steam heat, and restaurant accommodations.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel.)—$3, $5, $7 weekly; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; steam heated; hotel service.

44th St., 210 West.—Large and small rooms; also back parlor; southern exposure; private family; references.

50th St., 233 East.—Large and small rooms; ladies and gentlemen; gas, bath, heated; ladies boarded, private house.

51st St., 332 West.—Newly furnished parlor and bedrooms in steam-heated flat; gentlemen only. Grosvenor.

59th St., 19 East, first floor, near 5th Av.—Suite of two rooms, nicely furnished; conveniences; bath; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred; $30 per month.

61st, 100 West.—Sunny, large and small, $2.50 to $6.00; heat; hot water; elevator; breakfast optional. Sayre.

62d St., 113 West.—Two adjoining rooms to let; front.

74th St., 122 West.—Handsome large and small rooms in my private residence for gentlemen.

83d St., 141 East.—Furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; bath; private residence.

84th St., 150 West.—Newly furnished room; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Weld.

106th St., 65 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, in new, modern apartment, $2.50 up; light housekeeping. Howell.

118th St., 282 West.—Man and wife or two gentlemen; Danish widow. Henson.

123d St., 352 East.—Nice room for light housekeeping; none better; all conveniences; $3.

128th St., 68 West.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; private house; every modern convenience; suitable for two.

128th St., 126 West.—Large, beautiful furnished rooms, well heated; board optional; moderate.

133d St., 170 West.—Large front room, suitable for one or two; private house; cars convenient.

Lexington Av., 411, (43d St.)—Parlor and bedroom; suitable one or two gentlemen; $3.50; conveniences. Wagstaff.

Madison Av., 352.—Luxuriously furnished rooms; also physician's suite.

Brooklyn.

Ditmars St., 21, Between Broadway and Myrtle Av.—Parlor and bedroom; central; privileges; comforts; private house.

Large front room for two persons, $2.50; light housekeeping, $3; bath and gas. Address 67 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STAGE INSTRUCTION.

Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly and practically prepared for the professional stage at the Lawrence School of Acting, 106 West 42d Street, New York. Circulars on application to Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,

18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York. Day and Boarding School for girls. Address Sister Superior.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin Instruction.—Thorough, progressive, from beginning to the advanced stage, taught from principles of the greatest masters; all instruction private, either residence. Moderate terms. Joseph Goldstein's Violin Studio, 250 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK POWELL, TENOR, OPEN FOR CHURCH ENGAGEMENTS AND CONCERTS. CARE OF GIRARD, 251 WEST 116TH ST.

$10 term, piano; pupils' residence; experienced teacher. Mrs. Abbott, care of Mr. Theo. Hamel, 139 5th Av.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lancers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

At Miss McCab

HOTEL GUEST COMMITTED

Gabriel Navarro Now in Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion.

THREATENED HOUSE SERVANTS

Letters from President Diaz and Washington Officials in His Possession —Well Supplied with Money.

A man recorded as Gabriel Navarro was last night under restraint in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. He was sent there for examination from the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was accused of attempting to shoot an elevator boy at the Broadway Central Hotel and on information that for several weeks his conduct had suggested an unbalanced mind. He was evidently well educated and possessed of means. He had letters of introduction from President Diaz and others, but his actual social status and his business here were not established.

Navarro was the mystery of the hotel, of which he became a guest Dec. 27 last. He was punctilious about settling his bill daily, but appeared to have no acquaintances. Now and then he departed from his usual reserve and chatted with some of the guests and people of the hotel. He spoke Spanish, French, and German fluently, and was able to converse in English fairly well. Such of his history as he had cared to make known was gathered piecemeal from those to whom he talked from time to time. He had been in the United States several times. In June, 1897, in this city, he took out his first naturalization papers, and last year as the agent of a Mexican petroleum company he went to San Francisco, and afterward to Washington. In December he returned to this city. He said his parents were Spanish, that he was born in the City of Mexico, and that his wife died there in the Spring of 1900.

He was always in funds, and now and then showed documents which appeared to establish his social standing. There were several in Spanish, one of them from President Diaz and others from Washington officials. No one appeared to know if he had any New York acquaintances. He sometimes took his meals at the hotel, and never omitted to gravely salute guests and hotel employees.

His mental condition was suspected late in January by Manager Frost, to whom came stories that the man was more than eccentric. Presently Navarro betrayed his condition by complaints of persecution. That some one was introducing gas in his room was one grievance. Another was that his food was poisoned. Then he was beleaguered by men intent on harming him or some concealed persecutor threw water on him as he lay in bed. Mr. Frost contented himself with directing the hotel detective to look after the man. On Tuesday he chased some chambermaids who were outside his room with a pistol. That night he sprang from his room, pistol in hand, on an elevator boy who was in the corridor and threatened to shoot him.

Mr Frost then decided that he must adopt heroic measures. Navarro was placed under strict surveillance, and on Wednesday the house detective went to the Mercer Street Station House and formed a plan to put him under restraint. Following it, Policeman Larkin went yesterday morning to the hotel and met the house detective, who had ascertained that Navarro carried a revolver in the inside breast pocket of his overcoat ready for instant use. Larkin went up to the fifth floor with the detective and entered Room No. 542. Navarro was seized by the detective before he could rise from a chair, and Larkin, playing his part, was in an instant the possessor of the pistol.

Navarro submitted to a search of his clothing without a show of resistance, and enough was taken from his pockets to fill a large basket. There were letters, documents, including a Mexican passport, pistol cartridges, boxes of matches, and scraps of newspapers, three wallets, and other articles. He had $125 in money and a check for $100 on the Colonial Trust Company. Taken to the Mercer Street Station House, he waited there until a cab was procured to take him to the Jefferson Market Police Court. There the elevator boy lodged a complaint. Magistrate Olmsted committed him as suspected of unsound mind.

The police sealed up his money and papers and sent them to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters without taking the trouble to secure data through which his identity might be established and communication be had with his friends.

CONSUL ACCUSES VICE CONSUL.

Gerardo Polo Alleged to Have Stolen from Edward Espinosa.

Edward Espinosa of 318 West Eighty-fourth Street, who until a month ago was Consul General at this port for the United States of Colombia, was a complainant in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon against J. Gerardo Polo, who had been his Vice Consul. Polo, who is a Cuban, has been employed in the Colombian Consulate in this city about fifteen years. He was charged by Mr. Espinosa with having robbed him of nearly $2,000. The complaint on which Polo was held in $500 bail for examination to-day is the stealing of $200.

Ricardo Becera, at one time Colombian Minister at Washington, draws a pension of $500 a month from his Government. This pension was payable at the Consulate here. In October last Becera sent a draft to Espinosa for $500. The latter says that Polo paid only $300 on the draft, but credited the full amount on the books. After Espinosa had given up his position the mistake was discovered and the ex-Consul had to make good the $200. Espinosa claims that Polo has robbed him in various ways, the thefts extending over a period of many years.

PERRY TIFFANY'S ASSETS.

One of His Creditors Will Try to Secure an Interest in His Inheritance.

A bitter legal fight is promised before Perry Tiffany receives his discharge in bankruptcy. The fight will begin on March 27 before Referee N. A. Prentice. When Mr. Tiffany filed his petition he gave a schedule of debts amounting to about $80,000, and assets at about $10,000. He finally amended the schedule of his assets, and added the statement that he had an interest in his father's estate at the death of his mother.

The Roboken Bank, which is the largest creditor, obtained a copy of the will of George P. Tiffany. Counsel for the bank R. Forsyth Little, Jr., then contended that the interest of the bankrupt was a vested interest, and that it was an asset. It was further shown that the interest was appraised in 1886 at over $300,000, and that it had increased greatly in value during the last few years. When asked about the position the bank took in the matter, Mr. Little said that the interest in the estate was vested, and could be sold now to satisfy the debts. The purchaser, of course, would not come into the use of the property until after the death of Perry Tiffany's mother.

CAUSE OF MRS. CABUS'S DEATH.

Coroner Bausch Gets More Evidence Concerning the Mystery.

Coroner Bausch yesterday continued his inquiry as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Caroline Cabus, who died under peculiar circumstances at her home, 352 West Eighteenth Street, on Sunday last. Her husband and physician claimed that she died of an epileptic fit, and that a small fox-terrier had inflicted several deep wounds in her neck. The autopsy of Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon showed that the woman's death had resulted from stab wounds in the neck made by a potato knife found nearby. No traces of apoplexy or epilepsy were found.

Coroner Bausch has been told by Mrs. Brennan, wife of the janitor of the house, that she washed blood from the hands of Mrs. Brodhead. The mother of the dead woman, Mrs. Brodhead, told Mrs. Brennan, she said, that the blood came from the dog, which she was trying to get away from the dead woman. Mrs. Brodhead discovered that her daughter was dead. Mrs. Brennan found the potato knife with blood on it on the floor, and placed it on the washtub, where it was afterward found. Mrs. Brodhead denies that there was any blood on the knife.

Policeman Reid of the West Twentieth Street Police Station told the Coroner that when he arrived there was blood on the knife, and that he called the Sergeant's attention to it. No bloodstains appeared on the knife when it was shown the Coroner. The latter says he inclines to the opinion that Mrs. Brodhead is concealing something from him. The inquest will be held Wednesday.

JACOB LORILLARD'S DEBTS.

Argument Made to Vacate Claims of Relatives Amounting to More Than Half a Million.

Through counsel for certain of the creditors of Jacob Lorillard, who filed a petition in bankruptcy before Judge Brown on March 23, 1900, it became known yesterday that notices had been received this morning by the creditors that all proceedings in the application for discharge were to be discontinued. At the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in the case, it was stated that these notices had been sent out by mistake.

The receipt of the notices of discontinuance struck the creditors as a great surprise. On Wednesday Henry G. Atwater, of Atwater & Crulkshank, counsel for the Eleventh Ward Bank, and others of Mr. Lorillard's creditors, appeared in court to argue against a decision rendered by Judge Thomas on Oct. 29, 1900, confirming a decision of Referee Prentiss, in which the full amount of two large claims against the petitioner was allowed. One of these claims was for $285,725.91 in favor of Peter Lorillard, and the other in favor of Henry I. Berbey for $290,603.51. Both of these creditors are relatives of Jacob Lorillard, the petitioner. The argument was to vacate the claims on the ground that they had become outlawed by the statute of limitations, the debts having been contracted twelve years ago.

The brief presented by Mr. Atwater makes this direct charge, that these two claims are now attempted to be fraudulently revived for the purpose of enabling the two claimants to control the election of the trustee, and in subsequent proceedings to have a share in the dividends.

Jacob Lorillard was the head of the Lorillard Brick Works, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on Sept. 15, 1888, and having a capital stock of $600,000. When the case was first placed in the hands of Referee Prentiss the question of allowing the claims of Peter Lorillard and Henry I. Barbey was fought by the rest of the creditors. The bankrupt's total liabilities are $869,327.79.

DEMAND THAT TWAIN RETRACT.

Missionaries Say Statement by Him in The North American Review Is Libelous.

"Mark Twain" has brought down upon his head the wrath of the Peking Missionary Association and the American Board of Foreign Missions, who both demand that the author-humorist retract statements made in an article by him in the February issue of The North American Review. The article, it is alleged, contained a libelous attack on Missionary W. S. Ament of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Col. George B. M. Harvey, editor of The North American Review, yesterday received the following cablegram:

Peking Missionary Association demands public retraction Twain's gross libel against Ament; utterly false. SECRETARY.

Col. Harvey turned the cablegram over to Mr. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) who would not be interviewed yesterday on the subject, he being bound by contract to his publishers not to talk of the matter for other publications.

Those who called at his place of residence, 14 West Tenth Street, with reference to the matter were met by a very close friend of Mr Clemens, who said:

"Mr. Clemens cannot say anything touching on the affair at present. The American Board of Foreign Missions some time ago requested him to either prove or retract the statements he made in the article, and at which they took umbrage and exceptions. Mr. Clemens replied that if they would have patience he would discuss the situation further in a new article, which will appear in the April issue of The North American Review."

Mr. Clemens's friend was asked if the article would be in the nature of a retraction.

"I can only say that Mr. Clemens will have much more to say on the subject. He has received many letters from China since the publishing of the first article. He hopes that both the Peking Missionary Association and the American Board of Foreign Missions will like it, but he has his doubts."

HIGHWAYMAN SENTENCED.

Mrs. Pryor's Assailant Gets Ten Years in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Hynes of 763 Third Avenue, who attacked and robbed Mrs. Louise A. Pryor, daughter of ex-Supreme Court Justice Pryor, in the Fourth Avenue tunnel, at Thirty-eighth Street, on Feb. 13 last, was yesterday sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Newburger in General Sessions. Lawyer Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, who defended Hynes, made a strong plea for clemency, and claimed that if so much publicity had not been given the case Assistant District Attorney Pierce would have accepted a plea of guilty to lesser degree of crime than that charged in the indictment.

Judge Newburger was deaf to all appeals, and said, in pronouncing sentence, that Hynes would not work; that he was a frequenter of saloons, and that he had once before escaped prosecution for stealing an overcoat. Hynes, he continued, had also induced his wife to steal.

DECISION IN PAINE CASE TO-DAY.

Lawyer Moss's Summing Up Evokes Tears from Both Husband and Wife.

The summing up in the Paine divorce case before Justice Freedman took nearly the whole day yesterday. After the lawyers had made their arguments Justice Lawrence announced that he would decide the case this morning. Mrs. May Paine wants a separation from her husband, Oscar Van Dyck Paine. He wants an absolute divorce. Yesterday during the summing up, both husband and wife took turns in crying.

Frank Moss, who represented the husband, made the first argument. He declared that Mrs. Paine alone was responsible for what had happened, and that her letters and poetry had caused all the proceedings.

"The only redeeming feature in this woman's conduct," said Mr. Moss, "was her love for her little son. It is too bad that her deep love for the child did not cause her to act otherwise than she did."

It was at this point that Mrs. Paine began to cry. She sobbed demonstratively and left the courtroom. When the child was mentioned again by Mr. Moss Mr. Paine wiped tears from his eyes. John S. Kintner, the ex-Postmaster of Newton, N. J., was criticised by Mr. Moss for his not clearing Mrs. Paine from all blame when he was on the witness stand. "This is the reason why he did not do it," said Mr. Moss, as he held up one of the bundles of letters.

Taxes on a Charity Park.

President Grell of the Plattedeutsche Volksfest Verein of New York appeared before the New Jersey State Board of Taxation to appeal from the valuation of the Union Hill Schuetzen Park, which had been fixed by the Assessor of North Bergen Township at $79,000. The Old Folks' Home was recently established on the property. President Grell based his appeal on the fact that the profits from the park property are devoted to charitable purposes. President Charles C. Board of the Tax Board said that this claim could not be allowed under the ruling of the Court of Errors and Appeals in similar cases. President Grell then asked that the valuation be reduced to $73,000. The request was refused.

REPORT ON SEIZED BAGGAGE.

Costumes in a Tailor's Trunks Appraised at a Large Sum.

The appraisement of the goods found in the two trunks of S. Maschcowitz, the tailor, whose baggage was seized by customs officials last Sunday, was submitted to Deputy Collector Dudley F. Phelps yesterday. It shows that the trunks contained many dutiable articles, including about fifteen costumes, valued at several thousand dollars.

Maschcowitz was a second cabin passenger on the American liner New York, and was registered on the passenger list as S. Morrows. The report of Inspector Isaac Harris refers to him as "S. Maschcowitz, alias Samuel Morrows." Maschcowitz, who is said to have made numerous trips to Europe recently, and always as a cabin passenger, originally declared that his trunks contained only personal effects and nothing of a dutiable character. When the New York reached her dock, however, the Customs Inspector says that Maschcowitz declared that the trunks contained merchandise, and asked that they be taken to the Public Stores for appraisal.

It was stated at the Custom House yesterday that the case would be reported to the United States District Attorney for the institution of forfeiture proceedings.

COMPRESSED AIR PUMPS SAVE TUNNEL WORKERS

Dynamite Explodes in Rapid Transit Excavation.

Thirty-five Laborers Imprisoned, but Quick Action of Engineer Mullen Saves Them from Suffocation.

A tremendous dynamite explosion shortly after noon yesterday in the Rapid Transit tunnel at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Broadway shook up houses for blocks around, injured four workmen, and might have killed thirty-five others but for the prompt action of Engineer John J. Mullen, who promptly started the air compressors and supplied fresh air and drove out the choking dynamite fumes until the men could be rescued. The explosion had wrecked one of the two cages and had temporarily disabled the other. For over half an hour the men below were lying face down in the tunnel, breathing the fresh air that the engineer above was sending them. But for this all of them might have been choked to death long before the damaged elevator could have been repaired.

The shaft is 131 feet deep at that point. For a time it was feared every man in the excavation must have perished, and hurry calls for ambulances from the J. Hood Wright Hospital and for the police reserves from the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station were sent out. But when the wrecked cage had been repaired, and, after a half hour's delay, the frightened, powder-burned workmen had been hauled up to daylight, only three of them had to be sent to the hospital. One other was slightly injured, and his wounds were dressed by the ambulance surgeon.

The tunnel at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street extends about half a block each way up and down Broadway. The explosion took place at the south heading of the tunnel. It was estimated that about fifty pounds of dynamite exploded. Had the accident happened ten minutes later, five times that amount would have gone up, as workmen were in the act of transporting the stuff to make ready for the firing of a blast when the explosion occurred.

It is a rule on the tunnel work that the men do not get a full dinner hour at noon. This is to avoid the trouble of carrying them up and down the shafts. Instead, the laborers take fifteen minutes to eat their luncheons and return to work without going to the surface. Engineer Mullen was standing in the door of his shanty toward the close of the dinner period. He felt the earth lurch under his feet, and a loud explosion sounded. At the same moment one of the huge hoisting cages, which had been three-quarter ways down the shaft, was hurried to the top. The air pressure from the pit knocked the two cagemen at the landing stage flat on their faces.

Mullen, who has had experience in a number of mine explosions, ran into the engine house and sounded sharp danger toots on his whistle. From all directions people ran toward the shaft. Mullen jumped into a cage and shouted to his assistant to lower him, as Foreman John Hayes was down in the shaft at the time and was thought to have perished. The elevator would not work, however, and Mullen ran back into the shanty and turned the air compressors on full tilt. Then he started hastily back to fix up the cage.

It was not thought at that time that a single man could have escaped death. Over half an hour was spent before the signal cables about the drums of the engines could be disentangled. Then, while police reserves were dashing up the street in patrol wagons, and while ambulances were racing to the scene, there was a single message from the men below. It was a solitary tap of the signal gong, and it showed that some one down in the darkness had groped his way to the signal bell and sent word to hurry things above. A dozen heads were craning down the pitch-black shaft at once, but from below came only shouts that could not be understood.

Finally the crippled cage was lowered. When it came up it was packed with men. Three of them were bleeding profusely. Most of the clothes worn by the laborers were torn into shreds. Some had to borrow clothing on the spot. The men were pale and excited, and their eyes were red and tear-stained from the fumes. Nearly all were burned about the face and hands, though not enough to require medical attendance. Twice more the cage was lowered, each time coming up loaded with survivors.

The first man to see the impending danger was Richard Gubbins, who with Henry Ward, was within ten feet of the dynamite when it exploded. He said:

"I was thrown up to the roof of the tunnel. But I came down soft enough, and it was dark. The smoke was something awful. We could hardly draw a breath, and were beginning to be choked, I think. Besides, it got into our eyes, and they burned frightfully and tears started out of them. Then we heard the pumping of the compressors, and we laid with our faces to the ground catching the fresh air from above. The air came faster and faster, and after some time things got so we were able to crawl along on our stomachs.

"All along we met men lying on their faces. We couldn't make out why they did not send cars to us from above. We didn't know the cages were out of gear. We though the men on top must have been killed. Then we didn't dare go too near the shaft, because one of the cars might come down in the darkness and crush us. The air compressors are all that saved us. They worked so fast that by the time we were rescued we were able to stand up and breathe."

The injured were:

BUTLER, JAMES, 309 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; lacerated wounds of the back, face, and arms.

DUFFY, FRANK, 501 West One Hundred and Eightieth Street; lacerated wounds of the left leg.

LEARY, WILLIAM, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue; burned on the right side of the face.

LEFTWICH, ROBERT, a negro; lacerations on the right arm; attended by ambulance surgeon and went home.

Foreman John Hayes, representing the contractors, McCabe Brothers, said that the cause of the dynamite explosion was unknown.

INSTALLMENT DEALER ARRESTED.

He Is Sued for $2,000 for False Imprisonment.

Charles Ludwin, a dealer in jewelry, clothing and furniture on the installment plan, was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court. Antonio Guido, a grocer, of 1,755 Third Avenue, wants $2,000 damages for false imprisonment. Mr. Ludwin gave $500 bail. It is complained that Frank Calo, a clerk in the grocery store, purchased a watch from Ludwin, which was valued at $22. the watch to be paid for in installments of 22 cents a week. After the first payment Calo was taken ill with consumption and went to a hospital, where he has remained ever since.

Last Summer Ludwin brought suit in the Second District Municipal Court against Calo and Guido, claiming that the grocer had agreed to be responsible for the payments. The summons was not served on the grocer, and on Sept. 1 last City Marshal Albert M. Hengerman arrested Mr. Guido on the execution which had been issued on the default judgment. He was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail for a night and a day. The clerk, Calo, makes an affidavit that his employer never knew of his purchasing the watch.

Brooklyn Church Calls a Pastor.

The congregation of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redemption, on Leonard Street, near Norman Avenue, Williamsburg, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. W. V. Edwards of Philadelphia. Rev. W. Miles Magrath was formerly pastor, but resigned about two years ago. Mr. Edwards has been filling the pulpit temporarily for some time, and it is believed he will accept. Mr. Edwards is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Reformed Episcopal Seminary of Philadelphia. He is thirty-three years old. It is expected that the formal installation exercises will be held in the church soon after Easter.

Hertz Will Be Arraigned To-day.

Sigmund Hertz, the defaulting bookkeeper of Stiefel, Sachs & Co., recently brought back from London, will be arraigned to plead before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, to-day. Five indictments are lodged against Hertz, otherwise known as Martin Emden. Four allege the forgery of checks on the Chemical National Bank for amounts aggregating $1,156.12. The fifth alleges the larceny of a lace robe valued at $103.40 from Martin Strauss of J. K. Stiefel & Co.

LINER HITS A SCHOONER.

The Lahn Runs Into the Cramp Near the Sandy Hook Lightship.

The North German Lloyd liner Lahn, while bound in, about 2 A. M. yesterday morning, collided with the four-masted schooner Henry W. Cramp, about nine miles east of the Hook. The schooner was anchored at the time. The weather was very misty, and Second Officer August Tietbaar, who was on the Lahn's bridge at the time, thought the sailing vessel was a pilot boat.

Shortly before the collision the Lahn was burning a white light turning into red, which was a request for pilotage. The schooner, as a danger signal, replied with a flash, and the Lahn's officers thinking it the response from the pilot, headed for her. The Lahn was too close to avert a collision when the mistake was discovered. The Cramp was not hit squarely, and with the exception of some damage to her sails, was not materially injured. She is laden with coal from Baltimore to Boston. The Lahn lost three davits. Considerable other deck fittings on the starboard side, which was in contact with the schooner, were more or less damaged.

The tank steamer Tuscarora, which followed the Lahn into port a few hours later, reported that she had come very near colliding with the same schooner. The Cramp was anchored a short distance east of the Sandy Hook Lightship. Her position was a very dangerous one, as the point at which she was anchored was in the vicinity of the track of all incoming steamers. The pilot boat New York yesterday afternoon went to the anchorage of the Cramp, and about 2 P. M. took her in tow and brought her into port.

OCEANIC PASSENGERS GOOD.

No Indecorous Conduct During the Liner's Trip, Says Manager Lee.

General Manager John Lee of the White Star Line said yesterday that the reports of indecorous behavior on the part of certain persons on the Oceanic during the passage that ended Wednesday morning were unfounded.

"You can't prevent gambling on shipboard," said Mr. Lee. "We can warn people by putting up notices, but we can't put and end to the habit. So far as the alleged embracing and kissing was concerned, the persons referred to were probably young couples, still in the honeymoon stage. As for the dancing in the steerage, that merely showed that the passengers in that section were happy, content, and enjoying life."

NEW JERSEY JUSTICE IN TROUBLE

A middle-aged, well-dressed man, who gave his name as James Jones of New Jersey, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having removed a large part of his clothing on the Forty-second Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators, including many women. The man had removed his coat, vest, collar, and necktie, and was pulling off his boots, when a policeman took him to the station house.

When arraigned in court yesterday Jones was unable to account for divesting himself of his attire, except that he had felt the need of a little rest, and had concluded to go to bed early on the station platform.

"I have been a Justice of the Peace myself for seven years," Jones pleaded to the Magistrate, "and have always been lenient with New Yorkers."

Magistrate Brann said he would take his word for it and reciprocate. He advised the prisoner on his future visits to New York to go to a hotel and hire a room when he felt drowsy.

LEGAL NOTES.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The necessity on the part of a policy holder to familiarize himself with the instrument, and to comply literally with its terms in order to prevent technical defenses being availed of, was forcibly illustrated in a suit just decided by the Court of Appeals, which was brought by Rushton Peabody against the firm of D. R. Saterlee & Co., as attorneys and managers "for the Underwriters of the Lloyds of New York City." The fire policy upon which the action was based covered property in Buffalo which was totally destroyed by fire. A provision of the policy required immediate notice to be given of any loss "and within sixty days after the fire, unless such time is extended in writing," a sworn statement by the insured as to the time and origin of the fire. The fire occurred on Aug. 22, 1896. Proofs of loss which were mailed on Sept. 22 were returned on the 30th, because not sworn to by the insured, but by his attorney. Proofs of loss sworn to by the insured were sent to the defendant by registered mail on Oct. 21, and received in the Post Office in this city on Oct. 22 at 8:30 P. M., sixty-one days after the fire occurred, they having been mailed in Buffalo on the sixtieth day after the fire. On the trial in Brooklyn the complaint was dismissed; but the Appellate Division ordered a reversal. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division and affirmed the Trial Term. Judge Bartlett, who gives the prevailing opinion, holds that the provision in the policy was not complied with, the proofs having been mailed on the sixtieth day so late that they were not received by the company until sixty-one days after the fire. The Court held that in such a case, where nothing was specified as to the form of service, it must be personal; that is, it must reach the company or its representatives within the time specified. Judges O'Brien and Vann dissented. The Court said it was far more important that there should be a clear and settled rule as to the manner of rendering proofs of loss than that the plaintiff should recover in this particular case.

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EVIDENCE OF ACTS IN ABSENCE OF ONE CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.—Patrick H. Maine, while walking toward his home in the city of Elmira between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of May 29, 1898, heard noises as of altercation, and upon going nearer he saw his brother, John Maine, just south of the cross walk he was approaching, engaged in a fight with two other persons. Patrick had but one hand, his right arm having been amputated several years before. He instantly crossed the street and went to help his brother, calling out to his brother's assailants to let him alone or they would get cut or stabbed. He threw out his small single-bladed pocket knife, opening it with his teeth, and, rushing into the fight, engaged with James Murphy, one of his brother's assailants, and in the contest struck him a single blow. The blow reached Murphy's heart and caused his death a few minutes later. On Patrick Maine's trial for manslaughter, where the defense was justifiable homicide, evidence was admitted of the acts and declarations of the brother in the absence of the defendant, and prior to the time when he arrived at the scene of the homicide, tending to show that the brother invited the fight and was the aggressor. Maine's conviction in the County Court of Chemung County of manslaughter in the second degree was affirmed by the Appellate Division at Albany, but the Court of Appeals lately held, in an opinion by Judge Landon, that the admission of this evidence was reversible error, as the acts and conduct of the defendant must be judged solely with reference to the situation when he first and afterward saw it.

Dock Commissioner Murphy Sued.

Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy and his brother, John J. Murphy, are defendants in an action for $5,000 damages which was yesterday set for trial in the Supreme Court on Monday next. Mary Hilbert alleges that on the evening of July 11, 1898, she was walking around the northeast corner of First Avenue and Nineteenth Street when she fell down the steps leading to the basement of the saloon owned by the Murphys. She says she received a broken arm, an injury to the spine, and internal injuries. She declares that the trap-doors leading to the basement were carelessly left open. Defendants say if Mrs. Hilbert did fall down the steps the accident was due to her own negligence. D. O. and L. S. Hulse, with H. R. Scoville, represent the plaintiff, while Kneeland, LaFetra & Glaze appear for the defendants.

Curb Brokers' Dispute Ends in a Blow.

Trading in unlisted securities is not always the sole occupation of the "curb" brokers in Broad Street. Yesterday Harry Tobey of Tobey & Kirk, and Alexander Le Vino had a dispute over a quotation for Indianapolis Gas bonds. Tobey, it is alleged, called Le Vino a "liar." Le Vino took exception to the remark, whereupon Tobey hit Le Vino in the face. As the latter wore glasses, he received a cut below the eye. At his offices later, it was said that he had gone for the day.

Eight Years for Killing a Boy.

Robert Vollner of 225 Grand Street, who was recently convicted of an assault on Sigmund Schmidt, a boy, which resulted in the latter's death, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by Judge Newburger yesterday. In a saloon at 89 Bowery, on Christmas Eve, Schmidt and a friend offered to fight whoever had cried out "punk" when they entered. Vollner knocked Schmidt down, and he died in a few days.

Soaked yesterday? Why how too bad; and there's more coming; for March and April's rainy reputation is richly deserved.

Yoke back cravenettes, mackintosh, and rainproof cloth coats, $11.50 to $30—with all the umbrella accompaniments.

Outdoors, in winter, the natural tendency is to cover one's legs—the long overcoat does it. As Spring creeps on, the overcoat creeps up—the short overcoat gives leg-bail.

But many men have many minds. Here are long Spring coats as well as the better short ones.

Spring Derbies!

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1269 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Registered Trade Mark.

Fancy Cotton Duck Skirtings and Suitings.

One of the most effective of these is in Navy and Cadet Blues, Black, Gray, Green and Tan grounds, overchecked with raised cords of self color brightened by a single spot or cluster of white spots placed at the intersection of the lines which form the checks.

Blue spotted with red and tan with green are also shown.

Width 27 in., 40, 50 and 55c.

Crash and Duck Suitings are a specialty at the linen store. Nowhere else are they found in such variety.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUBSTANTIAL WEDDING GIFTS.

SOFAS—new designs. Odd, beautiful shapes. Some carved with ornaments resembling the windows of a Gothic Cathedral. Some majestic pieces have claw feet strengthened with curious, wing-like projections.

Others inlaid—classically simple in form, trailing vines and flower stems inserted in rich woods. Upholsteries in rich, soft-toned fabrics.

Still a few of our fine Library Suite bargains, which must make way for the new designs.

2 & 3 PC. SUITES, $80 TO $340
(former prices $113 to $442.)

Mahogany frames, covered with brocades, tapestries, velours, etc., or all upholstered.

For the finest furniture art, you must always

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Austin's Dog Bread
will prevent the hydrophobia.

Amusements.

ALL NEXT WEEK
The Great MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONDAY NIGHT—Review by VICE-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT of U. S. Troops, U. S. Blue Jackets and Marines, National Guard, and Naval Militia.
Rough riding by U. S. Cavalry. Mounted Platoon Drill, 2d Battery N. G. N. Y., Battle Exercises by 11th U. S. Infantry, Landing Drill by U. S. Sailors. Drill and Driving by 4th U. S. Field Artillery. Tower Building and Flag Drill 1st Signal Corps N. G. N. Y.
NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Evenings at 8. Athletic contest, followed by grand Military Pageant.
Adm. 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.00 and $1.50, and Boxes now on sale at Box Office.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Broadway THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8, Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
BIGGEST HIT of the YEAR
Curtain rises at 8 precisely.
The Stupendous Drury Lane Production, THE
PRICE OF PEACE
Best Reserved Seats 50, 75, $1 CHOICE ORCH. SEATS, 1.50.
ALL WED. MATS. 25, 50 AND 75.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
FLORODORA

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34. GREAT BILL. DAILY MATS. 25c.
WHITE RATS OTIS HARLAN, HENRY LEE, EVGS. ALL ORC., 50c.
John W. Ransone, Powers Bros., others.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
Souvenirs Apl. 3.
To-night at 8:15.
Mat. to-morrow, 2:15.
In Clyde Fitch's Best Play
THE CLIMBERS.

SAVOY BROADWAY & 34TH ST.
LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TO-MORROW.
4—Cohans—4
in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

Harlem Opera House. Next Week, ARIZONA
Ada Rehan Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
Sweet Kell of Old Drury.
Seats Now On Sale.

O'Neill's.
Sale of
Silk and Cotton Shirtwaists!
A special purchase of Silk Waists from one of the leading makers on sale to-day at these extraordinary prices:

Black Taffeta Silk Waists
finished with clusters of tucks, new sleeves, value 4.98 — 2.98

Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists
in all the newest shades and styles, all newly made, values up to 6.98 — 3.98

Cotton Waists
in white and fancy materials, all of this season's make, perfect in fit and finish, value 1.25 — 79c each

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.
No shoe so thoroughly satisfactory.
Always the same price.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.
The Sorosis Slipper, in
New designs for evening dress.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and Eleventh Street.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets.
Some Rich Oriental Colors for Dining-Rooms & Libraries, Lowest Prices.
"LONG CREDIT."

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS. MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
Apl. 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST.
UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way. 50th Time Monday. Souvenirs.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, Including JAMES T. POWERS.
SAN TOY

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
at 8:15 CHARLES FROHMAN presents Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
THE LASH OF A WHIP ("Rollicking.") with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others.
TO BE FOLLOWED at 10:15 by
THE SHADES OF NIGHT ("Brilliant.") with Elsie De Wolfe, Mr. E. M. Holland, etc.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15c 25c 50c
23d St. { Salgomato Troupe, Prelle's Dogs, Max Waldon, Zelma Rawlston, Della Rocca.
5th Ave. { Mme. "Butterfly," Helen Dauvray & M. A. Kennedy, Jess Dandy, O'Moers Sisters.
58th St. { Wilmer-Vincent Co., Pete Baker, "The Automobile Girl." Smith & Chisolm, &c.
125th St. { Fred Bond & Co., The Finneys, 3 Vilona Sisters, Bachelor Club, J. Cauthope.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH,
Ottawa vs. New York A. C.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50c Extra.

ROSE SHOW Waldorf-Astoria Continued Success.
Will open one day more, Friday, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. $1.00.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY.
BON TON BURLESQUERS.
Hassen Ben Ali's Troupe of Arabs.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c, 50c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with LAST TWO WEEKS. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
EDNA MAY.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt. west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

KEITH'S CECILIA LOFTUS, THE AGOUST FAMILY, LILLIAN BURKHART, SCOGNAMILLO, 4 OTTS, LOUISE DRESSER.

MANHATTAN LOVERS' LANE, 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 9.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's Grand Revival UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey Olcott A Romance of (2 weeks only.) ATHLONE

MURRAY HILL THE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. L...NO. 15,977. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

JAPAN THREATENING RUSSIA

Is Determined to Oppose Encroachments Near Korea.

She Realizes She Will Have to Act Alone—All She Wants Is a Free Hand, and She Is Likely to Obtain It.

LONDON, March 23.—The Foreign Office takes a pessimistic view of what is likely to happen in the immediate future in the Far East, in spite of the settlement of the Tien-Tsin incident. It entertains grave fears that the relations between Japan and Russia may shortly reach the danger point.

Judging from information obtained in various official quarters in London, Japan has confided to at least some of the powers her determination to oppose at all costs any secret agreement made between Russia and China by which the former could secure territorial or other advantages contiguous to Korea.

The British Government has received no official confirmation that the Japanese fleet is mobilizing; but it would not be surprised to learn that such is the fact. A highly placed British official said yesterday:

"All Japan wants is a free hand against Russia. This she has got so far as England and Germany are concerned, and, I presume, so far as the United States Government is concerned, although I do not imagine for one moment that any of the powers mentioned would be drawn into a war between Japan and Russia. If Japan sees nothing for it but to fight, she would have the moral support of objections committed to paper by at least two other powers against secret treaties with China. That is all, but Japan seems to consider it sufficient to provide against interference."

Confirmation of the foregoing definition of the situation was afforded by the Secretary of the Japanese Legation, who said in the course of an interview:

"While rejoicing at the fact that England and Russia have reached a pacific settlement over the minor issue, the main question—the integrity of the Chinese Empire—remains unsettled. In response to pressure brought by Japan upon Russia it was announced that Russia's secret treaties with China had been modified, but the terms have been withheld. Until we see the treaties we will not be satisfied that the modification does not consist of words merely, without any alteration in the spirit. In this contention we believe other powers will support us."

It appears that Great Britain would be quite willing to refer the whole Manchuria matter to arbitration on the lines of The Hague Conference. The Tien-Tsin siding affair is not considered important enough to be disposed of in this way, and it will immediately become a matter of diplomatic interchange between St. Petersburg and London.

The Statist, after editorially discussing the possibilities of a conflict between Russia and Japan, says:

"It is idle to deny that there is danger of complications. Nevertheless we think peace will be preserved, and trust that Russia will give satisfaction to Japan in Korea, thus removing the danger of a rupture."

While holding these views, The Statist devotes a column of its financial notes to the consideration of how a Russo-Japanese war would affect the money markets. It says that Russian securities would fall in Paris, which would possibly be able to sell a fair amount of them in New York. After this, prices would largely depend upon the course of the war and whether other countries took part in it. Russian credit, The Statist says, might possibly fall very low.

YOKOHAMA, March 23.—The Japanese press, in discussing the Manchuria convention, recognizes the difficulties of Germany's position, and admits that, whatever Japan does, she must be prepared to do alone.

THE SUGGESTED INDEMNITY.

Belief in Washington that $200,000,000 Is the Maximum Sum China Is Able to Pay.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Further inquiry into the Chinese indemnity question makes it appear that the sum of $200,000,000, which the United States Government considers the maximum that should be claimed, represents absolutely the limit of Chinese ability to pay, according to the calculations of the officials best informed as to the resources of the empire.

The figure named does not represent the aggregate of the indemnities claimed. On the contrary, it is understood that this is very much larger. The United States fixed upon $25,000,000 as a suitable indemnity to be claimed by this country, notwithstanding that officials of the various departments are satisfied that this sum will only provide for the payment of a certain percentage of the items claimed, because it was felt that this was as much as should be claimed proportionately of the total of $200,000,000.

It is not the intention to divide the $200,000,000 into as many equal parts as there are powers, but, while dividing it into eight or ten parts, to see to it that these parts are so proportioned as to compensate the powers in accordance with the outlay they have been put to in suppressing the Boxer troubles.

The United States would be willing to reduce the $25,000,000 claim if the other powers would reduce their claims in the same proportion, even to the extent of making the total estimate $100,000,000, if by so doing the Chinese Government could be relieved by having the tax adjusted to its ability to pay.

PEKING, March 22.—A committee of Ministers has been appointed to discover China's resources and report on her ability to pay the indemnity to be demanded by the powers.

Many Ministers are strongly opposed to China having to pay to keep a foreign army of 10,000 or 12,000 men here for the next two years, thinking this entirely unnecessary. Even those Ministers who were here during the siege are tired of seeing Peking a military camp. They hope China will be put upon her feet as soon as possible.

TREATY REJECTED BY CHINA.

The Powers' Objections to Manchuria Convention Effective—Only a Temporary Check to Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Russo-Chinese treaty has been rejected by China. The powers opposed to the Russian acquisition of Manchuria have won the first round, and there is every reason to believe that notes are now passing between them with a view to preventing any further efforts on Russia's part to secure a convention with China.

The sudden face-about on China's part is the result of work done by other powers. The way in which it was done is a secret that is being closely guarded, but it is certain that pressure from European capitals was the cause of China's rejection of the treaty.

This is, of course, only a temporary check to Russia. She can now insist that China accept the treaty, making, if necessary, some modifications in it which will give ground for reopening the subject. It is to prevent this that, according to reliable information, negotiations are now going on between the powers. The proof which the rejection of the treaty furnishes that Russia's influence at the Chinese Court is not omnipotent has evidently given encouragement to the opposition powers, who believe that the game can be blocked as far as the treaty is concerned. However, even if they succeed in preventing Russia from concluding any kind of agreement with China, they will not have made any progress toward getting her out of Manchuria.

Conflicting Reports from China.

SHANGHAI, March 23.—The North China Daily News asserts that a Chinese telegram has been received from the north affirming that the Russo-Chinese treaty will be signed on March 26, with not a single word changed.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Shanghai says Gen. Tseng-Chi, the Tartar General commanding in Manchuria, is to be cashiered and tried for having consented to the Russo-Chinese Manchurian treaty.

This, it is added, is regarded as showing that the Chinese Government is yielding to the demands of the Viceroys and foreign Ministers who opposed the treaty.

REFUSED A COPY OF THE TREATY.

Russian Foreign Minister Angry When He Was Asked for One.

LONDON, March 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, wiring Thursday, says:

"When, at Lord Lansdowne's request, Sir Charles Scott (British Ambassador to Russia) asked for a copy of the actual draft of the Manchurian Convention, Count Lamsdorf angrily and peremptorily refused to give one, adding that he had already offered a full and sufficient explanation. The Russian Foreign Minister also expressed great indignation at the disclosure of the terms of the agreement by Li-Hung-Chang.

"If the agreement is signed at all it must be within the next six days, but the general belief here is that it will be modified."

The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail and the Shanghai correspondent of The Times confirm Dr. Morrison's advices from Peking to The Times regarding modifications in the provisions of the Manchurian convention.

TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM SIDING.

BERLIN, March 22.—The War Office has received the following from Count von Waldersee:

"The Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien-Tsin has been settled from a military standpoint, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, at a conference between Gen. Wogack and Gen. Barrow. Both guards and posts have been withdrawn, and salutes have been exchanged.

"The British declare that no offense to the Russian flag was intended, and that the alleged removal of the Russian boundary marks was neither by the command nor with the knowledge of the military authorities.

"The work on the disputed land will not be continued until the Governments have reached an agreement as to its possession or until a special understanding has been attained."

PEKING, March 22.—The troops on both sides of the disputed land at Tien-Tsin have been withdrawn, and all danger of a fracas is ended. The opinion of the British is that the promptness of Gen. Barrow in calling up the marines from Taku prevented a collision.

TIEN-TSIN, March 22.—Gen. Bailloud (French,) and Gen. Lorn Campbell, (British,) are dining together here this evening. The offending French soldiers at Tien-Tsin have been punished, and assurances have been given that the offensive conduct of the French troops will not occur again.

The Russians, besides withdrawing their guards from the railroad property, have removed the demarcation flags which fixed the boundaries of the concession, and before which the sentries were stationed.

THE COMMONS' TARDY NEWS.

LONDON, March 23.—After the questions had been answered in the House of Commons yesterday, the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the failure of the Government to give the House information on Thursday of the settlement of the Tien-Tsin dispute. The whole Opposition seconded the motion.

The Government leader, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, declared that he had never heard an adjournment suggested on such a frivolous pretext.

The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, explained that the relations between Great Britain and Russia in China were at one time critical. If a collision had occurred it would have been difficult to foresee the ultimate consequences. Therefore it was impossible to make a statement until the negotiations had reached a final, satisfactory settlement. Lord Lansdowne only received the acceptance of Russia to the terms suggested by Great Britain as he was leaving the Foreign Office for the House of Lords.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 23.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, as to whether the Government proposed to ask Germany to act with reference to Russia's proceedings in Manchuria, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, replied that the Russian Government had repeatedly declared its intention to respect the integrity of China, and the British Government was not aware that Russia had infringed it.

In Comprehensiveness of Facilities, The Pennsylvania Railroad service between New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis cannot be excelled.—Adv.

TROT FOR $50,000 STAKE

Great Race Made for Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma.

BIGGEST HARNESS EVENT

Charity to Get Gate Receipts from Contests to be Held in September at Readville (Mass.) Track.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—The championship sweepstakes for the great trotting horses now in training, which has been under discussion for two weeks, was announced to-day by Thomas W. Lawson as having been agreed to and all the details arranged. Boralma, (2:08,) owned by Mr. Lawson; Cresceus, (2:04,) owned by George W. Ketcham of Toledo, Ohio, and Charley Herr, (2:07,) owned by David Cahill of Lexington, Ky., are entered. The race, Mr. Lawson states, will be a sweepstakes of $10,000 each, with a special purse of $20,000 added by Mr. Lawson, making a prize of $50,000, of which $30,000 goes to the winner and $20,000 to the second horse. The conditions agreed to are that the race shall be mile heats, three in five, to be trotted under the management of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association on that club's track, at Readville, Mass., in the week beginning Sept. 16. The gate receipts on the day of the championship trot will go to charity. The owners of the horses are to post $2,500 each forfeit, the remainder of the stakes to be posted the day before the race.

The special trotting race announced is the outcome of Mr. Lawson's challenge for such a contest directed to Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, owner of The Abbot, 2:03¼, the world's champion trotter, and the owner of Cresceus and Charley Herr, and the fact that The Abbot is ignored in the perfected plan for the race is due to the failure of the attempt to match Boralma and The Abbot when representatives of the owners met in New York on Wednesday. The owners then disagreed on the question of whether the race should be three in five heats, asked by Mr. Scannell, or four in seven heats, asked by Mr. Lawson. Though Mr. Scannell later offered to yield on this point to Mr. Lawson, the latter refused to renew the negotiations, alleging that Mr. Scannell had broken faith, and, as announced at that time, arrangements went on for a great trotting race, with The Abbot left out of it.

The race made in Boston gives promise of producing the greatest harness contest ever held, even though The Abbot, holder of the world's record on the strength of a performance against time, is barred. Cresceus and The Abbot have been rivals ever since they began racing in the same year, 1897, The Abbot, foaled in 1893, then being a year older than Cresceus. The first year ended with The Abbot, a gelding, with an advantage of a year, having a record of 2:11¼, a quarter of a second faster than Cresceus, an entry horse, trotted. In succeeding years both improved on the first marks, The Abbot holding a shade the advantage to last season, when Cresceus, trotting in 2:04, beat the world's stallion record, 2:05, by Directum, while The Abbot, going in 2:03¾, took the world's record. While these notable animals were struggling for first place on the trotting turf, Charley Herr and Boralma were crowding after them, each finishing the year at the head of his class, Charley Herr, 2:07, first among the five-year olds, with the stallion record, while Boralma, 2:08, was first among the four-year-olds, with the best mark of the year for his age, and the four-year-old gelding record. Both were good race horses, but on the score of achievement in races, Boralma's performances against horses were conspicuously better than those of Charley Herr. Both horses have showed ability to beat their last year's marks, and horsemen confidently expect that both will trot a mile inside of 2:05 before the coming season ends. With fair fortune in training, it is not unlikely that the great sweepstakes will result in the breaking of the famous Directum's race record.

IMPENDING "SQUEEZE" IN RIBS.

Armour Purchase of 5,000,000 Pounds of May Product Alarms Chicago Pit.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Rumors were rife on the Board of Trade to-day that Armour interests were engineering a deal in May ribs that bid fair to produce broader results than the persistently reported "squeeze" in May pork. During the day speculative interest that has centred about the market for hog products for several days was diverted from pork and fastened on the big deal in ribs which Armour & Co. are credited with having under way.

The Armour purchases of May ribs during the day amounted to more than 5,000,000 pounds, which is near the limit of the supply in the city available for delivery on May contracts. Under their active buying and covering by shorts the price advanced 22 cents over the quotations of the day before, touching at 7.97½ and closing at 7.92½.

It is said that there is little chance of an increase in the stock supply, which at present is about 8,000,000 pounds, between now and the end of May, owing to the active demand for meats, and that the large purchase of the Armour interests is the beginning of a "squeeze" in May pork which will be generally felt in the pit.

MORE BOERS SURRENDER.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 22.—Military operations in the southeastern part of the Orange River Colony are progressing.

Major Julian Byng has brought in 200 refugees, 16,000 cattle, and 40,000 sheep from the Wepener and Smithfield districts. Col. Bethune has sent in seventeen prisoners from Thaba N'Chu.

The result of the combined movement against Gen. Fourie near Thaba N'Chu was the capture of 200 Boers, 140,000 sheep, 5,000 horses, and a host of cattle.

The Boers broke southward to the right and left.

Three hundred prisoners are now camped here.

LONDON, March 23.—The latest dispatches from Bloemfontein show that the 200 Boers who were reported captured near Thaba N'Chu were refugees, who surrendered voluntarily. They were in a bad plight, and had recently been fighting under Gen. De Wet and Gen. Fourie.

Rutgers Abolishes the Cane Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22.—The students of Rutgers College to-day by vote abolished the cane rush. A suggestion that it be adhered to with picked teams was also voted down. The committee of undergraduates suggested the adoption of the rope rush, the tug of war, and the cane spree. The question of a substitute was left over until next term.

Daring Piracies Near Canton.

PEKING, March 22.—Robert M. McWade, the United States Consul at Canton, reports a great increase in piracy on the West River. Ships are attacked by the pirates even in sight of Canton, and their cargoes are stolen. Three pirates were captured and beheaded in the presence of the foreign Consuls, and at the same time a ship was being robbed within three miles of the city and a steam launch belonging to the Dutch Consul was stolen.

Brazil to Resume Cash Payments.

RIO JANEIRO, March 22.—The Brazilian Provisional Treasury balance of 1900, after deduction for funding loan certificates, shows a surplus of £350,000, and the Government will undoubtedly resume cash payments, with interest, in July.

$30 to California
and Pacific Coast points from Chicago, via Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways, each Tuesday until April 30th. Shortest route, finest scenery. Tourist cars without change. For particulars address Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

FIRE DOES $300,000 DAMAGE.

Many Buildings Gutted or Destroyed in Milwaukee Blaze.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—Fire tonight completely wiped out the big piano establishment of William Rohlfing & Sons, on Broadway, and wrought further destruction to adjoining property, entailing a loss close to $300,000, fully covered by insurance.

The fire started in the Rohlfing store, a four-story structure, which was heavily stocked with pianos and sheet music. The building and contents were licked up in the space of half an hour and the fire quickly spread to buildings on either side. William Rohlfing & Sons' loss will reach $250,000.

William E. Goodman, plumber, occupying the next building north, lost $10,000 on his stock, and Ferry & Glass and Elmer Grey, architect firms, and William Marnitz, tailor, sustained losses aggregating about $25,000. The flames then leaped to the sixth floor of the old insurance building to the south and completely destroyed that floor. The loss on this building will reach $10,000.

A number of attorneys in this building also suffered losses. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PHYSICIAN CUTS HIS THROAT.

Commits Suicide After a Desperate Struggle with Two Nurses.

Dr. Richard K. Valentine, fifty years old, committed suicide at 11 o'clock last night at his home, 190 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, while suffering from a mania resulting from a severe attack of grip.

He had been ill for about two weeks, and complications arose which caused his hearing to be affected. For two days he had manifested suicidal tendencies, and was closely watched.

While there were two nurses in his room last night he suddenly sprang from his bed and seized a lancet from his instrument case. The nurses threw themselves upon him, and a terrific struggle for the little weapon followed, but with unnatural strength he threw his attendants off and, with a quick cut, severed the jugular vein.

When an ambulance surgeon arrived from Seney Hospital he was dead. He leaves a wife and one child.

ROUGH RIDER IN TROUBLE.

Has Paper from Col. Roosevelt, but Gets Long Sentence for Theft.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—Joseph Dodson, a negro, was sentenced to sixteen years to-day in the State penitentiary for stealing a cash register from a Kansas City saloon. A big livid scar across his right cheek gave him a repulsive appearance and attracted to him more than ordinary attention.

"Got that scar with a razor shooting craps, didn't you?" asked the Judge, who is a local character.

"No, Sir; I got that in Cuba."

"Oh, in Cuba, eh?" sniffed the Judge. "Suppose you were at San Juan Hill, like all the rest?"

"Yes, I was at San Juan," said the negro, proudly.

"Know Roosevelt?" asked the Judge, sarcastically. "Used to chum with him, didn't you?"

The negro without a word reached into some unknown recess of his rags and brought forth a crumpled piece of paper which proved that he was discharged from the First Cavalry, U. S. V., and at the bottom was pasted a slip of paper on which were written, undeniably authentic: "Trooper Joseph Dodson distinguished himself at the San Juan engagement. He is a brave rough rider. Theodore Roosevelt."

Dodson said that an officer of his troop had given him the paper, and that several men who were in the heat of the battle and were supposedly seen by Roosevelt were given similar marks of honor, the names being filled in by the officer. Dodson came to Kansas City a few weeks ago and fell into evil ways.

ANTHRACITE COAL SITUATION.

Indications that Operators Will Not Confer with Mine Workers' Officials.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Answers have been received by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America from some of the Presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying companies to the letter sent from Scranton, under date of March 19, by himself and the Presidents of the three United Mine Workers' districts, asking them to meet the United Mine Workers' officials in a conference prior to April 1, so that a strike of the anthracite miners may be averted.

President Mitchell declines to state what the character of the replies so far received are, but if they are of the same tenor as the reply of one of the Presidents, he cannot feel much encouraged at his effort to bring about a conference with the operators.

In the reply of the anthracite President referred to, President Mitchell is advised that the company he represents reiterates what has been stated in former communications that the company cannot and will not recognize those not in its service, but that it is willing and ready at all times to hear those in its actual employ upon any grievance that they may have.

Big Collieries Close Down.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., March 22.—All of the Mineral, Union, and Reading collieries in this part of the ninth United Mine Workers district were closed down to-day until next Monday by the companies. Scarcity of cars is given as the reason. Many miners believe the operators are either attempting to prevent them from striking or are firing the first gun in advance of the possible labor troubles on April 1.

A Port Washington Hotel Burned.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 22.—The Hotel Renwick, at this place, was burned early this morning. The hotel was conducted by George W. Jordan, with the exception of the bar, which was run by Small & Thatcher. The building was the property of Mr. Small. All the occupants of the building except Frank Kelly escaped without injury. He was overcome by smoke and had to be carried out. The fire originated in the cellar. The loss was about $15,000.

Independent Furnaces May Combine.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 22.—It is learned to-day that a project is on foot and likely to be carried to a successful issue whereby all of the independent furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys will be combined in one company. The object of the combine is to protect the interests of the independents against the encroachment of the United States Steel Corporation. Options are being secured, and the new company is expected to be in operation shortly with a capitalization of $15,000,000.

May Propose British Duty on Steel.

LONDON, March 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will be asked next Monday in the House of Commons whether, in view of the American Steel Trust and the threatened increase in the German duties on steel, he will consider the advisability of proposing a substantial import duty on foreign steel.

New Theatre in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—That the City of Paterson is to have a new playhouse next season is now certain. A member of a New York firm of architects and builders was here yesterday making measurements for the proposed structure. The new theatre will be built in the rear of the site of the present Columbia. The seating capacity will be about 2,500. The owners say they will spare no expense in decorations and stage appliances.

Coler & Co. Get $300,000 Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 22.—Coler & Co. of New York were to-day given a judgment against Pima County for $300,000 by the Arizona Supreme Court to compel the funding of the bonds of the abandoned Tucson and Globe Narrow-Gauge Railway.

GIFT OF $100,000 TO TEACHERS' COLLEGE

A Business Man of This City and His Wife the Donors.

Money Is for a School Building to be Devoted Also to Social and Educational Uses After School Hours.

For the purpose of erecting a building to carry on an experimental school, the Trustees of the Teachers' College of Columbia University were presented with $100,000 yesterday. The donors are a New York business man and his wife. They stipulated, when giving the money, that their names should not be made public, at least for a time. The paragraph making this stipulation reads:

"We have been very much impressed by the splendid work done there (Teachers College) under the efficient guidance of its officers, and it is as a sign of appreciation of such work that we beg you will regard the offer we herewith take the liberty of making. Should our gift prove acceptable to you we would respectfully ask you not to have our names made public in connection therewith for the present."

The scheme contemplates, among other things, an ocular illustration to the people of New York of the uses which school buildings can be put to after the present school day is ended. This school day, as is well known, begins quite universally at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ends at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is therefore contended by the originators of the new plan that the average school building, compared with other buildings, is a thing of ornament rather than of use. By the building the Teachers Institute proposes to erect, it intends to show how the time outside of present school hours can be filled in to advantage and to the great benefit of the children of the various school districts.

The school under the conditions of the gift is to be erected in the neighborhood of Columbia University. It is understood that the aim of the school shall be to promote the study of educational problems, especially those concerned with the matter of public school instruction, and the development and consideration of the various educational forces in social life.

The building will provide rooms and suitable equipment for the regular instruction of 50 children in a kindergarten, 240 children in eight elementary grades, and of special classes in sewing, cooking, manual training, music, &c. There will also be a gymnasium, baths, library, reading rooms, and accommodations for evening classes, club meetings, and social gatherings for the people of the community.

A significant request of the donors is that living rooms be provided for four or five resident officers, at least two of whom shall be trained settlement workers, appointed on the nomination of the Council of the University Settlement Society of New York City, thus establishing a direct connection between the work of the University Settlement and the educational work now conducted under the direction of Columbia University.

This gift will permit the Teachers College to undertake experimental studies in the adaptation of public school work to the needs of the community. The building will be kept open day and evening the year round, and by means of regular instruction in the kindergarten and elementary school for children, of special classes and clubs for the older boys and girls, and gymnasium, library, and meeting room privileges for adults the effort will be made to make the institution the educational centre of the social life of the neighborhood.

While the plan was conceived by the Dean of the Teachers College, James E. Russell, and will be carried out in some measure for the benefit of that institution, the greater purpose of it is to show what can be done in each school district with the school buildings during the hours when they are not used.

DEMANDED PRESIDENT'S FARE.

An Erie Brakeman's Mistake and the Conductor's Consternation.

DEMAREST, N. J., March 22.—President Thomas of the Erie Railroad has good reason to believe that his subordinates are faithfully enforcing the rule not to allow any passenger to ride without a ticket or the payment of fare.

Bob Minley of this place, a brakeman, was assisting the conductor on a train of the Northern Division to collect fares when he came to a passenger in a rear car who did not produce either ticket or fare.

"You will have to pay or get off," the trainman sternly said, as he eyed the well-dressed passenger. The latter did neither, and Minley reported him to the conductor, who went back into the rear car determined to make the passenger pay or get off the train. As soon as Minley pointed out the passenger the conductor suddenly pushed the brakeman to the forward part of the car, where he said to him:

"Say, you darn fool, you want me to put off the President of the company."

President Thomas assured Brakeman Minley that he understood his business.

Arthur B. Townsend Will Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 22.—The doctors have successfully removed the three bullets from the head of Arthur B. Townsend, the New York clubman, who shot himself on the morning of March 13, in his room in St. Lawrence Hall. The operations were of a delicate nature, but no bad results are expected, and the injured man will be able to leave the hospital in a short time. It is not at all likely that he will be arrested in connection with his attempt at suicide, as no one is moving in the matter, and his relatives are anxious to get him back to New York.

Acquittal of a Brewery Agent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 22.—The trial of Otto Frey, indicted for grand larceny in the second degree, took place in the county court to-day. Frey lives in Yonkers, and was the agent of the Feigenspan Brewery Company for Yonkers and the vicinity. He was alleged to be $283.11 short in his accounts and then was indicted. He was recently a candidate for Alderman of the city. The jury found him not guilty, after only a few minutes' deliberation. There is a second indictment for grand larceny yet to be tried. He was released on parole.

Gregory Ferenbach Dies of His Injuries.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—Gregory Ferenbach, who was struck by an Erie train at Market Street Crossing on Wednesday morning, died this morning at the General Hospital, his skull having been fractured by the locomotive, which hurled him many feet. Mr. Ferenbach was a veteran of the civil war, and spent some time in the famous Andersonville Prison. He was a man of uncommonly wide reading and a taste for literature. Mr. Ferenbach is survived by a widow and three children. He was in the printing business in New York City.

Domestic Rate of Postage to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—As a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day the Postmaster General will issue an order establishing the domestic rate of postage between the United States and Cuba, the order to take effect on April 1. The same rate exists between the United States and Canada and the United States and Mexico.

Ivers & Pond Pianos.
At Joscelyn's, 10 East 16th St., New York City.—Adv.

ARREST AT DELMONICO'S.

Young Man Accused by the Manager of the New York Athletic Club of Passing Forged Checks.

A young man wearing a Newmarket coat, white vest, patent leather shoes, and black hat, describing himself as Charles G. Blake, twenty-one years old, of 56 West Thirty-sixth Street, was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, a prisoner, by Capt. Lantry and Detectives Cooney and McCauley of that station shortly after midnight. The man is charged with forgery by Major George W. Rand, manager of the New York Athletic Club. The police assert that Blake is guilty of passing forged checks on numerous clubs throughout the city. He was arrested in Delmonico's.

According to Major Rand, Blake presented to Samuel Pettinger, clerk of the New York Athletic Club, on Thursday, a check for $75 on the American Exchange National Bank of 128 Broadway. The check was made out to L. S. Hinds, was signed "Barnes Brothers," and indorsed by H. H. Barnes. Mr. Barnes is well known at the club, and the clerk immediately honored the check by paying to Blake $50 on account and telling him to return for the balance. Blake then left the clubhouse.

Last evening a messenger entered the clubhouse and handed to the clerk on duty a note, asking that the balance of $25 be given to bearer. Major Rand took the note, and, knowing that Mr. Barnes, whose name was on the back of the check was in the City of Mexico, became suspicious and examined the check. He then questioned the messenger and learned that Blake was in Delmonico's, and that he had promised to pay the boy 35 cents for delivering the note.

Major Rand inclosed a piece of blotting paper in an envelope, sealed it, and, addressing it to Blake, started with the boy for Delmonico's, engaging a cab for the trip. At Forty-third Street Major Rand and the boy left the cab and then started toward the restaurant, the boy leading the way. The boy delivered the message to Blake, and the latter paid the boy the charges.

Major Rand in the meantime had called Detective Rogers, employed in the restaurant, to his aid, and Police Headquarters was notified. Headquarters officials communicated with Capt. Lantry, and he, with the detectives, started for Delmonico's. In the meantime, Blake had been placed under arrest by Rogers and he was placed in the charge of Capt. Lantry. The man was placed in the cab and, accompanied by the police and Major Rand, was taken to the station. On the way he made several attempts to throw some papers out of the cab window, but was prevented. These were later examined.

When searched the police found in Blake's possession a new check book with two checks missing. The book is one of the American Exchange National Bank. Blake also had a check for $15 payable to L. S. Hinds, and signed with the same name, and a note written on paper with the heading "Telephone Exchange," inclosed in an envelope bearing the same words in the upper left hand corner, which read: "Send around for the check at the Lambs' Club right away." The note was addressed on the envelope to L. S. Hinds, but bore no street name. A letter reading as follows was also found:

Dear Mr. Beggs:

"Thank you ever so much for saying you will accommodate me by cashing a check any time not later than 4:30 o'clock, and as I must do some shopping to-day, I will ask you as a favor to cash the inclosed check, for which I will be ever so grateful. You can hand it to the bearer who brings this note. Respectfully yours,

L. S. HINDS.

On the same sheet of paper, written in pencil, was the following reply:

My firm is willing to cash inclosed check if I indorse same. I do not doubt your veracity, but should there be any hitch I do not feel able to make it good, as I have all I am able to carry. Sorry, but under circumstances the amount is more than I care to risk. BEGGS.

The letter and a check for $15 were inclosed in an envelope bearing the name, "Tefft, Weller & Co., Post Office Box 1,842, New York City."

When questioned the prisoner said that a few years ago he was employed by the Mercantile Agency, at Broadway and Walker Street. At present he has no business, but lives on an income received from an estate. He said his parents are dead, and that he lives with an aunt, but he refused to give her name.

Major Rand said that last evening he received a telephone message from the Union League Club telling him to be on the lookout for the man. The man in the latter club had inquired concerning Mr. Barnes, believing he was out of the city. He had said that a young man had attempted to pass a check on him bearing the purported signature of Mr. Barnes. Major Blake added that the Lambs Club had recently accepted a number of checks which bore forged signatures.

H. H. Barnes is a brother of David Barnes. The two men are brokers at 16 Broad Street. The former lives at Englewood, N. J., and the latter in the Royalton apartments, 47 West Forty-third Street. He was not at home, it was said, at an early hour this morning.

ALLEGED CUDAHY KIDNAPPER.

Omaha Police Discredit Confession of the Dallas Prisoner.

OMAHA, Neb., March 22.—Chief of Police Donahue of this city thoroughly discredits the confession said to have been made by H. E. Henderson, a prisoner in Dallas, Texas, of complicity in the Cudahy kidnapping. The Chief declared that Henderson was probably booked for a long term of imprisonment and had taken a very common method with crooks under such circumstances. The Chief says there is absolutely no evidence to connect Henderson with the case, and that no notice will be taken of it either by himself or Mr. Cudahy.

DALLAS, Texas, March 22.—When told that the Omaha police discredited Henderson's confession of complicity in the Cudahy kidnapping, Sheriff Johnson this afternoon said:

"I know he is the right man. His confession to me is a small item only of the evidence I possess. If I had turned Henderson loose at any time since his arrest I am satisfied officers from Omaha would have grabbed him up and hurried him there."

Sheriff Johnson says that among the statements made to him by Henderson was one to the effect that Pat Crowe had no hand in the crime, and that the chief participant in the kidnapping of young Cudahy is a member of one of the most prominent families of Omaha, who escaped from prison where he was serving a fifteen years' sentence for robbery several years ago.

OPPOSITION TO STEEL TRUST.

Col. Elwood of the American Steel and Wire Co. Makes a Protest.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Col. Isaac L. Elwood, a member and formerly Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, arrived here last night from New York. He said:

"I am not satisfied with the proposed distribution of the stock in the new combination popularly called the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, and I am emphatically against the merging of the American Steel and Wire Company with the new combine. I will continue to protest until something is done looking to a rearrangement of the placing of the proposed shares. I do not believe the present plan to be equitable."

Drowned While After a Duck He Shot.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 22.—The details relative to the drowning of Volney Green of this city, a former member of the New Jersey Naval Reserve and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, have been sent here by his brother-in-law, Meredith Dryden. Green was trying to retrieve a duck he had shot from the banks of the Des Moines River. He leaped into the stream, which was supposed to be shallow, but stepped into a deep hole, and was prevented from getting out by his heavy clothing and hunting paraphernalia and the low temperature of the water. The body has not been recovered.

Those Who Have Tried It
Say no railroad service in the world is superior to that of the Pennsylvania Limited.—Adv.

STATEMENT BY GOV. ODELL

Metropolitan Police Bill, He Says, Would Be Unconstitutional.

He Will Be Here To-day and Is Expected to Call on Senator Platt—Not Likely to Back Down.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Odell will go to New York to-morrow to attend the Lotos Club dinner. In anticipation of his probable meeting with Senator Platt the Governor to-night gave out the following statement:

"I have read with great interest Senator Platt's authorized interview in this morning's papers. His reasons for, and my objection to further police legislation, are in the main correctly set forth. I, however, go still further, for I believe that a metropolitan police law not only would not be justified by present exigencies, but I should decline to approve such a measure on the ground that in my judgment it would be a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution.

"That men may differ is self-evident, but that such differences should mean the sundering of friendships which have covered a long period of years is ridiculous. There is no quarrel between Senator Platt and myself, nor can there be, because, while we differ at times on questions, we each have absolute faith in the integrity of purpose of the other, and are broad enough in our views to recognize the right, and the duty as well, of each to act according to the commands of his judgment."

The Governor will leave Albany at 11:25. If he learns that Senator Platt is in a proper mood to make a meeting advisable the Governor is quite likely to call upon the Senator as an evidence of good will.

While the probability is that there will be no open break between Senator Platt and the Governor, the talk of the friends of each indicates that bad feeling has been aroused which cannot be easily allayed, and the prospect for a settlement by the conference in New York of the police bill problem is not bright, so far as legislators are concerned. The general consensus of opinion here is that the controversy will be dropped quietly.

WILL NOT ATTEND CONFERENCE.

Gov. Odell is quoted again to-day as saying: "I shall not attend any conference on the Police bill."

Senator Krum said to-day he had never heard of a conference in New York, and had not been invited. Speaker Nixon will go home to-day, and will not be in New York City. Leader Allds has gone to his home in Chenango. Senator Malby may go to New York, but will not attend the conference. Senator Brackett did not think he would go to New York. Senator Higgins will be in New York over Sunday.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said to-day that he would go to the conference. Senator John Raines has also made up his mind to attend. Assemblyman Otto Kelsey, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, said he was going to New York, as was usual with him every second week, on private business. He had received no telegram summoning him to the conference, but if when he got to New York he was invited by Republicans to go to the conference he might do so.

"I have never attended any of these conferences in the past," said Mr. Kelsey, "but I have no objection to attending a conference of Republicans anywhere."

The interest of the State politicians in the conference is intense. As it is viewed here, the conference will decide whether the party organization is with Platt or Odell. Both the Senator and the Governor aver that there is no quarrel between them—only an honest difference of opinion. But it is generally recognized that the difference is radical; that either one or the other stands to lose prestige, according to the position taken by the organization as to their difference.

GOVERNOR CANNOT BACK DOWN.

It is generally agreed that Gov. Odell cannot back down from the position he has taken. It is also agreed that if he stands firm the passage of a metropolitan police bill is an impossibility. The Governor's friends therefore argue that Senator Platt must give way. This will undoubtedly be the outcome, so far as the police bill is concerned. But the question is, what of the future? Is Odell to humiliate Platt by blocking his pet scheme and still retain the Senator's good will?

That is what the Governor hopes to do. He does not want a fight with Senator Platt. He has ambitions, and while he undoubtedly believes he would be able to put up a much better fight against "The Boss" than did Gov. Black on a similar issue, he remembers Black's fate, and is not courting any more danger than he must necessarily risk in asserting his independence upon an obnoxious proposition.

The statement of Senator Platt that Gov. Odell would not be uninfluenced by the views of the leaders of his party as developed at the conference has given the Governor's friends some apprehension. The Governor is an organization man, and he would not relish a declaration from the conference which would show that in taking the position he has on the Metropolitan Police bill he has gone contrary to the wishes of the party leaders.

While the disposition of most of the old party wheel horses is to restore harmony between Senator Platt and the Governor, the Governor realizes that there are some men around Senator Platt who will be disposed to take advantage of the Senator's dis

terviews in Washington to the effect that a State or Metropolitan Police bill would be introduced and passed, and say he was attempting to dictate to the Legislature. He wasn't doing anything of the kind. He had consulted with the leading members of the Legislature, and knew what they wanted. They want it now. It is not a question of Senator Platt trying to throw down Odell by forcing a measure on him which the party don't want, but it is Odell who is throwing the party down by standing in the way of a measure which the party wants."

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S VIEWS

Says It Would Be Unwise to Pass a Police Bill Against the Governor's Wishes.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, speaking last night at the thirteenth annual dinner of the Invincible Club of Brooklyn, at the clubhouse, on Herkimer Street, declared that he believed it would be unwise, with the Governor opposed, for the Legislature to pass a Metropolitan Police bill.

"You must at all times bear in mind," said Mr. Woodruff, "that the Chief Executive of the State takes upon his shoulders the responsibility of a measure, and that while we may advocate a thing, and the Senators and Assemblymen may be in favor of it, still it remains for the Chief Executive to affix his approval, which makes a bill a law. It would seem unwise, therefore, to pass a Metropolitan Police bill in view of the Governor's opposition to the measure."

Abraham Gruber, who was also among the speakers, said:

"Thank God that in this year, 1901, we have a Governor who will take such a stand as Gov. Odell is taking."

The sentiments expressed by both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Gruber were very heartily applauded by the diners.

A COMPROMISE EXPECTED.

Chairman Barnes Predicts that There Will Be No Serious Fight at To-morrow's Conference.

Politicians generally are awaiting with anxious interest the outcome of the conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow, at which the proposed Metropolitan Police bill, the cause of the break between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, will be formally discussed. No attempt is longer made to conceal the fact that there is a rupture between the Senator and Gov. Odell, but the opinion seems to prevail that a compromise will be reached. But there are those who maintain that Senator Platt will have the crowd with him, and will carry out the plan he has laid down and concerning which he says little or nothing.

The Senator was certainly in excellent spirits when he was seen at his office and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and while he maintained silence on police legislation he seemed perfectly satisfied with the outlook. He had many callers during the day, including William Barnes, Jr., Executive Chairman of the State Committee; Senators B. M. Wilcox of Cayuga, George E. Green of Broome, and N. A. Elsberg of New York, Justice Haight of the Court of Appeals, President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, and others. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was also a caller, but the Senator had gone out to dinner when he arrived. Chairman Dunn and some members of the Legislature will arrive to-day. Gov. Odell, who is coming to attend the Lotos Club dinner to-night, probably will see Senator Platt this afternoon.

There was much talk among politicians relative to the letter of commendation sent to Gov. Odell by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, and the opinion was expressed that it would do more to restore amity between the Senator and the Governor than most anything that could have been devised.

One of the best informed politicians in the State, who declined to permit the use of his name, but who is friendly to both Platt and Odell, said, significantly:

"The conference to occur on Sunday was called by Senator Platt. His friends will attend it, and what they do will be in accord with his wishes. If he insists on a bill, one will be ordered introduced. The main part of Odell's strength was given him by Platt. It would not surprise me to see a special meeting of the State Committee called for next week for some trifling purpose, and at that meeting a resolution sprung indorsing Senator Platt's course on police legislation. It would certainly be adopted by a large majority, and then where would Odell stand? Just ponder over that suggestion."

Executive Chairman Barnes, when questioned about the Platt-Odell break, said:

"It seems to be quite a tempest. It is hard to predict how the fight will end. I don't believe that many of the politicians in the State know now just where they stand in the controversy. Much depends upon the shape in which the fight comes up at the conference. We will all know more on Sunday. Several propositions may be advanced, and on some of these a majority would be with Platt, while the proposition first suggested might be of such a character that some of the conferees might side with Odell or be non-committal. I don t think there will be much of a fight. I expect a compromise. So far as the control of delegates to a State convention is concerned, I don't see where Mr. Platt has made any mistake. New York Republicans want the Police bill and are with Platt on that proposition. They have nothing and can lose nothing."

"Is there any sentiment up the State for additional police legislation for New York?" Mr. Barnes was asked.

"Among conservative and thinking men, no," replied Mr. Barnes. "But there was no sentiment in favor of other party measures, notably the Raines law, and those who opposed it were in error. The same may be the case now. The great point, it seems to me, is the question of the Constitutionality of the proposed act. There have been four or five decisions by the Court of Appeals, and in at least two of these the Court held that the State could create a district for police purposes. This was done in the Metropolitan Police act of 1857 and the Capital Police act of 1865. But the Court declared the Rensselaer Police act of 1872 unconstitutional, because it held that the added territory so insignificant in extent was simply made a part of the district to evade the plain purpose of the Constitution. The Albany act was also deciared unconstitutional. There has been little or no change in the new Constitution relative to this subject. But it should be borne in mind that at the time of the creation of the metropolitan police district in 1857 there were separate police forces in New York and Brooklyn, whereas there is only one force now in Greater New York. The point could be raised that the addition of Nassau, Westchester, and Putnam was intended only for the purpose of evading the Constitution. I guess, however, everything will come out all right in the end."

Dwight A. Lawrence remarked:

"The controversy will not amount to much. The Albany correspondents are trying to make it appear that there is a serious break between the Senator and the Governor. That is not true. It is true that they have pronounced opinions of a contrary character on a certain measure. They are positive men, but good friends. In my opinion a compromise will be reached."

John Reisenweber, leader of the Seventeenth District of this county, when questioned, said:

"I am for whatever the party leaders want."

Neither Senators Elsberg, Wilcox, Green, nor President Robert C. Morris would express an opinion.

Secretary Reuben L. Fox pooh-poohed the idea of the possibility of a serious break between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell.

DR. PARKHURST TO GOV. ODELL.

Writes a Letter Lauding Him for His Independent Attitude on the Proposed Police Bill.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst on Thursday night wrote to Gov. Odell commending his attitude on the subject of further police legislation for this city and assuring him of his personal appreciation. Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday that inasmuch as every citizen had the right, and perhaps the duty, to criticise the acts of a public official when those were not what they ought to be, they should realize that with this privilege went the duty to commend such acts and uphold them when they merited commendation.

The letter to Gov. Odell reads as follows:

Hon. B. B. Odell, Governor of the State of New York:

Sir: With no axe to grind and with no ulterior purpose to subserve, I write to express my profound satisfaction at the position which you are reported as having assumed with reference to State constabulary legislation. Saying nothing as to the merits or demerits of what has been proposed in that direction, I only want to state the pleasure which, in company with multitudes of others, I am experiencing in view of the fact that we have at last a Governor who proposes to govern and who has no intention of subletting his weighty responsibilities to any arrogant, meddlesome, self-constituted claimant to Gubernatorial prerogatives.

CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

By the way of further explaining the motive of his letter Dr. Parkhurst, when seen yesterday at his residence, said:

"The chief obstacle in the way of good and effective police legislation for this city has been the presumptuous interference on the part of Mr. Platt. Now, to the supreme satisfaction of myself and others, it appears that Gov. Odell intends to be Gov. Odell. He indicated as much when he took office, but as he appeared to such a degree the creation of Mr. Platt there was great doubt whether he would venture to ignore his creator to any great extent."

Dr. Parkhurst believes in home rule for New York. The power of removal he believes should rest solely with the Mayor.

"If so," he said, "the responsibility for conditions that might arise would rest with the City Government only and could be righted by ourselves. Under such conditions, knowing that we need not look to Albany for redress, we would be more careful in electing our city officials. We would avoid committing the mistakes we have committed in the past, and we certainly should not again be guilty of such a mistake as the mistake of 1897."

CHANGES IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Precinct's Size to be Reduced and Adjoining Districts Enlarged.

Police Commissioner Murphy will shortly carry into effect the plans made by several police administrations to restrict the area of the Nineteenth Precinct by adding parts of its territory to the precincts which surround it. The main feature of the change will probably be the making of the southern boundary of the Tenderloin, at Twenty-third Street instead of at Fourteenth Street, as at present.

"I do not know," said Col. Murphy last night, "exactly what I will do with the Nineteenth Precinct, which is so large as to be unwieldy. But I shall make it smaller, and what is taken from it will be added to other precincts and no new precinct will be created. The change in the Nineteenth will necessitate the transfer of the patrolmen not needed in it by reason of the taking off of so many posts. They will go to the precincts that are enlarged."

The Tenderloin district's present limits are Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second Street, and Fourth Avenue. The change will no doubt affect the Sixteenth and Ninth Precincts, whose northern boundaries are Fourteenth Street, and may change the geography of the Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fourth Precincts, while the taking of the eastern boundary line further west would affect the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Precincts.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Will Go to Albany to Attend the Hearing on the Tenement House Report.

The Committee of Fifteen, almost to a man, will go to Albany on Tuesday, when a hearing will be held before the Cities Committee of the Legislature on the report of the Tenement House Commission, which is warmly indorsed by the Committee of Fifteen.

Certain parts of the report have a very direct bearing on the very thing that called the committee into existence, namely, the prevalence of vice in tenement houses The chief obstacle in the uprooting of this evil has been in the difficulty of fixing the ownership and therefore responsibility. The Tenement House Commission has made certain recommendations with a view to overcoming this difficulty.

A member of the Committee of Fifteen, who was seen yesterday, said that as soon as the legislation to be asked for by the committee shall have been enacted it would be a comparatively easy matter to keep the tenements clean.

HAD A PHYSICIAN ARRESTED.

Commodore Weston Thought He Recognized in Him a Man Who, He Says, Has Swindled Him.

Commodore Edward Weston, who on Wednesday in the Court of General Sessions secured the conviction of Charles Garez, a burglar from Chile, who was found hiding in his apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of March 4, and who later in the same day caused Paul D. Hart, alias David C. Adams, to be held in heavy bail in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of blackmailing him, was again a complainant in a criminal case yesterday.

This time he accused Dr. Ashbell P. Grinnell, fifty years old, a physician of Burlington, Vt., of being a swindler, but there is reason to believe he made a mistake.

The prisoner, Commodore Weston said, was a man who under the name of Raymore had represented himself as an agent for the Southern Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the Southern Detective Agency, both mythical concerns. "Raymore," he said, had obtained $60 from him last Fall as a membership fee, and had similarly defrauded manufacturers here and in New Jersey.

Commodore Weston said he had not seen the man since until he saw Dr. Grinnell in the Waldorf-Astoria late Sunday night, but the doctor then got away before he could call the police. He saw him again at the hotel Thursday night, and had him tracked to the Manhattan Hotel, where the doctor retired at 2 A. M., and yesterday morning Detective Sergeant McConville arrested him at the Grand Central Station as he was about to take a train for Burlington with his wife.

Dr. Grinnell, who is a tall man, with reddish moustache and beard, denied all knowledge of "Raymore" and his transactions, but the Commodore was positive in his identification, and sent for his son, Walter Weston, to support him. Walter Weston said that Dr. Grinnell certainly looked like the alleged swindler, but that his voice was not the same. Commodore Weston then decided not to press the complaint, and the doctor was released.

After the case was disposed of Lawyer Edward J. Dwyer of 30 Broad Street came into court and said he knew Dr. Grinnell as a former Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont.

Garez Appeals for Clemency.

Charles Garez, the Chilean who is in the Tombs waiting sentence for being caught in Commodore Weston's room at the Waldorf-Astoria, has appealed to Judge Foster for clemency. Garez says that the key found, and which the police said belonged to him, was the key to the room, and that it belonged where it was found. He denied all knowledge of the chisel, also said to have been found. He claims that, as he is ignorant of the English language, he was unable to make satisfactory explanations, and that at his trial he did not understand half of what the interpreter said to him. Judge Foster has interested the Chilean Consul in the case, and if, upon investigation, Garez's references give him a good character, he will be sent back to his own country.

COST OF THE NAVAL ARCH.

Mr. Benjamin Estimates It at $1,000,000 —Plans for Battery Park.

The estimates of the cost of the proposed naval arch in Battery Park is $1,000,000. This statement was made yesterday by Park Benjamin, Chairman of the committee having charge of the construction of the arch. Mr. Benjamin said that the Manhattan Railway Company had been approached in reference to the tracks in Battery Park, and that the managers said they could not remove their structure because no right of way could be obtained on State Street.

If the naval arch is constructed in Battery Park it is planned to make a series of marble or granite columns and change the route and appearance of the elevated road so that the structure will be an ornament.

DENTISTRY.

The man who conceived and carried into execution the Brooklyn Bridge did not handle the material that entered into its construction. He told others how to do it. He directed.

I direct all dental work done in my offices. It is practically my work, although others do it. It is better than I could do it alone, just as the Brooklyn Bridge is better than Roebling could have made it alone.

To do a difficult thing best divide it into parts and put a specialist on each part—the way I practice dentistry.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

857 Broadway, (cor. 17th St.,) Manhattan;
346 Fulton St., (cor. Boerum Pl.,) Bklyn.

A SPECIAL PARTNER SUED

Dr. Webster's Alleged Liability for Bankrupt Brokers' Debt.

His Connection with Seymour, Johnson & Co.—His Capital of $200,000 Furnished by Them.

Whether a special partner who receives the capital that he puts into a concern from the concern itself is liable with the other members for the indebtedness of his firm as a general partner is a question to be passed upon by Judge Hascall of the City Court. The special partner in the case at issue is Dr. David Webster, the oculist of 327 Madison Avenue, to whom Frederick Johnson gave checks for $200,000 with strings to them. Dr. Webster took the checks, remarked, "They are mine," and the strings were pulled, drawing them back to the brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. When the firm failed in May, 1900, Mr. Johnson, in speaking of their assets, remarked, "Dr. David Webster, our special partner, contributed $200,000 to our capital."

The suit that developed these facts was brought on Thursday in the City Court before Judge Theodore F. Hascall by S. E. Morehead, a creditor to the extent of $1,600 of the firm that failed. Its purpose is to have Dr. Webster, the special partner, declared a general partner and liable with the other members of the firm. Originally the suit was brought against the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., but the other two defaulting, Dr. Webster is the sole member defending the action. His defense is that he signed special articles of partnership, contracting that he should assume no liability.

Dr. Webster testified that Johnson had come to him as a patient in 1898. His relations with Johnson became intimate, and soon Johnson asked him to become a special partner in the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. He consented. On Jan. 2, 1900, the doctor and Johnson met at the doctor's office, where Johnson gave him a check for $100,000 on the Wells, Fargo Bank, payable to the order of Seymour, Johnson & Co. This Johnson endorsed, making it payable to the doctor. The two then went to the Lincoln National Bank, where Dr. Webster deposited the check. He then drew another check on the Lincoln National Bank to the order of Seymour, Johnson & Co., which he turned over to Johnson, thus becoming, in his view, a partial special partner.

Again on Feb. 6, 1900, Dr. Webster testified, he met Johnson, who gave him another check for $100,000, which was deposited to Webster's credit. Without leaving the bank Dr. Webster drew a check for the $100,000, which he gave to Johnson as his remaining contribution to the firm's capital. He was then admitted into the firm, and it was provided that he had no liability in the articles of co-partnership. Dr. Webster said he never drew a dollar from the firm, or was associated in any way with the management. He had been in the office two or three times.

Upon cross-examination questions as to Dr. Webster's income were not allowed.

"As a matter of fact, did you ever have any idea that that $200,000 in the bank, and turned over to Seymour, Johnson & Co., belonged to you?" asked Lawyer C. G. F. Wahle, counsel for the plaintiff.

"Well," returned Dr. Webster, "I supposed any money deposited in the bank to my account belonged to me. It was given to me to be turned over to the firm, so I took it."

Henry A. Seymour of 128 East Sixteenth Street, who was subpoenaed as a witness, acknowledged Morehead's claim of $1,600. Seymour corroborated the statements of Dr. Webster. Seymour said that he was unable to tell where his partner, Johnson, was.

Judge Hascall reserved judgment until April 15, instructing the attorneys, Albert P. Massey and Mr. Wahle for the plaintiff and C. N. Morgan for Dr. Webster, that they might have that time for filing briefs.

The firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. was organized March 20, 1899. On Nov. 28, 1900, it made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Alfred Hayes, Jr., of Coudert Brothers. Schedules were filed June 8. They showed liabilities of $682,730, nominal assets $798,895, and actual assets $610,266.

DISPUTE OVER A PAINTING.

Is Called "Grant and His Generals," and Once Sold for $25,000.

In the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, the ownership of a famous painting, "Grant and His Generals," is in dispute, in a proceeding instituted by Sabina E. Husted of Brooklyn, administratrix of the estate of Peter Van Ness Husted, for discovery of certain assets belonging, as claimed, to the estate mentioned. The matter went before George H. Brush, as referee.

The subjects of the inquiry by the referee have been the ownership of the painting, an old family Bible, containing a record of the births and deaths of the Gray family since the sixteenth century, and a number of title deeds and surveys. George S. Studwell testified at a former hearing that he had possession of the Bible, the title deeds, and surveys, and had no objection to turning them over to the administratrix, providing that his interest in a tract of land near Flushing, L. I., in which he claimed to have been jointly interested with Peter Van Ness Husted, was protected.

With regard to the painting, "Grant and His Generals," Mr. Studwell said that it was now in the vaults of the Washington Safe Deposit Company of Washington, D. C. He said that he, Frank A. Barnaby, and Daniel F. Lewis of Brooklyn, composing a syndicate, purchased the painting from Mr. Husted in 1888 for $25,000. Mr. Studwell said that when he made the purchase he "was paying an enormous sum for the sentiment he had."

CONVICTS TRY TO SWIM RIVER.

Desperate Effort of Two Men to Escape from Blackwell's Island.

As the dusk faded into night Thursday evening, two powerful prisoners at work in the penitentiary bakehouse on Blackwell's Island eluded their keeper's eye for a moment, crawled through an opening in the wall of the building, and plunged into the river. They were John Lewis, sentenced for one year on Oct. 26, and Morris Kelly, sentenced Dec. 14 to nine months, both having been found guilty of attempted grand larceny.

The tide lacked three hours of the full, and was rushing north in the height of its power. Although the escape was discovered within five minutes from the time that the men left their convict gang, and the guards were running along the bank to launch a boat to row toward their heads, which could be plainly seen bobbing up and down on the icy water, the men would almost certainly have reached the Manhattan shore had it not been for a tug passing up the river. Their strong muscles, but more the swirling eddies, had carried them far on their way to freedom when the steamer bore straight down upon them and they shouted to her not to run them down. The tug stopped and the crew hauled them aboard. The deck hands said afterward that they made a pitiful plea to be allowed to jump overboard and continue to the rocky shore so close at hand, but they paid no heed. The vessel turned about and took them, soaked and shivering, back to their keepers on the prison dock.

Workmen engaged in building the Administration Building have made an aperture in the wall of the bakehouse close to the end of the oven. Keeper William C. Holmes had charge of the gang of prisoners, among whom were Lewis and Kelly. In his report to Warden Failon he says he saw both men together in the bakehouse at 6:50 P. M. At 6:55 he ordered his prisoners to form in line to march to the cells for the night, and counting the line, missed the pair at 7 precisely. He shouted an alarm, and running to the bulkhead saw them swimming. At 7:15 the tug landed them on the island again. The tug steamed away after a few words had been exchanged, and in the excitement no one took her name. It will doubtless come out, Commissioner Lantry said, for her Captain will have a claim against the city for the service she rendered.

Asked why they took such a desperate chance, Lewis and Kelly said that if they serve their terms imposed by the court, they will be set free in the streets as Winter comes on. Now it is Spring.

The Warden said the men must have made a careful calculation of time and tide. He suspended Holmes from duty and ordered him to report to Commissioner Lantry this morning.

FOUND WOMAN LODGER DEAD.

Mrs. Lillian B. Robinson's Landlady Knows Little of Her Antecedents.

Mystery surrounds the death of a woman, supposed to be Mrs. Lillian B. Robinson, who was found dead in bed yesterday morning at 321 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon has been called upon to make an investigation and will make an autopsy on the body to-day.

The dead woman, who was a brunette, about twenty-eight years of age, engaged a furnished room two weeks ago from Mrs. Marashilian of 321 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. She said that she was the wife of a wealthy Chicago tailor, and that she had come to this city to visit relatives. When she reached this city, she said she discovered that her relatives had moved to some place in New Jersey.

On Wednesday evening she was taken ill, but would not allow Mrs. Marashilian to send out for a doctor, saying that she preferred to take her own remedies. On Thursday evening Mrs. Marashilian found her in very good spirits when she stopped in her room for a few minutes' chat. They parted about 9 o'clock and nothing more was heard of the lodger. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Marashilian knocked on Mrs. Robinson's door, and receiving no response opened it and found the woman lying across the bed, partly dressed, dead Policeman Schun was called in, and a hurry call was sent to J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Ogilvie on his arrival said that the woman had been dead for hours.

Later in the day Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon viewed the body, but would not venture an opinion as to the cause of death. The woman's clothes were of the finest quality. In her room was found a telegram dated March 13, 1900, which read:

Your telegram of to-day to Mr. Naita Bliven of 218 La Salle Street has not been delivered because party has left Chicago and we cannot locate him.

There were also three cards, one bearing the name of Peter Meyer, Jr., one the name of D. E. Madden, detective, Marlborough Hotel, and a business card of Dr. H. Toprahaman, dentist, 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. In a pocketbook in which there was a couple of dollars in change were pawn tickets for two pins pawned for $5 and $15 on June 16, 1900, and Aug. 17, 1900; also for a watch and chain pawned for $15.

All the tickets were from New York shops. On a bottle which stood on the bureau was a label bearing the name of Dr. Calvin S. May of the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. There was also a receipt for a day's lodging at the Hotel Marlborough and a milliner's bill from M. Merchant, 36 West Thirty-third Street.

Dr. H. Toprahaman, the dentist, at 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was asked if he knew how the woman happened to have his card. He said he did. He had cleaned her teeth some weeks ago and had given her a card. It was a custom of his.

CAPT. W. T. KNIGHT MISSING.

Friends of a Well-Known Tugboat Agent Are Very Uneasy.

Capt. Willett T. Knight, sixty-two years old, a well-known tugboat agent of 11 South Street, Manhattan, who lived at 334 Court Street, Brooklyn, has been missing since Saturday night last. A reward for information as to his whereabouts has been offered by his daughter, Mrs. William E. Pittenger, of 780 Fourth Avenue. The business men of South Street have also, it is said, raised a fund of $500 for the purpose of securing some trace of the missing man.

Capt. Knight left his office late on Saturday afternoon. He remarked on leaving his office that he was going to the home of his son, Arthur Knight, at 174 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, to dine and spend the evening there. He failed to put in an appearance at his son's home or at his own home. He lived alone at the Court Street address. Capt. Knight is said to have had a considerable amount of money with him when he left his office.

Capt. Knight was 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighed about 200 pounds. He had dark hair, which was turning to gray, and a sandy mustache. When last seen he was dressed in a dark check suit, a black Melton overcoat, brown derby hat, and black congress gaiters. On his left arm was tattooed a spread eagle, with his initials, "W. T. K.," above it.

A BILL TO ENCOURAGE MARRIAGE.

Pennsylvania Legislator Aims a Blow at Bachelorhood.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 22.—Representative Roth of Lehigh County introduced a bill in the House to-day to encourage marriage. The bill provides that a male citizen of Pennsylvania over forty years old making application for a marriage license shall pay to the clerk of court a license fee of $100, which is to be turned into the State Treasury for the purpose of maintaining homes for old ladies over forty years of age, who have not had a suitable opportunity or offer of marriage.

Any bachelor over forty years who shall go outside of the State for a wife shall pay $100 into the State Treasury.

MABEL CONNOR IDENTIFIED.

To be Brought Home by Her Sister from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Miss Eleanor Connor of New York to-day identified the young woman found last night by the police wandering about the streets, as her sister, Mabel Connor. Miss Connor is a Normal College student and disappeared from her aunt's home in New York last Tuesday.

Mrs. Jordan, Mabel Connor's aunt, said last night that she had received word from Washington that the missing girl had been found and that it is expected Eleanor Connor will reach New York some time to-day with the girl. Mrs. Jordan said she knew nothing further about the finding of the girl.

UNION CARPENTERS AT WAR.

Quarrel Between Opposing Factions May Cause Many Strikes.

War has been declared in New York and Brooklyn between the United Carpenters of New York City and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which, it was said yesterday, will lead to a fight between the Board of Walking Delegates and the Building Trades Council. It began by th orotherhood ordering strikes in Brooklyn to force the discharge of members of the United Carpenters, the latest strikes being on two school buildings in Brooklyn.

The United Carpenters decided yesterday to call a meeting for Wednesday night next, in Bohemian National Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street, to take measures for retaliation. If the brotherhood does not call off the strikes, the United Carpenters will order strikes in every building in the Borough of Manhattan where brotherhood men are working.

To Raise Price of Building Steel.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 22.—The Structural Steel Association, better known as the beam pool, composed of the steel companies which manufacture structural steel of all kinds, will be held at the Holland House in New York some time next week for the purpose of considering the matter of increasing prices. A representative of one of the firms in the pool said to-day that it is probable that prices will be increased from $3 to $5 per ton.

A DELICATE CHILD

Let a delicate child take a little Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil after breakfast or dinner—not too much—too much will upset the stomach. Better too little than too much.

The effect will be slow; it ought to be slow. In a week, you will see it began the first day. Don't be in a hurry.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York

MOTHER AND SON STRICKEN.

The Man Falls Dead While Running to Summon a Physician—His Parent Found Dead.

Running to summon a physician to attend his dying mother, Charles Pfeiffer, thirty-six years old, of 186 Dresden Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday morning in the street near his home. When his body was carried back to the house his mother was found in bed dead. Pfeiffer's death was caused by heart disease; that of his mother was due to Bright's disease.

Pfeiffer lived alone with his mother, Mrs. Sophia Pfeiffer, seventy-nine years old. The son was employed as a bookkeeper by William Schermeister, a dealer in plumbing materials, at 3,009 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Several years ago Pfeiffer married a Mrs. Rogers, who had lived in the house at 186 Dresden Street. She was sixty-five years old. On Jan. 17 last she died, leaving considerable property, it is said, to her husband. By her first marriage the woman had a son about the age of his stepfather, Pfeiffer. The son is said to be still living.

Pfeiffer's mother had been long suffering with Bright's diesease, and had been under the care of Dr. Frank S. Senior of 248 Arlington Avenue. Shortly before 6 o'clock Mrs. Pfeiffer complained of feeling very ill, and her son started to go to the residence of Dr. Senior. In his haste he had put his waistcoat on inside out. Running down Arlington Avenue, between Shepherd Avenue and Dresden Street, he suddenly threw up his hands and fell prostrate on the sidewalk. Policeman David Kelly of the Liberty Avenue Station, who was near by, summoned an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. When the surgeon arrived Pfeiffer was dead.

In the meantime Mrs. William Radford of 149 Dresden Street had gone ahead of the policeman to inform Mrs. Pfeiffer of her son's death. When she reached the house she found Mrs. Pfeiffer dead in a room on the parlor floor. The body of the son was placed beside that of his mother.

TRUNK LINE IMPROVEMENTS.

Lehigh Valley Road's Plans—Automatic Block Signal System Along Its Entire Main Line.

With the advent of Spring, the railroads are renewing their activity in completing or undertaking improvements along their lines. Among the trunk lines which are engaged in extensive changes is the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Besides continuing the expensive work of stone ballasting its track and laying heavy rails, this road has underiaken other important improvements. One of the most expensive of these is the installation of the automatic electric block-signal system along its entire main line. This system will be finished by June 1. When it is completed the Lehigh Valley will be operated under the automatic electric block-signal system from New York to Buffalo, and will be the first of the trunk lines to have established this costly but valuable improvement along its entire main line.

Another important undertaking which will soon be finished is the new freight receiving yard at Oak Island, about five miles outside of Jersey City. Freight cars are to be unloaded here, and the freight is to be taken on lighters to the freight terminals on the North River.

Another big improvement will be the building of a new bridge over the Delaware River between Easton, Penn., and Phillipsburg, N. J. This bridge is to cost $250,000. There will also be built fifteen new bridges at various parts of the line, in order to make it possible to run the heavy new equipment which the Lehigh has ordered, and which includes forty-two new locomotives of the most powerful modern type, to be used exclusively for the fast passenger and freight service.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

First Vice President of the Erie Elected as Its Head.

George M. Cumming, First Vice President of the Erie Railroad, was yesterday elected President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, succeeding Samuel Thorne. The other officers elected are also representatives of the Erie Railroad, which recently acquired the coal company through J. P. Morgan & Co.

J. A. Middleton, Secretary of the Erie Railroad, and L. S. Miller, were elected Vice Presidents of the road, the former also taking the office of Secretary. J. T. Wann, Auditor of the Erie, was elected Auditor, and J. W. Platten, assistant purchasing agent of the Erie, was made Treasurer of the coal company.

In view of the many but unconfirmed rumors of President Thomas's retirement from the head of the Erie, railroad men yesterday saw a special significance in the fact that Mr. Thomas was not elected President of the coal company. Mr. Cumming, the new President of the coal company, is in charge of the traffic department of the Erie Railroad.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE ERIE.

F. D. Underwood of the Baltimore and Ohio Said to Have Been Chosen.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22.—The Leader to-morrow will print the following:

"The information comes from a close personal friend of F. D. Underwood, Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that he has accepted the offer of the Erie to become its President. It is said by the same authority that his selection has not been formally announced, as those who have made him the offer and have received his acceptance do not care to go ahead of the official action of the Board of Directors in announcing the change. The meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in the near future."

Brief Railroad Items.

T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, ordered fifteen new passenger cars of the latest type, and has requested the Pullman Company to assign fifteen additional sleeping cars for the service between New York and Buffalo. There have also been ordered eighty new locomotives of the most improved pattern, nearly all of which will be put into the passenger service.

The Union Pacific has issued a souvenir booklet about its California train, the Overland Limited. The cover shows a section of the train and the twenty-eight pages of matter are printed in gold on green, with many illustrations.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Mexican National Railroad Company yesterday Martin Erdmann, Henry W. Taft, and Gabriel Morton, representing Speyer & Co., were elected to succeed George Foster Peabody, Walter Hinchman, and James Sullivan, who represented the former holders of the stock purchased by Speyer & Co.

BICYCLE POLICEMAN THROWN.

Says Boy He Was Chasing Caught Hold of His Handle Bar.

After a long chase for a "scorcher" last night bicycle Roundsman John Schuessler was thrown from his wheel and sprained his arm. He says he had a narrow escape from death.

Schuessler was at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street when Daniel Jerome, seventeen years old, of 305 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, shot by on his bicycle. The pace was much faster than the law allows. The policeman pursued him through Broadway to Seventieth Street and into Amsterdam Avenue. At Sixtieth Street Jerome, according to Schuessler, caught the latter's handlebar. Both riders were thrown violently. Schuessler fell in front of a car, which was stopped with difficulty. He then arrested the boy, who was locked up on a charge of scorching and assault.

WRECKED OFF FLORIDA COAST.

Austrian Steamer Styria Runs on the Rock at French Reef, Near Miami.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 22.—The Austrian steamer Styria, Capt. Usigovich, which sailed from New Orleans on March 17 with a cargo of cotton, staves, &c., for Trieste via Newport News, went on the rocks at French Reef, forty miles south of Miami, Fla., some time yesterday. The vessel is reported to be bilged.

The Captain has sent here for pumps. Wreckers have gone to the assistance of the vessel.

MARRIAGE

Invitations, Announcements
At Home and Church Cards
Menus and Dinner Cards
Original Designs.

Dempsey & Carroll

26 West 23d Street *The Society Stationers* New York

No Matter What Kind of a Hat You Want, WE HAVE IT.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.

SPRING STYLES ON SALE

Broadway & Houston St.
Broadway, near Dey St.
Broadway, near Duane St.
Broadway, near 28th St.
Broadway, near 36th St.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.

LOW SHOES

and Slippers for the Spring Season.

If there be anywhere in this country a low shoe and slipper department which for variety and beauty of styles, completeness of assortment of sizes and range of prices, is the equal of ours, we are not aware of it.

Prices from $1.50 to $10.00.

ALEXANDER,

Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, N.Y.

Gov. Odell Talks With Kate Garew.

ABOUT—Platt.
ABOUT—Croker.
ABOUT—The Police Question.
ABOUT—What Reform New York Needs Most.
ABOUT—Whether It is a Well Governed City.
ABOUT—Whether the Legislature Should Interfere in City Affairs Like this Police Business.
ABOUT—What Platt Would Do in Croker's Place.
ABOUT—Whether He (Odell) is the Real Republican Boss Now.
ABOUT—The Secret of His Success.
ABOUT—Why He Likes Politics.
ABOUT—His Career, Habits, Tastes, Favorite Reading.
ABOUT—Andrew Carnegie and His Theory of Wealth, &c., &c.

A notable, exclusive, illustrated interview held yesterday (Friday) in Albany by the Sunday World's famous Artist-Interviewer, the ONLY WOMAN CARICATURIST. The Governor's first interview since the reported "break" with Platt.

In To-Morrow's Sunday World.

MADE A THREAT IN COURT.

Inspector Thompson Overheard Jacob Sigman and Promptly Arrested Him.

Police Inspector Walter L. Thompson, in his famous golf cap and a fighting humor, created considerable excitement in Judge McMahon's court, in General Sessions, yesterday.

Louis Greenberg had just been convicted of abducting his own wife, who was eighteen-year-old Henrietta Kantrowitz, before she was married to Greenberg at the City Hall, and was shortly after taken to a disorderly house by her husband and compelled to remain there.

Mrs. Greenberg was so affected by the summing up of her husband's counsel that she fainted and was carried out by the Inspector, who was sitting near by. She recovered in time to hear the jury's verdict, when, as that body was filing out, Jacob Sigman of 625 East Sixth Street, who is said to be a member of the Lighthouse Fusileers, an east side organization similar to the Allen Street Cadets, approached her. Shaking his fist in her face he whispered vindictively:

"You'll pay for this, yet, or I'll know why."

Inspector Thompson heard the remark, and quick as a flash he had Sigman by the back of the neck and out of the door of the courtroom.

The "cadet's" progress down two flights of stairs to the Centre Street Police Court was more rapid than dignified. In the court Mrs. Greenberg charged him with disorderly conduct and using abusive language, on which charge he was held in $300 bail for examination.

The maximum penalty for Greenberg's crime is ten years in the penitentiary.

HENRY L. NICHOLS FOUND.

The ex-President of Hempstead Village, L. I., Is in a Sanitarium.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 22.—Ex-Village President Henry L. Nichols of this place is in a sanitarium in Philadelphia. He was located to-day, and Isaac Snediker of 110 Franklin Street, New York, Mr. Nichols's brother-in-law, started for Philadelphia. Mr. Nichols disappeared on March 4 last. He started for New York, and parted with his son at Jamaica. One was to go to Manhattan by way of Long Island City, and the other by way of Brooklyn. Nothing further was heard of Mr. Nichols until he was located to-day.

He had suffered from nervous troubles for some time, and once before wandered away. On that occasion he was found in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

The Grand Duke
THE HAT FOR SPRING.

The popularity of the Grand Duke increases daily. Particular dressers are wearing it. Our price is $2.80.

Equal to any hat priced at $5.00.

We've also all the other Spring styles, as brought out by Messrs. Dunlap, Youmans & Knox, our price $2.80.

LAMBERT
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS.
39-41 Cortlandt St.
Between 6th and 9th Ave. "L" stations.
Also at New Haven, Ct.

TWO MEN SHOT IN HOTEL PABST BASEMENT

An Intruder Fires at Jacob Litt's Manager and Agent.

WOMEN COMPANIONS' ESCAPE

The Arrest of the Assailant, Robert Hayden Moulton—Complications Involving Miss Seligman's Name.

Four pistol shots, fired in quick succession by a man named Robert Hayden Moulton, rang out in what is known as the rathskeller of the Hotel Pabst, Forty-second Street and Broadway, early yesterday morning. The place was filled with guests. In an alcove on the Seventh Avenue side of the long cellar, separated from the main room and scarcely visible to most of the other guests, sat the four persons into whose midst the shots were fired.

When the excitement following the reports had subsided, it was found that two of the four had been wounded. They were Alexander W. Dingwall, manager for Jacob Litt, proprietor of the Broadway Theatre, and John D. Leffingwell, Mr. Litt's press representative. Their companions, who were unhurt, were Miss May Buckley and her aunt. Miss Buckley plays the part of Lady Kathleen Rosemagh in "The Price of Peace," a production first presented by Mr. Litt at the Broadway this week.

Later developments showed that the man who did the shooting was a habitual morphine eater; that he was a few years ago a student of architecture at Columbia University, and that his home before he came to this city was in Springfield, Tenn., where his family is said to be a prominent one. When he was arraigned in the West Side Court several hours after the shooting he was identified as a man accused of conducting swindling operations in the upper west side. Of late he has lived at the Criterion Hotel, Forty-first Street and Broadway.

Moulton walked into the rathskeller at 1:20 o'clock. He had been there before, and, although the waiters and clerks had noticed that he was "queer," as they said, they did not pay any attention to him or suspect mischief. He wore evening dress. Walking slowly through the long main room of the rathskeller, he paused at the entrance of the alcove in which sat Mr. Dingwall, Mr. Leffingwell, and the two women. Then he proceeded to enter. As he advanced he muttered something. Leffingwell rose and assumed a position of defense, as if to keep out the new-comer. Moulton then drew a revolver and fired. The score or more of women in the rathskeller screamed. Then three more reports came in succession, and there was a rush to escape from the place. Some waiters and male guests grasped the man with the pistol and bore him to the floor. After this quiet was restored. The house detective took charge of the man and his pistol, and the proprietor hurried to the nearest police station in a cab.

THE WOUNDED MEN.

Mr. Dingwall, meanwhile, stood beside the table in a dazed condition, shook himself, and finally discovered that he had been hit by the last three pistol balls. One had entered the muscles on the left side of his back, the second had grazed his stomach, burning a hole in his vest and shirt, and the third had just skipped across one edge of his right cuff, fraying the linen.

Mr. Leffingwell found out at the same time that the first shot fired by Moulton had passed under his right arm, taking away a strip of flesh, but inflicting no serious wound. Miss Buckley and her aunt were uninjured, but were suffering from nervous shock.

According to a statement sent out by Mr. Dingwall from the Roosevelt Hospital, whither he was taken, he did not see Moulton until after the first shot. Then he jumped up from his chair, looked over his shoulder, saw the pistol leveled at him, and grasped the uplifted wrist of the assailant. The last three shots were fired after he had taken hold of the man.

As soon as Moulton was secured a physician, Dr. George E. Barnes of 10 West Forty-third Street, was summoned. He dressed the wounds of Dingwall and Leffingwell, while Miss Buckley and her aunt were taken home in a cab. Later Mr. Dingwall was sent to the hospital, where it was found that the bullet in his back could not be located without the use of the X-ray. Last evening inquiries made there disclosed the fact that the ball had not been found.

Mr. Leffingwell, who found that his wound did not interfere with locomotion, went to see his lawyer, Herman Fromme, at 4 o'clock in the morning, asking the latter to be on hand at the West Side Court to appear against Moulton.

When Moulton was taken to the station he gave his name as Robert Hayden Morris and his address as the Criterion Hotel. It was found that he had lived there under that name. He sent a note to Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., son of Judge Cowing, asking that the recipient come to the court to help him. At the bottom of the note were three Greek letters, and it was learned later that these referred to a college fraternity to which both he and young Mr. Cowing belong.

In the prisoner's possession were found morphine tablets, a bottle containing a green fluid, $64, a batch of pawn tickets, five checks from tickets for Box G in the Broadway Theatre, a leather card case, and a list of poolrooms in this city and Boston. His pistol was found to contain four emptied shells. To the Sergeant at the station he signified by signs that he was deaf, and his pedigree had to be given in writing. He wrote that he was twenty-five years old, was a native of Tennessee, and had studied architecture at Columbia.

When Moulton was taken to the West Side Court he was held in $5,000 bail for examination on Monday morning. While he was undergoing questioning a detective from the West Sixty-eighth Street station, Owen Trainor, walked into the court. When he saw Moulton, he pulled a photograph from his pocket, and exclaimed:

"Well, I've got him!"

STORY OF THE DETECTIVE.

Then the officer explained to the Court that Moulton was a deaf swindler for whom he had been looking for several weeks. According to his statement Moulton passed a bogus thirty-dollar check on Dr. James E. Newcomb of 118 West Sixty-ninth Street on Feb. 9, the check being drawn on the Bank of New Amsterdam, and signed by "Frank C. Sherman." Trainor said that Moulton was known as a swindler and forger in Chicago, Elmira, Boston, Buffalo, and Sing Sing. He said that he recognized him at once, as he had been assigned to find him a long time ago and had constantly had a photograph with him for the purpose of identification. The picture that Trainor had with him was that of Moulton.

Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., arrived at the court about this time. He said he had known Moulton when the latter was a student at Columbia several years ago, the prisoner having been at that time a regular patron of the fraternity clubhouse to which Mr. Cowing sometimes went. He did not know the man well, and knew very little of his family in the South, although he had understood that it was a good one.

"That is about all I know of him," said Mr. Cowing later in the day, when seen at his office, 31 Nassau Street. "He sent for me, and I went to the court to do what I could in giving him some preliminary help before he obtains counsel. I can't remember the exact year that I knew him. He was, I think, studying architecture. As he was a member of the same fraternity to which I belong I saw him sometimes. What he has been doing of late, where he is living—all that I don't know a thing about.

"After he went back to his cell from the court he asked me to send a telegram to his family in Springfield, Tenn. I did so, asking that they send money and instructions as to what course they wish to pursue. He will wait for their answer before getting counsel, I think. If he employs me I may ask him about the details of this shooting affair, but I have not done so as yet. I do not know anything about it beyond what I've seen in the afternoon papers."

It was learned that Moulton occupied Box G at the Broadway Theatre night before last. While in his box he acted as though something were wrong with him, rising and making elaborate obeisances as the different personages made their exit on the stage, tearing up a paper he had in his hands, and moving back and forward from one chair to another. He went out between the acts. As the proprietor of the Hotel Pabst has stated that the man was in the rathskeller several times within the few hours before the shooting it seemed that the trips must have been to that place. As far as could be learned yesterday the man was no more attentive in the dispensing of his deep bows when Miss Buckley came on the stage than at the entrances of the other actresses, but there was a persistent rumor yesterday that he went to the theatre especially to see her, that he had known her before, and that he followed her into the rathskeller. This story, however, was not verified.

Herman Fromme, Mr. Litt's lawyer, sat in Box H with friends and watched the man's strange behavior. Mr. Fromme said last night that he had a theory that Moulton was inspired to do the shooting because of some very stirring shooting in the course of the play. One of the actors fires at another in the piece and kills his man. It was observed that Moulton was even more excited than most of the spectators when this took place.

"How thankful I am," remarked Mr. Fromme, "that the man didn't blaze away into my box about that time."

MISS SELIGMAN'S NAME USED.

There were several strange complications that arose out of the shooting in the rathskeller. At first it was announced, nobody knows by whom, that the actress with Mr. Dingwall and Mr. Leffingwell was Miss Minnie Seligman, not Miss Buckley. But this was denied by both herself and by Mr. Dingwall. Mr. Leffingwell refused to say that Miss Seligman was not present. Nor would he say who was in the place. He declared that he had forgotten. When Miss Seligman read in the afternoon papers accounts of her life having been saved by the two men, she went to her lawyer's office and asked him to take steps to learn who had connected her name with the affair. She then gave out the following statement:

"Not only was I far from the place where the shooting occurred, but I left the theatre about midnight with my sister, Mrs. Martin Kaufman, her husband, and some other friends, and drove to the Arena for supper. We were joined there by another party, after which I went to my home at 32 West Twenty-fifth Street. I was asleep long before the shooting took place at Forty-second Street and Broadway."

Miss Seligman seemed to think that the connecting of her name with the affair was due to malicious intent. She said she was determined to find out who had spread the report.

Another peculiar circumstance attending the shooting was that Mr. Dingwall, just after the shooting occurred, said that he was Mr. Leffingwell. Later, when his real name was disclosed, he said Leffingwell had given him permission to do this. Meanwhile Leffingwell did not give his name at all, and the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station put him down on the blotter as "of unknown name."

Many rumors as to the shooting were afloat in the Tenderloin last night, but these all lacked either confirmation or denial. Miss Buckley was jealously guarded against reporters. When an attempt was made to see her between the acts at the Broadway Theatre last evening a statement was handed out to the effect that she had been to dinner in the rathskeller and that Mr. Seligman was not there.

A. W. Spencer, manager for Jacob Litt, made the following statement last night:

"Miss Seligman did not figure in the case in any manner. I know that she left the theatre last night in company with her sister and the latter's husband. They had supper at the Arena, and after that she was escorted home by them. How Miss Seligman's name came to be used in connection with Moulton's shooting I have been unable to discover."

Moulton was removed from the West Side Prison last night at 7:45 o'clock to Bellevue Hospital. It was said at the hospital that his removal there was imperative, because of the condition into which he had fallen from the use of drugs. At 8 o'clock Moulton complained of feeling ill. After a time he began to mumble and talk unintelligibly. Again he brightened up and asked: "Why am I here? What have I done?" He seemed utterly bewildered. Dr. Frank J. McGuire advised that he be removed to Bellevue. He thought Moulton about to collapse.

THE FAMILY OF MOULTON.

Son of a Grain Dealer of Nashville—His Friends Astonished.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 22.—Robert Moulton is the youngest son of the late Frank Moulton, at one time a well-known grain dealer in this city. Moulton was born in this city, and resided here until about ten years ago, when his father moved to Memphis, where he died.

Moulton has been at Columbia University several years, pursuing the study of architecture. His mother and other relatives reside at Springfield, Tenn. A brother lives in this city. His hearing is defective, in consequence of an attack of scarlet fever. In this city Moulton has many friends, who are at a loss to account for his escapade, and declare he is a person of the most kindly disposition.

Moulton's Check Protested.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 22.—Robert Hayden Moulton, who shot Alexander W. Dingwell and John D. Liffingwell in a New York restaurant this morning, had a check for $75 cashed at an Elmira bank a few weeks ago, being identified at the bank by Charles L. Shattuck of the Railway Young Men's Christian Association, an acquaintance. The check was returned protested.

HANGED HERSELF WITH APRON.

A Negro Domestic Commits Suicide Near Woodbridge, N. J.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., March 22.—Ida E. Fields, a colored servant for the last six years in the employ of Ebner Heston of Cranford, became suddenly insane at her employer's house this morning, and, coming to this place, hanged herself with her apron on some farmlands belonging to the Demorest estate. She brought her twelve-year-old daughter, who was employed as nurse girl in Cranford, and the pair paraded the streets here for an hour.

Some young women discovered the suicide after hearing the little girl scream, "Oh, mamma; don't do it." They sent for Policeman Murphy. When he arrived the woman was dead and her daughter had fled. A pass book on the Seaman's Savings Bank of New York, showing more than $300 to her credit was found on the body, together with a promissory note in her favor for $300 which had been made by the father of Mr. Heston.

Mr. Heston said that the woman became violently insane after a religious revival three years ago, but recovered under medical treatment. She began shouting and singing before daylight this morning, he said, and after an effort had been made to quiet her she left the house. The note, Mr. Heston said, represented money she had deposited with his father as an investment.

The woman has a brother in Philadelphia and two sisters living elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

The New Stage Line in Long Island.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—The Long Island Traction Company was incorporated to-day to operate a stage or omnibus route upon the main highways connecting the various villages of the town of Hempstead with Mineola, Nassau County, and with New York City, at Springfield, Queens, and Rockaway. The company has a capital of $20,000, and the Directors are William P. Miller of Freeport, J. Harris Balston of Flushing, L. C. Johnston of Brooklyn, A. E. Miller and G. G. Miller of Hempstead, and A. D. Young of Bay Shore.

Worcester Traction Co. Sale Ratified.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—The stockholders of the Worcester Traction Company to-day ratified the action of the Directors in selling the stock, franchise, and plant of the company to Vermilye & Co. of New York. Of the 50,000 shares of capital stock over 38,000 were voted in favor of the deal. The company is capitalized for $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is common stock and $2,000,000 preferred. President Barr declined to state the price paid.

Steel for Bridges in Ecuador.

The American Bridge Company has obtained a contract for over 20,000 tons of structural iron to be used for steel bridges for the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, in Ecuador, South America. The contract was given by the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, to the American company, which met with some competition from Scotch and German bridgebuilders. The first shipment will be made in the latter part of April and additional shipments will be made monthly.

International Zinc Assessment.

The Reorganization Committee of International Zinc stockholders, consisting of Charles H. A. Dougherty, James F. McNaboe, and Herbert B. Shoemaker, has issued a circular letter asking stockholders to advance to the committee the amount of an assessment of 1 per cent. on the par value of their stock, the City Trust Company being named as a depositary of the stock and the assessment for providing the means of paying the mortgage on the Free Coinage Mine.

JOHN B. SEXTON'S MARRIAGE

His Bride Said to Have Been a Divorced Woman.

Roman Catholic Church Does Not Recognize Such Unions—Her First Husband Reported to be in Europe.

A new feature of the marriage of President of the Health Board John B. Sexton, which caused much surprise among his friends when it was announced two days ago, came to light yesterday. It now appears that Mrs. Mary E. Gloe, Mr. Sexton's bride, instead of being a widow as supposed, was really a divorced woman.

The development of this fact has brought about a most interesting situation respecting the marriage as it is viewed by the Roman Catholic Church. It is alleged that when the marriage took place in St. Agnes's Church, Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn, it was represented to the Rev. Father Blader, assistant to the pastor of the church, who performed the ceremony, that Mrs. Gloe was a widow. When the Rev. Father Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes's, heard the report that Mrs. Gloe was a divorced woman and that her former husband was still living, he was much disturbed. When seen last evening, however, he discussed the matter very guardedly.

"If it is true," he said, "that Mrs. Sexton was a divorced woman, then, according to the laws of the Catholic Church, there has been no marriage. I will not say that deceit has been practiced, for I do not know that such is the case. These people came here, answered the questions put to them satisfactorily, and were married by the priest. I do not know that Mrs. Sexton is a divorced woman. There is no duty imposed upon me in this matter. If anything is to be done, it rests solely with the parties to the marriage. I merely speak of the laws of the Church as affecting such marriages."

Asked what action the Church would probably take in the matter, Father Duffy declined to say anything further than to reiterate that the Church did not recognize divorces and that it did not view the marriage of a divorced person as valid.

Whatever the attitude of the Church, however, such a marriage stands in the eyes of the law, the parties having been pronounced man and wife by a person authorized to do so by the statutes.

Mrs. Sexton was Miss Mary E. Lappe of Philadelphia, where her father was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Five years ago, it appears, she was married to Tomaso Gloe, a young Italian whose father is a wealthy planter and fruit grower in Palermo, Italy. He came here when sixteen years old, and later represented his father's interests in this country, with headquarters at 19 Whitehall Street, this city. Among the acquaintances he formed here, it is claimed, was Commissioner Sexton.

After his marriage to Miss Lappe, Gloe lived with his bride for a time at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. Later they took up their residence at 315 President Street, that borough. They also lived for a period at 102 West Eighty-ninth Street, Manhattan. In July, 1898, Mrs. Gloe obtained a decree of divorce from her husband from Justice Giegerich, sitting in the Supreme Court, Manhattan. She alleged in allmony proceedings that her husband had an income of $15,000 a year. Some time ago Gloe sailed for Europe. He is now said to be stopping at the Hotel Belvidere in Hamburg.

It was said in the neighborhood of 315 President Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, that Mrs. Sexton was still living in that house. Frequent rings at the doorbell, however, failed to bring any one to the door, although a servant showed her face at an upper window for a moment and then disappeared.

FATHER ATTACKS HIS FAMILY.

Tries to Throw One of His Daughters Out of Window, but Is Overpowered by Neighbors.

John Dempsey, thirty-eight years old, of 629 St. Ann's Avenue, The Bronx, was made a prisoner last night after he had tried to throw his daughter out of a window. The charge against him is assault.

Dempsey lives at the above address with his wife, Lizzie, and daughters, May, seventeen years old; Charlotte, thirteen years old, and Bessie, twelve years old. He is a conductor on the Manhattan Elevated Road. After returning from his work he took off his outer clothing and, clad in his underwear, went from the kitchen to the parlor, where his wife was sitting.

Catching her by the neck, the man started toward the kitchen, at the same time kicking the woman. The daughter May went to her mother's assistance, and was put into the hallway by her father. Dempsey then procured a large oak dining room table, and, catching Charlotte and Bessie, pinned them with it against the wall. He then looked around for his wife, but finding she had made her escape, opened a window and tried to throw Bessie out of the second-story window. Before he could accomplish his purpose, neighbors arrived and overpowered him.

Patrolman Liftchild and Gerrity of the Morrisania Station placed the man under arrest. He refused to put on additional clothing and was taken to the police station in a patrol wagon. Later one of the man's daughters appeared at the station with his clothing.

The police say Dempsey was intoxicated, but his wife believes him to be insane.

Big Milling Company in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 22.—An application has been filed here for a charter for the North Georgia Mining and Milling Company. The capital stock will be $2,500,000, and the incorporators are J. K. Tillotson of New York, A. M. Gamman of Corning, N. Y., and Spencer E. Atkinson and A. J. Orme of Atlanta. The company owns 30,000 acres of land in Murray, Gilmer, and Fanning Counties, upon which the company proposes to develop the ore and timber.

Negro Lynched by Virginia Mob.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.—A rumor which reached here last night of a lynching in Halifax County has been confirmed. A negro sent to court by a Magistrate on the charge of burning the stables of a Mr. De Jarnette, was taken by some fifty unknown men from a Constable, who was taking him to the county seat, and shot to death. None of the mob could be identified.

Union Quarrel Causes a Strike.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—All of the workmen on the Hahne & Co. Building who are affiliated with the Building Trades League were called out to-day. It is a renewal of the trouble caused by the refusal of the Electrical Workers of New York to recognize the Newark union. It is evident the Building Trades League intends to force recognition. About 150 men in all are out.

Paterson's New School Superintendent.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—The Board of Education of this city last night appointed Louis A. Goodenough as Superintendent of the Public Schools to succeed Addison B. Poland. Mr. Goodenough has for some time been Principal of one of the public schools in Jersey City.

To Suppress Gambling in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Among the bills that became law to-day was the one recommended by the Governor in a special message calling the Legislature's attention to the existence of gambling in the State. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any Mayor or Chief of Police to fail to proceed against gambling places.

Maryland Will Take Her Own Census.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 22.—The House of Delegates to-day passed the bill providing for a new census to be taken under the direction of State officials, as amended by the Senate, after which both houses adjourned until Monday. The bill is now ready for the Governor's signature.

Australia's Big Wheat Crop.

MELBOURNE, March 22.—It is officially estimated that the wheat yield will reach 17,790,576 bushels, or an increase of 2,552,628 upon last year's yield.

B. Altman & Co.

Have now in readiness, the latest models for Spring of the FASSO CORSET, containing important features not heretofore shown, which conform to the requirements of the approved models in Gowns.

PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 23, AT 3 P. M.
ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY TO ALL.
Soloist:
Mr. FRANZ WILCZEK,
Violinist.

PROGRAMME:
Chimes of Normandy, Overture, Planquette
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
(a) Valse Lente, Op. 10....Sieveking
(b) Murmuring Zephyrs.....Jensen
PIANOLA.
Romanze..... Bruch
MR. WILCZEK.
(Accompanied with the Aeolian Orchestrelle.)
(a) Marche de Rakoczy.....Berlioz
(Aeolian Orchestrelle.)
(b) Grand Galop de Concert..Ketterer
PIANOLA.
Zapateado ..... Sarasate
MR. WILCZEK.

Much has been written about the Pianola. It has been discussed in the drawing-room and in musical clubs.

Prejudice against automatic musical instruments has been put aside, and the Aeolian (a solo orchestra) and the Pianola (a piano-player) have been singled out and indorsed by the world's greatest musicians.

This is worth thinking about. There must be a reason for it.

You should hear these two instruments.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d Street.

TAMMANY CHARITY REFUSED.

Churches Decline to Accept Allotments of Money Made by the 31st District Organization.

When the Tammany organization of the Thirty-first Assembly District, of which Isaac A. Hopper is the leader, held their Sunday evening entertainment for the benefit of the poor of Harlem last Winter the last difficulty they expected was that they would have trouble in giving away the money, but it has just been learned that several churches selected as their almoners refused the trust, and the committee in charge of the fund had to go out of the district to find clergymen who would undertake to distribute the money.

About $1,300 was raised, and after a time it was announced that it had been divided in amounts of $75 each between thirteen churches. Considerable comment was aroused soon after, when it was made known that a portion of the fund had been used in paying rent and gas bills for the headquarters of the Harlem Tammany organization.

The money was sent to the churches by Dr. Louis Schultze, as Treasurer, with a note which stated that no favoritism was shown to any denomination in the allotment of the fund. Temple Israel, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, took its share. So did eight Roman Catholic churches, and so did the Mount Morris Baptist Church, after the Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting, the pastor, had submitted the matter to a committee.

The Rev. Harry P. Nichols, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, however, declined to accept the money, and laid the matter before his vestry, who sustained him, on the ground that it looked like an attempt to bribe the church, which did not want to be under any obligations to Tammany Hall.

The Rev. W. P. Odell of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, said that his church was not in unison with the principles of Tammany Hall, and that it also did not wish to take any money that had been raised at an entertainment on Sunday.

At the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the Rev. Edgar Tilton laid the matter before the governing body, and their reply was that they, too, did not care to handle the money. They recommended that if Tammany Hall had any cash to give away to the poor, they could do it through the Harlem Relief Society.

PRINCETON STUDENTS FINED.

The Result of Publicly Toasting a Resident's Daughter.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—W. L. Brocaw and Stephen Herman, the Princeton University students who were arrested in a café here last night for creating a disturbance because the father of Alice La Rue objected to their public toasting of his daughter, were to-day fined $20 by Justice Jackson.

Brocaw was rearrested, charged with assaulting Mr. La Rue, and placed under $100 bail. Henry Stafford Little, who gave the six-hundred-thousand-dollar dormitory to Princeton, paid the fines and became Brocaw's bondsman.

Receivers for Maryland Brewery Co.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22.—Judge Dennis, in Circuit Court No. 2, to-day, by consent of counsel, issued an order appointing receivers for the Maryland Brewing Company. The appointment of receivers and the abandonment of the other legal proceedings are the result of a plan of reorganization of the company, which has been assented to by all the interested parties.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—Fire at the Union Dry Docks early this morning caused damage to the extent of $20,000, covered by insurance.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 22.—The Bevier Street schoolhouse in this city was totally destroyed by fire shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The fire was discovered by the Principal of the school, who sounded the alarm for the fire drill, and the five hundred children, with perfect composure, marched simultaneously from the several rooms to safety. The loss on the building is estimated at $18,000.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 22.—Fire this morning destroyed a large part of the plant of the Kerr-Murray Machine Works in this city, the molding department of the plant alone escaping destruction. The loss is difficult to estimate, owing to the destruction of the whole store of patterns, upon which cash value can scarcely be fixed, but loss to buildings, machinery, stock, &c., will exceed $50,000. Insurance, $32,000.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 22.—The Greenville Cotton Compress was burned this afternoon, together with 1,500 bales of cotton, valued at $70,000. The compress was damaged to the extent of $15,000. The fire crossed the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad and destroyed the New Hope First Baptist Church and then ate its way into Steel's Alley, destroying in all seventeen tenement houses and most of the contents. The loss of the church and the tenement houses, added to the loss on the compress and cotton, runs the total to $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

10:15 A. M.—215 West Eighty-eighth Street; R. Coy & Co.; damage, $200.

10:35 A. M.—405 East Houston Street; M. Berger; damage, $75.

12:10 P. M.—232 West Fortieth Street; Mrs. Henry; damage, $25.

12:45 P. M.—2,004 Second Avenue; G. Lehenfeld; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—344 Broome Street; Abraham Tappenstein; damage slight.

6 P. M.—363 Third Street; Dr. Herald; damage, $150.

6:10 P. M.—128 West Thirty-fourth Street; Samuel Sachs; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—500 Sixth Avenue; Abraham Jackin; damage slight.

10 P. M.—210 West Nineteenth Street; J. McWilliam; no damage.

ALLEGED GAMBLER DISCHARGED.

Caught in a Room with a Faro Layout—No Evidence of Guilt.

Don Lawrence of 2,099 Eighth Avenue, charged by Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station with running a gambling house at 201 West Forty-first Street, was yesterday acquitted in General Sessions by direction of Judge Cowing. After the raids of the Committee of Fifteen in his precinct, Capt. Cooney descended on this place with his ward man, Michaels. They captured a faro "layout" and arrested Lawrence, who was sitting at the dealer's place. No other persons were in the room. Judge Cowing said:

"The fact that a man is sitting in a room with a gambling device is no evidence that he is a gambler. I am sitting in this room with gambling apparatus, but it does not follow that I am a gambler."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington.

HOLLAND—Benjamin P. Opdyke, Philadelphia; Capt. T. M. Langton, London; L. C. Brown, United States Army.

GRAND—Carl Jensen, Honolulu; Capt. John T. Myers, United States Marine Corps; Col. L. S. Babbit, United States Army; Capt. Jay J. Morrow, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Col. E. P. Diggs, Washington; J. Vernon Campbell, Baltimore.

ALBEMARLE—Francis Shaw, Boston; Thomas Pitts, Detroit.

NAVARRE—S. S. Sharp, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—Powell-Jones, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Stratheson Hendrie, Detroit; Warren P. Laird, Philadelphia; George E. Bloomer, Washington.

ASTOR—John Patterson, Hamilton, Ontario; J. S. Powell, Washington.

EMPIRE—Charles Archibald, Halifax.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks and suits, 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, 52 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, clothing and children's furnishing goods, 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Belevedere House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Gold, corsets; Miss M. Whitman, millinery, 471 Broadway; Everett House.

Porter, J. L., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullet, millinery, C. C. Waddell, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Bartholomew, housefurnishing goods, 837 Broadway.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; A. J. Durfee, laces and ribbons, 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kahn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Taylor, boys' clothing, 467 Broadway; Everett House.

Mann, S. F., Warsaw, N. Y.; R. C. Mann, dry goods.

Wagner & Bowers, Fort Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. H. C. Bowers, millinery; Miss Julia Wagner, millinery.

Richardson, G. W., & Son, Auburn, N. Y.; F. W. Richardson, furniture; University Club.

Williams, Mrs. G. C., Malone, N. Y.; millinery.

Williams, G. C., & Co., Malone, N. Y.; G. C. Williams, dry goods; Sarah A. Looker, dry goods.

Kearns, Mrs. S. A., Malone, N. Y.; millinery; Katharine A. Hawley, millinery.

Featherly, F. M., Syracuse, N. Y.; crockery; Grand Union.

Wright, A. S., Ionig, Mich.; G. A. Wright, dry goods; Frank Ammon, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.

Bennett, M. L., Watkins, N. Y.; drugs.

Taylor, John C., Mexico, N. Y.; drugs and paints; Jasper D. Coe, drugs and paints; St. Denis Hotel.

Simon, L. J., Batavia, N. Y.; millinery; Mrs. A. Sunricker, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Witherstein, F., Herkimer, N. Y.; jewelry; Colonnade Hotel.

Bentley, P. A., Gilbertsville, N. Y.; millinery.

Fowler, Mrs. K., Auburn, N. Y.; dressmaker; 17 West Nineteenth Street.

Conroy, C., Auburn, N. Y.; dressmaker; 17 West Nineteenth Street.

Fowler, Kate, Auburn, N. Y.; dressmaker; 17 West Nineteenth Street.

Elosky, J., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods.

Shaffer, Mary J., St. Johnsville, N. Y.; millinery.

McArthur, Lena, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; millinery.

Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich., J. W. Goulding, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Wellman, J. & L., Manistee, Mich.; I. P. Madison, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Davis, S., & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; A. Davis, dry goods.

Hunt, A. B., Pulaski, Va.; general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Loebman, A., Brookville, Penn.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Porter, Mrs. J. W., Dundee, N. Y.; Mrs. F. S. Van Liew, millinery.

Jones, Mrs. S. V., Coldbrook, N. Y.; millinery.

Cruttenden, Mrs. A. N., Morris, N. Y.; millinery; Lillian Cruttenden, millinery; 245 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Kaufman, N. & C., Pittsburg, Penn.; Nora Kaufman, dressmaker; Gerard Hotel.

Osteau, D., Bradford, Penn.; tailor.

Steger, Mrs. C. W., Canajoharie, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East 16th Street.

Sproker, Josephine, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.; dressmaker; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Johanna, Kate M., Canajoharie, N. Y.; dressmaker; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Barrett, P., Lisbon Centre, N. Y.; millinery; Bradford Hotel.

Wick, C. W., Rimersburg, Penn.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

McGrath, Miss M. M., Rochester, N. Y.; dressmaker.

Condon, Miss Mary, Rochester, N. Y.; dressmaker.

Horn, O. G., Potsdam, N. Y.; millinery.

Penno, W. W., Geneseo, N. Y.; dry goods.

Briggs, O. & B., Friendship, N. Y.; O. Briggs, millinery.

Ayer Emporium, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Myrtle H. Ayer, dry goods; Mrs. George Ayer, dry goods; 237 West Fourteenth Street.

Chase, Mrs. R. B., Hannden, N. Y.; millinery.

Gregory, Mrs. L. M., Walton, N. Y.; millinery.

Hazeltine, Baker & Reidy, Oneida, N. Y.; Thomas F. Reidy, dry goods.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fred B. Peesse, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Landon, W. L., & Son, Pittsboro, N. C.; W. L. London, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Smith, Mrs. D. W., Newport, N. Y.; B. M. Thomas, millinery.

Macksey, E. M. & M., Sherbourg, N. Y.; M. K. Macksey, millinery; M. E. Macksey, millinery; 1,968 Seventh Avenue.

Bell, E. L., Lewisburg, West Va.; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

$22.50 Spring Overcoats at $9.98.

Men's Stylish and Elegant Overcoats At and Less Than Half Prices.

These Overcoats are to be sold at and less than half prices, because they represent the samples of one of the foremost American manufacturers who closed them out to us at less than the cost of production.

The materials are Vicunas, Venetians, Tnibets, Coverts and Cheviots, from the best domestic and foreign mills. All the newest effects—some are cut long and loose, others short and boxy—many are made with yokes—all are lined with pure silk or fine mohair. The tailoring is faultless—meant for the most exclusive and toniest made-to-wear trade in the country.

Some are worth $18.00
Some are worth $20.00
Some are worth $22.50

$9.98 Choice $9.98

Why the Steinertone Grand

Is the Most Preferable Piano to Purchase.

The purchase of a Grand Piano carries with it the supposition that a true musical instrument is to be obtained, one that is free from any defect. It is on account of the imperfection of the present Grand Piano action that the player cannot have full control over the string; furthermore, that the blow of the hammer upon the string is hard and unsympathetic, and that in consequence of this more noises than musical sounds are created. It does not matter much whether the sounding-board of the Piano is of a more or less sensitive nature, or who makes it, the instrument always sounds unmusical.

The action of the Steinertone Grand is of modern build and is the invention of the well known musician, Moritz Steinert. The strokes that emanate from the Steinert action are flexible. They are yielding to the touch of the player and are free from the rigid impact that is so specifically noticeable on all other Grands.

The Steinertone Grand is chiefly offered as being the only artistic Grand Piano made, and, on account of the small expense incurred by The Steinertone Company, toward the means of introduction to the public, is sold for

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS LESS

than the Grands of the foremost makers who are working on old systems.

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 Fifth Ave. (cor. 18th St.), N. Y.

Albemarle Hotel,

Madison Square, West, N. Y.,

O. B. LIBBEY, Prop.,
Formerly of the Brevoort House.

The location of this house is most desirable, being central to all places of amusement and to the shopping district.

Special attention paid to Cuisine.

"Ladies will find the restaurant of this hotel a most convenient place for lunching."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, fresh southerly winds.

Occasional snows or rains have fallen in the lake regions, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Western Tennessee, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and the North Pacific Coast region.

The temperature has risen decidedly from Central Georgia northward to Central Pennsylvania, and from Central Alabama northwestward to Eastern South Dakota, and northward over Upper Michigan. It has fallen decidedly in the Northern and Middle Rocky Mountain regions and on the New England Coast.

Rains are indicated to-day, except in New England and on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts and in Western Texas and the Rocky Mountain regions.

Higher temperatures are indicated for the Atlantic States, lake regions, and Upper Mississippi Valley, and lower temperature from Western Texas and New Mexico northward. Fresh to brisk east to south winds are indicated for the Atlantic Coast. Storm warnings are displayed at Corpus Christi. The forecast for to-day and to-morrow:

New England, fair

The Wanamaker Store

Men's SHIRTS

There are just thirty dozen of these imported percale shirts here this morning. You may take your choice at

Seventy-five Cents

None is less than a good $1.50 value—some are the regular $2 quality. There are several novelties among them—new ideas that we brought out a little while ago. Good variety of patterns and colorings. Attached or detached cuffs.

All sizes from 13½ to 17. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's GARTERS

Twenty-five Cents for box of three pairs—it's really three pairs for the price you'd expect to pay for one pair. This is an especially good value that we're enabled to offer regularly. The man from whom we buy most of our suspenders makes these garters for us at an unusually little price—a sort of courtesy in appreciation of the very large orders he receives from us.

The garters are of cotton web, fancy or in plain colors. Durable. 3 pairs for a quarter. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Neckwear

The correct tie for wearers of the high turnover collars is the new narrow four-in-hand. We've directed our efforts this season to the gathering of an unmatched line in this shape, at *fifty cents each*. That's a popular price, and this is a popular store—the tie *will* be popular. Shown in all colors and color combinations, in almost every conceivable pattern. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

UMBRELLAS

We shall close this lot of Umbrellas at such prices as will ensure their being opened by new owners the very first time it rains. And the rainy season is just beginning. Men and women with umbrella needs, please take notice:

Women's all-silk umbrellas, in black, navy blue, garnet and green, close-rolling, various fancy handles.

Also men's, 28-in. with natural wood and silver trimmed handles—either kind at

$1.50 Each

They are all $2.50 and $3 kinds.

Women's fine black, pure silk umbrellas, with pearl, ivory, horn and silver handles,

And men's of same quality with stylish silver trimmed, natural wood and stag handles—either sort at

$2.50 Each

Though the regular low price was $3.75. Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs

We've been distributing thousands of handkerchiefs at most favorable prices this week. To-day we add some new lots, and make previous unusual prices still lower to bunch all in three attractive groups:

5 for 25c—Women's Initial, hemstitched, unlaundered, hand-embroidered all-linen handkerchiefs. About 3000 in the lot.

4 for 25c—Women's lace trimmed handkerchiefs; also some plain hemstitched, all slightly mussed; regularly $1.50 a dozen, though some were previously sold at 10c each—only 1800 of these.

2 for 25c—Women's scalloped, hand-embroidered handkerchiefs; also hemstitched embroidered; some plain hemstitched; a clean-up of several lots that were formerly sold at 25c and 35c, though some were sold at 15c and 17c this week. 6000 of these.

Broadway.

Chiffon HATS

Another lot of stylish Black Chiffon Hats is ready this morning. Last lot went in an hour's time. We underestimated your wishes. Now we have doubled the quantity, and expect still more. Then we secured a better price, and these are marked to-day,

At $1.75 Each

They were $3 hats until we set the new standard at $2—to-day $1.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Flower SEEDS

Start them now—in the house. Transplant them in the garden by-and-by, if you wish. We have almost every kind of flower seed you're likely to ask for. All good honest seeds,—fresh 1900 crop.

Three cents a single package—a dozen packages for 25c. Basement.

Hot-Water Bottles

Steel shears and electric combs and curlers combined. Bargains all.

The hot-water bottles—same as we told about a day or two ago, and a lot of which we sold in a rush—at 25c, instead of 50c. A fresh lot—not many.

There are a thousand, at least, of the shears. Various sizes. They are 35c each, though they're 60c to 75c kinds.

Dr. Scott's electric combs-and-curlers combined regularly sell at 25c each. This lot at ten cents each. Tenth street.

BASEBALL

However numerous and bitter may be the differences between the National and the American leaguers, on this one point they can't fail to agree. That is, that no better assorted stock of Baseball supplies, nor fairer prices, are to be found than at Wanamaker's Annex. And the many enthusiastic amateur ball-players hereabouts will give hearty endorsement. Last year's basement store was widely and favorably known. In its new location at Broadway and Ninth street, and with broader gathering, this annex is to be a sort of headquarters this season for baseballists generally:

Catchers' Mitts—A. J. Reach's at 50c, formerly $1; also at $1, $1.50, $2, $3 and $6; Wanamaker's at 50c and $1.

Infielders' Gloves—A. J. Reach's, $3; A. G. Spalding's, 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2 and $2.50; Wanamaker's, 50c, $1 and $2.

Baseball Bats—League, 75c; Wagon Tongue, 50c; League, Jr., 25c; Axletree, 25c; Antique, 25c; Boys' Bats, 5c and 10c.

Baseballs—Official League, $1.25; 'Varsity League, $1; Boys' Official League, 75c; Interscholastic League, 50c; Professional, 50c; Amateur, 50c; King of Diamond, 25c; League Junior, 25c; Boys' Favorite, 25c; Victor, 15c; Boys' Amateur, 15c; Eureka, 10c.

Baseball Shirts, $1 and $2.

Baseball Trousers, $1 and $2.

The following goods—not new this season and hence a bit shop-worn—are *all reduced to half price.*

Wanamaker's Catchers' Mitts—25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $2 and $3 each.

Wanamaker's Infielders' Gloves—25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2.

Horsman's Catchers' Mitts—50c and 75c.

Catchers' Masks—75c, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50.

Chest Protectors—$2, $3, $3.50.

A few shop-worn bat cases at less than half price—25c, 50c, $1.

Some of last year's sample mitts of different makes, and a few odd sizes in shirts and trousers reduced to half regular price.

If you are interested in supplies for a team, consult us about it.

Formerly

A. T. Stewart & Co.

To-day's Extraordinary Offerings of SHOES

We've done some remarkable shoe selling in our Bargain Shoe Stores, as most people in Greater New York well know. We've done greater things than ever before, already this month; but we don't think we have ever quite equaled the offerings prepared for to-day—many of which are marked at

Just Half Price

Shoes for men and women at this radical concession; and very excellent and staple shoes for children at reductions not quite as great, but equally remarkable because so seldom obtainable under-price. The exact news follows:

These in the Men's Annex Store, Fourth avenue, southwest corner, at Ninth street:

Men's $5 Shoes at $2.50—

Mostly from our own stock; not all sizes, but nearly every normal foot can be fitted; the best selection in *narrow* widths; but plenty of broad ones, too.

Boys' Tan Calf Shoes, 75c—

Titan calf—such as the United States Government selected for army shoes, durable and good shape; sizes 11 to 2. Larger sizes, 2½ to 5½, cost $1, and this is just about half their value.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.50—

These are stylish shapes, and include nearly all leathers; many sample lots and pairs. Most all sizes to start, and the average value is better than $3.

Men's $2 Shoes at $1—

Stout satin oil leather with thick soles; round and square toes in broad widths; good, honest working shoes for man or boy, at just half price.

And thousands of pairs of other shoes for men and boys, at a saving of a quarter or a third.

Women's Bargain Shoes in Basement of Main Store

Women's $4 Shoes at $2—

Of the highest grade black kidskin, with flexible welted soles of pure oak leather; half a dozen sorts, and all of correct fashioning.

Women's $3 Shoes at $1.50—

Black kidskin lace and button in various styles; with tips of kid and patent leather; mostly welted soles of oak leather; some with flexible McKay sewed soles. All at half their usual price.

Women's $2 Shoes at $1—

Black kidskin lace and button; not all sizes in this lot, but average feet can be fitted; values average better than $2.

Small Boys' Shoes at 80c—

Made like a man's shoe. Broad sole; spring heel; tips; laced. Usual $1.25 shoes.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1—

Stout calf shoes with heavy soles sewn on; sizes 9 to 13½; spring heels, straight tips.

Children's Shoes of Kid, 75c—

Splendid wearing spring-heel shoes, with tips; sizes 6 to 8. Sizes 8½ to 10½ are 85c; sizes 11 to 2, 95c; and the largest girls' sizes 2½ to 5, $1.

Baby's Shoes at 50c—

Wedge-heel kid shoes with turned soles; durable and easy fitting; value 75c.

The exhibit of Precious Stones continues. Never before has the American Eagle been seen in such a blaze of magnificence. Diamonds, sapphires and rubies—40,000 precious stones, worth, in all, a quarter of a million dollars. See it on the Fifth floor, to-day, and next week.

More Anniversary Offerings of CLOTHING

There has been prompt and broad appreciation of the splendid clothing movements exploited during this Silver Anniversary month.

The Wanamaker Quality and the Remarkably Low Prices have made an irresistible combination for men who want the best of clothes, at the least it is necessary to pay to be absolutely sure of style and quality.

To-day another extraordinary offering is made.

Men's $18 Sack Suits at $12—

Made in the latest spring style; of all-wool Oxford-mixed cheviots; coats cut in the smart military style and lined throughout with extra heavy Skinner's silk, which is guaranteed for two seasons. You'll find equal suits priced at $18 in the next best clothing stores. Silver Anniversary price, **$12 a Suit.**

Two hundred suits ready to-day. All sizes, for men of various figures.

Boys' $3.50 SAILOR SUITS at $2.50—

Bright new suits of all-wool blue cheviot, with silk emblem embroidered on shield and collars. Serviceable, dressy suits for boys of 3 to 12 years. An extraordinary price on *new*, stylish suits that are absolutely *all-wool*.

Boys' All-wool KNEE TROUSERS, 70c—

Five hundred pairs ready to-day. Made of all-wool blue cheviot, silk sewed. Regular price, 85c; now 70c. Second floor, Ninth street.

More *Important News* of The CHINA SALE

Stocks are renewed daily from the reserve lots made ready for this greatest of all our China movements. During the past week we have opened large quantities of

Chamber Toilet Sets Under-Price

Many of them at half their value. All are new and highly attractive goods. The details follow:

Toilet Sets—

At $4, regularly $8—Toilet sets, 11 pieces with covered slop jar; tinted grounds in pink and blue; flower decorations and heavily gilt.

At $5, regularly $10—Toilet sets; similar decorations on more elaborate shapes.

At $6, regularly $10—Toilet sets on three of the newest shapes, and in six handsome decorations; 11 pieces with covered slop jar.

At $5.50, regularly $9—Toilet sets; 12 pieces with covered slop jar; embossed shape; four decorations in flowers and gold.

At $4.50, regularly $6—Toilet sets; 12 pieces with covered slop jar; printed decorations in three colors and gilt.

At $3.45, worth $5—Toilet sets; 11 pieces with covered slop jar; several printed decorations.

Jardinieres—

Jardinieres with decorations in blended colors; 7, 8 and 9 inch; at **50c each**; worth double.

Jardinieres with tinted grounds decorated in flowers and gilt:

7 in., at 75c; regularly $1.50 10 in., at $1.50; regularly $2.75

8 in., at $1; regularly $1.75 11 in., at $2; regularly $4

Jardinieres with mottled colors and gilt:

7 in., at 85c; regularly $1.50 9 in., at $1; regularly $2

10 in., at $1.50; regularly $3

Umbrella Stands—

Octagon shape, decorated in flowers and gold; some on tinted grounds; **$3.50, from $5.**

Umbrella stands; printed pattern and heavily gilt; **$2.75; worth $4.50.** Basement.

SILK WAISTS $3.75. Worth $5 to $7

Fine, new, perfect Waists, fresh from the factory. Handsome styles; all sizes.

Made of plain taffetas in desirable colors and black; plaited; hemstitched, trimmed with small buttons. Regular $5 to $7 values, at

$3.75 Each!

An extraordinary offering. Not on sale until 9:30 this morning. Mail orders will be too late. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Jackets

Somewhere between three and four hundred new spring styles are shown here to-day. They are mostly American—they are all fairly priced. Some elegant imported garments, too. There'll be many more within a day or two. But this of our own country's productions. Over 300 new styles—fancy was in no former season ever given so liberal play. What is the style? *Your* style. *Your* fancy is correct style. You'll find it here.

Maybe the Eton jackets will be the most popular. The taffeta Etons, particularly. A hint as to them:

$12—Eton jacket, without collar; edging of satin stitched with white; and trimmed with small buttons; lining of black taffeta.

$17—Eton jacket, with flaring collar and revers; trimmed with lace; fastened with taffeta bows; Bishop sleeves; lined with white satin.

$25—Eton jacket, with circular collar forming revers; applique with lace, and finished with alternating bands of ribbon velvet; lining of white satin.

$34—Eton jacket; plaited sailor collar and revers, covered with Van Dyke lace; fastened with jabot of shirred chiffon.

Second floor, Broadway.

Covert CLOTHS

A dollar dress stuff at *sixty cents a yard.* A fabric particularly suitable for Princess and tailored gowns. And it's shown in this lot, in all the wanted color mixtures—cardinal, cadet blue, national blue, dark gray and green. Liberal supplies of each coloring to-day, but—the price is

60c, instead of $1

All 50 in. wide. Fourth avenue.

A Fine Offering of GIRLS' SUITS

We have secured a first-class manufacturer's sample dresses, with which he has included several regular lots that he happened to have at the time; making a most attractive collection of bright new stylish suits for girls of 14 to 16 years. Made of homespun and cheviot serge, in blue, tan and gray mixtures, with bolero and double-breasted Eton coats, lined with fancy silks; well-cut flare skirts, percaline lined. To-day at

Ten Dollars a Suit

Worth $15 to $20. Second floor, Ninth street.

Diamond RINGS

Here are two groups of very dainty rings. The stones are small, but genuine—very neat, well set, and attractive. The prices will likely cause you to misjudge them; but we obtained a liberal concession and give the benefit to those who share them at to-day's little prices.

At $1.75—Several hundred single stone diamond rings, that sell regularly at $4.

At $2.25—Three-stone rings with diamond and ruby settings, that sell regularly at $6.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

CLOCKS Under-price

We offer to-day Gilt and Crystal Regulators, with mercury pendulums; made and finished in the best possible manner, at

Ten Dollars Each Their regular price is $16.50.

These clocks are made with an extra quiet tick, and do not strike. They are particularly adapted to the bedroom. Every clock fully guaranteed, and will be kept in repair one year free of charge. Basement.

CAMERAS And the Supplies

We have ready to-day a line of entirely new Cameras that will interest every amateur who wants to get something later and better than he has at present. And those who do not possess a camera may profit by late improvements on their first purchase. These are ***The "Bullard" Cameras***

made in all styles, folding, cycle, magazine—each one a little more convenient than you have seen before; and well made and finely finished at very moderate prices.

The self-setting arrangement and the magazine device will please all amateurs.

Prices range from $10 to $45. Here is more news of Cameras and Supplies:

At $1.75—Eastman No. 2 Eureka Cameras for 3¼x3¼ inch plates, or can be used with No. 2 cartridge roll-holder for films; leather covered; rotary shutter; achromatic lens, fixed focus; one double plate holder.

At $1.85—Cameras for 4x5 inch plates; leather covered; achromatic lens, one double plate holder; fixed focus.

Wanamaker's Concentrated Liquid developers, in 8-oz. bottles to make 24-ounce solution; can be used repeatedly. Hydrochinone, Metol-hydro, Elko-hydro, Trenol, 20c a bottle.

Eastman's Red Seal Plates: 3¼x3¼ in., 25c a dozen; 4x5 in., 50c a dozen; 5x7 in., 75c a dozen.

Lowell Plates, 3½x3½ in., 24c a dozen; 4x5 in., 39c a dozen.

Wanamaker Developing Powders—Hydrochinone (to make 24 oz.,) 20c; Metol-hydro (to make 48 oz.,) 20c; Trenol (to make 56 oz.,) 25c.

M. Q. Developer for "Velox" paper, 10c for tube; 40c for box of 5 tubes.

Acid Hypo for "Velox" paper, 10c.

Light-weight printing frames—3½x3½ in. and 3¼x4¼ in., 10c each; 4x5 in., 12c.

Negative Drying Racks, to hold 12 negatives, 12c each; to hold 24 negatives, 15c each.

Beflay—the wonderful, new automatic developer, by which the inexperienced amateur can develop his own plates without any danger of spoiling them. It will also make perfect negatives out of over or under exposed films or plates.

We have a thoroughly equipped dark room, and experts to do developing and printing for you, in the best possible manner, at a moderate cost.

Toy Annex, south of Ninth street, 770 Broadway.

Under-Price Store

A Silk remnant sale here never fails to call out a large number of eager purchasers. The audience for to-day's occasion will be large And decided bargains are awaiting,—but probably for no longer than just to-day. The offering includes taffeta, foulards, Japanese silks, Louisines, peau de soie, satins and velvets. Almost every weave. Many good colorings and black. Some ends long enough for one entire dress; many long enough for waists and for skirts and petticoats. Taffeta lengths for lining a dress are plentiful. Half prices for any of the short ends—the larger remnants a bit more than half regular prices. In addition to the above, there are the following new lots of merchandise for to-day:

12½c Linen Lawns at 9c—

A pretty fabric and a serviceable one—withal under-priced. The oddly colored printed cubes, dots, and stripes are on linen-colored ground. Effective—and destined to win wide favor. It is predicted that "linen" will be THE color of the coming season.

This quality sells regularly at 12½c a yard. The price is 9c.

Men's Dollar Shirts at 35c—

Or take 3 for a dollar. Seventy dozen at this one-third price. It's the wind-up of our recent big purchase of regular one-dollar shirts. Good colorings, of excellent percales, in desirable patterns. All sizes.

Two Lots of Petticoats—

Some of flannelette, neat stripes or checks, with plain hem, at 16c—regularly 25c. Some of black mercerized percaline, with deep ruffle—small ruffle and cording above; 50c each—85c was the moderate price.

Girls' $1.50 Suits at $1—

Sailor suits of pretty percale; with trimming of white pique. Also some one-piece gingham dresses, in various attractive colorings, with yoke of white pique and trimmings of white embroidery. Good value at $1.50—now reduced a third.

Lillian Corsets at about Half—

This is the corset sale briefly continued. As good choosing to-day as at any time since the selling began. There are four styles. Some of coutil, others of sateen. In white, drab, and black; medium and long waists. All sizes in the lot, but none of the styles is complete in sizes. Values $1.25 to $3.50. Prices 85c to $3.

Men's 75c Gloves at 50c—

Capa walking gloves, one-clasp, out-seam, in various shades of tan. Good looking, serviceable.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Executor's Sale.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE, SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE VIEW

To-Day 9 until 6. This Evening 8 until 10.

Collection of the Late

Prof. Charles E. West,

BROOKLYN,

VALUABLE

ART, LITERARY,

AND

Scientific Property, Conchology, Antiquities

AND

Rare Roman, Greek and Jewish Coins,

To be Sold by Order of Executors

On the Evenings of Monday next, 25th inst., and five following days, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., and on the afternoons of Tuesday next and four following days at 2:30 o'clock.

The sale will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Square.

Don't Use Lard

In shortening pie crusts or biscuits.

That was the old way, but because of lard, these most delicious and favorite desserts have been tabooed by a host of people who were inclined to dyspepsia.

Use White Cottolene

and the pie will not distress you.

White Cottolene is a product made of selected beef suet and pure vegetable oil.

It wasn't the pie's fault that it didn't agree with these dyspeptic people, it was the lard that was in the crust.

Begin again, and make one of those pies for which you are famous, using White Cottolene (endorsed by all the famous cooks), and our word for it, there will be no more complaints about them not agreeing with any body.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.

FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For two 2c stamps we will send free our 125-page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

P. S.—No Hog Fat in COTTOLENE.

THE **Coward Good Sense Shoe**

For Children.

The Shoe which, simple as it appears, has taken 30 years of study and experiment to make absolutely perfect.

One place only where it can be had.

Worth coming after,
Or sending for.

Infants'.....65c. to $1.00
Children's.....$1.30 to $1.65
Misses'.....$2.00 to $2.75

Also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

The rich man can afford, perhaps, to shut his eyes to the immense reductions we are making—but can you?

Fashionable clothing of the highest grade is the only kind we make. There's none better in New York. Nearly every garment is hand-worked throughout, and every garment is beautiful and reliable. Yet because we intend to quit the retail business our entire stock is now being sacrificed at amazingly low prices.

$18 Spring Overcoats Now $6.50.

Some silk-lined.

$18 and $20 Suits Now $8.50.

Serges Blacks, Oxfords, etc.

Striped trousers, full dress and Tuxedo suits, silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests, Spring overcoats and raglans—all go now at 60 cents on the dollar.

OPEN To-night Till 9 P. M. **830 BROADWAY** BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH STREETS.

ROW OVER TUNNEL ROUTE

Bitter Charges at the Hearing on the Brooklyn Extension.

DENIALS OF PRESIDENT ORR

Albert L. Johnson, Pleading for the South Brooklyn Route, Discloses His Big Trolley Scheme.

The attempt to defeat the plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the construction of the extension of the underground system to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, resulted in many bitter wrangles at a hearing yesterday. The Railroad Committee of the Municipal Council conducted the hearing. There were present President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission, Edward M. Shepard, A. B. Boardman, Chief Engineer William B. Parsons, Albert L. Johnson, Henry George, Jr., and many South Brooklyn people, who consumed four hours in talking.

Some of the Brooklyn people called each other liars, and attacks were made on Contractor John B. McDonald and the Rapid Transit Commissioners for signing the thirty-five-million-dollar contract by Henry George, Jr., Charles O'C. Hennessey, and a delegation of speakers who favored a plan proposed by Albert L. Johnson, who wants to build the tunnel under the East River to South Brooklyn, under the Narrows to Staten Island, and across to New Jersey, to connect with the projected Johnson trolley line from Philadelphia to New York.

Mr. Johnson himself disclosed his inter-State trolley project. He described the route, and said that if the franchise was granted to his company he would guarantee to carry passengers anywhere within the limits of the Greater New York for 3 cents.

Councilman Cassidy, Chairman of the committee, said that whether this offer could be carried out would depend on whether Mr. Johnson could make transfer agreements with other lines. Mr. Johnson replied:

"This tunnel to South Brooklyn which I advocate may cost $50,000,000. I will guarantee that the first year we will take in $12,000,000, of which $4,000,000 will be profit. I am not here to object to Mr. McDonald. I want to take off my hat to him; but I say if you are giving away any one-hundred-million-dollar jobs, I am a citizen of New York and want to be in the bunch.

"I mean to wake New York up to the fact that there are tremendous possibilities in the way of a tunnel system which will connect South Brooklyn with Staten Island; and I stand ready to build the tunnel if I have half a chance. I know that there are objections made to the South Brooklyn route on the ground of additional cost and because of the unwillingness of any company to take the contract to construct the road. That is all nonsense. Let the Rapid Transit Commissioners agree to a route from the Battery to South Brooklyn, as near Second Avenue as possible, and I will make them a proposition that they will be afraid not to accept, for it will remove the danger of exceeding the city's debt limit, and bring fares all over New York down to a three-cent basis.

"What backing have I? you ask. All I want, and more, too. I now own twenty distinct trolley lines, and in a short time will have many more under my control, and these will eventually reach from Philadelphia to Staten Island, between which points the fare will be 11 cents. This sounds impossible, but it is all true, if my plans work out."

The charge was also made by many of the speakers that the Long Island Railroad was instrumental in fixing the route of the tunnel extension to Brooklyn.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson submitted a plan for relieving the congestion at the bridge. The plan contemplates the extension of the trolley lines up and down Park Row and around loops, one to be at the Franklin Statue. This, he said, would leave the entrance to the bridge clear, passengers getting on and off the cars above and below the bridge at the loops.

Before the hearing adjourned the Brooklyn delegations were arrayed in hostile camps. The bitterest dispute of the hearing occurred between William McCarroll of the Committee of Fifty and Elmer S. White, a South Brooklyn resident. The trouble arose over a statement by Mr. White that the Committee of Fifty was in league with the Long Island Railroad Company.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission said that the route was laid out in the interests of the people of Brooklyn, and not in the interest of any corporation. The tunnel route to the Borough Hall from the New York City Hall was the one most needed by the people across the river, he declared.

The hearing was adjourned without action being taken. It was reported at the City Hall after the hearing that the route to Flatbush Avenue would not receive the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Municipal Assembly. Councilmen Wise, Hyland, and Francisco declared against the plan.

THIEF IMPERILLED MANY LIVES.

Cut Gas Pipes in Eleven Hoboken Houses—Captured Through a Maid's Timely Discovery.

The lives of nearly one hundred persons were endangered on Thursday night either from asphyxiation or an explosion of illuminating gas in Hoboken by a sneak thief who cut a section of gaspipe from the cellars of eleven houses in the vicinity of Washington and Fourteenth Streets, one of the finest residential parts of the city. Employes of the gas company who repaired the damage say that 65 cents was the value of the pipe taken from each house.

The theft and the danger were first discovered at 1,304 Washington Street. There a servant found difficulty in lighting the gas. She went to the cellar to ascertain the cause, supposing the meter was out of order. As she entered the cellar she smelled gas and saw a man running up the steps leading to the street. She followed and called on Policeman Eckhardt, who was passing, to arrest the man. He did so, and marched his prisoner to the cellar, where it was found that the gaspipe had been cut. Eckhardt told the occupants of the house to telephone at once to the gas company. He then took his prisoner to the Twelfth Street Police Station, where he described himself as Thomas Russell of 60 East Fourth Street, New York.

In the meanwhile it was learned that the pipes in ten other houses had been cut, and the gas company's employes, having shut off the gas from the feed, were kept busy for nearly two hours in repairing the damage. Until this was done the occupants of the houses had to content themselves with the light of lamps and candles.

When Russell was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday he denied that he had cut the pipe in any house except the one he was surprised in. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and as he could not furnish bail he was sent to the county jail.

Superintendent F. W. Morton of the gas company said that when his men reached the houses they found gas enough in the cellar of each to have blown it up had any one lighted a match in the cellar. He believed that had the leaks not been discovered the gas would have penetrated to the floors above and that the tenants in some of the houses would have been suffocated.

ACTOR'S WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE.

Despite Two Wedding Ceremonies, Mr. and Mrs. Bush Soon Separated.

Justice O'Gorman listened to testimony yesterday in an action for a separation brought by Grace B. Bush against her husband, Benjamin Franklin Bush. Bush is an actor and is known on the stage as Frank Bush.

Mrs. Bush, in her testimony, says that they were married on Aug. 1, 1899, and separated on Sept. 29 of the same year. She was spending the Summer of 1899 at Pine Grove, a Summer resort near Boston. Along with a number of other girls from the college she had attended, she was acting as waitress in a hotel as compensation for her board and lodging. She met Bush, who was boarding at the hotel.

They became engaged to be married, and on July 3 went to Boston and were married. Later Mrs. Bush believed that this was a mock marriage, and she insisted on another ceremony, which was finally performed by a minister at Lowell, Mass., on Aug 1. After this second ceremony the couple came to New York, and finally took a cottage at Elmhurst, L. I.

Mrs. Bush alleges that while living at Elmhurst her husband treated her cruelly and beat her, and finally, on the last day they were together, he threatened to shoot her unless she left the house.

Mr. Bush did not appear to contest the case and the Justice reserved his decision.

FRANCHISE TAX DECISIONS.

State Supreme Court Holds Commissioners Need Not Specify Their Methods of Valuation.

ALBANY, March 22.—Justice Alden Chester of the Supreme Court, in two test cases to-day, decided that the State Board of Tax Commissioners need not specify the methods which it has adopted in arriving at the value of special franchises under the franchise tax law. This is an important decision, and is a victory for the State.

The first case decided was a motion made by the Attorney General to strike out five different provisions in the writs obtained by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for a review of the valuations placed on its special franchises in New York and other large cities. The Court has granted the motion and has ordered the writs amended by striking therefrom the provisions compelling the State Board of Tax Commissioners to certify the method and basis for fixing the valuations, requiring the board to separate the value of the tangible from the intangible property and to certify separate assessments for each special franchise operating in New York and elsewhere in the State and to return a copy of the laws under which the company uses streets in New York and elsewhere.

The second case is a dismissal of a motion made by ex-Senator D. B. Hill for the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company of New York City to have the writs obtained by that company amended so as to have the State board certify the reasons for fixing the value of its franchise and all other franchise valuations in the State for purposes of comparison. These decisions determine the form of writs in franchise tax cases.

NEW CORPORATION TAX BILL.

Amendments Agreed On Reduce the Number of Exemptions.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment has made several amendments to the Lewis bill, relating to the exemptions of foreign and domestic laundry, manufacturing, and mining corporations from the operations of the law. Assemblyman Lewis says the practical effect of the amendments is to reduce the number of exemptions from the tax and put foreign corporations on the same plan as domestic companies.

One of the amendments exempts joint stock companies and associations from the law, but includes foreign fire, marine, casualty, life insurance, and corporations carrying on manufacturing in the State. Another provides that if any increase be made in any capital stock, already taxed within the State, the same license fee shall be due and payable upon such increase. Laundry, manufacturing, or mining corporations are not to be exempted unless 40 per cent. of the capital stock is invested in lands and other property in the State and used to conduct the business.

The tax imposed is to be ⅛ of 1 per cent. on all companies, except fire companies, and the provisions for exempting companies using over 50 per centum of their capital in this State is abrogated. This was the exemption that caused so much controversy. The penalty section provides that the tax imposed on a corporation not heretofore subject to its provisions shall be paid on the first day of December, 1901, to be computed upon the basis of the amount of capital stock employed by it within the State during the year.

The Governor, the Chairmen of the two taxation committees, and the Controller have practically agreed upon the new bill. The Elsberg bill, which reduces the incorporation tax to one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., will therefore probably not pass.

For Taxation Counsel.

ALBANY, March 22.—Senator Krum introduced a bill to-day to provide for the appointment of taxation counsel within counties containing a portion of the forest preserve. The bill provides that the State Controller shall appoint a competent attorney to the office created, at a salary of $15 a day, to serve for a term of six years. During March and April in each year he is to visit all towns within the forest preserve counties and examine lists of highway assessments, made by Commissioners of Highways before they are issued to Overseers of Highways.

Transfer Tax Bill a Law.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Senator Krum amending the transfer tax law. This act abolishes the fees which the County Treasurers in certain counties now receive for appraising estates under the transfer tax law, and authorizes the appointment of certain appraisers by the State Controller.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 22.—For the first time this session the Assembly convened without the formality of a prayer. In the absence of Speaker Nixon the chair was occupied by Mr. Kelsey of Livingston, while the majority leadership in the absence of Mr. Allds was assumed by M. E. Lewis of Monroe.

A veto message was received from the Governor on Mr. Cook's bill, changing the name of the Hamburg Cemetery. The Governor disapproves of the bill on the ground that ample provision is made for such change in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Senator Brackett's bill liberalizing the general corporation law, on the order of second reading, was laid over until Monday night.

Senator Elsberg's bill providing for fire drills in the schools of the State was advanced to third reading.

Senator Humphrey's Building Loan Association bill was advanced to third reading and recommitted to the Committee on Banks for a further hearing, as per agreement with the minority members.

The Kidnapping bill, as framed by the Senate Code Commission, classifying the punishment in two degrees, one of which is imprisonment for life, was advanced to third reading.

Upon motion of the introducer, Mr. Adler, his bill providing for a two-platoon firemen's system in the City of New York, on order of third reading, was laid aside until Tuesday.

About ten Senators were in their seats to-day when the gavel fell, and for the first time this session there was no prayer. No business of any consequence was transacted and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 8:30 P. M.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. KELSEY—Providing that interest shall be allowed on each judgment of the Court of Claims from the date thereof until the 200th day after the Controller is authorized to issue his warrant for the payment thereof, or until payment, if payment be made sooner.

Mr. SCANLON—Providing that except for repairs, or to prevent accidents to persons or property, no patented pavement shall be laid in New York City until after a fair and reasonable opportunity is given for competition.

Mr. LYNN—Providing that no benevolent corporations or orders shall become directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is payable by such corporation or order.

Mr. PRICE—Regulating the keeping of employment agencies in Greater New York when fees are charged for registration or for procuring or assisting to procure employment or situations, by providing for the issuing of licenses by the Mayor. The fee for the first year is fixed at $25, and at $12.50 for every year thereafter.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Odell has signed the following bills:

Senator AHEARN—Incorporating the Naval Arch Association to erect a naval arch on the water front of Manhattan Island to perpetuate the memory of the victories of the United States Navy.

Mr. REMSEN—Imposing upon New York City the assessments for grading and paving Sea Breeze Avenue in the former town of Gravesend, Kings County.

Senator BRACKETT—Authorizing the Waterford Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company to construct a dam across the Hudson, between Half Moon and Schaghticoke.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Authorizing a county general committee of a political party to provide for a city committee, to be composed of the members who represent the wards of the city for which the city committee is intended.

Mr. AHERN—Authorizing Rensselaer County to issue bonds to condemn plank roads and abolish toll gates.

Mr. VAN NAME—Providing that the Commissioner of Jurors in New York City shall select 200 persons a year in each municipal court district for municipal jury duty.

Senator KRUM—Relating to the discharge of bonds given to secure the payment of certificates held by persons who have deposited money in banks and have lost such certificates.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Fixing the bond of the Receiver of Taxes of the town of Hempstead, Nassau County, at $50,000 and prescribing the duties of that officer.

Senator GALBRAITH—Changing from Spring to Fall the time for holding town meetings in Rensselaer County.

Street Cleaners' Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 22.—Assemblyman Adler's Street Cleaning bill for New York City was to-day reported favorably by the Assembly Cities Committee. It provides that no member of the uniformed force of the Department of Street Cleaning, appointed as a General Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent of Stables, Superintendent of Final Disposition, Assistant Superintendent of Final Disposition, District Superintendent, time collector, section foreman, Dump Inspector, Assistant Dump Inspector, Tug and Scow Inspector, stable foreman, assistant stable foreman, and master mechanic shall be removed unless written charges shall have been made or preferred against him, and after such charges have been publicly examined, heard, and investigated.

A STATE BARBERS' SOCIETY.

Ruehl Bill Regulating the Business Passes the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly to-day passed the bill of Mr. Ruehl, incorporating the Barbers' Society of the State of New York. This measure provides that the barbers of the State shall meet at Rochester the first Monday in May, for the purpose of organization. A Board of Examiners is to be elected, which is empowered to appoint assistant examiners. These examiners and assistant examiners are to receive a compensation of $5 for each day of service and traveling expenses.

The board is to examine all applicants who desire to practice barbering. Under the provisions of the act, every barber doing business in a city or incorporated village with over 2,500 inhabitants must register with the Secretary.

The Secretary is given the power to revoke any certificate of registration upon conviction of a felony, habitual drunkenness, gross incompetence, or the use of unclean towels, cups, or other utensils. In the event that a barber's shop is declared in an unsanitary condition by the Board of Examiners, and the owner fails to remedy it within a reasonable time, the State or local Board of Health shall abolish the nuisance.

Municipal Building in Twelfth Ward.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly Cities Committee reported favorably to-day W. H. Smith's bill providing for the acquisition by the City of New York of a plot of land in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Municipal Court of the Eleventh District and City Magistrate's court and prison, as well as for office accommodations.

Proposed Tax on Private Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will give a hearing next Tuesday afternoon on Senator Krum's bill imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the capital of all private bankers, and all persons or firms who receive stocks or bonds for sale or who receive money on deposit subject to draft. The bill applies to all stock and bond brokers.

Preference for Civil War Veterans.

ALBANY, March 22.—Assemblyman Bell of New York to-day introduced a concurrent resolution which provides that civil war veterans shall have precedence over Spanish-American veterans in the matter of civil service appointments.

Miscellaneous Measures.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. COSTELLO—Transferring the jurisdiction over the erection of scaffoldings from the State Factory Inspector to the local authorities.

Mr. KAISER—Classifying as peddlers all persons hawking, peddling, vending, or selling merchandise, fish, fruits, teas, coffees, or farm products in the streets of New York City.

Mr. VAN NAME—To regulate early morning trips on the Staten Island Ferry.

Also a bill compelling the operation of passenger trains on the Arthur Kill bridge, across Staten Island Sound, at the rate of two daily each way.

OPPOSED TO THE NEW ISLAND.

Dock Commissioners Comment Unfavorably Upon the Cragin Syndicate Scheme.

The application of Amasa Thornton, counsel for the E. C. Cragin Syndicate, to the Dock Board, requesting the board to grant permission to the syndicate to form an island on the shoals between Ellis and Bedlow's Islands, was opposed by the board at its meeting yesterday afternoon. It was argued that the proposed island would cut off the approach by water to many improvements existing on the New Jersey shore, and doubt was expressed by President J. Sergeant Cram as to whether the board giving the persons who propose building the island the grant of riparian rights has any jurisdiction over the site.

"This question of filling up New York Harbor is becoming very serious," said President Cram to Mr. Thornton. "The Government is going to construct an addition to Governors Island, and now your company wants to build another island between Ellis and Bedlow's. I am decidedly opposed to the scheme."

"Would you prefer a shoal three feet under water to a brightly lighted island 1,500 feet long?" asked Mr. Thornton.

"Why don't you go down to Staten Island and give New York the benefit?" suggested Commissioner Meyer.

"All the men behind this scheme are New Yorkers," answered Mr. Thornton. "Besides, we can't get the firm foundation we want except in the place named in my application."

The board refused to take any action in the matter until the decision of the Corporation Counsel was received.

PANIC IN A STREET CAR.

There Was No Real Danger, but Several Excited Persons Were Injured.

Some derangement of the electrical equipment of Car 1,330 of the Second Avenue line was followed by two blinding sheets of white flame which seemed to shoot past the seats, while the outside of the car was shrouded in a dazzling glare of electric fire at Thirty-second Street yesterday morning. The car was well filled, and instantly there was a mad panic among the passengers. Some were thrown down and trampled in the rush for the doors, where they jammed themselves in an immovable mass, while others beat out the windows and tried to climb through the sashes. Among those hurt were:

Mrs. Barbara Sebastian, a dressmaker, of 514 East Eighty-third Street, whose ankle was broken from being trampled upon, and Miss Lillie Kessling of 216 East Seventieth Street, whose left wrist was badly strained. These two had their wounds attended to in a drugstore, and were sent home in carriages. Several others who received injuries refused to give their names.

No one was burned or shocked by the current, and all would have escaped harm had it not been for the panic.

One car fused a few feet at Thirtieth Street, and the car ran down the grade for two blocks apparently by gravity and under poor control, the motors beneath emitting sputtering flames and showers of sparks, which caused considerable nervousness among those on the car. As it came to a standstill at the bottom of the hill the motorman ran alongside of the car with an iron rod in his hand which he poked into the mechanism beneath the truck. "playing tag with the lightning," as a bystander said. He struck several sharp blows, and then came the great puff of flame and the panic. The fire seemed also to run north along the slot rail, and an empty car, standing a short distance ahead, waiting to cross the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown tracks, burst into flames at the same instant, but, so far as could be seen, suffered no damage.

A BROKER FINED FOR FIGHTING.

Magistrate Crane Makes a Pun and Assesses Tobey $10.

Henry Tobey, a curb broker, who blackened the eye of Alexander Levino, another broker, in a fight Thursday, was fined $10 by Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday. Tobey told the Magistrate that he regretted his action and was willing to apologize. Levino appeared not to see Tobey's outstretched hand. He evinced a desire to have the charge pressed.

"We were only disputing about steel stock," explained Tobey.

"Well, everybody down there is said to steal, so it doesn't make much difference what you were quarreling about," replied the Magistrate. Tobey paid the fine.

Husband Wins in Paine Divorce Case.

Justice Freedman decided yesterday that Oscar Van Dyck Paine should have an absolute divorce from his wife, May Paine, and that he should have the custody of their son Maurice. The decision, which was quite brief, declared that the "Sweetheart Letters" and the poetry sent by Mrs. Paine to John S. Kintner, the ex-Postmaster of Newton, N. J., showed that the husband was entitled to a divorce. Mrs. Paine had applied for a separation, and the husband brought the counteraction for divorce.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL for April, issued next Monday, will carry the first real estate advertisement ever admitted to its columns. It will be an advertisement of Prospect Park South. The ad. was only accepted after personal investigation by a representative of the publishers and upon his assurance of the merits of the property.

Twenty-seven minutes from Park Row via Kings County L, Flatbush train, will take you to the property.

For photo of houses send to

DEAN ALVORD,
257 Broadway, New York.

BULLDOG HANGED HIMSELF.

"Paddy," While Chained, Leaped a Fence After a Cat.

"Paddy," a bulldog, said to have been the victor in a dozen hotly contested fights, came to an inglorious death by hanging yesterday. His untimely demise is attributed to his hatred of cats. Next to worsting one of his own kind in the pit, "Paddy" delighted in baiting a cat.

His owner, James Wilson, kept him chained in the rear of his home at Griffith Street and Hancock Avenue. "Paddy's" kennel was close to the fence. Early yesterday morning a cat crossed the yard and "Paddy's" ire was roused. As the cat scaled the fence "Paddy" made a jump after it. He cleared the fence, but his chain was not long enough to allow him to reach the ground. As a result he hung from the fence by his chain until he slowly strangled to death. The fact was not discovered until noon.

"Paddy" was buried beside his kennel and a board set above him with this inscription: "Here lies 'Paddy,' the hero of many a fight." Wilson valued the animal at $150.

CONTRACTORS SUE CONTROLLER.

Demand Money Withheld Under Laws Now Declared Unconstitutional.

As a result of two recent decisions by the Court of Appeals actions were begun in the Supreme Court yesterday with a view to having Controller Coler pay over money due to contractors which had been withheld under laws which have now been declared unconstitutional.

The first action was that of Ralph J. H. Treat, who wants a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay him $3,201.63 and costs due him for stone supplied for sewers in East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street. The stone had been obtained from without the State. The Controller held up the bill under the law prohibiting the use on public contracts of dressed stone from without the State.

The other case in which a mandamus was asked for was that of William J. Rodgers, the contractor for the grading of West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, whose claim for $2,863 was held up by the Controller on the ground that he had violated the prevailing rate of wages law.

Justice McAdam issued orders to show cause why the claims should not be paid. The orders are returnable on March 25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:58	Sun sets	6:15	Moon sets	10:25

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:44	Gov. Isl'd	9:58	H. Gate	11:51
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:08	Gov. Isl'd	10:34	H. Gate	12:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston, &c		3:00 P. M.
Aller, Naples, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Martha	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Batavia, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Cyrene, Manchester		
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston, via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c		
Olinda, Maianzas, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Virgil, Argentine Republic, &c	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		10:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan via Progreso	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMETARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 23, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York March 23, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed via Seattle.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle,) close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 410, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Feb. 25; Sydney, Feb. 26; Auckland, March 2, and Honolulu, March 12, which reached San Francisco on the Sonoma, were dispatched east March 18 and are due here this morning.

OUR ONLY STORE.

To Look Prosperous
Is Next Door
To Being Prosperous.

Have you seen that short boxy top-coat that looks so prosperous?———JUST THE THING!
We Have Them in All the Leading Shades—$5.50 to $15.00.
For those who don't like the short one we have both a medium and a long Raglan Yoke or Chesterfield.
Have We Any Suits?———Well, I Should Say So!
Scotch Tweeds in the new greenish shades, striped and checked Flannels, Cheviots, Oxford or Cambridge Vicunas; in fact, everything to suit the plain as well as the nobby dresser—$6.00 to $15.00.
Special Attention in Our Youths' and Children's Dept.
Boys and children like our clothing—Parents like our prices—We like your trade—*Everybody Satisfied.*
Your Money's Worth or Your Money Refunded.
Customers get at all times the full benefit of all that we save by being *out of the high-priced district.*
NOTE.—Though our location may seem unfamiliar to some, it is very easy of access, as you will see below.

MOE LEVY & CO.,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
119, 121, 123, 125 Walker St., near Centre.

HOW TO GET THERE—2d and Madison Ave. Cars—to Walker St. 3d Ave. Cars, transfer to Canal St. Cars, which pass the door; Broadway, Lex. Ave. and Columbus Ave. Cars to Broadway and Walker St.—look east.

OUR ONLY STORE. OUR ONLY STORE. OUR ONLY STORE. OUR ONLY STORE.

2D WEEK OF CLEARING SALE.

Crawford Shoes

$1.90, 2.50 and 2.90 a Pair.

Our Clearing Sale was liberally planned. Although thousands of pairs of Men's Shoes have been sold, thousands more remain. As some lots go, others are brought forward. All sizes and all good shoes, but the best bargains are for the large and the small feet. Many lots offered at less than half price.

LOT NO. 1.—Includes Velour Calf, button; Winter Tan, lace; Russia Calf, lace and button, and Enamel Leather lace shoes principally small and large sizes, reduced from $3.50 and $5.00 to..... $1.90

LOT NO. 2.—Patent Leather, button, lace and Congress; Enamel Leather, lace; Russia Calf, lace; Velour Calf, lace, and a line of Patent Leather, and Russia Calf Oxfords; formerly $3.50 and $5.00; now $2.50

LOT NO. 3.—A splendid line of Vici Kid and Velour Calf, button and lace, and Wax Calf, lace shoes, now..... $2.90

CRAWFORD SHOE MAKERS,

825 BROADWAY, (Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.) 262 WEST 125TH ST., New York, and 433 FULTON ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We Say Boldly,

and we mean what we say, that no one can produce as fine a Whiskey as

OLD CROW RYE

age for age, or one that nets the distiller as much price. It is sold straight, and is made in Kentucky by the HAND-MADE, SOUR MASH process. GOLD MEDAL awarded, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

Peter Doelger's

Bock Beer

ON DRAUGHT AT ALL CUSTOMERS.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 23.

Asia, Shields, March 2.
Bellucia, St. Lucia, March 16.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, March 17.
Comal, Galveston, March 16.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 20.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 21.
Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 7.
Membland, St. Lucia, March 16.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 9.
Seguranca, Havana, March 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, March 9.
Tripo

TERMS GREAT BRITAIN OFFERED TO THE BOERS

Representative Government Promised as Soon as Possible.

Equal Recognition of Dutch and English Languages — Limited Franchise for the Kafirs.

LONDON, March 23.—The Parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between the Boer Commander in Chief, Gen. Botha, and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, were issued yesterday.

They begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 22, and states that Mrs. Botha had returned from a meeting with her husband, bringing a letter in reply to a verbal message from Lord Kitchener. The latter offered to meet Gen. Botha with a view to ending the war, on the express understanding that he would not discuss the question of the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Mrs. Botha assured Gen. Kitchener that the letter was written with that point clearly understood. Gen. Botha referred the matter to his Generals, and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middelburg.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of Gen. Botha's desire to treat, and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the Colonial Secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

On Feb. 27 Sir Alfred Milner cabled that Lord Kitchener had informed him that Gen. Botha had written that he would be in Pretoria at 10 o'clock A. M. on Feb. 28.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the War Office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 28, reports a long interview with Gen. Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his Government, the Generals, and the people. If they agreed, he would visit the Orange River Colony Boers and get them to also agree. Should all then hand in their arms it would finish the war. He said they could go on fighting for some time, and he was not sure that he would be able to bring about peace without independence.

"I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be most dangerous, and would lead to war in the future. Replying to Gen. Botha's inquiries I informed him that, when hostilities ceased, the military would be replaced by a Crown Colony Administration, consisting of a nominated executive and elected Assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives, the Dutch and English languages were to have equal rights, Kafirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted, the Orange Free State laws for Kafirs would be considered good, church property, public trusts, and orphan funds would not be touched, no war tax would be imposed on farmers, assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and to enable the farmers to start afresh, and colonists who had joined the republics would be disfranchised. Gen. Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions."

Among the questions to which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply were those as to when the war prisoners would return and regarding the taking over of the debts of the republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war. Gen. Botha was reported to be making a strong point of this. He referred to notes which had been issued, amounting to less than £1,000,000.

Lord Kitchener arranged to communicate Gen. Botha's views to his Government. All that he said was qualified by being subject to confirmation from the home Government.

On March 3 Sir Alfred Milner telegraphed to Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following replies to Gen. Botha:

"I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon, and munitions in the hands of the burghers in the field at Government depots or elsewhere, his Majesty's Government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war. The military prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon, and elsewhere, on complete surrender, shall be brought back to their country. Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, but it is the desire of his Majesty's Government, as soon as circumstances will permit, to establish a representative Government. On the cessation of hostilities a high court, independent of the Executive, shall be established to administer the laws. Land, church property, trusts, and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools and allowed in the law courts. The legal debts of the States to the amount of £1,000,000 shall be paid, even if contracted during hostilities, to the extent a creditor proves he has given value. The Government does not intend to extend the franchise to Kafirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony before a representative Government is granted."

The conditions regarding assistance to the farmers, firearms, &c., are the same as those in Lord Kitchener's replies to Gen. Botha. Sir Alfred adds:

"While I am willing to concede much in order to strengthen Gen. Botha in inducing the people to submit, amnesty for the rebels is not, in my opinion, a point which his Majesty's Government can afford to concede. I think it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such a concession."

Mr. Chamberlain, in a reply dated March 6, directs Lord Kitchener to modify the terms on a number of points. Eventually Lord Kitchener reported to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, March 20, that he had written to Gen. Botha, informing him of the terms the Government was prepared to adopt. These were the same as already given, except in the following particulars:

"The Government cannot undertake any liabilities regarding the debts of the late republics, but is prepared, as an act of grace, to set aside £1,000,000 to repay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the republican Governments. If the claims after adjustment exceed £1,000,000 they are liable to reduction pro rata. The Kafir franchise when given shall be so limited as to secure a just predominance of the white race. The legal position of the colored inhabitants will be similar to that now held by them in Cape Colony."

The letter concludes:

"I must inform your Honor that if the terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration, they must be regarded as canceled."

On March 16, Lord Kitchener received Gen. Botha's acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter. "I have advised my Government," wrote Gen. Botha, "of your Excellency's letter, but after the mutual exchange of views in our interview at Middelburg, on Feb. 28, it will certainly not surprise your Excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter, but they shall have the earnest consideration of my Government. I may add that my Government and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain told Charles P. Trevelyan (Liberal) that he was unable to inform the House what were the Boer reasons for rejecting the peace terms.

BRITISH PRESS SURPRISED.

Considers the Government Has Gone to the Utmost Point of Leniency in Its Offers to the Burghers.

LONDON, March 23.—With the exception of the pro-Boer organs, all the morning papers comment upon the peace negotiations and recognize that the Government has gone to the utmost point of leniency. The Daily Mail, which denounces the "weakness of the Government" in the severest terms, says:

"It is startling to find that the Government has capitulated on so many vital points. The Ministers have been willing to concede as much as any 'Little Englander' administration would dare to grant, and have thereby administered a severe shock to the country's confidence. Our task in South Africa will now be harder than ever."

The Morning Post points to the significant fact that Lord Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner, "the strong men on the spot," were ready to go further in conciliation than Mr. Chamberlain.

The Times, which calls the terms "extraordinarily liberal," thinks that no parallel can be shown to such indulgence to a vanquished foe; and it expresses a hope that the Government's offer, although rejected, when once it becomes known to the mass of the Boers, will make for peace.

The Daily News, (pro-Boer,) after observing that "the overtures made from the British side are not in the most dignified manner," says:

"The reason for their rejection is quite plain. Botha discovered, as Mr. Kruger did eighteen months ago, that Mr. Chamberlain would raise his demands as fast as they were accepted."

The papers in general criticise most strongly the dual language concession.

BOER RAIDERS ELUDE BRITISH.

CAPE TOWN, March 22.— The Boer raiders in the eastern part of Cape Colony are, with the exception of almost daily skirmishes, keeping out of the reach of the British. Col. Scovell engaged Commandant Fouche and Commandant Malan near Blaawkrantz on March 20. Three British were killed and four wounded, and four Boers were killed. The number of Boer wounded has not been ascertained.

Commandant Kritzinger is marching steadily northward.

It is officially reported that Gen. De Wet's commandos have been broken up for the present. This is probably to give the men a rest.

PLOTS AGAINST CZAR'S LIFE.

Secret Police Distrust Even the Highest Members of His Entourage — A Widespread Conspiracy.

BERLIN, March 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Volks Zeitung, under date of March 17, forwards by mail news to the effect that there is evidence in St. Petersburg of the existence of plots against the authorities. He declares that the secret police no longer trust even the highest members of the entourage of the Czar.

New precautions for the protection of the Czar's life have been taken. His Majesty now has five desks in his study, which he uses one after the other. The walls of the Czar's study and bedroom are lined with steel armor.

The correspondent finds that evidence of new plots is general. The Military Commander of St. Petersburg, M. Kleigels, has received a number of warnings.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg, by way of Lemberg, to the effect that the Karpovitch investigation has revealed a great plot, with Kieff as a centre, the main branch at Odessa, and ramifications extending to the lowest strata of society. The plan was to make an attempt on the life of the Czar, who was thereupon removed to Gatchina.

LONDON, March 23.—The Moscow correspondent of The Standard, in a communication dated March 18, says:

"A great demonstration of 20,000 students and workmen was planned for yesterday, but, possibly on account of the elaborate police and military precautions, it has been postponed until the body of M. Bogoliepoff, the victim of Karpovich, is brought there for burial. For the last ten nights the troops of the Moscow garrison have slept in their clothing, ready for instant action. It will be surprising if matters are finally settled without bloodshed."

MARSEILLES STRIKE GROWS.

Street Car Employes Quit Work, with Men of Various Trades, Including the Bakers—More Rioting.

MARSEILLES, March 22.—The men employed on the street-car lines in this city struck this morning. A few cars were at first run under the protection of policemen, but after some serious outbreaks the service was stopped.

Late in the afternoon the strikers attacked and wrecked two street cars on the Cannebiere, the most important street in Marseilles. The engineer and conductor were roughly handled. A detachment of gendarmes and hussars succeeded in rescuing the engineer and conductor amid the hooting and stone throwing of the crowd.

In an earlier scrimmage a soda-water siphon was thrown at the head of a Lieutenant of gendarmes, and knocked him unconscious from his horse. The gendarmes, in seeking to carry off the Lieutenant, were assailed by a volley of stones and bottles, and were obliged to fire their revolvers. They fired not only in the air, but into the crowd. A child was wounded in the shoulder, and a number of rioters were also wounded.

Yesterday's decision of the Council of the Labor Union and the Labor Exchange in favor of a general strike, and their issuance of an invitation to all unions to cease work have increased the gravity of the situation. The Cabinetworkers', Locksmiths', Engineers', Caulkers', Oil Workers', Millers', and Bakers' Unions have either struck already or will do so shortly.

A corps of military bakers from the neighboring garrison is being organized to replace the bakers on strike.

The Cannebiere and the other leading thoroughfares are patrolled by cavalry. The storekeepers are anxious, and a majority of the stores are closed. Reinforcements of dragoons and infantry arrived here to-day from neighboring towns.

The Society for the Defense of Commercial Interests has appealed to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, to use their personal and official influence to bring to an end the "present régime of terror."

THE CHAMBERLAIN LIBEL CASE.

Counsel for Defense Claims Justification for the Papers' Comment.

LONDON, March 22.—In the trial of the libel actions brought against The Star and The Morning Leader by Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and Neville Chamberlain, son of Arthur Chamberlain, in connection with charges bearing on War Office contracts, the case of the plaintiffs was closed this afternoon after further cross-examination and re-examination of Arthur Chamberlain had elicited nothing of general interest.

Counsel for the defense argued that the articles complained of were not properly described in the statement of the claim. He said there were paragraphs disclaiming any personal imputation upon Joseph and Austen Chamberlain, though there were none especially relating to Arthur Chamberlain. He claimed that there was amply sufficient material in fact to justify the comments made by the papers on the Chamberlains. The defense will not call any witnesses.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

Not to Remove All Belleville Boilers.

LONDON, March 23.—In the discussion of the naval estimates in the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, assured the House that the estimates were framed strictly on the basis of keeping the British Navy equal to the navies of any two other powers combined. He said the Admiralty did not propose to remove the water-tube boilers from all the existing warships, as some of these boilers were doing excellent work, and another type of boiler had not yet been decided upon, but he promised that water-tube boilers would not be put in new warships, provided this course would not delay their completion.

Kaiser Deplores Growth of Liberalism.

BERLIN, March 22.—Emperor William to-day received the officers of the Reichstag and Diet, who expressed the indignation felt by the members of their respective Houses at the outrage committed on his Majesty at Bremen and their congratulations at his escape. In his reply the Emperor is reported to have said he had been sorely grieved by the murderous attempt, and he complained, with evident emotion, of the "demoralization of youth." "All classes of the population bear the guilt of present conditions," said the Emperor. "The measures of the Government are too heatedly criticised. Since the death of Emperor William I. the authority of the Crown has suffered greatly."

News of the Ophin by Wireless System.

GIBRALTAR, March 22.—The steamship Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, sailed for Malta this morning.

MALTA, March 22.—A half dozen vessels of the British Mediterranean Squadron have been located along the course of the Ophir, so as to communicate by wireless telegraphy with the telegraph stations along the coast. They will report to Vice Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher at the squadron headquarters here the exact position of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall from time to time.

Queen Alexandra Goes to Denmark.

LONDON, March 22.—Queen Alexandra started for Copenhagen this morning. King Edward accompanied her Majesty to Victoria Station, where he bade her farewell.

TO SUCCEED M. THIEBAUT.

Bruno de Margerie to be First Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—M. de Margerie, the First Secretary of the French Legation here, has been appointed Councilor of Embassy, and will soon be transferred to Washington. His wife is a sister of Edmond Rostand, the dramatist, and is a great beauty.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The French Embassy has been advised by cable of the appointment of Bruno de Margerie as First Secretary of the embassy here, to succeed M. Thiébaut, who has been transferred to Berne, Switzerland. M. de Margerie is prominent in literary as well as diplomatic circles. He was at Constantinople for a number of years, where he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor and a gold medal. Later he was at Peking with Minister Pichon during the beginning of the critical conditions in China, and more recently he has been in Copenhagen.

M. Thiébaut's transfer to Berne is at his own request, in order to be near his aged parents. The officials in Washington have a high opinion of M. Thiébaut's abilities, and they are predicting that, as a result of his energetic diplomatic services here, his transfer to Berne will be but a stepping stone to promotion to the rank of Minister.

Head of Hamburg-American Line Dead.

HAMBURG, March 22.—Carl Laeisz, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and Chairman of the Hamburg Ship-Owners' Association, is dead.

Herr Laeisz had been connected with the Hamburg-American Line for a number of years. He was also at the head of the firm of F. Laeisz, one of the largest shipowning houses of Hamburg, established in 1824.

Mr. Laeisz was Chairman of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce for many years, and his advice on shipping matters was frequently taken by the German Government.

German Crown Prince Not to Marry Yet

BERLIN, March 22.—It is stated in reliable quarters that the persistent rumors of the betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William are entirely without foundation. Neither Emperor William nor the Crown Prince will consider such a possibility for some years. The Crown Prince will enter the University of Bonn for the Summer term.

A British Destroyer Injured.

PORTSMOUTH, March 22.—The torpedo boat destroyer Osprey has arrived here with her sides stove in through a collision with a buoy, and with her pumps keeping her afloat.

PANAY INSURRECTION ENDED.

Gen. Fullon, with 180 Men, Surrenders to Col. Scott.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, under date of March 22, cables the War Department as follows:

"Hughes reports surrender Fullon and command, Antique, Province Panay, 180 rifles. This ends insurrection Panay."

Another dispatch says the surrender was made to Col. Scott of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR NEGROS.

Filipinos Overwhelmingly in Favor of the Provincial Form.

BACOLOD, Island of Negros, March 22.—According to expressions of a large majority of the delegates from Occidental Negros and of a few who were present from the Oriental side, the sentiment of the people is overwhelmingly in favor of succeeding the present Governments by provincial government in both divisions.

The reasons given for this view are that such a change will effect a reduction of taxes and the high salaries of officials, the establishment of schools and the improvement of the roads. The speakers alleged that, owing to a lack of means of education, liberty was becoming license. The military commander is credited with having organized the only schools. They are taught by soldiers.

Commissioner Taft assured the delegates that Negros would be supplied with American teachers, and he outlined the need of organizing provinces uniformly with the other islands.

The announcement of the surrenders in the Island of Panay was greeted with applause.

The Transport Grant Sails To-day.

MANILA, March 22.—The United States Army transport Grant sails for San Francisco to-morrow with the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Regiments of Volunteer Infantry.

TO DISCUSS PORTO RICO.

Gov. Allen Will Visit Washington to Confer with the President.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 22.—Gov. Allen in the course of a fortnight will leave for Washington to confer with President McKinley. Among other matters he will discuss with the President the question of the customs fund held by the Treasury which is due to Porto Rico, and he will ascertain the President's desire with respect to the disposal of this fund. Mr. Allen will also advocate public improvements here, including road-making, and will call attention to other matters affecting local administration.

Speaking to-day of his recent trip into the eastern parts of the island, the Governor said he did not see much poverty or distress. Indeed, it seemed to him that the conditions in that section of Porto Rico had improved since his previous visit.

He remarked that, judging from the records of the imports, the people were now able to buy more than ever before since 1872.

CUBAN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Believed that Finally the Platt Amendment Will Be Accepted.

HAVANA, March 22.—TheC ommittee on Relations of the Cuban Constitutional Convention met to-day to consider the report drawn up by its Secretary, Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez, on the Platt amendment. In substance the report rejects four clauses —the clauses dealing with coaling stations, foreign relations, the right to intervent to preserve peace, and the entering into treaties covering the points in question. The other clauses are treated on the lines of the previous report, the cession of the Isle of Pines being virtually agreed to.

Three of the five members of the committee objected to the rejection in toto of the four clauses mentioned, and it is believed that some consideration should be given them. The committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

The committee's action is taken as a forerunner of the final acceptance of the Platt amendment.

Many of the delegates talked to-day with Senator Proctor, but he gave them no encouragement to believe that the next Congress would modify the amendment. On the contrary, he told them that it was clearly for the interest of the Cubans to accept the amendment.

CONGRESSMEN FROM CUBA.

Give Their Views After a Brief Trip to That Island and to Porto Rico.

Congressmen Washington Gardner and E. L. Hamilton of Michigan, G. W. Faris of Indiana, and G. W. Smith of Illinois were among the passengers who arrived from Cuba and Porto Rico on the transport Sedgwick yesterday morning. Their visit was of very short duration, only six days of the sixteen spent on the trip having been passed on land.

Speaking for the party Congressman Hamilton said the, trip had been in the nature of an outing and had no political significance. When asked if from his observations in Cuba he had formed any conclusions regarding conditions in the island, especially the annexation sentiment, he said:

"We could only gather information on annexation from our talks with such persons as we came in contact with during our limited stay. I should say, though, that the annexation sentiment did not seem to have developed to any great extent. Cuba is not yet ready for self-government. Her people were burdened so long with Spanish rule that any government for the present must necessarily be experimental in nature. But there is room for improvement everywhere. So far as Porto Rico is concerned, there seems to be some probability of development there. It is a pretty good country, but the people are not energetic enough."

Congressman Gardner said the condition of the Porto Ricans was very poor at present, but that they were full of hope, and he thought their anticipations of improvement in business conditions would be realized.

"I can't say the same thing regarding Cuba," he added. "The business people in Cuba want this Government to remain in power there until law and order are established and a stable government assured. Many of this class are annexationists. Two-thirds of the Cubans, though, who do not own taxable property and have nothing to lose, are in favor of absolute independence. The only thing they have at stake is to secure an office in the government they would construct."

All of the Congressmen were accompanied by their wives, and left the city for their homes yesterday afternoon.

TOO MANY ASK PARDONS.

Seven Applications Denied by the President—Persistent Applications Condemned.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President to-day denied seven applications for pardon and granted two petitions for the restoration of civil rights, remitted one fine, and granted one pardon on account of ill-health.

Among the applications denied was that of Joe Martin, convicted of murder in 1889 and sentenced to be hanged. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by President Harrison, and numerous applications for pardon have been adversely reported. The Attorney General, in reporting upon the present application, says:

It is obvious that there must be at some time a stop put to these numerous applications, which are made with frequent periodicity, for the pardon of condemned murderers to whom has been shown the clemency of commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life. It is very clear, from a perusal of the reasons given by President Harrison, that he expected the penalty of imprisonment for life to stand as a just measure of punishment due the defendant, with pretty grave doubts on his part as to whether he did not deserve to be hanged. To interfere now with that conclusion would be to encourage every person on whose case final and deliberate action has been taken, to appeal through a new series of reports, to a succeeding President, until one could be found who could be induced to change the deliberate judgment formulated by his predecessor. This practice has been pretty frequent—indeed, too frequent—and I make these extended comments upon it in order that the President may be advised of my views, and if he concurs in them, that they may become the settled rule governing such cases.

THE NEW YORK AT GIBRALTAR.

Will Go on to Tangier to Take on Board Consul Gunnere, and Then Proceed to Mazagan-el-Brija.

GIBRALTAR, March 22.—The armored cruiser New York arrived here to-day.

She will proceed to Tangier to demand the settlement of the claims of the United States Government against Morocco.

The New York will go to Tangier to take on board Samuel R. Gunnere, United States Consul at Tangier and other North African cities. Mr. Gunnere will land at Mazagan-el-Brija, and travel overland to Morocco City to demand satisfaction for various claims the United States has against Morocco, and also an apology for the insult to the United States on the part of the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The New York, meanwhile, will remain at Mazagan-el-Brija, its presence there being intended to back up the Consul's demands.

The New York Loses a Boat.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The cruiser New York arrived at Gibraltar to-day. Rear Admiral Rodgers reported a very rough voyage across, and added that the ship lost a thirty-foot whaleboat in making the run. This incident is regarded as significant of the heavy seas encountered by the New York, because of the great height of her decks above the normal water line.

DUTY ON RUSSIAN SUGAR.

Case of a Recent Cargo Has Reached Board of General Appraisers.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—W. J. Gibson, counsel for the Treasury Department, before the United States Board of General Appraisers at New York to-day had a conference with the customs officials here on matters connected with the recent importation of a cargo of Russian sugar at the port of New York and the imposition of the countervailing duty under a late order by Secretary Gage.

The case has reached the board and it is probable that the hearing will begin some time next week. Mr. Gibson, who will represent the Government in the case, said that if he and the opposing counsel could agree upon a statement of facts the case might be decided very soon. If, however, it became necessary for both sides to take testimony as to the facts, the evidence of the United States officials in Russia would be essential, and in that event a delay of six months or more would be unavoidable.

To License Hawaiian Witch Doctors.

HONOLULU, March 14.—A bill was introduced yesterday in the House to license Hawaiians to practice medicine. If adopted this will permit the old native witch doctors called Kahumas to practice their arts. Among their powers they claim ability to pray their victims to death. It is almost universally believed by Hawaiians that the Kahumas possess such power.

The Massachusetts Afloat Again.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Admiral Farquhar, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, has telegraphed the Navy Department as follows, under date of Pensacola, March 22: "Massachusetts has been floated. Apparently not damaged. Will sail as soon as she has taken on board her stores."

Col. A. K. Arnold to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Col. Abraham K. Arnold, First Cavalry, will be retired for age on March 24. His retirement will make Lieut. Col. James M. Bell a Colonel of Cavalry. Col. Bell is now a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and is on his way to this country from the Philippines. He will be placed in command of one of the new cavalry regiments, and organize it for service in the Philippines.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, Sixth Cavalry, upon his muster-out as Major of the Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, at San Francisco, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with the Fifteenth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, (Captain United States Cavalry,) upon the completion of the muster-out of his regiment, will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged as Captains and Assistant Quartermasters, United States Volunteers, only: Capts. Alexander W. Perry, George C. Barnhardt, and Charles J. Symmonds, United States Cavalry; Peter W. Davison, Pegram Whitworth, Samuel V. Ham, and Perry L. Miles, United States Infantry; George Le R. Irwin, Artillery Corps.

Capt. William T. Tanner, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty with the Third Battalion, Eleventh Infantry, and will accompany that battalion to the Philippine Islands, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Henry J. May, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties, will relieve temporarily Major Noble H. Creager, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, of his duties as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport McClellan. Major Creager, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, and report, not later than March 28, to Major Oscar F. Long, Quartermaster, General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, in that city for assignment to temporary duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Buford, to relieve Capt. Moses Walton, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who, upon being relieved, will report to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, Fifth Infantry, having been found by a retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is retired from active service March 21.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, Eighteenth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the duty of conducting recruits to San Francisco, where he will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department: Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, to take effect upon the completion of the payment of March 31, and will proceed then to Havana and report to the commanding General, Department of Cuba, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, Deputy Paymaster General. Lieut. Col. Dodge, upon being relieved, will proceed to New York City and report on or before May 1, to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department, to relieve Col. Charles L. Wilson, Assistant Paymaster General. Col. Wilson upon being relieved will await orders in New York City, pending his retirement from active service.

Transfers: Lieut. Col. William P. Rogers from the Twenty-ninth to the Twenty-second Infantry. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln from the Tenth to the Thirtieth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Major Frank West, Sixth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the Sequoia and Gen. Grant National Parks, California, and will join the squadron of the Sixth Cavalry, now under orders to proceed to the Division of the Philippines.

Navy.

Capt. B. H. McCalla's order detaching him from command of the Newark, and Capt. J. H. Dayton's order to command the Newark, are both revoked.

Commander S. M. Ackley is ordered to command the Dixie, March 28, as relief of Commander Charles Belknap, who is ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander W. M. Parks is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, April 1, as relief of Lieut. Commander W. F. Worthington.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol's order detaching him from the Washington Navy Yard is revoked.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, March 25.

Medical Director E. S. Bogert, retired, is detached from the marine recruiting rendesvous at New York, and ordered home.

Surgeon H. L. Law, retired, is ordered to duty at the recruiting rendesvous at Buffalo, March 25.

Surgeon M. H. Crawford is detached from the recruiting rendesvous at Buffalo, March 25, and ordered to the marine recruiting rendesvous in New York, March 27.

Cablegram from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Station, March 22:

Lieut. John H. Gibbons is ordered to additional duty as Captain of the Port of Manila.

Lieut. Walter J. Sears's detachment from the New Orleans to duty as Captain of the Port of Manila is revoked.

Lieut W. A. Gill's detachment from the Oregon to the New Orleans is revoked; he is detached from the Oregon to the Brooklyn.

Surgeon Corbin J. Decker is detached from the Monocacy to the Oregon.

Surgeon Philip Leach is detached from the Oregon to the Monocacy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sheldon G. Evans is detached from the Kentucky to the Concord.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ammen Farenholt is detached from the Concord to the Oregon.

Assistant Surgeon Warren E. G. High is detached from the Oregon to the Kentucky.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Winslow has sailed from New York for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Potomac has sailed from Key West for Pensacola.

The Hartford has sailed from Provincetown for New York.

The Leyden has sailed from Newport for New York.

The Saturn has sailed from Cavite for Hongkong.

The Adams has arrived at Mare Island.

The Nero and the New York are at Gibraltar.

Admiral Remey, the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station, has made the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: Castine, at Zafiro; Leyte, at Cavite; Marietta, at Ormoc; Don Juan de Austria, at Cebu; Samar, cruising on the coast of Mindanao.

The Pontiac has left New York to destroy a wreck.

The torpedo boat Dupont was placed in reserve at Norfolk yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

G. EDWIN JONES.—A meeting of the creditors of G. Edwin Jones, stock broker of 20 Broad Street, formerly of Chicago, was held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 31 Nassau Street. Of the thirty creditors, whose claims aggregate $142,366, only one put in an appearance with a claim of $12,000, but as it was defective, it was not proved. Mr. Jones's principal asset is a claim of $103,286 against the firm of Carley Rosengarten & Carley, stock brokers of 20 Broad Street, and Mr. Olney examined Mr. Jones concerning this claim. Mr. Jones said that before election in November last he had 12,000 shares of stock with Carley, Rosengarten & Carley, and the firm sold him out because he would not put up more margin, contrary to an agreement between them. Mr. Olney appointed Winthrop Parker trustee of the assets.

GEORGE LAW DAVIDSON.—A meeting of the creditors of George Law Davidson, who resides at the Hotel Grenoble, who was never in any business, but has spent a fortune which he inherited, was held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 31 Nassau Street. Mr. Davidson's schedules showed debts $29,233 and nominal assets $4,600. Only one claim was proved for $693, four other creditors put in an appearance, but did not have their claims ready to prove. Mr. Olney questioned the bankrupt about his affairs. He said that he was never in any active business; he inherited property from his mother amounting to $150,000 to $200,000 about twenty years ago and had spent all of it. Most of it went for living expenses, some of it was lost in stock speculation, and he gave $45,000 to his first wife in 1889 to 1892. His living expenses are about $20,000 to $25,000 a year. He has an income of $5,000 a year from two estates in trust, which income he turns over to his present wife, who was Miss Lilian L. Hall. Mr. Olney appointed Thomas G. Barry of 120 Broadway trustee.

THE ARCHER PANCOAST COMPANY.—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Sylvester J. O'Sullivan temporary receiver of all the assets and property of the Archer Pancoast Company, manufacturers of gas and electric-light fixtures, whose office is at 40 Wall Street, factories at 516 to 524 West Twenty-fifth Street, this city, at corner of Flushing and Carlton Avenues, Brooklyn, and salesrooms at 24 West Twenty-second Street, on the application of Valentine P. Snyder and Morris H. Smith, two of the Directors, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $25,000. Judge Scott, on the 15th inst., appointed Edward L. Patterson receiver for a portion of the property in the suit of the Trust Company of New York to foreclose a mortgage of $25,000. The total amount of liabilities and assets is not given in the papers filed in court. Besides the claim of the Trust Company of New York there is due $18,007 for merchandise, loans, rent, salaries, &c., the pay roll for salaries, wages, &c., being $3,280. The assets consist of factory property at Flushing and Carlton Avenues, Brooklyn, valued at $110,000, subject to a mortgage of $55,000, which is under foreclosure; taxes for two years, &c., about $5,000; accounts receivable, $4,062; ledger accounts doubtful, $35,338; ledger accounts good, $1,212; machinery, tools, and materials in the factories and stock of fixtures in warerooms, value not given.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH PARISER.—Joseph Pariser of 51 Sheriff Street, driver of a wagon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,250, contracted in 1888, and no assets.

ABRAM I. PANUSH.—Abram I. Panush, agent and clerk at Hudson, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $10,156 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1888 in the clothing business. He was a partner in Panush Brothers.

ROSS F. ROBERTSON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Ross F. Robertson and John B. Moran, composing the firm of Ross F. Robertson & Co., bakers, formerly at 249 Eighth Avenue, by Austin, Nichols & Co., creditors for $1,944. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and on Nov. 7 last transferred all the assets of the business to Samuel A. Byers to pay an indebtedness to him. They gave him a bill of sale for $8,000.

KENYON B. CONGER'S FAILURE.

Bankruptcy Petition Puts Liabilities at $553,095 and Assets $1,507.

Kenyon B. Conger, promoter, of 15 Wall Street, who resides at Irvington, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $353,095 and assets of $1,507. Mr. Conger is a nephew of the United States Minister to China, and a son of the late Col. A. L. Conger, the founder of many enterprises at Akron and Zanesville, Ohio, and Muncie, Ind. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, his attorneys, said that the liabilities are all on account of other parties, and every form of liability was put in the schedules, such as liability as stockholder in the American Silica Sand Company and the Zanesville Street Railroad Company, liability as indorser of notes of A. L. Conger and other individuals, the Muncie Land Company, and the Zanesville Railway and Electric Company, and liability as joint maker of notes with A. L. Conger and others.

The liabilities were principally incurred from 1895 to 1899. When the petitioner became of age, his father put him in the above-named companies as an officer, and as such had to indorse the paper of these companies. He never drew any salary, and never got a penny out of these concerns. His father died suddenly a few years ago from paralysis, and was not as wealthy as people supposed. Creditors came in, and the petitioner found that he was liable for a lot of indebtedness of the various companies with which he was connected, according to the laws of Ohio.

According to the schedules, Mr. Conger's assets consist of notes, $1,500; cash in the Second National Bank of Akron, $4.96; cash in the Citizens' National Bank of Akron, $3, and a lot of stocks in various companies of no value. Among them are 243 shares of Akron Printing and Publishing Company, 200 Muncie Land Company, 90 Republican Publishing Company, 10 American Silica Sand Company, and 5 Zanesville Street Railroad Company. His life is insured for $37,000 in four companies, payable to his wife. Of the liabilities, there are secured, $74,000; unsecured, $1,180; accommodation paper, $277,037, and notes of others, $200,577.

Among the claims mentioned in the schedules are James M. Schuckers, Massillon, Ohio, $40,000, secured; Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, $34,000, secured; International Trust Company, Boston, $20,000; Irving Investment Company, Jersey City, $17,600; John Pilcairn, Pittsburg, $15,000; Akron Savings Bank, $13,000; Second National Bank of Akron, $11,500; Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, Akron, $115,000, and First National Bank of Worcester, Mass., $12,600.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 231 failures in the United States during the week, against 207 for the previous week, and 192, 182, 215, and 221 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 61, New England 47, Southern 36, Western 53, Northwestern 14, Pacific 11, and Territories 9. Canada had 44, against 28 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Westchester Chemical Company Sold.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 22.—The certificate of sale of the property of the Westchester Chemical Company in Mount Vernon by Under Sheriff Charles B. Freeman, to satisfy a judgment of $3,549.68, secured by the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. The purchaser was Charles H. Tilton for $500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANZOLONE, Pietro—F. Passerelli	$70
BLUNDELL, Elisabeth—L. Gutting	231
BIRDSEYE, Clarence F.—M. Bl

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Fields of Labor for Many Methodist Ministers.

Not a Few of the Appointments for the Metropolitan District Already Decided Upon.

Keen interest is felt in the outcome of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will assemble in the metropolitan district early in April, for at them the fields of labor of more than 1,000 ministers will be definitely fixed in pastorates embracing upward of 200,000 members. In advance of these conference sessions, however, it is now possible to foretell where many of these ministers will be located, arrangements having been perfected between them and the people of the various charges, ratifications by the Bishops being the only steps necessary to be taken to make the changes official.

Contrary to general expectation, the abolition of the five-year time limit last Spring by the General Conference at Chicago, has failed to secure permanency in pastoral work, removals being more than ever frequent. Already plans are in contemplation for the repeal of this law at the next session of the quadrennial body in 1904. Among the more important churches whose pulpits will be vacated by present pastors and whose successors are known are the following:

The Rev. Dr. Jay Benson Hamilton severs his connection with the De Kalb Avenue Church, Brooklyn, to assume the Presidency of Walden University, in Nashville, Tenn., on June 1. He will be succeeded by the Rev. William A. Layton of the Bushwick Avenue Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. R. S. Pardington goes from South Second Street, Brooklyn, to take either a supernumerary relation or a nominal charge on account of his wife, who is in feeble health. His successor will be the Rev. William Hamilton of South Third Street, Brooklyn.

Corona, L. I., will lose the Rev. Dr. T. L. Poulson, who will be stationed at Lawrence, L. I. At Floral Park, L. I., the Rev. David MacMullen will give way to the Rev. William E. Smith of Smithtown, L. I. The Rev. A. H. Wyatt of Flushing, L. I., will probably go to Corona, Mr. MacMullen to Woodbury and West Hills, the Rev. F. L. Strickland, now at Orient, L. I., to Flushing, and the Rev. J. A. Churchill of Woodbury and West Hills to Orient. The Rev. R. P. Christopher of Goodsell Church, Brooklyn, leaves that charge, but his successor has not been named. The Rev. W. R. Sears of Woodmere, L. I., it is expected, will be located at Second Street, New York, succeeding the Rev. A. C. Morehouse; the Rev. W. H. Barton goes from Willis Avenue, and the Rev. M. Y. Bovard of the Northern New York Conference will fill the vacancy thus made.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Hubbell retires from the Prospect Avenue Church, and he will be succeeded by the Rev. J. J. Blythe of Easton, Conn. At Willett Street the Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele will be supplanted by the Rev. Frank Marsland of Lynbrook, L. I. The Rev. J. J. Moffitt leaves Grace Church, near Mount Vernon, after three years' service, but the incoming minister has not been decided upon.

After a similar term of pastoral labor the Rev. Angelo Ostrander departs from Centenary Church, New York. The Rev. Dr. P. M. Watters goes from Grace Church, New York, to St. James's Church, Kingston, N. Y. The Rev. Andrew Longacre retires from the Madison Avenue Church and the active ministry, owing to old age, after having been at this post for five years. The Rev. F. M. Davenport of St. James's Church, Kingston, will cease preaching to enter an educational institution.

The Rev. A. E. Barnett, now at Washington Heights, where he has been for four years, has resigned his pastorate to travel in Europe and Asia. The Rev. T. H. Baragwanath of the Central Church, Yonkers, has accepted a call to Trinity Church, Poughkeepsie. The Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Sanford, assistant editor of The Methodist Review for eleven years, has resigned his position to return to the ministry. He will not have a successor. The names of several brilliant clergymen of wide reputation are under consideration for a successor to the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, who recently left the Metropolitan Temple of this city to become the pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, of which the late Rev. Dr. A. J. Behrends was the head for many years.

The Rev. Thomas L. Coulton of Morristown, N. J., has resigned from the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place, having accepted a call to his former charge in Terre Haute, Ind. The Rev. Dr. F. C. Baldwin goes from Centenary Church, Jersey City, to Calvary Church, East Orange, N. J., the Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer, who made a remarkable run in the elections for Bishop last year, succeeding Dr. Baldwin. The Rev. Dr. Wilding leaves St. James's Church, Elizabeth, and goes to Roseville, and the Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlburt, lately secretary of the Sunday School Union, will become pastor of St. James's Church. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Tuttle, now of Calvary Church, East Orange, will be stationed at Summit, N. J., succeeding the Rev. Dr. C. S. Ryman, who goes to Trinity Church, Jersey City.

In Newark the Halsey Street congregation will lose the Rev. Dr. Daniel Halloran, he having accepted a call to Grace Church, Paterson.

The Rev. Dr. Levi Gilbert of Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn., having been elected editor of The Western Christian Advocate at Cincinnati, has resigned his charge. His successor is not yet known. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Buck of Simsbury, Conn., who is making a tour of the world, will return to his pulpit in June after an absence of almost a year. The Rev. W. W. Gilles of Greenwich, Conn., will preach his farewell sermon on the first Sunday in April, and during the ensuing year the Rev. W. W. T. Duncan of the Tompkins Avenue Church, Brooklyn, will be the pastor.

At each of the Spring conferences the constitution framed by the General Conference will be offered for ratification. This, it is expected, will excite lively and long debate.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 31, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—He is despised and rejected of men.—Isaiah, liii., 3.

For the last three months our attention has been fixed upon incidents which occurred during the six most memorable days in the world's history—but not upon all of the incidents. Those which have come before us, however, have been sufficient and very important. They have concentrated our thoughts upon some of the essential facts connected with the completion of God's plan of redemption, and these facts have been presented to us, not so much for the purpose of influencing the conduct of men toward each other, but—infinitely more—as grounds of faith toward God. For when men stand in right relations to God, then—and then only—can they stand in right relations to each other.

As every careful workman, therefore, always has his tools so arranged in a tray—or upon a shelf of his bench—that he can at any time readily lay his hand upon the one needed for any special purpose—so this review, I am persuaded, will be more helpful, if in it we so arrange these facts that the mind can readily see their relation to each other, and that every one may so lay hold of them as to be able at any time—and at once—to give a reason for the hope that is in him.

On looking back over these lessons we must bear in mind that there has been but one conspicuous personage ever before us. However important at the time, Peter and John and Judas—Mary, Martha, and Lazarus—foreign Greeks, Roman soldiers, and Jewish priests—Caiaphas, the Sanhedrin, and Pilate, the Roman Governor, may have appeared, they all lose their importance and become insignificant subordinates the moment we fix our eyes upon Jesus of Nazareth. Whatever importance any may seem to have is but of a temporary character, and receives whatever value it may possess, simply because of association with Him. But He stands out alone, unapproachable and everlasting.

AN EXAMPLE BEYOND IMITATION.

And yet—so far as the eye of man could discern—He was simply a man like Peter or John or Caiaphas or Pilate. He walked among men as they walked. He used the same forms of speech. He needed the same food and clothing and rest and friendships—and they were fully persuaded that He possessed the same ambitions for power, and that He could as easily and as certainly be put to death as any other man. Yet the incidents of these six days show conclusively that He was a far different man from any of those among whom He moved, and from all who ever appeared before Him or after Him.

As in the early chapters of "The Gospels," the details of how He entered upon His ministry among men are given with great fulness, so in the closing chapters the records of these six days tell us with equal fulness how He completed His ministry. Making thus the end of His work they indelibly stamp its character and purpose. They show beyond all question that it was not primarily, or even in any very important degree that of a Teacher come to declare the will of God and to instruct men how to walk in it; neither was it that of a holy example, to set before them a spotless character worthy of their imitation. He was, however, in truth a Teacher beyond compare, and an Example beyond imitation. But if He had, in any marked degree, claimed for Himself as His special work either of these positions, which so many are accustomed to claim for Him, the events of these six days were absolutely unnecessary and entirely inexplicable. They added nothing to the force of His teaching, or His example. On the contrary, they make Him to have been simply a martyr, and the death of a martyr never proves anything more than that the martyr himself fully believed what he taught and practiced, and was willing to die for it.

The special features in the ministry of Jesus which marked these six days may be grouped as follows:

His manner of dealing with prophecy and current events.
His announcement of a second coming.
His institution of a memorial of his work.
His use of the term—"Son of Man."
His consciousness of the burden of sin.
His voluntary surrendering of Himself to His enemies.
His trial and condemnation.
His death upon the Cross.

Let us examine these in order, but very briefly.

1. How did Jesus deal with prophecy?

To simply say that His ministry fulfilled it does not cover the ground. So far as that is concerned, Caiaphas and Pilate, and Judas, the owner of the ass upon which He rode into Jerusalem, the man who furnished the "large upper room" where He ate His last Passover, and many others, fulfilled prophecy as perfectly, and as satisfactorily as He. In fact His work would not have been completed as it was if they had not. But not one of them knew at the time that he was fulfilling it. Not one of them had the least intention of fulfilling it by anything that he did. In fact, they never knew after everything had been done that they had fulfilled it. On the contrary, if many of them had had the least idea that their conduct was actually bringing to pass the very thing they wished to defeat, they would unquestionably have radically changed their conduct.

DID NOT AVOID DEATH.

As for Jesus, however, with every prophecy relating to Himself, He was fully acquainted, and He took special pains to bring about their fulfillment to their smallest details. He did it knowingly and intentionally. After they were fulfilled in Him others "remembered that these things were written of Him," and they say why "they had done these things unto Him," (John, xii., 16,) but He knew it beforehand. Hence we find Him arranging His whole journey from Cesarea-Philippi, so as to be at Bethany "six days before the Passover." So He instructed His disciples, over and over again, as to what would happen during those six days. So He said that His delivery into the hands of His enemies "was done that the Scripture of the prophets might be fulfilled." (Matthew, xxvi., 56.) And not only did He thus know what the prophets had declared, but He knew what would happen from day to day before it happened, and instead of avoiding the dangers with which He was thus well acquainted, He voluntarily and designedly aided in the accomplishment of the very things His enemies desired and planned. All of this is very remarkable. If Jesus' work was—in any important sense—the work of a great Teacher or a model Character, how did it happen that He did all this to bring about His own death?

2. His announcement of His second coming.

Not only, however, did He thus know what had been foretold hundreds of years before concerning Him, but He knew, and declared, what would take place concerning Him hundreds of years after His death. As He sat with His disciples on the Mount of Olives a few days before His crucifixion He told them plainly that He should come again. They should see Him, He said, "coming in the clouds" (Mark, xiii., 26) "of heaven" (Matthew, xxiv., 30,) "with great power" (Mark) "and great glory." (Matthew.) "And then shall He send His angels" (Mark) "with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together His elect from the four winds," (Matthew,) "from the uttermost part of the earth to the uttermost part of Heaven," (Mark,) "from one end of Heaven to the other." (Matthew.)

This great fact of which He had never before spoken He now made the foundation of the last instructions which He gave to His disciples in the parables of "The Ten Virgins," "The Ten Talents," and "The Sheep and Goats." In the latter, especially, He declared that that second coming would not only be in glory, but in judgment, when all nations should be gathered together before Him. In the blessed fellowship of the last evening He spent with His disciples also the ground work of all the comfort He gave them was, "I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you I will come again and receive you unto Myself; that where I am there ye may be also." (John, xiv., 1-3.)

Even when He stood before Caiaphas, the one thing that convicted Him of blasphemy in his sight and in the sight of the Sanhedrin was the clear and positive assertion, "Hereafter shall ye see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven." (Matthew, xxvi., 64.)

Evidently such assertions and such expectations were not those belonging to One whose pre-eminent work was that of a great Teacher or of a "Model Man."

3. His institution of a memorial of His work.

INSTITUTION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The institution of "the Lord's Supper" was perhaps the most remarkable feature of the many which marked the closing of the ministry of Jesus of Nazareth. There is nothing like it in the history of the world, except the institution of "the Lord's Passover." But when that was instituted, the man Moses was given special directions concerning it by God Himself. It had nothing to do with Moses, however, and commemorated nothing that he had done or would do. It commemorated only what God did for His people who believed in Him. When He saw the blood which they in faith put upon the side posts and lintels of their doors, He passed over their houses and delivered all within from death.

But when "the Lord's Supper" was instituted we hear nothing of any command from God to the man Jesus of Nazareth to institute it. He did it of His own mind, and in the simplest and most unostentatious way. "As they were eating" (Matthew) He took the bread and wine which were upon the table and gave them to His disciples, saying simply, "Take, eat," and "drink." That which was thus given—"to"—them, was to be received "in remembrance" of that which was "given" and "shed"—"for"—them. And St. Paul says that He added, "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till He come." (First Corinthians, xi., 26.)

No other man that ever lived ever instructed his followers to do anything like this to perpetuate his memory. Some have founded great institutions of learning and philanthropy, and festal days have been appointed to keep others in remembrance of what they were in themselves during their lives. Jesus' memorial, however, was to remind men of what He did by His death. With no parade attractive to the senses. He took the simple and significant elements of "bread" and "wine"—the elements by which life is sustained and strengthened—and without a word concerning His character or His teaching, He bade men feed on these "in remembrance" that His body was broken, and His blood "shed for many for the remission of sins." (Matthew.)

Surely such a memorial was not the one appropriate to commemorate the life and efforts of an exalted Teacher or a model character.

4. His use of the term, "The Son of Man."

THE SON OF MAN.

This is more significant of the person and work of Jesus of Nazareth than any other thing that He did or said. As we have had occasion several times before to notice, this title was peculiar to Him. No one else used it in speaking to Him or of Him, excepting when they quoted His own words. He, however, almost invariably used it in speaking of Himself to others. It was a term evidently describing a peculiar relation to all men, and it was evidently not used without a clear understanding of its meaning. He used it often before these closing six days of His ministry, but during these six days He used it with more than common frequency and significance. It always carried with it the idea of One who had come, for a special purpose, from a position of exaltation to one of humiliation. It marked Him as a representative man. So when the man, Jesus of Nazareth, applied this term, "The Son of Man," to Himself, He must have been conscious that He stood related to all other men as "the last Adam," just as the "first Adam" represented them in the beginning at the creation. For He said very emphatically, "No man cometh unto the Father, but by Me." (John, xiv., 6.)

So at the very beginning of these six days, when "certain Greeks" desired to see Him, He said, "The hour is come that the Son of Man should be glorified," and it would be by being "lifted up," or crucified. The people saw at once that in the use of this term He claimed to be their long-expected Messiah and Redeemer, for they said with surprise, "We have heard out of the law, that Christ abideth forever, and how sayest Thou—the Son of Man must be lifted up? Who is this Son of Man?" (John, xii., 20-34.)

So, also, when He referred to His second coming, it was as "The Son of Man." (Mark, xiii., 26.) So, also, when He was betrayed, He did not say to Judas, "Betrayest thou thy Master with a kiss?—but "betrayest thou The Son of Man?" (Luke, xxii., 48.) In like manner, when He stood before Caiaphas and the Sanhedrin, He told them that it was as "The Son of Man" that they should see Him "on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of Heaven." (Matthew, xxvi., 64.)

The use of such a title, under such circumstances, evidently did not belong to a great Teacher, or to a model Character, however exalted such might be. It belonged only to One who recognized Himself that He stood before God as the sinner's substitute.

In the four remaining points—His consciousness of the burden of sin, His voluntary surrendering of Himself to His enemies, His trial and condemnation, His death upon the cross—all of this is wonderfully emphasized. For how can they be explained on any theory that His special mission was to instruct men concerning God, or to show them how to walk to please Him? For whoever heard of a great teacher or a model character "without sin," ever being bowed down with such a conscious sense of guilt as we saw Him bear at "The Oil Press" on Mount Olivet? Or whoever heard of such a one, for the enforcement of His teaching and example, voluntarily yielding Himself into the hands of His enemies, standing without a word of remonstrance, or plea of innocence, before men whom He knew to be corrupt; and then, after praying for the forgiveness of His enemies, voluntarily laying down Himself the life which they were powerless to take from Him?

Evidently all of these facts were recorded—not that earnest men might inquire: "WHAT WOULD JESUS DO?—AND DO IT.

but that penitent men might inquire: WHAT DID JESUS DO?—AND BELIEVE IT."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Upon what facts have our thoughts been fixed during the last three months, and what is said of the purpose of this "review"?

What one conspicuous personage has always been before us in our recent lessons, and what is said of Him and of His relation to others?

What do the incidents of these "six days" declare concerning the character and purpose of Jesus' ministry?

To what special features of Jesus' ministry is attention called?

How did Jesus fulfill prophecy in contrast with others, and how is it illustrated?

What is said of His announcement of His second coming?

What is said of His institution of "The Lord's Supper"?

What is said of His use of the term "The Son of Man" and of its meaning?

How are the four remaining points summed up, and why were all of these facts recorded?

Baptist Pastor Joins the Methodists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having concluded to leave the Baptist Church, I desire through your valued paper to say a word of explanation and parting to my old friends and parishioners.

Denied justice by my own church, deprived of rights granted by immemorial Baptist usage and law, and too poor to continue longer the uphill fight; seeking peace and finding none, but still zealous to serve my Lord and Master in preaching His Word, to which I believe I am called, I have concluded to join the African Methodist Episcopal Church and cast in my lot with the brethren there.

D. W. WISHER.

New York, March 22, 1901.

NEW HOME FOR DEACONESSES.

Methodists Secure Property at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

The New York Home for Deaconesses, a Methodist Episcopal training school, which has occupied small quarters in West Fourteenth Street for several years, has purchased the property formerly known as the New York Christian Home, Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, which removed a year or more ago to Washington Heights. The price paid was $95,000. The property has four stories and basement, and will accommodate one hundred persons. Alterations amounting to $5,000 will be made, and the school will remove there early this Spring.

The property just bought has a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and 90 feet on the street. The purpose is to make the school a place of training for Methodist Deaconess work throughout the entire East.

A GOLDEN RULE MEETING.

Representatives of Many Creeds to Hear Wu Ting-Fang Speak.

A public meeting is to be held next Tuesday evening, in Calvary Baptist Church, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, under the auspices of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association, at which the Golden Rule is to be discussed from the standpoint of the Christian, the Jew, and the Confucian. Gen. Thomas L. James will preside, and Edwin Markham will read a poem written for the occasion.

After a brief devotional service, to be conducted by a Jew and a Christian alternately, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, will deliver an address. Eight-minute addresses will then be made by the following persons: The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, on "The Golden Rule in Business"; Rabbi Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "The Golden Rule as the Basis of Universal Brotherhood"; the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, on "The Golden Rule and International Comity"; Rabbi Dr. Samuel Schulman, on "The Golden Rule and Children"; the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, on "The Golden Rule versus Racial Prejudice and Religious Intolerance"; the Rev. Charles T. Walker, on "The Golden Rule as Individual Motto," and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, on "The Golden Rule and the Equality of Man."

Newark Pastor Called to Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the United Congregational Church Society to be held in the church at Hooper Street and Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday night, a call will be tendered to the Rev. Luther R. Dyatt, the pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church of Newark, N. J. The United Church consolidated a few months ago, and the congregation comprises the Lee Avenue Congregational Church Society and the New England Congregational Church Society. Mr. Dyatt is about thirty-eight years old and an eloquent speaker. It is expected that he will accept.

A $100,000 Mortgage to be Burned.

The largest mortgage ever canceled at one time on a Methodist church in this or any other city is to be burned to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The mortgage is for $100,000. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, has a reputation for paying off mortgages, having done most of the work of raising $56,000 and paying off a mortgage on the Simpson Church, Brooklyn, while pastor there. St. Andrew's dates from 1882, and was organized in Seventy-first Street in 1885.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Howard L. Jones, and at 8 P. M., by Dr. Edward Judson.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—In the morning, Dr. Judson. In the evening, Mr. MacMurray; also the Misses Reynolds, 'cellist and violinist.

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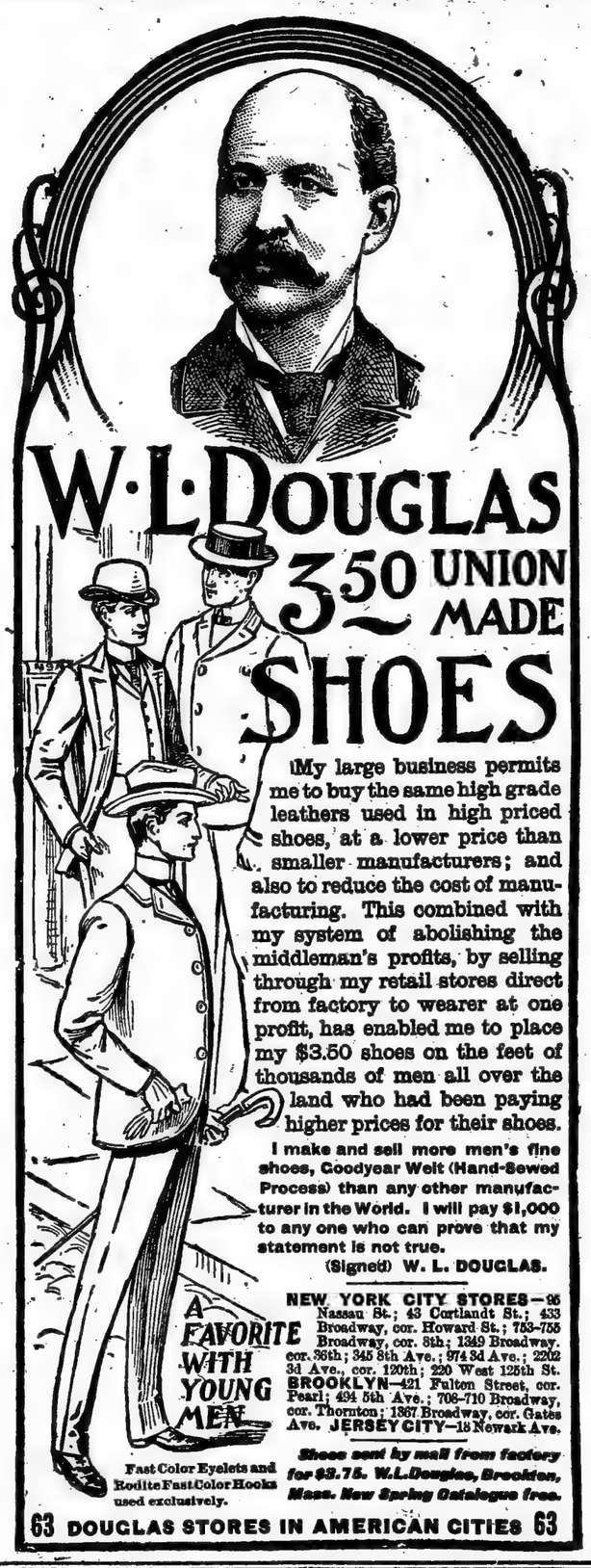

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We do not believe there has ever been so good an opportunity to buy beautiful Eastern Rugs. The prices are the lowest known in the history of the business. The collection is the stock of H. S. Souhami (probably the greatest importer of Oriental Rugs in this country), which we bought at extraordinarily low prices from the assignee. The assortment was an immense one, so large in fact that though the sale has been in progress with wonderful selling all the week, opportunities still await you almost as great as on the opening day. Not a Rug in the lot that is not a wise investment at double our sale price. The kind of Rugs that improve in value and appearance with every day added to their age.

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Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject: "The Buddha the Light of Asia, and the Christ the Light of the World," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Lost Opportunity"; 7:45 P. M., "Between the Thieves," fourth in Lenten course. Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. Cortland Myer, D. D., Brooklyn. Bible classes for young women and young men at 9:45 A. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. C. E. Knowles preaches 11 A. M. Pastor, 8 P. M.

ADAMS' CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., senior minister of the Collegiate Church of New York City. All are welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,

7TH AV. AND 14TH ST.,
Dr. A. J. Palmer, 11 and 8. Lenten vespers, 4. Farewell to Missionaries Monday night. Illustrated lecture Tuesday. Prayer Meeting Wednesday. Dr. Cadman, Thursday.

JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av. Rev. George Mayer, 11. Rev. Thomas Bond, 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich St. Rev. Thomas Bond, 11; Rev. George Mayer, 8.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT

at Metropolitan Temple, with Special Vocalists and Instrumentalists.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE ST., BETween Hicks and Henry Sts.—The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will preach in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:45. The morning theme will be "The Tears of Drifting Versus the Moment When Decision Becomes a Necessity." Evening topic, "The Doubts and Difficulties of Young Men: An Outlook Upon the Objections Urged by Correspondents Against the Supernatural, Prayer, Future Punishment, Immortality."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. in course on "Studies of Jesus." Subject: "The Dealings of Jesus With Individuals." Evensong, 8 P. M. Seats free. Sermon by Rev. Walter E. Bentley on "Socialism After Death."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th Street. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Anthem, "Father Into Thy Hands".....Gounod Offertory, "Seven Last Words".....Dubois Evening service, 8 P. M. Sittings free at all services. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" March 31 at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock; children's service, 4 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, EAST 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; choral celebration, 10:30; sermon by Fr. Huntington, who will preach daily at noon; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; choral litany, 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 10; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, with procession and sermon, 4; Rossini's "Stabat Mater," (choirs and orchestra,) 8.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e rue est.—Services divin le dimanche a 10h. ¼ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector. Service in the morning at 10:30. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation at the morning service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St.—Rev. Leslie E. Learned, pastor. Morning service at 11 A.M.; evening service, 8 P. M.; daily service, 5:10 P.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., rector. Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Lenten Service and Sermon (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, near Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 20TH ST., NEAR 9TH Av.—Rev. J. McClure Bellows preaches at 11 A. M. Rev. J. Henry Watson at 7:45 P. M.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service

4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by **Rev. William E. McCord** of Union Settlement. Come and bring your friends.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Lenten lecture Wednesday, 5 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES will be held at the Old Forsyth St. Methodist Episcopal Church next Sunday, March 24. Preaching in the morning by Dr. George P. Mains, and in the evening by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut.

People's Church

61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121st St. and Madison Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. 4:15 P. M., Prof. White's Adult Bible Class.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—11 A. M., the pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach. At 4 P. M., the burning of a mortgage of one hundred thousand dollars. Addresses by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., and Drs. J. M. Buckley, C. W. Millard, George E. Strobridge, C. S. Harrower, and prominent laymen. Special musical programme, with Mr. J. Henry McKinley, tenor. The public is cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM.—Rev. George R. Van De Water preaches, 11 A. M., on "What Are We Here For?" Rev. D. Parker Morgan preaches at 7:45 P. M. Rector's lecture on "The Prayer Book" next Wednesday night.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St.—Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., pastor. 10:30 and 7:45, sermon by Dr. Tipple. Morning subject: "The Greatest of the Prophets"; evening, "Young People: Their Friends and Their Enemies."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor. Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "THE HEROISM OF JESUS." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. The Rev. W. H. Pott, Ph. D., Vicar of St. Thomas's Chapel, will preach in the morning.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., pastor. Services Sunday, March 24th. Morning, Rev. G. B. Stewart, President of Auburn Seminary, will preach 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M. Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening service. Rev. W. R. Taylor, D. D., of Rochester, will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,

5th Av. and 55th St.
The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on March 24, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic, "The Mount of Triumph and of Tears," fifth in series of Mountain Scenes in the Life of Christ. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited to all services.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St. Dr. Chapman's Bible class for men; ladies' normal class and Sunday school, 9:45. Evening theme: "Interviews with a man in the Tombs and a Man in Sing Sing." Music, Miss Grace Underwood, soprano, and special music by the choir.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion; 8 P. M., "Life's Unfinished Work."

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; Classes for adults, 10 A.M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—10:30 A. M., "The Conversion of Souls, How Effected"; 8 P. M., "Man's Aversion to the Cross of Christ." All welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. Subject: "Light on the Bible from Excavations in the East."

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, Rev. Ernest Wood, assistant pastor; evening, 7:45, Rev. H. Roswell Bates, pastor. Visitors cordially welcome.

The "Old First" Church,

5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
11 A. M.—"How Christ Meets Men."
4 P. M.—"How Men Meet Christ."
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, Fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor. 10:30—"The Christian Pathway a Bright One." 7:45—"The People's Verdict." Chorus of 30. Dr. F. D. Lawson, Director.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55. Strangers cordially welcomed.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening services at 8 o'clock.

Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, 29th St. and 5th Ave.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

A FAIR STATEMENT.

We congratulate Senator PLATT on the accuracy and candor of his statement of the difference between him and Gov. ODELL. After describing the inefficiency and corruption of the Tammany police, he says, in the interview published by us yesterday morning:

> I do not understand that the Governor takes issue with me upon any of the facts above stated. I understand that he does not desire to propose additional police legislation for the City of New York during the present session of the Legislature because the promotion by him of any new police legislation at this session would place him in a more or less antagonistic position to the views expressed by him in his first message to the Legislature, and because the citizens of New York City do not like police blackmail their best remedy is to be found, not by an appeal to the Legislature, but at the polls.
>
> The Governor considers these objections to additional police legislation at this session of the Legislature sound. I do not. This is the only difference between us.

This statement is not, perhaps, as complete as it is accurate within the limits the Senator thought fit to observe. The difference described is not exactly the "only" one between him and the Governor, as he may find if he undertakes to force the Governor to accept the decision of a party conference should that decision be contrary to the Governor's own view of his duties and rights.

But within the Senator's limits the statement is a fair one, and goes to the root of the matter. The Governor is not ready to change the policy deliberately adopted by him and clearly announced in his message merely because Mr. PLATT deems it advisable. And the Governor is fully convinced that, with the present law, the remedy for the undoubted evils of the present administration "is to be found not in an appeal to the Legislature, but at the polls." We sincerely trust that he will stand firmly by this conviction. If he does, he will greatly advance the chances of our securing a sure and relatively lasting remedy for the evils described by the Senator. It is to be remembered also that one great merit of the situation the Governor's policy will create is that the people of this city will be left free to fight corruption in the Government without distraction as to partisan issues, or even as to the "suppression of vice."

KITCHENER AND BOTHA.

The terms proposed by Sir ALFRED MILNER and Lord KITCHENER and rejected by Gen. BOTHA, for the speedy publication of which we were wishing yesterday, are now made public. The differences between the two positions do not seem to be irreconcilable. If they are not, it behooves both parties to reconcile them. For if the Boers are fighting in absolute desperation, the condition to which the war has reduced the British Empire is, "Imperially" speaking, not so far from desperate. When President KRUEGER said that, under pretense of wanting more privileges for the Outlanders, what the British really wanted was "the country," he said words that have since been abundantly verified. In fact, the war had scarcely begun when The London Times announced its main object to be the establishment of British as against Dutch supremacy in South Africa. That object has been attained. It is idle for the Boers to pretend that it has not been. As Mr. MORLEY said, at the beginning of hostilities, quoting SWIFT, it must be agreed that ten armed men are an overmatch for one man in his shirt. But it is none the less true that the charges as to the objects of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and those whose representative he was, charges indignantly disclaimed by no less important a British politician than the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, have been amply sustained. The British have bought their triumph at a frightful cost in men and money, and a still more frightful cost in loss of prestige throughout the world. They simply must be sincerely anxious to put a stop, on any terms not intolerable, to the prolongation of a war which, as Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON reminded them at the beginning of it, "could have no triumphs."

And, as a matter of fact, the terms offered the Boers are, from the British official or the British unofficial point of view, not only tolerable, but handsome. The deportation of many Boer prisoners of war and the deportation of others suggested by Gen. IAN HAMILTON, might be worth consideration as a military measure. As a political measure it is nugatory, unless it is carried further than the most earnest British imperialist has thus far proposed. The whites of Dutch descent in South Africa far outnumber the whites of British descent. To remove the majority would require "more men from England," even if it were not intolerable to even British Christians. Some way must be found of enabling the two races to live together. And Sir ALFRED MILNER and Lord KITCHENER must have sincerely sought for such a method. The alternative is to keep in South Africa a British garrison, drawn from Britain, of at least two hundred thousand men, for an indefinite time to come, at an indefinite but enormous expense to the British taxpayer. The British taxpayer has already begun to ask, and he is likely to continue with increasing urgency to ask, whether this kind of "foreign conquest and subjugation" pays.

There are two apparent sticking points in the negotiation. The Boer leaders desired that Boers who had advanced money or supplies to the Boer cause should be reimbursed. To that end they desired that the British Government should assume the debts of the two republics. This proposal seems to have been most emphatically declined. And, in a sense, quite rightly. The expenses incurred in good faith, before the war, for the development of the two republics are of equal value to their subsequent possessors. No doubt some arrangement should be arrived at to transfer these obligations, so that creditors in good faith and for value should not suffer. But all Boers and non-Boers within the territory of the republics have been requisitioned for supplies for the Boer armies. The proposition of the British Government is, while entirely rejecting any liability for such debts, to set aside a million sterling, as an "act of grace," to make good those who have fulfilled requisitions in good faith and given value. This is more than the Boers could have expected, and more than could have been expected of the British. It is not only a very conciliatory proposal, but, we repeat, a very handsome proposal.

It may be assumed that this is not the real sticking point of the negotiations. It may equally be assumed that the real sticking point, upon which the negotiations broke, was the demand of the Boers that the Boers of Cape Colony and Natal who had borne arms against the British should receive the benefit of the amnesty offered to the Boers of the two republics. In refusing this demand we believe that the British negotiators were very ill-advised. Although Great Britain has claimed the sovereignty of Cape Colony for almost a century, and that of Natal for more than a generation, that sovereignty has never been acquiesced in by the agricultural population of the two colonies. That population cherished a hereditary loathing for the British which had never been mitigated or complicated by any practical experience of British rule. They had never been in any effective sense British subjects. Blood was, with them, thicker than water. When the test came, they went with their own people. Such expressions of British irritation as Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING'S silly deliverance on the "Sin of Witchcraft" have no real applicability to the situation. If the British continue to insist upon punishing people on one side of a geographical line for what they pardon to the kinsmen of those people on the other side of the line, they are simply perpetuating the race hatred in South Africa, and making impossible any other government of it than that by the sword. If they are wise they will extend their offer of amnesty to all Dutch speaking inhabitants of South Africa without exception. That course would disarm BOTHA by leaving him no further substantial object to fight for. To insist upon the present British position would create an Ireland in South Africa which would give the British Empire great trouble for generations to come.

THE REFORM CLUB AND THE CHARTER.

The Reform Club Committee on City Affairs has submitted a report on the proposed revision of the charter which may be studied with advantage by all the members of the Legislature who care to approach that matter with honest independence and not merely in obedience to party dictation.

The report warmly approves some of the most substantial and important features of the proposed revision. It approves heartily the principle of concentrated power and responsibility, so far as it is applied by the revisers, and especially commends the recommendations as to the abolition of the Borough School Boards.

The report, however, strongly opposes the repeal of the Davis salary law and the withdrawal from the teachers' pension or retirement fund of a share in the excise moneys. Of the Davis salary law it is said truly that "one of its great benefits consisted in the absolute elimination of politics from the school system." To repeal the law and place the fixing of salaries in the hands of the Aldermen must plunge the schools deeper than ever into the mire of partisan politics.

The chief feature of the report of the Reform Club committee is a careful criticism of the proposed change in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which, the committee thinks, amounts to the abolition of the board and its replacement by the Board of Public Improvements. The special usefulness of the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment, according to the report, is that it is composed solely of officials who collect or protect the revenue and includes none of those who spend the revenue. The new board, under the old name, takes in the five Borough Presidents, to whom are assigned the duties and powers of the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Street Openings and Improvements under our former City Government. This change, together with the increase of the number and powers of the Board of Aldermen, the committee thinks, tends directly and strongly to dissipation of responsibility, to confusion, inefficiency, and probable corruption.

At the present stage of the revision in the Legislature it is not probable that this criticism will receive great consideration. It is, however, made clearly and intelligently, and is worthy of more attention than it is likely to attract at Albany.

A VOICE FROM IOWA.

There is something in the air of Iowa that breeds independence and courage. No braver or more faithful man ever sate in the Senate than Mr. GRIMES, who, almost alone, saved his party from the incalculable blunder of a verdict of guilty in the famous impeachment trial of ANDREW JOHNSON. It was Iowa Republicans who sought after the war to stem the ravaging tide of extreme protectionism and to save the party from that revolt in the Northwest which finally drove it from power for two Presidential terms. Mr. ALLISON, who was then in the House, has always been as liberal and decent as he could be without breaking wholly with his party, and even in the last session of Congress lent his silent but powerful influence to defeat that embodiment of all that is worst in protection, the unspeakable Ship Subsidy bill. And now we have Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, the Director of the Mint, and one of the Republican leaders in Iowa, strongly advocating the immediate beginning of a gradual and steady reduction of tariff duties.

In a dispatch to The Evening Post the position of Mr. ROBERTS is clearly described. The gist of his philosophy is contained in the following extract from a cogent address made by him last month before the Bankers' Club of Chicago:

> Our exports last year exceeded those of the United Kingdom, and no other country approached either. Our trade balances are so great that to attempt to collect them in cash would ruin our customers, and involve the world, including ourselves, in disaster. In the last three years their aggregate has equaled all the gold in all the banks and treasuries of Europe, including the British Isles. No wonder the foreign Governments have come here to place their loans. A nation with the power to amass such credits as these becomes of necessity a trader and investor in all parts of the world. We are out to stay, for we can never bring our belongings home.

This is the broad view. It is supported by facts more immediately connected with home trade. The powerful organizations that are carrying our foreign commerce into every part of the globe, to meet the competition of all industrial nations, are seriously hampered in two ways. In the first place, some of them suffer from high prices of materials used by them, which are made and kept high by the tariff. This burden they bear, of course, in common with the industries whose markets are found at home, and both classes may be relied on in the near future to join in efforts to secure relief. They are practically in the situation of the agricultural classes thirty years ago, among whom the first opposition to the war tariff arose.

But exporters share the difficulties and hardships of the agriculturists in another respect and in a greater degree. They are constantly more and more exposed to retaliatory tariff legislation from the nations on whose markets they are compelled to rely for the sale of their surplus. The recent action of Russia is an example. A like policy is being strongly advocated in Germany, where the necessities of the Government may at any time force concessions to the Agrarians. France is agitated by similar demands, and even in England, the birthplace and stronghold of the soundest commercial freedom, there is a strong tendency to the initiation of protection in some form. All of this movement has its origin in retaliation for the selfish policy of the United States. It has, as our readers know, gone so far that the organization of an anti-American European customs union is urged even by the leading European free trader, M. LEROY-BEAULIEU.

This is the situation the most extensive and powerful interests in our country have to face. Their demand for tariff reduction is growing, and sooner or later, with the help of Republicans or in despite of the party, it will be conceded.

LOCAL GAS COMPETITION.

The application, on behalf of certain alleged but unidentified "millionaires" for the franchise privileges needed to enable them to undertake the gas business in New York in competition with the Consolidated Gas Company, will bring up the whole question of the ethics of gas competition. It will probably lead to a conclusion in the minds of the people of New York as to whether a franchise for a public utility is a contract under which those receiving it are entitled to claim permanent immunity from competition. The argument of the gas companies on this subject is well known, but they have mostly had it all to themselves. Recently, however, Gov. ODELL has given it the high sanction of official approval, in his message to the Legislature on this subject, which attracted less attention than its somewhat startling character as a State document entitled it to claim. From this message we quote as follows:

> Undoubtedly, cities have been benefited in the past by competition between private corporations, which for a time had the effect of lowering prices, which competition, however, usually results in a combination of such competing interests. Then prices are raised again in order that dividends may be made upon a capitalization far in excess of that warranted by business possibilities. Then it is that dissatisfaction arises, and the demand for municipal ownership is most urgent. This unsatisfactory condition could have been avoided had the power to authorize the formation of a new company been lodged in some competent authority.

These and other considerations pointing in the same direction led Gov. ODELL to the curious recommendation that, as gas companies in New York State are incorporated under the Transportation act, applications from persons applying for franchises to build gas works in competition with those already in operation should be referred to the Railroad Commission. This would decide whether a necessity existed for another company, or whether the best interests of the communities which such companies proposed to serve would be secured by a reduction of the charges to consumers and other reasonable reforms.

The Governor's argument is a paraphrase of the ex parte argument of the gas companies from early in the last century to the present time against the granting of franchises to companies proposing to enter their fields competitively. It is very specious and quite plausible, but it would carry a great deal more weight if to confer upon an established company a permanent monopoly would insure a conservative management, impose the obligation to restrict its capital to something like the value of its assets, and insure a scale of prices as low as would meet fixed charges, pay just dividends, and provide for repairs and replacements. In point of fact, it would do nothing of the kind. The assurance of immunity from competition, private and municipal, for even a term of years, would make a gas franchise so valuable that the bankers would fall over each other in their eagerness to capitalize it on a basis which would discount the future for half a century, more or less, and leave millions for promotion. As to prices to consumers, they would be made as high as could be maintained without forcing a return to candles and kerosene, and ample justification for this would be found in the plea that with cheaper gas the honest stockholder would be deprived of the dividends to which he is properly entitled. This plea is just as effective if the company's policy for a quarter of a century has been to increase its stock to conceal earnings, as if every share represented its par value paid into the treasury and invested in plant or employed as working capital. The Napoleonic financiers of the gas business have shown that they cannot be trusted with anything approaching a guaranteed monopoly of any field. Even the ability to protect themselves against competition by the annual purchase of Legislatures and Common Councils has warranted them in expanding their stock issues until each hundred dollars invested in plant stands for thousands in interest-bearing securities. Every valuable gas franchise is enormously overcapitalized and bonded until its decks are awash. To protect legitimate investment in the development of a gas undertaking is well enough, but to protect as a matter of public duty the scheme of finance which is exemplified in syndicate reorganization is quite another matter.

Of the bona fides of the application for a franchise in New York to be developed in competition with the Consolidated we may have our own opinion; but the fact remains that probably a good deal less than one-half the capitalization of that overgrown corporation would duplicate everything of value it owns, and that for less than half its present fixed charges as good a service as it offers could be rendered. That it is in a position to invite competition and render it particularly vulnerable to attack from those who desire to share its extremely valuable monopoly is the fault of its management.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In his recent speech advocating reform of army methods, the British Under Secretary of State for War, Mr. BRODRICK, gave some amazing illustrations of the difficulties and delays he has encountered in trying to get even the simplest things done by the staff officers. "Shortly after I took office," said the Secretary, "I received a letter from a Reservist who had made application for further service, and who for two months had waited without receiving an answer. I made inquiry, and I was told that the man should not have written to the Secretary of State. I admitted that, but I wished to know whether the man was to be allowed to go or not, and said so. I waited a fortnight, and, hearing nothing, I wrote again, requesting a prompt reply, for which I waited another week. Then I sent a telegram saying that I must know, and still nothing came. At the end of the fourth week I thought the time had come to exercise my authority. I wrote to the Adjutant General, and said if I did not receive an answer on the following morning somebody would go on half pay. I got an answer the next morning." Here is an instance of needless delay still more grotesque: "A paper came before me last November, in relation to whether a particular cottage should be shut up, or pulled down, or repaired at an expenditure of £130. Then I ascertained the history of that paper. It started in 1896 and came to me in November, 1900. In the interval it had been touring about between three military officers. In the second year it reached the War Office, and the Assistant Under Secretary sent it to the Commander in Chief. Then, as officers had been changed meanwhile, it went again on its peregrinations, and the result was that after four years the matter still remained unsettled. I sent it to Lord Wolseley for his order, desiring him to see it executed. Making a little more inquiry, I learned the result, which reminds one of the trial of the pig in 'Alice' for deserting his sty, the pig being dead when sentence was pronounced. In this case, I found that the cottage over which all this had taken place had been shut up three years ago by order of the sanitary authority." Reflecting on these episodes, it doesn't seem quite so strange that the Boers were not conquered in a month.

—According to The Baltimore News, an independent paper, it is still too early to decide just how a law so long and complex as that to restrict the franchise in Maryland is going to work, and it is apparently in doubt whether the practical outcome will be to advance or to retard the schemes of the politicians who prepared the measure and forced its passage. As to what those politicians wanted to do, however, The News has no doubts at all, and for that reason it does not hesitate to condemn the law. The purpose was, it declares, to disfranchise Republican illiterates, and, by utilizing the possession of a majority in the Boards of Supervisors, in some way or other to get the votes of Democratic illiterates into the ballot boxes. This last would have been easy if the bill had passed in its original form, but with the amendments that were added to it, especially that which provides for printing the names of candidates in alphabetical order, the schemers may find it difficult to carry out their designs. And many illiterate negroes will learn how to vote the ticket they favor, while many illiterate white men will show their resentment of their party's course by refusing to take the small amount of trouble necessary to meet the requirements of the law. "But, after all," concludes The News, "the great loss which the Democrats are going to suffer is that occasioned by the almost universal disgust among fair-minded men at the whole proceeding. The pretense of urgent need for the extra session and the pretense that the act is not intended to disfranchise anybody, the evident violation of the intent of the State Constitution—all these, combined with the known character of the men behind the scheme, and with their record of political rottenness, have aroused intense resentment among the best citizens of the State, and especially of Baltimore City." The severest critics of the law, however, attack the motives of those who placed it in the statute book, rather than the results which it seems likely to accomplish, if executed in good faith. There isn't much excuse for illiteracy in any part of this country nowadays, and the man who cannot read doesn't get much sympathy, even if he is disfranchised.

—Practically every paper in the country printed the prophecy recently attributed to Prof. N. S. SHALER of Yale in regard to the enormous production of gold in the near future, and its effect on the finances of the world, and yet, on the ground, as the professor says in a letter to Engineering News, that "I cannot afford to deny statements concerning my opinions which appear in disreputable newspapers," he refrained from doing anything about that particular statement until after it had been copied into Engineering News. That strikes us as just a bit—well, call it queer. Our scientific contemporary is, of course, entirely respectable, but so are not a few of the other papers that anticipated it in the publication of the professor's prophecy, and not only would every one of them have been eager to set the matter straight, but their corrections would reach vastly more people than will that in a journal of strictly limited circulation. What Prof. SHALER calls "the facts in the case" he puts as follows:

> In a regular lecture to a class in geology, a lecture not intended to be made public, I made certain statements concerning the future of gold production, particularly indicated by the working of placer gravels. From this lecture some student has taken certain statements, which, presented without the context, give a very inadequate idea of what I said. This unauthorized and foolish statement was, I believe, sold. * * * The lecture was not a public lecture; the publication of the matter was not only unauthorized but contrary to the rules which govern decent students, and, given without the text, the statements give an essentially erroneous idea as to my views concerning the matter.

But, alas and alas! even to Engineering News Prof. SHALER does not reveal the one "fact in the case" that is of any real importance—he does not tell, as an antidote for what he did not say, what he did say about gold production. Apparently his opinion is to be concealed from us forever. Which is too bad.

—When an applicant for a new gas franchise told the Street and Highways Committee of the Municipal Council the other day that most of the meters examined by the State Inspectors were found to be "running fast" the statement seemed to be in exact accord with common belief. At any rate, it evoked no manifestations of surprise from the gas-consuming public. But now comes forward Mr. JASTROW ALEXANDER, the head of the inspection service, and says that a majority of the meters at present in use, instead of being "fast," are "slow"—that instead of recording more gas than passes through them, they record less. At this one can work up a mild astonishment, but, after all, what difference does it make? People long ago came to the conclusion that meters and gas bills were either entirely unrelated or else were related in a way incomprehensible to average humanity. It is a well-known fact, illustrated by innumerable examples, that the mysterious machines can and do convict families of burning gas in New York City when said families are out of town, even as far away as Alaska or Europe, and as for decreasing gas bills by turning down or out every light not really needed, the meters, whether fast or slow, certainly are able to render that an impossibility. The truth seems to be that the companies make an estimate of what each consumer will pay per month, without rising in really desperate rebellion, and that sum, slightly varied, now up and now down, just for the sake of appearances, is regularly assessed. On this theory alone can the toleration of "slow" meters by the companies be understood.

Partial Remedy for the Bridge Crush.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To relieve the congestion of traffic on the City Hall station of the elevated railroad, would it not be of some, if not entire, relief to use the stairway now in existence for descending only, and put up another stairway one block further up for passengers going up town. The passengers coming down town could then disembark at the lower end of the cars, while those intending to go up town would enter at the rear end of the cars.

To accommodate passengers coming from Brooklyn, the now existing, though inadequate, eastern (outside) platform could be utilized for passengers to enter the train standing on the east side of the platform. For the entrance of passengers on the west side of the platform I cannot propose a solution at present.

E. A. LEHMANN.

New York, March 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Dispersing Bell.

Van Albert—But are not the tramps annoying when you go out those lonely roads in your automobile?

Rickshaw—I guess not. You see we had that mellow gong taken out and a patrol wagon bell substituted.—Chicago News.

The Lion Without.

"My Lord," said the slave, "there is a lion without."

"Without what?" asked the Oriental potentate.

"Without his supper, I judge from his conversation," answered the slave.—Indianapolis Press.

Woman's Defect.

Mr. Peevish—Where is that book of mine? You know I told you last night where I had put it for safe keeping.

Mrs. Peevish—Yes, dear, but I don't remember where you said you had put it.

Mr. Peevish—Well, I declare, women can't remember a thing!"—Philadelphia Record.

Unsafe Combination.

"This is our latest novelty," said the manufacturer, proudly. "Good work, isn't it?"

"Not bad," replied the visitor, "but you can't hold a candle to the goods we make."

"Oh! are you in this line, too?"

"No. We make gunpowder."—Philadelphia Press.

THE OTHER WAY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

I started on the Way of Life,
And it was broad and fair,
And wickedness was carried on
In spired temples there,
And over every arching door
That led to shame and sin
Were carved the words: "'Tis free for all
Who care to enter in."

And Grace and Virtue darkly hid
In foul, forbidding lanes,
Where doors were locked and curtains drawn
Across the gilded panes,
And they that sought to enter there
Were called upon to pay,
And preachers at the corners cried
To men to keep away.

And as I journeyed there I saw
That where the doors were wide
Few sought the wicked pleasures that
Were free to them inside.
But everywhere were skulking men
Who went to kneel before
Sweet Grace and Virtue where they sat
Behind the guarded door.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

"Gotterdammerung" in the Afternoon, Italian Opera at Night.

There were two performances of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. In the afternoon the second presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" came to an end with a memorable performance of "Götterdämmerung." The interest of the public in the wonderful cycle of dramas, which a few years ago were pleasing only to a limited number of enthusiasts, is now so great that with the present array of artists engaged at the Metropolitan there is no doubt that the series could be given several times in one season and New York transformed into a sort of American Baireuth. Yesterday the auditorium was crowded. All the seats were taken, the boxes were filled, and nearly all of the available standing room was occupied. The performance was followed with breathless interest, and the applause was properly retained till the last tones of the orchestra had been heard at the end of each act.

The cast embraced the Messrs. de Reszke, Mr. Muhlmann, Misses Ternina, Strong, Scheff, Bridewell, and Olitzka. It will not be regarded as evidence of a lack of appreciation of others if the honors of the occasion are here laid at the feet of Miss Ternina. She has never before sung with such a free emission of tone, and consequently never before with such satisfying results, in the role of Brünnhilde. Her voice yesterday was clear and strong, and it rose equal to all the heavy demands she made upon it. Now this is really all that is necessary to lift Miss Ternina's average of work to a level where only unqualified praise can reach it. In understanding of the composer's intent, in variety of expressive detail of accent and shading, in pictorial eloquence, and in tenderness of feeling she is not surpassed by any artist now before this public. Yesterday she gave the public her best, and it was an afternoon of triumph for her and delight for the audience. She is one of the few great operatic artists of our time.

Mr. Jean de Reszke's Siegfried in "Götterdämmerung" is well known, and is not in need of special description at this time. It has been heard when its tonal qualities were more brilliant than they were yesterday, but in voice or out, this man is always a master of his art, and such singing as he did yesterday in the last of his scenes must inevitably make its effect. Mr. Edouard de Reszke showed much improvement yesterday. He is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent illness, and furthermore his Hagen has grown greatly in subtlety and grimness. Muhlmann was an acceptable Gunther. Mme. Schumann-Heink was again a most admirable Waltraute. The performance in general moved with smoothness, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with immense vigor. The orchestra played well, but again it was frequently too generous in its outpour of tone.

In the evening one of the familiar "double bills" was offered. It consisted of "Rigoletto" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The audience was one of fair size and its enthusiasm was of the kind always called forth by "Caro Nome" and the high note at the end of the famous quartet. Mme. Melba was, of course, the Gilda, and her singing of the music was in her customary style. The lovely quality of her voice and the silvery smoothness of her delivery are always heard with delight in this opera. She was in excellent voice last night, and she sang with abundant spirit. Mr. Cremonini was the Duke, and his light voice was well suited to the music of the part. He had the usual success with "La donna e mobile." Tenors are always praised for their delivery of this aria; no one ever made a complete failure of it. Mr. Campanari's Rigoletto has often been described in these columns and it is only necessary to say at this time that it was up to its customary level last night. Mr. Journet was again a capital Sparafucile.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mme. Gadski repeated her excellent impersonation of Santuzza. Miss Bauermeister was the Lucia and Miss Bridewell the Lola. Mr. Dippel was the Turiddu and Mr. Scotti was the Alfio. The performance was effective and pleased the audience greatly.

Hofmann's Piano Recital.

There was a lively guessing bee at Carnegie Hall last night. A moderate number of persons had assembled to hear an evening piano recital by Josef Hofmann. The programme had been published in some of the afternoon papers, but the persons comprising the audience had neglected to be foresighted and cut it out to carry with them to the concert. The result was that when they arrived at the hall they were told that the programmes had not yet arrived, but would be distributed later by the ushers. So the auditors sat down and waited with such patience as they could. At 8:55 a tall, aged gentleman appeared on the stage, and, announcing that the programmes had not yet come, asked the indulgence of the audience, and said that Mr. Hofmann would begin his recital with Beethoven's sonata, Opus 101. The pianist appeared, was cordially welcomed, and played the sonata with great clarity, beauty of tone, and exquisite adjustment of phrasing. Then the guessing began, and those who had not the repertoire of the piano in their minds could not tell a Schumann piece from a Liszt "Soiree de Vienne." Mr. Hofmann is a dignified artist, a virtuoso of the first rank, and he deserves better management.

Demonstration Against a Play.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The City of Saratoff experienced yesterday an imitation of the St. Petersburg theatre scandal, upon the first presentation of the anti-Semitic play, "The Contrabandists." Bottles containing malodorous fluid were hurled upon the stage and proved quite effective in ruining the performance.

PALISADES BILL SIGNED.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—The Governor to-day signed the Palisades Park bill and the Appropriation bill which carries an item of $50,000 to aid in the purpose of preserving the Palisades and establishing an inter-State park along the top of the bluff on the high rocks.

George W. Perkins, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, who has been at the head of the movement to preserve the Palisades, and is President of the Palisades Inter-State Park Commission, was greatly pleased yesterday when he learned that Gov. Voorhees had signed the Palisades Park bill and the appropriation bill which provides for $50,000 to be used for the preservation of the bluffs which were being destroyed by blasting.

"That," said Mr. Perkins, "is a step in advance. Now we must go to Albany. If we get favorable legislation there the park should be ready for the public by next Spring, and have a boulevard, a special ferry service, and shelter houses. The park can be established for less than $600,000, including the ferry service and everything needed.

"We had to go to New Jersey and get rights to land under the law of eminent domain. This was land worth half a million dollars. It belonged to the School Fund, and this sacrifice by New Jersey was a gratifying evidence of good faith. Before this the State gave us $5,000, which was expended in a survey. New York State gave $10,000. This was deposited to stop the blasters. They ceased on Christmas Eve, and will not resume until June 1, and not then or ever if they receive $125,000. They demanded $300,000 at first. The $125,000 has been guaranteed by public-spirited New Yorkers. The deed is in their safe waiting to be executed. Now we have to go to Albany to get $400,000 to buy property on which we have options, and make the park and driveway.

"Gov. Odell, in his message, indorsed our project, and I look for favorable legislative action. As soon as we get the $400,000 appropriation all the details of the plan and scope of the scheme will be decided on. The location of the New Jersey and New York ferry houses have yet to be decided on."

The park will run from Fort Lee Ferry to Huyler's Landing, and will take in all land from the summit of the cliffs to the water's edge. The driveway will be at the base of the cliff. The land owned by private persons on which the Commission has options will cost $500 an acre, and the cost of riparian rights has been fixed at $10 a running foot.

The Palisades Commission is composed of the following gentlemen: New York—George W. Perkins of New York City, President; Abram S. Hewitt of Ringwood, Vice President; Ralph Trautmann of New York City, Treasurer; J. Du Pratt White of Nyack, Secretary; Nathan F. Barrett of New Rochelle, D. McNeely Stauffer of Yonkers, Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, Franklin W. Hopkins of Alpine, N. J.; Abram De Ronde of Englewood, N. J.; W. A. Linn of Hackensack, N. J.

New Jersey—Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, President; D. McNeely Stauffer of Yonkers, Vice President; Abram De Ronde of Englewood, Treasurer; J. Du Pratt White of Nyack, Secretary; F. W. Hopkins of Alpine, George W. Perkins of New York City, Abram S. Hewitt of Ringwood, Ralph Trautmann of New York City, Nathan F. Barrett of New Rochelle, W. A. Linn of Hackensack.

A PAINTER OF SWEET GIRLS.

The lower gallery at Clausen's is set with a score of little canvases that seem the product of one who lives in a land where it is always afternoon. No rude and noisy male sets his foot there; only maidens draped and maidens partly clad, and maidens mid noddings on dwell in this favored land, where every girl is beautiful and every gown, when there is a gown, is made of liberty silk. To stroll about this gallery is to long for afternoon tea at Wellesley or Bryn Mawr, with some one playing softly on the mandolin and some one else reading in a sweet voice Tennyson's "Princess." The only drawback for a man would be the fatal one of "no tobacco"; for it is impossible to imagine under such skies as Mr. E. S. Hamilton paints, and in the presence of such languorous or sprightful or pensive demoiselles, that any man would have the hardihood to suggest pipe or cigar.

Sweetness of color is the first impression one gets, sweetness sometimes, but not often, pushed to verge of saccharine. Along with this goes a feeling in the artist for lovely line and charming curve, which explains the entirely feminine element in the figures with which his pictures are peopled. This is strong where he tries to paint the supernatural, as in "Spirit of Spring," a nude nymph, whose face is far from any reality of flesh and blood, and the outlines of whose body are defined with a heavy stroke. His Hamadryad is comfortably laid on cushions and a blue wrap, though she is out-of-doors; the lines of the body are of more importance than the face. In "At the Bathing Pool" the loveliness of lines reaches the height of sentiment. The figures are varied in pose and well distributed. In "The Triumph of Flora" there is less reliance on the charm of curve and line, but more on movement. The ranks of dancing nymphs who draw Flora enthroned on a car and surrounded by Cupids are swayed by the rhythm of the dance, and present a mass of pretty colors set with lines of white, which are chains of arms raised or fallen with the movement. This movement testifies to Mr. Hamilton's ability to handle many figures affected by one impulse, and yet have each figure individual. The riot and confusion, the lilt of unseen music, the jollity of a vernal goddess borne along in pomp are suggested after a capital fashion. The picture makes one wonder whether Mr. Hamilton will not strike a reverberating note in decoration one of these days. The single drawback to the picture is the somewhat papery painting of the Cupids that fly about Flora's head.

Mr. Hamilton has a feeling for color rather than form; his countenances of women are apt to exaggerate the eye and eye-socket, and in that way weaken rather than intensify the expression of each face. Yet, after all allowance are made for oversweetness here, and too-big eyes there, the fact remains that Mr. Hamilton's note is an individual note, that it exercises very much of a spell, and that time may be expected to correct the minor defects of his paintings, while he retains his love of color and curve and increases his ability to compose a complicated scene. "Innocence," a little girl seen in profile, half length, looking at the white lily in her hand, is full of virginal charm. The right hand figure in "The Maiden Shy and the Maiden Bold" is a nude with decided quality. It will be interesting to watch the development of this artist, who has gone far since his pictures appeared in the Schock and Evans sales.

RARE ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

One of the most interesting as well as the most valuable collections of ancient Oriental manuscripts now in this country is the group of Avestan manuscripts which has recently come into the possession of Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia University. Prof. Jackson has been for years an enthusiastic student of the language, literature, and religion of the ancient Persians. His volume on "Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran," published two years ago, contains the results of his investigations upon the subject of the life of the great Persian lawgiver. This work was most favorably received not only by European scholars, but by the Parsis of India as well, by whom it was translated into Gujerati, the language spoken around Bombay, the stronghold of the Zoroastrians of to-day.

Prof. Jackson's relations with the Parsis have always been of the most friendly character, and recently they determined to present some of the cherished manuscripts of their sacred books to him. These ancient writings, five in number, are now in this city, have in their journey from Bombay passed the steamship on which Prof. Jackson was traveling to India, to meet face to face the priests whose lore he had studied from afar for so long.

The five manuscripts form part of the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. Only a small portion of the Avesta or sacred books of the Parsis has come down to us in the present day. The invasion of the Greeks under Alexander the Great is responsible for the loss of a very great portion of the Avesta. Of the original twenty-one nasks or books only one has come down to us in its entirety, all of the others having been more or less mutilated, and some even entirely destroyed.

One of Prof. Jackson's manuscripts is a copy of the "Yasna," or sacrificial book, the chief liturgical work of the Zoroastrians, which contains the seventy-two chapters of praise and prayer, in which are included the "Gathas," or "hymns" ascribed to Zoroaster himself. The manuscript gives both the Avesta text and its paraphrase or commentary in Pahlavi (Middle Persian.) The second manuscript is the oldest known copy of the "Yashts," the twenty-one hymns in praise of the saints or angels. Two of the copies are of the "Vendidad," or "law against the demons," a code of twenty-two chapters, which corresponds to the Pentateuch of our Bible. One of these has the Pahlavi commentary with Persian notes, and the other is called "Vendidad Sade," or unmixed Vendidad. The fifth manuscript is a heterogeneous collection of a number of unrelated texts. The Avesta portion is the "Khordah Avesta," or "Small Avesta," which includes many minor texts. The rest is in New Persian.

All the manuscripts are at present deposited in the Library of Columbia University, awaiting Prof. Jackson's return from India.

PAPYRI FROM THE FAYUM.

BOSTON, March 22.—The Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow, Vice President of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, stated to-day that, in addition to the papyri from Oxyrhychus presented to several universities is a valuable lot of forty-three papyri from several sites in the Fayum, which have been received for distribution.

A papyrus for Yale, of the twenty-second book of the Iliad of the first century, preserves the notable combat between Achilles and Hector. Harvard gets two pieces of the Odyssey of the first century. The University of Pennsylvania has a fragment of the Odyssey of the first century.

Among seven papyri for Columbia is a tax collector's return, showing items and how the collectors made returns in A. D. 196. In the papyrus for Hamilton College is the receipt for a voter named Philoxanus.

One of the two papyri for Vassar College is the official notice of the birth of a son from Ischyras and his wife, Thaisarion A. D. 150.

Of six papyri for Princeton, one is a return of house property, A. D. 131, from Sambous to Dius and Herodes, keepers of the registry of property.

The rise of the Nile was the greatest annual event, and upon it taxes were calculated. Hence one of the six papyri sent to Johns Hopkins, treating of the unwatered land tilled by Ptollarous, A. D. 163, is peculiarly interesting. She declares that her field at Euhemeria did not get the water. Her plea, in a word, is "No crops, no taxes." These papyri open up life in every phase.

PROF. WRIGHT RETURNS.

Prof. George Frederick Wright of Oberlin College, Ohio, who has been absent from this country since Feb. 27 of last year on an extensive scientific tour through Japan, China, Siberia, Arabia, Palestine, and Egypt, arrived from Europe yesterday morning on the steamship Pennsylvania. He went across China by way of Peking and Kalgan just before the Boxer troubles, and for a time, because of these disturbances, was not heard from.

Prof. Wright's chief task was to discover whether there had been glacial action in Siberia, and his investigation showed that the evidences were against it, but that the land had been under water at the time when glacial action took place in North America.

In Lake Baikal, he found seal of the same species now in the Caspian Sea, giving rise to the inference that the overflow which was deepest in Southern Russia and Turkestan subsided leaving the seal locked in the lake. At the City of Nippur stone implements were found fifty-three feet below the black earth, indicating that the deluge occurred since the advent of man.

Prof. Wright also went to the Red Sea, where he found himself convinced that the condition of that body of water had been such as to enable the children of

TAKES GILMAN HOMESTEAD

Administrator Places a Sheriff in Possession at Black Rock.

No Resistance by Mrs. Hall's Mother or Mr. Percival's Agent—Miss Kupfer's Mother Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 22.—The Bridgeport Trust Company, administrator of the estate of George Francis Gilman, placed Sheriff David Fenelon in charge of the Black Rock property this evening. The Sheriff found Mrs. Potts, mother of Mrs. Blakeley Hall, in charge, and an old man named Edward Sanborn. The latter was placed there to take care of the property as custodian by Edward S. Percival when he left for New York Wednesday. Sheriff Fenelon took Special Officer Henry Wright in case of emergency or resistance.

Custodian Sanborn met Sheriff Fenelon and Officer Wright in the vestibule of the Gilman home and stated that he was in charge in the absence of Mr. Percival. The Sheriff pushed the elder man to one side and entered. Mrs. Potts was behind the door. The Sheriff stated his business and said that he desired the keys of the house, barns, &c. The keys were handed over without any protest. There was no attempt on the part of the Sheriff to force Mrs. Potts to leave, and she is in the house on the sufferance of the administrator.

Mr. Percival arrived at Black Rock at 9 o'clock to-night, and was greatly surprised to find the house in the possession of the Sheriff. He told Sheriff Fenelon that he would not dispute his authority and that he would surrender all claim. "It was bound to come, sooner or later," he said. Mr. Percival will remain in the house to-night, and will pack up and leave to-morrow.

Mrs. John Kupfer, mother of Miss Katherine Kupfer, one of the claimants against the estate and the young art protégé of Mr. Gilman, gave out a statement this afternoon which defines her daughter's claim. She said:

"Eight years ago Katherine was brought out to the Gilman house by my husband on one of his daily visits. Mr. Gilman took a fancy to Katherine on seeing her. He insisted on my husband bringing her to Black Rock again. Subsequently Katherine's visits became very frequent, and one Sunday morning Mr. Gilman drove to our house, on Lafayette Street, and declared that he wanted to adopt her as his daughter and would see that she had an ample fortune. Katherine was sixteen years old at the time. My husband and I told Mr. Gilman that the girl should decide the matter herself. Katherine had a good deal over the matter, and finally decided that she would remain with her own parents.

"We anticipated that Mr. Gilman would have nothing more to do with her when we told him Katherine's decision. He repeated that she would think better of his offer when she grew older. She will get a fortune anyway, he reiterated.

"Mr. Gilman paid for all her art lessons when she began to draw, sent her to France, and on her return built her the studio on his grounds, and gave us all to understand that the studio was Katherine's private house."

Miss Kupfer's father died a year ago. He was Mr. Gilman's barber, and always shaved Mr. Gilman and his guests between 10 and 12 o'clock each day. That is the daily visit referred to by Mrs. Kupfer.

A $4,000,000 DEAL AT ELMIRA.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Sells Valuable Property to a Syndicate.

Announcement was made last night that the Mutual Life Insurance Company had disposed of its interests at Elmira, N. Y., to a syndicate composed of New York and Elmira capitalists. The amount involved in the deal is not stated, but it is supposed to be above $4,000,000. Negotiations looking to the sale of the holdings of the Mutual Life at Elmira have been going on for some time past, but it was not until to-day that papers providing for the change of control were actually signed.

An interesting point in connection with the transaction is the fact that the Elmira and New York syndicate which has purchased these properties from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, will now own all the franchises and all of the public utilities in the City of Elmira, with the exception of the telephone and telegraph franchises.

The property which has been disposed of by the Mutual Life Insurance Company consists of the Elmira Water Works, the Maple Avenue Street Railroad, the West Water Street Railroad, the Elmira and Horse Heads Street Railroad, the Elmira Gas Company, the Elmira Illuminating Company, an electric-light concern, the old Interstate Fair Grounds, now known as the Maple Avenue Driving Park, and Rorick's Glen Park.

These street railways and the water works system will be consolidated with the West Side Railroad system and the Elmira Heights Water Company, already owned by the local Elmira capitalists interested in the deal. Extensive extensions and improvements are to be made at once as a result of the consolidation.

A number of years ago the Mutual Life Insurance Company made investments in Elmira water works, street railways, &c. Col. D. C. Robinson of Elmira, a son of ex-Gov. Robinson, was the representative of the Mutual Life capitalists in these transactions.

The State laws not allowing life insurance companies to hold properties of this character outright, the United States Guarantee and Trust Company was formed by Mutual Life capitalists interested in the original deal. Legally, the United States Guarantee and Trust Company figures in all of these transactions, but the acquisition and the disposition of the properties, but popularly the Mutual Life Insurance Company has always been understood to be behind the United States Guarantee and Trust Company.

Col. D. C. Robinson severed his connection with these mutual life insurance company enterprises at Elmira several years ago, and for the last two years Charles F. Ubelacher, a well-known engineer, has managed the properties for the Mutual Life. It is understood that the change of control of the newly acquired properties will take place about the 1st of April.

PROF. JENKS ON TRUSTS.

He Thinks Present Evils Could Be Remedied by Proper Legislation.

J. W. Jenks, Ph. D., Professor of Political Science in Cornell University and expert agent for the United States Industrial Commission, discussed the trusts last night before the Academy of Political Science in the library of Columbia University.

"Almost all trust men will deny," he said, "that the railroads make special rates for trust goods, but it is true, nevertheless, and this is one of the things which builds up the trusts in this country. The protective tariff, while it has not actually tended to the formation of trusts, has made their profits a great deal larger. Through it they are enabled to charge the consumer in America more for their goods than they do the buyers in the foreign markets, to which they send goods.

"Trust advocates say that through the formations of combinations of capital, consumers are charged less for their goods than formerly. Considering the price of raw material, I do not think that the trusts have decreased prices in any of the things they supply.

"In regard to the wages they pay their workmen, they certainly do not pay them any less than they were paid under the competitive system, and in some instances they pay them more. The chief danger in the trusts is to investors. It is an undoubted fact that Directors often speculate in their own stock at the expense of the public."

As remedies for the evils in the present industrial system Prof. Jenks advocated a tariff revision, the enforcement of laws to stop discrimination on the part of railroad companies in favor of large combinations of capital, as well as to prevent trusts being organized secretly without allowing the public to know enough about the condition of their affairs.

HANNA SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Consults Him About Nebraska Senatorial Fight—Publication of His Telegrams Irritates Him.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Nebraska Senatorial situation was considered at a consultation between the President and Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to-day. The Administration is anxious that the dead-lock in the Legislature be broken in order that the election of two Republican Senators may be accomplished, and the Republican National Committee has been exerting its influence to that end.

Senator Hanna did not relish the publication of the telegrams which he sent to Lincoln urging acquiescence in the will of the majority, and says he will send no more telegrams to people who make them public. He may, however, find a way of answering the telegram sent to him by the ten bolting Republicans who declared that the election of D. E. Thompson, one of the candidates, would be disgraceful. "I have hopes," said the Senator, when he left the White House, "that sooner or later loyalty to the Republican Party will bring the bolters to their senses."

LINCOLN, Neb., March 22.—Another fruitless ballot was taken to-day for United States Senator. The Fusionists brought in two men from sick rooms and raised the number necessary to elect to 65. To-day's ballot was: Allen, (Fusionist,) 59; Hitchcock, (Fusionist,) 40; W. H. Thompson, (Fusionist,) 19; D. E. Thompson, 59; Crounse, 6; Currie, 8; Melklejohn, 23; Rinshaw, 10; Rosewater, 32; scattering, 2.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Adjournment Sine Die After a Big Day's Business—Many Nominations Confirmed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—The final adjournment of the one hundred and twenty-fifth New Jersey Legislature took place about 11 o'clock to-night, although the nominal hour for the dissolution of the session was fixed for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Just before that hour the hands of the clock in the two houses were set back, and passage of bills continued until nearly 6 o'clock, when a recess was taken in order to give the Governor an opportunity to consider the bills that had passed both houses but had yet failed to receive his signature. The Governor this year carried out the policy which he inaugurated two years ago of signing no bills after the Legislature had finally adjourned.

Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate late this afternoon a large batch of nominations, all of which were confirmed under a suspension of the rules. Among the nominations was that of Senator Edward C. Stokes of Cumberland County to succeed Lewis A. Thompson as Clerk of the Court of Chancery. The appointment is for five years, and the position pays $6,000 annually.

Other nominations were as follows:

County Judge of Hunterdon County—John L. Connett.

Prosecutor of Hunterdon County—H. Burdett Herr.

County Judge of Middlesex County—Woodbridge Strong.

Prosecutor of Middlesex County—John S. Voorhees.

District Court Judge of New Brunswick—Edward W. Hick.

District Court Judge of Bayonne—Horace Robertson.

District Court Judge of Perth Amboy—Adrain Lyon.

Members of State Board of Arbitration—Jacob Van Hook, William H. Cawley, William W. Simpson, George Berdine, and Samuel Berry.

Member of State Sewerage Commission—David L. Wallace.

Members of State Board of Education—Edward E. Grosscup, George A. Frey, James D. Woodward, Silas R. Morse, Lewis Bevier, Edmund Wilson, Samuel McCutcheon, Frank O. Briggs, Benjamin H. Campbell, Charles E. Surdam, Sweeting Miles, Francis Scott, James M. Seymour, Everett Colby, James L. Hays, Edward Maher, Ulamor Allen, Otto Crouse, Edward Russ, and William D. Forbes.

Commissioners of New Jersey Reformatory—George W. Fortmyer, Richard H. Wilson, Carlton T. Lewis, Percy R. Pyne, Benjamin Edge, Thomas M. Gopsill, Patrick Farrelly, and George A. Squier.

The Governor also sent in nominations for members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College, State Board of Medical Examiners, and Trustees for the State Home for Boys.

The Assembly, before its adjournment, had an informal session, when Speaker Bradley was presented with a handsome gold watch by Mr. Marks, the Democratic leader, on behalf of the members of the House. Other officers of the House also received presents.

Among the important measures that were enacted by the present Legislature were the anti-Spring election bill, the Congressional redistricting bill, the bill appropriating $50,000 for the preservation of the Palisades, the pure-food bill, the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint commissions to change the ward lines of cities, the Trenton armory bill, the bill providing for two additional Vice Chancellors, and the resolution providing for Constitutional amendments, reorganizing the judiciary system of the State, and providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

CROSSED WIRES CAUSE A FIRE.

The Damage Suffered by Pearl Street Printing Establishments.

Electric wires crossed, and the sparks thus caused set fire to some paper last night in the printing and lithographing establishment of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford & Co., at 441 to 447 Pearl Street. The place is on the second floor of the eight-story brick building at that place. Under it, on the first floor, is the printing establishment of Ault & Wiborg. The building is owned by Mahoney Brothers, at 49 Nor Bowery. Their loss is $2,000.

Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford & Co. suffered damage to the extent of $10,000 and Ault & Wiborg $1,000.

A watchman gave the alarm. Policeman James J. Hart sent in the call for the firemen. Battalion Chief Kruger sent in a second alarm at once. The reserves of the Oak Street Police Station, forty men, Sergt. Martin Handy commanding, were turned out. The men of the Fire Patrol spread 100 tarpaulins over the stocks in the several establishments in the building. The fire was under control in thirty minutes.

MR. WILLETS NOW ILL.

Stricken with Scarlet Fever—Mr. and Mrs. Reynal Better.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 22.—Howard Willets, at whose place here Eugene Reynal and his fiancée, Miss Fitzgerald, were taken with scarlet fever while members of a large house party, being later married at the bedside of Mr. Reynal, is now ill with the same disease.

Mr. Willets was out driving yesterday morning, but this morning Dr. Schmid, who has been attending the newly married couple, found that their host was in the first stages of the disease. Mr. Willets went at once into quarantine quarters. Mr. and Mrs. Reynal are rapidly recovering.

DR. E. T. BUCK'S STATEMENT.

Was Married to Miss Underhill in 1896 and Divorced Last Year.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—Dr. Edward T. Buck, son of Dudley Buck, the composer, said to-night:

"It is true I was married to Louise Underhill at Asbury Park Aug. 16, 1896, but that marriage was only a foolish trick. We never lived together afterward. I have not seen or heard from her for two years. I was divorced from her last October or November in Evansville, Ind. O. J. Van Pelt was my attorney in the matter.

"I was married to Miss Daisy Dean at Hoopston, Ill., Feb. 21, 1901. That is all there is to the thing."

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 22.—The records of the Vanderburg County Circuit Court show that Dr. Buck was granted a divorce from Louise Buck on Jan. 19, 1901. Judgment went by default, and Dr. Buck was inhibited from marrying for two years. When asked about the order of the court, he said he was not married the second time in Indiana, and therefore had not disobeyed the order of the court.

Tablet in Memory of F. Humphries.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and a few friends have provided a marble tablet, to be placed in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, in memory of Frederick Humphries, who was warden of the parish for more than twenty years. The tablet and the chime of bells and clock, also in memory of Mr. Humphries, will be blessed at a special service to be held at noon on the Saturday before Easter.

DINNER TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

Members of the Staff of the Vice President While Governor Honor Him.

Vice President Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Hotel Marie Antoinette by Capt. William L. Flanagan of the Second Battery, N. G. S. N. Y. Capt. Flanagan, who at one time during the term of Mr. Roosevelt as Governor was a member of his staff, had also invited the other ex-members of the staff to meet the Vice President. Among other guests was Col. Sanger, the new Assistant Secretary of War. The only guests without military title were District Attorney Philbin, Justice John Proctor Clarke, and De Witt C. Flanagan.

The dinner was an informal affair, and no speeches were made. It was given in the Oak Room of the hotel, which for the occasion had been decorated with American Beauty roses and tropical plants. Music was furnished by Karl Kapossy's Hungarian Band and Sorlin's Orchestra. A march named "Our Hero," which had been specially composed in honor of the Vice President, was the last number on the musical programme. From an improvised stage at the western end of the room a vaudeville performance was given.

Among the other guests were Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Col. Stephen H. Olin, Lieut. Col. Frederick Phisterer, Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, Jr., Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, and Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell.

FAMOUS WILL CASE SETTLED.

Brattleborough, Vt., and Rhinebeck, N. Y., Get $1,000,000 from Thompson Estate for Charities.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., March 22.—A compromise decree settling the celebrated Thomas Thompson will case, involving more than a million and a quarter dollars, has been filed by Judge Knowlton of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Under the terms of the compromise the heirs who contested the will will receive $200,000, while the remainder of the estate will constitute a trust fund, of the income of which two-thirds is to be used annually for charitable purposes in Brattleborough, Vt., and one-third for similar purposes in Rhinebeck, N. Y.

The will had been in litigation for many months, the contest having been precipitated by the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson in 1899. Mrs. Thompson was widely known as a philanthropist, particularly through her efforts to relieve the needy seamstresses, needlewomen, and shop girls of this vicinity.

In her charitable work Mrs. Thompson was but carrying out plans which her husband had intended for many years previous to his death in 1893. Her munificence was widely extended. Besides giving thousands of dollars to the heads of worthy families and other charities, she founded the town of Longmont, in Colorado, and a colony in Saline County, Kan. She presented Francis B. Carpenter's painting, "Signing the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in the Presence of His Cabinet," to Congress. She also gave $10,000 for investigating yellow fever, which was expended by a commission appointed by Congress. For the gift of the painting Mrs. Thompson was voted the freedom of the House, a privilege given to no other woman.

Under provision of the will of one of the deceased heirs $100,000 of the $200,000 received under the compromise will go for charitable purposes in Massachusetts.

FISH SEAL ON A WILL.

Peculiar Signature of Testator John F. Baldwin.

The will of John F. Baldwin, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' office, presented a curious feature, in that just underneath his signature Mr. Baldwin had drawn a picture of a fish. A copy of every will is also required to be filed with the Surrogate, and the copy of Mr. Baldwin's will had at the end "(Signed) John F. Baldwin, with the sign of a fish."

Mr. Baldwin lived at 15 Manhattan Avenue, and was eighty years old at the time of his death, March 13. He had been in the printing business. Under his will, he leaves his entire estate to his widow, Louise L. Baldwin. The value of the property, as given in the petition, is $3,000.

Baldwin was always fond of fishing, and never signed any paper, including checks and letters, but that he drew a fish under his name.

A son, Charles, is employed in the office of Henry Clews, the banker.

MARCONI SUITS DISMISSED.

Claims of Mr. Dulbear's Assignee Against the Inventor for Alleged Patent Infringement Not Sustained.

Suits begun against Marconi, the inventor, two years ago by Lyman C. Learned of Boston were dismissed on March 19 in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Alfred C. Coxe. Mr. Learned sued as the assignee of Amos Emerson Dulbear of Boston for damages to the amount of $200,000, and the issue of an injunction restraining Marconi from using apparatus for wireless telegraphy, said apparatus being alleged by the plaintiff to be covered by patents issued to Dulbear.

The original complaint in the case set forth that Dulbear was the original inventor of the system, that his patents were issued in December, 1882, and October, 1886, and assigned to Learned in July, 1899. The complaint further stated that the apparatus for wireless telegraphy exhibited in the diagrams of Marconi's patents was impractical, and that the defendant well knew this. It had, the complainant alleges, only commercial value when one terminal grounded was used for transmission and one for receiving, and hence that contracts entered into by the defendant for commercial purposes were carried out by recourse to the plaintiff's patented instruments or instruments similar. Therefore, application was made for the injunction and demand was made that Marconi be directed to pay over profits to the plaintiff.

The defendant, Marconi, applied similar criticism to the apparatus of Dulbear. It was useless, and not adapted for any commercial purposes, his defense alleged. For the rest, he set up a general denial that his apparatus or any part of it was an infringement of the plaintiff's.

During the course of the litigation the plaintiff was represented by J. E. Maynadier of Boston and Marconi's counsel was E. H. Moeran of 34 Pine Street. Dr. J. A. Fleming, a Professor of Electrical Engineering in University College, London, England, and Prof. Charles R. Cross, Thayer Professor of Physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, testified as experts. The contentions of the plaintiff were held not to be sustained.

SITE FOR PORT JERVIS LIBRARY.

Peter E. Farnum Donates the Ground for Carnegie's Gift to Village.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 22.—The question of a site for the new Carnegie library in this village was definitely settled last evening when the Library Building Committee decided to recommend to the Library Trustees the generous gift of Peter E. Farnum of this village as acceptable. All that remains now to be done in the matter is to submit the same to the taxpayers for approval, which will soon be done by special election, and, as the site is free and in a very desirable location, the action of the committee will be ratified.

Since Mr. Farnum made his offer, two of the Library Trustees visited the architects Jardine, Kent & Jardine of New York, whose address was secured through Mr Carnegie's private secretary, and a representative of the firm inspected the site and gave his approval. He suggested, however, the increase of five feet frontage, and Mr. Farnum promptly added that amount to his former gift of 100 feet by 65 feet. The $5,000 appropriation for the maintenance of the library will also be carried.

Carnegie Remembers Catskill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., March 22.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to erect a $20,000 building for the Catskill public library, provided the village, which owns a site, will guarantee $2,000 annually for its support. Mr. Carnegie's offer undoubtedly will be accepted.

Legal Aid Society Anniversary.

The Legal Aid Society will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its birth by a banquet this evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Men and women will participate. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present, and to speak, are Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, the Consuls General of several of the foreign powers represented here, Dr. Lyman Abbott, St. Clair McKelway, and Joseph M. Deuel, President of the Board of City Magistrates.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sewing classes and the Evening Badminton made up the sum of entertaining yesterday. Badminton and sewing classes will again be the principal events on to-day's programme. As usual, there will be something of an exodus to the country. There is again a large house party at Chatsworth, where Miss Mary Field is entertaining a few friends. Mrs. George Gould will have friends at Georgian Court, Lakewood, over Sunday. There was a meeting yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Walter Jennings's of Mrs. Kortright's Bridge Whist Club.

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The fair in aid of the Baby Fold is to be given this afternoon in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. The Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs of Columbia University, who volunteered their services, will furnish music, and the various tables will be in charge of Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, Miss Edith Brevoort Potts, Miss Marguerite Richardson, Miss Elizabeth Knevals, Miss Mary Van Rensselaer Ferris, and others. There will also be a palmist and an artist at silhoutte-cutting. The Baby Fold is located at 353 West Twentieth Street, and it is desired to increase its accommodations, for at present only fifteen babies can be cared for. The fair will be in progress from 2 until 7 o'clock.

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There will be a meeting this afternoon of the Lenten Sewing Class at Miss Charlotte Gillet's, 13 East Twenty-fourth Street. The hour's sewing will be followed, as usual, by a tea, for which a number of young men will drop in.

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Booked on the Aller, which sails for Genoa to-morrow, are Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. E. H. Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, the Misses Belknap, Mrs. Fisher Ames and Miss Ames of Boston, Mrs. John Jay Knox, and Mrs. E. C. Hobson of Washington. On the Potsdam, sailing for Rotterdam, there are booked Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, Capt. F. E. J. Van de Vrande, and Julius Van Raalte. On the Menominee are Miss Charlotte P. Acer, Miss Mary Weld, and Mrs. Helen S. Walker.

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It is stated that Mrs. George Keppel will soon come to New York to join her husband, who has been here all Winter. Mr. Keppel is in business, representing an English celebrity and his interests here. Mrs. Keppel is one of the most fashionable women in London, and belonged to the Prince of Wales's set, which has been broken up by the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of her son to the throne. Mrs. Keppel will return to England with her husband late in the Summer or Autumn, but it is expected that she will be in this country for the Newport season. It will be remembered that Mrs. Keppel's coming to New York was mentioned in this column in December last, but was postponed.

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Another rumor current is that Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston will come to New York to live. Mr. and Mrs. Morse were here a greater part of the Winter, and attended most of the fashionable balls. Mrs. Morse was Miss Stedman, a daughter of the late Admiral Stedman.

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Mrs. James Kent died at Tuxedo yesterday. She was the daughter of the late Edwin Clark, and the wife of the late James Kent. She was connected with the Irving family, of which Washington Irving was a member. Mrs. Kent had lived at Tuxedo for years. One of her sons, William Kent, who is associated with the history of Tuxedo, and who is one of its oldest property holders, married Miss Emily Lorillard, the daughter of Pierre Lorillard, the founder of Tuxedo. Another son, Mr. Edward T. Kent, is unmarried, and lives at Tuxedo. James Kent, a third son, married Miss Louise M. Stewart, and lives at Fishkill. Irving Kent married Miss Helen Van Cortlandt Stewart, and lives at White Plains.

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Mrs. Astor has been in England for a week, staying at Claridge's Hotel, in London. She will go from London to Paris, where she has an apartment, and will entertain.

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William K. Vanderbilt has been staying while at Monte Carlo at the Hotel de Paris. The Princess Colonna and her mother, Mrs. John Mackay, who were also at Monte Carlo, were at the Hermitage Hotel.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall of New York are at their Washington Street cottage.

George R. Fearing is having extensive alterations made to the exterior of his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck are the guests of Mrs. F. O. French at Harbourview.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Hunker entertained at dinner this evening at the training station. The dinner was followed by a dance.

FOR SUMMER HOMES.

The gren wicker furniture has not gone out of fashion, by any means, though it has stood so many years' test of service. It is too pretty and restful for that, and the later green are more satisfactory than those first put on the market. Many of those were too vivid. They had the bad habit of swearing at other colors with which they found themselves in company, and that always tends to the nervous prostration of the individuals around, whether in Winter or in Summer. The later greens are softer, duller shades, will combine with anything, and set off to better advantage the bright cushions or upholstery used with them.

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There is nothing to be said about shapes in this furniture, for there is everything that might be said. Every year there are changes in the way of new effects and new shapes more comfortable than the old, and they must be seen to be appreciated. Many chairs have extra high backs and are big enough to be small rooms, and are pretty for all kinds of rooms, for Winter as well as Summer furniture, and are delightful for the piazza.

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The enameled wicker furniture which appears in different colors and combinations of colors is more often than not made up to order to obtain the proper color combinations to agree with certain rooms or positions they are to occupy. These colors are rich and brilliant, and there are many shades. This furniture is made of the split wicker, and is all enameled in France and sent over here, where it is made up. An attempt has been made to have the enameling done in this country, but it was not successful. The French workmen have learned the secret of the work, and it cannot be done here with success.

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Of the furniture which has the distinctly rustic character the hickory is most attractive, most inexpensive, and most durable. A New York woman, who furnished a beautiful sixty-room cottage in the Adirondacks last Summer, has put in twenty-five pieces of hickory furniture for the coming Summer. If she finds her house too full she need have no trouble about it, for the hickory can be tumbled outside on the lawn, and if some one does not make off with it, it will be only the better and stronger for the extra seasoning it will get by exposure to the weather.

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The foundation of the furniture is made of hickory limbs, the roughness of the outside removed, but still leaving the irregularity and the effect of the bark. The corner posts of settees and chairs are formed of the larger limbs, and they are held together as rungs by smaller ones. These smaller limbs are curved to form the back and sides of chairs or curved backs to settees. In some instances these curved branches are worked into the underpinnings of the chairs and settees with good effect, or they form the entire backs and sides, curved into attractive designs. When used in this way the seats of the chairs or settees, and sometimes portions of the backs, are made of hickory slats, the small branches split and nailed on close together with the round bark the uppermost. These are effective and as comfortable as they are strong.

Jerseyman's Gift to Western College.

WAUKESHA, Wis., March 22.—Ralph N. Voorhees of New Jersey to-day donated $25,000 to Carroll College. This is in addition to $50,000 donated to that institution some time ago.

PADEREWSKI'S SON IS DEAD.

Only Child of the Great Pianist Had Been a Cripple from Birth.

LONDON, March 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that Paderewski, the pianist, who is making a tour of Spain, received news yesterday of the death of his only son.

All the affection of Ignace Paderewski's emotional nature has been lavished on his invalid son, Hippolyte, any times he has thrown up important engagements in order to hurry to the side of the boy when the latter's condition became alarming. Indeed, it has been said that Paderewski's marriage last year to Helene von Rosen was chiefly owing to his gratitude for the care she had taken of his son, of whom she had been the companion almost from the time that his mother died.

Twenty-one years ago Ignace Jan Paderewski was a poor, almost unknown Polish pianist, wandering through Roumania and playing as he went. In a little Roumanian village he met a seventeen-year-old girl, Rose Hassal, and fell in love with her. They were married, and the wife died in giving birth to her son. The child was a helpless cripple from birth, but bright intellectually, and, as Paderewski's fame increased, his means increased with it, every luxury that money could buy was used to allay the sufferings of the boy, and every great specialist in Europe was consulted in the hope of curing his deformity. It was all to no purpose; at last the frail life of Hippolyte Paderewski has flickered out in spite of everything the physicians could do.

DR. S. EDGAR MORTIMORE DEAD.

Expires on an Operating Table in Hospital at Orlando, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 22.—Dr. S. Edgar Mortimore of New York City died on an operating table at the Church Hospital in Orlando late yesterday afternoon. His young wife left for New York with the body at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Mortimore came to Florida four weeks ago for health and pleasure. He was suffering from the effect of an attack of grip which began late in December. He improved slowly, and in consultation with other physicians decided that an operation was necessary. This operation was performed in the Orlando Hospital yesterday afternoon and was apparently successful. For a few minutes his condition seemed satisfactory when suddenly, without warning, he expired.

Dr. Mortimore was born in this city in 1850. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College in 1871. He was afterward Professor of Anatomy in that college and a practicing physician in Harlem for thirty years. He was a Past Master of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., and member of several medical societies.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Myers.

Henry Myers died on Wednesday last in Jacksonville, Fla. Major Myers, as he was generally called, was born seventy-three years ago in Savannah, Ga., and was the son of Mordecai Myers. Early in life he was appointed Paymaster in the United States Navy. When Georgia seceded he entered the Confederate Navy, and was ordered to the Sumter, Commander Semmes. Mr. Myers was at the time of his death one of the few surviving officers of that noted vessel.

Mr. Myers is best known for his having been captured at Tangiers in 1862. The Sumter, having been found unseaworthy, was at Cadiz. Her Paymaster, on leave of absence, went to Tangiers to visit a friend of his, an English officer, who was ill. Mr. Myers was seized by the Acting United States Consul at Tangiers, and put on board the United States ship Ion, and transferred from her to the merchantman the Harvest Home, and then taken to Boston. The entire proceedings were deemed at the time as partaking of the character of an outrage. Mr. Myers's case was the subject of an interpellation in the House of Commons. On board the merchantman the prisoner was treated with great cruelty, and he bore to the day of his death the marks of the shackles.

After a long incarceration at Fort Warren, when there was peace Mr. Myers went to Jacksonville, and filled there for many years an important position in the water works. If the official records of the Confederate Navy much space is devoted to the capture of Mr. Myers and the efforts made for his release.

Mr. Myers was an occasional contributor to THE NEW YORK TIMES, treating of matters having to do with the Confederate Navy. For his fine courtesy, high-mindedness, and intelligence Mr. Myers had made many friends, both North and South.

Ethan O. Thompson.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 22.—Ethan O. Thompson, senior member of the clothing firm of E. O. Thompson & Sons, with stores in New York and Philadelphia, died at his home, 54 Hawthorne Place, Montclair, yesterday afternoon, of heart disease. He had lived in Montclair four years, and was seventy years old. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Union League Club, the Franklin Institute, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the New England Society of Philadelphia. He was also connected with several Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges in Philadelphia. He was a member of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

He is survived by a widow, two sons, and four daughters. Funeral services will be held on Sunday night at his late residence, in Montclair. The body will be taken on Monday to Philadelphia, where services will be held at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock. Interment will be in Philadelphia.

Herbert Francis Munn.

Herbert Francis Munn of the cotton brokerage firm of S. Munn, Son & Co., died suddenly early yesterday morning at Atlantic City from an attack of membranous gastritis. He was taken ill about a month ago, and had been at Atlantic City, where he had been steadily improving until Thursday night.

Mr. Munn was born at Bogota, N. J., in 1869. He had been a member of the firm of S. Munn, Son & Co. for about ten years. He was also a member of the New York Athletic, Colonial, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Cotton Exchange, and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. He joined the New York Cotton Exchange on Nov. 6, 1890, and was one of the most active traders on its floor.

Marcus Beach.

Marcus Beach died at his home, at 104 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, from debility incident to old age. He was born in Hunter, N. Y., in 1819. He went to Jersey City in 1864, where, with the late Senator John R. McPherson and Henry Bray, he established the Hudson City Stock Yards. He retired from business in 1870. He was twice a lay Judge of the Hudson County courts and twice a member of the Jersey City Board of Finance. He is survived by his widow and son.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK LEIST, Assistant Postmaster of Baltimore, died in that city yesterday. He was appointed in 1895.

GEORGE W. MILES, a prominent business man of Milford, Conn., died yesterday morning in that place, aged sixty-four years. For many years he was engaged in the fish oil trade, having a large fleet of vessels employed, and was afterward also interested in the phosphate business.

The Right Rev. Mgr. JOHN T. SULLIVAN of the Wheeling Diocese died yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-seven years, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Parkersburg, West Va. Mgr. Sullivan was formerly rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Wheeling, West Va., and was Vicar General of the diocese. He was lately appointed rector of Sacred Heart Church, Charleston, West Va.

Gen. WILLIAM H. WALLACE, one of the historic figures of South Carolina, died at Union, that State, yesterday, aged seventy-four years. He volunteered as a private in the Confederate Army, rising to the rank of Brigadier General. When the State was in the throes of political revolution in 1876, he was elected Speaker of the House by the Democrats to supersede Judge T. J. Mackey, Republican. Gen. Wallace was for sixteen years a Judge, and retired in 1892.

J. W. Kingsley, the Tenor, Dead.

DENVER, Col., March 22.—J. W. Kingsley, leading man of the Jules Grau Opera Company, died at St. Joseph's Hospital in this city to-day of pneumonia after a week's illness. He was twenty-seven years old and a native of New York. His father was a celebrated baritone singer, known professionally as Signor A. Brocolini.

A FAULTY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Definite Localization of Executive Authority Is Now Lacking and Is Declared to be Sadly Needed.

"If a private individual conducted his business as the City of New York conducts its schools," said one of the members of the supervising corps of teachers of this city, in speaking of the management of the city schools, "he would go into bankruptcy in a year. The system of school administration is neither economical nor effective. The functions of various boards or bodies are duplicated and reduplicated. Responsibility and power are so divided and sub-divided as to cause continued and vexatious delays.

"The scheme outlined in the present charter for the government and administration of the schools is decidedly ineffective. The Department of Education is in many respects different from any other department of the City Government. Its obligations are, in a way, similar to those of the Department of Health. It must have a certain amount of plenary power. If a school building burns down in a certain part of the city or in a suburban community in the city, a delay of six months or a year in again providing school facilities means that the whole principle of free public schools is nullified. The legislative power in the Department of Education should be definitely located, and that legislative power should be sufficient to provide school facilities where they should be provided.

"There is at present no definite localization of executive authority. The City Superintendent is an executive only so far as he has the power of licensing teachers. The Borough Superintendents have executive power only so far as they can enforce the Compulsory Education law. The system needs a definite executive head. To do this the system must be completely reconstructed, in my notion. I should be glad, personally, to have the Brooklyn scheme go through, whereby each borough would be supreme in the management of its own schools. But that scheme is absolutely impossible, as it would mean a virtual falling apart of the component parts of the city.

"I am constrained for many reasons to believe that many of the administrative features in the scheme proposed by the Charter Revision Commission are necessary, advisable, and must ultimately go into effect."

THE OTTENDORFER MEMORIAL.

Steady Growth of the Fellowship Fund —Staats-Zeitung Employes Contribute $2,500.

The subscription to the Oswald Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship Fund is growing steadily and James Speyer of 30 Broad Street, the Treasurer, yesterday announced a total of $14,815. Since the last announcement the employes of Ottendorfer's newspaper have made the largest single contribution, which was forwarded with the following minute of their action:

Animated by a desire to honor in a worthy manner the memory of Oswald Ottendorfer, our chief for many years, and convinced that we could erect no more appropriate and nobler monument than to help provide a fund to facilitate the study of the German language, thereby bestowing an imperishable benefit upon our youth, it was

Resolved, That we of the editorial department, office force, compositors, pressmen, machinists, mailers, and all others connected with the Staats-Zeitung contribute the sum of $2,500 to the Oswald Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship Fund.

The fund now stands as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$10,920
Staats-Zeitung employes	2,500
Whitelaw Reid	250
August Belmont	250
W. F. Grell	100
H. Knapp	100
W. E. Dodge	100
Passavant & Co.	100
Adolphe Openhym	100
C. Heltemeyer	100
Julius A. May	100
H. F. Poggenburg	50
L. A. Giegerich	50
John D. Crimmins	50
J. S. Levi	25
Fensterer & Ruhe	10
Robert C. Kammerer	5
Eugen Gottschalt	5

HILDRETH IS BARRED OFF

Jockey Club Refuses Him a License to Train.

His Entries on All Tracks Rejected—Scandals of Races in Which He Was Interested.

In the quiet way peculiar to the Stewards of The Jockey Club, the application of Samuel Hildreth, the most prominent owner-trainer on the American turf last season, for a license to train horses, has been shelved. The first intimation of this action on Hildreth's application came from Hildreth himself. Since then the additional fact has come out that The Jockey Club Stewards have further decided that Hildreth's horses shall be barred from entry on Eastern race tracks. This means, in substance, that Hildreth and the stable which he collected last year stand as practically ruled off, though The Jockey Club, as a means of saving argument, has found it expedient to ignore undesirable turfmen in preference to ruling off such persons.

Hildreth has been under a cloud since the late Summer of 1900, when he ceased to train for William C. Whitney. When managing the horses of wealthy turfmen he was connected frequently with happenings of a suspicious nature, but, though in earlier years he had been ruled off, suspended, and otherwise disciplined, Hildreth went unmolested until the Fall meeting at the Morris Park race track. There he had one of the most powerful stables on the turf, and achieved successes in keeping with the nature of his establishment. There was more or less scandal in connection with the running of his horses, but whatever may have come from inquiry by Jockey Club officials, Hildreth hurried his own downfall by becoming intoxicated and discharging a revolver in a reckless manner while on race track property. A deadly assault on another trainer followed this misconduct, but the first offense gave The Jockey Club sufficient cause for action, and Hildreth was suspended for the remainder of the season. That he anticipated an extension of the penalty was evident last Fall, when Hildreth greatly reduced his stable. This was permitted to race in California through the Winter, and from reports has had a disastrous season there. He was credited with having won more than $250,000 on Eastern tracks last year in connection with the operation of his own stable and that racing in the name of his relative, F. M. Brown, but about all of this is said to have been lost in California.

Jockey Martin's License in Danger.

LONDON, March 23.—The Daily Mail says it understands that the application of "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, for a license for the coming season has been refused.

According to the same authority, an arrangement has been made whereby William C. Whitney becomes the lessee of the Derby favorite, Volodyovski, and also of Petronius for two seasons.

The Daily Chronicle asserts that the lease was only just concluded when Sir Thomas Lipton made an offer for Volodyovski.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Tanforan results: Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Beau Ormonde, 112 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Lief Penny, 112, 2; Andrattus, 107, 3. Time—1:07. Three-eighths of a mile—Huachuca, 108, (O'Connor,) 1; Contestant, 105, 2; San Ludlow, 107, 3. Time—:36½. Three-fourths of a mile—Scenilworth, 112, (Henry,) 1; Sad Sam, 104, 2; Rosemonde, 108, 3. Time—1:13¼. Three-eighths of a mile—Ogle, 108, (Henry,) 1; Yrsula, 107, 2; Snooze, 105, 3. Time—:36. Mile and a sixteenth—MacGyle, 108, (Henry,) 1; Nansen, 107, 2; Lizella, 100, 3. Time—1:48¾. Seven-eighths of a mile—Impromptu, 110, (Henry,) 1; Tony Lepping, 105, 2; William Ack, 100, 3. Time—1:28½.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Six furlongs—Charlie Daniels, 119, (Vittatoe,) 1; Zaza, 109, 2; Tenole, 119, 3. Time—1:16. Mile and a quarter—Woodtrice, 114, (Dupee,) 1; Excelsis, 106, 2; Red Pirate, 116, 3. Time—2:11. Six furlongs—Tom Kingley, 104, (Walsh,) 1; Georgie, 103½, 2; Good Boy, 103½, 3. Time—1:14. The Pickwick Club Stakes, one mile—Dissolute, 111, (Walsh,) 1; Sir Gatian, 106, 2; Gertrude Elliott, 87, 3. Time—1:42. Gentlemen riders, mile and a sixteenth—Swordsman, 150, (Mr. Blacke,) 1; J. H. Barnes, 147, 2; Dagmar, 154, 3. Time—1:55. Seven furlongs—Kirk, 104½, (O'Brien,) 1; Loone, 106½, 2; Virgie D'Or, 101, 3. Time—1:30. Six furlongs—Janowood, 103, (Newcom,) 1; Momentum, 125, 2; Lackman, 119, 3. Time—1:15¾.

CREWS PRACTICE STARTS.

Hanlon Coaches Columbia Eights in Getting Away and Stopping Quickly.

The five Columbia eights practiced as usual yesterday afternoon, Coach Hanlan accompanying in a single shell and illustrating his precepts by personal example. Much of the time was spent in practicing getting under way quickly and stopping suddenly. The ability to stop the boat quickly is particularly necessary in rowing on the Harlem as logs and other driftwood, so waterspoiled as to be entirely submerged, are frequently encountered, and can be seldom be seen until very close. A cedar shell was split for a distance of five or six feet by running on a submerged log last Spring.

There was no change in the first 'Varsity crew yesterday, the boat being manned as the day before, but in the second boat Carter, Townsend, and Lawrence replaced Weekes, Carter, and Stangland at 4, 5, and 6 respectively, and the order in the third boat was completely changed.

All the crews rowed to High Bridge and back, a distance of four and a half miles. On the return trip the first and second 'Varsity crews had a race, which showed that the first boat is at least three lengths faster than the second. The order of the crews yesterday was as follows:

First 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Jackson; 2, Mount; 3, O'Loughlin; 4, Stevenson; 5, Huffaker; 6, Nieser; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Irvine, (Captain;) coxswain, Comstock.

Second 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Hull; 2, Boyesen; 3, Southack; 4, Carter; 5, Townsend; 6, Lawrence; 7, Lefferts; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Potts.

Third 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Pembroke; 2, Henes; 3, Willis; 4, Eyer; 5, Meeker; 6, Iselin; 7, Carr; stroke, Landers; coxswain, Hayden.

'Varsity Four—Bow, Harrison; 2, Conklin; 3, Le Roche; stroke, L. Weekes.

1904 College—Bow, Wupperman; 2, Newburger; 3, Houston; 4, Fisher; 5, Updike; 6, Maeder; 7, Greene; stroke, Rogert, (Captain;) coxswain, Akers.

1904 Mines—Bow, Ynigo; 2, Abendroth; 3, Stauffen; 4, Cook; 5, Von Bernuth; 6, Stowe; 7, Fraser; stroke, Houston; coxswain, Miles.

Cambridge Crew's Fast Time Row.

LONDON, March 22.—The Cambridge crew in a capital full-course (Putney to Mortlake) trial to-day finished strongly in 19 minutes and 43 seconds, with an average of 32 strokes to the minute. A Leander eight took the Light Blues over the last mile.

Last year the winning Cambridge crew's time was 18 minutes and 47 seconds. They won easily. The best previous time over the course was 18 minutes and 47 seconds, made by the winning Oxford crew in 1895.

YACHT'S CRUISE BY RAIL.

The Vencedor Reached Chicago Safely on a Flat Car.

The famous yacht Vencedor has arrived safely in Chicago, having completed the trip from City Island, N. Y., to Chicago on a flat car. The trip West was not made without difficulties and danger to the yacht. The extreme width of freight allowed to be carried on railroads is 6 feet 10 inches, and Vencedor's beam was 10 feet. Even by tilting the yacht on edge, the freight limit width was exceeded. Careful measuring showed, however, that with suitable running orders to the train carrying the vessel, she could be transported under conditions of diminished danger. The chief danger was the chance of meeting a Pullman car, wider than the usual passenger coaches, on a narrow stretch of the road. By special permission of the railroads, the schedule was so arranged that the yachting freight would not encounter any of the broader cars at narrow points along the line. The Vencedor was loaded on a freight scow near City Island, under the direction of William Cothrall, the official measurer of the Chicago Yacht Club, and taken to Fort Morris, where it was hoisted aboard the car.

The Vencedor was built in Chicago, where she raced with considerable success before she was brought East by a New York yachtsman. Before coming to Eastern waters the Vencedor showed her superiority over the Vanenna, beating the latter thirty-nine minutes over a fifteen-knot course. The new owner of the yacht, F. A. Price, a member of the Chicago and Columbia Yacht Clubs, will have her fitted out at Racine, and intends to race her against her old-time rivals, the Siren and the Vanenna, and, likely, the Canadian yachts Vreda, Clorita, Merry Thought, and others.

Yacht Wacouta Off to the South.

The steam yacht Wacouta, owned by James J. Hill of the New York Yacht Club, and which recently was overhauled and refitted in New York, in preparation for the coming season, yesterday made a trial trip down the bay and to Sandy Hook, and returned to the city. In the afternoon she went out again, and at 7 o'clock passed Sandy Hook on her way to Baltimore. She is to cruise in Southern waters until the yachting season opens here.

Massachusetts Yacht Races.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—The Hull (Mass.) Yacht Club's special committee in charge of the races for the cups and cash prizes offered by Thomas W. Lawson this afternoon decided on Sept. 2, Labor Day, as the date for the race, or a day later, not less than one week after the America's Cup races.

CANADIANS WIN HOCKEY MATCH

New York Athletic Club Team Beaten by the Champion Ottawa Seven.

Ottawa's crack hockey team champions of Canada found the seven of the New York Athletic Club no easy mark, in the fifth of the season's international hockey matches, at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The Canadians, putting forth their greatest efforts, could gain only three goals, at the same time allowing their opponents one. The visitors played aggressively throughout the game. They generally maintained a splendid attack, and it was only at intervals that the wearers of the Mercury Foot sent the puck bounding at the Canadian net. The smallness of the score was due largely to the splendid defense of the New Yorkers. It was practically impregnable, for the three goals made were due largely to the clever, though somewhat questionable, checking of O'Donnell by Sixsmith, who scored the three points and was the life of every play.

Taking it all in all, the game was probably the fastest, on the part of the Canadians at least, that has been played here. Their stick work was superb, and they found it, as a rule, little trouble to get the puck away from their New York opponents. Their passing, too, was remarkably good.

The game started with a lifting match, and then big Sixsmith twice smashed the rubber to O'Donnell. In the most brilliant period of the half, Sixsmith and Henry went down the rink, passing back and forth. An offside play in the corner brought the puck out at right angles to the goal. On the face-off, Henry got the advantage and passed the disk to Sixsmith. Another Canadian player knocked O'Donnell off his balance, while Sixsmith smashed the instrument into the net for the only score of the half.

Sixsmith got the puck on the face-off in the second half, but the New Yorks were playing with a rush, and Belden took it away and sent the disk skimming to Howard. Together the two rushed down the rink, passing the rubber between them. Howard had the puck, and as he came to the cover point, without diminishing his speed in the slightest, he made a crashing shoot that went by the whole defense and landed square in the net for the goal that tied the score. The New York contingent went wild with enthusiasm. Then the Ottawas began a desperate attack. Henry took the puck down, and O'Donnell made a clever drop of his shoot. Sixsmith was at the goal, however, and knocking down O'Donnell, sent the puck into the unprotected net. A moment later Sixsmith banged the puck into the net, after again sending O'Donnell to the ice. This ended the scoring, though several brisk skirmishes took place before the game was over. Line-up:

Ottawa.	Position.	New York, 1.
Hutton	Goal	O'Donnell
Spittal	Point	Hunt
Duval	Cover Point	Fenwick
Rogers	Forward	Howard
Henry	Forward	M. Hornfeck
Westwick	Forward	Belden
Sixsmith	Forward	H. Hornfeck

Goals scored—Sixsmith, (3,) Howard. Referee—Archibald De Witt, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—"Crit" Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and J. W. Callender, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—20-minute halves.

Brooklyn Hockey Team Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 22.—Three boys from the Heffley School of Brooklyn and four members of the Brooklyn Skating Club, representing the Victoria Hockey team of Brooklyn, gave the champion Quaker City Hockey team a close match to-night at the Ice Palace, holding the local players down to three goals and scoring one themselves. It was the cleanest and most skillful match played here this season, and excited the admiration of 2,000 spectators. Quaker City excelled in team work, and rather bothered the visitors with their strategic passing and dribbling. When Kennedy or Cooke of the Victorias got hold of the puck, they made the Quakers skate hard to evade them and kept Goalkeper Rhodes busy defending his position. He played a star game for the local team, and it was chiefly through his efforts that defeat was averted, as he saved six goals shot with unerring aim by Kennedy, Bullen, and Holton.

Quaker City. (3.)	Position.	Victoria. (1.)
Rhodes	Goal	Caldwell
Mennie	Point	Smith
Clothier	Cover Point	Lifflton
Gorman	Forward	Kennedy
Divine	Forward	Cooke
Orton	Forward	Bullen
Rogers	Forward	Holton

Goals—Gorman, 2; Holton. Referee—Mr. Harmer, Philadelphia Dental College. Umpires—Messrs. Tower and C. Hermann. Timekeper—Mr. Rosen, Pennsylvania Dental College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

N. Y. A.C. HAND TENNIS DOUBLES

Lyons and Lyons Won Straight Games from Berens and Ely.

The best contests of the New York Athletic Club's doubles tournament for the hand tennis championship of the club were played yesterday, when D. D. and C. Lyons met and defeated Drs. Berens and Ely in the gymnasium court. Lyons and Lyons had the better of it from the start, but the individual efforts of Dr. Berens protracted the competition, his fast service and accurate placing stringing the first game to fourteen hands, while ten hands were required to finish the second game. Lyons and Lyons excelled in placing plays, and their team work in the end proved too strong for their opponents. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

W. D. Lyon and C. Lyon— 0 3 2 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 3 5 5—25

Dr. Berens and Dr. Ely— 0 3 0 2 0 1 3 1 0 0 1 0 *—12

Aces by service—Lyon and Lyon, 8; Berens and Ely, 8. Aces by placing—Lyon and Lyon, 12; Berens and Ely, 2. Aces by opponent's miss—Lyon and Lyon, 5; Berens and Ely, 2.

SECOND GAME.

W. D. Lyon and C. Lyon— 7 0 1 2 1 1 3 5 2 3—25

Dr. Berens and Dr. Ely— 0 5 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 *—9

Aces by service—Lyon and Lyon, 7; Berens and Ely, 5. Aces by placing—Lyon and Lyon, 13; Berens and Ely, 2. Aces by opponents' miss—Lyon and Lyon, 5; Berens and Ely, 2.

Referee—Martin J. Austin.

Linesmen—D. M. Smallwood and H. W. Wall.

N. Y. U. Gymnasts Victorious.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 22.—In an interesting meeting held in the gymnasium here to-night, the New York University team defeated the Lehigh team by a score of points, 34 to 37. First, second, and third places were awarded 5, 3, and 1 points respectively. Summary:

Horizontal Bars.—First, Belcher, New York University; second, Harror, Lehigh; third, Hermann, New York University.

Tumbling.—First, Belcher; second, Erb, Lehigh; third, Hermann.

High Jump.—First, Wilcox, New York University, 5 feet 6 inches; second, Jones, New York University; third, Symington, Lehigh.

Rings.—First, Terry, Lehigh; second, Anderson, Lehigh; third, Belcher, New York University.

High Kick.—Symington and Wilcox, tie for first; height, 9 feet 2 inches; third, Erb.

Parallel Bars.—First, Belcher, New York University; second, Harror, Lehigh; third, Hermann.

Fence Vault.—First, Jones, 5 feet 6 inches; second, Lane, New York University; third, Castellanos, Lehigh.

Horse.—First, Harror, Lehigh; second, Peck, New York University; third, Walton, New York University.

Club Swinging.—First, Lord, Lehigh; second, Braydon; third, Bedwin, New York University.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

All Three Teams Tied in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League Series.

The teams of Americus and Yonkers Councils and the second team of Our Council tied in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 173; Schlusing, 181; Le Beau, 156; Johansmeyer, 146; Setzer, 107. Total, 823.

Yonkers Council—Barnes, 172; Brewer, 13; C. Lawrence, 114; A. Lawrence, 149; Kellock, 114. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.—Yonkers Council—Barnes, 247; Brewer, 153; C. Lawrence, 129; A. Lawrence, 138; Kellock, 172. Total, 839.

Our Council Team No. 2—Clinch, 154; Wenderoth, 130; Pruden, 121; Ritter, 167; Starr, 181. Total, 753.

THIRD GAME.—Our Council Team No. 2—Clinch, 181; Wenderoth, 152; Pruden, 171; Ritter, 214; Starr, 177. Total, 895.

Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 178; Schlusing, 189; A. Boettjer, 154; Johansmeyer, 133; Setzer, 176. Total, 830.

All three teams tied in the tournament of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bronx Council—Fincke, 129; Ballard, 111; Murray, 118; Healy, 157; Turner, 144. Total, 659.

Morrisania Council—Zorn, 168; Hanlon, 120; Valentine, 123; Lewis, 134; Chave, 121. Total, 675.

SECCND GAME.—Claremont Council—Burrows, 138; Kuder, 128; Ludwig, 114; Butler, 133; Schultz, 124. Total, 647.

Bronx Council—Fincke, 176; Ballard, 157; Murray, 171; Healy, 159; Turner, 119. Total, 782.

THIRD GAME.—Morrisania Council—Zorn, 140; Hanlon, 166; Valentine, 159; Lewis, 137; Chave, 130. Total, 741.

Claremont Council—Burrows, 224; Kuder, 137; Ludwig, 160; Butler, 148; Schultz, 137. Total, 815.

Cathedral Catholic Club team No. 2 won two games, the Leo Catholic Club bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Holy Cross Lyceum team No. 1 lost two games, in the Archdiocesan Union League bowling tournament on Thumann's Colonial alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 181; W. Fox, 139; Gillespie, 132; P. Fox, 167; Lawrence, 145. Total, 764.

Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1—Holsgrove, 116; Doran, 132; Morrisey, 183; Callahan, 128; Burke, 175. Total, 732.

SECOND GAME.—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1—Holsgrove, 139; Fisher, 135; Morrisey, 172; Callahan, 106; Burke, 168. Total, 771.

Leo Catholic Club—Boyle, 160; Smith, 147; Meanor, 148; Flury, 157; McCarthy, 211. Total, 823.

THIRD GAME.—Leo Catholic Club—Boyle, 123; Smith, 118; Meanor, 120; Flury, 142; McCarthy, 159. Total, 662.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 179; W. Fox, 169; Gillespie, 153; P. Fox, 146; Lawrence, 147. Total, 794.

Only one game was bowled in the Metropolis tournament, on Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night, the Hercules three defeating the Washington team. The scores:

Washington Bowling Club—Jacobs, 155; Oppenheim, 202; Prosnitz, 103. Total, 460.

Hercules Bowling Club—Gautier, 156; Hermann, 166; Cashau, 192. Total, 514.

The Montauk bowlers won two games, the Prosperity team won one game and lost one, and the Olympia five lost two games in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Montauk Bowling Club—Evans, 180; Felt, 159; Rue, 191; Moore, 178; Tiedeman, 172. Total, 880.

Olympia Bowling Club—Cosgrove, 200; Melville, 138; Sullivan, 151; Worthley, 159; Zepf, 194. Total, 842.

SECOND GAME.—Olympia Bowling Club—Cosgrove, 157; Melville, 130; Sullivan, 193; Worthley, 145; Zepf, 140. Total, 785.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 153; G. Wolff, 159; Lew, 168; Albert, 189; Hueter, 192. Total, 861.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 155; G. Wolff, 144; Lew, 173; Albert, 178; Hueter, 218. Total, 868.

Montauk Bowling Club—Evans, 139; Shaller, 181; Rue, 177; Moore, 197; Tiedeman, 179. Total, 873.

The East New York bowlers won two games, the Queer Club five won one game and lost one, and the Adelphi team lost two games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—A. Keefer, 199; W. Moore, 161; G. Moore, 191; H. Meht, 175; C. Kiefer, 220. Total, 887.

Adelphi Bowling Club—Williams, 180; Russell, 155; Schroeder, 161; Schlueter, 190. Total, 686.

SECOND GAME.—Adelphi Bowling Club—Williams, 182; Russell, 150; Schroeder, 162; Schlueter, 163; Anderson, 156. Total, 803.

Queer Bowling Club—Remple, 170; Oerding, 187; England, 145; Myers, 190; Smith, 223. Total, 915.

THIRD GAME.—Queer Bowling Club—Remple, 150; Oerding, 215; England, 144; Myers, 170; Smith, 169. Total, 868.

East New York Bowling Club—A. Kiefer, 204; W. More, 143; G. Moore, 177; H. Meht, 156; C. Kiefer, 234. Total, 914.

A Yale Basket Ball Team Lost.

The Yale 1901 basket ball team was defeated last night by the first team of the Tompkins Athletic Club. The game was played in the Tompkins Clubhouse, Decatur and Tompkins Avenues, Brooklyn, and was witnessed by a large crowd which overran the rather limited floor space used by the players. The Brooklyn team played a rough game, and Montgomery, their Captain, was warned twice for rough tactics. In the first half the Tompkins Athletic Club tallied 13 points on six field goals and one goal made from a foul. The Captain of the Yale team, Clarke, scored the only three points made by Yale in this half. Yale played much better in the second period of play. They succeeded in holding their opponents down to a field goal, while they scored seven points. The line up:

Tompkins A.C., (15.)	Positions.	Yale, 1901, (10.)
Hollings	Right forward	Clarke
Drummond	Left forward	Hall
Montgomery	Centre	Hettrick
Bradden	Right guard	Rogers
Wilson	Left guard	Moorehead

Referee—Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Umpires—E. S. Searles, for Yale University, and B. Wells, for Tompkins Athletic Club. Goals—Hollings, 2; Drummond, 1; Montgomery, 1; Wilson, 3; Clarke, 2; Moorehead, 2. Goals from foul line—Wilson, 1; Clarke, 2. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

C. C. N. Y. Baseball Schedule.

Manager Fisher of the C. C. N. Y. Baseball team has completed the schedule of the season's games as follows:

March 27, Fordham at Fordham; April 3, Manhattan at Jasper Oval; 10, Columbia University at New York; 12, New York University at Jasper Oval; 13, Fordham at Fordham; 15, Philadelphia League team at Philadelphia; 19, Syracuse at New York; 24, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 27, Lehigh at New York; May 1, Lafayette at New York; 3, St. Francis Xavier at New York; 8, Manhattan at Jasper Oval; 10, St. Francis Xavier at New York; 11, Lafayette at Easton; 16, Seton Hall at South Orange; 18, Mount Vernon Baseball Club at Mount Vernon; 25, Rutgers at New York.

Negotiations are still being carried on with New York and Brooklyn League teams for games.

The last indoor game of the season will take place to-night at the Eighth Regiment Armory.

Wrestler Nouroulah's Weight Won.

With an advantage of something more than 100 pounds dead weight in his favor, the latest Turkish wrestler to come to America, Nouroulah, fell upon and all but smothered James McWeeney of Chicago in Grand Central Palace last night. The Turk weighed 320 pounds and McWeeney 190. There was no betting and hardly any semblance of a contest. Nouroulah bearing McWeeney down in each fall, catch-as-catch-can rules governing the bout. Adolph Bauer, Louis Hynes, and Eddie Daly won the preliminary bouts.

Morningstar Beat Gallagher.

Morningstar's victory over Tom Gallagher at billiards last night practically makes him the winner of the three-cornered handicap tournament which has been going on at Daly's during the past week. He has not lost a game, while McLaughlin, whom he plays to-night, has been beaten twice. The feature of last night's game was a run by Morningstar of 183 points. This is the best break he has ever made in public. The score:

Morningstar, (300)—0 5 20 183 0 8 1 1 31 0 4 0 47. Total, 300. Average, 23 1-13. High run, 183.

Gallagher, (400)—44 14 5 8 1 8 2 3 61 24 38 4. Total, 210. Average, 17 6-12. High run, 61.

K. A. C. Pool Tournament.

Howard A. Colby beat Percy Gardner last night in the pool championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by a score of 100 to 75. Dr. W. Duff Bullard won the second game from Dr. F. A. Brauneis.

Athletics Active at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—Capt. Campbell will call out the Harvard football candidates the first of next week for directions regarding the Spring practice, which will begin Wednesday.

The hurdlers of the track team had their first outdoor practice on Soldiers' Field to-day.

The baseball squad will begin outdoor work next week.

EQUESTRIANS OPEN ACADEMY.

Jeu de Barre Competitions Features of First Night in New Tan Bark Ring.

The opening ride at the new Durland Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street, was held last night before a large crowd, which filled the balconies and boxes of the gayly decorated building and made standing room a premium. In addition to the ride, which, commanded by Louis Parisette, was the first event on the programme, a number of exhibitions and competitions were held. Chief among these was the first of a series of jeu de barre competitions for the championship and a silver loving cup, presented by the patrons of the academy. Mortimer Day, on Excelsior; D. Coleman, on Grasshopper, and W. Eckerson, on Baby, were the entries in this event. It was hotly contested from start to finish, and Day, who was the first to lead off, lost his ribbon three times, twice to Eckerson and once to Coleman. Each of these the judges, however, refused to allow, and Day when his time expired still retained his ribbon. Eckerson then led off, but was soon cornered by Coleman and Day and relieved of his ribbon by the former. Coleman in his turn gave a skillful exhibition of riding, but he, too, was forced to yield, and Day, who captured the ribbon, was declared the victor.

In the jeu de barre competition among the ladies Mrs. W. E. Woodend proved the most dexterous. Miss Belle Beach and Miss E. Kennedy opposed her in this event. The saddle driving of sixteen tandems was commanded by John I. D. Bristol, and he had as partner Mrs. Edward Keys. They were followed by Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, James Seawell and Mrs. H. H. Good, D. Coleman and Miss Beach, Albert Turner and Miss Haydock, William Trevor and Mrs. Von Klein, S. W. Taylor and Miss G. B. Whitcomb, and Andrew E. Foye and Miss A. Z. Straight. Mr. Bristol led them through a number of difficult and pretty paces, and had the horses going at a stiff gallop at the finish, while the crowd applauded the horsemanship of the riders.

"Roping and Saddling of Broncos," by "Joe" Casey and "Hank" Collier, was another event on the programme. This proved to be very amusing. The men strove to lasso a horse, who, instead of running away, tried his best to keep with them. Time and time again they failed to land the noose, while the crowd helped the fun along by whooping. Among the other events were a vaulting exhibition executed by Marshall Clapp and George Rockwell; an exhibition of horses entered in the coming horse show at the academy, and jumping by horses also entered in the horse show.

CROWD SAW SPEEDWAY TILTS.

Fast Trotters and Pacers Were Out in Force for Brushes.

Fast stepping harness horses and prominent road drivers in double ranks yesterday presented a spectacle on the Speedway that hardly will be eclipsed when the annual Spring parade of the light-harness brigade is held. The Spring weather and the certainty of firm, springy footing invited all who could get out, and that number included many of the most famous road horses in the city. The walk, too, was lined from end to end with spectators, who enjoyed the racing, that had no break through the latter part of the afternoon.

Two conspicuous horses in the speed trials were the bay pacer George Wallace, (2:17¼,) driven by Louis Kahn, and the trotting mare Margaret Worth, (2:13½,) driven by Brayton Ives. Before Margaret Worth appeared the trotter Freeland, (2:17¾,) driven by David Goodman, was extremely busy, and beat many lesser lights. The mare brushed up to his side just as he jogged back from a triumph, the word was passed, and away they went. Freeland hung to Margaret only until she was ready to leave him. A second tilt had the same result, the gray pacer, Highland Lassie, (2:13½,) driven by G. W. Wilder, also finishing behind Margaret Worth.

Northland, a new pacer on the Speedway, with a mark of 2:18¼, driven by George Coleman, attracted admiration, but took second place after two sharp spins with George Wallace. George Wallace beat the pacer Dainty Bell, 2:17½, with the same ease. Freeland, the bay pacer N. T. B., 2:21¼, driven by James Kennedy, and Armond, driven by Elmer Stevens, going away together, finished with Ammond in front.

One of the prettiest brushes of the afternoon was between the trotter Inspector, driven by S. Martin, and Suzette, driven by S. Martin, Jr., in settlement of an old feeling of rivalry. The first of three heats was won by Suzette, but Inspector easily took the second, and in the third almost walked in. Other horses out were Russel T., 2:18¾; the $5,000 team of trotters, Marion Messenger, 2:20¾, and Maggie, 2:16½; H. Armour's team, Bancroft and Downey; besides Edgar Bronk, driving Merry Pat, 2:17¼; J. P. Robertson, driving Flash, 2:21¼; B. Cockcroft, driving Amherst Boy, 2:24¼; Melville Boyton, driving Brennan, 2:11½; John F. Cockerill, driving Swift, 2:16½; F. Herbert Ahern, driving the pacer Jim; Robert Wigger, driving Lady Dell; A. C. Houston, driving Jess and Sally to the pole; Dr. Tuggles, driving Ila; E. C. Newman, driving his pair of bay cobs; James Mullen, driving Franklin, 2:21¼, and W. E. Durando, driving the blind pacer Hopeful, 2:21½.

CORNELL'S INDOOR GAMES.

Contests Were Close and Two College Records Were Broken.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 22.—The annual indoor handicap track meet was held in Cornell Armory to-night, and all the events were closely contested. The Cornell indoor records were broken. R. W. Rogers of New York City put the sixteen-pound shot 40 feet 3 inches, beating his own record by 1 foot 5 inches, and W. A. Frederick beat the indoor pole vault record by three-quarters of an inch. He cleared the bar at 10 feet 8½ inches. Summary:

30-Yard Dash.—Won by C. D. Young, 1902. Time—0:04.

30-Yard High Hurdle.—Won by B. F. Longnecker, 1903. Time—0:04 3-5.

35-Yard Low Hurdle.—Won by H. H. Lyon, 1901. Time—0:05.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. A. Frederick, 1903. Height—10 feet 8½ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by R. W. Rogers, 1904. Distance—40 feet 3 inches.

High Jump.—Won by R. L. James, 1903. Height—5 feet 8 inches.

Inter-Class Relay Race.—Won by the Class of 1901.

Columbia's Football Games.

Two more games have been added to Columbia's football schedule by Manager Charles A. Dana. The first is with Haverford on Oct. 30. The place of holding the game has not yet been announced. The second is with Annapolis Naval Academy at Annapolis on Nov. 20. The schedule so far is as follows: Oct. 5, Rutgers at New Brunswick; Oct. 12, Harvard at Cambridge; Oct. 26, Yale at New Haven; Oct. 30, Haverford; Nov. 2, University of Pennsylvania at New York.

Daly a West Point Cadet.

BOSTON, March 22.—Former Congressman Fitzgerald was advised to-day that Charles D. Daly, Harvard's star football player and Captain of last year's eleven, who received an appointment to West Point, had passed his examinations with an excellent record and would enter the academy in June.

The New York Times.

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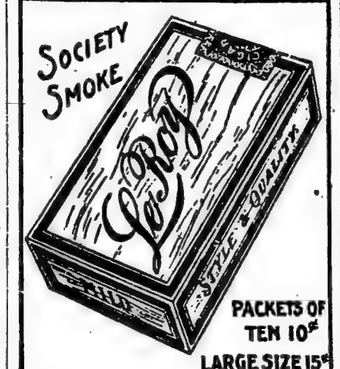

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limi.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Congressional Limi.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 2:10 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:35, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

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Cotton, middling	.08 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.25
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@74c; No. 2 red, 76@76½c; No. 2 corn, 40⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 40⅜c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 white, 27@28½c; No. 3 white, 26½@26⅝c; No. 2 rye, 53@53½c; good feeding barley, 45@47c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; prime timothy seed, $4.20@4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $15.85@15.90; lard, per 100 lb, $7.90@7.92½; short-rib sides, (loose), $7.85@8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@8.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut-loaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $10.65@10.75.

COTTON.—Conditions at the Cotton Exchange were decidedly better. The market, after opening at an advance of 11@21 points, further improved a little. May sold up from $8.03 to $8.10; July from $8.05 to $8.00, and October from $7.39 to $7.42. The closing on these positions was, respectively, $8.09, $8.02, and $7.39. The general market closed steady at a net advance of 12@20 points. The improvement was largely based on an advance of 4@4 9-64d on futures at Liverpool, with the spot market 3-32d higher, and also more active in the English market. Also, local short contingent covered industriously, but profit taking caused the market to close a little under the high line. Local sentiment, however, remained more bullish than bearish, but all classes of traders admitted that much depends upon to-morrow's cables as to the future course of the market. During the afterpart of the session, therefore, trading was of a conservative order. Good Friday and the following Saturday the Cotton Exchange will be closed. Spot cotton closed firm, with prices ¼c higher on the basis of 8 7-16c for middling upland and 8 11-16c for middling gulf. Sales, 35 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, unchanged at 8 3-16c; Mobile, firm, 1-16c lower, at 8c; Savannah, quiet, 1-16c higher, at 8 1-16c; Charleston, nominal, quiet, unchanged; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta, firm, 1-16c higher, at 8⅜c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8 7-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.00	8.05	7.99	8.07@8.08
April	8.00	8.09	8.00	8.07@8.09
May	8.03	8.10	8.02	8.09@8.10
June	8.00	8.08	8.00	8.06@8.07
July	8.05	8.09	8.02	8.07@8.08
August	7.85	7.85	7.75	7.79@7.80
September	7.48	7.50	7.47	7.48@7.49
October	7.39	7.42	7.37	7.39@7.40
November	7.35	7.39	7.30	7.33@7.34
December	7.31	7.33	7.31	7.32@7.34
January	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.33@7.34

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Spot cotton, Increased demand, prices 3-32d higher; American, middling fair, 5 7-32d; good middling, 4 15-16d; middling, 4¾d; good ordinary, 4 5-16d; low middling, 4 9-16d; ordinary, 4 1-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 9,500 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 600 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed firm: American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 43-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 42-64d@4 43-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 42-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 41-64d@4 42-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 41-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 40-64d, value; August and September, 4 39-64d, sellers; September, 4 36-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 14-64d, nominal; October and November, good ordinary clause, 4 10-64d, nominal; November and December, good ordinary clause, 4 8-64d, nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Although war news ceased to be a factor in the wheat market yesterday, its place was filled, to a certain extent, by export rumors, which rallied the market quite sharply in the last hour, and left closing prices within ⅛@¼c of the previous night. The first tendency of the market at the opening was toward a lower level, and prices declined a little over half a cent under continued liquidation and more or less short selling, before the export gossip had become much of a feature. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 1 2⅜c, spot; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85½c, spot; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81¾c, spot, and No. 2 hard, New York, 81¾c, spot.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73c; May, 74c; July, 72¾c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 39¾c; May, 39⅝@40c; July, 40¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 26c; May, 26c; July, 24½c; No. 2 white, 28½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 22.—Wheat—Cash, 71½c; May, 74⅝@74¾c; July, 76c; on track: No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@70¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 74½@74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@72¼c. Rye higher; No. 1, 54c. Barley steady; No. 2, 50@57c; sample, 40@55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted: $4.10@4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@2.60; no grade, $18.00@19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.85. Rye flour—Easy; fair to good, $2.80@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.45. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.35@2.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Steady, Spring bran spot, $19@20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18@19.50; Spring bran bulk, $18@$19; standard middlings, $18@20; city bran, $19@19.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil, cake, $27.75; corn oil, cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oilmeal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	.....	.....	.....	80½
May	80½	80½	80	80¾
July	80	80 7-16	79⅝	80⅛
September	79¼	79⅝	79¼	79⅝
Corn—				
March	.....	.....	.....	49
May	46 9-16	46⅝	46½	46⅝
July	46¼	46 7-16	46⅛	46⅜
September	46¼	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜
Lard—				
March	.....	.....	.....	$8.22

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	74 11-16	75 1-16	74 5-16	75
April	75 1-16	75 5-16	74 11-16	75⅛
May	76	76⅛	75½	76
Corn—				
March	39 11-16	40 1-16	39 9-16	40
May	41⅜	41 7-16	40 15-16	41⅜
Oats—				
March	23 15-16	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
May	24⅛	25	24⅛	25
Lard—				
May	$7.87½	$7.92½	$7.80	7.92½
July	7.82½	7.87½	7.82½	7.82½
Ribs—				
May	7.80	7.95	7.80	7.92½
Pork—				
May	16.35	16.40	15.80	16.00
July	14.85	14.87½	14.65	14.85

DULUTH, March 22.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@72½c; May, 76½c; July, 77⅜c. Corn, 38⅞c. Oats, 26@25⅞c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK firm; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $15@17. BEEF quiet; mess, $8.50@9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS quiet, $18.50@19.50. DRESSED HOGS firm; bacons, 7½c; 180 lb, 7½c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8½c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8¼c; pickled shoulders steady, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams firm, 9¼@10c. TALLOW firm; city, 4¾c; country, 4⅝@5¼c. LARD firm, $8.25; city lard firm, $7.80; refined lard firm, South America, 8¾; Continent, $8.50; Brazil, kegs, $10; compound steady; city, 5¾@5¾c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE firm; oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.45@5.50
April	.....	.....	.....	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.90	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
July	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
August	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
September	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
October	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
November	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
December	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
January	.....	.....	.....	5.95@6.00
February	.....	.....	.....	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 4$800. Havre—Opened barely steady, ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 2 P. M., advanced ¼f and quiet; at 3:30 P. M., declined 1f; January, 39.75; February, 39.75; March, 38.25; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 39; August, 30; September, 32.25; October, 39.50; November, 39.75; December, 39.75. Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 5¾@5¾c; exchange, 11¼d.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin, 34,824 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,369 bbls, and tar, 787 bbls. Again the market reacted and prices lost the ½c gained yesterday; an easier feeling prevailed, with a fair volume of business transacted. Resin continues quiet, but steady. We quote: Tar, regulars, $2; do. oil bbls, $3.75; spirits of turpentine, 37@37½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; WG, $2.70; WW, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34c; receipts, 203 casks; sales, 602 casks; exports, 135 casks. Resin firm; A, B, C, $1.20; D, $1.25; E, $1.25@$1.30; F, $1.30@$1.35; G, $1.35@$1.40; H, $1.50; I, $1.65; K, $1.80; H, $1.95; N, $2. WG, $2.10; WW, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22.—Spirits of turpentine quiet, 32@33½c; receipts, 345 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 31 barrels. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 5 casks. Tar steady, $1.15; receipts, 234 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin firm, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $8.03, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, bbls, $8.03, and in bulk, $5.45; refined cases, New York, $9.10. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, 30½c; prime Summer yellow, 34c; off Summer yellow, 33c; prime white, 37c; prime Winter yellow, 38c. Linseed, American raw, 61c; linseed, American boiled, 63c; Calcutta raw, 58c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 65@66c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.25; steel rails, $28; pig iron, warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $25.60, exchange lead, $4.32½; spelter, $3.87½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 1-32c; muscovado, 3 29/32@4 17-32c; molasses, 3 9-32c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steady to 10c lower; steers, $4.25@$5.50; stags, $4@$4.70; bulls, $3@$4.25; cows, $2@$3.70; choice and extra fat cows at $4@$4.40. CALVES—Steady; veals, $4.50@$7.50; choice, $7.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep steady; lambs firm; sheep, $4@$5; culls, $3.50; export sheep, $5.30; lambs, $5.55@$6.20; culls, $4.50@$4.60; clipped lambs, $5.12½. HOGS—Firm at $6.15@$6.40.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 229—The United States, appellant, vs. Juan Pedro Camou.—Submitted by Solicitor General Richards, Matthew G. Reynolds, and William H. Pope for the appellant, and by William Herring and Rodney Ford for the appellee.

No. 147—Henry Lockhart, plaintiff in error, vs. J. A. Johnson et al.—Argued by J. H. McGowan for the plaintiff in error and by W. B. Childers for the defendants in error.

No. 216—The National Foundry and Pipe Works, Limited, plaintiff in error, vs. Oconto City Water Supply Company.—Argued by George H. Noyes for the plaintiff in error and submitter by Jerome R. North and George G. Greene for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday, No call.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Smith, respondent, vs. Vail; Bruce, administrator, appellant, vs. Van De Mark, administrator, et al.; Miller and other, sole acting executors, respondents, vs. Weinstein; Hansel and another, administrators, respondents, vs. Both; Nash, respondent, vs. Weidenfeld and another; Lyman, Commissioner of Excise, respondent, vs. City Trust Safe Deposit Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re estate of Cameron, deceased; Brown, appellant, vs. Farlin, respondent.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Martin, executor, appellant, vs. Martin; Breed et al., receivers, appellants, vs. Ruoff and another.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Tweddell, respondent, vs. New York Life Insurance Company and another and St. John's Guild.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the plaintiff and guardian payable out of the estate.

Brayton, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Shaman, administrator, &c.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered on the stipulation, with costs.

Fries, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion to put on calendar and prefer granted so as to immediately follow 451 on present calendar.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, sub-trustee, appellant, vs. Baker et al.—Motion for extra allowance denied, $10 costs.

Saperstein, appellant, vs. Ullman, executor.—Motion to put on calendar and prefer granted.

Henavie, administrator, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Hallett and another, appellants, administrators, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Reargument ordered, to be heard April 29, 1901.

Calendar for Monday: 172, 1117, 122, 125, 92, 154, 155, 24.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — First Department.

James Quinn, vs. the City of New York.—Exceptions sustained, motion for a new trial granted, costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Matter of Thomas W. Evans, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Benjamin W. Fleisher, appellant, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

Frederick W. Rhinelander, appellant, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Jacob Rothschild et al, appellants, vs. Mary Goldenberg et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Matter of Benjamin Oppenheim.—Application granted and respondent disbarred. Opinions by Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Thomas Dunnigan, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Richard Cooper, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. John Lennon, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Frank R. Abbey, appellant, vs. Jerome B. Wheeler et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

George H. Clowes, respondent, vs. Estelle L. Berckmanns, impleaded, appellant.—Appeal from order dismissed, with $10 costs.—Interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff on payment of costs in this court and in the court below to amend complaint within twenty days after notice of taxation and entry of order on appeal. Opinion by Patterson, J., (Rumsey, J., dissenting.)

Julius Meyers, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to the defendant within twenty days to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Rumsey, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Matter of Jerome Avenue.

Mary Hynes, appellant, vs. Euphemia A. Hawes, as executrix, respondent.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Randall Salisbury, respondent, vs. William C. Cooper et al., Duncan McGibbon and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Antonio De Sisto, appellant, vs. John Stimmel, respondent.—Determination of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

John O'Neill, respondent, vs. Arthur McMullen et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Annie Gildea, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, J. J., dissenting.)

Alesandro Bolognesi et al., appellants, vs. Charles F. Hirzel et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

People ex rel. Frank Brewery, appellant, vs. Henry H. Lyman, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

James D. Hammond, as administrator, respondent, vs. National Life Association, Frederick A. Betts, receiver, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. H. B. Claflin & Co., appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

John E. Wooster, respondent, vs. Louis Fitzman et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mary Goodwin, respondent, vs. Jonathan J. Crooks, et al., Hugh Cohn et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Arthur W. Tams et al, respondents, vs. Marcus Witmark et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Abraham Ludholz, respondent, vs. Charles H. Knox et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Rumsey, J., and Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Bertina Woog, respondent, vs. Julius Woog, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William H. McDowell, appellant, vs. William Daltor, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Henry Boeger, as President, appellant, vs. Joseph A. Hoffman, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, appellant-respondent, vs. Charles K. Wead and another, respondent-appellant.—Upon plaintiff's appeal judgment affirmed, with costs; upon defendant's appeal, judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to defendant Charles K. Wead to abide event. Opinions by Patterson, Ingraham, and O'Brien, JJ., (O'Brien and Rumsey, JJ., dissenting.)

Matter of Augustus C. Fransioli.—Motion to disbar granted.

Alfred Carr, vs. Jacob D. Butler.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Martha Boll, appellant, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

James B. Hammond, as administrator, vs. National Life Association.—Motion denied.

L. D. Garrett Company vs. J. Jennings McComb.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Louis V. Southack, vs. Central Trust Company. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Matter of Sarah A. Fay.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Henry Seldner.—Motion denied.

Matter of William Steencken and another.—Motion granted.

Henry Abegg et al., vs. People's Trust Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hans Triest and another, vs. James Rogers.—Motion to file new undertaking granted.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Patrick Fahey. | Lina Rauner.
Patrick Morgan. | Franz Link.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Archer Pancoast Company—Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, Karl M. Wallach vs. Jessie Tee and others—John J. Breen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Rankine vs. Gullfoy—Ezekiel Fixman. Levi vs. Levi—Edward Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Pereira vs. Ginsberg—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of Archer Pancoast Company—Edward D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Brady vs. Robinson—Harold S. Rankine.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Levin vs. Goldmark—Algernon S. Norton.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT — Queens County — Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M., Monday, March 25.

633—Field vs. Sibley.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LOUIS HEYMANN, Plaintiff, against JOHN MARX and James Marx, the names John and James being fictitious, real names unknown to plaintiff, co-partners comprising the firm of Marx & Company of Rotterdam, Holland, Defendants.—Summons. To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 29, 1901.

BENJAMIN & LOESER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John Marx and James Marx, the names John and James being fictitious, real names unknown to plaintiff, co-partners composing the firm of Marx & Co. of Rotterdam, Holland, Defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

BENJAMIN & LOESER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhatan, New York City.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING LOAN COMPANY, plaintiff, against PATRICK O'CONNOR and JOHN O'CONNOR, defendants.—Trial desired in Queens County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 31st, 1901.

SOUTHARD & FAIRCHILD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendant, Patrick O'Connor: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. William J. Gaynor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 28th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Queens County at the County Court House thereof, Borough of Queens, City of New York.—Dated March 2d, 1901.

SOUTHARD & FAIRCHILD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

155 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

mch2-1aw6wS

Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900.

SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HOWARD, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1900. WILLIAM V. S. THORNE, ALFRED M. TOWNSEND, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors.

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE E. KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MELCHER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. MELCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1901.

JOHN S. MELCHER, Administrator.

ja12-1aw6mS

PAGE, LOUISE N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE N. PAGE, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of November, 1900. ABRAHAM GRUBER, Executor. WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, New York City.

WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

m2-1aw6mS

PAGE, CHARLOTTE G.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MYRA L. FOGG, Leroy L. Goodrich, Easton B. Goodrich, Richmond R. Goodrich, Ella A. Glover, Howard Wilcox, Laura Perkins, Fannie Brodock, Myra Wilcox, Wilcox P. Champlin, Lloyd F. Champlin, Everette McDonald, Hester Morton, the heirs and next of kin of CHARLOTTE G. PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, ELON S. HOBBS of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Charlotte G. Page, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

W. R. PAGE, Attorney for Petitioner, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

f23-1aw7wS

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BELL B. GURNEE, plaintiff, against EVA KAYE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land in Block Number 1927 in the Twelfth Ward of the City (County) of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, which point is also opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1901. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

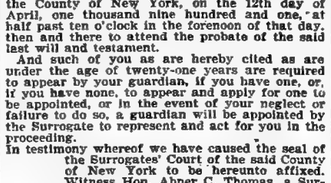

121st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $20,783.33, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $406.58, with interest on $206.58 from March 13th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $350.73 and interest.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1901. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

mh16-2aw6wSa&Tu&a8

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. REDFIELD et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 275 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 200 West 147th Street:

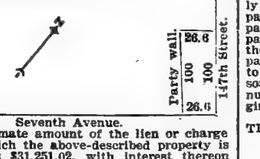

Seventh Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,251.02, with interest thereon from the 2d day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $350.60, with interest from February 4th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,544.52 and interest.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is h

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
TELEPHONE RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
.36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INTERIM CERTIFICATES
For First Mortgage 4% Bonds
OF THE
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA
RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Interim Certificates above described may be exchanged for 1st mortgage 4% bonds of The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company on or after March 21, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 30 Broad Street, our agency in said City.
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
March 21, 1901.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company has duly appointed The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company Trustees under the second mortgage, dated May 1st, 1899, made by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company to The Central Trust Company of New York, to secure $500,000.00 of its Second Mortgage Bonds, in place of The Central Trust Company of New York, the latter company having resigned from its office as Trustee under said Mortgage.
Dated March 14th, 1901.
ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY, by H. C. SOOP, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Grand Central Station,
New York, March 20th, 1901.
First Mortgage Bonds of the CINCINNATI & SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1st, 1901, will be taken up on and after that date by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

LOST OR MISLAID. Certificate No. 25593 for Eighty-seven (87) shares, and Certificate No. 11,305 for Fifty (50) shares of Consolidated Gas Company Stock in the name of Peter Reid, and unsigned by him. Kindly notify
ROLSTON & HOOLEY.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
March 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of
Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.
Referring to our circular dated March 2, 1901, we announce that holders of the following percentages of the entire outstanding amounts of the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named companies have accepted the offer made to them by us in our said circular, viz.:

	Percentage of Preferred Stock.	Percentage of Common Stock.
Federal Steel Company	97	96
National Steel Company	97	93
National Tube Company	98	93
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	97	92
American Tin Plate Company	94	99
American Steel Hoop Company	97	98
American Sheet Steel Company	97	94

THE PLAN PROPOSED IN OUR CIRCULAR THEREFORE HAS BECOME OPERATIVE.
In view of the fact that there are stockholders who desire to participate in the plan, but who have been unable to deposit the certificates for their stock within the time limited in our circular, we have extended the time for deposit of stocks under the terms and conditions of our said circular of March 2, 1901, UNTIL AND INCLUDING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1901, after which date no deposits of stock will be received except in our discretion and on such terms as we may prescribe.
The COMMON STOCK of any Company offered for deposit AFTER THE DATE OF CLOSING THE TRANSFER BOOKS of such Company for the payment of dividends upon the Common Stock, must be accompanied by an ORDER FOR SUCH DIVIDEND.
Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

FEDERAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK. " " COMMON STOCK	} with	{ Colonial Trust Co. N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
NATIONAL TUBE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	} "	{ Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
NATIONAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	} "	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN TIN PLATE PREFERRED STOCK " " " COMMON STOCK	} "	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " " COMMON STOCK	} "	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN STEEL HOOP PREFERRED STOCK " " " COMMON STOCK	} "	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
250 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$5,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$4,000 Consumers' Gas Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$13,000 Chicago & Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$13,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Louis., New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
5 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Bank of America.
8 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
104 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
2 shs. Aetna Insurance Co. of Conn.
4 shs. Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford.
3 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
10 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
216 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Bank of New York.
30 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
21 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
397 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Southern Rway (Memphis Div.) 4-4½ p. c. Bds., 1996.
$13,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia R. R. Divisional 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$10,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
$5,000 American Zinc Mining Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consol. Bds.
50 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
4 shs. North American Trust Co.
3 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Lanyon Zinc Co. Pfd.
220 shs. Publishers' Plate Renting Co.
$10,000 Chi., Peoria & St. Louis R. R. Constr. 5 p. c. Bds.
110 shs. Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co. Pfd.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
23 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Amphion Academy of B'klyn.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
$4,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. P. M. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
$3,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. Rway. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. The Hall Signal Co. common.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

UNION PACIFIC FIRST LIEN
CONVERTIBLE 4% BONDS.
RECEIPTS—25% Paid,
BONDS "when issued."
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS,
56 Broadway.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.
Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 110 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.
Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 60 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.
Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer,
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY (with over $250,000 worth of unfilled orders,) that has just completed finely equipped plant and issued bonds, desires loan of $25,000, with ample security until bonds can be sold. Address "Collateral," Box 143, Times Office.

$1,400,000
5% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railway Company
DATED DECEMBER 1, 1900. DUE DECEMBER 1, 1950.
INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 1 & DEC. 1.
Issue limited to - - $2,500,000
Present issue - - - 1,400,000
FIDELITY TRUST CO. OF NEWARK, Trustee
The mortgage and all legal matters pertaining to this issue have been approved by our counsel, Messrs. Strong & Cadwalader, and Messrs. McCarter & Adams.
The physical properties and books of the constituent companies have been examined by our expert, F. H. Monks, Esq., whose detailed report may be examined at out offices.
Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.
We offer for sale the above described bonds at 102¼ and interest.
Subject to sale or advance in price without notice.
Actual bonds are now ready for delivery.
Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., N. Y.

A letter from David Young, Esq., President of the Company, states, in part, as follows:
The Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railway Co. was formed by a consolidation of six street railway companies, owning 50 miles of trolley roads and serving the following cities and towns in Central New Jersey:
Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, Clark, Rahway, Fanwood, Plainfield, Woodbridge, No. Plainfield, Sewaren.
The population of these cities and towns, according to the last U. S. Census, was 104,106. In addition the interurban population very considerably increases this number.
The Company forms one of the three largest railway systems which control and operate practically all the trolley roads in Northern and Central New Jersey.
The bonds are secured by a first lien upon the property of the Company, including real estate, equipment, franchises, and all other property now owned or hereafter acquired, subject, however, to $100,000 of bonds of the Plainfield Street Railway Co., which bonds are subject to call in 1904, and which are a prior lien on only 13½ miles of the property of this Company. Upon their retirement, the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railway Company bonds will be an absolute first lien upon the entire property.
The present issue constitutes less than 70 per cent. of the actual cost of the properties acquired.
The property is in excellent physical condition, a large portion of the track being practically new, and the road is amply equipped with cars in first-class condition. The Company owns considerable real estate, on which are situated car barns, offices, and other necessary buildings. The Company also owns in fee the right of way for its tracks granted by owners of property for a considerable portion of its line, thus securing protection for the company in the future and insuring the permanency of its franchises.
The franchises of the Company are of great value and are practically perpetual, and cover not only the highly remunerative and well-established Street Railway business of Elizabeth and Plainfield, but likewise include other populous towns, ten in all, in Northern and Central New Jersey. These franchises are extremely comprehensive, and provide not only for the present business of the Company, but also for the rounding out of the system and for the warding off of possible competition.
The net earnings of the combined companies, while operated under separate management, were more than sufficient to meet all fixed charges upon the present issue of bonds. As a result of the consolidation and the improved management made possible thereby, these earnings will undoubtedly show a very large increase in the future. Yours very truly,
(Signed) DAVID YOUNG,
President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.
Dividends.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
MARCH 21, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the surplus net earnings a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 24, 1901, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on April 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on April 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. on April 25, 1901.
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,
By H. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, March 21, 1901.
On April 24, 1901, the undersigned will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., (1¾%,) when received by them, among the registered holders of their Trust Receipts for Preferred Stock of the American Bridge Company.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, March 15th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next, to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the twenty-ninth day of March, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the eighth day of April next, to remain open until three o'clock P. M. on the first day of May next, when they shall again be closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due April 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 25th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 23d, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1st, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, March 23d, 1901.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 30, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 28, 1901. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on March 28, 1901, and will be opened on April 16.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1901.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 19th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable April 1st, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, March 21st, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable April 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, March 25th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 25th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, April 9th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. & Treas.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business April 9th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from April 6th to April 15, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1901.

March 12, 1901.
Genesee & Wyoming R. R. Co.,
115 Broadway, New York.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business on March 30th. The transfer books will close March 30th, at 3 P. M., and open April 11th, at 10 A. M.
H. D. FULLER, Secretary.

March 12, 1901.
Retsof Mining Co.,
115 Broadway, New York.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business on March 30th. The transfer books will close March 30th, at 3 P. M., and open April 11th, at 10 A. M.
H. D. FULLER, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street & 6th Avenue.
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
The United Gas Improvement Company
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 19, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 22. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 18th, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, April 5th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 23d at 12 M., and reopen on Thursday, March 28th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 29, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, May 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
11 Broadway, N. Y., March 20th, 1901.

American Chicle Company.
A dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock of this company have this day been declared, payable on April 1st next, to all stockholders of record at 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27th.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon, the 27th inst., reopening on April 2d next at 10 A. M.
HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

The Trenton Potteries Co.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable April 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record March 30, noon, 1901.
Transfer books do not close.
C. E. LAWTON, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 15, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen April 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 22	1,320,042
To date this year	70,855,518
Corresponding date last year	29,177,502

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 22	$5,481,000
To date this year	$300,859,070
Corresponding date last year	$134,857,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @3 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3¼@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ @4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	2⅝	Mexican Central	⅜
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Ice	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Canada South	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	North American	.5
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Reading	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Denver & Rio Gr.	3½	Southern Railway	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Evans. & T. H.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Federal Steel	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Sloss-Sheff'd pf.	½
Illinois Central	1	Southern Railway pf.	½
Int. Paper	2	Union B. & P.	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Un. B. & P. pf.	1½
Int. Pump	½	Wabash	1½
Int. Pump pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	3¼
Kan. City So.	1	West. Union Tel.	1½
K. C. So. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1
Lake E. & W. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	Int. Power	1½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Iowa Central	½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Manhattan	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	Nat. Street Railway	2¾
Chi. Gt. West.	⅜	Mo., K. & T.	⅜
Chi., I. & L. pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Consol. Gas	1⅛	Nat. Salt	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Nat. Tube ctfs.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	People's Gas	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Phila. Co.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Great North. pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. Rubber	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mut. Fuel Gas 5s	2¼
Fl. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	Peo. & East. Inc.	2⅝
Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 4s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
		Wabash deb., B.	2

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	Knox. & Ohio 1st	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Irregularity in prices marked yesterday's market, due chiefly to contests between manipulative factions. The bear party has mustered enough courage to make raids here and there in the list of stocks which have been most conspicuous and strong in recent Stock Exchange activity. One clearly visible result is an extension of the short interest; and that is especially notable in the local traction shares. But this is far from being an unhealthy market element.

In the trunk line stocks exceptional strength develops, and important interests seem extending their holdings in the lower-priced issues of the Vanderbilt group—buoyancy in Nickel Plate shares, for example, being one of the features of yesterday's market. This is gratifying to conservative observers. Merit takes the place of manipulation in such developments.

After the present week's close a variety of important new business factors will come into view—and, incidentally, next week's Stock Exchange progress will have the help of the personal presence of many prominent leaders who have recently been absent, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller being among those who are returning from Southern vacations.

Pennsylvania, which for some time has been comparatively neglected, moved up yesterday on buying for the account of Philadelphia interests, the stock at one time crossing 154. Purchasers declare that the forthcoming rights on the new stock issue will be more valuable than is popularly supposed.

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Further strength and activity appeared in all the Vanderbilt stocks, due, as on previous days, to buying by Vanderbilt brokers. The best demand was in the Nickel Plate securities and in Lake Erie and western. For the first time since the present movement began it was semi-officially admitted in the Street that the plan for the retirement of Nickel Plate first preferred stock and for an increase of the dividend of the second preferred will be developed.

***

The selling of Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Texas Pacific, in the late trading, was popularly credited to the Waldorf clique, who were reported also to be selling Peoples' Gas and a number of the heretofore active minor railroad stocks. General sentiment on the Southwestern Railroad securities continued favorable, and there was what the Street called good buying on the decline.

***

Profit taking sales and some short selling were held responsible for slight declines in the Erles, in which buying by Morgan and Hill brokers was again in evidence. A report put out by the bears that the leaders of the coal miners had actually decided upon a strike induced to some selling by timid holders. After the close of business it developed that there was not a word of truth in the strike report.

***

The statement of President Mellen of Northern Pacific that the gross earnings of the system for the present year promise to aggregate $3,000,000 more than last year led to some investment buying of Northern Pacific stock yesterday. On the upward movement buyers in the early week took advantage of the strength to take profits. An official statement, published during the day, showed earnings for the second week of March to total $573,070, an increase of $16,395.

***

The bull pool in American Car and Foundry has resumed operations. Yesterday the common stock was advanced 2¼ points and the preferred 1½. The old story has been revived that an increased dividend on the common stock is shortly to be declared. This is altogether lacking official confirmation.

***

The advance in Ice Trust stock was on the report that the trust has purchased the company which controls the towing on the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers in Maine, and has a monopoly of the business in that State.

***

The selling of Burlington by a leading interest in the Street for the account of a pool whose members bought when the stock was around 140 was concluded on Thursday afternoon. Yesterday many of the leading houses in the Street had large buying orders in the stock, with the consequence that, under the competitive demands, the stock at one time sold up to within a fraction of 168. Later, it declined on profit-taking, though closing with a net gain of nearly a point. Boston interests were quoted as declaring that 7 per cent. is assured on the stock.

***

London traded in about 75,000 shares of stock in this market yesterday, of which fully two-thirds were purchases. The largest buying was in the Erles, the Wabashes, and the Readings, while the selling was confined to the Pacifics. The cables reported the general London market strong.

THE RISE IN WABASH.

The securities of the Wabash, about which lately there has been so many rumors, were yesterday the feature of the market, being traded in very extensively and at steadily advancing prices. No fewer than 70,000 shares of the preferred stock changed hands, with the quotation passing the 40 mark, and closing at the high figure for the day, which marked a net gain of 3¾ points. The common stock and the debenture B's were also heavily bought, the former gaining ⅞ of a point and the latter 1½.

So far as any news developments were concerned absolutely nothing developed. Of rumors, however, there were many. These were along the same lines that lately have been heard in the Street, telling of a probable change of control of the property and a readjustment of the company's securities. It is said that either Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, or Missouri Pacific will obtain control of the road, while there is a story also that the debenture B's are to be converted into a 4 per cent. second mortgage, thus saving 2 per cent. annually.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The local railway shares were laggards in the market yesterday, Metropolitan, in fact, showing actual weakness. Coincident with the decline in that stock a number of disquieting rumors in respect to the company's condition and telling of probable unfavorable developments were heard. President Vreeland of the system says that any such rumors are absolutely without foundation.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit again disappointed its friends by selling off in the face of the generally strong market. This was considered the more remarkable in that the decline followed the publication of the February statement of the company, showing net earnings of $258,930, an increase over the corresponding month last year of $41,910. From July 1 to Feb. 28 net earnings totaled $2,748,690, an increase of $462,836

Manhattan moved much as it had done on the two preceding days, showing strength at one time and heaviness at another. It was said that the contest between the bulls and the bears in the stock was still on.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

There was more or less speculation during the day as to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement to be issued to-day. Generally the belief was that the statement will be unfavorable. The known movements of money during the week indicate a loss to the banks of about $1,250,000. It is believed, however, that the loan account will show a fairly considerable extension because of the financing of the steel deal, and this is expected to have an unfavorable effect upon the surplus reserves.

$72,000,000 GERMAN LOAN.

BERLIN, March 22.—A syndicate of leading Berlin and provincial banks, headed by the Imperial Bank, has taken over an imperial 3 per cent. loan of 300,000,000 marks, (about $72,000,000,) which will be issued early in April.

The issue price of the new loan is 87½.

The Boersen Courier says it understands that the loan will be issued on April 3. Subscriptions are only invited in Germany. There is no intention of resorting to foreign financial houses. "If, therefore," says the paper, "New York firms have already announced that they will receive applications at 87½, they are acting without the authority of the syndicate which took over the loan."

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Generally, all the reports during the week indicate a continuance of healthful activity in trade and business. Iron and steel manufacturers report conditions in their line wonderfully favorable, with orders on hand carrying them well into midsummer, and with the outlook for even a greater press of business in the Fall. In builders' hardware and structural steel there is a rapidly increasing demand, and the indications point that, with the opening up of Spring, building operations throughout the country will be on a more extensive scale than at any time heretofore.

Railway earnings as reported during the week continue to show gratifying increases, and the testimony of representative railway officials is that there is every reason to believe that this satisfactory condition of affairs will continue for some time. As has lately been the case, collections are easy and money is

of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17⅝, less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—50@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c; Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 22.—Money was in brisk demand to-day and there was indisposition to deal freely in bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful on Lord Lansdowne's Anglo-Russian announcement. There was an all-around improvement, but little increase in activity. Consols grew firmer, although many persons were of the opinion that a new issue could not be made higher than 94 unless the South African war previously should be ended. Foreigners were firm.

Americans opened above parity and further improved. The feature was Erie, on large professional purchasing. At the close prices were firm. Grand Trunks were in good demand.

Kafirs were higher on renewed buying.

Consols for money, 95 13-16; consols for the account, 95 15-16; Atchison, 72¾; Canadian, 97½; St. Paul, 155¾; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville, 102½; Union Pacific preferred, 87½; New York Central, 150; Erie, 35¾; Pennsylvania, 77⅝; Reading, 18; Erie first preferred, 71¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 91½; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 4¹¹⁄₁₆; Anaconda, 9¼.

Bar silver dull at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market: For short bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 120.80; Madrid, 34.82; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 5.48.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 22.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened favorably, owing to the satisfactory arrangements made in regard to the Tien-Tsin dispute, but transactions were limited throughout. Internationals were harder, except Spanish fours, which were affected by the adverse movement of exchange. Rio Tintos were in demand, repurchases being prompted by the recovery in the price of copper. De Beers were in great favor, closing with a sharp rise. Kafirs were firm but reacted slightly from the highest price of the day, owing to the absence of business.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 42½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish fours, 73.30.

BERLIN, March 22.—For the settlement on the Boerse to-day, money was at 5 per cent. Internationals were in good demand, and business was generally favorable. In consequence of yesterday's discussion in the British House of Lords regarding China, Chinese securities made a good recovery. Americans were strong. Canadian Pacifics were easier, on realizations. Mines were considerably harder on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rate: Short bills, 3⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

MADRID, March 22.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79.20. Gold was quoted at 35.62.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2½ per cent. New York funds were in better demand, with sales from 12½ to 5 cents discount for cash.

On call, money holds steady at 3@3½ per cent., with exceptions at 2½ per cent. Time money is in good supply, though National banks as a rule maintain a 4 per cent. rate; four to six months' money, however, is obtainable on very choice names and collateral at 3¾@3¾ per cent. Year loans have been made at 3½ per cent. on standard New England dividend-paying railroad stocks. The market for commercial paper continues dull, the best names being quoted from 3¾@4¼ per cent.

Exchanges, $23,642,278; balances, $1,943,952.

Stocks closed steady after a day of excitement. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
944	Atchison & Topeka	61⅝	60	60½
1,121	Atchison & Topeka pf	95½	94½	94¾
875	Atch. & Topeka scrip	97	97	97
35	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
50	Boston Elevated	174½	174½	174½
315	Boston & Maine	195	194¾	195
2,940	Boston & Maine rights	20c	20c	20c
100	Canada Southern	83½	83½	83½
5,088	Chicago, Bur. & Qy	167⅞	164¾	165½
165	Chicago Junction	154½	153	154½
100	Chicago Junction pf	131	131	131
13	Current River	16	15	16
127	Fitchburg pf	145	143¾	143¾
20	K. C., Clin. & Sp	16	15	15
1,216	Mexican Central	25	23	25
5	N. Y., N. H. & H	210	210	210
150	Pere Marquette pf	76	75	76
100	Rutland pf	100	100	100
1,238	Union Pacific	94	92½	92½
921	Union Pacific pf	85¾	84⅝	85½
143	West End	95	95	95
15	West End pf	112½	112½	112½

TELEPHONES.

310	Am. Tel. & Tel	163	162	163
884	Erie tr. ctfs	48½	47	48½
470	Mexican	39½	38	39¼

ELECTRICS.

120	Boston	245	240	245
5	Edison	260	260	260
50	General Electric pf	215½	215½	215½
26	General Electric pf	195	195	195
2,911	Massachusetts	32	30	32
2,705	Massachusetts pf	86½	86	86¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	A. A. Ch. Co. pf., cash	85	85	85
10,811	Am. Sugar	144	141⅞	143
165	Am. Sugar pf	124	123¼	124
50	Am. Woolen	15	15	15
110	Am. Woolen pf	72	71	71½
700	Dom. Iron & Steel	39	38	39
330	Federal Steel pf	101¾	100½	100½
75	Mergenthaler	160	160	160
73	National Tube	60	59	60
171	National Tube pf	114½	113	113½
65	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	91½	91½	91½
75	N. E. Gas & Coke	12½	12¼	12¾
27	Pullman	205	205	205
2	Swift Pack. & Pro	108½	108½	108½
353	United Fruit	133½	133	133½
71	United Shoe Machine	33	32½	33
1,062	United Shoe Machine pf	25¾	25½	25¾
46	U. Shoe Machine, ex div	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1,408	U. Shoe Machine rights	62⅝	55c	55c

MINING.

3,274	Adventure	15	13¾	14⅜
130	Allouise	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,801	Amalgamated	102½	101	101½
1,931	Arcadia	24⅝	23½	24
695	Arnold	4¼	4	4
291	Atlantic	34	32	33¾
3,300	Baltic	47½	45	46
1,889	Bingham	26	25	25⅝
6,040	Bonanza	1¾	1½	1⅝
283	Boston & Montana	357	352	356
335	British Columbia	20¾	20	20¾
475	Butte & Boston	103½	102	103
6	Calumet & Hecla	855	855	855
4,375	Centennial	29½	28¼	28¾
1,925	Centennial Eureka	34⅝	34	34
450	Cochiti	9¼	8¾	9
5,174	Copper Range	58½	53	57⅜
25	Dominion Coal	38½	38½	38½
100	Dominion Coal pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,175	Elm River	6¾	6	6¼
490	Franklin	23½	22¾	22¾
1,650	Gold Dredging	50c	45c	45c
1,470	Isle Royale	44	43	44
3,147	Mass.	17¾	15⅝	17
300	Mayflower	3⅝	3	3
255	Michigan	6⅞	6½	6½
5,504	Mohawk	35	33	33½
600	Old Colony	5	4¼	4¼
1,970	Old Dominion	38	36	36¾
800	Osceola	88	87	87½
460	Parrot	53½	53	53
60	Quincy	176	174	176
250	Rhode Island	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
775	Santa Fé	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
30	St. Mary's Canal rights	9	9	9
1,715	Trimountain	42	38	39
2,042	Trinity	32½	31¼	32
3,786	United States tr. ctfs	19	18½	18½
380	United States Oil	10½	10	10¼
4,140	Utah	35¾	34	35
150	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
450	Washington	60c	60c	60c
2,903	Winona	7	6½	6¾
730	Wolverine	52½	52	52
250	Wyandotte	2½	2¼	2¼

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the American Bridge Company, the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, the American Chicle Company, and the Trenton Potteries Company, and of coupons to be paid on certain bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Redmond, Kerr & Co., together with the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, offer for sale $1,400,000 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railway Company. The bonds are issued for less than 70 per cent. of the actual cost of the properties consolidated and cover fifty-nine miles of street railway, serving the following cities in New Jersey: Elizabeth, Westfield, Fanwood, North Plainfield, Roselle, Clark, Plainfield, Sewaren, Cranford, Rahway, and Woodbridge. The bonds are offered at 102½ and interest, subject to sale or advance in price without notice.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

More irregularity in prices showed yesterday in the outside market than on any day during the present week. The steel stocks continued active, but no longer were traded in to the enormous extent that they were on Tuesday and Wednesday. In this group prices were somewhat reactionary, but in most cases the declines were not substantial. Elsewhere in the list there were some issues which reacted sharply, but there were many others which closed above Thursday's prices.

***

UNITED STATES STEEL common was traded in between 43½ and 42⅝. It closed at 42⅝ bid, showing no net change for the day. The preferred stock sold from 93½ down to 92¾, closing at 92 bid, a net loss of half a point. These issues were, of course, watched with general interest, but they did not hold the place of prominence which was given them earlier in the week.

***

AMERICAN CAN subscriptions were unusually active. They were traded in to the extent of about $280,000, selling up early in the day to nearly 103, but reacting later to about the previous day's price. They closed at 102 bid. There was some trading in the stocks, also, the common selling down to 26 and being offered at that price at the close. A few hundred shares of the preferred stock changed hands between 77 and 76.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE common sold fractionally, while the preferred showed considerable strength, and ended the day with a net gain of five-eighths of a point, at 99⅝ bid.

***

UNION TYPEWRITER common, to which within the last few days much attention had been drawn by the continued advance it has shown, yesterday rose still further. On transactions in no fewer than 2,000 shares, probably the largest total the stock has ever shown for a single day's trading, the quotation advanced to 60. The final sales of the day were made at this price, and the stock closed at 59 bid, a net gain of 3 points for the day.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER was in better demand than for some days past. It sold up to 18, and closed at 18 bid, with little stock offered near that price. In well-informed quarters it is believed that the copper situation generally is daily improving, and that developments are under way that will favorably affect the position of this company, as well as of other copper mining companies.

***

AMERICAN CHICLE common was weak owing to the fact that the dividend declared on the stock yesterday was only 1½ per cent., being a reduction of 1 per cent. from the last quarterly dividend. In connection with the relatively small dividend just declared it is stated that the present quarter is the dullest in the business of the company, so that the rate for the full year may be larger than indicated by the present dividend.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold at 12. It is stated that the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Refrigerating Company, which has just been organized with an authorized capital of $6,000,000, was formed in the interest of the Consolidated Equipment Company, to enable it to extend its business so as to include the building of refrigerating cars.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities yesterday showed renewed strength, and all three issues closed with net gains. On fairly active transactions the common rose to 14½ and closed at 14 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock closed at 33 bid, a net advance of 1 point. A fractional gain showed in the bonds, which closed at 79 bid.

***

BROOKLYN FERRY, which just at the close on Thursday sold above 29, yesterday sold down to 27, and was offered at that price at the close. The bonds were less active, but made a further net gain, closing at 90 bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 22. Bid.	Asked.	March 21. Bid.	Asked.
American banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bridge	45	45½	45¾	45¾
American Bridge pf	99⅜	99½	98¾	99
American Chicle	78	83	85	87
American Chicle pf	79	81½	79	81½
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10¼	9¾	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	37	39	37	39
American Malt 6s	98	100	97½	98¾
Am. Sheet Steel	..	..	41¾	42½
Am. Sheet Steel pf	..	..	91½	92¾
American Thread pf	4½	5¾	..	..
American Can subs	..	102	102½	101½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20	20⅜	20	20½
British Exch. 3s	69	69½	69	69½
Brunswick M&M	42	44	42	44
California Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	9	10	10½	12½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	42	40	42
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	29	31	30	31
Consolidated Equipment	11½	12	11½	12
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	5	4	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	80	85	83	86
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	59	61	60½	61½
Denver & S. W. pf	67	69	68	69
Denver & S. W. 5s	94	94½	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	6	6¼	6¼	6¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29½	30½	29½	30½
Elect. Lead Reduction	5	5¼	5⅝	5¾
Electric Boat	24	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	14	16	14	16
Electric Vehicle pf	25	34	25	34
†Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1¾	1½	1¾
Empire Steel	5	..	5	..
Empire Steel pf	39	45	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	10	9	10
General Carriage	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101½	101	101¼
Havana Commercial	13	15	14	14½
Havana Commercial pf	57½	58¾	58	59½
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾
Inter-State Oil	1⅜	5	1⅜	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	3½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron Mines	165	..	155	165
Lorillard pf	115	126	115	..
Markeen Copper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	28½	30	28¾	30
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20½	22	20½	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	79	83	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	2¾	3	2¾	3
N. Y. Transportation	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Otis Elevator	29½	30½	29½	30
Otis Elevator pf	93½	..	93	93½
Pec. Dec. & Evans	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36½	38½	38½	38½
Pitts., Mess. & L. E. pf	70½	72	70½	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	98	95	98
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat & Light	133	138	133	138
St. Louis Transit	23½	25	23	24
Seaboard Air Line 4s	79	79½	78¾	79
Seaboard Air Line	14	14½	13¾	13½
Seaboard Air Line pf	33	33¾	32	32¾
Singer Mfg	240	260	250	275
Southern Light & Trac	43	45	43	45
Southern L. & T. 5s	78	81	78	81
Standard Coupler	35	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	796	800	795	800
Sterling Copper	10¾	11	10¾	11
Storage Power	..	12	..	12
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	18	19	17½	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	4	5	4	5
Trenton Potteries pf	56	60	56	60
Union Copper	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4
Union Typewriter	59	61	56	60
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	115	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	112	115	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90½	91¼	90⅞	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78	79	77	78
United States Steel	42⅜	42¾	42⅜	42½
United States Steel pf	92	92½	92¼	92⅜
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3¾	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	39	42	39	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	208½	210	208½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61½	62¼	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	17	19	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81	81½	81	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf	..	70	..	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942	115½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac	34½	35½	34¾	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	12⅞	13	12	13
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st 5s	78	80	78	80
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107	105	107
Con. Gas of Newark	85	88	85	88
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	40	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	284	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108⅜	109¼	108⅜	109¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13½	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68	69	68	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	26	27	28	30
East River Ferry	69½	70½	69½	70½
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81½	85	81½	85
Union Ferry	33	33½	33	33½
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	.106	106¼
2s, c., 1930	.106½	106⅝
3s, r., 1918	.111½	113
3s, c., 1918	.111¾	112
3s, 1918, sm.	111	112
4s, r., 1907	.113	113⅜
4s, c., 1907	.114	114⅜
4s, r., 1925	.138½	135⅝
4s, c., 1925	.138½	135⅝
5s, r., 1904	.111½	112⅛
5s, c., 1904	.111½	112⅜
D. C. 3-65s	.123½	..
Alb. & Sus.	200	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. C.	20	35
Am. Ag. C. pf	80	85
Am. Coal	160	180
A. C. O. pf	85	87
Am. D. Tel.	..	36
Am. Exp.	193	195
Am. Snuff	28	40
A. S. R. pf.	123	123½
A. T. P. pf.	..	..
ctfs.	115	116½
Am. Tob. pf.	144	147
Ann Arbor	25	26
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas	202	206
B., W. & P.	77	78
B., W. R. & P. pf.	..	120
B., C. R. & N.	..	122
Cap. Tract	104	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	132
C. G. W. d.	92⅜	93⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	188	189
C. St. P., M. & Om.	125	130
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	180
C., C. & C. & St. L.	116½	117
Cleve. & P.	190	..
C. F. & I. pf.	115	118
Com. Cable	155	175
Consol. Coal	80	..
Cruc. S. pf.	83½	84
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	130
Eighth Av.	380	420
Ft W. & R. G. pf.	20	..
G. S. R. pf.	94	99
G. B. & Y.	55	..
H. B. Claflin	108	111
H. B. C. 1st pf.	..	105
H. B. C. 2d pf.	..	105
Homestake	85	..
Ill. C., L.	1.102	..
Int. S. pf.	33	40
Joliet & Chi.	173	..
Kan. & M.	26½	28
K. & D. M.	8½	8¾
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
King & P.	9½	10
K. & P. 1st pf.	50	55
K. Ice, Chi.	19	40
K. L., C., pf.	32½	60
Lacl. Gas	82	85
Lacl. G. pf.	90½	100½
Lake Shore	210¾	250
Mah. C. R.	195	..
Man. Beach	13	18
Md. C. pf.	68	78
M., W. S. El.	..	..
Chi.	35	36
M. W. S. El. pf.	88	89
Mich. Cent.	107	..
M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	50½	52
M. & O. ctfs.	80	91
Mor. & Es.	195½	197
Nat. B. pf.	96	96½
Nat. pf.	92½	95
N. Cent. C.	30	35
N. J. Cent.	153	155
N. Y. A. B.	158	165
N. Y. & N. H.	208	211
N. Y., L. & W.	136	138
N. Y. M. G.	297	..
O. & G.	25	33
Ont. Mining	10	11½
Pac. Coast	55	57
P. C. 1st pf.	90	94
P. C. 2d pf.	64	68
Pere Marq.	55	60
Pere M. pf.	75½	..
P. C. C. & St. L.	64	65
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	93	94
P., Ft. W. & C.	190	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	188	..
R., W. & O.	33	..
Rio Gr., W.	65	85
R. G. W. pf.	98	100
Sil. B. ctfs.	62	63
Sixth Av.	200	225
T. P. R. T.	29	30
Third Av.	122	123
T., P. & W.	21½	..
T. C. R. T.	72¾	73
U. S. R. pf.	50	59½
W.-F. Exp.	137	143

Total....1,320,042

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—New York exchange was quoted at 40 cents discount before and 50 cents after, call. Money for time and call loans, 4@4½ per cent.

Except for a little better demand for Biscuit the market was absolutely featureless to-day. Biscuit common advanced to 42, and the preferred was firm around 96. In the remainder of the list the changes in prices as compared with those of yesterday were for the most part so small as barely to cover the brokerage charges on trades. Bonds continued firm. Lake Street elevated debentures sold at 102⅝.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Alkali	2	2	2
300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	61	61	61
240	Bethlehem Steel	18½	18½	18½
200	Cambria Steel	17¼	17¼	17½
100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	152	152	152
5,805	Choctaw t. c.	48	45¾	48
1,297	Choctaw pf., t. c.	48½	46½	48
978	Cons. Lake Sup. Co.	24	22¼	24
148	Cons. L. Sup. Co. pf.	42¾	42	42¾
210	Cons. Traction, N. J.	61	62½	63
200	Diamond State Steel	5½	5½	5⅞
300	Easton Cons. Electric	20½	20½	20½
525	Electric Co. of A.	8¾	8¾	9
6	Fairmount Park Tran.	28	28	28
5	Fr. & S. Pass., ex div.	466	466	469
1	Girard Nat. Bank	85	85	85
10	Hestonville Pass.	48	48	48
300	Internat. Powd. & Expl.	9¼	9	9¼
10	Int. Powd. & Dyn. pf.	31	31	31
355	Lehigh Navigation	66½	66	66½
2,257	Lehigh Valley	33½	33	33½
2	Little Schuylkill	58	58	58
5	Manufactured Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Minden Company	9¾	6¾	9¾
100	National Asphalt	7	7	7
100	National Asphalt pf.	13½	13½	13½
10	Palmetto Company	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,280	Pennsylvania	77¾	76¾	77¾
3,133	Philadelphia Electric	6¾	6¼	6¼
220	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	½	½	½
950	Philadelphia Company	45¾	45½	45¾
115	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼
20,206	Reading t. c.	17 7-16	17⅛	17 5-16
43	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	37	36¾	37
7,050	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	23¼	22¾	23¼
1,510	Southern Railway	27½	26½	27
20	Susquehanna I. & Steel	2½	2¼	2¼
217	United Gas Imp.	125	124½	125
3,350	United States Steel	43¼	42¾	42¾
410	United States Steel pf.	93	92¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Corn Buys Madison Avenue Apartment Houses — Columbus Avenue Corner Sold.

Henry Corn has bought from Leon A. LieLeskind, through D. H. Scully the seven-story apartment houses, known as the Oxford and the Cambridge, on a plot 75 by 100.11, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the Thurman estate, for about $160,000, the six-story building at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, 40 by 85 by 102.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for William H. Busk the plot of six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the estate of R. G. Dun the lot on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Sidney Nordlinger has resold to Louis Lese the three-story dwelling 405 Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100. Mr. Lese has sold to Schmidt Brothers, for improvement, the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Sobel & Kean have bought from Lowenfeld & Prager the eight lots on the north side of Sixtieth Street, 100 feet east of First Avenue, and will erect thereon eight seven-story flats at an estimated cost of $300,000. Sobel & Kean have also bought from Lowenfeld & Prager the old building 236 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Galewski has bought from the estate of John C. Clegg the five-story business building 185 Spring Street; also, from the same estate, the old building 87 Thompson Street, 25 by 75.

David Stewart has sold for James J. Hegerty the three-story limestone-front dwellings, 556 and 558 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, each 18 by 99.11.

Williams & Haig have sold for J. T. Rosenheimer, for about $22,000, the three-family flat 205 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

William Call has sold to Gutwillig Brothers two lots on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the new seven-story tenement 110 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

William J. Roome has sold for William Morgan, to a Mrs. Harbaugh, the four-story brick dwelling 20 Christopher Street, 22 by 60.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to David Feldman the northeast corner of Stanton and Chrystie Streets, old buildings, on plot 72 by 100; also, to Charles Lane, for improvement, 225 and 227 East Thirty-third Street, 40.2 by 98.9.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Miss Ida L. Washburn her country residence at Byram Point, Greenwich, Conn., to William W. Hall, for about $25,000.

Burrill Brothers report that they have recently closed the following sales of Brooklyn property: For Caroline R. Thompson, the three-story stone-front dwelling 108 Garfield Place, 20 by 100; also, for Thomas C. Woodward, the three-story brick and stone dwelling 523 Second Street, 20 by 100; also, for William P. Burrill, a plot 75 by 100, on Eighty-third Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues, Dyker Heights.

There were no sales yesterday in the auction room, the five-story flat 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, advertised for sale under foreclosure, being withdrawn and the offering of similar character affecting a large vacant plot on Convent Avenue near One Hundred and Forty-first Street being adjourned until April 12.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, for three six-story brick and stone dwellings, 25 by 83.8 and 27.6 by 66.8; George Edgar of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; Turner & Killian of 2,201 Broadway, architects; total cost, $230,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 450 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a four-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 61; Pasqual Selvazi of 249 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $16,000.

Verio Avenue, east side, 263 feet south of McLean Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Alexander Grant, owner and architect; cost, $2,400.

Nos. 811 and 816 Tenth Avenue, for a seven-story brick tenement and store, 41.8 by 83.6; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 2 East Sixty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 29.4 by 100; H. P. Wertheim, Morristown, N. J., owner; J. H. Duncan of 24 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 336 and 338 East Eighteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 40 by 79.6; A. Simon of 235 East Thirteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 444 and 446 East Fifty-eighth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 41.6 by 84.5; Levy & Haft of 150 East Eighty-third Street, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 24.9 by 88; J. Teichman & Sons of 1,582 Madison Avenue, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

No. 54 East Eightieth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Jennie Herrman, premises, owner; J. V. Schaefer, Jr., architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Clinton Avenue, to move a three-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, to Prospect Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Boston Road; Michael Meehan, owner; James F. Meehan, architect.

No. 148 Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick store and tenement; B. Galawski of 17 Eldridge Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $300.

No. 179 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. E. Crahay of 191 Third Avenue, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $150.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street, to an eight-story brick apartment house; Jackson Realty Company, owner; William C. Sommerfeld of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 237 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone office building and store; L. M. Neuburger, owner; F. Collins of 42 Union Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 5 South Street, to a six-story brick storage house; estate of Olney G. Galleton of 50 Liberty Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, to a one-story brick storage house and store; Calman Rouse of 1,307 Park Avenue, owner; William Rouse of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $175.

No. 122 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; William Skelly, premises, owner; C. L. Lohse, architect; cost, $550.

No. 365 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and office; Abraham Lasar, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 1,780 and 1,782 Broadway, to a one-story frame office and shop; Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, premises, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $500.

No. 256 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick office and dwelling; F. X. O'Connor of 201 West Forty-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $75.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, March 22.

BARROW ST, 10, 19x90.3x18.11x90.3; Joseph Jaeger to Christian Jetter, (mtg $5,500, R S $3)..... $1

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Patrick J. Mellon to Annie T. Mellon, (R S $1.50)..... 1

CATHARINE ST, s e s, south half of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville, East Chester, 25x100; Robert C. Biber to George A. and Agnes W. Martin, (mtg $1,200, R S 50 cents)..... 1

BRAND ST, 189, 28x80; property in Yonkers and all undivided property and estate of William H. Ball; Nelson A. Ball to Helen W. Ball and another, all title, &c. (mtg $2,500, R S $3.50)..... 3,450

INTERVALE AV, w s, 193.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Francis X and Columban J. Kelly to Bradley L. Eaton, (R S $0)..... 1

JACKSON AV, 734 to 738, 50.3x87.6; Bradley L. Eaton to Francis X. and Columban J. Kelly, (mtg $15,000, R S $0). 1

LEE ST, s s, 115 ft e of Pelham Road, 25 x100, Westchester; Thomas Flood to the Duchess Land Company..... 1

LEGGETT'S CREEK, centre line, at the corner of land of Catharine M. Andrews, 276.7x49.3x irregular; the East Bay Land and Improvement Company to Catharine M. Andrews..... Exch.

LEWIS ST, 94, e s, 25x100; Moritz Ehrenreich to Sarah Ehrenreich, ½ part, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

LOT 24, property estate of Benjamin Richardson, near Kings' Bridge; Joseph H. Kernochan to Frank S. Price, (R S $1). 1,000

LOT 100, map of 370 choice lots of Dr. Graw estate; Mordant Bodine to John Haffen and another, (R S $1)..... 800

LOT 262, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Sherman Wager to Mary H. Strayer, (R S $2, mtg $2,600)..... Exchange

MADISON AV, 953 and 955, n e corner of 75th St, 41.2x65; Harold G. Henderson to Rosalie De N. Moran, (R S $63.50, mtg $24,000)..... $7,500

MANIDA ST, e s, 310.8 ft n of Randall Av, 8.4x9.7x12.8; Catharine M. Andrews to the East Bay Land and Improvement Company..... Exchange

PLOT at the west branch of Leggett's Creek and at the centre line of Craven St; Catharine Andrews to the East Bay Land and Improvement Company, (R S $7.50)..... Exchange

PLOT at centre of Craven St and centre of Leggett's Creek, 172.1x169.11x irregular; also plot at w branch of Leggett's Creek at w s of Garrison Av; the East Bay Land and Improvement Company to Catherine M. Andrews, (R S $1)..... Exchange

RANDALL AV, n w corner of Manida St, 155.10x264.8x irregular; the East Bay Land and Improvement Company to Catherine M. Andrews, (R S $1.50)..... 1

RANDALL AV, s s, 53.9 ft e of Casanova St, 208.10x19.5x irregular; Catharine M. Andrews to the East Bay Land and Improvement Company, (R S $1)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Benjamin Weisman, (R S $2)..... 1

STANTON ST, 28, and Chrystie St, 212½, n e corner, 28.1x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $35,000 R S $13)..... 1

TIFFANY ST, e s, at the centre line of Leggett's Creek, 219.2x266.2x irregular; Tiffany St, w s, at the centre line of Leggett's Creek, 141.5x100x irregular; the East Bay Land and Improvement Company to Catharine M. Andrews, (R S $1.50)..... Exchange

TINTON AV, w s, 209.1 ft n of 168th St, 20.5x110; Thomas Farley to Georgiana C. Martin, (R S $9, mtg $6,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 92d St, 123.9x175.3x114.5x175; Helen M. del Garcia and others to Henry Oppenheimer, (R S $130)..... 1

1ST AV, 21 East, 26.2x72.7x36.7x83.7; Annie Frank to Bernhard Schianowsky, ½ part, (mtg $22,000, R S $4)..... 1

18TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 2d Av, 22x78; Adele E. Mowton to John Doran, (mtg $8,000, R S $14.50)..... 100

18TH ST, s s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, 28x ½ block; Thomas F. Coghlan to Richard J. Lavy, all liens, (R S $2)..... 1

22D ST, 146 West, 20x98.9; Samuel Blackwell to Isidore Jackson, (mtg $12,000, (R S $15)..... 1

30TH ST, 415 West, 25x98.9; Edwin B. Stanton to Kanute A. Enlind, (R S $1, mtg $18,000)..... 1

43D ST, 310 East, 17x100.5; William Delaney to Margaret Delaney, (mtg $5,000, R S $2.50)..... 7,200

44TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; Augustus Smith and others to the Young Women's Christian Association, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

44TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100.4; Augustus and Arthur Smith, executors, &c., to the Young Women's Christian Association, (R S $30)..... 36,000

44TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Julius Lehmann, referee, to Catharine C. Middleton, (R S $6)..... 5,000

46TH ST, 123 and 238 East, 50x100.5; Edward Wilckens to Martin H. Kempner, (R S $10, mtg $47,000)..... 1

49TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x40; Charles B. Jolley to Thomas Parker, 1-3 part..... 1

58TH ST, 170 West, 20x100.5; Edward Bright and others to Josephine L. H. Wright, (R S $37, mtg $33,000)..... 36,800

6TH ST, 149 West, 16.0x100.5; J. D. Thompson to Wm. Brown, ½ interest, (mtg $11,00, R S $25)..... 1

77TH ST, 29 East, 25x102.2; Edward R. Mulvany to Emma F. Mulvany, undivided interest, (R S $1)..... 1

79TH ST, 106 West, 15x76.5; Edward Judson to Emma A. Guy, (mtg $10,000,) rerecorded..... 16,525

96TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 125x100.8; J. Allen Townsend to James C. Parrish, (R S $60, mtg $70,000)..... 1,000

104TH ST, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; John Foley to Michael Foley, (mtg $37,250, R S $8)..... 7,750

105TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; D. McLean Shaw, referee, to Ezekiel Fixman, (mtg $4,200 and taxes, R S $3.50)..... 3,100

109TH ST, s s, 25.3 ft w of Madison Av, 31.3x100.11x31.6x100.11; William G. Davies, referee, to Sarah C. Cisco, (R S $25)..... 25,200

121ST ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; Clark B. Augustine and another, executors, &c., to Henry N. Morris..... 20,825

121ST ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; James H. O'Neill to Henry N. Morris, (mtg $17,000, R S $1)..... 1

121ST ST, 315 West, 25x100.11; James H. O'Neill to Henry H. Korn, (mtg $17,000, R S $1)..... 1

121ST ST, 315 West, 25x100.11; Clark B. Augustine and another, executors, &c., to Henry N. Morris..... 20,625

136TH ST, 410 West, 3 years..... 7,000

CASEY, William C., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; Washington St, n w corner of Leroy St, 75x311.5 to e s of West St, —x75.2x306.2 to beginning, 5 years..... 185,000

COGGSWELL, Edna M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Mott St, 282, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

COGGSWELL, Edna M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Mott St, 280, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

DE BERNALEE, Emma J., to Cecilia L. De Nottbeck; 38th St, n s, 160 ft w of Lexington Av, due..... 1,000

DORAN, John, to Adgie E. Mowton; 18th St, s w s, 90 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

EULIND, Kanute A., to Edwin B. Stanton; 39th St, 15 West, due July 1, 1900, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FITZGERALD, Maurice F., to Nellie Cawley; 5th St, s s, 67.2 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,243

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to August L. Martin; Columbus Av, 1,325 and 1,327, 1 year..... 600

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Real Estate Trust Company of New York; 1,325 and 1,327 Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 7,000

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Real Estate Trust Company; 1,327 Columbus Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Real Estate Trust Company; 1,329 Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

FOLEY, John, to Christopher W. Harford; 104th St, 64 West, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

FORSTER, Frederick F., to Harriet F. Rogers; 8th Av, n w corner of 116th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

KROUSE, Harry, to Charles Stern; West St, 84, leasehold..... 150

FOX, William B., to Edward D. Webb; 7th Av, 253, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

FOX, William B., to Edward D. Webb; 7th Av, 253, 2 years..... 1,465

GOLDBERG, Samuel, to H. Seymour Eisman and another; Avenue D, 41 and 43, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GOLDBERG, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Avenue D, 41 and 43, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,000

GROTH, Mary B., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Lexington Av, n e corner 78th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HARRISON, Timothy, to Henry W. Gaines, trustee; 27th St, n s, 129 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Samuel Blackwell; 22d St, 146 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 12,000

JACKSON, Catherine, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; Oliver St, 38, 5 years..... 18,000

KINGSLEY, Henry E., to Dudley S. Harde; Amsterdam Av, 1,052, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,415

MARSHALL, William F., Jr., and Charles Hillebrand to Mary J. Kingsland; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 28,000

MARSHALL, William F., Jr., and Charles Hillebrand to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,703

MARSHALL, William F., Jr., and Charles Hillebrand to John H. Pool, 151st St, n s, 233.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 28,000

MARSHALL, William F., Jr., and Charles Hillebrand to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, n s, 233.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,703

MARSHALL, William F., Jr., and Charles Hillebrand to William H. Macy, Jr.; 151st St, n s, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 28,000

MARSHALL, William F., Jr., and Charles Hillebrand to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, n s, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,703

MARTIN, George C., to Thomas Farley; Tinton Av, w s, 229.6 ft n of 168th St, 3 years..... 1,250

MONSKY, Morris, to Sarah H. Powell; 82d St, 225 East, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 8,500

MONSKY, Morris, to Annie Simon; 82d St, 225 East, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

MORRIS, Henry N., to Joseph W. Weiss; 121st St, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,750

MORAN, Rosalie de C., to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee, &c; Madison Av, n e corner 75th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 35,000

O'CONNOR, Rodolfo, to Harlem Savings Bank; Boston Road, s e s, 102.7 ft s w of 160th St, 1 year..... 1,500

O'NEILL, Frank and Frank F., to Jacob Ruppert; 373 3d Av, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

PARRISH, James C., to J. Allen Townsend; 96th St, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 30,000

PEYSER, Annie, to Henry Wallach; 98th St, 114 East, 3 years..... 16,000

PEYSER, Annie, to Harry and Morris Rosenwasser; 98th St, 114 East, 3 years. 2,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Sarah S. Horton; Cedar St, n s, 34.3 ft e of Greenwich St, extends to Liberty St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,500

REDFIELD, William H., to Hugo Hogencamp; Cedar St, n s, 34.3 ft e of Greenwich St, extends to Liberty St, demand, 6 per cent..... 14,000

ROE, Louisa A., to Elizabeth M. Roe, executrix; 59th St, n s, 99.6 ft e of Columbus Av; also 60th St, s s, 250.4 ft e of 11th Av, and Cherry St, n s, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 2 years..... 1,000

STOLL, Joseph A., to Adolf Schreiber; Broadway, n e corner 107th St, due June 14, 1901..... 600

STOLL, Joseph A., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, due June 1, 1904..... 200,000

STOLL, Joseph A., to Carrie M. Butler; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,295

STOLL, Joseph A., to Fred T. Nesbit; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 14,000

STOLL, Joseph A., to the Union Surety and Guaranty Company; Broadway; n e corner of 107th St, 1 year..... 19,250

TESORO, Filippo, and Joseph, to Bromley L. Eaton; Arthur Av, s e corner of 188th St, both widened, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

THE COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Hyman and Henry Sonn and Solomon Rothfeld; 140th St, n s, 262.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 48,947

THE COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Hyman and Henry Sonn and Solomon Rothfeld; 140th St, n s, 262.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 100,000

THOMAS, Evan, to Charles Stockey; 36th St, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.6 to 37th St x16.8x irregular, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

TOPLITZ, Solomen B., and wife and others to Harry L. Toplitz; Greene St, w s, 75 ft s of Prince St; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 93d St; Riverside Drive, e s, 675 ft n of 122d St; Edgecombe Av, n w corner of 160th St; 150th St, s e corner of Bradhurst Av; 125th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 108th St; 113th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 60th St, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 200.5 to 59th St x46.3x irregular, except parcel 46.3x100.11x59x100.11 on 59th St, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av; also property in Greenburg, Westchester County, 2-8 part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,203

TOPLITZ, Berthold L. and Jeannette, to Harry L. Toplitz; Greene St, w s, 75 ft s of Prince St; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 93d St; Riverside Drive, e s, 675 ft n of 122d St; Edgecombe Av, n w corner of 160th St; 150th St, s e corner of Bradhurst Av; 125th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 108th St; 113th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 60th St, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 200.5 to 59th St x46.3x irregular, except parcel 46.3x100.11x59x100.11 on 59th St, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av; also property in Greenburg, Westchester County, 1-8 part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,949

TRACY, John M., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 128th St, n s, 130.3 ft w of Willis Av, 5 years..... 10,000

WAGER, Caroline K., to Mary H. Strayer; 6th Av, n s, west ½ of Lot 684, map of Village of Wakefield, installments, 6 per cent..... 150

WEXLER, Adolph and Lena, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, n w corner 168th St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 14,000

WEXLER, Adolph and Lena, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 28 ft n of 168th St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 20,000

WEXLER, Adolph and Lena, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 80 ft n of 168th St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 10,000

WEXLER, Adolph and Lena, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 106 ft n of 168th St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ZWISOHN, Esther, to Katie Davidson; 78th St, 334 East, 5 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Carrie M. Butler. Nominal

BUTLER, Carrie M., to The Washington Life Insurance Company..... Nominal

CHURCHILL, Lily W., executrix, and another, executors, &c., to Lily W. Churchill, and others, trustees. Nominal

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK to The Washington Life Insurance Company.... $169,251

CLARK, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 11,000

COHEN, Louis and Isaac Polstein, to The State Bank..... Nominal

COOPER, Clara, individual, to Clara and Jacob Cooper, committee..... 1,000

CRAWFORD, William, to Jacob D. Butler, assigns 3 mortgages..... Nominal

CURRIER, Enoch H., to Julia Wilcox. 1,000

FERNSCHILD, George J., to Louisa C. C. Fernschild..... Nominal

HART, Irene N., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 11,000

HOYT, Alfred W., to Elizabeth S. Harvie..... 40,235

ORR, Alexander E., and others, to United States Trust Company of New York.... 100,000

SEGANIK, Annie, to Elias Diamond..... Nominal

SILVERSON, Abraham, to The State Bank..... 5,000

SIMON, Annie, to Wilson M. Powell.... 3,500

THE TEACHERS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY to Jane L. Sattler..... 11,801

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The Savings-Bank of Utica.. 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; McMann & Taylor against Jared Lockwood, owner; Huston & Corbitt, contractors..... $124

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 97th St, 73.8x146.3; McMann & Taylor against Charles Brogan, owner; Huston & Corbitt, contractors..... 716

BOWERY, 161; McMann & Taylor against estate of N. W. Tompkins, owner; Huston & Corbitt, contractors.. 57

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 94th St, 110.11x95.8; McMann & Taylor against B. S. Levy, owner; Huston & Corbitt, contractors..... 360

19TH ST, 331 East; Samuel Greenstein against Albert Gruenwald, owner; Benjamin Schapiro and Hyman Meisel, contractors..... 98

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; McMann & Taylor against the Mohawk Realty Company, owners; Huston & Corbitt, contractors..... 307

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Holland Realty Company, 5 payments..... $90,000

82D ST, 225 East; Sarah H. Powell, with Morris Monsky, 5 payments..... 8,500

140TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of 7th Av, 137.6x 99.11; Hymage, cottage, chicken house; and Solomon Rothfeld, with the Collins Building and Construction Company, 25 payments..... 100,000

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 25x95; Sophie St. G. Lawrence and another against Helena Mahler and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

BOSTON AV, 966, Caroline M. Bishop against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

BROOME ST, 525 and 527; Real Estate Trust Company of New York against Jacob Bartscherer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Varnum.

LOTS 2 AND 5, map of property of the late Jemima Watson, Westchester, contain 52 903-1,000 acres; William Watson against George B. Starbuck and others, (partition;) attorney, J. H. Judge.

MAIDEN LANE, 55; Department of Buildings against John G. Wendel, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Mary Lally and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Homer Hildreth.

TRAFALGAR PLACE, proposed, w s, 78 ft s of Woodruff Av, of 176th St, 22x65, 24th Ward; Halsey Trenchard against Frank McCone and others, (action to reform and foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

8TH AV, w s, 94.10 ft s of 146th St, 25x75; Edgar J. Shipman, as guardian, &c., against Francis J. Schnugg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hawkins & Delafield.

29TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lexington Av, 45x 98.9x irregular; Margaret C. Holt against Joseph Fleischman, (action to restrain from building, &c.;) attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll.

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x99.11, two actions; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Caroline A. Sims, (formerly Bevier;) individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

136TH ST, widened, n s, 675 ft w of Home Av, 125x100; Michael J. Egan against Robert H. Hamilton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Louis T. Haggin against Hosmer B. Parsons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Q. L. Tidball has resigned as Chicago manager of the Fidelity and Deposit Company to become manager of the Federal Surety Company.

The Western Union (fire underwriters,) which has been in session at Old Point Comfort this week, instructed the Large Cities Committee to prepare a plan for presentation at a special meeting to be held in June. The cancellation of all contracts reinsuring the business of non-union companies in anti-compact States was made mandatory.

Local fire underwriters have received the abstract report of the Inspector of Insurance for the Province of Ontario for 1900, which shows the net amount of risks of provincial fire insurance companies during the year 1900 was distributed as follows: Joint stock companies, $15,230,837; cash mutual companies, $91,369,024; purely mutual companies, $33,370,393.

Supposed Millionaire Had But $40.

HONOLULU, March 14.—An inquiry was made by a Boston newspaper regarding the reputed wealth of Isaac Newton Hayden, the contractor who died here recently. According to report, Hayden died leaving an estate worth in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, with no known heirs. Through the efforts of the newspapers heirs have been discovered. An investigation shows that instead of being a millionaire, Hayden's estate consisted of only $40.

Proposals.

Proposals for

$2,500,000.00

OF

3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 26th day of March, 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit: **$2,500,000** OF CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.

Principal payable November 1, 1950.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MARCH 12, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS —MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months from April 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to four o'clock P. M., Friday, March 29th, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

No bids will be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. Bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award of the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as it may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title to the Westerly 1 foot 6 inches, and Contingent, of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park, should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, (now the City of New York,) and that the balance of such expense should be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition of such park, and that the sum of $1,634,577 being part or balance of the said expense should be assessed and levied as follows, namely:

On the north by 56th Street, on the south by 48th Street, on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the area last described.

Fourth—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and assessment and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stadt-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 970 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at the place last above mentioned on the 9th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part III. in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of April, 1901, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR.,
JOHN J. RYAN,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Attractive country property, Milford, Conn., near Long Island Sound; modern dwelling, 18 rooms; 7 acres ground; stables, cottage, chicken house; fine garden, fruit and shade trees; town water; telephone service; near railroad station and trolley; boating, fishing, and bathing; price reasonable; will be rented fully furnished. Apply to H. H. Cammann & Co., 51 Liberty St.

For sale or exchange—1,000 acre farm, Berkshires; stock and tools; manufacturing or mercantile business considered. Beulahland Farm, Blandford, Mass.

For Sale—25 acres fruit and stock farm; price, $10,000 cash; no exchange. Address Box 45 Ulster Park, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summ

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS; RAILROAD & WATER FRONTS COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE; CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK; VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED; one piece with 4,800 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO., 86 Borden Av., Long Island City.

Bargain.—Mennetto Hills Farm, Plainview, L. I.; 185 acres, 90 clear; house 11 rooms; barn and several outbuildings; two ponds and orchard; nicely located, one hour from city. For particulars address Owner, A. A. Leverich, 449 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Telephone, 1,073 Bedford.

For Sale—New seven-room cottage, overlooking Great South Bay, village of Patchogue; lot 60 by 175 feet. Address M. L., P. O. Box 378 Patchogue, L. I.

House, farm, nine acres, on the water, for sale cheap. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

House, barn, two acres, near water, for sale cheap. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

Farms and cottages, sell or to let; near the water. H. C. Davidson, East Rockaway, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FOR RENT IN

Presbyterian Building,

156 5th Ave., Cor. 20th St.,

On second floor, space of about 3,000 square feet.

Also a few desirable offices at moderate rent. Apply on premises,

HORACE S. ELY & CO., AGENTS,

84 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,

151st to 152d, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4, 5 & 6 rooms with bath.

All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.

OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)

Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

STORES TO RENT.
1ST AV., NO. 1,480, CORNER 77TH ST.
3D AV., NO. 1,310, CORNER 75TH ST.
GROCERY BUSINESS 20 YEARS.
3D AV., NO. 1,320, NEAR 75TH ST.
75TH ST., NO. 177, NEAR 3D AV.
ST. ANN'S AV., NO. 288, CORNER 140TH ST.
6TH AV., 266, CORNER 17TH ST., 2 LOFTS
S. E. JACOBS, 135 B'WAY.

LIGHT LOFTS.

FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,000, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

5th Avenue, 537, 44th & 45th Sts.,

Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor; suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

A.—A. CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT. Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

93 Warren Street, Corner Offices.

Large light rooms, $10.00 to $15.00 month.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Ave,

CORNER AND OTHER STORES.

91st St. and 2d Av.; good stand for butcher or grocer. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th

Two large light lofts to let on Leonard St., running through to Church St.; electric motor for hoisting; rent, $1,250. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

3d Av., 721, cor. 45th St.—Store and basement, for many years occupied for groceries; rent $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

14th St., 5 West.—New business building, few doors west of 5th Av; large store, with gallery, to let; also large, light lofts and basement store. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Fulton St., 64.—Large, light store and lofts to let; modern fireproof building; steam heat, elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable lofts in 23d St. building, near 5th Av.; passenger elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

43d St., near 5th Av.—21-foot house, suitable for tailor or similar business. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

2 lofts in new corner building, 95x100, with power, steam heat, and elevator; will divide. Grossman, corner 94th St. and 1st Av.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Atlantic City.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Myrtle Av., 683-689.—Two good-sized stores to let; good neighborhood; reasonable rent; suitable for cigar or hardware. N. Evans, 847 Bedford Av.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Patchogue.—Cottage suitable for a large family, containing large piazzas; first floor contains hall, parlor, library, dining room, sitting room, large butler's pantry, kitchen, with artesian water; second floor has several large bedrooms, with closets; third floor six bedrooms, trunk-room, and linen closet; house fully furnished except linen and silver; large lawn, shrubs, and vines; plenty shade; also stable and outbuildings; five minutes from depot; half mile from the Great South Bay; rent, $600. Address Owner, 147 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Catskill Mountains, Elka Park, Tannersville; altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with 9 rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, pine forest; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, with magnificent view; shade, fishing, bathing; to let, on account of owner's absence, only to private family; rent moderate. Apply to "H. F. W.," 342 East 9th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

To Let—Peirce's Park, 29 miles southwest of Philadelphia, grandest country place in America; immense house, furnished; 15 acres in park; gigantic trees; beautiful pond; farm 190 acres; $500 per annum. J. P. Stebbins, 125 West 47th St., N. Y.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, (Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished; homelike; bathrooms, running water, fireplaces, &c. Circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

To Let—Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath; stables, fruit; one hour out in centre of island; healthy location; rent for long season, $225. W. Bausch, Farmingdale, L. I.

Large farmhouse in Eastern Dutchess for Summer months; furnished; beautifully situated; fine air, view; near lake. Apply A. M. Culver, 2,428 Park Row Building, N. Y.

Large farmhouse in Eastern Dutchess for Summer months; furnished; beautifully situated; fine air, view; near lake. Apply A. M. Culver, 2,428 Park Row Building, N. Y.

Gentleman's country seat for rent; fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

AVON BY THE SEA, **N. J.** Furnished Cottages for rent. Office near Depot. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Sea Cliff, overlooking Sound.—Furnished cottages, boating, bathing; invigorating atmosphere; picturesque drives. Everitt, 831 Park Av.

Westchester Property to Let.

All kinds and sizes of furnished houses at Orienta and Mamaroneck. Send your requirements, stating rent limit, to Chas. Brookes, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

124 EAST 122D ST.
3-story & basement high stoop.
$720.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 432 18TH ST.

Large, commodious, partly furnished House in West 14th St.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 432 18TH ST.

$35 PER MONTH FOR 3-STORY QUEEN ANNE brick dwelling, in perfect order, at No. 11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Cor. Broadway & 44th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

LARGE, COMMODIOUS HOUSE IN WEST 14TH ST.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 432 18TH ST.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Rent $50 for a Summer and Winter boarding house, fully furnished. A. M. Johnson, 149 Broadway.

Richmond Real Estate to Let.

Unfurnished house at New Brighton, S. I., in best locality; five sleeping rooms. Apply to R. T. P. Fiske, 38 Broad St., N. Y. City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West,

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.

Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

S. E. corner 118th St., Manhattan Av.—New and thoroughly modern apartments.
HESPERUS.

6 rooms, $60-$68; 4 rooms, $40-$43; best neighborhood; near Morningside Park; large, light rooms; healthful; spacious courts; elevator night and day; telephone in each suite; mail chutes; artistic hall entrance; good service.

A.—THE TUXEDO, Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent, on premises.

ST. ANN'S AV., 139 AND 140TH ST.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENTS; RENTS MODERATE TO SELECT FAMILIES.
HOFFMAN, 284 ST. ANN'S AV.

Wyoming Apartment House, corner 9th St. and 2d Av.—Elegant flats, six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; steam heated; elevator; janitor service; moderate rents. G. Newman, 130 2d Av.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

68th St., 256 East.—Marble halls, staircases; steam heat; first floor apartment, $32. Janitor or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, $800, $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted immediately, by married couple, no children, furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 or 7 rooms, till July; below 50th St. preferred; references. L. S. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,

THE TROUVILLE,

Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E.96th.

Upholstering.—All branches; draping, cabinet making, polishing; carpets cleaned, laid; slip-covers, hair mattresses. L. Tuchfeld, 1,738 Madison Av.

One elegantly decorated steam-heated flat, five rooms, bath, rent $20. 1,759 Madison Av, between 115th and 116th Sts.; owner in house.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive corner flat, overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $60.

Coal and Wood.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD.

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—Second-hand camera, 4"x5" or 5"x7"; would like Zeiss Ville or Turner-Reich lens, (long focus;) what have you got? Send print and full particulars, Box 154 Chester, Mass.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Insurance policies bought for cash. Martin Stone, 1,080 Lexington Av.

Insurance policies bought for cash. Martin Stone, 1,080 Lexington Av.

Machinery.

STEAM ENGINES and Machinery—Bought and sold. Wickes Bros., 95 Liberty St., New York, have now for sale automatic engines:
Three 16½x24 Armington & Sims.
One 16x16 Green, centre crank.
One 13½x14 Armington & Sims.
One 12x16 Bass, centre crank.
One 12x12 Porter, high speed.
One 11x14 Ide, high speed.
One 10x12 Ball, centre crank.
One 10x12 N. Y. Safety, centre crank.
Corliss Engines, many sizes.
32—60x16 Horizontal Tubular Boilers, complete. Send for our Monthly Stock List.

Boilers, Engines, Baxters, Pulsometers, centrifugal, miscellaneous pumps, forges, blowers, radiators, ventilating wheels, everything; automobiles bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Maslins, 165 First St., Jersey City.

Dynambs and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinnock Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

For rent—Portable boilers, engines, air compressors, complete pumping outfits, hoisters, derricks. Marvin Briggs, 12 Broadway.

Detective Agencies.

Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Established 1891. 150 Nassau St. Telephone 2239 John.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Atlantic City.

THE SITE OF THE SEA VIEW HOTEL, OAK BLUFFS, COTTAGE CITY, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Comprising about two acres of land, with a frontage of over 2,000 feet on the Bluffs; situated at the head of the Steamboat Landing, and being the most advantageous location for a successful Summer hotel on the Island. Full particulars of GEORGE H. BROWN, 434-438 Tremont Building, Boston.

THE ALBEMARLE, VIRGINIA AV., Near BEACH.
After being extensively improved and enlarged, this elegant modern hotel, new throughout, is offering superior accommodations, including elevator to street, large sunny rooms, many with bath, steam heat; 2,000 square feet of sun parlors, and every possible convenience for special Spring rates, $8, $10, $12 and $15 weekly. Cuisine a feature. Capacity 400. Orchestra. Booklet on request.
J. P. COPE.

HOTEL ADOLPHUS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Delightfully situated on KENTUCKY AVE., near the BOARDWALK. Beautifully airy rooms. PRIVATE BATHS. Every modern convenience. HOMELIKE COMFORTS. FIRST CLASS BUFFET. Moderate terms. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. C. A. BAAKE.

HOTEL MORTON—Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; rooms en suite with private bath; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

Berkshire Inn, VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH. UNDER NEW MANAGEment; capacity, 300; elevator to street; steam heat, baths, and every possible appointment; cuisine unsurpassed; Spring rates. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

PONCE DE LEON. VIRGINIA AVE., 2D HOUSE FROM BEACH; Steam heat, elevator; Spring rates, $2 and up daily, $10 and up w'kly; booklet. S. E. SWEENY, Prop. and Owner.

HOTEL STERLING ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Fireproof, Electric Lights, STEAM HEAT, Elevator, Private Baths, $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

Hotel Majestic, VIRGINIA AV.; 3D HOUSE FROM BEACH; Capacity, 250; elevator, steam heat, baths, and every known appointment; special Spring rates; booklet. Osborne & Hilliard.

GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. A Sanatorium with superior Hotel Table and Service. Write for Booklet.

AVON INN, VIRGINIA AVE. & BEACH. ELEVATOR TO STREET. SUN PARLORS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. $2.00 DAILY. SPECIAL SPRING RATES ON APPLICATION. F. L. LIPTON, PROP.

WILTSHIRE Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia Av. and the Beach.—Entirely renovated, handsomely furnished, latest modern improvements; delightful rooms; new hydraulic elevator. Write for booklet. S. S. Phoebus.

HOTEL EDISON Ocean & Michigan Aves. Capacity 250. Elevator, Sun Parlor. Write for Special Spring Rates. J. C. COPELAND.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Av., near Boardwalk; steam heated; newly furnished; elevator. N. Y. MOYER.

THE BOUVIER,
150 South Tennessee Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Mrs. M. K. SPRINGER.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

Summer Resorts.

"HOLLYWOOD"
WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Will open for reception of guests early in June.

With its new additions and extensive improvements, is pre-eminently the most magnificent hotel in its location, appointments and service on the Atlantic Coast.

Golf Links. Bathing Pavilion.

Office for booking is now open at No. 100 Broadway, 11th Floor, Room 10. Plans and full particulars can be obtained of
R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager.
(Telephone 5,323 Cortlandt.)

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BERKELEY,
Berkeley and Boylston Streets, Boston.

A modern hotel, adapted to permanent and transient guests. Easy of access to all parts of the city and suburbs. Electric cars pass the door. Cuisine unexcelled.
American or European Plan.
JOHN A. SHERLOCK.

WHERE TO DINE.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, à la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.
Flouret's, 18th St. & 5 Av. Service Ala. Tdh. Music. Banquet Rooms for parties.
Hotel Victoria, Service Ala. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Evs
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.
HEALY'S, 66th St. & Col. Av. Alc. Music 6:30-1.
Pabst Harlem, Largest & Finest Restaurant of its kind in America. 256 W. 125th St. Grand Band Eves. Alc. & Tdh.
Gaston 432 5th Av., 2 W. 30. French Cuisine, a1c. tdh Lch. 50c. Din. $1. Hungarian Orch.
Dun Bld'g, Rest. Business Men's Dinner Alc Café. Lunch. B'way & Reade St.
Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Dorlon's Oyster House, 6 & 7 East 23d St. Open for breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Hotel Metropole, 42d St., B'way Rathskeller & Palm Garden. Alc. Music.
Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.
Buccadonna's Celebrated Tdh. Rest., 31 W. 27 Bus. Men's Lch. 30c. Din. (wine) 60c
Ye olde Tavern, 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Wallace's Fifth Av. & 19th St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.
Gonfarone 36 W. 8th St. French & Italian. Tdh, (wine,) 50c. Lunch; (wine,) 40c. Alc.

DURING THE LENTEN SEASON
Dine at
During Lent The Maryland Kitchen.
254 West 34th Street.
Southern Cooking. Typical Music.
Table d'Hote, 6 to 9 o'clock.
Also service a la carte.

PLAVANO'S, 55 W. 35. Alc. Tdh. Lch. 40c. Din. 75c.
NewArdin & Chaberty, 121-5 W. 28. tdh. wine, 50
Huber's Wilhelmina, 7th Av. & 116. Tdh. Alc.
J. PECK, French Tdh., (wine,) 50c. 140 Fulton St
JACQUIN'S, 54 W. 24th St. Alc. Tdh. (wine) 55c.
STEPHANS, 78 & Col. Av. Tdh. Lch. 50c. Din. 75c

Au chat noir.

32 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine,) 50c.
Table d'Hote, (orchestra,) 75c. A la Carte at all hours.
And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

Building Materials.

WOOD MANTELS.
Stock, $5, $25. Vrasda manufacturer, 157 E. 128th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship, reliable goods, go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.

Catalogue sent free on application.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., bet. 6th Av. & B'way, for 55 years a standard make of a high reputation; direct from manufacturer; special monthly terms; good used pianos from $125 up. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

Your old piano as first payment secures for you a fine upright piano, stool, and scarf, balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4.

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Equal in power and sweetness to a large piano; old pianos exchanged; also complete line of grand and upright pianos, celebrated makes; rents, $4.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Beautiful Decker Upright Piano, $150.00, slightly used, in excellent condition, and fully warranted; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Co., 94 Fifth Av., N. Y.

$75, Fine Knabe; new uprights, $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,514 3d Av., near 85th St.

Artistic Sturz Pianos rented and sold on instalments; other upright, $160 and $150. 142 Lincoln Av., near 154th St., one block east of 3d Av.

UPRIGHT Pianos, $75, $125; rents, $3. Jacob Brothers, 103 E. 14th St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Full-size mahogany upright, almost new, $75. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STAGE INSTRUCTION.

Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly and practically prepared for the professional stage at the Lawrence School of Acting, 106 West 42d Street, New York. Circulars on application to Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

PRIVATE **SELTMAN'S** SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' and **COLLEGE** Examinations
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Class and private instruction.

The Berkeley, 23 W. 44th St. **SWIMMING** *for Women and Children.*

Elocution, reciting, public speaking; rapid, thorough instruction; write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser, 28 West 23d St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FREDERICK POWELL, TENOR, OPEN FOR CHURCH ENGAGEMENTS AND CONCERTS. CARE OF GIRARD, 251 WEST 116TH ST.

Dancing.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th. —Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed, 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 31 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

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20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company, new buildings, 490-492 East 138th St.—Storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping estimates. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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ADVICE and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
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Registered patent attorneys, 245 Broadway, New York.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Case of loose drilled whole pearls, left in 6th Av. elevated Thursday, 21st. Reward for finder at Room 400, Woodbridge Building, 100 William Street.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 333,948, the Greenwich Savings Bank, 248 6th Av., New York City. Payment stopped. Please return to bank.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Lawyers.

Attorneys and costs provided for prosecuting legal claims; accounts, accidents, estates. Post Office Box 880, New York.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Twenty-five-foot sloop yacht, full inventory, A1. Henry Miller, 66 Maiden Lane.

Loans.

SALARIED PEOPLE'S LOAN CO., ROOM 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms. See them.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
To Lease, To Lease,
THE PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

This elegant and popular house is the finest and best located in that section; accommodates 400 guests, has 250 elegant and comfortably furnished sleeping rooms, large parlors and reception rooms, play rooms for children, and the most spacious dining rooms of any hotel in the country; fine stabling for horses; the most improved kitchen and laundry, storerooms, and wine vaults; the main building is 250 feet front, with wing of 150 feet by 40, with the most delightful piazza, 400 feet long by 16 feet wide, supported by Corinthian pillars 25 feet high.

Fine bowling alley, &c., elegantly and completely furnished. OWNER, 23 Union Square, Rooms, 6 and 7.

ALLEN CARUTHERS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
256 and 257 Broadway, New York.
CORPORATIONS
Organized in All States.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS.
Corporations organized for business and manufacturing; any State. Full information on application; cost, methods, details. For $1.50 we send our book, "Organization and Management of Business Corporations," telling all about corporations. Send for descriptive folder. Ronald & Co., 52 Broadway.

A.—CAPITAL SECURED
FOR INDUSTRIALS, MINES, RAILROADS, BONDS GUARANTEED
in strongest New York financial institutions. EDWARD D. SNIFFEN, Manager; Washington Life Insurance Company, 141 Broadway.

EXPORT—Advertiser, 20 years' business experience, principally exports to Latin America and Far East, (cif.,) linguist, experienced buyer, correspondent, competent to take charge of department, offers his services to "A1" interested firms. "Alert," Box 172 Times.

Attractive Publishing Businesses at attractive prices. I sell publications only. Parties wanting good properties adapted to their needs, should call or write with references stating what they desire. EMERSON P. HARRIS, 150 Nassau St.

Good Magazine opportunity, 40,000 circulation, fair advertising, self-sustaining, good foundation. Fullest investigation. $8,000 required. HARRIS.

Foundation for great National weekly, high standing, 10,000 paid circulation. Unusual opportunity. $10,000 required. HARRIS.

Weekly class paper, leads attractive field, $7,000. Good management and push should make worth $50,000. HARRIS.

Great Mechanical Weekly, $350,000, making 10 per cent., can be doubled in value. High Grade. HARRIS.

International Annual, great possibilities, sold to close large business. $10,000 upwards required. EMERSON P. HARRIS, 150 Nassau.

Assistant Manager Wanted—An excellent opportunity for a bright, energetic young man; must invest a sufficient amount in the company to warrant faithful service; confidential; references. Address Opportunity, Box 220 Times.

Interest offered in a monthly payment building business; established eleven years; last year's business $38,656.00; party taking active interest preferred. Address, stating amount of capital available, Box 123 White Plains, N. Y.

Investors.—I am offering a safe and legitimate investment, which is sure to pay from 15 to 20 per cent. dividends; please investigate. A. M. Kemp, 186 World Building, New York.

Call on W. J. Lynch, 19 West 26th St., late with Sharp & Co., formerly of Hawks's, Piccadilly, London, for very nobby garments. Moderate prices.

$1,450 will buy syndicate allotment (6 per cent. bonds preferred and common stock) in a corporation whose success is assured. Realize, Times Office.

Show me your handwriting and I will tell what you are and may become; delineation, $1.
C. B. STAHL, 28 WEST 15TH ST.

Wanted—About $20,000 in manufacturing business where product sold in advance. Murray, 309 Broadway, Room No. 101.

Lodging House For Sale—Will sacrifice; suitable for German couple or elderly man; rent, $15. 357 Newark St., Hoboken.

Investors' Directory Co., 120 Broadway, sell the only genuine addresses of Eastern investors; write for circular.

Cash advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts. Martin J. Weil, 453 Broome St.

Would purchase patent for automobiles or, if secured, would loan substantial business. 80 Stockholm St., Brooklyn.

Barber shop, well-established business and pool rooms; bargain. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

World's Fair Men—Pan-American lots opposite main entrance leased reasonably. Frank Adolf, Buffalo.

From $6,000 to $50,000 loaned on first mortgage in Manhattan; low rates. Executor, Box 205 Times.

Established law business for sale owing to poor health. Address P. O. Box 804, Seattle, Wash.

Moving van and express business for sale; well established; sacrifice if sold at once. 3,148 3d Av.

Small foundry for sale, with plenty of work; size, 70 by 50. Foundry, Elizabeth, N. J.

Small foundry for sale, with plenty of work; size, 70 by 50. Foundry, Elizabeth, N. J.

For Sale.

I BUY OLD METAL
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

CREDIT TO ALL.

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality, goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 Broadway. Take Elevator.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS RENTED from $3.00 per month up, by the manufacturers, Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 327 Broadway, New York, Telephone 2080 Franklin.

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S. B. DAVEGA, 32 East 14th St. (Open Evenings.) 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 West 125th St.

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All standard makes; repairs, and ribbons free. Sold half price. Telephone 1,338—Franklin. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway.

Tires! Wholesale and Retail.—Headquarters for Cleveland and Tribune Bicycles. Sporting goods. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

Credit to all. diamonds, watches; wholesale prices; small amount down. Manhattan Diamond Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

At 240 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Auction Sales.

That steam engine, a boy, in his first pair of trousers feels that the world is his; but as a starter he only feels comfortable in a sailor suit.

The extremes are: 1st: cream white gros grain silk, golden silk trimmings, bloomer breeches, $14; cream white worsted, blue trimmings, middy trousers, $10.50.

2nd: rough blue serge, red or black trimmings, trousers lined, $4.50.

They are called boys' eiderdown bathrobes; they are used for a dozen other purposes, mothers know what.

$1.50 instead of the usual $3 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE CONTRACT IS INVALID

Stipulations Concerning Labor Are Held to be Unconstitutional.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Follows Decision in the Rodgers Case.

The contract for the construction of the new East River Bridge is virtually held by a decision rendered yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to be invalid, because of the illegal provisions which were inserted in it in order to meet the requirements of the labor law. The question came before the court upon appeal by Julius Meyers from an interlocutory judgment of the Special Term, sustaining a demurrer to the complaint, in his suit against the City of New York and the Bridge Commissioners. The action was brought under the law of 1892, and Section 1,925 of the code, to prevent waste of the public money.

The alleged waste was claimed to result from various provisions of the advertised proposals for a contract, among others that requiring that the contract to be made for the work must contain an agreement to comply with the provision of the labor law as to the rate of wages, and, where labor was employed, requiring preference to be given to the citizens of this State; also that no laborer, mechanic, or workman should be permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in certain emergencies; and that the rate of wages to be paid for a legal day's work be not less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade in the locality where such public work was performed.

These provisions were alleged in the complaint to be unconstitutional, and the requirements to be illegal. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the court, says that as legal propositions they are now established, in the Rodgers case, by the highest court of the State. As to the claim that the Bridge Commissioners, having unrestricted power to contract, were at liberty to insert these provisions in the contract, Justice Rumsey says it may be assumed, when they imposed these restrictions upon the contract, they did not do so of their own free will, but because the statute then in force, and supposed to be valid, compelled them to do so.

The Court holds that it follows from the decision in the Rodgers case, "that the insertion of any requirement in the contract which unduly increases the price to be paid for the work operates as a waste of the public money"; also "that the Bridge Commissioners, in inserting these provisions, did that which they had no power to do, and because it is conceded that the necessary result of it is to waste the public funds, the complaint in that regard is sufficient, and therefore the demurrer should be overruled."

Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Patterson dissented.

Lewis Nixon, President of the New East River Bridge Commission, when seen at the Democratic Club last night, said that the Appellate Court decision would in no way interfere with the progress of the work of construction. "All the bidders for the contract," said Mr. Nixon, "were aware of its conditions, and no one was prejudiced by awarding the contract with this condition inserted.

"Besides, we had no choice in the matter, as we had to obey the existing law. As soon as we are served with the decision we will ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to how the matter can be arranged. The work on the bridge in the meantime will go on as before."

OPPENHEIM IS DISBARRED.

Appellate Court Judges Declare that He Is Guilty of Subornation of Perjury.

Benjamin Oppenheim, an attorney, against whom charges were made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was yesterday disbarred by the unanimous direction of the Appellate Division. The accused lawyer, hearing of a child named Nugent having been run over by one of the Metropolitan Company's cars, immediately proceeded to call on the child's mother, from whom he obtained a contract employing him as attorney, by which he was to receive one-half of any recovery.

Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, says: "He then proceeded to manufacture the testimony to obtain a recovery. He employed Peorchia, an Italian barber, to find persons who would testify upon the trial, took affidavits from several persons, which I am satisfied were known to him to be false when verified, if they were verified; called upon others to endeavor to induce them to testify, produced upon the trial these witnesses, who had been induced to testify falsely, and upon such testimony obtained a verdict. Two witnesses who testified to what they now say was untrue, were girls, one fifteen and the other seventeen years of age."

These girls testified in these proceedings that neither of them had seen the accident and that they so informed Oppenheim when he called upon them. To induce them to testify he appealed to their sympathies, asked them to assist the child and her mother, who were poor people, as against this rich railroad company. Then, after having drawn up affidavits for them to sign, he drilled them as to the testimony they should give. In conclusion Justice Ingraham says:

"The respondent, a member of the bar, has grossly abused his position; has been guilty of an offense which, by the law of this State, is a felony, and should be no longer permitted to disgrace the profession."

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in concluding, said: "The evidence showed Oppenheim to be absolutely unworthy of credit, and in no respect to be believed under oath."

A. C. Fransioli Disbarred.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday granting a motion for the disbarment of Augustus C. Fransioli of 59 Liberty Street. The petition of the Bar Association states that Fransioli was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1858. He was charged with retaining $2,400 which he had secured on the compromise of a foreclosure suit brought against Mary A. Organ of Washington County. The suit was brought on behalf of Owen and Margaret Duffy. They never received the money collected by Fransioli for them.

LEGAL NOTES.

GOLDENBERG'S CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously affirmed an order granted at Special Term permitting Attorney General Davies to intervene in an action brought by Jacob Rothschild and others against Mary Goldenberg and others for the construction of certain clauses of the will of Simon Goldenberg. By these provisions of his will Mr. Goldenberg gave his residuary estate to certain persons named, or to the survivors of them, to apply it "to the creation of some charitable or educational institution in the City of New York." The only restriction placed by the testator as to the character of the institution was that it should be non-sectarian, and that he did not desire the fund to be divided between existing charities, "but this is not to preclude said legatees from enlarging or placing upon a solid foundation any existing charitable institution, if they shall deem it advisable so to do, having full confidence that they will found a charity which will add something to the improvement of the physical, moral, or intellectual improvement of those for whose benefit they will create such institution."

Justice Patterson, giving the opinion of the appellate tribunal, says the bequest is not to be deemed invalid by reason of the indefiniteness or uncertainty of the intended beneficiaries, if under the authority of the will and otherwise valid and feasible scheme to effectuate the testator's intention may be carried out by the trustees. Referring to the provision of the real property law giving the Supreme Court in certain cases control over bequests and devises, and enacting that "the Attorney General shall represent the beneficiaries in all such cases, and it shall be his duty to enforce such trusts by proper proceedings in court," Justice Patterson says that in order to enforce and protect the trust, the Attorney General should be made a party to the action. "The validity of the trust," he adds, "is the main subject of the litigation, and it is the office of the Attorney General to see to the establishment of the trust, if valid, for a beneficiary to be selected by the trustees. If they make no selection, then to take proper proceedings in court to enforce the trust."

***

POWERS OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.—Abraham Ludholz, upon the organization in 1898 of the City of Greater New York, was transferred from the position of topographical draughtsman in the office of the Commissioners of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to the same position in the Department of Sewers. In October, 1900, the Commissioner of Sewers increased his salary to $1,800 a year. The increased salary could not be paid, however, until the Civil Service Commissioners had certified that the increase was properly made, in pursuance of law. This they refused to do, claiming that the increase in salary amounted in fact to promotion from one class to another under the White Law, which could not be permitted without a new civil service examination.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a writ of peremptory mandamus obtained by Ludholz, requiring the Civil Service Commissioners to certify upon the pay roll that the salary had been properly increased. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Court, says that whatever salary Ludholz might have been receiving, as the Civil Service Commission had fixed the maximum of his grade at $1,800, they could not, when his salary was increased to that sum, say that as he had been receiving $1,320, the salary of a leveler, he therefore was a leveler and the increase was a promotion, which the rules forbade without a new examination. The Commissioners could only classify the position, and not to consider the salary to be paid.

Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holding that the appointment of the relator as topographical draughtsman in July, 1897, did not vest him with any particular office, and the increase of his salary was a promotion within Section 15 of Chapter 371 of the laws of 1897.

***

THE CLAFLIN TAX CASE DECIDED.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of Justice Fitzgerald, in the case of the People ex rel H. B. Claflin Company against Thomas L. Feitner et al., Tax Commissioners. Justice Fitzgerald dismissed a writ of certiorari sued out by the Claflin Company to review its assessment for taxation for the year 1899. The company had been originally assessed for property to the amount of $9,000,000, but after a hearing had been held, the amount was reduced to $1,000,000. The company appealed to the Supreme Court to have the assessment still further reduced, claiming that the property taxable in this State amounted to only $290,000. At Special Term the President of the company refused to testify regarding the business of the company in New Jersey, and the Justice accordingly dismissed the writ.

The opinion of the Appellate Division is written by Justice Rumsey. He refers to the organization of the corporation in another State as being evidently purely a formal matter, and he says that in order to find out the amount of capital actually invested in New York State it was essential to understand something of the company's affairs in New Jersey. As to the claim that this would be inquisitorial, he says that all tax inquiries are necessarily inquisitorial to a certain extent, and it had not been shown that there was any improper desire to pry into private affairs in this case.

Justice Rumsey then reviews some of the figures in the case. In January, 1899, the assets of the company were $15,983,000, while the liabilities, exclusive of capital, were given as $6,983,000. It appeared, however, that of the assets, only $4,240,000 were in New York, while against this sum was to be charged about $4,000,000 of the liabilities. The Justice himself finds the figures confusing, and after discussing them in considerable detail, he says:

"The Commissioners might well question the accuracy of this statement, which upon its face looks a little doubtful. That was undoubtedly understood by the relator's President, who explained it by saying that the results of their manner of doing business was that on the second Monday of January fully $6,000,000 was owing to New York firms, and fully $4,000,000 could be traced to purchases of merchandise in New York and accounts and notes owed to New York firms."

Under all the circumstances, Justice Rumsey concludes that some information as to the company's proceedings in New Jersey was essential to an understanding of the New York business, and, on the figures that were testified to, the assessment of $1,000,000 does not appear excessive.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Men's Neckties.

Bat's-wings, Butterflies, Tecks, Imperials, Puffs, and "Once-Overs."
Light or heavy weight Silks.
Stripes or figures,—numerous pale and medium colors, and black-and-white,
25 cents each; VALUE 50 AND 75 CENTS.

Short Skirts.

For rainy day, golf, cycling or country wear.
Made of double-faced, plaid back material, with deep stitched hem. Seven gored, flare cut.
Lengths 37 to 41 inches. Colors:—Medium or Oxford gray, brown, tan and blue,
$5.00; VALUE $7.50.

Children's Hosiery.

150 dozen, black, ribbed Cotton Hose.
Double knees,—spliced heels.
Sizes 5 to 10,
19 cents per pair; VALUE 25 CENTS.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Topping the field of fashionable Spring Top Coats!

Our long boxy Yoked Overcoats in the smart new shades of brown overplaided with green and in genteel Oxfords.

Our perfect fitting loose-draping Raglans, so appropriate for dress. $20 to $35.

Our short walking Top Coats with the broad square shoulders and graceful hang that appeal to comfort-loving pedestrians. $15 to $30.

Which shall it be?

Spring Hats ready.
Likewise Furnishings.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

FURNISHINGS GEMS FOR SPRING BRIDES that show them luxuries can be secured here without sacrificing economy.

PERSIAN RUGS
1 Bale $7.50
(REDUCED FROM $10 & $12.)
1 Bale $15.00
(REDUCED FROM $20 & $25.)

Like wine, they will improve with age, and be even more valuable on the Golden Wedding Day.

Every artistic home needs Curtains. These are also within the picket line of economy here.

Irish Point Lace Curtains . . $4.25
(VALUE $6.00.)

"LONG CREDIT" is a money-saving convenience appreciated by all economists.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

DUPLICATE WEDDING PRESENTS.
J. H. Johnson & Son, 18 John St., N. Y., buy sell and exchange Silverware, Diamonds, and all precious stones, including OLD GOLD JEWELRY. Our cases are full of bargains, 25 to 50 per cent. less than first cost of goods. Send for catalogue.

THE NEW YOKE OVERCOATS.
Made for $50; our price, $20.
Benson's Misfit Parlors, 60 E. 14th St.

Noticeably Right

both in shape and fabric.

Yoked Back—Covert—Raglan—Paddock Spring Overcoats—
$10.00 to $30.00.

"A hit,"—our "Yale" and "Harvard" Suits for men and young men.
Every good style Derby, $2.00 and $3.00.
Sale of Boys' Spring Top-Coats, $5.00 and $7.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY STORES: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.
Stores Open This Evening.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

95c. to 1.50 Neckwear for Men—Superb in quality of Silks, refined and exclusive in patterns—choice 50c

This neckwear is the Specialty of high class Furnishing Stores that pride themselves upon distinctiveness, and appeal to the most exacting class of wearers. 200 dozen English Imperials, Squares, Tecks, Single and Reversible Four-in-Hands will be offered. All the Silks Imported and all designs exceptionally smart.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

Ladies' Cloak Department

Sale of Eton Coats.

Black, Tucked Taffetas, Eton Jacket, Collarless,—with fancy lace trimmed vest, lined with white silk.

Broadcloth Eton, trimmed with stitched satin, and gilt or black braid. Black or white silk lining.

$18.50 each.

Black, Tucked Taffetas Eton Coat. Collarless or with new pointed standing collar.

Plain Taffetas Coat, trimmed with silk straps, white satin vest and lining.

$14.50 each.

Black Taffetas Eton Coat, collarless or with tucked, batiste collar,—lined with black or white Taffetas.

Black Broadcloth, Cheviot or Unfinished Worsted Coats. Plain or trimmed with stitched Taffetas.

$10.50 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEDROOM DAINTINESS.

Our enameled, hand-painted bedroom suites are original in two respects. Their graceful designs are simplicity of line itself, and they are most artistically hand-painted in softest tones.

Large, bold iris or deep red poppies are grouped in studied carelessness against exquisitely tinted enamels. Conceptions worthy of forming the basis for a whole room's color scheme.

The idea is ours, and we have many examples ready, but you may direct the arrangement in other creations to suit your flower—or match your wall paper, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 and 47 WEST 21ST ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 and 156 WEST 19TH STREET

$10 OVERCOAT, SILK LINED, light or dark, long or short. Benson's Misfit Parlors, 60 E. 14th St.

CITY TEACHER'S INSANITY.

Friends of Mr. Darling, Committed in Vermont, Noticed His Condition.

Eugene R. Darling, who, according to a dispatch from Montpelier, Vt., was taken to the Waterbury Insane Asylum on Thursday violently insane, was for nearly twenty-one years connected with Public School No. 18, on East Fifty-first Street, as an assistant. He also practiced law and had until quite recently an office at 32 Liberty Street.

Darling's friends say that for some time past, beginning about Jan. 1, they have noticed that his mind was giving away. About two weeks ago he left his home, 122 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to take a rest on his farm in Corinth, Vt.

Darling was very ambitious, and was frequently warned that he was working too hard. He tried upon several occasions in recent years to pass the examination for School Principal, but failed. These failures preyed upon his mind, his friends believe.

If attacked with La Grippe, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Two Weeks to Easter

That means a Coat or Dress for the little maid or a tailor-made gown for her older sister. . . . . 'Tis not alone good taste that characterizes offerings in this department, but exceedingly moderate prices. . . . . Garments that bear latest touch of Fashion at prices so reasonable are not plentiful thus early in season!

Misses' Box Coats
4 to 14 years—value 5.50 . . . . . 3.98
Also Three-quarter length Coats for Girls and Misses in Tan, Castor, Blue, Brown and other colors—with and without Satin linings—wide Self front facing—new Spring styles.

Misses' Box Coats
4 to 14 years—value 7.50 . . . . . 4.98
Also Three-quarter length Coats—Covert and plain Cloth—Royal Blue, lined with Silver Grey Satin, also Tan, Red and other shades, Satin lined; also Double Breast Coats, with large Military Collar.

Girls' Confirmation Suits
an exceptional offering at 3.98
White India Linen and Organdy—new and pretty styles—lace, ribbon and emb'y trim. Others, more elaborate, to 25.98

Misses' Tailor-made Suits
Mfrs'. samples—value 17.00 . . . . . 12.98
Finely tailored, in plain and fancy styles—Venetians, Coverts and Homespuns, trim'd in various ways, with stitched bands, velvet, gold and silk braids—Eton, Blouse and Mess Jackets—leading Spring shades—14 to 18 years.
Other Novelties to 35.98

Girls' Tailor-made Suits
8 to 12 years—value 11.00 . . . . . 7.98
Finer Coverts and Homespuns—Blue, Brown, Grey and other Spring Shades—Eton style, with and without collar—taffeta stitched bands, fancy braid and button trim—natty effects.

Girls' Sailor Suits
4 to 12 years—value 5.98 . . . . . 3.75
All Wool English Serges—Brown, Blue and Red—deep Sailor Collar, Shield and tie, prettily trim'd with braid—extra full Skirts—deep hem.

Two Weeks to Easter

That means a new Suit, Top Coat or Hat for the Boy.
Where, in all New York, can you buy so well as here?

2,000 Double Breast Suits
True value, $5 and $6 . . . . . 2.98
Stripes, in light, medium and dark gray. Checks, in light, medium and dark gray. Plaids, in light, medium and dark gray. Mixtures in light, medium and dark gray. Also each style in full assortment of Tans and Browns; also Navy Blue Thibets, Cheviots and Serges—fast dye.
All extra well made.
The majority with double seats and knees.
Ages 7 to 16 years.

2,000 Double Breast Suits
True value, $6.00 to $8.00 . . . . . 3.98
A large variety of extra fine styles for Confirmation and Dressy Wear....Navy Blue Wide Wales and Serges, Unfinished Worsteds and handsome plaids, checks and fancies—all finely tailored—nothing better in shape and fit—7 to 16 years.

Three-piece Suits
Short Pants—with vest—9 to 16 yrs . . 3.98
Natty Styles in All Wool Cheviots—Suits that you cannot match elsewhere under $5.50 and $6.00.

Confirmation Suits 5.98
3-piece Navy Blue and Black, also Stylish Mixtures.....All fine fabrics that show their quality and prove it by good wear.

Youths' Long Pant Suits
14 to 19 years 3.98
Excellent patterns in fancy grays—remarkable value—really worth $8.00.
Specials in Finer to 18.00

Boys' Top Coats
3 to 15 years—Special 2.98
Oxford Twills and Tan Coverts—good shape—good style—good value.

Boys' Spring Raglans
4 to 15 years . . . . . 4.98 . . . . 5.98
Coat or Raglan Sleeve—with and without turn over Cuffs—Tan, Olive and Oxford—made in every detail like a man's garment—sure to please the boys.....Cannot be matched in style and value.

Boys' Sailor Suits
3 to 10 years—Value 3.50 . . . . . 1.98
Navy Blue Cheviots and Serges—wide collar—Emb'd shields—full Soutache braid trim.....They are worth quickly coming for—Cannot be replaced.

What 98 CENTS will buy in Boys' New Spring Hats
Derbies—Black, Brown, Maple,
Golf-Tourists, wide brims,
Telescopes—all shades.
Tam o'Shanters—Leather and Cloth—handsome, fancy styles.
Caps—Yachts, Automobiles and Cadets.
Price alone does not tell the story. It is high quality and superior styles that make price remarkable. Buying direct from manufacturers, we can SELL at prices smaller buyers MUST PAY.

Two Weeks to Easter

None too early to select the Hat or Bonnet! . . . . Whether trimmed or untrimmed, you will find the newest Millinery here in variety to please every fancy, at Prices most Reasonable.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.
No shoe so thoroughly satisfactory.
Always the same price.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.
The Sorosis Slipper, in
New designs for evening dress.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and Eleventh Street.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. At 8:15, CHARLES FROHMAN presents THE LASH OF A WHIP ("Rollicking,") with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others. TO BE FOLLOWED at 10:15 by THE SHADES OF NIGHT ("Brilliant.") with Elsie De Wolfe, Mr. E. M. Holland, etc.

Broadway THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs at 8. Mats. Wed. & T'dy at 2. BIGGEST HIT of the YEAR. Curtain rises at 8 precisely. The Stupendous Drury Lane Production, THE PRICE OF PEACE. Best Reserved Seats 50, 75, $1 CHOICE ORCH. SEATS, 1.50. ALL WED. MATS. 25, 50 AND 75.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. THIS (SAT.) Aftern. at 2:30. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 3, in E flat major. "Rhenish." Op. 97; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte, in A major, No. 2; CESAR FRANCK, "The Accursed Huntsman," Symphonic Poem; BERLIOZ, Overture to "Benevenuto Cellini," Op. 23. Soloist, Mr. Leopold Godowsky. Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15c 25c 50c. 23d St. Enigomatic Troupe, Prelle's Dogs, Max Waldon, Zelma Rawiston, Della Rocca. 5th Ave. Mme. "Butterfly," Helen Dauvray & M. A. Kennedy, Jess Dandy, O'Meers Sisters. 58th St. Wilmer-Vincent Co., Pete Baker, "The Automobile Girl," Smith & Chisolm, &c. 125th St. Fred Bond & Co., The Finneys, 3 Vilona Sisters, Bachelor Club, J. Cauthope.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. GOOD BYE WEEKS, THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Special Engagement of DAN DALY.

SAVOY B'DWAY & 34TH ST. LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT. 4—Cohans—4 in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON-TON BURLESQUERS. Hassen Ben Ali's Troupe of Arabs. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1t. west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

Hammerstein's, Mat. To-day. VICTORIA Best Orch. 50c Seats. A. H. Chamberlyn presents the 2d edition of My Lady Chas. J. Ross in new character. Burlesque, Ballet and Varieties. Sun. Concerts.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE. The Fairy Play, The Forest Ring. This Afternoon at 3 o'clock. CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th Street and 7th Av.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

KOSTER & BIAL'S WHITE RATS. W. 34. GREAT BILL. DAILY MATS. 25c. EVGS. ALL ORC., 50c. OTIS HARLAN, HENRY LEE, John W. Ransone, Powers Bros., others.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. Souvenirs Apl. 3. Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. W. A. Brady's Grand Revival, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. Ev. 8.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mt. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. The Sporting Duchess

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. Chauncey OLCOTT in A Romance of (2 weeks only.) ATHLONE

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Hoyt's A Temperance Town.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Eve. "WOMEN OF TO-DAY." The roaring farce.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

MANHATTAN LOVERS' LANE, 33 & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Orch. $1.50. Wed. & T'dy. By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 9.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15. KELCEY-SHANNON CO. In MANON LESCAUT

Harlem Opera House. Next Week. Ada Rehan Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. Sweet Soul of Old Drury. ARIZONA Seats Now On Sale.

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. Quo Vadis Next Week May Irwin.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'dy & Wed. LAST 2 WEEKS. MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE. Apl. 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées Wednesday & To-day, 2:15. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day and Wed. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. with ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day and Wed. THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST. UNDER TWO FLAGS With Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée To-day at 2. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. 50th Time Monday. Souvenirs. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. 69 WEST 66TH STREET. INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH, OTTAWA vs. ALL-NEW YORK, TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Extra.

OLD ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. CLOSING DAYS. 34th Annual Exhibition AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY. To-day, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. To-morrow, (last Sunday,) 1 to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Fourth Concert Tues. Evg., March 26, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisted by LEOPOLD GODOWSKY PIANO. Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Monday, 2:30 P. M. Mmes. TERNINA, OLITZKA, GEYER, MM. CREMONINI, CAMPANARI & PLANCON. Selections from TOSCA. SIG. MANCINELLI, Mus. Director. Seats at Ruliman's, 111 Broadway, Principal Hotels, Schuberth's and Ditson's Music Stores.

KEITH'S CECILIA LOFTUS, THE AGOUST FAMILY, LILLIAN BURKHART, SCOGNAMILLO, 4 OTTS, LOUISE DRESSER.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Last Week (but one) of the GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. THIS AFTERNOON, at 1:45.—SALAMMBO, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, Sizes, and Scotti. TO-NIGHT AT 8, at Popular Prices—FAUST. Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Olitzka; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plançon.

Sun. Ev'g, Mar. 24, at 8:15—Last Popular Concert, when Tschaikowsky's Symphonie Pathetique and selections from PARSIFAL will be performed under the direction of Mr. Damrosch. Soloists: Miss Milka Ternina; MM. Van Dyck and Blass.

Special Notice—The regular subscription performances next week will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoon.

Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 25, at 7:45.—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

Tues. Ev'g, March 26, at 7:45—Special performance at Popular Prices of SALAMMBO, (in French.) Mmes. Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, Sizes, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 27, at 7:30.—GOTTERDAMMERUNG (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.

Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 28, at 8.—Last subscription night of the season. FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 29, at 8.—Extra performance. LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

ALL NEXT WEEK
The Great MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONDAY NIGHT—Review by VICE-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT of U. S. Troops. U. S. Blue Jackets and Marines, National Guard, and Naval Militia.
Rough riding by U. S. Cavalry. Mounted Platoon Drill, 2d Battery N. G. N. Y., Battle Exercises by 11th U. S. Infantry. Landing Drill by U. S. Sailors. Drill and Driving by 4th U. S. Field Artillery. Tower Building and Flag Drill 1st Signal Corps N. G. N. Y.
NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Evenings at 8. Athletic contest, followed by grand Military Pageant.
Adm. 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.00 and $1.50, and Boxes now on sale at Box Office.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Carnegie Hall, TO-MORROW (Sunday) afternoon, at 3.30, MR. BISPHAM'S Popular Song Recital at Popular Prices. Entire house reserved, 25c. to $1.
Tickets at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Ditson's, and Box Office. General adm. 50 cents.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901. TWENTY PAGES.

Spring Announcement Number Next Week

One week from to-day THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued as a special number, enlarged to at least twice the usual size. It will contain carefully classified lists of the Spring publications, after the manner familiar to our readers in past years. At the same time the amount of reading matter will be large and varied.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.

$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in particular, will be glad to learn that the Century Company is issuing a new and cheaper Library Edition of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," written by distinguished participants on both sides and edited by Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buel. Since the first appearance of this monumental work in the columns of The Century Magazine, many of the authors have passed away, including such leading figures as Gens. Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Rosecrans, Johnston, Beauregard, and others. There are four volumes in the new edition, and they contain all the material which originally appeared in the subscription edition.

Conscious to a certain degree of the broad differences that exist between American and Continental Legations and Embassies, particularly in regard to stability of office and special diplomatic training, Americans have no small pride in what their representatives abroad appear to achieve. Mr. John B. Henderson, Jr., in his new book, "American Diplomatic Questions," which The Macmillan Company will publish, discusses the subject in the light of history, giving an exhaustive exposition of the principles which underlie such questions as the Bering Sea controversy, the Northeast Coast fisheries, Samoa, the Monroe doctrine, and the Isthmian Canal. This work seems to us to be important not only from the fact of its being a collection of interesting footnotes to current history, but because it shows that what is called American diplomacy is simply a free and open method of arguing international rights from the basis of law and precedent.

The wonderful activity among writers of fiction now being displayed in their efforts to write successful plays has two estimable points which are worth considering. One of these concerns the author; the other, the public. The first is financial; the second is artistic. The novelist's eagerness to appear on the boards is found in the fact that the great majority of novels sell less than 2,000 copies, which, on an average, will yield the author from $250 to $300. This seems little enough when we consider the amount of time that must have been spent upon their construction. On the other hand, a play that is only moderately successful will yield its author almost at once $500 or $1,000. And that is why all writers of fiction seem now bound on this road to speedy riches. Many of them, however, take the indirect course of writing the novel first. For this reason climaxes are handled with more care, the dialogue is brighter, and incidents are multiplied. A case in point: No one can read Hall Caine's new novel, "The Eternal City," which is now running as a serial in Collier's, without feeling sure that its construction was particularly devised by the author in anticipation of its presentation as a play. Few can read it without feeling a desire to see how it might be acted.

London is far from being England, particularly in regard to the reading of books. That an author has found a few hundred readers in and around the British capital by no means indicates that a conquest of the provinces is a foregone conclusion. There the reading taste is much more conservative. Here is an item which may afford food for reflection: Last year there were sold in England 8,000 copies of Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne," bringing the copyright sales of that book up to 500,000 copies. Moreover, we are authoritatively informed that there are no less than four dramatic versions of the novel, which "are still among the most popular plays in provincial melodramatic theatres."

With a literary activity that might be called genuinely American the Duke of Argyll has written the first part of the official life of the late Queen. Moreover, he has published it through Harmsworth Brothers of London, while an artistic prospectus of the entire work, which will be entitled "V. R. I.—Her Life and Empire," has been dispatched all over the world. As we have before said, this work written by the son-in-law of Victoria will carry with it the weight of authority, which would be wanting to any similar publication by even the ablest biographer who was not a member of the royal family. In the first part—we are not told how many parts there will be in all—the Duke begins by sketching rapidly the national conditions which prevailed at the time of the birth of the Princess Victoria of Kent, and then passes to the story of her early days. A voluminous work may be looked for.

By some strange conceit of fate Max O'Rell and Mark Twain, who once met with a crash in the columns of The North American Review on the question of French versus American parentage, seem now to be equally unfortunate in their desires to be taken seriously in their separate spheres. The former is now making every effort to be recognized as a novelist, but, alas! his most innocent phrasing is supposed to contain the sting of irony, and interest in the tale is suspended while the reader tries in vain to discover it, while his most harmless characters are supposed to be reprobates in disguise. As to Mark Twain, there are some signs that he has returned to his proper function, and will not again depart from it. In the April Harper's we learn that he has made a fresh translation of "Adam's Diary from the original MS." This is all right.

People who still care for Ibsen, and we are constantly being told that there are many such, will be glad to learn that a new edition of his plays, headed by "Pillars of Society," will shortly be presented by Charles Scribner's Sons, with an elaborate and exhaustive introduction by the enthusiastic British sponsor of the Danish dramatist, Mr. William Archer. This, we are assured, is no mere "life" of Ibsen, nor is it alone a critical estimate of his work; its chief feature will be an exposition of Ibsenism, its influence, and its results upon society and upon the theatre. It is frightful to think of what would be our present state if Ibsen had passed through this world without having been "discovered" by Mr. Archer. We say this in all seriousness. Johnson might have got along tolerably well without his Boswell. Ibsen is different.

What we are assured is a genuine posthumous work by the late Grant Allen will be published this Spring by his relative, Grant Richards, in London. We have not as yet been informed concerning its destiny in this country. It will be called "Country and Town in England," and so we should judge that it is a series of those rambling papers in which this most human and sympathetic author was often at his best. No popular English writer knew nature and the country more intimately, while at the same time appreciating thoroughly what the town and town life had to give. An introduction to the volume has been written by the author's friend, Prof. York Powell.

VICTOR HUGO'S LOVE LETTERS.

Addressed to Mlle. Foucher, in 1820, 1821 and 1822—Tributes to the Great Frenchman's First Love.*

Personal literature (littérature intime, the French call it, with finer discrimination) means so many things to different persons that to seek a criterion of literary value for it is almost impossible without running the risk of appraising the morality of the spirit which gives such literature to the public. As recent examples have shown, the editor of personal posthumous literature assumes considerable responsibility, and the responsibility usually increases in proportion to the greatness of his subject. The contumely which was heaped upon the editor of the Browning Letters shows how some people regard these things. Nor has the editor of the Bismarck Love Letters entirely escaped reproach from certain of his countrymen, who were also the countrymen of his father. And one remembers also the unenviable position in which the publisher of certain correspondence between George Sand and Alfred de Musset placed himself a few years ago. It is therefore of peculiar significance that, so far as we know, the publication of the love letters written by Victor Hugo to his fiancée has so far aroused no reproving voice. Nevertheless the attempt critically to examine these letters remains as great as in the cases above noted. We shall attempt no criticism here. One reason is because we have made their acquaintance through a translation. Nevertheless we shall not hesitate to cite what certain French men of letters have to say about them.

In a measure the French public had been prepared for these letters. Certain passages in "Victor Hugo, raconté par un Témoin de sa vie," left little doubt of their existence. This book, as it were, prepared the way for them, furnishing the proper background with a tenderness and sympathy almost unsurpassed in biographical literature; it revealed what her husband was to Mme. Hugo, and how she shared his hopes and fears, his victories and defeats. But all that came later.

Then, too, Hugo refers to them in those fine lines in his "Feuilles d'Automne":

> Letters of early manhood, virtue, love,
> Can these be you? Once more let my heart move
> Responsive as I kneel to read you o'er.

Victor Hugo and Adèle Foucher were children together; their families even had been intimate before their birth. As they grew older, there came a time when the camaraderie of playfellows was supplanted by the companionship of lovers. Just when their hearts were revealed to each other a letter written in 1821 relates. It was April 26, 1819. Victor was then seventeen years of age, and Adèle was sixteen. The mutual revelation was brought about in this way: She said: "I am sure you have secrets. Have you not one secret greater than all?" The youth acknowledged that he had. "Just like me!" she exclaimed; and then: "Well, come now, tell me your greatest secret, and I will tell you mine." "My great secret," Victor replied, "is that I love you." "And my great secret is that I love you," she echoed. They were married Oct. 12, 1822, two years and a half from the day they had confessed their love.

It was some time before they told their parents of their attachment. He had his way to make in the world, and she was still a mere child. Their early meetings after the avowal they contrived should have the appearance of chance. A poem that he sent her in those days, "Le Premier Soupir," aroused the curiosity of her friends, but it also awakened the suspicions of her mother. Adèle's heart became torn with conflicting emotions—pride for his love and fear lest he were not sincere. What she wrote to him then we may only imagine from the tone of his replies, for she secured and destroyed her letters, but preserved his—these early ones—although those written by him during their married life were not suffered to survive his death. Years after Mme. Edouard Lockroy discovered the packet of yellow, time-stained letters in an old trunk and sent them to Hugo's literary executor, M. Paul Meurice, with this message: "Here are some letters from Victor Hugo to Mme. Victor Hugo."

"They are more than that," has written M. Jules Claretie, to whom M. Meurice showed the manuscripts last Summer; "they form a new book added to our intimate literature, a story vécu, as they say nowadays, or, rather, an exquisite idyl, similar to that which the author of 'Les Miserables' places in a vanished street of old Paris, where the melancholy of Marius responds to the smile of Cosette."

"When you read them," had said M. Meurice to his friend, "you will see that French literature has one more masterpiece."

"With infinite tenderness and respect," continues

*THE LOVE LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO: 1820-1822. With memoir by Paul Meurice. Translated by Elizabeth W. Latimer. Illustrated with portraits, fac-simile letter, &c. 12mo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

M. Claretie, "Meurice handled these little pages, so difficult to read, and which contained the frank and passionate avowals, the cries profound, yet heart-breaking and tender, of Victor Hugo revealing his soul to his fiancée and declaring to the young girl whom he wished to make his wife that he would be her husband, in spite of obstacles, in spite of parental denials, in spite of poverty, in spite of destiny, in spite of everything."

Such are the letters written by Victor Hugo to Adèle Foucher in 1820, 1821, and 1822. From them we make the following extracts:

Saturday Evening, January, 1820.

A few words from you, my beloved Adèle, have again changed my state of mind. Yes, you can do anything with me; and to-morrow, were I even dead, the sweet tones of your voice, the tender pressure of your lips, would call me back to life again. How differently I shall feel as I go to sleep to-night from what I did last evening! Yesterday, Adèle, all confidence in the future had abandoned me; I no longer believed that you loved me; yesterday the hour of my death would have been welcome to me. And yet I said to myself: "If it is quite true she does not love me, and nothing in me has deserved her love, that love, without which there is no charm left for me in life, is that any reason I should die? Is it for my own personal happiness that I exist? Oh, no! My whole existence is devoted to her, shall be hers in spite of herself. And by what right have I aspired to win her love? Am I more than an angel or a deity? I love her, it is true—I—even I! I am ready for her sake to sacrifice everything with joy—even the hope that she may love me; there is no limit to the devotion for her that I am capable of; for one of her looks, for one of her smiles.

* * *

March 20, 1820.

* * * I think, my Adèle, that by this time you must have been reassured as to what concerns me. I will give you every mark of confidence that it is in my power to offer you, and I faithfully promise that I will tell you everything that concerns myself, whether it can interest you or no. I will not reproach you for the reproaches contained in your letter. I thank you, on the contrary, for having let me know all your anxieties, and if ever you suspect anything unfavorable concerning me, I think it will be your duty not to hide such suspicions from me. How else could I justify myself? I would like, my love, to exhort you to patience, but that word sounds badly in my mouth. I can only offer you the consolation in your troubles that I have in mine. Is it any compensation that I suffer from the same griefs as yourself? But in this, my Adèle, I speak only for myself, for in whatever situation I may be, I can never be very unhappy so long as I believe that you still love me.

* * *

March 28, 1820.

* * * Listen, think of me, my love, for I think of nothing but you. You owe me that. I am trying to become a better man that I may be more worthy of you. If you only knew how much I love you! * * * Everything I do is somehow connected with you. I am working solely for my wife, my beloved Adèle. Love me a little in return.

One word more. Now that you are the daughter of Gen. Hugo, do nothing unworthy of that station, suffer no one to fail in proper attention and respect to you. Mamma is very particular about such things, and I think my most excellent mother is right. You will fancy I have suddenly grown proud of my social rank, just as you thought I was proud of what people call my success, and yet, my Adèle, God knows that there is only one thing that could make me proud, and that is to be loved by you.

Adieu. You still owe me eight kisses, and I fear you will forever refuse to pay them.

Adieu; tout à toi, rien qu'à toi.

* * *

Saturday, (early in March, 1821.)

Your last letter was very short, Adèle. You only let me see you for a few moments; you only sent me a few words. What does this mean, unless that the sight of me is unwelcome, and that writing to me bores you? Nevertheless, Adèle, I will not worry myself over this thought which makes me wretched. I shall try to believe that if you endeavor to abridge the few moments we can pass together it is only because you are afraid to be seen with your husband, and that when you persist in writing to me so briefly you have reasons for that also, reasons that indeed I cannot guess, but that I shall not the less respect. I wish to trust you in all things—or what would become of me?

* * *

Tuesday.

This morning I received a note from your father. Then I may see you this evening, Adèle! I have thought of nothing else all the morning. The thought makes me happy, especially when I think that the same thought may make you happy too. My happiness would be perfect, dear Adèle, if I could only sometimes see you alone, and enjoy all the charm of intimacy. I would lay before you all the opinions, for which you seem so strongly to blame me; it is only you who could make me change them. I should also try to alter some of the ideas which seem to be unsuited to your happy nature.

You tell me, for example, that you are not able to appreciate poetic talent. This assertion is so strange to me, who knows you better than you know yourself, that I should laugh at it if I felt like laughing. I reply (putting myself, you must understand, quite out of the question,) and you will certainly not do me the injustice to think that any feeling of personal vanity enters into these general reflections.

In two words, then, poetry, Adèle, is the expression of all goodness. A noble soul and real poetic talent are almost always inseparable. You see, then, why you ought to comprehend poetry. It comes from the soul, which can manifest its nobleness by a good action as well as by a fine poem.

* * *

Nov. 24, 1821.

* * * But, Adèle, you are frightened, you say, at the idea of marrying so young a man; you fear that I shall some day repent having engaged myself, &c., &c. It distresses me to repeat these cruel expressions. I do not believe I have ever given you cause to think me inconstant. You say that you cannot hope to restore me all that I have lost. Reflect a little, Adèle, and ask yourself if you really think you are not sure of being everything to me. It is you alone who can give me back what I have lost, but you will restore me all, and more than all. * * *

That last expression escaped me, and I ought perhaps to withdraw it; but it is only the truth that love such as I feel for you is greater than all other affections, and that a wife is more even than a mother.

* * *

Dec. 21, 1821.

* * * It is evident that I must have a blind confidence in you, dear, thus to unveil before you the most intimate secrets of my soul. If I were speaking to an ordinary person, I should fear that my jealousy would appear only a failing. With you I have no such apprehension. Whatever constitutes my entire happiness naturally cannot be a trifle in my eyes, and it will not surprise you that it is impossible for me to discuss this subject with those who regard it in a trivial light.

Under ordinary circumstances jealousy is a suspicion insulting to the person who excites it, and degrading to the person who indulges it. Dear love, I do not do you the injustice of supposing that you confound the delicacy of an imperious love, which you are born to inspire, with the coarseness of vulgar minds. My jealousy may be extreme, but it is respectful. I believe that it does me honor, because it proves the purity of my tenderness. If my wife ever gave me cause for jealousy through lightness of conduct I should die of it, but I should never suspect her for a single moment.

I have spoken at length of all my ideas on this subject, because the matter is of importance. Such jealousy as mine, dear Adèle, ought to give you pleasure. If it frightens you, you do not love me. If you met me, who am a man, giving my arm to a young girl, or to any woman, would it be a matter of indifference to you? Reflect upon this, for if it is really something that you would not care for, I am lost—you do not love me. These are my unvarying sentiments. Love that is not jealous is neither true nor pure. Be very sure that those who are without a feeling of jealousy concerning one woman are in love with them all. My dear, my beloved Adèle, you have once told me that you loved me, and until you tell me to the contrary I intend to believe it.

* * *

Sunday, 23d.

What a letter you have written me, Adèle! You yourself seem, in sending it me, to have foreseen and regretted the effect which it might produce upon me. Therefore, I will not complain. I should not, indeed, even answer it, for fear of distressing you by the pain that you have given me, were it not of importance to reassure you, and in so doing to reassure myself as well as you. Moreover, how can my time be better employed than in writing to you? To what greater pleasure, or to what more important duty, can I devote it?

Do you know, Adèle, that some words in your letter have completely upset me, and I would have given all the blood in my veins to have had an immediate explanation of them? What was in your mind when you wrote that sentence—that insupportable sentence—in which you seemed to say that your reputation was not without stain, nor your conscience without reproach? Speak, oh, speak now! tell your whole thought to him who would give the happiness of his life to procure you a moment's pleasure—a single flash of joy. Do not disguise from me any part of the truth, whatever it may be; you yourself know whether I have ever hidden anything in my soul from you. Listen, I am going to give you an example of the unbounded confidence that you owe me; I am going to tell you what a terrible suspicion, what an intolerable idea, this cruel sentence has caused me. Answer me, my Adèle, my beloved, my adored Adèle, answer me as you would answer God! Have pity on me if some demon of jealousy has, happily for me, misled me. Consider that I have tossed all night in torturing sleeplessness, sometimes accusing myself of having so easily taken alarm in a matter injurious to you, sometimes seeing suspicions increase and multiply in my heart to the whole extent of my tenderness for you. Speak to me, then, with that sincerity which in your beautiful soul is the inexorable truth. Answer, yes or no, to this question, or else I shall die: Have you ever at any time loved any man but me?

* * *

Friday, Oct. 4, 1822.

When I reflect, my Adèle, that our happiness is so near, and that henceforward nothing can hinder it, my life seems to me like a dream. During two years—during one year—I was miserable! To-day, what happiness! Sometimes I can hardly realize that I have at length escaped from that long, painful period when my only joys, my only pleasures, were a passing glance from you, a glimpse of your dress perceived from afar off in the street or on the promenade, and, a little later, one or two words exchanged with timidity during a few brief moments' conversation. Even these for a long time were closely watched, and rarely to be obtained.

What joy! All this is in the past, and there is nothing but delight in our future. Nothing can separate us any longer, Adèle; nothing can now constrain our interviews, our caresses, our love! I repeat that I can hardly believe in this happiness, because it seems to me that I have, even yet, done so little to deserve so much! The joy in my soul is in the same condition as my love—that is to say, expression fails me to-day for the one as it has always failed me for the other. All words for passion and devotion have been so extravagantly used that they are enfeebled by force of being made common, and what I myself experience is an emotion of happiness so pure, so sacred, so profound, that it resembles nothing that voice or pen is adequate to express. Ask your own soul, Adèle, my dearest, and if it is true that you love me, then it will tell you all that mine is unable to present in material form.

BEATRICE HARRADEN.

A Recent Visit to Her Home in London — Between the Confines of Civic Culture and the Solitudes of Nature.

Miss Harraden lives on the border line between town and country; on one side of her home stretches the great, open, breezy expanse of Hampstead Heath, where Keats heard his immortal nightingale, on the other side the serried rows of houses leading back to London town and civilisation. After meeting her I had the feeling that this was the appropriate place for her to live, upon the confines of civic culture and the solitary freedom of nature, for she herself is a product of both. At least, in conversation with her one catches echoes of the city's multiple, questioning voice, together with the peaceful notes of mead and forest. Or is it, perhaps, simply that she possesses imagination, a gift by no means so general among writers as one might believe? In talking with her I was reminded, a contrario, of Dr. Holmes's man with a quiver full of deadly facts, wherewith to slay the unwary. With Miss Harraden it is possible to converse on subjects of which one is totally ignorant without the danger of death by statistics.

It was time for tea when I at length rescued myself from wandering on the heath and climbed the steep steps of 5 Cannon Street, which stands high and dry on its walled terrace, as one in a row of Ali Baba houses. After thanking me for entering, for my card, and for taking off my overcoat, according to the custom of English maids, the one in question went in search of her mistress and left me alone with the knicknacks on the mantelpiece. Suddenly the door opened and a young girl entered whom I took to be Miss Harraden's little sister. To my surprise, I learned that it was the authoress herself. Still greater was my astonishment on hearing her speak of twelve or thirteen years ago, "when I was first beginning to write." Since a woman is as old as she looks, Miss Harraden is twenty-one, although records exist, it is said, to prove her thirty-seven. She is small and dark, with a heavy mass of chestnut hair falling to her shoulders and partially hiding her fine forehead. Intelligence, we are told, betrays itself most unmistakably in the eyes, if only at moments. Miss Harraden's glance is rather perceptive than observant, seeking to penetrate rather than to study for reproduction. Personally she is essentially the author of her books; one does not exclaim after meeting her: "Well, she's the last person I should have picked out to have written 'Ships That Pass in the Night'!"

"Let me give you some tea," she said, starting the conversation in the manner common to thirty-eight million English men and women after 5 o'clock every afternoon, and she moved across to the table which on entering I had so narrowly missed upsetting. I noticed that she limped slightly.

"I have been working hard lately on my new book," she said, when again seated by the fire; "but I haven't yet got so deep into it that I can't see anybody. Besides, one hasn't the heart to work now since the Queen's death. I tried it to-day, but it wasn't a success. I don't believe there is a single family in all England that doesn't feel as though there had been a death in its immediate circle."

There were tears in her voice, if not in her eyes, and it was evident that, with the one-sidedness of genuine grief, she preferred to speak of the Queen, who was lying dead at Osborne, in preference to all else. By gradual stages, however, we passed to a discussion of the mixed state of sentiment in America toward England, the emancipation of American literature from English leading strings, and then to Miss Harraden's own visit to America and her literary work. She is one of the few English authors who really know America and understand the spirit of the people; other writers have made flying trips through the country and seen, perhaps, vastly more than the majority of natives, but they have not penetrated beneath the surface. Miss Harraden, on the other hand, has lived for three years among us, long enough to absorb that subtle knowledge and understanding which refuses to let itself be acquired within a short period, despite the best will in the world. During the course of the conversation, in comparing the two peoples, I cited the fact that in England no one ever volunteers to help the visitor by introductions or otherwise. Immediately my hostess offered to send me a letter of introduction to one of the most influential litterateurs of London. This was so essentially un-English that for a moment I was deprived of speech. When, I wonder, will English people learn to translate their feelings into kindly acts! At the time, perhaps, when Americans have learned not to waste theirs unasked upon English visitors, who neither expect nor appreciate them.

"I work in a very peculiar way," said Miss Harraden, speaking of the book that she is now writing. "I can only actually write about two hours or two hours and a half each day. I have two studies, or workshops. One of them is here at home and the other is in an old dwelling in the neighborhood which some friends of mine lend me, and where I do all my writing. Every morning I wander over there and shut myself up, quite away from the world, and write away until I am tired. Then I come back here and do whatever reading or study I may have on hand, but I never do any writing here. I have still two years to complete the book I am at work on now. I made a contract to finish it within three years and a half, but about all I have done in the past year is to break my leg last Summer in Norway and get ready to begin work. The book will first run serially and then appear in book form."

Another point in which Miss Harraden distinguishes herself from her countrymen is in her knowledge of Continental, and especially Scandinavian, literature, which flows unheeded by the shores of England and America, that seem content to listen to the vapid, but remunerative, unrealities of the Fords and Johnstones and Mitchells.

"Do you think there has been a single book written within the past year, either in America or England, that might not as well have been left unwritten?" I asked, with secret misgivings, however, as I was uncertain when "The Fowler" had made its appearance.

"No, I don't believe there has been," she replied, but discreetly avoided the danger of specific criticism of brother authors by turning the conversation to Hauptmann and Strindberg and Jacobsen.

"It is strange, isn't it?" she said, "how little attention they pay to English and American literature on the Continent. One reason of this, I believe, and perhaps the chief reason, is because we have no international critic in either England or America, no one to bring our best productions to the attention of other countries, no one who is recognized all over, as George Brandes. You have no idea how ignorant they are about English literature in Norway, which I hoped to know. 'Ships,' I found, had had almost as big a success comparatively there as in England or America, and at first I was very much flattered, but not so after I saw there absolute lack of discrimination in selecting books to translate. They seem to take anything haphazard, perhaps it may be many years old, and then they judge contemporary English literature by that. I am glad to say I was able to contribute my mite toward changing this state of affairs. I found in one school that they were using as text-books the 'Wide, Wide World' and 'A Daisy Chain,' but I persuaded them to allow me to make a selection for them.

"Oh, no; 'Ships' wasn't my first attempt at writing," she said in answer to my question; "I had been writing for many years before that, and had succeeded in making a reputation among editors, although unknown to the general public. From childhood almost I had made up my mind to write for Blackwood's Magazine, and for no other. I remember the first thing I sent them was a short story, which naturally came back, as I had expected. 'It doesn't matter,' I said to myself, 'I must go on and train myself to write for Blackwood's,' and I put the rejected story away in an old chest of drawers. Sometime afterward I had occasion to go to the chest, and I took up the manuscript and out dropped a letter from Mr. Blackwood that I had not noticed. In it he told me not to be discouraged, but to go on writing and sending things until I had prepared myself for Blackwood's, as he felt confident I could do. Naturally I followed his advice, but it was not until the sixth trial that I succeeded. Since then everything that I have written has been published by the Blackwoods, with the exception of 'Ships.' They refused 'Ships,' however, on the ground that it wasn't in three volumes, so of course I had to go to another publisher. The book succeeded in spite of the fact that it was not advertised or pushed in any way. Of course, under such circumstances, it didn't make much impression at first, but after about four months it began to sell by the thousand. It was just at the time that the story was having such a run that I went to America, without the slightest suspicion, however, that it was doing so well there, and I arrived in the midst of it all. It has always been asserted that I went to America for my health. As a matter of fact, I went solely for the purpose of visiting some English friends who have a ranch in the West. I was forced, however, to change my plans and spend some time being entertained in the East before I could get away. On that visit I only rested, but on a later visit to the same friends I wrote 'Hilda Strafford' on their ranch. But I don't think it is a good plan to work under such circumstances, the melancholy of one's surroundings almost inevitably has an effect on one's work. I haven't published any short stories lately, although one will shortly appear in England and America, but I have a play by me that is nearly finished. I don't want, however, to have it brought out yet awhile, as I may turn it into a novel first."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

London, March 4, 1901.

Mr. Hill and the Brooklyn Public Library

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library a few days ago, Frank P. Hill was chosen librarian, succeeding Arthur C. Bostwick, who had resigned to come to the New York Public Library. Mr. Hill has been for many years librarian of the Public Library of Newark, for which has just been erected a splendid new building, probably the most notable erected in this country purely by a municipality not larger in population than Newark. This structure, as already announced, was formally opened last week. When Mr. Hill went to Newark, the public library there was a very modest institution, but he has made it one of the potent centres of the intellectual life of that city. Its growth, indeed, has been constant, and so large that its old structure, in itself a spacious habitation, was long since outgrown.

Mr. Hill has shown, not only in Newark but elsewhere, that he has a genius for building up libraries. The work done by him at Salem, Mass., still survives in the recollections of many people. He also accomplished notable results in Paterson. As to what he may do in Brooklyn, it seems safe enough to judge the future by the past.

RED INDIANS.

Mr. Dellenbaugh's Exhaustive Volume Pointing to Their Ethnic Unity.*

Mr. Dellenbaugh's volume is a comparative study of North American Indian life, customs, and products on the theory of the ethnic unity of the aboriginal race, and is published with the hope that it may arouse a deeper public interest in the collecting of information concerning a people who are fast disappearing, and whose records and remains will disappear with them if a determined and immediate effort is not made by white men to put them into some lasting form. This work is already under way under the direction of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Peabody and American Museums, while much individual investigation has been carried on by such brilliant men as Parkman, Bancroft, Brinton, Prescott, and many others; but what Mr. Dellenbaugh aims at is the destruction of the apathetic and contemptuous attitude which most Americans of to-day assume toward a people who for so long had half a world to themselves.

"Whether we like the Amerind people," he says, using the term he likes best for the red men, "and would enjoy social intercourse with them is not the point. It is a matter of education; a matter, in fact, of the study of ourselves as others saw us some thousands of years ago, for the Amerind people were passing through phases of human existence which in all probability our remote ancestors also passed through, so that by examining this kind of life we are holding up the mirror to ourselves."

This is probably true, and certainly any one who once starts to read Mr. Dellenbaugh's book will be interested enough to finish it, even if he is not inspired to go on with the study of the dusky race that not very long ago was master on this continent. An immense amount of information concerning Indian ways and works, even in prehistoric times, has been gained by the patient efforts of those who have so far interested themselves in this people, and there is no small share of it in Mr. Dellenbaugh's book. He does not claim that it is by any means an exhaustive treatise, and often brings his reader up short in some very entertaining bit of discussion with a remark to the effect that more can be found if desired on this or that point in Brinton or Parkman or some one else. A criticism of the book that seems fair is that it is too detailed for the general treatise, which is what it pretends to be, and not detailed enough to make it of great value from a scientific point of view. The style of the writer is lucid, and his own enthusiasm and devotion to the subject are everywhere manifest. He does not see many faults in these first Americans, and those few he is very much inclined to attribute to the coming of the Europeans, whose gay banners, he says, glowed on one side with hope for one race and were black on the reverse with despair for another. The illustrations are many and beautiful, and add appreciably to the value and interest of the book, but its weight, due to the grade of paper necessary for the photographs, is appalling, and renders its perusal for any length of time really impossible.

Mr. Dellenbaugh has no use for any study of the American aborigines, or Amerinds, as he designates them, which does not recognize the absolute homogeneity of all the tribes found scattered over the Western continent and their absolute distinction from all the nations of the Eastern continent, except that, as the Amerinds were human beings and were surrounded by the same elements of earth, air, and water, they naturally passed through the same phases of development that every branch of the human family has passed through on its way to civilization. He does not deny that the original stocks may have come from some other part of the world, but he sees no reason as yet for believing that they did, but rather that in the pregiacial period man was able to live everywhere on the globe, even at the poles, and that it was the coming of the ice age that drove all toward the South and thus completely isolated the Amerindian tribes. The later homogeneity of these tribes he explains by this very fact of their being all crowded down into the narrow portion of the continent, where those who were in the most densely crowded parts developed most rapidly, because such development was necessary for self-preservation. In time this culture filtered through in diminishing ratio, according to distance, to the colder and therefore less advantageous and less crowded regions. Before the glacial period, as well as after it, the author reasonably supposes that the tribes that were thus isolated from the rest of the world were unevenly developed, some being in advance of the others in various ways and for various reasons, though all were in the Stone Age in 1492. The author, moreover, utterly refuses to use the terms "Paleolithic" and "Neolithic" in reference to periods of world culture, since, he says, there could never have been one time when all the men on the earth made bad stone tools and another time when all made good ones.

Tribes of men, he declares, always have been and always will be differentiated, and before the glacial period, as well as after it, some groups must have been far ahead of others, even certain men in a tribe, just as to-day, excelling others in shaping or polishing their tools. "That very ancient men made very rude tools is doubtless true," remarks the author, "but that all ancient men made rough tools of the same style down to a certain fixed time, and that then all began on an improved or a smoothed type, is undoubtedly wrong."

He insists, too, that there is nothing to show that there was any mystery about the Mound Builders or the Cliff Dwellers. They were only Amerinds whose development took a form that was impressive and lasting. In connection with this point, the author points out that had it not been for the opportune arrival of the white men we should never have known from any remains that the Iroquois could have left of the admirable political system developed by them. They would have disappeared, as no doubt thousands of tribes have disappeared, in the far-away past, leaving no trace.

It is the utter unlikeness of the Amerind languages to all the Old World languages that, in the opinion of Mr. Dellenbaugh, bestows on the Amerind people such vast antiquity in their isolation from other peoples; while, on adding to it the testimony of their art works, their implements, and their pictographs and hieroglyphs, there seems to him no escape from granting them to be a division of mankind by themselves.

There are probably few who will not be surprised to learn that there were at least sixty-five separate stock languages to be distinguished in North America, so radically separated from each other that it is believed to be impossible that they could ever have sprung from one parent. There were also a large number of distinct dialects in each stock, sometimes as many as twenty in one stock language, differing from each other as much as English and German, for example. Moreover, we have it on the authority of Gatschel, an eminent student of Amerind dialects, that Indian languages are not gibberish, since, though they neglect tense and gender, they are superior in variety of personal pronouns and forms expressing mode of action or idea of property and relations of persons addressed to the subject of the sentence. Among these languages exists, declares Mr. Dellenbaugh, a splendid field for the study of the origin, nature, and laws of language, even though many opportunities have passed never to return. The Amerinds have no written literature, but they will have one when the enormous number of their legends, myths, songs, and ceremonial lore, mnemonically recorded, have been written down by white men. There were books in Yucatan and Mexico, but the Spanish Bishops destroyed in the interests of Christianity almost every one they were able to find. A few copies or originals were sent to Europe as curiosities, and one by one they have been found by scholars. That called the Codex Borgia was long in use as a plaything of the children of the Gustiniani family, and was rescued by Cardinal Borgia.

Following out the theory that the Amerind in his western world developed to a certain point exactly like his European brothers, the author points out that the looms of the Navajos are much like those of the Oriental weavers, and that fabrics made by the Amerinds, past and present, are about the same as those produced the world over by savage tribes of people. The most southern tribes in America excelled in weaving, as in pottery.

The reader's respect for the skill and inventiveness of the Indian tribes will surely be tremendously increased if he absorbs all that the author's knowelge has spread before him in the chapters on "Carving and Sculpture," "Dwellings and Architecture," "Weapons and Implements," "Mining, Metallurgy, and Science," and "Musical Instruments and Games," and he will be quite ready, probably, to agree with Mr. Dellenbaugh that "far from lacking industry and resolution, the 'savage Indian' was applying himself in his way to the solution of the life problems which surrounded him." He hunted and carried on farming operations to an extent sufficient to supply himself with food, even constructing irrigating canals where the aridity of the soil demanded them. Where the climate was severe enough to make shelter necessary, he developed the ability to build remarkably good and ingenious houses. The Eskimo's snowhouse is a most clever contrivance. There is no doubt that the Amerind labored just as hard as necessity compelled him, and that is all that any white man does to-day. The Indian was only more fortunate in living when man's wants were few.

In the chapter on "Myths, Traditions, and Legends" are many interesting items. Speaking of the numerous Indian legends which have been incorporated into our literature, the author says that Longfellow's "Hiawatha" is good literature, but not good ethnology, because in it an Iroquois hero-god is placed in a setting of Algonquin legends. This was not Longfellow's mistake, but Schoolcraft's, on whose work Longfellow based his poem. To make Hiawatha an Algonquin hero, says Mr. Dellenbaugh, "is as if Europeans at some future age were to have placed before them a great epic narrative of French heroic adventure in which Prince Bismarck would appear as the chief and central Gallic figure in the glory and triumph of France."

It is hardly possible, even in a review as long as this one, to give much idea of the vast amount of detailed information contained in Mr. Dellenbaugh's work, or of the completeness with which in every phase of Amerindian life he traces the idea of the ethnic unity of the tribes and their distinctive character when compared with other nations. That is the keynote of the book.

*THE NORTH AMERICAN OF YESTERDAY. A comparative study of North American Indian life, customs, and products, on the theory of the ethnic unity of the race. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. With over 250 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

The NOW READY

INLANDER

By HARRISON ROBERTSON.

THIS strong novel was published last Thursday, and is probably in for a good run. Its author is a newspaper man, and helps Mr. Henry Watterson to direct the editorial policy of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. He has written several novels of originality and power, notably "Red Blood and Blue." *The Inlander* offers a vivid picture of Kentucky life.

12mo, $1.50.

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BOOKS OF POWER.

A Special Room for Them in Libraries—Prominent Librarians Give Their Views.

On March 2 there appeared in these columns an editorial article entitled "Room for the Literature of Power." It was based on the recent action of the Providence Public Library, in setting apart a room containing what is called "The Standard Library"—a room not intended for study, says Mr. William E. Foster, the librarian, but as "a place for the enjoyment of books, pure and simple." The plan is an outcome of efforts to encourage the reading of the best literature of the world rather than the ephemeral issues of the day, and it has followed a discussion extending over a year or two among prominent librarians of the United States at their State and National gatherings.

At the outset it was decided by Mr. Foster to include in the Providence collection only the literature of power as distinguished from that of knowledge. On the selection of the books great care and attention were bestowed, Mr. Foster having submitted lists of books to many competent judges representing various points of view. The result is a small collection containing 1,013 volumes, chosen from 103 writers of all ages and countries. The room has on its wall an inscription reading: "The books invite you, not to study, but to taste and read."

Since the opening of the Providence Library's splendid new building, in March of last year, this room has had many visitors, some of whom have probably gone there from curiosity, but others have been animated by an avowed purpose of using and enjoying the collection. Inasmuch as this step may be said to have some National importance, because of its widespread interest among the librarians of the country, the views of prominent librarians upon the subject have been sought by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, the following letter having been addressed to them:

It has seemed to us that here is a step which, if taken by librarians in general, might accomplish far-reaching results at a time when all the world is rushing like mad to the reading of nothing but books of the day, the ephemeral nature of which we all know to be indisputable.

It would please us very much if you would write for publication in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a letter of from 200 to 400 words, setting forth your views as to the wisdom of the step and its probable success in securing a more general reading of the books that are for all times.

To this letter the responses printed below have been received:

MR. PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest your editorial article on "Room for the Literature of Power." I can see in the enterprise all the useful purpose that you ascribe to it. I wish I were certain that the purpose would be achieved. The usual fate of collections put together to represent a standard is that they are subject to criticism as "incomplete" or "inconsistent," and then stand on the shelves for decorative uses merely.

And still I believe in them, and am quite sure that one made by Mr. Foster would be free from pedantry, and, therefore, more likely to attract to active use.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1901.

DR. BILLINGS, DIRECTOR OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your request for an opinion as to the wisdom of the step taken by the Providence Public Library in providing a special room containing what is termed the literature of power, intended not for study, but for enjoyment, and "the probable success of this step in securing a more general reading of books that are meant for all times," is received. It is certain that the action of the Providence Public Library will secure greater attention to the books thus selected than they would otherwise obtain. Whether it is wiser for a public library to spend, say, $10,000 for establishing such a collection and $700 annually for attendance, heat, light, &c., instead of using these sums to increase circulation, or to establish a department of local history, of technology, &c., is a question which can only be decided according to the circumstances of each individual case. Every public library of 20,000 volumes or more has, or should have, all the books contained in the Providence collection of the literature of power, and the question as it presents itself to the librarian is, Shall I buy a duplicate set of these books to place in the special room, or shall I post up a list of these books, stating that they are in the library and are specially recommended, and then use the money to buy the latest books in science and technology, which otherwise I must do without?

Such a special collection would seem to be better suited to university and college libraries than to public libraries, but whether it will materially increase the reading of the best books for acting on the emotions, and correspondingly diminish the use of other books, is a question which can only be answered by practical experience, and the results of this experience as seen in Providence after a few years will be of great interest. JOHN S. BILLINGS.

New York, March 4, 1901.

DR. CANFIELD, LIBRARIAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When I tell you that only recently, in a moment of great weariness and discouragement, when the work and responsibility of the passing days seemed more than usually "on my nerves," and I was "blue," indeed, I curled up in my easy chair, in my private study, and read "Henry Esmond" till far into the night, and retired with renewed strength and a feeling that life is really worth the living; and when I add that I have re-read "Peg Woffington" and have not yet read "When Knighthood was in Flower," and have dipped into a well-worn volume of Carlyle and have yet to open the covers of "To Have and to Hold"; and when I confess that one of my chiefest aspirations here is to have a room for the enjoyment and delectation of both officers and students, over the door of which I have thought to put the words "Not knowledge, but power; not information, but inspiration"—then you will know how keenly I appreciate the thought of Mr. Foster, and this added proof of his wisdom and tact and extraordinary genius as a successful tempter of youth!

By all means let his example find imitators and successful followers in every public library in the land.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

New York, March 5, 1901.

MR. THOMPSON, LIBRARIAN OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Foster of Providence is very much to be envied in having in his fine new library building space to enable him to devote one room to be used, not so much for study purposes as for the enjoyment of good books, a pleasure which belongs so much more largely to a private library than to the ordinary free public library. I am compelled to write from a view of what I desire rather than what I can give to such readers as are indicated in your admirable editorial article of March 2. I will speak, therefore, of what I have sufficient floor space for, rather than what could and should be done in an institution of our present size.

At the Free Library itself, on Chestnut Street, we have no room which we can set aside altogether for purposes suggested in your article. We did, however, undertake an arrangement which has been very cordially approved by our readers and by many visiting librarians. We are collecting together in a room called the "A" room (for purposes of distinction) one good edition of the collected works of standard authors. In this room we have placed the hundred-volume edition of Sir Walter Scott, with well-printed and well-illustrated editions of the most important works of many writers, such as Fielding, Smollett, Thackeray, Dickens, Dumas, and Mrs. Barbauld's "British Novelists." Here, too, we have collected copies of works by many of the principal historians, choice bibliographies, and books on arts, architecture, and general literature, which we find many of our readers thoroughly enjoy, though as to the books in this particular room, the rule prevails that they may not be taken out for home use. It is hoped that in the course of the next year or two this work will have been very largely extended by the appropriation, to purposes such as are above indicated, of some of the commodious and almost luxurious rooms in the branch building recently presented to the Trustees of the Free Library by Mr. Widener for use as a public library forever.

The idea conveyed in your article is being there carried out by setting apart different rooms for different collections of books, and in one room, known as the "Poets' Corner," and in another as "Drama," are being gradually accumulated many hundreds of important books upon the subject to which each room is dedicated. One large room would seem especially to follow out the idea of your editorial. It is devoted to literature. The comfortable chairs and the pleasant appointments of the room make this exactly such a corner as you indicate, in which the very books themselves invite a person not to study, but to taste and read. It seems indisputable that if persons are afforded the opportunity of enjoying thoroughly good books and of reading them through in a leisurely manner as persons do in their own libraries or in the libraries of well-appointed clubs, the real and truest aim of the library movement will receive an impetus gratifying to those who during the past fifty years have been fighting for the library movement and who are beginning to see a better use made of the oportunities afforded to the general public. I am far from a pessimist when I consider or discuss the trend of reading by the general public; I am almost optimistic.

While it is true that many persons, not well accustomed to the habit of reading think that unless a book is published within the last year or two it is not worth reading, yet those very readers, as soon as the habit of reading is established in them, find references to subjects, persons, places, and historical periods which catch their attention, and as naturally as persons proceed from food suitable to infants to food suitable to growing persons, and ultimately to the strong meats required for mature constitutions, so certainly do these readers proceed from a poor to a better class of reading matter. If you watch the lists of works perused by a number of frequenters of public libraries, you will find that the change of the character of the books in a large majority of the readers, (between the years 1896 and 1900 for instance,) would be amazing, and to persons who were not familiar with this view of the case, almost incredible.

It would be very interesting to get from twenty or thirty librarians having the charge of large libraries a list of books suitable for such a room as you consider to be the volumes shelved in "The Standard Library." It would not be easy to name 2,000 volumes which would pass muster in the judgment of all the librarians consulted. There would be a remarkable diversity of opinion as to what standard books should be put in what is to be practically a private public library, where persons would have the privilege of selecting any book of recognized literary value, provided it was not the work of a living author. To have twenty such lists would be an invaluable contribution to bibliography and a great help to all librarians.

JOHN THOMSON.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1901.

MR. BOSTWICK, CHIEF OF THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Foster's Providence experiment of a standard-literature room is interesting and attractive. An opinion à priori regarding its effect on the taste of the public would not be worth very much. That can only be found out by trial, and localities differ so much that what may be true of Providence in this regard may not be true of New York or some other place. I should like to see the experiment tried in widely different places and to have it reported upon at the end of a year at each.

There are, however, one or two things to be remembered, it seems to me, and one is the futility of trying to improve people's taste by telling them that they ought to read this or that. It is doubtful whether the man who sets out to read Grote's "History of Greece," for instance, because he thinks it will "improve his mind," will derive any benefit from it. He will undoubtedly come to a permanent stop in the second or third volume, (I have statistics that convince me of this,) and his failure will probably discourage him from making another trial.

So far as such a standard collection says to the public, "We are classic and improving books; read us!" it will probably do actual harm. The good that it does will be among the "browsers," especially children. If these are allowed the freest kind of access to the standard shelves they will probably sooner or later open some good books that will prove fascinating to them. After the first step the rest will be easy. But whether this result will be better attained by segregating the standard books than by leaving them on the open shelves with other works, and directing attention quietly to them by personal contact with the public it would be difficult to say. In any case there can be no doubt of the interest of what Mr. Foster has been doing. It should be, and doubtless will be, done elsewhere. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

New York, March 9, 1901.

MISS HAZELTINE, SECRETARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It has been a problem to know how to make the great reading public realize that there is something worth reading in the "old books," and thus to divert them from the "latest books." The increasing demand for the new books without regard to their nature or contents can well be viewed with alarm; "anything new!" is the cry. In vain has the librarian tried to induce the reading of standard works by offering them as substitutes, by publishing lists of them, and calling attention to them in various subtle ways.

It would seem that Mr. Foster's room for the "Literature of Power" might be the way to bring about a wider reading of those books that time has sanctioned. The account of the "Standard Library" of the Providence Public Library in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for March 2 must surely meet with the approval of all who are interested in the highest development of the public library. The plan is a most practical one, for the very fact that these books are given a room by themselves will arouse interest in them and lead people to handle, to examine and look into them, and having looked they will return to read and enjoy, or call for a duplicate copy for home reading.

Many people have always intended to read certain standard works some time, but have put it off as matters of current interest have diverted their thought. To such this efficient catalogue cannot fail to be welcome and suggestive. Those who have not cared for these works of literature, or have thought they did not care, will at least notice them when they are given such prominence, and that is half the battle.

It is to be hoped that many libraries will follow the initiative taken by the Providence Public Library, which will certainly be productive of good results. The wonder is that so rational a plan has not before been tried, and we are greatly indebted to Mr. Foster for his excellent idea and his example.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

Jamestown, N. Y., March 12, 1901.

MR. PEOPLES, LIBRARIAN OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW relating to the Providence Public Library and the work being done there to inculcate a taste for reading above and beyond the ephemeral publications of the present day. This is a subject which has engaged the serious thought and has had the consideration of the managers of most of the large libraries of our country for a period of many years.

It is and has been the policy of this library in every possible way to bring to the notice of its members the better classes of books, not only the literature of knowledge, but also that of power, and for this purpose we have a room or space aside, where the standard books may be consulted and selected distinct and separate from the fiction department.

All devices such as that now introduced at Providence are to be commended. They undoubtedly do considerable good by bringing directly to the attention of the reader books that otherwise might be overlooked, but I am free to confess that after an experience of some years I have little faith that they will check to any appreciable extent the feverish scramble for the light and ephemeral issues of the present time.

In the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW which contained the article in praise of the work of the Providence Public Library, in an adjoining column, appeared an editorial on "Library Censorship," concerning chiefly the Boston Public Library and the task it has undertaken on that line. From that article I quote as follows: "The task which the committee has set itself is evidently invidious and it appears also to be superfluous."

To attempt the censorship of the reading of people of mature years is something I would shrink from, and I do not wish to be understood as defending the censorship as arranged at the Boston Public Library, but Boston's work is at least directed in the right channel.

If the devouring of so much unworthy reading matter is to be checked, a wise discrimination in the selections of the additions to the public libraries will in my opinion be a long step toward accomplishing that most desirable end.

W. T. PEOPLES.

New York, March 6, 1901.

MR. CARR, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Returning home after an absence of several days I find your appreciative note of the 4th inst., asking for comments upon the "Standard Library" feature as put into practice at Providence, and commented about in your editorial article of March 2.

Current demands and arrearages of work, both local and on account of the American Library Association, press me for time just now, and hence prevent my making that immediate response to your request that I should otherwise like to render. In lieu of doing so I can only say that the idea in question has been a familiar one with me for many years, and that I think its first inception is due to Mr. J. N. Larned of Buffalo, whom I believe to be the originator of it as applied to public libraries in this country.

Here at Scranton we now have such a collection numbering several hundred volumes, set apart on open shelves under the general class name of "Best Books." They are mostly in rather choice editions, and we add to them as often as satisfactory sets of that nature can be picked up containing the writings of certain authors believed desirable for such purpose. We hope, in time to come, to be able to give them a separate room, and consequent facilities and attractions for readers commensurate with the value of such a collection.

HENRY J. CARR.

Scranton, Penn., March 8, 1901.

MR. DANA, LIBRARIAN OF THE CITY LIBRARY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I most certainly approve of the Providence Library's plan of giving free access to standard literature. I do not agree with some of the arguments advanced by the library in favor of the plan as carried out, in a very limited way, in that library, and I disapprove of some of the arrangements and administration methods of other parts of the Providence Library, which are in effect the outcome or accompaniments of the standard library plan as evolved by Mr. Foster. I believe in inviting the public to visit the shelves of its own library. I believe in restricting general access to the shelves of a public library only so far as the character of certain books and the exigencies of administration make advisable—and that means very little.

Free access to a small "standard library" is something which, with Mr. Foster, does not seem to stand or fall on its own merits only. In setting forth the advantages of the standard library plan, he made, in effect, the claim that it is a better plan than the opening of the greater part of the circulating department of the library to the general public. In my opinion the public should have free access to a very large proportion of all the books lent for home use. Shall we deny them this access on the plea that they are incapable of making proper selections? Shall we deny them this access on the plea that they will be more rapidly elevated and more thoroughly educated if they are given access only to 1,000 books selected by librarians themselves? How do you enjoy the idea? It seems to be the basis of the Providence plan. Any library with open shelves, and most libraries in this country to-day would have open shelves if the wishes of librarians alone were consulted, is giving to the public access to a "standard library," and more. It is giving room to the literature of power as well as to the literature of knowledge—if that distinction is anything more than a purely verbal one. And it can, and in many cases does, draw special attention to books of the better class by bulletins, or by temporarily or permanently putting books of the higher grades into groups by themselves. For the promotion of the reading of good books in any community free access to a "standard library" of 1,000 volumes, selected by an expert, in a small room, in a rather remote corner of the building of a public library which has nearly all of its circulating books for adults shut up in a stack, is relatively a very inefficient thing, no

matter how admirable, considered by itself, access to such a collection of standard books may be.

JOHN COTTON DANA.
Springfield, Mass., March 9, 1901.

MISS JAMES, LIBRARIAN OF THE OSTERHOUT FREE LIBRARY OF WILKESBARRE, PENN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am glad to see that you have called attention to what seems to me a very important step in advance in library administration. To the great majority of readers, to those even who are well read and lovers of good literature, the knowledge of the greatest books is often wanting. Comparatively few have been brought to know of them in their school days or since. To all such that standard library room in the new Providence Library must be a revelation and an inspiration—a sanctum sanctorum, indeed, where every volume is a treasure worth careful reading and where the very spirit of the place tends to put the mind in a receptive attitude.

We are fond of calling the library the university of the people. This department at Providence is evidently designed for a post-graduate course, and happy is he who can matriculate therein and enter upon a line of reading which will furnish him with enjoyment for the whole term; and what a blessed retreat it will be from the fashionable fads of the day!

It seems to us that in establishing this room Mr. Foster has touched high-water mark and has instituted a standard of reading which must affect the character of the whole library. As the grammar schools are raised in aim by the presence in the town of a high school to which its pupils may aspire, so a library must exert a more elevating influence, that holds as its chiefest treasure a room filled with the choicest literature of all ages.

HANNAH P. JAMES.
Wilkesbarre, Penn., March 7, 1901.

MR. GAILLARD, LIBRARIAN OF THE WEBSTER FREE LIBRARY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It was a genuine pleasure to me to learn of the room which has been set aside in the Providence Public Library to be used for standard books.

Probably every librarian has felt the need of some method of checking the mad rush for the newest works of fiction, and has felt equally in despair of interesting the public in our splendid inheritance, the literature of the ages. Because a book has an attractive cover, and is widely advertised, although it is in itself scarcely worth reading, very many persons prefer it to some volume with a self-won reputation that is worldwide. This is an evil which has increased enormously with the growth of the public libraries, and is one which must be met, and, so far as possible, be overcome, or very greatly moderated.

The action of the Providence Public Library should, in the opinion of many librarians, be followed in whole or in part in every public library. In the many libraries steps have been taken to call attention to books which must not be forgotten. Special reading lists and bulletin board notices are employed to attain this end, as well as "best book" cards in the card catalogue. It is often not convenient to set aside a room to be used only for standard books, but every library can call attention to special books in many ways. In the library of which I have charge it is the custom to glue red and white stars to the books which make literature. To increase the use of old books and to somewhat check the reading of the ephemeral novels, the reserve system for fiction has been discontinued. For the use of girls a scrapbook has been made, in which are short, annotated lists of those books which our mothers loved. It has been interesting to observe that children are quite as fond of some of these older books as they are of the splendid books for young people of to-day. Another method practiced is providing special shelves and bookcases for standard books relating to particular subjects, as, for example, the history of the fine arts, the history of literature, &c.

The success of thus giving prominence to standard literature is not to be questioned. The very fact that a library officially maintains that certain books are more valuable than others is enough to cause much of the weaker and poorer class of literature to rest peacefully on the shelves.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD.
New York, March 7, 1901.

The Empress Augusta.*

This biographical sketch of the Empress Augusta has been translated from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. Its author, Clara Tschudi, has given us a most readable memoir, containing not only an account of the personal characteristics and life of the Empress, but also a synopsis of Prussian and German history for a period covering five reigns—from the troubled times of Frederick William III. and Queen Louise, through the building of a united German Empire, with its constant wars and victories, down to the present day. In the translator's preface, E. M. Cope says that, in spite of her long life and prominent position, the world knows comparatively little of the Empress Augusta:

She was a noble woman, in whom we trace the development of character by trial, the maturing of strength by suffering. * * * Her connection with the Red Cross Society is perhaps not generally known, * * * nor the substantial encouragement she gave to the scheme when first introduced in 1864. She excelled as an organizer, and the number and wide scope of her charities testify at the present day, to her capabilities as well as to her real tenderness of heart. Her tastes were those of peace and intellectual development, which were simply unintelligible to the Emperor.

The present sketch opens very dramatically, at the time of Augusta's greatest triumph—Berlin en fête—Sept. 3, 1870, when as Queen of Prussia she had received the news of the victory of Sedan from her husband, King William, which, having been published to the world, was followed by all sorts of public rejoicing.

It was to Augusta that the King addressed his dispatches with news of defeat or victory; it was she who ordered their public announcement, and it was she who formed the rallying point for the crowds assembled outside the castle, not only because she was the wife of the King, but because she had taken up her true vocation and put herself in intimate touch with her people. "The Fatherland expects every woman to do her duty, and the first is to send help to the Rhine," had been her cry from the very beginning of the war, and one association after another arose under her organizing direction, at the same time that she herself never once failed to preside at the meetings of "The Red Cross" during the whole period of the war. "The Royal Samaritan," as she was called in her last years, devoted herself in absolute self-forgetfulness to her work; she drove every day to the military hospitals to comfort the sufferers, to encourage the nurses, to inquire into the most urgent needs and devise means for speedy assistance. She was at the railway stations to give a kindly greeting to prisoners of war passing through the city, and a lamp was seen burning until late into the night in her private room, where she was reading reports from the hospitals or forming plans for fresh accommodation, and many a German and French soldier must still be able to recall the days when he heard her kind words and enjoyed proofs of her sympathy.

The historical survey begins with the days of Queen Louise, the daughter of Charles Louis of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Caroline Frederica of Hesse-Darmstadt, who was born March 30, 1776, and who married Frederick William III., King of Prussia, living happily and quietly until the war with France. Napoleon overcame the Prussians at the battle of Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, and, with his army, entering Berlin thirty days later. Queen Louise and her family fled before the conquerors, and her sons—and especially William, afterward the great Emperor—never forgot her words to them:

One single day has sufficed to overthrow what great men have been building up for centuries. You, my sons, are old enough to grasp the force of events which are crushing us to the dust; recall them when your mother has ceased to live; weep, but do not be satisfied with tears alone—work, and grow strong.

One would like to linger over the story of Queen Louise; the strong influence she exerted upon her husband, which prevented his entering into an alliance with Napoleon; the latter becoming more and more exasperated with such "petticoat influence"; the libels Napoleon caused to be circulated against her private character; the historic meeting at Tilsit; and Napoleon's seizure of half the Prussian territory, demanding in addition a large indemnity, besides leaving 260,000 soldiers in that portion of Prussian territory lost to its King—not only because of its great interest, but through its after effect in bringing about the German Empire. The death of the Queen in July, 1810, affected most strongly of all her second son, William, who as a mere child wished to take part in the struggle against France, and when only sixteen made his entry into Paris with the allied troops, shedding tears of exasperation at arriving too late upon the field of Waterloo.

Another strong formative influence in the development of the character of William of Prussia was his early attachment to his cousin, the Princess Radziwill; five years being spent in a fruitless endeavor to show that the latter's birth was sufficiently high to warrant their marriage. But it was an established rule in the Continental Courts that only daughters of reigning houses, or of those that had formerly ruled, were of sufficiently high birth, so, although his love for his cousin never altered, Prince William submitted to the inevitable, and in 1829 married the youngest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his wife, the Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna of Russia, sister of the Emperor Alexander. Augusta had grown up at Weimar, a student caring little for Court life; being Goethe's special favorite, although all her masters were devoted to her.

The Princess Augusta's marriage to Prince William was solemnized on June 11, 1829, from which time their life in Berlin dates. The book follows in much detail these early Berlin days, which were such a disappointment to Augusta; the birth of her children, "our Fritz" and Louise, afterward Duchess of Baden; the death of the old King; the Court under Frederick William IV.; revolution and flight; the German National Assembly of 1848; the family life at Coblentz from 1850; the marriage of Prince Frederick to the Princess royal of England, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria; the birth on Jan. 27, 1859, of the present Emperor of Germany, William II.; William I. and Augusta's accession to the throne in 1861; the various wars, culminating in that of 1870; the family life of the royal pair; the attacks on the Emperor's life; their golden wedding; the death of William I. and of his son and successor, Frederick, after a reign of ninety days—all these, besides innumerable details of Augusta's private life and character, going to make up a most interesting volume.

A curious side issue, too, is the vast difference shown between the Bismarck of the love letters and in the attitude taken by the latter toward all feminine interference with politics; as, for instance, when Augusta begged the Emperor to stop the bombardment of Paris, Bismarck remarked: "Petticoats only conduce to the ruin of statecraft." The closing chapters of the book take up the last years of Emperor William and the Empress Augusta, her death, two years after that of her husband, being deeply regretted by all.

It is a singular coincidence that it was the lot of Augusta to rest under the same vault as the husband of Queen Louise, and that she and her husband were the only rulers to share the tomb of a Queen who was never within the limit of a reign.

* AUGUSTA, EMPRESS OF GERMANY. By Clara Tschudi, author of "Marie Antoinette," "Hypatia," "Napoleon's Mother." Authorized translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. Colored frontispiece, 8 illustrations. 12mo, pp. 300. London: Hutchinson & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

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FREDERIC HARRISON.

Reception to Him at the Authors Club—The Speech He Made.

Mr. Frederic Harrison was entertained at the Authors Club last Monday evening in the clubrooms in the Carnegie Building. About sixty members and their friends were present. The welcome extended the well-known English critic, historian, and Positivist was most cordial. The brief impromptu address which he made was frequently interrupted with warm applause. Among those present were Edmund Clarence Stedman, the Rev. John White Chadwick, Dr. John S. Billings, Capt. A. T. Mahan, George Haven Putnam, Henry Abbey, Spencer Trask, Charles de Kay, Major James W. Powell, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Montgomery Schuyler, William H. McElroy, Charles Henry Webb, ("John Paul,") Frank H. Dodd, John D. Champlin, Nathan Haskell Dole, R. R. Bowker, James Herbert Morse, C. Alexander Nelson, Henry Holt, Arthur C. Bostwick, Robert Underwood Johnson, Rossiter Johnson, Titus Munson Coan, Duffield Osborne, Hamilton Holt, Thomas B. Connery, Prof. Calvin Thomas, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Joel Benton, Joseph B. Gilder, Edward S. Van Zile, William D. MacCracken, Thomas F. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, and Col. Charles L. Norton.

George Cary Eggleston presided, and said that he would transgress his usual custom and not introduce the guest of the evening first. Instead, he would call upon Dr. Moncure D. Conway to say a few words concerning Mr. Harrison and what he stood for. Dr. Conway related with fine personal touches and anecdotes his long acquaintance with Frederic Harrison, and described the work that was being done by the Positivists in London. "Sometimes," he said, "I have made my way through the heavy and close air of a London fog, into an atmosphere still more dense and foul in Newton Hall to hear this man speak. And there I have found one window open to the light and the azure." Mr. Harrison, on being introduced, spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Authors Club: I am more pleased than I can say with your kind welcome to me. I have been in this country about a month. I have been in several places and have seen much to interest and to attract me, and I have received no more friendly welcome than that of to-night. I hold your country, gentlemen, and the great principles which gave it birth particularly dear. I regard George Washington as the greatest and purest of modern patriots.

I have been to Washington. I was present at the inauguration of your President, and I had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. McKinley. I also exchanged some views with his opponent, Mr. Bryan. Everywhere, as I have said, I was most kindly received. But, gentlemen, the more I contemplate my presence here to-night, the more am I at a loss to account for it. In my own country, I never aspired to such distinction. I never thought of myself as an author. In fact, I am quite sure that none of my own countrymen so regard me. The idea that fifty or sixty American authors have gathered here to-night to receive in me a British author quite disconcerts me. I never received such an honor from a similar gathering in my own country. In fact, I am not sure that it would be possible to have fifty or sixty British authors peacefully assembled under one roof. They are sometimes occupied with tearing one another to pieces. But, I repeat, I am overwhelmed with this reception. It is a revelation to me. I may say a revelation of a heretofore unsuspected tribute to my small efforts. To be sure, I have published a certain amount of print. And now you have given me the right to say that I am an author, and when I return to England I shall say that a large and important gathering of representative writers of the United States entertained me as their fellow-craftsman. You may be sure that I shall zealously guard the title you have been good enough to imply belongs to me.

My old friend, Dr. Conway, has spoken to you of our gatherings in Newton Hall, and has called attention to the representatives of the various races that we have had in our audiences. One of our most attentive friends has been the Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chichen Lofeng-lu, whose attitude has been so much harder to bear than that of Minister Wu here. You are well out of a certain disgraceful war in China. In London the Chinese Minister has had to contend against a spirit of national lawlessness, which of late has been sweeping England and the Continental countries. They have been regardless of those principles upon which a great and liberal nation should rest; they have set at defiance the motives which should alone inspire action by a nation that is liberal and would be really great, and they and their citizens, who are under the spell of expanding territory by criminal means, have hurled diatribes upon that small body of public-spirited men who have dared to proclaim the wickedness of it all.

This is the subject which has kept my pen busy. But many men who have written less have been called "authors," and possibly I might be, too, even in England, were it not for the fact that my works very often found their fate in the wastepaper baskets. And I assure you gentlemen, that I feel highly complimented to discover here that some Americans have been reading that which has managed to get to this country. And these Americans whom I have met have been good enough to call my bound-up lectures "books."

Graciously and with like enthusiasm my old friend Dr. Conway, who, I may say, is the oldest friend that I have in America, has told you something about the work of a certain abused community in London, which has drawn its inspiration from the teachings of Auguste Comte. Gauged by what some estimable gentlemen of the press have said of us, we do not amount to much. We have been accused of being only a small, lonely, and isolated minority. We have been called cranks. Some of our critics have charitably said that we were harmless cranks; others have taken a contrary view and have called us dangerous. Our numbers may be small, but, gentlemen, if sincerity and singleness of purpose count for anything; if zeal and quick intelligence be reckoned, that which is in our few would furnish mental activity for a host of our maligners. For this reason we have been moderately successful; but often our efforts have had such a small measure of success that sometimes it has not seemed like success at all. And I am gratified, gentlemen, that as small as has been the measure of success, some Americans seem to have heard about it. But I would emphasize the fact that we do not pretend to have a hard-and-fast creed, nor have we surrounded ourselves with the formulas of a sect. No attempt has been made to form a sect. Such an attempt at this time, it seems to me, would be the height of pedantry. It may be evolved later, but not in our day. But from time to time, by following the more practical and at the same time simpler interpretations of the spirit of Comte, we have faced certain questions of more or less public importance and have solved them from the basis established by him.

The labor question, with its intricate relations of labor and capital; its constructive and destructive legislation; its moral and legal rights, has absorbed much of our attention. Often we have worked shoulder to shoulder with the great labor leaders. I cannot too highly commend the work that has been done by John Burns, Member of Parliament from Battersea. I respect this man, his devotion to his fellows, his strict honesty in dealing with all matters, and I am glad to say that his efforts have not been made in vain. Nor have our own in this respect. Although now the labor question is far from being entirely satisfactory, I may say that in England, more than in any other country in Europe, our laboring men have less cause for just complaint. There are no grave complaints there calling for immediate legislation.

Although we Positivists are active in local and national elections, we have a fixed idea as to the present scope of our usefulness. Not one of us, I believe, has ever presented himself as a candidate for public office. Where our work has brought us in touch with the various religious denominations we have not disputed the way or antagonized. In our work among the masses we found in many cases that the efforts of a charitable religion had preceded us. Then we gave our most cordial co-operation. We earnestly supported that which we found was performing the greatest good for the greatest number, and we put ourselves in line with the best reforming spirit of our times. It did not matter whether we differed with our allies for the moment on questions of orthodoxy.

My friend Dr. Conway has described the Positivists as a "Church which was absolutely and consistently opposed to the shedding of human blood—as the faithful among the faithless." We are opposed to the extension of territory or to the extension of commerce by means of war. For over thirty years the spirit of conquest by force of arms has been augmenting in Europe, and I am sorry to say that it has not left the United States unscarred, nor has it at times failed to veil the free and liberal and righteous traditions of your country. In the country of Pitt and Chatham its effect has been appalling. Sometimes I think it has robbed men who are more than ordinarily intelligent of all power of moral perception. And when the fit has been on them they have denounced me as "A Little Englander," as a "peace-at-any-price man," and have abused me to the full extent of their awful and exhaustive vocabulary. Their greatest joy seems to be to picture to themselves my speaking to empty benches, and they doubtless imagine that I am now so employed in America. But I fear that when I go back, I shall be vain enough to tell them the truth; to tell them that there are people in this country who abhor war which ignores all moral responsibility, war which appeals to the lust of man, quite as much as does the despised community in Newton Hall.

And now, gentlemen of the Authors Club, allow me once more to thank you for your welcome and encouragement. The sympathy, the cordiality, which you have displayed here to-night has touched me deeply. I have been proud to meet you in these surroundings. And I am reminded of the story of an Italian critic who, when he found himself in a vast picture gallery, surrounded by hundreds of pictures, exclaimed: "Ed io sono anche pittore"—I, too, am a painter. And I, too, am an author.

There have been times when I have put to myself the question, Who are to succeed the great ones? Who are to take the places of Tennyson, of Carlyle, of Ruskin, and in your country of Lowell, of Longfellow, of Emerson? That question is not perhaps to be answered as yet. But certainly the quest for high places is being eagerly pursued both in this country and my own. We are living in a time of eager and rapid development, in letters as well as in other things. American books are making their way among us in England, and you appear to be reading English books with an energy which is only equaled by ours in reading your books. All this is right and good. For it brings about the way to an intellectual alliance of infinite benefit to us all. I am aware that certain of my misguided countrymen, some of them high in office, look for something more. They yearn for a political alliance. But I am sure you would never desire that, our rules of action in all things political are so dissimilar. We shall go our separate ways, and work out our own destinies, but we shall ever bear toward each other sympathy and good will.

One thing that has particularly struck me in this country has been the spirit of philanthropy which is everywhere displayed by your wealthy citizens. A remarkable instance of such munificence has been made known within the last few days. These great gifts to libraries, schools, and colleges have surprised me. We have nothing like it in England. Why we have it not would take too long to tell. Our social system is different from yours. There the heir of a wealthy house has to provide the means through which his son, or it may be his grandson, may take his place in Parliament, or may become the head of a noble line. Apparently an American college has only to ask, and means are given it. Nobody in England ever thinks of bestowing upon our colleges the much-needed endowments which your citizens so freely bestow upon yours. I congratulate the people of the United States in possessing such generous donors, and I congratulate them also in possessing such a large and well-cared-for reading public.

Mr. Harrison, as he states in his address, has been in this country very nearly a month. He has spoken in Chicago on current politics; he has been the honored guest at the Century Club and the Nineteenth Century Club, in this city; he has lectured at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. He will return to England early in April. Mr. Harrison, although for many years known to a particular American public as a literary and dramatic critic and as the President of the London Positivist Committee, first possibly won general attention here through his attitude toward those actions of the British Colonial Office which made war in South Africa inevitable.

Although, as he says, many of his works are bound volumes of his lectures, he has written much which, even in its original form, may be regarded as permanent literature. A new volume from his pen entitled "The Writings of King Alfred" will shortly make its appearance from the press of The Macmillan Company, while between 1862 and the present year he has presented the following books: "The Meaning of History," "Order and Progress," "Comte's Positive Policy," "The Choice of Books," "Oliver Cromwell," "Annals of an Old Manor House," "Victorian Literature," introductions to Comte's "Positive Philosophy" and to Carlyle's "Past and Present, "William the Silent," and "The Millenary of King Alfred."

Army Frontier Life.*

"The Heritage of Unrest" is a strong story of army frontier life in the seventies. The reader has his choice of several points of view from which to regard it, with the certainty of finding matter of interest and reflection whatever "standpunkt" he may adopt.

As a story of adventure pure and simple, it is naturally full of stirring incident and of tragic situations, some of which one is fain to read with the eye of realization close shut. A tale that deals with Indian outbreaks may not more than hint at details. Nor is the initial scene of death in the desert less heart-crushing than certain more bloody that follow. Indeed, the chief fault to be found with the story lies in its dominant note of tragedy, tragedy softened sometimes by love and relieved by fine characters and brave action, but nevertheless always latent and inevitable.

As indicated, however, by its title, the chief interest of the story lies in its working out of a problem of heredity. In truth, upon hero as well as upon heroine has fallen a "heritage of unrest," but the development of the results of two strange psychic inheritances proved too much for the author, and she rather abandons Cairness; he might almost as well have had an ordinary ancestry. Felipa, the child of a white man and an Apache squaw, a girl bearing slight physical trace of her Indian descent, reared in ignorance of it, educated, intelligent, beautiful, holds the centre of the stage from first to last, and in her the author illustrates the power of heredity, the mother's savage race calling, calling with compelling voice through every barrier of civilizing blood and environment. Felipa is a strong creation, with her Apache under-soul, her sub-conscious thirst for cruelty, her indifference in the presence of suffering, her wild moments of atavism, and, at the same time, her unflinching truth and courage, her absolute loyalty, her capacity for sacrifice. She is not lovable, but she commands an almost unwilling admiration. The author, mindful of the law of "Like unto like," has ended the romance in the happiest way. Death was kind, kinder than life.

The question that remains is, How true is this portrayal? The case of Heredity vs. Environment is long in settling, and has always fascinated poets and novelists. George Eliot's Spanish gipsy felt the imperious call of race even more than Felipa. In "Senator North" Mrs. Atherton gives a singularly repulsive portrayal of negro characteristics not only striking through a white envelope, but accentuated by the conflict of opposing strains in the one blood. On the other hand, Mr. Howells makes a tincture of negro ancestry disastrous only in its effect upon the mind of the unsuspecting girl thus endowed. In "The Children of Gibeon" Sir Walter Besant takes the Baconian view that rearing and education can do all things, even the burglar's facile fingers becoming transmuted into artistic deftness in the rescued and uplifted offspring—though here, to be sure, were no race complications.

In regard to this insufficiently investigated subject of heredity, we can but feel that we are not yet ready for the question, and are hence incompetent to decide whether our author is right in ascribing such potentiality to Felipa's Apache strain. Be that as it may, she is a character of much originality and force, and is well supported by the fine figure of Landor and by the others of less importance, but of distinct vitality, that move upon the stormy stage. The story carries the reader along with it, and possesses that true historic value belonging alone to the novel which conscientiously portrays contemporary conditions.

*THE HERITAGE OF UNREST. By Gwendolen Overton. In one volume. Pp. 329. 12mo, Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES' SATURDAY REVIEW By
William L. Alden.

LONDON, March 10.—The change in the character of the two leading Liberal newspapers since the beginning of the South African war is a noteworthy event. Before the war The Daily Chronicle was, to my mind, by far the best newspaper in England, with, of course, the exception of The Times. It was, however, the organ of the Radical section of the Liberal Party, and, while no man doubted the absolute honesty of the editor in chief, Mr. Massingham, its leading articles were characterized by a narrow and prejudiced spirit, which made the paper extremely distasteful to all Conservatives. The Daily News was the organ of the more liberal Liberals. While no conservative could fully agree with its opinions, they were always expressed with a fairness and courtesy which, to a large extent, disarmed criticism. Like The Chronicle, The News was an excellent newspaper, and those who differed from it both in politics and religion thoroughly respected it.

When the war broke out The Daily News sturdily supported the Government. It recognized that the war had been forced on England by the Boers, and that the only thing to be done was to fight it through with all the vigor that England could put forth. On the other hand, The Chronicle still clung to the myth that Mr. Chamberlain had driven the noble and pious Boers into armed resistance by his wicked policy, and that the war was a disgrace to the British Empire. In England the proprietors of a great daily invariably give the editor a free hand, but in this instance the proprietors of The Chronicle found it impossible to support their editor. Moreover, the course taken by Mr. Massingham was ruining the circulation of the paper. Thousands of old subscribers dropped it, and no loyal man was willing to be seen with it in his hand. The editor was, therefore, asked to resign, and, with a new staff, The Chronicle became a thoroughly loyal paper. In other respects also the tone of the paper was changed. It became, like The Daily News, fair and judicious, instead of bigoted and prejudiced. In a very short time it recovered all that it had lost, and to-day The Chronicle stands much higher in the estimation of honest men of all parties than it ever stood before.

An equally marked change has come over The Daily News. A few weeks ago it passed under the control of the opponents of the war, and is now the organ of Little Englandism. It has, so to speak, put on the cast-off garments of The Daily Chronicle. It is still a good newspaper, but it is no longer the organ of moderate Liberalism. In short, The Daily News and The Chronicle have changed places. The former is what The Chronicle used to be, and The Chronicle is what The News formerly was. It would not be surprising if the two papers were to exchange all their former subscribers, and it is rather a pity that they do not exchange their names.

Looking at the matter from a purely commercial point of view, there can be but little doubt that The Chronicle is largely the gainer by this curious exchange of opinions and policy with The News. That the latter must lose many of its former readers is self-evident, and it certainly seems as if its aggregate circulation must be seriously diminished by its extraordinary change of front. If The Chronicle lost so heavily by opposing the war, The News ought to lose still more heavily, for its present course must be more distasteful to the old readers of The News than the pro-Boer course of The Chronicle was to its readers. However, that is a matter with which the public has no concern. The public simply takes notice of the fact that the new Chronicle is virtually the old News, and that the new News is in reality Mr. Massingham's Chronicle under another name.

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Literature recently pointed out the falsity of the way in which the average foreigner is portrayed in English novels. It dwelt at some length on the impossible Frenchmen and incredible Russian women, with whom all novel readers are familiar, but it only gave a few lines to the maligned Italian of the British novelist. I have often wondered what could be the origin of the Italian of the average Anglo-Saxon novel writer. It seems to be a matter of faith among all Anglo-Saxons that no Italian is personally clean. That monstrous theory probably originated in the fact that most Italians have darker skins than most Anglo-Saxons. However it originated it is certainly widespread, and as a rule accepted without question by all Englishmen and most Americans. It need hardly be said that there is not a word of truth in it. Workingmen the world over are not famous for cleanliness, and the Italian workman being much poorer than the Anglo-Saxon workman, is undoubtedly less addicted to cleanliness. But the Italian gentleman is as clean as any other gentleman—whatever novelists may say or imply.

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Again, the Italian of fiction is invariably treacherous, revengeful, and a fortune hunter. Many Italians have married rich English and American women, and in many cases it is undoubtedly true that they would not have married woman without fortunes. But that is no reason why the Italians should be ranked as a nation of fortune hunters. Many Englishmen have married rich American girls. Are we therefore to assume that all Englishmen are fortune hunters? I should not myself assume that the average Neapolitan is untrustworthy in all circumstances, but even among Neapolitans I have known men who have proved themselves to be worthy of all possible respect, while among other Italians, especially those of Tuscany and the North, the standard of trustworthiness is as high as it is in any other country. The ignorant Italian of the lower classes is prone to be revengeful, for that is a tradition which he has been taught by generations of ancestors to regard as manly and laudable, but the average Italian gentleman is no more revengeful than the average Anglo-Saxon. These facts must be known to thousands of Englishmen and Americans, but they are utterly ignored by Anglo-Saxon novelists. The Italian of fiction is a type that is apparently as indestructible as the stage Irishman, and the novelist who should endow a Tuscan gentleman with the virtues which are supposed to be the birthright of the Anglo-Saxon would be regarded by most of his readers as an ignorant person who knows nothing of Italians. Even Englishmen who write history seem unable to comprehend that Italians are much like other people. Mr. Augustus B. Wylde, who has just written a valuable book on "Modern Abyssinia," which every one who wishes to know that interesting country ought to read, seems to have failed to understand the motives which spurred Gen. Baratieri to attack the Abyssinians at Adowa, and he informs us that the battle was fought in order to give reason for a political cry at home. It ought not to be difficult for Mr. Wylde to ascertain the facts in the case. It is true that they have never appeared in print, but they are known to thousands of Italians. Baratieri's motive in ordering an attack, which he did against the remonstrances of all his officers, was to overthrow Crispi, and secure his own retention in command. He was merely the tool of a conspiracy, the history of which has yet to be written.

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Mr. Meredith dislikes the name of Tommy Atkins as applied to the British soldier, and in a poem which he has just published says that it is "base to the ear as an ass's bray." Why it should be an insult to a soldier to refer to him as Tommy, or as Mr. Atkins, is a mystery that perhaps Mr. Meredith will deign to explain. Perhaps it would, in Mr. Meredith's opinion, be much nicer if we were to call the British soldier "Elsley Vavasour," which, according to Kingsley, is a very beautiful and aristocratic name. The War Office is responsible for describing the soldier as "Atkins," just as the legal profession is responsible for calling occasional innocent Englishmen "John Doe" or "Richard Roe." "Tommy" himself has not the slightest objection to his nickname, and will feel no gratitude to Mr. Meredith, even were he ever to hear of the latter's efforts in his behalf. However, Mr. Meredith cannot roll back the ages, and that were on the whole an easier task than the abolition of the name "Tommy Atkins." The men who use it have quite as high an estimation of the soldier as has Mr. Meredith, and with them it is practically a name of endearment.

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Mr. Henry James has apparently taxed the patience of the critics a little too far in his new book, "A Sacred Fount." Everybody admits that in point of cleverness in the use of language it surpasses anything that Mr. James has yet written, but there is almost a universal agreement that the game is not worth the candle. It is a wonderfully written book about next to nothing, and it is time that Mr. James were sternly warned that the public is not in a mood to tolerate stories about nothing. Such I gather, from the half dozen reviews that I have read, is the critical opinion of the book, and I certainly coincide with it. The book is a wonderful piece of work, but what of it all? It is like a four-inch square Meissonier in comparison with a Corot.

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There is a new novel by Mme. Sarah Grand to be published this month. It is to be called "Babs the Impossible," and it will probably make the gross and material man wish that he had never been born. We are also to have a new arctic book by Nansen, giving the astronomical results of his voyage. The new novel by Neil Munro, which has been running in Blackwood, if I am not mistaken, will also appear later in the Spring. From present appearances the coming Spring season in the book trade will not be a remarkable one. Not many new books of interest are so far announced, the meaning of which probably is that the publishers have decided to wait until Autumn in the hope that both the Boer war and the Chinese difficulty will be settled by that time.

W. L. ALDEN.

Japanese Engravings at the Lenox Library.

Beginning with Monday, March 25, there will be placed on exhibition in the print galleries of the New York Public Library, (Lenox Building, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street,) The collection of Japanese engravings and chromo-xylographs formed by Capt. Brinkley of the Japan Mail and presented to the library by Charles Stewart Smith. To these are added original drawings in water-color and pen-and-ink by Japanese artists, loaned by Mr. Smith.

The prints cover mainly the period 1730 to 1860, and include work by the most important men of the period—Hokusai, Suzuki Harumobu, Koriusai, Utamaro, Toyokuni, Gakutei Sakuoka, Hokkei, &c. Besides the color prints there are hand-colored woodcuts and uncolored ones. A special series that might be noted include Hokusai's "Hundred Views of Fujiyama," Katsukawa's "Mirror of Beauties," and a set of twelve representing the operations of sericulture. There will be a private view for members of the press on Saturday afternoon, March 23.

HAVE YOU SEEN
SCRIBNER'S FOR APRIL?

It is out to-day, with a special cover in ten colors. The contents speak for themselves

John Fox, Jr., begins a group of papers on the SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEER, illustrated from photographs made from the actual scenes.

Walter A. Wyckoff tells in A DAY WITH A TRAMP some more of his experiences in the social field, which he exploited so successfully in "The Workers."

Mrs. Gilbert's Stage Reminiscences are concluded in this number—with many illustrations from photographs. Illustrated in colors.

Skipper. The story of a blue-ribbon horse, by SEWELL FORD. Illustrated in a new and interesting manner in colors by F. D. Steele.

The Amateur Cracksman. THE LAST LAUGH, a new Raffles story, by E. W. HORNUNG. Illustrated by F. C. YOHN.

A Chase Over Night. An exciting account of a race between two Gloucester fishing schooners, by J. B. CONOLLY.

The Union and Billy Bell. A labor union story. By ROBERT ALSTON STEVENSON.

Nausicaa. A story of Connecticut village life, by ARTHUR COLTON.

The Marvels of Science. A clever and amusing dialogue between a young lady and a phonograph, by GEORGE A. HIBBARD. Illustration by H. C. Christy.

Richly Illustrated Articles. TWO CENTRES OF MOORISH ART, written and profusely illustrated by EDWIN LORD WEEKS; CORDES, an article describing the old French town, written and illustrated by E. C. PEIXOTTO.

The Story of a Painted Ceiling. By WILL H. LOW, in the "Field of Art."

Poems. By Marguerite Merington, Charles Henry Webb, H. A. Powell and John Cadmus.

For Sale Everywhere. Price 25 Cents.

Two New Novels. *Just Ready*

Which it will Repay You to Read. THE FIRST IS

Richard Le Gallienne's New Book

The Love-Letters of the King

Or, The Life Romantic
12mo, Decorated Cloth, $1.50.

The *Chicago Times-Herald* pronounces it "**worthy of all commendation**, as dainty and delicate as the wing of a moth, and **altogether delightful.**"

The *New York Journal* says "it is, all in all, **the very best thing Mr. Le Gallienne has done**, and a prose poem. He is a born genius."

Truth Dexter By Sidney McCall

(*12mo, Decorated Cloth, $1.50*) the second story, is a new and brilliant American society novel by a new writer, sure to charm and entertain. Its scenes are laid in Boston and on an old Alabama plantation. It has strong characterization, an original plot, and clever dialogue.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers
254 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

EAST SIDE READERS.

Good Taste Shown by the Russian Jew.

New York, like every great metropolis, is not one city but many. East, west, everywhere within city limits, are communities living their lives and dreaming their dreams with little or no reference one to another. Sometimes a traveler from one group passes over into another, but he seldom gives in returning a true and comprehensive idea of the strange folk among whom he has been sojourning. It is not the fault of city missionaries, charity workers, and the like that most people have a distorted idea of the east side of New York. It is the duty of these good souls to seek out misery and relieve it; also to harrow the minds and charm the pocketbooks of those who have great possessions. Yet the fact that they form the vast majority of writers on east side topics gives just cause of offense to some thousands of intelligent, well-read citizens whom fate has cooped up in tenements below Houston Street. A snake in Ireland would to most people be less astonishing than the sight of one of Tolstoi's works on Rivington Street, or a vision of Ibsen in Hester Street. And yet such discoveries are far from being rarities.

The astonishment at this state of affairs should lessen when the character of the population is taken into account. The Russian Jew has claimed the lower east side for his own. From Houston to Madison Street he is monarch of all he surveys; his principality, though a poor thing, is his own and is valued as such. Here he may be cramped and overworked, but he holds his head erect after centuries of a weary yoke; best of all he finds himself at last in undisturbed possession of that which his race has always so signally cherished—the right to claim citizenship in the world of letters. The very poor of other races have as a rule to acquire a taste for good literature; not so the Russian Hebrew. With him the lack has been of opportunity and not of development. He brings to the study of English literature a brain sharpened by his ancestors' centuries of learned Talmudic toil, as well as by his own early struggles with the law of Moses and the "sacred tongue." He takes the plunge into the literature of his adopted language with eagerness, if not always with the greatest discretion.

A few statistics are in order, although it was one of the same clear-brained race who placed such things at the apex of a pyramid of lies. At the Aguilar Free Library, one of the branches of which, by the way, has recently become housed in a new four-story building at Seventh Street and Avenue C, it is shown that for the month of July the following number of books were read under the given divisions:

Fiction, 9,087; history, 977; biography, 319; travel, 278; literature, 915; poetry, 247; science, 507; philosophy, 52; religion, 179; Hebraica, 37; fine arts, 117; useful arts, 125; sociology, 232; German, 273; French, 24; Russian, 806; Hebrew, 539. Total, 15,120; juvenile, 7,175. The fiction called for was in July 60 per cent. of the total number of books given out; but in June it was only 54 per cent., and in May about at its average of 52 per cent., and more recently it has not been over 50 per cent.

Delving below the surface one finds much that is curious and interesting. The little ones, for instance, are of an unexpectedly serious turn of mind, presumably the effect of Moses in the original Hebrew taken in large doses at an early age. In true Hebraic fashion some things run just contrary to the accustomed course among us, so it might be expected that the children should read less fiction than their elders. The demure young ladies in the primary schools take a solemn view of life, and read history for their soul's good. They are persons of taste and discrimination, too, as an anecdote will show. A small child, standing on tiptoe to see the librarian, one day asked for Shakespeare. She handed him a modern child's edition of the master, but after a glance he handed it back dissatisfied. "I want Shakespeare with Lamb on top" he persisted, and went away happy only when he was given the volume with that magic name "on top." Elsie and Rollo have their admirers, but are by no means all-powerful. Alger is a great favorite. Mr. Lang charms diminutive lads and lasses on the east side as elsewhere with his many colored fairy books. But the reading which they find most congenial is between the covers of children's histories and biographies.

Older boys and girls read Miss Alcott, Henty, and the like with the avidity usually displayed in such cases. They do not always have a clear idea as to what their favorites' works are entitled, for there are on record calls for "Twenty Thousand Legs Under the Sea," while another earnest follower of the ancient faith desired a copy of "Aunt Jo's Rabbi." A call for "A Pair of Frozen Tights" to this day remains unanswered.

As the young people grow older the star of Dumas rises high as it should on the horizon of every boy, or girl either, for that matter, and Dickens plays an important part in the young people's lives. Thackeray is not as popular as Dickens, as is to be expected, but he holds a fair place. It may safely be said, however, that the most popular novelist in the Jewish quarter is George Eliot. It might be expected that "Daniel Deronda" should find many admirers, but that novel is not more read than "The Mill on the Floss" and "Adam Bede." There is not a girl on the east side who pretends in any way to care for reading who is not familiar with most of the works of the favorite. Maggie Tulliver is a very real friend in scores of tenements. She is perhaps the most loved of all George Eliot's women, but that fact is surely not peculiar to the east side. The charm of Maggie is all-pervading. Among the Zionists, of which there are many, the dreams of Deronda and Mordecai are a source of inspiration. The Zionist Society has published as a pamphlet the views of the two in regard to the return to Palestine, and the tract circulates widely on the east side. In fact, the writer is of the opinion that George Eliot is more read in that part of New York which lies east of the Bowery and south of Houston Street than in any other portion of the city. Another writer whose popularity is greater than one would expect is Dumas. Not only boys but girls also delight in Porthos, Athos, Aramis, and D'Artagnan. Several sets of Dumas's works are in constant circulation, and the number of young people who talk of him with affection is unusually large.

Scott is more read than Dumas, although he does not lead by a wide margin. "Ivanhoe" is, of course, the most popular of his works, not only because it is the most famous, but because it is of a character especially interesting to the class of readers to be found in this part of the city. The writer hardly ever met an east side girl or boy who had not read "Ivanhoe," or at least made an honest attempt to do so. The less intelligent dub Scott "dry," but the brighter set reads him religiously. Some have gone almost through the long list. Was it not Mr. McCarthy who a short time ago wrote down the wizard as a "disappearing" author? Let him seek information on this point in the east side. Of other midcentury novelists Charlotte Brönte is read but little, although "Jane Eyre" is familiar to the better educated. Bulwer Lytton, on the other hand, seems to enjoy a popularity out of proportion to his comparative deserts. He is very much read, especially by the more serious people.

The old English writers are naturally not much read, but it may be said that they are appreciated by those who do open those dear, much-neglected volumes. The philosophy of Mr. Shandy, the adventures of Tom Jones, cheer the heart of more than one east side student of literature, for it is usually the student who calls for such works. "Don Quixote" is a good deal read—more than one would expect among young people. A certain sense of humor is a characteristic of the people who dwell in Lower Manhattan, but the charm of these masterpieces appeals to the few only.

Humor of a broader character, as that of Mark Twain, is much appreciated. His books are in great demand, and as for the genial Jerome, he was at one time a fad. "Three Men in a Boat" was read until the whole east side must have devoured it. "Idle Thoughts," too, was exceedingly popular. Bangs is also a favorite, especially his "Houseboat on the Styx."

Of all the modern writers Marion Crawford is the most popular, according to statistics. Mr. Crawford's output has been such, however, that he has more opportunities for being read than any other writer of the day. Perhaps, taking into consideration the number of books sent out by the different authors, Barrie and Zangwill would rank as high as Mr. Crawford, if not higher. "The Little Minister" is much read. So is "Sentimental Tommy," among a certain class. As for Mr. Zangwill, he is adored. When he came down to the Ghetto during his recent visit to the city he was all but mobbed; in fact, he found his welcome so uncomfortably hearty that he was obliged to see less of his coreligionists in this city than he would have liked. "Children of the Ghetto" is extremely popular, portraying as it does exactly the home-life of the readers. His other books on Jewish subjects, being less of a "story," appeal to a more restricted audience, but they are much read. Kipling is also much read, but there is little call for his poems.

The love of Tolstoi and Zola naturally leads up to the number of socialistic books read on the east side. The proportion of books on sociology, it will be seen, is large—one book in about every thirty-four among those taken by adults is classed under that head, and almost every book put down as sociological is socialistic in character. The socialistic movement is far more widespread than is dreamed of in circles outside the real east side limits. One should hasten to say, however, that it is a peaceable socialism in the main.

Some of the readers after sociological wisdom read Marx and the like, but the majority content themselves with William Morris, (who is very popular,) and those of his school. Josiah Flynt and writers of his class who deal with phases of the industrial problem, are not much read, but modern writers distinctly in favor of Socialism are popular. The demand for American history and the interest in it is very large. There is also a very large call for books on political economy.

John Paul Jones's Name.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest the communication in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 16th inst on "The Grave of Paul Jones's Brother." I should be glad to know of the authority for the statement therein that the famous seaman ever said that his assumption of the name "Jones" was "a concession to republican simplicity."

As a matter of historical fact, the Scotch sailor, John Paul, took his name of "Jones" from that of two of the most famous Southern patriots of the Revolution. In a little volume of "Genealogical History," written by Col. Cadwallader Jones of Charleston, S. C., who died Dec. 1, 1890, aged eighty-six years, occurs the following passage:

Gen. Allen Jones resided at Mount Gallant, in Northampton County, [N. C.,] at the head of Roanoke Falls. Willie Jones [pronounced Wylie] lived at The Grove, near Halifax. These old mansions, grand in their proportions, were the homes of abounding hospitality. In this connection I may mention that when John Paul Jones visited Halifax, then a young sailor and a stranger, he made the acquaintance of these grand old patriots, Allen and Willie Jones; he was a young man, but an old tar, with a bold, frank sailor bearing that attracted their attention. He became a frequent visitor at their houses, where he was always welcome. He soon grew fond of them, and as a mark of his esteem and admiration adopted their name, saying that if he lived he would make them proud of it. Thus John Paul became Paul Jones—it was his fancy. He named his ship the Bon Homme Richard in compliment to Franklin; he named himself Jones in compliment to Allen and Willie Jones. When the first notes of war sounded he obtained letters from these brothers to Joseph Hewes, Member of Congress from North Carolina, and through his influence received his first commission in the navy. I am now the oldest living descendant of Gen. Allen Jones. I remember my aunt, Mrs. Willie Jones, who survived her husband many years, and when a boy I have heard these facts spoken of in both families.

Mrs. A. J. Robertson, a great-granddaughter of Gen. Allen Jones, then living at Saratoga, Buckingham County, Va., in a letter printed some years ago in the newspapers, says of John Paul Jones:

It appears before permanently settling in Virginia, moved by the restlessness of his old seafaring life, he wandered about the country, finally straying to North Carolina. There he became acquainted with two brothers, Allen and Willie Jones. They were both leaders in their day, and wise and honored in their generation. Allen Jones was an orator and silver-tongued; Willie Jones, the foremost man of his State, and one of the most remarkable men of his time. Educated abroad, the latter was a profound and elegant scholar, and a thinker and actor rather than a speaker. Like Franklin and Jefferson, he perhaps owed his uncompromising republicanism to the abuses of royalty he had seen in the Old World. He served as Governor in 1776, refusing compensation; was in the Continental Congress of 1780-81, and, in fact, filled every office within the gift of his State. He is especially memorable now for his refusal to act as delegate to the convention which framed the [Federal] Constitution, and for having caused the rejection of that Constitution by North Carolina in 1783.

His home, The Grove, near Halifax, was not only the resort of the cultivated and the refined, but the home of the homeless. Mrs. Jones having sometimes twenty orphan girls under her charge; and it was here that the young adventurer, John Paul, was first touched by those gentler and purer influences which changed not only his name but himself from the rough and reckless mariner into the polished man of society who was the companion of kings and the lion and pet of the Parisian salons."

It was at The Grove that Tarleton received the famous rebuke at the hands of Mrs. Willie Jones, when he spoke of Col. William Washington "of the Cowpens" fame in opprobrious terms as an illiterate, ignorant fellow, who was hardly able to write his name.

"Ah, Colonel," she said, "you ought to know better, for you bear on your person proof that he knows very well how to make his mark."

The writer can confirm the tradition long prevalent in Halifax of the origin of John Paul Jones's name; for he heard it there from the lips of old people whom he knew in boyhood, when he was a visitor in the old historic mansion at The Grove.

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

Staunton, Va., March 18, 1901.

NEW BOOKS

Dwellers in the Hills

By MELVILLE D. POST, author of "The Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason," "The Man of the Last Resort," etc. 12mo, $1.50.

This is an exceptionally fine story of boyhood as recalled by the grown man. It is a tale of life in the old-time West Virginia cattle country,—to most readers a strange life and an unknown land. The book merits reading by all who care for good work.

Another Englishwoman's Love Letters

By BARRY PAIN. Cloth, 16mo, $1.00.

Witty Barry Pain has written an amusing satire on the famous "Englishwoman." It is a thoroughly enjoyable parody and a clever thrust at certain methods of promoting publishing booms.

The Thirteen Colonies

By HELEN AINSLIE SMITH, author of "One Hundred Famous Americans," etc. Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, 2 vols. Cloth, $1.50 each; half leather, $1.75 each.

"The Stories of the Nations" Series, Nos. 60 and 61. "The author says * * * this is the first single work in which is printed separately the record of each of the Thirteen Colonies from its first settlement to the Declaration of Independence. It is packed with facts and valuably illustrated."—*Interior.*

Ballads and Other Poems

By GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND. Second edition, 16mo, gilt top, $1.25.

"Notable examples of what may be wrought of native material by one who has a tasteful ear and a practiced hand. * * * There is true enjoyment in all that he has written."—*Boston Globe.*

"The work of a genuine poet."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

Reminiscences of Oxford.*

The Rev. Mr. Tuckwell, late Fellow of New College, Oxford, has given us a volume containing such intimate and characteristic views not only of the Oxford of the last seventy years, but also of a long line of its celebrated men, both masters and pupils, as to make it of much importance.

Mr. Tuckwell says the first two decades of the nineteenth century in reality belong to an earlier epoch, the new century opening with the thirties, which saw the birth of railroads, the penny-post, and the invention of lucifer matches. These years witnessed parliamentary and municipal reform, the new poor law, the opening of London University, and the beginning of the reign of Victoria. In these years Dickens, Tennyson, Keble, Browning, and John Henry Newman began to influence the world, while the older school, with but a few exceptions, passed away with the death of Scott, Crabbe, Coleridge, Lamb, and Southey. Men born as he was, Mr. Tuckwell says, in the reign of George IV., remember an England as different from that of to-day as France under the Capets differs from the republican France of the present time.

Oxford more than anywhere else shows this vast change; the university over which the Duke of Wellington was made Chancellor in 1834 was then practically the same as the Oxford of Addison, Thomas Hearne, and Bishop Lowth; the changes to come about, Church movements, museums, art galleries, local examinations, science degrees, extension lectures, and, above all, women's colleges, being then quite unforeseen. Of this old Oxford Mr. Tuckwell writes:

The approach to Oxford by the Henley road was the most beautiful in the world. Soon after passing Littlemore you came in sight of and did not lose again the sweet city with its dreaming spires, driven along a road now crowded and obscured with dwellings, open then to cornfields on the right to uninclosed meadows on the left, with an unbroken view of the long line of towers, rising out of foliage less high and veiling than after sixty more years of growth to-day. At once, without suburban interval, you entered the finest quarter of the town, rolling under Magdalen Tower, and past the Magdalen elms, then in full, unmutilated luxuriance, till the exquisite curves of the high street opened on you, as you drew up at the Angel or passed on to the Mitre and the Star. Along that road or into Oxford by the St. Giles entrance lumbered at midnight Pickford's vast wagons, with their six musically belled horses; sped stage coaches all day long—Tantivy, Defiance, Rival, * * * and some thirty more, heaped high with ponderous luggage, and with cloaked passengers, thickly hung at Christmas time with turkeys, with pheasants in October; their guards picked buglers, sending before them as they passed Magdalen Bridge the now forgotten strains of "Brignall Banks," "The Troubadour," * * * or "Begone, dull care."

Mr. Tuckwell says that the "evening of a prolonged life" has its duties and compensations, among the former being that of depicting for others, "with the fascinating touch of first-hand recollections," the events, the characters, and the scenery of

*REMINISCENCES OF OXFORD. By the Rev. W. Tuckwell, M. A., late Fellow of New College, author of "Tongues in Trees," "Christian Socialism," "Winchester: Fifty Years Ago." Illustrated. Pp. 284. London, Paris, New York, and Melbourne: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1900. $2.

a vanished past, reaping keen enjoyment from his own personal familiarity with old days, known to those about him only from the pages of history.

Therefore he tells us of the old stage coaches that ran into Oxford, with their "queer old, purple-faced, many-caped drivers"; the social side of Oxford life in the thirties, claiming that, no matter how distinguished the professors and tutors of the present day may be, "they no longer talk. In the thirties conversation was a fine art." He then proceeds to describe for us many of Oxford's old celebrities—Christopher Erle, Fellow of New College, who would pour out Aeschylus, Horace, Dante by the yard; Hammond of Merton, who knew his Pope by heart; Greswell of Corpus, "a walking library of Greek and Latin."

Perhaps the tone of portions of this volume shows it to be written by an old man, although it may really be a case of time and the seasons. From any standpoint, the chapter in which Mr. Tuckwell describes some of the original characters of the older Oxford will be found of great interest, his view being that "characters were common in the Oxford of his earliest recollection."

Nature, after constructing an oddity, was wont to break the mold, and her more roguish experiments stand exceptional, numerous, distinct, and sharply defined. Nowadays at Oxford, as elsewhere, men seem to me to be turned out by machinery; they think the same thoughts, wear the same dress, talk the same shop, in Parliament or bar, or mess or common room.

Mr. Tuckwell next takes up "Pre-scientific Science," Dr. Danberry and Dr. Buckland making possible the Phillips, Brodie, and Rolleston of a later day. He also traces the rise of "Scientific Science," describes the coming to Oxford of Woodward, the gathering round him of his Dublin pupils, and the enthusiasm he awakened in Burne-Jones and Morris, but lately come up to Exeter; the building of the Museum, the famous "debating room," which Rossetti, Val Prinsep, and others decorated—unfortunately upon untempered mortar; the British Association meeting of 1860, with its Darwinian discussion; the gradual evolution of music in the university—in this respect supplementing Max Müller's autobiography. He also gives us detailed descriptions of a long line of undergraduates. "Faster than Homer's leaves the undergraduate generations pass"—Charles Wordsworth, Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Clough, Goldwin Smith, Conington, Frank Buckland, Calverley, known as Blaydes at Oxford, and many others, ending his memories of those men and days as follows:

Only, I fear, in unathletic days was possible the affluent talk of a Tennyson and Hallam on the Cam, on the Isis of a Whately and a Copleston, a Newman and a Froude, a Congreve, and Mark Pattison, Stanley and Jowett, Clough and Matthew Arnold—brain as against muscle, spirit as against flesh, the man as against the animal, the higher as against the lower life.

Mr. Tuckwell devotes entire chapters to "Christchurch," "Magdalen and New Colleges," "Oriel," and "Balliol," as well as to "Pattison, Thomson, Gouldbun, and William Sewell," taking up in the closing chapters various tangled ends of reminiscences of "The Oxford That I Love." The book will be found of great interest from cover to cover, being full not only of all sorts of good stories, but containing such vivid and clever character sketches of Fellows, Masters, and undergraduates as to make it a positively necessary adjunct to every collection of English biography and memoir.

The book is well printed and bound, and its wealth of illustrations, taken from old photographs and original drawings, adds greatly to the interest of a charming volume.

Irene Petrie, Missionary in India.*

Like most memorial books, this very sincere account of Irene Petrie, who died in India in 1897, a victim of her missionary zeal, is largely a picture of her character, and for that reason is not as interesting as it might have been made to readers impersonally anxious to learn the conditions of missionary life in India from authentic sources. There are, however, descriptions of the lives led by the native women taken from Miss Petrie's letters, which give a more or less vivid impression.

"Picture one of to-day's visits," she says, in a description of her work among the Mohammedans of Srinigar, "a very large house, with elaborately painted walls and ceilings, and a large garden. Groping up a pitch-dark staircase, through a 'knock-you-down' odor, one reaches a big room with a good many costly things in it, and a generally pigsty effect of mess and squalor. Here sit the two wives of a rich Mussulman, remarkably beautiful girls, with slender figures and lustrous eyes, loaded with many pounds of jewelry, their hands dirty, their chadders draggled, their hair in scores of tiny plaits. Last week they were preparing vegetables with the aid of an excessively dirty, but good-natured old woman, who, with men servants, after the custom of a native house, is constantly bustling backward and forward, talking, banging doors, and interrupting the mistress in a perfectly inconsequential way to ask for keys or pice, or to show a piece of raw meat, or to make the room more untidy than it was before by tumbling in a lot of crumpled bedding. Presently the baby wakes up crying—poor little mortal! The pupil has torn and dirtied her reading book almost beyond recognition; but I refuse to give her a new one without payment, which is counted out in minute copper coins. Then the lesson seems to be completely wiped from her memory, and after half an hour's pounding at two lines without much apparent progress, I am further obliged to refuse her the knitting lesson she really wanted, promising it next week, however, on condition of a good reading lesson being ready. By the time I am about to give the Bible lesson they have suddenly decided that it is a cold day, and that their cotton garments are unsatisfactory. So a rout-out of their wardrobes follows, and after a long interval they rearray themselves in figured silk suits and pashmina shawls, and then try and cheer their poor, bare feet over the kangres, which have to be refilled or stirred or blown, whenever there is no other excitement. Just as we again start the Bible lesson, a shouting man somewhere below disturbs every thing, and the pupils are so inattentive that at last I am driven to an awful threat, kept only for rare occasions, 'Do you want me to go and never come back?' There are too many attentive pupils to leave any time for inattentive ones! All the indifference vanishes now, and with a vehement 'No!' they actually settle down at last, get the doors shut, and listen with respect, and I think interest which becomes keen when I begin to sing the hymn at the end. That they are determined to have, so I save it up as something to be earned by listening well."

Miss Petrie spent three Winters in Srinigar, and her work was by no means limited to feeding the minds of her flock of Kashmiris, Sikhs, Dogras, Pathans, Nepalese, Afghans, Tibetans, Punjabis, Gujeratis, Rajputs, Bengalis, and Parsis. The indifference to sick women, which she constantly encountered, made a claim not only upon her sympathy but upon her energy and skill in nursing. Frequent mention is made of her visits to the hospital, and there are glimpses of her in private homes binding up wounds among filthy surroundings. One poor old woman whom she aided had been badly burned and had suffered for three days. Her people had done nothing for her, although they were only a few minutes' walk from the State Hospital, where they could at any time get dressings. Another instance, which is certainly not without parallel in our own Christian country, serves to illustrate the frequently unrecognized cruelty of the lazy toward the sick of every race and religion.

Coming out of a house I was accosted by an old man next door with a request. His son's wife had become a mother a week before, and was very ill. Could I do anything for her? I said I was not a doctor, and did not understand these cases, but went in to see the poor, pretty little thing, partly because I did not want the father-in-law to go on detailing her symptoms in the street. I ascertained that she was frightfully weak and was getting no nourishment. I recommended them to give her warm milk at once, and to go without delay to the hospital for proper treatment and advice. Two days later Hull and I were invited in together. The girl looked worse. They had given her no milk, though their own dinner was cooking in the corner; they had not gone to the hospital because her husband said "it was so cold for him to walk there," and they were about to finish the poor little thing off with leeches. Miss Hull administered a good scolding. "She will die, and then you will say: 'It is fate,' and piously cant about the will of Allah.'" He promised to go to the hospital, and I hope her words will have some effect.

Miss Petrie's character seems to have been one of exceptional sincerity and charm. She had the kind of courage that ignores physical disabilities in the face of work to be accomplished, and a fine lack of sentimentality, together with an abundant and genuine consideration for others. Her sister's biography of her is too openly admiring to be impressive, but it leaves in the mind of the reader a sense of the dignity of honest conviction in any field of religious effort.

*A WOMAN'S LIFE FOR KASHMIR. Irene Petrie, A Biography. By Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson, B. A. With an Introduction by Robert E. Speer. With portraits, maps, and illustrations. 8vo, cloth, pp. xxii.-343. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1901. Price, $1.50.

Books at Auction.

On Wednesday, March 13, Bangs & Co. sold an interesting collection of books, which included much Americana. The principal prices were as follows:

Beverley's "History of Virginia," London, 1722, $15. Bought by F. P. Harper.

Coxe's "Description of the English Province of Carolina," London, 1741, $10.50.

Drayton's "View of South Carolina," Charleston, 1802, $12.75. Bought by "Texas."

"The Federalist," New York, 1788, two volumes, polished calf, $36. Bought by George D. Smith.

Ogiethorp's "New and Accurate Account of South Carolina and Georgia," London, 1732, $12. Bought by "Eli."

"An Answer to an Invidious Pamphlet Entitled, A Brief State of the Province of Pennsylvania," London, 1755, $11.50. Bought by "W. C. H."

Rogers's "Concise Account of North America," London, 1765, $13.50. Bought by Mr. Stevens.

Stedman's "Reconstruction Letter," New York, 1866, thirteen portraits inserted, Thomas W. Field's copy, $17. Bought by "Walter." (A copy sold for $15.60 at Bangs's, Jan. 15, 1900.)

Stith's "History of Virginia," Williamsburg, 1747, $20. Bought by F. P. Harper.

Stork's "Description of East Florida," London, 1769, $10.50. Bought by F. P. Harper.

The sale of March 14 and 15 at Bangs's was an interesting one, though most of the books disposed of were not important. Sixteen of Swinburne's books were sold on the second day, and the prices are here given:

"A Song of Italy," 1867, $1.75.
"Bothwell," 1874, $3.
"George Chapman," 1875, $3.75.
"Songs of Two Nations," 1875, $3.38.
"Erechtheus," 1876, $1.25.
"Note of an English Republican on the Muscovite Crusade," 1876, $1.25.
"A Note on Charlotte Brontë," 1877, $3.63.
"Chastelard," 1878, $5.25.
"Poems and Ballads," second series, 1878, $2.65.
"Tristram of Lyonesse," 1882, $8.50.
"A Century of Roundels," 1883, $3.50.
"A Midsummer Holiday," 1884, $3.75.
"A Study of Ben Jonson," 1889, $3.50.
"Studies in Prose and Poetry," 1894, $2.75.
"The Tale of Balen," 1896, $1.88.
"Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards," 1899, $2.12.

The above list includes most of the great English poet's minor work. Swinburne's rarest books only come into the auction room, of course, once or twice a year. The books named above are scarce, but not yet of great value. Among them, however, are several items which the Swinburne collector finds difficult to secure, and the prices are printed with the hope that they may be of use.

A Lecture by Elbert Hubbard.

Elbert Hubbard will give a lecture in New York on the evening of Sunday, March 24, (to-morrow,) at the Carnegie Lyceum. It will be the only opportunity which people have had of hearing Mr. Hubbard in New York for many months. On Wednesday evening following, March 27, a dinner to Mr. Hubbard will be given by some of the Philistines and other friends of Mr. Hubbard at the Zanghori Hotel, 15 West Twenty-fourth Street.

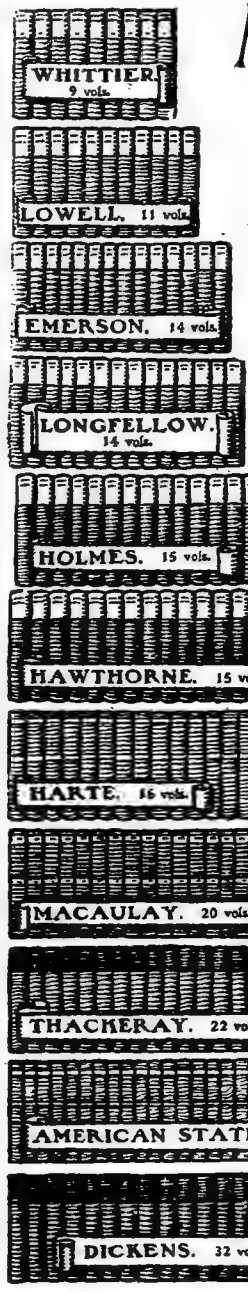

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

ESTATES VERSUS INSTITUTIONS.

There were many striking and suggestive remarks in the speech of acknowledgment of his welcome that Mr. Frederic Harrison made the other evening at the Authors Club, and that is reported in our columns to-day. One of them was the suggestion, in respect apparently to Mr. Carnegie's lavish benefactions, that such benefactions to private persons were out of the question in the British Islands. The reason the speaker assigned was that a commercially successful man, in Great Britain, finds it his first duty to establish for his family a better "social position" than that to which he was born. His son, or, at furthest, his grandson, must be a member of the House of Lords. For that purpose he himself must buy a landed estate; must, if he can afford it, to use Mr. Harrison's expression, acquire "half a county." When he has done this, and made provision for maintaining the estate, he has very little left with which to perform works of public spirit.

The suggestion is not novel. Indeed, it was Bacon who said, commending celibacy for the clergy, that "charity will not water the ground when it must first fill a pool." And, in a much more specific as well as more modern instance, it was Goldwin Smith who said, many years ago, in a lecture delivered, we believe, at Cornell, about Oxford, that in England a newly rich man nowadays endeavored to found a family. "In America, it seems, he still aspires to found an institution."

This is a modern development of the British system of snobbery which is perhaps the most grievous obstacle that that great nation has to carry as a handicap in all the competitions of the modern world. Just at present there is much searching of heart going on in England, and even in the House of Commons, concerning the causes of the inefficiency of the British Army. The real cause is perfectly obvious to outsiders. It is the aristocratic composition of the army, with its consequent nepotism and snobbery. The army, indeed, seems to be the last stronghold of the privileged classes, excepting the Church and politics. But whoever inquires more closely will find that the same thing operates as a handicap upon British commercial competition. The nepotism that prevails in some of the British steamship lines is freely assigned, by Englishmen themselves, as a reason why those lines are being crowded out of business by their German competitors.

However all that may be, it seems certain that what may fairly be described as British snobbery is the reason why, among successful men of business in England, there is so very much less of public spirit which takes the form of endowing institutions than there is among the corresponding class of rich men in this country. If we should add up the gifts made by rich Englishmen and rich Americans, respectively, for purposes of education and philanthropy, for the past decade or the past generation, we should find that the public services of the Americans were, in the comparison, out of all proportion to their wealth. Doubtless the explanation given by Prof. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Harrison is the right one. It is not good for their country that it should be so. It was not always so. The very names of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge indicate many private benefactors as among their founders. The desire to imitate the aristocracy among successful members of the middle class has wrought this change for the worse. And the right name of that desire is snobbery. This is one of the ways in which England pays for the fact that, while she is politically almost as democratic as ourselves, she is socially no more a democracy than she was three centuries ago.

THE LITERATURE OF POWER.

Elsewhere in this issue we print letters from several prominent librarians in the United States, giving favorable opinions as to the wisdom of the step taken by the Providence Public Library in setting apart a room devoted to the permanent literature of the world. Every one is familiar with the enormous sales in recent years of works of fiction of the ephemeral kind. At least seven books within the past three years have gone far beyond sales of 100,000 copies, and one at least has exceeded 500,000. Few readers of experience will deny that these books five years hence will have emerged completely out of the contemplation and regard of the reading public.

It is discouraging when we place alongside these figures the latest reports received of the sales of two other books belonging to the same period which most competent judges have agreed to accept as the best contributions made to the real literature of their respective years. One of these is "The Browning Love Letters," to which has been accorded the distinction of being the best book published in the year 1899. The other is "The Stevenson Letters," on which similar distinction among the books of 1900 has been bestowed. But of the former not more than 12,000 copies have yet been sold, while of the latter not more than 14,000. These figures tell their own depressing story. They emphasize the great need everywhere for more room for the literature of power.

Political economists would probably say that the American people in any given year spend a certain fixed sum for books. When that money is devoted to ephemeral books it is not spent for books of permanent value. How to change the current of the stream is indeed a weighty and perplexing problem. It would seem as if the step taken by the Providence Library should accomplish good results, and that in a more general adoption of it throughout the country lies the chief promise for accomplishing something on which real hope for better things may be founded.

CUI BONO?

It seems rather late in the day to ask what good is done by libraries, and yet the question has distinctly been raised in our own community by the remarkable offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. There are not wanting persons, themselves educated, at least to the point of putting their objections in very good English, who challenge the real utility of Mr. Carnegie's gift, and declare that the money required to meet his conditions could be used with much more profit for other things. To the latter proposition the obvious answer is that it is by no means certain that it would be used for other things, if it were not devoted to securing this noble gift. But the doubt, apparently sincere, as to the utility of the libraries, with or without conditions, is another thing. It defies the accepted general view so directly that the temptation is to dismiss it with contempt. It is better, we think, to examine it.

For the most part this doubt seems to spring from an old-fashioned and now mistaken view of the nature and purpose of the library, and particularly of the kind of library offered by Mr. Carnegie. This is not the vast accumulation of books to be read within the alcoves of one or two great buildings. Such a collection has its uses, and very valuable ones, but it is necessarily for students, for those whose occupation and time permit them to resort to it either for pleasure or for the pursuit of their calling. Not only is the library contemplated by Mr. Carnegie of an entirely different sort from this, but this sort is steadily yielding in importance to those which the Carnegie foundation is meant to provide. The tendency is strong in these days toward bringing the books to the reader instead of requiring the reader to come to the place in which books are stored.

This involves a complete change in composition of library stocks. Especially when in great part provided at public expense, the end sought tends to be the promotion of general instruction, and the great variety of books, classed, roughly, as "books of reference," play a decidedly larger part. These both satisfy and stimulate a healthful interest and curiosity. Let any one reflect for a moment on the range of utility thus made feasible. What a generation ago would have been called "a gentleman's library"—that is to say, the collection which an educated man of fair means would naturally make—now includes as a matter of course one complete dictionary of one's own language and generally several dealing with particular phases of the language; at least one encyclopoedia, a biographic dictionary, one or more dictionaries of dates, lexicons of Greek and Latin, usually one and often several foreign dictionaries; one or more dictionaries of quotations, at least one thorough atlas, and beyond these such special books of reference as taste or occupation may suggest. Where such a collection exists, a day rarely passes that it is not consulted, and the chance to consult it constantly promotes intelligent curiosity and the appetite for accuracy.

This is what the circulating library tends more and more to do for all classes of the community. How can a reasonable person think that this is not a useful function? Put aside for the moment any consideration of the joy or profit to be got from literature. These, so long as the human mind remains active, will not die out. Regard solely the advantage of accuracy of information as to the increasing multitude of things that press on the attention. Is it not well to extend this advantage to as many as possible and to bring it as near to them as may be? They who really doubt it seem to us sadly to mistake the direction the evolution of society has taken and the duty and privilege of aiding in that evolution.

AN APPRAISER OF WORDS.

Men there have to be who sit in judgment on words, to define their exact meaning, note their origin and connections and pursue their ancestry into the earliest days of literature and sometimes to the furthest climes. If they tabulate their work in a dictionary, we call them lexicographers; if they write essays and books about words, we call them philologists, while in either case the vulgar call them word-sharps—or bores. But occasionally a man is found who does all this, yet is not a bore, and of such a stripe was Fitz Edward Hall.

Whether it was an active life in India almost from his year of graduation at Harvard, giving him the breadth that foreign travel and foreign tongues often insure, or the training that a study of Sanskrit and Hindustani gave him for a more thorough understanding of his own language, at any rate his appearance as a philologist proved that he knew his business better than most and could state his opinions with a raciness that was a passport to the public favor. Dean Alford's strictures on English "as she is spoke" had been answered by Moon. Moon's English had been scoffed at by another. Blackley had had his say and eke had Gould, when a new champion shied his castor into the ring in the shape of "Recent Examples of False Philology." It was by Fitz Edward Hall, the American who died recently in England, his adopted country, after collaborating for a number of years with Dr. Murray on the great English dictionary based on the collections of the Philological Society.

Five years before the appearance of the little book Fitz Edward Hall sold his library in Boston. It was remarkable for the number of publications in Sanskrit bearing the imprint of mission presses in Agra, Lucknow, or Calcutta, so that booklovers had already heard of the man who so audaciously shattered such idols of English style as Landor, de Quincey, Wordsworth, and The Athenaeum. They knew of him as a publisher of Sanskrit texts, such as the Dasa-Rupa, a very curious essay on the drama of the Hindus, published at Calcutta about 1865, in the Biblioteca Indica series for the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and attributed to an old author, Dhanamjaya. But especial interest attached to Dr. Hall's diatribes against the philology of Richard Grant White, a charming essayist, who had many warm friends on the press of New York and Boston. Hastening to his defense with more zeal than knowledge, these friends dragged the controversy into the open and made Dr. Hall's "Examples" at once famous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES estimated the book more fairly, notwithstanding its esteem for Mr. White, who was a frequent contributor to its columns. "It is especially in regard to the knowledge of the history of English words," said this paper, "that Prof. Hall scourges the deficiencies of the man whom he reviews, and he does it certainly from a height to which hardly another English student of the present day has ascended. His reading has been immense, his observation keen, his annotations most industrious." Five years later, when Dr. Hall had left King's College, "Modern English" appeared. In this book he says that until 1869 his life had been so busy that he had little time to read. "To thorough scholarship I lay no claim," he wrote. "Solecisms apart, it is much less the choice of expressions, than the use we put them to, that makes true English." And in reference to the critics who found his attacks on Mr. White's views a little too savage, he made this defense, which was only another onslaught:

"Personality otherwise than by way of holding up a mirror to them, (namely: 'the philologists, semi-philologists, and philolocasters,') I diligently eschewed. There is one of the number, however, a wholesale sponsor, and also an originator of superficial conceits whose clientry of clapper-clawers, misrepresenting the character of my strictures, and fathering on me with frontless mendacity the most preposterous principles, have in requital shown themselves, as an old author phrases it, valiantly raillpotent. I concede to them the credit of a ludicrous honesty."

The quarrels of philologists have always been amusing through the vigorous language which their anger has evoked. Fitz Edward Hall has turned his studies in English, founded on a knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi, to the best use in the powerful aid given to the Philological Dictionary, as we may call it. The historical view of words which he showed in his "Examples" lies at the bottom of this great dictionary for scholars. It was only right that Americans should help in its production, for since Colonial days Americans have led in lexicography. Lindley Murray, Webster, Worcester, Whitney, and others testify to the singular fact that America has always had scholars who added to deep learning the requisite industry to aid the English language on its historical as well as etymological side.

Perhaps "Modern English" is not read much nowadays. The hegemony of Sanskrit as the source of Indo-European languages is no longer acknowledged so completely as when Max Müller was claiming for it more than could be proved. And Sanskrit was of course the main battle with Fitz Edward Hall. But his books have done the work of rousing many persons to the study of their own and other languages, made them ponder words and their meanings, and thus endeavor to use speech with greater nicety. It opens up a new view of the literature of India, for example, when we find that the drama had its historian and critic long before the Middle Ages, and note in the Dasa-Rupa that particular dialects were to be spoken on the stage by particular actors. Thus, while the upper classes spoke Sanskrit and the women in general the Surasena dialect, the degraded characters and the Vampires had to speak in Magadhi. Fitz Edward Hall helped to widen our knowledge of this great literature and by analogy understand better our own. He was more than an ordinary dictionary maker. He had the imagination which is needed in an appraiser of words, and without being a purist or a fastidious user of terms—quite the contrary—he made his readers follow him through paths which, without his wit and audacity, would have been dull indeed.

THE HISTORICAL DRAMA.

An English playwright has written a drama on the subject of Ulysses, and at the Metropolitan Opera House has just been produced an opera made out of Flaubert's great historical novel "Salammbo." What value have such dramas as these, spoken or sung, in recreating for the mind of the auditor and spectator the historical scenes which they represent? This is a question which cannot be answered at hazard. The chronicles of the day tell us that the stage pictures at the Metropolitan are sumptuous. They recall the pompous words of the old declamation familiar to every schoolboy, "The palaces and domes of Carthage were burning with the splendors of noon." In addition to the scenery one can

see the costumes, in which the splendors of Numidian armament vie with the barbaric glitter of Gallic garb and the savage richness of the raiment of the southern deserts.

But do these material pictures fill the imagination as the word paintings of the literary artists do? "Salammbo" at the Metropolitan Opera House is gorgeous, but it is not the "Salammbo" of Flaubert. A single reading of the novel of the French master will convince any one of that, if he has seen the spectacle at the temple of music. The smallness of a theatre stage, the cramped action of its incidents, the awkwardness of the inevitable spear-bearing supernumeraries, and the lack of imagination in the work of the average actor all are elements in a large and saddening disillusionment. On the other hand, the novelist has the whole field of the unreal at his command. He can people it with armies, devastate it with battles, make it the playground of huge operations, the theatre of unbridled elemental passions. By the sheer force of word magic he can revivify the dead heroes for us as the actor and the stage manager never can, and he can cause the life struggles of a Hamilcar or a Brutus to become a part of our own experience.

In the case of a creation by Flaubert this is especially true, for the Frenchman had a style singularly well adapted to the painting of vast and glittering pictures, and to the realization of mighty human emotions. Perhaps the production of "Salammbo" at the Metropolitan Opera House may rouse new interest in the wonderful historical novel of Flaubert. If it does this, it will have achieved something of value to literary art, for this work is a masterpiece of its class. Its liberties with history are few; its representation of facts most graphic. This is an excellent time to read it.

BOOKS ABOUT ANIMALS.

The current Atlantic contains an excellent article on "Animals in Literature," by Mr. George S. Hellman, in which he questions whether our present interest in books about animals is simply a passing fad, or whether the general interest in the subject will continue, whatever may be the fate of individual books. Mr. Hellman says:

From the India of a poet's imagination, Baloo, the bear, Teacher of the Law to the Seeonee wolf cubs, has come forth to give us of his wisdom; in the New World a naturalist has told so well his tale that Lobo, the King of Currumpaw, is not dead for us, but still utters his war cry on the plains of New Mexico; while from far Scotland, Bob, Son of Battle, has leaped into our hearts. Together with these animals have come many others, thrilling us with excitement, arousing tender sympathy, or, it may be, making us laugh at their comical adventures.

Mr. Hellman's final decision is that just so long as man is interested in men, so long will our interest in animal literature continue, because of our kinship to animals. He thinks all existing literature in which animals play prominent parts will prove his assertion as to the strong bond existing between men and animals, the possession of common attributes and common weaknesses, especially before the elemental forces of cold, hunger, and death.

It is on the human side, however, that animals strongly appeal to us; in the presentation of a universal truth rather than in actual facts in detail; this strong human quality must lie at the basis of all animal literature that will live and appeal to the world in general. A careful, minute study of animal ways and traits may attract for a time the general public—such study, if prepared by a great naturalist, may be always remembered and read by students of natural history—but unless the writer have something of the poet in him, unless he can fully grasp and make his readers see the human significance of animal action, his work will not endure. For which reason, Mr. Hellman thinks, and we are entirely disposed to agree with his verdict, that the Jungle Books will outlast in the estimation of the world all contemporary animal literature for the reason that in these dwellers in the jungle are plainly distinguishable the motives governing human life.

In "Bob, Son of Battle," Mr. Hellman thinks our affection for that brave old shepherd dog is largely because of his strong human traits; because he is like men, and, above all, like his own master, "large-hearted, indomitable, faithful"; while Red Wully is equally the parallel type in the animal world of his master; so that the whole book presents dramatic pictures of man and dog pitted against man and dog, one strong interest in Bob and Red Wully lying in the existing human nature manifested in their passions, desires, and intelligence.

While Ernest Seton-Thompson's stories teach us all sorts of out-of-the-way facts concerning the ways of wild beasts, he being one of the best exponents of the naturalistic phases of animal literature, his stories more nearly approach artistic perfection and are surest of immortality when the human note is sounded in them—when Lobo dies through his devotion to Blanca, or when Mollie is seen giving up her time to the education and protection of her reckless son, Roggylug. Mr. Hellman has overlooked, or, at least, omitted mention of Prof. Robert's beautiful "In the Heart of the Ancient Wood," in which Knoof's devotion to Miranda, and the latter's perfect understanding of the wild creatures about her, almost entitle the book and its heroine to rank with Mowgli and the jungle folk. Of these latter Mr. Hellman says:

And ye, O creatures born in the days of Mr. Kipling's finer imagination, how really living you are, notwithstanding your unreality! Monkey folk that boast and chatter and pretend that they are a great people, about to do great affairs in the jungle, but the falling of a nut turns their mind to laughter, and all is forgotten—well do we know you. Kaa, mighty in your strength, and not forgetful of insults, ye are known to us; and you, Bagheera, not given to much speech, but brave and wise. The master word in the jungle is, "We be of one blood, you and I." If men but knew it, that is the master word for all mankind.

In all animal literature, then, human application, or appeal to those emotions we possess in common with the beasts, is fudamentally essential. Such characteristics may be accurately presented, or their habits and traits falsified or thrust into the background. In "Aesop's Fables," animals are chosen simply to teach lessons or convey morals, while in the Middle Ages the Reynard epic, in all its forms, introduces us to a world of animals, typical of man's social and religious institutions. The essential morality of these legends being obscured by the frank gayety of the stories, paralleled by the pure fun in those related by Uncle Remus.

Mr. Hellman sums up his deductions as follows: The moralist's use of animals in fables, regardless of their actual animal nature; their merry use in mediaeval and semi-serious use in modern fox epics, wherein animal characteristics are not entirely unobserved; the Seton-Thompson method, with its accurate knowledge of animal traits, and Mr. Kipling's use of animals, all going to prove that not faithful representation alone, but the human note as well, is essential to the permanence of all animal literature.

Mr. Hellman also proves his theory by a study of the older werewolf legends, the beast and the human typifying good and evil in man; mentioning incidentally that passages or stories written entirely to picture animal life, with no ulterior purpose, are but few, closing his very interesting article as follows:

If we should wander in search of the animal use in literature from long-gone days to our own hour, from the soil of Greece and the banks of the Ganges to the very publishing houses of America, we should throughout our quest perceive that we ourselves are at the bottom of our interest in the animals; and (the boldly didactic use excepted) there would remain the underlying and overshadowing thought of the animal, our brother, having passions, needs, sorrow, love, hate, and death, as we have—teaching us not only our kinship with the animal world, but also humility and compassion; while above all and under all there would be the other thought of the animal, our inferior, yielding us precedence because of our intellect, by right of which we are the lords of the universe and the masters thereof, and far below us, because of our will, which makes every man the lord of himself and of his fate the master.

THE BOOKS CHILDREN READ.

There have been many interesting communications lately in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on the subject of books for children, and—not the same thing at all!—the books children care to read. The children of these days are most fortunate in the provision made for their mental needs when we consider the lack of children's books experienced by the children of a century, and less, ago.

Children's stories have existed since the beginning of things in the folk-tales of every land and language. As Thackeray said: "Many of them have been narrated, almost in their present shape, for thousands of years since, to little copper-colored Sanskrit children. * * * The very same tale has been heard by the Northmen Vikings as they lay on their shields on deck; and by the Arabs couched under the stars in the Syrian plains, when the flocks were gathered in and the mares were picketed by the tents."

The discovery that a special form of literature was needed for children came slowly, and the first results were curious. The book of Dives Pragmaticus, printed "The XXV. of Aprell, 1563," was said to be "very preaty for children to rede," so that "they may the better and more readyer rede and wryte wares and implements in this world contayned."

Poor little men and women of that time! "I well know," said Isaac Watts in the eighteenth century, "that some of my friends imagine my time is employed in too mean a service while I write for babes; but I content myself with this thought, that nothing is too mean for a servant of Christ to engage in, if he can thereby most effectually promote the kingdom of his blessed Maker."

"Employed in too mean a service" reads strangely to us who are familiar with the fine work our best writers have been pleased to do for the children of their day. The nursery classics, "Alice in Wonderland," Kingsley's "Water Babies," Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," and Kipling's "Jungle Book," have been appreciated by the children's elders at even more value one fears than by the children themselves. Perhaps, by hazard, this is because no child likes being talked down to by grown-ups, and this is what books for children, written with the best intention and the most exquisite art, are obliged to do. The child with the intuition of childhood which has an unsurpassed directness feels this and resents it.

So it comes about that children, who like to make believe, and play at being grown up, neglect what has been set aside for their especial use and surreptitiously—in many cases—read the literature held in reserve by their pastors and masters for maturer years. It was Mr. Scudder, I believe, who pointed out that there were better ways of teaching literature to children than by frightening them by the gradual approaches of the "vast spectre of literature."

Indeed, abstract literature has been for a long time included in school and college curriculums with but poor results in creating students of literature. For it is a mistake to imagine that it is best to tell children of things instead of giving a first-hand introduction to them; to give fragments of a thing whose entirety is withheld.

It is all very well to say strong meat is not for babes. But the mental pabulum we see fit to give to children can result in no formation of accurate taste for the forceful strength of the viands we at last hold them qualified to receive. The table of Barmicides has been spread so often that they have ceased to hunger.

Question a schoolboy or girl on Shakespeare? Yes, they read about him at school. Byron? He was very wicked. Longfellow? Of course; he wrote "The Village Blacksmith"—it was in their old school readers. They have been made to read of the great writers of books, but what they read of they seldom read. The time they spare to reading they infinitely prefer to give to fiction of the Marie Corelli sort; or even of the Laura Jean Libbey variety.

The byways which romance might, in the impressionable time of childhood, have opened upon history to awaken interest, were not allowed. Books to them meant the narrow and soon-hated round of lessons. The patches of Pope, and Milton, and Shakespeare that appeared on the parsing pages of grammars were cordially despised and infused the untaught mind with distaste for poetry. Plodding through dreary school histories made the very name of history abhorred. Latin did not appeal to them as the key with which they might unlock to their minds Virgil's

"—chosen coin of fancy flashing out from
many a golden phrase."

One's impressions of the hypothetical child are, of course, after all the impressions of one's own childhood and childish preferences. One recalls a child of eight, whose eagerness to read outstripped knowledge of the pronunciation of difficult words, which was illustrated to elders in a way that was comically pathetic. This child devoured the treasure of "The Arabian Nights," delighted in the quizzical and pathetic charm of "Don Quixote," and revelled in the pseudo history of Abbott's Napoleon, "Paul and Virginia," "The Vicar of Wakefield," and "Pilgrim's Progress," alternated with no diminution of delight with "Children of the Abbey," "Jane Eyre," "David Copperfield," "The Count of Monte Cristo," and "Vanity Fair." They formed an olla podrida of strangely blended ingredients never to be forgotten, often to be re-read.

Poe's "Tales" and "The Ancient Mariner" made the youthful reader shiver when in bed with the lights out, the darkness was haunted by goblin shapes, and fragments of Coleridge's grisly poem or of Poe's terror-compelling tales lingered in the memory.

The child one "knew best of all" read all the books to be discovered. An acquaintance was begun with Shakespeare; a certain green volume of Tennyson was discovered; also Miss Strickland's "Queens," Macaulay's "England," some tiny volumes of Herodotus rich with specious tales; in fact, all the histories to be obtained, as well as novels galore.

We imagine this child's experience was that of the average child who likes to read. What was unusual, perhaps, was the encouragement given by the child's parents to browse among books "at will," as Charles Lamb says, "upon that fair and wholesome pasturage," and to liberally discuss each new discovery; in this way deepening and strengthening the impression made.

Guidance in the choice of books and some restrictions are necessary. The grown-ups who are wise will give this unobtrusively and so sympathetically as to receive the dependence of the child.

Literature and Environment.

Charles W. Super in The Conservative Review.

The importance of environment is confirmed by the birthplace of noted French littérateurs. Out of 3,233 such men, 1,220 were born in Paris, 2,064 in other large cities, 1,265 in other localities, and 93 in country seats. Of women the proportion falling to cities is much larger, rising as high as 84 per cent. of the entire number, while about one-half were natives of the capital. The testimony of these figures bearing upon the predominating influence of what are called the "centres of civilization" is further corroborated by similar data taken from other countries. Of fifty-five eminent Italian literati, twenty-three were born in large cities, and most of the remainder in small municipalities, though, strange to say, not one had Rome as his birthplace. Of the fifty Spaniards who are generally regarded as holding the highest rank in the literature of Spain, sixteen were born in Madrid, and a large proportion of the remainder in cities of the first rank, several of which contain universities. The coryphei of German literature seem at first sight to make an exception to the conclusions that naturally spring from the above-stated facts. The great writers are quite evenly distributed over what now constitutes the empire and Switzerland. Three large cities are the birthplace of three great writers each; two, of two each, while the rest have produced but one each. This calculation embraces about thirty who stand confessedly at the head; yet if we increase the number the results are not widely different. Here again the importance of the environment is strikingly made prominent. During the last five centuries Germany has had a large number of capitals, many of which the reigning monarch tried with more or less success to make centres of art and literature.

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SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT
NUMBER OF
The New York Times
Saturday Book Review,
March 30, 1901. Enlarged for this issue to at least 32 pages.

THE Spring Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will contain classified lists, with prices of all books published, or to be published, between February 1st and June 30th, 1901, and a variety of literary news, including an index of the contents of all the April magazines.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS Bought and Sold. WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1123 Broadway, New York. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.—It may be recalled that a few weeks ago we published a letter from the author of "The Light of Asia" and "The Light of the World," which showed how he was fighting against a terrible disease which threatened every moment to overpower him. He now writes:

My condition would be a sad one without patience and resignation. I am now totally blind and able to work only with assistance. But I never despair, and go on with my work, thanking Heaven for my unimpaired mental powers.

In his blindness Sir Edwin Arnold has dictated a poem of 4,000 lines—a new epic poem. Its subject is the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phoenicians in 600 B. C. It is entitled "The Voyage of Ithobal." Ithobal is a sea Captain of Tyre, who takes service with Neku, King of Egypt, to explore the unknown waters beyond the Red Sea. After picturesque scenes at Tyre, where he buys in the slave market with a priceless pearl an African Princess made captive in the Dark Continent, and alone knowing its secrets, he builds three ships at Suez and sets forth. All this is minutely described, together with full details of the wonderful voyage of 15,000 miles round Africa, returning with two out of the three ships after numerous and exciting adventures, which bring out almost every feature of African life and scenery. Ithobal relates the story of his enterprise in a discourse before the throne of Pharaoh, who loads with honors the successful Captain, his Princess wife, and his crews. It is the opinion of those who have heard the work read that the poet has never done anything better than this graphic and imaginative production, which is at once forceful and original, but most faithful to fact, reality, and geography. The voyage of Ithobal is mainly composed in the same metre as the "Light of Asia" and the "Light of the World." Sir Henry M. Stanley writes that he has read and heard read many passages of the poem and declares that there never was such a book written about Africa. The poem is to appear in The London Telegraph.

"THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE."—Miss Lilian Whiting is almost daily in receipt of letters in regard to her new book, "The Spiritual Significance," which is in direct sequence to the third series of "The World Beautiful" and "After Her Death," continuing the argument of evidence regarding communion between the Seen and the Unseen. Supporting this psychic evidence, the book contains a chain of scientific facts that are supposed to provide the explanation for psychic facts. "I am now lending the book to my friends," writes a stranger, "for I feel that such true things that have helped me so much should do just as much good as possible." "I think that you will be pleased to know," writes another correspondent, "that your book has created a desire to live in the right way, and, further than that, has made me try to live in every sense of the word." Recently Gen. Popoff of the Russian Army wrote to Miss Whiting from St. Petersburg in regard to "The Spiritual Significance": "Its perusal gives me greatest interest, and I have written to London ordering all your other works."

OLD NEW YORK.—Among the new books to be issued by D. Appleton & Co. is a "Landmark History of New York," by Albert Ulmann, who has treated the city's story from a novel point of view. Instead of following the customary plan of dealing with facts and alluding incidentally to historic sites, the author has described a series of excursions to old landmarks and woven the history about them. The erection of tablets within recent years in many parts of the city has helped materially to identify important sites and to give a definite sense of realism to the story of the past. To make a tour of these memorials in their proper order and relate the interesting events connected therewith is the plan of the book. Thus, in turn, one visits the old Dutch settlement, the early English colony, the city as it looked before the Revolution, the captured town, the Federal capital, the city as it appeared when the Erie Canal was completed, and finally the modern metropolis. Copies of old prints and rare maps, and many plates made from recent photographs, help to emphasize the landmark feature of the work. A special effort has been made to render the story particularly interesting and attractive to the young; at the same time, the careful reproduction of inscriptions, the exact location of historic sites, an explanation of the origin of street names, and a comprehensive bibliography and list of references must prove of value to the teacher and the student of history.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.—Few persons can have read Mrs. Craigie's novels without being impressed by the epigrams that meet one on almost every page. Several hundred of these have been brought together by Miss Zoë Proctor in a little volume entitled "Birthday Book from the Writings of John Oliver Hobbes," which is being published by John Lane. Here are a few extracts:

It is only a very unselfish man who cares to be loved; the majority prefer to love—it lays them under fewer obligations.

The secret of managing a man is to let him have his way in little things. He will change his plan of life when he won't change his bootmaker.

Are there many of us, or any of us, nowadays, who feel that there are certain things which we must do, not do, or perish eternally?

If one thinks about it—but one mustn't—it seems a strange thing that mothers, as a race, are ominously silent about the joys of existence.

The truth is only convincing when it is told by an experienced liar.

Poetry—and most of all amateur poetry—stands for pain. Every line of it spells woe. Either the writer, or those living with the writer, could tell a tale.

The art of dying daily is slowly mastered; but once learned, it becomes an instinct—an unconscious will deciding all our difficulties.

He is never afraid of changing his mind. Many people are called firm, merely because they haven't the moral courage to own their second thoughts.

The merest half-belief in a living God will sustain many souls through adversities and trials of any picturesque or stirring order, but only the most exalted faith can give one the strength to bear in patience the misery of loneliness, the constant fret of uncongenial surroundings, the heavy burden of little woes, which, because they are little and common, are so humiliating.

Death in grotesque circumstances is none the less death, and the martyr to a fool's cause it still a martyr. * * * It is the heart that makes the occasion.

What sum is too large to settle on a wife who can adore without asking questions?

THE AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF EVA."—The impetus given to a small group of Chicago writers by Henry B. Fuller a few years ago is now finding expression in various directions. Well in the front line of this group stands Will Payne. This author has a new novel which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to bring out April 6 under the title of "The Story of Eva"; from it the publishers expect much. The author of "The Story of Eva," though still a young man, has had a varied experience of life. Born on a farm in Illinois and educated in the country school, he went when a boy to Western Nebraska, where he picked up in a bank in the little town of Harvard the elements of the commercial and financial training which has given him his chief occupation. Later he went to Chicago, where he won an excellent reputation among journalists by his work as city editor of The Daily News during the World's Fair. Still later he became one of the editors of The Economist, on which he has done editorial work of a high order. Mr. Payne has served a long apprenticeship to writing, and has won an enviable place as a short-story writer for The Atlantic Monthly, McClure's, and other magazines. Two earlier novels which preceded "The Story of Eva" are "Jerry, the Dreamer," published by Harpers in 1896, and "The Money Captain," published by H. S. Stone & Co. in 1898.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE.—A query addressed to us recently, "Who reads Anthony Trollope nowadays?" can hardly be answered by a mere raising of hands, for, as we write, two pieces of information have come to hand which seem to make an answer more than usually difficult. In the first place, we are informed that Gebbie & Co. of Philadelphia have in press for immediate issue an illustrated edition of the works of this author, which will shortly appear in thirty volumes. According to the prospectus, we should say that it would be a particularly elaborate issue. Now, what renders this point significant is the fact that such books are usually presented to meet a public which is already to a certain extent in evidence. On the other hand, Mr. G. S. Street, writing in this month's Cornhill, laments that while Thackeray's masterpieces are thrust under one's nose at every turn, to read Trollope one must burrow among yellow-backed railway novels and back numbers of magazines. Trollope, we are told, was as popular in his day as Marie Corelli or Hall Caine are now. Why, then, should his works be neglected, save by literary men? The answer seems to be that authors who, like Jane Austen, Lord Beaconsfield, and many more, confine themselves to studies of contemporary manners, fall off in popularity the moment these manners become obsolete. Their second success, if it comes—a survival of their literary merit—is none the less certain than their first. It is merely a question of time. Is, therefore, a Trollope revival in sight?

SIR EDWARD MALET.—In his new volume, "Shifting Scenes; or, Memories of Many Men in Many Lands," Sir Edward Malet describes some of his diplomatic experiences, and does it in a way that we are sure is quite unknown in the Corps Diplomatique. This is what seems to be bothering the London book reviewers: Shall a great diplomatist, an ex-Envoy to the Shadow of God, an Ambassador to the Kaiser, write his reminiscences in the guise of an interview with a reporter named Whiffles? Shall a man climb the great stairway of British diplomacy, see the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them merely to relate his sensations to Whiffles? The London reviewers hold up their hands at the sacriliege and answer, No! Yet this is the way Sir Edward does it:

"During the two years that I was in the United States all the members of our service were treated with constant kindness and hospitality, and I gained by intimate contact with Americans an affection for them which has caused me to delight in their society from that day to this. So I say again, if any Secretary has a chance of going to Washington, let him bless his stars."

"And stripes," put in Whiffles.

"I hate silly jokes," I said, and Whiffles went up into the air, and as he sank to rest again cross-legged at the foot of the bed he said:

"The essence of a joke is to be silly."

"A joke," I rejoined, "may be good or bad."

"You are confusing," he retorted; "the adjectives 'good' or 'bad' only apply to a joke in action."

"Well, listen to this joke," I said, my thoughts jumping back unaccountably to a long-forgotten remembrance; "A traveler in the shires rested at noon at a wayside hostlery and took luncheon. When it was finished he asked for the bill. The landlord brought it to him, and, after casting a glance at it, he looked at Boniface and said, 'What is your name?' 'My name,' replied the landlord, 'is Partridge.' 'Ah,' said the traveler, 'by the length of your bill I should have thought it would have been Woodcock!'"

A broad grin rippled over Whiffles's wrinkled features. "It's not a joke at all," he said; "it's an anecdote."

"Well, joke or anecdote, I have told it to you because it was always a special favorite with Prince Bismarck."

"Right," said Whiffles. "Thank you; it is always interesting to hear of the small things that interest great minds. I suppose you have some reminiscences of Prince Bismarck which are of greater interest."

A "GUDE TO SUCESS."—The following is a copy of a letter received recently by a well-known New York publisher. He says it is about the least propitious offer he has had to decide upon: "Would you like to buy some choice stories of love, fiction, and adventure? With canibals and pyrates; a well known gentleman sent me your adress as a good one to sell to. I have written a book entitled 'Gude to Sucess.' If you want to buy and print it for me, write and let me hear from you soon. Yours in haist."

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

"The novel-reading public is alert for a new sensation. This it will find in "Like Another Helen", by George Horton.—Times-Herald, Chicago.

"Like Another Helen," by George Horton, promises to be like another "Alice of Old Vincennes," for it contains all the elements that go to make up a successful novel."—Press, New York.

"The story has too much of historical truth to be classed with the "Prisoner of Zenda," and it is too modern for the sword and cloak romance, yet it has the engrossing interest of both styles of fiction."—Tribune, Chicago.

Like Another Helen

JUST PUBLISHED FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Le Gallienne's Love Letters of the King.*

Some day Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, after rewriting, and correcting, and revising, and reshaping, and adorning the first five or six chapters of a novel will allow himself to be persuaded to burn them, or to have them revised by some blameless blacksmith, or in some way treated so that they will not delight his enemies and grieve his friends. Regarded as a whole, his "The Love Letters of the King" reads a good lesson to the deliberately profligate and to those who permit themselves to be enslaved by a selfish woman. To readers who permit themselves to be discouraged by the opening chapters, it will seem a mass of delicate perversity in language and daintily suggested vileness, with occasional lapses into such vulgarity as "quite recently," "is being done," and "right up in the sky."

Still, the early chapters must be read, because they define the hero as he was after long waiting on the whims of a beautiful and perfectly selfish woman, who permitted him to see her exactly often enough to keep possession of his mind and heart, but steadfastly refused to marry him. His godfathers and godmothers had endowed him with the name of Pagan. And he justified their foresight in the verse and prose which it was his custom to keep in a beautiful volume entitled "The Sad Heart of Pagan Wasteneys." Not a trace of Christianity lingered in the verses, which were merely transcriptions of Whitman, generally cut into briefer lengths, but sometimes as long as any produced by Walt. Some of the prose bits were excellent, in spite of occasional perversity, but the soliloquies were unmanliness itself in their abject submission to the absent fair at whose feet he figuratively deposited the entire book. Occasionally he read the verses or the prose to a friend, or even to groups of friends, but they belonged to the lady of his dreams. The inevitable end of such a life is suicide or madness, and he is actually ready for a suicide and murder, with the most elegant appurtenances and felicitous surroundings, when a single day in the open air, a single vision of a good, pure-minded, healthy girl disperses the whole dream, and he finds himself sane, free, and able to recognize the absurdity of his past life and of his precious musings and mouthings.

A few of his verses make his class of mind tolerably clear.

To the Power that made me, and, all undeserving, set me in this wonderful world,
I give thanks for kind and beautiful Women.

For their sweet faces, I give thanks.
For their soft voices, I give thanks.
For their thick bright hair and their little ears, I give thanks.
For their deep eyes and their kind lips and for their little feet.
And for their musical walking, and every other grace and mystery and goodness that is theirs; I give thanks to the Power that made me—and gave me eyes to see them, and ears to hear them, and hands to touch them.
For Kind and Beautiful Women, O Gracious Unseen Power, receive the Thanks of a Man.

"Long after you are dead
I will kiss the shoes of your feet.
And the long bright hair of your head
Will go on being sweet:
In each little thing you wore
We shall go on meeting, love;
In a ring we shall meet,
In a fan we shall meet.
Or a long-forgotten glove.
Long after you are dead,
O, the bright hair of your head,
And the shoes of your little feet!

As an example of Mr. Le Gallienne's treatment of him this will suffice:

His spiritual constitution had been impaired, his spiritual complexion had suffered. So again and again he bathed his face in the moon. To himself his face felt grimy with sensual living. Too seldom of late had it been bathed from within with the bright stream of high thoughts, too seldom bathed from without with the cleansing radiance of seriously beautiful things.

He seemed to feel it growing cleaner as he washed it in that vestal light. As a boy he had thought of the moon as an amorous goddess. To-night her face was the face of a nun. So nature, having no ascertainably definite meaning, means all things to us all. Once the moon had seemed pale with passion, to-night she was pale with purity; for to-night Wasteneys was passionate to be pure!

O, the clean moon!

As the hero approaches his release the author's style undergoes a subtle change. The affectations of the early pages disappear; the mincing selection of words supposed to be deeply expressive ceases; the sentences move naturally and agreeably; the conversation ceases to bristle with attempts at epigram, and then one realizes that the mephitic atmosphere of the former part of the story was created with intention, and was only a means to making the hero actual. The plan is fraught with danger for an author who wishes to be read by any one less foolish than the hero, less evil than the little women who ate his heart as they would nibble chocolate. Very few are pure-hearted and clean-minded who, ignorant of the aim of the book, would, unless compelled by duty, read far enough to discover its aim. On the other hand, no better device could be imagined to secure the attention of those needing the medicine which the book provides. Led from scene to scene by phrases like those which Du Maurier so exquisitely parodied, artfully coaxed into expectation of some crowning hideousness, they find the hero whom they have admired laughing at himself, and

*THE LOVE LETTERS OF THE KING. By Richard Le Gallienne. Boston: Messrs. Little & Brown.

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happy in the prospect of a simple life and homely joys. Whether they will turn and rend Mr. Le Gallienne remains to be seen.

Foreign Jews in London.*

Two essays under the title, "The Jews in London," have been prepared for the Toynbee Trustees by Mr. C. Russell and Mr. H. S. Lewis, both graduates of leading English colleges. The endeavor has been made to describe the Jewish community in London, and more particularly the recent immigrants from Eastern Europe, Germany, Russia, and Poland. Mr. Russell has "no special ground of sympathy with the Jewish race or religion." Mr. Lewis is a Jew, but sufficiently independent to write without bias about his co-religionists, and even to point out their mistakes. As Mr. James Bryce explains it in his preface, "These two studies, taken together, seem to contain good materials from which a judgment may be formed on a problem to which the recrudescence of anti-Semitism, everywhere except in England, has given a new significance."

At the beginning of his essay Mr. Russell presents the two remarkable traits of the Jews: One is their "solidarity," the other their "adaptability." "The new-comers seem to have the faculty of adapting themselves to their novel environment. But how far do they really adapt themselves to strange surroundings? In 1881 the savage outbreak of Russian anti-Semitism let loose "a flood of Jewish immigrants." Pitiable objects were they. "Dirty, poverty-stricken, and degraded alike in morals and physique by the oppressive conditions of their Ghetto-like life in Russia, they seemed by no means a promising addition to the country's strength, and it was hardly to be expected that they would be received as welcomed guests." Difficult was the task presented, but the English Jews confronted it. The Jewish Board of Guardians and the Russo-Jewish Committee worked indefatigably. Efforts were made tending toward the Anglicising of these Russians and Poles, and the success was fair, though necessarily the change must be a slow one. How could it be otherwise?

There are supposably in London 110,000 Jews. Recent figures add some 5,000 more. Of these fully 60,000 have been born abroad. "That the number is rapidly increasing is beyond dispute." Whether this increase is due to immigration or to "the extraordinarily prolific character of Jewish marriages" has not been determined. Mr. Russell sets down these four traits as conspicuous features of the foreign Jewish settlements in East London: "Dirt, overcrowding, industry, and sobriety." As to the dirt, the Jews may not have followed the Talmudic warning, that "Poverty comes from God, not dirt." Unsavory as may be some of East London, Mr. Russell presents this curious fact: "There are certain districts of Whitechapel which, before they were overrun by the foreigners, were haunted by roughs and criminals of the worst description, and had as evil a reputation as any slums in London. These are now exceptionally quiet and orderly, and except in school hours generally alive with swarms of small children whose brightness, decency of garb, and apparent enjoyment of life give almost a sunny aspect to their surroundings." If the ruffian element has been driven out, the Judaized districts are not without their shortcomings. "The foreign Jew avoids the grosser and more outrageous forms of crime, but he errs in the direction of what his enemies would call the meaner and his friends the less brutal vices."

Mr. Russell dwells at length on the subject of the differences between the foreign and the native Jew. "In habits, ideas, and religion they are fundamentally distinct, and when they come much into contact there is mutual hostility and contempt. In Whitechapel the bitterest enemies of the foreign immigrant that I have come across have been English Jews; while the foreigners are commonly shocked and scandalized at the laxity in faith and the shamelessly 'non-observant' lives of their English co-religionists." Public opinion in East London, as expressed by the Gentile population, is strongly in favor of the native Jews. "They are pronounced to be good fellows and just 'like us Christians.'" Mr. Russell declares that the Whitechapel English Jew is British to the core. If he drinks, which is rare, he drinks with circumspection. His religious enthusiasm, however, no longer exists. If this be a loss, there "is a gain in cleanliness and self-respect." He takes pride in being an Englishman, "and seems to regard his foreign co-religionist from the English rather than from the Jewish standpoint." In other countries where there has been no mediæval oppression there have been deep-rooted prejudices and direct antagonism, but in England, where there is absolute freedom of religion, isolation has not been forced on the Jews.

The industrial, the religious, questions of the recent-comers are treated at length by Mr. Russell. It is, above all, the belief of the Jew, monotheism, with certain ceremonials, upon which his separateness depends. The new-comers are the "orthodox," the English Jews for the major part the "reformers." The writer of the first essay thinks that the powers of resistance of the orthodox have their limitations in England:

It is a case undoubtedly in which there are strong factors on the side of conservatism; but, on the whole, the array of social forces which are working toward a change seems to be immensely preponderant. And there are certainly abundant indications of the direction in which this change is likely to take place.

As to the economic troubles brought about by the Jews, Mr. Russell writes that such charges have no justification, and are in the future not likely to bring about antagonism. He adds that there are both good and bad Jewish workmen, but it has not been proved that they take the bread out of the Englishmen's mouths.

Mr. Lewis at once declares that he cannot occupy, as does Mr. Russell, "a position of mental detachment." The observer of Jewish life from the outside cannot gauge the strength of feelings and attachments which, to the Jew, "are bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh." Mr. Lewis does not deny some danger in the Jewish immigration, but he adds:

Their defects are to be attributed, however, almost entirely to the influence of generations of persecution. A Jew living in Russia has to fight with a hostile Government for a bare subsistence. I have heard from quite reliable informants that they have been forced to abandon business after business owing to malicious interference on the part of the Russian police. When law and order thus become the foes of the honest man, the belief is inevitably induced that any evasion is allowable. Just as the forty years wandering in the desert was needed to wean the Israelite of old from the defects of character induced by Egyptian bondage, so will the discipline of experience alone avail to remove the Ghetto's taint.

As to the differences between the orthodox and the reform synagogues, Mr. Lewis thinks that they amount to nothing. "Judaism, like the Church of England, can only preserve its catholicity by admitting varieties of service and ritual suited to the ideas of the various sections of the community." Mr. Lewis has as poor an opinion of the conversion missions in East London as has Mr. Russell. The former writes: "In order to induce Jews to be converted to Christianity they are offered medical missions and soup kitchens, Sunday-school treats and mother's meetings. * * * While giving the promoters of these missions credit for honesty of purpose, I deplore their tactics in encouraging hypocrisy and double-dealing." In treating of Zionism, Mr. Lewis writes: "For many generations to come migration to Palestine must be a slow process, and perhaps the Holy Land can never be more than the centre of Jewish life. Meanwhile our home is here (England,) and we have to show ourselves worthy of the hospitality we enjoy."

As a social study both these essays have their special excellence. The combination is especially enlightening, and should be advantageous to the many who are desirous of obtaining information as to the status of the foreign Jews whose presence is so marked, not alone in London, but in New York.

*THE JEW IN LONDON. A Study of Racial Character and Present-Day Conditions, being two essays prepared for the Toynbee Trustees by C. Russell, B. A., and H. S. Lewis, M. A. With an introduction by Canon Barnett and a preface by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P. With a map especially drawn to illustrate the lectures by George H. Arthur. 8vo, cloth, 192 pages. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.00 net.

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The Charm of English Gardens, with reproductions of remarkable photographs. By NELTJE BLANCHAN, author of "Bird Neighbors."

Other features are, "A Pauper Romance," "Transatlantic Telephoning," "A Monster Tunnel Under the Sea," "Photography as a Fine Art," "The Making of a Country Home," "An Easter Card," "Buldy Jones," "Joscelyn Cheshire," etc.

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American Ancestry.*

What Mr. Hanna has done for the Ohio Valley, particularly for Harrison County and for the western counties of Pennsylvania, should be done for other States further West. Mr. Hanna shows the origin of the early settlers in the places covered by his book and in many cases the motives

of New England genealogies have displayed in their subjects, but Mr. Hanna's researches were conducted amid obstructions which can hardly be comprehended by New England antiquarians. Mr. Hanna fully appreciates the importance of the subject upon which he embarks when he says that "probably there is no part of that subject concerning which American people are more in ignorance than the part relating to their own racial origin."

Mr. Hanna's excuse for the Scotch-Irish pioneers as a non-literary class is not new. It is, however, not so much owing to the fact that these people were too busy making history to find time to write it, but because, in many cases, they were unable to write it, and their distance from colonial centres of publication were so great that they were beyond the range of literary inspiration. And the indifference thus rooted was handed down through their descendants even when these descendants became college men. It is an exaggeration to imply that the pioneers in the Ohio Valley and in Western Pennsylvania had a harder time than their early pioneers in Massachusetts. Bayard, the latter wrote books and kept records because it was in their way to do so. Incidentally, they fought Indians about as well as did their cousins in the Middle West.

Mr. Hanna's book on "Historical Collections of Harrison County" without doubt contains more information and data relating to the family history of this section than has ever been published. These data consist of a complete list of the original land patentees of the county, including 1,800 names taken from the records of the General Land Office in Washington; a list of early marriages of the county, including 7,500 names; the early burials of the county, 5,000 names; and will records from 1813 to 1881, to the number of several thousands. Beside these features there are genealogies, more or less complete, of the families of Harrison, with a map of Harrison County, all of which show the results of tireless research on the part of Mr. Hanna which should be appreciated by persons who are proud of their Ohioan ancestry, if not by the general public.

*HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF HARRISON COUNTY, in the State of Ohio. With Lists of the First Landowners, Early Marriages (to 1841,) Will Records, (to 1861,) Burial Records of the Early Settlements, and Numerous Genealogies. By Charles A. Hanna. With frontispiece. Pp. 696. New York: Privately printed. $4.00.

"The man that hain't got time to hear a good yarn, hain't got time to eat n'n sleep; an' ought to swap time fer eternity, and quit goin' through the motions o' livin'."
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*OHIO VALLEY GENEALOGIES. Relating Chiefly to Families in Harrison, Belmont, and Jefferson Counties, Ohio, and Washington, Westmoreland, and Fayette Counties, Pennsylvania. By Charles A. Hanna. With frontispiece. Pp. 336. New York: Friendly Press. $3.

ABYSSINIA.

Mr. Herbert Vivian's Account of His Travels Through the Lion-Land.*

Looking at the maps to be found in Mr. Herbert Vivian's volume on Abyssinia, it may be seen how the Lion-Land exists only on sufferance. Around it on its possible water front there are the French, the British, and the Italian Somalilands. The Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, are the approaches to the Suez Canal. As the author expresses it, "most people only know Abyssinia as a pawn in the great game of international politics." What we know of the past of Abyssinia is but vague. It has always been the country of fable. We are fairly certain that the Roman merchants obtained some of their ivory from Abyssinia. We do not know when Abyssinia became seemingly Christian. In the fifteenth century the queer story of Prester John was rife. He was a priest-King, but nothing is more vague than this particular John. The Portuguese, for the sake of religion or trade, sent an expedition in 1520 in search of Prester John or anybody else. The Jesuits came there; they were expelled in 1632. With the modern history of Abyssinia we are familiar. In 1855 Theodore was crowned Emperor. His Majesty having put in prison the English representative, the British Government sent Sir Robert Napier to Theodore in 1868, the former with a backing of 12,000 men. The English force came to Magdala on the 9th of April, and when attacked by the Abyssinian forces Napier made a clean sweep, and a brilliant little war ended by Theodore committing suicide. After Theodore came the Prince of Tigre, and on his death, in 1889, Menelek, King of Shoa, became "The Conquering Lion of Judah." The Italian trouble with Abyssinia and the result of that war are too well known to be repeated. "Italy was hopelessly defeated, and has now renounced every pretention to a protectorate." Italy still retains some small strip of coast.

Arriving at Aden, Mr. Vivian prepared for his journey through Somaliland to the realm of Menelek. The author describes in an amusing way all the troubles to be gone through before permission was granted him to proceed on his journey. Travelers in Africa always have trouble with native servants. Finally he reached the African coast in an English Government steamer. The true start was made from Zaila. In Somaliland there always was friction with the men who had in charge the camels or the mules. The Somali desert by no means corresponds with the usual desert of the geography books.

In Somaliland the pebbles predominate and grow up into boulders, which are the rockery of a strange withered garden. There are parched aloes and shriveled mimosas, all sorts of graceful shrubs, which on closer acquaintance prove so much crumbling match wood. The white berries are like parched peas, and a rare tulip tree bears big gray oranges, which contain nothing but woolly fibres, cobwebby gristles, a veritable Dead Sea fruit. The only redeeming feature is the intoxicating scent, recalling a quintessence of clover and heather which loads the air. After a week you feel as though you would like to scream aloud for companionship, you yearn for the sight of a white face, you would almost give away your tongue for a chat with an Englishman. When you have met the rare traveler, you are set up in good humor for hours or days, even though he be only a Frenchman, or German, or Greek.'

Mr. Vivian has no liking for the Somalis. Though cowards, they were always apparently spoiling for a fight. "If you are easy-going, they will take every advantage; if you are severe, they will very quickly take the measure of your severity and do just as much work as will keep you satisfied—not a jot more. The worst point about them is their tendency to regard murder as a sport." Arriving at Harrar, Mr. Vivian was surprised at the reception of a telephone message from Menelek. The request was that the caravan should hurry on. Finally the capital, the residence of the King of Kings, Addis Araba, was sighted. It was a strange capital, covering some fifty square miles. "Wide stretches of turf, broken by deep ravines and studded with rare Summer houses and boothlike tents." At Addis Araba was Capt. Harrington of the British Agency. An audience with Menelek followed. The Lion of Judah is thus described:

When I came in, Menelek was sitting well back in his chair with his legs crossed, toying with a colored silk handkerchief, which he handed to an attendant. What I first noticed was that he wore clean bright blue woolen socks and new tennis shoes of a common kind with the tongues hanging out, and no laces. Over close-fitting white linen knickerbockers came a loose garment of handsome green and gold striped silk. It had long, tight sleeves buttoned at the wrists, and when he moved his legs I saw the garment was lined with common calico. Under it he wore a white shamma with a red embroidered line near the edge, and over everything a black silk cloak with gold embroidery and gilt buttons. On his head was a white cloth, tied very tightly and surmounted by a big gray felt hat with a high crown and broad brim. In his left ear was a solitaire earring, about the size of a three-penny-bit and set in gold. This was worn in evidence of his having killed elephants, and only the royal family are permitted to wear gold in any form. On the little finger of his left hand was a thick ring, with a dark blue stone and two diamonds set gypsy fashion.

His face is not so much marked with smallpox as I had been led to expect. He is darker than the average Abyssinian, but his features are not those of a negro. His mouth, however, is quite negroid, and his thick lips wear an incessant grin, displaying large, very white teeth set loosely together. His small brown eyes wore an expression of fatigue, and what should be the whites of them were yellow. His forehead is narrow, but the upper part of his face shows much character and kindliness. His beard and whiskers are very close and curly and inclined to be ginger. His voice is soft and rather oily, without any vestige of the usual Abyssinian squeak.

There is a swagger about the Abyssinian which was by no means appreciated by Mr. Vivian. The punishment inflicted by the colored race on the Italians has worked or will work to its injury. In the capital intrigues, French, German, Italian, Russian, and possibly English, must be common. Conditions are stated by the author in this rather blunt manner:

It is no doubt reasonable that a nation of niggers possessing 360,000 rifles should take a different tone from that of niggers who are not permitted to possess any, but they go too far when they presume to arrogate to themselves a superiority over civilized countries, against which they could not possibly stand up. I admire their ancient civilization as far as it goes, or rather so far back as it goes, and I hope that their independence may be respected; but this may depend largely upon their own wisdom and prudence and modesty.

Mr. Vivian is by no means sanguine as to the future of Abyssinia. He intimates that after the death of Menelek there will be anarchy in the country. Then will come a renewal of the European grab system.

We should have been glad had Mr. Vivian gone into more particular details of such Christianity as the Abyssinians profess. From what the author gives us, the ceremonial of their Christianity is of all importance to them. As some one has expressed it, "the belief of the Abyssinians is an arrested Christianity." This colored race is positive that it alone represents Christianity. But this is not special to the Abyssinians. It was not easy to enter their places of worship. In their churches there was the chanting of something supposably like the liturgy, followed by the priests, who went through performances of a gymnastic kind, using crutches to dance with. "The crutches are held in the middle and darted into the ground, now near, now far, with a forward movement made by bending the right knee." Mr. Vivian writes that we must respect a ritual which reflects the days of King David and the prophets.

As to the Abyssinian woman, she is not presented in a pleasing light. Mr. Vivian writes: "For one thing, I do not suppose that she ever washes herself in her life, the butter on her hair grows rancid and emits a peculiar pungent odor which affronts the nostrils when you pass her on the desert, and wherever she goes she carries with her a large cluster of flies congregated on her back."

Before entering on his journey friends of the author gave him full particulars of such insect pests as he would find in Somali Land and Abyssinia. The most to be dreaded were the mosquitoes. Now that there has been made a careful study of the connection between the mosquito and malarious diseases, it may interest many to learn that according to Burton, as cited by Mr. Vivian, the Somalis had some conception of the relationship between the mosquito and malarious fever. In the note (Page 24) the author writes, "Oddly enough, when Burton traveled in Somali Land fifty years ago he found this theory current among the natives, but dismissed it as a 'superstition' attributable to 'the fact that mosquitoes and fevers become formidable about the same time.'" Mr. Vivian is the type of the happy-go-lucky explorer, who sees amusement in what would be distress to others. He assures his readers that in the Somali desert paté de foie gras is ever so much nicer than "potted meats or sardines."

*ABYSSINIA. THROUGH THE LION-LAND TO THE COURT OF THE LION OF JUDAH. By Herbert Vivian. Cloth. With 80 illustrations and two maps. Pp. 335. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

A Sumptuous Classic.*

The Waldo Press, Cleveland, Ohio, has recently issued Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" in an edition limited to 150 copies, printed from type, with initials drawn in by hand and hand-illumined. The book is printed on a soft-finished, pleasantly tinted paper, just off white, the type chosen being very attractive and the ink black and glossy. The book's margins are well proportioned, the running titles being found on the outside margins of the pages, which are deckle-edged.

The title-page, which is very effective, is printed in two colors, the lettering being inclosed in double black lines, with a single heavier red line outside the whole, thus carrying out the two colors of the page's composition. The half titles throughout and the verse from Cartwright, facing the tale itself, are rubricated, while the colophon, pretty press-mark, and edition page, are printed in black. The book contains seven large initial letters, hand done, which are generally very good, some of which are much more than averagely well done. On Page 10 will be found a large initial "W," in a faded shade of red, outlined in black, which is most effective, while further over will be found the initial "I" in the most delicate shade of pink, outlined in black on a faded red background, inclosed by two black lines, which is also most effective, the letter being large enough to take the place of ten lines of the text. The other initials are much more commonplace, although there is a certain charm about a large letter in black, inclosed by a red line following the curves of the letter, but just sufficiently far away to show the white of the page between.

The book is so bound as to open freely, but the binding is most disagreeable, both to the eye and to the touch. The volume is half bound in a peculiar shade of pinkish red ooze calf, with the title in red letters burned in on the side of the calf, which is also used for corners, the centre of the sides being a coarse burlap in yellowish brown, which is very disagreeable to handle. Nevertheless, the book should find many readers for the sake of its text, it being unusual to find an edition of Irving's masterpiece so attractively printed. The story, too, seems to gain fresh interest from its attractive setting, as well as from the fact of its appearing alone in a well-proportioned, fair-sized volume.

*THE TALE OF RIP VAN WINKLE. By Washington Irving. Hand illuminated. 150 copies. Pp. 44. 1900. Cleveland, Ohio: Charles W. Hill, The Waldo Press.

Detective Stories

Conan Doyle considers Poe the inventor of the detective story, and as pre-eminently the master of the short story, and adds: "The imaginative quality, the intellectual skill, the keen adaptation of means to ends, the subtilty of insight, the management of dramatic effects are qualities upon which I delight to dwell, and I would emphasize my own indebtedness to Poe and my appreciation of his great abilities."

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"The Forest Schoolmaster" is such a book. It is the story of a man whose outwardly uneventful life is passed among a wild community in the mountains. It is also the story of the people among whom the schoolmaster, Andreas Erdmann, lived. Their affairs, their births, deaths, and marriages, are shown to the reader through the medium of this partial dreamer, who, in telling the story of the villagers, unconsciously tells the story of his own soul.

Although it is a story told in the first person and cast in the form of a journal, it is difficult to visualize the teller; while the charcoal burners, the peasants, the priest, and all the rest of the little world that come and go on the business of life are clear and distinct; the schoolmaster himself seems a spirit rather than a man; therein lies the art of the book. Throughout the whole book the knowledge we have of him is what he tells us of others. He seems to the reader the soul of progress of the little community; he is its guiding light, a force rather than a person, and at the same time one feels that the schoolmaster himself did not know this. There are moments when the book reads like a "human document" rather than fiction.

The duplex thread of the story is skillfully interwoven. Instead of the usual theme, a man and a maid, it is a man and a village. The wild mountain people slowly improve; they, who had nothing before the coming of the schoolmaster, have a school and a little church. The hamlet, which he found without a name, has prospered, the people's land has become their own; and yet—and here comes the subjective thread, the schoolmaster's life—Andreas, after his fifty years of service, does not realize the good he has accomplished, and, true to life, the ungrateful community does not realize it, either.

The younger generation see in the man who has done so much for them only a doddering old schoolmaster, who performs his tasks rather ill, although they still retain a rather superstitious attitude toward his learning.

The book is full of that German sentiment that is so difficult for Americans to understand, but, setting that aside, this twofold study is remarkable in its large and tempered view of life. No great change has been accomplished by the schoolmaster; he dies, leaving them violent and superstitious, as he found them. The little change for the better is as imperceptible as it would be in life.

The flaw is the study of the schoolmaster himself. He goes to the mountains and there regains serenity after the disillusionment of his early years, and grows old and despondent, but he is not enough changed by the life he lives. With no intellectual companionship but that of the priest, he remains a philosopher. With no impulse to think, he still retains his intellectual life.

Much of the schoolmaster's experience is autobiographical, the author, Mr. Peter Rosegger, having lived years among the people he describes.

As a translation it is to be commended, for Frances Skinner has kept the personality of the author's style far more than is usual with translators.

*THE FOREST SCHOOLMASTER. By Peter Rosegger. Translated from the German by Frances E. Skinner. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Life in France.*

There are still current in this country a great many false impressions concerning French life. To many intelligent people France is still a country composed on the one hand of an upper world whose manners are those pictured in a certain type of objectionable French novel, and on the other of peasants like those found in "La Terre"—a France whose politics is represented by Panama scandals, Dreyfus affairs, varied by the killing of a President. Any one who has lived in France and has seen the quiet and well-ordered life of the people, their gayety and their grace, and has received at their hands the many kindnesses that no one can fail to receive who lives there, will be grateful to Miss Lynch for what she has done to dispel these false impressions.

In her pleasantly discursive way Miss Lynch gives glimpses of small landowners and great ones, Norman peasants, washerwomen, enthusiastic little nurses, ragpickers, people of all classes, in short, of whom she gives vivid little pictures, for all of whom she has a kind word.

She has no good words to say for the education of either boys or girls; neither has she much respect for the public institutions of France. And while the lycée is foreign to Anglo-Saxon ideas of what a boy's education should be and military service antagonistic to Anglo-Saxon prejudices, if there be no good points to these two very vital institutions, how does the French Nation happen to be what Miss Lynch acknowledges it to be? As the girls of France are convent-bred to a very large extent, how does it come to pass that they develop into the wonderful women that they undoubtedly are? For Miss Lynch is of the opinion that the prosperity of France

*FRENCH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Hannah Lynch. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

is due to the thrift and wisdom of its women; again and again Miss Lynch harks back to the French women to commend their virtues. Of the men as a whole she says but little, and it is grudgingly she gives them praise. Yet a race of remarkable women cannot exist without a race of intelligent and good men.

"French Life in Town and Country" is a book written from a very feminine point of view. It is a good example of a book that is colored throughout by the personality of the author.

It is a book of impressions rather than one of facts. In such chapters as the one on the army and the nation the reader learns much about Miss Lynch's opinions of the army and little about the army itself. She is partisan and prejudiced, but tells of her prejudices in a sprightly and agreeable manner, while she conveys little information concerning French affairs and comparatively little of their social life.

It is a curious bit of psychology that any one who has so much real insight into the people themselves and so much sympathy for them should have so little tolerance of many of their national customs. French people she understands; France she does not.

While it is supposed to be a book that deals of France as a whole, it is Paris that overshadows the book. Of the dozen chapters five deal directly with Paris, and in the other seven Paris is never far away. It seems inevitable that in the eyes of all foreigners Paris should loom unduly large. Mrs. Betham-Edwards in her valuable book, "France of To-day," is one of the very few who have written of France, and in this respect have preserved a sense of proportion. Miss Lynch's book, however, is readable, and if her comments on French customs cannot be taken very seriously her understanding of French character atones for her lack of insight in other matters.

A Tale of Early California.*

John Charity, like so many heroes who have come and gone before him, fights his way with a sword, and makes his exit amid the sounds of pistol shots. We have grown accustomed to being obliged to cultivate the acquaintance of these gentlemen in the saddle, riding in hot haste to counteract some political intrigue, or prepared to call for "coffee and pistols for two" as indifferently as though it were ham and eggs for breakfast.

The story opens amid the tranquil scenes of an English village, but soon shifts to the more picturesque lands of Alta California at a time when the perils of its uncertain Government afforded plenty of scope for action and intrigue.

John Charity and Courtenay Valance, sons of a yeoman and a baronet, respectively, are raised as foster brothers and have for each other a far deeper affection than that felt between Courtenay and his own elder brother Austin. Complications begin at once by Courtenay's love of Lettice Charity, a cousin of our hero—and it is only after a double duel between Courtenay and a young officer and Austin and John Charity that the young couple plight their troth, and, accompanied by John, flee to America. Here the story continues in its romantic course. John Charity meets and loves the beautiful Señorita Magdalena Estrada, who returns his affections in spite of the fact that she is already betrothed to Santiago Castañeda.

To tell the whole plot of the story were an injustice to both the author and his public, since the chief charm of the tale lies in its telling and the unfolding of its consecutive events—yet we might have wished for a brighter ending to the little romance. The villain of the story is such a wicked villain that the horror of his death scarcely shocks one as it should, but why sacrifice that other innocent victim of sad circumstances, when it might have been so easy to save her?

The fire dance of the Indians, dedicated to the pale-faced moon goddess, but which was so promptly broken in upon by the rescuing party, is well described, presenting the brilliant barbaric scene before the mental vision, but without any accompanying sense of horrors such as is brought to the reader's mind in reading those other recent pictures of Indian cruelty drawn so graphically in Miss Litchfield's "Heritage of Unrest."

*JOHN CHARITY. By Horace Annesley Vachell, author of "Life and Sport on the Pacific Coast," "The Procession of Life," &c. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

"An Austrian Army Awfully Arrayed."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see so many paragraphs in your excellent literary review that interest me, and suggest comments I should like to make or opinions I should like to controvert that I end by leaving that task to others. This is doubtless a relief to you, as your table must be almost hidden out of sight under the communications you receive. A periodical like THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW naturally stimulates the minds of its readers, for without being virulent or aggressive or opening its columns for the admission of cant, political, religious, aesthetic, or otherwise, it succeeds in conveying intelligence and suggesting thought to an unusual degree in the minds of every class of readers.

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 9 I see the question again revived as to the origin of the famous alliterative poem, "An Austrian Army Awfully Arrayed." I doubt its being the production of Alaric A. Watts. But be that as it may, the poem can be found in The Saturday Magazine of Oct. 6, 1832, page 136. Probably this is its first appearance in print. It is there published anonymously. As The Saturday Magazine generally gave the names or the initials of the writers of the numerous poetic selections appearing in its pages, it would seem that the author of this poem was then unknown or preferred not to print over his name.

I think you have hit the nail on the head in your editorial "Concerning Culture" when you say of a writer in Scribner's, "He tends to the very common notion that it is a proof of superiority to be in the minority. Even the generally sane mind of Emerson was touched by that fallacy." You might have added that it is also a proof of intellectual snobbishness. This notion is undoubtedly at the bottom of the fact that certain of our literary men of note and some professors in our leading universities seize every opportunity to make themselves notorious by expressing opinions on questions agitating the popular mind entirely contrary to what we have a right to expect from men of acknowledged learning and intelligence, opinions which arouse amusement, disgust, or amazement. Many of these wise men know better, but to go with the popular tide of thought would give them no special pre-eminence; in fact, it would simply place their superior brains on a level with the common-sense brains of the multitude. Was not Horace also a bit of an intellectual snob when he said "Odi profanum vulgus"?

S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would state that this poem can be found in "Edison's Handy Encyclopaedia," published by Laird & Lee, Chicago, (edition of 1891,) the cost of which is not more than 25 cents, as compared with $2.50, the price you quote your correspondent of another book containing it.

The following is a copy of the poem:

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery, besieged Belgrade.
Cossack commander, cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom;
Every endeavor engineers essay
For fame, for fortune, forming furious fray.
Gaunt gunners grapple, giving gashes good,
Heaves high his head heroic hardihood.
Ibraham, Islam, Ismael, impe in ill,
Jostle John Jarovlits, Jem, Joe, Jack, Jill;
Kick kindling Kutustoff, Kings' kinsmen kill;
Labor low levels loftiest, longest lines;
Men march 'mid moles, 'mid mounds, 'mid murderous mines.
Now nightfall's nigh, now needful nature nods,
Opposed, opposing overcoming odds.
Poor peasants, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking, "Quarter! Quarter!" quickly quest.
Reason returns, recalls redundant rage,
Saves sinking soldiers, softens signiors sage.
Truce, Turkey, truce! Truce, treacherous Tartar, truce!
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish, vile vengeance! Vanish, victory vain!
Wisdom wails war—wails warring words. What were
Xerxes, Xantippe, Ximenes, Xavier?
Yet Yassy's youth, ye yield your youthful vest.
Zealously, zanies, zealously, seal your zest.

EDGAR T. BRANDENBERG.

Washington, March 2, 1901.

Books on the Boer War.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It may be news to you that THE SATURDAY REVIEW was a regular visitor to the camps of Lord Loch's Horse during the middle part of the South African war, and that the "bloomin' Tommies" used to fight over who was to have it next to read. I was one of the twenty Americans who were in the Horse, and one of my sisters sent me THE SATURDAY REVIEW every week.

I want to say a word about the various books that have been written on that war. Julian Ralph has written half a dozen books, in each of which he says the Boers are dirty and semi-civilized. I know that to be untrue, for I was captured by them when I was almost dead from a wound, and they treated me ten times better than any Boer prisoner was ever treated by the British. Richard Harding Davis's book is very fine as far as it goes, but he was unfortunate in seeing very little of the real fighting. Davis is the bravest war correspondent that was on the British side. He always ran when a rifle cracked—ran toward the sound. His description of the British army's arrival in Pretoria is fine. Howard C. Hillegas's book on the war is the best one of the lot in many ways, I think, because he roasts both sides. His description of the battle of Sannaspost is the finest war writing I have ever seen. I was one of the poor de'ils captured by the Boers in that battle, and when I read that description of the battle the whole thing came back to me as plain as day. He's got everything correct, even about us running away from the Boers and of all of us prisoners going off the field singing "Soldiers of the Queen." He made one big mistake. He says that Hiley, a Texan in the American Scouts, was in a fierce duel behind ant heaps with Lieut. Hollis, another Texan with Loch's Horse, and shot him. Hiley thought Hollis was dead and took his camera and his arms from him, but Hollis was only acting 'possum, and dragged himself back to our camp. Hollis had eight bullet wounds when he came back to camp—but he was not dead as Hillegas says.

The English correspondents' books are so one-sided that I would not advise anybody to read them that wants a fair idea of the war. I think that the war will continue another year unless the British get some sense and send real men to lead their Tommies in place of the corseted mo-lords they have down there now. I thanked Gen. De Wet personally for having captured me away from the silly dummy officers who were over me. Why, one of our officers used to compel four of us to carry him around in a chair. He was too lazy to walk.

Hoping that my letter is not too long, and thanking you for many happy hours THE SATURDAY REVIEW gave me while I was in Africa.

J. M. C.

Hotel Majestic, New York, March 18, 1901.

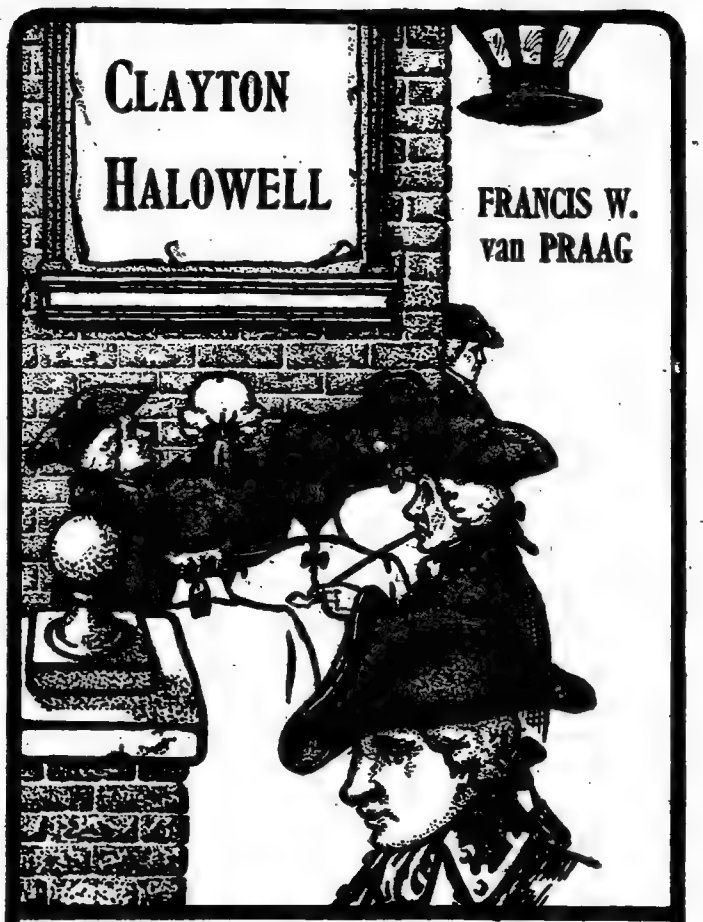

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—*N. Y. Journal.*

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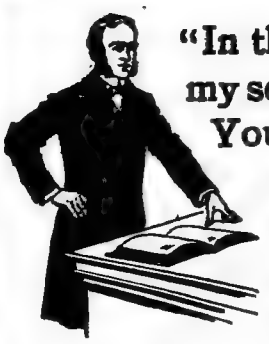

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NOTES AND NEWS.

"Old Bowen's Legacy," by Edwin Asa Dix, author of "Deacon Bradbury," will appear April 17 from The Century Company. Some of the old characters are therein reproduced.

Eugenia Brooks Frothingham's first book, "The Turn of the Road," was published Feb. 27 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is now in its fourth impression, and the demand for it continues at an increasing rate.

"Joscelyn Cheshire," which will shortly make its appearance from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., is said to contain some realistic pictures of life in the Revolution represented in a way not usually found in the ordinary historical romance. The heroine is a Tory girl, who drives her lover, an enthusiastic patriot, almost to despair.

Mrs. Gerlison, one of the characters which appears in the volume of short stories, "The Ways of the Service," by Frederick Palmer, which Charles Scribner's Sons are shortly to publish, is said to have reminded many, who have read these stories in the magazines, of Kipling's Mrs. Hawksby, Mrs. Gerlison being to the American officers in the Philippines what Mrs. Hawksby was to the British officers in India, but in a finer and more womanly way. The author himself has written of Mrs. Gerlison: "I have tried to bring to light the part which woman is playing on the picturesque background of our part of the Far East."

Here is another case in which a publisher plays for high stakes in bringing out a book which had been rejected by several of his colleagues in trade: John Lane has printed 10,000 copies of "The Column," Charles Marriott's first novel, before publication.

"Juletty," Mrs. McElroy's first book, will shortly come from the press of Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. It will be illustrated by W. E. Mears, who has paid a special visit to the "blue grass country" for the purpose.

"Ephemera Critica," by John Churton Collins, will be published in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. The volume includes essays and criticisms on modern English literature, and has already created something of a vogue for higher and more distinctive literary criticism in London.

"The Prince of Illusion," by John Luther Long, author of "Madame Butterfly," is the title of a volume of short stories which The Century Company will publish next week. Others in the book are "Dolce," "The Dream Woman," "Ein Nix-Nutz," &c.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have in press for immediate publication "Monopolies, Past and Present," by James Edward Lo Rossignol of the University of Denver. The work will be included in Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics.

Charles Scribner's Sons have brought out as an Easter gift book Robert Louis Stevenson's "Aes Triplex" in a similar form to this author's "Christmas Sermon," the typography and binding being done by the Merrymount Press.

Lilian Bell will have a new book of short stories published through Harper & Brothers late in the Spring, under the title of "St. John and the American Girl." Her last book, "The Expatriates," has had a large sale.

Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Charles M. Schwab are intimately identified with articles in the April World's Work dealing with the great steel trust. It is declared that the chief object of the combination was to get Mr. Carnegie out of the way; this story is said to be related from "inside" information.

In the April number of The Critic Mr. William Archer reproduces a real conversation between himself and Mr. Thomas Hardy. Mr. Archer doing the interviewing. This will be the beginning of a series of papers from Mr. Archer treating of well-known men or women of letters in a similar way.

Mr. Thomas W. Churchill will deliver a lecture on "The Portraits of Shakespeare" at Public School No. 103, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on Saturday evening, March 23, at 8 o'clock. The lecture is free to all, and is conducted under the auspices of the Society of Pedagogy, of which Mr. Edward A. Page is President. The following portraits will be shown with the stereopticon: The Stratford bust and portrait, the Droeshout print, the Droeshout original, the Marshall, Ely Palace, Jansen, Felton, Ashborne, Devonshire bust, Hilliard and Jennings miniatures, Burn, Boston Art Museum portrait, Zoust, Zucchero, Stace, Gilliland, Dunford, Zinche, Westminster Abbey, and Gower Monuments, and the Ward Statue.

We learn that the Personal Edition of George Eliot's works, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have just published, complete in a twelve-volume subscription edition, is to appear also in another edition issued in popular monthly volumes. "Adam Bede" is the first volume issued in this set.

"Bagsley's Daughter," by Marie and Bessie Van Vorst, will begin to appear serially in an early number of Harper's Bazar.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week "My Autobiography," by the late Max Müller; "Masters of French Literature," by George M. Harper; "God's Puppets," by Imogen Clark; "The Inlander," by Harrison Robertson; "Man Building," being a treatise by Lewis Ransom Fiske on human life and its forces, and six new volumes of the Authentic Edition of Dickens.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's unfortunate steamer City of Rio Janeiro, by a curious coincidence, had been selected by Mr. Gunter for the scene of some of the thrilling incidents in his latest novel, "Tangled Flags." Steamers of the imagination have their value after all, unless the ill-fated craft is to have a nanomake also plying between San Francisco and Hongkong.

Says The London Academy: "The Tolstoi shelf is the despair of those who have a passion for orderly bookshelves. His works have been published in all forms and sizes, from the orthodox shape of 'Anna Karenina' to the flimsy paper-covered parts in which 'Resurrection' was first published." It is not so in America. Here lovers of the Russian novelist may keep their shelves in good trim with the uniform edition issued by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"The Hand-Book of the Staten Island Academy" is a handsome brochure descriptive and illustrative of that institution. It has for a supplement a half-tone portrait with autograph of Mr. William Winter, the well-known poet and dramatic reviewer, who is also President of the academy.

The biography of Col. Dan Rice, the well-known clown and showman, has just been completed by Marie Ward Brown, of West End, Long Branch, N. J., and will shortly be published by the author. It is said to be a remarkable record of a career full of adventure and romance, which extended over half a century. The book will contain upward of 600 pages, and will be appropriately bound and illustrated with many interesting cuts.

The Cornhill Press of Boston announces a limited edition of "The Shrine of Death and the Shrine of Love," by Lady Dilke. The volume is a small quarto of forty-eight pages, printed from broad-face Roman type. The stories, which first appeared in London in 1886, have there attracted considerable attention on account of the distinction of their style.

Andre Castaigne Revisits America on a Government Mission.

On Wednesday next, March 27, the National Arts Club will give a reception, at its house in West Thirty-fourth Street, to the Franco-American artist, André Castaigne.

Mr. Castaigne, who has spent most of his time abroad for some years past, left France for America on Feb. 9, on an official mission from the Government of the French Republic. The national printing house (Imprimerie Nationale) was long since outgrown, and some $2,000,000 has been voted to rebuild it, on a new site, near the Champ de Mars. The Director has visited Berlin to inspect the Government printing plant of Germany, and has procured for Mr. Castaigne the commission which he now holds, and in conformity with which he is visiting, with an official secretary, the principal printing houses of the United States. Special courtesies have been extended to him at the Government Printing Office at Washington, where plans and methods of construction have been shown and explained to him; and he has already visited Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Buffalo, Boston, and New York, and is shortly to visit Philadelphia. His report will probably be handed in before June 1, and the work of rebuilding the Imprimerie Nationale will proceed promptly.

Mr. Castaigne is a native of Angouleme, France, where he was born Jan. 7, 1861. He began his studies at seventeen at the old Académie Suisse, Paris—an institution which no longer exists—passing thence, in a few months, to the Beaux Arts, where his masters were, first, Cabanel, and then Gérôme. Though he missed the Prix de Rome, he captured many minor prizes, his work being highly praised by the press. His début at the Salon was made in 1884, his "Dante and Beatrice" going thence to the exposition at New Orleans, where it attracted much attention. In 1887 he exhibited a huge canvas, "The Deluge," which is now in the municipal gallery of his native town; in 1888 a striking portrait of the Comte de Dampierre in hunting costume, and in 1889 a figure piece, "After the Combat," which received honorable mention and is now in the Peabody Gallery at Baltimore.

After six fruitful months in England, Mr. Castaigne came to America, in 1890, as Director and Inspector of the Charcoal Club of Baltimore, which renewed its vigor under his inspiring influence. Ten years later he became a contributor to The Century. No more striking illustrations than his have appeared in that magazine, in whose interest he has visited Corsica and Greece, made the Rhine voyage, to comment pictorially on Augustine Birrell's travel sketches dealing with that stream, and (while in France) made illustrations for Sloane's "Napoleon," Whiteing's "Paris of To-Day," and Miss Runkle's "Helmet of Navarre." For six years or so he has been living in France, with a Winter studio in Paris and a Summer one at his birthplace. When Félix Faure was President of the republic he was his principal draughtsman, and illustrated a sumptuous work, printed by his chief in a limited edition, which was devoted to the Chasses de Rambouillet—the famous hunting grounds near Paris, where the President has an official residence. From M. Faure the artist received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Castaigne's style is decidedly individual and brilliant, some of his pictures being remarkable for their extreme realism and others for their inventiveness. He is at times as striking and grandiose as Doré, but from an academic point of view he is a more accomplished draughtsman. When asked once how it was that he seemed to find no difficulty in drawing the human figure in any conceivable position, he replied: "Sixteen hours a day when I was young." Immense physical strength makes work a pleasure to him; and as no one magazine could possibly make room for all the pictures he is able to turn out with ease, it is likely that his illustrations will be more widely distributed hereafter than they have been hitherto.

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Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

UP FROM SLAVERY. An Autobiography. By Booker T. Washington. 12mo. Pp. ix.-330. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

GOYA. By W. Rothenstein. No. 4 in the Artist's Library. Edited by Laurence Binyon. Folio. Pp 38. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

HOKUSAI. By C. L. J. Holmes. No. 1 in the Artist's Library. Edited by Laurence Binyon. Folio. Pp. 48. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

THE GERMAN AND SWISS SETTLEMENTS OF COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA. A Study of the So-called Pennsylvania Dutch. By Oscar Kuhns. 12mo. Pp. 208. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham. And the Growth and Division of the British Empire. 1708-1778. Heroes of the Nation Series. By Walford Davis Green. 12mo. Pp. ix.-391. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE SIEGE OF KUMASSI. By Lady Hodgson. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 308. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE. 1649-1660. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. Vol. III. 1654-1653. 8vo. Pp. xix.-513. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

MORRIS'S MEMORIAL HISTORY OF STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. In two volumes. By Ira K. Morris. Octavo. Pp. about 414 per volume. New York: Memorial Publishing Company.

A LANDMARK HISTORY OF NEW YORK. Also the Origin of Street Names and a Bibliography. By Albert Uhlmann. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-285. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

MEXICO CITY. An Idler's Note Book. By Olive Percival. 12mo. Pp. 207. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

IN OUDEMON. Reminiscences of an Unknown People by an Occasional Traveler. Edited by Henry E. Drayton. 12mo. Pp. 378. New York: The Grafton Press.

RIALLARO. The Archipelago of Exiles. By Godfrey Sweven. 12mo. Pp. 420. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CHINA. Travels and Investigations in the "Middle Kingdom." A Study of its Civilization and Possibilities. Together with an Account of the Boxer War. By James Harrison Wilson. 12mo. Pp. xxxvii.-435. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MOUNT OMI AND BEYOND. A Record of Travel on the Thibetan Border. By Archibald John Little. Map and Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-372. London: William Heinemann. $3.50.

THE WILDFOWLER IN SCOTLAND. By John Guille Millias. Large folio. Pp. xv.-167. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

LOST ON VOLCANO ISLAND; Or, THE WRECK OF THE COLUMBIA. By Mark Marline. 12mo. Pp. iv.-218. New York: The Mershon Company.

THE LAND OF FIRE; Or, ADVENTURES IN UNDERGROUND AFRICA. By Louis Charles. 12mo. Pp. 182. New York: The Mershon Company.

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PRO PATRIA. Sermons on Special Occasions in England and America. By Charles William Stubbs. 12mo. Pp. vii.-182. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE BAB BALLADS. Much Sound Little Sense. By W. S. Gilbert. Illustrations by author. 18mo. Pp. x.-184. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

SONGS FROM BOHEMIA. By Daniel O'Connell. Edited by Ina D. Coolbrith. 12mo. Pp. vi.-212. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.50.

HAMLET, A TRAGEDY. By William Shakespeare. The E. H. Sothern Acting Version. 8vo. Pp. v.-136. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE CLUB; Or, A GRAY CAP FOR A GREEN HEAD. Containing Maxims, Advice, and Caution. Being a dialogue between a father and a son. By James Puckle. Illustrated. An introduction by Austin Dobson. 18mo. Pp. xxviii.-220. New York: Truslove, Hanson & Combe.

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COUER DE NOEL. Par L. D. Ventura. Avec illustrations. 16mo. Pp. 39. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. Paper.

GRAUSTARK. The Story of a Love Behind a Throne. By George Barr McCutcheon. 12mo. Pp. 450. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

THE CRIMSON WEED. By Christopher St. John. 12mo. Pp. 335. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

UNDER THE BERKELEY OAKS. Stories of Students of the University of California. Selected and edited by the editorial staff of The University of California Magazine. 12mo. Pp. 227. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.

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BETSEY ROSS. A Romance of the Flag. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. 12mo. Pp. viii.-365. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

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SHE WAITED PATIENTLY. By Mrs. Mary Dingwell Davis. 12mo. Pp. 269. Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Company.

THE ROVER BOYS OUT WEST; OR, SEARCH FOR A LOST MINE. By Arthur M. Winfield. 12mo. Pp. 255. New York: The Mershon Company. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN DE BOLSHEAUX VERSUS A CURRENT CASSLOSTEND. By Richmond de Vaux. Illustrated. Oblong 16mo. Pp. 128. Providence, R. I.: Arthur N. Brown.

THE RISE OF THE BOOK PLATE. Being an Exemplification of the art, signified by various book plates, from its earliest to its most recent practice. Illustrated by reproductions in miniature and otherwise. Text by W. G. Bowdoin. With introduction and chapter on the study and arrangement of book plates. By Henry Blackwell. Small folio. Pp. 207. New York: A. Wessels Company. $5 net.

THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA FOR 1901. Comprising Historical, Statistical, and General Information Concerning the Island. Twenty-fifth year of publication. Compiled from official and other reliable records. By T. H. Rossbrugh and Joseph C. Ford. 8vo. Pp. vii.-559-x. London: Edward Stanford. Jamaica: Government Printing Office.

LA QUESTION SOCIALE. Etudes sur Les Bases du collectivisme. Par Auguste Brasseur. 8vo. Pp. 464. Paris: Anglenne Librarie Hermer Bailliere et Cie. Felix Algan, Editeur, 108 Boulevard Saint-Germain. Paper.

TUBERCULOSIS AS A DISEASE OF THE MASSES AND HOW TO COMBAT IT. Prize Essay. By S. A. Knopf. 8vo. Pp. 86. New York: M. Firestack. Paper.

POOR BOYS' CHANCES. By John Habberton. 16mo. Pp. 280. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company.

THE GREATEST THING EVER KNOWN. By Ralph Waldo Trine. 16mo. Pp. 82. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. By Charles Beard. With preface by F. York Powell. 12mo. Pp. x.-105. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper.

SOME ILL-USED WORDS. By Alfred Ayres. 16mo. Pp. 242. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT; and Methods of Instruction. With special reference to Elementary Schools. By George Collar and Charles W. Crook. 12mo. Pp. viii.-336. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series in Philosophy. No. 4. Hindu Logic as Preserved in China and Japan. By Sadajiro Sugiura. Edited by Edgar A. Singer. 8vo. Pp. 114. Philadelphia: Published by University. Sold by Ginn & Co., Boston. Paper.

VIVLIOTICS; OR, THE STUDY OF DOCUMENTS. Determination of the Individual Character of Handwriting. New Method of Research. By Persifor Frazer. Third edition. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-226. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE LEGAL PROPERTY RELATIONS OF MARRIED PARTIES. A Study in Comparative Legislation. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University. By Isidor Loeb. 8vo. Pp. 186. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper.

Publishers' "Readers" and Critics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is to me one of the most interesting and suggestive features of the paper, and I hope you will permit me to compliment you on such a well-balanced and illuminating treatment of the literary topics of the day as is always to be found upon this page. It was therefore with some surprise that I discovered in these columns what seemed to me, if you will pardon my frankness, a departure from the customary candor and good sense of your editorial page in your comments upon the methods used in the exclusion of books from the Boston Public Library. It seems to me somewhat uncritical to assume that all books published by reputable publishing houses are good literature. Yet this is what you seem to imply in arguing that the opinions of publishers' readers should be given precedence to those of persons connected with public libraries. You give one that impression that it is your belief that the question whether a book shall or shall not be published is determined solely by the opinion of the reader, ignoring the fact that the reader is paid for his critical opinions, and not for his business sagacity.

There is much common sense in the observation that "there is an element of priggishness in the production of gratuitous opinions when they contradict the paid opinions," but that assertion betrays an ignorance of the publishing field, which one is surprised to find in your columns. Just what is the value of the "paid opinions"? Sometimes they are not "paid opinions" at all, as when the publisher in issuing a book has used his own discretion. Still oftener they are the opinions of poorly paid novices, and even of people of deficient education and mediocre literary ability. Is the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW familiar with the type of reader employed by some of the magazines of cheaper grade? Would he entertain a high opinion of the critical ability of some of the copy readers in his own office, if the question arose whether a certain work of fiction should be placed within the reach of the children of a great city? or whether "Eben Holden" or "Eleanor" was the more suitable book for a young girl, artistically and morally? The character of many publishing houses—and houses of good repute—as of most newspapers, renders it quite useless for them to seek the services of well-paid readers, possessing critical attainments and literary experience equal to those of a few persons in the employ of some of the leading book and magazine publishers. Your attitude, it seems to me, is excessively generous toward the publishers of all classes, and needlessly hostile to the formation of high standards of criticism.

Nor is this the only fault. In your allusion to the ladies of the Reading Committee of the Boston Public Library, who are women of very superior gifts as well as of cultivated and charming personality, your lack of discrimination is equaled only by your discourtesy. Your view seems to be that a publisher's reader's opinion is worth more than a refined woman's as to what literature is noble and good, and what is course and devoid of beauty. Apparently you are unaware of the fact that the Reading Committee contains several men of the highest critical attainments and experience—Mr. Apthorp, for example—and some ladies of unusual literary accomplishments. There is a suggestion of philistinism in your manner of putting the business experience of publishers' readers against the literary culture of the men composing this committee, as there also is in your preference of professional literary training to the refinement and good taste of the ladies of the committee. A. W. SPENCER.

Brookline, Mass., March 19, 1901.

Another American Novel.

No. 3 in Our One-a-Month Series, Some Famous Love Letters, More Stories by Miss Wilkins, and a History.

Note:

Mark Twain's "Extracts from Adam's Diary" apears in Harper's Magazine for April. Now Ready.

We published on Thursday the third of our "one-a-month" American novels,

Martin Brook,

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It is a love story—it is a story with a deeply religious element, and it is a story of one of the most critical periods of American history. Its scene is laid in Northern New York State. It is a study of the development of one man. It is an ideal book for this series, because it is so thoroughly American. In this it follows "Eastover Court House" and "The Sentimentalists," the first two novels in this series, each of which has made a decided success.

* * * * * *

No book Belles-Lettres of recent years has had so wide a sale as "The Browning Love Letters," which we published a year or two ago.

The Love Letters of Victor Hugo,

which we published this week, deserve equal attention. For beauty of expression, as well as beauty of feeling, no published letters, except those of the Brownings, can compare with them. The volume is bound uniformly with the Browning Letters.

* * * * * *

Versatility is one of the most striking of Miss Wilkins's many remarkable literary qualities. Her stories of New England life are classics. The first chapters of her novel, "The Portion of Labor," now appearing in Harper's Magazine, hint of a tremendous dramatic power. In her book of stories,

Understudies,

which was also on this week's publication list, we have her in still another vein. These are stories of a peculiar psychological interest. They show the similarity in the workings of the minds of men and animals, and the similarity in the natures of women and flowers. Many of them are love stories and uncommonly attractive ones.

* * * * * *

The first two volumes of Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges" were published some time since. They brought the history down to the accession of George the Third.

Vols. III. and IV.
of a "History of the Four Georges and of William IV."

are now ready. They carry the history down to the accession of Queen Victoria. Taken in connection with Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," which we also publish, they make the story of England complete from the accession of George the First up to Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

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APRIL 9, 10, 11 AND 12, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

H. MEINCKE, Jersey City, N. J.: "Will you be good enough to let me know something about R. K. Munkittrick, his present whereabouts, and the books he has published?"

Richard Kendall Munkittrick was born in Manchester, England, March 6, 1853. He was educated in Jamaica, N. Y., and in Summit, N. J. In 1883 he married Jeannette Agnes Turner. His home is in Summit, N. J. He is a contributor of prose and verse to leading periodicals, and from 1881 to 1889 was on the staff of Puck, in which much of his best work appeared. He is the author of the following books: "The Acrobatic Muse," Stone, $1.25; "Farming," Harper & Brothers, $1.50; "Little Bo Peep," Russell, 75 cents; "The Moon Prince," Harper & Brothers, $1.25; "More Mother Goose," Russell, 75 cents, and "Slambangaree and Other Stories," Russell, 75 cents. His "New Jersey Arabian Nights" seems to be out of print.

Mrs. BAILEY DUNMEYER, Union City, Penn.: "Please inform me through the columns of your paper where I can obtain a copy of the Rev. Heber Newton's series of seven sermons entitled 'Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible.'"

This book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons at 75 cents.

"E. R. B.," 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, New York City: "Kindly give me some information about Mrs. Ward, author of 'Eleanor.'"

Mary Augusta Arnold was born in Hobart, Tasmania, June 11, 1851, the eldest daughter of Thomas Arnold, (the second son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby,) and the niece of Matthew Arnold. She married Thomas Humphry Ward, journalist and author, April 6, 1872. Her first book was "Milly and Olly; or, a Holiday Among the Mountains," which appeared in 1881 over the name of Mrs. T. H. Ward. (Most of her later books appear over the name of Mrs. Humphry Ward.) "Milly and Olly" was never reprinted. "Miss Bretherton" followed in 1884, and was well received. After that came a translation of the "Journal Intime" of Henri-Frédéric Amiel, 1885; "Robert Elsmere," 1888; "Address at Opening of University Hall," 1891; "The History of David Grieve," 1892; "Marcella," 1894; "Unitarians and the Future," 1894; "The Story of Bessie Costrell," (a short but powerful tale,) 1895; "Sir George Tressady," 1896; "Helbeck of Bannisdale," 1898, and "Eleanor," 1900. In addition she wrote numerous articles on West-Gothic Kings and Bishops in Volumes II. and III. of Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and is a contributor to Macmillan's Magazine, The Nineteenth Century, The Quarterly Review, &c. She is the Honorable Secretary of University Hall, London, opened in October, 1890, and was one of the founders. Her address in London is 25 Grosvenor Place, S. W.; her country residence is Stocks, Tring.

"V.," New York City: "I send the following in reply to Robert W. Rainey, Petersburg, Va., whose communication appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of March 9: The Illuminated Western World, New York, 1869, French & Wheat, publishers, was started to introduce color printing by a then new process. It was edited by Orville J. Victor. The presses and process were a comparative success only, and the paper, printed in color, ran for less than a year. It passed into the hands of P. H. Drake & Co., and was thereafter printed in black, under the editorship of Col. Swift."

F. N. ASHFIELD, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me if the following has any value? "The Lovers of Gudrun,' by William Morris, reprinted from the third part of 'The Earthly Paradise,' published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1870, authorized edition. This is the first separate edition of this poem."

The first separate editions of poems have, as a rule, no great value. The above, however, might bring $2 or $3 in the sale of a complete collection of William Morris's works.

"W. A. P.," 111 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City: "Could you give a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW any information about Herbert Flowerdew, author of 'A Celibate's Wife' and 'The Realist,' published by John Lane? Have never seen any notice of or reference to either of these books in your columns. Of all the novels of the last few years I can recall scarcely any that made the vivid impression on my mind these two books did. They are entirely dissimilar, but judged on their merits I think either of them superior to many of the boomed 'best selling books,' and yet they seem to have met comparative oblivion, in this country at least."

The name of "Herbert Flowerdew" does not appear in the directory of English authors published in "The Literary Year Book." We suspect that it is a nom de plume.

ELGIN GILMER, New York City: "In what year was 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' written, and by whom?"

Sarah Fuller Flower Adams, the author of this hymn, was born in Harlow, England, in 1805, and died in 1848. She was the daughter of Benjamin Flower, journalist and politician. In 1834 she married William Bridges Adams. She was connected with the religious society at Finsbury, under the care of William Johnson Fox. We do not know when "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was written. Possibly some of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW can tell our correspondent.

JOSEPH JACOBS, 52 First Avenue, New York City: "Kindly print the poem, which, I think, is known as 'Salvator Wins.' I am not positive as to the title, but it is a description of a horse race."

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's "How Salvator Won," the most stirring thing of its kind, next to Adam Lindsay Gordon's "How to Beat the Favorite," can be found in any good book of recitations. It is too long for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to print.

"H. A. H.," New York City: "Where can I get Paine's 'Business Letter Writer?'"

We do not know. There are a number of other good books on the subject: Jenkins's "First Guide to Commercial Correspondence," Longmans, Green & Co., 35 cents; Edwards's "Brief Treatise on Business Letters and How to Write Them," Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C., 40 cents; Powers's "Twenty Lessons in Writing and Business Forms," O. M. Powers, 7 Monroe Street, Chicago, 50 cents, &c.

"H. M. P.," Savannah, Ga.: "Will you kindly define the title of the Prince of Wales and the right of succession to that title? Is it a clearly defined law that the eldest son of the reigning King or Queen inherits that title? Or is it left to the option of the King to grant letters patent making the title? By answering this question you will settle a dispute which has been a daily affair since the death of Queen Victoria."

The Principality of Wales was entailed upon Edward the Black Prince, him and his heirs the Kings of England. When a Prince of Wales becomes King of England the principality merges in the crown, and a fresh creation is necessary.

"T. C. B.," Pittsburg, Penn.: "Can you give me biographical facts concerning John A. Stewart, author of 'The Minister of State'? What other books has he written?"

John Alexander Stewart, novelist and editor of The Publishers' Circular, was born in Perthshire Highlands, July 3, 1861. He was trained to banking, and had experience in Scotland, Ireland, and the northwestern part of this country. He then took up journalism, and returned to England. He has written the following books: "A Millionaire's Daughters," 1888; "Self Exiled," 1889; "Kilgroom," 1890; "Letters to Living Authors," 1890; "The Jolly Pachas," 1892; "In the Day of Battle," 1894; "The Minister of State," 1898, and "Wine on the Lees," 1899. The two latter can be had from Dodd, Mead & Co., for $1.50 each. None of his other books seems to be in print here.

G. ARMSTRONG, New York City: "When was 'Plot and Passion' published in London, and by whom is it published in New York? Can it be bought now? Who was the author, (Duke de P—?) Give any other particulars you can."

Tom Taylor's "Plot and Passion," a version of a French drama, was first published in London without date, but about 1854. It was first performed in London at the Olympic Theatre Oct. 17, 1853, with Emery as Fouché and Mrs. Stirling as Madame de Fontanges. It can be had in New York from T. Henry French, West Twenty-third Street, or can probably be found in any second-hand book store. We can find no record of the name of the French author of the drama. Taylor's version, however, was no mere translation.

"L. G. D.," Fort Wayne, Ind.: "Can you tell me anything of a book in my possession bearing the following title: 'Sur la Statue Antique. De Vénus Victrix. Découverte Dans l'île Milo en 1820. Transportée a Paris et Donnée au roi. Par M. C. Marquis de Riviere. Et sur la Statue Antique, Connue sous le nom. De l'Orateur du Germanicus et d'un Personage Romain en Mercure. Par M. M. le Comte de Clarec. Paris, 1821.' Would it shed any light on the vexed questions about the Venus de Milo, or is the book an ordinary one?"

The book is by the Comte de Clarec, well known as the author of the important "Musee de Sculpture Antique et Moderne." It is a careful work on the Venus de Milo, but its money value is slight.

"J. C.," Buffalo, N. Y.: "Can you tell me where I might obtain a list of magazines containing instructions for interior house decorating and painting?"

American Cabinet Maker and Upholster, (New York;) American Carpet and Upholstery Journal, (Philadelphia;) American Furniture Guide, (Chicago;) Furniture and Upholstery Journal and Undertaker's Gazette, (Toronto;) Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review, (New York;) Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration, (Darmstadt;) Furniture Journal, (Rockford, Ill.;) Furniture Trade Review, (New York;) The House, (London;) The House Beautiful, (Chicago;) Revue des Arts Decoratifs, (Paris,) and The Upholsterer, (New York.)

L. PASCOE, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Kindly give me some information about 'The Heptalogia; or, The Seven Against Sense. A Cap with Seven Bells,' London, 1880."

This book is by Swinburne, though it is only within recent years that he admitted the authorship. The following is a list of the seven parodies which it contains, with the names of the poets to whom they severally apply: "The Higher Pantheism in a Nutshell," (Tennyson;) "John Jones," (Browning;) "The Poet and the Woodlouse," (Whitman;) "The Person of the House," (Coventry Patmore;) "Last Words of a Seventh-Rate Poet," (Robert, Lord Lytton;) "Sonnet for a Picture," (Rossetti,) and "Nephelidia," (Swinburne.) It will be seen from this that Swinburne did not hesitate to parody himself, and did so in a most happy manner. The volume is scarce, and possesses fair value. A copy sold for $10 at Bangs's Feb. 14, and last season in London three other copies fetched these prices: £2 2s., £1 7s., and £1 14s.

Wanted and to Exchange.

E. M. J., SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, NEW YORK TIMES: For sale, "A copy of The Ulster County (N. Y.) Gazette, published Jan. 4, 1800, containing a full account of George Washington's death and funeral at Mount Vernon, and many things of interest in this day and time."

E. M. J., SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, NEW YORK TIMES: For sale, "The 'Log Cabin,' published May 30, 1840, at Dayton, Ohio; a rare and valuable newspaper and original copy.

C. H. WILLIAMS, 650 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.: "I wish to dispose of the following books: 'Museum Cortonense,' Rome, 1750, eighty-five plates; 'La Campagna di Roma,' London, 1805, twenty etchings; Wright's 'Life of Christ,' New York, 1705, copper plate illustrations; Jeremy Taylor's 'The Great Exemplar,' London, 1657, illustrated; Bacon's 'Resuscitatio,' with life of Bacon by Rawley, London, 1671; Ray's 'Three Physics—Theological Discourses,' London, 1721; Pike and Hayward's 'Some Important Cases of Conscience Answered,' Boston, 1760; Chauncey's 'Seasonable Thoughts,' Boston, 1743; Reeves's 'Apologies,' London, 1709, two volumes; Owens's 'Christologia,' London, 1679; Norton's 'Calvin's Institutes,' London, 1599; 'Lucretius, in English Verse, by Creech,' London, 1683; Davidson's 'Virgil,' New York, 1905, two volumes; Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' Philadelphia, 1805, and Prince's 'Essays on the Picturesque,' London, 1810, three volumes."

HERBERT M. LLOYD, 111 Broadway, New York City, wants North American Review for April, 1876, or bound volume containing the same.

Miss J. McMILLAN, 49 West Ninth Street, New York City: "I have in my possession the following books, which I would like to dispose of: Prof. Arber's 'Reprints of Famous English Books,' twenty-eight volumes; Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy,' 1851; Goethe's 'Faust,' by Hayward, Boston, 1851; Fairholt's 'Costume in England,' London, 1846; Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' London, 1845; 'Female Costumes,' colored plates, Nos. 24, 42, 46, 48, 50, 52, and 60, London, Samuel French, no date; Stephens's 'Central America and Yucatan,' New York, 1841; Richardson's 'Primer of American Literature,' Boston, 1884; Dalton's 'Physiology,' New York, 1871; Barnes's 'History of Greece,' New York, 1883; Blaikie's 'How to Get Strong,' New York, 1883; Hutchinson's 'Physiology,' New York, 1876; Wilkinson's 'Preparatory Latin Course in English,' New York, 1884, and Bishop's 'Pictures from English History,' New York, no date.

The NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY wants the following reports relating to New York City: Fire Department—Annual report of chief engineer. Anything before 1850-1; also, 1851-2, 1854-5, 1856-7, and 1858, 1864-5, and later. Fire

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Health Department.—Annual report—1875-6 to 1888, 1892-95, and 1897. Manual—Anything before 1869; also, 1870-1, 1873, 1875, and later. Sanitary Code—Anything before 1870; also, 1871-2, 1874-95, 1897, and later.

Lamps and Gas Bureau.—Report, (quarterly)—Anything before December, 1879; also, 1880, September, 1882; January, 1883, and later.

Law Department.—Report of counsel to corporation, 1886-90. Quarterly report—Anything but March, June, and September, 1880.

Mayor.—Annual messages—Anything before 1833; also, 1834-6, 1839, 1841-2, 1845, 1847-8, 1852-3, 1858-9, 1865, 1867-70, 1873, 1875-7, 1883, 1893, 1895. Inaugural messages—Anything before 1873; also, 1874-82, 1884, 1886, and later.

Meteorological Observatory.—Report of director—Anything before 1870; also, 1879-82.

Park Department.—Annual Report of Board of Commissioners—1874-93, 1895-7.

Police Department—Annual report—1873-84, 1897. Quarterly report—Anything but 1849, November; 1850, March. Semi-annual—Anything but July-December, 1851.

Public Administrator.—Annual report—Anything before 1849; also, 1850-61, 1864-70, 1872, and later.

Public School Society.—Annual report of Trustees—Anything before the 13th; also 14-28, 33-46, 48, and later.

Public Works Department.—Report of Commissioners—Anything before 1871-2; also, 1873, 1874-1876, 1894, 1897.

Street Cleaning Department.—Report—Anything before 1886; also, 1887, 1889-92, 1894-7. Quarterly report—Anything before Dec. 31, 1868; also, 1860, 1861, 1st and 2d; 1863, 1st, 2d, and 3d; 1864, 3d and 4th, and later.

Taxes and Assessments Commissioners.—Report—Anything before 1872-3; also, 1878-9.

Vital Statistics Bureau.—Report of Vital Statistics—Anything before 1876 and later than 1880. Births, deaths, and marriages reported—Anything before August, 1868. Reported mortality, with actual mortality—Anything before 1877; also, 1881-2, 1884, and later. Weekly health report—Anything before 1877; also, 1887, 1891, and later. Weekly mortality from the principal causes of death—Anything before 1876; also, 1878 and later.

GEORGE ZIPPEL, 1,419 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a new copy of Isaac Pitman's 'Complete System of Phonography' to exchange."

"C. M. W.," 213 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Wanted—Best cash offer on a just as good as new copy of William Harris Arnold's 'First Report of a Book Collector.' Royal, 8vo. Bound in white vellum, in a box. This copy, No. 80 of eighty-five printed at the Marion Press, 1897-98. The above copy contains, besides the autographs of the author and the publishers, two worm drilled leaves from a copy of Froissart's 'Chronicles,' 1525; leaf from a copy of Fabian's 'Chronicles,' 1559, mended by Riviére & Son, London, and many other interesting features and illustrations, many of them relating to his library, part of which fetched such excellent prices at Bangs's sale lately. A copy of the above sold at Daly's sale for $23."

ARTHUR A. PRUSSACK, 84 Norfolk Street, New York City: "I have 'The Bibelot' for August, 1899, containing two selections from Maurice Hewlett's 'Earthwork Out of Tuscany,' which I will exchange for a copy of either the January or February, 1899, issues."

A. ALLEN, 150 Nassau Street, New York City: "I have for exchange 'The Forum,' complete for 1896 and 1897; 'Review of Reviews' for 1900, 'Ladies Home Journal' for 1900, and 'Munsey's Magazine' for 1900. What am I offered? Books or autographs preferred."

A. RUSH, 339 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City: "I wish to dispose of a copy of Fisher's 'Drawing Room Scrap Book,' published by Fisher, Son & Co., London and Paris, in 1846. This contains thirty-six steel engravings, and is in excellent condition. Will accept best offer."

H. J. LOHMANN, 222 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: "I want one copy of each of the following periodicals, must be in good condition: 'Illustrated American,' Nov. 14, 1896; 'Harper's Weekly,' Dec. 26, 1896; 'Illustrated American,' Dec. 19, 1896; 'Illustrated American,' Dec. 5, 1896; 'Leslie's Weekly,' Nov. 28, 1896; 'Harper's Weekly,' March 28, 1896; 'Magazine of Art,' January number, Volume XX., year not known; 'Cosmopolitan,' Sept., 1896; 'Illustrated American,' March 18, 1897; 'Illustrated American,' March 6, 1897; 'Leslie's Weekly,' Jan. 21, 1897; 'Munsey's Magazine,' February, 1897; 'Illustrated American,' March 16, 1897; 'Munsey,' January, 1897."

H. M. McCULLOCH, Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Penn.: "I wish to purchase 'A Biographical Memoir of Hugh Williamson,' 8vo., 1820; also, 'Observations on the Climate of America,' by Hugh Williamson, 1811."

C. C. KISTNER, 433 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Wanted to sell or exchange, the Frontenac edition of Parkman, sixteen volumes, new and uncut; Charles Kingsley's works, eight volumes; Goethe's works, five volumes; George Eliot's works, eight volumes; Irving's works, Stuyvesant edition, ten volumes; Byron's poems, one volume complete; 'Domestic Manners in America,' Trollope, two volumes, and other volumes for the following in good editions: Warren's 'Ten Thousand a Year,' Hume's 'Essays,' Taine's 'English Literature,' Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur,' 'Tristram Shandy,' 'Rabelais,' Ward's 'English Poets,' volume three; Masson's 'Milton,' volume one; 'The Decameron of Boccaccio,' Butler's 'Hudibras,' FitzGerald's 'Letters and Literary Remains,' three volumes; Aesop's 'Fables,' and others, or will buy fine editions of them if no exchange can be arranged."

H. M. LLOYD, 111 Broadway, New York City: "Wanted—North American Review for April, 1876, or bound volume containing the same."

Appeals to Readers.

C. M. SHIPMAN, 145 Milton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly help me out, through your columns, in regard to a little argument? Were any of the Waterloo veterans of Wellington's command sent to America, and did they participate in the battle of New Orleans or elsewhere?"

LOUIS NUNGESSER, Jr., 129 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any one inform me whether there is any known significance to the concluding words of Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' viz., 'On a field, sable, the letter A, gules.'"

"E. T.," Box 124, Archbald, Penn.: "I would like to get a set of Roosevelt's 'Winning of the West,' four volumes, octavo edition, and also his 'Naval History of the War of 1812.' Must be in good condition. Will give other historical works and works in general literature in exchange."

"K. S.," 271 Main Street, Catskill, N. Y.: "I am anxious to obtain a copy of 'English History in Rhyme,' by Mary Russell Gardner. The book was published by the Stafford Printing Company of New Haven, about 1836. The company, however, no longer exists, and its successors know nothing of the work."

"Mrs. M. E. P.," 93 Montrose Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.: "Can any of your readers locate the little piece of poetry entitled 'The Pitcher of Tears?' It was a comforting little piece, written to those bereaved parents who were mourning for their departed children."

MARY S. LEWIS, Tallahassee, Fla.: "Assuming that the sword excalibur represents the Spirit, what is the explanation of Sir Vadivere's twice trying to deceive the King, and only upon failing is the sword to rise from his hands and cast it himself into the mere did he obey?"

W. A. WETZEL, Principal High School, Trenton, N. J.: "The inclosed quotation from Webster has been selected for a tablet to be placed in our new high school building. I do not care to use the quotation until I know when and where it was spoken by Webster. Can any one help to locate it for me?

"'If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.'"

GOLDWIN GOLDSMITH, 113 West Eighty-second Street, New York City: "The article in the February Scribner's, 'The Sense of Nonsense,' brought to my mind a verse which sounds much like the work of Lewis Carroll. I cannot, however, find it in any of his writings that I have seen. The verse is:

So the crawfish and the parrot
Sauntered slowly toward the sea,
While the bluebird stole the carrot
And returned the glue to me.

Can any one locate this verse? It is evidently not complete in itself."

Nietzsche's Letters.

The German philosopher and author Nietzsche died Aug. 28, 1900. Since then his disciple and, one might say, his pupil, Dr. Peter Gast, together with other disciples, aided by Nietzsche's sister, Elisabeth, have been engaged in preparing the philosopher's letters for publication. The first volume has just appeared from the press of Schuster & Loeffer of Berlin under the title of "Friedrich Nietzsche's Gesammelte Briefe." The work will be completed in four volumes. Nietzsche was a diligent and often brilliant correspondent. Eighty-seven of the 211 letters in the first volume are addressed to the philosopher's old schoolfellow, Baron von Gersdorf. They begin at Bonn, where the writer had entered the university after his triumphant career at the Gymnasium of Pforta. Here is a fragment of a letter, showing what amount of thought is required in order to attain to a clear, forcible, and elegant style in German:

I know it will amuse you when I admit that my chief trouble in preparing my paper on Diogenes Laertius is style—my German style, not to speak of my Latin. The scales have fallen from my eyes and I find that I have lived too long innocent of style. The categorical imperative, "Thou shalt and must write!" has awakened me from my dream. I tried hard to write well, and lo! my pen was paralyzed; I could not do it, and it annoyed me. Then I had buzzing in my head the style admonitions of Lessing, Lichtenberg, and Schopenhauer. It comforted me to reflect that these three authorities, one and all, maintain that it is difficult to write well, that no man is born with a good style, but it is necessary to work and hew hard wood to attain it. * * * The conviction was borne in on me, too, that some gay devils must be let loose in my style; I ought, it struck me, to learn to play on it as I would on a piano, and not play only acquired pieces, but free improvisations—free as possible, yet with method in them.

Here is the fragment of a letter written to Baron von Gersdorf in 1868, which shows an appreciation of the Bismarck of that time:

Bismarck is to me an unexhaustible delight. I read his speeches as I drink strong wine, my tongue lingering over the enjoyment. What you tell me of the machinations of his opponents does not surprise me. There must from necessity be an irreconcilable feud between such a grand nature and all that is petty, narrow-minded, big-eared, and bumpt.

Going from Bonn to Leipsic Nietzsche met Wagner, who at once became his absorbing passion. Here he notes his satisfaction at being made Professor at the University of Basel at the early age of twenty-five, and is gratified that Basel is near Tribschen, where Wagner was then living. In 1872, as the household then being broken up, he writes sympathetically:

Saturday was a day of sad farewells. Tribchen has now ceased to exist. We skulked among its ruins deeply moved. Emotion of parting was everywhere, in the air and in the clouds. The dogs would not eat. If you spoke to the domestics they sobbed. It was inconsolable work packing the manuscripts, books, and letters. These three years which I have passed in the neighborhood of Tribchen, visiting the Wagners twenty-three times, of what significance are they not? What should I be without them? Happy am I to have been able to perpetuate that dear Tribchen world in my books.

Up to the time of the first Bayreuth Festival Nietzsche was Wagner's devoted slave; then came a revolution in Nietzsche's taste; he assumed an abhorrence of Wagnerism. Then he wrote the apostasy of "Menschliches Allamenschliches," after which nothing more infuriated the composer than to hear the name of his former much-loved friend. By a curious coincidence presentation copies of this book and "Parsifal" crossed each other in the mail. In the following words Nietzsche noted his complete emancipation from Wagner:

Wagner has sent me "Parsifal." My impression on first reading it is that it is more Liszt than Wagner. I am too Greek to tolerate its anti-reformation spirit. It is, in fact, too Christian: sheer phantastic psychology, no flesh and much, too much, blood, (especially does the sacramental scene strike me as being full blooded in the extreme.) I have no sympathy with hysterical-hussies. Much that is passable in the text would be revolting on the stage. * * * The language sounds like the translation of a foreign tongue.

Roderick Campbell.*

The canny Scot strongly objects to Saxon tales of his canniness, but Miss Jean N. McIlwraith may claim inherited privilege to write such a story as "The Curious Career of Roderick Campbell." Roderick is brave; none braver; but he has a weakness for being on the winning side, and this leads him into all camps not only in the forty-five, but later in the French and Indian war, and ill would it have fared with the Saxon who dared to allege his possibility. Nevertheless, with his devotion to his nephew, his cleverness, adaptability, and great bravery he is a most agreeable old sinner. His nephew, more loyal than he, serves France when the Jacobite cause is lost, and in New France wins the wee lady whom he hopelessly loved in old Scotland, but it is not the wee lady or any of the other women in the tale in whom the author interests the reader. One sees them with the eyes of old Rory, whose termagant wife had taught him mistrust not only of her own kind, but of tearful self-seekers like the wee lady. Also, one looks upon the entire Dutch-English-French-Iroquois entanglement in the Hudson Valley with the eyes of the Canadian. As the supposed editor of the tale is the great-granddaughter of Roderick's nephew, one may indulge the hope of a sequel in which both will figure in the Revolutionary War. In the present tale their doings therein are summarized in a few lines, but one may be certain that neither was idle when swords were out and after passing some ten years in their company one is loath to bid them farewell.

*"CURIOUS CAREER OF RODERICK CAMPBELL." By Jean N. McIlwraith. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Traps in French.

From The Academy.

A frequent trap in French for the unwary is the difference of meaning in similar phrases. For example: "Faire feu" means to fire a gun, while "Faire du feu" means to light a fire; "Tomber par terre" conveys the idea of falling to the ground from one's own height; whereas "Tomber à terre" means to fall from any height—in other words, to tumble down and to tumble off. In the same way, "Traiter de fat" means to call a man a fop, and "Traiter en roi" to treat him like a King. The English word "bore" may be expressed in two ways: "un ennuyeux" gives the idea of an active bore, and "une barrique" of a passive bore.

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The remarkable collection of English Plays of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, forming Part III. of the Library of the late Thomas Jefferson McKee, will be sold at auction on Monday and Tuesday Evenings, April 29th and 30th. Illustrated Catalogues nearly ready.

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An Englishwoman's Love Letters. Cloth, 30c. (Silver.) The Bargain Bookery, Hartford, Conn.

A FEW NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHED TO-DAY:

The Passing of

The Great Queen

A tribute to Queen Victoria. By MARIE CORELLI, author of "The Master Christian," etc., etc. 16mo, white cloth, 50 cents.

In this impassioned tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria, whom she thinks future generations may know as "the blameless Queen," Miss Corelli has tried to express what she feels to be the special lesson of "this noblest woman's life to women." She dwells lovingly upon the many "old-fashioned" virtues, the benignity, the tact and the far-reaching personal influence of the woman whom Bismarck called "the greatest statesman in Europe."

Pro Patria

By MAX PEMBERTON, author of "The Garden of Swords," "Feo," etc. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

"Pro Patria" is one of Mr. Pemberton's best stories, and has been widely discussed while running in serial form. It tells the story of Alfred Hilliard, an English Captain of Hussars, his love affairs, his adventures in France and England, his narrow escapes from capture, and of his discovery of important international complications between France and England, and the final clearing-up by him of one of the greatest political intrigues of the age. The book has a strong plot and a well-conceived love story.

Love Letters of

Dorothy Osborne

to Sir William Temple

New edition. 12mo, cloth, with frontispiece, $1.25.

The letters were written during their engagement, and begin, in point of time, early in the second half of the seventeenth century. Difficulties as great as ever expanded a novel to the fifth volume opposed their wishes, and their arduous wooing continued nearly seven years. The personages concerned played an important part in their time, and these letters are full of human interest.

An Autobiography.

The

Story of My Life

By AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE, author of "Memorials of a Quiet Life," etc. 2 volumes. 8vo, cloth. Illustrated with woodcuts and photogravures. $7.50.

Half of this autobiography was published in two volumes in 1896. The remainder has been delayed until the death of persons mentioned should remove possible objections to its publication. The author has, during a long life of distinguished position and usefulness, come into contact with a great number of celebrated people, and the book is replete with anecdote about and comment upon people and subjects of interest.

The Fanatics

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life" and "The Love of Landry." 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The action of this story takes place chiefly in a little Ohio town at the beginning of the Civil War, when public sentiment was divided and feeling ran high among the adherents of both political parties. Mr. Dunbar has drawn a vivid and realistic picture of the time, and one that is probably not too highly colored. The period is one of intense interest to him, and his sentiments are expressed in no uncertain terms, though the work is characterized by a spirit of fair-minded restraint and impartiality.

By Frances Weston Carruth.

The

Way of Belinda

By the author of "Those Dale Girls." 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

There can be no hesitation in saying that the writer of "The Way of Belinda" has made a decided advance upon her first work, "Those Dale Girls," which itself met with considerable success. The heroine of the present story is a young woman who has the courage of her convictions in more than one direction—and none who read the story can doubt that her convictions are of the right stamp.

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CHIEF CONTENTS FOR APRIL

Anthony Trollope. An appreciation. By Harry Thurston Peck.

Chronicle and Comment

Bret Harte's Country.—A new method of computing the Six Best-Selling Books.—Professor Edward Dowden (with photograph).—Mr. Robert W. Chambers's Cardigan (with photograph).—Mrs. Edith Wharton (with photograph).—A forthcoming book from Captain Dreyfus.—Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith and Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Ancestors in fiction again.—Villiers de l'Isle Adam and the Perrinet Leclerc of Messieurs Lockroy and Bourgeois.—The late Maurice Thompson:—Mr. W. D. Howells on The Duke of Stockbridge.

Personal Reminiscences of Horace Greeley. By a Veteran Journalist.

In a Copy of "Launcelot." By Richard Hovey.

Queen Alexandra. By an ex-attache.

George W. Cable's New Orleans. By Walter Hale.

A Note on Stephen Crane. By John D. Barry.

The News Element in Modern Fiction. By Neith Boyce.

Some Extracts from Autograph Letters.

Foreign Authors in America. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson.

Drama of the Month. Important Productions of the Season—To Have and to Hold—Ibsen's Ghosts at the Irving Place Theatre—Hamlet at the Thalia Theatre—The Shades of Night at the Actors' Fund Benefit—Miss Loftus in Undine. By Norman Hapgood.

"Here and There." I. The Stanford University Scandal. II. The Admiral and the Gunner. By H. T. P.

A Chronicle of Our Own Times. I. The Incoming Government. II. Congress. III. The Senatorial Elections. IV. Cuban Affairs. V. Philippine Affairs. VI. State Affairs. VII. Trade Movements. VIII. Foreign Affairs. By Mansfield Allan.

Literary Paris. A Review. By Adolphe Cohn.

The Best-Selling Books. One of the most interesting features of the magazine, including about 30 lists of the six best-selling books of the month, supplied by reliable booksellers throughout the country.

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PANDITA RAMABAI.

Her Life in India and Lessons to Be Drawn From It.*

In Helen S. Dyer's interesting story of Pandita Ramabai, she gives a full account of the early years of this gifted woman, and how she came to undertake a herculean task. Pandita Ramabai's father was a Brahmin scholar with broader ideas about women than his caste entertained. He taught his second wife to read; also her children, Ramabai being one of these. The girl proved an apt pupil, and at twelve years of age committed to memory 18,000 verses from the Puranas. Later she acquired a knowledge of all the dialects of India which are based on Sanskrit. During the great famine that reached its climax in 1876-7 her father's family suffered severely. They had become very poor, having spent most of their small fortune in presents to astrologers and giving alms to Brahmins. Their caste forbade working to gain a livelihood, so they retreated to a forest to die, believing that to drown themselves in a sacred river was no sin. Ramabai's father took leave of his wife and children and prepared for death. Then, to quote her own words, "God put a noble thought into the heart of my brother; * * * he would give up all caste pride and go to work to support our old parents." But the son's resolution came too late. Reduced by fever and lack of food, the father, mother, and an elder sister died shortly afterward.

A series of wanderings then began for Ramabai with her brother, and it was during these years that her faith in the Hindu religion was shaken. By degrees she discovered the deceptions practiced by the priests, one of which may be noted here:

In the Himalayas there was a beautiful lake, in which were seven floating mountains, the forms in which seven sages or Mahatmas appeared. When sinless pilgrims came to the shore, the Mahatmas floated toward them, receiving their worship, but before the wicked they were immovable.

When Ramabai and her brother reached this lake, they prostrated themselves, but received no sign.

The priests warned them against going into the water lest they be devoured by crocodiles, but when the priests were not watching the brother dared the crocodiles by swimming out to the mountains, which he found to be masses of stones and mud planted with trees, standing on rafts. * * * Behind the mountains a little boat was concealed. When a poor pilgrim, desirous of being considered sinless, filled the palms of the priests with sufficient coin and called on the Mahatmas to float toward him, a priest in a boat gave the raft a push, and the pilgrim went away happy in his delusion.

Ramabai's attention was particularly drawn to the fettered existence of her unfortunate sisters, and she resolved to devote her life to their redemption, especially to that of the child widows. Soon she and her brother developed as public lecturers in the cause of education of women, and she is the only one of her sex who has been permitted to call herself Pandita, (i. e., teacher.) The pandits, amazed at her learning, bestowed on her the title of Sacasvati.

After her brother's death Ramabai was married to an educated Bengali. Her home life at Assam was very happy, but nineteen months later her husband died of cholera. Ramabai, with a little daughter, was left a widow. She resumed lecturing and through her influence a society of high-caste women was formed to further education of girls and postpone their marriage until their maturity. The success of this project in Poona sent Ramabai forth to form branches of the society throughout the country. Determined to learn English she went to England, where she became a Christian, and was appointed Professor of Sanskrit at the Cheltenham Ladies' College, where she arduously studied mathematics, natural science, and English literature. Accepting an invitation to visit America, she came here to spend a few weeks and remained three years. She closely studied the methods of our public schools and took a course of kindergarten study in Philadelphia. During this time she wrote her now famous book, "The High-Caste Hindu Woman," in which she portrays the misery of thousands of women doomed to life-long ignorance by a "perverted and decaying religious system," dwelling upon the evils of child marriages.

She also lectured throughout the United States, the result being the foundation of the "Ramabai Association," which bound itself to maintain a home and school in India for the education and support of high-caste Hindu widows.

On her return to India Pandita Ramabai opened a widows' home in Bombay. Since then (1892) a large institution has been built at Poona, where are congregated widows ranging from seven years of age to forty. Their stories are alike in the cruel treatment received. Many of the children were too young to know what marriage meant or why they were called widows; one was married to a little boy when she was two and a half years old, and became a widow at three. Her father, a strict Hindu, accordingly treated her as an outcast; but, fortunately, a relative put the little Pyea under Ramabai's care in the "Sharradan Sadan," (abode of the widows,) as the new home was named. One poor little mite of five had been given to a man of fifty in return for 100 rupees; luckily he died within a year. These children in their own homes had been beaten continually, some suspended by the wrists with a heap of prickly pear brush left beneath them in case they should succeed in freeing themselves. They were treated as house drudges, generally starved and abused. Even after being rescued it takes months of gentleness to remove the abject fear of many of these unfortunate children.

The home is unsectarian, Ramabai having arranged that the pupils and inmates may keep their caste and customs, but, as she and her daughter are Christians, they have family worship in their own room. The fact that some of the child widows joined in these hours of prayer raised a storm against Ramabai from the native press, but she bravely continued with her work, and the famine of 1897 opened a new channel for her energies, which overcame much caste prejudice. Hearing of the suffering in the central provinces, she went from place to place, gathering starving girls and sending them to Poona, rescuing 300. Mrs. Helen Dyer and her husband were at that time editing The Bombay Guardian, a Christian weekly, and an interesting account of Ramabai's devoted labors appeared in their publication. Part of this is retold in the present volume. A few months later this indefatigable worker was on her way to America, where she received a warm welcome, renewed encouragement, and funds for her association. The following Summer she returned to India and vigorously pushed the work on a farm she had started at Khedgeron, where several industries were in full swing. Since then a rescue home has been opened, in which Ramabai has more than 700 girls under training.

The amount of work accomplished by this brave little woman is marvelous when the prejudice of caste is considered. With sublime faith Ramabai looks hopefully for future days when the 23,000,000 Hindu widows may be reached.

She is fearless in exposing the inconsistencies of the Hindu religion, and entreats her Western sisters not to be satisfied with the outside beauties of the grand philosophies of the East.

"There are thousands of priests who neglect and oppress widows. * * * They send out emissaries to look for young widows and bring them by thousands to the sacred cities to rob them of their money and virtue. * * * They shut helpless widows in their monasteries and sell or hire them out to wicked men * * * later turn them out in the street to die a death worse than that of a starved dog. * * * Never has a Mahatma or philosopher come out boldly to champion the widows' cause or help them. The teachers of false philosophies will do no good to our people."

The book is illustrated by pictures of famine victims, child widows, and institutions opened by Ramabai, who is still devoting a noble life to one of the most needed reforms of the twentieth century.

*PANDITA RAMABAI. The Story of Her Life, by Helen S. Dyer. Illustrated. One volume, cloth. Pp. 170. New York: Fleming H. Revell. $1.25.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; brisk east to southeast winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,977. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1901.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE "RUSSIAN TORQUEMADA"

Shots Fired Through a Window at M. Pobiedonostseff.

BEST-HATED MAN IN RUSSIA

He Is Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, and Caused the Expulsion of the Jews a Decade Ago.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—Privy Councillor Pobiedonostseff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, narrowly escaped assassination early yesterday morning. While he was writing in his study, shortly after midnight, two bullets shattered a window, passed close to him, and buried themselves in the ceiling. Two other shots were fired, but did not enter the room.

The would-be assassin was identified as one Lagowski, a provincial official. The Procurator was unscathed.

An investigation into the causes of the attack is proceeding.

The Students' Organization Committee has issued a call inviting all intelligent members of Russian society to join their ranks in the struggle for freedom.

In the days of Czar Alexander III. Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostseff was termed the most powerful man in Russia, and his influence over the present ruler of all the Russias is declared to be little, if any, less than that which he exercised over Nicholas's father. To say that he is the best hated man in Russia is to repeat a truism. It is declared that not even the cruellest and most autocratic Chief of Police has done a hundredth part as much as has the Procurator of the Holy Synod to earn the detestation of great numbers of the Czar's subjects.

In writing of M. Pobiedonostseff, the late Harold Frederic said:

"This remarkable personage fascinates the imagination. He is as unintelligible to the modern Western mind as Torquemada. Indeed, one must go back to mediaeval times for every parallel which he and his work suggest. The whole situation created by him is like nothing else in history so much as that which Spain presented under Ferdinand and Isabella, where the influence of a man we cannot now at all comprehend persuaded a gentle, wise, and kindly sovereign to stain her reign with the most hideous and stupid of crimes against humanity and to gratuitously work the destruction of her country."

It was Pobiedonostseff who was responsible for the terrible treatment of the Jews in Russia during the last two decades; it was he who caused the persecution of the Lutherans, the Catholics, and the strange sect which has now settled in Canada, and it was he who recently instigated the excommunication of Count Tolstoï.

Pobiedonostseff was appointed Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod in 1880. He was born at Moscow in 1827, and became a successful official in the Legal Department of the Government. He was one of the tutors of Alexander III., who advanced him to one high position after another. When the opportunity came, he eagerly seized on the chance of putting his undoubted abilities to the service of the Church. He had been an earnest Christian—most people say a fanatic—from youth. Even now, at his advanced age, during the great fast of the year he always retires to the Sergieff Monastery, where he mortifies his flesh in the same manner as the anchorites of old, remaining for days on his knees, fasting, and beating his forehead against the stone floor. Add to this fanaticism the capacity for intrigue of a Machiavelli and the grasp of detail of a Loyola, and the result is the man who has been supreme in the religious councils of Russia for twenty years.

The late Czar, if all the accounts of him are to be believed, was a most kindly man by nature, but such was the ascendancy exercised over him by the thin-faced, slender, spectacled man who holds the Procuratorship that he was led to authorize a reign of terror of which the true horror is even yet unrealized in the West. In 1886 the power of Pobiedonostseff had grown so great that his office altogether overshadowed the other branches of the Russian Government. It was in that year and the year following that the Czar signed the edicts which only permitted one Jew in a thousand in many places to be educated, which put terrible burdens on all the Jews in the empire, and which resulted in the expulsion of 6,000,000 Jews from Russia.

"The Grand Inquisitor of Russia" is one of the names by which the Procurator is known. "Russia for the Russians" is his watchword, and when the Russian officials want to praise him they declare that it is to this "modest, unassuming man" that is due the credit of having produced the theory of nationalism which is raising Russia into the ranks of the progressive nations. At the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary as a public official the present Czar wrote to him:

"I cordially wish that it may be given to me to retain you for many years to come as one of my nearest councilors."

MILDER MEASURE FOR FINLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—It is reported that at a stormy session of the Imperial Council yesterday, the Minister of War, Gen. Kouropatkine, withdrew the project for the reorganization of the army of Finland.

It is undertsood that the opposition of M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, on financial and other grounds, proved the death blow to the plan. A milder project is now probable.

The "reorganization of the army of Finland" alluded to in the foregoing dispatch was, in its original form, simply a plan to disarm all the Finns.

A dispatch sent from Stockholm on Feb. 10 announced that the Governor Geenral of Finland, Gen. Bobrikoff, had ordered that all rifles in the possession of the members of the Finnish Reserve be delivered to the central authorities at St. Petersburg.

This measure was only a detail in the "Russofication" of Finland which has been going on recently, and which has deprived the Finns of most of the shreds of independence they possessed.

THE STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

Autocratic Government of Russian Empire Reflected in the Institutions of Learning.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—The recent disturbances at the Universities of Kieff, Odessa, St. Petersburg, and Moscow are a convincing proof of the deeply rooted discontent among Russian students, whose principal grievance is that the Government has dissolved all existing undergraduate societies and associations.

In June, 1900, a general congress of Russian students was convened at Odessa. The initiative of this congress was attributed by the Government to certain student secret societies. At one of the meetings of the congress the delegates were arrested by the police, and all documents found upon them were confiscated. According to the Government, the congress of students had been convened for a criminal purpose—the unification of all student clubs into one central organization.

The arrest of the students and the confiscation of their documents did not, however, put a stop to the revolutionary movement among the undergraduates. Noisy protests were made against the action of the Czar's Government, and riots even took place on several occasions.

The principal disturbances have been at the St. Vladimir University at Kieff. In December last the students of the university decided to suspend their studies after the Winter holidays if their demands were not complied with. A professor at the university had been removed by the Government owing to his sympathy for the student cause, and replaced by a professor who was persona non grata to the students. Seven hundred undergraduates then openly rebelled against the Rector, (President,) whereupon they were arrested and punished by the administrative authorities. The principal leaders were sentenced to from two to five days' imprisonment each, and the others were deprived of their university privileges for a year. A general meeting of the students was held to demand that these sentences be annulled. The university authorities having then declared themselves powerless to re-establish order, the Governor General of Kieff sent a detachment of gendarmes to quell the disturbances.

The Minister of Public Education then appointed a committee of fifteen to investigate the nature of the troubles at the University of Kieff. As a result of this inquiry two students were sentenced to three years' compulsory military service, five students to two years' service, and 176 students to one year's service.

As a consequence of these harsh sentences renewed disturbances have taken place at Kieff, and a general uprising of university students throughout the empire is to be apprehended. It is therefore more than ever evident that a radical reform in the existing system of university government in Russia is necessary. It is well known that the Czar himself is strongly in favor of such a reform.

The present system of university government in Russia dates from 1884. The Rector of every university is appointed directly by the Emperor, and the Dean by the Minister of Public Education. As in Germany, every student must pay a fee for each course of study he elects to take. This fee goes to the professor. Besides their fees the professors receive salaries from the Government ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 rubles a year.

To form a correct idea of the existing Russian university system all preconceived ideas derived from the American system, and, indeed, the British or the German system, must be put aside. The Russian autocratic form of government is reflected to an extreme degree in the code of discipline prevailing at the State universities. An Inspector is appointed by the Government to keep a close watch over every university. This Inspector is assisted by a small army of assistants, whose duty it is to act as spies over the students, to note their daily manner of life and to ascertain their political opinions. No less a sum than 100,000 rubles a year is spent by the Government to defray the expenses of these Inspectors and of their assistants.

Russian university students are not compelled to be present at lectures. They are simply obliged to follow the courses of study they choose by one means or another. They are not allowed to form clubs or associations of any kind or to hold public meetings.

The students are all drawn from the poorer classes of the population, and this explains why these higher institutions of learning have always been, more or less, centres of Nihilism. Latterly the Government has been striving to remedy this evil by encouraging the sons of bourgeois families to enter the universities and also by improving the material condition of the poorer students. It was time, indeed, that the Government came to the rescue of the latter, many of whom live in the most abject poverty, on four or five kopecks a day, or about one cent of American money. Is it surprising, under such circumstances, that Nihilism should flourish among the Russian educated classes?

Though the Government has, of late, made important grants of money to alleviate the misery of university students—over half a million rubles a year being spent in this manner—this in itself is not sufficient to elevate the moral atmosphere of Russian university life. What is particularly lacking at these institutions is the esprit de corps between professors and students. There are no bonds to bring the students of the several Faculties together; no clubs or associations, no class feeling, as in the United Kingdom and the United States. The term "university" in Russia is more an expression than a reality.

A first measure in favor of university reform has just been taken at the University of Moscow by the initiative of Prof. Winogradoff, who has been greatly assisted in the matter by the Czar and Czarina. A sum of 100,000 rubles, to which have been added several generous private subscriptions, has been granted by the Minister of Public Instruction to defray the expense of building college dormitories, reading rooms, and recreation halls. The first of these dormitories, built at an expense of 221,000 rubles, was recently opened, and other dormitories will shortly be erected. As soon as the success of this experiment has been demonstrated, dormitories will be built at the principal universities in the empire.

B. C. de W.

TRIED TO RECOVER HER CHILD.

Mrs. Hodge Made an Unsuccessful Attempt in Philadelphia to Get Back Her Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Mrs. C. E. M. Hodge to-day made an unsuccessful attempt to recover possession of her five-year-old daughter Gulda, who, it was reported, was abducted from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York, last week by Richard L. Maxwell, a divorced husband of the woman.

Mrs. Hodge called at the Maxwell home, 180 Manheim Street, in the afternoon, and demanded the girl. The door was slammed in her face. By a strategy she attracted the child to the window, and then told her to run down stairs. The little girl did so, but a chain lock held the door and prevented the excited mother from getting in or the child from escaping. Mrs. Hodge made a scene, and a policeman and a score of neighbors endeavored to aid her.

At the Walton to-night the guests of the hotel were eager to hear Mrs. Hodge's story, and crowded round her.

"My head got the better of my heart when I saw my child," she said. "My plan was to search for an empty house in the vicinity and rent it. Then I could have found some way of getting Gulda to come there. I will now get the courts to aid me."

Mrs. Hodge said she had engaged counsel, but a number of lawyers upon whom she called denied that they had taken up her case. They agreed that Mrs. Hodge was ready enough to go into court, but said that she overlooked the matter of retaining fees.

Mrs. Hodge appeared to enjoy the prominence which her attempt to secure the girl gave her, but her words belied her looks. "I don't want this notoriety," she said, "and I can say now that I don't intend to go on the stage. If I only had somebody to help me I have a scheme that would outwit the Maxwells, with all their bolts and bars."

The Manheim Street house, after Mrs. Hodge's leavetaking, was barricaded. Mrs. Jacob Maxwell, grandmother of Gulda, declared that no one would obtain information as to where the child was hidden. She also stated that Maxwell was out of town, but this Mrs. Hodge declared to be false. Mrs. Maxwell said:

"That woman is not divorced from my son, and the child was taken from her because of certain matters which came to our attention. We do not think she is a fit person to have possession of the child."

Mrs. Hodge stated that she expected the courts to hand down the decree in her latest divorce proceedings against Maxwell on April 1, as the matter had already been decided in her favor.

$25,000 for a Montana Parochial School.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., March 23.—The Rev. W. W. Love, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, to-day received a draft for $25,000. It is the gift of Felix R. Brunot, a rich man of Pittsburg, Penn., who died May 9, 1898. In his will he bequeathed $33,334 to the Rev. Mr. Love to be used for the parochial school. To-day's remittance is the first of this received from the executors.

EX-SENATOR GORMAN SAID TO BE AMBITIOUS

Hopes to be Nominated for President in 1904.

Plan Is to Make the United States Senate a Way Station to the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Ex-Senator Gorman, it is ascertained from Maryland Democrats, does not mean to abandon politics after the suffrage restriction law just passed at Annapolis has gone into operation. There is no pretense among Maryland Democrats that the law was passed for any other purpose than to make effective the treachery of Senator Wellington, when he permitted the Democrats to secure control of the Legislature. With a majority assured by the new law, it is expected that Wellington will be succeeded in two years by Mr. Gorman. But that is only a step on the way toward the pedestal he is reaching for as the result of Wellington's "conscientious" bolt. The Senatorship is to be a way station on the road to the White House.

A year ago he was in such poor health that he despaired of recovery. With health very largely re-established, he has taken hope of a restoration first to prominence in the Senate—and he would now be a very prominent man among Democrats in that body. He is understood to be sincerely anxious to direct the course of his party, so that in the next Presidential campaign it shall steer wide of Bryanism and bid for support on broad Democratic grounds. He has never bolted the organization; he has been a Bryan man when his party declared Bryan to be its candidate, and he hopes to see Mr. Bryan following his example when the majority in National convention shall decide that Bryan has been a candidate long enough.

Mr. Gorman hopes to be in the Senate in March, 1903, and from that time until the meeting of the National Convention in 1904 he will have a good deal of time in which to gather up the loose ends of Democracy and arrange them for effective work.

It is said that Democrats have suggested to him that Senator Hill will be the principal candidate in the next convention, as was predicted by many delegates at Kansas City, where Hill refused to permit his name to be mentioned as a candidate for Vice President with Bryan. The task of promoting hostility to Hill in New York will be one to which Mr. Gorman must address himself, in order to stand any chance of winning the national convention over to him. His peculiar skill in this line of political work is believed by his admirers to be sufficient to enable him to prevent Hill from getting to the convention with a solid New York delegation, or even with the majority delegation that will control the votes of the whole.

There are still some anti-Gorman Democrats in Maryland, and they do not see much in this dream of future popularity and greatness for the ex-Senator. As they look at this programme it seems too audacious and based upon premises too equivocal to win favor with the party. If he is elected to the Senate it will be under the operation of a law depriving certain persons in Maryland who have been voters of the right of suffrage. Such a record, in a convention just rid of Bryan and Bryanism, would be distasteful to all Democrats who represented States in which the suffrage cannot be so restricted, and if the adoption of the restriction law has resulted in the reduction of the representation of the State of Maryland in Congress, the record will be against the man responsible for the law rather than in his favor.

But it is admitted that Gorman would be a fit candidate if the platform of the Democrats in 1904 is to advocate uniform disfranchisement of the negroes in Southern States, with a corresponding reduction of Congressional representation.

A CONNECTICUT TAX BILL.

Legislature May Change the Law Under Which Corporations Are Assessed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 23.—The new corporation tax law that has just been reported by the Tax Revision Commission and which will probably be adopted by the Assembly at a later date, is among the most important measures that have been introduced in the Legislature this year. The proposed law is sweeping in its character and calls for a complete change in the present method of collecting taxes on stock held in this State on locally resident financial corporations.

The provisions of the proposed tax bill are in brief as follows: The Treasurer, Secretary, or Cashier of every bank, National banking association, trust or insurance company, investment or bridge company, shall annually in October inform the State Treasurer as to the amount of stock outstanding in the concern, and its distribution and market value. During November the State Treasurer and Controller shall examine into the market value of such stock and levy the tax to be paid upon it. By Feb. 1 each corporation shall have paid to the State its full tax under the new law and the State Treasurer in turn shall have paid back to the Town Treasurers their share in the general levy, according to the amount of stock held in that town. This money shall then be distributed to the various taxing districts.

In this way it is claimed that a more fair and general arrangement will be put into effect, and considerable in the way of taxes saved. It is probable that a favorable report will be made on the bill within a few weeks, and that it will become a law. It is not unlikely that some bill including much the same features, but applying to foreign corporations to the State, will be reported by the Tax Commission within a short time also.

THOMPSON WILL CONTEST ENDS

Taxpayers of Rhinebeck, N. Y., Relieved from Need of Raising Money for the Poor Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23.—The compromise reached in the matter of the contest of the will of Thomas Thompson, the eccentric millionaire, who left his fortune for the support of poor seamstresses, needlewomen, and shop girls in Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Brattleborough, Vt., will, it is thought, forever relieve the taxpayers in Rhinebeck of the necessity of raising money for the poor fund. One-third of $1,100,000 by the terms of the agreement entered into by the heirs and trustees will be set aside for Rhinebeck, and the income from this sum will provide relief for about all the poor people in that town.

There are 400 seamstresses and shop girls in Brattleborough and only 100 in Rhinebeck, which accounts for the decision to give Brattleborough two-thirds of the fund and Rhinebeck only one-third. The phrase in the will which is repeated in the decree that the surplus of the funds, after providing for poor seamstresses, needleworkers, and shop girls, may be applied to such "kindred charitable purposes in said towns or elsewhere," gives the trustees a good deal of latitude, and it is proposed, if the suggestion meets the favor of the trustees, to use a part of the money for the erection and maintenance of a combined home and hospital in Rhinebeck and for a hospital in Brattleborough.

New Train to St. Louis
leaves Grand Central Station 6:30 P. M., reaches St. Louis 9:50 next night. This is the "St. Louis Limited" of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four. No excess fare.—Adv.

THE MODEL OYSTER FARM.

Novel Methods Adopted by Delaware River Planters of the Bivalves.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 23.—The first experimental oyster farm in the United States has proved so successful that two permanent farms are being constructed at Dias Creek, about eight miles north of here, which takes up about two miles of the Delaware Bay shore of Cape May County, one by ex-Senator Maurice A. Rodgers of Camden County, N. J., and the other by William Schellenburg, of the same place. Both are prominent oyster dealers in Philadelphia, who own beds around Maurice River Cove on the Delaware.

For years the planters have sustained heavy losses by reason of the ice, which forms on the beds in the Winter, and then floats off with high tides, carrying the plants and dropping them in deeper water, where they cannot be taken. Many smaller dealers, by reason of this, have had to go out of business.

Senator Rodgers has been seeking a plan for some time to overcome this, and about a year ago, at Dias Creek, leased a few acres along the bay front, and tried an experiment, which gave such good results that he has now secured two miles of the shore, and over 150 acres of ground. Mr. Schellenburg has secured a large shore frontage, and 196 acres of ground.

The farms are connected in this fashion: three ponds of considerable depth are dug, each about 175 feet from low water mark, and connected by sluices lined with wood. Each pond is also connected with the waters of Delaware Bay, so that the tides can be allowed to rise and fall in them, or they can be flooded or drained at will. Along the shore, extending out into the bay a distance of half a mile, are sand flats, which the tide leaves entirely bare at low water. On these flats are spread oyster shells, to which the spawn adheres. When the young bivalve is large enough, it is removed into these ponds, and there grows for a year, the ice seldom forming on them, and when it does it cannot move them off. And this is the point which had to be made. When the oysters are almost ready for market they are taken to deeper water beds for final growth. Mr. Rodgers says his last year's experiment has proved the wisdom of his idea.

BIG ICE COMPANY FORMED.

Independent Corporation, with $2,000,000 Capital, Will Fight the Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—O. Hammond, the organizer of the Hammond Independent Ice Company, which is going to fight the Ice Trust in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities this Summer, stated here to-night that organization was effected at Dover, Del., to-day, with these Directors:

J. G. Hendrickson of Philadelphia, O. Hammond, Patrick Martin, W. H. Evans, F. J. Kohler, Thomas H. Butler, Frederick Dallam, Charles T. Westcott, all prominent business men of Baltimore, and ex-Gov. Jackson of Maryland.

The capital stock of the company is $2,000,000, which is divided into 20,000 shares, the par value of which is $100 a share. A bond issue will be decided at the meeting next Wednesday. It will probably be about $700,000. Mr. Hammond further said that after the Baltimore and Washington plants have been completed and in operation it is the intention of the company to establish plants in New York and Philadelphia. For this extension a capital of $10,000,000 will be required.

Overtures have been made to the promoters of the company from both New York and Philadelphia capitalists. The cost and size of the different plants to be erected will be decided at a meeting next week, and after the plans have been approved work on construction of buildings will begin at once.

A delivery company will be formed, independent of the ice company for the purpose of delivering the ice to the independent dealers in the several cities. Mr. Hammond, the principal promoter of the ice company, was for a number of years manager for the American Ice Company in this city, and superintended the erection of this company's plant in this city. He resigned his position a short time ago for the purpose of organizing the new company to fight the Ice Trust.

CONVICT SAVED A TRAIN.

Flagged It and Prevented a Wreck—Likely to be Pardoned.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., March 23.—John Carey, a white convict from Lauderdale County, who is now engaged in serving a twelve-year sentence for burglary, probably will receive his liberty as a reward for a timely warning given to a passenger train on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad about two months ago, whereby the train was saved from wreck and the passengers from death.

Carey is being kept at the Oakley convict farm in Holmes County, where he is a trusty. He had been sent away from the farm on an errand and discovered a broken rail in the track on an embankment. A passenger train was approaching, and Carey, who is lame, nearly killed himself in running forward to flag it in time. He succeeded. The engineer slowed down and ran cautiously up to the break. Then the passengers took up a collection of several hundred dollars, which they gave Carey, and drew up a petition to the Governor, which they signed, asking for his pardon.

The petition has been generally signed in half a dozen counties since then. Carey has "good time" to his credit, and not a voice has been raised against his pardon. It is understood that the Governor will act favorably on the petition.

THE BURNING OF "CONCORD."

Old Mansion at Natchez, Miss., Was Owned by a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Fire has destroyed a historical mansion at Natchez, Miss.—Concord—erected by the Spanish Governor Carlos de Grand Pre in 1789. When first built it was called Grand Pre, but when Gov. Manuel Cayoso de Lemas succeeded Gov. Grand Pre its name was changed to Concord, symbolizing the unity which then existed between the citizens, Indians, and the Spanish Government. The house was afterward occupied by Cayoso's successor, Don Stephen Minor of Philadelphia. The house remained in the possession of the Minors until a few years ago, when it was bought by Dr. Stephen Kelly, formerly of Natchez, but now President of the Fifth National Bank, New York. His son and bride are now at Melrose, another ante-bellum mansion.

Concord was a beautiful residence of the Spanish style of architecture. Two circular flights of marble steps led from the ground to the second floor. Much that was rare in the way of furniture was burned with the house.

In the early days of the South Concord was the scene of the most magnificent entertainments ever given in Natchez. Gen. Anthony Wayne, Lafayette, McCleary, Sargent, Jefferson Davis, and Judah P. Benjamin were entertained there. It was at one time the home of Philip Nolan, the original character of Edward Everett Hale's novel, "The Man Without a Country." The last entertainment given in the house was that tendered to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

HOTEL BURNED AT ITHACA.

Cornell Students Aid Firemen in Saving Property.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 23.—Clinton House, one of the oldest and best-known hotels in Central New York, was burned early this evening. At 6 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the fourth floor of the hotel and a general alarm was sent in. By the time the volunteer department reached the scene the entire fourth floor was ablaze and the adjoining buildings were threatened. By good work the fire was confined to the hotel, which was a frame building.

When it was seen that the hotel could not be saved, a number of students of Cornell University, who had been tugging at the hose, rushed into the burning building and removed nearly all the furniture.

The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

GOV. ODELL CONFERS WITH SENATOR PLATT

Then Makes a Remark That Causes Much Comment.

"I Do Not Know; That Depends," He Answered When Asked If There Will Be More Police Legislation.

That there will be no row, also that there will be no police legislation as the result of the conference to-morrow, seemed to be the consensus of opinion of the statesmen from all parts of the State who gathered in and about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Nevertheless, a remark made by Gov. Odell after his interview with Senator Platt set many guessing and caused much comment, for in closing a very brief statement to reporters, he said he did not know whether there would be additional police legislation, adding: "That depends."

Gov. Odell would not go into explanatory details.

There was a great gathering of politicians about the hotel, and among them were William L. Ward of Westchester, Majority Leader Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Leader John Reisenweber of the Seventeenth District, Collector of Customs George R. Bidwell, Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Fulton, Senator John Raines of Ontario, Leader George W. Wanmaker of the Fifteenth District, Leader Frederick Haldy of the Third District, George C. Smith of Ulster, ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, Leader James E. March of the Sixth District, Assemblyman N. H. Henry of New York, Assemblyman Vacheron of Queens, Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston, Frank H. Platt, Secretary Reuben L. Fox of the State Committee, Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee, Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany, Executive Chairman of the State Committee William Barnes, Jr., United States Marshal William Henkel, Leader John Stiebling of the Twelfth District, Lemuel E. Quigg, Secretary George R. Manchester of the Republican County Committee, Job E. Hedges, Alderman Armitage Matthews, and Leader E. H. Healy of the Thirty-fifth District.

Senator Platt reached the hotel about 2:30 o'clock. He said to reporters:

"I have nothing to say for publication until after the conference to-morrow, when I will probably have a statement to make."

Then he proceeded to his apartments, where he saw Mr. Quigg, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Frank H. Platt, and others.

About 3 o'clock word reached the hotel that Gov. Odell was at the Union League Club. This was coupled with the remark that the Governor would not come to the hotel until to-day. Later it was announced that he would call on the Senator about 5 o'clock, and he arrived promptly at that hour.

To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter the Governor said:

"I am going to see Senator Platt, but I shall have nothing to say about the interview after it is over."

"Will you attend the conference to-morrow?" was asked.

"I shall not," he replied, "as I leave for Albany at 1 o'clock P. M."

While the Senator and Governor were closeted together Lieut. Gov. Woodruff reappeared, and asked his opinion of the question of the hour he said:

"Whatever may be my opinion about the advisability of police legislation it seems to me it would be unwise to introduce a new police measure at this session of the Legislature if the Governor is opposed to it."

Gov. Odell did not remain long with the Senator.

"Has anything happened to-day to change the situation as it existed when you gave out your statement last night and as printed in the morning papers?" he was asked when he reappeared in the hotel rotunda.

"I know of nothing," the Governor replied.

"Was your interview with Senator Platt of a perfectly friendly character?"

"Of course it was," answered Gov. Odell with a smile. "You did not expect anything else, did you?"

"Will there or will there not be any additional police legislation?"

"I do not know—that depends."

The Governor would say no more on that point, and hastened from the hotel to prepare for his attendance at the dinner at the Lotos Club.

Reporters then sought to obtain from Senator Platt an explanation of Gov. Odell's remark. He declined to see them. A joint note was sent him, quoting Gov. Odell and asking the meaning of the statement.

To this Senator Platt replied in writing:

"There is nothing to be added to-night to the statements already made by Gov. Odell and myself in the papers."

The Senator spent the evening in his apartments, where he received many callers, mainly politicians.

It is said that the persons invited to the conference to-day by Senator Platt are Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator Raines, Senator Stranahan, Senator Ellsworth, Speaker Nixon, Assemblyman Rotham P. Allds, and Assemblyman Otto Kelsey. All will attend with the exception of the Governor.

With the exception of Senator Raines none of the visiting statesmen would commit himself with regard to police legislation. The author of the liquor tax law declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of a State constabulary measure.

There was a report that at the conference to-day the opinions of many prominent lawyers will be presented to the effect that the proposed Metropolitan District Police bill cannot safely be attacked on constitutional grounds.

TELEPHONE STOCK INCREASE.

Philadelphia Company Will Add $2,000,000 to Its Capitalization.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Directors of the local Bell Telephone Company have voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation $2,000,000. This increase, if ratified by the stockholders at a meeting to be held on Tuesday, May 21, will make the capital of the company $8,000,000. Bell stock is one of the gilt-edged securities of the Philadelphia market. It is not listed and is inactive. Shares are worth 70, with a par value of 50. It has been paying a dividend of 8 per cent.

The Directors are Alexander Cochrane of Boston, James E. Mitchell, Thomas E. Cornish, H. S. Huidekoper, Joel J. Baily, Joseph E. Gillingham, Francis B. Reeves of Philadelphia, Joseph M. Brown, Thomas Shennin, C. J. French, Edward J. Hall, and Thomas T. Eckert.

HIT BY ROCKEFELLER CARRIAGE

Bicyclist Knocked Down Refused to Make Complaint—Coachman Attacked by Crowd.

Valentine Unold, twenty-one years old, of 19 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, while riding a bicycle yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and run over at Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue by a carriage owned, the police say, by John D. Rockefeller. The coachman started to drive off, but was prevented by the crowd which collected, and pulled the coachman from his seat. Unold was not hurt, however, and refused to make a complaint. He also refused medical aid, and the coachman was allowed to proceed on his way.

Policeman Neil Brown of the West Thirtieth Street Station reported the accident at the West Thirtieth Street Station, but he said that he was not present at the time, and did not know whether there was any one in the carriage or not.

Emil Lewis, who was riding up Fifth Avenue with Unold, says the vehicle was owned by William G. Rockefeller of 282 Madison Avenue. After the accident, Lewis says he followed the vehicle to the Madison Avenue address, and that the butler who answered the door bell said that Mr. Rockefeller lived there, and that the driver's name was Fullman. Fullman, according to Lewis, said that the accident was due to Unold's mistake.

Unold said last evening that he may bring suit for damages against the owner of the vehicle.

SHOUTED "FIRE" IN THEATRE.

False Alarm Given by a Man in the Gallery Causes Trouble at the Manhattan.

As the fire engines were rushing along Broadway yesterday afternoon to a fire in Thirty-third Street, the clanging of their bells was heard by the large audience which was in the Manhattan Theatre watching the matinée performance of "Lovers' Lane." Some unknown person in the gallery, probably through fright, but perhaps through wickedness, raised the cry of "Fire!" and the audience, which was largely composed of women and children, was on its feet in an instant and many started for the doors.

The scene in the last act between Mr. Ratcliffe and Nanette Comstock was on, but the actors stopped their work, and Manager W. A. Brady, who was on the stage behind the scenes, rushed between them to the footlights and shouted to the people to sit down.

"The fire is not in the theatre—not in the theatre," he repeated.

Ushers meanwhile were calming the people as they made for the doors with good effect, and no smoke appearing the panic soon subsided, but not before a number of women had fainted in their seats or in the aisle, and a feature of the incident was that several women fainted after they had gained the street. The fright drove the capacity for enjoyment from a considerable number, and they left the theatre without waiting for the curtain to fall upon the play. Before this, however, a quiet search was made in the gallery for the person who had given the false alarm, but it was unsuccessful.

There was a lavish use of smelling salts on the part of those who remained during the brief concluding portion of the performance.

EDNA MAY'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Actress Faints on the Stage at the Herald Square Theatre—Audience Dismissed.

The large audience present last night to witness the performance of "The Girl from Up There" at the Herald Square Theatre was dismissed some little time before the performance was completed owing to the sudden illness of Miss Edna May, who fainted on the stage and continued so ill that she had to be taken home in a carriage.

Miss May has not been in the best of health since she was taken sick several weeks ago, when she was compelled to take a short vacation in the pine tree country of Lakewood.

It was during the last act in the Boulevard scene last night when she was taken sick and had to be carried from the stage. All efforts to revive her in time to enable her to complete her act were futile and the curtain had to be rung down.

In her dressing room restoratives were supplied sufficiently to enable her finally to dress and be taken in a carriage to the Gilsey House.

During the afternoon performance Miss Virginia Earle was unable to play her part, and was compelled to remain out of the cast.

ANOTHER HITCH AT TIEN-TSIN.

Russians Said to Have Planted Flags Over All the Disputed Territory.

LONDON, March 24.—The Sunday Special's Tien-Tsin correspondent says:

"A new and unfortunate hitch has occurred in the Anglo-Russian siding dispute. After both parties had withdrawn, according to agreement, the Russians suddenly returned to the disputed spot and planted flags over all the territory. They afterward again retired, leaving the flags flying."

The Berlin correspondent of The Sunday Special says:

"The settlement of the siding dispute was the work of Count von Waldersee, who interfered at the special request of Emperor William, the latter considering that the maintenance of friendly relations between all the members of the international force was clearly within the scope of von Waldersee's duties as Commander in Chief."

OPPOSES CARNEGIE'S PLAN.

Scheme to Ship Steel from Ohio to Europe Direct May Be Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 23.—It is reported here on good authority that the new steel combination will not favor Mr. Carnegie's favorite plan to ship steel from Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, via the Great Lakes, Welland Canal, and St. Lawrence River, to Europe. This project was inaugurated by the Carnegie Company last Fall, when the steamer Monks Haven cleared with about 1,000 tons of steel bound for Avonsmouth, England. Following these the steamers Leafield, Theane, and Paliki also foreign vessels, which had been plying on the lakes throughout the Summer, cleared with similar cargoes for European ports.

Before the combination of steel interests this gave promise of developing into a large traffic to the detriment, however, of the coast shipping ports, which had always handled steel shipments abroad. These first shipments were not as successful as hoped for. The locks would not admit of carrying a very large cargo, and these were more or less delayed in reaching the coast. Nevertheless, had Carnegie remained an important factor in the steel business this season, he would no doubt have continued to ship via the lakes, and new vessels built on a plan that would enable them to reach the coast more easily would have been built.

There were reasons for Mr. Carnegie wishing to establish this new route which do not particularly concern the combination. He was being charged what he thought to be heavy railroad rates for carrying the product of his furnaces to the coast. His railroad and his lake harbor for shipping would enable the Carnegie Company to make the profits on railroad transportations and shipping themselves. Conneaut Harbor will still be the shipping point for shipments of steel to Canada. Foreign shipments of steel are in the future all to go from Pittsburg to the coast shipping points even though the combine build furnaces on the Lake Shore. Furnaces situated in the future by the lake will make little steel for the foreign market.

JOY IN SING SING VILLAGE.

Act Changing Its Name to Ossining Awaits Only Governor's Signature.

SING SING, N. Y., March 23.—The good news has been received here that the act introduced into the Legislature changing the name of this village from Sing Sing to Ossining, which is already the name of the town in which the village is located, has passed both the Senate and Assembly, and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

The bill providing for the removal of the prison here to some other place has been withdrawn until the prison property has been sold. As the prison will be outside the new boundaries of the village, and still retain the name of "Sing Sing," the people do not care much whether it goes or stays, rather preferring to have it stay, as it pays about $7,000 a month to its employes, who spend it among the merchants, and unless some factory takes its place it will be a loss to the merchants.

RAIDS UP AND DOWN TOWN BY THE FIFTEEN

Arrests at Four Well-Known Resorts in the Tenderloin.

Other Places Close and Their Customers Rush Panic-stricken to the Street—A Surprise for Capt. Chapman.

The Committee of Fifteen, satisfied that they have closed up all the gambling houses, turned their attention last night to dives in the Tenderloin, on Eighth Avenue, and in the "red-light district," and closed them up, arresting the alleged proprietors, their managers, and a number of women employes of the places. Similar resorts that were not molested also closed their doors, for the news of the raids spread quickly and their customers fled to the streets lest they, too, be apprehended.

The representatives of the committee who took part in the various raids were: Messrs. Monroe, Sigmund, Miner, Woodbridge, Faye, Hodge, and Thorne. Mr. Monroe is a member of the committee and is one of its counsel.

There were the usual scenes of panic in the Tenderloin resorts when the police appeared. Women and musicians fled, the latter carrying their instruments with them. All the big electric signs were extinguished and a crowd of well-dressed men and women who had just left the theatres filled Twenty-ninth Street, where there was the most activity, from Broadway to Sixth Avenue. Every time a woman appeared from one of the dives she was jeered, and an ambulance from New York Hospital, coming to attend a Chinaman who had been injured, was not able to get through the crowd, and the efforts of the driver only brought him jeers and laughter. The police at last cleared the people out of the block.

Four representatives of the committee reached the West Thirtieth Street Station at 11:30 P. M. They handed Sergt. Conboy warrants for the Pekin, 135 West Thirty-fifth Street; the Royal Garden, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; the Berlin at 42 West Twenty-ninth Street, and the Savoy at 38 West Twenty-ninth Street. They asked for forty policemen, the entire reserve force of the station. Ten men were assigned to each committeeman. Capt. Chapman was out in the precinct and evidently knew nothing of the raid. An attempt was made to keep everybody, including the reporters, in the station house, but the newspaper men objected vigorously and were allowed to pass out when the start was made. The patrol wagon was called into service to bring in the prisoners and its resonant gong did much to spread the news.

The following were brought to the station house:

Savoy—Paul Slavin, reputed proprietor, 102 West Thirty-fifth Street, Frank Mee, manager, and Jane Howard. (That was the name under which the warrant was made, but at the station she gave her name as

Second Avenue, Harry Walter of 703 Eighth Avenue, Max Josephs of 234 East Houston Street, Michael Hart of 88 Second Avenue, Thomas Weiss of 333 East Eighty-fourth Street, Isaac Fisher of 97 Seventh Avenue, Benjamin Newton of 107 East Tenth Street, Abraham Conrich of the Fifth Street, and Abraham Marcus of 227 Fifth Street.

Col. Monroe expressed himself as well pleased with this raid, and said it was a good one to make. It is said a man long known in the city knows a great deal about the place. Detective Isaac Silverman made the complaint against this house.

At 284 East Houston Street it was claimed that what is known as the "stuss" game was going on. Isaac Cohen of 606 East Twelfth Street and Harry Schindler of 3 Avenue C were arrested here and $79 in all sorts of change were seized. "Mo" Brown was captured as a "watcher," it was claimed.

It was alleged that he placed a "buzzer" outside to notify people on the inside of any danger. C. H. Miller, a detective of the Committee of Fifteen, made the complaint in this case. He was inside the house waiting for the raid to be made.

Capt. Dimond had come to the station-house by the time the prisoners from this raid were brought in, and he severely cross-examined Miller to find out how much he knew about Brown. He was not satisfied with his statements and he refused to hold Brown.

"Do you expect me," he asked Miller, "to take your word against the word of these three men?"

A descent was made on 98 Avenue C, in Capt. Schultz's precinct, the Union Market, by Detectives Silverman and Dillon, who captured two men.

They got a squad of six policemen from Sergt. Cully at the station house, Capt. Schultz not being in, and they went off to the Avenue C house.

The detectives sent the prisoners to the station in charge of five policemen, leaving one policeman, and remaining themselves to gather up paraphernalia. When they reached the station they found only one prisoner. He was David Schwartz, twenty-seven years old, of 55 Avenue C, calling himself a butcher.

The detectives asked for the other man and the policemen answered that there was only one. The detectives said there were two and demanded that the other man be produced. Policemen McDermott and Moneypenny, who had had the two men in charge, looked at each other, and Sergt. Cully told them they had better tell what had happened to the other man.

McDermott then said that as they were walking along with a detective and the prisoners the detective said suddenly: "Oh, it's all a mistake," and walked away, and the man walking with him also went away. He said he did not know the man was a prisoner. "He was a fat man who said 'Good night,' and walked off," said McDermott.

The Detectives demanded again that the man be produced, and the Sergeant told the policeman he'd better find him. McDermott went back to the house at 98 Avenue C again and soon came back with the fat man. He is Andrew Haas of 766 Sixth Street. Both prisoners were locked up:

HOTEL VIRGINIA VISITED.

Place Surrounded by Detectives—The Alleged Proprietor Arrested.

Eighteen policemen of the West Forty-seventh Street Station under command of two of Superintendent McCullagh's detectives went to the Virginia Hotel, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and surrounded the place, shutting off all means of escape.

A number of men then entered the place and announced that everybody was under arrest. Two orchestras were playing at the time and the halls were filled. A number of women were, it is alleged, in short skirts and the men members of the orchestra, it is said, wore Turkish costumes.

Capt. Donahue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was summoned, and he decided to release all of the inmates and arrest Adolph Rehl, the alleged proprietor, and Harry Thompson, the night clerk. They were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and locked up.

RAID IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

Three Arrests at the Brighton, a Dance Hall and Raines Law Hotel.

The Brighton, a Raines law hotel and dance hall at 390 Eighth Avenue, was also visited by the Fifteen's agents last night. This place is in Capt. Cooney's precinct.

Just as the midnight squad was being turned out, Detectives McClellan and Becheron presented to Capt. Cooney, who was sitting behind the desk, warrants for the arrest of the alleged proprietor, one waiter, and a woman inmate of the place. Capt. Cooney with five men, followed by the patrol wagon, accompanied the detectives to the music hall.

Immediately a great crowd assembled in Eighth Avenue. There were 150 men and women singing and drinking on the first floor when the police arrived. They became panic-stricken at the sight of the brass buttons and attempted to escape by the rear entrance. Their alarm subsided when they found out that the police did not want them.

The persons arrested were: Henry McGurk, the alleged manager, 339 West Seventeenth Street; James Duffy, a waiter, 244 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Kittie Murray, twenty-four years old, an actress, 193 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn. Becheron was the complainant. All the prisoners were locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

Becheron said he visited the place last Monday night, and met the woman, gaining the evidence upon which the raid was made.

An Uptown East Side Raid.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station made a raid last night independently of the Committee of Fifteen, in the saloon of Reif & Merle, at Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, which is much frequented by colored people. The customers there became so noisy that neighbors complained to the station house, and policemen were sent to the place and arrested twelve negresses they found there.

YORK STOPS SUNDAY DANCING.

Brooklyn Societies Indignant at Police Enforcement of the Closing Law.

All the concert and dance halls in Williamsburg were closed at midnight last night, by order of Deputy Police Commissioner York. As a result, there was much indignation among the frequenters of these places and at the dance halls where balls were to have been given. At Turn Hall, on Meserole Street, the White Mice had planned an entertainment and ball, but, in consequence of the police order, the affair was called off.

None of the concert or dance halls will be permitted to open their doors again until 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Williamsburg Turn Verein, the oldest organization of its kind in Williamsburg, which has had its own hall for forty years at 61-63 Meserole Street, is up in arms against the Police Department. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the semi-annual calisthenic exercises of all the pupils for to-night. The Turn Verein has among its members many of the wealthiest and representative German citizens of the city, and its entertainments have always been held on Sundays. Other halls compelled to cancel events and close their doors were Military Hall, Leonard and Scholes Street, and Cecilia Hall, 101 Grand Street.

Orders have also been issued that all saloons must close their doors at midnight and business cease.

POLICE RAID A POKER GAME.

Twelve Prisoners Taken from a "German Shipping Office" at 54 Pearl Street.

The police of the Old Slip Station raided a poker game which was being run at 54 Pearl Street last night at 10 o'clock. The raid netted twelve prisoners, one of whom, the alleged proprietor, John Nelke, who gave his address as 223 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, is said to be the man who is proprietor of the German shipping office which does business in the place during the day.

The detectives of the Old Slip Station have known for two or three days that a poker game was in nightly operation at the Pearl Street house. At 9:30 o'clock last night Capt. Creamer and Detectives Glennon and Neeley went to the house, and through a small hole in the curtain which darkened the window in front watched the play, which was carried on at two tables.

The door was not locked, and Detective Glennon entered without knocking. The players were not acquainted with him, as he has been in the First Precinct only a short time. One of them invited him to join the game, and another said he would sell his seat to the detective for $2. Detective Neeley and Capt. Creamer then entered, and the men in the room were told they were under arrest.

There was a scramble for the money on the tables, amounting, the detectives say, to $250 or $300. In the excitement Glennon got $17.80 and Neely $1.85. A general rush was made toward the door, but the men were told that they would be shot if they tried to escape, and Detective Neeley went to the Old Slip Police Station for reserves, who escorted the prisoners to the police station. With the exception of Nelke, the police say all the men gave "faked" names and addresses.

Almost before the prisoners and their escort reached the station house three men appeared who said they would go on the bonds of some of the men. They were kept waiting by the Sergeant until he had fixed his records.

The house on Pearl Street was not fitted with the regulation poker tables, but innocent-looking round tables which could be put to use during the day in the shipping office's business. On the window is the sign, "German Shipping Office," and in the corner of the window, on cardboard, "Jones' Shipping Agency." When all the prisoners had filed out of the front door, Nelke drew from his pocket a key and locked the door.

MR. HEWITT VISITS COL. MURPHY.

Compliments the Commissioner on Improved Police Conditions.

Abram S. Hewitt called on Police Commissioner Murphy at the Central Office yesterday, and was more than an hour with him. Mr. Hewitt spoke to no one before he saw Col. Murphy or when he left.

"Not one word from me," said Mr. Hewitt when, at his Lexington Avenue home, he was asked about his visit to Police Headquarters. "The greatest tyranny of the day is the tyranny of the press. As if I had not the right to call on whomsoever I please without being questioned about it."

"But," suggested the reporter, "you are quoted as saying—"

"No one, Sir, is authorized to quote me, and no one but Col. Murphy could do so, as there was not a soul with us. I'll say nothing."

Col. Murphy appeared proud of the call made on him.

"Yes," he said, "the Mayor called. His visit related solely to myself. Our meeting was a pleasant one. When Mr. Hewitt went away he told me if I needed his services to call on him. We are old friends. I knew him when I was seven years old, and in later years I have been favored with his friendship. He did me the honor to-day to say that under my administration police conditions had improved. We had a long talk over municipal affairs in their relation to the police. Mr. Hewitt had little to say in the way of criticism or suggestion, but he put forth some of his ideas on police management, and we discussed them. The Mayor and his brother John were always good and just to the Irish boys, and I set great store by his congratulations."

Did Not Praise Police Captain Flood.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its issue of March 16, printed an item headed "Police Captain Flood Praised," and which stated that the Rev. William K. McGowan, pastor of Grace Emmanuel Church, in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, had called upon Capt. Flood and commended him for his activity and success in purifying his precinct. The Rev. Mr. McGowan denies having called upon Capt. Flood and denies making the statement which he said to have made. Capt. Flood corroborates Mr. McGowan in his denial of the call and the statement.

COMPLAINT OF DR. GRINNELL.

Accuses Detectives of Rough Treatment —His Wife Very Ill—He Visits Deputy Commissioner Devery.

Dr. Ashbell P. Grinnell of Burlington, formerly Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, who was arrested Friday morning through the mistake of Commodore Edward Weston, who lives at the Waldorf-Astoria, who identified him as an alleged swindler, complains strongly of the treatment to which Mrs. Grinnell and himself were subject by Detective Sergeants McConville and Barrett. Mrs. Grinnell was made so ill by the experience that she is unable to travel, and the couple remain at the Manhattan Hotel. Her condition was so unfavorable yesterday that Dr. Grinnell telegraphed for their daughter to come to the city.

The doctor was arrested at the Grand Central Station as they were about to board a train for home. He has no blame for the detectives for the arrest itself, for he was positively identified by Commodore Weston as the man wanted, but he says that when he asked for the sake of his wife that he be taken away in a cab for which he offered to pay, they refused and took them to Police Headquarters in a Fourth Avenue car. He then asked to telephone to friends in this city, many of them eminent men, and they refused to permit that at the time, one of them saying roughly: "You'll get all that's coming to you before you get through."

They reached Headquarters at roll call and were forced into line with a number of criminals, although Mrs. Grinnell was not included in Weston's complaint.

McConville, the doctor says, turned a deaf ear to his protests against this outrage on a respectable woman, and, turning to the detectives, he said, so that all could hear: "Look at her, too; she's one of them." He also says he was not informed of the nature of the charge against him until after his release in Jefferson Market Police Court.

Dr. Grinnell, with his counsel, Thomas O'Sullivan, called upon Deputy Commissioner Devery yesterday and obtained a transcript of the circumstances of his arrest from the blotter. The Deputy Commissioner offered to entertain charges against the detectives, and Dr. Grinnell said he would consider the matter. After leaving he said he was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the Deputy Commissioner had treated him.

Commissioner Murphy says that he will look into the matter and commented upon a letter which Commodore Weston is said to have written to the doctor, apologizing for the mistake and offering reparation, saying: "It's a good deal like hitting a man on the head with a brick and then explaining that you did it because he looked like John Smith."

CHASE AFTER A WALDORF CHEF

Only Lamb Chops and Boiled Eggs Were Found in His Pockets and He Was Released.

The disappearance of much silverware from the Waldorf-Astoria pantry has caused great annoyance to the management, and extra precautions have been taken which were not abandoned when there was one arrest a few days ago. So it happened that in the course of the efforts to trace the thefts two private detectives were posted at the employes' door in Astor Court Friday evening. Louis Le Bouton, one of the cooks of the great hostelry to whom no special suspicion had attached, came along, and the guards noticed that his trousers bulged:

"Here, you, what have you got in your pockets?" was the hail.

"Noxing, Messieurs, nozing at all," replied Louis, with quaking limbs.

"All right, you go no further," was the response, as the men barred his way. The cook turned and fled back into the hotel. He ran through the pantry and upstairs into the main corridor, with several employes in pursuit. He pushed the richly-clad patrons to right and left, and gained the Thirty-fourth Street door and the street. Here a policeman and two watchmen joined in the chase.

Louis ran like a deer, but one of the men was just a little faster, and caught him as he reached Broadway. Then the policeman came up and twisted his heavy hand into Louis's collar and dragged him back to the hotel with a jeering crowd following. He begged piteously to be let go, but they took him to a private room and searched him. In one pocket they found two lamb-chops, and in the other two boiled eggs.

Then he was released from custody by the policeman and from further service in the hotel by the head steward.

MRS. NATION GOES IT ALONE.

Parts with Her Negro Publisher—He Suppressed Her Editorial.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 23.—Mrs. Carrie Nation has dissolved partnership with Nick Chiles, her negro publisher. She will hereafter endeavor to edit and have printed her paper, The Smasher's Mail, without his assistance.

The trouble grew out of the suppression by Chiles of an editorial written by Mrs. Nation, scoring District Judge Hazen, before whom she has appeared a number of times.

LOTOS CLUB'S WELCOME TO THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Odell Declares He Is Executive of the Whole State.

HE RECOGNIZES NO FACTION

The Official Chamber at Albany His Quarters, Not the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Lotos Club last evening, and many complimentary things were said about him by the speakers. The Governor had hardly stepped into the dining hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, when he was cheered. Thereafter, whenever his name was mentioned, he was cheered again and again, and when, during his brief speech, he declared that he was the Governor of the whole State, not of Republicans alone, he was rewarded with shouts of approval that compelled him to stop speaking for a considerable time.

Even before the speechmaking began the Governor was made much of by the banqueters, and he and Senator Chauncey M. Depew were kept busy writing their autographs on the menu cards, which were attractive enough to deserve mention. Late in the evening Mark Twain arrived, and for a time shared the attention of the guests with the Governor.

Frank R. Lawrence, the President of the Lotos Club, opened the speechmaking. He was applauded at times when he seemed least to expect it.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAMENT.

"We assemble in salutation and greeting to a fellow-member to-night," he began, "who has been placed in the highest station in our Commonwealth. How persistent are the attacks made by fate upon the members of this club, how constant the sacrifices demanded of them by public duty!

"Every little while it happens to us that one of our members is snatched from us and sent abroad as an Ambassador, or is elevated to the gloom and seclusion of the bench, or is condemned without reprieve to a term in Congress, perhaps a seat in the Senate. And now it has happened that one of our number, in the very prime of life and usefulness, has been ruthlessly forced, whether he would or no, into the great and commanding position of Governor of the State of New York.

"The club has borne these sacrifices with resignation, and even with cheerfulness; and when, in the course of human events, it shall be demanded, as must inevitably occur, that we furnish a President of the United States, we shall be at no loss for material, and will endeavor to rise to that occasion also.

"There is no sacrifice which the members of this club are not prepared to make at the command of public duty. [Applause.]

"To-night we expect to hear great secrets of State. A reasonable time has elapsed since the induction of the Governor into office. He has had opportunity to become acquainted with the perplexities of his station, and it is our understanding, or at least our expectation, that he has come here this evening in search of advice. We expect to hear from our Chief Executive something of all the things that are in the air above, on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, and whatever subjects he may suggest we shall be prepared to discuss with him candidly.

"A better body of advisers he could not seek, for I am in a position to assure the Governor that, in the main at least, the members of this club are not embarrassed by the slightest knowledge of the subjects with which he is compelled to deal. And what is more important, the presence of a sufficient number of reporters here should assure him that any confidences with which he may honor us will be preserved inviolate.

"Gentlemen, however lightly we may assume to deal with public questions, there is not a man of us who does not take a deep and heartfelt pride in being a citizen of the foremost State of the Union. The State of New York has contributed as largely as any of her sisters to the welfare of our country. Its population is, I suppose, nearly twice as great as the population of the whole United States in the days of Washington and Jefferson. In wealth and population and intelligence, in all the things which go to make a people great, it far surpasses many a kingdom which has been famous in history.

"The list of its Governors embraces many illustrious names; Clinton and Seward, and others whose names you will readily recall. Our Chief Magistrates have usually been selected from among the foremost of our citizens; and in the latest occupant of that high station his Excellency Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., we have a man trained to the public service, old enough to be of ripe experience, young enough to have a great many years of public usefulness and service before him, a resolute, self-reliant man, who commands the public confidence, and whose highest desire is the public welfare."

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gov. Odell was not slow in responding to the President's speech of welcome. He began by thanking the members of the Lotos Club for the expressions of esteem which he had already heard, and went on:

"While I was connected with the Republican State Committee I found the Lotos Club a haven of rest often after a day's wearisome duty—a refuge from those men who seem not to realize that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.'

"I hope you have not lured me here to-night by the same pretext which the Queen of the Executive Mansion employed recently. She came to me several days ago and said: 'Ben, I have an afternoon reception on my hands to-day, and I am at a loss for a novelty.

"'I have had Dr. Mary Walker and other celebrities. Now, I think that if you would lay off this afternoon and come over you might do—to be sure you are only a Governor, but I have nobody else.' [Laughter and applause.]

"In coming here to-night I confess that I was somewhat at a loss to know what to do or say. No doubt some of you have been reading the papers lately.

"From them some of you have gotten the impression, no doubt, that all there was of the executive department of the State was the Executive Chamber at Albany, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and No. 49 Broadway. You can see that knowing that you were so impressed I was somewhat at a loss to know what to say or do upon this occasion.

"The executive department at Albany is divided into two distinct factions—the silent and the oratorical. I do not belong to the oratorical department, but the Lieutenant Governor is here, and I feel that I ought to allow him to perform his duty."

"No, no; go on!" shouted one of the diners.

"Seriously, the post which I have been called upon to fill is not exactly a bed of roses. You who have followed the course of events within the last few days must have realized this. As long as I feel sure, however, of the support of the men who have placed me in the position which I occupy, I shall have no fear." [Applause.]

"New York State is a great State, and it should be our united desire and effort to maintain its glory. It is true, however, that no county in the State should have preferences over any other county.

"I appreciate the honor which you have bestowed upon me, but I have no desire for personal glory. I recognize the fact that I am the Governor of no faction or party, but the Governor of the Empire State—the Governor of all the people. I hope so to conduct myself as not to bring the blush of shame to your face. I thank you again."

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, followed the Governor, claiming that the heroic days of the American Republic were now, not in the past.

SENATOR DEPEW'S TRIBUTE.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew followed Dr. MacArthur.

"I remember when Gov. Odell, after his election," said the Senator, "began his career of an after-dinner speaker. Then he spoke only for a minute and a half and regretted the last minute. Now he proceeds with the ease and fluency of a veteran, saying much and revealing nothing.

"I rejoice that I was present at a dinner where Dr. MacArthur arose beside Mark Twain and said the things that the latter has been saying for some time, and I particularly appreciated that remark of his that 'There were giants in the days of yore,' and when I heard that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff sitting beside me said: 'Ah, that's a great speech.' [Laughter.]

"I have been an organization man all my life—with some lapses—and one time, when on the way to Saratoga to nominate a Governor, with the slate all made, I received a telegram saying that I was expected to nominate Horace Greeley. Well, as I am a good organization man, and always have been—with some lapses—I went in and jumped on the slate with both feet. The slate cracked, but didn't break, and when, later, I was telling Greeley how it happened, he said: 'Well, who wants to be Governor of New York, anyhow? Nobody in the State can name the last ten of them.' And he was right. We have a Governor every two years, and I doubt if any man can name the last ten.

"But the people of the country are keeping their eyes on Odell. He is a vertebrate, and the people are finding it out. He has not been calling up the past and coming posterity. He has taken up the problems of the day as they have arisen. He has decided these according to what he thought was best for the people who elected him.

"Following that course I may assure him that if the lightning strikes where he wants it to strike in the future, we, brethren of the Lotos, and the people at large will be with him to a man."

MR. ROOSEVELT CHEERED.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, entering as Senator Depew sat down, was greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. The Vice President gave a Rough Rider salute in acknowledgment, and sat down beside Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, opposite Gov. Odell.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was the next speaker. He said he had not anticipated, for a time, the pleasure of attendance on the dinner, as it had been arranged that he should go on a hunting trip to the Adirondacks.

"But this is not the time," said he, "when I take to the woods. Senator Depew was all wrong in his chronology when he said that men were giants in days agone, putting me in that class, and then adding that he and I were classmates at Yale." [Laughter.]

"Regardless of police legislation," said Mr. Hedges, "I say that Gov. Odell is the real thing. Whether the bill passes or not, matters not to me. That is a mere microbe. The real question is whether my official position will be saved, and whether, with Executive approval, my annual modest competence of $4,000 will be increased to $5,000 per annum. ["Hear! Hear!" shouted some guests in the rear.]

"It may be, as has been said to-night, that this might be a dangerous dinner at which to speak. It was before the Governor spoke. But now, inflated by numerous libations, I am reckless as to any probable sudden cessation of my official career."

Vice President Roosevelt paid his respects to Gov. Odell in a brief speech. He spoke in part as follows:

"I deem myself fortunate to be able to come among you and pay my tribute of esteem to Gov. Odell, because he is the Governor of all the State, bent upon bringing the State onward and upward. The bed of the Governor is not indeed always of roses. Of course he has difficulties and troubles."

The Vice President leaned across the banquet table as he spoke and looked the Governor directly in the eyes. He continued:

"It's a great task, but it is one of the most honorable of tasks to be Governor and fulfill the duties of the office. He should be praised indeed who has done it as Gov. Odell has.

"There is any amount of excellent work to be done and to be done well, for no other reward than the satisfaction of duty well performed. I am under great obligations to the people of this State. It was a great pleasure to serve them according to the light that was in me. It was particularly a pleasure to be associated with you, Gov. Odell, during two years, and to be numbered among your friends.

"I think it a good idea for us all to understand the responsibilities of the man in the Governor's chair, and I ask all to do their utmost to help Gov. Odell to discharge to the best of his ability the onerous duties of the office he has so auspiciously entered upon." [Applause.]

MARK TWAIN'S SPEECH.

Mark Twain, who next spoke, was greeted with enthusiasm as he arose.

"I recently had the pleasure of visiting Gov. Odell and his official family," he said. "The family is made up of three Republicans for business and one Democrat for ornament and social elevation.

"I have also been to Albany two or three times without salary on expensive errands, once to help repeal the Ramapo bill, and again to assist in passing a police bill, in case he was short a police bill. I'm privileged on the floor of any Legislature. There was a little self-interest here and there.

"My scheme was to have only authors in the bill. For myself, I wanted to be chief of the force—not because I was particularly qualified, but because I was tired, and wanted to rest. And I wanted Mr. Howells for First Deputy, not because he has any police ability, but because he's tired, too. And I wanted Mr. Depew to be my Second Deputy, not because he's tired, but because he can do most anything well, and I could draw the salary. Then, he and I are members of the famous class of '53 at Yale, though he was there before I was.

"Then, again, Senator Depew is a Missouri man, the same as I am, and in a Missourian there is no guile. There is, too, a further bond of union in that, when I was young, I was a member of a firm of twins, and one of them disappeared. There seems to me to be a resemblance in Senator Depew to me in grace of motion and fluency of speech. Which seems to me to designate him as that long-lost twin.

"Then in my Police bill I wanted Stedman and Aldrich and Matthews for the Broadway squad, and others still for the 'Red Light' district, and others to look after the pretty manicurists, and to modify the activity of the cadets. Now, Depew could do that.

"Now that bill was my bright dream and my ambition. But it faded as so many other bright dreams have faded. Gov. Odell couldn't favor it. He said he couldn't leave the city unprotected. Now I have nothing to do to-morrow and if the Governor will just hold a conference with me we'll settle the police question.

"If my bill passes I'd just fill up the 'Red Light' district with poets—the best poets we've got—armed not with barbaric clubs, but with their own poems, and I would make them corral those poor unkempt people of that locality and I would have my poetic policemen read their poems to them until that region was so elevated and uplifted and reformed that the inhabitants over there themselves wouldn't know it."

Senator Elsberg, St. Clair McKelway, and George H. Daniels also spoke.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Instant Death of J. L. Overton, an Old Resident of Bridgehampton, L. I.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., March 23.—Joseph L. Overton, an old and prominent resident of this place, was killed last evening in a runaway accident.

While out driving, his horse ran away. The wagon collided with a tree, and Mr. Overton was thrown heavily to the ground, striking on his head. His skull was fractured, and he lived only a few minutes after the accident.

Mr. Overton was seventy-eight years old. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and was active in church work. He is survived by one son.

Boston Hotel Bars Must Close Sundays.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—An order was issued this afternoon by the Board of Police notifying the proprietors of all hotels in the city that hereafter they will not be allowed to serve either liquor or food in rooms in which their bars are located on Sundays or holidays. This order does not interfere with the serving of liquid or solid refreshments to guests in their own rooms. Nevertheless the order comes as a staggering blow to the hotel men, who have heretofore reaped rich harvests from their Sunday and holiday bar trade.

Boy Murderer Gets a Life Sentence.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—Nicholas Heeney, the nineteen-year-old boy who murdered Frank Johnson, a Pennsylvania Railroad towerman, about a month ago, was to-day sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Heeney's parents live in Newark, N. J.

Steamer Ashore Near Calcutta.

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the British steamer City of Venice, thence for Liverpool, is aground in a dangerous position on Ashipur Sands, seventeen miles below Calcutta, in the River Hooghly. The passengers have been landed.

Big Oil Discovery in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, March 23.—It is reported on reliable authority that the Talara Petroleum Company has lately discovered a new well which is a splendid producer. This discovery, it is said, will lead to the export of oil to Central America and Australasia.

PRESIDENT HADLEY TALKS ON GOVERNMENT

Public Sentiment as a Factor in State Affairs.

Head of Yale the Chief Speaker at University of California Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 23.—Charter Day was celebrated here to-day, the occasion being the thirty-third anniversary of the founding of the University of California. The Faculty, in caps and gowns, assembled at 10:30 A. M. and marched across the college campus to the gymnasium, where the exercises were held. The oration was delivered by President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, whose subject was "Government by Public Opinion." President Hadley said in part:

"There are two theories of democratic government—the individualistic, which relies on the self-interest of the various citizens acting independently, and the socialistic, which relies mainly on the votes of those citizens acting in a body. Neither has proved wholly satisfactory.

"With regard to the individualistic theory this is now admitted: Self-interest has done a great deal for us, but it will not do everything. It is a powerful stimulant for good, but neither in economics nor morals is it that panacea for social ills which so many persons two generations ago thought it to be. Free competition was far better than the old system of class legislation which it superseded. But we cannot have free competition anywhere; nor is it certain that in those cases where we can have it it produces so great a degree of justice as was once supposed.

"Under these circumstances the Socialist, and many who are not Socialists, demand that these evils be controlled by the use of the machinery of government. But the power to use this machinery in the public interest is in some respects more apparent than real. The democratic government is subject to special difficulties in exercising this power. It lacks the compelling force behind it which is felt in a monarchy or an aristocracy—for what is everybody's business is nobody's business—and laws that were passed with enthusiasm often go unenforced. It lacks continuity of policy and tenacity of purpose. This difficulty is seen when we compare our own foreign policy with that of a country like Russia. It lacks self-restraint in the use of the law-making power. It devises its statutes with the best of intentions, but they often result in nothing except evasions and inconvenience.

"Nor is it always desirable that they should end otherwise. A statute passed by a bare majority and in the face of a reluctant minority, does not represent the will of the people. The Constitution of the United States, far from sanctioning unlimited rights of the majority against the minority, is filled from beginning to end with restrictions upon the exercise of such rights.

"Self-interest, being an inadequate support for political and moral order and over-legislation, an evil worse than that which it undertakes to cure, we must go back to the true principles of self-government—government based on public sentiment.

"Much, though not all, of the objections to trusts is based on the fact that the critics do not own them—that they find themselves at the wrong end of certain transactions instead of at the right end. If a man really believes that a trust is a bad thing and would refuse to countenance its pursuits, if he were their beneficiary, he can call his opposition to them by the honorable title of public spirit. And it may be added that most of the actual reform in trust abuses has been thus made from the inside, by the self-respect of their owners. But if the critic is doing on a small scale what the trust is practicing on a large scale, making every effort to sell his goods at as high price as possible, and not being overscrupulous as to the means by which this is brought about, his words count for nothing.

"Some moralists would deny the possibility of the existence of any public opinion independent of selfishness. But they have the facts of history against them. The social and political instinct in mankind is so strong that people are led under its operation to do things which are against their own personal convenience, and even against their own interests, in order to subserve the need of the community. Public sentiment is the name given to the feeling which gives effect to these virtues of patriotism and public devotion. It is because it exists that we have thus far remained a free people.

"Of the power of such sentiment when once aroused there can be no question. The recent hazing investigations at West Point show how much stronger is an unwritten code of honor in a social body than are all the laws passed in Congress. But can it be thus aroused to do any large portion of the work which we now demand of government? We may frankly admit that it will not do all these things, for which numbers of people now desire legislation. This, however, is a merit rather than a fault, for if we once recognize that public opinion was the source of authority we would cease to try to impose prohibition in cases where it does not prohibit or to pass corporation laws which do not regulate—demanding everything and enforcing nothing. Even in times gone by the efficiency of a railroad law has depended more by far on the public understanding of the situation than upon the actual letter of the duties imposed.

"The question is often asked, 'What constitutes the essential mark of the gentleman, as distinct from the accidents of birth and clothes, of manners and of speech?' I believe it is to be found in the readiness to accept trusts, even when they are personally disadvantageous—the readiness to subordinate the man's own convenience and desires to a social code. The code may be a good one or a bad one, but if it is an authority which the gentleman accepts of his own free will, without waiting for anyone to compel him to accept it. To the extent that he does this he not only proves himself a gentleman, but proves himself capable of self-government. In this sense, I believe, that the great body of the American people are gentlemen, and are therefore capable of self-government.

"The possibility of maintaining democracy is due to the fact that increased readiness to accept self-imposed burdens has gone hand in hand with increase of commercial and political power. It is for the young men who are just growing up to carry into the larger world of business and legislation the spirit which will subordinate personal convenience to collective honor. In this development of the principle of political trusteeship lies the hope of the Republic for its future."

TOOK POISON, THEN A STROLL.

Jennie Bergessin Succumbed to Effects of Morphine While with Her Escort.

Jennie Bergessin of 321 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street attempted suicide last night by morphine poisoning. She succumbed to the effects of the drug while walking with Frank E. Mullen, a Boston salesman.

About 8 o'clock Mullen called on Miss Bergessin at her residence and went with her for a walk. The couple were in the vicinity of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, when the woman told her escort that she had taken morphine.

Mullen led her in a semi-conscious condition into a drug store near by and notified Policeman Wagner, who sent a call to the J. Hood Wright Hospital for an ambulance. When the woman was turned over to the ambulance surgeon Wagner arrested Mullen and took him to the station house, where he denied any knowledge of having seen Miss Bergessin take the drug. He said the first information he had of the fact was when she informed him of her act. He was released. At the hospital it was said that the woman would recover.

Miss Bergessin, it was said, lives in Boston, and has been in this city for some time past studying music.

A SAMOAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Institution Opened at Autoloma, in Western Part of Tutuila.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Assistant Secretary Hackett has received a report from Commander B. F. Tilley, commanding the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, dated Auckland, March 2, 1901, saying that the repairs to the Abarenda have been completed. He adds that the health of the ship's company is excellent, and that everything is reported to be in a satisfactory state at Tutuila. Good progress is being made in the construction work at Pago Pago.

Another communication was received from Lieut. Commander Dorn, United States Navy, commanding the naval station at Tutuila in the absence of Commander Tilley, dated Feb. 25, reporting the ceremonies at the opening of a high school for girls at Autoloma, in the western district of Tutuila. This is the first school for girls established within the limits of the United States naval stations. It is modeled on the plan of the school near Apia, both being conducted by the London Mission Society. Two women are in charge, and 100 pupils are accommodated.

The course will include instruction in English, history of the United States, sewing, household duties, &c., and extends over a term of four years. The school building was erected by general subscription, the natives of Tutuila and Manua having contributed about $6,000 in money or its equivalent in copra. Besides this amount the natives gave their time and labor gratuitously in grading and doing other work, including carpentering. Two hundred persons attended the opening exercises, including the native Governor of Tutuila and a representative of the Governor of Manua. The exercises were concluded by the singing of "America" in English, all present standing.

After the exercises were concluded a formal presentation of food to the school and the visitors took place, in accordance with the Samoan custom.

TESTING PRECIOUS STONES.

How to Distinguish Between the Genuine and Spurious Article.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, under date of Feb. 11, 1901, writes to the State Department as follows:

"In a lecture on precious stones, recently delivered before the Industrial Association of Berlin, Dr. Immanuel Friedlaender said that the testing of diamonds is comparatively simple. The common test for hardness suffices. If the stone resists strong attacks, it is certain to be genuine; if it does not, the damage is insignificant, as only an imitation has been destroyed. This test, however, is doubtful with rubies. If a ruby can be affected by a steel file or by quartz, it is surely not genuine; but such a test with a topaz is liable to injure a valuable stone.

"The test for hardness is of no avail with emeralds, as this stone is not much harder than quartz, and, in addition, possesses the quality of cracking easily.

"For examining rubies and emeralds the optical test is best. A glass magnifying about one hundred times suffices. Every expert knows that almost all precious stones have little flaws. Nearly every ruby and all emeralds have many defects, which are so characteristic that the genuineness of the stones is readily established. Such a test is very necessary with rubies, because the imitations are very deceiving. Their color is absolutely durable and often much finer than that of the genuine, although it may be stated that a somewhat yellowish tint is always suspicious.

"The only reliable way in which genuine rubies can be told from imitations is by the minute air bubbles of inclosures, which become clearly visible under the magnifying glass. These are not to be found in the natural gem; on the other hand, the imitations lack certain defects characteristic of genuine rubies—certain vacuums, whose outlines are much more indistinct than those of the air bubbles in imitations.

"True emeralds have similar characteristic defects, such as inclosures of liquids, and curious dendrites. Sapphires also show peculiar netlike formations."

THE CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Officials Deny that Germany Is Co-operating with Great Britain.

LONDON, March 24.—The Foreign Office emphatically denies that Germany is in any way co-operating with Great Britain in regard to the proposed Nicaragua Canal, as reported in cable dispatches from New York.

BERLIN, March 23.—The German officials emphatically deny that Germany supported Great Britain in rejecting the United States Senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. They say the matter does not concern Germany.

Washington Officials Decorated.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Information has been received here that the decoration of the Merite Agricole has been conferred by the French Government upon the following gentlemen, employes of the Department of Agriculture, for services in connection with the Paris Exposition: Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist; Major H. E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division; G. B. Brackett, Pomologist; W. A. Taylor, Assistant Pomologist; M. A. Carleton, Cerealist; John I. Schulte, associate editor of The Experiment Station Record. The decoration also has been conferred upon James L. Farmer, Assistant Director of Agriculture for the Paris Exposition.

A Careless Soldier's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The records of the court-martial which tried Private Henry L. Maney, Troop M, Tenth Cavalry, at Matanzas, are contained in special orders emanating from the Department of Cuba. The soldier was accused and found guilty of mortally wounding a member of his troop with a carbine through criminal neglect and carelessness, and was sentenced to be confined at hard labor, under charge of the post guard, for twelve months, forfeiting $12 of his pay monthly for that period. The sentence was approved.

Charged with Robbing the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Isaac Levy and Lewis Goldstein were arrested to-day charged with stealing goods belonging to the United States Government valued at nearly $60,000. Levy and Goldstein have been engaged in contracting for Government work at the Schuylkill Arsenal here for over three years. They are charged with having appropriated material for uniforms and other goods and selling the same. Levy and Goldstein were held in $2,500 bail each for a hearing on Tuesday.

W. H. HALL.

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MR. ROOSEVELT PRAISES THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Vice President of the United States a Guest at Its Banquet.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild's Views of the Society's Mission—Speeches by St. Clair McKelway, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Others.

The Legal Aid Society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence last night with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. About 200 of the most prominent members of the society assembled in the large ballroom, in response to the invitations, which for the first time asked for the presence at a banquet of the society of the society's women, who have done so much to make its work a success.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, had been asked to preside. With him at the guests' table sat Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President of the United States; Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Arthur von Briesen, Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel, St. Clair McKelway, John Kendrick Bangs, Louis Windmüller, Paul Dana, and representatives of the various foreign Consulates in this city.

Among the prominent members who sat at the tables were: Carl Schurz, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Bijur, George C. Boldt, Mrs. Simon Borg, Mrs. Von Briesen, Horace E. Deming, A. J. Dittenhofer, William E. Hornblower, Dr. A. Jacobi, Rudolph Keppler, Antonio Knauth, Victor Morawetz, Mr. and Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. J. N. Seligman, Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, and John De Witt Warner and Mrs. Louis Windmuller.

The tables were decorated with roses and the souvenirs were small busts of Blackstone.

In introducing the speakers of the evening, Charles S. Fairchild said in part:

"Law we know is the foundation of all of our institutions, and justice is what our frame of government is designed to support. The product in my mind of the highest civilization is justice—absolute justice. This Legal Aid Society does a work among a class of people in our community which secures for them this crowning product of civilization—namely, justice, and in doing this it does not only benevolent work toward those people who are the immediate subjects of each case, but to my mind it does a great educational work, an upbuilding and strengthening work for our whole community, in that it makes the people who otherwise might be ignorant of it, people who see law mainly in the form of force and its repressive side, make them know that there is justice for every man, simply because he is a man. [Applause.]

"And when that lesson is learned and believed by all the people, or by the great bulk of the people of any community, that community is safe, that country is loved, and that, to my mind, is the great work of this Legal Aid Society. It brings this knowledge of the theory of our institutions, however imperfectly that theory may have been carried out—it bring to their minds that that is our theory; that with us a man is entitled to his rights for no other reason under the blue heavens than that they are his rights, and then, when that come to their minds, they are good citizens and good patriots and lovers of our country."

Mr Fairchild then introduced Arthur Von Briesen, the President of the society, upon whom Mr Fairchild said the largest part of the work of the society had fallen. Mr. Von Briesen in a lengthy but much-applauded address gave an outline of the society's history from the beginning as a small organization to its present large and powerful scope, and which has come to be imitated by other similar societies in other cities of the country.

In introducing Vice President Roosevelt, Mr. Fairchild said:

"We have with us to-night a man who all his life has been the promoter of and interested in good things and good influences in this City of New York. This guest of ours happens to be the President—I mean the Vice President—of the United States. [Great applause.] But we have him here because he first and last belongs in this kind of work."

Vice President Roosevelt's Speech.

Vice President Roosevelt, who was greeted with renewed applause when he arose, said:

"It is entirely fitting to have the toast 'Our Country' responded to at a dinner given as a memorial of the work done in the past by this society, so that there may be incitement to continue that work in the future, because upon the doing of just such work as has been done by you will depend in large measure whether we shall have cause to feel pride or shame in our country.

"There is never any use in idly regretting changes that have swept away conditions which we would perhaps liked to have seen obtain permanently; the thing to do is to face the fact that the changes have occurred and to meet the new conditions which more and more our life is becoming, a life of that concentrated industrial development which has produced the complex and mighty problems with which we have to deal in this generation. We stand on the threshold of a new century, and we are going to succeed or fail accordingly as we remember, or fail to remember, that the duty of each is the duty to his neighbor as well as the duty to himself.

"I first met Mr. Van Briesen in those halcyon days when I was Police Commissioner. [Laughter.] They are days that I find that I look back to with more pleasure than perhaps some others who remember it. [Laughter.] In the course of my work as Police Commissioner I came in contact with the awful crime and misery that welters around us, but also with vast number cases where the load of injustice had been lightened by an outside, non-official force, by people who were working, not because they were paid by the public to work, not because there was any reward even of fame in it for them, but because it had seemed to them right to work that way, who were working to lighten that load. [Applause.]

"If there is one thing that we ought to stand for in this country it is for doing exact justice. I think it is probably inevitable under any system of law that injustice will come to the helpless from the difficulty in setting its machinery in motion. I am not sure that there could be a change in the law which would make it the duty of the State to try to carry the burden that your society has carried.

"The State can do a great deal, but it is an error to believe that the State can do more than a certain amount. Much must remain to be done by the individuals, working singly or in co-operation one with the other. Nevertheless, that difficulty of setting the machinery of the law in operation has resulted in misery to thousands and scores of thousands, and misery to those whom of all others we should strive most to protect, to those who are too helpless to be able in anyway to protect themselves.

THINGS TO GUARD AGAINST.

Mr. Roosevelt cited several instances of the work accomplished by the society which had come to his personal notice, and continued:

"But there is another good thing about this society. It does not come in that category which includes all the excellent creatures who confound softness of head with goodness of heart. [Laughter.] They exercise common sense as well as good heartedness. All the time, in every effort to better mankind, in every effort to undo the existing injustice, to make the conditions of life a little fairer, a little more equal, we have to beware of the almost inevitable tendency to convert those who feel deeply existing wrongs into apologists for or abettors of other forms of wrongdoing.

"You will meet any number of men of excellent emotions, without any well-regulated habit of thinking as they ought to think, who fail to remember that truth, and all the time we have to be on our guard in the interests of our civilization against the men who would in the effort to undo existing injustice plunge us into a chaos which would mean injustice of an infinitely worse type. Our great safeguard against that kind of revolution is the existence of a sufficient number of men who try to cut out the causes which would lead to such a revolution.

"It is just exactly as it is with certain other troubles of the body politic to-day. I think that those who have studied the problems at all are convinced that oftentimes the men that play into the hands of the agitators against the existing social system, especially the existing social system as regards property, are the very men who most clamorously insist upon an undue share of the benefits of the existing social system, and who are unwilling to submit to a proper regulation of their efforts and of what their efforts produce. They would apply it not only to the great aggregate of corporate wealth, but in many other directions. The men who are fighting the battle against violent revolution in the existing social order are the men who are doing their best to abate the injustices of the existing social order.

"A failure to recognize that these injustices exist, a failure to exert every legitimate effort to abate them, is, in many cases equivalent to aiding the effort to overthrow the good and evil alike in the existing social order.

"Those of us who believe most emphatically that it is unwise to the last degree, that it will be destructive to try the remedies preached by the apostles of disorder, those of us believe rather that our mind should be most keenly alive, from that very cause, to the nature of remedying the injustice that actually exists. Some of it can be remedied by the State, not all. Some of it can be remedied by individual effort, and no man and no woman is excused from that individual effort by the existence of a society such as this."

St. Clair McKelway on "Public Opinion"

St. Clair McKelway spoke to the toast "Public Opinion." He said:

"'This is a Government of public opinion,' not a few say. It is. But all do not realize fully what that means. It is not a Government of public impression. Two years ago a great arch was built in New York within an unusually short time, and with unanimous acclamation. Two months ago it was taken down without general regret, and amid general indifference. Several years ago a great arch was projected further down town in Manhattan. Subscriptions languished, work halted, interest well-nigh ceased, but after a while the arch was finished and presented to the city. The tributary pile that went up quickly came down quickly. The one that went up slowly may eventually crumble, but if our civilization lasts, it will have a life longer than the Colisseum or the Parthenon. The same can be said of the great tomb on Riverside Heights, and of the matchless library, the gift of a private citizen to learning, hard by the tomb.

"The evanescent memorial was the birth of impulse. The enduring monuments were the birth of deliberation, and have their foundations on principle. The vanished structure will be duplicated elsewhere in our city, but it, too, will then be the offspring of set purpose, and it, too, will be based on sentiments as enduring as the deeds it will commemorate. This distinction is shown to make strong the difference between impulse and conviction, between spasm and confidence, between resentment and enthusiasm, between public opinion and public impression. In the strong sense of the word, public opinion is the basis of government. In the weak sense of the word it is the court of demagogues, the manufactured product of sensation, or the experimental lure of parties. Only in the strong sense of the word is it entitled to serious consideration. In that sense it is known as unwritten law, both in the British Empire and in our own Republic. It will be well to consider it under that head. Study will show that Governments are controlled by unwritten laws quite as much as by legislative enactments or judicial decisions.

"There is no written law against a third term for a President. The unwritten law against it has proved stronger than a written law would be, for that would be opposed and discussed, and by its very passage would be admittedly repealable. Unpassed, undiscussed, unquestioned, the principle of no third term for any President has proved irresistible. A political party which was asked to override acclaimed credit for patriotism by refusing to do so, and carried the election by a narrow margin on that exploitation of its vaunted virtue. Probably never again will the effort be made, though there is almost a fascinating temptation to make it. But it will have no hope of success unless our average of public men falls so low in character or capacity that an exigent recourse may be made to a stalwart and heroic character on the plea that better the breakage of a tradition that the peril or humiliation of the Republic. But of all propositions that is the least likely.

"Again, there is no written law to prevent a State from repudiating its debts or from establishing polygamy. But every State that has repudiated its debts has been forced to repudiate repudiation or been prevented from effectuating it by judicial decisions that unimpairable obligations of contracts have been thereby attacked. And the one political community which sought to legalize polygamy was compelled to abolish it by the compressure of public opinion on it from the American home, the American Church, and the American conscience. In the same way in most States nothing stands between municipalities and their regulation or overthrow by legislation but the unwritten law of home rule and the rights which it carries. In short, written laws and judicial decisions are more devoted to the recognition of establishment of the wholesome principles of unwritten laws than to any other purpose. Constitutions themselves are strictly interpreted against arbitrary powers and against wanton interferences, out of respect for the unwritten laws of liberty, justice, local rights, and the like, the solidified public opinion of our century.

NEEDLESS APPREHENSIONS.

"These truisms are stated to allay some apprehensions that would be comic were they not so sincere. The apprehensions are that an enlarged army, an involuntarily assumed colonial policy, and the bringing within our National jurisdiction of communities unprepared for self-government and requiring benevolent tutelary rule, will work more than a safe or normal change in the structure of our institutions and in the spirit of our administration of them. If the regard paid to solidified and unchangeable public opinion, which has its way and sway in unwritten laws, be borne in mind, these apprehensions should abate.

"Americanism is not de-Americanized or un-Americanized by the extension of its geographical limits. It is of the very irony of contemporary politics, and it will be the paradox and the satire of history, that the political party, historically the opponent of expansion, is now its exponent, and the political party in the past the historical exponent of it is now its opponent. No wonder members of each whipped or slipped, or shipped or tripped, over to the other, seeking by a change of environment to adjust their personal equation to their political traditions. As in all such cases, the change bred crimination and recrimination, bitterness and passion, but they are now abating, and the storm of epithets has disappeared from the political atmosphere lately so signally cleared by a decisive election.

"There is something to forgive and to forget on both sides. And there should be nothing unnecessarily to reiterate on either. By a salutary moral law majorities are at the mercy of minorities in our system. With majorities is responsibility, but with them is also the fear to carry it to its limit, lest the reaction occur which will shift the centre of power over the head of the adversary. Those who fear for the Republic should console themselves with the truth that the majority are restrained by them, even while claiming that they are not. The history of every Administration, State or National, shows a steady percentage of abatement of programme by the majority, and its steady approximation toward moderate courses under the attrition of the criticism of the minority. Thus victors are losers and losers gainers.

"There is no written law which requires any of the voluntary organizations for the benefit of humanity to be formed. They are spontaneously born out of the wish of considerate hearts to relieve the woes or to secure the rights of those on whom life bears hard or who are even unaware of their rights under the laws themselves. Organized charities and legal aid societies are the moral supplements of legal government. Law may prescribe their forms and define their duties, but it cannot compel their existence, and their existence itself is a confession of the failure of government to accomplish some of its objects, owing to the mechanical methods it pursues, and owing to the intrusion of political passion and rapacity into its working. The unwritten laws which this society carries out are found in the Sermon on the Mount and in the Golden Rule, and both existed in the breasts of patriarchs and of saints under all religions, before the sermon was spoken or the rule expressed.

"Those laws are proof of the heart of God in the hearts of men. They establish the humanity of God and the divinity of man. That fact is the basis. The rest is detail. The results are history. But the basis is found in the unwritten laws which underlie and justify government, which undergird and sanctify religion, and which preserve, sweeten, and glorify civilization itself. The facts known of this society indicate and vindicate these unwritten laws. The statements here made to-night magnify these unwritten laws. The interesting anniversary which this society has reached to-night brings us back with gratitude to these unwritten laws. They are the real public opinion. Governments which offend them go down in disrepute. Parties which ignore them are succeeded by parties which promise to respect them.

"All is transient and relatively unimportant in policies or in enactments, except what reposes upon these unwritten laws, which raise humanity above the brute, which make it but little lower than the angels, and which will sympathetically so transform society and government alike that the completion of their function will date the beginning of the endless Golden Age."

Addresses by Other Speakers.

Rear Admiral Higginson responded to the toast, "The Seaman. His Rights and His Wrongs," and paid a eulogy to the character of Father Taylor of Boston and the devotion of sailors to him. In discussing the way different classes of sailors go with their own class, the Rear Admiral excited some amusement by saying:

"Sailors from tramp steamers mostly go to Brooklyn. I don't know why tramps should go there. Brooklyn is a good place."

"Home Messages" were then delivered by Consul General T. von Dessewffy of Austria-Hungary, Consul General E. Bruwaert of France, Consul Geissler of Germany, Consul General Planten of Holland, and Consul General Teplow of Russia, who paid tributes to the work of the Legal Aid Society among immigrants from their several countries. Letters of regret were read from Consul General Sanderson of Great Britain and Consul General Buenz of Germany.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who was assigned to speak on "Charity," was then introduced and roused hearty applause by touching on the subject of protected vice from the point of view of justice. He said in part:

"Justice formulated in law and enforced by government is the basis of civilization. It is an idle thing to build subways, it is an idle thing to build improved tenement houses or to build churches and school houses if there is not law and justice to protect the property that is thus constructed. It is the basis of liberty.

"If in this City of New York the time shall ever come when laws are not equally administered, when some merchants can lumber up the sidewalks with their boxes and other merchants cannot, when some men can keep gambling hells open and other men cannot, when some houses of vice are protected and other houses of vice are not, when some men have the hand of the law upon them when they do wrong and other men never see the hand of the law when they do wrong, and the people of this city look on with indifference or with unconcern or with that silence which is the worst form of ratification—the very foundation of your civilization will be undermined and overthrown.

"If ever a time shall come when in this city only the rich man can enjoy law as a doubtful luxury, when the poor who need it most cannot have its protection, when only a golden key will unlock the door to the courtroom, the seeds of revolution will be sown, the firebrand of revolution will be lighted, and put into the hands of men, and they will almost be justified in the revolution which will follow.

"I appeal to the ladies here. Consider for one moment what it would mean for your daughter, your sister, your friend, to be alone in this great city. A woman is alone, with none to help her. If she is sick, there is a hospital open to her, but if she is suffering injustice or wrong, if wages are not paid to her, if protection is not given to her, if the door of the house of every swinging wide open to her and no other door of any other house does, think what you owe to that daughter, that sister, that woman who is your daughter, who is your sister! And then, through this society, reach out the hand of help to her."

Justice Joseph M. Deuel, the last speaker of the evening, began his reply to the toast, "The Poor and Their Champions for Justice," by promising to be brief if the audience would "exercise a modicum of the patience of the Irish woman who wanted to have the pictures of her children taken. She had eleven children, and she went to the photographer and asked him his price. He said, 'Four dollars a dozen,' and she said, 'I will wait.'"

SOLDIERS SUFFER IN ALASKA.

Party Engaged in Constructing a Telegraph Line Isolated—Rescued by Reindeer Sleds.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The first details of the great hardship and suffering endured by the two corps of soldiers and engineers who attempted to construct a telegraph line between Dawson City and Fort St. Michael have reached Dr. Eugene S. Willard of Evanston in a letter from his son, P. E. Willard, who was one of the parties. As already told, a miscalculation was made, and the two corps, working from opposite ends of the line, missed each other by seventy miles. The letter states that it was necessary to send a relay expedition drawn by reindeer to rescue the soldiers from death.

The letter from Mr. Willard, dated at Eaton Reindeer Station, Dec. 31, 1900, has just reached his parents. He wrote:

Lieut. Offley left Unalaklik on Winter was setting in to build a line to Kaltag. At the same time Lieuts. Smith and Grimm set out from Kaltag to build across the portage, and the detachments were to meet half way between Kaltag and the coast. In the middle of the Winter word was brought by travelers that Lieuts. Smith and Grimm, after building eighteen miles of telegraph line, were in distress. They had several men with them, and, as there were no supplies at Kaltag, and they had no communication with any other place, they were in danger of starvation. Their mule team had gone through the ice of a river, and the load of provisions was lost.

All the men were turned out to shovel snow in an effort to move forward. This proved useless, for the mules at every step left a track of blood. Their hoofs were torn and their legs cut at every step. As soon as he heard of their condition Lieut. Offley took a dog team and started to find them. He found them in frightful condition. They had leather shoes, which are of no use in this country, and their feet, hands, ears, and faces were frozen. They were living on half rations.

The mules were suffering so much that two of them were shot. A request was sent to Dr. Francis H. Gambell, Superintendent of the Government reindeer in Alaska, that some of the deer from the Eaton station be sent to rescue the party. Thirty reindeer, hauling sleds, were sent to the rescue. They proved to be superior to dogs, as it costs nothing to feed them.

MITCHELL LEAVES SCRANTON.

President of United Mine Workers Said to be Coming Here.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 23.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, accompanied by District Presidents T. D. Nichols, T. P. Duffy, and John Fahy, left here to-day, ostensibly for New York. Last night Mr. Mitchell held a long conference over the long-distance telephone, and it is believed that the departure of the mine workers officials was the result of this interview.

There are indications that the railroads are preparing for a strike. All the available cars are being loaded with coal, while none is being emptied and returned to the mines. Consequently many collieries throughout the region were idle to-day owing to a scarcity of cars.

The Central Labor Union of Wilkesbarre sent a committee here to-day to invite President Mitchell to that city, but they were unable to see him owing to his absence from the city.

MISSING GIRL BROUGHT HOME.

Mabel Connor of This City Was Found Wandering About in Washington.

Mabel Connor, the young girl who mysteriously disappeared early Tuesday morning from the home of her aunt, Mrs. Jordan, at 121 West Forty-first Street, was returned to her home last evening.

According to the girl's aunt and her sister, Eleanor, the girl's mind is a blank from the time she left home until she was found Thursday night in Washington. Eleanor, the girl's sister, went to Washington on Friday and brought her to this city.

She was put to bed immediately upon her arrival at Mrs. Jordan's home, and was not questioned, as she appeared to be very much excited and seemed to be demented. The girl's sister said that so far Mabel has not been able to explain her movements since leaving this city, and remembered nothing that had taken place. A specialist will be summoned to examine the girl.

Smallpox in Massachusetts Towns.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23.—Louis Spady, a negro, is suffering with smallpox. Spady was taken ill Monday. This morning several physicians held a consultation and the disease was pronounced smallpox. The health authorities were immediately notified, and Agent Kimball lost no time in establishing a quarantine.

HUNTINGTON, Mass., March 23.—Two cases of smallpox were reported here yesterday, both supposed to have had their origin in the rag room of the Chapin & Gould paper mill. Every precaution is being taken and vaccination is general.

Train Collides with Street Car.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—A Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern freight train struck a North Fairmount street car at Queen City Avenue crossing at 7:30 o'clock to-night, killing Conductor John Seifer and fatally injuring Motorman Jacob Teller. The ten passengers escaped with slight injuries. The car was demolished. It is said that the gates at the crossing were left open, causing the conductor to signal the motorman that the track was clear.

IT HAS WEBSTER'S FEATURES.

But the Old Ship's Figurehead Over the Expressmen's Shanty Represents John Warren.

On the top of a little shanty at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, there is nailed the figure of the upper portion of a man's body that in facial expression and dress bears a remarkable resemblance to the accepted idea of the personal appearance of Daniel Webster. The diminutive structure thus decorated is the office of P. Fitzgerald & Son, expressmen, and the bust over the door is the figurehead of an old sailing vessel that many years ago went the way so many sailing vessels are going of late, viz., the conversion into a coal barge.

Clad in the costume of ante-bellum days and wearing a hat suggestive of the style preferred by Paul Krüger, the figure never fails to attract the attention and to excite the curiosity of persons not familiar with its true history. The resemblance to Webster is the first thing noticed, and this impression grows with closer inspection of the object. Unless the true identity is forthcoming, in nine cases out of ten it is a permanent one.

But it is not the memory of the great New Hampshire statesman whose memory the figure commemorates, but that of one of the prominent men of earlier New York.

"It is the face of John Warren," said Mr. Fitzgerald, when asked recently for a history of the figure; "and the head and body over the door were formerly the figurehead of a schooner named in his honor. The John Warren passed out of existence many years ago, and about all that is left of her, so far as I know, is that figure you see there. I have only had it on the roof for a few years. Before that I had the head of an Indian maiden, but a lady from Atlantic City, having expressed a desire for it, I let her have it and substituted the figure of John Warren for it. Before the Indian maiden I had an old Norse King, and I guess if you come back a few years from now you will find somebody else's memory being kept green on the top of the little house.

SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.

Phenomenal Record of 1890 May Be Equaled This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 23.—With the coming of Spring the outlook for the shipbuilding industry in Maine has perceptibly brightened, and there is reason to believe that the good record of 1900 will be equaled if not exceeded this year. Maine shipbuilding has not yet recovered from the slump that followed the phenomenal year of 1890, when 74,466 tons of new vessels were launched from the yards of the State. In seven years the output had declined to a little over 5,000 tons, but in 1900 it recovered to 56,403 tons, and there is hope that the record of 1890 may again be equaled.

In 1900 Maine sent out 1 ship, 16 barges, 40 schooners, 39 sloops, and 10 steamers, a total of 106 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage (net) of 56,403; Massachusetts, 40 vessels of 3,086 tons; Connecticut, 23 vessels, of 8,012 tons. Total for New England, 67,501 tons. In the Maritime Provinces there were built 21 vessels, with a total tonnage of 4,313. Total for New England and the provinces, 191 vessels, of 71,814 tons.

The Maine shipyards have on the stocks or under contract, including vessels launched since Jan. 1, 1901, 2 ships, 35 schooners, 8 barges, 5 steamers, and numerous small craft, and in all New England there are now under construction 131 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of over 100,000. This does not include Government vessels to cost $15,000,000, with a total displacement of over 50,000 tons.

This is an era of mammoth fore-and-afters. In 1900 2 six-masters were built, one at Camden and one at Bath. Including the Oakley C. Curtis, launched at Bath in January, and the Rebecca Palmer, launched at Rockland in March, the record for 1901 will include 11 five-masted schooners—8 from Maine yards, 2 from Massachusetts, and 1 from Connecticut. The largest schooner yet designed will be a five-master of 3,500 tons gross, to be built at East Boston, but it is likely that Maine will produce a seven-master before the year is out that will be even larger.

TO PROSECUTE FREIGHT AGENTS.

Inter-State Commission Said to Have Proof that Rebates Were Granted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—Through J. T. Marchand, its special agent, the Inter-State Commerce Commisson is said to have come into possession of absolute proof that rebates have been regularly paid by the railroads on east-bound shipments of packing house products from Kansas City, and criminal prosecutions for violation of the Inter-State Commerce act may result.

It is alleged that the commission intends to prosecute for perjury some of the freight agents who testified at the Kansas City hearing.

THE LEGISLATURE'S CLOSING.

Senator Raines Sets May 1 as the Date and Gives His Reasons.

The State Legislature, in the opinion of Senator Raines, will not adjourn earlier than May 1.

"The Charter Revision matter," he said, "will not be disposed of until the end of next week, and if the Mayor keeps the bill fifteen days, as he has the right to do, you can see where we will be."

"What about the Congress Reapportionment bill? Do you expect any fight on it?" the Senator was asked.

"Yes," he answered. "There is a good deal of opposition to some of its features. There is considerable objection among people in Erie, Onondaga, and Washington Counties. So far as the Rensselaer-Washington district is concerned I think that the fact that the district is made assuredly Republican should outweigh the personal feelings or political ambitions of any individual."

State Committeeman I. V. Baker, Jr., of Washington is making a fight against having his county coupled with Rensselaer, as it threatens his political extinction.

The Progressive Republican Club.

A number of Republicans residing in the Fifteenth Assembly District held a meeting on the 19th inst. and organized a new Republican club, calling it the Progressive Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District. The objects of the club are "to advance Republicanism and Republican principles in the Fifteenth Assembly District and to promote friendly and social intercourse among Republicans of the said district." The following officers were elected: President—William S. Reynolds; First Vice President—William H. Brady; Second Vice President—Miles Ryan; Recording Secretary—George R. White; Financial Secretary—Robert W. Dailey; Treasurer—Robert Gordon.

Charged with Killing His Mother.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 23.—Thomas Levins, living near here, was charged to-day before Judge Hoise with having killed Mrs. Martha Levins, his mother. Mrs. Levins was burned to death on March 1 in her home, and at the time it was supposed and the Coroner so decided, that her death was the result of the accidental overturning of a lamp. The son's arrest was due to his brother Peter, who communicated his suspicions to the authorities. Thomas denies the accusation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7:10 A. M.—232 West Twenty-sixth Street; Paylor & Son; damage, $100.

8:05 A. M.—1,604 Second Avenue; Chustic Goetz; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—113 Amsterdam Avenue; John Marchal; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—334 Seventh Avenue; Thomas Eckerson; damage, $75.

2:10 P. M.—304 West Thirty-fourth Street; Edward Molowitz; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—1 West Eighty-second Street; Richard Werner; no damage.

5:05 P. M.—642 Sixth Avenue; Robert Murry; damage, $500.

7:10 P. M.—44 Essex Street; Rosey Simons; damage, $300.

6:50 P. M.—Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $5.

7:20 P. M.—1,882 Bathgate Avenue; William Kochding; damage, $20.

8 P. M.—93 First Avenue; Jacob Kelenberg; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—339 Eighth Avenue; Henry Keale; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—9 West Ninety-first Street; W. H. Ralley; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 23.—The hammer shop of the Schenectady Locomotive Works was burned to the ground this morning. About 200 men will be temporarily thrown out of employment. General Manager Pitkin said that the loss was $50,000. There is a partial insurance.

PRISONERS' RELEASE REFUSED.

Justice McAdam Dismisses a Writ of Habeas Corpus for Men Arrested in a Bank.

Four men, Corcoran, O'Brien, Tuohy, and Moore, who have been locked up since March 16 because they acted suspiciously at the Union Square Bank on the morning of that day, were before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by their lawyer in an effort to secure their release. All the men are represented in the Rogues' Gallery, and a policeman recognized them in the street and kept his eyes on them. He saw them go in and come out of the bank a number of times, and between each visit holding a whispered consultation on the sidewalk. He watched this performance for a full hour, and then arrested the whole party under Section 505 of the Penal Code, which provides as follows:

A person, who under circumstances or in a manner not amounting to a burglary, enters a building or any part thereof, with intent to commit a felony or a larceny, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Justice McAdam dismissed the writ, saying:

"The fact that four professional thieves acting in concert enter a bank in this city, having no business calling them to the bank; that they frequently go in and out of said bank, and that they converse together on the adjacent corner, point to an intent to commit a felony or a larceny, and, unexplained, is sufficient to warrant a conviction. The prisoners were properly committed for trial."

The men were then taken back to the City Prison.

JEWISH WORKMEN ORGANIZING.

National Protective Association Planned —Politics to be Excluded.

For some time the Hebrew workingmen on the east side have been trying to organize a benevolent and protective association on a large scale, which would have educational as well as insurance features. A number of organizations of the kind were formed from time to time which amalgamated under the title of the Arbeiter Ring, and yesterday it was announced that a convention had been called, to be held in this city on March 30 and 31 at University Settlement Hall, to form a National protective and benevolent organization of Hebrew workingmen, which will have branch lodges in all the large cities.

The new organization will be a little different in it construction from the lodges now in existence. According to the promoters of the movement many of the protective and benevolent associations of Hebrew workingmen in this city became in time political organizations, and it is intended to make this feature impossible by a plank in the constitution of the proposed National body.

UNION BUTTON FOR BARTENDERS.

Campaign Against the Sale in Saloons of Non-Union Products.

The Bartenders' Union will arrange this week to provide buttons for union bartenders, so that trades unionists may know they are being served with union products. When the buttons have been distributed, all the unions in Greater New York will be notified and asked to refuse to be served by a bartender who does not display the union button.

The design of the button has not yet been decided on, but a decision will be reached early this week. In the meantime, several suggestions have been made. One member of the union recommends the design of an arm with a bungstarter. Another proposed design is an arm holding up a foaming glass of beer, under which are the words "Union is strength." This motto, it is said, will apply specially to union whisky.

When the bartenders have been furnished with the buttons, a committee will be appointed to watch members of labor unions who are suspected of having a liking for non-union beer. If any of them are caught drinking beer served by a bartender who does not display the union button, their cases will be laid before their respective unions, with the request that they be disciplined in some way.

Changes in Cornell Faculty.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 23.—Cornell's Board of Trustees met to-day and transacted some important business. As successor to the late Rev. Moses Coit Tyler, head of the American History Department, Charles H. Hull, present assistant Professor of Political Economy was elected; to succeed Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler at the head of the Greek Department, J. R. S. Sterrett, now Professor of Greek at Amherst, was appointed; Frank Fetter, Professor of Political Economy and Finance at Leland Stanford University, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Political Science Department.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and warmer; brisk east to southeast winds.

Rains have fallen in the western parts of Virginia and North Carolina, and in Georgia, South Carolina, Northern Florida, Alabama, Eastern Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Southwestern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Southwestern Idaho, and the North Pacific Coast region, and snows in Northern Montana, Eastern North Dakota, Western South Dakota, Western Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, and Southeastern Idaho.

The temperature has risen decidedly in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Southern Lower Michigan, Western and Northern New York, Southeastern Virginia, Southeastern North Carolina, and Central Texas; generally elsewhere it has fallen, with decided changes from Eastern Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky westward over New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Southern North Dakota. A storm of decided energy is central over Eastern Kansas.

High winds and gales are reported from Northeastern Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, southern portions of Illinois and Missouri, Western Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Thunder squalls are indicated for the central valleys, rains in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and lower lake region, and rain or snow in the Northwest.

Brisk east to southeast winds are indicated for the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts and brisk southeasterly winds for the South Atlantic Coast.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf coast from New Orleans to Pensacola, and advisory messages were sent to stations on the Atlantic Coast from West Point, Va., to Miami, Fla., and on the Texas and Western Florida coasts.

Forecast for to-day and to-morrow:

New England, increasing cloudiness, with rain probable in the afternoon; warmer, winds becoming brisk east to southeast. Monday, rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain, with warmer in southern portion; brisk southeasterly winds. Monday rain.

New Jersey and Delaware, rain and warmer, brisk southeasterly winds. Monday rain.

Maryland, rain, with cold in western portion; brisk southeasterly winds. Monday rain.

District of Columbia, rain, brisk southeasterly winds; Monday, rain.

Virginia and North Carolina, rain, warmer in extreme western portions; brisk southeasterly winds. Monday, fair in western, rain in eastern portions.

South Carolina, rain, brisk southeasterly winds. Monday, rain in eastern, fair in western portion.

Western Virginia, rain and colder; southeasterly winds. Monday, rain.

Western Pennsylvania, rain and colder, brisk and high southeasterly winds. Monday, occasional rains or snows.

Western New York, rain, with warmer in eastern portion; brisk and high southeasterly winds. Monday, rain or snow.

Minnesota, fair in western, snow in eastern portion; colder in southeast portion; brisk and probably high northerly winds. Monday, fair.

North Dakota, generally fair, with rising temperature in western portion; winds becoming southerly. Monday, fair.

South Dakota, fair in western, rain or snow and colder in eastern portion; winds becoming brisk and possibly high northwesterly. Monday, fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901	1901.
3 A. M.	37	39	41
6 A. M.	37	36	41
9 A. M.	42	40	46
12 M.	47	45	50
4 P. M.	53	48	50
6 P. M.	49	44	46
9 P. M.	44	42	44
12 P. M.	39	41	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45¾
Weather Bureau	43
Corresponding date 1900	44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The barometer registered 30.19 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday and 30.16 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 57 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 50 degrees at 2:20 P. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at 6 A. M.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS,

238 FIFTH AVE. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

EXHIBITION OF A PRE-EMINENT COLLECTION,

BEING THE

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

of one of the largest collectors and importers of antiques and reproductions in

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comprising exquisite specimens of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., Chippendale, Sheraton, Adams, Heppelwhite, Colonial, and Venetian, including a superb satinwood twin Bedroom Suite of Adams' design. A Wardrobe of the finest San Domingo Mahogany, fitted with drawers and trays for holding every article pertaining to a gentleman's outfit.

Replica of the Lady Hamilton Desk, a superb satinwood Library Table; a magnificent Centre Table, inlaid in mythological subjects; a collection of Sheffield Plated Ware, Old Pottery, Wood Carvings, Ancient Paintings; a small and carefully selected assortment of

TURKISH RUGS AND CARPETS,

the whole forming one of the choicest collections ever offered by us. To be sold

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 27, 28 AND 29, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

UNION PACIFIC STOCK INCREASE.

Action of Board on Proposed Issue of Bonds Approved.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 23.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held in this city to-day, among those present being President Horace G. Burt, Secretary Alexander Millar, General Solicitor W. R. Kelly, and Attorney Lawrence A. Greer of New York. Of a total of 1,954,294 shares of stock 1,425,296 were voted.

Affirmative action was taken to amend the articles of association increasing the common capital stock by $100,000,000 and to authorize the issue and use of such additional stock, also approving the action of the Board of Directors of the company in the premises and with reference to the proposed issue of $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds and a mortgage upon certain railroads and property of the company to secure the same.

This action was taken in connection with the recent purchases by Edward H. Harriman and associates of the Union Pacific of Southern Pacific securities. The new 4 per cent. bonds are to be exchanged during the next five years for Southern Pacific bonds, and the additional stock is also to be used to cover the purchase of the big system. The total capitalization of the Union Pacific is now $295,429,400.

FLIGHT OF FREIGHT AGENTS.

An Official of the Inter-State Commerce Commission Alarms Kansas City Railroad Representatives.

Kansas City freight representatives of the many railroads having agencies in that city have just gone through a week of unusual excitement. Some time last week J. T. Marchand, a special agent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, arrived in that city, as it was supposed on a friendly call, for he has many close acquaintances among the freight agents

FUNSTON'S BOLD PROJECT

Has Set Out with a Few Men to Capture Aguinaldo.

He Expects to be Brought Before the Insurgent Chief as a Prisoner and Then Seize Him.

MANILA, March 23.—Gen. Funston is now engaged in a daring project which promises to be the greatest and most romantic achievement of his eventful career. In January, from his hiding place in the Province of Isabella, Aguinaldo wrote letters anathematizing the sub-chiefs who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Later Aguinaldo ordered certain insurgent forces in Southern Luzon to join him at a rendezvous in Isabella Province.

The rebel officer intrusted with the aforesaid orders secretly negotiated with the Americans. On securing necessary information, Gen. Funston planned Aguinaldo's capture, and, with Gen. MacArthur's authorization, he proceeded two weeks ago to make the attempt.

Gen. Funston, with Surgeon Major Harris, Capt. Newton of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Lieut. Admire of the Twenty-second Infantry, Lieut. Mitchell of the Fortieth Infantry, six veteran scouts, and a company of native scouts, all picked men, embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg and were landed on a remote beach above Baler.

It was arranged that Aguinaldo's emissary and the native scouts should pass themselves off as insurgent troops, who, having captured Gen. Funston and others, were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. At the right time, when brought before Aguinaldo, Gen Funston was to give a signal, when the tables were to be turned and Aguinaldo was to be seized. A six days' march into the interior was contemplated. Treachery was considered possible, but every precaution was taken. The troops in New Viscaya and New Ecija and the gunboats Vicksburg and Albany were to co-operate with Gen. Funston's force.

The Vicksburg is expected here to-morrow.

TO REDUCE PHILIPPINE FORCE.

Believed that Improved Conditions Justify a Recall of Many Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is stated at the War Department that a reduction of the American forces in the Philippines is among the probabilities of the next few months, if conditions there continue to improve in the same manner in which they have been improving for the past few months. Gen. Chaffee, who will soon succeed Gen. MacArthur, is to make an examination of the state of things at all the principal points, in order that he may be able to inform the department whether, in his judgment, such a reduction is advisable, and, if so, to how great an extent. This is not to be delayed until Gen. MacArthur's return, but is to be done under that officer's direction.

Gen. J. P. Sanger, who has been ordered to the Hawaiian Islands on an inspection tour, is to go to the Philippines as soon as he has completed his duties in Hawaii. His orders include an inspection tour for the purpose, among other things, of ascertaining how much of a reduction can be made.

GOVERNMENT OF NEGROS ISLAND.

Natives Want Elected Instead of Appointed Officers There.

BACOLOD, Island of Negros, March 23.—The United States Philippine Commission has listened to a quantity of testimony on the conditions in the western part of Negros Island, which have tended to show the island to be agriculturally the richest in the Philippines.

Negros has lately been afflicted with a plague of locusts, and the people have been dissatisfied with the administration of public offices under the plan of self-government which was established by Gen. Otis in 1899.

Some natives have urged that when the new Provincial Government is organized the officers thereof be elected instead of mostly appointed, as provided by the new law. The Commissioners responded that these offices were practically elective, being chosen by the Municipal Councilors. But they will consider all suggestions and defer the organization of a civil Government until they have visited the other side of the island. Later the delegates acknowledged that they were not successful in always securing the best officials through election.

The fact that the Island of Negros has already a system of civil government may render necessary the establishment of a temporary and provisional government to carry over affairs to the Provincial Government, which is far more limited in character.

More Filipinos Surrender.

MANILA, March 23.—Col. Rosario, with fifty-one men and fifty-six rifles, has surrendered to Col. Baldwin of the Fourth Infantry, at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite Province.

Lieut. Dean of Troop C, Sixth Cavalry, has engaged a force of insurgents at Tubig, Laguna Province, killing several of them and capturing seven men and twenty-four rifles.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN CUBA.

Now Believed that the Convention Will Accept the Senate Amendment.

HAVANA, March 23.—Reports from all parts of the island indicate a change from the radical stand taken against the Senate amendment, and the tone of the country press is more liberal.

El Diario de la Marina to-day says that, judging from all appearances, the Constitutional Convention will accept the amendment. The Discusion also, instead of continuing its editorials against it, now publishes interviews showing the advisability of accepting the amendment.

CUBAN TARIFF COMMISSION.

Gen. Wood Praises the Members of the Board—$15,000,000 to be Raised.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In informing the War Department of the appointment of the commission to revise the Cuban tariff, Gen. Wood takes occasion to speak in very high terms of the men selected. He says:

"The commission consists of three Americans, Major Tasker H. Bliss, Ramon R. Williams, and Luis V. Place, men who have been in Cuba for a long time, and thoroughly understand and are imbued with the interests of the island, and two Cubans, Señors Jose Bacarbi and Antonio Rivera, both prominent merchants of Havana, while the Secretary of the commission, Señor Laureano Rodriguez, is one of the best informed men in the island on the Cuban tariff question."

This commission has been instructed that the tariff must be so regulated as to produce an annual revenue of at least $15,000,000, as a less amount than that would be insufficient for the support of the Government of Cuba.

St. Louis Exposition Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The St. Louis Exposition Commission was not announced to-day. Representatives Fletcher, Morris, and Eddy of Minnesota to-day saw the President in behalf of Prof. Northrup and Representative Dinsmore of Arkansas urged the selection of E. D. Scott of his State. There are to be five Republican and four Democratic members of the commission. The Republican members whose appointment is regarded as certain are ex-Senators Carter, McBride, and Thurston and John F. Miller, and the Democrats are ex-Senator Lindsay and ex-Representatives Allen of Mississippi and Glynn of New York.

After Appointments for Ohio Men.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Hanna, Gen. Grosvenor, and Representative Dick had a protracted interview with the President to-day. When they left they said a large portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of the army appointments to be assigned to Ohio. It was stated that the report that Lieut. Gov. John A. Caldwell of Ohio is to be appointed Civil Service Commissioner, to succeed the late Mark Brewer of Michigan, is incorrect. It is entirely probable, however, that he will be otherwise provided for.

A NOVEL NAVAL EXHIBIT.

The Department Will Reproduce the Navy in Miniature at Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Navy Department is preparing an instructive exhibit for the Government building at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. It consists of an 8-by-20-foot map of the world, on which will be designated the principal maritime ports of the world and the United States navy yards and stations at home and abroad. The map will cover the globe, from the sixtieth parallel north to the sixtieth parallel south, and upon it will be placed 307 miniature lead models, each representing a battleship, cruiser, monitor, gunboat, torpedo boat, submarine boat, sailing vessel, collier, or tug of the United States Navy, in commission, in ordinary, under repairs, or under construction.

The models of cruising vessels will be painted white, the torpedo boats green, the colliers and sailing vessels black, and the tugs and yard boats orange. The largest of the models is not more than 1½ inches in length. The position of each model on the map will show the location each day of the corresponding vessel of the navy.

WEST POINT CANDIDATES.

List of Those Who Passed Examination and Will Be Admitted to the Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 23.—Out of the 214 candidates who were examined this month at the various military posts throughout the country (Camp McKinley excepted) as to their qualifications for admission to the United States Military Academy, the following named passed successfully and will be admitted without further examination:

Arkansas—B. W. Field, Joseph R. Davis. California—T. H. Emerson. Colorado—J. W. Jones. Connecticut—R. C. Eddy. District of Columbia—G. L. Magruder. Florida—William C. Miller. Georgia—Dew C. Jones, E. P. Fortson. Idaho—A. D. Cummings. Illinois—J. S. Hammond, E. J. Baraynski, E. L. Kloeber, E. C. Mitchell. Indiana—W. E. Prosser, C. S. Ridley, J. J. Bain, J. G. Holz, R. G. Powell. Iowa—A. Gibson. Kansas—A. H. Carter, S. H. Guthrie. Kentucky—Charles Roemer, A. W. Gullion, G. W. Maddox, D. C. Grubbs, J. H. Dickey, H. C. Black. Louisiana—C. S. Caffery, David Hughes. Maine—A. W. Lane, M. H. Shute. Maryland—J. N. Hodges, J. Deb Gardiner, A. Rutherford. Massachusetts—H. C. Judson, F. B. Wilby, C. D. Daly. Michigan—W. A. Howard, W. H. Dodds, Jr., R. W. Case, B. H. Williams. Minnesota—Charles Sanders, L. H. McKinley, F. W. Manley. Mississippi—A. T. Bishop. Missouri—E. E. Zook. Nebraska—W. N. Hensley, Jr., Thomas A. Smith. Nevada—D. C. Seagrove. New Jersey—A. H. Bradley; at large, Sherman Miles. New Mexico—A. C. Tipton.

New York—R. J. McArdle, J. F. Rahme, T. F. Mulvey, Jr., D. I. Mackay, E. N. Krimmling, L. F. Schultze, C. J. Stolbrand, R. H. Lewis, William S. Weeks, W. F. Endress, R. A. Lanigen. North Carolina—P. H. Winston, Ernest Graves, T. D. Osborne, C. A. Stevenson, T. B. Doe. Ohio—H. H. Crites, F. H. Baird, H. N. Tompkins, C. F. Heyd. Oregon—T. W. Hammond, A. B. Barber. Pennsylvania—L. A. O'Donnell, W. A. Dallam, John H. Opp, L. C. Furst, Jr., H. I. Hollister, L. A. Kunzig, Joseph Reisinger, George F. Fox. Rhode Island—Leroy Bartlett, C. H. Gardner. South Carolina—T. M. Bunch. Tennessee—H. T. Herring. Texas—M. S. Fenner, M. A. Elser, T. R. Ridley, M. H. Milliken, C. A. Russell. Virginia—B. G. Moon, O. V. Kean, L. A. Pestross, C. C. Early. Washington—D. A. Robinson, E. C. Hanford. Wisconsin—A. W. Holdernesse, Bernard Lentz, R. H. Jacob. Wyoming—L. R. Fredendall, George Dallman; at large, J. P. Bubb.

There were appointed a total of 142 Principals and 100 alternates; qualified 92 Principals and 12 alternates; 44 were rejected as not mentally qualified, and 17 as not physically qualified; 28 failed to report.

Robert J. McArdle, appointed from New York, had permission to remain at West Point at his own expense until Aug. 8, 1901, when he will be of legal age for admission.

There will be admitted on probation for six months James H. Dickey, Kentucky; David C. Seagrave, Nevada; Arthur H. Bradley, New Jersey, and John P. Bubb, at large.

Thirty-four alternates qualified, for whom no vacancies exist. Thaddeus Jones, North Carolina, and James Blaine Shouse of South Dakota are to be re-examined physically in June.

The successful candidates are to report June 10 for admission as cadets.

MAKING UP ARMY LISTS.

Some Volunteer Field Officers May Get Staff Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Root was with the President for almost two hours to-day, going over the lists of army appointments to be made under the Army Reorganization bill. These appointments are to be announced from time to time as agreed upon.

Efforts are being made to provide for some of the volunteer field officers by appointment to the staff corps. Under the law, promotions in the higher grades of the army are made from the regular army and the vacancies occurring in the lower grades are filled by appointments of officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army, or enlisted men of the regular army. Thus, it is impossible for any of the volunteer officers to get commissions higher than First Lieutenant.

Men who have been serving as Lieutenant Colonels and Majors in the volunteer service do not wish to enter the regular service at the foot of the First Lieutenants or in the grade of Second Lieutenants. As several volunteer officers of the higher grades have distinguished themselves in the Philippines, there is a desire to reward them by giving them staff positions with the rank of Captain.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, United States Cavalry, unassigned, (promoted from First Lieutenant Third Cavalry, subject to examination,) will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at The Presidio at San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1899, to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. William R. Van Tuyl, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. William W. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, will report to Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry, recruiting officer at Macon, Ga., for recruiting duty, and he is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

Capt. Edward G. Beason, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect March 31, his services being no longer required.

Capt. Eugene O. Fechet, Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Caswell, N. C., on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps.

Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at The Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1899, vice Major Frank West, Sixth Cavalry, who is relieved.

First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice First Lieut. Woodson Hocker, Eleventh Infantry, recorder, who is relieved.

Capt. Charles W. Hack, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 22, vice Capt. Dwight B. Taylor, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, relieved.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Ledbetter is detached from the Constellation, April 1, and ordered to the Chicago as relief of Assistant Surgeon Whiting, via the Dixie, April 3.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Crawford is detached from the Dixie, March 28, and ordered to the Constellation April 1, as relief of Assistant Surgeon Ledbetter.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Whiting is detached from the Chicago upon reporting of relief, and ordered to the Dixie.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts left Pensacola yesterday for Culebra Island, the sea-going qualities of the last-named vessel having evidently been unaffected by her recent grounding.

The Dolphin left Washington to-day for target practice.

The Monongahela left San Juan to-day for Yorktown.

The Vixen has left Gibara for Nipe and Tanamo.

Six torpedo boats, the Cushing, Ericsson, Dupont, Foote, Porter, and Stockton, are lying in reserve at the Norfolk yard awaiting the Spring manoeuvres of the torpedo boat flotilla. The Winslow, now repairing at the Delaware Breakwater, and the Rodgers, which is completing repairs at the Brooklyn yard, will join them upon the completion of the work.

Admiral Kempff has transferred his flag from the Newark to the battleship Kentucky.

The collier Nero left Gibraltar yesterday for home. She will first touch at the Norfolk yard.

The Leyden has left New York for Newport.

The Thornton arrived at Annapolis yesterday.

The Iowa has arrived at San Francisco.

War Claims Commission Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Ex-Senator Chandler, the President of the Spanish War Claims Commission, has announced that that commission will hold its first session April 8.

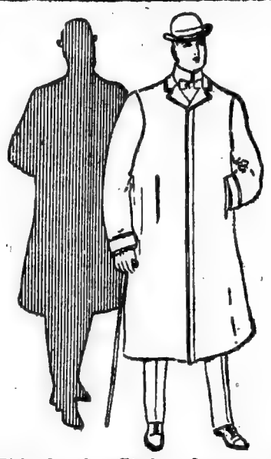

This is the Style of our new Spring Overcoat—it will efface the memory of your Winter coat. We make them with slashed pockets, cuffs and length two inches below the knee. We line them with silk throughout, to order $20. Choice of Coverts, Venetians and Velours. Our double-breasted Prince Albert frock coat and vest, made of imported Vicuna Thibet, silk-lined and faced, at $23, is special value. English Worsted trouserings, to order, $6. For business, our fancy striped Cheviots and Flannels, beautiful novelties, suit to order, $16.

Full dress and Tuxedos, made of German or English Drape, suit to order, $30. We compare them with the best at any price. Money back should you think otherwise.

Samples, Fashion Review and Measuring Guide mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

SCHLEY'S IDEA OF SAILORS

Strongly Recommended Plan to Promote Men from the Ranks.

His Advocacy of a Bill in Congress Over Twelve Years Ago to Enable Apprentices to Get Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Whatever may have been the intention of Rear Admiral Sampson, in 1901, in opposing the idea of raising men out of the ranks of the navy and putting them in the line, it is interesting to know that the letter and spirit of his refusal to indorse the application of Gunner Morgan to be permitted to stand examination were diametrically contrary to the sentiments uttered in 1888 by Rear Admiral Schley.

In 1888 the Fiftieth Congress was in session. William McAdoo of New Jersey and Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama were members of the House and of the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill was referred to the committee providing for the annual commissioning of "a certain number" of apprentices as Ensigns, the number being only two, and to be selected from the boys from the apprentice schools who were to be subject to a special course of two years at the Naval Academy before receiving their commissions. Mr. McAdoo made a very cordial indorsement of the proposition, full of confidence that officers are not born to the quarter deck, but that there is plenty of the material out of which they can be made among the young men who are not favored by social circumstance.

Commodore Schley was then at the head of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, in this city. He wrote a letter to Representative McAdoo. In view of the prominence recently given to the very different letter of Rear Admiral Sampson, on the same subject, it possesses a decided interest to those who have followed the controversy. Commodore Schley wrote:

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
Washington, March 24, 1888.

Sir: Referring to the bill now under consideration in the House committee looking to the appointment of two apprentices annually to the commissioned rank of Ensign, I would say that no harm need be apprehended from such legislation.

At this time, when old ships are giving way to the new, when old needs are being swept away by new requirements, when the old education is being supplemented by a new training to fit the officer, as well as the man, to the new conditions demanded in the new ships, it would seem only proper to open up promotion from the ranks of that class of American boys, our apprentices, whose social or political disadvantages heretofore have placed this beyond them.

The vital importance of the apprentice system as the great nursery of our navy is emphasized by the fact that there are but few American merchant ships on the high seas to-day; it therefore becomes of National importance to train American boys in a special establishment and after special methods, to adapt them to the new appliances and improved conditions of the new navy now growing up; this higher and newer training being necessarily of such different character from the older, and so entirely special in application, that it would seem unfair to any class of boys to ask them to undertake it until twenty-one years of age, and then leave them, at that age, almost unfitted for any other vocation in life. In all other callings, except the navy, the way to the highest place is open to merit, and I ask if it is fair to that class of boys in this great Republic, who, by the accident of birth, are so situated socially or politically as to be just without the opportunity or the means to reach Annapolis as the only road to official preferment?

Either of two things ought to be done—the apprentice boy's career, when once begun, should open up to the most meritorious the possibilities of the highest naval rank, or his training should be so limited as to make this outlook impossible, in which event he would be of no use in the new navy. In other words, if we train boys up to the needs of the new navy, we must either provide the most deserving with opportunities to advance, or we shall immediately find them drifting back into civil life, where some of the specialties acquired for our naval uses can be applied, and where no unjust restriction to their advancement in pay or place is imposed.

If this is good in the army it must be good in the navy; if England promotes her men for distinguished conduct or service and finds it good, the same rule ought to apply to America. If Ney or Soult were fitted after a few years' service as Sergeants to be Marshals of France; if Bernadotte as Sergeant Major learned enough in a few years to become King of Sweden, we may safely trust that an apprentice boy could acquire equally enough in the same time to become an Ensign.

But a feature of this important matter which should not be overlooked is that as a Nation we are to depend upon the naval apprentice system as a means to re-Americanize the navy. Already, under the influence of this system, there is a perceptible increase in the per centum of Americans among the crews of our National vessels, and it is believed that a still further increase can be secured if the advancement sought in this bill is granted.

It may be said under this bill as proposed that many boys may enter this service with a view to secure the advantages of accession to commissioned grades, and, failing in this, may become discontented and drop out disappointed, and in this way increase desertion. The complete answer to this is that we lose a large per centum of the boys to-day because no future is provided for the lad after a training which extends through his minority. It is held that the system proposed bears no analogy to the old plan of selecting cadets from the apprentices, but on the contrary, selects a limited number of the best qualified after active competition during their apprenticeship for a special training in higher branches, and then further selects from this qualified class two of the most competent. This plan introduces a scheme of selecting the best of several hundred boys, and differs so widely from the method formerly authorized and repealed when the list of officers was reduced, that the two cannot be compared. W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of Bureau.

Representative Herbert made a report for the minority. The Navy Department seems to have been against the bill, and the opposition prevailed, the measure not being passed by the House. The same sort of opposition was made against the later proposition to appoint a larger number of Ensigns from among petty officers, but this time the navy opposition was not organized early enough to beat the head of the department. It cannot be said that the idea is popular with naval officers. They generally disagree with McAdoo and Schley, and side with Herbert and Sampson. It is not at all popular among naval officers to make too much of the sailor man. Indeed, the officer who does is apt to be made to feel that he cherishes delusions that ought to be discouraged. Yet there are several admirable officers of the line who began their careers in the navy as "enlisted boys." Toral did not surrender to any of them at Santiago, but one of them at least rendered distinguished service during the brief war with Spain.

Home for Admiral Schley Assured.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—At a meeting of the committee appointed at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, for the purpose of presenting Admiral Schley with a modest home, held in this city to-night, it was reported that about $6,000 had been contributed to the fund. It is expected that by April 15 $10,000 will have been raised, and that will be used to purchase a home in the suburbs of Washington, to be presented to the Admiral.

B. Altman & Co.

SPRING WRAPS and OUTER GARMENTS.

New Importations of Long Garments, Paletots, Capes, Etons, Top Coats and Traveling Garments, made in Satin Countess, Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Etamine, Cloth, Chiffon and Lace.

For Monday, March 25th:

ETON COATS of the GUARANTEED Taffeta Silk with Lace trimmed Collar, $22.50 & 26.00

ETON COATS, of Cloth (trimmed), $17.50

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

New Spring assortments of Crêpes, Veilings, Canvases, Etamines, Barèges, Grenadines and Mercerized Linen effects.

For Monday, March 25th:

2,500 yards of IMPORTED PRINCESS CRÊPE, in Street and Evening Shades, 42 inches wide, ... per yard. 68c.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

(Second Floor.)

TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Cheviot (New Spring Model), consisting of Bolero Coat and Demi-Empire Skirt, Taffeta silk lined, especially adapted for wear with Shirt Waists,

To-morrow, Monday, at $35.00

A selection of Tailor-Made Models in Etamine and Canvas cloths.

DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

An Exceptionally fine selection of Night Robes, Chemises, Corset Covers, Skirts and Dressing Jackets.

Bridal Sets of Linen and Persian Lawn and the Finest Nainsook, trimmed with Old English, Hamburg, Fine Irish Point and the New Lace Embroidery; Real Torchon and Maltese; Real Normandy Valenciennes, also Point de Paris Laces.

Orders for elaborate and costly Trousseaux are made a special feature.

Monday, March 25th:

A number of desirable Undergarments at the following special prices:

$1.00, 1.25, 1.58, 1.85, 2.90

DECORATIVE LINEN DEPARTMENT.

The first shipment of the new "TAORO" Drawn Work Linen Pieces, in Afternoon Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces, Dresser Scarfs and Doylies (the designs of which are exclusive), is now being shown.

700 pieces (of a special design) in Hand-made Renaissance Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths, Doylies and Dresser Scarfs, will be offered to-morrow, MONDAY, as follows:

6 in. Round or Square,	$0.35	20x36 inches,	$3.75
12 " " "	.75	20x45 "	4.75
20 " " "	2.00	20x54 "	6.00
24 " " "	2.85	20x72 "	8.00
30 " " "	4.75		
36 " " "	6.50		

(First Floor.)

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

For SUMMER FURNISHINGS:

India and English Prints, suitable for Curtains, Couch, Table and Cushion Covers. Tabourets; Cretonne Covered and Burnt Wood Utility Boxes, also Embroideries for Draperies, etc.

A general reduction in prices has been made throughout the department, to take effect MONDAY, MARCH 25th, when some very unusual values will be offered, among which are the following:

EMBROIDERED BRAGAS, formerly $1.38 to $1.75, at . . . . 95c.

BULGARIAN EMBROIDERIES, desirable for covering Steamer Pillows and Head Rests or for Trimmings, formerly $3.00 to $3.75, at . . $1.50

BRASS and JEWELED LANTERNS, formerly $7.00 to $12.75, at . $5.90

ONE THOUSAND LOUNGING CUSHIONS, Tapestry covered, value $2.50 to $3.75, at $1.40 and 1.65

Benares Brasses, Vases, Trays, Jardinieres, Antique and Modern Embroideries, etc.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

(Third Floor.)

Cretonnes and Printed Taffetas, in latest designs, for Draperies, Furniture, and Furniture Slip Coverings. Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains and Bed Sets, in large varieties for Summer Furnishings.

In addition, the following SPECIAL VALUES will be offered MONDAY, MARCH 25th:

120 Pairs MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS Original $8.50 to $10.50 per pair, at $5.90 & 6.50

300 pairs IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, originally $5.90 to $10.75 per pair, at $4.50, $5.90, $6.75

COLBERT LACE CURTAINS, originally $17.50 and $22.50 per pair, at $9.75

Also a number of styles of Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains, Brise-Bises, Stores Bonne-Femme and Portières in small quantities of a design at ONE-HALF original prices.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

On MONDAY, MARCH 25th, the following Rugs will be offered:

One Hundred SHIRVAN RUGS, average size, 3 feet 6 inches wide, by 4 feet 8 inches long; regular value $16.00, at . $10.50

One Hundred MOSSOUL RUGS, average size, 3 to 4 feet wide, by 6 to 8 feet long; regular value $24.00, at . $15.00

Thirty LARGE ORIENTAL RUGS will be offered at extremely low prices, a few examples are quoted as follows:

8.10x11.0	Original Price	$135.00 at	$78.00
12.0x15.0	"	145.00 "	98.00
11.4x14.0	"	250.00 "	135.00

(Third Floor.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

$100,000 PAID TO SPAIN.

Treaties Ceding Additional Philippine Islands Exchanged by Mr. Hay and Duke de Arcos.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Spanish Minister, Duke de Arcos, to-day received from Secretary Hay a Treasury warrant for $100,000, and the United States received the final cession of "any and all islands of the Philippine Archipelago lying outside of the line described in Article 3 of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States of Dec. 19, 1898." At the same time a protocol was signed by Mr. Hay and Duke de Arcos exchanging ratifications of the treaty of cession. The specific purpose of the transaction is to add the islands of Cagayan-Sulu and Sibitu to the possessions of the United States.

The ceremony attending the exchange of ratifications and the payment of the hundred-thousand-dollar warrant was an interesting one. The Duke de Arcos arrived at the State Department by appointment at 10 o'clock. He had with him the Spanish version of the treaty, handsomely engrossed and bearing the signature of the Queen Regent of Spain and the Spanish royal seal. Mr. Hay joined the Minister in the diplomatic room. The officials in charge of the execution of treaties and ratifications were called in.

The American text of the treaty, bearing the signature of President McKinley to the ratification, already had been prepared. The Queen Regent's ratification was handed to Mr. Hay, and he in turn presented Duke de Arcos with the ratification executed by President McKinley. The treaties in each case were handsomely bound, that of Spain being in red, with the royal arms in gold, while America's was bound in dark blue, bearing the National coat of arms. A brief protocol was then signed. It recited the formalities of ratification of the treaty signed at Washington Nov. 7, 1900, providing for the cession of any and all islands of the Philippine Archipelago, &c.

The Treasury warrant for $100,000 had been prepared in advance, and was handed to the Spanish Minister. There was an exchange of felicitations over the close of the transaction and Duke de Arcos departed with his hundred-thousand-dollar warrant and the ratified treaty.

New Yorkers Support F. J. Allen.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Depew, Gen. W. H. Seward, and Gordon W. Allen of New York talked with the President to-day in behalf of Fred J. Allen of Auburn, N. Y., who is a candidate for Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Allen is said to have the support of the whole New York delegation. The President expressed a favorable opinion of his candidacy, but did not indicate that he had made a final choice for the place.

MR. GRIGGS RESIGNS.

The Attorney General to Quit March 31—To be Associated with James B. Dill Here.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Attorney General Griggs has handed to the President his resignation, to take effect March 31. Mr. Griggs intends to leave Washington on Saturday next for his home, in New Jersey, where hereafter he will reside.

His intention is to resume immediately the practice of his profession. It is stated by his authority that he will be associated as counsel with the firm of Dill, Boneister & Baldwin of New York City. Mr. Griggs also has formed a partnership with Mr. Dill of Jersey City, under the firm name of Griggs & Dill, for practice in New Jersey.

James B. Dill, the head of the law firm of Dill, Boneister & Baldwin of this city, with whom Attorney General Griggs will be associated in law practice after he ceases to be Attorney General of the United States, has been engaged for many years in the practice of corporation and banking law, and is best known in connection with the organization of some of the largest corporations formed in this country, including the Carnegie Company. He is a Director in many corporations as well as Director and President of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jer

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Disappointment at the Result of Negotiations in South Africa.

A HEATED DEBATE EXPECTED

Commons Resent an Alleged Case of Ministerial Disrespect.

England's Real Status at Tien-Tsin—The Coming Budget—Internal State of Russia—Vast Labor Troubles Threatened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, March 23.—Those peace negotiations have ended as I all along feared they would. They were begun, it will be remembered, by a verbal message from Lord Kitchener carried by Mrs. Louis Botha to her husband. As far as the published papers indicate, three stages were developed: First, the viva voce discussion between Kitchener and Botha resulting in an offer of liberal terms, then Milner's modifications of these terms, and, finally, Chamberlain's emulations in the direction of greater illiberality.

There must be documents still to appear in order to complete the story, but, as I take it, this fact creates the impression that of the three men Lord Kitchener, the ruthless soldier, was the most liberal-minded toward the enemy. Whether Botha's men and subordinate leaders would have accepted even Kitchener's proposals is, I think, doubtful. A sufficient number, however, would probably have done so, and have reduced the others to impotence, and with good will, tact, and forbearance, the beginning might have been made toward the ultimate settlement of the country.

This hope must now be abandoned and undeniably the nation is disappointed. However much we may bluster in the press and in political sections or on the platform or in society, the great mass of the people heartily wish that the war was over and done with. So much is this the case that it is useless to fulminate against the slimness of the Boer or to dose us with stories of his savage deeds and cruelty. We have heard all this so often that we are sick of it, and it begins to dawn upon us that the cost is going to be next door to ruinous.

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THE REAL LEADERS.

This feeling will find expression in the debate in Parliament next week, but I do not expect that the official opposition, so to speak, will lead the fray. Two or three good speeches will be made by men like Sir William V. Harcourt and possibly Asquith, but "C. B." (Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman,) as the titular leader of the Opposition is familiarly called, is not usually good for much. He is amply fulfilling the estimate I made of him at the start, a good man and honest, a man of considerable ability, but one of no great depth of conviction and incurably lazy. The real leaders of the Opposition continue to be Irishmen and Welshmen, and they are sharpening their weapons for a tremendous onslaught upon Chamberlain and Milner, but specially the former, next week.

The House of Commons is getting more and more out of hand because its Ministerial leader is really lazier than Campbell-Bannerman and far more supercilious. The time wasted over subjects the discussion of which is suddenly sprung on the Commons would have sufficed to debate with some degree of decency the enormous estimates now being driven through the House. Look at the impromptu rumpus last night and behold the Commons tempestously standing on their dignity! Thursday's slight which caused a shindy was primarily not Balfour's fault, except that he has no vigilance and does not care a straw for the House he nominally leads, but for which he has philosophical contempt. The real culprit was Lord Lansdowne.

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THE TIEN-TSIN EPISODE.

All the week the country had been kept in a ferment about the Tien-Tsin squabble and in dread lest those fighting fellows should come to blows across the ditch put around the railway siding claimed as Russian territory. Thursday afternoon Lansdowne received a final message dispelling all fears and announcing that both sides had withdrawn their fighters in order to give place to talkers. He strolled down to the House of Lords in the afternoon with the telegrams pasted on a sheet of paper and told the good news to their lordships. An hour after not a single member of the Government in the other house knew anything about these proceedings, and both Balfour and Cranborne were unable to answer questions put to them on the subject by members, some of whom had actually heard the Ministerial announcement in the Lords. Then wrath arose and would not be appeased. A glorious opportunity for one of those raking, irresponsible, and slanging debates, which the dominance of Irishmen and Welshmen in the lower house has made fashionable, took place last night on "C. B.'s" motion for the adjournment of the House when attention was called to the Ministerial disrespect. The Ministers were buffeted and stamped upon and buried beneath a hailstorm of denunciation until they looked like mauled footballers. And worst of all, their majority on division fell to 82, or nearly by one-half.

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SEQUEL TO THE KHAKI ELECTION.

Some day a snap vote of this description will leave the Ministry in the minority, but that day is not perhaps as near as it sometimes seems. Sundry acts of Parliament have first to be put through, such as the renewed agricultural ratings, an act by virtue of which towns are to contribute from their rates a million of money in relief of the rural landlords, and until these good deeds are accomplished the Government and its majority will hang together in spite of increasing discontent. I believe though that, class legislation or none, the Government would not be sorry to see itself defeated, and from this point of view its tactics in forcing the khaki election upon the country last Autumn may still have brought retribution already. It has thereby tied itself to office and cannot escape, though some of its members would like to slide out and leave other parties to restore order in the nation's affairs.

Before leaving the Tien-Tsin episode, it may be interesting to mention that we as a country can have no claim to the bit of land in dispute. It is Chinese land, and the railway is the property of a Chinese company. The British are merely mortgagees with certain peculiar privileges. Furthermore, Lansdowne stated that Russia had acquired this land from the Chinese Government months ago, and that the Foreign Office was then notified of the fact. It would consequently have been an easy matter for the Russians to put us in the wrong had blood really been spilt. Of that eventuality, however, I never had much fear. It would hardly be possible to surprise us into a conflict with a power like Russia in our present mood and feeling, and until the good news came there was dread and not exultation at the bare possibility of another fight.

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FEARS OF TAXPAYERS.

One of the first things to be tackled now is the budget, but up to the present hour I do not think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself is able to say either when his statement will be made, or of what it will consist. Unless the supplementary vote on account of estimates can be swept through Parliament next week, I doubt whether we can have the budget before Easter. It ought to be at the latest delivery on April 2, in order to relieve the strain now put upon the trade by the uncertainty about taxation. Thanks to the nostrum mongers, there is hardly a business in the three kingdoms that has escaped spasms of fear or hope.

The more, however, I see of these fanciful exercises, and the more I watch public sentiment the less ready am I to believe that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dare to attempt anything startling or heroic in the way of new taxes. It is vain to speculate; I can only give you the general impression, which is that our huge deficits will in a great measure be covered by debt. That is easy, but there is one difficulty ahead for the Chancellor that must interfere perplexingly with his calculations. The revenue is giving indications of diminished elasticity, as yet only slight, and perhaps accidental, but in view of the state of trade throughout the country, it must not be disregarded. A prudent Finance Minister would estimate for declines in some large branches of revenue in view of demanding further increases, but I hardly expect Sir Michael will do so; his position is too desperate.

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THE CHAMBERLAIN LIBEL SUIT.

Amid all our political excitements we have found time to pay a good deal of attention to the Chamberlain libel suit. It has occupied most of the week, and the evidence against Arthur Chamberlain has proved full of instruction. We know now how the business was carried on by the firms that lay themselves out to fill Government contracts, and are in a position to form an estimate of the moral qualities necessary to a successful conduct of such business. Arthur proved an admirable witness, smart, quick-witted, never at a loss for an answer, and I expect he will get a verdict in his favor. The defense is conducted with remarkable skill and ability by Rufus Isaacs, but the eminent lawyer is hampered by the nature of the plea entered for his clients. They have not sought to justify the libelous statements published in The Morning Leader and The Star last Autumn, but plead merely that they did not go beyond fair comment upon matters of public interest. Probably the jury will say that they did, and find for the plaintiff with damages. For all that, the trial has had an injurious effect upon the status of the Chamberlain family by stamping them in Arthur's own words as low-class. His suit will be followed by another brought at the instance of Arthur Chamberlain's son Neville, so that one way or another there will be an unusual supply of political and mercantile dirty linen on view.

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THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

Affairs in other countries, when we have time to think of them or look into them, seem ominous to observers here, and I am told by a recent traveler in Russia that internally and in a social-economic sense that vast empire is in far more distressed conditions than the outside world is allowed to know. Those riots of students in St. Petersburg and Moscow are but the symptoms of the disease which is gnawing at the vitals of the State, in almost every province, certainly throughout European Russia; financially, too, affairs are in a bad way, and much as I admire M. de Witte for his pluck, I think the recent measures taken by him have only helped to increase the confusion and to paralyze many of the nascent industries which he has strenuously endeavored to nurture into vigorous, independent existence. The expenditure upon the Siberian Railway and the Chinese schemes of occupation has borne severely upon the already strained resources of treasure and the power of the people to respond to further demands is nil. Famine devours the heart of the empire over a wide area from north to south, and out of the popular misery there is no knowing what convulsion may spring.

Trouble is evidently brewing in the Balkan Peninsula, perhaps, nay probably, at Russia's instigation. A row there would be just the safety valve she needs, and it is difficult to see how any Western power can do much to stifle insurrections there. The Sultan will soon probably once more have to fight for the remains of his dominions, and he will be left to wreak his vengeance upon the populations thereof should he be in a measure victorious, without a hindrance from any Christian power except Russia, who, if balked in China, is almost certain to seek revenge on the Turk's carcass.

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LABOR TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

All her old foes have their hands full, and our next-door neighbor, France, is suffering from a kind of industrial bubonic plague, boils, and broils are all over the country, which may end disastrously. Not merely in Marseilles, but throughout industrial France, the ferment is serious and far more dangerous to established institutions than anything the Royalist factions or Clericals may threaten. A universal strike of labor is the conception of a type calculated to inflame the French imagination.

We are going to have labor troubles here this year in more trades than one, but they promise seriously to begin in the cotton trade, where the operatives have been growing increasingly refractory under the discipline administered by the already languid or shrinking demand. Necessarily the upheavals in China and the famines in India have restricted the consumption of the Lancashire cotton tissues, and no other market has come forward to make good the losses thus arising. Wages have therefore tended downward, and the hours of labor have been curtailed with a view to bring the production down to the limits of consumption. Always when such experiences befall workmen they resent them, and in Lancashire, as elsewhere, the mass of employes seem quite incapable of comprehending the economic laws at work forcing the employers to take the resented measures in self-defense. Many of these employers will be glad to close their mills for a time because they have been accumulating stock at a loss. Therefore, they are little inclined to make further concessions to their operatives, and all the elements of a first-class strike are consequently on the spot. The same remark applies to certain branches of our iron and steel industries, and I hear ironmasters declare that wages must come down. But we are far yet from a French conception of a universal cessation of labor.

We get through you the news this morning that China has rejected the Manchurian compact forced upon her by Russia. Defeat probably spells merely delay in Russia, but her activity in the Near East is likely to be quickened while biding time in China. Her statesmen would probably rather try issues with the friendless, impecunious Sultan than with Japan, and the latter power is sure to resist an attempt of Russia to hem in Korea with a view to its ultimate absorption. Altogether, I do not like the look of things, and the east wind is abominable as always. A. J. W.

AUSTRALASIAN AFFAIRS.

"Imperial" Sentiment Gaining a Firm Hold on the Colonists—Vigorous Policy in the Pacific Likely.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 15.—The press and many public men in Australia are urging that King Edward's titles should include some recognition of his sovereignty over these lands. Various suggestions have been discussed. Some prefer "Emperor" or "King of Greater Britain," while others wish to see Federated Australia raised to the rank of a kingdom, as specially mentioned in the royal list of titles.

These expressions of opinion indicate the hold the Imperial connection is gaining upon Australian colonists. This fact has also been clearly illustrated by the reception given to the representative contingent of Imperial troops which came out for the Commonwealth celebrations in Sydney, and have since been touring the other colonies. The people at the various places they visited have not known how to show them enough hospitality, and, although the men have been on the whole very well-behaved, the hospitality has sometimes proved overpowering. In Brisbane, (Queensland,) for instance, no less than 700 out of 1,000 men had to have their leave stopped after one night's freedom. A corps of 100 Indian native officers, with their body servants, are also going the round of the colonies, and they also are receiving all the welcome which the rules of their caste will permit.

Particular pleasure has been expressed here at the proclamation issued by the King to his colonial subjects, and at his Majesty's decision not to interfere with the arrangements for the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to visit the colonies at the opening of the first Federal Parliament.

It is evident that Australasia is being brought more directly under the influence of the English Court and of English ideas, and, while the result must be a further consolidation of the Empire, there are some thoughtful people who fear the effect upon the traditional virtues of the sturdy colonists.

At the present moment both Australia and New Zealand are busy organizing fresh contingents of troops for South Africa. The appeal from the Home Government has met with the same enthusiastic reply in men and money that was so noticeable earlier in the war.

The establishment of the Commonwealth already promises to lead to a much more active British policy in the Southern Pacific Ocean. Hitherto the jurisdiction and authority of Colonial Governments and Parliaments have been strictly confined to the limits of their own colonies with their specified dependencies. Under the Commonwealth Constitution act, however, the Australian Parliament is empowered to legislate for "external affairs," and in respect to "the relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific." The new Premier, Mr. Barton, has himself taken the portfolio of External Affairs, and has already made important preliminary representations to the Imperial Government with reference to the New Hebrides. He will not, it appears, take decided steps or formulate a definite policy in the Pacific until a Commonwealth Parliament exists to voice Australian views. But there is a growing feeling in Australia and also in New Zealand that British interests, and particularly British colonial interests, have not received sufficient attention in the past.

The Samoan settlement was not popular here. A leading Melbourne paper referred to it a few days ago in terms which express the general feeling, and give significant hints as to the vigorous "foreign" policy which is likely to result from Australia's new powers.

There is at present a sort of dual control, French and British, in the New Hebrides, and it is firmly believed here that under this arrangement the islands are drifting surely into the hands of the French. Periodically missionaries return to point out the danger. It is claimed that the British are unfairly handicapped by the trading regulations, and that French Government subsidies to steamship services and assisted immigration are cutting the ground from under the Australasians' feet.

A NEW INCANDESCENT LAMP.

Consul General at Frankfort Describes a Norwegian Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In a report to the State Department Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, says:

"It is reported that C. Petersen of Christiania has constructed a new incandescent lamp, which is of interest on account of its peculiar arrangement. For the radiation of light, a conductor of the second class, which conducts electricity only when heated, is used, the same as in the 'Nerst' lamp. The conductor in this new lamp, however, is not a thread, but a small rod, which is brought to a white heat and thereby emits light. Around this 'second-class' conductor a thin metal wire of good conductivity is wound, which is connected with the current conductor by equalizing resisters, which serve the purpose of heating the second-class conductor and increasing the resistance of the current. The second-class conductor takes up the greater part of the current. This arrangement results in a great saving of the electric power, which about equals that of a Nerst lamp, but yields a considerably stronger light."

Spanish Sugar Trade in a Bad State.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The sugar manufacturers of Spain are considerably disturbed over the present conditions of this industry, according to a report received at the State Department from United States Consul Ridgely at Malaga. There was great overproduction last year, yet in spite of this prices were much higher than prevailed in the United States. The greater amount of the sugar is made from beets, only a very small proportion being manufactured from the cane. The Government tax is so large as to prevent the exportation of this commodity, and all efforts toward finding new markets have failed up to the present.

Colombian Discriminating Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A dispatch of Minister Hart, at Bogota, saying that Colombia had imposed discriminating duties upon flour and other articles, is not clear to the State Department, nor to the Colombian Minister here, as it is not known whether the discrimination is favorable or unfavorable to the United States. The Colombian Minister is inclined to believe that there has been a reduction of import duties on the articles mentioned, and, as they are American products, the reduction would be to the advantage of American trade.

A Dreyfus Witness Killed.

PARIS, March 23.—An official dispatch from Saigon, capital of French Cochin-China, announces the death of Major Ducros, an important witness who was favorable to Dreyfus at the Rennes court-martial. The Major took part in the recent campaign in North China, and was killed by a fall from his horse.

At Rennes Major Ducros testified that Dreyfus could not have written the bordereau, as he was an expert artillery officer, and the terms employed in the bordereau showed an ignorance of that arm of the French service and its technicalities.

Mr. Zimmerman Lands at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—Upon landing here this evening from the Cunard liner Umbria, Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, father of the Duchess of Manchester, was informed that a writ in a suit for breach of promise had been served upon the Duke. Mr. Zimmerman said this announcement was the first he had heard of the service of such a writ, and added, smiling: "Those things will happen." Mr. Zimmerman will proceed by special train for Tanderagee Castle, the Duke of Manchester's seat in County Armagh.

Moorish Escort for Consul Gunnere.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Gibraltar says the United States armored cruiser New York will sail for Tangier on March 26 to convey the embassy to Mazagan-el-Brija. Thence the embassy will proceed to Fez under a strong escort of the Sultan's soldiers.

Queen Alexandra at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, March 23.—Queen Alexandra arrived here to-day. She was accompanied from Roskildi by her father, King Christian, and her sister, Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Coats, Dresses & Millinery.

Each season we strive to have our assortment surpass the previous one in merit, and at no time has this been more successfully done than in the present Spring offering. We invite your prompt and critical attention, and advise an early selection as many choice novelties cannot be duplicated later.

Children's Reefers and Box-Coats made of Cheviot and Covert Cloths, lined and unlined. Handsome lace collars to wear with the same in large variety.

For Misses—Raglans, Automobiles, Mess Coats and Jackets, made from stylish cloths.

For Little Girls—we have Russian Dresses in serges and light wool materials, numerous styles in Chambrays, Piques, white and colored linens.

Guimpe Dresses of the new wash fabrics, mercerized ginghams, linens, dotted piques, as well as an extensive assortment of serge and washable sailor suits.

For Misses—Tailor-Made Gowns of Cheviots and Ladies Cloth, great variety in all the leading shades. Lawns, white and colored organdies, point d'esprit, etc., suitable for dress occasions or summer wear.

MILLINERY.

Dress Hats including all the novelties in straw effects—the indescribable fancy braids, Neapolitan and Leghorns, combined with chiffon and lace in an endless variety of becoming shapes.

Many new and exclusive styles are shown for the older girls, these being a special feature of this season's display.

Imported Models, all from the best known makers, vie with the choice productions of our own workrooms, and make an exquisite showing

Smart English Walking Hats, made expressly for us, of Milan and rough straw braids.

Durable Straws, simply trimmed, for school and general wear, in all the new and desirable shapes.

Stitched Hats of felt, silk, linen, pique and serge, the necessary adjunct to an outing costume.

Caps, Bonnets and Hats for the little ones in all the new materials, and in styles most suitable, from the dainty first size cap of mull to the elaborate straw and chiffon bonnet for the tiny girl of three.

60-62 West 23d Street.

MARSEILLES STRIKE ENDED.

Employers and Men Agree to Arbitration—Troops Not Used to Disperse Rioters Yesterday.

MARSEILLES, March 23.—The strike here is at an end.

At last night's meeting in the Town Hall, which was called by the Mayor and attended by the Deputies, General Councilors, and Municipal Councilors, a dispatch was received from M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, announcing that the masters had agreed to arbitration respecting those points of the dispute which were open to negotiation.

Two representatives of the strikers were present at the meeting, and accepted the proposed arbitration, provided it was approved by the General Assembly of the strikers.

The striking dock laborers to-night informed the Mayor that the arbitration proposals had been accepted, and the Assembly of Engineers has authorized Mayor Flaissieres to act as intermediary between them and their employers.

The Councilors to-day called on the Prefect and begged him to withdraw or conceal the troops in the city. In view of the negotiations the Prefect consented to conceal the troops, the Councilors promising to influence the strikers to cease further disorders.

A body of striking carters prevented wagons from leaving the railroad depot to-day. Scuffles ensued, and the police charged and dispersed the rioters.

After a meeting, held at the Labor Exchange, the strikers attacked and stoned the street cars at obstructed points, and broke the electric connections. The rioters were dispersed by the police.

KAISER BLAMES ALL GERMANY.

Intimates that the Recent Attack on Him Was the Result of General Conditions—Berlin Press Angry.

BERLIN, March 23.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day President von Kroecher communicated the result of his audience with Emperor William yesterday, when the officers of the Reichstag and Diet expressed the indignation experienced by the members of their respective houses at the recent outrage at Bremen.

His Majesty said to President von Kroecher that he was sorely pained by the outrage, because it convinced him that since the death of Emperor William I., respect for the authorities had decreased among the people, particularly among the youth. The Emperor thought that everybody without distinction should share in the blame for the present conditions. He considered that the press should be a potent instrument in upholding authority, and he was confident that the Deputies of all parties would do all in their power to see the necessary steps taken to assure the full measure of respect for the authorities.

A lively debate followed President von Kroecher's declaration. Herr Richter contended that such admittedly unauthentic statements of the Emperor's words, spoken without the presence of a responsible Minister, were unconstitutional, and such an incident had never happened before during the past thirty years.

When Herr Richter began sharply criticising the Emperor's words, President von Kroecher called him to order. Herr Richter said this proved the truth of his contentions.

To-night's papers are full of references to the remarks of Emperor William, who ignored the officially established facts that Weiland (the man who threw a piece of iron at the Emperor at Bremen,) is a lifelong epileptic, was for years an inmate of an asylum, and on the day of the attempt was under medical treatment for recurring fits. That the Kaiser has thrown harsh blame upon the entire nation for the outrage is the sensation of the day.

The Tageblatt takes Emperor William smartly to task for thus generalizing his deprecatory remarks about his own nation, and disputes his Majesty's right to do so. The paper asks how the Emperor justifies his reproaches, which, generally speaking, are not warranted. It intimates that his Majesty is systematically and wrongly informed by those surrounding him, and adds:

"Assuming that the Emperor's criticism is true, is it not also the Government's and the Emperor's fault if the authority of the crown has suffered greatly since his grandfather's death?"

The Vorwaerts ironically puts a number of questions for Emperor William to answer, among them being—Why has the crown's authority under his reign diminished? and concludes:

"The Emperor really has no grounds for blaming the German people, since the people have done about all he has asked, including countenancing the policy of adventure. But perhaps the Emperor is morose because his latest adventure, namely, the Chinese affair, is turning out poorly."

It is stated that yesterday's unusual precautions when the imperial couple visited the mausoleum of Emperor William I., including the strictest shutting out of the public from the whole Charlottenburg Castle and park an hour before Emperor William's arrival, form part of a regular programme mapped out for all public occasions, by Police Chief von Windheim.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 23.—Jay White, United States Consul at Hanover, is suffering from a severe attack of influenza. Mrs. Mason has gone to Hanover.

J. H. Vickery, Ambassador White's former Secretary, has arrived here. He will establish an American law office in Berlin.

Miss Webster Powell of New York is beginning her twenty-seventh engagement at the Royal Opera here.

Baroness von Ketteler has arrived at Mentone for an extended stay.

R. E. McDuffie of New York has arrived here to install an exhibit of a patent fire alarm and police telegraph system at the International Exhibition of Fire Extinguishing Apparatus, which opens on June 1.

Judge Refuses to Fine Drunkards.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 23.—Police Judge L. W. Wachenheimer has decided that drunkenness is a disease and not a crime. Prisoners charged with that offense appearing before him are discharged and the costs remitted.

SILVER BREAD DISHES.

The Mauser Mfg. Co.,

SILVERSMITHS.

TRADE MARK

15th St., bet. B'way & 5th Ave., N. Y.

JAPAN ENTERS A PROTEST

Objects to the Consummation of the Manchuria Treaty.

Chinese Are Satisfied that Japan Is Determined to Resist the Russian Designs.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The State Department has been made aware of the fact that the Japanese Government has made a rather energetic protest against the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese agreement relating to Manchuria. This intelligence has not been conveyed to the department by means of any formal note or communication, but verbally.

The Chinese Minister to-day had a conference with Secretary Hay, the Manchurian question being the chief subject of discussion. The Minister brought no definite information, however, and could not say whether the report that China has rejected the agreement is true. The time in which China must accept or reject the convention expires in three days.

So far as the United States is concerned, it seems likely that the last word has been spoken, and it is not expected that there will be any decisive move or protest beyond what already has been given. At the same time, it is appreciated that the United States has large commercial interests in Manchuria, which cannot but be affected if China's authority there is practically transferred to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—It is understood and generally believed in diplomatic circles here that the Russo-Chinese agreement, now about to be signed, differs considerably from the original draft, though the details of the differences are not obtainable.

Russian statesmen reiterate emphatically that Russia does not intend to assume a protectorate over Manchuria.

SHANGHAI, March 23.—There is no confirmation of the reported concentration of Russian warships in Korean waters or of the rumored mobilization of the Japanese fleet.

While foreign circles here generally doubt whether an outbreak of hostilities will occur, the Chinese are satisfied that Japan is determined to resist Russian designs on Manchuria.

LONDON, March 24.—The latest communications received by the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, do not confirm the reported rejection of the Russo-Chinese treaty. In fact, they indicate rather the reverse, though the Foreign Office says it still hopes that the pressure being brought to bear on China will have a good result.

The report of the rejection of the Russo-Chinese treaty contained in the Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and cabled here, was received with interest, but the Foreign Office fears that the announcement was premature.

CRUISER VARIAG SAILS.

Leaves Philadelphia—Report that She Is to Proceed Direct to Japanese Waters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Russian cruiser Variag sailed from this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon under cabled orders said to have been received yesterday by Capt. Vladimir Behr from the Russian Government.

All sailors and marines had been kept on board during the preceding forty-eight hours, and officers were notified that shore leave would expire at 10 o'clock this morning.

The official tour, as outlined by Capt. Behr, was that the vessel had orders to proceed to Kronstadt, Russia, via Norfolk, Va., and France.

It is reported, however, that a cablegram was received by Capt. Behr ordering him to proceed at once to Japanese waters. Capt. Behr would not confirm or deny this report. He said: "It is no part of a naval commander's business to answer political questions."

Russian General Asphyxiated.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—A dispatch from Vladivostock announces that Major Gen. Keller, Director of the Usuri Railroad, has been asphyxiated in his car, which caught fire between Nikolsk and Baranovskoye. The attendant in charge of the heating apparatus also perished. The conductor saved his life by jumping from the car.

Skeleton Unravels a Mystery.

WARREN, Ohio, March 23.—The skeleton of James Tod arrived here to-day and a mystery was cleared away. Nine years ago James Tod of Warren, a nephew of War Governor Tod, disappeared from Daytona, Fla. One day this week his skeleton was found near Spruce Creek, in Florida, and was identified by gold fillings in his teeth, a watch, and ring of keys.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18th & 19th STS.

The Easter Store is Ready

—as never before—from one end to the other the store is fairly beaming with the clever work of the foremost authorities on fashion on two continents—Millinery, Gloves, Coats, Suits, Waists, Laces, Shoes and all the other things designed to become part of your Easter toilet—a variety so vast, so comprehensive, so complete in its minutest details that to attempt a description seems a hopeless task.

The Easter Windows Are Ready, Too--
So Are the Store Decorations.

We won't say here what they consist of—we reserve that pleasant surprise for you until you call. But we will say this—the sum total represents our most conscientious efforts to please you, and we hope that when you call we may find our reward in your approval.

OUR EASTER DISPLAY OF

New Spring Millinery

awaits your inspection and your judgment as to its merits. It is, to say the least, a magnificent collection of the world's finest millinery, embracing the masterpieces of such world-famed milliners as Mesdames Caroline Reboux, Linn Faulkner, Virot, Josse, Esther Meyer, Carlier and Virot Berthe, not less than 150 of their superb and matchless hats being represented in the great gathering. $40.00 to $60.00 are the prices we paid in Paris for these exquisitely beautiful and dainty bits of feminine headgear. To-morrow, if you come in time, you may secure them at **20.00** and **25.00**

Over 3,000 Exquisitely Designed Trimmed Hats.

To make this Easter Millinery Display doubly interesting we will have on sale exact reproductions of the best French models, made by our own skilled milliners from the choicest materials, embodying all the newest ideas, styles and effects—hats the like of which you would have to pay from $10 to $20 apiece for elsewhere, but which are to be had here to-morrow for

5.00, 6.75, 7.50 and 10.00.

Untrimmed and Partly Trimmed Hats.

Main floor, 19th St. side.

You'll find this season's styles more becoming than ever, and our collection of partly trimmed hats, most complete, embodying all the styles that are so much in vogue at present, including many exclusive shapes not obtainable elsewhere.

WE OFFER FOR TO-MORROW

At $1.25, $2.45 and $3.75.

Silk Chiffon and Braid Mixed Hats, with tucked rims and crowns, in all the newest shapes—turban and walking hats, flare and face hats, in black and every wanted color, partly trimmed and almost ready to wear; prices fully one-third less than elsewhere.

A Great Flower Sale

Will be an additional attraction of our Untrimmed Millinery Department to-morrow as we will place on sale for the first time an importer's stock bought at a fraction of original value, and consisting of

10,000 BUNCHES OF NEW SPRING FLOWERS—

Roses, foliage, pansies, chrysanthemums, hyacinths, lilies of the valley—in short, almost every flower known to nature. The sale prices will be as follows:—
19c. for Flowers worth up to 65c. a bunch.
29c. for Flowers worth up to 95c. a bunch.
39c. for Flowers worth up to $1.25 a bunch.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

Hosiery.

To-morrow's offerings consist of recent importations of the best makes and styles of hosiery, all of an excellent quality, and bought by us at prices that enable us to offer them to you at a big saving as compared with elsewhere quotations:—

1,200 dozen Men's Imported Fancy Half Hosiery, full regular made; the newest designs in stripes, dots and figures, in over 100 different styles; all made with spliced heels and toes and double soles; not a pair in the big collection worth less than 50c., a choice Monday for 25

500 dozen Women's Imported Full Regular Made Black Hosiery, Hermsdorf dyed, with spliced heels and toes; worth 25c. a pair. Monday's price, only 17

Ostrich Feather Boas.

A special offering of superior Ostrich Feather Boas, made of choicest selected stock—open flues—handsomely curled long feathers—colors black and gray; special price, 9.75

Lining

FOR EASTER GOWNS.

The better the dress the better the linings required, and good linings are certainly cheap at these low prices:—

Moire Finished Percaline, a very strong lining, in all the new shades; a full yard wide, and worth 20c. a yard; to-morrow's price, 15

French Haircloth for spring costumes, medium weight, in fast black, all ready shrunk; instead of 20c. a yard, here Monday at 10

Ladies' Gloves

FOR EASTER.

Your Easter costume will be incomplete without the proper gloves to match it. Here's an opportunity to get them at just about half their actual value:—

On sale Monday, Ladies' 2 and 3 clasp Glace Gloves, of the finest makes, of full pique and overseam, with self-embroideries and handsome combination embroideries in Black and other popular colors, and every size in some color or other; not a pair in the big collection of several thousand pairs worth less than $1.50, yet we offer you a choice for but 85

Our Glove stock embraces practically every glove of merit and renown made on the two continents—an assortment that is not surpassed under any one roof in this country—and there's not a pair on which we don't save you some money.

Men's Gloves,

for wear when walking and driving, in a great variety of gray mocha and dogskin, in shades of red and tan, and in all sizes; fine gloves, made by leading glove makers; Monday's price, per pair, only 98

1,000 DOZEN

Women's Cambric and Muslin Drawers **29c**

worth 50c. a pair, at

This splendid offer is made possible by a recent advantageous purchase. The drawers are made of finest cambric or muslin, cut very wide, finished with a cluster of nine fine tucks, 3-inch hem and yoke bands. Three pairs only to each buyer.

The World's Pure Food Mart

is different from all other stores, not only in that it is larger, but better, cleaner and brighter. Its stocks are the freshest, its assortments the most complete, its facilities for the care and handling of foods most hygienic and sanitary, and, what is perhaps equally as interesting, our prices are the lowest consistent with the high-class food we sell. We handle no other.

Sugar—H. & E. Standard refined Granulated, Cut Loaf, Cube, Domino, Confectionery and Powdered, lb., 5½ 12

Flour—"Hazel" brand Premium Patent Flour, made from hard Minnesota Spring Wheat, by the Hungarian Process and is 20 per cent. better than any Flour milled, making 40 lbs. more bread to the barrel, special; bbl., 4.75

Ham—Armour's delicious, special mild cure Hams, lb. 12

Butter—Choice Elgin Creamery Butter, carefully made and freshly packed, 5-lb pail, 1.17

Meat—Choice Roast Beef, shoulder cuts, lb., 8

Oranges—Sweet California Navel Oranges, doz., 30

Lemons—Choice Messina Lemons, doz., 12

Sausage—Selected Cervelat Sausage, lb., 15

Mackerel—10-lb. pails Family Mackerel (no heads, no tails,) or Holland Herring (mixed,) 89

Milk—"May" brand Condensed Milk, full weight cans, special, 2 cans, 15

Mocha and Java, "Popular Blend," a smooth, rich, fragrant drinking Coffee, better than many Coffees sold at 35c. lb.; special, 10 lbs., $2.40; lb., 26

"Combination Java," sound body, delicate aroma; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb., 22

Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted daily; 100 lbs., $14.00; 25 lbs., $3.75; lb., 16

Tomatoes—"Salem" solid, cold-packed Jersey Tomatoes; doz., 80c.; can, 7

Corn—State Cream Sugar Corn or tender String Beans; doz., 80c.; can, 7

Asparagus—"Old Fort" Asparagus Tips, all tips and deliciously tender; 2½-lb. cans, 22c.; 1-lb. can, 13

Peas—"Hazel" Early June Peas, small, tender and equal to freshly plucked garden Peas; special, can, 12

Prunes—Choice, meaty Santa Clara Fruit, 10 lbs., 50

Tea—Choice plantation Teas (crop of 1900) Formosa, Oolong, Moyune, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan, India Ceylon, delicate aroma, fine fragrance, rich, golden cup qualities; special, 2½ lbs., $1.00; lb., 45

Soup—"Victory" brand Condensed Soup (assorted); special, 3 cans, 20

Cocoa—"Hazel" brand Concentrated Cocoa, wholesome and nourishing, packed in decorated cannister with screw top, can, 21

Chocolate—"Hazel" Caracas Chocolate, 5 cakes, 23

Rice—Choice Carolina Rice, 5 lbs., 24

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce, bot., 12

Cereals—Southern Granulated Hominy, or Yellow and White Cornmeal, 10 lbs., 23

Oats—Sterilized Rolled Oats, kiln dried, 10 lbs., 23

Macaroni—10-lb. boxes Macaroni, 50

Olives—Madrid Selected Queen Olives, 25c. size, special, 3 bots., 50c.; bot., 17

Special House-cleaning Necessities.

Washing Soda, 7 lbs., 10

"Milford" Lye or Chloride of Lime, 1-lb. sifting tins, each, 8

Soap—N. K. Fairbank's "Lion" or "Dandy" Soap, box of 100 cakes, $2.00; 10 cakes, 23

N. K. Fairbank's "Mascot" or "Itsagood" Soap, box of 100 cakes, $2.50; 10 cakes, 29

Dobbins's Electric Soap, old price, 8c., our price, 5

"Hazel" Washing Powder, in 4-lb. pkgs., warranted equal in every respect to the much advertised washing powders that sell in smaller packages for two or three times the price, special, 14

Starch—5 lbs. best family Gloss Starch, 19

Bluing—Siegel-Cooper Co.'s ultra-marine Ball Blue, 1-lb. box, 17c.; ½-lb. box, 9

Wines and Liquors.

Standard quality Claret, in jug (jug free), gal., 59

Extra standard quality Claret, in jug (jug free), gal., 69

Double extra quality Claret, in jug (jug free), gal., 95

Standard quality Port, in jug, (jug free,) gal., 85

Extra Standard quality Port, in jug, (jug free), gal., 1.05

Pioneer Port, from Pioneer Wine Co., Santa Clara, Cal., gallon, including jug, 1.50

Standard quality Sherry, in jug (jug free), gal., 85

Extra standard quality Sherry, in jug (jug free), gal., 95

Puritan Sherry, from Puritan Wine Co., California, in jug (jug free), gal., 1.20

California Muscatel, Angelica and Tokay Wines, the production of the richest California soil, rich and full bodied, equal to many imported wines, in jug (jug free), gal., 1.10

Old Crow Whiskey, 1894, case, $7.00; bot., 60

Pepper Whiskey, case, $5.50; bot., 50

Hennessey Brandy, Imported, case, $12.00; bot., 1.10

Irish and Scotch Whisey, gal., 3.00

Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, renowned for strength, age, purity, gal., 2.50

Hermitage Old Rye Whiskey, distilled by the W. A. Gaines Old Crow Distillery, Kentucky, gal., 3.00

Melvale, a pure Rye Whiskey, spring 1893, distilled in Baltimore, one of the finest whiskies on the market, rich, mellow and fully matured, gal., 3.75

CANADIANS WON AGAIN

All New York Hockey Team Lost by Score of Five to One.

OTTAWAS PLAYED ROUGH GAME

Howard of the Local Combination Badly Cut as a Result of Foul Tactics—Visitors' Tricky Play.

Through the ineffective work of Hayward at goal the fast and dashing play of the other members of the all New York hockey team was set at naught in the last international hockey match with the Ottawas at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. The Canadians won a victory by the good-sized score of 5–1.

The first half of the game was as fast and exciting as could be wished, and there were tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm over the brilliant and spectacular dashing of both sevens. The all New York team was stronger individually last night than the team of the New York Athletic Club the previous evening. Hayward of St. Nicholas was at goal, but failed to play up to the standard of O'Donnell. Hunt and Fenwick of the Mercury Foot were at point and cover point, and the forwards were Barron of the St. Nicholas Club, Phillips of the Hockey Club, and Howard and Hornfeck of the New York Athletic Club.

The Ottawas at the start of play were apparently determined to rush things and roll up a big score. Steady dashing twice took the puck to the New York goal, but none of the tries quite reached Hayward. Two minutes after the game started Howard got the puck by his own goal and started down the ice. Sixsmith came along and brutally cross-checked the New York Captain on the jaw. The latter went to the ice, with blood spurting from his mouth. Play was serenely resumed after a long delay to patch up Howard, who received an ovation when he came back on the ice. On the face off Henry went down and shot swiftly to Hayward. The goal stopped the rubber, but on the rebound Sixsmith was at the right spot and knocked the rubber into the net.

The Ottawas at this juncture played roughly and cross-checked, body-checked, and tripped with utter freedom. Howard blocking Spittals lift smashed the puck into the net for the goal that tied the score.

Shortly after the second half began Duval made a lift three-quarters of the way down the rink. It slipped through Hunt's set skates and oozed into the net, while Hayward's thoughts were elsewhere. Directly after, Rogers scored from the side in a combination shot with Westwick. Sixsmith gained another goal immediately after in a swift side shot that Hayward failed to touch. The score stood 4–1. Hayward then, to make up for his past deficiencies, made several excellent stops. Howard hurt his knee and thereafter had to play cover point, while Fenwick went on the forward line. The change had a notable effect upon the New York attack, and Sixsmith got a goal in a scrimmage. Line-up:

All New York, (1.)	Position.	Ottawa, (5.)
Hayward	Goal	Hutton
Hunt	Point	Spittal
Fenwick	Cover point	Duval
Phillips	Forward	Sixsmith
Howard	Forward	Westwick
Hornfeck	Forward	Henry
Barron	Forward	Rogers

Goals scored—Sixsmith, (3.) Duval, Rogers, Howard. Referee—Archibeld De Witt, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—"Crit" Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club; L. De Casanova, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—20-minute halves.

COLLEGE FENCERS TO MEET.

Intercollegiate Tournament Fixed for April 6 in the New York Athletic Club.

The date for the intercollegiate championship fencing tournament has been changed from the time proposed by some of the colleges a short time ago for March 30, to Saturday evening, April 6. The tournament will be held this season in the New York Athletic Club, instead of in the Racquet and Tennis Club, as was the custom in previous years. Teams will be entered from Yale, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, and possibly from the Annapolis Naval Academy. The entries will not close until a few days before the event, and it is possible that some changes may be made in the expected competitors.

Yale, Columbia, and Cornell all had teams in the inter-collegiate meeting last year, and, in addition, Harvard and the Annapolis Naval Academy were entered. The fight was a stiff one, but Harvard won the championship with a total of twenty-three victorious bouts to twenty-two for the Naval Academy, twenty-one for Cornell, and twenty for Columbia.

The best individual work was done by A. E. Wieland of Cornell, who won the same junior honors last year in the Morris medal competition as have recently been won by Gignoux. Wieland was graduated last year so Cornell will not have the benefit of his skill this season. In the intercollegiate tournament of a year ago Wieland won eleven bouts and S. L. Ware of Columbia won ten. The champion Harvard team was composed of M. D. De Diaz, Howard Clapp, and F. W. Hitchings.

A benefit entertainment has been arranged by the International Fencers' Club, which for four years has had quarters at 21 West Forty-second Street, for the aid of Prof. J. Caftaldi, who is the oldest fencing master in the United States. He is about seventy years old, and for twelve years was fencing master in the Annapolis Naval Academy, later going to the Boston Athletic Association, where he remained as teacher of fencing until a short time ago.

Nearly all of the fencing masters of this city have consented to appear at the coming entertainment and give exhibition bouts. There will probably be an exhibition with foils by amateurs, also. The event will be held in the Berkeley Lyceum, 21 West Forty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening, April 2.

Only two more big competitions remain to complete the year's schedule of events held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. These are a team contest on April 16 in the Fencers' Club and the National championships, which will be held at the same place on April 26 and 27. The preliminary bouts for the latter contest will be held early in April, and the poorer men will be weeded out, leaving only the highest class fencers for the real championship bouts.

Fencing has had a revival in Chicago this Winter, and plans have lately been perfected to hold a tournament for the Northwest championship next month. It will be the first time in three years that such a contest has been held. The Spalding Cup was offered some time ago for the Northwestern team championship, and in the last competition, three years ago, it was won by the Chicago Turngemeinde.

The individual championship went to Arthur Seeger of the same club, who was also a member of the victorious team. Seeger is called the best fencer in Chicago, and is looked upon to win the individual honors in the coming event. A new prize has been offered this year—a gold medal for the best fencer with foils in the Northwest. The tournament is being arranged by the Chicago Turngemeide and the Chicago Fencing Club. The event will be held in the North Side Turner Hall.

HARVARD'S FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

Reid's Appointment as Head Coach Thought to Assure Success.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 23.—Harvard's football success for next year is practically assured by the appointment of "Bill" Reid as head coach. Reid is one of the best athletes that has been in Harvard in years. He made his freshman football team and the 'Varsity baseball team in his first year and now, after having been identified with both organizations since that time, he is ending his college work by captaining the baseball team for the second nine.

Reid's ability as a coach lies in his enthusiasm, life, and ability to get the most out of the men under him. Whatever he goes into, he goes into to win, and he inspires those who are associated with him to equal activity and determination. An example of his influence was given in the 1899 football game with Yale. In the second half when Harvard was completely demoralized, Reid went into the line-up, and the team that the Sons of Eli had been shoving about at will pushed the ball down the field for seventy straight, hard-fought yards. The game was a tie, but had Reid entered sooner Harvard would undoubtedly have won.

Reid and Capt. Campbell make an unusually strong pair of football leaders. Campbell is twenty-seven years old and has had a wide experience in football. Reid has the enthusiasm and the knack of getting the men to work. With a plan of action radically different from that tried this year, Harvard expects to turn out one of the best teams she has had in years.

The plan is to devote every attention to individual players, and not to the team at large. Harvard's new university clubhouse will be open to poor as well as rich students next year. The admission fee will be $5, instead of $10, as was at first suggested; and the result is that every man in Harvard will join.

Just how the union will support itself is a problem. Receipts from the rental of rooms and the profits of billiard tables, news stands, &c., will hardly amount to over $5,000, and it is a question of no little moment how the remaining $25,000 of the estimated $30,000 needed for expenses will be raised.

Probably not more than 2,500 members will join the first year, and as this will still leave a deficit of $10,000, the union has reserved the right to make an extra assessment of $5 on each member. It is hoped, however, that some philanthropic graduate will turn in with a generous donation and help the union through its first and most trying year.

YALE GYMNASTS WERE FIRST.

New Haven Athletes Beat Columbia by Narrow Margin in Philadelphia Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 23.—It was midnight when the curtain was rung down on the third individual championship meeting of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association at the Academy of Music here to-night. Yale captured the honors of the meet with three firsts, two seconds, and two thirds. Columbia University was a close second, scoring one first, two seconds, and three thirds. The work of some of the Columbia and Princeton men excelled that of Yale, but misses were made at critical moments just when the eyes of the judges were intently fixed on the figure, and as a result the wearers of the Blue and White and Orange and Black were the sufferers when the totalizing of points came.

The meeting was a tedious one, owing to the great number of contestants, and there were frequent tiresome waits. The University of Pennsylvania, although having entries on the programme, was not represented in any of the competitions. It remained for Haverford College to hold up the local end, and not infrequently did the Quaker gymnasts miss by the fraction of a point. The judges were severely critical, and required faultless work before they would award the full ratio of points. Columbia and Princeton athletes did excellent work and received quite an ovation, but Yale had a better balanced team, and their figures were executed with that rhythmical precision that is always pleasing to the eye. The competition on the whole was keen. In several instances there was only a half point between winner and second. The competitors represented the best type of the college athlete. Had the hundred or more patronesses lent their presence to the meeting, it would have been more encouraging to the participants and the managers of the show, but unfortunately many were absent. The events resulted as follows:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by E. L. Elias, Yale, 84 points; second, G. Albin, Yale, 83 points; third, R. Hinton, Yale, 78 points. Eighteen athletes contested.

Side-Horse Exhibition.—Won by G. Albin, Yale, 83½ points; second, E. H. P. Ward, Columbia, 82 points; third, E. L. Elias, Yale, 80 points. Ten men were entered.

Club Swinging.—Won by R. W. Van Deerlin, Columbia, 27½ points; second, G. P. Braydon, New York University, 27 points; third, A. L. Dewees, Haverford, 26½ points. Sixteen men entered.

Parallel Bars.—Won by E. L. Eliason, Yale, 87½ points; second, P. A. Moore, Princeton, 86 points; third, C. Eastmond, Columbia, 83½ points.

Flying Rings.—Won by H. S. Otis, Princeton, 28 points; second, V. De La M. Earle, Columbia, 27½ points; third, C. T. Swart, Columbia, 27 points.

Tumbling.—Won by L. Emery Katzenbach, Princeton, 78½ points; second, M. J. Whitely, Yale, 71½ points; third, C. T. Swart, Columbia, 71 points. Eleven contestants.

K. A. C. SWIMMERS IN RACES.

Preliminary Heats in Club Competitions Decided in Natatorium.

The preliminary heats in the swimming races at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club were held last night in the natatorium of the club. Three classes were represented. These were graded according to distance and to the merits of the swimmers. W. C. Miller, the scratch man in the first heat of the 100-yard handicap, Class A event, was not able to catch L. A. Goodwin, to whom he allowed four seconds, or J. A. Ruddy, who was in receipt of an allowance of three seconds. In the first heat of the 200 feet, Class B handicap, both the swimmers were disqualified for fouling. They were C. Greenhall and R. W. Bunton. The finals in the different classes will be decided next Saturday. Summaries:

CLASS A.

100 Yards, Handicap.—First heat—Won by L. A. Goodwin, (4 seconds;) J. A. Ruddy, (3 seconds,) second; W. C. Miller, (scratch,) third. Time—1:15. Second heat—Won by L. D. B. Handley, (5 seconds;) H. Brocker, (5 seconds,) second. Time—1:15.

100-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—First heat—Won by J. A. Ruddy, (3 seconds;) L. A. Goodwin, (4 seconds,) second. Time—1:28. Second heat—Won by H. Brocker, (5 seconds;) L. D. B. Handley, (5 seconds,) second. Time—1:39.

CLASS B.

200 Feet, Handicap.—First heat—C. Greenhall and W. Bunton; both men disqualified for fouling. Second heat—Won by J. A. Patterson, (scratch;) S. W. Roof, (2 seconds,) second. Time—0:61.

200-Feet Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Patterson, (scratch;) R. W. Bunton, (5 seconds,) second; C. Greenhall, (5 seconds,) third. Time—1:06.

CLASS C.

100 Feet, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Casson, (2 seconds;) C. G. Osbourn, (scratch,) second; C. R. Walker, (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:80.

100-Feet Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by C. G. Osbourn, (scratch;) A. J. Casson, (2 seconds,) second; R. C. Walker, (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:36.

McLaughlin Defeated Morningstar.

The players in the final contest last night of the handicap billiard tournament at the fourteen-inch balk-line game were Edward McLaughlin and Ora Morningstar, and the latter, who had not previously lost a game, was defeated. McLaughlin's victory did not alter the result as far as the first prize is concerned, for Morningstar had already won that. It decided, however, the question of second place, as he and Gallagher, who was also entered in the tourney, had each won a game. McLaughlin played good billiards last night and succeeded in running out his 400 points in twenty innings. The score:

McLaughlin, (400)—92 3 12 12 15 2 15 19 0 18 52 0 31 0 1 10 25 0 98 15. Total, 400; average, 20; high run, 98.

Morningstar, (300)—3 4 8 41 13 5 29 3 0 5 22 0 4 5 1 0 25 27 0 27. Total, 222; average, 11 13-19; high run, 41.

New York Team Claims Championship.

LOWELL, Mass., March 23.—By a defeat of the Burke Temperance Institute basketball team to-night, the New York Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association team claims the basket-ball championship of America. The score was 27 to 18.

Pool Tournament in K. A. C.

R. Auerbach was the winner in the first game last night of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club championship pool tourney. He beat Archie Gunn by 100 to 42. In the second game Wilson P. Foss, the billiardist, added another to his unbroken string of victories by defeating F. N. Drake 100 to 55.

HE HAD THE GAMBLING FEVER.

Warisky Asked to be Locked Up to Save His Week's Earnings.

Fear that he would gamble and lose his week's earnings drove Jacob Warisky to the Elizabeth Street Police Station last night. He asked Sergt. Schuwacher to lock him up, and when the Sergeant refused, he insisted. He said that he had lost over the gambling table all he had earned for three years.

When the Sergeant still refused, and told him he could do nothing to help him, Warisky asked that a policeman be ordered to accompany him home, on Third Street, between Avenues B and C. He said he knew he would be obliged to gamble if he went alone. He told the Sergeant that he earns about $20 a week as a tailor, but that he invariably goes home penniless Saturday night or Sunday morning.

When asked why he did not quit gambling, he said he had determined to many times, but the temptation had always been too great whenever he had money in his pocket. He was advised to go to the Fifth Street Station, which is near his home.

WING SHOTS KILL STRAIGHT

Thirteen Trap Shooters Tie in Inter-State Park Contest.

AMATEUR LEADS AT THE END

Lockwood in the Shoot-Off Defeated Expert Professionals for New Utrecht Handicap.

With splendid courage and rare confidence the amateur wing shots of the New Utrecht Gun Club lifted all bars for the club's regular weekly shoot at Inter-State Park yesterday. Probably some of them were a trifle amazed at the company they found themselves in, as the result, for it is probably that amateurs never before let themselves in for such a pace as was set when J. A. R. Elliott, the famous "pump gun" expert; Fred Gilbert, the champion trap shooter of Spirit Lake, Iowa; Frank Parmelee of Omaha; W. R. Crosby, the holder of the world's record at targets; "Jack" Hallowell, and John S. Fanning got to work at the traps. Of course there were the usual equalizing provisions of the handicap, but such shooting as the chief event, open to all, produced ordinarily would have obliterated any advantage in rise by its effect on nerves.

The amateurs shot amazingly well, however, and though the expected ordinary Saturday half holiday's sport took on the nature of a Grand American Hadicap early in the afternoon, the handicap was split in so many different ways that everybody was satisfied. The weather was pleasant and the conditions for shooting were exceptionally good. An abundance of strong, fresh birds on hand, from those gathered for the big shoot in April, greatly aided in improving the sport, and the competition doubtless will be remembered long by the New Utrechts.

The club handicap, a sweepstakes at twenty pigeons, under the new handicap rules, which allow extra birds to the forward mark men, was a remarkable contest, aside from the class and fame of many of the guns who shot. It was finished with thirteen men tied for first place, each with a straight score, and eight men even for second place, each of these having lost but a single bird. The thirteen shot off, miss and out, for first money, and another long and close contest followed, Charles A. Lockwood of the amateurs then actually beating the professionals by killing eighteen birds straight, finishing out with Dr. Wynn, another amateur, who killed seventeen, but as there were two divisions in the handicap, Lockwood's reward was only the prize for the amateur class. It was in this part of the shoot that the amateur element was at its best, and the glory was greatest. Among the professionals, Gilbert finished first by killing fourteen birds, with Elliott second, and Parmelee third. The summary:

The New Utrecht Gun Club Handicap; 20 live birds; high guns to win; new handicaps; allowances of misses as kills and misses as no birds.—James A. R. Elliott, Kansas City, Mo., 30 yards, killed 20; Frederick B. Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa, 30 yards, 20; M. H. Howard, New York City, 28 yards, 20; Dr. Edday, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards, 20; Dr. William Wynn, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards, 20; J. A. Bennett, New Utrecht, L. I., 28 yards, 20; Benjamin H. Norton, Bridgeport, Conn., 29 yards, 20; Frank Parmelee, Omaha, Neb., 30 yards, 20; Benard Cadl Waters, New York City, 28 yards, 20; A. A. Hegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 yards, 20; Charles A. Lockwood, Jamaica, L. I., 27 yards, 20; Philip Daly, Long Branch, N. J., 30 yards, 20; John E. Gaughen, Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 yards, 20; Thomas W. Morfey, Queens, L. I., 30 yards, 19; John J. Hallowell, Philadelphia, Penn., 30 yards, 19; Cornelius Ferguson, Sr., 29 yards, 19; T. R. Chapman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 yards, 19; John H. Jack, New York City, 30 yards, 19; John S. Fanning, San Francisco, Cal., 30 yards, 19; William R. Crosbey, O'Fallon, Ill., 30 yards, 19; Charles M. Lincoln, Queens, L. I., 29 yards, 19; Harry P. Dessenden, New York City, 29 yards, 18; J. H. Rogers, New York City, 28 yards, 17; W. H. Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards, 17; M. H. Rogers, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards, 17; Dr. A. M. Shepard, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards, 16; Edward Banks, New York City, 29 yards, 16; S. Gay, New York City, 29 yards, 16; J. H. Hull, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards, 16; Frederick A. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 yards, 15; J. P. Kay, New York City, 30 yards, 15; R. Zweirlein, Yardville, N. J., 29 yards, 14; Cornelius Ferguson, Jr., 28 yards, 14; George T. Piercey, Jersey City, N. J., 29 yards, 14; G. T. Reynolds, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards, 12; J. H. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards, 8.

Shoot-Off.—Miss and Out.—Lockwood, 18; Dr. Wynn, 17; Gilbert, 14; Elliott, 13; Gaughen, 14; Daly, 7; Howard, 6; Parmelee, 6; Waters, 5; Eddey, 2; Norton, 0; Bennett, 0.

Prizes.—Professional Class—Gilbert first, Elliott second, Parmelee third. Amateur Class—Lockwood first, Dr. Wynn second, Gaughen third.

CRESCENT A. C. TRAP SHOOT.

Luke C. Hopkins Led Gunners for the March Cup.

A long series of close contests at clay birds kept the trapshooters of the Crescent Athletic Club at fever heat yesterday on the club's grounds, at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge. In the club shoot the veteran experts met with something of a surprise, for Luke C. Hopkins, one of the middle division in the handicap, but who has been improving very steadily, took a rather sudden jump in his improvement, and shooting with fine form took first place in the day's contest and won a leg in the March Cup contest, his total score being 48 kills out of a possible 50. The summary:

Ten Birds, Expert Rules.—Frank B. Stephenson, 9; George Stephenson, Jr., 8; H. M. Brigham, 8; W. J. McConville, 5; George Stephenson, Sr., 5.

Same Conditions.—Brigham, 7; G. Stephenson, Jr., 7; G. Stephenson, Sr., 5; Frank B. Stephenson, 5; McConville, 4.

Ten Birds, Expert Rules.—Charles A. Sykes, 9; W. J. Conville, 8; Brigham, 7.

Same Conditions.—Brigham, 10; F. B. Stephenson, 9; Townsend, 8; Hopkins, 6; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 5; W. W. Marshall, 5; McConville, 4; Werlemann, 3.

Five Pairs, Magau Trap.—G. Stephenson, Jr., 7; Townsend, 5; F. B. Stephenson, 4; Capt. Borland, 4; G. Stephenson, Sr., 3.

Trophy Shoot, Fifteen Birds, Expert and Magau Trap.—Borland, 29; Hopkins, 29; G. Stephenson, Sr., 28; G. Stephenson, Jr., 26; Marshall, 25; Brigham, 24; T. W. Stake, 24; F. B. Stephenson, 21; Dr. O'Brien, 20; Chapman, 18. Shoot-off—Borland, 15; Hopkins, 14.

Werlemann Trophy, Handicap, Fifteen Birds, Expert Rules and Fifteen Birds, Magau Trap.—Carl G. Rasmus, 28; Brigham, 28; F. B. Stephenson, 26; G. Stephenson, Sr., 26; Dr. O'Brien, 24; Townsend, 24; Dr. Keyes, 22; Hopkins, 23; Marshall, 22; Borland, 21; G. Stephenson, Jr., 21; Stake, 21; Chapman, 21; Vanderveer, 20. Shoot-off—Rasmus, 28; Brigham, 27.

March Cup Contest, Twenty-five Birds, Expert Rules, and Twenty-five Birds, Magau Trap:

Name.	Expert H.	K.	T.	Magau Trap. H.	K.	T.	Gr'd T'l.
Luke C. Hopkins	6	17	23	5	24	25	48
H. M. Brigham	2	21	23	1	23	24	47
C. A. Sykes	3	17	20	3	21	24	44
Dr. J. J. Keyes	3	19	22	3	20	23	45
G. Stephenson, Sr.	10	10	20	8	15	23	43
G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	18	20	2	21	23	43
F. B. Stephenson	1	18	19	1	23	24	43
W. J. McConville	7	12	19	6	17	23	42
H. C. Watermann	7	10	17	6	15	21	38
W. W. Marshall	6	10	16	5	14	19	35

GRAND AMERICAN ENTRIES.

More Than 200 Guns Expected in Big Pigeon Shooting Event.

The entries for the ninth annual Grand American Handicap, the greatest pigeon shooting event of the world, were closed yesterday, with Edward Banks, Secretary and Treasurer of the Inter-State Shooting Association. Though official announcement of the number of entries will not be made until the handicaps are fixed, which will be next Saturday, the officers of the association confidently count on an increase over the number (224) received last year, letters of inquiry and assurances from trap shooters in all parts of the country that they will compete having given practical guarantee of more than 200 entries. The shoot, which is to be at twenty-five live pigeons for each man, handicap rise, from twenty-five to thirty-three yards, is set to begin on Wednesday, April 3, at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., and will continue probably for three days. The Inter-State Shooting Association guarantees a value of $1,500 to the event, in addition to a championship trophy, the divisions to be $600, and the trophy to the winner; $500 to second and $400 to third, high guns to win. The guarantee is based on the supposition that there shall be sixty entries, but that number has been exceeded every year since the second Grand American was shot, and provision now is made for additional moneys for additional entries, the conditions calling for fifty-four moneys, or fifty-one more than the guarantee.

Every preparation has been made at Inter-State Park for the great shoot, the clubhouse and grounds having been overhauled, while the four sets of traps have been rearranged and put in perfect order, with extra provision to prevent delay in case of accidents. The pigeon lofts, too, have been restocked, agents of the association having been out for some time buying birds and carefully selecting the strongest and best that pigeon breeders could provide. There are now more than 15,000 pigeons in the lofts at the shooting grounds. A large reserve stock has been secured also, to replenish the number on hand, as there will be a full week of shooting. The Handicap Committee, composed of T. A. Devine, Memphis; C. W. Budd, Des Moines, Ia.; J. L. Heod, Peru, Ind.; Elmer E. Shaner, Pittsburg; Bernard Waters, New York; W. R. Hobart, Newark, and K. Park, Philadelphia, will meet next Friday to adjust the handicaps.

WILL ATTACK THE TRUSTS.

Congressman Babcock to Reintroduce His Bill and Include Tin Plate and Plate Glass Combines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, created a stir in political circles of the country just before the last Congress came to an end by introducing a bill intended to restrain certain trusts that were then arranging a gigantic deal. It was considered by some Republicans as a bold hit at protected industries. But Mr. Babcock, instead of retiring from the position he then occupied, has determined to go further. When his bill is introduced at the opening of the next session of Congress, it will not only aim at the iron and steel trusts, but at the tin plate and plate glass trusts also. In a talk about his proposed tariff amendments, he says:

"If my bill leads to a discussion of the whole tariff question, as it may do, I cannot see where harm will result. We ought not to set up the Dingley bill like a Chinese joss, as something to be worshipped and never altered. Conditions have changed very materially since that bill was enacted. The Republican Party is a party of progress. Its hold upon the people is due to its aggressiveness and its willingness to meet problems. We have now a new and very serious problem before us in the effect of the tariff in creating trusts, and we ought to meet it."

"Do you think the Ways and Means Committee will report your bill?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "I do know, however, that no attempt to smother the bill in the Ways and Means Committee will be successful, for I will get it out before the House. I am certain that a large majority of the House favors the bill. Why, when the American Protective League gave a banquet recently and this matter was discussed by one or two speakers, Congressman McCall of Massachusetts was cheered to the echo when he predicted that changes in the tariff would have to be made, and that it was best to let such changes be made by the friends of the protective system.

"I am not an enemy of protection, but I know that the first principle of protection is the protection of the people. When I see American manufacturers in a position where they can charge the American people what they see fit and yet can sell the same goods abroad for a much lower sum, I think it is time for Congress to step in and work a reform. This is the part of wisdom, good judgment, and good sense, for if we do not do it we will presently find that the people have risen in revolt and placed in power a party which is hostile to all kinds of tariff. I would not abate a jot or tittle of protection where it be needed. All that I contend is that the protective principle, having given a tremendous advantage to the manufacturers, is now being used to the detriment of our own people. I do not think that this should be allowed."

He does not fear prohibitive tariffs by Germany, Austria, Russia, or even Great Britain, nor does he think there is any occasion to worry lest foreign manufacturers imitate American machinery and so meet the rivalry of this country.

"By the time they have duplicated our machinery our new machinery will make the duplicates antiquated," he said.

TO RETIRE CARNEGIE BONDS.

$160,000,000 Worth of Securities to be Exchanged for Trust Bonds.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—The holders of the one-hundred-and-sixty-million-dollar bond issue of the Carnegie Company are now considering the exchange of them for bonds of similar amounts and terms of the United States Steel Corporation. The matter has been brought to the attention of the stockholders by a circular signed by C. M. Schwab, President; W. W. Blackburn, Secretary, and L. C. Phipps, Treasurer. It was stated by good authority to-day that Andrew Carnegie has agreed to an exchange of bonds if all of the others are retired at the same time as his own and new ones issued.

For the most part the bonds will be exchanged in the same manner as the stock is being disposed of. It is the intention to retire all bonds that would be underlying, those of the National Tube Company, National Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company, and other combines, in addition to the Carnegie Company, that will be absorbed. The same proposition, it is said, has been or will be submitted to the holders of them as has been submitted to the Carnegie people. Of the total issue Andrew Carnegie will receive $175,000,000, in addition to the payment of $25,000,000 in cash for his total holdings of stock and bonds.

PROSPERITY IN ALABAMA.

Farm Lands Now Held at Ante-Bellum Prices—Many Negroes Obtain Holdings.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—R. R. Poole, Commissioner of Agriculture for Alabama, testified before the Industrial Commission to-day concerning agricultural conditions in that State. He said the State was prosperous, and that, during the past five or six years, a large proportion of the mortgages held upon property there had been lifted, and farm lands had advanced in price until they are now held at antebellum prices. This improvement in conditions Mr. Poole attributed to various causes, the principal of which are: The great development of the mineral wealth of the State, the increase in the number of manufactories, the advance in the price of cotton, and the addition of a large number of cotton mills.

As a result of these improvements more than 50 per cent. of the white people and many colored persons had obtained holdings within the past fifteen years. Mr. Poole spoke of the effect of the introduction of labor-saving machinery and the diversification of crops, saying that now, instead of importing food products, the State is making large exportations for outside consumption.

He also told of the conditions in the "black belt" of the State, saying that there is no migratory spirit there, and that many colored men who had heretofore been tenants only are becoming owners of their own homesteads. Mr. Poole said that so far there had been no dissatisfaction with the repeal of the laws limiting the hours of labor. He added that this repeal had been undertaken at the instance of the "poor whites," with the hope that the effect would be encouraging to manufacturers to locate in the State, and apparently this expectation had been realized.

He also referred to the educational system of the State, and spoke in high terms of the industrial schools for colored youth, saying they were accomplishing far better results than the ordinary common schools.

Preparing to Compete with the Trust.

EDINBURGH, March 23.—The Scottish and North of England steel makers are negotiating with the object of sustaining the present prices, with a view to competition with the American Steel Trust. The Scotch steel makers claim to have full orders.

Two Steel Men Retire.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 23.—It is reported here that President W. E. Reis and Second Vice President W. T. Graham of the National Steel Company, who were largely interested in its organization, will retire shortly.

Italy Putting Pressure on Turkey.

ROME, March 23.—It is stated that the second division of the fleet, under the command of Admiral Coltellotti, has arrived at Bengazi, Tripoli. A demonstration has been made for the purpose of putting pressure upon the Porte for the establishment of an Italian post office.

We Are Prompted

to invite all strangers to visit our store; it is interesting. Our meaning is plain; you are not urged to buy, but to become acquainted with what you may use in the future.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

EX-INSPECTOR A SUICIDE.

Philip Hirschkind, Well Known as a Former Broadway Merchant and Excise Officer, Takes Poison.

Philip Hirschkind, an ex-Excise Inspector, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at his home, 78 Second Avenue, some time yesterday afternoon. His wife and three children found him at half-past 7, dead in a chair. Despondency from poor circumstances led him to kill himself.

Mrs. Hirschkind, who is the second wife of the ex-Inspector, went out at noon yesterday. Her husband left at 10 o'clock. She says she did not get back till half-past 7, when she found her husband dead, with a bottle that had contained the acid by him. She said no letters were left, and that he had not made any threat to kill himself.

Hirschkind was a well-known man. He was for ten years a member of the clothing firm of Hirschkind, Parker & Co., which did business at Broadway and Walker Street for twenty-five years. He was then reputed to be fairly wealthy. When Julius Harburger was made an Excise Commissioner in 1895 he appointed Hirschkind, a very intimate friend, as an Inspector, and gave him the Tenderloin district. Hirschkind soon became a familiar figure in the cafés and other places in the district, his affability and personality being very taking and his money was spent by him freely.

In 1896 he was legislated out of office with the others, and he started a saloon with his brother Herry at Frankfort and William Streets. He left that, and two years ago started a saloon of his own at 104 Second Avenue, which was closed in a little over a year. For the last nine months Hirschkind did not do anything regularly, and he was not prosperous.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:56	Sun sets...6:16	Moon sets...11:31

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:36	Gov. Isl'd..10:50	H. Gate...12:48
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:00	Gov. Isl'd..11:26	H. Gate...1:19

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		10:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	4:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan via Progreso	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roman Prince, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Segurance, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Koenigen Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Canadian, Liverpool		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMETARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Minshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed via Seattle.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle,) close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for

FREDERIC HARRISON'S VIEWS ON REPUBLICS

No Hereditary Power Possible in Them, He Declares.

His Condemnation of the "Quack" in Politics Before the Political Education League.

A large audience filled the theatre of the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday morning, when Frederic Harrison, President of the London Positivist Committee, delivered a lecture upon republicanism and democracy. The talk was given under the auspices of the League for Political Education, and the speaker was introduced by John Graham Brooks. Mr. Brooks, in his introduction, emphasized, not Mr. Harrison's work in literature, but the "courage and ability and sustained elevation with which he has fought in England for the largest kind of a principle in the face of adverse opinions from all classes of people, an effort which is better than the best kind of literature.

"When I asked him a few years ago at his home in England," said Mr. Brooks, "to speak in this country, Mr. Harrison exclaimed: 'My, what do they know of me over there?' Now, Sir," continued the speaker, turning to Mr. Harrison with a glance at the crowded hall, "I hope you are answered."

The audience applauded heartily.

Mr. Harrison began his remarks by saying that he was too old to change his opinions, and that he could only speak from his own point of view, that of positivism, which he would not call unalterable dogmatism. One statement that he emphasized by frequent repetition was that in a republican form of society there must be no hereditary power. He said further, in part:

"In a republic public opinion is the opinion, and all citizens take a share, or are supposed to take a share, in the Government. We must look upon society as a living organism, having no individual life. It must be treated as a whole, and while it can be separated in thought it cannot in fact. In different political and social schemes society is divided into groups, which are treated as separate organisms. If a surgeon treats the separate organs of the body without regard to the effect of the treatment upon other organs he is called a "quack," and this is the practice of quacks in politics. This is the trouble with different reformers, the Socialists, the temperance people, and others. Each wishes to apply his particular remedy without regard to the effect on the entire organism. Try the effect of a good moral education upon the world without violently revolutionizing public institutions. Educate the people, and, above all, give them a religion of great social beauty."

Here Mr. Harrison gave the definition of a republic, and said that monarchy was only the show part of the British institutions, and that when the will of the people was fixed the figurehead of the Government was without power even to retard the will of the nation. And even the "heredity chamber," the House of Lords, which has no power in the financial affairs of the country, he said, while it may retard cannot effect anything against the will of the people.

In describing the United States and Switzerland as the only true republics, he added, with the little vein of sarcasm which ran through his remarks, that there were some people who said that even in the republics there was a power of money above the will of the people.

"To organize public opinion," he continued, "we must trust to the moral and spiritual condition of the people. To obtain the best conditions there must be, first, a common education of the highest and best sort; second, increase of leisure for the people; third, increase of workingmen's meetings and clubs for political discussions; fourth, public appointments must be submitted to the people before they are made; fifth, there must be complete freedom of speech. With public opinion developed under such conditions the form of government will be of minor importance."

He spoke of the good work done by the English Parliament at times of serious crises in the country's history and of times when the work of government was retarded by long, tedious debates upon unimportant matters concerning some distant part of the globe.

"I am told," he said, "that it is sometimes the same with your Congress."

"In the true Republic," he continued, "we will reduce armies and have only a force of militia required for actual defense. That would not be possible now, but we are not talking of the Government of to-day. We will lessen our expenses and pay off our inherited debts. In time the great empires, which are the direct creation of war and which originated through conquest, will become normal, industrial republics. Neither churches nor educational nor industrial institutions will be controlled by privileged power; there will be no frontier wars; the Government will be simple enough and there will be no desire for rival parties. There will be the administration of law, recreation grounds, gratuitous water supply, comfortable homes for the people, libraries, and museums. With its reduced expenses, the Government can provide these things, and there will be customs and excise duties upon luxuries only. In England the people will govern themselves no more than will those in Turkey or Russia, then.

"The people must have a strong sense of social duty, and no kind of law will be imposed by despotic government or by revolution. Petty things will not be voted for word by word or decided by hot party contest. The time has not yet come for this condition of affairs in my country, and I should say not in yours."

BOTHA OBJECTED TO MILNER.

The Only Reason Mr. Chamberlain Can Give for the Rejection of the Peace Terms.

LONDON, March 24.—The Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons yesterday, replying to a question, said no specific objections had been made by Gen. Botha to any of the peace terms offered by Lord Kitchener, and Gen. Botha made no counter-proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the only information in the possession of the Government, outside of that published in the papers, was contained in a private telegram from Lord Kitchener saying that Gen. Botha had a strong objection to Sir Alfred Milner.

BERLIN, March 24.—There is severe press comment on the subject of the Kitchener-Botha negotiations, as revealed by the documents submitted to the British Parliament.

The opinion is unanimously expressed that Mr. Chamberlain, in his blindness, missed a good opportunity for restoring peace, his terms rendering it impossible for the Boers to accept them.

The Tageblatt says Great Britain is still insufficiently impressed with the difficulty of the South African situation, otherwise she would make propositions acceptable to the Boers. But the paper adds, that will come later.

BOERS CAPTURE A TRAIN.

STANDERTON, Transvaal Colony, March 22.—Four hundred Boers under the Boer commander Buys have wrecked a supply train north of Vlaklaagte. They overpowered the escort, and carried off several wagonloads of provisions.

A convoy destined to join Gen. French's column has been attacked between Blood River and Scheeper's Nek, Transvaal. The British had one man killed and three wounded. The bridge at Blood River was burned.

Consul Hollis in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—W. Stanley Hollis, United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques, arrived in Washington to-day and was in conference with officials of the State Department. It is stated that his presence here at this time is not specially significant, and is in connection with his leave of absence. Mr. Hollis declined to discuss affairs connected with the war in South Africa.

St. Louis Thanks Mr. Carnegie.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—Public-spirited citizens have offered conditionally to free the site of the old exposition building if it can be secured for the use of the public library, in order that the city may avail itself of the million-dollar gift offered by Andrew Carnegie. The Secretary of the Library Board was instructed to send to Mr. Carnegie a letter of thanks for his munificent gift.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Salammbo" in the Afternoon, and "Faust" in the Evening.

Four performances of opera in two days constitute a pretty good record, yet that is what the Metropolitan had achieved last night. The usual two Saturday entertainments took place, the opera in the afternoon being Reyer's "Salammbo," and that in the evening being Gounod's "Faust." It was therefore a day of French music. The evening audience had the better of it so far as music was concerned, but the assembly of the afternoon witnessed the more gorgeous spectacle. A second hearing of M. Reyer's opera changed in no way the impressions gained at the first performance. What was written after that might be repeated now. The opera commands respect by the dignity of the attempt and the sincerity of the composer in endeavoring to follow the lead of a long line of dramatic writers for the French lyric stage. But it must be confessed that the elements of vitality cannot be discerned in this opera. It is well built. It shows the craft of a capable workman. It discloses the feeling of a musician. But it fails to put into vocal and instrumental language the emotions of a tragedy which is enacted before our eyes in the midst of sumptuous surroundings.

The performance of yesterday had the same merits and defects as that of Wednesday night. Again Mr. Saleza carried off the honors by his brilliant acting and his robust and at times passionate singing, and it should be added that he fell down the steps in the last scene with a realism which would have moved the heart of Mr. James A. Herne or Mr. W. D. Howells. Miss Breval's interpretation of Salammbo was again distinguished by statuesque coldness, by rigidity and monotony of pose, and by vicious singing. Mr. Scotti was once more a fine Hamilcar, and Mr. Journet a most excellent Narr Havas. Mr. Mancinelli conducted and the orchestra played well. The scenery aroused the admiration of the audience, and it is indeed well worth going to see.

In the evening an audience of moderate proportions assembled to hear "Faust," a very lovely specimen of French music, which, though it antedates "Salammbo" by thirty-one years, will be heard many years after the latter work is forgotten. The cast of last evening had for its principals Miss Macintyre as Marguerite, Mr. Cremonini as Faust, Mr. Campanari as Valentine, Mr. Plançon as Mephistopheles, and Miss Olitzka as Siebel. The performance moved with smoothness and some spirit. Miss Macintyre was not very moving as Marguerite, for the worn portions of her once beautiful voice were exposed rather unkindly by Gounod's mellifluous music. Mr. Cremonini was a light and gentle Faust. Mr. Plançon's admirable Mephistopheles and the musical Valentine of Mr. Campanari commanded warm applause. Mr. Flon conducted.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Its Last Afternoon Concert at Carnegie Hall.

The last of the afternoon concerts of the fifteenth season in New York of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday at Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Schumann's E flat symphony, commonly known as the "Rhenish"; Liszt's second piano concerto, César Franck's symphonic poem, "The Accursed Huntsman," and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" overture. The solo performer was Leopold Godowsky, the Chicago pianist. This gentleman has been heard often in this city, where he formerly resided, but of late he has been playing in Europe, where his immense command of the keyboard aroused no little interest. Many things have been written of his great forward strides in his art, and those who keep themselves acquainted with the doings of the musical world went to the concert yesterday with the full expectation of hearing many new details in the pianist's work.

It has frequently been recorded that Liszt said three things were necessary to make a pianist—first, technic; second, technic, and third, technic. Liszt probably said this because Mozart had also once declared that three things were required to make a pianist, and then he pointed at his fingers, his heart, and his head. To make even a pianist of the Liszt school, or even one capable of playing the Liszt concerto in A major, requires something more than technic three times repeated. Mr. Godowsky has all that Liszt declared to be necessary, and yet it is quite safe to say that the Weimar autocrat would not have been satisfied with the young Russian's performance of his second concerto. It was a speedy, clear, and vigorous performance, but it was without warmth of touch or variety of color. In short, it was dry, and to be dry in music is to commit the unpardonable sin. Mr. Godowsky can strike an amazing number of notes in a minute, but most of us would prefer fewer notes and more music.

"The Accursed Huntsman" of Cesar Franck dates from 1884, and is based on a ballad of Burger. It is programme music, pure and simple, and its form is very free, but quite clear and well built. It is richly instrumental and it is full of turmoil. There can be no doubt that some one was hunting when this composition was written and it is tolerably sure that he was cursed with a lack of success. He was hunting for musical ideas, and he returned home with an empty bag. But while he was hunting he made a lot of well-ordered noise. César Franck has written better music. The E-flat symphony of Schumann has not been heard often of late, and its swinging rhythms and clear, fluent, graceful melodies were a delight yesterday afternoon. The orchestra was in excellent form and played well.

NO OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE.

Directors of the Metropolitan Reject the Proposals of Manager Lederer.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company and the Maurice Grau Opera Company, held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, it was unanimously decided not to permit the use of the Metropolitan Opera House for vaudeville entertainments.

This was the final action taken by these Directors on a proposition made by the Lederer Amusement Company to provide vaudeville entertainments beginning May 1 and continuing through the Summer and Winter with the exception of ten weeks during which time the opera season will be held.

It was said that Mr. Grau and one other Director of his company were in favor of Mr. Lederer's proposed scheme, but the objection which came from the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Directors and two Directors of Mr. Grau's company was sufficient to defeat the project.

FANCHON THOMPSON A FAILURE.

London Critics Say She Is Amateurish in "The Belle of Bohemia."

LONDON, March 24.—According to the critics, if the management of the Apollo Theatre hoped by the substitution of Fanchon Thompson for Marie George to sustain interest in "The Belle of Bohemia," they must have been badly disappointed with the results of Miss Thompson's efforts last evening. Miss Thompson is declared to be sadly out of place in such opportunities as the music affords, while in the rest of her part she is constantly amateurish. After the first duet last evening she was so nervous that she was unable to respond to an encore, and the tenor was forced to sing alone.

The critics say that any expectation that Miss Thompson's accession will put the piece on its feet must be early dispelled, despite the manifest friendliness of last night's audience.

Mr. Schulz's Anniversary.

Mr. Leo Schulz, the well-known 'cellist, gave a concert last night at Mendelssohn Hall to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first appearance on the stage. He had an audience of considerable size and a warm disposition. One of the curiosities of the entertainment was the performance of a set of variations for four 'cellos by Julius Klengel. In this number Mr. Schulz had the assistance of Messrs. Pasternack and Gossweiler and Miss Saran Gurovitch, the last a child of twelve or thirteen, probably a pupil of Mr. Schulz. She played brilliantly out of tune, and Mr. Schulz, not to be outdone, did likewise. However, he is a sound player, and does not offend thus often. In the first number, the E minor sonata of Brahms, he did himself justice. He was assisted in this number by Miss Katherine C. Linn, who played the piano part with good fingers but with a dry style.

Mlle. Olitzka's Engagement.

A cablegram from London yesterday engaged Mlle. Olitzka of the Metropolitan Opera Company to sing in the opera at Covent Garden. She will sing there the first week in May, opening with the rôle of the Witch in "Hansel and Gretel."

COLUMBIA SPECIAL STUDENTS.

University Faculty Places Restrictions on the Entry of These Men.

The Faculty of Columbia University has taken action in regard to the admission of special students to the college, which, it is declared, will cause an important advance in the academic integrity of the institution. Heretofore it has been possible for students in the college, who have not been able to keep up with their course, as well as those who have failed to pass the examinations admitting them to regular courses, have been able to enter as special students. Up to the present year athletes have also been able to enter the college as special students, and thus become eligible for membership in the various university teams. The Faculty has resolved to discourage this and has inserted the following clause in the college circular, which will go into effect next year:

"Special courses of study are offered by the college to young men of proper age and character who wish, without reference to any degree, to make a study of any subject or group of subjects. This provision, however, is not designed for students who would be unable, because of defective preparation, to secure admission to the freshman class.

"Once admitted to the college, special students will be allowed to select their own courses of study, subject to the general approval of the Dean, and to the particular approval for each course selected of the head of the department in which the course is given. The courses selected by a special student must, however, occupy at least ten hours a week, except for reasons of weight satisfactory to the Committee on Admissions.

"No one will be received as a special student who is less than eighteen years of age, or who has within ten months of his application been rejected as a regular student, or who has within that period become deficient as a regular student. No one will be admitted as a special student who wishes merely to pursue elementary subjects included among the requirements for admission to the college or schools of applied science."

The new rule is regarded by some of the students as rather arbitrary, but it is thought that it will do away with any abuses of the special student privileges which may have occurred in the past.

A RABBI TURNS CHRISTIAN.

Joseph Moses Baptized in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Thomas Burrows.

Joseph Moses, until recently a rabbi of the Jewish church in Kingston, N. Y., and a brother-in-law of the noted Rabbi Harrison of St. Louis, has become an Episcopalian. He was baptized on Saturday, March 16, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Thomas Burrows, Episcopal rector of Rondout, N. Y., and was confirmed the next day in the same church by the Right Rev. Dr. Worthington, Bishop of Nebraska.

Whether or not the new convert will become an Episcopal clergyman is not yet known. When the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, was asked about this last night he said that it was not settled, and that Mr. Moses was "under the care of the Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews, which is an organization auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the President of that board being the Right Rev. Dr. Whittaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania."

Ex-Rabbi Moses is a man of nearly forty years of age. Before he went to Kingston, which, according to Dr. Morgan, was several years ago, he officiated in a synagogue of Cincinnati.

"His father," said Dr. Morgan, "was a Hebrew of Russian Poland, owning a large plantation in that country. For the work on the plantation the elder Mr. Moses, although a Jew, employed Christian laborers, and the son grew up among many of these people. I attribute his final leaving of his family Church for the Christian religion to this fact."

TO DUTCHMEN'S DESCENDANTS.

Prof. Carpenter of Columbia Appeals for Help in Making a Collection of Dutch Words.

Prof. William H. Carpenter of Columbia University proposes to make a collection of Dutch words which remain in use throughout New York, New Jersey, and Long Island, at the present day. He has issued a circular letter of appeal for help, which reads in part as follows:

"The early Dutch settlers on Long Island, in New Jersey, and up through the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys have left behind them, in the language of to-day, the evidence of their mother tongue in single words such as stoop, boss, cookery, cruller, cove, kill, &c., and in nursery rhymes, still remembered in more or less perfect form by their descendants.

"Such reminders of our origin have a distinct historical and linguistic value, and this particular one is of altogether exceptional interest. It is desired by the Germanic department to make a careful collection of this material to be kept as a permanent record to illustrate a phase of the history of language in America, whose memory with every generation grows fainter and fainter, and which will ultimately, to a great extent, disappear.

"If you know any such words, phrases, or rhymes will you not carefully write them down in an orthography which will represent, as nearly as possible, their sound as you have learned them, and write their meaning, in so far as it is known to you. It is only by the hearty co-operation of the descendants of the early Dutchmen that the plan can at all be carried out."

BELLEVUE PHYSICIANS ILL.

Dr. Clark Thought to be Suffering from Scarlet Fever—Dr. Hess's Condition Critical.

The physicians and employes of Bellevue Hospital are considerably excited over the appearance of what is believed to be another case of scarlet fever in the institution. The patient is Dr. C. C. Clark of the first surgical division, who is very ill.

Dr. R. L. Hess, who was taken ill with the disease on Tuesday, and the next day was taken to North Brother Island, was said last night to be in a critical condition.

St. Vincent Hospital Doctor Dead.

Dr. Wrenn, a young physician of Bridgeport, Conn., who was connected with St. Vincent's Hospital, died of typhoid fever in that institution last night.

JOHN P. MADDEN'S WILL.

He Says in One Clause He Would Have His Widow Marry.

The last will and testament of John P. Madden, formerly leader of the Queens County Democracy, has been probated. The will was executed May 6, 1900. The testator bequeaths $1,000 to his cousin, Mary E. Anglin. One-half of the remainder of the property, real and personal, is left to the widow, Alice H. Madden, to be in lieu of dower, and one-half to the testator's parents, brothers, and sisters. A clause in the will reads: "It is my earnest wish that when my widow shall meet some one deserving of her high character and loving disposition she shall marry."

HOWARD WILLETS WILL RECOVER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 23.—Howard Willets, who is sick with scarlet fever in his manor house, at Gedney Farm, is reported to be doing well. Dr. H. E. Schmid, who is attending the patient, says that Mr. Willets had the disease in a very mild form. The doctor says he thinks the disease is now at its height and that Mr. Willets will be all right again in a few days.

Dr. Schmid said that Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, who is at Gedney Farm, has also had a very slight attack of scarlet fever, but is now entirely well.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Reynal, who have both been suffering from the disease, are convalescent.

Gift to Columbia's Library.

The announcement was made at Columbia University yesterday that William C. Schermerhorn, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, has given $2,240 to the library to complete the file of documents of the English Parliament owned by the university. Columbia's file now includes all of the British Parliamentary papers with the exception of those issued between 1840 and 1850, and it is for the purchase of these that Mr. Schermerhorn made the gift. When the missing numbers are supplied Columbia will own the only complete set in America.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND

New Design Required by the Death of Queen Victoria.

Other Work for Artists Opens with the Reign of King Edward the Seventh.

While every loyal Englishman deplores the death of Queen Victoria, the change in monarchs is not without its mitigating circumstances to a great many of them, and chief among the class benefited must perhaps be placed the artists and designers. It is understood that several artists are already at work designing new postage stamps, of which even a greater variety is used in the United Kingdom than in the United States. Some eminent sculptors are also preparing designs for coins, which, art lovers among the British hope, will be a little more artistic than the gold, silver, and copper money now in use.

In the comment on these matters one very important piece of work has been overlooked. The most elaborate and artistically ambitious design which is used in connection with the business of governing in Great Britain is the "Great Seal of England." This is changed for every monarch, and the seals used from the time of William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria show among them some of the finest work the die cutter has ever produced. Sometimes more than one seal has been used in a reign.

Queen Victoria had three seals, the last of them having come into use in 1878. None of them was of a quality calculated to make art lovers enthusiastic. The seal used from 1878 to 1901 was 6¼ inches in diameter and represented the Queen, as a young woman, sitting on a throne, wearing her crown and carrying her sceptre. At either side were figures representing Justice and Christianity, and the background consisted of a design of the quasi-Gothic style, commonly known as "gingerbread."

The Great Seal is now used, with green wax, for contracts for royal marriages, the patents of peers and baronets, and with yellow wax for Foreign Office treaties, Judges' patents, those of King's counsels and knights, and for Admiralty and Treasury commissions.

Then, besides the Great Seal, there is, and has been since 1877, the wafer seal. This is smaller than the Great Seal, but has the same design. It is used for commissions to open and prorogue Parliament, for royal assent commissions, presentations to Crown livings, and a variety of other purposes. The fact that the design does not appear so sharply on the red wafer as in the green and yellow wax makes it, perhaps, slightly less objectionable than the larger seal.

Who will design the Great Seal has not yet been announced. Probably designs will be invited from several sculptors, and the best, or what is regarded as the best by the officials, who are not very good judges, will be chosen. If only the artist produces anything half so good as the Great Seals used by Henry VIII., Philip and Mary, and Charles I., his work will be a thing of beauty.

The engraver of the Great Seal is Allan Wyon, F. S. A. He is also the greatest authority on the history of the Seals living, and has written a monumental work on the subject.

BRYAN USES HARSH LANGUAGE.

Says No Fusionist Will Aid in Electing Nebraska Senator Unless He Has Been Bought.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—In connection with a report that a number of Fusionists were considering the advisability of voting for Republicans for United States Senators, or absenting themselves so that a less number might elect, W. J. Bryan was asked this evening whether he thought any Democrat or Populist would take the responsibility of giving this aid to the Republicans. Mr. Bryan said:

"Not unless he is bought. I shall not assume without evidence that any of our legislators are corruptible. No Fusionist can have any legitimate excuse for helping the Republicans out of their difficulty. They have a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature, and if they cannot agree upon suitable men, let them take the consequences.

"No fusionist would dare to face his constituents after voting for the nominee of a Republican caucus, and a fusionist who would absent himself in order to help the Republicans simply adds cowardice to corruptibility. The fusionists who have been honored and trusted by the reform forces owe it to their party to avoid any act of commission or omission which would bring disgrace upon themselves or their party. I would like to see a law enacted making it a capital offense for a Representative to betray a constituency."

BRYAN CHALLENGED TO DEBATE.

California Social Democrat Offers Him $1,000 for a Contest on Trusts.

The New York section of the Social Democratic Party announced yesterday that William Jennings Bryan has been offered a chance of making $1,000 or possibly $2,000 as easily as rolling off a log if he is willing to embrace the opportunity. The offer comes from H. Gaylord Wilshire, a Social Democrat of Los Angeles, Cal., who has written a letter to Mr. Bryan, in which he says he will give him $1,000 and pay all his expenses if he goes before an audience and debates the trust question with him.

If the audience before which the debate takes place decides that Mr. Bryan has had the better of it, he will get $2,000, according to the letter. Mr. Bryan to be allowed to select time and place for the debate. The letter also says:

"Your solution of the trust problem is, 'Let the Nation destroy the trusts.' My solution is, 'Let the Nation own the trusts.'"

BALLOT FOR NEBRASKA SENATOR.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—The ballot on United States Senator to-day was: Allen, (Fusion,) 54; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 5; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 15; Ransom, (Fusion,) 35; D. E. Thompson, 56; Meiklejohn, 23; Crounse, 8; Currie, 6; Hinshaw, 10; Rosewater, 30; absent or not voting, 10; necessary to election, 63.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Mercer of Nebraska was one of the President's callers to-day. He briefly discussed the Senatorial situation in Nebraska with Mr. McKinley. Mr. Mercer left to-night for Nebraska.

READING MATTER FOR CHARITY.

Annual Report of Hospital Book and Newspaper Society.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, organized to collect reading matter from the public and distribute it gratuitously among inmates of the hospitals and other institutions, just issued from the offices in the United Charities Building, shows the work of the last year as follows:

Books	7,046
Magazines	28,800
Weekly and Illustrated Papers	51,841
Newspapers, &c., collected in the boxes of the society, about	270,000

A special branch of the work organized since the beginning of the war with Spain has been distributing a portion of the literature among the men in the ranks of the United States Army and Navy, and the general work has now been extended to reach institutions in all parts of the United States. Postmaster Van Cott has inaugurated a practice of giving to the society a bag of unclaimed mail every month. All boxes for the reception of papers have recently been renovated and are now situated as follows: Grand Central Station, very large, on right of exit; Wall Street Ferry, Hanover Square elevated railroad station, Staten Island Ferry, Rector Street elevated railroad station, two boxes; Liberty Street Ferry, right, two boxes; Broadway and Vesey Street, 25 Park Row, Waldorf-Astoria, 140 East Fourteenth Street, Cortlandt Street Ferry, Union League Club, and Union Club.

Money is needed and may be sent to Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, 26 East Thirty-ninth Street, the Treasurer. Donations of reading matter should be sent to the office of the society. A pressing need is a greater supply of juvenile reading.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

"New York ought to start a crusade against concert recitations in all grades of schools," says the Principal of one of the largest schools in the city who is recognized as a thoroughly competent educator. "No one thing is more responsible in all our cities for poorly done and poorly digested work on the part of the pupil. It does not develope the individual pupil nor bring out his ability. It does not make the least difference if the pupil is called upon only once or twice a week for a recitation of his own, when he may answer in concert a hundred times. By the latter method his mind is not trained or developed at all, and the pupil who is trained by it is at an absolute loss when called upon for individual work. Concert recitations are very easy for the teacher and truly easy for the pupil, but, in America, of all places, we want to train men who are going to be individuals, and not parts of a collective mass requiring a paternal despot to guide and rule them in their every action."

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Of course it was a male teacher who made this comment: "I consider women unfit to teach boys of high school age, not so much because of the difference in sex, as because of the difference in temperament. It is also difficult for a woman to stand the nervous strain incident to high school teaching. A teacher weak physically, whether man or woman, cannot win the respect of a boy of fourteen however kind that teacher may be. The masterly, yet quiet, force is the only one that can succeed. So, too, I believe that in the selection of teachers too little care is shown in employing only such men and women as are thoroughly capable of understanding boy nature."

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"Why is it," asks a long-time teacher in one of our public schools, "that Mrs. Bassett, a German, is teaching French in the female high school, while Madam Carpentier, a French woman, who speaks English beautifully, and who has taught in one of the women's colleges of England and in wealthy families there and here, is not given a position in a high school, though considered sufficiently good to teach in an evening high school?"

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"I think that music as it is now taught is not only a fad, but very near to a nuisance," was the comment of one of the teachers chatting about the work of her school. "Altogether too much is required of the pupils. Sight reading of very simple songs is quite enough for pupils in the elementary grades. I think that music should be made more of a recreation. As it is now it is really hard work. There is plenty of that in the other subjects."

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"From the viewpoint of Mr. Coler," says a Principal in one of the large schools on the west side of town, "our schools are full of 'fads.' Experienced educators, men more qualified to judge of school affairs than is Mr. Coler, agree that no course of school work is complete without these so-called 'fads.' I refer, of course, to the kindergarten and our excellent system of manual training."

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One of the queer sights in our city schools is to be seen at the Peter Cooper High School annex, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue. The building was formerly used as a primary school and is temporarily used as a high school until the new structure can be erected. The seats were made for primary pupils. As some of the scholars are nearly, if not quite, six feet tall, their appearance while trying to work at these desks made for infants is as ludicrous as those sometimes seen in the backwoods school of a lumber district.

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While the inadequacy of the present course of study in the lower grades of our schools was under discussion, a teacher in one of the high schools said: "What our system seems most to lack is proper instruction in English, in the lower grades. This is apparent with every class that comes to our school for the advanced course. While it may not surprise parents who watch the education of their children carefully, it will probably be a surprise to the general public to know that a majority of the pupils who come to us cannot write a decent English sentence. They have all sorts of accomplishments, some of them even elegancies of education in other directions, but when it comes to even a limited knowledge of English and ability to write it properly, they are utterly lacking."

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"One thing that the public schools need as much as they do a revision of the course of study is the adoption of some method for raising the moral standard of the pupil. To this quite too little attention is paid according to my notion," says a teacher in one of the elementary schools of this borough. "There is a need, a crying need, to teach pupils to scorn copying and lying as much as stealing, and to train up a set of men and women of such independence that they will not look to others for support or pecuniary assistance. The crying need of the time is for men; true, good, noble men."

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"Politics in our public schools? They are full of it," commented a former teacher while the subject was under discussion. "I personally know that in the employment of Principals during the last few years, that in four instances they belonged to the same party and the same faith, and bore in their names the evidence that they were not of French birth, but belonged to a certain isle whose symbol is emerald. This fact is a notorious one. Inasmuch as these Principals were all appointed within a short time, presumably they passed the highest in their respective examinations. Germans and Americans, for some reason, never come out so well in their examinations as those mentioned, although all places, even the lowest positions, are supposed to be strictly competitive. Moreover, politics certainly enters into the appointment of Superintendents, who are the real 'power behind the throne,' and its influence is naturally carried down the scale more or less, despite examination tests, &c. As an instance of this influence, I will state my own case. After the requisite examination had been complied with I was told by one Superintendent that 'it is too bad, but a further wait,' indefinite, of course, 'would be necessary before appointment to the corps could be made, as fourteen names have been placed ahead of yours on the list.' This Superintendent was also honest enough to state that there was no reason for this interpolation which could be justified, and that the thing was wholly wrong. This is a little instance of tampering with the eligible list, and may explain many otherwise curious matters. I have no doubt that instances like mine could be multiplied."

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Referring to the qualifications of teachers as a whole, a gentleman who was for a number of years a teacher in the system, a college graduate, and an authority on pedagogy, says: "The teachers themselves, I most emphatically declare, and I know whereof I speak, being until recently one of their number, are as a whole a very conscientious, painstaking, and hard-working class, well qualified for their duties. Very few recognize the amount of nervous tension they endure not only in the management of their classes, but in the bickering and general 'cantankerousness' of their superiors, particularly the Board of Superintendents, justly hated by every one of the corps, either openly or secretly. This may sound cynical and extreme, but it is strictly true."

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Speaking of the school buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, one of the teachers connected with a high school has this to say: "Our new schools are among the finest in the world, for they are well lighted and amply heated by both the direct and indirect systems. They have facilities for pumping 1,500 cubic feet of air per minute into each schoolroom. The seats are good, and the buildings are handsome. The old buildings, on the other hand, are almost without exception very insufficiently lighted, amounting by actual measurement with a photometer in the case of Public School No. 75, for example, to only one-half or one-quarter of the amount required by the French and German standards for the auditorium. Some of the classrooms are not much better. This building is only a type of the older schools, in all of which the lighting is inadequate. It is to this fact that the very large percentage of near-sightedness among the children in certain sections of the city is probably due. It is also true that the old buildings are either without ventilation facilities or have those that are entirely inadequate. In them there was, of course, no attempt at architectural perfection. They are mere boxes with compartments. Most of them should be torn down, as it is impossible to properly remodel them, owing to the wall construction. The seats, too, are often so arranged that two double seats are placed end to end, making practically a four-boy seat. This naturally makes discipline much more difficult."

DEATH OF J. W. DOANE.

Railroad Financier and Head of Big Coffee Firm a Victim of Heart Disease.

J. W. Doane, head of the tea and coffee importing house of J. W. Doane & Co., at 85 and 87 Front Street, this city; 25 and 27 Wabash Avenue, Chicago; London, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, died in his apartments, in the Holland House, last night, after an illness of several weeks. He had been troubled with heart disease for some time, but it was thought he was improving. He had a sudden relapse last night, and died soon after.

Mr. Doane was sixty-eight years old yesterday. He was born in Thompson, Conn., and had a Summer home there. On the day of the Windsor Hotel fire he moved to the Holland House and had since resided there. He is survived by his widow, two sons, A. E. and J. W., Jr., and three daughters.

The deceased was President of the Merchant and Trust Company of Chicago, a Director in the Pullman Palace Car Company, Illinois Central Railroad Company, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York and New England Railroad Company, and was interested in the reorganization of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company.

The funeral will take place at Thompson, Conn., but the time has not been decided upon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward W. H. Zeller.

Edward W. H. Zeller, son of City Magistrate Lorenz Zeller, died shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. He had been ill but a short time from the effects of a heavy cold.

Zeller was twenty-two years old. He was a clerk in the law office of Zeller & Miehling, at 99 Nassau Street. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Harlem River Amusement Company, of which the late Herman Sulzer was President and principal owner. He spent the last few days of Sulzer's life with him, and materially aided in his care during his illness. He had been working hard and was overtaxed, and his death is largely attributable to this fact. He was a member of a number of German societies, and was prominent in Harlem social circles.

Thomas Edgar Willson.

Thomas Edgar Willson, a well-known newspaper man, died at his home, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning. His death was sudden, and probably due to heart disease.

Mr. Willson worked for thirty-five years on The New York World. He was for several years the manager and chief of the editorial staff of the weekly edition. Mr. Willson served in the navy in the civil war and was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant. He was fifty-six years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS F. NOONAN, Sr., died at his home at 43 Van Winkle Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. He was born in Roscrea, Ireland, in March, 1828, and came to this country in 1848. Four years later he located in Jersey City, and then built the house in which he died. He was engaged in the iron business and was familiarly known as "Old Ironsides." He was one of the founders of St. Joseph's and St. John's Roman Catholic Churches, of each of which he was for many years a Trustee. He will be buried from the latter on Tuesday. He is survived by his wife, five sons, and three daughters. One of the sons, Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., was until recently Judge of the Bayonne District Court.

Entertainment at the Press Club.

An enjoyable vaudeville entertainment was provided for the members of the Press Club and their guests at the clubrooms in Nassau Street last night. The entertainment was furnished by members of the White Rats' Association, who volunteered their services. Among those who appeared were George Fuller Golden, Charles G. Kilpatrick, Kitty Mitchell, Carrie Graham, Dorothy Drew, Allen Shaw, Edmund Shaw, the Musical Johnstons, Lew H. Carroll, John Camp, James McDuff, Purcell and Maynard, Ben Jerome, and Al Lawrence.

Answer to a Correspondent.

E. P. C.—The inquiry as to "a commercial plan of insurance by which a person, insuring at 50 years or under, on reaching 80 would be entitled to a home for life with decent burial" may be answered by stating that an annuity may be purchased for a fixed sum, or that some life insurance companies will issue twenty-year or thirty-year endowment policies with the proviso that the policyholder at the endowment period may at his option receive an annuity for life instead of a cash settlement.

Business Notices.

ARDENTER MUSTARD FOR TABLE AND medicinal use. Send stamp for sample can free. W. G. DEAN & SON, NEW YORK.

Mohonk. E. & W. Mohonk.
A new high banded collar.

DIED.

BALLARD.—At 61 West 83d St., New York, Saturday, March 23, 1901, Ogden Wiley, infant son of Charles Wiley and Ada Frances Ballard.

BEACH.—On Friday, March 22, 1901, Marcus Beach in his eighty-third year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 105 Hoboken Av., Jersey City, N. J., Sunday at 4 P. M.

BINSSE.—Anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of Louis B. Binsse and May Emily Binsse at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 9 A. M.

CALLAHAN.—At No. 49 East 72d St., on Saturday, March 23, Catharine D. Rigney, wife of Cornelius Callahan and sister of the late Rev. Fathers Patrick and James C. Rigney.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday next at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

EVANS.—At Elizabethtown, New York, on March 20th, Emily Ann Evans in the sixty-third year of her age.

FERENBACH.—On Friday, March 22, at Paterson, N. J., Gregory Ferenbach, in his 56th year.
Intimate friends are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at his late residence, 206 Hamilton Av., Sunday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

HOPNER.—On the 22d inst., at her home, 160 East 124th Street, Ann, wife of Lewis Hopner.
Funeral services on Monday, March 25th, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KENT.—On Friday, March 22, at her residence at Tuxedo Park, Sarah Irving, wife of the late James Kent and daughter of the late Edwin Clark.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York, on Monday, March 25th, at 1:45 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central

PROGRESS MADE ON RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL

One Block Practically Completed on Fourth Avenue.

Steel Structure Finished and Concrete Flooring Down—Clever Engineering Work With a Big Sewer.

Unless somebody was there to explain things, one might walk along the partly finished section of the Rapid Transit Subway between Great Jones and Thirty-third Streets without seeing half that is going on under the streets. The casual observer, for example, would not know that detectives, dressed just like ordinary people and trying to look as ignorant of their whereabouts as any chance passer-by, parade up and down the sidewalks overlooking the big holes in the ground, and occasionally peer over into the cuts to see that everything is running smoothly.

These detectives are on hand to prevent friction between the non-union iron workers in this section of the tunnel and the union men who do the work that is not in iron. Several times there have been fights as a result of the ill-feeling existing between the two factions, but during the last week comparative quiet has reigned, for the men on both sides have gotten wind of the fact that they are watched from the streets above and will be "jugged" if they create any disturbance.

Another thing that the uninitiated would not notice along this section, which is known as Section 3 and is being built by Contractors Holbrook, Cabot, and Daly, is the bed of solid rock lying between Fifteenth and Seventeenth Streets. In most places along the section the soil has been found either sandy or soft, but here the rock is just about as hard and as continuous as it is in the tunnel up at Thirty-fourth Street or in the still deeper tunnel under part of Washington Heights. One opening has been made between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, two in the next block above. Although the blasting is very difficult, owing to the proximity of the surface car tracks, considerable progress has been made, and about 150 cubic yards of material are now being excavated each day. All the openings are on the west side of Fourth Avenue, the east being still untouched, and grade has been reached for about 75 feet between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

What everybody, whether instructed or not, will be sure to notice on Section 3 is the ungainly looking plant of the contractors on the north side of Union Square. It is here that they make all the compressed air used in working machinery along those parts of the subway from Thirty-third Street all the way to the City Hall. In the plant are four 200 horse power boilers and three 800 horse power compressors. The air that is employed to work the excavating machinery in the Park Avenue tunnel, just north of Section 3, and in Forty-second Street is supplied by a plant owned by Contractor John B. McDonald and situated at the foot of East Forty-second Street. In this last plant there is a 1,000 horse power compressor.

The engineer in charge of Section 3 for Holbrook, Cabot & Daly is Henry B. Seaman. He has his headquarters at 44 Union Square, whence he makes daily trips up and down the line of work. There is one block on the section where the tunnel on the west side of Fourth Avenue is practically completed. This is in the block from Tenth to Eleventh Street. The steel structure is finished, the concrete flooring is down, and even the roof of the same material is in place. All that remains to make the tunnel just as it will be when trains run through it several years hence is a little "finishing off," the laying of railroad tracks, and the rebuilding of the pavements above the completed steel work.

Beginning at Great Jones Street and Lafayette Place, the section takes its course up the latter as far as Astor Place. For the first block, reaching to Fourth Street, the work is far advanced on both the east and west sides. Grade has been reached in both the branches, the steel structure is up, and roofing is now in progress. That so advanced a stage of the work in this block should have been reached is especially remarkable, because the contractors, while excavating and supporting and building, had to remove two large supply pipes, one for gas and the other for water, and to see to the shifting of the old sewer.

From Fourth Street to Astor Place nothing has been done, nor has work been begun on the curve around through Astor Place into Fourth Avenue. The next excavation on the way up town is just north of Tenth Street, where begins the nearly finished block of tunnel described above. Between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets grade has been reached through part of the block, on the west side of the avenue, and something like 250 cubic yards of débris are being taken out daily. From Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets there have been no operations. Thence to Fourteenth Street a start is being made, the daily excavations now amounting to nearly 200 cubic yards. The next opening comes at Fifteenth Street, where they have struck the rock bed told about before. This two-block distance passed, there is no further sign of digging until Nineteenth Street is reached. Thence to Twentieth Street the east side tunnel is very nearly finished, being fitted with its steel structure, floored, and partly roofed. After skipping the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, there comes another almost completed east side cut.

At Twenty-second Street the contractors had to meet one of the most difficult complications not only of this section, but of the whole subway. The Twenty-second Street sewer ran formerly exactly across the course that had been mapped out for the tunnel. It was gotten out of the way in this manner: On the west side of Fourth Avenue, at its intersection with Twenty-second Street, a big hole was dug. Then the sewer's course was turned down, and when it had reached such a level that it no longer interfered with the tunnel, it was taken across the avenue just underneath the line where it had originally crossed. Reaching the east side, having gone at right angles under the lines of both branches of the tunnel, it was started toward the East River on its new and lower level. This the change has simply amounted to making an L in the sewer, and continuing it all the way to the river, a distance of six blocks.

Above Twenty-second Street the work done under Engineer Seaman on Section 3 consists of cuts on the west side of the avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, and between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets. In the former block grade has been reached nearly all the way through, the ironwork being in and preparations being under way to start the roofing. In the latter block grade is reached, the concrete flooring is down, and everything is ready for the erection of the iron pillars supporting the tunnel structure.

On the whole of Section 3 the daily complement of workmen is about 600.

BANK EMPLOYES UNITE.

Clerks from Seventeen Institutions Form an Organization in This City.

A second meeting of those interested in the movement to organize a Chapter conforming with the by-laws of the American Institute of Bank Clerks was held in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building yesterday afternoon. Seventeen banks were represented by forty-two employes.

The committee appointed to frame by-laws submitted a report which was adopted and a permanent organization was formed to be known as Alexander Hamilton Chapter, with the following officers for the first year: Henry Dimse, Twelfth Ward Bank, President; W. E. Knox, Bowery Savings Bank, Secretary; M. M. Miles, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Treasurer.

A Board of Governors was also elected consisting of one representative from each bank in the chapter.

A committee was appointed to select headquarters which will be centrally located. Meetings of the chapter will be held every second week. Matters relating to finance and banking will be discussed at these meetings.

Exhaustive Handbook on Jamaica.

What is probably one of the most extensive and exhaustive handbooks ever printed concerning an island of the West Indies is a handsomely bound volume of 600 pages just issued dealing with Jamaica. Though in part compiled from official records, it is not an official publication. It is compiled by T. L. Roxburg and Joseph C. Ford of the Jamaica civil service, however, and, judging from the contents of the volume, there is little of historical, statistical, or general information concerning the island that they have overlooked. The mode of government of the island is set forth in detail.

STATE CHARITY FOR CHILDREN.

Hospital for the Care of the Crippled and Deformed Now in Full Working Order.

The New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, which was opened for patients in the beginning of December last, is now in a flourishing condition. The hospital will accommodate twenty-five patients, and ten of the beds are already filled. The twenty-five beds could easily have been filled by patients from this city who required treatment, but it was decided by the management that only a limited number whose condition made hospital care absolutely necessary would be received in order to leave room for patients from the State at large.

This hospital is the first ever established by the State for crippled children, although the report of the State Board of Charities made in February, 1900, showed that there were over 300 crippled children in the State eligible for admission to some suitable special hospital, for whom absolutely nothing was being done. The present hospital was founded partly through the efforts of Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, who advocated the care of crippled children by the State in a paper read before the National Conference of Charities and Correction in May, 1898, and afterward succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of Gov. Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, Bishop Potter, J. Adriance Bush, and others in establishing a State Hospital for indigent crippled children.

In February, 1900, a bill was introduced in the State Legislature incorporating a hospital. It was signed by Gov. Roosevelt in April, and $15,000 was appropriated for the support of the hospital for the first year. Gov. Roosevelt nominated as President of the Board of Managers for the first year Bishop Potter. The managers nominated were J. Hampden Robb, J. Adriance Bush, George Blagden, Jr., and Newton M. Shaffer. As soon as the board was organized steps were taken to secure a proper house for hospital use. An old house was chosen on the Hudson River at the foot of Paulding Avenue, about a mile and a half from the Tarrytown station of the Hudson River Railroad.

The managers decided that the fund appropriated by the State was too small to repair the building and change it so as to fit it for hospital purposes as well as keep it running for the first year, so a fund of $5,000 for the purpose of renovating the building was raised by private subscription.

Patients ranging in age from four to sixteen years will be received at the hospital for treatment, and all applications will be acted upon in the order of their reception. No patient will be admitted without an examination by and a certificate from the surgeon in chief, or one of his assistants in his absence. The managers wish it to be clearly understood that the institution is a hospital and in no sense an asylum or home. Any patients received for treatment may be returned to their parents or guardians at the discretion of the surgeon in chief.

The managers of the hospital say that there has been an urgent need for a hospital of this kind for a long time. The general hospitals of the city cannot care for patients who may take four or five years to recover. The new hospital is established, according to the managers, for the care and treatment of any indigent children who are suffering from an injury or deformity from which it will take some time to recover.

Applications for admission to the hospital should be made to Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, surgeon in chief, at 28 East Thirty-eighth Street. He will appoint a time and place for the examination of the applicant. Patients living in other parts of the State are referred to the following members of the consulting staff: Dr. A. Vander Veer, and Dr. B. Ward of Albany, Dr. Louis A. Weigel of Rochester, Dr. Roswell Park and Dr. Charles G. Stockton of Buffalo, and Dr. Richard B. Coutant of Tarrytown.

TO ATTACK THE STEEL TRUST.

Minnesota Legislature Urged to Take Action Against It in the Interests of That State.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23.—The Lake Superior iron mining region is convinced that its interests do not lie with the United States Steel Corporation, and that the formation of that trust will throttle all individual initiative and enterprise here, both in steel making and in iron mining and exploration. Parties owning ore properties that they have discovered and developed with the idea of selling to some one of the several rival steel-making interests now find that these steel interests are not bidding for ore lands.

These Western interests have, heretofore, started an agitation for unfriendly legislation in Western States against the Morgan corporation. It is unfortunate for the corporation that those responsible for its organization took the particular time when Western Legislautres were in session for talking about their plans and for the formation of such a trust as the world has not seen. Members of these Western Legislatures are looking out for just that sort of thing, from various motives. In Minnesota, particularly, there is a feeling that the State is not receiving the benefit it should from the discovery of such enormous stores of ore in its soil. Attempts to foster a home manufacture of iron, and to curb the increasing power of outside mineral interests, have been made before now, and are liable to be repeated on a more vigorous scale shortly.

It is now being argued among members of the Legislature that the United States Steel Corporation, being a New Jersey concern, and expressly prohibited from railroad ownership or operation in that State, can have no powers elsewhere prohibited at its home. But the iron ore railroads are necessary to it. It is being urged upon the Legislature that an act be passed constituting the Governor, Attorney General, and Auditor a committee to take such action as the conditions may warrant, to hold corporations to their admitted functions, that the committee be authorized to make such employment of counsel as may be needed, and that the Attorney General be instructed to bring suits in the name of the State that shall not be dismissed or compromised except upon the express authority of the Legislature. Also that any corporation organized in Minnesota (such as Minnesota Iron) that permits a majority of its stock to be acquired by a corporation organized elsewhere be declared forfeited. And finally that the State shall pass laws at the present session prescribing special licenses and taxes upon corporations doing business in the State whose capital stock does not represent actual investment, or that is above a certain limit. It is also proposed that the State make an investigation to see if any shippers of iron ore are favored by special or private rates or drawbacks, and that the freight rates on ore be reduced materially by the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, which has claimed to have the power to arbitrarily fix rates with or without hearing, and has practically already exercise that claim in the case of the State of Minnesota vs. its iron ore roads.

As neither the United States Steel Corporation nor any other large consumer of iron ore in the eastern portion of the United States west of tidewater can secure its raw material without coming into Minnesota for a large share, the attitude of the Legislature of this State is important. In point of fact, with the exception of the Chapin, Lake Superior, Regent, Norrie, Tilden, and a few smaller mines, all the ore owned by the corporation lies in Minnesota, in the county of which the City of Duluth is the seat. The State itself is owner, through its public school fund, of a few of the deposits now under the control of the corporation, and about half the fifty-six steel ships of the combination is documented in Minnesota, and is under the laws of the State.

Minnesota wants the iron-making industry built up at home, and has passed acts favoring it. Now it gets a small portion of the benefit resulting from mining operations. It has proved that iron can be made as cheaply at the head of Lake Superior as at Pittsburg or on Lake Erie, the carriage of the ore to the fuel costing more than the carriage in the reverse way of the fuel to the ore. This fact is admitted by steel men, but they say there is no market in the West. The people of Minnesota deny this, however. Unless some step is taken for the immediate rebuilding of iron-making industries in the State the United States Steel Corporation is likely to find itself hampered in every direction by unfriendly legislation. The Minnesota Legislature is largely a community of farmers who are firm in the opinion that their own markets will be greatly improved by a local manufacturing centre.

Mill Manager Killed by a Train.

WILKESBARE, Penn., March 23.—Frank B. Winslow, manager of the Spring Mill of the Sheldon Axle Works, this city, was killed to-day by a Delaware and Hudson express train. He had ridden his wheel up the tracks, and the train overtook him before he could dismount and get out of the way. He came here from Amsterdam, N. Y.

SOME CHICAGO INTERESTS

College Professors, Bill Boards, and Politics to the Front.

University Has a Faculty for Attracting Attention—Woman Prefers Insects to Children.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A certain local wit has said that the Chicago University had a faculty for attracting attention, and this has been proved true on more than one occasion. It is, indeed, a dull month when some one connected with the institution of learning on the Midway does not propose something which is startling in its novelty. The Faculty lays the blame of this on a sensational press, but there is no evidence that the local newspapers are in a conspiracy to make the professors ridiculous. The latter, however, insist that researches of theirs are seized upon by the newspapers when they have but reached the experimental stage, and are heralded to the world as discoveries by ignorant writers, who thus at the same time expose their own want of learning and make the Faculty ridiculous in the eyes of thinking men. In support of this they cite the case of Prof. Loeb, who was recently credited by the press with holding that he had discovered a means of restoring the dead through the use of salt. The notoriety which has come to him by reason of this unjust and preposterous statement has caused him great mortification.

Later, the notoriety given to the necessity of male costume for the character of Rosalind in the proposed production of "As You Like It," was charged as the cause of the abandonment of the play for next Summer. This week a woman teacher of literature proposed that secular poetry and fiction be used to supplement Bible teaching in Sunday school work, and she is now busy denying the statement of an afternoon paper that she proposed to "supplant" the Bible by such means.

The war upon the unsightly billboards which have done so much to disfigure this city still goes on. Prof. George Kriehn, in a lecture here this week, said that Chicago had a three-headed Cerberus which guards the gates against good things. The Cerberus was called Negligence, and its three heads were dirt, smoke, and billboards. The recent attempt of the city to compel the bill-posting companies to remove the billboards near the various parks has resulted in a suit in which the companies contest the right of the city to interfere with their business. Prof. Kriehn suggested a unique method of fighting the nuisance, which was to have every member of the different women's clubs each write a letter to the advertisers on such boards, somewhat as follows:

Magnolia Face Powder Company:

Gentlemen: I regret to say that the sight of your recent glaring bill board advertisements, forming blotches in some of the most beautiful parts of the city, has instilled an unconscious distrust in my mind of the qualities of your goods. I am sorry to feel obliged to express the distaste I feel for a meritorious article when presented in an objectionable way. Sincerely yours,

Such a letter, he thought, would in no way be objectionable, and yet a firm receiving a flood of such communications could not but see that it was adopting a means of advertising which was more likely to hurt than help its business. The suggestion has at least the merit of originality.

Speaking of smoke, one of the things which has made this city almost unfit to live in, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh said this week that it was the rich who made this smoke and the poor man had to stand it. The other man who created the nuisance was able to move his residence to New York and still maintain his manufactory here to produce the thing he objected to. He said he was not going to move away and that he hoped to see this and other objectionable features of Chicago life removed, but Mr. MacVeagh was always an optimist.

There has been no change in the local political situation, nor is there apt to be any from now till election. The alleged antagonism of Aitgeld to Harrison does not alarm the latter's friends, who have been greatly encouraged this week by the friendly visits of Bryan, whom, some thought, favored Aitgeld's opposition, and W. P. Black, who has always been one of the ex-Governor's closest advisers. The attack made upon Judge Haney through a newspaper which charged that he was christened Patrick Elbridge Hennessey, has fallen flat, it being considered of no moment what his real name was. Harlan, the Republican who bolted four years ago, was announced as about to declare for the Judge this year, but he denies this and even refuses to make speeches for him.

Mr. Aitgeld, however, has not finished with the Mayor, and he has come out in charges to the effect that Harrison is making the race this year through a bargain with the Republican machine by which the Mayor is to be re-elected, while the Republicans are left in control of the county offices. He charges also that the city funds are squandered. In a comparison of the cost of local improvements he cites figures showing that while asphalt paving costs $100 for a twenty-five-foot lot in New York City, the cost in Chicago is $215.

The Chicago Woman's Club has taken up the matter of providing a hotel for young working women in this city, and the members are trying to interest local capitalists to look upon the plan as a good investment. With all its hundreds of thousands of working women, Chicago has not a place where a respectable woman wage-earner is welcome as a lodger—All she can do is to go to some boarding house, where, of course, she cannot receive company save in the presence of others. The concern run by the Young Women's Christian Association is nearly always full, and there are many who object to going there because of the rules. There have been complaints as to the food and charges. The evils of the boarding house habit are easily seen, but nothing is done to remedy them. The girls resort to methods which are extremely dangerous. There does not seem to be much temptation for capitalists in the project.

Judge Grant of Boston may be interested to know that Chicago has developed a Selma White in the person of the wife of a matter-of-fact stockman out at the "Yards." According to the husband, they were married four years ago, and until recently nothing clouded their marital life. Then he learned from the neighbors that his wife has for several years been pursuing entomological studies besides teaching a class in elocution. This would not be so bad if she did not, according to the husband, neglect their two young children in order to chase the lively bug and instruct other women in the beauties of "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" and "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night." He says that he has frequently come home and found the babies crying for their mother. He remonstrated with her, so he says, and she promised to take better care of them, but the liking for insects and elocution got the better of her maternal instincts, and now she has disappeared. She was married once before and divorced. Children by the former husband are living at Livonia, N. Y. The husband says he has no objection to insects in the abstract or to elocution, but he thinks they are poor substitutes for one's children.

R. B. P.

STEAMSHIP KOREA LAUNCHED.

Largest Vessel of Her Kind Ever Built in This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Korea, which was launched to-day at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's works, bears the distinction of being up to date the largest steam vessel ever built on this side of the Atlantic. With a length of 572 feet 4 inches and a beam of 63 feet she will displace 18,600 tons on a draught of 27 feet. Some idea of the size of the Korea may be derived from the fact that from the top to the bottom of the bare hull is a distance of 49 feet, while the distance around her rail is nearly a quarter of a mile.

She is to be fitted with engines of 18,000 horse power, sufficient to propel her at a speed of from 18 to 20 knots. The Korea will accommodate 1,400 passengers, of whom 200 will be first-cabin passengers. She is designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to ply between San Francisco and Hongkong.

A crowd of 20,000 people witnessed the launching. Miss Katherine Winthrop Tweed, daughter of the President of the Pacific Mail Company, christened the vessel.

Just as the Korea slipped down the ways George Bannister, a colored man among the employes gathered about the vessel, was struck by one of the falling props and received injuries from which he died to-night.

GAMBLING ON BOARD SHIP.

Bets Are Made on Everything from a Prayer to a Day's Run.

"Its a blessed thing for everybody concerned that committees of 'five,' 'fifteen,' or any other number, don't operate on the Atlantic," remarked the Purser of one of the great transatlantic liners a few days ago, as he finished reading a story about "John Doe" in one of the morning papers. "Talk about gambling in New York, it can't touch the article we encounter at sea. It must be contagious is the only way I can account for it. I have been traveling to and fro between this and the other side for many years, but when it comes to gambling I believe that the game as practiced on board ship is about the most perfect system that has ever been developed. I have seen men wager money on how long a distinguished divine would pray at the Sunday morning services, or how much a delicate passenger would weigh at the end of a rough passage, and other things that on shore would be denounced in no uncertain terms.

"Of course, there are no roulette wheels or other professional paraphernalia aboard ship, but what's lost in equipment is more than made up in the ingenious ways, etc., that the male contingent generally think to win or lose a few dollars. As every one knows the pool on the day's run is the greatest and most popular of all the wagers. Every morning the sporting element will assemble in the smoking saloon. Soon some one will suggest the pool. The idea is immediately seconded from all parts of the apartment, and one of the number is selected to act as the auctioneer. Then the fun is on. If it is one of the faster boats the large numbers sell the highest. For instance, if the ship is one that will average 350 knots a day the figures near that sum bring the highest bids, unless the day is an unusually rough one, when a more moderate number is the favorite.

One man will bid in, say 360 knots at $60; another will bid in a lesser number at a smaller figure, and so on down the scale until the pool is complete, and the end of the day awaited in order to ascertain who the bidder is who has come nearest the logging total. The pool is about the most plausible of all the marine gambling devices, for in it it is impossible for the 'sharks' that some time cross over to get in any of their crooked work.

"These 'sharks,' who are, as a general rule, of the 'card' kind, are often encountered at sea, and some of them become so well known and so ostracized by the passengers that in the end they have to give up the Atlantic and continue their work on shore, where there are no smoking room stewards or pursers to recognize them and warn their intended victims. They will work all the lines, never crossing in the same boat twice, until all the more fashionable patronized liners have been worked, when they will begin all over again, taking the whole list, going over on one line and coming back on a vessel of one of its rivals. In recent years though we have been able to locate a great many of these people, and as a result they don't stay on board very long before they are discovered and their crookedness exposed.

"But the 'crook' is the exception on the ocean, I am glad to say, and while gambling as practiced on ships is varied in nature it is nevertheless practically honest all the way through. Betting on the weight of sick passengers, or whether this or that young woman will appear at breakfast, or how long the Rev. 'So-and-So' will pray or preach, while not exactly good form, don't hurt anybody except the fellow who takes the wrong end of the bet.

"Although women are not allowed in the smoking saloon they can get some male friend to bid the numbers in for them, and I have known several of them to come into port much better off financially than they were when they sailed. Poker is another great game at sea, and here it is that the 'shark' gets his hand in. Not long ago on my ship there were two of these characters on board. The passengers had been warned, but one young fellow, more guileless than the others, evidently did not take the warning seriously, for during the concert the professionals got him in the smoking room. When the concert ended he had just about enough money left to pay his cab hire from Twentieth Street to the Normandie House. We don't reform the innocent, but we can the experienced, and one warning is all that is necessary to make the latter as stingy with their 'long green' as a cat is with her kittens.

"Well, this is enough, isn't it?" at last said the Purser, who, pulling out a box of cigars, asked all of his hearers to take one, and call again on his next arrival.

"Oh, I forgot," called the Purser, as his friends started to leave his cabin, "to tell you about the fellow who bet another fellow that there would be some new customs rules in operation when we reached New York. Well, you needn't look so incredulous for no such bet was made. Good luck and good-bye," he said, and he started to work getting things in shape for the next eastward passage.

DREDGING FOR GOLD.

Crew of a Mysterious Sloop Supposed to Be Seeking the Treasure of the Warship Hussar.

For several days past there has been a mysterious black sloop hovering off Port Morris, and making soundings about the spot where it is commonly supposed the English man-of-war Hussar sank 114 years ago with millions of dollars in gold intended for the payrolls of the British Army. Several old boatmen in the vicinity have tried to hold communication with the strangers, who tell one and all that they are trying to pick up a lost anchor. It is believed, however, that the crew of the sloop represent a new company which has been organized to dredge for the lost gold, as there have been rumors that such a company was in process of organization for months past.

A number of attempts have been made to find the money without success, and many are of the opinion that the officers saved the money and scuttled the ship. An old resident of Port Morris, when asked for some information regarding those who had fished for the gold, said that during his time the wrecking parties were headed by Taylor, No. 1; Taylor, No. 2; Pratt, Barnes and Cook. They all used force pumps and other old-fashioned apparatus until the submarine diving suit was introduced. None of them found any gold except Pratt, who brought to the surface seventeen guineas, which looked as bright and new as if they had just been minted. He worked along expecting every time the dredger went down it would scoop up a fortune, but it never came, and he finally gave it up as a bad job and left the spot in disgust.

Next in line came Capt. Symonds, the grizzled old commander of the dredger Little Giant, which was the property of the Hussar Wrecking Company. The old Captain was so confident that the treasure was in the mud off Port Morris, and that he was going to bring it to light that he took fifteen shares in the company's stock. Work was begun and the scoop gathered up bushels of flint and pieces of wreckage. The stockholders were delighted, and almost felt the gold jingling in their pockets. Several expert divers were engaged, and a house was built for them on the shore in which they lived upon the fat of the land at the expense of the company. After the first few weeks matters began to lag. Some grapeshot and an occasional coin were picked up, but as the millions failed to materialize the stockholders began to growl, and held a meeting and the fortune hunters quit very much out of sorts and pocket, as the sum total of the findings were sixty-seven grapeshot, sixty-five lead bullets, fifty cut flints, a one-half guinea of 1771, two whole guineas, fifteen brass buttons, a pewter spoon, and four copper pennies.

In October, 1892, the Chapman Wrecking Company tried their hand at the game without success, and later came Capt. Thomas Merrill, who claimed to be in possession of information that his predecessors did not possess; but he did not find even so much as a pewter spoon.

The movements of the mysterious black sloop are watched with much interest, and developments are looked for. The old longshoremen in the vicinity simply smile and say "They're not all dead yet."

Killed Himself with Dynamite.

PAYNE, Ohio, March 23.—Samuel Hagerty, a prosperous farmer, took a quantity of dynamite and went to the field, announcing his intention to blast stumps. Later a violent explosion alarmed the neighbors, and on investigation they found a few scattered remnants of the man. An inquest developed the fact that he had placed the explosive in a large stump, sat thereon, and deliberately lighted the fuse.

Sealer Returns with 20,000 Skins.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 23.—The sealer Greenland returned to-day with 20,000 seal skins. She reports that the Vanguard, with 24,000, will probably follow to-morrow. Three other ships, which were not identified, passed Cape Bonavista yesterday evening, but were forced into the ice floes again by the storm at midnight. They are supposed to be homeward bound.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Sanatorium of a National Character to be Established in Colorado.

Will Provide Employment, Favorable Surroundings, and Medical Care for Victims of Tuberculosis.

DENVER, Col., March 23.—To save the lives of thousands of persons belonging to other States from death by tuberculosis is the object of an organization of Denver physicians and other professional men and women for the establishment and maintenance of the Rocky Mountain Industrial Sanatorium, which has just been incorporated here. The organization aims to be National in its scope, and has the indorsement and support of many of the foremost physicians of the United States. Its purpose is to aid the great majority of tuberculosis patients in poor or moderate circumstances who come to Colorado and other mountain States in the hope that the climate and altitude will aid in effecting a cure, and who, almost invariably, either from lack of means or proper direction, are immediately surrounded by conditions which preclude improvement or recovery.

The story of the tortures and hardships of the consumptive of moderate means, who leaves home and friends and attempts to make his way in a strange city while battling for health, would fill volumes. A large majority of those coming to Denver are forced into office work or other clerical employment and to live in cheap boarding houses, where the food, ventilation, and sanitation are poor, to say the least. Under such conditions improvement is rare, and recovery impossible.

The attempt will be made through auxiliary societies to reach these patients before they leave their homes in other States, so that they may be started on the search for health with as cheering an outlook as may be afforded by proper medical care, nourishing food, cheerful surroundings, and an outdoor life in a sunny climate. Denver physicians, after much careful study, have organized in an attempt to evolve something practical. In this they have had the advice of prominent doctors in other cities, who hope that the ultimate result will be the removal of consumptives from large cities, thereby solving another hard problem. Their plan provides for the erection of a sanatorium about twenty miles from Denver, to be conducted as an industrial colony. A large amount of money will be required. This it is expected can be raised by the "cottage endowment plan."

To secure these endowments by individuals, fraternities, societies, churches, college alumnæ, labor unions, &c., the Young Woman's Sanatorium Auxiliary has been organized. A branch of this auxiliary will be established in every city and town in the United States.

It will be the duty of this society to cooperate with the Board of Directors to secure money for the endowment of the cottages, to raise funds for a library, collect furnishings for the cottages, and to interest wealthy people in the sanatorium. By utilizing the labor of patients it is expected that nearly all the work of the institution will be performed, the entire sanatorium supplied with provisions, and a great variety of remunerative industries carried on. The industrial nature of the institution will enable patients to avail themselves of a change of climate while the disease is in its incipiency and before they are incapacitated for light open-air employment.

The motto of the institution is: "Helping others to help themselves is the best charity." The institution is not for profit. No dividends can be declared, and the net earnings will be used for the improvement and betterment of the enterprise. The incorporators of the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium are William H. Gabbert, Associate Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court; Charles Hartzell, attorney; A. Mansfield Holmes, M. D.

On the General Advisory Board are physicians of National reputation, belonging to large cities from Boston to San Francisco. The Denver promoters declare that success can come only by the people of each State which has consumptive patients lending a helping hand in placing the institution upon a substantial working basis. Unless such co-operative support comes from citizens of other communities, their invalids will, as heretofore, meet with hardships and disappointments.

The institution has been in operation in an experimental way for several months, and the results so far are most encouraging. Operations on a large scale will be begun as soon as the public becomes interested and a sufficient amount of co-operation is secured. The Young Woman's Auxiliary is thoroughly organized, and has already taken steps to form branches in other places.

The International Trust Company is the depositary for the sanatorium and donations of funds are safeguarded by the constitution, which gives the Directors supervision of the expenditures of all moneys. The benefits of the sanatorium are briefly set forth in the prospectus as follows:

It will remove a constant source of danger from the private homes and hotels of our cities.

It will provide home comforts and proper hygienic and sanitary conditions for patients.

It will provide treatment by specialists abreast of the times.

It will secure the obedience of patients to the laws of health.

It will secure the advantages of climate long known to be of great benefit in checking tubercular processes.

It will furnish a home for patients who are financially unable to avail themselves of a favorable climate at any time when it will be of great benefit to them, and at a time when they are able to perform light work and to be to a degree self-supporting.

It will furnish an opportunity to patients who are financially able to pay for the privileges of the institution to take up light outdoor employment suited to their tastes and ability, if they so choose, thus uniting the entire institution upon the broad plane of usefulness.

THE PROCESS SERVER TALKS.

Tells of the Ups and Downs of His Business—Some Peculiar Experiences.

There is one clerk in each large law office who gets little public credit for his ability. In fact, the people he usually meets take a great dislike to him. This clerk holds the position of process server. It is his duty to see that the necessary legal papers are served on the opposite parties in any action in which his firm may be interested. One of these clerks, who has had rather a wide experience in his special line of work, thus unburdened himself yesterday.

"Talk about good, hard work," said the clerk, "there is nothing equal to our special line of business. In addition to the work we usually have to take more insults than any other class of men. Let the meanest person who has been flying high on very little money reaches the limit, that person is invariably sued. How to get service on the man or woman is the proposition which is left to us. The lawyer has little difficulty in drawing the papers, but these papers would be worthless unless we could get good service on the parties.

"I remember one case which was the toughest I ever had. It was in a fight over an estate. There was one man that we found would have to be served personally. For nearly a year he kept out of our way. Finally I located him living in most elegant bachelor quarters. He knew that we were after him, and as a result not a man who was not known at the hotel could get to him. After numerous attempts that were absolute failures I decided on a new plan. I shaved off my mustache and in other ways changed my appearance as much as possible. I then put on a dress suit and started for the hotel about dinner time. I purposely came a little late. I hurried up stairs and into the office of the hotel. Of course I was stopped from going any further. 'Has Mr. — gone into the dining room yet?' I asked. 'I had an appointment to take dinner with him.' I was informed that he was already in the room, and with many apologies I was shown over to his table. I bowed and sat down. Mr. — bowed also. Without further ceremony I handed him the papers and said: 'Mr. —, I have been looking for you for some time.' I guess I spoiled his dinner. He got excited, called a waiter, and I found myself outside of the hotel in short order.

"Another hard case I have in mind is 'the smallpox case.' In this case a woman had purchased many more dresses than she could well afford to pay cash for. Whenever I tried to serve her with a summons I always found that she was 'not at home.' I became so persistent in my efforts that it became the custom of the maid who answered the bell to stick her head out of the door and say 'not at home' before I could utter a word. Finally the smallpox scare came on, and the servant took a new tack when I called. She said that her mistress was ill and could see no person.

"The next day I called, the servant, looking as if she was very much alarmed, said: 'Go away; we have smallpox here; my mistress is very ill.'

"'All right,' I replied, 'I am not afraid. I have had it.' With that I managed to get inside the house. I had pushed my way in. I found the woman I wanted standing in the drawing room. It did not take me long to serve the papers.

"Sometimes when I serve papers on women I have funny experiences. One woman I went to see invited me in, asked me to take some light refreshments, and then after curiously looking at the summons, said to me: 'Well, what will I do with this? I never had one before.' It was not my business to give her advice, and as a result she lost the case by default.

"In another case the man I was after was in business in New Jersey, and came home only late at night. I could never catch him at home, and so could not get service on him for some time. I tried watching the ferries, but he made a change of route each trip home. Finally I went to his place of business across the river. When he left there I followed him. As soon as he landed on this side I served him with the papers. It took me two weeks to get over the black eye I received in return.

"The most pleasant duty in my line is serving corporations. As a rule they have clerks whose duty it is to receive and receipt for all legal papers. All in all, though, there is lots of fun and excitement in the work, which in a way compensates one for the difficulties he has to overcome at other times."

NOVELTIES IN RUSSIAN LACE.

Pretty and Quaint Designs from the Land of the Czar—Some Examples of Drawn Work.

Some beautiful new Russian lace embroideries and drawn work are among the most attractive new things to be seen just now. The laces are bona fide Russian laces, just arrived from the land of the Czar and only a few days out of the Custom House. They are quite different from the commercial laces known as Russian lace, and which were so fashionable last Winter, for these are the beautiful handmade pillow laces of the Russian peasant women, made of homespun linen and showing the old designs which have come down through families for generations. They are the designs of the homely things which the peasants have seen in their everyday life, but very beautiful as they develop in the laces.

Of late years the peasant women have come more in touch with the world, and the laces have been made into different articles, such as collars, cuffs, and fichus, as well as in the edgings and insertions they have made previously. The collars are most attractive. They come in three styles and in three shades—pure white, of the bleached linen; others of ecru, half bleached, and of the genuine linen color. There are heavy threads running through them, and they have been put in in white in the ecru and linen collars with charming effect. The simplest of the collars is round; in another style it is square in the back, like a sailor collar, and the third is scalloped, or rather in battlements, these battlements being doubled in width where they fall over the shoulder.

There are pretty collars for women's jackets and children's coats, forming lapels in the front. There is one of the oldest designs in general use among the Russian women in these collars, the cucumber design, which is not of particular interest as a fashion note, but is interesting to the student of laces. It is a graceful loop, which appears in most of the laces combined with other designs. There is a beautiful star set in the centre of these cucumber loops in some of the collars.

The prices of the laces are ridiculously low considering the quality, and could only be made in an old country among the peasants for so little. The collars are $4.50 and $5 here, and the cuffs, which are made to match come at $1 a pair.

One of the designs of lace which has been made to order for Americans is a narrow lace of 1¼ inches, with small points on each edge, and which can be used for both insertion and edging after the fashion of the more commercial laces. These are 75 cents a yard. Other new laces are those made in silk—the Russian laces are usually in linen—dyed with the vegetable dye a beautiful golden color, while others are a deep cream. These come from three to five inches wide, and cost from $1.25 to $2. Other pretty pieces of the lace which come in the silk are fichus and small shawls, which come in the cream shade and cost, the fichus $7.50 and the shawls $15.

In the regular lace edgings and insertions there are many interesting designs. There is one with a figure on a netlike background which resembles a fleur de lis, another is a Russian snowflake design, the snowlike dots closely sprinkled on the net ground with a larger and more solid figure in the centre. This latter is $1.50 a yard each for insertion and edging, and a more delicate and openwork lace suitable for muslin gowns and four inches wide is $1.25. There is an insertion to match most of the edges.

The colored laces have a style of their own. They come in a very dark ecru or linen shades and are combined with blue and with blue and red. The colors are combined also with the white. These laces are all dyed with the vegetable dyes, never lose color, and wash and wear indefinitely. Some have a star in solid red or blue set into the ecru ground, and in others the colors are more divided.

There are heavy, wide insertions and edgings made also after Russian pillow laces, coming at from $1 to $2 a yard. These are used frequently for bed covers and draperies and for other household purposes.

One of the few materials in cotton that are made by the Russian women is a soft crêpelike stuff, which is embroidered in silver and gold and colors for vests, collars, and cuffs for gowns. These materials also wash admirably; the gold and silver, being of the pure metal, never tarnish. The gold and silver are frequently combined, or there is the silver alone, or the two are combined with red and black. There are pretty scarfs in these materials, made originally for household use, but frequently used here on gowns by women who like unique dressing trimmings. Some of these scarfs have individual figures embroidered upon them, some have elaborate borders at the sides, which are used for collars or cuffs, and there are scarfs deep embroidered ends, which can be used for little boleros. These cost from $10 to $15, as there is a quantity of gold and silver in them. The material, as in all the Russian work, is homespun. The cross-stitch bands, which are characteristic of Russian costumes, come in band, in pieces of two yards each, in pale blue and red and in dark blue and red.

The Russian drawn work is as beautiful in its way as the laces and embroidery. It is a much finer work than that of the Mexicans, and resembles more the Fayal

DEFENDER'S STEEL DECK

Twelve Hundred Pounds Saved by the New Innovation.

CORK COVERS THE METAL

Herreshoff Still Non-Committal in Regard to the Manner of Launching the Bristol Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, March 23.—The deck of the Belmont yacht is plated nearly the whole length, with but two small spaces at the bow and stern, which will be covered in the coming week. The greater part of this work of plating the deck was accomplished the past week. The plates, which are very thin, are galvanized before being laid in position. It is a new idea in decking cup defenders, and saves much weight—the difference in weight between this system and that of a deck composed of white pine planks an inch and a quarter in thickness, such as appears on the Columbia, is said to be 1,200 pounds. The object in going to a steel deck was principally to save weight, yet at the same time all due precaution in determining the material was done with a view of having the deck just as stanch as is that of the Columbia. The style followed in setting is that of placing them fore and aft the edges, and butts lapped close together flush with each other, producing a smooth finish at each edge and butt. The crown of the deck is about 10 inchas, showing a structure durable and remakably neat in finish.

As the surface of the deck, planked as it is with steel, is too smooth for working purposes for officers and crew in sailing the craft in races, such troubles will be eliminated by covering the galvanized steel plate with slabs of material something in appearance like linoleum, but composed largely of ground cork, producing a deck surface that will be nearly as hard as pine and just as impervious to the weather, while the slippery element removed, thus giving good footing to the crew in moving about in all kinds of weather when making or taking in sail.

There is also the feature about it that time will be saved in laying a wooden deck by the new plan, thus bringing the time of finish in construction nearer than it really appears.

The chipping and calking of the yacht, which is being carried on by means of compressed air power, is completed upward on both sides as far as the water line. The work on the hull of the boat has now advanced so far that the sailmakers are hustling to get the first suit of sails ready, and thereby prevent delay in getting them on when the craft is in the water. It is the intention to have all mechanical work completed on the hull of the yacht before she is launched.

So far as the launching of the boat goes, which will be soon, nothing is learned as to whether it will be a public or private affair, yet at the same time the trend of opinion in Bristol at present is that the boat will be lowered quietly into the water with probably few present besides those directly interested in the craft. There is a report that the boat will be afloat in less than six weeks, but nothing more. The crew of the boat is to arrive in Bristol a few days before the launching comes off, and by that time the tender is expected to arrive in the harbor from New York. The crew are to be housed aboard the tender for the first few weeks, and later will be berthed for the season on board the new defender.

It is noticed among the list of members of the crew for the Belmont boat that there are a few Deer Isle seamen who not only served on the Columbia, but also on the Defender.

Some preparations are going on in Bristol for the overhauling of the Columbia next month. Forgings have been turned out, and minor spars are being shaped for that craft. It is likely that the small schooner Caroline of Bristol will be the tender to the Columbia, carrying spare spars and other gear.

The Bristol designer finds sufficient time to produce other boat designs while the important work of constructing the cup defender is in progress. He can carry out the work conveniently enough from the fact that he had the greater part of the plans of the new defender drawn up when the challenge arrived last Fall. Three new 21-foot racing craft are now nearly completed for Massachusetts yachtsmen. Two are yet in the north boat shop, while the third has been blocked up in the Walker's Cove yard, to remain there for a few weeks. The appearance of the boat at the latter place is one that would brand the class as racing boats of great speed for the length of waterline.

They are painted white, with good lengthy overhangs and very low cabin trunks. Great things are expected of those 21-footers in Massachusetts waters next Summer. The work of overhauling has been begun in Walker's Cove. The 46-footer Altair, owned by Cord Meyer of New York, has been partly stripped of her covering, and the painters are working on board.

Thursday last the lead keel of a medium-sized sloop was molded in the usual fashion in the north boat shop. The boat will probably be about 35 or 40 feet in length.

SCHOONER AMORITA'S CHANGES.

How Increased Speed Was Obtained by Scientific Reconstruction.

"As an illustration of what may be done under proper guidance in the way of adding minutes to the speed of a yacht solely by sharpening and tuning her, there was probably never a case which showed the result to better advantage than did the schooner Amorita," said an old-time yachtsman. "In 1896 the duels between the noted schooner and the Quissetta first began, and in the final race between the two yachts the Amorita was beaten in a fair sailing breeze not only 9 minutes and 1 second corrected time, but 5 minutes and 45 seconds, boat for boat. The problem for Mr. Brokaw, the owner, was to improve the Amorita enough to turn the tables, and by employing a noted designer to advise in the experiments, he succeeded to a degree that should be an object lesson to every yachtsman who, finding his yacht outbuilt, experiments on his own account without system or reason.

"To begin with, the Amorita was designed to sail in the seventy-foot class, as yachts were then classed, by length of water line. Hardly did the schooner near completion when the New York Yacht Club changed its measurement rule to classification by sailing length. The masts of the schooner, it was found, had to be cut off twenty inches to bring her back into the class for which she was intended. The Quissetta, built shortly after the measurement rule went into effect, had to undergo no such alteration, and when the two yachts met, it was all Quissetta and the Amorita was nowhere.

"W. Gould Brokaw then consulted A. Cary Smith as to what could be done to turn the tables on the fleet antagonist. Mr. Smith decided that no more sail could be crammed on the boat, and that if there was anything to be done it would have to be in the lightening up generally of the hull and rig and to add that weight to the keel of the boat. New sails were ordered and the shape and trim of the head sails were changed. A hollow bowsprit and topmast were substituted and aluminium sheaves were put into the blocks. The iron molding at the plank sheer was removed, and this alone resulted in a saving of over 900 pounds.

"The very first trial showed that the new head sails and the decrease of weight above and the increase of weight below the water line had made a wonderful change. It was found that to windward in a strong breeze she could beat the Quissetta readily, but that in ordinary weather and smooth water there was little to choose between the rivals. There was general surprise at the showing of Amorita, and the races all that season awakened general interest. At the end of the season it was said that the Quissetta was to drop her ballast so as to carry a larger rig when she reappeared.

"Again Designer Smith was consulted, with the result that he was given a free hand to do what he pleased to improve the Amorita still further. All of the joiner work in the yacht was then removed from her interior. A hollow main boom was substituted for the old one, and the bulwarks were cut off fore and aft. Even the halyards were shortened and belayed at the masts, and nothing except the turn buckles remained at the sides. The cabin house was cut down and a pine top was put on it, and these savings, with the removal of the large iron tanks, removed 5,500 pounds, which, as before, was added to the lead in the keel.

"Mr. Brokaw went to Europe that season, but left the schooner in charge of Mr. Smith and Capt. Denny, with the result that the Amorita, once beaten over nine minutes by the Quissetta, turned the tables and won seven straight races, not counting the first of the series, wherein she was disqualified owing to a foul, but on which occasion she crossed the line ten minutes ahead of the Quissetta. An improvement, therefore, of nineteen minutes, and all owing to systematic experimenting."

Yacht News of City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., March 23.—The cutter sloop Carmita, owned by R. K. Forest, has been overhauled and launched at the Hawkins yards. Capt. W. A. Walters, who is in charge of the yacht, has been under a physician's care for the past few days as the outcome of an accident by falling from the Carmita's deck to the ground. The Carmita will be fitted out so as to sail for Fort Monroe in April and return late in May.

The keel sloop Norota has been sold by D. B. Burnham of Oyster Bay to C. F. Hofer of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Norota was built in 1892 by B. F. Woods, from designs of Gardiner & Cox, for D. B. Burnham. Her dimensions are 54 feet 8 inches over all, 34 feet 7 inches water line, 11 feet 3 inches beam, and 7 feet 9 inches draught. The Norota was a very successful racing craft up to a few years ago. The yacht is now lying at the Jacob yard.

J. K. Maxwell's raceabout Snipper has been overhauled and launched from the Woods yard for an early commission.

WRIGHT MAY COACH COLUMBIA.

Sanford's Terms Not Yet Acceded To by the Football Management.

With the time drawing alarmingly nigh for Spring football practice, Columbia is still without a coach for its team. C. A. "Jack" Wright, last year's good guard, has been mentioned as a successor of George Foster Sanford, the old Yale player, who has been mainly instrumental in putting Columbia in the front rank of football interests during his two years' service as coach to the Blue and White team.

It was stated yesterday by one intimately connected with football matters at the university that those who thought that Sanford's re-engagement was a sure thing were very much mistaken. It was further stated that the management was endeavoring to get the very best man for the position, and that if it was decided that Sanford is that man he will be hired, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with him. It is generally understood, however, that there is no question of Sanford's ability to handle the team standing in the way of his selection, but that difficulty over the terms of the contract has prevented his having been engaged. Last year Sanford received a salary of $5,000 for a little more than three months' work, a larger sum than was paid any other football coach in the country. This year the graduate Directors of sport at the university, together with the Faculty Committee on Athletics, which figures prominently in all athletic questions of importance, have come to the conclusion that the salary paid the coach was too much, and have resolved that if Sanford's services cannot be obtained for less money, another man must be secured for the position. He has been offered $3,000, but he insists on a contract for more than one year, which the authorities seem unwilling to grant.

In the meantime the time of holding Spring practice is fast approaching, and as this work cannot be carried on without the supervision of a competent coach, several men have been proposed for the position. Among these Wright is the most generally favored. It has been said that Wright will not play with the team next Fall anyway, and that if he is not retained at the University in the position of coach he will accept a similar position with a Western college. Capt. "Bert" Wilson of the '97 Varsity team is another possibility. He is a student in the university, and has the experience necessary for a good coach. Manager Dana said yesterday that there are several other men prominent in football under consideration, but refused to state who they are. He said that some action would be taken soon in order that the team may not suffer from the lack of the Spring practice.

Golf on Seashore Links.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 23.—The first game of golf on the Cape May links for the season was played this afternoon. The grounds are in excellent condition. The links have been enlarged since last season. The best scores made by the men were as follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
E. F. Cook	92	7	85
F. R. Shattuck	87	0	87
T. W. Eastwick	93	5	88
J. M. E. Hildreth	98	9	89
Luther C. Ogden	107	17	90
L. A. Scott	96	4	92
E. C. Torrey	110	15	95

The best women's scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mrs. E. F. Cook	132	40	92
Mrs. F. S. Hires	115	20	95
Mrs. F. R. Shattuck	99	0	99
Mrs. J. M. E. Hildreth	118	15	103
Mrs. T. W. Eastwick	131	25	106
Mrs. James C. Corry	135	30	105
Mrs. K. R. Woodward	150	41	109
Mrs. L. C. Ogden	132	20	112

Oxford Beats Cambridge's Time.

LONDON, March 23.—The Oxford crew went over the full course, in a trial pull, this afternoon in 0:19:23.

The Cambridge crew yesterday pulled over the course in 0:19:43.

Columbia's Lacrosse Games.

Manager L. Parker of Columbia's 'Varsity lacrosse team has nearly completed the season's schedule. The following games have been arranged and have received the sanction of the Faculty Athletic Committee: April 6, Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge; April 20, Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; April 27, Pennsylvania, at New York; May 2, Hobart, at New York; May 4, Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore, and May 11, Harvard, at Cambridge.

Columbia Gymnasts to Meet Frenchmen

At the suggestion of the Faculty Athletic Committee, Manager Bensel of the Columbia gymnastic team is endeavoring to arrange a special exhibition with the crew of the French warship which will be anchored here next month. The consent of the authorities has been obtained for the use of the gymnasium for the event, which will be an exhibition rather than a contest. President Low and the French Consul General will be invited to be present as the guests of honor. After the exhibition it is planned to hold a reception and dance in honor of the Frenchmen.

Rules for Awarding 'Varsity Stripes.

The General Athletic Committee of Columbia University has formulated the following rules for awarding the 'Varsity stripes, the second athletic honor of the university:

Crew.—To the regular substitutes not to exceed four in number.

Football.—To those selected jointly by Captain and coach.

Baseball.—To all playing in 25 per cent. or more of all scheduled college games, and to those selected jointly by Captain and coach.

Track.—To all winning five points in a dual meet with Princeton, Cornell, or Pennsylvania.

Lacrosse.—To all playing in 30 per cent. or more of all scheduled college games, or those selected jointly by Captain and coach.

Cycle.—To all winning five points in dual collegiate races.

Hockey.—To all playing in 75 per cent. of all scheduled college games.

Gymnastic.—To the winner of the all-around university gymnastic championship.

Water Polo.—To the members of the team defeating Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, or Harvard.

Assistant Managers.—To the assistant managers of the crew, football, baseball, lacrosse, and track teams, provided they hold office for an entire season.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT DINNER.

Officers Entertained by the Military Athletic League.

The Military Athletic League entertained its military guests at the tournament dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, the occasion really being the reunion that precedes the annual show in Madison Square Garden.

The souvenir presented to each guest was a miniature of the proper sword or sabre representing the branch of the service to which he belonged. These were of silver and are to be used as paper-cutters.

Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the league, presided, having Gen. Wheeler on his right and Rear Admiral Barker on his left. The guests included Gens. Smith, Sheridan, Hoffman, and Eddy, Cols. Davis, Bartlett, Clayton, Jarvis, Duffy, Bates, Morris, Briggs, Japha, Kline, Seiter, Brady, Dyer, O'Donoghue, Treadwell, and Thurston, and a number of Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants.

Col. H. H. Treadwell, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the league, presented to Col. Luscomb a silver and cut glass cigar jar with the league emblem.

AMERICA'S CUP SITUATION

Launching Time of Challenger and Defenders Near at Hand.

BRISTOL YACHT FIRST IN WATER

Attitude of the New York Yacht Club in Reference to Thomas W. Lawson's Boat Independence.

With the dates of the launching of the three America's Cup contestants within hailing distance, yachtsmen are already calculating from the meagre details obtainable the probable outcome of the coming season's sport. The Shamrock II., according to the latest reports, will launch in the last week of April. Independence, if the plans of her builder and designer do not fail, will be launched on Patriots' Day, April 19, and the Bristol boat, as yet unnamed, despite rumors to the contrary, is likely to slip overboard in the first week of April, barring unforeseen conditions.

Second in interest only to the race between the Shamrock II. and the American defender is the speculation in the situation between the Independence and the Bristol boat. Whether the New York Yacht Club has the desire or the power to exclude Boston's Independence from competing in the trial races, or whether, having both the desire and the power to do so, the local club will in the interest of sport stretch a point in favor of what many contend is a precedent, is the chief topic of discussion between yachtsmen both of Boston and this city. In Boston the recent announcement to the effect that it was not a certainty that the Independence would be allowed to race in the trials fell like a bombshell into a peaceful camp.

Boston yachtsmen took up the question at once, and they pointed out the absurdity of the rumor and insisted that whether the New York Yacht Club wished it or not, according to the deed of gift the club would be obliged to admit the Boston rival. Aside from pointing to the long and patriotic and sportsmanlike record of the club, both in international and other races, the Boston people insist that the Independence is eligible. Entirely aside from the contentions of the Eastern yachtsmen there is little to fear from the known attitude of the New York Yacht Club officers that the prediction of a member of that club to the effect that the club would bar the Independence may be taken as more than a rumor. Not one of the men intrusted with the arranging for the coming cup contests and the preliminaries is willing to express an opinion until official action has taken place. These men declare that they have not given the matter even informal discussion among themselves. Now that the first ruffle of excitement due to the statement has worn off it is the general opinion among those who ought to know that the situation regarding the trial races is as unaffected as it was before the Independence was thought of.

NO ACTION BY N. Y. Y. C.

One of the oldest members of the club, whose name is known in yachting circles in this country and abroad, said, speaking of the Independence:

"The New York Yacht Club has often been tried, and has never been found wanting. I say this because I am not only a member of the New York Yacht Club, but also of several other organizations and may therefore speak from the standpoint of impartiality. The men intrusted with the point in question are men of experience and foresight, and they can be intrusted with the welfare and interest of what has become a National pride. In my opinion, the instant a challenge for the America's Cup is received, every man in America becomes, as it were, a member of the New York Yacht Club. You can be assured that if excitement over the races reaches the stage of fever heat among that general public which is not even posted as to the finer points in yachting, the excitement in the club itself, knowing the responsibility which rests upon its shoulders, is by far a greater one and one that will insure the turning of every stone rather than to risk defeat. The cry from Boston that popular opinion will force the club into a proper action is premature in the extreme. The club never needed forcing in any manner to make it act in the interest of clean, fair sport, and if it did, I doubt whether force of any kind would avail anything.

"Wait and do not cross a bridge until you come to it, and in the meantime be assured that the cup will stay where it is."

Whatever will finally be decided upon regarding the Independence, it is looked upon generally that already the cup is as safe as it ever was. The statement that the Shamrock II., when exposed in dry dock for the first time in this country, would give yachtsmen food for reflection was generally construed to mean that the challenger was a freak. From authoritative source, as well as from the latest cablegrams from the other side, however, there is nothing radically different in the Shamrock II. from the models of the Columbia, the Defender, and other modern cracks. If anything, it is said, the challenger will come nearer in resemblance to the Columbia than to any deviation therefrom.

In the entire history of the cup there never was made such a determined effort to win the races as will be the case this season. With the sailing rules and conditions settled satisfactorily to both sides, Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the Shamrock, has given his designer, Watson, a free hand and spared every particular which he deems essential to the winning of the trophy, regardless of expense. For the first time in the history of the races, also, the challenger will tune up on this side, the Shamrock I. coming over for that purpose to finish in the work which she will begin abroad. That not even sentiment stands in the way of Sir Thomas in the perfection of every detail which may add to the efficiency of his challenger was shown recently, when he ordered from an American firm the blocks that will be used aboard the Shamrock II. Furnished with these and brought down to as fine a point as it is possible for a raw yacht to become, she will be tried out again and again with her predecessor until, on June 7 and 8, when the Clyde regatta takes place, she will meet for the first time in an official contest the former English champion. From the result of that race it will be possible to foretell whether the challenger is the dangerous antagonist which her designer and her owner confidently expect her to be.

As to whether the Shamrock II. will take part in the races off Boston, to which she has been invited to compete for the Lawson Cups, cannot now be foretold. It was pointed out that if successful in winning the cup Shamrock II. only took an unnecessary chance at defeat by meeting her opponents in the extra races. On the other hand, if Shamrock II. is defeated, she would take only further chances on having her defeat "rubbed in." Neither of these arguments, however, will hold water with those who know Sir Thomas Lipton best, and his hesitation about accepting the invitation at once is construed to mean only that as the guest of the New York Yacht Club he is obliged to see the outcome of the Independence-Bristol boat question before deciding.

CONFIDENCE IN HERRESHOFFS.

The Bristol boat is looked upon by those who have closely watched the past record of the Herreshoffs as the probable winner of the three cornered championship. Yachtsmen point not only to the cup defenders which these noted designers have turned out, each beating its predecessor decidedly enough to put it in a separate class by itself, but they also claim that the excellent opportunity given the firm to experiment in the Rainbow class has afforded a line of improvement which should be noticeable more than ever in the trial of the coming champion.

In the mean time the Herreshoffs are laying low as usual. Not a word is given out that might betray what the improvements in the model of the future champion are going to be. Only fragmentary statements informing the public regarding the progress made in the construction of the vessel. There is therefore no basis upon which to judge the model of the Herreshoff boat against the Independence.

Contrary to the secrecy pursued in the construction of the Shamrock II. and the yacht building at Bristol, there is probably nothing in the make up of the Independence which has not been published. Experts who have seen the yacht declare that she is about the extreme type that it is possible to make the modern yacht. She is very flat, wider than it was expected a model of this kind would ever become, and, according to published statements will carry more sail than was ever crammed upon the lofty spars of a cup defender. Men who have seen both the Bristol and the Boston boat say that although the workmanship on the former is by far and away the superior, the Independence as an unknown quantity, built largely upon principles that prevail in small boat building, should give a good account of herself especially in a strong wind.

In the meantime there will be more cup yachting this year than there was ever before, and interest will be kept awake from the time that the Bristol boat first slips into the water up to the last minute of the final race. The tuning up of the Bristol boat and the Independence will start the ball rolling. Then will come the trials of the Shamrock II. on the other side. Then the appearance of the challenger on this side of the water. Next the trial races (likely, at least,) between the two American yachts. Also the tuning-up trips between the two Shamrocks, and possibly an unofficial brush from a distance between the Columbia and her old rival. And when all these have come the international races will take place, and will be finished with the season still young, and at least four immense cup hunters in commission to make things lively until the last day of the departure of the defeated or victorious challenger.

FIRST COLLEGE BASEBALL GAME.

Princeton's Team Had Little Difficulty In Defeating Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23.—Princeton won from Rutgers this afternoon in the first game of the baseball season by the score of 21 to 1. This auspicious commencement of the baseball season at Nassau was due in part to the weakness of Rutgers, but more perhaps to Underhill's splendid work in the box and hard hitting by most of Princeton's men. "Dutch" Meier played in his old time, merry fashion and brought in eight of the twenty-one runs by dint of several clean drives. Cosgrave at short stop made a favorable impression. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hilleb'd, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Meier, 1b	4	3	6	1	0
Davis rf	4	2	0	0	0
Brown, cf	3	4	1	1	0
Cosgrave, ss	1	2	2	1	1
Langdon, 2b	2	2	5	2	1
Rinehart, 3b	1	1	0	0	1
Greene, c	2	0	9	1	0
Underhill, p	2	0	0	1	0
Vail, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	21	17	21	7	3

RUTGERS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fisher, ss	0	0	1	0	1
Mann, 2b	1	1	2	2	1
Hart, 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Conger, 1b	0	0	4	0	2
Smith, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Edgar, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Howell, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Hyers, c	0	1	1	2	1
Richters, p	0	1	3	3	1
Total	1	4	18	7	8

Princeton ..... 4 2 0 2 4 9 0—21
Rutgers ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Three-base hits—Hillebrand, Meier. Two-base hits—Meier, (2,) Hillebrand, Brown. Passed balls—Greene, Hyers, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Underhill, Mann; off Richters, Hillebrand, Davis, Cosgrave, Langdon, Rinehart, Greene, (2.) Underhill, (2.) Struck out—By Underhill, 9; by Vail, 1; by Richters, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheehan.

Baseball at Manhattan.

The last practice baseball game of the season was played between the 'Varsity and Reserves of Manhattan College at Jasper Oval yesterday afternoon. Next Wednesday the Manhattans will play Princeton. In yesterday's game the 'Varsity barely won; it was a close and interesting contest throughout, and up to the fifth inning it looked as though the Reserves would win. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Manhattans	0	1	2
Reserves	0	3	2

Batteries—Manhattan, Thielman and Duff; Reserves, Roche and Oakley. Struck out—By Thielman, 6; by Roche, 3. Bases on balls—Off Thielman, 3; off Roche, 2. Three-base-hit—Farley. Two-base hits—Duff, Oakley. Umpire—Mr. Walsh.

De La Salle, 8; Fanwood, 7.

The De La Salle baseball team defeated the Fanwoods of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jasper Oval yesterday morning by a score of 8 to 7. The game was very close and exciting, and was in doubt until the last man was retired, leaving two on bases. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
De La Salle	1	1	0
Fanwoods	0	0	1

Batteries—De La Salle, Carr and Corbett; Fanwoods, Webster and Cook. Struck out—By Carr, 6; by Webster, 2. Bases on balls—Off Carr, 5; off Webster, 2. Hit by pitcher—Carr, 2. Two-base hits—Thorpe and Delaney. Passed balls—Corbett, 2. Umpire—Mr. Doyle.

Columbia's Baseball Team Chosen.

During the past week the weeding-out process has been going on in Columbia's baseball squad, and now Coach Fishel has but thirty men left under his charge. Practice on South Field has been somewhat impeded by the improvements which are now being made in the field, but nevertheless Capt. Milke has been able to select a temporary 'Varsity team in preparation for the first game of the season, which takes place Saturday with New York University. The temporary team is as follows: Catchers, McKlintock, Henriques, and Goodman; pitchers, Bartow and Marcus; first base, Milke; second base, Armstrong; third base, Burrell and Willard; short stop, Donahue; left field, McKlintock and Brown; centre field, Wundt; right field, Sarle and Elias.

Mercer Signed by Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—"Win" Mercer, the pitcher, has signed a contract to play with Manager Manning's American League Club of Washington. This information was received here to-night from an official source. Mercer pitched for the New York National League Club last season.

Brooklyn Players to be Prosecuted.

The following was received from President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club:

Philadelphia, March 23.—Directors of Brooklyn Club have received most eminent legal advice in this country assuring us we have two years' contract with all our last year players. Therefore John M. Ward has been directed to institute action against our players who fail to report to us next month, as provided in their contracts.

LORILLARD'S NEW HOUSEBOAT.

The Caiman's Successor Will Be a Most Complete and Luxurious Craft.

The keel for Pierre Lorillard's new twin-screw steel houseboat, designed by M. Hubbe, to take the place of the Caiman, which was burned last year in Florida, has been laid recently at the yards of T. S. Marvel & Co. of Newburg, N. Y. The work on this craft is being pushed just now to the utmost, as it is planned to have her completed by Aug. 15, in ample time to fit her out luxuriously, and to give her the benefit of light weather on her journey down the coast to the Indian River, the scene of the Caiman's end.

The new boat, when completed, will be the finest and most luxuriously equipped vessel of her kind afloat. She will be 125 feet over all, 119 feet 6 inches on the water line, 22 feet width of hull, 28 feet 4 inches extreme width over guard rails, 8 feet 6 inches depth of hull at lowest point, and 2 feet 6 inches draught. Her displacement at the normal draught will be 137 tons, and her displacement at 2 feet 3 inches will be 122 tons. She will have two decks. On the upper deck, amidship, will be an observatory 25 feet long and 13 feet wide. The main deck is reserved for the living quarters of the owner. Forward on this is a front parlor 16 feet long and 20 feet wide. This opens on a passageway aft, on either side of which are two staterooms and a lavatory, on the starboard side and a gunroom on the port side. The back parlor, 13 feet by 20 feet, is also reached by a passageway. On each side of this passageway there is a stateroom, each connected with the lavatory and the bathroom.

Below the main deck are the quarters of the crew and the servants. The space here has been admirably economized. Special attention has been paid to the question of ample ventilation. There is a large-sized forecastle with swinging berths for the men. From this compartment a passageway leads to the servants' sitting room. On the starboard side of the passageway are rooms for the shipkeeper, cooks, and other servants. On the port side are rooms for the pilot, waiters, and steward. Aft of the servants' sitting room, 20 feet by 15 feet, is an icehouse which will hold five tons, and also a pantry and another storeroom. Following this is the kitchen, and then the engine room.

As Mr. Lorillard intends living aboard the boat several months a year, every attention has been paid to fitting her out in the most luxurious manner possible. Electric lights are installed throughout. She will carry four boats—a skiff, a dingy, a gig, and a three-horse power motor launch. Two twenty-five horse-power Murray & Tregur gasoline engine motors will furnish the power of the boat.

Harriers Will Run To-day.

A paper chase will be held by the Pastime Athletic Club this afternoon over the Jerome Avenue course, in which members of the Star, Xavier, St. George's, and a number of other local athletic clubs will take part, in addition to the home club. A large entry list is anticipated for the handicap run on April 21, in which the first prize will be a handsome silver loving cup.

RACING CLOSE AT HAND

Opening of the Eastern Turf Season Is Only Four Days Off.

HORSES ALL WELL FORWARD

Spring Weather and the Movement to Washington Causes Bustle on Local Tracks.

With the opening of the Eastern racing season only four days off, the bustle of preparation on the Long Island race tracks has taken on an aspect that might deceive any but the men who are counting the days into believing that the local opening was set for to-morrow. The racing will begin on the Bennings track, at Washington, on Thursday, to continue through the second week in April, after which the scene will shift to New York, the Aqueduct meeting beginning April 15, then giving the start for the turf year in New York. So many horsemen already have completed arrangements to send their horses to Washington that the Bennings course this Spring, more than ever before, will have the characteristics of a metropolitan meeting. New Yorkers practically fill the stables at Bennings now, and so many others are packing their racing tackle for shipment early this week that stall room promises to be remarkably scarce when the racing actually begins. Already some of the smaller strings from the Long Island and Westchester tracks have been shipped, while other stables from Long Branch and Lakewood have been sent on to join the racers who were wintered at Washington.

An influence other than the movement to Washington in dispelling the dullness of early Spring on the New York courses has been the open weather of the past few days. The frost has been out of the ground for weeks, and horses have been moving steadily on in their training gallops, until now, while fast moves are the exception, the horses uniformly are in forward condition and but a short time will be required to fit them.

Of the general status of training affairs, the scenes and happenings at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday were typical. The sun was out, the air was soft and balmy, and the straightaway, where most of the work was done, was well settled, dry and safe, the main track being disused, as it has not yet been dressed into shape, after the turning up and surface covering process it was subjected to several weeks ago by Superintendent F. T. Clark. The big infield was dotted with groups of men, owners, trainers, and stable employes, while other men lined the rails away up the Futurity course as they would on the morning of a race day in midseason. The long straightaway was thronged with horses, and though most of these only jogged and cantered, there were occasional individuals and couples who broke into working gallops and moved briskly for short brushes.

Conspicuous among the horses that were out were those of the Croker-McCarren string, trained by Frank Brown. In this lot, King Bramble and Bluff took the strongest work, breaking away together, and after going three furlongs at a little better than three-quarters speed, settling into something like racing pace. They finished on even terms, with the boys hustling them out as if riding a race. The mare sharpened interest in the doings of others of the string, and Brown's lot remained the centre of attraction until he finished with the set. Bellario, the fifteen-thousand-dollar colt, bought by Mr. Croker from Newton Bennington, looking as hardy as he was last season, was sent a quarter just under a racing pace. Beau Gallant, another high-priced colt of the Croker lot, has been coughing; and though not backward in condition yesterday, only trotted and cantered.

A sharp move was made by W. I. Kilpatrick's fast fillies, Annie Thompson and Maria Bolton, who pulled up after a quarter in 0:25. Both of these are being prepared for the Aqueduct meeting. Of C. T. Patterson's string, Two Bits finished this furlong in 0:38, and Ah Green and Nugget were stopped at the finish of the same distance in 0:41. H. K. Vingut's Setauket and a pair of two-year-old fillies covered three furlongs in 0:43½.

The notables of J. B. Haggin's stable, trained by Peter Wimmer, only passed on review before the watchers, as Mr. Wimmer diversifies the work of his string as much as possible. On this occasion it was the turn of Kinley Mack, High Order, Sharpshooter, and the younger horses to gallop at the Gravesend track, where they all had short moves at moderate speed. Kinley Mack still has about two months before his first important engagement, and there is no occasion for hurry with him, as he is hunting only big game this year. The black mare Imp, in the same stable, is taking an even more gradual preparation, and gets most of her exercise on the roads, accompanied by a pony, to keep her from fretting. At the Gravesend track there was a similar crowd, and about the same character of work, except among the cheaper horses, who are being hurried for Washington and Aqueduct.

A fruitful subject for gossip among the trainers just now concerns the quality and quantity of jockeys who will be available for racing on the New York tracks this season. The rush to Europe, however, has caused no uneasiness among the horsemen, though it is generally admitted that Maher and Spencer will be missed. Quite a number of the other riders who have gone abroad had become out of fashion. Jural, Doggett, McDermott, Hamilton, and Simms of these getting very little riding to do that they hardly figured in racing affairs. To fill the vacancies the horsemen took to the boys from New Orleans and San Francisco, and with Cochran, Vittatoe, Van Deusen, Wilkerson, Mounce, Wedderstrand, and other lightweights coming on, little difficulty in getting riders is anticipated. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the Keenes, with Henry engaged; W. C. Whitney, with Burns, and A. Featherstone, with O'Connor, will have quite a shade of advantage at the start of the season.

SPEEDWAY SPORT WAS FINE.

Spring Weather Brought Out Many Fast Horses and an Unusual Saturday Crowd.

Racing without end, and the briskest, brightest, and most eventful Saturday afternoon that the Speedway has had in many months, yesterday gave as much pleasure to the spectators who in hundreds lined the walk beside the roadway as to the richest of roaddrivers behind the fastest stepping and highest-priced roadsters that were out. The weather was perfect, and the roadbed was as smooth and elastic as a race track specially fitted for record-breaking. The horses that swept by included many animals famous on the trotting turf, while the drivers behind them, amateur and professional, comprised about all the notable patrons of light-harness racing in New York. It was almost unusual, for Saturday on the Speedway commonly is dull rather than otherwise.

Conspicuous among the famous fast steppers who were out seeking rivals with whom to measure pace were Knoxena and Poppina, driven as a team by W. C. Floyd-Jones, who not only brushed with and beat other teams, but relegated the second place to some very speedy single horses with low marks.

J. P. Balter, driving the pacer Little Coaster, had three tilts with the trotter Whistle, 2:20, driven by Dr. A. L. Nelden, the trotter finishing in front in the first two. The third heat produced one of the best contests of the day, the pair having it nip and tuck for half a mile, when Little Coaster slipped away to a lead of half a length and held the advantage until the trotter pulled up. George A. Coleman, behind Northland, 2:18¼, had several lively tilts, and C. B. Newman won two heats from a green pacer named Eastlake with his pacer Bounty, 2:17¼. Among the many on the road were Melville C. Boynton, driving Bobby Burns; Samuel J. McMillan, driving a bay trotter; Alexander Harley, with H. O. Armour's crack pair, Bancroft and Downey; Mrs. Gill, driving Pearl J.; Dr. Gill, behind Parkville Prince; John Coraish, driving David B.; Mr. W. P. Durando, driving the brown trotter Prince; Jack Curry, driving Red Lawn, and Brayton Ives, driving Margaret Worth, 2:15.

Why Martin's License Was Refused.

LONDON, March 23.—The friends of J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, the American jockey, attribute the refusal to grant him a license to ride during the coming season to the fact that Martin offended a prominent member of the Jockey Club by his method of riding at Cairo this Winter. The papers are inclined to treat him leniently, but the inexorable rules of the Jockey Club seem fatal to his chances.

WHITNEY HAS DERBY FAVORITE.

Lease of Volodyovski May Restore Colt as Public Choice.

William C. Whitney yesterday, through his secretary, confirmed the announcement by cable from London that he had secured control of the three-year-old Volodyovski, the present favorite for the English Derby, which recently figured in litigation between the executors of the estate of Lord William Beresford and Lady Meux. Only a short time ago the courts awarded Volodyovski to Lady Meux, who established the fact that he was her property and had been leased to Lord Beresford.

In the Winter Volodyovski was a strong favorite for the Derby, but within the past few weeks he has gone back in the future betting, reports having been circulated to the effect that he was ailing, and that he had thoroughpin. For several weeks there has been no movement in the betting market, but now that Mr. Whitney has secured the colt, it is quiet probable that Volodyovski will regain his place as favorite. He is still under the care of John Huggins, the American trainer, who trained Lord Beresford's horses, and Huggins has now agreed to train for Mr. Whitney, and will continue to handle Volodyovski.

English turfmen have extraordinary confidence in the judgment and ability of Huggins, and as Mr. Whitney would hardly have entered into the deal for Volodyovski had he not been advised to do so by Huggins, the transfer appears to be equivalent to a declaration by Higgins that the Derby favorite is sound, or at least will train on and has a good chance to win the Derby.

According to the statement which came from Mr. Whitney yesterday, he has leased Volodyovski for a term of two years, or until the end of the colt's four-year-old season. That Mr. Whitney leased him with a view to winning the Derby seems certain. Following the announcement of the lease of Volodyovski yesterday came the statement that Mr. Whitney also had leased the colt Petronius from Lady Meux. With this came the fact that Petronius had been tried by Huggins with Mr. Whitney's American horse Jean Beraud, and that Petronius had beaten the American. Jean Beraud is engaged in the Lincolnshire Spring Handicap, to be run at Lincolnshire, England, next Tuesday.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The baseball tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York will open in May and will continue for the season. A circuit of twelve clubs will be adopted and schedules for one and two games a week will be arranged

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

CARLETON CLUB'S CHANCES

Upset in New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League Series—Records of the Tournaments.

An unexpected upset occurred in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League last week, Yonkers Council losing a second game and dropping to second place, Our Council No. 1 taking the lead and Our Council team No. 2 going from second place to fifth. In the Brooklyn inter-club series the Carleton Club defeated the Crescent Athletic Club and now seems certain of first place.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local bowling leagues is as follows:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	20	7	Harlem Wheel.	12	15
Knicker'b'r A. C.	18	9	Harlem Rep.	10	20
West Side Rep.	15	12	Catholic.	7	20

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 954. High individual score—Headley, Knickerbocker A. C., 245.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	14	4	Knicker'b'r F. C.	7	11
Carleton Club.	15	3	Columbian.	5	13
Brooklyn B. C.	9	9	Aurora Grata.	4	14

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,362. High individual score—F. Schwartze, (Carleton Club,) 248. High string score—Carleton Club, 969.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Our No. 1.	14	2	Harlem	6	6
Yonkers.	12	2	Morningside	5	9
Colfax.	12	2	Metropolitan.	7	11
Colonial.	11	3	Ogden	4	8
Our No. 2.	9	3	Guardian.	4	16
De Witme	9	3	Stanley	4	19
Lenox.	8	4	Samaritan.	3	15
Americus.	9	5	Knickerbocker.	2	10
Empire City.	9	5	Defendam	1	11
New York	9	5	Benevolent.	0	14
Citizens'	9	4			

High team score—Our Council team No. 2, 985. High individual score—Davis, (Colonial Council,) 237.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Republic	11	2	Mercantile	6	7
Manhattan Co.	11	3	Continental	4	5
Sub-Treasury	9	3	Plaza	6	9
Chase National.	9	4	Imp. & Traders'.	4	7
Kountze Brothers.	9	4	Seaboard National.	4	7
Ladenburg, T. & Co.	6	3	J. P. Morgan & Co	4	7
National Park.	7	6	Hanover	3	10
Mech. & Traders'.	7	6	Mount Morris.	3	9
American Exch.	7	6	Hudson River.	1	14

High team score—National Park Bank, 867. Highest individual score—Hill, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 222.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American	19	2	Northern.	8	9
Underwriters'	16	4	Norwich Un.	9	10
L. & L. & G.	13	7	Caledonian.	9	12
Phenix.	13	8	Lancashire	5	17
Home.	12	9	Greenwich	3	15
Lloyds G.	10	9	Hanover	2	21

High team score—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency, 906; high individual score, Elston, (German-American,) 234.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual Benefit.	16	9	Fidelity & Cas.	14	11
Mutual No. 1.	17	10	Germania.	16	15
Mutual No. 2.	17	11	Metropolitan	7	20
Prudential	14	10	Equitable	5	18

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868; high individual score, Garrison, Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1, 235.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Suburban	2	0	Fordham	2	2
Morrissania	3	1	Bronx	1	1
Claremont	3	3	Free Will	0	4
King's Bridge	1	1			

Highest team score—Suburban Council, 822. Highest individual score—Burrows, Claremont Council, 224.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bulletin	12	3	Herald	8	7
Journal	9	6	TIMES	7	8
World	5	7	Tribune	1	14

High team score, (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual score, Flanagan, (Commercial Bulletin,) 238.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hyperion	5	1	Knickerbocker	3	3
Columbia.	5	1	Corinthian	4	4
Claremont	5	1	Bronxdale	4	4
Standard	3	1	Central	3	5
Hooker	6	2	Chippewa	2	4
Empire	6	2	Cyclone	1	3
Prospect	4	2	Tremont	1	3
Elite	5	3	Klondyke	0	6
Morris W.	5	3	Fairmount.	0	6
Friendship	4	4	Crotona	0	8
Home City	3	3			

High team score—Hooker Bowling Club, 969; highest individual score, Heins, Hooker Bowling Club, 265.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cathedral 2.	13	2	Spalding 2.	8	9
Spalding 1.	13	2	Holy Cross 1.	5	9
Columbus 1.	12	4	Leo	6	10
Cathedral 1.	13	4	Holy Cross 2.	2	11
Columbus 2.	9	8	Loyola	2	11
St. Monica	8	8	Holy Rosary	0	17

High team score—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1, 902. High individual score—Davis, (Spalding No. 1,) 220.

METROPOLIS BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hercules	3	0	Monarch No. 2.	1	1
Avon	2	0	Washington	1	2
Madison Square.	1	0	Klumppr	0	1
Putnam	1	1	Manhattan	0	2
University	1	1	Omega	0	2
Monarch No. 1.	1	1			

Highest team score, (three men)—Putnam Bowling Club, 620; highest individual score—Meyer, Putnam Bowling Club, 266.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen.	11	3	Greater N. Y. W.	5	7
Bushwick W'men.	11	3	Tamaqua W'men.	5	9
26th Ward W.	10	4	Mutual Wh'lmen.	4	10
Brooklyn B. C.	8	6	Unknown W'men.	0	12
Logan Wheelmen.	6	8			

Highest team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 997; highest individual score—Muller, Orient Wheelmen, 229.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W.	10	1	Royal Arc. W.	3	7
Macon Wheelmen.	10	1	Defender W.	3	8
S. Brooklyn W.	9	4	Williamsburg W.	3	10
Oxford Wheelmen.	6	6	Montauk W.	4	10

Highest team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940; highest individual score—F. Winnington, Macon Wheelmen, 258.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Palace	8	0	Templeton	3	3
Logan	5	1	Monarch	1	1
Invincible	4	1	Cortelyou	2	4
Montauk	4	1	Central	2	4
East N. Y.	3	1	Bushwick	2	4
Prosperity	6	2	Greater N. Y.	2	6
Bushwick C.	4	2	Olympia	1	6
Imperial	4	2	Lafayette	0	4
Spartan	3	3	Orig. Arlington	0	4
Pontine	3	3	Carroll Park W.	0	6

Highest team score—Prosperity Bowling Club, 970. Highest individual score—Meht, East New York Bowling Club, 233.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Seabury & Johnson	17	5	Parke, D. & Co.	15	9
			Nat. Lead Co.	10	12
Johnson & Johnson	15	7	Church, D. & Co.	10	14
			Lanman & Kemp.	7	15
Dodge & Olcott.	15	9	Merck & Co.	8	14
Colgate & Co.	15	9	Gen. Chem. Co.	2	20

High team score—Dodge & Olcott, 887.

Six teams competed in the games of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League on Reid's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 122; Hamilton, 97; Whitney, 77; McNicol, 155; Cucken, 162. Total, 613.

Importers' and Traders' Bank—McKenna, 198; Sellick, 123; Smith, 144; Neill, 119; Benn, 162. Total, 746.

SECOND GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Barger, 131; Emmons, 107; Van Ness, 156; Rogers, 129; Davis, 164. Total, 687.

Mount Morris Bank—McKeever, 134; Duffy, 103; Spaulding, 140; Timpson, 125; Gross, 209. Total, 711.

THIRD GAME.—Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—Larbig, 174; Hegner, 131; Holmes, 158; Schneider, 166; Miles, 152. Total, 781.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 137; Hamilton, 159; Whitney, 49; McNicol, 133; Cucken, 179. Total, 657.

FOURTH GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Barger, 124; Emmons, 117; Van Ness, 124; Rogers, 144; Davis, 159. Total, 668.

American Exchange National Bank—Jarvis, 118; Frazee, 102; Lee, 149; Ferdon, 131; Armstrong, 146. Total, 706.

FIFTH GAME.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Larbig, 168; Hegner, 118; Holmes, 104; Schneider, 166; Miles, 149. Total, 765.

Importers and Traders' Bank—McKenna, 168; Sellick, 132; Smith, 114; Neill, 163; Benn, 148. Total, 725.

SIXTH GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Jarvis, 170; Frazee, 132; Lee, 139; Ferdon, 157; Armstrong, 132. Total, 731.

Mount Morris Bank—McKeever, 146; Duffy, 116; Spaulding, 143; Timpson, 111; Gross, 173. Total, 689.

The games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.—Queer Bowling Club—Remple, 184; Oerding, 191; England, 134; Myer, 158; Smith, 195. Total, 862.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Bean, 158; Starr, 186; Leuly, 189; Fisher, 172; Arnold, 187. Total, 892.

SECOND GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club—Altenberg, 163; Kaemmer, 112; J. Hinds, 150; J. Doerzaph, 231; V. Doerzaph, 161. Total, 817.

Queer Bowling Club—Remple, 187; Oerding, 138; England, 179; Myer, 158; Smith, 213. Total, 855.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Bean, 194; Starr, 179; Leuly, 155; Fisher, 153; Arnold, 168. Total, 849.

Atlantic Bowling Club—Altenberg, 155; Kaemmer, 118; J. Hinds, 147; J. Doerzaph, 111; V. Doerzaph, 152. Total, 683.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

The teams of Seabury & Johnson and Colgate & Co. each won two games, the teams of Parke, Davis & Co. and Church, Dwight & Co. each won one game and lost one, and the teams of Dodge & Olcott and the General Chemical Company each lost two games in the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association on Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 165; Nale, 129; Blake, 136; Brunn, 160; Carr, 141. Total, 731.

General Chemical Company—Mason, 110; Blake, 120; Finch, 177; Gore, 132; Bissell, 114. Total, 653.

SECOND GAME.—General Chemical Company—Mason, 138; Blake, 101; Finch, 104; Gore, 145; Bissell, 158. Total, 646.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 136; Withers, 167; De Zeller, 174; Scrimshaw, 139; Judge, 157. Total, 773.

THIRD GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 162; Withers, 171; De Zeller, 185; Scrimshaw, 150; Judge, 133. Total, 801.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 129; Nale, 167; Blake, 165; Brunn, 124; Carr, 121. Total, 706.

FOURTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 140; Ely, 140; Robertson, 143; Ward, 191; Ruddiman, 172. Total, 786.

Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 176; Parker, 139; Church, 138; Brock, 201; Hahn, 153. Total, 807.

FIFTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 149; Ely, 158; Robertson, 154; Ward, 144; Ruddimap. 176. Total, 781.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 204; Chrystal, 131; Brush, 139; Faulkner, 192; Colgate, 185. Total, 851.

SIXTH GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 179; Chrystal, 134; Brush, 103; Faulkner, 155; Colgate, 136. Total, 707.

Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 157; Parker, 145; Church, 130; Brock, 121; Hahn, 148. Total, 699.

The Crescent's Novel Shooting Dinner.

The third annual shooting dinner of the Crescent Athletic Club will be given at the city clubhouse on the evening of March 30, that day being the last day of the shooting season at the grounds at Bay Ridge.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the committee in charge of the dinner, consisting of Charles J. McDermott, D. V. B. H. Hegeman, and T. W. Stake, to make this dinner more successful, if possible, than the two which have preceded it. The menu card has been especially designed for this occasion, and is most elaborate, and will form an artistic souvenir well worth retaining. There are to be many novel features introduced into this dinner, all of which bear upon or are connected with trap shooting.

Among the invited guests who will be present are Col. Martin, the famous wing shot; C. Feigensben, who won the Eagle Cup, emblematic of the local championship. This cup is to be exhibited at the dinner to the Crescent boys, who made a fight to retain it, but failed to beat their New Jersey opponents.

Yale 1901 Beat Seventeenth Company.

The Yale 1901 basket-ball team defeated the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing, at Flushing last night, by a score of 22 to 15. The hard and fast playing of the collegians, who scored 14 to the soldiers' 8 in the first half, was a surprise to the Flushing players, who had anticipated an easy victory.

Billiard Match by Telegraph.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—Martin Mullen of Cleveland and Win McCreery of St. Louis will play a game of billiards next Tuesday night while each player remains in his own city, the score being sent by telegraph after each five points have been made. This is the first time such a contest has been played, and it will be watched with interest. Each player will have a friend acting as referee in his opponent's game. The games will be for 500 points.

Strike of English Stablemen.

NEWMARKET, England, March 23.—The strike of the stablemen here has commenced. The men in several of the stables stopped work at noon to-day, after they had been paid their wages.

As cabled to The Associated Press March 22 from Newmarket, 300 stable hands held a meeting there Thursday, March 21, and decided to go on strike unless their wages were increased from 20s. to 25s. per week. The speakers argued that an honest living was impossible on such a pittance paid for the care of animals valued at thousands of pounds sterling.

Sloan on His Way to England.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Jockey Tod Sloan, who arrived in Chicago yesterday from California, is going to England April 8. He would not say whether or not he intends to apply for a license to ride on the English tracks.

HORSE SHOW ENTRIES.

Thirty-six Classes to be Judged in the Annual Exhibition at Durland's.

All preparations have been made for the horse show at Durland's Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street. From the list of entries, which were more than 500 before they closed on March 16, it promises to be an even greater success than any of the nine previous shows. This show, the opening night of which is to-morrow, is the first to be held in the new building, and every night thereafter but Saturday it will continue. Already the spacious tanbark ring has attracted the hunting set, who will show their hunters.

Thirty-six classes will be judged. Eleven of these are for saddle horses, fifteen for harness horses, two each in the Corinthian and Speedway classes, and one each for dealers and municipal police horses.

Among those who have entered their horses in the various classes are Frank J. Gould, Mrs. Roche, Jefferson Seligman, Ralph Pulitzer, Robert L. Gerry, Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, W. E. D. Stokes, A. B. Gwathmey, and H. C. King. In the saddle classes are entered Frank J. Gould's Pegasus, Bright Eyes, and Weyal; Mrs. Roche's Iris, Guy Ward's Now or Never, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn's May Day, C. L. Railey's Barrister, Mrs. H. H. Good's Comrade, Miss Marion Holloway's Remount, Miss May Deering's Jess, Mrs. T. F. Howe's Sunbeam, Harvey Ladew's Lady of Quality, Jefferson Seligman's Anna Chest, Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty, Robert L. Gerry's Lord Claremont, Pierre Lorillard's Love Lace, J. Sutro's Bismarck, Moltke, and Ginger, and Mrs. Jacques Ballin's Foyette McCord.

In the harness classes there will be George B. Hulme's Baystone, Greystone; Ira A. Kips, Sir John A.; C. K. G. Billings's Lottie and George Blair; W. E. D. Stokes's Miss Peck, Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, Brownie, Dick, and Sundringham; Robert L. Gerry's Student and Monitor, Syracuse and Schoolmaster; Mrs. A. Hall McKee's Chief Mischief.

C. K. G. Billings's Hontas Crooke, Franker, and Rockley Boy; A. B. Gwathmey's Belten, Jr.; Monheimer Brothers' The Dude, W. E. D. Stokes's Duryea, and H. C. King's Forest Wilkes, are some of the horses in the Speedway class.

BRIGHTON'S STAKE PROGRAMME.

Schedule of Dates for Important Events at Seaside Meeting.

The stake schedule for the Brighton Beach Summer meeting has been arranged by Secretary Ralph Bayard, and, though the chief event, the Brighton Handicap, as usual is set for the opening day, there are numerous changes in the order of the other events. Most notable of these are that the $10,000 Brighton Junior, for two-year-olds, is put forward in the meeting, while the Brighton Cup is placed back toward the close. Stakes will be run for on seventeen days of the twenty-five days' racing at the seaside track, the stakes numbering twenty-one. The programme announced follows.

Saturday, July 6—Brighton Handicap, $10,000, one and a quarter miles, and Auteuil Hurdle, $800, one and three-quarter miles.

Tuesday, July 9—Venus Stakes, $3,000, two-year-old fillies, six furlongs.

Thursday, July 11—Iroquois Stakes, $5,000, three-year-olds, one and a quarter miles.

Friday, July 12—Test Handicap, $1,500; three years and upward, six furlongs.

Saturday, July 13—Brighton Junior, $10,000, two-year-olds, six furlongs, and Punchestown Steeplechase, $1,000, full course, two and a half miles.

Tuesday, July 16—Jamaica Stakes, $1,500, three years and upward, mile and a sixteenth.

Wednesday, July 17—Winged Foot Handicap, $1,500, two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs.

Thursday, July 18—Brighton Oaks, $3,500, three-year-old fillies, one and an eighth miles.

Friday, July 19—Islip Handicap, $1,500, three years and upward, one and an eighth miles.

Saturday, July 20—Foxhall Stakes, $15,000, two-year-olds, six furlongs, and Chantilly Hurdle, $800, one and a half miles.

Monday, July 22—Glen Cove Handicap, $1,500, three-year-olds, six furlongs.

Tuesday, July 23—Atlantic Stakes, $1,500, two-year-olds, five furlongs.

Thursday, July 25—Seagate Stakes, $2,000, three-year-olds, one and an eighth miles.

Saturday, July 27—Brighton Cup, estimated value $7,500, two and a quarter miles, and Lecpardstown Steeplechase, $1,000, short course, two miles.

Tuesday, July 30—Montauk Stakes, $1,500, two-years-olds, five and a half furlongs.

Thursday, Aug. 1—Brighton Derby, $10,000, three-year-olds, one and a half miles.

Saturday, Aug. 3—Neptune Stakes, $5,000, two-year-olds, six furlongs.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Tanforan results: Six furlongs—Sublime, 105, (J. Daly,) 1; Princess Titania, 105, 2; Small Jack, 102, 3. Time—1:14½. Seven furlongs—Phoenissa, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Boundlee, 105, 2; Maggie Davis, 109, 3. Time—1:27¾. About two and a half miles, steeplechase handicap—Olinthus, 164, (Worthington,) 1; May Boy, 145, 2; Mestor, 128, 3. Time—4:46. One and one-eighth miles, handicap—Tuthill, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Articulate, 102, 2; The Fretter, 113, 3. Time—1:53¾. One and one-eighth miles—Pacific Union Handicap, three-year-olds—Dandy Jim, 115, (Mounce,) 1; Telamon, 120, 2; Canmore, 127, 3. Time—1:55. One mile—Haviland, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Sir Hampton, 108, 2; Wyoming, 111, 3. Time—1:41¼.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Six furlongs—Miss Golightly, 105, (O'Brien,) 1; Curtsey, 98, 2; Dr. Carrick, 107, 3. Time—1:18¼. One mile—Hardly, 104, (Brennan,) 1; Eitholin, 112, 2; Weldemann, 102, 3. Time—1:47. Steeplechase handicap, short course—Seidenbach, 136, (Gaddy,) 1; The Planet, 134, 2; Terry Ranger, 132½, 3. Time—3:28½. Turf Congress Handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth—Ben Chance, 105, (O'Brien,) 1; Lindenella, 106, 2; Strangest, 100½, 3. Time—1:53. Two miles, handicap—Frangible, 108, (Walsh,) 1; Silver Coin, 105, 2; Greyforge, 102, 3. Time—3:41. Mile—The Jefferson, 109, (O'Brien,) 1; The Burlington Route, 114, 2; King Bermuda, 104, 3. Time—1:50. One mile—Ignis, 102, (Miles,) 1; Phidias, 102, 2; Vic Lamont, 99, 3. Time—1:48.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' Records.

The Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn, which has just completed its first tournament, will celebrate the conclusion of the series with an entertainment on Saturday evening. The record of the tournament just completed is as follows:

	W.	L.	H. S.	Av.
Williamsburg Savings.	19	5	811	751
Franklin Trust	18	6	876	751
Manufacturers' Trust	17	7	821	733
Broadway Bank	14	10	861	718
Sprague National	13	13	815	699
Manufacturers' National	9	15	773	666
Hamilton Trust	8	16	782	658
Queens County Bank.	4	20	693	651
People's Bank	7	17	787	698

Highest team score—Broadway Bank, 861. Highest team average—Williamsburg Savings Bank and Franklin Trust Company, 751. Highest individual score—J. L. Griffin, Franklin Trust Company, 216. Highest individual average—J. E. Griffin, 172.

ATHLETES ACTIVE AT N. Y. U.

Baseball and Track Teams to Open the Season Soon.

The first regular 'Varsity baseball game of the New York University team will be played with Columbia University at Columbia Field on Saturday. Wednesday a practice game will be played with the Webb Academy team at Ohio Field. Manager Young has made a number of changes in the schedule, and the complete list to date is as follows:

March 27, Webb Academy at Ohio Field; 30, Columbia University at Columbia Field; April 3, Fanwood A. A. at Ohio Field; 11, Manhattan College at Jasper Oval; 13, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem; 17, Lafayette College at Ohio Field; 20, Rutgers College at Ohio Field; 25, Trinity College at Ohio Field; 27, Lafayette College at Easton, Penn.; May 3, Cornell University at Ohio Field; 8, Trinity College at Hartford; 11, Seton Hall at South Orange; 15, West Point at West Point; 22, Rutgers College at New Brunswick; 30, Union College at Schenectady; 31, St. John's College at Manlius.

The team this year will be stronger than ever before, and will be made up almost entirely of men from the down town schools.

The union which has been effected between the different departments of the university in athletics bids fair to be extended over all the athletic teams. Next week mass meetings will be held at the Law and Medical Schools for the purpose of arousing interest in the track team. Some forty men are already trying for the team from the college, and it is expected that this number will be increased by men from the Law and Medical Schools. Prof. Charles G. Shaw, Cornell, '94, will have charge of the candidates in the runs, while Rogers, the Amateur Athletic Union hurdle champion, will look out for the men in the events over the sticks. Mr. F. H. Cann, Physical Director, will train the men in the field events.

Arrangements are being completed for the interscholastic track and field meeting to be held at Ohio Field on the afternoon of April 19. Assurances of support have been received from nearly all of the schools in the East, and the meet bids fair to be a decided success.

Spring football practice was begun at Ohio Field last week, and will be continued regularly. D. Rorke of the Crescent A. C. has been secured to coach the men in the rudiments of the game.

The New York Tennis Association will hold a meeting next week and will accept the challenge received from Columbia University to an intercollegiate contest on May 4. Arrangements for a tournament to select the team will be made immediately.

Squash Ball at Columbia.

The latest form of athletics to be taken up by the students of Columbia University is squash ball. Quite a number of the boys have become interested in the game and Dr. Savage, the Director of the gynasium, has begun a study of the new sport with a view to forming a team. Dr. Savage is very enthusiastic over the game, and thinks that it may well become popular as a college sport. Columbia will probably have a squash team within a week or two and will be the first university to adopt the new sport.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Are you a prospective purchaser of a Piano?
A Proposition Presents Itself.
A Number of
WISSNER
Upright and Grand
PIANOS
Slightly used by Artists,
At liberal reductions
From regular prices.
The name "Wissner"
Is evidence in itself--
Quite enough for
The public to know.
The purchase of a Wissner
Means the final settlement
of the piano problem
For all time.
Permanent absolute satisfaction

SEVERAL FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS,
in from a few months' rental,
$135, $155, $175.

Not the cheap, unreliable sort
So persistently advertised as first class,
But by New York's best makers.
Uprights, taken in part payment,
$90, $125.

$5 to $7 monthly.
Innumerable Square Pianos,
Good qualities,
$35, $55, $75.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
OPEN EVENINGS.

BROOKLYN: Cor. Fulton & Flatbush Av.
NEW YORK: 26 E. 14th St.
JERSEY CITY: 80-82 Montgomery St.
NEWARK: 599 Broad St,
Special Repair Department at our factory.
1,068 to 1,088 Atlantic Av.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

H Batterman
OUTBURST OF
SPRING ATTRACTIONS
UNEQUALLED PRICE ACHIEVEMENTS.
Unusual Occurrences Here To-morrow.

Trimmed Hats,
100 STYLISH AND EFFECTIVE IDEAS,
3.98, 4.50 and 7.50
Two Special Items in CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, that cannot be duplicated, 1.75 and 2.25
LADIES' AND MISSES' ROUGH STRAW HATS, all the popular shapes and colors, worth 69c., 49c

Stylish Shoes
Every pair warranted to give perfect satisfaction. This fact has made our Shoe Department popular.
Ladies' Hand-turn Oxford Ties, patent leather tips, latest shape toes, new style heel, B to EE, 3 to 8, $2.00 quality, 1.45
Men's Shoes, in vici kid, black and russet, medium toe, 6 to 9, $3.00 quality, 2.25

Negligee Shirts,
Bedford Cord and Percale Shirts, with or without cuffs to match, also pleated front, to be worn with white collars; well made.
Complete assortment of Boys' Negligee Shirts, all styles, size 12 to 14 inch,
Any of the above 49c. each.
Men's extra fine quality Madras, all the latest colors, with pair cuffs to match, great variety of styles, 14 to 17 in., 98c. and 1.50

China Selling.
GREATLY UNDER VALUE.
AMERICAN PORCELAIN TEA SETS, 56 pieces, assorted decorations, regular price, $4.29 2.98
GERMAN CHINA DINNER SERVICE, 100 pcs., including large soup tureen, pretty spray decorations, regular price, $18.75 12.98
TOILET SETS, assorted tints with floral decorations and heavy gold stippled border, regular price, $4.98 3.74

Good Things to Eat.
SPECIAL MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
TROPHY TOMATOES, best known brand, No. 3, can, 5c
CALIFORNIA PRUNES, 29 to the pound, 9c
BUTTER SCOTCH CANDY, filled with cream, special, per pound, 18c
(HANFORD'S) HAZELWOOD BUTTER, made from pasteurized sweet cream; finest sold in Brooklyn, per lb., 35c
Demonstration of Pure Gluten Food by Mrs. Yale in Grocery Department.
Also Tea-Ette, the popular beverage.
Spring Sale Housefurnishings Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 9 to 12 noon.
NO MAIL ORDERS EXECUTED IN THIS SALE

Easter Costumes
at remarkably low prices.
$13 Costumes, $9.98.
Double-breasted, Black and Colored Venetian Cloth, Eton Jackets, silk lined, full flare skirt.
$25 Spring Suits, $18.25.
Open front Eton Jacket, Skirt and Jacket trimmed with satin bands and buckles—brown, black, blue and red.
$4.25 Skirts, $2.75.
Black cheviot Serge, with 2 rows of satin stitching, extra full flare.

Boys' Clothing
FOR EASTER AND CONFIRMATION.
Sailor suits and Vestee suits for Boys, 3 to 10, pretty styles and new combinations... 1.98 to 3.98
Suits with vests for Boys, 9 to 16, 3 pieces..... 3.98 to 6.00
Top Coats, tan covert cloth and Oxford gray, 3 to 16. 2.98 and 3.98

Dress Fabrics.
200 pieces All Wool Double width Tricot WAIST FLANNEL, also silk and wool mixtures, all the spring colorings, value 35c. yd. 25c
FLANNNEL TAFFETA, 20-inch, all silk, Black and colors, Value 85c. yard, at 59c

Rogers Bros. 1847.
The popular Berkshire Pattern Silverware
TEA SPOONS, set of six, regular price $1.49, 1.19
TABLE SPOONS, set of six, regular price $2.98 2.39
FORKS, set of six, regular price $2.98 2.39
KNIVES, set of six, regular price $2.38 1.98

REFRIGERATORS.
A collection of particularly superior "Glass-lined" Refrigerators, entirely new and "Hygienic," superior to any in the market, 29.98 upwards
THE NEWPORT REFRIGERATOR, with removable ice chamber (removable with one operation) simple construction and easily cleaned, 9.98 upwards
GAS RANGES.
MRS. S. T. RORER'S GAS RANGES embody the practical ideas of Mrs. Rorer. Through years of experience and demonstrations, combined also greater convenience and durability than will be found in any other construction. Size of baking ovens, from 16½ in'hs, 15.89 upwards

We deliver free any quantity anywhere in Greater New York. We prepay charges on purchases of $5.00 and upward, within 100 miles.
Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.
Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.
Paris and London Hats, Toques and Bonnets, also our own Trimmed Millinery, now ready.
Great Sale Ladies' Spring Suits, Jackets and Skirts.
Fifty Suits at $9.95 Each Instead of $20.00.
We have taken from our regular stock a lot of Ladies' Suits in tan, navy and black cloths, all lined with heavy taffeta silk—most of them equal in every respect to Suits that have sold at $20.00—and have reduced them to $9.95 each. The skirts alone are worth the price. There is a good assortment of sizes.
Seventy-five Jackets at $4.95 Instead of $10.00.
Short Jackets, made of covert cloth, mostly in colors, lined with heavy silk, all sizes, in fly front and double-breasted styles; reduced from $10.00 to $4.95 each.
One Hundred Sample Skirts Greatly Reduced.
These Skirts are made of fine broadcloth and cheviot, black and navy, in the newest styles; many of them trimmed with braid and with taffeta bands. The prices range from $8.00 to $12.00; were made to sell from $12.00 to $20.00.
Important Special Sale of White Silks.
1,000 yards of fine Louisines, very rich goods, in pure white and ivory, 21½ inches wide; never sold for less than $1.00, price to-morrow 69 cts.
A Sale of Black Silks.
1,500 yards of Black Peau de Soie, very heavy, rich goods, regular $1.00 quality, 69 cts.
2,500 yards of Black Taffeta, 21 inches wide, worth 75 cts., for 57 cts. to-morrow. Main Aisle, Center Counter.
Colored Crepes de Chine.
4,000 yards of all silk Crepes de Chine, 24 inches wide, in every tint, including gray, pink, blue, etc., also white, worth $1.00, at 69 cts. to-morrow.
Black Crepes de Chine.
Selected goods, high grade, perfect in every respect, at less than wholesale prices.
Quality A, regular $1.00 goods, at 69 cts.
Quality B, regular $1.25 goods, at 79 cts.
Quality C, regular $1.50 goods, at 98 cts.
Quality D (meteor), regular $2.00 goods, at $1.25.
We cannot promise these prices after Monday, as the quantity is limited. Black Goods Department.
Narrow Velvet Ribbons, 18 Cts. per Piece.
Another lot, in pink, light blue, turquoise, garnet, green, lilac, heliotrope, white and black—all quite in demand now—at 18 cts. per piece of 10 yards.
Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves for 75 Cts.
A small lot of two-clasp glace Kid Gloves, in desirable Spring shades, overseams, with embroidered backs; soft elastic skins, sewn and finished in the best manner; perfect fitting, all sizes, at 75 cts. per pair.
Special Sale of Laces and Embroideries.
7,000 yards of Laces and Insertions, in the newest and most desirable patterns, in Torchon, Point de Paris, Mechlin and other makes, from 1 to 5 inches wide, worth from 15 to 25 cts., to go at 9 cts. per yard.
1,500 yards of hand-loom Embroideries, cut out edges, in fine Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss; also Insertions; new, choice and desirable goods, especially suitable for dresses, underwear, etc., regular 39 to 55 ct goods, at 25 cts. per yard.
Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, at $1.75.
Made by one of the best makers, in button and lace, light and medium soles, Patent Leather and Kid tips, sizes 2½ to 7, widths A, B, C and D, $1.75.
Leaders in Men's Furnishings.
Men's Negligee Shirts, made of imported Madras, in black and white effects, for $1.50

PUTNAM FAMILY LITIGATION.

Court Decides Robert Shoemaker's Three Grandsons Are Equally Entitled to a $100,000 Trust Fund.

By a decision handed down by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court yesterday, Robert M. S. Putnam, John Risley Putnam, and Israel Putnam, the sons of the late Judge John R. Putnam of Saratoga, are declared to be equally entitled to a trust fund of $100,000, left by their grandfather, Robert Shoemaker, to their mother in trust, and on her death to her heirs.

Robert Shoemaker was a millionaire of Cincinnati, who died in 1885. He left the bulk of his estate in three separate trusts for his children and their heirs. Mrs. Putnam was a daughter of his, and her husband was made Trustee of the fund. On his death, Nov. 28, 1899, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company succeeded to his trusteeship.

Mrs. Putnam and her son Robert were on unfriendly terms, and she went to Manila, where her son Israel was serving as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry. Fearing that she might transfer or dispose of the securities constituting the trust fund, Robert M. S. Putnam brought an action in the Supreme Court here to enjoin the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, his mother, and his two brothers from disposing of or transferring the securities, and also asked that the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company be removed as trustee. An injunction to this effect was granted.

Robert Putnam then brought a suit for the construction of the eighteenth clause of his grandfather's will, and it was in this action the decision of Justice Russell was rendered. Mrs. Putnam died on Sept. 28, 1900, since the commencement of the action.

It was contended that Mrs. Putnam had no power under the conditions of the will of making any other disposition of the property than an equal division of the estate, as provided for by her father. Mrs. Putnam left a will, in which she discriminated between her children, and a contest is now pending in Saratoga County, in which Robert M. S. Putnam asks that its probate be denied.

Robert M. S. Putnam is a practicing lawyer, and lives at 184 West Eighty-second Street. John Risley Putnam is in the employ of the Chinese customs.

ROW OVER A STRAY $10 BILL.

Conductor and Passenger Scrambled for It, Passenger Got It, Police Have It.

John Tangney, thirty years old, a mechanic, of 1,791 First Avenue, and the conductor of a Second Avenue trolley, whose name is not made public, both chanced to glance down on the floor of the car as it approached Harlem last night. They saw a ten-dollar bill. Both dived for it. Their heads met with a crash, and they rolled over in a heap. When they extricated themselves Tangney had the ten.

The conductor fiercely demanded it. "It was found in the company's car and must be turned in to the company's office," said he.

"Not so," said Tangney. "It was found in a public place and must be turned over to the police to wait its proper owner."

There was no fight, but a whole lot of argument until the car reached One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, when Tangney jumped off and gave the bill to Sergt. Shields at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, with a brief recital of the circumstances.

"Maybe it belongs to some poor man like me," said Tangney, "and I know how I'd feel if I lost a ten-dollar bill of a Saturday night."

Sergt. Shields told him that he would hold the bill for ten days, and would then give it back to him if the owner had not got it in the meantime. The Sergeant added that it would take more than an affidavit to get that bill, and that Tangney should have it unless somebody told its number or proved that it was marked, or in police parlance, "greased," money without seeing it.

At any rate, Tangney and Sergt. Shields seem to have established a precedent in regard to property found in public conveyances, jurisdiction over which the companies have always claimed.

Offers $800,000 for the Rogers Works.

President William J. Hoadley of the International Power Company of Providence, R. I., was in conference at Paterson, N. J., yesterday with the managers of the Rogers Locomotive Works. It is understood that Mr. Hoadley has offered $800,000 for the plant. He said that no agreement had been reached, and that negotiations were still pending.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	.8.22½
Butter, Western creamery	.22

COTTON.—The character of the English cables took the local trade greatly by surprise; an advance was expected; a net decline of 1½@3-64d was the report. Private cables stated that the English weakness was due to manipulation for the purpose of influencing the New York market. Whether this was according to the facts or not, the local market was very prompt to respond to the exhibition of weakness abroad. The first call showed a decline of 8@11 points, which subsequent business increased to 11@21 points, liquidation being the order of the session. There were a few feeble rallies on profit taking, but the close was barely steady at a net loss of 13@18 points. The fact that the visible supply is 471,000 bales greater than it was last year and that the movement is still very heavy increased the confidence of the bear contingent almost to the point of raiding the market, as the cotton goods trade was not any better, if anything, it was worse. At the same time receipts maintained a large volume, with the amount to come in sight this week estimated at from 145,000 to 150,000 bales, against 106,064 last year, 141,727 in 1899, and 112,125 in 1898. Reports from Southern spot markets showed renewed desire to sell spot cotton, following the exhibition of weakness at Liverpool and New York, yet interior stocks failed to show the falling off which should be in progress at this time of the year. Selling for short account, however, was checked by fears that the market may have become oversold.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	7.97	7.97	7.92	7.92@7.94
April	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.92@7.93
May	7.99	8.00	7.93	7.93@7.94
June	7.97	7.97	7.90	7.88@7.89
July	7.97	7.97	7.90	7.89@7.90
August	7.68	7.69	7.62	7.62@7.63
September	7.40	7.40	7.36	7.36@7.37
October	7.28	7.30	7.25	7.26@7.28
November	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.21
December	7.21	7.22	7.19	7.19@7.21
January				7.19@7.22

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour fairly active; Winter patents, $3.85@$3.95; straights, $3.20; clears, $2.60@$3.40; Spring specials, $4.30; patents, $3.50@$3.80; straights, $3@$3.30; bakers', $2.20@$2.25; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@73c; No. 2 red, 76@77c; No. 2 corn, 40¼@40⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 40¼@40⅝c; No. 2 oats, 25⅜@26c; No. 2 white, 28½@28⅝c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c; No. 2 rye, 53@53½c; good feeding barley, 45c; fair to choice malting, 51@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; prime timothy seed, $4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $10.25@$10.30; lard, per 100 lb, $7.85@$7.90; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.75@$7.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.65@$10.75.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Spot cotton quiet; prices steady; American middling, 4¾d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 6,200 American. Futures opened firmer and closed quiet: American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 40-64d sellers; March and April, 4 39-64@4 40-64d sellers; April and May, 4 39-64d buyers; May and June, 4 39-64d sellers; June and July, 4 38-64@4 39-64d buyers; July and August, 4 38-64d sellers; August and September, 4 31-64@4 32-64d buyers; September, 4 31-64@4 32-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 12-64d nominal; October and November, good ordinary clause, 4 8-64d nominal; November and December, good ordinary clause, 4 6-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market on Saturday maintained a very firm undertone throughout the regular session and also on the curb, closing in both cases ½c higher than the previous night, the 1 o'clock price being 80⅝c. There was a repetition of Friday's crop scare talk during the day, to which was added another good demand for export, although, as in the case of the previous day, actual business was promptly shut out by the advance in futures, so that only about 8 loads were taken altogether. Foreign markets at the best point of the day showed ½@¾d advance, reflecting the crop scare on this side, and also, according to Broomhall, forecasts of light shipments to Liverpool this week and next, together with a good demand for cargoes off coast, 5 being sold altogether. Under subsequent realizing, however, the advance was lost, and final prices showed no change from the previous night. Another influence having some weight on the bull side here was an apparently well-founded report that the quotation service at Chicago would be resumed on the old basis next Monday. Northwest receipts amounted to 332 cars, compared with 426 cars last week and 535 cars a year ago. No. 2 red closed 81⅝c, free on board, afloat, and 80⅝c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90½c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 92⅝c, both free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, March 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74½c; May, 76½c; July, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 69@72½c. Corn—38¾c. Oats—25@25⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—Wheat—Cash, 74¾c; May, 74¾c; July, 75⅞@76¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@71¼c. Flour—Quiet; first patents, $4.05@$4.15; second patents, $3.95@$4.05; first clears, $3@$3.10; second clears, $2@$2.10. Bran—In bulk, $13.25@$13.50.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 71@72c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 51c. Barley—Firmer; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 40@55½c.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 73½c; May, 74½@74¾c; July, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 71¾@72½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40c; May, 40@40½c; July, 40¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26½c; May, 26c; July, 24½c; No. 2 white, 29½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.60; no grade, $18.00@$19.50, spot and to arrive; Buckwheat flour, $2.15. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.45. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $19@$20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19@$19.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran; $19@$23; city bran, $19@$19.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oilcake, $27.75; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17; lard oil, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	...	80¾
May	80 9-16	80¾	80 7-16	80⅝
July	80⅜	80 13-16	80 5-16	80⅝
September	79⅝	80 3-16	79⅝	80⅛
Corn—				
May	46 13-16	47	46 13-16	47
July	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝
September	46 13-16	47	46 13-16	47

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	75 3-16	75¼	75	75⅛
April	75 5-16	75⅜	75⅛	75¼
May	76	76¼	75⅝	76¼
Corn—				
March	40 3-16	40 7-16	40½	40¼
May	41¾	41¾	41 5-16	41⅝
Oats—				
May	24 15-16	25 1-16	24 15-16	25
Lard—				
May	$7.90	$7.92½	$7.85	$7.87½
July	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85
Ribs—				
May	7.90	7.90	7.80	7.85
Pork—				
May	16.00	16.00	15.35	15.40

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $15@$17. BEEF—Dull; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $18.50@$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180-lb, 7½c; 160-lb, 7⅞c; 140-lb, 8c; pigs, 8½c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10-lb, 9c; 12-lb, 8½c; 14-lb, 8¼c; pickled shoulders steady, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams firm, 9½@10c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD—Quiet, $8.22½; city lard steady, $7.80; refined lard steady, South America, $9; Continent, $8.40; Brazil, kegs, $10; compound quiet; city, 5¾@5¾c; Western, 5⅝@5¾c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.50@5.55
April	...	...	...	5.55@5.60
May	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
June	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
July	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70@5.75
August	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
September	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.80@5.85
October	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
November	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
December	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
January	...	...	...	6.05@6.10
February	...	...	...	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 45800. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ⅛ r'g higher; at 2:30 P. M., 1 pfg net higher. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet ¾f higher; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., advanced ¼f; at 4:30 P. M., unchanged; January, 40.50; February, 40.50; March, 39.00; April, 39.00; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 40.00; October, 40.25; November, 40.50; December, 40.50. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 5⅝75; exchange, 11 19-32d.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.25; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants; $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $25.60; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $5.87½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 1-32c; muscovado, 3½@3 17-32c; molasses, 3 9-32c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $3.75. Spirits of turpentine, 37@37½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70, and W W, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; 34c; receipts, 185 casks; sales, 82 casks; exports, 1,981 casks. Resin—Firm; quote: A, B, C, $1.20; D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.50; I, $1.80; K, $1.80; M, $1.95; N, $2; W G, $2.10; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, March 23.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 17 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 185 barrels. Crude turpentine—Quiet, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 38 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.15; receipts, 192 barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin—Firm, unchanged; sales none.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbl, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, bbl, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.10. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbl, 30½c; prime Summer yellow, 34c; off Summer yellow, 33c; prime white, 37c; prime Winter yellow, 38c; linseed, American, raw, 61c; linseed, American, boiled, 63c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quotes at 2c under city brands; lard oil, 65@66c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Pennsylvania steers, $5.17½. CALVES—Steady, and all sold at $4.50@$7.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Medium to prime stock sold at $5.75@$6.17½. HOGS—State hogs, 136-lb average, $6.40 per 100 lb; 1 rough, 350-lb, $5.40; 1 boar, 350-lb, $3.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	171¼	171½	171¼	173¼
Alamo	131¼	131½	131¼	133⅛
Argentum	24½	25	24½	25
Anaconda	42	43	43	43½
Battle Mountain	27½	28¾	28	28½
Blue Bell	18¼	18½	18	18⅝
Butterfly	43	45	42	45
C. C. Cons	11¼	11½	11	11½
C. C. & M	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½
Columbine Victor	10½	11½	10½	11¾
Coriolanus	14	16	13½	15
Dante	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
Damon	15	15¼	15⅞	15⅝
Dr. Jackpot	86	87	86	88
Elkton	176¾	177½	176½	176⅝
El Paso	43⅞	44¼	44¼	44½
Findlay	13	14	13⅝	14
Golden Fleece	28	29	28	29
Golden Cycle	78½	80	78¼	80
Gibson	25	28	27	28
Gold King	95	105	95	105
Gold Knob	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼
Gold Coin	325	400	325	500
Gold Dollar	21⅝	21⅞	21⅜	22
Gold Sovereign	7⅛	7½	7⅜	7½
Gould	20	28	25	30
Hart	10	12	10	11
Ingham	18	18½	18⅜	18½
Isabella	77¼	77¾	77	78
Independence	20	21	20	21
Jackpot	54	55	53⅜	54
Keystone	9½	11	10	12
Last Dollar	65	70	67	70
Lexington	8½	9	8⅜	8½
Mount Rosa	40	48	40	45
Mary Cashen	13	13½	13	13½
Moon Anchor	30	30½	29	31
National	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
Nugget	19½	20⅝	19½	20
New Haven	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅞
Ophir	30	35	30	35
Orphan	15½	17	15	17
Pharmacist	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
Pinnacle	12	14	13	13½
Portland	322	330	315	325
Pointer	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅜
Rose Nicol	8	8½	7	8¼
Sedan	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	14
Vindicator	120	127	120	130
Work	18½	19	18⅞	19½
Zoe	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅝

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARRIS HERMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution for $739 against Harris Herman, dealer in jewelry at 40 Catharine Street, in favor of Abraham M. Bacharach. The Sheriff levied upon some silverware, imitation jewelry, and the safe and removed them from the store. There had been a fire in the place a week ago. Mr. Herman has been in the jewelry trade for about six years.

Out of Town.

JOHN WHANN & SON.—John Whann and George I. Whann, individually and trading as John Whann & Son of Philadelphia, have been adjudged voluntary bankrupts. The firm's liabilities were stated to be $17,262.87 and the assets $4,533.40.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB LORSCH.—Jacob Lorsch of 74 West Fifty-second Street, a promoter, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,227 and no assets. The liabilities are mainly for borrowed money, and relatives are the largest creditors. He owes Gideon D. Lorsch $3,000; Moses S. Lorsch $3,000, and Solomon Lorsch $1,500. He owes $200 for carriage hire at Peekskill.

SOLOMON FIDLER.—Solomon Fidler, a clerk residing at 769 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $947 and no assets. He was formerly in the jewelry line.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARTHUR, John—C. F. Da Costa	$832
ACKERMAN, Gilbert F.—H. Hurwitz, administratrix, &c	1,097
ARMSTRONG, Frank C.—Morrison & Co., costs	28
ALLEN, Albertis E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	111
BLEETSTEIN, Morris—Robert C. Cornell and others	360
COHEN, Bernard—J. A. Rich and another	168
CAHILL, Daniel C.—J. E. Nichols and others	105
CORNISH, George H.—H. Friedburg	35
COTTER, John—John J. Crennan	98
DE FOUNTAINE, William H.—W. Pinkus	110
DOLAN, John B., and Henry Gildersleeve—Patrick Doherty	588
ENGERT, George—A. M. Cahn	346
FISH, George H., George C. Comstock, and Leslie R. Palmer—William H. Randel	531
HOFFMAN HOUSE CAFE—Hoffman House, New York	3,560
JACKSON, David—Dimock & Fink Company	284
KAHN, Julius—A. L. Katz	163
KANE, John H.—W. Morse	341
LEELOND, Eugene—V. Lecain	770
MULVEY, Stephen—E. Ehrmann	203
POTTER, H. Douglas, and Edward B. Teichman—James Bailey	384
THE COSMIC UTILITY COMPANY—W. D. Baldlay	96
THE RAPID SAFETY FILTER COMPANY of New York—John S. Chambers and another	712
WEISENFELD, Paul—G. Weinberg and others	308
WILLINSKY, Solomon—I. H. Sladkers	142
WAITE, Horace G.—H. E. Howland and others	554

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fewer Large Transactions and General Business Less Active.

DEAL FOR THE ASYLUM BLOCK

New Apartment House on Forty-seventh Street—Sales by Brokers—This Week's Auction Offerings.

The showing made by the real estate dealings of the last few days might be made the basis of unfavorable comment, for not only has there been no transaction of the first importance—if an exception be made of that affecting the Orphan Asylum block—but the general run of business has been of inferior quality and smaller volume. The "sale" of the Beard Building, running through from Liberty to Cedar Street, turned out to be a three-cornered trade, the net result of which was the liquidation of a second mortgage on the property 42 to 46 East Twentieth Street. Something of a lull, however; is only the natural consequence of as active a period as the last three months have been, during which, furthermore, the amount of buying by operators has been largely in excess of their selling.

In connection with the final closing of the deal affecting the Orphan Asylum block, bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, it has developed that H. C. Fahnestock, Vice President of the First National Bank, is largely interested as a purchaser. This feature of the transaction makes clear the meaning of a remark made by John D. Crimmins early last week to the effect that the Trustees of the asylum and Archbishop Corrigan were well pleased with the outcome of negotiations, and particularly with the make-up of the purchasing syndicate. The fact that Mr. Fahnestock's residence is at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street makes it certain that none but the highest class of improvements will be permitted on the block just purchased, and that in protecting his own interests Mr. Fahnestock will also protect those of the cathedral block. Rumors already heard of resales of parts of the easterly asylum block indicate that in point of rapidity the operation conducted by the Barney-Sheldon syndicate with the neighboring property between Madison and Fifth Avenues is destined to become an old record. In any event, the success of the builders who handled the old Columbia College property is an object lesson which is bound to have its effect.

Of the smaller transactions of the week, few call for special mention. George W. Stetson, who owned 25 East Forty-seventh Street, acquired the adjoining properties, 23 and 27, and now controls a plot 60 by 100, on the Madison Avenue corner. A sixteen-story apartment hotel is projected for the forty-three-foot frontage at 2 and 4 West Forty-seventh Street, as the result of the sale of those properties, mentioned below. Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer have added to their already large holdings of Harlem apartment house properties by purchasing the structure recently erected at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, while, as the result of a trade, Henry Corn becomes the owner of the new Oxford and Cambridge apartment houses at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for J. Wheeler Hardley 2 West Forty-seventh Street, and for Mrs. C. C. Couillard, the adjoining house, 4 West Forty-seventh Street, each 21.6 by 100.5. Upon the combined plot, the price of which was about $140,000, the purchaser will erect a sixteen-story apartment hotel.

Paul Mayer has sold for Herman Strauss and David Rothschild, to Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer, for $150,000, the new seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 37 by 102.2.

Samuel Frothingham has sold for Mrs. Abbie A. Bishop, for $41,000, the four-story dwelling 82 Irving Place, 23 by 108.

In part payment for the Oxford and Cambridge apartment houses, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Henry Corn gives to Leon A. Liebeskind the two five-story buildings 41 and 49 West Nineteenth Street, and the three five-story flats at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, on a plot 61.8 by 100.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Daniel B. Freedman to Dr. Henry J. Boldt the four-story dwelling 39 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.

Porter & Co. have sold for Hardy & Caldwell, the three five-story flats, 1,457 to 1,461 Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 100.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Addie Stillman, for about $35,000, the five-story flat 212 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 90 by 102.2.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the estate of Edgar M. Johnson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 19 East Sixty-third Street; also, for E. B. Levy, the similar house 31 East Seventy-seventh Street, 15 by 82.

W. P. Mangam has sold for G. August Strauch to a builder, for improvement, 328 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Adolph Simon the four-story-and-basement dwelling 233 East Tenth Street, to Adolph Flisser.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have leased for the Anderson estate a plot on the south side of East Thirty-sixth Street, running 233 feet from First Avenue to the East River, to the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Company, for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $150,000. The owners will erect on the plot a six-story building, 46 by 200.

Easton & Co. have also leased for Daniel Birdsall & Co. the four-story factory building 527 to 541 West Twenty-third Street, formerly occupied by the Brighton Mills, for a term of years, to the Manhattan Bedding Company; also, for E. W. Candee, the five-story-and-basement factory building 447 and 449 East Fifty-second Street, to the American Cigar Company; also, the four-story-and-basement building, 586 Seventh Avenue, for three years, to the Eaves Costume Company.

Brettell & Jackman have sold for Mrs. Hoffman 230 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 19 by 100; also, for Mrs. Muth, 554 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.6 by 100.

L. J. Phillips has sold for Peter Wagner to E. F. Bonaventure the five-story new private house at 318 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 22 by 60 by 100; price, $45,000.

The Auction Room.

Interested parties became the buyers of all the important properties in last week's list, including 50 and 52 Pine Street and the O'Brien estate's parcel running through from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. There was, however, a noteworthy improvement in the demand for properties of low value, and out of the offerings of this character there were unusually few withdrawals.

The sale of the Tiemann estate lots, announced by Auctioneer John T. Boyd for Thursday, promises to be the feature of this week's salesroom business. Thirty lots in all will be offered, including four corners on Riverside Drive, Broadway, and Claremont Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, together with a large irregular plot equivalent to about twelve city lots and having frontages on Broadway, Claremont Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Another sale of vacant property in a district that has recently witnessed considerable building activity is that of ten lots running through from Ninety-second to Ninety-third Street, just east of First Avenue, to be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly on Thursday.

There is prospect of lively competition among the east side operators for the large plot at the northwest corner of Bayard and Mulberry Streets, to be sold on Wednesday by Auctioneer Meyer, who will also put up on the same day 222 Sixth Avenue, connecting at the rear with the vacant plot 60 and 62 West Fifteenth Street. Among the dwellings to be sold this week are 27 Mount Morris Park West, 164 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street—the holdings of the estate of Abraham J. Post.

Four foreclosure sales involving properties somewhat better than usually appear in that class of offerings are down for Tuesday—the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, 74 Fifth Avenue, 31 to 35 West Fifteenth Street, and the northeast corner of West Broadway and Spring Street.

There were recorded last week 352 mort-

Brooklyn Advertisements.

STERLING PIANOS.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE

STERLING

has been before the public so long that its **Reputation** is unquestioned.

There are pianos that cost more than Sterlings, but there are none better and few as good.

A piano of known reliability and unquestioned reputation costs but little more than the unknown kinds, offered and advertised as great bargains.

THE STERLING

has stood the test of time. It is best judged by what others say, not what we say. There's over 9,000 in use in Brooklyn's best homes.

STERLING GRANDS

in upright form are simply grand pianos in tone, touch, volume, resonance, repeating qualities, etc., yet they are upright.

BABY GRANDS

Our smallest Baby Grand has the tone, power and quality of the **"Old Fashioned Big Grands."** It's the result of experience and experiment.

OUR METHODS OF SELLING

permit those of moderate means to purchase a good Piano on very easy terms.

ALWAYS ON HAND

a large stock of used Pianos of our own and other reliable makes at greatly reduced prices.

40 UPRIGHTS

nearly all old reliable makes that have come from Brooklyn's best homes in exchange for

STERLINGS.

All have been thoroughly reconstructed and newly finished and are so good that we will warrant them for 5 years, with privilege of exchange for Sterlings, and full amount paid will be deducted from the purchase price.

$90, $115, $135 to $175.

"Every piano in our warerooms is marked in plain figures."

No advance in price when you exchange here.

20 Square Pianos.

Some are as good as new.

$25, $40, $60, $75.

Small monthly payments.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.

Manufacturers,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire building, four floors).

536 FULTON STREET,

BROOKLYN.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

$5 and $6 Japanese Screens---$3.98.

The splendid stock of an importer who is retiring from business. They come to us far below the usual prices and will go to you the same way. They are three and four fold and tall—some of the most beautiful Japanese designs we have ever had at any price. Some are gold figures on black grounds, some light grounds with charming allower floral effects. Wide as the variety is, they cannot last long at **$3.98** each

Other Upholstering Smartly Underpriced.

Several thousand Tapestry Squares, among them many strong and serviceable ones for reupholstering, others in dainty figures suitable for sofa pillows, the sort that have sold for 39c., 49c. and 65c., at **19c.** and **25c.** each

2,000 yards of beautiful Art Cretonnes, many of them in dark colors, beautiful & effective, suitable for inexpensive slip covers and many other decorative purposes, value 16c., for **10c.** yard

1,000 yards of choice imported Cretonnes, in dainty Dresden effects and all over floral designs; value 30c., 40c. and 45c. yard, for **19c.** yard

Linen Taffetas, three colors—rose, green and gold—36 inches wide, guaranteed fast colors, suitable for furniture covers, slip covers and cottage hangings, value 65c. yard, for **48c.**

Furniture Tapestry, substantial and desirable fabrics, in all over floral designs, for furniture covering, value $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 yard, for **70c.** and **$1.00** yard

White Nottingham Curtains, Renaissance and Brussels effects, value 98c., $1.50 and $2.00 pair, for **70c. $1.10, $1.29** pair

Ruffle Curtains, 50 patterns to choose from, flutted or frilled ruffles as desired.

Plain ruffle Curtains, full width, 2½ yards long; value 65c., for **49c.** pair

Striped muslin Curtains, fluted ruffle, full width, 3 yards long, dainty patterns; special value at **55c.** pair

Striped and figured muslin Curtains; value $1.00, $1.29 and $1.45 pair, for **75c., 98c.** and **$1.15** pair

Ruffled Bobinet Curtains with Renaissance and Duchesse insertions, special value at **$1.49, $1.69, $1.98** and **$2.24** pair

Striped Grenadine Curtains, full width, 3 yards long, in 10 color combinations, new, just received from the mill, very desirable for Spring and Summer hangings, special value, **$1.19, $1.48, $1.75** and **$1.98** pair

Third floor, front, Central Building.

$1.00 Figured Crepes de Chine, 69c.

Thirty-seven hundred yards is but a little clear-up for the famous manufacturer who made these beautiful Crepes de Chine. We took all he had, and he said that his actual cost to duplicate them would be 75c. a yard. Never before have they sold anywhere for less than $1.00.

They are soft and dainty and delicate—the pattern is simple, one of the most charming of the new styles. The colors are all the wanted ones, too—white, cream, pink, ciel, maize, heljotrope, nile, lavender, cardinal, silver and black. A new record in underpricing at **69c.** a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

English Crepons and Pierola Cloth.

$1.50 Mohair Pierola Cloth---98c. a Yard.

$1.50 Mohair Crepons---75c. a Yard.

Importer thought he had too many and made clearance of these to us at a ridiculously little price. They were made in Bradford, England, in one of the most famous mohair mills in the world. New designs—and this is to be a Crepon year.

1,200 yards of mohair Pierola Cloth, 42 inches wide and in several fresh and handsome designs; a fabric as bright and lustrous as silk **98c.** a yard

1,900 yards of the mohair Crepons, a fabric with splendid body, pronounced stripe and figure patterns of lustrous mohair, cut into skirt and dress lengths, at **75c.** a yard

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

##

gages, for $5,384,350, of which 118, for $1,456,603, were at 5 per cent.; 138, for $1,263,556, were at more and 96, for $2,664,-200, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 253 mortgages, for $4,564,686, of which 90, for $1,975,168, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $806,-368, were at more, and 68, for $1,783,150, were at less.

New Realty Company.

The stock of the recently incorporated Century Realty Company has been largely oversubscribed. The subscription lists closed yesterday with the North American Trust Company, and the allotment of stock will be made early next week, when announcement will also be made of the officers and Directors. A number of men prominent in financial and real estate circles in this city have accepted invitations to join the Board of Directors, which will be a very strong one. The capital stock of the company will be $1,000,000, fully paid in in cash, and its principal business will be dealing in real estate and real estate mortgages and securities on Manhattan Island. The company's incorporators were H. B. Hollins, Oakleigh Thorne, B. Aymar Sands, H. B. Black, W. H. Chesebrough, and E. C. Potter.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 28 Bayard Street, north side, 128.3 feet west of Chrystie Street, 16.9 by 50 and irregular, three-story brick building, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward A. Sumner, referee, 165 and 167 Spring Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 45.3 by 75.4 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,289; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 31, 33, and 35 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 420 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 103, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $11,561; subject to another mortgage for $184,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William W. MacFarland, referee, 156 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 264 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Burr, referee, 2,000 Madison Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,361.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 42 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 324 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,202.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 74 Fifth Avenue, west side, 51.7 feet north of Thirteenth Street, 25.9 by 100, four-story brick building.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 153 and 155 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 154.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 28.9 and 29.9 by 98.9 and 98.9, respectively, irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, on 153, $19,208; on 155, $14,102.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 110 and 112 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Ninth Street, 43.8 by 77.7 and irregular, seven-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,108; subject to other mortgages for $63,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 503 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 30 by 40, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,791.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 252 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 70.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,753.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,090.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 314 Delancey Street, north side, 74.7 feet west of Goerck Street, 24.7 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $29,096.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehman, referee, 448 and 450 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,857.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 260 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; 172 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue, 100 on the street by 25 on the avenue, five-story brick flat, with stores; 811 Greenwich Street, northeast corner of Jane Street, 25.6 by 73.11, by 25.8 by 73.4, four-story brick building; 813 Greenwich Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 24.8 by 74, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment on each of the foregoing parcels, $1,873.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if extended, two lots, each 25 by 100; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if extended, one lot, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $18,968.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 323, 325, and 327 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 30.3 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 16.8 by 75, three three-story brick dwellings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 222 Sixth Avenue, east side, 72 feet south of Fifteenth Street, 20 by 80, five-story brick building, with store; 60 and 62 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 33.8 by 103.3 and irregular, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 94 and 96 Bayard Street, northwest corner of Mulberry Street, 52.2 by 74.6, two four-story brick buildings, with two four-story brick buildings at the rear on Mulberry Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 50 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,822.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.—By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, Broadway, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ten lots, each 25 by 100; Claremont Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, at the rear of the foregoing, ten lots, each 25 by 100; Claremont Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, six lots, each 25 by 100; Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Claremont Avenue, east side, 70.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, runs north on Claremont Avenue 149.5 by east 200 to the west side of Broadway; thence south on Broadway 25.4 by southwest 225.4 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by west 28.11 by northwest 80.7, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 347 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George B. Ashley, referee, Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 85 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $38,877; subject to other mortgages for $190,271.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macoma, referee, 411 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,317.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, ninety-second Street, north side, 240 feet east of First Avenue, five lots, each 25 by 100.8; Ninety-third Street, south side, 240 feet east of First Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, five lots, each 25 by 100.8; Third Avenue, east side, 25.8 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 110, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 82, 84, and 86 Carmine Street, south side, 18.7 feet east of Varick Street, each 20 by 60, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 469 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 191.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story English-basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 250 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 165.10 by 25 by 163.7, four-story brick double tenement, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 9 Christopher Street, north side, 113 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 31.6 by 91.10 and irregular, five-story brick and stone flat, with two stores and baker's oven.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Smyth, referee, 605 West End Avenue, west side, 24 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension. Due on judgment, $26,185.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 235 Mercer Street, west side, 125 feet south of Third Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,959.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 37.6 by 160.5, four-story brick and stone building.

By Solomon De Walltearss, executor's sale, 27 Mount Morris Park West, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 20 by 80, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 164 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 145.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19.10 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 333.2 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.10 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. H. Oppenheim, referee, 358 to 361 West Forty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 125 by 100.5, five five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $158,816.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 117 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 342.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,330.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 2,524 Seventh Avenue, west side, 26.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 27.1 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $24,368.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 57 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 220 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, stone-front church, formerly known as St. Stephen's. Due on judgment, $37,928.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Dutton, referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,438.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 145 and 147 Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 44 by 84.7; Isidor Mishkind of 774 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 110 East Seventy-fifth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 90; James H. Benedict of 14 East Seventieth Street, owner; C. H. Romeyn of 55 Broadway, architect; cost, $17,000.

Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, for three five-story brick dwellings, 17 by 60.6; Charles Glenn of 1,871 Seventh Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $73,500.

Nos. 497 to 501 Pearl Street, and 37 to 41 Park Street, for a ten-story brick printing house, 101.4 by 86.5 by 94; H. C. Hallenbeck of 441 Pearl Street, owner; W. W. Smith of 7 Wall Street, architect; cost, $400,000.

Twelfth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-first Street, for a one and two story brick factory; estate of J. J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; E. K. Bourne, architect; cost, $13,000.

South Chestnut Drive, north side, 42 feet west of the Spencer estate, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; John Schwallenberg of 689 Jackson Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

First Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street, for four six-story brick tenements and stores, 25 by 87 and 25.5 by 95; G. and E. Doctor of 410 East Sixty-sixth Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $107,000.

Broome Street, southwest corner of Forsyth, for two six-story brick flats, 40 by 69.4 and 35 by 64.4; Mandel & Maran of 1,055 Third Avenue, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

Fifth Aven[illegible] east side, 50 feet south of One Hundr[illegible] Thirteenth Street, for a six-story [illegible] flat, with store, 25.3 by 88.6; Hulda Witt[illegible] of 10 Beekman Place, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Stanton Street, southeast corner of Forsyth, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 48 by 70; Samuel Barkin of 178 Bowery, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $48,000.

Alterations.

No. 428 Hudson Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; J. Richard & Son, owners; C. H. McAfee of 111 Greenwich Avenue, architect; cost $135.

No. 864 Fifth Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; C. F. Yerkes, premises, owner; H. S. Cobb of 59 Wall Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 155 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick factory; Randolph Guggenheimer, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Grand Street, southeast corner of Clinton Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Roth & Berkowitz of 197 Delancey Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 263 Grand Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Charles Meyerson of 335 Grand Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $700.

No. 30 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Helene Von Emburgh of 30 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Brite & Bacon, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 324 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and iron store; New York Exchange for Women's Work, premises, owners; E. E. Gandolfo, architect; cost, $10,000.

Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick store and lofts; estate of John D. Wendel of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 1,385 Broadway, to a one-story brick store; estate of John D. Wendel, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $150.

West Street, southeast corner of Bethune Street, to a thirteenth-story brick office and factory; Western Electric Company of 57 Bethune Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 5 East Twentieth Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Louis Streuver of 5 East Twentieth Street, owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $5,000.

Boston Road, southwest corner of Summit Place, to move a one-and-one-half-story frame stable to Boston Road, southeast corner of Summit Place; Frank S. Price of 60 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $200.

Changes in the Yerkes Mansion.

The mansion of Charles T. Yerkes at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street is to be altered and enlarged from plans by Architect H. S. Cobb. A three-story extension, 28 by 98.5, is to be built at the rear and connected with the present dwelling. The cost of the improvement has been estimated by the architect at $75,000.

New Ten-Story Printing House.

A ten-story printing house is to be erected by the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company at 497 to 501 Pearl Street, running through to 37 to 41 Park Street, with frontages of 86 feet on the former and 121.4 feet on the latter. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Harry W. Hallenbeck through Architect W. Wheeler Smith. The new structure will cost $400,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, March 23.

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 88.4 ft n of land of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 32x100; Anna M. Tuthill to Anne Flanagan, (R S $1, mtg $1,500). 1

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 31.4 ft n of lands of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 57x100; Anna M. Tuthill to Robert Morrison, (R S $2, mtg $3,000) 1

AVENUE D, 114, e s, 21x77; John H. White to Israel Nurick, (R S $12)..... 11,300

CLINTON ST, e s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Milton S. Gutterman, referee, to Joel Sammet, (R S $26.50)..... 26,500

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 422.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x65x25x64.6; Caroline A. Blair to Michael Redmond, all liens.... 1

GREENWICH ST, 293, e s, 25.3x86.3x25.4 x90.2; the New York Biscuit Company to Robert F. Hall..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 293, e s, 25.3x86.3x25.4 x90.2; Robert F. Hall to National Biscuit Company, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 293, e s, 25.3x86.3x25.4 x90.2; National Biscuit Company to Emily M. Gilmor, (R S $30.50)..... 1

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 116.10 ft w from s s of 126th St, 19x100; William McReynolds to John C. Weston, quitclaim..... 1

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 30, map of Hudson P. Rose, 25x100; Catharine Hughes to Ellen Cells, (R S 50c)..... 1

PELHAM OR WESTCHESTER ROAD, s s, part of estate of George Baxter, runs s 407x w 84.1x n 355x e 97.1; Lizzie Buckel and another to Basilius Busch and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,500)..... 1

PELHAM OR WESTCHESTER ROAD, s s, part of estate of George Baxter, adjoining lands of Thomas C. Taylor, 48.6x381x42x407; Basilius Busch and wife to Henry Neeb and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,500)..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 66, n s, 22.1x75; Regina Cohn to Harris Friedman and another, (R S $6, mtg $12,000)..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 45.7 ft n of Home St, 24.4x100; Ira M. Rollins to Joseph M. W. Kitchen and another, trustees, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,000)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 136.6 ft s of 180th St, 24x95x22.4x95; Amy A. Montrose and another, executors, to Amelia B. Montross, (R S $5.50)..... 5,500

3D AV, 2,238, w s, 25.1x100x25.3x100; Salomon Davidson to Moritz Weiss, (R S $7, mtg $38,000)..... 1

3D AV, new, w s, at new e s of Vanderbilt Av or Park Av East, runs, 87.5x w 81.5x n e 85.7; John B. Haskin to Michael C. Donahue, (R S $6.) all liens. 1

6TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 684, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary H. Strayer to Caroline K. Wager, (R S $2, mtg $2,500) 100

28TH ST, 157 and 159 East, 66.5x49.4; Solomon Davidson to Moritz Weiss, (R S $6, mtg $24,000)..... 1

33TH ST, 123 East, 16.8x98.9; Harriet S. Onderdonk to Henry H. Pease, (R S $30)..... 1

58TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 20x 50.5; William F. Donnelly to Beatrice A. Sire, (R S $5)..... 1

59TH ST, n s, 328.7 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.5; James W. Hoey to William M. Ryan, (R S $6, mtg $14,500)..... 1

59TH ST, n s, 328.7 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.5; Mary Ryan to James W. Hoey, (R S $6, mtg $14,500)..... 1

81ST ST, 120 West, 19x102.2; Russell E. Burke and another to Annie C. Ward, (R S $5.) all liens..... 1

89TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.8; Mary Stapf to Anna G. E. Yutte, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

112TH ST, 236 East, 20x½ block; Kate L. Watkins to Joseph Frank, (R S 50c., mtg $7,500)..... 1

132D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 12th Av, 25x 99.10; Jennie C. Ryan to John Grossman, (R S $5)..... 1

168TH ST, s s, 38 ft w of Tinton Av, 19.5 x125.9x19.11x126, all; 168th St, s w corner of Tinton Av, 19x126x19.8x126, ½ part; Hartmann Bromm to Laura Ernst. 1

168TH ST, s s, 38 ft w of Tinton Av, 19.5 x125.9x19.11x126, all; 168th St, s w corner of Tinton Av, 19x126x19.8x126, ½ part; Laura Ernst to Hartmann Bromm and wife..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 8; William S. Rogers, attorney, to Francis G. Nogues, 5 years 3½ months..... $600 $900

NASSAU ST, 138; Charles W. Hall to Frederick Gerlich, 10 years..... 5,500

9TH ST, 59 West; Herman Baer and another, executors, to Jennie B. Mackey, 3 years..... 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

KORNARENS, Louis, to Gesine M. Kornarens; 1,000 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000

Summer Resorts.

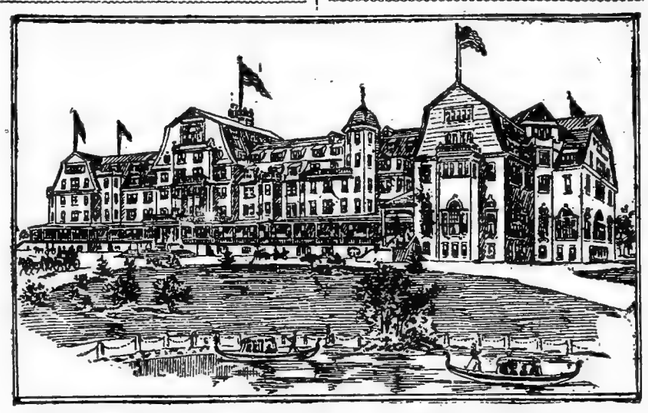

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COHEN, Jacob, to the German Society of the City of New York; 16 Bowery, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

DECKER, Clarence, to Mary Bedford; 163d St, s s, 18.9 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 3 years..... 5,000

DONAHUE, Michael C., to John B. Haskin; 3d Av, new, w s, at new e s of Park Av East, 3 years..... 5,500

GAHN, William E., to Mary A. Cooper; Hudson St, s w corner of Horatio St, 1-3 part, 1 year..... 2,700

GERDING, Anna H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boston Av, n w corner of 176th St, 3 years..... 5,000

GILMOR, Emily M., to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; 203 Greenwich St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Elizabeth I. Smith; 7th St, s 193.3 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 29,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Henry Meyer; 212 Madison St, due Sept. 22, 1901, 6 per cent..... 14,000

KORNARENS, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,062 1st Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

McGOVERN, John, to George F. Norton; 52d St, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

McGOVERN, John, to George F. Norton; 52d St, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

SAMMET, Joel, to Atlantic Trust Company; 48 Clinton St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

TODD, George W., to Levi S. Tenney, trustee; 22d St, 263 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 2,000

WERNER, Samuel, and Abraham H. Price to George D. Hencken and others; Great Jones St, 7; also Madison Av, e s, 84 ft s of 87th St, 3 years, 6 per cent, rerecorded..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DUNCAN, John P., to Ethel H. McCormack..... Nom.

HUGHES, Catherine, to Ellen Cells..... Nom.

LEICHT, Charles, administrator, &c., to Charles Leicht..... Nom.

MONTROSE, Amy A., and another, executors, &c., to Amelia B. Montrose.... $2,500

MONTROSE, Amy A., and another, executors, &c., to Amelia B. Montrose..... 3,300

ORMISTON, Annie, to John P. Duncan... 4,000

THORN, William K., and others, executors, &c., to Louise T. Baring..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, 47 and 49; George Russhon against Michael A. Bozzo and F. Capodilupo, owners and contractors..... 150

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 175 ft s of 168th St, 54x105; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Elizabeth H. Steed, owner and contractor; R. H. Blundell and others, contractors.. 200

CANAL ST, 211 to 215; Isaac Sekosky against Newman Cowen, owner and contractor..... 303

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Teddy Connolly against Pauline and Louise Aronowitz, owners and contractors..... 80

MADISON AV, 1,736 and 1,738; John W. Fryer against Fanny Gottlieb and others, individually and as executors of Joseph Gottlieb, owners and contractors..... 104

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MADISON ST, 212; Henry Meyer with Isaac Grossman, 8 payments..... 14,000

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 89th St, 50.8x 98.10 to Croton Aqueduct, 350.8x96.8, with all title to land lying between the w s of said parcel and line 100 ft w of Columbus Av; trustees of the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention of New York against John Schuback and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris, Sentell & Main.

4TH ST, n e corner of Jane St, runs n 29.2x s e 37.2x n 4x e 41.5 n 8.4x e 5.7x s 16.8 to Jane St x w 77.8 to beginning; also Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 96th St, 40x80.2x40x77.6; also New Boston Road, w s, 38 ft n e of land of Phineas Hunt, runs e 112 n 25 to 22 to beginning; New Boston Road, w s, at n e corner of land of Phineas Hunt, runs w 91 to Old Boston Road x s w 118 to New Boston Road x n e 175.3 to beginning, and Mapes St, (Johnson Av,) e s, 123 ft n of Samuel (180th) St, 66x150; John H. Hudson, trustee, &c., against Lydia M. Cowles, individually and as devisee, &c., and others, (action to establish claim, &c.;) attorney, J. Vincent.

94TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 49.6x100x irregular; American Mortgage Company against Katie Deegan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

137TH ST, 665 East, 25x100; Augusta E. Hemmer and others, as trustee &c., against Henry C. Schrader and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. G. Friedman.

171ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 25x90; John Caggaino against John Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

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M. SELIGER, Auctioneer.

Office 155 East 84th St. Tel., 513A—70.

By order of administratrix.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a complete line of trunks, bags, leather goods, &c.

Vorzeimer & Sebastian, Auctioneers, sell Japanese high art, 414 Broadway; 12 to 7 P. M.

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The finest and most luxuriously furnished family and transient hotel, with largest exchange on the coast. 350 beautiful rooms, all outside, many with bath; hot and cold sea water baths in hotel and private cottages. Also public sea water bath parlors adjoining hotel. Orchestra. 4,000 feet of veranda, half of which is glass inclosed and steam heated. Location select and central, within a few yards of the famous Steel Pier. Hotel has direct southern exposure. Rates, $15, $17.50 and $21 per week, $3 and upward daily. American plan. Elegantly appointed cafe. Write for booklet and souvenir map of Atlantic City. Hotel coaches meet all trains.

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After being extensively improved and enlarged, this elegant modern hotel, now throughout, is offering superior accommodations, including elevator to street, large sunny rooms, many with bath, steam heat; 2,000 square feet of sun parlors, and every possible convenience for special Spring rates, $8, $10, $12 and $15 weekly. Cuisine a feature. Capacity 400. Orchestra. Booklet on request.

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$25 reward, no questions asked, for very small, long-haired, clipped ears, no tail toy Belgian terrier, named Winkie. Return to 776 West End Av., near West 98th St.

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BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction,

Wednesday, April 3, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of the

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

Trustees of the Estate of Matthew Byrnes, deceased.

Nos. 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576 Third Ave.,

being Southwest Corner 38th St.,

Six four-story and cellar brick flats and stores; size of lot, 20x73.11 each, connecting with

No. 166 East 38th St.,

Two-story brick stable; size of lot 40x52x irreg., with 9x80 ft. alley, connecting with 38th St.

Nos. 201-203 Lexington Ave.,

being Northeast Corner 32d Street,

Two 5-story and cellar brick flats, with 3 stores; size of plot, 49.5x55.10½.

No. 55 West 45th Street,

Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 18.9x100.5.

FENIMORE APARTMENTS.

Nos. 442, 444, 446 West 57th St.,

Three 4-story brownstone apartments; size of plot, 100x100.5.

No. 258 West 36th Street,

Three-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot, 18.4 4-5x98.9.

Messrs. ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Trustees, No. 32 Nassau Street. Maps and further particulars with Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Office, No. 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

9 CHRISTOPHER ST.

five-story brick and stone apartment, with two stories and baker's oven; steam heat, &c. Size of lot 31.6x91x48.1x irregular.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St., N. Y. C.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

469 WEST 22D ST.,

four-story English basement brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 16.8x88.9.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., Auct'rs

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

N. W. Cor. 118th St. & Park Ave.

Five-story light-brick apartment house; three families on a floor, with store; size of lot 25.11 x90.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers,

Will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

323, 325 and 327 West 126th St.

between St. Nicholas and Eighth Avenues.

Three 3-story and basement brick dwellings and lots, size 16.8x about 50x75 ft. each. James W. Hawes, Esq., Attorney, 35 Nassau St.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

By order of THE NEW YORK RETAIL GROCERS' UNION.

138 and 140 East 57th St.,

between Lexington and Third Avenues.

4-story brick and stone building and lot, containing bowling alley, lodgeroom, meeting hall, &c. Size 37.6x about 90x100.5.

Messrs. Salter & Steinkamp, Attorneys, 140 Nassau St.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

765 Washington Street,

East Side, 20 ft. south of West 12th St.

5-story brick flat, 15x60 feet, with store, and lot 15x76.3x15x78 ft.

Messrs. Townsend & McClelland, Attorneys, 32 Nassau St.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

127 Bank St.,

between Washington and Greenwich Sts.

3-story and basement brick dwelling, 20x25 feet, and lot 20x98.9x20.3x65.3 ft.

75 PER CENT. may remain 1, 2, or 3 years at 4½ per cent.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

10 Stanton St., near Bowery,

5-story and basement brick flat, with store; 4 families on floor; size 25x85x100 ft.; Astor leasehold; expires May 1, 1908; privilege of two renewals, 20 years each. Present ground rent, $1,000 per annum; taxes, &c.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

By order of HARRIET T. AND GEORGE W. BANTA, EXECUTORS of the ESTATE OF WILLIAM BANTA, deceased.

357 CANAL ST.,

NORTHWEST CORNER WOOSTER ST.,

5-story stone building, covering lot, and lot 22.8x 70.4x13.9x72 feet.

361 CANAL ST.,

5-story brick building, covering lot, and lot 19x 61.5x19.4x60.11 feet.

Robert T. B. Easton, Esq., Attorney, 120 Broadway.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

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We have now for rent or sale one of the finest properties on the Long Island shore, at Roslyn. Five acres, fine ten-room cottage; stable and barn, water front, all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; grand scenery, fishing, and boating; a ramble of twenty-four acres. Rent, long season, $1,000. Pictures can be seen at this office.

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We have a $425,000 Central Park West property.

For sale or to let—Two-story mansard roof frame dwelling, 64 West 132d St., between 5th and Lenox Avs. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

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House, barn, two acres, near water, for sale cheap. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

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Kunhardt residence, corner Clinton and Prospect Avs., to let on 3 to 5 years' lease for $2,500 annually; 14-room luxuriously finished private dwelling; electric light and all modern improvements; extensive finely shaded grounds; large stable and carriage house, greenhouses, &c.; 30 minutes from Battery. For full particulars, photographs, and inspection permit apply Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

To Let, Arrochar Park, Staten Island.—10-room modern residence, $40 monthly; modern plumbing; furnace heating throughout; open fireplaces; near tennis club, Fox Hill Golf Links, boat club, surf bathing; southern exposure; shaded grounds; excellent drainage; city water; 94 trains daily; 40 minutes from Battery; 10c. fare. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York, or agent, Arrochar.

For Rent—Furnished, June 15 to September 15, on Staten Island, Stapleton Heights, private house, 12 rooms, modern improvements; ocean view; shady garden; one block from trolley; 35 minutes from Battery; $150 monthly. J., Box 176 Times Office.

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IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

Beautiful dwelling, containing 15 rooms, large open attic for storage purposes, three bathrooms, running water, electric lights inside and outside of house, hot water heating.

Telephone in house.

Porte cochere, kitchen handsomely tiled and all latest modern improvements; steel range.

Separate laundry, containing range, tubs, &c.

Luggage elevator.

Dwelling stands high and dry, with beautiful view in every direction.

Fine river front dock.

Modern stable, five ordinary and two box stalls; running water and electric lights; cow stables in cellar.

Coachman's and gardener's cottages; two ponds, stocked; icehouse, filled.

62 acres in all, in a high state of cultivation.

Convenient to West Shore R. R., via 42d St. and Jay St., New York; N. Y., Sus. and Western R. R., via P. R. R. and N. J. and N. Y. R. R., via Erie R. R.; 45 minutes to New York City from the premises, also a short distance from trolley line to 125th St. ferry to New York City, making altogether one of the most elegant and complete country homes in the vicinity of New York; absolutely country surroundings, with grand drive and first-class neighbors.

Very best reasons given for selling; the property is not for rent. Terms and full particulars from

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Is the most perfect suburban town IN

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AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY, N. J.
ON ERIE R. R.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE,

Containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas; artistically decorated; exposed sanitary plumbing; large, open fireplaces, every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high bluff overlooking surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell for $12,000, one-half cost, on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

$2,000 RUTHERFORD, N. J. $2,000.

Great sacrifices; 2-story, attic and cellar, slate roof, 8 rooms, lot 65x250; 9 rooms and bath, all improvements, 50x125, $3,250; 7 rooms and bath, large lot, $2,900; also large house, 18 rooms, improvements, 40 lots, stable, &c., 4 blocks from depot, (terms to suit;) also a large number of fine building lots, from $100 to $500 per lot, (installment plan.) E. D. CORDTS, 234 Broadway, New York.

$3,500 ARLINGTON, N. J. $4,250.

Great sacrifice. Nice 2-story, attic, and cellar, 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; lot 41x200; 10 minutes from depot; fine neighborhood; high ground, overlooking the Oranges; terms to suit, (furnished or unfurnished.) E. D. CORDTS, 234 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE
VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.,
four minutes' walk from station; modern house; electric lighted, &c.; stable, outhouses, &c.; three acres; flowers and plants of every description; garden, fruit trees, &c.
Baltusrol Golf Links one mile distant.
ASKING $25,000.
F. ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av., New York.

An unusually productive farm of 90 acres, on main road between Somerville and North Branch, on Central R. R. of N. J.; has long frontage on Raritan River; house and outbuildings in excellent condition; would make very desirable Summer home. Particulars and photographs of C. M. Fowler, No. 90 Nassau St., N. Y.

Orange, N. J.—Are you looking for a cozy home? Eleven rooms, modern improvements; 100-foot lot; fine neighborhood; near mountain station; price, $7,500; to close estate. Charles A. Meigs, with Ogden & Co., No. 411 Washington St., N. Y., or next door, No. 10 Lawn Ridge, Orange, N. J.

At Hackensack.—Artistic, modern house carefully built for owner; 10 rooms, two baths, three toilets; hot water heating, sun parlor, gas, electricity; 4 acres; five minutes to station; bargain price; easy terms; also smaller houses. Apply K. Moore, 132 Nassau St.

Large farm and 17-room house, barn, with 15 acres of woodland, 20 miles from city, 3 minutes from station, on the Greenwood Lake road; will sacrifice if sold before April 1st. William Heuer, owner, 941 Columbus Av., (cor. 106th.)

Deed of new house given to person of integrity who wishes desirable suburban home; only $100 cash payment; $30 to $40 monthly; property worth $7,500; ready for occupancy. Appointment, Box 1,764, Manhattan.

Madison, N. J.—About 4½ acres in first-class residence neighborhood, with large dwelling; also cottage and barn; land high, commanding fine views; plenty fruit and shade; price, $15,000; rent, $1,000. Owner, P. O. Box 194, New York.

For Sale or to Lease—On mountain side of South Orange, N. J., large house, modern improvements, stable and gardener's cottage. About 3 acres. W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Good 4-room house and large attic, barn, fine garden, well, near all depots, Hackensack, N. J., $980, $80 down; balance $10 per month. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Rutherford.—7-room cottage; all improvements; large plot; will sacrifice owing to change business. For terms and photo address F. G. Sorg, Rutherford, N. J.

New 7-room houses, every improvement, $2,200; 3-story and basement 12-room houses, $3,500; easy terms; other bargains. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

New 6-room house, plot 100x100; garden, young fruit, berries; low taxes; commutation, 9c; $2,200; $600 cash; balance as rent. Box 94, Carlstadt.

Farm for sale at Oradell, N. J., containing 18 acres. G. W. Brickell, executor, Westwood, N. J.

Desirable 20-acre farm; fine land; fruit; convenient to station; principals only. Bargain, Box 174 Times Office.

Beautiful, all-year country home, 20 acres; large house, cottage, shade, fruit; $6,500, easy terms; principals only. J. M., Box 206 Times Office.

At Elberon, N. J., exceptionally fine building plot at half the price adjoining property. Address Seaside, Box 180 Times Office.

Houses for sale in Montclair, the Oranges, and other towns; some exchanges; photographs. La Mont, 203 Broadway.

Long Branch vicinity; sale or rent; furnished cottages; every location; all prices. William Lane, Long Branch.

At Marion, N. J.—Two lots, Wright Av., 25 by 100; price, $350 each. M. R. Miller, 177 Duane St.

Fine assortment of cottages for sale and to rent at Elberon, N. J., from $700 to $4,500. J. A. Stratton, Elberon, N. J.

Factory sites, 17 miles out; 4 railways; also lots and 8-room house. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OFFERS YOU A HOUSE

Within a short distance of City Hall, New York, a house beautiful in design, modern in finish and replete with every convenience, allowing you to occupy and pay for it at not more than your present rent. Absolute ownership, most refined neighborhood.

Lots for safe investment; small payments down; will double in value soon.

Call or write us for tickets.

60-62 Liberty St., Manhattan.

WANTED.

A real estate man of executive ability and middle age, to take the management of Manhattan sales for a leading downtown firm having superior offices and equipment, and an extensive clientage, especially with prominent operators and builders. Only a man of sound business judgment, practical knowledge of Manhattan Island values, and a clear record, will be considered. Remunerative position, leading to important connection, for the right man. Answers treated in strictest confidence, but must state, briefly, age and experience, to insure reply. Management, Box 19, Times Office.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Landlords, I will give you confidential reports on prospective tenants, collect rents, &c. Secrecy, Box 185 Times.

4, 4½ and 5% money on bond and mortgage; city property; easy terms. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

To Principal or Attorney. I have good applications for large and small loans. Private, Box 161 Times.

Have 4% Money.—Want applications in Manhattan. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Do you wish to buy? I charge nothing for looking for your wants. Schnelle, 31 Nassau St.

Cash purchasers for lots and old buildings; quick sales. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE

situated at Alpine, N. J., on the west bank, and with magnificent view of the Hudson and Ramapo Mountains, (10 minutes from Closter Station, N. R. R. of N. J.) consisting of 24 acres, beautifully laid out lawn, shrubs, and fruits trees of all descriptions; large stone and frame house, 17 rooms, with sanitary plumbing and modern improvements; built by owner for both Summer and Winter use; grounds and garden in perfect state of cultivation; fresh spring water from never failing springs; a rare opportunity to secure a most completely appointed country residence at a great SACRIFICE. Should be seen to be appreciated. Prompt sale to settle an estate. Principals only. For full particulars, terms, etc., apply

MIDLAND REALTY COMPANY,
27 WILLIAM ST.
Room 911. Telephone 809 Broad.
NEW YORK CITY.

AT NEW HAMBURG, N. Y.
NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

ABOUT ONE MILE FROM STATION.

Magnificent country seat, overlooking the Hudson; three-story and basement mansion, 22 rooms; all modern improvements; complete outbuildings; about 40 acres of land; large orchards and gardens; executor will sell at great sacrifice. Apply to WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LEASE,

at WEST FARMS, for terms of years, about 20 Lots, with WATER FRONT, suitable for BUILDING MATERIAL, LUMBER YARD, &c.; reasonable terms to responsible party.

COLIN J. STEPHENS, Owner, 444 East 138th.

Attractive country property, Milford, Conn., near Long Island Sound; modern dwelling, 18 rooms; 7 acres ground; stables, cottage, chicken house; fine garden, fruit and shade trees; town water; telephone service; near railroad station and trolley; boating, fishing, and bathing; price reasonable; will be rented fully furnished. Apply to H. H. Cammann & Co., 61 Liberty St.

To close estate, for sale Colonial residence; good grounds; 12 rooms; barn; on shore; all improvements; cost, $17,000; to close out, $6,000; one hour out; map and photos sent on request. K., 219 Times.

For Sale—Country residence, one hour from city; 50 trains a day; 16 acres of land; plenty of fruit; good ten-room house, good barn; stream of water through grounds; convenient to depot; cost, $7,500; price, $4,000. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Nantucket.—Sale or rent, furnished, Ocean Cliff cottages 16, 11, 10 rooms; studio, 5 rooms, baths, or altogether as hotel; stable near hotels; beach; 80 acres shore front. Eastman Johnson, 65 West 55th St.

Lake George, Near Caldwell.—Elegant country seat at a bargain; send for full particulars, photographs, &c. Wm. H. Hoyt & Co., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

Berkshire County, Mass.—At South Egremont, two desirable furnished dwellings to let for season. Rents, $300 and $400. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., 5th Av. Hotel.

For Sale.—A handsome modern house, centrally located in Newtown Village, Newtown, Conn.; nicely adapted for a Summer home. Inquire of Geo. R. Read, 9 Madison Av.

Farms!—City and suburban homes; great bargains; best place in America; terms easy; let me know your wants. D. S. Hall, South Norwalk, Conn.

Great Bargain.—60 acres, half free, clear; 2 good houses, barns, abundance fruit, wood; near depot; $2,000. D. S. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Gentleman's residence, 42 miles from N. Y.; will subdivide to suit; good location. A. B., 1,269 Broadway.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Wanted—Choice lot, vicinity of Long Acre Square; have syndicate who will build.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Plots, 23d to 59th St., suitable for bachelor apartments; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 87th St.

Good farms for sale cheap; send stamp for handsome catalogue. H. L. Reed, Amsterdam, N. Y.

200 elegant farms; easy terms; $800 to $10,000. Beardall's New List, 11 Willoughby St., B'klyn.

Farm for sale, 50 acres; good house, 10 rooms. Cliff Farm, Monticello, N. Y.

East Orange.—Handsome residence; lot 45x150; $9,500, half cash. Owner, Box 146 East Orange.

Desirable country residences for sale and to let. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$750 CASH——FLUSHING——PRICE, $7,500.

$45 monthly pays all, including principal. New modern centre hall house on corner plot, 60x100, built by days' work; 12 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, and laundry; cabinet trim; oak and white enamel; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; open nickel plumbing, back stairs, and bicycle closet; in fact, every convenience for comfort and luxury; a decided bargain, in a restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; commutation, 7 cents. Open for inspection Sunday. Other houses as low as $4,000, on equally favorable terms. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Bargain.—Improved detached houses, Broadway, Flushing; Bayside, Whitestone; $3,000 upward; easy payments. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

A contract for sale for city building lots, buyer unable to complete payments; to avoid foreclosure, lots will be sold for balance due, $240 each, worth $900; terms $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; commission to agents. Owner, 53 West 33d.

Looking For Bargains?—500 houses; also lots; sell, rent, exchange. Case, 979 E. 169th St., near Boston Av.

Bargain—259 West 71st St.; three-story, basement, high stoop; butler's pantry extension; hardwood trimmed; possession.

First-class, 4-story, American basement house; West 93d St.; cheap. Address Dunham, 75 East 10th St.

Columbus Av.—Corner flat for less than $40,000; chance seldom offered. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

An 8th Av. flat, 114th St.; two stores; $29,000; all rented, $2,760; bargain. Crane, 187 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$3,000 Cash Is All That Is Required

to buy twenty-family cold water tenement, five story, 25x90x100, well rented; rents for over $2,900 a year. This is a bargain. For further particulars call or address
GEO. W. CAMPBELL,
257 West 42d St.

$10,500 WILL BUY

the new four-story stone and brick dwelling, 554 West 173d St., containing every convenience; decorated, hardwood trim, gas fixtures; ready to occupy; always open; terms easy.

$9,750 WILL BUY

552 West 175th St., 18x48x78 feet, brick and stone dwelling, hardwood trim, gas fixtures; decorated; possession May 1; terms easy; discount cash.

$9,750 WILL BUY

A three-story limestone dwelling, 15x52x100, near Broadway and 142d St.
DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Av. & 155th St. and 203 Broadway.

A 20-FOOT DWELLING ON 56th St., near 5th Ave.,

Absolutely modern in every respect. Price $70,000.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Corner 45th St., 542 5th Avenue.

BUY NOW.

Broadway, Central Park West, Columbus Av., Amsterdam Av. corners and large and small properties. Absolutely the finest, cheapest, and safest investments for sale; desirable properties wanted. Call or send particulars to THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Lot 75x100 House two-story, cellar, and attic; 12 rooms, including parlor, library, dining room, conservatory, kitchen, butler's pantry, bed and dressing rooms; all conveniences; steam heat; artistically designed verandas; a fine view of the Hudson. This property is located at Amacassin Heights, Yonkers; far better than Central Park West, and much cheaper; a better section and nicer place to live; before buying get particulars. New York Building-Loan Banking Company, 111 5th Av., N. Y., or 22 Getty Square.

A CASH OFFER.—20 per cent., balance to suit, will take one of the new elegant bluestone ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 158TH ST. HOUSES; 25 per cent. less than present cost to build; fine view; best value for price on Heights; high stoop; three-story, basement, cellar; hardwood throughout.
E. B. TREAT, on premises, or 241 West 22d St.

$4,500—Lot 27x100; 2-story cellar and attic frame detached Queen Anne Cottage, 9 rooms and bath; all the latest improvements, including chandeliers, hot-air heating, elaborate mantels; parlors, libraries, dining rooms, &c.; thoroughly decorated. At Glenwood Heights, Yonkers. Apply to New York Building-Loan Banking Company, 111 5th Av., N. Y., or 22 Getty Square, Yonkers.

A beautiful home, private family, at sacrifice; owner leaving city, in perfect order, handsomely decorated, a novelty, will be appreciated when seen; small amount cash, balance long time at 4½ per cent. Interest; furniture if desired; possession in May; can be seen week days or Sundays. 525 West 149th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Boulevard.

Southwest corner of 165th Street, Tinton Avenue, three four-story business houses, each thirty-foot frontage; all modern improvements; located near L road, trolleys, and schools; business neighborhood; equity. $27,000; exchange, cash and lots; builder on premises. George Tremberger.

Madison Av., five-story double flats, rented.
3d Av., two double five-story (stores) houses.
2d Av., near 65th St., five-story double.
1st Av., two cheap corner stores, &c.
Bargains; must be sold; easy terms.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, Grand St., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT CORNERS ON AMSTERDAM AV.; "L" STATION STREET; HAS THREE FINE STORES AND 13 APARTMENTS, ALL RENTED; GOOD INCOME. APPLY TO OWNER, DE POTTER, 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Close to Madison Av. in the Nineties four-story high-stoop dwelling can be purchased at a very reasonable figure; also in 58th St. close to Madison Av., four-story high-stoop house with extension.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

10-room house with two lots; all improvements; finely decorated; Bronx Borough; worth, $7,500.00; will be sold at a bargain on easy terms to quick purchaser. Harbor & Suburban Building & Savings Association, 34-36 Wall St., New York City.

AT PRICE UNDER $50,000.
Adjacent to Madison Av.; most attractive new medium-size dwellings; very handsomely decorated; terms of purchase arranged to suit.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., cor. 52d St.

S. Steingut & Co., 68 Second Av., offer a large variety in good investment properties; dwellings, tenements, and improved apartment houses in both New York and Brooklyn; also choice selection in country properties, farms, &c.

Attention, Builders!—Several desirable plots of lots on easy terms for improvements, west side, below 59th.
P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

Splendid investment; two brand-new apartment houses in the Ninth Ward for cash or exchange for unimproved property. For particulars inquire M. S. Sherman, 64 East 126th St.

Park Av., in the Eighties.—Three apartment houses, with 81 feet frontage, excellent condition, can be bought at nearly the land value.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

A rare chance for quick buyer, a new 5-story apartment house, 2 stores, 3 families on floor; rent, $3,140; price, $27,500. Charles A. Thands, 372 Lenox Av.

Three apartment houses, well rented, just off Long Acre Square. For full particulars apply G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av. Full commission paid to brokers.

Attention, Speculators!—Only $3,000 cash, price $26,500; rental $3,100; beautiful 5-story double flat; 22 families; west side, vicinity 50th St. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

Fine assortment of 2 and 3 family houses, 23d and 24th Wards, Bronx; good opportunity for quick buyers. ROOS & SCHMUCK, 700 Westchester Av., near 3d Av. L Station, 149th St.

For Sale.—Three story brownstone, 130th St., near Lenox Av. If sold this week will sell for $12,750; selected neighborhood. Barnett, 19 East 125th St.

2d Av., West Side, near 110th St., over full lot; four-story double house, two stores; fully rented; cheap. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St., near Bowery.

A bargain to quick buyer; handsome three-story and basement house with extension; decorated; open plumbing and two baths. Owner, 546 West 150th St.

Investors, Attention!—Five-story double flat and stores on Lenox Av., near 134th St.; no reasonable offer refused. Bonnabend & Gromer, 490 Lenox Av.

Two-family or private frame house, 9 rooms, bath, convenient to all railroads, near Fordham, $3,750. Inquire owner, J. L. Mead, 590 East 141st St.

$3,800.00.—Fine 11-room, 2-family house; all improvements; full lot; 1 block from Bronx Park; must sell to settle partnership. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Cold-water tenements, east side, west side, up town, and down town; bargain prices; for sale, some for exchange. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

A five-story double flat on West 125th St.; price low; terms easy; thorough order; principals only. J. W. Thompson, Jr., 18 Broadway.

Two-story and attic frame house, with barn; full lot; line of rapid-transit; price $3,350, part cash. White, 4,171 3d Av., Tremont.

Grand St., with "L" on Lewis St., small house, rented, house for price of lots. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St., near Bowery.

Attention, Builders!—Lots, liberal loan, all locations; security furnished good builders. Broker, Room 125, 111 Broadway.

Bargain—130th, near Broadway, 2 lots; might exchange for flats. Chas. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

$7,800 buys private house, 902 Prospect Av., near 161st St.; 2-story attic and cellar; lot 23x 189; open 1-5 P. M.; pay commission.

$4,000.—A pretty house near 161st St., new; all improvements; cheap, on easy terms. Apply Jewell, Room 4, 132 Park Av., Manhattan.

$4,000.—Must be sold at once; 8-room house, full lot, all improvements; best location Tremont. F. J. Wood, 770 Tremont Av., 3d Av. L.

N. e. corner 3d Av. and 163d St.—3 lots. No. 635 East 157th St, 2 lots, small house. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

Attention!—Plot, 43.3x103.3, 12th St., near 5th; price, $55,000; builder's loan. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive four-story residence in the Seventies, near Madison Av.; price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Four-story house, 36th St., near Park Av.; $28,000; offer wanted. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Must sell; private house; 9th St., near 5th Av.; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale or To Let—Villas, farms, &c., in radius two hundred miles of New York City. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

3d Av., northeast corner 163d St., 3 lots; No. 635 East 157th St., 50x100; small house. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St., near Bowery.

Furnished house for sale, 12 rooms, bath; established five years; sacrifice. 249 West 12th St.

139th St., near Lenox Av., 2 cheap lots. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A GREAT SACRIFICE

West End Av. in the Nineties; fine location; a four-story American basement house, in good condition, containing 12 rooms, six bedrooms, extra large butler's pantry; splendid fixtures; large tiled bathroom, with open plumbing; hardwood finish throughout. Mortgage, $16,000 at 4½ per cent. Price, $19,500. Act promptly.

OPPORTUNITY

Near the choicest section of Riverside Drive; four-story and full extension American basement house, just completed; splendidly built; modern in every detail; house depth 80 ft.; lot extra deep; seven bedrooms, three baths.

Mortgage $20,000, and can be adjusted to suit buyer. Price, $29,500. Any one wishing to purchase a beautiful modern home in the finest section of the City can obtain a great bargain.

INVESTOR

For sale, a 50-foot Corner on Amsterdam Av.; new and modern house; five stories; apartments and stores; fully rented; will net 15 per cent. annually on equity; mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Safe and permanent investment, and can be bought cheap at this time.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

West End Av. Corner in the Eighties; a very large and modern dwelling, containing over 20 rooms; up to date in every detail; can be bought at a very great sacrifice in order to wind up estate.

WEST 72D ST.

Owner will sacrifice away below cost elegant four-story brownstone residence; size 20x90x 102.2; with three-story dining room extension; rare chance to secure a bargain on this choice Street; mortgage at 4½ per cent.

MUST BE SOLD

$35,000—An elegant new five-story American basement house, adjacent to Riverside Drive; 20 ft. wide; containing 7 fine bedrooms, 3 handsomely tiled baths, passenger elevator, electric lights, &c., &c. This house has been greatly reduced in price, and at present figure is a great bargain. Mortgage, $26,000 at 4½ per cent.
Apply or address
H. S. LEECH,
Telephone 1935 Riverside. 2,712 Broadway.

G. NICHOLAS

offers the following for sale:

92d Street, north side, 5th and Madison Avenues, 4-story dwelling; exposed plumbing, hardwood throughout.

82d Street, south side, 5th and Madison Avenues, fine large modern four-story brownstone dwelling.

75th Street, south side, Madison and Park Avenues, four-story brownstone dwelling.

Madison Avenue, near 80th Street, four-story brownstone dwelling, modern interior; cheerful, sunny rear.

102d Street, south side, Broadway and West End Avenue; an American basement, all modern features; best surface transit to all parts of city; station of the underground road to be at 103d Street and Broadway.

106th Street, West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, group of dwellings recently completed, and up to date in every detail; station of underground road to be at 103d Street and Broadway.

90th Street, south side, Central Park West and Columbus, four-story and basement dwelling, near 90th Street entrance to Central Park.

85th Street, south side, near Central Park West, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, modern interior.

72d Street, north side, Broadway and West End Avenue, four-story and basement dwelling. All modern improvements.

44th Street, north side, 5th and 6th Avenues; plot of 50 feet front, suitable for the erection of an apartment hotel or building of the highest class.

51st Street, Madison and Park Avenues, fine modern private stable, single and box stalls.

45th Street, north side, Broadway and 6th Avenue; plot of 85 feet front, suitable for improvement.

G. NICHOLAS,
537 5TH AVE.

GEM OF A HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Located in the best situation in New York, No. 51 West 74th St., between Central Park West and Columbus Ave.; this house is handsomely furnished and beautifully decorated; will sell same furnished or unfurnished; buyer can have immediate possession. Full particulars can be had on application from Chas. H. Webb, 340 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

A 20-foot 4-story attractive house in the Eighties, near Central Park; box stoop; mahogany parlor with parquet floors and handsome grille work. Quartered oak dining-room with beamed ceiling, and china closets built in house. Handsome library with parquet floors. $29,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
446 Columbus Ave., near 81st St.

HOMES.

TERMS, $500 CASH.

3-story and basement. Ten rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing, tiled bath and vestibule. Can be arranged for two families.

BALANCE EASY.

One Block from Rapid Transit.
180th St., 100 ft west of Amsterdam Av., on highest point of Manhattan Island; 5c. fare to Battery. On the premises, or
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

RARE BARGAIN.

3-story and basement private house, open plumbing, parquet floors, foyer hall; good block, $21,500.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
446 Columbus Av. Near 81st St.

Nos. 555 and 557 West 183d St.

Three-story and basement, high-stoop, brick and stone, hardwood trim, open plumbing; complete arrangement for two families; terms to suit; $500 required; open for inspection. Owners.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

FIFTH AVENUE.

For Sale Near the Cathedral.
An extra wide corner residence.
Further particulars from
GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar St. (856) 1 Madison Ave.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY
LOTS OR DWELLINGS
Apply to
W. D. MORGAN,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

For sale, No. 439 West 147th; light stone bow-front house, 22 feet 6 inches wide, 60 feet deep; Cabinet trim; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on premises.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTH AV. AND 16T

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT

at CHAPPAQUA, on HARLEM RAILROAD. 7 acres of choice land, very beautifully laid out in lawns, imported trees, shrubbery, flowers, walks, drives, etc. Fine shade, all kinds and great quantities of fruit. Beautiful residence of 14 rooms and bath, modern plumbing throughout open fireplaces, furnace, hard-wood trim; stable, carriage house. One of the most desirable residences on the Harlem Railroad. Photos and full particulars with

ABRAM HYATT & CO.,
503 5th Av., (Cor. 42d St.)

Cottages—Give your order early and we will build you a pretty cottage costing only $8 to $15 monthly; 40 minutes from Grand Central; express train service, monthly rate, 11 cents; high, healthy ground; free from coast dampness; grand views; fine drives, good fishing, and suitable for Summer residence, saving you vacation expenses; also limited number of clear lots at bargain prices; 10 years established; best references. Smith, 28 World Building.

For Sale.—Irvington-on-Hudson, fourth entrance, Harriman Road, gentleman's all-year country seat; 15 rooms; all improvements; conservatory, carriage house, hennery; four acres; drives, lawn, garden; river view.
D. B. COCKS, Owner, 134 West 127th St.

AT RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.—To lease, furnished or unfurnished; exceptionally desirable residence, 12 bedrooms, 3 baths; steam heat; gas throughout; park of 15 acres; large stable; greenhouse; near station; convenient to city. John B. James, 41 West 33d St.

For Sale—A plot of about 70 acres immediately surrounding the UNDERHILL HOMESTEAD, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., (one mile from station.) For particulars see owner personally on the premises. T. B. Underhill.

Ten-room house, barn, chicken house, and five acres of ground; will sacrifice if sold before April 1. Wm. Heuer, owner, 941 Columbus Av.

Bargain, for sale, by Conlon, Agent, at White Plains, N. Y.; 12 acres, house, stable, and orchard.

Mt. Vernon.

GEORGE W. BARD REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 8 South Fourth Av., Mount Vernon, New York. Long Distance Telephone No. 113A Mount Vernon.

A Gem.—New, modern, artistic, convenient, accessible; avenue paved, sewered, curbed, lighted, flagged, watered; no further assessments; excellent neighborhood; station six minutes; $6,250; terms easy.

$60 Rent—11 rooms; all improvements; modern; newly decorated; every convenience; restricted location.

$30, $40, $50—Modern, improved suburban dwellings; homes for comfort, elegance, attractiveness.

Chester Hill—Four minutes station; 10 rooms; modern; hot-water heat; 2½ city lots; restricted; decorated; every improvement; no further assessment; $7,250; terms easy.
GEORGE W. BARD REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 3 South Fourth Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For sale, new house, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; 11 rooms and bath, tile floor, open plumbing, log fireplaces, front and back stairs; hardwood trim, double floors, hot water, heat, gas and electric lights; corner lot, 77x105; title given by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 28 minutes from Grand Central Station, New Haven Road; easy terms; no exchange. G. F. Archer, 11 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

An elegant residence for sale; stone and frame; 20 rooms, 4 bathrooms, hot water heat; nearly seven acres; beautifully laid out lawns, gardens; several hundred feet Sound front; handsomely furnished; fine stables, dock, float; fine bathing; price, $125,000, or possible exchange. Buyers address E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—A gentleman's elegant residence and acreage, on Hudson River; 35 rooms; also suitable for sanitarium, hotel, club or school; in first-class order; steam heat, hardwood finish; large stables, lawns, gardens, &c. Only buyers apply to E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Mount Vernon.—Three specials; elegant new nine room house, strictly up to date, $5,250; the best built and located 11 room dwelling in Mount Vernon, $10,500; a Chester Hill residence, large lot, $6,500, to close estate; worth much more.
JAMES W. RICH,
5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A.—A.—MOUNT VERNON DWELLINGS. Special, Chester Hill, beautiful residence; large grounds; new; worth $15,000, for $12,500; others, $5,000 to $20,000; rentals, $25 to $100; all modern improvements. Rodman F. Pugh, 1st St., corner 3d Av.

A Bargain, Easy Terms, Mount Vernon.—Cozy cottage; eight rooms; all improvements; decorated; piazza; lot, 40x100 feet; fine location; immediate price $5,250. E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., corner 2d St., Mount Vernon.

At Mount Vernon and Chester Hill.—Beautiful residences and cottages; sales, $5,000 to $50,000; rentals, $25 to $150; carriage at office. E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., corner 2d St., Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Eight-room cottage, 40x105; will sell at sacrifice or let. 225 West 133d St.

New Rochelle.

AT ROCHELLE PARK.
Beautiful Homes and Building Plots, Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. New Houses for sale on easy terms; $3,500 to $12,000.
FREDERICK JENKINS,
4 Railroad Place, New Rochelle.

New Rochelle—11-room house; all improvements; fine elevation; sell for $6,500, or will build house to suit you; also houses to rent in best locations. Downey, 20 North St.

For Rent and Sale.—The best houses in New Rochelle, Larchmont, and vicinity. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers., Post Office Building, New Rochelle.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Houses for sale and rent; write. Beeton, 288 Main St.

Yonkers.

YONKERS.

Are you looking around to see where to locate a home in the country? Why not select Yonkers-on-the-Hudson? An all-year-around Summer and Winter locality, near New York City's shopping district; no ferry to cross or crowded trolley and bridge cars. Advantages both of City and Country. High ground; magnificent Hudson River views, and the most healthful section of Westchester County; Schools and Churches of all denominations; streets graded and paved and no assessments. We have several desirable houses in the above City; first-class and new. Willing to accept a cash payment of $700 to $1,500, according to the price.
WM. H. HOYT & CO.,
5 Vanderbilt Avenue,
Opp. Grand Central Depot, N. Y.

FINE VIEW OF THE PALISADES, AT YONKERS:

A 2-story and attic frame dwelling;
12 rooms and conservatory; plot of ground 75x100; nickel-plated plumbing. Open fireplaces. Tiled bathroom; butler's pantry and steam heated. Convenient distance from the depot. Terms, $1,000 to $1,200 cash, and the balance on bond and mortgage on moderately easy payments.
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5 Vanderbilt Av.,
Opp. Grand Central Depot, N. Y.

A COZY DWELLING, $4,500.00.

At Yonkers, 8 rooms. All decorated. Lot 27x100. On high ground, near school, and convenient to railroad station. Parlor, dining room, and kitchen on first floor. Three bedrooms and bath on second floor. Two rooms finished in the attic. Furnace in cellar. Small amount of cash, and balance on bond and mortgage.
JENKINS & SIMPSON,
3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSE WITH LARGE PIAZZA,

And an abundance of closet and storerooms, 11 rooms and bath. Artistic decorations. Fine gas fixtures. Electric lighting. Sanitary plumbing. Steam heat. Open fire-places. Hardwood mantels, parquette floors, and a butler's pantry. Will sell on payment of $800 to $1,000 cash, and balance on easy terms.
W. H. RICHARDSON,
Opposite N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Depot, Yonkers, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME.

At Yonkers: To purchase a frame house, handsomely decorated, containing 12 rooms and bath. All modern improvements. Large plot of ground on high elevation. Pure air. Finest view in Westchester County. A cash payment of $1,000.00 is required, and convenient payments may be arranged for the balance. For particulars call or write
A. A. SWANY,
69 Waring Pl., Yonkers.

Property on the west side is in greater demand than any other section of Greater New York. Lowerre is on the west side, only 48 minutes from Rector St. A two-story cellar and attic frame cottage can be secured there for $4,000; very little cash is required; balance can be arranged to suit the customer. This is an opportunity that should be investigated.
New York Building-Loan Banking Company, 111 5th Av., N. Y., or 22 Getty Square, Yonkers.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS.

At YONKERS we have for sale and to rent several modern dwellings, handsomely decorated, with all modern improvements. Prices, $7,000, $12,000 on Payments from $700 to $1,200. High ground. Fine views of the Hudson River, and in a desirable locality.
BELLOWS & WARREN,
Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

At Fairview, Yonkers.—Well-built house; hardwood finish and floors; nickel plumbing, electric lighting; large lot; close station; fine location; restricted neighborhood; $5,500; easy terms; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

'Tis a ferryless, bridgeless, trolleyless trip to a home at Fairview, Yonkers; a short, comfortable railroad ride. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Mt. Kisco.

THE HILL TOPS
of Westchester are being rapidly acquired; you cannot buy them now for a song, it will take a whole chorus to own one five years hence; we offer magnificent building site, seventy acres, without buildings, three miles from Mount Kisco, on Byram Hills; Long Island Sound visible for twenty miles; Hudson River range Palisades to Highlands; price $5,000, or entire farm, 112 acres, with buildings, $10,000. Carpenter & Pelton, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

A farm, 83 acres, two miles from Mount Kisco, fairly good house, eight rooms, young apple orchard 200 trees, and other fruit; numerous springs; Kisco River runs through centre of farm; price $6,250. Carpenter & Pelton, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Country place, 10-room house, eight acres, stable, hennery; prime orchard, fertile soil; one mile from station; cheap. Chas. Brookes, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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This is the greatest bargain offered in these columns.—Place at Bedford, on Harlem Railroad, 15 acres, good land, plenty fruit, good house and carriage house, for only $3,500. Full details from C. E. Cooley, White Plains, N. Y.

White Plains.—All kinds of places, farms, residences and cottages for sale or rent. Write or call Rowel, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains.

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1507 Broadway, cor. 44th St.

Offer the Following
Desirable Dwellings for Rent:

Riverside Drive, near 83d St.	4-story,	$4,500
75th St., near Central Park West,	4-story,	3,200
West End Av., cor. 103d St.,	4-story,	3,000
Riverside Drive, near 70th St.,	4-story,	2,600
73d St., near Riverside Drive,	4-story,	2,700
44th St., near 6th Ave.,	4-story,	2,400
40th St., near Broadway,	4-story,	1,600
45th St., near 6th Ave.,	4-story,	1,800
121st St., near Lenox Avenue,	4-story,	1,500
Lexington Ave., near 45th St.,	4-story,	1,500
63d St., near Columbus Ave.,	3-story,	1,500
113th St., near Broadway,	4-story,	1,400
137th St., near 7th Avenue,	4-story,	1,200
60th St., near Central Park West,	3-story,	1,400
51st St., near Eighth Avenue,	3-story,	1,400
49th St., near Broadway,	3-story,	1,300
57th St., near Ninth Avenue,	4-story,	1,200
37th St., near Broadway,	3-story,	1,200
Washington Place, near 6th Ave.,	3-story,	1,000
132d St., near 5th Avenue,	3-story,	540
43d St., near 9th Avenue,	3-story,	900
East 86th St. and East End Ave.,	3-story,	480

ALSO OTHERS.

Large, commodious, partly furnished House in West 14th St.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 432 18TH ST.

LARGE, COMMODIOUS HOUSE IN WEST 14TH ST.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 432 18TH ST.

64th St., N. W. Cor. Madison Av.
Very desirable corner house, 20 feet wide, 3 rooms deep; sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated. Permits and Particulars. (8528)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar Street.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Washington Terrace, 186th St., 100 feet west of Amsterdam Av.; 2 new 3-story and basement high stoop brick and stone; 11 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath and vestibules; hardwood trim; forty dollars a month. Open for inspection. Owners.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 LIBERTY ST.

$35 PER MONTH FOR 3-STORY QUEEN ANNE brick dwelling, in perfect order, at No. 11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Cor. Broadway & 44th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
147TH ST., 630 WEST.
NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE; INDIANA LIMESTONE; WIDE AREA IN FRONT; BROAD VIEW OF HUDSON; BOATING, BATHING FACILITIES CONVENIENT. APPLY 632.

2,388 & 2,390 MORRIS AV.,
North of 184th St. Two detached cottages; 13 rooms and bath, on ground 37x125; new and modern in every respect; at fifty dollars. Open for inspection. Owners.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 LIBERTY ST.

555-557 WEST 183D ST.
Three-story and basement, high stoop, brick and stone; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; a complete arrangement for two families; $40 and $50; owners.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

272 WEST 89TH ST.
4-story, American basement, extension, hardwood trim, modern improvements; open for inspection or will sell on terms to suit. Owners.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

392 AUDUBON AV.,
Between 184th and 185th Sts.; 2-story and basement; nine rooms and bath; brick and stone; at $35 a month. Open for inspection; owner.
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46TH ST., 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-story brownstone house, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

$1,400 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

113th St. West.—American basement; 4-story extension; strictly first-class; private neighborhood; 7th and 8th Avs.; to rent, $1,200. A. & H., Box 212 Times Office.

45TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
4-story, Astor House extension, $1,800
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Five-story house, fine location for furnished room or boarding house; rent reasonable; good tenant two months rent given. Real Estate, 164 Times.

Private houses, west side, three-story high-stoop; rents, $660 to $1,000.
M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
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Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Patchogue.—Cottage suitable for a large family, containing large piazzas; first floor contains hall, parlor, library, dining room, sitting room, large butler's pantry, kitchen, with artesian water; second floor has several large bedrooms, with closets; third floor six bedrooms, trunk-room, and linen closet; house fully furnished except linen and silver; large lawn, shrubs, and vines; plenty shade; also stable and outbuildings; five minutes from depot; half mile from the Great South Bay; rent, $600. Address Owner, 147 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

To let—Elegantly furnished Summer cottage and barn, with 50 acres of wooded land, in the Catskill Mountains, at Margaretville, Delaware Co., N. Y.; railroad station, Arkville; 5 minutes from Fleischmann; 7 bedrooms, parlor; all modern improvements, plumbing, &c.; 12-foot veranda; fine tennis court; vegetable garden. Address Mosier, 170 West 73d St.

Newport Villas.

List for season of 1901 now ready. Prices, plans, and all particulars by
DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
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SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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To Rent.—A country place at West Chester for the season, near the Country Club house; fully and well furnished; seven bedrooms and five for servants, besides ample accommodation outside for coachman and grooms; large garden, with plenty of fruit; cows and poultry. Address H. A. Coster, Westchester, New York City.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Furnished cottages to rent or for sale; health, comfort, enjoyment here; pure water; salubrious atmosphere; no mosquitoes or malaria; send for lists or call. Ross' Real Estate Exchange.

Large farmhouse in Eastern Dutchess for Summer months; furnished; beautifully situated; fine air, view; near lake. Apply A. M. Culver, 2,428 Park Row Building, N. Y.

Gentleman's country seat for rent; fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

AVON BY THE SEA, N.J. Furnished Cottages for rent. Office near Depot. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Sea Cliff, overlooking Sound.—Furnished cottages, boating, bathing; invigorating atmosphere; picturesque drives. Everitt, 831 Park Av.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Borough of Richmond—For Rent.
Now is the time to make your selection before the remaining new and PICTURESQUE STUCCO ELIZABETHAN COTTAGES, erected by Geo. W. Vanderbilt, Esq., are taken. Go and see for yourself. Take boat at foot of the Battery. NO RUSH AND CRUSH OF BRIDGE AND CARS, (you will always get a seat and can read your paper comfortably) to Clifton, Borough of Richmond, New York, and in 40 minutes from the time you left you will reach the cottages. Look them over, note the conveniences, and how much more you will get for the rent asked. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT, healthy high ground, shaded avenue, churches, clubs, public and private schools. Location of cottages but five minutes' walk from the Station. Section well developed and further improvements to follow. The remaining cottages ready for occupancy at any time. Lower rates during the months prior to May 1st. Now, when you return to your apartment, compare everything and address for particulars.
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Broad St. and Exchange Place.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY POSITIVELY

MAY 1ST.

18 Rapid Otis Elevators (9 Express)

and every known modern convenience, including

ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

Safe Deposit Company, affording exceptional Vault accommodations to tenants desiring such.

Large and small suites arranged as desired, also single offices, every office having direct light and air.

For plans and particulars apply to the agents.

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(8496)

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Offers for rent

OFFICES

in the following buildings:

BEARD BUILDING,
120 & 122 Liberty St., through to 123 and 125 Cedar St.
Desirable offices singly or en suite.

COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Hanover Sq. through to Beaver St.
Desirable single offices.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,
N. W. Cor. William & Beaver Sts.
A few offices, outside light.

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136, 138 and 140 Front St.,
Two Corner Ground-floor Offices, also offices on upper floors.

GERMAN AMERICAN BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. Nassau & Liberty Sts.
Two front offices.

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Cor. Nassau and John Streets,
Desirable offices with north light.

TAYLOR BUILDING,
39 & 41 Cortlandt St.
Offices singly or in small suites.

(8538)

Our two very light adjoining Offices to rent from May 1; most desirable location, southeast corner 72d st. and Columbus av. Apply on premises. T. FARLEY'S SONS, 253 Columbus.

FOR BOTTLER OR LAUNDRY.
Two Lofts, concrete floor; unlimited supply hot and cold water; large elevator; low rent on long lease.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

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HEAT, POWER, ELEVATOR.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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EAST RIVER WATER FRONT
TO LEASE; LONG TERM:
WILL ERECT BUILDING
TO SUIT; 6 PER CENT. ON COST.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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FOR WOODWORKER.
BARGAIN; 5,000 SQ. FEET; GOOD LIGHT
ELEVATOR. STEAM HEAT & POWER.
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FACTORY, 4-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, EAST SIDE, NEAR 42D ST.; FINE CONDITION; BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TELEPHONE, 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

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91st St. and 2d Av.; good stand for butcher or grocer. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

3d Av., 721, cor. 45th St.—Store and basement, for many years occupied for groceries; rent $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,131 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Fulton St., 64.—Large, light store and lofts to let; modern fireproof building; steam heat, elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Large light store and hall, 25x110, at 1,210 1st Av.; could be advantageously used for manufacturing; reasonable rent to right party. Chas. Wiener & Co., 53 East 59th St.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Full lot near 8th Av. and 42d St., with building suitable for stable, coal yard, or any business. Apply 223 West 42d St.

A very light store, 22x100, suitable for an office, at 19 Beekman St., near Nassau. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Stores for butcher, bakery, groceries, delicatessen, druggist; $16 and $18. 166 Hamilton Av., near Columbia St., Brooklyn.

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8th Av., 17th St., southwest corner, store, new building, to let. Inquire on premises.

Full lot on 42d St., near Broadway, to let, with old buildings. Apply 223 West 42d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,

151st to 152d, 8th Ave.
Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4, 5 & 6 rooms with bath.
All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.

RENTS $13 TO $20.
OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

Lofts 184 Feet Deep,
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
Low rents.
Building has entrances from two streets. Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Broadway, cor. 44

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
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No. 169, Sixth Ave., corner Twelfth St.
LARGE SHOW WINDOWS ON ST. AND AV.
APPLY TO RHINELANDER ESTATE.
155 WEST 14TH ST.

5th Avenue, 537, 44th & 45th Sts.,
Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor; suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

STORE AND BASEMENT.
55 ROSE STREET,
near Chambers; immediate possession; rent reasonable.
WILLIAM WALKER,
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A.—A. A.—A.
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD.
Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

41 Liberty Street.
Two very desirable offices at a low rent, together or separately, in small modern office building.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

On Thompson St., near Bleecker St.—A five-story building, 40x100; suitable for manufacturing or stable.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, corner 44th.

BUILDING TO LET.
A very desirable stable in good location; well adopted for express, dry goods branch, laundry, or dairy; will be altered to suit on long lease. Apply Hall J. How & Co., 254 West 116th St.

42d St., between Sixth Av. and Broadway.
Four-Story Building.—Low Rental.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way & 44th St.

Adjoining Broadway, No. 19 East 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

For Rent—Second and third lofts, 14th St., between Broadway and 5th Av.; will be rented cheap if taken at once. Harbor & Suburban Building & Savings Association, 34-36 Wall St., New York City.

100 FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES.
200 lofts, all sizes; reduced rents; local, suburban. Jones & Freeman, 503 5th Av., cor 42d St.

4 lofts, 50x110, 77 and 79 Beekman St.; also store, 77 Beekman St., to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

To Let—Large and small lofts near Union Square; steam power and heat; excellent light. Jos. Scheina, 115 East 13th St.

STABLE.
Building, 315 East 83d St.; suitable also for bottling establishment or other business. Inquire of owner, 107 East 83d St.

Corner store, Second Av. and 37th St., $1,000. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 Third Av.

Southeast corner 2d Av. and 1st St., corner store to let. Inquire on premises.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—A large furnished apartment, with light, airy rooms, by a family of adults for six months, beginning April 10, bet. 57th St. and 81st St. West. Answer, 23 West 56th St., stating all particulars.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

McDonough St.

Cor. Marcy Ave.

The finest apartments in Brooklyn.
Will be ready May 1st.
Rented to adult families only on yearly leases. Rents from

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Electric Light, Steam Heat.
Hot Water Supply and Telephone Service.
Parties engaging flats before April 15 will have choice of decorations.
Superintendent on Premises.
OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.
STRAUSS & CHARIG,
473 Tompkins Ave.

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WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE FINEST APARTMENTS IN HARLEM.
THERE ARE ONLY A FEW SUITES LEFT.
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS LOWER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
Apply on Premises. PAUL MAYER, Agent.

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The Broadway

Southwest cor. Broadway & 101st St.

A new Apartment Building with all the latest improvements.

Apartments of 5 and 7 Rooms and Bath,

finished and appointed in the most approved modern style.

Rents Lower than in any other house of its kind on Broadway.

Apply to Superintendent on premises or to
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
The El Nido, 116th St. & 7th Ave.

AN IDEAL
Apartment House,
407 West 146th St.
RENTS, $45 TO $55.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Particular tenants looking for accommodations in a single apartment house will find these suites most attractive. It is the only apartment house in a block of private dwellings and is flooded with sunshine and air. The suites consist of six rooms and bath, with separate servants' toilet. The trim is of birch and the rooms exceed in size anything offered on the Heights.
Every modern improvement is included in the equipment, and they are quarters that will appeal to select families.
For further particulars apply on premises to owner, A. SCHWOERER, 120 Avenue D.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West.

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.

Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated.
Janitor.

THE HETHERINGTON,
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Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone,) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

New and second-hand sewing machines, $5 to $16; all kinds warranted 5 years; automatic Willcox & Gibbs, drop-head cabinet; this week only, $14.50, new. Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

Baseball Calendar, Part I.; July-December, 1901. Thirty cents postpaid. Descriptive circular free. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Tires.—Wholesale and retail; headquarters for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; sporting. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

Bicycles taken apart and cleaned for $1.00, called for and delivered free. Tuxedo, 27 West 125th St.

Ladies' and gentlemen's waterproof raglans; all shades; ready and to order; very reasonable. Brown, 114 5th Av.

Mexican parrots, talkers; Andreasberger canaries; fox terrier puppies cheap. Homberg, 9 1st Av., first floor.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 138TH ST. TEL., 28 HARLEM.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Credit to all, diamonds, watches; wholesale prices; small amount down. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Pool table, complete, very little used; first-class condition; cheap for cash. Ellinger, 1,216 1st Av.

At 240 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

For Sale.—Ivory carving, Cellini's grandmother, $500; write. Klein, 1,770 Madison Av.

D. Theodore, dealer in old metals, rubber, and paper stock; copying press for sale. 61 Ann St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship, reliable goods, go to the Leading Harlem Jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

13th St., 119 West—Nicely furnished, well-kept rooms, large and small, with board; table board; references.

14th St., 301 West.—Large and small pleasant rooms; good table; reasonable terms; table board; reference.

17th St., 32 West.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; private tables; references exchanged.

21st St., 35 East.—Handsomely decorated, newly furnished, sunny room; superior house; moderate permanent party; references.

21st St., 49 East.—Bright, comfortable rooms, with superior table and service; moderate to permanent party; references.

21st St., 46 West.—Suite of rooms or singly, with board; references exchanged.

22d St., 344 West.—Large front room, second floor; excellent table; moderate.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

32d St., 37 and 39 West.—Single and double rooms, with board; parlor dining rooms; near Broadway.

32d St., 35 West, Colonial Hotel.—Elegantly furnished suites, private baths; breakfast, luncheon, 25c.; dinner, 50c.

35th St., 53 and 55 West.—Large and small rooms; private baths; restaurant annex; transients accommodated.

62d St., 161 East.—Large second-story front room, southern exposure; all conveniences; American family; board optional.

72d St., 133 West.—From April 1, desirable rooms, en suite or separately, with board; references exchanged.

84th St., 159 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; ladies preferred; all conveniences. Reiche.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable large room; also small sunny room; good board; references.

94th St., 73 West.—Third-story front room, bay window; view Park; table board; reference.

95th St., 63 West.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; Southern exposure; excellent board; near Park; references.

126th St., 122 West.—Large square rooms, with board; moderate; convenient to cars.

127th St., 55 West.—Large front room, with board; references.

128th St., 146 West.—Furnished rooms to let; Southern exposure; hot, cold water; with or without board.

A.—Home for elderly people and others; vacancy at $4.50 per week. Pamphlets, 148 St. Ann's Av.

Gramercy Park, 1.—Large, handsomely furnished corner room; also table board; reference.

Lexington Av., 94.—Large and small, newly furnished rooms, with or without board; moderate.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—On the Sound, and within thirty miles of New York, accommodations for family of seven and two servants; house where no other boarders are taken preferred; private table; modern plumbing an absolute requisite. Address, with full particulars, "Sojourner," Box 180 Times.

Country Board.

Plainfield, N. J.—"The Plainfield," first-class family hotel; steam heated; baths; livery; most healthful location in New Jersey; 40 minutes to New York; 50 trains daily; commutation low; rates, $7 to $12 per week.

A strictly private family will take a gentleman to board, where he will have all the comforts of refined home; desirable location; seven minutes from station. Adress Box 127, East Orange, N. J.

East Orange.—In private family, one large room on second floor, with board; residence near depot and very pleasantly located; room south. Address Box 161, East Orange.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,134, near 126th St.—Handsome 2d floor front, with alcove; also other double rooms.

12th St., 48 West.—Double, with dressing room, hot water; house and service first-class; references.

19th St., 16 West.—A very desirable second floor to rent, furnished, from 1st of April; together or separate; reference exchanged.

21st St., 27 West.—For married couple; bedroom and sitting room; all conveniences; references.

24th St., 15 West.—Furnished rooms to let from $4 up; elevator, steam heat, and restaurant accommodations.

32d St., 307 West.—Three connecting; one flight back; also front basement; gentlemen or couple; housekeeping.

32d St., 35 West, Colonial Hotel.—Elegantly furnished suites, private baths; breakfast, luncheon, 25c.; dinner, 50c.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel.)—$3, $5, $7 weekly; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; steam heated; hotel service.

36th St., 248 West.—Parlor floor; handsomely furnished; newly decorated; all conveniences; other rooms; select house; moderate.

42d St., 252 West.—Large, beautiful front room; light; quiet; private bath; rent very reasonable. Keogh.

44th St., 210 West.—Large and small rooms; also back parlor; southern exposure; private family; references.

48th St., 134 West.—Suite of three nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences in strictly private house, with two adults; breakfast optional.

48th St., 244 West.—Handsome large and small rooms, with or without French board; references.

48TH ST, 323 West.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; together or separate; also other rooms; moderate.

50th St., 233 East.—Large and small rooms; ladies and gentlemen; gas, bath, heated; ladies boarded, private house.

51st St., 832 West.—Newly furnished parlor and bedrooms in steam-heated flat; gentlemen only. Grosvenor.

55th St., 258 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; conveniences; moderate. Mcveany.

59th St., 19 East, first floor, near 5th Av.—Suite of two rooms, nicely furnished; conveniences; bath; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred; $30 per month.

61st St., 219 East.—Nicely furnished front room; also smaller room; private family. Inquire all week.

65th St., 138 East.—Nicely furnished hallroom in strictly private house for gentlemen only; references.

84th St., 150 West.—Newly furnished room; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Weld.

88th St., 175 West.—Attractive front room, dressing room; second floor; private house; excellent location; Summer prices.

97th St., 67 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; piano; all conveniences; en suite; reference; board optional.

104th St., 141 West.—$5 weekly; 2 privately situated rooms; all conveniences; housekeeping privileges. McLean.

104TH STREET, 118 WEST.
FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE.

105th St., 41 West, near the Park.—Handsome room, 2d floor, front; well furnished; for one or two gentlemen; private family.

105th St., 58 West.—Medium size room; cleanliness, heat, bath, running water; $3; business man; reference. Ray.

116th St., West.—Parlor and bedroom; couple appreciating refinement; elevator, electricity; porcelain bath; board optional. Inquire 239.

120th St., 243 West.—Handsomely furnished large front room; heated; parlor floor; private house; near "L"; moderate.

128th St., 68 West.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; private house; every modern convenience; suitable for two.

128th St., 126 West.—Large, beautiful furnished rooms, well heated; board optional; moderate.

129th, 64 E.—Large, well-furnished room; also pack parlor; suitable 2 gentlemen; heated; private house.

133d St., 170 West.—Large front room, suitable for one or two; private house; cars convenient.

Lexington Av., 411, (43d St.)—Parlor and bedroom; suitable one or two gentlemen; $3.50; conveniences. Wagstaff.

Madison Av., 552.—Luxuriously furnished rooms; also physician's suite.

Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—3 or 4 rooms in private house, with gas and use of bath, in Williamsburg; good neighborhood. M. P., Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

Building Materials.

WOOD MANTELS.
Stock, $5, $25. Vrasda, manufacturer, 157 E. 128th St.

Detective Agencies.

Dunn & Jewesson, (Licensed and Bonded.)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential. Established 1891. 150 Nassau St. Telephone 2239 John.

Personal.

Razorless Shaving Salve.—Shaves any beard without harm, sensation, or stopping its natural growth. Box five shaves, 25 cents. Samilson, 238 East 71st St.

Dogs and Birds.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Irish setter puppies, full breed, for sale. Call, 131 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TENTH ANNUAL HORSE SHOW
OF
THE DURLAND COMPANY,
Nos. 3 to 17 West 66th Street,
Near Central Park West.
March 25th to 29th Inclusive.
All seats reserved.
Tickets at office only.
SINGLE TICKETS..... $2.00
BOXES, of six seats for the five nights...$50.00
WM. DURLAND,
General Manager.

GEORGE D. KING & SON,
HILLSIDE STOCK FARM,
SPRINGBORO, PA.,
IS NOW AT THE
Mineola Stables
66TH STREET AND BOULEVARD,
WITH
FORTY HEAD OF HIGH CLASS CARRIAGE HORSES
PAIRS AND SINGLES,
All Thoroughly Broken, Mannered and Acclimated.
An early inspection of this lot will repay prospective buyers.

AT AUCTION.—F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER. AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way & 50th St., New York, Tuesday evening next, March 26, at 8 o'clock, under the management of W. D. Grand, important dispersal sale of W. M. Marshall's entire stable of valuable carriage and coach horses.
Descriptive catalogues on application to
W. D. GRAND,
American Horse Exchange,
B'way & 50th St., N. Y.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
OLD GUARD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.
UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT OF HIGH-CLASS CARRIAGES, EVERY STYLE.
Bargains in Second-Hand Vehicles.
RUNABOUTS,
wood and wire wheels, with pneumatic and solid tires; patent steel tubular axles and reaches; ball bearings; highest quality materials and workmanship; at half price. It will pay to buy now without delaying, and then paying double our prices. Dealers invited.
DAMON & PEETS, 44 Beekman St.

FOR SALE AT THE
DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY,
NOS. 3 TO 17 WEST 66TH ST.
Number of combination saddle Horses, thoroughly broken, all sizes, ready for immediate use. Inquire WM. DURLAND.

Lady leaving town, would let her team of carriage horses, together with her reliable coachman, for five months, at $120 per month, to careful party. B., Box 143, 1,242 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gold dollars wanted: $1.35 paid for any date; Gold Half and Quarter Dollars before 1873, $1.00. Canadian and other Foreign Coins exchanged for United States money. Book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

What have you to offer in exchange for a liquor store doing good business, opposite market? long lease; low rent; no opposition; have two places; some cash. Address Murphy, 576 East 160th St.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—Second-hand camera, 4"x5" or 5"x7"; would like Zeiss Ville or Turner-Reich lens, (long focus;) what have you got? Send print and full particulars, Box 154 Chester, Mass.

Stamp collection wanted in exchange, or will purchase. Collector, P. O. Box 1,553, New York City.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Don't sell your flat or contents of houses before obtaining my price. Harry, 205 East 125th St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 4th Av. Night School Monday, Wednesday, Friday, $2.50 starts you. Latest style perfect fitting French shirt waist and skirt patterns, 50c.

Miss D. McCullough, late with Arnold, Constable & Co., repairer of camel's hair shawls, 443 East 84th St.

Sabine, 32 West 30th St., has elegant line of French hats and bonnets; ladies' own material used.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A few ladies of intelligence and good social position can be financially benefited by undertaking, privately, a legitimate enterprise. For particulars address Rex, Box 110 Times.

Gentleman wants mature, active, Christian woman; housework; care infirm mother; $3.50; submit references. J., Box 174 Times.

Ladies to do piecework for us at home; we furnish all materials and pay $7 to $12 weekly; send stamped envelope to Royal Co., 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

Wanted—Chambermaids, Swedish cooks, $60; French and German ladies' maids, Protestant nurses, 20 waitresses, Swedish kitchenmaids, 20 laundresses, 25 cooks who wash and iron. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Wanted—A first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork. Apply to 80 East 79th St., basement, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Wanted—A first-class waitress and chambermaid. Apply basement, 80 East 79th St., between 10 and 12.

Wanted.—Girl for housework; plain cook and laundress; family two adults. Apply 342 West 155th St.

Wanted—Canvassers to sell specialties direct to consumer; good opportunity. M. Loewenstein, 519 Broome St.

Wanted

MOULTON IN A STUPOR

Condition of Manager Dingwall, One of His Victims.

The Mode of Life of Moulton Alienated Friends—His Alleged Attentions to May Buckley.

After Robert H. Moulton, who shot two theatrical men in the rathskeller of the Pabst Hotel on Friday morning, was taken from the West Side Court to the Prison Ward in Bellevue Hospital on Friday evening, he relapsed into a state of stupor, answering questions in dull and unintelligible terms. The physicians did not make a careful examination in his case yesterday, but waited for him to recover in a measure from the low condition into which he had been thrown by excitement and drugs.

Alexander W. Dingwall, Jacob Litt's manager, is still in the Roosevelt Hospital with a bullet in the muscles of his back. He is improving. The bullet will be allowed to remain where it is, as the surgeons say it will do no harm there, while its removal would necessitate a painful operation.

It was learned yesterday that Moulton formerly had many friends here, both in theatrical and society circles. He was popular everywhere, and it is generally stated by those who knew him up to a couple of years ago, that he had not been addicted to the use of drugs or excessive drinking before that time. He met Miss May Buckley, the actress who was with the party into which he fired at the Pabst Hotel, about two years ago. He then had a liberal allowance of money from home. Later he began to drink heavily and spend his money recklessly. One of his friends said yesterday that his allowance from home was diminished greatly when his family heard of Moulton's mode of life.

The prisoner, who is only twenty-five years old, was especially attractive, according to his old acquaintances, because he could both interpret what was said to him and make reply, although he had been wholly deaf ever since he was ten years old, as a result of scarlet fever. He learned to tell what people were saying to him by watching their lips. A few years ago he began to take an interest in Helen Keller, the deaf and dumb and blind girl, who is now a student in Boston. He made her acquaintance, and they became good friends.

Since Moulton began to drink to excess his friends among society people here deserted him. One of them said yesterday that the young man was once received in a large number of good families, but that they one and all cut his acquaintance more than a year ago.

Miss Buckley again refused to be interviewed yesterday about what she knew concerning Moulton. The rumor that she was married to him was found to be entirely erroneous, for she has a husband, Mr. Garlick, of San Francisco. Mr. Garlick is an old man.

Moulton hired his suite of rooms at the Criterion Hotel just before Miss Buckley began to go to the theatre across the street for rehearsals in the play in which she now has a part. It is said that, after getting the rooms, he watched her at all hours, sent her notes, hired a box to watch her at the first night's performance, and then followed her to the rathskeller to shoot either her or the men with her. He will be arraigned to-morrow. Some of his relatives from Tennessee are due here to-day.

CHOIR SINGER SUES PASTOR.

Objects to Being Made the Subject of a Sermon Because She Went on the Vaudeville Stage.

The Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of the Bethesda Congregational Church, Brooklyn, against whom Mrs. Martha Dorlon Lowe, contralto soloist of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, has instituted a suit for $20,000 damages for alleged slander, insisted yesterday, despite the contemplated proceedings in the Supreme Court, on maintaining the correctness of his expressed view that a church choir singer cannot be a consistent Christian if she appears on an ordinary vaudeville stage while still singing in church.

On Sunday last Mr. Herald preached a sermon entitled "From Choir Loft to Vaudeville Stage," in which he rather severely criticised a "certain choir singer," who had signed a contract to sing in vaudeville. Most of those who heard the sermon understood that the "certain choir singer" referred to by the preacher was Mrs. Lowe, contralto of the Church of the Pilgrims.

Mrs. Lowe recently caused surprise among the church people by announcing that she intended to sing in vaudeville. She filled a week's engagement at a local theatre. Mr. Herald's sermon was preached about the time Mrs. Lowe appeared on the stage. It was freely advertised, and was heard by a large congregation. Last Wednesday the minister was served with a summons in an action for damages brought by Mrs. Lowe.

When seen at his home, 564 McDonough Street, yesterday, Mr. Herald said that, while he had no intention of injuring Mrs. Lowe in his sermon, he would put in a prompt defense to her suit. He said that he had never met Mrs. Lowe and did not mention her name or refer to her directly in his sermon.

"I simply wished to show," he said "that a Christian could not consistently sing in a church choir while at the same time connected with a vaudeville theatre. While the singer's actions on the stage might be above reproach, she could not be a consistent Christian and remain in the surroundings of the variety theatre."

Mrs. Lowe is still singing in the choir of the Church of the Pilgrims. When seen at her home, 59 Clifton Place, she spoke indignantly of Mr. Herald's action in taking her, as she claimed, for the subject of his sermon.

"On Monday, when I read his remarks," she said, "I was deeply pained, and, feeling that an unjust attack had been made upon me, I consulted my counsel and learned that there was sufficient grounds on which to base an action. I am determined to find out whether pure women, who follow the stage as a profession and conduct themselves with propriety, are to be made the targets for such attacks.

"If Mr. Herald considered my going into vaudeville of such concern why did he not, as a true Christian and minister of the Gospel, come to see me personally? Neither he nor any of the other ministers who have criticised me have come to talk to me, and the only word of encouragement I have received came from a Catholic priest, who told me that in my new sphere I could do a good work in God's name. The songs I sing on the stage contain morals of truth, love, and fidelity, and I always appear attired in a full-length concert gown."

ELEVATED ROAD SMASHES SIGNS.

Brooklyn Storekeepers Who Attached Them to Pillars Wrathfully Protest.

The appearance of a gang of workmen in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday in the upper section of Broadway, Brooklyn, who began the work of destruction of all signs attached to the pillars of the elevated railroad structure caused much indignation among the storekeepers, who had placed the signs there.

In a short time, the sidewalks on both sides of the thoroughfare were littered with broken boards. The workmen were threatened with arrest, but they paid no attention to the threats. Several policemen were called, but would not interfere. The company had notified the storekeepers a month ago of their intention to pull the signs down if they were not removed.

Manager Brackenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that all signs would be removed from the elevated railroad pillars all over the city. He said their presence on the pillars was a violation of a city ordinance. They were unsightly, and also caused rust to collect on the pillars.

A Club for Sociological Discussion.

A club for practical progress was formed last Thursday night at the Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of studying and discussing the sociological, municipal, civil, and industrial questions of the times, and for using all legitimate means for advancing social betterment, municipal improvement, and industrial righteousness. The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, the rector of the church, has offered all facilities in his reach for the development and assistance of the club. The first public meeting will be held to-morrow night at 8 o'clock, at the Parish Hall of the Church of the Epiphany.

Le Boutillier Brothers

SPRING, 1901

HIGH NOVELTY . *THIN COTTON FABRICS*

SILK CHAMBRAIE *BATISTE POINTILLÉ* *FRENCH PIQUÉ*
TISSU de SOIE *MOUSSELINE de l'INDE* *FRENCH PERCALES*
AZALEA LAWNS *NANZOUK-a-FILETS* *DIMITIES*

This stock is particularly attractive just now, having over 1,000 specially selected patterns of the very best European manufacture. The quantity of each distinct design is limited and cannot be duplicated this season, thereby ensuring exclusiveness.

26,000 YARDS

CORDED ZEPHYR SCOTCH GINGHAMS

19c. yard.

Being a special offering of the best goods much below value.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

ARRESTED IN HUSBAND'S SUIT.

Bernard Zahn, Accused of Alienating His Wife's Affections, by H. S. Stevens, Gets Bail.

Bernard Zahn, son of Henry Zahn, of the firm of Sayles, Zahn & Co. of 128 Sixth Avenue, was yesterday arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order issued by Justice McAdam, in an action brought against him by Horace S. Stevens to recover $50,000 damages for alienation of the affections of the latter's wife, Ada E. Stevens.

Stevens is the advance agent for the John Robinson circus and is away from New York frequently. In his complaint, drawn by Weeks & Battle, his counsel, it is alleged that Mrs. Stevens and Zahn were guilty of improper conduct between the months of January, 1899, and April 1900. Finally, says the complainant, Zahn effectually alienated Mrs. Stevens's affections from her lawful husband and eloped with her.

Stevens sued for a divorce, and one was granted by the Supreme Court on June 18 last. Zahn was named as co-respondent.

Justice McAdam, when Zahn was brought before him yesterday, fixed bail at $2,500, which was immediately given.

At the Empire Hotel, where Mr. Stevens stays when in New York, it was said last night that he was not in. Mr. Zahn lives with his father at 25 West Ninety-fourth Street. It was said at that house last night that he was not in and would not be in all night. The father of the young man said that he knew nothing about his son's arrest.

LEGAL NOTES.

DENTIST EVANS'S ESTATE.—A phase of the contest over the probate of the will of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the well-known American dentist, who died in Paris nearly four years ago, has been passed upon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in this city, upon an appeal from an order of the Surrogate striking out objections to the probate. The large estate which Dr. Evans left was situated in France, Pennsylvania, and New York, the greater part consisting of real property in the City of Paris. Shortly after the doctor's death two wills were offered for probate in the courts of France; then one of them was presented in Philadelphia, and a copy was also offered in the Surrogate's Court in this county. Thomas B. Enos and others, next of kin of the decedent, filed objections by David Keane, as their counsel. For his services in contesting the will Mr. Keane, by retainer agreements, was to get 8 per cent. of the amounts which might be received by each of the contestants from the estate as the result of the legal proceedings or of any compromise or settlement. As a result of the attorney's efforts, a large sum was offered in settlement, but this offer was subsequently withdrawn and reduced almost one-half. Then an attorney in Philadelphia, without Mr. Keane's consent, negotiated settlements, and the contestants signed an agreement to discontinue all proceedings. The motion to withdraw the objections was then granted by the Surrogate, against Mr. Keane's opposition, and the case was before the Appellate Division on appeal from this order. Justice O'Brien, giving the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division, affirming the order, decided that the Surrogate was without power to determine the question of alleged fraud, collusion, and improvidence, and the validity of the agreements of settlement. Mr. Keane's clients, without his consent, had the legal right to settle, the Court said, irrespective of the express provision in the agreements, which accorded them that right. Having made settlement without his consent, the attorney's clients, and the executors who made settlement with knowledge of the attorney's claim, might, in a proper action or proceeding, be liable to the attorney, and such liability would undoubtedly arise when the time to pay over the money to the clients was at hand.

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CITY'S LIABILITY FOR SEWER OBSTRUCTION.—On the afternoon of March 23, 1897, the cellar of James Talcott's premises, 83 Vandam Street, became flooded with water six or seven inches deep. The premises were not directly connected with the sewer, but there was a broken stone drain constructed along the western wall, and the floor was so graded that the water would flow to this drain and be carried off through a drain pipe connecting No. 85 with the sewer. The cellar was dry on the morning referred to, and the day was clear. It was found upon examination that the sewer was full of water in front of Mr. Talcott's premises, but at the corner of Greenwich Street, a little to the west, there was no water and the sewer from there was clear. The next morning workmen cleaned out the sewer and finally removed the obstruction, when the water was carried off from the flooded cellar. The flooding was caused by the obstruction between the premises and Greenwich Street. The Appellate Division on Friday ordered a new trial of Mr. Talcott's suit against the city for $1,300 damages, caused by the obstruction. The action had been dismissed by the trial court, the exceptions being ordered to be heard by the Appellate Division in the first instance. Justice Ingraham, in giving the opinion of the court, said: "When the defendant constructed this sewer, it did so for the benefit of the property adjoining on the street through which it ran, and it then assumed the obligation to provide a sewer competent to carry off the ordinary flow of water and to maintain it in such a condition that it would fulfill the purpose for which it was constructed. The sewer was capable of doing the work that was required of it—that is, to carry off all of the sewerage flowing into it from the houses with which it was connected, and a failure to maintain the sewer in this condition would be negligence for which the defendant would be responsible. * * * Where an appliance like a sewer is under the exclusive management and control of the municipal officers, upon whom there is imposed an active duty of watchfulness and care to prevent an obstruction which would result in causing damage to abutting property, and without the happening of any extraordinary event which would cause an obstruction, the sewer became obstructed and an abutting owner's property was injured thereby, it seems to me that the case is one from which such a presumption of negligence arises as would call upon the defendant for an explanation, and in the case of a failure of a defendant to show that watchfulness and care had been exercised to keep the sewer in proper order, a finding that there was negligence would be sustained." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien dissented. "It has never yet been held," the Presiding Justice said, "that the city is liable for defects which neither it nor any one else knew anything about, and which it did not create. It cannot be that the city can be held liable unless it is shown that the defect has existed for such a length of time that notice to the city can be presumed."

ALLEGED THIEVES CAUGHT

Fall Into Detectives' Hands in a Friend's Store.

The Friend and His Housekeeper Then Put Under Arrest—Recovery of Stolen Goods.

Four detectives assigned to investigate the theft of two sealskin sacques and a Persian lamb sacque, stolen from A. Reichbard & Son's fur store, at 41 Bleecker Street, March 2, arrested several men and a woman yesterday afternoon and seized a quantity of goods, including the three sacques which the accused persons had in their possession.

The prisoners are Mrs. Annie Firstenberg, alias Anna Rosenberg, alias Katz, housekeeper, of 28 Varick Street, No. 5,167 in the Rogues' Gallery; Carl Stillman, a salesman, of 28 Varick Street, No. 6,758 in the Rogues' Gallery; Isaac Butterman, jobber, 118 Chrystie Street; John Brown, alias Sullivan, barber; Louis Salmer, tailor; Mendel Walk, no occupation, of 251 West Thirty-third Street, and Louis Waltz, salesman, of 86 Catharine Street.

The detectives, after working on the case three weeks, heard yesterday that the three sacques were in Stillman's place in Varick Street, where he lived with his children, with Mrs. Firstenberg as housekeeper. She is his sister-in-law. The officers went there and arrested Stillman and the woman. Just then Brown and Salmer walked in with two large bundles. These the detectives opened. Twenty-four dozen silk garters were disclosed. Then they arrested the men.

One of the detectives had gone to the Leonard Street Station for a patrol wagon to take the prisoners and the goods to the station house when Waltz and Walk came in. They asked for Stillman, but when the detectives asked them what they wanted, they refused to answer, and they were also taken into custody.

Capt. Titus says he thinks Brown and Salmer took the garters to Stillman to sell, and he thinks Walk and Waltz went to the place to buy goods.

When the prisoners were locked up at Headquarters the detectives went back to Varick Street. Two men had called and left a bundle with Stillman's fourteen-year-old son, who said he had taken it to Butterman in Chrystie Street, and had received $10. The boy was taken to Butterman's place, when Butterman denied the story, but the boy pointed out a bundle he said was the one he gave the man. It contained ten dozen fancy shirts. Butterman was then arrested, but the boy was allowed to go home to take care of his younger brothers and sisters.

The detectives also found in Stillman's place a silk skirt, a fur collar, a lace garment, and two large bags, such as thieves use. Capt. Titus says Stillman has just returned from the Island, where he had been sent for receiving $7,000 worth of silk, stolen from Hein & Fox on Bleecker Street, July 4, 1899. This robbery took place while Capt. Chapman was passing with an officer. An engineer called the Captain's attention to the men who were taking the silk away in a wagon. Capt. Chapman told the engineer to mind his own business.

BARKER TO BE ARRAIGNED.

Proceedings Against the Man Who Shot the Rev. Mr. Keller.

Thomas G. Barker of Arlington will probably be arraigned before Judge Blair, in the Hudson County Court House to-morrow, to answer to the indictment for attempting to kill the Rev. John Keller of Arlington. The indictment was certified yesterday by Justice Gilbert Collins of the Supreme Court, and was returned to Judge Blair, presiding in the General Sessions Court, in which Barker will be tried.

Judge Blair received the indictment last Tuesday, as the Judge in Oyer and Terminer, and red tape proceedings have been resorted to by Prosecutor Erwin to avoid giving an opening for the technical objection that Judge Blair, as a Judge sitting in Oyer and Terminer, handed down an indictment to himself as a Judge of General Sessions.

FELL ON A BOY'S HEAD.

Iron Pipe Thrown Out of Window Fractured the Lad's Skull.

Some workman threw a heavy piece of iron pipe out of a fourth-floor window of the new public schoolhouse on Ninety-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, yesterday afternoon, without looking to see where it was going to land. It hit the head of Frank Brown, twelve years old, a schoolboy, of 1,951 Second Avenue, who was playing in the adjoining lot.

A policeman sent for an ambulance, and its surgeon, Dr. Bivins of the Harlem Hospital, saw at once that the boy's skull had been fractured and he hurried to the hospital with him.

The police went into the building and investigated as far as they were able; but could not find out who had thrown the pipe out of the window. No arrest was made.

WHITEHEAD DIVORCE CASE.

Wife Brings Suit for Conspiracy Against "Farmer" Scott and Others.

The Whitehead divorce action, which will come on for trial before Justice Blanchard and a jury on Monday in the Supreme Court has been complicated by another action which Mrs. Elizabeth S. Whitehead, the defendant in the suit, has brought against William A. Scott, known as "Farmer" Scott in political circles; his wife, and Eliza T. Moore, the sister-in-law of Mrs. Scott, for conspiracy in alienating from her the affections of her husband. She claims $20,000 damages. The plaintiff in the divorce suit is Lydell Whitehead, the President of Whitehead Brothers' Construction and Molding Company. John Frederick Thomas, a brother-in-law of "Farmer" Scott, is named as the co-respondent in the suit.

Mrs. Whitehead in her suit charging the Scotts, says "Farmer" Scott acted as a spy and detective upon her, and made statements to her husband in connection with those of his wife and Mrs. Moore which led him to believe her guilty of wrongdoing.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow for early spring wear

Later Importations of

Ladies' Wraps, Coats, Capes and Long Garments

in exclusive styles and materials

And will also offer
Taffeta Eton Coats at $18.50 and 22.50

Exceptionally Good Values

Ladies' Costumes

Copies of the most desirable Paris Models, of Canvas, Barege, Etamine, Nun's Veiling, and Crepe de Chine

And direct particular attention to their collection of

Foulard Silk Costumes . from $29.50 to 95.00

Dress Goods and Cloths

Another purchase of
4500 Yds. Imported
Printed Silk and Wool Armures
in the most desirable effects, Value 65c yd. at 29c

2500 Yds. Plaid Back Cloths
54 in. wide, in navy blue, brown, gray and Oxford, Value $1.75 yd. 93c

Silk Departments

3750 Yds. Imported
Printed Satin Finish Foulards,
extra quality, in very desirable styles, at 59c

1150 Yds. Imported Black Taffetas
27 inches wide, superior quality, at 73c

Spring Importations of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including several entirely new models, specially designed to meet the requirements of the present modes.

And will place on sale to-morrow

Another shipment of straight front
French Hand-Made Corsets
of sateen in the most desirable colors, Value $1.75 at 98c

of Fancy Broche, in attractive combinations, handsomely trimmed with lace, Value $3.50 at $1.95

Exceptionally large assortments of

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Including Later Styles of Imported Washable Silk Fabrics, Colored Linens, Canvas and Batistes, White Oxfords, Piques, Persian Lawns, embroidered and hemstitched effects

And in addition to-morrow
135 Doz. Striped Madras Waists,
with bishop sleeves and soft cuffs, also
Fine White Lawn Waists, entire front hemstitched and tucked, at 95c

Upholstery Departments

Special Sale of
Irish Point, Nottingham, Bobbinet and Muslin Curtains

Irish Point Reduced from $3.95 pr, at $2.95

Muslin, open-work lace stripes, with fluted ruffle Formerly 85c pr, at 69c

Bobbinet, with full ruffle, lace insertion and edge at $2.15, 2.75, 3.35

Nottingham, in entirely new designs at $1.00, 1.50, 1.95

Cretonne, Linen and Cotton Damask Furniture Slips, Window Shades and Awnings made to order
Estimates Submitted

Misses' and Girls' Suits

Girls' Sailor Suits, New Model
of blue, brown or red English Serges, trimmed with soutache braid, 3 to 12 yrs, Value $5.50 at $3.75

Girls' Eton Suits, of gray, tan or blue homespun cheviots, trimmed with braid, combination vest, jacket lined with taffeta silk, 10 to 15 yrs, Value 10.75 $7.95

Misses' Eton Suits, of cheviot serges and homespuns, handsomely trimmed and lined throughout with taffeta Silk, 14 and 16 yrs, Value $25.00 $17.50

Also
Girls' Three-quarter Box Coats,
of tan covert cloth or navy blue or red cheviots, velvet collar, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs, Value $9.75 $6.75

West Twenty-third Street

WOULD-BE INTRUDER SHOT.

Brooklyn Barber Prepared a Warm Reception for Burglars.

John and Joseph Lapis, who conduct a barbers' shop at 164 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, found on Friday that burglars had made an attempt to break into the place. Believing that the thieves would return that night to complete the job, the brothers made preparations to receive them. They decided to rig up a cot in the rear room, buy a shotgun, and give a warm reception to any one who might try to force an entrance.

It was arranged that Joseph should sleep in the room in the rear of the shop. Joseph passed a sleepless night. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning he heard some one at work on the front door with an augur. Picking up his gun, he crept out into the shop and listened. The boring continued. The barber placed the muzzle of the gun against a panel of the door and blazed away. The boring ceased suddenly, there was a sharp cry of pain from without, and then all was silence.

Joseph dressed himself, cautiously opened the door of the shop, and looked out. Seeing no one, he made his way to the Hamilton Avenue Police Station, near by, and reported the occurrence. Patrolman Jeremiah Crowley was sent to the house. He found an augur lying in the hallway, and ascending the stairs found a man lying unconscious on the landing on the second floor. The man was John Alba, twenty-six years old, who lived in the building. He was found to be suffering from a serious wound in the breast, and was removed to the Long Island College Hospital under arrest.

When Alba recovered consciousness he denied that he had attempted to break into the barbers' shop, but would not explain how or where he had received his wound. At the hospital last night it was said that he would recover.

As a formality, the barber was placed under arrest and taken to the Adams Street Police Court, where Magistrate Brenner released him on parole.

A RUNAWAY BOY CAPTURED.

Beat His Way from Buffalo to Visit Old Playmates in Brooklyn.

Detective Duffy of the Clymer Street Police Station, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon arrested thirteen-year-old Otto De Criginis, who ran away from his home, 607 Ellicott Avenue, Buffalo, two weeks ago, after, it is alleged, he had struck his schoolteacher in the face with a book. The boy left his home for fear of punishment and arrest for his act.

Young De Criginis's parents until a few months ago lived at 550 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg.

After young De Criginis disappeared it was thought by the parents that he would go to Brooklyn to be among his old playmates, so the police of Brooklyn were asked to keep a lookout. Yesterday afternoon while Detective Duffy was standing at Wythe Avenue and Ross Street he saw the boy and captured him after a long chase.

At the station house the boy said that after leaving home he had hid during the day in whatever city or town he was in, traveling only by night, walking and stealing rides on railroad trains. He said he had arrived in Williamsburg on Monday, and since then had been helped along with food and a place to sleep by his former playmates.

The boy was held on a charge of vagrancy and taken to the shelter of the Children's Society to await the arrival of his father, who was notified.

Killed Himself at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 23.—William Stern, fifty-two years of age, a prominent business man of Scranton, Penn., committed suicide last night in his boarding house by inhaling illuminating gas. He was found dead in bed this morning. Before retiring Stern had turned the gas on full and removed the tips from the burners. He had also placed wearing apparel in the crevices of the doors and windows.

If attacked with La Grippe, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SPECIAL VALUES
in
SPRING DRESS GOODS.

100 pcs. Broad Cloth, in tan, gray, navy, castor, garnet, brown, green and black, 52 in. wide. Regular price $1.25. Sale - - - - - - - - - - - - - 98c yard

100 pcs. All-Wool Homespun, in 3 shades gray, brown, tan, and mixed blue, 54 in. wide. Regular price $1.25. Sale 98c yard

50 pcs. Black Cheviot, 45 in. wide, sponged and shrunk. Regular price 85c. Sale - - - - - - - - - 68c yard

50 pcs. Novelties in Black. Regular 50c. Sale - - 39c yard

Made-Up Lace Department.

150 dozen Embroidered Turn-over Collars - - - 10c each

50 dozen Renaissance Collars - - - 17c, 19c, and 25c each

A Large Collection of Chiffon and Lace Neckwear, in latest creations, at very attractive prices. Also Liberty and Chiffon Neck Ruffs.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Women's Furnishings.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Lingerie.

New Models in Night Robes, Bolero and Short Corset Covers, Nainsook Petticoats.

Matinées and Breakfast Jackets, French Foulard Wrappers, Etamine and Silk Tea Gowns.

Fancy Brocade and Chiffon Petticoats, including the latest Paris Novelty,

The "Fregoli,"

A reversible silk petticoat, in variety of styles and trimmings

Broadway & 19th Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CONTRASTS.

How often timid furnishers, anxious to avoid displeasing combinations, err on the other side and use tones too nearly related. Contrast in color and style is needed for a perfectly satisfactory room.

That is the especial aim in our Spring novelties. Gems in different colored enamelled reeds—chairs whose rich, interwoven tints bring out daintiness to perfection. Green chairs, wondrously quaint and artistically upholstered and cushioned. Bebe blue gives a finishing touch to a mahogany room. Odd gay shapes to give accent to rooms already furnished. Best of all, they are at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 15TH STREET

We beg to announce on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27TH, the formal opening of our NEW FURNITURE BUILDING, located at 105, 107 and 109 West 13th Street (adjoining our Main Carpet Building, at the corner of Sixth Avenue and 13th Street), and we cordially invite our many customers and the public in general to inspect the same, and also the elegant display of High-Grade FURNITURE contained therein.

Respectfully yours,

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Avenue and 13th Street.
Nos. 105, 107 and 109 West 13th Street.
Also 102 West 14th Street.

DIED ALONE IN HIS ROOM.

The Body of a Wealthy Bachelor Found in His Washington Square Apartment.

Allan Hale Sexton, forty-five years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his apartments in the rear of the fifth floor of the Benedict Apartments, 80 Washington Square East. According to the report of an ambulance surgeon, the man had been dead about three days. Death is believed to have been due to heart disease.

Sexton was a bachelor of means and lived alone. He had no servants and took his meals out of the house. He was seen about the house very little, spending most of his time in libraries and museums. He was last seen alive last Sunday night.

Manager Semm of the apartments said last evening that about ten days ago Sexton told him that he was going to Atlantic City. A few days later a letter was received at the house for Sexton, postmarked at Atlantic City. Yesterday afternoon the housekeeper who looked after the rooms occupied by Sexton went to them to repair the curtains. She tried her pass key, but found a key in the lock on the inside. The manager was notified, and he helped a porter over the transom. Sexton was found lying on the floor, dead.

The deceased man was a brother of Lawrence E. Sexton, a lawyer at 34 Pine Street, and living at 47 West Forty-third Street. The latter was notified, and immediately took charge of the body. It will be sent to Cleveland for burial.

Mr. Sexton was the son of a wealthy merchant of Cleveland. He attended Cornell University, but did not graduate. Later he was admitted to the bar, but had never practiced, having inherited a fortune. His brother said that two or three members of the family had died of heart disease. While a boy, Mr. Sexton received an injury to his spine which slightly crippled him. He was a member of the Cornell Club and other college fraternities.

WANT REV. MR. COX TO STAY.

Some Members of a Brooklyn Church Opposed to Calling a New Pastor.

Since the Pulpit Supply Committee of the United Congregational Church at Lee Avenue and Hooper Street, Brooklyn, have announced their choice in the selection of a pastor, whose name will be presented before the congregation at a meeting on Monday for approval, many of the friends of the Rev. Sidney Herbert Cox, who is now filling the pulpit, are desirous to know why Mr. Cox's name has not been considered.

Mr. Cox was the pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church before its consolidation with the New England Congregational Church a few months ago, and has since filled the pulpit. After consolidation Mr. Cox tendered his resignation and it was accepted. Mr. Cox, it is said, took this step because the New England folks were desirous of a change. Since then the New England members have expressed a desire for the continuance of his services. The matter will be brought before Monday night's meeting and some of the members of the church, it is declared, will withdraw if Mr. Cox's is not called.

The name of the Rev. Luther R. Dyott of Newark, N. J., will be presented as the selection of the Pulpit Supply Committee.

IMPORTER FIGHTS TAX LEVY.

New York Merchant's Contentions in Opposing Jersey City Board's Assessment on Stored Goods.

Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins, at Jersey City, yesterday granted an application made by Otto Gerdeau of 41 Dey Street, Manhattan, for a writ of certiorari to review an assessment of $5,000 levied against Mr. Gerdeau by the Jersey City Tax Board for personal property. Mr. Gerdeau is an importer of rattan products. For his own convenience he erected a storage warehouse in Jersey City, to which his importations were consigned, and where they were kept until sold or needed at his store in Manhattan. The assessment complained of was levied on goods in storage.

Boyd McLean, counsel for Gerdeau, contended that this was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, first, because it was a tax levied on imports without the consent of Congress, and, secondly, because it was a tax and a regulation on commerce between the States. He also claimed that the assessment violated the New Jersey decisions, because the goods were not such a part of the property in New Jersey as to be liable to taxation in that State. The board, he contended, might tax the building, but not the goods in transit temporarily stored in it. The case will come up on notice to counsel.

LEGALITY OF SUNDAY COURTS.

A Test Case Being Made in New Jersey Court of Sessions.

Judge John A. Blair will decide to-morrow in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Sessions the novel question as to whether the Recorder of Hoboken has a right to sit in court on Sunday. On Feb. 24 Recorder Stanton fined Louis Stoak and Leon Bartley $25 each. They were arrested as suspicious persons. In default of the fines they were sentenced to ninety days in the Hudson County Jail.

Their counsel, Isaac Goldenhorn, raised the point that the Recorder had no right to sit in a case on Sunday, and that a commitment made on a Sunday was not valid. He cited the Vice and Immorality act, which he says only provides that a Police Justice or a Recorder may sit on Sunday in two classes of cases—that of disturbers of church services and men who are accused of abandoning their wives.

PASTOR HEADS BASEBALL TEAM.

Jersey City Divine Will Act as Pitcher in the Nine of His Parish.

The young men of the Claremont Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, have organized a baseball team, and the pastor of the church, the Rev. William T. Stuchell, will act as pitcher. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the young men of his parish, and it was through his efforts that the team was established.

Pastor Stuchell was known as an all-round athlete in his college days, and is said to be an expert ball tosser. The team will be ready to receive challenges as soon as the season opens

Sunday
March 24, 1901

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Part Two
Pages 17-28

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Spring and Summer

Requirements in Furniture, whether wanted for the town or country house, can nowhere be obtained to such good advantage in the matter of choice and values as at our establishment.

Stock as complete in the plain and inexpensive lines as in the more artistic productions.

Enamelled Bedroom Suites——plain and decorated.

Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany.

Brass Bedsteads in all the new patterns and styles, from $15.00 up.

Full line of Enameled Iron Bedsteads, with brass trimmings, from $5.00 up.

Dining Room Suites in all the latest designs and finishes.

Exclusive designs in Parlor Furniture, Library Furniture, Hall Furniture.

Couches, Settees, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Writing Desks, &c., at all prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

Activity of the Public Gardeners Heralds the Approach of Spring.

Librarian Putnam Finds Congress Somewhat Niggardly—A Suggestion as to Subsidy Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Spring is in sight at the Nation's capital, and in a few days it will have asserted itself as it seems to do usually with greater swiftness and steadiness than in the latitude of New York. Already the public gardeners have been clearing the reservations, removing the top dressing that had made them very untidy for weeks, and are trimming the shrubbery. Wherever there have been crocuses planted on the hillslopes toward the south they have bloomed and passed away, and soon their successors will be seen in the newly dug beds about some of the statues, in masses of hyacinths and other early blossoms that are approaching maturity in the propagating gardens.

The grass has come along slowly, but the trees that show life at first by littering the streets with tufts of feathery down have budded suddenly and manifest a deal of confidence in the coming of mild weather. All of these shows please the lover of Spring, and are welcome to those who enjoy outdoor life without the protection of overcoats, but it is anything but agreeable to the business men who depend somewhat upon the crowd that seeks a Southern climate for awhile, to rush back through Washington as the warmer weather makes the neighborhood of New York and further north tolerable to the feeble and invalid. The hotel keepers maintain a cheerful front, gathering up with thanks the crumbs that fall from the tourists returning from the South, but they are groaning bitterly about the absence of the business they enjoyed in March, 1897, when there was not room enough in all the hotels to accommodate the throng of confident office seekers.

This year, after the inauguration, almost every hotel became empty, and there are not a hundred office seekers in town today, very few of them being at hotels. Yet this state of things does not discourage the proprietors. They only know that there are to be eight months of dull business, that the President's absence for six weeks will increase the dullness, and that beginning in the Fall there will be not only all the usual business, but the portion of increase that has been noticed for several years as a part of Washington's development.

Work is going on steadily on Willard's, the large new hotel on the site of the old one of the same name, a part of which is now almost complete on the lot where the old house stood in June last. The Raleigh, which has been once extended, is to be again enlarged, as it has held its share of patronage even under adverse conditions.

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One of the things that has somewhat interfered with full enjoyment of a visit to Washington is to be corrected soon. The stranger visiting Washington in the Spring or Fall, when there are plentiful rain storms, is sure to notice with something like a shock that the water he has drawn into a glass in the bath tub is brown, and that presently, while he wonders whether his condition will be improved by an immersion in it there is formed at the bottom of the tub and along its sides a little scum of very palpable mud, and if he have water in a pitcher in his apartment it will show a thick deposit of mud in the morning.

Assurances are given that it is not so bad as it looks, which may very well be, and that it is safer to drink than the beautifully clear water obtained from some old "springs" of wells which is probable. Recognizing the fact that this supply of muddy water has been detrimental to Washington and that it ought to be obviated, Congress has appropriated money for the construction of a filtering plant. Having made inquiries in many cities where rapid and slow filtration schemes are operated, the authorities have decided to adopt the slow or sand filtration plan, and to have it in operation as early as possible. Oddly enough, the Potomac seems to have done its worst this Spring, and just now the water from that river is really thick, so heavily is it burdened with the mud that has been washed off of the Maryland and Virginia hills. This is surprising to those who know that the distance to the point at Great Falls where the city supply is taken from the river is sixteen miles, a sufficient distance, it has seemed, to settle much of the silt that gets to the homes of Washington. But the experts say that the persistency of the mud proves its lightness, and that it is not so detrimental to health as the clearer water flowing through the pipes in drier seasons. Washington is not in danger of a shortage of water until the Potomac runs dry. And no one who has visited the Great Falls in August or September of a very dry year, and has seen the great volumes of water foaming over the rocks, will have any fear of a drought here.

Librarian Putnam, who has been very successful heretofore in getting almost anything from Congress for the Congressional Library, was not well treated by the last Congress. He had asked for a small increase of appropriation—$12,000 only—in order to be able to open the library on Sundays. This enterprise was popular, for it offered to those who cared to avail themselves of the opportunity on that day, if the churches were overcrowded, to consult books and to look at the greatest collection of current literature, of a periodical character, to be seen anywhere in this country. This proposition was cut out at the very last moment. Then the amount proposed to be appropriated for the purchase of books was reduced. The request for additional help in the library, which Mr. Putnam explained to be necessary to carry out some of his plans to render the library more useful, was not complied with.

It is true that an increase of twenty-six clerks was authorized, and when appointed these new clerks will be assigned to work that requires training and aptitude as well—the making of a catalogue for the library. The fact that the persons to be employed in this catalogue work must know something about library work, and some of them have considerable intimate knowledge of foreign languages, including Arabic and Chinese, but particularly German and French, and that such seekers after employment are not known to the politicians who allow appropriations, may account for a certain niggardly treatment of the Congressional Library. To find out by catalogue the books in the Congressional Library it is now necessary to look through several large volumes, made up from time to time, usually in an obsolete way. The catalogue now being made is on the card system, and it is available for use as fast as completed, and is at the service of all the patrons of the library. Instead of adhering to the old plan of making an author index, it is to be made both subject and author. Just when a catalogue will be printed it would be unwise to promise. Additions are made to the collection so frequently and rapidly that there can never be but one close list of the books, and that will be the index of cards, which by and by will be so complete that the new books will not be more than a day ahead of the card index.

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When the Shipping Subsidy bill was before Congress the opposition spent its time principally in fretting about Senator Hanna's threat to put the bill through after a change of the rules, or to order an extra session unless it was passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress. Well-informed friends of the bill, who know its vulnerable points, have expressed astonishment at the puerile character of most of the utterances against the measure, and have declared that there was not one speech against it that embodied the best reasons for opposing any class legislation, particularly such an indefensible sort of class legislation. As the bill is to be brought forward again at the next session of Congress, the suggestion has been made by a Democrat who is not in Congress, unfortunately, that when the Republicans bring in their bill next Winter the opposition be prepared with a substitute for it which will carry all the legislative propositions to answer a demand for subsidies, and provide a way to advance the American merchant marine without undue favor to a few shipbuilders and owners. The suggester of the Democratic substitute bill says that an industrious and intelligent person, even in Congress, can find the material out of which to construct a good shipping bill in the reports for several years of the Commissioner of Navigation, the man who is now holding the office, and who is well acquainted with the real difficulties that must be encountered. If the natural method of development is to be followed, his recommendations for several years would be followed. If the artificial method is to be adopted, his later recommendations, adapted to just such a method, should prevail. The Democrat who has determined to prepare a bill, and not a free-ships bill—for which there would be not the slightest chance in the world—hopes to be able to make it up so that there will not be a proposition in it for which he cannot find justification in the reports of the present Commissioner of Navigation.

***

One of these days there will be erected in one of the public squares a statue to keep green the memory of F. E. Spinner, the officer who first sanctioned the employment of women in the Government service, and whose very homely face was seen for a time on the fractional currency until by law the use of the portrait of any living person was prohibited. It was not so long before Spinner's innovation that there was a very different sort of man in the office of Secretary of the Interior. The portrait of Alexander H. H. Stewart of Virginia, as shown in the Interior Department, carries a statement that he held his place from 1850 to 1853. In 1851 he received a letter from a friend in Virginia asking that a woman in that State be given employment in the Interior Department. It was rather odd that such a request should come from a Southern State, and from Virginia, and the request was very distasteful to Stewart.

"The employment of women in the public service," he wrote in reply, "where they would be compelled to work side by side with men, is so manifestly improper that I cannot even consider your request." That department, in Stewart's estimation, would be disapproved of to-day, for it is full of women employes. Another odd Secretary was Thomas M. T. McKennon of Pennsylvania. He was appointed by President Fillmore on Aug. 15, 1850. He was out in September, after he had delayed taking the oath of office for three weeks. It is the tradition that he was appalled by the amount of work offered to be done. Very soon after he had taken his seat in the department as Secretary his private secretary entered the apartment and placed upon his desk a great pile of papers. "What are those for?" inquired the Secretary. "Those, Sir, are for you to sign. There is a bundle like that every afternoon, Sir. Sometimes it is larger." "What!" shouted the amazed and weary McKennon, "sign a lot of papers like that every day? I don't want the office." And he resigned the office that very day.

That was not unlike the speech of former Attorney General Olney. He was beset and disgusted after he had accepted the office by applicants for office. He could not bear to talk with persons who fancied they needed place, and one morning he ran off in a rage to the Cabinet meeting, bursting in upon the President with the speech: "I thought I came to Washington to attend to your legal business. I find that I am running a d—d intelligence office."

E. G. D.

Woman Found Dead Identified.

The woman who was found dead in her room in the boarding house at 321 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street on Friday morning last and who was known there as Mrs. Lillian B. Robinson, was identified yesterday by Minnie Paulis, a colored woman living with a family at 101 West Ninety-third Street, who declared that the body was that of Lillian Robinson, sometimes known as Lillie Robertson, whom she had known in Chicago, and that the woman was the daughter of poor but respectable parents of that city.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

EVERYTHING FOR SPRING WEAR.

The turn of the season has come and we greet Spring with extraordinary preparations. On the foundation and keynote of "Novelty" there has been built up a tremendous structure of Dress in all its myriad branches. At no other time under no conditions have we made an equal display. It is international, universal; touches the needs of every buyer, meets the scope of every purse. Much of this novelty cannot be duplicated again. It is only common prudence to buy now rather than run the risk of later disappointment.

The Autocratic Rule of

SHIRT WAISTS!

Spring Importations Are Here—A Remarkable Showing.

The vogue of Separate Waists keeps pace with the rapid growth of Tailored Suits—the two are inseparable. Women—at home of a morning—on afternoon rounds of social obligation—dining at restaurant or "en famille"—theatre going—may in one day run the whole gamut of Waists, from the simple garment of lawn to the elaborate Paris creation, *and be STRICTLY IN STYLE every minute of the time.*

We show, in broadest, fullest stocks, not only exquisite models produced by the greatest couturiers of Paris, whose creations go all over the fashion-world; but particularly models made by private designers who cater solely to most exclusive trade.

All these, with our own clever, smart adaptations, are ready to be seen—the whole forming an unexampled collection that presents every point of difference, distinction and superiority.

Imported Model Waists from Paquin, Doucet, Beer and Raudnitz..... 75.00

Imported Model Waists, ideal to wear at luncheons and smart social functions... 25.00

Imported Chiffon Waists, pink, blue, helio, white, black and green..... 19.00

An extensive offering of French copies, embracing Taffeta, Mousseline, Liberty Satin, Louisines—suitable for morning wear with a tailor gown, for dressy afternoon affairs, besides evening effects..... 12.50

Copies of Paquin, Francis and Doucet originals, preserving the strict, severe lines laid down by those masters as correct for wear with tailored suits..... 5.00

An Exceedingly Striking Value—

Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists, all colors and black—a liberal lot goes on sale at..... 3.49

Dotted Swisses, that command 25c wherever Cotton Goods are sold 12½c

(Bargain Quadrangle—4th Floor).

Behind that simple heading stands the Wash Goods bargain of the season. Fabrics of such style, such merit, such popularity are only made Half Price by rarest fortune—the chance comes and passes immediately.

Briefly there are 30,000 yards of exquisite Sheer Swiss, in delightfully novel printings, straight from the mill, brand new weavings, strictly of this season's production.

Lace stripes and broad bands, sprays of flowers, solid white and colors, effective combinations of tints, alone or with black or white figures blended with flowers, are only some of the prominent patterns that go to make up this extraordinary sale.

A mill overproduced—the manufacturer overestimated his outlet. There is the sole reason for 25c Swisses being 12½c

Prominent in the Suit Dept.

Smart Gowns in Foulards, Etamines, Crepe de Chines, Linen Batiste and Organdies—the authoritative models of Paris artists. Exquisitely lace trimmed and charming in effects..... 28.50 to 165.00

Finest Broadcloth Suits, revelations in tailoring and all appointments. Made over the choicest silks, richly braided or beautified with dainty laces, vying with custom order Suits in perfection of shape, fit and finish 47.50 and 75.00

Popular and high art productions in Silk Etons, Jackets and Long Garments..... 10.00 to 125.00

Unmatchable Monday Offerings.

TAILORED SUITS of Black and Blue Cheviot, double breasted, tight fitting or open coat effect; flare skirt, latest model, trimmed with stitched taffeta, coats silk lined, skirts on percaline; $25.00 Suit for..... 18.00

JACKETS in new chic styles, Black Cheviot or Serge Tan Coverts, Oxfords and Silk, Etons and Reefers, finely tailored and silk lined, choice at..... 10.00

GOLF CAPES in attractive colorings. We offer $7.50 Capes for..... 5.00

Spring Dress Goods.

The ruling fabrics in wool bear a striking family likeness to one another; the expression "soft finish" defines the similarity. Instead of stiff, heavily sized weaves, light, clinging cloths are the thing—

Aeoliennes, Crepe de Chines, Wool Chiffons, Veilings, Silk Warp Henriettas and Sublimes, Grenadines, Canvas, Poplins, Melrose, embroidered Crapes and Albatross (just to illustrate).

15,000 yards of finest all wool French Challies, fifty different styles and colorings, in the regular 50c. quality; Monday..... 29c

Imported Cotton Goods.

We have secured another great lot of French Mercerized Foulards, equally as handsome and worthful as those sold last week. The value is positively 35c.; the same phenomenally low price is repeated..... 19c

2,000 yards of 45-inch all wool Black Nun's Veilings, a typical "soft" clinging spring fabric. These recognized 75c. Veilings will be sold at..... 59c

In Misses' Dept.

Misses' $18.00 Eton Suits, with vest, banded with stitched taffeta, flounce skirt with taffeta band, edged with gilt soutache braid, in Venetian and cheviot cloth, 14 to 18 yrs..... 13.95

Misses' $10.50 Suits with Eton coat and silk vest, trimmed with velvet and fancy braid, circular flounce skirt, 10 to 14 yrs..... 8.95

Girls' Box Coats of covert cloth, stitched yoke effect, lined throughout, 6 to 14 yrs..... 6.50

Grand General Spring Exhibit of Easter Millinery.

Round Hats, Bonnets, Toques and Turbans. Latest and choicest creation of all the leading Paris modistes, including the richest and most beautiful designs we have ever exhibited. Also an extremely large collection of Dress and Suit Hats from our own workrooms.

Large assortment of Misses' Hats for dress and school wear.

(Trimmed Hat Departments, 2d Floor, new building.)

Most complete and attractive display of Walking, Golf and Simply Trimmed Ready-to-Wear Hats. Mostly styles exclusive with us.

Over 10,000 dozen Ladies' and Misses' Untrimmed Hats, embracing all the new and popular shapes and styles in straw, silk, chiffon, and novelty materials. Choice imported Hats, exclusive novelties not to be found later.

FLOWERS—Fine Wreaths, Montures, all styles of natural effects. An unlimited assortment.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES—Straw, Silk and Crinoline Braids and Nets, black, white and all the new colorings. Embroideries, Metal Laces, Chiffons, Malines, Buckles, Ornaments. All the late novelties for making this season's styles of Hats.

Special Values in Straw Braids.

1,000 pieces Satin Chip Braids, black, white and all colors, pieces of 13 yards, per piece..... 48c

1,500 pieces Satin Chip Braids in black and white only; dyed and bleached in Paris; such brilliant black and pure white cannot be found elsewhere; all pieces of 13 yards,

At 65c., 85c. and 95c. per piece.

500 pieces Crinoline Braids, with gold embroidery, best quality gold (will not tarnish;) pieces of 6 and 12 yards, at..... 95c

Special Hat Values.

100 dozen Extra Quality Tucked Chiffon Hats, in black only, value $2.75, at..... 1.95

100 dozen Fancy Braid Hats, all hand made on wire frames, in black, white and colors; dress shapes and sailor effects..... 85c

Ribbons Special.

600 pieces Fine Silk Ribbons (Fleur de Mai,) 5 inches wide, in choice, bright colorings, value 45c. yard, at..... 29c

Flowers Specials.

75 dozen Fine Imported Rose Voile, in choice, new colorings; two in bunch; also one large rose, with bud; value $1.25..... 79c

500 dozen Fine Muslin Roses; also Silk and Velvet Roses, all shades, 3 in bunch..... 39c

Handkerchiefs.

Latest French Novelties in silk and linen combination woven plaid handkerchiefs, chintz and plain colors of blue and helio. New designs in Ladies' Printed Linen Handkerchiefs, all artistic effects, approved by the leading handkerchief connoisseurs of Paris.

An Easter Sale of newest French Handkerchiefs will be inaugurated Monday. Ladies' Silk and Linen Novelty Handkerchiefs; value 55c., at.... 39c

Men's Novelty Plaid Handkerchiefs, French made, blue, pink and helio; value 55c., at..... 39c

(Handkerchief Dept., Main Floor.)

Ladies' Neckwear.

Ante-Easter offerings of French Neckwear, made from the leading Paris designers, a new feature displayed in every model, adaptations and combinations of material such as only Parisian artists can originate.

(Neckwear Dept., Main Floor.)

Ante-Easter Sales of Real Russian Bolero Jackets and Venise Collars, a variety of designs and shapes, from..... 1.48 to 5.65

Crepe de Chine Scarfs will be very popular this season; latest cashmere and floral designs at..... 1.75 and 1.98

Lace Department.

Importations of latest novelties continually come from Paris. The designs are used by leading dressmakers on the smartest costumes. We also announce many styles of new laces in novel effects, made expressly for us, that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Venise Irregular Galloons, all new patterns, choice selected designs in Paris ecru shades, yd. at..... 39c

Venise Irregular Galloons, wider widths, elaborate designs, yd. at.. 98c

Upholsterings and Drapings.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in a variety of dainty striped effects, actual value 90c., at..... 55c

French Cretonnes in a choice selection of designs manufactured to sell for 25c. yd., at 12½c and 16c

American Cretonnes, one yard wide; value 15c., at..... 10c

New Mattings.

High grade, hand palmed, inlaid Japan Mattings, cotton warp, decided innovations in design and color effects, value $12.00 per roll of 40 yds..... 8.75

Extra heavy jointless China Mattings, new crisp straw, the kind that wears; value $9.00 for a 40 yard roll..... 5.95

Art Needlework Dept.

Fourth Floor, New Building.

Lovers of Art Needlework in the various branches will find a fully equipped department, second to none in America. Complete classification is impossible; we can, at best, speak only of the principal features:

Linens from the small Doylie to the largest centre pieces, scarfs or buffet covers. All conceivable designs in Stamped, Commenced or Finished pieces.

Stamped or Tinted Cushion Tops (with backs); our stock offers over 80 designs, from the easily worked piece to those requiring patience, skill and judgment.

Complete Display of Renaissance Designs, Lace Braids, Rings and Threads.

An exhibit of Hand Embroidered Pillows; also Stamped and Finished.

Laundry, Collar and Cuff, Shoe, Comb and Brush and Fancy Work Bag, Pin Cushion, Photo. Frames, &c.

Line of Hemingway's and Belding Bros. Wash Embroidery Silks.

Laundry Bags in college colors, at..... 19c

Stamped Cushion Top, with back, regularly 45c. (exclusive styles).... 25c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

WITH EASTER SO NEAR

These Early Season Values

Have Double Interest.

Everything as represented or better.
No exaggerations—we'd rather understate than overstate.

Dress Silks
Four excellent qualities at one price... 49
24 inch twill Foulards—Best styles and colors; Taffetas—Plain and changeable—light and dark; Silk Flannels—27 inch—light shades; White Corded Taffetas; even and cluster cords.
Values 69 cents to $1.25.
All one price—Forty-nine cents.

Homespuns and Cheviots
Two leading Spring fabrics..... 49
Cheviots are 46 inches wide—Homespuns are 50 and 56 inch—both fabrics are all wool and in full assortment of colors—at our price they are fully a third below value.

Special Sale Dimities
Fine quality—white and tinted—dots, flowers, Dresden figures, allovers and hemstitch stripes—value 14 cents..... 7¾

Madras Ginghams
Splendid quality—single and cluster stripes, checks and Broken Plaids—new and desirable colorings; value .18... 9

Fine Mercerized Sateens
Navy, Royal, Garnet and Black—white polka dots and figures—value .24..... .12½
The above are very fine quality—high silk finish, and make the most serviceable of Summer Dresses and Tea Gowns—Had we not made a special purchase to particular advantage, it would not be possible to sell them under 24 cents.

Fancy Percales
Plain and corded—elsewhere 12½ and 15—Light and dark—figures, fancy designs and plain stripes—colors fast..... 9¾
OUR STOCK OF PERCALES
has a reputation all its own.
People come to us for Percales, as they go to Niagara to see the Falls—only one Niagara—only one complete stock of Percales!

Ladies' White Skirts
Showy flounce of tucks, insertings and ruffle of lace, or embroidery.....1.49
Our stock of fine White Skirts is unsurpassed.....We show elegant novelties for evening and dancing; elaborately trim'd with lace, embroidery, tucks and insertings, in Vandyke and round flounces—single, double, and triple—prices range up to 19.98.....You will find them exceptionally good value.

Ladies' Corset Covers
Fine cambric—fancy trimmed—lace or embroidery—10 styles..... .39

Nainsook Night Dresses
Wide full ruffle of open work embroidery—showy effect—were 1.79...1.49

Ladies' Cambric Wrappers
Light, medium and dark—with and without shoulder ruffles—flounce skirt—braid trim—value .98..... .69

Babies' Long Silk Cloaks
Deep capes, wide lace insertings, others with double capes, shirred ribbon trim or fine Emb'y—value $8.00.....5.98

Babies' Silk Caps
Plain and Corded, also Crepe de Chine—tucked, handstitched or Emb'd—French, Graduated or Baby Ruches, with and without ribbon—wide Silk Strings—Styles for Boys or Girls—sizes to 3 yrs. .98

Little Children's Headwear
Bonnets—plain and Emb'd Silk—French or puffed Crowns—poke effects—lace trim.....1.49
Hats—Silk, Silk Mull and Organdy—shirred, corded and pleated crowns—fluted rims—large bows and rosettes..1.49

Fine Confirmation Suits, 5.98
3 Piece Navy Blue and Black, also Stylish Mixtures.....Fine fabrics that show quality and prove it by good wear.

Youths' Long Pant Suits
14 to 19 years..... 3.98
Excellent Patterns in fancy grays—remarkable value—really worth $8.00.

Boys' Top Coats
3 to 15 years—Special..... 2.98
Oxford Twills and Tan Coverts—good shape—good style—good value.

Boys' Spring Raglans
4 to 15 years.....4.98 . . . 5.98
Coat or Raglan Sleeve—with and without turn over Cuffs—Tan, Olive, and Oxford—made in every detail like a man's garment—sure to please the boys.....Cannot be matched in style and value.

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Skirts
New shades—graduated accordion pleating, with ruffle or ruche finish—dust ruffle—excellent value.....5.98

Ladies' Silk Moreen Skirts
Double Umbrella Ruffle—corded—velvet bound 2.98

Silk Umbrellas—26 inch
Close Roll—steel rod—Sterling Silver and Gold Mounts on natural wood or Carved Ivory, Pearl and Dresden Handles—were 4.25.....1.98

Lace Bands and Galloons
1½ to 3 inch, value .15 to 25..... .10
Waved, Serpentine and Straight—white, black, butter and Arabian—newest patterns.

Imported Fancy Laces
Value 19 to 30 cents..... .12½
Platte Vals, Point de Paris and imitation Renaissance and Russian, uncommon designs—white and butter—4 to 7 inch.

Persian Band Trimmings
On Silk or Panne Velvet—gilt or silver outlined—value .98..... .69
Large assortment of Silk Chiffons and Persian Appliques—Black, White and Colors; Persian bands on Cloth, Panne and Silk, interwoven with gilt; Silk Persian Vestings, Gold Laces, Passementeries and Belting, and everything in the line of up-to-date trimmings.....29 to 7.98

Great Values in Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Linen Emb'd—
Worth 35 cents..... .19
Worth 69 cents..... .39
Worth 98 cents..... .49
Worth 1.25..... .69
Men's H. S. Initial—worth .15..... 9
Children's Fancy Border and Initial—Three in fancy box—were .25..... .15

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Twelve styles—value 15.00.....10.98
Black, Brown, Blue, Gray—Vested Etons, Double Breast Etons, coat back Jackets and Mess Jackets—standing or notch collar or collarless; handsomely stitched and trimmed.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Plain and fancy—value 20.00.....15.98
Homespuns, Broadcloths, Cheviots, Serges and Venetians—Black, with colored Vests and contrasting effects in Tan, Gray and Blue—very effective.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Handsome Novelties—value 25.00.....19.98
Fine fabrics—Black and high-class shades—Newest Belted Etons, also Etons with and without velvet vests and stitched silk lapels, facings or yoke effects.

Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts
Elegant Novelties—value 15.00.....11.98
Plain or allover tucked, with applique net flounces—latest flare, gore or flounce.

Fine Cloth Dress Skirts
Broadcloth and Cheviot—value 9.50....6.98
Black and colors—Newest graduated flare flounce, stitched or silk bands; also all-over tucked flare.

Taffeta Silk Etons
White or Black Silk lining.....9.98
Allover cluster and even tucks—with and without collars—handsomely finished.

Black Cloth Etons
Adjustable Collar—silk faced revers...6.98
Double breast, dip front—jaunty cut—Taffeta lined throughout—all sizes.

Ladies' Spring Box Coats
Covert and Kersey—satin lined.....5.98
Black and Tan—with and without velvet collars—New Spring length.

New Spring Dress Capes
Silk lined—value $13.00.....9.98
Short, medium and long—trimmed all around or in yoke shape with stitched taffeta bands—full ribbon bows.

Ladies' Spring Raglans
Oxford and Castor.....7.98
Full length—half lined—velvet collars.

Ladies' Silk Dress Waists
Black and Colors.....9.98
Tucked and trimmed in fancy styles—Persian and fancy bands—with and without Chiffon Jabots—new long pointed fronts—stitched taffeta belts to match.

Ladies' Silk Dress Waists
Peau de Sole and Taffeta.....5.00
Values unequalled.
All over Hemstitchings and cluster tucks, gilt or crochet buttons—day and evening shades, also black.

Ladies' Albatross Dress Waists
All new fancy shades.....2.98
Full tucked, with and without Persian, gold braid, lace inserting or buttons.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits
M'f'rs samples—value 17.00.....12.98
Finely tailored, in plain and fancy styles—Venetians, Coverts and Homespuns, trim'd in various ways, with stitched bands, velvet, gold and silk braids;—Eton, Blouse and Mess Jacks—leading Spring shades. Other Novelties to 35.98.

Girls' Sailor Suits
4 to 12 years—value 5.98..... 3.75
All Wool English Serges—Brown, Blue and Red—deep Sailor Collar, Shield and tie, prettily trim'd with braid—extra full Skirts—deep hem.

Misses' Box Coats
4 to 14 years—value 7.50..... 4.98
Also Three-quarter length Coats—Covert and plain Cloth—Royal Blue, lined with Silver Gray Satin, also Tan, Red and other shades, Satin lined; also Double Breast Coats with large Military Collar.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats
"Our Special"—fully 500 styles..... 5.00
No two alike—newest shapes—fine trimmings—none elsewhere to equal them.
Other Trimmed Hats as low as 1.98. Finer Trimmed Hats to 15.00, combining all the style and quality for which milliners and "High Profit" establishments ask double our prices.

Ladies' Tucked Chiffon Hats
Black, Light Blue, Pink, Maize, Castor, Gray, Cardinal and White....1.87
Require only a spray of flowers to make a full and stylishly trim'd hat—value 2.49.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats
Black and colors—Turbans and Flares—trim'd with Straw, Velvet and Quills—value 2.25.....1.69

Roses, Foliage, etc.
Crushed Roses, American Beauties, single or bunch of two, three and four—Violets, Chrysanthemums, Bluets and Daisies, also Rose, Violet and Geranium Foliage—special values.
Lot one.....50 cent qualities..... .29
Lot two.....75 cent qualities..... .49

Children's Wreaths
Full trim for a Hat.....39 to 2.25

Ladies' Kid Gloves
Glace and Suede—2 and 3 clasp—also Foster Hook—all sizes and colors—regularly $1.00 and $1.10..... .74
Short statement of great values—highly desirable gloves—no old or soiled stock.

Coutille and Sateen Corsets
Plain and fancy—Black, White, Gray and light shades—straight front and other styles—close boned—value 1.50 to 1.98..... .98

DAILY FREE DELIVERIES
By our wagons in radius of Twenty-five Miles.
By Express in radius of One Hundred Miles.
By Freight on paid purchases to all R. R. Stations in New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

THE CHINESE NEWSPAPERS

Hard Work in the Offices of the Native Dailies.

System of Fines Keeps the Staff in Debt to the Proprietor—News Told in Limited Space.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 15.—When the managing editor of a Chinese daily reaches his office at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he has perhaps less trouble than foreigners in that station, but quite enough to interfere with the placid enjoyment of the cup of tea that awaits him, and to make him wish that his superior talent had been employed in some line less bothersome. He has no occasion to look over misprints of type or matter crowded out or omitted on any account, for he has himself been on duty until 6 o'clock in the morning, and knows every tooth point of the night's harrow; but he must reckon with his contemporaries, which give him such concern that he feels to be ill-compensated by a salary equivalent to one gold dollar per day.

He is accountable to a chief editor, who flashes off ideas that he is expected to phrase into the leading article, and to the proprietor, who moves in high society and has diversified political, commercial, and social interests which must be respected in every line of the paper, and who is never pleased unless he has not only all the news that others print, but some striking feature besides. If the paper falls short of the expectations of the chief editor or the proprietor, the managing editor is fined from a day to a week's pay. Consequently he holds the office force, the correspondents, and the reporters to strict account, and altogether the counting room derives quite an income from fines, and all hands manage to keep fairly deep in debt.

There is thus much to do daily in every office in seeing what other papers have been about and in noting effects. The excitement which attends this ordeal keeps the two cooks and four servants each office employs busy making and serving tea. That beverage eases the strain as does a cigar in New York, a hunk of plug in Bangor, sundry expletives in Mobile, and a bottle in Little Rock. Differences between China and the United States in respect to a language used in the settlement of daily balances are not essential in purport. At 9 o'clock in the evening the round-up occurs, when fates are distributed and the preparation of copy begins for the next issue. Half an hour later teacups on every desk stimulate the tiny paint brushes that record the day's events and impressions.

THE REPORTERS' WORK.

Long before this time, naturally, a great amount of work has been done. While those in authority are arranging fines, the field outside must be thoroughly covered. This requires utmost vigilance, for reporters and correspondents are held for the territory assigned to them, and they must keep alert to get all that happens in it. It will not do for a reporter to reside away from the district of his labor, for he must watch that district until the paper goes to press, and he takes chances with his position if he slips to bed before daylight. It is also necessary for him to be up early, so that he shall miss none of the morning happenings.

Being quite as nerveless as others of his race, and having no possessions worth mentioning except those on his back, it seems a waste of money for a Chinese reporter to hire lodgings; he may sleep when and where leisure and convenience suit, and eat promiscuously. A weekly visit to the barber provides all his toilet requirements. If he has lodgings and tries natural rest, he must engage some one to rouse him if anything needing his attention occurs, and his pay of from 18 to 20 Mexican dollars per month, less fines, the net average return per man certainly not exceeding two gold dollars per week, does not enable him to indulge in luxuries for personal service. As in many other things, experience is not so bad as theory.

Luckily for reporters, the native habit of retiring early and sleeping until morning is generally observed. If a reporter may sleep near a fire alarm that will be sure to awaken him, he may take chances and feel that the occasional fines for missing other late news bring the cost of regular rest to him about as cheap as it can be bought.

In Shanghai there are six daily native papers and one weekly. The local departments to be covered engage four reporters for the native city, one for the Mixed Court, and one each for the French, English, and American settlements. In the native city, one man looks after the movements of the Taotai and news of his yamen, one after the yamens of inferior officials, and two watch for police and general news. Every man is expected to become proficient in speed and in condensation. He should learn how to write characters that express much in little, for the paper is not elastic, and the local field cannot have more than 3,000 characters out of the 8,000 that compose the reading matter of the paper. Advertisements fill about three-fourths of each edition. A man is considered fast and competent who can write a striking and graphic story in 100 characters or less at the rate of five characters per minute. It is hard to conceive a piece of news worth more space, according to accepted local notions.

If a man is deficient in terse expression, the talented readers who handle his copy are expected to boil him down. Including the managing editor, there are eight readers, who must look after proofs, and each of whom is charged with the proper adjustment and placing of all the reading matter that comes to him as copy. This fixes responsibility beyond question for every line in the paper. These eight men oversee correspondence and general news as well as the local field.

Each paper has about twenty correspondents scattered over the country. A correspondent needs to have always about him not only his wits, but a code book, filled with characters, each of which stands for four when written out. Nothing may be sent by wire except by code, and a query must precede the dispatch. If a correspondent at Si-An-Fu should hear at 4 o'clock in the morning that the Empress had died, he must get out his code and ask the office if it will take the story. Unless he gets a reply ordering what he shall do he is not privileged to send more under penalty of losing his billet, although he may be sure that the paper will wish as many details as it can get and that the time for going to press will arrive quite as soon as he can file anything at the telegraph office, even should he prepare his code dispatch while awaiting an order from the office. The rule governing dispatches is inflexible. It is made to be obeyed, and in no office does it admit of exception.

HOW TYPE IS SET.

A Chinese compositor cannot stand at his case and, remaining in erect posture, pick up type, as in a foreign office. He needs both arms and legs, a good stooping back, and, if the editor's vocabulary is especially rich, a stepladder. There must be a pocket for every character, and as ordinary newspaper uses require about 4,000 characters one compositor needs almost enough room to live in. It is a mark of distinction to employ unusual characters. Every paper likes to appear learned. There are editors who seem to employ their leisure in devising combinations, which, while original and distinctive, shall yet be self-explanatory.

As no merchant could anticipate or supply such demands, every office contains its own foundry. Two men attend to this. One of them keeps busy making steel dies and the other melts and stamps out the type. The compositors make new pockets for all creations. It behooves them to burnish their memories frequently or they may be hours in setting up a single article, which would never do. As the types are of soft lead and easily worn, one man has his hands full in sharpening their lines by licking out the ink that they gather or in filing down the inequalities that are always appearing. When a type becomes worthless it is thrown into the pot, to be melted over for a fresh stamp.

There are a dozen men in the composing room, including the typemakers and repairers. As many more work in the press room. That work needs infinite care, for exceedingly thin paper is used, and it is necessary to watch every impression. In order that the pressmen may get themselves in trim for the crucial test of producing the main issue they are set to work on early editions by 10 o'clock in the evening. Whenever a few columns of fresh matter are ready the presses are stopped until the forms can be changed. Two papers of the same date may thus appear vastly different, and as the circulation is wholly local it may happen that neighbors, subscribers to the same paper, may exchange sheets and get double reading. Early presswork is necessary to the issue by daylight of a few thousand copies.

BUSINESS OFFICE WORK.

The publication office employs four men, who attend to the folding of the paper, its distribution among carriers, sales over the counter, and to the advertising. The item of advertising is arranged mainly by compradores, who place yearly contracts. The transient advertisement costs five cash per character, equivalent in American money to five-sixteenths of 1 cent, and single copies of the paper sell at twelve cash. Newspaper quarters are usually as good as the average business place. They have well-polished teak desks, electric lights, comfortable chairs, and numberless small conveniences that may be found in well-appointed foreign offices.

An office is never closed. Some one has work to do there at every hour of the day. Native work means seven days a week. At the Chinese New Year, the newspaper business, like every other that is Chinese, shuts down for a week. Nothing could possibly happen to induce a newspaper to get out an extra at that time. On all other days the paper must be issued, and every person connected with it must be on duty. If there is a funeral, a wedding, sickness, or, if on any account one wishes to remain away from the office, he is expected to provide a substitute to look after his department, subject to his hours and fines, and for such pay as may be agreed upon.

Literally rendered into English, the names of the local native dailies are New Hear, Shanghai Paper, Chinese-Foreign-Chinese News, Same News, Soochow News, and Chinese-Foreign Evening News. The issues generally justify their titles. They have foreign press service which enables them to print enough outside matter to keep their readers informed on events of real importance, and they miss nothing of immediate concern to their people. In statements of fact they are usually most accurate, and the limited space at their command shuts off writing for effect, and makes a newspaper a terse index of a day's record.

The papers printed for foreigners here, with one exception, are not nearly as good as straight news chroniclers. One may often read in a local English paper that something has occurred of which an account will appear in a subsequent issue. That would not be tolerated in a native office, which prints on time or lets a subject alone. Most of the foreign papers look to the native ones for Chinese news, and some of them are as apt to print it without credit as with it, although it is special service to the native papers, and paid for as such. The Chinese may not know much about newspaper ethics, but what they print is their own, bought with coin of the realm. They do not wait for others to gather news and then palm it off as the product of their own enterprise.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—The position of Signor Prinetti as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Italian Cabinet has caused the question to be revived in Berlin and Vienna whether, when the Triple Alliance agreement comes up for renewal, Italy will again be one of the members. Prinetti has been known for several years as an opponent of the Dreibund scheme, and it was this supposed attitude of his which caused the Socialists to support his entry into the Zanardelli-Giolitti Cabinet with no small enthusiasm. It has been recently alleged, however, that in a conversation with the Bavarian Minister to the Vatican he discussed the alliance in such a way as to leave the impression that Italy was again ready to renew the agreement provided adequate terms were offered her. Prinetti has denied, in a way, before the Chamber that he ever had such a conversation, while the Socialist organ, the Avanti, points out that, "even a mere unconditional predisposition to renew the alliance would be treason toward Italian interests."

It is believed in diplomatic circles in Rome that before very long the Zanardelli-Giolitti Cabinet will be forced by the Socialist and Radical members of the Chamber to reveal its exact policy in regard to a renewal of the agreement with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and that the Cabinet will be forced to declare itself against such a renewal. This is taken for granted in Berlin and Vienna, where it is pointed out that, in some respects, Italy had outlived her usefulness in the Triple Alliance, and that the dissolution of the Dreibund would in no wise disturb the Austro-German entente concluded in October, 1879, or the independent treaties between Italy and the other members of the alliance. It is shown that twenty years ago the peace of Europe demanded that Italy should be a member of the alliance, but now the situation was changed, and if she were to withdraw, it would be on the most friendly terms and with every prospect of continued friendly relations, while the very policy which had made it expedient for Italy to withdraw would be a sufficient guarantee that she would form no other alliance which would be a source of danger to her late allies.

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FRANCE AND BRITISH ARMY REFORM.—M. Camille Pelletan, who has had considerable experience of French budget committees as a military expert, has given his views on British army reorganization as outlined the other day by the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons. He condemns the plan on account of the expense involved, and from the fact that England cannot secure the contemplated number of men without conscription. "England's natural rôle," he says, "was to strive to maintain peace in the world, and to act so that each should be content with what he possessed. Her own share was great enough, and this was understood by the most illustrious statesman who ruled her in the last century. The intoxication of the madness of conquest has made our neighbor forget this common-sense truth. I fear that England will have cruel reasons to repent of it."

The Paris press in general regards the reorganization scheme in the spirit of cynicism, but without fear. Le Journal des Débats, however, while recognizing that England requires a large mobile force in order to repell a possible invasion, is surprised that this force is to be so organized that it may be able to operate abroad, and adds: "Considering what 200,000 English soldiers have done against so diminutive an enemy as the Boer republics, although England was insured free communications by sea, we cannot help asking what might be the utility of the 120,000 men foreshadowed by Mr. Brodrick against the Russians in Asia or the Americans in the New World."

Le Temps does not blame England that she would arm herself against all possible future dangers, but it puts the question: "Ought we to dread the consequences thereof? As strange as it may seem, however, and contrary to accepted opinion, it is perhaps we who in the near future have least reason for conflicts with England. For twenty years we have carved out our share in the world. To consolidate what we have won is a sufficient task for our activity. We may, therefore, regard England's military development without much anxiety, and need merely see in it for the present a marvelous sign of her political transformation. This military reform, moreover, so imposing on paper, is not yet carried out. What England lacks is men."

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TO AUGMENT AND STRENGTHEN HOLLAND'S ARMY.—The work of the Reform Commission in Belgium and its scheme for the reorganization of the Belgian Army has produced a similar desire to strengthen the army of the Netherlands by the Dutch Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. K. Eland, who has sent an elaborate plan to the upper chamber, designed to remodel the Dutch Army on the German pattern, or, as he has expressed it, to obtain the greatest number of men at the least cost.

At present in Holland, although conscription is called compulsory, the fact that only 10,000 men enter the army yearly shows that disqualifications are granted on a liberal scale. The effective strength of the army on a peace footing is slightly under 30,000, including officers and men. There are two reserve corps—those who, over twenty-five years of age, have escaped being drafted, and the men who have served their time. By reducing the terms of service to eight and eighteen months instead of twelve and twenty-four, and by more discrimination in granting disqualifications, Gen. Eland hopes to bring the annual contingent up to 17,000 men, thus making the army on a peace footing amount to over 60,000 men. Another innovation is the proposed establishment of the German Landwehr, to be formed from all those who have already served their full term, the further term of service to be eight years. It is also proposed to adopt the German Landstrum, exclusively composed of officers and men pensioned after their full term of service. Gen. Eland's scheme is said to find favor with the bulk of moderate Liberals, while the Conservatives are against it, although they have not as yet formulated their objections. Gen. Eland emphasized the fact that "it is necessary for Holland to be prepared to combat any force that any great power may think it worth while to send against her."

DEATH OF VICTORIA DEPLORED IN INDIA

Eastern Subjects Mourn for Their Dead Empress.

Chiefs Offer Large Amounts for a Memorial—Outlook for Large Crops Is Good.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Feb. 21.—A full month has now passed since the death of Queen Victoria, and it is now possible to see things in better perspective than was the case four weeks ago. The tidings of the Queen's illness came on India, as on the rest of the world, as an utter surprise. We had all grown so used to hearing but one report as to the aged monarch's health, had looked forward, indeed, to her completing yet another decade of her long and illustrious reign, had become so imbued with the idea of her magnificent constitution, that we had almost lost sight of the stealthy march of time.

Thus the grief, real and undoubted, into which all India was plunged on the receipt of the news as to her serious illness was rendered, if possible, even more poignant by the extremely sudden character of the intelligence. It would be difficult to portray to those who have never seen India, and who are, therefore, unacquainted with the peculiar temperament of her many races, the nature of the feelings which were immediately aroused in the native breast throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Great White Queen has been for two generations a dim and majestic personality, a god-like being dwelling afar off, yet wielding enormous power, entertaining the liveliest sympathy with her Eastern subjects, and ever keeping in touch with the doings and sufferings of all races and all creeds in her vast Indian dominions.

The people of India have become accustomed to seeing the mightiest Maharajahs humbling themselves before the Viceroy; they had learned, too, that the Viceroy himself was but one of the many high officers of the great Queen beyond the seas. They have gleaned from these thoughts some idea as to the extent of the empire over which the Queen ruled, an empire of which, in area, India itself is but a fractional part. They know, too, that it is to the Queen herself that they owe the Magna Charta of India, the proclamation of 1858, by which the civil and religious rights of the people are secured for all time.

MANIFESTATIONS OF GRIEF.

In a word, though personally unknown to all but a very few individuals out of the three hundred millions of her Eastern subjects, she had enjoyed for many years a great popularity, an intense personal affection, not unmixed with a feeling of deep reverence and awe. Thus, when the news of her illness came, there was grief throughout the land. All classes and creeds of people with one accord offered up earnest prayers for her speedy recovery. The mosques of the Moslems, the temples of the Hindus, have never been filled with more earnest or more crowded congregations than in the fourth week of January last.

The rich man sought to propitiate his gods by distributing food and alms to the poor and needy. Even the very poor stinted themselves in order to make small offerings to the neighboring shrine as a substantial backing to their prayers. For once the crowded bazars exhibited an aspect such as few will ever look upon again. The gossiping and chaffering, the noisy haggling and quarreling so characteristic of the busy marts of the East, were for the time being almost stilled. The latest news from the sick room in far away England was the one and only topic of subdued and respectful conversation. And this, thanks to a thoughtful act on the part of the Viceroy, was always forthcoming. The various bulletins from Osborne, as soon as they were received from England, were sent by Lord Curzon's private secretary to every telegraph office throughout the country, and there exhibited for all to see.

And, if during the actual illness the grief was such as I have but feebly attempted to describe, some faint idea may be obtained of that which was felt throughout the land when the news arrived that the great Queen had breathed her last. The Oriental is a being curiously constituted. At times he is as callous, as phlegmatic as it is possible to conceive. He will die slowly of famine without complaining, will suffer all the horrors of cholera or plague without a single moan, will face the most appalling calamities in silence, accepting them as decrees of that inscrutable Providence whose motives are far beyond human ken. It is "Kismet," and there is nothing more to be said or done.

At other times he is as emotional, as hysterical, as the most highly strung temperaments of an advanced civilisation. He will give vent to his grief in loud wailings, in tearing of hair and beating of breasts. He will run over the whole gamut of despair, not infrequently letting his feelings get so much the better of him as to commit some wild deed of fanaticism or frenzied grief.

PROGRESS DURING THE REIGN.

But on this occasion neither of these two sides of his character was exhibited. He behaved, indeed, with a decorousness, a moderation, and a good feeling which few would have given him credit for. The prevailing note was one of intense sorrow, a mournful recognition of the will of Providence, a feeling that India had lost her best and truest friend. The places of business were closed, the mosques and temples were once more resorted to by enormous crowds, and representatives of every community lost no time in conveying to the Viceroy the various heads of the provinces, Administrations, and districts their great grief at the death of the Queen. Never, perhaps, has there been such universal mourning throughout the length and breadth of India, a mourning which is thoroughly genuine and not merely commanded by authority.

No former monarch has ever reigned over anything like so large a portion of India as did the late Queen. The Moguls, the Mahrattas, the Sikhs, have each in turn had their empires, but none of them could compare for a moment either in area, population, or wealth with that of Queen Victoria. Under these old-time conquerors there was but little of law and order. Might was right in the good old days, and Mohammedan slaughtered Hindu, and vice versa, as each in turn wielded power.

It was not until the Victorian era that good order was organized throughout India. Under the Queen each man, no matter what his creed, caste, or color, had equal civil rights. Each was free to worship in his own way. Suttee, thuggism, marauding bands, and all the other relics of the semi-barbarous past were in turn suppressed during the Queen's reign, and law and order now rule supreme. There is good reason, therefore, for the grief which was felt throughout India at the death of one who was regarded as the best friend and ruler the country has ever had.

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

The question of a suitable memorial to the late Queen is now attracting considerable attention in India. Lord Curzon has produced a scheme for a great national memorial in Calcutta, a sort of museum, but outside of the capital this scheme has not been received with much enthusiasm. The supremacy of Calcutta, indeed, has long been challenged by Bombay, and there is no doubt that the only claim that Calcutta now has to being the principal city of India is that it is the seat of Government for some four months of the year. For the rest of the year Government is carried on from Simla, more than a thousand miles away from the principal city of Bengal.

Madras, Lahore, Allahabad, and Karachi, all places of note, refuse to admit Calcutta's claims to be the national capital, and there is little doubt that the general community outside Bengal will not be willing to subscribe toward a Calcutta memorial. Delhi, the old imperial capital of India, and the place where Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress in 1877, has been put forward as a suitable site for a national memorial, but Lord Curzon refuses to recognise its claims. The result of the controversy now being carried on will probably be the erection of a memorial in Calcutta and of a series of provincial memorials in other parts of India.

Lord Curzon will probably have ample funds to carry through his scheme on a considerable scale, as he naturally influences the largest subscribers, the native Princes, and commercial magnates. Some of these have already come forward with enormous subscriptions. The Maharajah of Kashmir has intimated that he is willing to subscribe the sum of a hundred thousand pounds sterling; the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior has put his name down for about £70,000, while numerous other chiefs of varying degrees will offer large amounts. Already a quarter of a million sterling is forthcoming for the Calcutta memorial alone. It is a pity that public opinion cannot be unanimous on such a question. It has been suggested that the whole question should be submitted to the King, and his decision should be final. But whether this advice will be followed or not remains to be seen.

CROPS WILL BE GOOD.

The agricultural outlook in India is on the whole good. The monsoon rains, though late, were good, and large areas were sown. The Winter rains, too, have also been favorable on the whole, though in certain districts too much rain fell, and crops were damaged in consequence. The famine of last year may be said to have entirely ceased in Upper India, though it still lingers on in parts of Western India. The Bombay Deccan, the country to the south of Poona, received little or no rain last year, and this has naturally still further increased the scarcity which already existed. The water in places, even for drinking purposes, has almost completely given out. Crops, where it was possible to sow any, have withered for want of moisture. Fodder is poor and scarce, and the condition of the cattle extremely poor in consequence.

There are in all about a couple of hundred thousand people now in receipt of relief from the Government, and this total will probably increase considerably in the near future, now that the hot and dry season is setting in. Still, it must not be supposed that we are on the eve of another famine such as devastated the land last year. The area affected by the drought is comparatively small, and the population still smaller. It is estimated that the Government will have to provide something like a million sterling for famine relief purposes during the coming Summer, nearly all of it for the relief of the people in the Bombay Deccan. Elsewhere in India, with a few unimportant exceptions, the outlook is decidedly favorable.

It is sometimes thought that the Government of this country is content with a policy of "laissez faire" in matters agricultural, and does nothing to help the cultivator to produce more abundant crops. Those who have resided in India know, or should know, how false is this idea. It is only necessary to point to the huge irrigation works, costing many millions of pounds sterling, which spread as a network over various parts of the country. All these have been erected during the course of the late reign. They have been instrumental in turning thousands of square miles of absolute desert into most fertile corn-bearing lands.

Some months since, I think, I quoted in these letters the case of the great Chenab Canal system in the Northern Panjab. In a year of intense famine elsewhere this canal had made it possible to raise wheat to the value of 50,000,000 rupees on land which a few years before was absolutely barren. Already a similar project, further to the north, the Jhelum Canal, is in hand, and will in time bring about equally brilliant returns.

WORK OF IRRIGATION.

The Government is fully alive to the necessity of still further extending the irrigation works of the country, but there is one point to be remembered which is often conveniently forgotten by those writers and agitators who either deny that British rule has conferred any benefits whatever on India or who complain that we do not move fast enough. India is a poor country with a strictly limited income. It might be shown, indeed, that the Indian peasant is the most lightly taxed individual in the world, while the trading classes undoubtedly fail to pay anything like their fair share to the National purse.

But the fact remains that when all other calls have been provided for, calls which cannot possibly be ignored, only a million or so is forthcoming for irrigation schemes. This is spent to the best possible advantage, and in time there is no doubt that the area artificially irrigated will continue to increase. Yet it must be borne in mind that all the really big gravitation schemes by which big rivers are tapped as they leave the Himalaya Mountains and their waters conducted to the thirsty lands have been almost used up. Few remain which offer any chances of success. It will now be necessary to try and work up more local irrigation schemes, to introduce the use of hydraulic rams, to pump water by water-derived electrical power, and so on. Artesian wells, too, have been tried in places, but it unfortunately happens that in the tracts of country where these would be most valuable the geological formation is unsuitable.

Another attempt to obtain water more cheaply and easily than by means of the oxen at the well has lately been made by the Government. This was by means of one of the aerometers so largely used in America. The plant was indeed obtained from the States and erected on the Government experimental farm at Meerut, in the Northwest Provinces. Much was hoped from this installation, but a prolonged trial has unfortunately shown that there is not much of a future for the aerometer in this country. Irrigation is chiefly needed in India in the period between November and January, when the young wheat is half grown and when the rainfall is usually light and capricious. But this is just the very period of the year when the air is stillest.

The Meerut experiments showed conclusively that there was seldom sufficient wind to work the pumps at all, and even when a gentle breeze did spring up the amount of water pumped was altogether insufficient for agricultural purposes, though it might have done for domestic or garden purposes. The fact is that the greater heat of this country makes the land infinitely more thirsty than any in America, and a quantity of water is required for artificial irrigation here which is never needed in these States. It is to be feared, therefore, that the use of the aerometer, which at one time seemed the most promising solution of the local irrigation problem, will not extend to India.

JUSTICE JEROME, ENGINEER.

Expert Maker of Golf Balls and Metal Inkstands and Repairer of Burglar Alarms.

Justice William Travers Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions, when not sitting on the bench or assisting in raids on gambling houses, spends a large portion of his leisure time pottering around in a miniature machine shop he has fitted up at his country home near Lakeville, Conn.

The Justice is an expert mechanical engineer, as well as a reformer, and the fame of the symmetrical golf balls and artistic metal inkstands he turns out of his workshop has spread far beyond the confines of Connecticut. If any of the Lakeville residents wish to have their patent burglar alarms repaired, or if the wire window barricades raised to resist the attacks of the voracious mosquitoes get out of order, Justice Jerome is consulted, and in his workshop does the rest.

Having occasion to purchase a new turning lathe and shaper for his laboratory recently, according to the tale Chief Clerk Fuller of Special Sessions tells, the Justice visited a well-known manufacturer in Fulton Street and looked over several.

Among others, an exceptionally fine machine, which tickled his fancy mightily, was shown to him. The price set on it was so much below the price expected that the Justice expressed his wonder and inquired the reason therefor.

"Well, you see," explained the manufacturer calmly, "that shaper was made to order especially for a big Brooklyn gambler who wished to use it to make roulette wheels. He couldn't make the necessary arrangements with the necessary authorities and had to return the machine."

The lathe and shaper are now set up in the Lakeville workshop and turn out nothing more wicked than golf balls and inkstands.

Trial of New Ferryboat Chicago.

The new steel double-deck ferryboat Chicago, built at the Burlee Dry Dock, Port Richmond, for the Pennsylvania Railroad, had her trial trip in North River yesterday. The Chicago, which is claimed by her owners to be the finest and most modern of any boat of her class, will go into commission in about ten days. She will run on the Cortlandt Street route.

Bernard Rourke's Health Restored.

Word was received yesterday by the friends of Bernard Rourke, ex-President of the John J. O'Brien Association, who went to California five months ago for his health, that he has quite recovered and will leave San Francisco for this city on the 31st of this month. They are preparing to give him a reception.

AN EGYPTIAN NECROPOLIS

Wonderful City of the Dead Discovered in Alexandria.

A Four-Storied Subterranean Town More than Ten Centuries Old Found Accidentally by a Workman.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.—The most important discovery at Alexandria, both in ancient and modern times, has lately been made through a happy accident. While an ordinary laborer was working at Korn El Shogafa, one of the dirtiest and most neglected quarters of the city, his pickaxe came against a rock which gave a hollow, echoing sound. The man informed the authorities, and on the place being excavated a most wonderful sight presented itself to the spectators. It was no less than an astonishingly large and elegant "city of the dead," with its hundreds of corridors, temples of beautiful sculpture and artistic skill, huge cemeteries with their skeletons more than ten centuries old, five sarcophagi, hundreds of pillars majestically standing in that beautiful but dim, solemn necropolis. No less than four stories are found in this wonderful subterranean city.

One of the most perfect and beautiful buildings is a fine temple, supposed to be of the epoch of Septimus Severus. In the front part of it there is a tomb with a large relief representing the mummy of Osiris, reposing on a funeral bier. Anubis with one hand holds toward him a Greek libation cup, while the other hand is placed on the heart of Osiris. The bier of Osiris is supported by a finely sculptured lion, which holds in its paw the pen of Truth. Underneath the lion are three canopic gods, while to the right and left are the gods Thoth and Horus. There is a smaller relief to the right side representing the two goddesses Isis and Nepthis weeping, while to the left stands an imposing picture representing the priest Herheb, the priest of funerals, clad in a garb of panthers' skins and reading the Book of the Dead to a female, probably Isis, who brings offerings.

There are in this temple three important sarcophagi, the largest of which contains two sculptured masks of Comedy and Tragedy, while the other two, on the right and left, are the same, containing two heads of the Medusa. In the centre is Apis receiving the offerings of Isis and Horus, who is carrying necklaces for Apis. Then we have two life-size figures of the gods Set and Anubis, each with a cuirass and a rod of office, and their attitude resembles that of Roman officers. On either side of the door are two figures, of a man and woman, the latter having her hair done in the Roman style, but the pose is quite Egyptian.

On the left, opposite the temple, is a chapel, on either side of which are two staircases, uniting at the top into a beautiful broad flight of steps. When ascending the latter the visitor finds himself in a wonderful and vast circular hall, from which innumerable passages branch off on either side. The rotunda is on the third floor, the chapel on the first, while the temple is on the second story. The fourth floor is not yet thoroughly explored. The wonderful series of passages and chambers and the grand scale on which they have been constructed, together with the dimension of the buildings and their extreme length and size, simply baffle description. To a great extent, they have not yet been precisely ascertained, as the great part of it is yet submerged, and pumps are busily engaged drawing out the water. Hundreds of camels' skulls and bones of other animals which must have been used for the purpose of offerings are visible everywhere.

It must be remembered that this huge but beautiful and artistic city of the dead was built at a time when Alexandria was the greatest and most renowned city in the world after Rome. These remains were a last gigantic but vain effort on the part of Egyptian paganism to revive a dying and rapidly vanishing religion at the advent of Christianity. Not only was the Egyptian religion itself by that time overthrown, but the Thebaid, the country of that religion itself, had fallen too low and become too weak to be raised and revived. Although there were still wars between the sacred cities for the honor of their gods, the bull and the crocodile, the reverence and divine worship the Egyptians had for those old gods had already come to an end, and while the last of these tombs had been built, the tyranny of the Roman Government in the north and the invasion and settlement of the Arabs in the south, gave the finishing touches to the matter. Although the old cult had its worshippers in this remarkable city of the dead, the life and vigor of paganism was gone, to return no more. It is interesting, indeed, to note that the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians went hand in hand with their religion, for the visitor who has a general acquaintance with hieroglyphics cannot fail to observe that the latter in the sculptures mentioned have degenerated into mere ornaments, symbols of nothing except a lost mode of writing.

These stately temples, columns, and buildings are now under a crumbling, sandy soil, situated in the most squalid and dirty quarters of Alexandria. But in the time of their glory they must have presented to the eye of the spectator one of the most beautiful and solemn sights of Egypt. The temple of Serapis alone is a glorious edifice, with a flight of 100 marble steps from the street, with each step wider than the one below it. On the summit is the portico, in the form of a circular roof upheld by four columns. The roofs were ornamented with gilding, the capitals of the columns were of copper gilt, while the walls are covered with paintings of a very elegant style. Looking at this temple from a superior altitude, one could gaze down upon the great courtyard, in the middle of which it stood, surrounded by its beautiful and stately columns and porticos inside and out, while the aspect of the whole collection of these magnificent buildings must have been in their day full of grandeur and majesty. As I write, news comes that these discoveries are now in a condition to be viewed by the public and tourists and that they are all lighted by electricity.

K. S.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST MEDAL.

Now in the Possession of the Boston Public Library—Copies for 80,000 School Children.

Collectors in this city who take an interest in everything pertaining to Washington will be glad to know that all doubts have recently been put at rest regarding the whereabouts of the first medal presented to Gen. Washington by the Continental Congress. This was a gold medal to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British troops. The event took place March 17, 1776. The return of the anniversary in Boston is to be made particularly memorable this year by the presentation to 80,000 school children of copies of this interesting Washington medal, reduced to half the original size.

For twenty-five years the original medal has been locked in a safe in the Boston Public Library. Many Washington collectors have believed that it formed part of the rare collection in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, but, owing to the copies that have been made this year, the true story of the medal's history has come to light. The medal is two and a half inches in diameter, of solid gold, and was made in Paris by the eminent French engraver Du Vivier. The face of the medal contains an excellent profile of Washington, with an inscription in Latin, which in English reads, "The American Congress to George Washington, Commander in Chief of Its Armies, the Asserter of Liberty." The reverse shows Washington upon Dorchester Heights, with several members of his staff, on horseback, watching the British fleet sailing out of the harbor, and the following inscription, also in Latin, "The enemy being first routed, Boston was recovered March 17, 1776."

The Continental Congress was quick to show its appreciation of this achievement of the raw army under Washington's command, for on March 25 it was voted to present him with this medal. With the medal is a sworn statement from Mrs. Louisa Washington, giving an interesting account of its history. She relates that, after Washington's death, the medal passed into the possession of his nephew, Col. George Steptoe Washington. It then passed to his son, Dr. Samuel Washington. He was the husband of Mrs. Louisa Washington, who contributes the history, and at her death her son, Dr. George Lafayette Washington, became owner of the medal. It was from the latter's widow, Ann B. Washington, that the medal was purchased for the Boston Public Library.

Financial difficulties occasioned the offer of the medal for sale. It was the desire of the family that the souvenir should go to the City of Boston, and it was purchased for $5,000, the money being raised by subscription from about fifty leading citizens, the chief promoter being the late Robert C. Winthrop. The plan was started in 1875. The money was quickly secured, and on March 17, 1876, the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston, the medal was presented to the library Trustees at a public meeting held in the Boston Music Hall. Since that time the true history of the medal seems to have been forgotten in many quarters, for statements have frequently been made that it was in the Massachusetts Historical Society; but investigation shows that this is an error. The Washington medal owned by the latter society consist chiefly of medals presented by the French Government.

Columbia University's Debt Fund.

Some time ago President Seth Low, of Columbia University issued an appeal to the people of New York City for $100,000 with which to pay off the interest on the floating debt of the university. In response to this appeal $65,000 has been received, thus leaving $35,000 to be raised before the fund will be completed.

HE IS A PATRON OF THE ARTS.

Why It Did Not Take Him Long to Look at the Collection.

He has been posing as a patron of the arts, and the fact that he has come into a large sum of money from a deceased, if distant, relative, afforded him the opportunity to display himself to advantage in that rôle at recent auction sales. He has bought several good paintings lately, and is in a fair way to become the possessor of a collection by no means unimportant as to names of artists. He has begun to read books on art, and he discourses fluently about atmosphere, perspectives, and values.

He goes to the exhibits regularly, but hardly with that deep appreciation that might be supposed to characterize the true art lover.

A few days ago he telephoned to a friend to meet him at his apartments in the course of the afternoon.

"I'm just going over to Blank's," he said, "to look over a collection of paintings, and I'll come right home when I'm through. Wait for me there."

The friend made his appearance promptly, and fifteen minutes later the would-be patron of the arts came in.

"Hello, you're back early," said the friend. "It didn't take you long to look over the collection."

"No," was the answer, "you see, they're all small pictures."

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LONG FIGHT PRESAGED OVER GILMAN MILLIONS

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THE TEA MERCHANT'S HISTORY

His Fear of His Brothers and His Bitter War at Law—Question of Residence.

That the battle for the millions left by the tea merchant George Francis Gilman, who died at Bridgeport on March 3, will be a stubborn and prolonged one was clearly presaged, in the opinion of lawyers able to judge of such things, by the vigorous difference of opinion among even heirs of the whole blood upon the question of the appointment of administrators, which was mooted before Judge E. P. Nobbs of the Bridgeport Probate Court.

There will be many conflicting interests in this war for money. Perhaps as strange a fact as any in this most peculiar case is that most of those who contest for a share in the tea merchant's estate very cordially hated George Francis Gilman while he lived. It was stated before the Probate Court, too, that there were other unsettled legal disputes among these heirs concerning other property which they have inherited.

The first of the interests involved is that of the whole-blood heirs. They are the only ones recognized by the laws of Connecticut. They maintain that the residence of the deceased was in the State of Connecticut. Then there are the half-blood heirs, who are recognized by the laws of New York. They maintain that the tea merchant's legal residence was in New York. A third interest is what the heirs call the nebulous theory of Mrs. Blakely Hall, who lived with her mother at the Gilman home, and who was a great friend of the millionaire. She says when the proper time comes she will assert a valid claim to a large portion of the Gilman estate. The State of Connecticut, too, has given notice that it will appear as a party in interest in all discussions as to the disposition of the estate. The activity of the State in this matter was characterized by a lawyer in the Probate Court in Bridgeport as extraordinary and unprecedented.

It is one of the many strange features of the case that the question of residence came up in the settlement of the estate of Nathaniel Gilman, the eccentric father of the eccentric George Francis Gilman. This question of residence precipitated a fight between the two branches of the family of Nathaniel Gilman which was not settled even in the courts until nearly thirty years after his death. There was a schism between the children of his first wife and those of his second wife which has never been removed.

Through all this strange case runs the history of a remarkable family. Nathaniel Gilman was born in New Hampshire before the United States became a Government. He became interested in shipbuilding when a young man, and early manifested a singular ability to accumulate money. When the war of 1812 came on he had a number of ships. By privateering and trading during that struggle he laid the basis of what was afterward to become a great fortune. He came to New York in the twenties and established a hide and leather business in Gold Street. He was a queer individual, a daring speculator, a taciturn, secretive trader. He did a large business in loans, and there are reports that he was a hard debtor.

NATHANIEL GILMAN'S MARRIAGES.

When quite young Nathaniel Gilman married. The children of the marriage were Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., George Francis Gilman, Mrs. Edward McClellan, Mrs. Isaac B. Redington, Mrs. Sarah Norton, Mrs. Sumner Percival, and Winthrop Gilman. The Summer home of the family was at Waterville, Me., and here all of them spent a great deal of their time.

In 1843 Mrs. Gilman died. Two years later the widower married again, Joanna Boyd being the bride. Nathaniel Gilman had inherited some property from his first wife, and it was his desire that this should descend to his daughters by that mariage. When Joanna Boyd married Gilman, therefore, he gave three notes to his respective daughters of $3,000 each. For some capricious reason Nathaniel Gilman would not sign these notes himself. He induced his son to sign them, and then indorsed them himself.

With each of these notes Nathaniel, Sr., gave an instrument of law enabling the daughters to use the interest on the notes while they lived, and arranging that they could devise the principal when they died. Nathaniel Gilman, true to his instincts, however, attached a string to all of this. He stipulated that, while he never expected to want this money again, in case he did need it he could have it all back.

Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., died in 1854. The notes were paid off and the money was reinvested, the firm of Cors & Sniffen of New York giving a note for $7,500 payable to Isaac Redington, as trustee, for the benefit of the Gilman daughters. In 1854 Gilman himself collected the money on the notes, signing himself "Isaac Redington." He then continued to pay the interest on them until he died, in 1859.

When Gilman, Sr., died the children of the first wife applied for executors to be appointed under the New York laws, they alleging that Gilman was a resident of New York. The first executors, therefore, were George Francis Gilman, Edward McClellan, and Isaac Redington. They immediately took possession of the New York property, amounting to $500,000 in value. Anna K. Gilman, Frazier Gilman, and Charles were appointed administrators in Maine, it having been provided by the Legislature of that State that a will could be filed there by copy. The children of the first wife refused to file a will in Maine.

When the New York executors qualified Isaac Redington applied on behalf of the daughters for $6,000 of the estate to satisfy the lapsing fund which Nathaniel Gilman had collected five years before he died. George F. Gilman agreed that this amount should be surrendered, with the understanding that it should be invested in United States bonds and the bonds delivered to him, as Redington's agent, to meet the trust claim.

Here again appeared another of the strange characteristics of George Francis Gilman, the tea merchant. After having these bonds delivered to him he locked them up in his safe and they were not again discovered until 1881. He then made good the amount of the bonds and paid the back interest. In the meantime, however, the Percival children had brought suit and recovered the value of their mother's interest in the fund. In 1877 Mrs. Caroline G. Garczynski, a daughter of Mrs. Redington, sued to recover her share in her mother's portion of the trust fund. This suit terminated in 1891 in a judgment for costs against Mrs. Garczynski. The counsel in the case had been unable to find the old written agreement signed by Nathaniel Gilman creating the trust fund, and the existence of the bonds in George F. Gilman's safe had been entirely lost sight of.

Thus it came about that as recently as Jan. 23 of this year representations were made to the Supreme Court in this city that the bonds were in Gilman's hands before 1877. The court was asked to vacate the judgment against Mrs. Garczynski, and the case was referred to ex-Judge Henry E. Howland for examination sixty-one years after the original source of the litigation came into existence.

When Nathaniel Gilman died the question of the place of his residence came up at once. He had been evading taxes and had sought by all possible means to avoid the making of a personal declaration as to his residence. Anna K. Gilman afterward said that the body of Nathaniel Gilman was taken away from the home in Waterville, where he died, and rushed to New York, where it was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The children of the second wife had desired that the body be buried in Maine.

This daughter, Anna K. Gilman, was one of the children of the second marriage of Nathaniel Gilman. The others were Charles, Theophilus, Frazier, and Winthrop. Anna was a beautiful girl, but she cared little for society. Her fondness was for the counting house, and she was the favorite child of her father. She spent much of her time in her father's establishment in Gold Street and developed a wonderful acumen in judging business affairs.

THE LEGISLATURE INVOKED.

In Nathaniel Gilman's will it was provided that his widow should have only $15,000. According to the Maine laws, a widow, if dissatisfied with the provision for her in her husband's will, could appeal to the Judge of Probate to set aside the will and make more suitable provision for her support. Anna K. Gilman was not satisfied with even this, however. She planned that she and her mother should go to Augusta, the State capital, and seek to induce the Legislature to pass another law. This law was to make it possible that the Judge of Probate could not only add to the amount left to the widow, but might also set aside a suitable amount for the maintenance of the children. Anna K. Gilman pushed this matter to its conclusion, and, through her own personal efforts, is said to have secured the passage of the law she desired. At any rate the law was passed in 1860 and the Probate Judge awarded $75,000 for the mother and daughter.

George F. Gilman now appears in dispute of the amount awarded to his stepmother and half-sister. He appealed the award of the Probate Judge to the Supreme Court. That court sustained the judgment of the Probate Court and added $10,000 to the amount awarded. Anna K. Gilman and her mother thereupon levied upon the property of George F. Gilman in Maine to satisfy their claim, he being one of the executors of the father's estate. Even after the levy there was still about $60,000 due the mother and daughter.

In 1886 Anna and her mother came to New York and began an action in the United States courts against George F. Gilman on the Maine judgment to enforce the claim against the New York assets. George F. Gilman thereupon agreed to pay two of the Percival children $10,000 and $7,000, respectively, as an advance on their shares of the estate, in consideration of their allowing the use of their names as plaintiffs in a suit in the State courts. Through Judge Barnard they obtained an injunction against the trial of their case in the United States courts. The case went to the New York Supreme Court, which decided that Nathaniel Gilman's residence was in New York, thus vitiating the decree of the Maine courts, which had decided that the residence was in Maine.

Defeated in this action, the children of the second marriage induced Isaac Redington, one of the New York executors, to join with them. Charles and Anna then came here to qualify as executors. There were then five executors, the children of the second wife having three of them. With this majority in the executors' council, they voted that a number of mortgages should be assigned to Joanna B. Gilman, with themselves as legatees.

In 1870 there was an earthquake for the Gilman heirs. Edward McClellan had had control of a large part of the estate and he had speculated with the money. It was discovered in that year that he had embezzled about $300,000 of the estate's money. He suddenly disappeared. He returned in a few months by agreement that he should not be prosecuted and deposited $90,000 in a trust company, and his wife gave a mortgage on all her property to John E. Parsons, as trustee. McClellan died at Darien, Conn.

In 1871 and 1872 many efforts were made to compromise between the family factions. Several times an agreement was almost reached, when Anna K. Gilman would object to a small part of the understanding. In 1872 an agreement was signed by all the heirs except Anna. She was at that time in Europe. She heard of the prospective arrangement and at once returned to this country. As soon as she arrived she appealed to the Surrogate's Court and succeeded in getting herself in a position to object to the agreement. Later she did object in the courts to the direct payment of $50,000 to her mother. The agreement was that this sum was to be paid out of the $200,000 of the original estate the heirs had placed in the hands of a trust company. Anna maintained that this sum of $50,000 should be paid by George F. Gilman. The court sustained Anna's contention. The money, however, was never paid by George F. Gilman. This for the reason that when the entire estate was finally disposed of in 1888 George had bought up the shares of Theophilus and Frazier, the one-half share of the Percivals, and the share of the Nortons. This final decree of settlement held that Anna owed the estate $10,000.

In 1881 an effort was made to remove George Francis Gilman as one of the executors of the New York estate because he was "an imbecile and a non-resident." It was alleged that his home was in Connecticut. Gilman appeared on the scene, however, and swore that Black Rock was merely his Summer home, and that his real residence was still in New York.

FEARED HIS BROTHERS.

George Francis Gilman, however, had practically disappeared from view in 1877. It was on Feb. 3 of that year that, when going from Judge Fullerton's office in the Equitable Building, he was met by his brothers Charles and Frazier, who demanded a settlement. This ended in a row, which carried the principals to the Tombs Police Court. George F. Gilman lived after that in terror of his brothers. He was always afraid of being assassinated. Frazier Gilman says now that his brother had hired his coachman, Halloran, to kill him, and that every effort was made to hound him down. At any rate, the tea merchant became a recluse after this. He appeared in New York only occasionally, and most of his consultations with his lieutenant, George H. Hartford, were held at the Black Rock estate.

In the early eighties McClellan and George Gilman made an accounting of the estate of the father. It was referred to Albert Matthews. Nothing was done with it at first, however, and Matthews went to Europe. In 1885 it was decided by the heirs to demand of George Gilman a deposit of $240,000 as an executor of the estate. It was sought to prove that George was a non-resident, and that the New York heirs were therefore entitled to security. Deeds, records, &c., were secured in which Gilman's residence was stated as Bridgeport, but he himself again appeared in New York and swore that his fortune was worth more than double the amount of the security asked, and that he was still a resident of New York. The effort to get the security therefore fail

The sons [illegible] haniel Gilman had interesting rec[illegible] Winthrop Gilman ran tanneries in [illegible]herland County. He had a leather store in Cliff Street, New York. He once laid aside some valuable deeds that were given to him as security for a loan and that years found himself the possessor of property of great value in the City of Milwaukee. His family and heirs live there now.

Charles Gilman staid in Waterville while all the fighting was in progress. He made a contract with a baker there to supply him for life with molasses, pork, beans, and room. The baker was to get as a consideration the dried wood on the Gilman place. This queer contract was sealed and a copy of it sent to George F. Gilman, with a message from Charles that he was now ready to fight him during the rest of his life.

Charles a few years later shot a man for not removing a fence from his property. For this he was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. When the estate was settled in 1888 Charles's share was $30,000. He invested half the sum in a fine blooded stallion. The horse died a week later of poison. Charles was then a man of forty-five years of age. He married that year and died later. He left his property to his son Charles, who is now one of the claimants for an interest in the George Francis Gilman estate. The Waterville estate at the time of his death was estimated to be worth $100,000

Mrs. Lydia E. Bradford of Skowhegan, Me., and Mrs. Garczynski were the two daughters of Isaac Redington and his wife, Mrs. Bradford is understood to be quite wealthy. Mrs. Garczynski many years ago secured a divorce from her husband. The daughters of Winthrop Gilman were Mrs. Nellie Tuttle of Milwaukee and Mrs. Caroline Scammon of Brooklyn.

Theophilus Gilman enjoyed his part of his father's estate through a trustee until his wife died. Aaron Healy was the trustee. When the wife of Theophilus died the trustee was discharged.

Anna K. Gilman, who so long fought her half-brother George, went to England about ten years ago to live. Her health broke down, and she is now an inmate of a sanitarium in Clapton, near London, England. A complete list of the Gilman heirs who in various capacities seek a part in the division of the estate is as follows:

Alfred Gilman, New York, nephew; George McClellan, Northampton, Mass., nephew; Edward S. Percival, New York, nephew; Carolina Scammon, 1,282 President Street, Brooklyn; Nellie Tuttle, Milwaukee, Wis.; Olivia Dow, Lynn, Mass.; Lydia R. Bradford, Skowhegan, Me.; Caroline G. Garczynski, 89 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., niece; Caroline C. McClellan, Darien, Conn.; Edward L. Norton, New York, grandnephew; Minnie N. Little, New York, grandniece; Ellen A. Starr, Manila, Philippine Islands, grandniece; Mary Ford, California; the infant children of Milford H. Norton, a grandnephew; George Percival, Philadelphia, grandnephew; Theophilus Gilman, 18 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, half-brother; Frazier Gilman, South Dakota, half-brother; Anna K. Gilman, Clapton, N. E., London, England, half-sister; Charles Gilman, Waterville, Me., nephew, and Edward S. Percival, residence unknown, nephew.

Hebrew Asylum Benefit.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum announces that the performance which will take place at the Casino Theatre this evening in aid of the Hebrew Infant Asylum is already an assured financial success, nearly all the boxes and seats having been sold. The performance will include an operetta, a one-act play, and a musical programme, in which Herr Fritz Kreisler, violinist; Gwilym Miles, baritone; Karl Grienauer, 'cellist, and Mme. Hissen di Moss, contralto, will participate.

Business Women to Meet.

The Business Woman's Association will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, March 26, at the clubrooms, 108 Fulton Street. Mrs. England, a soprano, will sing; Mrs. Schlosser, the blind pianist, and the Misses Bellaire, violinist and accompanist, respectively, will play.

GOLD MINING IN MONTANA

Low-Grade Ores, Formerly Worthless, Bring in Best Returns.

Modern Machinery Means Millions a Year to Inhabitants of the State—The Cyanide Process.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., March 23.—Two common miners took a lease on a mine in Madison County, shipped two carloads of ore which netted them $21,000, and in addition they took out a quantity of second-class ore for which they received $1,200, making a total of $22,200 for one year's work for two men. This is indeed a fortune for these two men, whose total capital stock was muscle.

Within the last ten days a man named John Beahm discovered a rich ledge of gold ore from which he took out in less than a week over $5,000 in gold. He had a small hand satchel full of ore which was so valuable that he rented a safety-deposit box in one of the Helena banks in which to store it. It was almost solid gold. A careful estimate made by an assayer in Helena as to the value of this satchel full of gold specimens found the value to be something over $1,500.

Zack Vinson took a lease on a portion of the Bell Boy Mine, and took out in less than a month $4,900. R. A. Bell in the East Pacific mine at Winston found half a ton of gold ore, a careful sampling and assay of which gave a total value of over $24,000.

Rich finds such as these are not, as is commonly supposed, the source from which the recent phenomenal increase in the world's production of gold is due, nor is the stock of gold in the world materially increased by newspaper-boomed discoveries like Cape Nome and the Klondike. The world's increased production of precious and semi-precious metals results from the application of modern reduction processes to well-known deposits of gold and other precious metals. The search of the skillful mine operator nowadays is not for very rich but for large bodies of low-grade ores. The informed mining engineer looks for quantity and quality. His first question is the width and extent of the ore body, and then the average assay value. The low average values of the ore of the great dividend payers are a revelation to the average man not familiar with the modern mining methods. The Alaska Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, one of the great gold mines of the world, is an apt illustration of the point under discussion. The ore in this mine averages $2.06 and the net profit only 84 cents per ton, and yet the dividends on each year run into the hundreds of thousands.

The great Anaconda mine in Montana produces annually, upward of $18,000,000 and makes a profit of about $4,000,000 a year. This was done out of ore that averaged less than $10 per ton, the net profit being less than $2 a ton. This mine produces more copper than the entire State of Michigan. It is also among the largest producers of silver, its yearly output being over 6,000,000 ounces. There are half a dozen other great copper mines in Montana paying enormous dividends from ore which averages about the same value.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING MACHINERY.

It is a safe assertion that of the $68,500,000 of the precious and semi-precious metals produced in Montana during the year 1901, at least 90 per cent. came from ore that ten years ago could not have been profitably worked. There have been marvelous evolutions in the treatment and mining processes of the last ten years. Ten years ago the average cost of smelting in the State of Montana was about $25 per ton; to-day the cost of smelting is less than $10 per ton. Great as has been the reduction in the cost of smelting, the widening of production due to this cause is small compared with the revolution that has been worked by what is called concentration. Concentration consists, briefly, in the separation of the metallic particles from the inclosing quartz or gangue. A correct understanding of this mining process involves a brief explanation.

Precious metals are usually associated in chemical combination with iron, lead, copper, and, in fact, nearly all the metals known to science are combined with gold and silver in various chemical combinations. These commoner metals, which, in technical language, are called base metals, are the metallic particles which are inclosed in the quartz and carry the gold and silver. These metallic particles are heavier than the quartz which incloses them. This difference in specific gravity is relied upon to separate the metallic particles from the quartz. The ore is first crushed by stamps or rolls, and the separation is effected mechanically by the difference in specific gravity between the metallic particles and the quartz. Water is the instrument almost universally used, the water carrying off the lighter quartz, leaving the metallic particles behind. The elimination of the quartz condenses the metallic particles from several tons of ore as it was originally taken from the ground into one ton of concentrates.

The concentrating mills are of large capacity, and are automatic, requiring very little labor, consequently the cost of this process is small, frequently as low as 25 cents per ton. The resultant product is much easier to smelt, the refractory silica being eliminated and smelting charges reduced sometimes as much as 75 per cent.

The copper ores of the Butte mines in their natural state would cost more to smelt than the metals recovered, yet after concentration most profitable results are obtained. The testimony in the recent big mining suits of the famous Anaconda and the equally profitable Boston and Montana mine at Butte showed that profit was made in handling ores that contained as low as $8 per ton in copper, gold, and silver. The size and vast sums of money that are invested in plants to treat these low-grade ores must be seen to be appreciated.

The works of the great copper and gold mines in Montana and the smelting plants and concentration mills that have been erected within the last ten years will aggregate at least $50,000,000 in total expenditure. These concerns buy mining timber by the hundred square miles, railroads forty and fifty miles in length are built to these timber lands, and to vast coal fields, whose total output is consumed by single mining properties. The enormous first cost and increasing sums necessary to pay dividends on the capital invested all depend upon the margin of profits, in many instances as low as 50 cents per ton.

ANACONDA'S BIG OUTPUT.

It is the quantity that is annually treated that makes the business a profitable one. Few people can form any conception of the quantity that is handled by single mines. The Anaconda Company handled upward of 1,500,000 tone of ore in 1900. Thousands of men were directly employed in the mines and an equal number indirectly in supplying the mines and mills with timber, coal, and other supplies. Of the $20,000,000 that will be produced by the Anaconda Company in 1901, about $16,000,000 will be expended for labor and supplies.

The mines that are here described are the ones wherein the concentration process is employed. There are several other modern processes that are being successfully operated at the mines in the West. The one which next to concentration has affected the mining industry most favorably is the cyanide process. It is this process that has made a success of the Rand mines in South Africa. These South African mines were worthless, practically so, without the cyanide process.

The cyanide process briefly is the dissolving of fine gold in the crushed ore by a dilute solution of cyanide of potassium and the subsequent precipitation of the gold from the solution of cyanide with fine zinc shavings. The ordinary plant is inexpensive and simple in operation. The cost of the process is small. Twenty large cyanide plants have been erected in Montana during the last two years, the most notable one being the one erected to treat the tailings from the famous Drumlummon mine near Helena. Although this mine has produced about $18,000,000 in gold and silver during the eighteen years of its operation and to-day is more profit is being made by the cyanide treatment of the waste tailings than is made from the ore of the mine

The money lavished by the best mine operators of the country in experiments and testing ores to determine the most economical method of treatment would astonish the average man who imagines that it is only necessary to find the ore body to make a fortune. A big mining syndicate has spent at least $100,000 in money and four years of time in developing and testing in small mills the ores of a vast deposit of low-grade gold ore above Helena. These tests and experiments have demonstrated that $2.60 per ton in gold can be saved from this ore, or 54 cents per ton more than the Treadwell mine. This deposit covers several square miles to an average depth of 150 feet. It will be seen then that there are hundreds of millions of tons in this deposit. It is a variety of lava technically called porphyry, and the gold is scattered through the mass in its native form—that is to say, it is what is known in mining parlance as free milling ore.

The plan finally determined upon by these gentlemen is to build a railway twenty-five miles in length and bring the ore down to the Missouri River in the vicinity of Helena, and build a stamp mill of several hundred stamps, employing the electric power now developed in the Missouri River to furnish the necessary power to run the stamps. It is estimated that with a mill of 1,000 stamps the average daily profit will be $1,500 per day, or over $500,000 per year.

It has been attempted here briefly to outline the effect of modern methods of treatment upon the gold and silver production of the world, and the few instances cited of the numerous ones that exist give a fairly good idea of what is going on in the mining world all over the West. Montana does not have a monopoly of the application of modern mining methods and processes, but the fact, however, that the services of young men trained in the Montana mines are eagerly sought by people who are starting mining enterprises in other sections of the world is satisfactory proof of the perfection attained in this section in the treatment of ores containing precious and semi-precious metals.

FASHION NOTES FOR MEN.

The frock coat will have a serious blow this Spring. One authority says that no man should wear a frock coat, except on his wedding day and when he is an old man. It is a State garment, and like the King's coronation robe, is only for special occasions. The substitute for a frock coat is a cutaway, single breasted, with long skirts. It has been evolved from the garment which John Drew introduced at the Horse Show, two years ago, a species of sporting cutaway with long skirts, in which there were pockets with flaps. There are no flaps in the new cutaways, which will be generally worn this Spring. The material will be vicuna and worsted goods, and the color black. Until reaching the waistline, this new coat looks like the famous single-breasted frock, which King Edward was said to have worn last year at a garden party. With this coat goes the top or silk hat, and as it is a garment of semi-state, it may be worn at all afternoon functions, and it absolutely takes the place of the frock coat, and is more comfortable and less formal.

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The plaited shirt bosom is one of the "new" things which the haberdashers are exhibiting now. The plaited shirts are in colors. Symphonies in yellow and pale greens are now among the latest. Whether the well-dressed man will take to these shirts is a question. The idea of booming them along is evidently in obedience to the wishes of those who would see the shirtwaist man in all of his glory. But that individual still seems to be more of a dream than a reality. The shirts are pretty, however, when the colors are not too striking. The bosoms have three large mother-of-pearl buttons. So far, the designs are conservative, solid colors, and not contrasting shades, being shown.

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Otherwise the colored shirt of the Spring and Summer will not be as brilliant of hue as in former years. Stripes up and down are among the favorite patterns, and there has been quite a run on black and white—that is, white shirts with a thin black stripe. White shirts, also, with small black designs, are greatly in vogue. The general mourning in England has much to do with this fashion on this side.

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The all-around high-banded collar will be the favorite neckwear of the Spring and Summer, except with evening dress, when the tall straight standings are worn. The question of colored collars of the same material as the shirt, especially for negligés, has been broached, but the white linen turn-down will remain the first in popular favor. The corners are rounded and the collar is quite high, although not so exaggerated in shape as those of last season. For evening wear the tall straight standing is the proper collar. There has been some reaction in favor of the standing collar with "wings," or turned down in front, and they have been seen in London with evening wear.

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The long narrow tie known as the "Derby," and worn with a high-banded turndown collar, will be the leading cravat for Spring and Summer. These ties are arranged in a small knot, drawn very tight, and the stick pin is thrust in the material a short distance below the knot. Although these ties are seen everywhere in all shades, the black are the smartest. One of the fashionable haberdashers has introduced a striped tie of this kind, which is enjoying a vogue just at present. Otherwise black silk and satin four-in-hands, also tied with a small tight knot, are considered chic by those who are a bit conservative in taste.

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The business, lounge, or sack suit, by whatever name you may choose to call it, will be made of gray or Scottish mixtures. In some of the patterns there is a suspicion of olive and ash green. The vogue of double-breasted fancy waistcoats has departed, especially for morning or business wear. The waistcoat is high, single-breasted, and the corners at the waistline are rounded. The trousers will not be so full over the thighs, and will present an even width.

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Flannels will be very much worn in the later Spring and in the Summer Stripes, however, will not be fashionable. The adoption of dark blue flannel lounge suits with a striped pattern at the cheapest ready-made shops has made them an impossibility in the wardrobe of the man who wishes to be considered well dressed. Blue serge, always reliable, will come in again for more favor than last year. Much black and dark mixtures of all kinds will be worn. Browns and very light grays will not be as much in vogue as in former years.

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The Spring derby has a bell, but not too pronounced, and the slightest suspicion of a curl to the brim. The tall straight derby, which has been christened after the heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain, is enjoying a short lived popularity.

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There is hardly any change in the shape of the top hat. It is less belled and the brim is a bit straighter. The Homburg hat in gray and black will be seen again, but the sombrero is bad form, and the colored band outside the hat will not be worn by any one who has the slightest pretense to being well turned out. It is too early to speak of straw hats, but from indications the shapes will be much the same this season as they were the last year.

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Tan shoes will come in with the Summer. The Oxford tie is now very popular for late Spring and Summer. For afternoon wear and general street use the buttoned black leather boot is the most popular. Patent leather shoes are but little worn on the street. Toes are rounded, not pointed, and the boot of the present day shows a breadth of sole and a solid look generally.

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The bow tie will come into favor a little later in the season. They will be tied in very small shapes with a tight knot, and on the order of the old butterfly, but not as pronounced in shape. The favorite colors and designs will be blues and dark greens. The old-time foulards will be worn by many. For the afternoon and receptions the once-over effect in color and small design is most appropriate. These are worn with frock or cutaway coat and tall, straight, standing collar.

DRUGGIST'S NOVEL ENTERPRISE.

Gratis He Furnishes Boiled Drinking Water to All and Sundry.

Incidental to the muddy water reign in Harlem one Lenox Avenue druggist has solved the problem for at least a small portion of the people up town, and through his enterprise they are getting clear, pure water free. At the same time, a stranger passing his door would believe that he had turned his place into one of the regular Kansas "joints." Men, women, and children with pitchers, bottles, pails, and, in fact, all kinds of vessels that are capable of holding water, form a regular procession in and out of the store.

The druggist, after he had run out of the regular bottled water he had been selling and found out that he could get no more for several days, started his new enterprise. He fixed up his soda water equipment and soon filtered a quantity of the muddy water. Not satisfied with this process alone, he began to boil the water. He then placed a large sign in the window which read, "Free Drinking Water. Come in and Take Some Home." The fact that he was giving water away soon spread throughout the neighborhood and beyond.

In less than three hours he had given away 400 gallons in small quantities. Ever since he started this enterprise two of his clerks have done nothing but look after the water trade. At times the demand is so great that people take the boiling water right out of the vessel on the fire.

THE ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER

CALL AND HEAR IT.

The Angelus is an instrument by means of which any one can play any piano.

The performer controls the expression, this being one of the chief charms of this instrument

There is no other Piano-Player with which you can produce the effects you can with the "Angelus."

The "ANGELUS" is the Original Piano Player

and no imitation made compares with it. We want you to satisfy yourself as to this fact, and ask that you call and make the comparison. Our instruments cheerfully shown to any one.

Angelus Piano Player, $225. Angelus Orchestral, $250.

Wilcox & White Co. New York Salesrooms, 164 5th Av., nr. 22d St.

Main Office and Factory, Meriden, Conn.

A TAR'S EXPERIENCES IN DRIVING BARGAINS

How He Met with Discomfiture in a London Shop.

Fakir in Smyrna Sold Him a Damascus Blade That Wouldn't Uncoil from His Neck.

A crowd of unusually good proportions was gathered in a down-town auction room the other day, and the auctioneer, surrounded by a bewildering array of Oriental tapestries, curios, and objets d'art, held aloft a rare and beautiful vase of great age and exquisite workmanship.

"This, gentlemen," said he, as he gazed lovingly at it, "may be said to be the pièce de résistance of our collection. It is plainly out of place here. It ought to have a place in one of our National museums. It is one of the best existing specimens of those almost mythical masters of the ancient time. I am convinced that there are some among you who are to a greater or less extent connoisseurs of art. To such it is needless for me to explain the origin and history of such a work. To others its own beauty will appeal more forcibly than words. How did it come here and for sale? No matter. It must be sold. How much am I offered for it?"

And the auctioneer, breathing hard, looked about him for an instant.

"Dollar!" came in a deep bass voice from the rear of the room.

The auctioneer fairly squirmed with disgust, and everybody turned toward the maker of the miserable bid. They saw a hairy middle-aged man, dressed in the uniform of a man-o'-war's man and having a purple star tattoed on the back of each hand. He did not seem in the least perturbed by the many glances turned upon him, and when the auctioneer, in a tone of withering sarcasm, inquired once more:

"Will the collector repeat his bid?" answered promptly:

"Dollar."

A moment later some one raised the bid and the price gradually went up by leaps and bounds until the vase was finally knocked down for a very large sum. The sailor never bid again, and soon left the place in disgust, and went around to a nearby saloon to drown his feelings. Here, to a group of curious ones, he explained himself.

"I'm on shore leave," he said, "and when I passed that auction room and saw all that there Eastern looking stuff it reminded me of old times and I went in. The likes of fancy pots and daggers and rugs and things all jumbled together always takes me back to the shops and bazaars of Port Said and Alexandria, Salonica and Smyrna, and I can fairly smell them beggars what sells it—the meanest, scurviest lot of highway robbers what ever cheated an honest Christian out of pocket money.

"As I was sayin', the bare sight of the stuff what they sell in the Far East always makes me shrivel up an' grow mean and miserable in makin' a bargain, for after a fellow has haggled for a few cruises in the east end of the Mediterranean it takes him the best part of a lifetime to cure himself of the idea that all storekeepers are a lot of fakes.

"Why, one time when I was puttin' in a cruise on the European station we made a quick run from Port Said around to the English coast, and I went up on leave from Gravesend to London. I went into a big store to buy a shirt. The clerk showed me some shirts, and with the feelin's of the East still strong in me, I wouldn't let him see that I wanted a shirt. I tried to make him think I didn't want a shirt. Finally, comin' to the garment I wanted I asked, careless like:

"'How much?'

"'Six shillin',' said the clerk, bowin' politely.

"'Give you one shillin' for it,' said I, just as I would in Port Said, an' makin' out as if I was about to start out.

"Well, Sir, would you believe it, that clerk didn't even give me an answer. Instead of calling me back and reducin' the price a little an' hagglin' over it for a matter of an hour, as a merchant of the Far East would 'a done, he just looks at me with a sympathizin' smile and lets me walk on out.

"One time we was lyin' in Smyrna keepin' an eye on the slaughter of the Armenians by the Turks, and it was here that I got my best lesson in driving a trade in the East. I was on shore leave and was strollin' along on the square in front of the old Youssef Mosque when I comes upon a man with a bundle of Damascus blades under his arm. One of the blades he carried in his hands to show off with and give an idee of the quality of the metal.

"It was the prettiest piece of steel I ever expect to see. A delicate sort of blackish blue and tapering down to a point as thin pretty near as paper, and when he whirled it over his head it twisted and squirmed like some sort of a snake and seemed to purr like an Angora cat. Then he would twist that thin blade round and round his neck, and when he let go of it it would unwrap itself like lightning and fairly sing a song. Ah, but it was a blade for you and I wanted one just like it.

"Well, I went at that man and we haggled an' jawed for the best part of two hours over the price of one of them blades. He wanted $60 for one at first, but I worked hard with him, and along toward evenin' he parted with one of the blades under his arm for an English sovereign, and cried like a child as I walked off with it.

"I may say I was proud of that blade, and I done a lot of blowin' about the bargain I got when I got on board. There was so much talk about it that word got to the Skipper that I had a genouine Damascus blade, and he bein' a collector himself, he sent for me and wanted to see it. I took it out of my clothes locker where I had it stowed carefully, and went up on deck with it. There was the Skipper on the quarterdeck with a couple o' Greek officers and some ladies with him. A lot of enlisted men crowded on the after superstructure to see what I was going to do with the blade.

"When the Skipper called me over and told me he wanted to look at that ar' blade I proudly unwrapped it, and before handin' it to him thought I'd do a few stunts with it. I swished it around in the air a few times, as I'd seen the chap doin' ashore. It didn't sing much, so I tried to do the neck trick. I threw my chest out proud like and wrapped the metal around it like a rope. 'Oh,' said one of the ladies, scared like. Everybody was on pins an' needles. Then I let go of the end of the blade.

"I wish I may go to the bottom if that d——d piece of metal didn't stay coiled about my neck like a piece of tin, and fairly choked me. Of course everybody laughed except me, while I uncoiled that junk from about my neck and, goin' to the side, chucked it overboard.

"I found out afterward that that son of a thief on shore had given me a blade made out of old scrap iron pounded thin and polished. He had one good genooine blade, the one he did stunts with. This blade had been handed down from father to son for about 400 years, and every mother's son of them had made a living with it swindling the unwary asses what came there in ships. That soured me forever on Eastern junk. I don't want none of it at no price."

. . . AT THE . . .

Waldorf-Astoria

. . THE . .

"CROSBY COLLECTION"

. . OF . .

Oil Paintings,

The exhibition and sale of which will be held at the WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, is possibly the most important sale which has taken place in years, both on account of the prominence of the artists whose work is represented and the rare taste which was exercised in choosing fine examples of the best works of these men, the majority of whose names are given below:

Mauve,	Jules Dupré,	Daubigny,	Harpignes,	Jongkind,
Cazin,	Dieterle,	Jacque,	Ziem,	Stark,
Geo. Inness,	Julian Dupré,	Sanchez Perrier,	Perrault,	Berne-Bellecour,
Monchamblon,	Detaille,	Diaz,	Isabey,	J. B. C. Corot,
Von Cedarstrom,	Gérome,	Ricco,	Chas. Meissonier,	Von Lenback,
Ridgway Knight,	Jean Beraud,	Steinheil,	Bruck-Lajos,	Epp.
Loustounan,	Col,	De Neuville,	Rose,	Schenck,
Vibert,	Auguste Bonheur,	Laura Alma-Tadema,	De Haase,	Wm. Hart,
Schreyer,	Detti,	Worms,	Roble,	and others.
Hagborg,	Vollon,	De Camp,	De Schryver.	

The entire colection, consisting of 72 pictures, will be sold at absolute public sale, by order of C. H. Patterson, executor of the estate of the late GEO. L. CROSBY, and will be on free view in the small ballroom of the WALDORF-ASTORIA To-morrow, (MONDAY,) TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, March 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. each day.

SALE on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, March 28th, at 8:15, in the Grand Ballroom.

Catalogues Mailed on Request (price 50c).

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Auctioneer,

33 AND 35 LIBERTY STREET.

BEN, THE DONKEY DIPLOMAT

Wise Old Descendant of Balaam's Charger Up Central Park Way.

Talks to Children in His Own Language and Fools the Clerks Out of Lump Sugar.

Ben the donkey, diplomat, politician, and all around coy old bachelor, is the star attraction in the deer house of the Central Park Menagerie these days. He is but a very little gentleman, with a splotched white and brown hide, and the longest ears and the prettiest face that ever grew on a descendant of Mr. Balaam's charger.

Irreverent people there are who have cast reflections on the aforesaid Mr. Balaam. They suggest that the gentleman should have changed his brand. Others say that a thousand times better would it have been had he sworn off entirely. But if you do not believe that Ben can talk, visit the menagerie almost any time when they will let you in, providing you do not tease the animals, and if you leave without being convinced that Ben is a gentleman and a scholar, and a linguist of rare ability, then Ben is no thoroughbred. He can say things in a language which no male human creature can talk, for he speaks to babies that are led up to his stall to pat him on the velvety nose and to jabber sounds at him that would insult an ordinary Christian's intelligence.

And Ben likes the petting. He comes forward as far as the bars of his stall will let him, and if the chubby little arm with the fat wrinkles is too short, he will stick his nose within reach and look wise and wistful until the operation begins. Then, as the baby hand touches his nose he holds very still for fear of interrupting the process and scaring the life out of the young man. And then he cocks his ears and looks enticing, and shows the whites of his eyes while the little one croons and tries to poke his hands into them.

"You're all right, but ye don't know no better," Ben says plain as day, and nibbling at the nurse girl's cape sticks his ears

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

This is Passion Sunday. From now until Easter, which is a fortnight away, there will be very little entertaining. Palm Sunday will begin Holy Week, and during that time many of the Lenten clubs and sewing classes will not meet. The Easter season, with its many weddings, its promise of some dances, and its coaching parade in May, would seem to revive the tradition of gayeties after Lent. The next two months, however, will be a period of transition. New York for many will simply be a stopping place. The travel to Europe will be quite large, although this Spring it has not been anything like what it was in other years. Those who go abroad, however, will do so for a very short time. May will be passed in Paris and June in London. The Newport season, which is expected to surpass all others in brilliancy, will open in July.

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This has been an unusually gay Lent, and the penitential period has gone rapidly by with those who stopped in town and did not take the accustomed Western or Southern trip. Tuxedo has had an almost continuous season, and Lakewood and other nearby resorts have been well patronized. Bridge is responsible for much of the gayety during Lent, and card parties have gone on unremittingly, afternoon and afternoon, evening and evening. There seems to have been a disposition to divide into cliques, and the numerous little coteries are now more marked than ever. The opera has had a wonderful social season. During Passion Week, it will not be as well patronized by society, as there are many who do not approve of gayeties of any kind during this last fortnight of the forty days.

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The little parties of nomads are slowly returning to New York. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are among the first. They will go shortly to Shelburne Farms, where they will give a series of house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Ogden Mills will return by Easter from California. Mr. and Mrs. Mills will entertain at Staatsburg during the early Spring. Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt and a small party of men are still in the West Indies, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Mildred Stokes are at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly will return within a fortnight from Florida, and they will open Florhelm for the Spring.

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There is a note of preparation at Ferncliff, which would indicate that if Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor go abroad it will be only for a very short period. Col. Astor is having electric launches built for the Spring season, and he and Mrs. Astor are expected at Ferncliff the first week in April. Miss Drayton has been much entertained during her visit to New York. The Misses Van Alen will go abroad for a short season with their father. They will be at Newport this Summer. Mr. Van Alen prefers English life, but his daughters are very fond of New York, where they are great favorites.

***

It is hardly necessary to add a word as to the gayeties at Aiken. Mr. William C. Whitney and Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., have many plans for making the little town in the pine woods of South Carolina the Winter home of the fashionable Meadow Brook and Newport set. Already the place has changed greatly and handsome villas are being built. A large hotel is also promised for next Winter. Pigeon shooting seems to have rivaled polo. One of the most interesting matches took place yesterday in competition for a cup offered by Lady Colebrook. Polo will be on this week and the shooting matches will continue.

***

Spring on the Riviera is always delightful. London is beginning to be depopulated, and every one who can is going to the south of France or to Italy. In London itself it has been a March of colds and grippe. The Spring has been unusually severe and snow and keen winds have prevailed. At Cannes there has been tennis and golf. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Mrs. Robert Goelet have returned in their yachts from a short cruise, and Mrs. Goelet's yacht took part in the regatta in the beginning of the week. Mrs. Walter Kingsland and Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have been among the recent entertainers at the club. Monte Carlo has had a number of duchesses, including those of Devonshire and Marlborough. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin and Miss Iselin, the Count and Countess Sierstorpff, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Douglas Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Swann.

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Two very charming entertainments were given at Cannes a fortnight ago. One of these was a musicale at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, at which were present the Grand Duke Michael, Count and Countess Herman de Pourtales, Mrs. Rita Stokes, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. John Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Singer. The Ladies' Club had an evening at the Cercle Nautique which was well attended. Among the guests were Mrs. John R. Drexel, who was in black, with magnificent pearls; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsland, Mrs. Kingsland, in green moire; Mrs. Meridith Howland, in black velvet brocade; Mrs. Stokes, in white lace, and Mrs. Luckemeyer, in white satin.

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The death on the Riviera, last week, of Mrs. Connolly will throw her granddaughter, Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, as well as a large family connection, in mourning. Mrs. Connolly's husband was well known in New York during the Tweed régime, and at the fall of Tweed he went to Paris to live. In Paris the other day died Mr. Denzil Fox-Strangways, the son of Lord and Lady Ilchester. He was a young man of about twenty-two years of age and quite well known to New York society.

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Sir John Lister Kaye returned this week to Europe. The Dowager Duchess of Manchester and Lady Lister Kaye are at the Savoy, where they are to remain for some time longer. There have been various estimates placed upon the fortune left by the late Fernando Yznaga, but it is conceded that it is quite a comfortable sum, amounting to one or more millions. The only heirs are his mother and his three sisters. As Lady Lister Kaye has no children and Miss Yznaga is still unmarried, there is much likelihood of the present Duke of Manchester inheriting the entire amount in the course of time.

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The Campania, which sailed yesterday afternoon, had booked among her passengers Mr. John D. Crimmins, Jr., Mr. R. M. Clarke, Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Miss Grace Franklin, Mr. J. W. Wells and Miss Wells, and Mrs. George C. Jenkins of Baltimore.

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Among the smaller entertainments of the week not already mentioned were a dinner on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor, a luncheon of the Countess d'Arschot, 27 West Tenth Street, on Thursday; a euchre party on Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Spottswood Schenck, a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes on Tuesday, and a dinner by Mrs. William B. Hoppin on Friday evening.

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The annual retreat of the Children of Mary will be held in Passion Week, and will begin to-morrow afternoon, in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, 49 West Seventeenth Street. Among the members of the Children of Mary are Mrs. Jules Reynal and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud—who will be unable to attend, owing to their being quarantined at the country seat of Mr. Howard Willets, at White Plains—Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Leary, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Joseph Marié, and Miss Marié.

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Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will have a sale on the afternoon of Easter Saturday at her residence, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, for the benefit of the Convalescent Home for Babies, established at Sea Cliff, L. I. There will be a toy table, a bric-à-brac table, a table for useful articles, and a tea table. Among those interested in the sale are Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and Mrs. Henry Parish.

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Mrs. Clarence Peil and Miss Charlotte Peil, 119 East Thirty-sixth Street, have taken a house at Southampton, L. I., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor will be at Oyster Bay this Summer, they having leased their Southampton house.

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The first drag hunt of the Spring season took place yesterday at Meadow Brook. The Rockaway and Meadow Brook Hunts participated. A few of the Meadow Brook people have returned from Aiken. Ralph N. Ellis was master, and among the women in the saddle was Mrs. James L. Kernochan. The hunts will continue on regular days throughout the season.

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Invitations are now being sent out for the "F. F. Cs," or First Friday Cotillions, mentioned a week ago in this column and described at length early in the week in THE TIMES. As stated, the dates are to be Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7, and April 4. The Astor Gallery has been engaged for the dancing and the East and Myrtle Rooms for the supper that will follow. These are to be completely closed off from the rest of the Astoria. It is intended to keep the number of people down to 150, so that there will be no crowding. There are to be few favors—probably only one favor figure, and at most two—but the favors are to be handsome. The patronesses wish it distinctly understood that this series is in no sense a dancing class. A complete list of the twenty patronesses is as follows: Mesdames Maitland Armstrong, Maturin L. Delafield, Frederic J. de Peyster, J. Pierrepont Edwards, E. Morgan Grinnell, John Hone, Woodbury G. Langdon, J. T. Low, Marshall C. Lefferts, Berkeley Mostyn, Henry Lewis Morris, Robert Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, H. F. Osborn, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Henry W. Poor, Edward H. Ripley, J. Ellis Roosevelt, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, and Mrs. Thomas Sturgis.

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The engagement was announced on Tuesday of Eads Everhart Schmidt, son of Max Eberhardt Schmidt of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Miss Jane Gillet, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emslie M. Gillet, and granddaughter of Mrs. Charles E. Milnor of 13 East Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Schmidt is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '99. Miss Gillet made her début about two years ago. The wedding is to take place next Autumn.

***

The tea given by Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey on Thursday afternoon was one of the most notable of the week. Mrs. Bailey's guests included, among others, Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. J. Gelston Floyd, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss McAllister, and Messrs. William Turnbull, J. C. Harvey, Stacy Clark, Alexander Bruen, and others. Miss Grace Atkins Dobson recited with much grace and expression "A Quarter of an Hour," by J. C. Harvey, author of "The Song of the Whistling Camp," and other verses. It will be remembered that Miss Dobson gave a charming recital at the Waldorf-Astoria early in the Winter, and later, while the guest of Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane, in Albany, scored a success in that city in her recitations and cantilations.

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Several important engagements have been announced during the past week, and the Livingston family has been well represented in them. On Tuesday announcement was made of the engagement of Maxwell Stevenson, son of Mrs. A. L. Stevenson, (Miss Anna L. Eve,) and Miss Caroline Livingston, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston of Islip, L. I., and granddaughter of the late Stephen Whitney. Miss Caroline Livingston is a younger sister of Miss Maud Livingston, and has three brothers—Henry W., Cambridge, and Louis J. Livingston.

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On Thursday there was announced the engagement of Robert L. Livingston and Miss Helen L. Kountze. Mr. Livingston is fifth in descent from the third Lord of the Manor, Robert Livingston, who was the first to break the entail. His father was the late Robert L. Livingston, who died in February, 1877. His mother, Mrs. Henry W. Livingston of 55 East Forty-ninth Street, some years after the death of Robert L. Livingston married his brother, Henry W. Livingston. She was before her marriage Miss Mary S. McRa—the original spelling of the name being McCrea—and a granddaughter of John Frederick May of Washington. Miss Kountze is related to the Barclays and De Lanceys, her mother having been Miss Annie P. Ward, a granddaughter of Col. Thomas Barclay, at one time British Consul General for the United States, and who married Miss Susan De Lancey. Miss Kountze is a débutante of the past season, and her brothers, Barclay and W. De Lancey Kountze, are well known. Mr. Livingston's brother, D. McRa Livingston, and his sister, Miss Jacqueline De C. Livingston, are also children of the late Robert L. Livingston. No date has been set for the wedding.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who started for Canada on Friday evening with a party of young people as their guests, will arrive in town to-morrow morning. It was the first intention to travel on Mr. Vanderbilt's special car, but owing to some hitch they went the usual way. Miss Elsa Benson, Miss Emily O'Neill of Pittsburg, and her fiancé, Frederick Townsend Martin, and W. De Lancey Kountze were in the party.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a small dinner last night, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a large and handsome dinner at her residence this evening.

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Mrs. William Barclay Parsons has cards out for a dinner to be given on Tuesday evening, April 9, in honor of Miss Helen Kountze and her fiancé, Robert L. Livingston. Mrs. Stanford White has invitations out for a dinner to be given on March 28, and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster will soon give a luncheon.

***

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the second tournament of the Badminton Club of New York. It is now nearly twenty-five years since the game was introduced from England. The nucleus of the present club was formed in the Winter of 1878-9, and consisted of about forty members. Its first games were played in the old Armory Building on Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street. Many of the patronesses were present yesterday, including Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Rhinelander, Mrs. Sheldon, and others. Yesterday's tournament resulted in the victory going to the team composed of Mrs. George P. Cammann, Mrs. Eugene Hawkins, and Messrs. Goelet Gallatin and Philip Livingston. The opposing team comprised the Misses Louise Hollins and Gladys Smith and Messrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin and Theodore R. Pell. The score was 15 to 6 for the first game and 15 to 4 for the second. The prizes were a silver cup, presented by Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, a liquer flask offered by Miss Margarita Cress for the men, and for the women a large and handsomely decorated box filled with bonbons and a pair of gold bonbon tongs, offered by Mrs. George Kidd, and a silver-mounted clock, offered by Mrs. Amory S. Carhart. On April 13 the playing for the Challenge Cup will begin. The Clarke Cup was presented to the club in 1897 by the Misses Clarke in memory of Bayard Clarke, one of the club's founders, and is to be played for by men only in singles, without handicap. It is to remain the club's property until won three times in succession by the same winner. In 1897 and 1898 it was won by Spotswood D. Bowers, and in 1899 by Theodore R. Pell. The club's Executive Committee is composed this year of J. Philip Benkard, Barclay Ward Kountze, D. McR. Livingston, Howland Pell, Amory S. Carhart, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Charles R. Swords.

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To-morrow will bring the second recital in the series of three that are being given by Charles J. Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes at the Gerrit Smith studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street. Isadore Luckstone is to be the accompanist. To-morrow's programme will embrace selections from Schubert, Schumann, and Franz, the latter being represented by "Widmung," and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Opus 30, No. 2, will be presented. The third and last recital will take place in the same place on April 1.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Severn Trio—pianist, violinist, and 'cellist—assisted by Francis Walker, the baritone, will give a concert at the Hotel Majestic on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The programme will comprise selections from Verdi, Arensky, and others. Several of Dvorak's Slavonic dances will be rendered, and "Suite Orientale," for violin and piano, by Edmund Severn, will be presented for the first time by Mr. and Mrs. Severn. Mr. Walker will sing one of Verdi's arias and Haynes's "The Old Plaid Shawl."

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Miss Felding Roselle, assisted by Miss Avice Boxhall, harpist; Perry Averill, baritone, and Paul Ambrose, as accompanist, is to give a musical matinée at Sherry's on Thursday, March 28, at 4 o'clock.

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At the Waldorf to-morrow afternoon and in the grand ballroom there is to be an operatic matinée by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House. The concert will begin at the unusually early hour of 2:30 o'clock.

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Mr. and Mrs. Maurice L. Powers of 45 West Ninetieth Street will sail for London on the steamship Campania March 23, to be abroad three months.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander of 1,845 Seventh Avenue, will celebrate their fifteenth wedding anniversary to-day.

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The Utopian Euchre Club held its third meeting of the season at the home of Miss M. A. Hudson, 250 West Forty-third Street, on Monday evening last. Some of the members present were Mr. J. F. Burns, President; Miss Emily Theune, Vice President; Miss M. A. Hudson, Secretary; Miss A. A. Sypher, Treasurer. Also the Misses Laura Gleason, Josephine Sypher, Zella White, Kate Keleher, Esther Johnston, Messrs. James Kelsey, Otto Theune, Fred Sheppard, Harry Leit, Steven Hudson, and St. G. R. Bolton. The prizes were awarded to Miss M. A. Hudson and Mr. James Kelsey.

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The operatta, "Trial by Jury," by Gilbert & Sullivan, was recently given at the Columbia Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, by the members of the club, and conducted by Mr. A. Henderson. Mr. Sydney Schwartz was the Judge, Sydney Kraus was the counsel, and the rest of the cast were Miss May Morris, David Friedman, and Emil Meyer. After the performance there was a burlesque on "Florodora," by three couples. A supper and dance followed.

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Among the weddings to occur soon after Easter will be that of Miss Catherine Elizabeth Colwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Warren Colwell of 365 West Twenty-seventh Street, to Henry Harrison Suplee of Philadelphia. The ceremony will take place on Wednesday, April 24, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The bride will be attended by Miss Mary Isabel Harrington Emerson, niece of the bridegroom. The best man will be George Hale Emerson, the ushers will be James Van Vorst Colwell, Charles Augustus Colwell, and Lino Montalvo Colwell, brothers of the bride, and Messrs. Charles Buxton Going, Allen Hazen, and James Chittick. The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus will perform the ceremony, immediately after which there will be a large reception at Delmonico's. Mr. Suplee is of an old French Huguenot family, being descended from Andrea's Souplis, who left France after the dragonnades, which preceded the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Germantown in 1685, and is a lineal descendant of the regicide Major Gen. Thomas Harrison, who signed the death warrant of Charles I. Miss Colwell comes of an old Knickerbocker family, being a granddaughter of John Baker Van Vorst, Esq., of the New York bar and of Lewis Colwell. She is a great-granddaughter of the late John Butterfield of Utica, N. Y., the projector of the overland stage route, founder of the American Express Company, and other National enterprises.

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A sale which is interesting many women is that of the Hahnemann Hospital, which will be given at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday, April 18, between the hours of 2 and 10 P. M., and is in aid of the free beds of the maternity and children's ward. The President of the association, Mrs. Howard Carroll; the Secretary of the committee, Mrs. George W. White, Mrs. Gardiner Wetherbee, Treasurer, and a number of well-known members of the association among whom are Mrs. Clark Bell, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Miss Mary Laidlie Dey, Mrs. Henry C. Fling, Mrs. George W. Powers, and Mrs. William Orton, will form the Reception Committee.

The children will be cared for by Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Anable, who is planning many things to attract and entertain them, while Mrs. Samuel J. Drake will have charge of the children's and babies' table. In the refreshment room Mrs. Alanson Cary, Mrs. William M. Leeper, and Mrs. Max Strakosch will preside. At the table for fancy articles will be Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. James Whitely, and Mrs. Ambrose Taylor, and a corps of young women, among whom will be Miss Gladys Child's, Miss Sprakes, Miss Daisy Sprieker, and Miss De Forest. Mrs. Samuel S. Blood and Mrs. Frank Northrope will be at the confectionery table. The art table will be in charge of Mrs. Charles A. Steyne and Mrs. John R. Stanton. Mrs. Charles Burchard will have the apron table, and Mrs. Issac Stiebel and Mrs. E. Thiele will serve tea, presenting to each patron a handsome cup and saucer. At the flower table will be Mrs. Julius Seymour and Mrs. William B. De Haven. Not the least in interest will be the gypsy tent and palm reading and the package table. Some of the other managers are Mrs. John H. Starin, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mrs. Joseph Decker, Miss Guernsey, Miss Orton, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Lyman Fiske, Mrs. John W. Barrow, Mrs. E. H. Wetherbee, and Mrs. Alexander Chenowerth.

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The operatic matinée at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow afternoon, March 25, to be given as a testimonial to L. M. Ruben by Maurice Grau and several artists of the Metropolitan Opera House, is under the musical direction of Mr. Mancinelli. Among those who will occupy boxes and seats are: Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. Lilly W. Barney, Mrs. A. M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. William Wheelock, Mr. Leonard Lewishon, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dippel, Mrs. Gottsbal, Mrs. Maurice Grau, Mr. John Toniele and daughter, Mr. Charles Frazier, Mr. Thomas Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russak, Col. Agnew, Mr. T. A. Hall, Mrs. Parsons, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Samuel L. Beardsley, Esq., Miss Clover Boldt, and others.

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Mrs. Katharine Fisk is preparing a matinée song recital to be given at the Hotel Netherlands in Easter week, shortly after her return from a concert tour in Canada.

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The Century Cotillion will be danced at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, April 9. Thomas Colston Kinney and James Clark McGuire, whose partners will be Miss Mary Wagstaff and Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence are to lead the cotillion. The patronesses who will receive the guests are Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, and Mrs. John Burling Laurence. Among the managers of the affair are Heth Lorton, John M. Harrington, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Julien J. Mason, Percy Jackson, Charles W. Bateson, Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Dr. Stirling Lee, Taylor, Richard F. Goldsborough, Willis Browning, Joseph F. Simmons, and Dr. George Bolling Lee.

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Miss Anna E. Otten is to give a violin recital at the Waldorf after Easter. Among her patrons and patronesses are Mrs. Francis Kinnicut, Mrs. A. B. Hone, Mrs. Pratt, and Messrs. A. M. Bagby, G. E. Kissel, and J. G. Oxnard.

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Mrs. A. L. Erlanger, assisted by Mrs. W. J. Goulding, is getting up a "charity euchre" to be given at the Hotel Majestic on Friday afternoon, April 12, at 2 o'clock, in aid of the Settlement Home for Crippled Children at 247 West Sixty-ninth Street. The tickets are $1 each and can be purchased at the residence of Mrs. Erlanger, 262 West Seventieth Street or of Mrs. Goulding, 16 West Sixty-eighth Street.

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The marriage of Miss Helen Bray, sister of Mrs. George W. Young of 28 West Seventy-third Street, to Mr. Frank Huntoon Hurd, will take place on the afternoon of April 18 at All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

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Mrs. Rodman M. Price gave a reception on Tuesday evening at her residence, on Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Price was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edwards and Miss Adelaide L. Shiel. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Vermilye, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. Baylis, and Mr. J. F. Shiel.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Rose Liebeskind and Mr. Robert M. Silverman. An engagement reception will be held this afternoon at the residence of Miss Liebeskind, 36 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

FOR ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Festival Promenade to Raise Funds for the Athletic Department.

It is the purpose of the Alumni of St John's College at Fordham to provide the students there with some things they lack for the cultivation of athletics, and to put into perfect condition the things of that kind which they already possess. To that end they have determined to give a festival promenade at Sherry's on Tuesday, April 9.

Among the patronesses of the function are Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. John Grace, Mrs. Alfred V. Amy, Mrs. John Aspell, Mrs. Louis Benziger, Mrs. Nicholas Benziger, Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., Mrs. Edward Edebohls, Mrs. William H. Hurst, Mrs. Hugh King, Mrs. Clendening Eckert, Miss Anna Leary, Mrs. Samuel McMillan, Mrs. Attilis Morosini, Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. D. D. Murray, Mrs. George Renaud, Mrs. Simon Sterne, Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue.

The committee under whose direction the promenade will be given are Dr. James N. Butler, T. J. M. Murray, Dr. Joseph Dunn, T. E. Crimmins, Arthur McAleenan, Robert McDonnell, and Francis O'Neill.

THE SEASON AT LAKEWOOD.

Where Women of Society Combine Pleasure with Rest—Some Notable Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, March 23.—At this season of the year very few society women are to be found in New York. All have retired to the country, exactly as their English sisters are in the habit of doing at the end of the London season. This custom is practiced first and foremost for fashionable reasons, since it amounts to a social departure to be seen too frequently in town during Lent. Such a breech of present-day habit is only permissible for those who are also allowed, through the obscure character of their social pursuits, to indulge in Monday bargain counters and Saturday night opera tickets.

This explains the tide of fashionables which every season fills the Lakewood hotels Ash Wednesday till Easter. For here the society woman finds the required conditions for combining pleasure with rest. Golf, riding, driving, and walking not only afford diversion, but serve as an admirable tonic. Then there are the hydrotherapy baths at the Lakewood for perfecting one's complexion and removing all signs of the unbecoming effects of late theater suppers as well as the dyspeptic results of various nibblings at afternoon teas and receptions.

A favorite hour with these fair dames on recuperation bent is that of five to six in the afternoon. At this hour tea is served at most of the hotels after the English fashion. One of the most effective incidents of the day, in fact, is this display of a dainty tea service; while near at hand are grouped parties of men and women, chating usually over the outdoor sports of the day.

At these informal gatherings the men are seen in their golf togs, with here and there a pink coat to add color to the neutral majority of tweeds and cordurorys. As for the women, these, too, are frequently present in their short skirts, whose abbreviated lengths display a variety of silk clockwork stockings and high-heeled slippers. It is indeed quite the fad at present to wear, indoors, a style of footgear at odds with the practical pattern of golf costumes and walking suits. Thus the younger women especially present at afternoon tea an engaging number of fancy slippers, which are most innocently disposed upon ottomans, else crossed demurely in coquette fashion.

At the Lakewood a new tearoom has recently been fitted up with Japanese decorations, forming a charming background for the groups of women who gather there in the late afternoon.

As a pleasant close to the week's various diversions a high-class entertainment will be given at the Lakewood to-night under the management of Thomas T. Hayden, the blind actor. The principal feature of the programme will be a one-act society play entitled "Separation." The cast includes Miss Jessie W. Balmer, Harry B. Aschoff, Charles Lamb, and Mr. Hayden. Musical selections and recitations will also be given by Miss Mabelle Emslie, Harry Stevens, and Frank Mansfield. The patronesses are Mrs. Kingdom, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. Charles Lutellus Lindley, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. Samuel Shelton Beard, Mrs. Clarence M. Rcof, Mrs. William Bateman Leeds, Miss Gertrude Leslie, Mrs. Frederick W. Downer, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Samuel G. Dennis, Mrs. Felix Campbell, and Mrs. Francis D. Beard.

One of the most successful entertainments of the season was the presentation of "Cranford," which was given last night for the benefit of the Lakewood Public Library. This charming English story was dramatized by two of Lakewood's young society women, Miss A. R. Dashiel and Miss Eleanor Ferris, and was played by the following young women: Miss A. R. Dashiel, Miss Eleanor Ferris, Miss Clara S. Dashiell, Miss Ione Baldwin, Miss Antoinette Merriman, Miss Lillian Baldwin, Miss Anna Beard, Miss Isabel Ferris, Miss Elizabeth Leeds, Miss Leila Gordon, Miss Rachel Shinn, Miss Mabelle Canning, Miss Agnes Davis, Miss Marguerite Glover, and Miss Lillian Burnee. The costumes were patterned after the fashion of 1830, while quaint old songs in vogue during the same period were sung between the acts by Charles E. Burnham.

Two illustrated lectures on the "Passion Play" were given by Prof. Robert Turner in the Church of St. Mary of the Lake on Thursday and Friday evenings. Solos were furnished by several New York singers.

The weekly lectures of Miss Helen Daws Brown and Miss Chadwick continue to attract good audiences. On Tuesday Miss Brown talked interestingly of Sidney Phillips and his drama, "Francesca." Miss Chadwick's next lecture will treat of the "Eternal Feminine."

The past week has been particularly rich in outdoor diversions, beginning with the polo game which took place at George J. Gould's last Sunday. The following players took part: Mr. Gould, R. P. Collier, R. L. Beekman, P. A. Burden, R. Herbert, Seward Carey, James Converse, and G. F. Woodman. Among those present were Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Converse, and the Misses Coudert.

NEW THINGS IN GOWNS.

Many new materials come with a border for trimming, and they are, as a rule, exceedingly pretty and stylish. Being novelties, they are more or less expensive, but it must be taken into consideration that the materials are new, which is something to people who can afford to pay for them; they are wide, and the cost of trimming is eliminated. This, with so many gowns trimmed with expensive laces, is something worth thought.

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A charming stuff in these ready trimmed gown materials is a blue linen canvas, which has a border some two and a half inches wide, crossed by what has the appearance of narrow horizontal tucks or folds in white, their own width apart. The possibilities of such materials when made up, it can be seen, are great. This canvas is beautiful in itself. It is probably of silk and linen combined. It has a beautiful lustre, at any rate, and the appearance of a beautiful old-fashioned silk poplin. It costs $3 a yard.

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Another material is equally charming, though the body of the material would at one time have been scorned for a dust cloth. Yet it is exceedingly pretty and will make up into a very pretty frock. It is of some kind of linen, with coarse, loosely woven irregular threads, making it thin and consequently cool, and it has the prettiest border imaginable. It is of a pretty shade of red—just the right shade to go with the pale linen color of the material—and is embroidered with little red violets and buds, alternating a bud and a violet in line, these not on the red but on the linen itself, while the stems of white run down upon the red border, which is further sprinkled with little dots of white. It is altogether delightful, and if it does not read that way, it is because the imagination cannot put into a picture the printed words.

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A charming gown of some heavy blue linen is made in an extremely pretty fashion. There is a deep yoke of the blue while the remainder of the waist is all of a heavy open linen lace. The upper part of this is appliqued to the yoke, the pattern standing out with delightful effect upon the blue. The waist is pouched in front and straight in the back, and further ornamented with three half-inch stitched bands of the blue upon the lace and running around the entire waist, set at wide intervals. There is a point of the lace put on top of each sleeve, which is cut out below it and finished at the wrist with a little puff of the lace with below that a little shaped band of the blue. The stock of the gown is of the lace, with a narrow stitched band of the blue top and bottom, and—here is a pretty point—on the blue yoke, to break the large plain space there would be without it, are points made of French knots in heavy linen thread. There is quite a long, deep point in the front and smaller ones, one on each shoulder, well back, and the other in the back. They are all made solid with the knots set at short distances apart.

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Those knots are treasures this season. They are like trumps in whist, and—as black has been in dress and millinery for so long—when you don't know what to play in any kind of a gown this Spring, why, put in your French knots.

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Here is another thing that is pretty in a thin waist. This gown is of unbleached linen, with the linen lace, and the entire waist and sleeves of the latter. But over this waist there is what appears to be a square sailor collar in the back and in the front a rather fancifully cut linen yoke set over the lace, and not having the appearance of being attached to it—sloping down in the centre, where it forms a band down the front, ending beneath the ribbon belt. The stock is of the linen, and the whole effect of the gown is very pretty. The sleeves of the lace are fulled in at both seams, giving them the effect of being shirred. There is a little cuff of the linen. The skirt is simply finished with flounce, with a band of the lace at the head and foot.

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Here is a pretty thing in the way of trimming for a pink linen gown. It is some finely flowered material on a white ground, tiny pink and red flowers, with a minute little green, and it is set in quarter-inch bands. The pattern is so small that it has the general effect of being pink and is extremely pretty. It is just a trifle deeper in color than the pink of the frock, and sets it off in a delightful manner. Bands of it are to be seen in the front of the waist, which opens with a little jacket effect, around the sleeves, in the collar and in the flounces of the skirt. That is a little idea which can be varied indefinitely with good effect.

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A pretty gown of white batiste is trimmed entirely with narrow bands of a rather heavy but openwork linen lace about half an inch wide. In this gown the trimming runs up and down, long lines of the lace set down the front of the waist and also of the skirt. The combination is a good one.

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There is nothing very new in putting lace insertions into wash gowns—or any other gowns, for that matter—but it can be done to any extent and in as intricate patterns as may be desired with good effect.

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Jet buckles—the only touch of black on them—are seen on some of the new light hats. They are prettiest when not too large or heavy.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

Here is something which will interest people who have a strong feeling for the opal, either favorable or unfavorable. A priceless Australian opal is to be presented to the King of England. It is two inches long, an inch in depth, and weighs 250 carats. There is only one other opal in the world which can compare with this in size and beauty, and that is owned by the Emperor of Austria, is a Hungarian opal, and has been said to be the finest in the world. Fifty thousand pounds has been offered for it, but neither it nor the opal to become one of the crown jewels of King Edward VII. is purchasable. A higher value has been set on the Australian gem, which is marvelously beautiful. An English woman, speaking of the opal, says: "It is fit to grace the coronet of a Queen, and Queens, fortunately for themselves, are above the vulgar prejudice of believing the opal an unlucky stone." It seems that Queen Victoria had a special liking for Australian opals, and frequently made presents of them to her relatives and friends.

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There is a one-time New England woman who returns to her native place frequently from New York to visit her sister and there has to suffer tribulations more or less trying. Her long absence in a part of the country where a cook is a more important part of the establishment than even in New York makes her less willing than would otherwise be the case to put up with what she considered uncooklike manners. But in the small New England town in which the sister lives if the cook is not treated with a certain deference she leaves immediately, and there is not a "bureau" for miles around, and not a cook would budge from it into the country if there was, so it is necessary to make the best of the circumstances. That is the feeling of the cook's mistress. But the cook's mistress's sister is only a visitor, which is different. She has not yet learned to treat the cook like an old-time friend, but she has sympathy for her sister and she submits in a way. She leaves the house after the first few days and makes the remainder of her visit to her sister in the hotel of the town, and peace reigns everywhere.

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If one now taps lightly on the beautifully rounded, but undimpled cheek of a woman who is not in the first flush of her beauty it is just possible that a discovery may be made. If the cheek is soft and flexible, it is the genuine cheek of the possessor, but if it is hard and solid it is the result of a discovery made recently in Germany. A well-known surgeon has found that by an injection of paraffine under the skin it may be rounded out to almost any extent. The investigations of the learned discoverer were not made in the interests of the science of beauty, but it is possible that they can be used beneficially to correct certain defects. Paraffine can be injected under the skin and remain without causing local irritation. The only trouble is that after the paraffine has cooled it hardens, and there is not the naturalness of soft flesh when it is used.

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A New York woman who likes elaborate handwork on her table linen is having a tablecloth made which will break the records of drawnwork done in this part of the country. It is a cloth for a banquet table—one which will seat at least thirty people—and there will be, when it is completed, one and one-eighth miles of drawnwork on it. This is very wide, and there are several rows of it. Four skilled workers are busy on it constantly, and they have been working for three weeks, and it will probably take them a month more. The work is all of the finest, done with No. 80 thread. One woman drawing threads for a whole day will only provide sufficient work for the workers for another day. They all work with embroidery rings, and work from 9 or 10 o'clock to 4, when the light is good. The cost of the cloth when it is finished will be many dollars.

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The girl was told by her teacher the other day to write a composition upon the value of history. "Tell us what histories are most valuable," said the teacher, and the girl put on her thinking cap. It did not take her long to decide upon the general outlines of her composition.

"I don't know anything about the value of history," she said, decidedly, "and I am not going to write anything."

Then she hied herself to the book shops and there she took down the names of all the histories she could find and the prices of each. She copied them neatly, and when composition day came she read out her list clearly and distinctly, to the surprise of the teacher and delight of her school fellows. "The most valuable histories," she said in concluding her composition, "are usually those which cost the most."

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An up-town woman who knows many business women who "have seen better days" says she finds that the hardest thing for the greater number of them in their business life is going out to luncheon. They dislike mingling with the crowds of all sorts and conditions of people to be found in the business part of the city, and many of them would rather go without eating than to do it. "Why is it,"

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Iceberg.

The Aurora decks my brow with flame;
Rose-red my crystals burn;
Out of the eternal deep I came
And to the deep return.
Born of the herald winds I go;
The trumpets of the desert blow;
And round my breast I wear the mantle of the snow.

Yet by the Polar moonbeams kissed,
A stateller robe is mine;
The silken raiment of the mist
Enshrouds me for a sign.
I am the eldest child of Death,
As that pale vesture witnesseth;
The unresting wave grows still before my frozen breath.

And landsmen, far on Norway's coast,
Have seen my pinions white,
And wondering, asked what strange sea-ghost
Went by them in the night:
As down those racing tides I fled,
A spectre from a world more dread,
Darkening a thousand stars with my tremendous head.

Sometimes to my forlorn domain
There comes a lonely sail;
The rangers of the untraveled main
Who follow the great whale.
When the gray fog lies dank and cold,
Along a slumbering ocean rolled,
Into its shades they steer, with jocund hearts and bold.

Till breaking through that fatal veil,
Athwart their bows I loom:
And the wind leaves their drooping sail
Before the impending doom.
Even as those parted mists reveal
The foe their wavering folds conceal,
My ponderous bulk descends upon their shattered keel;

With crash of many a rending beam
And shriek of drowning men,
As the green billow's stifling stream
Floods the forecastle's pen;
While I, of ignorant soul and blind,
Mute slave of a diviner mind,
Leave my yet gasping prey, nor cast one glance behind.

Still southward ever southward pressed,
By hurrying currents driven;
Till on serener seas I rest
Beneath a bluer heaven.
And as some guilty spirit dies
Before our Lord's accusing eyes,
Into the wave I sink, watched by those cloudless skies.

—EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE in The Spectator.

Cuba. The Sanitary Question.

From The Review of Reviews.

It is not fortresses or naval stations or commercial relations that are chiefly important to us as regards Cuba, but something wholly different. Through our entire lifetime as a nation we have been sorely plagued and incalculably harmed by epidemic diseases that have visited us from the West Indian ports, and particularly from Havana. In times past we have thus imported smallpox, typhus, cholera, and, worst and most frequently, yellow fever. Since the American occupation of Cuba we have been doing all we could to improve sanitary conditions there for the good of the Cubans, and also for our own benefit. We are making some wonderful demonstrations as to the way in which yellow fever is propagated, with the prospect that we may in a few years stamp it out altogether. It would be worse than frivolous folly—it would be criminal—for a handful of Cuban politicians on the one side, and a handful of nagging partisans and self-righteous American newspapers on the other, to force a precipitate independence upon Cuba that would simply mean the yearly dread of yellow fever, and the occasional dread of cholera, to our entire Southern seaboard. The people of the South should see this matter clearly and in its true light, and should insist that their representatives at Washington put important considerations first, and relegate to a second place an assumed party duty of "putting the Administration in a hole." The United States sanitary authorities, at least, should not be withdrawn from Cuba, no matter how soon Governor General Leonard Wood may be recalled.

Care of Plants in Spring.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

In the Springtime, when plants are making strong and rapid growth, particular attention must be given to training them. If neglected in this respect they soon get beyond control, and the only way to bring them into subjection then is by sacrificing a good deal of the growth they have made. This there is no need of doing if the training is begun in the right way and at the right time. If a branch is inclined to outgrow others, pinch off the end of it and keep all such branches from growing by pinching until other branches have had a chance to catch up. If a plant is not bushy and compact, make it so by pinching off the ends of all its branches. Keep up this treatment until as many branches have started as you think the plant ought to have. If you desire a plant to grow in tree form, train it to one stalk until it reaches the height you desire and then nip off its top and force it to branch, save the branches at the top to form the head of the tree. If you want a shrubby plant, begin the pinching process when it is small, thus forcing it to branch close to the pot. The old saying of "as the twig is bent the tree inclines" applies pertinently to the training of plants when in their early stages of development.

Origin of Blanket.

From a Letter of Seyer's, 1339. Notes and Queries.

"Now an enterprising burgess of Bristol began to introduce into Bristol a new manufacture, which eventually gave him a name and immortalized his fame. Thomas, henceforth known as Thomas Blanket, (blanchette, a white cloth,) set up looms in his house and hired weavers to make a better kind of fabric, (i. e., superior to bluett, russet faldings, and a striped cloth for servants called Bristol cotton,) bleached in the wool, close woven, almost like felt, and fairly water-proof. As a matter of course, there was an outcry against this, the authorities, and the weavers in particular, not liking to see foreign and better skilled artisans brought into their town. So the Mayor and bailiffs levied a rate upon them for setting up their machines. The King, however, had more perspicacity than they, and by the following letter relieved the young manufacturers of the impolic [sic] burden. It is addressed to the Mayor and bailiffs. [Here it is given in extenso.] At considerable length it decrees that no let or hindrance is to be given to "Thomas Blanket and others, Burgesses of the said town of Bristol; that they shall erect such machines as they like, and there shall be no hindrance nor reproach [calumnia] given them for thus doing.'"

Rattlesnakes.

Report of Smithsonian Institution.

From the effective character of their weapons of offense and defense, rattlesnakes have a great advantage in the struggle for existence against all animals except man and his domestic companion, the pig. Hence, in unsettled localities in North America they are abundant, especially in the warm regions of the South and West. In many places they are the most abundant species of snake, as, for instance, on the plains, where no species is as often seen as the Crotalus confluentus. That they have been much more abundant in many wild parts of the East than at present is indicated by the great quantities of their bones which are found in the caves of the limestone regions of the Mississippi Valley. The pig, as is well known, will destroy and eat rattlesnakes with impunity. It is said that the poison is not sufficiently introduced into the circulation to cause death, owing to the thick adipose layer with which the domesticated pig is covered.

Post Office and Money Orders.

Henry A. Castle in The North American Review.

A vivid illustration of ludicrously defective methods in money-order accounting which prevailed for several years may be incidentally mentioned here. When I assumed the duties of Auditor I found that all the accounts of the issuing Postmaster were settled by checking his entries, not against the order which he had sold, but against a stub or coupon detached therefrom by him, which was supposed to state the amount of cash he had received. Accounts aggregating probably $600,000,000 had been settled in the Auditor's office by this free-and-easy method. It was precisely like settling a customer's account at bank on his own list of checks issued, verified by the stubs of his checkbook, without any scrutiny or comparison of the checks themselves. Orders could be, and were, issued for $100, entered on the coupon at $1.00, and the difference pocketed by the issuing Postmaster, without risk of detection, since only the coupon, or stub, was compared with his statement. This was a time-saving device which had been put in operation with the sanction of law, but in utter defiance of the plainest dictates of business prudence. It was my pleasant privilege to promptly abolish this amazing procedure. In doing this, I was able to go back only six months, and recheck Postmasters' accounts by the vouchers instead of the coupons. This operation disclosed over 3,000 frauds and errors of greater or less magnitude, amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of dollars; and, by a strange fatality, 90 per cent. even of the so-called mistakes were against the Government.

Trouble with a Telescope.

From Good Words.

Continued observation with the telescope of the Yerkes Observatory revealed the unpleasant existence of a number of curious streaks of light running horizontally, whose appearance had certainly never been noticed before and gave rise to redoubled uneasiness. And yet everything seemed right with the glass, viewed externally, and the most searching investigation could discover no cause. At last, in desperation, the eyepiece end was unscrewed, and Prof. Hillerman, as slimmest of the party, was bidden to crawl, as he well could do, along in the tube itself and see if he could discover aught amiss. He crept along well enough, so wide is the tube, till he got beyond the centre, when the telescope began to turn over with his weight, and he would have slid down on the top of the glass had not the other end been promptly seized and held fast. Then he continued his journey, and in another moment had discovered the unsuspected author of the mischief, an overindustrious spider and her equally hard-working progeny, who had succeeded in filling up the entire end of the tube with a mass of cobwebs in the hope of catching what must have been wholly imaginary flies. The webs and their spinners were carefully removed and from that day to this the behavior of the Yerkes forty-inch glass has been all that heart could desire.

The Wife's Pocketbook.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The average American husband does not seem to be able to get it through his well-meaning but halting mind that nothing on God's earth humiliates a wife more than to be compelled to ask her husband for money. She instinctively hesitates to do it, and ofttimes she goes without rather than ask. Every wife should be given all that it is possible for the husband to allow for household expenses, and it should not be doled out to her in driblets nor given to her as a favor, but as her right, and without question. Over such a share she should have independent sway to do with as she sees fit for the wisest interests of herself, home and children. That is one rightful step. But there is still another. She should have an allowance of her own apart from the family share of the income. I have no hesitation in saying that if the truth were known it is just this humiliating dependence upon a man for every little trifle that a woman needs that is making thousands of women restless and anxious for outside careers. This is the only fair excuse I have ever been able to see for the hysterical rantings of the modern advanced woman. In that particular she is right and absolutely justified in filing a protest. A wife is too great and important a factor in the life of her husband to be made a financial dependent.

Homicide and the Italians.

Dr. Napoleone Colajanni in The Forum.

Taken all in all, it is true that the knife and the revolver have gained for the Italians an unenviable notoriety. The history of the temporary emigration of Italians to Switzerland, France, and Germany, and of their permanent emigration to the other side of the Atlantic, particularly to the United States, is rife with disagreeable facts; and, unfortunately, newspaper writers, with their customary exaggerations, have managed to render such facts glaringly revolting. Now, in these days when so many Italians have become American citizens, and are participating in the political events of that country, I think it may not be uninteresting to the readers of The Forum to have placed before them a true and impartial account concerning homicide among Italians. A search after the truth is always useful.

Moreover, the prejudice against Italians does not exist in the United States alone. Even in Italy unfavorable criticism concerning the character of the Italian has been supported by certain statistics, poorly collected, however, and still more poorly interpreted. I refer to the statistics reported by Lombroso's school of criminology. Indeed, the most eminent man of this school has accredited the Italians with ferity as their principal characteristic!

Every Italian who holds himself aloof from the prejudices of ordinary patriotism will recognize that the moral conditions of our country are not of the best, and that, in the general statistics of homicide, Italy holds a disgraceful supremacy. More murders are committed in Italy than in Spain or Hungary; and in the latter two countries the number of homicides has been supposed to be the largest in Europe. Having said this much, with a sincerity which none can doubt, it remains for us to examine into the details concerning the fact.

From the Fossil Beds.

From Harper's Magazine.

The largest animals yet discovered in the John Day beds are the giant elotheres, relatives of the living hog, ranking among the largest known mammals. The skull of the specimen at the University of California measures about thirty inches in length, and numerous fragments of other skeletons indicate the existence of much larger individuals. Judging from what we know of the skeleton, the elotheres must have attained a length of over ten feet and a height of six or seven feet. Probably few animals have ever existed that were better able to protect themselves than these huge miocene boars; yet they have long since disappeared from the earth, leaving no direct descendants.

No less strange than the creatures that have been mentioned appear to us the ancient representatives of several groups of animals which now inhabit parts of the earth remote from Oregon. Remains of near relatives of the rhinoceros, the camel, the tapir, and the peccary are well known from these deposits. The rhinoceros is now confined to the eastern hemisphere, the camel tribe is represented in the eastern hemisphere and in South America, tapirs are found in Southeastern Asia and South America, and peccaries are at home in South America, though they range into Southern United States. All this goes to show that the present distribution of animals has no more been permanent from the beginning than were the physical conditions in any given locality.

The Enemy.

Unschooled in Letters and in Arts unversed;
Ignorant of Empire; bounded in their view
By the lone billowing veldt where they upgrew
Amid great silences; a people nursed
Apart, the far-sown seed of them that erst
Not Alva's sword could tame; now, blindly hurled
Against the march of majestic world,
They fight and die, with dauntless bosoms curst.

Crazed, if you will; demented, not to yield
Ere all is reft! Yet, mad though these may be,
They have striven as noblest Englishmen did use
To strive for freedom: and no Briton he,
Who to such valor in a desperate field
A knightly salutation can refuse.

—WILLIAM WATSON in The London News.

Cost of Soldiers.

From The Fortnightly Review.

In France we have a budget of just twenty-five millions, a peace strength of 600,000 men, and a cost per head of a little more than £40; in Germany, where the ordinary budget runs to twenty-six millions, the cost per head in a grand total of 612,000 men runs out at £42 per annum; in Russia, where, however, the figures given are not entirely trustworthy, the cost per head is £35, the general totals being an annual budget of thirty-two millions and a supposed peace strength of 896,000; in Austria-Hungary it is £48, according to one set of figures, those provided for 1899-1900 in the excellent work of Major Lauth of the French staff, namely, a budget of £17,540,000 and a strength of 363,000; while another set of earlier date, obtained from our intelligence department, puts the cost per head at £54, on a basis of £12,594,599 and the same strength, the difference being no doubt attributable to extraordinary expenditure already mentioned; in Italy we have £40 per head, the calculation following a budget of £10,000,000 and a peace strength of 226,285; in Japan the charge has more than doubled, and from a yearly charge of £12 per head has gone up to £29, the increase being greatly due, as stated, to appropriations to cover the outlay of the late war and a great development of military strength; Spain conversely is saddled with great surplusage of officers and men since the loss of her possessions beyond sea, and she cannot maintain her 87,600 men for less than £5,000,000, or a cost of £66 per head; last of all, Switzerland, whose integrity is practically guaranteed by the powers and whose army is maintained solely for defensive purposes, having but little prospect of external war, has at command a force of 221,350 trained men easily mobilized, at the price of just under £1,000,000 yearly, which runs out at just £4 4s. per head.

Life Aboard an Arctic Boat.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

"The days and weeks pass without our taking any account of them. We get up at 6:30 in the morning. At 7 we feed the dogs. At 8 we have breakfast, and at 12 we dine. Then we work till 6:30, when we have supper, after which we smoke and play cards or chess till bedtime. It is not at all cold. Rarely does the thermometer descend below zero. Yesterday the sun shone gloriously. The ice reflected it with a blinding glare and in brilliant colors. The ship has withstood all the assaults of the ice. It is splendid to see how it breaks up ice that is sometimes three or four feet thick. At other times, when it is even thicker, the ship is rushed against it at full steam. The shock splits and breaks it very often for a distance of forty or fifty yards. The Duke of Abruzzi is always on the bridge, and loses no opportunity of getting ahead. Sometimes he does not even come down to his meals. Whenever we get the smallest opening he orders us to go on, and we are glad of it, because the more we advance at the present time the less we shall have to do next year."

In the Cities of the World.

The cities of the world, one after one,
Like camp fires of a night, in ashes gray
Crumble and fall; the wind blows them away.
Karnak and Naucratis and Babylon—
Where now are their Kings' palaces of stone?
As the sword houses children build in play,
Tempest and flame and ruin and decay
Have wasted them, and all their lights are gone.
Thus, even thus, Manhattan, London, Rome,
Like unsubstantial figments shall depart.
Their treasure hoards of wisdom and of art,
Which war and toil have won, a ruthless hand
Will scatter wild, as jewels the wild foam
Gathers and wastes and buries in the sand.

—WILLIAM PRESCOTT FOSTER, in The Atlantic.

Grover Cleveland and Booker T. Washington.

Booker T. Washington in The Outlook.

I met Mr. Cleveland for the first time when, as President, he visited the Atlanta Exposition. At the request of myself and others he consented to spend an hour in the Negro Building, for the purpose of inspecting the negro exhibit and of giving the colored people in attendance an opportunity to shake hands with him. As soon as I met Mr. Cleveland I became impressed with his simplicity, greatness, and rugged honesty. I have met him many times since then, both at public functions and at his private residence in Princeton, and the more I see of him the more I admire him. When he visited the Negro Building in Atlanta he seemed to give himself up wholly, for that hour, to the colored people. He seemed to be as careful to shake hands with some old colored "auntie" clad partially in rags, and to take as much pleasure in doing so, as if he were greeting some millionaire. Many of the colored people took advantage of the occasion to get him to write his name in a book or on a slip of paper. He was as careful and patient in doing this as if he were putting his signature to some great State document.

Mr. Cleveland has not only shown his friendship for me in many personal ways, but has always consented to do anything I have asked him for our school. This he has done, whether it was to make a personal donation or to use his influence in securing the donations of others. Judging from my personal acquaintance with Mr. Cleveland, I do not believe that he is conscious of possessing any color prejudice. He is too great for that. In my contact with people I find that, as a rule, it is only the little, narrow people who live for themselves, who never read good books, who do not travel, who never open up their souls in a way to permit them to come into contact with other souls—with the great outside world.

The Need of Worship.

The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman in The Minorah Monthly.

At his best man longs to worship some power above him. And it is this capacity for worship which is the measure of man's self-culture and the test of his character. It is the touchstone by which to test the ideal nature of the individual and the trend of a whole civilization. A man may be a source of beneficence, he may be a reservoir of practical social effort; he may through the power which he possesses, and therefore the influence which he wields, make himself the object of universal acclaim. And yet there is something inherently distorted in his character if he feels not by some impulse of humility the desire to worship the Maker, whose creation he is. For otherwise the deepest fact in his experience is not a sense of responsibility to a higher authority, but rather a complacent self-reliance and self-sufficiency. In every act of worship, however crude and mistaken, there was some liberating influence, through which man was led away from his egoism, and experienced the restraint to his power and the quickening inspiration to his stirring virtue. And to-day it is the same ability to acknowledge the existence of an Infinite Perfect—beside which our brightest virtues pale, and to whom we stretch out our hands in reverence and worship—that is the salt that protects the health of the soul and gives to life an unfailing, because a never completely realized, purpose.

Shakespeare's Dogs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

What were the names of Shakespeare's dogs? We find them enumerated: "Cerberus, that three-headed canus." ("Love's Labour's Lost," V. 2.) Pluto's dog that keeps the entrance to hades. But Holofernes, the foolish schoolmaster, is hardly correct when he states that Hercules dragged the monster to earth, and there let him go. Lear speaks of "the little dogs and all, Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart"; and we have already been introduced to Sowter, Clowder, Silver, Merriman, Bellman, Echo, and others. Let us not forget Crab—aptly named. He is the most interesting of the whole kennel. The bard does not merely sketch, but draws and paints a life-size, ever-living picture of that most remarkable cur. We should all like to have known Crab—"the soured-natured dog that lives—a sad-hearted cur—a pebble stone"—that wept not in company and sympathy with the dolorous father, grandam, sister, and maid of Launce, his devoted master; "one that he brought up of a puppy; one that he saved from drowning"; a stealer of capon's legs from the dining table of gentlefolk, and otherwise so disgracefully misconducting himself that poor Launce was whipped and set in the stocks as his proxy. What a typical mongrel! We could have foregone the acquaintance of many a noble hound, many a better and more estimable dog, for the sake of enjoying the acquaintance of the vulgar like, Crab; for he must have had same good points, including a sort of fidelity, or Launce would not have loved and shielded him.

A Lovely King.

From The Saturday Review.

Few even of the wisest precepts bear universal application, and that de mortuis would debar some of the defunct, from any sort of recognition. The best we can say of King Milan of Servia is that the rascal possessed a persuasive tongue. One day, when a mob was howling for his blood outside the Konak at Belgrade, he came out upon the balcony amid a pandemonium of groans, but before the lapse of many minutes all were listening to his language with rapt attention, and soon his peroration was the signal for wild applause. He was a bad King, a bad man, a bad father, and an abominable husband, and we can only plead for him that an evil nature and a shameful education were accentuated by the blackest misfortune. To the innermost recesses of his soul—if indeed such a being could claim a soul—he was a gambler, and he staked his throne, his reputation, and the regard of his friends as lightly as the hard-earned dinars extorted from a long-suffering peasantry. The demon of ill-fortune pursued him everywhere, as it has the habit of pursuing unskilful players. Yet never surely did any man receive greater indulgence or deserve it less. Defeated by the Turks, he was rewarded by his people with Kingship and by Europe with a province; exhibiting gross cowardice at Silvnitsa, he retained the devotion and confidence of his army; outraging his saintly Queen with physical cruelties and open insults, he found her ever ready to forgive; bought off again and again by an impoverished exchequer, he could always count upon the charity of the subjects he had betrayed.

The Increase of Berlin.

From The National Geographical Magazine.

The figures of the last census of Germany reveal some very significant facts relative to the great industrial and agricultural contest that is now being waged in the empire. The census was taken on Dec. 1, 1900. The growth of the cities, the industrial centres, during the preceding five years has been unprecedented in the history of the empire. Of the thirty-three cities with a population of over 100,000, every one but Crefeld shows a great increase. Crefeld has decreased by 350, owing probably to the high tariff in the United States on silk goods, which has caused Americans to import only foreign silks of the highest grade. As a result, many hundreds of persons in Crefeld who were formerly employed in the silk factories were thrown out of work. Crefeld manufacturers have now begun to turn their attention to the making of cotton and woolen goods, and it is hoped that the next census will show an increase, not a decrease, in the population. Among the cities which show the largest increase is Berlin, which has added over 207,000, or 12.3 per cent., to the number of her inhabitants, making her present population 1,884,345, not including the suburban cities. Including her suburbs, Berlin numbers 2,500,000.

When Horace Greeley Lost His Hat.

From The National Magazine.

A very distinguished assemblage honored Grant's ball, which was held in the newly completed north wing of the Treasury Building. Elaborate preparations were made for dancing, the manager, by telegraphic communications, keeping the dance moving simultaneously on three floors. But the man who preferred eating to dancing, and could not get even within the sight of food, was not well pleased. Refreshments were served in the basement, in a room too small to accommodate the 6,000 guests, but quite large enough to contain the provisions, which were scarce indeed. In the cloak rooms the committee in charge lost their heads, visitors lost their hats, and it is stated on good authority that the sulphurous vapors which rose in the vicinity of the place where Horace Greeley searched for his hat during two hours were stifling.

It is recorded that one gentleman walked to Capitol Hill, two miles, in dancing pumps and bare-headed, and that several frightened women still cowered in the corners of the dressing-rooms at dawn the next morning. So, in preparing for Grant's second ball, the committee made elaborate arrangements in order that these unpleasantnesses should not again occur.

Some Names of New York Streets.

From "A History of the Parish of Trinity Church," by the Rev. Morgan Dix.

We come upon a record, bearing upon the names of the streets, showing how these were witnesses, and still remain witnesses, to the men of old time, and to the importance of the parish in that far-off day. It has been observed that the rectors and clergy of Trinity were among the most conspicuous figures of the period, and that many of the streets were named after persons or objects connected with the parish, as, for example, Rector Street, Church Street, Chapel Street, Vesey Street, and Barclay Street. It would appear that the right to give names to the streets laid out on the church lands was a prerogative of the vestry. We find them passing a resolution to the effect that the streets of the church lands north of Reed Street and at right angles with the river should be named successively Duane, Jay, Harrison, Provost, Moore, Beach, and Hubert Streets. Four years later they ordered that the four streets southwest of Hubert Street should be named Vestry, Laight, Desbrosses, and Watts, the last being called after John Watts, the Loyal Recorder of the City of New York, whose bronze statue now stands in Trinity Churchyard."

Illuminated Manuscripts.

From The Art Amateur.

When man first discovered how to convey his thoughts to others by writing he must have felt the want of some means of embellishing his work, and so the art of illuminating was begun. The earliest work known is the Egyptian papyra, containing portions of the Ritual, or "Book of the Dead," which is ornamented with many drawings and colored pictures. Excepting the above no other manuscripts of antiquity were, strictly speaking, illuminated. The Greek and Roman manuscripts of the first century that have been preserved to the present day were only written. The oldest illuminated manuscripts, of which there are two, are of the fourth century, the Virgil of the Vatican and the Dioscorides of Vienna. These are ornamented in the Byzantine style with vignettes. The use of gold and silver letters is supposed to have been derived from Egypt, but there are no records to show that this was so. The first mention of the use of gold and silver was as early as the seventh century. The oldest manuscript known in this style is the Codex Argenteus of Ulfilas, 360 A. D. Through the Middle Ages, when literature was only produced in the form of manuscripts, this art was of the greatest importance, and was highly developed. In the different epochs of that period it was marked by great diversities of style, and appears to have received no less attention than any of the fine arts. But when printing superseded written books, illuminating languished and finally became extinct. This beautiful art has again been brought into notice, and much has been produced that might compare with that of the mediaeval period.

The Glen of Dreams.

'Tis sweet enough, O heart of me, when day
is on the street,
And my soul can find no thinking for the din
of ceaseless feet,
And the town is all astirring to and fro;
But it's ah, when night is silent, and soft
sleep the city fills,
And I lie down in the dark, and dream
wide-open dreams of hills,
Till my little room is ringing with the sea-
sob and the rife,
God above me! I am broken with my woe.

They would mock me if I told them of the
place so dear to me,
The home among the heather, far away be-
side the sea,
And the purple moorland stretching from
the door:
And the big hills up behind it, like the mon-
archs of the land,
Sitting throned above the waters, dreaming
sadly, hand in hand,
And the sad sea, sighing, sobbing, throb-
bing, wailing o'er the sand,
And the faces that I long for evermore.

Still the cottage walls are standing in the
Glen of Dreams afar,
But the light is gone forever that to me
was guiding star,
From the window in the west above the
sea;
And the deer is in the garden, and the roof-
tree's in the rain,
And the grave gives never back its love to
broken lives again;
And it's only in the darkness I can hear my
heart complain
For the dear dead days forever gone
from me.

—L. MacLEAN WATT in Good Words.

The Sicilian Omerta.

Richard Bagot in The National Review.

It is this unwritten code of honor which constitutes the Sicilian Omertà. We have seen how from his earliest infancy the Sicilian youth is trained to believe that his hand must be against every man, and that every man's hand must be against him; and, indeed, it is impossible to study Sicilian history from the earliest times until the collapse of the iniquitous rule of the Bourbons without being obliged to admit that the Sicilian of the middle and lower orders had ample cause to entertain this demoralizing conviction. I have said that the principles of the Omertà are contained in an unwritten code, but, at the same time, there exist various popular maxims in the Sicilian dialect which throw a lurid light upon its moral factors. Some of them it may be worth while to reproduce here:

"A cu ti leva lu pari levacci la vita"—"Whosoever deprives you of the means of existence, deprive of his life."

"Scupetta e mugghieri nun si 'mpresta-tano"—"A gun and a wife are not lent." (It may be observed that the gun is mentioned before the wife.)

"Si moru mi drivocu; si campu t' allampu"—"If I die they will bury me; if I live I will kill you."

"Vali cchiu n'amicu nchiazza ca cent'unzi n'sacca"—"An influential friend is worth more than a hundred onze (1,250f.) in the pocket."

"Carzori, malatu e nicissità provanu lu cori di l'amici"—"Prison, illness, and want prove the heart of friends."

"La furca è pri lu proveru la giustizia pri lu fissa"—"The gallows are for the poor, the law for the weak man. (I. e., to him who cannot take the law into his own hands.)

The above examples, taken from a mass of popular dicta, afford some insight into the principles which guide the Sicilian of the working and middle classes through life. To those who know the character of this people, they are maxims terrible in their cynical contempt for justice as meted out by the law, and full of a savage significance. There is not wanting in some of them a note of pathos, and a ring of chivalrous devotion to a companion in distress.

Some South African Fun.

From The Kimberley Bandolier.

During the month we have had some distinguished visitors, including the editor of The Bandolier, who, I am sorry to say, had the misfortune to fall into the sheep-dipping tank in the dark; we understand this was owing to his leaving his eye-glass in Kimberley.

This week a detachment of D. E. O. V. R. passed through on their way to Griquatown, staying a night here. So well pleased were they by their stay that they took away with them the Cape Boys' ration tin of ham as a souvenir.

Well, now, I must dry up, as I have just been ordered to put my foot through a concertina which is sweetly warbling near by. Ta-ta. Yours, to a cinder, BILL.

At the Urn.

Ida sitteth at the urn,
Every afternoon at three.
Since that Summer at Lucerne
I am very fond of—tea;
"Sugar?" "Thank you, just a lump."
Ah, Pilatus, proud and free,
How my foolish heart goes thump,
I am very fond of—tea.

Ida sitteth at the urn.
"One more cup?" "Why, certainly,"
While we watched Swiss sunsets burn,
I grew very fond of—tea;
Now we're married, in a flat,
She paints things, I write, you see,
Cheese and kisses, and all that,
And we're very fond of—tea.

—ROBERT LOVEMAN in The Criterion.

Water Pails for Fire Protection.

From Cassier's Magazine.

After years of experience the fact still holds good that open pails and buckets, filled with water, have not yet been surpassed in efficiency as "first aids" in fire fighting, and that more fires are annually put out by such pails and buckets than by all other appliances put together. One trouble with water pails for fire protection in manufacturing establishments always has been that, while they might be provided abundantly enough in places where they were likely to be of service, the water was found to be wanting at a critical time, either because of evaporation, or its use by some borrower, and failure to replenish the supply. It seems worth while, therefore, to give the following particulars of the arrangement adopted by the Superintendent of a certain large mill with the object of overcoming this difficulty. The hooks from which the pails were suspended were fitted up with pieces of spring steel strong enough to lift the pail when nearly empty, but not sufficiently so to lift a full pail. Just over each spring, in such a position as to be out of the way of the handle of the pail, was set a metal point, connected with a wire from an open circuit electric battery. So long as the pails were full, their weight, when hung on their hooks, kept the springs down, but as soon as one was removed, or lost a considerable portion of its contents by evaporation or otherwise, the spring on its hook would rise, come in contact with the metal point, thus close the battery circuit, and ring a bell in the manager's office, at the same time showing on an annunciator where the trouble was. As the bell continued to ring until the weight of the delinquent pail was restored, it was impossible to disregard the summons, and no further reason was found in that establishment to complain of the condition of the fire buckets.

Railroading Religion.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler in The Christian Endeavor World.

The Bible puts a great premium on plodding. "Be not weary in well doing," "Ye have need of patience," "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise," "Let patience have her perfect work." There is need in these days for these sober counsels, for we live amid an atmosphere of rush and hurry. Speed is more esteemed than safety, and the very word "slow" is often a term of reproach. This rage for rapid money getting, rapid social advancement, and fast living is very demoralizing. People will sit up till midnight at a concert or a play or a party, but an instructive Gospel discourse must be cut down to the minute! Religion catches too often this prevailing fervor. There is an unwholesome demand for pulpit sensations, hasty methods, superficial church joinings, which end in a half way, halting, and feeble piety. Young friends, I lovingly warn you against all this railroading of our holy religion.

Chopin on Piano Fingering.

From "Chopin, the Man and His Music," by James Huneker.

This is from a fragment of piano fingering left by Chopin: "No one notices inequality in the power of the notes of a scale when it is played very fast and equally as regards time. In a good mechanism the aim is not to play everything with an equal sound, but to acquire a beautiful quality of touch and a perfect shading. For a long time players have acted against nature in seeking to give equal power to each finger. On the contrary, each finger should have an appropriate part assigned it. The thumb has the greatest power, being the thickest finger and the freest. Then comes the little finger, at the other extremity of the hand. The middle finger is the main support of the hand, and is assisted by the first. Finally comes the third, the weakest one. As to this Siamese twin of the middle finger, some players try to force it with all their might to become independent. A thing impossible, and most likely unnecessary. There are, then, many different qualities of sound, just as there are several fingers. The point is to utilize the differences; and this, in other words, is the art of fingering."

Egyptian Men and Women.

From The Nineteenth Century.

In face the men and women were very much alike, but there is a subtle charm about the female faces that is replaced by a placid dignity in the male. In both the features are delicate and of a somewhat aquiline type, and the figures are tall and slight. There is very little indication of muscle, but the men are broad shouldered and thin flanked, while the women, in spite of their stiff attitudes, are graceful and refined. In both the forms are soft and rounded. The resemblance between the men and the women is, of course, increased by the men being always cleanshaven.

In the paintings and bas reliefs there are certain conventions which do not apply to the statues, and for these due allowance has to be made.

In early times, all drawing and painting on the flat (and bas relief is but a form of this) had to serve two purposes. One was to convey information, the other to be ornamental. It is doubtful which is the earlier of the two. The man of the Stone Age, when he scratched his realistic mammoth on a piece of reindeer bone, either wanted to convey to his brother man that he had seen a fine specimen of this interesting animal, or else he did it because he thought it pretty, or he may have had both motives. In any case, we have here the common origin of art and writing.

The information picture dwindles down through hieroglyphics to mere symbols of sounds, the pictorial origin of which is entirely lost. The decorative picture gradually loses all wish to convey information, and subsists entirely for its pleasure to the eye. But the Egyptians had not got so far as that; when they drew a man, there had to be no mistake what it was. He had all to be displayed, as it were, to the best advantage. The legs were shown sideways, so as to give the whole length of the feet, and one leg was put in front of the other, so that neither should be concealed. Then there came a difficulty about the body; if that were sideways, too, one shoulder would be lost; so the body must be seen frontways. The arms; again, are best seen sideways; fortunately, as both shoulders are shown, they do not interfere with one another. Again, a profile is more characteristic than a full face, but a profile eye is a poor, foreshortened thing. So in this profile we insert an eye seen to its full extent, and there we really have done the human justice. This eye, seen full face while the head is profile, gives naturally a peculiar expression, which makes people talk of the long, narrow eyes of the ancient Egyptians. They very likely had nothing of the kind. Then, again, the twisting of the body makes the shoulders seem too broad. The ideal is certainly broad shouldered, but not so much so as this would make it appear.

Musical Muggins.

From Our Animal Friends.

The cat was frequently present in the parlor in the evening during the recitals on the piano, and was not always put out of the house when the household retired. Several times in the night some members of the family thought they heard a slow, measured drumming on the piano, but they could not imagine who the musician could be who would arise from his bed to play on the instrument. One night the mystery was solved.

A lady and her daughter occupied a room on the first floor adajcent to the parlor. On the night referred to, she was awakened from a dream in which she thought she had been listening to the thrilling performance of a famous pianist, and, sure enough, some one was slowly drumming on the instrument in the parlor. Her daughter rose to investigate the mystery, and, when she stole into the next room, imagine her surprise at seeing Muggins deliberately promenading back and forth on the keyboard, playing what she evidently fancied to be a "taking" tune.

Afterward she was known to do this again and again, continuing the performance as much as five minutes at a time, proving that she was designedly striking the keys with her paws for the sake of the musical effect. It is obvious that Muggins had a penchant for the piano, and that while human fingers had been thrumming the keys, her feline mind was busy drawing its own conclusions and planning a performance of her own.

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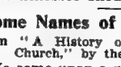

DEEP-SEA FISHING, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Al Foster's iron steamer Angler. East 31st St., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:56, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 2:10 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

WHAT IS HOME RULE?

The statement given out by Gov. ODELL as to his differences with Senator PLATT contains the following passage, in which he refers to Mr. PLATT's statement in a dignified and candid spirit:

I have read with great interest Senator PLATT's authorized interview in this morning's papers. His reasons for, and my objection to, further police legislation are in the main correctly set forth. I, however, go still further, for I believe that a metropolitan police law not only would not be justified by present exigencies, but I should decline to approve such a measure on the ground that in my judgment it would be a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution.

The provisions of the Constitution on which the Governor here bases his position are those intended to apply to the cities of the State what is usually known as the "principle of home rule." It is well to inquire with some care what this is, and why it deserves a place in the fundamental law of the State.

In the first place, home rule is rather a rule of high expediency than a principle of law or equity; but the expediency is of so high a kind and value that the use of the word "principle" is not misleading. In substance the principle is that in all matters more deeply concerning a large city than the rest of the State the decision of the voters of the city shall be conclusive, that these voters shall, within these limits, have the management of their own affairs, and reap the consequences of that management, be it good or bad. Obviously the first and most essential advantage of this method is that it makes responsibility more direct and effective, and this advantage works out through all the ramifications of the life of a large city.

When the principle of home rule was embodied in the Constitution it was in no sense intended to deny or to weaken the ultimate supreme authority of the State. On the contrary, it was by the exercise of that authority that the principle was defined and its application to cities regulated. It is within the right of the people of the whole State to change or withdraw this application, but since it is now an integral part of the Constitution two things must be accepted as true with regard to it. First, it can be withdrawn or changed only by the amendment of the Constitution, that is to say, only by an exercise of popular authority as formal, deliberate, and conclusive as that by which it was adopted. Second, while it remains it must be carried out loyally, as Gov. ODELL declares, in spirit as well as in letter.

The matter that has caused the difference between Gov. ODELL and Senator PLATT illustrates very clearly what the true principle of home rule is, and why the attitude of the Governor toward it, the attitude of loyalty to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, is right. Unquestionably the police power is a State power, but its exercise has been lodged in the City Government and should remain there because the interests of the city in its exercise are overwhelmingly preponderant and those of the rest of the State are only incidental and subordinate. At present the police management in this city is bad, pretty nearly as bad as it can be. But so long as it is under the direction of a single head whom the Mayor appoints and can remove, the worse it is the more likely it is to be changed for the better by the election of a better Mayor. And this practically is the only way in which the change for the better can surely be obtained. The Mayor can reform the police, and the Mayor can be chosen by the people of New York for that purpose, at an election in which that can be made an issue.

On the contrary, if the control of the police be transferred to a head appointed by the Governor and the Senate, there is not the least certainty that good police management will be secured, and for vices or defects in management there is no practical remedy whatever. There would be no effective responsibility. The appointment of the head of the police would not be in the hands of the Governor alone, but subject to confirmation by a majority—primarily a partisan majority—in the Senate. The appointment, or, rather, the bargain as to an appointment, would be only one of many duties to be performed by the Governor. If it were bad, it could not be made a decisive issue at an election. Many other matters would enter into the decision of the voters. The voters themselves who would elect the Governor would be only in part those affected by his action as to the New York police. Those actually affected, and who wished to elect or defeat a Governor for the purpose of getting good police administration in New York would be a helpless minority.

This is precisely the blind and confused situation that the professional politicians like and try to bring about. It makes all sorts of deals and chicanery possible and easy. Mr. PLATT likes it because it enables him to carry out his schemes for the control of the machinery of his party by the manipulation of patronage and the many forms of the conspiracy of greed, of which he is a master. But it is a situation which sensible and honest citizens must dread and detest. Such citizens find themselves balked and their best efforts paralyzed amid the plans of the politicians, working securely behind the impenetrable screen of scattered responsibility. So far as Gov. ODELL is ready to stand firmly by the principle of home rule, according to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, he will have the hearty support not of the politicians but of the people.

"CENTRES OF CIVILIZATION."

It was COLERIDGE'S argument in behalf of the Established Church of England that, apart from its strictly ecclesiastical functions, every parish church in England was a "centre of civilization." That New York needs more centres of civilization, in this sense, centres of refinement, centres of instruction, centres of wholesome and innocent recreation, is a truth which no New Yorker will dispute after a single stroll through a district inhabited by the poor and the foreign born. It is perhaps the defect of our system of "individualism" in affairs of civics, and of our "voluntary principle" in religion, that such centres are not provided by the State. The American State does own an obligation to educate its children, but this avowedly upon the principle of self-preservation. But the formal education of the young by no means comprises all the help toward civilization that they need. It is the hours out of school that require more provision than is made for them. The function of civilization that COLERIDGE claimed for the Church of England is simply not fulfilled by the churches for the tenement house population of New York. The children are not looked out for after school hours, and the adults are not looked out for at all. As congestion drives the well-to-do and the "respectable" out of one tenement house district after another, they go, taking their churches with them, and leaving the religious and the social enlightenment of the regions they have abandoned to "the voluntary principle." If a map were made, showing the proportion of churches, schools, libraries, places of wholesome recreation and of harmless pleasure, to the most thickly inhabited region of New York, and probably of the whole world, the humane inspector would be shocked. There are in that district a certain number of "mission chapels," all honor to those who have established and who maintain them! But it may quite safely be said that it is in these quarters that there is the greatest demand, all the more urgent if it be unconscious, for agencies of civilization, and the least supply of them. Hence is the saloon the most attractive resort. And all our municipal evils are closely connected with this privation, as Mr. HEWITT has been so forcibly and eloquently reminding us.

It is just at this juncture that Mr. CARNEGIE'S benefaction so acceptably comes in. Here is a chance to supply the most urgent of our municipal wants. Mr. CARNEGIE offers to supply sixty-five potential "centres of civilization" if we will do the rest. Privately and individually, our rich men will be unworthy of their reputation for public spirit and munificence if they do not supply so much of the "rest" as is involved in the cost of the sites. There is no hurry. Let libraries be built first upon sites which are offered free of cost, if such sites are intrinsically suitable. By the time this beginning is made, we shall have a much clearer notion than we have now of the specific needs the libraries are to supply. Each one of them ought to be the "centre of civilization" for its district, the want of which we have so often deplored. It has already been suggested that a lecture room, which perhaps might better be called an assembly room, and a gymnasium, should form part of each library, and possibly it may turn out that the library itself should be only one incident in the "centre of civilization" which Mr. CARNEGIE offers to build if the city has enough interest in it to maintain it. In that case, there will be no point left at all in the violent statement of his objections to the acceptance made by a taxpayer to one of our esteemed contemporaries that the acceptance of the offer would bind the city to pay $600,000 a year "for enabling shopgirls to read 'When Knighthood Was in Flower.'"

There ought to be no point in such an objection. There will not be if it is distinctly understood that Mr. CARNEGIE'S money is to go to the purpose of establishing "centres of civilization." To insure that would mean that the commission which is to arrange the expenditure comprised honest representatives of every honest interest involved. Dr. BILLINGS is an enthusiastic librarian. But he is too big and broad a man not to see that the execution of Mr. CARNEGIE'S project must be made to supply what all concerned recognize as an urgent public need. The commission to arrange the expenditure should include, not only a representative of the New York Public Library, and no one better, or so good, as Dr. BILLINGS himself could be found. It should include also a representative of the Board of Education, an expert representative, like Mr. SNYDER, the excellent Superintendent of Buildings in that department. It should include a representative of the various associations, secular or religious, which have already been struggling to establish "centres of civilization" on the east side, the various church missions, the University Settlement, the Educational Alliance, and the rest. It should include a representative of the Tenement House Commission, which has just rendered a report and submitted a project so completely vindicating its own reputation for good sense and practicality, as well as for public spirit. Such a commission would really assemble the sum of wisdom in New York available for the wise spending of Mr. CARNEGIE'S noble gift. Mr. CARNEGIE himself would be the last man to object to, the last man not to welcome, the assurance such a commission would give that his money would not be wasted, but would be applied to the most urgent uses of the City of New York, would be the means of establishing many most needful "centres of civilization." If that were done, there would be as good a guarantee as human wisdom and human experience afford that his great donation would go on blessing and to bless uncounted generations of the inhabitants of this great city.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

Of late years we have had occasion to note a lamentable decline of the kind of oratory which delighted our immediate ancestors, and still gives pleasure to those who have time and opportunity to read the memorable speeches of the exponents of a school of eloquence which belongs distinctly to the past. The advantage of oratory which consists in rotund sentences and magniloquent metaphor was that it effectually concealed a paucity of thought, as what the expansive STARR KING described as "the tumultuous bombast of the clouds" diverts attention from the extreme tenuity of their constituent vapor. Modern oratory is much more practical, and does not in the same degree remind one of the suggestion of the old Senator to the young one, that when his information overtook his vocabulary he would be a great speaker. But sometimes we miss it, and experience an unsatisfied longing for the bathos and buncombe of the old-time oration.

It should not be supposed, however, that it has taken its place among the lost arts. There still live a few who can "orate" in the good old style. Upon Senator DANIEL of Virginia, for example, has fallen the mantle which might have belonged to any one of a dozen of those whose memory lives enshrined in Third Readers and in volumes of selections for school recitations. Senator DANIEL is enamored of the American inventor, and has given notice of his purpose to present to the next session of Congress a bill providing for the erection and maintenance of a Hall of Invention, which is to be the American Parthenon of the mechanic arts. The United States Patent Office would seem to serve this purpose in a large and impartial way, but not exactly in the way contemplated by the Daniel plan. Its principal function is to serve as a mausoleum for the dead illusions and buried hopes of some millions of inventors whose dreams of wealth and fame contrasted with their subsequent obscurity and poverty, recall Senator CONKLING'S memorable reference to "the bright beginning and the bitter end of a halcyon and vociferous proceeding." Senator DANIEL has many reasons for believing that we should have a Temple of Fame for our inventors, but the best of them are set forth in the following lucid, and perhaps lurid, prophecy of the results of their work in booming this favored Republic:

It is invention that will one day in the distant Aiden make the United States of the World fulfill the dream that now hovers over the United States of America. It is our high fancy that when that day comes the English language will be the universal language. Our Constitution will be the model of the universal Constitution. The principle of the Declaration of Independence, that taxation and representation must go together, will be the universal principle. The flag of the stars will be blazoned with the constellation of the nations. Here will assemble the Parliament of Man. The furthest star in the heavens will bear the name of Washington, and the city that now bears the founder's name will be the capital of the universal republic.

This is stirring. No minor strain of doubt or distrust mars the swelling harmony of his oratorical optimism. There are a good many details to be arranged before what he predicts can come to pass, but we have no doubt a Senate committee can attend to them in a perfectly satisfactory way.

SPELLING IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

We note with pleasure that among instructors with more concern for the value of common-school work than for the propagation of fads there is a growing conviction that more attention to teaching children to spell would be repaid. English spelling is not quite arbitrary, since the reason for silent letters and other orthographic eccentricities can usually be found by tracing words back to their original roots, and noting the changes which represent their differentiation due to local habit. Many of our more involved words are spelled as we find them because our forefathers had no fixed standards, and out of a half dozen or more optional ways one became usage and the rest obsolete. All this is very unfortunate, no doubt, but our language is as it is, and bad spelling has come to be regarded as evidence of illiteracy—sometimes unjustly. All for whom this subject has interest have doubtless known very intelligent and generally well-informed people whose spelling was distinctly and unalterably original.

Reformers have made themselves amusing by efforts to substitute phonetic spelling for the conventional letter groupings which have been accepted, but it cannot be said that the movement in this direction has made much headway. A few newspapers, mostly in special lines, have become a law unto themselves in this matter, and have a vocabulary of their own, including such words as catalog, program, thru, tho, thoro, and the like; but the National habit of spelling words in the ways recognized by the dictionaries, or of "making a bluff at it," remains unchanged and probably unchangeable. The phonetic school, best exemplified in the writings of the lamented Josh Billings, has not found imitators in serious literature, and probably will not.

The recognition by experienced educators that spelling has been neglected, and that it requires more attention than it has received of late years, is a cause for congratulation. The method of teaching it which shall be in accordance with modern educational concepts has yet to be evolved. It will be a difficult matter to evolve it, owing to what are likely to remain irreconcilable differences of opinion among educators. Unfortunately, English spelling is illogical, and the clever child is often handicapped in learning it by the possession of a logical mind. If he relies upon his reasoning powers he is lost. For example, no amount of argument would lead a child with an intimate knowledge of the alphabet to perceive that to the letters employed in spelling cat belong the pronunciation commonly given them in this arrangement in colloquial usage. The child would be right in its contention that if the pronunciation is correct the spelling must be arbitrary, and that this arrangement of two consonants and a vowel does not form or suggest the sound it is intended to represent.

To a great extent spelling is an act of memory, which becomes a habit with practice. We believe there is yet to be discovered the infant prodigy with a talent for correct English spelling which cannot be identified with a phenomenally retentive memory—which means that the child must first be told how to spell words and then assisted to remember what it has learned. In this respect spelling is a little different from anything else in the common-school curriculum.

Supervising Principal GREGORY of Trenton has lately made some interesting investigations. To the scholars of the sixth and eighth grades of a school attended almost wholly by children of well-conditioned American families, averaging about eleven and thirteen years of age, he caused to be read simple narratives to be written from dictation. A subsequent examination of the papers showed some surprising results. For example, the word foreign was spelled forign, foreigh, forhen, foren, forigen, and forgin. Journey was another word on which the pupils expended a wealth of misdirected ingenuity. The forms in which this word appeared were too numerous to be repeated, but a few of them were as follows: Jorney, journy, jerney, gerney, jornay, jairnie, jarnary, gourney, journel, jurony, jer, ji, and jou. In the last three cases it is probable the pupil wrote as far as he felt sure, and skipped the rest. Foolish was spelled foullosh, fulish, foulies, folish, follish, foulish, fourshal, furlash, and in still other ways. Swallowed was spelled swalloed, swolloed, swolid, swolled, sallowed, and swalled. Examples of misspelling nearly as bad as those noted may be found in the examination papers of high-school graduates and college freshmen.

This subject is one which merits the most critical study from professional educators. Until an agreement is reached as to the proper way of teaching spelling, the results will be very unequal and generally bad.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Wyoming Legislature passed a bill making Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, a legal holiday in that State.

* * *

Gov. Hill of Maine has appointed Thursday, April 25, as the annual fast day in his State. Gov. Jordan of New Hampshire has named Thursday, April 18.

* * *

Boston intends to spend $6,000,000 this year in street building and repairing, but it is not likely to attempt to make its crooked paths straight. That were a hopeless undertaking.

* * *

Gen. Thomas L. James is to deliver a lecture on Abraham Lincoln at the invitation of the Oneida Historical Society in Utica on Tuesday, April 9, the anniversary of the surrender of Appomattox.

* * *

The Wyoming Legislature laid a tax levy of one-eighth of a mill on all property in the State for two years for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a mansion for the use of the Governor.

* * *

Gov. Samford of Alabama sent in thirteen vetoes in one day recently, and there are papers in the State that say he would have had to work more vigorously than that if he willed to kill all the vicious bills of the late Legislature.

* * *

Edwin A. Barber, Ph. D., has been made Curator of the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dalton Dorr. He has been connected with the institution for several years, and is well qualified for his new position.

* * *

Miss Edna M. MacDonald, who is pastor of the Universalist Church in Urbana, Ill., recently offered the opening prayer in the Senate of her State, being the first woman who ever officiated there in that manner. She is a native of Illinois, and has been pastor of the Urbana Church three years. She is popular with all creeds.

* * *

The man who is putting new pipes in the organ of the Mormon Tabernacle, at Salt Lake City, Utah, was told that many old Salt Lakers were weeping over the fact that the organ was being remodeled, and replied: "They will weep that they did weep when once they hear the new instrument." He claims that it will be "the greatest instrument" in America when the present work is completed.

* * *

Some Republican nominations are being made for the Alabama Constitutional Revision Convention. The question whether the convention shall be held is to be submitted to the popular vote in April. It is said that the Republican delegates, if elected, will vote to adjourn immediately after the convention meets, and if that fails will make effort to prevent radical abridgement of suffrage in the State.

* * *

Since the election of Thomas Kearns as United States Senator, Thomas Fitch, the popular orator, whom The Salt Lake Herald now styles "the great silver-tongued advocate of the gold standard," has advertised his house in Salt Lake City for sale, and has gone to California. The Herald believes his departure from Utah is for good. He has property interests, it is said, in California, Nevada, and Arizona.

* * *

The Los Angeles (Col.) Herald says it is not true, as stated in a dispatch, that the recent order of the German Government for 300 barrels of California brandy for use by its army and navy was the first order of the kind from that country, and it says that for at least ten years one firm scarcely known in California, because it has never sought business in the State, has been distilling brandy for the German Government and making for the Eastern trade a wide assortment of brandied fruits, such as cherries, prunes, and apricots.

TO TENEMENT REFORMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read a number of articles in your columns of late relative to the poor and tenement houses, perhaps you will permit a few more remarks on a threadbare subject by an autocratic owner. The question of the wealthy building the talked-of model tenements for the very poor is intensely interesting, as one class is looking for returns on their invested capital, and the other burdened to the killing point cannot afford to pay. If they could they would do so, as I suspect that very few live in any kind of a tenement for their health or by choice.

The fact remains that the very poor choose the very poor tenements, and there remain because rent is cheaper. The only way that I can discern to help the very poor is the practical idea of cutting taxes about 50 per cent. so that property owners can afford to improve their holdings, and most owners, I assume, are willing to improve their property if it pays to do so, which it does not at the present rate of unwarranted and extravagant taxation, the burden of which the poor must always indirectly bear. This can only be accomplished by just and equitable tax legislation, to the accomplishment of which the attention of all citizens, both rich and poor, must be directed, especially the poor, who are so often led to vote against their own interests.

The poor man's hope is in lower, much lower, taxes, and the rich man's salvation is in the education of his brother poor man to a sense of equity and responsibility to the end that both may work for the mutual welfare of all. To tell a poor family what to do when they have not the "filthy lucre" (money) to do with is certainly amusing reading. To confirm this let some tenement reformer collect tenement rents for a few months. That's all.

JUSTICE.

New York, March 21, 1901.

MORTGAGE TAX EXEMPTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of your excellent paper, and you have me interested in "Mortgage Tax Exemption." If you will allow me to say it, it is enough to make one enthusiastic on the subject to observe the petition in form of a coupon, directed to the Legislature of the State of New York, opposing the taxation of mortgages on real estate and praying for the immediate exemption of such mortgages from taxation. This on the face of it would be the real thing for mortgagees, and I dare say that every mortgage holder in the State will sign just such a petition.

Now, Mr. Editor, to give the other fellow a chance, kindly publish a coupon setting forth his declaration of what might appear more equitable. It is just for capitalists to pay taxes on every dollar invested in a real estate mortgage, same as in any other paper. You will agree with me that it is not just for the mortgageor to pay tax on that part of his property that is virtually owned by the mortgagee. Now, why not have our legislative fathers enact to exempt real estate mortgages from taxation, and then enact to make the mortgagee liable to the mortgageor for the taxable amount, (by account or credit,) thereby reimbursing the mortgageor to the taxable amount of the mortgage, which he is bound to pay into the treasury as against his property?

In other words, release taxation on real estate mortgages, but make the holders liable to credit the amount on the mortgage note, thereby relieving the property owner of paying taxes on property that is virtually not his own. It is true in many cases the mortgage will exceed the tax value of the property, but the mortgageor, having the excess invested elsewhere, is liable to the State for the entire amount of the mortgage. Should a measure of this character be made to hold water it would be no more than equitable to all concerned.

A. J. H.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 21, 1901.

WEST VIRGINIA CORPORATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last month West Virginia radically changed her statute for incorporating companies, and neither the empirical knowledge nor forms in vogue will be useful to promoters. This new law, intended to make the misuse of prerogative more attractive and profitable, has features calculated to increase distrust in charter-peddling legislation. For illustration: Heretofore stockholders and creditors were somewhat protected against ignorance and knavery by the discussions and inquiry likely to occur when several men, posing as trustees, meet for conference and joint action. And this protection was greater because a custom prevails to associate as Directors one or more gentlemen who make respectability a science and practice it as a profession. Such men are valuable because apt to be inquisitive if others insist on investigation. In fact, lawyers supposed that Directors could not act unless assembled as a board. But this West Virginia law contemplates that Directors may "sign a resolution on the street" without the ceremony of a board meeting. Such an association is legal, but lacks an element of safety.

Public policy will be promoted by inducing men, proposing to act as a corporation, to organize under the law of the State in which they reside. It is absurd that citizens of New York should organize under the law of New Jersey to conduct business in Connecticut. It is absurd to suggest that New Jersey may invest residents of New York with rights and immunities which their own State deliberately refuses to give them. If attention is arrested, the Assembly at Albany will enact a law under which residents of New York, associating as a corporation, may enjoy every advantage and none of the disadvantages to be obtained by using a foreign charter. A commission of competent lawyers would within three days prepare a proper law to equate existing conditions and make a domestic charter more desirable than any foreign charter. This West Virginia legislation, taking effect without warning, embarrasses existing corporations, and, if the subject gets a hearing, will create a demand for prompt and intelligent action at Albany.

An article on "Railway Regulation" in The North American Review for June, 1881, explains the distinction between corporations with and those without prerogative rights. The latter are substitutes for limited partnerships, and should not be supervised or unduly taxed. The right to exist as a corporation is a franchise, and the value of this franchise should be taxed; but the property of the corporation should be listed and taxed precisely as it would be if owned by a limited partnership.

J. M. MASON.

Charlestown, West Va., March 21, 1901.

Gambling and Stock Buying.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of raids on gambling houses, I beg to ask some of the readers of THE TIMES to enlighten me upon the moral status of gambling over a roulette table and buying stocks on margin.

I personally pursue a humble calling, and in my daily life I meet young men of very moderate means; of those young men there is a large per cent. of them who are given to the pernicious habit of buying in small lots stocks in the hope of getting wealth and position quickly. Not one of these men would permit a person to dispute the height of his moral character, and he would have many champions to sustain him in his position.

Just what position the clergy of the various denominations take upon this subject would be exceedingly interesting. The writer knows to what place gamblers are dispatched, but he has never heard what place after death the clergy have assigned to men who lose fortunes by gambling in Wall Street.

VERITAS.

New York, March 21, 1901.

Irishman to "An American."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the letter in your issue of to-day with regard to peddlers' wrongs. I heartily agree with "An American," and think the peddlers are treated harshly. But I think the last sentence in "An American's" letter, viz., "Let's be fair to other foreigners as well as the Irish, who enjoy special privileges"—is entirely uncalled for, not to say mean and despicable.

I would like to ask "An American" what is meant by an American.

I suppose "An American" comes from the good old English stock, to whom a hatred of the Irish is second nature.

I can assure "An American" that I am not one of the "privileged" Irish. I belong to Irish parents and was born and brought up in Scotland; and it might be news to "An American" to know that there are thousands both in England and Scotland who, like the writer, know more, think more, and dream more of Ireland than the "privileged Irish" whom "An American" sneers at. And what is more, have to be reckoned with.

I hope the peddlers will benefit by this correspondence. But I would like to ask "An American" again, "What is an American?"

A NON-PRIVILEGED IRISHMAN.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1901.

Opposed to Mr. Platt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fight with Thomas C. Platt is on, and I hope it will be short, sharp, and decisive. The insolence of this self-constituted boss should make American blood tingle in the cheeks. Support of his schemes and candidates on the part of public officials and the people's representatives is an offense against liberty, and, as such, I hope will be remembered and punished.

May I suggest that one source of his power—power now evidently waning—has been the space given to him in the newspapers. We have had Platt for breakfast, and Platt for dinner, and Platt for supper—Platt ad nauseum, for some of us, at least.

If this space were cut down to the lowest point consistent with the demand for news—I am quite willing that my letter should be included in the cutting down—Mr. Platt's meddling power would be much reduced and New Yorkers could creep back to some measure of that self-respect which is denied to them while this schemer has a score of reporters running after him.

A HUMILIATED CITIZEN.

New York, March 23, 1901.

How to be a Boss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A "characteristic" anecdote was going the rounds of the papers not long ago. A man was bragging to a visitor of his absolute command over his dog's intelligent obedience. The dog was under the bed. "Come out o' there, Benjamin!" (or whatever the name was,) roared the master. The dog did not stir, not after repeated and louder commands. When the master, more sternly than ever, ordered, "Jest you stay under that bed till I tell you to come out!"—and the dog did.

VIDI.

New York, March 22, 1901.

The Use of Meters Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to waste of water I will say that from experience with this house the important thing, in my opinion, is to have the entire city under meter. I employ a plumber as often as every three months to examine each of my 150 bathrooms. He has just finished going over them. Before he started our gauge showed a wastage of 12,000 gallons each twenty-four hours, and now the wastage is reduced to 4,000 gallons, or a saving of 8,000 gallons each twenty-four hours.

Now, then, if the saving on 150 bathrooms is 8,000 gallons a day when said bathrooms are gone over ever three months, what will be the saving on the hundreds of thousands of bathrooms of the entire city that have no supervision of a plumber for years at a time? In my opinion the city has ample water supply for years to come if every house and living apartment were metered. The cost of placing them would come on the owner and the expense to the city of taking a register of the meter once a year would be trifling compared with the value of the water saved.

OWNER OF THE BERESFORD.

New York, March 20, 1901.

How One Woman Got a Seat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few evenings ago a party of three ladies entered a trolley car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. After being subjected to the devilish jerks of the motorman, with which every unfortunate who rides on those cars is familiar, one of the ladies, who had finally endeavored to reach a strap, innocently remarked, "Why don't they make the straps long enough for ladies? The men don't use them!" The opportune remark gained a seat for her, but what a commentary that was on Brooklyn gentility.

Lack of courtesy is so much the rule that the average Brooklynite seems to be ashamed to make an exhibition of it.

New York, March 22, 1901. CITIZEN.

Washington Irving and Irving Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some one is engaged in a persistent attempt to make it appear that the house on the southwest corner of Irving Place and East Seventeenth Street was formerly owned and occupied by Washington Irving. I know the family who have owned the property for thirty years or more, and they tell me that Irving never had any residence there. A relative of his assures me that he never lived in Irving Place, and never owned the house in question. Finally, through the courtesy of the President of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, I had the claim of title examined, and found that Irving does not appear in it anywhere. So far as I can learn Irving was never in this house.

The matter is only important as a question of historical or biographical accuracy. The house is at present occupied by Miss Elsie De Wolfe as tenant of the owner. What prompts this letter just now is the fact that I found a photographer at work yesterday taking a picture of this "historic mansion."

NEIGHBOR.

New York, March 20.

Brooklyn Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "J. B.," published in last Sunday's TIMES, was right to the point. The consolidation of New York and Brooklyn has resulted in largely increasing the salaries in all the Brooklyn departments, with a consequent increase in the taxes. Unionists were warned that this would be the case if consolidation was accomplished.

Brooklyn is no better served now than formerly. The city is simply paying a great deal more for the same services that previous to union were obtained for considerably less. We were promised a lower real estate tax. Where has there been any lowering? The personal tax has been advanced from three to four times what it was previous to consolidation.

It is not easy to find in Brooklyn now any one who is willing to admit that he voted for union. Those who do, tax their ingenuity to frame apologies for the utter collapse of the air castles they sent so broadcast four years ago.

W. W.

Brooklyn, March 20, 1901.

Complaint About Postal Cards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the United States Post Office Department tolerates such abominable specimens of printing as are exhibited by the average run of postal cards now issued? It is the rarest thing to find one of these cards printed with sufficient ink, and even at that the ink is of the most miserable quality. The portrait of Jefferson is impossible of recognition, mashed and worn out of all semblance of anything except a smear.

It was formerly the case that this kind of Government printing was excellently done and creditable to the Nation, but the stuff we are forced to put up with now would disgrace a starved South American republic.

READER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1901.

PHILANTHROPY IN NEW YORK.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Mr. Carnegie's splendid endowment for founding a magnificent system of public libraries in New York calls attention again to the concentration of great benefactions in the American metropolis. The very rich men of this country, in the course of their operations, become virtually citizens of New York, and their largess naturally finds an inviting field in that tremendous centre of activity, for the amelioration of distress and in the embellishment of the Nation's chief city.

It has come to pass—and every year makes that fact more obvious—that New York supports the most lavish scheme of humanitarianism, in America certainly and probably in the world. The list of New York's institutions and societies and incorporations for the benefit of humanity, if contemplated alone, without the other side of the picture, would seem to indicate that poverty, ignorance, and crime are being reduced to the very minimum.

No man, woman, or child, friendless and penniless, need be sick or disabled in New York without aid, for there are grand free hospitals which almost fight for patients. Nobody need starve unless available aid is unsought or rejected. The doors of organised charity are wide open. In the way of libraries the gift of Mr. Carnegie simply multiplies and disseminates those institutions so that it will be almost as convenient to get a book as to get something to eat.

This latest addition to the philanthropy which already exists upon such a colossal scale is an encouragement to patriotic and hopeful Americans. The country's multi-millionaires and rich men certainly cannot be accused of greed unmixed with generosity. New York, where the extremes of luxury and poverty stand out with vivid irony, where splendor and squalor touch each other at almost every turn in the vast tide of activity which surges through its thoroughfares, is worthy of the Nation and of the people who are making it the most magnificent capital on the globe—and the most merciful.

SLANDER'S MASK OF HUMOR.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

We observe that Mark Twain has taken a friend of his, Mr. William J. Lampton, to task because he has been guilty of writing a patriotic poem. In a letter to Mr. Lampton, described by The Philadelphia North American as a "gently satirical epistle," Mr. Clemens says:

Dear Lampton: Will you allow me to say that I like those poems of yours very much? Especially the one which so vividly pictures the response of our young fellows when they were summoned to strike down an oppressor and set his victim free. Write a companion to it and show us how the young fellows respond when invited by the Government to go out to the Philippines on a land-stealing and liberty-crucifying crusade. I notice that they swarm to the recruiting office at the rate of 800 a month, out of an enthusiastic population of 75,000,000 free men; and that no American-born person can pronounce their names without damage to his jaw, nor spell them without a foreign education. Sincerely yours, MARK TWAIN.

This statement concerning enlistments has 5 per cent. of truth in it, which is, perhaps, as large a proportion as we could expect of an author who has so long been accustomed to contribute to the good nature of the world by statements so exaggerated and grotesque that we never by any possibility mistake them for anything but humorous extravagances. In the case of the letter printed above, Mark Twain appears to have made an attempt at telling the truth, in which case he cannot object if he is held to the rule of exactness which binds other men when they assume to argue serious propositions.

The applications at the recruiting offices during the months when recruiting was for the Philippines and China were nearly fifteen times what Mark Twain says they are, or 11,735 for July, 1900, and 11,760 for August. The average for the thirteen months ended with last January was 8,000, or 104,816 altogether. Commencing with last month, February, the recruiting has been wholly for the regular army, and it has been steadily on the increase, so that the prospect is that the total for March will be in excess of the high totals for July and August last. The enlistments for March 6 indicate a monthly total of 13,400 applications, and those for March 15 a total of 17,144, or twenty-one times what Mark says they are.

These are facts proved by the official records at the War Department, and the liveliness of a humorist's imagination cannot alter them. The difficulty Mr. Clemens finds in speaking the names of our soldiers is, apparently, an illustration of the inability to pronounce one's native tongue which sometimes affects those who travel abroad. Over 88 per cent. of these soldiers, according to the latest statistics, are native-born Americans, and the remaining 11½ per cent., of foreign birth, are either citizens or have legally declared their intentions of becoming such. The requirements for the service are very exacting, including, besides citizenship and the ability to read and write the English language, physical and moral qualifications in excess of those demanded for ordinary occupations. Of 100 men offering to enlist, 78 are rejected, the remaining 22 furnishing our army with a class of men personally superior to the average soldier of any other service.

It is unfortunate for the reputation of Mark Twain that he should go out of his way to slander these men because they believe in the right and duty of our Government to enforce its authority over all of the territory belonging to the United States. Mr. Clemens denied that proposition during our civil war, when he enjoyed the experience of a guerrilla rebel, chased all over the State of Missouri, which he has so amusingly described. History has already recorded the verdict that our soldiers were right then, and that Mr. Clemens and his friends were wrong. It will not require forty years to prove that those who sustain the Government are right now, the Filipinos themselves being witnesses to the fact. But whatever Mr. Clemens may think of this, he can hardly justify himself for making use of the weapons of slander and misrepresentation against the Government and the soldiers who are loyally obeying its orders. It is melancholy to find the genial Mark, in descending into the arena of partisan falsification, giving up to party what was meant for mankind.

NUGGETS.

The Boston Boys' Ranch.

A Western cattle ranch, belonging to the children of some Boston people, has been named by them, "Focus," because it is where the sons raise meat.—Boston Transcript.

No Advantage.

He (boldly)—Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?

She (blushing)—Yes; I do.

"Let's not become one, then."—Yonkers Statesman.

Anticipated.

Disappointed Admirer—Yo' kin tell Dinah dat if she wants dat chump, Sam Johnson, she kin hab him. See?

Mutual Friend—He done tole her dat huself.—Harper's Bazar.

His Busy Days.

"Well, has the current prosperity reached you yet?"

"Oh, yes; I've got so much to do now that I can't get time to do any of it."—Detroit Free Press.

THE GRAY OLD SAUTER MILL.

James B. Naylor in Columbus State Journal.

Down the sleepy, sun-baked valley winds the cool and silent stream,
Overhung by drooping willows; on its banks
March the green-clad, tasseled soldiers of the Corn King, and agleam
Stalks the Sunflow'r—color-bearer in the ranks.
Where the great elms cast their shadows o'er the broken dam of stone,
And the country road comes sprawling down the hill,
Crumbling 'neath the cruel touch of time—abandoned and alone—
Stands the ruin of the gray old Sauter mill.

Through each yawning rent and crevice, through the sagging doorway wide,
Strolls the idle breeze or sweeps the Summer blast;
From the dusty, cobwebbed windows—gaunt of mien and bleary-eyed
Peeps the spirit of the dead and buried past.
And the whirring burrs are silent—lost their harsh and strident song;
And the mill wheel idly dabbles in the stream,
While the murmur of the water, as it softly lips along,
Is the babble of a long-forgotten dream.

In the olden, golden Summers of the happy years of yore,
Ev'ry creaking cart that lumbered down the hill
Was a laden bark of commerce, from some distant, unknown shore,
Bringing treasure to the gray old Sauter mill;
And the barefoot urchin, lolling o'er the fore-bay's mossy brim,
Fished and wished for nothing better than to know
That his soul was steeped in sunshine, as the fishes were aswim
In the shifting liquid shadows far below.

Pipe in mouth, rotund and jolly, stood the miller at the door—
Clad in baggy breeks and blouse of floury white—
Smiling welcome to the bullion pouring in upon the floor,
Doling out the minted coin, from morn till night.
But the youngster at the fore-bay dreamed no dream of sordid gain—
What to him were worldly riches, when the cool,
Lurpid water held his treasure! Better far than golden grain
Were the sunfish in the bottom of the pool.

Gone is pursy Peter Sauter—gone his fat and precious hoard;
Dry and weed-grown are the fore-bay and the race;
Gone the creaking carts and wagons—and the shallow, rocky ford
Mirrors not the barefoot urchin's freckled face.
With his pack and staff, he wander'd up the steep cart-gullied track
Leading from the quiet valley o'er the hill;
And the birds and bees are lonesome, for he nevermore came back
To his birthplace near the gray old Sauter mill!

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

A FARCICAL PERFORMANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Court, attorneys, and spectators in the room of the Municipal Court for the Tenth Judicial District a few days ago were afforded in a short time and convincing manner an interesting example of the efficiency of the Corporation Counsel's office. Lawyers waiting to try cases set for trial on that day were informed that preference would be given to the trials of a number of actions brought by the City of New York against property owners and others to recover penalties for failure to remove snow and ice from sidewalks after the storm of Feb. 14 and 15, and that these cases would be heard first. Lawyers, clients, and witnesses resigned themselves to this exercise of the city's legal privilege. In the reasonable expectation that at least they would see a useful ordinance enforced, the lawbreakers punished, and the penalties due the city collected. What they actually saw was this:

The representative of the Corporation Counsel produced a book marked "Nos. 501 to 600," and containing the data in regard to 100 actions. He then marshaled in the front rows of spectators' seats some twenty or more police officers, and proceeded to try these cases. A typical trial was substantially as follows:

"You are attached to the Thirtieth Precinct?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You know the premises at such-and-such a corner?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What was the condition of the sidewalk opposite those premises on Feb. 15 and 16 last?"

"Covered with snow and ice."

"How long was the snow and ice allowed to remain there?"

"Two days."

"Do you know the defendant to be the owner, occupant, or in charge of the premises?"

"Yes, Sir."

"That's all."

The Justice—Do you know that of your own knowledge?

"No, Sir; the janitor next door told me."

"That's all you know about it?"

"Yes, Sir."

To the Corporation Counsel: "Have you any further evidence of ownership?"

"No, your Honor."

"Dismissed."

The other lawyers present were not kept waiting very long. Those 100 cases were disposed of between 10:15 and 11:45. Of the 100 defendants, nine appeared in court, two of these being corporations. Of these nine, four were held and ordered to pay fines, simply because they appeared and confessed their liability. Fully fifty complaints were dismissed because, though no defense whatever was offered, the only evidence presented on behalf of the city was of the type given above. Many of these cases were not even tried, the city's attorney remarking blandly:

"I'll ask your Honor, please, to dismiss Nos. — to —; I have only the officer's testimony."

A number were summarily dismissed without a hearing, it appearing that the summons had been sent to the defendant by mail, no attempt being made to serve it on him personally. At least a dozen more were against two bill-posting companies, the only ground of suit being that a police officer had seen their names on fences inclosing vacant lots. They were, of course, properly dismissed.

The representative of the Corporation Counsel seemed well pleased with his work.

"It's fun trying these," he grinned. "Four—that's twelve dollars. Get enough for car-fare, anyway."

As the penalty prescribed by law is $3 for each offense, he had reason to hope that the sum might be $300.

When it was all over, one of the lawyers turned to the attorney for the bill-posting companies.

"I should think," he remarked, "they could easily find the owners of the property by reference to the registration or tax lists and prove every one of those cases, if they would take the trouble."

"Sure," was the ready reply. "They're just too—d lazy over there." W. H.

New York, March 22, 1901.

FATE OF LOCAL OPERA HOUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a somewhat singular fact that from Ferdinand Palmo's time up to the erection of the Metropolitan Opera House every building devoted to Italian opera in this city came to grief and subsequently fell into the hands of theatrical people who made them successes as temples of the drama. The first Italian Opera House, at the corner of Church and Leonard Streets, was transferred into the National Theatre; Palmo's Opera House became Burton's Chambers Street Theatre; Aaron Burr's mansion, on Richmond Hill, Charlton Street, converted into an opera house, wound up as a theatre; the Astor Place Opera House, after witnessing several seasons of Italian opera, became a home for theatrical entertainments, just as did the Academy of Music on Fourteenth Street.

The Metropolitan Opera House opened with Italian opera, then French and German opera, followed by another turn of Italian opera, then partially destroyed by fire, reconstructed and rededicated to opera—Italian, German, and English—and now is to be given up to vaudeville performances for forty-two of the fifty-two weeks of the year. The chances are that the first year's experience under this new arrangement will wind up the establishment as an opera house. The mixture will not suit Fifth Avenoodles.

Nor have our opera managers, up at least to the present managers of the Metropolitan, fared any better than the opera houses. Ferdinand Palmo was a thriving restaurateur, a pushing tobacco speculator, and a house decorator, and he did well in all three. But in an evil hour he allowed his vanity to be flattered, turned Italian opera philanthropist, lost every dollar he had earned, and wound up his life as a chef du cuisine in a Broadway restaurant.

Strakosch, Maretzek, Ullmann, Fry, and Abbey did not, perhaps, fare quite so badly as Palmo, because they did not go to the expense of constructing opera houses, but opera management made financial wrecks of every one of them. Thus far, Messrs. Grau & Co., our present opera managers, seem to have had the best of the game. It is to be hoped that they will not follow in the wake of their "illustrious predecessors."

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, March 21, 1901.

THE MODERN SPIRIT IN MUSIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your able reviewer of music, at whose feet I have sat for many years, in his account of the last Philharmonic, refers to the writer's letter of March 4 as that of "a very foolish amateur critic who should endeavor to learn to love music," who cries out "against Schumann's 'Manfred' on the ground that the author was only a song writer," and shows "a depth of ignorance only matched by their [his] declaration that Beethoven's orchestra consisted of thirty players." The references to Schumann and Beethoven are accidental misquotations by your reviewer, as I shall show.

For the last ten years the accused has known of nearly every orchestral programme in New York, and heard many of them, even at times journeying to Brooklyn to do so, and "love than this no man hath greater."

He did not write that Schumann was "only a song writer," but that he was "chiefly noted as a song composer," in which capacity he has few, if any, equals; he is also noted as a piano composer. It is almost difficult to find a song recital in which he is not represented; but how often does one find him on the programme of an orchestral concert in New York? There are many composers whose names figure more often in such concerts. Mr. Henderson in "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music" mentions some twenty composers in the index, but omits Schumann, and, strange to say, Tschaikowsky. In the text he gives Schumann but a dozen lines and names only his D Minor Symphony. The estimation of the value of a piece of music must be largely a matter of personal taste, and the writer is not the only one who does not care much for Schumann's orchestral works.

The writer wrote that Beethoven's orchestra consisted of thirty-five (not thirty) players. From a look into Mr. Henderson's book on the orchestra and his "Story of Music," he finds that Beethoven's orchestra in the Eroica, (1805,) the symphony under discussion, consisted of fourteen players, enumerated, "and violins, violas, 'cellos, basses." * * * "beginning where Mozart (died 1791) left off." A seating plan of the Dresden Opera Orchestra (which was larger if anything than the symphony orchestras of the time) shows two 'cellos, two basses, four violas, eight violins, and seven second violins. Adding these twenty-three strings to the other fourteen instruments, we get thirty-seven in Beethoven's orchestra, and the "very foolish amateur critic" wrote thirty-five. At the last Philharmonic we had the three horns (a fourth horn player sat by, but seldom, if ever, played,) and two trumpets of Beethoven's orchestra of thirty-seven, but instead of the twenty-three strings of that orchestra we had a little matter of some seventy-eight, (twenty more than the Boston Symphony Orchestra has.) Either Beethoven's proportion was all out, or the Philharmonic's was. I'm inclined to give Beethoven the benefit of the doubt. Saturday night, when the martial clang of brass was required in the climax of the "Funeral March," the two trumpeters blew lustily, but were powerless against the seventy-eight strings of the "Fathers." The horns being stronger on moonlight than on war, could do little to aid them. The Philharmonic has another trumpeter, who left when the symphony began, and probably its trombone players could play trumpets "at a pinch." If the strings are trebled, why not treble, or, at least double, the trumpets?

The writer only suggested relegating Beethoven to Mr. Franko's concerts, if the Philharmonic continues to be unwilling to give him with a balanced orchestra. He realizes that many say they want him, yet the countless empty seats at the last Saturday night's concert seemed to indicate that many had had more of him than they wanted. The "Eroica" and the "Pastoral," a piano concert, a movement from a violin concerto and an overture, are what the Philharmonic has given us this year. Amiable critic as Mr. Finck wrote that the "Eroica" was "spun out by the composer to a tiresome length," while Mr. Krehbiel frankly stated that the placing of the scherzo and finale after the funeral march had perplexed the critics. It certainly does not seem consonant with the great claims made for the dramatic power of the symphony. The writer heard one irreverant youth explain the position of the scherzo by saying that the hero left a fortune.

To the writer's taste, Tschaikowsky's symphonies are infintely richer in tone, more broad and flowing, and far more dramatic than Beethoven's, and he believes that the attendance at orchestral concerts in New York will show that presumably the majority of cultured and intelligent auditors of to-day prefer them. The development of the modern orchestra, which Mr. Krehbiel truly calls "the most eloquent, potent, and capable instrument of music in the world," brings an element into musical progress that has no counterpart in literature or art, while it might not seem extravagant to say that the work of Shakespeare or that of Raphael has not been equalled since. When a critic writes of "the yet unequalled symphonies of Beethoven," and thereby states that in the last three-quarters of a century the symphony has not only stood still, but fallen below its former level, the writer hopes that those not shackled by traditions will protest. In erudition they may be unequaled, but music should appeal more to the heart than to the brain.

Referring once more to the dullness of most of the Philharmonic programmes, Mr. Paur's selections in Leipsic and in Boston are said to have seldom been happy. Mr. Finck, reviewing the last Philharmonic, says of Mr. Becker's selections: "It is hardly worth while to play such 'new' things," and of the orchestral part that it was "of no special interest."

The writer always has gone to the Philharmonic, and hopes to continue to go, though he knows of several who have changed from it to the Boston Symphony. He distinctly prefers the leader of our own orchestra, whom he considers an excellent one, with far more temperament than Mr. Gericke. When he recently heard both orchestras play Tschaikowsky, if our visitors were an army of lions they were led by a stag, while whatever our players may have been, and they are far from bad, they are led by a lion. And Mr. Paur can make good programmes when he will; witness the excellent one for the next concert, when, as usual, he will end the season with a blaze of glory.

If he will cater more to the modern spirit that wants feeling in music and does not believe that Tschaikowsky's music "sounds better than it is," he may yet, as I fervently hope he will, bring back to the Philharmonic the well-earned prosperity it had under Mr. Seidl.

ONE WHO DOES NOT OBJECT TO EMOTION IN MUSIC.

New York, March 16, 1901.

THE COMPLETE "FAUST"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In speaking of the contemplated production of Goethe's "Faust" at the Irving Place Theatre Mr. Dithmar says in this morning's TIMES:

> This is a very simple undertaking, and should prove interesting to many students of German. But it will be a vastly different thing from attempting to act the "two parts of Goethe's 'Faust.'" The Second Part, I believe, has been performed or recited in some of the Court theatres of Germany, and Boito put the "classical Sabbath," with a charming duet for Helen and Pantalis, in his "Mefistofele," but nobody ever understood what its theatrical significance was.

There seems to be an implication here that the complete "Faust" is rarely seen upon the stage in Germany. Permit me to say, therefore, that the performance of "Faust," as a whole, is a well-established annual festival at Weimar and has been for many years. The entire play is also given every year in the New Theatre at Leipsic, in the Burg Theatre at Vienna, and in the Court Theatre at Munich. It can also be seen from time to time in a number of other German cities. Of the performances which I have myself seen, the one at Munich is the best and the most faithful to Goethe's text. Of course the lines are cut in the interest of brevity, but nothing is omitted because of stage difficulties. At Munich the Second Part is a great spectacle, which fascinates the eye and the imagination from first to last.

The truth is that the complete "Faust" as Goethe wrote it is gradually becoming familiar to the German people. The foolish legend of difficulty, symbolical abstruseness, &c., which was promulgated about it by an earlier generation of well-meaning but blear-eyed expounders, is dropping out of sight. When one sees the play in the theatre he cannot help seeing that he has to do with imaginative poetry and not with deep-diving philosophy. The graver difficulties of "Faust" for the philosophical understanding are in the First Part. I may perhaps fairly claim a right to speak on this subject, since for fifteen years I have been almost constantly engaged in teaching the complete "Faust" to university classes—part of the time to very large classes. Students find no greater difficulty in the Second Part than in the First. They enjoy it just as well—many of them better. As for myself, while I have absolutely no sympathy with intellectual mysticism of any kind, I have long found the teaching of the Second Part of "Faust" the most enjoyable academic occupation that falls to my lot. It is here, in the mellow humor of his later years, that Goethe's genius exerts upon me at least its strongest fascination.

All this of course has nothing to do with Mr. Dithmar's letter, but I hope that both you and he will be willing to pardon a few superserviceable words from a lover of Goethe who does not willingly miss an opportunity to break a lance for the complete "Faust." As for Mr. Conried's enterprise, it is indeed a pity that he finds his resources insufficient for a real representation of both parts. There is no doubt, I am sure, that the New York public would be sufficiently responsive, but the staging of the complete "Faust" requires the co-operation of several hundred people, and is in other ways enormously expensive.

CALVIN THOMAS.

Columbia University, New York, March 17, 1901.

ORDER OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your issue of March 14 an article headed, "Compliment to Americans." In Paragraph 4 of this article it is stated: "There is no direct connection between the modern order and the famous old order, which was founded at the end of the eleventh century."

This quotation is not true. The lineal descent of the Grand Priory of the Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John in England is perfect and the connection direct with the "famous old order."

John Baptist von Flacksianden Baillí of the Anglo-Bavarian Langue was elected Turcopolier and registered in the Council at Malta on the seventh day of November, 1762. And he was elected Baillí of Aquila, (a Preceptory in England about seven miles from the City of Lincoln,) and registered in the Council at Malta on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1795. The fifty-third Grand Prior of the English Langue (titular) was Giralamo Laparelli, appointed A. D., 1806. "Libri Bullarum."

From Chevalier Boisgelin, historian of the order, I quote the following: "The English Knights, stripped as they were of their possessions, preserved all the dignities belonging to the language. The language of England was constantly represented in the Council, and in the election of a Grand Master, and the most ancient brother of the order was always pillier for that language."—Vol. II., Page 28.

"At the peace of Amiens (1802) a special article respecting Malta was introduced into the treaty between France and England, by which it was stipulated that there should no longer be either a French or an English language, but that a Maltese language should be instituted in their stead."—Sutherland, Vol. II., Page 212.

The above quotations seem to prove beyond a doubt that although the English language was dormant so far as royal edicts could make it so, yet it continued to live in the Sovereign Court and Council of the order. The fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, removed the ban under which the French Knights had lain since the edict of Sept. 19, 1792. They at once reassembled in Chapter General at Paris, and elected a permanent Capitular Commission, in which was vested plenary power to act as might seem best for the general interests of the fraternity. The formation of this Capitular Commission was confirmed by a Pontifical Bull issued by Pope Pius VII. on the tenth day of August, 1814, and recognized by the Lieutenant of the Mastery and Sacred Council in an instrument dated the 19th of October following.

While this duly authorized commission was engaged in negotiations for the benefit of the order at large, the question was mooted of a possible revival of the English Langue, and for which purpose Articles of Convention were executed on the 11th of June, 1826, and on the 24th of August and 15th of October, 1827. Two delegates were appointed to formally inaugurate the revival by deed, dated Dec. 14, 1827, and at a meeting held in London, Jan. 24, 1831, the English Langue was revived and the Rev. Sir Robert Peat was invested with the authority of Grand Prior. The following is a copy of the oath of office:

"In the King's Bench.

"I, the Right Reverend Sir Robert Peat, Knight Vicar of New Brentford, County of Middlesex, and Prior of the Sixth Language of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem in London, do make oath and say that I will faithfully, truly, carefully, and strictly perform, fulfill, keep, and obey the ancient statutes of the said Sovereign Order as far as they are applicable to the government of the Sixth Language and in accordance with the other seven languages, and that I will use the authority reposed in me and my best endeavors and exertions among the brethren to keep the said statutes inviolable, this deponent hereby qualifying himself to govern the said Sixth Language as Prior thereof under the provisions of the statute of the Fourth and Fifth of Philip and Mary in the case made and provided. "ROBERT PEAT.

"Sworn at Guildhall, in the City of London, this twenty-fourth day of February, 1831, before me. "T. THOMAS."

There are five of the original langues out of the seven working. The work of the order is at this present time hospitaller, just as it was when first instituted in Jerusalem, and there is no difference in the purpose and objects of the order. The sick, wounded, poor, and unfortunate men, women, and children of every race, color, and religion are the wards of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

G. C. YOUNG, M. D.

Washington, N. J., March 21, 1901.

THE MISSIONARIES.

THEY WILL STILL GO ON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day on missionaries darkens counsel. "Missionaries" to us mean of course American missionaries. We have no concern with any others. We have not first hand knowledge with regard to them, and their responsibility is with their own countries. Now, our missionaries have never had, nor sought, any protection other than such as is secured by treaty to all American citizens. Nor have they had any special legislation in their behalf. It is some seventy years since they entered China, and they have never had soldiers to guard them, nor have they wanted them. In the late troubles, if the soldiers delivered them, they also saved the soldiers, as notably in the service of Messrs. Gamewell, Ament, Ingram, and the others in Peking, to whom grateful official acknowledgment has been made.

It is late in the day to repeat the charge that in any true sense the Boxer outbreak was due to the missionaries or their work. Our oldest and best known missionaries in North China, Sheffield, Goodrich, Smith, Porter, Ament, and Tewksbury, have remained at their post and are there now. They have, without the aid of the diplomats or of soldiery, secured the recognition by the Chinese village communities of the indemnity due their fellow villagers for damage done to them as Christians, and have done it so extensively and so successfully that the question of the native Christians is entirely eliminated from the diplomatic situation, and no appeal for aid for the natives has been made to Christendom.

They have received official thanks both from Chinese and from foreigners for this service. They have sought not one dollar of indemnity from the Chinese for any loss they have suffered themselves, and only at the request of our Government have they sent to Washington schedules of the mission property that has been destroyed. No indemnity has been asked for any missionary's life that has been taken, and only in the case of two families of little children left orphaned and destitute has any provision been sought.

There is no thought of their abandoning their work. Indeed, the Chinese communities in which they have lived are earnestly begging the re-establishment of their missions, and, if one may trust the news from China, the only danger or hindrance that now threatens them or their work is from the quarrels of the intervening nations among themselves. In our time no group of Americans have won more enduring honor for their country or done the world a greater benefit than have our missionaries in North China. In common decency, is it not time that if at home the full meed of honor cannot yet be given them they be at least shielded from deprecating apology and unjust disparagement?

HENRY A. STIMSON.

New York, March 21, 1901.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire for fairness' sake to add to your statement of March 21 that "the amount of good accomplished by Christian missionaries in China is infinitesimal compared with the injury resulting from the great revolt of the conservative forces of that empire against foreign aggressions, chiefly (sic) those of the energetic but not always discreet teachers and exemplars of the Christian religion." The addition to be made to this is the printed and published testimony of various diplomatists sent by the United States to China, as competent and unbiased witnesses as can be produced.

George F. Seward, who has served in China as Consul General and Minister, writes: "For every enemy a missionary makes he makes fifty friends. He is a power for good and peace, not for evil." John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, and special counselor of the Chinese Government in its affair with Japan, writes: "The presence of missionaries in China had little to do with these troubles. My observation is that the mass of the people in China do not object to their presence and work. * * * If other causes had not operated to awaken a national hostility to foreigners the missionaries would have been left free to combat Buddhism and Taoism and carry on their work of establishing schools and hospitals." Charles Denby, our Minister in China from 1885 to 1898, said, in an address given at Evansville, Ind., on his return: "I made a study of missionary work in China. When the simple truth is known the carpling, the sneering, the depreciation which too often accompany comments on missionary work will disappear."

Between these statements of our National representatives, who speak from personal observation and experience, and the statements of the writer in THE TIMES, who presumably speaks from reading and hearsay, there is a stark contradiction. In such a case THE TIMES itself has set the example of rational judgment. Precisely such a contradiction is found between the testimony of our National representatives in the Philippines and our anti-imperialists at home. The readers of THE TIMES are familiar with its appeal from the men who have not seen to the men who have seen. The same appeal is in order in the case of the missionary.

In treating of finance, railroading, &c., THE TIMES commits the duty of enlightening its readers to men evidently well acquainted with their subject. Why the same rule is not followed on missionary topics is a standing wonder.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, March 21, 1901.

THE GIFT FOR LIBRARIES.

ADVERSE VIEW OF THE GIFT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Conceding the munificence and magnificence of Mr. Carnegie's offer to the city of sixty-five library buildings, let it not be precipitately assumed that such offer can be wisely or safely accepted upon the conditions imposed.

The falsity of an assumption may sometimes be successfully exposed by an exaggerated example of like kind. Let us try this plan in this case. If the benefit to the people is assumed to be in direct ratio with the magnitude of the gift, (such as Mr. Carnegie's,) then, obviously, the greater the gift the greater the benefit. Therefore, 650 buildings would be preferable to the suggested 65; and, of course, 6,500 would be still better. But common sense discovers by this time that this reasoning is faulty somewhere. A little inspection shows it to be in the premises, for the logic is good beyond them.

The question is, How many great libraries can the city afford to support, even though the buildings therefor be given? Is it at all clear, on second thought, that it can prudently assume the burden of the proposed number? What possible benefit could the people derive therefrom at all commensurate with the tax upon their resources?

The common notion that much reading begets much learning is not supported by observation or experience, nor do thinkers believe it. Possibly 10 per cent. of the literature of the land is worth saving. The remaining 90 per cent. could be burned to ashes without the probable loss of a fraction of mental or moral worth. More likely, civilization would be improved by just such an event or performance. It is the thinker, not the reader, that lifts the world up and along. The continued dabbling with other people's brains does not stimulate self-development. Originality, not imitation, is the power that pushes the world forward. He who encourages and assists in providing inviting employment for original thought is a benefactor of mankind.

In case any donation which imposes upon the donee an obligation greater than the donation itself is not to be coveted, nor can the benign purpose of the donor, in such case, be achieved. If Mr. Carnegie would expend a fraction of the sum offered in providing, not only the buildings, but for equipment and maintenance as well, say five such institutions as he suggests, he would more than likely bestow a greater benefaction upon the people than by the execution of his original plan. Things are not always what they seem at first sight. Let us look again at this thing.

A. E. O.

Brooklyn, March 20, 1901.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. CARNEGIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No words can add to the effect produced by the last splendid donation of Mr. Carnegie to Pittsburg, and the noble letters accompanying it. It is not the amount of the sum given, great as it is, which has bound him anew to the people and the place where he lived for nearly half a century, but the affectionate recalling of old associations, with a touch of real eloquence, revealing a warm heart and an unspoiled moral nature. I regret that he was not American-born, but I rejoice that he is one of our own citizens, and a great example to our people. Many before this have stopped in midlife and distributed what they had accumulated, but Mr. Carnegie's great wealth makes his influence very far-reaching.

In this era of bitterness toward rich employers, his provision for workers is of especial value. The kindly spirit manifested in his language—"an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed to my success"—breathes the true spirit of brotherhood, and of the recognition of the claims of honest labor. It must help to settle the turbid waters of discontent in that region which is the whirlpool of such vast interests, and make for future peace.

But, after all, there is nothing that Mr. Carnegie has done that is worth so much to our men as his private life. With more money at his command than most Kings and Princes, he has not used it in corrupting society by debauching extravagance, or by demonstrating how many laws, human and divine, a rich man may succeed in breaking. He has had grace given him to live quietly, associated with honorable men in good works. He has furnished this new century an object lesson, as strange as any of the other surprises of this wonderful country—a man "showered with the gifts of the gods," to use an old heathen expression, but filled with the Christian idea of love to all men—a love so great as to swallow up selfishness, and reach out to share his abundance with unknown multitudes, because they are children of the same common Father. May he live long to enjoy his wealth and the luxury of doing good.

C. B. E.

New York, March 18, 1901.

WORKINGMEN'S VIEW POINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You seem to be kindly disposed to give all persons a chance to present their opinion on any question that comes before the public, whether it agrees with your views or not, therefore, I would kindly ask your indulgence to say a few words from the standpoint of an American workingman. In regard to the recent gift of millions by Mr. Carnegie to this city for the purpose of founding libraries, a truly generous action which may perhaps be followed by other millionaires. In the presentation of this magnificent sum Mr. Carnegie has shown himself to be the most generous of men, either at the present time or in the past, and all honor to him.

But is this what the American workingmen desire? By workingmen, I mean the the masses, or those who cannot afford to buy their own books. As Mr. Carnegie has shown himself to be so liberal-minded, has he not at the same time also established the fact that far better wages could have been paid to his numerous employes? How many strikes, how many lockouts, and how many demands were made for better pay or less hours and refused, and why were they refused? For the same reason that all such demands are rejected—because the profits of the business will not admit of it. How many of those people struggled through years of bitter poverty; how many of them lie in unmarked graves, "unhonored, unwept, and unsung"; did the poorhouse shelter any of them, or the Potter's Field hold their dust; is it not well to be just before you are generous? Has remorse seized him, that he is now giving away his dollars to the right and the left; is not this organized charity for the benefit of those who do not ask it?

Another one of the millionaires of this city not only favors free libraries, but also recreations, games, and refreshments. Well, if the workingmen were properly paid for their services these people would have no need to give away their millions; the workingmen could get their own books, provide their own amusements, and control them, and there would be no need for them to take off their hats to Mr. Carnegie or any one else every time they entered these free libraries to read a book or warm themselves on a Winter's day. What are these free libraries but charity—just the same as souphouses to the hungry or free cast-off clothing to the naked? Is the workingman to stand forever on the corner with hat in hand crying, "Give, give, give"; is the American workingman a baby to be amused by presents, "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw?"

The masses do not demand these things; they do not even ask for them, but they do demand a fair field and no favor. When Louis XVI. of France was brought to trial, and the charges were read to him, he declared that he had no consciousness of guilt, but he was looking at it from a King's point of view, and all the terrors of the revolution could not dispel from the poor King's mind the fact that he ruled by divine right. He and his unfortunate Queen endeavored to avert the storm that was rising around them. To popularize themselves they gave largely to charity in various ways, but in vain—they died on the scaffold. The revolution and the first Napoleon shattered their pretensions like fragile glass. Are the millionaires of this country looking at this question from a millionaire's point of view, seeing no way of easing their conscience save through charity?

Now, let these people who are piling up their money so fast that for the life of them they don't know what to do with it, but lie awake nights thinking how to get rid of it, double the pay of those who are working for them, and the workingmen of this country will work out their own salvation without either money or advice from any millionaire of this or any other land. The American workingman does not ask for barracks called "workingmen's homes," wherein to hive; does not ask for free soup, free libraries, pensions, or anything else that smacks of charity. Are the millionaires waiting for a thunderbolt from a clear sky, or an earthquake shock to awaken them from their dream of bliss in a fool's paradise?

A. M. BAUGH.

New York, March 22, 1901.

CONSULAR SERVICE CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting lectures on Colonial administration now being given by Poultney Bigelow have a practical bearing upon American needs. In his last discourse he gave as an example of the efficiency of British rule the following incident: In 1896 he was in South Africa, and reached the little capital of the Kafir country, 100 miles from a railway station, a place so primitive that it was almost worth a man's life to show a camera; there were but five white residents, one of whom was the Governor. "Practically isolated from civilization, with no adequate guard to afford protection, he lived there as tranquilly as in Piccadilly, with no support save the moral ascendancy of the British flag." Although the natives make continual raids on their neighbors, and murders are frequent, the safety of those under British protection is guaranteed without any legislative machinery. Mr. Bigelow also cited Durban, redeemed by British administration from its former naturally unhealthy condition by perfect sanitary equipment, so that it is now a health resort, and an ideal place of residence, while Delagoa Bay, more healthfully situated, is, under Portuguese rule, a pesthole, because of its neglected sanitary conditions. Hongkong, formerly a desolate rock, is another example of wise administration, and "now one of the three greatest ports of the world, with a quarter of a million population."

Leaving out, as Mr. Bigelow says, the miserable provincial distinction of whether one was born in Montreal, London, or New York, but referring to the English-speaking people as a whole, our administrations should be the strongest in the world, and the American flag should be considered, as the British is now, in China and other Eastern ccuntries, synonymous with justice as well as power. But to accomplish this end our representatives should in themselves be such as to inspire respect. Mr. Bigelow alluded feelingly to the crying evil of our Diplomatic Service, where reform cannot be too strongly urged. A well-known missionary observed that none of our Consuls in South Africa was ever sober after 12 o'clock noon. Speaking of the unenviable reputation of our Consular Service, Mr. Bigelow said that it may have been only a coincidence, but on his landing in China the first American Consul he heard of was then in prison for abstracting money from American mails. He further said that on the starvation salaries allowed our Consuls they had to steal or live in a manner unbefitting a country as great as ours.

The whole system is wrong that can send as representatives to a foreign Consulate a man "whose only qualification for the post was the fact that once he had been Captain of a baseball club." It is certainly mortifying to any patriotic American to find his Consul so lacking in manners and education as to be tabooed from society abroad. The writer being something of a globe-trotter, can fully corroborate Mr. Bigelow's statements and indorses his opinion that a higher class of men should be sent to represent our interests in foreign countries. But as a lecturer pertinently remarked: "A man whose abilities in the United States command a financial return to him of $10,000 to $20,000 a year, should command a larger salary as Minister or Consul than our politicians at present deem adequate. Otherwise, none but inferior men will enter the Consular Service.

Considering the enormous number of Americans who are traveling every year, the question of having our country properly represented abroad seems of importance, and it is surprising that a general movement has not been made throughout the United States to remedy the defect in this branch of our administration.

Mr. Bigelow's next lecture on "America as a Colonial Power," on the 27th inst., will doubtless include much of interest on this subject.

H. D. R.

New York, March 22, 1901.

COILED SPRING CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondence recently published in THE TIMES on the energy of a coiled spring has a significance quite distinct from an elucidation of the elementary principles of physics involved. It shows very clearly that a considerable proportion of the people of this city, readers of such an excellent newspaper as THE TIMES, have but little respect for professional attainments and knowledge. The presumption with which some correspondents have argued, even flippantly, on a subject beyond their understanding, against the explanation of a professor of physics of Columbia University, is to be deplored.

I suppose that the great American idea of individual freedom and independence in everything, whether religion, philosophy, science, or politics, is largely responsible for this lamentable disregard of authority in matters of established fact. I suppose that in no other country is so little respect paid by the multitude to scholarly attainments as in the United States. It is really an unfortunate condition. Surely dabblers in science, those who pick up an elementary knowledge from school text books or by reading more or less instructive articles on "science for the people," ought to know that they have only skimmed the surface. But it is these who are the most confident in giving expression to such erroneous notions as have appeared in these columns concerning the energy of the coiled spring. A little knowledge, unless it is of the right kind and properly understood, is dangerous.

Respectful regard for the opinions of specialists seems to be mostly confined to those who have enjoyed the benefits of liberal education. Those who have striven as earnest students and investigators for high attainments themselves best know the qualities of mind and the arduous labor which alone enable individuals to attain positions of leadership in any branch of learning. The more one acquires for himself the greater becomes his respect for the attainments of others, whether in his own field of work or in another. The untrained, self-constituted autocrat of science, who is common enough in the social world, does real harm in that he contributes largely to the perpetuation of popular errors.

There was a time, not many years ago, when physical science was a kind of "Natural Philosophy," and was so named—virtually a series of more or less closely related facts which the student could easily master. Chemistry was principally a record of laboratory experiments. Colleges had professors of "Natural Science." Some of those professors of natural science still persist as relics of a past generation. In the social world, also in the financial and business circles of this great city, they and their more modern upstarts are still regarded as typical "scientists" and "experts," and their wordy opinions and reports are highly esteemed by persons who, in other respect, exercise the keenest discrimination. Some of them are honest but behind the times, others are ignorant pretenders with skill enough to deceive. To these may apply the words of Prof. R. S. Woodward, taken from his address before the A. A. A. S. in this city last year:

"Along with the growth of real science there has gone on also a growth of pseudo-science. It is much easier to accept sensational than to interpret sound scientific literature; so much easier to acquire the form than it is to possess the substance of thought, that the deluded enthusiast and the designing charlatan are not infrequently mistaken by the expectant public for true men of science. There is, therefore, plenty of work before us, and, while our principal business is the direct advancement of science, an important, though less agreeable duty, betimes, is the elimination of error and the exposure of fraud."

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

New York, March 21, 1901.

PROF. HALLOCK AGAIN REPLIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is really gratifying if amid all the pseudo-discussion of many of the questions which arise in the daily press there be found even one who is capable of seeing a point, and what is quite as much to the point, of indicating real objections, and "J. A. D." is evidently such a person, if he will pardon the statement.

I felt sure that if anyone was really interested in the question he would retaliate just as "J. A. D." has done. Of course to contradict my explanation it is not necessarily to contradict the law of the conservation of energy, but if mine is a rational explanation, it can only be eliminated by positive proof that it is incorrect, or by some other explanation that is proved better. Any explanation must be examined to see if it as good, or better, than others. Let us seek the fallacy in that offered by "J. A. D."

We wind up the spring and do two things, we bend the steel and raise its temperature. When the spring is allowed to run down it does two things, the steel straightens out and lowers its temperature, and the cycle is complete. Is it the rise in temperature or the bending that we are discussing? I was discussing the bending, because that is the larger part of the work, and the only part available for doing work, since the rise in temperature is not only temporary but must be entirely expended in the lowering of the temperature when the spring uncoils. When we wind up a clock the spring rises in temperature, but that rise is all lost within a few minutes, and the bend is left to do the work during the remainder of the day, or week. In proportion as the spring is more and more perfectly elastic, the rise is less and less. It is not difficult to demonstrate the existence of this rise in temperature, and it has been done, and the experiment has also shown that only a very small fraction of the energy goes into this rise when the material is as elastic as a steel clock spring.

To simplify our case, we will not begin to dissolve our spring until it has returned to its original temperature, then we need only seek the energy stored in bending.

As to the question of "temper" of the spring and where, in the operation, it is "drawn," the "temper" of steel is in the molecules themselves, and is not "drawn" from any molecule until that molecule is dissolved off into the liquid. Tempered steel is not the same material chemically as is untempered steel, and the only thing which will draw the temper of a piece of steel is a high temperature. The last grain of the spring to dissolve has just as much "temper" in it as the first. The "stiffness" of the spring diminishes with its thickness. The "elasticity" is not lost as long as any of the spring is left undissolved.

If any one is surprised that a person who has spent a score of years in uninterrupted study of a branch of science is a little loath to enter into an exchange of opinions with one who has only taken a momentary interest in a question, let him read the question propounded by "J. M. W." One can readily imagine his fine scorn if told that the whole performance was due to imperceptible motions of his finger, and yet can any one doubt that such was the case?

W. HALLOCK.

New York, March 23, 1901.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF A MISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea of uplifting the colored race in the South has become immensely popular, if one may be allowed to form an opinion from the crowds of people who were unable to gain entrance to the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on the evening of the 18th inst. to hear the matters discussed. The array of talent enlisted for that occasion is an earnest of brighter and better days for the great American Republic. New Yorkers should, however, be aroused to the fact that we have a race problem right here in New York which has all of the elements of the race problem in the South, a solution of which is just as urgently demanded.

Man's inhumanity to man was never more forcibly illustrated than during the recent riots in the City of New York. Innocent men, women, and children were shamefully maltreated for no other reason than because their skins were black. Sober-minded citizens stood aghast at such an exhibition of savage fury, little thinking that it was only an emphatic expression of the prejudice and intolerance which is always present.

New York City has within its limits more than 50,000 inhabitants of African descent. They are here to stay; their numbers are constantly increasing, while their opportunities for advancement are practically at a standstill. Indeed, there is no class of our citizens more in need of sympathy and help or more in need of moral and elevating influences.

Because of their color, they are shut out from nearly all of the trades in which remunerative employment might be obtained. Compelled to eke out a hand-to-mouth existence in the most haphazard fashion, many of them are driven to live in dark, damp, and crowded rooms, where immorality and disease go hand in hand. Is it therefore any wonder that their progress toward a higher civilization is slow or that they are obliged to appeal for aid to those more fortunate than themselves? Immediately after the civil war some members of the Society of Friends became greatly impressed with the importance of this race problem and caused to be established an institution, now situated at 135 West Thirtieth Street, and incorporated under the name of the New York Colored Mission.

This institution, which is independent of Church control, has for more than thirty years been a centre of helpful influence, aiming to help this people to help themselves, encouraging habits of thrift, industry, and right living; visiting the sick, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and preaching the Gospel to the poor.

Recently the work of this institution has been greatly embarrassed because the city has taken its building to enlarge the police station which adjoins it. To relocate and to put up a building that will adequately accommodate all the branches of work carried on will cost about $84,000. Of this sum the managers have $34,000, leaving $50,000 to be provided.

Are there not enough people of wealth sufficiently interested in the welfare of our city and in the cause of suffering humanity who will contribute the amount needed to enable this institution to continue its beneficent work?

JOSHUA L. BARTON, M. D.

New York, March 22, 1901.

WATERWAYS TO THE LAKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By seven years' effort I devised and procured enactment of highway legislation which puts this State in the fore rank, and under which the common road is being improved. For

AT THE THEATRES

The New Melodramas and Some Gossip of the Stage.

"The Price of Peace" may not be the artistic equal of some of its Drury Lane predecessors, such as "The Great Ruby," for instance. It is surely all as likely and as interesting as "Hearts Are Trumps." It will run well at the Broadway Theatre because "popular prices" now prevail there, because its pictures are splendid, and its few really dramatic scenes genuine thrillers and shockers.

The theft of the dispatch in the mansion on Carlton House Terrace, the shooting of the thief by the Cabinet Minister, and the subsequent wild scene in the House of Commons would save any melodrama if acted as well as they are by Mr. Litt's company. And the scene of the interrupted wedding in Westminster Abbey, the episode of the rescue of Mary Vine from the villain's toils in the convent garden, and the sinking of the yacht are also interesting.

Some of the other episodes, though pictorially pleasing, do not count for much dramatically. The "comic relief" is dreadful stuff.

Yet there is a certain literary quality about these big cartoon plays of Raleigh's. There is a great deal of remarkably well-written dialogue. And, although the political situation here presented may have seemed improbable in London, it does well enough with the crowd thousands of miles from Westminster.

There is some little attempt at individual portraiture in the section of the House of Commons exhibited in the stirring climax of Act III. For instance, the man who wears a straw hat is John Burns, the member for Battersea. Other faces are "made up," if the author's instructions are followed, to resemble members well known in London. Of course, this sort of pictorial realism does not count for much in New York.

But the places represented in the pictures are generally places people who read at all, if only the newspapers, know about. St. Thomas's Hospital, the water terrace of Westminster, the Close, with St. Margaret's, Westminster Hall and the door of the Abbey, and the lobby of the House of Commons are particularly attractive on that account.

Wilton Lackaye does the best acting he has had a chance to do, since he stepped out of the character of Svengali, in his new rôle. His portrayal of Lord Derwent is excellent in composition, moderate in tone, and strong in the expression of passion. Mr. Harrison Hunter as the elegant M. P., Arthur Forrest as the villain, Minnie Seligman, May Buckley, and a dozen others do what may be conscientiously called good work.

William T. Carleton steps into the spoken drama from the operatic stage in a rôle that gives him few opportunities, but which he acts as well as possible.

There is a certain likeness between the "Manon Lescaut" of Theodore Sayre, now current at Wallack's, and Eugene Presbrey's drama, called "Marcelle," in which Blanche Walsh acted at the Broadway Theatre early in the present season. This is heightened by the appearance of Frederick Perry, who made the single personal hit in the early play, in precisely the same rôle involved in similar proceedings. As an elderly and crafty libertine, possessed of enormous wealth and power and a peculiar mode of speech, he gained nearly all the histrionic laurels in "Marcelle." He makes not quite so sure a hit now, as the villainous de Varney, but he probably does all that could be done with his part.

"Manon Lescaut," however, is sure of a large measure of popular success sooner or later. Miss Shannon is not exactly the actress for Manon, a very heavy melodramatic rôle in which actresses of the Lucile Western stamp would have reveled in the old days, and Mr. Kelcey gains no new honors in the dubious character of des Grieux. But it does not follow that these two artists have deteriorated, by any means. Miss Shannon, in fact, has vastly improved of late, and she was always an interesting and attractive actress in comedy. Since she appeared as Marie in "The Marble Heart," years ago, she has had a fondness for "emotional" rôles, but they do not exactly suit her. She will have plenty of triumphs in the future, though. As it is, she acts her present arduous part with nice discretion and avoids the errors less experienced and tasteful actresses would be sure to make.

Elsie de Wolfe makes her first appearance as a trap actor in "Shades of Night" at the Lyceum. Her colleague, E. M. Holland, has had many years of experience and has probably jumped through vampire traps in the patchwork garb of harlequin in his time; but Miss de Wolfe has belonged to drawing room comedy, with one or two incursions into mild melodrama, and it is novel to see her making her entrance and exit by the trap.

She is a marvelously spectrelike spectre in the ghostly equivalent for a rose-pink brocade of Sir Joshua's time, which, in the spirit world, has grown as pallid as its wearer's countenance. Miss de Wolfe has developed into one of our most expert actresses in high comedy, and Capt. Marshall's little fantasy belongs to that branch of drama.

Theatrical news from London is scant and not generally important. Besides the revival of "Coriolanus" at the Lyceum, there is nothing of very great moment in sight. Cora Potter is to act in "Nicandra" under Willie Edouin's management. This is the farce of the "Niobe" order which David Belasco thought of producing here this season with Blanche Bates as the re-awakened woman of antiquity. Mrs. Langtry will produce, at the remodeled Imperial Theatre, about April 18, Pierre Berton's new play on the subject of Marie Antoinette and her famous necklace, translated by Clement Scott.

George Alexander said, at a recent dinner of the Playgoers' Club in London, that he used to have so much faith in the undeveloped British dramatist that he employed two readers on large salaries four years to examine manuscripts. One of these, Charles Dickens the younger, read and wrote analyses of the plots of no fewer than 800 plays, and only recommended one, which was afterward suppressed before performance by the Lord Chamberlain.

Auguste Filon, the famous French critic, is warm in his expression of his admiration of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," which he rightly holds to be the best of recent English plays.

E. A. D.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre will have the theatrical field clear for himself this week in so far as any new production is concerned. He will present the First Part of Goethe's "Faust," in two divisions, the performances being for the benefit of Carl Emmerich and Miss Ada Merito. "Women of To-day" will also be given during the evenings the "Faust" performance is not given.

The present week will be conspicuous for being the last of several attractions which have been filling engagements for a long time. "Mrs. Dane's Defense," at the Empire, enters upon its last week, to give way on April 1 to Leo Trevor's comedy, "Brother Officers." "The Girl from Up There" also concludes its engagement this week at the Herald Square Theatre. It was decided to extend "To Have and To Hold" at the Knickerbocker Theatre until April 13, after which George W. Lederer's London Casino Company will begin an engagement in "The Casino Girl." At the Lyceum Theatre the double bill is attracting large audiences, and promises to do so for a long time. Mr. Frohman will continue "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick. Paul M. Potter's dramatization, "Under Two Flags," enters upon its third month to-morrow, and is certain to continue until the end of the season.

"The Price of Peace" continues at the Broadway Theatre. William Collier will celebrate the fiftieth performance of "On the Quiet" at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow, by the distribution of souvenirs. Augustus Thomas's delightful little comedy is taxing the seating capacity of the cozy little Twenty-fourth Street playhouse at every performance, and there is but little doubt that the play will remain in town until the warm weather sets in. The Japanese musical comedy, "San Toy," which is carried over into a fourth week at Daly's, seems to satisfy the well-defined demands of large audiences at that house.

Owen Hall and Leslie Stuart's "Florodora" remains at the Casino. Julia Marlowe and her whimsical termagant Princess Mary Tudor is still the attraction at the Criterion and will remain so until the end of the season. The Amelia Bingham company is providing an excellent entertainment at the Bijou with "The Climbers," that felicitous mixture of satire, sentiment, and humor. The company will remain practically intact next season, Miss Bingham having extended her contracts with the principal members of the company. "Lovers' Lane" holds the stage at the Manhattan. "Manon Lescaut" will remain at Wallack's but two weeks more, when it will be transferred to Boston, and the German farce, "Are You a Mason," will be produced here. "A Romance of Athlone," one of Chauncey Olcott's most popular plays, begins the second and last week of its allotted time at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

William A. Brady's revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Academy of Music has proved to be one of the strongest drawing attractions in the city. The matinées are attended by large crowds of adults, together with great numbers of children, who thoroughly appreciate all the points of the piece.

New series of moving pictures will be shown at the Eden Musée during the week. They include historical, comic, and mysterious pictures just received. In addition, the opening of Parliament and the inauguration of President McKinley will be shown. Hourly exhibitions will take place and a different series of pictures will be shown each hour. Many additions have been made to the wax groups, and the afternoon and evening concerts will have choice programmes of vocal and instrumental music. The Children's Theatre will revive De Mille and Barnard's fairy comedy, "The Forest Ring," on Saturday afternoon. This was the initial success at the new young people's theatre in the Carnegie Lyceum.

May Irwin will appear in "Madge Smith, Attorney," at the Grand Opera House. The programme at Weber & Fields's Music Hall includes "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and the burlesque on "A Royal Family." On Thursday evening the new skit on "Captain Jinks" will be produced. Harlem is to have Augustus Thomas's "Arizona," at the Harlem Opera House. The entire company and production seen at the Herald Square Theatre will be seen. "Fedora" will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre, and at the American Theatre Frank Harvey's melodrama, "The Wages of Sin," will be presented by the stock company. The attraction at the Metropolis Theatre will be "On the Suwanee River," with the original company and new and picturesque scenery.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

New features of vaudeville acts are scarce. The artistic feature at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will be supplied by Mrs. Felix Morris and her company in the comedietta "The Lady and the Burglar." William Devere, the comedian made famous in Hoyt's "A Black Sheep," will make his début in "the continuous" in a brisk skit, assisted by William Morrow. Others in the long bill are three Vilona sisters, gifted musicians; Pete Baker, the German comedian; Crane brothers, the Mudtown Rubes; the Baileys, clever "coon" singers and dancers; Kreisel's dogs, intelligent little animals; Sig. Barbaretto, baritone; August and his famous singing donkey, and others.

David Belasco's production of "Madame Butterfly" is still retained as the chief feature at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The regular continuous numbers are novel and varied, and include Joe Welch, in quaint Hebrew impersonations; Clarice Vance, the Southern singer; Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell in the satire, "An American Duke"; Hale and Francis, novel hoop rollers and club jugglers; Newell, Chinquilla, and Dunufrio, musical act; Ingram and Jacklin, illustrated melodies; Halder, novelty juggler, and the New York Ladies' Quartet.

The programme of continuous entertainment at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Palace contains numerous star specialties. Frederic Bond and his company will present the novel comedy of stage life behind the scenes, "Her Last Rehearsal"; Will H. Fox, the "American Padaywhiski," will offer his burlesque musical act; Max Waldon is a wonderful female impersonator, and the Willis family are an accomplished family of instrumentalists. Others are George Hammersmith, in monologue; the Keatons, acrobatic nonsense; Barr and Venton, comedy skit; Arvello, aerial gymnast, and the Kalatechnoscope motion views.

A varied programme of excellent features will be found in the bill at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Harlem theatregoers can enjoy these specialties: Giacinta Della Rocca, concert violiniste; "The Automobile Girl," a novel musical farce; Parkers' dogs, wonderfully trained animals; Brothers Kennard, acrobatic comiques; Aurie Dagwell, vocalist; Ed Estus, equilibrist; Globe Comedy Four, singing comedians; R. H. Mohr, novelty ventriloquist; Bell and De Veaux, musical comedy; D'Esta's marionettes, &c.

At the New York Theatre the entertainment provided by the Sire Brothers does not vary from that of last week, and includes the Prosper Troupe of acrobats, who made their American début last week; "After Office Hours," the comedy by Hobart and Sloane; "The Giddy Throng," "The Devil's Dream," the beautiful spectacular "March of Old Glory," and an olio, including Edna Aug, William Gould, and Emma Carus.

The most notable change in the bill at Keith's will be The Girl with the Auburn Hair. The great Agoust Family of jugglers are retained for a third week because of the success of their engagement at this theatre, where they are seen to better advantage than at any time since they first appeared in this country. Milton and Dollie Nobles will present "A Blue Grass Widow," and a clever and amusing sketch, "The New Coachman," will be produced by Louis A. Simon and company. Al Sheen and Charles Warren will present their ludicrous absurdity, "Quo Vadis Upside Down"; Elizabeth Murray will sing her character songs, Ascott and Eddie will do some acrobatic comedy and dancing, and a big bill of first-class specialties is provided.

Reilly and Woods's Company will provide the entertainment for the patrons of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week. The company includes a host of artists, twenty-eight in number, who offer very nearly every branch of vaudeville specialty acts.

Swaine's trained geese, goats, and monkeys will be the feature at Huber's Museum this week. The monkeys are wonderfully trained, the geese "educated," and the goats perform marvelous acts. The fat women sprinters will stay for another week and the vaudeville bill is varied.

The Dewey Theatre will offer Howard and Emerson's "New York Girl" burlesque and extravaganza.

"My Lady" at the Victoria, with its latest vaudeville additions and at popular prices, are to be the features of the entertainment provided until the latter part of May.

Koster & Bial's White Rat bill is headed this week by James J. Corbett with a monologue of funny incidents of his ring and stage experiences. Others of an extremely long and varied programme are Charley Case, quaint joker; Eddie Gerard and Georgie Gardiner, in a burlesque sketch; Hines and Remington, east side reflexes of comic purpose; John Kernell, Celtic caricature; Wright, Huntingdon & Co., farceurs; Angie Norton, with odd songs and jokes of odd people and places; the Hellstons, singers and dancers; Genaro and Bailey, comic singers and dancers; Cook and Sonora, acrobatic comedians; Frank and Don, burlesquers; Howard's educated ponies, and Dolan and Feharr in a "High-Toned Burglar."

PLANS OF WEBER & FIELDS.

Season Closes April 20, After Which the Company Will Make a Tour.

The season at Weber & Fields's Music Hall will terminate April 20. The following Monday the entire stock company will start on its annual road tour, opening in Brooklyn at the Montauk Theatre April 22 with the present entertainment consisting of "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and the accompanying burlesques. From Brooklyn the company will go to Boston for a week, and will later visit Chicago for two weeks, thence to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, with perhaps a stop of a few days at some other city not yet decided upon.

As in former seasons, the company will travel under very nearly the same conditions. A special train will convey the members to the several cities, and wherever practicable the train will be converted into a hotel. During the absence of the company the Music Hall will undergo alterations. Many changes will be made in point of decorations, and for the added comfort of patrons. The opening attraction has as yet not been decided upon, but Edgar Smith has several ideas which he will put into practical shape during the Summer. The company will be enlarged by the addition of Sam Bernard and Fritz Williams, the only withdrawal from the cast being David Warfield, who leaves to star under the management of David Belasco.

THEATRICAL MANAGER'S SUIT.

Kirk La Shelle Claims Contract Right to Buy Property for a Theatre Site.

Kirk La Shelle, the theatrical manager, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Anna Lacroix, in which he demands the conveyance by her to him of property at 168 West Forty-seventh Street, or in lieu thereof $50,000 damages for the non-fulfillment of an agreement made by her to transfer the property to him.

La Shelle says he made a deal for the sale of the property to him on March 4 last, but that the defendant refused to carry out her contract. Her refusal seriously interfered with him in his business, he says, as he had made arrangements for the purchase of other property in the locality, with a view to the erection of a new theatre.

Oberammergau and "The Passion Play."

The last lecture in the series being given by Burton Holmes at Daly's Theatre tomorrow and Tuesday afternoons and at Mendelssohn Hall Wednesday and Thursday evenings will be on the Passion Play of Oberammergau and the village itself and its citizens. Mr. Holmes spent a number of weeks in Oberammergau and the neighboring country, studying the daily life of the villagers, seeing them in the fields and at the carving benches, as well as in the garb of Biblical characters on the stage.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Richard Mansfield will play a return engagement in Brooklyn this week, and in doing this he has decided to indulge himself in a change of bill after a few performances of "Henry V."

The répertoire as arranged is: Monday and Tuesday, "Henry V."; Wednesday, "A Parisian Romance"; Thursday, "The First Violin"; Friday evening and Saturday matinée, "Beau Brummel"; Saturday night, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

J. C. Williamson, the Australian manager, who is at present in this city in quest of plays for his various theatres in the Antipodes, has practically consummated an arrangement with William A. Brady, whereby his two plays, "Way Down East" and "Lovers' Lane," will be presented in the large cities of Australia the season after next.

Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has acquired the American rights of Ludwig Fulda's comedy, "Die Zwillingsschwester," (The Twin Sister,) which at present is being presented in Berlin with Mme. Sorma in the title rôle. Mr. Conried will make the first production of this comedy during Mme. Odilon's engagement, which will begin on April 15 and continue for two weeks.

An organization called the "Mitgebracht" has been formed among the employes of the various theatres in this city. Its purpose is to afford the numerous members of the working staff of theatrical companies passing through New York a place where they can meet their fellow-craftsmen and be accommodated with sleeping apartments during their temporary sojourn here. With this object in view, a ball will be held at Lyric Hall on Wednesday, March 27, the funds resulting from this to be devoted toward the erection of new headquarters in this city.

FOR SUMMER HOMES.

In the greater part of the hickory furniture, which comes in all suitable rustic designs, the backs and seats are made of tough hickory splints woven. In some of these arm chairs, with rockers or without, there is the ordinary high back, in others there is a back piece which comes to the shoulders and a head piece a little above.

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There are settees with sides and backs of these woven splints, woven couches made the shape of wicker couches, and some small settees with rungs in the back. In many of the pieces there is a decorative effect made with the numbers of brass-headed nails with which they are ornamented.

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One of the most satisfactory pieces of this furniture, for the ordinary mortal who has a piazza, but not a sufficiently rustic house to make the hickory in good taste for indoor use, is the swinging seat, broad and long, which, with plenty of cushions, is a delight and a joy forever all through the Summer. The reasonable prices which the simplicity of the furniture makes possible is to be seen in these seats, which can be found for $6, with the rings ready for hanging and only the chain or rope to be supplied. A seat of this kind is 40 inches long by 16 inches deep. The back and seat are of the tough hickory splints.

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Tables come in the hickory furniture in may styles, with legs of the large branches or small trees. There are tables large enough for a breakfast table—no leaves, the table is always one size—and there are small fancy tables with under shelves, and among the smallest there are tops of the woven hickory splints, while the others are of hickory boards. A square table with a woven top will cost $4.50, and the curved limbs which form the supports make it very attractive.

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There are cradles of the woven splints and woodwork, and a pretty idea has been the manufacture of the old reproductions of old-fashioned cradles, combined cradle and rocking chair. The mother sitting in the high-backed rocker at one end of the cradle as she rocks herself rocks her baby also. There are pretty little tête-a-tête chairs, foot stools, and even doll's furniture in the hickory. The chairs range in price from $1.75 to $6 and $7, according to size and amount of work. All the furniture, while simple, is put together by hand, which is a part of the secret of its durability.

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One can buy a log cabin of the hickory ready made, all ready marked for the country carpenter to put into position, and it will cost anywhere from a little over $100 to $600 or $700. This will include piazza, latch, windows, everything practically but the floor and fireplace. Flower boxes are made in the rustic designs of hickory, Summer houses, and even reading nests, with accompanying ladders, to be put in the trees.

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The woman who uses this kind of furniture must bring out her old blue and white spreads, her samplers, her homespun carpet—not a difficult thing to get nowadays—everything in the coarsest and simplest materials, Indian work of all kinds being excellent, and she will have a pretty and ideal Summer home or piazza nook. A piazza furnished with this rustic furniture is delightful. One good thing about the furniture is that it is exceedingly comfortable. The shapes are good, and the round slats or woven splints have a certain elasticity, with a feeling of strength which makes an excellent combination.

AMONG MUSICIANS

The Eddas and Sagas, from Which Wagner Gathered Inspiration.

Last Sunday this department was given over to some consideration of the sources of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," but the subject was far from being exhausted. Indeed, it could not be exhausted in a long series of such articles as are practicable in a daily paper, and so fascinating is the research into these antique legends that this writer is afraid to loose the reins of his desire. But it seems only fair that, having said so much about the "Heldenbuch" and the "Nibelungen Lied," I should write something about those nobler compositions, the Eddas and Sagas. What is to be said must of necessity be brief, for the season wanes, the performances of "Der Ring" have passed into stage history, and life is short.

Far away in the snowy fastnesses of Iceland were preserved the ancient stories of the hero Sigurd and the heroine Brünnhilde. Even to this day these stories are sung or told by the secluded people of the Faroe Islands. Whence did they procure them? From the scattering of races, which, begun according to religious history at the end of the flood, continued through the dark ages. So impressed upon the imaginations of the wanderers were these old tales that they connected historical personages with the actors in them, not only, as we have seen, by attributing fabulous deeds to real beings, but by tracing the descent of actual persons from those of mythical nature. For example, the first King of Dublin was Olaf, the White, and, according to tradition, he was the son of Ingiald, son of Thora, daughter of "Sigurd Snake-in-the-Eye," son of Ragnar Lodbrok by Aslaug, daughter of Sigurd by Brünnhilde. And the widow of Olaf was one of the settlers of Iceland. It was in the ninth century that Harold Fairhair determined to conquer all Norway. He fought also in the British Isles, and after a long and bloody struggle made himself master of Ireland as well as of the northern coasts. Many of the vanquished, including Olaf's widow, took refuge in the western islands, and with them went the legends, which had come up from the Rhine valley, and which, safely buried in the fastnesses of Iceland and the Faroes, grew into the sagas known to us as the Elder Eddas. "There also shall we escape the troubling of Kings and scoundrels," says the Vatsdoelsaga. In their security they made their wondrous songs.

It was in 1643 that Brynjolf Sveinsson, Bishop of Skalholt, discovered the manuscripts of Saemund, the Wise, and he christened them the "Edda Saemundar hinns froda," or "Edda of Saemund the Wise." The term "Edda," which is Icelandic for "grandmother," had been applied already to the prose tales of Sturleson, though the latter are of later origin than the former. The two works are frequently distinguished as the Elder and the Younger Edda. The Elder is often called the Poetic Edda, because it consists chiefly of songs, while the Younger is often named the Prose Edda. The first part of the Elder Edda gives the mythology of the North, while the lays of the heroes are found in its second part. One of the translators of the Prose Edda has described it as a sort of commentary on the Poetic Edda.

The poems which contain the story of Sigurd and Brünnhilde are a portion of the second part of the Elder Edda. They were never molded into one continuous epic, like the Nibelungen Lied, but the separate lays contained the general story of the Nibelung hoard, and the deeds of Sigurd, the Norse Siegfried. An important part of the Elder Edda, recounting the story of Sigurd's life from his meeting with Brünnhilde to his death, has been lost, and for that part of the tale we are compelled to go to the Volsunga Saga. This work, which dates from about the twelfth century, is in part a prose recapitulation of the incidents in the Elder Edda. The value of this work in relation to the Nibelung tale lies in the fact that its compiler was acquainted with some of the lays of the Elder Edda now lost, and that he recounted their incidents for us. The origin of this saga is not known, but may easily be surmised. The Norse sagaman was a luxury of every Court, as was the Norman minstrel and the Saxon gleeman, and it was frequently his office to glorify his sovereign in song by connecting him with the marvelous heroes of ancient fable. Students of mediaeval epics know that it was common for their makers to seek thus to laud their patrons. An interesting instance of this is the original French story of the Holy Grail, in which an attempt is made by Kiot of Provence to show that the sacred vessel was first consigned to the care of Titurel, a mythical Prince of the Anjou Dynasty. The Volsunga Saga appears to have been arranged largely for the purpose of glorifying the children of Olaf.

As corollaries to the chief saga there may be mentioned the Thidrek (Dietrich) Saga, which includes the Niflunga Saga, and was, as its writer states, made from the German stories. This saga agrees in some parts with the poems of Eddaic origin, and in others with the Nibelungen Lied. There is also the Nornagest Saga, in which Nornagest (the Guest of the Norns) tells how he witnessed some of Sigurd's deeds and his death.

The injection into the northern legends of the gods and goddesses of Scandinavian mythology and of the stories of the sins of Wotan and the certainty of future destruction of the gods furnished Wagner with the material for all the early portion of his mighty drama. It provided him with the ethical basis which makes Wotan the real hero of a tragedy to end in the extinction not only of himself and his associate gods, but of the entire old order of the world and the establishment of a new one. This last idea is found in the songs of the elder Edda, "Odin's Raven Song," and "Song of the Way Tamer." These relate to the death of Baldur, the favorite son of Odin, and are dark with the mystery of an unknown terror. The gods are disturbed to the depths of their beings, and Odin mounts his steed and rides to hell to consult the Wala (Erda) and force from her by means of runes some information as to the death of his son. Compare this incident with the first scene of the third act of "Siegfried." Read the "Havamal," the High Song of Odin, which contains also the rune song and expounds the entire scheme of Norse ethics. As one of the commentators on it has well said, "It shows a worldly wisdom, experience, and sagacity to which modern life can add nothing." The power of runes is explained in this song. It was by runes that the wicked princesses of mediaeval tales cast spells over their enemies, that sickness was healed, that flying spears were checked in battle, that ships conquered the storms of old ocean. Yet these runes were nothing but letters of the alphabet, and their mysterious power was that of knowledge, denied to the many in those dark times and seemingly magical in its use by the few.

To master thoroughly the contents of these Nibelung dramas of Wagner one must go further back than the Volsunga Saga, which tells the story of Sigurd, and read the Elder Edda. For there he will get the basis of the mythological and ethical portions of the story, so important in its construction. It is not till the final drama of the series is reached that the "Nibelungen Lied" plays a great part in the supply of material. But it must also be read by those who desire to understand the work which Wagner performed when he prepared the poems of his four dramas.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The fourth evening concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet No. 6, C major.....Mozart
Quartet, Op. 41, No. 2, F major.....Schumann
Quintet, Op. 81, A major, for piano and strings.....Dvorak

In the quintet Mr. Leopold Godowsky, pianist, will assist.

The C major quartet is the last of a set of six written by Mozart while he was living in Vienna, between the end of 1782 and the beginning of 1785. They are dedicated to Haydn, in a long and affectionately worded preface, speaking of them as "the fruit of long and toilsome labor" and committing them, as a father his child, to a trusted friend of honor and distinction, to be protected and cherished. They were not received by the public, however, with universal acclamation. "What a pity," said a friendly critic in 1787, "that Mozart, in his efforts after originality, aims too high, to the damage of the feeling and heart in his music. His new quartets, which he has dedicated to Haydn, are too strong meat—and what palate can stand that long?" Prince Krazalkoviz, one of the Viennese nobles who maintained a musical establishment of his own, had the quartets played to him and cried out again and again to the musicians that they were playing wrong notes; and when they showed him that they were following the score as it was written, he fell into such a rage that he tore up the music. The slow introduction to the C major quartet was a great stumbling block to musicians of that and a later time, well into the nineteenth century, on account of the dissonances and what the theorists call "cross relations" in it; great argument was made about the correctness of the passage and many insisted that the alleged disfigurement was due to typographical errors. Not only was this not true, but to modern ears this and the rest of the quartet sounds as one of the most expressive and beautiful of Mozart's utterances.

Schumann was strongly attracted to the composition of string quartets as early as 1838, his twenty-eighth year, writing to his affianced wife, he says: "The piano is becoming too limited for me; I often hear in my latest compositions many things that I can hardly explain." The three quartets that he published, however, he did not compose till 1840—a year which he devoted almost entirely to chamber music. He wrote the set in eight weeks, the last one in five days, after shutting himself up and steeping himself in the scores of Mozart's and Beethoven's quartets.

In his Pianoforte Quintet, Op. 81, which dates from the year 1888, Dvorak made one of his highest flights in the domain of chamber music, and one of his most characteristic proclamations of his Bohemian nationality. The music is full of the national color. Two of the movements are written in forms native to the soil of Bohemia: the slow movement is a "Dumka," an elegy of "sweet complaining grievance," and in the place of the scherzo stands a "Furiant," one of the national dances of the country. In adopting which, Mr. Hadow remarks, "Dvorak has enlarged its range, quickened its tempo, and replaced with a more vigorous gayety and abandon its original tone of half-humorous assurance."

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The last concert of the Philharmonic Society's season will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, preceded by the usual rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme:

Prelude, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Monologue of Sachs, "Die Meistersinger"...Wagner
"Waldweben," from "Siegfried".....Wagner
"Wotan's Farewell," from "Walkure"...Wagner
Tone poem, "Ein Heldenleben".....R. Strauss
Soloist, Theodore Bertram.

Mr. Franko's Last Orchestral Concert.

The sixth and last orchestral concert under the direction of Mr. S. Franko will take place at the Lyceum Theatre next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme chosen for this concert is not only admirably constructed, but testifies strongly to Mr. Franko's sound musicianship, and the refinement of his taste, as well as the excellence of his judgment. To say that this last programme surpasses the previous ones in point of beauty and symmetry would perhaps be saying too much, for each programme has been a precious gem of its kind and each has accentuated in its own way the musical wealth which is stored up in the old masters' works. But aside from its own special merits this last programme brings to a fitting close one of the most delightful series of concerts imaginable. Schubert's "Tragic Symphony" will, strange as it may seem, be heard in New York for the first time, and all those who, at Mr. Franko's previous concerts, were charmed with Gretry's dances, will again be delighted with this composer's graceful music. The entire programme is as follows:

Overture, "La chasse du jeune Henri".....Mehul
Serenade, C minor, for wind instruments..Mozart
Airs de ballet, (by request).....Gretry
Tragic Symphony, No. 4, C minor.....Schubert

Young People's Concerts.

The last of this series of symphony concerts for young people, with explanations by Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given in Carnegie Hall on next Saturday afternoon. These concerts were organized three years ago to help young music lovers to recognize the existence of musical form, and to create a desire for good music by performing only the works of the greatest classic and modern masters. The interest shown in these concerts by the general public has been most gratifying to the committee, and this year over 1,000 public school teachers and pupils are numbered among the subscribers. The programme chosen for next Saturday illustrates poetical and romantic music. The orchestral numbers are:

Overture, "Rosamunde".....Schubert
Romanza, from Symphony, D minor...Schumann
Overture, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

Mr. Arthur Freidheim, the soloist, will play selections by Chopin and Liszt.

Mr. Carl's Free Organ Concerts.

William C. Carl will give the eightieth free organ concert in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, next Monday afternoon, March 25, at 4 o'clock, assisted by Mrs. Edith Harris Scott, (of Pittsburg,) contralto, and Eugene Weiner, flutist, (Director of the Philharmonic Club, New York.) The concert is free to the public, and no tickets are required. Mr. Carl will play a new "Fantasie Dialoguee," by Leon Boellmann; "Toccata on an Ancient Theme," (new,) William Faulkes; "Musette en Rondeau," Jean-Philippe Rameau, and works by Bach, Lemmens, Guilmant, Gigout, and Edmondstoune Duncan. Mrs. Edith Harris Scott will sing the aria from "St. Mary Magdalen," Sir John Stainer; and Eugene Welter will play the andante from the "Concertstuck" for flute, written for and dedicated to him by Heinrich Hofman. These recitals are given on successive Mondays, at 4 o'clock.

David Bispham's Popular Recital.

The following is the programme arranged by Mr. David Bispham for his recital in Carnegie Hall this afternoon at 3:30, when he will be assisted by Mr. Rudolf von Scrapa; Creation's Hymn, Beethoven; Non piu andrai, ("Figaro,") Mozart; Im Herbst, Franz; Quand 'ero Paggio, ("Falstaff,") Verdi; Four Serious Songs, Brahms; The two Grenadiers, Schumann; Ein Ton, Cornelius; Hark! hark! the Lark, Schubert; Edward, Loewe; Prospice, Stanford; Maid of Athens, Gounod; I'm Wearin' Awa', Jean, Foote; Danny Deever, Damrosch; On the Banks of Allan Water, The Pretty Creature, Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes, and Young Richard, old English.

Mr. Wetzler's Concert.

Mr. H. H. Wetzler will give a concert on Tuesday at 3 P. M. at Mendelssohn Hall, with the assistance of Miss Ternina and Mr. Bispham of the opera; Mr. Bendix, violin, and Mr. Morgan, 'cello. Several new compositions by Mr. Wetzler will be produced.

The Oratorio Society.

The work which the Oratorio Society has had in preparation for its concert of April 4 is Dvorak's "Requiem Mass." Mme. Gadski, Miss Gertrude May Stein, Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, and Mr. David Bispham have been engaged as soloists.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel have finished their extensive tour of the Pacific Coast, and are now on their way East.

Following the opera season, John Philip Sousa has arranged to give a Spring series of popular concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, commencing Sunday, March 31.

Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, the pianist, was called to her home in Berlin this week by the sickness of her sister, and therefore cancelled her tour, which was to have kept her in this country until the early part of May. She sailed on the Majestic.

Prof. Hugo Becker, the celebrated 'cello virtuoso, sailed away to Europe last Wednesday on the steamer Majestic after a most successful tour of twenty-eight concerts in this country. He now goes direct to London, where he is to play at the symphony concerts in Queen's Hall, and makes a short tour in England, after which he goes to his home in Frankfort, and thence to his Summer home at Lake Como. Mr. Becker announced that he had arranged with Mr. Henry Wolfsohn to return to this country for a tour during the season 1903-1904.

The Easter Sunday concert in Carnegie Hall is to be a record breaker, so far as the list of concert stars who are to assist is concerned. Those already announced are of sufficient renown to tickle the musical palate of any Sunday night audience, but Mr. Henry Wolfsohn takes further pleasure in announcing that Mme. Schumann-Heink, Campanari, and Mrs. Dorothy Harvey are also to be heard, as well as a quintet of our own American concert singers, who are to be heard in the quintet from "Die Meistersinger," which number is to close the programme.

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

Monday—"Die Meistersinger," Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Bispham, and Blass, and Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink.

Tuesday—"Salammbo," special performance at popular prices, Miss Breval, Messrs. Saleza, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti.

Wednesday—"Götterdämmerung," Mmes. Nordica and Strong, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Muhlmann.

Thursday—"Faust," (last subscription night,) Mmes. Melba and Homer, Messrs. Saleza, Scotti, and Plançon.

Friday—"Lohengrin," (extra performance,) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Bispham, and Muhlmann.

Saturday Afternoon—"Tannhäuser," Mmes. Gadski and Strong, Messrs. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram.

Saturday Night—"Carmen," the Misses de Lussan and Adams, Messrs. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti.

The last Sunday evening concert will take place to-night, when Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathétique" and excerpts from Act II. of "Parsifal," with Mr. Van Dyck, Mr. Blass, and Miss Ternina, will be given under Mr. Damrosch, who deserves warm praise for his persistent and successful effort to elevate the character of these concerts.

JOSEF HOFMANN

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New York, March 20, 1901.

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MADAME BUTTERFLY.
JOE WELCH.
CLARICE VANCE.
MR. & MRS. TONY FARRELL.
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NEWELL, CHINQUILLA & DUNUFRIO.
INGRAM & JACKLIN.
N. Y. LADIES' QUARTETTE.
HALDER.
ELLA MORRIS.
KALATECHNOSCOPE.
SACRED CONCERT TO-DAY. 2 to 10:45.

125th Street
2 TO 10:45.
GIACINTA DELLA ROCCA.
THE AUTOMOBILE GIRL.
PARKER'S DOGS.
BROS. KENNARD.
GLOBE COMEDY FOUR.
ED ESTUS.
AURIE DAGWELL.
R. H. MOHR.
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D'ESTA'S MARIONETTES.
KALATECHNOSCOPE.
SACRED CONCERT TO-DAY. 2 to 10:45.

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12:30 TO 10:45.
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SIG. BARBARETTO.
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SACRED CONCERT TO-DAY. 2 to 10:45.

58th Street
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This Week Present
The Greatest Vaudeville Bills Ever Seen in New York.
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SEATS 25 AND 50 CENTS.

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Carnegie Hall
This (Sunday) Aft. at 3:30
Popular Song Recital at Popular Prices
by Mr. David
BISPHAM
Programme

Creation's Hymn	Beethoven	Prospice	Stanford
Non piu andrai (Figaro)	Mozart	Maid of Athens	Gounod
Im Herbst	Franz	I'm wearin', awa', Jean	Foote
Quand' ero Paggio (Falstaff)	Verdi	Danny Deever	Damrosch
Four Serious Songs	Brahms	On the banks of Allan Water,	Old English.
The Two Grenadiers	Schumann	Ein Ton	Cornelius
Hark! hark! the Lark	Schubert	The pretty Creature,	
Edward	Loewe	Drink to me only with thine eyes,	
		Young Richard,	

Orchestra, **75c., $1.** Dress Circle, **50c., 75c.** Boxes, **$6, $7.50.**
Entire Balcony, 800 reserved seats, 25 cents
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Only Museum and Theatre in Greater New York.
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Oh! So Funny. Fat Women Sprinters. Laugh and Grow Fat. They Did It.
OLGA, Queen of Snakes; Texas Ben and Little Sure Shot, expert rifle shots; Asbury & Phillips, plantation songs and dances; the Dexters, silent mind readers, and one hundred other big features. Theatre—Big Vaudeville, Edison's Moving Pictures, showing funeral services in full detail of Queen Victoria. Sunday Concerts, 10c. to all.

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Comedians, Dancers. Acrobats, Singers.
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Rough riding by U. S. Cavalry. Mounted Platoon Drill, 2d Battery N. G. N. Y., Battle Exercises by 11th U. S. Infantry. Landing Drill by U. S. Sailors. Drill and Driving by 4th U. S. Field Artillery. Tower Building and Flag Drill 1st Signal Corps N. G. N. Y.
NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT. Evenings at 8. Athletic contest, followed by grand Military Pageant.
Adm. 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.00 and $1.50, and Boxes now on sale at Box Office.
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EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVES.
TO-NIGHT! Great Bill.
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JAS. THORNTON, JOSEPHINE SABEL, STINSON & MERTON, FLORENCE BINDLEY, Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry, MITCHELL & CAIN, IRENE MACKEY TRIO, LESTER & JERMON, HENRY & GALLOT, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
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Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
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To-night BIG CONCERT. All seats 25c., 50c. John Kernell, Edna Aug, Annie Hart, others

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IMMENSE SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. ALL SEATS (NO HIGHER.) 50c
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To-morrow Night and Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New Special Features.
"After Office Hours," by Members of the N. Y. Theatre Stock Co. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's GIDDY THRONG.

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Mmes. TERNINA, OLITZKA, GEYER, MM. CREMONINI, CAMPANARI & PLANCON.
Selections from TOSCA.
SIG. MANCINELLI, Mus. Director.
Seats at Ruilman's, 111 Broadway, Principal Hotels, Schuberth's and Ditson's Music Stores.

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Monday, Wednesday, Thurs., Sat. Mat. and Eve.
The greatest farcical success this season.
WOMEN OF TO-DAY [*Frauen von heute.*]
Goethe's "FAUST," divided on 2 Evenings.
TUES. Evg., March 26. I. part, "Faust Tragedy" for the BENEFIT of Mr. CARL EMMERICH.
FRI. Evg., March 29. II. part, "Gretchen Tragedy" for the BENEFIT of Miss ADA MERITO.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Monday, 2:30 P. M.
Mmes. TERNINA, OLITZKA, GEYER, MM. CREMONINI, CAMPANARI & PLANCON.
Selections from TOSCA.
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Seats at Ruilman's, 111 Broadway, Principal Hotels, Schuberth's and Ditson's Music Stores.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 o'clock.
14TH AND LAST SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. When Tschaikowsky's Symphonie Pathetique and selections from
PARSIFAL
Will be performed under the Direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch. Soloists: Miss Milka Ternina, MM. Van Dyck and Blass.
Mon. Ev'g, Mar. 25, at 7:45.—**DIE MEISTERSINGER** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Tues. Ev'g, March 26, at 7:45.—Special performance at Popular Prices of **SALAMMBO** (in French.) Mmes. Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, Sizes, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 27, at 7:30.—**GOTTERDAMMERUNG** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 28, at 8.—Last subscription night of the season. **FAUST** (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 29, at 8.—Extra performance, and not included in the regular subscription. **LOHENGRIN** (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 30th, at 2.—Last Matinée—**TANNHAUSER** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 30th, at 8.—Last Performance at Popular Prices—**CARMEN** (in French.) Mmes. Zelie de Lussan and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Easter Week, Commencing April 8.
Six Nights and Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Farewell Appearance of
Madame SARAH BERNHARDT and M. COQUELIN,
And Last Performances of Rostand's poetical play
L'AIGLON.
Seats—$3, $2, $1.50, $1. Boxes $8, $10, $15, $20.
Sale of seats begins Monday, April 1st.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, March 29, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 30, at 2 P. M.
SOLOIST
HERR THEODOR BERTRAM
BARITONE
WAGNER—Overture and Monologue of Hans Sachs from "Die Meistersinger"; Waldweben from "Siegfried"; Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene from "Die Walkure."
RICHARD STRAUSS—Tone Poem. "A Hero's Life." (by request.)
ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 120.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruliman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
REQUIEM MASS
(Antonin Dvorak.)
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 and $15.00 on sale Thursday, March 28, at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tues. Afternoon, March 26, at 3.
Concert by Hermann Hans **Wetzler** assisted by
Ternina, Bispham, Bendix, Morgan
Reserved seats, $2, $1.50, at Schuberth's.

SYMPHONY CONCERT
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Sat. Aft., March 30, at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Overture, "Rosamunde," Schubert; Romanza from Symphony, D minor, Schumann; Overture, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner.
MR. ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

1884.....1901
The AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
Franklin H. Sargent, President. A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE Theatre and traveling companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145 Carnegie Hall.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, B'way and 33d
Evgs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Wm. A. Brady's Production of The Charming New Clyde Fitch Play,
LOVERS' LANE.
Entire Orch., $1.50. Souvs. Tues., April 9.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 6 NIGHTS **MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE**
April 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St.
Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. **TO HAVE & TO HOLD**

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST.
UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St.
Charles Frohman's Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
50th Time To-morrow Evg.—Souvenirs
WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET

REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Tele. 3940-38.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
4th Month. LAST FIVE WEEKS,
VIOLA ALLEN
In Lorimer Stoddard & F. Marion Crawford's Play,
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT LAST WEEK of A Romance of ATHLONE.
April 1st to 6th—No Performances—Holy Week, April 8—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in MAVOURNEEN

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 5TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily (except Mon.) 25c. Next Week—**Monte Christo**
THE WAGES OF SIN.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:00.
One Block East of Grand Central Depot.
EVENING PRICES, 25-35-50. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
All Tickets Sold at Box Office at above prices and NOT on sidewalk at a premium.
THIS WEEK—
FEDORA
By VICTORIEN SARDOU.
WEEK OF APRIL 1, **INGOMAR.**

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HERBERT KELCEY—EFFIE SHANNON.
IN
MANON LESCAUT

MONDAY, APRIL 1ST.
Rich & Harris's New 3-Act Farce from the German by Laufs and Kratz.
"ARE YOU A MASON"
Cast includes Leo Ditrichstein, J. C. Rice, Thos. Wise, Geo. Richards, Arnold Daly, May Robson, Esther Tittelle, Nellie Butler, and others

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
"As great a success as ever."
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY,
SAN TOY
Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES
ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.
THIS Monday and Tuesday at 3 at Daly's.
Wednes. and Thursday 8:30, Mendelssohn Hall,
OBERAMMERGAU.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
At 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents **THE LASH OF A WHIP.** ("Rollicking,") with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others.
TO BE FOLLOWED at 10:15 by **THE SHADES OF NIGHT.** ("Brilliant,") with Elsie De Wolfe, Mr. E. M. Holland, etc.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, WEST 34 ST.
SUNDAY
Mat. To-day 25c ALL ORC. White Rats TO-NIGHT 50c ALL ORC.
HENRY LEE, OTIS HARLAN, JOHN W. RANSONE, LOUISE GUNNING, JOE FLYNN, TRULY SHATTUCK.
Ward & Curran, others. Great new bill to-morrow, incl. Jas. J. Corbett. See papers.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
LAST FOUR WEEKS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Fiddle-Dee-Dee and Bur-lesque of and **The Gay Lord Quex** **A Royal Family**
Thurs., Mch 28, Burlesque of CAPTAIN JINKS.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"ON THE SUWANEE RIVER."

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
THE PATERSON MURDERERS.
This Afternoon and Evening.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA and Vocal Soloists.
To-morrow and all the Week,
Cinematograph. JOAN OF ARC.
EDWARD VII. OPENING PARLIAMENT.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thursday Evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
REQUIEM MASS
(Antonin Dvorak.)
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Sat. Aft., March 30, at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Overture, "Rosamunde," Schubert; Romanza from Symphony, D minor, Schumann; Overture, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner.
MR. ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fourth Concert Tues. Evg., March 26, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by **LEOPOLD GODOWSKY** PIANO.
PROGRAMME: MOZART, Quartet No. 6, C major; SCHUMANN, Quartet No. 2, F major, Op. 41, No. 2; DVORAK, Quintet, A major, for Piano, 2 Violins, Viola and Violoncello, Op. 81.
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
SATURDAY AFT., APRIL 6, at 3.
MR. AND MRS.
HENSCHEL
FAREWELL SONG RECITAL.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN.
Res. seats $2, $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
SOUSA
AND HIS BAND.
Seats on sale Thursday.

WILLIAM C. CARL.
FREE ORGAN CONCERT.
To-morrow (Monday) four o'clock. First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. Soloists: Edith Harris Scott, (of Pittsburg,) Contralto; Eugene Weiner, Flutist. No tickets required.

11th—Week—11th
& STILL A HIT! **BIJOU** B'way & 30th St.
AMELIA BINGHAM
Presents Her Company in Clyde Fitch's Masterpiece, **THE CLIMBERS.**
Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
April 3—Souvenirs. 100th Performance.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
March 29, at 2 o'clock, reading by Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh; Paolo and Francesca, by Stephen Phillips.
Tickets, $1.50, at Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's and hotels.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.
Detectives Take 300 Suits of Clothes from a Sixth Street House.
More than 300 suits of clothing valued at about $1,200, which were stolen from a wagon Friday afternoon, were recovered by Detective Sergeants Foye, Clarke, and Becker in a descent upon the apartment of Jacob Kutner, at 411 Sixth Street, yesterday, and all found in the place were arrested. They were Mrs. Mary Kutner, twenty-four years old, the wife of Jacob Kutner; Edward Raymond, twenty-three years old, of 1,720 Second Avenue, who described himself as a "vocalist," and Louis Greenberg, forty-one years old, a peddler, of 102 Hester Street.
When the police broke in Greenberg was bargaining with the others for the plunder, which was scattered all over the place. The police believe that the raid will lead to the breaking up of a bold gang of wagon thieves who have been operating with signal success in the clothing district for several weeks.
The goods recovered yesterday had been intrusted to Expressman Herman W. Brand by Mack, Latz & Co. of 714 Broadway, for shipment. They were in nine cases. Brand stopped in West Third Street, just off Broadway, to take on another package, and when he came out his horse and wagon and goods had disappeared. The police found the empty wagon and horse two hours later at South and Clinton Streets.

FEDERAL COURTS.
Calendar for Monday, March 25.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
23—Simmons vs. Morris.
28—Am. El. Novelty & Mfg. Co. vs. Newgold.
37—De Haven vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
59—Strauss vs. Blumenthal.
43, 44—Haarmann vs. Lueders.
45—Morton Trust Co. vs. Enos.
46—Elliott Hatch Book Typewriter Co. vs. Fisher Typewriter Co.
48—Neidich vs. Fosbenner.
50—Gunn vs. Bridgeport Brass Co.
55—Hensel-Colladay Co. vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.
31—Smidth vs. Gates Iron Works.
54—Taintor vs. Franklin National Bank.
17—Kennelly vs. Sterling Supply & Mfg. Co.
20—Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. vs. Catskill Iel. & Power Co.
38—Harvey vs. Sellers.
42—Farramore vs. Joseph.

STATE COURTS.
Calendars for Monday, March 25.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Roche vs. Coogan.
2—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Fitzgerald.
3—De Graw vs. Herrmann.
4—Macardell vs. Olcott
5—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Guldera.
6—Mount Morris Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Loew.
7—Brady vs. Kennedy.
8—McClay vs. McClay.
9—Faas vs. Faas.
10—Treadwa. Coler.
11—Rodgers vs. Coler.
12—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Norris.
13—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Buckley.
14—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Asstn.
15—City of N. Y. vs. Hart.
16—Same vs. Katzman.
17—Same vs. Dahnt.
18—Same vs. Jacobson.
19—Logan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
20—Belivens vs. same.
21—Korstadt vs. same.
22—Lissner vs. same.
23—Lewis vs

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

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Ohio Southern 1st Mortg. 6%
Central Trust Co. Certificates
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
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1% Monthly Dividends
FROM INVESTMENTS IN
West Virginia OIL
We now have twelve producing wells, and actually pay 1 per cent. monthly dividends on investments in our stock, besides paying extra dividends every three or four months from surplus fund. We offer a safe, conservative investment; no element of chance. We need money for drilling wells, etc. Have over 6,000 acres of fine oil territory in the great oil fields of Lewis County, W. Va., near the wonderful 7,000 barrel gushers. Write for particulars and prospectus. Stock now selling at 20 cents. Very best of references given.
THE SAND FORK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
547 Peabody Building, WHEELING, W. VA.

COPPER STOCK.
If you want a first-class copper stock in a company which owns a large acreage covering exceedingly valuable properties, a shipping proposition, which has produced fortunes and can be bought at a snap, write to
THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO.,
Denver, Colorado.

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N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Capital $500,000,

Consisting of 500,000 Shares of $1.00 each.

C. A. HAMILTON, President.
A. HOWARD HINKLE, Vice-Pres. M. L. BOUDEN, Sec'y & Treas.

DIRECTORS.

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GENL. SAMUEL THOMAS, New York City.
H. H. WARD, Wilmington, Del.
G. C. EDWARDS, Bridgeport, Ct.
LIEUT. H. A. BISPHAM, U. S. N.

SUMMARY.

From the Report of James W. Neill, Mining Engineer, and plans for economical development, as outlined by him, whic. report is filed at our office.

The mines owned by this Company are located in Yavapai County, Arizona, in the celebrated Big Bug Mining District, those now producing copper being situated on the Ridge known as the Blue Bell Saddle. Many additional claims in the vicinity of this ridge are owned by this Company and are now in process of development.

The ore now being mined at the 270-foot level indicates the persistency of the ore bodies, which will increase in volume and value as greater depths are reached. Contracts have been placed for the erection of a Smelter, the building of the railroad to connect with the Station at Mayer, and the installation of machinery, buildings, &c., necessary for the more economic working of these mines.

The Company has no bonds or indebtedness of any character.

Offer for Public Subscriptions.

The undersigned have been authorized to offer to the public 40,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company, of the par value of $1.00 per share, at the price of $25 per share.

Subscriptions can be made by letter or in person, and should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied by certified check or bank draft to our order for $5.00 per share for each share subscribed, the balance of $20 per share to be payable in the same manner within ten days after allotment. Negotiable Receipts will be issued on complete payment for shares allotted, exchangeable for Certificates of Stock, when same are engraved.

Books for the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Arizona Blue Bell Copper Company will be opened at our office on Monday, March the 18th, 1901, and remain open up to and including Monday, April the 1st, 1901.

We reserve the right to reject any subscription and to close the books prior to April 1st, 1901. Stock will be dealt in on the Curb Market in New York pending application for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

THOMAS & POST,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

We hereby solicit subscriptions at the official price of 87½% plus accrued interest for the coming issue of

300,000,000 Mark
(ABOUT $72,000,000)
German Empire 3% Consols
PAYABLE IN GOLD AND FREE FROM TAXES.
Subscriptions will be received at our offices up to April 2nd, 1901.

We also hold and offer at 97%, subject to prior sale,
5,000,000 AUSTRIAN CROWNS
(ABOUT 1,000,000 DOLLARS,)
4% GOLD BONDS (issue of 1900) of the
City of Vienna
(CAPITAL OF AUSTRIA)
Redeemable at par, by annual drawings within 90 years, but subject to call at par after 1910.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FREE FROM TAXES.
Interest payable semi-annually, on April 1st & Oct. 1st.
Population of the City of Vienna, about 1,700,000.
Total indebtedness " " " " $47,000,000.
Indebtedness per capita " " " " $28.
Which compares as follows with
The indebtedness per capita of the City of Berlin, Germany, about $38.
" " " " of the City of Paris, France, about $179.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS, - - - 9 AND 11 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY STOCK:
A large majority of the stock of the above-named Company having been recently sold at the price of Thirty Dollars per share, we, the undersigned, have made it a condition of the sale that the minority holders should have the right, providing the same is exercised on or before the 27th day of March, to dispose of their stock at the same price. We are now prepared upon presentation of stock blank endorsed with proper revenue stamps affixed, to pay therefor at the rate of $30 per share, provided the stock is delivered on or before Wednesday, March 27th.
H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL
FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPING RAILWAYS, WATER WORKS, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS, MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, INVENTIONS, MINES.
CORPORATIONS FORMED. AND BOND ISSUES MADE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
Paying 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. per annum.
HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.,
(Incorporated. Paid in capital, $100,000.)
BANKERS. 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CALIFORNIA OIL.
A strong syndicate is just organizing a company which will own an immense acreage in the very heart of the California oil field, and will offer the first issue of stock on the market within the next ten days at bed-rock. Send in your name, so we can give you the particulars in time to take advantage of it.
THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO.,
Denver, Colorado.

FERDINAND STRAUS offers for subscription a new issue of
5% Gold Debenture Bonds of
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The bonds are the safest and best investment in the world. For future information address
FERDINAND STRAUS, Mgr.,
128 Broadway, New York.

CHARTS OF TWELVE LEADING STOCKS, showing fluctuations from Nov. 7th to Feb. 28th. Correctly delineated, valuable reference book of recent bull campaign, convenient for pocket. Price One Dollar by mail.
J. H. CATHRAE, 5,332 Indiana Av., Chicago.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
GENERAL MORTGAGE.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Two Hundred and ninety-four (294) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows, viz.:

80	9349	11285	12716	14847	16128	17929
83	9376	11319	12855	14869	16151	17976
111	9420	11375	12885	14871	16218	18069
115	9524	11395	13001	14910	16260	18136
153	9650	11411	13039	14971	16274	18167
7770	9715	11413	13069	14998	16290	18215
7787	9769	11448	13096	15044	16294	18242
7871	9786	11512	13139	15137	16361	18280
7882	9831	11533	13228	15144	16374	18302
7885	9843	11621	13310	15151	16376	18381
7919	9871	11697	13333	15161	16437	18415
8005	10012	11713	13379	15193	16558	18498
8029	10013	11721	13400	15195	16701	18510
8048	10065	11741	13422	15196	16744	18563
8108	10156	11756	13429	15217	16765	18580
8161	10179	11853	13544	15241	16833	18612
8229	10209	11872	13548	15248	16886	18625
8248	10333	11887	13562	15250	17019	18800
8301	10350	11904	13571	15308	17042	18811
8381	10432	11911	13716	15342	17104	19015
8397	10442	11915	13772	15408	17166	19039
8459	10445	12035	13834	15422	17226	19067
8536	10510	12088	13855	15435	17350	19113
8542	10514	12092	13952	15479	17398	19178
8555	10562	12149	14023	15544	17427	19221
8684	10681	12191	14030	15571	17438	19240
8693	10683	12233	14042	15579	17445	19293
8720	10694	12237	14101	15607	17446	19374
8728	10757	12261	14109	15608	17450	19427
8735	10765	12205	14135	15614	17488	19450
8736	10795	12282	14234	15615	17510	19454
8740	10867	12317	14326	15700	17533	19458
8917	10968	12440	14423	15714	17557	19507
8932	10985	12443	14442	15719	17586	19521
8999	10986	12449	14541	15881	17595	19593
9077	11008	12483	14544	15897	17733	19644
9115	11053	12512	14556	15899	17776	19666
9159	11084	12607	14569	15988	17802	19739
9191	11118	12643	14684	16022	17841	19872
9302	11139	12648	14706	16024	17868	19878
9313	11273	12652	14785	16065	17897	19901
9329	11284	12704	14812	16105	17915	19910

have this day, Friday, March 22d, 1901, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium, on the first day of June, 1901, on presentation and surrender thereof with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.
Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. W. MORRISS,
Acting 2d Vice-President.
I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of March, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

WANTED—By a New York Stock Exchange house, a first-class bond man; a good opening for the right party. Address BOND HOUSE, Box 178 Times.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 23, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,454,506,729	$355,981,152	+69.9
Boston	122,471,453	90,005,490	+36.1
Philadelphia	81,759,245	70,675,230	+15.7
Baltimore	19,387,319	17,236,570	+12.5
Chicago	123,021,879	102,019,279	+20.6
St. Louis	36,251,061	25,429,184	+42.6
New Orleans	11,207,883	8,513,913	+34.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,848,605,089	$1,169,680,758	+58.0
Other cities, 5 days	220,179,816	195,016,431	+12.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,068,784,855	$1,364,677,189	+51.6
All cities, 1 day	404,019,862	318,972,782	+26.8
Total, all cities, for week	$2,472,804,747	$1,678,649,971	+47.3

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, March 21st, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable April 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, March 25th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 25th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, April 9th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. & Treas.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street & 6th Avenue.
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The New York Air Brake Company,
66 Broadway, New York, March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Company's offices in New York, on the 15th day of April, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of April.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 1st, and open at 10 A. M. April 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 15, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1901, transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen April 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 30th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901.
I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46 Cedar St., New York, March 19th, 1901.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year and of Inspectors of next Election will be held at the office of this company on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

QUOTATION QUARREL SETTLED.

Chicago Board of Trade Makes Agreement with Telegraph Companies.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Official announcement was made here to-day that the controversy between the Chicago Board of Trade and the telegraph companies over the collection and dissemination of market quotations has been settled. Within a week, if not sooner, it is expected quotations will be sent out from this market to all parts of the country, as they were before the trouble started many months ago.

The agreement was made yesterday at a meeting, at which were present President Warren of the Board of Trade, Col. Clowry of the Western Union Telegraph Company, attorneys for all the parties interested, and several members of the Board of Trade Quotation Committee.

The trouble started last July, and since that time the country has not had Chicago grain quotations, except as they were sent out over private wires from brokers, or in private messages, or in newspapers after the market closed.

In making the announcement President Warren said: "The board and the telegraph companies have settled their differences in a way satisfactory to the board. I don't care to give out the details of the agreement until the formality of signing the contracts has been observed. The telegraph companies will be free to send out the quotations April 1."

It is understood the agreement calls for the payment of an aggregate sum of $30,000 per annum by the telegraph companies to the board, the maintenance of rates in the local field so as not to crush out the Cleveland Telegraph Company, which has been handling the quotations in Chicago under the direction of the board and which has a twenty-year contract with the board, and the control by the board over applications for quotation service.

The Board of Trade is to indemnify the telegraph companies against possible expense or damages obtained from the telegraph companies by reason of the disapproval of applications by the board.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Commercial Desk Company of Canastota, Madison County; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. A. Lee, O. O. Clark, and F. J. Skelton of Canastota.

The Seneca Street Planing Mill Company of Buffalo; capital, $9,000. Directors—Walter Childs, John Hutzler, and William Neubecker of Buffalo.

New York Stock and Privilege Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. B. Newby, R. Wightman, and H. L. Smith of New York City.

Lewin & Zeissman of New York City, to deal in stationery; capital, $4,500. Directors—I. P. Lewin, Cecilia Lewin, and Julius Zeissman of New York City.

Hebrew-American Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Werbelowsky, Harris Dogin, and Jacob Katzeneinbegen of New York City.

George A. Ray Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, to manufacture metal goods; capital, $300,000. Directors—G. A. Ray, William B. Demarest, and M. M. Drake of Buffalo.

Maxim & Gay Company of New York City, to do a publishing business; capital, $500. Directors—Graham Rice, Louis Mankiewiz, and Leonard Darbyshire of New York City.

Massena and Norwood Railroad Company of Massena, St. Lawrence County, to operate a steam road thirteen miles long; capital, $150,000. Directors—Robert Swan, W. J. McKinney, and W. J. Patch of Massena.

Incorporated in Westchester.

American Fire Proofing and Cement Company; capital, $100,000. Directors—Alfred S. Seligsberg, Alfonse Deman, and Eugene E. Spiegelberg.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—Charters were issued to-day to:

The Louisville Home Telephone Company of Louisville, Ky., to build and operate telephone systems; capital, $100,000.

The Foyer Pneumatic Carrying Company of Chicago; capital, $200,000.

Lighting Companies May Combine.

BOSTON, March 23.—Plans for the consolidation of the Boston electric lighting companies, which have been kept in abeyance for some time, since the failure of the effort of J. P. Morgan & Co. to effect a combination by the formation of a new company which was to absorb the Boston Electric Light Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, are now maturing. It is expected that the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners will approve the terms of the consolidation.

Killed Herself and Children.

CASS CITY, Mich., March 23.—Mrs. Nathan Townsend, who lives near here, last night poisoned herself and her two children, a girl aged eight years and a boy aged ten, with laudanum. All three died this morning. Family difficulties impelled her to administer the poison.

Vermont Marble Companies to Unite.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 23.—Plans are maturing in this city for the consolidation of the True Blue Marble Company of this city, the Belden's Falls Marble Company at Belden, and the Coronia Marble Company at Brandon, to be operated under one management. This will include practically all the marble output of Vermont with the exception of the Vermont Marble Company.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A month ago the oracles of Wall Street became suddenly very blue because so many important market operators were taking vacations. The wiseacres were sure that Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Ryan, and other financiers of that calibre, away for a period of rest, must have unloaded their securities and were prepared to see substantial reactions before their return to the city to buy back what they had let go. Yet the weeks have gone by and none of the direful things predicted has come true; in fact, the market has not merely maintained normal strength during this period, but has actually displayed pronounced buoyancy. Now the leaders return. Many who are most important will be here this week; few will be absent longer than a fortnight more. They come back to find that the market has amply withstood severe tests, that its foundations are all right, that opportunities for activity and warrant for activity are more than ever inviting. That these men of power can comprehend and will act is hardly among Wall Street uncertainties.

Of course, the market sometimes looks "spotty"; even while transactions run to big aggregates and advances are most readily scored, reactionary tendencies show here and there. Never yet developed a genuine bull market without just such characteristics. But this does not prevent cynical observations by those who are out of sympathy with improvement. Such critics see manipulation on every side, they can find no justification for strength anywhere. The only good times to be found anywhere are the good times of Wall Street, so they insist; and in this group of the market's opponents are to be found many of the professional traders of the Stock Exchange. This, though, is not a new development. These same professionals have been fighting the market ever since last November's election result inspired confidence. Recently, however, there was some subsidence of the vigor of the bear contingent, for every time the market was raided there came along the sequel of punishment for the raiders. During much of the time there has been substantial short interest in the market, and it has been especially large in those stocks which just after New Year's became strongest, stocks which (like St. Paul and Burlington and Quincy, for example) have proceeded, none the less, to greater and greater strength. During the past week the short interest speculators showed more than recently ordinary vim; they pitched into the whole market, and by various devices, including much free and easy misrepresentation, tried to knock quotations down. Only in the traction stocks did they score any success, and there they have been able to knock off but a relatively small part of recent gains. Thus, technically, though the market has two sharply antagonistic parties operating in it, advantages seem not only chiefly but almost entirely to be with those who are working for the maintenance and improvement of values.

Even those who are ultra conservative can find ample warrant for much of the betterment that American securities are showing, especially in the standard railway list. This is notably true of those properties which for many years have been developing through the policy of concentrating energies upon physical improvement. Hardly any more forceful example of this character of upbuilding can be presented than found appreciation in the stock market buoyancy which came during the past week to the issues of the Vanderbilt railroad known as the Nickel Plate—the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. That system has been practically rebuilt out of earnings, operating expenses (normally around 70 per cent.) having for years averaged materially above 80 per cent. Critics of this sort of conservative management have made wry faces, have insisted that the extraordinary expenditures ought to be capitalized, that dividends being earned ought to be distributed, that it was too much to build new bridges, eliminate curves, and add vastly to equipment out of current earnings. But the final result is that the property reaches the point where, in prime physical condition, it can be operated henceforth on an expense basis so substantially decreased that dividends are assured as a permanence instead of as a temporary possibility merely.

And this Nickel Plate example is not isolated. It is to the credit of American railway management that just such policies of development have been becoming in recent years more and more the rule.

One factor influencing the market's course appears in the fact that relatively few stocks are being carried on margins in Wall Street brokerage offices. The improving market, stretching forward from last November, has not been one in which "pyramiding" processes could flourish. The tendency has been continually to higher and higher figures, and quotations now average material advances from where they ranged five or six months ago, every month having recorded substantial gains; but it has been a bull market full of reactions, reactions big enough to extinguish slim margins. Thus, this market has been without that element of weakness which attends a market overbought.

The American public undoubtedly owns more American railway stocks now than ever hitherto; but this is ownership, not mere speculative holding. The hard times lessons of 1893 and 1894 impressed the conservatism which this condition reflects. And that "public" of speculative disposition which ordinarily disports in any exceptional Wall Street activity, has not at any time appeared, is still to come—for, of course, the same old human nature must sooner or later reveal itself.

Incidentally, pools have been cutting small figure in the current market's movement. Of the elements operating in the market manipulation is among the very least evident. If there are big lines of stocks accumulated anywhere waiting to be "distributed," there is no disclosure of the fact.

Meantime, they who are worrying over money market conditions, who for months have been apprehending that extraordinary financing operations must bring congestion and stringency, are in conflict with optimistic views expressed by practically every important banker in Wall Street—the judgment of such authorities being that money is going to be plenty enough and easy enough.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 23	602,938
To date this year	71,458,476
Corresponding date last year	29,647,742

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 23	$3,457,500
To date this year	$304,406,570
Corresponding date last year	$137,004,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3¼@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Express	3	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Ice	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	4½
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅝
Am. Snuff pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. S. H. & L.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	8½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	½	North American	1½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	4
Canada South	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Philadelphia Co.	2⅜
C., I. & L. pf.	1⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rio Grande West	15
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Rio Gr. W. pf.	⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅜
Col. Southern	1⅝	St. L. S. West	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	2⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	5	Southern Railway	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅜	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Erie	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union B. & P.	¾
Ft. W. & D. C.	⅜	Union B. & P. pf.	⅘
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Great North. pf.	1	Wabash	⅝
Int. Pump	⅝	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Laclede Gas	½	Wis. Central	1½
Lake E. & W.	3¼	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & W. pf. t. c.	1	Mob. & Ohio, tr. c.	¼
Ann Arbor	1	Nat. Salt	1
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	⅝
Cruc. Steel pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf., tr. c.	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Federal Steel pf., t. c.	⅜	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅛	Pacific Mail	⅜
Met. Street Ry.	⅜	People's Gas	⅛
M. W. S. El., Chi.	1	Pecria & East.	⅛
M. & St. L. pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
		U. S. Express	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1¼	Mob. & Ohio new 6s	1⅝
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div., 3s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Kncx. & Ohio 6s	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1
		Wabash deb., A	1½
		Wabash deb., B	2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	B. W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday, shortly before the close of business, made a much more favorable showing than generally had been expected. Reserves increased $269,825, loans decreased $4,033,600, specie decreased $939,800, legal-tenders decreased $222,200, and deposits decreased $5,727,300.

The surprise in the figures was in the showing made by the loan account, where, in spite of the first call for payment on account of the Steel Trust deal, a substantial decrease was shown. This is believed to be due to the repayment of certain syndicate loans made some time ago. The decrease in deposits reduced the legal reserve requirements over $1,000,000, and to this largely was due the increase in the reserve account. The loss in cash was about what had been expected.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the stock market had been strong and active under the leadership of the Nickel Plate issue. Following the unexpectedly good showing made, the market strength turned to buoyancy, and in practically every stock on the list the closing figures were the high for the day.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$910,779,100	$739,331,000	$779,481,000
Deposits	1,000,458,300	800,116,400	902,250,700
Circulation	31,525,100	19,260,700	13,820,800
Specie	188,488,300	146,245,800	190,362,500
Legal tend.	71,898,700	59,600,600	53,857,600
Total res.	$260,387,000	$205,846,400	$244,220,100
Res. req'd	250,114,575	200,029,100	225,562,675
Surp. res.	$10,272,425	$5,817,300	$18,557,425

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Decided strength and much activity showed in the stock market yesterday, with not a few securities registering at the close of the day substantial net gains. The market gave no heed to the irregular quotations sent over at the opening here by London, but, instead, as it has been doing now for some time, moved quite independently of these prices. Bear traders at the outset made much ado about the possibility of an unfavorable bank statement, and even declared that finally higher money rates would prevail as one result of the exhibit to be made by the statement. Accordingly, these traders sold stock short in goodly volume after the opening, depending upon this selling to force liquidation. In the place, however, of any tumbling out of long stocks new and persistent buying appeared—buying that was materially added to when,

at first, partly in anticipation of the Settlement, but later they improved.

Throughout the week money was wanted, the stringency resulting from payments of installments for local loans and Exchequer bonds. The market was obliged to apply to the Bank of England daily for advances, besides renewing the large amounts falling due, and is now indebted to the Bank for large amounts at a few days, at 4½ per cent., the bank refusing to take bills averaging under ten days' currency. Some borrowers were compelled to pay 4½ per cent. for over-night loans.

Outside Government disbursements may prevent extreme pressure next week, but that relief will be temporary. Large borrowings from the Bank of England are required to meet the Settlement demands and month-end and quarter-end payments. The outflow to the country against the heavy disbursements of income from the revenue loans is likely to be large. The conditions, therefore, are against cheap money in the near future. With the release of the dividends for April a few days of elusive ease will ensue. These over money will be as dear as now.

With the tendency of dearer foreign exchanges moving against London, exports of gold have begun. There has been little disposition to discount, partly owing to the shortness of money and partly owing to political uneasiness. The outlook is regarded as troubled in the extreme, the year promising to be increasingly bad for discount houses as well as for users of credit in commercial and financial affairs.

The issue of treasury bills in the last week of the quarter with money wanted means that the Government will have to pay a relatively high rate, the probability of which is increased by the expected disturbance of the money market throughout the Summer by the payment of installments of the coming loan. The date of the German loan, early in April, was doubtless fixed with the view of anticipating the British loan and to take advantage of the expected easy condition of the international money market. The loan is likely to stiffen money in Berlin longer than usual in April, enabling Germany to secure the million coming from India, especially should the American bankers participate in the loan considerably and desire to transfer their balances from London for that purpose.

The decline in French Exchange, partly in consequence of the political position and partly owing to the sale of Kafirs recently purchased in anticipation of the close of the war, does not encourge hopes of securing gold from Paris, and in view of the preparations for the German and British loans a further advance in exchange in New York is probable if the American houses participate largely.

The Statist thinks we shall possibly see the balance of trade in favor of the United States further increased by gold shipments from New York. These will depend on the advance in exchange to correspond with the money rates at New York. With the usual ease of money toward the end of April, however, shipments of gold will be profitable, especially as money in London then is likely to be relatively scarce and somewhat dearer.

The depression in silver resulted first from the political position, secondly, from the knowledge that the stock of the India Currency Department was increasing, the addition last week being 25 lacs, and, thirdly, to the absence of gold shipments to India. Lastly, the depression in silver was due to the refusal of the Bazaar to purchase. The amount of silver coined during the eleven months ending with February was fifteen crores of rupees, equaling purchases of 60,000,000 ounces annually, over a third of the world's production.

Consols for money, 95 9-16; consols for the account, 95 11-16; Atchison, 62½; Canadian, 97¼; St. Paul, 153½; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville, 102¼; Union Pacific preferred, 87½; New York Central, 150; Erie, 25⅝; Pennsylvania, 59¼; Reading, 18; Erie first preferred, 71½; Northern Pacific preferred, 91½; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver quiet, 27¾d. per ounce.

Money, 3¼@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜@3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

Spanish Fours closed at 72¾.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 120.30; Madrid, 35.02; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 5.47.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 23.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet. Speculators were reserved, in view of the approaching settlement. Brazilians had a better tone, on the improvement in exchange and the receipt of a telegram indicating the resumption of the payment of interest in gold. Spanish 4s were easier. Rio Tintos were weak on realizations. Kafirs were maintained.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 73.20.

BERLIN, March 23.—Internationals were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Home funds were harder, Americans were dull, and mines were animated, stimulated by American reports causing bear covering, in addition to reports that the prices of steel were being raised and that the syndicate was reducing the coal output.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $269,825. The banks now hold a surplus of $10,272,425 above the legal requirement.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	March 16.	March 23.	Decrease.
Loans	$914,812,700	$910,779,100	$4,033,600
Deposits	1,000,185,600	1,000,458,300	5,727,300
Circulation	31,585,900	31,525,100	60,500
Legal tend..	72,120,900	71,898,700	222,200
Specie	189,428,100	188,488,300	939,800
Reserve	$261,549,000	$260,387,000	$1,162,000
Res. req'd	250,146,400	250,114,575	1,431,825
Surplus	$10,002,600	$10,272,425	*$269,825

*Increase.

The following table shows the surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$11,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,950	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	34,036,675
Jan. 26	30,798,450	29,277,075	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,302,625	27,897,375	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	25,016,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,234,900
March 2	14,401,100	13,041,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,679,375	23,023,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$10,272,425	1896	$18,147,425
1900	5,817,300	1895	14,146,500
1899	18,557,425	1894	79,077,650
1898	33,851,475	1893	9,243,200
1897	48,895,750	1892	18,007,425

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Trading in local stocks was quiet, and the market was a repetition of that of yesterday. There was a little business in the tin-can stocks for the common and preferred, but there was no snap to the trading in this or anything else. Metropolitan preferred fell off about half a point on the pressure of a small amount of stock. Strawboard showed a decline of 6 points from recent figures. On the other hand, Union Traction was a shade firmer. There is still a good demand for bonds, and prices in that department show no signs of weakening.

Money to-day was unchanged at 4@4½ per cent. for call and time loans. New York exchange was quoted at 40c discount.

Complete transactions on the Exchange for the day resulted as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	26⅜	26¼	26½
150	American Can pf	76	76	76
50	American Strawboard	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
800	Chicago Union Traction	16	15⅞	15⅞
25	Lake Street Elevated	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
118	Metropolitan Elevated	34½	34½	34½
300	National Biscuit	41½	41⅜	41½
5	National Biscuit pf	96	96	96
200	National Carbon	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
15	National Carbon pf	82½	82½	82½
183	West Chicago	102¾	102	102

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—Complete transactions on the Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	American Trust	145	144	145
320	Consolidated Ice	21	20⅜	21
230	Consolidated Ice pf	41	40⅜	40⅜
5,270	Crucible Steel	25½	24⅜	25
825	Crucible Steel pf	85½	83	83
20	Mercantile Trust	206	206	206
1,670	Mon. River Coal	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
90	Mon. River pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
6	Pittsburg Brew. pf	90½	90½	90½
461	Pittsburg Coal	27½	27½	27½
3	Pittsburg Coal pf	90½	90½	90½
186	Philadelphia Co	46	46	46
50	Nat. Fire Proof. pf	47	47	47
90	U. S. Glass	35¾	35½	35½
65	Westinghouse El. 2d pf	68¾	68½	68¾
27	Westinghouse Air Brake	185	185	185

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was fairly active, and prices were firmer. Few declines occurred and several stocks closed with large net gains. The steel group supplied the most active issues, while other parts of the list showed strength on smaller transactions. More interest was shown in the copper shares, some of which were in unusually good demand.

***

UNITED STATES STEEL was fairly active, but the transactions were all made at about the closing price of Friday, and this issue closed unchanged for the day, at 45⅝ bid. The preferred stock, which sold off on Friday, recovered fractionally, and ended the day with a net gain of a quarter of a point, at 92¼ bid. The irregularity that showed in the steel stocks the previous day was succeeded by considerable strength, and most of the issues of this group sold at advancing prices. Although in the case of United States Steel the change in quotation was slight, the stock was strong and was in general demand.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE common sold up nearly a point, and closed at 45⅝ bid, as compared with 45 bid the previous day. Greater strength was shown by the preferred stock, which during the late trading sold up to par, closing at the top price. The reports in regard to the position of this company state that its earnings are exceedingly large, and it seems to be expected that if the company is eventually taken into the United States Steel Corporation it will be upon a basis very much above the ruling prices for the common and preferred shares.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks were more than usually active, and both issues showed strength. The common stock closed at 14½ bid, a net gain of half a point. The preferred stock closed at 33¼, a net advance of a quarter of a point. The bonds also were strong, closing half a point up, at 70½.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER, which showed signs of strength on Friday, yesterday sold up to 15⅜, and was in large demand near that price. The buying is said to be based on developments of importance going on in the company's affairs.

***

UNION COPPER also showed strength, selling up to 4¼. The transactions in this stock amounted to only a few hundred shares.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 23. Bid.	Asked.	March 22. Bid.	Asked.
American banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bridge	45⅝	46	45	45½
American Bridge pf	99¾	100¼	99⅜	99¾
American Chicle	78	83	78	83
American Chicle pf	79	81½	79	81½
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	37	39	37	39
American Malt 6s	98	100	98	100
Am. Sheet Steel	42	42¼	..	..
Am. Sheet Steel pf	91½	92	..	..
American Thread pf	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Can subs	102	102½	102	102½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
*British Columbia Copper	19¾	20⅛	20	20⅛
British Exch. 3s	99	99½	99	99½
Brownlow Mining	42	44	42	44
California Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	8½	9⅛	9	10
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	42	40	42
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	27	31	29	31
Consolidated Equipment	11¼	12	11½	12
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	5	3½	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26	33	26	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	57	58	59	61
Denver & S. W. pf	68	69	67	69
Denver & S. W. 5s	94½	94½	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¾	6¼	6	6¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf, tr. rcts	30	30½	29½	30½
Elect. Lead Reduction	5	5⅝	5	5¾
Electric Boat	24	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	14	16	14	16
Electric Vehicle pf	25	34	25	34
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Empire Steel	6	..	5	..
Empire Steel pf	39	45	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	16	9	16
General Carriage	2	2¼	2	2¼
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
Havana Commercial	13	15	13	15
Havana Commercial pf	87½	89	87½	89
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Lafue Mining pf	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron mines	..	165	..	165
Lorillard pf	115	126	115	126
Markeen Copper	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	29½	30	29½	30
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	79	83	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	2¾	..	2¾	3
N. Y. Transportation	3½	4	3½	4
Otis Elevator	29½	30½	29½	30½
Otis Elevator pf	93¼	..	93¼	..
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36⅜	36½	36¼	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	72	73	70½	73
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	96	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Light	133	138	133	138
St. Louis Transit	24	25	23½	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	79½	79¾	79	79½
Seaboard Air Line	14½	14¾	14	14⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf	33¼	33½	33	33½
Singer Mfg	240	260	250	275
Southern Light & Trac	43	44½	45	45
Southern L. & T. 5s	78	81	78	81
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	796	800	796	800
Sterling Copper	10	11	10¾	11
Storage Power	..	12	..	12
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
Tennessee Copper	18⅝	19	18	19
Tel.-& Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	7	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	56	65
Union Copper	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Union Typewriter	59½	61	59	61
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	115	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	112	115	112	115
United Rys. of St. Louis	90⅞	91¼	90¾	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78	79	78	79
United States Steel	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	42¾
United States Steel pf	92¼	92⅜	92	92¼
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4⅛	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	39	42	39	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	94½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61½	62¼	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	105½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M.& St. N.Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	19	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81	81½	81	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf	..	70	..	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.)	12⅜	13	12	13
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	79	80½	79	80
Central Union 5s, gtd	103½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107	105	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105½	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	127	130	127	130
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	103½	104½	104½	104½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13½	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	69	68	68
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R.Gas Co. con.	100	104	100	104
Northern Union 5s	103½	106½	103½	104½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 6s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	25½	26½	26	27
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅜	95	94⅜	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	83	84	81½	83
Union Ferry	33	33½	33	33½
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 23, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	165	60	Adams Express	160	160	160	160	.....
102⅞	103	9,200	Amalgam. Copper	101⅞	103	101½	103	+1⅝
26⅞	27	4,430	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	26½	27	26½	27	.....
79⅞	80	3,405	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	79⅜	80	79½	80	+⅝
26	27	200	Amer. Cotton Oil	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26½	−⅛
198	200	675	American Express	197	199½	197	199½	+3
41	41¼	1,600	American Ice Co	40⅞	41⅝	40⅝	41⅜	+⅝
76⅝	77¼	2,200	Amer. Ice Co. pf	76½	77	76½	77	.....
8½	9	230	Amer. Linseed Co	9	9	9	9	+⅛
5½	6	300	Amer. Malting Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
58¼	58⅝	12,020	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co	58	59	56	58⅝	+⅛
96⅝	97½	2,100	Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf	96	96½	92¼	96½	+⅝
75¼	76½	200	American Snuff pf	76	76	76	76	+⅝
41⅜	42¼	400	Am. St. H. Co., tr. c	42⅛	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
92	92½	900	A. S. H. Co. pf., tr. c	91¼	92¼	91¼	92¼	+⅛
42⅞	43	300	Am. St. & W., tr. c	42⅝	43	42⅝	42⅞	+⅛
106½	106½	800	Am. St. & W. pf., tr. c	107½	107½	106½	106½	−1
142¼	142½	5,150	Am. Sug. Ref. Co	143	143	142½	142½	−⅜
95	97	225	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	97	97	97	97	+1
70½	71	1,700	Am. Tin Plate, tr. c	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	.....
114¼	115	400	Am. Tin Pl. pf., tr. c	114⅝	114⅝	114	114	.....
127	127⅛	5,250	American Tobacco	127⅜	127⅝	127	127½	−⅜
70	71	100	American Woolen pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+⅞
47¼	47½	2,100	Anac. Cop. Min. Co	46¼	47½	46¾	47¼	+1⅛
25	26	100	Ann Arbor	25	25	25	25	.....
61⅝	61¼	7,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	61	61⅝	60⅜	60⅝	−⅝
94½	94⅝	6,510	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	+⅛
92½	92⅝	500	Baltimore & Ohio	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+⅛
91½	92	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92	92	91½	91⅝	+⅛
82⅝	82⅞	10,400	Brooklyn Rap. Trans	83¼	83½	82⅜	82⅝	−⅛
203	206	20	Brooklyn Union Gas	206½	206½	206½	206½	.....
12¼	13	515	Brunswick City	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	.....
63½	63¾	1,800	Canada Southern	62⅞	63¼	62⅞	63¼	+½
94½	94½	200	Canadian Pacific	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
46¾	47	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	46½	46⅜	46⅜	−⅜
39⅝	39½	700	Chicago & Alton	39⅜	39½	39½	39½	.....
76	76¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
165½	165⅝	12,150	Chic., Bur. & Qy	166	166⅜	165½	165½	.....
115½	117	100	Chic. & East. Ill	116	116	116	116	.....
92⅜	93¼	1,800	Chic. Gt. West. deb	93½	93½	93⅛	93⅛	.....
38	38¼	8,600	Chic., Ind. & Louisv	37¾	39	37¾	38¾	+1¼
73	74	1,800	Chic., Ind. & L. pf	72	74	72	74	+1⅞
152⅛	152¼	10,645	Chic., Mil. & St. P	151½	152½	151⅜	152¼	+⅞
188	189	50	Chic., M. & St. P. pf	188	188	188	188	.....
..	..	6,300	C., M. & St. P. rights	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
128⅜	128⅞	2,300	Chic., R. I. & Pac	128⅜	129	128⅜	128⅝	−⅛
16¾	17	900	Chic. Term. Trans	16½	17	16½	17	+⅛
41⅞	42	1,000	Chic. Term. Tr. pf	42	42	41½	42	+⅛
116½	117	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	+⅝
35	35⅛	200	Cleve., Lor. & W.	35	35	35	35	−⅛
74	75⅛	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	75	75	75	75	+⅛
51⅞	52	3,900	Colorado Fuel & I	52½	52	50½	51⅜	+1⅜
117½	118	500	Colorado Fuel & I. pf	116	117⅝	116	117⅝	+1½
11⅜	12	10,050	Colorado Southern	11¼	12	11	12	+1⅛
45⅜	48⅝	4,900	Col. Southern 1st pf	46	49	46	48⅝	+2⅜
19¾	20	11,110	Col. Southern 2d pf	21	22⅛	21	22⅛	+1⅞
17⅛	17½	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	17	17	17	17⅛	−⅛
..	27	66	Crucible Steel	25	25	25	25	.....
211	212	825	Consolidated Gas	211¼	211¼	211	211	.....
45¼	45⅝	2,550	Cont. Tob. Co	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45½	.....
164½	165	1,500	Delaware & Hudson	164	165	164	164½	+2
48¼	48¾	35,600	Denver & Rio Grande	43⅝	48½	43⅝	48½	+⅝
96⅜	96½	12,950	Denver & Rio G. pf	93½	96½	93½	96½	+2⅜
6¾	7¼	678	Dul., S. S. & At	7	7	6½	6½	−⅛
16¾	17½	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	17	17	17	17	+⅛
34	35⅛	43,600	Erie	34½	35⅞	34⅜	35⅛	+⅝
66⅜	68⅜	5,020	Erie 1st pf	69⅜	69½	68⅜	69½	+½
57	59	3,300	Erie 2d pf	58¾	59¼	58	59	+½
48⅜	49	1,850	Federal Steel, tr. cfs	48½	49	48¼	48⅝	.....
100	101	1,415	Federal St. 1st pf., tr. cfs	101	101	101	101	−⅜
30¼	31	400	Fort Worth & D. C	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅝
214	215	100	General Electric	215	215	215	215	.....
..	..	200	Glucose Sugar Ref	48¾	48¾	48¼	48⅜	+1½
200½	202	1,200	Great Northern pf	201½	202½	201	202½	+1
..	..	600	Hocking Valley	53¾	53⅝	53¾	53⅝	+⅝
..	..	240	Hocking Valley pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
137	138	1,000	Illinois Central	137	137⅝	137	137	−⅛
27½	27¾	3,300	Internat. Paper	27½	27½	26½	27⅛	+⅜
72½	73	1,410	Internat. Paper pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	.....
..	..	400	Internat. Power Co	70⅞	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞	.....
..	..	400	Internat. Silver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
33¼	33½	2,000	Iowa Central	33¾	33¾	33	33⅜	−⅛
62¾	63	500	Iowa Central pf	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	+⅛
31½	32	1,700	Int. Steam Pump	31½	32	31½	31⅞	+⅛
82½	83	300	Int. Steam Pump pf	82½	82⅝	82½	82¼	.....
82	83	236	Laclede Gas	82	82	82	82	.....
54	55	2,550	Lake Erie & West	54	55¼	54	55¼	+¾
123	123½	1,800	Lake Erie & West. pf	123	123	123	123	.....
97⅞	98	5,425	Louisville & Nashv	97⅞	100⅜	97⅞	100⅜	+2⅛
125¼	125¾	12,100	Manhattan Elevated	125¼	125⅝	124¾	125⅞	.....
163½	163⅝	7,800	Met. Street Ry	163½	163⅝	162⅝	163⅜	−⅛
34	35	400	Met. W. S. El., Chi	35	35	34	34	−1
24⅝	25	1,300	Mexican Central	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
8¾	8¾	2,260	Mex. Nat. certfs	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
88	88¼	2,100	Minn. & St. Louis	88	89¼	88	88¼	+1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M 6s
1,000..... 80
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000..... 100
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
10,000..... 104½
10,000..... 104½
10,000..... 104⅝
4,000..... 104⅝
5,000..... 104½
50,000..... 104½
500..... 104⅝
Adjustment 4s
3,000..... 94⅜
Atlan & Dan 4s
15,000..... 94⅜
10,000..... 94⅜
Aus & N'w'n 1st
9,000..... 105⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s
1,000..... 104⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s
2,000..... 97
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
3,000..... 91
15,000..... 90⅞
1,000..... 90⅝
B'klyn & N Y & H 5s, tr rc ctfs
6,000..... 76
Canada South 1st
3,000..... 107
Cent of Ga. con 5s
1,000..... 107
25,000s20⅝..... 107
11,000..... 107¼
Cent of Ga 1st inc
1,000..... 72⅛
5,000..... 73
Cent of Ga 2d inc
10,000..... 35
Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000..... 133
6,000..... 133⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
15,000..... 101
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000..... 107½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
4,000..... 124½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
1,000..... 120⅝
Chi, R I & Pac 6s
2,000..... 130⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
2,000s15⅝..... 104¼
Col & I gen 5s
5,000..... 99
Col & South 1st 4s
10,000..... 86⅞
1,000..... 86⅝
5,000..... 86⅞
20,000..... 87
5,000..... 86⅜
40,000..... 86⅞
1,000..... 87
10,000..... 86⅞
5,000..... 87
20,000..... 87¼
75,000..... 87½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s
18,000..... 102¼
Con 4½s
6,000..... 110½
Improvement 5s
16,000..... 109½
Det City Gas 5s
10,000..... 101
Det, Mac & Marland grant 3½s
10,000..... 33¼
21,000..... 33½
10,000..... 33⅝
10,000..... 34
Dul & Iron R 1st
2,000..... 115
East Tenn reorgn lien 5s
10,000..... 114½
Erie 1st con 4s
48,000..... 98
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000..... 89
13,000..... 88⅞
27,000..... 88⅝
45,000..... 88⅞
10,000..... 88⅜
40,000..... 88⅝
30,000..... 88⅝
10,000..... 88⅞
10,000..... 88¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st
10,000..... 103⅝
26,000..... 103⅝
2,000..... 103⅞
35,000..... 104
2,000..... 104¼
10,000..... 104⅝
3,000..... 104¼
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s
10,000..... 85¼
5,000..... 85½
5,000..... 85⅝
12,000..... 86
5,000..... 87
10,000..... 86½
Gal, Har & S A M & P Div 5s
12,000..... 105
8,000..... 105½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
25,000..... 10
Illinois Cent, St L Div 3s
4,000..... 91
Kings Co El 4s
27,000..... 89¼
Knoxv & Ohio 1st
1,000..... 127
Lehigh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
20,000..... 102¾
Long Island unified 4s
2,000..... 100
Lo & N gen 6s
4,000..... 120
Manhattan con 4s
6,000..... 106½
Mex Cent con 4s
25,000..... 83¾
Mex Cent 1st inc
25,000..... 33
15,000..... 32¾
59,000..... 33
2,000..... 32¾
5,000..... 33
Mex Cent 2d inc
8,000..... 18½
5,000..... 19
10,000..... 18½
Total sales..... $3,647,500

Mex Inter con 4s
7,000..... 84
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000..... 98½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
500..... 79¾
8,000..... 80¼
1,000..... 80⅝
Mo Pac trust 5s
47,000..... 105⅝
Mob & O new 6s
2,500..... 131
Mob & O, Montg Div 5s
3,000..... 115
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L Sh col 3½s
50,000..... 97⅛
N Y, Sus & West gen 5s
20,000..... 104
Nor & W con 4s
2,500..... 103¼
2,000..... 103⅜
2,000s20F..... 103¼
5,000..... 103½
North Pac 4s
13,000..... 105⅝
North Pac gen 3s
3,000..... 71⅞
5,000..... 72
Oregon & Cal 1st
8,000..... 107½
Oregon Sh. Line 1st con 5s
2,000..... 116¼
16,000..... 116½
Peoria & E 1st 4s
3,000..... 99½
Peoria & E inc 4s
30,000..... 73
10,000..... 72¾
5,000..... 72¼
5,000..... 71½
5,000..... 71¼
10,000..... 71
10,000..... 71¼
15,000..... 71
10,000..... 71⅝
Reading gen 4s
7,000..... 94⅝
12,000..... 94½
10,000..... 94⅝
Rio Gr West 1st
37,000..... 101
15,000..... 101¼
St L S'w'n 2d
4,000..... 79½
9,000..... 79⅞
San A & A P 4s
1,000..... 86½
5,000..... 86⅝
South Pac 4½s
3,000..... 100½
South Pac 4s
40,000..... 92⅜
31,000..... 92½
5,000..... 92⅜
Stand R & T 6s
1,000..... 57½
Tex & N O con 5s
10,000..... 106¾
Tol & O Cent 1st 5s
3,000..... 117
Union Pac 1st 4s
4,000..... 106
3,000..... 105¾
15,000..... 106
500..... 105⅝
1,000..... 106⅞
Union Pac 1st lien conv 4s, if, when and as issued
25,000..... 104⅞
2,000..... 105
3,000..... 104⅞
45,000..... 104⅝
50,000..... 104½
10,000..... 104⅝
U S Leather 6s
10,000..... 116
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..... 119¼
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000..... 110
Wabash deb, A
5,000..... 101⅛
Wabash deb, B
50,000..... 66
50,000..... 65⅞
40,000..... 65⅝
1,000..... 65¼
50,000..... 65⅝
5,000..... 65¾
50,000..... 65⅝
25,000..... 65⅞
25,000..... 65⅝
140,000..... 65½
10,000..... 65⅝
63,000..... 65⅝
35,000..... 65⅞
80,000..... 66
25,000..... 66⅛
30,000..... 66½
50,000..... 66⅝
135,000..... 66¼
30,000..... 66⅜
30,000..... 66½
25,000..... 66⅝
5,000..... 66⅞
30,000..... 67
30,000..... 67¼
10,000..... 67½
50,000..... 67¼
40,000..... 67¼
10,000..... 67¾
10,000..... 67⅜
120,000..... 67¼
5,000..... 67½
10,000..... 67½
20,000..... 67⅝
10,000..... 67¾
5,000..... 67¼
20,000..... 67⅜
32,000..... 67½
3,000..... 67
5,000..... 67¼
10,000..... 67½
10,000..... 67¾
10,000..... 67⅜
10,000..... 67½
2,000..... 67¼
10,000..... 67½
20,000..... 67⅝
30,000..... 67½
W U Tel col tr 5s
5,000..... 114
Wis Cent gen 4s
23,000..... 90¼
35,000..... 90⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106	106½
2s, c., 1930	106½	107
4s, r., 1918	111½	112
4s, c., 1918	111⅝	112
4s, 1918, sm.	111	112
4s, r., 1907	113	114
4s, c., 1907	114¼	115
4s, r., 1925	138⅛	138½
4s, c., 1925	138⅛	138½
4s, r., 1904	111⅛	112¼
4s, c., 1904	111½	112¼
D. C. 3-65s	123½	..
Alb. & Sus.	200	..
Alls. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. C.	25	35
A. A. C. pf.	80	85
Am. Bicycle.	6⅝	6¾
Am. B. pf.	..	29
Am. Coal	160	180
A. C. O. pf.	85	87
Am. D. Tel.	..	36
A. L. Co. pf.	36	37
A. M. Co. pf.	26	28
A. S. S. ctfs.	41½	42
A. S. S. pf. ctfs.	91½	93
Am. Snuff.	28	40
A. B. R. pf.	122½	123½
Am. Tob. pf.	144	147
Am. W. Co.	14	14¾
Ann A. pf.	58	60
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. R. & P.	77	78
pf.	120	125
B. C. R. & N.	131	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	136
Col. G. W.	22¼	22½
C. G. W. pf. A.	81¾	82
C. G. W. pf. B.	52¾	54
C. & N. W. pf.	178½	179½
C. St. P., M. & Om.	125¼	130
C. C. C. & St. L.	78	78½
Cleve. & P.	190	..
Com. Cable.	160	..
Consol. Coal.	60	..
Cont. T. pf.	104½	105
D., L. & W.	195½	197
D. M. & Ft. D.	25	25½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	130
Eighth Av.	380	420
Ev. & T. H.	53	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	90
G. R. & W. pf.	95	99
G. R. & W.	55	..
H. B. Claflin.	108	111
H. B. C. 1st pf.	105	..
H. B. C. 2d pf.	105	..
Homestake.	85	..
Ill. C., l. 1.	102	..
Int. Sil. pf.	35	45
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	26½	28
Kan. C. So.	19½	20½
K. C. S. pf.	43	44
K. & D. M.	8½	9½
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
King. & P.	9½	10
K. & P. 1st pf.	50	55
K. Ice, Chi.	20	40
K. L. C. pf.	53	60
Lach. G. pf.	99½	100½
Lake Shore.	210¼	250
Long Island.	74	76
Mah. C. R.	195	..
Man. Beach.	18	17
Md. C. pf.	68	78
M. W. S. El. Chi., pf.	87¼	85½
Mich. Cent.	107	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	203½	22
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	50¼	52
Mor. & Es.	195½	197
Nat. L. pf.	82⅝	85
N. T. pf. ctfs.	113	114
N. Cent. C.	30	35
N. J. Cent.	188	155
N. Y. & N. H.	206	214
N. Y., L. & W.	186	187
N. Y. M. G.	297	..
N. & W. pf.	85	86
O. & G.	25	33
Ont. Mining.	10	11½
Pac. Coast.	55	58
P. C. 2d pf.	64	68
Pere Marq.	55	60
Pere M. pf.	75½	77
P. C. C. & St. L.	64	65
P., Ft. W. & C.	180	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	188	..
Pullman Co.	203	206
Rens. & Sar.	204	..
R., W. & O.	135	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	85½	86
Sil. B. ctfs.	61¾	68
Sixth Av.	200	225
S. R. & T.	4½	4⅝
Third Av.	121½	123
T., P. & W.	5½	..
W.-F. Exp.	137	143

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	973	973	973
2d week March	$115,103	$98,286	$86,970
From Jan. 1	1,245,873	993,683	806,721

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	277	277	276
2d week March	42,877	28,094	31,190
From Jan. 1	434,902	334,017	288,894

SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—

Mileage	224	224	224
2d week March	17,843	20,155	17,219
From July 1	648,925	685,888	599,476

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	950	959	937
3d week March	100,000	99,289	95,334
From July 1	3,808,779	4,052,819	3,558,331

DULUTH & IRON RANGE reports for January—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	81,346	69,697	11,649
Net earnings	2,513	*5,346	7,859

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	3,886,616	3,861,036	3,104,530
Oper. expenses	2,792,133	2,465,765	2,127,554
Net earnings	1,094,484	1,395,269	1,036,976
Charges and tax.	1,197,762	1,031,830	.....
Deficit	103,277	†363,539	.....

MEXICAN NORTHERN for January—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	58,187	60,207	83,613
Net earnings	24,074	20,420	44,355
Gross, 7 months	405,510	375,859	410,100
Net, 7 months	169,744	135,975	206,718

*Deficit. †Surplus.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. Louis for February—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	1,469,284	1,522,744	1,233,301
Operating ex.	1,103,493	1,151,422	905,131
Net earnings	365,791	371,322	288,170
Prop. ex. to gross.	75¼	76¾	73¾
Charges	290,549	296,953	265,936
Surplus	75,242	74,369	22,234
Gross, 2 months	3,125,785	3,170,882	2,680,301
Net, 2 months	839,275	847,196	697,750
Surp., 2 months	246,771	246,876	166,888

SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX for January—

Gross earnings	73,398	98,765	75,283
Net earnings	37,552	52,620	34,422

TEXAS CENTRAL for January—

Gross earnings	66,165	33,852	23,472
Operating ex.	27,739	20,198	7,090
Net earnings	38,426	13,654	16,382
Gross, 7 months	442,627	253,592	.....
Net, 7 months	255,349	116,528	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. for January—

Gross earnings	300,861	408,991	346,065
Expenses	240,819	278,661	222,432
Net earnings	60,042	130,330	124,233
Reserve fund	29,115	29,115	29,115
Balance	30,927	101,215	95,118
Gross, 9 months	2,525,138	2,958,708	3,272,125
Net, 9 months	520,030	991,751	1,251,114
Bal., 9 months	257,986	729,716	980,079

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.01
Alpha Con.	.05	.03
Andes	.06	.04
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.27	.20
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.77	.70
Challenge Con.	.18	.14
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	1.80
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.10
Gould & Curry	.16	.15
Hale & Norcross	.13	.13
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.36	.33
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.78	.73
Overman	.15	.14
Potosi	.16	.15
Savage	.11	.10
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.37	.30
Standard	4.05	4.05
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con.	.21	.19
Utah Con.	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.24	.19
Silver bars	60¼	60¾
Mexican dollars	50@50⅝	50@50⅝
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

A Copper Mine in New Hands.

The Bingham Copper and Gold Mining Company of Utah has acquired control of the Grand Central Mine, also of Utah, through the banking house of Hornblower & Weeks of this city and Boston. Both mines are situated a short distance from Salt Lake City. Transfer of control is said to have involved over 150,000 shares of the Grand Central Mine, for which the Bingham Company is said to have paid $8 per share.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schwab Confer.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned from his Southern trip Friday night and was at his office yesterday morning, where he was in conference with President Schwab of the Carnegie Company. He also saw a number of down-town bankers. After attending the funeral of Alfred Peli he left for Washington.

Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

The recent suspension of about forty members of the New York Produce Exchange for failure to pay twenty-two additional gratuity fund assessments has led in a majority of the cases to the payment of the assessments.

Ohio's Labor Law Unconstitutional.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—The Circuit Court to-day decided that the eight-hour day law for city employes enacted by the last Legislature was unconstitutional.

Larchmont Railway Directors.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 23.—The Lachmont Railway Company has elected the following Directors: William Murray, Charles H. Cummings, R. Jay Walsh, William L. Ward, John Fritz, Charles A. Singer, and John Neilson.

A Decline in Chicago Pork.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Provisions were easier, but except in pork the losses in price were not very material. May pork opened unchanged at $16, and declined under liquidation to $15.30, closing 60 cents under yesterday, at $15.40. May lard closed 2½ lower at $7.87½, and May ribs 7½ down at $7.85.

Fall River Mills to Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 23.—The Chase, Davol, Matacomet, Shove, Stafford, and Wampanoag cotton mills will be shut down next week in accordance with the general curtailment policy. Part of the Cornell mill will also be closed.

Pearls Found in the Hackensack.

NYACK, N. Y., March 23.—Pearls to the value of $1,500 have been found in the Hackensack River at Orangeburg, Rockland County, within the last three or four weeks, and a number have also been taken from mussel shells at West Nyack. Several men have taken up the occupation of pearl hunting in the localities.

Can Trust Absorbs an Atlanta Plant.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—The Charles A. Conklin Manufacturing Company of Atlanta, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Southern States, yesterday passed under the control of the American Can Company.

Pennsylvania Coal Lands Sold.

MEYERSDALE, Penn., March 23.—Baltimore and New York capitalists have just closed a deal involving the transfer of 25,000 acres of coal land in Somerset County, the purchase price being $279,000.

Absorbed by American Tin Plate Co.

SING SING, N. Y., March 23.—The Seamless Metal Ware Company, which for a couple of years has been operating here, employing about 100 hands, has been absorbed by the American Tin Plate Company and is likely to be abolished. It closed down indefinitely to-day.

COURT CALENDARS.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ. Day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

55—Lewinson vs. Mon-tauk Theatre Co.
207—Von Hagen vs. Waterbury Co.
186—Robertson vs. Safe-ty Wire Co.
190—Edmonson vs. Hamilton.
226—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.
162—Hasbrouck vs. Eichorn.
210—Bill vs. New York Metal Co.
216—Par vs. Rockaway Bank vs. Norton.
209—Town of Southampton vs. Jessup.
89—Steefel vs. Rothschild.
217—Euler vs. Kappelmann.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

9595—Lorenzo vs. Lorenzo.
4933—Hannon vs. Healey.
4937—Hawkins vs. Met. St. R. R.
4940—Pachter vs. B. H. R. R.
4945—Rainey vs. same.
4952—Goldstein vs. same
4900, 4901—Berry vs. same.
4585—McCarthy vs. Abraham.
2501—Halliday vs. B. H. R. R.
3708—Cudworth vs. same.
2518—Keller vs. Adler Veneer Co.
4984—Renkauzisky vs. B. H. R. R.
4993—Clark vs. same.
4996—Kelly vs. same.
4998—McGrath vs. same.
4999—Brady vs. same.
5000—Harrington vs. same.
5004—Guttman vs. Met. Street R. R.
5005—Vansey vs. B. H. R. R.
5008—Cohoon vs. Anderson.
5010—Marlow vs. City of New York.
5011—Sears vs. same.
5012—Rosch vs. same.
5013—Strickland vs. same.
5018—McEnroe vs. Hillard.
5029, 5029—McGee vs. Met. St. R. R.
5038—McCullough vs. Met. St. R. R.
5046—Loftus vs. B. H. R. R.
5047—Collins v., same.
4503—Doyle vs. City of New York et al.
1446—Zimmerman vs. Lucas.
5052—Meurer vs. B. H. R. R.
5054—Goodrich vs. same
5055—Feinberg vs. same
5057—Johnson vs. same.
5058—Kelley vs. same.
5068—Aquiline vs. same.
5070—Olsen, vs. Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co.
8205—Lane vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

7953—People ex rel. Foster vs. York.
7964—People ex rel. Lynch vs. York.
9416—Lencioni vs. MacMahon et al.
9382—Brombach vs. Walsh.
1087—Gibson vs. Long Island R. R.
5071—Collet vs. B. H. R. R.
5076—Burrowes vs. same.
5077—Paulson vs. Nassau R. R.
5078—Simmons Co. vs. Collins.
5079—Hart vs. Sample.
5080—Taylor vs. Garafalo.
5082—Plant vs. Harris.
5084—Behr vs. B. H. R. R.
5087—O'Neill vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5088—Reinhardt vs. Erb
5089—Levy vs. B. H. R. R.
5090—Tyfe vs. Ulmer.
5091—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
5092—Burchell vs. same.
5093—Merritt vs. Johnson Co.
5094—Kaskell vs. Welsh
5095—Maloney vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5129.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J. Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1421—Armstrong vs. Borden's Con. M. Co. et al.
1437—Roscoe Lumber Co. vs. Haungs et al.
1443—Churchill vs. Churchill.
1403—Wenig vs. Wenig.
1423—Heuver vs. Winther et al.
5104—Schwiner vs. Manhattan Ry.
5105—Green, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R.
5107—Koshnick vs. same
5108—Munro vs. same.
5109—Lober vs. same.
5114—Hodge vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Co.
5117, 5118—Hogan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5120—McCaffrey vs. B. H. R. R.
5121—Broad vs. City of New York.
5122—Barbirri vs. B. H. R. R.
5123—Roecklin vs. same
5125—Felgenhauer vs. City of New York.
5127—Clawson vs. B. H. R. R.
5128—Gaffney vs. Peterson.
5129—Claus vs. B. H. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Egtel.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Hurd, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

653—McKane vs. Cook.
930—Montignani vs. Crandall Co.
552—O'Brien vs. Bender.
1298—Meeks vs. Meeks.
1398—Murphy vs. McGarry.
1409—Terwilliger and another vs. Kranz.
1420—Storer vs. Cieslinski.
1058—Central Trust Co. of New York vs. N. Y. & West. Water Co.
565—Allen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
696—Humphreys vs. Segelken.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Sarafina Levine, John C. Henck, Solomon Rosenthal, Ezra Burgess, James A. H. Bell, Catharine Dempsey, Jennie F. Palmer, Martha Oliver, James H. Hall, Sara Schrieber, Elizabeth Murphy, Hannah Lanegan, Jacob Apple, George W. Mead, and Philip Smith.

The accountings of Mary P. Ellis, as executor; Mary P. Ellis, as trustee; John Konvalinka, and Jacob Dulis.

The estates of Anna C. Redmond, John B. Cotte, and Fritz Steingraeber.

The guardianship of Beach infants.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—17—The will of John Otten.

21—The will of Amelia Hoffman.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M., Monday, March 25.

633—Field vs. Sibley.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Garretson, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

18—Purcell, as admr., vs. Jessup.
26—Mathison vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
56—Clovena & Co. vs. Bowe and another.
57—Doyle vs. Cowan.
59—Quinney vs. City of New York.
61—Belplat vs. Mayer.
62—Caster vs. Burlee Dry Dock Co.
64—Sullivan vs. City of New York.
65—Bradley vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
67—Hoffman vs. McCormack, .5—Dewey vs. De Revera.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Wakeman vs. Blake—Joseph T. Ryan.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Walter vs. Campbell—Eugene L. Bushe.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Whitcomb vs. Conroy and others—John H. Kemble, to deliver deed, &c. Butler, as trustee, &c., vs. Becar and others—Edward J. Byrne, to sell. Nevins vs. Sullivan and others—William H. Greene, to sell. Murray and others vs. McLaughlin and another—John B. Lord, to hear and determine. Ludlam vs. Drakely—John H. Durack, to compute. McDonald vs. Frank H. Lang, to sell. Corwith vs. Buckley—Thomas C. Whitlock, to compute. Lippincott et al. vs. Lippincott et al.—Jay S. Jones, to take proof of title, &c. Millinery Building and Loan Association vs. Jennings et al.—Alfred E. Sander, to compute. Burdick vs. Newman et al.—Ralph H. Shepard, to take proof. Baird vs. Bashfield et al.—Edward Moran, to compute. Kings County Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Brundage—Albert L. Perry, to compute. Long Island Building and Loan Association vs. Langelaub et al.—Albert L. Perry, to compute. Long Island Building and Loan Association vs. O'Hanlon et al.—William H. Greene, to compute.

Receivers Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—McLewee vs. Brown et al.—Edward J. Byrne, Broistedt vs. Brocher et al.—E. C. McCelnehy.

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Unexampled Dividends for Easter

To omit any part of our store news for to-morrow will be your loss. The money-saving advantages have not been worked by some cunning magic, but are due to natural trade laws of which alertness in merchandising has put us in full possession. An opportunity once lost, it is said, never returns. We try always to seize it, and in passing it along to you have never known you to lack quick and gratifying appreciation. The news, for to-morrow, are written facts, free from fanciful exaggeration—goods and prices that speak for themselves, and that can't fail to create the most extended interest and real benefit.

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Undoubtedly the Largest Transaction in Beds Ever Undertaken by Any Retail House.

The output of this store is so large that almost every important movement in merchandise is naturally attracted here first. We know of no other store with sufficient outlet to attempt to dispose of so many beds. We have long sold at regular prices Oscar E. A. Wiessner's Brass and Enameled Iron Beds; no better made anywhere in the world. When Wiessner went into bankruptcy, we bought from the assignee his whole stock—about 8,500 of all kinds of Enameled Iron and Brass Beds of the most modern styles, and now offer them at the lowest prices for which such goods have ever been sold. Not a bed in the lot at more than

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We can tender you no better evidence of their wonderful value than the fact that we have refused offers for from 1,000 to 3,000 beds at about the prices we will sell you a single bed. Proprietors of Hotels, Summer Cottages and Boarding Houses have never had such an opportunity. The only restriction is our right to deliver any time within 30 days. We include in the sale Bed Springs, Mattresses, Sheets, Quilts, Comfortables and Blankets, all at like reductions. All on the 3d Floor adjoining the beds.

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$1.48 for regular $3.75 Iron Beds, 3 ft. sizes.
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$1.85 for regular $4.55 Iron and Brass Beds, 3, 4 and 4½ ft. sizes.
$3.50 for regular $7.00 Iron and Brass Beds, all sizes.
$4.90 for regular $9.75 Iron and Brass Beds, 4 and 4½ ft. sizes.
$6.40 for regular $12.75 Iron and Brass Beds, all sizes.
$7.40 for regular $14.75 Iron and Brass Beds, 3, 4 and 4½ ft. sizes.
$12.50 for regular $25.00 Iron and Brass Beds, full size.
$3.00 for regular $6.00 Iron and Brass Cribs.
$5.75 for regular $11.50 Enameled Iron Folding Beds.
$8.00 for regular $16.00 Enameled Iron Folding Beds.

The Bedding.

We intend making this Iron & Brass Bedstead sale by far the largest in the history of our business, and name prices on our bedding in keeping with those of the beds.
98c. for regular $2.00 Woven Wire Spring, any size.
$1.65 for regular $3.00 Woven Wire Spring, any size.
56c. for regular 75c. good Feather Pillows, 20 x 28 A C A Tick.
$5.35 for regular $6.50 good full size Felt Mattress.
$16.50 for regular $24.00 Hair Mattress, interlined and stitched edge.
$9.95 for regular $15.00 Hair Mattress in good Tick.
$24.00 for $32.00 Hair Mattress, interlined stitched edge and Imperial Tufts.
$10.50 for regular $14.50 Fancy Tick, box Spring.
$2.85 each for regular $3.40 Fancy Tick Feather Pillows, 4½ lbs.

The Brass Beds.

There are 485 Brass Beds in eighty different patterns, a very large range of prices. Also some fifty full size Brass Beds, only one of a kind that sold regularly from $18.50 to $42.50 and at this sale $8.75 to $21.00. The following are a few of the prices:

$27.50 for regular $60.00 Heavy Ornamented Brass Beds.
$39.00 for regular $78.00 Heavy Ornamented Brass Beds.
$47.00 for regular $95.00 Heavy Ornamented Brass Beds.
$60.00 for regular $120.00 Heavy Ornamented Brass Beds.

Enameled Iron Wash Stands.

98c. for regular $2.25 $1.69 for regular $2.98 $1.89 for regular $3.25
$2.98 for regular $5.85 $3.50 for regular $7.00

Tailor-Made Suits, Not To Be Forgotten.

$16.50 for Those Worth $21.00 to $30.00.
$24.00 for Those Worth $32.00 to $48.00.

This is really one of the most unusual offers of the season—a special sale of makers' sample suits. They represent a variety of the best styles shown this season—most fashionable materials—Broadcloth, Venetian, plain and fancy weaves of Cheviot, also English Homespuns. The colors are navy, tan, castor, brown, gray and black. Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust. This is one of the most fortunate purchases we have ever made and all the advantages we offer to you for Monday. The $24.00 ones are all silk lined.

More Very Rare Silk Offers.

49c. for $1.00 Printed Satin Foulards. Large and best variety of 1901 designs and the latest colors.
69c. for $1.00 and $1.25 27-inch Printed Foulards. These are the best silks made in Japan and printed in Lyons, France; navy and white only.
$1.25 for $3.00 32-Inch Black Silk Dress Velvets. Another small lot. 1,000 yards of these 32-inch black silk Dress Velvets. The greatest bargain ever offered in Velvets.
$1.00 for $1.50 Silk Panne Velvets. All the best colors and also black.

Greatest Opportunities in Lace.

A lot of new exquisite creations that have just arrived in season to add to your Easter benefits. Real expert Lace knowledge tempered by correct taste has gathered a stock of Laces here that cannot be approached by any house in Greater New York in quantity, quality, variety, or price. It is a well known trade fact, not an assertion, that no other firm in this country begins to have the opportunities for procuring Laces that we have. We are creators of Laces and lace fashions. We have an office wherever Laces are made in Europe. Our own people always on the spot. The most exquisite things made come to us, through us to you, directly from the fingers that made them. Mark you, our Laces are new, the kinds you will be proud to have any one see and that are worth treasuring. The prices run—

At 3c. to 12½c. for 7c. to 39c.—Imitation Torchon Laces.
At 5c. to 12½c. for 8c. to 39c.—Black Silk Chantilly Galloons.
At 5c. to 39c. for 12½c. to 69c.—Arabian Galloons.
At 5c. to 10c. for 10c. to 29c.—Venetian insertions.
At 10c. to 69c. for 19c. to $1.25.—Black Chantilly and Guipure Laces
At 25c. to 98c. for 59c. to $2.25.—Real Arabian Galloons
At 49c. to $1.79 for 89c. to $3.98.—Imitation Arabian and Venetian Allovers.
At 49c. to $2.15 for 89c. to $4.98.—Real Applique Laces, 4 to 15 inches wide.
At 49c. for 98c.—Real Lierre Laces, 4 to 8 inches wide.
At $1.49 to $3.98 for $5.50 to $11.00—Real Cluny Allovers.

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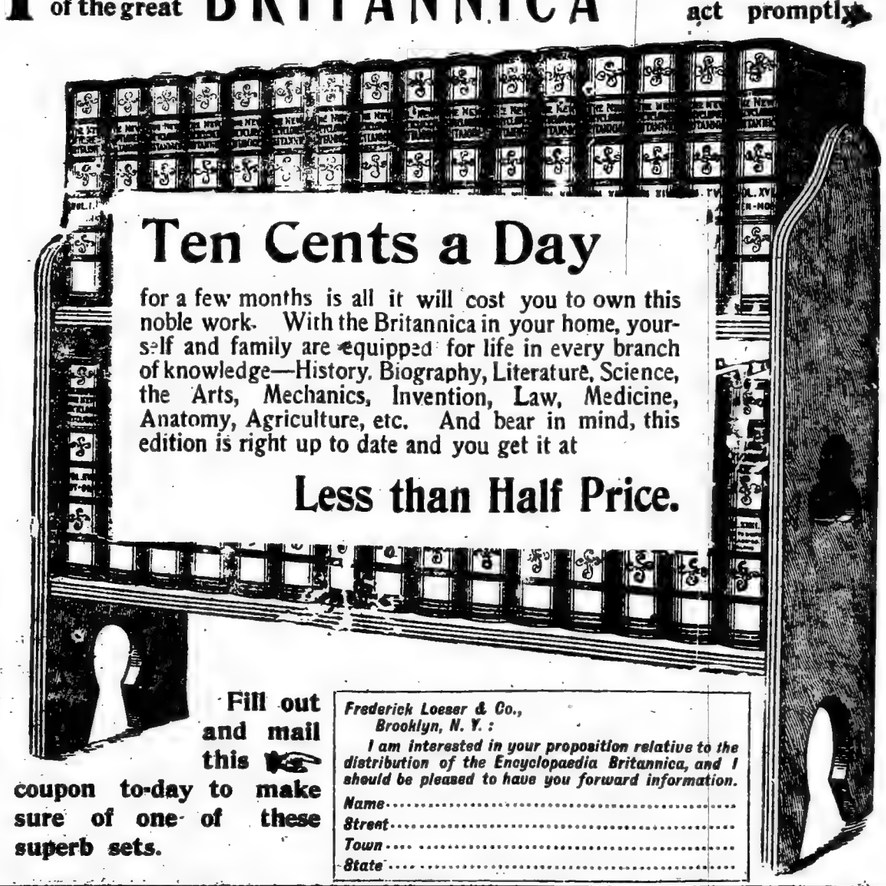

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably rain; warmer; brisk east to southeast winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,978. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE CZAR TAKES COUNSEL

Holds Ministers' Meeting to Discuss the Situation.

University Laws to be Revised—Students Will Not Be Drafted—More Trouble Expected To-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—The political situation is so serious that Emperor Nicholas held a meeting of the Ministers yesterday to consider the state of public affairs. The Czar presided at the Council, which was convened at the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace. It was decided not to abolish the law for drafting recalcitrant students into the army, but for the present to refrain from applying the law. It was also resolved to revise the university statutes.

The decision of the Council of Ministers is regarded as a step in the right direction, because it is an attempt at a partial remedy of the grievances of the students.

Threatening letters have been received by Lieut. Gen. Kouropatkin, Minister of War; M. N. V. Mouravieff, Minister of Justice, and M. Sipiaguine, Minister of the Interior. Renewed demonstrations on a great scale are expected to-morrow.

It is reported that Prince Viazemsky has been disgraced for petitioning the Czar to consider the grievances of the students.

Lagowski, the Provincial official who last Friday attempted to assassinate Privy Councillor Pobiedonostseff, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, is a disciple of Count Leo Tolstoi, and he has asserted that the act was one of revenge for the excommunication of Tolstoi.

According to a dispatch to the Rossya, the Governor General of Kieff, Gen. Dragomiroff, has published a riot ordinance similar to that published by Gen. Kleigels in St. Petersburg, and declaring that the military will be called out unless the ordinance is strictly obeyed.

The day passed quietly in St. Petersburg. Some 40,000 persons promenaded about noon along the Nevskoi Prospekt, particularly in front of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan. The crowd dwindled to normal proportions when it became apparent that nothing would happen. The promenaders were for the greater part curiosity seekers.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Mail publishes the following, dated March 24, from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

"Yesterday (Saturday) 500 workmen from the Obuchower Metal Works paraded on the Nevskoi Prospekt. On the way thither they demolished the State brandy booths. Eight hundred Cossacks, with drawn swords, met the workmen, and a sanguinary encounter ensued. The number of killed and wounded is kept secret.

"The police have discovered a plot against the life of the Czar. It appears that a group of students drew lots and that the fatal choice fell to the son of a prominent General. The student told his father, and the latter informed the Czar, imploring him to leave St. Petersburg."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"In the last encounter at Narva Gate 100 workmen are reported to have been killed or wounded by the Cossacks."

Life Sentence for Karpovich.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—Krapovich, the assassin of M. Bogolepoff, Minister of Public Instruction, has been sentenced to hard labor for life. He will be imprisoned in the Schluesselburg Fortress, on an island in the Neva.

NIHILISTS IN FIERCE FIGHT.

Meeting to Form Plans for Aiding the Russian Revolutionists Breaks Up in Disorder.

A meeting of Russians held last night at 49 Henry Street to form plans for aiding the Nihilists who are making matters lively in St. Petersburg, broke up in wild disorder after a free fight, in which at least half the audience joined.

The hall, which is a small one, was filled to the doors, but everything went off smoothly until a committee was appointed to call a mass meeting to raise funds for the Nihilists.

Just after the committee had been named some one shouted:

"Down with the spies! Throw them out!"

"Kill the spies!" chorused a dozen others.

A man near the door struck a man near him in the face with his fist. His victim retaliated, and this seemed to be the signal for a general scrimmage. With wild shouts and yells in various languages people in the audience began an onslaught on others for no apparent reason. Some fought with chairs and others with their fists, and the din could have been heard a block away.

One man, who had been counting money in a corner, was set upon and pummeled by several people who appeared to have become suddenly insane. A quantity of loose coin which he was handling was scattered in all directions.

For ten minutes pandemonium reigned. Non-combatants, of whom there were only a few, stood on seats until they were jostled down.

"Out with the spies!" shouted a voice, and three or four people were promptly thrown down the stairs.

One or two others shouted "police," and announced that they were going for policemen. This quieted the people, the fight stopped, and a stampede from the hall followed.

Though many were bleeding about the face none were seriously hurt, and there were no arrests.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Snow Ten Feet Deep in Places—All Trains Laid Up.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 24.—Horace G. Burt, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and other Union Pacific officials are in a snowbank near Ogallala. A terrific blizzard is raging there, and it extends to Cheyenne. The snow is ten feet deep in places. All trains have been laid up since 2 o'clock this afternoon. There are three at Julesburg, Col., and four west-bound trains are at Ogallala.

A dispatch from Ogallala says the storm at 8 o'clock this morning was so violent that the trainmen could not see fifty feet and that the mercury was down nearly to zero.

Live stock will suffer great injury, the extent of which cannot be ascertained to-night. During the past twenty-four hours a cold rain has prevailed over the eastern part of Nebraska.

TO-DAY,

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

SUN SPOTS GET A SUNDAY REST

British Journalist Points Out to American Astronomers How They Are Remiss in Their Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A British Journalist named Story recently visited the Naval Observatory in search of information about sun spots. He was startled to find that the observatory does not photograph sun spots on Sundays or legal holidays, and in looking over the records he discovered that there were also a few other days on which the sun spots had not been photographed. These days he describes as "unexplained hiatuses." He accordingly published an article declaring that the record, to be of any use, must be as constant as the sun, and that the observations taken by the Naval Observatory were worthless. He also hinted that the American Naval Observatory was not up to the one at Greenwich.

The people at the Naval Observatory are not disturbed over the allegations of the visiting Briton. They admit that on Sundays and legal holidays they give the sun spots a rest. Mr. Story's idea that they ought to keep a careful watch on the sun spots every day so that the spots shall not move around without their knowledge is not, they hold, what was to have been expected from a person of his scientific attainments. They say that as the spots on the sun stay where they are for a month at a time there is little danger that any of them will get by the vigilant observation of the astronomers if the latter take a rest on Sunday.

It is also intimated that if Mr. Story's theory of the necessity for a daily watch on the sun spots is correct, the Governmental information on the point will always be defective, for on some days it rains and on other days it's cloudy. The Naval Observatory people are willing to have Mr. Story visit them and explain how to photograph sun spots during thunderstorms, but do not promise to adopt his process. In other matters than the photographing of sun spots the work of the observatory goes on both on Sundays and holidays.

EX-MAYOR OF NILES A SUICIDE.

Was an Intimate Friend of Johnson, Who Wrecked the Bank There, and His Business Associate.

NILES, Mich., March 24.—W. J. Gilbert, former Mayor of this town, reputed to be wealthy and one of the best known and most respected residents of Berrien County, was found dead to-day in a storehouse in the rear of his residence, where he had ended his life with a bullet.

Grief over the misfortune of a bosom friend is believed to have caused the suicide. Warm personal relations existed between Mr. Gilbert and Charles A. Johnson, cashier of the First National Bank, who fled a few hours before the failure of that institution, and who was brought back under arrest from Ohio a few days ago, charged with wrecking the bank.

Mr. Gilbert was Johnson's legal adviser and trusted him unreservedly. The two were much together, and their regard for each other was a matter of common knowledge among their associates. They were engaged in many enterprises together, and both for nearly thirty years had taken a leading part, commercially and politically, in the development of the town.

How far Mr. Gilbert's business affairs were affected by Johnson's operations and the collapse of the First National Bank only a full investigation of that institution's condition can disclose. Mr. Gilbert, aside from his own possessions, held many estates in trust, acted as guardian in several instances, and acted as loan agent for considerable Eastern capital. He did much business through Johnson's bank and it is thought was a large loser through the failure.

Mr. Gilbert had been missing since Friday morning, when, after breakfast, he started toward town. Everything was found in perfect order in his law office, but unfinished business and the unlocked safe showed that he had been there Friday morning. Friday evening the Republican primaries of the Second Ward were to have been held in Mr. Gilbert's office, but he failed to put in an appearance. His only daughter, Miss Julia, was of the opinion he had gone out of town. To-day a search by his friends disclosed the suicide.

Mr. Gilbert had served successively as Justice, Circuit Court Commissioner, Director of the School Board, City Attorney, Alderman, and Mayor.

CUBANS TO ACCEPT TERMS.

The Radicals, It Is Said, Now Seek Only Some Pretext to Recede.

HAVANA, March 24.—The action of the Republican Party in Santiago in indorsing the Platt amendment and instructing Señors Gomez and Ferrer of the Santiago delegation to the Constitutional Convention to vote for the amendment, together with the letters of Gen. Sanguily and the Mayor of Cienfuegos advising acceptance, were incidents of the week just past that have tended to clear up the political atmosphere, until now there are few who do not expect the convention to approve the amendment.

The visit of American Senators and Congressmen has had an excellent effect, as in no instance have the Radicals received any encouragement in the notion that if action is delayed until the next Congress there might be a change in the demands of the United States.

The Radicals, however, insist that they cannot recede from their former position without loss of dignity, and they still hope that some concession, no matter how insignificant, may provide a sufficient excuse.

Already the Radicals are taking their cue from the Conservatives, and pointing out that commercial interests demand recognition. There is a possibility of uniting the convention along this line.

The platform of the Conservatives calls for a reduction of American import duties on tobacco and sugar and approves any scheme of reciprocal which the United States Government sees fit to impose.

In fact, the situation is leading to a point where commercial interests will be the chief question under discussion at the next session of the convention, and it is not unlikely that a resolution will be adopted asking for a reciprocity treaty.

COMMERCIALISM IN POLITICS.

Dr. Hirsch Says It May Result Finally in Choice of an Emperor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—"Commercialism," said Dr. Emil Hirsch to-day, "has tended to make our sense of responsibility in our cities and States far too dull. Most men deem the payment of taxes the sum total of their duty to their commonwealth, though a few take a disinterested part in political affairs. Consequently we are laboring under the suspicion—and suspicion is not in results far from reality—that the decisive factors are corruption and bribery. If this suspicion increases, and the masses have a choice between a Government of corruption and that of an Emperor they finally will choose the latter.

"Commerce is a vital form of civilization," added Dr. Hirsch. "It has utilized science, and therefore fructified it. It has let down the barriers of racial and national prejudice, and built up a form of united and harmonious humanity. While commerce has been doing this there has arisen an attitude of mind and conduct termed 'commercialism.' Commercialism stands for selfishness. Its highest law is success, and if that is obtained men do not stop to ask by what means and by what measures."

Mr. McKinley Dines with Mr. Root.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President and Mrs. McKinley were guests at dinner of Secretary and Mrs. Root at the latter's residence in Rhode Island Avenue to-night.

The Connecting Link
Between New York and the Middle West is the Pennsylvania Railroad, the natural short line to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

ALBERT L. JOHNSON'S BROOKLYN TUNNEL PLAN

Rapid Transit Board Will Entertain It on Certain Conditions.

President Orr Writes Him Setting Forth What Guarantees Will Be Required—Mr. Johnson's Comments.

President Alexander E. Orr, of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, wrote a letter on Saturday to Albert L. Johnson in reference to the proposition submitted by Mr. Johnson, who is desirous of building a tunnel under the East River to South Brooklyn, under the Narrows to Staten Island and across to New Jersey to connect with his projected trolley line from Philadelphia to New York. Mr. Orr says:

"In adopting the route for the extension to Brooklyn, the board was controlled by three considerations:

"1. The limit of debt for rapid transit which the city's financial officers would approve. It is obvious that so much of the debt incurring capacity of the city as is dedicated to rapid transit cannot be used for bridges, schools, docks, or other municipal purposes.

"In determining the portion of the city's legal right to borrow available for rapid transit its financial officers must regard all other necessities of the city. The Rapid Transit Board was informed that, for the present, the city could appropriate no more than $8,000,000 to the Brooklyn extension.

"2. The necessity of obtaining a contractor. In consideration of and as part of the contract to build the contractor must lease the road for not less than thirty-five and not more than fifty years, (with a renewal, if the board approve, for twenty-five years,) and during such period must pay, as rental, the interest upon the city bonds issued for construction and besides not less than 1 per cent. annually to a sinking fund for the principal.

"The contractor securing the contract must, under the law, deposit $1,000,000 in cash as security and, in addition, give a bond for construction and a second bond to pay rental. The total amount of the bonds in the Manhattan and Bronx case is $6,000,000. This will, of course, be largely reduced in the Brooklyn case; but the money deposit of $1,000,000 cannot, under the law, be reduced.

"3. The policy, duty, and wish of the board, subject to these two inexorable conditions, is to give the very largest possible measure of rapid transit relief to the city, and, if permitted, to begin with Brooklyn. If those two conditions allowed, the board would, I believe, now lay out not one, but several, rapid transit routes, and would gladly meet the wishes of South Brooklyn people by laying out one along Hamilton Avenue, thence to Fort Hamilton, and under the Narrows to Richmond.

"Within the limitation of an expenditure of $8,000,000 now permitted us, and the further limitation of the necessity of finding a contractor who can and will give the security and assume the rental obligations of the contract, the members of the board, including the Mayor and Controller, unanimously adopted the routes and plan now before the Municipal Assembly.

"They were of the opinion that the route should reach Borough Hall Park and the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues as the two points best for distribution and for relief of the existing congestion which so seriously affects the welfare of most of those who travel between Brooklyn and Manhattan.

"This route was, so far as the board could ascertain, approved by an overwhelming majority of the people of Brooklyn. Before the Municipal Assembly it is opposed by a portion, and a portion only, of residents of South Brooklyn who live within a short distance of the water front.

"Such is the present practical situation. You argued to the committees that the plan should be rejected, and that a counter proposition, formulated by you, should be adopted. I regret that, during the hearings by the board which extended over several months and were held with the utmost publicity, you should not have submitted your proposition.

"Now the board has acted, and at much cost of time and some cost of money. Surely before the board should be asked to withdraw the present plan and to incur the serious delay and cost necessary for surveys, borings under the Narrows, and other engineering expense of your counter plan—that is to say, before you ask the board to suspend one practicable plan which it has unanimously approved, and which has been widely approved by popular sentiment—it is to say the least reasonable that you state your proposition concisely and give substantial assurance that, if the present plan be withdrawn or modified so as to meet your views, you will take care that there is at least one bidder.

"Otherwise Brooklyn rapid transit may fall between two stools. Experience has shown that every rapid transit plan is opposed by at least one counter plan.

A CASE IN POINT.

"The board has already had such an experience. After it had proposed a practicable route for Manhattan and the Bronx, the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company made a series of counter-suggestions under the provision of the act permitting the enlargement of existing franchises.

"They were urged upon the board not only by that company but by citizens and officials of distinction and by a considerable public sentiment. The board took up the negotiation and continued it for a long time with the idea that, if relief could be promptly and effectively secured by extension of the elevated railroad system, it would not let any pride of opinion on its part stand in the way.

"It finally offered the Manhattan Company several franchises substantially such as it had asked for, but accompanied them with the requirement as to each that the company should bind itself within a reasonable time (several years) to construct the extension and to this actually provide rapid transit.

"The Manhattan Company declined every one of the franchises, which were offered separately or together, at its option, and refused any really binding assurance to construct a single additional mile of railroad. In substance it insisted upon an option to run for years without substantial counter obligation on its part.

"Had the board granted the opinion, any other rapid transit work would have been delayed for the period of the option, and at the end of the period the city would, in all probability, have been left without relief. The time consumed in the negotiation was absolutely wasted.

"The Board refuses to be now put in any such position. It has adopted a plan which is within its financial means and for which a contractor can probably be obtained. Whether or not it be the very best plan, it is at least, one which promises much for Brooklyn and would enormously benefit South Brooklyn.

"The board will not, in my opinion, abandon it upon the suggestion of another plan by any one, however respectable or responsible, unless the suggestion be precise and carry with it a real assurance that the new plan can be carried through.

"This brings me to your proposition, which you state thus:

'I am willing to consider any reasonable proposition that may be offered by the Rapid Transit Commission, if they will include in this proposed route (that is to say, the route now before the Municipal Assembly) one that will lead through South Brooklyn as near Second Avenue as possible (being governed entirely by cost of construction) and ending upon the Staten Island side of the Narrows. * * * To meet the debt limit objection I will say that if the Rapid Transit Commission will prepare such a plan, and it shows that the necessary cost will be in excess of the debt limit, I believe that I am capable of bringing sufficient credit to make up this deficiency. * * * I am willing for my part of this to guarantee to charge a fare not to exceed 3 cents anywhere upon the line from New York to the mouth of the tunnel on Staten Island. * * * My proposition would be to pay union wages upon the construction and operation of this road.

"I have now quoted, or intended to quote, all of the language contained in your statement which constitutes a proposition, or anything like a proposition. You and every other business man of experience must concede that it is as yet too vague to justify the board in withdrawing its present plan and in incurring the serious delay and expense incident to working out the necessary detail of your plan to an ascertainment of the cost and to the procurement of the approval of the financial officers of the city.

"You will doubtless concede that the board ought not to surrender its own unanimous judgment as to what plan gives best promise of securing a responsible contractor, except upon definite assurance that, after the board so acts and subjects rapid transit to Brooklyn to this new delay and expense, the city will not then find itself without a bidder and have to begin all over again.

MUST BE SPECIFIC.

"I beg, therefore, to ask that your proposition be made specific; and to be such it should include:

"First, a positive and binding assurance that, if the Board withdraw its present plan and readopt it with your extension, you will yourself bid or provide a bidder at a reasonable amount and on the terms prescribed by law, that is to say, on substantially the same terms upon which John B. McDonald bid for the road in Manhattan and the Bronx. Your proposition should include an assent to the form of his contract, which you have declared to be enormously advantageous to the contractor, that is to say, so far as its provisions are applicable, except as to the amount of security which in the Brooklyn case would not be as onerous, and except that you limit the fare to 3 cents.

"Secondly—An assurance that such bidder will offer the necessary security, which includes the deposit of $1,000,000 in cash to secure construction, a bond for construction, and a bond for the payment of rent. It may, perhaps, be assumed that the amount of the bonds, which alone are within the discretion of the board, would be fixed at the same rate as that given by Mr. McDonald. That is to say, the amount of the bonds would be less than of those given by Mr. McDonald in the same proportion as the cost would be less than the $35,000,000 of the McDonald contract. Any requirement of the Supreme Court as to security would, as in the McDonald case, have to be observed.

"Thirdly, referring to financial limitations, you rightly stated before the committees that the road could be built in sections as the means of the city might permit. Your proposition should, therefore, provide that the road be divided into sections; that the first section include as much of the route as the means now allowed by the officers of the city will build, and that you be bound in the manner provided in the McDonald contract to build the other sections of the road in proper order from time to time, as you are required by the board, the board to assume the obligation to so require as rapidly as the financial authorities approve the expenditure. Your proposition was, in case the city's financial situation left a deficiency of cost to be made up, that you would yourself bring sufficient credit to assure, therefore, that if the city cannot now properly provide the cost of an extension far enough into South Brooklyn to meet the views of its citizens expressed at the hearings, you will yourself provide the means necessary, in addition to those provided by the city.

"Fourthly—Your proposition must also give definite proof of financial ability. This was required of Mr. McDonald before his contract was made. The board would not, in my opinion, require that your preliminary proposition be accompanied by the full amount of security to be required on the signing of the final agreement if your bid should be successful. But it is clear that, before the board could rightly incur the serious delay and the expense of the withdrawal of the present plan, and the preparation of a new plan, it should have real assurance that such withdrawal will not be futile and a serious hindrance to rapid transit. You should, therefore, deposit under a proper stipulation, a moderate amount to be forfeited to the city for the benefit of the Brooklyn extension, if the board adopt your proposition, and if, thereafter, you should fail to provide a bidder. I do not suggest that the amount of such preliminary security be very large. Speaking for myself I should be content with a deposit of $150,000. I should not think a smaller amount sufficient.

"The board will meet on Thursday at 2 P. M. If you will then, or at an early day, submit your proposition in precise form as I have suggested, and make such a deposit with the Controller of the city under a stipulation to be approved by the board, I will recommend the board, with the approval of the Municipal Assembly, to withdraw the present application and its amendment to include the additional route suggested by you.

"I am bound to add that the board cannot, as you doubtless understand, make any contract except after public advertisement and after an entirely fair, open, and equal opportunity to all bidders. This opportunity was required in the Manhattan and Bronx case. It is required by law, and it is plainly in the public interest."

WHAT MR. JOHNSON SAYS.

Mr. Johnson last night had not received the letter. He talked over the telephone to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, who read to him the requirements stated by Mr. Orr. He said:

"I cannot answer you fully in regard to the matter until I have received a copy of the letter. But from what you say regarding the first section or requirement, I may state this: I most certainly have given assurance that I would bid if my extension of the route is adopted. I have never made a bluff in my life. The people of that section want the improvement, and since they want it, they'll get it. All I have to say to the public is 'Watch me and see whether or not I'm in earnest.'

"To-morrow morning engineers are going to work to make the preliminary surveys. They will go over the entire ground of my proposed extension, including the making of soundings in the bay. When the work is done, which will take some time, they will report to me.

"This second proposition, that assurance be given to me that I will put up $1,000,000 to secure the contract, I may dispose of by saying that I am not bluffing. But no plans have been made that I know of. The matter of a route is now before the Municipal Council. After a route has been chosen, the hands of the Council are tied forever.

"The matter is, then, in the hands of the Commissioners. But plans haven't been made yet. Before I put up a million I would have to see plans and specifications. I certainly would not put up a million blindly before I had seen plans and specifications. It is a question and a matter yet to be decided whether I would provide plans and specifications to be approved by the Commissioners, or whether they would. But in any event, before I put up my million I want to see plans.

"Regarding the building of the road in sections, I said that it should be built in sections, as the city was able to do it, and that if the question of the debt limit came in concerning the extension, that I could bring enough credit to bear to finish it, and I stand back of every statement I made in my proposition.

"The section of the letter relating to my financial ability or the giving of assurances regarding it, I reply to with the statement that I most certainly would give the most satisfactory evidence respecting my financial condition.

"As yet my dealings have been with the Municipal Council. I made my statement to them. The matter in hand was simply the choice of a route, not the ratifying of plans, and I suggested a change in route, making a proposition in case my suggestion made in response to an existing popular demand were adopted. So far I have had no dealing with the Transit Commissioners. It is too early for that.

"However, when I have had time to read and digest the letter in detail, and when I shall have received a copy I will discuss it exhaustively."

TROLLEY FRANCHISE WANTED.

Union Railway Company Plans a Line from New Rochelle to Mamaroneck.

The Union Railway Company, which controls the surface traffic in the Borough of the Bronx, is seeking a franchise for the extension of its line from North Street, in New Rochelle, to Mamaroneck, there to form a junction with the Tarrytown, White Plains, and Mamaroneck Railway. The latter road is owned by the Union Company. This is a very important connection, and it is expected that the New York and Connecticut Traction Company, or the P. H. Flynn syndicate, will make a determined fight against the proposed extension, as it owns valuable franchises in the same territory.

Twentieth Century Progress
Is exemplified in the equipment, operation, and comfort of the Pennsylvania, Limited, leaving New York daily.—Adv.

NEW JERSEY VILLAGE IN A SEA OF FIRE

Flood of Blazing Oil Sweeps Upon It Down a Hillside.

TANKS BURST IN TRAIN SMASH

Awakened by the Noise, People Run for Life—Earth Dams Keep Flames in Check—Dozen Buildings Destroyed.

GLEN GARDNER, N. J., March 24.—This village was a sea of flame this morning. Eleven buildings and a lumber and coal yard were wiped out of existence. They were all burning at the same time, while rivers of flame flowed down the mountain side from oil tanks wrecked in a collision on the railroad.

That lives were not lost is regarded as miraculous. The occupants of the burned houses were asleep when the flood of oil and fire was let loose upon them, but the crashing of the cars aroused them, and they became aware of their danger in time to escape, though no property could be saved.

The village is situated in a little valley. Up on the side of the mountain, with its tracks higher than any building in the village, runs the Central Railroad of New Jersey. There is a steady rise from the village to the station.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock a fast eastbound freight train, composed mostly of oil-tank cars, parted a few miles up the road. There is a long and steady curve as the railroad descends the mountain side. The engineer, with the first portion of the parted train, tried to race down the mountain and get away from the wild section behind, but did not succeed. Almost at the station which bears the name of the village the rear section caught the first, and although the first section kept on and escaped with little injury, the forward car of the second section was derailed, and then the others piled one on it.

Almost instantly flames broke forth. As each of fifteen tank cars piled onto the wreck the flames caused them to burst, and the oil taking fire spread over the ground, and then began to flow down the hillside into the village. The flames from the cars shot high into the air, and trees and everything near by were soon shriveled and burned.

The crash, as stated, had awakened most of the residents near the railroad, and when they looked out and saw the flood of burning oil flowing down the steep hillside they fled without waiting for clothing or anything else. Those not aroused by the crash were routed out by the cheers, and within a few minutes the whole village was awake. Building after building took fire as the flames reached them, and in fifteen minutes there was a wide patch of flame leading from the tracks down into the village. At the upper end blazed the great fire around the cars, and every few minutes an explosion could be heard as a car, which had become overheated, burst and added its contents to the flood of oil. At the other end of the path blazed the buildings.

Every man in the village set to work. Water did no good, and all the shovels that could be obtained were dragged out to fight the fire and the oil with earth. Dams were hastily thrown up to prevent the spread of the oil. Other men fought back the flaming buildings and spread to others which the oil had not reached.

Word was sent to Somerville and to Washington and the fire companies of those places were hurried to the scene. They fought back the fire aloft while the damming and ditching were continued to divert the oil or hold it in check to burn upon the cars already covered by the fire.

It was a day of ceaseless effort and darkness had fallen before danger was over. Long after the buildings which were destroyed had been reduced to nothing under the intensity of the oil fire the oil itself threatened to spread, and it was only by constant effort and ceaseless work that it was kept to within itself out on practically the area it covered within the first half hour.

When the flames were at last under control the dwellings of F. A. Reeves, Mrs. Beavers, and Miss S. Smith, the Masonic Temple, the general store of Samuel L. Vliet, the Post Office, the drug store of Mrs. E. J. Bittenger, William Carling's hardware and agricultural implement store, C. F. Krauss's butcher's shop, and the Glen Gardner lumber and coal yard, together with cars, barns, and outbuildings, had been destroyed. Some live stock was also lost, but in some cases animals were cut loose, and just how extensive the loss in this line is cannot yet be told.

The occupants of the buildings burned were cared for in others, and furnished with clothing. It is said that not one dollar's worth of stuff was saved from any of the places named. After the spread of the flames was checked the fire burned on. When the buildings toppled down it was into the oil, and their beams and parts furnished so many sources to feed the fire. Thus not even the ordinary ruins are left, for the fire reduced everything inflammable to ashes.

So intense was the heat that buildings several hundred feet from the fire caught, but the firemen and the bucket brigades saved them. Most of the men of the village are suffering from blisters caused by the heat, and many were more or less badly burned by the flaming oil.

Upon the railroad the ties and the earth burned. The oil soaked everything, and under the intense heat the rails were bent double. The fire on the hillside burned until almost noon, and meanwhile strong wrecking crews and repair gangs had been hurried to the scene. As soon as it was practicable these were set at work, and the tracks were replaced, and to-night travel has resumed its routine. During the day passengers were transferred around the wreck or sent on to Jersey City by way of the Lehigh's tracks.

The estimates of the loss vary from $50,000 to $75,000. The insurance is small compared with the loss, and probably will not amount to more than $20,000.

A GILMAN HEIR TALKS.

E. S. Percival Says There Are No Papers or Jewelry in the Mansion—Calls Mrs. Hall a "Bluffer."

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 24.—The information is given out to-day that no papers belonging to the late George Francis Gilman can be found anywhere. Attorneys Canfield and Judson, counsel for a number of heirs; Edward S. Percival, and a representative of the Bridgeport Trust Company, administrator of the estate, have been unable to find any papers, deeds, or even bits of jewelry. The search has been made in the Gilman mansion, and in the banking and trust companies in this city and New York. The information is further given out that valuable draperies and some works of art that were in the so-called Blenner studio are missing.

Mr. Percival submitted to an interview to-day. He was in a talkative mood. He said:

"Concerning those checks held by Mrs. Hall, I do not think checks that were signed before they were filled out, and when they were filled out, the writing was by another party, are worth the paper they are written on if they are not cashed before the signer died. I had a check signed by my uncle George for $200. It was payable to the order of bearer, and, although I cashed it, I had to go back of it and may have to stand for it if is not accepted at the bank.

"Since I have been here Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Potts, and the others have treated me civilly. It is a peculiar thing that there are no valuables about the house. My uncle certainly had jewelry and trinkets of value. If he had such they are missing. I cannot find them. It is wonderful how bare the house is of papers, records, deeds, &c.

"My opinion of Mrs. Hall is that she is a bluffer."

Mr. Percival refused to continue, saying that he had perhaps talked too much.

For building up the Nervous System, BALLANTINE'S BROWN STOUT.—Adv.

SAMUEL HURBURGER CAPTURED

Daring Criminal Gives Central Office Detective a Great Chase Across Bryant Park.

Detective Sergeant McCafferty of the Central Office last night arrested Samuel Hurburger, a thief, who for ten years has been considered by the police of New York and London as one of the shrewdest as well as most desperate of criminals. The arrest was the result of a chance meeting at Forty-second and Sixth Avenue, and was accomplished only after a lively chase and a threat of "stop or I'll shoot" by the detective.

When McCafferty took his man to the West Thirtieth Street Station and had him locked up, he immediately telephoned the news to the Central Office, as the capture was one that the bureau had been especially anxious to make since Hurburger's escape from the jail in Rochester about a year ago. He was being held there at the time on a charge of burglary.

When the detective and criminal met last night, the thief immediately recognized the officer, and without waiting to see if the recognition was mutual started on a run across Bryant Park. McCafferty also knew Hurburger, and he lost no time in giving chase.

Across the Park they ran, and two blocks had been traversed when the detective realized that the criminal was gaining on him. Determined not to allow his man to escape he whipped out his pistol and yelled at the top of his voice:

"Stop, or I'll shoot."

Hurburger, knowing that the detective meant exactly what he said, stopped at once, and McCafferty, still holding his pistol ready for any emergency, advanced and placed him under arrest.

At the station Hurburger gave his name as Joseph Martin of 221 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. His record in the robbery of various houses and in the commission of other crimes is one of the longest contained in the criminal records of the police. For ten years he has been known as one of the worst criminals in his class, and his capture last night elates the Detective Bureau more than any catch in recent months.

Hurburger has spent several terms in different prisons throughout this State and in England. Since the escape from Rochester the police here have been on the lookout for him, but by affecting different disguises and keeping out of the danger zone as much as possible he has been successful in keeping his whereabouts secret.

Several burglaries committed in this city during the past year the police have thought bore signs of having been directed by his skilful mind. One of the most noteworthy of his many crimes was the robbery of the residence of Samuel Marks, on West Seventy-second Street. This was several years ago, and about $30,000 worth of jewels were stolen. They were not recovered.

For five years Hurburger was the leader of a desperate gang of thieves who worked in both New York and London, traveling to and fro across the Atlantic. They long succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police of both cities.

A brother of Hurburger is a pawnbroker in London, with an office on the Strand, and through him it has been alleged the thieves constituting the Hurburger gang have often disposed of their booty. When arrested last night Hurburger was unarmed, and Detective McCafferty said afterward that he believed the man had dyed his hair since the escape from the Rochester jail. The prisoner will be arraigned in court this morning.

PLACE FOR G. W. ALDRIDGE.

Made General Manager of Rochester Power Company at Salary of $10,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 24.—Announcement is made here to-night that George W. Aldridge has closed a contract with the Citizens' Light and Power Company of this city and taken a considerable financial interest in the corporation, and the understanding is that he will act as general manager not only of the Rochester concern, but of a number of other lighting corporations under the control of the Young-Brady syndicate. It is understood that the salary to be received by Mr. Aldridge will be $10,000 a year.

The syndicate is headed by A. M. Young of New York and Anthony M. Brady of Albany, and is generally supposed to have an indirect connection with the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg. This is the same syndicate that controls a large share of the electric lighting of Brooklyn and a number of cities in Connecticut. There are rumors of a consolidation between the Young-Brady syndicate and the Flynn-Boland syndicate of Brooklyn, which was given a charter by the Legislature three years ago to build a water-storage dam up the Genesee River.

It is thought that the acceptance of this position by Mr. Aldridge will place him where he will not wish to accept a State appointment from Odell, although it will undoubtedly serve to strengthen his political influence at home.

A GOLDSEEKER MISSING.

Nothing Heard from a New Yorker Who Started for the Klondike.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 24.—Richard E. Mandley, who left New York City for Dawson over two years ago in the bark Hayden Brown, has not been heard from since he reached Puget Sound. Postmaster Sampson of Skagway has received letters from Mrs. Ellen Cells of 348 Commonwealth Avenue, New York, who is very anxious as to her brother's whereabouts, and has grave fears for his safety.

Mandley arrived here safely after his trip around the Horn, and wrote home that he was to start for the Klondike the next day, via Skagway. From that time nothing has been heard from him, and a friend who arrived at Skagway from Dawson a short time ago reports that he never saw him in the Klondike, and does not believe he ever reached there. Postmaster Sampson has written these facts to Mrs. Cells.

CHICAGO PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

Police of That City, It Is Charged, Refuse to Protect Jews.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Twelve men assaulted in Chicago each day for no other reason than that they are Jews, with the average of one death a year growing out of these assaults, were figures presented to-day to an indignation meeting of Jewish peddlers, addressed by Clarence Darrow, Miss Jane Adams, and others.

The police, declared the Jewish speakers, make little effort to protect members of that race from the attacks of hoodlums. In several instances, it was said, the police had looked on when such attacks were being made and had failed to interfere. A patrolman wearing star No. 1,988 was accused of even approving an assault on a peddler. It was declared that charges would be filed against the man with the Police Trial Board.

After half a dozen speakers had spoken in protest the Chicago Protective League was organized to demand that the police protect the Jews. A committee consisting of H. Goldberg, Jacob Grossburg, M. M. Levenson, and Henry Weissenbach was appointed to perfect the organization and arrange for a down-town mass meeting next week for the purpose of arousing public interest in the movement. Both Mayor Harrison and Judge Haney will be invited to address this meeting.

Edward W. Hooper Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—Edward W. Hooper, a well-known attorney, and formerly the Treasurer of Harvard University, jumped or fell from the second story of his residence, 49 Beacon Street, to-night, and received injuries the extent of which his family refuse to state. He has been ill, and his nurses were absent at the time.

Go to O'Neill's for Your Easter Hat.
They have the largest and best stock of Imported Novelties in New York. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ODELL'S VICTORY OVER PLATT IS DECISIVE

Further Police Legislation at This Session Abandoned.

The Senator Admittedly Accepts the Situation with Regret—Conference Proceedings Declared to Have Been Harmonious.

Senator Platt yesterday deemed discretion the better part of valor and capitulated as gracefully as possible to Gov. Odell on the question of further police legislation for New York at this session of the Legislature.

His surrender was complete, and the conference, one of the most important of a political character held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in years, on the Senator's dictum adopted a resolution "that it was inadvisable to press any further police legislation at this time."

The following statement was given out by Senator Platt last night:

"The general opinion of those at the conference was that the police conditions existing in New York ought to have the attention of the Legislature, but that it would be useless to pass any bill, as the Governor has declared that he would veto it. Some of those present favored a State police law, and others favored a metropolitan district, but it was conceded by all that nothing should be done at present.

"I regret the situation, as I believe that some action by the Legislature is important for the city and the Republican Party, and I think that such will be the general public opinion soon. But if nothing is to be done, and if the present bad conditions are to be submitted to, the Legislature is not responsible for that. If it turns out in the next municipal election that the judgment which I have formed upon this subject has been wrong, then I shall be glad that Tammany has been left in control of the police."

Politicians who learned the text of Senator Platt's statement say it shows he is smarting under his defeat. Hence his fling at the Governor placing all responsibility on him.

At the conference, which opened at 1 o'clock, were:

Senator Thomas C. Platt, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, State Chairman George W. Dunn, Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., Secretary Reuben L. Fox, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Col. M. J. Dady of Kings, Assem

call of the Senator, when, in his judgment, a situation arose that warranted any further conference on this subject."

With this statement Chairman Dunn concluded:

"Now you have the meat of it. And that is correct."

"Absolutely correct," added Secretary Fox.

"Was the meeting pleasant and harmonious?" a reporter inquired.

Secretary Fox—Asolutely harmonious.

Chairman Dunn—I have attended many conferences during the last seventeen years, and I have never known of or attended a pleasanter one.

"Who presided?" Chairman Dunn was asked.

"No one," he replied. "The meeting was entirely informal."

Few of the conferrees were disposed to talk about the proceedings.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"In my opinion, there will be no further police legislation at this session."

National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs remarked:

"There will be no police legislation. Nor will there be any friction between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell or between the latter and the organization. There has been none, and there won't be. The only man who has tried to make trouble between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell is the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who wrote that letter of commendation to the Governor."

Senator Brackett was asked if he understood the result of the conference to mean definitely that there would be no police legislation at this session, and he replied:

"I do not so understand it. There may be."

While members of the Republican County Committee would not talk for publication, they under their breath expressed disgust with the outcome. They want anything that promises patronage, and a police force under Republican control would mean much. They have little or nothing, and can expect nothing from the Murphy régime. Two members of the committee expressed the opinion that the present police administration was worth at least 40,000 more votes to Tammany Hall. Conservative Republicans, however, do not share that belief.

Gov. Odell left for Albany at 1 o'clock. He declined to talk about the possible outcome of the conference. He was in extreme good humor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Odell arrived in Albany at 4:20. He was seen to-night at the Executive Mansion and approved of the decision of the conference in New York that there would be no further police legislation at this session. When asked if he had any comment to make, he said:

"I do not care to say anything. There is nothing to add to what I have already said on the subject."

RAID PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

Justice Jerome Holds Court in Five Police Stations in Order to Continue Bail.

Justice Jerome, accompanied by Col. Monroe, counsel to the Committee of Fifteen, yesterday morning visited the police stations in West Forty-seventh Street, West Thirty-seventh Street, West Thirtieth Street, East Fifth Street, and Union Market, in which precincts arrests were made during the raids by the committee's representatives on Saturday night. The Justice held impromptu court in each station. There was no examination into the cases of any of the prisoners, their bail merely being continued.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station lawyers Louis Lowenstein and Daniel O'Reilly appeared for all the prisoners who were arrested in the Tenderloin resorts. The lawyers asked that the hearing be postponed until to-day, which was granted by Justice Jerome, the place fixed for the hearing being the library of the District Attorney's office, and the time 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The station house bond of $300 was continued in each case until that time.

The three prisoners arrested in the raid on the Brighton Hotel, 390 Eighth Avenue, Henry McGurk of 339 West Seventeenth Street, James Duffy of 244 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Kitty Miller of 193 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, were also held for a hearing to-day. All had been bailed, and the bail was continued.

The two prisoners taken at the Virginia Hotel, Eighth Avenue and the Circle, were arraigned in the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The accused were Adolph Ruehl of 34 Morningside Park and Harry Thompson, the latter the clerk of the hotel. Both were charged with violations of the Disorderly House act. Lawyer David Newburger appeared for the prisoners. The hearing in their cases will also be had to-day. Their bail was furnished by Daniel Dougherty of 257 West Forty-sixth Street.

The two men and the woman taken into custody at McGurk's "Suicide Hall" on the Bowery—George Kennedy of 305 Bowery, manager; John Kennedy of 66 Third Street, singer, and Josephine Freeman, colored, of 213 Sullivan Street, housekeeper—were held in $500 bail for examination to-day, and all were bailed out by Alderman Frederick Fleck.

The persons arrested in three other places in the precinct were charged with being "common gamblers."

Herry Shindler of 3 Avenue C, the alleged proprietor of a café at 284 East Houston Street, where it is alleged gambling was in progress, and Isaac Cohen, alleged to be a "stuss" dealer of 622 Fifth Street, were each held in $1,000 bail for examination.

The men arrested at the New York Café, Fifth Street and Second Avenue, were held in $500 bail each.

Of the two men captured at 98 Avenue C, a café, restaurant, and billiard room, Andrew Haas of 706 Sixth Street, was discharged, as it was found that he was not the man wanted. His fellow-prisoner, David Schwartz of 35 Avenue C, who had been released on bail, did not put in an appearance at the Union Market Station while Justice Jerome was there, and the Justice directed that the man be locked up when he did appear. Schwartz turned up five minutes after the Justice had departed. When he learned that his chance of continuing out on bail was gone until to-day, he became almost frantic. He ran to the street and told the driver of the cab which had brought him to the station to catch the one which had carried the Justice away. There followed a wild but fruitless chase up Second Street. Schwartz did not appear at the Union Market Station again, and the police were not able to find him.

BROTHERS BETRAY CRAP PLAYERS

Have the Game in Jersey City Raided When Denied Permission to Join It.

Michael and James F. Wallace, brothers, at a late hour Saturday night entered the saloon kept by Charles Jackson, colored, at 48 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. After calling for drinks, they asked Jackson to admit them to a crap game that they were told was going on in a rear room. Jackson told them they had been misinformed. They said they had not, and claimed that they could hear the rattling of the dice in the rear room at that time. Jackson then told them that he did not admit white men to the game unless they were vouched for by some colored man whom he knew. The Wallaces went away, saying to Jackson that if he did not know them then he would know them before they got through with him.

They went directly to Police Headquarters and informed Chief Murphy that Jackson was running a crap game. Inspector Archibold and six men were sent to the place. They found thirty men shooting craps about a billiard table in the rear room. As they entered, Peter Ashton, who was acting as banker, seized what money lay on the table and jumped from a rear window. Before the police could reach the window seven or eight players escaped in the same way. The raid resulted in the arrest of three white men and eighteen negroes, who gave bail in $100 to appear before Police Justice Hoos to-day. Jackson was bailed in $1,000 to answer the charge of keeping a gambling resort.

STIRRED UP BY CAPT. PRICE.

New Commander of Tremont Station Making His Men Hustle.

Police Captain James K. Price has been turning things upside down in the Tremont Station since his advent there about two weeks ago.

When he arrived he found about fourteen men headed by Walter Murry, doing duty in citizens' clothes. He gave them an opportunity to show what they were doing, but they made a poor showing, except as collectors of cigars and button hole bouquets, and so he ordered the majority of them to don their uniforms and do patrol duty.

There are also a number of saloons in Capt. Price's precinct which run vaudeville shows in their rear rooms and otherwise disturb the peace of the neighborhood. Capt. Price has given the proprietors of these places notice that they must comply strictly with the law, and has stationed men at their doors to see that they do. In various other ways the Captain has shown that he intends to reform the precinct according to his own ideas.

DEAN McNULTY VISITS SALOONS.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—Very Rev. Dean McNulty was out last night making one of his customary trips to the saloons of the city. He did not touch the uptown district this time, but devoted his visits to saloons along Market Street and in the Sandy Hill district. He merely peeped into several places, and seeing no sign of any doing out of the ordinary kept on his way.

In one saloon on Market Street, near Main Street, he attempted to enter a door leading to a side room which women frequent, but found that notice of his coming had been given, and that the door was bolted.

The only saloon in which he really got any action was on Straight Street, where he found two women drinking in a side room. He ordered both of them out, and as they were dilatory in their movements, the dean grabbed one by the arm and pushed her toward the door, exclaiming as he did so:

"This is a shame. This place ought to be raided. I'll have it raided."

Having driven the women out he gave a sharp lecture to the man in charge of the place, and then took his departure.

Raid Prisoners Sent to the Tombs.

The saloon kept by "Diamond Dan" O'Rourke, at 180 Park Row, was raided early yesterday morning by Capt. Walsh and Detectives Connors and Voltz of the Elizabeth Street Station. Seventeen women of the Bowery type were taken to the station house in the patrol wagon. In the Centre Street Court later the women were fined $5 each, in default of which they were sent to the Tombs. John Quinn, the bartender of the saloon, was held in $1,000 bail for violation of the excise law.

Magistrate Pool Rebukes the Police.

Nine colored women, all of them alleged dissolute characters, who were caught in the raid on Saturday night of a saloon at Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday. Magistrate Pool asked the detectives if they had proof that the women were old offenders. The detectives could not tell this, so the women were discharged, Magistrate Pool saying: "Since the reorganization of the Police Department the police seem to think they have a right to arrest people for such an innocent pastime as singing. I am not of that opinion."

Capt. Creamer After Gamblers.

In Centre Street Court yesterday Magistrate Crane held in $300 bail for examination John Nelke, the alleged proprietor of the gambling place at 54 Pearl Street, which was raided on Saturday night by Capt. Creamer and Detectives Glennon and Neeley of the Old Slip Station. The other prisoners, eleven in number, were discharged. Capt. Creamer declared that he intended to stop every gambling game in his precinct, even if he had to resort to heroic measures.

SUNDAY IN BROOKLYN NOT DRY.

The spasm of activity with which the police of Brooklyn were seized yesterday, as a result of the orders given by Deputy Commissioner York on Saturday that the Sunday laws be strictly enforced, did not seem to seriously inconvenience the Brooklynite with a thirst to slake.

Many of the saloons were compelled to close; enough of them remained open to make it easy with the Raines law hotels running to get a drink in any part of the borough. The district chiefly affected by the orders, apart from Coney Island, was Williamsburg.

In the Eastern District the usual Sunday bails, in the dance halls wherever beer is sold, were not held, orders prohibiting them having been sent out by the precinct commanders on Saturday night.

In the early part of the day it seemed that the order to close up was being generally obeyed, but toward evening the saloon keepers appeared to get over their fright, and many places that had been closed were reopened for the usual back-room business.

Several saloons in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall were visited by the police during the evening, and were closed up after the persons who were found in them had been driven out. No arrests were made. Two of these places, which had never been bothered by the police, reopened later in the night.

A peculiar fact in connection with the closing of these saloons, which are on prominent corners, was that the police visited them immediately after the visit of Commissioner York at Police Headquarters on Smith Street, a few blocks away. Mr. York dropped in at Headquarters to see how things were moving along. The news that he was around reached the Adams Street Station promptly, and the police became very active. The places which they closed up were soon afterward reopened.

THE CREED OF THE GAMBLER.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander's Arraignment of Gambling, Which He Says Is Epidemic in This Citiy.

In a sermon on gambling preached last night in the University Place Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. George Alexander declared that it was at present epidemic in this city. The vice was prevalent, he said, among women of the highest class of society, who, in his opinion, were committing a graver crime by encouraging the practice than professional gamblers and keepers of dives. The element of chance entered so largely into all the happenings of life that it was hard to draw the line sometimes between legitimate business and gambling.

"It is very easy for a man in business," he continued, "to go over the line and wager on certain things. When he begins to buy on margins and make transactions in which there are no actual sales he is expecting to get something for nothing. Whatever he gains is the loss of some other man and he is gambling. The element of chance also enters a great deal into all sport and it is one of the greatest evils of intercollegiate contests, aside from the extreme excitement which characterizes them and the carouse that frequently follows them, that they often bring the first experience in gambling to a young man.

"This demoniacal spirit of gambling is most often found among the idle classes, both at the top and bottom of society. It is just as prevalent among the idle rich as among the criminal classes. Not long ago the present King of England was dragged into the court room to give testimony in regard to cheating at a gambling game in which he was a participant.

"The rector of Grace Church, who is not inclined to sensational statements and who is a great deal closer to New York society than I am, says that it is a fashion among women to boast of the jewels they have bought with money won at cards. Matronly leaders of society welcome guests to their houses in order to send them forth at the end of the evening penniless. The rector of Grace Church says that this state of things is infamous, and if I had a stronger adjective to use concerning it I would use it.

"Do you wonder that with all our police and committees of five it is impossible to suppress the dives in the city when this is the condition among our society leaders? At the Great Assize I have no hesitancy in saying that I would rather take my place beside the dive keepers and criminals than the society leaders who lead men and women to their ruin.

"Scarcely a large defalcation has occurred in recent years but it has revealed the story of some man outwardly upright who was addicted to gambling in some form or another. When a man gambles he is filled with a satanic impulse to get the better of his neighbor. He first risks his money and loses. Then he takes money from the till of his employer, hoping to win back what he has lost. Then he loses all, and is a self-confessed thief. How many men have been sucked down in that maelstrom and how many have ever survived from it?

"Drunkenness is only a bodily sin and under it there may be a kindly and even generous heart; God's grace may flow in the heart of the publican and harlot, but the finished gambler has no heart. He would gamble on his mother's coffin. His history is covetousness, greed, selfishness, malice, hatred, despair, and suicide."

George T. Bliss Dead.

George T. Bliss, son of George Bliss, of the old firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., died yesterday at his residence 860 Fifth Avenue. He was fifty years old. Death was due to the after effects of an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Bliss was graduated from Yale in the Class of '73. After his graduation he was connected for a time with the London branch of his father's firm, known as Morton, Rose & Co.

Later he went into the American firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. with his father, remaining there until it became the Morton Trust Company, when he retired. Mr. Bliss was a Director in many corporations and a member of a number of clubs. He is survived by his wife, who was Jeanette Dwight, and a daughter.

Don't Buy

a music box before you hear the Stella. On exhibition at the Music Box Store, 39 Union Sq.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN TENEMENT HOUSES

Communication to Gov. Odell by the Committee of Fifteen.

Approves Legislation Proposed by the Tenement House Commission, Making Landlords Directly Responsible.

The Committee of Fifteen has sent to Gov. Odell a letter expressing approval of the legislation proposed by the Tenement House Commission in regard to the suppression of the social evil in tenement houses. The text of the letter is as follows:

New York, March 23, 1901.

Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Sir: At a meeting of the Committee of Fifteen, held March 6, 1901, a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring the adherence of the Committee of Fifteen to the views of the Tenement House Commission in regard to the social evil in tenement houses, and earnestly approving of Sections 141 to 151, inclusive, of the act relating to tenement houses in the City of New York, proposed by said commission. It was also decided to present to you a statement of the attitude of the Committee of Fifteen and the reasons therefor, although the committee is well aware of the cordial support which you are already giving to the proposed legislation of the commission.

That the present conditions are deplorable, if not indeed intolerable, is a matter of common knowledge. And the greatest of existing evils is the intrusion and wide extension of prostitution in the tenement houses, the houses in which the great mass of wage earners are compelled to live. There will probably, for a long time to come, continue to be differences of opinion as to the degree in which it is possible to check social vice in our great cities, but there can be no two opinions as to the necessity of protecting children of tender years from close contact with depravity. An intimate acquaintance with adult vice should, at least, not be forced upon young children by permitting such vice to penetrate into the very houses in which they live. The cry of parents when they ask merely for the opportunity of bringing up their children in an atmosphere free from the pollution of the most degrading forms of moral evil should surely be heeded.

What alarming proportions the condition of affairs mentioned has assumed are shown by an examination of fifty tenement houses, taken at random, in which prostitutes were known to be plying their trade through open solicitation, and which revealed, living in each house, an average of slightly over twenty-eight children below the age of eighteen years. The statistics of diseases due to vice also show that such diseases are increasing at a rapid rate among children in the crowded sections of our city.

The laws at present upon our statute books have not met the situation. The prostitutes themselves when apprehended usually have escaped with a fine which has only served to make greater subsequent activity on their part the more imperative. Their arrest and return have made them more notorious to their tenement house neighbors, and the nature of their business more obvious, both to young and old.

The social evil must be extirpated from the tenement houses. The chief reason why it has been so difficult to accomplish this result hitherto is that the responsible party, the landlord, has enjoyed practical immunity from conviction because the burden of proving his guilty knowledge weighs heavily upon the prosecution. The law holds excused the landlord who willfully closes his eyes so that he may not see. Furthermore, when hard pressed, he has been able to shift his responsibility by sub-leases and transfers beyond all recognition. The operation of the present statutes has, therefore, tended to intensify the evil, and has allowed responsibility to be evaded.

Under the legislation as proposed by the Tenement House Commission the difficulties of the situation bid fair to be greatly mitigated, if not to disappear altogether. Prostitution will no longer be a paying risk in tenement houses. The landlord, no longer secure from successful attack, will exercise such influence as will keep his tenement house agent will be highly improbable, for the landlord will take precautions to save his property harmless from the operation of the law, and the owner's diligence will, in each case, be transferred to the agent in charge.

The committee believes thoroughly that the legislation, as proposed by the Tenement House Commission, is sound and likely to be productive of the result desired. Children of the tenements will thus be given an opportunity to be nurtured in parental care, free from the poisonous influence of degrading examples of vice in their immediate proximity. And the complex social problem of prostitution, if it be not solved, will at least be appreciably simplified. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Jr., Chairman;
CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
FELIX ADLER,
GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,
CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
ANDREW J. SMITH,
AUSTEN G. FOX,
WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
Secretary.

BOSTON'S SUNDAY CLOSING.

Hotel Patrons Get Their Drinks on the Second Floor.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Police Commissioner's order of yesterday forbidding the sale of liquor and food in the same room in which bars are located, on Sundays and holidays, had the effect of driving patrons of second-class hotels to the second stories to-day. Washstands and bedsteads, in many cases were the improvised serving tables, and around them the guests crowded while they were served by waiters.

All the larger hotels carried on business as usual, as the order applied only to the holders of second-class licenses, it being given, it is said, with the idea of preventing the sale of liquor within sight from the street.

FOUR MYSTERIOUS ARRESTS.

Prisoners Taken to Headquarters by Detectives, Who Refuse to Talk.

Detectives Vallely, Stripp, Kane, and Kerr arrested four men yesterday afternoon and locked them up in Police Headquarters. They maintained great secrecy and it was learned from a reliable source that the arrests are very important. Capt. Titus is interested and it is said will give out the facts this morning.

The prisoners were recorded as follows: Frank Kennedy, thirty-four years old, a clerk of Jersey City; Charles H. Ray, twenty-seven years old, no occupation, Philadelphia; William Kearn, twenty-six years old, No. 5,118 Rogues' Gallery, bartender, 148 Cherry Street, and Samuel Moore, forty years old, No. 5,668 Rogues' Gallery, bookkeeper, alias Sam'l Posen, address declined.

HAD SPITTER IN CAR ARRESTED.

Complainant Then, His Prisoner Being Unable To, Paid the Fine.

Solomon Noveck, a clerk, who lives in Harlem, was taken before Magistrate Crane in Centre Street Court yesterday on complaint of Denis McAvoy, a saloon keeper of Canal and Baxter Streets. Both men had been riding up town in a Madison Avenue car, and Noveck, who seemed to have a cold, spat several times on the floor of the car. McAvoy took him to task, and Noveck replied that his behavior was his own business, whereupon McAvoy called a policeman and had him arrested.

To the Magistrate Noveck pleaded extenuating circumstances, saying that he had seen McAvoy commit the offense with which he was charged. The Magistrate imposed a $3 fine. The prisoner hadn't that much money in his possession, so McAvoy dived into his pocket, produced a roll of bills, and paid the fine. Complainant and prisoner then left the court together.

HELD ON A MURDER CHARGE.

Nelson Jones of Shoreham, Vt., Now Accused of Poisoning Ida Fosburgh.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 24.—Nelson Jones, aged about twenty-five years, of Shoreham, was lodged in the Addison County Jail at 2 o'clock this morning on a warrant charging him with the murder of Ida Fosburgh at Shoreham, on March 12, by poisoning. The fact of the arrest was kept quiet during the day and but few people in the town were aware that Jones had been brought here and placed in jail.

In the jail to-night Jones absolutely refused to answer any questions regarding the Fosburgh poisoning and his arrest on suspicion of having caused the death of the young woman, who was engaged to be married to Aldace Vondette, who was recently charged with having caused the death, and who, after being held a few days, was released, the authorities being satisfied that he was not implicated in the affair.

Jones told all visitors to-night that his counsel had ordered him not to answer any questions. He later denied that he had procured counsel. It is believed, however, that Judge W. H. Bliss of Middlebury has been temporarily retained as counsel for the prisoner, and that negotiations are in progress to secure W. B. C. Stickney of Bethel as the prisoner's chief attorney.

Nelson Jones is the son of Minor Jones, for whom Miss Fosburgh worked as a domestic at the time of her death. When an investigation of the death was being made, Jones informed the authorities that Miss Fosburgh had complained of illness, and on Tuesday evening, March 12, she asked him to go to Shoreham Post Office, a distance of about three miles, and get a letter.

He at first informed her that he did not wish to go that distance just to see if there was any mail, but she continued to urge him, and insisted there was a letter at the Post Office for her. She told him that if he did not go she would go after it herself.

Jones said that to satisfy Miss Fosburgh he drove to the Post Office and found a white envelope addressed to the young woman. He returned with the letter, said Miss Fosburgh was in her room, and that he delivered it to her.

He went to the barn, and some ten minutes later, when he returned to the house with his father, they heard a cry from the young woman's room. Upon opening the door they found her apparently dead. When a physician arrived, an hour or so later, he said the woman had apparently died very suddenly.

Near the body was the envelope which Jones said he took from the Post Office. It had been opened and there was a scrap of paper in the wash bowl. A few grains of white powder adhered to the paper and a glass containing a white sediment and a small amount of water stood on the wash stand.

The authorities believe that the death of Miss Fosburgh was caused by poison received in a letter through the mails. It is probable a preliminary hearing will be given Jones on Tuesday or Wednesday.

TRIED TO GET RID OF BABY.

Mother, When Arrested, Said She Loved the Child, but Had No Money for Its Support.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Mary White, 27 years old, of 37 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was locked up at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on the charge of being a suspicious person.

She was found at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue by Policeman Cox, who thought she was trying to get rid of a very pretty two-year-old baby boy that she carried. The woman told conflicting stories and was taken to the station.

She finally confessed that she had been trying to get rid of the boy. She said her husband died several weeks ago and left her in want. They had adopted the boy a year ago having gotten him from Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department.

The woman said she had been warned by her landlady, Mrs. Kirkwood of 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to pay up or get out, but that she had of late no income, but $4 a week, earned in a laundry.

She said she loved the infant and hated to part with it, but had no alternative, as Bellevue officials had refused to take it.

Her story will be investigated. The boy wore handsome clothes consisting of a white eiderdown coat, white petticoats, and undergarments of fine texture. He seemed exceptionally bright and showed great attachment to the woman, screaming and fighting when taken from her to be sent to Police Headquarters.

PRISON FOR THE WRONG MAN.

Magistrate Discharges Prisoner Who Should Be Sentenced, Then Discovers Mistake, and Rehears Case.

Policeman Horan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station brought two prisoners, charged with intoxication, to the West Side Court yesterday. One was Owen Reardon, a homeless man, who was found staggering about at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The other was John Saul, forty-two years old, of 356 Ninth Avenue.

Saul was drunk and abusive. When he was arrested he fought the policeman, being aided in the struggle by his wife and son. The officer, after having his clothes and new belt badly torn, was finally victorious, however.

When the two men were arraigned in the court the affidavits of the officer were handed to Magistrate Meade, who proceeded to take up the case of Reardon. Confusing this prisoner's case with that of Saul, he discharged the latter, and ordered Reardon to be sent to prison for three months. It was not until after the matter had been disposed of that the Magistrate found out his mistake.

"The best way out of this is to hear these cases over again," he said.

Saul had gone out of the courtroom, but he was caught and brought back, and the Magistrate reversed his judgments.

BADE DEAD MAN "MOVE ON."

A policeman saw what he thought to be a sleeping man on the stoop of 319 Henry Street, late yesterday afternoon.

"Get out o' there! Move on!" shouted the officer.

But the man lay still. Then the officer looked closer and saw the man was dead. Later it was learned that his name was Edward Brower. Until four weeks ago he had run an elevator at the Mills Building in Broad Street. Then he lost his position. He had been living with his wife at 444 East Twentieth Street. When he lost his place, his wife was forced to leave him, as they could not pay the rent. She went to live with her mother somewhere in Eightieth Street.

He had been drinking a great deal lately. It had been his custom to go every afternoon to his mother, who lives in the house in front of which he was found dead. The mother gave him money each day for his lodging. The hour when he was found on the stoop was his usual hour for the daily visit.

An ambulance surgeon said Brower had killed himself by taking carbolic acid. The body was sent to the Morgue.

KILLED BY HIS COMPANION.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 24.—E. J. Breck, traveling salesman for E. F. Clark & Co., Jacksonville, was murdered on the street here shortly before 10 o'clock last night by Berry Byrd, a companion of Breck at the time. The two men were walking arm-in-arm toward the St. James Hotel when suddenly Byrd drew a pistol and shot Breck. The wounded man expired in a few minutes without making a statement. Byrd is in jail.

Breck has been traveling for firms in Northern cities until recently. He has relatives in Philadelphia. His wife is now at Ivanhoe, N. J. He was thirty-five years of age.

Died in Elevated Station.

Isidor Kohner of 265 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, died of heart failure last night in the Thirty-fourth Street Station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad. He and his wife were on their way to the Metropolitan Opera House. He became ill as the train approached the station. The guards carried him into the waiting room, where he died in a few moments. Mr. Kohner was a member of the liquor firm of M. Kohner & Brother, of 1,306 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He was thirty-three years old, and is said to have left a large fortune.

Burned Herself to Death.

MURFREESBOROUGH, Tenn., March 24.—Miss Eliza Burrs, a well-known young woman in this community, committed suicide yesterday. She saturated her clothing with coal oil and set fire to it. She had been deeply distressed over the loss of a position as teacher in a school here, and recently had made two attempts to end her life.

MISSING POSTAL CLERK HERE.

Joseph A. Conlin, Who Took $40,000 from Branch H, Was Caught in California After a Long Chase.

Joseph A. Conlin, who formerly lived at 318 East Thirty-second Street, and who was employed as a clerk in Post Office Branch H, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, until he disappeared on Feb. 22 with $40,000 worth of Government property in the shape of money, money orders, and stamps, arrived here yesterday afternoon in the custody of Post Office Inspectors James and Jacobs, United States Marshal J. R. Shine, and Detective Ryan. Conlin was traced by the Inspectors across the country, and then from place to place to the Pacific Slope.

While a clerk in Branch H, where he had been for seven years, he placed in a box a mail pouch containing $40,000 worth of paper of different kinds. He placed this box within two others, and then had all of them taken to his home, ostensibly for firewood. In the investigation that followed his disappearance the empty boxes were found in the yard of the house wherein he lived. It was then learned by the Inspectors that he had been frequently seen in Greenpoint with a woman named Sarah Donnelly, who lived at 217 Franklin Street, Brooklyn. When next heard of Conlin was in Seattle, Wash. From there he departed while the papers for his indictment and extradition were being prepared, but he was traced to San Francisco. There the Inspectors again lost his track, but they soon found him in Alameda, a suburb of San Francisco, where he was training a pugilist known as George McFadden.

The prisoner will be arraigned before one of the United States Commissioners to-day. He was locked up yesterday in the Ludlow Street Jail.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN'S DEATH.

She Becomes Suddenly Ill and Expires—Case Reported to Coroner by Doctor Called to Attend Her.

Dr. F. A. King of 141 Lexington Avenue reported to the Coroner yesterday morning the death of a woman physician, Dr. Mary S. West, of 122 East Twenty-eighth Street. He was called in to see Dr. West at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and found her in a semi-conscious condition and vomiting. She died about five hours later.

"I will not say that there is anything to indicate that an overdose of drugs was administered to her," said Dr. King yesterday, "but I prefer that the Coroner should himself determine the cause of death."

Dr. West's stepdaughter, Miss Mary West, said last night that the dead woman had been suffering from Bright's disease for more than four years. She was sixty-one years old, a native of England, a graduate of the Women's Medical College of this city, and a widow. On Saturday afternoon she went to Harlem to visit some friends, returning at dusk. Later she went out to do some marketing. When she came back to the house she suddenly became so ill that Miss West telephoned for the regular family physician, Dr. Henry M. Silver of 5 East Forty-third Street. He was not at home. Then a messenger was dispatched to find the nearest doctor.

Miss West said that Dr. King ordered digitalis and black coffee, and then went away. The sick woman grew worse, becoming unconscious at midnight. After that a nurse, called from Bellevue Hospital, arrived. Shortly before 3 o'clock Dr. West died.

The Coroner did not view the body last night. The police, after investigation, said they felt sure the woman had died of heart disease.

SHOPLIFTER WAS MRS. CARNEY

Gave Her Name as Davis—Bailed Out by Col. Dady of Brooklyn.

The woman who was arrested as she was leaving a Sixth Avenue dry goods store Saturday, and who gave her name as Mary Davis, proved to be a Mrs. Carney of 80 Bond Street, Brooklyn. This came to light yesterday in Jefferson Market Court, where it was learned by Magistrate Hogan that the woman had been bailed out of Police Headquarters on Saturday night by Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn.

The woman, after being arrested on Saturday, was taken back into the store and became hysterical. In her possession were goods valued at $37. She said her home was in Arlington, N. J., and that her husband was a produce merchant of this city. In her pocket was a bank book in which deposits had been made to the credit of M. Davis.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the woman was bailed out by Col. Dady, who took to Headquarters a bail bond that had been approved by Magistrate Brenner of Brooklyn.

This action of Magistrate Brenner was severely censured by Magistrate Hogan in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The New York Magistrate said that Magistrate Brenner had no jurisdiction in this county and no right to accept bail for an offense committed here.

When the woman was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan she asked through her attorney, Mark Alter, to have the case adjourned until she could see the proprietors of the store where she was arrested. She was held in $1,000 bail for examination on next Thursday. Michael J. Dady was sent for, and Magistrate Hogan accepted him as bail. Mr. Dady said that the woman was not Mary Davis, but the wife of James Carney of 80 Bond Street, Brooklyn, that she was a morphine fiend, and was never allowed out without an attendant, but that she escaped while he was lunching with her husband.

When the woman's attorney asked for an adjournment of the case so as to try and settle the matter out of court, Magistrate Hogan, although he granted the adjournment, said:

"I have no sympathy with these women, counselor, as you have. My sympathies are entirely with the storekeepers. I do not see how they manage to exist at all. They do not catch one in a hundred of the offenders, and as soon as an arrest is made the proprietor is besieged with requests to withdraw the complaint."

Two Arrested for Shoplifting.

Two well-dressed women were arrested in a Sixth Avenue store Saturday afternoon by the store detective. When searched they were found to have $8 worth of lace concealed under their capes. Both were well dressed and wore a quantity of valuable diamonds. They gave their names as Marion McDougal, forty-eight years old, and Mary McDougal, twenty-five years old, of 183 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and said they were mother and daughter. The names are thought to be fictitious. They were held in Jefferson Market Court for examination to-day, and later were released on bail.

THE KOWSEK FAMILY'S PARTY.

The Kowsek family, Hungarians, moved into the four-story tenement at 319 East Fifty-fourth Street on Saturday. Jan Kowsek, his wife, and ten little Kowseks make up the family. They took the fifth floor rear. According to a custom which obtains in certain east side tenements, they gave a "house warming" last night, and every one of the fourteen other families in the house attended. They attended in relays, for otherwise the flat would not have held them.

Six nationalities were represented. There were Greeks, Italians, Germans, Swedes, Finns, and the Kowseks. About every other minute somebody brought in a pail of beer. How it was obtained is unknown, as the police declared all the saloons were shut tight, according to law. At all events everybody was in good humor by 9 o'clock, and an hour later some of the men reached the fighting stage. Knives were drawn. A woman fled into the hall and shrieked "Fire!" A man in the street turned in the alarm.

Three engines, two trucks, two chiefs of battalions, and a lot of firemen arrived. The people in the house were thrown into a panic. They fled to the roof and to the fire escapes, and jammed against each other in the narrow halls. The women shrieked, the men fought and cursed, and the shrill cries of a score or more of children added to the tumult.

An Italian named Poliazzio on the first floor carried his bed-ridden wife out in a blanket. It took half an hour to convince the tenants that there was no danger. Nobody was injured. After it was all over the Kowseks attempted to renew their reception but did not succeed to any great extent.

Reported Northern Pacific Deal.

TACOMA, March 24.—It is reported here, and the report is generally believed by railroad men, that the Northern Pacific is negotiating for the purchase of the Southern Pacific line from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco. It is said the purchase of that portion of the line within the State of Oregon is assured. It is known that a representative of the Northern Pacific has been over the entire line within a few days on a tour of inspection, and much depends on the report he will make to the Board of Directors. Negotiations have been hanging fire for more than a year, and the matter has been kept very quiet.

B. Altman & Co.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

The selections for Spring and Summer now on display include the newest colorings in Suède and Glacé Kidskin, Chevrette and Mocha Gloves.

For Women, Misses, Men and Boys.

SUÈDE LISLE and SILK GLOVES.

The MARVEX GLOVE. Trefousse & Cie's finest production in all the newest tints. Sold exclusively by B. Altman & Co.

W. & J. Sloane

Are now offering a large assortment of . . . .

SMITH'S WILTON VELVET CARPETINGS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Broadway & 19th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

Have now in readiness, the latest models for Spring of the FASSO CORSET, containing important features not heretofore shown, which conform to the requirements of the approved models in Gowns.

SMOKE FRIGHTENS TENANTS.

Thought the Winchester Apartment House Was Again on Fire—Watchmen Get a Surprise.

The hundred or more tenants of the Winchester apartment house at 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, which was heavily damaged by fire three weeks ago, got another fright last night.

A watchman named McCue and another one, an Italian known as Tony, were in the store in the building which was burned out in the first fire. They got cold and McCue decided on a novel scheme. He got an old milk can and built a fire in it. The store filled with smoke, but it was warm and McCue and Tony were content.

But the smoke went up the airshafts, and some of it got into the drug store on the corner. C. H. Raymond, the elevator man in the house, who distinguished himself at the first fire, went from floor to floor looking for the blaze. Mr. McNulty, a lawyer, and Mr. Warner, a reporter living in the house, joined him. In the meantime the tenants prepared to get out, and many of them became excited.

Two clerks in the drug store finally located the fire. In the meantime somebody sent in an alarm, and the firemen arrived. The elevator man Raymond got a large fire extinguisher and tried to get into the store where the watchmen were ignorant of the trouble they were causing. McCue declared everything was all right, and added that he would "break the skull of any man that puts a foot in here."

The door was broken down, however, and the frate watchman was driven back, when the stream from the extinguisher was turned on him. The fire was put out and the tenants were quickly reassured.

Tony, the Italian, disappeared. The firemen warned McCue that he would be arrested if he repeated his experiment. He promised not to do so.

CAVITE REBELS SURRENDER.

MANILA, March 24.—In the Province of Cavite four insurgent officers and fifty-three men, with fifty-six rifles, have surrendered to Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin of the Fourth United States Infantry, and one insurgent officer and twelve men, with sixteen rifles, to Col. Walter S. Schuyler of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry.

The Municipal Code provides that those in rebellion after April 1 shall be ineligible henceforth to vote or to hold office.

Upon the request of Gen. Trias, who is winding up the remnants of insurrection, the Philippine Commission has extended this date to May 1.

Commission Visits Sultan of Sulu.

ILOILO, Island of Panay, March 25.—The Philippine Commission has sailed for Jolo to make a three days' visit and to endeavor to come to an amicable understanding with the Sultan regarding various matters. There will be no legislation. According to treaty, the Sultan's Government controls the Sulu Group.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

Never Sold Till 10 Years Old

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Going Far?

West, Southwest, Northwest, or anywhere west of Chicago? Do you enjoy good food good service and a good bed? If so, try the service of the

Chicago Great Western

Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or F. H. LOR

MARCH TO MUSIC FROM A BURNING BUILDING

1,250 Educational Alliance Children in Peril.

Thanks to Elevator Man's Coolness All File Out, Ignorant of Danger—Blaze Confined to the Top Floor.

With the precision of soldiers, 1,250 children marched out of the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, yesterday, keeping time with the music of pianos, while a fire raged on the top floor of the building. Not a single one of them was injured. When the last batch had gotten as far as the hallway on the first floor, one little girl, apparently more sensitive than the rest, seemed to realize that something was wrong and fainted. Two boys carried her out on the sidewalk, where she was revived. That was the most serious incident of the fire.

The "fire drill," which the managers of the institution put into practice about two months ago, prove remarkably efficacious in a time of actual need. In less than ten minutes after the fire had been discovered every child was on the sidewalk in front of the building, nearly all wondering how it was that school let out so soon. They were not left in doubt long, however, because the firm alarm, which had been sent out from the interior of the building, elicited a quick response from the firemen. With the engines came running also a lot of hysterical mothers, who found their own in the crowd of youngsters and had them in their arms in a jiffy.

The fire was discovered by Charles Borsman, the elevator man, about 1 o'clock. He was on the fifth floor with the elevator car at the time, and happened to try the gymnasium door, which is generally locked, save in the evening, when there is a regular class drill. To Borsman's surprise the door was open. Wondering about this infraction of the rules of the building, he walked through the gymnasium and also tried the door of the room in which the lockers are located. It also yielded. As he opened it a tongue of flame shot out against him.

Borsman kept his wits about him. Carefully closing the door again, he apprised the teachers in charge of classes on the various floors. On the floor on which the fire had started were the classes in Hebrew and Religion. Miss Annie Sterlitz was in charge of them. Borsman quietly told her of the danger, and reminded her of the "fire drill." In a similar manner he notified all the teachers on the floors below. By the time he was notifying the teachers on the first floor the children from Miss Sterlitz's department were already filing out upon the sidewalk.

The manner in which the children march out every day is in double file, or, rather, two single files, for the two are separated, so that any one who may be coming up the stairs while the children are marching down, can go up between them. This plan is adopted to save a possible congestion on the stairways or in the halls. There was certainly no congestion yesterday.

After having gotten the children out Borsman fetched the engineer and firemen from the cellar, and they formed themselves into a bucket brigade. The flames had gained considerable headway, but when the regular Fire Department arrived were soon extinguished, though not until about $2,000 worth of damage had been done. Much of this damage was caused by the destruction of the clothing of members in the lockers.

Superintendent David Blaustein said last evening that the greatest danger which he feared was that the mothers of the children would begin to arrive before the youngsters were all out, and that they would interfere with the "fire drill," and cause a stampede.

There was one class in the building which was slow in getting out. It was the class in the philosophy of history composed of adults entirely. They were apprised of their danger by Superintendent Blaustein, and they calmly waited until the teacher had reached a point in his address where he could break off before they moved.

A few young men who were in the reading room were also warned of their danger, and they stationed themselves at the top of various stairways to watch the children as they filed out.

How the fire originated could not be ascertained.

MRS. NATION SUPPRESSED.

Not Allowed to Smash Joints or Talk in Leavenworth.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—After an eventful day at Leavenworth, Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived here this evening and left immediately for St. Louis, en route for Cincinnati, where she is booked to deliver half a dozen lectures. It was believed she would make an attempt at joint smashing at Leavenworth, but two policemen remained with her all the time she was in that city. She wanted to make a speech in the Leavenworth Opera House, but this was locked against her. She then attempted to speak in the public square, but officers stopped her. Later she went to the southern part of the city and addressed an audience of 500 persons on a vacant lot.

She visited the National Soldiers' Home, at Fort Leavenworth, and began abusing Gov. Rowland for allowing a canteen to be run on the grounds. After listening to her a short time, the Governor called a Captain of Police, and had her escorted off the grounds and placed on a car for the city. Along the route from Leavenworth to Kansas City she made rear-platform speeches at every stop.

PREFERRED DEATH TO ARREST.

Indian Murderer Killed Himself When Surrounded by Police.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 24.—The Federal authorities here have been notified of a double tragedy on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Louis Cottier, a Sioux of mixed blood, was shot and killed at his ranch on Spring Creek by William Day, a full-blood. Day and his squaw were seen to go to Cottier's cabin and a short time afterward were seen riding hurriedly away. Men who followed them to the cabin found Cottier's body.

Indian policemen sent from Pine Ridge Agency surrounded Day, who shot and killed himself rather than submit to arrest. The motive for the killing of Cottier is unknown.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Unknown Victim's Body Mangled on Central's Tracks at Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 24.—An unknown young man met with a horrible death at the Elizabeth station of the Central Railroad to-night. His body was cut and so badly mangled that he could hardly be recognized. He attempted to cross the track just as the fast Royal Blue Line express train was coming down, and not until it was too late did he hear the engine, which struck him and hurled his body high into the air.

The accident was witnessed by a large number of passengers, who were waiting on the platforms on each side of the track. On the man's right arm was tattooed "W. J. K." He had black hair and mustache, and wore a black cutaway coat and derby hat. The body was taken to the Morgue to await identification.

Will Investigate Death of a Woman.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., March 24.—Coroner Goring has declared the burial certificate of a Miss Bishop, who died suddenly on Friday night, void, and refused to allow the undertaker to proceed with the burial to-morrow morning, and until he holds an investigation. The physician who certified to the death had called on her a month before her death. Miss Bishop was one of three sisters who have died within nine months.

Fatally Hurt in a Freight Wreck.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., March 24.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred at Kerrmoor, twenty miles south of here on the Beech Creek Division of the New York Central Railroad to-day. Twenty-one cars were smashed. Joseph Galbraith, engineer, of Clearfield, was caught under his engine and it is thought he is fatally injured. The fireman escaped with slight injury. No other person was hurt. The wreck was caused by the failure of the air brakes to hold the train while a crippled car was being switched off.

READY FOR SOLDIERS' SHOW.

Madison Square Garden Turned Into a Camp, Waiting To-night's Opening.

With clattering side arms and the rattle of steel-shod hoofs, the advance guard of the Military Show took possession of Madison Square Garden yesterday, and with the readiness of tried campaigners, converted the Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street corner into a cavalryman's camp, and were in comfortable quarters in less than half an hour. The first comers were the rough-riding troop of United States cavalry from West Point.

Their businesslike methods and the ease and celerity with which they made themselves at home had a stimulating effect on the preparations for the Military Athletic League's tournament, which will open in Madison Square Garden this evening, but the troopers did not stop at merely stirring others to quicker work. As soon as their horses were stabled and fed in the basement stalls, the cavalrymen turned to aid in the preparations for the show.

The First and Second Signal Corps also were in the Garden in the afternoon practicing their tower building under Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, who put them through with all speed, that their work in the tournament may be without fault. The Naval Militia boys, too, appeared and went through gun practice, notwithstanding the fact that a steam roller in the ring greatly impeded them. About 5 o'clock the Fourth Battery, from Washington Barracks, under escort of the Second Battery, came into the great building in military style, prepared for the artillery drill.

The programme arranged for the opening to-night is one of the most interesting of the show. Beginning with the grand review, with Vice President Roosevelt as the reviewing officer, the military part of the exhibition will include rough riding by the cavalry from West Point, under command of Capt. George H. Sands; mounted platoon drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., under command of First Lieut. Flanagan; battle exercises by the Eleventh United States Infantry from Governors Island, under Capt. Phillips and Lieuts. Kay and Meyer; the landing drill by sailors from the United States steamship Hartford, and tower building and flag drill by the Signal Corps. The athletic programme will consist of 100-yard run handicap trial heats, semi-final 100-yard handicap, one-mile run, handicap, one-mile bicycle race handicap, trial heats, three-legged race, scratch trials.

The army, navy, Naval Militia, National Guard, and Naval Battalions will be in the review, Col. Charles H. Luscomb commanding. To-morrow night the reviewing officer will be Admiral George Dewey, and the military programme will be replete with daring work and skillful manoeuvres.

GOLF TOURNAMENT PLANS.

Baltusrol to Hold a Five-Day Event in June—Doings at Oakland and Lakewood.

The Baltusrol Golf Club has completed plans to give the most ambitious open tournament this season that has ever been seen on that popular course. It will be held during the first week of June, and extend over five days. Six or eight trophies will be offered, and the committee is now arranging several interesting features. The Baltusrol Club also intends to make a specialty of team matches this year, and a list of games with nearly all the prominent clubs is being prepared. The regular greens are being put in condition for play, and they will be opened next month.

The Executive Committee of the Oakland Golf Club met this week and elected officer for the coming year. John H. Taylor was re-elected President, and the others chosen are: Vice-President—Dr. C. T. Rumson; Secretary—M. M. Graham; Treasurer—C. G. Arnold; Captain—A. W. Rossiter. The latter is Chairman of the Greens Committee, and the other members are Dr. W. T. Brown and Dr. C. T. Rumson. The committee is arranging a list of competitions for the season, and the regular open tournament will be held in June. The course has been open all Winter, and the regular greens will be in readiness for use next month.

W. H. Davis and A. W. Black, who left Palm Beach last week immediately after the open tournament on the Palm Beach links, have arrived in Lakewood, and they will remain there until the Spring tournament of the club is finished. It will be held either in the third or last week of April. Davis won the chief trophy in the Palm Beach event. Secretary Jasper Lynch has announced that the series of regular weekly open handicaps will be resumed on Saturday, to be continued until the first of May. Three prizes will be offered in each event, for the best net, second net, and best gross scores. Frank M. Freeman, Captain of the club, who has been in Florida for the past two months, will return in a few days, and the old-time Lakewood activity will soon be at its height again. It is quite possible that the Lakewood Golf Club will continue its former policy and give an open tournament for women this Spring immediately following the men's open tournament.

Essex County Women Form Golf Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 24.—The women golfers at the Essex County Country Club have decided that they shall be represented at forthcoming events of the Metropolitan Golf Association, and a strong team has been made up, the members of which will play under the colors of the Country Club.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, the present woman's champion of the Metropolitan, has joined the Country Club and will play on its team. Miss Goffe, who was the champion of the Baltusrol Club two years ago; Miss Hester Kyle, the champion of the Country Club, and Mrs. Edward F. Sanford are the other members of the team. A tournament for women will be held on the Country Club course early in June.

Man and Wife Die the Same Day.

CINCINNATI, March 24. — Frank B. Wright, publisher of Chic and connected with Cincinnati papers for twenty years past, died suddenly to-day, aged forty-two years. His wife died of pneumonia at 8 o'clock this morning. He had been worried about her while afflicted with pneumonia himself, and died in a few hours after his wife expired. Wright was not considered seriously afflicted until an hour before death.

STRIKE AT NEWARK THREATENED

Fight Between Local and New York Iron Workers' Unions.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—Trouble between the local and New branches of the National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is likely to cause a general strike on the big Prudential Building in course of construction here.

Fifty-four of the ironworkers have refused to go to work to-morrow, because the contractors put four finishers to work on the building yesterday at a lower rate of wages than that paid to local union men. If the new men, who belong to the New York union, are not discharged the Building Trades League, with which the local union is connected, will probably call all union men off the work.

The trouble is similar to that between the Electrical Workers, over the right of jurisdiction. The New York Iron Workers, like their brethren in the electric wiring trade, want to assume the right of jurisdiction here, and with that object in view have been trying to force the local union into consolidation. As the local union has nearly 400 members, it has concluded to let well enough alone, and will fight the present trouble to the end.

Labor Parade to Take Place May 4.

A committee appointed last week by the Central Federated Union to co-operate with the Socialists in arranging for an eight-hour-day parade and mass meeting early in May made its report at yesterday's meeting of the central body. The report stated that there was no reason why the demonstration should not be a success. The date fixed for it was May 4, and it was recommended that all factional feeling should be laid aside on the occasion. The report was adopted.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:20 A. M.—Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street; city property; damage, $25.

12:30 A. M.—173 First Avenue; Casper Schlegel; damage, $500.

1:15 A. M.—1,416 Lexington Avenue; Jacob Hearing; damage, $5.

1:50 A. M.—101 East Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:00 A. M.—59 East Seventy-fourth Street; Carrie Browning; no damage.

1:30 P. M.—Educational Alliance; damage, $2,000.

2:30 P. M.—29 West Twentieth Street; William Hall; damage, $50.

3:00 P. M.—129 Henry Street; Michael Kmets; damage, $50.

4:00 P. M.—63 Bayard Street; James Freedman; damage, $50.

OLYMPIAN GAMES FOR CHICAGO.

Westerners Propose to Bid for the Event in 1904.

Chicago has decided to make a strong bid for the Olympian games in 1904. The International Olympian committee will meet in Prague, in June, in conformity with the resolutions adopted when the games were revived in 1896 by being held in Athens. It was then agreed to hold the games in different cities of the world every four years, and last year they were held in Paris. In anticipation of securing the third Olympic games, a number of Chicago citizens have organized committees and have formulated a plan of campaign. The prospectus Committee consists of Henry J. Thurber, Chairman; Alonzo A. Stagg, Volney W. Foster, John Barton Payne, and George E. Vincent. Others who are interested in the scheme are Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Alexander Revell, E. A. Potter, Martin Ryerson, William R. Harper, and Harry C. Selfridge.

It has been proposed by this committee to incorporate a company known as the Olympian Games Company. It will have a capital stock of $200,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $20 each. An appeal has been made to the citizens of Chicago to purchase these shares, and the strength of Chicago's bid for the event will depend upon the early sale of the shares. It will be necessary to erect a stadium or amphitheatre for the games, and it is estimated that this will cost $80,000. Additional expenses will bring the total up to $175,000. The estimated revenues are $375,000, leaving a profit of $200,000, and these profits would redound to the interests of the stockholders. The committee believes that while reasonable profit might be expected, support should be actuated more by public spirit than from pecuniary motives.

The games would continue two weeks, including track athletics of every kind, feats of equestrianism, racing, fancy shooting, football, and the national games of foreign countries. There would also be aquatic sports of various kinds, and prominent persons from different parts of the world will be invited. The stadium which it is proposed to build will seat 30,000 persons, and standing room will be provided for 80,000 more.

Bright Prospects for L. A. W. Meet.

The action of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen in deciding to hold the annual meet of the association at Buffalo next Summer has met with general approval by the members, and it is expected that the attendance will be as large as was the case in the league's most prosperous days. Aside from the attractions of the League of American Wheelmen meet there are many inducements which will cause cyclists to visit Buffalo at that time, among others the central location of the city, within easy tcuring distance of all the principal cities of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, the cheap railroad fares, the desire on the part of all wheelmen to visit the Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, and the fact that a week of international cycle racing is to be given on the especially constructed quarter-mile track in the magnificent Stadium on the exposition grounds.

C. H. Mackay's Polo Ponies.

Following his establishment of a strong racing stable, Clarence H. Mackay this year will take a prominent place on the polo field. Mr. Mackay, though an ardent patron of athletic sports, heretofore has not been conspicuous in polo, but the growing popularity of the game has enlisted him among the many recruits that polo has found. Among recent additions to his string of polo ponies are four of the best-known animals of the Pacific Coast, formerly the property of the wealthy young sportsman Walter Hobart. Of these, Slats and Rats are ponies famous alike on the polo field and on the race track. Florentine and Terry McGovern, both high class, are the other two. The price paid for them is not known.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Morningside, Harlem, and De Vinne Councils. Starr's alleys.

North Side National Bowling League—Chippewa, Central and Prospect Bowling. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Metropolis Three Men Bowling Tournament—Omega, Manhattan, and Stragglers' Bowling Club. Cadieu & Carhau's Monarch Palace alleys.

Inter-Club Bowling League, Brooklyn—Carleton Club and Columbian Club; Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Crescent Athletic Club, Aurora Grata Club and Knickerbocker Field Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Arlington and Lafayette Bowling Clubs and Carroll Park Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—De Long, East New York, and Imperial Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

An Exposition of Children's Work.

An exposition of the work of the children of the industrial schools connected with the Children's Aid Society will be held in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. The exposition will be of cookery, sewing, drawing, kindergarten and manual training, with a special exhibit of the results obtained in the recently organized "truant classes" and classes for crippled children. The exhibits will be held from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. in the Assembly Hall.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Probably rain and warmer, brisk east to southeast winds.

Rains have fallen in the Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Central and Upper Mississippi Valley, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the North Pacific Coast region, and snows in the eastern parts of the Dakotas, Colorado, and Wyoming and western parts of Nebraska and Kansas.

The temperature has risen decidedly in Northwestern Missouri, Northwestern Arkansas, Southern Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Southwestern Ohio, the western parts of the Carolinas, Northern eGorgia, and Eastern Central Alabama, and fallen decidedly in Northwestern Ohio, Eastern South Dakota, Western Kansas, Southeastern Wyoming, Northeastern Colorado, and Southwestern Texas.

Unsettled conditions obtain generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and rains are probable in the Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, with failing temperature in the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley, the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. Fresh to brisk east to south winds are indicated for the Atlantic Coast. The forecast for to-day and to-morrow:

New England, rain, warmer, fresh to brisk east to southeast winds. Tuesday, rain.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain probable, warmer; fresh to brisk east to southeast winds. Tuesday, rain.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, unsettled weather, with rain probable, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds. Tuesday, rain.

North Carolina and South Carolina, rain, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds. Tuesday, rain probable.

West Virginia, rain probable, falling temperature, winds becoming southeasterly. Tuesday, rain probable.

Western Pennsylvania, rain and colder, fresh to brisk east to southeast winds. Tuesday, rain.

Western New York, rain, fresh to brisk easterly winds. Tuesday, rain.

Minnesota, fair in western, occasional snows in eastern portion, falling temperature, northwesterly winds, fresh to brisk on the lake. Tuesday, fair.

North Dakota and South Dakota, generally fair, rising temperature in the western portions, northerly winds, becoming variable. Tuesday, fair and warmer.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	34	42	44
6 A. M.	29	39	45
9 A. M.	31	41	47
12 M.	36	43	50
3 P. M.	41	47	48
6 P. M.	37	45	47
9 P. M.	32	40	47
12 P. M.	28	46	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46¾
Weather Bureau	43
Corresponding date 1900	34
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	38

The barometer registered 30.09 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 30.06 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 87 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 39 degrees at 6 A. M.

A Silk Sale at O'Neill's To-day.

Read their advertisement on another page; they offer great inducements. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

FREE HAIR FOOD AND SCALP SOAP

Be Good to Your Hair

To convince you that Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Food will stop falling hair, make hair grow, cure dandruff and itching scalp, and that it is the only hair dressing ever formulated fit to put on the human head, we will send by mail, PREPAID, to all who will send name and full address to Cranitonic Hair Food Co., 526 West Broadway, New York City, a bottle of Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Food, a trial cake of Shampoo Scalp Soap, and a 48-page illustrated Hair Care book.

Send Us Some of Your Hair

In a microscopical examination of 1,000 different samples of human hair, made in the Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Institute, [incorporated under the laws of the State of New York], 24 different diseases of the hair and scalp were discovered, many of them highly contagious and all fatal to the life of the hair.

The Cranitonic preparations were formulated for the exact purpose of preventing and curing all hair and scalp diseases.

FREE MICROSCOPIC HAIR EXAMINATION

In cases where there is excessive falling out of the hair, itching, dandruff, or other hair or scalp troubles, you are recommended to send us for microscopic examination a few hairs or a sample of the daily combings. Our physicians will write you fully concerning the condition of your hair without any charge being made for their professional services.

Send Hair and Write to

Cranitonic Hair Food Co.,
526 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Residents of Greater New York and Visitors to the City Are Invited to Call.

The physicians (hair and scalp specialists) will make a MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION of the hair and report its condition. There will be no charge for the examination or advice of the physicians, both being offered free and out of compliment to the readers of The Times.

Austin's Dog Bread
made by Austin, Young & Co., Boston.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Lieut. Felix Connor of the Military Athletic League, United States Army; E. de St. Alary, Paris; Carlos Morla Vicuna, Chilean Minister, Washington; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE.—Judge S. A. Kellogg, Plattsburg.

HOLLAND.—Francis J. Patton, Princeton University; Lelando G. Banning, Cincinnati; J. G. Whytlaw, Glasgow; Charles Hayden, Boston; David May, Chicago.

PLAZA.—M. Ascher, Boston; John Daniher, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN.—M. J. Corliss, Boston; Dr. W. H. Daly, Pittsburg; James Sharp, Paris; C. M. Gates, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—M. B. Austin, Chicago; Col. C. E. Wood, Washington; W. D. Stewart, Cleveland; R. E. Fisk, Helena; Thomas Lefleur, M. P., Montreal; B. H. Cramp, Philadelphia; W. H. Chase, Atlanta.

GILSEY.—H. G. Shillenberg, Philadelphia; W. A. Patton, Peoria, Ill.; W. H. Austin, Chicago; W. R. Zulich, Cincinnati; B. L. Pritchard, Savannah.

GRAND.—J. F. Weston, United States Navy; C. B. Vanderoot, Cincinnati.

MURRAY HILL.—J. D. Pettingill, Boston; John O. Fulton, Montreal; Dr. Hamilton Osgood, Boston.

VICTORIA.—Russian Consul General Conrad Witkowsky, Chicago; Judge A. W. Bradstreet, Rochester.

HOFFMAN.—Philip A. Campbell, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE.—H. Lambe, London; J. H. Manley, Maine; Dr. W. J. Norfolk, Dresden, Germany.

ASTOR.—Perry Porter Hamilton, Chicago; F. Dent Carey, Washington; W. H. Davis, Shelby Ohio.

ALBEMARLE.—R. H. Pease, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Kellogg, Sommer & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellogg, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Mortimer, laces and ladies' neckwear, 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Schreiber, domestics and prints; B. Ernecke, dry goods; J. J. Cohen, furnishing goods, carpets, and clothing; L. Herzog, hosiery and gloves; D. Lyon, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Lahn-Bacon Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Bacon, carpets and domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Carter Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, laces, white goods, ribbons and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Litt, bags and balls; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, upholstery and furnishing goods; S. K. Rice, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller & Barley, Marion, Ind.; A. C. Barley, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

David & Brother, Wilmington, N. C.; E. David, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Glass & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glass, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. W. Gaynor, linens and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Lloyd, china; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 657 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Fols, dress goods and prints; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 24.—The cooperage plant of Hauser, Brenner, Foth & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000; covered by insurance.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 24.—The City Hall here was destroyed by fire to-night. All the records in the City Clerk's office were saved, but the balance of the contents of the building was burned. The loss will be fully $30,000, covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The West Park Ice Palace, at Fifty-second and Jefferson Streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $100,000; insurance about $75,000. The building was used both as a rink for ice skating and for the manufacture of ice for commercial use, and was owned by the York Ice Manufacturing Company.

THE

FORSYTHE WAIST.

$3.50

For style, fit and durability this waist is incomparable. Made of genuine Scotch Madras, in over 3,000 patterns, of the most exquisite colorings.

Samples and illustrations mailed on request.

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Each—Five floors.
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Druggist, } 1,020 Third Av., 61st St.

DUPLICATE WEDDING PRESENTS.

J. H. Johnston & Son, 18 John St., N. Y., buy, sell, and exchange Silverware, Diamonds, and all precious stones, including OLD GOLD JEWELRY. Our cases are full of bargains, 25 to 50 per cent. less than first cost of goods. Send for catalogue.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. [illegible] from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Macy's Spring Millinery.

(Second Floor.)

The new Hats are on show—Turbans, Toques and Bonnets—gems from Paris and exquisite creations from our own workrooms. We rivet the "art" idea to the "trade" idea—artistic Hats at prices that make their possession easily possible to you. Our Millinery efforts have been correctly directed—the diversity, chic, elegance and economy of the stock represent the degree of success we have attained. Daintily-tinted French and Italian braids of straw are conjured into the charmingest shapes—malined and rosied; beribboned and enfoliaged.

We are showing a great variety of Hats at $4.74—black and colored—much finer and richer than the ones displayed elsewhere at $5.00.

Seven Exclusive Styles of Fancy Hats.

Four styles at **$1.88 instead of $3.00.** | Three styles at **$2.49 instead of $4.00.**

(Main Floor.)

Entirely new designs and made expressly for us—crowns and under-brims of fancy chip straw, brims draped with tucked chiffon, trimmed with knot of chiffon and bow of fancy chip straw—black, white, mais, light blue, pink, pearl gray, castor and cardinal.

Black Chiffon Hats Sold Elsewhere as a Bargain at $1.95; Our Price $1.59.

89c. Black Cheviot Serge at 59c.

Cheviot Serge is an all-the-time standby. Elegant, dressy; delightfully serviceable. No new weave affects the wonderful popularity of Cheviot Serge. It unites qualities that practical women appreciate thoroughly. The lot we offer to-day is all-wool, jet black, woven of the finest combed yarn, 50 inches wide, one of the sturdiest and hardiest stuffs for general knockabout wear, and to our knowledge has never been sold elsewhere under 89c. per yard: our price 59c.

All-wool Black Ladies' Cloth, solid twilled surface, extra high finish, spring weight, 48 inches wide, value $1.00; our price..... **79c.**

All-wool Black Venetian Cloth—the ideal fabric for tailor-made suits and separate skirts, 46 inches wide, value $1.25; our price..... **98c.**

Beautiful Pottery and Bric-a-Brac. Prices Reduced One-Third.

The head of this department is now "doing" Europe—peregrinating from art centre to art centre. His selections will soon be rolling in—all the quaint, exquisite, odd, interesting things that have emanated from the wizards of china, pottery, metal and glass. In the meantime we'll create needed space for their proper display, when they arrive, by selling the greater part of the present stock at one-third less than our regular prices—which normally are the lowest—frequently half what others charge. The collection included in this peremptory and sweeping movement is rich, varied, brilliant. It's not a nondescript splattering or hodgepodge of tawdry articles—but the most refined and rarest specimens from the Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Sevres, Minton, Saxony, and other renowned factories—all reduced one-third.

We invite your quick attention to a choice line of Royal Blue Vases, decorated with classical paintings and gold tracings, from our Rudolstadt Pottery—every piece is a product of art; every price a triumph of our policy.

$1.52 instead of $2.43 | $4.28 instead of $6.43
$3.28 instead of $4.93 | $5.28 instead of $7.93

This sale should be of large importance to all who desire to make wedding or anniversary gifts.

Pottery Suggestive of Easter.

Pretty and graceful Bisque Ornaments and Vases—the latest from our Rudolstadt works—the delicate tints and charming decorations are emblematic of Eastertide. Easy to choose gifts from such a marvel-spread—10c. to $4.97. Many have no duplicates—that means exclusiveness without costliness. You'll find them on the main-floor bargain counters.

Special Sale of Couches.

Want a Couch? We've planned a sale of overwhelming interest for all who do. The following quotations will enthuse scores of people who have thought of buying a Couch in a sort of uncertain and negative way. The qualities are excellent in every case; the prices are lower than you've ever known for similar goods. When we say leather—leather it is—no mean imitation—but soft, strong, selected leather that will give the comfort and service you expect. You may give these Couches your confidence—the seen and the unseen parts are all we say. Manufactured for particular trade—not thrown together by drones in a cheapened way in order to reduce their cost.

Velour Couches, full length, thirty inches wide, seven rows deep tufting, oak and mahogany-finished frames, covered with elegant, figured velour in your choice of four colors,

Value $14.00; at $9.99

Genuine Leather Couch, luxuriously tufted hair top, several attractive styles of oak frames, value $30.00; at $22.99.

Genuine Leather Couch, full size, filled with hair, spring edge, oak and mahogany-finished frames, value $24.00; $17.99.

Genuine Leather Couch, large size, all-spring edge, top deeply tufted, various styles of quartered oak frames, value $38.00; at $28.74.

Genuine Leather Couch, large size, five rows deep tufting, hair top, handsome quartered oak frame, value $33.00; at $25.29.

Wardrobe Couches, large size, all spring edge, upholstered in velour, also three sofa pillows, covered with remnants of fine velour and Oriental stuffs in your choice of several colors. They are self-openers and need not be moved from the wall to be used.

Value $16.00; at $11.99.

Wiltonette Rugs—Novel and Fine.

Need a Rug? Does the home require touching and toning and beautifying a bit here and there? Need a Rug? The main thing is for you to know where to buy. This, of course, is the pre-eminent store, whose resources and economies, facilities and service are up to your expectations.

To-day's Rug remarks concern Wiltonettes. They are new to America—but have been made and widely used in France and England for several years. A very high tariff has had much to do with excluding them from the homes of this country. However, an American mill has at last succeeded where so many others have failed. The Wiltonette Rugs have been produced, and this is the continuation of their introductory offering. They are made of three-twist pure worsted threads, and the weave is a happy medium between the best Body Brussels and Wilton—combining the tremendous strength of the one with the silky sheen and lustrous gloss of the other. Three sizes in nineteen different designs and color effects.

Value $20 at $14, 24—6 x 9 ft.
Value $30 at $21, 98—8¼x10½ ft.
Value $35 at $24, 94—9 x12 ft.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Last Week of the SILVER ANNIVERSARY Sale

FOR three weeks this store has been exploiting masterful and unmatched merchandise movements. Thousands upon thousands of people from every corner of the Greater City and for many miles around, have poured into this store to share the splendid merchandise, at prices never heard of before, on goods of equal quality. The last week opens to-day, and shall be the most important of the month. Each day shall offer remarkable opportunities for economy on just the merchandise you want to buy at this time, both for the home, and for personal wear. This *Month of March, 1901*, shall be remembered for years as bringing one of the most remarkable movements known to general retailing.

The news to-day is, and every day this week shall be, of vital interest to all to whom economy is important or gratifying. Read on:

Women's SUITS

Tailor-made. Not as severely plain as the tailor-made suits of yore; a tendency to trimming, not, however, pronounced. These Spring styles are most attractive, and here in particularly large assortment. Now is a good time to view them—and to buy them. Better than a little later, when Easter is nearer, and our workrooms are crowded. They can attend to your alterations promptly *now*.

Beginning at $13.50, prices sweep upward to $112—and they're crowded in thickly between. Thus:

$13.50—Of homespun, in light and dark Oxford; Eton jacket, trimmed with small buttons; jacket lined with silk, skirt lined with percaline.
$16—Of cheviot; double-breasted, tight-fitting jacket, with velvet collar; jacket lined with satin, skirt lined with percaline.
$18.50—Of black and blue cheviot; single-breasted, tight-fitting jacket; suit lined throughout with silk.
$21—Of Venetian cloth, with double-breasted jacket, with taffeta silk collar; jacket lined with silk; skirt trimmed with folds of stitched taffeta, and lined with percaline.
$22.50—Of cheviot; double-breasted Eton jacket, trimmed with braid; suit lined throughout with silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

MEN'S SUITS to Order

The prudent man is generally forehanded. There's a certain amount of satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that your Spring suit is lying by, ready for the warmer days on which you can wear it; and that plenty of time and care were used in the making of it. Hence the moral is clear—order now. Another thing—the selection can't be wider or better than it is now, and it *may* not be as good if you wait.

You know what excellent fit and style we put into our made-to-order clothing. If you don't, it's high time you had the experience.

Some of the attractive Spring styles and their prices:

At $20—Forty distinct patterns in stylish cheviots and neat striped cassimeres and worsteds; made in sack suits.
At $25—Forty more—every one of them witnessing good taste and care in selection.
At $30—Thirty patterns, distinct from the foregoing.
At $38 to $55—Some very striking patterns in stylish English and Scotch cheviots made in sack suits.

Also, at $6.50—An excellent showing of striped worsted trousers to your measure.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

TOWELS and Tray Covers

Snow-white Bath Towels such as these are moderately priced at 12½c each. That *was* our price. Now take as many as you wish at the rate of

A Half Dozen for a Half Dollar

They are all cotton, 19x43 in., fringed and with borders of red, white or blue.

Some all linen towels—momie cloth—at *ten cents each*. We imported these to offer as an especially good value at 15c each. They're 18x35 in.; hemmed ends; bleached. *Ten cents.*

Bleached Damask Tray Cloths, hemstitched and with wide row of open-work all around. Two sizes, 16x24 and 18x27. Choice of either at 25c.

Fourth avenue.

Framed Pictures

"The Fallowfield Hunt," a series of six pictures, reproductions in colors of Cecil Aldin's famous works at $1.50 each. Imported copies but little larger than these sold regularly at $6. And $3 would be a very fair price for ours. Wide frames of brown or black oak; size 12x19 in. inside of frame. $1.50 each, instead of $3.

Also a lot of colored artotypes—an even better bargain. These are neatly matted and have handsome gilt frames. All good subjects. Pictures that rarely sell for less than $3.50 each.

Price $1.50 Each.

Size inside of frame, 20x24 in.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Housefurnishings at March Sale Prices

The moving period and house-cleaning time were anticipated in our preparing this sale. Hardly an article in the way of every-day housekeeping needfuls that cannot be found in this collection. Perfect goods, all of them, though the prices might lead one to suspect they were faulty. Some of these at a fourth less than regular—the remainder at *just about half prices*.

Butcher Knives, 7-in. blade, 15c each.
Kitchen Knives, 3 in set, 18c a set.
Asbestos Toasters, 10c each.
Wrought Iron Umbrella Stands, 75c each.
Nickel Towel Rods, 18 in., 25c each.
Japanned Trays, 10c each.
Chamois Skins. 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c each.
Nickel-plated Coffee Pots, $1.40 each.
Perfect Carpet Sweepers, $2 each.
Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, full size, $1 ea.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., with bucket rest, 45c.
Brass Salt and Pepper Shakers, 10c each.
Long-handle Floor Brooms, 75c.
Face Shelf Paper, 10 yds. for 10c.
Toilet Sets, 3 pcs., heavy tin Japanned, $2.50 a set.
Omelet Pans, 10c each.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, wood frame, $1.85.
Curtain Stretchers. $1.50 each.
Saratoga Potato Slicers, 25c each.
Oak Grained Bread Boxes, 70c each.
Granite Pie Plates, 9 in., 5c each.
Granite Wash Basins, 10c each.
Japanned Toilet Jars, 35c each.
Wax Tapers, 3c a box.

Venetian Ware—

Brand-new enameled ware—blue and green outside, plain white inside—all about a third under value:
Rice Boilers, $1.
Saucepans, 10 qts., 82c each.
Preserve Kettles, 6 qts., 38c each.
Cooking Pots, 7 qts., 60c each.
Roasting Pans, 42c. Covered Buckets, 23c
1-pint Measurers, 22c. Funnels, 20c.
Coffee Pots, 32c., 38c. Pitchers, 3 qts., 60c.
Tea Pots, 32c, 38c, 42c.

Basement.

Women's BELTS

There are many new, distinctive touches in these pretty belts for Spring wear—for the shirt-waist costume, a little later. For instance, the postillion lappets, the overlapping ends, which necessitate a new and most attractive type of buckle. The use of turquoises for decoration is prevalent, too. Some of the kinds:

Plaited black satin, with gilt buckles, at 50c
Plaited satin, with overlapping ends, gilt buckles and tips on ends of belt, at $1 to $2.50.
Plaited satin, with postillion buckles; with turquoise settings, in gilt or oxidized, at $2.50 and $2.75.
Persian and tinsel belts, at $2.
Silk elastic belts with gilt or oxidized buckles, at $1.50.
Bodice belts; three strands of silk elastic; wide clasp in back, narrow front buckle, at $2.25 to $3.
Persian belts, in velvet and silk with overlapping ends, at $1.50.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Last Six Days of The CHINA SALE

Housekeepers have been surprised and delighted during the past three weeks; and stores accustomed to the usual ways of selling China have been startled by the extraordinary offerings which we have made.

Our transactions and purchases were far greater than ever before, and we determined that during this Anniversary month we would create standards of value and provide such opportunities for large economies on fine wares as should make this China store famous everywhere.

Still Another Week to Profit By Our Anniversary Zeal.

Assortments have been so renewed from duplicate lots that the Sale is practically as full and complete in variety and value as on the first day of the month.

These suggestions of to-day's offerings:

Dinner Sets—

At $5, regularly $6.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 2 underglaze border decorations; 100 pieces, complete for 12 persons.
At $8.50, regularly $12—American porcelain dinner sets; 2 flower decorations; all pieces gilt; complete for 12 persons.
At $10, regularly $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 4 fine flower decorations and all handles gilt; 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 meat platters.
At $16, regularly $27—Real china dinner sets; 2 flower decorations; all handles gilt; 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 meat dishes.
At $20, worth $30—Austrian china dinner sets; handsome festoon flower decoration; all handles gilt; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 meat platters.
At $21—English porcelain dinner sets of the finest grade; the "old gold Minnwood" pattern, one of our best open stock patterns. 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 platters; all pieces gilt, and can be matched any time.
At $17.50, regularly $27.50—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets; finely decorated; all handles gilt; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters.
At $20, regularly $30—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; neat border decoration; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters.

Richly Decorated Plates—

Twenty-five dozens, all French china in rich color and gold decorations; about 12 distinct styles to choose from. Values up to $36 a dozen, at $1.50 each.

Decorated Porcelain Jugs—

By taking all that the pottery had, we are enabled to quote prices which are half regular value and less. Fine flower decorations on the best porcelain; new shape and heavily gilt; tinted grounds.
2-quart Jugs, 60c each; regularly $1.50; 3-pint jugs, 40c; regularly $1; 1-quart jugs, 30c; regularly 75c; 1½-pint jugs, 25c; regularly 50c; 1-pint jugs, 20c; regularly 35c; ½-pint jugs, 15c; regularly 30c.

Fancy China—

Pieces in rich, bright decorations of colors and gold, at half prices. To-day will likely see the last of these rich styles—
Comb and Brush Trays, 75c each; from $1.50
Comportiers, 65c each, from $1.25
Celery Trays, 75c each, from $1.50
Candlesticks, 50c each, from $1
Cake Plates, 75c each, from $1.50.
Cups and Saucers, 40c each, from 85c.

Rich Cut Glass—

New goods are being opened daily, and we still have 8-inch Bowls at $3, that are good $5 value.
Bowls, 8 in., $5, regularly $9; $6.50, regularly $10
Nappies, 8 in., $5.50 each, regularly $9
Celery Trays, $5 each, regularly $9
Sugars and Creams, $5 pair, regularly $8.50
Flower Vases, $1.50 each, regularly $3; $5 each, regularly $9
Tumblers, $2.40 doz., regularly $4; $3, regularly $5; $5, regularly $9; $6, regularly $10.

Basement.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS

The Popular New Summer Dresses

This season has found the manufacturers wide awake in supplying the most practical as well as dainty summer dresses for women. They start with an attractive shirt waist; and then the skirt is cut and fitted like a cloth skirt. The designs and fabrics are new and attractive; all the suits are nicely made and very moderate in price. This word of description and prices:

At $1.75—Of lawn, in colored grounds, with white figures; collar, vest, sleeves and ruffle on skirt finished with border of same goods; waist, full front with vest and plaits from neck to bust.
At $2.25—Of lawn, in light and dark colors, with white figures; waist with yoke of small plaits front and back; collar and sleeves trimmed with lace; deep ruffle on skirt.
At $2.50—Of lawn, in light and dark grounds, neat figures; waist full front, trimmed with two rows of insertion; fitted back with box plaits; collar and sleeves trimmed with lace; skirt trimmed with lace insertion and deep ruffle.
At $3—Of percale, in white grounds with neat figures; with box plaits front and back cut on the bias; bishop sleeves, neatly cut skirt, with 4 unlaid plaits; finished with small straps and 2 pearl buttons.
At $3.75—Of lawn, in solid colors—light blue, pink and lavender waist with white vest of small plaits; fitted skirt, finished with small ruffle and trimmed with white braid; the waist is also trimmed with white braid.
At $4.50—Of chambray, in solid colors; waist has full front from a vest of small plaits with jacket effect, trimmed white pique folds and finished with small pearl buttons; neatly cut skirt, with deep bias ruffle and 2 white folds above.
At $4.75—Of lawn, in light grounds with white figures; waist with large sailor collar and vest trimmed with lace; the collar is finished with plaited ruffle and edge of white satin ribbon; the skirt is of the latest cut, deep flounce trimmed with insertion and 2 rows of satin ribbon.

Other styles up to $6. Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

A Timely Offering of WHITE SILKS

Every woman wants more or less *White* Silk; and it is usually the first to be sold out in mixed offerings. So we have procured about two hundred pieces of various sorts, *all white*, to sell at very liberal concessions in price—thus the entire offering is staple and choice. A rare opportunity. These hints of the silks:

Plain White Habutai Silks—

An importer who has been successful in the French trade dabbled in Japanese silks; and now wants to quit. We were willing to help him on such liberal terms. These silks are made in the homes of the Japanese peasants, and it is the one kind of silk the Yankees cannot make. Made on hand-looms, and of splendid quality. Now offered at retail at less than wholesale prices. These lots:
20 inch White Habutai Silks, at 35c, worth 45c and 50c
23 inch White Habutai Silks, at 35c, worth 50c
27 inch White Habutai Silks, at 45c, worth 65c
36 inch White Habutai Silks, at 45c, worth 65c
30 inch White Habutai Silks, at 55c, worth 75c

White Taffeta Silks—

At 55c, worth 75c—White Taffeta Silks, 19 in. wide, in a fine quality; worth buying by the piece. Only a little over a thousand yards; in white and ivory.
At 70c, worth $1—White Taffeta silks, 21 in. wide; some in mousseline finish for dresses. A thousand yards.

White Corded Wash Silks—

We have just received about fifty choice styles of corded wash silks in almost every size and width of cord and check. They will sell very fast at 45c a yard.

Rotunda.

CLOTHING for Men and Boys

Did you share these unusual offerings on Saturday? They represent one of the best opportunities to buy new and stylish clothes under-price, that we have heard of lately. Fortunately the lots were big enough to continue to-day. These:

Men's $18 Sack Suits at $12—

Made in the latest Spring style; of all-wool Oxford mixed cheviots; coats cut in the smart military style and lined throughout with extra heavy Skinner's silk, which is guaranteed for two seasons. You'll find equal suits priced at $18 in the next best clothing stores. Silver Anniversary price, **$12 a Suit**

One hundred suits ready to-day. All sizes, for men of various figures.

Boys' $3.50 SAILOR SUITS at $2.50—

Bright new suits of all-wool blue cheviot, with silk emblem embroidered on shield and collars. Serviceable, dressy suits for boys of 3 to 12 years. An extraordinary price on *new*, stylish suits that are absolutely *all-wool*.

Boys' All-wool KNEE TROUSERS, 70c—

Three hundred pairs ready to-day. Made of all-wool blue cheviot, silk sewed. Regular price, 85c.; now 70c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

"Guess most of us ud be purty wicked ef 'twa'nt fer the moral swazhun ther is in bein' afeard we'll git ketched."—Ezra Fitch's Idees on Vice in April EVERYBODY'S.

"Why New York Needs Purifying"

By Bishop POTTER and Rev. WALTER LAIDLAW

"There are not a few people in New York and elsewhere who look upon evil and its amelioration with the fatalism of a certain Vermont farmer—though they lack his humor. A rather exquisite cyclist had come the farmer's way, and, leaning over the fence where the grimy man with the hoe was busy in his potato-patch, said: 'Why don't you get rid of those Colorado beetles?' The farmer paused only long enough to clear away all oral obstacles to vigor of reply, and then delivered himself thus: 'Why? Because dudes and bugs is foreordained.'"

Thus Bishop Potter introduces his logical and brilliant article in the April Number of

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Now Ready *10 cents*

BABIES' COATS

Pretty, pure, white pique Coats and Reefers under-priced. Two styles of coats: One, with shaped skirt and sailor collar, trimmed with embroidery and embroidery ruffle. The other has large round collar, trimmed with two deep embroidered ruffles. For little ones of 1 and 2 years. Value, $2.75 each.

Price, Two Dollars.

Some box-back reefers with large round collar, seven rows of embroidery insertion and deep embroidery ruffle. Sizes 1 to 4 years. $1.25 each, instead of $1.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

For spring and summer time. We were busy with our plans for this sort of wear 'way back, when winter was really just beginning. It pays to be forehanded. It will pay you, too, to make selections for your boys from absolutely *complete* stocks such as we've gathered here. You will find no better variety, nor better qualities any time, anywhere than now and here—nor fairer prices.

Suits of white and brown linens and cotton duck will be popular—the galatea cloth suits, perhaps, not far behind in favor. Sailor suits and Russian blouses at $1.75 to $6. A particularly handsome Russian blouse style at $1.85.

Shirt waists and blouses—about every new *good* style we know of is here. Of percales, of piques, of madras—American and French. All sizes—3 to 15 years. 50c to $1.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Newmarkets

Light weight for spring wear. Well chosen styles, too—the latest, and nice discrimination as to fabrics, mark these Newmarkets. Of the different sorts of cloth, Venetians, broadcloths and coverts seem to lead in the race for popularity. Some of them have the severely plain box back, others the well-liked yoke or a tight-fitting coat back. A new idea is the use of black mohair as the material for one of these coats. Lighter than the other fabrics, and full of style, this wrap promises unlimited comfort for traveling. Some of the kinds:

$13.50—Of black mohair; box back; velvet collar; fly-front; shoulders lined with taffeta.
$18—Of Oxford, tan or gray covert; yoke back; fly-front; turnover cuffs; shoulders lined with satin.
$25—Of Oxford cheviot; scalloped yoke back and front; fly-front; half lined with taffeta.
$43.50—Of tan or light gray covert cloth; coat back; scalloped seams; side pockets; lined with taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dress SHOES for Women

Our stock of new Spring models is very broad and complete.

Here are the stylish shoes for wearing with new Spring frocks. A little handsomer than ever before. Not so mannish. All the strong lines of the mannish shoe, but slimmer and more graceful.

A new and very handsome line at

Four Dollars a pair

Ideal kidskin, button, with dull kid top—rather slim round toe last, and high sloping heel; chrome tanned kidskin, both lace and button, in same shape, and made with welted soles that are as flexible as a slipper.
Oxford shoes with welted extension soles; of kidskin, patent leather and Russia calf; correct in style and making.

Among the Women's Boots at $5 are all leathers, in shapes suited for dress or practical wear.
French calfskin, either lace or button, with extended soles and neat straight heels, unequaled for walking or traveling.
Patent leather, of choice selection, in button or lace; styles on last that show a slim mannish effect and that fit up well under the instep; heels square but light.
Kidskin shoes of the same sort.
Our best work is shown in the shoes at $7.
Patent leather—plain toes, thin turned soles; Louis Quinze heel, lightest house shoe we make.
Kidskin of the finest texture, with very light welted soles, patent leather toe caps, Cuban heels, lasts of exclusive shape.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Wanamaker FOUNTAIN PEN

A well made, good-looking, practical, reliable fountain pen, that we do not think surpassed under $2.50, at

One Dollar Each

A sensible model, easy to keep in good order; with fine or stub gold pens.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

OARSMEN ROW IN THE RAIN

Dauntless Junior Eight Made Its First Appearance on the Water.

PLANS OF HARLEM RIVER CLUBS

Metropolitan's Intermediate Eight Takes Its Initial Spin — Many Junior Crews Being Formed.

There was very little rowing on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, on account of the disagreeable weather, which made the warmth and shelter of the clubhouses too attractive to be deserted by a majority of the oarsmen. In the morning the junior eight-oared-shell crew of the Dauntless Rowing Club made its first appearance on the river, under the guidance of the veteran coach "Davy" Roach, the men rowing in the following order: Bow, R. Corney; 2, W. Milne; 3, P. R. Reese, Jr.; 4, J. Crawford; 5, V. Foussadier; 6, F. C. Osmers; 7, R. R. Mamlok; stroke, W. E. Hulse, and coxswain, "Davy" Roach.

This order is not permanent, as there are about twenty-four candidates for positions in the boat, who will have to be tried out during the next few weeks. A junior four-oared-gig crew will also be chosen from this squad.

Other crews out in the morning were an eight-oared barge from the First Bohemian Boat Club and the junior double, Connell and Rogers, of the Union Boat Club.

In the afternoon the well-known Dauntless senior eight rowed, as usual, making a very attractive appearance in their new dark-blue sweaters. The Metropolitan intermediate eight also appeared for the first time, rowing as follows: Bow, Clark; 2, Corbett; 3, Slater; 4, J. Regan; 5, Slater; 6, Binzen; 7, W. Regan; stroke, Smith, and coxswain, Dunn. A junior eight will be started next Sunday, and two junior doubles, Smith and Hunt and Ormsby and Sackett.

The Metropolitans will hold an entertainment on the evening of April 16, to celebrate the victory of their team in the handball tournament of the Harlem River rowing clubs, which has just been completed. The final standing of the clubs is as follows: Metropolitan Rowing Club, 28; Harlem Rowing Club, 20; Union Boat Club, 18, and Wyanoke Boat Club, 6. President Maher of the Metropolitans has appointed the following Entertainment Committee, which will have the affair in charge: J. J. Ryan, Chairman; Andrew S. Corbett, Alfred T. Hunt, Arthur Johnson, Dr. A. J. McCarthy, E. N. J. Pennefeather, and Claude Ritch. The prizes won in the tournament will be awarded at this meeting.

The members of the Nonpareil Rowing Club had their usual weekly reunion in their comfortable clubhouse yesterday, and the day was spetn in the usual enjoyable manner. Capt. Gaisel announced that he had selected the following men for a junior eight, which will be boated this week: Bow, Weed; No. 2, Philadius; No. 3, Hoffman; No. 4, Murtaugh; No. 5, Pearce; No. 6, Crawford; No. 7, Lindau; stroke, Kroll. There are twenty-two candidates for this crew, who have been rowing on the machines all the Winter, so there is no lack of material. Morris, Simpson, Weed, and Myles will also row as a "centipede" four, and a new four-oared shell recently built by Ruddock, will be altered for them. Hoffman and Crawford will row as a junior pair, and will have a new shell from Ruddock. Michael Naughton will train for the Intermediate singles.

A reception will be held at the Nonpareil house on Saturday evening and will be managed by the following committee: W. H. La Farge, James Myles, James T. Fay, John Murtaugh, C. Mehrenholtz, George Pike, and J. Skerrett.

The Union Boat Club crews will start in next Saturday, comprising an intermediate four-oared shell crew, an intermediate four-oared gig, an intermediate double, and a junior double. Titus will also represent the club in the senior singles.

Capt. Vesely of the First Bohemian Boat Club has a dozen candidates for a junior eight, who have been training on the machines in the Winter quarters of the club on East Seventy-third Street during the Winter, and will probably boat them next Saturday. The club will have no senior eight this season, for the first time in several years. Capt. Vesely will enter the junior singles at the Harlem regatta.

At the Wyanoke Boat Club interest centres in the club handball tournament, now approaching an end. The leaders, with their records to date, are as follows: R. Harms and A. Wolff won 10, lost 1; C. Steinmann and G. Bagge won 9, lost 1; J. Maguire and J. F. Buckley won 7, lost 1.

The Crescent Rowing Club will probably be more active this season than last, as Capt. Davis has twelve candidates for a junior four-oared gig crew, which will probably be started this week. In case this crew should develop sufficient strength to enter the Harlem regatta, the club will probably return to membership in that association.

Two of the Harlem River Clubs have reached their respective limits of membership, and now have waiting lists. The Dauntless Rowing Club completed its list of 100 yesterday, the one-hundredth man being P. P. Reese, father of one of the club's junior oarsmen. The other club to reach its limit is the Metropolitan Rowing Club, which now has the 125 members allowed by the by-laws. It is probable that both clubs will have to let down the bars before Summer comes.

The swimming season on the Harlem was opened yesterday rather prematurely by P. R. Reese of the Dauntless Rowing Club, who accidentally upset a single shell in front of the clubhouse and was said to have made record time to the float and thence to the dressing room, where the usual treatment was given him.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Local Harriers Take Part in the Regular Weekly Events Despite the Bad Weather.

In spite of the wet weather and heavy going the cross-country runners turned out as usual yesterday and splashed through mud and water in pursuit of their chosen recreation. The principal run of the day was held by the Pastime Athletic Club over the well-known Jehome Avenue course of about six miles, starting from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. There were about a dozen starters, and the winner was E. A. Trede, with Peter Hoffmeyer second, Harry Dancie third, S. Carpenter fourth, and G. W. Willie fifth. Time—0:45.

The Long Island City Athletic Club event was a handicap run over a six-mile route in the vicinity of Astoria, L. I. The course was very heavy from the rain, and several of the men got nasty falls. H. W. Schnell, the Star Athletic Club crack, started from scratch and won the time prize, finishing fifth in the event. H. Fredericks (3:45) was first home, F. Fredericks (5:00) came in second, M. J. Kelly (5:30) was third, A. Heinsch (5:15) came in fourth, H. W. Schnell, scratch, was fifth, E. Kilgus (3:15) sixth, E. Frank (3:30) seventh, and E. Irwin (7:00) eighth. The winner's time was 0:39:05.

National Athletic Club runners turned up despite the murky atmosphere yesterday at Maspeth, L. I. C. Dale finished first, P. Kluger second, W. H. Neumann third, W. Kauffman fourth, and Frank Feuss fifth. Time—0:39:41½.

G. H. Marin proved to be the best "mud lark" of the Montauk harriers yesterday in their run over the Bay Ridge trail. Owing to the very heavy course the route was cut down to four miles. L. H. Thompson finished second, J. L. Kane third, B. H. Gordon fourth, E. J. Reilley fifth, and D. F. Gregory sixth. Time—0:41:23 1-5.

George A. Berger won the cross-country run, held yesterday by the Williamsburg Athletic Association Harriers from the clubhouse on Withers Street, near Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. The course covered was some five miles in length, and took in a diagonal stretch of the surrounding country as far as Laurel Hill. John Reydell came home second, August Strumpfler third, Joseph E. Reydell fourth, and William H. Tooker fifth. Time—0:47:12½.

Frank J. Brady was the winner of the Hamilton Athletic Club's run of four miles. W. H. McLane came in second, Ernest Vincent third, Frank Lohman fourth, and George Godfrey fifth. Time—38:41 1-5.

The runners of the Atlantic Athletic Association competed at Ridgewood Heights, L. I., in their scheduled cross country run yesterday. The turnout was a little lighter than usual, but five miles were traveled at a fast pace. John E. Fleming and James L. Gladwish finished in a dead heat for first place. Henry J. Fessenden was third, Henry A. Ryan fourth, Charles Egbert fifth. Time—43:00.

In the cross country run of the Glendale Athletic Association, held at Glendale, L. I., yesterday, a five-mile course was covered by the struggling athletes. Frank J. Lambert won, with William H. Schneider second, John S. Jinkinsen third, William H. Laurens fourth, and Henry J. Schneider fifth. Time—38:07.

Local Harriers for Marathon Race.

The Boston Athletic Association will hold its usual Marathon cross-country run of twenty-five miles on Patriots' Day, April 19. This run has gained steadily in importance every year since it was inaugurated in 1897, attracting the best cross-country runners of this country and Canada, and last year twenty-six of the twenty-nine starters finished. The first three men were Canadians, and the winner, J. Caffrey of Hamilton, Ontario, made a new record for the twenty-five miles of 2:30:44 2-5, the best previous time being 2:42:00, made by P. J. McDonald in 1897.

This year an even larger entry list is expected and a number of the best runners in this city, among them E. Gruessel of the Shamrock Harriers and R. Ffortner of the Pastime Athletic Club are already in training for the event.

YACHT CLUBS TO ORGANIZE.

New Racing Association to be Formed Among Gravesend Bay Yachtsmen.

There is every likelihood that in the near future a new yacht racing association, to be known as the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association, will be organized. The formation of such a consolidation is largely prompted by necessity, because of the popularity which Gravesend Bay has enjoyed as the ideal racing ground for clubs within ten miles of the favored bay. For several years, ever since the old association went out of existence, many yacht clubs entirely independent of one another have planned for regattas in Gravesend, and often it has happened that two or more regattas took place at the same time, thus causing a confusion which seriously interfered with the pleasure of the sport of all concerned. Aside from this, there are many clubs that have chosen their anchorages in the bay itself, and, in the interest of common enjoyment, it has become necessary to take steps to preserve order and system among the hundreds of yachts that practically make their headquarters in that vicinity.

Aside from the necessity of forming such an association, it is pointed out that never since the decay of the former organization, five or six years ago, has there been quite the same interest and rivalry shown which so stimulated yachting in the waters of the Upper Bay.

The clubs so far interested in the movement are the Marine and Field Club, the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the New York Canoe Club, the Royal Arcanum Shore and Royal Arcanum Outing Clubs, and, possibly, the Atlantic Yacht Club. A preliminary meeting of delegates of all the interested clubs except the Atlantics was held recently at the Brooklyn Yacht Clubhouse, in Bensonhurst, and the delegates, after discussing the proposed consolidation, pledged the support of their clubs to the movement. Definite action was postponed only to await the decision of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the largest club in the proposed organization. Whether the Atlantics take active interest or not, it is practically assured that the consolidation for racing will take place in any event. Such an organization, it is said, has been too much needed during the last few years not to be successful from the flash of the gun, and it will be welcomed by all classes and conditions of yachtsmen.

SHAMROCK II.'S LAUNCH DAY.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht Will Take the Water on April 20.

GLASGOW, March 24.—Sir Thomas Lipton was at Dumbarton yesterday making arrangements to launch the Shamrock II., and the ceremony has been definitely fixed for April 20. The Marchioness of Dufferin will christen the yacht.

The attempts last week to dredge the channel deep enough to float the challenger failed, owing to the shifty nature of the bottom. For a time it looked as if this might give rise to serious difficulties, because the long fin and heavy ballast demand twenty feet of water, which it is impossible to get.

In this dilemma Mr. Watson devised an ingenious plan. This involves a huge water-tight box of sufficient buoyancy to carry the whole weight of the yacht. The box is being built around her underbody in such a fashion that the whole of the hollow between the body of the yacht and the fin will be filled up. It is calculated that this will float six feet above the normal water line of the yacht, and that when deep water is reached it can be knocked away.

One result of the use of the contrivance will be that the underbody will be hidden as the yacht goes down the ways, and it will be impossible to get a complete photograph of her.

Manhattan's Baseball Schedule.

Manager Sullivan of the Manhattan College baseball team has completed the schedule of games, differing somewhat from the one announced some time ago. Two games will be played on Jasper Oval during Easter week instead of the Southern trip as was originally intended. The completed schedule is as follows:

March 27, Princeton at Princeton; 29, Tufts at Jasper Oval; 30, Yale at New Haven; April 3, C. C. N. Y. at Jasper Oval; 4, Yale Law School at Jasper Oval; 6, New York League at Polo Grounds; 11, New York University at Jasper Oval; 13, Cuban X Giants at Jasper Oval; 17, Andover at Andover, Mass.; 18, Young Men's A. A. at Manchester, N. H.; 20, Syracuse at Jasper Oval; 24, West Point M. A. at West Point; 27, Princeton at Jasper Oval; May 1, Columbia at Jasper Oval; 3, Rochester at Jasper Oval; 4, Lehigh at South Bethlehem, Penn.; 8, C. C. N. Y. at Jasper Oval; 10, Lehigh at Jasper Oval; 11, Pennsylvania at Jasper Oval; 15, New York University at Jasper Oval; 16, Bucknell at Jasper Oval; 18, Williams at Williamstown, Mass.; 23, Michigan at Jasper Oval; 25, Maryland at Jasper Oval; 30, Lafayette at Jasper Oval; June 1, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; 5, Bucknell at Lewisburg, Penn.; 8, Chester A. C. at Chester, Penn; 15, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.

Cyclists Arrange for Century Runs.

Preparations for a very active season are being made by the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America. A committee, composed of R. M. Bingham, J. T. Wall, C. E. Nylander, W. Newland, A. R. Ebel, and State Centurion C. P. Staubach, has been appointed to arrange Spring and Fall century runs, and a moonlight double century, and another special committee has been appointed to arrange shorter runs and tours. The club will give all possible assistance to riders desirous of trying for new road records, whether they are members of the Century Road Club or not, and will furnish pacemakers, timers, and scorers, if application is made to the Road Records Committee at the clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, at least two weeks in advance of the time of the proposed trial. The automatic time stamps which caused a great deal of trouble last year by the frequency with which they got out of order, are to be discarded, and checking blanks, with spaces for the date, time, distance, and signature of the checker, will be substituted.

Western Shooters in Grand American.

In accordance with custom, the West again this year, will send its representative wingshots in a body to the Grand American Handicap at Inter-State Park next week. The plans for the trip this season were made by J. L. Head of the Inter-State Shooting Association Handicap Committee. The number of the party has not been determined yet, but it is expected that about 100 shooters will come. Mr. Head will be in New York on Wednesday to attend the meeting of the committee, which will make the handicap for the big shoot, and then will complete his arrangements for the Westerner's trip. It has been agreed, however, that the pigeon shooters of the West shall leave Chicago for New York at 11 o'clock in the forenoon next Saturday, coming straight through to New York, and reaching this city Sunday, the day before the shooting at Inter-State Park begins. The Grand American is set for Wednesday, April 3.

Purchase of Young Thoroughbreds.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 24.—J. J. McCafferty of New York, John W. Schorr of Memphis, and S. M. Patterson of Little Rock spent yesterday visiting farms of this vicinity. While here McCafferty purchased from John B. Ewing a yearling filly by Likely, and Mr. Schorr bought also from Mr. Ewing a yearling colt by Top Gallant.

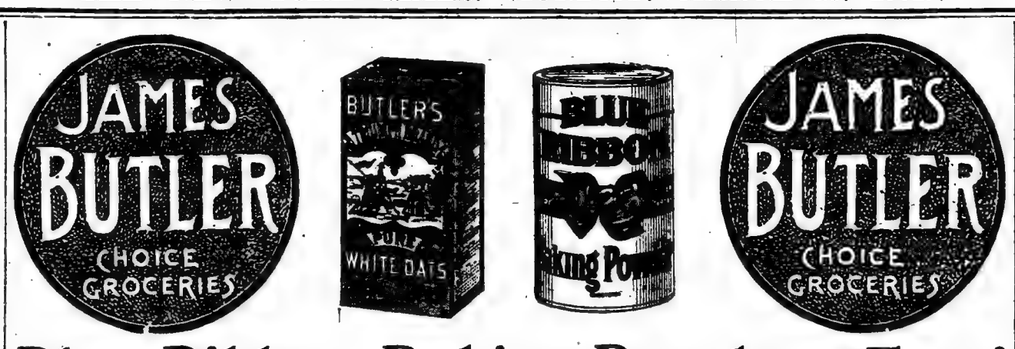

Blue Ribbon Baking Powder---Free!

Under this brand you get the purest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder manufactured, and in making this statement we know whereof we speak, as we have carefully tested every powder of importance on the market. By the use of Blue Ribbon Baking Powder you are assured always of the lightest and daintiest of cake, biscuits and pastry, so what possible reason can you have for paying from 25% to 50% more for other brands? Surely not for the name on the label, as that adds nothing to the value of the contents of the can.

We Ask You to Try Blue Ribbon Baking Powder at Our Expense

so to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday every customer who purchases a package of our famous Triumph Brand Rolled White Oats will be presented free with a full weight, quarter-pound can of Blue Ribbon Baking Powder. In other words, we offer a 2-pound package of the best Rolled Oats in the world at the regular price of 10 cents and a can of Blue Ribbon Baking Powder with our compliments. In return we ask only that you will give it a trial—that is, that you will compare it with your favorite powder.

Pride of St. Louis Flour.

Better flour than this can't be milled. We are sure of this, so gladly guarantee every pound sold.

For This Sale:

24½-lb. Bag,	12¼-lb. Bag,	7½-lb. Bag,	3½-lb. Bag,
53c	28c	16c	8c

All sizes packed in Pride of St. Louis bags.

POTATOES.

Choicest Long Island Potatoes for this sale,

A basket 10c

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Large, luscious fruit in every can and all packed in the richest of pure sugar syrup. Here are the varieties packed for us under our Essie Brand:

Peaches, Lemon Cling, a can	19c
Pears, Bartlett, a can	19c
Cherries, Royal Anne, a can	20c
Apricots, a can	17c
Plums, Green Gage, a can	15c
Plums, Egg, a can	15c

WASH-DAY SPECIAL.

Here is a little assortment of Monday necessities:

3 lbs. best Washing Soda,
1 lb. package Clenewel Washing Powder,
3 cakes Coney Island Laundry Soap,
1 box ¼ lb. Azure Ball Blue,
1 bottle Ammonia,
1 lb. best Laundry Starch,

ALL SIX FOR 25c

Very Best Combination Coffee, special, 2 pounds for	25c
Green Peas, finest Scotch variety, a quart	4c
Mackerel, fancy fat Irish, 5-lb. pails, 59c.; 10-lb. pails	99c
Codfish Threads, our Peerless Brand, a package	7c
Lemon or Vanilla Extract, our own brand, a bottle	8c
Lemons, best juicy Messina, a dozen	10c

Fancy Sifted Peas, Aurora or Majestic Brands, 13c.; 2 cans for	25c
Early June Peas, Encore or Hubbard Brands, a can	9c
Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, large 50s, a pound	7c
Evaporated Peaches, finest California, a pound	9c
Evaporated Apricots, finest California, a pound	10c
Catsup, Peerless Brand, very fine, pint bottle	12c

Borax, a full-weight ¼-lb. box	3c
Ammonia, Butler's best concentrated, fine and strong, large bottle	9c
Prepared Flour or Buckwheat, Peerless Brand, 2-lb. package	8c
Molasses, New Orleans, a quart bottle	10c
Maple Syrup, very choice, pint bottle	13c
Olive Oil, genuine imported, ½-pint bottle	18c

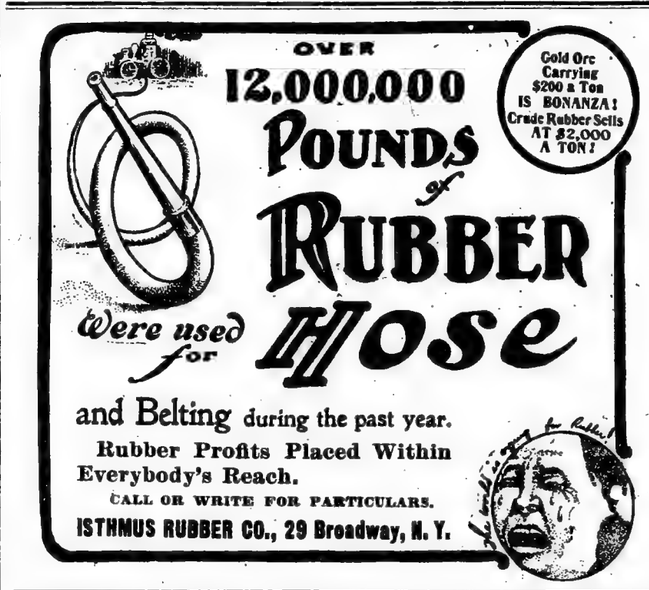

There's an atmosphere about, which demands Spring clothing. You may travel the world over, you cannot find a larger and better assorted stock than ours. Considering the cloths, trimmings and quality of our work, the prices are moderate. Your protection is money back in your hands, if value is not up to expectations.

Special sale of fancy striped Cheviots, Worsteds or Flannels. Choice of cutaway or sack coat, suit to order, $16. Overcoats of imported Coverts, Vicunas or Velours, silk-lined and faced, to order, $20. Cutaway or sack suit made of imported Vicuna Thibets, with a choice of English trouserings, to order, $20.

For evening wear let us make you a Full Dress or Tuxedo. It's within your reach, at $30; all silk trimmed. No better can be had anywhere at any price.

Send for Measuring Guide, Samples and Book of Information.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Among some things you cannot afford to be without is a Sparklets bottle. It is always ready to treat your friends whether they are club men, club women or Sons of Temperance.

Austin's Dog Bread
is used in kennels everywhere.

Seventh Regiment's Shoot.

The regular revolver match and a contest on the rifle range were conducted at the regular weekly shoot of the Seventh Regiment in the regimental armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, Saturday night. The riflemen's competition was for the Smith Trophy, company volley, by teams of twenty-four men from each company, shooting in squads of six, and Company G led with a total of 668, 14 better than the 654 scored by Company H, in second place. The revolver shoot, open to regimental commissioned officers and staff non-commissioned officers, also decided the competition for the Adjutant's Trophy, offered for the three officers of one company who should make the highest aggregate score in the regular revolver event on March 23. The scores follow:

REVOLVER MATCH PRIZE WINNERS.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	24
Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	24
Sergt. M. A. White	24

ADJUTANT'S TROPHY.

Company I—Capt. F. G. Landon	18
Lieut. J. W. Cleveland	21
Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	24
	63

Company G	[illegible]	Company F	54
Company B	5[illegible]	Company D	49
Company K	53		

SMITH TROPHY MATCH.

Company C	668	Company B	625
Company H	654	Company D	602
Company K	648	Company E	598
Company G	637	Company F	594
Company I	636		

Grand Circuit Stakes Nominations.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 24.—Theodore H. Coleman announces the list of nominations to the stakes of the Grand Circuit races to be held in connection with the State Fair in this city early in September. The list is the best yet advanced by any Grand Circuit meeting for this year. It shows that the best horses have been entered at Syracuse, including all the star trotters and pacers in the country. There is not a prominent stable in the United States that is not represented in one or more of the stakes.

In the Woodruff five-thousand-dollar purse for 2:24 trotters, thirty-five nominators have named fifty-four horses. The Empire State Stake, three-thousand-dollar purse for 2:23 pacers, has forty-two nominators, naming sixty horses. The New York Central two-thousand-dollar purse for 2:12 trotters shows nineteen nominators, who have named twenty-three horses. The Lackawanna two-thousand-dollar purse for 2:10 pacers has sixteen nominators, naming nineteen horses. The total shows 87 stables from 24 States, which have entered 156 horses.

Lawson Stable to Move Again.

The big stable of trotting race horses owned by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, after unexpectedly being moved from the Winter quarters at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., to the Pimlico track, Baltimore, will soon be transferred back to the Hartford training ground. The first move is supposed to have been made by Mr. Lawson on the supposition that the match talked of between his horse Boralma and Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell's The Abbot would be made, the owner's idea then being to send his stable to a place where it would be possible to put Boralma in early training. Twenty-one head, including Boralma, 2:08; Poindexter, credited with a mile in 2:12¾; Sagwa, 2:13¾; Glory, 2:14¼, and Dreamer, 2:14¼, being among the number, were at Charter Oak Park until the middle of the week. All were sent to Baltimore then. The failure of the match with The Abbot has permitted Mr. Lawson to change his plans, and it is said now that with Boralma in the $50,000 championship trot at Readville, Mass., set for late in September, the Lawson Stable will go back to Charter Oak Park, and Mr. Lawson's original schedule, which will take in the Grand Circuit trading meetings, will be followed.

Long Island Automobilists Cut.

The Automobile Club of Long Island, led by President L. R. Adams, enjoyed a run yesterday afternoon on the Merrick Road. The turn was made just before Jamaica was reached and over the macadam highway leading to Flushing the machines sped at high rate and the trip was continued as far as Great Neck. Those who participated were President L. R. Adams, Secretary Frank G. Webb, Vice President A. R. Pardington, J. E. Savell, S. Hunt Smith, L. R. Hopkins, Charles Rockliff, Charles W. Spurr, Jr., Robert Darling, Thomas Green, C. J. Field, and John W. Newberry.

Riot on Belgian Race Track.

BRUSSELS, March 24. — The races at Groenendael to-day were suspended on account of a riot among the spectators. In the first race three horses were left at the post. The judges permitted the result to stand. Enraged at this decision the spectators invaded the track, broke the rails, set fire to the paddocks, and only desisted from the work of demolition when the judges promised to return all bets on horses left at the post.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

An Extraordinary Sale of

Handsome Marble Statuary.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good"—This ill wind blew salt water on to a large consignment of handsome marble statuary on its way to us from Italy, slightly staining many of the pieces. If you are looking for a handsome bargain, you could not find a better one. Many of these specimens are so slightly discolored that, left to yourself, we are sure you would not be able to find the defects.

Should Be $12.00—Are $4.95.
This lot contains six marble busts, representing Innocence, Beauty, Bashfulness, etc.

Should Be $22.50—Are $9.75.
In this lot are busts of Milton, Tennyson and Mendelssohn.

Should Be $16.00—Are $6.75.
The bust of Diana, the Venus of Canova, and the Venus of Medici.

Should Be $20 to $25—Are $8.75.
Bust of Charity, the Flirt, Fascination Sweetness, Innocence, etc.; most beautifully carved.

Should Be $39—Is $18.50.
Marble bust, fancy figure, representing Modesty.

Should Be $69—Is $27.50.
Beautiful marble bust, fancy subject.

Should Be $69—Is $33.50.
Exquisite marble bust of Iris.

Should Be $100—Are $45.
This lot includes four large beautiful marble busts, of popular subjects.

Should Be $135—Is $65.
A superior and exquisitely carved bust. Damage almost imperceptible. Also many other specimens.

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A WASTED OPPORTUNITY.

In the course of the mails we now have the remarks of the London press upon the British rejection of the Senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote convention. Without exception they are friendly in tone and abound in professions of readiness to meet the desires of the United States when those desires are compatible with British interests. We wish to make the amplest acknowledgment of this urbanity, and fully to reciprocate it; but we must ask to be indulged in expressing disappointment that so little assistance is given in enabling Americans to judge what sort of proposal would now be acceptable to England.

Lord LANSDOWNE, remarks our London namesake, has "refuted" the "sophistries" of the Senate, but The London Times contents itself with expressing gratification that England has not "surrendered" to the "bidding" and "dictation" of a "group of politicians," of whom one, Senator MORGAN, was rebuked by the "able and respected jurist who sits for Wisconsin"; and The Times congratulates England that by its action it has retained its self-respect. We confess our surprise that England feels in that way. In The Times's place we should have felt a delicacy in so characterizing action by the Senator whom The London Times so justly praises. Nothing is more certain than that the Senate rejected Senator MORGAN'S leadership in this matter, and accepted Senator SPOONER'S. Senator MORGAN is the only "dictator" to England that we know of, and his dictation has cost him his Chairmanship. It is the "able and respected jurist" who, as much as any other, if not more than any other, inspired the amendments whose acceptance is incompatible with British self-respect. Do able and respected jurists do such things? Is it not more likely that in dealing with matters upon which it is inadequately informed The Times has inadvertently confused the acts of the Senate with the words of its discredited minority?

For another example, The Times reproaches the President for adopting the "somewhat unusual" course of communicating the amended treaty to England. The Times would scarcely have used those words if it had recalled the Dallas-Clarendon treaty upon this same subject. That also was amended by the Senate; it was also communicated to England by the President, and the amendments were similarly rejected; but they were subsequently substantially conceded by England and embodied in its treaty with Honduras. The more fully this precedent is studied the more it will be appreciated that there is nothing "unusual" in the procedure of the Senate or of the President, and that British refusal of an American proposal may be rather an advance toward acceptance than a final rejection.

From The London Mail we learn that the treaty was "wrecked by an amendment by the Senate empowering the United States to fortify the canal"; yet the fact is the Senate left unaltered the original Section 7, bearing Lord PAUNCEFOTE'S signature and reading, "No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent." The Mail also remarks that the United States expect "England to remain bound by the stipulations, [of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty,] while they themselves are to be free to break the treaty." But this treaty would have been "superseded" if the Senate's action had prevailed. How can anybody break or be bound by a superseded treaty? If The Mail spoke of the original draft, rather than of the amended draft, its error is worse, for Lord PAUNCEFOTE'S signature is below the proposition to release the United States from bonds which it therefore could not break, and which would have continued to bind England, since the treaty was not abrogated. It is a pity English editors do not read the documents. In The Telegraph we learn that the diplomacy of both nations is stultified "by the intemperate zeal of a handful of American Senators," or, in The Chronicle's phrase, by the "rabidly Anglophobe section of the Senate." The outlook would be clearer if this were true. Neither a "handful" nor a "section" can make or unmake a treaty. Of course a minimum of two-thirds is necessary, and in this case, if regard for England had not actuated the Senate, the vote of ten to one in the House could have been duplicated. And the Executive adopted the action which was taken. We have heretofore dissented from the action of both houses as decidedly as the English press dissents. But we do not blink the facts, and it would be well for England not to do so.

In all the journals there is a demand for "compensation" for relinquishment of British rights. We have ourselves urged that compensation should be generously given, so that at this time we are free to express our regret that there is so little British appreciation of what actually was conceded. Not a single journal expressed any appreciation of the burden the United States takes upon itself in alone giving this work of humanity to the world. In thus shouldering the burden of $200,000,000 the United States relieves England of its duty to bear the share which entitled it to ask that the United States should not acquire exclusive privileges. Suppose the United States should ask England to advance its hundred million dollars, or admit that in default thereof its claim to joint action should be declared void? We wonder whether Englishmen—except editors and politicians—value more highly "rights" which are weakening rather than strengthening, or a new route for British commerce to Australasia and the Far East?

Upon the whole, we look to Lord LANSDOWNE for a better appreciation of the facts than the London press has shown. We look to see him "put his mind" fairly to the Senate's, and argue the English side with some appreciation of the American. British editors should not feel offended if we think the editorial function is in this matter better performed on this side. The reason is that it is American money which is to be spent. For this reason the conditions upon which it can safely be spent have been thrashed out on this side with a thoroughness for which there is no example on the other. A blank assertion of rights, an assumption of offended dignity, and professions of readiness to respond to overtures with repeated rejection of overtures without suggestion of substitutes—this is a fair epitome of London opinion. We have freely criticised the Senate's action, and still regret it. The weight of reason is as strong in one direction as the weight of votes is in another. It is for this reason that our London brethren seem to us to have done so little with their case. Insistence upon rights rather than upon reason and failure to appreciate an adversary's point of view have led Lord SALISBURY'S Government into one impasse. We look to Lord LANSDOWNE not to repeat Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S error. We know he has made no counter-proposals. We hope he has at least outlined some basis upon which acceptable proposals may be framed.

FOR BRYAN READ GORMAN.

There are some points of difference between Mr. BRYAN and Mr. GORMAN, who is reported to aspire to succeed Mr. BRYAN as a Presidential candidate. The chief of these is that the personal integrity of Mr. BRYAN has never been questioned. He has been a member of the National Legislature. He was never accused of being the tool of a rich and corrupting corporation. He was never described as a "member from Havemeyer." His views have not been at all times consistent. It is conceivable that they have been affected by his ambition. If so, Mr. GORMAN is in no better case. But Mr. BRYAN has never been even suspected of guiding his political action for direct gain. He has been an active, and, considering his capital and his methods, a very successful politician in his own State and in the broader arena. For such success as he has attained he has not sacrificed his reputation for veracity or fidelity to his friends. In his own home especially, where he is best known, he is clearly respected and beloved and even by his opponents is not regarded with distrust and contempt.

It is safe, therefore, to say that the points of difference between Mr. BRYAN and Mr. GORMAN are not to the advantage of the latter, and would not lead sensible and honorable Democrats to prefer him as the leader and representative of the party in the next campaign.

The points of resemblance are no more in Mr. GORMAN'S favor. Mr. BRYAN has been the champion, out and out, of the wretched and dangerous policy of unlimited silver coinage. Mr. GORMAN accepted this policy from Mr. BRYAN in two successive campaigns, and professed to do all in his power to secure the election of Mr. BRYAN and the triumph of his doctrines. He may have deceived and betrayed his candidate and his party. That would not offset his public support of the mischievous platform. Previous to the time when free silver became a National issue between the two parties, Mr. GORMAN for long years in the Senate was the chief and the guide in that odious series of intrigues by which the maintenance of the gold standard was endangered and the cause of free silver steadily strengthened. His responsibility for the agitation and legislation which led to the disastrous panic of 1893 and made possible the committal of the Democratic Party to Bryanism in 1896 and again in 1900 was direct and great. For whatever evils have come to the country through the silver movement he is as much to blame as Mr. BRYAN. In our judgment he is more to blame. From this point of view his claim for preference over Mr. BRYAN is but the claim of the treacherous schemer who aided over the fanatic who openly espoused a bad cause.

There is another point of view from which this question must be considered. If Mr. BRYAN and the ideas known as Bryanism are to be put aside, a new issue or issues must be provided. For this purpose rational emancipation of trade and war upon the tariff duties that promote monopolies offer many advantages. The chief of them is that it is an important issue as to which all the ancient traditions of Democracy are sound and right. On this issue Mr. GORMAN'S record is bad. He has not been faithful to the Democratic traditions and principles. He has betrayed them, and betrayed them for his own gain. The strength the party would secure with the people on this issue would be sapped and diminished in the ratio of Mr. GORMAN'S prominence. With him as a Presidential candidate the issue would have to be given up. It would be courting disgrace as well as defeat to put on an anti-tariff, anti-trust, platform the unscrupulous agent of the Sugar Trust, the Senatorial aide of the worst and most corrupt of protected interests.

Clearly neither the record of the past nor the requirements of the future point to Mr. GORMAN as a successor to Mr. BRYAN on the Democratic ticket.

A NOTE OF WARNING AS TO IRON.

The views of Col. A. M. SHOOK of Alabama, published in our issue of Friday, have occasioned some surprise on account of their pronouncedly pessimistic tone. Col. SHOOK is an ironmaster of large experience, for many years prominently identified with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, and one of the best-known representatives of this industry in the South. His views as to the future of iron and steel, not only in that section, but throughout the United States, may be briefly summarized as follows:

By the end of next year the productive capacity of this country will be so great that it will necessarily be larger than the consumptive capacity. This will necessarily force the price of the product lower, and it will continue to go down without regard to the ascendency of either great political party, without regard to tariff, foreign policy, ship subsidy, or anything else, until production has been restricted to such a point that consumption again overtakes it. When this has been done—the surplus has been consumed—prices will again go up as resistlessly as they had gone down.

Prophecy is always dangerous, but this is rather the result of a careful study of the statistical position of iron and steel than a speculative forecast of the future. The periodicity of seasons of depression in the iron industries has been noted before, but rather as a coincidence than as establishing a rule which the statistician must regard as of invariable operation. Even BENNER, the much-studied prophet of the course of iron prices, while generally correct, has not always found his dates accurately tabulated. This, however, is of small consequence. If the collapse of these industries is imminent, it makes very little difference whether it comes at the close of 1902 or early in 1903.

Thoughtful students of the iron and steel situation all over the world are reaching an agreement that the iron and steel producing facilities are outgrowing the requirements of consumption. The pig iron make of the world in 1899 was, in round figures, 39,500,000 tons, and in 1900 it was about 49,500,000 tons. There is no evidence to show that the normal consumption of the world has increased in the same proportion. The production of 1901 is, of course, a matter of estimate, but the productive facilities are being increased enormously. In this country the furnaces under construction will be able to make about 3,000,000 tons per annum. Germany is building furnaces which will add another million tons to the total. In Russia new furnaces are building with a capacity of not less than half a million tons. New plants in Canada are credited with a capacity of 400,000 to 500,000 tons. Few new furnaces are building in Great Britain, but those reported under reconstruction, and which produced nothing in 1900, will be equal to adding 750,000 tons to the supply before the end of the present year. Reports from France, Spain, Austria, Italy, and Belgium account for twenty-four furnaces under construction, which will together have a capacity of not less than 600,000 tons. The sum of these new capacities is equal to not less than six million tons per annum; and if the conditions favor may swell the pig-iron production by the beginning of 1902 to over fifty millions of tons per annum. A production of forty-five million tons is not at all improbable if present conditions last.

Whether the world can, even for a year, consume so much iron is a question which most thoughtful students of trade statistics will be disposed to answer in the negative. With superabundant pig iron and prices such as invariably attend overproduction, the prices of other and higher products of which pig iron is the basis cannot be sustained. As the result of the impetus now experienced, it is quite probable that for the remainder of this year and through at least a part of 1902 the volume of business in iron and steel will be the greatest the world has ever known; but if, as the result of overproduction, stocks begin to accumulate and to congest the channels of distribution, a sharp and more or less protracted reaction may be expected. Nothing that Congress could do would tend to avert this readjustment, sustain prices, or stimulate consumption to an extent which would maintain the iron trades in a prosperous condition. The reverse of this proposition is not equally true, however, since it would not require much in the way of legislation of the wrong kind to precipitate a decline in prices more rapid and disastrous than may be expected to result from natural causes.

WHERE THE TAXES OF ENGLAND FALL.

The agents of the West Indian islands in London are confident that the Government will embrace in their new tax bills a duty on imported sugar with exemption of West Indian sugar, or an extra duty on sugar receiving an export bounty. In other words, they are counting on special favor for colonial sugar in the markets of the United Kingdom. They are so sure of this that they have sent most flattering reports to the colonists, who have been making demonstrations of wild joy over the prospect.

But any such proposal will be very strongly opposed in the House of Commons. It is not to be denied that such a tax will fall solely on the consumers, domestic or industrial, in England. Of these the domestic consumers are, of course, practically the entire population of the kingdom, and therefore the distribution of the burden would in one sense be broad and general. On the other hand, the tax would fall most heavily on those least able to bear it, and, with the fixed habits of expenditure among these classes, a rise of even a farthing the pound would be perceived and more or less resented. On the other hand, sugar is enormously used in the exported products of English manufactures. For years past the export bounties paid in Europe have directly and substantially aided the English to compete as to these products in the markets of the countries paying the bounties. The English manufacturers will stoutly contest any policy that deprives them of such advantages.

The plea of the duty of the home country to the colonists will not appeal very powerfully to English taxpayers. What duty there is is regarded as more than discharged by the costly defense of the colonists against all foreign aggression and the absolute freedom of trade in English markets granted to the very colonies that tax English goods in their own markets. The situation is a difficult one and wholly unlike that of any other nation with colonies. The cost of the maintenance of the vast imperial system, and especially of the army and navy, on which the peace of the remotest parts of the empire depends, is paid by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. Though what may be called the domestic administration of the colonies is paid by the colonists, they are relieved from what would be an onerous burden were not the armed power of the mother country always behind them. With the growth of the empire and the contending interests of other countries to which this growth has given rise, the resources of the English are severely taxed. But since the tax can by no means be shifted, it is the more important that it shall be adjusted to bear as equitably as possible. Especially it is essential that it shall interfere as little as may be with the foreign trade which is the very life of England. This is the broad general fact which responsible British Ministries are bound to bear in mind. It does not encourage experiments in taxation for limited interests and classes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Health legislation of an entirely new kind is contemplated in Italy. There the responsibility of mosquitoes for malaria is quite generally regarded as a demonstrated fact, and a bill drawn in recognition of it is already under serious consideration. It provides for the official declaration of affected zones, and for the gratuitous distribution in such regions of quinine to the poor by the municipal authorities until the extermination of the anopheles mosquitoes can be accomplished. Government departments or Government contractors responsible for the execution of public works which give rise to malarial fevers must supply quinine gratuitously, and if any person dies or becomes permanently disabled from malaria while employed on such works, the same indemnity must be paid as that established for persons under the Employers' Liability act. Another article enjoins precautions against the entrance of insects to homes within the malarial zone, inhabited by persons employed in the public service and on public works, from the beginning of June to the end of December, and offers rewards not exceeding $200 to proprietors and manufacturers who do the like for the houses of their employés and of the peasants. The bill also empowers the Government to take whatever further measures may seem necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of the law, after such measures have been approved by the Superior Council of Sanitation and by the Council of State. The enactment of a law like this would be a most interesting and important experiment. In many parts of Italy malaria in its severest forms has long existed, and naturally the scientists of the country, and its statesmen as well, take a deep interest in suggestions for banishing the disease.

—Three Harlem churches have refused to accept money raised by a Tammany district leader for distribution among the poor. This action involves the discussion and settlement of some important and interesting questions, particularly as several other Harlem churches have not found it necessary to examine so closely into the origin of a fund collected for use in charitable work concerning the worthiness of which there is no dispute. The controversy, therefore, is not simply between Tammany and the three churches that wouldn't accept its money, but it is also between those three and the churches that would and did. The latter are in a way put on the defensive. They have done wrong if the former did right, and of course they will not be content to leave the problem unsolved. Nobody asserts that this particular money was the result of evil permitted or committed. The only reason stated for refusing it was that those who collected and distributed the fund are members of a thoroughly bad organization, and that any dealings with, or obligations to, such persons are morally and practically objectionable to self-respecting and virtuous citizens. This is a large contention, and if carried to its logical conclusions it would add very greatly to the difficulties of life in New York City. A good many pretty decent people would not care to go as far as that, and therefore they would not care to make the contention. The fears expressed as to burdensome obligations are a little hard to understand. The scrupulous churches would have promised nothing except to place the money where they thought it would do the most good. That accomplished, no obligation would remain, and the fight against the municipal evils for which Tammany is the synonym could go on as before. We have heard of no merchants who consider it necessary to refuse the patronage of Tammany men, as such, and for our own part, we have as yet failed to notice any peculiar odor about the money that comes in from Tammany readers, of whom, despite our occasional criticism of their organization, we have more than two or three.

—Anybody in search of interesting misinformation in regard to the New York newspapers can find it in an article contributed to The Christian Work by Mr. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., in a department headed, "The Secular World." Somebody has told the doctor, or else he has imagined, that only one paper in the city published certain charges made by Prof. GUNTON concerning the methods by which the nomination of an anti-Platt candidate in the Fourteenth Congressional District was prevented. Our own recollection is that all the papers gave the story quite as much space as it deserved, which wasn't much, since the truth of the accusations was denied by the alleged victim of machine tyranny, and that left no other excuse for excitement than an ex parte statement which nobody took the trouble to follow up. Dr. PARKHURST has a curious theory to account for the failure of the professor to create a great sensation. "Of the other dailies," he says, meaning all except that one which makes a special business of anti-Plattism, "some were kept in check by political fright, and others went into a kind of caucus, and each agreed to be bound by caucus action; that is, some were scared and the rest did not dare—except The New York Press; all of which is a pretty commentary on modern journalism, especially on such papers as placard it all over the trolley cars and billboards that they print all that is fit to print." That last phrase, no doubt, is intended to scarify THE TIMES, but the intimation that this paper could be either frightened or argued into concealing any of Mr. PLATT'S political tricks that came to its knowledge will surely be received with smiles by all our readers. And, by the way, Dr. PARKHURST recently told a member of our staff that he never read THE TIMES, and knew nothing about its faults or its merits. How can he be so sure, therefore, as to what we have, and have not, printed? The papers which the doctor does read are known to all, since his name often appears in them at the end of large-type articles. One more quotation from his contribution to The Christian Work:

I have recently struck upon another matter of public concern that the public has not, however, been permitted to know anything about, not, as I am credibly informed, because the journals were not knowing to it, but because their interests would have been prejudiced by being the medium of information.

Now, what on earth does that mean, and why doesn't Dr. PARKHURST do what the wicked papers refuse to do? He has a pulpit from which to tell anything New York ought to hear.

—An Englishman who, as preparation for the management of his father's iron works has been serving as a machinist in several American shops, has sent to London Engineering the explanation his observations have suggested for the alarming success with which our manufacturers are invading the markets of the world. It is a matter of methods, not of men, he says. The American workmen he finds no better than those of England, but here they are encouraged to suggest improvements to their employers, and when they make an invention they are allowed to profit by it. In England, on the contrary, the workman with a new idea is suspected of plotting to secure his foreman's job, and is lucky if he escapes discharge at the cost of a snubbing. Here anything will be tried that promises reduction of cost, but there the manufacturer says: "Well, it may save a copper or two, but it is not worth while bothering with." Curiously enough, the writer of the letter doesn't seem to like the United States as a place of residence. He credits us with common sense, but charges us with "an overpowering lust for the dollar," and says that if English and Scotch mechanics could get in England the "show" they have here they would all prefer to live at home, "under a government of clean politics, that gives law, justice, and a proper interest to its citizen." He quotes with acquiescence a fellow-exile who declared:

If I were a wealthy man this country couldn't hold me a minute. I would live in England then, where art, literature, science, and honorable men would be my acquaintances. But I am not a wealthy man; I work by the week, and receive pay according to my ability; therefore I would much sooner live here.

All things considered, this is not a very terrible arraignment, and there is little in it, perhaps, except homesickness—which proves nothing. British politicians are not all immaculate, if one can trust the London papers, and the country that gives the most "show" to the skilled artisan will be sure to provide congenial amusement for its wealthy men in due season. The charge that we hold money in higher esteem than Europeans do is too absurd for serious consideration, particularly as its truth has recently been denied by several very competent foreign critics.

TO MISSIONARY, CLERGY, AND LAITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of that large class of business men constantly (and rightfully) appealed to for financial aid in supporting and carrying forward foreign missions. I have just been invited to again assist during the present year in the support of a missionary in China. In common with many others, probably, I have been thinking pretty hard about this Chinese question during the past few months, and the relations the Christian missionary should bear toward that unhappy country—In case he should have any relations there at all, and I confess I am very skeptical as to its being right or advisable, for the present at least, to have any Christian missionaries in China!

I address this letter to THE TIMES in order to bring the question before your readers, and by their replies, which I hope to elicit, myself become more clear and satisfied as to what is the right, and at the same time the best thing to do as to missionary work in China at present. I may as well be frank and say that my present feelings are in the line of withdrawing all missionaries from China, (and all soldiers, too,) and thus give that great branch of the human family a rest from the horrors, barbarities, and fears which have recently been imposed upon them by uniformed and accredited representatives of Christianity. As a sound business proposition, this appeals to me as correct.

Putting myself in the place of the "heathen Chinee," it would require a long rest to obliterate the memories of the past year, and my heart and intellect would be pretty well steeled against all preaching and teaching brought to me and mine by any disciples of the "Prince of Peace."

In short, I regard the action of Christendom in China, England in South Africa, and the United States in the Philippines, as hindering the conquest of the world for Christ at least fifty years. I know this length of time is nothing in His sight, where "a thousand years are but as yesterday." Still it is a trifle worth reckoning in your life and mine, and this Nation's. I am aware my position will be viewed with something akin to horror and amazement by most of the clergy and some of the laity, but I am probably only more outspoken than many who are gradually coming to feel as I do.

I am not disposed to remit missionary work, but I am inclined to think Germany would better civilize her barbarians—little improved since Caesar's time; England and the United States give evidence of truth and common honesty in their dealings with inferior peoples, before Christendom attempts further to foist its civilization upon China.

Christ is known in the unregenerate world only by his representatives. Many missionaries are noble examples of what His spirit can do in man; but the native heathen knows Him and Christian civilization a hundred times more forcefully through Christendom's drunken soldiers, murdering the helpless and the surrendered, wronging women, and leaving a swath of blackened, hopeless ruin behind; by the looter, pious and impious, of temples and homes, and various other disciples of Western civilization, who in a score of ways damnable in deed and revolting in method have caused the name of Christian to be known and remembered in the Celestial Empire with abhorrence and fear!

Hence I ask, is it or is it not wise and best to give the foreign heathen rest and peace for a while? Meantime, I would not suggest rest from ethical activities in the Western world. Here effort should be vigorous and more aggressive than ever. The material activities, the commercial prosperity which is the boast of to-day is, in my judgment, offset by a moral lethargy, an ethical stupor, which allows crime, sin, political corruption, moral rottenness to prosper, unchallenged as never before. The pious and the good, from the clergy down, say "Too bad" or "I don't believe it," or "Well, you can't help it," and so the devil marches to victory!

How would it do for a while, recalling all missionaries from China, to post them in such moral wastes as New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, (when Congress is in session especially,) our State capitals when United States Senators are to be elected, and the numerous communities, West and South, where lynchings and the torture and burning of human beings have become a frequent and favorite form of our civilization? It appears to me there are a number of places, moral modern Sodom and Gomorrahs, where the voice of the prophet, crying in the wilderness "Repent," would be most appropriate.

A MORAL MUGWUMP.

New York, March 23, 1901.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMMISSION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article in to-day's TIMES on the gas situation, it seems to be an opportune time to call attention to the work of the Massachusetts Gas Commission. For ten years past this board has, first, had the veto power upon the action of City Councils in granting competing gas and electric charters; second, has prevented the watering of stocks and bonds; third, has required, when necessary, improvements in service, and has frequently, on petition and after hearing, reduced prices upon the distinct basis that a franchise corporation shall not take from the public more than interest on its honest debt and a fair dividend, not over 10 per cent. on its actual paid-in capital stock, allowing for reasonable reserve.

All through the many years of stock jobbing and kiting of the various schemes founded upon the ownership of the stock of Massachusetts companies, the underlying Massachusetts corporations have never been allowed to escape from the regulating grasp of the Massachusetts laws. These laws are founded upon the policy of: First, protection from unnecessary and wasteful competition; second, requirement of good service at reasonable prices, based on good, but moderate, dividends on money actually paid in by stockholders.

The administration of the laws by the Gas Commission has not always been beyond criticism, but the general result has been very highly beneficial to the public and stockholders, and very discouraging to speculators and promoters.

H. M. CROSS.

New York, March 23, 1901.

COMMISSIONER EVANS.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES in an able editorial defends Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans from the attacks of his enemies, and expresses the earnest wish that the President retain Mr. Evans in his present office. THE TIMES takes the generally accepted view of the opposition to Mr. Evans—that is, that it emanates directly and solely from the pension sharks and those who would draw a pension, though not entitled to one. THE TIMES says Mr. Evans is the old soldiers' friend, and there's no reason to believe otherwise.

Gen. Wilder of this city, who knows the veteran like a book, never said anything truer than what he said recently in The Sentinel to the effect that no man who did his duty as Pension Commissioner could be popular with a certain class. But Mr. Evans will not be retained in office, for Mr. Hanna has long since promised that he should go. His enemies—in this State and elsewhere—will rejoice when his successor is appointed, but it is stating nothing more than the truth to say that the country at large would rather see no change made in the Pension Bureau administration than to face the possibility of seeing in office a Pension Commissioner whose lax construction of the liberal pension laws might let down the bars of the Treasury to a hungry multitude of pension attorneys.

It has already been stated that, in order to placate Platt and Depew for the appointment of Col. Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War against their wishes, the President has promised that they shall be allowed to name this official, one of the most important in Washington. If this be true, the New York Senators may make a wise selection from the Republican standpoint, but if the country were not used to such spectacles as this it would feel rather uneasy.

Girlish Ambitions.

From The London Chronicle.

The current number of The Councillor and Guardian gives the shy longings of the girls in the poor law schools. To be a housemaid sums up the ambition of more than a quarter of the essayists. One wants simply "to be useful." The little girl who would like to be a "poetess or novelist" knows what she is about. "One must be a good grammarian," she writes, "and learn to keep the manuscript in the same tense, where to put the stops, and how to express one's thoughts clearly. Being a novelist or a poetess is a chance living." It is, indeed. But this small child chooses an even more remunerative calling than her companion, who elected to be a "lady adopting orphans."

The girl who wanted to be a milliner gave as her reason "that when I am making the hats I should make them neat and tidy, and so help to get some of the pride out of people." We fear there is no money in that. Women do not purchase humility from their milliners. "I hope to become a duchess," writes another child—on whom her companion should fit a hat. "I should be able to be kind to little children, and help them in different ways." Well, she would not make a bad duchess.

NUGGETS.

Stays Not on Its Going.

King Edward has decided that the frock coat at Court receptions must go. Hereafter, then, it doesn't go.—Chicago Tribune.

The Worst Part of It.

Jaggles—The critics don't seem to know exactly what the long-heralded great American novel should be.

Waggles—Neither do the novelists—Judge.

A More Vital Matter.

"Did you ever think what you would do if you had the Duke of Westminster's income?"

Village Pastor—No; but I have sometimes wondered what the Duke would do if he had mine.—London Baptist.

Like All His Race, a Born Diplomat.

Two young ladies were conversing with an Irishman, when one of them asked:

"Pat, which of us do you think is the oldest?"

"Faith," replied the gallant son of Erin, "you both look younger than each other."—Chicago News.

Unjust to the Caterpillar.

Dr. J. G. Wood, the scientific lecturer, once explained the structure of a caterpillar to an English clergyman. With due astonishment at the revelation the clergyman exclaimed: "I always supposed that a caterpillar was only skin and squash!"—Boston Christian Register.

DREAM MEMORIES.

From The Chicago Post.

I could not catch my dream, it was so fleet:
Only a fragment, yet enough to know
That there are times when earth and heaven meet:
Moments when all of heaven seems below.
O golden sunsets of the vanished years,
O radiant flashes of the coming dawn,
Ye show us oft, through mists of blinding tears,
The light that beams a little further on.

I could not hold my dream; it was so large
It crowded all my present cares away,
My heart was like a heavy-laden barge
Freighted with bliss, with joys that might not stay;
I tried in vain to span, to catch, to clasp
That overflowing rapture of delight,
But, visionlike, it floated from my grasp
And left me in the darkness of the night.

I cannot paint my dream; it was so bright,
So fraught with dazzling radiance to me
It threw a glamour o'er my wildered sight
And left me blinded by my ecstasy.
My longing soul essayed in vain to soar
Beyond the shining path of sun and stars,
But all too soon she languished as before,
Panting and worn, behind her prison bars.

I cannot tell my dream; it was so sweet;
And yet 'twas such as many hearts have known;
Woven with tender memories, replete
With words of love, dropped in the years agone.
A fond caress—a dear, familiar tone;
A gentle whisper and a low reply;
It was but these, yet are not these alone
The all of love and life that never die?

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE RUSSIANIZATION OF FINLAND.—The withdrawal of the so-called Finnish Army bill by the Russian Minister of War, announced in a St. Petersburg dispatch yesterday, has not been interpreted that the scheme of Russianization of Finland has met with a serious defeat, but simply that the Russian Treasury is not at present in a condition to meet the extra expense that would be involved were the bill to be promulgated as a law.

Shortly after the accession of Nicholas II. a large majority of the various Councils of State which administrate all affairs of the Russian "institution," advised the Czar that in order to complete the centralization of the empire it was necessary to abolish the privileges granted the Grand Duchy of Finland at the beginning of the last century when it passed from Sweden to Russia, and which had been subscribed to on oath by every succeeding Czar from that time, Nicholas II. included. A campaign was, therefore, opened by the various administrative bodies of the Russian Government to destroy the status of Finland as an autonomous State. Authority for such measures that might be needed was granted by an imperial manifesto dated Feb. 15, 1899.

One of the measures was the bill for army reorganization, drafted by the Minister of War, Gen. Kuropatkin, and Gen. Bobrikoff, Governor General of Finland. This measure would have put in force in Finland the Russian system of recruiting, term of service, &c., and, consequently, Finnish recruits would have been scattered all over the empire instead of being allowed, as heretofore, to do garrison duty in the duchy. As a matter of form the bill was presented to the Finnish Landdag for ratification. The Landdag rejected it, and it then devolved upon the plenary assembly of the Councils of State whether the Czar should enforce the bill as a decree.

It is understood on good authority, although no petitions or communications of any sort from representatives of the Finnish people were permitted to reach the Czar, that he had at length become alive to their appeals, and, sustained by certain members in the Council of State, had directed the Imperial Minister of Finance to oppose the bill on the ground of the expense involved. This M. de Witte did at a meeting of the Council, Feb. 28. On that occasion he is said to have carried over forty members of the Council with him in opposition to the project. Since then the subject has been discussed by the four departments of State as separate bodies, and the matter was then returned to the plenary assembly of the Council, on Friday, with the result already noted in the cable dispatch.

The whole transaction is believed to show that the Czar's will has, for the time, been made to prevail in the highest institution in the sphere of the supreme administration; it shows, also, that the Imperial Councilors are divided as to the expediency of enforcing the most important measure of the Russianization scheme. The situation is believed to be unique in the reign of the present Czar.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.—The fact that the Marseilles strikers and their employers have agreed to arbitrate, as announced in a cable dispatch yesterday, shows that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has succeeded in bringing the employers or masters over to its point of view. Two dangers menaced France, the Government believed, were the strike to be prolonged—political and financial.

Almost from the beginning of the trouble the French and Italian Socialists labored to give the strike an international character, on the ground that many of the strikers were Italians. Agents in Genoa were active in attempting to create a condition there which it was believed would shortly extend the strike to that city. The French Government pointed out to the masters that a general strike would be absolutely disastrous not only for the port of Marseilles, but also for all the industries in the Rhone Valley, for the manufacturing establishments would thus be deprived of the necessary fuel, which comes to them from Marseilles. The same would apply to Northern Italy should the strike be extended to Genoa. International complications might thus arise. A general strike, it was also pointed out, would seriously interfere with the strike legislation which the Government was now in process of formulating.

As to the financial part: In normal times the receipts at the Custom House of the port of Marseilles average 100,000f. a day. From Feb. 12 to March 12 the daily average had been reduced to 1,200f. Between these dates in 1900 2,500,000 kilos of grain were entered at Marseilles. Up to March 12, 1901, not a single cargo had been discharged since the strike began. Last year 1,133,975 kilos of fruit, 1,686,585 kilos of rice, and 500,000 kilos of silk were entered from Feb. 12 to March 12. For the same period in 1901 the customs record is nil.

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THE GERMAN ARMOR PLATE MONOPOLY.—The recent report of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag contained revelations which are being eagerly discussed by the Berlin press. It showed that owing to Government contracts let out to the firms of Herr Krupp and Baron von Stumm, the German Government was paying 400 marks more a ton for the armored plates than the United States, notwithstanding the fact that American manufacturers paid 142 marks a ton for the use of the Krupp patents.

The report estimated that the difference in price costs the German Government 3,000,000 marks a year. The fleet authorized by the navy law of 1900 will take twenty years, it is said, to construct, so that the total loss is estimated at 60,000,000 marks. The report concludes with these words: "In view of this monstrous extortion on the part of the two firms which have secured a monopoly in the manufacture of these plates, it is thought necessary either to encourage foreign competition or to establish Government works for the manufacture of nickel steel armor plates. Such a resolution has been carried in the committee by a vote of 50 to 4."

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PORTUGUESE ARMY REFORM.—Without attracting much attention in the rest of Europe, Portugal has perfected her plans of army reorganization, but now that they are about to be put into operation, the subject is being actively discussed in Madrid in the light of the supposed entente cordiale between Great Britain and Portugal. The Heraldo of Madrid declares that Spain should be alert because so extensive a base of operations as Portugal, situated about the mouths of the principal Spanish rivers, and provided with excellent ports in which an invader would find all kinds of necessaries at hand, and an auxiliary army of 200,000 men to aid him to carry out his military and naval operations, cannot be contemplated with equanimity. Other papers, while expressing no particular alarm, are greatly surprised that Portugal should make such military preparations at a time when Spain neither has adopted nor can adopt any policy of expansion or aggression, and when she must devote the whole of her attention to "the curing of the wounds left by her recent misfortunes."

The effect of Portugal's army reorganization measures will mean that the little kingdom occupying a western portion of the Peninsula will, although Spain has a population four times as great as hers, possess an army approximately equal to one-half of the Spanish forces. The new recruiting system will raise the strength to twenty-seven regiments of infantry, the same number of regiments of reserves, twelve battalions of chasseurs, eight regiments of cavalry with reserve squadrons, four regiments of field artillery, two horse batteries, three mountain batteries, two regiments of garrison artillery, (heavy artillery,) and fifteen companies of engineers.

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NEW FRENCH SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION.—The French Senate is discussing a bill which is arousing much interest in polito-economical circles abroad. It has been discovered that the plan of protecting cereals by duties and bounties devised some years ago by M. Méline has worked so well that, although France pays more for bread than any other European country, the home production of wheat has steadily increased, and, as the population has remained practically stationary, importations have so fallen off that the French agriculturist has now practically no competitor. But with the falling off in revenue derived from imports has come a corresponding increase in the bounties, so at present the high price of bread is maintained not only at the expense of the consumer, but at growing expense to the Government as well.

The new bill proposes to give a bounty of 7f. per quintal to the farmer who exports corn, and the bounty ticket can be offered to the Customs Department in exchange for products imported into France. If, after three months, this bounty ticket is not used, he presents it to the State and it is cashed. What would happen were such a measure to become a law is now being discussed by French political economists, most of whom agree that speculation in bounty tickets would at once become intense, while the French farmer would dispose of his wheat on foreign markets wherever there was a margin of profit.

RUSSIAN MOVE IN KOREA?

Director General of Customs at Seoul Dismissed.

GREAT BRITAIN PROTESTS

British Squadron Prevented His Dismissal in 1898—Japanese Warships Leave for Korea.

YOKOHAMA, March 24.—Advices from Seoul announce that the Korean Government has dismissed from office McLeavy Brown, Director General of Korean Customs and that Great Britain is protesting against his dismissal.

LONDON, March 25.—The dismissal of McLeavy Brown from the post of Director General of Korean Customs is regarded in London as another triumph for Russia. In 1895 and again in 1898 Russian pressure was exerted to procure his removal. In the latter case he was reinstated only after a British squadron had moved to Chemulpo.

As recently as a few months ago Russia strongly opposed an attempt by Mr. Brown to raise a loan for the Korean Government to purchase shares in the railway from Seoul to Fu-San. As a result of her opposition the negotiation for the loan failed.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that M. Pavloff, Russian Minister at Seoul, has protested against Korea taking foreigners into the Government service, with the exception of Russians, and demanded the appointment of the latter, but Korea seemed determined with the help of the powers to defend her integrity.

A dispatch from Yokohama received here says: "A Japanese squadron, Admiral Tsoshima commanding, left Nagasaki Saturday for Korea.

"The general opinion here is that the situation is serious. Urgent instructions have been issued by the Minister of War, Gen. Viscount Katsoura, to the commanders of forts to attend a conference in Tokio to consider questions of home defense.

"The war rumors are causing a fall in prices on the various Bourses. The feeling of the country is uneasy and intensely anti-Russian, but the Cabinet gives no indication of its policy."

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE DEFINED.

Not Concerned About German Interpretation of the Anglo-German Agreement.

YOKOHAMA, March 25.—The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kato Takaaki, replying to an interpellation in the House of Representatives, said that Count von Bülow's declaration in the Reichstag concerning the construction Germany placed upon the Anglo-German agreement did not concern Japan, as the Government of the Mikado, in adhering to the agreement, accepted the plain and unmistakable significance of its terms and intended to adhere to that reading.

It does not concern Japan," exclaimed the Minister, "if another power interprets the agreement according to a strange code of its own."

VON WALDERSEE TO ARBITRATE.

Russia Agrees to Submit Tien-Tsin Dispute to Him, It Is Said.

LONDON, March 25.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, wiring Saturday, Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has agreed with Great Britain to submit the Tien-Tsin railway siding dispute to the arbitration and settlement of Count von Waldersee.

Germans Defeat Chinese Troops.

TIEN-TSIN, March 24.—The Germans have ousted the Chinese imperial troops from the passes on the Chi-Li-Shan-Si frontier, and intend summering in the vicinity of Shan-Hai-Kwan.

Missionary Killed Near Tien-Tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, March 24.—The Rev. J. Stonehouse of the London Missionary Society has been murdered by brigands fourteen miles east of Tien-Tsin.

Strikers Quiet in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, March 24.—The proposed arbitration of the differences involved in the strikes has led to a general relaxation in the situation. The measures of the police are now less strict. All troops have been removed from the streets and other public places, although retained under arms in barracks. The general situation is one of calm. The third-class cruisers Linois, Galilee, and Lavoisier, with the torpedo boat destroyer Dunois, have arrived from Toulon to assist in preserving order.

Heavy Snowfall in Austria.

VIENNA, March 24.—Austria is experiencing another heavy snowfall, the third of the season. In some places it has been snowing for thirty-six hours, with serious interruption to railway communication. Several rivers in Bohemia have overflowed and flooded the villages, and further floods are feared when the heavy snows on the mountains melt.

Madagascar Imports and Exports.

PARIS, March 25.—The Madagascar imports and exports for 1900 amounted to 56,612,737 francs, an increase of 14,647,736 francs on the figures of the previous year. The imports from France amounted to 34,918,449 francs, an increase of 10,695,230 francs upon those of 1899.

Revolt on the Island of Samos.

LONDON, March 25.—The Ottoman Government, according to the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, has sent a warship to Marathocampos, Island of Samos, off the west coast of Asia Minor, the whole southern region of the island being in rebellion.

Shipping Gold from Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, March 24.—Two hundred bars of gold, an unprecedented shipment, are on the way north from the interior of Colombia. Nearly a million dollars left yesterday for Europe on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Para. Capt. Stranger, from Colon for Southampton.

Turkey Makes Demand on Bulgaria.

LONDON, March 25.—"Turkey has addressed to Bulgaria a demand for the dissolution of the Macedonian Committee," says the Athens correspondent of The Times. "The demand comes at an inopportune moment and places Bulgaria in a difficult position."

Baron von Schottenstein a Suicide.

BERLIN, March 24.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Stuttgart announces that Baron Schott von Schottenstein, the Wurtemberg Premier, whose sudden withdrawal from the Cabinet, owing to his being implicated in a pending trial, created a sensation, has committed suicide in Ulm.

Reform of the Spanish Army.

MADRID, March 25.—Gen. Weyler, Minister of War, is preparing extensive army reforms, a number of which will be carried out by royal decrees. The food of the soldiers will be improved and economies will be realized in the war budget.

Floods in South Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—A sudden thaw in South Russia of the recent phenomenal snows is causing the rivers to overflow. The town of Elizabetgrad, Government of Kherson, is partly flooded, and other places are threatened. Several land subsidences have occurred. More serious disorders are breaking out among the poor.

Will Leave the Church to Marry.

BRUSSELS, March 24.—Le Petit Bleu announces that the celebrated Jesuit scholar Abbé Renard, professor at the University of Ghent, has broken off relations with the Church in order to marry.

Krueger May Visit America.

LONDON, March 25.—The Geneva correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is reported there that Mr. Krüger, if his health permits, will visit the United States next month.

Americans Call on Diaz.

MEXICO CITY, March 24.—The members of the American Embassy staff, headed by Fenton R. McCreery, Secretary of Embassy, called on President Diaz at the National palace, and congratulated him on his complete restoration to his usual health. The President was in excellent spirits and much gratified at this manifestation of good will.

Earl Cadogan to Stay in Office.

DUBLIN, March 24.—Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, authorizes the statement that he will retain office for another year.

MOLIERE PLAY AT VASSAR.

"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" Presented by the French Club.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 24.—At Vassar College last evening Molière's comedy "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" was presented under the auspices of the French Club. It took the place of the regular third hall play.

There were in all some thirty-five characters, including the ballet, and the acting was good throughout. The cast was as follows:

Monsieur Jourdan, C. Stoddard; Madame Jourdan, his wife, Miss Mabel Riddle; Lucile, his daughter, Miss Caroline Poppleton; Cleonte, in love with Lucile, N. G. Hume; Dorimene, a Marquise, Miss Mildred Vaughn; Dorante, a Count, in love with Dorimene, Miss Bessie G. Carleton; Nicole, servant of M. Jourdan, Miss Elsa White; Covielle, valet of Cleonte, C. Russell; a master of music, R. Uptegrove; a master of dancing, C. Baxter; a master of fencing, C. Allen; a Master of philosophy, L. Holmquist; a tailor, E. Mynter; servants and musicians, ballets of dancing masters, cooks, and Turks.

BOOM IN LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

Price of Stock Doubles in Four Weeks—Some Old Holdings Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., March 24.—In four weeks the market value of the stock of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines of this city has risen from $18,000,000 to $36,000,000. Of this stock, John D. Rockefeller has held until now about 90 per cent., so that his profits in the rise have been about $16,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller secured the control of this company in 1893 for a sum supposed to be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. It had belonged in its entirety to men of this city and State, and they were forced to borrow money of Rockefeller during the height of the panic of that year on call loans. When these were suddenly called by Mr. Rockefeller they were unable to realize a sum sufficient to pay, and their securities went into his hands.

After Mr. Rockefeller's ownership and during the panic the shares of the Consolidated Mines were a drug on the market. In 1895 they could be bought here for $8 and $10 a share. Gradually all the loose holdings drifted into strong hands, mostly at Duluth. Some were held by widows, some by mining Captains, who knew the value of the property, some by traders. In all there were held at Duluth about 15,000 shares. Most of this local stock has been held on to until now.

To-day Mrs. A. A. Ammerman, who has held tight to 1,500 shares that cost her almost nothing, was offered $175,000 cash and refused it. A mining Captain for the company, who had invested half his pay in stock on the basis of $8 to $9 a share has sold this week at $200,000. A local saloon keeper who paid $1,600 for some stock five years ago, has been offered $25,000. The shares sold by local people in the past few weeks have brought them more than $1,000,000.

MABEL CONNOR RESTING WELL.

She Will Be Examined by a Specialist—No Attempt Yet to Question Her.

Mrs. D. O. Jordan of 121 West Forty-first Street, the aunt of Mabel Connor, the Normal College student who disappeared so mysteriously in the early part of last week, and who was found later in Washington in a dazed condition, said last night that Miss Connor was resting comfortably and that no attempt had been made to question her. Miss Jordan said she was satisfied Miss Connor's mind was blank for the first twenty-four hours, and that she was just recovering her senses when she was found.

Miss Connor will be taken to a specialist to-morrow, after which she will return to her home in Hudson, N. Y.

Hebrew Infant Asylum Benefit.

The sum of $2,500 was netted by the entertainment given in the Casino last night under the auspices of the Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum. The money will go as a charitable donation to the asylum. The entertainment was divided into three parts. The first was a one-act operetta, "The Birth of the Flag"; the second, a bill of specialties, with Fritz Kneisler, the violinist, as chief performer, and the third a one-act play, "In the Eye of the World." Among those in the audience were Maurice Untermyer, Judge Henry M. Goldzigie, Nicholas J. Hayes, Alderman Thomas F. McCall, Solomon S. Japha, and E. L. Rieser.

Citizens' Union Campaign.

The City Central Committee of the Citizens' Union will meet at headquarters, Sixteenth Street and Union Square East, to-night to make arrangements for the primaries and convention next month. The former will be held on April 6, the latter on April 12.

In the convention each district will be represented by delegations consisting of the Central Committeeman, the Chairman of the District Committee, and one delegate for every twenty-five enrolled voters. The convention will adopt a platform and appoint a Committee of Seventy to take active charge of the campaign.

No Conspiracy in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. de Assis-Brasil, the Minister to the United States from the Republic of Brazil, attributes no significance whatever to the report coming from Rio Janeiro of a conspiracy there against the Government. The Minister has received no information of impending trouble, but on the contrary says the country is very quiet. The Minister was unable to identify the Baron de Burgal, who the dispatches say committed suicide as an incident of the conspiracy.

Customs Weighers' Force Reduced.

In accordance with a recommendation of Surveyor Silas C. Croft, Collector of Customs Bidwell will reduce the force of weighers of dutiable articles from seven men to three. Weighers Daily, Hargh, Hyatt, and O'Brien are to be dismissed not by reason of any dissatisfaction with their work, and Wardell, Edmonston, and Drew will be retained. Surveyor Croft says three men can do all the work required.

Last Sunday Night Opera Concert.

Instrumental and vocal selections from Wagner's "Parsifal" made up the programme for the final Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, given last night. The audience filled the house to the doors. The entire first half of the programme was given to the Metropolitan Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, and its rendering of Tschaikowsky's "Symphonies Pathetique" was received with appreciative applause. The soloists were Miss Milka Ternina, Mr. Van Dyck, and William Blass, all of whom were warmly received.

Edna May Well Enough to Play To-night

Edna May, who fainted and fell on the footlights during the last act of the performance at the Herald Square Theatre on Saturday night, was reported to be much improved yesterday. It was said at the Gilsey House, where she is staying, that the actress was resting, and that she had suffered no ill effects by her fall beyond a slight cut on her arm, caused by the glass lamps of the footlights. Her maid said Miss May would appear again at to-night's performance.

Siegfried Wagner's New Opera.

BERLIN, March 24.—The whole Bavarian Court attended the first performance of Siegfried Wagner's opera, "Herzog Wildfang," at Munich last evening. Frau Cosima Wagner was also present. The work is not highly praised.

Operatic Matinee for L. M. Rubens.

An operatic matinée by artists from the Metropolitan Opera House will take place in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Among those who will take part are Mlle. Olitzka, Mme. Ternina, and Messrs. Campanari and Plançon. The concert is for the benefit of L. M. Rubens.

THE CENTURY'S FIRST WEDDING

Clergyman of Okayama, Japan, Claims in a Letter That He Performed the Ceremony.

Okayama, in the far-off land of the Mikado, enjoys the distinction, it is believed, of being the place where the first marriage service of the twentieth century was celebrated. The Rev. Dr. James H. Pettee, a representative of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Okayama, says he performed the ceremony. By an elaborate system of calculation he has demonstrated to his satisfaction, in a letter to the American board, that it was the first marriage of the century.

The parties to the contract were H. S. Wheeler and Miss Edith S. Shaw, the latter being a teacher in Kobe College, Kobe, Japan. The ceremony was performed in the missionary residence in Okayama in the presence of Miss Julia A. E. Gulick and Miss Mary E. Wainwright of the Japan mission, and Dr. and Mrs. Hardman N. Kennear of the South China mission. The part of Dr. Pettee's letter in which he figures out that Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were the first persons to be married after the opening of the century reads as follows:

"Okayama lies on the one hundred and thirty-fourth parallel of longitude east from Greenwich, and each new day is reckoned as beginning at the one hundred and eightieth parallel. A large part of the space between these parallels is uninhabited, and Japan itself, though fifteen degrees wide, has but one standard time. As the wedding ceremony began just a few moments before midnight, the word which pronounced these friends to be husband and wife was spoken at 1 minute past 12 on the morning of January 1, 1901, there is every probability that this was the first wedding of the twentieth century in all the world."

JOHN MITCHELL RETICENT.

President of United Mine Workers Here in Connection with Threatened Strike.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, who, with several delegates from the union, is at present stopping in the Ashland House, refused yesterday to state what he intended to accomplish in New York. He went out early in the day saying that he was going to keep an appointment, and did not return until late at night. He admitted when seen that his visit was connected with the threatened strike of the miners, but would not say what steps he was taking to avert it.

"I shall be in New York, I think, for the greater part of this week," he said, "but I don't think I will have anything to say to the newspapers—at least, as far as I know now."

He declined to say what the appointment was that he went out to keep. He also refused to tell with whom he had kept the appointment.

It was said that the principal object of President Mitchell's visit is to see J. Pierpont Morgan in reference to the demand of the coal miners for recognition of the union. Last Fall after a long strike a settlement was reached with the striking miners by which the operators agreed to grant them an advance of 10 per cent. in wages up to April 1, but refused to recognize the union.

The miners held a convention some time ago to consider what would be done after April. Ten days ago, however, without waiting to hear from the miners, the operators had notices posted at the mines stating that the 10 per cent. advance would be continued, but that they would not officially recognize the union, and would treat with the men individually.

Prevailing Rate of Wages Decision.

A committee of the Central Federated Union appointed to co-operate with the Civic Council in having a mass meeting to protest against the action of the Court of Appeals in declaring the prevailing rate of wages and State stone-dressing laws unconstitutional made its report to the union yesterday. The committee said that it had been arranged to hold the mass meeting in Arlington Hall in St. Mark's Place on April 18.

THICK FOG OVER THE HARBOR.

Ocean Liners Slow in Entering and Small Boats Careful to Avoid Collisions.

An impenetrable fog, extending down both river fronts, along the Battery, down the bay, and out to sea, made navigation in the harbor yesterday afternoon nothing less than a game of "hide and seek." The Jersey shore and the islands in the bay, the shore of Brooklyn, and other adjacent territory were, so far as a sight of them was concerned, non-existent, so thick was the haze that blanketed the harbor. The few steamships that arrived consumed many extra hours in making their way up the bay, and some of them anchored outside the Bar to await the clearing of the atmosphere before coming up to their berths.

At 3 o'clock the observer at Fire Island sighted the red funnels of the incoming Cunarder Etruria from Liverpool. But when she came inside the Bar the fog was so thick that she cast anchor for the night, and will come up to her dock this morning. The Anchor liner Britannia was off the Highlands before she was sighted by the observers. Ferryboats and a few stray tugs, scampering about the harbor, made all the noise that their sirens could produce to warn other craft that might be in the vicinity not to come too close, and their incessant din apparently succeeded in accomplishing the desired end, as no accidents from collisions were reported during the afternoon.

In the city, as on the water front, the fog prevailed, but it was not so thick, and with the exception of the misty uncomfortableness out of doors was the occasion of no unusual incidents.

BLAST FURNACE COMBINE.

Plan for Consolidation of Leading Pig Iron Interests.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The Commercial Gazette to-morrow will say:

"The plan to form a new combine of the leading blast furnace interests of the valleys, with a probable capital of $25,000,000, is to be carried out or abandoned by May 1. This is the tentative scheme of the promoters, although options already taken on most of the twenty-four merchant furnace plants wanted for the new connection have a much longer life than the time named.

"Some of the interests to be taken over will turn in their leases on ore property, and coke works will be included, and the new company will not have to go far outside of its own organization for its raw material. As now planned, the deal will stop with the pig-iron producers, taking over no steel plants.

"Following the completion of the deal, if successful, there is an ultimate plan to build nearest the centre of supply a gigantic steel plant, possibly large enough to convert most of the pig metal produced, running upward of 4,279 tons a day. Headquarters of the combine will be in Pittsburg."

Troy Steel Works and the Trust.

TROY, N. Y., March 24.—It is said that the Troy Steel Works have been transferred to the United States Steel Corporation, and that they soon will be reopened and the output doubled. It also is said that when these works are opened two plants, one in Pennsylvania and the other near Troy, will be abandoned.

Tuskegee Institute Fund.

As a result of the meeting held last Monday evening by the Armstrong Association at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, $20,500 has been given or promised, including $10,000 from Mrs. C. P. Huntington, which may be used for the endowment fund. Toward the $25,000 for current expenses necessary to be secured before the gift of $10,000 promised by ladies in Brooklyn is available, $13,800 has been received, leaving a balance of $11,200 yet to be gotten. Money can be sent to Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., 128 Broadway, or to Booker T. Washington, Grand Union Hotel, New York.

Bishop Sweeney Very Ill.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 24.—The Right Rev. John Sweeney, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's Diocese, is very ill, suffering from partial paralysis. Saturday night his condition was considered serious, but to-night he is reported easier. Bishop Sweeney is in his eightieth year.

COVERS TOO MUCH GROUND.

The Course of Study in the Public Schools Lacks in Attention to Fundamentals.

"Now that the matter of the revision of the course of study is being undertaken by the Board of Education," remarked a teacher of one of the specialties that bristle in the present public schools course, "it strikes me that the committee would do well to work on a plan for having fewer branches taught, and having these taught more thoroughly. My experience has been that there is a lack of serious work in the fundamentals. After all that may be said in favor of the new methods has been said, it still remains a fact that the ornamental side of education—the liberal side some of the teachers prefer to call it—should be made subsidiary to the fundamental, if the schools are to do the greatest good for the greatest number. Few scholars are able to remain in school for the whole course. This class forms much the larger percentage of the pupils. For them then, the fundamentals are of the very greatest importance. The keynote of the whole system seems now to be to produce a polished and versatile lad or girl, with a superficial rather than a solid education. What the system sadly needs is a requirement for more study of the old-fashioned sort on the part of the pupils, both young and old, and less effort to make the road of education so smooth and flowery that nearly all mental discipline is lost.

"The training in the primary and grammar grades is not thorough enough. In my own special classes the pupils come to me unprepared for the proper work of a high school. They do not understand the foundation principles in which they are supposed to be thoroughly grounded before they reach my classes. A teacher of rhetoric in the high school has said in my hearing that she could not teach rhetoric well because her boys did not understand grammar. A teacher of mathematics told me that he could not teach algebra with success because his pupils were not well grounded in arithmetic. I know from personal knowledge that pupils coming from the grammar schools are very poor readers and spellers. The cause for this is, of course, the ever-increasing multiplicity of subjects taught and the consequent short time allowed for each subject.

"Naturally, I should much dislike to see my own specialty dropped from the list of compulsory subjects, yet I am free to say that, useful as it is to those who are going in for a complete and thorough education, it is my belief that the State should not be required to furnish such instruction to all the children, when it can be of benefit to so very few of them in after life. My branch is useful, and so are a dozen others that are taught, but I doubt the wisdom of the system requiring the State to pay for their teaching. All come under the head of elegancies rather than fundamentals to an ever liberal education. A lot of time is frittered away, and I am sorry to say that, as a matter of fact, little that is of real value is accomplished in the teaching of these elegancies; in these attempts to polish the roughest kind of diamonds."

ENGLISH IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Champion for Its More Thorough Teaching in the Public Schools the Need of the Hour.

Teachers in the public schools have a new bugbear to face in the revision of the course of study. Most teachers who have been in the employ of the school system for years will agree that there is need enough for such a change. As one of the leading instructors in New York, a man whose opinion every teacher respects, has aptly put it, "The system is in a transition state, changing from one very much behind the times to one which is to be thoroughly up to date." Says another teacher: "The trouble facing us is that the chances are that the change will be a radical one. This is usually the way when a change of any sort is attempted. Instead of holding fast to that which is good, the men at the helm are apt to throw overboard the good with the wholly bad and the useless. The result of what has been done in the past is that the system is handicapped by some fads, and so is lacking in the practical."

Here are the comments of a Brooklyn teacher: "I am not one of those who consider all innovations as fads. On the contrary, I believe thoroughly in nature studies—drawing, sewing, cooking, physical culture—unless the course is made absurd, as I believe to be the case in Brooklyn—manual training, and a certain amount of music. But as a result of all these things, coupled with "the three Rs," is not too much work being put on both the teacher and the pupils for the desired ends to be accomplished? I feel, in common with others with whom I have talked, that I do not accomplish enough. We do not, for example, turn out readers who can help themselves, as was done in the good old days of constant spelling. I am not one of the "old school," but I don't like so many impossibles to accomplish and then feel that I fail all the time in teaching the end aimed at. The system has come to be one of cramming, instead of one of teaching, and it is my hope that those interested in the education of the young will make themselves so felt now, at a time when the whole course of study is under revision, that the powers having the matter in charge will be induced to hold to a policy in which the practical and possible will dominate the purely theoretical."

It is time for the people to stir themselves and insist on being heard on the subject. The practical man has ideas on the education of his own children that may appeal to the theoretical who have the making of the course of study. Instructors should not forget that the children are not allowed time enough for play in too elaborate a system of education. It is the belief of many, too, that it would be better for the whole system if the teachers should be allowed to exercise a little of their personality, if they have any. Individuality of the pupil and teacher should not be wholly repressed in any system that may be adopted. That is done to altogether too great an extent at the present time.

A very great majority of the teachers of the city appeal to those who may have influence with the powers in control to have something done that will give to our system a proper consideration of the English language. It is unquestionably neglected and made subservient to a lot of fads, if you will, when it should be the basis of the structure we are trying to build, and a very firm and lasting basis. Good readers, good spellers, good writers, and good grammarians are too few among the graduates of our public schools, more's the pity. Every teacher in New York is perfectly well aware of the fact, and many of them bemoan it openly. New York is charged with being behind the public schools of many of the smaller cities of the country in this respect; and now that the whole course of study is undergoing revision it seems the proper time to correct this, the most conspicuous and most complained-of defect in our school system.

A teacher writes to THE TIMES: "I doubt if there is a teacher in the entire city, from City Superintendent Maxwell down, but will bear me out in this contention, that what we most need is some comprehensive system for the study of English. So far, those who have been active and aggressive in favor of theories as to the necessity of this or that special course of instruction seem to have been able to crowd aside the thorough study of English, which should be the prominent feature in our common school course of education.

"What New York needs just now, and needs most badly, is some stout and worthy champion of the teaching of English in a thorough fashion in our public schools, even if some of the theories of Superintendents and heads of departments have to go by the board entirely."

BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching this question of the books and libraries in the public schools of our city to which THE TIMES referred this morning, here is the comment made by one of the instructors in the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn. "Books and supplies are very slow in coming," he said, "and consequently much valuable time is wasted and the instruction crippled. No apparent attempt is made to have abundant reference books, charts, maps, &c., but there is an effort and even a struggle to get what is absolutely necessary on the part of those in charge of such matters. Every town of five thousand inhabitants in the Western States has a better relative equipment than has Erasmus Hall, which ranks with the best of the schools in New York City. I believe there are few schools within two hundred miles of New York that are so poorly off in this respect as we are."

B.

Brooklyn, March 20, 1901.

COL. E. C. JAMES DEAD

Well-Known Lawyer Succumbs to Pneumonia at Palm Beach, Fla.

Had Almost Recovered from Effects of an Attack of Grip When Seized with the Fatal Illness.

Col. Edward C. James, one of the leading members of the New York bar, died at Palm Beach, Fla., at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

He left for the South in the early part of February, for the purpose of benefiting his health, which had become impaired through an attack of the grip. Within the last two weeks Abram I. Elkus, one of his law partners, received a letter from him, in which he said that he was about well enough to return to the city and to work again. On Friday last Mr. Elkus received another letter, in which Col. James announced that on a day when the thermometer fell from 80 to 50 degrees in the town in which he was stopping he had caught a fresh cold. The dispatch which Mr. Elkus received yesterday gives the cause of death as pneumonia. Dr. J. H. Spann, Lawyer James's New York physician, was with him when he died. His daughter, Mrs. Paulding Farnham of Great Neck, L. I., was also with him.

Col. James was the senior member of the law firm of James, Scheel & Elkus, the offices of which are at 56 Pine Street. He was well known not only by the lawyers of this State, but by the general public of the entire country, as many of the cases he was interested in attracted widespread attention. He was what is termed an "all-around" lawyer, and was successful in all the various departments of his profession. In private life his striking personality and strong individuality made him popular, and the several clubs to which he belonged were all proud to mention him as one of their members.

He was born at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on May 1, 1840. He descended from good American ancestry of Colonial and Revolutionary fame. His mother was the daughter of Christopher Ripley, who commanded Fort Trumbull, near New London, Conn., during the war of 1812. His father, A. B. James, was a distinguished lawyer, who sat on the bench of the Supreme Court for many years, and was also Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Col. James received his early education in the public schools and at the Walnut Hill Academy, Geneva, N. Y. He entered the latter institution for the purpose of preparing for college, but at the outbreak of the war he entered the army. He became attached to the Fortieth New York Volunteer Engineer Regiment, under command of Col. Charles B. Stuart, and in a short time was promoted to Adjutant, with a rank of First Lieutenant. His regiment was assigned to duty in the Engineer Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and during the campaign in 1862 he acted in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant General of the Engineer Brigade and as aide de camp to Gen. Woodbury, commanded the brigade. Under the call issued by President Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers, he was commissioned Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry, and was afterward promoted to be Colonel. He served with the Army of the Potomac during the Summer of 1863, but in the Fall of that year resigned, upon a Surgeon's certificate of disability, and returned to his Ogdensburg home.

After passing through a course of law studies, Col. James was admitted to the bar in October, 1863. On Jan. 31, 1864, he formed a partnership with Stillman Foote, late Surrogate of St. Lawrence County. He had inherited a legacy which made him a comparatively rich man, but lost it when Grant & Ward failed. In 1881 he came to New York City. His reputation as a lawyer had preceded him.

Since he began to practice in this city he had been conspicuous in many big lawsuits. He defended the action brought against Russell Sage by Laidlaw for $50,000 damages for injuries received in the famous bomb explosion. That case was tried four times. In the end $40,000 was awarded to Laidlaw, but Col. James appealed the case, and appealed it in such a way that it never came up for trial. He twice defended Devery successfully, once when he was charged with neglect of duty before Judge O'Brien, and in another instance when he was charged with extortion before Justice Smyth. The latter charge grew out of the Lexow investigation.

Col. James was a member of the Lotos Club, the Bar Association, and the Loyal Legion.

Besides the daughter who was with him at the time of his death, Col. James is survived by another daughter, Mrs. George C. Madill, the wife of a physician at Ogdensburg, and his mother, who occupies the old homestead at that place.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at Ogdensburg, where interment will also be.

MRS. PRESTON S. BROOKS DEAD.

Was the Widow of the Man Who Attacked Sumner with a Cane.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24.—Mrs. Preston S. Brooks of Edgefield, this State, died to-day of pneumonia at the home of her son-in-law, V. E. McBee, General Manager of the Seaboard Air Line at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Brooks was the widow of a gallant officer in the Mexican war, but who subsequently became noted because of an episode in the United States Senate when he resented a reference by Charles Sumner and attacked him with a cane.

On May 19 and 20, 1856, Charles Sumner delivered a speech in the Senate on the "Crime Against Kansas," in which he spoke of the fury of the (slavery) propagandists," which he predicted "unless happily averted by freedom will become war—fratricidal, parricidal war." In this speech, which provoked the most bitter rejoinders in the Senate, Sumner sharply censured Senator Butler of South Carolina. Two days later, as Sumner was sitting at his desk in the Senate Chamber, after adjournment, Brooks, a relative of Butler's, and then a Representative from South Carolina, entered the Chamber and, after speaking a few words to Sumner, struck him upon the head with a heavy cane. In spite of Sumner's efforts to defend himself the blows continued until he sank, bloody and senseless, to the floor.

That event produced great excitement throughout the country and was regarded as a presage of civil war. The House of Representatives refused to give the two-thirds' vote necessary to expel Brooks, but he resigned and appealed to his constituents, who unanimously re-elected him. Sumner was incapacitated for public service for some time, and the assault undoubtedly shortened his life. To a friend who asked him how he felt toward his assailant he said: "As to a brick that should fall upon my head from a chimney. He was the unconscious agent of a malign power."

TESTIMONIAL TO AN ORGANIST.

Services Arranged in Honor of George J. Brewer, Who Is Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 24.—A unique service has been arranged for April 24 as a testimonial to George J. Brewer, for the past seven years organist and choirmaster of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, East Orange, who on May 1 assumes a similar position in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York. Part in the service will be taken by the combined vested choirs of the Episcopal churches in the Oranges, by Ronald M. Grant, organist and choirmaster of Grace Church; William H. Humiston, organist of Trinity Congregational Church, and Mr. Brewer.

The clergymen that will take part are the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of the diocese; Archdeacon Alexander Mann, rector of Grace Church, Orange; the Rev. Frank B. Reazor, rector of St. Mark's, West Orange; the Rev. John W. Williams, rector of St. Paul's, East Orange, and the Rev. William Whiting Davis, rector of Christ Church.

The precentor will be the Rev. William Cunningham Rodgers, curate of Christ Church. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, will also take part in the service.

Archbishop Lewis Much Better.

It was said last night at the Empire Hotel that the Right Rev. John Travers Lewis, Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada, who had been ill there for several weeks, was much improved.

WILL OF H. D. VAN WYCK.

City of Norfolk Gets Money to Extend the Public Library.

NORFOLK, Va., March 23.—The will of Henry Dubois Van Wyck, formerly of New York, proprietor of the Academy of Music here and the owner of much real estate, leaves sums of from $1,000 to $10,000 each to friends and faithful employes. One of the legatees is unknown to the testator, save that he had been Superintendent of the Pullman Car Company in Chicago in 1891. He was L. W. Delvepeck, and was left $1,000 for kindness shown Mr. Van Wyck in bringing home his wife's body ten years ago.

The City of Norfolk is a partial residuary legatee for the purpose of extending the public library. The gift will materially aid the city in complying with the terms of Mr. Carnegie's recent offer.

Tug M. E. Luckenbach Ashore.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The tug M. E. Luckenbach of New York, which sailed from this port to-day with the barges Annie H. Smith for Boston and Nancy Pendleton for Providence in tow, went ashore off North Point, a few miles below the city. The vessel still remains fast.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Henry Hobart Burge.

John Henry Hobart Burge, a physician of Brooklyn, who had been in practice there for fifty years, died at his home, 132 Montague Street, that borough, yesterday. Dr. Burge was born at Wickford, R. I., Aug. 12, 1823. His father, Lemuel Burge, was rector of the Narragansett Church of Wickford. Dr. Burge studied at the Medical School of Harvard, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, graduating in 1848.

Shortly after graduating Dr. Burge went as surgeon on the bark Ann Welch on a voyage around the Cape to the gold fields. Arriving in San Francisco Dr. Burge established the first hospital in California. Completing this work, he returned here to take up the practice of medicine in Brooklyn.

Dr. Burge was a consulting physician of the Long Island College Hospital and St. John's Hospital, a member of the Neurological and Pathological Societies, and a charter member and for a long time President of the Practitioners' Club. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son. Funeral services will be held at Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

Lorin Blodget.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Lorin Blodget, an eminent statistician and one of the foremost authorities on the higher economics, died in this city to-day, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Jamestown, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Geneva (now Hobart) College.

In 1851 he was made an assistant in the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, being placed in charge of the researches on climatology. His works on atmospheric physics were among the first published in this country, and performed an important part in establishing the science in the United States. In 1863 he accepted a position to take charge of the financial and statistical reports of the Treasury Department, and later became General Appraiser of Customs in this city. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury, and also did Governmental duty in New York.

He resigned from the Government service in 1877, and since has held important positions in this city.

Obituary Notes.

MADISON VEDDER, an old and well-known resident of Schenectady, died Saturday night in his seventy-ninth year. He had been for years engaged in business in Philadelphia, New York, and Buffalo.

WILBUR F. BURLINGHAM, a prominent business man and a leading Republican of Olean, N. Y., died early yesterday morning. Mr. Burlingham had served as Alderman, Water Commissioner, and three terms as Supervisor.

JOSEPH M. BARTHOLOMEW of Bismarck, N. D., for ten years Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, retiring from the bench Jan. 1, dropped dead yesterday on the walk in front of his residence. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

Mrs. NARCISSA SOUTH FITZPATRICK, wife of ex-Congressman Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick of the Tenth Kentucky District, died yesterday at Frankfort, Ky. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was a daughter of the late Col. Jere South and aunt of Congressman Trimble of Frankfort, Ky., and of ex-Lieut. Gov. South of Arkansas.

MARRIED.

ROBERTSON—DARROW.—In this city, March 20, by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., E. D. Robertson and Mrs. Caroline L. Darrow.

DIED.

BALLARD.—Saturday, March 23, 1901, Ogden W., infant son of Charles W. and Ada F. Ballard.
Funeral services Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at 61 West 83d St.
Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BLISS.—Sunday, March 24, 1901, at his late residence, 800 5th Av., George T., son of the late George Bliss, in the 50th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURGE.—On Sunday, March 24, 1901, at his late residence, 132 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. John Henry Hobart Burge, son of the late Rev. Lemuel Burge and Elisabeth Frances Shaw, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.
Providence papers please copy.

CALLAHAN.—At No. 49 East 72d St., on Saturday, March 23, Catharine D. Rigney, wife of Cornelius Callahan and sister of the late Rev. Fathers Patrick and James C. Rigney.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday next at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DOANE.—John Wesley Doane died 8 o'clock Saturday evening at Holland House, aged 68.
Funeral services will be held at Church of the Heavenly Rest, 45th St. and 5th Av., Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment later in Thompson, Conn.

HOPNER.—On the 22d inst., at her home, 160 East 124th Street, Ann, wife of

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:55	Sun sets...6:17	Moon sets.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:32	Gov. Isl'd..11:48	H. Gate...1:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:58	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate.. ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Pretoria, Bermuda.....	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Allianca, Colon.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	10:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil.	4:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan via Progreso	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp ...	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roman Prince, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ...	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Koenigen Luise, Bremen.		12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago..	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Canadian, Liverpool		.....
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed via Seattle.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle,) close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east March 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, March 27.

The Commercial Company announces that a mail opportunity for messages for Reunion and Madagascar ports is offered from Port Louis on 26th inst. Messages should be sent from New York not later than 25th.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 25.

Asia, Shields, March 2.
Cevic, Liverpool, March 15.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 19.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 16.
Gibraltar Bay, Gibraltar, March 7.
Marquette, London, March 15.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, March 14.
Membland, St. Lucia, March 16.
Mount Vernon, Port Antonio, March 19.
Ogono, Gibraltar, March 10.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 9.
Proteus, New Orleans, March 20.
San Juan, San Juan, March 19.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga., March 22.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 5.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Concho, Galveston, March 20.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 21.
Finance, Colon, March 19.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 16.
Furnessia, Glasgow, March 14.
Hildur, Curacao, March 18.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 19.
Vaderland, Southampton, March 17.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Exeter City, Swansea, March 13.
Georgios I., London, March 13.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, March 16.
Phidias, St. Lucia, March 20.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 20.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

El Paso, New Orleans, March 23.
Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, March 14.
Pinner's Point, Dundee, March 14.
Torquist, Gibraltar, March 14.
Taormina, Hamburg, March 13.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Hekla, Copenhagen, March 12.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool March 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 5:17 P. M. Anchored somewhere in Lower Bay on account of the dense fog.

SS Romsdalen, (Br.,) Ling, Girgenti Feb. 22 and Palermo 26th, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Ydun, (Nor.,) Christensen, Santiago March 11 and Cienfuegos 17th, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Turner, Marseilles, &c., Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:05 P. M.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool March 13, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 22d.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Home, Santos, &c., Feb. 23, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 23d.

SS Onton, (Span.,) Ozamis, Baltimore March 23, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk March 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia March 23, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Katahdin, Pierce, Newport News March 23, with coal.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.), Schlaefer, Bremen, March 7, to Philip Ruprecht. Passed in Sandy Hook at 7:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 24, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Cyrene, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Massapequa, (Br.,) for Pauillac and Havre.
SS Virgil, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Elbruz, (Br.,) for London.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.
SS Sabine, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Henriette H., (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Glenelg, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, Callao, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 24.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Harmonides, (Br., late Woolloomooloo,) Capt. Pentin, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 13th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1901. HOWARD S. GANS, Executor. mh18-1aw6mM

MAHER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE MAHER, late of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1900. MICHAEL J. FOX, MARY SEARL, Executors. RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. n19,1aw6mM

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

15,000 Brass and Enameled Iron Beds

At the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

This is a transaction without a parallel in the history of Furniture selling. It is an event which must compel the interest and attention of every householder and every proprietor of hotel or boarding house. It is an occasion which must turn all roads to Abraham and Straus.

Fifteen thousand brass and enameled iron Beds have come to us and we offer them at about

Half Prices and Less Than That in Some Instances.

They are the output of the **Manhattan Bedding Company**, the largest, best equipped and most reliable manufacturing concern in this line in America. Every one of these Beds is new. Every one was made for this season's selling. They are the freshest, finest styles of the famous maker. They are absolutely flawless—the handsomest and most perfectly finished Beds on the market at any price.

In Quality, Quantity, and Low Pricing This Sale Is Unmatched.

N. B.—We never under any circumstances increase the prices which we quote as being regular prices, in order to make an appearance of greater bargains. In every case these are our usual selling prices which are generally known to be much the lowest in Greater New York.

Enameled Iron and Brass Trimmed Beds.

At $1.19. Our regular price $4.
White enameled iron Bed, with brass vases and caps; 1 1-16 in. post; extended foot; all sizes.

At $1.75. Our regular price $5.
White enameled iron Bed in fancy scroll design; large brass rosettes and scrolls tipped with brass ends; brass vases and caps; all sizes; 1 in. post.

$2.45. Our regular price $4.75
White enameled iron Bed, with brass rail and spindles; extended foot; all sizes.

At $2.98. Our regular price $5.
White enameled iron Bed, with brass rail and spindles; brass bell mounts and vases; extended foot; all sizes.

$3.45. Our regular price $5.75
White enameled iron Bed; 1 in. post; fancy scroll design; brass rail, caps, vases and rosettes; all sizes.

At $3.98. Our regular price $6.
White enameled iron Bed; 1 in. post; brass rail, spindles and mounts; extended bow foot; all sizes.

At $5.25. Our regular price $8.
White enameled iron Bed; 1 1-4 in. post; heavy brass rail, spindles and full mounts; extended foot; all sizes.

$6.75. Our regular price $10.
White enameled iron Bed; 1 in. post; brass rail, spindles and mounts; swell extended foot; all sizes.

$7.45. Our regular price $11.50
White enameled iron Bed; 1 1-4 in. post; heavy brass rail, mounts and ornaments; all sizes.

$8.75. Our regular price $14.
White enameled iron Bed; 1 1-4 in. post; heavy brass rails, mounts and ornaments; elaborate scroll design; all sizes.

$9.75. Our regular price $15.
White enameled iron Bed; 1 1-16 in. bent post; elaborate brass trimmings; sizes 4 and 4 1-2 feet only.

$11.75. Our regular price $17.50.
White enameled iron Bed; 1 1-4 in. post; very elaborate design, with large fancy brass center; 4 1-2 foot size only.

Brass Beds.

$11.75. Our regular price $20.
Brass Bed; 1 1-4 in. post; extension bow foot; all sizes.

$17.50. Our regular price $25.
Brass Bed; 1 1-2 in. post; extended bow foot, with husks on footboard posts; all sizes.

$14.98. Our regular price $24.
Brass Bed; 1 1-4 in. post; mounts and vases; extended bow foot; panel design at foot and high head.

$25.50. Our regular price $36.
Brass Bed; 1 1-2 in. post; extended bow foot; heavy mounts and vases; T ball joints; all sizes.

$29.50. Our regular price $45.
Brass Bed; 2 in. post; extended bow foot and heavy mounts and vases; T ball joints; all sizes.

$34.50. Our regular price $49.
Brass Bed; 2 in. post; extended bow foot; fancy scroll design; husks on foot post; a particularly handsome Bed; sizes 4 and 4 1-2 feet only.

At $37. Our regular price $52.
Brass Bed; 1 1-2 in. hexagon posts and hexagon fillers; extended bow foot; something entirely new in design; sizes 4 and 4 1-2 feet only.

At $45. Our regular price $70.
Brass Bed; 2 in. posts; extended bow foot; T ball joints; heavy husks and fillers; size 4 1-2 feet only.

The matchless resources of this Store are illustrated by the fact that every one of these fifteen thousand Beds will be delivered on call.

Good Bedding Never Cost So Little Money.

Mattresses.

Combination of excelsior and white cotton, made under layer process, surrounding top, bottom and sides with cotton, good grade fancy ticking, full size; value $4.50.....$3.50
Smaller sizes at proportionate reduction.

African fiber, with mixed hair top, good grade of ticking, in full size; value $5.50 .....$4.25
Smaller sizes at proportionate reduction.

Good mixed hair made up in A. C. A. ticking, full weight.
Full size, value $10.50.....$8.10
Large 3-4 size, value $9.25.....$7.20
Small 3-4 size, value $8.00.....$6.30
Single size, value $6.75.....$5.40

Best South American black or gray horse hair, made in A. C. A. ticking, full weight.
Full size, value $20.00.....$16.00
Large 3-4 size, value $17.50..$14.00
Small 3-4 size, value $15.00...$12.00
Single size, value $12.50.....$10.00

Something new, "sterilized hair," made of pure South American horse hair, and curled hair drawings, thoroughly cleansed by a new process.
Full size, value $22.00 .....$18.00
Large 3-4 size, value $19.25..$15.75
Small 3-4 size, value $16.50...$13.50
Single size, value $13.75.....$11.25

Springs.

Double strand woven wire Springs, any size..... 85c
Double strand woven wire, with hard wood frame, all sizes, value $1.75 $1.25
Double strand woven wire, with bronze finished iron frame, all sizes, value $3.75 .....$2.25
Upholstered double border, made up in the best possible manner in best A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, value $12.50 and $13.00.....$9.50
Rabbet edge, upholstered in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, value $7.50 and $9.00.....$6.25
Single border, upholstered in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, value $6.75 and $7.50.....$5.50

Pillows.

All feather, 20x28, made in A. C. A. ticking, value 75c.....55c
Pure live geese prime feathers, made up in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, value, per lb., 85c.....65c. per lb.

Fourth floor, Central Building.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of William W. Randall, individually, and as a member of the firms of Randall and Dickson, Randall and Fagan, and Randall and Tannehill, and Frank Tannehill, Jr., individually, and as a member of the firm of Randall & Tannehill, bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named William W. Randall and Frank Tannehill, Jr., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1901, the said William W. Randall and Frank Tannehill, Jr., were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 23d, 1901.

NO. 2,714.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MORRIS T. COHEN and MICHAEL LEVVY, individually, and doing business as Cohen & Levvy, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Morris T. Cohen and Michael Levvy, individually, and doing business as Cohen & Levvy, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 23, 1901.

NO. 3,507.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LIZZIE HUNSICKER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lizzie Hunsicker, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 18, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 23, 1901.

NO. 2,670.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON LEICHTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Leichter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 23, 1901.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN CROSBY BROWN and James Crosby Brown, Trustees, Plaintiffs, against HENRY H. CAHN and Mary Cahn, his wife, (whose true Christian name is unknown to plaintiffs and is therefore sued by the fictitious name of Mary,) and Henry H. Cahn, as trustee for Anna Louisa Cahn, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn, and said Anna Louisa Cahn, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn, Samuel H. Spingarn, Cora Ward, Joseph Louchheim, Tiffany & Company, James M. Cahn, Charles Cahn, and Moses Cahn, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna L. Calm, Ida E. Reiman, and Paula Therese Cahn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

Dated New York, February 9, 1901.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the title to said lands, etc., should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, (now the City of New York,) and that the balance of such expense should be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition of such park, and that the area within which said part or balance of the said expense should be assessed should be as follows, namely:

On the north by 56th Street, on the south by 48th Street, on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the area last described.

Fourth—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and assessment and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at the place last above mentioned on the 9th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part III. in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of April, 1901, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR., JOHN J. RYAN, Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Surrogate Notices.

ADLER, MORRIS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to BESSIE C. ADLER, RUDOLPH S. ADLER, and ALBERT W. ADLER, heirs and next of kin of MORRIS ADLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Isaac Liebmann of the City of Atlanta has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 29th day of December, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Morris Adler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed to this supplemental citation.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for petitioner, 20 Broad Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6wM&ap22

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator, NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n28-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. STEWART and others, as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against MINA OPPENHEIMER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, (five,) in Block 1,541, on the land map of the City of New York, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and known by the street number 211 (two hundred and eleven) East Ninety-fifth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue at or opposite the centre of a party wall, running thence northwardly and parallel, or nearly so, with Third Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred feet eight and a half inches, more or less, to the middle line of the block between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ninety-fifth Street and along said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, more or less; thence southwardly and parallel, or nearly so, with Third Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, in part of the same extends, one hundred feet eight and a half inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of said street twenty-five feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

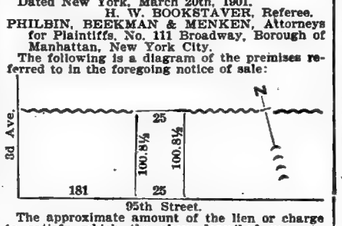

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,056.64, with interest thereon from the 7th day of March, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $336.51, with interest from the 15th day of March, 1901, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount of the charge or lien for taxes, assessments, and water rates upon the said property is $981.09, with interest thereon to be added.

Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

mh25-2aw3wM&Th

Surrogate Notices.

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 916 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1901. ANNA LYDIA CUSHIER, EMMA KLATZL, PETER V. BOGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors, 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-1aw6mM

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASA P. POTTER and SAMUEL E. KIRKHAM, Bankrupts.—No. 3,608.

To the creditors of Asa P. Potter and Samuel E. Kirkham of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, the said Asa P. Potter and Samuel E. Kirkham were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 21st, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. JOSEPH C. LEVI, as Trustee, against PHILIP E. WOLFF and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the fifteenth day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots of land, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section Seven, in Block 2,053 on the Land Map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Saint Nicholas Avenue, distant one hundred and five feet and five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; running thence northerly, along the easterly side of said avenue, nineteen feet and six inches; thence easterly, and parallel with said street, one hundred and ten feet; thence southerly, parallel with said avenue, nineteen feet and six inches; thence westerly, parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and ten feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

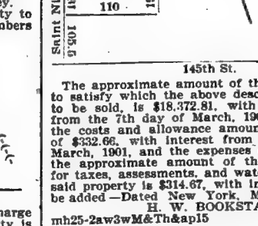

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,372.81, with interest thereon from the 7th day of March, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $332.66, with interest from the 15th day of March, 1901, and the expenses of this sale; and the approximate amount of the charge or lien for taxes, assessments, and water rates upon the said property is $314.67, with interest thereon to be added.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

mh25-2aw3wM&Th&ap15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHRISSIE I. HALLER, plaintiff, against NELLIE G. HALLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on February 28, 1901, the undersigned, the referee appointed in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 28, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the following described premises, directed by the said judgment to be sold.

All that piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the part of the property belonging to the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, surveyed by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, December, 1830, as Lot Number 115, and bounded easterly in front by Fifth Avenue, westerly in the rear by Lot 123 on said map, southerly by Lot 114 on said map, northerly by Lot 116 on said map. Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty-one (51) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the point or place of beginning, subject, however, to two certain party wall agreements, one dated November 1, 1845, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 324, the other dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325, also subject to a certain sewer agreement, dated May 1, 1846, and recorded in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 325; subject also to two leases affecting different parts of the said premises, one to the McKinley Publishing Company, which will expire May 1, 1901, the other to the Potter & Putnam Company, which will expire May 1, 1902, said premises being known as No. 74 Fifth Avenue. Title to be guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to the purchaser.

The following is a diagram of the property:

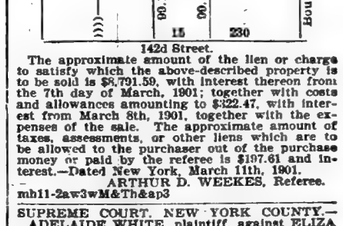
14th Street.
20.9¾
100
25.9¾
51.7½
14th Ave.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
10 WALL ST., N.Y. BANKERS. PRIVATE WIRES.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
TELEPHONE RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 Wall Street, N. Y.
Branch Office Alpine Building, 1286 Broadway, and Tweddle Building, Albany, N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

Established 1868. Tel. Call. 2355 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon applicator.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott, D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, Wm. B. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer, Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas, Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons, J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry, George Coppell,
Henry C. Perkins.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutchson, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 87-100 dollars, ($17,399.87.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 27th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INTERIM CERTIFICATES
For First Mortgage 4% Bonds
OF THE
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Interim Certificates above described may be exchanged for 1st mortgage 4% bonds of The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company on or after March 21, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 30 Broad Street, our agency in said City.
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
March 21, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

CHARTS OF TWELVE LEADING STOCKS, showing fluctuations from Nov. 7th to Feb. 28th. Correctly delineated, valuable reference book of recent bull campaign, convenient for pocket. Price One Dollar by mail.
J. H. CATHRAE, 5,332 Indiana Av., Chicago.

Proposals.

Proposals for
$2,500,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Monday, the 25th day of March, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:
$2,500,000 OF THE CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD
Principal payable November 1, 1950.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in Money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 12, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS —MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months from April 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to four o'clock P. M., Friday, March 29th, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as it may deem for the best interests of the State.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

FINANCIAL.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

CHARTERED AS A STATE BANK 1839
CHARTERED AS A NATIONAL BANK 1865

CAPITAL, $10,000,000
SURPLUS, $6,500,000
UNITED STATES, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITARY

RESOURCES
Condensed Report to Comptroller, Feb. 5, 1901.

Loans and Discounts	$74,295,360.76
Real Estate	2,280,700.00
Due from Banks	4,672,812.56
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,976,359.70
Cash	13,350,002.00
	$116,575,235.02

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$10,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	6,733,036.35
Circulation	7,491,400.00
Deposits	91,748,298.67
U. S. Bond Account	602,500.00
	$116,575,235.02

OFFICERS
JOS. C. HENDRIX, President. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Vice-Pres.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
NEILSON OLCOTT, J. S. ALEXANDER, H. B. FONDA
Assistant Cashiers.

DIRECTORS

J. Pierpont Morgan	Woodbury Langdon	Richard A. McCurdy
Frederick Sturges	John Claflin	Samuel D. Babcock
Charles Lanier	Aug. D. Juilliard	Frederic Cromwell
Charles H. Russell	G. G. Haven	Wm. C. Whitney
Alexander E. Orr	Jos. C. Hendrix	H. McK. Twombly
John S. Kennedy	Jas. N. Jarvie	Daniel S. Lamont
	F. P. Olcott	

ACCOUNTS INVITED
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED

CITY OF MONTREAL, DOMINION OF CANADA,
$1,500,000—£308,219 3s 6d Sterling—
3½% CONSOLIDATED FUND, (40 YEAR,) MATURING 1ST MAY, 1941.

The Bank of Montreal
Is authorized to offer to public competition one million and five hundred thousand dollars of the above stock, being part of the Consolidated debt of the City, and ranking equally with the issues now listed on the London Stock Exchange.

It is chiefly for the purpose of debt redemptions, and will not increase the limit fixed and established by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.—62 Vic., Cap. 58, Sec. 343.

Registered Stock or Coupon Bonds.
Purchasers will have the option of tendering for either registered Stock or coupon bonds, but parties tendering must state specifically in their tenders for which class of security they offer.

Interest will be payable in the case of coupon bonds at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London or New York, or at the City Half in Montreal; and in the case of Registered Stock at the office of the City Treasurer in Montreal, on the first days of May and November in each year.

The City Treasurer furnishes the following particulars:

1. That the assessment roll of 1900 amounted to $185,000,000.

2. That the rate of taxation is limited to 1% on the value of its assessable Real Estate for Municipal Purposes and ¼% for Schools.

3. That the City possesses property in the shape of Water Works, Municipal Buildings, Parks, &c., at cost (though now worth very much more) amounting to $13,000,000. In addition to which (though not rated as a practical asset on the books) the City owns the Road Beds &c., on which the following sums, forming part of the total debt, have been expended:

On street opening, widening, and paving	$8,000,000
On main sewerage	1,500,000
On Harbour Railways, &c.	1,500,000
	$11,000,000

4. That its Water Works alone yielded a revenue in 1900 of $720,000.

5. That its whole revenue (on which the interest is a first charge) in 1900 was over $3,150,000.

6. That its revenue is steadily increasing and its expenditure in any one year limited to the actual receipts of the year preceding that in which the appropriations are made.

Payments.
Payments to be made as follows:
5% on application.
45% on allotment.
50% 30 days after allotment.

Tenders.
The Bank of Montreal, Montreal, will receive tenders for the whole or any portion of the above up to noon of Thursday, 25th April, 1901. The highest, or any, tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders will be opened in the presence of interested parties.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 1st Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM E. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATFIELD, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital . $2,000,000.00
Surplus . $2,089,868.91
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.
Fiscal Agent for the State of Washington.
TRANSACTS a general trust business.
ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporate companies.
QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.
The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the instalment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	849
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

INVESTMENTS.

$100,000
Duluth Short Line Railroad Co.
1ST MORT. 5S. SEPT., 1916.

$100,000
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co.
REF. 3½S, JULY, 1949.

Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.
$200,000 GEN. MORT. 4s, MAY 1989.
$50,000 MINERAL POINT DIVISION
1ST MORT. 5S, JULY, 1910.
$50,000
Manhattan Railway Company
CON. 4S, APRIL, 1990.
Rhoades & Richmond,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1937.
Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, for not exceeding $10 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.

Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 50 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.

Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

Meetings and Elections.

Jersey City, N. J., March 12th, 1901.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.
Take Notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America will be held at the office of said Company, No. 55 Montgomery Street, in the City of Jersey City, N. J., on the 20th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon to act upon a resolution of the Board of Directors declaring it advisable that the authorized capital stock of said Company be decreased from Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000) to Nine Million Dollars, ($9,000,000,) said decrease to be effected by reducing the par value of the shares and of each share of the stock of the corporation from Fifty Dollars ($50) to Fifteen Dollars ($15.)
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SLOSS Iron & Steel Company for annual convention to be held at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901.
In accordance with the by-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Sloss Iron & Steel Company will be held at the offices of the Company in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 23rd, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon to April 5th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO
135 Broadway.
New York, February 15, 1901.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 1st until the morning of April 6th next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.
To the Stockholders of the Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company:
Notice is hereby given that an election of Trustees for the Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, not having been made on the day designated by the By-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Trustees thereof, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Westminster Hotel, corner of 16th Street and Irving Place, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated March 23d, 1901.
E. P. BERMINGHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901.
I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 2d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company will be held at the office of the Co. pany, No. 131 East 23d Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.
Dated New York, March 18th, 1901.
JOHN D. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

Nassau Investment Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Nassau Investment Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, April 9th, 1901, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, March 23d, 1901.
JOHN E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

National Salt Company.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of Directors, and to receive and act upon the report of the President.
Transfer books will be closed from March 9th, 1901, at noon, until March 28th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.
N. STETSON,
New York, March 1, 1901. Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. OREN ROOT, Jr., Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46 Cedar St., New York, March 19th, 1901.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year and of Inspectors of next Election will be held at the office of this company on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

Dividends.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, March 21st, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable April 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, March 25th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 25th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, April 9th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. & Treas.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable April 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. April 5th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened April 22d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 29, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, May 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
11 Broadway, N. Y., March 20th, 1901.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York,
New York, March 20, 1901.
NINETY-FOURTH (94TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, April 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive.
D. E. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

BUFFALO CITY GAS COMPANY.
The coupons due April 1, 1901, from the 5% bonds of the Buffalo City Gas Company will be payable on and after that date at the office of the undersigned.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professional traders who had ranged themselves on the bear side and sold stocks short on expectation of a bad bank statement had their calculations upset when Saturday's Clearing House showing was made public. They found then—at the close of business for the week—that it is safer to trust the views of the experienced bankers of Wall Street than to run counter to counsels coming from such sources in virtual unanimity. The short interest in the market—and it was largely augmented during last week—has been created chiefly on the theory that money market conditions must become oppressive; and bear theories to this effect have been very abundant and very learned; the pessimists have reveled in logic and precedents. Most of the lesser traders on the Stock Exchange were joined in the bear view and the bear practice. And the speculative borrowing demand for conspicuous stocks became pronounced.

But at no time was there any indication of halting or of faltering upon the part of larger operators. They who have done most to upbuild the market, whose confidence has been most outspoken, and whose opinions have been consistently and persistently supported by their action—such leaders show not one sign of lessened faith or abated enthusiasm. James R. Keene, for example—and example could not be more notable—summarizes the sentiment controlling men of his calibre in this declaration:

"Business conditions are simply irresistibly bullish. The man who cannot see the signs of unrivaled and still expanding prosperity must be blind."

Many important corporation developments may become public this week. In a number of conspicuous railroads plans of consequence bearing on their future are about ready for announcement. Two of these are in the Gould quarter, two others are in the Pennsylvania group, while two are Vanderbilt properties. Wabash, the Denver roads, and Nickel Plate may figure in "deals"—a phrase, by the way, that begins to assume some technical dignity.

London has been a heavy seller of Erie securities during their recent strength, and some other Americans owned for many years abroad seem to have been sent back. Yet the international firms knowing of such transactions say that it will be necessary for our market to stay strong but a little longer to induce actually enthusiastic participation upon the part of Europe.

NICKEL PLATE PROSPERITY.

The railway shares that went up most on the Stock Exchange last week were those of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Vanderbilt property known popularly as the Nickel Plate. The three issues rose 80 points between them; and at the close of the week they were at their very strongest. Many theories were discussed to account for the movement, it being generally believed that some important development was close at hand.

Thus exceptional interest attaches to the following exposition of the Nickel Plate's condition and progress by Charles Barrett, the eminent corporation accountant:

NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

First mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, 1937 $19,425,000
First preferred 5 per cent. stock 5,000,000
Second preferred 5 per cent. stock 11,000,000
Common stock 14,000,000

The Lake Shore owns $2,503,000 first preferred stock, $6,275,000 second preferred, and $6,240,000 common.

Gross earnings, first charges for interest and rentals, and ratios of expenses and taxes to gross earnings for the calendar years 1894 to 1900 are reported as follows:

	Gross Earnings.	First Charges.	Ratio Exp. P.C.
Calendar year 1894	$5,629,239	$861,935	83
Calendar year 1895	6,317,951	863,934	81
Calendar year 1896	5,587,756	861,547	82
Calendar year 1897	5,815,217	860,816	81
Calendar year 1898	6,391,420	864,417	84
Calendar year 1899	6,919,985	863,322	81
Total	$36,661,568	$5,175,510	

Dividends were paid on first preferred stock, 5 per cent. in 1895, 2 per cent. in 1897, 5 per cent. in 1899. Annuall report for 1900 is not yet issued. Gross earnings for that year approximate $7,300,000. Operated at the normal ratio of 70 per cent. of gross earnings for expenses and taxes, the net would be $2,190,000. Deducting $875,000 for first charges, $250,000 for 5 per cent. on first preferred stock, and $550,000 for 5 per cent. on second preferred stock, $515,000 would remain for common stock.

Expenditures charged against the $36,661,568 gross earnings of the last six years reported were (including $619,148 paid as rentals of equipment) 86 per cent. of gross earnings, or 16 per cent. in excess of a normal 70 per cent.

First charges call for only 12 per cent. of current gross earnings.

Second mortgage bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest to provide for improvements and additions would be marketable at par.

The company can easily pay full interest on second preferred stock.

INSPECTING BROOKLYN LINES.

Officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway—not small subordinates—have been spending the past week in a "physical examination" of the Brooklyn lines. A special car carrying one or more of President Vreeland's engineers has been over the entire system. Wall Street will see in this more than mere neighborliness.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 24. — The disappointment caused by the refusal of Gen. Botha to accept the conditions proposed by Lord Kitchener, upon which the Stock Exchange had counted almost with certainty, had a bad effect on consols and Kafirs last week, while the Anglo-Russian conflict at Tien-Tsin was another potent element of weakness. The apparent removal of the dangerous features of the Tien-Tsin incident led to some recovery in prices, but business was again checked by another settlement in sight. Consols fell to 95⅝, the lowest figures since 1892, and in spite of a recovery to 96⅜, they continued weak, the market closing at 95⅝.

The American section almost monopolized the business of the week. Quotations again advanced all along the line in spite of heavy realisations. The strength of the market was mainly due to New York buying. Erie shares were the most interesting feature, Erie common rising five points for the week. Louisville & Nashville and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé were also in considerable demand. The market closed strong, with some exceptional rises: Denver and Rio Grande, 2⅝; Wabash common, 2¼; Wabash debentures, 1⅝; Pennsylvania, 1; New York Central and Hudson River, ⅛ and New York, Ontario and Western, ⅛. Erie, however, fell away half a point at the close, while some others were fractionally lower.

Kafirs closed above the worst of the week, but the improvement was not sufficient to wipe out losses. Rands closed 1 point lower on the week, and most others from 1-16 to ⅛. Money was in sharp demand.

GERMAN MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

BERLIN, March 24.—It is significant that unfavorable factors like the breaking off of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha and the Anglo-Russian disagreement failed to affect the Boerse seriously last week. The latter half of the week brought a firm tone, and this was particularly true yesterday. The feeling generally prevails that the Boerse is entering upon a period of greater strength. The improved tone of the iron market is largely responsible for this. Moreover, the money market is expected to become easier in April. Indeed, speculators generally regard the business situation as more hopeful.

American railways were unusually active. This was also the case with Canadians. But Americans weakened yesterday, responding to New York.

The American iron market reports exercised a strong influence upon the German Boerse, giving unusual strength, and also inspiring a hope that the German iron trade had turned the corner. Some iron men expressed the opinion that the worst had passed.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Belt R. R. & Stock Yards of Ind. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Belt Ry., Chicago, (quarter)	2½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 7
Canadian Pacific com	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 2
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 2	Apr. 2
Chartiers	3½	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Chi. & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 18
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	3	Apr. 25	Mar. 25	Apr. 15
C., M. & St. Paul pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Apr. 25	Mar. 25	Apr. 15
Chicago & Northwest pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 5	Mar. 23	Mar. 28
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1½	May 1	Mar. 29	Apr. 8
Chi. & West. Indiana (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	1½	Apr. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 22
Evansville & Terre Haute com.	1½	May 1	Apr. 10	May 2
Genesee & Wyoming (semi-annual)	2½	Apr. 10	Mar. 30	Apr. 11
Georgia R. R. & Banking Co.	2¾	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 15
Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1	Apr. 2	Mar. 18	Apr. 3
Maine Central (quarter)	$1.50	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 25
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 20	Mar. 15	Mar. 18
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Apr. 10	Mar. 30	Apr. 11
Northern Pacific com. (quarter)	1	May 6	Apr. 16	Apr. 29
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 16	Apr. 1
Panama Railroad (special)	2	Mar. 25	Mar. 22	Mar. 26
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. com.	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. pf.	3½	Mar. 25	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
Providence & Worcester (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1½	May 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Southern Railway pf.	2	Apr. 9	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
Union Pacific com.	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25
Union Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 25
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 30	.....	.....
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Capital Traction, Washington, D. C., (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
Cincinnati St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 1
Findlay (Ohio) St. Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 10	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street Ry., N. Y., (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 28	Apr. 10
Newton (Mass.) St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Pittsburg & Birmingham Traction	1½	Apr. 10	Apr. 5	Apr. 10
Seattle Electric Co, pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	¾	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
United Traction & El. Co. (Providence)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2

Referees' Notices.

N. W. CORNER BROADWAY AND 109TH Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against HENRY G. GABAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard;) running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Broadway, eighty-five (85) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Broadway, eighty-five (85) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the corner, the place of beginning. —Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

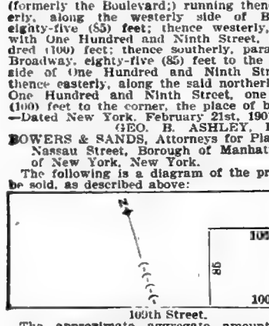

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $38,877.04, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,554.38. The aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $190,271.81. GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 21st, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1901. GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 28th, 1901, at same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1901. GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—HENRY E. JONES, Plaintiff, against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS and IDA M. PHILLIPS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Fifty-third Street and the westerly side of Ninth Avenue and opposite the centre of a party wall lying partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next adjoining on the easterly side thereof; running thence northerly on a line parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Ninth Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly side of Fifty-third Street; and thence easterly along Fifty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. —Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

HENRY D. MACDONA, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 411 West Fifty-third Street:

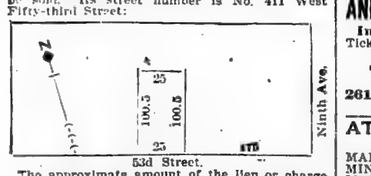

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,984.30, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to about $[illegible], together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $4,566.39.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

HENRY D. MACDONA, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 28th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated March 21st, 1901. HENRY D. MACDONA, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of April, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction, on a line parallel with Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly, along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place, one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly, along Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 13, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place:

Washington Place.

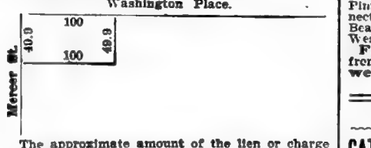

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $156,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100 dollars, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $4,566.39.

Dated New York, March 13, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

mh18-2aw3wM&Th&up8

Surrogate Notices.

VON KAMPEN, CLAUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA HADELER, an heir and next of kin of CLAUS VON KAMPEN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary S. Von Kampen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of September, 1877, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Claus Von Kampen, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of April, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction, on a line parallel with Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly, along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place, one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly, along Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 13, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place:

Washington Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $156,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100 dollars, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $4,566.39.

Dated New York, March 13, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

mh18-2aw3wM&Th&up8

Surrogate Notices.

BRADLEY, EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN BRADLEY, Mary M. Bates, John Edward Bradley, Hattie M. Kinder, Laura Robertson, Minnie Bradley, the heirs and next of kin of EDWARD BRADLEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas David D. Allerton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date January 29th, 1901, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of EDWARD BRADLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HENRY HOYT, Atty. for Petitioner, 231 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh26-law6wM&my6

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. VICTORIA.....APRIL 11, 10 A. M.
DEUTSCHLAND.....APRIL 18, 3 P. M.
Columbia, May 2, 10 AM|F. Bisma'k, May 9, 10 AM
and every Thursday hereafter.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pennsylv'ia, Mar. 30, 2 PM	*Bulgaria, May 21, 7:30 AM
*Bulgaria, Apl. 6, 6:30 AM	Pretoria, May 25, 11 AM
Pretoria...Apl. 13, noon	*Phoenicia, June 1, 4 PM
*Phoenicia, Apl. 20, 6 AM	Patricia, June 8, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Apl. 27, 12:30 PM	Waldersee, June 15, 4 PM
Wal'rsee, May 4, 5:30 PM	*Batavia, June 22, 9 AM
*Bat'via, May 11, 10:30 AM	Pennsylv'a, June 29, 3 PM
Pennsylv'a, May 18, 4 PM	*Bulgaria...July 6, 6 PM

*Sails to Hamburg direct.

Grand Cruises

BY THE NEW CRUISING YACHT

Prinzessin Victoria Luise,

ALL APPOINTMENTS STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. ATTRACTIVE ITINERARIES ARRANGED.

Around England, Ireland and Scotland,

LEAVING HAMBURG MAY 23, 1901.

To Norway and the North Cape,

FROM HAMBURG JULY 2 AND JULY 25.

To the **Baltic** and the **principal** cities of **Norway, Sweden, Russia and Denmark,**

LEAVING HAMBURG AUG. 18, 1901.

Special Cruise by the Twin Screw Express

S. S. Auguste Victoria,

To Norway, North Cape and Spitzbergen

LEAVING NEW YORK JUNE 20, 1901.

Information to connect with yacht's cruises from Hamburg, rates, etc., upon application.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn.....Mch. 26	†Lahn.....Apl. 23
Kaiser Wm. Gr., Apl. 2	Kaiser Wm. Gr., Apl. 30
Kaiserin M. Th., Apl. 20	Kaiserin M. Th., May 14

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52, North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Luise, Mch. 28, noon	Rhein, Apl. 11, 9 AM
Gr. Kurfuerst, Ap. 4, 4 PM	Neckar, Apl. 18, 4 PM

†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Werra, Mch. 30, 1 PM	Aller, April 27, Noon
Trave, Apr. 6, 10 AM	Werra, May 4, 10 AM
†H'b'zoll'n, Apr. 13, 11 AM	Trave, May 11, 11 AM

†Formerly Kaiser Wm. II.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.
†From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take Ferry.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Vaderland, Mar. 27, 10 AM	Vaderland, Apl. 17, 10 AM
St. Louis, April 3, 10 AM	St. Louis, Apl. 24, 10 AM
New York, Ap. 10, 10 AM	New York, May 1, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Noordland, Mar. 27, noon	Southwark, Apl. 10, noon
Friesland...April 3, noon	West'nland, Apl. 17, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

BERMUDA.

Special Trips to this delightful Ocean Resort by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamers from New York April 10 and 15. Eight and 13-day trips, $62 and $75.

FLORIDA.

A Special Excursion for Easter Holidays, March 29, 11 days, $47.50.

WASHINGTON.

Pleasant 3-day trips by Royal Blue Line. April 4, 18, May 2, $12.

OLD POINT COMFORT AND WASHINGTON.

5-day holiday trips, March 20, April 13, 27, $27.50.

Including Hotels and All Expenses.
Tickets for Individual Travellers everywhere at Lowest Rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....Mar. 30, 9 A. M.	
MINNEHAHA.....April 6, 7 A. M.	
MANITOU.....April 13, 9 A. M.	
MESABA.....April 20, 9 A. M.	
MINNEAPOLIS.....April 20, 6:30 A. M.	

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River

Etruria...Mar. 30, noon	Campania, Ap. 20, 6:30 AM
Lucania...Apr. 6, 7 AM	Umbria...April 27, Noon
Servia...Apr. 13, Noon	Lucania...May 4, 4 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric...Mar. 26, 10 AM	Germanic, Apl. 10, Noon
Oceanic, Mar. 27, Noon	Majestic, April 17, Noon
Teutonic...April 3, Noon	Oceanic, Apl. 24, 9:30 AM

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York-Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

MAASDAM.....Sat., March 30, 10 A. M.	
Twin-screw S. S., 8,300 tons,	ROTTERDAM
Sat., April 6, 10 A. M.	
AMSTERDAM.....Sat., April 20, 10 A. M.	

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Gaelic.....Mar. 30	China.....April 17
Hongkong Maru...Apr. 3	Doric.....April 25

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg., and 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA. Rates New York to San Francisco: Cabin, $105. Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N. Y.
Alliance...Mch. 26, 1 PM | Finance...Apl. 2, 1 PM
Battery Park Building, 21-24 State St.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6PM.

Excursions.

DEEP-SEA FISHING, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Al Foster's iron steamer Angler. East 31st St., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c. See papers for change of landing.

Fishing.—Passengers on steamer Angler caught 181 codfish. Al. Foster.

Surrogate Notices.

BRADLEY, EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN BRADLEY, Mary M. Bates, John Edward Bradley, Hattie M. Kinder, Laura Robertson, Minnie Bradley, the heirs and next of kin of EDWARD BRADLEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas David D. Allerton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date January 29th, 1901, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of EDWARD BRADLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HENRY HOYT, Atty. for Petitioner, 231 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh26-law6wM&my6

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.,) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 2:10 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no Cafe,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 945, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m...Mail & Paper Train...	*7:00 a. m.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m...Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.....Day Express.....	†5:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m...Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m...Albany & Troy Flier...	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Buffalo Express.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*9:25 p. m...Niagara Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m...Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m...Fast American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m...Buffalo & S. W. Special..	*8:00 a. m.
9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
*12:10 a. m...Midnight Express.....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:38 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Chatsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For interm. pts. to Albany & Mont'l.
†11:20 A. M.—Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Saratoga, Catskill Mountains, and Utica.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express Daily.
*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Ltd. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P. M. (2) for Hudson River Points to Albany.
*9:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve. & Chicago.
†6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Lou.
*9:15 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. F'ls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 10:45 A. M., 2 at 2:45 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, Pier No. 1, at 11:20 A. M. 2 at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St. South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner.
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 4:00 PM.	* 3:55 PM. Buffet.
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

B. & O. Electromobile Service to and from trains. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.26, d 12.45, e 8.15, s 7.55, t 6.45, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Easton Local	*6.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*s6.10 AM	*e3.20 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM
Ithaca, Buffalo & Western Exp.	*8.55 PM	*9.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 415, 945 and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Av., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

To Atlantic City Via Lakewood

Central R. R. of New Jersey

SPECIAL EXPRESS
3 HOURS AND 8 MINUTES

is now in operation on week days only. This splendidly equipped train, composed of parlor and new vestibuled coaches, and drawn by hard coal burning, giant compound engines, leaves New York, foot Liberty St., at 3:40 P. M. and South Ferry 3:35 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 6:48 P. M. Leaves Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., arriving New York 11:40 A. M.

Legal Notices.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—EDWARD A. WILLARD, complainant, against THE OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY, defendant.—Pursuant to the order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the above-entitled cause, dated the 9th day of March, 1901, I, Robert R. Blood, the Receiver of the Occidental and Oriental Tea Company, will sell at public auction, to be held at No. 31 Burling Slip, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and assets of the said defendant, consisting of the accounts and bills receivable and trade marks of the said company.

Dated March 15, 1901.

ROBERT R. BLOOD, Receiver.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.

Catalogue sent free on application.

WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers. $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., bet. 6th Av. & B'way. for 55 years a standard make of a high reputation; direct from manufacturer; special monthly terms; good used pianos from $125 up. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

Your old piano as first payment secures for you a fine upright piano, stool, and scarf, balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4.

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Equal in power and sweetness to a large piano; old pianos exchanged; also complete line of grand and upright pianos, celebrated makes; rents, $4.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Family History

is of the highest importance in passing a title to land. In country districts the facts may be easily ascertained, but in a great city, who knows the family history of the successive owners for a generation past of a piece of property?

Who can tell whether wives were of age when they joined in deeds; or children were born after the making of wills; or whether wills were suppressed by heirs; or what other undiscovered facts may have clouded the title to a million dollars' worth of property??

Title Insurance is the only protection

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

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Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

APPLY TO THE
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
37 LIBERTY ST.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Landlords, I will give you confidential reports on prospective tenants, collect rents, &c. Secrecy. Box 185 Times.

4, 4½ and 5% money on bond and mortgage; city property; easy terms. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Have 4% Money.—Want applications in Manhattan. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Cash purchasers for lots and old buildings; quick sales. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE
VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.,
four minutes' walk from station; modern house; electric lighted, &c.; stable, outhouses, &c.; three acres; flowers and plants of every description; garden, fruit trees, &c.
Baltusrol Golf Links one mile distant.
ASKING $25,000.
F. ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av., New York.

Deed of new house given to person of integrity who wishes desirable suburban home; only $100 cash payment; $30 to $40 monthly; property worth $7,500; ready for occupancy. Appointment, Box 1,764, Manhattan.

For Sale or to Lease—On mountain side of South Orange, N. J., large house, modern improvements, stable and gardener's cottage. About 3 acres.—W. T. Elliott, 206 Broadway, city.

Good 4-room house and large attic, barn, fine garden, well, near all depots, Hackensack, N. J.; $900; $80 down; balance $10 per month. W. E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Farm for sale at Oradell, N. J., containing 18 acres. G. W. Brickell, Executor, Westwood, N. J.

At Marion, N. J.—Two lots, Wright Av., 25 by 100; price, $350 each. M. R. Miller, 177 Duane St.

Fine assortment of cottages for sale and to rent at Elberon, N. J., from $700 to $4,500. J. A. Stratton, Elberon, N. J.

Factory sites, 17 miles out; 4 railways; also lots and 8-room house. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$250,000 FREE & CLEAR

Apartment house. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Call or send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d St.

Choice investment properties for exchange, paying 6 to 10 per cent., on equities; business, apartments, and tenements, all values, to exchange for city or country. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Three-story and basement brownstone high-stoop dwelling on West 134th St.; first-class condition; will exchange or accept reasonable offer. Sonnabend & Gromer, 490 Lenox Av.

Five-story single flat and store on Lenox Av., near 137th St., to exchange for lots or private house. Sonnabend & Gromer, 490 Lenox Av.

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; restricted block; will exchange for dividend-paying stock. J. G., 403 Amsterdam Av.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars of property; quick deals. Ghames-Losere, 871 Brook Av., (161st St.)

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SONNABEND & GROMER,
490 LENOX AV.,
Buys, sells, exchanges real estate; renting, and collecting.

WANTED—PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent; principals only. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 50th St.

Wanted—Choice lot, vicinity of Long Acre Square; have syndicate who will build.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Plots, 23d to 59th St., suitable for bachelor apartments; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Want private house between 5th and 6th Avs., north of 48th St.; $80,000 cash limit. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Real estate to rent or to take charge of; satisfactory reference. M. J. Grossman, 101 Canal St.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STAGE INSTRUCTION.

Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly and practically prepared for the professional stage at the Lawrence School of Acting, 106 West 42d Street, New York. Circulars on application to Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships.

PRIVATE SELTMAN'S SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Violin instruction from beginning to the advanced stage. Joseph Goldstein's Violin Studio, 250 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Miss Grace Clare, soprano, for concerts and church, (soloist at All Saints,) Brooklyn. Address 98 5th Av.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Case of loose drilled whole pearls, left in 6th Av. elevated Thursday, 21st. Reward for finder at Room 400, Woodbridge Building, 100 William Street.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain, for sale, by Conlon, Agent, at White Plains, N. Y.; 12 acres, house, stable, and orchard.

Mt. Vernon.

GEORGE W. BARD REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 3 South Fourth Av., Mount Vernon, New York. Long Distance Telephone No. 113A Mount Vernon.

A Gem.—New, modern, artistic, convenient, accessible; avenue paved, sewered, curbed, lighted, flagged, watered; no further assessments; excellent neighborhood; station six minutes; $6,250; terms easy.

$60 Rent—11 rooms; all improvements; modern; newly decorated; every convenience; restricted location; key.

$30, $40, $50—Modern, improved suburban dwellings; homes for comfort, elegance, attractiveness.

Chester Hill—Four minutes' station; 10 rooms; modern; hot-water heat; 2½ city lots; restricted; decorated; every improvement; no further assessment; $7,250; terms easy.
GEORGE W. BARD REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 6 South Fourth Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

An elegant residence for sale; stone and frame; 20 rooms, 4 bathrooms, hot water heat; nearly seven acres; beautifully laid out lawns, gardens; several hundred feet Sound front; handsomely furnished; fine stables, dock, float; fine bathing; price, $125,000, or possible exchange. Buyers address E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—A gentleman's elegant residence and acreage, on Hudson River; 35 rooms; also suitable for sanitarium, hotel, club or school; in first-class order; steam heat, hardwood finish; large stables, lawns, gardens, &c. Only buyers apply to E. L. Herrick, 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Mount Vernon.—Three specials: elegant new nine room house, strictly up to date, $5,250; the best built and located 11 room dwelling in Mount Vernon, $10,500; a Chester Hill residence, large lot, $6,500, to close estate; worth much more.
JAMES W. RICH,
5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A.—A.—MOUNT VERNON DWELLINGS.
Special, Chester Hill, beautiful residence; large grounds; new; worth $15,000, for $12,500; others, $5,000 to $20,000; rentals, $25 to $100; all modern improvements. Rodman F. Pugh, 1st St., corner 3d Av.

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AT 1:30 P. M.,
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Also a considerable amount of modern Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Rugs, and odd household furnishings removed from the home of the late MME. HELENE D'ALBERTE of this city.
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CREMATION OF A $100,000 MORTGAGE

Peculiar Ceremony in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Canceled Documents Placed in a Brass Cage and Set on Fire by the Pastor.

They used to have a mortgage on St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. For something like fourteen years the church property was incumbered to the extent of $100,000. But yesterday afternoon at the close of service there was none. Only some ashes that will be swept out by the sexton with no more consideration than is shown to the more democratic ashes of less important documents, fluttered about the floor from the brass tripod of their origin.

The burning was done in the presence of a large congregation, the Trustees and other officers of the church, former pastors, a Bishop, and some leading clergymen of the denomination. It was said by those interested that this was the largest mortgage that had ever been paid off by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

An elaborate order of exercises, whose title page was inscribed "Burning of the Mortgage," was followed. The event of interest was thus designated on the programme: "Cremation of the mortgage."

After addresses by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District, and the Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge, an ex-pastor of the church, to the effect that cremation for human beings was deplorable, but for mortgages a proper way of exorcising evil spirits, the Treasurer, Charles P. Armstrong, read his report.

"Of the money subscribed three years ago to pay off the mortgage," he concluded, "which is $100,000, there has been paid in $105,010."

Sound the loud timbrel,
Jehovah has triumphed,
His people are free.
See, See, See
How the power of the tyrant
Is broken, is broken,
Sound the loud timbrel,
Jehovah has triumphed,

instantly sang the choir.

When the music was still, George Clinton Batcheller, mounting the platform, handed to the pastor, Dr. James Oliver Wilson, a mass of papers.

"Here," he said, "is that which has weighed down the church for years. I commit it to you."

Crumpling the papers in his hands, Dr. Wilson turned toward the western side of the platform, where on a small table stood a brass cage, mounted upon supports, and under it upon a shelf what appeared to be an alcohol lamp. The pastor's gesture indicated the cage.

"You may have thought," he observed, "that that thing there was a bird cage. But it isn't; it will catch something more valuable than a bird."

Dr. Wilson tore to pieces the outside coverings of the mortgage.

"We'll burn even the very coverings of the thing," he said, opening the cage and thrusting the bits of paper in. Then he tore off the first page.

"It's large enough to cover a million," said he, forcing the page in.

The doctor tore off another page.

"Thus will the spirit of God burn impurity from our souls," he said, putting it in.

The next page was torn off with some energy.

"Some of us have tried for the last fourteen years to live with this thing, and some of us have even tried to sleep with it, but it was useless," said the doctor, as that page found its place far beneath the others. "This is the first time so ritualistic a ceremony has invaded our non-ritualistic church," he went on.

When the manifold pages of the thick document had been imprisoned in the closed cage, Dr. Wilson held a match of the kind that strike only on the box to the side of the cage.

"Not alone in my own name," said he, "do I strike this match, but in the name of all those who have contributed and worked to the glory of the cause."

There was a sharp rasp, then a little yellow flame flickered in the doctor's fingers. This he thrust underneath the brass receptacle. Slowly a spiral shaft of smoke and fire towered above the brass. It was red at first, but as the copper from the cage was touched it became a deep green. There was not a sound in the congregation. Children on the backs of the pews sat as intent as their elders. The flame decreased, smoldered, went out. Then, as the last momentary sparks flashed, the whole company sang:

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

Dr. Wilson has raised money for mortgages in the past. The Simpson Church, in Brooklyn, under his leadership paid off its mortgage of $50,000. The subscriptions which canceled the mortgage on St. Andrew's were by Samuel W. Bowne and John S. Huyler. Dr. Wilson happened to meet Mr. Bowne in an elevated train, and, although he was not a member of Dr. Wilson's church, at the end of fifteen minutes the clergyman had his check for $5,000. Shortly after that Mr. Huyler was induced to give a similar amount.

CONEY ISLAND SEASON OPENS.

Fog, Rain, and Enforcement of Police Regulations Cast a Gloom Over the Resort.

The formal opening at Coney Island for the season of 1901 yesterday was a dreary affair. The proprietors, lessees, or other persons responsible for the existence of the "shoot the chutes," sliding railways, merry-go-rounds, and other time-honored amusements at the resort made a brave attempt to look cheerful. They were assisted by about 2,000 men and women who made their way through the fog and rain to take part in the inauguration of the season's festivities.

But whatever anticipations the amusement and dance-hall proprietors may have had of a propitious opening were damped by Deputy Police Commissioner York of Brooklyn, who sent to the police of the island a set of rules to enforce that, if carried out, will make the Coney Island of 1901 far different from the resort of previous years. To assist the ordinary force on duty, the Commissioner detailed fifty-five men from Brooklyn under Inspector Campbell and twenty-five detectives from the Central Office under Sergt. Duffy.

The principal order of the Commissioner, and the one that caused the greatest trouble, was that the excise laws must be strictly enforced, thus preventing the sale of liquors on the floors of the dance halls. The proprietors of the establishments affected, as soon as they realized the seriousness of the change, set about to think of a way to evade the law. Raines law hotels were the result. In a short time stoves, cooking utensils, tables, chairs, and other dining room furniture were brought to the different resorts from all directions. By 5 o'clock a thin partition had been erected in practically all the places, dividing the dance hall from the restaurant. About half an hour later the odor of cooking could be detected, and the numerous Raines law hotels that had superseded the dance halls were ready for business.

After this the dancing started anew, but when a thirsty couple wanted a "thirst destroyer" they were compelled to go into the restaurant compartment and purchase a sandwich before the drink was forthcoming.

Another order sent to Acting Captain Wood, in charge on the island, by Commissioner York was to the effect that all concerts hereafter must be of the sacred order and given by performers in street costume.

The new rules were a topic of conversation all day, and the owners of the different places were busy getting up petitions and devising means by which they could continue business as of yore.

Unknown Man Died of Apoplexy.

A man about forty years old, who was taken to New York Hospital on Saturday night from Twentieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, died in the hospital yesterday. Nothing is known of him, except that in one of his pockets was found a piece of paper on which was written the name of Richard O. Shorediche. Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams examined the body last night and found that the man had died of apoplexy.

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"STRAIGHT EDGERS" SOCIETY.

Odd Association Which Takes the Golden Rule as a Motto and Makes Unique Laws.

A veritable co-operative Commonwealth on a small scale, which has been in existence in this city for eighteen months unknown to the general public, has expanded until its members think it necessary to establish a rural branch near Rossville, S. I. The members are known as the "Straight Edgers." The official name of the association is "A School of Methods for the Application of the Teachings of Jesus to Business and Society."

There is nothing sectarian in the institution, its standard of organization, according to its articles of incorporation, which will be filed at Albany in a few days, being "The Golden Rule." These articles state that the object of the body is to organize a voluntary association of men and women who take the teachings of Jesus Christ seriously, and wish to study the application of the Golden Rule to the problems of industrial life, and to constitute a perpetual trusteeship of property for the free use of co-operative workers. The present headquarters of the "Straight Edgers" are at 240 Sixth Avenue, where a printing plant has been established, and a weekly chronicle of the work of the little Commonwealth is published.

The rural department in Staten Island will be called "The Land of the Living." It will give opportunities to the increasing membership of the Commonwealth to work at farming and manufacturing. The land consists of twenty-three acres facing the bay, for which a three years' lease has been obtained. The "Straight Edgers" will take possession on April 1, and will manufacture bookcases and wood and iron novelties, and maintain a printing plant, besides raising farm produce. On the twenty-three-acre estate are a large mansion, three barns, a greenhouse, and a fruit orchard. Sixteen men, women, and children will settle in the "Land of the Living."

At present the local membership at the New York headquarters of the "Straight Edgers" consists of eleven men, two women, and three children. The men include an ex-clergyman, an ex-soldier, one or two newspaper men, and several printers. There are no bosses, and no wages are paid. The meals are served at a common table, and all take turns at domestic work, including the sweeping of floors and the making of bread. The title of property rests in the permanent residents, composed of members who have worked for a year or more under the auspices of the School of Methods.

The provisional Directors are Wilbur F. Copeland, David C. Barton, Charles W. McMahon, Lester B. Stroud, and Louis M. Turner. The Constitution of the School of Methods is unique. It is as follows:

"All things whatsoever ye would men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The principal by-laws are these:

"1. Thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself.

"2. In honor preferring one another.

"3. Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth.

"4. I am in the midst of you as he that serveth.

"5. Take heed that you do not your righteousness before men to be seen of men.

"6. Whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, of good report, virtuous, praiseworthy, think on these things."

Wilbur F. Copeland, one of the Directors of the Commonwealth, said yesterday that one of its principal objects was to provide work for the unemployed. It had so far avoided publicity in order to be free from a host of possibly undersirable applicants.

TO OPEN SALOONS ON SUNDAYS.

Bill Prepared by the Central Federated Union Provides for Sale of Liquors at Certain Hours.

The Central Federated Union yesterday put itself on record as favoring the passage of a bill embodying the following provisions for liberal saloon regulations on Sundays:

That all places duly licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises may be open for the sale of the same between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. and 5 and 11 P. M. on Sundays.

This act repeals all laws forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in the City of New York, State of New York.

Violations of this act shall be punishable by a fine of $100 for the first offense, and revocation of licenses for the second offense.

The bill was submitted by Delegate Martin, Chairman of a special committee appointed by the miscellaneous section of the central body to draft the measure. He declared that the present Sunday laws were insincere and hypocritical.

"It is time that we should get a chance of governing ourselves," he continued. "The hayseeds who are responsible for the present Sunday laws stimulate lawbreaking. There is more liquor sold on Sundays than there would be if the saloons were open. The side doors are never closed."

"The present laws," said another delegate, "only give the police a better chance to hold up the saloon keepers than they would have if common sense laws were in operation. More liquor is drunk in prohibition towns than in towns where saloons are allowed, and any kind of restriction of this kind works badly."

A third delegate criticised the Raines law. He said the Raines law hotels were hypocritical institutions, unworthy of a metropolitan city.

"I believe there is far more liquor consumed in New York since the Raines law hotels were instituted than ever before," he continued. "You'll find alleged Raines law hotels everywhere, with their property sandwiches. The whole thing is a humbug. We don't want humbug. We want common sense and common sense Sunday laws."

The bill was then indorsed and referred to the Law and Legislation Committee, with instructions to have it introduced under proper auspices in the Senate and the Assembly.

New "Church House" to be Dedicated.

The new "church house" of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, which has long been in process of construction at Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street, will be dedicated next Saturday afternoon. It will be the centre for all sorts of parish activities, especially among the poor and those classed as "unchurched."

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Bedding Dep't.
BASEMENT.

500,—feather filled Pillows, fine and extra fine quality, . . . $1.85 and $2.50 per pair.
100 woven wire Cot Bedsteads,—ash frames, ... $2.75 each.
Maple wood framed,—woven wire Divans, $3.50 each.
100 woven wire iron framed Divans, $4.50 each.
100 fibre cotton Mattresses, 2 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 3 inches, . . . $2.75 each.
100 all fibre cotton Mattresses, 2 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 5 inches, . . $3.75 each.
100 all hair Mattresses, 45 pounds, in one or two pieces, . . . $10.65 each.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.
UTICA MILLS.

COTTON SHEETS.

Sizes.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54x90 inches,	40 cents,	48 cents.
63x93½ "	47 "	55 "
72x93½ "	52 "	60 "
72x99 "	55 "	— "
81x99 "	61 "	69 "
90x99 "	66 "	74 "

PILLOW CASES.

Sizes.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
45x38½ inches,	14 cents,	18 cents.
50x38½ "	16 "	20 "
54x38½ "	18 "	22 "

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Strongly emphasizing our ability to offer you the world's favorite weaves at lowest possible prices. The Vantine line of fine rugs of the East stands second to none.

75 Fine Silky Saddle Bags,
For Cushions and Hassocks at
$8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $12.00 per pair.

200 Fine Silky Bokhara Rugs,
3x4 to 4x5 feet at
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150 Extra large size Guendjec & Missoul Rugs,
average size 4x7 feet,
worth $18.00, at $12.00 and $14.00

150 Choice Cashmere Rugs,
average size 5x6.6 feet, at $18, $20, $22

100 Very Fine Antique Persian, Iran, Senna, Tabrez and Kirmanshahs,
average size 4x6.6 ft., worth $60.00 and $75.00, at $45.00

50 Fine Silky Khiva Bokharas,
averaging in size from 6x8.6 to 7.6x9.6 ft., worth $65.00 to $75.00, at $50.00

Monday, March 25th.

Special Sale of
Ladies' Skirts,
in black and blue cheviot, made with flounce and drop silk lining,
$13.50,
value $18.50.
Also
Golf and Walking Skirts,
blue, gray and Oxford, in double-face cloth,
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Lord & Taylor,
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Austin's Dog Bread
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Solid color, one piece centres with richly patterned borders. Dainty spring furniture for every room at lowest prices.

Mahogany Finish Music Cabinets, $5.50.

"Long Credit" all the "how" and "when" problems.

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Fine Imported Millinery.

You can make your selection here from the largest and best collection of Imported Hats that has ever come through the New York Custom House to a retail concern. All the leading milliners of Paris are represented, as well as a number of London firms famous for the production of those smart Riding and Driving Hats that are now so much in demand.

We are also showing an exceptionally large and beautiful gathering of

Original and Artistic Styles from Our Own Workrooms.

Altogether it is a collection that we believe cannot be equaled in the City of New York.

Untrimmed Hats.

An immense assortment to choose from, all the latest shapes, braids, and colors are here as well as the richest novelties in

Fine French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets, Ornaments, Etc.

Sale of Silks!

To-Day, Monday,
2,650 Yards of
Soie de Luire,
One of the leading Silks for Spring and Summer Costumes. Street and Evening Shades,
1.00 yard value 1.75.

Also
Black Peau de Soie.
Regular 1.25 Quality,
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Spring Tailor-made Suits.

We are now showing an exceptionally large stock of Women's Men-Tailored Suits, embracing all the newest materials and designs. Custom made garments cannot excel them in style, fit or finish.

The prices range from 9.98 to 100.00—these are special:

BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS, collarless Eton finished with stitched Taffeta band and small buttons, fancy bell sleeves, seven-gored flare skirt, entire suit lined throughout with Taffetas 15.00

BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS, double breasted tight-fitting Jacket, Taffeta lined, new Gored Skirt, lined with French Percaline, 16.98

FANCY ETON SUITS, made of Broadcloth, fancy colored vest, Standing L'Aiglon Collar. Entire jacket finished with wide stitched satin band, new shaped skirt, finished with satin bands, French Percaline lining, 19.98

CAMEL'S HAIR FINISHED CHEVIOT SUITS, double breasted, tight fitting Eton, velvet collar, stitching at waist to form bodice, Taffeta lined, new flounce skirt made over silk drop, 26.98

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Delightful country house furnishings—Colonial sentiment made concrete in enameled reeds and rattan—great-grandmothers' chairs with "ears" to protect from draughts and deep pockets at the sides for work. Little work tables and tea tables, divans—all at factory prices.

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Rough Riding by U. S. Cavalry, Mounted Platoon Drill, 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., Battle Exercises by 11th U. S. Infantry, Landing Drill by U. S. Sailors, Drill and Driving by 4th U. S. Field Artillery, Tower Building and Flag Drill 1st Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y.
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"A TRIUMPH OF REALISM." HERALD.
THE PRICE OF PEACE
BEST RES'D SEATS, 50c, 75c, $1 CHOICE ORCH. SEATS, $1.50.
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A. H. Chamberlyn presents the 2d edition of My Lady Chas. J. Ross in new character.
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CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2
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LAST 6 NIGHTS.
Saturday, 100th and Last Night.
Last Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company
presenting Henry Arthur Jones's greatest play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
"Decided success."—Herald.
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For two weeks only,
BROTHER OFFICERS.
Return of Wm. Faversham with the original cast.
Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.
April 15 EMPIRE ALL CAST. DIPLOMACY
Orders for seats for the first night of "Brother Officers" and "Diplomacy" will now be received by mail if addressed to Thomas Shea, Empire Theatre.

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Fourth Crowded Week.
Engagement Extended to April 13th.
A SENSATIONAL TRIUMPH.
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TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.
A dramatization of Mary Johnston's famous novel, (By arrangement with the Publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
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"GREAT GO."—TIMES.
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Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co., with EDNA MAY. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
STARTING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, FARCE, THE MUSICAL
THE PRIMA DONNA.
SEATS THURSDAY.

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CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
98TH TO 97TH PERFORMANCE.
Seats for the month of April ready.
GREATEST NOVELTY OF YEARS.
"Sweeping Success."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Clyde Fitch's Fantastic Comedy,
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
with
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"Another Beau Brummel. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
A DELICIOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS.
"Decided hit."—Herald.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Ave. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
—3D MONTH—
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.
AS IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN, SO IT REMAINS.
THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST.
SEATS ALWAYS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH DAVID BELASCO, PAUL M. POTTER'S Greatest Play,
UNDER TWO FLAGS
with
BLANCHE BATES as CIGARETTE.
and its
EXTRAORDINARY POWERFUL CAST, STIRRING HUMAN STORY, TREMENDOUS REALISTIC PICTURES.
"A Triumph."—Herald.
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CRITERION THEATRE corner Broadway 44th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées 2:15.
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Seats selling for next four weeks.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting Paul Kester's Dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
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ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

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To-Night, 50th Time---Souvenirs.
Messrs. W. G. Smythe and F. L. Perley Present
WILLIAM COLLIER
In Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy,
ON THE QUIET.
"Not since the merry 'Trip to Chinatown' has an audience laughed so heartily."—World.
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Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt. west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King." Last 5 weeks.

KEITH'S AGOUST FAMILY MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES SHEAN & WARREN. Simon
The Girl with the Auburn Hair.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week—SARDOU'S FEDORA.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. Augustus Thomas's Masterpiece. ARIZONA

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:45—DIE MEISTERSINGER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Blass, Muhlmann, and Bispham, Conductor, Damrosch.
Tues. Ev'g, March 26, at 7:45.—Special performance at Popular Prices of SALAMMBO (in French.) Mmes. Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, Sizes, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 27, at 7:30.—GOTTERDAMMERUNG (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 28, at 8.—Last subscription night of the season. FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 29, at 8.—Extra performance, and not included in the regular subscription. LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 30th, at 2.—Last Matinée—TANNHAUSER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 30th, at 8.—Last Performance at Popular Prices.—CARMEN (in French.) Mmes. Zelie de Lussan and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
SOUSA
AND HIS BAND.
Seats on sale Thursday.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Mch 29, at 2 P. M. Sat., Mch 30, at 8:15 P. M. Soloist, Herr Theodor Bertram, Baritone WAGNER—Overture and Monologue of Hans Sachs, from "Die Meistersinger"; Waldweben, from "Siegfried"; Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene, from "Die Walkure."
RICHARD STRAUSS, "A Hero's Life." (By request.)
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fourth Concert Tues. Evg., March 26, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by LEOPOLD GODOWSKY PIANO.
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
"As great a success as ever."
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY,
SAN TOY
Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
This Mon., Tues., 3, at Daly's. | OBERAMMERGAU.
Wed., Thurs., 8:30, Mendelssohn Hall.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
At 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents THE LASH OF A WHIP, ("Rollicking,") with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others.
TO BE FOLLOWED at 10:15 by THE SHADES OF NIGHT, ("Brilliant,") with Elsie De Wolfe, Mr. E. M. Holland, etc.

LYCEUM THEATRE—TO-DAY 3 P.M.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON TURKEY, CLEVELAND MOFFETT

OLD ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
LAST WEEK
34th Annual Exhibition AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.
10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W 34 | GREAT WHITE RAT'S PROGRAM
25c Mat. Daily | ALL ORC | EV GS 50c. Jas. J. Corbett
Hawthorne Sisters, Wright, Huntington & Co., Eddie Girard & Georgia Gardner, Dolan & Lenharr, John Kernell, Charlie Case, Cook & Sonora, Howard's Ponies, Frank & Don, the Helstons, Geo. B. Alexander, Ida Van Sicklin & Co., others.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
LAST FOUR WEEKS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Fiddle-Dee-Dee and Bur-lesque of and The Gay Lord Quex A Royal Family
Thurs., Mch 28, Burlesque of CAPTAIN JINKS.

—LYCEUM THEATRE—
Tuesday, March 26, at 3 P. M.
THIRD AND LAST CONCERT.
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Sam Franko, Conductor.
Tickets at the Lyceum Theatre Box Office.

MANHATTAN | Evs. 8:15. Mats Orch. $1.50. | Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 9.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT | LAST WEEK of A Romance of ATHLONE.
Ap. 8—Chauncey Olcott in Mavourneen.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Wm. A. Brady's $25,000 Spectacular Revival
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

Irving Place Theatre Eve., 8:15. To-night The roaring Farce, "WOMEN OF TO-DAY." Tomrw, Benefit—Emmerich, Goethe's "Faust."

Lectures.

French Academy, 106 East 23d St., Tuesdays, Fridays, 2 o'clock; three continuous hours' practical French conversation; 50 cents.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 23..	7,673,723
Same week last year.....	4,147,108
To date this year.....	71,458,476
Corresponding date last year.	29,647,742

Bonds for the week.....	$32,146,520
Same week last year.....	$16,939,760
To date this year.....	$304,406,570
Corresponding date last year.	$137,004,940

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3¼; at six months, 3¼@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper..	1¾	Glucose Sugar..	1
Am. Car & F..	2¾	Glucose Sugar pf..	1
Am. Car & F. pf..	4½	Int. Paper..	3⅜
Am. Expres..	5½	Int. Paper pf..	5⅞
Am. Ice pf..	1½	Int. Silver..	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref..	1¼	Iowa Central..	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	3¾
Am. Sheet Steel pf., tr. ctfs..	11	Int. Steam Pump..	1¾
Am. Steel Hoop..	4⅜	Int. Steam Pump pf..	2¼
Am. Steel H. tr. ctfs.	5⅞	Laclede Gas..	1½
Am. Steel H. pf..	9¼	L. E. & Western..	10¼
Am. Steel H. pf. tr. ctfs..	10¼	L. E. & W. pf..	6
Am. Steel & Wire..	5	Louis. & Nash..	4½
Am. Steel & W. pf..	10⅜	Mexican Central..	3⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref..	2¼	Minn. & St. L..	4¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref pf.	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Tel. & Cable..	2	Mo., K. & T..	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate..	7	Missouri Pacific ..	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf..	12⅜	National Biscuit..	1
Anaconda Copper..	2	Nat. Salt..	2¼
A., T. & S. F. pf..	1½	Nat. Salt pf..	3½
B., C. R. & N..	1	Nat. Steel..	6
Canada Southern..	1¼	Nat. Steel pf..	11½
Canadian Pacific ..	4½	Nat. Tube..	6
C., B. & Q..	6¼	Nat. Tube pf..	6¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf..	1½	N. Y. Central..	1⅞
Chi., M. & St. P..	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L..	11⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf..	8½
Chi. & Northwest..	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf..	19½
Chi. & N. W. pf..	6	N. Y., Ont. & W..	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	2⅝	North American..	12½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Northern Pacific..	2⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron..	6¾	Northern Pac. pf..	1
Col. South 1st pf..	2¼	Ont. Mining..	2
Col. South 2d pf..	10¼	Pac. Coast 1st pf..	4
Den. & Rio Grande..	7⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf..	3⅜
Den. & R. G. pf..	7¼	Pennsylvania ..	2¼
Erie..	5	Peoria & Eastern..	5
Erie 1st pf..	1⅝	Pere Marquette pf..	1¼
Erie 2d pf..	10	P., C., C. & St. L..	5¾
Federal Steel..	4¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	2
Fed. Steel pf..	10¼	Reading ..	1⅝
Fed. Steel pf. tr. ctfs.	11¼	Reading 2d pf..	2¼
Ft. W. & Den. City..	6¾	Rep. Iron & S. pf..	2⅝
Gas & El. Bergen Co.	1¼	Rio Grande West..	15
Gen. Electric..	3¼	Rio Grande W. pf..	3
St. L. & S. F..	3½	Tenn. Coal & Iron..	1
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½	Texas Pacific..	2⅝
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½	Third Avenue..	1
St. L. S. W..	1⅝	Twin City, R. T..	2½
St. L. S. W. pf..	1½	Union B. & P..	1½
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	4½	U. S. Express..	5½
Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	4	Wabash ..	2⅝
Southern Railway..	2⅜	Wabash pf..	7½
So. Ry. pf..	1⅝	Western Un. Tel..	1⅝
		Wis. Cent. pf..	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil..	1⅝	Great Northern pf..	4½
Am. Cotton Oil pf..	1½	Hocking Valley ..	1⅜
Am. Snuff pf..	1½	Illinois Central ..	1
Am. Woolen pf..	1½	Kan. City So. pf..	1½
Ann Arbor ..	1	Long Island ..	1
Ann Arbor pf..	4	Met. St. Ry..	4
Brooklyn Union Gas.	3	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1¼
Buff., Roch. & Pitt..	2½	Mobile & O., J. P. M. ctfs..	1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio..	1½	N. J. Central..	1
Chicago & Alton..	1	N. Y. Air Brake..	3
Chi. & E. Illinois..	2¼	Norfolk & West. pf..	1¼
Chi. Great Western..	1	Pere Marquette ..	1½
Chi. Gt. West. deb..	1¼	Pressed Steel Car..	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2
Consolidated Gas ..	1⅜	Pullman Car ..	6
Continental Tobacco.	1¼	Quicksilver pf..	1
Cont. Tobacco pf..	3	St. L. & Adirondack.	1⅜
Delaware & Hudson.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	2	Union Bag & P. pf..	1½
Dul., S. S. & At..	1¼		
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..	1½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & Leath. 6s.	2½	L. & N. col. tr. 4s..	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s..	1½	L. & N. unif. 4s..	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s..	6½	Mut. Fuel Gas 5s..	2½
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1
Brook. N. & W. 5s, t. r..	2	Mo. Pacific con. 6s..	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	Mo. Pac. col. 5s..	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	8	Mob. & O. new 6s..	1⅝
C. & I. Coal Ry. 1st.	5	M. & O., Mont. Div. 5s.	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s..	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s ..	1
C., I. & L. ref. 6s..	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs, 4s..	2½
C. & N. W. ext. 4s.	3	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1⅜
D., M. & M. l. g.	3½	Oregon & Cal. 1st..	1½
D., S. S. & At. 5s..	2½	Pacific Coast 1st..	1½
Erie gen. lien 4s..	1⅜	Peoria & East. inc..	8
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s ..	2	R., W. & O. g. con.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	4¼	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	3½	Stand. R. & T. 6s..	2
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & Pac. 5s ..	1½	Tex. Pac. 2d..	4
Georgia Pacific 6s..	2½	Tol. & O. C. 1st..	1
H. & Texas gen. 4s.	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s ..	3
Ill. Cent. col. tr. 4s, 1953 ..	1¼	U. P. 1st lien 4s..	1
Ill. C., St. L. Div. 3s.	1	U. S. Leather 6s..	1
Int. Paper 6s..	1⅜	Wabash deb. A..	1½
K., C. & Pac. 1st..	1½	Wabash deb. B..	5⅛
Kan. & Mich. 4s..	2	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	2
		W. N. Y. & P. inc..	8

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 6s..	1	Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s.	1½
Ann Arbor 4s..	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st..	1
Ches. & O. 4½s..	1	San A. & A. P. 4s..	1

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, March 24.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday, shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,362,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 8,013,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

EASY MONEY NOT IN SIGHT

Gold Ceases to Arrive and Threatens to Go Out—Good Week in American Rails, but the British Investor Is Forced by Hard Money to Let Them Alone.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, March 24.—No fresh element has developed in our money market this week, which merely grows harder and more bad-tempered as the days pass by, bringing their losses. The discount houses have a hard time of it, for all their calculations have gone wrong. As I have all along been telling, they have struggled persistently to work rates down, and in doing so have loaded up with bills sought at fine figures, which they never have been able to dispose of again except at a decided disadvantage.

To some of these gentlemen the position is still inexplicable. "Why should money be so abominably dear?" I am asked most these days. "Look at the Exchequer balances. They are nearly £70,000,000 less than they were two years ago, when we only had a pinch of a few days at the end of the quarter, whereas this year we have been in the hands of the Bank all the month, paying 5 and 4½ per cent. for accommodation or discounting at 4 per cent. bills bought by us at 3½ per cent. and under."

This language shows the limitation of a mind immersed in business. It is prone to fix on one leading fact and to generalize from that, regardless of all others. It is true the Treasury has been compelled to pour out its borrowed and tax money this year almost as fast as received, and it therefore has been unable to accumulate the usual balances for the end of the quarter.

But the market is compelled to use its credit much more heavily than it did two years ago, merely owing to the amount of the Government debt which has to be carried. There are £21,000,000 Treasury bills in existence, and altogether the Government has borrowed about £80,000,000 within the last eighteen months.

Much of this debt is quite apart from the Treasury bill portion which has not yet found a rest with the ultimate investor, and therefore the market has to carry a most unusual load. Then, again, we suffer from a shrinkage which has gone on in the values of all first-class securities. Take consols alone. They amount to £18 per £100 lower than they were two years ago, therefore the stock is less potent as a basis on which to create credit, and thus it is all around with every first-class stock we possess.

The market consequently is called upon to find expressive mounts for credit at the very time when the sources of credit have shrunk; therefore a small withdrawal of its current means, such as a moderate increase in the Treasury balances implies, causes extreme inconvenience.

Discount closed yesterday at 3¾, and money rates were quite taut around 4, with daily applications to the Bank for assistance at 4½. "It will be all right next month," the same class of mind already quoted keeps on repeating, and I say it is by no means necessarily so. The market cannot hope to escape from its present position by the mere dispersal of British and Indian Government April dividends, because it will probably owe the Bank more than their amount by the end of this week and because money is tending upward, not only in England, but on leading Continental markets, and perhaps in Wall Street.

Exchanges are moving against us; gold has ceased to flow in, and threatens to flow out. How, therefore, can we look for easy money? The Government demands alone will keep everybody hard

Continued on Page 7.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 23, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 23. Bid.	Closing Saturday, March 23. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended March 23, 7,673,723.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 23. First.	Range For Week Ended March 23. High.	Range For Week Ended March 23. Low.	Range For Week Ended March 23. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 23, '01.
140	114	165	Mar. 12.	147	Jan. 19.	155	165	..	**Adams Express**	$100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	14	SA	162½	162½	160	160	116	70
90½	89¾	103¾	Mar. 6.	83¾	Jan. 21.	102⅞	103	+ 1¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	12	Q	102	103	100⅝	103	....	66,694
....	....	6¼	Mar. 14.	6	Mar. 14.	5¾	6¼	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6	6	....	878
....	....	28¾	Mar. 21.	26½	Mar. 19.	....	29	..	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	28¾	26½	28½	....	750
25½	12¼	27¼	Mar. 22.	19	Jan. 21.	26⅞	27	+ 2¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	½	Q	25⅝	27½	24½	27	16¾	51,270
72	57⅞	90¼	Mar. 22.	67	Jan. 18.	79⅝	80	+ 4½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	75⅛	80¼	75¼	80	66	32,610
37⅜	30	31½	Jan. 8.	24	Mar. 8.	26	27	— 1⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	27½	27½	26	26¼	34	4,500
100	88⅝	91½	Jan. 8.	86	Mar. 20.	85	87	— 1½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	86	86	86	86	....	150
37	24⅞	37	Feb. 28.	34	Jan. 30.	....	36	..	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	SA	36	36	36	36	....	200
191	145	190½	Mar. 23.	170	Jan. 12.	198	200	+ 5½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	5	SA	194	190½	194	193½	147	1,525
49½	27½	41⅜	Mar. 15.	34½	Feb. 21.	41	41¼	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1901.	1	Q	41	41½	39⅜	41½	47⅝	24,280
78½	60⅛	77⅜	Mar. 22.	67½	Mar. 4.	76¾	77⅛	+ 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	75⅝	77⅜	75½	77	76	20,000
16¼	6	9⅜	Mar. 5.	5¼	Jan. 24.	8½	9	+ ⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	8	9¼	8	9	13¾	3,700
60	34½	39⅜	Mar. 1.	31	Jan. 24.	36	37	+ ¼	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	36¾	37¼	36½	37	57½	2,325
7⅜	3	6½	Mar. 13.	4½	Feb. 4.	5½	6	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	4⅞	1,170
31½	18⅝	27⅝	Mar. 13.	24	Feb. 1.	26	28	— ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	27¾	27¾	27	27	24⅝	500
56½	34⅛	65½	Jan. 15.	45⅝	Feb. 26.	58½	58⅝	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000	.....	..	..	55⅞	59⅝	55	58⅜	40¼	47,180
99	85	100	Jan. 16.	88	Feb. 26.	96⅝	97½	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 8, 1901.	1¾	Q	95	97	92½	96½	93	11,215
....	....	92¼	Mar. 20.	80¼	Mar. 8.	91½	93	+11	Am. Sheet Steel pf., Tr. Co. certs.	100	....	.....	..	..	92⅛	92½	92	92	....	600
....	....	26	Mar. 18.	26	Mar. 18.	28	40	..	American Snuff Co.	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	26	26	26	26	....	200
....	....	82¼	Mar. 19.	74½	Mar. 22.	75¼	76½	— 1⅞	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	80	82¼	74½	76	....	22,300
50½	17	42⅜	Mar. 20.	23	Jan. 18.	....	....	+ 4⅜	American Steel Hoop Co.	100	19,000,000	.....	..	..	38	42⅜	38	42⅜	35¼	19,350
....	....	43½	Mar. 20.	36¾	Mar. 16.	41⅜	42¼	+ 5⅞	American Steel Hoop Co. Tr. certs.	100	....	.....	..	..	38½	43½	38½	42½	....	7,330
86	64⅛	92¼	Mar. 20.	63	Jan. 18.	....	....	+ 10¼	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	84	92¼	84	92½	81	7,800
....	....	93	Mar. 20.	82	Mar. 16.	92	92½	+ 10¼	American Steel Hoop pf., Tr. certs.	100	....	.....	..	..	84¼	93	84¼	92¼	....	11,575
56⅞	29½	53¼	Feb. 11.	38	Jan. 14.	....	....	+ 5	American Steel & Wire Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	39	44	39	43¾	56½	23,020
....	....	43⅞	Mar. 21.	39¾	Mar. 18.	42⅞	43	..	American Steel & Wire Co. tr. certs.	100	....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
85	69½	108¾	Mar. 20.	83¾	Jan. 17.	....	....	+10¾	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	39¾	43⅞	39¾	42¾	....	12,305
....	....	109	Mar. 20.	99¾	Mar. 18.	106¼	106¾	..	American Steel & Wire Co. pf. tr. cts.	100	....	.....	..	..	97¾	108¼	97¾	108¼	90¼	12,050
149	95¼	147¾	Jan. 2.	131¼	Jan. 18.	142¼	142¾	+ 2¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	89¾	109	99¾	106¾	....	9,520
118	107	124	Mar. 7.	117⅞	Jan. 3.	122¾	123¼	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	140½	144½	139¾	142½	106¾	297,165
96½	89	97	Feb. 11.	95	Mar. 8.	95	97	+ 2	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	120½	124	120½	124	111½	600
56⅜	18	79	Feb. 25.	55	Jan. 4.	....	....	+ 7	American Tin Plate Co.	100	28,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	Q	64	70	64	70	33½	6,735
....	....	71½	Mar. 20.	65¼	Mar. 18.	70½	71	..	American Tin Plate Co. tr. certs.	100	....	.....	..	..	65¼	71⅛	65¼	70¾	....	12,135
92	70⅜	115	Mar. 20.	87	Jan. 18.	....	....	+12¾	American Tin Plate Co. pf.	100	18,325,000	Jan. 31, 1901.	1¾	Q	102¼	115	102¾	115	82	4,610
....	....	114¾	Mar. 23.	113	Mar. 20.	114¾	115	..	American Tin Plate Co. pf., tr. certs.	100	....	.....	..	..	113	114¾	113	114	....	1,350
114⅝	94¼	129⅝	Mar. 18.	110¾	Jan. 21.	127	127⅛	— ⅝	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	127¼	129⅞	128¾	127⅜	106¼	143,840
140	128	147	Mar. 12.	127	Jan. 2.	144	147	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	2	Q	147	147	147	147	137	100
22¼	21¼	21¼	Jan. 2.	12¼	Mar. 15.	14	14⅜	— ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	14	14½	13½	14	....	835
77	76	76¾	Jan. 2.	70	Mar. 22.	70	71	— 1½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	73	73	70	70½	....	795
54⅞	37⅛	49⅝	Mar. 5.	40⅜	Jan. 21.	47¼	47½	+ 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	39,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2	SA	45	47½	45	47¼	47	7,100
25	16	26	Mar. 15.	20	Feb. 20.	25	26	— 1	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	26	26	25	25	17	300
59	40½	63	Mar. 15.	55¾	Feb. 25.	59	60	— 4	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	62	62	59	59	46	400
42⅜	19⅝	61½	Mar. 22.	42¼	Jan. 21.	61⅜	61½	+ 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	.....	..	..	58⅜	61½	58⅜	61⅜	27	186,850
89⅜	58¼	95⅝	Mar. 19.	82¼	Jan. 21.	94½	94¾	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1901.	2½	SA	93¼	95⅝	93	94⅝	70½	136,920
89⅜	55¼	95⅜	Mar. 6.	81¾	Jan. 4.	92½	92⅝	+ ⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	SA	92¼	94¼	91⅜	92⅞	76⅞	21,370
90	72⅜	94	Mar. 6.	85⅜	Feb. 28.	91½	92	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 1, 1901.	2	SA	92⅜	92⅜	91½	91⅝	81½	5,285
88⅛	47⅛	87⅞	Jan. 12.	72⅛	Feb. 27.	82⅜	82¾	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	83	85⅞	81½	82⅝	47⅜	293,375
188	140	208¾	Mar. 8.	175	Jan. 18.	203	206	— 3	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	208	208	205	205	149⅝	240
18⅝	6½	14⅝	Mar. 19.	8⅜	Jan. 19.	12¾	13	+ ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	14⅜	12¾	13	9⅜	14,145
85	52	85	Jan. 10.	77	Mar. 19.	77	78	— 2½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901.	2	..	78	78	77	77	60	400
137½	125	132	Jan. 8.	120	Feb. 25.	131	....	+ 1	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	7,156,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	3	SA	130½	131	130¼	131	....	300
61¼	47⅝	64⅜	Mar. 20.	54¼	Jan. 4.	62½	63¼	+ 1¼	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1	SA	62½	64⅝	61	63⅞	51½	19,120
96¾	84⅜	95	Mar. 20.	88⅞	Jan. 18.	94¼	94½	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	90⅝	95	90¾	94½	95½	24,040
150¼	115	160	Jan. 5.	145⅜	Jan. 4.	153	155	— 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,224,900	Feb. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	154	154	154	154	117½	400
43⅜	24	49	Mar. 15.	36½	Jan. 21.	46⅝	47	— 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	40,583,460	Nov. 28, 1900.	1	..	48¼	48¾	45⅞	46⅜	30⅞	49,900
42	31	41¼	Jan. 8.	30⅝	Jan. 21.	32⅝	32¾	— 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	18,542,800	.....	..	..	40⅜	41	39⅜	39½	....	21,614
78¾	63¼	77⅞	Mar. 20.	72⅞	Jan. 4.	76⅝	77	— ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,644,000	Jan. 10, 1901.	2	SA	76⅝	77¼	75⅞	76½	....	8,623
144	119⅝	168	Mar. 19.	133⅝	Jan. 4.	165½	165⅞	+ 2½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	108,905,800	Mar. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	161	168	161	165½	128⅝	522,936
109	88	119¼	Mar. 18.	91	Jan. 3.	115½	117	— 2⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	Jan. 2, 1901.	2½	SA	118¼	119¼	118	118	101	5,408
125	110¼	135	Mar. 18.	120⅜	Jan. 3.	133	136	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,350,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	135	135	133¾	134½	120¼	600
18	9¾	24½	Mar. 15.	16	Jan. 3.	22¼	22⅜	— 1	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,211,200	.....	..	..	22¼	22¼	21⅜	22¼	14	23,535
52	28⅞	38⅝	Feb. 5.	27	Jan. 19.	31⅝	32	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,571,800	Jan. 31, 1901.	2½	SA	32	32⅝	31	32	16⅛	1,945
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	52⅝	54	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	7,499,100	.....	..	..	54	54	53⅜	53	39	1,200
94⅛	81	94⅜	May. 15.	81⅜	Jan. 17.	92¾	93½	— 1¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,898,500	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	92¾	94¼	92¾	93⅜	87⅝	769
29	14	39	Mar. 18.	23	Jan. 21.	35	35¼	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	.....	..	..	35¼	39	35¼	35¼	29¾	39,825
64	43¼	74	Mar. 15.	58¾	Jan. 21.	73	74	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	73	74	71¼	74	58¾	5,650
148¾	109¼	142	Jan. 5.	142¼	Jan. 21.	132¾	133¾	+ 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	67,145,000	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	150½	153	150¼	152¼	123½	163,408
....	....	4¾	Mar. 11.	4¾	Mar. 11.	....	....	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rights.	....	....	.....	..	..	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	....	14,063
198	169½	195¾	Jan. 28.	187¾	Jan. 4.	188	189	+ 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,998,980	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	189	189¾	189	189¾	172	200
172⅝	150¼	181	Mar. 18.	166⅜	Jan. 21.	178½	179¼	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	Jan. 7, 1901.	3	SA	178	181	177½	180	163½	5,875
230	198⅝	228¼	Jan. 5.	207	Mar. 1.	....	....	+ 6	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	32,206,000	Jan. 7, 1901.	3½	Q	215	217	215	216	196	468
127⅞	103	111¼	Mar. 19.	110⅜	Jan. 4.	123⅜	123⅝	+ 2⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	122⅞	123¼	122⅜	123⅛	115¼	184,670
14⅝	6¾	17⅞	Mar. 18.	10⅞	Jan. 19.	16⅝	17	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	16⅝	17¼	15⅞	17	11⅝	12,510
29⅜	20½	42¼	Mar. 18.	32	Jan. 18.	41⅝	42	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	42¼	42¼	39⅝	42	30	37,210
78	58	82	Jan. 14.	73⅜	Jan. 26.	73	75	— 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	23,000,000	Mar. 4, 1901.	1½	SA	75	75	73	73	58¾	4,200
118	107½	119	Jan. 11.	110⅜	Jan. 22.	110⅝	111	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	23,000,000

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 23, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, March 23. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Week.	STOCKS	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 23, '01.
30	14½	37 Mar. 6.	27⅝ Jan. 7.	35	35½	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	3,000,000								15	300
72	46	76½ Mar. 6.	68 Jan. 16.	74	75½	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '98.	1½	..	75	75	74⅝	75	55½	1,100
56½	29½	58½ Jan. 2.	47¾ Jan. 21.	51⅝	53	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	17,000,000				49½	52	49⅝	51⅜	29	29,250
131½	117½	122 Jan. 14.	116 Mar. 19.	117⅝	118	— 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	100	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901. 4		SA	118	117⅝	116	117⅝	125	700
8¾	5	12 Mar. 18.	6⅝ Jan. 21.	11⅝	12	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern	100	30,095,000				12	12	10	12	7¾	49,910
47½	36	49 Mar. 23.	40 Jan. 31.	48¾	48¾	+ 2⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Feb. 14, 1901. 2		A	47	49	45⅛	48⅞	45½	10,780
20¼	14	22⅞ Mar. 23.	16¼ Jan. 29.	22⅛	22⅞	+ 1⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	6,500,000				21⅛	22¾	19¾	22½	19	17,800
21	11½	18½ Mar. 19.	14 Jan. 18.	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	5,000,000				18	18⅛	17	17⅞	16	4,200
231	184	216¾ Mar. 18.	187 Jan. 28.	211	212	— 1⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,542,700	Mar. 15, 1901. 2		Q	216¾	216¾	210	211	185½	27,178
40¼	21½	43⅝ Feb. 27.	38⅜ Jan. 4.	45½	45⅞	— 1¼	Continental Tobacco Co.	100	43,845,900				46¾	47½	45⅛	45¼	34	38,655
95	70	108½ Mar. 15.	93¼ Jan. 2.	104½	105	— 3	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901. 1¾		Q	103¾	108½	104	104½	85½	3,820
...	...	27⅝ Feb. 15.	25 Feb. 20.	...	27	+ ½	Crucible Steel Co.	100	25,000,000				26½	26½	25⅜	25⅝	...	848
...	...	84 Mar. 15.	81¼ Feb. 26.	...	83½	— ½	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 22, 1900. 1¾		Q	83½	83½	83½	83½	...	200
134½	106¾	174¾ Feb. 18.	126¼ Jan. 8.	164½	165	— 2¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1901. 1¾		Q	166¾	166¾	164	164¾	127	29,420
194⅜	171½	202 Jan. 8.	188¾ Jan. 8.	196½	197	— 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	36,296,800	Jan. 20, 1901. 2½		Q	197	197	196	196	182⅜	1,810
34½	16½	48¼ Mar. 23.	29½ Jan. 21.	43½	43⅝	+ 7⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	100	36,000,000				41¼	43¼	40	43⅛	23¾	57,600
87½	64½	96¼ Mar. 23.	80 Jan. 21.	96⅝	96⅞	+ 7⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	36,650,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 2½		SA	89⅝	96¼	89¾	90⅛	75⅝	29,880
21⅜	12	20½ Mar. 14.	18 Jan. 30.	25	25½	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,282,100				25½	25⅞	24	25	15⅞	3,000
98½	89	89⅝ Mar. 16.	86 Feb. 15.	...	...	..	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	2,244,800	Nov. 15, 1900. 2½		SA	89½	89¾	89¼	89½	...	1,000
6½	4	8 Mar. 15.	4½ Feb. 5.	6½	7¼	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				7⅝	8	6½	6¾	...	6,976
17⅛	12	19 Mar. 15.	13⅜ Jan. 8.	17¼	17½	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000				18½	18⅝	16	17	16	3,800
400	395	405 Mar. 21.	405 Mar. 21.	380	420	..	**Eighth Avenue**	100	1,000,000	Jan., 1901. 3%		Q	405	405	405	405	...	200
27½	10¼	33⅜ Mar. 22.	24⅜ Jan. 4.	33	35½	+ 5	Erie	100	112,347,400				30¼	35⅜	30½	35¼	13½	712,313
63½	30⅜	70½ Mar. 22.	58⅜ Jan. 21.	68⅜	69⅜	+ 1⅜	Erie 1st pf	100	42,882,800				67½	70¼	66⅝	69½	39⅜	120,420
43½	15	61 Mar. 21.	39¼ Jan. 4.	58½	59	+10	Erie 2d pf	100	10,000,000				48	61	48	59	19⅜	99,540
54⅝	38½	55½ Feb. 15.	41 Jan. 31.	53	55	— ¼	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900. 1½		SA	54¼	54¼	51¼	53¾	51½	1,450
94½	74	90 Feb. 15.	81 Jan. 4.	88	90	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	50	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900. 2½		SA	88	88	88	88	...	280
58¼	28¾	59 Jan. 2.	41 Jan. 29.	...	...	+ 4¾	**Federal Steel Co.**	100	46,484,300	Feb. 20, 1901. 5		..	44	49¼	44	48¾	51	19,100
...	...	48½ Mar. 20.	45 Mar. 18.	48¾	49	..	Federal Steel Co. tr. certs.	100				..	45	49½	45	48¾	...	17,620
79½	60¾	106¾ Mar. 20.	68 Jan. 21.	...	...	+10½	Federal Steel Co. pf.	100	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1901. 1½		Q	91	106¾	91	102¾	75½	36,619
...	...	102⅜ Mar. 20.	89½ Mar. 13.	100¾	101	+11½	Federal Steel pf. Tr. certs.	100				..	92⅜	102⅜	92⅜	102¾	...	27,114
20	14½	31½ Mar. 21.	17 Jan. 18.	30½	31	+ 6¾	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,355,000	Mar. 15, '98. 2		..	28⅞	31½	28⅞	30¾	...	6,108
81	64	86¼ Mar. 22.	72 Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 1½	**Gas & Electric** of Bergen County	100	2,000,000				85	86¼	85	86¼	...	1,600
200	120	218 Feb. 20.	183½ Jan. 10.	214	215	+ 3½	General Electric Co.	100	21,799,400	Jan. 15, 1901. ‖3		Q	211	216¾	211	215	131	5,710
60	44	53 Jan. 2.	45 Feb. 16.	46¾	49	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1901. 1½		Q	47½	48¾	47½	48¾	52¼	700
103	92	97¾ Jan. 5.	93¾ Mar. 4.	95	99	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,625,300	Mar. 1, 1901. 1½		Q	95½	96	95½	96	99½	400
191½	144¾	208 Mar. 15.	188 Jan. 4.	201¾	202½	— 4⅞	Great Northern pf.	100	98,427,875	Feb. 1, 1901. 1¾		Q	208	208	206½	202½	161¾	10,013
42¾	30	55⅝ Mar. 15.	41 Jan. 3.	53½	53¼	— 1⅜	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,100				55	55	52	53⅜	35	6,435
74⅝	58	76½ Mar. 11.	69¾ Jan. 21.	75⅞	76	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,300	Jan. 16, 1901. 2		SA	76	76	75	75½	64⅞	2,865
123	110	139½ Mar. 18.	127⅝ Feb. 1.	137⅞	137⅞	— 1	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901. 3		SA	139	139½	136	137	115	24,099
28½	14½	28 Mar. 22.	20 Jan. 22.	27	27¼	+ 3⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99. 1		Q	23½	28	23¾	27¼	22	30,865
75	58	80 Mar. 22.	69 Jan. 21.	79½	79½	+ 5⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900. 1½		Q	73½	80	73½	79½	66	32,055
55⅜	24	74 Mar. 8.	54⅜ Feb. 7.	67	67½	+ 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000				70½	72	70	70⅝	...	7,800
10⅝	3¼	11 Jan. 6.	5½ Feb. 7.	6¼	6¾	+ 1⅛	International Silver Co.	100	10,000,000				5⅞	6¾	5½	6¼	6¼	1,800
29¾	28	32 Mar. 23.	24⅛ Jan. 22.	31⅜	32	+ 1⅞	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,352,500				30¼	32	30	31⅞	...	2,650
77½	76	82¾ Mar. 22.	74 Jan. 25.	82½	83	+ 2¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,550,000	Feb. 1, 1901. 1½		Q	81	82¾	81	82¾	...	1,450
27¾	11½	35 Mar. 22.	24 Jan. 21.	33¼	33½	+ 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900				32	35	31	33⅝	15¼	20,050
58	39	64 Mar. 22.	48 Jan. 21.	62½	63	+ 3⅜	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,000	Mar. 1, 1900. 1½		..	59¾	64	58	62⅜	51½	12,900
25	10	29⅜ Mar. 9.	21 Jan. 8.	26½	28	— ½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000				27⅝	28⅜	26⅞	26⅝	13½	180
17½	17	20½ Mar. 14.	13½ Jan. 4.	19½	20½	— ½	Kansas City Southern	100	29,908,500				20	20½	19	20	...	800
43⅝	27¼	45 Mar. 15.	35 Jan. 4.	43	44	— 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				44	44¾	42	43½	...	1,780
6	3½	10⅝ Feb. 13.	5¾ Jan. 3.	8½	9½	— ⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,800,400				9	9	9	9	...	100
9¾	7	9¾ Mar. 21.	8 Mar. 6.	9½	10	+ ¼	Kingston & Pembroke.	50	2,204,000				8¾	9¾	8½	9¾	...	1,362
80	65	85 Mar. 5.	70 Jan. 16.	82	83	+ 1½	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1901. 2		SA	82	83	81½	82	76½	1,938
100	96	100 Feb. 28.	95 Jan. 21.	99½	100½		Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900. 2½		SA	100	100	100	100	...	100
52	20¼	55¼ Mar. 23.	39¾ Jan. 21.	54½	55¾	+10¼	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000				45½	55¾	45½	54½	23½	16,875
115	83½	134 Mar. 22.	108¼ Jan. 21.	122	125	+ 6	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 2		SA	120	124	119⅝	123	80½	2,160
89	47½	78 Mar. 6.	67 Jan. 3.	74	76	— 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96. 1		..	75	75	74	74	54½	720
89½	68¾	100⅝ Mar. 22.	84⅛ Jan. 4.	100¼	100⅜	+ 4¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	52,800,000	Feb. 11, 1901. 2½		SA	96⅝	100⅜	96⅝	100⅜	85⅜	144,427
117	84	129¼ Mar. 18.	111 Jan. 21.	125½	125¾	+ ½	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901. 1		Q	126	129¾	124½	125½	95	293,792
182	143¾	174 Jan. 2.	158 Jan. 21.	163¼	163⅝	— ⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 1¾		Q	168	168⅜	163	163⅜	162	68,451
37½	24½	36½ Mar. 18.	27 Jan. 9.	34	35	— 1½	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700				36½	36¾	34	34	29¼	900
84⅛	70	88½ Mar. 9.	79½ Jan. 15.	87½	87½	— ⅝	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901. 1½		SA	88½	88¾	88	88⅛	79½	300
17⅝	10½	27⅜ Mar. 21.	12⅝ Jan. 21.	24½	25	+ 3⅜	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000				22⅛	25⅜	21	24⅞	14⅛	83,955
5	2¾	9⅞ Mar. 18.	3¾ Jan. 15.	8⅜	8¾	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	100	23,350,000				9½	9¾	8¼	8⅜	4¾	47,510
71½	45½	89 Mar. 22.	62¾ Jan. 19.	88½	88¾	+ 4½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 2		SA	85	89	82½	88¾	66	37,530
104¼	87½	114½ Mar. 21.	101¾ Jan. 7.	112½	114	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,800,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 2½		SA	113½	114¼	113	113	96	1,600
27	14	21 Jan. 9.	18 Feb. 21.	20½	22	+ 1¼	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				20⅜	21	20¼	20⅜	20½	725
60	47	55½ Jan. 2.	50 Mar. 6.	50½	52	...	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				51	52	51	51	59	800
17⅛	9	25 Mar. 20.	15 Jan. 21.	24½	24¼	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,181,000				23⅜	25	23	24½	11¼	37,300
47½	25⅝	61 Feb. 5.	43½ Jan. 4.	57⅜	58	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				58⅝	60¼	57⅝	57⅝	34⅜	93,127
72½	38⅝	101¼ Mar. 22.	69 Jan. 4.	100⅞	101	+ 7⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	60,432,150	July 1, '98. 1		..	93½	101⅝	93¼	100⅞	48⅜	135,200
...	...	82 Mar. 6.	79 Mar. 1.	80½	81	— 1¼	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100				..	80	80¾	80	80½	...	525
40¼	27¾	43 Jan. 5.	37 Jan. 21.	...	...	+ 1	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 1		Q	40⅜	42	40⅜	41¼	36	7,730
23¼	15⅞	20½ Jan. 2.	15 Feb. 28.	15½	15½	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900. 1		..	15	16¼	15	15½	24⅜	1,480
103½	83	92 Jan. 2.	82 Jan. 12.	82⅜	85	— ⅜	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1901. 1¾		Q	85½	86½	85	85⅜	103½	674
46	32¼	50 Mar. 21.	40 Jan. 7.	46¼	47½	+ 2¾	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901. 1½		Q	44⅜	50	44	47	...	7,160
78½	69	84 Mar. 21.	72½ Jan. 3.	81¼	82	+ 3½	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901. 1¾		Q	79	84	74	81¼	...	3,513
83½	20	53 Mar. 20.	37 Jan. 21.	...	...	+ 6	National Steel Co.	100	32,000,000				47	53	47	53	43⅜	17,450
...	...	53¼ Mar. 21.	49¼ Mar. 18.	52½	53	..	National Steel Co. tr. certs.	100				..	49¼	53¾	49¼	52⅜	...	11,000
97	79¾	114½ Mar. 20.	90 Jan. 18.	...	...	+11¼	National Steel Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900. 1¾		Q	103⅜	114½	103⅜	114½	96¼	5,630
...	...	115 Mar. 20.	110¼ Mar. 19.	113½	114	..	National Steel Co. pf., tr. certs.	100				..	110¼	115	110¼	113½	...	4,660
69⅝	40⅞	70¼ Feb. 6.	51 Feb. 28.	...	60¾	+ 6	National Tube Co.	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901. 1½		Q	54½	60¼	54½	60	51⅝	8,620
...	...	61 Mar. 20.	56⅜ Mar. 18.	60	...	..	National Tube Co., tr. certs.	100				..	57½	61	56⅜	60¼	...	4,680
106½	86¾	110¼ Mar. 19.	93 Jan. 9.	113	114	+ 6½	National Tube Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901. 1¾		Q	103¾	110¼	103½	109¾	91½	8,501
...	...	114½ Mar. 21.	110¼ Mar. 20.	110¾	...	..	National Tube Co. pf., tr. certs.	100				..	112¼	114¼	110½	114	...	8,080
175	112	164⅞ Mar. 13.	150½ Jan. 25.	160	165	— 3	New York Air Brake Co.	100	5,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 2		Q	163	163¾	160	161¾	...	600
145⅜	125⅜	148 Feb. 5.	139⅜ Jan. 21.	146⅝	147	+ 1⅞	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 1¼		Q	146	148	145½	146⅞	137	60,235
24½	11	35 Mar. 23.	17⅝ Jan. 21.	34½	34¾	+11¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000				23¼	35	23½	34½	12½	60,860
110	75	115 Mar. 22.	97 Mar. 1.	113	114	+ 9½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901. 5		A	106½	115	106½	114½	...	4,700
58¼	29	74½ Mar. 23.	47 Mar. 1.	74¾	76	+19½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901. 2		..	56	74½	56	74½	33	33,500
32¼	18¼	35½ Jan. 12.	28⅜ Jan. 10.	33⅞	33¾	+ 1⅞	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900				32¼	35⅞	31⅞	33⅝	24¾	68,700
45⅞	22⅜	52⅝ Mar. 15.	42 Jan. 10.	51	51¼	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000				52	52	49¾	51¼	37⅜	20,882
83	67	86½ Mar. 6.	82 Feb. 15.	85	86	— 1⅞	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1901. 2		SA	85	85	85	85	77½	100
...	...	91 Mar. 23.	73½ Feb. 14.	89½	90	+12½	North American (new).	100	11,836,700				79	91	76	89¼	...	20,345
89¾	45¾	99 Jan. 5.	87¼ Jan. 21.	87⅞	88	+ 2⅝	Northern Pacific.	100	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1901. 1		Q	86	89¼	85⅞	87½	57	186,994
91½	67	90 Mar. 19.	84½ Jan. 21.	88⅞	89	+ 1	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Mar. 5, 1901. 1		Q	86½	90	88½	89	76¼	12,715
9	6	10½ Mar. 21.	6¼ Jan. 4.	10	11¼	+ 2	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900. 30c		..	9¼	10½	9¼	10½	9	800
62	46	61¼ Jan. 12.	52 Feb. 1.	55	58	— ½	**Pacific Coast**	100	8,809,600	Feb. 1, 1901. 1		Q	59	59	58	57½	32½	1,150
90¼	82½	94½ Jan. 10.	89 Feb. 25.	91	95	+ 4	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901. 1½		Q	93	93	93	93	...	157
69½	57	68 Jan. 12.	63 Jan. 8.	64	68	+ 3⅜	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,214,400	Feb. 1, 1901. 1		Q	65½	68⅜	65¼	66⅜	62⅜	725
57	25⅜	47¼ Jan. 23.	33½ Mar. 21.	34½	35	— ⅝	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99. 1¼			35	35½	33⅝	34⅜	37½	4,510
140¼	124¾	154⅜ Mar. 23.	142½ Jan. 21.	154⅞	154⅞	+ 2¼	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	151,700,000	No. 30, 1900. ‖3½		Q	152	154⅜	151½	154⅜	133⅞	141,415
111½	81⅝	108½ Mar. 19.	95¾ Jan. 21.	105	106⅛	+ ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,868,800	Feb. 25, 1901. 1½		Q	105¾	108½	105¾	106	109	106,200
18	5	35 Mar. 22.	14⅞ Jan. 22.	32½	33½	+ 5	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000				28¾	35	27⅜	33	7⅞	12,691
35	20	65 Feb. 25.	33¾ Jan. 9.	55	60	— 1½	Père Marquette.	100	14,145,500				57	57	56½	56½	22	360
72½	54½	79 Jan. 28.	72 Jan. 2.	73½	77	+ 1½	Père Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 11, 1901. 4			74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	57	100
74	74	94 Mar. 19.	90½ Mar. 4.	93½	94	+ ⅝	Philadelphia Co.	50	14,719,350				93	94	90¼	93¼	...	10,558
80½	49¾	64¾ Mar. 20.	57 Jan. 30.	64	65	+ 5¾	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,000				61½	64¾	61½	64	...	1,517
94	78	95 Jan. 25.	88 Jan. 4.	94	95	+ 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,049,200	Jan. 15, 1901. 2		SA	92	94¼	92	94	86	2,100
58¾	32½	52 Jan. 2.	30 Mar. 7.	36¼	36½	— 1⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 28, 1901. 1		Q	38	38½	35	36⅛	52⅜	2,230
82½	70¾	83½ Jan. 2.	72¼ Mar. 5.	75	75⅞	— 2	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 25, 1901. 1¾		Q	77¼	77⅞	74⅞	75	84½	1,700
204	176	208¾ Mar. 8.	195½ Jan. 21.	203	206	— 5	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901. 2		Q	204	204	203	203	185	686
10½	7⅞	9½ Jan. 29.	7 Mar. 20.	...	...	— 1	**Quicksilver pf.**	100	4,291,300	July 16, 1900. ½		..	7	7	7	7	8¼	100
28	15	36 Jan. 7.	24½ Jan. 4.	34⅞	35	+ 1⅞	**Reading**	50	69,000,000				31½	35	31½	34⅞	18¾	83,000
71⅞	49	77 Jan. 5.	68¼ Jan. 4.	73½	73⅝	+ ½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1901. 2		SA	73½	74¼	72	73½	59½	64,220
30¼	23⅝	47¾ Jan. 7.	38 Jan. 3.	47	47⅛	+ 2¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				44⅜	47¼	42¼	47⅛	30	84,625
27½	8¾	18½ Jan. 2.	12⅜ Jan. 22.	17	17⅛	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,080				17	17⅛	16½	17⅛	22⅜	10,193
70¾	49	68¾ Mar. 7.	55¼ Jan. 21.	67⅜	68	+ 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	Jan. 1, 1901. 1¾		Q	66	68	65¾	68	65¾	9,365
65	43¼	85 Mar. 23.	65 Feb. 5.	85	...	+15	Rio Grande Western.	100	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900. 5		..	85	85	85	85	...	800
95¼	80	100 Mar. 23.	93 Feb. 16.	100	...	+ 3	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901. 1¼		Q	98¾	100	96¾	100	92	300
8⅞	5	14½ Feb. 9.	7⅞ Jan. 21.	12¾	13	— ⅜	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,800,000				..	..	..	..	..	..
64½	38½	73 Feb. 8.	58 Jan. 29.	69¼	70	+ ⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, 1901. 2½			69½	70	68	70	43	4,300
21½	11⅜	31½ Mar. 22.	20 Jan. 4.	30	30½	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				29	31½	28	30	15	8,000
...	...	74 Mar. 8.	57 Jan. 29.	71½	72	+ 1⅝	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000				73⅜	73⅜	71¾	71¾	...	1,500
54½	38⅜	47½ Mar. 12.	41½ Jan. 4.	44¾	45	+ 3⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700				42¾	45	41	44⅞	10⅞	29,575
78½	64	88 Mar. 12.	78½ Jan. 2.	85¼	86	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,600,000	Jan. 7, 1901. 2		SA	85¼	86	85¼	86	70	320
55	31½	72⅝ Mar. 13.	53½ Jan. 4.	69	69½	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, 1901. 1½		SA	68½	69⅜	67	69½	38¾	12,525
18½	8¾	35¼ Mar. 15.	17 Jan. 4.	34⅜	35	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				33⅜	35	32½	35	13½	16,455
45½	21⅞	64½ Mar. 13.	41½ Jan. 3.	64¾	64½	+ 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				63⅜	64½	62	64¼	32⅜	20,575
26	17½	30 Mar. 23.	19½ Feb. 5.	30	31	+ 4½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				25	30	25	30	...	2,400
71	59½	77½ Mar. 23.	65½ Jan. 22.	74	75	+ 4	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1901. 1¾		Q	72¼	77½	72	74½	...	2,891
45¾	30⅜	49¾ Jan. 31.	40¾ Jan. 4.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 23, 1901

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Mar. 23. $32,146,520	Week Ended March 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104½	104	104½	16½
American Bicycle 5s	80	80¾	79½	79½	36
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100¾	101	100¾	101	7
American Hide & Leather 6s	94	96¾	94	96	190
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	80	81	80	80	12
American Tobacco scrip	102	102	102	102	5
Ann Arbor 4s	101	101	100	100	55
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104½	433½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	94¼	94⅝	94	94⅜	262½
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞	40
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105	105¼	55
Baltimore & Ohio 8½s	97⅜	97⅜	97	97	178
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, registered	95¼	95½	95	95½	3
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	104⅜	105	104¼	104⅝	98
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91	91⅜	90½	90⅝	336
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	91	91¼	91	91¼	52
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	91	86	90½	217
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	96
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	14
Brooklyn W. & N. 5s, trust receipts	76	78	76	76	90
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	24
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. tr. 5s	127½	127½	127½	127½	20
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107	107	24
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	108¾	106½	108⅝	5
Canada Southern 2d 5s, registered	108	108	108	108	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106	107¼	106	107¼	279
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	72¼	73¼	72	73	79
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	35¼	36½	35	35	277
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	18	18¼	17½	18	21
Central of New Jersey general 5s	133½	133¼	133	133½	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	113½	113½	113	113⅛	1
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. con. 5s	99½	100	99½	100	8
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	89	89	85½	88½	124½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅜	101¼	101	101	58½
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108¼	108½	107½	107½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, coupon	121⅜	121½	121⅜	121⅜	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84⅞	85	84¾	84¾	240
Chicago & Alton 5s, certfs. of interest	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92¼	141
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109¼	109¼	109	109	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	112	112	112	112	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	162½	165¾	162½	165½	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103¾	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	125	125⅞	124½	124½	12
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121	121	120¾	120¾	18
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	122¾	122¾	122½	122½	11
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s	124	125	124	125	10
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div 5s	121	121	121	121	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen 4s, Series A	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	112	112	112	112	4
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	100¼	110¼	109½	110½	28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	16
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¾	4
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	140½	140½	140½	140½	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97½	97½	97	97	33
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	105	105	105	105	22
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. general 6s	136¼	136½	136¼	136¼	32
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	98¼	98	98½	99	55
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82¼	82¼	81¼	82	100
Colorado Midland 3-4s	82	82¼	82	82	48
Colorado & Southern 4s	87¼	87¼	86¾	87¼	461
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123½	123	123½	5
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	121	121	121	121	5
Del. & Hudson, Pennsylvania Div. 7s	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	6
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	109¾	111	109½	109¾	82
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102⅜	102¼	102	102¼	76
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¼	101½	101	101	61
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	10
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	32¾	34	32¾	34	118
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	115	115	115	115	2
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	113½	114⅝	113½	114¼	44
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st consol. 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121½	10
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101	22
Erie 1st funded 7s	135¼	135½	135¼	135½	14
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97¾	98	97¼	98	93
Erie general 4s	86¾	89	86¼	88¾	3,846
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	115	115	115	115	8
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	100⅜	104⅜	100	104¼	578
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	83½	87	88	86½	210
Gal., Har. & San An., Wex. & Pac. 5s	104¼	105¼	104¼	105¼	150
Galveston, Harrisburg & San An. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	9
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	102	102¾	102	102¾	27
Georgia Pacific 6s	127¼	127¼	127	127	11
Green Bay debenture certfs., A	67	67	67	67	2
Green Bay debenture certfs., B	10	10	9⅝	10	327
Hocking Valley 4½s	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	53
Houston & Texas consol. 4s	95	95	90	95	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	7
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	114	114	114	114	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	91	91	91	91	4
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99	83
International Paper Co. 6s	106¾	108⅝	106¾	108¾	103
Kanawha & Michigan 1st 4s	97	99	97	99	19
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90½	91	90¼	91	12
Kansas City Southern 3s	72	72	72	72	15
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	4
Kings County Elevated 4s	88¼	89¼	88¼	89¼	45
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	126	127	126	127	3
Laclede Gas 5s	108	109	108	108	12
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	21
Long Island Ferry 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Long Island unified 4s	100	101	100	100	35
Long Island general 4s	105	105	105	105	14
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	101	102	100¾	102	12
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	120	119	120	24
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	102¼	101¾	102¼	94
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	189
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117¼	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	120	120	27
Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago 4s	101	101	101	101	58
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	188
Mexican Central 1st income	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	2,097
Mexican Central 2d income	17⅝	19⅝	17¾	19⅝	1,587
Mexican International consol. 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84	62
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	10
Mil., L. S. & West., Mich. Div. 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	126	126¼	126	126¼	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Milwaukee & Northern main line 6s	119	119	119	119	10
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103	103½	101	101	134
Minn. & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	122	122	122	122	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96½	96¾	95	96¼	880
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	102	103	102	102	36
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80¾	80¾	80	80¼	276
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	102¾	103¾	102¾	103	60
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123	124	123	124	8
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106	19
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	107
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	114½	115	114½	115	6
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	90	90	90	90	27
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s, J. P. M. & Co.'s ctfs.	95¼	96	95¾	96	24
Mobile & Ohio ext 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	121	121	121	121	3½
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114¾	115¼	114¾	115¼	57
National Starch Mfg. 6s	107½	108¾	107½	107¾	4
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 3½s, coupon	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	219
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	91	91	91	91	19
New York Central 1st 7s	107½	107½	107½	107¾	1
New York Central deb. 4s	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103	19
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	90	90	90	90	20
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	20
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	4
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97	97¼	97⅝	97⅝	126
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certfs. 4s	100	100	99	99	8
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	101	101	101	101	25
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Norfolk & Western general 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
Northern Illinois 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	73	73	73	73	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	102	102	102	102	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	1
North Wisconsin 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	1

BONDS.	Week Ended March 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon & California 1st 5s	108⅛	107½	106¼	107½	47
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104¼	104⅝	104	104⅝	49
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116¼	116½	116	116½	17
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127½	128	127½	128	12
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110½	110	110½	31
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	114¾	115	114⅜	115	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90	90⅞	90	90½	21
Peoria & Eastern income	63	73	62¼	71¾	525
Reading general 4s	94½	94⅜	94¼	94⅝	182
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s gtd	93¼	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	19
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101¼	100⅞	101¼	97
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	8
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	94	94	94	94	4
St. Louis & Cairo 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117¼	119	117¼	118¼	43
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92⅝	93⅝	92	93½	140
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	98½	99½	98½	99½	19
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	12
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	117	117	117	117	11
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99¾	100	99	99½	105
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	80	81	79½	79⅝	434
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87¾	87¾	86½	86½	225
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	103½	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	7
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6
Southern Pacific 4s	93	93	92	92¾	598½
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100½	50
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Railway 5s	117	117½	116¾	117	79
Standard Rope & Twine income	7½	7¾	7½	7¼	30
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	56	58	56	57½	41
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	108	108	108	108	2
Terminal of St. Louis 1st 4½s	116	116	116	116	15
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	106⅝	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	56
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	119	120	10
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	90	98	90	98	60
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	85½	85½	84½	84½	115
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	92	92	92	92	25
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¾	106¾	105⅞	106¾	714
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Union Pacific 1st lien conv. 4s, when iss'd	103¾	105¼	103	104¾	2,133
United States Leather 6s	116	116	116	116	10
Wabash 1st 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	53
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	32
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago Div. 5s	110¾	110¾	110	110	11
Wabash debenture, Series B	63¼	67¼	61	67½	6,923
Wabash debenture, Series A	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	3
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115¾	115¾	115½	115½	1
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	114¾	115	114¾	115	23
West. New York & Pennsylvania income	40	40	40	40	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121¾	121¾	121¼	121⅝	16
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	100½	100½	100¼	100½	25
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113½	114	113½	114	16
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91½	93	91½	92¼	713
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110¾	110	110¾	6
Wisconsin Central general 4s	90⅝	91	90	90⅝	311
Total sales					$32,106,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 23, 1901.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	114	114	114	8½
United States 3s, registered	110¾	111	110¾	111	$1,020
United States 3s, coupon	112	112	112	112	12½
United States 2s, coupon	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	24
Total sales					$24,520

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 23, 1901.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	16
Grand total					$32,146,520

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES. YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
United States 2s, registered	108	Feb. 27	105½	Jan. 21	105⅝ Mar. 15
United States 2s, coupon	108⅞	Mar. 20	106¼	Jan. 17	106⅞ Mar. 20
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 19	113	Mar. 8	113 Mar. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 17	113¾	Feb. 14	114 Mar. 18
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137⅞ Mar. 8
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138¼	Jan. 12	137¾	Mar. 8	138 Mar. 15
United States 5s, 1904, registered	111⅞	Mar. 4	111⅞	Mar. 4	111⅞ Mar. 4
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Jan. 4	110¾	Feb. 18	110¾ Feb. 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112	Mar. 22	110	Jan. 21	112 Mar. 22
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111	Mar. 2	110	Jan. 9	111 Mar. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	111	Mar. 7	109½	Jan. 10	111 Mar. 7
District of Columbia 3-65s					121 Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	97¼	Mar. 2	96½	Jan. 14	97¼ Mar. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES. YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14	108½ Jan. 14
Alabama, Class B					109¾ Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	103	Mar. 14	102	Feb. 13	103 Mar. 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s					108 Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105 Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½ Mar. 14
South Carolina 4½s					120 Mar. 15
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	Jan. 28	96	Jan. 17	96¼ Mar. 20
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96 Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10¼	Mar. 11	7½	Feb. 15	10¼ Mar. 12
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96⅞	Jan. 17	95⅞	Mar. 6	95⅞ Mar. 8

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,767,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,262,050	16,767,350	20,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	26,185,675	24,603,675
Jan. 26	30,780,450	28,277,975	26,223,625
Feb. 2	24,886,825	30,571,275	27,452,675
Feb. 9	29,362,625	27,987,575	25,511,825
Feb. 16	12,855,450	24,015,575	24,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,075	19,675,550	25,354,000
March 2	14,801,100	12,941,550	24,573,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	21,293,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,068,425	19,674,175
March 23	10,272,425	*2,317,300	18,557,425

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
March 24	$5,817,300	13,527,425	$23,851,675
March 31	9,238,150	16,004,800	25,720,850
April 7	7,984,200	15,618,825	25,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,825	27,346,075
April 21	14,594,350	24,178,800	29,526,100
April 28	17,074,325	26,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	18,978,425	19,951,900	43,918,475
May 12	16,332,725	27,127,625	44,997,225
May 19	16,555,550	24,651,550	39,715,850
May 26	19,815,225	23,983,725	36,704,050
June 2	20,132,375	42,729,000	32,240,700
June 9	18,374,350	39,332,150	33,981,700
June 16	17,465,750	39,908,200	30,272,900
June 23	15,526,800	37,997,200	42,208,250
June 30	16,208,975	14,274,800	42,019,850
July 7	13,208,850	14,042,450	43,945,450
July 14	13,981,525	13,668,700	40,395,825
July 21	20,681,800	12,888,400	48,013,600
July 28	27,336,975	10,811,150	41,804,475
Aug. 4	28,144,875	8,119,000	38,898,600
Aug. 11	26,126,800	14,998,300	33,111,850
Aug. 18	26,057,600	15,744,800	31,580,250
Aug. 25	27,068,625	12,479,350	31,243,300
Sept. 1	27,068,625	2,791,300	34,691,300
Sept. 8	25,030,800	2,466,850	7,013,775
Sept. 15	25,030,775	1,966,600	4,960,600
Sept. 22	24,642,800	1,966,700	6,253,975
Sept. 29	24,642,800	1,784,600	14,267,125
Oct. 6	23,753,600	1,784,600	13,913,600
Oct. 13	23,753,600	1,784,600	13,913,600
Oct. 20	23,753,600	1,784,600	13,913,600
Oct. 27	23,753,600	1,784,600	13,913,600
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*578,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,906,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*212,025	16,067,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,965,675	8,536,700	17,095,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	8,650,525	16,743,700
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,525	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,284,075	19,618,450
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 21, 1901	£26,291,979	.....
March 22, 1900	35,509,630	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 21, 1901	95,117,540	£43,915,702
March 22, 1900	77,599,158	45,774,516
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 21, 1901	30,206,000	15,562,000
March 22, 1900	28,377,000	14,619,000
RUSSIA.		
March 21, 1901	73,556,000	6,967,000
March 22, 1900	83,691,000	6,374,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 21, 1901	39,912,000	10,620,000
March 22, 1900	37,547,000	8,560,000
SPAIN.		
March 21, 1901	14,020,000	13,468,000
March 22, 1900	12,664,000	13,341,000
ITALY.		
March 21, 1901	15,346,000	1,027,200
March 22, 1900	15,412,000	1,062,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 21, 1901	5,053,000	5,620,700
March 22, 1900	4,972,000	5,054,000
BELGIUM.		
March 21, 1901	2,947,000	1,478,000
March 22, 1900	2,946,000	1,472,000
Total for week	$311,480,810	$160,402,768
Total preceding week	311,480,810	160,402,768
Total same week last year	300,000,000	150,000,000

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 23, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	100	Mar 23	100	100½
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O*	104¾	Mar 13	102¾	Jan 10	104¾	Mar 23	104¾	104½
Do registered..A O*	102¾	Jan 19	102	Feb 18	102	Feb 18	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	94¾	Mar 19	86¾	Jan 4	94¾	Mar 23	94¾	94½
Do do registered....Nov.	..	....	..	....	79¾	De 11,98	..	..
Do stamped	93	Mar 8	90	Jan 29	92¾	Mar 11	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	..	....	..	....	103	De 4, 00	105½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97⅝	Mar 20	93	Jan 8	97	Mar 23	96¼	97
Do do registered	95¼	Mar 18	95¼	Mar 18	95¼	Mar 18	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	105	Mar 11	101¼	Jan 3	104¾	Mar 23	104½	105
Do do registered	104	Mar 8	102	Jan 19	104	Mar 8	..	..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 1st installment paid....	103¾	Mar 7	102	Mar 5	103	Mar 14	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91⅝	Mar 18	88¾	Jan 21	90¾	Mar 23	90¾	91
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N*	91¼	Mar 13	89	Jan 11	91	Mar 18	..	91
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990....*A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Mch. 93	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1919...*F A	..	....	..	....	111	My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio, recor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5,99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S*	117	Feb 1	115	Jan 3	116¾	Feb 4	..	120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	130¼	Feb 26	130	Jan 3	130¼	Feb 20	129	130¼
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	130	Feb 7	130	Feb 7	130	Feb 7	129	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107¼	Feb 28	106¾	Jan 4	107¼	Mar 21	107¼	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	127¼	Mar 19	110¼	Jan 15	127½	Mar 19	125½	127
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	117	No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	..	....	..	....	113½	De 6, 00	114	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	107½	Feb 23	106¾	Jan 5	107	Mar 23	107	107½
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111	Jan 23	108¾	Mar 1	108¾	Mar 22	108¾	..
Do do registered.....*M S	108	Mar 22	108	Mar 22	108	Mar 22	..	..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	94¼	Jan 31	92	Jan 8	94	Feb 4	..	95
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	100	Mar 6	98	Jan 31	100	Mar 20	98	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945..F A	120	Feb 8	119	Feb 7	120	Feb 8	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	107¼	Mar 23	97½	Jan 18	107¾	Mar 23	107¼	107½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	95	Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	73	Mar 19	60	Jan 9	73	Mar 23	72½	73
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	36¾	Mar 6	30	Jan 2	35	Mar 22	34	35
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	10½	Mar 7	8	Jan 18	10	Mar 22	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 24,00	107	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	107¼	Mar 13	106¾	Mar 8	107½	Mar 13	107	108
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	120	Jul 25,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	137½	Mar 22	127	Jan 22	133¾	Mar 23	133	134
Do do registered.....Q J	137	Mar 22	127	Jan 17	131½	Mar 18	131½	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	106	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	103	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	104	Feb 7	102¾	Mar 5	102¾	Mar 23	102	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	115	Mar 7	113	Jan 7	115	Mar 14	114	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908. A O	116¾	Jan 23	115½	Jan 17	116¾	Mar 12	116¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119	Feb 19	118¼	Jan 31	119	Mar 11	119¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122	Feb 7	120½	Jan 29	121¾	Mar 20	121	122
Do do registered.....*M N	119¾	Mar 16	119¾	Mar 16	119¾	Mar 16	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	108½	Mar 15	104	Jan 4	107¼	Mar 23	107¼	107¾
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 22,00	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	106¾	Mar 15	104¾	Jan 8	106¾	Mar 19	106	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	101½	Feb 27	101	104
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940....J J*	..	....	..	....	105	No 26,00	104½	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,00	104½	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902....*M S	102¾	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 1	101	Mar 18	100¾	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903....*M N	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	105½	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oct., 05	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94	Jan 12	92¾	Feb 28	93½	Mar 1	..	..
Do certificates of interest	93	Jan 24	91¼	Jan 3	92¾	Mar 22	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	86	Feb 5	83½	Jan 14	84¾	Mar 22	85¾	85⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	109½	Mar 1	108¼	Jan 2	109	Mar 22	109	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102¾	Mar 1	101¾	Jan 19	102½	Mar 1	102	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112	Mar 15	110	Jan 7	112	Mar 18	111½	113
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	165½	Mar 19	141¼	Feb 11	165½	Mar 19	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 30,00	116¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 8	105¼	Feb 18	107	Mar 8	106	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102¾	Jan 7	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 21	101	102
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 15,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼	Jan 28	103¼	Jan 19	103¾	Mar 22	103	104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927....*M N	112¾	Mar 12	112	Jan 3	112¾	Mar 12	112¾	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111½	Jne 2, 99	112¾	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	123½	Feb 25	121	Mar 13	121	Mar 13	120½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	113¾	Mar 1	113	Feb 13	113¾	Mar 1	113½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	139½	Mar 9	135¼	Jan 11	139½	Mar 9	140	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	126¾	Mar 9	115	Jan 2	124½	Mar 23	124	125
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1950..*J J	125	Mar 19	112¾	Jan 23	125	Mar 19	123	125
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	114½	Feb 18	113	Jan 21	114½	Mar 13	115	115½
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	110	Mar 18	106¾	Jan 31	110	Mar 18	110	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	123¾	Mar 18	115	Jan 15	122½	Mar 18	123	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	185	Feb 15	184	Mar 2	185	Mar 12	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	..	....	..	....	172½	Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190	Jan 28	188¼	Jan 28	190	Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	188	Jan 29	182¾	Jan 2	184½	Mar 7	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	185⅞	Jan 28	185¼	Jan 14	187	Jan 31	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117½	Jan 14	117	Jan 4	117⅛	Jan 23	117½	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	118¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 2	118⅛	Jan 23	119	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119½	Mar 11	117½	Jan 3	119½	Mar 11	..	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910....*J J	126	Mar 8	125¼	Jan 23	126	Mar 8	125	127
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¾	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¾	Jan 15	110	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910....*J J	119	Feb 7	118	Jan 9	118	Mar 14	118	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122	Mar 5	119¼	Jan 3	121	Mar 18	120¼	121½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122¼	Jan 23	122¼	Jan 23	122¼	Jan 23	122¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910....J J*	110¾	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 9	110½	Jan 9	110½	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	120	121¾
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120	Feb 27	119¾	Jan 29	120	Feb 27	119	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	114¾	Feb 26	114¾	Feb 26	114¾	Mar 13	115	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	135½	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916....*J J	116¾	Mar 2	115¾	Jan 23	116¾	Mar 2	116¾	116¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	114¾	Mar 1	112¾	Jan 11	113¾	Mar 18	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105¾	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119¾	Feb 11	119	Mar 21	119	Mar 21	118	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Mar 11	121¼	Feb 7	121¾	Mar 12	121½	124
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	141	Feb 27	139¾	Jan 15	140½	Mar 9	141¾	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	108	Mar 19	107¾	Jan 9	108	Mar 19	107	..
Do do registered.....J D*	107⅞	Mar 9	107¾	Jan 18	107⅞	Mar 9	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	116¾	Mar 8	116¾	Mar 8	116¾	Mar 8	117	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110¾	Mar 12	108¼	Jan 24	110¼	Mar 14	109½	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	107	De 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125¼	Jan 8	124	Jan 21	124	Feb 19	124	125
Do do registered.....*M N	122¾	Jan 15	122	Jan 11	122¾	Jan 15	123	125
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110½	Mar 5	108	Jan 7	110½	Mar 14	110¾	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	117	Mar 7	116	Jan 18	117	Mar 7	117	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A 15	112	Mar 20	109	Jan 3	112	Mar 20	108	109
Do do registered.....F A 15	..	....	..	....	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¾	Mar 20	109¾	Mar 18	110½	Mar 21	110	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901..J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾	Fe 20,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peter 2d 6s,1907.M N*	..	....	..	....	120½	No 10,00	122½	..
Mill. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	109¾	..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1908.*M S	..	....	..	....	111¼	Ap 24,00	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	111	Mar 20	111	Mar 20	111	Mar 20	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	138½	Mar 15	136¾	Jan 10	138	Mar 21	138¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107¼	Feb 21	107¼	Feb 21	107¼	Feb 21	107¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929.*F A	127¾	Jan 17	123¼	Feb 4	126¾	Mar 20	126	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924..J J*	142¾	Mar 21	138½	Jan 2	142¾	Mar 21	140½	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	....	..	....	139½	Ap 17,00	142½	143½
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13,99	110	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	131	Feb 19	130¼	Jan 25	130¾	Mar 23	130½	133
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130	No 7, 00	130	133
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	110	Jan 25	107¼	Jan 5	108¾	Mar 22	108½	109
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	107¾	No 3, 00	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	99¾	Feb 20	99¾	Feb 20	99¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	88½	Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Je 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112½	Mar 21	111¼	Jan 7	112½	Mar 21	112½	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	141	Mar 12	134¾	Jan 16	140½	Mar 20	140	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	140½	Mar 11	134	Feb 8	140½	Mar 11	140	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	131½	Feb 13	130	Jun 5	131½	Feb 15	131	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140	Mar 22	140	Mar 22	140	Mar 22	138½	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	98	Mar 15	92	Jan 8	97	Mar 22	97	98
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 4, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾	Jan 28	119	Mar 13	119	Mar 13	118	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off.J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905..A O*	..	....	..	....	115	De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin. D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s,1941.*M N	115	Mar 15	113¾	Jan 29	115	Mar 15	114	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	105	Mar 18	101	Jan 4	105	Mar 21	104	105
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	101½	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	105	Jan 30	104½	Jan 16	105	Mar 1	103¾	104⅝
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	..	....	..	....	94	Oc 12, 00	98¼	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	101½
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	101½	Feb 21	98¾	Jan 15	101¼	Feb 28	103	105
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 1	104½	Feb 20	104½	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.4s,1928.*J J	115¾	Feb 16	115¾	Jan 18	115	Mar 1	115¾	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940....*A O	100	Mar 8	95¾	Jan 4	99¾	Mar 23	98½	100
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A O	47	Mar 22	45½	Jan 22	47¼	Mar 23	72	72½
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	136	Feb 21	135¾	Jan 9	136	Feb 21	135	135¾
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	136½	Mar 19	131	Jan 28	136½	Mar 21	135½	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	101¼	De 7, 00	103	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933..A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Se 5, 00	114	120
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130¼	Mar 8	130	Jan 3	130½	Mar 8	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....J J*	83½	Feb 9	78	Jan 24	82	Mar 22	81¾	82½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	82¾	Mar 18	77	Jan 25	82¼	Mar 19	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	87½	Feb 11	83	Jan 4	87¼	Mar 23	87½	88

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 93	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123¼	Jan 8	121	Mar 22	121	Mar 22	120¾	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	..	....	..	....	118¾	No 15,00	120¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	140	Feb 19	139½	Jan 29	139¾	Mar 8	137	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104¾	Feb 4	104¾	Feb 4	104¾	Feb 4	104½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	..	....	..	....	138¼	De 28,00	139½	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921..*J J	136	Feb 5	136	Feb 5	136	Feb 5	135¼	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	135¼	Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	119	Feb 26	118½	Mar 5	118¼	Mar 5	118	120
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923....*M N	..	....	..	....	103½	Oc 15,00	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	145½	Mar 19	145½	Mar 19	145½	Mar 19	144¾	..
Do registered.....M S*	150	Feb 15	150	Feb 16	150	Feb 15	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s,1906.*A O	117	Feb 7	117	Feb 7	117	Feb 7	118	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	De 4, 00	113¾	..
Do do registered.....*A O	112¾	Feb 15	112¾	Feb 15	112¾	Feb 15	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	151	Mar 1	151	Mar 1	151	Mar 1	154½	..
Do registered.....*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	103¼	Feb 6	100	Jan 28	102½	Mar 23	102	102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	110¾	Mar 12	108	Jan 10	110¾	Mar 23	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	111	Mar 20	107	Jan 10	109½	Mar 23	..	110½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*	111	Feb 28	106¾	Jan 19	111	Feb 28	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	..	....	..	....	96½	No 20,00	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	91	Mar 15	85	Jan 23	91	Mar 19	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	115	Feb 25	110½	Jan 16	115	Mar 23	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	115	Mar 18	112	Jan 11	115	Mar 18	115	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	..	....	..	....	109¾	De 6, 00	108	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119¼	Jan 7	118½	Jan 28	118¾	Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	..	121
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118	Jan 26	116¾	Mar 4	116¾	Mar 4	..	116¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	124	Feb 11	123¾	Mar 6	123¾	Mar 6	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106½	Ap 14,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1920.....M S*	143½	Feb 20	142	Jan 17	143½	Feb 26	141	143
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7, 1920....M S*	135½	Mar 20	135½	Mar 20	135½	Mar 20	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	140	Feb 28	138	Jan 17	139½	Mar 15	139¾	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J J	..	....	..	....	140	Mar 6, 99	139¾	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909. A O	106¾	Feb 15	106	Jan 9	106¾	Feb 15	107	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	120¾	Mar 23	121¾	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Fe 17, 00	118	..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 27, 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	98	Mar 22	95½	Jan 21	98	Mar 23	97¾	98
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¾	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	80	Mar 22	82¼	Jan 21	88¾	Mar 23	88¾	88¾
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937.*J J	148½	Mar 9	111	Jan 4	118	Mar 15	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	97¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	100	Mar 6	100	Mar 6	104	Mar 23	103	104
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 27,00	115	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942.*J D	110¾	Mar 18	107½	Jan 11	110¾	Mar 20	110½	..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	118¾	Mar 18	117½	Jan 5	118⅝	Mar 18	117	119
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	124¼	Feb 9	124	Jan 29	124	Mar 14	..	125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	111	Mar 19	108½	Mar 4	111	Mar 19	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do. Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sep., 01	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	106½	Feb 20	108	Feb 21	108	Feb 21	108	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g.5s,1918.J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	99	100½
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	104¾	Mar 22	76½	Jan 4	104¾	Mar 23	104	104½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4-4s, 1928....J J*	87	Mar 23	67	Jan 21	86½	Mar 23	85¾	80
Ga., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	103	Jan

BOND LIST.

list of bonds which do proper alphabetical or- Bond Quotation List," nged. Opposite each is he system under which table referred to:

d Bonds.

System.
Southern Ry.
Sav., Fla. & Western
Delaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie
Erie
Illinois Central
Seaboard & Roanoke
N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
Southern Pacific Co.
Erie
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé
Illinois Cent.
Penn. Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
C., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Texas
Penn. R. R.
C. R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
Chi. & N. W.
Chi., M. & St. P.
Pere Marquette
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
South. Pac. Co.
N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C. B. & Quincy
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pacific
Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwest
Erie
L. S. & M. S.
Toledo & Ohio Central
Missouri, Kan. & Texas
St. Louis & San Francisco
Louisville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
Southern— N. Y. C. & H.
— Central of New Jersey
— Central of New Jersey
Missouri Valley
Erie
Chicago & Alton
icago—Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
L. S. & M. Southern
on— N. Y. C. & Hudson
Manhattan Railway
York Central & Hudson
Erie
stern— Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Bur., C. R. & N
St. P., M. & M.
ge— Chicago & Alton
N. Y. C. & H.
Baltimore & Ohio
St. P. & Man.
Texas— S. Pacific Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louisville & Nashville
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Bridge Co.— Penn. Co.
ch— Long Island
ake— Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
rn— Del., L. & W.
Erie
esterns— Erie
— N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
ach— Long Island
Erie
— Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Northwestern
Lake Erie & Western
Southern Pac.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
C., C., C. & St. L.
migation— Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
P.— Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
Louisville & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. Louis
L.— Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
ugh.— N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
Southern Railway.
urg— Southern Railway
— Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
rdenesburg— N. Y. C. & H.
Mobile & Ohio.
nt.— Missouri Pac.
Chas. Bge.— Wabash.
Term. R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
cific— Northern Pacific.
— C., St. P., M. & O.
s Pass— South. Pac. Co.
Norfolk & Western.
& South.— Mo., K. & T.
— Sav., Florida & W.
— Southern Railway.
— Louisville & Nashville.
— Pennsylvania R. R.
& N. Y.— Del., L. & W.
issouri, Kansas & Texas.
— Southern Pacific Co.
, Co.— Penn. R. R.
Rio Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
W.— Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & Western.
rn— Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
— Southern Railway.
— N. Y. Central & Hudson.
burg— Baltimore & Ohio.
— Erie R. R.
— St. P., M. & M.
— Chicago & N. W.

eous Bonds.

Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
e.— People's R. & C. Co.
— N. Y. Central & Hud.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Co.— Tenn. C. & I.
N. Y. G. & E. L., H. & P.
Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Range for Year 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	130,	Jan 31	130	Jan 31	130 Jan 31	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	96⅞	Feb 16	87½	Jan 5	96 Mar 18	95½	96
Do do J. P. Morgan & Co. certs....	96	Mar 11	94½	Mar 6	96 Mar 22	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	115	Mar 23	110	Jan 5	115 Mar 23	115	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	100	Mar 19	100	Mar 19	100 Mar 21	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J*	128½	Mar 6	128	Jan 22	128⅜ Mar 13	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	100 Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	115½	Mar 19	111	Jan 2	115⅜ Mar 21	115	116
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	115½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923.*J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 89	119	123
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	107½	May 9	106¾	Jan 2	107¾ Mar 9	107¼	..
Do registered.....*J J	107½	Feb 28	107	Feb 4	107¼ Feb 28	107	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	106¾	Jan 16	104⅝	Mar 13	104¾ Mar 13	104⅝	..
Do do registered.....M S*	106⅝	Feb 21	106¾	Feb 21	106½ Feb 21	104⅝	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾ Fe 21,98	104⅝	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	102⅞	Mar 19	102¼	Jan 16	102⅜ Mar 19	102⅞	..
Do do registered.....*J D	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102⅜	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N	103	Mar 1	103	Mar 1	103 Mar 7	103	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 89	101	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110½	Mar 16	109	Jan 18	110¾ Mar 16	109¾	110¼
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	97¼	Jan 15	96	Feb 4	96¼ Mar 18	95	96½
Do do registered..*F A	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	97 Jan 11	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	99	Jan 25	96	Feb 21	97¼ Mar 23	97	97¾
Do do registered.....*F A	97½	Jan 10	95½	Jan 25	96 Mar 22	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	116½	Mar 5	113½	Jan 4	115½ Mar 20	115¾	116¼
Do registered.....*J J	115	Feb 28	112½	Jan 17	115 Mar 20	115	115¾
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	112½	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111 Mar 1	110	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	100 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bi. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A, 1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	90	95
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	..	....	..	....	115⅞ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 3, 00	105	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	128¾	Mar 18	126¾	Jan 7	128¾ Mar 20	129¼	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	110 Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	122	Jan 30	121	Jan 18	122 Jan 30	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	117	Feb 13	117	Feb 13	117 Feb 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	110¾	Feb 21	110¾	Feb 21	110¾ Mar 8	111	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	110¾	Mar 8	110¾	Jan 8	110¾ Mar 8	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	109⅞	Feb 13	109½	Feb 18	109¾ Feb 27	109¾	110¼
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S., 1901. *A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130 De 17,00	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	106⅞	Mar 4	105⅜	Jan 8	106¼ Mar 15	106½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¾	Mar 11	102½	Jan 30	103¼ Mar 11	103¼	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	119 Jan 3	118½	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	127⅝	Jan 9	127⅝	Jan 9	127⅝ Jan 9	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	109	..
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	106½ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	100¼	Mar 14	108	Jan 4	100¼ Mar 20	108½	109½
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 10,00	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. *J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	200	Mar 18	190½	Jan 4	200 Mar 18	..	200
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....J J*	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195 Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937...M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	136 Mar 12	135¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	113½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	115	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J*	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	100	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992..M S	108	Jan 9	105¾	Mar 5	106 Mar 14	105	106
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & Western, 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	..	....	..	....	110¾ De 14,00	111	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	134½	Feb 27	134	Feb 20	134½ Mar 22	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133½	Mar 4	132¾	Jan 4	133¾ Mar 4	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	132¾	Feb 20	131	Feb 20	132½ Feb 20	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	107 No 26,00	106¼	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	103½	Mar 14	102¼	Feb 5	102⅜ Mar 22	103	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	104	Mar 9	99½	Jan 21	103½ Mar 23	103¼	103⅝
Do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	97¾ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	106	Mar 7	104¼	Jan 8	105⅝ Mar 23	105½	105⅝
Do registered.....Q J	105⅜	Feb 14	104½	Mar 22	104½ Mar 22	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	72⅝	Mar 19	69¼	Jan 21	72 Mar 23	71¼	72
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	70⅜ De 10,00	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	131¾ Feb 18	130	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾ My 31,00	80½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	122½	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	122½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	117	Jan 8	116	Feb 1	116 Feb 1	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	103	Jan 8	102	Feb 16	102 Feb 16	101	..
Nor. Pac. Ter Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...J J*	116½	Mar 14	116	Jan 21	116½ Mar 14	..	122
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	112	Feb 27	112	Feb 27	112 Feb 27	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	....	..	....	95 De 12,00	101½	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951.....J J*	..	....	..	....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	110½	Mar 21	108	Jan 9	110½ Mar 21	110	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	..	....	..	....	101 De 15,00	100¾	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	105	Jan 31	104	Jan 5	105 Mar 12	105	107½
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	115¼	Mar 12	114¼	Jan 16	115 Mar 19	..	116½
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	114½	Mar 8	113¾	Jan 23	114½ Mar 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	126¾	Mar 22	126¼	Mar 22	126¾ Mar 22	124	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 22, 00	122	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	101½	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	117	Mar 7	116¾	Jan 15	117 Mar 12	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117⅜	Feb 13	115½	Jan 9	117¼ Feb 21	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	116½	Feb 14	110¾	Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	..	....	..	....	109 Ap 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	..	....	..	....	90 De 21,00	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	136½	Feb 19	136½	Feb 19	136½ Feb 19	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ No 27,00	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	136¾	Jan 28	136¾	Jan 28	136¾ Jan 28	132¾	135½
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944.*M S	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	112½	Jan 23	112	Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	133¾	Jan 28	133¼	Jan 22	133½ Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920....A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127 Feb 4	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	114¾	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114¾ Mar 18	114	115
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	115	Feb 18	108	Jan 19	115 Mar 21	115	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ De 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,98	121	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B, Ja., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	112	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	118	Feb 16	113¾	Mar 8	113¾ Mar 8	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾	Feb 21	100	Feb 14	100¾ Feb 25	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	100¾	Feb 14	98	Jan 21	100¾ Feb 26	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121¼	Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	121	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	96¾	Feb 7	92¾	Jan 3	94⅝ Mar 23	94¾	94½
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	88 No 15,00	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1930.....J J*	101¼	Mar 23	98¾	Jan 4	101¼ Mar 23	101⅜	101½
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	..	....	..	....	88⅞ Se 27,00	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939...J D*	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105 Feb 27	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	82	Mar 11	80¼	Feb 13	82 Mar 11	..	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	93⅜	Mar 22	92½	Jan 3	93⅜ Mar 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	95	Mar 9	89½	Jan 11	94 Mar 18	93	95
St. L. & S. F. 4d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	112¾	Feb 14	112¾	Feb 14	112¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	112¾	Jan 31	111¾	Jan 22	112 Mar 11	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	112	Jan 24	111¾	Jan 8	112 Feb 27	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*J J	131¼	Mar 21	127¼	Jan 8	131½ Mar 21	131	133
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....*J J	117	Feb 18	112¾	Jan 3	117 Mar 22	117	118
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102¾ Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	99¼	Mar 22	91¾	Jan 3	99¾ Mar 22	99	100
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100 Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1959.....*A O	98¾	Mar 12	98	Feb 8	98¾ Mar 12	97½	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N	100¾	Mar 14	95¾	Jan 22	99¾ Mar 22	99	99¾
Do 2d g. 4s, Inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	81¾	Mar 14	71	Jan 18	81¾ Mar 22	79½	80
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	118¾	Feb 20	118¼	Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¾	Feb 25	119¾	Jan 8	120¾ Mar 14	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142	Feb 11	141¾	Jan 12	141¾ Mar 5	142	142½
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23,98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	115¾	Jan 29	114¾	Jan 8	115¾ Jan 29	115¾	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115¾ No 20,00	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	106¾	Mar 12	103¾	Jan 16	106¾ Mar 12	106¾	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24,99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	136¾	Mar 12	132	Jan 21	136¾ Mar 12	137½	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,97	137½	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118 De 7, 00	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110	Feb 14	100	Jan 11	110 Feb 14	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,99	123	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
St. Fe., P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	104 Jan 9	..	..
St. F. N. W. 1st g. 6s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	120 Jan 00	..	..
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	..	....	..	....	125½ Ja 15,96	123	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,99	111	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934.....J J*	94¾	Feb 15	91	Feb 8	94¾ Feb 15	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	108¾	Feb 13	106¾	Feb 25	108¾ Feb 25	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938...*J J	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	87 Jan 12	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. J D*	100¾	Feb 4	99¾	Jan 24	100¾ Mar 22	100	100¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	95¾	Feb 19	89	Jan 3	95¾ Mar 23	92	92¾
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	95 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	102¾	Jan 31	100	Feb 14	101 Mar 23	101	101¾
Do registered.....F A*	..	....	..	....	97¾ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1929. J D	85	Mar 18	83¾	Jan 16	85 Mar 18	85¾	86
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	104¾	Mar 22	103¾	Mar 22	104¾ Mar 22	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1905.....*J D	107¾	Feb 22	107¾	Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931...*M N	120¾	Mar 23	120	Jan 3	120¾ Mar 23	120¾	122
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937. J J*	113	Mar 8	110	Jan 2	112 Mar 18	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1st. gtd., 1912...A O*	..	....	..	....	110¾ No 26,00	113	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1st. gtd., 1937...O O	95	Mar 21	89¾	Jan 22	95 Mar 21	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Waco Br., 1903. J D*	110	Feb 28	110	Feb 28	110 Feb 28	..	..
Mex. Ln. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1917...J D*	118	Feb 25	118	Feb 25	118 Feb 25	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Range for Year 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	137¼	Jan 29	137½	Jan 29	137½ Jan 29	137	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	107½	Mar 23	106	Mar 9	107½ Mar 23	107	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943.*J J	88	Mar 15	77¾	Jan 3	86⅛ Mar 23	80½	87
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	110¾	Feb 8	110¾	Feb 8	110¾ Feb 8	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	107½	Feb 15	103¾	Jan 2	106¾ Mar 23	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10. J J	112	Jan 22	111	Jan 17	112 Feb 28	111	113½
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905. *A O	111¾	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 21	111¾ Jan 30	109¼	..
Do do Series B.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¾ Au 24,00	110	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¾ No 24,00	112	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Series E and F, 1912. A O	120	Feb 15	119	Jan 19	120 Feb 15	120	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	..	....	..	....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	109	Mar 7	106¾	Jan 4	109 Mar 13	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	105½	Mar 13	96	Jan 8	105¼ Mar 23	104½	105½
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	110	Mar 22	110	Mar 22	110 Mar 22	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	107	Mar 2	105	Jan 9	107 Mar 4	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113 Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	117½	Mar 18	111¾	Jan 4	117 Mar 18	116¾	117½
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	108 Au 3, 00	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	109	Jan 21	109	Jan 21	109 Jan 21	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	116½	Feb 5	113¼	Jan 15	114½ Mar 23	114	116
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17,97	114	115
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	94⅞	Mar 23	93¼	Jan 25	94⅞ Mar 23	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	120	Feb 15	119¾	Mar 21	119¾ Mar 21	119¾	121
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930. J J*	117½	Jan 29	117½	Jan 29	117½ Jan 29	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120½	Feb 5	118	Jan 10	120 Mar 15	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	127¼	Mar 19	124½	Feb 7	127 Mar 21	127	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	127	Feb 7	124½	Jan 24	127 Mar 23	124	127
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	123	Jan 8	122	Jan 7	123 Mar 1	122¾	124
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼ Jul 20,00	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	109½	Feb 15	109¼	Feb 15	109¼ Feb 15	112¼	..
Rich

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	480	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1900	235	240
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	248	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	..	97
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
Chase National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Mar., 1901	305	315
Chemical Nat.	800,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	3360	4050
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	530	540
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1900	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	330	335
Continental Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	380	385
Domestic Exch. National	800,000	..	..	.....	100	105
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	3800	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	202	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1899	100	125
Garfield National	200,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	1725	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	128	138
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	265	..
Germania	200,000	8	S	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	150	160
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	505	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	535	545
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	185	190
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	280	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	105	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	800,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	625	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov., 1900	190	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	730	..
New York Nat.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	335	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	100	..	Mar 21, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	130	..
N.Y. Pr. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	150	160
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	105	110
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	112	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb., 1901	165	180
Park (National)	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	490	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	230	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	475	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	235	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	210	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Mar., 1901	108	..
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	141	147½
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-Third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	515	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	450	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	245	255
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	182	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Mar., 1901	1980	2050
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	360	..
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	390
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	390	400
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	400	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1485	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	275	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	605	615
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb., 1901	260	270
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	400	420
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	545	575
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	4	Q	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	400	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	750	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	185	200
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1320	1375
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	770	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	270	275
People's Trust	2,000,000	1	M	Mar., 1901	340	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	345	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	295	325
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan., 1901	460	480
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	220	225
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1400	1415
U. S. Mtge & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	450	485
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1650	1700
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	220

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	25½	26½
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112½	113½
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 01	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95½	97½
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Mar., 1901	83	84
Do con. 5s, 1949	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94¾	95
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1901	33	33½
Do 1st 5s, 1925.	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1⅛
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948.	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12⅝	13
Do 1st 5s, 1947.	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	70	73½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103½	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	49	50
Do preferred	3,065,800	6	..	1900	85	90
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do 1st con 5s, 1936	922,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	81	83
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	103½	..
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	16	20
Do 1st 6s, 1949.	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	62½	64½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	50
Gr. Rapids ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	102½	105
Do 1st 5s, 1915.	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	Jun., 1900	45	55
Do 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	94	95½
Ind.Nat. & Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
JacksonGas ($50)	250,000	2	..	Jan., 1901	70	72
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	200,000	2½	..	Oct., 1900	101	102½
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	65	70
Do 1st 6s, 1926.	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	106	..
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	234	236
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100¾	100¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	13½
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	69
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	36	38
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	Feb., 1901	45	50
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,337,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	78	80
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1931	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	107	109

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 6s, 1900	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am.B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec., 1900	*53	55
American Bridge	35,000,000	..	..	.....	45¾	46
Do preferred	35,000,000	2½	..	Jan., 1901	99¾	100¼
American Chicle	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	78	783
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	79	81
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9¾	10¼
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	37	39
Am. Soda Fount.	1,250,000	1¾	..	Nov., 1898	4	8
Do 1st pref'd	1,250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	40	50
Do 2d pref'd	1,250,000	4	..	Nov., 1898	9	12½
Am. Sheet St. pf.	23,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	91½	92
Am.Thread pf.($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1901	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	48	49
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	86	88
Am.Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	70	72
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	23
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	107	..
Brit. Col Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*19⅞	20½
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	99	99½
Calif. Cop. ($10)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	1
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1900	98½	100
Cen.& So.Am.Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	104	105
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	24	27
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	74
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15, 01	390	400
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	27	31
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Cons. Equipment	16,000,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	26	33
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 01	75	78
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	57	58
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	68	69
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,750,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94¼	94½
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,665	..	..	.....	5⅞	6¼
Do preferred	29,283,831	..	..	.....	30	30½
Electric Boat.	4,997,800	..	..	.....	24	26
Do preferred	4,630,300	..	..	.....	51	53
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	14	16
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	25	34
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	1¾
Flem, Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	0	16
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	Mar., 1901	70	75
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Mar., 1901	99	102
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	57½	58¾
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	2¼	Q	Feb., 1901	120	125
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1¾
Int.-State Oil ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	5
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	57	63
Fahy&Burnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	40	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	115	126
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	15	Q	Dec., 1900	157½	..
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	30
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	20½	22
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Dec., 1900	79	82
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	100	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	3
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	12½	Q	Jan., 1901	†158	165
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Otis Elevator	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29¾	30½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	93¾	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1½
P.,B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*36⅞	38½
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	204	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	95	96
Rubber Goods	15,140,900	1	Q	Jan., 1901	28½	29
Do preferred	7,624,400	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 01	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	135	138
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	14½	14⅝
Do preferred	16,095,100	..	..	.....	33¾	33⅞
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1900	79½	79⅝
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1900	240	260
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,600,000	1½	..	Nov 20, 00	43	44½
Do col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	78	81
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	33	38
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	20	Q	Mar 15, 01	790	800
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*	12
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	107	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914.	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A. $15 paid ($50)	36,000,000	..	..	.....	*6	8
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18⅝	19
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	98	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1900	103	106
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1895	7	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	63	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3⅞	4⅛
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	59½	61
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1900	112	115
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	18	S	Oct., 1900	112	115
U.S.Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	8½	9¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	40	42
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	Mar., 1901	92	94
U. S. Steel, w. i.	.....	..	..	.....	42⅝	42⅞
Do pref., w. i.	.....	..	..	.....	92¼	92⅝
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	39	42
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	35	Q	Jan., 1901	*181	183
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	111	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	90	100
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	550	602
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	70	80
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	510	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	300	310
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	155	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	270	280
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	..
New York	300,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	95	99
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1900	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	120	130
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	115	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	175	180
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	60	70
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	125
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1950	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	113	115
Do imp 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅜	S	Jan., 1901	35	40
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	230	240
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	241	243
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	113
B. C. & New. 1st	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,350,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	113	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	208	213
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	450,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	183	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	28	40
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	98½	100
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	340	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	103
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,238,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	61½	62¼
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109½	110¼
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	118
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	405
Do 1st 6s, 1908	236,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
42d St. Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	99	101
Nassau Electric. B'lyn.1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	111	..
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	98
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	95	98
Ninth Avenue	900,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	82	83
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000

OUR LONDON CABLE

Continued from Page 1.

up, and a money market that works uneasily under a stress is a bad market for financial or Stock Exchange business.

We have again enjoyed a brilliantly stirring week in American railroad shares, and prophets are around with wonderful stories of dividends on Eries before the end of the year, and I know not what besides. A favorable impression of a more solid kind has been produced by the marvelous report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but with it all I cannot find that the average stodgy British moneyed man is paying much attention to your stocks. Outside of the more or less professional speculator class all is apathy.

There is a larger business doing, but it remains principally arbitrage business, and, so far as I can see, a local short-winded business. Now and again one meets a man who sees visions of fortune ahead, and he generally already holds far more of your shares than he ought in order to be in a position to grasp this fortune, but as a rule the buyer of Monday is the seller of Wednesday, and we have still some bears about who try to keep a serene countenance in spite of losses that must often be frightful.

We shall have no general rush into your speculative securities, because the money market's position alone forbids it. I wish, though, that your bonds were cheaper, for many of us do want them.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 25.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Books close.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Books close.
First National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Hawaiian Sugar and Commercial Company—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Panama Railroad—Special dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Pacific Railroads—Books open.

Tuesday, March 26.

Electric Storage Battery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
German-American Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Niagara Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual election.
Perpetual Account Book Company—Annual meeting.
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America—Special meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, March 27.

American Chicle Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Bliss (E. W.) Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Madison (Wis.) Gas and Electric Company—Books close for annual meeting.
National Salt Company—Annual meeting.
United States Projectile Company—Books close.
Washburn Wire Company—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.

Thursday, March 28.

International Silver Company—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Books close.

Friday, March 29.

American Banknote Company — Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.
Colonial Brewery—Annual meeting.
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company—Special meeting.
Steel Tired Wheel Company—Books close.

Saturday, March 30.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company — Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Crucible Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
Genessee and Wyoming Railroad—Books close.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on pregerred.
Providence and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Retsof Mining Company—Books close.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable May 1 to holders of record this date.
Singer Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries Company—Dividend payable April 10 to holders of record this date.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing March 23. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest		Range in 1901 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
25	35	Am. Agricultural Chemical	16,533,000	....	32½	Feb. 16	30	Feb. 19	30	Mar. 11, 1901
80	85	Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	17,044,400	Oct. 1, 1900 3	*85¼	Feb. 21	*83½	Mar. 9	*85½	Mar. 15, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar.	15,000,000	....	28	Feb. 28	25	Mar. 15	25	Mar. 15, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
160	180	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5	*163	Feb. 5, 1901
41½	42	Am. Sheet Steel tr. certs.	.....	....	36½	Mar. 7	36	Mar. 8	36½	Mar. 15, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	....	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek.	5,665,000	Jan., 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf.,Series B.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
120	125	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 3	125	Jan. 9	116	Mar. 1	121	Mar. 15, 1901
..	..	Capital Traction.	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke.	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction.	15,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	39	Apr. 28, 1900
125¾	130	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901 5	127	Jan. 11	125	Mar. 2	125	Mar. 2, 1901
..	..	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	22,396,600	Feb. 20, 1901 3½	185	Jan. 11	184¾	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction.	20,000,000	....	14¼	Feb. 11	12	Jan. 17	13¾	Feb. 11, 1901
..	..	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	55¼	Feb. 11	54¾	Feb. 11	54¾	Feb. 11, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,245,700	Mar. 1, 1901 1¾	*191½	Mar. 13	*191½	Mar. 13	*191½	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	....	..	.....	..	.....	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,454,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	29	June 12, 1900
160	..	Commercial Cable.	13,331,100	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	168½	Feb. 16	163½	Feb. 16	168½	Feb. 16, 1901
60	..	Consol. Coal.	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	60	Mar. 11	56½	Jan. 30	60	Mar. 11, 1901
120	130	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900 7	123	Feb. 13	123	Feb. 13	123	Feb. 13, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	3,108,100	....	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
55	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	50	Feb. 18	50	Feb. 18	50	Feb. 18, 1901
108	111	H. B. Claflin.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 28, 1901
105	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,540,300	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
100	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,900	Feb. 1, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	10,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
85	..	Homestake Mining.	21,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 50c	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8, 1901
102	..	Ill. Central leased line.	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11, 1901
35	45	International Silver pf.	5,111,500	April 2, 1900 1¾	35¾	Mar. 12	35¾	Mar. 12	35¾	Mar. 12, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	33	Feb. 18	24	Jan. 2	33	Feb. 15, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
50	55	Kingston & Pembroke.	1,000,000	....	50	Mar. 13	45	Mar. 8	50	Mar. 13, 1901
20	40	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	18	Jan. 16	12	Jan. 8	15	Mar. 1, 1901
53	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	50	Nov. 26, 1900
210¼	250	Lake Shore.	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	*235	Feb. 18	*235	Feb. 18	*235	Feb. 18, 1901
13	17	Manhattan Beach.	5,000,000	....	14¾	Jan. 7	8¼	Jan. 28	12½	Mar. 9, 1901
68	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	70	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
107	..	Michigan Central.	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 2	107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
195½	197	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 3½	193¾	Feb. 19	192	Jan. 12	193¾	Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 19, 1898
..	..	National Biscuit pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901 1¾	95½	Mar. 11	92	Jan. 2	95	Mar. 14, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil.	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3¾	June 9, 1899
30	35	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	April 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	33	Mar. 9	33	Mar. 9, 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem.	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	413	July 12, 1900
136	137	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1¼	139	Feb. 21	139	Feb. 21	139	Feb. 21, 1901
297	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294	Feb. 4, 1901
208	214	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	53,707,100	Dec. 31, 1900 2	213½	Jan. 25	216	Feb. 14	210	Feb. 14, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.	9,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis.	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation.	16,354,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,140,300	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	Panama.	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 28, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
100	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Quicksilver.	5,708,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	*1½	Sept. 5, 1900
204	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..	.....	..	.....	200	Dec. 10, 1900
135	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1¼	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5, 1901
61¾	63	Silver Bullion Certs.	.....	....	65½	Jan. 3	64½	Jan. 14	64½	Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	Texas Central.	2,849,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,424,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	6,240,000	....	52¼	Mar. 6	19	Jan. 18	20¾	Mar. 16, 1901
9¾	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	4,976,900	....	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*208¾	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 26, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad.	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,180,000	Feb. 15, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke first preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 23d day of March, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$275,886,989	Gold certificates outstanding	$375,634,000
Silver dollars	431,366,000	Silver certificates outstanding	431,366,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,533,679	Treasury notes outstanding	54,627,000
Silver bullion of 1890	52,875,321		
Total	$761,715,989	Total	$761,715,989

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,524,495.13
Gold certificates	34,405,720.00
Standard silver dollars	34,232,614.00
Silver certificates	4,203,641.00
Silver bullion	2,620,742.00
United States Notes	9,877,889.00
Treasury notes of 1890	114,412.00
National banknotes	4,040,000.00
Subsidiary silver coin	6,432,730.05
Fractional currency	111.67
Minor coin	730,000.00
	$160,676,355.85

In National Bank Depositories—

To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$92,008,602.08	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,054,455.99	
Total	$98,063,058.07	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	37,522.30	
		98,100,580.37
Total		$226,060,428.87
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,340,423.32	
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,076,341.72	
Disbursing officers' balances	51,204,063.75	
Post Office Department account	9,142,901.17	
Miscellaneous items	2,799,602.68	
		85,563,252.64
Available cash balance		$153,446,176.03

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,016,515.59	$16,395,181.15	$175,570,799.15
Internal revenue	1,026,688.58	19,008,436.25	221,164,606.64
Miscellaneous	23,791.05	3,014,403.42	26,993,599.97
Total receipts	$2,066,945.22	$38,508,020.82	$423,729,005.66
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	625,000.00	9,125,000.00	91,540,615.13
War	120,000.00	9,170,000.00	113,051,555.55
Navy	340,000.00	4,850,000.00	43,794,359.99
Indians	.....	1,000,000.00	8,377,751.96
Pensions	400,000.00	9,130,000.00	104,510,360.95
Interest	60,000.00	320,000.00	24,232,636.98
Total expenditures	$1,445,000.00	$33,590,000.00	$385,657,278.06
Excess of receipts over expenditures	621,945.22	4,918,020.82	38,071,727.60
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	300,224.11	14,695,504.58	172,582,397.68
Internal revenue	900,442.89	13,654,660.51	213,402,160.47
Receipts from all sources last year	1,207,466.00	30,732,594.63	415,128,570.72
Expenditures last year	1,090,000.00	28,610,000.00	307,283,611.80
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	90,000.00	702,347.66	1,758,181.55
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	60,685.00	1,108,022.00	14,330,880.00
Notes received for current redemption	542,085.00	9,423,266.00	168,136,128.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,468,444.00	$100,196,698.00	$446,665,142.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$30,211,556.00	$5,720,705.00	$35,932,261.00
This fiscal year	21,781,980.00	466,282.00	22,247,262.00
This month	297,671.00	1,305.00	298,976.00
This day	12,312.00	.....	12,312.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	$3,711,691.00	$1,791,795.00	$5,503,486.00
This fiscal year	21,281,720.00	466,282.00	21,748,002.00
This month	297,671.00	1,305.00	298,976.00
This day	12,312.00	.....	12,312.00

United States Trust Company of New York

43 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

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Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1829

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,850,000

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SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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ESTABLISHED 1880.
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George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 23, total transactions included 7,673,723 shares of stock, $32,146,520 bonds, including $24,520 Government and $16,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	March 24, 1900.	March 23, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.....	4,147,108	7,673,723	3,526,615
Mining	700	.....	*700
Banks	100	.....	*100

BONDS.

	March 24, 1900.	March 23, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.....	$16,267,000	$32,106,000	$15,839,000
State	114,500	16,000	*98,500
Government ...	548,260	24,520	*523,740

*Decrease.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 24.—The chief feature of the early part of last week's market was the persistent decline in cotton, which caused a suspension of operations. Cloth buyers seemed inclined to hesitate until more settled conditions should have restored confidence. Such trade as was done resulted from the acceptance of lines hitherto refused, rather than from fresh inquiries.

The strong advance in cotton during the latter part of the week, generally attributed to the improved conditions in China, stimulated business in yarns and cloth. The latter showed increased inquiry in most directions, with numerous offers at the previous lowest rate. Sellers were firmer as a result of the better turnover, many manufacturers being apparently in a better position than most buyers had imagined, so that business was less easy to negotiate, either as regards price or delivery, than had been expected.

In yarns there was a fairly active demand from users who did not care to run risks; a moderate business was secured.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,387,438.75

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

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OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

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George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
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Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
James I. Raymond,	Landsdale Boardman,
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Surplus and Profits	2,000,000
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; warmer; brisk southeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,979. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

JAPAN PREPARED FOR WAR

Secretary of Legation in London Admits it is Likely.

Says His Government Will Not Hesitate to Strike if It is Necessary—Manchuria Convention Must be Signed or Lapse To-day.

LONDON, March 26.—The Chinese Minister, Sir Chih-Chen-Lo-Feng-Luh, called at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon and urged the British Government to bring pressure to bear in order to prevent Russia from securing the necessary signatures to the Manchuria agreement.

The Foreign Office was still in the dark last night as to whether the agreement will be signed or allowed to lapse when the time expires to-day. The officials of the Japanese Legation were inclined to believe that Russia would succeed in getting the necessary signatures.

The situation is still more complicated owing to the fact, ascertained yesterday, that there are two secret treaties, one of which is to be signed at St. Petersburg, dealing with Russia's military control of Manchuria, and another, to be signed at Peking, dealing with her civil powers.

The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail declares that the alleged modification of the convention regarding Mongolia and Turkestan is "absolutely illusory."

Dr. Morrison, wiring from Peking to The Times on Sunday, says:

"M. de Giers has emphatically declined to grant an extension of the period for signing and further amending the Manchurian convention, which the Chinese Court implored. Li-Hung-Chang continues to urge the expediency of immediate compliance. His hands were strengthened by Count von Bülow's statement in the Reichstag that the Anglo-German agreement does not apply to Manchuria.

"There is some reason to doubt the bona fides of the modified demands respecting Mongolia and Turkestan."

The Chinese appeals for support have failed to produce any direct remonstrances to Russia from Great Britain, or apparently, from any other power, for Russia has persistently adhered to her contention that the secret agreements concern no one except herself and China. On this ground Great Britain's request for copies of the agreement was abruptly declined.

It is explained at the Foreign Office here that it would be a dangerous and useless breach of diplomatic procedure to endeavor to enter upon expostulations with Russia, which would only be based upon information supplied by the Chinese.

In other words, the copies of secret treaties and alleged modifications of them recently given to the powers by the Chinese are worthless documents, and will remain such until Russia herself chooses to communicate the text of the actual treaties and modifications.

In the absence of the Japanese Minister in London, Baron Hayashi, Matsui Keishiro, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, who was interviewed yesterday afternoon, made a comprehensive statement of the issues involved. He said:

"Russia's insistence, China's helplessness, and the probable victory of Russian diplomacy to-morrow will bring us to the brink of a dangerous situation, in which none of the powers is so deeply concerned as Japan. Even if the secret treaties have been modified, as is alleged, the changes are so trifling as to make the documents thoroughly objectionable to Japan.

"Assuming that China signs the treaties, I suppose Great Britain, Germany, and the United States will protest to Russia. But that is about as far as they will go, and about as much as they will get. With Japan it is a matter of fighting.

"The question is whether we are to fight Russia now or to fight her later on. She has no right to Manchuria; and, if she secures Manchuria, she will be on the way to securing Korea.

"Our Government, I believe, are seriously considering the crisis. Their eyes are wide open, and they will not be driven to precipitate action by the jingoists of Japan, who are openly clamoring for immediate war. Yet, if they see that war is unavoidable, they will not hesitate to strike.

"Japan has no reason to be afraid as to the result. Many reasons occur to the average Japanese mind in favor of forcing at the present moment a struggle which must come eventually. The chief reason against so doing is the fact that Japan is just beginning a new industrial era, which would be temporarily killed should we endeavor by force of arms to prevent Russian encroachments.

"If we follow the lead of other powers, and do not threaten hostilities, we realize that we must sit down tamely and see any other nation step in to make agreements similar to those which China seems on the verge of signing with Russia. This would mean the partition of the Chinese Empire and the end of the 'open door.' If we oppose the Manchuria agreement, we naturally think we would have the moral support of the United States, which has been the champion of these principles, and also of Great Britain and Germany."

Replying to Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, (Conservative,) who asked in the House of Commons yesterday whether Russia had presented China with a modified agreement regarding Manchuria, and whether Russia had withdrawn from the so-called concert of Europe, the Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, said the Government understood that the terms of the proposed agreement were still under discussion, but he (Lord Cranborne) was unable to make any positive statement on that subject. The Russian Government had informed the Government of Great Britain that Russia had no intention of withdrawing from cooperation with the other powers in China.

Questioned in regard to the Russian concession at Tien-Tsin, Lord Cranborne said Li-Hung-Chang signed an agreement granting Russia a considerable tract of land, which the Russian military authorities had previously claimed by right of conquest. The British Foreign Office was not aware by what authority Li-Hung-Chang signed the concession, but the Chinese Government had declared its validity and therefore it must be reserved for future examination.

YOKOHAMA, March 25.—Replying to a question in the House of Peers to-day, the Minister for Foreign Affairs said Japan had not communicated with Russia in regard to the Manchuria agreement.

PEKING, March 25.—The time which the Russians have given the Chinese to sign the Manchuria agreement expires to-morrow, and should the agreement not be signed then Russia will break off the negotiations. The agreement practically annexes Manchuria.

Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang consulted yesterday, but did not decide either to sign the convention or appeal to the powers.

On behalf of China, Li-Hung-Chang desires to express gratitude to America for her position in the matter.

The attitude of M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, at the meetings of the foreign representatives is embarrassing, and causes considerable annoyance. He either refuses to agree with the other Ministers or else holds apart entirely.

BERLIN, March 25.—German officials declare that Japan's interpretation of the Anglo-German agreement in no way concerns Germany. They see in it no unfriendliness toward Germany. The interpretation of the agreement accepted here, of which Great Britain had notice before the agreement was concluded, will not be modified by Japan's interpretation.

"Germany interprets Article I. of the Yang-tse treaty," said a high official today, "as meaning that the contracting powers reserve their action only for those districts where they are able to exert influence. This, so far as Germany is concerned, would in no case include Manchuria. If Japan judges that she can exert an influence there, Germany will remain indifferent."

THE TIEN-TSIN ARBITRATION.

BERLIN, March 25.—The news that Count von Waldersee has been chosen as arbitrator of the Russo-British quarrel at Tien-Tsin meets with popular disapproval here, the papers asserting that Germany will "simply gain the animosity which is the usual lot of peace makers."

A number of papers refuse to believe that any such arrangement will be carried out. "It would be a very skillful way for England to disguise her retreat," says the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, "but it is to be hoped that Germany will not lend a hand to the project."

McLEAVY BROWN'S REMOVAL.

He Is Said to Have Been Inimical to Russia—A Japanese Report that the Trouble Has Been Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department has received from Horace N. Allen, the United States Minister at Seoul, Korea, advices confirming the cabled report of the removal of McLeavy Brown, the Director General of Korean Customs.

An explanation of Russia's action in forcing out Mr. Brown comes from a quarter friendly to Russia. It is asserted that on April 25, 1899, Russia, Japan, and Korea entered into an agreement relating to the management of the railroad from Fu-San to Seoul, according to which no one was to remain in the post of Director General who was not satisfactory to all three powers. Mr. Brown, it is further declared, used his official position to embarrass the Russians in many ways. He had the railroad, which was to be extended to Port Arthur, made a narrow-gauge road, while the Russian railroad going to Port Arthur is a broad-gauge road. He did other things not satisfactory to Russia, and in accordance with the agreement Russia had him removed.

However, it is said to be the opinion of officials here that, as the removal of Mr. Brown goes far to wipe out the integrity of Korea, it will not, unless it is rescinded, be allowed to pass without a remonstrance on the part of the United States. The officials are convinced that Russian domination of Korea would mean the extinguishment of American interests in that quarter, and these in recent years have become important.

YOKOHAMA, March 25.—The matter of the dismissal from office of McLeavy Brown, Director General of Korean Customs, announced yesterday from Seoul, is reported to have been settled.

LONDON, March 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says that at Antschau, Korea, collisions have occurred between the people and missionary students, and several students have been killed or wounded.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

The Brutus, Bound from Scotland for Kiel, Lost with All on Board.

KIEL, March 25.—The overdue German steamer Brutus, from Scotland for Kiel, has been lost with all on board.

The Brutus was an iron screw steamer of 432 tons register. She was built at Glasgow in 1877, and was 190 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 15 feet 8 inches deep. She was owned by Anderson Brothers.

COAL GAS IN A CHURCH.

Pastor and Several of His Flock, Unwilling to Leave, Overcome by the Fumes During Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., March 25.—During the morning service in the First Baptist Church at Shelton yesterday a strong odor of coal gas pervaded the room. Thinking it would pass away, the pastor, the Rev. Thomas A. T. Hanna, continued his sermon, and no one wishing to be the first to leave, the congregation remained seated. Gradually heads were seen to droop on all sides. The pastor began to wander in his discourse, and repeatedly drew himself up and referred to his notes. Finally he reeled to his chair and sank into it stupefied.

At this juncture Edith Talmadge fainted and fell to the floor. While several men hurried to her aid Willie Bond rolled from his seat unconscious. Before the situation dawned on the others, Mrs. Henry O. Davidson arose, gasped for air, and fell back in her pew. She was carried from the church, but on attempting to stand outside, also fainted. While this was going on Miss Alice Rounds, soprano soloist of the choir, succumbed and was also carried out.

A general, though somewhat feeble, rush for the doors followed. Windows and doors were thrown open, and the pastor was helped from the church. Some twenty persons remained in their seats, too stupefied to move. Others became violently ill. All those affected were taken to a nearby drug store, where a corps of five doctors revived them. Little Edith Talmadge was the most affected and is still in a precarious condition. Mrs. Davidson is also seriously ill.

Mr. Hanna recovered sufficiently to attempt to hold evening service. The small congregation that gathered became so restless, however, owing to the lingering fumes of gas, which could not be driven from the church, that the service was closed with prayer after ten minutes. The gas had come from an old furnace in the basement, through a large opening beneath the pulpit. Owing to the storm, the draught had failed to work, allowing the gas to escape into the church.

Danbury Has a Republican Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., March 25.—Charles H. Pelx, Jr., was elected Mayor of this city to-day on the Republican ticket. He is a hat manufacturer and one of the youngest men ever elected Mayor in a Connecticut city, being twenty-seven years old.

Howard Willets Getting Well.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 25.—Howard Willets, the millionaire who is sick with scarlet fever at his home in this place, was reported to-day to be improving, and it is said that he will be all right in a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Reynal, who are both suffering from the disease, continue to improve.

Luxurious Daily Train to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars. Buffet library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

CUBANS BEGINNING TO TALK OF ANNEXATION

Think It Inevitable, but They Want Independence First.

Congressman Cooper Says They Desire to Show that They Are Not Thieves, Bandits, and Cutthroats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, the Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, who has just returned from Cuba, believes that the chief danger in the Cuban situation is the policy of depreciation of the islanders which has been pursued in some newspapers. He considers this as accounting for most of the misunderstanding and ill-feeling.

"I went everywhere and talked with everybody I could find," said Mr. Cooper to-day; "Spaniards and Cubans, men and women. I found that the Spaniards are annexationists. The Cubans are almost unanimously in favor of independence, even those of them who believe that annexation is inevitable in the long run. They want to try it for a while, any way, because, as they said to me, 'We want to show the world that we are not thieves, bandits, and cutthroats.'

"I visited at the house of a Cuban family, who were all educated in the United States. They took three of the New York papers and one Philadelphia paper, and were perfectly informed on American matters. They showed me a collection of clippings from American newspapers stigmatizing the Cubans as a worthless lot and predicting anarchy as a result of independence. I asked what their views were, and they replied that they were in favor of annexation, and believed it was sure to come ultimately, but they wanted at least a term of independence, 'and we want it,' they said, 'just to prove that we are civilized human beings.'

"I believe that the platt amendment will be accepted. The opposition to it was as much to the way in which it was presented to them as to what was in it. Its Cuban opponents thought it was presented somewhat as an ultimatum, and that it could better have been arranged by a joint committee of Cubans and Americans meeting in Washington. But I think it will be accepted, and I also think that annexation will be the final outcome.

"Many things have retarded it, and first on the list I would place the wholesale, indiscriminate denunciation of the Cubans which has been so common in the United States.

"I went about all parts of Havana at all hours of the day and night, and I never saw such an orderly, peaceable city. It is one of the cleanest cities in the world. Washington is a clean city, and yet I believe you could gather up more dirt in Washington than you could in Havana.

"Here is a fact that sheds considerable light on the character of the people: I went into a Cuban place of business, and in the course of conversation the proprietor told me that while they did not do business in quite the same way we do, yet there had not been a single failure since the outbreak of the war. I visited a Spaniard, and told him what the Cuban said, and he confirmed it. Not even the war could cause a business failure in Cuba. They do not do business on the soap bubble plan of some Americans.

"Gen. Wood is doing a wonderful work there, and he is a wonderful man. I visited the asylums, prisons, and hospitals there and found that Gen. Wood had taken the old Spanish Infantry and Cavalry barracks, cleaned them out, made them like new, and devoted them to his various charitable schemes. I found in a former barrack eighty or ninety little fatherless and motherless Cuban girls, gathered from all parts of the island. The sad-faced little things toddled in and went through some kindergarten exercises, and when we applauded it was beautiful to see the sad little faces light up and break into smiles. He is doing that sort of thing everywhere. He is cleaning out the old Spanish fortress built by De Soto before he went to the discovery of the Mississippi, and that will be a Mecca for tourists when he gets through with it. He is extending and improving the prado; in short, he is carrying out improvements on a great scale, and yet he has a million and a half in the treasury. Few realize what he is doing for Cuba, and I think his fame will grow steadily in the future."

Havana Gas Co. Charges Extortion.

HAVANA, March 25.—A stockholder of the Havana Gas Company has filed a complaint alleging the practice of extortion by persons claiming to have influence in Washington to regulate the duty on crude coal. It is said that the company has paid $40,000 in commissions during the last two years. Governor General Wood has instructed the Fiscal to investigate the complaint.

MR. CARNEGIE FOR MAYOR.

Resolutions Passed by the District Committee of the Republican Club of the Twenty-first.

Andrew Carnegie was indorsed for Mayor of Greater New York by the District Committee of the Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District last night. The meeting was held in the Riverside Republican Club, 157 West Ninety-seventh Street, and was presided over by Aaron C. Daniels of the Executive Committee.

Several speeches were made indorsing Mr. Carnegie. Abraham Gruber stated that some persons had questioned Mr. Carnegie's eligibility for the office. He said that Mr. Carnegie had been a citizen since 1855.

J. M. Gifford then introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary to success at the election that the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor shall be a man of such high character and well-known executive ability as to commend himself at once to the support of all classes of voters desirous of good government,

Resolved, That in Andrew Carnegie, we, the Republican Assembly District Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District, see such a combination of character, ability, and public spirit as make him an ideal candidate, and as such we present his name to the voters of New York City, and we pledge ourselves to use all proper efforts to arouse such an enthusiastic command for his candidacy as shall lead to his unanimous nomination by the convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman do appoint a committee of five whose duty it shall be to communicate with Mr. Carnegie and secure his consent to be the candidate for Mayor of New York City.

The following committee was appointed: J. M. Gifford, ex-Alderman Armitage Matthew, William S. Bennett, Walter S. Lowan, Aaron C. Daniels, and Abraham Gruber.

Do Not Want Carnegie Gift Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., March 25.—The Trades Assembly, Division 89, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, has adopted a resolution protesting against the acceptance by the city of Andrew Carnegie's proposed gift of $50,000 for a public library. "The protest is based altogether on labor lines. It is quite likely that the Council will reject the offer."

Parted in Life, Together After Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Within an hour John H. Reynolds and his sister, Mrs. Mary Williams, died in different wards of Dunning Hospital, and neither had known of the presence of the other in the institution or in the city. Brother and sister had not seen each other since twelve years ago, when he left Chicago to go to Denver and all trace of him was lost to his relatives. In the dead room of the hospital the corpse of her uncle was recognized by Mrs. Jessie Simpson, daughter of Mrs. Williams.

Seaboard Air Line Railway
Offers through Pullman Sleeping Car Service to Pinehurst, N. C., daily except Sundays and Mondays. Offices 387 and 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S MISSION A FAILURE

Coal Operators Refuse to Confer with Workers' Delegates.

Do Not Expect a Strike, Notwithstanding Resolutions Passed at Recent Convention of Anthracite Miners.

Wall Street was full of all sorts of rumors yesterday regarding the supposed impending strike of coal miners throughout the anthracite region. These rumors had started last Saturday with the arrival in the city of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and three District Presidents, when it was said that the party called at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan with the object of securing Mr. Morgan's recognition of the union.

It had later been definitely ascertained that no such conference was held on Saturday, but it was asserted that Mr. Mitchell and his associates would certainly call on Mr. Morgan yesterday, and upon the result of the conference would depend whether the miners of the entire anthracite district would lay down their tools on April 1. It was further pointed out that Senator Hanna, who was instrumental in calling off the anthracite strike last Fall, was in town and was on hand for the purpose of taking part in the conference between the miners' leaders and the financial head of the coal-carrying companies.

No such conference, however, was held at Mr. Morgan's office. In reply to questions it was said there that President Mitchell had not called, and that so far no communication had been received from him. It was understood, however, that Mr. Morgan had let it be known that he would not receive President Mitchell except as a personal visitor, and that the leader of the mine workers did not have time for purely personal visits.

Senator Hanna when seen last night stated positively that he was not here to settle anything concerning the proposed coal strike, and would not discuss the question in any way. When asked what was the reason for his visit to Mr. Morgan's office during the day, he said dryly:

"Well, it wasn't coal."

President Mitchell was equally uncommunicative when seen last night.

"I have no statement to make," said he, "and no information to give out concerning the coal situation, but I may have something to say before I leave the city the latter part of the week."

Further than this he positively refused to talk, except to say that he would return to Hazleton next Saturday. During the afternoon, however, he sent the following statement to a Wilkesbarre paper:

I have had no conference with J. P. Morgan or any other railroad President or coal operator. Contrary to reports, we, the committee, did not come to New York in response to any invitation. So far as I know, the miners have not up to this time, been offered or granted any concessions. Of course, we all hope to avert the strike and are putting forth our most urgent efforts to that end. We came to New York for the purpose of holding a conference, if possible, and in doing so we are simply carrying out the wishes expressed by a majority of those who attended the late conference at Hazleton.

The conference referred to was held secretly and was attended by representatives of Districts 1, 7, and 9 of the anthracite region. While the convention was in progress the following telegram was sent to the operators:

Six hundred delegates in convention assembled, representing all anthracite mine workers, instruct us to notify your company that a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that anthracite operators meet delegates in joint conference tomorrow morning for the purpose of discussing wage scale for year ending April 1, 1902.

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman.
JOHN P. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

None of the operators paid the slightest attention to the telegram. The convention went on and the delegates talked of striking. Before the convention was over the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we authorize our National President, National Executive Board, and officers of Districts 1, 7, and 9 to negotiate, if possible, for a joint convention of miners and operators between this date and the 1st of April, 1901, and in the event of their failure to secure a joint conference they may by a majority vote decide the policy of our movements, even if it is necessary to resort to a suspension of work, to enforce the justice due us as producers of wealth, fully equal with employers.

Another resolution was passed to the effect that all anthracite miners should respond to a call for a suspension of work in case the executive officers could not arrange a joint conference with the employers.

A number of the coal mine operators and their representatives declared yesterday that none of the operators will agree to confer with President Mitchell or any of the other officers of the United Mine Workers' Union who are with him. Among those who were spoken to on the subject were John Edmonds, general sales agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; G. H. Warren, Vice President of the Jersey Central; Vice President Sayres of the Lehigh Valley, and President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. All said that none of the operators would agree to see the delegation from the miners.

"We do not expect any disturbance," said Mr. Olyphant. "The companies have taken no action in advance, as they do not look for any trouble. The 10 per cent. increase in wages which has been promised has, I believe, given general satisfaction. If Mr. Mitchell insists on ordering a strike, he will have to take the personal responsibility for it, and I don't think he will care to do that."

Vice President Sayres of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said that there was no necessity for a conference with Mr. Mitchell, as the miners themselves admitted that they had no grievance. So far as recognition of the union was concerned, the railroads could not be expected to recognize a union including both anthracite and bituminous coal miners, as they had nothing to do with the latter.

One of the officers of the Anthracite Coal Miners' Association, 26 Cortlandt Street, who has looked over the situation thoroughly, said:

"Under no circumstances will J. Pierpont Morgan or any of the other operators meet President Mitchell. The 10 per cent. advance in wages has been granted for a year, and that is enough. About 180,000 people are at present working in the anthracite mines. Of these only 40,000 are in the union, but they could influence 60,000 more in case of a strike to quit work. I am positive, however, that there will be no strike."

GRAPPLED WITH A BURGLAR.

Philadelphian and His Son-in-Law Captured a Thief in Their Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Frederick Neilson Johnson and his son-in-law, John Hazlehurst Mason, combined forces and captured a professional burglar at 3 o'clock this morning in their residence, 2,109 Pine Street. The man says he is James Leonard, twenty years old, of New York.

Mrs. Johnson sleeps in a rear room, and her husband in the front room. This morning he was awakened by the screams of his wife, and on opening his eyes saw a stranger at his bedside.

"What do you want here?" he asked of the intruder, but received no reply. He continued: "If you want money, go to the closet there and get it."

All this time Mrs. Johnson continued her screams, and the burglar seemed dazed, but finally said: "It's all up. It's all up."

Mr. Johnson, seeing the intruder weakening, sprang from his bed and grappled with the thief, pinioning his arms to his side. His son-in-law came to his assistance, and they held the thief until the police came to take the man to Police Headquarters. He said hunger drove him to enter the house. He had a "jimmy" and a bottle said to contain chloroform. He was committed without bail to answer a charge of burglary.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine.—Adv.

GEN. DE LA REY DEFEATED.

British Capture His Guns and Supplies at Vaalbank—140 Prisoners Taken—Many Boers Killed or Wounded.

LONDON, March 26.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, March 25.

"Babington's force, including Shekleton's column, attacked De la Rey, 1,500 strong, southwest of Ventersdorp, and, having defeated him, followed him up rapidly, with the result that the Boer rear guard was driven in and their convoy, including the guns, captured at Vaalbank.

"Our troops displayed great gallantry and dash. They captured two fifteen-pounder guns, one pompom, six Maxims, 320 rounds of big ammunition, 15,000 rounds of small ammunition, 160 rifles, 53 wagons, and 24 carts, besides taking 140 prisoners.

"Our losses were slight. Many Boers were killed or wounded."

The official casualty list issued last evening indicates a renewal of active operations since the failure of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Commandant Gen. Botha. At Hartebeest Fontein, on March 22 and 23, two officers were killed and three wounded and four men killed and twenty wounded. There also seems to have been heavy fighting at a place near Gredgedacht on March 18, and near Ventersburg on March 16.

Ventersdorp, the scene of the defeat of De la Rey, is about twenty-five miles northeast from Hartebeest Fontein. It is possible, therefore, that the advices indicating fighting at these points really refer to the same engagement.

CAPE TOWN, March 25.—It is said the Boers lost very heavily in attacking the garrison at Lichtenburg last week. Upward of seventy burghers are reported to have been shot at one spot among the wire entanglements.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS CLOSED.

Chamberlain Says There Is No Intention of Reopening Them—Krueger Advises Formulation of Terms?

LONDON, March 26.—The Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, when asked in the House of Commons yesterday if it were possible to change the offer of peace terms to the Boers, said the negotiations were closed, and there was no intention of reopening them.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question as to the reported intention of the Government to settle a number of soldiers in South Africa, replied that the Government had no intention of expropriating the owners of land, or of taking land in any other way than it could be taken in England.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, reinforcing the Colonial Secretary's statement, said the Government did not contemplate any such unheard folly as confiscating the lands of the Boers.

Sir Robert T. Reid, Liberal, ex-Attorney General, and one of the British representatives in the Venezuela arbitration case, laid upon the table of the House a petition from Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, respectively ex-Treasurer and ex-Commissioner of Public Works of Cape Colony, asking for permission to address the House with respect to the peace settlement, and especially against the establishment of a crown colony form of government. The petitioners have dropped the idea of protesting against annexation.

It is virtually certain that the Government will decline to hear Messrs. Merriman and Sauer at the bar of the House, on the ground that, being ex-Ministers, they have no locus standi.

The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express says he understands that Mr. Krüger has advised Acting President Schalk-Burger to formulate peace terms.

The Daily Mail continues its campaign, editorially and by the publication of letters, denouncing the peace proposals of the Government, which it describes as "verging upon betrayal."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Standard says that it is obvious that some months must pass before Boer resistance can be crushed.

BOERS THREATEN QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Cape Colony, March 25.—The Town Guard here has been called out, owing to reports that a force of Boers is near. Business has been shut down in order to allow the employes to man the trenches and forts day and night.

The Boers, who are said to be twenty miles off, are alleged to have crossed the railroad near Drummond.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, is a town of over 5,000 population, and the capital of the district of Queenstown. It is only about ninety-five miles from the sea, being that distance from the Port of East London, on the southeast coast.

Owing to its position as a railroad junction, Queenstown is an important strategic point. It is on the East London and Buffalo Railway.

Damages to be Paid to Germans.

BERLIN, March 25.—The negotiations between the German and British Foreign Offices in regard to the payment of damages to Germans expelled from the Transvaal are partly completed. The claimants will be paid next month, amounts ranging from 5,000 marks down.

AFTER MR. HANNA'S INTEREST.

J. P. Morgan Negotiating for His Stock in the American Shipbuilding Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—It became known here to-day that J. P. Morgan is negotiating with Senator Hanna for the transfer to the United States Steel Corporation of Mr. Hanna's interest in the American Shipbuilding Company. The understanding is also that John D. Rockefeller, who owned one-tenth of the stock of the shipbuilding company, transferred his interest, and the effort now is to gain control of Mr. Hanna's holdings, which are said to be equal to those of Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Hanna was the largest individual stockholder in the American Shipbuilding Company.

The sale of Rockefeller stocks to the United States Steel Corporation means virtually the retirement of that gentleman from the lakes. If the sale of Mr. Hanna's securities is accomplished the Senator also virtually will have retired from business. The possession of the Rockefeller and Hanna interests would give the United States Steel Corporation a foundation of one-fifth of all the security.

TEXAS OIL WELL'S CAPACITY.

Test Shows It Is Flowing About 70,000 Barrels a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 25.—R. A. Greer of Beaumont, a member of the Texas Legislature, returned here to-day from a visit to the new oil district. He says that a test has just been made of the flow of the great Lucas oil gusher, and that the result far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the owners of the well. The flow was turned into an oil tank which has a capacity of 35,000 barrels. This tank was filled in twelve hours lacking twelve minutes. At this rate the flow of the well per day of twenty-four hours is 70,000 barrels. At the price of 40 cents per barrel, the Lucas well will bring to Guffey & Galey, the owners, a revenue of $28,000 per day. If the well holds out for one year at the present rate the revenue which it will bring to its owners will reach the fabulous sum of $10,220,000. Judge Greer says there are eight wells situated in the immediate vicinity of the Lucas well which will be "brought in" within the next ten days.

No Excess Fare to St. Louis,
the New York Central's "St. Louis Limited" giving magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Four.—Adv.

DEATH IN TORNADO'S WAKE

Twenty-five Persons in and Near Birmingham, Ala., Killed.

Storm Sweeps Through the City, Leaving a Path 75 Yards Wide, and Then Continues Its Work of Destruction in the Suburbs.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25.—The worst storm ever experienced in this part of Alabama broke over this city at 10 o'clock this morning. Telegraph wires are in such condition that it is impossible to ascertain what has occurred outside of Jefferson County, of which Birmingham is the chief city, but in this county alone twenty-five people are known to have been killed, and over fifty have been more or less severely wounded.

The storm was from the southwest, and seems to have lain in the path of the tornado which devastated Texas and the Southwest during the past few days. It swept in a narrow path through the lower portions of the city, and laid low at the least calculation over 200 homes.

Mrs. Robert J. Lowe was nursing a baby a month old. She and her husband, who is Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, were in their sitting room chatting when the storm burst in all its fury upon their home. Mr. Lowe, in the twinkling of an eye, found himself safe and sound, but his wife and child were buried in the ruins, and were both dead when taken forth.

Dr. George C. Chapman, who conducted a private sanitarium in this city, was on his way to see a patient. Seeing the storm approaching, he stopped his buggy, and was about to enter a grocery store of J. E. Minter, in the storm's path, when a telegraph pole was blown down upon him, killing him instantly.

Mrs. R. H. Thomas, Mrs. W. H. Thomas, and Mrs. James J. Banks were all in one house. The house was leveled to the ground. The Mesdames Thomas were both fatally injured, while Mrs. Banks was able to crawl from under the débris, but is severely injured.

The home of B. B. Hudson, a commission merchant, was blown away. Several inmates of the house escaped with their lives, but his three-year old daughter, Mamie, and Margaret Sellers, the girl's nurse, still holding tightly to the child, were found in the ruins of the home, dead.

Dr. G. G. Mobley, who was visiting his patients, had his buggy blown to atoms, but himself escaped injury.

Dr. E. L. Edmundson was lifted from his buggy as he was on his way to visit patients in the town of Brighton, and severely injured. His horse was killed, and his buggy dashed to pieces.

IN THE SUBURBS.

The town of Irondale, which was visited by the storm after it left Birmingham, was absolutely wiped off the face of the earth, so far as dwellings and store houses are concerned. W. S. Gardner, a white carpenter, was instantly killed, and Mamie and Clarence Hunter, colored, were so badly injured that both died shortly afterwards. The entire population of 1,000 persons is without roofs to cover them tonight.

The town of Pratt City, near Birmingham, was also a victim of the storm. Here, the First Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church, the Tennessee company's commissary, and a number of other buildings were demolished, and George Killman, who was in the commissary, was severely injured.

In the town of Brighton, near Bessemer, the roof of the school house was blown off while the children were at their lessons. A number of them were injured. The daughter of Mrs. William Walker and the son of Mrs. Michael Sudders were badly hurt. They may not survive.

All the hospitals in this city are filled with the wounded. Some of them will die, and many are severely injured.

The path of the storm is clearly marked. On the north side of Avenue H, up which it traveled, all the houses are standing, while on the other side for a solid mile, there is scarcely a house to be seen. The trees on the storm side were blown down, and those on the other side are filled with débris. Dresses, shirts, and other articles of wearing apparel are in the highest branches.

The money loss in the city alone is estimated at $200,000. To-night the military is on guard to prevent spoliation of the ruined properties. Green Thompson, a negro, who attempted to rob one of the ruined residences this afternoon, was killed on the spot by one of a number of men who witnessed his act. No effort was made to ascertain the name of the man who killed the negro.

The morning dawned cloudy and sultry, and grew more threatening as the day advanced. Clouds began to gather, and shortly after 9 o'clock lightning flashed from the southwest. The air became heavy and stifling. The velocity of the wind suddenly began to increase, and soon from out of the overcast sky the dreaded funnel-shaped cloud made descent. Hugging close to the earth it passed through the city with terrific force, and was away to the east before people generally realized what had happened.

NEGROES FIRST TO SUFFER.

The altitude of the tornado was not more than seventy-five feet. The negro shanties and cottages in the lowlands in the path of the storm were the principal sufferers. The larger residences on the higher ground suffered only slightly. The large trees on the hillside of St. Vincent's Hospital were torn up by the roots, and large masses of stone were twisted out of the ground and broken and scattered all over the driveways of the entrance to the institution.

From Eighth Street to Tenth Street the wind bounded like a rubber ball, and when it again descended, it struck a two-story house occupied by Joseph Busenheiner and almost razed it to the ground. The eleven-year-old daughter of John Krunzey, a rolling mill man, was caught under the débris and severely injured.

A house occupied by Taylor Hinson, near by, was unroofed, and three small houses demolished. Onward the wind sped in its fury, demolishing trees and fences until it reached Eleventh Street, where a house occupied by John Hayes was leveled to the ground. Skimming close to the earth it swept through a small pine grove, tearing the trees up by the roots and hurling them through the air like arrows.

Beyond the grove the storm cloud swooped down on a negro settlement, and the frail cabins were crushed like egg shells, not one being left standing. Carrie Elms, a negress, was buried beneath the débris, but most of the negroes escaped with slight injuries. Eastward the storm swept, cutting its way through another strip of woods, striking the Second Presbyterian Church at the corner of Avenue H and Fifteenth Street, demolishing the structure. The pews were piled on top of the débris. A small oak table, which was used on the rostrum, was deposited on the topmost point of the wreckage.

East of the church, directly in the tornado's path in another negro settlement, much havoc was wrought among the frail shacks, seven of which were swept away. A number of small houses were leveled between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

DESTRUCTION IN THE CITY.

The storm then struck the more thickly settled residence portion of the city, and its work of destruction increased. A cottage occupied by Fred Schaefer and a small frame building a few doors north, occupied by L. H. Stewart, were badly damaged. Almost a clean sweep was made of the district lying between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets and Avenues H and I. Here the scene is one of complete desolation. The frame cottages were reduced to flattened piles of débris; every tree, large and small, was either crushed down or uprooted, and fallen telephone poles and their tangle of wires made a mass of destruction.

The row of small cottages fronting east on Nineteenth Street, between Avenues H and I, were flattened out. Not any of the occupants had warning and none were able to escape from their homes before the storm wrecked them. They made their escape from the piles of wreckage by their own efforts or were rescued by workers after the storm.

The house on the corner of Nineteenth Street and Avenue I, in this block, was occupied by W. M. Merritt, a member of the Fire Department, and his family, a wife and two small children. All were rescued with no more serious hurts than a few bruises. The second house was occupied by the family of Edward Mann. They were rescued slightly injured. The third house was occupied by Roy McCullough and Charles R. Robinson and their families. These were rescued badly bruised.

The fourth house was occupied by Capt. N. D. Johnston and his daughter. They were caught in one corner of a room, the only part of the house left standing, and after the storm passed made their way out. The last house in the row was the property of D. McRae. Mr. McRae was caught beneath the wreck, but escaped unhurt. Mrs. Hardwick, a resident of the same house, had recently undergone an operation and was buried under the ruins, but she was rescued without apparent serious injury.

DR. CHAPMAN'S DEATH.

From Nineteenth to Twentieth Street, on Avenue I, every house but one little shanty was destroyed. The shingles were torn from J. A. Van Hoose's residence. Hinter's grocery store was literally picked up and tossed into the Van Hoose yard, where Dr. Chapman was killed. W. P. Dickenson, a medical student, who was with Dr. Chapman, was struck in the head by a piece of flying timber, producing concussion of the brain. He is not expected to live. J. E. Hinter, proprietor of the store, had his arm broken, and J. H. Dethro, a clerk, was injured on the head.

The roof and sides of the store were lifted and carried several yards away, leaving the floor, counters, and heavy groceries intact.

The wind here seemed to veer upward and then strike the earth again at Twenty-second Street, sparing buildings between Twentieth and Twenty-second. But at Twenty-second Street it struck with tremendous force, destroying all the small buildings in its path for half a mile, and killing and injuring many people. It struck a small house which stood alone at the foot of St. Vincent Hospital Hill, smashing it flat to the ground. The old man and his little gir

and wind pumps being blown down. One farmer's barn was blown down, killing twenty cattle and a horse, and three cows were killed by the fall of Dr. Talbott's barn, and his place was damaged to the extent of $2,000. No lives were lost.

FLOODS IN WISCONSIN.

Business Interrupted and Many Small Towns Under Water.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—The heavy rains and thaw throughout Wisconsin for the past three days has caused high water in many places throughout the State, and business has been interrupted temporarily, at least. Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Saukville, and this city are having the worst experiences.

The flood in the Menominee River Valley in this city is higher to-day than at any time for years past, and several of the factories are unable to operate. Piggsville, a Milwaukee suburb, is under water again, and the streets and yards of the town are inundated. The Milwaukee West Side Car Shops are open, but a little more of a rise in the water will flood the shops. As it is, a lake of water surrounds the shops on all sides.

At Wauwatosa the river is threateningly high. Damage is not expected there, but at several points lower down some loss is feared. The river at Piggsville was 38 inches above high water mark to-day and is still rising.

At Black River Falls, Wis., the Black River is on a rampage. It rose about eight feet to-day and is still rising. The ice is going out, and damage to property will be heavy, unless the waters recede.

Fond Du Lac reports that an ice gorge has formed at the Twelfth Street Bridge, and it is feared the bridge will be moved from its foundation. The river has overflowed its banks, and is doing considerable damage along its course.

Oshkosh, Wis., reports the lowlands all covered with water and on the road between here and Neenah the interurban track in many places is a foot or two under water, causing some delay to the incoming cars, but not stopping traffic.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 25.—The water in all the streams in this vicinity is rapidly rising, and considerable damage has been done to the numerous dams and bridges by ice gorges. Dynamite was used this afternoon to break up the gorge in the La Crosse River within the city limits, which had threatened to carry away the bridge between the north and south sides.

A sixty-foot dam in the Root River, at Hokah, Minn., was washed away. That little river is now in one of the worst floods in its history, and farmers are threatened with serious damage. The Mississippi and Black Rivers have overflowed all the lowlands in the vicinity, and several families have been compelled to move to higher ground.

HIGH WATER IN CHICAGO.

Basements in Area of Four Miles Flooded—Much Damage Done.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Heavy rains of the past few days have caused floods in the lowlands south and southeast of Chicago and the suburban towns of Grand Crossing, Drexel, Woodruff, Dauphin Park, and Burnside are inundated.

The flood in some places is so deep that many families are imprisoned in their houses, and sidewalks, fences, and outbuildings have floated away. The conditions are worst at Burnside, where the streets are under a foot of water.

A dike at Eighty-seventh Street and the Illinois Central tracks has given away under the pressure and fully two feet of water poured over the surrounding country, basements within an area of four miles being flooded, and considerable other damage done.

In some places the water is four feet deep, and boats and rafts are being used in the streets. In Englewood, Eggleston, Auburn Park, Woodlawn, and even as far north as Hyde Park, well into the thickly populated portion of the South Side, basements are flooded, and other damage has been done.

WESTERN TRAINS SNOWBOUND.

Hundreds of East-Bound Passengers Delayed in Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 25.—A dozen transcontinental trains on the various lines in Nebraska are snowbound to-night and several hundred east-bound passengers for New York and inter-State points are indefinitely delayed. The roads hope to get the trains moving by to-morrow.

President Burt of the Union Pacific was on one of the stalled trains near Ogallala, on his way home from a trip to Salt Lake City. With him were other company officials. They helped shovel their train clear.

The Burlington line to Billings will be open by the middle of the night and trains running as usual. There is no trouble on the St. Paul and Omaha Road. The Rock Island train from Denver, in order to avoid snow banks, has gone east via part of the Kansas City line of the Union Pacific and St. Joseph. A train has been made up at Fairbury to come via Omaha and run on to Chicago.

Reports show that the storm is quite severe to-day along the northern border of Kansas, and is liable to interfere with traffic on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific, as it has with the Rock Island in the same locality, unless the snow turns into a rain. "That storm was worth $1,000,000 an hour," said General Manager Bidwell of the Elkhorn; "at least, that is the way I figure it." "Of course," he added, "the heavy snowstorm has caused considerable discomfort and delayed trains, but they will all be running on time in a short while, and then the people of the West will be smiling that the ground has received such a good drenching from the melting snow."

The heaviest snow reported to the railways at this city was at Deadwood, where it averaged thirty inches on the level and drifted into places fifty feet deep. Along the line of the Elkhorn and Burlington to the northwest was a great deal of sand mixed with the snow, which caused more trouble than the snow did, as it was heavier to move.

The Elknorn train, which left Omaha Saturday, got through to Deadwood before it had encountered the worst part of the storm, but it was twelve hours late. Train No. 15, which left Omaha and the Missouri Valley Sunday afternoon did not try to get further west than Long Pine, where it turned and came back. On this line the track between Long Pine and Chadron was blocked all of Sunday, and during last night, but it was expected that it will be opened this afternoon.

The Union Pacific made up and sent out a stub train this afternoon to care for its local business for 150 miles or so west of this city.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN KANSAS.

Trains Much Delayed, and Some of Them Stuck in the Snow.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 25.—Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado are in the midst of a blizzard. Beginning Saturday night and continuing through Sunday and Sunday night the worst snowstorm of the season visited that section. Trains on the Rock Island have been greatly delayed. Saturday's "Flier" has been stuck in the snow at Brewster, Col., for twenty-four hours, and a number of trains are being held at Goodland, Kan.

The Chicago trains are being run over the Union Pacific tracks from Limon Junction, Col., to Manhattan, Kan. Northern lines of the Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri River are blockaded with snow. On account of the severity of the storm yesterday railroad men were able to do but little toward improving the situation, but to-day the work is going on satisfactorily, and by to-morrow the lines will probably be clear.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

One Man Dead, Five Dying, and Ten Crushed and Burned.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., March 25.—The first fatal mine explosion to occur in the new Klondike coal region of Fayette County happened to-day. One man was killed instantly, five will die, and ten are burned and crushed so terribly that it is doubtful if they will recover. The body of the dead man is missing, the injured have been brought to the Cottage State Hospital, and as a result of the explosion the mine is on fire. The cause of the explosion was an accumulation of gas in the heading of the Gates mine, one of the new mines opened up this Winter by the American Steel and Wire Company, which has lately been merged into the United States Steel Corporation.

Vandals Blow Up Berkeley Springs.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, West Va., March 25.—The fine medicinal spring set aside over a century ago for the use of the public by Lord Fairfax was dynamited by unknown persons early Sunday morning. The controversy over the leasing of the spring to outsiders has caused ill-feeling, and the work of the vandals is attributed to this.

TO REGULATE CORPORATIONS.

Minnesota May Require Them to Incorporate in That State If Principal Business Is There.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 25.—A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Daly has for its purpose the regulation of the issuance of licenses, permits, and authority to do business to corporations organized under the laws of other States and Territories. The effect of the bill will be to compel corporations doing business in this State to show that they are incorporated under the laws of the State in which they do their principal business. In other words, the bill is aimed directly at "New Jersey corporations" and similar concerns. Before they conduct business in this State they must give proof to the authorities that they are organized under and are amenable to the laws of the State in which they actually belong.

"I think that the State has a right to demand that corporations which do the bulk of their business in Minnesota shall be organized under our laws," said Mr. Daly in explaining the purpose of his bill. "By going to New Jersey with their incorporation where the laws are quite different and very favorable to any kind of a concern, they secure privileges which are not obtainable in this State, and naturally not desired by our people. In a certain sense they secure an advantage which similar enterprises, which are formed under our laws, do not receive. It is not my intention that all foreign corporations entering Minnesota shall be forced to incorporate here, but they must simply show that they are organized in the State where their main business is carried on.

"I secured this idea from some of the remarks made by the late Benjamin Harrison, a great constitutional lawyer and a man of sound, ripe, and conservative judgment. Not long before he died, in a conversation with some friends, he announced the principles which I have sought to embody in this bill, and his words struck me as sensible and wise and the plan as a just one."

ARRAIGNMENT OF BARKER.

He Declares in a Signed Statement that the Rev. Mr. Keller Was Not Shot from Ambush.

Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller, at Arlington, N. J., on Feb. 3, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City yesterday, before Judge John A. Blair. Immediately after his arraignment he gave out the following statement, asking that it be published:

The shooting was not from behind, nor from the side, nor from ambush. Keller knew what was coming and he did not escape.

THOMAS G. BARKER.

Barker arrived at the Court House in company with Marshall Van Winkle, his counsel, at 11 o'clock A. M. Judge Blair was then hearing a manslaughter case, which was finally adjourned until to-day, and it was not until 1 o'clock that Barker was called to the bar. He was cool, and stepped briskly forward when his name was called. The indictment was read to him, and he entered a plea of not guilty. The formality would have been brief but for a wrangle that ensued over the bail bond.

Mr. Van Winkle offered Barker's former bondsmen, John Summer, Richard J. Victor, and Richard Malloy, as sureties in $5,000. Prosecutor Erwin objected. He said that a search of the records showed that the property owned by the bondsmen was mortgaged and that the equity of each in the property he owned would not exceed $4,400. Mr. Van Winkle offered to add another bondsman whose equity in his property was $1,500, but Mr. Erwin said that was not sufficient. Mr. Van Winkle then offered his own name. He said he owned property worth $5,000, free of all incumbrances, but Mr. Erwin objected because he was counsel for the defendant.

Judge Blair said that made no difference. Mr. Van Winkle then justified, the bail bond was executed and approved, and Barker was again at liberty. No date was fixed for the trial.

MOULTON TOO ILL TO APPEAR.

His Case Adjourned in Court—His Mother Visits Him—The Charge of Dr. Newcombe.

The case of Robert Hayden Moulton, the young man who fired five shots in the basement of the Pabst Hotel early Thursday morning, wounding two men, was called in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning and adjourned until April 1. Moulton is not yet able to leave the hospital. Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., explained to Magistrate Meade that he had visited Moulton at Bellevue Hospital and found him in a very unfavorable condition.

John H. Leffingwell of the Broadway Theatre, who was slightly wounded by one of the shots fired by Moulton, was in court as a complainant. He said that Mr. Dingwall, who was more seriously wounded, was doing very well, and would probably be out of the hospital in a day or two.

Detective Trainor of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station had Dr. James E. Newcombe in court. Dr. Newcombe said he would press the charge against Moulton of passing bogus checks even if the theatrical representatives refused to prosecute the young man.

"This man has been following actresses all over the country," said Dr. Newcombe, "and subsisting by the way on the proceeds from bogus checks which he gave to trusting friends. It would be no kindness to him to let him go to take up the same thing again."

Dr. Newcombe said he had heard within the last two days of a number of bogus check transactions by Moulton in Washington and other cities.

The mother and a brother of Moulton reached the city from the South yesterday afternoon, and went at once to Bellevue Hospital to see the prisoner. They remained in conversation with him for over an hour. Moulton appeared very excitable at times, and when his mother arose to leave the ward he begged her to remain. When asked concerning her visit to her son Mrs. Moulton replied that she had nothing to say. Many telephone inquiries as to Moulton's condition were received at the hospital during the day.

TO DISCUSS RACE PROBLEMS.

Political and Social Science Meeting to be Held in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The fifth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science will be held here April 12 and 13, the general topic being "America's Race Problems." The annual address on "The Causes of Race Superiority" will be given by Prof. Edward A. Ross, formerly of Leland Stanford Junior University and now of the University of Nebraska.

Of the other three sessions, one will be devoted to a discussion of the races of the Pacific, at which Dr. Titus Munson Coan, New York City, will speak on "The Natives of Hawaii." Dr. Charles C. Pierce, Chaplain United States Army, and Dr. Oliver C. Miller, also Chaplain United States Army, both but recently returned from the Philippines, will contribute papers on "The Races of the Philippines."

Another session will be devoted to the race problem in the South, at which there will be a paper on "The Relation of the Whites to the Negroes," by a prominent Southerner, and two papers on "The Relation of the Negroes to the Whites," one by Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and the other by Booker T. Washington.

At the last session the topic will be "The Races of the West Indies," with papers by Senator Platt, Chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, who will speak on "Our Relations to the Peoples of Cuba and Porto Rico," and Charles N. Pepper, the well-known author and newspaper correspondent, who will speak on "The Native Spanish Peoples of Cuba and Porto Rico," and Prof. W. Z. Ripley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who will speak on "The West Indian Negro."

The afternoon sessions will be held at the Manufacturers' Club, which extends all its courtesies to the visiting members of the Academy, and the evening sessions at the New Century Drawing Room.

Woman Killed by a Train.

DUBOIS, Penn., March 25.—While crossing the railroad tracks in Reynoldsville this evening, Mrs. R. W. Kuntz, the wife of a prominent official of the Star Glass Company of that place, slipped on the rail and fell in front of a coal train. The unfortunate woman was ground to death before the eyes of a dozen persons, who were powerless to aid her. Mr. Kuntz, who is an elderly man, is prostrated with grief. The home of himself and his wife was formerly in Buffalo.

RAID PRISONERS INDICTED

Accused of Keeping Gaming Houses and of Bookmaking.

"Ridge" Levien Among Them—Trouble for Police Captains May Follow If Convictions Are Secured.

Six indictments, resulting from the recent raids of the District Attorney and the Committee of Fifteen, were handed up to Judge Newburger by the Grand Jury yesterday. Three were for keeping gaming houses and three were for bookmaking.

"Ridge" Levien, whose well-known poolroom at 20 Dey Street was descended upon, after evidence of the violation of the law there had been obtained by agents of the defunct Committee of Five, by policemen, headed by District Attorney Philbin and Justice Jerome, was indicted for bookmaking.

Should convictions result in any of these cases, but especially in Levien's case, officials of the District Attorney's office say, the indictment of several Captains would be quite probable. The report of the Committee of Five expressly stated that "evidence that causes the conviction of those engaged in unlawful practices of this nature would consequently cause the conviction of the Captain who knowingly permits such violation." The law, however, as the District Attorney views the matter, in the light of Deputy Assistant Gans's brief, provides that the Police Captain is responsible for not knowing that vice exists in his precinct, as well as for failing to suppress it after its existence is made known to him.

Charles H. Hayes and Michael J. Murphy were also indicted for bookmaking at 48 Mercer Street. This place, known as the "Hancock Club," was raided at the instance of the Parkhurst society, after Capt. Albertson had unsuccessfully visited it. Mysterious knowledge of his coming, as usual in police raids, had preceded him.

Frank Haven Johnson and Edward Wilson were indicted for keeping a gambling house at 118 West Thirty-fifth Street. James Stewart was indicted for conducting a similar house at 104 West Thirty-eighth Street. Both of these places were visited by the Committee of Fifteen on its first raiding tour of the Tenderloin.

All of those indicted are out on bail. They will be surrendered by their bondsmen to-day.

JUSTICE JEROME HOLDS COURT.

Big Crowd of Saturday Raid Prisoners and Their Friends—Capt. Diamond's Comment.

It was "Tenderloin" day in Justice Jerome's improvised Magistrate's court, in the law library of the District Attorney's office yesterday.

The dozen or more male and female prisoners taken in the Saturday night raids on the "Pekin," "Savoy," "Royal Garden," "Virginia," "Brighton," and other similar resorts, accompanied by their backers and bondsmen; the reputed proprietors of other "joints" in the vicinity, "lookouts," "barkers," and watchmen crowded the small room almost to suffocation. The McGurk contingent from the Bowery and the other representatives, friends, and attachés of the raided east side resorts were completely overshadowed by the numbers of the Tenderloiners. Lawyers, police court practitioners, and clerks were out in force. Policemen, idlers, and "cadets" anxious to closely scrutinize the Committee of Fifteen's detectives swelled the crowd and the hubbub.

The majority of the cases went over, at the request of counsel, until dates up to Saturday, when Justice Jerome goes back on the Special Sessions bench for three months.

The gamblers and their counsel, who were temporarily relegated to the background by the advent of the batch of disorderly-house prisoners and their followers, again forged to the front when adjournments were secured. Lawyer Friend announced that he was ready to go ahead in the cases of Henry Hughes and George Messmer, captured in the raid on the gambling house at 128 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Mr. Friend immediately opened the proceedings by moving that the warrants issued by Justice Jerome for Hughes's arrest be vacated, on the ground that they were signed by the former as "Justice of the Court of Special Sessions," whereas he was authorized to issue warrants simply as a City Magistrate, and that this should have been so designated on the warrants.

"I hold, with all due respect to your Honor," said Mr. Friend, "that in issuing these warrants you overstepped the bounds of official duty in causing the apprehension of these defendants upon warrants which your Honor had no authority in law to issue. The charter from which your Honor's official life is gained authorizes you to act on certain occasions as a City Magistrate. I do not think you will hold that as a Special Sessions Justice you had any authority to issue these warrants."

"The Mayor has a right to issue warrants in criminal actions, under the charter," replied Justice Jerome. "The code specifies that he must affix his official designation. The Tweed case warrants were, if I remember rightly, signed 'Noah Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court.' Warrants issued by Recorder Goff have his official designation affixed. I deny your motion."

Hughes and Messmer were held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail.

"Nate" Edwards, the reputed proprietor of the "Pekin," for whom a warrant was issued Saturday night, but who escaped, according to Detective Keenan of the Committee of Fifteen, by tipping off the police, entered court to surrender himself. Detective Keenan saw him and was about to cause his arrest, when Justice Jerome told him that Edwards had agreed to come into court whenever wanted. Edwards is said merely to represent the real owner and proprietor of the place, who, it is claimed, is a respected citizen of a near-by town prominent in Sunday school work.

Capt. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Station was also in court. He surveyed the proceedings with a contemptuous air, and after listening to the testimony of one of the fifteen's detectives said:

"If the Police Department employed such people to get evidence the Magistrates wouldn't believe them on oath. Such people are known to them as 'stool pigeons,' who will swear to anything they are told to. I came here to see upon what sort of evidence Justice Jerome will hold these prisoners, so that if occasion arises in the future when Magistrates won't hold our prisoners on 'stool-pigeons'' testimony we will know where to come."

The hearings will continue to-day.

GAMBLER PHILLIPS HELD.

Two of His "Millionaires" Also Await Grand Jury's Action.

Moses P. Phillips of "brace" faro game notoriety, who was cleverly caught by McCullagh Agent Crichton in the former's gambling apartment at 132A West Seventy-ninth Street, was yesterday held by Justice Jerome to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was fixed at $2,500, and was immediately given.

Frederick C. Crichton, the McCullagh agent making the complaint, revealed Phillips's "fake" scheme to beat the dealer in the game. The witness as "capper" was to bet small amounts and lose until one card remained in the dealer's hands. He was to plunge heavily on this and win, making a handsome profit above his losses. In reality the innocent "capper" would lose this bet also. The others in the game were introduced to him as millionaires and wealthy property owners. When arrested the most in cash any of them had was 40 cents.

Lawyer Friend endeavored to show that the witness in reality never lost any money in the place. Crichton testified that he received $200 from Superintendent McCullagh and that he lost $160 of it.

"Now, isn't it true," shouted Mr. Friend, "that you were not in the place at all on the night you say you were, and that you never either bet or lost a cent?"

"No, Sir," said the witness with heat, "and I don't want you to insinuate such a thing, either."

"Gus" Hill and "Col." Larkin, Phillips's "millionaires," were also held in $1,000 bail.

Police Funds Turned Over to Controller.

The functions of Treasurer of the Police Department having passed to the Controller, Col. Murphy yesterday ordered that balances in favor of the Police Department, amounting to $271,826.30, on deposit in the Seaboard National and New Amsterdam Banks and the Morton Trust Company, be turned over to the Controller.

WARDMAN LYONS EXONERATED.

Charge of Receiving Protection Money, Made by a Woman, Dismissed.

Wardman John F. Lyons of the Twenty-second Precinct was tried yesterday before First Deputy Commissioner Devery at Police Headquarters on charges which comprehended the taking of protection money from Mildred Dewey, better known as Hamilton, who is the daughter of a farmer near Utica, and who kept a resort at 235 West Forty-third Street. The charges were not sustained, and Commissioner Murphy promptly dismissed them, restoring Lyons to full duty and pay from the date of his suspension.

At the trial Henry W. Unger and Abraham Levy appeared for Lyons, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward Browne aided Mr. Devery in examining witnesses. Capt. Donohue, Lyons's commander, was present. The complainant repeated her testimony in regard to paying money to Lyons. She said that her witnesses, Lois Armett and Lizzie Smith, would corroborate her. In cross-examination she admitted that she peddled a story about Lyons's conduct in newspaper offices, and that her object in persecuting him was to be revenged for a raid made on her place. The witnesses she named did not identify Lyons as having received money from her. The facts of Mrs. Hamilton's life and the character of the place she kept were brought out.

For the defence, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, whose priests investigated the action taken by the police in regard to Mrs. Hamilton's place, spoke highly of the defendant. Several other witnesses gave him an excellent character. Lyons took the stand and denied the accusation in the charges and specifications. Mr. Unger claimed that no case had been made out against his client, but Mr. Devery decided to take the evidence to Col. Murphy.

Martha Rice, one of Mrs. Hamilton's witnesses, did not appear, and policemen who were detailed to subpoena her said that they could not find her.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RAIDS.

Indicate No Change In Committee's Plans—What Col. Murphy Says.

Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Committee of Fifteen said yesterday of the raids of last Saturday night that they should not be regarded as indicating a change in the policy of the committee.

"In raiding these places," added Mr. Baldwin, "in addition to gambling houses the committee is simply carrying out its plan to get evidence against officials who protect illegal resorts."

Commissioner Murphy, speaking of the resorts in the Tenderloin raided at the instance of the committee, said that if licensed and not improper resorts they should be open only during legal hours, and if improper resorts they should be shut up, license or no license.

He declared that he did not care the toss of a penny for any construction of the statute which would appear to protect poolrooms.

"No poolroom will be conducted openly in this city, no matter what may be said of the statute. If they open they will be closed."

He had received from District Attorney Philbin several communications. Some related to places where the law is habitually violated. One was in regard to the records of Police Captains.

"Not four," said the Commissioner, "but any. I instructed Senior Deputy Chief Cortright to furnish all the information in this regard that Mr. Philbin may need."

Twice Indicted for Bookmaking.

Patrick Murphy, indicted as John Murray, and four others were yesterday indicted for the second time for bookmaking at 152 West Forty-second Street. Murphy was arrested, but the other four are still at liberty. Evidence against these men was obtained early last year by Agent John E. Thompson of the Parkhurst Society, they were indicted, and, upon motion of Waithope Lynn, Justice Fursman in the Supreme Court dismissed the indictments, on the ground that the county and borough where the offense was committed were not specified in the testimony before the Grand Jury. At the request of the Parkhurst Society, District Attorney Philbin had the complaints resubmitted.

TO AUCTION AN EX-POLICEMAN.

Mink, Once a Member of the New York Force, a Pauper in Pennsylvania.

Frederick Mink, once a New York policeman, now a Pike County, Penn., pauper, is likely to be auctioned off to the person who will bid the lowest sum to support him. This is the custom of the Commonwealth, where there are no poorhouses. The successful bidder takes the pauper and feeds and lodges him. The unfortunates fare better this way than in poorhouses, as it is to the interest of those who keep them to have the billeting last as long as possible. Mink is now in the county jail in default of payment of costs in an action he brought against a son to support him. The son's plea that he was taking care of his mother and could not care for both his parents was entertained.

Mink, Sr., is nearly fifty-seven years old. He was born in Germany, and became a New York policeman Oct. 8, 1873. He resigned March 26, 1878, when under Capt. Charles W. Caffrey in the First Precinct, and absent without leave. He had a record that is classed as "slouchy" for the five years of service, although he was never tried on serious charges. His claim that he was instrumental in breaking up the Astoria gang of robbers in 1875 is not supported by police records. This gang was broken up by Capt. William Murray, who became Superintendent of Police after its members, masked, had invaded at Astoria the residences of M. L. Hillier and Henry Green and robbed at the point of revolvers. The men arrested were John Roberts, John James, Jerry McCarthy, James Reilly, and John Schmitt. For his feat Capt. Murray received a testimonial. Mink is said to have done some outside watching in the case.

When he retired Mink bought a farm not far from Egypt Mills, at the headwaters of the Little Bushkill, in Pike County, in the heart of the hunting and trout-fishing region. He prospered exceedingly for a while, but his property was given by him to his daughter. Mink figured in the Dunmore riots and was shot. He was taken to Scranton, and the first use of the Roentgen rays in that city was to discover the bullet. It was not found.

WOMAN'S STORY OF ROBBERY.

Overcome by a Drug—Thief Called It a Headache Cure.

Mrs. Mary Byrnes of 8 Ivy Place, Jersey City, yesterday told Chief of Police Murphy a strange story of a robbery of which she was the victim. She said that shortly after her husband went to work a man appeared at the house who professed to be selling a powder that was an unfailing remedy for headache. He showed her a sample. It was in a bottle which he thrust under her nose. As he did so she became unconscious.

When the woman recovered the man had disappeared, and a gold watch and a pocketbook containing a small sum of money were missing from the mantelpiece. She could only give a meagre description of the man.

DENTISTRY.

The success of the great department stores is due to specialization. An expert in furs manages the fur department; an expert in silk the silk department, and so on through the entire establishment. To exchange places would bring disaster.

My dental practice is conducted in a similar manner, specialists in each department, and all under my personal direction.

Result: **Better** work, lower prices.

Edward Everett Cady, D. D. S.

287 Broadway (cor. 17th St.), Manhattan.
346 Fulton St. (cor. Boerum Pl.), B'klyn.

MR. PLATT NOT BEATEN YET.

Only a Truce with Gov. Odell Until the Fall Election—Fight for Leadership to be Resumed Then.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—An expression of William Barnes, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, in his paper to-day indicates that the conference of Republican leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday was far from being the harmonious gathering which has been described. Mr. Barnes was at the conference and therefore knows all that occurred. In his paper to-day in an editorial upon the present police situation Mr. Barnes says:

The subject has occasioned a political disturbance between two men high in the counsels of the Republican Party and has jarred the foundations of the organization.

This expression from one who was at the conference and who holds a leading place in the organization led to a great deal of comment to-night at the Capitol. The impression made by it was that there is nothing more than a truce between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell and that a fight is inevitable later.

The truce, it is agreed, will last until after the Fall election, but if the Democrats should again obtain control in New York City Senator Platt is expected to reassert his claims to supreme authority in the party in such a way that Odell will either have to show a superior prestige or suffer the fate of Black. If this is really the situation in the Republican Party, and the statement made by Senator Platt after the conference and that made by Mr. Barnes to-day would indicate that it is, the election in New York in the Fall may decide the leadership of the Republican Party in the State as well as who shall be Mayor of New York.

Gov. Odell was at his office this morning, but declined to be quoted on the police situation further than to indicate that he understood that the incident was closed and that there would be no attempt to legislate unless a situation of great seriousness arose. There is no idea that any person will attempt to introduce a police bill.

The New York Charter Revision bill will provide for the reinstatement of the present law unless at the last moment it is deemed wise to put back on the shoulders of the Mayor all responsibility and relieve the Governor from it.

The following statements were made to-day:

Senator Ellsworth—Yes, you might say that a tombstone has been erected over the police proposition. Although you know there is a resurrection sometimes."

Senator Raines—I guess we can conclude that my bill and the State police idea generally have been shelved for this year.

Senator Stranahan—I believe we'll do without the Police bill for awhile.

Assemblyman Allds (majority leader)—It seems as though a State Police bill would not be wise just now.

Assemblyman Kelsey (Chairman Cities Committee)—I should say that there will be no Police bill this session.

The settlement of the State police question is thought to have prevented a lengthening of the session until April 26, two weeks longer than the original date decided upon.

SENATOR PLATT CHAGRINED.

His Friends Admit that He Is Smarting Under Defeat—Opinions of Party Leaders.

Senator Platt denied himself to reporters yesterday, and his friends admitted that he was smarting under the defeat he sustained on Sunday at the hands of Gov. Odell.

Politicians yesterday discussed Senator Platt's statement, in which he intimated that in the event of a Tammany victory in the coming municipal campaign Gov. Odell would have to assume the responsibility because of his refusal to permit further police legislation.

When Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee was asked if Mr. Platt meant that the Governor is to be blamed if Tammany Hall wins in the municipal campaign, he promptly answered:

"It looks that way to me."

William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, was closeted with Senator Platt for more than an hour last evening. He declined to say anything about what had passed, but there was a rumor that they were arranging a programme for the County Committee should certain exigencies arise.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked Mr. Ten Eyck if he concurred in Chairman Dunn's construction of Senator Platt's statement.

"I have not heard it," he replied. "What is it?" When he was informed Mr. Ten Eyck remarked:

"I have not given the matter sufficient attention to enable me to form an opinion. Furthermore, I don't intend to express any."

Then Mr. Ten Eyck winked and walked away.

Abraham Gruber was in very high spirits. He considers, he admits, that Senator Platt has been deposed from the leadership and that henceforth all will be well.

Asked who, in his opinion, was the present leader of the Republican Party of the State, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott smilingly answered:

"Why, I guess Odell is until the Legislature adjourns and the thirty-day bills have been acted upon."

ROBBED NEAR POLICE STATION.

Christopher Peterson Says He Was Knocked Down and $3.50 Taken.

Christopher Peterson, a carpenter, living at 60 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, was robbed early yesterday morning within half a block of the Atlantic Avenue Police Station. Peterson was passing "Chicago Row," on Atlantic Avenue, between Schenectady and Troy Avenues, when, as he claims, two negroes sprang out of a hallway, knocked him down, beat him, and robbed him of $3.50. His assailants fled, and Peterson walked to the station house, almost in the very shadow of which he had been attacked.

The police arrested John Havins and John Bady, who were charged with the robbery. In the Gates Avenue Police Court the prisoners were held for examination.

SHOT BY A FELLOW-WORKMAN.

A Serious Accident Results from Rifle Practice in a Factory.

Julius Tauber of 12 Greenwich Street was shot and seriously wounded by Herman Kallinich of 20 Rector Street last night while practicing with a rifle in Koegler's sausage factory, at 8 Greenwich Street. Tauber was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his condition was said to be critical. Kallinich was locked up in the Church Street Police Station.

The men, who were employed in the factory, were testing their marksmanship with a number of friends after they had finished their day's work. The target was a candle. Kallinich picked up the rifle and prepared to shoot. Tauber was standing directly in front of him. The trigger, when pulled back, did not catch and the rifle was discharged. The bullet struck Tauber in the abdomen. He fell to the floor, and Policeman McIvor was called by one of the men. He summoned an ambulance and took Kallinich to the police station. The prisoner was completely unnerved by the accident. He was unable to speak a word of English, but the men who had been with him when he shot Tauber told his story to the police.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION LAW VALID

Court of Appeals Upholds the Anti-Spring Bill Recently Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day, by a vote of 12 to 1, sustained the constitutionality of the anti-Spring election law passed by the Legislature that adjourned last Friday. The Chancellor, in announcing the decision of the court, said that an opinion would be filed in a few days.

The dissenting vote was cast by Judge Vroom, who two weeks ago was appointed a member of the court to succeed Judge Hendrickson.

The effect of the decision will be to abolish Spring elections in all cities of the State and will continue all officers of those cities in their offices until the first of January following the time when their terms would have expired if the anti-Spring election law had not been passed. The bill also extends the terms of all members of County Boards of Freeholders elected from cities.

Convention of the Citizens' Union.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union at a meeting last night changed the date for their convention from April 12 to the 18th. It will be held in the large hall at Cooper Union. Secretary Fulton said that the number of delegates would be much larger than at first supposed because there had been an unexpected increase in the enrolled membership.

THE MARTIN ENGEL BALL

A "Full Dress Affair" Attended by the East Side.

Champagne Flowed Freely While the Band Played—An All Night Revelry.

The Martin Engel Association ball last night was quite up to the mark set by those who evolve its tickets of invitation. These tickets were an innovation, or rather they contained an innovation, namely, that no gentleman would be admitted unless he wore a "full-dress suit." Happily, this is as far as the edict went. Hired costumes were not barred. No Nemesis stood at the door to demand a tailor's bill of sale.

It was a typical crowd, quite at home in Tammany Hall, where the ball was given, and if the majority did not feel a sense of proprietorship, it enjoyed all the emotions peculiar to tenants in common. And it followed its leader, Martin Engel, when, under the glitter of lime light, he, with his wife, led the grand march.

Once inside the guests found a long wait before them. The leader had not yet appeared. To fill in the pause many of those present danced. But the junior statesmen did nothing of the kind. Silently and expectant they stood behind certain boxes in the galleries that had been designated. It wasn't long before certain elderly, portly, dignified, smooth shaven men appeared. Hands went into the pockets of the junior statesmen.

"Let's have a quart, and in honor of the representative here, make it—champagne."

The quarts of the designated brand were brought, and when the time for settlement came it was remarked that the smooth-faced gentleman settled the bill. For that was what they were there for, to advertise their brand of wine, and the junior statesmen knew it. Hence the flow of oratory.

The crowd that waited for the leader soon had a diversion. A female orchestra was imported for their amusement. As the first notes of a lively deuxtemps penetrated the mass the softer quality of the music was apparent. The mob listened in curiosity, and then turned toward the platform. When the long white dresses of the performers made their sex apparent there was the rush of curiosity. Rows of novelty-seeking men ranged themselves before the platform. And when it was over they cheered. Then the musicians blushed.

But at last there was a pause in the music and an end to suspense. The word was whispered about that the leader had arrived. It was so. Soon the Reception Committee escorted him to the large box which had been reserved for him. A wine agent for a well-known brand of champagne poured out quickly for him a glass. But this he passed to the man beside him. The band broke into a musical salutation.

"Here's to the chief, our leader always but our boss never," shouted one enthusiast, mounting a chair.

To this the select ones in the leader's box drank repeatedly. Then when the favored brand had been sufficiently well advertised, it was decided to start the grand march. Mrs. Engel, blonde and slender, in a wealth of diamonds that Fifth Avenue might have stared at, took her husband's arm. There was a sudden blare of brass and the lights went out. The women started to scream, but their alarm was stilled when it was seen that limelights were glittering from the galleries. Then the chief stepped out. Before him went "Little Buck," the east side preceptor of deportment. To his skill the chief submitted. Back of him came Max Hochstim, whose wife, glancing admiringly at the newly donned evening clothes, whispered:

"The programme says you're to lead, Max."

"It's the chief himself, so what's the diff," Max told his wife.

And she was content.

After that the dancing became general. Things went the ordinary course of balls until daylight surprised the flitting feet. Then, still with the finery in a good state of preservation, the guests sought their automobiles and rest.

"And everybody danced their fill," said the woman in the blue gown.

"And an extra beside," said the woman in red.

And then they both drove away.

WOMAN INSANE FROM ANXIETY.

Mrs. Seiber Committed After Worrying Over Her Son's Sudden Marriage and Her Daughter's Engagement.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order for the removal of Mrs. Josephine Seiber to the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. Mrs. Seiber lives with her husband and children at 1,024 Washington Avenue, in the Bronx. Three weeks ago her son, Norbert J. Seiber, surprised her by announcing his marriage a month before to Louise Silbereisen, a sixteen-year-old girl who lived just across the street from them. The wedding had taken place at Tuckahoe, N. Y. The young couple had frequently gone bicycle riding together, but neither family thought they would get married. Mr. Seiber reproved his son for the step he had taken, and the young man left home. This worried Mrs. Seiber.

About the same time Josephine Seiber, one of the five daughters, began receiving the attentions of Jay Salva. The young woman is twenty-one years old. Mr. Salva is a widower about twice her age, and has a thirteen-year-old son. Mrs. Seiber tried to prevent her daughter from receiving his attentions, but, despite the mother's objections, they became engaged about two weeks ago. Mr. Seiber having consented. It was decided to tell Mrs. Seiber, and when the announcement was made she became hysterical, and grew steadily worse each day. Saturday physicians examined her and decided that her case was hopeless unless she was at once sent to the asylum.

LASCELLE GETS EIGHT YEARS.

Plea for Mercy of the Broker's Counsel Astonishes the Court.

James G. Lascelle, fifty-seven years old, a broker, who pleaded guilty about six weeks ago to complicity in a scheme to rob Edward Rafter, a wholesale grocer, of $50,000, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by Judge Cowing, in General Sessions yesterday. Lascelle has already served five years for complicity in the wrecking of the Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia.

TRIES TO MOVE INTO FRANK S. BOND'S HOUSE

Woman Arrives There with a Van Load of Furniture.

Is Arrested, and Alleges that She Has Been Abandoned—"Blackmail," Says Mr. Bond.

During the absence of Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, from his home, 38 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday, a woman and a vanload of furniture arrived at the residence. Bernard Smith, the butler employed by Mr. Bond, had considerable trouble with both.

He took radical measure in the case of the woman, who asserted that she was Mrs. Mary Louise Bond. Smith knew Mr. Bond as a bachelor and denied and resented the contention of the woman, who insisted that room should be made in the house for the furniture which was at the door. The interview was more or less stormy, and Smith finally terminated it by calling upon Policeman Wertlaufer of the East Fifty-first Street Station, to arrest the woman, which he did.

The trouble began shortly before noon. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Bond arrived home from his office, the van was still standing at the door.

At the Yorkville Police Court, where Wertlaufer took his prisoner, it was recognized that she was not of the stamp of the prisoners who are arraigned there from day to day. She was well dressed and of refined manners. Her age was guessed at as being from thirty-five to forty years. Smith, the butler, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against her. In recounting the circumstances of the case, he told Magistrate Brann that he had never seen her before.

"Don't say that," broke in the accused. "Don't you know me? I've been there many times." Then, turning to the Magistrate, she said:

"Judge, Mr. Frank S. Bond is my common-law husband. He is living in luxury and I am destitute."

"I have never seen that woman before," reiterated Smith.

At this point the woman began to cry. Between her sobs she managed to tell Magistrate Brann that her lawyer was ex-Senator John Gilmore Boyd, whose office was at 41 Park Row, and she was careful to explain that he was associated with ex-Judge C. Donahue.

"If you will kindly telephone to Senator Boyd he will come here at once and tell you all; and will tell you that I am speaking the truth," she said.

Magistrate Brann instructed one of the clerks to telephone to Mr. Boyd. The latter's name was not in the telephone book, so Mr. Donahue, his associate, was called up.

While the effort was being made to indirectly get word to Mr. Boyd, the accused woman explained matters to the Magistrate. She said that she had known Mr. Bond for about sixteen years, and that she had lately been living at 240 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Her rent at that place, which was $21 per month, she said had been paid right along by Mr. Bond, who had also paid her other expenses. Recently, she explained, Mr. Bond had ceased to contribute to her support, and she had been dispossessed.

"That was to-day," she went on, "and I had the furniture taken to Mr. Bond's residence.

Lawyer Boyd appeared promptly in response to the telephone message sent to Mr. Donahue. He had a long interview with his client when he reached the court. Sherman W. Nevels of the firm of Nevels & Perry, Mr. Bond's counsel, arrived while the two were in consultation, and the hearing was resumed.

Lawyer Boyd told Magistrate Brann that his client was destitute; that she was the common law wife of Mr. Bond, and that an action was pending in the Supreme Court brought by the woman charging him with breach of promise.

Lawyer Nevels denied the woman's assertions.

"This woman is not the common-law wife of Mr. Bond, and you know it," said he, turning to Mr. Boyd. "We have an affidavit in our office in which this woman specifically states that she is not the wife of Mr. Bond. This woman's name is not Bond. She is sometimes known as Wahl, and sometimes as Morse."

"I protest against this," broke in Mr. Boyd. "Her maiden name is Morse, but her mother remarried, the name of her second husband being Wahl. She was right in assuming the name of Wahl, and she was right in assuming the name of Bond."

The so-called Mrs. Bond then explained the statement which Lawyer Nevals had made, in which, as he alleged, she had denied being Mr. Bond's wife. She said that she had signed such a document believing that because of it she had not relinquished all her rights, including the right to sue for breach of promise. She said that Mr. Bond had given her $2,000 at that time, and that she had been living on the money ever since. She declared also that Mr. Bond had bought her jewels and dresses.

"He bought the furniture, which is standing in front of his house," the accused woman went on to say. "I have returned it to him. He has deserted me, and I don't want it."

"We don't want the furniture," broke in Mr. Nevals. "It belongs to her, let her take it away and do as she pleases with it. It is hers, not ours."

"You had better take the furniture away," said Magistrate Brann. "You can sell it, or make what disposition you please of it. I shall dismiss this case, but I want you, Madame, to keep away from that house. You have no right to go there and annoy Mr. Bond."

At the door the discharged woman complained that she did not know where to go for the night.

"Come to my home," said Lawyer Boyd, her counsel, but late last night she had not taken advantage of the invitation.

Mr. Bond, when seen at his home, said:

"I knew nothing of this case in the police court to-day until I arrived home. Then my butler told me what had happened. This is simply a case of blackmail. The woman has no legal or moral claim upon me. None of my relatives or friends ever saw me with her."

"Was not the dispossess notice which was served upon the woman sent to you?" Mr. Bond was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Bond, "I believe I received such a paper. It simply amounts to this. I knew this woman would make trouble for me. She has been heard to say that she proposed to get a share of my estate. I am an old man. I decided that I preferred to face this matter in a manly way while still alive, rather than leave it for my executors to settle. If I had any idea of marrying, there is nothing against it. I have nobody in this world but myself and this little dog of mine."

The little dog referred to is a Japanese spaniel.

Lawyer Boyd said that he first saw his client in 1875, at Sea Cliff, L. I, where he was living.

"The woman who was in court to-day," he continued, "lived with a family named Carr, as an adopted child. I understood. I lost track of her after that until October last, when she came into my office and confided her trouble to me. It is a sad case. I pity her."

The van in front of Mr. Bond's residence was removed during the evening, by order of the police.

THE HARTFORD IN PORT.

Returns to the Brooklyn Navy Yard After an Absence from These Waters of Many Years.

After an absence from these waters of twenty-six years, the famous old warship Hartford is again at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was in 1875 that Admiral Farragut's old flagship was last in this port. The Hartford was laid up for years at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, until it was decided to remodel her and fit her out for service as a training ship. The vessel is now on a training cruise, with a crew of 480 men and boys, most of them apprentices. She will remain at the Brooklyn yard for a week undergoing some repairs, and will then resume her cruise.

The Hartford sailed from San Francisco about a year ago. Her cruise extended to Boston. She left that port in July of last year on another cruise, going first to England, then to Holland, Belgium, France, and Portugal. From European ports she went to the West Indies. While there she was ordered to Venezuela. Returning from Southern waters, she stopped at Washington, and from there went to Boston, coming to Brooklyn from the latter port.

When the Hartford leaves here she will go on another European and West Indian cruise, returning to Hampton Roads on Oct. 1. While the historic ship is at the navy yard a company of her bluejackets will take part in the military tournament in Madison Square Garden.

FETE OF ON LEONG TONG.

The Exclusive Association of Chinese Merchants Enjoys a Banquet and Some Wonderful Fireworks.

Chinatown was in a state of excitement last night, for the members of On Leong Tong, aristocrats and controllers of purse strings, were signalizing their annual fête by the firing of more cannon crackers and other noisy explosives than the quarter had seen since it celebrated the last Fourth of July.

On Leong Tong is an association of Chinese merchants. When it has a meeting or a feast the Chinamen of less select circles assemble in front of 14 Mott Street, the clubhouse of the organization, to see such gorgeous displays as the club has provided for the occasion. Last night, although the rain fell heavily from 6 o'clock, when the festivities began, until after midnight, when they had begun to wane, the crowd filled a whole block, and for a while stretched so far back across Chatham Square that the Third Avenue cars were stalled.

The fireworks were unusually fine. For nearly two hours the bombardment continued. Long red crackers were lowered by strings from the top of the clubhouse until they hung just a little way above the pavements, whereupon they suddenly became glowing and hissing columns of flame, out of which at intervals of a few seconds there spouted thousands of small projectiles that flew this way and that among the crowd. From the elevated trains stopping at Chatham Square trooped scores of people who saw the display from the car windows. As fast as one of the enormous crackers would burn to the end another would replace it.

Meanwhile the club members assembled in their banquet room on the top floor. The room is small, so they had to take turns, fifty sitting down at table at the same time. The banquet room was elaborately decorated with ornaments given to the organization by its members, with each of whom it is a yearly custom to donate some article for the beautifying of the clubhouse. So many new presents were received this time that there was not room for the old ones, which had to be stored away in closets. Many of the presents were of high value, for the etiquette of On Leong Tong prescribes that its very rich members must give proportionately rich offerings before each annual feast.

Many city officials were invited to the banquet. Tom Lee is the President of On Leong Tong. Lee Soon Quon Vice President, Wong Goon Sing Secretary, Lee King Treasurer, and Lee Toy Interpreter.

A NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 25.—Ex-Senator William L. Newell and Hugh Collins, proprietor and editor, respectively, of The Pleasantville Press, were to-day each sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for contempt of court in publishing a series of articles criticising the court and the Public Prosecutor. To Mr. Newell's sentence was added a fine of $1,000. Mr. Collins was also fined $500, and the term of imprisonment was temporarily suspended.

The articles were published in connection with the recent prosecution of a score of county residents who were charged with illegal oyster dredging.

GLEN GARDNER'S FIRE LOSS.

The Total, It Is Reported, Will Reach About $75,000.

GLEN GARDNER, N. J., March 25.—The losses by yesterday's remarkable fire here, as figured up to-day, were as follows:

L. Vliet, loss $6,000, insurance $3,700; W. S. Garling, loss $8,000, insurance $2,300; Sallie Smith, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000; Frank A. Reaves, loss $4,000, insurance $1,300; Mrs. E. L. Pittenger, drug store, loss $300, insurance $400; Mrs. George Beavers, loss $2,500, insurance $1,900; C. S. Crouse, loss $500, insurance $100; W. W. Swaysey, loss $700, no insurance; Freemasons' loss $500, insurance $500; Watson Rinehard, loss $500, insurance $200; Peter Martens, loss $1,000, insurance $1,500.

This does not include the railroad loss. The tank cars, the loss of the oil, and other items of expense will probably bring the total loss up to about $75,000.

The fire burned itself out during the night, and to-day only a blackened area showed where the blazing oil poured down the mountain side and set fire to the buildings.

THINK CHURCH WAS SET ON FIRE.

Methodist Episcopal Church in Prospect Avenue Damaged $1,000.

Strong suspicion of incendiarism attaches to a fire which did considerable damage to the interior of the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church, at Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and a careful investigation will be instituted by the Rev. Nathan Hubbell, the pastor. It is based upon the story told by George McKeon of 1,261 Westchester Avenue, who says that, as he was passing the edifice soon after 10 o'clock Sunday night, he heard one of the windows thrown open.

Flames were seen coming out of one of the windows by George Fischer, the janitor. When he, together with a number of members of the church, tried to force an entrance to save the communion service and other valuables, they were driven back from the doors by a vast volume of smoke that rolled out upon them. The firemen, however, quickly extinguished the blaze, and $1,000 will probably cover the whole damage.

A DETERMINED INCENDIARY.

Eleventh Attempt to Burn a Jersey City Tenement House Frustrated.

Another attempt was made last night to set fire to the four-story brick tenement at 471 Henderson Street, Jersey City. About a gallon of kerosine was poured over the rear end of the lower hallway and a match applied. The blaze was extinguished by a tenant.

Two attempts were made to fire the same house on Thursday last, and before that there had been eight attempts to fire the premises. A close watch has been kept by the police and the owner and occupants of the house, but the incendiary has in every instance eluded their vigilance.

The police still believe him to be a demented person, but no one answering this description is known in the vicinity.

Fire in a Broadway Building.

Fire did damage to the amount of $1,200 last night in the Moffat Building, 335 Broadway. It started in the restaurant of O. Nienaber, in the basement, fronting on Worth Street. The proprietor left the building only ten minutes before it was discovered. The only damage was in the restaurant.

WOULD NOT ROB A MINISTER.

Burglars Apologize for Their Visit and Leave Without Pastor's Watch.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—The Rev. Dr. Henry T. McClelland, member of the Freedman's Board of Missions, former Professor of Theology at the Western Theological Seminary, and one of the best-known Presbyterian ministers in the country, had a sensational encounter with burglars last night. The robbers, three in number, partook of luncheon down stairs before proceeding to operations up stairs. When the doctor was awakened and opened his bedroom door, he was confronted by two revolvers, and one of the men behind the guns said: "You'll die if you don't keep quiet."

The men then entered the bedroom, and while two of them held revolvers pointed at Dr. and Mrs. McClelland, the third ransacked the room, but got little for his pains outside of $5.81 missionary money. When the Captain of the robbers discovered he was in a clergyman's house he apologized and allowed Dr. McClelland to keep his gold watch, which is a valued present.

When the men left they warned their victims to give no alarm because if they did the first officer who appeared would be killed. The man of peace saw the wisdom of keeping quiet, and nothing was known of the encounter until to-day, and no clue to the robbers can be found.

Became Violent While Visiting.

Mrs. Marion McKewan, the wife of William Arthur McKewan of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, was last evening taken to Bellevue Hospital for observation as to her sanity on the complaint of her brother, Frank S. Reid, a jeweler, living at 52 West Sixty-fifth Street. After her arrival at the hospital the woman was placed in the alcoholic ward. She arrived in the city from Washington Sunday and visited her brother's home yesterday. While there she became violent.

A Music Box

will make the home bright and cheerful. Try a Stella. Exhibited at the Music Box Store, 39 Union Square.—Adv.

SENATOR HANNA IN TOWN

He Deplores Failures to Elect United States Senators.

Speaks of His Efforts in Delaware and Nebraska—His Praise of Secretary Hay.

Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio is in the city "killing time," as he expresses it, until the weather settles sufficiently to warrant his return to Cleveland. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, who will do some shopping.

Talking with reporters, Mr. Hanna said: "So far as I am personally concerned, I am opposed to the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. Still, I can see that an amendment to the Constitution providing for the popular election of Senators will be encouraged by obstinate deadlocks in Legislatures, as in Nebraska and Delaware.

"We should be very conservative in tinkering with the Constitution. The trouble with the present method of electing members of the United States Senate is that the will of the people, as expressd at the polls, is sometimes delayed or held up indefinitely. Why, after the last National election there was delay in choosing United States Senators in accordance with the expressed will of the people in five or six States. And here we have two States, each carried by the Republicans, each with a Republican Legislature, deprived of representation in the United States Senate—Delaware and Nebraska.

"The dead-lock in Nebraska makes every Republican indignant. The party there is clearly denied the legitimate fruits of its victory. All that I have done as Chairman of the National Committee in both Delaware and Nebraska has been to favor the election of two Republican Senators.

"It has been stated in the Philadelphia papers that I was using my influence in favor of Mr. Addicks in Delaware. The statement was untrue. I have said no word, I have exerted no influence in favor of any person or faction, as against another. As my action was in Delaware so it has been and still is in Nebraska.

"The time for the election in Nebraska will expire during this week, and I hope something will develop to-morrow favorable to breaking the deadlock."

Asked his opinion of the course of Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia in booming him (Mr. Hanna) for the Presidency in 1904, Senator Hanna replied;

"Scott had better stop that kind of talk. If he doesn't I will give him a good cuffing."

"What do you think of the break between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell?" Mr. Hanna was asked.

The Senator smiled but would make no reply.

Concerning the Chinese question Senator Hanna said:

"The educated Chinese believe in the United States. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Secretary Hay for the great wisdom and diplomacy he displayed in handling the Chinese question."

Senator Hanna said that business all over the country is excellent and prosperity is manifest everywhere. The Senator is not going to the Pacific Coast to witness the launching of the Ohio.

William N. Hahn of Mansfield, formerly Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Senator Scott's boom of Senator Hanna for President would be well received in Ohio.

CAUCUS FAILS TO MAKE CHOICE.

Nebraska Republicans Select No Candidate—Talk of Extra Session.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 25.—The Republican caucus adjourned at 11 o'clock this evening without having selected a candidate to be voted upon for Senator in the joint convention to-morrow. There is a feeling among politicians that the Republicans will fail to elect Senators, and that it will be necessary to call an extra session to dispose of some of the unfinished business that has accumulated while the Legislature has been fighting over the Senatorial question.

The Fusionists will in no way aid the Republicans to elect two Senators, because they think that if the deadlock is unbroken a Fusion Legislature two years hence may fill the vacancies. Thompson, Rosewater, and Meiklejohn remain firm, and neither will get out of the way that the situation may be solved. But three more days of the session remain, and in that time all of the appropriation bills must be acted upon.

REPUBLICANS SHUT UP SHOP.

National Committee Will Quit Business This Week—Various Explanations Are Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The National Republican Committee is about to suspend business for the Summer, and on Monday next will not, as usual, open the rooms that have been in charge of Perry S. Heath. All sorts of explanations have been suggested for this interruption of political business under Mr. Hanna's direction. Among other partisan explanations was that which ascribes the closing of headquarters to Mr. Hanna's discovery that he cannot expect to make himself acceptable through the agency of the committee as a candidate to succeed President McKinley.

Still another explanation is that Mr. Hanna has discovered that there was a plan to make use of the National Committee to promote the chances of certain candidates. This guarded way of alluding to the aspirations of Senator Fairbanks was understood very promptly, but no one can be found who will suggest just what form of advertisement the committee was to be used for to help out Mr. Fairbanks. That gentleman has his own modest bureau of promotion and publicity, which he can operate without in any way exposing himself to the interference or criticism of the Chairman of the National Committee.

Mr. Hanna also has an explanation of the proposed closing of headquarters.

"We don't need 'em," he said, a few nights ago, "and I shall close them as soon as such business as we have on hand can be properly arranged. The National Committee is kept alive to do business, but it can't do business when there is nothing doing. We have adjusted almost all the difficulties that the committee could help to adjust, and now we will wait for something to turn up."

Ex-Assistant Postmaster General Heath says this in explanation of the closing:

"It would have come sooner if the Senatorial deadlocks had not occurred. While there seemed to be a chance to do something to secure representation from all the States the National Committee desired to be officially in readiness to exert its good offices to promote harmony. Of less consequence to anybody but myself is my desire to get a rest—not merely to take a day off, spent in making plans for the next day's work, but such a rest as will excuse me from thinking to-day what I must do to-morrow. I intend to spend a part of it in Europe, and shall forget that there is such a matter as politics while I am on the other side of the ocean."

Newport Golf Clubs May Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 25.—Arthur T. Kemp, Chairman of the Greens Committee of the Newport Golf Club, was here to-day and inspected the links, upon which a considerable amount of money will be spent before they are ready for the Summer season. It is likely that the Newport Country Club and the Newport Golf Club will consolidate. The finances of the latter organization are not in such a flourishing condition as the members would wish. The Greens Committee for the present year will be Arthur T. Kemp, Frederick P. Sands, and F. M. Coats, while Edgerton L. Winthrop remains President and George L. Rives Secretary and Treasurer.

The seventy-footer yacht Yankee was towed from her moorings in Brenton's Cove to-day.

Yale's New Hockey Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Henry B. Stoddard, 1902, of Bridgeport, Conn., was to-night elected to be Captain of the Yale hockey team. The season closed last Saturday, with Yale's victory over Brown.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

NOVEL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Hunter Has to Pay Damages After Being Nearly Killed by a Bull Hurled at Him by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25.—A suit in the Superior Court here against the Seaboard Air Line Railway has developed one of the most novel accidents known to the annals of jurisprudence.

A vestibuled passenger train from Atlanta was bowling along toward Raleigh on a down grade at the rate of fifty miles per hour at 10 o'clock in the morning. William Watlington was on his way to a wild turkey blind, which he had baited, and had his double-barreled breech-loading shotgun on his shoulder, two cartridges being in the chambers. On reaching the railroad track, which was on an embankment about ten feet high at this place, Mr. Watlington heard the train in the distance and stopped on the side of the track about fifty feet away to view the train as it swept by. He could not see over the embankment to the other side of the track.

Alongside the embankment, on both sides of the track, are the usual ditches, which were filled with water. Mr. Watlington was standing between the embankment and one of these ditches on the north side of the track with his gun on his right shoulder. On the other side of the track were a number of cattle nipping grass, which Mr. Watlington could not see. A few seconds before the train passed, these cattle commenced to straggle across the track to the side on which Mr. Watlington was standing. The bovines all got safely across except one small Jersey bull, which was caught on the cow-catcher and hurled away with terrible velocity.

As misfortune and luck both would have it, the animal struck Mr. Watlington about amidships, knocked him down into the ditch, and landed on top of him. The bull was stunned, and struggled, but could not get up, and the water was drowning both man and beast. The engineer was watching the cattle and had not seen Mr. Watlington. When the fireman told him what had happened he stopped the train, hurried back, and got there in time to pull Watlington and the bovine out of the ditch before they were drowned.

Striking Mr. Watlington and knocking him into the water saved the life of the bull, and the water prevented the blow by the bull from killing Watlington. Further examination showed that when the bull struck Mr. Watlington, the shock knocked the gun some distance away, and when it struck the ground it was discharged and killed one of the cows and wounded another so badly that it had to be killed. The gun was not injured.

On these facts Judge Brown held that the railroad company was not liable in damages to Mr. Watlington. Since the trial the owner of the two cows has sued Mr. Watlington and recovered $100 in full of damages for their killing.

Since all this happened Mr. Watlington has had a great piece of good luck. He has been working for H. N. Snow at High Point, in the furniture business, and the latter, who is getting old and tired of the business, retired and gave the whole plant and business, worth $20,000, to Mr. Watlington, who was of no kin to him, but simply a faithful employe.

UTICA RAILWAY TRANSFERRED.

The Belt Line Now in Possession of the Andrews Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., March 25.—The Utica Belt Line Street Railroad has passed into the hands of a syndicate represented by Horace E. Andrews of Cleveland. The transfer was made this evening by John W. Boyle, the President of the road, who represents a controlling interest of the stock. The purchase price was about $500,000.

The Belt Line Road consists of four suburban lines, one seven miles long, extending to Oriskany and Whitesboro, and two, about four miles long, running to New York Mills and New Hartford, with a branch line about a mile long to Cappon. There are also six different lines running throughout the city. The company also has franchises for extending its New Hartford line about five miles, connecting with prosperous villages south of Utica. The company operates about seventy-five cars.

The Andrews syndicate recently purchased the Bleecker Street Railroad. Its intention is to build an electric line from Little Falls, a distance of thirty-seven miles, running parallel with the New York Central tracks. Engineering corps are now at work, and active work on the extensions will be begun within a few weeks. Among those interested with Mr. Andrews are the Westinghouse Electric Company, Mr. Archbald, a son of John D. Archbald of New York; Paul T. Brady of Syracuse, and others. It is understood that Mr. Andrews will take personal charge of the road.

WRECK AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

New York Central Fast Mail Runs Into a Switch Engine—Crews Jump.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—The fast mail from New York, on the New York Central Road, ran into a switch engine about a mile south of Poughkeepsie Station at 11 o'clock to-night. The engine was moving slowly northward with a box car, when the mail approached in the same direction and on the same track. The mail train struck the tender of the switcher, and both locomotives were telescoped.

The engineers and firemen saved themselves by jumping. The only person injured was Charles Carpenter, a mail clerk of Syracuse, who was in one of the mail cars, and was thrown against the side, receiving a cut over the eye. His injury was dressed at Vassar Hospital, and he returned to duty.

Tributes to Col. E. C. James's Memory.

Justices Leventritt and Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday paid tributes to Col. E. C. James, who died at Palm Beach, Fla., on Sunday. Justice Leventritt, in Part X., ordered the clerk to make a minute of Col. James's death, saying: "He was certainly one of the leading members of our profession, a most energetic, faithful advocate, who, while he was always a master of the art and science of the law, was unfortunately a slave to its work." In Part III. Justice Gildersleeve held short memorial services. Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly spoke of Col. James's worth, and then presented a set of resolutions extolling his legal ability. Justice Gildersleeve ordered that the resolutions be entered on the minutes of the court.

FAT AND LEAN

That is, babies: fat, they are happy and safe; lean, they are neither happy nor safe.

Apart from being entirely healthy or not quite well, a fat one has much reserve of vital strength to resist any sudden attack, while the lean one has little or no reserve.

The way to be fat and well is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. A little: only a little. Not any, if healthy and plump already; "let well enough alone."

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

The garment de luxe is the black vicuna Thibet spring overcoat.

There is something of grace and smartness about ours—a breadth of shoulder, a graceful sweep of skirt—an ease and swing about it, that distinguishes it and makes it the equal of the 5th Ave. tailors' coat.

Black vicuna Thibet Men's Spring Overcoats—silk lined throughout to edge of lapels—$19.

Every other thing for the dressy man.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Calderon Carlisle, Washington; H. Montague Allan, Montreal.

HOLLAND—John Neilson, Glasgow; John S. Allen, Liverpool; Douglas Stewart, Pittsburg

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador, Washington.

IMPERIAL—H. C. Davidson, Montgomery, Ala.; Frank C. Buxton, London; C. H. Turner, London; Ernest Meyer, Brussels; W. Leonard, Gerber, Charles Reichenbach, Dawson, Yukon Territory.

GRAND—Gen. J. F. Weston, United States Army.

GILSEY—Frank Miller, Memphis.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. Kinton Jacques, London; J. C. Sherman, Pactola, S. D.

SAVOY—Andrew Morton, London; J. A. Morton, Oxford, England.

NETHERLAND—L. S. Taintor, Wisconsin; H. E. Davidson, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Stanley B. Geage, London.

MURRAY HILL—Lemuel R. Foster, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; ex-Congressman Sidney E. Mudd, Maryland; Countess Frenfanelli, Cibo, Italy; O. G. Sargent, Madras, India; L. F. Hammersly, London.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—J. D. Loggin, London.

HOFFMAN—W. A. Willingham, Durham, N. C.; Hamilton McWhoeter, Georgia; George Whittaker, London.

ASTOR—S. W. Bowman, Norfolk, Va.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, Levi & Co., Rochester, N. Y.: B. Rothschild, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods and silks; 1115 Worth Street; Hotel Victoria.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Carey, laces and embroideries; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss, Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Shorten, silks; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hoyt, Kent, Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; R. J. Sefton, domestics and linens; Hotel Rossmore.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, muslin underwear and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Bean, dry goods; T. Tate, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Van Scaten, furnishing goods; T. R. Robinson, shoes; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Evans-Mosher-Pickering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets and upholstery goods; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hundley-Frazer Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. H. Chapman, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Chalifoux, J. L., Lowell, Mass.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Beale, George S., Columbus, Ohio, dress goods, silks, and furnishing goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, ribbons, and jewelry, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Z. Dicker, underwear; Hoffman House.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. McBride, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Haskell, underwear, 104 Worth Street.

Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. A. Lowther, millinery, 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. K. Miller, piece goods, 50 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, housefurnishing goods, 27 West Fourth Street; Criterion Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, warmer, brisk southeasterly winds.

Rains have fallen in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, Central and Eastern Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Lake regions, the Central Mississippi Valley, and the Northern and Middle Pacific Coast regions; and rains or snows in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Central Missouri Valley.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in Northeastern Tennessee, Indiana, Northern Illinois, Northwestern Missouri, Northwestern Arkansas, and Northeastern Texas, and risen decidedly in Northeastern Florida, Northwestern Ohio, Western Kansas, Southeastern Colorado, Southeastern Wyoming, and Northwestern Texas.

Rains are indicated for the Atlantic States and lower lake region Tuesday; and clearing weather in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

Fresh to brisk east to south winds are indicated for the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	26	43	45
6 A. M.	24	44	45
9 A. M.	27	45	47
12 M.	34	47	49
3 P. M.	42	48	51
6 P. M.	41	41	48
9 P. M.	36	36	46
12 P. M.	33	32	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....46½
Weather Bureau.....46
Corresponding date 1900.....34
Corresponding date for last twenty years....29

The barometer registered 30.07 inches yesterday at 8 A. M. and 29.94 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 100 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 98 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 50 degrees at 2:10 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 3 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Supplies for Yachts.

China.
Glass.
Ship Clocks.
Optical Goods.
Furniture.
Rugs.
Upholstery.
Bedding.
Clothing.
Stationery.
Cigars.
Wines.
Groceries.
Kitchen Utensils.

We do not look upon Yachts as mere luxuries and charge high prices for furnishing them. The Macy prices are fixed. The Yacht owner may buy here as cheaply as the wage-earner. No distinctions beneath this roof—all are treated alike—that's the only fair, right way. Our prices are often half what others charge. . .

We make a specialty of furnishing Yachts. The opposite list indicates what is covered by the word "furnishing." Particular attention devoted to China and Glass—in this connection we control exclusive facilities that may be of interest to you.

In our factory on the premises, we decorate China and Glass with pennants, streamers, monograms, crests, heraldics—copying old or originating new designs as desired. This work is done by experienced artists, in rich enamel colors—mineral pigments—clear, brilliant in tint and warranted durable. The bright effect may be softened and mellowed by touches of dull-hued gold. Samples are ready for you to see. We have a line of China made expressly for Yachts. Its peculiarity is a strengthened rolled edge, heightening instead of detracting from the grace of the shape and at the same time making them more serviceable.

Estimates given for the partial or complete equipment of Yachts. Macy's low prices are historic.

W. & J. Sloane

For a short time, we offer a splendid assortment of the well known

Smith's Carpets.

Smith's Wilton Velvet Carpetings

at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Broadway & 19th Street.

LAMBERT TREE SEEKS DIVORCE.

His Wife Is the Daughter of Marshall Field—They Live in England.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—In the Circuit Court to-day Lambert Tree, Jr., the son of ex-Judge Tree, ex-Minister to Russia, filed a bill asking absolute divorce from his wife, who is the daughter of Marshall Field. The grounds alleged in the bill are desertion. Mrs. Tree is now traveling in the south of France. The husband is at their home at Leamington, England, but he is still nominally a resident of Chicago, where his father resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Tree were married about fifteen years ago, and immediately afterward went to England, where they lived in a costly mansion, given to them by Marshall Field, who also supplied a rich dowry for his daughther.

It is said that the divorce will be followed by the marriage of Mrs. Tree to a British army officer of good family.

Five New Smallpox Cases.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday: Mary Baleck, twenty-eight years old, of 422 East Seventy-sixth Street; Mary Stein, two years old, of 221 East Ninety-seventh Street; Walter Cohen, twenty-six years old, of 19 Delancey Street; Charles Daly, twenty-nine years old, of 414 West Twentieth Street, and Lazarus Berry, thirty years old, of 243 West Thirty-third Street. Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Billingham pointed out the Cohen case as the first in the Eighth Assembly District, and warns people on the east side to become vaccinated.

Smallpox in Britannia's Steerage.

The Anchor Line steamship Britannia, which arrived on Sunday evening from Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples, is still detained at Quarantine, owing to a case of smallpox which was discovered on board. The patient is a steerage passenger, who is now convalescent. All the 651 steerage passengers were vaccinated yesterday. One hundred and twenty passengers who had been in the same compartment with the sick man were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. The patient was removed to-day to the hospital on North Brother Island. The steamer will be permitted to proceed up the bay to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock last night.)

1:35 A. M.—998 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Methodist Episcopal Church; damage, $500.

3:40 A. M.—5 James Street; Jordan & Moriarty; damage, $500.

7:45 A. M.—2,243

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Full-Blown MILLINERY Beauty

Latest PARIS Fashion Pictures with Hundreds from Our Own Experts

ANOTHER gala day is announced, from our Millinery Salon. Style and beauty have been ripening during the last few weeks. Your suggestions have been added to the earlier Parisian inventions, and hats have grown more beautiful.

We are proud of the exquisite hats produced by our own experts; but

We Have Been Watching Paris, too

We knew that later ideas must come, and our Paris organization has kept in constant touch with the new productions. Many beautiful Hats of entirely original styles were discovered after our early shipments had arrived. Paris hadn't reached its topmost beauty. Experiments were crystalized; beauty-suggestions were perfected. Our Paris experts picked out the choicest gems of refined handicraft. They were hurried over to us; and late last week were received from the steamer

The Latest Touch of Paris in America To-day

On view in our Millinery Salon as you read.

Yet the Paris Hats are only *one* feature, of many, ready to-day for the lover of refined and beautiful headwear. Our own Trimmed Hats are marvels of excellence. Our Untrimmed Hats provide wonderful variety of form and coloring; and Flowers and Trimmings are here as nowhere; not alone in quantity; but in excellence, beauty, and the expert taste with which they are selected, and the high standard of quality coupled with the fairest prices.

A most satisfying array of Millinery for Girls and Children, as well.

Welcome to one of our most attractive Spring Exhibits, to-day. Second floor, Tenth street.

OFFICE DESKS

Special News and General Information

Mr. Business Man, do you know what a complete Office Furniture Store is on our Fifth floor? We keep it entirely apart from our other furniture; give it special attention and provide the most practical and best constructed furniture that is made; at prices lower, in almost every instance, than can be found at other stores where the same high character of goods can be obtained.

Taking the matter of document boxes, our desks are fitted with solid wood boxes of dove-tailed construction, the front ends being of polished quartered oak, the label holders of solid brass, and so we might tell of other items of construction vastly different from the average desk. To-day we offer a limited number of *desks at special prices*, to close out certain patterns:

At $15, from $18—39-in. single pedestal oak typewriter desks; flat top; 3 drawers in pedestal, one of double depth; typewriter machine drops inside of desk.

At $16.50, from $22—55-in. double flat-top desk; two pedestals with a complete equipment of drawers on both sides of desk: 4 drawers in one pedestal, 3 in the other and 1 drawer between on each side of desk; well-built and finished.

At $22.50, from $30—60-in. golden oak, high roll-top desks; two pedestals, with 7 drawers and 2 slides; 1 drawer between pedestals; 37 pigeon holes and 4 drawers in the top.

At $25, from $35—4-ft. quartered oak, high roll-top desk; 34 compartments and 2 drawers in the top; 4 drawers with slide in each pedestal; patent ink-wells.

At $28, from $35—55-in. quartered oak roll-top desks; 22 compartments and 4 drawers in the top; 7 drawers in the pedestals; 2 slides; 1 drawer between pedestals.

At $30, from $40—60-in. quartered oak, high roll-top desks; two pedestals with 2 slides and 7 drawers; 37 compartments and 2 drawers in the top; of best construction and finish.

In our regular stock we have a very complete assortment of mahogany and oak desks; flat-top and roll-top; typewriter desks in oak and mahogany; complete lines of arm chairs and revolving chairs; stools of various kinds; office tables; high-grade directors' tables; filing cabinets; pigeon-hole cases and other office goods. We sell a well-made, 42-in. low roll, single pedestal office desk for $13.50. The same desk, 50-in. long, with two pedestals, at $17, and with high roll, 20 compartments in top and 7 drawers and 2 slides in the base for $18.

Globe-Wernicke elastic bookcases in golden oak and mahogany; the latest pattern, with spring operated doors, all sizes of the units and tops.

Fourth Floor.

Prince Albert COATS and Vests

There's not much change this season in either cut or material. But what is new is here. Absolutely correct in every detail. And as to the fit, rest assured. If the garment doesn't fit to your, as well as to our, perfect satisfaction, you can't have it. The making of our ready-made Prince Alberts is equal to custom work. Prices don't equal the custom tailor's, however—not by several large dollars. The savings—no matter which grade you choose—are well worth while:

$20—Coats and vests of black thibet, serge lined, and silk faced to button-holes.
$25—Coats and vests of same goods; silk lined throughout.
$35—Coats and vests of English black Vicuna; lined throughout with extra fine silk.
Some stylish double and single-breasted fancy silk vests at $3.50.
Five new patterns of the celebrated Globe worsted trousers—a good $7.50 value—at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

It's hard to make a suit—or anything for a healthy, active boy to wear—that he can't prove in his superior way to be only a very weak effort towards attaining the desired durability. Yet we've been struggling with the question constantly for years, and making improvements all the time. We're nearer consummation, of course, and still planning. But appearance is never sacrificed, nor do prices ever become anything but Wanamaker's—that's synonymous with fairness.

To-day there are just one hundred particularly good bargains in sailor suits for boys of 3 to 12 years. They're of plain blue serge and of worsted mixtures. Values run to $8.50. Price $5.

Here's another exceptionally good suit for a little money. Double-breasted cheviot suits, all silk sewed; all seams taped. Put together as strongly as we know how. Good looking suits for boys of 8 to 16 years. Price $4.50.

Handsome top-coats of the popular whipcords, for boys of 7 to 16 years. Serviceable as well as stylish. The very moderate price is $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

GIRLS' COATS

According to the calendar, it's now Spring. And very soon the weather will prove the calendar truthful—warm, pleasant days will arrive. Is the spring coat chosen that is to replace the heavy winter one? Time to think about it. A visit to our gathering of lighter coats for little girls will prove stimulating. We doubt if a single kind of wrap has been forgotten—we've tried to remember *every* kind. Reefers, box coats, Raglans are here, of broadcloth, covert and cheviot, in red, tan, navy blue and castor. Here's a box coat, of tan covert, at $5.50. A beautiful little coat, of tan cloth, with collar of fine lace, at $30. All sorts of prices between. Second floor, Ninth street.

CORSETS

There are various kinds of excellent Corsets; but only one best: *The Lilian*—an imported corset, made expressly for Wanamaker's. Best in materials and workmanship; best in style, shapeliness and comfort. This word of a few of the models, and some other good sorts, all straight fronts, of course.

Lillian corsets of fine coutil, at $3.75 each; made without side-steels; short hips; a favored model for slight figures.

Lillian straight-front corsets, with extended hips. These also of fine coutil; low bust, $4.50.

Lillian of fine French coutil and whalebone; stylish straight-front; bias sides, $6.75. Other handsome, graceful models at $10 to $25.

P. D. straight-front corsets at $4; Nemo, straight-front, with hip spring, at $1.75. Nemo, with military belt, at $3.50.

Various excellent straight-front corsets at $1 each, Warner's, Thompson's, Nemo, H. H. and W. B.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

News of BRIC-A-BRAC

And Yesterday's CHINA Story Retold

A new collection of Castilena Marble Figures has just been brought forward. Chiefly small pieces, for cabinet use—groups and figures, that are decorative and artistic; and worth a half more than to-day's prices—

$3, $3.50, $5, $6 and $8 Each

Also a collection of handsome Busts and Figures, at $6 to $80.

Marble Pedestals, at $10, from $17.50.

Teplitz Vases—

A very handsome collection at a third below their worth:
$1, from $1.50. $3, from $4.50.
$2, from $3. $4, from $6.

Fine Pieces of Ghouda Ware—

$2, from $4. $7, from $10.
$5, from $7.50. $10, from $15.
$30, from $40.

These splendid offerings of China and Glass for this last week of the March Sale:

Dinner Sets—

At $5, regularly $6.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 2 underglaze border decorations; 100 pieces, complete for 12 persons.

At $8.50, regularly $12—American porcelain dinner sets; 2 flower decorations; all pieces gilt; complete for 12 persons.

At $10, regularly $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 4 fine flower decorations and all handles gilt; 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 meat platters.

At $16, regularly $27—Real china dinner sets; 2 flower decorations; all handles gilt; 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 meat dishes.

At $20, worth $30—Austrian china dinner sets; handsome festoon flower decoration; all handles gilt; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 meat platters.

At $17.50, regularly $27.50—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets; finely decorated; all handles gilt; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters.

At $21—English porcelain dinner sets of the finest grade; the "old gold Minnwood" pattern, one of our best open stock patterns, 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 platters; all pieces gilt, and can be matched any time.

At $20, regularly $30—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; neat border decoration; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters.

Richly Decorated Plates—

Twenty-five dozens, all French china in rich color and gold decorations; about 12 distinct styles to choose from. Values up to $36 a dozen, at $1.50 each.

Decorated Porcelain Jugs

By taking all that the pottery had, we are enabled to quote prices which are half regular value and less. Fine flower decorations on the best porcelain; new shape and heavily gilt; tinted grounds.

2-quart Jugs, 60c each, regularly $1.50; 3 pint jugs, 40c, regularly $1; 1-quart jugs, 30c, regularly 75c; 1½-pint jugs, 25c, regularly 50c; 1-pint jugs, 20c, regularly 35c; ½-pint jugs, 15c, regularly 30c.

Fancy China—

Pieces in rich, bright decorations of colors and gold, at half prices. To-morrow will likely see the last of these rich styles—
Comb and Brush Trays, 75c each; from $1.50.
Compotiers, 65c each, from $1.25
Celery Trays, 75c each, from $1.50
Candlesticks, 50c each; from $1
Cake Plates, 75c each, from $1.50
Cups and Saucers, 40c each, from 85c

Rich Cut Glass—

New goods are being opened daily, and we still have 8-inch Bowls at $3, that are good $5 value.
Bowls, 8 in., $5, regularly $9; $6.50, regularly $10.
Nappies, 8 in., $5.50 each, regularly $9
Celery Trays, $5 each, regularly $9
Sugars and Creams, $5 pair, regularly $8.50
Flower Vases, $1.50 each, regularly $3; $5 each, regularly $9.
Tumblers, $2.40 doz., regularly $4; $3, regularly $5; $5, regularly $9; $6, regularly $10.

Basement.

Rich Choosing in the UPHOLSTERY Store

Everywhere about these decorative stocks are splendid bargains. Brand new goods are displayed side by side with those but a few months old. Most people cannot distinguish one from the other—yet the latter are marked very much under the regular prices. Overcrowded a bit, perhaps. No matter. It's your opportunity to buy beautiful upholstery goods—just such as you've been thinking about—at savings that don't often come your way.

The time is right, too, isn't it? Look over this list, and see how many things it contains that your spring house-righting will require:

Lace Curtains—

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in 6 patterns, at 70c a pair; were $1.25.
Ivory Irish Point—2 pair lots; 8 qualities, at $2.15 a pair to $6.75; were $4.25 to $13.50.
White Irish Point—2 pair lots; 15 qualities, at $2.25 to $6; were $4.50 to $12.
Silk Sash Curtains, in 6 different shades, at $8 a pair; were $16.50.
New Ruffled Nets and Ruffled Figured Muslins—Madras Curtains all for dining-rooms and libraries.
Cross-stripe Curtains of all cotton and silk-and-cotton; ruffled net bed sets, etc.

Portieres—

Of mercerized tapestry and cotton tapestry; some corded on front, edge and bottom, and some fringed top and bottom; a good variety of colors, at $4 and $5 a pair, from $6.50, $9 and $10.

Screens and Utility Boxes—

Screens with silkoline fillings and three-fold, at $1.25 and $1.75, from $1.75 and $2.50
Others with panels of burlap and cretonne, at $3.25 each, from $5.75.
Utility boxes, in 4 sizes; covered inside and outside with silkolines and cretonnes; fancy brass handles. Only a few in this lot, at $1 to $1.75 each, from $1.75 to $2.85.

Oriental Furnishings—

For couch covers and hangings—East Indian Jamawars at $3.00 each—from $5.50 and $6.75.

For drapery and decorations—Glass Phulkaries embroidered in yellow silk and inlaid with glass jewels, at $2.15, from $4 each.

New pieces of Persian Brasses and enameled Copper Ware, consisting of Jardinieres, plaques, bowls, vases and lanterns; also Damascus pearl inlaid and carved furniture in good assortment, all at most reasonable prices.

Third floor.

More News of SILKS

With the Rotunda overflowing with the new and beautitui Silks of Springtime, we are none the less watchful for the prizes of trade—seasonable and popular silks at prices that offer broad economy to buyers of beauty in dress.

To-day's particular news is of very practical as well as dainty silks from Japan.

Not "bargain silks," as are many that come from that source; but best qualities, carefully selected; yet at quite positive concessions in price. Exact information follows:

Japanese Corded Silks at 38c—

Fourteen thousand yards of fine quality Japanese corded silks, in stripes and checks; the variety is very great and includes about every color, with plenty of pinks and blues. An almost endless variation of cords or welts make up the assortment. The silks usually sell for 50c a yard, though our previous price has been 45c; at which price we could scarcely get them as fast as wanted. These we have obtained at a more favorable price; and so shall you. 38c a yard.

Rotunda.

Printed Japanese Silks at 45c

About three thousand yards of fine printed Japanese silks that are worth 75c. They were woven in Japan and printed in Germany; some in one and two color printings: some with seven tints showing neat buds and sprays; other designs in allover and striped effects; mostly sample pieces. Ground colors are black, blue, cardinal, cadet blue, beige, lavender, rose, ciel and white; with various colorings.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Plain White Habutai Silks—

Told of them yesterday, but we had over a hundred and twenty-five pieces; they may still be obtained to-day. These Silks are made in the homes of the Japanese peasants, and it is the one kind of silk the Yankees cannot make. Made on hand looms, and of splendid quality. Now offered at retail at less than wholesale prices. These lots:

20 inch White Habutai Silks, at 35c, worth 45c and 50c.
23 in. White Habutai Silks, 35c, worth 50c
27 in. White Habutai Silks, 45c, worth 65c
36 in. White Habutai Silks, 45c, worth 65c
30 in. White Habutai Silks, 55c, worth 75c

Rotunda.

Lawn Wrappers

Every woman will want a supply of these dainty Wrappers as soon as April melts the edge of winter. The arbutus buds are already bursting. Days for wearing lawn wrappers are due any morning. The wrappers are already here. These:

$1.25—Of lawn; white grounds with small dots of blue and pink; full front, fitted back; with plaits around yoke front and back; ruffle over shoulders, trimmed with fancy mixed braid; deep ruffle on skirt.

$1.50—Of lawn; white grounds, fancy figures; full front, fitted back, with plaits around yoke front and back; 2 ruffles over shoulders; trimmed with lace ruffle on skirt.

$1.75—Of lawn; white grounds with fancy stripes and figures; round yoke front and back; trimmed with 5 rows of insertion; yoke finished with ruffle of lawn; ruffle on skirt.

$2.75—Of dimity; neat fancy stripes on white grounds; yoke of white lawn, plaited; finished with ruffle of lawn and trimmed with colored embroidery.

$3.25—Of lawn; navy blue grounds with white dots; square yoke front and back, trimmed with lace and insertion; ruffle over shoulder; ruffle on skirt.

$4.50—Of lawn; colored grounds with white dots; square yoke front and back; ruffle over shoulders; ruffle on skirt.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silver THIMBLES 10 Cents Each

They're sterling silver. Another sort, extra heavy sterling silver, at 25c each. The latter suitable especially for dressmakers. We're making both kinds right here in the basement, and selling them like hot cakes.

This is a demonstration that maybe you'll find interesting. It's one of the numerous features arranged particularly for this Silver Anniversary. A lathe is in operation, and two expert thimble makers are busily at work beside it. One turns the thimbles and makes the tiny depressions that hold the needle in place. The other man does the finishing and decorating.

Sterling Silver Thimbles at 10c
Extra Heavy Sterling Silver Thimbles at 25c

Demonstration in basement all day.

JOHN WANAMAKER

The Quarter-Million Dollar

EAGLE of Jewels is Still on Display

It is a marvelous thing to see a mosaic of such magnificence. Here in a space half as big as a newspaper page is a collection of jewels of such value that a man working for five dollars a day would have to work continuously six days a week for a hundred and eighty years to earn it.

But thousands must share the jewels. The piece contains 40,000 precious stones, which will eventually be made up, singly and in combination, for the delight and adornment of thousands of men and women.

Now is the opportunity of a lifetime to get a conception of what is meant when you read of a "king's ransom."

Exhibited, *free to all*, on the Fifth floor.

CARPETS

We've about finished our gathering for this season. This is our invitation to you to see how well we've done it. Interesting to view the splendid collection. Profitable to select from it if you have a carpet or rug need. Every grade—every *worthy* grade—is liberally represented. The Wiltons and tapestries, Axminsters and velvets, body Brussels and ingrains, all are here in the newest, most tasteful designs and colorings.

The new linoleums, oil cloths, mattings—and there is much that's wholly new in them, too—are likewise shown in widest variety and at most moderate of prices.

Unusually Low-priced Carpets

A choice lot of tapestry carpets in patterns suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, libraries, halls and stairs, at SIXTY-FIVE CENTS a yard! We have the same goods in other patterns that you might like no better in our stock to-day, priced reasonably enough at 85c and 90c a yard.

Third floor.

China Teapots

They're Japanese. Fancy pieces, so priced that their makers would feel but little complimented if they knew. Just a little special offering due to nothing else except that this is silver anniversary month. Two lots—one comprising teapots that are regularly selling at 40c, 50c and 60c—choose of them at

25c each

The other lot is of 75c, 85c and $1 kinds.

Choose at 35c

Japanese Store, basement.

Women's Aprons

Nine styles at a single price. All good, new, attractive styles, and the price is half the value.

12½ Cents Each

Of the more than 1600 there's not a single apron that is not a fair 25c quality. And every one in the lot is fresh and clean and positively perfect. These styles:

Of lawn; large size; 4-inch hems.
Of lawn; satin stripe side bands.
Of lawn, with 3½-inch hems and 2-inch insertion.
Of fancy satin stripe lawn.
Of lawn, extra large, with 4½-in. hems and two plaits.
Of lawn; 4-inch hems; 2-inch lace insertion.
Of lawn; 2¼-inch hems and 3½-inch fancy insertion.
3½-inch hems and 4-inch fancy insertion.
Of lawn; large size, with 4-inch hems, hemstitched.

All at 12½c each—though values are 25c and more.

Broadway.

Under-Price Store

Things to wear and things for the home, and the particularly attractive feature about all of them is that they're mostly things wanted just about this time.

75c Dressing Sacques at 50c—

They are of lawn, in kimono style. White, with colored borders of light blue, pink and lavender. Pretty. And a third less than regular.

Women's Vests, Under-priced—

Some of mercerized cotton, sleeveless; pink, sky blue, lavender, white and black, 37½c; value 50c. White ribbed cotton vests, sleeveless, fancy trimming, at 12½c, though 18c would be moderate. And others of white ribbed cotton, at 3 for 25c, though easily worth 12c each.

Various Corsets at Less Than Usual—

P. N. and C. B. Corsets sell regularly at $1. Of these in low bust and either short or long hips; choice at 65c. H. S. and J. B. straight-front corsets, odd sizes, slightly soiled, at $1.50, though regularly $2, $2.25 and $2.50.

Embroideries at About Half—

Just 2,000 yards of fine nainsook edgings and insertions.—perfect except for the handling they've received. That shows a little. The prices were handled still less tenderly. Now 18c a yard, instead of 35c and 45c.

Women's 25c Handkerchiefs at 12½c—

Scalloped, embroidered and hemstitched embroidered handkerchiefs in many styles. They're mussed a bit, hence the half price.

25c White Pique at 12½c—

The last cases of the very large, recent purchase have been reached. The end is not far off. The same popular corded white piques, for which 25c will be asked in a few weeks. Now 12½c.

Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams

Fine spachtel work. The scarfs are 20x54 in., the shams 32x32 in., good variety of patterns. Regularly $1.50 and $2. Price 95c each.

Table Linen at Little Prices—

All linen fringed tea cloths, with turkey red borders; at 75c, instead of $1. They're 58x65 in.

Bleached German damask, 56 in. wide, at 42c a yard, though 50c was a very reasonable price.

Bleached breakfast napkins, 17 in. square, at 85c a dozen, instead of $1.

15c Towels at 10c—

Bleached crepe towels, with hemmed ends, 18x35 in.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

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Oil Paintings

to be sold at auction, without reserve, by order of C. H. Patterson, Esq., executor of the estate of GEO. L. CROSBY, on the evening of Thursday next at 8:15 o'clock in the Grand Ballroom.

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Austin's Dog Bread
keeps the mouth clean and teeth good.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARD CANAL TREATY

Lord Lansdowne's Letter Rejecting Agreement Made Public.

OBJECTS TO EACH AMENDMENT

Says Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Is of Unquestionable Validity, to be Modified Only by Mutual Consent.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The answer for the British Government expressing its inability to accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the form amended by the United States Senate was made public to-day. It is in the form of a communication from Lord Lansdowne, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord Pauncefote, and asks the latter to read the dispatch to the Secretary of State and to leave a copy in his hands.

Lord Lansdowne begins by showing there was no desire on the part of the British Government to change the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But some of its provisions, he says, had been regarded with disfavor by the Government of the United States, and in the President's message of December, 1898, it was urged that the National policy called more imperatively than ever for the "control" of the projected highway by the Government of the United States. Lord Pauncefote made inquiry of the Secretary of State as to this attitude of the President, the result being summarized by Lord Lansdowne as follows:

"In reply, the views of the United States Government were very frankly and openly explained. You [Pauncefote] were most emphatically assured that the President had no intention whatever of ignoring the Clayton-Bulwer convention and that he would loyally observe treaty stipulations. But in view of the strong National feeling in favor of the construction of a Nicaragua Canal, and of the improbability of the work being accomplished by private enterprise, the United States Government were prepared to undertake it themselves upon obtaining the necessary powers from Congress. For that purpose, however, they must endeavor, by friendly negotiations, to obtain the consent of Great Britain to such a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as, without affecting the 'general principle' therein declared, would enable the great object in view to be accomplished for the benefit of the commerce of the world."

The result, however, of the discussions, Lord Lansdowne says, was the treaty which Mr. Hay handed to Lord Pauncefote in January, 1899. The British Government was not yet prepared to accept the treaty, as serious difficulties had arisen in seeking to arrange affairs then pending before the Joint High Commission, and Lord Salisbury "did not see how her Majesty's Government could sanction any convention for amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as the opinion of this country would hardly support them in making a concession which would be wholly to the benefit of the United States, at a time when they appeared to be so little inclined to come to a satisfactory settlement in regard to the Alaskan frontier."

WHY THE TREATY WAS ACCEPTED.

Later the introduction of the Nicaraguan bill in Congress revived attention to the treaty, and it was accepted, Lord Lansdowne saying: "Her Majesty's Government, after due consideration, determined to accept the convention unconditionally, as a signal proof of their friendly disposition and of their desire not to impede the execution of a project declared to be of National importance to the people of the United States."

Lord Lansdowne then discusses the right of the United States to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, saying: "The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an international contract of unquestionable validity; a contract which, according to well-established international usage, ought not to be abrogated or modified, save with the consent of both the parties to the contract."

He then considers the Senate amendments declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is "hereby superseded," opposing this contention. He lays most stress, however, upon the other Senate amendments, and says they present more formidable difficulties. On these he says:

"The first of them, which reserves to the United States the right of taking any measures which it may find necessary to secure by its own forces the defense of the United States, appears to his Majesty's Government to involve a distinct departure from the principle which has until now found acceptance with both Governments; the principle, namely, that in time of war as well as in time of peace the passage of the canal is to remain free and unimpeded, and is to be so maintained by the power or powers responsible for its control.

"Were this amendment added to the convention the United States would, it is presumed, be within their rights, if at any moment when it seemed to them that their safety required it, in view of warlike preparations not yet commenced, but contemplated or supposed to be contemplated by another power, they resorted to warlike acts in or near the canal—acts clearly inconsistent with the neutral character which it has always been sought to give it, and which would deny the free use of it to the commerce and navies of the world."

NOT LIKE SUEZ CANAL CASE.

He takes issue with the proposition that the Senate amendment is analogous to a provision of the Suez Canal Convention, and he also points out that some of the articles of the Suez Convention seem to have escaped attention, and he quotes those providing that permanent fortifications are prohibited, and for the dispersion of assemblages near the canal likely to interfere with its use. Proceeding, he says:

"If the new clause were to be added, the obligation to respect the neutrality of the canal in all circumstances would, so far as Great Britain is concerned, remain in force; the obligation of the United States, on the other hand, would be essentially modified. The result would be a one-sided arrangement under which Great Britain would be debarred from any warlike action in or around the canal, while the United States would be liable to resort to such action to whatever extent they might deem necessary to secure their own safety."

Respecting the contention that there is a specific prohibition in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty against the erection of fortifications, and that this would sufficiently insure the free use of the canal, Lord Lansdowne says: "The contention is one which his Majesty's Government is quite unable to admit." After calling attention to the dangerous vagueness of the language employed in the amendment he says:

"Even if it were more precisely worded, it would be impossible to determine what might be the effect if one clause permitting defensive measures, and another forbidding fortifications, were allowed to stand side by side in the convention. To his Majesty's Government it seems, as I have already said, that the amendment might be construed as leaving it open to the United States at any moment, not only if war existed, but even if it were anticipated, to take any measures, however stringent or far-reaching, which, in their own judgment, might be represented as suitable for the purpose of protecting their national interests. Such an enactment would strike at the very root of that 'general principle' of neutralization upon which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was based, and which was reaffirmed in the convention as drafted."

THIRD AMENDMENT CRITICISED.

The third Senate amendment struck out the provision inviting the adherence of other powers. As to this, Lord Lansdowne says: "The amendment not only removes all prospect of the wider guarantee of the neutrality of the canal, but places this country in a position of marked disadvantage compared with other powers which would not be subject to the self-denying ordinance which Great Britain is desired to accept. It would follow, were his Majesty's Government to agree to such an arrangement, that, while the United States would have a treaty right to interfere with the canal in time of war, or apprehended war, and while other powers could with a clear conscience disregard any of the restrictions imposed by the convention, Great Britain alone, in spite of her enormous possessions on the American Continent, in spite of the extent of her Australasian colonies and her interests in the East, would be absolutely precluded from resorting to any such action or from taking measures to secure her interests in and near the canal."

Having thus expressed his objections to each of the three Senate amendments, Lord Lansdowne concludes as follows:

"I request that your Excellency will explain to the Secretary of State the reasons, as set forth in this dispatch, why his Majesty's Government feels unable to accept the convention in the shape presented to it by the American Ambassador, and why it prefers, as matters stand at present, to retain unmodified the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"His Majesty's Government has, throughout these negotiations, given evidence of its earnest desire to meet the views of the United States. It would on this occasion have been ready to consider in a friendly spirit any amendments of the convention, not inconsistent with the principles accepted by both Governments, which the Government of the United States might have desire to propose, and it would sincerely regret a failure to come to an amicable understanding in regard to this important subject."

COMMENT IN LONDON.

The Times Says No Doubt Mr. Hay's Task Was Profoundly Distasteful.

LONDON, March 26.—The morning papers generally express approval of Lord Lansdowne's communication, through Lord Pauncefote, to Secretary Hay of the views of the British Government regarding the Senate amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The Times alludes to the "remarkable omission of any word in explanation or justification of the Senate's amendment," which it characterizes as a "new departure in diplomacy," but it attaches no blame for this to Secretary Hay or Ambassador Choate, saying: "No doubt the task imposed upon Secretary Hay was profoundly distasteful."

MAKES APPEAL FOR PEACE.

American Peace Society Wants Strife in the Philippines Ended—Condemns Spread of "War Mania."

BOSTON, March 25.—At the regular bimonthly meeting of the Directors of the American Peace Society, held here to-day, it was voted unanimously to publish the following open letter to President McKinley:

Sir: The war mania of these last few years outrages the conscience of the civilized world. The most advanced nations have been guilty. Our attack on Spain, justified by many on the score of humanity to the outraged Cubans, set on fire the passions of war, which still rages in the Philippines. We earnestly appeal to you to exert your powers to the utmost to bring this cruel war to the earliest possible termination, and meanwhile to prohibit all those acts of torture by our soldiers, or under the surveillance of our officers, which have been officially reported, and which would have been inconceivable to America a few years ago.

We appeal to you to issue a proclamation to the Filipinos over your own signature, pledging to them the fullest rights and liberties, with all possible magnanimity in your own good judgment.

The war mania is equally flagrant in the bloody and protracted efforts of the British to crush and destroy the liberties of the Boer Republics. We regret that the influence of America cannot be used to obtain terms for the Boers short of national annihilation.

The war mania has spread into China and has incited infernal cruelties by the Chinese and upon them. It now threatens to embroil the civilized nations in universal war. We rejoice to believe that the wise, calm, and firm statesmanship of the State Department under the direction of Mr. John Hay has been a most powerful factor in preserving peace among the allied forces and in promoting a reasonable settlement.

In conclusion, we ask you to believe that the true glory and the supreme influence of the United States have grown in this last century out of her recognition of the rights and liberties of all men and out of her noble reliance upon moral forces. The present craze for a large army and a great navy is an abdication of our peaceful moral supremacy, which was the glory of America, and which was leading the world rapidly up the pathway of civilization. The reliance upon mere brute force and its glorification are treason to the ideals of our people.

The letter is signed by Robert Treat Paine as President and Benjamin F. Trueblood as Secretary of the society.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following Presidential appointments were announced to-day:

George E. Baldwin of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

Henry B. Miller of Oregon, to be Consul of the United States at Niu-Chwang, China.

Marion Erwin, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia.

Henry L. Hertz, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry, Frederick J. Barrows, to be Captain. To be First Lieutenants—Francis J. Ellison, Francis W. Ralston, Jr., and Charles U. Bear. To be Second Lieutenants—Ernest L. Hamilton and William H. Wilder.

Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, John E. Morris to be Captain, Elisha G. Abbott to be First Lieutenant, Alexander C. Davis and John W. Hunter to be Second Lieutenants.

Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, Jerry M. White to be Captain, Wilson Ballard to be First Lieutenant.

To be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, with rank of Captain, George L. Hicks, Jr., Ernest K. Johnstone, and Julius A. Escobar.

Militia of the District of Columbia, Garfield Arthur Street to be Second Lieutenant, Company E, Fourth Battalion. Harry Elliott Burton to be Second Lieutenant, Company C, Fifth Battalion; Ferdinand Kimmell to be Second Lieutenant, Company C, Sixth Battalion.

NAVY.

To be Captain—Samuel W. Very.

To be Commanders—Dennis M. Mahan, Warner B. Bayley, James H. Perry.

To be a Lieutenant Commander—Albert N. Wood.

To be Lieutenants—William K. Gise, Orton P. Jackson, Thomas S. Wilson, David Van H. Allen, Edward S. Kellogg.

To be Pay Inspector with the rank of Commander—John N. Speel.

To be a Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant—George G. Seibels.

To be a Passed Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant Junior Grade—George C. Schafer, Frederick G. Perkins.

To be a Boatswain—John F. Dunn.

W. C. Eustis to Go to London.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—William Corcoran Eustis has been appointed Third Secretary to the United States Embassy at London. He will take the place which will be vacated by the resignation of Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of the Ambassador. Young Mr. Choate is leaving London to complete his studies at Harvard. Mr. Eustis is a son-in-law of ex-Vice President Morton.

Must Stay in Jail for Contempt.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The United States Supreme Court to-day denied the application of Alexander McKenzie for leave to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus releasing him from imprisonment in California under the proceeding of the Circuit Court of Appeals for contempt in connection with his conduct as receiver of certain mines in Alaska. The decision of the court was based on the ground that a habeas corpus proceeding cannot be made the basis of a proceeding in error. The opinion was handed down by the Chief Justice.

SEARCHING FOR GILMAN ESTATE.

Administrator Finds Nothing but the House and Its Contents.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 25.—It was learned to-night that the Bridgeport Trust Company, administrator of the estate of George F. Gilman, is practically at a standstill in its efforts to settle the estate, on account of the apparent impossibility to locate any tangible assets aside from the mansion at Black Rock and its contents.

Edward S. Percival, the applicant for the position of administrator, and who, since the death of Mr. Gilman, has, with Mrs. Potts, Frank Potts, and Miss Clayton, the latter's fiancée, been keeping joint guard over the Black Rock estate, left to-night for New York. Mr. Percival, it is learned, before his departure had no relations with the administrators which will lead to the discovery of the papers of the deceased, if any such were ever in existence at Black Rock, and the search of the premises has revealed nothing. It is expected that Mrs. Potts, her son, and Miss Clayton will join Mrs. Hall in New York to-morrow.

PORTO RICANS WANT A LOAN.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 25.—At a meeting of the San Juan Chamber of Commerce to-day it was decided to present a petition to President McKinley, through Gov. Allen, asking for a loan, for free trade, for an extension of the Constitution, and for a protective tariff on coffee entering the United States. The President of the Chamber of Commerce, looking upon these requests as unreasonable, has resigned.

One thousand emigrants will sail Wednesday.

Kentucky Bank Robbed of $10,000.

COLUMBUS, Ky., March 25.—The Bank of Columbus was robbed early to-day of nearly $10,000, it is stated. The robbers escaped, but four men suspected of the crime have been arrested at Union City, Tenn.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER NAMED

W. A. Rodenberg of Illinois Appointed by the President.

When in Congress in 1900 He Voted Against the Appropriation to Maintain the Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Some disappointment is expressed by friends of civil service reform in and out of the service of the Government because the President has chosen ex-Representative Rodenberg of Illinois to be a Civil Service Commissioner to succeed the Hon. Mark S. Brewer.

That Mr. Rodenberg has not been a consistent friend of civil service is shown by his record in Congress. On Feb. 17, 1900, when the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, a vote was taken on an amendment to strike out that part of the bill providing for the appropriation for the salaries of three Civil Service Commissioners, Examiner, clerks, and expenses of the commission, and Mr. Rodenberg was one of seventy-seven members who voted "Yea."

Mr. Rodenberg is about thirty-six years of age, and has been a politician as long as he has had a chance to think about making a career. It is assumed by the anxious civil service reformers that the President has assured himself of Mr. Rodenberg's present attitude toward reform, and feels that he will not undertake to undermine it.

But Mr. Rodenberg did not desire to be a Civil Service Commissioner. Ever since the adjournment of Congress, even before adjournment, he has been mentioned with that list of ex-Senators and ex-Representatives whom the President is said to be about to save from idleness and obscurity by appointing them to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission. The qualification for membership on that commission is understood to be to have been a member of Congress without distinction.

Rodenberg was represented by his friends as fighting with Prof. Northrup of Minnesota for the end place, and it was only when it was learned that the President had been persuaded that there should be at least one member of the commission from whom work of a decent sort could be expected that Northrup won and Rodenberg was run into the Civil Service Commission for consolation.

Friends of the reform are unwilling to believe that the President has shown contempt for the Civil Service Commission by this manner of deciding upon a Commissioner, but they wish he might have been secured by selection rather than by elimination.

Mr. Rodenberg was born near Chester, Ill., Oct. 30, 1865, and was graduated from the Central Western College at Warrenton, Mo., in 1884. After spending seven years in teaching school he entered the St. Louis Law School and was admitted to the bar. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896 at St. Louis, and a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress. His home is in East St. Louis, and he represented seven counties in the National Legislature.

TO BE PATENT COMMISSIONER.

The President Appoints Frederick I. Allen of Auburn, N. Y., to the Post Resigned by Mr. Duell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President to-day appointed Frederick I. Allen of Auburn, N. Y., as Commissioner of Patents, to succeed Commissioner C. H. Duell, resigned.

Senator Platt does not seem to have concerned himself particularly about the appointment of Mr. Allen. So far as can be ascertained he manifested no care about that place while the appointment of Col. Sanger to be Assistant Secretary of War was being discussed. When Mr. Allen, named by his friends and Representative Payne, went to the White House to urge his appointment to succeed Mr. Duell, Mr. Platt was supposed to be one of the New York delegation that was reported to be solidly in favor of his appointment.

Senator Depew visited the White House in Allen's behalf, when Mr. Platt was still protesting that to talk about the Patent Commissionership was to weaken the protest against Sanger. When at last he and Mr. Depew went to the President together to hear why Sanger was to be named, Mr. Platt put up his protest again, and repeated the reasons he had given through the press, but did not make any suggestion with reference to Mr. Allen. The impression given was that he did not care much who was made Patent Commissioner, after Sanger had been put in the War Department against his remonstrance.

CAUSES OF PHILIPPINE WAR.

Pamphlet of the Philippine Information Society Says Filipinos Took the Initiative.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Philippine Information Society, from its address, 12 Otis Place, Boston, is issuing to-day Pamphlet VII., "Outbreak of Hostilities, Feb. 4, 1899." The introduction treats briefly of the more remote causes of the war. In regard to the actual outbreak the editors state that "after careful study of all the accessible evidence we find that according to the most authoritative statements the outbreak occurred as a result of a trespass by four armed Filipinos on territory admitted by the Filipino in command to be within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"The action of the Filipino trespassers seems to have been an instance of bad discipline in the insurgent army. Certainly it was not ordered on that date by the insurgent leaders, although the indications are that the leaders intended to attack in a few days. The claim that our forces instigated the attack for the purpose of securing the votes necessary to ratify the treaty of peace is absolutely unsupported by any evidence which has come to the attention of the editors."

The pamphlet contains the first press dispatches announcing the outbreak, the later reports and the official statements of Gens. Otis and MacArthur, and other matter of an interesting character.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

MANILA, March 25.—Col. Murray of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry has received the surrender of seven officers and thirty-two rifles, and also of fifty-two bolomen, at Takloban, Island of Leyte.

Mr. Root May Not Go to Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Root was asked to-day if it was his intention to leave the Presidential party at San Francisco and make a trip to the Philippines, and in reply said that he had not yet determined upon doing so, and even now was in doubt whether he would make the Pacific Coast trip with the President. He had expressed a wish several times to visit the Philippines, but doubted whether he could be absent the length of time it would take to make the trip.

Capt. Mullay Dead at Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A cablegram received at the War Department to-day announces the death at the Manila Hospital of Capt. William H. Mullay of the Twenty-first Infantry, last Saturday, from typhoid fever.

Capt. Mullay was born in Ohio, and in 1891 enlisted in the army, being assigned to Troop A, First Cavalry. In October, 1893, he was appointed Second Lieutenant and transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry. He became First Lieutenant in 1898, and went to the Philippines with his regiment shortly after the insurrection began.

Purchase of Islands Announced.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President to-day issued a proclamation announcing the acquisition by purchase of the Islands of Cibitu and Cagayan, forming part of Jolo Archipelago.

Says Cuba Will Accept Senate Terms.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieut. Gen. Miles and his party have returned to Washington from a short tour of inspection in Cuba. Gen. Miles told Secretary Root that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the Senate amendment. He was particularly impressed with the fine condition of the batteries in the forts around Havana.

THE STRIKE AT "IDLE HOUR."

Efforts of Mr. Hunt, the Architect, to Effect a Settlement Not Successful.

OAKDALE, L. I., March 25.—There has been no settlement as yet of the strike of mechanics at William K. Vanderbilt's country residence, "Idle Hour." The strike was the result of the action of Contractor John D. Clark in subletting the contract for a portion of the steamfitting work to a plumber named Fisher, who does not employ union men. Fisher's place of business is in Islip. Of the workmen employed at "Idle Hour" many were from New York. These men are all members of the union. The local men joined the union before they went to work.

Architect Hunt to-day made an effort to effect a compromise. Contractor Clark, however, refused to accede, and this evening the painters, upholsterers, and plasterers who remained at work after the first strikers went out last Wednesday, received notice from their respective unions to hold themselves also in readiness to go out to-morrow morning upon the arrival of the delegates from the city.

Strike Situation at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., March 25.—There is little change in the strike situation at Frank & Dugan's silk mill. Reports were current early this morning that twenty outside girls had been secured, which caused the picket line to be strengthened, but no new forces appeared. Mary J. McMahon appeared and went to work, as usual, and the two daughters of the Superintendent were there. The men were each given an allowance of $5 to-day from the strike fund.

Michigan Church Struck by Lightning.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 25.—St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral was destroyed early to-day by fire resulting from a stroke of lightning. The loss is $50,000, with only $20,000 insurance. The large pipe organ, valued at $10,000, was utterly ruined. The spire of the church was struck by lightning about 10:30 o'clock last night, but flames were not discovered until 2:15 this morning, when they were beyond the control of the firemen.

RAMSDEN TABLET FINISHED.

Navy's Tribute to British Consul's Memory Ready for Shipment.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The handsome bronze tablet, to be set up by the Navy Department at Santiago, in memory of the late Frederick W. Ramsden, has just been finished at the Washington Navy Yard, and is now ready for shipment. As Consul General of Great Britain Mr. Ramsden rendered conspicuous aid to Hobson and his little band of heroes by way of alleviating their sufferings during imprisonment. This work, together with other deeds of unselfish devotion, told upon Mr. Ramsden's health and caused his early death. The tablet was designed by Robert G. Skerrett of the Navy Department, and bears the following inscription:

Here lived during the Spanish-American war Frederick W. Ramsden, Consul General of Great Britain. He died at Jamaica, Aug. 10, 1898. The Navy Department of the United States, in token of his humanity to American naval prisoners, erects this tablet to his memory.

Gen. Wood, to whom the tablet will be shipped, will attend to the work of having it fixed to the house in the suburbs of Santiago occupied by Mr. Ramsden. A replica is to be kept at the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

Why the Massachusetts Grounded.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The report of the court of inquiry to examine into the conditions under which the battleship Massachusetts grounded in Pensacola Harbor shows that where the coast survey chart gives a depth of five fathoms, there is actually but four and one-quarter fathoms of water—not enough for the Massachusetts, hence the grounding. The fact will acquit Capt. Train of responsibility.

Changes in Naval Commands.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Two important naval changes were announced at the Navy Department to-day. Capt. F. W. Dickins has been assigned to the command of the cruiser Brooklyn on the Asiatic Station, relieving Capt. C. M. Thomas, transferred to the command of the Oregon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently promoted:

TO THE COAST ARTILLERY.

Majors Walter Howe, Peter Leary, Jr., Ephraim T. Richmond, Ramsey D. Potts, Elbridge R. Hills, Sydney W. Taylor, Charles Humphreys, Luigi Lomia, Alexander D. Schenck, Sedgwick Pratt, and John McClellan, and Capts. H. S. Shunn, E. T. Wilson, D. Skerrett, A. Campbell, and C. T. Menoher.

Second Company—First Lieut. A. G. Jenkins.
Fifth Company—Capt. L. J. Hayden.
Tenth Company—Capt. W. Robinson.
Fourteenth Company—Capt. E. M. Blake.
Sixteenth Company—Capt. T. B. Mott.
Eighteenth Company—First Lieut. M. Young.
Nineteenth Company—First Lieut. L. C. Brown.
Twenty-first Company—Capt. E. Hinds.
Twenty-seventh Company—Capt. M. K. Barroll.
Twenty-eighth Company—Capt. W. G. Haan.
Thirty-seventh Company—Capt. G. W. S. Stevens, First Lieut. J. C. Johnston.
Thirty-ninth Company—Capt. R. P. Davis.
Fifty-third Company—Capt. W. A. Bethel.
Fifty-fourth Company—Capt. G. F. Landers.
Sixty-eighth Company—First Lieut. W. Forse.
Seventy-second Company—First Lieuts. M. G. Spinks, H. L. Steele, and W. S. Volkmar.
Eighty-fourth Company—Capt. O. I. Straub.
Eighty-fifth Company—Capt. G. W. Gatchell.
Eighty-sixth Company—Capt. A. M. Hunter.
Eighty-seventh Company—Capt. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.
Eighty-eighth Company—Capt. P. C. March.
Eighty-ninth Company—Capt. S. S. Jordan.
Ninetieth Company—Capt. W. E. Ellis.
Ninety-first Company—Capt. John T. Martin and First Lieut. R. E. Wyllie.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Battery—First Lieut. E. D. Scott.
Sixth Battery—First Lieut. H. W. Butner.
Seventh Battery—First Lieut. H. L. Newbold.
Eighth Battery—Capt. W. L. Kenly.

Major Howe will enter upon duty at Fort Washington, Maryland, upon his muster out as Colonel of the Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Major Humphreys will proceed to Fort Stevens, Oregon, and enter upon duty at that post.

Major Schenck will report to the Commanding General, Department of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major Pratt will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York, and enter upon duty at that post.

Capt. Menoher will report to the Commanding General, Department of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Capt. March will joint his company when mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Ellis will join his company at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Capt. Jordan will join his company at Fort Banks, Massachusetts.

Capt. Barroll will join his company in Manila.

Capt. McGlachlin will join his company at Fort Slocum, New York.

Capt. Campbell will report to the commanding officer at Fort Hamilton, New York, for duty.

Lieut. Newbold will join his battery at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Lieut. Scott will join his battery when mustered out as Captain in the Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lieut. Wyllie will join his company at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

Lieut. Forse will join his company.

Lieut. Young will join his company.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Hawes, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect March 31.

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Quartermaster, will proceed without delay to New York City, and report to the General Superintendent of the army transport service in that city for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport McClellan.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, Quartermaster, is assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in charge of construction of public buildings at that post.

Navy.

Capt. F. W. Dickins is ordered to command the Brooklyn.

Capt. C. M. Thomas is ordered to command the Oregon.

Lieut. C. A. Foster, retired, is ordered to duty as assistant in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office at New Orleans, March 27. He will assume charge March 30.

Surgeon G. Pickrell is detached from Mare Island Hospital and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon E. Davis is detached from Mare Island Hospital and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. McClanahan is ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace, April 12.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. A. Merritt is detached from the Hartford, April 15, and ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Assistant Paymaster W. T. Camp is ordered to the Hartford, April 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The mosquito fleet arrived at Colombo yesterday.

The Solace will leave San Francisco April 18 for Manila, goin by way of Honolulu and Guam.

The Saturn and Nanshan left Hongkong to-day for Cavite.

The Potomac left Pensacola to-day to join the North Atlantic Squadron at Culebra Island.

The Yankton has left Gibara for Nipe and Levisa Bay.

The Mayflower left San Juan Saturday for Navassa.

The Mohican has left San Juan for Magdalena Bay.

The Hartford has arrived at the New York yard from Boston.

The Sylph left Baltimore to-day for Washington.

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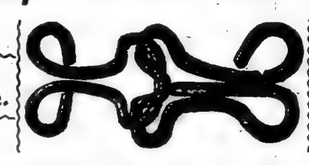

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LIBRARY ENABLING BILL

Measure to Permit Acceptance of $5,200,000 Gift Introduced.

ADVANCED IN BOTH HOUSES

Drawn by Corporation Counsel Whalen —Power Given to Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Library Enabling act, providing for the acceptance by the City of New York of the gift of $5,200,000 by Andrew Carnegie for the establishment of branch libraries there, was introduced in both houses of the Legislature to-night.

In the Assembly the bill went to second reading and was referred. In the Senate it was sent to third reading and referred to the Committee on Cities.

The text of the measure, which was prepared by Corporation Counsel Whalen, is as follows:

An act to authorize and empower the City of New York to establish and maintain a free public library system:

SECTION 1.—An offer having been made by Andrew Carnegie, Esq., of the City of New York, to furnish the money which may be needed for the erection of buildings for free branch libraries in the City of New York, estimated to cost the sum of $5,200,000, provided that the said city will furnish the necessary sites for said branch library buildings, and also agree in satisfactory form to provide for the maintenance of said buildings when built, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby authorized and empowered in its discretion to acquire title to sites for free branch public libraries for circulation, when approved by the person or corporation with whom a contract is made for the erection of a building thereon, as provided in the next section of this act.

Such sites so selected and located shall be and are hereby set apart for the purposes of buildings to be erected thereon and for use as free branch public libraries for circulation, with reading rooms and other necessary accommodations.

The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have power in its discretion to acquire the said sites or any of them by gift or by purchase and to agree upon the purchase price of the lands or interests therein from time to time so selected and located, and the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall also have power in its discretion to acquire title to the said sites or any of them by condemnation proceedings in the manner provided by Chapter 21 of the Greater New York charter.

And the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York shall have power in its discretion by a resolution passed by the unanimous vote of the members of said board, and also approved by the unanimous vote of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York, and by the person or corporation with whom a contract is made for the erection of a building thereon, as provided in the next section of this act, to authorize the use for the purposes of the erection and maintenance of said free branch public libraries of any real estate belonging to the City of New York and which is not required for other public purposes, and upon the passage of the said resolution by the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when approved as aforesaid, the said real estate therein described shall be and is hereby set apart for the purposes of the erection and maintenance of the said buildings and free public libraries.

SEC. 2.—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby authorized in its discretion to make and enter into contracts with the said Andrew Carnegie, or with any other person or persons designated by him, or with his personal representatives, or with any corporation or corporations approved by him or them having lawful authority to construct and maintain free libraries, which contracts may provide for the erection and equipment, without cost to the City of New York, of library buildings upon the sites so acquired, or upon other sites now possessed, or which may be possessed by such corporation or by the City of New York.

Every such contract with the said corporations shall provide for the use and occupation of the buildings thereafter erected in compliance with the terms of such contract by the corporation by which such contract is made, and for the establishment and maintenance in each of them of a free branch public circulating library and reading room, and every such contract may provide that such use and occupation shall continue so long as the said corporation with which it is made shall maintain such free public libraries and reading rooms on the said sites, respectively.

SECTION 3.—The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment is further authorized and empowered, in its discretion, and in such manner as may seem to it advisable, to provide in such contracts for the maintenance of a public library system in the City of New York, including therein the maintenance of any or of all of the free public libraries now existing in said city which have heretofore been maintained in whole or in part by the public funds of the said city, and also for the maintenance of the branch libraries to be erected as hereinbefore provided, and of traveling libraries within said city. The amounts required for such maintenance shall constitute a city charge to be provided for in the annual budget and the tax levy of said city.

The contracts to be made under the authority conferred by this act may provide for the maintenance of the libraries on such sites as rapidly as the same are obtained and library buildings are constructed thereon pursuant to the provisions of this act, and for the maintenance of such other branches or reading rooms or circulating or traveling libraries as are hereinbefore referred to.

SECTION 4.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act and for paying the expenses of the acquisition of the sites and conducting proceedings for the condemnation thereof, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the City of New York on being thereunto authorized by the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue and sell the corporate stock of the City of New York in such amounts as may be necessary, and at such a rate of interest as may be fixed by said Controller. No consent or approval of the Municipal Assembly or of any board other than the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall be necessary to authorize the Controller to issue such stock for the purpose of this act.

SECTION 5.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Corporation Counsel Whalen went to Albany yesterday with a copy of the Library bill. By telephone he kept his office apprised of his doings. Shortly before 6 o'clock Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly announced that Mr. Whalen had held a conference in Albany with Gov. Odell and that the bill enabling New York to accept the Carnegie gift had been approved by the State authorities.

FIVE VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR

He Announces Several New Ideas He Has as to Legislation.

ALBANY, March 25.—Gov. Odell surprised the Legislature to-night with five vetoes of bills of members in which he enunciated several new ideas he has as to legislation.

In one veto, that of a claim bill, the Governor states that he does not believe in promiscuous claim bills. As there have been a great many every year, it is believed that his attitude will stop some of them.

One of the bills vetoed is that of the claim of James Hamill, who was injured while operating machinery in Clinton Prison. The accident took place in 1894. In vetoing the bill the Governor says:

"The claimant having rested all these years, it would be manifestly unfair and unjust to the State to enact the proposed legislation, as it might deprive the State of any constitutional or statutory defense, and owing to the delay the State might be unable to secure evidence which would have been available had the claimant filed his claim within the statutory time. Actions similar to the one for which this legislation is sought are required to be commenced against private persons within three years, and I know of no good reason why the State should not be entitled to the same defenses as individuals against the prosecution of claims of such long standing."

He also vetoed a bill relative to the compensation of the stenographer of the County and Surrogate's Court of Richmond County for the following reasons:

"This act seeks to raise the salary of the stenographer of the County Court and Surrogate's Court of the County of Richmond from $1,700 a year to $2,500 a year. One of the reasons given for the increase asked is that the stenographers of some of the other courts in the county receive a greater salary than the present stenographer of the County Court. It is noticeable that the invariable rule for the equalization of salaries in the Greater New York is to raise the lower salary to the level of the higher and never to reduce them. This tendency is one that does not commend itself to the Executive.

"There is another reason, however, why this bill should not be approved. The charter of Greater New York already provides ample means for increasing the salary in question, if the local authorities deem it desirable, and the determination of the proper compensation for the official in question should be left with them, as contemplated by the charter."

Another bill vetoed permitted the owner of lands condemned for street improvement purposes some twenty years ago, but which condemnation proceedings were never completed, to the actual taking of the land and the payment therefor, to obtain title to such condemned land abutting his premises by presenting a petition to the municipal corporation setting forth the facts and in turn releasing said corporation from the payment of the award in the condemnation proceedings. The Governor says:

"The objection to this bill is that under the conditions set forth in the proposed bill, the relief sought might be obtained by an action in court and the municipal corporation either compelled to complete the condemnation proceedings and pay the award or to restore to the abutting owner his original title."

He vetoed Senator Armstrong's bill designed to extend the enrollment features of the primary law to the nineteen towns of Monroe County. The bill was approved by the General Committee of Monroe County. The Governor says the primary law at present can be made applicable to cities and villages of more than 5,000 inhabitants, and he thinks that should suffice. He also disapproves of the feature of the Armstrong bill that permits enrollment of voters without personal appearance.

The other bill vetoed was a measure to extend the time in which the Little Falls, Hornellsville, and Otsego Lake Narrow Gauge Railroad Company may complete its road.

Lynn Large Type Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, March 25.—When the Lynn Large Type bill was reached on the order of second reading in the Assembly to-night Mr. Stevens of Franklin moved to recommit to the Committee on Public Health for a further hearing. Mr. Lynn opposed the motion. Mr. Frisbie, the minority leader, offered an amendment to eliminate newspapers. Mr. Lynn accepted this amendment, and the bill was advanced, and then recommitted for a further hearing, retaining its place on the calendar on the order of third reading.

State Senator Russell Stricken.

ALBANY, March 25.—Senator Michael Russell of the Thirtieth Senatorial District was stricken with paralysis in the Senate lobby at 9:30 o'clock to-night. He was removed to the Clerk's room, where it was discovered that one side was affected. Later the Senator was taken to the Albany City Hospital. The Senator is a political protege of ex-Gov. Black.

Site for Mount Vernon Library.

ALBANY, March 25.—Assemblyman Mains introduced a bill this evening which authorizes the Board of Education of Mount Vernon to expend $20,000 for a site for a public library.

MAY CUT DOWN MAYOR'S TERM.

Reduction to Two Years Likely to be Provided by the New Charter —Many Favor It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—It having been settled that there is to be no further police legislation at this session, the question of chief importance before the Legislature is the revision of the charter of Greater New York. The Senate Committee on Cities will meet to-morrow and draw up its report upon a Charter Revision bill. Senator Stranahan said to-night that no vote had yet been taken in the committee upon any of the propositions in the revised charter, but that all would be decided at the meeting to-morrow.

Senator Stranahan was asked if it was not a fact that the committee had practically decided upon a two years' term for the Mayor. He replied: "No decision has been reached upon that point as yet. That, is all I can say. The two-year term has been advocated, and many strong arguments have been made in its favor."

Chairman Kelsey of the Assembly Cities Committee said his committee would have its first "heart to heart talk" on the charter revision to-morrow.

"What about the two-year term for the Mayor?" he was asked.

"I am in favor of it," he replied. "I don't know how the committee will view it, but my own opinion is that the Mayor of New York is vested with such extensive powers that the people ought to pass more frequently upon the administration of those powers. Under the new charter the Mayor's powers will be made even greater than they are now, and I am strongly of the opinion that his term should be limited to two years."

RIGHT TO DRAW TWO SALARIES.

Members of the Legislature May Be Paid for Legal Services.

ALBANY, March 25.—Attorney General Davies, in response to a resolution offered by Assemblyman Harburger of New York City, to-night furnished the Assembly with an opinion on the right of a member of the Legislature to draw compensation in addition to his salary from the State for legal services performed under designation by heads of State departments. In his opinion he says:

As a general principle of law, an officer who accepts an office to which a fixed salary or compensation is attached must perform the duties of such office without extra compensation. But it does not follow that a public officer is bound to perform all manner of public services without compensation because his office has a salary annexed thereto. Nor is he, in consequence of holding an office, rendered legally incompetent to discharge duties which are clearly extra-official.

It is my opinion that unless some question of public policy (which would have to be determined by the circumstances attending each particular case) would seem to intervene to interrupt or defeat this construction, a member of the Legislature may lawfully be employed in his private character as a lawyer, physician, clergyman, or in any other profession or business where the services required of him are outside of those incidental to his duties as such member.

ALUM IN BAKING POWDER.

Bill Prohibiting It Laid Aside After Contest in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 25.—There was quite a lively discussion in the Senate to-night over the bill of Senator Ambler, placing the investigation of food products, as to their purity, in the hands of the Agricultural Department and forbidding the use of alum in baking powder.

Senator Armstrong objected to it on the ground that the alum clause was in the interest of a certain baking powder company which has a "corner" in cream of tartar and against a great number of smaller companies.

Senator Malby offered an amendment to include beverages as well as food in the bill. He said "beverages" was in the original health law and should be included in this bill. Senator Ambler said he had at first wanted to include the Pure Beer bill in the food law, but it had been decided not wise to do so. The present bill did not do away with or repeal the public health law, so Senator Malby's contention was not good.

Senator Malby's motion was defeated—yeas, 18; nays, 24.

Senator Ellsworth moved to strike out the prohibition of alum, on the ground that the bill otherwise would be beyond criticism, as it was approved by the Agricultural Department. If alum was injurious to public health, it could be reached under the other provisions of the bill.

Senator Ambler moved to lay the bill on the table, but Senator Ellsworth objected and asked that his motion be voted upon. Senator Raines moved to lay Senator Ellsworth's motion on the table. It was carried—yeas, 25; nays, 17—and the amendment was laid on the table, carrying the bill with it.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 25.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Bedell called up his Grade Crossing bill, which was on second reading on the laid-aside calendar. The bill provides that pedestrians must stop 100 feet from a railroad crossing and look and listen before attempting to cross. He amended it by including bicycles, carriages, or other vehicles, and changing the 100-foot clause so as to read "a reasonable distance."

Senator Brackett's bill amending the joint stock corporation law was advanced to third reading.

Mr. O'Malley's bill, authorizing the Pan American Exposition Company to issue second mortgage bonds in the sum of $500,000, was advanced to third reading.

Mr. Adler's street cleaning bill for New York City, relative to the removal of employes of that department except on charges, was advanced to third reading.

Mr. Weekes's bill, which provides that a cause of action to recover damages for personal injuries, resulting from negligence, shall survive the death of the person injured, was defeated by a vote of 63 to 43.

Mr. O'Connell's bill to close the butcher shops on Sundays, on the order of third reading, was made a special order for Wednesday morning.

The Kidnapping bill of the Codes Committee, on third reading, was laid over.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 25.—These bills were passed in the Senate to-night:

Senator ELSBERG—Providing for the payment of salaries of mechanics in the Gas Meter Inspection Department, New York City.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Providing that notices of vacancies on political tickets shall be sent to the County Clerks as well as the Secretary of State.

Senator MILLS—Extending the jurisdiction of the New York City Courts to the annexed Westchester District.

Senator WILCOX—Providing for a board of parole and for the paroling of prisoners of the State prisons.

Senator MILLS—Allowing Yonkers to provide a site for a Carnegie library.

Senator GOODSELL—Amending the insurance law so as to allow mutual companies to incorporate as stock companies.

Senator SLATER—A concurrent resolution providing that veterans of the Spanish War shall have the same civil service rights as other veterans.

Mr. RAINEY—Exempting steam boiler engineers in Kings County from jury duty.

These bills were passed in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. FOWLER—Making the office of Sheriff of Chautauqua County a salaried one.

Mr. DAVIS—Providing that the Fire Commissioner of New York City shall select the grade of cloth and quality required for the department employes' uniforms.

Mr. LEWIS—To exempt the unearned premiums of fire insurance companies from taxation.

Mr. EGAN—Appropriating $23,500 for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Senator TRAINOR—Providing that no fees or costs shall be demanded of the City of New York in actions brought by the city to recover penalties for violation of any law or ordinance.

Senator SLATER—Prohibiting jurors from sitting when they are in the employ of a party or corporation against whom the action is brought.

Mr. ROGERS—Appropriating $100,000 to continue the promotion of sugar beet culture.

Senator MARSHALL—Increasing the maximum number of a Board of Directors of banking corporations from twenty-four to thirty.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing for fire drills in the schools of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 25.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. DAVIS—Amending the Compulsory Education act so as to provide that it shall be unlawful to employ children under fourteen years of age instead of from eight to twelve, as the law now provides. The bill also limits confinement in a truant school to two years.

Mr. VAN NAME—Providing that all assessments in Richmond County shall be made by Assessors residing in said county.

Also a bill providing for monthly commutation fare on Staten Island ferries.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator HENNESSEY—To lay out a public road or avenue as a boundary line between the City of New York and, the City of Mount Vernon, and the Town of Pelham.

Senator WILLARD—Authorizing the electors of Utica to vote upon the question of establishing a system of water works.

Senator MILLS—Providing for special elections in the City of Mount Vernon for educational purposes.

Senator WILEY—Authorizing the Catskill Public Library to receive bequests.

To Arrest Sellers of Bob Veal.

ALBANY, March 25.—The State Department of Agriculture has a large corps of special agents at work in New York City, running down violators of the anti-bob veal law. Last week they seized nearly 100 carcasses which had been shipped to New York City from various points, some outside of the State. Cases are being formulated against the guilty parties, and as soon as all necessary evidence is obtained proceedings will be instituted and several arrests made.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. MAARTENS.

A Niece of Ericsson — The Disappearance of Her Husband.

It was announced in the Chancery Court at Jersey City yesterday that Chancellor Magie had granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Sunniva Maartens of Cranford, N. J., from her husband, Henry J. Maartens, on the ground of desertion. Maartens was an artist of repute, as the testimony showed. Mrs. Maartens is a niece of Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor. Maartens disappeared in August, 1898. The following day Mrs. Maartens received a note signed by her husband in which he said:

"I am tired of life and sick of it, and I mean to end my wretched existence."

As Maartens has never been heard from since it is believed that he carried out his threat.

A NEGRO VOTER'S EXPERIENCE.

Expelled from His Church for Voting Democratic Ticket, He Brings Suit and Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25.—A case begun in the Superior Court and appealed to and just decided by the Supreme Court, is strange and unusual in some respects and shows the intense partisan feeling of the average colored voter who resides in a Southern State, and how loyal the great body of these voters are to the cause of the Republican Party.

A negro by the name of Henry Williamson was a member in good standing in the Haysville Baptist Church in the County of Franklin. He is a man of fair education and is worth several thousand dollars which he has made by cultivating a farm. He is of exceptionally good character and has credit among all the white people who know him. At every election before that of last August, Williamson had worked for and voted the Republican ticket. He had given the causes of the Republican overthrow in 1898 much thought, and came to the conclusion that the only way to rid the State of race conflicts, the color line in politics, and fraud and rascality in elections, was to eliminate the ignorant vote from the electorate of the State. In this view he followed the example of many leading white Republicans.

When the election came on Williamson voted openly for the proposed constitutional amendment. He was the only negro who cast a ballot of this character in the Haysville election precinct.

At the first meeting of the Colored Baptist Church after the election, charges were preferred against Williamson, and at the next meeting he was expelled from the church by unanimous vote because he had violated the laws of his church by voting to disfranchise his colored brethren who cannot read and write.

Williamson was greatly enraged at this conduct of his religious brethren. He sought the State Prosecuting Attorney and demanded the indictment of the officers of the church. He was gratified, and the officers were indicted under the following section of the Code:

Any person who shall discharge from employment, withdraw patronage from, or otherwise injure, threaten, oppress, or attempt to intimidate any qualified voter of the State, because of the vote such voter may or may have not cast in any election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Superior Court held the defendants not guilty according to the facts as herein stated, and the Supreme Court, in affirming this judgment, held as follows:

The object of the statute is to secure to the voter the free exercise of the elective franchise free from pecuniary loss, personal injury, or physical restraint—neither element of which is embraced in his expulsion from the Church. The injury or oppression, if any, done to the voter was not of a physical nature. While he may have felt mortified or humiliated at being excluded from the fellowship of his associates in the exercise of the rights of that body of Christian believers holding the same creed, and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority, and to that extent injured and oppressed, yet he suffered no loss of property or gain; nor was he in any way restrained of his liberty or otherwise controlled in the exercise of his personal conduct.

This leaves Williamson to his civil remedy by a suit for damages against the officers of the church, and he says he intends to bring suit against them and fight the matter to the bitter end. He intends to have a judgment in his favor no matter whether he recovers any money or not.

SEVEN HORSES SUFFOCATED.

Found Dead in Their Stalls After a Fire in the Stable.

Seven horses were suffocated by smoke early yesterday morning during a fire in the basement of the five-story building at 5 James Street. The first floor and basement are used as a livery stable, the remainder of the building being occupied by Jordan & Moriarty as a furniture storehouse.

The night watchman in the lodging house at 3 James Street heard the horses kicking and snorting in the adjoining stable at 3:30 o'clock, and going to the street saw smoke issuing from the runway extending into the basement. The watchman turned in an alarm and then ran back into the lodging house and aroused the 150 inmates. The lodgers dressed in haste and hurried to the street.

The men succeeded in taking ten horses out of the first floor of the burning building, but could not get at the basement until the flames were under control. Then they found seven horses that had been stabled there dead in their stalls. Fire had started in a quantity of hay in the rear of the basement and caused a damage estimated at $500.

Four Pickpockets Arrested.

The four men who on Sunday afternoon were in circumstances of more than ordinary secrecy locked up at Police Headquarters were pickpockets of note—Frank Kennedy, William Kearns, Samuel Moore, alias "Samuel of Posen," whose portraits are in the Rogues' Gallery, and Charles Kay. They were caught acting suspiciously at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue by Detective Sergeants Stripp, Cain, and Valley. Kearns will go to Salem, Mass., to be tried for picking pockets. Moore is "wanted" at Niagara Falls.

THE RESOURCES OF CHINA.

It Is Believed Revenue Could Be Increased to $150,000,000 a Year and Indemnity Paid in 20 Years.

PEKING, March 25.—The special committee of Ministers appointed to consider the question of China's ability to meet the indemnity claims is already well forward with the work of investigating the resources of the empire. Sir Robert Hart, Director General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, has been examined, as have also the managers of representative Chinese banks, many pawnbrokers, and Chinese financiers. The consular reports for a number of years back have been closely read.

It now appears that from all sources the annual revenue aggregates about $65,000,000 gold, derived from the land tax, the grain tax, the likin, the customs, the opium tax, and miscellaneous imports. The largest two items are the land tax, which brings in $14,000,000, and the foreign customs, which yield $12,000,000.

In the opinion of all the foreigners who have participated in the examination, the land tax could be doubled and even tripled without much hardship, and the salt tax could be raised from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000.

It is believed that the total revenue could be made to amount to $150,000,000. If, then, the imperial expenses could be reduced to $45,000,000, there would be left available for the liquidation of the interest on loans and the indemnity fund the sum of $105,000,000.

Making all allowances, it would be possible to pay the indemnity within twenty years.

It is not thought likely, on account of Sir Robert Hart's age and the gradual approach of feebleness, that he will continue long in charge of the imperial maritime customs.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The advices from Peking and other quarters are beginning to clear up some misapprehensions as to the indemnities to be claimed by the powers. A recent report was that Germany's claim amounted to $80,000,000. This proves to be erroneous. The actual amount of the German indemnity, it can be stated positively, is $60,000,000. The basis for this is the large military establishment which Germany sent to China and has maintained there up to the present time.

QUESTION OF LEGATION GUARDS.

PEKING, March 25.—The foreign Ministers seem utterly unable to agree as to the best method of policing the legation quarter.

The proposition most favored by the majority and most complained of by the minority is one providing that men of the regular armies shall be detailed for the service, under one officer. United States Special Commissioner Rockhill is one of those who object to this plan, as is also the British Minister, Sir Ernest M. Satow, who says that, though an international force is desirable, it would be better that the police detail should be composed of soldiers who are not liable to be called away when they are most useful. It is also undesirable, he thinks, that the commandant should be an officer actively connected with any army. Sir Ernest also says the proposal to make each legation practically an armed camp is a great mistake and is liable to cause friction; it would be far better to make a general international district.

The Ministers are seriously considering the advisability of asking the home Governments to reconsider the decision in favor of big legation guards, as being liable not only to keep the Court from returning to Peking, but also as being a continual source of danger in the dealings with the Chinese. It would be impossible to keep the guards entirely within the legation quarter, which condition Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang insist upon, saying that otherwise it would be impossible to guarantee order, especially when the Chinese troops shall have returned to Peking. One drunken soldier outside the foreign settlement, they say, might cause another war.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. Rockhill has been heard from further respecting the conditions at Peking, and it is said that his report is confirmatory of the latest press advices.

Touching the question of the size of the legation guards, which appears to be giving concern, it is pointed out that the United States was the first of the powers to reduce the military force in China to the status of a legation guard, and that now the American guard is of the proper size, namely, two companies. The European powers in some instances have in contemplation several times this number for their own guards, and it is this fact that leads to the conviction that the Chinese Court will not return to Peking unless all powers reduce their contingents to the proportions of the American guard.

Bodies of American Soldiers Removed.

PEKING, March 25.—The bodies of Capt. Riley and seven enlisted men, which were buried at the American Legation, were removed to the Temple of Agriculture yesterday morning with military honors. The body of an American marine, which was buried at the Russian Legation, will be removed to-morrow with the same honors. The bodies will leave China on board the transport Egbert for the United States about the middle of April.

British Wounded in Tien-Tsin Fracas.

TIEN-TSIN, March 25.—In an affray yesterday evening two members of the Welsh Fusilier Regiment and a member of the Victorian contingent, who were acting as policemen, were sabred and bayoneted. It is alleged that Germans were the principal culprits.

BLOODSHED IN ST. PETERSBURG

Rioting Renewed on Sunday—Cossacks Object to Being Used Against the Helpless People.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says:

"A collision occurred here on Sunday evening between the military and a body of factory hands. There was much bloodshed, and many arrests were made."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24 (Afternoon.)—In military circles it is reported that the officers of the Cossack Guard Regiment have petitioned the authorities not to employ them henceforth in suppressing riots, holding that to pit them against defenseless men and women is beneath their dignity.

Lieut. Gen. Prince Viasemsky, a member of the Imperial Council, who protested against the conduct of the police and Cossacks, has resigned, according to report.

Practically all the higher educational institutions are idle, including, according to the latest information, the Kharkoff, Odessa, Kazan, and Kieff Universities.

A student named Bobritzky, who was wounded in the Kharkoff riots, died the following day.

The delegates of the students, at a meeting on Friday, withdrew their previous invitation to the students to assemble to-day. This step was taken in order to prevent the police from arresting and drafting into the army those who have taken an active part in the agitation for the students' liberties and university reforms. The Socialist organizations also called off their proposed demonstration.

The police openly displayed their reserve forces, massing several thousand dvorniks, or household police, in the courtyards adjoining the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan. About 40,000 persons, including a few students and factory workmen, idled along the Nevsky Prospekt for about half an hour at noon, but an hour later the streets were no livelier than usual.

The police and military occupied the military parade grounds and other open places.

COLOMBIAN REBELS ACTIVE.

Business Carried on in Panama and Colon with the Greatest Difficulty.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 25.—The steamer Para, from Colon, brings reports of renewed activity on the part of the rebels in the vicinity of Panama. The hands of the Government are full in the efforts to keep the rebels out of the city. Excessive war taxes are being levied.

Passengers by the Para say that the revolution shows no signs of ending in the near future. Business is carried on in Colon and Panama with the greatest difficulty, and the enormous price of foodstuffs is causing general suffering.

The Liberals are expecting large reinforcements from the Costa Rican sympathisers.

THE JUPITER SAFE IN PORT.

After Drifting Helplessly for Weeks the Italian Steamer Is Towed Into Barbados.

LONDON, March 25.—The disabled Italian steamer Jupiter, Capt. Zenaro, from Ancona Dec. 30, and Girgenti Jan. 15, for Philadelphia, which has been helplessly drifting about the ocean with only three men on board since the first part of last February, has been safely towed into Barbados by the Norwegian steamer Juno, from West Hartlepool, for Pensacola. The Captain and two of the Jupiter's crew were aboard the vessel.

As before reported, the Jupiter was spoken by the Italian steamer Citta di Messina on Feb. 10, completely out of coal and provisions, and in a helpless condition. After several attempts to tow the disabled steamer the Citta di Messina abandoned her on Feb. 13 in latitude 33.58 north, longitude 46.37 west, having first taken on board most of the crew, whom she landed at New York upon her arrival there Feb. 26. The Captain, Chief Engineer, and a sailor had elected to stay with the Jupiter, and the Citta di Messina had placed on board a supply of provisions for them.

The Jupiter was again reported by the French steamer St. Simon upon her arrival at Havre, as having been spoken on Feb. 26 in latitude 36 north, longitude 44 west, with the three men still on board. The St. Simon also made an ineffectual attempt to tow her. The Jupiter is laden with 5,150 tons of brimstone.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE DEAD.

Her Books Have Been Popular for Over Half a Century — She Was Born in 1823.

LONDON, March 25.—Charlotte Mary Yonge, the author, died yesterday in Winchester.

For over half a century Charlotte M. Yonge's books have enjoyed a popularity both in the United Kingdom and in this country far greater than the productions of many a novelist whose books are regarded as "good sellers" in the trade. There was never a "boom" in any of Miss Yonge's writings; the success she obtained was due to the fact that, while she did not write primarily virginibus puerisque, at any rate she wrote books which girls and boys can enjoy and profit by.

Miss Yonge was the only daughter of W. C. Yonge, a Hampshire land owner and Magistrate. She was born at Otterbourne, Hants, on Aug. 11, 1823, and lived in that pretty village all her life. When she was thirteen years old the author of the "Christian Year" became rector of Otterbourne, and, perhaps owing to the teachings of Dr. Keble, Miss Yonge was always an enthusiastic supporter of the High Church movement. She began to write stories when a child, and her first successful book, "Scenes and Characters; or, Eighteen Months at Beechcroft," was published when she was twenty-four years old.

"The Heir of Redclyffe" was the most successful of Miss Yonge's works, but most of her novels sold steadily from the time they were published, and still continue to sell. She devoted a large part of her income to missionary work. Out of what she received from "The Heir of Redclyffe" she fitted out a schooner for the use of Bishop Selwyn, and with the profits of "The Daisy Chain" she helped to found a missionary college at Auckland.

BRITISH BUDGET APRIL 18.

A Report that the Chancellor of the Exchequer Is Considering a Two-Shilling Duty on Corn.

LONDON, March 26.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the House would adjourn on April 3 and meet again on April 18, when the budget would be introduced.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, refused to be drawn by a question whether, in view of the American Steel Trust and the threatened increase in the German duties on steel, he would consider the advisability of proposing a substantial import duty on foreign steel. He said the inquirer must await the presentation of the budget.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The Daily Post hears that the failure of the peace negotiations in South Africa is causing the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider the expediency of abandoning the suggestion of a shilling registration duty on corn in favor of a two-shilling direct duty.

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS' BILL.

Chamber Passes Article XIV., Which Prohibits Teaching by Religious Congregations.

PARIS, March 26.—The Chamber of Deputies was in session until a late hour last evening in order to conclude the debate on Article XIV. of the proposed law of associations, which was finally adopted by a vote of 318 to 237.

Four of the best debaters in Parliament participated in the discussion—Léon Bourgeois, Georges Leygues, Alexandre Ribout, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier.

M. Bourgeois denounced the "pernicious teachings" of the religious schools, which, he said, "set the young generation against the republic, and may lead to civil war."

M. Leygues, who reviewed existing legislation regulating education, as well as past laws, insisted that the Chamber should not grant to unauthorized congregations what the monarchy had refused to grant to them.

Noel Cazals (Radical Republican) then submitted an amendment calling for the separation of Article XIV. from the bill.

M. Ribout supported the amendment in an able speech, contending that the measure would not have more success than the law of 1881 expelling the Jesuits.

This brought to the tribune M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who called upon the Chamber to reject the amendment. "It is imperative," said the Premier, "in order to prevent the propagation of certain religious teachings and to save the youth of the country from educators who repudiate the revolution and the republic. The adoption of Article XIV. would be a true work of religious peace, and at the same time it would be an act of fidelity to republican tradition."

The amendment was then rejected by a vote of 295 to 248, and the adoption of the article followed.

This was an important success for the Government, and the Ministerialists expressed themselves as confident that the bill would become law before the Summer vacation.

The only serious struggle now expected is over Article XV., which deals with the property of religious orders; and in this matter the Government is not inclined to adopt an uncompromising attitude.

KAISER'S IMPULSIVE SPEECHES.

Criticism of the Manner in Which They Are Edited for Publication.

BERLIN, March 25.—Herr Richter, in the Freisinnige Zeitung, continues to criticise the manner in which Herr von Kroecher, President of the lower house of the Prussian Diet, recently brought to the notice of the Diet alleged utterances of Emperor William. He blames the Emperor for "talking impulsively about everything and then disliking comment."

He stigmatizes as "disgraceful" the fashion in which his Majesty's public speeches are now given to the press after careful revision by Baron von Lucanus, chief of the Kaiser's private Civil Cabinet, pointing out that press representatives on all such occasions are now rigidly excluded, and that there is always wrangling subsequently about the true text. This condition of things, he argues, "inevitably tends to diminish the authority of the Crown."

The Liberal press throughout the country expresses similar views.

Kaiser's Wound Still Conspicuous.

BERLIN, March 25.—Emperor William seems to have entirely recovered from the general effects of the attack upon him at Bremen, but below the eye there is a long scraggy wound, which, though closed, is still suffused with blood.

DUKE OF CORNWALL AT MALTA.

Several Suspected Anarchists, Disguised as Monks, Arrested.

MALTA, March 25.—The steamer Ophir, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on their tour of the world, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Malta says:

"Several suspected Anarchists, disguised as monks, were arrested while the procession escorting the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York was passing through the streets to-day (Monday)."

French Medals for American Sailors.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Through M. de Lanessan, the French Minister of Marine, the Navy Department has just received two beautiful silver medals and diplomas, awarded to H. Ausseress and Patrick Mullen, sailors on the United States battleship Kentucky, in recognition of courage exhibited by them last Nov. 11, at Algiers, in rescuing four French sailors whose boat had capsized. The two American sailors leaped overboard from their ship and held up the men in the water until help arrived. A question having arisen as to whether the medals could be accepted in the absence of an act of Congress, it was decided they could be accepted, inasmuch as the men are not officers.

More Plague Cases at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, March 25.—The threatening attitude of the Malays respecting the bubonic plague regulations causes the local authorities much uneasiness. Two Malays died of the disease to-day, and three fresh Malay cases were officially reported. In addition to these, there are six fresh European cases, and two Kaffirs died from the plague. A soldier in the Queen's Regiment has been isolated under suspicion.

Baron Schottenstein Not a Suicide.

STUTTGART, March 25.—There is no truth in the report that Baron Schott von Schottenstein, the ex-Premier of Wurtemberg, has committed suicide at Ulm.

Pan-American Shooting Tournament.

The Executive Committee in charge of the Pan-American trap-shooting tournament at inanimate targets and live birds, which is to be held in the stadium at the exhibition grounds, Buffalo, from July 15 to 20, inclusive, held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday. Harry Kirkover, of Fredonia, N. Y., presided, and the other members of the committee were Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburg, Penn.; Edward Banks and Bernard Waters of New York, George W. Loomis, Omaha, Neb.; Col. J. T. Anthony, Charlotte, N. C., and Thomas A. Marshall, Keithburg, Ill.

The tournament will be held under the auspices of the managers of the Pan-American Exhibition, and the management of the entire shoot will be intrusted to Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburg, under whose supervision the Grand American Handicap and other big tournaments have been most successfully carried out.

BULLET HIT A PASSER-BY.

Was Fired by a Saloon Keeper's Friend at Men Who Attacked the Former.

John D. Levine, a sporting man of 58 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, last night shot Frank S. Logan of 1,409 Amsterdam Avenue in the right leg. The shooting was done in front of a saloon at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Baker E. Edwards, living at 271 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owns the saloon. Two of his former bartenders, John Hurley and Tony Weir, of 300 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, called there, it is alleged, to get revenge on Edwards for their dismissal from his employ. They attacked him, it is alleged, and Levine, his friend, pulled his revolver and fired. Logan, the victim, was an innocent passer-by.

Hurley, Weir, and Levine were arrested. Logan was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His wound is not serious.

$170,000 Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—A fire occurred just before 6 o'clock this evening in the store of B. Fellman & Co., in the heart of the retail dry groods district. The employes had just left the top floor when the flames burst forth, and the fire gutted the entire building, causing a loss of $130,000 on stock and building. The carpet house of Leopold Levy and the notion store of the Rosenberg Company, on either side, each sustained about $20,000 water damage.

From Nature Direct to You—Comes Pure, Sparkling

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

Bottled carefully to keep the good in, the bad out.

The Sparkling in Quarts, Pints and Half Pints.

The Still in Half Gallon Bottles.

Maryland Club
Pure Rye Whiskey

EQUINE BEAUTIES ON VIEW

Tenth Annual Exhibition at Durland's Riding Academy.

THE WORK OF THE JUDGES

Four Teams in the Four-in-Hand Class Cause Sharp Competition—Occupants of the Boxes.

The horse show at Durland's Riding Academy was opened last night, and what promised to be a record-breaking crowd was reduced to ordinary proportions by the disagreeable weather. Every seat for the opening night had been bespoken. This is the first show to be held in the new academy in West Sixty-sixth Street, and it promises to surpass in interest the nine previous exhibitions, for the quality of the exhibits is better, the entry list is larger, and the tan-bark arena is more spacious than the ring in Madison Square Garden.

All the boxes, which are at the south end of the building, were comfortably filled last night. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Perry Belmont, Frank J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, George A. Clausen, Mrs. William Barclay, Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maurer, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott, Mrs. F. Roche, Mrs. Deering, Pierre Lorillard, Miss Gerry, Ira A. Kipp, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. Burke Roche, Sumner Gerard, J. W. Gerard, Mrs. E. S. Gerry, Miss Mills, Mr. Robert Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hodges, Col. Appleton, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Miss Appleton, Mrs. William Durland, Miss May Durland, and Mr. Raymond Goggen.

Class 25, for the best team (four in hand) over 15 hands, resulted in the sharpest contest of the evening. The interest in this was stimulated at the start by a slight accident. Robert Gerry, who drove his own team to a handsome coach, made his entrance at the north end of the building. The horses succeeded in getting in between the swinging doors, but as the coach was going through, one of the doors swung to and wedged the coach in so tightly that it was impossible to extricate it by ordinary methods, and the door was accordingly chopped away.

Four teams were entered in this event, owned by C. K. G. Billings, W. A. Clark, Robert L. Gerry, and Dr. John L. Wentz. Mr. Billings's team is a recent purchase, and never had been driven together more than two miles before, but the four behaved admirably in the ring, showing off to fine advantage. They secured the blue ribbon, the Clark team taking the second prize. Gerry after the accident had his horse reharnessed and took the third prize, showing them off in fine shape. He had to be content with third place, however, and Dr. John L. Wentz, the other contestant, tok the fourth prize.

The first class judged was for saddle horses up to carrying 200 pounds, and over 15.2 hands. Fourteen horses competed for the prizes, and Mrs. John Gerken, who drove Vinco, a chestnut gelding, was the only woman rider in the ring. The horses were sent through their paces time and time again, it taking the judges quite some time to decide on Zapernick, a bay gelding, and the property of Fritz Loeb. Mr. Billings secured the second prize with Pauline; a bay mare, Woodburn, was third, and Mrs. Gerken had to be content with a fourth place for Vinco. Another interesting class was for ladies' saddle horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, and in this event the riders of the horses were all ladies. A bay mare named Jess, ridden by its owner, Miss M. Deering, pleased the judges in this event, and thereby secured the blue ribbon. Summary of awards:

Class I, for Saddle Horses over 15.2 hands, 3 years old or over up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by Zapernick, b. g., 15.3, 8 years, Fritz Loeb, owner; Pauline, b. m., C. K. G. Billins, owner, second; Woodburn, blk. g., 15.3, 6, Walter J. Peck, owner, third; Vinco, ch. g., 15.3, Gerkendale Farm, owner, fourth.

Class 18—Harness; for the best horse over 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Lady Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½, 9 years, Dr. John L. Wentz; Lady Alice, b. m., 14.3¾, 7 years, G. T. Hollister, owner, second; Lady Kildare, br. m., 15.2, 8 years, J. C. Thompson, owner, third; Miss Peck, ch. m., 15.1, 6 years, W. E. D. Stokes, owner, fourth.

Class 6—Ladies' Saddle Horses Not Exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Jess, b. m., 15.1½, 5 years, Miss M. Deering, owner; Fayette McCord, ch. m., 15.1½, 7 years, Mrs. J. Ballin, owner, second; Trulia, br. m., 15.2, 6 years, G. T. Hollister, owner, third; Attraction, ch. g., 14.3½, 6 years, Mrs. L. T. Martin, fourth.

Class 26—For the Best Team (Four in Hand) Over 15 Hands.—Won by C. K. G. Billing's team, W. A. Clark's team second, Robert L. Gerry's team third, Dr. John L. Wentz's team fourth.

COLUMBIA'S GOLF TEAM.

St. Andrew's Links Selected for the Practice of the Collegians.

Columbia's golf team has begun its Spring practice on the St. Andrew's links and is pursuing the same policy of work which was outlined for the team last Fall. The candidates are divided into divisions, according to ability. Any man in a lower division can challenge a member of a higher division, and if the lower man wins the match, he takes his opponent's place in the higher rank. Team matches are planned to take place Saturdays and as far as possible on Wednesdays. Ten or twelve men will be played on a team. In addition to the regular practice, the candidates will be required to take systematic work in the gymnasium.

Nash, Bates, Glenney, Edwards, and Rhondes of last year's team are still in the university, but there is a possibility that Nash will not be able to play on account of crew work. The other candidates who have appeared up to the present time are Jackson, McClure, Bissell, Stern, Burrell, Pell, Bulkley, Mitchell, Mahan, Bruce, Beekman, Martin, Bacon, Akin, Blake, Weekes, Gunther, Lewis, Simmons, and Runyon.

Columbia will enter a team in the intercollegiate tournament to be held May 7 to 11, and a college championship may be arranged for Good Friday. Matches are being considered with several local teams, and one has been scheduled with the Nassau Club at Glen Cove on May 4.

Lake Yacht Illinois Launched.

BOSTON, March 25.—The little yacht Illinois, which Lawley is building from designs of B. B. Crowninshield for Chicago yachtsmen to defend the International Lake Cup, was launched to-day at the South Boston yards, and the work of rigging will begin immediately. The Boston yachtsmen who have seen the boat are much impressed with her lines and all agree that she will be very fast. As soon as the mast is stepped, the Illinois will be given a number of trials about the harbor, after which she will be unrigged and sent to Chicago by rail. Her lead keel will also be removed before she is placed on the cars.

Tie Game at Chapel Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 25.—The baseball game scheduled here to-day between the teams of University of North Carolina and Lafayette was called off on account of rain in the last half of the fifth inning. Lafayette was up, with two out, and nobody on base. The score at that stage was a tie at 2. The score:

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.	R	H	PO	A	E	LAFAYETTE.	R	H	PO	A	E
Carr, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Wright, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Graham, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Currier, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Graves, c	1	1	3	1	0	Bell, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Holt, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	Chalmers, 1b	0	0	5	0	1
Fideton, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Howard, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Donnelly, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Launt, lf	0	1	2	1	0
Cunham, p	0	0	0	3	0	Ernest, c	1	1	7	1	0
Smith's, 3b	0	1	0	0	0	Vanatta, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Cocke, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Pritchard, p	0	0	2	5	0
Total	2	3	15	8	0	Total	2	3	14	9	1

Lafayette	0 0 0 0 0 2—2
University of North Carolina	0 0 0 2 0—2

Crescent's Lacrosse Schedule.

Crescent Athletic Club lacrosse men commenced practice for the season yesterday at Bay Ridge. From now on until the opening of the season the team will line up each afternoon for some hard work on the Owl's Head grounds. Lewis J. Doyle has been chosen manager for the year, and Charles De Casanova Captain. In the schedule of fourteen games arranged to date, all but two of the matches will be played at Bay Ridge. The list follows:

April 6—Columbia University, at Bay Ridge, L. I.; 13—Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, N. J.; 20—Johns Hopkins University, at Bay Ridge, L. I.; 27—Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass.; May 4—Swarthmore College, at Swarthmore, Penn.; 6—Hobart College, at Bay Ridge, L. I.; 11—Stevens Institute of Technology, at Bay Ridge, L. I.; 18—Lehigh University, at Bay Ridge, L. I.; 25—Inter-club match at Bay Ridge, L. I.; 30—Toronto University, at Bay Ridge, L. I.; June 1—Toronto University, at Bay Ridge, L. I.; 8—Montreal Lacrosse Club, at Bay Ridge, L. I.

COLUMBIA CREWS PRACTICE.

Hanlan Devotes Much Time to Coaching the Oarsmen in Watermanship.

The Columbia crews practiced, as usual, on the Harlem yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Coach Hanlan. A change was made in the order of the first 'Varsity boat, Townsend rowing No. 3 in place of O'Loughlin, who was absent. There were also a number of changes in the other boats. Taylor, the diminutive coxswain from the Law School, steered the second 'Varsity boat.

The college freshmen were first upon the water at 4 o'clock, followed by the first, second, and third 'Varsity crews; the Science freshmen, and the 'Varsity four, in the order named. All were coached in watermanship by Hanlan from his single shell, with particular attention to starting and stopping, and were worked by stretches as far as Central Bridge. The order of the crews was as follows:

First 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Jackson; 2, Mount; 3, Townsend; 4, Huffaker; 5, Nieser; 6, Stevenson; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Irvine, (Captain;) coxswain, Comstock.

Second 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Hull; 2, Boyesen; 3, Southack; 4, Carter; 5, Lefferts; 6, Lawrence; 7, A. Weekes; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Taylor.

Third 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Pembroke; 2, La Roche; 3, Bamberger; 4, Gerster; 5, Conklin; 6, Landers; 7, Cary; stroke, Brinckerhoff; coxswain, Wupperman.

'Varsity Four—Bow, Moen; 2, Harrison; 3, Meeker; stroke, Iselin; coxswain, Miles.

1904, College, Eight—Bow, Updike; 2, Houston; 3, Newburger; 4, Fisher; 5, Hanemann; 6, Maider; 7, Greene; stroke, Bogert, (Captain;) coxswain, Myers.

1904, Science, Eight—Bow, Agnew; 2, Stauffen; 3, Canalizo; 4, Gillies; 5, Von Bernuth; 6, Stangland; 7, Stow; stroke, Fraser; coxswain, Van Wagener.

Penn's Crew Shows Good Form.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—"Josh" Ward, who is to take charge of Pennsylvania's Poughkeepsie crew while Ellis Ward is at Henley, arrived in this city today. He was out in the launch Ben Franklin in the afternoon and saw the Quaker crews row. Shortly after 5 o'clock the Henley eight and the two Poughkeepsie crews started from the boathouse.

Eisenbray and Zane were out for the first time in the Henley shell. Eisenbray in particular showed splendid form, catching the water well and pulling his stroke out easily. If he works hard and is able to stand the pace it is pretty certain that he will hold a place in the crew. Zane also rowed well, but has not had the experience of a year's coaching under Ward, as has Eisenbray. When the practice was over, "Josh" Ward expressed himself enthusiastically over the form and speed of the Henley crew.

NEWSBOYS WIN AT BASKET BALL.

St. Luke's Team Beaten in the Lodging House Gymnasium.

The Newsboys' Lodging House basket ball team lined up against the hitherto undefeated St. Luke's team of Brooklyn in the gymnasium of the Newsboys' Home, at 9 Duane Street, last night, and when the whistle blew at the end of the second half, the newsboys "had put it all over the dudes," as one urchin remarked. For over two weeks the newsboys had been practicing in their gymnasium almost nightly, acquiring fancy passes under the direction of Miss Armstrong and other experts in the game—and they knew a thing or two about intricate plays before they started at that. When the "dudes" came last night, with their back passes and hundred and one wrinkles, they were simply snowed under, and the longer the game lasted the deeper was the fall.

The game began disastrously for the New Yorkers. St. Luke's at the outset drove the ball into the enemy's camp, and in six minutes, before the puzzled newsboys knew where they were, had scored their first goal from a labyrinth of passes and dodges which made eyes stare. Within two minutes the second goal was made, and it looked as if it was all up with the newsboys. But the little fellows only needed that prod. They cut loose, and thereafter scored six goals and a goal on a foul, to a goal on a foul to St. Luke's.

With two goals against them, the newsboys went into the game hammer and tongs and set a pace which was killing to the less hardened fellows from over the bridge. Within four minutes the boys scored their first goal, and not a half minute later, on a beautiful throw by Evans, they scored their second goal. Thereafter they contented themselves holding the game safe for the half.

With the whistle the game became hotter than ever. The play was not rough, but science was nowhere when brought against the boys, who set out to wear out their opponents. The slight stage fright of the newsboys had worn off. Where there was a pass there was a sturdy youngster to intercept the ball.

"Humpy Meggs, run over an' let 'em rub your back fur luck!'" cried one of the onlookers, and, loyally, "Humpy" went to have his hump rubbed. Sheehan, the left forward, passed his hand over it reverently and muttered some jargon while the ball was out of bounds, and as soon as was back in the game, within half a minute from the start, he scored a fine goal. Within another minute he scored his second, and then, after three and two minutes' play, respectively, he scored two more. During this half each side suffered a goal on account of a foul. The teams lined up as follows:

Newsboys, 13.	Positions.	St. Luke's, 7.
Evans	Right forward	Tollman, (Capt.)
Sheehan	Left forward	Krumm
Wallace, (Capt.)	Centre	Hofgrin
Harrigan	Right guard	Bayne
Leon	Left guard	Van Slyck

Referee—Miss Armstrong. Umpire—Miss McKeon.

PRINCETON SLIGHTS HARVARD.

Orange and Black Basket Ball Team Fail to Keep Date.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 25.—The canceling of to-night's Harvard-Princeton basket ball game by Princeton is taken by many Harvard men to mean a cessation of all athletic relations between the two universities.

When Harvard played at Princeton there was a perfectly clear understanding between the Captains and managers of the two teams that a return game should be played at Cambridge. Manager Kinney of the Black and Orange stated explicitly that he had the Faculty's permission to come here, and that nothing would stand in the way if enough money could be secured to pay the team's expenses. Later, however, he changed his mind, and, although Manager Jennings of Harvard offered him three different increases to the guarantee and urged the playing of the game because it is the only one in which Princeton and Harvard meet, the Princeton manager refused to play.

Princeton and Harvard are already estranged in baseball and football, and it certainly seems that Princeton would have exerted every effort to have kept the date in basket ball had she not wished to break off all athletic relations entirely with Harvard.

Harvard-Yale Challenge Received.

CAMBRIDGE, England, March 25.—The Cambridge University Athletic Club has received the challenge of Harvard and Yale for a regular set of track games between Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale, to be held in New York during the early part of next July. The Rev. Joseph H. Gray, Treasurer of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, reiterates that there will be every disposition to arrange a meeting, but it is difficult for the Cambridge men to go in July. The club will probably suggest another date, preferably September.

LONDON, March 25.—Rudolph Chambers Lehmann, editor of The Daily News and the famous university rowing coach, said in the course of an interview this evening:

"I am glad to hear of the progress of the arrangements. It will be a great thing for the English university teams to visit America, and all who are interested in track athletics in England will do everything possible to promote these international contests.

"For my part I cannot see why July is not as good a month as any other. The undergraduates are all away from the universities at present for the holidays, but it should not take long for the officials of the Oxford and Cambridge Athletic Associations to get together and to decide the matter. So far as I am able to judge, both universities have plenty of good material this year.

"The sports fixed at Queen's Club grounds for Friday should throw more light on this problem. However, you may rest assured that every lover of amateur athletics in Great Britain will be glad to do anything to promote the acceptance of the challenge."

MILITARY ATHLETIC SHOW

Vice President Roosevelt Reviews Troops in Madison Square Garden.

SOLDIERS COMPETE IN GAMES

Preliminary Heats in the One-Hundred-Yard Dash—Mile Run Went to Seventy-first Regiment.

The crowd that filled Madison Square Garden last night left no possible room for doubt as to the popularity of the "Soldiers' Show," as the annual tournament held by the Military Athletic League has come to be known.

For all the damp, dismal weather, incomplete arrangements, and the general anticipation of shortcoming on the opening night, the standing-room-only stage was reached before the real attraction of the show, the military exhibitions, went on. The event of the night, however, and the signal for the crowd to gather was the review of the troops by Vice President Roosevelt, which took place about 9 o'clock. For the athletic contests, which had first place on the programme, the attendance was rather light, except in the topmost gallery, which was filled early in the evening.

Vice President Roosevelt, accompanied by Gen. McCoskry Butt of the National Guard, Col. Charles Luscomb, United States Army, and his military secretary, Col. Treadwell, arrived only a few minutes before the time arranged for the review, and with the band playing "Hail to the Chief" was greeted with much cheering, above all of which rose the cheers of two sets of college students from New York University and Columbia University. From that time a steady stream of people poured through the doors, and in less than half an hour filled the boxes and balcony to the point that later comers had to make the most of what room they could find in the aisles and behind the seats.

Among the prominent people present were Col. Davis, United States Army, and wife; Major Meyer, Eleventh United States Infantry, and wife; Capt. Flanagan, National Guard of New York; Gen. J. F. Pierson, United States Volunteers; Gen. Martin T. McMahon, United States Army; Gen. Howard Carroll, National Guard of New York; Col. A. Hildersleeve, Gen. W. D. Whipple, United States Army; Capt. James Kent Mason of the Old Guard, Prof. Mason and wife of the New York University, and Douglas Robinson and family.

REVIEW BY VICE PRESIDENT.

At 9 o'clock the military band from Governors Island marched through the gate at the Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth corner of the arena, and taking station at the Madison Avenue end of the hall, played a quickstep, to which the troops entered, with the detachments of the United States infantry at the head of the oncoming column, each division forming in platoons, advancing, and wheeling on right into line, forming in double platoons facing the reviewing stand, the middle arena box on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the hall. About 600 men, representing every branch of the United States military service, army, navy, National Guard, and Naval Militia, then were in the big oval.

The review was short. The troops, with arms at order, stood motionless through the few seconds required for the salute to form before the reviewing officer, then, at command, presented arms, the movement being executed with a beautiful cadence.

Following the Vice President's response to the salute, the line was brought to an about face, marched a few steps to the rear, and then detachment after detachment, breaking from the Madison Avenue side of the building, marched in review before the Vice President, forming into platoons that passed, halted, and then went out of the gate at once, the blue-jackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with arms aport, being the last to pass.

The military exhibitions which followed comprised about all the best features that have been presented in former shows and much that was novel, though of the new exhibitions several were of a nature to interest men versed in military affairs much more than the general public. The rough-riding cavalrymen from West Point, commanded by Capt. George H. Sands, United States Army, appealed as strongly as ever to popular enthusiasm. The cavalrymen risked their necks and limbs with a cheerful indifference to results that kept the crowd applauding wildly, and excelled all their former exhibitions by performing all the feats known in cowboy, Comanche, and Cossack horsemanship. The rough riders entered on barebacked horses at a gallop and finished with their mounts bridleless as well as saddleless.

ARTILLERYMEN'S THRILLING DRILL.

The mounted platoon drill by the Second Battery under First Lieut W. L. Flannagan was a pretty and effective demonstration of field artillerymen's proficiency. For real thrills, however, the event of the evening with the big guns was when the four-gun battery, commanded by Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, of the Fourth Field Artillery, thundered on the parade ground, with six-horse teams, at a sweeping gallop, and the rumble of heavy wheels filling the air like distant thunder, while cannoneers clung grimly to their seats on the limber chest and caisson, careening about the oval, sometimes on one wheel and sometimes seemingly on none at all. The well-trained horses actually raced the length of the short straight, and then halted at the command, in a space less than the length of one of the pieces.

The arrangements for the athletic sports were excellent, and though there was a delay at the start, owing to a mistake about when the show should be opened, the first event, a handicap sprint at 100 yards, with 76 entries, divided into 17 trial heats, was begun a little after 9 o'clock, and the full 17 heats were decided in less than twenty minutes, while the semi-finals, in six heats, required proportionately only a little more time. In this event the only sensational happening was in the first trial heat, for which "Maxey" A. Long, the famous amateur athlete and record holder, now identified with the athletics of the Twenty-third Regiment, started as scratch man, and finished last, thus dropping out of the race in the very start. This heat was won by H. I. Thompson of the Thirteenth Regiment, with a handicap of 6½ yards. Though ten separate military athletic organizations were represented, the trial heats reduced the contest to five organizations, the Twenty-second Regiment having seven heat winners and the Twenty-third five. The semi-finals, the winners of which qualified for the finals, cut it down to where the Twenty-second had a still further advantage, with three men to start in the finals to-night.

CLOSE FINISH IN MILE RACE.

The one-mile run handicap produced a rather spectacular contest, and resulted in a very close finish, with hardly more than two yards between the first three men at the end. In this, of thirty-six entries, twenty-eight men took their respective marks, with J. McLaughlin, the runner of the Twenty-second Regiment, and T. G. McGirr, the Twenty-third Regiment athlete, on scratch, the handicaps of the others running up to 100 yards. At the crack of the pistol the men began to close, and on the second lap the race had settled down to a competition between the men bunched in front. F. X. Hussey, on the 60-yard mark, worked through to the front after half a mile, and, hanging there to the end, won by less than two yards, with E. M. Carrette, a 100-yard man, of the Twenty-second Regiment, in second place. Only six of the twenty-eight who started finished, however. Owing to the delay in opening the games, it was necessary to postpone the one-mile bicycle handicap and the three-legged race as the time set for the review by Vice President Roosevelt and the purely military part of the programme was too close at hand. By agreement of the Athletic Committee, it was arranged that the postponed events shall be made a part of to-night's programme. The show to-night will begin at 7:30 o'clock in consequence. The summary of the athletic events of last night follows:

100-Yard Run, Handicap, Trial Heats; Winners Only to Run in Final.—First heat—Won by G. C. Dietz, 71st Regt., 7 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Second heat—Won by H. Arnold, 22d Regt., 3½ yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Third heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, 22d Regt., 1 yard. Time—0:11 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by P. Umstadter, 8th Regt., 9 yards. Time—0:11. Fifth heat—Won by H. Hillman, 13th Artillery, 5½ yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Sixth heat—Won by W. H. Rowan, 13th Artillery, 4½ yards. Time—0:11. Seventh heat—Won by F. A. Sayles, 22d Regt., 4½ yards, walkover. Time—0:14 2-5. Eighth heat—Won by W. J. Dalton, 23d Regt., 7 yards. Time—0:11 2-5. Ninth heat—Won by H. A. Sedley, 23d Regt., 7 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Tenth heat—Won by W. A. Karns, 22d Regt., 3 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Eleventh heat—Won by F. J. Barrett, 23d Regt., 6 yards. Time—0:10 4-5. Twelfth heat—Won by M. S. McLeod, 13th Artillery, 8 yards. Time—0:11 2-5. Thirteenth heat—Won by F. A. Onderdonk, 22d Regt., 3½ yards. Time—0:11 2-5. Fourteenth heat—Won by T. J. Fitzpatrick, 22d Regt., 7 yards. Time—0:11 3-5. Fifteenth heat—Won by R. Campiglio, 22d Regt., 6 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Sixteenth heat—Won by S. E. Northridge, 23d Regt., 6 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Seventeenth heat—Won by H. F. Reed, 23d Regt., 5 yards. Time—0:11 1-5.

Semi-Finals.—First heat—Won by P. Umstadter, 8th Regt., 9 yards; second, H. Arnold, 22d Regt., 3½ yards. Time—0:11. Second heat—Won by F. A. Sayles, 22d Regt., 4½ yards; second, W. S. Edwards, 22d Regt., 1 yard. Time—0:10 4-5. Third heat—Won by F. A. Onderdonk, 22d Regt., 3½ yards; second, R. Campiglio, 22d Regt., 5 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by W. H. Rowan, 13th Artillery, 4½ yards; second, W. A. Karns, 22d Regt., 3 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Extra run for second men in semi-finals, winner to compete in finals—Won by W. S. Edwards, 22d Regt., 1 yard. Time—0:11.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. X. Hussey, 71st Regt., 80 yards; second, E. M. Carrette, 22d Regt., 100 yards. Time—4:47.

THE PROGROMME FOR TO-NIGHT.

The programme for this evening follows:

Grand review by Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy.

Review commanded by Col. Charles H. Luscomb.

Rough riding by the United States Cavalry detachment from West Point.

Battalion drill by sailors from the United States steamship Hartford.

Musical ride by Troop C., National Guard, New York.

Landing party drill and battle exercises by First Battalion Naval Militia.

Artillery drill and driving by Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Athletic events as follows:

100-yard run, handicap, final heat; sack race, trial heats; half-mile novice, trial heats; one-mile bicycle race, championship, trial heats; quarter-mile handicap, trial heats; three-legged race, final heat.

COLUMBIA FENCERS BEATEN.

Yale Team Won Over the New York Collegians in Extra Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—The Yale fencing team took the Columbia fencers into camp to-night in College Street Hall after an interesting and prolonged struggle, the Yale men winning at the end only on two two-minute tests after a draw, through the excellent work of S. H. Delafield.

On the whole the Columbia fencers showed more even play, but the really brilliant work was by the Yale men. Delafield doing particularly well. Columbia won four bouts to Yale's five, the last point coming in after a prolonged struggle. Arnold, Clark, and Hewitt split even, 2 to 1; Spalding lost all three, and Queneau won one and lost two. Delafield took all three of his bouts. After the bouts, Mr. Gouspy of Yale and Mr. Vanthier of Columbia gave an exhibition match. Summary:

1—S. Arnold, Yale, vs. A. S. Queneau, Columbia, won by Arnold; E. H. Delafield, Yale, vs. F. B. Clark, Columbia, draw; won by Delafield on two-minute test; K. Spalding, Yale, vs. E. H. Hewitt, Columbia, won by Hewitt.

2—Arnold, Yale, vs. Clark, Columbia, won by Clark; Delafield, Yale, vs. Hewitt, Columbia, won by Delafield after draw and two-minute test; Spalding, Yale, vs. Queneau, Columbia, won by Queneau, after draw and test.

3—Spalding, Yale, vs. Clark, Columbia, won by Clark; Arnold, Yale, vs. Hewitt, Columbia, won by Arnold; Delafield, Yale, vs. Queneau, Columbia, won by Delafield after two two-minute tests.

Referee—E. Gouspy, Yale. Judges—F. Ebel, O. Stuky, Mr. Vanthier. Timekeeper—Mr. May, Yale.

Benefit Fencing Tournament.

A fencing tournament and entertainment for the benefit of Prof. J. Castaldi, a well-known teacher of fencing, who has had a fencing school at Newport for some years, will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum on next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the International Fencing Club of New York. A number of well-known people are named as patrons, and an elaborate programme of fencing bouts between prominent amateurs and professionals has been arranged, to be followed by a vaudeville entertainment.

SANFORD TO ENTER YALE.

Columbia's Football Coach to Take a Post-Graduate Law Course.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—G. Foster Sanford, the former Yale athlete and coach, and later Columbia's head football coach, said to-day that he intended to re-enter Yale at once. He will take a post-graduate course in the Law School.

Mr. Sanford was graduated from the school three years ago, and has since practiced law in this city when he could take time from his athletic engagements. It is hoped that he will be able to fulfill his plan of eventually practicing law in New Haven.

Cornell's Football Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 25.—The Cornell football management to-day announced the schedule of the team during the season of 1901. Twelve games have been scheduled, nine of which will be played here. Two colleges have been dropped, Syracuse and Lafayette, while Columbia and Lehigh have been taken on. No reasons for the dropping of Lafayette and Syracuse were announced, but it is understood they were charged with professionalism. The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 28, Colgate, at Ithaca; Oct. 2, Rochester, at Ithaca; Oct. 5, Bucknell, at Ithaca; Oct. 9, Hamilton, at Ithaca; Oct. 12, Union, at Ithaca; Oct. 19, Carlisle, at Buffalo; Oct. 26, Oberlin, at Ithaca; Nov. 2, Princeton, at Ithaca; Nov. 9, Lehigh, at Ithaca; Nov. 16, Columbia, at New York; Nov. 23, Vermont, at Ithaca; Nov. 28, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Van Cortlandt Golf Club Election.

At the first annual meeting of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club, held at the Hotel Marlborough last night, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—John R. Frick; Vice Presidents—Alfred Craven and E. E. Brown; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. E. M. Mendel; Governors—Andrew Beli, R. V. Croker, Robert Perkins, James Elger, and P. F. Gilmartin.

The President called the attention of the club to the desirability of securing the enactment of a code of rules for the regulation of players on the Van Cortlandt links, while the retiring Secretary in his annual report suggested that an effort be made to obtain a room in the clubhouse in the park for the exclusive use of the club and to fit it with lockers for the convenience of their members.

Racing Season Opens in England.

LONDON, March 25.—The flat racing season was opened at Lincoln to-day in a snowstorm. Richard Croker ran his bay filly Eileen Violet, (by Silver Fox out of Merry One,) with J. Reiff up, in the first race, the Trial Plate, over the straight mile, but failed to secure a place, J. Lewis's bay colt Summer Gale (by Windgall out of Summersdale) winning.

The Tathwell Stakes, for two-year-olds, distance, five furlongs straight, was won by Five River's chestnut colt Con, Lester Reiff up.

The Batthyany Plate, (handicap,) five furlongs straight, was won by H. J. King's Esmeralda II., with A. McIntyre in the saddle.

Turf and Field Club Meeting.

The Governors of the Turf and Field Club met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Jockey Club for the purpose of organization and general business. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Perry Belmont; Vice President—S. Howland Robbins; Treasurer—F. R. Appleton; Secretary—Ames T. French; Executive Committee—Brayton Ives, W. H. Sands, and R. T. Wilson, Jr. Clarence H. Mackay was elected a member of the Board of Governors to fill the existing vacancy. It was decided to renew the privileges of associated members in 1901 upon application.

Four-in-Hand Club Election.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—At the annual meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club held at the Hotel Bellevue here to-day, the election of officers took place, with the following result: President—Edward Browning; Vice President—E. B. Smith; Secretary—William L. Elkins, Jr.; Treasurer—P. McKean.

The annual coaching parade was fixed to take place on May 4, luncheon to be served according to custom, at 1:30 in the Bellevue. The customary details of the parade will be announced as soon as they can be mutually arranged.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Tanforan results: Seven furlongs—Imperious, 110, (Dominick,) 1; Bogus Bill, 105, 2; Silver Garter, 110, 3. Time—1:30. One-half mile, maiden two-year-olds—Muresco, 110, (Mounce,) 1; Hainalt, 110, 2; Divine, 110, 3. Time—0:49. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Kenilworth, 117, (Turner,) 1; Rolling Roer, 114, 2; Beau Ormonde, 114, 3. Time—1:22¼. Mile and one-eighth—Topmast, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Opponent, 97, 2; MacGyle, 103, 3. Time—1:58. Mile—Specific, 110, (O'Connor,) 1; St. Rica, 93, 2; Mamie Hildreth, 91, 3. Time—1:44. Mile—Gauntlet, 109, (O'Connor,) 1; Walkenshaw, 100, 2; Spike, 102, 3. Time—1:44.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25.—The Spring meeting of the Arkansas Jockey Club opened to-day under the most auspicious circumstances. The weather was clear and the track in good condition, though a little slow. Summaries: Six Furlongs—Harry Dake, 110 pounds, (McCann,) 1; Morris Volmer, 110, 2; Jim Gore II., 110, 3. Time—1:18¾. Four Furlongs, two-year-olds, Purse—Jordan, 108, (Dade,) 1; Anna Louise, 105, 2; Miss Dora, 105; 3. Time—0:51¾. Six Furlongs—Larkspur, 110, (Dade,) 1; Horseshoe Tobacco, 115, 2; Elsie De, 100, 3. Time—1:18½. One Mile, Turf Congress Sweepstakes—Lady Strathmore, 102, (McCann,) 1; Tuskarosa, 107, 2; Little Tommy Tucker, 97, 3. Time—1:47. Mile—Chub, 102, (Williams,) 1; Meggs, 106, 2; Julietta B., 86, 3. Time—1:40¾. One Mile—J. H. Sloan, 108, (Wilson,) 1; Jessie Jarboe, 104, 2; Georgia Gardner, 86, 3. Time—1:46¾.

Garry Herrmann Sold for $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—Garry Herrmann, the son of Esher-Silk Gown, and an 8 to 5 favorite in the Kentucky Derby, was sold to-day by Charles Head Smith of Chicago to Capt. Sam S. Brown, the Pittsburg coal king, for $20,000. The deal was confirmed by Trainers "Charley" Hughes and "Bob" Tucker and will to-morrow be transferred to the Tucker stable. The colt will not be shipped to Memphis, but Tucker will keep him here and prepare him for the Kentucky Derby, which he is as confident of winning as he is of landing the American Derby in Chicago. Capt. Brown had an option on the colt for a week, but closed it before the week was out.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Shore Wheelmen of Bay Ridge held their first run of the season to Coney Island on Sunday, in spite of the bad weather. About a dozen members made the trip.

The Rhode Island Division of the League of American Wheelmen recently obtained a settlement of $100 from the City of Providence for a member who was injured because of a defective manhole cover in one of the streets of that city.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island have decided to hold their annual dinner on April 27, which, with the pool tournament now under way at the house of the Greater New York Wheelmen, will conclude their Winter season. A committee has been appointed to arrange a baseball schedule for the coming season, and will report at the next meeting of the association.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York have distributed several thousand postal cards among the members of the local bicycle clubs, to be mailed to the Secretary of the association whenever any street or sidewalk in the city is in bad condition. The cards show a street diagram with spaces for necessary information and the name of the complaining person.

The Grand Circuit of the National Cycling Association for 1901 will begin Saturday, July 6, and conclude Saturday, Sept. 7. This line will be followed by all the well-known short-distance riders, and enough entries will be assured promoters weeks in advance to guarantee successful meets. Applications for dates in the circuit should be filed at once with the Chairman of the Board of Control, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. Whenever possible, preferred dates will be awarded, and promoters conducting night meets are requested to designate desired nights. Early applicants will receive the greater consideration, and the first draft of the circuit will be prepared early in May at the Spring session of the Board of Control.

Knickerbocker A. C. Pool Tourney.

Louis Casper beat A. Akin by but two points last night in the pool championship tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In the final game of the evening E. Gray defeated E. F. Rendle 100 to 29.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Aurora Grata Club, Crescent Athletic Club, and Carleton Club Win in Brooklyn League.

In the tournament of the Inter-club Bowling League, Brooklyn, which was continued last night on the alleys of the six Brooklyn clubs comprising the association, the Aurora Grata Club beat the Knickerbocker Field Club by 35 pins, the Crescent Athletic Club beat the Brooklyn Bicycle Club by 3 pins, and the Carleton Club beat the Columbian Club by 209 pins. The scores:

| AT CARLETON CLUB. | Carl. | Col. | AT COLU

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE POWER OF PLATT.

The poet has told us that when KOSCIUSKO fell, hope for a season bade the world farewell. When PLATT sinks hope rises. Let us all fervently pray that it be not merely for a season, but for all time. It has been a cherished habit of THE TIMES to indulge in illusions about the fall of this boss. That was the only human alternative to blank despair. The rule and influence of this man in New York politics have been wholly bad, and it has seemed many times that his party and the State were come to the pitch of throwing him over. It was monstrous and unnatural that a civilized and fairly moral community should continue to permit its Legislature to be controlled and its Governors to be named by a man who in some fifteen years of undisputed sway has never been suspected of the least desire to promote the public welfare, while he has constantly exhibited an active and successful interest in thwarting the wholesome designs of the virtuous and speeding the evil schemes of the wicked. It has always seemed to us weak, pessimistic, and contrary to good morals not to pray daily for the ending of the power of PLATT.

Those who say now that his power has been broken and his rule ended by the open rebellion and defiance of Gov. ODELL may be deceived, but surely he never got such a blow before, and it may on the present occasion be said, what never could be said before, that he is no longer master of his own political fortunes. He is in the power of the Governor. Mr. ODELL has need of but two qualities to end him—courage and capacity.

Party bosses die, but do not abdicate. Power may always be wrested from their grasp, however, by a stronger rival. That is precisely the present position of Mr. ODELL. He is in the way of succeeding to the leadership of his party in the State. He is qualified by wide acquaintance, personal acceptability, and long experience in the management of the machine, all of which would have availed him nothing so long as he consented to take orders from PLATT. In breaking with PLATT, openly disobeying him in respect to the substantial matter of the State Constabulary bill, and in compelling the hitherto supreme authority to "back down" in a formal conference of the party he has taken the final necessary step to establish himself as the leader of the Republicans in the State of New York, a place where he will give orders, but never receive them. He has mounted the high horse. Will he manage the animal?

A Governor is always in a fine position to be the boss of his party. Mr. TILDEN successfully exercised the functions of both places, but Mr. TILDEN was an extraordinary man. Nobody ever had any fear that he would falter in the business of controlling his party. If that fear exists in respect to Mr. ODELL, it is because his servitude has been so prolonged and his emancipation is so recent. It all depends on him. The rewards of vigorous self-assertion on his part, the honor and good repute that would come to him as the fruits of a complete crushing of the other man, ought to be tempting in his eyes. We hope they will prove sufficiently alluring to keep his feet in the path they have entered.

The hardest thing for the Governor will be to convince himself that he need not be afraid of PLATT. The old boss is notoriously vindictive. He would instantly destroy Mr. ODELL if he had the power. But the most impotent creature in the world is a deposed boss. PLATT covers his defeat and humiliation with a threat. An election is coming next Fall, he says, and if things go wrong, if Tammany wins again, why, the responsibility will be ODELL'S, not his; and the event will prove that his judgment was right about the police. The impudence of this is astounding, for it was nothing in the world but the works of this old political reprobate that put us into the hands of Tammany at the last Mayoralty election. But PLATT has so many major sins to answer for that a little thing like impudence will be overlooked. The main point is that if Gov. ODELL courageously persists in his purpose to be himself the boss and leader, when the next election comes around PLATT will be powerless to affect the nominations and the voting. There is nothing about the fall of a political boss that evokes the tear of pity like the shameful and unfeeling way in which the little folk of the districts and the caucuses flout and desert him in their hurry to huddle about the standard of the new leader. Has Mr. ODELL ever read the painful story of the indecent haste of NAPOLEON'S Generals to get away from Fontainebleau and back to Paris when the act of abdication was signed?

Nothing but the annihilation of PLATT can make sure a victory over Tammany and corruption at the next election. Men have felt that so long as that evil influence was in the field the chances lay with Tammany. If Gov. ODELL will keep the boss down, now that he has him down, the beautiful Spring crocuses will soon be growing on the doorsill of No. 49 Broadway, and within three months the old boss will be a negligible quantity in New York politics.

DISORDERLY TENEMENT HOUSES.

The letter of the Committee of Fifteen to the Governor of the State is strong, sincere, and convincing. The condition of affairs which the committee has to present is presented without mincing or flinching. Open and notorious vice is no longer confined to known and avoidable buildings, or even quarters. It has percolated into that class of houses in which a great majority of the community is compelled to live. As the committee well says, this condition is "deplorable, if not indeed intolerable." What is to be done about it? The committee recommends the holding to account of the owner of any premises of which any part is given over to vicious uses. If that prescription were rigidly enforced, it would have the effect of segregating vice where it would not contaminate any but those who sought it.

That was the case in New York a generation ago. But now it has been spread into regions formerly quite free from it. There are several causes for this. One is the substitution of separate apartments for whole houses as tenements for a greater proportion of the population. Another is the "raids" made from time to time upon disorderly houses. And one of the causes is the undoubtedly well-meant but horribly ill-judged crusade of Dr. PARKHURST. The effect of this was not to prevent nor yet to suppress vice, but only to diffuse it.

Even if the suggestions made by the Committee of Fifteen could be honestly carried out, the question would remain where these people were to go. And the Committee of Fifteen contains men too experienced and wise to imagine that the suggestion will be or can be honestly carried out. To drive the vice of New York into one quarter, and to confine it there, would seem to be the most eligible palliative. That is the result aimed at by the Tenement House Committee in the legislation approved by the Committee of Fifteen. But the committee adverts to the question how far it is possible to check social vice in great cities. That is the crucial point of the matter. To hunt disreputable women from one tenement house to another is no solution of this question. The diffusion of vice, the committee in effect reports, is more to be dreaded than the localization of it. An understanding that, if these people confined themselves to one quarter, and did not there offend public decency, they would not there be molested, would doubtless be vehemently opposed by some well-meaning persons ignorant of the practical conditions of the problem. But not even these persons would deny that the results of such a connivance would be preferable to the conditions which the Committee of Fifteen describes as "deplorable, if not indeed intolerable," under which we are now living.

RAPID TRANSIT AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. ORR has made a perfectly clear and reasonable proposition to Mr. ALBERT L. JOHNSON as to the construction of a rapid transit road under the East River, and we greatly hope that Mr. JOHNSON will consider it in the spirit in which it is made. He has indulged lately in some rather loose talk about the action of the Rapid Transit Commission, of which Mr. ORR is the President. But Mr. JOHNSON is a man of energy and experience. He has formed plans for a road along the line of Second Avenue, in Brooklyn, south to a point opposite the Narrows, on Staten Island, and the terminus, it is said, of another line of roads controlled by him. Unquestionably such a line, especially with the low fare he says he can guarantee—3 cents between all points in the city—would serve substantial interests. It would traverse a district not so thickly populated as those to be traversed by the commission's plan, but still having a large population within the settled part of the city, and another region capable of great development. To give cheap and quick connection with the territory on Long Island lying near the shore of the bay, as far down as Fort Hamilton, is a good thing to do—good for the city and, in Mr. JOHNSON'S opinion, probably very good for him.

The Rapid Transit Commission is willing to take advantage of Mr. JOHNSON'S plans with no conditions save those which the law and the obligations of its task impose. To do so would compel the suspension of the plan already made and the preparation of another, either replacing or extending and modifying it. This would involve considerable cost and serious delay, and the commission very properly insists that there shall be adequate security that these shall not be in vain. It asks that Mr. JOHNSON shall give reasonable guarantee that if his scheme shall be approved after thorough investigation by the commission, it will be carried out satisfactorily. The commission could hardly do less, consistently with its duty. Nothing less can be expected by those who understand the intelligence, fidelity, and skill with which the commission has performed its very difficult and trying functions.

We can hardly imagine a result of investigation by the commission that will warrant the abandonment of the plan already formed for any other. It may be, if the problem of the city's credit can be solved, that an extension of the present plan may be possible and extremely desirable; but it cannot reasonably be claimed that a line from Hamilton Avenue Ferry to the Narrows would compare in usefulness with a line to the Borough Hall in Brooklyn, thence to Flatbush Avenue, and so eastward along the line of the Long Island Railroad. The latter route has the supreme advantage that it would directly, immediately, and greatly relieve the terrible congestion of travel which exists now between the New York bridge entrance and Flatbush Avenue. This is by far the most serious difficulty in the entire problem of rapid transit across the East River. Between the two points named lies the one possible conduit for the immense traffic originating in all parts of the great territory to the east and southeast and south. This traffic pours into the common channel at Flatbush and De Kalb Avenues, and again at the Borough Hall Park. It is already utterly unmanageable, and it is bound to grow steadily and rapidly. The present plan would tap it at the Borough Hall, and at Flatbush Avenue, and draw it off underground to the lower part of Manhattan by a line capable of very great and increasing service. No plan that did not do this work should be considered for a moment.

Besides this great advantage the present plan would open rapid, frequent, and easy access to the wide region on the slopes of the central range of hills running eastward through the entire island, and fitted for the homes of a population as great as that of the whole of Manhattan.

ENGLAND'S REASONS.

We cordially welcome Lord LANSDOWNE'S statement of England's position in the Nicaragua business. Lord LANSDOWNE'S treatment is so different from the comments of the English press, not more friendly certainly—that it could not well be—but more informed. Consequently we find not a trace of the misunderstanding upon which English editors have relied, but an argument so calm and reasonable that the discussion may be continued in the hope that both sides will agree cordially in the conclusion to which logic and joint interest leads them.

Lord LANSDOWNE remarks that England is confronted with a proposal to abrogate—he should have said "supersede"—the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that this proposal was made without any previous attempt to discover England's views. This was pure accident. No one can imagine that Mr. HAY negotiated the treaty with a view to its amendment. No one could have been more disconcerted by this than himself. If he had acquainted himself previously and fully with Senatorial sentiment this unpleasant surprise and its sequel would have been spared him and others. Whether the Senate is right or wrong in this amendment, it was clearly within its rights in renewing an old suggestion which can scarcely have taken England by surprise, for presumably the Foreign Office reads the documents which are neglected in English newspaper offices. If the Senate thought the treaty should be superseded under the conditions, it was necessary to say so, or to reject the pending proposal in its entirety. We think that, under the conditions, the Senate took the better alternative, just as we think that England has made a tactical mistake in dropping the business instead of continuing it. In the American system the document signed by Secretary HAY and the British Ambassador had but one effective signature, as appears from the necessity of submitting the project to the Senate. The document was returned to England underwritten by the United States alone, and England is as clearly within her rights in dropping the subject as the Senate was within its functions in amending it. The Senate sacrificed something of conventional courtesy in respect to substance, and England reversed this, paying similar respect to form rather than to candor. We are at one with England in regretting the outcome, for which the responsibility is divided.

Lord LANSDOWNE'S second and third points have already been approved in these columns. If England had kept the business alive we should have renewed our support of international neutralization, and we should have thrown our influence in support of England's claim as an American power to a share in strategic considerations such as were recognized in the Clayton Convention, and which, in our Washington correspondence, were stated with a frankness and sympathy surpassing sentiments expressible within the limits of Lord LANSDOWNE'S official position. But England drops the subject. How are England's American friends to support her well-taken arguments? How much increased are Secretary HAY'S difficulties in reopening a subject upon which the Senate's position is known? There was reason and life in the arguments in support of Mr. HAY'S original position, but instead of reinforcing its American friends England "prefers to retain unmodified the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty." So perhaps would the United States in England's place, if it could be done. But the position is one of unstable equilibrium. England says it is the business of the United States to keep the egg standing on its small end. How can England divest itself of its right and duty to assist—dropping the simile—in replacing one joint agreement with another? Or, when one of the parties to an outworn bargain endeavors to modify it, how often is the party of the second part at liberty to say simply "No"? It is a generation since the United States first sought relief from the shackles of the Clayton Convention. Is there a better record for patience under repugnant restraint? Does England think its preference for the present status can be indulged infinitely?

The United States is as anxious for a new departure as England for the maintenance of the status quo. In American opinion an agreement for joint construction cannot be converted at the option of one party into a license for perpetual veto. This is axiomatic. Moreover, there are excellent English authorities in support of it, and unlimited American authorities. Our English friends scarcely seem to see how the situation is altered by the fact that the canal is to be built by American money alone. What nation does England invite to share in the protection of property exclusively British? What is there upon the record to show that an American guarantee of neutralization is not as liberal and adequate as any other? The United States' views upon what this responsibility requires long antedate the principles declared respecting the Suez Canal, and are the same. The United States has exercised these functions upon the Isthmus of Panama for half a century, and no complaint was ever heard. These principles and our practice under them are embodied in the document which England rejected because the Senate reserved the right to forbid the passage of an enemy's warships upon a hostile errand, and because America (which would not accept an invitation to share in the guarantee of anything in Europe) does not renew the invitation to Europe to share in the guarantee which the United States now offers to the world. The road is different: the result is the same; England blocks the way. We are sorry now. Perhaps England will yet share the sentiment, and regret the advice upon which her course now is shaped.

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON PUBLIC OPINION.

It is probable that we did President HADLEY some injustice the other day in commenting on his address in the Old South Church, in Boston, in which he made his widely misreported remark about an Emperor in Washington within twenty-five years. It appears that this remark was not in the nature of a prediction at all, but a piece of rhetorical emphasis. What President HADLEY seems to have said was that unless government in this country could be based really on public opinion there might be an Emperor in Washington in twenty-five years. Of course he never contemplated such a result, and only meant to bring out strongly his belief in the principle to which it was the alternative. It is true that this makes somewhat ridiculous the explanation of The Evening Post that the words of President HADLEY were spoken in the true "prophet tone," and that there was something sacred in their extravagance. But we are not at present concerned in protecting that gentleman from his overzealous friends.

In his address at the University of California last week, Dr. HADLEY made the following remarks, which we take to be in the line that he took at Boston:

> Some moralists would deny the possibility of the existence of any public opinion independent of selfishness. But they have the facts of history against them. The social and political instinct in mankind is so strong that people are led under its operation to do things which are against their own personal convenience, and even against their own interests, in order to subserve the need of the community. Public sentiment is the name given to the feeling which gives effect to these virtues of patriotism and public devotion. It is because it exists that we have thus far remained a free people.

And again:

> The possibility of maintaining democracy is due to the fact that increased readiness to accept self-imposed burdens has gone hand in hand with increase of commercial and political power. It is for the young men who are just growing up to carry into the larger world of business and legislation the spirit which will subordinate personal convenience to collective honor. In this development of the principle of political trusteeship lies the hope of the Republic for its future.

These are not the words of a pessimist, nor of the kind of "prophet" whose conceit makes him despair for a Nation that does not agree with him. The sentiment that sacrifices "personal convenience to collective honor" is recognized, as is the growth of the sense of "political trusteeship." On these undoubtedly the hope of the Republic rests, and rests safely.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Here is an incident which illustrates how advisable it is, in a city as large as this one, to always carry, while going about the streets, something to make possible a quick and accurate identification in case of accident. An elderly woman of respectable appearance, while riding up town the other evening on one of the west side street car lines, suddenly arose, walked to the door, and, while the car was still in rather rapid motion, stepped to the pavement with that utter lack of care or preparation which is called feminine, not because all women are guilty of it, but because no men are. Of course the woman fell heavily to the ground. She lay there stunned for some seconds, and when picked up, though apparently not seriously hurt, was unable to give either her name or address. She was taken into the reception room of a near-by apartment house by a stranger who, for a wonder, was moved to take a little personal trouble in the case, and there, with medical assistance, she finally collected her wits enough to tell the street in which she thought she lived. Being by this time in a condition to walk, and having expressed the belief that if she saw her house she would know it, she was led along the street she named. Soon a private watchman who knew the woman was encountered, and then her troubles were over. Before the woman recovered consciousness, and while it was feared that her injuries were severe, her pocketbook had been searched in vain for a clue to her identity, and if she had not finally recalled the name of her street, and if she had not excited the interest of an unusually friendly stranger, this woman would have been sent off to a hospital and days might have elapsed before information as to what had become of her reached her friends. Had she carried her name and address, all uncertainty would have disappeared a few moments after the accident occurred. The next time she steps off a car in the way called feminine she may not be so lucky.

—With the very un-Bostonian intention of proving that in at least one respect the people of Boston are not unlike the people of other cities, one of the newspapers in that most ambitious of New York's suburbs caused its reporters, last week, to note with care what proportion of the passengers in the street cars wore spectacles or eyeglasses. The statistics were obtained from seventy-one cars in all parts of the city, chiefly during the two or three hours before noon, and they showed that of 865 men observed, 90 wore eyeglasses and 87 wore spectacles. The women passengers in these 71 cars numbered 803, and of them 87 wore eyeglasses and 65 wore spectacles. From these figures, thus collected, the Boston paper claims that only 20 per cent. of Boston men and 19 per cent. of Boston women have impaired vision, and that, this being about the usual number everywhere, there is no basis for the widespread impression, created by jealous paragraphers residing in less fortunate towns, that all the inhabitants of the city have sacrificed their eyes in extracting learning and culture from innumerable books. It will take more and better figures than these to convince us that the writers of novels and plays are mistaken when they equip the typical Bostonian with glasses. Our neighbor should remember, first, that not even jealous paragraphers are mad enough to suppose that Boston has no other inhabitants than typical Bostonians. The real thing, we imagine, doesn't patronize street cars very much. In the second place, how did the reporters who kept tabs on their fellow-passengers know that a considerable majority of them did not have, at home or concealed somewhere about their intensely respectable persons, a pair of glasses to which they resort when confronted by objects demanding or inviting closer observation than do the greater part of those, animate and inanimate, to be seen in passing through the Boston streets? In New York, for instance, art has created so many handsome buildings, and nature, with some slight and entirely commendable assistance from art, so many paragons of human loveliness that even those whose eyes are only beginning to show the signs of wear are glad to keep their glasses on all the time, both in doors and out. In Boston, now—well, in Boston, it is different. There it is often just as well that the outlines of things should be a bit indistinct. So we cling to the belief that the typical Bostonian, when she or he really wants to see, looks through a lens.

—An unnamed Englishman, described as long resident in North China and well known there, is quoted in The Pall Mall Gazette as saying that the Russian officers are cynically frank in admitting that their acts are in exact contradiction to the policy announced by the Czar. According to this authority, ALEXIEFF, the Russian commander, is proceeding on the principle that "a conqueror can never be punished," and, unless checked by force, will take possession of North China as well as of Manchuria. He is said recently to have summed up the situation as follows: "France is our bank, America is governed by women, Germany is too slow, and England is finished; therefore Asia will fall into our hands." The Englishman who reports this remarkable statement is of the opinion that Russia thinks herself stronger than she really is, and he not only asserts that English or Japanese troops can "walk over" equal forces of Russia's best men, but that two battalions of Ghurkas or Sikhs, properly officered by white men, would have nothing to fear from 5,000 picked Russians. "The Russian private," he says, "can be made a splendid soldier, but not until he has a superior type of officer to lead him, is properly paid, and not treated as a mere animal, whose life is not worth taking any care of. The Japanese are almost perfect troops, but want better artillery, more cavalry, and, above all, a khaki fighting uniform. The Russians began by shooting every living thing they saw and burning everything that could burn; most of the others followed the same insane methods, so the death rate has been very high, while the real Boxers and Chinese soldiers suffered very little indeed. The accounts sent home are in no way exaggerated, and it is strange to see the so-called 'veneered' Japanese troops behaving with more humanity and honor than most of the Europeans. Our Pathans and Sikhs are disgusted with the murder of women and children and old men by white troops." The writer of the letter adds that, what with the uselessness of German troops out of Europe, and the jealousies and confusion of the allied foreigners as a whole, if China could have commanded the services of 5,000 Boers, the invaders could have been forced back on their base at any time.

—If, by some strange chance, the bill drafted by the Central Federated Union should ever get into the statute book, the legal situation as regards the sale of intoxicants in this city on Sunday would be both novel and interesting. The act as drawn first provides that all places licensed for the sale of liquors may be open on Sunday between the hours of 1 and 3 and 5 and 11 P. M. The second section "repeals all laws forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in the City of New York," and the third, in which the capacity of the would-be reformers culminates, declares that "violations of this act shall be punishable by a fine of $100 for the first offense and revocation of license for the second offense." This last section, if it means anything, means that any man in the city who could sell liquor on Sunday if he wanted to do so will be severely punished if he does not avail himself of the precious privilege. If the Central Federated Union has its way, the closing of a saloon door when it might be open will be serious, and the saloon keeper so inconsiderate of the thirsts of his customers as to take a Sunday off will find himself in trouble. The effect of the proposed law would be most confusing on our policemen. It would disarrange all their ideas and habits to "protect" the closing of saloons instead of the opening thereof.

CHINESE CONVERTS' FIDELITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Mr. Gamewell, (the missionary who built the fortifications for the protection of the legations in Peking,) in a lecture at Columbia University a few days ago showed stereopticon pictures of Chinese students educated by the Chinese system, which, as he said, "does not educate," its only benefit being the preparation for position under the Chinese Government. Then followed pictures of graduating classes of Chinese of the college of the Christian mission with which Mr. Gamewell is connected. The contrast in expression of face in these groups was an object lesson. In the one the faces, while intelligent and thoughtful, were lacking in motive, sad, and vacant. Those of the Christian students bore an expression of peace, a tranquil, enterprising, hopeful spirit looking out from the eyes. Among those of the Chinese-taught one noticed a single exception—one bright, composed face. The lecturer, pointing to him, said, "This man had become a Christian."

Young women, too, were among the Christian taught, and again the look of peace and of ability to do were strikingly noticeable. Another picture was of three Chinamen hitched to a plow, toilsomely scratching the soil. "I asked them," said the speaker, "What would a mule cost? A small sum was named by them. 'Which costs more, to feed a mule a day or to feed a man?' 'It costs less to feed a mule.' 'Which will do most work in a day? 'A mule, much more.' 'Why not plow with a mule?' 'But I have got myself, and I haven't got the mule.'"

Mr. Gamewell said to us, "Some have said to me, 'Why not let the Chinese alone?' Look at that!" (turning to the picture of the men and the plow,) "we will never let them alone. Man was made in the image of God. There is something better for him than that," again pointing to the poverty-stricken, hopeless toilers.

The lecturer emphasized the testimony that always the native Chinese, the common people, were true to us. He said that without their faithful work it would have been impossible to build the fortifications; that when a man was shot instantly the call for a man to take his place was responded to. There were twenty Chinese runners sent out from time to time to carry news to us during the siege, only three of whom returned. It was understood that it meant in all probability death to undertake this service, yet there was never lack of those volunteering to go. Of the three who returned alive, one was a boy of sixteen, who, when he had come saying "I will go" was so emaciated that he was told, "You ought not to go; you are half dead now." He replied: "So much the more reason I should go. The less loss if I am half dead now." And it was his message that got through first to us.

Another thing which the lecturer emphasized was that it was God who saved them: "We did our very best. We worked as if all depended on us—and trusted as if all depended on God. If we had not done our best I do not believe we would have been saved. But doing our very best we could never have escaped, but for the direct interposition of Providence again and again. I think every one, whether Christian or not, was convinced of that."

A. E. SMITH.

New York, March 23, 1901.

PARDONS AND FEDERAL JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in this morning's issue of THE TIMES reporting the denial by the President of seven petitions for pardon and covering the Attorney General's indorsement upon the application for pardon of Joe Martin, shows a disposition which, without right or justification, has too long prevailed in the Attorney General's office. More than any other official, the Attorney General is responsible for the integrity, probity, and dignity of jurisprudence in this country. The rules of his office governing the consideration of pardons seem, however, to be drawn with entire disregard of that responsibility. The President's prerogative of pardon is shifted on to the Attorney General, whose most solemn and important duty is to consider carefully all applications for pardon, no matter how pertinaciously they may be repeated in any one given case. Indeed, the very pertinacity of a renewed application might indicate a serious wrong to be redressed.

When we consider the arrogance of Federal Judges, protected by a life term of office, the manner of their appointment, by which unworthy politicians gain places which should be accorded to wisdom and substantial merit; their limited business, which furnishes few opportunities for the people to know of or care for their proceedings; the prohibitory difficulties, expense, and delay confronting any attempt to correct their errors by appeal, we realize that some intelligent supervision of their conduct should be established for the relief of the victims of their austerity. It is very easy to cover up official misdeeds under the rule of the Attorney General's office that no application for pardon shall be favorably reported to the President unless it receives the sanction of the trial Judge and the District Attorney. Certainly these officials will not sanction any course whereby their own conduct may be discredited, and the more the conviction is wrong the more the ordinary Judge will be anxious to cover it up by refusing his sanction.

I have in mind several such cases. It may save time and labor in the Attorney General's office to discuss petitions for pardon, but that time and labor are saved at the cost of what should be a very salutary supervision of the acts of Federal Judges. Either the President should consider these applications upon the investigation of a clerk connected with his own office or the procedure of the Attorney General's office should be so reformed that the work can be creditably done with a view to substantial justice.

These remarks are intended to be of general application. I have no knowledge concerning the specific cases referred to in your item. E. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

New York, March 23, 1901.

POOR LIGHTS IN ELEVATED CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of the 15th inst. an article under the heading "Elevated Car Lights Poor," and read therein, with much surprise, the statement of the Vice President of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company that he could not be held responsible for the poor lights in the cars, but that "it is up to the Pintsch Company" and not to him when the lights are in bad condition, and that "we" i. e. "the Elevated Railroad Company, have nothing to do with the lights at all.

As the proper lighting of the elevated trains is a very important detail in its management, it is not easy to see why or how the management of the railroad company should thus attempt to shirk its responsibilities to the public—its patrons. No one, I imagine, will for an instant accept such a statement as that, and the attempt to shift the responsibility to the Pintsch Company is simply trifling with the patrons of the line who have the right to expect the best light obtainable.

The manager of the Pintsch Company is quoted as claiming that when one gets into a car finished in light wood, one is in the best lighted car in the world, but if anything should be found wrong it will be rectified at once.

This statement is if anything more ridiculous than that attributed to the Vice President of the elevated railroad. The experience of a single trip over the elevated after dark will convince any one that the cars, without regard to inside finish, are extremely poorly lighted, and that it is an inherent fault of the system of lighting. Why in these days of electric lighting the patrons of the elevated railroad should have to put up with insufficient light in the cars and stations "is up to" the management of the company to remedy and not to offer such a feeble explanation as that vouchsafed in the article in your paper.

If ever electric traction is to be had on the elevated, then probably electric lighting will replace the present behind-the-age substitute for it. In the meantime, the patrons of the road hope and trust that you will not let the subject be dropped and they will not accept the excuse offered, which is as poor of its kind as the light itself. VIATOR.

New York, March 22, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Literary Club's Success.

"Did you enjoy the reception at the Literary Club?"

"Very much, indeed. Everybody was so well dressed."—Chicago Record.

It Didn't Matter.

Sillicus—Do you want to know Skinnum's honest opinion of you?

Cynicus—Skinnum never had an honest opinion.—Philadelphia Record.

A Regular Equinoctial Storm.

"Had bad weather, eh?"

"Bad? Awful! It not only rained cats and dogs, but it might be said the cats and dogs were fighting."—Philadelphia Times.

Unsatisfactory.

"I'm goin' to leave, mum," announced the housemaid to her mistress.

"Why, I've been doing half your work myself in order to induce you to stay," replied the lady. "Isn't that enough?"

"Yes'm," answered the girl. "But your half of it ain't done to suit me."—Chicago News.

A Helpmate in Truth.

Marjorie—The new rector's wife is so worldly I don't think she can be of much assistance to him.

Madge—Why, my dear, she couldn't do more. Only for her they could never have planned the trip abroad next Summer. She brought about no less than six Easter weddings in his congregation.—Leslie's Weekly.

AN OPTIMIST.

I wush I wus a poet now—the feller that can let
His thoughts drip off his pen an' form
his stanzies sugar-sweet;
For I can hear Spring's footsteps near
an' feel the earth's heart beat,
An' seems like every Spring that comes is
jest the fairest yet!
I might-nigh ketch with memory's cars
the wild kingfisher's scream,
An' mock-birds' tiny music rills a-tumblin' from the trees;
I might-nigh see the speckled trout a-gambolin' in the stream,
An' me with pole an' line close by, as
happy as you please.

By-'n-by the gaudy butterflies will cheer
the country ways,
An' soon the dove will send its call above
the fields once more;
While, like the little whistle of the carrier at your door,
The cricket's chirp will bring our hearts
a message from old days. * * *
Let men complain of present times, an' let
the statesmen cry
That with all things so out of j'int the
Nation's goin' to doom:
Since one man can't prevent it—why, I'm
not disposed to fry,
But will inhale my heart chock-full of
springtime peace an' bloom!

WILL T. HALE.

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

"Die Meistersinger" Sung at the Metropolitan Last Night.

The third performance of "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg" ushered in the final week of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was one of profitable proportions and mellow mood. And so it should have been, for the performance was one of uncommon interest. Mr. Jean de Reszke sang Walther von Stolzing for the first time this season, and his brother Edouard sang Hans Sachs in German for the first time in his career. He has sung it frequently in Italian, but never before in the original. These two facts were sufficient to key the performance up to a high pitch, but it must be borne in mind that two of the members of the recent Baireuth casts, Mme. Gadski and Mme. Schumann-Heink, appeared. The results were accordingly very artistic. It should be said at the outset that one of the uplifting elements of the performance was the vast improvement in Mr. Edouard de Reszke's Hans Sachs. It is not yet an ideal performance, but it is far better than it was in Italian. The eminent basso, whose personality is so excellently adapted to this rôle, never seemed to feel its true inwardness when he used the Italian text, but, although his German is by no means perfect, the original text has undoubtedly given him a clearer conception of the part. Furthermore, he has seen the beautiful organic union of the text and the music, and the result is that, in spite of certain defects in his enunciation, his declamation has greater variety and significance, and consequently his impersonation as a whole gains in character and definiteness.

Mr. Jean de Reszke's Walther has long been familiar and has often been praised for its grace, its galantry, and its fervor. The distinguished tenor was in better voice last night than he was last Friday afternoon, and he sang the lovely lyric measures of the part with the customary finish of his style. Mr. David Bispham was again a capital Beckmesser, but that is ancient history. Mr. Blass was an agreeable Pogner, and Mr. Muhlmann again caricatured Kothner in appearance. Mr. Dufriche was an amusing Watchman.

Mme. Gadski repeated an interpretation of Eva which has already commanded admiration and commanded it again last night. Mme. Schumann-Heink's Magdalena was excellent in its comedy, but the less said of the David of Mr. Hubbenet the better. The general spirit of the performance was very good. It was full of life. The members of the chorus did their work well, and the orchestra played with unusual elasticity and beauty of tone. Mr. Damrosch conducted with enthusiasm.

"Fedora" at the Murray Hill.

The versatility of the Donnelly Stock Company was again demonstrated at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday when "Fedora" was presented to a large afternoon and evening audience. As usual handsome stage settings provided a suitable framework for the pleasing efforts of the players, and the management is entitled to credit for the excellent manner in which the revival was given.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Howard and Emerson's New York Girl Company, with an extensive olio, was the attraction yesterday.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Frank Harvey's melodrama, "The Wages of Sin," which was presented several years ago, was presented last night to the usual large Monday night audience.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—May Irwin is playing her annual engagement at this house the present week. Her latest play, by Ramsey Morris, "Madge Smith Attorney," is the attraction.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Augustus Thomas's "Arizona" returned to this city for a brief engagement with a somewhat changed cast from that seen here before. The play was cordially received by Harlem theatregoers.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Swaine's trained geese, goats, and monkeys were the leading attraction in the lengthy bill provided by the management. The fat women sprinters continue in their race, and the vaudeville specialties are as numerous as ever.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The usual large audience, despite the weather, was present last night to witness the varied entertainment, which included the lively sketch "After Office Hours," the spectacular ballet entitled "The Devil's Dream," the "Giddy Throng," and an olio.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—For all-around excellence it would be difficult for a manager to make selection of a better vaudeville entertainment than that offered yesterday by the Reilly and Wood company, who provided the bill. The organization includes twenty-eight in number, who present nearly every branch of vaudeville specialties.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—The programme contained numerous excellent acts. They included Giacinta Della Rocca, concert violiniste; "The Automobile Girl," an entertaining musical farce; Parker's dogs, the Brothers Kennard, acrobatic comiques; Globe Comedy Four, singing comedians, and Ed Estus, equilibrist.

EDEN MUSEE.—The pictures showing the life scenes and Court of Joan of Arc have attracted considerable attention, and by request they will be continued during this week. Many other interesting moving pictures will be shown, including the opening of Parliament by King Edward and the inauguration of President McKinley. New war groups have been added to the exhibition.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The programme offered at this house was probably the best seen here in some weeks. Frederick Bond and his company presented the novel comedy, "Her Last Rehearsal." Will H. Fox proved, as usual, funny in his mirth provoking burlesque; Torcat, the comedian, made his first appearance, and the Willis Family, accomplished instrumentalists, were well received. The others were George Hammersmith, in an original monologue; the Keatons, acrobatic nonsense; Barr and Benton, comedy sketch, and Arvello, aerial gymnast.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Felix Morris made her first appearance in this house yesterday in a new comedietta, "The Lady and the Burglar," in which she was quite successful. William Devere made his début in the continuous in a farcical skit, assisted by William Morrow. The other numbers that were well liked included Pete Baker, the German comedian and yodler; three Wilona sisters, musicians; Kreisel's performing dogs, the Baileys, clever singers and dancers; Crane Brothers, the Mudtown Rubes, and Signor Barbaretto, the baritone.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—After a five weeks' engagement "Madame Butterfly" succeeds in still proving the chief drawing card of the programme. The regular continuous numbers were Joe Welch, in his quaint Hebrew character impersonations; Clarice Vance, the Southern singer; Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell in the satire, "An American Duke"; Hale and Frances, a novelty club jugglers and hoop rollers; Newell, Chinquilla, and Dunufrio, musical novelty; Ingram and Jacklin, illustrated melodies; New York Ladies' Quartet, vocalists; Halder, juggler, and many more.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Two large audiences witnessed the performances given jointly by the Hashim brothers and the White Rats' Association yesterday. James J. Corbett appeared at both entertainments as the leading feature, giving his monologue, which comprises anecdotes of his career as a champion. He was given a cordial reception when he first came on and equally hearty applause when he had finished. Others who were responsible for a bright and interesting entertainment were Charley Case, the quaint joker; Gerard and Gardiner in a burlesque sketch; Hines and Remington, John Kernell, Wright, Huntington & Co., Angie Norton, the Hellstons, the singers and dancers; Genaro and Bailey, Cook and Sonora, acrobatic comedians; Frank and Don, burlesquers; Howard's educated ponies, and numerous others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Patrons of the continuous house will witness one of the most varied and well-balanced programmes that has been offered this season by Mr. Keith. "The Girl with the Auburn Hair," who is regarded as the leading number, was listened to reverently as she sang selections usually heard in a church. Her voice has greatly improved since last she was here, and the act has likewise been improved. The remaining part of the bill introduced Milton and Dollie Nobles, who presented their skit, "A Blue Grass Widow"; Louis A. Simon and a small company gave a sketch called "The New Coachman"; Al. Sheen and Charles Warren were seen again in their absurdity, "Quo Vadis Upside Down"; Elizabeth Murray sang several character songs.

Vaudeville Actress Disappears.

Lawrence Griffith, an actor, of 220 West Forty-fifth Street, whose cousin, Mrs. Neville Castle, disappeared mysteriously on Saturday night, reported last night that he had spent yesterday in a fruitless search for her. She attended a dinner at the home of a cousin, Mrs. Fred Goodwin of 467 Central Park West, on Saturday evening. She did not return. Mr. Griffiths and Mrs. Castle, it is said, have been rehearsing together in a sketch to be presented at the vaudeville theatres.

ALBERT L. JOHNSON REPLIES TO MR. ORR

Accepts Every Proposition Made by the Commissioner.

Proposes to Extend the Tunnel Scheme and Guarantee a Three-Cent Fare.

Albert L. Johnson made a formal proposition last evening to construct a tunnel under the East River from the New York City Hall to Brooklyn, under that borough to South Brooklyn, under the Narrows to Staten Island, and clear across to the Jersey shore.

The fare over the route is to be 3 cents, with a "universal transfer system." Every condition which President Orr set down in his letter to Albert L. Johnson has been accepted by the railroad builder.

Mr. Johnson was enthusiastic over his plans when seen by a TIMES reporter last evening. He said that the proposition was a simple one.

"I have built roads and been connected with trolley lines which have been killing people. The cost of human life is too dear. One accident will cost a railroad an enormous sum of money. It is cheaper now to run trolley lines in a safe way and avoid accidents. The only way to do so is to have no grade crossings. There will be no grade crossings on these roads."

"Will there be a profit in the three-cent fare?" was asked.

"Profit? Why, the fare has been fixed on the trolley lines to be built under my direction from Philadelphia to New York at 40 cents. I think that is too high. In a few years it will be 20 cents—10 cents."

"Where will be your limit of three-cent fares?" was asked.

"Any point in the Greater New York. If I get the franchise. Three-cent fares—why, I think in a few years it will be a two-cent fare, and even a one-cent fare on any of the lines."

Mr. Johnson then said:

"I have been in the railroad business for many years. In Brooklyn I took old, broken-down cars and ran them at a profit on all the Coney Island routes. Don't have any idle equipment. That is one of the secrets of the business. Now look here—I start in this project without any watered stock. There is the advantage I have. Take another one of the established roads, and they have to pay enormous fixed charges on watered stock and pay dividends. If I start without any watered stock, is it not plain that in the end I will get the money? Take in Philadelphia, the street surface railroads which are trying to keep me out of that territory have fixed annual charges of $6,000,000. They make money on a five-cent fare. Why can't I make money, then, on a three-cent fare? There's millions and millions in the railroad business."

"Did you receive President Orr's letter setting down conditions under which you could compete for the tunnel to Brooklyn?" was asked.

ACCEPTS EVERY CONDITION.

"Yes, the letter reached me this afternoon. As soon as I read the letter I dictated a reply accepting every condition set down by President Orr. I will have my engineers set to work at once. If I can build an underground tunnel in London and float all the equipment made in this country 3,000 miles and then compete with the Englishmen, why can't I win out in York. I am ready to build the tunnel to Brooklyn and Staten Island. The Rapid Transit Commissioners have done just what I wanted them to do. Every condition they impose suits me. I will submit the plans to them, have the plans approved by the Municipal Assembly, and do all the work. It will be done on the city's credit, and that is the best credit in the world."

"Do you expect to get the franchise?" was asked.

"I can't tell what the Rapid Transit Commissioners will do. I want the people with me. I will give the three-cent fare, and promise to put in the contract to make a sinking fund by which the public debt on the system will be cleared off in twenty-five years."

"President Orr holds that no more than $8,000,000 can be used on the Brooklyn tunnel because of the debt limit," was suggested.

"That suits me. If the tunnel costs $12,000,000 to extend to South Brooklyn and under Staten Island, I will provide the $4,000,000 additional capital. I have been accustomed to raise money on roads which had millions of dollars of watered stock, and now when it comes to a plan without any such business involved it will be easy sailing. Yes, and what's more, I will agree to extend the tunnel system to any part of the Greater New York which the Rapid Transit Commissioners or the Municipal Assembly want. The existing roads you may say can compete with me by running parallel lines. Yes, but they will be loaded down with fixed charges, and I will make the money clear while they pay it out in dividends on watered stock."

"Would the contract which Mr. McDonald made with the Rapid Transit Commissioners be a profitable one on a three-cent-fare basis?" was asked.

"Yes, and Mr. McDonald has fifty years to form his sinking fund with a five-cent fare, and I ask only twenty-five years on a three-cent fare. All I want is a chance to build the tunnel, and I don't see how the Rapid Transit Commissioners can get away from my offer."

President Orr in his letter to Mr. Johnson asks the railroad builder to be specific and state whether he would accept the contract for the Brooklyn tunnel on the same terms as those fixed in the McDonald contract, with the exception that the fare would be 3 cents; whether Mr. Johnson would offer the necessary security in cash and bonds in the same proportion as was fixed in the McDonald contract, and also, if the plan now before the Municipal Assembly is withdrawn and Mr. Johnson is given a chance to bid, whether he will deposit $150,000 to guard the city against loss if he refuses to fulfill the terms of his proposed contract.

MR. JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Johnson gave out the following statement for publication last night:

"I will accept Mr. Orr's proposition. His proposition is most beneficial for me and for the city. I will furnish free of cost to the city my own plans for a route. I shall begin my route at the Jersey shore on Staten Island, at the nearest point to Philadelphia that the engineers may decide to be the most feasible, my object being to make this as nearly as possible an air line between New York and Philadelphia. Crossing the Narrows from Staten Island to Brooklyn at a point between Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge, the line will run north wherever the surveys will probably through Second Avenue to about Twenty-eighth Street, thence to Fourth Avenue, thence to Flatbush Avenue, and thence by the most practicable route to the City Hall, New York, there to connect with the underground system now being built by Mr. Macdonald and extending the length of Manhattan Island and into the Borough of the Bronx.

"I would also have a spur run from this line at Thirty-eighth Street and Second Avenue, South Brooklyn, extending through the cut to an overhead structure which shall extend to a point where two lines will branch off, one to Coney Island and one to Manhattan Beach. My purpose is to supply a system of rapid transit without a single grade crossing, in order to make it safe and comfortable to all who travel, while protecting all others along the line from the fast-moving trains. To be quite clear, I desire to have this system composed of tunnels, depressed tracks, and elevated structures, so as to avoid all grade crossings.

"I shall accept in toto the terms specified in Mr. Orr's letter. I have ordered my engineers to work with all dispatch possible, and shall before many days be able to lay before the Rapid Transit Commission a route with plans. These plans will be made under the direction of B. Payton Legare, who furnished all the English Parliamentary plans for my railroad between London and Brighton.

"The fares on this proposed tunnel system will be 3 cents from any point to any other point, with free universal transfers.

"I will take the contract for construction at the lowest possible figures. I will guarantee the construction with no profit to me or payment for my engineers, and I shall invite inspection of my books and of all my accounts by the Rapid Transit Commission and the Municipal Assembly.

"I will accept in payment for this construction work such money as can be supplied up to the debt limit, and I shall myself furnish such further credit as is needed to carry out the conditions of the contract, until such time as the debt limit can be increased. I will voluntarily offer a sinking fund by which the public debt on this system will be extinguished within twenty-five years.

"Mr. Orr asks me to base my offer upon the contract made by the Rapid Transit Commission with Mr. McDonald for the tunnel which the latter is now building. I shall do this with pleasure, holding myself to every condition placed upon Mr. McDonald. And in order that I may have full information on the subject, I shall ask Mr. Orr to supply to my attorneys all papers pertaining to the McDonald contract.

"I will also agree to extend this system on the same terms, and without an increase of fare, anywhere in Greater New York at any time such extension is deemed advisable by the Rapid Transit Commission and the Municipal Assembly.

"It is my purpose, in laying out this tunnel system, to connect it with a railroad line I am building to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to a system made up of ninety cities and towns in the State of Pennsylvania."

RAPID TRANSIT RIGHT OF WAY.

Owners of Up-Town Property Asked to Sign Permits for Construction.

Owners of property along that section of the Rapid Transit Railroad which is to be an elevated structure, extending from Westchester Avenue to Bronx Park, are receiving from the Rapid Transit Commission blanks that, if signed by the recipients, will become permits given by the owners to the city for the construction of the road in front of their respective premises. The signers "grant to the City of New York the easements of light, air, and access appurtenant to the premises" possessed by them and lying along the line of the road.

Some of the owners who have seen the blank form of agreement claim that they are being imposed upon.

"When we determined on the route of this part of the road," said Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the commission, "we had obtained the consent of the principal property holders, as well as their virtual agreement to obtain the acquiescence of the rest. The people of the territory through which the line was to run had clamored for the road. The plans were in accord with their wishes. Now we are just going through the form of getting the consent of all of them, in which they will waive the right of damages from the abuttal of the road. They will do this with the knowledge that the value of their property is being raised greatly."

From various men connected with rapid transit affairs it was learned that the commission intended to get the consent of the property holders in one way or another. Nearly all, if not all, are expected to sign the permits without protest, but those who do not will have their opposition overcome by legal proceedings, the commission having power, after acquiring the consent of two-thirds of the property holders along the line, to force the remainder into line. The point of view of the commission was explained as follows:

"Profiting by the experience of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, those who represent the city in procuring the right of way for this road are not going to be caught by suits in years to come, the suitors claiming that their properties have been damaged, whereas they have been improved as to value enormously. Before the elevated structure of the Rapid Transit Railroad is built the consent of all property owners in interest will be gotten in some way. The city guarantees to the contractor a free course over such routes as are finally outlined by the commission, and the contractor is therefore not liable for any damages. Since the city is thus made liable, the city is going to take care beforehand that no suits will be forthcoming from people because the road passes in front of their houses."

BIDS ON RAPID TRANSIT BONDS.

Two Firms Will Get Issue of $2,500,000 on a Basis of 3.8 Per Cent.

Bids were opened yesterday for the sale of $2,500,000 corporate bonds of the City of New York, to pay for work on the rapid transit tunnel. The highest bid was that made jointly by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Farson, Leach & Co., who bid $2,762,750 for the entire issue. This is at the rate of 110.51 for the bonds, a basis of 3.08 per cent.

Controller Coler said after the bids were opened yesterday:

"I am not satisfied with the bids. The State of New York passes tax laws which hurt the city. The bonds now advertised will be sold for $50,000 less than they are really worth. The laws passed by the present Legislature fix taxes on these bonds, and the insurance and other corporations are not so anxious about taking the city's securities now. The result is that while the State of New York receives $25,000 in additional taxes, the City of New York loses $50,000."

The other bidders on the bonds were: Bank of America, $500,000 at 1.03; Knickerbocker Trust Company, $300,000 at 110.10; Franklin Trust Company, $100,000 at 108.15; Cramman & Co., $200,000 at 107.45, and Vermilye & Co. and Harvey Fiske & Co., the entire issue at 110.197.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Each Member Expected to Request Support of the Bell Bill—Vaccination Shields Condemned.

Dr. George B. Fowler, President of the New York County Medical Society, announced at last night's meeting of that organization, which was held in Hosack Hall at the Academy of Medicine, that each member was expected to write a letter to the Assemblyman of his district requesting support of the Bell bill, which provides for the amendment of Section 152 of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, so that "any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine . . . who shall profess to heal any other person by any means whatsoever, whether with or without the use of any medicine." The bill is—expected to come up for final action within a few days.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the sanctioning by the Legislature of "any measure giving the right to treat disease unless a compliance with the medical laws of the State is a prerequisite." The reason for these resolutions, as stated in the preamble thereto, is the recent introduction of bills legalizing the practice of osteopathy and the giving of the right to treat disease to "a class of masseurs."

Dr. William K. Kubin read a paper on the subject of "The Importance of Aseptic Vaccination." This was followed by a discussion on the same subject by Drs. John H. Huddleston of the Board of Health, George H. Fox, and Charles W. Allen, all of whom agreed in their statements that shields for protecting vaccination sores had done more harm than good, no device having yet been invented, as far as they knew, which would not irritate the inflamed spot. Dr. Fox suggested the theory that it would be well for physicians to remove vaccination scabs artificially.

CONGREGATION IS DIVIDED.

Effort to Teach Hebrew to the Children End in a Quarrel.

The Congregation Beth David, which meets in Lenox's Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, is agitated by a violent internal dissension, brought about by the unsuccessful efforts of Treasurer Moses Stern of Crotonia Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to raise a fund to teach the Hebrew language to children.

Mr. Stern started his school about six months ago. The money ran low, and on Feb. 12 he arranged a benefit entertainment, but the result was a small deficit. Then he arranged a ball for the same purpose at Ebling's Casino, St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, on March 5. This, too, was a failure from the financial standpoint, the loss by the two affairs aggregating about $80, which Mr. Stern paid, but he requested that the congregation reimburse him.

There was much acrimonious discussion, some saying that the responsibility rested upon Mr. Stern, as he had started the school. It culminated at Saturday morning's services, when one branch, headed by the President, David Shuldiner, of Anthony Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, took possession of the hall and refused to let the others in. They gathered outside, and sent for Mr. Bedell, the proprietor of the place, and asked him to eject those within, but he refused to interfere. They then appealed to the police, but they, too, refused to act.

A special meeting has been called for this evening at the hall to consider the situation.

Cause of Cancer Discovered?

BUFFALO, March 25.—It was announced to-day that Prof. H. R. Gaylord of the University of Buffalo, who has been conducting researches in the New York State Pathological Laboratory for the last two years with the object of discovering the cause of cancer, has succeeded in his object, and will make his discoveries known in a few days. He will not make a public statement, however, until his report has been sent to Albany.

PLEA FOR CONNECTING CLASSES

One of the Needs for Properly Teaching the Youngest School Children.

While the needs of the public schools were under discussion, especially as relates to the revision of the course of study now in progress, one of the teachers who has had twenty years' experience, expressed her belief that one of the most imperative demands at the very foundation of the system was the institution of introductory primary classes in all the schools where the training of the very young is begun. "This does not mean a kindergarten," she said. "It is more like what kindergartens call a connecting class. I have tried the introductory plan myself and know whereof I speak. When I began to teach, some twenty years ago, the lowest primary was regarded as such.

"In this class I propose children should have individual attention in getting the rudiments, so as to be able to take up class work. They should be taught how to form letters and figures, read from the blackboard, get a few phonograms, march around the room in order, and learn to respond to the commands. When they are ready to take up seventh primary work, but not before. This was the work of the lowest primary at one time, but more and more work was added, until it was necessary to make an A and B seventh, which was practically forming another grade. We then used our B as the introductory class. This worked all right. But about two years ago our Superintendent said that the children spent too much time in school and began to consolidate by doubling up the two lowest grades, saying that the second division would learn from the first. It sounds all right, but only those who have practically engaged in seventh primary work can understand the disadvantages to which the present system subjects scholars and teachers, while in the second division the children are necessarily left much to their own devices to 'absorb,' while the teacher is trying to get through a year's work with the first division.

"Then this second division, when put into the first division, has to be crammed with intellectual food faster than the pupils can masticate it. Every teacher with whom I have spoken complains of the present process, yet no one seems to have power to effect a change. The trouble seems to be that those who have the authority to effect the needed change have never taught classes of children of the age of which I speak."

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lack of Public Appreciation of the Good Work Done in Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Set me down as one who believes that the City of New York gets full return for the money expended on its public school system.

As to the administration of those schools I would suggest that a little appreciation publicly expressed by the press and citizens of New York would not be wholly undeserved and would prove helpful. Our New York schools are like the prophet of Holy Writ, not without honor save in their own country. They were considered worthy of the highest awards at the Paris Exposition last Summer, and the Governments of the four greatest nations of Europe asked the United States authorities for the exhibits of the New York schools to be used as models for their own systems. These honors, which would have made any other city in the country exultant, were barely alluded to by the press of New York, and the orators of reform, otherwise so fluent and eloquent on the subject of the shortcomings of our schools, have shown themselves, as usual, silent concerning their triumphs.

Men strive for years without reward as Commissioners and Inspectors and reap only abuse and misrepresentation, while targets for the criticism of every ignoramus who chooses to rush into print. No one has any gratitude to express to them for a civic duty performed and an honorable position well filled.

New York would have more unselfish and public-spirited citizens if she appreciated those she now has, and more cheerful public servants, even if paid ones, if she occasionally gave the meed of praise so easily bestowed and so profoundly prized.

As it is, school officials, Principals, and teachers, will continue almost without exception, now as heretofore, to "do the right as God gives them to see the right" for the sake of the children. Experience proves that they need expect very little adult appreciation. A.

New York, March 18, 1901.

TO SELL PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

Suit to Set Aside the Singerly Assignment Decided.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—As the result of a decision to-day by Assistant United States Attorney General James M. Beck, master in the suit pending in the United States Circuit Court to set aside the assignment of The Philadelphia Record by William M. Singerly for the benefit of the creditors of the defunct Chestnut Street National Bank, of which Mr. Singerly was President, The Record will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

Mr. Beck finds that Mr. Singerly was sane at the time he transferred the property to Assignees George H. Earle, Jr., and Richard Y. Cook, and the transaction was therefore valid. He decrees that The Record shall be disposed of at public sale, and settles claims in dispute amounting to over $2,000,000. The litigation affects 9,050 out of 10,000 shares of the capital stock of The Record Company and 475 bonds of $1,000 each out of the total issue of 500 bonds.

BURTON HOLMES'S LECTURES.

His Proposed Trip to Russia and the Orient for Material.

Burton Holmes, whose illustrated lectures have proved very successful in this city, will deliver his last lecture at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday night. On April 11 Mr. Holmes will sail for Europe to obtain material for his next Winter's entertainment. The new series will be called, "A New Way Around the World," and will include lectures on the principal cities of Russia and Siberia, and probably one or more on the rural districts of these countries.

Mr. Holmes proposes to cross Siberia by the new railway. He also hopes to spend a number of weeks in Peking and such portions of China as can be safely explored. It is also his intention to travel through Corea, after which he will go to Japan for a rest of a month or six weeks, during which time he will complete a lecture to be called "Child Life in Japan."

Mr. Louis Brown, manager for Mr. Holmes's lectures, will return to Chicago, where he will assume the management of the Studebaker Theatre, still retaining his connection with the Holmes lecture season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Richard Mansfield will deliver the principal address at the graduating exercises of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, which will take place in the Empire Theatre on Thursday afternoon, March 28.

The new musical comedy, "The Prima Donna," which was scheduled for production at the Herald Square Theatre for next Monday night, will not be ready for presentation until a week from to-morrow night.

In addition to Sam Bernard and Fritz Williams to the cast of the Weber & Fields stock company for next season, the actor-managers yesterday secured Lee Harrison, a former member of their organization. Mr. Harrison severed his connection with Weber & Fields two seasons ago, to become identified with the Rogers brothers, with whom he has been ever since.

Miss Viola Allen's contribution to the programme of the testimonial benefit to be tendered Mme. Janauschek at Wallack's Theatre on Friday, April 12, will be her last appearance in this city as Glory Quayle in "The Christian." The third act of the play will be given, and she will be supported by E. J. Morgan, E. L. Davenport, Edward Emery, Myron Calice, Helen Lowell, Perdita Hudspeth, Carrie Merriles, Evangeline Irving, and Jessie Bradford.

Will of ex-Sheriff Molloy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 25.—The will of ex-Sheriff William V. Molloy, who died reecntly at Troy, but whose home was in New Rochelle, was filed to-day in the Westchester County Surrogate's office. There was no estimate given of the value of the estate, but he was believed to be worth at least $50,000. To his sisters, Mrs. Sarah J. Brennan and Miss Mary Jane Molloy, he gives $5,000, in trust for them to pay the interest to his brother, Daniel Molloy, and after his death it is to go to his nephew, John Molloy. All the rest and residue of his estate he gives to his mother during her lifetime.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first day of Passion Week began quietly, and there were few entertainments. The prospects for to-day are not much brighter. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., will give a dinner this evening, and Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons will give a bridge whist party, and there is the usual meeting of Lenten classes.

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There will be a meet to-day of the Meadow Brook Hounds at Hempstead. The Meadow Brook social season will not begin until after Easter. Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton have leased the Cottenet place there. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps have retained the Perry Tiffany place. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will not settle down at Hempstead until after Easter.

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The engagement of Miss Alice Hay, the second daughter of John Hay, Secretary of State, to James Wadsworth, the son of Congressman and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, is reported. Miss Hay has been out in Washington and is a charming girl. Mr. Wadsworth is a graduate of Harvard and is engaged in agriculture in the Genesee Valley, where lately he has purchased the Livingston place. He is related on his mother's side to Mrs. Clarence Mackay and her mother, Mrs. William A. Duer. Mrs. Wadsworth was a Miss Travers. He is also related to Mr. S. S. Howland, who married Miss Belmont; to Craig Wadsworth, to Mrs. Adair and Mrs. Smith Barry of London, and to Wadsworth Ritchie.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget is booked to sail to-morrow for England. She has been in this country for two months, the greater part of which time she has passed in New York. Mrs. Paget has succeeded in arranging satisfactorily the affairs of the Stevens estate, so far as her inheritance from her mother is concerned. Her daughter, Miss Paget, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel at Cannes. She will return to England to meet her mother.

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Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison (Miss Crocker) has been in Mexico. She will be one of a party which are to meet at Mill Brae next week, in the County of San Mateo, Cal. This is the country seat of D. O. Mills. Among the other guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Ogden Mills.

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Some mention has already been made of the numerous reports of engagements which have been prevailing recently. Nearly all of these have met with a prompt denial from the families of those concerned. There have been instances when officious acquaintances have sent to some of the newspaper offices written announcements, which were, of course, not used, but investigated. Some of the reported engagements have been absurd, as the young people hardly knew one another. The mother of one of the prettiest débutantes in society was busy yesterday denying the report of her daughter's engagement to the young son of a New York journalist. The young woman in question is a descendant of the first John Jacob Astor and has her home at Tuxedo. The young man has been graduated recently from college and has been seen much in society this Winter.

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The marriage of Miss Adelina Tower, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Phelps Tower, and the Rev. Samuel Reed Bridges will be celebrated on Monday, April 15, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, 57 East Sixty-fourth Street, by the Rev. David S. Greer.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman and her two daughters, Miss Cecil and little Miss Geraldine Boardman, returned from Aiken on Sunday night last. They are to sail for Europe on April 30 for a five months' stay. Most of their time will be spent in Paris and London.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are still at their Southern plantation, Airlie, near Wilmington, N. C., and will not return to town until Easter, if then. Mr. Harry Walters is cruising in Southern waters in the Narada.

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There were several musical events on yesterday's calendar. In the morning at the Gerrit Smith studio Charles J. Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes gave an interesting programme of Italian and German music. The third and last of this series of recitals will take place on April 1 at the same hour and place. In the afternoon there was the operatic matinée in the large ballroom of the Astoria, given to L. M. Ruben by artists of the grand opera company. Owing to an indisposition Mlle. Ternina did not appear, and Mlle. Fritzi Scheff took her place, singing Rubinstein's "Der Traum," Massenet's "Ouvre Tes Yeux Bleux," and the waltz song from "La Bohème." M. Plançon, who received an ovation, rendered Bemberg's "Soupir," Godard's "Embarquez Vous," and an air from Thomas's "Tambour Major," and responded to an enthusiastic encore. Cremonini and Campanari gave a duet from Bizet's "Pescatori di Perle," and the former sang also an aria from "Tosca," and the latter Mancinelli's "Pater Noster." Miss Julie Geyer, pianiste, played selections from Chopin and Liszt. There was a large audience.

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The next meeting of the Lenten Sewing Class for young girls, organized this year, will be on Saturday next at the residence of Miss Eva Mills, in East Fifty-fifth Street. The vacancy caused by the marriage of Miss Adele Fitzgerald in the list of the bridesmaids of Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson has been filled by her cousin, Miss Thompson, daughter of Judge Thompson of Pennsylvania. Miss Thompson's marriage to Mr. Pell, as has already been announced, will take place on April 17 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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On the Oceanic, sailing to-morrow for Liverpool, there are booked among others Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. J. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. James S. C. Stewart, the Misses Alexandra M., Fannie Bell, and Master James A. Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sill, Mrs. William Stuart, Harry K. Thaw of Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and the three Misses Thayer of Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Tremenheere, J. J. Van Alen and Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay and Messrs. E. A. and Adelbert S. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay and the Misses Margaret and Dora and Master Tom Ismay; Walter S. Kemeys, Miss J. M. M. Kemp, Spencer Eddy, W. L. Elkins, Sir William Orr Ewing, Mrs. Ewing, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. A. C. Crocker and Miss Gladys Crocker, Senator William A. Clark, Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Dithmar, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Harmsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Blumenthal, Miss Blanche Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Randall, Jr., Miss Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson King, Miss M. S. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Dick, J. Julian Dix, W. P. Hamilton, I. Seligman, William Russell, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Minturn, and the Messrs. J. H. and Cecil Wrenn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 25.—Mayor and Mrs. Garrettson have returned from New York.

Mrs. James A. De Blois, who has been in Boston throughout the Winter, has returned to her cottage here.

Col. De Lancey A. Kane is expected from New York to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan and Miss Thorn have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Boit and their daughters sail for Europe on Wednesday.

Miss Travers of New York has taken the Coleman cottage, in Red Cross Avenue, for the coming season.

Arrivals include H. Bertram Whitman, Mrs. Frank G. Brown, and Mrs. J. L. Worden.

Miss Kittridge sails for Europe on Wednesday.

L. L. Lorillard is visiting in New York.

Wu Ting-Fang Will Speak To-night.

Wu Ting-Fang will be the principal speaker at the public meeting to be held to-night in Dr. MacArthur's Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association, and the object is to awaken the thought of the people to the injustice of racial prejudice and religious intolerance. The programme will be a highly interesting one. Letters will be read from President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt expressing sympathy with and approval of the movement. Edwin Markham will read a new poem entitled "Inasmuch," inscribed to the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch of blessed memory, and written for the occasion.

MORE STEINWAY LITIGATION.

Demand of a Nephew for an Accounting of the Estate of Christian F. T. Steinway.

More litigation has developed over the estate of Christian F. T. Steinway, one of the founders of the Steinway piano business. The present action is brought by Henry W. T. Steinway, a nephew, who demands an accounting of the estate. The action is directed against Charles H. Steinway, Frederick T. Steinway, and Henry Ziegler, as executors and trustees under the will of C. F. T. Steinway, and about twenty-five heirs at law.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, issued an order authorizing the service of the summons on non-resident defendants by publication. The present litigation is the outgrowth of the contest over the will to determine whether the trust provision of the will was valid. The testator died in March, 1889, and under his will he left his interest in the corporation of Steinway & Sons to his executors as trustees, to hold intact until 1904. The trustees were to pay the income over to a number of nephews and nieces of the testator.

The courts recently decided that the trust thus created was proper. The trustees then sent to Henry W. T. Steinway a check for $9,291.31, being his share of the income during the litigation, less the expenses of the litigation. Mr. Steinway refused to accept the check, declaring that he should not be charged with any portion of the expenses incurred. He contended that the executors should assume the cost of litigation out of their share of the estate, and he demanded $11,666.66 as his portion of the income. This was refused, and he brought the present action.

MAYOR APPROVES ORDINANCES.

Tunnels Are Recommended for Dangerous Street Crossings in the City.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the following ordinances:

Providing for the issue of $200,000 in bonds for the construction of a repair shop for the Fire Department; the bond issue for the new Commercial High School, at Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to cost $302,640, and a bond issue of $469,383, for the Peter Cooper High School, at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Boston Road.

Mayor Van Wyck also approved a resolution recommending to the Board of Public Improvements that tunnels be built at crossings which are dangerous owing to the number of surface cars passing.

ELEVEN NOVICES TAKE THE VEIL.

First Initiation Ceremony in This Country for Little Sisters of the Poor.

Eleven novices took vows as Little Sisters of the Poor yesterday in the home of the Litte Sisters of the Poor, at Bushwick and De Kalb Avenues, Williamsburg.

It was the first ceremony of its kind in this country. Heretofore American novices in order to enter the order were obliged to go to France, where the mother house is situated. In the future the ceremony of religious profession, as it is called, will be performed here.

The services yesterday were conducted by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, assisted by twelve Brooklyn priests. The ceremony lasted more than two hours. The novices are all native Americans. There are at present fifty-one candidates in that institution, and many of these will make their vows in the near future.

SUMMER CARPETINGS.

This is the season of the year to think of the Summer matting, which is so cool on the floor, so comforting to the eye, and so satisfying to the purse. The housewife who has mattings on certain rooms in her house all the year will take them up this Spring, for the dust sifts through them and the floors need a thorough cleaning. There is nothing to do to the matting itself but to have it shaken with care, and if there are any spots on it these can be wiped off with a damp cloth. Care must be taken, however, to dry the matting thoroughly and immediately. If only a damp cloth is used there will be no trouble in this.

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Mattings while they are on the floor should never be washed at all, a man in a big up-town carpet store says. Water dampens the straw and it collects the dust, and if it is not thoroughly dried it is likely to mildew.

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There is nothing that is particularly new in the line of mattings. Big rugs or mats of the Japanese matting are popular and sell for $2.25, large ones 6 by 3 feet. These have a centre of fine inlaid matting, closely woven, with the figures set in at intervals. In the rugs these are of silk and have brighter colors than figures in the ordinary Japanese inlaid mattings. There is a border of figured matting around the centre. This is in a small close pattern and comes in blue and green and different colors. There is fringe on either end.

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Of the two mattings, the Chinese and the Japanese, the latter is the most durable. The former has a fibre warp, while that of the Japanese is cotton and will outwear it. The Chinese matting ranges in price from $4 to $22 a roll of forty yards, and the Japanese from $10 to $50. The cheaper grades of either are hardly worth mentioning, for, at the prices at which they are sold, they must be loosely woven and not strong enough to stand any wear. The Japanese, having the soft-fibre, with its cotton warp, is the most flexible, can be used for furniture covering as well as for the floor, and some people will have it under any condition. The inlaid mattings with their quaint figures set in at intervals are most attractive.

Some of these inlaid patterns are varied this year, and one quaint matting has upon it an odd little house shaded by a tree, and another figure is a tall pagoda. It is the Japanese mattings which also come in decided patterns, fancy squares of different kinds showing masses of color. These are less satisfactory than they would be if it was always possible to match the pattern in putting them down. The matting stretches, and this is almost impossible. The inlaid mattings, or the plain mattings of the same weave, are sewed at the seams like carpets.

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A pretty Japanese matting has a damask effect. This is all in one color, the straw color, and makes a floor covering which is in good taste. It is not quite as durable as some of the other varieties, but many people to whom a few dollars more or less is not an object prefer it. It will cost about $26 a roll. The silk inlaid mattings are $50, and a good matting which is soft and fine enough for furniture will cost $20.

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The various clubs in the city will soon be taking up their Winter carpets and putting down mattings for the Summer. For their floors the extra heavy white China matting is used. This sells for $20 a roll, and will outwear almost everything else in the matting line. Chinese matting at $16 a roll will do that for that matter. A Japanese matting will not give satisfactory service in rooms as much used as those of large clubs.

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The Chinese matting in colors is in small patterns, which gives a mixed effect which is very pleasant. There is an extremely pretty Chinese matting which comes in squares, perhaps two inches in diameter. This is particularly attractive, but owing to the firmness of the material it is necessary to carry the straw without break across the entire squares, giving a large surface of straight straws upon which the furniture is liable to catch, and when broken they present a very bad appearance and soon wear out.

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The old fashioned red and white checked matting which was so common a good many years ago is never seen now. It could not be given away, the dealers say. However, it is very pretty, and it may come in again if for nothing else than to match red and white checked gowns in these days when everything about the house must be made to match. All mattings must be handled with more or less care if they are to wear well, and it is best, if they are in sleeping rooms, to have the bed in a position where it is not necessary to move it every time it is made.

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While polished floors are chiefly used in Summer homes, the matting has a place all its own for both Summer and Winter. It is always good, always in demand, and always in good taste.

BIDS ON BRIDGE NO. 3.

All the Propositions for Building Tower Foundations Will Be Rejected.

Bridge Commissioner Shea held a consultation with Mayor Van Wyck yesterday morning regarding the contract for the foundation tower on the Brooklyn side of what is now known to the city officials as East River Bridge No. 3. The amount of the contract is in the neighborhood of $800,000. There is a mystery about the matter which the officials will not clear up. The proposals for bids were advertised in The City Record, and on Monday, March 11, they were opened in the office of Bridge Commissioner Shea. There were six bidders. These were: Williams & Gerstle, Rogers, McMullen & McBean, Liebman & Galagan, Ryan, Parker & Moran, and Joseph Hendler. When the bids were opened it was said that it would take two days to tabulate the bids, and then an announcement would be made awarding the contract to the lowest bidder.

For some reason which the officials will not tell, the bids have not as yet been tabulated, the award of the contract has not been made, and the matter has been referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen. It was reported yesterday that all the bids would be rejected. An alleged defect in the contract, it is claimed, has been found, and the matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion. Bridge Commissioner Shea would not say anything about the matter after his consultation with Mayor Van Wyck. Ryan, Parker & Moran have a contract on the New East River Bridge, now building, and Bernard Rolf secured the contract for the soundings for Bridge No. 3.

ADMIRAL DEWEY HERE.

Has Recovered from the Grip and Is in Excellent Spirits.

Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey are at the Albemarle Hotel, where they arrived at 3:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Washington.

The Admiral, who was in excellent spirits, said he had suffered from the grip a good deal during the Winter, but had about recovered. He said he expected to remain in the city a week or ten days, as Mrs. Dewey wanted to do some shopping.

Admiral Dewey will be the guest of honor at the military tournament at Madison Square Garden to-night.

ROGERS WORKS SOLD AT LAST.

Terms and Name of Purchaser of Paterson (N.J.) Property Not Made Public.

It was reported at Paterson, N. J., last night that the Rogers Locomotive Works had been sold. No details, however, were obtainable.

William Barbour, one of the receivers, said at his home, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, this city, last night, that the report was true, but that he would not say anything more on the subject at this time.

Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the International Power Company of Providence, R. I., and several allied corporations, visited the works last Saturday and made a careful inspection of them. It was said then that he had offered $800,000 for the plant. Mr. Hoadley lives at the Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street. He said there last night that the deal had not been completed and that he had not heard from Mr. Barbour or any other of the receivers during the day.

"I did not even make a proposition," he said, "but I intimated about what terms would be acceptable to us. The matter would not have been closed without my knowledge unless, of course, somebody else has bought the property. If so, they're welcome to it."

President Hoadley said that he had heard of no other prospective purchaser.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Henry Roosevelt.

Charles Henry Roosevelt, a lawyer, who practiced in this city and in Westchester County, died early on Sunday morning at his home, in Pelham Road, Pelham Manor. He was born in 1832. His father was the Rev. Washington Roosevelt, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, and a grandson of Elbert Roosevelt, who was one of the early settlers of the manor of Pelham-on-the-Sound. The family is related to Vice President Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt was the manager of many large estates, and owned valuable real estate himself in Pelham Manor and in New Rochelle. His New York offices were at 203 Broadway. He was a member of the State and County Bar Association, the Westchester Bar Association, the St. Nicholas and Holland Societies, and Huguenot Lodge, F. and A.

WOMAN USES A CHEESE KNIFE.

Mrs. Gaeominio, a Grocer, Almost Severs a Customer's Arm During a Quarrel.

During a quarrel yesterday between Mrs. Catherine Gaeominio, who conducts a grocery store at 100 Wallabout Street, Williamsburg, and Mrs. Mary Maffo, another tenant in the house, the right arm of Mrs. Maffo was almost cut off with a big cheese knife. The wound was inflicted while the woman was shielding her head from a blow Mrs. Gaeominio had aimed at her. The blade cut through the flesh to the bone, and there the knife stuck. Mrs. Gaeominio then fled.

Mrs. Maffo pulled the knife from the flesh and then fainted. She was found bleeding on the floor of the store by a customer who entered a few minutes later and gave an alarm. Meanwhile Mrs. Gaeominio, who believed that she had killed her victim, had boarded a trolley car of the Park Avenue line. She was pursued by a policeman and arrested. The woman was taken back to the store, which by this time was filled with an excited gathering of Italians, men and women.

As soon as Mrs. Gaeominio was seen an attempt was made to assault her, and the policeman had difficulty in keeping the crowd at bay. She was then hurried to the Clymer Street Police Station, while an ambulance removed Mrs. Maffo to St. Catherine Hospital in a critical condition from loss of blood.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAX VOGEL.—Max Vogel, dealer in flour and bakers' supplies at 253 Clinton Street, made an assignment yesterday to Emanuel Hertz. He has been in business about a year.

HARRY S. SOUHAMI.—A meeting of the creditors of Harry S. Souhami, dealer in rugs, &c., at 31 East Seventeenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway. The schedules showed liabilities of $83,122 and nominal assets of $70,039. A number of claims were presented, but as objection was made to several of them the election of a trustee was postponed.

J. T. SCOTT & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of J. T. Scott & Co., wholesale jewelers at 4 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $187,201 and assets of $54,218. There are a large number of creditors, among them being M. B. Scott of Brooklyn, $41,472; G. L. Scott of Plainfield, N. J., $14,000, and A. V. Mowbray, $12,158, on notes for money loaned. The American Exchange National Bank is put down on the schedules for $45,000, paper of customers of the firm which was discounted by the bank. The assets consist of stock, $47,622, and accounts, $6,596. The firm made an assignment on Feb. 21, and creditors subsequently filed a petition in bankruptcy against them.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN HOLLENDER.—Herman Hollender of 490 East Houston Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,774 and nominal assets $2,720, in outstanding accounts and notes.

MORRIS MILLER.—Morris Miller, residing at 26 Beekman Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,520 and no assets. He was formerly a partner with Simon Levy in the firm of Levy & Miller, dealers in cloaks, who gave up business last Fall.

HILLBRANT & BUCHANAN.—Thomas L. Hillbrant of Cohoes and Edward C. Buchanan of Troy, comprising the firm of Hillbrant & Buchanan of Central Street, Albany, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica yesterday. The debts amount to $8,922, assets $7,298.

CHARLES E. SCHOU.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Charles E. Schou, dealer in hardware at Poughkeepsie, by the following New York creditors: Sickels & Nutting, $1,101; Smith, Lyon & Field, $60, and Underhill, Clinch & Co., $24, all the claims being for merchandise. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Feb. 28.

WILLIAM H. SWAYZE.—William H. Swayze of Oneida has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Utica. His debts amount to $31,309 and the assets to $12,037, of which $12,000 is in insurance policies. Mr. Swayze was formerly the proprietor of premium stamp stores all over the State. The law last year declared them illegal, and he had to go out of business. His creditors are chiefly furniture manufacturers all over the United States.

AGAINST DR. J. GRANT LYMAN.

Attachment for $26,550—Deputy Sheriff in Broadway Office.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $26,550 against Dr. John Grant Lyman from Felix H. Levy in favor of Charles F. Stewart, and yesterday took possession of the office at 52 Broadway. It was obtained on the ground that Dr. Lyman could not be found in the State, and it was believed that he had departed from the State or was keeping concealed.

Mr. Stewart's claim is based on a claim for himself of $1,550, and on an assigned claim of Julius Leszynsky for $25,000. The suit is against Dr. Lyman, Charles S. Hartwell, as partners in the firm of Joshua Brown & Co., and the International Zinc Company, but the attachment is against Dr. Lyman only. Mr. Stewart alleged that he paid $1,550 for 2,000 shares of the stock of the International Zinc Company to Joshua Brown & Co., relying on the statements, reports, and advertisements put forth regarding the solvency and earning power of the company to deceive the public, and that the stock is practically worthless.

The claim of Mr. Leszynsky, which has been assigned to Mr. Stewart, is for services rendered, for which he was induced to take stock in the company.

Receiver for Rents.

Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision to appoint George W. Jump receiver of rents of the apartment hotel at 137 and 139 West Forty-fifth Street, in a suit brought by George H. Robinson to foreclose a mortgage of $10,000 made by the Wroxeter Realty Company. It was stated that there are five mortgages on the property, aggregating $79,000, and mechanics' liens for about $10,000, and that the company had transferred title to the property to Leonard F. Buck, a night watchman in the employ of the company. The transfer was made on March 2.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRUNING, Charles, and Charles Bornkamp—George M. Smith	$427
BURGER, Henry D.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
BLOM, Frans L.—D. Shuldiner	1,351
BROWN, Harold P.—Sigua Iron Company, costs	77
BOYLE, Frank—M. H. Underwood, costs	59
BAYERSDORF, Michael, and Fred Cook—George B. Kotcham & Co.	115
CATSEVAS, Thasonias and Milton N.—F. G. Burke	79
CARROLL, Elizabeth, as administratrix of and estate of Nellie Carroll—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
CHASE, Frank C.—William P. Bang	52
CASSIDY, John—Edward F. Lockwood	30
COHN, Morris—The Harlem Market Company, Limited, costs	41
DAY, Jesse M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	69
DURYEA, Charles H., and John E. Sheppard—Trade Paper Advertising Company	205
DAHUT, Joseph or Isarah—D. Shapiro and another	121
DALL, Frederick T.—G. L. Storm and another	197
EVATE, Geniare—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
ERLANGER, Andrew, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	77
EDWARDS, Alberto C., Williamson, Jr.	1,444
EBBETTS, John, Jr., and John Langdon—D. A. Vanhorne and another	391
FAIRLAND, James R.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	69
FINCH, Frank H.—L. McKenis	128
FEENEY, Patrick—G. L. Storm and another	73
FISHER, Adolph—E. A. Landon	347
GALLO, Joseph—L. Partzschefeld	1,055
GALLAGHAN, James N., and Thomas W. Satterthwaite—S. Steirfelder, and others	153
G'SELLE, Leon—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	69
GUIDA, Alfonso—A. Nelson	217
HEIDE, John—A. Nelson	383
HUMPHREY, Henry J.—N. Egan	566
HITCHCOCK, Edward F., or Edwin T., and James A. Atwater—C. E. Peck and others	74
HUESTIS, William R.—James B. Hummel	156
HIRSCHBERG, Isaac—J. J. Thompson	64
HART, Max—F. W. Meeker and others	589
HERTER, Peter, and Peter J.—Johanna Lenkey as administratrix	10,446
HARTIGAN, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	69
JACKSON, Charles W.—Louis Leubuscher, costs	35
KOYL, C. Herschel—J. W. Aylsworth and another	1,396
KEATING, James P., Commissioner, &c.—J. P. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c., costs	104
KEIRAN, Margaret, estate of, and Mary Hamilton, by guardian—The Union Railway Company of New York City, costs	98
LEWIN, Julius—James A. Rhodes	2,264
LUYSTER, Benjamin, F.—Thomas Dilion and another	65
MARSH, Marianna—F. W. Hopkins and another	535
MASLIN, Jacob C.—J. M. Bell	1,103
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. D. Dalzell	337
MICHEL, Leopold—David Stevenson Brewing Company	233
MORTON, Dorothy—E. F. Hewitt	74
MITCHELL, Louise M. and Edmund H.—L. R. Berg	377
MITCHELL, Louise M.—L. R. Berg	373
McCAFFERTY, Charles J., receiver, &c.—S. A. Murphy	196
McGOWAN, John—R. Muller	160
McKELVEY, John, administrator, &c.—H. A. Shafer, costs	78
O'CONNOR, Annie—T. J. O'Donohue	420
O'BRIEN, James, executor, &c.—D. J. Early, receiver, &c	10,840
OPRANDY, John—J. D. Tobias	77
PARSONT, Morris—T. Dillon and another	45
PORTER, William—George L. Storm & Co	178
REYNOLDS, Nathaniel C.—S. Appel and others	210
RUSH, Frank—B. T. Hewitt	30
RYAN, Joseph C.—Oscar A. Hauptner	43
SILBERSTEIN, David—L. Finkelstein	171
SINNOTT, Michael T.—L. Isenburger	252
STURTEVANT, George D.—C. W. Hulst	122
THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Wilmington, Del.—Frank H. Goodyear and another	1,140
THOMPSON, Morris—H. Yoseph	72
TOMBACK, Samuel D., and Nathan Langer—Dimock & Fink Company	504
WHITMORE, Henry F.—O. S. Wilmot	121
WAITE, Horace G.—A. Robinson	554
YALDEN, James—S. M. Hitchcock, for the recovery of property and costs	273

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:53	Sun sets	6:18	Moon sets 12:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:35	Gov. Isl'd	12:25	H. Gate 2:18
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd	12:54	H. Gate 2:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		10:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lehn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan via Progreso	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roma, Prince, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Koenigen Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Canadian, Liverpool		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Manzanas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed via Seattle.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle,) close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east March 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, March 27.

The Commercial Company announces that a mail opportunity for messages for Reunion and Madagascar ports is offered from Port Louis on 26th inst. Messages should be sent from New York not later than 25th.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 26.

Cevic, Liverpool, March 15.
Concho, Galveston, March 20.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 21.
Finance, Colon, March 19.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 16.
Furnesia, Glasgow, March 14.
Hildur, Curacao, March 18.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 19.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 16.
Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 7.
Marquette, London, March 15.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, March 14.
Membland, St. Lucia, March 16.
Mount Vernon, Port Antonio, March 19.
Ogono, Gibraltar, March 10.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 9.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 5.
Vaderland, Southampton, March 17.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Exeter City, Swansea, March 13.
Georgios I., London, March 13.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, March 16.
Phidias, St. Lucia, March 20.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 20.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

El Paso, New Orleans, March 23.
Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, March 14.
Pinner's Point, Dundee, March 14.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 14.
Taormina, Hamburg, March 13.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Hekla, Copenhagen, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Buffalo, Hull, March 16.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 23.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 23.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, Liverpool, March 16, and Queenstown, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Ranald, (Br.,) Cassidy, Philadelphia, March 24, in ballast to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schaffer, Bremen, March 7th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M., 24th, and anchored at Sandy Hook on account of fog.

SS Anis, (Ger.,) Segelken, Shields, March 2, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS San Juan, Sampson, Guayanilla, &c., March 14, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans, March 20, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS San Marcos, Woodward, Brunswick, Ga., March 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Detained off Sandy Hook six hours by fog.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans, March 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Arrived and anchored off Scotland Lightship at 9 A. M.; detained twelve hours by fog.

SS Frascati, (Br.,) Wills, Montego Bay, Jamaica, &c., March 18, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze; raining and foggy.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 25.—SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bassewitz, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar March 20.

SS Manilla, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reiners, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Macaronio, (Br.,) Capt. Townley, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Suningdale, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Rosario March 22.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar at 4 P. M. yesterday.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from Antwerp for New York, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York via Azores and Lelroes, arr. at Oporto March 20.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Fridemann, from New York via Christiania, &c., arr. at Stettin March 22.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam March 23.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Terrill, from New York, arr. at La Guayra at 8 P. M. March 23.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from New York via Aden for Manila, arr. at Singapore yesterday.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Hogan, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Glengarry, (Br.,) Capt. Stevenson, from New York via St. Michael's, &c., for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS L. P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, for New York, sld. from Stettin March 23.

Cruising yacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Sauermann, from New York via Funchal for Athens, &c., on Mediterranean cruise, arr. at Genoa to-day.

SS Nordby, (Dan.,) Capt. Lilienskjold, for New York, sld. from Stettin March 23.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Chuch, for New York, sld. from Para yesterday.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, for New York, sld. from Bermuda at 10:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York for Leghorn, Naples, &c., arr. at Marseilles today.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Pianola Recital

in the Restaurant Daily between 12 and 2 P. M.

Second Floor, New Building.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Luncheon

For those who desire a quick one at moderate price, a lunch room has been established adjoining the candy store.

Basement.

8,500 Enameled Iron and Brass Beds At Half and Better Than Our Regular Prices Prior to This Sale.

The entire bankrupt stock of Oscar E. A. Wiessner at exactly half and better than our selling prices prior to March 25th. We bought outright by actual count 8,500 Beds and we will stake our reputation that this is the largest bona fide purchase of Beds ever made by any retail house. And we will further stake our reputation that there is not in existence to-day, ready for delivery, a lot of Beds anything like approaching this quantity. And further, that up to the writing of this statement no purchase exceeding 8,500 Beds has ever been made.

If the Manhattan Bedding Company will make a sworn statement and produce proof that they, prior to March 25th, sold to any single retail concern 15,000 beds of any kind to be delivered to the purchaser within a reasonable, specified time, say 30 days, we will give $1,000 to any charity in Brooklyn that they may name.

Great merchandising achievements are natural to a store conducted on the broad, liberal, far-reaching, merchantlike policy governing this business. The tremendous sales of Laces, Rugs, Oriental Goods, Furniture, Beds, Bedding and other merchandise, unlike in magnitude and interest any ever held, compelling the attention not only of consumers, but makers and handlers in every section of the country, are impossible to the petty trading policy of which the chief aim is to sell two yards of something for a penny or a paper of cheap pins, with a great flourish of trumpets. This savors not of merchandising, but of peddling, and never can command and execute the masterful and beneficial sales which are of real and positive good to a community.

The marvelous response by the public to our efforts strongly confirms our policy of commanding great movements of merchandise by integrity, fair dealing and honest effort, in contradistinction to catch-penny devices often used, and often successfully, to deceive the public.

Consider the confidence necessary in our public to consummate a purchase of 8,500 beds.

It Is Deserved and Appreciated.

We can tender you no better evidence of their wonderful value than the fact that we have refused offers for from 1,000 to 3,000 beds at about the prices we will sell you a single bed. The only restriction is our right to deliver within 30 days.

Compare Our Bona Fide Reduction Prices.

The Enameled Iron Beds.

1.45 for regular 4.55 Iron and Brass Beds, 3, 4 and 4½ ft. sizes.
3.50 for regular 7.00 Iron and Brass Beds, all sizes.
4.90 for regular 9.75 Iron and Brass Beds, 4 and 4½ ft. sizes.
6.40 for regular 12.75 Iron and Brass Beds, all sizes.
7.40 for regular 14.75 Iron and Brass Beds, 3, 4 and 4½ ft. sizes.
12.50 for regular 25.00 Iron and Brass Beds, full size.
5.75 for regular 11.50 Enameled Iron Folding Beds.
3.00 for regular 6.00 Iron and Brass Cribs.
8.00 for regular 16.00 Enameled Iron Folding Beds.

The Bedding.

We intend making this Iron and Brass Bedstead sale by far the largest in the history of our business and name prices on our Bedding in keeping with those of the Beds.

98c. for regular 2.00 Woven Wire Spring, any size.
1.65 for regular 3.00 Woven Wire Spring, any size.
56c. for regular 75c. good Feather Pillows, 20 by 28, A. C. A. ticking.
5.35 for regular 6.50 good full size Felt Mattress.
9.95 for regular 15.00 Hair Mattress, in good tick.
16.50 for regular 24.00 Hair Mattress, interlined and stitched edge.
24.00 for 32.00 Hair Mattress, interlined, stitched edge and Imperial tufts.
10.50 for regular 14.50 fancy tick Box Spring.
2.85 each for regular 3.40 fancy tick Feather Pillows, 4½ lbs.

The Brass Beds.

Two hundred and fifty Brass Beds, regular price 18.50 to 88.00, at half and better.

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation, of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park, should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, (now the City of New York,) and that the balance of such expense should be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition of such park, and that the area within which said part or balance of the said expense should be assessed should be as follows, namely:

On the north by 86th Street, on the south by 48th Street, on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the area last described

Fourth—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and assessment and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at the place last above mentioned on the 9th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part III. in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of April, 1901, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR.,
JOHN J. RYAN, Commissioners.
JOSEPH M SCHENCK, Clerk.

Surrogate Notices.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD E. MENNY, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
mh12-1awT6m

HESS, BERNARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD HESS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1901.

BERTHA HESS,
LOUIS HESS,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN METZGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. V. Arnold, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1901. BELLA METZGER, Executrix.
JULIUS I. METZGER,
OTTO I. METZGER,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Executors.
Attorney for Executrix and Executors,
No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOWER, CARO B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARO B. MOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Pier 25 North River, New York City, on or before the 25th day of April, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1900. Est. CARO B. MOWER. E. W. BUCK, Ex.
o23-1aw6mTu.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,647.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KENYON B. CONGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Kenyon B. Conger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1901, the said Kenyon B. Conger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 25th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OLIN P. ELY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Olin P. Ely, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 21, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 3, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 22, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,501.—In the matter of WALTER J. KLOTS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter J. Klots, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 10th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 25th, 1901.

NO. 3,620.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, MICHAEL KAUFMAN, and ABRAHAM KAUFMAN, individually and as partners in the firm of S. Kaufman and Sons, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Samuel Kaufman, Michael Kaufman, and Abraham Kaufman, individually and as partners in the firm of S. Kaufman and Sons, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel Kaufman, Michael Kaufman, and Abraham Kaufman, individually and as partners in the firm of S. Kaufman and Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 25th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. NERJES and GEORGE A. NERGES, Bankrupts. No. 3,612.

To the creditors of Henry J. Nerjes and George A. Nerjes of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1901, the said Henry J. Nerjes and George A. Nerjes were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 25th, 1901.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Supreme Court of the United States:

348—The Freeport Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Freeport; 373—The Danville Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Danville, and 56—The Rogers Park Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John B. Fergus. —In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinions by Justice McKenna. Dissenting: Justices White, Brewer, Brown, and Peckham.

21—Josephine H. Throckmorton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Washington D. Holt et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment reversed with cost and cause remanded, with directions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and remand the cause to that court with instructions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting in part: Justices Harlan, White, and McKenna. Justice Brown concurs in the result.

162—The Mountain View Mining and Milling Company, appellant, vs. W. D. McFadden et al. —Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington reversed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court, with a direction to remand it to the State Court, the costs of this court and of the other courts to be paid by the Mountain View Mining and Milling Company. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

Original—Ex parte—In the matter of Alexander McKenzie, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari and habeas corpus denied. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

318—Louis Auguste Marande et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.—Motion to advance for argument immediately after Nos. 307 and 308 denied.

593—Illinois Central Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Earnest Tutt, by John Tutt, guardian. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

95—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 108—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. T. R. Eubank & Co.—Restored to the docket for reargument, as one case, Oct. 28, after the cases already set down for that day.

356—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; 357—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Company; 398—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; 399 Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Southern Railway Company in Kentucky, and 400—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company.—Restored to the docket for reargument as one case, Oct. 28, after Cases 93 and 108.

296—Horace W. Philbrook, plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Beatty et al., and 297—Horace W. Philbrook, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Newman et al.—Application for leave to prosecute these cases in forma pauperis denied and cases continued until the next term.

181—Maximilian W. Falk, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Chapman vs. United States, 164 U. S., 436.

532—The United States, appellant, vs. William T. Ewing.—Motion to advance submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Hoyt for the appellant.

606—The Board of Liquidation of the City Debt of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. the United States on the relation of Ann Warner et al., and 607—The Board of Liquidation of the City Debt of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John Fisher, tutor, &c., et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Branch K. Miller for the petitioner, and by Richard De Gary, J. D. Rouse, and William Grant for the respondents in No. 606, and by Charles Louque and E. Howard McCaleb for the respondents in No. 607.

576—Arthur W. Mueller, trustee and petitioner, vs. William F. Nugent.—Motion to advance submitted by W. W. Watts for the petitioner.

454—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, petitioner, vs. R. H. Courtney, receiver, &c.—Motion to advance to be heard with No. 261 and for additional time in the argument submitted by H. Wollman Williams for the petitioner.

Adjourned until Monday, April 8, at 12 o'clock. Call for Monday, April 8: 189, 217, 221, 222, 224, 227, 230, 231, 232, and 234.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

37—De Haven vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
12—Parramore vs. Joseph
39—Strauss vs. Blumenthal.
17—Kennedy vs. Sterling Supply & Mfg. Co.
43, 44—Haarmann vs. Lueders.
54—Taintor vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
48—Neidich vs. Fosbenner.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 92, 30, 35, 110, 173, 176, 178, 179.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cudlip vs. Press P. Co.
35—Livingston vs. Quirk.
2—Mooney vs. same.
36—People, &c., vs. Wilson.
3—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Heyman & Fitzgerald.
37—In re Merriam Co.
38—Ellis vs. Gallagher.
4—Mason, Br. Co.' vs. Comstock.
39—Beggs vs. McCrea.
40—In re Atwood & Sons
5—Brooks vs. Man. Ry. Co.
41—Bowles vs. Hestwood.
5½—Gabay vs. Doane.
42—Kennedy vs. Rafter.
6—Citizen's Sav. Bank vs. Ellender.
43—Bjork vs. Zigler.
44—Appleby vs. Socy. of the Sons of N. Y.
7—Hepner vs. Hepner.
8—Hoffman House of N. Y. vs. Hoffman House Café.
45—Stolz vs. Wheaton.
46—Rossiter vs. Knox.
47—Tribune Assn. vs. Howells.
9—Spencer vs. Thomkins.
48—In re Wright.
10—Int. Cable Directory Co. vs. Lieber Code Co.
49—Cannavan vs. Waldron.
50—O'Beirne vs. Shea.
11—Ray vs. Ray.
51—Rome vs. Brown.
12—Harrison vs. Conroy.
52—Same vs. Miller.
13—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
53—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
54—Howes vs. Brown.
14—Spencer vs. same.
55—Irr vs. Wolff.
14½—Alexander vs. Ricker.
56—Alice vs. Goldberg.
57—Storer vs. Gowdey.
15—Jewett vs. Manning.
58—Kennedy vs. Rafter.
16—Shanahan vs. Well.
59—Israel vs. Israel.
17—Livingston vs. Livingston.
60—Stine vs. Greene.
61—In re Eickard.
18—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Hughes.
62—Doucey vs. Smith.
63—Witte vs. Witte.
19—Sulkley vs. Harney.
64—Clark vs. Hall.
20—McAdarge & Cerl-wright El. Co. vs. same.
65—Hauck vs. House.
66—Bruen vs. Maguire.
67—Hauck vs. House.
21—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
67—Hughes vs. Harlem.
68—Foley vs. Scharmann
69—Moskowitz vs. same.
22—Curtis vs. Keating.
23—Fennell vs. Bonn.
24—Hall vs. Tipping.
70—Shirley vs. Green.
71—Lindner vs. Lesser.
25—Fetwein vs. Lichte.
26—Hertzel vs. Dowling.
72—Rowsky vs. Cimiotti Co.
27—Manheimer vs. Steinthal.
73—Hart vs. Hart.
74—Coffin vs. Erie R. R. Co.
28—Fish vs. Fish.
29—Smith vs. Marsh.
75—Boehme vs. Wirsing.
30—Bolles vs. Stohart.
76—Reilly vs. Reilly.
31—Jones vs. Jones.
77—J. S. Eccles Co. vs. Hazard Mfg. Co.
32—Smith vs. Am. Fine Art Co.
78—In re Dallmeyer.
33—In re Tenney.
79—In re Olsen.
34—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
80—In re Gibson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

277—In re W. 190th St.
47—McMichael vs. Russell.
361—Mendelsohn vs. Burtinganc.
1539—Outten vs. Kidder.
1752—Casey vs. O'Brien.
Preferred causes.
791—Ketcham vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
1569—Kemp vs. Kemp.
2807—Met. Imp. Co. vs. Reinhardt.
1890—Foeschman vs. Shire.
General calendar.
1461—Kitching vs. Brown
2876—Witte vs. Witte.
2156—Ger. Sav. Bank vs. Vollhart.
1350—Purdy vs. Purdy.
2078—Lankering vs. Etterich.
2157—Same vs. same.
2158—Same vs. same.
2289—Rosenkranz vs. Stern.
2159—Same vs. same.
2160—Same vs. same.
2306—Rush vs. Levy.
571—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Powers.
2066—Clark vs. Congress Brew. Co.
1754—Thorn vs. Fried.
1822—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2046—Drummond vs. Hoyt.
2065—United Water, &c., Co. vs. Omaha Water Co.
2055—Brown vs. Brown.
2057—Burgher vs. Burger
1017—Orr vs. Wolf.
2069—Wheeler vs. Irving.
2066—Bloomingdale vs. Carey.
1345—Kine vs. Farrell.
2037—Barrett Chemical Co. vs. Stern.
2069½—Berlinger vs.
2509—Ackerman vs. True
1844—Sokolski vs. Mueller
1868—Hall vs. McLaughlin.
1868—Robinson vs. Doyle
1176—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Levy.
434—De Fina vs. Woods.
2298—Howlett vs. Hall.
1925—Hay Foundry & I. Co. vs. Grinnell.
2060—Link vs. Link.
2308—Storm vs. McGrover.
1403—Judson vs. Judson
1763—Sweeney vs. Lederer.
2074—Kenny vs. Cregan.
1521—Ostheff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2400—Thulin vs. Schnaier.
1552—Same vs. same.
2301—Kohn vs. Nicholsburg.
1327—Brennels vs. same.
1524—Engelking vs. same.
2309—Nelson vs. Matfus.
2373—Lyons vs. Morris.
1528—Hutchinson vs. same.
1187—Wolin vs. Schiff.
1130—De Rago vs. Cuche.
1526—Turno vs. same.
1527—Larkin vs. same.
1012—O'Connor vs. Docen.
1638—Lowenthal vs. Clauss.
1829—Steinfelder vs. Cunahan.
2067—Knubel vs. Knubel
1735—Stadil vs. Stadil.
918—Brady vs. Edwards.
2162—Wagner vs. Richardson.
1281—Sheeran vs. Livingston
2167—Banner vs. Briggs.
1163—Hutton vs. Smith.
2168—Britton vs. Vroon
1219—Stewart Chem. Co. vs. Casey.
1247—Taylor vs. Taylor.
1241—Caldwell vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
1904—Cook vs. Kipp.
2088½—Guina vs. Guina.
2089—Spare vs. Spare.
2091—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Bowe.
1437—McMichael vs. Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. —Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

1—Grahams Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

4853—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
9833—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
5502—Same vs. same.
6764—Same vs. same.
7868—Goetschins vs. Harlem.
7319—Same vs. same.
9710—Girard Nat. Bk. vs. Herdling.
9228—Same vs. same.
9885—Wandell vs. Wandell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

2616—Dyett vs. White.
2442—Pollack vs. Mahoney.
2579—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2620—Ziegler vs. Trenkman.
1720—Parker vs. Bennett.
2767—Lardino vs. Donda
2087—Morgenbsth vs. Morning Journal Association.
2622—Clark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2704—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2794—Glaser vs. same.
2803—Pinsuti vs. Loeser
2750—Haines vs. same.
2805—Keim vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2567—Everitt vs. Harkell.
2808—Rule vs. same.
2815—Carroll vs. same.
8093—Franke vs. Von Stade.
2817—Wilson vs. King.
2821—Thornall vs. Crawford.
2606—Eck vs. Maurer.
2829—Hutchings vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
2547—Kiely vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2831—O'Connor vs. Abrahams.
2578—Plummer vs. same.
1961—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2835—Fried vs. Conreid.
2838—Carlucci vs. Platow.
2623—Wilkemeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3087.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2618—Weinberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2762—Troiano vs. Union Ry. Co.
2461—Lavelle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2772—Marx vs. Clancinnino.
2462—Same vs. same.
2778—Green vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
2645—Egbert vs. Smith.
2046—Same vs. Hanson.
986—Sexton vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2656—Palmer vs. Fuller.
2423—Glazer vs. Seitz.
2637—Weinberg vs. Katzenstein.
2529—Davidson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4787—Jones vs. Reilly.
2774—Kreiser vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.
9791—Dalton vs. Griffin.
2062—Judge vs. Mayor, &c.
2780—Hartman vs. Hofheimer.
2679—Franklin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2789—Callanan vs. Burger Brewing Co.
2718—Meehan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2791—Palatine Ins. Co. of M. vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
2730—Wolf vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2792—German-Am. Ins. Co. vs. same.
2744—Levin vs. Dooley.
2793—Germania Ins. Co. vs. same.
2746—Hilbert vs. Murphy.
2794—Lubliner vs. Hyde
2747—Cardwell vs. Essling.
2795—Singer vs. I. O. Ahawas Israel.
2525—Rosenbault vs. Hall.
2828—Crawford vs. City of New York.
2513—Levy vs. City of New York.
2836—Mackin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2649—Noonan vs. Schwartz.
2842—Dumois vs. Mayor, &c.
2761—Carroll vs. Artificial Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Caes on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Scidt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jane T. Dillon.
27—Caroline Wildberger.
2—Charles J. Todd.
28—John W. Kitson.
3—Timothy B. Blackstone.
29—Matthew Smith.
30—Caroline C. Macy.
4—George Everall.
31—Elizabeth L. Roe.
5—Jane A. Dwyer.
32—Juliette Chenel.
6—John W. Blanck.
33—Herman L. Ensign.
7—David W. Manwaring.
34—Oscar Cohen.
35—Mary Feeny or Mary A. Feeny.
8—Charles Klotz.
9—Emery E. Norton.
36—August Schneider.
10—William M. Rice.
37—Abraham Gray.
11—William Steinman.
38—Jacob S. Warden.
12—Rose Z. Lintz and another.
39—Mahlon Sands.
40—Manuel W. Jakobi.
13—Dhomasetta H. Skinner.
41—Sigmund Schneittacher.
14—Cornelius Vanderbilt
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
15—Anthony Gorman.
16—Johanna Becker.
Louis Perceval.
17—Cornelius Vanderbilt
Julius A. O. Tegetmeier.
18—Cornelius Vanderbilt
Susana Schmitt,
20—John Lowry.
Solemon Wilchinsky,
21—Anthony Joseph Mackay, a minor.
Elizabeth Schramm,
Thomas J. Egan,
22—Herman Deutsch.
Hernard F. Shanley,
23—Henry A. Hotto.
Allemanda D. Irvine,
24—John Sheridan.
William Muir,
25—F. Joseph Wehrle.
Julia Murphy,
26—John L. Williams.
John Steinert.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlon, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1907—Kelsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4065½—Donnelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3972—Podmore vs. Seamen's Bank for Sav.
1634—Weber vs. McLatchie.
3973—Same vs. Bank for Savings.
1192—Connelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1093—Lightman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1337—Naheman vs. Weber.
729—Rockford vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3672—Levine vs. Jacobson.
429—Edwards vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
735—Leeson vs. Horgan
1859—Buxbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
298—Muller vs. Schmenger.
1961—Houseman vs. Ottenberg.
781—Bieber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1132—Simis vs. Sturta.
796—Solomon vs. Raum.
1490—Cabinet & Woodwar King Co. vs.
1867—Lich vs. Sokohl.
2044½—Langer vs. Gross
Haas.
3866—Schwartz vs. Penn. R. R. Co
2284—Cohen vs. Raum.
1485—Sultan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1816—Finkelstein vs. Gross.
3748—Fusco vs. same.
1694—Ringham vs. Lindenberger.
1089—Lederer vs. Sherry.
224—Toop vs. Ryan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1046—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2007—Thompson vs. Bauman.
1045—Same vs. same.
2588—Malango vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2054—Kopf vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2346—Lalli vs. North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
2568—Stern vs. same.
2369—Hutchinson vs. same.
2626—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2406—Laffy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2575—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2581—Flatow vs. Ginsberg.
2408—Bruno vs. Central Realty Co.
3947½—Cohen vs. Simon
2483—Quinn vs. Grainger

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train and Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges for the People.

1—Thomas Davis.
2—Daniel Shields.
3—Samuel Hertz.
4—Richard Livingston.
5—Edward C. Goggins.
6—George W. Frothingham.
7—John A. Mulligan.
8—John Quigley.
9—Samuel Assenstein.
10—Albert Wilson.
11—Adolph Jacobs, alias Edward Lester.
12—Edward Maher.
13—Charles Blumenthal.
14—Jeremiah Corcoran.
15—John Morrissey.
16—John Sheehan.
John Smith.
17—James Halpin.
18—Edward Kelly.
19—John McRorey.
20—George K. Walker.

Pleadings.

1—Thomas Cassidy.
2—Jacob Morrison.
3—George T. Jones.
4—Daniel Nathan.
5—Louis Goldstein.
6—John Connors.
Daniel Brawley.
7—Charles Frank.
8—Benjamin Silkin.
9—Reginald C. Levien.
10—Charles H. Hayes,
Michael J. Murphy.
11—James Stewart.
12—Frank Haven Johnston.
13—Edward Wilson.
14—Louis Weiss.
15 Abraham Jacoby.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—Charles Parks.
2—Louis Levy.
Max Stahlman.
3—John Brodderick.
4—John Stelz.
5—Oscar A. Daly.
6—Angelo Mecca.
7—Samuel Robertson.
8—John Ryan.
9—Jacob Spindler.
Frank Dammeyer.
Tony Ruppel.
10—Myron L. Bernard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Edward P. Miranda.
2—Ross Raymond.
3—Max Pasternack.
4—Minnie Koch.
5—Michael Nolan.
6—Frederick Burlingame.
7—Margaret Kavanagh.
8—Edward Curtis.
9—Thomas Waldron.
10—Patro Rozso.
11—Anthony Devine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—William Weisenberger.
7—William Herman.
8—William Tillman.
2—Louis Charles, alias Louis Charles Ballou
9—John Murphy.
10—Michael Dempsey.
3—George W. Bushnell.
11—Harry Harris.
4—Max Fogelson.
12—Leopold Wasielewsky.
Elias Rosenbloom.
5—Angelo Russo,
13—Harry Miller.
Vincenzo Schiopo.
14—John Jordane.
6—Aaron Graff.
15—Walter Scott.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—George H. Robinson vs. Wroexter Realty Company—George W. Jump, Ferdinand Monjo vs. George A. Widmayer—United States Trust Company.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Ella Millard—John A. Boyle, Jr.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Eric W. Leagerroth vs. William S. Boylan—Maurice Blumenthal. Everett Clapp vs. William A. Cooper—Samuel A. Beyers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—American Savings Bank vs. MacDonnell—Eugene Smith. Johns vs. Tarrant & Co.—Thomas F. Keogh. Burt vs. Burt—James J. Nealis. Wicks vs. MacDonnell—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Vernon vs. Vernon—Eugene L. Bushe.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Frect—William S. Bennett Suydam vs. MacLean—Arthur D. Truax. Lawson vs. Wanmaker—Charles Donohue. Hubbard vs. Jones (2 cases)—M. Clelland Milnor. Mount Morris Co-Operative Building and Loan Association vs. Loer—John Delahunty. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Delahunty—Wilbur Larremore. Edwards vs. Ettenborough—John H. Judge. Levy vs. Hartman—John H. Judge.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.—Court opens at 1 P. M.

226—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.
239—Van Clief vs. Jenkins.
89—Steefel vs. Rothschild.
232—Newburgh Bank vs. Town of Woodbury.
217—Euler vs. Kappelmann.
234—McKelvey vs. Marsh.
205—Rockefeller vs. Taylor.
236—Healy vs. Martin.
179—Kinney vs. White.
237—Fox vs. Cowperthwait.
33—Ruppert vs. B. H. R. R.
238—Bermel vs. New Haven R. R.
196—Merna vs. same.
240—MacEvitt vs. Mass.
95—Trotter vs. Brevoort.
241—Bindrim vs. Ulrich.
111—Kearns vs. B. H. R. R.
242—Mandigo vs. Bailey.
128—Freeman vs. Ahearn.
243—Shear vs. McQueen.
2—Paynter vs. Gleason
245—Matter of Gorden.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—All causes from No. 5502 to 5884 will be called on Friday, March 29, 1901, at 4 P. M., in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be "ready" or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" can not be restored until No. 5854 shall have been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Stover, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4945—Rainey vs. B. H. R. R.
5070—Olsen vs. Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co.
2501—Halliday vs. B. H. R. R.
8205—Lane vs. B. H. R. R.
3708—Cudworth vs. B. H. R. R.
9382—Brombach vs. Walsh.
4984—Renkazisky vs. B. H. R. R.
5071—Collett vs. B. H. R. R.
4999—Brady vs. same.
5076—Burrowes vs. same.
5004—Guttman vs. Met. Street R. R.
5077—Paulson vs. Nassau R. R.
5010 to 5013—Marlow and 3 other cases vs. City of New York.
5078—Simmons Co. vs. Collins.
5018—McEnroe vs. Hillard.
5080—Taylor vs. Garafalo.
5028, 5029—McGee vs Met. St. R. R.
5089—Levy vs. B. H. R. R.
5638—McCullough vs. Met. St. R. R.
5090—Fyfe vs. Ulmer.
5046—Loftus vs. B. H. R. R.
5091—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
5047—Collins v.. same.
6092—Burchell vs. same.
3508—Doyle vs. City of New York et al.
5093—Merritt vs. Johnson Co.
1446—Zimmerman vs. Lucas.
6094—Kaskell vs. Welsh
5095—Maloney vs. B. H. R. R.
5054—Goodrich vs. B. H. R. R.
5104—Schwimer vs. Manhattan Railway.
5055—Feinberg vs. same
5105—Green, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R.
5037—Johnson vs. same.
5058—Kelley vs. same.
5107—Koshnick vs. same
5108—Munro vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5109—Lober vs. B. H. R. R.
5152—O'Rourke vs. Arbuckle.
5114—Hodge vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Co.
5153—Twibbole vs. B. H. R. R.
5117, 5118—Hogan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5162—Taylor vs. N. Y. Sanitary Co.
5121—Broad vs. City of New York.
5165—Nugent vs. Williams.
5125—Felgenhauer vs. City of New York.
5168—Watson vs. Vogt.
5179—O'Neill vs. B. H. R. R.
5127—Clawson vs. B. H. R. R.
5181, 5182—Klein vs. B. H. R. R.
5128—Gaffney vs. Peterson.
5183, 5184—Gelb vs. Voigt et al.
3630—Goldman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5187—Enright vs. Belgian Lamp Co.
4398—Franks vs. Barker
1380—Delaney vs. Met. Street R. R.
5194—Massele vs. Aldrich.
5130, 5131—Campbell vs. B. H. R. R.
5195—Meyer vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5132—Gardiner vs. McGowan.
5196—O'Hara vs. Flood.
5501—Thornley vs. B. H. R. R.
5133—Conway vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
5203—Mulleedy vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
5135—Peal vs. B. H. R. R.
5204—McGowan vs. same.
5136—Napolitano vs. Navigazone Italiana.
5205—Steckel vs. Aldrich.
5142—Cohn vs. B. H. R. R.
5212—Nirglio vs. Staten Island Electric R. R.
5145—Labonty vs. same.
5213—Amato vs. Prince Line.
5146—Loessing vs. same.
5149—Kolcher vs. Robins Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5214.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar.

1058—Central Trust Co. of New York vs. N. Y. & West. Water Co.
1423—Heuver vs. Winther et al.
1208—Meeks vs. Meeks.
1409—Terwilliger and another vs. Kranz.
1437—Roscoe Lumber Co. vs. Haungs et al.
1420—Storer vs. Cieslinski.
1443—Churchill vs. Churchill.
1692—Hawkins vs. Burrell.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.

NOTICE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that there is good reason for holding two parts of the Criminal Court for the months of April, May, and June, 1901, it is therefore ordered that the Civil Term for the months of April, May, and June be dispensed with, and that in its place and stead a Criminal Term be held at Room No. 10, County Court House, Borough of Brooklyn; it is further ordered by the Court that the publication of the supplementary calendar for the months of May, June, and July, 1901, be dispensed with, and that a calendar be issued for the month of October, 1901. All causes noticed for the months of April, May, and June shall be published in said calendar, and that the notice of trial for the April, May, and June terms, 1901, shall be deemed good service as of October, 1901. Contested foreclosures can be noticed for trial any Saturday.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Ertel.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Hurd, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

696—Humphreys vs. Segelken.
361—Allen vs. Corby.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The wills of Maria C. Yates, Margaretha Lent, Margaret H. Lambert, Peter Skogen, Mary A. Manning, Stella Jane Tinker, William Ernst, Eliza Ann Van Orange, Isaac De Bevoise, Ann Keegan, John H. Sleeper, Patrick Reilly, and Carleton Mendenhall.

The accounting in the estates of Sarah E. Field and Annie E. Martin.

The estates of Kate Sprunk, William A. Harney, and George J. Reichsler.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—23—The will of James Bell.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—In re estate of Florence R. Crittenden, infant —Henry Sheldon, for sale, &c. Werns vs. Smith et al.—William H. Good, to compute and sell. In re estate of George Montanus, infant—William H. Greene, for mortgage, &c. Morrison vs. Hays et al.—William H. Good, in partition. Behrens vs. Behrens and another—José E. Pidgeon, in partition. Blanchard vs. Blanchard et al.—Eugene V. Brewster, in surplus proceeding. In re Henry vs. McGuirk—Richard Y. Boyd, Brooklyn and New York Arcanum Building and Loan Association vs. Welford et al.—H. A. Gill, to compute. Hauck vs. Ochs et al.—Ralph H. Shepard, to compute. In re estate of Adelaide V. F. Wright, deceased—Mitchell May, for mortgage, &c.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Garretson, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

18—Purcell, as admr., vs. Jessup.
62—Casler vs. Burlee Dry Dock Co.
26—Mathison vs. S. I. R. R. Co.
64—Sullivan vs. City of New York.
56—Clovena & Co. vs. Bowe and another.
65—Bradley vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
57—Doyle vs. Cowan.
67—Hoffman vs. McCormack.
59—Quinney vs. City of New York.
5—Dewey vs. De Revere.
61—Belpiat vs. Mayer.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY. HABETTE BUNGERZ, plaintiff, against MARGARETHA BUCHELBERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale and distribution duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 9th day of March, 1901, and duly entered in the County Clerk's office of Westchester County on the 23d day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by H. C. Mapes & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold subdivided into lots as shown on the annexed diagram which said premises are in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, (now in the Borough of the Bronx,) State of New York, being Lot No. three hundred and seventy-three and the southerly part of Lot No. three hundred and seventy-four, on a map of "Village of Melrose, South," and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester. The premises are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northerly corner of Elton Street and the Boston Road, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Elton Street 90 feet 8 inches to Lot No. 375 on said map; thence northerly along the said last mentioned lot of land and at right angles to said street 75 feet; thence easterly along the line parallel with Elton Street, 92 feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Boston Road, and thence southwesterly along the said Boston Road 80 feet, more or less, to the corner aforesaid, place of beginning.

Also all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State aforesaid, and on the map of "Village of Melrose, South," is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwest side of the Old Boston Road, distant northeasterly 79 feet and 11 inches from the northerly corner of Elton Street and the said Old Boston Road; thence running northwesterly along a line parallel with said Elton Street and distant 75 feet therefrom 92 feet, more or less, to Lot 375 on said map; thence northeasterly along said Lot 375 on a line at right angles to said Elton Street 25 feet to Lot 458 on said map; thence southeasterly along Lot 458, on a line parallel with Elton Street, 100 feet to said Old Boston Road, and thence southwesterly along said road 26 feet 8 inches to the point and place of beginning.

Also all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

WANTED.

Ohio Southern 1st Mortg. 6%
Central Trust Co. Certificates
AND
Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. Stock

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N.Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. No. 1904—Cort

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33 Wall Street, New York.
DEALS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND NEGOTIATES LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres. Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P. R. J. Chatry, Secy. T.C. Clarke, Jr., A.Sec. A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas. Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson, Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Willard Brown, H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Philip Lehman, Saml. A. Maxwell, Edwd. F. Cragin, Myron T. Herrick, William E. Spier, Geo. Blumenthal, C. as. F. Cutler, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould, Emery McMillin, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark, Jas. M. Donald, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.
Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 110 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.
Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 50 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.
Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer,
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1901.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, are to receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1901. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Grand Central Station.
New York, March 20th, 1901.
First Mortgage Bonds of the CINCINNATI & SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1st, 1901, will be taken up on and after that date by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

CHARTS OF TWELVE LEADING STOCKS, showing fluctuations from Nov. 7th to Feb. 28th. Correctly delineated, valuable reference book of recent bull campaign, convenient for pocket. Price One Dollar by mail.
J. M. CATHRAE, 5,832 Indiana Av., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
March 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of
Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

Referring to our circular dated March 2, 1901, we announce that holders of the following percentages of the entire outstanding amounts of the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named companies have accepted the offer made to them by us in our said circular, viz.:

	Percentage of Preferred Stock.	Percentage of Common Stock.
Federal Steel Company	97	96
National Steel Company	97	93
National Tube Company	98	93
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	97	92
American Tin Plate Company	94	99
American Steel Hoop Company	97	98
American Sheet Steel Company	97	94

THE PLAN PROPOSED IN OUR CIRCULAR THEREFORE HAS BECOME OPERATIVE.
In view of the fact that there are stockholders who desire to participate in the plan, but who have been unable to deposit the certificates for their stock within the time limited in our circular, we have extended the time for deposit of stocks under the terms and conditions of our said circular of March 2, 1901, UNTIL AND INCLUDING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1901, after which date no deposits of stock will be received except in our discretion and on such terms as we may prescribe.
The COMMON STOCK of any Company offered for deposit AFTER THE DATE OF CLOSING THE TRANSFER BOOKS of such Company for the payment of dividends upon the Common Stock, must be accompanied by an ORDER FOR SUCH DIVIDEND.
Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

FEDERAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	with	Colonial Trust Co. N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
NATIONAL TUBE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
NATIONAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN TIN PLATE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN STEEL HOOP PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

Dividends.

New York, March 8, 1901.
A dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 9, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1, 1901.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall St., New York, March 8, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1, 1901.
On April 9, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Offices Southern Pacific Company.
23 BROAD STREET (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due April 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due April 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 23, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, March 30th, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 18th next.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
New York, March 25th, 1901.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK — DIVIDEND NO. 4.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on April 1st next to Stockholders of record on March 20th, 1901.
W. H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street & 6th Avenue.
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business April 5th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from April 6th to April 15, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1901.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 5th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 15, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen April 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Trenton Potteries Co.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable April 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record March 30, noon, 1901.
Transfer books do not close.
C. E. LAWTON, Secretary.

General Chemical Company.
32 Liberty St., New York, March 21st, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid April 1st, 1901, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M., March 21st, 1901. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from March 21st to April 2d, 1901.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO CITY GAS COMPANY.
The coupons due April 1, 1901, from the 5% bonds of the Buffalo City Gas Company will be payable on and after that date at the office of the undersigned.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
250 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$5,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$4,000 Consumers' Gas Co. of Chic. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$13,000 Chicago & Ind. Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$13,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Louis., New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 Mutual Union Teleg. Co. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bd., 1911.
10 shs. Mutual Union Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. common.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Association.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Administrator.)
5 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Bank of America.
8 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
20 shs. Ntl. Park Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
104 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
2 shs. Aetna Insurance Co. of Conn.
4 shs. Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford.
3 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
10 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
216 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Bank of New York.
30 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
21 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
397 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Southern R'way (Memphis Div.) 4-4½-5 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$13,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia R. R. Divisional 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$10,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
$5,000 American Zinc Mining Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consol. Bds.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
3 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Lanyon Zinc Co. Pfd.
220 shs. Publishers' Plate Renting Co.
$10,000 Chi., Peoria & St. Louis R. R. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds.
110 shs. Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co. Pfd.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
23 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Amphion Academy of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$4,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. P. M. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
$3,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. R'way 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. The Hall Signal Co., common.
20 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
1 sh. Metropolitan Trust Co.
33 shs. North American Trust Co.
30 shs. Singer Sewing Machine Co.
40 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
$1,600 8th Avenue R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Scrip, 1914.
9 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
$1,000 Middlesex & Monmouth Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. Colonial Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, March 26, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern:
2 shares Kentucky Coal, Iron, and Development Co., Limited, $100 each.
20 shares Electric Patrol Indicator Co., $1 each.
50 shares United States Dairy Co., $1 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

German Imperial 3% Loan
300,000,000 Mark
(ABOUT $72,000,000.)
We are authorized by our German correspondents to receive subscriptions for the above loan at the official price of 87½ and accrued interest. All subscriptions must be handed in at our office on or before April 2.
Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn,
33 NEW STREET.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 34th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on 25th April next, 1901, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1st, 1901, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
Mexico, March 16th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

FINANCIAL.

$1,400,000
5% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railway Company
DATED DECEMBER 1, 1900. DUE DECEMBER 1, 1950.
INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 1 & DEC. 1.

Issue limited to - - $2,500,000
Present issue - - - 1,400,000

FIDELITY TRUST CO. OF NEWARK, Trustee

The mortgage and all legal matters pertaining to this issue have been approved by our counsel, Messrs. Strong & Cadwalader, and Messrs. McCarter & Adams.
The physical properties and books of the constituent companies have been examined by our expert, F. H. Monks, Esq., whose detailed report may be examined at our offices.
Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

We offer for sale the above described bonds at 102½ and interest.
Subject to sale or advance in price without notice.
Actual bonds are now ready for delivery.

Fidelity Trust Co., Newark.
Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., N.Y.

A letter from David Young, Esq., President of the Company, states, in part, as follows:
The Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railway Co. was formed by a consolidation of six street railway companies, owning 59 miles of trolley roads and serving the following cities and towns in Central New Jersey:
Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, Clark, Rahway, Fanwood, Plainfield, Woodbridge, No. Plainfield, Scwaren.
The population of these cities and towns, according to the last U. S. Census, was 104,106. In addition the interurban population very considerably increases this number.
The Company forms one of the three largest railway systems which control and operate practically all the trolley roads in Northern and Central New Jersey.
The bonds are secured by a first lien upon the property of the Company, including real estate, equipment, franchises, and all other property now owned or hereafter acquired, subject, however, to $100,000 of bonds of the Plainfield Street Railway Co., which bonds are subject to call in 1904, and which are a prior lien on only 13½ miles of the property of this Company. Upon their retirement, the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railway Company bonds will be an absolute first lien upon the entire property.
The present issue constitutes less than 70 per cent. of the actual cost of the properties acquired.
The property is in excellent physical condition, a large portion of the track being practically new, and the road is amply equipped with cars in first-class condition. The Company owns considerable real estate, on which are situated car barns, offices, and other necessary buildings. The Company also owns in fee the right of way for its tracks granted by owners of property for a considerable portion of its line, thus securing protection for the company in the future and insuring the permanency of its franchises.
The franchises of the Company are of great value and are practically perpetual, and cover not only the highly remunerative and well-established Street Railway business of Elizabeth and Plainfield, but likewise include other populous towns, ten in all, in Northern and Central New Jersey. These franchises are extremely comprehensive, and provide not only for the present business of the Company, but also for the rounding out of the system and for the warding off of possible competition.
The net earnings of the combined companies, while operated under separate management, were more than sufficient to meet all fixed charges upon the present issue of bonds. As a result of the consolidation and the improved management made possible thereby, these earnings will undoubtedly show a very large increase in the future. Yours very truly,
(Signed) DAVID YOUNG,
President.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York, March 25, 1901.
To Holders of Trust Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
Holders of our Trust Receipts, issued under and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, by and between J. P. Morgan & Co., I. Gifford Ladd, and owners of stock of the American Bridge Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the discretionary powers reserved to us under said Agreement, and having now sold and disposed of all the shares of said stock acquired by us as Syndicate Managers under the Agreement of May 4, 1900, with I. Gifford Ladd, we have determined that Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stock of the American Bridge Company shall and may be delivered in exchange for and upon surrender of our corresponding Trust Receipts therefor, before the 1st day of November, 1901, to wit, at any time on and after March 26, 1901.
All holders of our Trust Receipts issued under said Agreement are accordingly hereby called upon to exchange the same for corresponding Certificates of Capital Stock of the American Bridge Company at any time ON AND AFTER MARCH 26, 1901.
All Trust Receipts surrendered for exchange must be delivered to us at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received.
Holders transmitting Trust Receipts by mail will please indicate whether they desire the new stock forwarded to them by registered mail or by express at their expense.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.
RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. A. MORRILL,
11 WALL ST.

Limited Amount of **GILT EDGED STOCK** FOR SALE.
To equip a fully developed mine, Buffalo Hump District, Idaho. G. H. VAN HOUGHTON, Continental Hotel, City.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901.
I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46 Cedar St., New York March 19th, 1901.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year and of Inspectors of next Election will be held at the office of this company on Tuesday, March 26th, 1901. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 25	1,320,003
To date this year	72,787,479
Corresponding date last year	30,665,569

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 25	$5,381,500
To date this year	$309,788,070
Corresponding date last year	$142,096,140

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Hocking Valley	1⅝
Am. Express	3½	Hocking Valley pf.	1
Am. Sheet Steel cfts.	5	Int. Power	1⅜
Am. Steel & W. pf. cfts.	½	Int. Pump	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate cfts.	½	Int. Pump pf.	⅜
Am. Woolen	2⅜	Lake Erie & W.	3½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Lake E. & W. pf.	2
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nat. Lead	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Nat. Salt	½
Brunswick	½	Nat. Steel pf. cfts.	½
Bur., C. R. & N.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	2
Chi. & Alton	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	5½
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Phila. Co.	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Chi. Great West.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	St. J. & G. I.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Consol. Gas	1¼	Southern Railway	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. S. Express	3
Evans. & T. H.	2½	U. S. Rubber	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅜
Glucose Sugar	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	2⅜
		W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅜
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	1	Iowa Central	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Iowa Central pf.	⅜
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Manhattan	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	⅜	M. & St. L. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	North American	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅜	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	People's Gas	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Peoria & East.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rio Grande West.	5
Del. & Hudson	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	2⅜	St. L. & San F.	1⅝
Erie	¾	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	⅞
Ft. W. & D. City	½	Wabash	1½
Great Northern pf.	2⅜	Wabash pf.	2⅛
Int. Paper	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. con. 7s.	1⅝	Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.	1½	Rio Gr. South. 1st.	2

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st.	1	Wabash deb.	1⅞
Peo. & East. inc.	2¼		

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Up to within the last hour of trading yesterday the stock market showed substantial strength, with quotations quite generally advancing. Then, under the pressure of realizing sales and heavy selling for the short account, prices fell off, in some instances rather sharply, with a result that at the close much irregularity showed. The undertone, nevertheless, was strong, and at the lower level good support was in evidence.
Stimulated by the higher prices sent over from London, and by the continuing favorable influences of Saturday's unexpectedly good bank statement, indicating continuing ease in money, the market opened strong, and, as has been indicated, continued so until well toward the close. The buying was of the same excellent kind that lately has appeared, Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Standard Oil interests being conspicuous as purchasers. Not a little of the selling was for the account of a broker who last midsummer unsuccessfully undertook to fight the ante-election decline, and who immediately after election reversed his position and sought to oppose the remarkable advances that since then have been recorded.
The Vanderbilt stocks, which last week were so active and strong, again were conspicuous for their buoyancy, new high figures being scored in a number of cases. Nickel Plate common at one time sold up to 37⅝, and the second preferred to 76½, while Lake Erie and Western crossed 60 and Three C's went beyond 82. Beyond the admitted fact that an important plan of development and reorganization in respect to some of the properties is maturing, nothing is known to explain the demand for and the strength of the several securities.
In some of those stocks which lately have had sharp advances, notably South Western Railway shares, Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred declined a point and a quarter, and the other shares also were heavy. In such stocks as St. Louis and San Francisco, and Peoria and Eastern, the selling was apparently for pool account.
Southern Railway common stock rather surprised the Street by suddenly shooting up to within a fraction of 30 on extensive dealings, nearly 80,000 shares being traded in. A report was heard, but not confirmed—and this it was that was offered in explanation of the advance—was that J. P. Morgan had obtained control of Louisville and Nashville in the interests of Southern Railway. If there is any truth in the report—and the Street does not believe it, understanding only that a better understanding between the two systems has been arrived at—it certainly was not reflected in the price of Louisville and Nashville stock, which actually declined nearly a point. Friends of Louisville and Nashville explain this decline, however, by pointing to the rather alarming reports telling of the tornado in Alabama. It is unquestionably a fact that there was yesterday some selling of the stocks in the Southern group because of the fear that their properties might have suffered seriously by the storm.
The Granger shares were generally heavy and this, though reports from the West indicated that the business of the several companies was never so good. St. Paul, selling ex dividend of 3 per cent. declined, after early strength, nearly a point, while Great Northern and Burlington lost over 2 points each, and Rock Island a point. In the case of the last two named stocks it would seem as if the real reason for the declines was pool liquidation.
A report that Wabash is to obtain control of Wheeling and Lake Erie resulted in a sharp rise in all the stocks of the latter company. On the other hand, almost violent declines appeared in the Wabash shares, whose sharp advances last week on the report that control of the system was to pass had been a feature. Insiders in the Wheeling property deprecate the report that any deal is on, and say that the stocks should sell higher on their merits.
The movement of the local railway shares was again a disappointment to the bulls on the properties, all of the issues declining. Much of the selling forcing the downward movement was induced by a report that a bill is to be introduced in the Legislature at Albany to fix the maximum fare on each of the systems at not more than 3 cents. Interests connected with the properties say that if any such bill is introduced it will be merely in the nature of a political demonstration, and that there is no probability of any such measure becoming a law.
Other shares deserving attention are Chicago and Illinois, which gained 3 points; Pennsylvania, which at one time sold up to the highest price on record; Western Union, which advanced on buying by Gould brokers; Amalgamated Copper, which sold ex dividend, and was very strong on buying by Boston interests, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, which declined on selling because of the fear that some of the plants of the company might have been injured in the tornado in the South. The strength of Pennsylvania was due to a report that the stockholders will this week receive rights valued at 7 per cent.
A manipulated rise in Toledo, St. Louis and Western failed to attract any outside following.
Pending a formal announcement of the result of the visit to this city of President Mitchell of the Coal Miners' Union, there was a general disposition to go slowly in the way of market commitments in the coal stocks. Hence the irregular movements of those shares during the day, strength and weaknuess alternating.
During the day, London traded in about 90,000 shares of stock, two-thirds of which were purchases. The best buying was reported in Ontario and Western, Northern Pacific, and St. Paul.

VANDERBILT STOCKS HIGHER.

The Vanderbilt stocks continue to be the feature of the market. The same aggressive and strong buying that appeared in the latter part of last week was again in evidence yesterday, and under it the prices of all the shares, particularly the so-called "Junior issues," moved up sharply. Nickel Plate common at one time sold above 37½ and the preferred up to 76½, and at the close, in the face of the heavy profit taking, showed fractional net advances. In like manner Lake Erie and Western scored a gain of over 3 points, Three Cs of over 2, and the preferred of 1⅝, while New York Central at one time advanced to 148, though it did not hold its gain.
According to the gossip in the Street, there is substantial foundation for the report heard last week and repeated yesterday that a comprehensive plan of reorganization, to include several of the Vanderbilt properties, is practically matured. This will almost certainly include the retirement of Nickel Plate first preferred stock, and the placing of the second preferred on a 5 per cent. dividend basis. New disposition will be made also of Canada Southern.
It was noticed as perhaps not without significance that, in addition to the buying by Vanderbilt brokers, Standard Oil brokers were also active.

GOOD STOCKS ARE SCARCE.

Discussing the market situation, Charles A. Morse, Jr., of George E. Armstrong & Co. says:
"A situation just like the present has never been known in Wall

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the opening of the outside market yesterday prices showed considerable strength, but later in the day a good deal of irregularity appeared, and the market closed with quotations little changed from those of Saturday. The steel stocks remained active, and furnished a large part of the day's business. In a few other issues the selling was sufficiently large to force sharp declines, but for the most part prices did not go below the closing figures of last week.

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UNITED STATES STEEL common opened strong with the rest of the steel stocks, but the selling orders were numerous enough to force a reaction from the early prices, and at the end of the day the stock showed a net loss of half a point. The preferred stock also opened strong, and then sold off with the common. It ended the day at 92¾ bid, a slight decline from the figure quoted at the close on Saturday. Both issues were fairly active, but in neither did the transactions assume by any means as large proportions as those of the most active days of last week.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was the strongest of the steel stocks, but later sold off even more sharply than the others. The common stock rose to 47¾, and then dropped back a full point. It closed at 46½ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. The preferred stock attracted considerable attention by a sharp advance that carried it to 101½. Later nearly all of this advance was lost, and the closing bid of par showed a net gain of only a quarter of a point.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was, outside of the steel stocks, one of the most active stocks of the day. It sold up to 36⅞ on transactions in several thousand shares and closed at 36⅝ bid. The preferred stock was strong at 72 bid, but no transactions were reported.

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COPPER STOCKS.—The transactions in the copper shares were larger than they had been on recent days, and several issues of the group were in fairly good demand. White Knob Copper, the principal market for which is in Boston, but which at intervals is traded in here, showed considerable activity and strength. It advanced to 16, a gain of about ⅜ points. Union Copper closed with a slight net gain at 4 bid, after transactions in several hundred shares at 4 and 4¼. Tennessee Copper opened at 19¾ and sold down to 18¾. It was fairly active. British Columbia Copper sold at 20 and 19¾.

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CAST IRON PIPE, which last week advanced so sharply, was weak. The common stock sold down to 7½ and the preferred as low as 38. The former closed with a net loss of 1 point, while the preferred ended the day 3 points below Saturday's final bid. There appeared to be no specific reason for these declines, as none appeared last week for the advances which were recorded.

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AMERICAN CAN subscriptions were fairly active, but fluctuated little. They closed at 101½ bid, against 102 bid on Saturday.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities all closed with net gains for the day. The common sold up to 15, and at the close showed a net advance of a quarter of a point. The preferred stock also showed a fractional advance. The bonds, which sold as high as 80½, closed at 80⅝ bid, as compared with 79⅝ bid at the end of last week. Trading in these issues was fairly active.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 25. Bid.	Asked.	March. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	57
American Bridge	46½	47	45⅝	46
American Bridge pf	100	100½	99½	100½
American Chicle	78	80	78	81
American Chicle pf	79	81½	79	81½
*Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10¼	9⅞	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	37½	37	39
American Malt 6s	98½	99	98	100
Am. Sheet Steel	42	42¼	42	42½
Am. Sheet Steel pf	91½	92¼	91½	92
*American Thread pf	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Can subs	101½	102½	102	102½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aldeen Copper	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
*British Columbia Copper	19⅝	20	19¾	20⅛
British Exch. 3s	99	99½	99	99½
Brownlow Mining	41	45	42	44
California Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	8½	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	39	40	42
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	106	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	27	30	27	31
Consolidated Equipment	11	11¾	11½	12
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	5	3⅝	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	105	104½	105
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	55½	58½	57	58
Denver & S. W. pf	66½	68	68	69
Denver & S. W. 5s	94	94½	94¼	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	30½	31	30	30½
Elect. Lead Reduction	4¾	5	5	5⅜
Electric Boat	24	25	24	26
Electric Boat pf	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	14	16	14	16
Electric Vehicle pf	25	34	25	34
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
Empire Steel	6	6	6	...
Empire Steel pf	39	45	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	16	9	16
General Carriage	2	2¼	2	2¼
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
Havana Commercial	13	15	13	15
Havana Commercial pf	57½	59¾	57½	58¾
Hudson River Tel	125	127	125	127
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½	1⅛	1¼
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	61	57	61
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron mines	165	175	165	...
Lorillard pf	115	126	115	126
Marleen Copper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Mex. Nat. Construction pf	28½	30	28½	30
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20½	22	20½	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	79	81	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	2½	2¾	2½	3
N. Y. Transportation	3½	4	3½	4
Otis Elevator	29½	29¾	29½	30½
Otis Elevator pf, ex div	92	93	103	...
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	1	½	1¼
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36⅞	37	36⅜	36⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	72	74	72	74
Ritsof	40	50	40	45
Ritsof bonds	78	82	78	82
Royal Baking Powder pf	96½	98	95	96
Rubber Goods Mfg	28	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76½	77½	76	77
Safety Car Heat & Light	137	138	137	138
St. Louis Transit	24¾	24½	24	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80⅜	80⅞	79½	79⅞
Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14⅞	14½	14¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	33⅜	33⅞	33½	33⅝
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	260
Southern Light & Trac	43	44½	43	44½
Southern L. & T. 5s	78	81	78	81
Standard Coupler	38	43	38	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J	796	800	796	800
Sterling Copper	10	11	10	11
Storage Power	9	14	...	12
Tennessee Copper	18½	19	18¾	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6¾	7	6	8
Trenton Potteries	7	8	7	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Union Typewriter	59½	61	59½	61
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	115	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	112	115	112	115
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90½	91	90¾	91⅛
United Rys. of St. L. pf	73	78	77	78
United States Steel	42⅜	42½	42⅜	42⅝
United States Steel pf	92⅛	92½	92½	92¾
Va. Coal, I. & C	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	39	42	39	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	162	163	162	163
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Brondway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J	61½	62½	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	100½	102	100½	102½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	17	19	18	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 5s	81	82	81	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	93	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R	190	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ferry R. R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf	70	...	70	...
23d & 23th St. 5s, 1906	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	116½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
Storey Gen. Electric	14	15	14	15
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	12⅜	13	12	13
Buffalo Gen. N. Y. 1st	79	80½	79	80
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107	105	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68	69	68	69
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	25½	26½	25½	26½
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	83	84	83	84
Union Ferry	33	33½	33	33½
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 25.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2½ and 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 10, 12½, and 15c discount for cash.

Money on call ranged from 2½ to 3½ per cent. There is less 2½ per cent. money around. Time money is quoted from 3½ to 4½ per cent. for four to six months, according to collateral. The market for commercial paper remains quiet; best names sell from 3½ to 4 per cent.; good paper passes from 4 to 4½ per cent. Exchanges, $18,165,148; balances, $2,604,421.

Stocks were strong, but sagged in the last hours. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,557	Atchison	61¾	60⅜	61¼
1,121	Atchison pf	95	93⅝	94½
10	Boston & Albany	256	255	255
64	Boston Elevated	174½	174½	174½
1	Boston & Maine	194¾	194¾	194¾
2,861	Boston & Maine rts	20c.	20c.	20c.
300	Brook. Rapid Tran	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
1,172	Chi., Bur. & Q	165½	163⅞	163⅝
218	C. J. R. & S. Y	157	154	156
10	Col. Southern 2d pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
5	Current River	15	15	15
7	Fitchburg pf	145	145	145
305	K. C., F. S. & M	97	96⅜	96¼
580	Mexican Central	25	24¼	24⅝
9	N. Y., N. H. & H	210	210	210
12	Old Colony	208½	208¾	208½
31	Pere Marquette pf	75½	75¼	75½
847	Union Pacific	93	92	92
71	Union Pacific pf	85¾	85¼	85½
6	West End	95	95	95
30	West End pf	113	113	113
54	Wisconsin Central	21	20⅜	20⅜

TELEPHONES.

3,154	Am. Tel. & Tel	173	170	171⅜
546	Erie (trust ctfs)	51	50	51
175	Mexican	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	New England	140	140	140

ELECTRICS.

25	Boston	255	255	255
100	Edison	265	265	265
221	General Electric	210	210	210⅜
2	General Electric pf	195	195	195
7,120	Massachusetts	36	34	35⅝
568	Massachusetts pf	86¼	86	86⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

91	Am. Ag. Chem	28¼	28	28
305	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82	82	82
80	Am. Pneu. Service pf	32	33	33
5,015	Am. Sugar	142⅜	141⅜	141⅜
14	Am. Sugar pf	123⅜	123	123
125	Am. Woolen pf	72	71½	72
200	Col. Fuel & Iron	52¼	52¼	52⅜
250	Dom. Iron & Steel	37⅞	37	37
51	Federal Steel pf	101	100½	100½
5	Indo-Egyptian Compress	4	4	4
11	Mergenthaler	163	163	163
148	National Tube	60¼	60	60
128	National Tube pf	114	113	113¾
580	N. E. Gas & Coke	12½	12¼	12½
825	Planters' Compress	16	16	16
70	United Fruit	134½	134	134½
252	United Shoe Machine	34½	33⅞	...
100	United Shoe Machine pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
9,847	United Shoe Mach. rts	75c.	62½c.	70c.
100	U. S. Leather	13	13	13

MINING.

3,552	Adventure	16⅛	15½	15⅝
100	Aetna	75c.	75c.	75c.
100	Algomez	3	3	3
4,709	Amalgamated	103	101¼	101½
630	Arcadian	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
100	Arnold	4	4	4
125	Atlantic	34	34	34
2,415	Baltic	47⅞	45½	46
1,110	Bingham	25⅜	25½	25½
2,220	Bonanza	1 13-16	1	1⅞
132	Boston & Montana	358	355	356
50	Boston Quicksilver	7	7	7
	British Columbia	20¼	bid.	
1,466	Butte & Boston	103	101¼	101½
1,518	Centennial	29	27½	27½
3,297	Centennial Eureka	35	34	34½
350	Central Oil	12¼	12	12¼
950	Cochiti	9¾	9¼	9¾
200	Continental Zinc	1	1	1
2,016	Copper Range	57	55	55
955	Dominion Coal	38½	38	38⅝
35	Dominion Coal pf	110¾	110¼	110⅜
120	Elm River	6½	6½	6½
1,207	Franklin	23	22½	23
2,750	Gold Dredging	50c.	49c.	50c.
1,135	Isle Royale	44	43	45
1,562	Mass	17	16¼	17
210	Mayflower	3	2⅝	3
200	Merced	5¼	5	5
1,040	Michigan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,695	Mohawk	36¼	32¾	32¾
50	New Idria	9	9	9
2,295	Old Colony	5	4½	5
1,090	Old Dominion	37	36¾	36¾
575	Osceola	88	87	87
408	Parrot	53½	52¾	52¾
210	Phoenix	6	4½	6
315	Rhode Island	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
415	Santa Fe	8¾	8¼	8⅜
36	St. Mary's Canal	225	225	225
5	Tamarack	240	240	240
337	Tecumseh	2	1¾	2
472	Tri-Mountain	40½	38	38
4,241	Trinity	34½	33	33
12,491	United States (t. c.)	20⅜	19	19⅜
90	United States Oil	16	15	15½
2,125	Utah	35½	33¾	33½
480	Victoria	4½	4½	4⅝
1,195	Winona	67⅜	61¾	62⅜
25	Wolverine	52½	52	52
50	Wyandotte	2¼	2¼	2¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The market was strong in the special issues that have been dominating the list for the last three days, but wavered in other stocks. A new point of interest was the sudden weakness in Philadelphia Traction and Electric and People's 4s. Until to-day both had steadily ignored the heaviness in Union Traction. There was a resumption of the demand for Consolidated Lake Superior, the common rising a point to 36, but later receded fractionally.

Call money, 3 to 4 per cent. Time loans, 4 to 5 per cent. for from thirty to ninety days and 4½ to 5½ per cent. for four months to eight months.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	American Alkali	2¼	2	2
188	American Railways	38½	38½	38½
100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	94½	94½	94½
940	Cambria Steel	17	16¾	16¾
67	Cambria Iron	45½	45½	45½
100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	145¾	145¾	145¾
362	Choctaw, trust certs	51½	50½	50¾
802	Choctaw pf., trust certs	49½	49	49
283	Cons. Lake Superior	36	35	35½
543	Cons. Lake Superior pf	43½	43	43¼
600	Cons. Traction, Pitts	24	23¾	24
35	Diamond State Steel	35¾	35¾	35¾
100	Erie	35¾	35¾	35¾
595	Electric Co. of America	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
35	Fairmount Park Trans	27½	27½	27½
10	Franklin & Southwark	466	466	466
5	Indianapolis Street Ry	25½	25½	25½
6	Internat. Power & Dyn	9½	9½	9½
86	Lehigh Navigation	67	66¾	66¾
2,482	Lehigh Valley	33⅞	33½	33½
220	Manufactured Rubber	1¼	1	1
95	Marsden Co	6⅞	6½	6½
42	National Asphalt	7½	7	7½
24	National Asphalt pf	13½	13½	13½
30	North American	90½	90½	90½
200	Overland Telegraph	3½	3½	3½
50	Penn. Electric Vehicle	½	½	½
105	Palmetto Co	⅞	⅞	⅞
795	Pennsylvania	77⅜	77 1-16	77 1-16
3,887	Philadelphia Electric	6¾	5⅝	6
850	Philadelphia Co	46⅝	46½	46⅝
923	Philadelphia Traction	98	96½	96½
100	Railways Co. gen	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,727	Reading trust certs.	17 9-16	17 1-16	17 1-16
1,296	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	37 1-16	36⅝	36⅞
7,980	Read. 2d pf., tr. c.	24 1-16	23 13-16	23 13-16
30	Rochester Passenger	28	28	28
6,600	Southern Rys	29	27⅝	28½
250	Sus. Iron & Steel	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
177	United Gas Improvement	124⅞	124	124
1,000	United States Steel	43	43	43
3,560	Union Traction	30⅞	30½	30⅝
16	United of New Jersey	283	283	283
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7
100	Welsbach of Canada	1	1	1

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Ann Arbor	$427
Ft. Worth and Rio Grande	3,160
Iowa Central	3,237
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie	6,106
Rio Grande Western	13,400
Toledo and Ohio Central	4,462
Toledo, St. Louis and Western	10,519
Wabash	34,688
Wheeling and Lake Erie	4,911
Total increase, 9 roads	$80,919
Increase previously reported	731
Total increase, 10 roads	$81,650
Decrease:	
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	$343
Net increase	$81,307

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 25, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101½	101⅝	35,850	Amalgamated Copper	103⅜	104½	103⅜	104½	.....
...	29	700	Am. Bicycle pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
26⅝	27	7,035	Am. Car & Found. Co.	27¼	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
70⅞	71	3,445	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	80	80¼	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
25½	26	300	American Cotton Oil	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
202	206	1,090	American Express	202	203½	202	203	+3½
39⅝	40	2,820	American Ice Co	41	41	39½	40	—1½
75⅝	76¼	300	Am. Ice Co. pf	76⅝	76⅝	76	76	—1
8¼	9	808	Am. Linseed Co	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
36	36¼	400	Am. Linseed Co. pf	36⅜	37	36⅜	37	.....
74⅜	75½	210	American Snuff pf	76	76	76	76	.....
26	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	27	27	27	27	— ⅞
57⅞	58	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	58½	59⅛	57⅝	59	+1
95½	95⅝	1,510	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96	96½	95	95⅝	— ¾
41½	42	500	Am. Sh. Steel, tr. cts.	41½	41½	41½	41⅝	+⅛
92	93	500	Am. S. S. pf., tr. ctfs.	92	92	92	92	.....
41⅜	42¼	1,040	Am. S. H. Co., tr. ctfs.	42⅞	42	42	42	— ⅛
92⅝	92⅞	2,300	Am. S. C. Co.pf.,tr.ctfs	93¼	93½	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
42⅜	43	1,300	Am. St. & Wire,tr.ctfs	43	43	42⅜	42⅝	.....
106⅜	107¾	600	Am. S. & W.pf.,tr.ctfs	106⅜	106	106	107	+ ⅛
141⅛	141¾	20,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142¼	142¾	141	141⅛	—1⅛
122	124	207	Am. Sug. Ref. Co.pf.	123	123	123	123	—1
70½	71	1,710	Am. Tin Plate, tr.ctfs.	70½	71	70½	71	+ ⅛
16	16¾	1,300	American Woolen	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	16¾	+2⅜
70	72	100	American Woolen pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1
127½	127⅝	19,380	American Tobacco	127	128	126⅝	127½	+ ⅝
145	148	30	Am. Tobacco pf.	147½	147½	147½	147½	.....
47¼	47½	3,700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47¼	47⅝	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
60	62	200	Ann Arbor pf	60	60	60	60	+1
60½	60⅝	24,200	At., T. & S. F.	61⅜	61⅝	60¾	60⅝	— ⅝
84	84½	10,387	At. T. & S. F. pf.	84⅝	85	84	84	— ⅜
91½	92	1,825	Baltimore & Ohio	92½	92¾	91½	91½	—1¼
90½	91½	450	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	91½	91½	— ½
...	...	20,980	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83	83½	81½	81½	—1¼
204	208	150	Brooklyn Union Gas.	206	206	206	206	+1
13½	13½	1,350	Brunswick City	13½	13¾	13½	13½	+ ½
132	...	300	Bur., C. R. & North.	131	132	131	132	+1
63	64	6,700	Canada Southern	63¾	65	63½	65⅛	— ½
94½	94⅝	600	Canadian Pacific	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ½
46¾	46⅞	7,045	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅛	47¼	46	46¼	— ½
40⅜	41	21,500	Chicago & Alton	40⅞	42	39½	41	+1½
77	77½	1,450	Chicago & Alton pf.	76⅝	78	76¼	77¼	+ ⅜
163	163½	30,080	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	166	166	163	163⅜	—2⅝
118½	119	4,000	Chi. & East. Ill.	116½	119¾	116½	118⅝	+2⅝
22⅜	23	3,250	Chicago Great West.	23½	24	23	23	+ ¾
37⅞	38	13,550	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	39	40¼	37½	37½	— ⅝
74	74	800	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	74	74	73	73	—1
148⅝	148⅞	45,790	Chi., Mil. & S. P., x d.	149½	150⅝	148½	148⅝	— ⅞
184½	185½	125	C., M. & S. P. pf., x d.	185⅞	185⅞	185¼	185½	.....
...	...	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P., rts.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
127¼	127⅝	6,917	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	129⅝	130⅛	127⅝	127⅝	—1
146⅞	147	15,788	Chi. Term. Trans., x d.	17¼	18	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
41	42	2,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42¼	42½	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
78⅜	78⅝	8,900	C., C., C. & St. L.	78⅝	82½	78⅛	80⅛	+2½
117	118	2,000	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	118¼	117	118¼	+1½
35	35	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	35	35	35	35	.....
75	75	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
52	52⅜	3,170	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52	52⅝	51¼	51¼	— ½
118	118	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛

LAND COMPANY SALE SET ASIDE

Ozone Park Deal Rendered Void by the Courts.

The Appellate Division of the Second Department of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, has just handed down a decision setting aside the foreclosure sale of the property of the Ozone Park Land Company. The litigation over this property has been going on for over a year.

The land company owned property near Jamaica. The stock of the company was almost entirely owned by people living in Kentucky. In 1889 the property was owned by Charles G. Davison, who had mortgaged it to Maria Van Wickien for $7,000. He sold the property to the land company subject to the mortgage, and he was made the New York manager for the land company. A number of lots were sold. Early in 1900 Davison, L. C. Whiton, and a law clerk named Joseph H. Mathews formed the Fidelity Bond and Mortgage Company, with the express purpose of purchasing the Ozone Park property.

About this time the original seven-thousand-dollar mortgage came into the hands of Lawyer John H. Stoutenburgh as trustee under the will of Samuel Browning. Foreclosure proceedings under this mortgage were instituted. Mr. Davison of the land company was served with a notice of the action, but the Kentucky stockholders alleged that they had no notice of the proceedings until W. P. Harvey, the holder of a second mortgage, informed them several months after the proceedings were instituted. Then the stockholders were assured by Whiton and Davison that the suit would not be pressed. The next they heard was on June 18, 1900, when Mr. Whiton telephoned to Louisville saying that if they would send on $700 the property would not be sold. President Caine was at that time in a dying condition, and nothing was done. The next day a telegram was received by Paul Caine, the son of the President and Secretary of the company. He was told that he would have to send on $700 in order to prevent the sale. He telegraphed back for Mr. Davison to pay the $700 out of the $1,500 he owed the land company. In answer to this he received the following message from Mr. Whiton: "Davison has not the funds, and nothing will prevent the sale on Thursday."

The property was sold on Thursday, June 21, and on the same day President Caine died.

The Kentucky stockholders contended that the property was worth about $100,000, and that the foreclosure was not regular. They asked to have it set aside, and Justice D. Cady Herrick did so.

His Love Made Him Insane.

Leopold Sondheim was declared insane by a Sheriff's jury yesterday afternoon. From the testimony it appears that Sondheim fell in love with Miss Lisburger, the daughter of his landlord. He believed that she wanted to marry him and that her father and mother were preventing her from doing so. The truth was that she had been compelled to leave home on account of his persistent wooing of her. A committee will be appointed to look after his property. He owns a men's furnishing store at 379 Eighth Avenue.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A resident agency law has been enacted in the State of Utah.

A. W. Morley, special agent of the American Central Fire Insurance Company, has been elected a member of the New England Fire Insurance Exchange.

F. V. Sackett has been appointed Electrical Inspector of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. S. Boyd.

The Senate of the Michigan Legislature has passed a bill requiring that insurance companies of foreign countries be treated as corporations of the State in which they make their principal deposit.

The Attorney General of Indiana has formally announced his opinion that the new act relieving insurance companies of the requirement of filing semi-annual statements with the Indiana Insurance Department is ineffective. Companies will, therefore, be required to file semi-annual statements in that State as heretofore.

In local fire underwriting circles there was a report yesterday that some definite development is looked for very shortly as the result of several efforts to reawaken activity in regard to the reorganization of the old Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association or the formation of a new body to have jurisdiction over at least a portion of the territory once covered by the Suburban Association.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site for New Building at 70 to 74 Broadway Costs $1,500,000.

Fiftieth and Fifty-first Street Flats to be Replaced by Dwellings—Other Dealings by Brokers.

The properties 70, 72, and 74 Broadway, running through to 9 to 15 New Street, have been sold for about $1,500,000. It is said that the site has been bought by a real estate corporation or syndicate for a new twenty-story building, but efforts yesterday to establish further the identity of the purchasers were unavailing. Gossip associated with the deal both the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company and the recently organized Century Realty Company, but President Morgenthau, for the former, and E. Clifford Potter for the latter, denied that either of these corporations is interested.

Two sellers figure in the transaction. The larger part of the plot, that is, 72 and 74 Broadway, and 9 and 11 New Street, is owned by Peter Marie and has been held at $1,000,000, while the adjoining parcel, 70 Broadway, is owned by George Crocker. The combined properties have a frontage of 71.3 feet on Broadway and 67.11 on New Street. The side lines are somewhat irregular, but the average depth from street to street is about 115 feet, and a rough computation shows the area of the plot to be in the neighborhood of 8,000 square feet. The proposed building on the site will be flanked on either side by the structures of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and the Union Trust Company, and will face the Stock Exchange on New Street.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company has bought from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for about $250,000, the seven five-story flats, 35 to 41 East Fiftieth Street, running through to 40, 42, and 44 East Fifty-first Street. The properties have frontages of 125 feet on Fiftieth Street, beginning 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, and of 75 feet on Fifty-first Street, beginning 250 feet east of Madison Avenue. The block in which they are situated is immediately south of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum block, just purchased by a syndicate, and the flats on the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Street lots will doubtless be demolished to make way for high-class dwellings.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold the dwelling 610 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, owned by the estate of F. O. Matthiessen. The property, which is 40.5 by 125 feet in size, is a Columbia College leasehold, and was purchased by the late Mr. Matthiessen at auction about a year ago for $50,500. The new owner will take possession about May 1 and immediately commence to reconstruct for his own occupancy.

The Longacre Realty Company has purchased the two three-story brick dwellings 148 and 150 West Forty-seventh Street, on a plot 37.6 by 100.5.

The three lots on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, owned by M. B. Brown, have been sold.

Maclay & Davies have sold for the estate of William M. Evarts the five-story flat, with stores, 1,693 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 35.5 by 70, together with similar property adjoining on the south, 1,689 Madison Avenue, 27.6 by 70.

Duff & Conger have sold for Henry T. Gray the two-story dwelling 217 East Eighty-second Street.

Charles Buek has sold to E. O'Mear, for about $37,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 310 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20 by 100.11.

Oscar L. Foley has sold for the Seaman estate the old buildings 331 and 333 West Thirty-eighth Street, 50 by 98.9.

W. P. Mangam has sold for F. Ehrlich to a Mr. Andriaccio the three-story dwelling 356 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 18.4 by 50 by 90.

Charles Platt has bought the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 119 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Charles S. Gregor has sold for the Mulvaney estate the five-story single flat 20 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has sold for William Powers to Sidney Nordlinger, for immediate improvement, 322 and 324 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Louis Lese has bought from E. Ames 415 East Seventy-first Street, frame building on lot 25 by 102.2; also, from Schmidt Brothers, the three five-story flats, 64, 66, and 68 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 75 by 100.

William R. Ware was associated with W. E. & F. B. Taylor in the sale of 4 West Forty-seventh Street.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold to a client for about $95,000 37 West Fifty-sixth Street. This house will be torn down, and a new white stone mansion built upon the lot. This firm sold the adjoining house, No. 35, last week to a Mr. Hall for $95,000. The latter house also will be rebuilt into a white stone mansion.

Charles S. Gregor has sold at private contract for the Mulvaney estate the five-story single flat on lot 25 by 102.2, 29 East Seventy-seventh Street, 45 feet west of Madison Avenue. This is the only apartment house between Fifth and Madison Avenues, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-third Streets.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.

549 and 551 Brook Avenue, west side, 50 by 90.3 by 50 by 108.9, two four-story brick flats, with stores; executor's sale, to S. H. Burgoyne.....$29,350

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 28 Bayard Street, north side, 126.3 feet west of Chrystie Street, 16.9 by 50 and irregular, three-story brick building, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward A. Sumner, referee, 165 and 167 Spring Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 45.3 by 75.4 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,280; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 31, 33, and 35 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 420 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 103, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $11,561; subject to another mortgage for $184,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William W. MacFarland, referee, 156 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 264 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William P. Burr, referee, 2,690 Madison Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,361.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 42 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 324 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,292.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 74 Fifth Avenue, west side, 51.7 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 25.9 by 100, four-story brick building.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 153 and 155 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 154.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25.6 and 22.6, respectively, by 98.9 and irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, on 153, $16,208; on 155, $14,102.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 110 and 112 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Ninth Street, 43.8 by 77.7 and irregular, seven-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,108; subject to other mortgages for $63,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 503 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 30 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,791.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 252 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 59 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 90.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,753.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, each 25 by 84.5; H. S. Richland, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; total cost, $50,000.

Nos. 103 and 105 Macdougal Street, for two seven-story brick flats, each 25 by 135.6; T. Lippman of 70 Elm Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; total cost, $70,000.

Nos. 213 and 215 West Sixty-second Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 90.5; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 Fourth Avenue, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 111 and 113 East Seventeenth Street, to two four-story brick hospital buildings; Community of St. John the Baptist of 253 East Seventeenth Street, owner; John Spence of 131 East Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 202 and 204 East Tenth Street, to two four-story brick stores and restaurant; Ignatz Rosenfeld of 156 Second Avenue, owner; Stein, Cohn & Roth of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 128 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Boring & Tilton of 32 Broadway, owners and architects; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, southwest corner of exterior street, to a two-story frame toolhouse; Barber Asphalt and Paving Company of 11 Broadway, owner; Ward Cunningham, architect; cost, $200.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to two two-story brick and stone pavilions; Isabella Heimath Corporation, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 86 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick shop and meeting rooms; Walter J. Solomon of 4 Warren Street, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, March 25.

CAULDWELL AV, 907, w s, 18x100; Eleanor A. Borgen to John Finley and wife, (R S $1, mtg $1,800)..... $1

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 150th St, 108.11x88.5x99.11x125; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to Edward F. Cole, (R S 50 cents, mtg $52,000)..... 500

DE MILT AV, n e s, Lot 37, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 35.4x100; W. Herbert Atwood to William J. Foss..... 500

ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 27x100; William G. Loew to Joseph T. Watson, (R S $5, mtg $24,000)..... 1

GRAND ST, 262 e s, 24.11x75x25x75.1; Otto H. Kahn and another, executors, to Charles S. Meyerson, (R S $45)..... 45,000

HENRY ST, 249, n e corner of Montgomery St, 19x85.8x19.1x86.6; Samuel Borowsky to Esther Schlang, (R S $6, mtg $40,000)..... 100

INTERIOR LOT, 60 ft e of Madison Av and 57.3 s of 68th St, runs s 0.3x e 35x n 0.3x w 35; Ida M. Newcombe to Adrien B. Herzog, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 481.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x63; Jackson Av, e s, 506.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x63; Edward Corwin Clark to Angeline H. Palmer, (R S $1, mtg $1,500)..... 1

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 100x100; Vyse Av, e s, 114.7 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Hoe Av, e s, 125 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Ella M. Smith to Emil S. Levi, (R S $1, mtg $4,000)..... 1

LORING PLACE, e s, Lots 131 and 132, amended map of Cammann estate; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (R S $5)..... 4,000

LOT 2, 107-318, map of portion of Hunt estate; Lot 1, Map 211, lots of Downing estate; Thomas Williams to Mary Armitage, (R S $2)..... 1

LOT 483, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Owen Morgan (R S $1)..... 1

LOTS 385 and 386, Block L, amended map of Hudson F. Rose of Mapes estate; James Higgins to Louise Muller, (R S $2)..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 46 ft s of 78th St, 15.2x74; Hannah Rosenthal and another, executors, to Charles Gulden, (R S $8, mtg $145,000)..... 22,500

MARTHA AV, s w corner of 237th St, 50x100; John Dowden and another, executors and trustees, et al. to Susie S. Lines, (R S $1)..... 1

MOTT ST, s w corner of Houston St, 76x 64.5x82x63.4; Frederick Leonhard and others to Charles Brenneman, (R S $2.50) 5,000

PARK AV, 59, 25x80; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, to Frederick W. Devoe, (R S $75)..... $75,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 20.2 ft n of 128th St, 20.2x86.7x19.11x89.6; Milton S. Guiterman, referee, to Central Trust Company, (R S $8)..... 8,000

WALL ST, 38, n s, 21.6x95.11x22x98; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Nathaniel L. McCready, (R S $135, mtg $125,000)..... 260,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft s w of 179th St, 24.10x112.5x25x115.2; William Muller to Katie Higgins, (R S $3.50, mtg $3,000) 6,500

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 300.9 ft n of Juliana St, 50.2x97.10x50x100.9, Olinville; Kate J. C. Pryor and others, heirs, to the City of New York, (R S $4)..... 4,000

1ST AV, e s, 77.8 ft n of 91st St, 75x94; Frederick W. Dressel to Clarence A. Eldridge, (R S $13.50, mtg $64,500)..... 1

2D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 35th St, 25x75; Margaret Brennan to Martin Brennan.. 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 148th St, 99.11x 100, 3-14 parts; Emil A. and Charles H. Briner to Henry Briner..... 7,714

7TH AV, s w corner of 148th St, 99.11x 100, 4-14 parts; Oscar W. Briner and others, by guardian, to Henry Briner... 10,286

5TH ST, 636 East, 24.9x96.2; Louis Lese to Leonar Spielberger and another, (R S $5.50, mtg $12,000)..... Omitted

8TH ST, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue A, 20x94; John Eichler and another, executors, to Bertha Klenck and others, all liens.... 22,500

19TH ST, 237 East, 16.6x92; Fanny Schiller to Maurice J. Burstein, (R S $1.50, mtg $11,000)..... 1

19TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Frederic May and others, heirs, to Sarah M. May..... 1

19TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; William May to Sarah M. May, quitclaim..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 98.9; William Nelson to John F. Costello, (R S $15.50..... 15,500

31ST ST, 419 West, 25x98.9; Joseph Thompson to Henry S. Shephard, (R S $19)..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; E. Hope Norton to Thomas Murtha, (R S $4.50, mtg $12,000)..... 1

38TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 22.4x39; Mary H. Farmer to Lewis A. Mitchell, (R S $26, mtg $44,000)..... 1

40TH ST, 109½ East, 14.6x98.9; Lucy A. Browning and another to Henry H. Lippold, (R S $9.50, mtg $9,000)..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 307.6 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Clara Harriman to Adele Kneeland..... 32,500

55TH ST, 22 West, 25x100.5; Ellen L. Ogden to Leonard Lewisohn, (R S $47.50, mtg $55,000)..... 100

62D ST, 220 to 226 West, 100x100; E. William Wagner to Maurice W. Deshong, (R S $1, mtg $20,000)..... 1

64TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 21x 100.5; New York Security and Trust Company to Henry W. Bookstaver, (R S $67.50)..... 67,500

64TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Silas M. Styles and others to A. Gertrude Cutter..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of Madison Av, 20 x100.5; A. Gertrude Cutter to Josephine S. Lowell, (R S $38)..... 38,000

64TH ST, 131 East, 20x100.5; James H. Dewey to Simon P. Goodhart and wife, (R S $6, mtg $15,000)..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100.5; Henry Keilus to Celine Rheinhold, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 1

72D ST, n s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 100 x102.2; J. Harson Purdy and another, executors, to Bernard Brod, (R S $120).... 100

82D ST, 57 East, 16x102.2; Grace V. Sutphin to Clara Harriman, (mtg $16,000, R S $15.50)..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Eugene Smith, referee, to Margaret Ailchin, (R S $9)..... 9,000

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 50x30.10 to old lane x50.1x33.10; Roger Foster, jr., et ux to O. Walter, (R S $2, mtg $32,500)..... 2,000

104TH ST, 77 East, 15.8x75; Charles H. Fredrich, referee, to Elizabeth M. Devine, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,000)..... 1,500

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Max Bargebuhr, (R S $3.50, mtg $22,500).... 100

115TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31x100.11; 115th St, s s, 131.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31x100.11; E. B. Winternsmith to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company, (R S $2, mtg $54,000) 1

117TH ST, 277 West, 25x100.11; Patrick Cassidy to W. B. Searls, (R S $5, mtg $28,000)..... 33,000

123D ST, s s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Caroline Wiedhopf to Helena Hoops, (R S $8, mtg $20,750)..... 1

152D ST, s s, e 5 of larger lot 380, map of Melrose South, 25x115.2; Regina Greubel and another to Vincent Greubel and wife, (R S $1)..... 1

170TH ST, 344 East, 18.11x117.2x18.9x118; Henry L. Lippold to Carl L. G. Leonhardt, (R S $2.50, mtg $3,000)..... 1

175TH ST, n s, 193.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8 x100; Charles R. Miller to Jean L. Miller, (R S $2, mtg $4,550)..... 1

185TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 16.8 x100; Charles R. Miller to Jean L. Miller, (R S $2, mtg $4,550)..... 1

185TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 16.8 x100; Charles R. Miller to Jean L. Miller, (R S $2, mtg $4,550)..... 1

227TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Martha Av, 50x100; Martha Av, n w corner of 238th St, 25x100; John Lowden and another, executors, and trustees, et al. to Sarah A. Stevenson, (R S $1)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE D, n w corner of 13th St, 68.9 x88; Mary L. Barbey to J. and F. Elfert, 15 years..... $1,200

BROADWAY, 15; Henry W. Brevoort to Axel G. Hornborg, 3 years..... 4,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,788; Isabel H. Crombie to Julius Tausig, 5 years..... 650

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 17; Herman Rosenbaum to Max Corpuel, 4 years..... 636

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St; Annie Froehlich to Antonio Meifi, 3 1-12 years. 1,200

1ST AV, 504; Jacob C. Wund to Henry Ducker, 3 years..... 360

1ST AV, 555, s w corner of 32d St; Leon Sobel and another to Patrick Meehan, 10 years..... 1,200—1,350

2D AV, 1,576; Frederick Hoops to Johannes M. Johannsen, 5 years..... 1,200

2D AV, 1,003, n w corner of 53d St; Henry Dolan to Patrick Mallon, 10 years..... 1,700

169TH ST, 1,074 East; Wilhelmine F. Anderson to Josephine Levendolfsky, 3 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARNEMANN, Martin, to Hugo Jaburg; Park Av, 1,247, 1 year..... $2,500

APATOW, Morris, to David Fainberg; Monroe St, 255 to 259, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

BARGEBUHR, Max, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 108th St, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 1,000

BLUMLER, Emilie, to George Ehret; 2d Av, 2,034, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

BOOKSTAVER, Henry W., to the New York Security and Trust Company; 64th St, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

BOOM, Marie F. and Maurice, to Laura C. Clark; 19th St, 239 East, due Dec. 21, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,200

BROD, Bernard, to American Mortgage Company; 72d St, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

CHRISTIE, Robert, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 29th St, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

CLARK, Samuel W., to Nellie S. Kohn; 87th St, 115 West, 3 years..... 13,500

DOBROCZYNSKI, Oscar, to Adolf Mandel; Sheriff St, 120, 4 years, 6 per cent.. 4,000

DUCKER, Henry, to George Ehret; 1st Av, 504, lease, demand..... 1,200

EIFLER, Louis, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 2d Av, w s, 75.4 ft n of 59th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

FERGG, Babetta and Anton, to Julia L. Sammis; 35th St, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

FISCHER, Barbara, and Joseph N. Serf, to West Side Savings Bank; 39th St, 306 West, due May 1, 1902..... 3,000

FUERST, Herman, to Elia N. Kinne; Boulevard, or Public Drive, e s, 174.11 ft s of 138th St, 24.11x28.0 to Hamilton Place, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GOODWIN, Sarah L., to James H. Bolton; plot in Bronxdale, begins at s corner of schoolhouse fence, runs n e 100x s w 32.2x s w 84.1x s e 14.7x n e 25 to beginning, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 350

HLAVAC, or Hlavak, Franziska, to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children; 109th St, 164 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

HAMMOND, Laura B. and Elizabeth J., to William McClenahan, Washington Av, w s, 96.6 ft n e of 4th St, 5 years..... 1,000

HERZOG, Adrien B., to Amasa W. Saltus; Madison Av, 807, 1 year, 4½ per sent.... 2,500

HIGGINS, Katie, to Edward Scott; Grant Av, w s, 125 ft s w of Central Av, 5 years..... 1,500

KNEELAND, Adele, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,; 45th St, 53 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

LOWELL, Josephine Shaw, to Edward Jackson, trustee; 64th St, n s, 190 ft e of Madison Av, demand..... 25,000

LYDEN, George, to the John Eichler Brewing Company; Washington Av, or Station Place, e s, 100 ft s of William's Bridge Road, or Lulu Av, 1 year..... 4,000

MACKAY, Henry F., to Thomas J. Healey; Lots 305 and 306, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 700

MALLON, Patrick, to Peter Doelger; 2d Av, 1,003, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

McCARTHY, Joseph J., to John M. Gardner; Pelham Av, n e corner of Emmett St, ¼ part, 1 month, 6 per cent.... 100

McCREADY, Nathaniel L., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Wall St, 23 West, 5¾ per cent..... 90,000

McOWEN, Anthony, to Harlem Savings Bank; Timpson Place, n w s, 258.3 ft s w of 149th St, 1 year..... 2,200

MELFI, Antonio, to George Ehret; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, lease, demand

MERSEREAU, George B., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 126th St, 34 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,654

MEYERSON, Charles S., to Paul M. Warburg; Grand St, 263, due May 1, 1911, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

MILLER, Charles R., to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf; 185th St, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 40,000

MILLER, Charles R., to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf; 185th St, n s, 168.8 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 800

MILLER, Charles R., to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf; 185th St, n s, 183.4 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 800

MORGAN, Mae, to William W. Dunn; 84th St, 315 West, 1 year..... 6,000

MORGAN, Owen, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 483, map of Van Nest Park, 1 years 150

NEVILLE, Richard, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 115th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 175,000

NEVILLE, Richard, to J. Allen Townsend; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 115th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

PETRIE, George, and wife to Grace L. Eckley; Willard Av, n s, 121.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

PETRIE, George, and wife to Grace L. Eckley; Willard Av, n s, 96.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 2,000

PRESSEY, Flora, to William C. Haviland; Grand Av, w s 50 ft s of 184th St, 3 years..... 3,500

PUTZEL, Gibson, to the United States Trust Company of New York; Spring St, n s, 100.9 ft e of Broadway, runs n 96.1 x w 100.8 to Broadway x 23.3x e 124.10z to 118.8 to Spring St x 24.6 e Broadway, e s, 75.9 ft n of Spring St, demand..... 400,000

RHEINHOLD, Celine, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 70th St, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 1 years, 6 per cent..... 2,750

SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartman, to Louise M. Weeks; 119th St, s s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 18,000

SCHMOHL, William H., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue C, w s, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

SCHMOHL, William H., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue C, w s, 90.4 ft n of 11th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

SHEPARD, Henry S., to Joseph Thomson; 31st St, 419 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonar, and Simon Steiner to Louis Lese; 5th St, 646, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

THE METROPOLITAN REALTY COMpany to the Bank for Savings; William St, 216 and 218, and Rose St, 18 and 20, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 325,000

THE PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW York to the Congregational Church Building Society; 121st St, n s, 262.6 ft w of Park Av, runs w 137.6 ft to Madison Av, installments..... 15,000

THE PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW York to the Congregational Church Building Society; 121st St, n s, 262.6 ft w of Park Av, runs w 137.6 ft to Madison Av, installments..... 10,000

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF NEW York to William S. Edgar, guardian, &c., and another; 53d St, 153 West, 3 years..... 7,650

TOPLITZ, Berthold L., to Samuel H. Stone; Greene St, w s, 75 ft s of Prince St; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 93d St; Riverside Drive, e s, 675 ft n of 122d St; Edgecombe Av, n w corner of 166th St; 156th St, s e corner of Bradhurst Av; 125th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 108th St; 113th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 90th St, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 200.5 to n s of 59th St x e 46.3x n e 144.11x—x135 to 60th St x w 157 to beginning, except parcel 46.3x 100.11x39x100.5, begins at 59th St, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av; also two parcels in Greenburgh, Westchester County; due June 11, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,220

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to James T. Barry..... Nominal

HELLER, J. H. Albert, to Nellie L. Heller, assigns two mortgages..... Nominal

MANDEL, Adolf, to Charlotte Hastorf... $4,000

McGUIRE, Mary, to Elizabeth Agnew.. 1,000

PECK, Helen A., to Maria Green and another, executors, &c..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 152; Charles Weissberg against Bernard Gordon, owner and contractor; Gustave Katz and John Maltz, contractors..... $650

84TH ST, 124 East; Christian Lichtenecker against Carrie Gault, owner; Carrie and James Gault, contractors..... 36

149TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Wales Av, 50x 75; John Lanzer against Stafshoit & Tracy, owners and contractors..... 879

Lis Pendens.

HESTER ST, 45 and 45½; George Bell against Gilbert F. Ackerman, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, W. Suipnen.

HUDSON ST, 541; William H. Sage, executor, &c., against Charles H. Schoch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sage.

PROSPECT AV, s s corner of Jennings St, 19.7x —x25.11x58.11; George R. Pursser, executor, &c., against the Henry Zeltner brewing Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. E. & A. J. Prime.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 1,048.11 ft n of Riverview Terrace, 25.8x123.6x25x123; Charles M. Whitney against Annie M. L. Matthieu, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. M. Whitney.

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St, 50.11x95; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Samuel Langer and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Ivory.

5TH AV, 1,393; Monroe Cohn against Morris Muetzler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

44TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States against Peter J. Hunt, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. L. F. Rohan.

64TH ST, s s, 36 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80.3; William C. Renwick, trustee, against Joseph Bach and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

114TH ST, s s, 227 ft w of Lenox Av, 26x100.11; George Philippi against Jacob Philippi, individually and as executor, (action to determine validity of will, &c.;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

135TH ST, 17 West; Clarence Cary, administrator, &c., against William J. Devlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whitridge.

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James T. Barry against Ellen Meehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.08⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	10.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.35
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 25.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 2 wheat, red, 70@75½c; No. 2 corn, 41¼c; good feeding barley, 46c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.56; timothy, $4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $15.55@$15.60; lard, per 100 lb, $8.05@$8.07½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.37½@$8.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—The cotton market had a very unsettled opening, and was unusually nervous throughout the session. Liverpool cables furnished a great surprise to the trade here, as some reaction had been more or less confidently looked for. Instead of that the English market, following Saturday's decline, reported the extraordinary further decline of 6@8 points for futures, and ½d for spot cotton, while there were private cables calling the latter ¼d lower, and saying that English spinners were holding off for still lower prices, owing to the large Bombay movement, heavy receipts in this country, and the consequent pressure of spot supplies on the foreign spot markets. One factor in the prevailing weakness was the large movement at Bombay; this reached 27,000 bales, against 8,000 last year. The local market was further weakened by predicted large movements for the future, especially in Texas. The Bombay movement remained the leading factor in the Liverpool weakness. The local market was finally steady at a net decline of 12@26 points, or at about the lowest prices of the day. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ¼c lower on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8⅝c for middling Gulf. Sales, 300 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans irregular, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; Mobile easy, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah dull and easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 1-16c; Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Wilmington steady, ⅜c lower, at 7⅞c; Norfolk quiet, 3-16c lower, at 8 1-16

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain, for sale, by Conlon, Agent, at White Plains, N. Y.; 12 acres, house, stable, and orchard.

Mt. Vernon.

GEORGE W. BARD REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 3 South Fourth Av., Mount Vernon, New York. Long Distance Telephone No. 113A Mount Vernon.

A Gem.—New, modern, artistic, convenient, accessible; avenue paved, sewered, curbed, lighted, flagged, watered; no further assessments; excellent neighborhood; station six minutes; $6,250; terms easy.

$60 Rent—11 rooms; all improvements; modern; newly decorated; every convenience; restricted location.

$30, $40, $50—Modern, improved suburban dwellings; homes for comfort, elegance, attractiveness.

Chester Hill—Four minutes station; 10 rooms; modern; hot-water heat; 2½ city lots; restricted; decorated; every improvement; no further assessment; $7,250; terms easy.
GEORGE W. BARD REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 3 South Fourth Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Mount Vernon.—Three specials; elegant new nine room house, strictly up to date, $5,250; the best built and located 11 room dwelling in Mount Vernon, $10,500; a Chester Hill residence, large lot, $6,500, to close estate; worth much more.
JAMES W. RICH,
5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A.—A.—MOUNT VERNON DWELLINGS.
Special, Chester Hill, beautiful residence; large grounds; new; worth $15,000, for $12,500; others, $5,000 to $20,000; rentals, $35 to $100; all modern improvements. Rodman F. Pugh, 1st St., corner 3d Av.

Mount Vernon.—Right-room cottage, 40x105; will sell at sacrifice or let. 225 West 133d St.

New Rochelle.

AT ROCHELLE PARK.
Beautiful Homes and Building Plots, Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. New Houses for sale on easy terms; $3,500 to $12,000.
FREDERICK JENKINS,
4 Railroad Place, New Rochelle.

New Rochelle—11-room house; all improvements; fine elevation; sell for $6,800, or will build house to suit you; also houses to rent in best locations. Downey, 20 North St.

For Rent and Sale.—The best houses in New Rochelle, Larchmont, and vicinity. Whitehead & Co., Real Estate Brokers., Post Office Building, New Rochelle.

Mamaroneck.

Country place, 10-room house, eight acres, stable, hennery; prime orchard, fertile soil; one mile from station; cheap. Chas. Brookes, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains.—All kinds of places, farms, residences and cottages for sale or rent. Write or call Rowel, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Desirable houses for sale and rent. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

Landlords, I will give you confidential reports on prospective tenants, collect rents, &c. Secrecy, Box 183 Times.

4, 4½ and 5% money on bond and mortgage; city property; easy terms. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Have 4% Money.—Want applications in Manhattan. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Cash purchasers for lots and old buildings; quick sales. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$750 CASH——FLUSHING——PRICE, $7,500. $45 monthly pays all, including principal. New modern centre hall house on corner plot, 60x100, built by days' work; 12 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, and laundry; cabinet trim; oak and white enamel; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; open nickel plumbing, back stairs, and bicycle closet; in fact, every convenience for comfort and luxury; a decided bargain, in a restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; commutation, 7 cents. Open for inspection Sunday. Other houses as low as $4,000, on equally favorable terms. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Bargain.—Improved detached houses, Broadway, Flushing; Bayside, Whitestone; $3,000 upward; easy payments. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Large and small spaces, suitable for OFFICES or LIGHT MANUFACTURING, to let in the

BEEKMAN BUILDING,

S. W. cor. Beekman and Pearl Sts. Best freight and passenger elevator service, splendid light. Inquire Janitor or
SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM,
No. 51 Liberty Street.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane,
(corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

Store & Basement to Let.
No. 169 Sixth Av., Cor. 12th St.
Large Show Windows on Street and Avenue.
APPLY TO RHINELANDER ESTATE,
155 WEST 14TH ST.

5th Avenue, 537, 44th & 45th Sts.,
Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor; suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

A.—A. A.—A.
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

On Thompson St., near Bleecker St.—A five-story building, 40x100; suitable for manufacturing or stable.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, corner 44th.

BUILDING TO LET.
A very desirable stable in good location; well adopted for express, dry goods branch, laundry, or dairy; will be altered to suit on long lease. Apply Hall J. How & Co., 234 West 116th St.

42d St., between Sixth Av. and Broadway.
Four-Story Building.——Low Rental.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way & 44th St.

Adjoining Broadway, No. 19 East 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER AND OTHER STORES.
91st St. and 2d Av.; good stand for butcher or grocer. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

Fulton St., 64.—Large, light store and lofts to let; modern fireproof building; steam heat, elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Full lot near 8th Av. and 42d St., with building suitable for stable, coal yard, or any business. Apply 223 West 42d St.

A very light store, 22x100, suitable for an office, at 19 Beekman St., near Nassau. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Stores for butcher, bakery, groceries, delicatessen, druggist; $16 and $18. 166 Hamilton Av., near Columbia St., Brooklyn.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 110 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4 lofts, 50x110, 77 and 79 Beekman St.; also store, 77 Beekman St., to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

To Let—Large and small lofts near Union Square; steam power and heat; excellent light. Jos. Scheina, 115 East 13th St.

8th Av., 17th St., southwest corner, store, new building, to let. Inquire on premises.

Full lot on 42d St., near Broadway, to let, with old buildings. Apply 223 West 42d St.

Southeast corner 2d Av. and 1st St., corner store to let. Inquire on premises.

Brooklyn.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Myrtle Av., 683-689.—Two good-sized stores to let; good neighborhood; reasonable rent; suitable for cigar or hardware. N. Evans, 847 Bedford Av.

Showy corner angle store, for drugs, gents' furnishing, tailor; 230 Hamilton Av., corner of Luquer St.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 110 WEST 42D ST.

Basement wanted for paintshop on 6th or 8th Av., between 32d and 42d Sts. Address Painter, 283 Broome St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$250,000 FREE & CLEAR

Apartment house. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Call or send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d St.

Nine brick flats, including corner; best renting section of Brooklyn; price, $50,000; first mortgages, $30,000, due 1904; full investigation invited; exchange for country home and cash. Address Investment, Box 250 Times Office.

Choice investment properties for exchange, paying 6 to 10 per cent. on equities; business, apartments, and tenements, all values, to exchange for city or country. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Three-story and basement brownstone high-stoop dwelling on West 134th St.; first-class condition; will exchange or accept reasonable offer. Schnabend & Gromer, 490 Lenox Av.

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; restricted block; asphalted street; will exchange for dividend paying stock. J. G., 403 Amsterdam Av.

Five-story single flat and store on Lenox Av., near 137th St., to exchange for lots or private house. Schnabend & Gromer, 490 Lenox Av.

Exchanging a specialty. Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester, and Brooklyn properties. Send full particulars. Coulter, 338 Broadway.

What are we offered for $10,000 honest equity in two well-built 3-story Bronx flats, fully rented? Randrup & Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars of property; quick deals. Ghames-Losere, 871 Brook Av., (161st St.)

Triple flat, East 119th St., for country land or road house. N. H. Weil, 325 East 89th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 5 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANTED—PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent; principals only. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Wanted—Choice lot, vicinity of Long Acre Square; have syndicate who will build.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Plots, 23d to 59th St., suitable for bachelor apartments; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent; principals only. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Want private house between 5th and 6th Avs., north of 48th St.; $30,000 cash limit. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Real estate to rent or to take charge of; satisfactory reference. M. J. Grossman, 191 Canal St.

Want income flats in Manhattan. Cash paid. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel 583 Cort.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS; RAILROAD & WATER FRONTS COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE; CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK; VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED; One piece with 4,000 feet dockage; deep water. ADDRESS
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO.,
85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

House, barn, two acres, near water, for sale cheap. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West.

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.

Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

S. E. corner 118th St., Manhattan Av.—New and thoroughly modern apartments.
HESPERUS.
6 rooms, $00-$68; 4 rooms, $40-$43; best neighborhood; near Morningside Park; large, light rooms; healthful, spacious courts; elevator night and day; telephone in each suite; mail chutes; artistic hall entrance; good service.

A.—THE TUXEDO, Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month.
Superintendent, on premises.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

5th Av., 1,048. Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, $800, $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Furnished 8-room apartment, location and appointments the best. Spring till Fall, at very moderate rental to the right party. Address or call, "A A.," 78 West 85th St.

Martinique.—Handsomely furnished apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath, to sublet; $110 monthly. 54 West 33d St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
151st to 152d, 8th Ave.
Ten five-story buildings, with stores.
4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.
All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.
RENTS, $13 to $20.
OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
THE TROUVILLE,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.
AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th.

Broadway, northeast corner 125th St.—Elegant new apartments, six, seven, and eight rooms; handsomely decorated; hall service; electric light and elevator, steam dryer, &c.; rents, $40 up. Sup't on premises.

Coal and Wood.

J. RHEINFRANK & CO.
COAL & WOOD.
39 1ST. E.R. 14TH ST. E.R.
Telephones: 14th St. Yard, 505 18th St. 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

Richmond Real Estate to Let.

Unfurnished house at New Brighton, S. I., in best locality; five sleeping rooms. Apply to R. T. P. Fiske, 38 Broad St., N. Y. City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—At 414 West 20th Street.
Attractive four-story high-stoop house, opposite grounds of General Theological Seminary; 13 rooms; 15 minutes from Battery Place. For all particulars apply to George F. Wilcoxson, Cushman Estate Syndicate, 172 9th Av., near 20th St.

$35 PER MONTH FOR 3-STORY QUEEN ANNE brick dwelling, in perfect order, at No. 11 Henderson Place, East 86th St., near East End Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Cor. Broadway & 44th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
147TH ST., 630 WEST.
NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE; INDIANA LIMESTONE; WIDE AREA IN FRONT; BROAD VIEW OF HUDSON; BOATING, BATHING FACILITIES CONVENIENT. APPLY 632.

$1,400 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Private houses, west side, three-story high-stoop; rents, $660 to $1,000.
M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West side houses to let, 81st St., 73d St., and Broadway. Owner, L. Rhoades, 120 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

124 EAST 122D ST.
3-story & basement high stoop.
$720.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 432 18TH ST.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Patchogue.—Cottage suitable for a large family, containing large piazzas; first floor contains hall, parlor, library, dining room, sitting room, large butler's pantry, kitchen, with artesian water; second floor has several large bedrooms, with closets; third floor six bedrooms, trunk-room, and linen closet; house fully furnished except linen and silver; large lawn, shrubs, and vines; plenty shade; also stable and outbuildings; five minutes from depot; half mile from the Great South Bay; rent, $600. Address Owner, 147 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Furnished cottages to rent or for sale; health, comfort, enjoyment here; pure water; salubrious atmosphere; no mosquitoes or malaria; send for lists or call. Ross' Real Estate Exchange.

Large farmhouse in Eastern Dutchess for Summer months; furnished; beautifully situated; fine air, view; near lake. Apply A. M. Culver, 2,428 Park Row Building, N. Y.

Gentleman's country seat for rent; fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

AVON BY THE SEA, **N.J.** Furnished Cottages for rent. Office near Depot.
Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Westchester Property to Let.

All kinds and sizes of furnished houses at Orienta and Mamaroneck. Send your requirements, stating rent limit, to Chas. Brookes, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Choice Mount Vernon houses to rent, $25 to $75. Rich, 5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey Property to Let.

AT RUTHERFORD—35 MIN. FROM CITY HALL; ERIE R. R.; FOR RENT AT $27.50; 8-room house, modern, new, 6 min. from depot. E. S. Brown, Broker, 4 Park Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.

Catalogue sent free on application.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., bet. 6th Av. & B'way.
for 55 years a standard make of a high reputation; direct from manufacturer; special monthly terms; good used pianos from $125 up. Write for Catalogue.

—STECK—
On account of removal, we are closing out our stock of slightly used and second-hand Grand and Upright Pianos at great reduction in prices; also several odd styles. A few Organs and Square Pianos very cheap. A rare chance for shrewd buyers. 11 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Equal in power and sweetness to a large piano; old pianos exchanged; also complete line of grand and upright pianos, celebrated makes; rents, $4.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
Your old piano as first payment secures for you a fine upright piano, stool, and scarf, balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

Pianos.—12 slightly used upright pianos, $95.00, $110.00, $120.00, and upward. Terms $5 down, $5 per month; new upright pianos from $175.00 upward. All these instruments are thoroughly guaranteed by this corporation. Send for illustrated catalogue. Open evenings. R. C. Jackson Piano Co., 15 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

Party having close connections with a large wholesale piano house wishes to dispose of twelve handsome upright pianos for cash, or on favorable installments. Address R., Box 184 Times Office.

Beautiful Decker Upright Piano, $150.00, slightly used, in excellent condition, and fully warranted; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Co., 94 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Steinway upright, bargain; new uprights $150 upward; easy payments; pianos exchanged; full value allowed; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.

UPRIGHT Pianos, $75, $125; rents, $3. Jacob Brothers, 103 E. 14th St.

Artistic Sturz Pianos rented and sold on installments; other upright, $100 and $150. 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Sterling upright, walnut case, 3 pedals, bargain. O. Reilly, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$2 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

For Sale.

ARTIFICIAL EYES
That Look Lifelike and Won't Break Made to Order.
DR. ARCHIBALD VINEBERG,
OCULIST AND OPTICIAN,
No 1 East 42d Street, Corner 5th Ave.
No Extra Charge for Testing Eyes.
Eye Glasses and Spectacles at MODERATE PRICES.
OFFICE HOURS:
At House: 1133 MADISON AVE. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. daily. 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. Sunday.
At Store: 42D ST. and 5TH AVE. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Daily except Sundays.

I BUY OLD METAL
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
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The public is hereby notified that Warehouse Receipt No. 5,044, issued by the Hannis Distilling Company of Baltimore, Md., representing two barrels of Mount Vernon whisky, serials Nos. 207,261-2, has been lost or stolen; if the above-named warehouse receipt is now held by any one said possession is without right, and all persons are hereby warned against trading for or purchasing same, as delivery of the whisky has been stopped.
SAMUEL GREENBERG.

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Produce truck and business horse; cheap; any time after 3 P. M., 163 27th St., Brooklyn. Established law business for sale owing to poor health. Address P. O. Box 804, Seattle, Wash.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company, new buildings, 490-492 East 138th St.—Storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping estimates. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

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STORM BATTERED LINER'S EVENTFUL VOYAGE

One Etruria Passenger Commits Suicide, Another Becomes Insane.

Huge Waves Shatter Woodwork and Bend Rails and Sheathing—Steerage Occupants Frantic with Fright —Fogbound in Port.

After spending nearly twenty hours in the bay owing to the fog, the Cunard Line steamship Etruria arrived at her dock at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, with decks damaged and rails bent as the result of a two days' storm which she had encountered on one of the most eventful voyages in her history. On board her were a steerage passenger, an Irish girl, who had gone insane during the trip across the Atlantic; another girl who had been badly injured, and a few effects which had belonged to a second cabin passenger who committed suicide, and whose body was buried at sea.

The big liner's decks showed plainly where they had been battered by the waves. The boat chocks are broken and the sheathing forced up out of place. The iron railing along the bridge is bent and twisted where the heavy seas broke over it, and there is some shattered woodwork in the steerage to give evidence to the tossing its occupants received.

The Etruria left Liverpool on Saturday, March 16, and sailed from Queenstown the following day. Until Thursday she had fair weather and was able to keep up an average of over 400 knots a day. On Thursday, however, she found herself plowing through head seas. The wind had increased to a gale, and for two days the ship was in the midst of a storm, the wind passing around from northeast to southwest. Heavy seas broke over the decks again and again, and none of the passengers was allowed on deck. During Thursday night seas swept over the ship on both sides. The tons of water poured along the main deck with such force that the plates of the promenade deck above were bent and the floor of the promenade deck forced upward. Aft, the water struck the boats and forced them out of position, splitting and breaking the boat chocks.

A few moments later another big wave broke over the starboard bow. Second Officer Irwin was on the bridge with two lookouts. The wave, passing over their heads, nearly swept them overboard. They clung to the railing, however, although it was nearly carried away, together with the canvas shelter.

Meanwhile there was a great deal of excitement below decks as the result of the rough weather. Thirteen-year-old Viola Lake, who was on the way to visit relatives in Jackson, Mich., with her mother, who lives in Norfolk, England, was thrown headlong in the passageway of the second cabin and had her collar bone broken.

To add to the excitement it was discovered on the second day of the storm that Frederick Sawickla, a second cabin passenger, had committed suicide by hanging himself to the top of a partition in the lavatory. Very little was known about him on the vessel. He came from Bucharest, Roumania, and told some of the passengers that he was on his way to America to see and earn a home for his wife and six children, whom he had left behind. He said that he had once been wealthy, but had lost all his money and was trying to make a new start in life. His body was cut down and buried at sea after the storm abated.

In the steerage compartment there was almost a panic while the storm lasted, according to several passengers. Charles Reynolds Sewed, who lives in San Francisco, and was making his fifth voyage across the Atlantic, said that he had never witnessed a scene equal to that in the steerage.

"All the women, and a great many of the men," he said, "were wild with fright. All through Thursday night the steerage was in an uproar with prayers and screams from terrified women. The stewards were going about, trying to calm the people most of the time, but in spite of their efforts there was pandemonium at times."

While the storm was at its height one of the steerage passengers, Norah Herlihy, an Irish girl, went insane, it is supposed, from fright. She uttered piercing screams, and cried that the vessel was going down, and tried to force her way to the upper deck. She finally became so violent that the officers of the ship were forced to put her under restraint. She was still a prisoner when the ship arrived yesterday, and will be sent to Ellis Island to be examined.

The big liner was forced to run at half speed during the storm, and made only 210 knots on Thursday and 276 knots the following day. When the storm had abated she started again under full steam, but was forced to slow up again when she reached New York because of the fog. She was sighted at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and at 5:10 was off the Hook. An hour later the fog became so thick that she was forced to drop anchor in Gravesend Bay and wait for daylight. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning she started forward again, and finally arrived off Quarantine. There the mail boat, which had been looking for her for hours, got alongside. From 7 until 11 the big liner was anchored off Stapleton, S. I., waiting for the fog to lift, and then she started forward again, but was forced to come to a standstill two hours later. A few minutes after this, however, the fog began to lift, and she found her way up the North River to her dock.

Very few people were waiting for her there, as most of those who had expected to meet friends on her had concluded that she was not coming up and had gone home.

FOG HAMPERS HARBOR TRAFFIC

Ferryboats Delayed Throughout the Day—Steam Canalboat Hits a Rock.

The heavy fog which set in on Sunday evening and lasted all day yesterday interfered considerably with traffic on the bay. All the ferryboats arrived at their slips behind time throughout the day, and the harbor towing traffic was nearly at a standstill at times. Many of the incoming steamships were delayed for hours in the bay.

Early in the morning, when the fog was at its densest, the steam canalboat Kirck S. Blanchard, while groping about for a safe anchorage, struck a sunken rock on the south side of Governors Island. She began to fill with water immediately, and her crew would have been forced to swim for their lives had not the tug Defiance appeared through the fog in the nick of time. The crew were taken off before the canalboat sank. Later in the day she was raised by a wrecker and towed to the Liberty Flats, where it was found that her cargo of cement was in very bad condition.

WILD RUSH FOR A FERRYBOAT.

Many Persons Knocked Down and Trampled On—One Man's Ribs Broken.

George Lorie, twenty-four years old, of 9 Debevoise Street, Williamsburg, had two of his ribs fractured by being trampled upon in the Grand Street ferryhouse on the Williamsburg side during a mad rush of several hundred people for a boat. Several other persons were knocked down and received slight injuries, and were taken home.

The vast crowd was due to the fog, which caused the Twenty-third Street and Roosevelt Street lines to stop running. The waiting room was jammed with men and women, and when finally the gates were opened to let the people pass out to a boat, there was a mad rush forward. Many people were lifted off their feet. Lorie being among them. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

To Succeed Councilman Sulzer.

It was reported at the City Hall yesterday that a successor had been selected to the late Councilman Herman Sulzer. The Council will meet to-day and the Tammany politicians claim that ex-Alderman James Owens will be elected. Mr. Owens resides at 227 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. He is in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company and is a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Owens served as an Alderman in 1893 and 1894.

Man Who Killed His Children Dead.

Charles Freedman, who killed two of his children at his home, 880 Broadway, Brooklyn, last week, died yesterday morning in Raymond Street Jail from exhaustion and softening of the brain. He had taken no food for a week. Freedman was twenty-four years old and was regarded as a steady, quiet man. He was a native of Russia. A commission found him insane after his incarceration and he was to have been removed to an asylum.

It is common sense to wear a Derby becoming to one's individuality rather than to follow the fashion of the moment, regardless of looks.

Here you have all the accepted style of others, plus a few of our own—ready for the trying-on.

Negligee shirts in their childhood were midsummer shirts, in their boyhood all summer shirts, now in their manhood they are all the year round shirts.

No shirts are so comfortable, so good to look at, nor, Dame Fashion says, so stylish.

Our new Spring styles are ready.

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1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

EX-ALDERMAN PARKS ON TRIAL.

Is Under Indictment for Assaulting George Wenner on May 10.

Ex-Alderman Charles A. Parks of Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue is again on trial before Judge McMahon in General Sessions charged with assaulting George Wenner of 1,000 Forrest Avenue on May 10 last. Wenner says that in an argument in Parks's saloon at the above address Parks struck him over the head with a lead pipe. Parks says it was a stick. Wenner had Parks summoned to court a few days after the assault, and Magistrate Zeller discharged him. George K. Campbell, who interested himself in the case, informed the Parkhurst Society, and Park was indicted in June. Justice Fursman, on motion of District Attorney Gardiner, dismissed the indictment.

Wenner again complained in the Police Court against Parks, and he was again indicted. His trial will go on to-day.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.—An important decision was recently rendered by the Court of Appeals, in which it differs from and overrules the Appellate Division of the First Department in reference to the extent of the responsibility of owners of office buildings for elevator accidents. Walter H. Griffen, who was Secretary and one of the Directors of the United States Fire Insurance Company, after a meeting of the company's directors on Dec. 6, 1898, on the eighth floor of the building in which, on the first floor, it had its offices, entered an elevator car to descend to the first floor. The car, which was operated by electricity, descended at a rapid rate. It was not stopped at the level of the first floor, but continued some inches lower, and there struck something under it and rebounded. Before the persons in the car could leave it, and almost simultaneously with the rebound, there fell into the car pieces of iron weighing about forty pounds each, called the counter-balance weights, one of which struck Mr. Griffen, killing him almost instantly.

The Appellate Division, about a year ago, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, unanimously affirmed judgment given in favor of Mrs. Anna S. Griffen, as administratrix of her husband, on the trial of her action against William F. D. Manice, the owner of the building, for damages. The trial Judge charged the jury that the owner was bound to use the utmost care as to any defect which would be liable to occasion great danger or loss of life, and he was in that respect subject to the same rule that applied to a railroad company in regard to its roadbed, engine, and similar machinery.

The appellant contended that this rule, which was tantamount to saying that the liability of the owner of an elevator for negligence would be the same as that of a common carrier of passengers, was erroneous, and that the liability of the owner of the elevator was only that of a landlord to his tenants, or others upon the premises by his invitation, and using common appurtenances, and that before liability for negligence in maintaining such appurtenances in safe and proper condition could be established, it must be shown that the landlord had notice of some defect in or want of repair to such appurtenances.

The Court of Appeals, on appeal by Mr. Manice from judgment for plaintiff, now holds that the owner of the building, in maintaining and operating a passenger elevator, is bound to use a degree of care which is reasonable in view of the dangerous character of the service. He is not, however, bound to exercise the utmost human care and foresight to guard against danger. The latter rule, which is applicable to railroads, where, for a consideration, there is a contract to carry safely, the Court held did not apply to the management of a passenger elevator in an office building. A provision in the lease of the insurance company, occupying the building, that the owner should not be responsible for an injury from the use or operation of the elevator, did not absolve the owner from liability to Mr. Griffen, an employe of the company, notwithstanding he was acquainted with the provisions of the lease. Such a provision did not apply to the personal rights of employes of the lessee.

The prevailing opinion, which was by Judge Cullen, was concurred in by Judges Vann, Werner, and Gray. Judges Bartlett and Martin dissented. "In these days of lofty buildings," Judge Bartlett said, "and the annual transportation of millions of passengers in elevators by interested owners, who could not otherwise rent their property, public policy requires them to exercise the same degree of care as is imposed on common carriers."

***

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—When the Hartford Dynamite Company went into insolvency, one of its notes, dated Oct. 11, 1889, payable four months after date, which was indorsed by Charles K. Wead and Leslie C. Wead, was held by the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Payments had been made on account, the last in June, 1893. To a suit begun in April, 1900, by the trust company against the indorsers, to recover the balance due, the defense interposed was the six years' Statute of Limitations. It appeared on the trial that Leslie C. Wead, who up to November, 1890, lived in this State, at that time went to reside in Massachusetts. He had not, however, been continuously absent from this State for over a year, he having to come to his former residence here at frequent intervals. The complaint was dismissed as to him, but judgment was directed against Charles K. Wead for $1,582, it being held that a letter written by the latter in December, 1897, to the trust company, contained such acknowledgment of the debt as took it out of the statute.

In this letter Wead said he had no definite prospect of being able to take up the note, adding, "but if you are disposed to name some small sum that you will take for the note, I shall be glad, if I can do so injustice to other interests, to buy it." The Appellate Division in this city has affirmed the judgment as to Leslie C. Wead, holding, by Justice Patterson, that under the amendment of 1888 to Section 401 of the Code of Civil Procedure, both non-residence and continuous absence must concur, in order to stop the running of the statute. The judgment against Charles K. Wead was reversed, on the ground that there was no promise contained in his letter, nor any acknowledgment of an indebtedness or liability upon the note. Justice O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Runsey, in which he holds the judgment should be affirmed as to Charles K. Wead, as his letter amounted to a sufficient acknowledgment of the indebtedness, under Section 395 of the Code.

Shoe Dep't.

Tues. & Wednesday, March 26th & 27th.

Ladies' Kid and Tan Oxford Ties,
hand-turned soles,
$2.85,
value $4.00.

Kid & Russia Leather Oxford Ties,
welted soles,
$2.85.
value $4.00.

Patent Leather Vamp Oxford Ties,
hand-turned soles,
$3.25,
value $4.50.

Patent Leather Oxford Ties,
welted soles,
$3.65,
value $5.00.

Kid, Button and Lace Boots,
welted soles,
$3.25,
value $4.50.

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Very Fine Antique
Iran Rugs,
$23.60,

average ½ former prices.

Some of them have been as high as $55 to $70.

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J. E. PARSONS'S FIRM SUED.

Clients in an Action Long Fought Against the Manhattan Seek Recovery of Over $19,000.

John E. Parsons, David B. Ogden, Edward M. Shepard, and Henry B. Closson, forming the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, are the defendants in an action brought by James W. Murphy and Michael McCormack to recover $19,721.04 with interest from 1896.

The case is now on trial before Justice Bischoff and a jury in the Supreme Court. This action grows out of the long drawn out litigation carried on by the law firm for the plaintiffs against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

The plaintiffs, Murphy and McCormack, assert that a number of years ago they, with other persons, engaged the law firm to look after their interests in pressing claims against the elevated road for damages done to property on Pearl Street. The plaintiffs owned four pieces of property on the street. On June 25, 1896, it is claimed that the law firm collected $35,387.04, as a result of one of the actions which had been brought against the railroad company. Of this amount the law firm obtained $10,387.04. On July 2 of the same year the firm collected $72,354 and retained $9,334. Murphy and McCormack now sue to recover both of these amounts, claiming that the law firm had been retained to push the actions against the elevated road for a specified fee, and that this sum had been paid them; therefore they had no right to retain any of the money from the amount collected from the railroad company.

In their answer the defendants assert that as a matter of fact the amount due them was not paid within $5,000 of what the services were reasonably worth. The firm, therefore, brings a counter action to recover the additional $5,000.

John E. Parsons was the only witness called yesterday. He said that he had been admitted to the bar in this city in 1854, and that the plaintiff, McCormack, engaged him to fight the elevated road in 1875. Mr. Parsons then went into detail as to the long litigation. He told of each step taken in the cases, which were in litigation for over twenty years. He said that his firm had to wait for whatever profit it made until 1896, when the suits were brought to a successful close. As to the payments alleged to have been made by the plaintiffs, Mr. Parsons said that his firm, while the cases were being fought, did not receive enough money to pay the actual expenses of the litigation. He then went over the office records to show what was actually done in the matter.

William Blaikie appears for the plaintiffs and Mr. Parsons is conducting the case for his own firm. These two lawyers were arrayed against each other in the Fayerweather will contest and fought each legal point very bitterly. The same legal fencing has already developed in the present action. After Mr. Parsons left the stand yesterday adjournment was taken until this morning.

Custom House Weighers Dismissed.

Collector Bidwell has made another change by which four of the seven weighers employed at the Custom House have been notified that on April 1 their positions will be abolished. The dismissed men are William A. Daily, Joseph Hart, Thomas D. Hyatt, and John W. O'Brien.

Sale of
Women's All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch for Rain;
handles of ivory, pearl, horn and natural wood, with solid silver caps and trimmings,
$2.95 each,
value $4.00 to $5.00.

24-in. for Sun or Rain;
both colors and black, new club top finish, very neat and stylish,
$2.95.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their exceptional facilities for the
Storage of Fur Garments and Furs
of every description, in accordance with the most improved methods, and with full insurance against damage from moths and fire.

Repairs and Remodeling
executed during the Spring and Summer Months at
Very Low Prices
West 23d Street

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets. An Economical combination. Highest quality and lowest prices.
LONG CREDIT.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
181 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

THE NEW YOKE OVERCOATS.
Made for $50; our price, $20.
Benson's Misfit Parlors, 60 E. 14th St.

Austin's Dog Bread
will prevent the hydrophobia.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Fine Black Lisle Thread Stockings,—Plain or Lace Filigree weaves and Open-work designs,—"all over" or ankle patterns.
This stock is newly imported and shows the very latest fashionable hosiery.

Allover lace patterns, in the latest Cardinal Shade, will be included in the sale.

35c. per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Infant's Out-fitting
AND
Misses' Underwear.
2nd Floor.

The Spring stock is now complete with every requisite for Infant's and Children's dress.
Sizes, — to 4 years.

For Spring and Summer. Short or long Coats. Piqué or Cloth Reefers. Hats and Caps. Afghans. Baskets. Bassinettes.

Misses' Underwear.
Sizes 2 to 16 years.

Complete stock of imported and American Underwear. Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, Corset-waists. Fine percale and nainsook.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Fine Lingerie.
2nd Floor.

The season's first New Creations for Bridal Sets.

Petticoats, demi-Petticoats, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers. Made of fine Linen, Persian lawn or Nainsook. Trimmed with embroideries and laces in new patterns, including many designs in Torchon, point de Paris, Mechlin and Valenciennes laces.

Prompt attention paid to trousseaux and special orders. Perfect fit guaranteed.

All garments designed and made on the premises.

Crests and monograms handsomely embroidered.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Silks.

20,000 yards,—new, Fancy weaves,

.75 per yard.

Including black Peau de Soie, Satin Duchesse and Novelties, and a complete range of this season's colored Silks.

Value 1.00 and 1.25.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WATERS PIANOS

All the new Waters Uprights have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, repeating action, and three pedals. They excel in fine tone, solid construction, careful workmanship, and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high-grade piano, with all the improvements, at a reasonable price, call and see us, or send postal for catalogue of Waters Pianos, with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-year system of payments, giving you three years' time without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
CHIPPENDALE IN THE DINING ROOM.

In Chippendale's day, people at first began to tire of the old-time heaviness, and the ingenious Thomas helped them out.

He invented all sorts of arrangements for the disposition of the various articles used at the table, with such skill, thought, and charm that many of his designs are unrivalled to-day. Include some of these pieces when planning the country house dining-room.

Sideboards, Oak from $32.00, Extension Tables, $15.00, China Closets, $14.00. Side Tables, Plate and Spoon Racks, Knife-Boxes, Tea-Boxes—and the open-back chairs—are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

$10 OVERCOAT, SILK LINED,
light or dark, long or short.
Benson's Misfit Parlors, 60 E. 14th St.

O'Neill's Easter Millinery

A superb collection of Imported Models, showing the newest combinations of Trimmings and Colors, may now be seen in their Trimmed Hat Dep't; also a large variety of rich and effective styles designed in their own workrooms.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

The Man With Ideas

of his own about his clothes should turn to our Custom Department.

We'll show him everything worth seeing in woolens, and we'll cut and make his clothes his way.

841 B'WAY
420 B'WAY
265 B'WAY

Suits and Overcoats, $30 to $50

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY STORES: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
April 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET

THIS WEEK ONLY.
THE GREAT
MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
MANAGEMENT MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Athletics, 8 P. M.; Military Pageant, 9 P. M. TO-NIGHT—REVIEW BY ADMIRAL DEWEY U. S. Troops, Sailors, and Marines, National Guard and Naval Militia, Signal Corps, Troop C, Naval Battalions.
West Point Cavalry in Rough Riding, Troop C in Musical Ride, Battalion Drill by sailors from U. S. S. Hartford. Landing Drill and Battle Exercises by Naval Militia, Artillery Drill and Driving by 4th Battery, U. S. Field Artillery. Adm., 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50.
NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
ONLY MATINEES—TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, Including JAMES T. POWERS.
SAN TOY

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. This Tuesday at 3, at Daly's. Wed., Thurs., 8:30, Mendelssohn Hall. OBERAMMERGAU.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
At 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents THE LASH OF A WHIP. ("Rollicking.") with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others. TO BE FOLLOWED at 10:15 by THE SHADES OF NIGHT, ("Brilliant,") with Elsie De Wolfe, Mr. E. M. Holland, etc.

—LYCEUM THEATRE—
THIRD AND LAST CONCERT.
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Sam Franko, Conductor.
Tickets at the Lyceum Theatre Box Office.

Broadway THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:10. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:10. Crowded to the doors every performance. The Great London and New York Success, The PRICE OF PEACE
Matinee To-morrow. Special Prices. 25-50-75 (No Higher.)
Every Evening and Sat. Matinée, 50, 75, $1 Choice Orchestra Seats, $1.50.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15c 25c 50c
23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St.
Mrs. Felix Morris & Co., Wm. DeVere, Pete Baker, 3 Vilona Sisters, Cranes, &c. "Mme. Butterfly," Joe Welch, Clarice Vance, Mr. & Mrs. Tony Farrell, others. Fred Bond & Co., Will H. Nox, Willis Family, Max Waldon, Torcat, and others. Gianita Della Rocca, "The Automobile Girl." Parker's Dogs, Globe Comedy 4

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
CLOSING WEEK, HOCKEY MATCH, New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, 8:15 P. M. ADMISSION 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co., with EDNA MAY. (Last Mats. Tmw & Sat. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.)
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
Next Week The Prima Donna With Mabelle Gilman.

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE SUNDAY NIGHT
Arthur Pryor, Soloist. Seats on sale Thursday.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Resd. Orch., 25c. Reilly & Wood's Big Show

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. To-night. Benefit—Emmerich, Goethe's "Faust." (Faust Tragedy) Wed. Eve., "Women of To-day."

GRAND—MAY IRWIN Madge Smith, Attorney. Mat. To-morrow 25c. 50c.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 7:45.—Special performance at Popular Prices of SALAMMBO (in French.) Mmes. Bréval, Bridewell; MM. Saléza, Salignac, Journet, Sisca, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Mar. 27, at 7:30.—GOTTERDAMMERUNG (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 28, at 8.—Last subscription night of the season. FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 29, at 8.—Extra performance, and not included in the regular subscription, LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 30th, at 2.—Last Matinée—TANNHAUSER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 30th, at 8.—Last Performance at Popular Prices—CARMEN (in French.) Mmes. Zelie de Lussan and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Mch 29, at 2 P. M. Sat., Mch 30, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist, Herr Theodor Bertram, Baritone
WAGNER—Overture and Monologue of Hans Sachs, from "Die Meistersinger"; Waldweben, from "Siegfried"; Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene, from "Die Walkure."
RICHARD STRAUSS, "A Hero's Life," (by request.)
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fourth Concert TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by LEOPOLD GODOWSKY PIANO.
PROGRAMME: MOZART, Quartet No. 6, C major; SCHUMANN, Quartet No. 2, F major, Op. 41, No. 2; DVORAK, Quintet, A major, for Piano, 2 Violins, Viola and Violoncello, Op. 81.
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W 34 GREAT WHITE RAT'S PROGRAM
25c Mat. ALL EV 50c. Jas. J. Corbett
Daily ORC SS
Hawthorne Sisters, Wright, Huntington & Co., Eddie Girard & Georgia Gardner, Dolan & Lenharr, John Kernell, Charlie Case, Hines & Remington, Cook & Sonora, Howard's Ponies, Frank & Don, the Helstons, Geo. B. Alexander, Ida Van Sicklin & Co., others.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. LAST FOUR WEEKS. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Fiddle-Dee-Dee and Bur- The Gay Lord Quex lesque of and A Royal Family. Thurs., Mch 28, Burlesque of CAPTAIN JINKS.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Ev'gs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Kelcey-Shannon Co. in MANON LESCAUT. Mon., April 1st—"ARE YOU A MASON?"

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play Mat. To-morrow at 2:15. THE CLIMBERS April 3d, Souvenirs.

KEITH'S AGOUST FAMILY MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES SHEAN & WARREN. Simon
The Girl with the Auburn Hair.

Hammerstein's. VICTORIA Best Orch. Seats, 50c
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A. H. Chamberlyn presents the 2d edition of My Lady Chas. J. Ross in new character.
Burlesque, Ballet & Varieties. Sun. Concts. aft. & Ev

THE DEWEY. E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. NEW YORK GIRL CO. HOWARD & EMERSON. AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Wm. A. Brady's $25,000 Spectacular Revival
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt. west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King." Last 5 weeks.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 FLORODORA

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey OLCOTT A Romance of (Last week) ATHLONE.
April 8—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in MAVOURNEEN

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

MANHATTAN LOVERS' LANE, 33 & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats Orch. $1.50. Wed. & Sat. By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 6.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily except Mon., 25c. The Wages of Sin

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat Sat., 2:15. Augustus Thomas's Masterpiece, ARIZONA

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—SARDOU'S FEDORA.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. WALTZ

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder, with gales.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,980. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FATE OF MANCHURIA TREATY UNCERTAIN

Dispatch to London Times Says China Refuses to Sign.

Another Dispatch Says She Objects to Many Points, Which Are Under Discussion.

LONDON, March 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"I am informed on the best authority that the Chinese Court has instructed Li-Hung-Chang to inform the Ministers of the powers that China has refused to sign the Manchurian Convention, and has also notified all Viceroys to the same effect.

"It is further asserted that the Court seriously contemplates a removal of the capital from Peking."

The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following dispatch, dated Peking, March 26, 7 P. M.:

"The report that China rejects the Manchurian Convention is not true. She objects to many points, which are under discussion.

"China strenuously objects to the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into Manchuria and to the provision forbidding China to construct her own railways without Russia's consent. She also takes exception to relinquishing autonomy in Chin-Chow.

"China does not desire to grant a concession which would be likely to prove an embargo to other powers."

The Foreign Office and the Chinese Minister stated last evening that, according to their latest advices, the Manchuria treaty had not yet been signed. Whether it would be signed or not they were unable to say.

In an interview with the representative of a news agency Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, is quoted as saying that he did not believe China would assent to the Manchuria agreement at present, although he thought there was little doubt but that China would ultimately accept it.

Lord Cranborne, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said the provisions of the agreement between Russia and China, so far as the Government saw, would apparently affect British trade in the parts of China to which the agreement applied.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Administration officials believe that all that can be done by the United States to prevent the consummation of the Manchuria agreement has been done. As to-day was the last day within which the agreement could be signed or rejected, the outcome will, it is expected, be made known very soon. It has developed, however, that the signing is likely to have taken place, if at all, at St. Petersburg instead of Peking, as the Chinese Minister at the Russian capital, Yang-Yu, formerly the Minister here, received a copy of the twelve-article agreement which Russia expected to have executed.

There is reason to believe that some of the cable dispatches stating that the Chinese Ministers at various capitals have made a final appeal for help to withstand Russia's demands rather misapprehend the real purpose of the Chinese representations. These have not been so much by way of protest as of inquiry whether the powers would support China in case she took the serious responsibility of refusing to sign the agreement. The general result of these inquiries has been to show that, while the powers did not approve the agreement, they were not ready to commit themselves to backing up China in a firm rejection of the Russian proposal and the consequent breach between Russia and China.

BERLIN, March 26.—Referring to the recent answers of Lord Cranborne in the House of Commons to questions regarding the applicability of the Anglo-German agreement to Manchuria, a high German official said to-day:

"It was Lord Salisbury himself who, during the negotiations preceding the Anglo-German agreement, wished to insert in the agreement a paragraph formally excepting Manchuria. Count von Bülow's statement in the Reichstag on March 15 was correct. We can produce the documents any day."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Minister Takahira Says There Is Nothing as Yet to Show that the Situation Is Hopeless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Minister Takahira of Japan said to-night that he had received no official information tending to confirm the reports of the intended mobilization of the Japanese fleet in Korean waters. He added:

"There is nothing as yet to show that the situation is hopeless. We are all working to bring about a peaceful and satisfactory solution, and these efforts may be successful."

It is understood that the President and Cabinet have no direct information concerning the reported imminent rupture between Russia and Japan, but the developments are being watched with eager interest.

PEKING, March 26.—A Japanese regiment is starting to-day for Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—The press is beginning to display uneasiness on account of the position taken by Japan with regard to Manchuria, though the Bourse Gazette expresses itself as optimistic, declaring its confidence that "this question will never become an apple of discord between the two mightiest Asiatic powers."

THINKS WAR INEVITABLE.

Opinion of Japanese General Suddenly Ordered Home from This Country.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Gen. K. Yatsumi of the Japanese Army, accompanied by Capts. N. Kayomi and L. Matusi, passed through Pittsburg to-day en route to California. They have been in this country for the past three weeks securing data for the benefit of the Japanese Army, and intended to remain for three or more months, but were called home.

Gen. Yatsumi said in an interview:

"According to the communications I have received from my Government, I think that a conflict between Japan and Russia is inevitable. While I have not been notified officially, I think that the object of my superiors in calling me home is for the purpose of making preparations for a war with Russia.

"Japan and Russia are bound to come together in conflict sooner or later, as a result of the contention over Korea. This fact seems to have become more evident since the outbreak of hostilities in China, and if such an engagement must occur, Japan is better equipped at present than she would be later, and will doubtless hasten a termination of this long-standing dispute. Russia's ultimate intention is to seize Korea, but we shall never give up the land without a struggle."

THE AMERICAN PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The crisis brought about through the expiration of the period allowed for the signature by China of the Manchuria agreement was the principal topic before the Cabinet to-day. To make clear to the public the complete disapproval on the part of the United States Government of this kind of secret treaty making, it was deemed proper to give out for publication the following memorandum:

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE, MARCH 1, 1901.

Telegraphic instructions sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio, and St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Washington, March 1, 1901.

The following memorandum, which was handed to the Chinese Minister on Feb. 19, is transmitted to you for your information and communication to the Government to which you are accredited:

The preservation of the territorial integrity of China having been recognized by all the powers now engaged in joint negotiation concerning the injuries recently inflicted upon their Ministers and nationals by certain officials and subjects of the Chinese Empire, it is evidently advantageous to China to continue the present international understanding upon this subject. It would be, therefore, unwise and dangerous in the extreme for China to make any arrangement or to consider any proposition of a private nature involving the surrender of territory or financial obligations by convention with any particular power; and the Government of the United States, aiming solely at the preservation of China from the danger indicated and the conservation of the largest and most beneficial relations between the empire and other countries, in accordance with the principle set forth in its circular note of July 3, 1900, and in a purely friendly spirit toward the Chinese Empire and all the powers now interested in the negotiations, desires to express its sense of the impropriety, inexpediency, and even extreme danger to the interests of China of considering any private territorial or financial arrangements, at least without the full knowledge and approval of all the powers now engaged in negotiation.

HAY.

LONDON, March 27.—The Morning Post, in the course of a sarcastic editorial dealing with the memorandum of the United States Government on the Manchuria Convention, says:

"The only thing that can bring the powers together in support of China against Russia is the initiative of the British Government, of which, however, there is no sign."

The Daily Chronicle, discussing the same subject, says:

"The United States Government objects, yet declines to fight. It is not a very dignified attitude, but it is at least clearly defined and intelligible.

"Owing to the South African complications, the British Government apparently does not see its way to repeat the tour de force of Fashoda, and has made up its mind to swallow the snub as best it may."

A NEW QUESTION OPENED.

United States May Be Forced Out of Negotiations on Two Important Points.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A new and important phase of the Chinese negotiations has been presented by the action of the Ministers at Peking in agreeing yesterday to submit to their various Governments the question whether Articles VIII. and IX. of the joint note shall be carried out by the military authorities of all the powers interested in China, or only by those powers continuing to take part in the application of these articles. The action of the Ministers has been communicated to several of the embassies and legations here, and doubtless Commissioner Rockhill has made or will make known the same facts. The articles in question are as follows:

"Article VIII.—The destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication between Peking and the sea.

"Article IX.—The right to maintain occupation of certain points, to be determined by an understanding among the powers, in order to obtain or open communication between the capital and the sea."

These two questions appear to involve territorial affairs, and it may become of considerable moment whether the determination of such affairs is to be left with the military authorities of all the powers, or only with such powers as continue their military forces in China. In the latter case the United States Government may be quietly but effectually deprived of all voice in the settlement of so much of the Chinese question as relates to the determination of the strength of the foreign military forces to be continued there in the future. It is also possible that a decision which would exclude the United States from participation in the discussion on this point might be extended to put this country out of the China negotiations altogether.

Chinese Minister to Russia Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—Yang-Yu, Chinese Minister to Russia, is seriously ill. He has had two falls owing to vertigo.

THE CHICAGO RECORD SOLD.

H. H. Kohlsaat Buys the Property and Will Consolidate It with The Times-Herald.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Victor F. Lawson will announce in The Record to-morrow morning that he has sold that publication to H. H. Kohlsaat, owner of The Times-Herald. Mr. Lawson will continue the publication of The Chicago Daily News.

The Times-Herald on Thursday morning will become The Record-Herald. Frank B. Noyes, publisher of The Washington Star, and President of The Associated Press, has acquired an interest in The Record-Herald, and will be its publisher, H. H. Kohlsaat devoting his entire time to the editorial conduct of The Record-Herald.

A YARN ABOUT J. P. MORGAN.

Alleged Cable Report from London of a Plot Against His Life.

All efforts made last night to ascertain from J. Pierpont Morgan what truth there was in an alleged report from London that letters threatening his life had fallen into the hands of Scotland Yard officers proved fruitless. Inquiries at Mr. Morgan's home, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, were met with the statement that Mr. Morgan could not be seen.

At the clubs, where the report was discussed, it was generally discredited, as was also the statement that Mr. Morgan had postponed his departure for Europe on account of the alleged plot.

Counterfeiter at Work in Somerville.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—The Somerville police are anxious to make the acquaintance of a fashionably dressed young man who made his appearance in Somerville this afternoon with a large-sized roll of bogus five-dollar bills. His method was to pretend that he desired to purchase an article of a few cents' value. In payment he offered one of his bogus five-dollar bills. At one store the young woman clerk told the man that she would step out and change the bill. The man, however, said that he could not wait, and he immediately left the store and locality.

WAVERLEY PLACE PLAN IS AGAIN ADOPTED

Property Owners' Protests Against the Extension Are Cut Short.

Improvements Board's Tactics Called Scandalous—President Coogan's Right to Vote to be Tested.

The property owners in the vicinity of the proposed Waverley Place extension denounced the plan as being contrary to public interests at a hearing held in the City Hall yesterday. In addition to those who spoke, many others wanted to be heard, but President James J. Coogan cut the proceedings short to prevent further protest. The officials of the local Board of Public Improvements of the Thirteenth District who voted in favor of the plan were harshly criticised. They are President Coogan, Councilman Ryder, and Alderman Welling. Fifteen property owners and their representatives were present.

The charge was made that President James J. Coogan had no right to vote as President of the Borough of Manhattan, and that the action vote taken yesterday approving the extension was therefore null and void. The fight will be carried into the courts. The claim of the taxpayers is that, as President Coogan voted in Southampton, L. I., during the past two years, he is not eligible to hold his office under the charter. There was also talk of criminal proceedings being brought to force President Coogan to relinquish his office.

The hearing throughout was exciting. The property owners contended that a burden of $6,000,000 will be forced upon their property if the city officials continue to ignore their wishes. The cost of the extension would, according to law, have to be borne entirely by them, as the proposed street is to be forty feet wide—within the limit at which the city is called upon to bear part of the expense of improvement.

President Coogan announced in opening the hearing that charges had been made that the plan to extend Waverley Place had been rushed through without the property owners having a chance to be heard, and that "snap judgment" was taken on the matter when the plan was approved at a previous meeting of the board. He said he was ready to listen to all arguments.

THE ONLY MAN WHO FAVORED IT.

Ex-Senator Mitchell, a Tammany politician of the Bronx District, said that he favored the plan. He refused to give the names of his clients or to say whether they were property owners or occupants of a loft in the vicinity, and he made no argument showing that the extension was necessary. His was the only voice raised in favor of the improvement.

When President Coogan asked if there were any others who wished to be heard there were over thirty men ready to rise in protest. The first to speak on behalf of property owners in the vicinity of Broadway and Waverley Place was Lawyer Charles Strauss. He said in part:

"The petitioners for this improvement are the tenants of stores and lofts in the vicinity. I call the attention of this board to the fact that not a single property owner has come forward to speak in favor of this plan, and neither has any owner of real estate attached his name to any paper asking that this vast improvement be put through. The property owners in the vicinity claim that this is an unnecessary expenditure of money. They will have to bear this along with many other burdens, and the plan is unjust and unfair. You have acted once on a petition of this same character for this same improvement. Your board voted to deny the application. Then, by a trick and a subterfuge, another petition bearing the same names, was rushed through without due notice to the property owners, and was approved by this board. The latest development is the passage of a resolution rescinding the action approving the plan. Now the matter is before this board again. Every move made in this matter has been scandalous."

He concluded by declaring that the danger of the passage of the plan should be removed once and for all by the negative action of the city officials, as the alleged improvement was unnecessary.

Jabish Holmes, Jr., who appeared for the Hilton estate, said that property in the vicinity would be practically confiscated if the proposed improvement went through.

"It is planned to put through a street, and the prospect left would be so narrow and jagged on both sides as to render it useless," he said.

Mr. Holmes said that the proceedings were really in the matter of the extension of Sixth Street. President Coogan said that it was the extension of Waverley Place, and then Mr. Holmes pointed out that in the petition for the improvement there was no suggestion of Waverley Place.

"If this plan is put through it will leave an open strip in front of a building owned by a Tammany politician," said Mr. Holmes.

"Whom do you mean?" inquired some one.

"Why, Randolph Guggenheimer, who owns a building there. His tenants would get light and air at the expense of property owners in the vicinity," Mr. Holmes replied.

Continuing he said that the property in that neighborhood had been assessed for many improvements and that the danger of passing the plan would practically act as a lien on the property, as would-be purchasers would not want to buy property until the outcome of the street opening matter was decided.

Alfred R. Conkling appeared for the Lorillard and Eno estates. He denounced the application and said the signers were tenants of stores and lofts who would probably be in other parts of the city when the improvement was made.

"Give the property owners a rest," said Mr. Conkling. "The city has been assessing them for all sorts of improvements and made us pay large sums for the Elm Street improvement, which now is useless. The city should not keep heaping burdens on property owners in this way."

The action of the local Board of Improvements was denounced by Charles Brand as a "scandalous act."

Mr. Brand pointed at President Coogan and the other members of the board and said:

"These are the acts of a parcel of politicians who are trying to force an unjust scheme on the property owners. Who are the politicians back of this plan? Why don't they come out in the open? All these proceedings have been scandalous. The idea of a deliberative body acting in this manner! First a petition for an improvement after the matter has been fully discussed is denied. Then the same petition, signed practically by the same people, is put through without due notice to the property owners. Now that action has been rescinded. It seems to me that this is a case of a set of politicians starting out to do property holders and then flashing up the motto 'The public be damned' when a protest is made against unjust acts."

PRESIDENT COOGAN SILENT.

The speech of Mr. Brand created a sensation. The officials of the board did not reply. President Coogan bit his lip and tried to appear indifferent. It was thought he would make some defense, but he remained silent. After Mr. Brand there were at least a dozen other lawyers representing large real estate owners who wanted to be heard. Councilman Ryder said:

"I move that the petition for the extension of Waverley Place be approved."

"All those in favor—" said President Coogan. He got no further. There was loud protest from many of the people present, who wanted to speak. Truman H. Baldwin was on his feet and ready to protest.

President Coogan said:

"We are on the roll call now."

"We have heard the pros and cons of this matter," said Councilman Ryder, "and the vote should be taken."

"Every one present is opposed to the plan," spoke up a bystander.

On the roll call President Coogan, Councilman Ryder, and Alderman Welling voted in favor of the extension, and Aldermen Flynn and Culkin voted against it.

There was a storm of angry protests as soon as the vote was announced. President Coogan cast the deciding vote in favor of the plan.

The taxpayers said that the matter would be carried to the courts and President Coogan's right to vote would be fully tested.

President Randolph Guggenheimer, who owns the large office which it is claimed will be benefited by the Waverley Place extension, was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"A statement has been made at the public hearing that you have a direct interest in this matter," he was told.

"I don't care whether the plan goes through or not," Mr. Guggenheimer replied. "I have never signed a petition nor have I attended any meetings to favor the plan. The facts are that some of my tenants started the petition. They claim that the block on Broadway opposite Waverley Place is 1,064 feet long without a break, and that there should be a street cut through to Lafayette Place through the middle of the block. If the plan is passed I will have to pay a very large share of the assessment for the improvement. I don't care an iota whether Waverley Place is extended or not."

THE HARLEM REPORTER BURNED OUT.

Plant Completely Destroyed and Employes' Lives Imperiled.

Fire which started in the office of The Harlem Local Reporter, which occupies the four-story brick building, 203 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, completely destroyed the plant and imperiled the lives of many of the employes, shortly before midnight last night. The paper appears semi-weekly, and last night was one of the publication nights, and so there were about fifteen employes in the structure.

Edward Mason, a brother of John A. Mason, the editor, discovered the fire at the foot of the stairs leading up from the counting room, and dashed up through the smoke to warn the others. Ten persons were in the composing room on the second floor. They made a dash for the front windows, some of them escaping by the fire escape, the folding ladder of which worked so poorly that others fled over the roof of Henneke's saloon, on the corner of Third Avenue. Walter Hall and John Breardon, pressmen, were at work on the presses on the floor above, and finding the stairs burning, made for the roof and climbed into the five-story Glenwood apartment house, which adjoined the burning building on the east.

Young Mason, after giving the alarm, tried to fight the fire with hand extinguishers, but was overcome by the smoke. He managed to reach the fire escape on the second floor, where he fell helpless. His position was seen by Policeman Thompson of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, who ascended the ladder and brought him safely to the ground.

Janitor Max Meyer of the Glenwood roused the tenants and many ran to the street. Mrs. James Farrell, who lives on the fourth floor and has long been an invalid, was carried out into the hall in her chair while strong men stood with her ready to carry her out at the first appearance of real danger.

In the arcade, next to the Glenwood on the east, the Bachelor's Bowling Club were holding their annual ball, about 200 being present. Some women ran for their wraps and others fainted as the smoke poured into the room and they heard the clanging of the engines. The music stopped, too, but reassuring messages were brought from the street and the ball continued in the murky atmosphere.

The loss will be about $10,000 on stock and machinery and $5,000 to the building. Isaac A. Hopper, Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, is the President of the newspaper company and James Everard, the brewer, owned the building. The property was amply insured.

THREE CHILDREN RESCUED.

Policemen Take Them from the Fourth Story of a Burning Flathouse.

Patrolmen Nethercott and Hickey of the West One Hundredth Street Station last night rescued three children—Kate Jorn, eight years old; Mary Jorn, ten years old, and Harry Jorn, fifteen years old, and their grandfather, Bennett Nelson, fifty-five years old, from the fourth story of the flathouse 148 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

The fire, according to the police, started in the second floor of the building occupied by George V. Wright, and was caused by the explosion of an oil lamp. The police say that Mrs. Wright and Mrs. John Bendel, who occupied an adjoining flat, were out house hunting. Wright was home with his two children. Early in the evening he went into the Bendel flat, taking the children with him. Shortly after a passing citizen saw flames coming from the Wright flat, and Policeman John C. Hickey turned in an alarm. He then ran toward the house, rapping with his night stick.

Summoning Patrolmen Nethercott and Clancy, Hickey started to enter the house. In the hallway they met Mrs. John B. Jorn, who lives on the fourth floor.

"My children and their grandfather are up on the fourth floor," the woman cried. "Help them."

The policeman started to go into the halls, but were driven back by the smoke.

Hickey and Nethercott then ran into No. 146 and up to the roof and tried to enter the burning building by the scuttle, but found the smoke too thick. They then returned to the fourth floor of No. 146, and entering the flat on that floor made their way to the air shaft. Nethercott helped Hickey to the window sill of the Jorn flat, on the opposite side, and, sitting on the window sill of the flat in which he was, took the children from Hickey as he reached them over the air shaft. Nelson was then lifted out. He is a cripple from rheumatism and almost helpless.

The firemen gained control of the flames and soon had them extinguished. The loss is estimated at about $2,000.

The building is owned by Arthur C. Searles of 50 West Sixty-second Street, but is said to be in litigation.

SIX-STORY BUILDING BURNED.

Belongs to Trinity Corporation and Was Damaged $20,000 Worth.

The six-story brick building owned by the Trinity Corporation in Vestry, between Hudson and Varick Streets, was heavily damaged last night by a fire discovered at 11:45 o'clock. The fire is believed to have been started by an explosion on the sixth floor, occupied by J. H. Bunnell, in the manufacture of electrical implements. The remaining floors were occupied by the H. B. Claflin Company for the manufacture of oilcloths and garments. Three hundred persons were employed by the two concerns named.

The fire spread rapidly, and three alarms were turned in. Other tenants in the building were Brunner & Dreyfus, importers and dealers in laces, &c., and the Germania Knitting Works. The building extends through from Vestry to Canal Street. It is 14 and 16 on Vestry, and 440 on Canal Street.

Chaplain Smith of the Fire Department and Chief Croker were both on the scene soon after the second alarm was sent in. The fire was under control at 1 o'clock. The Chief then estimated the damage at $20,000, and thought the loss would be confined to the upper floors aside from the damage by water.

Chicago Railway Gets New Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Chicago City Railway Company has secured two extensions of franchises for its Southern suburban lines. The franchises run until the expiration of those for the main lines, with which they directly connect, and pay the same compensation under the law of 1883. A strange feature of the vote was that most of the nays were heard from Aldermen who are recognized members of the old gang, while the chief sponsors were men recognized as reform Aldermen.

DAUGHTER SHOT HER MOTHER DEAD

Was Handing Her Brother His Pistol When It Was Discharged.

He Was a Policeman and Had Left the Weapon in the Kitchen While He Slept.

Bridget Scanlon, wife of Peter Scanlon, a retired contractor, was shot dead at her home on the second floor of 345 East Seventy-seventh Street late yesterday afternoon by her nineteen-year-old daughter, Nora Scanlon. The girl was arrested and taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, but was released very shortly by order of Coroner Fitzpatrick, who after an investigation said the shooting was unquestionably an accident.

The weapon with which the woman was killed belonged to James Scanlon, her son, who is a policeman attached to the Madison Street Station. It was of the regulation police pattern.

Policeman Scanlon went to bed yesterday asking his sister Nora to press his trousers while he slept. He was to go on duty last evening at 6 o'clock, and as he put on his uniform he could not find the weapon which he had left in the kitchen.

A search was instituted, and he waited as long as he could, and he finally started to leave for his tour of duty. He was on the stairs when his sister found it where it had fallen on the floor.

"Here it is, mamma; I've found it. Oh, there's bullets in it," the girl cried, and her mother started to the door to call her son back. She called him before he reached the street, and he started to return. His mother went back into the kitchen, and as she did so the weapon was discharged in the girl's hands. Mrs. Scanlon took three steps and fell dead.

An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital, but Coroner Fitzpatrick, who examined the body, said death must have been practically instantaneous. Word was sent to the station house, and Capt. Brown, with Detectives Boyle and Maxion, arrested the girl, taking her away in a cab.

She fainted three times before she was locked up, and last night was hysterical at her home. She is a graduate of Normal College and is one of several sisters, one of whom is employed in the Surrogate's Office.

Mr. Scanlon, the father, nearly lost his life two years ago by swallowing carbolic acid by mistake. Policeman Scanlon said that it was the first time he had ever neglected to unload his weapon before taking it home.

SAY THEY SAW AN APPARITION.

Five Young Women Declare that They Saw the Spirit of a Dead Friend.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 26.—Five young women of this city are certain they saw an apparition this morning. They claim they saw an exact picture of a dead friend, whose body lay on a bed in the room where they were, suddenly appear outlined against the wall surrounded by a cloud. The picture passed across the wall, and starting from one corner of the room passed to the opposite one and then dissolved.

The young women who claim to have seen this sight are Misses Rose Kearns, Rose McGowan, Minnie McGowan, Katie Kane, and Norah Smith.

The young woman who died was Julia B. Murray. She was eighteen years of age. She lived with her family at 154 Ashburton Avenue. Two weeks ago she was taken ill with meningitis. After death took place on Saturday. She was a devoted Christian and constant attendant at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, which is directly opposite the home of the girl.

The alleged apparition occurred about 4 o'clock this morning. In the room itself at the time were Miss Kearns, Miss Kane, and the Misses McGowan. Miss Smith was sitting in the parlor as she could see into the room where the body lay. Miss Smith had been in the parlor, but had risen from her seat, crossed the parlor, and was about to step into the rear room when the apparition appeared.

She dropped to the floor in a faint from which she was not revived for some time, and after the others had told the story as they saw it. The story they all tell is this:

In the southwest corner of the room a cloud appeared. From it, as it extended itself upward, appeared the form of a woman. The hands were crossed over the breast so that the palms rested near the shoulder. The head was thrown upward and somewhat backward. There was a crown of flowers on the head. The robe was a loose flowing one of white. On one point each of the five who say they saw this are very positive, and that is that the features were those of their dead friend as they knew her in life.

The apparition lasted but a second or two. It passed along the wall to the other corner. As it passed, the hands moved and the fingers were clasped in front of the breast as if in prayer.

The cry of Miss Smith brought others to the room, but too late to see the apparition. The young women who did not faint were almost as helpless as if they had, but they soon revived and narrated what they claim to have seen.

The funeral of the dead girl took place this morning as scheduled.

A SUGAR TRUST PLANT CLOSES.

American Company's Refinery at New Orleans Ordered to Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The big plant here of the American Sugar Refining Company has been closed down in compliance with telegraphic orders from headquarters in New York. Manager Witherspoon says he has no explanations to make. The Directors were explicit, and he shut up the shop. It is the current belief at the sugar exchange that the local refinery will not be in operation again until the legal questions of license, now before the State Supreme Court, are settled.

From the years 1878 to 1898 the American Sugar Refining Company's plant had always been looked upon as a manufacturer. Factories are exempt from State license. Under the new act of the Louisiana State Legislature the plant has been termed a "refinery," and under that definition it is subject to license.

Six hundred men have been thrown out of employment. No ships loaded with raw sugar are now en route to this port. Ample raw material from Cuba could be made available if wanted.

The Yale & Towne Co. to Expand.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 26.—The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has just floated a batch of bonds by which it raises funds for the consolidation of the Branford department of the works with the local plant. Contracts are about to be let for the construction of new buildings covering several acres of territory. The Yale & Towne Company will then have the largest lock factory in the world. The enlarged plant will give employment to about 2,000 operators.

Says Senatorship Was Offered for Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 26.—The charges made by H. H. Cook, ex-member of the Dominion Parliament, to the effect that he was offered a Senatorship for $10,000, are being investigated here. Mr. Cook testified to-day and told circumstantially how the proposition came to him in a letter delivered by the late M. C. Cameron. His testimony implicated Sir Richard Cartright and other members of the Government.

MICHIGAN RIVERS RISING.

The Grand Reaches High Water Mark—Buildings, Bridges, and Railways in Danger.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 26.—Grand River to-night reached the high-water mark of 1893—12 feet 6 inches—and is rising an inch an hour. The Rouge, Flat, and Thorn Apple, three big tributaries, are pouring a swollen flood into the Grand. All the factories along the canals in this city have been shut down, and their basements are flooded. A portion of the Ninth Ward is flooded. The Père Marquette Railroad bridge is in danger, the water being nearly level with the stringers.

Hundreds of acres of lowlands along the river, north and east of the city, are flooded, but as yet no buildings are reported moved from foundations, although many are partially submerged. Crockery Creek, a tributary of the Grand, north of the city, is out of its banks. The big dam owned by the Foster-Winchester Company, at Slocums, behind which were stored more than 1,000,000 gallons of water, gave way, and the roadbed, ties, and tracks were torn out for a considerable distance. The water flooded the camp and did great damage along the course of the creek.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad men are watching Cedar River at Cedar Springs very closely. The stream is very high and is reported to be rising, but the bridge is still above the water. Near Kinney on the Grand Rapids and Iowa the water is up even with the ties.

At Ionia the Grand River has risen twenty inches to-day and is still rising. All the railway bridges are being carefully watched. Portions of the city are four feet under water. Three dams along Maple River went out to-day, and the dam at Kidderville also gave way, doing great damage to farmers.

The St. Joseph River at Niles is higher than it has been for several seasons, and the water is dashing over the dam in torrents. In consequence of the high water mills No. 1 and 2 of the Niles Board and Paper Company and French's pulp mill have been obliged to close down, and 200 people are temporarily out of employment. Weaver's Island is entirely inundated and the house on it is standing in water. The lower South Bend road, just above the mills, is overflowed to the depth of several feet and it is impassable.

If the river continues to rise the water will soon reach the Big Four tracks near the station.

TO ABSORB CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Recent Negotiations May Make It a Part of the Union Pacific System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Negotiations are now in progress which it is said will result in making the Central Pacific branch of the Southern Pacific a part of the Union Pacific system. President Hays of the Southern Pacific, President Burt of the Union Pacific, Vice President Bancroft of the Oregon Short Line, and Traffic Manager Benjamin Campbell of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been in conference at Salt Lake City for the last three or four days considering future traffic relations between the companies under the management of those officials.

All of them left for New York yesterday, to confer with E. H. Harriman, and the prospects are that an agreement will be reached within a few days.

When the Harriman syndicate, a short time ago, added the Southern Pacific to the properties it controlled, it had not been settled whether the systems were to retain their identity and be operated on the "community of interest" basis, or whether there was to be a general reorganization. It has now been decided that the Central and Union Pacific shall be joined into one trunk line system between San Francisco and Omaha, the former losing its identity completely.

The stockholders of the Union Pacific will meet in Salt Lake City to-morrow and vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $196,178,700 to $296,178,700 and the proposed one-hundred-million-dollar bond issue. It is probable that it will be found advisable to reincorporate.

"It has been definitely decided that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific are to be one road," said a prominent railroad official to-day, "and they always should have been, for their interests are more closely connected than are those of the Central and Southern Pacific."

THE RODENBERG APPOINTMENT

Ex-Representative's Civil Service Record Embarrasses the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Something like embarrassment was manifested at the White House to-day, following the discovery, first announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that ex-Representative Rodenberg of Illinois, appointed to be a Civil Service Commissioner, had voted in the affirmative on Feb. 17, 1900, on the motion of Representative Mudd, a Republican from Maryland, to strike from an appropriation bill the amount provided as necessary to pay the expenses of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year.

Immediately after his appointment Mr. Rodenberg was questioned by several newspaper men here to ascertain his disposition toward reform in the civil service, and he gave various answers, all of the friendliest character and only various in wording. It was understood that he gave similar assurances to the President. It is now known that the President had no time in which to examine his record before deciding to offer him that appointment instead of a better one desired, but not within his reach. It is not doubted that if the President had been aware that Mr. Rodenberg had a year ago voted to deprive the commission of support he would have delayed making the appointment until he could find a man unquestionably friendly to the service he was called upon to direct.

MARRIED TEACHERS IN BOSTON.

School Board Reverses Itself in the Case of Mrs. Cora V. Enwright.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—The School Committee this evening voted to reconsider its action of two weeks ago whereby it refused to confirm the appointment on probation of Mrs. Cora V. Enwright as assistant in the Bunker Hill school. It then voted to confirm the appointment. It was a great victory for those who believed that married women who are fitted to teach ought to have a chance to teach in the Boston schools, and incidentally one of the newest rules adopted by the School Committee was torn in two and trampled on.

The lady in question, who was a temporary teacher, obtained leave of absence and got married. Moreover, she married a man of wealth. There was strong opposition in the committee to allowing her to resume her position, and had it not been for the statement of the master of the school that he could not get along without her, she would undoubtedly have been thrown out.

O. W. POTTER COMING EAST.

Will Dispose of His Chicago Holdings and Take a Residence in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Another one of Chicago's wealthiest families is to leave this city and take up its residence in New York. This time it is the family of O. W. Potter, the multi-millionaire, that intends migrating. Mr. Potter has placed all his Chicago holdings upon the market, and as soon as his business can be thoroughly adjusted, his departure will take place. The reason for this change is because Mr. Potter bitterly resents the attacks which have been made here upon his family.

Another reason is that his favorite daughter, Gertrude Potter Daniels, and her husband have determined to live in New York, where Mr. Daniels will go into business with his father, George H. Daniels of the New York Central Railroad. Just what the nature of the business is has not as yet been divulged. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are in California, together with Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, where both Mr. Potter and Mr. Daniels have large interests in oil wells.

MINE FOUND UNDER THE CZAR'S PALACE

Several Notabilities Said to be Implicated in the Plot.

NICHOLAS'S HEALTH AFFECTED

He Is Reported to be Completely Unnerved—Hundreds of Arrests at Odessa and Riga.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris states on the highest authority that a mine has been discovered beneath the palace of Emperor Nicholas at Tzarskoe-Selo, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg.

Several notabilities, the dispatch further says, are implicated in the plot against his Majesty. The Russian press is not permitted to mention the affair.

The Birmingham Post, which is closely in touch with the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, says news received in high quarters in London indicates that the Czar is in a very nervous state, owing to the condition of the political horizon. It is said that he fears the result of the policy of his Ministers in the Far East, while the student troubles and plots against his life, of which there have been more than have been made known publicly, have completely unnerved his Majesty. His medical advisers have strongly counseled a yachting cruise, but the Czar has refused to follow their advice. Those behind the scenes in Russia take a very grave view of the present agitation, and think it is the beginning of more serious troubles.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company says that, in accordance with what is believed to be the Czar's expressed wish, the Minister of the Interior has published instructions for the authorities of the towns and provinces recommending preventive measures against disturbances as being more effective than severe repression after disturbances have broken out.

BERLIN, March 26.—Dispatches from Russia to Berlin papers, including The Tageblatt and The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, tell of the spread of disaffection, especially at Odessa, where a hundred arrests have been made, at Riga, where three hundred persons are in custody, and at Kieff, Kharkoff, Dorpat, Tomsk, and Moscow, where high officials are involved.

The Vorwaerts to-day publishes a detailed report of the Russian demonstrations of March 17, from a number of eyewitnesses. It confirms the statement that those who participated in the demonstrations included leading members of all classes, even army officers, who were aroused by the police and administrative lawlessness.

The Vorwaerts also publishes the text of two protests against the cruelty displayed by the Cossacks under Lieut. Gen. Kleighel, Prefect of the St. Petersburg Police. They bear the signatures of the best known Russian scientists and authors, men like Nikolaj Michajlovic, the sociologist; M. Lesgaft, the anatomist, and M. Kareeff, the historian.

The same paper prints a letter of thanks from Count Leo Tolstoi for the sympathy shown to him by Germans of high and low position in the matter of his excommunication.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—A circular issued by the Ministry of the Interior blames the police for not crushing the demonstrations at the outset by dispersing the gathering crowds. It says the police must learn when and where demonstrations are planned and mass their forces there. Above all, order must be restored at any cost, and the authorities must not fear to use the necessary force and severity. The military, the circular further says, can be called upon when firing action is necessary, and the cavalry may be summoned upon any occasion to clear the streets.

The Russian Authors' Mutual Aid Association, founded by the Russian Literary Society, has been mixing up in political movements, and the Prefect of the city has ordered its premises to be closed. This action is due to a protest of the society at the time of the recent riots.

A student at the St. Petersburg University, named Proskuriakoff, who had been sentenced to two years' military service and drafted into a regiment soon to start for Turkestan; a woman student named Smirnova, and Lieut. Kutness of a sapper battalion have been found dead near Yamburg, in the St. Petersburg Province. The student held a revolver, and it was evident that the three persons had committed suicide for some unknown reason.

CHIEF OF POLICE A SPY?

Col. Sergieff, with Many Other Persons Arrested in Warsaw, Said to be in the Employ of Germany.

BERLIN, March 26.—Advices from Lemberg, Galicia, assert that a large number of persons have been arrested in Warsaw on charges of being spies of the German War Office.

Those in custody include officers of the Russian Army and Col. Sergieff, Chief of the Russian Frontier Police.

OBJECT TO FRED J. ALLEN.

Independent Telephone Companies Protest Against His Appointment as Patent Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—About twenty of the independent telephone companies of Indiana were represented at a meeting here to-day when a formal protest was adopted against the appointment of Fred J. Allen of Auburn, N. Y., as Commissioner of Patents. They claim he is interested in the Bell Company patents

CONDITIONS IN THE SMALLPOX HOSPITALS

Inspection by Newspaper Men and Health Commissioners.

Sensational Charges Made by an ex-Patient on North Brother Island Are Not Borne Out.

With the purpose of ascertaining the exact conditions prevailing in the hospitals for contagious diseases on North Brother Island, a party of newspaper men accompanied the Commissioners of Health on an inspection tour yesterday afternoon.

The offer on the part of the Health Department to suspend its usual rule excluding visitors from the island and to permit the inspection was the result of serious charges made by Robert Martin, a lace importer of this city, whose home is at 230 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Martin was sent to North Brother Island on March 9, suffering with a mild form of smallpox. Upon his return he wrote letters to the newspapers in which he described conditions on the island as being a disgrace to the city and to civilization. He charged that patients were neglected, and received little or no food and medicine. He said that the isolation and convalescent wards were indescribably dirty; that scrubwomen and similar attendants took the place of trained nurses, the medical staff being overworked and unable to cope with the conditions that existed. Mr. Martin was invited to accompany the party yesterday, but declined to go.

MR. MARTIN'S CHARGES.

In an interview printed in a morning paper yesterday, Mr. Martin was quoted as follows:

"Language fails me when I attempt to tell of the things that I have seen since I was taken from my home by the order of the Health Department a few weeks ago. Leaving my home I was taken to the reception hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. There I was kept until the next day, when, with two other patients suffering from the same disease, I went to North Brother Island.

"We were met at the boat landing by an undertaker's wagon, a heavy, black painted affair, looking more like a hearse than anything else. Two back doors were swung open, and, glancing in, I saw, spread on the bottom of the wagon, some dirty straw that looked much as though it had just been taken from a pigsty.

"The bed of this wagon was fully four feet from the ground. We were told to jump in. I asked if it was not possible to have a chair or something to step on to assist me in climbing in. There were two attendants, big, burly fellows, who were utterly devoid of feeling, so far as I could see. In answer to my question, one of them said: 'Get in there and be — quick about it.'

"As I hesitated still longer, these two attendants grabbed me and threw me with violence into this wagon.

"In the ward I was taken to there are twenty-five old, rusty iron beds. When I got there they were all filled but two. In that ward I staid one week. Mind you, I was not ill, so far as I could tell. My appetite was never better—in fact, while I was there my only apprehension was that I would die of hunger. During the week that I was in that ward I was given absolutely no medicine. On the other hand, I did not receive one ounce of food during the seven days that I was there. I was able to beg a little milk and water. Beyond that I received nothing.

"The real horrors of North Brother Island are not to be seen in the ward to which the patients are first taken. The most terrible conditions are to be found in what is known as the convalescent ward. This, like the first, is a low wooden structure. It contains thirty beds, a single bathtub, and toilet fixtures that are entirely inadequate. In this ward there are no attendants. There is no one of any kind in authority, except an old Irishwoman that three times a day carries in some porridge, soup, and perhaps some tea or coffee, which the patients are left to help themselves to as best they can. The mattresses upon which the convalescent patients are compelled to sleep are absolutely rotten. An attempt to carry one of them out would result in its falling to pieces. They were originally stuffed with cotton, which is now packed and filled with vermin.

"They are never disinfected and they are never changed. The blankets are never washed. They are filthy and so rotten that they can easily be picked to pieces. They are cheap when they are new and they are put on the bed to stay there without washing until there is not enough left of them to cover the patient.

"The refuse from the ward, with the refuse from the scantily furnished table is thrown in a heap before the door, where it is left to rot in the sun. I can only give you scant description of the horrors of that place, for the reason that the worst is too revolting.

"In the sick ward, too, many die for lack of attention. Dr. Ray visits the patients as often as he can. He is a thoroughly competent man and leaves his instructions for the patients, but they are seldom carried out. Instructions are not given to nurses, but to drudges, who are employed most of the time with pails and brushes.

"One day I called Dr. Ray's attention to the most terrible conditions that then prevailed. He indicated that he fully realized the awfulness of the things I complained of, but he said:

"'There is no other place to take them. What can I do?'

"I am able to describe only the conditions of the wards for the men. I am told that conditions in the female ward are as bad or worse.

MR. SEXTON'S PROMPT ACTION.

When Mr. Martin's charges were brought to the attention of John B. Sexton, President of the Health Board, he at once telephoned to the city editors of all of the newspapers, saying that he thought the best refutation of the charges would come from a personal inspection by their representatives.

"I would have been willing to start at 10 o'clock," he said yesterday, "so that no one could suppose there was the slightest chance to get things in shape for visitors. But it was decided to set the time at three o'clock so as to give everybody a chance to be on hand."

At exactly three o'clock the Health Department's tug, Franklin Edson, stopped at the foot of East Sixty-first Street, where a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES and representatives of four other newspapers went aboard. A few moments later came Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent; Dr. F. H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent; Commissioners Sexton, Cosby, and Jenkins, and Dr. J. N. Love, former President of the National Association of Medical Editors.

"Now, then," said Dr. Cosby, as the tug swung out into the stream, "we're ready for business. Roll up your sleeves, boys."

Five newspaper men made immediate protest.

"I was vaccinated a month ago," said one.

Others made similar declaration. The Commissioner, however, thought it would be just as well to take the added precaution.

"You see," he said soothingly, "if it took before, it won't this time, so there's no harm done, and you'll feel safer."

After which the little needle got in its work, quickly. One man carried a dress suit case with a complete change of new clothing bought for the occasion, including hat, shoes, and overcoat. To make assurance doubly sure he begged to be vaccinated on both arms.

"No use running risks," he said, "the office pays for the new suit and the city puts up for the virus. This is easy."

The tide was strong, and it was not until some thirty minutes later that the Franklin Edson passed in sight of the green-carpeted island, where the darker green of the pavilion stood outlined against the muggy sky and water. The entire party then went into the office and registered. Here the first thing that struck the eye was a blackboard on which appeared the census of the Riverdale Hospital, as the institution is known. It gave the number of inmates as follows:

Scarlet fever	129
Smallpox	142
Accompanying patients	5
Help	90

Dr. W. E. Ray and his assistants, Dr. Clifford Page and Dr. Graham Rogers, then furnished the statistics of the hospital which will be found below. The entire party proceeded to the entrance of the male convalescent ward, No. 7. At the doorway coats were discarded and dominos of scarlet and blue muslin were donned by all. Rubbers for the feet completed the equipment.

APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDINGS.

A description of the external appearance of this ward will answer for all, since they are practically identical. The buildings are of frame, one story high, and to all appearances substantially built and of comparatively recent painting. A stoop with two steps leading to a small verandah leads to the main entrance. On either side are windows at intervals of about three feet along the entire length of the pavilions. It would appear that egress in case of fire would be an extremely simple matter. With the exception of the wards for acute stages of disease, the walls are tinted in cream color. In the acute wards the walls are of hard pine heavily varnished.

Twenty-five men were found in the first ward visited. Some of them were seated about the room. Others occupied the beds ranged on either side. An examination of the beds showed them to be of iron, painted white, with spring mattresses, covered with a blanket and sheet. There was no evidence of uncleanliness and no vermin. The pillow cases and sheets were scrupulously white, for the most part. In a few cases where the patient's wounds had not dried, there were marks on the pillows. This, according to the doctors, was unavoidable, and it was asserted that such linen was frequently changed. The patients appeared to be cheerful, under the circumstances, and answered questions as to their treatment with assurances that they had nothing to complain of.

The acute ward, next visited, showed similar conditions. No fault could be found with the linen. The atmospheric conditions were not as offensive as might have been anticipated. Here patients in the worst form of the disease were seen to the number of thirty. The curiosity at the entrance of visitors was less marked on the part of these sufferers, but occasional interrogations were answered with apparent frankness.

"Of course I'd rather be at home," said one man, "but it's not bad here considering."

"Do you get all you want to eat?"

"Well, what's good for me, I guess. They don't give me solid food, but I'm looking forward to the time when I am convalescent and can have it."

Convalescent Ward 3, next visited, was the one in which Mr. Martin was placed. The bed he occupied was pointed out. It was like the others, with the exception that the mattress appeared newer.

"Has this been changed in any way since Mr. Martin was here?" asked Dr. Crosby.

"No, Sid. It is exactly as he left it," answered Charles Bowers, the attendant in the ward.

"What complaints did Mr. Martin make to you?"

"None. He seemed entirely satisfied. When he left he thanked me heartily, and said that he had the best of treatment."

Sol Lerine, a patient in the ward, who said that he had frequently conversed with Mr. Martin, asserted that the latter had on no occasion voiced any dissatisfaction.

Two men were engaged in a game of checkers at a table. They glanced up at the visitors.

"It's your move," said the first.

"King me. I'll jump that man."

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The visiting party went on the women's convalescent, and acute wards, and a ward for children.

In the children's ward about twenty little ones were just having their supper. They sat up in bed, each with a cup of milk and a slice of buttered bread before them. It was noticed that there was not a single plaint or cry from the little ones, during the period occupied by the visit.

Side by side on two beds lay a brother and sister, respectively four and five years old. The little girl had never been vaccinated and the ravage of smallpox was apparent in its worst form. The little boy's face was clear, and there was no sign of a scar.

"A lesson of the value of vaccination," said Dr. Jenkins.

In another bed lay a seventeen-days' old baby contentedly taking its nourishment from a bottle. Just opposite lay a mother with her five-day's old infant. The woman has a violent case of smallpox which developed two days after the child was born. Up to now the infant has shown no signs of the disease. In each of the wards a nurse was in attendance. There are sixteen female nurses and sixteen male nurses on the island.

Visits to the closets showed large heaps of clean linen, bedding and blankets. In the bathrooms white enameled tubs were found. The toilets appeared all that were needed.

In the two wagons used for conveying the patients, not carried on stretchers, the blankets and straw did not appear over clean. The wagons themselves, however, seem to suit the purpose they are intended for.

Supper was being prepared in the kitchen when the party went there, and the beef, bread, and butter were good. Stewed prunes and apple sauce, with milk in abundance, was waiting to be served. The Commissioners and the newspaper men sampled all and enjoyed it.

Previous to the visit to the kitchen the dominos had been removed, and everybody washed in water in which bi-chloride of mercury had been poured. A run on the lawn, in the cool brisk wind, was the final phase of disinfection.

It was at this point that somebody noticed that Commissioner Sexton had not joined the others in the rounds of the wards.

"Hello, Commissioner. You weren't afraid, were you?"

The Commissioner smiled, but said nothing.

DR. RAY'S DENIAL.

Dr. Ray made an absolute denial of Mr. Martin's statements. He said:

"No such conversation between me and Mr. Martin, as he alleges, ever took place. The only conversation with him I recall was on his second day here. He expressed gratitude for what was being done for him. Then he said he would like to have some beefsteak with onions. As we are obliged to keep such patients on a milk diet, he did not get it."

"How much food do the patients get?"

"From five to six ounces of milk every two hours, until convalescent. Then they get a breakfast, with oatmeal, coffee, &c. For dinner they get meat, and a different kind each day in the week."

"What were my directions to you when you came here?" inquired Dr. Cosby.

"To do everything possible for the patients' comfort. Now I want to say if the things Mr. Martin alleges do exist, it is my fault and not the Health Department's. The department has always backed me up in anything I asked for. My requisitions for supplies have been zealously and promptly attended to. I make at least two rounds a day and see all of the patients. The Sanitary Superintendent comes here on an average of once a week.

"As an index of the supplies here is a list handed to me by the matron of the woman's smallpox convalescent ward. It shows the following supplies furnished on the dates indicated:

PILLOW CASES.

Feb. 4	20	March 18	50
Feb. 18	18	March 22	24
Feb. 26	50	March 24	24
March 7	70		
Total			306

SHEETS.

Feb. 6	12	March 15	50
Feb. 26	50	March 22	24
March 1	70	March 24	24
March 11	36		
Total			266

"The linen was washed in boiling water every two or three days, until condemned. Then it was burned. Sometimes a pillow case and sheet are used but once."

The records of the hospital show the following number of cases, with the percentage of deaths:

	No. of Cases.	Percentage of Deaths.
October	108	6
November	190	4
December	350	3½
January	390	3¾
February	450	9
March (to date)	500	9

"That death rate," said Dr. Roberts, "tells the story. Few institutions can show one as low; none a lower one. If the abuses existed we could not make such a showing. I think it is the strongest refutal of all that has been said."

In this view the other Commissioners and Dr. Lane concurred.

All of the Commissioners asserted emphatically that there had been no communication with the island in advance with a view of having conditions appear other than is the case at all times. The presence of the large quantities of supplies, the general fittings of the bathrooms, kitchen, and wards, certainly gave no evidence of hasty improvement.

When seen at his home last night Mr. Martin said that he could substantiate his charges.

"I spent thirteen days on the island, he said, "and should know concerning the truth of what I say. The charge that I am a member of the West Side Republican Club and have told my story of 'horrors' for political effect is absurd.

"I sent to-day to Daniel Lewis, President of the State Board of Health, who lives at 252 Madison Avenue, clippings from this morning's papers, in which my statement was published. With these I sent a letter telling other experiences I had on North Brother Island. A similar letter and clippings I sent to Alexander E. Orr, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Each of them I asked to do whatever they could to aid me to secure proper protection for New Yorkers. I told them I would be glad to see them personally and tell them more."

SMALLPOX PATIENT'S WAIT.

Spent More than Three Hours in the Tenderloin Police Station.

It took the Board of Health more than three hours to transfer a colored youth suffering from smallpox from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station to the Reception Hospital last evening, and during all that time the patient, whose case was at its most infectious stage, stood before the Sergeant's desk in the public office of the station or else in the street before the door. Hundreds of policemen and citizens passed close to him and were exposed to contagion.

Solomon Driver, twenty-one years old, and homeless, was the way the patient described himself when he walked in. He told Sergeant Murtha that he had pains in his limbs and a strange rash all over his body. Sergeant Murtha sent for a New York Hospital Ambulance. "Smallpox," said Dr. Cornell, who came with it, and drove away.

Then Dr. Benedict of the Board of Health was sent for, and came in an hour. He verified the diagnosis. Driver told him that he worked in a poolroom in the basement at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. He said he had been feeling sick for some time and first noticed the eruption three days ago, but kept about his business until the pain became so intense that he sought hospital relief, and came to the station house to get it.

Several friends of his, he said, had "done broken out with this here rashness," one of them being a negro called "Parilla." Driver said Parilla worked in a big lodging house on West Twenty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Parilla had called on him yesterday morning and complained of being very ill.

Dr. Benedict gave orders to close immediately the basement where the pool and billiard room was running. He said he would have the place fumigated. Taking a squad he started to the West Twenty-third Street house to vaccinate all its inmates, and if possible find Parilla.

Meanwhile none of the policemen offered a chair to Driver, nor did they invite him into the section room, where he could not have come in contact with the public having business with the police of the precinct. They did not let him stand still, but ordered him first to one corner of the room and then to another. Once he went out on the street, where a crowd gathered and looked at him curiously. Then they called him indoors again. The negro was taken away in a closed carriage at 9 o'clock.

Capt. Chapman was in when Driver arrived at the station house, but left before the diagnosis was made, and did not return until after his removal. A newspaper man remarked that Driver should have been sequestrated in the Captain's private office, a small room on the first floor.

"If I had been here I would have put him in the reporters' room across the street," said Capt. Chapman.

Other cases of smallpox reported yesterday were Robert Harraw, twenty-six years old, of 245 West Twenty-third Street, removed from the Post-Graduate Hospital; Charles Straw, nineteen months old, of 1,835 Third Avenue, and Rachel Cattone, two months old, of 339 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The death of Roy Urdhart, twenty-three years old, of 222 West Thirteenth Street, was reported from North Brother Island Hospital at 1 o'clock.

SMALLPOX IN PONCE.

Sixty Cases in the Porto Rican Town—No Facilities for Fighting the Disease.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 26.—Smallpox, to some extent, is prevalent in Porto Rico. Ponce, the city which rejoices in the reputation of being the city with the highest death rate, has the greatest number of cases, and it is there that the disease first started. It could have been nipped in the bud had proper action been taken in the beginning. But the Ponce physicians reported the first case as chicken pox, and no attempt was made at quarantining. Within a few weeks Ponce had sixty smallpox cases on its hands, with no hospital in which they could be quarantined. At the same time the disease, which is officially diagnosed as varioloid, broke out in a dozen other forms. The disease is so light that but few deaths have occurred.

The Insular Government, as soon as the situation showed signs of becoming alarming, set out to put it down. The late legislative Assembly killed a bill providing for a Board of Health appropriation, so that the island board is practically without funds. The Governor appropriated a small amount from an emergency fund, and an officer of the Superior Board of Health was sent to Ponce. Arriving there he found no hospital accommodations, an empty Municipal Treasury, the streets reeking in dirt and filth, and a disinclination on the part of the people to take any action.

He called a public meeting and addressed those who attended. He said that if the disease was not quarantined an epidemic would assuredly result, in which case the island would be quarantined by the world. Such an argument appealed to the pockets of the practical business men, and $800 was raised at once. With this sum, it was proposed to accommodate about 100 cases. A rough board building with a thatched roof was the one in the health officer's mind. The building was to be completed in a week. Three weeks later the City of Ponce called on the Superior Board of Health for funds, as $230 was needed to put an iron roof on the building. The building is not yet completed.

The smallpox investigation has developed the fact that there are dozens of small hamlets and towns without medical officers of any sort. This is particularly the case in the coffee district, which was devastated by the cyclone in 1899. It was discovered that in one district, west of Arecibo, populated by over 100,000, there was not a single medical man. The Insular Board of Health is sending physicians into all these towns, who, with assistants, are vaccinating the people with fresh lymph prepared at the Government station.

Dr. William Fawcett Smith, Secretary of the Superior Board of Health, says that the disease is so mild in form, and so well under control, that there is no cause whatever for alarm. There are but five cases in San Juan. Ponce still has sixty cases, but the disease is gaining no headway there.

THE TELEPHONE 25 YEARS OLD.

Over 800,000 Exchange Stations in This Country Now Equipped with Prof. Bell's Instruments.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the invention of the telephone by Prof. Bell was observed in this city yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Acting President Cochrane, in his address, said:

"Twenty years ago there were 47,880 telephone subscribers in the United States, and 29,714 miles of wire in use for telephone purposes. At the end of last year there were 800,880 exchange stations equipped with our instruments, and 1,961,801 miles of wire were employed for exchange and toll-line service."

The following table showing the increase in exchange equipment was presented:

	Jan. 1, 1892.	Jan. 1, 1900.	Jan. 1, 1901.
Exchanges	788	1,239	1,348
Branch offices	509	1,187	1,427
Miles of wire on poles	180,139	509,036	627,897
Miles of wire on bldgs.	14,954	15,087	16,833
Miles wire underground	70,334	489,250	705,269
Miles wire submarine	1,029	3,404	4,208
Total miles of wire	266,456	1,016,777	1,354,202
Total circuits	186,462	422,020	508,262
Total employes	8,376	25,741	32,837
Total stations	216,017	632,946	800,880

The Board of Directors of the company was re-elected and the transfer of certain lines and property to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of West Virginia was authorized.

TRIED TO KIDNAP A BOY.

Edward McAvoy of Wilkesbarre Escaped After Being Stolen.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 26.—A daring attempt was made to kidnap Edward McAvoy, aged eleven years, of this city to-day. Two men picked him up in the yard of his father's house, carried him to a carrey, placed a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over his nose, and drove away. The child became unconscious, and when he revived he was on the back seat of the vehicle, which was then jarring over the country road.

Young McAvoy jumped from the carriage. One of the men ran after him, but the youngster's cries attracted the attention of the occupants of another carriage, which was passing at the time, and the kidnappers, becoming scared, whipped up their horses and disappeared.

New Oil Gusher in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 26.—Several private telegrams received here to-day announce that another great oil gusher has been struck in the Beaumont district. The new well is situated about three miles south of Beaumont, and is owned by the Southwestern Oil Company, which is extensively interested in the Corsicana oil field, and is a strong competitor of the Standard Oil Company in this State. The flow of the new well is about 40,000 barrels a day.

MISSION OF PEACE FOR COAL MINERS

J. Pierpont Morgan Grants a Hearing to Father Philipps.

He, with Pennsylvania Board of Trade Officers, Represents the People in the Mining Regions.

The Rev. Edward S. Philipps of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, Hazleton, Penn., arrived in this city last evening and registered at the Ashland House, where he had a conference with John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers. Father Philipps was seen late last night by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, and said he had great hopes that his mission of peace would be successful.

"I wrote to J. Pierpont Morgan on last Thursday," he said, "asking him to make an appointment for myself and representatives of the Boards of Trade of Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pottsville, and Hazleton, and received a reply yesterday, making the appointment for to-morrow. Our conference with Mr. Morgan will be in his office between 12 and 3 P. M."

Regarding his mission to New York Father Philipps said:

"We come simply in the interests of peace. I did not mention any point in dispute in my letter. We represent the people, the third party in the dispute. What the points in dispute are I have not much inquired into. My wish is to further cordial relations between employers and employes."

Father Philipps said that it had been originally intended to ask Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Potter to accompany the delegation to Mr. Morgan's office. When he arrived in New York and considered the matter over he did not think it necessary. He declined to give any opinion on the points in dispute between miners and coal operators, and added:

"My object here is to prevent any breach between the employers and the coal miners. I hope and believe we will be successful and do not think there is any reason for any but good relations between the operators and the men."

Father Philipps was asked if he would let Mr. Morgan's letter be seen. After consulting with Mr. Mitchell, who was present, he said he preferred not to.

The Rev. Father Philipps exerted himself greatly on behalf of the miners during the last strike, and it was to a great extent through his efforts that a settlement was reached. He takes a great interest in the working people from the point of view of humanity.

The representatives of the Boards of Trade who are to accompany Father Philipps to Mr. Morgan's office did not arrive last night. They are expected early to-day.

NO STRIKE EXPECTED HERE.

Coal Operators Say Mr. Mitchell Has Conferred with Mr. Morgan's Agents—The Market Normal.

The same mystery which John Mitchell, President of the United Miners, kept up as to his movements since he took up his quarters at the Ashland House, was continued yesterday. He was out as usual all day, but would not say if he had any conferences with the coal operators or if he had arranged for any.

Many of the wholesale coal dealers believe that he has been conferring with the agent of J. Pierpont Morgan and other operators instead of conferring directly with them. All the operators who were seen said that they had not even been approached by Mitchell. One objection to the operators dealing with the unions is that they would be dealing with irresponsible bodies which could not be bound to an agreement.

"The operators would have no way of holding the unions to an agreement," said R. M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, "unless the unions were chartered. Before the United Mine Workers had a footing in the anthracite districts there was a union there. This union was in a measure recognized by the employers. We had conferences with committees of our men who were members of the union regarding wages."

A representative of a large firm of wholesale coal dealers, who is well posted on the situation, said yesterday that the United Mine Workers voted against becoming an incorporated organization. He had reason to believe, he said, that Mitchell, while he could not see J. Pierpont Morgan, had been conferring with Mr. Morgan's agents.

"I believe," he continued, "the recognition of the union, which is the only point in dispute, will be settled in some shape. Mr. Morgan, who controls the situation, would not naturally want a strike just now. He owns large blocks of stock in all the coal-carrying companies, and besides controls at least two of them, and this would be a bad time for selling if there was a strike. At present there is no sign of a strike and no reason to suppose there will be one. The fact that yesterday there was a final settlement between the miners and the operators in the bituminous region makes a strike all the more unlikely."

Another dealer said that the market was normal owing to the belief that there would be no strike.

It was stated yesterday that the National Civic Federation, which is composed of 200 representatives of firms and labor unions, and is organized for the purpose of arbitrating labor troubles, was to have held a convention in Chicago on Thursday, but that the convention has been postponed until early in April. This, it was said, was done in order that Mitchell, who is a member of its Advisory Board, might be able to attend in case he cannot settle matters here.

Mr. Mitchell said yesterday, regarding the objections of operators to deal with labor unions, that it had always been found that the United Mine Workers kept faith when they made agreements.

DISAPPOINTED WOMAN SUED.

Photographers' Action to Recover for Mrs. Steinhardt's Picture—Color of Hair in Dispute.

Mrs. Annie M. Steinhardt, wife of Lawyer Benjamin F. Steinhardt, was in the Tenth District Court yesterday in a suit brought by Davis & Sanford, the Fifth Avenue photographers, for $40, alleged to be due as the payment for a photograph in colors made of Mrs. Steinhardt.

A representative of the firm told how Mrs. Steinhardt had ordered the picture, and said that they could make the gown any color they chose, if it matched the hair.

Mrs. Steinhardt said that this wasn't true.

"I had a very beautiful gown," said she, "that I wore at a ball at the Hotel Majestic. It made such a hit that I decided to have it photographed. I went to the studio and told them to be sure and get the color right. My hair is, as you see, auburn. I wanted them to get the right shade, and so I cut off a lock of it and left it there with them. When the pictures came they had me with pink hair and a blue gown. Of course I didn't pay for it."

"What color is your hair?" asked her husband, who appeared for her.

"Auburn."

"And what color did they make it?"

"Pink," said the witness.

Walter Chase, who said that he was a color expert, testified that the photograph was accurate in its shades.

"The color that the lady calls pink," he said, "is merely the effect of red hair under strong studio lights."

"What color is Mrs. Steinhardt's hair?" asked her husband.

"Red."

"Isn't it auburn?"

"No, it's a medium red."

Judge Hoffman reserved his decision.

Spring Announcement Number.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, next Saturday, March 30, enlarged for this issue to at least thirty-two pages. The Spring Announcement number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will contain classified lists, with prices of all books published, or to be published, between Feb. 1 and June 30, 1901, and a variety of literary news, including an index of the contents of all the April magazines. It will give reports of books that lead in sales at the principal book stores throughout the country, and reports from libraries showing the books that are in demand. It will accurately reflect the public taste in all the large cities. No other publication in the world devoted to books has so great a circulation as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable. Order in advance from your newsdealer to be sure of getting a copy.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Trunk Line Association's Passenger Committee Fails to Adjust the New York-Chicago Differential Rate.

After a long day's session, the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association failed yesterday to reach an agreement on the question of adjusting the differential rate between New York and Chicago west bound. The proposition under discussion was to abolish all second-class rates and to make the fare over all differential lines to Chicago $18. Heretofore the Erie has been charging $18, while the West Shore, the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley, and the other differential lines charged only $17.

The equalization of these rates was proposed by the Erie Railroad, in the belief that it would result in an increase of earnings. This question has been under consideration for some time. The vote yesterday showed a majority in favor of the proposed change, but as under the rules of the Trunk Line Association the vote has to be unanimous in order to make a rule effective, this proposition will have to go to arbitration. The New York Central, Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania voted in favor of the change, and the Baltimore and Ohio, the Jersey Central, the West Shore, and the Reading voted against it.

The arbitrators have not yet been agreed upon.

J. F. Goddard, Commissioner of the association, will arbitrate a protest entered by Western railroads against the granting of differential rates to the Pennsylvania-Erie passenger traffic combination, via Akron, Ohio, which have been requested by Passenger Agent Ford of the Pennsylvania. The combination was formed especially for traffic to the Buffalo Exposition, and the smaller Western roads declare they will cut rates, if necessary, to get their share of the business.

On Thursday and Friday there will be a meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line and the Central Traffic Associations.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Shareholders Re-elect Directors and Authorize Increase of $100,000,000 in Capital Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—By the largest stock vote ever cast in the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the shareholders of that corporation to-day re-elected the old Board of Directors and authorized an increase of $100,000,000 in the present capital stock. The number of shares voted was 1,793,442, representing 59.18 per cent., a greater percentage than at any previous election.

The classification of the Directors, as approved by the stockholders at the recent annual meeting, is as follows:

First Class, One Year—Lincoln Godfrey, James McCrea, T. De Witt Cuyler, Effingham B. Morris.

Second Class, Two Years—C. Stuart Patterson, George Wood, William H. Barnes.

Third Class, Three Years—Amos R. Little, Clement A. Griscom, A. J. Cassatt.

Fourth Class, Four Years—William L. Elkins, N. Parker Shortridge, Alexander M. Fox.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN DEAL.

First Vice President Says the Road Is Likely to be Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—No doubt longer exists in the railway world that the Chicago Great Western road will soon pass from its present control. Ansell Oppenheim, First Vice President of the road, in speaking of the matter, said:

"Negotiations are pending which may result in the road being absorbed. All I can say at present is that every shareholder will be protected."

Mr. Oppenheim did not state into what system or systems it is proposed to merge his road. Reports are current that it is to be tacked on to the Missouri Pacific, but George Gould has stated most emphatically that there is no foundation for that statement. He has no intention whatever of acquiring control of the Great Western property. A more likely story is that it will be taken by the Harriman syndicate. The independence of the road has been an annoyance to the "community of interest" idea. Extending as it does from Chicago to St. Paul and Kansas City, it affects the situation vitally throughout the entire Western section, and with it doing as it pleases it is impossible to control the rate situation as it is desired to do.

Harriman and Morgan are said to have agents in London buying up all the securities of the road that are offered on the market. It is there the control is held, and it is there the negotiations for the transfer of that control have been in progress. It is stated that as soon as control of the property is secured the line will be broken up as an independent system and distributed among the existing lines so that it will absolutely cease to be a competitor for traffic.

ROAD TO A COPPER DISTRICT.

Oregon Short Line's Contract with the White Knob Company.

Papers were signed on Monday between the Oregon Short Line Company of the Union Pacific Railroad system and the White Knob Copper Company, Limited, closing a contract which has been pending for some time, for the construction of about ninety-six miles of railroad from a point near Blackfoot on the Oregon Short Line to Houston, in the central portion of Idaho. The district is one which has been known to miners for a great many years, in fact, since 1859. A great many of the mines in Central Idaho have been operated and developed to an extremely high degree, and some of them are being worked to-day at a good profit.

This new railroad on which the Oregon Short Line is expected to expend over $1,000,000, will bring the entire Lost River Valley into communication with the trunk lines, such as it has never enjoyed.

A TWO-CENT FARE IN MICHIGAN.

Supreme Court Decides that the Wabash Must Reduce Its Rate.

LANSING, Mich., March 26.—The Supreme Court this evening filed an opinion upholding the ruling of Commissioner Osborn that the earnings of the Wabash Railroad in Michigan exceeded $3,000 per mile last year, and that the company must reduce its passenger fare in Michigan to 2 cents per mile.

The Court holds that in determining what the domestic fares shall be it is competent to include the amount of inter-State fares earned by that portion of the road lying within this State.

MRS. HALL CONCEDES A POINT.

Turns Over Gilman Mansion, but Says She Owns It—Attaches All Money Left by Mr. Gilman.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 26.—Daniel Davenport, counsel in Bridgeport for Mrs. Helen Hall, to-day notified the Bridgeport Trust Company, administrator of the estate of George F. Gilman, that Mrs. Hall would freely turn the Gilman mansion at Black Rock over to its possession, and that her mother and brother would vacate the mansion shortly. In taking this step, Mr. Davenport said Mrs. Hall does not waive her title or right to go to the mansion, but as owner of the property, and confiding in the integrity of the administrator, she prefers to have it taken care of by the company.

Mr. Davenport to-day also made the announcement that Mrs. Hall has attached all the money in Mr. Gilman's name wherever deposited, including $105,000 in the Bank of North America, New York. The attorney added that Mrs. Hall would not interfere at all with the tea store property, realizing that the interests of the business demand that it shall be allowed to go on unhampered. Regarding the basis of Mrs. Hall's claim, the attorney remains as non-committal as ever.

Mrs. Kipling Buys New Hampshire Property.

CONCORD, N. H., March 26.—New Hampshire is enthusiastic over the prospect that Rudyard Kipling may be enrolled in the long and distinguished list of its Summer residents. C. P. Gibson of Chesterfield has sold one of the handsomest residence sites about Lake Spofford, in Chesterfield, to Mrs. Kipling. The deed was made in her name. The spot is but a few miles across country from Brattleborough, where Kipling built the Naulakha.

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE IN TEARS

Miss Amelia Bingham Declines to be President.

Also Resigns as a Member of the Organization—Charge of Bribery "a Wicked Lie," She Says.

The desire to have the "only woman's clubhouse in the city of New York," according to some of those belonging to it, is running the Professional Woman's League upon rocks and shoals which threaten, if not the life of the league, at least the hearts of a large proportion of its members. These have received a shock in the sudden resignation of their proposed new President, Amelia Bingham, who in a tersely worded note sent to the league President yesterday declined the nomination for President, which she had already informally accepted, and also resigned as a member of the club. This action was taken on an accusation of bribery said to have been made by members of the opposition party supporting Mrs. Edwin Arden for the Presidential chair.

The bribery is said to be in the form of $20,000 worth of floating bonds, which, rumor asserts, Miss Bingham has offered to take for the benefit of the new clubhouse. Miss Bingham and the officers of the club deny this as preposterous and absolutely untrue, but Miss Bingham felt that her reputation required her immediate withdrawal from the league, which was dissolved in tears yesterday as a consequence.

"It is a wicked lie about the bonds," said Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league. "It is a lie from start to finish, and if it is true that Miss Bingham is going to resign from the league I am all broken up about it. There never has been any question about bonds. I have been for Miss Bingham for President first, last, and all the time. I know how true she rings for women, and I know that if she goes into the league she will work heart and soul for it."

"We do need her very much," said Aunt Louisa Eldredge, "and I never heard a word about the bonds, and I have been to all the meetings of the league, and all the executive meetings. I have just written to Miss Bingham to tell her not to mind anything they say. They are always talking about that clubhouse, and we have not done anything about it."

Mrs. R. O. Westford, a sister of Lillian Russell, was delegated to call on Miss Bingham yesterday and try to persuade her to reconsider her decision. She spent over an hour, during which some tears were shed with her, and went away hopeful, though Miss Bingham still persisted that she would remain by her first decision.

"Something was said in the papers last Saturday about my taking bonds for the league," said Miss Bingham, "but the name was not given, and I was persuaded not to notice it. But when another story is told with my name, I feel that I must take some action to protect myself. I was asked to become the President of the league because there was a desire among the members to have an actress for President. I have been very much interested in the league, and I know how much such a place as it is, with comfortable rooms and books, means to the poorer professional women. But I cannot take office in a body where there is any feeling of antagonism.

"I should throw myself heart and soul into the work as I do into my own, but if there is one person who objects to me as President I cannot do it. I could not do my best. I could not do anything in my own company if there was not a pleasant feeling among the members. There must be two tickets, but after the election there should be no more party feeling. I have taken such pains to keep my name clean in every way that this, one of the worst of accusations, is very hard for me."

Miss Bingham closes her letter of resignation with the words:

"With the best good wishes to the honest, well-meaning members of what should be a helpful, truthful woman's club, for the advancement of professional women."

It is said that the idea of the floating bonds originated in a Western woman's club in which money was raised in this way for a club house, and the circulars sent to the league. They were more or less discussed before the question of the candidates for President was mentioned.

RAN TO ESCAPE A THRASHING.

Boy Dashed to Police Station in His Underclothes—What His Father Promised.

John Gilmore of 105 East One Hundred and Fourth Street is a persistent cigarette smoker to the annoyance and despair of Michael Gilmore, his father, with whom he lives. Lectures and reproofs have accomplished nothing, and when last night he was deterred from going out by the rain, the boy had the hardihood to light one of the paper rolls in the house. His father caught him at it. It was more than he could stand, and he determined, although John is sixteen years old, to correct him in the old-fashioned way.

He ordered him to undress, and the young man got down to his underwear when his father's attention relaxed, and he bolted past him through the door and out into the street, clad as he was, to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station.

"Protect me from my father. He's going to kill me," he cried to Sergt. Casey.

The Sergeant asked particulars before calling out the reserves, and just as the young man got well started in a thrilling tale, his father walked in with the boy's clothing under his arm and explained the situation. They made the boy dress in the back room, and then Mr. Gilmore started for home with his hand twisted tightly in the boy's coat collar.

RICE MURDER CASE HEARING RESUMED

Men Who Witnessed the "Patrick Will" Called on to Testify.

Defective Memory of Lawyer Meyer Under Examination Evokes Sharp Criticism from Justice Jerome.

Albert T. Patrick, accused of forging William M. Rice's signature to checks aggregating $225,000, and to wills and assignments transfering the remainder of the millionaire's property to himself, and then extinguishing the feeble spark of life in the old man's body, was again arraigned for examination, charged with murder, before Justice Jerome, sitting as a Magistrate, in the Law Library of the District Attorney's office, yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who is prosecuting Patrick, by dint of much questioning of David L. Short and Morris Meyer, the sole witnesses to the will leaving Patrick all of the old millionaire's property, elicited the information that both were virtually in Patrick's employ, and other information which may prove damaging to Patrick when he comes to trial. The memory of both was very defective on important points.

Mr. Osborne got on the record the fact that Patrick made an early morning visit to Meyer's house the day after the death of Rice for an unexplained purpose, and that that night Patrick spent many hours in destroying papers in his office.

William Marsh Rice, whose estate is valued at about $8,000,000, died under suspicious circumstances on Sept. 23, 1900. The autopsy revealed the presence in his vital organs of mercury in quantities, Mr. Osborne believes, sufficient to cause death. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, Rice's valet, were arrested on a charge of forging the dead man's signature to a check for $25,000 drawn on Swenson & Sons, bankers, and presented for certification before it was known that Rice was dead. Other checks were presented to various banking institutions for amounts aggregating $25,000. Patrick also produced after his arrest a general assignment of all Rice's property to him, and in addition a will making him residuary legatee. This will was dated later than one making his blood relations his heirs. Civil actions are still pending in the Surrogates' Court, and long legal fights will be made for possession of the old man's millions.

Charles F. Jones, Rice's valet, while in the Tombs, made a statement charging that Patrick administered mercury to Rice and tablets, and that on the day of the latter's death Patrick, alone with the old man, held over his nostrils a towel saturated with a powerful anaesthetic. Jones then tried to kill himself by cutting his throat.

In court yesterday Patrick manifested absolutely no interest in the proceedings until the checks on the different banking houses, payable to his order, were produced. Jones, the valet, still pale from his attempt at self-destruction and confinement in the House of Detention, was present, but was excluded from the court room with the other witnesses. Patrick was defended by Robert M. Moore of the firm of Cantwell & Moore, the young lawyers who so nearly secured Dr. Kennedy's freedom when the latter was on trial for Dolly Reynolds's murder. Fred B. House was also associated with him.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne was assisted by Deputy Assistant Francis P. Garvin.

David L. Short of 1,442 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, occupied with his testimony all of the morning and afternoon sessions. He testified that he took the $155,000 check on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company to the offices of that company for certification after he knew that Rice was dead. He had met Patrick through John R. Potts, one of Patrick's numerous lawyers in his various actions. Potts owns the flat in which he lives. The witness had become a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Texas at Patrick's suggestion. The latter had told him that he could bring much business to him, and had then brought about his appointment. He said he bought a Commissioner's seal from Patrick for a dollar. This seemed to be rather amusing to him, for he laughed. Instantly Justice Jerome rebuked him, telling him that he was engaged in a serious matter. Mr. Osborne chimed in with the remark that it would be much more serious for Short before the mater was ended.

Short admitted reluctantly that he kept his Commissioner of Deed's seal at Rice's house, and that he never acted in his official capacity for any one except Patrick and Rice. After he had witnessed Rice's signature to the will, he swore, he was told by Morris Meyer to keep quiet about it until after Rice's death.

Morris Meyer, who had been excused until 7 o'clock in the evening in order that he might act as best man at a wedding, appeared in a full-dress suit. During two hours' searching examination by Mr. Osborne the witness argued, expostulated, and evaded the questions, and only after fierce questioning could he be induced to give a direct answer. His remarkable lapses of memory—although by his testimony a member of the bar—upon matters relevant to the issue, evoked from Justice Jerome some sharp criticism.

He was forced to admit eventually that Patrick came from his home in West Fifty-eighth Street, near Columbus Avenue, to Meyer's house in Henry Street to see him in the early morning of the day after Rice died on some business that Meyer "really couldn't recall now." He also was forced to admit that Patrick had spent most of the night after the death of Rice destroying papers in his office. He couldn't possibly recall what message Jones had given him to deliver to Patrick after Jones, on this same day, had telephoned to the office for Patrick, and, failing to get him, had asked Meyer to come up to Rice's apartment. He remembered vaguely that it had something to do with the police "stepping in."

Meyer said he lived at 168 Henry Street, and had been admitted to the bar for three years. He had witnessed Rice's will on June 30 with Short. Also awo deeds. (These deeds were shown to him.) Hhe didn't remember if he had taken them from Patrick's office. The deeds, he said, looked as if they had been written on his typewriter. He never moved a muscle when Mr. Osborne said they were all drawn in Texas.

"Did Patrick ever give you instructions as to how you were to execute Rice's will?"

"No."

"Did you sign your name as a witness with a fountain pen?"

"Object!" shouted Mr. Moore. "I—"

"That—right," broke in Mr. Osborne. "Instruct your witness how to answer and he will. I ask your Honor to caution Mr. Moore."

"Well, the witness may retire while the objection is stated," said Justice Jerome.

"I submit, your Honor, that such a proceeding is a rank discourtesy to the witness and to counsel," said Mr. Moore, hotly.

Meyer went out, and after Mr. Moore's objection was overruled, returned and "didn't remember" whether he had used a fountain pen or not.

"Don't you remember drawing on Sept. 7 a general assignment of all Rice's property to Patrick?"

"I don't remember positively. I may have. I believe I did." This was the stereotyped form of the witness's answer to all important questions.

The examination was adjourned until to-morrow.

TO TEST THE "PATRICK WILL."

Surrogate Asked to Permit a Chemical and Microscopic Examination.

Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, counsel for John D. Bartine, one of the executors under the first will of William Marsh Rice, applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday for permission to make a chemical and microscopic examination of the document known as the "Patrick will."

Counsel for Patrick opposed the granting of the permission, on the grounds that the examination asked for might tend to incriminate Patrick and that it ought not to be permitted prior to the disposition of the murder and forgery charges.

The Surrogate reserved his decision until Patrick should file an affidavit making the same claims as did his counsel in regard to the examination of the will.

A EUROPEAN STEEL TRUST.

Said to Include the Creusot Company and the Terni Steel Works.

LONDON, March 27.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail reports the formation of a new steel trust, including the Creusot Company, the Elba Blast Furnace Company, and the Terni Steel Works.

MR. ORR'S TUNNEL VIEWS.

Thinks Mr. Johnson Should Be Given a Fair Chance—What the Latter Says.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission was asked yesterday if he would make any statement regarding the published answer given out by Albert L. Johnson in reply to his letter of two days ago.

"No, I will not say anything officially until I get his reply," Mr. Orr said. "However, if the papers correctly quote Mr. Johnson as to his plan for a tunnel through South Brooklyn to Staten Island, with a three-cent-fare road, I will say that he should be given a fair opportunity to submit his proposition and explain it. Undoubtedly, the carrying out of such a plan as published would be of great benefit to the community."

Mr. Johnson said that he would not answer Mr. Orr's letter by mail. He added:

"My lawyer, Samuel B. Clarke, is preparing a concise statement of my proposition, which he will present to the Rapid Transit Commission at its Thursday meeting."

Mr. Johnson, discussing his ideas on tunnelling further, predicted that Mr. McDonald would take in $12,000,000 during the first year of the underground road's operation, netting two-thirds of it, or $8,000,000. He said that the building of the tunnel in this borough was being managed on the most economical basis ever conceived by a contractor of such a work, and that it was absurd to say the railroad to be built, if operated on a similar basis, would not pay enormous profits.

"When you talk of street-railway earnings," continued Mr. Johnson, "just consider the Broadway cable line, with a speed of six miles an hour, receipts of 95 cents a mile, and of $5.96 per hour. This is the highest receipt record known to-day in the street-railroad business. Money making! Well, I should say so. There's lots in the business, and any man who owned such a line, with no interest to pay on watered stock, could make a fortune on the three-cent-fare basis.

"This is just an illustration. Apply it to the tunnel proposition I have made."

Contractor John B. McDonald, in reply to a question as to his opinion regarding Mr. Johnson's plans, said: "If he does what he proposes, the city will certainly get a good thing. If he does a one-hundredth part of it, the public will be the gainer."

Mr. McDonald declined to criticise the Johnson proposition, saying that he was not in a position to do so.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Expects to Have Third Rail on All Its Elevated Roads by July 1.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expects to have the third-rail electric system in operation on all the lines of its elevated railroad system by July 1. President Greatsinger said yesterday that the work of equipping the elevated lines with the electric system was being pushed as rapidly as possible. The Fifth Avenue Line is already fitted with the third rail, as are also the Lexington Avenue and Fulton Street lines, as far as the loop in East New York. Both motor cars and steam locomotives are now operated on these lines.

The company plans to extend the system on the Lexington Avenue and Fulton Street roads and to also equip the Broadway and Myrtle Avenue lines with the third-rail system. When the work is completed only motor-car trains will be operated on the elevated system, although steam engines will be kept for emergency use.

President Greatsinger expressed himself yesterday afternoon as favoring the practice of economy, but would not say to what extent he believed such economy desirable.

"The rules of economy," he said, "must be observed by every business man. What some people might call petty economies I might consider large. Russell Sage, for example, has a strict idea of economy. Now, should such economy as Russell Sage practices be adopted by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in the operation of its cars, the people of Brooklyn would in all probability raise a howl against it."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BRONX.

North Side Board of Trade Discusses Rapid Transit and Other Matters.

The North Side Board of Trade at its meeting last night passed resolutions asking the Rapid Transit Commission, if it took any action on the offer of Albert L. Johnson to construct a tunnel road, to build the east side branch in the Bronx, the plan for which was left out of the system now under construction.

Resolutions were passed thanking Andrew Carnegie for his gift for the establishment of public libraries.

The matter of additional water supply for the Bronx was discussed at length. It was advised that steps be taken by the proper authorities to increase the present source of supply; that the Ten Mile River watershed be tapped; that the Jerome Park Reservoir be pushed to completion, and that the present source of supply be investigated.

The matter of new sewers for the upper end of the Bronx was then discussed, and it was thought advisable to have the sewers when constructed empty into the Hudson River.

TWO DEAD IN A TEXAS FIGHT.

A Prominent Attorney Is Under Arrest Charged with the Killing.

LIBERTY, Texas, March 26.—W. B. Duncan and his father-in-law, W. K. Waul, were shot and instantly killed to-day. The difficulty started between Duncan and Thomas Branch. Waul and Wharton Branch, father of Thomas Branch, interfered.

Wharton Branch was arrested and charged with the killing. He is a prominent attorney of South Texas.

JUMPED FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Baltimore Physician, While Demented from the Grip, Escapes.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Dr. Thomas Fern, a well-known physician of Baltimore, while on his way from that city to New York to-night on the Pennsylvania Railroad, when near the Market Street bridge in Newark, jumped from the train and escaped. He was in charge of an attendant and trained nurse. Suddenly the doctor arose from his seat and dashed from the rapidly moving train.

Before his attendant could realize what had happened the physician had reached the ground. The train was stopped and a search made, but no trace of the physician could be found. The police were notified, and the attendant and detectives are scouring the city in hopes of finding some clue to the doctor's whereabouts.

Dr. Fern was slightly demented from the grip, and was on his way to be treated when he took the leap. The attendant fears that he has committed suicide.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler, with gales.

Generally fair weather is indicated for the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, with falling temperature; increasing cloudiness, with rains, for the West Gulf States, and rain or snow in the lower lake region; snows are also indicated for the Rocky Mountain regions.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport, and advisory messages were sent to the remaining Florida stations.

Flood warnings of danger-line stages, and higher, have been issued for the rivers of South Carolina, Northwestern Georgia, and Eastern Central Alabama. Owing to the recent heavy rains, rapidly rising rivers may be expected throughout the South Atlantic States, and in the Upper Tennessee River, of which definite warning will be given wherever necessary. Forecast Wednesday and Thursday—New England, clearing, with falling temperature; high winds, with severe gales on the coast, becoming northwesterly, Thursday, fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	33	39	41
6 A. M.	35	38	41
9 A. M.	38	43	46
12 M.	40	44	47
4 P. M.	38	45	47
6 P. M.	37	43	46
9 P. M.	33	41	45
12 P. M.	34	45	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1900	36
Corresponding date for last 25 years	39

The barometer registered 29.96 inches yesterday at 8 A. M., and 29.88 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 93 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 2:40 P. M., and the minimum 38 degrees at 6 A. M.

BROTHERHOOD, WITH THE GOLDEN RULE AS GUIDE

Men of All Creeds Gather to Indorse Its Efficacy.

THE PLEA OF WU TING-FANG

A Movement to Form a Universal Union, as Part of the Great De Hirsch Philanthropies.

Christian, Jew, and the believer in the teachings of Confucius met on equal terms last night at Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, to discuss the Golden Rule. The gathering was held under the auspices of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association. Nearly all races and creeds were represented in the audience, which, despite the inclement weather, filled the church and did not even leave standing room. Gen. Thomas L. James presided at the meeting. His first announcement was that Dr. MacArthur, the pastor of the church, desired him to say that as the meeting was not strictly religious in character, and as it was not held on Sunday, the audience was at liberty to applaud the speakers.

The exercises began with the singing of the one hundredth Psalm. Dr. MacArthur then led responsive reading by the audience in selections from the ninety-eighth and one hundredth Psalms. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El led in prayer. Letters of regret from President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt were then read by Secretary Seward, after which Gen. James began his introductory address. In part he said:

"Our metropolis has never witnessed a more impressive demonstration than this. A larger or more representative audience has never gathered within the walls of this temple consecrated to Almighty God—whose service is perfect freedom.'

"The platform on which we stand is unique; it is the Golden Rule. It gives me, therefore, greater pleasure than can be expressed in words, to be with you and share in the sentiments the occasion inspires.

"During the past year the character and the influence of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch have been made specially prominent by reason of the great benefactions of distinguished and wealthy citizens of the United States who have followed their example. The philanthropies of these noble men and women are among the choicest evidences of the growth of tolerance."

"While we rejoice at these munificent benefactions for the establishment of hospitals for the relief of the suffering, and for the endowment of universities, colleges, libraries, and other institutions of learning, as well as for the pensioning of faithful workmen by their employers, still, it must be admitted that Baron and Baroness de Hirsch met a problem greater than any that confronted the philanthropists whose names have been conspicuous during the past year. They clearly saw that the day was approaching when no man or woman is to be judged or prejudged by reason of his or her nationality or religious belief."

WU TING FANG'S ADDRESS.

Gen. James, at the close of his address, introduced Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, as the representative of Confucianism. It was some time after Wu Ting Fang was introduced before he could make himself heard by the audience, owing to the applause which greeted him. He began his speech by saying:

"Some weeks ago the energetic Secretary of this movement wrote me requesting me to come here to take part in this meeting, saying that the object of the movement was to eradicate racial prejudice. I must say right here that I am thoroughly in sympathy with this movement.

"When the Secretary informed me that the meeting was to be held, about a month ago, here in this church, this temple of God, and that prominent speakers and eminent divines were to be present and take part, I became nervous. I wrote him that I had another engagement. [Laughter.] He wrote back to me saying that the meeting had been postponed and that I must be present.

"Racial prejudice and religious intolerance are two monsters of barbarism. In former days they seemed to stalk hand in hand. They set nation against nation, and people against people. Oh! what a destruction of life and property there was on account of race and religious prejudices. What good came from the crusades or the Thirty Years' war? Not any; they only inflicted trouble on Christian and Mohammedan alike. The most striking religious persecutions were those of the Huguenots in France and the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. After the edict of Nantes 500,000 inhabitants of France sought refuge elsewhere, and the commercial industry of the country was impaired. When the Moors were expelled from Spain that country lost its best agriculturists.

"I might cite many other incidents of olden times. Such things, I am happy to say, will no longer be tolerated in our day. Liberal education and enlightenment have removed prejudice. There are, though, on the statute books in many countries, laws directed against some people on account of race or religion. This cannot be considered satisfactory. The sooner these laws are abolished the better it will be for the people and for mankind in general, as well as for the progress of the nations.'

"I am a native of China, and between China and her neighbors over religion. During the 4,000 years China has existed she has grown up by building up within and not by accession from without. There need be no fear but that China will fairly meet the Western nations on the question of religious prejudice. Ignorance is the basis of all religious prejudice. Remove the cause by education. Some people have an antipathy for snakes. They quake when snakes venomous. The naturalist acts differently. He goes to the haunts of the snakes and studies their habits. He finds that a few are venomous, but that the greater number are harmless. If he can overcome the prejudice as to snakes there is no reason why we cannot overcome the prejudice of race or religion. We can do so by acquainting ourselves with the language, customs, and nature of other peoples. Then our feelings will be correctly modified.

"The tendency of the times is to a better knowledge and understanding of each of the other peoples of the earth. Electricity and steam have brought us closer together and made the dependence of the races on one another much greater than ever before. The happiness of one race cannot be secured at the expense of another. There should be peace and happiness among all races of mankind. The savage thinks only of self and family. The civilized man has his interest bounded by the community or country in which he lives and the highly civilized man has sympathy with every people, irrespective of race or creed. Such men were Abraham Lincoln, William Ewart Gladstone, Alexander II. of Russia, and the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch. The highest form of civilization is philanthropy.

"Among the wise men of ancient times who had the well-being of mankind at heart was Confucius. [Applause.] I am not going to preach Confucianism here. The brotherhood of man was one of his teachings. Confucius found this noble doctrine the common nature of mankind. The Hottentot, as well as the Asiatic and the European, knows what is right and what is wrong. Civilization gives the Asiatic and European an advantage over the Hottentot, but the Hottentot is a man and should be treated as a man.

"No person can estimate the importance of this movement to eradicate race and religious prejudice. It will weld nations. Governments, and people better than politics or family alliances. It will promote commercial intercourse. It will reduce the possibility of war and enhance the permanency of peace. The twentieth century will be signalized by the grandest of human achievements when the practice of the Golden Rule as enunciated by Confucius, 'Do not do to others what you do not want done unto yourself,' is followed by all."

"Mr. President, permit me to congratulate you and all who are associated with you in this noble work. Your own country will support it, and that will induce other countries to follow your example. I hope the day will come when the movement will be observed throughout the world; then it can be truly said that men live in universal brotherhood."

DR. HEBER NEWTON'S REMARKS.

Minister Wu was compelled to arise several times after he took his seat and bow acknowledgment of the applause given him by the audience at the close of his speech.

The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church then spoke on "The Golden Rule in Business." Among other things, he said:

"The Golden Rule is certainly not the basic law of business in Christendom—despite all the beautiful things we say about Christ. We evidently do not take him seriously in this teaching.

"The Christian world of business is surely not a shining example of the Golden Rule. Too many business firms would seem to be branches of the great house of Gouge & Grab. Advertisements are written by experts in the art of lying politely. They fool simple folk into buying what they do not want at prices which they do not mean to give. Stock is watered, so that companies can go on paying dividends which the public would not justify them in paying upon the actual capital invested, while they keep down the wages of their workingmen under the pretense of the necessity of paying just interest on capital.

"What an irony of history! Eighteen centuries of Christendom and we single out for fame a man who, when his workmen tell him there are no rules in the factory, has the Golden Rule printed and posted there, and makes his men believe that he really tries to carry work on according to that rule. We label him Golden Rule Jones. One Golden Rule Jones, myriads of Brazen Rule Smiths, Browns, and Robinsons.

"All honor to men like Baron de Hirsch and Andrew Carnegie, who show us how to apply the Golden Rule so magnificently in the distribution of wealth. Before such men we scarcely know whether we are Jews or Christians. More honor yet to the men who are to come after them, educated by their example to yet higher achievements; who will not only spend their money according to the Golden Rule, but will make it according to the Golden Rule."

The Rev. Dr. Silverman, who spoke on "The Golden Rule as a Basis of Universal Brotherhood," said in part:

"For almost thirty-five hundred years religions have preached the brotherhood of man, but to no avail. We are still far from the millennium—there is no universal peace, no lying down of the lion and the lamb together, save when the lamb is inside the lion. Religion and education must be directed to so fashion the mind and heart as to make men realize the thought that the whole human race is but one human family.

"In honoring the memory of the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, the non-sectarian benefactors of mankind, we but honor ourselves and manifest our unstinted regard for their noble example. Let us build a monument to their memory. Let it stand as a tribute to their character.

"I move, Mr. Chairman, that, in accordance with these sentiments, a committee be appointed to carry forth the suggestion of a universal Golden Rule brotherhood, to co-operate with the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association."

EDWIN MARKHAM'S POEM.

Edwin Markham then read the following poem, entitled "Inasmuch," which was composed for the occasion:

Wild tempest swirled on Moscow's castled height;
Wild sleet shot slanting down the wind of night;
Quick snarling mouths from out the darkness sprang
To strike you in the face with tooth and fang.
Javelins of ice hung on the roofs of all;
The very stones were aching in the wall.
Where Ivan stood a watchman on his hour,
Guarding the Kremlin by the northern tower,
When lo, a half-bare beggar tottered past,
Shrunk up and stiffened in the bitter blast.
A heap of misery he drifted by,
And from the heap came out a broken cry.

At this the watchman straightened with a start;
An old, dear sorrow rushed upon his heart,
The thought of his dead father bent and old,
And lying lonesome in the ground so cold.
Then quick the watchman cried out at his post:
"Little father, this is yours; you need it most."
And tearing off his hairy coat he ran
And wrapped it warmly round the beggar man.

That night the piling snows began to fall,
And the good watchman died beside the wall.
But waking in that better land that lies
Under the greater stars that are God's eyes,
Behold, the Lord came out to greet him home,
Wearing the coat he gave by Moscow's dome—
Wearing his coat, the very coat he gave
By Moscow's tower before he felt the grave!
And Ivan, by the old Earth-memory stirred,
Cried softly, with a wonder in his word:
"And where, dear Lord, found you this coat of mine,
A thing unfit for glory such as thine?"
Then the Lord answered with a look of light:
"This coat, my son, you gave to me last night."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, who spoke on "The Golden Rule in Its Relations to Children," said:

"The world will not be redeemed from the bondage of its narrow national hates, its sectarian jealousies, and barbarous contempts for race unless it be as a result of an education carried on by liberalizing the churches, by making the home life permeated not only with the practice of the Golden Rule among its members, but with the broadest humanity and keenest sympathy with the sufferings of the stranger and by utilizing our schools for the inculcation of the highest mutual respect and good-will among the children."

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, speaking of the Golden Rule and racial prejudice, said:

"The dominance of the Golden Rule as the law of life is hastening forward. Let us have a Golden Rule Day once a year for the schools on Friday, for the synagogues on Saturday, and for the churches on Sunday."

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Walker, speaking of the Golden Rule from the point of view of the negro, said:

"This motto will prepare us for the grand reunion of the human family. The sons of Noah that separated in the Plain of Shinar will hold a family reunion."

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, the last speaker, urged the Golden Rule as the basis of equality.

During the meeting Secretary Theodore F. Seward of the Monument Association announced that the Park Board had just granted the association a site for the monument in Central Park, near the Fifth Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street entrance.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co.; Baltimore, Md.; J. Block, dress and wash goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, ribbons and gloves; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Victoria.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, suits, waists, notions, and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; J. Fiegenheimer, house furnishing goods; 60 Liepenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O. Hars, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Fox, dry goods; 45 Liepenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wright, W. N., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, toys and pictures; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandeis, clothing, 319 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufman, dry goods, 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Aimbach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Aimbach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, ribbons, and neckwear; Miss Ewing, laces, 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. G. Nourse, notions; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions; 57 White Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, linings; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Rivers furnishing goods; A. C. Lane, hosiery; A. Dow, laces; E. E. Alley, linens and white goods; 480 Broome Street.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; E. H. Wade, fancy goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Flett, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; W. McKilligan, dress goods and silks; Sinclair House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Price, notions; 115 Worth Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; N. M. Scott, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, laces, and ribbons; 648 Broadway.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. Philips, hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 26.—The new reduction plant of the Copper Hill Mining Company has been completely destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000.

CROWD CHEERED DEWEY

Admiral Was Reviewing Officer at the Military Show.

SOLDIERS' GAMES AND DRILL

Athletic Tournament and Martial Exhibition Filled Madison Square Garden in Spite of the Weather.

Admiral Dewey and the Military Show together were too much for even the wretched weather of last night to overcome, and for the second night of the soldiers' week, Madison Square Garden was filled to the standing-room stage. Fully 6,000 people were in attendance when the event of the evening, the review of the troops by Admiral Dewey, took place, and the welcome that the hero of the Manila Bay battle received attested that Dewey has not lost any great amount of his old popularity. Among the prominent people conspicuous in the crowd that greeted Dewey were Col. Jasper H. Brady and wife, Gen. George Moore Smith and wife, Gen. William F. Wharton and wife, and Major Stokes.

Admiral Dewey arrived a few minutes before 9 o'clock, escorted by Capt. Raymond Rodgers, United States Navy; Capt. J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia, Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry, Naval Militia, and Admiral Barker, Capt. Snow, Capt. Wild, Capt. Smith, Pay Director Putnam, and Capt Newcomb, all from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A cheer was raised in the corridor as Admiral Dewey and his escort started in after leaving their carriages, and the signal served to start the crowd in the hall some moments before the party actually came into sight. The arena had been cleared of athletes in anticipation of the admiral's coming, and the review was held a few minutes after his arrival.

The military exhibitions went on in quick order following the review. None of the features of the opening night was repeated, even the performance of the rough riding cavalrymen from West Point being varied. The cavalrymen were quite as reckless as they were Monday night, and one of them had an accident that resulted in real injury, in addition to the thrills that were provided for the spectators. The injured man, Thomas Cody, was kicked on the head by his horse, which broke away from him in the hurdle jumping. He received a ghastly looking scalp wound, and was helped out of the ring by his comrades. A surgeon, who dressed the wound, said that it was not dangerous, however.

In the landing drill and battle exercise by the sailors from the United States ship Hartford, four gun crews of bluejackets engaged. They dragged their guns by hand ropes, while carrying rifles, and enjoyed themselves quite as much as did the spectators. The quantity of gunpowder they burned is beyond estimate, but for about fifteen minutes they had Madison Square Garden filled to the skylights with smoke and noise. A splendid exhibition of dashing light artillery movements by the Fourth Field Artillery, a music ride by Troop C, N. G. N. Y., and a clever company drill by the regular United States infantry were other features of the show.

With two events of the opening night left over for decision last night, the programme of athletic events was a long one. In the hope of catching up with the schedule, the games began at 7:30 o'clock, and were run off as fast as possible, but still with the result of an unfinished card, several events having to go over until to-day.

In the 100-yard, handicap, the trial and semi-final heats of which were won Monday, the final opened last night in competitions, Onderdonk of the representation the Twenty-second Regiment had left in the race, winning rather cleverly from Umstadter of the Eighth; while Edwards, another Twenty-second Regiment athlete, finished third, the time of the heat—0:10 4-5—just equaling the best time in the trials. Onderdonk also came to the front in the sack race, for which there were so many starters that the line started completely across the arena. The race caused as much excitement as it did amusement, a half dozen competitors rolling and floundering over the finish line almost abreast.

Two bicycle races were on, but both proved tame contests, the newly made earth track not permitting the riders to get up to racing speed, even on the stretches, while the cyclers invariably had to slow up on the turns. A wet spot on the turn nearest Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue proved almost as much of an obstacle as a fence might have been, one or more racing wheelmen falling there at every circuit of the track.

One extremely unlucky rider had six falls in the course of the evening. Only the trial heats in both wheel races were decided, the Thirteenth Regiment finishing with the strongest representation left in for the final. Summary:

100-Yard-Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by F. A. Onderdonk, Twenty-second Regiment, (3½ yards;) F. Umstadter, Eighth Regiment, (0 yards,) second; W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Sack Race, Run Off in One Heat.—Won by F. A. Onderdonk, Twenty-second Regiment; R. Campiglio, Twenty-second Regiment, second; F. J. Corley, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Three-Legged Race, Run Off in One Heat.—Won by F. B. McCahill and C. Boynton, Seventy-first Regiment; A. W. Weston and P. A. Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment, second; D. M. Daley and E. Collyer, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:07.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First in each heat and second man in fastest heat to compete in Final.—First Heat—Won by C. D. Barclay, Thirteenth Regiment, (60 yards.) Time—3:50 2-5. Second Heat—Won by G. F. Barre, Thirteenth Regiment, (75 yards;) second, C. Wehner, Seventy-first Regiment, (65 yards.) Time—4:10. Third Heat—Won by C. H. King, Seventy-first Regiment, (20 yards;) second, L. Nuszbach, Thirteenth Regiment, (65 yards.) Time—3:52. Fourth Heat—Won by J. Doherty, Thirteenth Regiment, (50 yards;) second, G. J. Kinschieff, Twenty-third Regiment, (70 yards.) Time—4:32. Fifth Heat—Won by W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, (10 yards;) second, T. A. McCahill, Seventy-first Regiment, (45 yards.) Time—4:04 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by N. Betjeman, Twenty-second Regiment, (30 yards;) second, R. J. Turner, Twenty-third Regiment, (75 yards.) Time—4:03.

880-Yard Run, Novice, Trial Heats.—First, second, and third to run in final—First heat won by J. F. Snyder, Twenty-second Regiment; T. Lawler, Eighth Regiment, second; C. C. Nason, Twenty-third Regiment, third. Time—2:22. Second heat won by F. A. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment; H. A. Sedley, Twenty-third Regiment, second; H. S. Newman, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:14 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Military Championship Trials, (first man and second in fastest heat to compete in final.)—First Heat—Won by G. F. Barre, Thirteenth Regiment; W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, second. Time—4:10 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by G. E. Schofield, Twenty-third Regiment; W. P. Mullaney, Eighth Regiment, second. Time—4:02 4-5.

Third Heat—Won by G. H. King, Seventy-first Regiment; J. Doherty, Thirteenth Regiment, second. Time—3:44 2-5.

Final of 880-yard run, novice, to be held on Thursday evening. Finals of one-mile bicycle race, handicap, and 440-yard run, trial heats, to be held this evening. Final of one-mile bicycle race, military championship, to be held on Saturday night.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—L. Biddle, Philadelphia; J. Marcy Dove, Washington; R. J. Lowry, Atlanta.

HOLLAND.—J. C. Hutchins, Detroit; H. W. Hill, Minneapolis; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago; J. Whitney, Chicago; J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia; Jules Cambon, French Ambassador, Washington; R. C. Hammersly-Heenan, Cape Town, South Africa.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron E. von Pflugl, Vienna.

MURRAY HILL.—James A. Dumont, Washington; C. H. Palmer, Cleveland; W. C. Benedict, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL.—Capt. W. E. Nye, United States Transport Service; F. C. Ayres, Boston.

GRAND.—J. W. Buell, Washington.

VICTORIA.—Charles Harvey, M

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Japanese SILKS

We told you yesterday of these Silks, and even in the rain, we sold many hundreds of yards. But assortments are complete to-day—excellent variety and high quality all the way through. These sorts and prices:

Japanese Corded Silks at 38c—

Fourteen thousand yards of fine quality Japanese corded silks, in stripes and checks; the variety is very great and includes about every color, with plenty of pinks and blues. An almost endless variation of cords or welts make up the assortment. Usually 50c a yard, though our previous price has been 45c.; at which price we could scarcely get them as fast as wanted. These at 38c a yard.

Rotunda.

Printed Japanese Silks at 45c

About three thousand yards of fine printed Japanese silks that are worth 75c. They were woven in Japan and printed in Germany; some in one and two color printings; some with seven tints showing neat buds and sprays; other designs in allover and striped effects; mostly sample pieces. Ground colors are black, blue, cardinal, cadet blue, beige, lavender, rose, ciel and white, with various colorings.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Plain White Habutai Silks—

These lots:

20 inch White Habutai Silks, at 35c, worth 45c and 50c.

23 in. White Habutai Silks, 35c, worth 50c.

27 in. White Habutai Silks, 45c, worth 65c.

36 in. White Habutai Silks, 45c, worth 65c.

30 in. White Habutai Silks, 55c, worth 75c.

Rotunda.

Plaid-back Cloths

They were excellent value at their original price, $1.50 a yard. When, through a fortunate purchase, we were enabled to offer you a thousand yards at a dollar a yard, you quickly showed your appreciation of the opportunity,

Now this offer is repeated—we have another thousand yards for you. At the same low price—

One Dollar a Yard

Dark Oxford gray on face, with black-and-white checks, in choice of two sizes, on reverse. The right weight for the Summer pedestrian skirt, all-wool, 54 inches wide, and so well woven that the skirt made from them will retain its shape.

Fourth avenue.

Self-Colored, All-wool French BATISTES

These soft, filmy, springlike fabrics, are in broad demand; yet we have obtained an excellent lot to sell at

37½c, instead of 50c

The importer was in a hurry to end his season's business and made the necessary concessions.

The colorings are new and perfect—the best that can be made; and every desirable shade is here:

Tan	Reseda	Cream	Light Blue	Cadet Blue	Black
Gray	Old Rose	Nile	Pink	Royal Blue	Cardinal

Rotunda.

Covert Cloths 60 Cents Worth $1

If they're to find a place in your spring dressmaking schemes—particularly if a tailor-made gown is included—you'd best take steps *now* to supply your wants. These coverts are going fast; and when the present quantity is exhausted, there'll be no more even at their true value,—a dollar a yard. 50 inches wide, in the following shades:

National blue	Green	Brown
Dark gray	Cadet blue	Cardinal

Price, 60 Cents a Yard.

Fourth avenue.

Dotted Swiss Muslin Printed and Self-Colored

The manufacturers are away behind in filling our orders on these dainty stuffs, that you seem to like so well. Previous lots have sold out as fast as we could get them. We're better prepared to-day; but can't get nearly all we ordered; and these are likely to sell out quickly. Good assortment of self-colors and printed patterns.

12½c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Spring PALETOTS

Halfway between a jacket and a Newmarket. "Overcoat" is the translation of their French name—and they're just about the length of a man's overcoat—knee length. Just now popular favor is divided between two types—the paletot with half-fitting back, and those with a yoke. Though the former is extremely graceful, the latter style is the newer of the two, and is to be found in our most expensive garments of taffeta and peau de soie.

But we'll not influence your selection one way or the other. You'll wish to see the collection, which is complete as to styles and materials and comprehensive as to prices. For instance, these:

$15—Of covert, light and dark tan, semi-fitting back; seams strapped; double-breasted; lined with taffeta silk.

$21—Of cheviot or herring-bone covert in tan or Oxford; yoke back; fly front; lined with taffeta.

$26—Of light or dark covert, best quality; velvet collar; yoke back; fly front; shoulders lined with taffeta.

$25—Of Venetian broadcloth finish; Raglan sleeves; yoke back with five gores; seams strapped; velvet collar; lined with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's SHOES

There are new bargains in the basement. And a repetition of a recent offering that was so exceptionally attractive that you took the last pair of the lot before we thought the sale had had time to start fairly. Not a great many this time. Several hundred pairs of patent leather Oxfords, in mannish shapes, extension soles, $1.50.

Some $2.50 shoes are marked $1.60. They're of black kid, with flexible soles; modern, comfortable shapes. In the basement.

Other money savers down stairs, and this permanent opportunity to save money in the regular store above. *The Wanamaker Reliable Shoes at $3.* All the latest, best styles, made of fine leathers—an unmatched shoe value. Hard to find its equal at even $4 a pair.

Children's COATS

This refers to the handsome new three-quarter coats, and to the jaunty little reefers as well, for tots of 2 to 4 years of age. There's a wide variety of styles—apparently more study has been given to this delightful task this season than ever before. All the various materials are generously represented, but some appear like new fabrics, in their new colorings, and in the new treatment they've received in trimming.

$2—Of lady's cloth; red, navy blue or tan; box back; large round collar trimmed with six rows of white braid.

$3.75—Of cheviot; in navy blue or red; box back; double-breasted; 6 gilt buttons; tailor finished.

$5.75—Of lady's cloth; red, navy blue and brown; box back; large cloth collar with an adjustable white pique collar and shield.

Numerous other pretty styles; some with collars of panne velvet, silk and satin and pique. Prices up to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

GIRLS' SUITS

Very attractive sailor suits, priced no less attractively. They are of navy blue serge, the collar and shield trimmed with white braid. In sizes for girls of 6 to 12 years. These are suits that if marked $4.50 would be generally thought very reasonable. We do better.

Price, $3.50 Each

The lot is far from inexhaustible. Come to-day if you can.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Silver Anniversary Sale of BOOKS

Good news for readers of books. We've made another round-up of the publishers to obtain some good things in literature to offer you during this Anniversary occasion. We've had splendid success outside, and made other bargains from our own stocks. In all, it is in an offering of thousands of volumes of all sorts of good literature, at a very small fraction of their regular prices. A very limited list of the books follows:

At 20c each—

Publisher's price, 75 cents to $1.50.
Meg of the Scarlet Foot. By W. Edwards Tirebuck.
Jimty and Others. Margaret Sutton Briscoe.
Mr. Absalom Billingslea. By Richard M. Johnston.
The Descendant. By Ellen Glasgow.
Dialect Tales. By Sherwood Bonner.
The Hundred and Other Stories. By Gertrude Hall.
The Political Problem. By Albert Stickney.
Bobbo and Other Fancies. Thomas Wharton.
The World of Chance. By W. D. Howells.
Mr. Milo Bush and Other Worthies. By Hayden Carruth.
Track Athletics in Detail. Illustrated from Instantaneous Photographs.
Pearls of the Faith, or Islam's Rosary. Poems. By Sir Edwin Arnold.
The Voyage of the Rattletrap. By Hayden Carruth.
Mandalay. By Rudyard Kipling. Lark Classics. Illustrated by Robert Edgren. Boards.
The Man with the Hoe. Edwin Markham. Illustrated by Porter Garnett. Boards.

Miscellaneous—

Their Silver Wedding Journey. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated edition. 2 vols.; $5. Our price, $1.50.
Cuthbert Bede's College Stories. The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green. Little Mr. Bouncer and Tales of College Life. 3 vols. Illustrated. $3.75. Our price, $1.25.

Miscellaneous—

To-morrow in Cuba. By Charles M. Pepper. $2. Our price, 45 cents.
Puerto Rico. Its Conditions and Possibilities. By William Dinwiddie. Illustrated. $2.50. Our price, 45 cents.
Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits. By Harry De Windt. Illustrated. $2.50. Our price, 45 cents.
Fragments of an Autobiography. By Felix Moscheles. $2.50. Our price, 45 cents.
Fur and Feather Tales. By Hamblen Sears. Illustrated. $1.75. Our price, 40 cents.
Aurelian: Emperor of Rome. New illustrated edition. A tale of the Roman Empire in the third century. By William Ware. $2. Our price, 75 cents.
Milton's Poems. 8vo, gilt top. $1.75. Our price, 50 cents.
Byron's Poems. 8vo, gilt top. $1.75. Our price, 50 cents.
The Amazing Marriage. By George Meredith. 2 vols. $2.50. Our price, 40 cents.
The King in Yellow. By Robert W. Chambers. 16mo. 75 cents. Our price, 18 cents.
Silence and Other Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins. $1.25. Our price, 35 cents.
The Metropolitans. By Jeanie Drake. 12mo. $1.50. Our price, 35 cents.
Trooper 3,809. Private Soldier of the Third Republic. By Lionel Decle. $1.25. Our price, 35 cents.

Books for Young People—

12mo, illustrated. Published at $1.25 and $1.50. Our price, 25c.
Janet, a Poor Heiress, Our Helen, Quinnebasset Girls, The Asbury Twins, The Docter's Daughter. By Sophie May.
That Queer Girl. Virginia F. Townsend.
Only Girls. By Virginia F. Townsend.
The Lord of Lowedale. By R. D. Chetwode.
The Lost City. By Joseph E. Badger, Jr.
The Crystal City. By Andre Laurie.
The Moon Prince and Other Nabobs. By R. K. Munkittrick.
Dorsey, the Young Inventor. Edward S. Ellis.
Lyndell Sherburne. Amanda M. Douglass.
The Two Altheas. By Edith E. Horsman.

Books in Sets—

Modern Painters. By John Ruskin. 5 vols., illustrated. Our price, $3.25.
Sea Tales. By James Fenimore Cooper. 5 vols. Our price, $1.25.
Shakespeare's Works. Edited by Richard Grant White. 12 vols., $12. Now $4.25.
History of England. By Thomas B. Macaulay. 5 vols., half leather, $7.50. Our price, $3.
History of the English People. By Joh Richard Green. 4 vols., half leather, $6 Our price, $2.50.
Seven Great Monarchies. By George Rawlinson. 3 vols., half leather, $4.50. Our price, $1.75.
History of Russia. By Alfred Rambaud 2 vols., half leather. Our price, $1.25.

Ninth street aisle.

Our *Fullest* Spring Showing of SHIRT WAISTS

We have ready to-day the largest and most elaborate display of bright new Shirt Waists that you ever clapped your eyes on. More kinds than we can attempt to get on show at one time, even in the enlarged Shirt Waist section that we occupy to-day. Here are

125 Styles of White Lawn Waists
192 Styles of Colored Shirt Waists

Such a collection as no store would attempt to show regularly—neither shall we. There will not be another chance this season to see so many styles; nor another occasion when you will have such an opportunity to select shirt waists that you will not see again.

The dressy and elaborate, the refined, the dainty, the neat, the practical waists are all here—in the most marvelous variety ever collected. Women universally are interested. Prices range as follows:

White Lawn Waists, 85c to $14
Colored Shirt Waists, 50c to $12

These descriptions of a few particularly attractive sorts:

White Waists—

At $9—Of fine white lawn; entire waist of small plaits, trimmed with handsome embroidery; buttons down back.

At $10.50—Of fine white batiste; entire waist of lace insertion and hemstitched box plaits; black velvet ribbon at neck.

At $14—Of fine white lawn; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, and small plaits; vest front of lace and insertion; revers over shoulder, of lace and insertion.

Colored Waists—

At $5—Of imported gingham; solid colors; trimmed with handsome embroidery down front to form a vest; plaited back.

At $8—Of organdy; light blue or buff grounds, with white or black dots; vest front of same goods; large plaited revers and rolling collar; trimming of lace and insertion.

At $12—Of fine batiste; linen color; embroidered white vest front, collar and cuffs.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

More of the *Fine* Chiffon HATS at $1.75

These very stylish and graceful hats have been selling more rapidly than we could obtain them. Little wonder when hats so carefully and artistically made of fine chiffon, could be sold for the usual price of ordinary mull hats. But more are ready to-day—better, if anything, than the last; more shapes and styles to choose from. Remarkably handsome hats for $1.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Top-Coats

Extremes meet in this collection. And both are correct styles—the very long and the exceptionally short. It's simply a matter of taste with you. Maybe there'll be but little difference in the popularity of these two styles. And you may avoid either extreme if you wish, and still be in good style. Medium length top-coats are also plentiful here. *All* of stylish materials. *All* properly priced.

Here's the new London style: It's 46 inches long, with big, broad shoulders, and loose back. Made of black unfinished worsted and of Oxford mixed cheviots; also of medium colored covert cloths; some are silk lined. $20 to $30.

Then there are the very short coats—32 in. These are of covert cloths; backs after the fashion of a loose night-gown; some with stitched collars. Coats that look like the best custom made. $18 to $20.

And for the very careful dresser, these black unfinished worsted overcoats, silk lined and faced to edge, 40 in. long. $15 to $30.

Other grades are numerous. $10, $12, $15—so on.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Literary Critic of "THE DALLAS NEWS," in reviewing April *Everybody's Magazine*, has this to say of

Owen Wister's Graphic Story
"CONCERNING 'BAD MEN'"

"Owen Wister tells of the habits of the bad men of the West, and enters into a study of the causes which actuate them to shoot on such short notice. Mr. Wister seems to have taken his studies from life, and the reader wonders how he escaped."

A flattering compliment to the truthfulness of the character drawing, from an authority that should know.

Other bright stories, including:

A Pauper Romance — ***The* Making of a Country Home**
***The* Wolf Hunt** — **Joscelyn Cheshire**

And a dozen other articles of broad interest.

10 Cents a Copy

JOHN WANAMAKER

The TOOTH BRUSH That *Brains* Made

To one who knows the feeling of perfect cleanliness for the teeth that comes with using

The Prophylactic Tooth Brush

the use of the old-fashioned brushes seems like washing the hands without soap.

The brush that reaches every crevice and cranny of the teeth—splendid bristles, superbly made. The brush in the yellow box.

Same price as the common brushes—

25 Cents Each

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Men's Neckwear made to order

The new scarf silks from London looms have come. Grave to gay—none quite gaudy. All exclusively our patterns. You may select yours now and have them made as you direct, your new spring neckwear—in time for Easter, if you're prompt. There are no better silks made than these. There are no more skilful scarf makers to fashion them in such shapes as you prefer. There are no more tasteful patterns nor colorings shown—few, if any collections can match this one.

Prices according to shape—moderate.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

SHIRTS to Order

If there is any single branch of this men's furnishing store that stands out more prominently than another, in men's favor generally, it's the custom shirt branch. It gained a large number of new friends last spring and summer. It's seeking to widen still further that circle this season. And it's holding loyal each new friend it makes. Maybe our shirt cutters and makers are a trifle more skillful than the ordinary; maybe they're a bit more attentive to your wishes and more careful in their work. As matter of fact, we think it's because of all these features that the shirts give such universal satisfaction.

White shirts $1.50 to $12.
Percale $3.
Madras and Cheviot $3.50
Other colored shirts up to $12.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

HOSIERY

Men's, women's, children's. New—though one would hardly think that on learning the prices. Yet no doubt there are many whose acquaintance with the values usually obtainable here, have learned to expect new hosiery at prices about as low as old, unseasonable kinds frequently sell for elsewhere. Well, these are new goods whose worthiness a sharp-eyed censor has passed upon. Seasonable, in latest styles, and priced:

37½c pair—Men's half hose of fast black cotton, with colored silk side clocks and embroidered fronts. Also in assorted shades of tan and cadet blue, with colored vertical stripes. Also of open-work lisle thread in fast black; open-work fast black lisle with colored vertical stripes; fancy lisle thread on light and dark grounds with horizontal stripes in various color combinations. Value 50c.

37½c pair—Women's stockings of ribbed lisle thread, in fast black and cadet blue, with white extracted polka dots. Also lisle thread, plain, in fast black, cardinal, navy and cadet blue, with white extracted polka dots. Value 50c.

12½c pair—Children's stockings of fine ribbed black cotton, with double knees; durable and elastic. Value 18c.

Broadway.

Smyrna RUGS

Over five hundred handsome Rugs at a full fourth at least below regular prices.

There are good, better, and best Smyrna Rugs. These are of the superlative. Not a second nor a third grade rug in the 500. Not a rug in the lot that is not in every way desirable—the patterns and colorings are in perfect keeping with the high order of excellence of quality.

And there are but 500—there'll be no more at these little prices when they are gone:

1 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 10 in., 85c, were $1.15
1 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 9 in., $1.25, were $1.65
2 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., $1.75, were $2.25
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft., $2.15, were $3
3 ft. x 6 ft., $3.15, were $4.25
4 ft. x 7 ft., $5.15, were $7
2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 9 in., $1.35, were $1.85
3 ft. x 3 ft., $1.90, were $2.50
4 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in., $3.35, were $4.50
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $18, were $22
9 ft. x 12 ft., $23.50, were $28.50

Third floor.

STATIONERY and Desk Furnishings

Very good Writing Paper at a little price; and silver-plated articles for the desk at half price, or less.

"Marlborough" papeteries; 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, in a neat box; a modified paper, 10c a box, or 3 boxes for 25c.

Silver-plated Desk Furnishings—Inkstands, $1; Letter-holders, Sponge Cups, Mucilage Cups and Blotters, at 75c each; Pocket Inkstands, 50c.

In the Under-Price Store, Basement.

Leather GOODS at Little Prices

Belts and Shopping Bags of popular sorts; also Belt Clasps and Metal Purses. Very tasteful in design, though extremely low in price. These hints of them:

Patent Leather Belts, with gilt braid edges and gilt buckles, 25c.
White Metal Purses, with chain mesh, 25c.
Belt Clasps, with point effect; gilt, silver, black, and enamel, 15c.
Patent Leather Belts, with gilt or silver braid; others of plain patent leather, gray suede; some of narrow-folded satin with buckles or ribbon ends; also grosgrain or satin bodice bands; all at 50c each.
Chatelaine bags of black grain or patent leather, 50c.
Wrist Bags of patent leather or walrus grain; colors and black, 50c.
Boston Bags, plain black or checked cloth; leather straps and handles, 50c.
Black Grain Shopping Bags, 50c.
Gilt Oxidized or White Metal Purses, with chain attached, 50c.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Women's *Aprons*

This is a continuation of yesterday's sale. Thank the rain for this additional opportunity to share in the offering. There are nine styles to choose from. Desirable styles, every one. All of excellent lawn, all well-made.

12½ Cents Each

The majority are twenty-five-cent kinds. Some are fairly worth even more. Broadway.

The Sale of HOUSEWARES

Rarely have sales of such positive advantages been brought to your attention, at a more opportune time. In the Spring a housekeeper's fancy earnestly turns to thoughts of refurnishing or removing. And then there is such a list of needfuls! Things with which to sweep, and to scrub, and to polish, and to wash, new things with which to cook—indispensable little articles for all about the house. Here they are, and you save a half to a quarter on every single purchase:

Wall Clothes Dryers, 38c.
Wanamaker Wringers, $1.85.
Rattan Rug Beaters, 10c.
Wrought Iron Umbrella Jars, 75c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Wood Knife Boxes, 10c.
Wax Tapers, 3c a box.
Dust Pans, steel edge, 10c.
Brass Polish, ½-pt. can, 10c.
Furniture Polish, 10c.
Wood Potato Mashers, 4c.
Ammonia, full pint, 5c.
Wood Dish Drainers, 15c.
Round Graters, extra heavy, 8c.
Wood Tooth Picks, 2 boxes for 5c.
Pastry Boards, 12c.
Water-proof Clothes Line, 30c.
Hair Dust Brushes, 10c.
Hair Floor Brooms, 75c.
Wire Sponge Racks, 10c.
Japanned Chamber Pails, 20c.
Cork Screws, 5c.
Fairbank's Gold Dust, 4-lb. package, 15c.
Galvanized Garbage Pails, 45c.
Dial Scales, steel frame, 35c.
Chopping Bowls, 8c.

Venetian Ware a Third Off

New, perfect enameled kitchen utensils, of an excellent grade. Nearing the end.

Rice Boilers, 65c.
Cooking Pots, 10 qts., 82c.
Saucepans, 12 qts., $1.
Soap Dishes, 14c.
Preserving Kettles, 46c.
Stewing Kettles, 32c.
Wash Basins, 24c.
Milk Pans, 15c.
1-pt. Measures, 22c.
Tea Pots, 33c.
Spoons, 3c.
Tea Kettles, 65c.

Basement.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MAY LAST FOR YEARS

British Correspondents Send Pessimistic Dispatches.

Say Kitchener's Operations Have Failed, and a Constant Supply of Fresh Troops Is Necessary.

LONDON, March 27.—The Pretoria and Bloemfontein correspondents of The Times send long dispatches admitting that Lord Kitchener's policy and operations have failed to achieve the results hoped for, and pointing out that the British public must be prepared to return to the original policy of occupying districts and studding the country with military posts as the only means of effecting complete pacification.

This process, the correspondents say, will occupy much time and necessitate a constant supply of fresh troops. The strain on both officers and men has been and will be immense, and arrangements must be made to send absolutely fresh troops to the front in order to enable the others to be sent home.

"Unless this aspect of the case is grasped by the authorities," say the advices to The Times, "there is a possibility of the war lasting for years. It is quite useless to renew peace negotiations. Nothing approaching 'terms,' as the word is generally understood, would be politic or even possible with the Boers."

As a result of the deficiencies revealed by the South African campaign, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the War Secretary, and Earl Roberts are considering a scheme to reorganize the Intelligence Department. It is proposed to improve the status of the Director of Military Intelligence and to bring the duties of mobilization more directly under his influence.

The authorities contemplate the appointment of Major Gen. Sir William Gustavus Nicholson to the post of Director on the expiration of the term of Sir John Ardagh, which is approaching. Sir William was Military Secretary to Lord Roberts in South Africa. He has also had great experience in India.

MILNER MAY RESIGN.

A Rumor that a Request by Him for a Free Hand in South Africa Was Refused by Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, March 27.—The Daily Express prints a rumor that Sir Alfred Milner is dissatisfied with his qualified authority, and has asked the Government to give him "either a free hand or no hand." Mr. Chamberlain is said to have replied that it would not be advisable to dissociate the authority of Sir Alfred Milner from that of Lord Kitchener, and the rumor goes that Sir Alfred contemplates resigning.

"It is an open secret," says The Daily Express, "that Sir Alfred Milner has long chafed at having Lord Kitchener at his elbow to check or modify his proposals."

SUCCESSES ON BOTH SIDES.

More Captures by French, While the Boers Take 130 Colonials Prisoners.

VRYHEID, Transvaal Colony, March 25.—Gen. French, with Dartnal's and Pulteney's columns, arrived here to-day, having killed, wounded, or captured 1,200 Boers.

He has also taken seven cannon, 1,000 rifles, 1,800 wagons, and 226,000 head of horses, cattle, and sheep.

LONDON, March 27.—The dispatch from Vryheid is regarded as giving the total of Gen. French's captures throughout his operations. It indicates, therefore, the capture of one additional gun and of additional Boers and war material.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Express reports the capture, by 100 Boers, of 130 Colonials in a rocky defile near Richmond last Thursday.

The correspondent asserts that the Colonials lost thirteen men before they surrendered, adding that they were all liberated after having been stripped of their accoutrements.

QUEER AMSTERDAM DISPATCH.

It Says Krueger Is Coming to Lecture In America, and that the Pro-Boers Hope to Collect $50,000,000.

PARIS, March 27.—Le Rappel gives space this morning to the following remarkable communication from Amsterdam:

"Mr. Krüger will sail for the United States next month, on the invitation of the American Pro-Boer Committee, to give a series of lectures. The committee hopes to collect $50,000,000, and to form a volunteer flotilla with which to transport men and ammunition to the Transvaal."

LONDON, March 27.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Mail wires the substance of an interview with Mr. Krüger, whom he found in a "most optimistic frame of mind." He adds:

"Gen. Babington's victory over Gen. De la Rey had been, Mr. Krüger thought, exaggerated in the reports. He said the Magalies Berg Range and Rustenburg were again in the possession of the Boers, and the old guerrilla game would continue until England had been forced into making peace overtures."

ITALY AND THE DREIBUND.

The Alliance Does Not Impose Any Obligations as to the Size of Her Army and Navy.

BERLIN, March 26.—The repeated reports in the French newspapers that Italy is contemplating withdrawing from the Triple Alliance, owing to the obligations imposed by that alliance being the cause of Italy's financial difficulties, has called out an inspired statement in the semi-official North German Gazette, to the effect that the allies never imposed upon Italy any suggestions in regard to the employment of the Italian Army. The Dreibund allows complete freedom to the three allies in regard to fixing the strength of their land and sea forces. They can reduce them, if desired, in accordance with the internal requirements of the States concerned.

The North German Gazette says: "It is desirable to emphasize this fact, in view of the legend, designedly propogated in several quarters, that the financial difficulties of Italy are connected with the obligations imposed by the Dreibund. No such obligations exist."

The Freisinnige Zeitung, commenting upon the statement in the North German Gazette, points out that the communique omits to mention a very important element, namely the declaration of the Italian Premier, Signor Zanardelli, that Italy makes the renewal of the triple alliance dependent upon the prior conclusion of a satisfactory commercial treaty.

SEANCES IN PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 19.—"Séances" are "the thing" in the small towns of Porto Rico these days. Señor Don Matienzo Cintron, a member of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, is at the head of the movement, which is dangerously contagious. He is traveling about the country holding séances, while the minutes of the Executive Council record him "absent" from the weekly sessions. Last night he was at San German, and a telegram to a local paper says that the whole town was "indescribably enthusiastic" hours before the séance was given.

The other day at Quebradillas, a small town in the west of the island, a young lady arose in the congregation while high mass was being celebrated and exclaimed, "The angel Gabriel is here!" The congregation was immediately panicstricken. Men shouted and women fainted. The priest finally quieted the people, and, stepping from the pulpit, spoke to the girl, telling her that she should go to the church entrance if she wished to speak.

Standing in the doorway, she spoke for several minutes in such an impressive manner that her audience was spellbound. She spoke in a clear, loud voice that could be heard by all in the vicinity, and 2,000 people gathered to hear her. The following day she spoke again, and since has been going about the village preaching and hearing confessions. She says that St. Joseph communicates with her through a twelve-year-old child, and that all her utterances are inspired from heaven. She has a large following.

Last week a party of three young men and two girls addressed a large gathering at Camuy. They claim to be the earthly mediums of five saints and that they have been sent to preach to the people. These fanatics have announced that they will join the Quebradillas girl on Saturday next. A letter received from there this morning reports that the town is already filling up with visitors from the surrounding country.

Similar proceedings are common in a dozen other small towns. No attempt has been made to introduce Spiritualism in the cities except in Mayaguez. The entire movement has sprung up within the past five months, and it now bids fair to prevail throughout the island.

The official position of Señor Matienzo gives him considerable influence among the illiterate country people, and he has no difficulty in securing adherents. One or two circularlike weekly publications have sprung up within the past month in defense of the Spiritualists. It is a generally conceded fact that Mr. Matienzo is mentally unbalanced on this subject.

CHAMBERLAINS GET DAMAGES.

£200 Awarded to Arthur Chamberlain—Neville Chamberlain's Suit Settled for £1,500.

LONDON, March 26.—The libel action of Arthur Chamberlain against The Star and The Morning Leader was concluded to-day. Two hundred pounds damages were awarded to the plaintiff.

After the verdict in the case of Arthur Chamberlain, Neville Chamberlain's libel suit against the same papers was settled for £1,500.

All imputations were withdrawn.

THE MISSION TO MOROCCO.

Mr. Gunnere to Proceed to Mazagan at Once—Sultan May Be Busy Suppressing a Rebellion.

TANGIER, March 26.—The United States armored cruiser New York, which is to convey the American Embassy to Mazagan-el-Brija in connection with the settlement of the United States claims against Morocco, arrived here to-day.

United States Consul General Gunnere says he intends to have a definite settlement with the Sultan of Morocco concerning all American claims, and that he will demand an apology for the discourtesy of the Moroccan Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Upon being advised by the Navy Department that the New York had arrived at Tangier, the State Department immediately sent a cablegram to Consul General Gunnere, directing him to board the New York at once and go forward on his special mission.

Something is left to Mr. Gunnere's discretion as to the execution of the details, and it is for him to say whether he will be satisfied if the Sultan and court meet him half way at Mazagan-el-Brija, or whether he will proceed, according to the original programme, directly to Morocco City. It will probably make no difference in principle, provided the necessary explanations are afforded of the treatment the Consul has received and provision be made for settling the claims.

These are not very large in the aggregate. Probably $60,000 will cover them all, or less than half the amount that was summarily collected by Germany a short time ago on a precisely similar class of claims. But it can be stated that if the Court does not appear at Mazagan by the third week in April, then Mr. Gunnere will go to Morocco City.

LONDON, March 27.—The Daily Express publishes the following from Gibraltar:

"News has been received from Marakesh of a great fight between Sus tribesmen and Moorish troops. The tribesmen had besieged the Governor in his castle, but they were routed. Other tribes are now joining the Sus tribesmen, and the Sultan of Morocco is mobilizing his army."

AMERICAN COAL IN FRANCE.

Consul Thakara Says Producers Must Solve the Problem of Cheap Ocean Freights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A. M. Thakara, American Consul at Havre, France, in a report to the State Department gives the opinion that there is at present no profitable market in France for American coal. This condition is due to the fact that there has been a decided fall in the price of British coal during the past four months. The lowest price quoted for American coal, run of mines, is $5.83 per ton, while coal from Great Britain sells as low as $2.31. The following table, compiled Feb. 12, since which time there has been no material change, will be of interest to American coal producers. The prices quoted are for British coal, free on board, shipping ports, per ton of 2,240 pounds:

Description.	Large Colliery Screened.	Run of Mines.
Best Cardiff	$4.38	$2.98
Best Newport	4.01	2.79
Best Northumbrian	2.92	2.12
Best Scotch	2.67	2.31

The foregoing prices are subject to a discount of 2½ per cent. for payment within thirty days, with the exception of Scotch prices, which are net.

The most serious problem with which American producers have to contend seems to be freights. It is a recognized fact that American coal can be delivered on board vessels at the point of exportation cheaper than British coal can be so delivered. But the increased ocean freight rates more than counterbalance the advantage thus gained.

"The problem of carrying coal cheaply on the inland waters of our own country," says the Consul, "has been successfully solved. I have been told that coal can be transported 1,000 miles on the American lakes for 20 cents a ton. It remains, therefore, for our coal exporters to create lines of American vessels, either sail or steam, which, being built with the view of reducing expenses to a minimum, will be able to deliver coal in continental ports at rates which will enable it to compete in European markets with that from Great Britain. This is the key to the position."

Consul Thackara does not believe that there would be any trouble about introducing American coal on the ground of quality. In conclusion he says:

"Even if the obstacle of high cost of ocean transportation be surmounted, the American exporters must realize that they must be well represented abroad. They will come in direct competition with the British coal exporters, whose export trade organization is almost perfect. The latter make contracts in London for supplying coal in all parts of the world. Their representatives, who may be found in all coal-consuming countries, are keen to take advantage of any open sales in their districts; they keep their head offices posted as to any large contracts which are about to be placed, and they quote the lowest prices to dealers and consumers without having to allow for numerous commissions to middlemen."

THE MEMORIAL TO VICTORIA.

Meeting at the Mansion House—King Edward Contributes £1,000.

LONDON, March 27.—The Mansion House was crowded yesterday afternoon, the occasion being a public meeting, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor, Frank Green, to consider the best means for launching the movement to erect a national memorial in honor of Queen Victoria. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Norfolk, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain were among those present. Leters were read from Lord Salisbury and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman expressing regret at their absence owing to indisposition.

A communication was read from King Edward contributing £1,000 to the fund, and expressing the hope that "sufficient money will be forthcoming to erect a lasting and worthy memorial to the great Queen, my beloved mother."

Other donations announced included that of the Corporation of London, 5,000 guineas, and, from various sources, £5,000.

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

PARIS, March 26.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day entered upon the discussion of Article XV. of the proposed Law of Associations, which deals with the property of illegal associations. An amendment of small importance was adopted, and the Chamber adjourned.

During the afternoon, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, was in conference with the special committee having the bill in charge, and an important modification was made in Article XVII., which provides for the disposal of the property of congregations confiscated under the bill.

Instead of being devoted to old-age pensions, this property will be utilized for the assistance of children, old people, and persons sick and incurable, for whom no special foundation exists, as well as the necessitous members of the dissolved congregations.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau intimated that grants of money could thus be devoted to the campaign against tuberculosis, which is assuming considerable importance in France.

The Government hopes, by thus modifying the original proposal, to make it broader and more humanitarian, to soften the widespread feeling against what had appeared to be pure spoliation of the religious orders for the benefit of the Socialistic scheme of old-age pensions. Moreover, the Cabinet hopes to strengthen its own armor against the weapons of the Opposition in the coming debate on Article XVII.

THE INDEMNITY NEGOTIATIONS.

German Opinion Favors Port Tolls as the Best Method of Collection—American Proposal Ridiculed.

BERLIN, March 26.—Dr. Stuebel, Director of the Colonial Department, has started for London, to assist in expediting the conclusion of the negotiations regarding the indemnity to be demanded of China. Dr. Stuebel was selected for this task by the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, because he was formerly Consul General of Germany at Shanghai and is specially conversant with Chinese affairs. Dr. Stuebel will also assist the German Embassy in London in the settlement of German claims for losses in South Africa.

Sir Robert Hart's proposal to settle China's liability by internal taxes does not meet with favor here, either officially or in the press. Count von Bülow is still of opinion that an increase in port tolls would be the best method, and Dr. Stuebel's mission is partly intended to remove Great Britain's objections to such a course.

"The doubling of sea tolls would in no way interfere with European trade with China," says the Vossische Zeitung, "and it would also assure steady repayments, which internal taxes would not assure."

The view, said to be held in Washington, that the United States should receive $25,000,000 as indemnity and Germany $60,000,000, is unanimously ridiculed by the German press of every shade as unfair and not corresponding with the sacrifices made by Germany. "If the United States, with its 1,600 troops in China, claims $25,000,000," says the Kreuz Zeitung, "Germany, with almost 25,000 men there, ought to get $400,000,000."

PEKING, March 26.—The foreign Ministers will not meet again until the committee is ready to report on China's resources. The committee is still hearing merchants, bankers, and others on the subject.

McLEAVY BROWN'S DISMISSAL.

BERLIN, March 26.—The reports that the United States Government will protest against the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, Director General of Korean Customs, are not regarded here as of special importance. "Such protest," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "Russia would scarcely mind, especially as America is withdrawing her few troops just at the time when Russia is preparing a strong demonstration for the benefit of Korea."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Mr. Brown's contract, which was for three years, beginning February, 1898, has run out. Korea has an undoubted right not to renew the contract, especially in view of the fact that, years ago, she promised not to appoint any more Europeans."

Mr. Brown's dismissal is interpreted by the press generally as showing the decline of British and Japanese influence in Korea.

Judging from expressions of official opinion, Germany cares little or nothing about Korean affairs, and will not mix in them, on the ground that no German interests are involved.

The Alleged Looting by the British.

LONDON, March 27.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, said the Government had no knowledge that the chief ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Chaffee had made a statement to the effect that the British troops in China looted openly and systematically and sold the plunder at auction each afternoon at the British Legation, under the direction of an officer, the proceeds going to the soldiers. If any specific looting were charged, the Government would inquire into the matter.

Duke's Relative a Suicide?

LONDON, March 27.—A fashionably dressed man committed suicide in a hansom cab near Regent's Park last evening. The visiting cards found on his person give the name "Howard Douglas Campbell," and there were letters in his pockets addressed to him by the Duke of Argyll.

Campbell is the family name of the Duke of Argyll, but there is no Howard Douglas Campbell among the members of the family whose names appear in the peerages. Douglas-Campbell is the surname of many members of Lord Blythswood's family, but no mention of the name of the London suicide can be found under that head either. It is possible that he may have been a distant relative of either peer.

BARKER SHOOTING CASE PUZZLE

Lawyers in Doubt as to the Law Under Which He Can Be Punished If Convicted.

A novel question has been raised among Jersey City lawyers as to the degree of punishment that may be visited upon Thomas G. Barker should he be convicted of shooting the Rev. John Keller at Arlington.

When the shooting occurred and at the time the indictment was found Chapter 28 of the Criminal Code was in force. It provided that "any person guilty of assault with intent to kill, or of atrocious assault by maiming or wounding another, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor." The maximum punishment prescribed is seven years' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000.

Since the indictment was found the Legislature has passed and Gov. Voorhees has signed a new law, known as Senate bill No. 21. This provides that "any person who shall commit an assault with intent to kill or atrocious assault, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $3,000 or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding twelve years, or both." The usual repealer of inconsistent acts follows.

Several lawyers say that, even should Barker be convicted, he cannot be punished under the old law because it has been repealed. At the same time, they say he cannot be punished under the new law because the Constitution forbids the enactment of ex post facto laws. The only punishment which can be inflicted upon Barker, they say, is for simple assault, which is imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed three months and a fine not to exceed $250, or both.

Prosecutor James S. Erwin said the question raised was merely a legal quibble, in his opinion, and would serve to save Barker from punishment should he be convicted. He said, however, that he would look further into the matter.

Judge John A. Blair declined to express any opinion, in view of the fact that he is to preside at Barker's trial.

Marshall Van Winkle, counsel for Barker, said he would have to look further into the question before expressing an opinion. He would say, however, that if the law proved to be ex post facto it would probably go even further, and even prevent the trial of Barker under the existing indictment.

Ex-Assistant Prosecutor Joseph M. Noonan said that in his opinion the only course open to the State would be to find a new indictment against Barker for simple assault.

Ex-Senator Newell Released.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 26.—Ex-Senator William Newell, proprietor of the Pleasantville Press, who was yesterday sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for contempt of court, was released from custody to-day pending the decision of the higher court.

DINNER OF THE GET-TOGETHER CLUB

Five Hundred Members Attend It at Madison Square Garden.

Nine Speeches Made at Which the Relations of Employer and Employe Are Discussed.

The problem of properly adjusting the relations between the employer and the employe was discussed yesterday evening at the meeting of the Get-Together Club, which was held in the concert room of Madison Square Garden, and was preceded by a dinner at which nearly 500 members of the club were seated. W. Bayard Cutting presided, and the speeches of the evening consisted of nine ten-minute talks from representatives of firms and organizations.

Among the speakers were George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad; James M. Craig, Actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; H. F. J. Porter of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and Charles F. Henig, consulting chemist of the Krupp's establishment, at Essen, Germany.

All of the speakers told briefly what was being done for the workmen in the firms they represented and advocated good treatment of the employe as a means of making a business success. Each of the speeches was illustrated by suitable stereopticon views thrown on a large curtain in the front of the hall.

Walter W. Law, Jr., of the Briarcliff Farms, who was the first speaker, said that the three hundred people employed on the farms in Westchester constituted a complete community. They have well-fitted houses, he said, illuminated by electric light, a schoolhouse, and a church, as well as a common home erected by the company for the seventy-two unmarried men employed on the farm.

"By our system of treating the men as kindly as possible and caring for them in every possible way," he said, "we have avoided strikes, and are proving that industrial betterment pays the employer as well as the employe."

H. A. Sherwin of the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Varnish Company said that the works of the company were located in one of the dirtiest sections of Cleveland, but that, in spite of this fact, it had been found possible to make the works an attractive place. Lunch rooms, at which meals were served to the workmen at cost, a clubroom and library for the men, as well as an annual outing provided every year for the employes of the company, he said, had made the employes better content with their work and able to do better and quicker work.

H. F. J. Porter, consulting engineer of the Bethlehem Steel Works, at Bethlehem, Penn., said that in the iron and steel industry the problem of handling labor had always been a difficult one.

"We think we have solved the problem," he said, "by taking an altruistic view of the situation. We have been practically free from strikes, but in order to be prepared for the possible visit of a walking delegate, a system of piecework has been introduced which results in the men making higher wages than they could obtain elsewhere. Of course, they do more work for this increase in wages, but we now have a set of men who, graded by their merits, are as fine examples of manhood as can be found anywhere in the world.

"Paying men by their individual capabilities inspires their ambition, and if they are assured that their piece rate will not be changed whether the times are good or bad, they will work with a good will. The ability to make better wages than can be obtained in the market for day labor will draw to an employer an intelligent and capable body of men who will not be enjoled by the Chinese reasoning of the demagogue who wants him to strike because somebody else is not getting as much money as he. Trades unions are run for the benefit of the incompetent. The capable are able to care for themselves if the opportunity is afforded them."

George H. Daniels, who was introduced next, described in detail what was being done for the benefit of the employes of the New York Central Railroad.

"We have three reasons for doing these things," he said in summing up. "The first is that those who are responsible for the management of the New York Central Railroad realize that a sacred duty devolves upon them to aid in so far as they are able their employes, who are more or less dependent upon them. In this connection we have in mind the admonition of Paul to Timothy—'But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those who are of his house, he has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel.' Our second reason is the patriotic wish to provide good American citizens, and our third reason is because it pays."

W. J. Redfield, who represented the Williams Drop Forging Company of Red Hook, Brooklyn, said that, as his concern employed only 250 men, he was a pigmy beside the giants who had preceded him.

"We have organized a mutal aid society among the men, we have provided bathrooms of the newest type, and we insure the tools they use in our shops free of charge," he said. "We offer prizes for suggestions as to how to improve our methods every six months, and we have introduced a cooling system in our forge shops, which makes working there fairly comfortable. We find that paying on the piece system increases the output of our men and gives us a better grade of work, and we have had only one strike, which lasted for a short time, in one of our departments. This was caused by the mistakes of some of our managers."

J. M. Craig told of the efforts made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to make its employes comfortable.

"We provide a lunch room, a gymnasium, and operate a fund by which our employes draw an unusually high rate of compound interest on any savings they deposit," he said. "We care for our men when they are sick, and frequently send them away for a change of climate, defraying all the expenses. To give an extreme example, we have paid a full salary for three years to a man who has been sick during all that time. In addition to this we give free instruction to some of our young men, and we provide a pension for employes who have grown old in the service."

J. M. Cornell, the head of the firm of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company at Cold Springs, N. Y., said that his workmen were furnished coal and flour at cost, and that a comfortable inn was provided for the unmarried men.

Charles F. Henig, consulting chemist of the Krupps, told of the early history of the founder of the great iron works, describing him as the workmen's father. He said that he knew of no firm which did more for its workmen than his.

"We furnish bread at cost price," he said, "and sell groceries and other provisions for cash at a much smaller cost than the men could procure them elsewhere, thus taking them out of the hands of the unscrupulous credit concerns which had sprung up about the works.

"We have restaurants and hospitals for the men and house them all comfortably in our famous workman's colonies. We educate bright and clever boys and find that it pays. The rapid growth of the plant will speak for itself."

The last speaker was Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Brooklyn Eagle, who told of a free library and reading room that had been established for the employes of The Brooklyn Eagle.

After the speeches, W. H. Tolman, Secretary of the Get Together Club, said that it had been proposed to increase the membership of the club and fix an annual due of $5, in order to pay for a permanent home in the city. He distributed cards to take a vote on the proposition, and received the names of 123 people who were in favor of it and willing to pay the $5.

Battleship Assigned to Cadets.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Navy Department has entered on an entirely new policy by designating a first-class battleship, the Indiana, for the service of the cadets at the United States Naval Academy. The Indiana is now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where she is to be put in shape for the cadets to go aboard the latter part of May.

President Approves New Army Ration.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President McKinley to-day approved the new army ration. The principal change is in the increase of the sugar ration, being 20 pounds to each 100 rations instead of 15 pounds as heretofore. In the fruit component 1 2-5 ounces of jam is allowed for the field ration in place of 1 3-5 ounces of dried or evaporated fruit, which is the allowance

Medical Director Hord Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Medical Director William T. Hord, United States Navy, (retired,) is critically ill at his residence here with gangrene and diabetes, and is not expected to live. He served through the civil war and was retired in 1893. He was born in Kentucky.

HIS SECOND TRIAL FOR ARSON.

Jury Disagrees in the Case of Cooney, Mount Vernon Saloon Keeper.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 26.—The second trial of Patrick Cooney, the aged saloonkeeper, who was indicted by the Westchester County Grand Jury for arson, in setting fire to his saloon in Mount Vernon on Aug. 13 last, took place in the County Court to-day. He was caught in the act by one of the policemen. He was convicted on his first trial. Then a motion was made for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. This Judge Lent granted, also on the ground that he had not had a fair trial the first time, inasmuch as evidence was adduced which was inadmissible.

The defendant's daughters and his son were present in the courtroom and attentive listeners to the proceedings, realizing that a conviction would really mean a life sentence for the aged man. The defense was an alibi, and it was his word against Officer Gleissman, who arrested him.

The jury returned into court at 8:30 this evening, and the foreman announced that they had been unable to agree. They were then discharged.

AN ATTORNEY GENERAL CHOSEN.

The President Will Offer a Cabinet Position to P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President to-day informed the members of the Cabinet that he had sent for P. C. Knox of Pittsburg, and that upon his arrival here on Thursday it was his intention to formally offer him the Attorney Generalship.

CUTTING DOWN CHILEAN CLAIMS.

The Chilean Commission Is Very Conservative in Its Estimates.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Chilean Claims Commission promises to break all records in the rejection of claims. In all, there were eighteen claims presented, sixteen by the United States and two by Chile, aggregating something over $3,000,000. Of these, eight have been decided, and the total allowances are $5,000 against Chile and $3,000 against the United States. One claim of more than $1,000,000 was disallowed.

The most important case is that of the ship Itata, which during the Chilean troubles of some years ago left San Francisco with alleged arms and contraband goods on board. Chile has made a large claim for this alleged breach of neutrality.

TOBACCO TAX CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued rules and regulations concerning taxes on tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, and relating to rebate of taxes on tobacco, snuff, and cigars, held by manufacturers and dealers on the 1st day of July, 1901, under act of March 2, 1901.

Unused stamps of the series of 1897 and 1898, for the payment of taxes on cigars and small cigarettes, and held by manufacturers of cigars on the first day of July, 1901, will be redeemed, provided, however, that stamps of the series of 1898, issued for payment of tax on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand will not be retired, nor will stamps of any other series be issued in lieu thereof.

It is held that the wholesale value or price of cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand will include the tax, and if such wholesale value or price, with tax included, does not exceed $2 per thousand, a tax will be imposed of fifty-four cents per thousand. If, however, the wholesale value or price of cigarettes, with tax included, exceeds $2 per thousand, a tax at the rate of $1.08 per thousand will be imposed.

Brown Out of the Naval Observatory.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Long to-day settled the controversy which has existed at the Naval Observatory between Capt. Davis and Director Brown by detaching the latter from duty and placing Prof. Walter Scott Harshman, already on duty there, in charge of the nautical almanac. Director Brown had admitted the writing of certain letters connected with the efforts to secure a civilian management for the observatory.

To Investigate the Sultan's Mines.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Geologist J. E. Spurr of the United States Geological Survey has left here for Turkey under a special commission from the Turkish Government. He will, among other things, examine the mines owned by the Sultan and report on their value.

Mr. McKelway Declines to Serve.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn has declined a place on the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Observatory, and Secretary Long has designated in his stead Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia University, New York, who has accepted.

Pan-American Exposition Stamps.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition stamps will be placed on sale at Post Offices throughout the country on May 1 next.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

JUSTICE.

Warren S. Reese, Jr., of Alabama, to be Attorney of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama.

James D. Elliott of South Dakota, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Dakota.

Edgar A. Angier of Georgia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Pliny L. Soper of Indian Territory, to be Attorney of the United States court of the Northern District of the Indian Territory.

WAR.

United States Army, to be Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major—Harvey C. Carbaugh, George M. Dunn, and John A. Hull.

To be Captain of Cavalry—Isaac R. Dunkelberger.

To be a First Lieutenant of Cavalry—Roy B. Harper.

To be Second Lieutenants in the Artillery Corps—George M. Brooke and Frank B. Edwards.

To be Captains of Infantry—Morton F. Smith, Louis B. Lawton, Louis M. Nutman, James A. Hutton, Glenn H. Davis, and Franklin S. Hutton.

To be Second Lieutenant of Infantry—Thomas P. O'Reilly.

United States Volunteers, to be Surgeons of Volunteers, with the rank of Major—William H. Wilson, James M. Kennedy, and William F. Lippitt, Jr.

To be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain—William B. Summerall, Willis J. Raynor, Frederick A. W. Cenn, Thomas K. Mullins, and Simon J. Fraser.

To be Second Lieutenants in the Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry—Lester J. Wood and Charles A. Sharp.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President has pardoned Wright Lancaster, who was convicted in 1891, with a number of others, of complicity in the murder of John C. Forsythe in Southern Georgia. The pardon is granted because of the insufficiency of the evidence upon which he was convicted. John L. Bosley, convicted of embezzling money order funds while he was Postmaster at Paris, Ky., is also pardoned, on the ground that no fraudulent intent was shown at the trial.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service March 25 of Col. Augustus W. Corliss, Second Infantry, is announced.

The retirement from active service March 24 of Col. Abraham K. Arnold, Eighth Cavalry, is announced.

Second Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, is detailed as the recorder of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice First Lieut. Clement A. Trott, Fifth Infantry, relieved.

Transfers in the Ninth Infantry: First Lieut. Ira C. Welborn from Company I to Company B; First Lieut. Harry F. Rethers from Company B to Company I.

Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the field artillery, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Riley, Kansas, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster.

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, Eighth Cavalry, will take charge of the recruiting station at Third and Olive Streets, St. Louis, during the absence on sick leave of Major Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. E. Sawyer is ordered to the Vermont as executive April 1.

Lieut. A. J. Dabney, retired, is ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, March 27.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thompson is detached from the Bremerton Naval Station, and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Prof. S. J. Brown is detached from the Naval Observatory; he will wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The North Atlantic Squadron will stop at Kingston, Jamaica, en route north from Culebra Island.

The Leyden has left New York for Newport.

The Iowa has left San Francisco for Port Angeles.

The Saturn arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

NO DIVORCE, NO FORTUNE

Lawyer Wandell's Suit Against His Wife, Long Separated from Him.

Under His Father's Will He Will Get $150,000 If He Wins—He Accuses a Physician.

Francis L. Wandell, a lawyer, with offices at 49 Chambers Street, is suing his wife for an absolute divorce. He names Dr. A. Norton Brockway, a Harlem physician, who is a married man, as the co-respondent. The case is now on trial before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court.

The Wandells were married in 1873 and separated in 1883. The separation was obtained in the courts, and the present proceedings for an absolute divorce are the result of a clause in the will of Mr. Wandell's father. The father was Benjamin Wandell, who was a Police Magistrate sitting in Yorkville Police Court in the days of Tweed.

Benjamin Wandell left an estate worth hearly half a million dollars, which was to be divided among five children. The will provided, however, that Francis L. Wandell should not receive his share as long as his wife lived, unless he had obtained an absolute divorce from her. The inheritance he will get if he wins his case, with the accumulated interest, now amounts to about $150,000.

The Wandells have a daughter, Caroline, who lives with her mother. She accompanied her mother to court yesterday.

Gertrude Nilson, who had been employed by Mrs. Wandell as a servant in her apartments at 444 St. Nicholas Avenue, was the first witness called for Mr. Wandell.

"How long were you employed by Mrs. Wandell?" the witness was asked.

"Two years."

"Did you ever see Dr. Brockway at the house?"

"Yes, usually twice a day."

"How did the doctor act when he called?"

"Very friendly."

"Did he keep a pair of slippers at the house?"

"Yes."

"What did Mrs. Wandell call the doctor?"

"She called him Norton. Sometimes when they were playing cards he would hold her hand."

On cross-examination the witness said that she liked to live with Mrs. Wandell.

"You were discharged, were you not?"

"Yes."

R. E. Wilcox, the agent for the apartment house where Mrs. Wandell lived, testified that Dr. Brockway had called on him several times and paid the rent for the apartment.

Mrs. Mary Conover testified that she had been employed to nurse Mrs. Wandell for a couple of weeks. She said that Dr. Brockway had told her that Mrs. Wandell was suffering from nervous prostration and the use of chloral and morphine.

"Do you remember the incident of a cigarette?"

"Yes. I asked her not to smoke one she had, and she said she must."

Mrs. Conover on her cross-examination said that she had been promised her expenses for testifying. She also said that Dr. Brockway had called twice a day during Mrs. Brockway's illness. The witness expressed the opinion that the visits the last week were unnecessary.

Juror No. 10 took exception to this opinion, and said to Mrs. Conover:

"Does not a physician in order to run up an exorbitant bill often extend his visits a longer time than is absolutely necessary?"

"Yes," said the witness.

During Mrs. Conover's testimony on cross-examination the fact was brought out that Mr. Wandell had employed numerous detectives to work up his case. One of these detectives was the last witness for the day. He testified that he had followed Mrs. Wandell and her daughter to Asbury Park last Summer. He said that Dr. Brockway came there, and that Mrs. Wandell met the doctor on the sidewalk in front of the hotel and kissed him. When the doctor left for home in the evening Mrs. Wandell and her daughter both kissed him.

The defense to the action is a general denial of the charges, and evidence will be offered to show that Dr. Brockway made only professional calls on Mrs. Wandell. The doctor was in court yesterday. The case will be continued to-day.

PLOT TO BLACKMAIL FOILED.

Intended Victim's Clerk Was Arrested and Confessed—Had Robbed His Employers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 26.—William Dearduff, twenty years old, a clerk, was arrested to-day charged with stealing $3,100 worth of diamond rings from his employers, Edwards & Sloan, wholesale jewelers. Later, when confronted with the rings, which had been found hidden in the basement of the firm's building, Dearduff broke down and confessed. Dearduff also confessed to having sent Mr. Edwards, the senior member of the firm, a letter threatening to kidnap the jeweler's son if he did not immediately produce $1,000.

Dearduff says he planned the robbery by himself and had taken no one into his confidence. His idea was simply to steal the tray of diamonds. He accomplished this, he said, during the afternoon of March 11 and hid the rings in the basement. It then occurred to him that he could not immediately negotiate a sale of the diamonds, and the scheme to extort money from Mr. Edwards was conceived.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Mr. Edwards:

Sir: We are the men that relieved you of your diamonds the other day. Finding that we are short of funds we ask you to oblige us with the sum of $1,000 in twenty dollar bills; give it to the clerk, Dearduff, and at the hour of 12 to-night have him meet us at the corner of Forty-third and Magee alone. We ask you to send him, for we know him when we see him. Show this to the police or fail in any way to obey orders and your son George will pay the penalty. We mean business, as you have learned before. R. B. J. C.

Edwards had his son guarded while he made up a package of waste paper and sent it by Dearduff to the place indicated in the letter. Dearduff reported that he was met by two men, who took the package from him. Later he reported finding the empty tray in the basement and asserted that some one had stabbed him. Dearduff to-day admitted having inflicted the wound himself. Dearduff has been employed by the firm for eighteen months. He will be prosecuted for grand larceny.

ROBBERS HOLD A TOWN AT BAY.

Ohio Bandits Escape in Livery Rigs After Blowing Open a

BANKERS OBJECT TO BILL TO TAX CAPITAL

Send Their Representative to a Hearing at Albany.

Mr. Pine Unable to State What Taxes J. P. Morgan Paid or Upon What Amount They Were Assessed.

ALBANY, March 26.—"What J. P. Morgan and other private bankers want is all the privileges that other corporations get, and the right to antagonize and compete with banking corporations and yet not pay any tax for the privilege." Senator Krum made this remark to John B. Pine this afternoon at the hearing on the bill to tax private bankers 1 per cent. on their capital. Mr. Pine said he represented J. P. Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., Kountze Brothers, Vermilye & Co., Harvey Fisk & Sons, and Speyer & Co., among the biggest bankers in New York City. He had ventured the remark that the private bankers should not be taxed because they already paid personal taxes.

"Do you know how much Mr. Morgan paid last year on personal property?" asked Senator Krum.

"No, I don't," answered Mr. Pine.

"The fact is that he paid very little, as did all these other bankers, as compared with what they are rated at personally," said Senator Krum.

"I don't know that," answered Mr. Pine.

"Don't you know that this bill will exempt your bankers from taxation on personal property for local purposes, and as the tax in New York City is 2½ per cent. and the proposed tax is 1 per cent, you will benefit?" asked Senator Krum.

"Is that fair to my city?" interposed Senator Foley.

"Not if you collected the tax," said Senator Krum, "but you don't."

Senator Foley—Well, we're trying to.

Mr. Pine argued that "the proposed bill violated a principle by discriminating against a particular kind of business and imposing upon it a burden which is not shared by others. No just distinction in the matter of taxation can be made between private banking and other kinds of mercantile business, for the private banker is not a corporation and derives no privileges whatever from the State."

Senator Krum interrupted the speaker many times. Once he asked him:

"Didn't the bankers you represent pay a tax to the Government?"

"I suppose they did," said Mr. Pine.

"What is Mr. Morgan's capital?" asked the Senator.

"I don't know," said Mr. Pine frankly. "I don't think Mr. Morgan himself could tell you."

"But he paid his Government tax," insisted the Senator, "and he must have known then. How much did he pay the Government?"

"I don't know that," said Mr. Pine.

Several other persons were heard against the bill, but Mr. Pine made the principal argument. He said in part:

"Under existing laws the capital of private bankers is taxed—the capital of residents being taxable as personal property and the capital of non-residents being taxable as personal property invested in business within the State—so that it cannot be urged in support of the bill that such capital escapes taxation.

"Section 3 of the bill purports to exempt all personal property, the value of which is included in the value of the capital and surplus, but its language is obscure and is uncertain when considered in relation to non-taxable securities and the investment of capital therein, and it affords no adequate protection against double taxation. The same section emphasizes the fact that under this bill the proceeds of all taxes paid by private bankers will be diverted from the locality to the State."

NINE BILLS VETOED.

Gov. Odell Makes a Twenty-four-Hour Record in Returning Measures Without Executive Approval.

ALBANY, March 26.—Nine vetoes in twenty-four hours is the remarkable record of Gov. Odell. Five were sent in last night and four more came in this morning. The Governor vetoed a tax cancellation bill on Adirondack lands introduced by Mr. Harris on the ground that the lands are now the State's, and it is doubtful whether the Legislature can lawfully pass an act which would put it in the power of the Controller to cancel the title.

He vetoed Senator Cox's bill allowing the Washington Hook Company in Nassau to change its name, on the ground of unnecessary legislation, as it could do this under a present law.

He vetoed Mr. Roth's bill for the admission of Mervyn McKenzie to the bar without taking examination, on the ground that the bill proposes to waive, in favor of a person not a citizen of the United States, certain requirements, and permit him to practice without complying with the regulations which are imposed upon our own citizens. The Governor says:

"This is a discrimination which I do not believe is justifiable, nor one which should be permitted, and for these reasons I do not think the bill should receive Executive approval."

In vetoing Mr. McMillan's bill to allow Schenectady Assessors to equalize each ward separately, he says: "This is a radical departure from the method of equalization now existing in this State and one which does not commend itself to sound public policy. It would result in creating a feeling between the various wards on the subject of their equalization and lead to internal controversy and contention in the city on this subject. The interests of the whole city are so involved in the interests of each ward that it would be unfair and improper to treat them as separate towns are treated. I do not believe it is a policy that should be adopted in this State, and have decided to withhold Executive approval from this bill.

MR. LYNN'S RAILROAD BILL.

Measure to Give Street Roads the Right to Condemn Property Meets with Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Lynn bill to amend the railroad law in relation to the acquisition of property by street surface railroads came up in the Assembly to-day on the order of second reading. Assemblyman Sullivan of New York City characterized the bill as an effort "to give the Metropolitan Traction Company the right to acquire the world."

The bill takes out of the present law the provision which prevents surface railroad companies from acquiring property by condemnation. When it became evident that the advancement of the bill was to be strongly contested, Mr. Lynn moved to lay it aside. Mr. Lynn was asked later what was the purpose of the bill. He said it was designed to place surface railroads on an equality with steam railroads.

There were a number of places in the State, he said, where the electric roads would compete with the steam railroads and bring down the rate of transportation if they had the right of condemnation which the steam railroads possess. But not having this right, they were hampered in their development. Mr. Lynn was asked if there was not some special interest in New York City behind the bill. He denied that there was.

It is said that if the Metropolitan Traction Company should absorb any of the elevated systems, it could, under the Lynn bill, condemn any property which it might need in New York City for the use of its surface roads, and then use it for the elevated.

The bill is not likely to get any further until the Assembly is better satisfied as to its real purpose.

ANTI-POLICY BILL A LAW.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the Anti-Policy bill of Assemblyman Weekes. The new law makes the crime of policy playing punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, and in the discretion of the Court, by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both, and makes the possession of policy slips presumptive evidence of guilt of being a common gambler.

It also provides for a similar punishment for any person connected with any policy shop or who permits, after notice, the use of any building or part thereof for the purpose of playing policy.

ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY.

Mr. Bryan's Anti-Capital Punishment Bill Passes the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Bryan bill, abolishing capital punishment, passed the Assembly this morning by a vote of 94 to 26. It fixes the punishment for murder in the first degree at life imprisonment, and in the second degree at not less than thirty years' imprisonment.

The bill, however, provides that in case of conviction for murder in the first degree, the jury shall recommend whether or not the punishment shall be death or life imprisonment; likewise, upon conviction of murder in the second degree, the jury shall recommend whether it is to be life imprisonment or a term of thirty years.

ACTION ON TENEMENT HOUSE BILLS.

Two to be Reported To-day—Governor Will Press Them.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably tomorrow two of the tenement house bills, one amending the public health law and the other prescribing the kinds of buildings. The third bill, creating a commission, will be incorporated in the new charter.

Gov. Odell is heartily in favor of the bills. He received the Committee of Fifteen, who came to Albany to-day, in a most cordial manner, and assured them that he would do everything in his power to speed the good work. This in a way made the hearing given before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon on the bills not so important a matter as it would otherwise have been. The hearing, however, was well attended and some of the speeches made in favor of the bills showed a remarkably deplorable condition of affairs in the tenement house district of New York.

TWO-PLATOON BILL PASSES.

It Will Also Go Through the Senate, Says Mr. Adler.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Adler providing for the two-platoon system in the Fire Department of New York passed the Assembly to-day without division. Mr. Adler says he has assurances that the bill will pass the Senate. The bill in its original form was mandatory, but as reported from the Committee on Cities and passed by the Assembly, it is permissive. If the Fire Department authorities of New York do not wish to adopt the two-platoon system, they are not compelled to do so by the terms of the bill. It amounts to nothing more than a recommendation.

When Mr. Adler was asked what was the purpose in passing such a bill in view of the fact that the authorities of the Fire Department had expressed themselves as opposed to the proposed change, he said:

"It will put the matter squarely up to the New York authorities. The Legislature having declared in favor of the system, if the city authorities do not see fit to adopt it, the firemen will know where to attach the blame for their present hard condition."

TO ABOLISH FEE OFFICES.

Senate Passes Bills Providing for Salaries in Kings.

ALBANY, March 26.—When Senator Marshall's bill to make the office of Sheriff in Kings County a salaried one was reached in the Senate to-day, Senator Grady said that the experience of New York City was that the salaried offices cost more than the fee offices.

"Why," he said, "we made our County Register's offices in New York County salaried ones, and now they are but branch offices of the Title and Guarantee Company."

Senator Grady insisted that the fee system offices had never cost the city a cent, but now were a very grave expense.

The bill was passed, yeas, 28; nays, 12, as was also the bill making the office of Register and County Clerk in Kings County salaried ones.

EXTENSION OF CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Bill Introduced to Authorize Controller to Provide Money for It.

ALBANY, March 26.—Assemblyman Seymour of New York introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City may by the unanimous vote of all its members and without the consent or concurrence of any other board or public body, direct the Controller to issue corporate stock of the city in such amounts as the public interest may demand to provide means for defraying the cost of extending and improving the water supply system of the city.

The consent or approval of the Municipal Assembly shall not be necessary to authorize the incurring of liability or the letting or execution of contracts for public works or supplies required to be incurred for said water supply.

The Assembly Cities Committee will tomorrow report favorably the McKeawn bill authorizing and empowering the City of New York to lay water mains, pipes, and hydrants in the streets, avenues, and public places for supplying the inhabitants with water.

Automobile Speed Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Assembly today passed Mr. Doughty's bill to regulate the speed of automobiles on highways. The bill provides that the Municipal Assembly or Common Council of a city may adopt ordinances regulating the speed of automobiles or motor vehicles upon the streets of such city at eight miles an hour, and Supervisors in towns or villages at the rate of fifteen miles per hour.

Anti-Divorce Mill Bill Killed.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Bennet so-called Anti-Divorce Mill bill, which provides that references in actions for absolute divorce shall not be granted except in counties having a population of less than 120,000, was killed in Assembly this morning by a vote of 57 to 48, failing to receive the necessary constitutional vote.

To Report New Rapid Transit Bill.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably the Rapid Transit bill for New York City introduced by Mr. Kelsey, and which had the indorsement of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 26.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

By Mr. DAVIS—Providing that 10 per cent. of the excise moneys raised in New York City shall be paid to the Relief Fund of the Fire Department.

By Mr. FOWLER—Providing for the issuing of liquor tax certificates to manufacturers of liquor produced solely from fruit in towns.

By Mr. DOUGHTY—Fixing the salaries of the District Attorney and County Clerk of Queens County at $2,500.

By Mr. BUCKNER—Enabling New York City to extend the bridges across the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad at the Gun Hill.

By Mr. HOLSTEN—For the establishment of a public dock in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn.

By Senator BRACKETT—Providing that only one of the Board of Directors of a corporation need be a resident of the State.

By Mr. DAVIS—Providing that until the amount of the Fire Department Life Insurance Fund shall reach $10,000 the employes of the New York City department shall contribute $1 monthly.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Assemblyman COOLEY—Providing that the Westchester Exempt Firemen's Association shall receive a part of the tax levied on the premiums collected by foreign fire insurance companies in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

Assemblyman AHEARN—Authorizing Troy to borrow $160,000 for a public park.

Assemblyman HENRY—Authorizing the Board of Education of New York City to retire on a pension female tutors and Superintendents in any normal college in that city who have rendered thirty years' service, and making other amendments to the teachers' retirement fund act for that city.

Assemblyman REMBEN—Providing for the payment of the claim of Kingsley Lloyd for services rendered the Board of Education of New York City.

Assemblyman BAKER—Providing for the compulsory education of children on the Onondaga Indian Reservation.

Senator SLATER—Authorising New York City to allow the claim of Margaret F. Tyson for legal fees and expenses against the city.

Assemblyman KNIPP—Changing the name of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and giving to the Board of Managers of the institutions the power to approve or disapprove of appointments and removals by the Superintendents.

Archbishop Lewis's Condition.

At the Empire Hotel, Sixty-third Street and Broadway, it was said last night the Rev. John Travers Lewis, Lord Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada, who is seriously ill there was in a critical condition.

LITTLE CONFLICT ON CHARTER REVISION

Gov. Odell Wishes Democrats to be Satisfied.

Joint Committees Agree Among Other Things to Shorten Mayor's Term—Council to be Abolished.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The proposed amendments to the charter of New York City will probably be made with the full consent of the Tammany delegation in the Legislature and the consent of Mayor Van Wyck so that the bill will not be vetoed and the Legislature will not be required to pass the bill a second time. This will mean earlier adjournment of the Legislature.

The joint executive session of the two Committees on Cities to-night to discuss the proposed charter changes was marked for its cordiality among the members, and the intimation was plainly given that Gov. Odell desired the Democratic minority to be satisfied and that the charter should be arranged so that the Mayor should not veto it.

Several hours were spent by the committees in discussing the draft which is to be made of the bill. The committees went over the ground that had been debated at the recent hearings and practically decided upon a bill along these lines:

About 75 per cent. of the present charter is not to be disturbed.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Charter Revision Commission, and because other changes might necessitate an alteration in many other departments, directly or remotely connected therewith, the committees concluded to let most of the law stand as it is. The Mayor's term will be altered, and will be for two years.

The school section is absolutely decided upon and will probably meet with general approval, although the teachers will undoubtedly attack some of its features.

The borough boards are to be abolished; the Board of Education, consisting of forty-six members, appointed by the Mayor, is to be in entire charge of the educational system, excepting so far as limited powers and duties are devolved upon local school boards in small districts. The members of the Board of Education are to be selected from the several boroughs in about the same proportion in which delegates are now sent to the Board of Education from the several borough boards. The Board of Education is to divide the city into forty-six local School Board districts, in each of which the Borough Presidents are to appoint five persons who, with a member of the Board of Education to be designated by the President of that board, and a District Superintendent assigned by the City Superintendent, are to constitute a local School Board.

The section providing that Aldermen shall have the power to fix school salaries will be rejected. The demand to have the Davis bill affecting the schools absolutely repealed will not be acquiesced in. Provision will be made to fix the maximum and minimum salaries to be paid teachers. Local borough boards will be permitted to arrange salaries subject to the veto power of the central board. The pension fund tax will be retained.

The principal discussion to-night was on the proposal to abolish the Municipal Council and replace it by a larger Board of Aldermen. It is believed as an outcome of the discussion that, in addition to abolishing the Council, the Board of Aldermen will not be made so large a body as the charter revision Commissioners recommended, 123 members. This reduction of the board is Gov. Odell's suggestion, and it will either be adopted with sixty members in the board, or else will be left as at present, with a Council and Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen will not be allowed to make the schedule of salaries for all departments.

A section liberally discussed was that which makes borough Presidents practically Commissioners of Public Works. It was held by a number in the discussion of this proposition that a division of responsibility was not a wise innovation. The Democrats objected to the provision that the Departments of Sewers and Highways, which, under the present charter, have jurisdiction throughout the entire city, be abolished, and that their functions be transferred to the Presidents of the several boroughs. Under this plan the borough Presidents would occupy a position closely analogous to that of the former Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. It is believed that this will be changed greatly and that the Sewer Commissioners shall retain office and power.

Another objection on the part of the Democrats is to the provision creating the Board of Estimate, and which gives three votes to each of the officers elected at large, two votes each to the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and one vote each to the Presidents of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. It was held that this would give to Brooklyn Borough domination if they should happen to control the President of the board and the Controller and get the support of Richmond. They could thus dominate Improve Brooklyn and the smaller boroughs as they pleased. Some change will be made in this.

The present police bills and election bill will be added to the charter.

There was no serious objection to the plan of the Charter Commission to reorganize the Fire Department along the same lines as the Police Department is now organized. The charter revisers provided that two general Deputy Chiefs of the Fire Department be created and that the Commissioner be given power to establish fire headquarters in all the boroughs of the city.

There was no objection to the recommendation of the Rivision Commission to reorganize the Board of Health so that there shall be three Commissioners instead of one. The single-headed Park Commission will probably be abolished and a board composed of five Commissioners representing each borough will be substituted for it.

Contrary to expectation, the Tenement House bill, which creates a commission, will be incorporated in the charter. It seems to be the general sentiment that it would be better to have the bill in the charter.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 26.—There was a plentiful sprinkling of Christian Science advocates, most of them of the fair sex, in the Assembly Chamber this morning when the session convened. It was expected that the Bell Anti-Christian Science bill would come up for final disposal, but it was laid aside at the suggestion of Mr. Kelsey, acting as majority leader, who thought the calendar was too heavy to get into a protracted debate upon the very first bill.

The Kidnapping bill of the Senate Codes Committee on the order of third reading was made a special order for to-morrow morning directly after the reading of the journal.

The Brooks bill to compel the city employes of Buffalo to pay their just debts and obligations was defeated. The usual motion to reconsider was made.

Mr. Patton's Good Roads bill in relation to the amount of money to be expended by the State Engineer, on third reading was recommitted for a further hearing.

The Bedell bill to regulate the letting or leasing of telegraphic quotation tickers and furnishing quotations or prices by means thereof, on the order of third reading was laid over.

Mr. McKeown of Kings raised the point of order that the three bills of Mr. H. Wilson making the offices of the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of Kings County on the order of second reading, were improperly printed. The Speaker ruled that the bills were in proper form on the calendar and the point of order not well taken. The bills were advanced.

The Wagner bill placing personal property loan associations under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department was advanced to third reading.

In the Senate this morning Senator Brackett introduced for Senator Russell, who is in the hospital, a bill to allow savings banks to invest in the stock and bonds of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. He asked to have it advanced, but was denied that privilege.

After nearly two hours' discussion over the bill of Senator Hill to allow jury trials in Surrogates' Courts, the bill was laid aside.

The Senate practically made the movement this morning to expedite matters toward adjournment by adopting a rule limiting an individual Senator to five minutes' debate on any one subject, and to speak but once on the subject except by unanimous consent.

TO CHANGE BANKING LAWS.

Bill Touching Check Charges to be Introduced Soon.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator McEwan is expected to shortly introduce a bill amending in several respects the laws relating to banks and the administration of bank affairs. The act is said to be the outcome of the dissatisfaction existing at present among New York banks over onerous Clearing House rules relating to collection of checks.

The McEwan bill will forbid any New York State bank making collection charges on banks in this State, unless a like charge is made for collecting checks on banks in other States. It will also forbid any Clearing House in the State making rules regarding the private business of a bank, except such as are necessary for the transaction of its own business.

The most radical provision of the expected bill is one providing that any bank in sound condition, in any city where there is a Clearing House, shall be entitled to Clearing House privileges; provided such bank complies with the banking laws of the United States and the State.

Senator McEwan says there has been a great deal of complaint of late in New York over the imposition of 10 cents or more on each bank check collected.

MR. ODELL LIKES MR. PLATT.

Governor Says He Will Allow No One to Make Trouble Between Himself and the Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—In discussing the letter which he sent to Dr. Parkhurst in reply to the letter which Dr. Parkhurst wrote, congratulating him upon the stand which he took against Senator Platt upon the Police question, Gov. Odell to-day said:

"It is for Dr. Parkhurst to make the letter public if he chooses to do so. All I have to say about it is that I made it quite plain that I do not countenance any attempt upon the part of anybody to make trouble between myself and Senator Platt. I have too great an affection for Senator Platt to have anything make trouble between us if I can avoid it."

FRANK PLATT SEES THE GOVERNOR

Talks About Police Situation, but Says He Is "Out of It."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Frank H. Platt came to Albany to-day and had an interview with Gov. Odell. Mr. Platt said he did not come to Albany especially to see the Governor. He said he had a case on in the Court of Appeals. Mr. Platt was with the Governor for a half hour or more. He was asked if he had brought up any amendments to the charter which Senator Platt wanted adopted.

"No," he replied, "I do not know enough about the charter to make any suggestions upon that subject."

"Did you and the Governor talk about the police situation?"

"Oh, yes; we talked about it."

"Is there anything new to say about it?"

"Well, you had better put it this way; that as far as I am concerned there will be nothing further done about the matter. I am out of it. The Governor's position is unchanged."

RED LIGHT "CADET" CONVICTED

Louis Greenberg Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment and $800 Fine.

Louis Greenberg, the Monroe Street "cadet," convicted in General Sessions of abducting his own wife, Henrietta Kantrowitz, and keeping her in disorderly houses, was yesterday sentenced by Judge McMahon to five years' imprisonment and $800 fine, the maximum penalty prescribed by the statutes for his crime. Passing sentence Judge McMahon deplored the insufficiency of such a punishment in proportion to the enormity of the crime. The plea of the prisoner's counsel for clemency was unavailing:

"I can see absolutely no reason for the exercise of clemency in your case, Greenberg," said the Judge, when the prisoner was arraigned for sentence. "You should have been convicted of a far more serious crime than the one you were found guilty of. The penalty for such a crime as that committed by you is far from sufficient in proportion to its atrocity. Your counsel has urged your youth, in extenuation. You did not consider the age of your victim when you sold her to a life of shame. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for five years at hard labor and pay a fine of $800."

In default of payment of the fine Greenberg will have to serve 800 days additional less commutation for good conduct.

Mandel Schefferman, another "cadet" similarly charged, will be placed on trial next week. District Attorney Philbin has written to Commissioner Murphy, complimenting Inspector Thompson and Detectives Kelly, Galvin, and Murphy for their work in this "Red Light District" case.

NO TRANSFER OF EXCISE CASES.

Judge McMahon Decides that They Must Be Tried in Special Sessions.

Liquor dealers who have anxiously awaited Judge McMahon's decision upon a motion of their counsel, O'Hare & Dinnean, to transfer forty-two violations of the excise laws from Special to General Sessions, were greatly disappointed yesterday when the expected decision was handed down and their motion was denied.

Saloon keepers and Raines law hotel keepers, when arrested under previous District Attorneys' administrations, have in many instances obtained transfers of their cases to the Court of General Sessions, and thus obtained jury trials, together with much delay in the disposition of their cases. The unwillingness of juries to convict excise violators is proverbial in the Criminal Courts Building. Judge McMahon, in his opinion, says:

"In the cases under consideration and in a number of others now pending, the District Attorney opposes the transfer for the reason that felonies in preference to misdemeanors should be tried in the Court of General Sessions; that it tends to clog the calendars of the criminal courts of record; that it tends to fill the prison with those awaiting trial, places additional burdens on the Grand Jury, and in ways too numerous to mention tends to hamper the work of the District Attorney's office."

POLICE HAUL IN JERSEY CITY.

Burglar's Tools and Much Property in a Raided House—Three Arrests.

The Jersey City police last night raided the house 106 Leonard Street, on the Heights, which has for some time been under suspicion as a "fence." They arrested the inmates, Benjamin Hill and his wife, and Joseph Fisher, Jr.

Concealed in various parts of the house they found about $1,000 worth of silverware and jewelry, and a general assortment of wearing apparel, dry goods, including blankets, and bedding. There was enough of this stuff to fill two wagons. There were also two complete sets of burglar tools. In the cellar were a furnace and crucible that had evidently been used for smelting purposes.

Neither of the prisoners would make any statement. They were locked up at the Webster Avenue Police Station.

JOHN B. POWELL MISSING.

Horticulturist Disappeared from His Inwood Home on Feb. 13.

John B. Powell, who has large nurseries at Inwood and supplies the leading florists of the city with much of their stock, raising principally violets and carnations, has been missing since Feb. 13, but it was only yesterday that his friends appealed to the police, saying that they wished to avoid publicity. The matter was reported at Police Headquarters by John A. Blaurock of 469 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a personal friend of the missing man, who last evening had a long conference with Deputy Commissioner Devery.

Mr. Powell's wife and friends fear that he visited some resort and was murdered, for they know he had $190 with him when he went away, and possibly had collected much more. All agree that he had no domestic trouble—he lived with his wife, whom he married about about two years ago, in a pretty home at Inwood—and that his business of late had been more than usually profitable. He had no children. His friends exhausted every means at their command to trace him before reporting to the police, even cabling to Belfast, Ireland, where he has relatives.

Mr. Powell left home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, saying that he was going into the lower part of the city on business. His friends visited several banks where he kept accounts and found that he had drawn no money. He is forty-three years old.

Electrical Workers' Strike Settled.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—The trouble between the local and the New York branches of the Electrical Workers' Union has been settled, and in consequence the strike on the Hahne Building was declared off to-day. An agreement has been reached between the two branches, whereby an equal number of members of each branch are to be employed on any job a New York contractor may have here, and on any job that a local contractor may have in New York. The New York rate of wages is to prevail in both cases.

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MARK TWAIN, PLAINTIFF.

Brings Suit Against Publishers for Alleged Infringement of Copyright and Trade Mark.

Samuel L. Clemens has instituted an action in the United States Circuit Court against Butler Brothers, publishers of this city and Chicago. The action is brought through Augustus T. Gurlitz, who is also counsel for Rudyard Kipling, in a suit against R. F. Fenno & Co., publishers, of this city, on alleged infringement of trade mark and copyright. Mr. Clemens recently appeared as a witness for the plaintiff in this case and expressed the view that trade marks ought to be respected, and that there is no difference between counterfeiting a label on a book, a box of blacking, or a bottle of whisky.

As it now stands Mark Twain's action consists merely in a summons requiring the defendants to appear in an action brought against them for damages for violation of copyrights according to the provisions of Sections 4,952 and 4,964 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. It is alleged that Butler Brothers have caused an infringement of trade mark or name in publishing certain books not by the plaintiff, but having as the principal part of their titles the words "Library of Wit and Humor by Mark Twain." The summons states that damages have been caused in the above-described manner to the extent of $10,000.

Charles C. Lloyd, Vice President and Treasurer of the Butler Brothers' concern, when seen yesterday afternoon, expressed great surprise at the action.

"We buy the book from Thomas & Thomas, publishers, of Chicago," he said. "On the title page of the book you can see it states 'Copyrighted, 1883, by L. W. Yaggy. Copyrighted, 1898, by Star Publishing Company.' This perfectly satisfied us when we thought of handling the book. There may be an infringement. If there is we are entirely ignorant of the fact. The sales of the book thus far have amounted to just $80."

Mr. Gurlitz, when seen, produced a copy of the book which brought about the suit and pointed out that it was almost identical in appearance with a book published by his client under the title of "Library of Wit and Humor." The name "Mark Twain" is brought out in large gilt letters, while the words "and others" are much smaller and in black lettering, which does not show plainly on the green cloth binding. Mr. Gurlitz said he would decide within a day or two whether he would bring suit against other publishers.

HE PREPARED FOR DEATH.

Anderson Gave Away His Fortune, Consulted an Undertaker, and Then Committed Suicide.

After making careful preparations for his burial, Conrad Anderson, 52 years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid in the little stationery and candy store at 463 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg. Twenty minutes before his body was found by a girl who had gone to the store to buy some candy, Anderson had been in conversation with Undertaker Glennen, and told him that he would soon have a job.

About three years ago the suicide owned property valued at $25,000. The death of his wife, to whom he was devoted, caused him much grief, and to add to his misfortune his only son, Frederick, thirty-two years old, killed himself by drinking carbolic acid. After being a widower for nearly a year, Anderson married again. He did not live happily with this woman, and after a few months they separated.

Anderson's misfortunes preyed greatly upon his mind, and he believed that his greed for wealth was the cause of them, and last Fall he had nearly all his property converted into gold pieces. Anderson then walked about the streets, with his pockets filled with the gold pieces, and scatered the money into crowds he would gather by making a speech.

On one of these occasions Anderson was arrested and fined $10 in the Lee Avenue Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct. When Anderson was arrested about $75 in gold was found in his possession. It was the last of his fortune. He then opened the little stationery and candy store.

After his conversation with Undertaker Glennen, Anderson went to his store and laid out the suit of clothes in which he wanted to be buried. On top of the clothes were a prayer book, beads, and scapular. When the body was found it was lying on the floor, the head resting on a pillow and his arms folded across his breast.

Dr. Hoyt of St. Catharine's Hospital was called and pronounced the man dead. The body was prepared for burial by Undertaker Glennen.

NEW BRITISH BARK DISMASTED.

The Comet Towed Into St. Michael's by the Minneapolis.

LONDON, March 26.—The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, Capt. Layland, from New York March 16 for London, has towed into St. Michael's, Azores, the new British bark Comet of 2,837 tons, Capt. Davis, from Greenock March 8 for Philadelphia. The Minneapolis picked up the Comet at sea. The bark was dismasted in a gale.

At the office of Philip Ruprecht, the agent of the Anglo-American Oil Company, to which the Comet belongs, it was said yesterday that a dispatch had been received stating that the Comet, dismasted, had been towed into Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's, Azores, by the Minneapolis. It was added that the Comet was one of the new fleet of sailing ships being built for the company, and was on her maiden voyage, bound for Philadelphia. She is a four-masted steel bark built for carrying case oil and general cargo, and not for a tank.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT TOO LATE.

Tug Chases Liner in an Effort to Bring Back an Extradited Prisoner.

S. Leon Dujardin, against whom extradition papers had been secured on a charge of forging a draft for 30,000 marks in Cologne, was sent back to Germany on the North German Lloyd liner Lahn yesterday afternoon.

About the hour set for the vessel to sail friends of the accused man appeared before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, and on new evidence secured a writ of habeas corpus, ordering the prisoner produced in court Friday morning. Benjamin & Loeser, of 320 Broadway, the attorneys for the applicants, hurriedly chartered the tug N. B. Starbuck, and with two officers started down the bay at 2 o'clock in an effort to catch the Lahn before she got past the line at which the jurisdiction of the United States ends.

Speed was out of the question, however, as the fog hanging over the harbor was so thick that even had the Lahn been detained for any considerable time, to find her would have been no easy matter. At 3:55 P. M. the liner was made out clearing the Hook, but the tug was unable to overtake her.

J. K. Hackett Faints on the Stage.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—James K. Hackett, who is appearing at the Walnut Street Theatre in "The Pride of Jennico," fainted after the curtain was rung down at the end of the second act to-night. A physician was hastily summoned, and found that Mr. Hackett was suffering with a slight attack of heart trouble. The physician pronounced it only a mild case, and assured Mr. Hackett that he could resume his part to-morrow. Mr. Wright relieved Mr. Hackett and played the part of Basil Jennico remarkably well.

Banker Berger Leaves the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Robert Berger, formerly the banking partner of Edward S. Dreyer, was liberated from the Joliet Penitentiary to-day, after serving a little more than eleven months for receiving a deposit after insolvency, on account of a recommendation to the State Board of Pardons, by State's Attorney Deneen, who asked that the term of Berger be made as short as possible, because he had accepted the decision of the lower court as final.

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are true Glenlivets.

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H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

DISCUSS CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

State Commerce Convention at Syracuse Declares in Favor of a 1,000-Ton Barge Waterway.

SYRACUSE, March 26.—Resolutions were adopted to-night by the State Commerce Convention giving a committee wide latitude in making recommendations to the Legislature in the matter of canal improvements. While the resolution strongly advocates the 1,000-ton barge canal, the expression of the delegates is to the effect that if the Governor does not concur in it the committee has authority to effect a compromise in favor of the continuance of the Seymour plan for improving the canals as recommended by Gov. Odell.

It was 8 o'clock to-night before the Committee on Canals was ready to report, and at that tme two reports had been prepared. The majority report, it was said, was adopted in committee by a vote of 14 to 10 and was as follows:

The canal system of the State was the first great factor in the growth of the State of New York. During its seventy-five years of operation it has been the means largely of building up throughout this State the greatest line of prosperous cities and villages that can be found anywhere on this continent. It made New York City one of the greatest seaports; it made Buffalo one of the greatest of lake ports. By this growth of population through the State it has brought great benefits to all classes of our citizens—to the laboring man, to the farmer, and to the merchant in all lines of commercial industry.

In addition to its direct influence upon the property of the State it has been such a factor in controlling rates of freight that nowhere on this continent are rates of transportation by railroad and water so moderate as in this State. The condition of the canal system of the State is most critical. The present and future commercial prosperity of the State is in great danger; adequate improvement of the canal must be undertaken; largely increased facilities for water transportation must be secured if the State's commercial supremacy is to be maintained.

Resolved, First, that it is the sense of this convention that the commercial interests of the State will be best fostered and promoted by the construction of the 1,000-ton barge canal.

Second, that a committee of nine be appointed by the President of this convention which shall prepare and present to the Legislature and Governor the further reasons for its conclusions.

The minority report was practically the same, excepting that it did not designate in favor of the 1,000-ton barge canal, but rather decided that a committee be appointed to confer with the Governor as to the merits of the different routes proposed. There was a spirited debate between the advocates of those favoring Gov. Odell's plan and the 1,000-ton barge canal men, in which there was considerable personality indulged in.

After debate the majority resolution was adopted, the vote being largely in its favor. President Kernan appointed the following committee to wait upon the Governor: George Clinton of Buffalo, Frank Brainard of New York, Aaron Vanderbilt of New York, John Laughlin of Buffalo, S. C. Mead of Troy, T. S. Fassett of Tonawanda, George H. Raymond of Buffalo, Willis H. Tennant of Mayville, and Samuel H. Beach of New York.

The convention adjourned subject to call of the Chair or Executive Committee.

NAVY YARD EMPLOYES MEET.

They Organize the Society of Ship and Marine Engine Builders.

A co-operative organization of navy yard employes has been formed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which its promoters believe will extend to other navy yards and become a power for securing work for yard employes in the future. The organization, which has been named the Society of Ship and Marine Engine Builders, was formed at a meeting of the Navy Yard Employes' Association on Monday night.

The primary object of the new organization, which it is aimed to make a National one, is to influence Congress to provide that some of the navy's shipbuilding be done at the navy yards. The formation of the new organization practically does away with the local association, the objects of which were very much the same. It was felt that a National society would, by its larger membership and greater influence, command more attention from Congress than a local organization. So far as possible only workers in the different navy yards will be admitted to membership in the new organization.

At the meeting on Monday night by-laws were adopted, copies of which will be sent to other navy yards, with the suggestion that branch organizations be formed in these places, so that there will be a number of them ready to work together in the Fall and cast their combined influence upon the various members of Congress from different parts of the country.

The officers of the new society are as follows: President—William H. Helm; Vice President—James Houston; Financial Secretary—J. William Wells; Recording Secretary—Walter W. Downing; Treasurer—Frank Ferry; Sergeant-at-Arms—Richard Hill; Trustees—John Brown, Julius Martin and William H. Stoddard.

AN UP-STATE BOY'S WANDERINGS.

Found Penniless, Hungry, and Homeless in a Ferry Station.

An agent of the Children's Society yesterday brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court Richard Brown, fourteen years old, who had been found on the night before in a corner of the Forty-second Street ferry station, crying as though his heart would break. The agent found that the boy was homeless, cold, and hungry, and took him to a neighboring restaurant, where he bought him a meal and drew from him his story.

The boy said he lived in Fairport, N. Y., until 1898, when his father went to the war in Cuba. He was

SEASON'S YACHT REGATTAS

Changes Adopted by Yacht Racing Association.

OLD TIME ALLOWANCE STANDS

First Races Will Be Held by Huguenot Yacht Club—Events Scheduled by the Sound Organizations.

At the March general meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, held last night at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street, the racing schedule for the coming season was adopted and made public. The meeting was presided over by President Pierce. Thirty-five representatives of the various clubs attended, and, following the adoption of the schedule, voted on amendments to the racing rules.

The schedule, beginning on May 18, with the Huguenot regatta and ending on Sept. 28, with the races of the Riverside Yacht Club, is as follows:

Saturday, May 18, Huguenot Yacht Club; Saturday, May 25, New Rochelle Yacht Club; Thursday, May 30, Harlem, Indian Harbor, and Bridgeport Yacht Clubs; Saturday, June 1, Knickerbocker Yacht Club; Saturday, June 8, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Saturday, June 15, Norwalk Yacht Club; Saturday, June 22, New Rochelle Yacht Club; Thursday, June 27, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Friday, June 28, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Saturday, June 29, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Tuesday, July 2, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Thursday, July 4, Hartford Yacht Club, Saturday, July 6, Riverside Yacht Club; Saturday, July 6, Riverside Yacht Club; Monday, July 8, Norwalk Yacht Club; Saturday, July 20, Corinthian of Stamford Yacht Club; Saturday, July, 27—See Cliff, Nortwport Yacht Club; Saturday, Aug. 3, Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club; Saturday, Aug. 10, Bridgeport and Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club; Saturday, Aug. 17—Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Saturday, Aug. 24, Huguenot Yacht Club; Saturday, Aug. 31, Hartford and Huntington Yacht Clubs; Monday, Sept. 2, Norwalk and Sachem's Head Yacht Clubs; Thursday, Sept. 5, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Friday, Sept. 6, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Saturday, Sept. 7, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Saturday, Sept. 14, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Saturday, Sept. 21, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Saturday, Sept. 28, Riverside Yacht Club.

Following the adoption of the schedule, the proposed amendments to the racing rules were taken up. These amendments were decided upon at the November meeting of the association, when it was voted that the Executive Committee be instructed to confer with the owners of raceabouts with power to frame limitations to govern that class during the season of 1901.

In order to amend the general rules of the association to profide for the Fall meeting in October hereafter rather than in November, Section 8 of the general rules was altered so to read. This step was decided advisable because of changes in the rules which may be adopted at the Fall meeting will in that case not interfere with yachts already under construction.

The other rules were amended partly because of making them plainer and more distinct and partly because some of them were in reality dead letters which, being enforceable, might lead to complications.

Rule II., Section 3, Paragraph 1, was amended to the extent of inserting after the words "sheave on the topmast" the words "or mast, if there is no topmast." A number of other rules were similarly amended, to make it impossible to construe their meaning other than the one intended at the time of framing. An amendment intended to prevent a steal of measurement under the existing rules by shifting the hounds from their proper place was made in Rule II., Section 3, Paragraph 3, by adding as follows: "Certificates of measurement of yachts of thirty-six feet and under shall state whether the yacht conforms to the scantling restrictions and, if a cabin yacht, whether she also conforms to the cabin restrictions appended to the rules." The chief amendment was made to Rule XII., by striking out the entire fourth section and substituting the following:

The owner of every winning yacht shall, before the awarding of prizes, file with the Race Committee a certificate stating that the rules have been obeyed. Such certificate, in the case of every yacht in a class in which a Corinthian helmsman is required to steer, shall include the names, addresses, and occupations of the members of the crew, and a declaration that such of them as in the preceding paragraph are so required to be are Corinthians.

An amendment to the racing rules to abolish time allowance was to have come up for discussion, but upon motion of Frank Bourne Jones was laid on the table until the Fall meeting in October, when it will be taken up again for discussion.

SHAMROCK II.'S METAL MAST.

Will Be a Single Spar Measuring 148 Feet in Length.

GLASGOW, March 26.—The spars and rigging of the Shamrock II. are now being prepared for setting up. They include several new ideas. One is the abolition of the topmast and all topmast fittings. She will have a single metal spar, the largest ever fitted to any ship, measuring from step to truck 148 feet. This saves the extra weight caused by the necessary overlapping of the lower mast and topmast and the weight of all the housing gear, and giving also, it is thought, a stronger and better braced spar. The Shamrock II. will be unable to house her topmast in the event of racing in a gale of wind, but this only happened once since the America's Cup racing began.

James Ward, the manager partner of Messrs. Denny, the builders of the cup challenger, informed a representative of The Associated Press, that he will certainly have the Shamrock II. ready for the date fixed for her launching, April 30. He is much struck with the interest shown by the workmen employed on her construction and considers the yacht's hull to be the finest bit of shipbuilding ever turned out from the yard.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—Designer B. B. Crowninshield, who has charge of the plans and construction of the new cup yacht Independence, was asked to-day to give his opinion of the innovation referred to in a dispatch from Glasgow in connection with the spars and rigging of Shamrock II., Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger.

The dispatch stated that the topmast and all topmast fittings would be abolished and that the yacht would have a single metal spar.

Mr. Crowninshield without hesitation expressed considerable approval of the plan. He said he believed strongly in the single spar, for the same reason given in the dispatch, as it did away with extra weight and simplified the rigging.

The only objection, he said, might be the fact that the Shamrock's topmast could not be housed if a severe wind came up. This feature, however, he said, had probably been foreseen by the yacht's designers, who were competent men thoroughly conversant with their profession. On the whole, he said, he believed the change in construction was a good one.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 26.—Relative to the dispatch from Glasgow to the effect that Shamrock II. is to have a pole mast combining mainmast and topmast in one continuous steel tube from step to truck, the Herreshoffs had no comment to make when the matter was related in their office this afternoon. By persons in close touch with the members of the Bristol boatbuilding firm it is recognized that the housing of topmasts on this coast in the month of August will be hardly necessary; that some hundreds of pounds of weight will be saved aloft, but that it may be necessary to rig several sets of spreaders on the spar, something after the plan adopted on the mainmast of Shamrock I.

Finishing Up Cup Defender's Bracing.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 26.—The bracing of the cup defender on the bilges in and about the region of the mainmast step is practically completed. A few workmen are now finishing up. The greater number of hands engaged on this work for the past two weeks have been sent to other parts of the craft, to aid in completing the bracing.

From what is heard now, it is not considered the best plan to launch the boat the first or the middle of the month of April, although it could be accomplished, as far as the construction is concerned. Yet it is now thought that a launch on neap tides will be avoided, and that the boat may go overboard on the fullest tides, which begin to prevail on Saturday, April 21.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

Henry Clarke Russe, formerly owner of the schooner Iroquois, has bought the English brigantine-rigged steam yacht Rosabell. She will shortly sail for this country in command of Capt. J. Loesch, former Captain of George Lord Day's Fleur de Lys.

The sloop yacht Schiener is being rebuilt at the Attleworths' yards, in South Brooklyn. A new stem and a sternpost are being put into place. Extensive alterations are also to be made in the interior arrangements.

The steam yacht Radha has been hauled out in dry dock in Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn, and is having her underbody scraped and painted.

The steam yacht Elsa, owned by Mrs. E. Breese, New York Yacht Club, is being overhauled at the foot of Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn. A new figurehead and a new bowsprit are to be put in place, and the top sides of the vessel are to be planed down.

Extensive alterations are being made in the interior of the steam yacht Jahniel, Charles M. Pratt, New York Yacht Club. The work is going on at Tebo's.

A. Hart McKee's steam yacht Parthenia is fitting out at Port Jefferson under the direction of Capt. S. Davis.

The sloop Sauntra, J. Berry King, is fitting out for the season at Greenport.

The Ailsa, the yawl which has been sold to Mr. Redmond of this city, has had her jury rig installed at Fay's, preparatory to making her trip to this country. Her top sides also have been caiked, and she is now practically ready for the trip, though it will not take place until early in next month.

A new suit of sails for the Vigilant has been sent from the lofts of Ratsey & Lapthorne's of Cowes. It is expected that during the coming season the Vigilant and the Ailsa will meet in a series of matches. The owners of the two yachts are close friends, and the boats are contemporaneous. Both were in the top-notch class about the time of the Vigilant-Valkyrie races.

The famous Britannia, Sir Richard Bulkley, has recently had her spars shortened, and hereafter will assume the role of a fast cruiser.

The steam yacht Tide, D. N. Armstrong, has been sold to Clarkson Cowl, New York Yacht Club.

Mrs. Julia Curtis's steam yacht Calypso has been sold to E. M. Post of this city.

H. H. Hogins, New York Yacht Club, has bought Miss A. W. Thayer's steam yacht Katolah.

The steam yacht Katrina, New York Yacht Club, has been sold to N. F. Henbein of Hartford, Conn.

A. Howard Hinkle's sixty-five-footer Senta has sailed from Bermuda. Frederick M. Hoyt, who will have charge of the yacht while being overhauled and refitted for her racing in American waters, was awaiting the Senta's arrival at Hamilton. He at once began to put her in shape for the balance of her long trip. According to advices from Mr. Hoyt the yacht was not damaged by her recent rough experience on her way to Bermuda.

Edward Kelly's fifty-one-foot racer, which is being built for him at New Rochelle by "Larry" Huntington, is almost ready for launching. Mr. Kelly is a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. The new boat is a fin keel scow, with an overall length of seventy-four feet and forty-four feet on the water line. Her beam is fifteen feet 8 inches, and her displacement eighteen and a half tons. Her draught will be only twenty-one inches, and she will be steered by a tiller from the cockpit.

LITTLE EVA WON LINCOLNSHIRE.

American Horses Unplaced in the Lincoln Meeting Handicap.

LONDON, March 26.—At the second day's racing to-day of the Lincoln Spring meeting, the Lincolnshire Handicap, of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one straight mile, was won by Capt. F. C. Ball's brown mare Little Eva, by Little John, out of Lady Carden.

Considerable interest was manifested in this race. The fifty-six entries included W. C. Whitney's Jean Beraud, by His Highness, out of Carrie C., with Lester Reiff in the saddle, and Richard Croker's bay colt Harrow, by Orme, out of Lady Primrose, with "Jonnie" Reiff up; Marconi, D. Maher; Pheon, A. McIntyre, and Syerla, C. Jenkins. Little Eva was a strnog facorite, with Harrow as second choice.

After considerable delay a good start was effected. Greenan and Harrow were prominent to the distance, when Little Eva came out and won by three-quarters of a length. James Joicey's Alvescot, four years old, was second, and G. Cockerill's Lackford, six years old, was third. Twenty-eight horses started.

Horses for Washington Races.

Frederick Hanlon, Secretary of The Jockey Club, yesterday afternoon left for Washington, following H. G. Crickmore, Secretary of the Washington Jockey Club, who left the day before to look after the preliminary arrangements for the Spring race meeting at the Bennings track. Carloads of horses for whom stable room had been engaged in advance departed on two trains in the forenoon, while other horses will be shipped to-day and to-morrow, the shipments being sufficient in number to fill all vailable space, so that later comers will be compelled to do as best they can in quarters at the old Ivy City track, every stall at the Bennings course having been taken several days ago. The horses from the New Orleanas Winter meeting also are pouring into Washington in such force that Secretary Crickmore announced early in the week that stalls could be promised only to those who had made contracts beforehand.

The meeting will open to-morrow and every promise is that the racing will be the best that has been seen at Washington since the prosperous days of the Ivy City track, when that course shared almost equally with Baltimore and New York in the racing of the East. Already there are at the Bennings track more horses than were ever at Washington at one time before.

Race Track Results.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26.—Three-quarters of a mile—Belle of the Glen, 100 pounds, (J. Wells, jr.,) 1; Ross Wilson, 103, 2; Charlie Daniels, 105, 3. Time—1:17¼. Half a mile—Debenture, 105, (McCann,) 1; Tambourine, 107, 2; Ben Hullum, 107½, 3. Time—0:52. Three-quarters of a mile—Maggie Young, 98, (Dade,) 1; Active, 105, 2; Cranberry, 100, 3. Time—1:19½. One mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Quaker 97 (L. Smith,) 1; Charlie O'Brien, 110, 2; Appapaqua, 122, 3. Time—1:18. One mile and three-sixteenths—Club, 105, (M. Williams,) 1; Dan Rice, 110, 2; George B. Cox, 110, 3. Time—1:53½. Three-quarters of a mile—Pillardist, 105, (Postel,) 1; All's Well, 95, 2; Corialis, 103, 3. Time—1:18.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Tanforan—Eleven-sixteenths mile—Alarys Garter, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Midian, 105, 2; Montanus, 108, 3. Time—1:08¾. Thirteen-sixteenths mile—Eonic, 96, (Ransch,) 1; Bernota, 107, 2; Sublime, 98, 3.—Time—1:21. Mile and three-quarters, hurdle—Rio Chico, 141, (Lloyd,) 1; May Boy, 145, 2; Granger, 140, 3. Time—8:23. Eleven-sixteenths mile—Jennie, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Nullah, 104, 2; Genua, 108, 3. Time—1:07¼. Seven-eighths mile—Warman, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Illusion, 89, 2; Canetto, 100, 3. Time—1:29½. Seven-eighths mile—Letiger, 102, (O'Connor,) 1; The Gaffir, 95, 2; Approdis, 89, 3. Time—1:29½.

Sloan in Great Pigeon Shoot.

Tod Sloan, the most-talked-of jockey in the United States and the rider who, after being engaged to ride the horses of the Prince of Wales last year, was suddenly released, and then notified by the English Jockey Club that it would be useless for him to apply for a license this year, is in New York, after a Winter in San Francisco, where he rode with only limited success at the Winter race meetings. Sloan will remain here for several weeks, and then intends to visit England again and make personal inquiry as to the reason for the Jockey Club's attitude in regard to the withholding of his jockey's license. He still asserts he knows of no cause for the action against him, but he would not say whether or not he would apply for the usual license before he had learned how matters stood. He expressed full confidence, however, that he would be able to vindicate himself, and intimated that he probably would return to the United States to ride later in the season.

Sloan said that he had entered in the Grand American Handicap, the great pigeon-shooting event to be held at Inter-State Park, at Queens, L. I., next week, and would remain in New York long enough to compete in the shoot. Since his return from England Sloan has figured somewhat prominent in trap shooting, and has showed marked skill in that sport.

Live Bird Match at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26.—In a match at fifty live birds, thirty yards' rise, for a purse of $100, Yale Dolan won, with 49 killed, at Aiken to-day. E. L. Smith killed 43, D. Long Miller and C. Dolan 42 each. In a previous match, same conditions, Miller and Smith shooting against the Dolans, Smith killed 49, Miller 45, the Dolans 82.

English Athletes Want to Come Here.

LONDON, March 26.—Indications point to the challenge of Yale and Harvard for a series of regular track games being accepted by Oxford and Cambridge. The English team, in that case, will consist of the firsts and seconds in the events to be decided Friday at the inter-university contest. The Presidents and Treasurers of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic unions will confer Saturday and decide on the nature of the answer to the challenge.

Cambridge men who were interviewed by a representative of The Associated Press this afternoon, at their training quarters, all expressed themselves keenly desirous of going to the United States, though they were rather afraid of the hot weather and would prefer to have the contest in September, instead of in July. A. E. Hind, President of the Cambridge team, said: "We shall probably get well drubbed by the Americans. But all our men are anxious to return the United States' compliment in coming here by a return visit. While Paget-Tomlinson and others of last year's boats are ineligible, still Garnier of Oxford and Allcock of Cambridge promise to be good hurdlers, and Workman of Cambridge, as a three-miler, and Cornish and Shank will, I hope, do us credit as quarter-milers."

CREWS RACE IN THE RAIN.

Columbia's Third Boat, Steered by Coach Hanlan, Wins from Second Eight.

In spite of the disagreeable weather the three Columbia 'Varsity crews had their usual practice on the Harlem yesterday afternoon, but the enthusiasm of the candidates for the freshman crew was so dampened that not enough of them appeared to send out eitner of their two boats. There was not a man lacking from the first 'Varsity boat, which rowed in the following order:

Bow, Jackson; No. 2, Mount; No. 3, Townsend; No. 4, Huffaker; No. 5, Nlezer; No. 6, Stevenson; No. 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Irvine, (Captain;) coxswain, Comstock.

There were some changes in the second eight, which was boated as follows:

Bow, Hull; No. 2, Boyesen; No. 3, Southack; No. 4, Carter; No. 5, Lefferts; No. 6, Strangland; No. 7, O'Loughlin; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Potts.

The first two crews were boated in the shells, but the third 'Varsity eight rowed in one of the barges with Coach Hanlan in the coxswain's seat, and was composed of the following:

Bow, La Roche; No. 2, Henes; No. 3, Bamberger; No. 4, Gerster; No. 5, Landers; No. 6, Iselin; No. 7, Cary; stroke, Brinckerhoff; coxswain, Hanlan.

On account of the cold and wet weather there was very little coaching, and all the crews moved up the river at a smart gait in order to keep warm. On the return trip there was a lively race between the second and third crews, which, to the surprise of all concerned, resulted to the advantage of the third crew by about a length in the two miles or so, despite the fact that the victors rowed in a barge and the losers in a shell. Much of the credit of the victory of the third crew, however, was due to Hanlan's steering, as he took advantage of his knowledge of the river, and kept in the lee of the Westchester shore and out of the adverse current as much as possible.

FINAL INDOOR TENNIS MATCH.

Ward and Miles Beaten on Armory Court by Bostwick and Cragin.

After several weeks of postponement the final match for the National indoor championship at lawn tennis was played yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment armory. The bad weather outdoors made the light very uncertain for fast play.

Four sets of exciting play were necessary to decide the question of supremacy, and then the victory rested with O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin of the West Side Tennis Club. Holcombe Ward, one of the victorious international team of last Summer, and George H. Miles of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club were generally expected to win, but the constant indoor practice this Winter of the other pair gave them the advantage both in condition and team work.

Cragin put up a surprisingly strong game, his overhead play in particular being very clever. He and Bostwick both lobbed with excellent effect all through the match, while Bostwick's fast ground strokes were unusually effective. Ward smashed and served with all his customary aggressiveness, but Miles did not play up to his usual form. The score follows:

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, beat Holcombe Ward and G. H. Miles, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Princeton Denies Harvard's Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—Manager J. S. Kinne made a statement to-night relative to the wrangle between Harvard and Princeton over basketball relations. He said:

In the first place, Harvard submitted a date for a game at Princeton, which Princeton accepted. After the game Harvard asked for a return game, and gave us an open date. Princeton asked Harvard's management to keep the date open until permission was obtained from the Faculty to make a New England trip. The Faculty would not allow us to make a trip necessary to cover our expenses. The game with Harvard was agreed upon provided that we made satisfactory arrangements. We could not see our way clear on the conditions offered by Harvard. These reasons were made clear to the Harvard manager, and by no means did Princeton intend to cease relations in basketball by canceling this game. Not only did we have to cancel a game with Harvard, but with Dartmouth as well. It is hoped that a series of basketball games may be arranged with Harvard for next year.

Annapolis Baseball Schedule.

The baseball schedule of the United States Naval Academy, which has just been announced, is a short one, as the middies can play Saturday games only, but the eight games scheduled are important ones, including the principal large Eastern colleges, and the Seventh Regiment of this city. The schedule follows:

March 30, Lafayette College; April 6, Cornell University, April 13, Georgetown University; April 20, Harvard University; April 27, University of Pennsylvania; May 4, Gallaudet College; April 11, Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.; April 18, United States Military Academy.

Lajoie to be Prosecuted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—John I. Rogers, Treasurer of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, to-day appeared in the Prothonotary's office of the Common Pleas Court to make the necessary arrangements for the filing and early hearing of a proposed equity suit to restrain Napoleon Lajoie, the second baseman, from playing baseball with Connie Mack's local American League club during the coming season. The further object of the proposed suit is to test the validity of the contracts entered into between National League clubs and players.

Gammons Signs with Boston.

BOSTON, March 26.—John A. Gammons, coach of the Brown University baseball team, has signed with President Soden of the Boston National League team. Gammons played on the football team of Brown University, as well as the nine; he also has played football with the Duquesne and Homestead (Penn.) teams. For two years he has played baseball in Attleborough and North Attleborough.

Oxford Golfers Beat Cambridge Team.

LONDON, March 26.—Oxford beat Cambridge to-day in their twenty-third annual golf match, 19 holes up, on the links at Sandwich. The universities have now won eleven matches each. One was a draw.

Manhattan Field for Columbia.

It was announced yesterday at Columbia University by a member of the Executive Committee of the General Athletic Association that Columbia in all probability will have Manhattan Field again this year. What stood in the way of the university leasing the field is $1,000 of unpaid rent from last year. This sum, it was stated, will be loaned to the Athletic Association by a graduate, and will be paid over to the manager of the field to settle up the old debt. When this is done there will be nothing to stand in the way of the university's securing the field for the season. The plan proposed is for the Athletic Association to pay a certain percentage of the receipts of each game for the use of the grounds. It is not known how large a percentage will be paid, but without doubt it will be less than 50 per cent. An athletic mass meeting will be held Friday, and some official action will be taken.

Seventh Regiment Hockey Match.

Enthusiasm and a large gathering of partisan spectators were the features of the regimental hockey match between Companies I and K of the Seventh Regiment at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. Company K won by the good score of 5 to 0. The playing of the rival sevens, while provoking a good deal of applause from their friends on the side lines, was not particularly skillful, Barnes, being the only fast and able skater of the lot, scoring four of his team's five goals.

Company I made a stubborn resistance in the first half, and Barnes scored but once. In the second period matters were easier. Barnes started off with a clever tally, and repeated the trick soon after. Scott made a goal from a scrimmage, and Barnes wound up the game by a neat tally. Line-up:

Company K, (5.)	Position.	Company I, (0.)
Auchinclos	Goal	Ranney
Spies	Point	Slocum
Newcomb	Cover point	Clark
Cochran	Forward	Terrell
Hoy	Forward	Stratton
Scott	Forward	Griffin
Barnes	Forward	Wenman

Goals scored—By Barnes, 4; Scott, 1. Referee—Max Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

N. Y. A. C. WRESTLING TOURNEY.

Athletes Competed in Preliminary Bouts in Four Classes.

The preliminaries in the New York Athletic Club's wrestling tournament for the club's championships were held last night in the clubhouse gymnasium, on Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, when the candidates in four classes met and in bouts limited to ten minutes each, with an allowance of five minutes additional should there be no fall in ten minutes, eliminated those of the club's wrestlers who were not of championship quality. Those left in will meet in the finals on Thursday night. Summary:

125-Pound Class.—J. V. Hall beat T. Pinckney; R. Hibbard beat E. E. De Villarve.

135-Pound Class.—A. J. Groze beat H. W. Kitson; R. Hibbard beat Henry S. Lyons.

145-Pound Class.—H. S. Lyons beat S. G. Curtis; H. C. Fling beat E. Sniszer.

158-Pound Class.—J. B. Naething beat H. Halstead; J. S. Raymond beat A. O. Schram; J. B. Naething beat Elliott.

Referee—Dr. L. W. Ely. Timekeepers—J. A. Abeel and Robert Stoll. Announcer—Capt. Waldo Sprague.

PRIZE FOR SPEEDWAY PACER.

C. K. G. Billing's Hontas Crook Captured the Blue at Durland's Horse Show.

Some of the horses from the Speedway were on view last night at the tenth annual horse show held at Durland's new riding academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street. They were the first to appear in the ring, and they competed for the Speedway Cup, for the best pacer. They were shown in light harness to single pneumatic-tired speed wagons, and were judged by their conformation, style of going, pedigree, and appearance in the ring. To qualify they must have been driven on the New York or some other speedway, or be owned by a member or some recognized gentlemen's driving club. C. K. G. Billings had the best horse in the competition, his pacer, Hontas Crook, winning the blue ribbon.

The bay horse Forest Wilkes, owned by H. C. King, won the second prize; an unnamed bay gelding of Charles Tanner's the third, and J. I. D. Bristol's Tim the fourth prize.

The chestnut horse Foxwood and the chestnut gelding Belmar, a well-matched pair from the Gerkendale Farm, were the best in the harness tandem class for horses under fifteen hands. This event was merely a warmer for Foxwood, who appeared a short time afterward to compete in the runabout horse class, in which event he was also the winner, the bay gelding Clonmel taking the second prize.

Disagreeable weather somewhat marred the attendance, but the judging of the horses was carried on with much greater dispatch than on the opening night. The summary of awards:

Class 33—For the best pacer; must have been driven on the New York or some other speedway, or be owned by a member of some recognized gentleman's driving club; to be shown in light harness to a pneumatic-tired single speed wagon. To be judged by their conformation, style of going, pedigree, and appearance in the ring.—Won by Hontas Crooke, C. K. G. Billings, owner; Forrest Wilkes, b. h., 15.3, 11 years, H. C. King, owner, second; —, br. g., Charles Tanner, owner, third.

Class 2—Horses over 15 hands 2 inches; three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Flashlight, ch. g., 15.2½, 6 years, W. Stanton Elliott, owner; Elevation, ch. m., 15.3, 5 years, Mrs. L. V. Martin, owner, second; Ruby, ch. g., 15.2¾, 7 years, Mrs. H. S. Rubens, third.

Class 34.—Dealers; for the best single harness horse.—Won by Lady Dufferin, b. m., 15.3, 6 years, John Arthur, owner; Lord Durham, b. g., 15.3½, 7 years, George A. Saportas, owner, second; Pilot, b. g., 15.3, 5 years, John Doyle, owner, third.

Class 10, Long-tail Saddle Horses—Won by Jocelyn, b. m., 16.1, 6 years, Dr. A. L. Northrop, owner; General, gr. g., 16, 9 years, G. A. Wertheim, owner, second; President, br. g., 15.3, 8 years, Miss May E. Durland, owner, third.

Class 23.—For the best tandem 15 hands and under—Won by Belmar, ch. g., 14.3, and Foxwood, ch. h., 14.3¾, Gerkendale Farm, owner; —, b. g., 14.3¾, 6 years, and Lady Alice, b. m., 14.3, 7 years, G. B. Hulme, G. Hollister, owners, second.

Class 3, Horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, 3 years old and over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Tommy Tucker, b. g., 15.1, 6 years, Hugo Reisinger, owner; Trulia, br. m., 15.2, 6 years, G. T. Hollister, owner, second; Royal, br. g., 15.2, 6 years, James Turner, owner, third.

Class 27, for the best Runabout Horse.—Won by Foxwood, ch. h., 14.3, Gerkendale Farm, owner; Clonmel, b. g., 14.2, 6 years, Andrew Miller, owner, second; Starlight, ch. g., 15.0½, 6 years, Mrs. G. W. Curtis, owner, third.

Class 12.—For the best performance of hunters or jumpers over six successive jump, 5 feet high, and to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds—Won by Yourfellow, b. g., 16.1, 9 years, Charles Pfizer, owner; Lord Charlemont, b. g., 16.3, Robert L. Gerry, owner, second; Fusileer, ch. g., 16, 8 years, the Durland Company, owner, third.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Wins First Place in New York Inter-Club Bowling League Series.

Two matches in the final series of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League were decided last night, the games between the Harlem Republican Club and the Catholic Club being postponed until Thursday evening. The New York Athletic Club won two of three games with the Harlem Wheelmen on the New York Athletic Club alleys, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club won three games from the West Side Republican Club on the Knickerbocker alleys. This gives the New York Athletic Club first place in the tournament with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club second, and the West Side Republican Club third. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C.				HARLEM WHEELM'N.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lyons	170	166	179	Shaw	158	141	130
Martin	143	178	160	Haigh	210	161	123
Legien	198	148	168	Dumahaut	137	149	146
Bell	173	155	181	Dykeman	141	185	123
Toussaint	214	124	175	Duff	166	181	181
Total	808	771	863	Total	812	817	723

KNICKERBOCKER.				WEST SIDE REP.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Headley	167	157	134	Brown	151	153	159
Gaylord	147	162	201	Olt	169	134	134
Ross	171	177	182	Wilson	129	116	146
Fletcher	168	149	160	Trafton	162	162	178
Wilson	146	184	188	Murphy	155	147	159
Total	787	829	865	Total	786	712	776

The teams of the National Bank of the Republic and the Bank of the Manhattan Company each won two games in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League on Reid's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—National Park Bank—Burke, 177; Dean, 169; Dale, 142; Aldridge, 120; Walters, 149. Total, 687.

Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 121; Bouton, 183; Clarke, 147; Cooke, 159; Ahrens, 157. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.—Chase National Bank—Martin, 183; Torniport, 160; Bohn, 127; Freed, 145; Booth, 148. Total, 763.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Lilly, 168; Fowler, 155; McIntosh, 203; Meserole, 175; McNeil, 173. Total, 874.

THIRD GAME.—National Park Bank—Burke, 137; Dean, 111; Dale, 103; Aldridge, 155; Walters, 135. Total, 641.

National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 197; Harriman, 187; Murphy, 137; Douglass, 131; Hartzel, 176. Total, 828.

FOURTH GAME.—Chase National Bank—Martin, 143; Torniport, 130; Bohn, 128; Freed, 172; Booth, 185. Total, 758.

Hudson River Bank—Gerdts, 132; Polhaimus, 120; Biggerman, 103; Robinson, 127. Total, 482.

FIFTH GAME.—Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 103; Bouton, 144; Clarke, 118; Cooke, 158; Ahrens, 149. Total, 672.

National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 219; Harriman, 104; Murphy, 160; Douglass, 162; Hartzel, 176. Total, 821.

SIXTH GAME.—Bank of the Manhattan Company—Lilly, 141; Fowler, 138; McIntosh, 118; Meserole, 166; McNeil, 177. Total, 740.

Hudson River Bank—Gerdts, 128; Polhaimus, 159; Biggerman, 97; Robinson, 102. Total, 486.

Americus Council won two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Samaritan Council—Strepmel, 127; McLoughlin, 164; Deegan, 186; Nutt, 119; Weisman, (6 frames,) 58. Total, 654.

Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 186; Le Beau, 200; Johannsmeyer, 135; Setzer, 199; A. Boettjer, (6 frames,) 90. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.—Defendam Council—Heinrich, 134; King, 99; Haynor, 131; Frank, 162; Warner, 175. Total, 701.

Samaritan Council—Strehmel, 124; McLoughlin, 117; Hitchrick, 125; Deegan, 135; Nutt, 162. Total, 663.

THIRD GAME.—Americus Council—C. Boettjer, 199; Le Beau, 156; Johannsmeyer, 179; Setzer, 143; A. Boettjer, 136. Total, 813.

Defendam Council—Heinrich, 181; King, 171; Haynor, 101; Frank, 138; Warner, 158. Total, 749.

The Avon bowlers won two games in the Metropolis three-men tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

THIRD GAME.—Omega Bowling Club—Heins, 186; Wicks, 192; Hughes, 173. Total, 551.

Avon Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 181; Hoffman, 160; A. Silberstein, 212. Total, 553.

SECOND GAME.—Omega Bowling Club—Heins, 202; Wicks, 146; Hughes, 181. Total, 529.

Printers' Bowling Club—Barnett, 175; Perkins, 173; Cronkhite, 150. Total, 498.

THIRD GAME.—Printers' Bowling Club—Barnett, 197; Perkins, 139; Cronkhite, 133. Total, 469.

Avon Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 190; Hoffman, 208; A. Silberstein, 148. Total, 546.

The Columbia team won two games in the North Side National Tournament, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Tremont Bowling Club—Schultz, 150; Walters, 157; Katzenberger, 123; Fowler, 165; Dagner, 145. Total, 740.

Columbia Bowling Club—Schlusing, 176; Luhrs, 161; Martens, 119; Eckhof, 161; Silvers, 174. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Laun, 173; Schroeder, 130; Koeller, 161; Ritsetter, 113; Bleuler, 135. Total, 712.

Tremont Bowling Club—Schultz, 178; Walters, 168; Katzenberger, 194; Fowler, 166; Dagner, 146. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Schlusing, 178; Luhrs, 179; Martens, 176; Eckhof, 182; Sievers, 164. Total, 869.

Friendship Bowling Club—Laun, 139; Schroeder, 131; Koeler, 126; Ritsetter, 149; Bleuler, 140. Total, 685.

The Carroll Park Wheelmen defeated the Defender Wheelmen, and each scored a game forfeited by the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's alleys, Brooklyn, last night.

The Empire, Atlantic, and Pin Knight teams each won one game and lost one in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night.

McFADDEN VICTOR AT SQUASH.

By Beating Brown, He Won the W. L. Elkins, Jr., Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 26.—George McFadden by defeating J. C. Brown in the final match of the Squash tournament at the Philadelphia Club to-day captured the William L. Elkins, Jr., trophy and the championship of the organization.

Although the match was won in straight games it was not devoid of interest. Mr. Brown made a plucky uphill fight, but was finally forced to succumb to the skill of his opponent. The score:

George McFadden	15	15	15
J. C. Brown	9	10	11

At the conclusion of the match it was announced that Messrs. Hugh and Edgar T. Scott had been chosen by the club to represent it in New York on Saturday against the New York Racquet and Tennis Club in a team match.

Lawson's Horse Exhibit Record.

BOSTON, March 26.—Thomas W. Lawson has established a new record as a Horse Show exhibitor. He has made 136 entries for the coming Boston Horse Show, entering fifty-two different horses. This is the largest exhibit ever made by an individual in this or any other country.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Ferguson and De Young opened the billiard tournament at the Metropolitan Billiard Rooms, Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night, and Ferguson won by a score of 200 to 157. The tournament is held under the Amateur Athletic Union rules, and the games will be played with a fourteen-inch balkline governing. Some of the players entered competed in the trials for the Amateur Athletic Union Class B championship. Dr. Walter G. Douglas, the New York Athletic Club champion, and J. V. B. Rapp, the runner-up in the recent tournament held there, are also among the entries. F. Boyd and L. A. Servatius will compete to-night. The score:

Ferguson—0 0 0 1 0 12 0 0 0 11 1 0 0 9 5 20 5 2 17 0 7 9 2 0 0 5 6 0 1 0 0 5 0 3 10 23 2 0 0 2 0 2 6 5 3 0 2 1 2 3 5 4 1 2 0 6. Total, 200. Average, 3 23-57. High run, 23.

De Young—2 1 1 1 1 6 4 2 1 6 1 2 1 2

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

As we were saying the other day, every Japanese believes that his country will sooner or later have to fight for its life with Russia. "Why not now?" is the question that the Japanese seem to be asking themselves, in view of the recent Russian provocations. And they are getting no satisfactory answer. They would enter upon a war now with a great advantage on account of the Russian provocations which are addressed in part only to them, in part also to all the allied Powers represented in China. The provocations are these:

(1) Russia has taken advantage of the internal weakness of China, and of the outrages upon foreigners which were the consequence of that weakness, to make ruthless war on China in Manchuria, to reduce that province to a state of terrified subjection, and virtually to annex it to the Russian Empire.

(2) Russia has thus actually begun the partition of China by taking the part of China which she most wanted. And, while partitioning China for her own benefit, she has had the indecency to pretend that she was opposed to the partition and the bad faith to enter upon a separate treaty with a Power with which all the allied nations, of which she was one, were carrying on joint negotiations.

(3) She has actually, and in spite of the protests of Great Britain, taken forcible possession of a tract of land in which British concessionaires had special interests, and she has taken possession of it under a claim of "the right of conquest," although it is not within the sphere of her pretensions in Manchuria, but is at the same time the common headquarters and base of the allied advance upon Peking. It was "conquered," if at all, by all the Powers.

Let Count CASSINI, or any other plausible Russian diplomatist, paint an inch thick; to this complexion must it come. What Russia has done in Asia has not only been a breach of faith with all the Powers. It has been a distinct injury to more than one. She has injured us by seizing our best market, killing our customers by the thousand, and destroying our trade. She has injured Great Britain by seizing a tract in respect to which Great Britain had special claims. But the most direct injury has been to Japan. Ever since Russia induced Germany and France to join her in bullying Japan out of the fruits of her victory over China, fruits which, so far as commercial facilities went, Japan offered to share with all mankind, Japan has had an injury to complain of and to redress. Now the Russian action not only threatens Japanese expansion in Korea and elsewhere on the Asiatic coast, in regions at which Japanese expansion legitimately aims. It constitutes also a distinct threat against the safety and tranquillity of the island empire at home.

It is for Japan alone to determine whether her provocation justifies war with Russia. Japanese unofficial opinion seems clearly to be that it does. And the dispatches from London which we printed yesterday seem to indicate that official opinion agrees with unofficial. Certainly, if the conflict be inevitable, it would be foolish for Japan to postpone it until the Trans-Siberian railway is finished, which will enable Russia to hurry forward reinforcements to the scene. Japan and Russia have just been engaged in a competitive exhibition of all the military nations. In the judgment of disinterested and competent critics the Japanese troops held the first place in military efficiency, while the Russians were neither second nor third. The showing has given great encouragement, no doubt, to Japan in view of the approaching conflict. Especially in view of the incomplete condition of the Russian railway, however, "sea power" will be a great and very likely a decisive factor. There can be no question that upon this point the Japanese superiority in the Pacific is overwhelming. We are unable to get any trustworthy recent statistics upon the Russian naval force in the Pacific, but we know that it can be but a small part of the whole Russian Navy. The whole Japanese Navy, on the other hand, of which the efficiency was proved during the war with China, is available for service on the Asiatic coast. The Russian force can scarcely prevent the landing of Japanese troops, in numbers superior to the available Russian troops, and in efficiency at least not inferior, at any selected points on the coast of the ocean or of the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li. Probably the first Japanese objectives would be the Russian stations at Vladivostock and Port Arthur. A combined land and naval attack upon the two would be very likely to succeed, while a small part of the available Japanese Navy would suffice to "bottle up" in these ports the whole Russian naval strength, still leaving a large part of the Japanese Navy for service elsewhere.

The memorandum of the State Department, communicated to Russia already and yesterday made public, shows our disapproval of her course in carrying on separate negotiations with China. That disapproval is unquestionably shared by Great Britain and by Germany. These three Powers will necessarily sympathize with Japan as against Russia in case of a conflict, and they are the only Powers, except the combatants, of which it is necessary to take account. Japan would thus enter upon the struggle with everything in her favor. It is unlikely that Russia will abide the issue of such a struggle in her present condition. But it is equally unlikely that Japan will accept Russian assurances of Russia's unaggressive and pacific intentions without much stronger guarantees than are furnished by the Russian official assurances themselves.

SCARLET FEVER.

Since the beginning of the present Winter scarlet fever has been a prevalent disease over a large part of the country. In such circumstances thoroughness in gathering and accuracy in compiling the health statistics of a city put it at a seeming disadvantage in comparison with other cities in which the sanitary administration is more lax in the enforcement of the statutes requiring physicians to make returns of cases of contagious disease encountered in their practice. The prevalence of scarlet fever in New York this year can only be explained by recognizing the fact that this disease shows a well-defined tendency to imitate the musical crescendo and diminuendo, which is also true of measles. Last year measles was very prevalent; this year there is much less of it, although in so large a population as that of New York in its five boroughs the number of cases occurring even in an off year will of necessity reach what appears to be a formidable total. In the case of scarlet fever the very satisfactory system of reporting which now obtains gives us a record of 4,959 cases since Jan. 1, divided among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 3,175; Brooklyn, 1,382; Bronx, 278; Queens, 77; Richmond, 47.

Since 1886 epidemics of scarlet fever have been observed to occur periodically, the periods representing multiples of three years. English authorities agree that its recurrence may be expected about every six years. The mortality attending the present epidemic in New York is much below that of last year. For the week ended March 16 there were 29 deaths from this cause. For the corresponding week of last year there were 15 deaths. As there were nearly three times as many cases reported for the week this year as last, and less than twice as many deaths, the inference is warranted that it is of a milder type.

We have pleasure in saying that we believe the Health Department is doing all it can to control the spread of the disease, and that its medical staff is not negligent. The medical Inspectors have been worked very hard, and have not shirked their duty; but it needs no argument to show that the success of their efforts is largely dependent upon a kind of co-operation they cannot expect from the classes in which the mortality is necessarily greatest. An interesting feature of the disease this year is its impartial distribution. It does not appear that the tenement house population is contributing a larger proportion of cases than the classes better housed, in proportion to their number. Another noteworthy fact is the unusually large number of adults who are taking it. It is a comforting fact that it will probably diminish rapidly from now on and disappear altogether as soon as warm weather sets in.

MR. KENNAN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The three articles which Mr. GEORGE KENNAN has published in The Outlook on the Philippines have been very instructive. He has made a careful study, with the full co-operation of the Government at Washington, of official reports and correspondence, and has had the advantage of access to much private correspondence from officers in the field and of intercourse with officers who have returned from the islands. By his instructions from The Outlook he omitted all consideration of the justice or injustice of our acquisition of the islands, though his own view is inferable, and is not apparently favorable to the policy of acquisition. He has confined himself to present conditions and to possible courses of future action. The military situation and the professed feeling of considerable numbers of the islanders have changed to a marked degree since the preparation of the articles was completed, and the most interesting feature of them now consists of suggestions for future action.

Of these one is in the way of being carried out—the establishment of civil government and the substantial reduction of the function of the army to that of an auxiliary of the civil establishment. How well this will succeed it is impossible to say. The army will have to be kept in reserve at all points where there is chance of failure, and its function will in any case be extremely important. We assume as of course that the services of the army officers whose experience and character are valuable will be brought into use, in connection with the civil government. No better men could be found, and Mr. KENNAN's citations from their statements show a striking uniformity in the humane and sagacious tone of their feeling toward the people of the Philippines. They are plainly ready to turn over to the natives all that the natives can do safely, and they are peculiarly fitted to draw the line.

Mr. KENNAN reports all the opinions he has secured from officers of experience in the field are decidedly with the plan of the civil commission to buy out the agricultural lands of the friars and resell them to natives. These opinions as quoted imply that this policy would be equivalent to the expulsion of the friars. That we are not permitted by the treaty of Paris to require directly. But it is not probable that the friars, having parted with their property, could successfully administer churches dependent on voluntary support. There could be no possible objection to an understanding with the authorities of the Catholic Church, as a consideration for the purchase of the lands, that the friars should seek some other field of labor. We have long been of the opinion that the purchase of the friars' lands and their redistribution by sale on easy terms at fairly low prices among the natives was the best possible means toward securing the real and lasting pacification of the islands. And we agree fully with Mr. KENNAN that prompt action in this direction is essential. Even at the risk of a heavy expenditure the policy should be at once begun. The fact of the adoption of the policy would go far toward a practical and convincing demonstration of the real nature of American administration. And when it came to the actual possession by natives of homes of their own secured through American action, we are confident that the whole situation would change gradually and not slowly.

Hand in hand with this policy, but not to be deferred in its beginning, should be the teaching of the English language in all accessible parts of the islands. The instruction imparted in our tongue should be of the simplest, but the language itself should be spread as widely as can be, and especially beyond the limits of Manila. In this, according to Mr. KENNAN, there is universal agreement among the officers in the field. And these officers report from many different points a strong desire among the natives to learn English, and a remarkable aptitude for doing so.

Finally, there is the suggestion of Mr. KENNAN as to a native police, or a military force for police purposes. Of its general and great utility, properly managed, he has no doubt; but he comments with just severity on one feature of the system among the Maccabebe scouts—the barbarous cruelty of which they have been permitted to be guilty in some instances. This, of course, is absolutely unjustifiable. The very essence of the benefit to be got from native troops or police is their perfect adoption of American standards and their complete subjection to strict American discipline. No aid they can give us will offset the evil of laxity in these respects. They must be themselves examples of the kind of government they are used to sustain. We have no doubt that, if the system be extended on any large scale, these conditions would be enforced. To believe otherwise is to doubt the common sense as well as the humanity of Americans in authority in the Philippines.

HEARTS THAT LIE OVER THE OCEAN.

Our neighbor The Sun has done an injustice to our neighbor the Staats-Zeitung for which we are confident it will atone handsomely when reason shall recapture the seat surrendered to resentment.

It is true that in asserting the rights of indefeasible Germanism against an aggressive and insolent Nativismus our German neighbor was betrayed into expressions that sound strange to American ears. But The Sun overlooks or uncandidly minimizes the intolerable provocation of the goings-on at the dinner of the Legal Aid Society upon the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

It is in the language of one who recalls an ancient sorrow that the Staats-Zeitung reminds its readers that this organization was founded as the Deutscher Rechtsschutzverein and for nearly twenty years performed its beneficent work under that good German name. Then the detested spirit of Nativismus crept like a snake into its councils, faithless men stripped off the sweet old German title, and the thing stood forth brazenly as the Legal Aid Society.

Thus far the Staats-Zeitung is sad but calm. Wrath flames up and cooks its German blood when it considers the impudent language of Mr. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, the Chairman of the Legal Aid Society feast, who "had the effrontery to assert that the chief object of the society was to teach immigrants the meaning of law and justice, and that the country should be proud to possess an organization that aims to put into the heads of the new-comers, who would perhaps otherwise become Anarchists, the true American conception of equality before the law and of justice." Vice President ROOSEVELT was also inflammatory and insulting. He closed a "long and incoherent speech by declaring that the greatest and best achievement of the society consisted in this, that it had become Americanized, and by dropping the German name had shown itself worthy of the American spirit."

All this may sound fair to an American, but it was more than a German could bear. Germanism, as the Staats-Zeitung points out, had been "thrust into the background, and was treated by most of the speakers in a patronising, in many instances, even, in an insulting way." Our German neighbor hauls these patronising gentlemen up with a round turn by reminding them of the truth about the Legal Aid Society. "The Rechtsschutzverein," says our neighbor, "was not founded to transform immigrants into good Americans, but to protect honest, industrious men, accustomed to the safeguards of justice, against corrupt and bad Americans."

But he turned upon me,
And the look in his eye
Was quite painful to see;
And he says, You mistake; this poor Injin
I protects from such sharps as you be.

This early and noble purpose the society has shamelessly abandoned under the promptings of a pernicious Nativismus and the detestable teachings of some of its members who hold that when a German assumes American citizenship and accepts the protection of American laws he ought to become an American in heart as well as in fact. To this degrading and outrageous doctrine the Staats-Zeitung will never subscribe. Deutschthum, an unconquerable German habit of mind, the German way of thinking, of seeing things—especially American things—and of saying things, a rooted and controlling Germanism, is its life and soul.

The Sun demands that this adamantine Deutschthum shall soften into a substance readily assimilable with its environment of American spirit and custom. Forbid it ARMINIUS, forbid it FRIEDRICH BARBAROSSA, forbid it WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE, ULRICH VON HUTTEN, and WILHELM SULZER! Hoch der Kaiser!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A committee appointed by the Texas Legislature has been investigating the present condition of the district devastated by the Galveston storm, and, incidentally, it has discovered some decidedly unpleasant circumstances connected with the distribution of the money and supplies contributed for the relief of the flood sufferers. Most of this work seems to have been well and honestly done, but in a good many cases people in little or no need of assistance succeeded in diverting it from those who were. At Pearland, the committee reports, the members of the local Relief Board did notably well—for themselves. It was disclosed that the men in the Grand Army of the Republic camp, all of whom were drawing pensions from the Federal Government, engaged a special attorney to get relief money for them, paying him 10 per cent. of the amounts secured. In the town of Hockley the members of the local Relief Board "held up" contributed funds that reached their hands, and the real sufferers had to be content with credits on debts previously contracted. At Galveston there was evidence to show that supplies, both food and medicine, were sold, and no accounting has yet been made of the proceeds. And there, too, it appeared that many temporary homes were erected on the lands of well-to-do people who were to receive rent for them, paid out of the relief funds. Suffering still exists in some parts of the stricken district, but the committee made no recommendations as to assistance needed in individual cases, giving as a reason lack of time to separate from the many applications those, believed to be no small part of the whole, coming from persons quite competent to support themselves. The general condition of the laboring class in Galveston is said to be better than it was before the storm. The report concludes: "While the committee is inclined to believe that some wrongs have been done by certain members of the distributing committee, yet we do not feel authorized in alleging that there were actual frauds perpetrated there, but we most heartily suggest that there should be a full and complete investigation into the relief work done at that point."

—By its latest publication that Boston organization which calls itself the Philippine Information Society has done something—in fact, a good deal—toward removing from our minds, and we think from those of not a few other people, a strong suspicion that the real object of the society was, not to enlighten the Nation by telling it just what has happened in the Philippines since the Americans went there, but to supply the anti-imperialists with ammunition for use in their fight against the Administration. It looks now as if that suspicion was unjust, and that the Philippine Information Society, instead of merely hunting for accusations against the Government and its policies, is searching for facts and revealing what it finds in a spirit which, if not particularly patriotic, is at least fair. For the society's seventh pamphlet, entitled "The Outbreak of Hostilities," distinctly says that the trouble began when four armed Filipinos trespassed on territory admitted by their leader to be within the jurisdiction of the United States. And the editors of the pamphlet, while denying that the attack on our men was ordered by any responsible Filipino, admits that it only anticipated orders the issuance of which within a few days had been fully determined upon. This theory of the occurrence is in exact accord with that formed and promulgated long ago by the American authorities. The most interesting passage in the little book, however, is this one:

> The claim that our forces instigated the attack for the purpose of securing the votes necessary to ratify the treaty of peace is absolutely unsupported by any evidence which has come to the attention of the editors.

That has been not claimed but asserted numberless times by the anti-imperialists and their organs, and the utter absence of any evidence to support it has never once suggested to them a doubt of its—utility. The members of the Information Society are evidently of a different sort. Whatever they may have expected to discover by their researches, they have not passed unheeded everything except mud to throw at their own countrymen. Their only mistake, perhaps, has been in thinking that accurate information in regard to the Philippines was not already at the command of everybody who wanted it. Our civil and military officials have sometimes confused hopes with realizations, but that is only human, and we do not recall a single case in which there has been any serious or any intentional deception of the public. The Boston society is engaged in the performance of a task that is nearly superfluous, but it seems to be well intentioned, and as it pays its own expenses nobody is going to complain.

—A correspondent whose letter we published yesterday expressed fierce indignation because the Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company, in answer to criticism of the lighting of the elevated cars, said that the responsibility for the dimness of the illumination rested entirely with the company which supplies the gas used. It is to be suspected that our correspondent lacks the sense of humor with which most Americans, fortunately, are well supplied. Of course, Mr. SKITT fully realized the utter absurdity of his statement when he made it, and he confidently expected that everybody would take what he said as a characteristic corporation joke. In its way the joke was funny enough, and those who could not laugh at it are sincerely to be commiserated, since they are sure to suffer from many things which the rest of us—until we determine to reform those things—can endure with a composure streaked with enjoyment. What Mr. SKITT meant, of course, was that his company was getting exactly the kind of gas and the amount of gas it was willing to pay for, and that only under a compulsion not yet brought to bear would it light its cars to the degree desired by the traveling public. But surely he could not be expected to put the case in terms as blunt and offensive as that. What he said was not the truth, but it deceived nobody familiar with the peculiarities of the National jest, and his presentation of the company's position was commendable in that it turned anger into laughter for the time being. Our correspondent, it seems, did not laugh. That was a mistake, unless he is ready to enter upon a serious campaign for the righting of the undoubted wrong of which he complains.

—Now it is the English insurance officials that are lamenting a decrease of business. At a recent meeting in London of the Alliance Assurance Company, Lord ROTHSCHILD, the Chairman, in commenting on the comparative falling off for the year in life policies written by that organization, said that the same thing was shown by all the life companies. This was attributed by actuaries and others, he explained, to the impossibility of maintaining the increase which followed the passage of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'S Finance act, but his own impression was that a great many people had found new channels of investment and decided that they can use their money better for themselves than by leaving it to the Directors of insurance companies to invest for them. Lord ROTHSCHILD suggested that perhaps the decrease could be stopped by changes and improvements in the form of policies. He said nothing, curiously enough, about the fact that American companies do not complain about waning business, nor did he mention the fact that they, having already invented the more attractive and more generous policies, are securing in England itself more business than the English companies are losing. The fact is that, as regards insurance that verges on or into gambling, the British are more courageous or more enterprising than Americans, but when it comes to what is here considered legitimate insurance business they are very far from up to date. They are only thinking over the advisability of changes which were instituted here no little time ago.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest and warm approval a thoughtful letter signed "A Moral Mugwump" which appeared in your issue of today relative to the value of foreign missions, and the tone of the article was decidedly adverse to their continuance. My own opinion is that if the missionaries confined their efforts in foreign lands to teaching the soldiers and civil functionaries of their respective Governments some of the elemental truths of Christianity they might possibly do some good. For, if the newspaper reports are correct, the nations of Christendom are to-day giving the benighted heathen in China and elsewhere an exhibition of anti-Christianity which it would be difficult to match in the wilds of savage Africa. Robbery, assault, and murder are now running riot in the camps of nations which loudly proclaim their allegiance to "Peace on Earth, good will to men"; and if ever that gentle form was nailed upon the cross and His bowed head crowned with thorns, it is to-day in the "punitive expeditions" of so-called Christian Governments, which are now reddening the soil of an industrious and peaceful people.

I believe the ethics of Christianity, as taught by Christ himself, are absolutely true, besides being grounded in the profoundest philosophy; and, if ever we are to reach a noble civilization it will be through their persistent practice. But, as Herbert Spencer has pointed out, the only effectual way of teaching ethics is by showing their truth and beauty by deeds—deeds of self-sacrifice, and love, and spiritual heroism! Preaching is really worse than useless, unless it is accompanied by actions which correspond with the text. So when a Christian missionary has to be backed by a Gatling gun in order to get an opportunity to deliver his message, I cannot, in my opinion, return to his own country too soon, if he has any love for "the Master" whom he professes to serve.

I do not know much about Oriental religions, but I sometimes go on Sunday afternoons to listen to a Hindu Swami; and strange as it may appear to some of your readers, I find he teaches a very pure and lofty morality, very near akin to that of "the sermon on the mount," and sets forth some religious speculations touching the eternal destiny of the human soul which are worthy of serious attention. But when I visit some of our so-called Christian churches in this city I find the thought so thin and the pomposity so thick that I usually drop into a quiet doze; whereas the Hindu preacher can keep me awake and furnish me with food for a dreamy meditation afterward. And this is another reason why I think we should leave the preaching business to the Orientals themselves.

T. G.

New York, March 25, 1901.

A Reply to "Moral Mugwump."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the principle, "Altera pars audiatur," you will probably permit me to answer the "Moral Mugwump," who in to-day's issue of your valuable paper favors the withdrawing of all Christian missionaries from China. I am surprised at the shortsightedness of the writer—to say the least! How cowardly such a move would be! Quite contrary to the teaching of the Master and His command; quite contrary it would also be to the examples of the Apostle Paul!

Does the writer believe for a single moment that the low element of so-called Christian nations, such as sailors, disreputable traders, &c., would give China "a rest"? They never would! "Withdrawing the missionaries" would mean to leave China at the mercy of the aforesaid low element.

Instead of listening to that clever heathen, Wu Ting-Fang, the writer should read that excellent pamphlet, "Chinese Missions and the German Press," by Prof. G. Warneck, Ph. D., of Germany. To be sure, the latter Professor of Theology is only a German "barbarian," (as that "Moral Mugwump" terms all Germans,) but he happens to be the recognized greatest living authority on Christian missions.

One thing more—When will our "Anglo-Saxons" put aside their arrogance and pride, causing them to term other Christian races "barbarians"? Anglo-Saxons, who are all of German descent, (remember Hengist and Horsa,) believe themselves superior to all other races, but no one else seems to think so! England's "opium war" against China, their treatment of Hindus, their war against the Boers of South Africa, must be admitted as the nearest approaches to barbarism of any Christian nation.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

New York, March 25, 1901.

MR. PLATT AND A STATE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The evidence produced through the blatherskite proceedings of the Lexow upheaval brought about a demand for a new excise law which would take the saloons out of politics and lift their owners to the plane of manhood and citizenship, as well as do away with blackmailing by the police. Platt seized upon the opportunity for fattening his pocket under the guise of "party measure," and the Raines abomination became a law. The bill was a complete somersault as regards all the promises and pretensions heretofore made. It buried the saloons deeper in political mire than ever before. Besides, the blackmailing forces were increased and hotels established for the accommodation of the depraved and criminal classes. The experience of this law since 1896, when it went into effect, has been that all sorts of crime and immorality have been on the increase; indeed, to such an alarming extent that recently citizens have considered it their duty to take the matter up at their own expense, in order to restore public decency. The obtuse lines on which the law is drawn shows upon its face that it was intended as a measure of profit rather than morals. In furtherance of this claim, the liquor bond was increased tenfold—it being evident that the greater the amount the larger the percentage for Platt's bonding company.

The political features of the law consist in the grand larceny of one-third of the revenues derived from the licenses for State purposes. This fund is used to lower the taxes of the hayseeders up the State, and thereby strengthen the Republican machine, the rates showing in 1896 2.69, against 2.08 in 1898, or the price of a farmer's vote on every $50.

The real object of the law, however, was to put money into Platt's family pocket through forcing saloon dealers to take out the required bond in Platt's son's company, it being inferred that those who did so would be immune from violations of the law, while those who through negligence or otherwise failed to recognize the boss's power would have the screws turned on and made to repent Platt's displeasure.

Croker, however, saw through the game, and shortly afterward entered the field with a company as competitor. This upset Platt's plans, and, as he only had the inspectors to depend upon to enforce his mandate, coercion was not attempted, for the reason that Croker controlled the whole police force and had it in his power at any time to prevent Platt from carrying out any orders inimical to his own interests or those of Tammany.

Thus for four years or more these two bosses have rested on their arms, face to face, like the Russian bear and the English lion in the Tien-Tsin Chinese puzzle, jealous of each other's power and waiting for one or the other to become the aggressor. In the meantime, Platt has made several attempts to fortify himself and steal Croker's ammunition through a State police law, but as yet he has been unable to elect a Governor who would stand for his nefarious politics. Such a law, it is plain to be seen, would place the saloons absolutely in Platt's power and compel the owners through self-interest to take out bonds in the Platt company, and thus drive Croker out of the saloon-bonding business. This is the true sequel in entirety of Platt's anxiety for a State police. There is not one question of morals in the effort. On the contrary, it is wholly a personal matter, with a view of getting the best of Croker, thereby monopolizing the bonding of saloons and in this way increasing the size of his family pocket.

Platt is in politics for the money that there is in it, and not for power or pleasure, as some of his adherents would like the public to believe. No better evidence of this is wanted than the statement of his son Frank, through The Evening Sun, wherein he was reported to state "that Lyman, Chief Inspector, would not be reappointed unless he would promise to work for his company, and that Hilliard, the Inspector in this city, would not be reappointed, as he had not done the right thing by him," meaning that he had not worked his office for Platt's benefit. Thus two high State officials lose their jobs, not through inability or neglect of duty, but solely for the reason that they did not use the mandates of their respective offices to force saloon dealers to bond in Platt's company. If this is not dangerous politics, what is it?

The public, it seems, has little idea as to the profit in the business. Considering that there are something like 12,500 saloons in Greater New York, the average bond of which is something like $17.50, or about $220,000 yearly, it is not difficult to formulate some opinion as to the amount of profit in the business of the whole State. But the fact should not be lost sight of that this profit is subject to competition, but with Platt in control of the police there would be no way to prevent the present rates from being doubled, or tripled—in fact, increased to any amount satisfactory to an elastic conscience.

This, I think, covers the ground and shows conclusively that Platt's anxiety for a State police is solely to benefit the Platt bonding company.

It is time that Platt and the Platt family were retired, in the interests of decent politics and good government, and if the Governor can do this the State would derive more benefit than from any other act that will come under his attention during his whole term of office. ANTI-TAMMANY.

New York, March 25, 1901.

WHERE STATISTICS ARE WRONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the United States statistics of export any one familiar with the general run of our export business will observe some errors when looking over the figures issued from Washington. Take the following:

Our imports from Switzerland 1899-1900.....	$17,303,268
Our exports to Switzerland, 1899-1900.....	240,727

When comparing the export figure issued from Washington with the corresponding import figure issued by the Swiss Government it turns out that our exports to Switzerland are not much less than our imports from there, so there must be a grave error either on the part of our own statisticians or on the part of the Swiss, which error is repeated year after year, ever since our statistics have embraced the subject of foreign trade.

Further discrepancies may be found in the official report figures given for several other European countries, though in these cases the errors are not so striking.

It is true that the export statistics are built up on the statements (clearances) given by the export merchants, and these statements being each one sworn to, are fairly reliable so far as they go. But the error comes in in connection with the printed wording of the clearance blanks. The printed heading of these blanks gives to the exporter a guide as to what data are required to be filled in under the heading of the respective columns. If the heading calls for the mark and number, the exporter knows that the marks and numbers of the cases are to be inserted in the respective columns. Just so when the heading calls for the contents of the cases and for the value of the goods. Again, when the heading reads: "To be landed at," the merchant knows what he has to fill in, viz., the name of the port where the goods are to be landed. That is precisely what the merchant does when making out his clearance, and there is where the mistake comes in. Switzerland has no seaport, so if goods are shipped for Switzerland the exporter will clear them as going to Antwerp, and when the Custom House clerks come to compile their returns, that shipment will be classed in under the heading of "Exports to Belgium." The exporter has given his clearance correctly, so far as he could be expected to, to comply with the printed requirements of the clearance blank; the Custom House clerk made his returns correctly so far as he could on the basis of the clearances sworn to by the exporters. Still the result is a blunder.

In justice to the officials of the Custom House I will state that they do not go entirely by the landing place put down in the clearance. If the "mark," as appearing in the clearance, gives any clue to the final destination, they go by that clue and class the goods for the respective country. So if the shipment should be marked "A. B., Zurich," the Custom House officials will class that shipment as going to Switzerland. This is the reason why Switzerland is not altogether ignored in the export column of the United States. To some extent they also go by the bill of lading. If the latter is a so-called "through bill of lading"; for instance, if it reads that the goods are to go "via Hull through to Odessa," the Custom House clerk will credit that shipment, not to England, but to Russia. In consequence at least a part of the shipments going to Russia are classed as such.

To make sure of the facts an exporter had some shipments for one and the same consignee marked in different ways. The one shipment was marked "A. B. Cologne," the other shipment was just marked "A. B." When tracing those cases in the regular statements published by The Journal of Commerce he found the one lot under the heading of "Shipments to Cologne," the other lot under "Shipments to Rotterdam." When compiling his returns the Custom House clerk naturally credited the one shipment to Germany, while the other went as "export to Holland," though both went to the City of Cologne.

Following up the general principle that shows forth in the above data, it is clear that such countries as have no direct steamer connection with the United States are put down as receiving much more of our goods than they really do, and appear as much larger customers of the United States than the facts warrant. Thus, Great Britain appears to take an enormous proportion of our total exports to Europe, but the figure given for the last year, of $527,000,000, would dwindle down considerably if all shipments were deducted that merely touch Great Britain and were really intended for other countries. On the same principle the figure of $89,000,000, given as our exports to Holland, would lose by far the greater part when deducting the shipments which are merely passing through that country and are really intended for Germany. Just so the figure of $47,000,000, given for "exports to Belgium," would be cut down when deducting the shipments for Switzerland and for the south of Germany.

Now let us apply the point above brought out to our present imbroglio with Russia about the tariff. The Government figures state our exports to European Russia as $7,420,000 for the year 1899-1900. In reality they were much larger. Numerous shipments go to that country by way of England, Denmark, or Germany that never appear in our statistics under the heading of "Exports to Russia." A large portion of the goods intended for Russia go to Hamburg, not on a "through," but on a port bill of lading, and is transshipped from Hamburg either by rail or by steamer, a fact that is true much more in articles of manufacture, like steel and iron goods, than in staples, like cotton, &c.

Secretary Gage has issued a statement showing that out of our total exports to European and Asiatic Russia, amounting in all to over $10,000,000, only about $[illegible] were affected by the retaliation duty recently imposed by Russia, thereby intending to show that the tariff war was of small importance. These figures are nowhere near the true figures representing American business in Russia. This large market has few seaports, and during the Winter months only one, "Riga," is an open port. The result is that goods are consigned to Euronean ports of other nations and reshipped into Russia.

An exporter has at present in New York an order for steam engines bought through a London house, with orders to ship to Liverpool. There is every reason to believe that these engines are to be used in Russia, as the London house is the financial end of a Russian concern, yet their orders are to ship to Liverpool, where it is more convenient to make up a cargo for shipment to Russia.

Another point is that Russian ways of doing business and Russian credits are not known to American merchants. Business is done in Russia usually on six months' time, and there is a good deal of uncertainty about credits there. A Russian concern buying machinery requires the seller to furnish a guarantee made by a home bank that he will fulfill his contract. Such handicaps affect business and induce American merchants to deal through English, Belgian, German, and other houses which have connections in Russia and better facilities for doing business there. Most of these goods are marked as products of America, hence, they pay the Russian tariff against American goods, but some of them, such as small articles of hardware, have their origin lost entirely.

The main point which I wish to make is that the United States Government statistics of export are only accurate in the grand total, but when such total is analyzed and divided into exports to different countries the figures cannot be accepted. A nation's statistics of imports are always more reliable than those of export for reasons that are obvious.

W. L. SAUNDERS.

New York, March 25, 1901.

Surface Passenger's Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appeal to your esteemed paper to call attention to a most outrageous abuse practiced by the Metropolitan Street Railway. Last evening, about 8:30 o'clock, I wanted to take a car at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street, to go down town. The first car coming along was so crowded that I decided to wait for the next one right behind. This one was empty, but nobody was admitted. I consequently took the third car coming along, which again was totally overcrowded. I was amazed to see another empty car right behind this one, and I was told that the rush hours being over, every second car was retired from service and was running down to the station empty.

At Fifty-ninth Street, where people change for the crosstown line, only about two-thirds of the passengers who got off from the two crowded Amsterdam Avenue cars could possibly press into, and hang on the platform of the first crosstown car which arrived going east. Behind this car came again an empty one, this time of the crosstown line, and we were compelled to stand in the rain, let it pass, and wait for another already overcrowded car coming behind this one.

Such treatment of the public is simply scandalous, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company should be forced to have some regard for the public, especially on rainy days, as common decency cannot be expected otherwise. C. A. S.

New York, March 26, 1901.

The Sunday School Lessons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on the Sunday School lesson for March 31, printed in your issue of the 23d inst. is so remarkably clear, and so ably sets forth the true significance of the death as well as life of Jesus Christ that I feel like thanking you personally in the name of all who truly love our Lord, that you give space to this and other like articles from the same gifted pen.

When some of our so-called religious papers are criticising this Word of God, and greatly weakening its authority in the hearts of the people, it is truly refreshing to find in one of our great dailies a truly loving, loyal exposition of the Scriptures.

J. V. BUNNELL.

New York, March 25, 1901.

Another Remedy for Congested Traffic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the problem of handling passengers at the elevated stations at the Brooklyn Bridge, at each end, a partial remedy might be the adoption of the English style of railway carriage, which would permit of carriages being rapidly filled and emptied, avoiding congestion and crowding at the ends of the carriages of the style now in use.

The doors of the compartments could be closed by means of a lever lock, under control of the guard of each carriage, so that passengers could not open the door of any compartment until the lever was lifted on the train coming to a standstill.

ENGLISHMAN.

New York, March 22, 1901.

The Bridge Terminal Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Sunday, "This End of the Bridge," you say that the omission to call into the consultation the Manhattan Company is fatal to a proper and comprehensive plan, the business of that company being one of the chief factors in the engorgement at the bridge-head.

The Manhattan Company has no excuse for its delay in providing relief for the crowds coming and going at its terminal. But the bridge terminal is a different matter, altogether distinct, and much more difficult of solution. A strong, safe, permanent platform outside the tracks on both sides of the station will give all the relief possible at the Manhattan station, the platform on the west side delivering its passengers west and south of the ticket office. Several questions are involved in the regulation of the bridge terminal on the New York side, and it cannot be discussed without full knowledge. H.

New York, March 25, 1901.

School Superintendents' Neglect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one feature of our school system that calls for correction as much as does the course of study now being revised by a committee of the board. Associate Superintendents should be compelled, for the good of the schools themselves, to spend more time in classroom inspection. They are called off to do clerical or committee work, and do no inspection of teachers' work.

During the term of my own school, recently ended, but three of my classes were inspected. The longest time given to any one of these classes was fifteen minutes.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEACHER.

New York, March 18, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Naming the Pet.

Fair Customer—I wish to get a novel. One with a choice of pretty names.

Saleslady—Going to name the baby?

Fair Customer—No, the puppy.—Chicago News.

The Office Seeker's Quest.

"The loaves and fishes the office seeker is after never change."

"Never. The loaf is a chance to do nothing and the fishes some nice perch."—Philadelphia Times.

Choice Article.

Inquisitive Neighbor—Dear little thing! How much did she weigh?

Proud Young Mother—Six pounds, I believe. But we don't estimate babies in this family by weight, Mrs. Nexdore.—Chicago Tribune.

Delighted at the Thought.

"Well, good night," said Mr. Borem, finally breaking away. "I've had a most enjoyable evening. Er—by the way, I expect to pass your house to-morrow evening and I thought I might—"

"I'll be delighted," said she quickly. "Good night."—Philadelphia Press.

THE SONG IN THE LISTS.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republican.

Though you may cry, till black i' th' face,
That prizes won grow straightway cheap,
Yet will I, heedless, hold my place
Where ardent souls in the conflict keep.
And sing will I, for very disdain,
As the joyous strife swells high and higher—
For who hath said the prize is vain,
That sought and found his heart's desire?

Though you may swear, by all of your gods,
That the wisest life is of dull content,
Yet will I mock at the spiritless clods
That are to this cowardly teaching bent.
And I will sing of a venturesome aim,
And feel in my soul its glow of fire—
For what defeat shall equal the shame
Of a creed that strangles the heart's desire?

Though you may claim it is vanity all,
This dreaming of ours, so earnest that seems,
Yet will I trust to the soul's clear call,
And shape my actions to fit my dreams.
And sing will I of what is my own,
And to its loftiest heights aspire—
For, winning or losing, I shall have grown
Nearer thus to my heart's desire!

Lift the strain, ye souls in the fray,
That feel no cynical coldness and doubt;
Red blood thrills in the tourney's way,
And never a gallant soul drops out.
Sing the song of the ones that strive,
Swift to enter and slow to tire—
For better a man were dead than alive,
Who hath no hope of his heart's desire!

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

GOETHE'S "FAUST" REVIVED.

First Half of the Tragedy's First Part at the Irving Place Theatre for Carl Emmerich's Benefit.

Goethe's "Faust" was revived last night by the German stock company of the Irving Place Theatre. That is only the first half of the tragedy's first part, beginning with the prologue in the theatre and ending with the scene in the witch's kitchen, that was given last night. The second half of the first part beginning with the meeting of Faust and Margaretha and ending with her death will be performed on Friday evening with Ada Merito as Gretchen.

The version of this famous German classic, which Manager Conried's players presented last night was an unabridged one, only the prologue in heaven having been left out in toto. The choruses of spirits, angels, etc., were omitted. Otherwise hardly any changes of the original were attempted, and the performance as a whole deserved the liberal applause with which it was received by an audience which should have been much larger. While the gallery and balcony were crowded, there were many vacant seats in the orchestra.

Those who were present enjoyed the many familiar lines, for "Faust" is often quoted from by Germans. The famous verses were listened to in profound and reverend silence excepting in one or two instances, when the appearance of G. von Seyffertitz, the leading comedian of the company, as the Witch brought forth shouts of laughter in the gallery, which had but the day before laughed at his antics in a modern farce.

Probably the best scene of the performance last night was the one in the wine cellar where Mephistopheles deludes the students first with wine drawn from wood and then with a vision of grapes which they they attempt to cut when they awaken to find themselves on the point of cutting off each other's noses. The drunken students were exceedingly well acted by Max Hansler, Willy Frey, Heinrich Habrich, and Jacques Horwitz.

The best individual performance was that of the veteran Franz Kierschner as Mephistopheles. His make-up was vivid, his elocution was most effective, and his entire representation of the character was permeated with fine humor and sarcasm, and he did not seem to depend on the prompter. Carl Emmerich, for whom the benefit was given, was not as good in the title part. His enunciation was frequently indistinct, he spoke many of his lines too fast, and he was not always convincing. Yet he was much applauded. An excellent performance was that of Adolf Teleky as Wagner, and Georg Baselt was good in the small part of a would-be student.

The numerous other small parts were all in capable hands, with the exception of the characters of the prologue in the theatre. This was really the one weak spot of the performance. The lines put into the mouth of the theatrical manager, the poet, and the clown, need an excellent recitation in order to enable the audience to grasp their full meaning. For this task Otto Ottbert, Adolph Zimmermann, and Vladimir Schamberg seemed to lack the necessary understanding or spirit.

The words as they spoke them seemed wooden. Still they should not be taken to task too severely, as it is probably asking too much of an actor to be able to caper around in a frothy farcical character one evening and to interpret the philosophical lines of a Goethe prologue on the next.

The scenery was entirely adequate, and so were the costumes, while the various stage effects were sufficient to sustain the illusion.

MR. FRANKO'S CONCERTS.

Last of the Series at the Lyceum Theatre.

The last of the series of delightful concerts of old music given by Mr. Samuel Franko and the American Symphony Orchestra came to an end yesterday afternoon, at the Lyceum Theatre. As heretofore, there was a large audience, which heard the music with unquestionable pleasure. The programme consisted of Mehul's overture "La Chasse du jeune Henri," Mozart's serenade in C minor for two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons, and two horns; "Airs de Ballet," by Gretry, repeated by request, and Schubert's C minor symphony, played for the first time in America. Thus the concerts ended with one of those unique novelties which have distinguished them, a work over a century old, and yet hitherto unheard by American ears.

Almost every concertgoer would, if questioned, say that Schubert wrote two symphonies, one in C major and the "Unfinished" in B minor. Yet he composed his first work of this kind in 1813, when still a schoolboy of sixteen, and his second in 1814. In each of the two following years he produced a symphony, his fourth being that heard yesterday. Schubert wrote nine symphonies, besides that in B minor. One was lost. The principal interest in that heard yesterday must, of course, be historic. The composer was only nineteen years of age, and, though he showed extraordinary talent, he was not yet the Schubert who gave the world the two beautiful symphonic works most frequently played. The C minor symphony is conventional in form, style, and instrumentation, yet there are portions of it which display great vigor of utterance and a certain unhesitating delivery of melody to be found in all Schubert's compositions. The work was christened "Tragic" by its writer, but the title only brings a smile in these days of highly colored dramatic orchestral composition. It cannot be said that the title is wholly unjustified. There are, as the writer of yesterday's programme notes justly said, pathos in the first movement and lamentation in the last. In the other movements there is not much that calls for comment except the peculiar strength of the syncopations in the minuet.

"La Chasse du Jeune Henri," the overture to an opera called "Le Jeune Henri," is all that survives of the work. The audience at the first performance of the opera recognized it as the only notable part of the whole, and no doubt it was right. The overture is delightful in its freshness and melodious spontaneity. Its tricks of imitative hunting music are now all threadbare, yet they fit so charmingly into the scheme that they do not weary the hearer, but on the contrary sound exuberant and pleasing. This composition was particularly well played yesterday in respect of spirit and color.

The performance of the Mozart serenade reminded old concertgoers of the attempt made some years ago to establish here an organization similar to the Wind Instrument Chamber Music Society of London. The playing of compositions for wind instruments alone, however, is bound to become monotonous in time. Yesterday the serenade furnished a pleasing contrast to the other works on the programme. Its simple melodies and its naive alternations of the instrumental combinations were charming, and the lovely results of the canonic structure of the minuet must have impressed themselves upon the mind of every listener.

The "Airs de Ballet" were again found most piquant, and the gavotte had to be repeated. The set was enlarged by the introduction of an entr'acte from "L'Epreuve Villageoise." This bit of musical humor delighted the audience greatly. The orchestra in general played well yesterday, though there was less precision than at some of the previous concerts. These entertainments have proved to be of unusual merit, and they have provided a very real pleasure to all those who have not lost their taste for purely external beauty in music. There are "cakes and ale" in the compositions heard, but there is surely not much "ginger hot i' the mouth." This is undoubtedly a source of regret to those who can enjoy only the ultra-modern composers, but we sincerely hope that this community will always contain a sufficient number of lovers of the chaste old styles to support such concerts as those which Mr. Franko has just brought to such a successful conclusion. When these entertainments are revived next Winter, as they probably will be, the ushers of the Lyceum Theatre should be taught the difference between musical and dramatic performance to the end that they may not show people to their seats during the playing of a number.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The fourth evening concert of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston took place at Mendelssohn Hall last night. It has come to be a familiar saying that the Kneisel men are the stormy petrels of the musical world. "Kneisel weather" was what they had last night, but it apparently had no effect upon the enthusiasm of their admirers. The audience was a large one, and it received the music of the evening in a spirit of gladness which called for the liveliest demonstrations. It was a bright and joyous programme that was offered last night. The compositions were Mozart's quartet in C major, Schumann's, in F major, and Dvorak's piano quintet in A major—a very pretty sequence of keys and works, indeed. For those who are affected by tonality, and there are many of them in a Kneisel audience, the modulation from C as a dominant into F as a tonic, and thence to the bright and militant major third was delightful. But for those who do not note tonality there was an equally fascinating modulation from the simple, fluent Mozart quartet through the poetic and song-like work of Schumann to the brilliant, sparkling composition of Dvorak.

It is as much by the happy arrangement of their programmes as by the excellence of their performances that the Kneisel men have built and now maintain a popularity no more than equal to their deserts. All the music heard last night was familiar. There is positively nothing to be said about it that has not been said a hundred times. Yet how fresh and sweet and buoyant all of it sounded, and how happy it made all its hearers! Outside the storm raged, but within Mendelssohn Hall there was a flood of tonal sunshine and the spirit of Spring was in the air. Even the festal scenes of the mural paintings in the hall seemed to be in keeping with the melodies and mood of the occasion.

The performance of the music was one of great beauty; but that is simply repeating the record of a condition invariable at these concerts. It is quite inconceivable that the Kneisel Quartet could do anything badly. But sometimes their work falls below their own high standard, and again rises above it. Last night it was, if anything, a trifle above. In the early part of the evening the weather worked some evil against perfect smoothness of tone, for strings become difficult to manage on such a night. In the later works, when vigor and brilliancy were demanded, these qualities were present in such quantity as to offset the shortcoming. Mr. Leopold Godowsky played the piano part in the Dvorak work, and was heard to much better advantage than at the recent concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. His tone was less dry and hard, while his clear and fluent finger work was inspiriting.

WALTER HALE STRICKEN.

The "Captain Hodgman" of Arizona Taken with Heart Trouble.

A few minutes prior to the finale of "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" at Weber & Fields' yesterday afternoon, Walter Hale, who plays the part of Captain Hodgman in "Arizona," the present attraction at the Harlem Opera House, was stricken with heart failure. He was accompanied by his wife, and with her assistance Macklyn Arbuckle, who occupied an adjoining seat, and two ushers, the actor was carried to the café below the auditorium, where stimulants were administered to revive him and enable his wife to remove him to their home, in West Forty-first Street. Mr. Hale has frequently suffered from heart failure, which is caused by indigestion.

His part in last night's performance was taken by Helme Calvert, his understudy, who acquitted himself creditably, although he assumed the part on a few minutes' notice and had never appeared in it before. Mr. Calvert was a Lieutenant in the Third Wisconsin Infantry during the war with Spain. He first went upon the stage six months ago.

Mr. Hale's physician said last night that his patient was greatly improved, and probably would be able to make his appearance to-night.

THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS.

A Rejected Comedy to be Read in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, March 26.—The Chamber of Deputies is soon to have a novel experience. A comedy which has been condemned by the censor as immoral will be read in its hearing.

During the last few months the censor has been unusually active. A number of plays have been refused by him and three have very recently been condemned. This has led to some outcry against the censor.

Jean Drault, a playwright and newspaper man, has been notified that a comedy which he recently submitted to the censor has been rejected, and a friendly Socialist Deputy, Charles Bernard, who has taken up the matter, announces that he will bring the subject before the Chamber, as he understands that the charge of immorality is a mere pretext for rejection, the real reason being that the comedy scathingly criticises the Cabinet.

M. Bernard intends to read the play before the Deputies, that they may have an opportunity to judge it. In this he will be seconded by Joseph Lasies, (Anti-Semite,) who will interpolate the Government on the method of choosing censors, whom he intends to arraign as lacking literary capacity.

MME. SEMBRICH'S VOICE FAILS.

Will Quit the Stage for an Indefinite Period—Company Disbands.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Mme. Sembrich may never sing in public again. Her physicians have advised the famous soprano to cancel all engagements and retire to her home, in Dresden, for a rest. In compliance with this advice Mme. Sembrich will start east to-morrow. Manager Graff has disbanded the company, and the entire organization will return to New York.

Mme. Sembrich was attacked with severe throat trouble in Salt Lake, and on her arrival in this city there was no improvement. She insisted on appearing on the opening night, however, and since that time has been confined to her rooms and has gradually grown worse. Her voice is said to have been overtaxed.

"On and Off" at the Lyceum.

Alexandre Bisson's farce "On and Off," which was produced by Charles Frohman originally at the Madison Square Theatre three seasons ago, with his Madison Square Theatre comedy company, will be revived next Monday night at the Lyceum Theatre, with very nearly the original cast, consisting of E. M. Holland as George Godfray, Fritz Williams as Alfred Godfray, Ralph Delmore, James Kearney, Jay Williams, Katherine Florence as Rosa Martel, Maggie Holloway Fisher, Marie Derickson, May Lambert, May Galyer, and others. The farce will replace the present attraction of "The Lash of a Whip," and will precede Capt. R. Marshall's comedy "The Shades of Night."

Chaplain's Wife Writes a Play.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, March 26.—Mrs. Herbert Shipman, wife of the Chaplain here, has written a play for the cadets, which will be given April 20. The title of the play is "A Day in Japan." Twenty cadets are rehearsing daily for the performance. Admission to the hall will be by card of invitation. A thousand have been issued and sent to friends of the cadets. This play is to take the place of the color line entertainment and "One Hundred Days Till June" celebration.

A ROMANTC WEDDING.

Thomas W. Stephens, a Widower, Marries His Brother's Widow, Mrs. Lee Stephens.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 26.—A romantic wedding took place here to-night. The contracting parties were Thomas W. Stephens, a banker and member of the firm of Wilson & Stephens, 41 Wall Street, New York, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stephens, the widow of Mr. Stephens's brother, Lee Stephens, who died in California several years ago. The bridegroom was a widower, and lived here on Fullerton Avenue with his father-in-law, C. W. Topliff, a New York merchant.

Mr. Stephens's first wife died at the seashore several years ago. After the brother, Lee Stephens, had died in the West, the widow came on East and took up her residence at the Topliff home.

The wedding took place to-night at the home of Paul Wilcox, on Mountain Avenue. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of this place performed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Wilcox is a lawyer of New York and a relative of Mr. Stephens. The presents were beautiful and costly.

American Picture on a Canadian Bill.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 26.—The officials of the Finance Department admit that the picture on the face of the new Canadian four-dollar bills is that of the American "Soo" lock. The Finance Department sent to Montreal for a picture of the Canadian lock at the Sault. In reply they received a picture of the American lock and used it. The Department of Railways and Canals was not consulted in the matter.

Telegraph Company Reduces Stock.

The Telegraph, Telephone and Cable Company of America held a special meeting at 5 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, at noon yesterday and ratified a resolution of the Board of Directors reducing the authorized capital stock from $30,000,000 to $9,000,000. The vote was unanimous. Six proxies voted on a total of 219,400 shares of stock. The company was organized in November, 1899, by William J. Latta. Some time ago it acquired the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.

LONG ISLAND SCENERY.

Paintings of Landscapes and Townscapes Gone or About to Go.

Charles Henry Miller, N. A., is exhibiting four score paintings in his studio gallery on the top floor of one of the new business buildings in East Twenty-second Street, near Broadway. They range from works painted thirty years ago to his picture for the last Academy. The most interesting feature of the exhibition is the persistency with which he has clung to Long Island for his subjects, and on Long Island that section which has become part of Greater New York under the name of Queens.

Mr. Miller has followed the adage that beauty lies about one, and need not be sought afar. As Whistler painted and etched the Thames before his Chelsea house, so Miller found his pictures on Newtown Creek and at Hell Gate, at Creedmoor, and Roslyn. The mill belonging to the famous local bard, Bloodgood Cutter, appears in two of his compositions. Sometimes he went as far as the Hudson and penetrated the Highlands even into Peekskill; and again he would make a tour of his beloved and always grateful Long Island and paint the "graveyard of ships" at Port Washington, or visit the marshy solitudes of the Great South Bay, linger near the Shinnecock Hills, and reach the remote hamlet of East Hampton—when East Hampton was not only remote but a hamlet. There is evidence that he has trod the soil of New Jersey, for here is a grove of tall trees at Weehawken with a glimpse of New York in the deep distance. Once he so far forgot his stay-at-home rule as to paint at Newport, R. I., as we see from a view of rocky "Purgatory," with its boulder and sheep strewn hillocks. And as if an American painter of a certain age who respects himself must at least once in his lifetime attempt the cataract, which is the only thing in North America the average European has heard about, here is a big canvas of Niagara Falls, embracing both sections.

But for the most part his own little corner is his world, where he paints with evident gusto such townscapes and landscapes as "The Queen's Church," "Springfield Road at Queens," "Autumn in Queens," "A Gray Day on Long Island," "Landscape at Queens Park," "Queens Barnyard at Sunset," "Queenlawn Homestead," "Sunset at Queens," "The Queens School," "Queens Corners," "Oaks at Creedmoor, Queens." Like the old Dutchman, like Constable, and some of the French landscapists of 1830-1860, he is a philosopher on the question of novelties, preferring to give all his strength to an endeavor to paint what is at his doors, instead of roaming abroad for the stimulus that new scenery might bring.

At the same time he has not lacked foreign travel. He has studied at Munich and visited other countries besides Holland and Germany. He has been an Academician since 1875, and won medals at expositions in Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans. In the course of time his paintings has changed very considerably. Where it was muddy and without sunshine it has become alive. If he has not reached great skill in rendering the delicate differences in atmosphere, some of his later works show the effect of modern struggles with the problem of sunlight and air. Take as an instance No. 56, "A Frosty Day on Long Island." The remains of a cold fog are indicated well by the trees and by the cattle coming into sight in the hazy air, down the level road, toward the observer. This is a very different style compared with his earlier work, like "Manhattan from Long Island," where the painting is dull and turbid. "A Cloudy Day in Spring," which was part of the American exhibit at Paris last Summer, has a quiet truth to nature that is often lacking in older work. "New York from Newtown Creek," painted in 1876, and "High Bridge from Harlem Lane," are pieces for a historical society rather than for a museum of art; for the value lies in the subject rather than their artistic force. In the latter we see the old shady road where trotters were speeded before we had a Speedway, before the Washington Bridge was added to High Bridge; looking across the Harlem, there are the woody declivities dipping right into the stream, without a premonition of the coming Speedway, even so as to drive off all the natural beauty and substitute for it a very questionable bit of formal landscape architecture.

About a score of paintings here, about one in four, hold one through the beauty of their coloring and the sturdy value of their composition. Easily first stands the big canvas, "Autumn Near Creedmoor," a serious and even grand landscape, large in composition, simple and impressive as to mass, and fine in coloring. A number of landscapes in this style, but not quite so impressive, indicate the strongest vein of the painter. Some have fine cloud effects, others are happy in the choice of stretches of woodland. "Moonlight on the Hudson" shows the furnaces on the east bank near West Point and the moon just breaking through clouds, while a tow occupies the river on the right hand. This score of good pieces is satisfactory to those who are accustomed to winnow the grain from the chaff in picture shows; but it is hard for other people. Therefore, it is perhaps unfair to himself when Mr. Miller exhibits so many paintings at once. Twenty should be his limit. Then each would have room to be seen and judged on its own merits; none need be skied, as at present is the case, and the real merits of his work would have a better chance to impress themselves on the visitor. Mr. Miller is a landscape painter pure and simple. The figures in "The Enchanted Mill" detract from the picture. But it may be said that a bust portrait of a Spanish woman has a richness of tone that saves it from the ordinary. Of the fifty or sixty pictures that might be spared from the exhibition there is, however, a goodly number that will always be valuable as records of scenes already gone from New York or about to go.

ART NOTES.

A new organization has been formed in Paris called the Society of United Arts, composed of painters, sculptors, and designers of furniture and decorations. Their first show is held at the Georges Petit galleries. Among the painters who work in a large decorative way is the Canadian, Blair Bruce.

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The Society of American Artists will open its annual exhibition to the public in the galleries of the Arts Building, on West Fifty-seventh Street, on Saturday next, March 30.

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At the Edward Brandus galleries, 391 Fifth Avenue, Mr. George Burroughs Torrey is exhibiting a series of sixteen portraits which include likenesses of Gen. Miles and Judge Truax.

⁂

The Democratic Club opens its galleries to-day during the afternoon and evening, from 4 to 10 o'clock, to guests of members who wish to see a collection of modern paintings. Mr. Samuel Untermyer is Chairman of the Art Committee.

⁂

A selection of American paintings from the collection of Mr. George A. Kearn will be shown at the Lotos Club on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Cards for ladies have been issued for the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday, April 1 and 2. The selection has been made by Mr. W. T. Evans, Chairman of the Art Committee.

⁂

The exhibition of Joseph Pennell's work in drawing, etching, and lithography has been postponed till Autumn, in order to give the etchings of Sir Seymour Haden a longer stay. The latter will be visible till the 10th of April.

⁂

A little band of ladies addicted to the industrial arts in no amateur fashion, but strictly on a professional and business basis, calls itself the Guild of Arts and Crafts, and is opening an exhibition at 132 East Twenty-third Street. There is pottery by the Brush Guild, interior decorations, leather, &c., from the studios of the Misses Busck, books printed by hand on the Elston Press, portraits and figurines by Miss Caroline Peddle, casts in plaster made and decorated by Miss Berenice Frances Langton, and basket work by Miss Lina Eppendorff. Miss Amy Mali Hicks, Miss Mary Francis, and others of the guild will show beaten copper, wood carving, embroideries, needle weaving, miniatures, and other objects.

⁂

A large collection of carved furniture, tapestries, old canvases, and bric-à-brac gathered in Italy and Spain by H. Dearborn Gardiner will be shown next week at the old quarters of the National Academy of Design, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The sales will be had daily from April 8 to 13, inclusive, the auctioneer being Charles E. Smith of the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street.

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Miss Natalye Dole Latham will open her studio, at 53 East Fifty-sixth Street, on the afternoon of Saturday, April 6, for a private view of her paintings.

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The third annual exhibition of pictures by "The Pen and Brush" will be held at 26 West Twenty-second Street, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of the month.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

"If the city is not sufficiently rich to supply common schools enough for the population," asked a teacher in one of the Brooklyn schools, "why should it give secondary education free, or, at all events, why give a college education free?" This is a question that very frequently crops up when teachers meet and talk of the lack of accommodations for the elementary pupils in the various sections of the city. "It seems to me," said a teacher in one of the New York high schools, "that our City College occupies a place wholly outside the precincts of our free and compulsory educational scheme. The City College is in an anomalous position. It is a little more advanced than a high school, and by no means reaches the educational idea of a college or university. It seems to me that the proper thing to do with it would be to either transform it into a good high school, or take it out of our free educational plan altogether, and convert it into a university where a higher education may be secured, with possibly smaller fees for tuition than are charged at the universities proper. It is a very costly part of our system, and so far as I can see, results do not pay for the money invested. The same idea should be applied to our so-called Normal College. Time was when that was a normal school and nothing else. There the graduates of the public schools were fitted as teachers at the city's expense. Now a classical course is added, and the institution is both a normal school and a woman's college. Most of the young ladies who take the classical course have no intention of teaching in our public schools, and are merely taking advantage of the city's free gift of what in all reason their parents should and are both able and willing to pay for, as a rule. It ought to be restored to its old position as a normal school, which, supplemented by the work of the training school, would give us both a proper and sufficient supply of young women fitted and competent to at once take up the work of teaching in our public schools. We should have more extravagance at the bottom of our system and more stinginess at its top. What could be saved by a proper pruning of our top-heavy system would supply education for very many children who are now deprived of their just rights to a primary education."

⁂

"Our schools will never reach the highest rank," said a gentleman long connected with the public school system, and now an instructor in one of the high schools, "until the examination bogy is abated. Teachers in many schools, though it is not the case in the one with which I am now connected, are obliged to teach for examinations instead of for culture effects. The daily record of work should count for more and the examinations for less."

⁂

"What do you think is needed to make our public school system what it should be?" was asked of a lady connected with one of the public schools of Brooklyn. Her reply was: "First, more buildings; then less red tape in the obtaining of supplies. School Boards that are free from personal jealousy and political jobbery, competent Superintendents, a 'big' man or woman at the head of the practical workings, a financial system and competent officials to manage it so that we should be paid promptly; a reasonable salary schedule assured some degree of permanency, and not at the mercy of wrangling School Boards, or ignorant legislators."

⁂

"The waste in all supplies given the pupils free of charge is sinful," commented a Brooklyn teacher in speaking of extravagances in school management. "But is not such waste as often the fault of the teacher as of the pupils?" asked another teacher, who vigorously asserted that there was no waste of that kind allowed in the school where she was employed.

⁂

"I see," said one of the members of the Board of Education, "that some of the teachers claim that politics affects their promotion and transfer from one school to another. I wonder if the teachers ever stop to think that they are responsible for the introduction of politics into the school system. It was through their appeals to politicians in the Legislature that such measures as the Ahearn and Davis bills were passed. It makes me think of the man who lived in a glass house and was in the habit of throwing stones."

⁂

Brooklyn teachers have for a source of complaint, which seems to apply to many of the school houses in that borough, the fact that their schoolrooms are not washed by the janitors as often as they should be. One of them, indeed, said that the floor of the room in which she teaches is not wet more than once or twice a year, and therefore it cannot be kept clean. There is always a surplus of dust, which is in evidence whenever the scholars have their marching exercises, and many teachers claim this is a cause for disease, and certainly one reason for the prevalence of eye trouble. A dozen or more of these teachers have said to THE TIMES that if their rooms were mopped at least once a month the complaint could be remedied. There is some complaint of a similar sort in New York, but it does not seem to be as general as in Brooklyn. Sweeping and dusting, such as is regularly done in the schools, does not remedy the trouble nor furnish that cleanliness that is next to godliness.

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"New York City should be forced to grant more money for the erection of the schools we need," says an instructor in one of the high schools. "If the city does not make headway soon in the matter of new schoolhouses, the city will be in a position worse than any other in the United States. Its lack of accommodation is already the talk of other places, much to New York's disgrace."

This is the way the condition of affairs in the high schools of the city strikes a new-comer among the corps of instructors in the city. "Your high schools strike me as being in a rather crude state at present. With a splendid corps of instructors they are so crowded with pupils that the best of teaching is apt to be ineffective. The classes are too large to be properly handled, as individual attention of teacher to pupil must necessarily be very limited." Such comments only serve to emphasize the necessity of pushing as rapidly as possible the work on the new high school buildings, several of which are planned, but on none of which work has been begun. It is impossible for a Principal to properly attend to the work in a main school and two or three annexes, as those in the make-shift buildings now used have to do. Two of the buildings used for the mixed school in the Bronx district (Peter Cooper High School) are utterly unfit for use, both having been condemned some years ago. Neither teachers nor pupils should be compelled to herd in such unsanitary and unsafe pens as these are.

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"The so-called 'fads' in our public schools are not fads at all," says another corps of instructors in the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, "but progressive ideas to get the child to do something with his own hands. Society demands that the graduate of the public school shall be able to do as well as to think." Says another instructor, speaking on the same subject: "Manual training and technical schools have but just started in New York, and have as yet no proper building to test their value as a part of our system. In this respect New York is at least ten years behind Chicago and St. Louis, to cite but two examples."

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"It is only through thorough centralization or thorough decentralization that the giving out of supplies and the paying of salaries"—two of the greatest sources of complaint among teachers—"can be remedied," says a Brooklyn teacher. "Before consolidation there were fewer delays. Salaries and supplies were seldom behind time. As it is, we are subject to annoyances due to a half-way policy. We need the application of more district power in all the necessities of school work—erection of buildings, courses of study, licensing of teachers, serving of supplies, payment of salaries, and all that sort of thing. Some competent executive head should direct it all."

MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that some one has called the attention of THE TIMES to the fact that a much-needed revision of the course of study is now being made. That used at present is too comprehensive in some directions, too superficial in others, English, for example, as some teachers say. Under the present schedule there is no time to develop the moral side of the child. Conscientious teachers would gladly stop now and then, when opportunity offers, for a little incidental teaching of morals, but there is no time. The relentless clock hand points to the hour for the next number on the programme, and she must go on. If the newspapers of the city were to take up the subject of the educational needs of the day and keep up the agitation, I think it would have the desired effect.

ANOTHER TEACHER.

Brooklyn, March 25, 1901.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Even the weather was Lenten yesterday. It was a dismal day, and there were not many entertainments to relieve its monotony. Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons gave a bridge whist party, and in the evening there were a number of dinners, including those given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, a very small affair; Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, and Mrs. Strong. Just now there is much shopping and purchasing of Easter gifts and wedding presents. With the end of the week will come the troop of youths and maidens from colleges and boarding schools on their Easter holidays. The attention of society during Easter week will consequently be divided between weddings and children's parties.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Lockwood Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Boardman, (Miss Henrietta F. Hall,) to Mr. Richard Schieffelin Chisolm, son of Col. Alexander Robert Chisolm and the late Mrs. Helen M. Chisolm, (née Schieffelin.) Mr. Chisolm is a lawyer, a graduate of Yale, '97, and a member of Squadron A and the Union Club.

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Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 505 Fifth Avenue will give a dinner on the evening of Tuesday, April 9, in honor of Miss Gertrude Oldfield Barclay and her fiancé, J. Stevens Ulman.

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Mrs. Frederick Baldwin Wesson (Miss Elizabeth S. Knevals) of 62 East Fifty-eighth Street will give a small luncheon this afternoon. It will be followed by seven-handed euchre.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who are expected in New York next week, are now entertaining a large house party at their new cottage at Jekyl Island. Among their guests are Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Miss Kathleen Gilbert, and J. Montgomery Strong of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Castine and their daughter, Miss Agnes Castine, of Kingston, and Miss Katherine Sangler, and the Misses Hewitt of Ardsley, N. Y.

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Among the recent arrivals at the Chatsworth clubhouse, Chatsworth, N. J., are Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Mrs. William Post, Hickson Field, and Miss Mary Field. On Saturday evening Miss Anna Otten gave a violin recital, assisted by Miss Clara Otten at the piano.

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The bowling tournament of the Knickerbockers is about the most exciting event of to-day. The contest is for a silver loving cup given by J. Hooker Hamersley, the President of the club, and the scores show very close playing.

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There was a tea and reception given yesterday afternoon at the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, in One Hundred and Eleventh Street. A number of prominent nonconformist women attended it, while others poured tea, and many visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the different wards. The Laura Franklin Sewing Class, which meets in turn at the houses of the different members every month, sews for this hospital, each active member making two garments a month. There are sixty active members, and the associate members, of the associates being Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, and others. Among the active members are Mesdames J. H. Beekman, Fordyce Barker, Eric B. Dahlgren, Amory G. Hodges, Edward Renshawe Jones, William D. Morgan, William Manice, Henry Maitland, Berkeley Mostyn, Waldron Kintzing Post, Charles A. Post, R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., Ledyard Stevens, J. West Roosevelt, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and the Misses Callender, Margaret D. and Catherine S. Leverich, Annie R. Webb, Pell, Schieffelin, A. N. Martin, and Ruth Morgan. Mrs. Henry Grafton Chapman is President and Mrs. John E. Roosevelt is Secretary. Children between the ages of two and twelve years, suffering from acute or curable chronic diseases only, are admitted. No patients suffering from contagious diseases are taken. Donations of all sorts are welcome and may be sent to the hospital, which is situated at 17 and 19 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Mrs. Sophie Edwards Spencer of 84 Irving Place is Superintendent of the hospital.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and party are still at Palm Beach. Mr. Twombly has given several luncheons at the houseboat, a favorite rendezvous, recently. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and James Henry Smith left New Orleans some days ago. Mr. Fish went on to Chicago en route to New York. Mrs. Fish and her party are in San Francisco. Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb are now in New York, and will not go to Shelburne Farms for some days. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and party returned from Montreal Monday.

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Mrs. William Pollock and her son, Marshall Rutgers Kernochan, have left New Orleans, where they have been visiting, and have gone to Richmond, Va. They will return to New York for Easter.

⁂

The past ten days have been filled with events at the different clubs where elections have taken place. The Manhattan, the Calumet, and the Knickerbocker have been among those which have had their annual elections and meetings. The reports of the financial conditions of these clubs is most gratifying, and show them to be in a flourishing condition. Among the new Governors elected at the Knickerbocker was Ernest Iselin, the son of Adrian Iselin, Jr., who is the youngest Governor on the board.

⁂

The sailing of the Oceanic this morning, the passenger list of which was given in this column yesterday, is an event in itself, because it has a very large number of notable people on board. Mr. Van Alen and his daughter will go direct to London. Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift is to be in Paris until Summer, when she will go to Aix. The Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord will be in Paris for the present. Eliot Gregory goes abroad to study and to get new subjects for his brush. Mr. and Mrs. Bolt, who have been in this country on a long visit to Mr. and Mrs. Macarty Little of Newport, return to Paris.

⁂

It was stated yesterday that Henry Clews, Jr., would take Eliot Gregory's studio and be a portrait painter. Mr. Clews has made some art studies and done already some very creditable work. He will be at Newport for the season and will paint some portraits there.

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Miss Susan Travers of 175 Madison Avenue has taken the Coleman cottage at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood have taken a house in Irving Place, where they will reside for the present.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave their last formal dinner party of the season this evening, when their guests were the Russian Ambassador, the Austrian Minister and the Baroness Hengelmüller, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. William Cary Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Leiter, Gen. Corbin, and Gen. Bates.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 26.—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn of Philadelphia, who occupied the Baldwin cottage last Summer, have taken Lyndenhurst, in Bellevue Avenue, for the coming season. They will arrive here early in May.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of New York is here to arrange for the opening of her cottage in May.

Col. R. H. I. Goddard denies the report of the engagement of his daughter, Miss Madeleine Ives Goddard, and Prince Henri de Croy.

Edward J. Berwynd has had shipped here an extensive plant for the manufacture of artificial ice at his villa in Bellevue Avenue. An electric light plant is also to be installed there.

Amherst Seniors in "Dandy Dick."

The Amherst College seniors will present Pinero's comedy, "Dandy Dick," at the Carnegie Lyceum on Saturday evening. "Senior dramatics" have been an annual feature at Amherst for the last twenty years, although it is only recently that the plays have been presented in this city. Last year's production, "Hunting for Hawkins," was well received. "Dandy Dick" has been staged for the Amherst men under the direction of Frank Oakes Rose of this city.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John J. Phyfe.

John J. Phyfe of the banking firm of Dix & Phyfe, of 45 Wall Street, died at Palm Beach, Fla., last Saturday of Bright's disease, from which he had suffered for the last five years. He left for Florida on Feb. 20, in the hope that a sojourn there would be beneficial. Mr. Phyfe was born in the old Ninth Ward of this city Nov. 27, 1848. His father died when he was twelve years old. He attended the public schools, but when fifteen years old found employment in a banking house.

Starting for himself in the banking business thirty-five years ago, he ten years later associated himself with Alfred P. Dix, forming the present firm. Mr. Phyfe's home was at 48 West Eighty-seventh Street, and he was long a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West End Avenue. He took a deep interest in church work.

For a long time he was a member of the New York Athletic Club, but recently resigned, and since then has belonged to no clubs. A widow and two daughters survive him, Mrs. M. W. Houck and Miss Ollie Phyfe.

George C. Solomon.

George C. Solomon, for many years a prominent figure in the real estate market, died at the New York Hospital yesterday of pneumonia after a brief illness. Mr. Solomon was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., fifty-eight years ago, and was the son of a college professor. He was highly educated and was considered one of the best penmen of his time. He came to New York in the early sixties and engaged in the real estate business, being located on Nassau Street for more than twenty years.

He was instrumental in organizing the Louisville Jockey Club, and secured the race track property for Ira E. Bride and others. Of late Mr. Solomon was interested in developing mining property in the West and in Alaska, and he was considered an adept in framing a prospectus.

It was Mr. Solomon who secured from Daniel Loring of this city a bust of William H. Seward, which he presented to Gov. Brady of Alaska, and it fills a niche in the State House at Sitka. Mr. Solomon is survived by two sisters, who are on their way from Louisville, where the body will be taken for interment.

Thornton F. Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ky., March 26.—Thornton F. Marshall, one of the oldest and most prominent retired lawyers in Northern Kentucky, died at his home in this city last night, aged eighty-two years. In his long and honorable career as an attorney, he had held many positions of trust, and in the stormy days of 1861, when the State was hesitating whether to secede, it was his deciding vote as State Senator that caused Kentucky to remain neutral in that great struggle. He leaves one child, Mrs. Lou Marshall. In his will he left the city $35,000 or $40,000 to build water works and an electric light plant. The body will be interred Wednesday morning in the cemetery here beside that of his wife.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill.

Dr. Edward B. Lighthill, the widely known specialist, died suddenly Monday night at his home, 12 Hill Street, Newark, N. J. Asthma or bronchitis caused death. He was seventy years old and was a brother of Dr. August P. Lighthill of Boston. The latter, with Dr

A BIG INSURANCE DEAL

Two British Companies Doing an "All-World" Business Unite.

The Royal of Liverpool Absorbs the Lancashire of Manchester—Combined Assets in This Country $10,000,000.

The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool has acquired the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England.

Both companies do an "all-world" business, and their combined actual available assets in the United States alone exceed $10,000,000. The deal is the largest transaction in the fire insurance world since the acquisition of the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester by the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London last Spring.

Cecil F. Shallcross, United States manager of the Royal, when seen yesterday admitted the fact of the acquisition, but said that information as to the terms of that acquisition had not yet been received from the other side. In the case of the Commercial Union-Palatine deal, the details of the terms did not become public until the meetings of the shareholders of the two companies were held.

Assistant Manager Boyd of the American branch of the Lancashire stated late yesterday afternoon that no definite information concerning the deal had been received from England beyond a cable dispatch stating that the Royal and the Lancashire have been amalgamated and promising further particulars later.

Mr. Boyd added that any statement as to the nature of the amalgamation would be all surmise until further advices had been received from either Manchester or Liverpool.

When the Royal in 1891 absorbed the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool, it organized the Queen Insurance Company of Amerida, which took over the American and Canadian business of the Queen of Liverpool.

The Commercial Union last year organized the Palatine Insurance Company of London, whose stock was exchanged for that of the Palatine of Manchester.

When the Liverpool and London Insurance Company absorbed the Globe, in 1864, the two companies were consolidated under the title of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

The Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, which now passes under the control of Royal interests, began operations in 1852, under a deed of settlement, giving it power to transact life, fidelity, fire, and marine insurance. It does both fire and life business in Great Britain, but fire business only in the United States.

The Lancashire opened its American branch in 1872, and is authorized to transact business in all of the States and Territories except New Mexico. It has deposited securities for the protection of policy holders with State authorities as follows: New York, $223,500; Ohio, $114,000; Virginia, $57,000; Georgia, $26,750, and Oregon, $59,500. During its operations in this country the company has reinsured the entire business of a dozen American fire insurance companies, including, in 1891, the Mutual Fire, Fire Association, and Armstrong Fire, all of New York, which were known as the "Armstrong trio."

The Royal has been transacting a fire insurance business in the United States since 1854, and is licensed to transact business in every State and Territory.

Against the Fire Insurance Exchange.

ALBANY, March 26.—Attorney General Davies gave a hearing to-day on an application for the commencement of an action for the dissolution of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, on the ground that it is an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and that it creates a monopoly in the fire insurance business in New York City. The petitioner is Moses Tannenbaum. The proceedings are the same as those instituted against the Sugar and Milk Trusts. The complainant alleges that all insurance brokers not members of the Exchange are boycotted and driven out of business. Decision was reserved.

Insurance Companies Leave Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The Post says: "Owing to the passage by the Legislature of Nevada of a valued policy law over the Governor's veto, the coast representatives of nearly all the standard insurance companies have decided to write no new risks in the State of Nevada. Existing policies will be allowed to expire."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Continental Casualty Company of Indiana has been licensed to transact a health and accident business in New York State.

Advices from Indianapolis indicate that the Anti-Compact bill which was pending in the Indiana Legislature has been killed, and that the substitute measure does not affect the insurance business.

The change in the control of the Eagle Fire Company has led to the election of the following Directors: David Rumsey, Ulysses D. Eddy, Camillus G. Kidder, John G. Meicher, George T. Hollister, John R. Waters, Henry Evans, William M. Ivins, and William A. Read. Mr. Rumsey was elected President pro tempore.

The consolidation of the National Mutual Life Association and the Northwestern Life Association of Minneapolis under the name of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company has been completed. The officers of the combined company are: President—W. F. Bechtel; First Vice President—Dr. J. F. Force; Second Vice President and Superintendent of Agents—Wallace Campbell; Third Vice President—H. B. Miller; Secretary and Treasurer—G. F. Getty; Medical Director—Dr. C. W. Higgins. The company proposes to operate under the provisions of the stipulated premium measure now before the Minnesota Legislature, provided that bill is passed.

DEBENTURE SCHEME ILLEGAL.

Ohio State Supreme Court Decides Against the Inter-State Investment Company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—The State Supreme Court to-day dealt a death blow to the so-called debenture business in Ohio. In the quo warranto proceedings brought by the Attorney General against the Inter-State Investment Company of Cincinnati, the court entered judgment of ouster. The decision is based upon the finding of the court that the methods employed by the debenture companies are those of a lottery; that they are fraudulent, contrary to public policy, and unlawful.

Five of the six Judges concur in the judgment, and the sixth, Judge Shauck, does not dissent. Assistant Attorney General Todd, who has had charge of the case for the State, said to-day that in his belief the nine debenture companies of Ohio will attempt to do no further business. Applications for receivers for most of them have already been made.

The companies' aggregate deposit in the State Treasury now amounts to about $530,000. According to their own reports the aggregate liabilities to debenture holders amount to approximately $2,000,000. Assets claimed by the corporations, other than the deposits with the State Treasurer, amount to about $300,000.

The Supreme Court says in part:

"Contracts of investment security, debentures, or certificates, which, by the device of a 'numeral apart' may be called in and redeemed at any period before they would regularly accumulate a credit in the reserve fund equal to the stipulated endowment value, and otherwise giving unequal advantages to the certificate holders, contain the elements of chance and prize constituting a lottery and are unlawful.

"Contracts of investment security, debentures, or certificates which cannot reasonably be expected to accumulate a sufficient reserve fund to equal the stipulated endowment values within the stated period without aid from lapses or appropriation from premiums on new business, are fraudulent, contrary to public policy, and unlawful."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:52	Sun sets	6:19	Moon sets 1:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:00	Gov. Isl'd	1:30	H. Gate
P. M.		P. M.		P.
S. Hook	1:41	Gov. Isl'd	2:07	H. Gate

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roman Prince, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Koenigen Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Canadian, Liverpool		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Alene, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Baracoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Italy via Naples	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at §11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March §23 and up to March §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle,) close at 6:30 P. M. March §31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east March 22, and are due in New York this morning.

Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 24; Shanghai, Feb. 27; Yokohama, March 6; and Honolulu, March 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched East March 25 and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 30.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 27.

Cevic, Liverpool, March 15.
Concho, Galveston, March 20.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 21.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 13.
Georgios L., London, March 13.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, March 16.
Hildur, Curacao, March 18.
Marquette, London, March 15.
Ogono, Gibraltar, March 10.
Phidias, St. Lucia, March 20.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 9.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 20.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 15.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

El Paso, New Orleans, March 23.
Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, March 14.
Pinner's Point, Dundee, March 14.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 14.
Taormina, Hamburg, March 13.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Hekla, Copenhagen, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Buffalo, Hull, March 16.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 23.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 23.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, March 17.
Dunstan, Para, March 17.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 23.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 21.

Arrived.

SS Membland, (Br., new,) Bommer, Antofogasta, —, Coronel Feb. 2, and St. Lucia March 15. Arrived in Quarantine at 5:50 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, &c., March 9, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. and anchored.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon March 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. and anchored.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp March 16, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Albrecht, Southampton and Cherbourg March 17, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M. and anchored.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana March 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbart, Bremen March 19 and Southampton and Cherbourg 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Poncelet, Havre March 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow March 14 and Moville 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 25th.

SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) Falsen, Cape Haitien, &c., March 12, with fruit and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam and Boulogne March 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:25 A. M.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapleton, Rio Janeiro, &c., March 5, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 25th and anchored.

SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) Kennedy, Messina Feb. 27 and Palermo March 4th, with mdse. to Hirsel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 25th and anchored.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., March 21, and Wilmington, N. C., 23d, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah March 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah March 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk March 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 4:13 P. M. and docked at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 26, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Atlas, for Savannah, &c.
SS Horatio, (Br.,) for Para.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Ocean, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, (anchored in Gravesend Bay.)
SS California, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports. (Anchored in Quarantine.)
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Spoken.

Bark Highland Forest, (Br.,) Chapman, from New York for Fremantle, was spoken March 1 in lat. 13 south, lon. 36 west.

SS Star of the East, (Br.,) Rogers, from Auckland for New York, was spoken March 3 in lat. 4 south, lon. 32 west.

Notice to Mariners.

SAN PEDRO HARBOR.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 11, 1901, the following described lights will be established in San Pedro Harbor:

Deadmans Island Breakwater Beacon Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon, 16 feet above the water, on the top of a red lamphouse surmounting a cluster of four piles recently erected, in 17 feet of water, at the outer end of the breakwater extending seaward from Deadmans Island, at the entrance to San Pedro Harbor, westerly side of San Pedro Bay. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 5,143 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 33° 43' (17"); Longitude, West, 118° 16' (14"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the light will be: Outer end of Long Branch Wharf, NE., 4½ miles; Left tangent to Point Fermin, SSW. ⅜ W., 1½ miles; Timms Point, NW. by W. ⅜ W., 9-16 mile.

San Pedro Harbor Beacon Light No. 4.—A fixed red post-lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon, suspended from an arm on Beacon No. 4, in 15 feet of water, near the end of the wing dam, on the easterly side of the channel about half way from the entrance to the Southern Pacific Railroad Wharf. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, North, 33° 43' (47"); Longitude, West, 118° 16' (28"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the light will be: Outer end of Long Branch Wharf, NE. ½ E., 4½ miles; Deadmans Island Breakwater Beacon Light, SE. ⅝ S., ⅛ mile; Southern Pacific Railroad Wharf, NW. by W., ½ mile. Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1901," Page 10, Nos. 8 and 9, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1901," Page 13.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 26.—SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, (from Hamburg and Boulogne,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 6:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) Capt. Enright, (from Buenos Ayres, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York March 24.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 1 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for London, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Glitra (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, sld. from Barbados for New York yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, sld. from La Guayra for New York via Porto Rico at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Fonabella, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from St. Croix for New York yesterday.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Capt. Hussans, sld. from Curacao for New York at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Glen Colquhoun, (Br.,) Capt. Darling, from New York for Algoa Bay, East London, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Hughenden, (Br.,) Capt. Sawyer, sld. from Havre for New York yesterday.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Capt. Marich, sld. from Fiume for New York March 20.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, (from Rio Plate,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York March 20.

SS Camoens, (Br.,) (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York March 23.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York March 23.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, sld. from Genoa for New York March 23.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Oscar II., (Swed.,) Capt. Mulgren, from New York, arr. at Lisbon previous to to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Svensen, sld. from Christiansand for New York to-day.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antofagasta for New York, arr. at Iquique March 24.

SS Songa, (Nor.,) Capt. Mellander, from New York for Havre, arr. at Lowestoft March 24.

SS Rhein, (Ger.,) Capt. Dannemann, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Marroe, from New York for Marseilles, arr. at Otte March 23.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Bahia, &c., arr. at Pernambuco March 23.

SS Kent, (Br.,) Capt. Priske, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Herminius, (Br.,) Capt. Morrison, from New York, arr. at Montevideo March 24.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE WORKINGMAN'S PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.—Schedules of the Workingman's Publishing Association of 9 Rutgers Street show liabilities $13,072 and assets of $16.09 cash in bank and in the cash drawer.

SAMUEL LANGER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel Langer, builder, of 1,576 Madison Avenue, show liabilities $71,079 and assets $883, consisting of cash $3 and debts due $880. Of the liabilities $56,936 were secured by mortgages and $14,143 are unsecured, principally for materials.

WIESENFELD & PESTKY.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment against Wiesenfeld & Pestky, manufacturers of children's clothing at 419 Broome Street, for $2,727 from Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for John and James Dobson of Philadelphia, which was obtained on the ground that they had disposed of their property. The Sheriff has also received an execution against Paul Wiesenfeld, one of the partners, for $308 in favor of G. Weinberg & Co. The firm began business in August last, claiming a capital of $25,000. Nothing of much value was found in their place of business by the Sheriff, only a lot of odds and ends and some fixtures and machines.

GROSS, MILLMAN & CO.—Gross, Millman & Co., manufacturers of women's waists at 52 Walker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Nathaniel Levy of 346 Broadway. The partners are Elias Gross, Abraham Millman, and Isaac Kussner. The deed of assignment was signed only by Mr. Millman, with the authority of the other partners. Mr. Levy said that the assignment was made in a hurry and the other partners were not on hand at the time to sign it. Creditors pressed the firm, and to prevent any one getting ahead of another, the assignment was made. Mr. Levy thought the liabilities would exceed $12,000, and he expected the assets would pay about 75 per cent. The business was started two years ago, and the present firm was formed on Jan. 1 last. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the firm yesterday by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for the H. B. Claflin Company, $2,116, and Fred Buttefield & Co., $738. It was alleged that they had made an assignment and had transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000 to various persons.

Out of Town.

AMOS STEEL SMITH.—Amos Steel Smith, a well-known oil operator at Pittsburg, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in the West Virginia courts. The liabilities are $80,000, with $90,000 assets, mostly in oil land the prospective value of which is much higher.

WALTER D. BURLINGAME & CO.—Walter D. Burlingame & Co. of Manton, R. I., have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. They allege debts of $12,216.06; $8,300 secured by mortgages, and assets $22,454.14, of which $3,556.89 are bills due the firm.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISIDOR ROBINS.—Isidor Robins of 125 Madison Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $799 and no assets.

RICHARD HARMS.—Richard Harms of 21 Duane Street, a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,727 and no assets.

SAMUEL MAYERS.—Samuel Mayers, a butcher of 95 East Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,905 and nominal assets $1,249 in debts due.

HENRY GALLAGHER.—Henry Gallagher, residing at 2,194 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,429 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Rochester in 1896.

GEORGE S. GALLAGHER.—George S. Gallagher, residing at 2,197 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,083 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Rochester, N. Y., in 1896.

JACOB FELLER.—Jacob Feller of 155 Bleecker Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with known liabilities of $2,687 and forty-two claims, the amounts of which are unknown, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890 and 1891 in the liquor business.

GEORGE HEYMAN.—George Heyman, manufacturer of bedding at 171 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $24,504 and assets $11,845. The assets consist of stock $2,707, machinery and fixtures $4,500, book accounts $3,596, cash $42, patent life apparatus certificate not yet issued $1,000. Mr. Heyman has been in business for over thirty years, and formerly had a large trade. He made an assignment on Nov. 22, 1898, with liabilities of, $124,000, creditors subsequently put him into bankruptcy, and he received a discharge on July 19, 1899. Edward Kaufman, his attorney, said that Mr. Heyman could not make the business pay, he had been struggling under a heavy load, and could not stand the strain any longer. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Ernest E. Baldwin, Assistant United States District Attorney, temporary receiver of the assets, on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, representing the H. B. Claflin Company.

KRAMER & RAPPAPORT.—Harry D. Kramer and Mary Rappaport-Epstein, composing the firm of Kramer & Rappaport, manufacturers of silk waists at 44 West Third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $29,217 and assets $7,499, consisting of stock $4,000, fixtures $1,000, and book accounts $2,499. Of the liabilities $6,095 is secured, $18,007 unsecured, $2,550 accommodation paper, $2,500 notes of others, and $564 wages. There are 115 creditors, the largest being the State Bank, $4,045, secured by book accounts. Mrs. Rappaport-Epsteh commenced the business four years ago and Mr. Kramer became a partner on April 1, 1899. Ex-Assemblyman M. R. Ryttenberg, attorney for the firm, said that the secured claims will be paid in full, which would reduce the liabilities to $23,122. The failure was due to the backwardness of the season, losses by changes in style, bad debts, outstandings were slow in coming in, and they were sued by a creditor. He will try to get some kind of a settlement. Samuel St. John McCutcheon was appointed temporary receiver of the assets by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court on the application of the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $1,212.

FOUND A SHERIFF AWAITING HER.

Attachment Served on a Passenger as She Landed from La Gascogne.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment for $2,152 against Annie J. Myers of Pittsburg, Penn., in favor of Emil J. Fuess on an assigned claim of Roche & Dien, who obtained a judgment against her for that amount at Pittsburg on May 12, 1898.

She arrived from Europe on the steamship La Gascogne yesterday. The Sheriff was waiting at the pier and served the papers upon her. He could not attach her baggage, as it went through to Pittsburg in bond.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHER, Frederick A.—R. K. Waller.. $572
BANKS, Charles H., or Charles Seaman—A. Adams 129
BARGFREDE, Charles F.—J. W. Acton
BELL, George and William H.—George R. Sutherland 217
BELL, George—George R. Sutherland and others 81
BECKER, Isaac—M. Feltenstein 95
CLASON, Augustus—G. D. Curtis and another 386
CODY, Joseph W.—Minnie Horn 123
CODY, Joseph W.—L. Reinhardt, by guardian 98
CODY, Joseph W.—Marie Reinhardt 123
CONNORS, James J.—William D. Elger.. 174
COHN, Isaac—J. Barker 318
CROSHER, Henry P.—G. Grossas 181
CRANE, Charles—C. A. Hauck 213
DERAISMES, John L. and Edward J.—R. E. Dunham, each 481
DERAISMES, John A., Francis J. J., and Martha J. also Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Story, and Maria L. Combs—R. E. Dunham, against each 902
DREYFUS, David—J. Barker 128
EHRGOTT, George—M. Randall 98
DAVIS, Mark—T. L. Feitner and others, commissioners, costs 87
ERLANDER, Andrew—Union Railway Company, costs 77
EDDY, George I.—G. F. Wilcoxson 62
FARMER, Mary W.—G. S. Beeckman 968
FRANKEN, Otto D., and Benjamin Frankel—H. Greditzer 75
FOWLER, Archibald K.—G. L. Storm and another 94
GEDNEY, William A., individually and as executor, and Alfred W. Gedney, as executor—George Schroth 1,246
GROGAN, Thomas R.—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs 62
HAYES, Edward A.—City of New York, costs 109
HIRSCH, Mendel, and Joe Preker—R. B. Smith 169
HUSTON, Adam—Ronalds & Johnson Company 2,068
HART, George W.—Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated 23
HALLEY, James L.—T. Roosevelt, and others, as Commissioners, &c., costs 61
HERRLICH, Henry—T. Roosevelt and others, as Commissioners, &c., costs 56
HELION, James E.—The J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company 1,453
HACHTMANN, Andrew—J. Liebmann and others 4,931
ROFFMAN, Rosie—J. Ebberts 98
HEIDTMANN, Ernst—F. N. Du Bois 702
HANLON, Michael—John A. Roebling & Sons Company 592
JEFFERDS, Edwin J.—W. H. Henning.. 105
JAUBECH, Peter—H. Stern 92
KNOBLOCH, August—Hannis Distilling Company 111
KENNEY, Raymond W.—Adams & Hahn. 30
LEONE, Michael, and Rocco M. Marasco—The People, &c. 500
LEONE, Pasquale, and Rocco M. Marasco—The People, &c. 500
LINDER, Herbert J., and James W. Sturges—I. S. Van Loon 170
LEMMERZ, Harry F.—D. Walsh 60
LE VIU, Victor—H. C. Irons and another. 75
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—O. M. Menken 1,770
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Friedheim 540
MEYER, Michael—J. Taylor and another. 3,178
MONTEVERDE, Luigia—E. M. Gillilat 161
MACHETTE, Edwin V.—A. Nasselli 246
MARX, Henry, Thomas F. Lang, Union Granite Company, and John Conway—H. Krakower 390
NASH, George F.—A. Powell and another. 226
O'NEIL, John H.—William R. Tilson 375
POTTER, Julian—R. E. Payne 127
PECHSTEIN, Robert H.—G. H. Storm and another 237
PORTER, F. Dwight—Louis Sherry 175
ROBBINS, William H. and John—S. M. Leonard 796
RUTHERFURD, Frank M.—J. B. Ireland. 272
RAUBITSCHECK, Mary—E. Busch 22
ROBINSON, David—New York Herald Company 290
SIRE, Henry B. and Leander S.—S. Busont 3,633
SCHWENGER, George—The Colwell Lead Company 145
SCHWARTZ, Joseph—A. S. Aaronstramm. 22
STODDARD, Frank I.—F. P. Bowser.... 95
SCHWARTZ, Charles—C. Wolfe 44
SMITH, Thomas F.—J. H. A. Flian 125
SMITH, John C.—The Hannis Distilling Company 100
TAYLOR, William A.—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs 64
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—F. C. Duffy 440
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Loretta King, by guardian 2,290
THOMAS, Gustav—M. Lyons 61
UNGER, Julius G., and John Doe—Harry Held 407
WALKER, Thomas—E. F. Cole 3,496
WEIDENFELD, Camille, and the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company—J. B. Nash, costs 139
WEIDENFELD, Camille, and the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company—Louis V. Hubbard, costs 103
WEIDENFELD, Camille, and the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company—R. D. Gcswein, costs 106
WHELAN, Mary—Emil Weill 15

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

15,000 Brass and Enameled Iron Beds.

These Prices Were Never Paralleled.

This is an epoch making event, a revolution in Furniture selling, an occasion which would be possible in no other Store. Its interest is as far reaching and as compelling as the need for Beds and Bedding. To Brooklyn, through Abraham and Straus enterprise comes the greatest sale of Brass and Enameled Iron Beds that the world has ever seen.

The Newest, Best, and Handsomest Beds in Existence.

Near Half Prices---Less Than Half in Some Instances.

The quantity is practically unlimited—there were 15,000 Beds when the sale commenced yesterday morning. They are the output of the Manhattan Bedding Company, the largest, best equipped and most reliable manufacturing concern in this line in America. Every bed is new. Every Bed was made for this season's selling. So well do we know their merit that we guarantee every Bed and stand back of its wearing qualities no matter what the price.

We must decline to sell to the trade. These bargains should have widest distribution among our patrons. But every one of these thousands of Beds are ready to be delivered—a circumstance that in itself is practically without a parellel.

N. B.—We never, under any circumstances, increase the prices which we quote as regular prices, in order to make an appearance of greater bargains. In every case these are our usual selling prices, which are generally known to be much the lowest in Greater New York.

Enameled Iron and Brass Trimmed Beds.

At $1.19. Our regular price $4.
White enameled Iron Bed, with brass vases and caps; 1 1-16 in. post; extended foot; all sizes.

At $2.15. Our regular price $4.75
White enameled Iron Bed, with brass rail and spindles; extended foot; all sizes

At $2.98. Our regular price $5.
White enameled Iron Bed, with brass rail and spindles; brass bell mounts and vases; extended foot; all sizes.

$3.45. Our regular price $5.75.
White enameled Iron Bed, 1 in. post; fancy scroll design; brass rail, caps, vases and rosettes; all sizes.

At $3.98. Our regular price $6.
White enameled Iron Bed, 1 in. post; brass rail, spindles and mounts; extended bow feet; all sizes.

$5.25. Our regular price $8.
White enameled Iron Beds, 1¼ in. post; heavy brass rail, spindles and full mounts; extended foot; all sizes.

$6.75. Our regular price $10.
White enameled Iron Beds, 1 in. post; brass rail, spindles and mounts; swell extended foot; all sizes.

$7.45. Our regular price $11.50.
White enameled Iron Beds; 1¼ in. post; heavy brass rail mounts and ornaments; all sizes.

$8.75. Our regular price $14.
White enameled Iron Beds; 1¼ in. post; heavy brass rails, mounts and ornaments; elaborate scroll design; all sizes.

$9.75. Our regular price $15.
White enameled Iron Beds; 1 1-16 in. bent post; elaborate brass trimmings; sizes 4 and 4½ feet only.

$11.75. Our regular price $17.50.
White enameled Iron Bed; 1¼ in. post; very elaborate design, with large fancy brass center; 4½ foot size only.

Brass Beds.

$11.75. Our regular price $20.
Brass Bed; 1⅛ in. post; extension bow foot; all sizes.

$17.50. Our regular price $25.
Brass Bed; 1½ in. post; extended bow foot, with husks on footboard posts; all sizes.

$14.98. Our regular price $24.
Brass Beds; 1¼ in. posts; mounts and vases; extended bow foot; panel design at foot and high head.

$25.50. Our regular price $36.
Brass Bed; 1½ in. post; extended bow foot; heavy mounts and vases; T ball joints; all sizes.

$29.50. Our regular price $45.
Brass Bed; 2 in. post; extended bow foot and heavy mounts and vases; T ball joints; all sizes.

$34.50, Our regular price $49.
Brass bed; 2 in. post; extended bow foot; fancy scroll design; husks on foot posts; a particularly handsome Bed; sizes 4 and 4½ feet only.

At $37. Our regular price $52.
Brass Bed; 1½ in. hexagon posts and hexagon fillers; extended bow foot; something entirely new in design; sizes 4 and 4½ feet only.

Manhattan Bedding Co.,
*Makers

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, March 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.
In re Gumpert & Asheim.
In re Jacob Levin.
In re F. H. & G. H. Siege.
In re Robert Fulton.
In re H. J. Ruge.
In re Morris Young.
In re George S. Noyes.
In re Abraham Meyers.
In re Elias Rosenberg.
In re Emanuel Cohn.
In re Tobias Simnowitz.
In re Wallace & Cary.
In re Levi, Abrams & Co.
In re Moses L. Oleinck.
In re Am. Self-Playing Piano Co.
In re Wiefert & Schmidt.
In re Benjamin Rutchik.
In re Elias Taradash.
In re S. Heyman & Co.
In re J. F. Welsh.
In bankruptcy.
482—Bacon vs. Jacobs.
3398—Ottenberg Bros.
3271—Bowlby, Klein & Becker.
3201—Morris Manson.
Discharges.
3482—Frank M. Chapman.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Fing vs. Cassidy, appellant; Cornell, appellant, vs. Maltby.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Geisseler, appellant, vs. De Graff; Sherman vs. Skues, appellant; Girvin vs. Central-Hudson Railroad Company, appellant.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered on the stipulations, with costs.

Burke vs. Ireland, appellant; Donnelly, appellant, vs. Rochester; Northam vs. Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company, appellant; Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Kalish, appellant, vs. Kalish; in re probate of paper propounded as the last will of Turrell; Snead vs. Bonnell, appellant; National Bank of Deposit of New York City vs. Rogers, appellant; Johnson vs. Dahlgreen, appellant; Johns, appellant, vs. Johns, Jr.; Myhill vs. Pells, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Abring vs. Central-Hudson Railroad Company.—Decision suspended.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 110, 173, 176, 178, 179, 24, 48, and 180.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lang vs. Mead.
2—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Heyman & Fitzgerald.
3—In re Bacon.
4—Coffin vs. Erie R. R. Co.
5—Mignogna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Dazian vs. Meyer.
7—Barron vs. Collins.
8—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Koch.
9—Andalaft vs. Uptegrove.
10—Cunneen vs. Cunneen.
11—Slayback vs. Raymond.
12—Dalton vs. Townsend
13—Mulligan vs. Ballon.
14—Nugent vs. Neff.
15—German Sav. Bank vs. Kligen.
16—Mander vs. Kitchel.
17—Kessler vs. Knox.
18—Stine vs. Green.
19—Ramel vs. Lecour.
20—S. Liebmann's Sons Brew. Co. vs. Abrams.
21—In re Brown.
22—Medole vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
23—Fox vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
24—Krech vs. Flemington Coal & Coke Co.
25—Steinbeck vs. Diepenbrock.
26—Remel vs. Remel.
27—Kane vs. Consol. Gas Co.
28—Bulkley vs. Wallach.
29—Knox vs. Johnston.
30—Kennedy vs. Salter.
31—Orr vs. Wolff.
32—Rodger vs. Alexander.
33—Peabody vs. Weber.
34—Woldt vs. Green.
35—Fefel vs. Am. Ice Co.
36—Eddy vs. Karelsen.
37—Peterson vs. Felt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar.
277—In re W. 190th St. Preferred causes.
1669—Kemp vs. Kemp.
3507—Met. Imp. Co. vs. Reinhardt.
General calendar.
3006—Bush vs. Levy.
3066—Clark vs. Congress Brew. Co.
3222—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
3063—United Water, &c., Co. vs. Omaha Water Co.
1917—Orr vs. Wolf.
3058—Bloomingdale vs. Carey.
1345—Kine vs. Farrell.
2657—Barrett Chemical Co. vs. Stern.
2059½—Berlinger vs. Baldwin.
2509—Ackerman vs. True.
1844—Sokciski vs. Mueller.
1175—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Levy.
1925—Hay Foundry & I. Co. vs. Grinnell.
1483—Judson vs. Judson
3074—Kenny vs. Cregan.
1521—Osthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1522—Same vs. same.
1523—Brennels vs. same.
1524—Engelking vs. same.
1526—Turno vs. same.
1527—Larkin vs. same.
1638—Lowenthal vs. Clauss.
2067—Knubel vs. Knubel.
2135—Stadil vs. Stadil.
2162—Wagner vs. Livingston.
2167—Benner vs. Briggs.
2168—Britton vs. Vroom
1239—Stewart Chem. Co. vs. Lynch.
1241—Caldwell vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2372—Lazarus vs. Rosenberg
1433—City Real Estate Co. vs. Clark.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Friday, March 29.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. —Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
9833—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
3159—Nevins vs. Burtis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.
2721—Windman vs. Casey.
2616—Dyett vs. White.
2579—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1720—Parker vs. Bennett.
2687—Morgenhsteh vs. Morning Journal Association.
2764—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2706—Struck vs. same.
2717—Kelbe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2743—Hefferman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2769—Haines vs. same.
2387—Everitt vs. Harkell.
2062—Franke vs. Von Stade
2826—Eck vs. Maurer.
2647—Klein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2373—Plummer vs. same
1961—Schlessinger vs. Adv. R. R. Co
2626—Winklemeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2425—Pollack vs. Mahoney.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3067.

2620—Ziegler vs. Trenkman.
2767—Lardino vs. Donda
2622—Clark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2678—Ulo vs. Garofalo.
2751—Bailey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2761—McCrecken vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2794—Glaser vs. same.
2805—Kelm vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2808—Rule vs. same.
2815—Carroll vs. same.
2821—Thornall vs. Crawford.
2829—Hutchings vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
2831—O'Connor vs. Abrahams.
2835—Fried vs. Conreid.
2838—Carlucci vs. Platow.
2598—Dent vs. Grimm.
2599—Same vs. same.
2915—Cochrane vs. Drisiane.
2965—Boestrup vs. Marks.
2474—Bloch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3067.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.
2461—Lavelle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2462—Same vs. same.
2645—Egbert vs. Smith.
2046—Same vs. Hanson.
2423—Glazer vs. Seltz.
4787—Jones vs. Reilly.
9701—Dalton vs. Griffin.
2662—Judge vs. Mayor, &c.
2679—Franklin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2718—Meehan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2739—Wolf vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2649—Noonan vs. Schwartz.
2761—Carroll vs. Artificial Ice Co.
986—Sexton vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2637—Weinberg vs. Katzenstein.
2789—Callanan vs. Burger Brewing Co.
2795—Singer vs. I. O. AAwas Israel.
2836—Mackin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2680—Rodgers vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, at 10 A. M.
S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Eliza Truslow.
James McConnell,
Philip Muller,
William J. McMullen,
Henry W. B. Leach,
Joseph F. Isman,
George M. A. Keck,
John F. Canavan,
Daniel J. McGowan,
John A. Parker,
William H. Dunst.
At 2 P. M.
Nellie Waters,
Bernard F. Shanley.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlon, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3972—Podmore vs. Sea-men's Bank for Savings.
3973—Same vs. Bank for Savings.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2347—Lorillard vs. McDonald.
2568—Stern vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2369—Hutchinson vs. same.
2406—Laffy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2581—Flatow vs. Ginsberg.
3947½—Cohen vs. Simon
2483—Quinn vs. Granger

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2859—Eppenstein vs. Smyth.
2129—Kirkland vs. Hegemeyer.
2007—Thompson vs. Bauman.
2346—Lalli vs. North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
2626—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2498—Bruno vs. Central Realty Co.
2451—Kegel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2253—Siersener vs. Meyer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2916.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train and Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges for the People.
1—Hyman Waters.
2—George Hammond, alias John T. Davies.
3—James Laurita.
4—Oscar Freeman, Michael Harris.
5—James Albach, Thomas Dollard.
6—John Rafferty, John Smith.
7—Charles Slender.
8—Tony Cassara, Michael Bugnel, Cuneo Cinino.
9—David Scannell, Michael Rauch.
10—Meyer Weiss.
11—Abraham Lenan.
12—Giuseppe Cogna.
13—Jacob Stiner.
14—Michael Loshinsky.
15—Benjamin Silkin.
16—Elisha Naprelian.
17—Jacob Morrison.
18—Arthur L. Kelley.
19—Thomas Grant.
20—Charles Makkey.
21—Joseph Moreno.
22—Grace Hawkins.
23—Esther Goldberg.
24—William Blake.
25—Henry Stedeker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.
1—Louis Levy, Max Stahlman.
2—Oscar A. Baly.
3—Samuel Robertson.
4—Harry Werner, John Bernstein.
5—Joseph Turner, Charles Cooper.
6—Jacob Spindler, Frank Dammeyer, Tony Ruppet.
7—Sam Harris, Edward Lewis.
8—Frederick Wagner.
9—Hymey Rosenberg.
10—Antonio Belfatto.
11—Joseph Turner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.
1—Samuel Zimmerman.
2—Giovanni Deleberto.
3—Thomas Walsh, Daniel Finkelstein.
4—Edward Prearo, John Serivano.
5—Jennie Goldberg, Jacob Ruben.
6—William H. Dix.
7—Thomas Willand.
8—Michael Nolan.
9—Patro Rozzo.
10—Frederick Burlingame. To fix day for trial.
1—James Burns.
2—Emanuel Schniedermann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.
1—Charles G. Horton.
2—Max Adler.
3—Harry Bonnet.
4—Michael Angone.
5—William Gully.
6—Nathan Goldner.
7—Wolf Sternberg.
8—Edward Rice.
9—Edward Miller.
10—John Harris.
11—William Weingard.
12—Minnie Jackson.
13—Michael Dempsey.
14—John Jordans.
15—Angelo Russo, Vincenzo Schiopo.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Charles F. Wigand vs. Frank Koch et al.—James J. Nealis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Gillilan vs. Schultz—Jacob F. Miller.
SUPREME COURT—Chester, J.—Lawlor vs. Bucklin—Joseph A. Lawson.
SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Jewett vs. Manning—W. Benton Crisp. Bruen vs. Maguire—Daniel P. Ingraham. Hertzel vs. Dowling—William H. Hirsch. Toucey vs. Smith—Wellesley W. Gage. Fennell vs. Bonn—John E. Brodsky.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.—Court opens at 1 P. M.
59—Steefel vs. Rothschild.
170—Kinney vs. White.
33—Ruppert vs. B. H. R. R.
196—Merna vs. same.
95—Trotter vs. Brevoort.
111—Kearns vs. B. H. R. R.
2—Paynter vs. Gleason
239—Van Clief vs. Jenkins.
232—Newburgh Bank vs. Town of Woodbury.
237—Fox vs. Cowperthwait.
238—Bermel vs. New Haven R. R.
241—Bindrim vs. Ulrich.
245—Matter of Gorden.
141—Dutchess Tool Co. vs. Kolb.
222—Harkins vs. Starkey.
91—Hughes vs. Carlin.
234—McKelvey vs. Marsh.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Stover, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
4945—Rainey vs. B. H. R. R.
3708—Cudworth vs. B. H. R. R.
4999—Brady vs. same.
5018—Strickland vs. City of New York.
5029—McGee vs. Met. Street R. R.
5032—Heissenbuttel vs. Mohawk Milk Co.
5038—McCullough vs. Met. St. R. R.
5046—Loftus vs. B. H. R. R.
5047—Collins v., same.
3508—Doyle vs. City of New York et al.
5058—Kelly vs. B'klyn Heights Co.
5206—Lane vs. B. H. R. R.
5071—Collett vs. B. H. R. R.
5076—Burrowes vs. same.
5080—Taylor vs. Garafalo.
5090—Fyfe vs. Ulmer.
5091—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
5062—Burchell vs. same.
5094—Kaskell vs. Welsh
5104—Schwimer vs. Manhattan Railway.
5107—Koshnick vs. B. H. R. R.
5109—Lober vs. B. H. R. R.
5114—Hodge vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Co.
5117, 5118—Hogan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5121—Broad vs. City of New York.
5125—Feigenhauer vs. City of New York.
5127—Clawson vs. B. H. R. R.
5128—Gaffney vs. Peterson.
3630—Goldman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5130, 5131—Campbell vs. B. H. R. R.
5132—Gardiner vs. McGowan.
5133—Conway vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
5135—Peal vs. B. H. R. R.
5136—Napolitano vs. Navigazione Italiana.
5236—Leibowitz vs. Quinn.
5242—Rasmus vs. Abraham.
5243—Shea vs. Met. St. R. R.
5244—Napier vs. B. H. R. R.
5250—Vreeland vs. Hayden.
5253—Sanders vs. Carley et al.
5256—Gassi vs. B. H. R. R.
5259—Jourdan vs. same.
5261—Cavanna vs. Elsner.
5262—Robb vs. B. H. R. R.
5264—Herrman vs. Harms.
5265—Mount vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
5268—Frank vs. B. H. R. R.
5269, 5270—Christian vs. Blixt.
5271—Train vs. Sharkey.
5273—Vannostrand vs. Amdensky.
5274—Seymour vs. Barr.
5275—Hauce vs. Pure Oil Co.
1420—Storer vs. Cieslinski.
1392—Hawkins vs. Burrell.
1404—Hopkins vs. Cameron et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5276.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar—Court opens at 10 A. M.
1433—Huwer vs. Winther, et al.
1298—Meeks vs. Meeks.
1409—Terwilliger and another vs. Kranz.
1420—Storer vs. Cieslinski.
1392—Hawkins vs. Burrell.
1404—Hopkins vs. Cameron et al.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Ertel.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
930—Montignani vs. Crandall.
696—Humphreys vs. Segelken.
361—Allen vs. Corby.
254—Cannon vs. Doyle.
800—B'klyn Lumber Co. vs. Carlin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—The accounting in the estates of Isaac Henderson, Charlotte Hayward, Frederick L. Meeks, James Brady, Henry J. Brandt, Jacob Kraemer, Adam Zolzer, Anna Reiderick, Charles J. or Justin Michel, John W. Moran, Charles Keehl, Joseph W. Giellings, James Ryan, Frank A. Stearns, Bertha Kolb, Michael Lovely, Elizabeth Anderson, Mary E. Gardiner and Jacob Dulls.
The estates of Hannah B. Merritt, John McGowan, and Caroline Broistedt.
The administration of David T. Lynch.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—15—The will of Maria Marshall. 67—The will of Emma L. Jacobs.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Garretson vs. Grame—John Widdecomb, to compute. Franklin Society for Home Building vs. Schurz, &c.—Charles J. Dodd, to compute. Suydam vs. Johnson et al.—Hersey Egginton, to compute. Realty Trust vs. Reynolds—William H. Harkness, to compute. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Steinmann—Peter Mahoney, to compute. Greenwald, receiver, vs. Welsbach Light Company—John F. Brennan, to take proof. Long Island Building and Loan Association vs. Sengelaub et al.—Albert L. Perry, to sell. Kings County Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Brundage et al.—Albert L. Perry, to sell.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Sturges, as executrix, vs. De Witt et al—George Johnston.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Garretson, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.
26—Mathison vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
56—Clovena Co. vs. Bowe et al.
57—Doyle vs. Cowan.
59—Quinney vs. City of New York.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOANNA H. PURDY, plaintiff, against SETH R. JOHNSON, Emily D. Johnson, his wife, Chri Fong, "Lee Lung," his wife, the name "Lee Lung" being fictitious, the real name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Henry Sessler, James Sheldon, Pauline Cohen, Gustave S. Dorwin, Robert Kerr, William A. Perlich, Barbara Spaeth; William G. Patton, Jacob Horowitz, David W. Weil, Emily G. Stevens, Chu Quong Shun, Chu Poon, Chu Yok Wah, Chu Kin Foo, Chu John, Chu Sue, Chu Quong Shen, and Chu Kwai, composing the firm of John Kee Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Chu John, as a member of the firm of John Kee Company, and Chu Quong Shun or Chu Quong Shen, individually, and as a member of the John Kee Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of March, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, City and County of New York.—Dated New York, March 26th, 1901.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh27-1aw6wW&my8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MAYER KATZENBERG, Plaintiff, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Esther A. Wheaton, Francis J. Schnugg, Randolph Guggenheimer, Raffaelo Canonico, Teresa Masucci, Charles Burkelman, Antonio Pace, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated November 13, 1900.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Esther A. Wheaton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated February 8th, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1901, the original complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 14th day of November, 1900.
Dated New York City, February 11th, 1901.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f13-1aw7wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MAYER KATZENBERG, Plaintiff, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Esther A. Wheaton, Francis J. Schnugg, Randolph Guggenheimer, Raffaelo Canonico, Teresa Masucci, Charles Burkelman, Antonio Pace, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 13, 1900.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Esther A. Wheaton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated February 8th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1901, the original complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 14th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York City, February 11th, 1901.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f13-1aw7wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH BYRNES, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned, to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 17th, 1900.

DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 19th day of March, 1901.—Dated New York, March 19th, 1901.
DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and P. O. Address, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh20-1aw6wW&my1

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—HERMAN RAUB, Plaintiff, against AMELIA I. BIRKETT, Defendant.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., January 2nd, 1901.
ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 90 Nassau St., New York City, Manhattan.

To Amelia I. Birkett:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of February, 1901, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 21st day of January, 1901.—Dated N. Y., February 19th, 1901.
ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
90 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.
f20-1aw7wW

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS.:

We, the undersigned, ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI and A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, being the persons using and who are to continue to use the business name, A. OLIVOTTI & CO., do hereby certify and declare as follows:

We, the said Alessandro Olivotti, and the said A. Augustus Healy are the persons intending to deal under the said name of A. Olivotti & Co. Our respective places of residence are as follows: The undersigned Alessandro Olivotti resides in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York. The undersigned A. Augustus Healy resides at No. 198 Columbia Heights, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York.

ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On the 18th day of March, 1901, before me personally came ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI and A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, to me known and known to me to be the persons mentioned and described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

WILLIAM E. CARNOCHAN, [Seal.] Notary Public, 22, N. Y. Co.
mh20-1aw5wW to

Surrogate Notices.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 34 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-1aw6mW

McKENNA, MICHAEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick McKenna, Felix McKenna, Bernard McKenna, Owen McKenna, Peter McKenna, Alice Cooney, Margaret McEneany, and Eugene McKenna, the heirs and next of kin of MICHAEL McKENNA, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Patrick McKenna of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Michael McKenna, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6wW

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 89 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULES VATABLE, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH BECK et al., plaintiffs, against ROBERT B ERNST et al., defendants.—Act. No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 9th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point of intersection of the northerly side of Jane Street with the easterly side of Greenwich Street, running thence easterly along the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet six inches more or less to a point opposite the centre of a party wall between the houses known as Nos. 809 and 811 Greenwich Street; thence easterly and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-four feet more or less, to a point on the westerly line or wall of the house known as No. 63 Jane Street; thence southerly along the said line or wall twenty-five feet six inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Jane Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Jane Street seventy-three feet eleven and one-half inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, said lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, being known as 809 Greenwich Street; also all that certain lot bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street distant twenty-five feet six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Jane Street with the easterly side of Greenwich Street, said point being opposite the centre of a party wall between the houses known as Numbers 809 and 811 Greenwich Street, running thence easterly part of the way through the centre of a party wall seventy-four feet, more or less, to a point on the westerly line or wall of the house known as No. 63 Jane Street; thence northerly and part of the way along said line or wall twenty-four feet six inches, more or less, to a point distant fifty feet from the northerly side of Jane Street; thence westerly seventy-four feet, more or less, to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-four feet eight inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, said lot of land and the building thereon erected being known as No. 811 Greenwich Street.

Dated New York, February 27th, 1901.
WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 811 Greenwich Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,797.39-100, with interest thereon from the 26th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $175.70-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $500.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 27th day of February, 1

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.
Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine 75-100 dollars ($55,199.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on March 29th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

The Mechanics' & Traders' Bank
UPTOWN BRANCH
WILL LOCATE AT MADISON AVE. AND 59TH STREET ABOUT MAY 1ST.

RIGHTS ON
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
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CHICAGO OFFICE, 204 DEARBORN ST.

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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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J. H. CATHRAE, 5,332 Indiana Av., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York, March 25, 1901.
To Holders of Trust Receipts for
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.

Holders of our Trust Receipts, issued under and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, by and between J. P. Morgan & Co., I. Gifford Ladd, and owners of stock of the American Bridge Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the discretionary powers reserved to us under said Agreement, and having now sold and disposed of all the shares of said stock acquired by us as Syndicate Managers under the Agreement of May 4, 1900, with I. Gifford Ladd, we have determined that Certificates for the Preferred and Common Stock of the American Bridge Company shall and may be delivered in exchange for and upon surrender of our corresponding Trust Receipts therefor, before the 1st day of November, 1901, to wit, at any time on and after March 26, 1901.

All holders of our Trust Receipts issued under said Agreement are accordingly hereby called upon to exchange the same for corresponding Certificates of Capital Stock of the American Bridge Company at any time **ON AND AFTER MARCH 26, 1901.**

All Trust Receipts surrendered for exchange must be delivered to us at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received.

Holders transmitting Trust Receipts by mail will please indicate whether they desire the new stock forwarded to them by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000
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H.M. FRANCIS, Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS, Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
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Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.
Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 110 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.
Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 50 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.
Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of the Butte & Boston Consolidated Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the BUTTE & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 2d, 1901, at eleven o'clock A. M.
The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of two Directors for the term of three years, and any other business that may legally come before it.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 22d, 1901, and reopen April 3d, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

The Car Trust Investment Company.
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Car Trust Investment Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 Pine Street, New York, on Wednesday, April 3d, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing eight (8) Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
Dated New York, March 15th, 1901.
THOS. CARMICHAEL, President.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
250 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$5,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$4,000 Consumers' Gas Co. of Chic. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. 1936.
$13,000 Chicago & Ind. Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$13,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Louis., New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 Mutual Union Teleg. Co. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bd., 1911.
10 shs. Mutual Union Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. common.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Association.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Administrator.)
5 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Bank of America.
8 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
20 shs. Ntl. Park Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
104 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
2 shs. Aetna Insurance Co. of Conn.
4 shs. Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford.
3 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
10 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
216 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Bank of New York.
30 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
21 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
397 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Southern R'way (Memphis Div.) 4-4½-5 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$13,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia R. R. Divisional 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$10,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
$5,000 American Zinc Mining Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consol. Bds.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
3 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Lanyon Zinc Co. Pfd.
220 shs. Publishers' Plate Renting Co.
110 shs. Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co. Pfd.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
23 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Amphion Academy of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$4,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. P. M. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
$3,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. R'way 1st 5 p. c., Bds., 1934.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. The Hall Signal Co., common.
20 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
33 shs. North American Trust Co.
30 shs. Singer Sewing Machine Co.
40 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
$1,600 8th Avenue R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Scrip, 1914.
9 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
$1,000 Middlesex & Monmouth Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
1 sh. Brooklyn Athenaeum.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
27 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
9 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Colonial Trust Co.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, March 12, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable May 6, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on April 16, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on April 16, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 29, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.

New York, March 12, 1901.
On and after May 6th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto, upon presentation at our offices of Stock Trust Certificates still outstanding. After April 16th, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until May 6th, when it pays the dividend, a due bill will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Offices Southern Pacific Company.
23 BROAD STREET (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due April 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due April 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, March 19th, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 9th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon March 23d, 1901. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon March 23d, 1901, and reopen April 10th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
COUPONS No. 11, due April 1, 1901, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, March 15, 1901.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.
New York, March 25th, 1901.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1900, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 7 and 8 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 23d, 1901.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The United Gas Improvement Company
N. W. Cornar Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable April 13th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street & 6th Avenue,
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business April 5th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from April 6th to April 15, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1901.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company.
March 16th, 1901.
Coupon No. 4 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Treasurer.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 WILLIAM ST.,
March 16th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the CAMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA will be closed on March 23d, at noon, and reopened on April 2d. Interest checks will be mailed on March 30th.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

BUFFALO CITY GAS COMPANY.
The coupons due April 1, 1901, from the 5% bonds of the Buffalo City Gas Company will be payable on and after that date at the office of the undersigned.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 26	1,157,676
To date this year	73,945,155
Corresponding date last year	31,558,066

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 26	$4,686,500
To date this year	$314,474,570
Corresponding date last year	$147,102,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. T. P. pf. ctfs.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Woolen	½	Northern Pacific	4⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Brunswick	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Bur., C. R. & N.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	4½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pullman Co.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	4½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	⅝
Denver & Rio Gr.	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Erie	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Texas & Pac.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Express	4½
Great North. pf.	1⅝	Wabash	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Int. Pump pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅛
N. J. Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Int. Silver pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Int. Pump	⅜
Am. Steel Hoop ctfs.	⅝	Long Island	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Met. Street Ry	⅝
Am. Tin Plate ctfs.	1½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅛
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio ctfs.	⅜
Anaconda Copper	1½	National Biscuit	⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	National Salt	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Steel ctfs.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Nat. Steel pf. ctfs.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Nat. Tube ctfs.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	2
Chi. & N. West	2½	Peoria & East.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	3½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Phila. Co.	2⅝
Crucible Steel pf.	1	St. J. & G. I.	1
Del., L. & W.	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Dur. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. L. S. West.	½
Federal Steel ctfs.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Hocking Valley	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2¾	Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, r.	1⅜
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st.	7	Pac. of Mo. 2d	1½
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1½	Rio Gr. South. 1st	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
		Wheel. & L. E., Wh. Div. 5s	2¼

MARKET REACTIONS.

During the greater part of yesterday's market most stocks showed weakness, though final quotations were buoyant. At times the market seemed semi-panicky. A variety of influences operated and rumors abounded. One tale was to the effect that the United States was involved in a Chinese imbroglio; another told of the certainty of an anthracite coal strike; still a further recital had it that legal proceedings in New Jersey would upset the new Steel Trust; and, finally, there were representations that the biggest banks in the city, disturbed over business conditions, were determined upon a money market squeeze. And every one of the tales was false.

The weakness was actually insignificant. Its influence did not last till the close of the day. One effect of the reaction was that it disclosed the scarcity of speculative stocks in the Street. The moment manipulative pressure was removed up jumped quotations; and this made owners of securities more confident.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The closing hour of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was marked by what may fairly be termed an incipient bear panic. After a day of continued bear pressure and short selling, quotations in the last sixty minutes of business went up literally by leaps and bounds under the leadership of Northern Pacific and Burlington, the former of which advanced over five points and the latter over four. Elsewhere material gains also appeared, and the close was buoyant. The most striking feature of this late sharp advance was the disclosure of the fact that any spirited demand for stocks found the market practically bare of them. This is explained by the very large investment buying which has been a feature of the market ever since election.

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Up to the final hour favorable conditions were altogether ignored, while, on the other hand, anything that seemed to warrant pessimism was much dwelt upon. A number of favorable railway statements, the better prices sent over by London, and the more assuring foreign market advices were given little or no heed. Instead, the talk of dearer money, the suggestion of gold exports, the uncertain situation in the coal district, and the Russo-Japanese difficulty—these were much paraded by the bears.

As a matter of fact, in representative banking circles not one of the so-called alarming phases of the situation was seriously considered. A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. assures THE NEW YORK TIMES that there will be no dear money; foreign exchange bankers are not looking for gold exports at present; the chances, it is declared, are very much against a coal strike, while, as for the foreign situation, it is believed that diplomacy will avert any serious trouble. Of the favorable factors, the railway statements published during the day may be said to have been chief. They included Norfolk and Western, with an increase of $62,000 for the third week of March; Chesapeake and Ohio, with a gain of $64,000 for a like period; Erie, with an increase of $69,000 in net for the month of February, and such increases for the third week of March as $97,000 for Missouri Pacific, $52,200 for Louisville and Nashville, $35,600 for Denver and Rio Grande, and $10,000 for St. Paul. At the same time the reports from the South indicated that the property damage done by the cyclone in Alabama was not as serious as earlier advices had led to expect. Illustrative of this is the dispatch received in this city from President Baxter of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the effect that that company had suffered no injury of consequence from the cyclone.

The sensational advances in Northern Pacific and Burlington were credited to buying by Hill and Morgan interests. After the close of business it was stated in the Street that an unnumbered lease of the Burlington by Great Northern and Northern Pacific is not unlikely to be made in the near future. The statement yesterday was that President Hill of Great Northern was in Boston in conference with officials of Burlington in reference to a plan to retire Burlington stock in exchange for collateral trust bonds at the rate of $220 in bonds for $100 in stock, the bonds to be guaranteed by Northern Pacific. Incidentally the report persisted that Great Northern preferred stock is to be retired. Coincident with the advance in these two shares especial strength developed in the Erie stocks, and it is again suggested that in the event of the successful carrying through of the plan of Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan, Erie will form the Eastern link in a great transcontinental system.

The Vanderbilt stocks were not laggards in the afternoon advance, but responded sharply to the market improvement. Indeed, after Burlington and Northern Pacific, they may be said to have led the advance. Nickel Plate common, for instance, jumped from 33 to 35¾, a net gain of over a point; Lake Erie and Western rose from 56½ to 58¾, while Canada Southern, Three C's, and New York Central all showed net advances. As on the day previous, both Vanderbilt and Standard Oil brokers were buyers of the shares.

The Chicago and Alton securities, which on Monday for the first time in several months showed strength and activity, were again in good demand, the common appreciating at one time 2 points, and closing with a net gain of 1½ points on dealings in 26,000 shares. If all the reports in the Street are true, the system is to be leased by another important road, with a 4 per cent. dividend guarantee on the common stock.

Local railway shares broke badly during the day, and, though they rallied in the afternoon, failed to reflect the general market buoyancy. According to some rather well-defined reports this heaviness is not without purpose. It is said that insiders have been taking all the stocks that have been offered by the short sellers, without endeavoring in the least to bid up prices, but rather seeking to encourage the extension of the short interest. This interest, it is affirmed, has been created solely by the rumor that a bill might be introduced in Albany seeking to compel the companies to charge each not more than a three-cent fare. This, it is pointed out by officials of the various companies, is ridiculous, for the reason that the charters of the companies in each case expressly provide for a five-cent fare.

In Tobacco, Sugar, People's Gas, St. Louis and San Francisco, Pan Handle, and a number of other minor securities the early declines were greatest. Elsewhere in the list there was what was termed excellent buying. Leading Boston interests bought Amalgamated Copper, and the Standard Oil contingent was quoted as advising friends to "get on board." In like manner Missouri Pacific sold up to the highest price on record on heavy buying by brokers close to the Rockefeller interests. It is said that a formal announcement of the projected greater Missouri system is soon to be made.

Money continued easy throughout the day with most of the day's loans being made at 4½ per cent.

EASY MONEY ASSURED.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the stock market was weakest, a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES went to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and to a member of that firm explained that some of the selling of the market had been induced by the report that another payment on account of the Steel Trust deal had been called for, and that, as a result, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary, the money market would certainly be disturbed and that higher rates would follow. To this Mr. Morgan's partner said:

"And so they are selling the market on that assumption, are they? Well, let them sell. Perhaps they know, and perhaps they don't.

"But how absolutely ridiculous! Don't they know that the steel deal is already financed, or have they to be told it over again?

"Let me say to you that there will be no high money rates—money will be easy."

NICKEL PLATE'S AFFAIRS.

Wall Street yesterday heard a number of "semi-official" denials in respect to the report that a readjustment of Nickel Plate securities, to include the retirement of the first preferred stock, is shortly to be made. No names, however, were furnished with the denials, which, as a matter of fact, were treated in a Pickwickian sense.

In the face of the "denials" the stocks continued to go up.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RUMORS.

According to gossip in Wall Street, the strength of Chicago and Alton common stock is due to the fact that the road is to be leased by another system and the common stock guaranteed a 4 per cent. dividend. In this connection the Lake Shore was mentioned. The report lacks confirmation.

NO STRUCTURAL IRON MEETING.

Contrary to reports received from Pittsburg and other points, no meeting of the Structural Steel pool will be held in this city this week, although it is admitted that several members of the combination may gather here to discuss matters informally. Because of the large business now being done by the various manufacturers, it is not unlikely, however, that an advance in prices will soon be made.

TO MAKE STEEL DEALING EASY.

In order to facilitate dealing in the United States Steel Corporation's stocks when issued, and in certificates of share of constituent companies, some of the leading banks are reported to have agreed to make loans on the certificates at 3 per cent. on five days' notice, with 25 per cent. margin. These loans run indefinitely until notice is given, after which they are due in five days.

Smelting Dividend Anticipated.

It was announced yesterday that the American Smelting and Refining Company has anticipated the payment of its dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, which was declared payable April 9. There were rumors that the payment of this dividend was to have been enjoined, and this action was taken, it is explained, in justice to the stockholders.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Indianapolis dispatches, an effort is being made to consolidate the stock yards interests of Sioux City, with a capital of about $5,000,000.

American Smelting and Refining paying the quarterly dividend on its preferred stock, due on April 9.

Shipments of 490,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Reduction in the capital stock of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America from $30,000,000 to $9,000,000 and in the par value of its shares from $50 to $15.

Southern dispatches stating that a petition for a charter has been filed in Georgia for the North Georgia Mining and Milling Company, with a capital of $2,500,000.

Increase of $141,542 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3⅝@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $344,067,517; balances, $10,403,138; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $809,022.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 13-16@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.88½; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.18⅜; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 26.—Money was much wanted to-day and supplies were restricted and dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were chiefly occupied with the carry-over. The rates for Americans were stiff and were the principal features, on account of the depression in home rails.

The advance in Americans, to which the activity was mostly confined, was largely due to professional operations from Wall Street, the public here not taking part. The defeat of Gen. de la Rey in South Africa improved kafirs. Consols to-day were steadier. The monetary position affected high-class securities. Americans opened slightly above parity, reacted, improved, and closed firm. Grand Trunks were steady; the demand was chiefly for ordinary and third preferreds.

Consols for money, 95⅛; consols for the account, 95¼; Atchison, 61⅞; Canadian, 96⅝; St. Paul, 135⅛;

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday was quieter than it has been of late, and prices were irregular. The steel stocks, for a good while past the most active issues in the list, were still largely traded in, but the transactions were small compared with the totals recorded on some recent days. Most of the stocks which of late have held places of prominence were fairly strong, and while a certain number of issues sold off, the declines were in most cases not very large. And these losses were offset by gains in other parts of the list.

***

UNITED STATES STEEL moved irregularly within a range of about one point. At one time during the day the quotation fell below 42, sales being made as low as 41½, but at the close the price rose again fractionally and the stock showed a net loss of only an eighth of a point. The preferred stock followed a similar course and ended the day at 92 bid, as compared with 92⅛ bid on Monday.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE common showed a slight net loss at the end of the day, while the preferred advanced fractionally. Both issues were fairly active and they fluctuated more than did the other steel stocks. It has been officially announced that all the stock which was held by the syndicate which undertook to float the stock has been sold, and that the syndicate's trust receipts are now exchangeable for the stock of the American Bridge Company.

***

AMERICAN CAN subscriptions were weaker. The stocks were traded in to some extent and both issues sold off fractionally.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was active and rather irregular. It sold up to 25 and down to 24⅝, and closed at 24½ bid, a net gain of ⅝ of a point. The preferred stock was decidedly strong at the close, when 79½ was bid, a net advance of 1½ points. As far as reported, the bonds were not traded in at all.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were active and strong. The common stock closed with a slight net loss, but the preferred and the bonds both ended the day above Monday's closing figures.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—The copper shares were quiet. Tennessee Copper, which within the last few days has attracted more attention than the rest of the group, became very dull, and went off fractionally. White Knob was stronger, but not very active. It is stated that the company will soon have better facilities for the transportation of its output. Union Copper and British Columbia were quiet.

***

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND CABLE was not traded in. After the meeting of the stockholders, called to ratify the change in the par value of the stock from $50 a share to $15 a share, it was announced that the plan had been adopted without opposition. This action makes the stock full paid, and no longer subject to assessment. In anticipation of this action the stock has recently shown greater strength than it had shown for some time, but the stock has not been active.

***

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common sold at 58, an advance of more than 2 points. The preferred stock was correspondingly strong; closing at 67¾ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The bonds sold down to 93¾.

***

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE sold down to 9, the lowest price at which the stock has sold. It closed at 9 bid, with stock offered at 11½.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 26. Bid.	Asked.	March 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bridge	45⅞	46¼	46½	47
American Bridge pf.	100¼	100½	100	100½
American Chicle, ex div.	77	79	78	83
Am. Chicle pf., ex div.	77½	79	79	84½
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¾
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	37½	36	37½
American Malt 6s	98⅜	99½	98½	99
Am. Sheet Steel	41½	42	42	42¼
Am. Sheet Steel pf.	91½	92	91½	92¼
*American Thread pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Can subs.	101	101½	101½	102½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
†British Columbia Copper	19¾	20	19¾	20
British Exch. 3s	99	99½	99	99½
Brownlow Mining	45	45	43	45
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	8	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	37	39	37	39
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	105	104	106
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	77
Compressed Air	27	30	27	30
Consolidated Equipment	10¾	11¾	11	11¾
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	5	3½	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	105½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	57	58	55½	58½
Denver & S. W. pf.	67¾	68½	66¾	68
Denver & S. W. 5s	93½	94	94	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6	6½	6½	6¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29½	29¾	30½	31
Elect. Lead Reduction	4¾	4⅞	4¾	5
Electric Boat	24	25	24	25
Electric Boat pf.	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	12	14	14	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	24	25	24	34
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	6		6	
Empire Steel pf.	39	45	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	9	11½	9	16
General Carriage	2	2¾	2	2¾
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
Havana Commercial	13	15	13	15
Havana Commercial pf.	57½	58¾	57½	58¾
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2¾
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron Mines	165	175	165	175
Lorillard pf.	115	126	115	126
Markeen Copper	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	28	30	28	30
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20½	22	20½	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2½	3	2½	2¾
N. Y. Transportation	3½	4½	3½	4
Otis Elevator	29	29¾	29½	29⅝
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93	92	93
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	1	½	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36½	37	36¾	36⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	72	74	72	74
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	96½	98	96¼	98
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26	28½	28	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76½	77½	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Light	135	138	133	138
St. Louis Transit	24½	24¾	24⅛	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80¼	80½	80¾	80½
Seaboard Air Line	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	33¾	34	33⅝	33⅞
Singer Mfg.	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & Trac.	43	44½	43	44½
Southern L. & T. 5s	78	81	78	81
Standard Coupler	32	38	32	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	800	796	800
Sterling Copper	10	11	10	11
Storage Power	9½	12½	9	14
Tennessee Copper	17⅜	18⅜	18½	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6¾	7	6¾	7
Trenton Potteries	7	8	7	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4	4¼	4	4½
Union Typewriter	59½	61	59½	61
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	115	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	115	112	115
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90¾	91	90½	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79½	80	78	79
United States Steel	42	42⅜	42½	42½
United States Steel pf.	92	92⅛	92¼	92½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	39	40	39	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf.	114	116	114	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98¼	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61½	62½	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 5s	80½	81½	80½	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	190	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 5s.	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13		13	
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.		70		70
28th & 29th St. 5s.	1096	111	113	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	113½	115½	114½	115½
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11½	13	12⅜	13
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	78½	79	79½	80½
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107	105	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	106¾	109¼	108¾	109¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68½	69½	68	69
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	25½	26½	25½	26½
East River Ferry	65	70	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	113½	112½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	83	84	83	84
Union Ferry	33	33½	33	33½
Union Ferry bonds	95	97	95	97

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week March	$43,790	$39,583	$35,816
From July 1	1,612,813	1,572,089	1,313,119
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
3d week March	120,622	98,958	74,104
From July 1	4,081,679	3,346,951	2,786,589
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,678
3d week March	575,000	529,000	449,000
From Jan. 1	5,691,016	5,571,071	5,041,570
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,445
3d week March	305,284	240,946	224,163
From July 1	11,156,331	9,577,167	8,651,592
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
3d week March	130,788	129,059	120,139
From July 1	4,964,221	4,801,971	4,182,542
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
3d week March	203,700	168,100	177,500
From July 1	8,120,400	7,172,800	6,527,200
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week March	5,946	7,079	6,881
From July 1	239,763	288,133	282,749
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
3d week March	24,562	28,027	24,627
From July 1	1,043,190	1,058,459	924,334
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week March	97,892	73,852	66,903
From Jan. 1	1,007,307	931,440	806,168
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,154	3,033	2,988
3d week March	594,915	540,630	472,285
From July 1	21,059,428	20,327,750	16,843,145
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,054	2,016	2,010
3d week March	350,952	331,030	290,496
From Jan. 1	3,874,779	3,376,488	3,146,018
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,219
3d week March	144,214	149,963	130,293
From Jan. 1	1,624,464	1,641,902	1,415,380
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	598	566
3d week March	58,015	54,180	51,685
From July 1	2,372,565	2,034,084	1,745,040
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,222	2,107	2,107
3d week March	275,889	203,732	192,217
From July 1	11,364,936	9,685,598	9,273,011
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
3d week March	619,000	522,000	492,000
From Jan. 1	7,046,886	6,122,476	5,364,712
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week March	23,000	22,000	18,000
From Jan. 1	251,822	245,754	230,570
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,555	1,551	1,561
3d week March	$304,825	$242,387	$224,523
From July 1	11,454,320	9,919,560	8,244,532
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week March	8,613	9,847	9,330
From July 1	399,207	382,888	360,002
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
3d week March	143,588	107,724	114,200
From July 1	5,506,363	4,498,551	4,458,063
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,542	6,397	6,154
3d week March	773,880	754,833	695,003
From July 1	31,183,310	30,883,341	27,922,257
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (excluding St. Louis Division)—			
Mileage	6,434	6,414	6,285
3d week March	693,180	630,211	542,322
From July 1	24,851,622	23,184,419	20,221,395
ST. LOUIS DIVISION—			
Mileage	374	374	374
3d week March	41,167	39,645	
From July 1	1,480,834	1,392,042	
SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	201	155	155
3d week March	14,713	5,067	
From July 1	594,065	316,238	
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,517	1,492	1,492
3d week March	222,435	143,413	149,524
From Jan. 1	2,606,751	1,958,180	1,744,615
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for February—			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	403,307	386,257	260,642
Oper. expenses	231,245	223,098	178,109
Net earnings	172,062	163,249	82,533
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,802,581	3,650,078	2,564,080
Oper. expenses	2,213,547	1,860,903	1,681,149
Net earnings	1,589,034	1,189,175	882,040
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for February—			
Gross earnings	50,879	45,474	48,032
Exp. and taxes	31,870	27,990	28,492
Net earnings	19,009	17,484	20,440
Gross, 8 months	486,124	547,390	517,366
Net, 8 months	225,625	282,764	165,758
ERIE for February—			
Gross earnings	2,737,101	2,582,585	2,214,628
Exp. and taxes	2,259,498	2,194,786	1,828,555
Net earnings	477,603	387,798	286,073
Prop. ex. to gross	84¼	84¾	87
Gross, 3 months	25,269,934	25,865,110	22,010,572
Net, 8 months	6,707,419	6,755,331	5,671,731
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for February—			
Gross	72,749	60,239	47,626
Op. exp. and txs.	53,109	48,516	39,163
Net	19,640	11,723	8,463
Other income	566	566	566
Total income	20,206	12,289	9,130
Charges	10,886	9,159	9,005
Balance	9,320	3,130	25
Gross, 8 months	609,468	490,984	410,854
Net, 8 months	118,467	100,283	106,738
Bal., 8 months	35,531	34,195	39,643
N. Y. SUS. & W., including Wilkesb. & Eastern for February—			
Gross	232,708	188,468	163,695
Op. exp. and txs.	182,080	117,845	104,401
Net	100,627	70,622	59,294
Gross, 8 months	1,666,512	1,332,852	1,021,435
Net, 8 months	708,426	856,666	784,609
TOLEDO & OHIO CENT. for February—			
Gross	179,064	176,328	130,367
Op. exp. and txs.	150,276	120,688	103,806
Net	28,788	49,758	26,561
Other income	972	35	20,436
Total income	27,816	49,793	46,997
Charges	35,134	33,594	32,750
Balance	*7,318.	16,199	14,247
Gross, 8 months	1,689,058	1,173,065	1,267,348
Net, 8 months	416,912	493,702	322,600
Balance, 8 months	141,329	226,940	73,803

*Deficit.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$152,347,057
Gold	95,988,254
Silver	18,188,003
United States notes	10,437,993
Treasury notes of 1890	192,827
National banknotes	8,964,062
Total receipts this day	1,053,120
Total receipts this month	41,654,501
Total receipts this year	426,880,576
Total expenditures this day	930,000
Total expenditures this month	36,140,000
Total expenditures this year	388,197,278
Deposits in National banks	97,577,340
National banknotes received for redemption	521,310
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	279,327
Customs	744,328
Miscellaneous	29,464

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,987,089
Silver dollars outstanding	431,510,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,460,103
Silver bullion of 1890	52,847,897
Total	$761,805,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,987,089
Silver certificates outstanding	431,510,000
Treasury notes outstanding	54,308,090
Total	$761,805,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$69,890,634
Gold certificates	26,097,620
Silver coin and bullion	13,004,831
Silver certificates	5,083,172
United States notes	10,437,993
Other assets	18,554,922
Total in Treasury	$143,169,175
Deposits in National banks	97,577,340
Total	$240,746,515
Current liabilities	88,399,458
Available cash balance	$152,347,057

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of coupons to be paid on certain bonds by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company and the Texas Central Railroad Company; also of a dividend declared by the Mexican National Railroad Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 26, 1901.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100⅜	100⅝	29,150	Amalgamated Copper	101⅜	102½	99½	100⅝	−1
26½	26⅞	8,820	Am. Car & Found. Co.	26⅞	27	25⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
79¾	79⅞	2,013	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79	79½	− ⅛
25	25¾	200	American Cotton Oil	26	26	25½	25½	− ¼
202	204	200	American Express	203	203	203	203	.....
39¾	40	3,060	American Ice Co.	40	40⅝	39¼	39⅝	− ⅛
75¼	75⅜	1,200	American Ice Co. pf.	75⅝	75½	74½	75½	− ⅛
8⅞	9	1,235	Am. Linseed Co.	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
36⅛	36¼	735	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	36½	36½	36	36	−1
57½	57⅝	4,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	57½	58	57⅜	57⅜	− ⅛
95½	95⅞	1,150	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95½	95⅝	94½	95	− ⅝
41	42	300	Am. Sh. Steel, tr. cts.	41½	41½	41¼	41½	.....
75	75½	200	American Snuff pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76½	+ ¼
41	41½	3,300	Am. St. H. Co., tr. cts.	42	42¼	41	41⅜	− ⅛
92	92½	2,900	Am. S. H. Co. pf., tr. cts.	92¼	92½	92	92½	− ⅛
42⅝	42⅞	2,820	Am. S. & W., tr. cts.	42⅞	42⅞	42	42⅜	− ⅞
106¼	106¾	4,205	Am. S. & W. pf., tr. cts.	107	107	106⅜	106⅝	− ⅛
140⅞	141	45,035	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140⅜	141¼	139¼	140⅞	− ¼
121	124	10	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	.....
95	97	500	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	−1
70	70½	1,550	Am. Tin Plate, tr. cts.	70½	70½	69	69½	−1½
114½	115¼	450	Am. Tin Pl. pf., tr. cts.	114¼	115	114½	115	+1
126	126⅝	37,650	American Tobacco	127¼	127¼	124	126¼	−1⅝
168	171¼	900	American Woolen	169¾	171¼	169	171¼	+1½
72¼	73	200	Am. Woolen pf.	72¼	73	72¼	73	−1½
46	46¼	2,600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47	45⅞	46¼	−1⅝
60	61	300	Ann Arbor pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
60¼	60½	35,000	At., T. & S. F.	60¼	60⅝	59½	60½	− ⅛
93¾	94	23,220	At., T. & S. F. pf.	94	94½	93	94	.....
90	90½	4,200	Baltimore & Ohio	91¼	91½	89½	90⅛	−1⅝
90¼	91	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91	91	91	91	− ½
80¼	80⅝	45,385	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81½	81⅝	78⅜	80⅝	−1⅝
13¾	14	1,170	Brunswick City	13½	14	13½	14	+ ½
133		200	Bur., C. R. & North.	132⅝	133	132½	133	+1
63⅝	63½	3,133	Canada Southern	63⅝	64	62⅝	63⅜	+ ⅛
93½	94	500	Canadian Pacific	93⅝	93⅞	93½	93½	− ⅛
46	46¼	8,520	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅞	46¼	45½	46¼	− ⅛
42	42¼	26,110	Chicago & Alton	42	43	41	42¼	+1¼
77¼	77¾	2,900	Chicago & Alton pf.	77½	77⅝	77	77⅛	.....
167⅛	167¾	79,850	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	163½	167⅞	163½	167⅝	+1½
118	119	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	118	118	118	118	− ⅝
22⅜	23	2,575	Chicago Great West.	22½	23	21⅜	23	.....
81¾	82½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	81¾	82	81¾	82	.....
53	54	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	53	53	53	53	.....
37⅜	38	5,350	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	38	38½	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
72⅜	73	625	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
148½	148⅝	18,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	148½	149	147¼	148¾	− ⅛
184½	185½	148	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	184½	184½	184½	184½	−1
177	178	1,300	Chicago & North w.	175	177½	175	177½	−2½
127½	127⅝	10,050	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	128¼	128¼	126¾	127⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	17¼	2,400	Chi. Term. Trans.	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
41½	41⅝	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41½	41⅝	40	41⅝	.....
81⅛	81½	3,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	81	81⅝	80½	81¼	+1⅛
117⅝	118¼	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	.....
74	76⅝	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
52⅛	52¼	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	51	52¼	50⅜	52¼	+1
11⅞	12	10,675	Colorado Southern	12½	12⅝	11⅜	12	− ⅛
47⅞	47¾	4,700	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48	48	47½	47⅝	− ⅜
22⅜	22⅝	2,200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	.....
18	18	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
81½	81½	100	Crucible Steel pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	−1
212½	213	7,019	Consolidated Gas.	212	213	210¼	212½	.....
44¾	45	6,870	Con. Tobacco Co.	45	45¾	44	45	.....
104⅞	105	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	− ⅜
163½	165	2,050	Delaware & Hudson	165	165	162	164	.....
195⅛	196	187	Del., Lack. & West.	195⅛	195½	195½	195½	− ⅜
47	47⅜	11,990	Denver & Rio Grande.	47	48	45¾	47⅜	− ⅛
96	96⅛	4,850	Denver & R. G. pf.	96	96⅛	96	96	− ⅛
25	25	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	25	25	25	25	.....
80¼	80½	200	Detroit City Gas.	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot on Washington Heights Sold —New Warehouse on Greenwich Street—Other Dealings.

George R. Read has sold for the New York Infant Asylum to Daniel Slawson, for about $140,000, the plot of thirty-four lots on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the various owners the plot at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Charles Streets, 72.8 by 98.4 by 100 by 66.4, now occupied by old buildings. The purchaser, Edmund Coffin, will erect on the site an eight-story warehouse at an estimated cost of $150,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co., in conjuction with Henry D. Winans & May, have sold for G. H. Benjamin the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2. The house now on the lot will be replaced by one of more modern design.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have sold for the estate of Thomas E. Lyon the three-story building 590 Seventh Avenue, west side, 79 feet north of Forty-first Street, 20 by 100.

Henry Muhlker has sold to a firm of builders the plot at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 99.11 by 100.

Al. Kamax has bought the plot 50 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

George A. Hamilton & Brother have sold for Andrew J. Newman the two five-story flats, 169 and 171 West Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

The price paid by the Central Realty, Loan and Trust Company for the properties sold to it East Fiftieth Street, running through to 49 to 44 east Fifty-first Street, was about $5,500,000.

The King's Bridge Hotel property, which, it was lately announced, would be offered at auction on April 3, has been sold under private contract by Bryan L. Kennedy & Co. The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Broadway, between Hyatt and Ashley Streets, and extends about 380 feet in depth to the Bukhead Line on the Harlem River. Besides the hotel, there is also on the property the pavilion which has been for several years during the Summer the scene of the Hoboken Turtle Club's monthly feasts.

Ryan L. Connolly & Co. have also sold for R. Macdonald the three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling, 329 West Eighty-fourth street, 18 by 100.11.

Philip A. Smyth has sold for an estate to Sidney Nordinger, 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100.

S. Segee has sold to Mrs. S. L. Strauss the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 778 West End Avenue, 16 by 80.

W. P. Mangam has sold for a Mrs. Armour 56 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a frame dwelling, 25 by 99.11. The buyer will erect a three-story brick stable on the lot.

L. S. Barnard has resold the six-story double tenement 221 East Twenty-third Street, 24.4 by 98.6, recently purchased by him at auction.

Karl L. Wallach & Son have sold the two three-story dwellings 222 and 224 East Seventy-ninth Street, on plot 40 by 102.2. The same firm has bought from the estate of Charles S. Hoam the four-story dwelling with extension 130 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 102.

William M. Ryan and Harry Freedman have sold the five-story double flat 114 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100, to Mary Clare, who gives in part payment two lots on Longfellow Street, between Freeman and Jennings Streets.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold to Cassel Oshinsky the five-story brick tenement 211 Chrystie Street, 25 by 50.

Morris Joseph has bought from Charles J. Sohst for $11,100 the dwelling 45 East Third Street, 20 by 48.1.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Elias Feinberg to a client the two four-story brick flats, with stores, 132 and 134 Westchester Avenue.

It is reported that Carman H. Barrett has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 163 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday granted permission to the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church to sell their buildings at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street for $285,000. The purchase of the property by Thomas F. Ryan has already been told of in this column.

The auction sale of part of the real estate holdings of the late ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann is scheduled for to-morrow. The offering will include thirty lots on Riverside Drive, Broadway, Claremont Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and an irregular plot of about twelve city lots with frontages on Broadway, Claremont Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The sale will be conducted by Auctioneer John T. Boyd.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased to Herts Brothers, furniture and decorations, of Broadway and Twentieth Street, the entire building 507 Fifth Avenue, owned by the Ford estate, for a term of years at a rental aggregating nearly $200,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

28 Bayard Street, north side, 126.3 feet west of Chrystie Street, 46.9 by 50 by irregular, three-story brick building, with store; public auction sale. Nathan Schencupp $8,275

105 and 107 Spring Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 75.4 and irregular, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Stuart W. Cowen 101,875

By Philip A. Smyth.

2,000 Madison Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of one Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to C. H. Reed 22,950

By John T. Boyd.

74 Fifth Avenue, west side, 51.7 feet north of Thirteenth Street, 25.9 by 100, four-story brick building; partition sale, to Edward O. Stanley 78,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

60 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 30 by 40, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee 31,800

252 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Second Avenue, 17.6 by 75.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Briner 9,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard A. Clarke, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,060.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilbur McCredie, referee, 314 Delancey Street, north side, 74.7 feet west of Gerck Street, 24.7 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,598.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lobman, referee, 448 and 450 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two-story frame dwellings and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,857.

By William B. Kreedy, foreclosure sale, Wilbur McIlride, referee, 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; 172 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, corner of Seventh Avenue, 100 on the street by 25 on the avenue, five-story brick flat, with stores; 811 Greenwich Street, northeast corner of Jane Street, 25.6 by 73.11 by 25.6 by 74, four-story brick dwelling; 813 Greenwich Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 24.8 by 74, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment on each of the foregoing parcels, $1,875.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if extended, two lots, each 25 by 100; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if extended, one lot, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $18,908.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 223, 329, and 327 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 30.3 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 16.8 by 75, three three-story brick dwellings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 222 Sixth Avenue, east side, 72 feet south of Fifteenth Street, 20 by 80, five-story brick building, with store; 60 and 62 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 33.8 by 103.3 and irregular, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 94 and 96 Bayard Street, northwest corner of Mulberry Street, 52.2 by 74.6, two four-story brick buildings, with two four-story brick buildings at the rear on Mulberry Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 50 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,822.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 252 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for five five-story brick tenements, 27 and 27.6 by 90.5; J. O'Brien and M. Caravatta of 651 Sixth Avenue, owners; George Keister of 1,133 Broadway, architect; total cost, $120,000.

No. 13 to 17 Crosby Street, substituted plans for a six-story brick store and lofts, 75 and 85 by 75; Inga M. Olsen of 2,312 Southern Boulevard, owner; C. A. French, architect; cost, $150,000.

No. 30 St. Mark's Place, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 26 by 102; Abraham Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $40,000.

Boston Road, northwest corner of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame store; F. Wendt, premises, owner; William M. Ronzee, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 251 Centre Street and 407 Broome Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, 25 by 118 by 26.7 by 52.7; August Trenkmann of 403 Broome Street, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 419 West Seventeenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 79.3; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 249 to 253 Grand Street, for a seven-story brick tenement and store, 50.7 by 70.2 and 69.11; J. & N. Levy of 382 Grand Street, owners; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 130 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Gustavus Maas, premises, owner; S. T. Swartz, architect; cost, $450.

Twenty-third Street, north side, 146.4 feet east of Third Avenue, to a six-story brick office building and lofts; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $8,000.

St. George's Crescent, south side, 50 feet west of Grenada Place; to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; P. G. Nodstrom, owner; J. P. Nodstrom of 272 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 332 to 336 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a brick bakery; George Droste, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $500.

No. 90 Eldridge Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Wendelin J. Nauss of 87 Second Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $800.

No. 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and 152 to 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a one, three, and four story brick restaurant and baths; Frederick Hodender, premises, owner; Hugo Kafka, architect; cost, $64,000.

No. 514 West Eighty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. J. De Coppet, premises, owner; S. M. Cauldwell of 10 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 96 to 100 Pearl Street, to a brick warehouse and salesroom; Sigmund Oppenheimer of 66 East Eightieth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 33 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Misses Potter, premises, owners; Tracy & Swartout of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 537 to 540 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick shop; J. & W. Lyall of 501 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; F. L. Ellingwood of 206 West Forty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 101 West Sixty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick store and offices; Mary C. Pinchot of 2 Gramercy Square, owner; J. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $1,500.

Hopewell Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, to remove a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling to Vyse Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; James Livingston of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Vyse Avenue, owner; H. E. Hall, architect; cost, $500.

No. 152 Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mary Miller of 117 Avenue A, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, March 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 139th St, 55x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to John W. Baker, (R S $159) $12,700

BOSTON ROAD, or Av, n w s, part of Lots 124 and 135, map of Morrisania; Elizabeth H. Steed to Sarah A. Varden, all liens 1

CALDWELL, Jane, to Mary Finley, (R S $7, mtg $1,800) 1

CLINTON ST, 246, and 150 Monroe St; David Perlman and another to Bernard Jatkowsky and another, (Mtg $50,000, R S $225) 100

CLINTON ST, e s, 30.4 ft s of Monroe St, 30.1x94.4x irreguiar; David Perlman and another to Kassel Simon and another, (R S $22, mtg $45,000) 100

CRESTON AV, e s, 400 ft n of 183d St, 25x95; Carrie B. Caster to George J. Palmer, (R S $5, mtg $5,000) 1

DOMINICK ST, 29, n s, 19x75; Mary T. Meehan to John A. Dooner, (R S $11) 1

EAST 132D STREET, No. 240, 25x75, Jacob J. Avalls, executor and trustee, to Maximilian M. Davidoff, (R S 50 cents) 1

ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 27x100; Joseph T. Watson to John Finley, (R S $6.50, mtg $24,000) 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, old line, 100.8 ft s of 175d St, runs s 50.3x e 1.9 to w s of 3d Av, new line, n 50.3x w 1.8 to beginning; Phebe A. Parshall, individually and as executrix, to Moritz L. Ernst and another, all liens, &c. 15

INTERIOR LOT, centre block, 103d and 104th Sts, and 529 ft w of Columbus Av, runs w 6.4 to centre of Le Roy Lane x n e 11.4x s 9.5; Robert A. Donaldson to Charles E. Thorn, all liens 1

LOCALLARD ST, w s, at n e s of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 157x50x irrsx; Augustus S. Nicholson and another to Tommaso Giordano, (R S 50c) 1

LYVERE PLACE, s s, 100 ft w from lands of P. Mallon, 25x100, Bronx; Mary J. Smeal to T. Emory Clocke, (R S 50c) 1

LOT 44, amended map, Bronxwood Park; Timothy Power, referee, to Alfred A. Keller, (R S $1) 1,000

MADISON AV, 1526, 20x53; Charles L. Jones and another, trustees, &c., to Rosalie De N. Moran, trust deed, (R S 50c) 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 179.8 ft n of Cameron Place, 51.4x114.4x30.4x145.10; Catherine T. Harlow to W. R. Finley, (R S $5,) subject to taxes and assessments 1

SOUTH ½ of Plot 263, map of Arden property; Sarah A. Vaden to Thomas Steed, (R S 50 cents, lien, $340) 1

TRIANGULAR LOT at centre or block between 103d and 104th Sts, and 529 ft w of Columbus Av, runs w 6.4 to centre of old LeRoy Lane x n e 11.4x s 9.5; Charles E. Thorn to Mary E. Plummer, trustee, all liens 1

UNION AV, n e corner of Frederick St, 101.11x147.7x100x157.5; Augustus S. Nicholson and another to Tommaso Giordano, (R S 50c) 1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, e s, 17.9 ft s of 186th St, 35.6x62.6; Isma Schreyer to Moses Bachman, (mtg $5,000) 1

WASHINGTON PLACE, 127, n e s, 22x97; Charles F. Southmayd to Meta G. Southmayd, undivided share, (R S $3) 1

WASHINGTON PLACE, 127, n e s, 22x97; Emily F. Southmayd to Meta G. Southmayd, undivided share, (R S $3) 1

WOODY CREST AV, e s, 220.10 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; Joseph H. Jones to Ernest H. Wintersmith, (mtg $5,500, R S $3.50) 1

2D AV, 139, w s, 23.4x110.8; Charles I. Weinstein to Bethoven Englander, (mtg $42,000) 54,500

3D AV, e s, 100.8 ft s of 173d St, 50.3x92x 99.6x irreg; Moritz L. and Carl Ernst to Isma Schreyer, (mtg $25,000, R S $20) 1

6TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of Avenue D, 22x 97; John H. Meyer and wife to Joachim Spira, (mtg $7,000, R S $7.50) 14,350

11TH ST, 249, n s, 25x100; Ella W. Lincoln and another to Annie F. Evans and another, (R S $17, mtg $12,000) 100

14TH ST, n e s, 225 ft n w of 2d Av, 20x 103.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Trager to the Equitable Realty Company, (mtg $16,000, R S $8.50) 1

17TH ST, 524 to 528 East, 71.1x92; Charles J. Galligan to Thomas J. O'Reilly, (mtg $23,000, R S $9.50) 26,000

17TH ST, 524 to 528 East, 71.1x92; James F. Galligan to Thomas J. O'Reilly, confirmation deed 1

21ST ST, 41 East, 25x98.9; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Emil Auerbach, (mtg $20,000, $23.50) 23,500

21ST ST, 419 West, 25x98.5; Henry S. Shephard to Lizzie W. Davidson, (mtg $20,000, R S $8) 28,000

48TH ST, 511 West, 25x100.5; Bridget Friel to Samuel W. Clark, (R S $8, mtg $7,250) 1

52D ST, 71 East, —x100.5x14x100.5; Julia D. Martin to Josephine L. Nichols, (mtg $13,000, (R S $10) 23,000

61ST ST, 417 East, 25x86x25.4x90.10; the Leon & H. Blum Land Company to Martin Blum, (R S $8.50) 1

81ST ST, 66 East, 20x102.2; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kempner, (R S $10, mtg $15,000) 1

81ST ST, 66 East, 20x102.2; George C. Miller to Edward Wilckens, (R S $25) 1

83D ST, s s, 29.8 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Mary L. Jaeger to Emma E. Jaeger and another, (mtg $10,000, R S $10) 1

85TH ST, 147 West, 18x97.6; Mary A. Thorne to Gustav J. Dohrenwend, (R S $24, mtg $14,000) 24,000

85TH ST, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Joseph Nagelschmidt and others to Elizabetha Lehner, (R S $2, mtg $15,500) 17,300

86TH ST, 1 West, 22x100.8; John C. Umberfield to Jacob Rossbach, (mtg $39,000, R S $21) 100

95TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100.8; James D. Layng to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $105) 1,000

100TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Park Av, 19x 100.11; Catharine Ewent to Gabriel Orellana, (R S $2, mtg $7,500) 9,500

114TH ST, 22 West, 18x100.11; Rosa Franklin to Frieda Rothstein, (mtg $15,250, R S 50c) ..... Exchange

120TH ST, 306 and 308 West, 50x100.11; Caroline A. Savage to Alexander D. Savage, (R S $2, all liens) 1

132D ST, s s, 440 ft e of 8th Av, 15x 100.11; Eliza C. Murphy to Hannah Colgate, (R S $10) 1

137TH ST, 440.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 22.6x81.11; Patrick J. Moffatt to Henry Murphy, in trust for Helen M. Murphy, (mtg $11,000, R S $7.50) 1

139TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Maurice Ahl to Magnus F. G. Misch, (R S $8, mtg $15,000) 1

139TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Walnut Av, 98 x200 to 140th St; Gottfried Oethinger to August Dammann and another, (R S $7, mtg $10,000) 1

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; John G. Scannell to Thomas F. Doherty, (R S $12.50, mtg $87,682) 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 130; Samuel Grossman to Max Deutsch, 1 year $480

BROADWAY, 1,323, w s; John H. Pell, trustee, to D. J. Benollel, 11 years $4,000, 4,500

BROADWAY, 1,325 and 1,327, w s; John B. Aycrigg and others to David J. Benollel, 12 years $8,000 9,000

BROADWAY, 1,313, and 107 West 54th St; David J. Benollel to Joseph Fleischman, 2 years 10,600

BROADWAY, 598; Thomas J. O'Donohue and another to Steinfelder & Rosenblatt, 3 years $4,000, 7,000

CLINTON ST, 92 to 96; Charles H. Wertheim to Michael Miller, 10 years $7,500, 8,000

MULBERRY ST, 71; Pasquale Avallone to Ferdinanto Caffazzo, 3 11-12 years 480

PARK AV, 883, n e corner of 78th St; Henry C. Nathan to H. H. Rippe, 5 years 1,200

RIVINGTON ST, 20; executors of Philip German to Morris Hellerman, 1½ years. $900, 1,020

SULLIVAN ST, 125 and 127; Charles Weinstein to Antonio Abbruzzese, 3 1-12 years 4,800

WEST END AV, 185; Max Raymond to Eugene O. Jolland, 10 years 300

8TH AV, 454; Charles J. Appell to Joseph A. Strasser, 2½ years and 2 years extension 1,700

24TH ST, 45 West; William E. Thorn, trustee, to Isidore Marty, 5 years 6 months 2,000

45TH ST, 57 West; LeRoy E. Mosher to Schuyler Hotel Company, 21 years 8,000

45TH ST, 61 West, 18.9x100.5; Gustavus C. Weber and another to A. W. Eager, 21 years 8,000

54TH ST, 205 East, all and part of stable 214 East 54th St; William and Philip Hoffmann to the Milk Bottlers' Federation, 4 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABLE, Lippman, to Sussman Volk; Scammel st, 28, 3 years, 6 per cent $3,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Henry Bernheim; Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 to 18, Washington Terrace, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,000

BEATTIE, Frederick W., to the City Mortgage Company; 136th St, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

BLUM, Martin, to Mary E. N. Hand; 91st St, n s, 240 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

BROWN, George J., and wife to Margaret E. Lohman; Fulton St, n w s, Lot 146, map of Washingtonville, Eastchester, rerecorded, 3 years 1,500

CLARK, Samuel W., to Bridget Friel; 48th St, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 7,250

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 95th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 65,000

CONKLING, Alfred R., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison St, 205 and 207, 1 year, 4 per cent 25,000

DAVIDOFF, Maximilian M., and wife to Elizabeth Ternau; East Broadway, 249, 5 years 20,000

DOCTOR, Pauline and George, and others to Max Katz and another; 65th St, 340 East, due July 1, 1901, 6 per cent 1,500

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 145th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 25,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 145th St, s s, 363.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 25,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 145th St, s s, 398.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 25,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to Carrie M. Butler; 145th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,740

DOHRENWEND, Gustav J., to Mary A. Thorne; 85th St, 147 West, 3 years 5,000

DOONER, John A., to Mary T. Meehan; Dominick St, 29, 1 year 5,000

FERGG, Babetta, to Abraham Wolff; 35th St, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 220

FRIERI, Maria, to Central Brewing Company of New Jersey; Jerome St, (Avenue A,) n s, Lot 44, map of new Village of Jerome, demand, 6 per cent 500

FRIESSEN, Leopold, to Edward Madderville; Washington Av, e s, part of Lot 65, map of Village of Morrisania, due July 1, 1906 5,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to the State Bank; Grand St, 423, s w corner of Attorney St, 17 to 19, Building loan agreement due 14,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to the State Bank; Attorney St, 17½ and 19, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,000

HORENBURGER, Emma, to James W. Wentz; 169th St, n s, 175 ft w of Elton Av, due Dec. 28, 1901, 6 per cent 13,500

KEHNER, Charles, to Amelia R. Hunneke; 175th St, s e corner of Weeks St, 3 years 3,200

LEHNER, Elizabeth, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 85th St, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 4 per cent. 8,000

McGOVERN, John, to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c.; 52d St, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 20,000

OTTHIGER, Gottfried, and August Dannemann and August Kupka to Sarah G. and Amy H. Duer; 139th St, n s, 225 ft w of Walnut Av, 98x200 to 140th St, 5 years, 6 per cent 11,000

POST, Henry W., to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 138th St, n s, 282 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 20,000

POST, Henry W., to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 138th St, n s, 308 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 20,000

POST, Henry W., to Clarence Tucker and others, trustees; 138th St, n s, 204 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 20,000

POST, Henry W., to Clarence Tucker and others, trustees; 138th St, n s, 230 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 20,000

POST, Henry W., to Clarence Tucker and others, trustees; 138th St, n s, 256 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 20,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, and Kassel Simon to Henry Wilson; Clinton St, 236, s e corner of Monroe St, 150, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

ROBERTS, John J., to Stephen W. Wright; Madison Av, w s, 50 ft n of 93th St, with right of way, 50.8x100, adjoining, secures performance of agreement, due 20,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 100.8 ft s of 173d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 13,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 125.9 ft s of 173d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 13,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Mortgage Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 99th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 77,500

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Mortgage Company; Madison Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 99th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 57,500

SIMON, Kassel, and Bernard Ratkowsky to Henry Meyer; Clinton St, 200.4 ft s of Monroe St, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000

SPIRA, Joachim, to John H. and Rebecca M. Meyer; 6th St, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue D, due April 9, 1904 4,000

STEED, Thomas, to Sarah A. Vaden; ½ of Lot 263, map of the Arden property, 1 year, 6 per cent 125

WILCKENS, Edward, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 81st St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

WINSOR, Julia A., to Women's Hospital in the State of New York; West End Av, w s, 85 ft n of 75th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest R., to Joseph H. Jones; Woody Crest Av, e s, 220.10 ft n of 164th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 750

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANZELONE, Peter, to Theresa Tuozzo ..... Nominal

BERG, Louis R., to Charles D. Levin $3,000

BARNABY, Annie E., to H. L. Goodwin 20,000

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c. ..... Nominal

CLARK, Elizabeth S., as guardian, to Robert S. Clark ..... Nominal

CLARK, Elizabeth S., as guardian, to Robert S. Clark ..... Nominal

CLARK, Robert S., to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian 25,000

COLLINS, John W., to Jennie C. Horton .. 3,600

FELTER, Grace T., executrix, to Jessie Trager to the Equitable Realty Company, (mtg $16,000, R S $8.50) .....

JUDSON, Edward, to Denison P. Chesebro and another, (re-recorded) 2,500

LEINER, Moritz, to Adolph Bernstein 2,500

LYMAN, Louis H., and others, executors, &c., to Laura C. Lyman 8,133

OVERINGTON, Harry, to John Turname ..... Nominal

ROBITZEK, Benjamin, to Emil Robitzek. 500

TATHAM, Viola A., to Joseph Blerhoff ..... Nominal

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 65.9 to St. Nicholas Av x92.8x85.3 to place x 90.7; Patrick Reddy against Jacob D. Butler, owner; Arthur Gorsch, owner and contractor $3,230

75TH ST, 310 and 321 East; Bernard McQuillan against Thomas McLaughlin and Patrick O'Brien, owners and contractors 200

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Vincenzo Serritella against Frank Jewell, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 135

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; the City Mortgage Company, with Clementine M. Silverman, 14 payments 135,000

136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; the City Mortgage Company, with Frederick W. Beattie, demand 3,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 22, map of new village of Jerome, 25x102.6; Arthur Arct, s s corner of Bayard St, 125x87.6; Frederick St, now Hughes Av, e s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 25x87.6, and Jefferson Av, e s, 400 ft n of Samuel St, 50x156x 50.2x152; Susan A. Tier against Joseph Tesoro and another, (action to set aside transfers, &c.,) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 168th St, 52.4x 100; Herbert E. Gibson against Frederick Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 127th St, 20.2x 48.4x19.11x48.11; Newberry D. Thorne against Robert F. Bennet and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Gartland.

FRONT ST, n w s, adjoining land of Hunt, Bond & Mallenbray, 21x140 to Water St x 23.11x140; 3d St, n e s, 350 ft s e of Thompson St, 23x209 to 4th St x23x20; also strip 2-4x104.6 adjoining on east; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, 50x70; Greenwich St, n e s, 255.8 ft s e of 12th St, 20.10x78.4x21.10x83, and 4th St, e s, 119.6 ft n of Bank St, 20x75; Alfred G. Cameron against Edward C. Woodruff and others, (amended partition;) attorney, R. A. B. Dayton.

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 65.7 ft s w of Freeman St, runs s 34.8 to e 22.4x s 25x w 74.6 to avenue x n e 26.6 to beginning; Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Annette A. Olsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Judge & Durack.

PEROT ST, s w s, 22 ft s e of Armand Place, 42x80; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against George W. Allen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClellan.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 88.10 ft s of 173d St, 29x 90; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s w corner of 165th St, runs s 34.6x s w 43.4x w 50.5x n 76.3; thence by curve x 44.11 to beginning; Albert L. Lowenstein against Nellie A. Murphy and another, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

9TH AV, w s, 45.11 ft s w of 17th St, 20.3x100; John McElvaine, Jr., and others against George W. McElvaine and another, (partition;) attorney, M. F. O'Connor.

17TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 20x39.7x20.1x 40; Mary H. Haldane against Rattle Glovert and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Haldane.

25TH ST, 215 West; John B. Leech and others, executors, &c., against John Addison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Breed & Abbott.

55TH ST, s s, 259 ft e of 6th Av, 18x100.5; 55th St, s s, 170 ft e of 6th Av, 55x100.5; also property in Brooklyn; Winfield L. Hayes against Mary A. Hayes and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Bergen & Dykman.

59TH ST, 331 and 333 East, and 60th St, 334 East; Dennis J. O'Brien against Ellen Burke and others, (partition;) attorney, D. H. Taylor.

69TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 10th Av, 40x100.5; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Wilber M. Gaige and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Booth & Deane.

77TH ST, 35, n w corner of Madison Av, 15x 82.2; Henry B. Stein against Charles A. Stein and another, (action for accounting, &c.;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

83D ST, s s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x111.3x 20.1x100.8; also Convent Av, e s, 18 ft n of 148th St, 33.11x85; William H. Busey against Agnes D. Robinson and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 50x100.11; Charles Riley against Etta Blinn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

139TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x 100; Joseph L. Louther against William Louther and others, (partition;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

147TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 199.10 to 146th St; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Frank Koch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. M. Marsh.

152D ST, 507 West; Mary M. Potter against Georgiana H. Goodrich and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

163D ST, n s, 54 ft w of Forest Av, 27x68.4; J. Montgomery Hare, trustee, against Ellen Mulholland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet-Provost & Colt.

175TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 42.8x108x47x 108, except part, 43x6, taken for 175th St; the East River Savings Institution against Eliza A. Brooks, administratrix, &c., and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Gross.

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All that can be known or discovered about a Real Estate Title the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY knows and discovers through its plant, and through its force of skilled

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Apartment house. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Call or send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d St.

Nine brick flats, including corner; best renting section of Brooklyn; price, $50,000; first mortgages, $39,000, due 1904; full investigation invited; exchange for country home and cash. Address Investment, Box 259 Times Office.

Exchange farm, 12¾ acres, 7-room house and outbuildings at West Nyack, 26 miles on West Shore R. R.; one mile from station; $3,500; mortgage, $2,000; want lot in Borough Bronx. Chas. Schneider, 1,069 Dawson St.

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; restricted block; asphalted street; will exchange for dividend paying stock. J. G., 403 Amsterdam Av.

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WANTED—PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT. G. NICHOLAS, 537 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent; principals only. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Wanted—Choice lot, vicinity of Long Acre Square; have syndicate who will build. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Plots, 23d to 59th St., suitable for bachelor apartments; principals only. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

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MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)

Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

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Large and well-lighted second floor to lease; size, 75 feet front by about 90 feet deep; suitable for Banking, Insurance, and other corporations; possession at once; also single rooms and small suites. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

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Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor; suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

A—A—A—A—A—A

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Entire six-story office building, size 60x80. OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT. Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

On Thompson St., near Bleecker St.—A five-story building, 40x100; suitable for manufacturing or stable. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, corner 44th.

For Rent.—A large building, centrally located; near 42d St. & Broadway; suitable for automobile, livery, or storage business; about 5,000 sq. feet on ground floor; rent $3,000 per year. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

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A very desirable stable in good location; well adapted for express, dry goods branch, laundry, or dairy; will be altered to suit on long lease. Apply Hail J. How & Co., 234 West 116th St.

42d St., between Sixth Av. and Broadway. Four-Story Building.——Low Rental. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way & 44th St.

Adjoining Broadway, No. 19 East 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER AND OTHER STORES.

91st St. and 2d Av.; good stand for butcher or grocer. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

Two large, light lofts to let on Leonard St., running through to Church St.; electric motor for hoisting; rent moderate. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

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Full lot near 8th Av. and 42d St., with building suitable for stable, coal yard, or any business. Apply 223 West 42d St.

A very light store, 22x100, suitable for an office, at 19 Beekman St., near Nassau. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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Show room, second floor, plate glass front, with living apartments; 20x90; for light business; will divide; rent, $25. Inquire on premises, 87 Fort Greene Place.

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Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOTS. HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for small, select school on the west side, between 72d and 86th Sts. Address V. W. C., 318 West 75th St.

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Attractive four-story high-stoop house, opposite grounds of General Theological Seminary; 13 rooms; 15 minutes from Battery Place. For all particulars apply to George F. Wilcoxson, Cushman Estate Syndicate, 172 9th Av., near 20th St.

$1,400 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Private houses, west side, three-story high-stoop; rents, $660 to $1,000. M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West side houses to let, 81st St., 73d St., and Broadway. Owner, L. Rhoades, 120 Broadway.

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AT RUTHERFORD—35 MIN. FROM CITY HALL; ERIE R. R.; FOR RENT AT $27.50; 8-room house, modern, new, 6 min. from depot. E. S. Brown, Broker, 4 Park Av., Rutherford, N. J.

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Gentleman's country seat for rent, fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West,

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

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Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

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Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

S. E. corner 118th St., Manhattan Av.—New and thoroughly modern apartments. HESPERUS.

6 rooms, $60-$68; 4 rooms, $40-$43; best neighborhood; near Morningside Park; large, light rooms; healthful; spacious courts; elevator night and day; telephone in each suite; mail chutes; artistic hall entrance; good service.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in **THE CORNER BUILDINGS**

61 WEST 86TH, 101 WEST 86TH.

72 WEST 87TH, and 100 WEST 87TH ST.

8 all light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

A.—THE TUXEDO, | Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent, on premises.

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5TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—Rent monthly; handsomely furnished apartment, first floor; five rooms and bath; service of maid, light, and heat included. Apply daily, between 4 and 6. Kensett, 222 5th Av.

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151st to 152d, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

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All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.

RENTS, $13 to $20.

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An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,

The Trouville,

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MAJESTIC APARTMENTS, corner 145th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; near "L" station; elegant sunny housekeeping apartments on Washington Heights; seven to nine rooms; electric light; refrigeration, (no ice needed;) steel building; absolutely fire-proof; elevator all night; restaurant on premises; $50 to $75 monthly.

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Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th.

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Telephones: { 14th St. Yard, 505 18th St. 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

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Patchogue.—Cottage suitable for a large family, containing large piazzas; first floor contains hall, parlor, library, dining room, sitting room, large butler's pantry, kitchen, with artesian water; second floor has several large bedrooms, with closets; third floor six bedrooms, trunk-room, and linen closet; house fully furnished except linen and silver; large lawn, shrubs, and vines; plenty shade; also stable and outbuildings; five minutes from depot; half mile from the Great South Bay; rent, $600. Address Owner, 147 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

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FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—Furnished houses, country seats, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Rock Ridge, Sound Beach, Riverside, Mamaroneck. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Broker, Rooms 6-7 Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Large farmhouse in Eastern Dutchess for Summer months; furnished; beautifully situated; fine air, view; near lake. Apply A. M. Culver, 2,428 Park Row Building, N. Y.

Gentleman's country seat for rent; fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

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All kinds and sizes of furnished houses at Orienta and Mamaroneck. Send your requirements, stating rent limit, to Chas. Brookes, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Choice Mount Vernon houses to rent, $25 to $75. Rich, 5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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Nos. 3 to 17 West 66th Street, Near Central Park West.

March 25th to 29th Inclusive.

All seats reserved. Tickets at office only.

SINGLE TICKETS $2.00
BOXES, of six seats, for the five nights.. $50.00

WM. DURLAND, General Manager.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at Nos. 386-388 Greenwich St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., the following-described property, with the names of the owners or persons for whose account the same is now held, to satisfy my lien thereon for storage and charges: G. W. Sheldon, 1 box of books; Friedman Bros., 1 bbl. glassware; W. W. Irwin, 1 box glassware; F. Dr. R. Weissman, 1 box, contents unknown; Am. Star Soap Co., 1 case soap; Chas. Stevens, 1 box papers; Am. Circular R. Co., 1 bbl. tape; J. T. Godfrey, 1 bale rags; Otto Tanner, 1 box glass; Peter Mariul, 1 keg whisky; J. Myer, 2 boxes tools; M. Herschman, 1 box, contents unknown; Max Vogel, 1 box frames; T. Gillen, 1 box T. leaves; Louis Lendlowsky, 1 case shoes; W. G. Gittelles, 1 box books; L. Hochstein, 1 crt. pictures; J. H. Lancaster, machinery; T. Hohnen, 1 box flags; Martha W. Flour Co., 5 cases flour; W. L. Johnson Co., 4 bbls. coffee; T. Zechnowitz, 2 chests tea; S. Wengarten Son, 2 cases snuff; L. Felix, 1 box perfumery; Spence, Jr., 2 bags; Moses Simon, 1 box earthenware; Woven Wire Hat Co., 1 case; T. S. Todd & Co., 1 case blacking; Victor Inc. Co., 1 bbl., 1 case; Natl. Cigar & T. Co., 1 case cigars; The Delatour Mfg. Co., 4 boxes glue; F. W. Woolworth, 1 box earthenware; Ludwig Baumann, 1 bbl. glassware; W. P. Flagg Co., 2 boxes, contents unknown; C. W. Capon, 2 cases, contents unknown; Agnis & Finkiestein, 1 case; J. Wallis Cook, 5 bbls. glassware; Malchow & Co., 1 box frames; J. Kulle, 25 pails candy; S. W. Hammel, 1 bbl. irons; Mills Bros., 4 crates furniture; H. Stolzman, 1 case hats; W. Borsodi, 1 box hd. ware; Halpern Bros., 3 crts. fur; Chas. N. Rich, 1 case bay rum; Hy. Lissa, 1 case, contents unknown; B. L. L. Gibson, 1 bbl. glassware; Acme Soap Co., 6 cases soap; J. Alcorn, 2 bdls. bellows; D. Blumenthal, 1 box; Daylight Glass Co., 1 bbl., contents unknown; Star Perfumery Co., 1 case perfumery; Enamel Co., 1 case, contents unknown; Frank Bros., 1 case notions; Carl H. Frost, 1 chair; C. W. Kendall, 1 keg, 1 box, contents unknown; A. Kunstler, 1 box stoves; Dr. H. B. Parks, 1 box books; A. J. Schwartz, 1 case, contents unknown; Sherman & Co., 1 box soap; Emil Zucca, 3 bdls. olives; W. Fichner, 2 boxes glassware; Conrad Huner, 1 box wine; M. Waterman, 1 box dye; W. J. McKenna, 15 bbls. d. paint; S. W. Bird, 1 box, contents unknown; Cohen Erdel & Co., 1 case shirts; J. W. Hawkins, 1 box; Mailler & Co., 8 cases compound; C. L. Hirsch & Co., 4 pkgs, catsup.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE JEWELRY SALE advertised this week is postponed for next week. Full particulars in next week's Times. By order of administratrix. Bertram L. Kraus, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix. M. Seliger, Auctioneer, office, 155 East 84th St.

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CHARGES FILED AGAINST MAGISTRATE POOL

Lawyer McArthur Claims that He Is Unfit to Hold Office.

Petition Presented to Mayor Van Wyck for His Removal—Mr. Pool Says Charges Are Untrue.

A petition was presented to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday requesting that proceedings be taken before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the removal of City Magistrate Joseph Pool.

The document contains fifty type-written pages of charges, and thirty-four specific instances are cited to show that Magistrate Pool has been guilty of such actions as to "disqualify him to hold office."

The charges are made by William McArthur, a lawyer, of 150 Nassau Street. He recites the facts of Magistrate Pool's appointment by Mayor Strong on May 8, 1897, for a term of ten years.

Magistrate Pool is charged with being "arrogant to lawyers," and that he "heaped ridicule and obloquy on the poor unfortunates" who were brought before him. He is also charged with "slandering persons in court, and that he has jeered and gibed and bantered" prisoners in court.

Mr. McArthur specifies his charges against Magistrate Pool. He alleges that the rules of the Board of City Magistrates were violated on Jan. 3, 1901, when, instead of taking up the cases of the prisoners who were held in custody without food or upon scant rations, Magistrate Pool took up the adjourned hearings and summons cases.

Magistrate Pool, it is alleged, held the half-starved prisoners until 3 o'clock in the afternoon before he would hear them. The result was that Sadie Dean, who was charged with homicide or manslaughter, fainted, and the Magistrate's actions are called "inhuman, cruel, and unjust."

Among the specifications in the charges are the following:

In the case of Charles Murela, who claimed that he found a robin in the possession of Adam Redwitz unlawfully, Magistrate Pool decided that the robin was a wild animal, and that it could not be stolen. He held in his decision that if a lion broke out of the menagerie in Central Park the first person who caught it could have it. He held that under the English law no ownership for wild animals was allowed.

GRAND JURY OBSOLETE BODY?

On Oct. 17, 1898, Maud Chapman charged Edward Burton in the Centre Street Court with stealing a purse containing $1.25 and a diamond ring. The defendant pleaded guilty, and Magistrate Pool sentenced him to sixty days. Mr. McArthur says when the sentence was given Magistrate Pool declared in open court:

"I know what I am doing. If I am doing wrong, let them demonstrate it. The Grand Jury is an obsolete body. I have more power than it." Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court discharged the prisoner on a habeas corpus.

Magistrate Pool is charged with placing special locks on the doors leading to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the Essex Market Court on March 8, 1899. The claim is that he acted without authority, and raised a row, "and comported himself in a frantic manner."

Two women appeared in the West Side Court on March 24, 1899. One charged the other with the theft of some antique plates valued at $25.

"That's all d—d nonsense," Magistrate Pool is alleged to have said. Thereupon he fined the woman who complained of the theft of her property $3.

Magistrate Pool's instructions to all policemen to arrest the saloon keepers who sold the drinks at the same time they arrest the drunken men are fully set forth. It is charged that Magistrate Pool on May 29, 1899, in the Jefferson Market Court discharged twelve "drunks" and ordered Policeman Whiteman to arrest the saloon keepers who sold them liquor. The charges claim that Magistrate Pool's order was absurd, as policemen could hardly arrest the "aggregate saloon keepers" who had sold liquor enough to make each prisoner drunk.

Magistrate Pool is charged with throwing his gavel at a negro in the courtroom on July 1, 1900. He said he threw it at the court clerk to attract his attention, although the clerk at the time was sitting near the Magistrate," says Lawyer McArthur.

On Feb. 20, 1901, in the Jefferson Market Court, Policeman McKay brought in a prisoner. Magistrate Pool, it is alleged, refused to entertain the charge and said to the policeman:

"You are red-headed. Get out of here."

The charges contain a formal demand that Magistrate Pool be brought before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and be heard under Sections 1,537, 1,538, and 1,539 of the Consolidation act.

The closing paragraphs charge Magistrate Pool with being "choleric, unfitted for the office he holds, and that his ignorance of the law, his violent treatment of prisoners and lawyers, and his arbitrary actions show that he is incapable of properly filling the office of City Magistrate." The petition is dated March 20.

Mayor Van Wyck received the charges yesterday, but would say nothing about the matter.

WHAT MAGISTRATE POOL SAYS.

Magistrate Pool's first knowledge of Lawyer McArthur's action was had from a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who called on him last night at the Monticello, in West Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Pool did not take the matter seriously or evince other than languid interest in the details of the proceedings aimed at his removal from the bench.

"I do not know Mr. McArthur," he said, "and do not remember him; so I have no issue with him, and cannot imagine why he should be intent on doing me injury. Nor can I conceive what prompted this movement against me. I stand on my record, one which began when I was a young lawyer in Ohio, goes through the civil war, in which I figured first as a Second Lieutenant of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, Colonel on the staff of Gen. E. B. Tyler, and Paymaster of the United States Army, to my career here. I am a Republican from Lincoln's time, a member of the Union League Club, and the Loyal Legion, and I defy any one to point to a single wrong act of mine during my whole career. I am ready to meet any charge that may be made against me.

"As to my knowledge of the law and fitness for office, modesty compels silence. If Mr. McArthur charges that my conduct in court has been outrageous it is utterly untrue. My treatment of decent members of the bar has been all that they desired or could desire. I have not jeered, hectored, or browbeaten unfortunate prisoners. I have been their friend at all times and have protected them from the sharks that infest police courts. My attitude in court has been dignified. I would never permit liberties or countenance underhand practices.

"I don't propose to worry about what has been laid before Mayor Van Wyck. It is a tissue of misrepresentations, or worse. I do not care to take up the specifications in detail. I know of nothing happening in regard to the agents for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that calls for comment to my detriment. Many of the charges are based on newspaper stories that have no basis in fact. I never advised policemen who arraigned drunken men to first hunt up the bartender who sold liquor to the defendants. It is false to say that I held that a robin found in the street was just as much a wild animal as a lion escaped from the Central Park Menagerie, and that it was the property of any one that secured it. That was a yellow journal invention. I wrote to the editor of the paper in which the statement appeared, and, would you believe it, the retraction I demanded was never printed.

"Equally false is the story that I said that the Grand Jury was an obsolete body and that I was going to show people that I had more power than it, and I never in court comported myself in a frantic manner and yelled and shrieked as if demented. All that I have done is to act decisively when people attempted to take advantage of the Court.

"I am not taking this matter seriously, and have no plan in regard to it. It's too nonsensical. I may, however, shortly discover the motive of Mr. McArthur's action and what is behind it."

MR. POOL MUST EXPLAIN.

Refused to Entertain a Charge Made by a Deputy Sheriff.

Magistrate Pool has been subpoenaed to appear before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court to-day to explain why he refused to act on a criminal charge brought before him in the Harlem Court yesterday.

Joseph Pendegast, a Deputy Sheriff, and Policeman Quirk of the Morrisania Station arrested Neil Soelberg of 1,334 Kelly Street on a charge by the Deputy Sheriff that Soelberg had pointed a revolver at him. Soelberg was being dispossessed on a warrant.

The prisoner was taken before Magistrate Pool, who said he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

"You must go before Justice McAdam," said Magistrate Pool.

"I demand that you entertain this complaint. I am a Deputy Sheriff of New York and this is a criminal charge. This man threatened to shoot me and drew a loaded revolver," said Deputy Sheriff Pendegast.

"Clear out the court!" yelled Magistrate Pool. He pounded with his gavel on the bench and said excitedly:

"Get out of here. I won't have anything to do with your case. Get out quickly."

Deputy Sheriff Pendegast and Policeman Quirk then took the prisoner before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court. Magistrate Pool's refusal to accept a complaint on a criminal charge was told and Justice McAdam admitted Soelberg to $500 bail for his appearance to-day. Justice McAdam directed that a subpoena be issued to Magistrate Pool to explain why he did not hear the criminal charge.

Magistrate Pool, when asked last night why he had not entertained the complaint of the Deputy Sheriff, said that the latter had told him that he had been to the Morrisania Court, in which jurisdiction the case was, and found it closed. The case was then brought to the Harlem Court.

He told the Deputy Sheriff that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and he must either take the case to the District Court in Morrisania or to Justice McAdam, who issued the writ of assistance in the matter.

Magistrate Pool said that he did not hear the Deputy Sheriff say that he had been threatened with a pistol.

COMPLAIN AGAINST MR. CRANE.

Police Report to Col. Murphy that Magistrate Discharged Well-Known Criminals.

A report was received yesterday by Police Commissioner Murphy from Capt. Titus, in which the Chief of the Detective Bureau makes complaint against Police Magistrate Crane for discharging a number of prisoners with criminal records who had been arrested with stolen goods in their possession.

The report sets forth that on the 23d of this month, Central Office detectives arrested Carl Stillman and Anna Rosenberg, two professional thieves, whose pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery. In the house at 28 Varick Street, where the prisoners were arrested, was found a Persian lamb sacque valued at $150, which was part of the proceeds of the burglary of a Bleecker Street house. At the same time the detectives arrested John Brown and Louis Salmer, who had in their possession $16 worth of proceeds from a burglary on Worth Street. When the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Court, on March 25, the Magistrate held Brown and Salmer and discharged the others.

Detective Titus, in his report, says that the Magistrate, when the prisoners were arraigned, was made cognizant of their criminal records, and that the detectives had set forth at the arraignment that the man and woman had been caught with stolen goods in their possession.

Commissioner Murphy, when asked what action would be taken in the matter, said he did not know. Deputy Commissioner Devery scored Magistrate Pool three weeks ago for the same thing and ordered Capt. Chapman to make out a special report looking toward action against Pool, but the special report has not been handed in.

CANNOT HOLD SUNDAY COURT.

Judge Blair of New Jersey Decides Against Recorder Stanton's Action.

Judge John A. Blair in the Hudson County Court of General Sessions yesterday decided that Recorders or Police Justices of cities had no right to hold court or impose penalties on Sunday. The question came up on an appeal from a decision given by Recorder Stanton of Hoboken.

Leon Bailey and Louis Strack were arrested on Sunday, Feb. 24, for disorderly conduct. The Recorder, who was present, immediate opened his courtroom, heard the evidence, and imposed a fine of $25 on each prisoner. As they could not pay, they were committed to the penitentiary for ninety days each.

In reviewing the case, Judge Blair said that under the section of the Crimes act relating to Sunday no court could be legally held on that day. He therefore ordered Strack and Bailey to be released.

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE TO REALTY.—A case just decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court illustrates the curious complications that may arise in reference to title to realty where property has been devised for the life of one or more persons with remainder over to various other persons. Hugo Cohn and others, who had become purchasers of certain lands, in an action brought by Mary Goodwin against J. J. Crooks and others for their partition, refused at the time of closing the contract to complete the purchase, because of objections to the title. James E. Gallagher, from whom the title was derived, made a will in 1843, which was admitted to probate in 1845, by which he gave the real estate in question to his wife, Ellen, for life, with remainder to the children of John Grady, and his relations on his father's side, &c. One of the numerous objections interposed by the purchasers was that the persons entitled to the interests of one Frederick Ackland were not made parties. Ackland married one of the cousins of the testator, who was entitled to an estate in remainder of one-seventh of these premises. She died, leaving one son, who subsequently died, and thereupon this interest became vested in Frederick Ackland. He afterward married the daughter of another cousin of James Gallagher, who was entitled to an estate in remainder of one-thirty-sixth in this land. By her he had two children, who were living at the time of her death. These children became owners of one-thirty-sixth of which their mother was seized, and at the death of their father they also became possessed of the one-seventh of which he died seized. They died without having married, and the referee determined that their one-thirty-sixth derived from their mother descended to her brothers and sisters. A further finding that the one-seventh inherited from their father passed to the same persons was claimed to be erroneous, because, if Frederick Ackland had brothers and sisters, this one-seventh interest which his children inherited from him would pass to them, and would only come to the brothers and sisters of their mother in case their father had none. The Court says there was no evidence that he had any brothers and sisters, nor was there any presumption to that effect. It was therefore held that the purchasers should be compelled to take title.

***

DOMESTIC CREDITORS OF FOREIGN CORPORATION.—On the 15th of July, 1899, one week after the National Life Association, a Connecticut corporation, in proceedings in Hartford, Conn., had been placed in the hands of Frederick A. Betts, as receiver, James D. Hammond, as administrator, began a suit against the association in this city, upon a policy of insurance upon the life of his intestate, and obtained an attachment against the company's property. Mr. Betts, who subsequently had been appointed ancillary receiver in this State, moved to vacate the writ of attachment and the judgment, which had been obtained by Hammond, by default. The Appellate Division of the First Department has now affirmed an order which was granted denying that application. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that when the order of the Connecticut Court was made it operated to transfer to the receiver therein appointed all the assets of the association in that State, but did not take away the title of the corporation to its assets here, so far as to deprive the courts of this State of the right to control these assets for the benefit of domestic creditors. As to Mr. Betts's claim under the order appointing him ancillary receiver in this State, Justice Rumsey said in part: "If the corporation was dead on the 7th of July, 1899, so that no action could be brought against it in this State by a creditor on the 15th of July, 1899, it is difficult to see why it was not also dead on the 28th of July, and how the Court had any more jurisdiction to appoint an ancillary receiver of the corporation in one case than to issue a warrant of attachment in another." Justice Ingraham dissented.

Ross Raymond Pleads Guilty.

Ross Raymond, who is also known as James E. Sandys, who has had a varied career as a confidence man, and has many college Presidents and noted men on his list of victims, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree before Judge Cowing in Part III. of General Sessions yesterday and was remanded for sentence till Monday next.

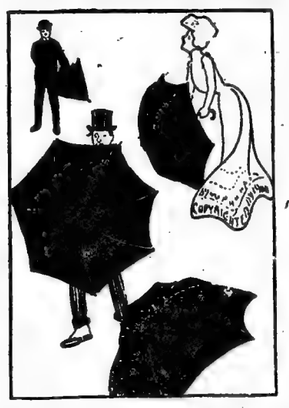

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THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Proposal to Erect Monuments to Mr. Carnegie—Tunnel Extension Appropriation Defeated.

Councilman Francisco proposed at the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday to erect in each of the five boroughs of the Greater New York a monument to Andrew Carnegie. Councilman Cassidy said:

"Why, Mr. Carnegie is not dead. The libraries which he proposes to establish in this city will be monuments enough."

President Guggenheimer declared that as the Legislature had not passed the act enabling the city to accept the Carnegie gift of $5,200,000 for public libraries, the motion to erect the monuments was out of order.

The bond issue for $2,250,000 for work on the new Hall of Records was passed. There has been a long contest over this issue.

Councilman Francisco offered a resolution to appropriate the sum needed for the construction of a spur of the rapid transit tunnel to South Brooklyn. The resolution was finally defeated after statements were made that the cost of the proposed tunnel would be $16,000,000.

A bond issue of $1,800,000 for a new reservoir on the Ridgewood water shed was defeated. Councilmen Cassidy, Hyland, and Wise defeated the bond issue.

SOCIETY'S BOOKS MISSING.

Treasurer of a Benefit Association Says His Wife Burned Them—The Court Expresses Disbelief.

It was disclosed in the Jersey City Chancery Chambers yesterday that the books showing the receipts for dues and assessments of the Morris and Essex Railroad Employes' Mutual Benefit Association are missing. Judge John Vreeland was appointed a receiver of the association by Vice Chancellor Pitney on Feb. 4. Judge Vreeland made a demand on President D. C. Chapin and Secretary-Treasurer T. Madison Condit for the books and papers, and failing to get them, secured an order from the Court for them.

Mr. Condit testified that during his absence on Jan. 14, his wife and son cleaned his office and burned all of the association's papers which were not in the safe. Mr. Chapin said that the bond for $3,000 given by Condit as Secretary and Treasurer had disappeared from the pigeonhole in which it had been left in Mr. Chapin's office in Broad Street, Newark. After hearing the explanation Vice Chancellor Pitney said:

"That is the most remarkable story I have ever heard. Do you think that this Court believes that story? Mr. Vreeland, I will sign any order you ask for."

Judge Vreeland said he wished to get more evidence, and the hearing was adjourned until April 8. Judge Vreeland spoke about asking for an order for commitment for contempt of court.

The annual statement of the association on Jan. 1, 1899, showed that there was $7,691.75 in the sick benefit fund and $985.52 in the death benefit fund. Judge Vreeland informed the Court that 1,800 members had paid monthly dues of 50 cents and assessments of 20 cents when a death occurred, and there had been no demands that would have dissipated the balance of nearly $9,000 in two years.

APPEALS TO MR. McKINLEY.

Counsel Asks the President to Declare Hertz's Extradition Illegal.

President McKinley has been petitioned to declare that the County of New York is holding Sigmund Hertz, alleged forger and absconder, recently extradited from England, in violation of international law.

Hertz was arraigned yesterday before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions, when Mr. Unger of Levy & Unger, his counsel, said that as the papers upon which the four forgery indictments against him were based were lost or destroyed, those charges could not hold, and the case against him has resolved itself simply into one of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

To bring a man back for this, Mr. Unger said, was radically opposed to the recognized policy of Great Britain and the United States. The lawyer has addressed the President on the subject, and should he take the same view the question as to whether Hertz be set free or taken back to England and liberated there may arise.

Judge Newburger postponed consideration of the case until a day to be determined.

New Librarian for Brooklyn.

Frank P. Hill has accepted the invitation to become librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, succeeding Arthur E. Bostwick. Mr. Hill is at present the librarian of the Newark Public Library, and in a letter yesterday to R. Ross Appleton, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library, he said that he would assume charge of the Brooklyn system as soon as he receives the official permission of the Directors of the Newark library.

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Fancy Crash and Duck Suitings

are a specialty at The Linen Store. Nowhere else are they shown in such wide variety. Plain linen crashes at 25, 35 and 50c. Linen cheviots in black and white and blue and white at 35c. Plain solid color ducks in ecru, blues and black at 50c.

Fancy cotton ducks in navy, green, cadet blue, black and tan, at 40, 50 and 55c.

Fancy linen and cotton Tweeds at 50, 60, 65c.

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James McCutcheon & Co.,
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CARPET CLEANSING
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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS
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O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Untrimmed Hats.

The largest and best selected stock in the City of New York. All the best Shapes, Braids and Colors are here, as well as a large variety of novelties originated by us and that will not be seen elsewhere.

LOWEST PRICES.

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is a name Germans swear by, and the Imported Underwear stamped "Hohenzollern" is a make every man swears by who has tried it. Priced elsewhere $1.50—in our stores $1.15.

Try to beat this—Paragon Frame Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, silk case, natural wood handles, and sterling silver mountings, $1.45.

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SUMMER HOME PREPARATIONS

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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Report from Bendiner & Schlesinger's Analytical Laboratory, New York.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
"The best preparation for colds, coughs, and asthma."
MRS. S. A. WATSON, Temperance Lecturer.
"Pre-eminently the best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

FOG SHROUDS THE BAY.

The Difficulties of Incoming and Outgoing Vessels Continue.

The fog that since Sunday has enshrouded the bay showed no signs of lifting yesterday. Ocean liners, ferryboats, and tugs moved at the slowest possible speed, their whistles keeping up an incessant din. Outgoing vessels had a difficult task in making their way down the bay and past the Hook, and consumed hours before they finally cleared the Bar and proceeded on their voyages.

The North German Lloyd liner Lahn, which sailed for Bremen at 10 A. M., did not get past the Hook until nearly 4 o'clock, and would probably not have done so then had the fog not lifted to a certain extent at the time, for a period of about twenty minutes. The White Star liner Cymric, another outbound vessel, took advantage of the same favorable opportunity, passing out about the same time.

The marine observers at the different stations had a difficult task in sighting incoming vessels, in most cases missing them entirely. The Yard liner Morro Castle from Havana and the Atlas Line steamship Alene, were in Quarantine before their approach was known. The flagship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd fleet slipped past both the Fire Island and Highland stations, and was rounding the Hook before her mammoth lines were made out, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When she arrived up at her dock many hours later, the officials of the line stated that she would dock, but later the attempt was abandoned. She will come up to her pier this morning. The vessel has 1,051 passengers on board.

Another big transatlantic liner, whose passengers will not get a view of this city until some time to-day, is the Red Star liner Vaderland, from Southampton. The Vaderland was inside the Hook before she was sighted. Other vessels that eluded the vigilance of the observers were the Panama Line steamship Finance, from Colon; the Old Dominion liner Jefferson, from Norfolk, and a vessel supposed to be the Atlantic Transport liner Marquette, from London.

LA GASCOGNE'S ROUGH TRIP.

Forced Out of Her Course by Tremendous Seas—Passengers Praise the Captain.

The French liner La Gascogne, two days overdue, from Havre, arrived at her pier shortly before noon yesterday and reported one of the most tempestuous passages in her history. Three of her lifeboats were ruined and the railing on her starboard side for twenty feet was destroyed.

From the departure from Havre, on the 16th inst., until the Wednesday following La Gascogne was favored with pleasant weather. On the last-named day, however, the conditions changed, and from the northwest there came a series of fierce gales. For three days they continued, and finally Capt. Poncelet decided to turn about and run out of the zone of trouble.

The most unpleasant of the incidents that marked the voyage occurred on Wednesday. At 9:30 P. M. on that day a tremendous wave struck the steamship on her starboard side, rendering three of the lifeboats useless. The wave, as it crosed the ship, tore many feet of the railing away, besides doing damage to various other portions of the superstructure. Two liferafts on the upper deck were also greatly damaged.

Capt. Poncelet said that when he saw the force of the gales he decided to turn and run northward. To turn the vessel in the heavy seas raging at the time was quite a problem, and before it was accomplished a large quantity of oil had to be thrown on the surface of the ocean.

After the steamship finally returned to her course, Friday morning, she was favored with moderately good weather to the Hook. There she encountered the thick fog that for three days has hung over the harbor.

When La Gascogne docked, many of her passengers commented on the seamanship of Capt. Poncelet. The Captain, they said, was on the bridge when the tremendous wave of Wednesday broke over the ship. He was thrown down, was bruised, and had his wrists sprained, but remained at his post.

Ex-Alderman Parks Fined $100.

Charles A. Parks, an ex-Alderman and the owner of the Landmark saloon, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was found guilty of assault in the third degree by a jury in Judge McMahon's department of General Sessions yesterday, and at his request for sentence was fined $100. The complainant was George Wenner of 1,000 Forest Avenue, in the Bronx.

PROPOSED BRIDGE APPROACH.

Estimated Cost of Such Approach to Cooper Square as Planned, $20,000,000—Property Owners' Protest.

A hearing was held before the local Board of Improvements of the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts yesterday on the proposed approach to the new East River Bridge in the Borough of Manhattan.

President Nixon favored a straight approach by widening Delancey Street to Norfolk Street, and then opening a diagonal street to Cooper Square.

A protest against a diagonal street from the bridge entrance to the Bowery was filed by Andrew Lemon, as counsel for a number of property owners. It was claimed that the diagonal approach would add an enormous cost for the city.

President Coogan said after the hearing that the approach to Cooper Square from the present terminal of the bridge as planned would cost about $20,000,000.

The property owners favored the widening of Delancey Street direct to the Bowery. Another public hearing will be held on the matter on Monday, April 8.

POOR "YELLOW'S" PLIGHT.

Got Wedged Between Two Houses and They Had to Chop Part of One Away.

"Yellow" is the name of a big St. Bernard dog owned by Charles Donohoe of West Side Avenue and Montgomery Street, Jersey City. Yesterday "Yellow" gave chase to a cat, which took refuge between Donohoe's house and the one adjacent. There is a small space between the two houses. It was ample for the cat, but not for "Yellow." His rush after the cat carried him so far into the opening that he became wedged so tightly that he could not get out.

His mournful howls summoned Nellie O'Neil to his aid. She got a rope and tried to lasso "Yellow," so as to drag him out, but the effort was a failure. Then she called several boys and girls to her aid, but they were unable to devise any plan for releasing "Yellow" from captivity.

Then Officer Lynch was called. He surveyed the situation and went to Donohoe's place of business. Donohoe returned with him, and they finally decided that the only way to extricate "Yellow" from his predicament was to chop away a part of Donohoe's house, which is a frame structure. This was done, and as soon as the aperture was sufficiently enlarged "Yellow" backed out with a yelp of delight.

Donohoe says it will cost him $25 to repair the damage done to his house, but he would rather pay twice that sum than have "Yellow" suffer. He will block the aperture, however, so that "Yellow" may chase no more cats into it.

If attacked with La Grippe, use JAPINE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last Mats. To-day & Sat.
LAST 4 NIGHTS April 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST.
UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY.
SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
This Wed., Thurs., 8:30, Mendelssohn Hall, Oberammergau.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
At 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents THE LASH OF A WHIP. ("Rollicking,") with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others.
TO BE FOLLOWED at 10:15 by THE SHADES OF NIGHT. ("Brilliant,") with Elsie De Wolfe, Mr. E. M. Holland, etc.
***NEXT MONDAY. (Preceding "Shades of Night,") Charles Frohman will present his great farce-comedy success ON and OFF. With the original cast. Its record of success was one year in London and four months in New York. Seats ready.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15c 25c 50c
23d St. Mrs. Felix Morris & Co., Wm. DeVere, Pete Baker, 3 Flower Sisters, Cranes, &c.
5th Ave. "Miss Butterfly," Joe Welch, Clarice Vance, Mr. & Mrs. Tony Farrell, others.
58th St. Fred Bond & Co., Will H. Nox, Willis Family, Max Waldon, Torcat and others.
125th St. Giacinta Della Rocca, The Automobile Girl, Parker's Dogs, Globe Comedy 4.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
CLOSING WEEK. HOCKEY MATCH, New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, 8:15 P. M. ADMISSION 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 25c Mat. Daily Genaro & Bailey. ALL ORC | EV GS
GREAT WHITE RAT'S PROGRAM
50c. Jas. J. Corbett, Cook & Sonora, Howard's Ponies, others.

Hammerstein's MAT. TO-DAY. VICTORIA Best Orch. Seats, 50c
A. H. Chamberlyn presents the 2d edition of My Lady Chas. J. Ross in new character.
Burlesque, Ballet & Varieties. Sun. Concts. aft. & Eve.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., ft. west of B'way. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. 2:15
Last 5 weeks—Seats Selling for balance engagem't
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

KEITH'S AGOUST FAMILY MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES SHEAN & WARREN. Simon The Girl with the Auburn Hair.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat. 2.
LAST FOUR WEEKS SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Fiddle-De-Dee and Bur-The Gay Lord Quex
Thurs., Mch 28. Burlesque of CAPTAIN JINKS.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Ev'gs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2:15.
Kelcey-Shannon-Co. in MANON LESCAUT.
Mon., April 1st—"ARE YOU A MASON?"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night at 8:15. FLORODORA

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
Matinée to-day, 2:15. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play
April 3d, Souvenirs. THE CLIMBERS

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH QUEEN VICTORIA'S FUNERAL PAGEANT. PRES. McKINLEY'S inauguration.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last week. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in A Romance of Athlone. April 8, Chauncey Olcott in MAVOURNEEN.

Irving Place Theatre. Eve. 8:15. To-night, Thur., Sat. Mat. & Eve. "Women of To-day." Fri. Benefit—Mafko, "Faust," (Gretchen Tragedy.)

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat Sat., 2:15. Augustus Thomas's Masterpiece, ARIZONA

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42 St. & Lex. Av. MATINEES EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—SARDOU'S FEDORA.

GRAND Mat. TO-DAY 25c. 50c. MAY IRWIN Next Week ROGERS BROS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 35c. 50c. Mat. daily except Mon., 25c. The Wages of Sin.

Amusements.

THIS WEEK ONLY
MILITARY TOURNAMENT,
MANAGEMENT MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Athletics, 8 P. M. Military Pageant, 9 P. M. TO-NIGHT, REVIEW BY GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.
U. S. Troops, U. S. Blue Jackets and Marines, National Guard, Naval Militia, Signal Corps, and Naval Battalions. Rough Riding by U. S. Cavalry from West Point. Musical Gymnastic Drill and Battle Exercises, 11th U. S. Infantry. Gatling gun drill by 2d Battery N. G. N. Y. Troop C, N. G. N. Y., in cavalry drill, head cutting, and firing at discs. Fourth Battery and Field Artillery in Drill and Driving. Signal Corps in Tower Building, Flag Drill, and Mounted Relay Race.
MATINEE, 2 O'CLOCK.
Review of Cadets from St. Francis Xavier, Rutgers College, Mount Pleasant Academy, Sacred Heart Academy, De La Salle Institute, and the Berkeley School, and competitive drill for prizes. Military Exercises by sailors from U. S. S. Hartford, Battle Exercises by 11th U. S. Infantry, Rough Riding by West Point Cavalry, Artillery Drill and Driving by 4th Battery, Field Artillery, United States Marine Corps.
Admission to matinée, $1.00. Boxes—only reserved. Evening, admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats $1.00 and $1.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:30—GOTTERDAMMERUNG (in German.) Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Scheff, Olitzka, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 28, at 8.—Last subscription night of the season. FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Salèza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 29, at 8.—Extra performances, and not included in the regular subscription. LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 30th, at 2.—Last Matinée—TANNHAUSER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 30th, at 8.—Last Performance at Popular Prices—CARMEN (in French.) Mmes. Zelie de Lussan and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERT
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAM

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk west to north west winds.

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JAPANESE WAR MEASURES

Cruiser Just Completed in England Hurrying to the East.

ITO'S SUGGESTIVE SPEECH

He Says Japan Is Able to Protect Her Interests—Japanese Naval Officers Expect Anglo-Russian War.

LONDON, March 28.—The Japanese cruiser Iwate, recently constructed at the Elswick Works, left Devonport for the Far East early on Tuesday morning, instead of departing next Saturday as was originally intended. She shipped her ammunition while she was coaling, and so hastily that portions were left behind.

Judging from remarks made by the Iwate's officers, they seem to anticipate a conflict between Great Britain and Russia, in which event, they said, the Japanese and British fleets would co-operate.

YOKOHAMA, March 27.—At a meeting of his Parliamentary adherents to-day the Premier, the Marquis Ito, referring to foreign politics, said Japan had attained a position enabling her to protect her legitimate interests and to take whatever steps the exigencies of the moment required.

It was, the Premier said, impossible to deny that Japan felt the influence of the complications connected with her neighbor, and she did not ignore the clouds on the horizon.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF JAPAN.

Superior to That of Russia So Far as Warships in Asiatic Waters Are Concerned—The Two Navies Compared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—If the Japanese intend to rely largely upon their available sea power in a contest with Russia, Japan is now not only equal, but superior, in force to Russia in Asiatic waters. The Russian fleet now stationed in Asia and available for service against Japan, numbers 31 vessels, exclusive of torpedo boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 130,940. The Japanese fleet, exclusive of torpedo boats, consists of 52 vessels, of 207,903 tons. Not only does Japan enjoy a superiority of tonnage to the extent of nearly 77,000 tons, but she has some ships of very great power and the promise of great efficiency, and she would enter a struggle with a prestige that would at least worry the people at St. Petersburg.

The Russian and Japanese fleets available for service in a war that should come on soon compare about as follows, the lists being made up from late reports of Russian vessels on stations in Asia and from the Japanese naval list:

Class.	—Russia— No.	Tonn'ge.	—Japan— No.	Tonn'ge.
Battleships, first class.	5	51,205	5	69,650
Battleships, second and third class	....	....	2	9,470
Coast defense ironclads	2	2,980	3	6,750
Armored cruisers	6	56,540	6	51,036
Protected cruisers, second class	2	8,506	10	41,483
Protected cruisers, third class	....	....	4	10,040
Cruisers	4	5,390	4	6,324
Gunboats	6	4,555	7	9,850
Torpedo boat destroyers	6	1,800	11	3,200
Torpedo boats	22	....	60	....
Total (except torpedo boats)	31	130,940	52	207,903

Russia's fleet available at present for service against Japan includes some large ships, but her battleships are smaller and older than those of Japan. The Russian fleet is made up as follows:

First-class Battleships—Petropaviovsk, 10,950 tons; Poltava, 10,950 tons; Sevastopol, 10,950 tons; Navarin, 9,475 tons; Sissoi Veliki, 8,880 tons.

Coast Defense Ironclads—Gremiastchy, 1,490 tons; Otvajny, 1,490 tons.

Armored Cruisers—Gromovol, 12,300 tons; Rossia, 12,200 tons; Rurik, 10,940 tons; Admiral Nakhimoff, 8,500 tons; Paimyat Azova, 6,700 tons; Dimitri Donskoi, 5,900 tons.

Protected Cruisers (Second Class)—Admiral Kornilioff, 5,000 tons; Rinda, 3,500 tons.

Cruisers (Third Class)—Koroetz, 1,415 tons; Mandschur, 1,415 tons; Rasboynik, 1,300 tons; Zabiaca, 1,230 tons.

Torpedo Gunboats—Abrek, 455 tons; Gaidamak, 400 tons; Vsadnik, 400 tons.

Gunboats—Giljak, 1,300 tons; Bobr, 950 tons; Bivouteh, 950 tons.

Six destroyers, each 300 tons.

Twenty-two torpedo boats.

Japan's list includes about all her navy, the fleet being stationed at home for the most part, the cruises of vessels being chiefly for practice and in waters with which it is desired to acquire great familiarity. The list is as follows:

Battleships, (First-class)—Asahi, 15,200 tons; Hatsuse, 15,000 tons; Shikishima, 14,850 tons; Yashima, 12,300 tons; Fuji, 12,300 tons.

Battleship, (Second-class)—Chin Yen, 7,220 tons.

Battleship, (Third-class)—Fusoo, 2,250 tons.

Coast Defense Iron-clads—Hiyel, 2,250 tons; Kongo, 2,250 tons; Ping Yen, 2,250 tons.

Armored Cruisers—Yakumo, 9,850 tons; Idzumo, 9,800 tons; Asama, 9,750 tons; Tokiwa, 9,750 tons; Adzuma, 9,436 tons; Chiyoda, 2,450 tons.

Protected Cruisers, (Second-class)—Chitose, 4,784 tons; Kasagi, 4,784 tons; Takasago, 4,300 tons; Hashigate, 4,277 tons; Itsukushima, 4,277 tons; Matshushiashima, 4,278 tons; Yoshino, 4,180 tons; Naniwa, 3,727 tons; Takachiho, 3,727 tons; Akitshushima, 3,150 tons.

Protected Cruisers, (Third-class)—Akashi, 2,700 tons; Idzumi, 2,700 tons; Sai Yen, 2,320 tons; Suma, 2,320 tons.

Cruisers, (Third-class)—Miyako, 1,800 tons; Takao, 1,764 tons; Tsukushi, 1,380 tons; Yaeyama, 1,380 tons.

Gunboats—Six of 1,500 tons each.

Torpedo Gunboat—Tatsuta, 850 tons.

Eleven torpedo destroyers of 300 tons each.

Sixty torpedo boats.

Besides being much heavier than the Russian battleships, those of Japan are of later construction, and are much more heavily batteried. A comparison of the weight of projectiles to be thrown by the respective fleets would, it is said, show great superiority in the fleet of Japan.

As to the outcome of a naval conflict between Russia and Japan naval officers hesitate to predict. Russia has had no recent naval experience worth mentioning. Japan's war with China proved her to be infinitely superior to China, but only a conflict with Russia would prove anything of the relative ability of the two nations. While Japan's prestige is great and would nerve the navy to desperate conflict with Russia, naval officers say that Japan cannot always expect to win, and that judgment must be deferred until it is seen how she fights after she has been subjected to a few drubbings.

TREATY FINALLY REJECTED?

Indications that China Has Decided to Brave the Wrath of Russia, and that She Fears Reprisals.

LONDON, March 28.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking yesterday, says:

"Reports that the Chinese Court has definitely rejected the Manchurian Convention are acquiring great consistency, and the extreme reticence of Li-Hung-Chang's Yamen points in the same direction.

"The Yang-hse Valley is again, as last Summer, proving the centre of the stability of China. The action of the Wu-Chang and Nanking Viceroys is carrying the whole of the Central and Southern provinces with it. The movement against Russia and in favor of an appeal to the concert of powers is gaining such strength and breadth that, whatever disposition may exist at Sian-Foo, the Chinese Court may consider estranging Russia a lesser evil than jeopardising the authority of the Throne, and, perhaps, even the existence of the dynasty."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, wiring yesterday, says:

"Officials here assert that Count Lamsdorf (Russian Foreign Minister) has accepted the plea of the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg that an imperial edict prohibits the signing of the Manchurian Convention, and that he has granted a brief delay.

"China is reported to be raising 50,000 new troops, and to be preparing to defend the Yang-tse forts, fearing Russian reprisals."

The officials of the Japanese Embassy confirm the report that an imperial decree has been issued by the Court at Sian-Foo, through Liu-Kun-Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, ordering that the Manchurian convention should not be signed on March 26, the date fixed by Russia. An intimation of this decree has been telegraphed to the various Governments concerned.

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GREAT BRITAIN PROTESTS.

Makes Representations to China Against the Treaty—America May Protest to Russia.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The British Government has protested against China making a convention with any power touching territorial or financial affairs until the present troubles in that country are concluded. The fact of the British protest was made known here for the first time to-day by a dispatch from one of the European Foreign Offices. It says that the protest was made through Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister at Peking. It does not state when the representations were made, but from the fact that the dispatch was received in Washington to-day it is supposed that it was within the last day or two.

Although the Russian agreement is not specifically referred to, it is said to be clear that Great Britain's action is directed against it. The language appears to be similar to that used by Secretary Hay in the American protest.

The effect of the British action is to place the United States, Japan, and Great Britain in formal opposition to the signing by China of a convention with any power pending the settlement of the Chinese troubles. The course of Great Britain is the more significant from the fact that the British and German Governments have a written alliance relating to Chinese affairs.

There was something of a stir to-day in diplomatic quarters over the report, coming from official sources, that the United States is considering the advisability of addressing Russia directly on the subject of the agreement. The previous American objections have been addressed to China, although copies were furnished to the Russian authorities.

Several of the foreign representatives have advised their Governments that this step is contemplated by the United States, but there is no official information available as to how far the consideration of the move has proceeded.

NO SURPRISE FOR RUSSIA.

She Knew the Treaty Would Not Be Signed at Least Five Days Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—China's refusal to sign the Manchuria treaty is no news to Russia. It was known to that country at least five days ago that the treaty would not be signed.

Some of the diplomats in Washington believe that Russia is weakening, in view of the resolute stand taken by Japan, and that it is to this, and not to the efforts of the Viceroys, that the rejection of the treaty is due. This seems improbable in view of the fact that the certain rejection of the treaty was made known to Russia last week, although when the fact was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES it was duly credited by the British Foreign Office. At that time Russia had certainly not weakened, and even those who believe that she is now relaxing her pressure on China seem unable to give any evidence of the fact. On the contrary, the declarations made at St. Petersburg that the treaty will yet be accepted seem to indicate a purpose to amend it and present it anew with harder pressure.

The rejection of the treaty does not promise a solution of the Manchurian question. Russia is in Manchuria with the declared purpose of staying there until order is restored. The treaty with China would have legalized her stay, but the diplomatic observers in Washington do not expect her to get out of Manchuria because her presence there has not been legalized.

The failure of China to sign the treaty, therefore, has not done much toward removing the causes of friction between Japan and Russia.

THE RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed on competent authority that the Russo-Chinese agreement will probably be signed shortly, but that the negotiations continue and that result is not yet certain. The details will, possibly, be slightly modified, but the arrangements will be substantially as demanded.

According to the Russian point of view, an abatement of what are here regarded as moderate demands would be inconsistent with Russian interests and would not sufficiently safeguard the frontier and railroad.

The draft of the agreement now being discussed does not mention and does not affect Mongolia or Turkestan; it concerns Manchuria exclusively. Mongolia and Turkestan have never been included in the formal draft, but they formed the subject, with Manchuria, of an exchange of ideas preliminary to formal negotiations.

The agreement will, it is said, be designed for the protection of existing interests and rights, and not for the acquisition of new things. It is diplomatically admitted that Russia is seeking certain guarantees for future security, and it is said that no powers have protested, even Japan refraining from this attempt to interfere between two other Governments. However, the Japanese Minister discussed this and other phases of the Chinese question with the Foreign Office.

The announcement of the Japanese Foreign Minister that Japan will necessarily demand a compensation if the agreement is signed has not made a decisive impression, for, as the authority for the foregoing statements said, promises or threats and their performance are often quite different.

The agreement will not diminish substantially China's ability to pay an indemnity, since the arrangement protects, or at least does not affect, the existing commercial rights of other nations in Manchuria. China will continue to collect customs dues in Manchuria.

CHINESE GENERAL DEFIANT.

LONDON, March 28.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"A conflict is believed to be imminent between the French and Chinese troops at Hwai-Lu. Li-Hung-Chang had ordered the Chinese General to withdraw from the Province of Pe-chi-Li, and the General replied that he would withdraw after he had swept the foreigners out. Thereupon Gen. Bailloud (the French commander) left Peking to-day with permission to fight if his force should be attacked. This permission is almost equivalent to positive orders.

"The French have 1,500 men at Hwai-Lu, and the Chinese are reported to number 25,000. Victory would give the French command of the main road to the Province of Shan-Si by a better route than Fo-Ping, which the Germans have secured.

"The French intend to construct a railway to Kalgan as the first step in a trans-Mongolia line to Lake Baikal."

Hampton Club Golf Links
Are connected with Hotel Chamberlin, at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.—Adv.

MR. MORGAN'S REPLY TO FATHER PHILIPPS

Disinclined Publicly to Confer with Mine Workers' Leaders.

OTHER WAYS OF SETTLEMENT

Recognition of the Union in Doubt—Senators Hanna and Depew Talk with Mr. Morgan.

The committee of business men from the anthracite coal mining districts who, it was arranged, should accompany the Rev. Edward S. Philipps to the office of J. Pierpont Morgan and try to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the miners and the coal operators, reached this city early yesterday morning. Though its members saw Mr. Morgan and Father Philipps declared himself satisfied with the conference, the meeting appeared to have left the only demand of the union which was unsettled, the formal recognition of the union, still in doubt.

The committee consisted of A. T. McAllister, Secretary, and Edward Lauderbach, Treasurer, of the Hazleton (Penn.) Board of Trade, and J. H. Zerby, President, and I. W. Marquardt, Chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Pottsville Board of Trade. The four went to the Astor House on their arrival, where they were met later by Father Philipps.

The entire delegation left the Astor House for Mr. Morgan's office in the Drexel Building a little after 1 o'clock, and reached the building in straggling order, having become separated by the way. Senator Chauncey M. Depew had visited Mr. Morgan in the meantime and was in consultation with him when the delegation appeared. At about 1:30 Father Philipps came out and announced that the conference had been postponed for one hour. The delegation then visited the Stock Exchange, where, from the visitors' gallery, its members saw the bulls and bears. They declared that the scene was worth coming all the way from Pennsylvania to witness. Then they paid a visit to the Produce Exchange.

The delegation at 2:30 reappeared at the office of Mr. Morgan. A small crowd collected out of curiosity and grew in proportion until it had to be dispersed by a policeman. Father Philipps led the Pennsylvania business men into the corridor, and Mr. Morgan, placing his hand on Father Philipps's shoulder in a friendly manner, escorted him to his private office. The others followed in a minute or two. Before the conference began Mr. Morgan had a brief whispered consultation with Senator M. A. Hanna in the outer office. Senator Hanna, with his son, Daniel R. Hanna, remained during the conference.

The conference was brief, lasting not more than twenty minutes. Father Philipps said that the delegation was there merely in the endeavor to bring about some action that would prevent a strike. They were ready, he said, to act as an intermediary body, or give any assistance that would settle any existing differences.

After Father Philipps had introduced the other members of the delegation, it was learned, he asked Mr. Morgan if he would meet John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Morgan assured the delegation that it could rely on him to do all in his power to prevent any action that would paralyze business. He was disinclined, however, to hold a public conference with the labor leaders, intimating rather than stating bradly as a reason for this that in case of such a meeting its publicity might hamper the bringing about of the relations which they all were seeking. In other words, he said, "half of New York would be upon his heels." He believed the ends sought for could be best attained through other channels, and he assured the delegation that he would communicate with the Boards of Trade, which were represented later.

"You may rest assured," he was quoted as saying, "that I believe there will be no strike."

He added again that these matters could best be arranged through other channels, that there were others than himself who could look after the details and that he would give his best efforts to further good results accomplished in this way.

After some more talk, Mr. Morgan shook hands with the delegation and ushered its members out through a private entrance. Mr. Morgan, when seen by the reporters, declined to state what position he had taken, or to talk of the conference.

Father Philipps made the following statement:

"Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan received our committee most cordially and assured us that he will do everything in his power to make our mission a peace a success. I feel greatly satisfied."

The Pennsylvania business men left the city for their respective homes in the afternoon and Father Philipps went to the Ashland House. Before he arrived there Mr. Mitchell, who was in the hotel, was asked if Father Philipps's mission in seeing Mr. Morgan was to obtain recognition of the union.

"I did not even know that he had seen Mr. Morgan," he said. "Father Philipps merely came here to establish peace among the men."

When Father Philipps came in he was asked if Mr. Morgan would recognize the union.

"I can only refer you to my statement," he said. "I feel very happy, as I am confident that my mission was a success. Mr. Morgan is a great man. I never met a man in all my life who could get through business in so short a time. He thinks with lightning rapidity. He can grasp a situation at once."

Father Philipps, being asked if his belief in the success of his mission meant the belief that the union would be recognized, said:

"I can only refer you to my statement."

"Do you believe there will be no strike?"

"If you draw that inference from my statement," he replied, "I will not quarrel."

Father Philipps said he would remain in New York for a day or two. He would not say how he would fill up his time.

Mr. Mitchell, after he had held a conference with Father Philipps, has again asked if he believed the union would be recognized. His only reply was that he would leave for Hazleton to-night in order that the sub-committee of which he is at the head might report at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Districts 1, 7, and 9 of the United Mine Workers, which will be held in Hazleton to-morrow. He would, he said, make a report of his mission in New York then. Several labor leaders visited Mr. Mitchell in the afternoon.

Father Philipps was asked later if Senator Hanna had tried his hand in settling matters with Mr. Morgan at the conference. He refused to answer the question.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 27.—A. T. McAllister and William Lauderbach, members of the Hazleton Board of Trade, who participated in the conference held with J. Pierpont Morgan in New York to-day, returned home to-night.

Mr. Lauderbach had nothing to say, and all that Mr. McAllister would say was "Personally, I don't think there will be a strike."

CALL FOR A MEETING FRIDAY.

President Mitchell to Report Then Results of His Visit Here.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 27.—A call has been issued by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America for a meeting to be held in this city on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, of the Presidents and Secretaries and the Executive Boards of the three Pennsylvania anthracite districts. President Mitchell and two members of the National Executive Board will be in attendance and report upon their visit to New York.

A meeting of the National Executive Committee has been called at Indianapolis to be held at the same hour as the meeting here. Any action taken on President Mitchell's report here will be wired at once to Indianapolis, and, it is expected, will be promptly ratified by the National Board.

Seventeen of the twenty members of the National Executive Board are Western men, and will gather at Indianapolis. National Committeeman Fred Dilcher and Organizer Evans, who are members, left Scranton last night for Indianapolis.

Wiehl & Widmann's Restaurant, 101 Chambers St., recently damaged by fire, reopens for business April 1st.—Adv.

PLAGUE'S RAVAGES IN INDIA.

8,000 People Died Last Week in Bengal Alone—Whole Towns Being Deserted.

LONDON, March 28.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Eight thousand people died of the plague last week in Bengal alone, including Calcutta. Whole towns are being deserted. There is, however, no panic."

WANT AMERICANS TO STAY.

Thousands of Chinese Present a Petition Asking Them to Remain in Peking.

LONDON, March 28.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"A remarkable testimony was borne to the excellence of American municipal government in Peking to-day, when many thousands of Chinese assembled in the American quarter and presented a petition begging the Americans to remain in Peking."

THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES.

De Witte Said to Have Defeated a Proposal to Put St. Petersburg Under Martial Law.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—It is reliably reported that at a Ministerial committee meeting, held in the presence of the Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the St. Petersburg garrison, a proposal to place the capital under martial law should the indications presage further difficulties was heatedly debated. M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, was energetically opposed to the establishment of martial law owing to financial reasons and the disastrous effect which it would have upon industry and commerce. The committee accordingly sanctioned the circular which has been issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

Thirty-six prisoners who were arrested as leaders of the student movement before the last riots will probably be released from custody immediately and be excluded from the university for different periods.

It is reported from trustworthy sources that the Government has decided to make unofficial concessions to the students, and, accordingly, the military regulations against student agitators are set aside for the present, though there will be no public announcement to this effect for some time. The prisoners will not be drafted into the army. This is one of the results of the Ministerial meeting.

A Ministerial Council has been called for Friday at Tzarskoe-Selo.

The examination of the 1,150 political prisoners is now being conducted in secret by the police.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Vorwaerts publishes "inside news" from Russia to the effect that the number of students enrolled in the army is still increasing, and now exceeds 2,000.

According to the same authority, an ex-student named Piratoff, who was enrolled, was executed on March 22 in Kieff because of insubordination, and two ex-students, Rybakoff and Lanzetnik, will be tried for similar offenses.

The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent says the recall of Count Muravieff-Amoursky, Russian Military Attaché at Paris, has been ordered, and that the Russian Ambassador to France, Prince Ouroussoff, will probably soon be recalled.

Hitch in Indemnity Negotiations.

LONDON, March 28.—"The indemnity negotiations are hindered," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, "because Germany insists in forcing a loan upon China to meet the foreign demands. Sir Robert Hart's scheme of internal taxation would occupy fifty years."

PEKIN, March 27.—The Ministers have many different views on the indemnity question, which may result in considerable delay in the negotiations on that subject.

PIPE LINE FOR TEXAS OIL.

Company with $10,000,000 Capital Will Handle the Output.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27.—It was stated here to-day by J. H. Colton, a Pennsylvania oil operator, who recently secured valuable leases of oil lands in the new Beaumont district, that a company with a capital stock of $10,000,000 is being formed for the purpose of building an extensive oil pipe line system in the Beaumont field. The object of this corporation is to afford the small oil operator an outlet for his product, and to build up a market for the oil as fuel throughout the United States and Europe.

The company proposes to build a main pipe line with numerous latterals and metal tanks. The oil will be conducted by means of pumping stations and by gravitation to the ship side of the channel at Port Arthur, where it can be loaded direct into the tank vessels which the company will build and operate. It is conservatively estimated by Mr. Colton and other practical oil men who have investigated the new district, that there will not be less than fifty wells in operation within the next ninety days, and that their output will aggregate 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

NEEDS OF UNIVERSITIES.

President Hadley Says There Should Be Co-operation, Not Rivalry.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—President Hadley of Yale University delivered an address yesterday at Stanford University before a large audience. He gave some novel views in regard to a combination of American universities in the nature of co-operation by which the special excellences of each may be shared by all students and rivalry be devoted to stimulation of scholarship rather than to build up one college at the expense of another. In speaking of the prevailing conditions he said:

"There are a great many ideas as to what ought to constitute a university. Some men regard it merely as a centre for the diffusion of knowledge. Another opposite conception is that the university is a place for the training of specialists in law, medicine, and philosophy. But if we allow ourselves to consider it as a place solely for the production of doctors of philosophy we make a mistake, for four-fifths of those who come to a university do so for the purpose of becoming strong and broad-minded citizens, and not with any special object in view. The doctor of philosophy is useful, but he is never, in a certain sense, more than a by-product of university life.

"Those who come here are being trained, not for the narrower, but for the broader pursuits. They must have the training that will make of men sound lawyers and inspiring preachers, and, above all, strong men and women in the citizenship of the country.

"The tendency of the university is to turn out not ten doctors of the first rank, but rather fifty doctors of the second rank. How are we to correct this tendency? I believe that it is by a higher degree of organization of labor among the different parts of the educational system.

"To use an unpopular term, we educators must form an educational trust. We must broaden our investigations and develop our graduate students. The greatest duty of the student is not to get the most he can out of the university, but to put what he can into it."

Rogers Locomotive Works Sale.

PATERSON, N. J., March 27.—The Financial Committee of the Board of Aldermen met to-night and agreed to sell the Ivanhoe Mill property, adjoining the Rogers Locomotive Works, to the buyers of the works for the sum of $2,500. The buildings were originally worth a quarter of a million dollars. The purchasers of the works are said to be a number of New York capitalists.

Steamboat service between New York and Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glenwood, resumed Monday, April 1st, 1901, (week days only.) Montauk Steamboat Co., (Ltd.)—Adv.

STRANGE CHASE IN TENDERLOIN DISTRICT

Capt. Chapman Interfered in the Case of a Woman.

SHE ACCUSED A DETECTIVE

The Pursuit Led to the Waldorf-Astoria—Reporters Pushed Aside—The Woman Escaped.

Attired in a new suit of light color and cut in the latest English walking style, Capt. Chapman of the Tenderloin Police Station yesterday appeared in a new rôle. He decided that it was too long a journey for justice to the Jefferson Market Police Court, so he established himself as a Magistrate and heard a case in the station house, according to precedents set by Justice Jerome.

The Captain's decisions, prompted by his leanings toward the oppressed, resulted in involving him and his detective, Wesley Hall, and the Tenderloin reporters in an argument over the suppression of the name of a woman, the complainant in a case, and led to an exciting chase throughout the length and breadth of the Tenderloin. This was participated in by the detective, the woman complainant, and the reporters, the former trying to prevent the woman's name from becoming known and the reporters trying to obtain the story that, from the testimony delivered before Capt. Chapman, seemed to be one that would be of interest to the public, and especially to society.

Trolley cars and cabs, with the motormen and drivers paid to redouble their speed, were employed in the chase, and, darting in and out of front and side doors of Broadway cafés and restaurants were the detectives and the complainant, closely followed by the reporters. The pursuit finally ended in the corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria, where Detective Hall dragged the reporters from the woman, who was then apparently anxious to tell her side of the case.

After granting pardon in the late afternoon to several Greek peddlers who had been arrested in the shopping district, Capt. Chapman's attention was next attracted to the case of a very well-dressed and beautiful woman, wearing many jewels, who was brought to the station house by Policeman Behr with a young man, who, the woman said, had been following her all the afternoon.

Sergt. Churchill recorded the man's name on the blotter, and as the woman was about to give her name, Capt. Chapman jumped up and said:

"Madame, don't you give your name until I have talked with you."

He then questioned the young man. He said he was Ernest Brasetti, living in West Thirty-fourth Street. Capt. Chapman then took the woman into his private office. He took her name and address, and sent Policeman Behr out to verify them.

The Captain kept the woman in his office for an hour and succeeded in perfecting a reconciliation between her and the man under arrest. The man had said he was a private detective hired to watch the woman, for what purpose he did not know.

He then sent out word to Brasetti that he could go. Some reporters attempted to talk with Brasetti at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and Capt. Chapman angrily ordered Hall, his detective, to bring the former prisoner back to the station house, and ordered Hall then to accompany the woman to her destination.

The detective took the woman to Seventh Avenue and through Thirty-second Street back to Sixth Avenue, where he put her on a southbound Sixth Avenue car, the reporters jumped on the car following. Hall boarded that car.

At Twenty-third Street the car caught up with the complainant's car, and the reporters jumped off and ran to it as it started. Hall was left behind, and ran through the street shouting to the conductor and pointing to the detective's shield on his waistcoat.

The great crowd was soon running after the car to see what the excitement was about, the street being filled with running men from curb to curb. Hall finally caught the car after four blocks and took the woman out.

Then he walked with her to Wallace's café, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, and remained there for nearly half an hour. Supposing they were no longer pursued, the detective called a cab and entered it with the woman and started up Fifth Avenue, only to discover that the reporters were close behind in another cab.

The chase was a hot one, and continued to the Imperial Hotel, where the detective took the woman quickly in by one entrance and out by another into another cab. The reporters, however, saw the move and chased the couple through to Thirty-fourth Street to the Waldorf-Astoria.

There the reporters came into conversation with the woman, and Hall grabbed them by the collars and dragged them away, heaping abuse upon them, and in the melee the woman made her escape.

When Detective Hall came back to the station house he wanted to whip every reporter about the place, but Capt. Chapman calmed him by saying: "Well, by Jiminy, we downed the reporters, anyway."

WOMEN ACCUSE DETECTIVE.

Cause His Arrest, Charging Him with Following Them—His Excuse.

Two young women, fashionably gowned, were in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon as complainants against Walter Harbaugh, thirty-three years of age, who said he lived in Brooklyn and was a private detective. The women said they were Marion Osborne, living at the Girard Hotel, on West Forty-fourth Street, and Florence Elliott of 103 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Miss Osborne told Magistrate Meade that Harbaugh had been about the hotel for about two weeks, and had followed her every time she went out calling or shopping. She said that yesterday afternoon when her friend, Miss Elliott, called, the two had started out, and the man had followed them again. They took a cab, and the man took another. When they saw that he insisted in keeping them in sight, they ordered the cabman to drive to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they asked that he be arrested. Detectives Tobin and Cowan arrested the man, who gave the name mentioned. This is believed to be fictitious.

The prisoner explained that he was watching a man who was in the Girard and who had emerged just before the women did, and that he did not follow them, but the man, whose name he refused to give. The two women said that he had tried to bribe the hall boys to find out Miss Osborne's name, but the testimony on this point was very vague. Magistrate Meade discharged Harbaugh with a warning not to follow the women again.

Wants New Trial for Alleged Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A legal battle against an alleged trust was waged for several hours before Judge Hutchinson today, while backers of the alleged photo-engravers' combine argued for a new trial. Attorney Levy Mayer pleaded the combine's cause. Attorney Mayer, in order to secure a new trial, urged that the anti-trust law of 1893 is Constitutional. If the court can be convinced that the last law passed is Constitutional, the old verdict, rendered under the law of 1891, may be set aside and a new trial granted. Attorney Barnes argued that the law of 1893 is not Constitutional, and for that reason, he contended, the trial under the previous law should stand.

Faster than Ever to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

HANNA IN THE STEEL TRUST?

Announced in Cleveland that His Firm May Have Charge of Its Shipping and Mines.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—The Plain Dealer to-morrow will say:

"Senator Hanna, who has had several conferences with J. Pierpont Morgan of the United States Steel Corporation at New York and Washington during the past week, is after big game, and if he lands the prize he is after M. A. Hanna & Co. will be the lake and mining representatives of Mr. Morgan's big corporation.

"All the parties interested, including the Bessemer Steamship Company (Rockefeller), Pittsburg Steamship Company (Carnegie), Pickands, Mather & Co., and M. A. Hanna & Co., have had representatives in New York since the early part of last week. It was expected that the matter would be lined up March 20, the date announced for turning the stock of the different concerns over to the big corporation, but it was delayed, and has not been definitely settled.

"D. R. Hanna, Senator Hanna's son, who has been practically at the head of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. during the past year, has been in New York for more than a week, and it is expected that official announcement as to who will have charge of the United States Steel Corporation's mining and transportation interests on the lakes, will be made in a few days.

"The representatives of the Carnegie Company have been given charge of the steel end of the Morgan corporation, and it is not likely, it is claimed, that the lake and ore interests will be secured by the same people. The United States Steel Corporation with the Rockefeller properties owns mines in the Lake Superior region that produced last year 10,648,934 gross tons of ore, and has a fleet of 112 vessels that are capable of moving in a season, running light to the head of the lakes, 9,720,500 tons.

"BEAM POOL" RAISES PRICES.

Two Dollars a Ton Additional on Beams and Channels and $4 on Angles and Universal Plates.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The Structural Steel Association—the "beam pool"—held a meeting at the Holland House, New York, yesterday, at which prices were advanced on beams and channels, fittings, and universal plates. The advance was $2 a ton on beams and channels, and $4 on angles and universal plates.

The new prices are: Beams and channels up to 15-inch, $1.90 per hundred pounds; above 15-inch, $1.70; angles, $1.60; universal and sheared plates, $1.60. The new prices became effective to-day.

It is understood that the sentiment favoring an increase was unanimous, and that the action was taken wholly irrespective of the United States Steel Corporation, as that company will take in only one of the six "Beam Pool" concerns, the Carnegie Company.

To Reduce Wages in English Iron Trade

LONDON, March 27.—In consequence of the reduction in the selling price of iron, wages throughout the north of England in the manufactured iron trade will be reduced 7½ per cent. on April 1. This is the largest reduction recorded since the adoption of the sliding scale in 1889. The production of manufactured iron for the months of January and February of this year is 2,000 tons less than for any preceding two months since 1889.

Chile Orders 16,000 Tons of Rails.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The Carnegie Company has received an order from the Chilean Government for 16,000 tons of standard steel rails for the roads of that country. The rails are to be delivered within two months.

RED HAT FOR MARTINELLI.

It Is Officially Announced that He Will Be Made a Cardinal On April 15.

ROME, March 28.—It is officially announced that at a secret consistory to be held on April 15 and a public consistory three days later Archbishop Martinelli will be raised to the Cardinalate.

The Cardinal's hat will be borne to Mgr. Martinelli by Signor Colaciacchi.

In addition to Archbishop Martinelli, the following prelates will be appointed Cardinals: Mgr. Fripeti, Mgr. Cabagnis, Mgr. San Miniatelli, Mgr. Ceunari, Mgr. Della Volce, the Archbishop of Benevento, the Archbishop of Ferrara, the Archbishop of Prague; the Archbishop of Cracow, the Bishop of Verona, and the Bishop of Pavia.

ST. LOUIS FEARS CHICAGO.

Said to be Increasing Danger from the Drainage Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Recent developments in Chicago in connection with the operation of the drainage canal have caused City Chemist Techman and other Health Department officials to believe there is increasing danger to St. Louis people who drink Mississippi water.

Statistics prepared by Assistant Health Commissioner Francis show that since the opening of the drainage canal the number of typhoid fever cases in St. Louis had been tripled. During the Summer, Dr. Techman fears, the increase will be even larger.

He has found that the Chicago Sanitary Board proposes to decrease the flow of lake water through the canal without any decrease in the amount of sewage that flows into it. He has found also that the decrease is to be a very substantial one.

PRESIDENT'S EASTERN TRIP.

Mr. McKinley Intends to Spend Ten Days in New England.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts saw the President to-day with reference to the details of his New England trip. The President expects to attend the class day exercises at Wesleyan June 25, and commencement exercises at Harvard the following day. On Thursday of the same week he will visit Concord and Lexington as the guest of Senator Hoar. Saturday and Sunday he will be the guest of Senator McMillan of Michigan, at Manchester, and Monday he will spend at Nahant with Senator Lodge. Thence, he will be taken across the bay on a Government warship to Hingham, the home of Secretary Long.

In all, it is expected that the President's New England trip will consume about ten days. Mrs. McKinley will accompany the President.

Bryn Mawr Fellowships Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., March 27.—In the Bryn Mawr College Chapel to-day announcement of the awards of European Fellowships were made. The Bryn Mawr fellowship went to Ellen Deborah Ellis of Philadelphia, the M. Carey Thomas fellowship to Nettie Maria Stevens of Palo Alto, Cal., and the Mary E. Garrett fellowship to Kate Niles Morse of Haverhill, Mass. Already twenty-one European fellowships

shoulder. Major March, however, had a package of letters captured in the baggage of a notorious leader which he had seized.

NEWS PLEASES GEN. OTIS.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Gen. E. S. Otis was awakened this morning with the news that Aguinaldo had been captured by Gen. Funston.

"I am very glad to hear it," said Gen. Otis. He added, however, that he made it a rule never to be interviewed after he had once retired for the night, and he smilingly declined to say anything further.

MR. BRYAN MAKES NO COMMENT.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—W. J. Bryan was this morning informed of the capture of Aguinaldo, and asked for an expression of opinion. He said he preferred to wait until there was more complete verification of the report. Mr. Bryan did not doubt the accuracy of the bulletin, but said so many previous reports had proved without foundation that he believed it wise to postpone comment.

GEN. FUNSTON'S CAREER.

Brig. Gen. Fred. Funston is renowned for three things—his bravery, first of all; his red head, and his smallness of stature. His fearlessness has been shown in many fights. His red hair, so the soldiers under him say, is always far in front when there's any trouble going on, and the men look for it to tell which way to go. As to his size—he weighed just 115 pounds when he went to the Philippines, but they say he has picked up ten more since he got there.

Aguinaldo's capturer was born in Ohio on Nov. 9, 1867. His father was Edward Hogue Funston, Congressman from Kansas for nine years. Young Funston went to the latter State with his family in 1867, studied in the common schools, was graduated from the Iola (Kan.) High School in 1886, attended the Kansas State University for a couple of years afterward, and then, without securing his diploma, started into the newspaper business as a reporter on a Kansas City paper in 1890. A year later he was a botanist in the United States Death Valley expedition. In 1893 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to explore Alaska and report on its flora. In the Winter following that year he camped in the Klondike and floated down the Yukon once in a canoe all alone.

Subsequent to the Alaskan venture he went to Mexico on a private undertaking, planning to get options on coffee plantations. The financial support to the success of his intentions was not forthcoming, so he came to New York to get backing. Being unsuccessful, he looked around for a position and was made Assistant Secretary of the Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Indoor work, however, did not suit him, and he decided to enlist in the Cuban Army.

While in Cuba the "scrapper," as he was called, was in twenty-three battles. In one of them his left arm was mutilated for life by a shell, and in another his lungs were pierced by a Mauser bullet. Once, while he was fighting at the head of his men, his promotion having been rapid, he was pinned to the ground by his horse, which had plunged forward in the heat of the fray and stumbled to the earth. The rider's thigh was crushed. After all this the young officer was captured by the Spaniards and sentenced to be shot, but he escaped and rejoined the rebel army.

It was with health shattered and the likelihood of perpetual invalidism staring him in the face that he returned home after the blowing up of the Maine. His system was racked by Cuban fever, and it was the more wonder that he ever recovered when one considered that, while he had been on the Alaskan expedition, he had battled with pneumonia and been half frozen to death in the arctic circle, finally winning out over the disease at the expense of weak lungs and a generally dilapidated physique.

But he did recover, to such an extent that he wanted to go to fighting again. The first opportunity came when he was commissioned a Colonel in the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers and started for the Philippines. There he has fought many good fights. For swimming across the Rio Grande at Calumpit in the face of a galling fire from Aguinaldo's men he was promoted to the rank of a Brigadier General on May 2, 1899.

When President McKinley sent in the list of promotions of army officers last month, immediately after the Army Reorganization bill was signed, some surprise was expressed that Gen. Funston's past services were not recognized by an appointment in the regular army. It was thought by many that he would at least be made a Colonel, which would be one grade lower than the rank he now holds as a volunteer.

Later it was reported, though not officially, that Gen. Funston's name had been considered while the list was being made up, and that the President had concluded that he was not a man of proper temperament for any rank higher than that of Lieutenant in the regulars. It was not stated whether he had been offered such rank or not.

It has been told of Funston that he only retreated once in all his life. That was when he was on a hunting trip in the forests near his Kansas home. His headquarters were in a hut. After a day's hunt he went out into the garden that surrounded the cabin one evening to gather some raspberries. He picked a basketful and lay down on the grass to go to sleep for a while. He was awakened by a deep growl just at his ear, and, on looking up, saw a big bear eating his berries. The story goes that the future General was on his feet and running to safety so fast that the bear had not even time to start after him.

Although Funston is generally known as a dare-devil sort of soldier, it is nevertheless acknowledged that he knows the military business. He was the Chief of Staff of Artillery for Gomez before he left Cuba, and since he went to the Philippines his conduct in the field has been described as judicious, despite a seemingly wild dash every now and then.

FILIPINOS TO BE HANGED.

Five Leaders of the Society Which Terrorized Peaceful Natives Will Be Executed April 5.

MANILA, March 27.—Gen. MacArthur has approved the sentence of the military commission which tried the leaders of the Philippine secret society known as the Mando-Ducat, who murdered Quisimbimg, native President of the town of Calamba, on Bay Lake, and took his head to the headquarters of the insurgent Gen. Cailles of that district. Five of the ringleaders of the Mando-Ducats were sentenced to be hanged at Calamba April 5, one to imprisonment for life, and four others to imprisonment for twenty years.

Capt. Augustus MacManus of the Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, who effected the arrest and secured the conviction of these Mando-Ducat leaders, has been highly complimented for his work.

Affairs in the Laguna Province are assuming better shape since the inhabitants have been largely relieved of the terrorism exercised by the insurgents.

The vicinity of Calamba has been the scene of many murders similar to that of Quisimbimg. The members of this secret society, the Mando-Ducat, systematically abducted and killed Filipinos favoring American rule. In two months the Mando-Ducats of Calamba killed forty-nine natives. The victims were usually buried alive, and fear restrained the natives from informing the American authorities of these outrages. The operations of this secret society were directed by insurgent officers. The ringleaders of the society were recently arrested by the American authorities, which action effectually checked the operations of their followers.

THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

50,000 Men Will Be Kept There Until Order Is Established.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The present plans of the War Department contemplate the maintenance of an army of 50,000 men in the Philippines until order has been completely established under the proposed new civil government and the garrisons can be safely reduced to a peace footing.

There are now about 65,000 troops in the Philippines and China, and the original plan was to maintain an army of 60,000 men in the Philippines until a stable government had been established, replacing the volunteers, numbering about 25,000, with regulars to an extent sufficient to keep up all existing garrisons throughout the archipelago, but it has been found to be impracticable to do so—under existing conditions within the short time intervening before the 1st of July next, when the entire volunteer army must be disbanded.

The failure of the plan is due to the lack of available officers in this country to organize the new regiments authorized by Congress and not so much to the difficulty of recruiting the regiments.

A. L. JOHNSON SAYS HE WILL HOLD MEETINGS

Will Place Before the People His Plans for a Tunnel.

He Will Show How a Three-Cent Fare Railroad Can Be Managed on a Profitable Basis.

Albert L. Johnson said yesterday that he intended to hold a series of mass meetings throughout the city for the purpose of putting before the people his plans for a tunnel to South Brooklyn, Staten Island, and New Jersey. The first of these meetings, he said, will be held on Staten Island.

He went out of the city in the afternoon. Before leaving his office, at 71 Broadway, he reiterated more positively than ever his previous assertions that he would, if allowed to do so by the authorities of the city, show people hereabout what is meant by a three-cent fare railroad managed on a basis profitable to its owners. He complimented Mr. McDonald, the contractor of the rapid transit tunnel, as laid out for this borough, but said that Mr. McDonald was wrong in his theory that the three-cent fare could not succeed.

"Of course," continued Mr. Johnson, "neither Mr. Vreeland of the Metropolitan nor Mr. Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit can run their roads with three-cent fares, for those roads are tied up—tied up by all sorts of fixed charges. They have bought in lots of little roads and are now hampered by the resulting interest on the bonds of those absorbed concerns. But I can afford to have the cheaper fares if I build a road on a cash basis, ending it, as I shall if I have a chance, with no enormous amount of water on my shoulders.

"In my experience with my numerous trolley lines in the State of Pennsylvania I have found that by cutting fares in half I have at least gained sufficient receipts to offset the additional operating expenses, and in most cases I have obtained for my company net profits. I do not want it thought that I am attacking existing railroads, for I think that they will, if a start is made by somebody, have to reorganize with a system of reduced fares.

"One point that I wish to make clear is that the road I want to build through South Brooklyn ought to be the people's highway—as free for the use of other companies' cars as my own, the only condition being that those who use it should pay a proper proportion of the interest and sinking fund charges.

"As to my trolley to Philadelphia, I am going to start out with a forty-cent fare, just to show the people who are with me that I am doing a safe thing, but later on I will show them that the fare can be reduced. It will be ten cents before I am through. The cars will run at a rate of fifty miles an hour. That may seem a wild proposition to you, but the two great electric companies that have contracted to furnish the power for me have so guaranteed."

Mr. Johnson's lawyer, Samuel B. Clarke, has prepared a statement of his client's plans, to be submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting to-day. He and Mr. Johnson refused yesterday to make public the contents of the document, saying that they wished the commission to see it first.

WOMAN DELAYS TUNNEL WORK.

Invasion of Her Restaurant Met by a Flood of Boiling Water.

Contractors for the different sections of the rapid transit tunnel have encountered and overcome all sorts of obstacles in their work, but one obstacle has at last been encountered which all the skill of the engineers cannot remove. This obstacle is a woman.

This woman will practically delay the work on at least a portion of one section of the tunnel until May 1. The means she used to accomplish this result were liberal supplies of boiling water poured on the workmen employed.

The woman, Mrs. Bessie Moschowitz, who is young and nearly six feet tall, has a restaurant in the basement of 63 Prince Street, at the corner of Elm. The restaurant is only open during the noon hour, but it does a rushing business then. Mrs. Moschowitz several weeks ago closed up as usual and went home at 2 P. M. When she returned the next day she found that workmen employed by the Degnon-McLean Company had entered the kitchen of the restaurant and had proceeded to put in position a beam to be used in bracing the building, as well as the sheeting for the tunnel.

Mrs. Moschowitz objected and she went to her lawyers, Sanders & Feltenstein. They appeared before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court and asked for an injunction restraining the contractors from interfering with her restaurant. The Justice said that as the work was a public improvement he did not deem it advisable to issue the injunction. Instead, he suggested that the contractors give a $2,000 bond to protect Mrs. Moschowitz until her lease of the premises expired on May 1. The bond was given.

Last week the work on the tunnel was so far along that it was imperative to do something at the corner of Prince Street. Workmen started to invade the restaurant again. Once more the woman went to her lawyers and they told her the men were there without authority, and to put them out.

Mrs. Moschowitz went home and heated a large boiler of water and then ordered the men away. They refused to go. A large panful of the boiling water drenched them. Another and another panful dispersed the entire gang of workmen. Police assistance was called, and the first policeman to appear received what there was left of the boiling water. He retired.

The contractors on Tuesday appeared before Justice Andrews and asked that they be permitted to go on with their work. Counsel for Mrs. Moschowitz contended that the proposition made by the contractors was that the court was to allow them to go ahead and do what damage they desired and then give Mrs. Moschowitz permission to sue and recover on the bond which had been given to her.

Justice Andrews reserved his decision until yesterday; then he denied the motion made by the contractors, saying that "there is no authority of law for granting the application."

An Actor in the Alcoholic Ward.

A shabbily dressed man, apparently under the influence of liquor walked into Bellevue Hospital last night. He said he was George Wilson, thirty-five years old, an actor living at 201 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn. The man was examined and sent to the alcoholic ward. Wilson said his nearest friend was his wife, Camille Wilson, of 28 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan. No. 28 Fourth Avenue is a portion of a clothing house. No one of the name of Wilson lives at 201 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, according to persons seen at that number last night.

ANÆMIA

is little red in the blood.

The red in the blood is the oxygen-carrier. Better to breath with half of one lung than not have enough red in the blood.

The blood is full of digested food; but it can't build muscle and nerve and bone without oxygen.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil puts red in the blood: the oxygen-carrier. It is like building a railroad into a famine-stricken country.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

SHIP'S PASSENGERS IN AN OPEN BOAT

Discovered by Life Savers Who Sent Them Back to Their Vessel.

The Gwent Had Grounded Near the "Point"—Rescued When Morning Came.

The crew of the Long Beach Live Saving Station took seven persons off of the little Norwegian fruit steamer Gwent yesterday morning. The vessel was aground near the "point," and a happier lot of passengers never welcomed a lifeboat. The names of those who were rescued follow:

William Yerkes and H. C. Rumley of Philadelphia, Arthur Hernandez, a Cuban; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hines of Stratford, Conn., and their two sons, Joseph and Theodore.

Previous to her grounding on Tuesday evening the Gwent had been for three days trying to make port, buffeted about by gales and storms, and mystified as to location by the thick fog that extended all the way down as far as Hatteras. During this time the Gwent was sailing by "dead reckoning," and no one had an idea as to the little ship's position.

When the passengers were landed at Long Beach by the life-saving crew they proceeded to this city, and from Mr. Hines, who went to the office of the company, the following story of the party's experience was gleaned:

"My wife had been seasick all the way up," said Hines, "Tuesday afternoon I was talking to her, and in the course of the conversation she remarked that she had a presentiment that something was about to happen. The presentiment came true, and an hour after the prophecy we were stuck hard and fast on the beach.

"The boat began to pound, and the bumping and rocking convinced us that we were on the rocks. The fog was so thick that we couldn't see twenty feet ahead practically, and as the pounding kept up, everybody on board, from the Captain down, began to get uneasy.

"Rockets were discharged to summon aid, and though we made out a light ashore some time afterward, we had no idea that our signals had been seen. Finally Capt. Titland decided that it was best that we take to the boats. A lifeboat was accordingly lowered, a crew from the ship detailed to man, and preparations to transfer us soon completed. To get my little boy into the boat was the hardest job then. He had to be lowered. We tied him up in a blanket and accomplished the transfer, while he yelled lustily. Mrs. Hines was so sick that she could not dress. She was wrapped in a blanket and, with the assistance of the men, made the descent. Everybody then got into the boat, and we started in search of the shore. I must add that there was another boat let down, which was in readiness to take on the officers and crew, who remained on the ship. It was about 8 o'clock, and until 1 A. M., when we were found by the boat from the life-saving station, I can assure you that we experienced about six as dreary and perilous hours as a man could wish to go through. When the life-saving crew came alongside, they advised us to go back to the ship, assuring us that she was in no immediate danger. We followed the advice, and after another hour's pulling both boats drew up alongside the ship, and our party once more went aboard. This morning the life savers took us off and landed us here."

The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, which is endeavoring to pull the Gwent off, said yesterday that she was in no immediate danger. She is on a sandy bottom, and with favorable weather all the chances are in her favor.

The crew remained on board at the time the passengers left, but later they were taken off the boat.

SLOOP BELLE STRANDED.

Life Savers Rescue the Crew After a Thrilling Experience.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 27.—The sloop Belle, commanded by Capt. Eli Johnson, stranded on the shoals at Holly Beach last night. There was a high wind prevailing at the time. Several members of the crew lashed themselves to stanchions. As soon as the vessel struck a rocket was fired, and was seen by the crew of the life-saving station. A crew immediately put to the rescue, but owing to the high sea the men had a hard and dangerous pull before they reached the stranded sloop. They arrived just in time to save three of the crew who had been carried overboard, and who were making desperate efforts to regain their vessel.

These men were picked up by the life-savers, who then boarded the sloop and took off the remainder of the ship's wrecked crew. The men were taken to the life-saving station and made comfortable for the night. The sloop is lying in Hareford Inlet. She has a cargo of oysters.

THE PIPE GALLERY PROJECT.

Secretary of Merchants' Association at Albany Trying to Have a Bill Passed.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES asks what is the present status of the pipe gallery project.

Secretary Corwine of the Merchants' Association has been in Albany for several days for the purpose of doing what he could to obtain the passage of the bill that was introduced at the instance of his organization, providing that the State Legislature authorize the city to appropriate the amount of money required for the building of the galleries in conjunction with the rapid transit tunnel.

According to the original legislation on the subject, the city had power to have the galleries placed along the part of the tunnel running through Elm Street, but the Rapid Transit Commission, although it at first intended to have this done, finally decided to the contrary, inasmuch as the contractor for the tunnel and other citizens offered the objection that it would be almost useless to have the galleries along this section if the plan for building them throughout the city was to be abandoned. When that decision was reached by the commission, the Merchants' Association took up the matter and had a bill drafted for the purpose above stated. It has been calculated that the construction of galleries in Elm Street alone would cost something like $400,000, and that placing them the whole length of the tunnel would entail the expenditure of many millions.

Members of the Merchants' Association, in arguing for the galleries, have urged a public consideration of the present disorder of pipes existing under the city's streets, the leaky mains, that are only repaired with great difficulty owing to that disorder, and the lack of room for the thousands of new pipes that will necessarily be needed here in a few years. In a speech recently made by Mr. Corwine before the Social Reform Club, he said that the galleries ought to be made to have such capacity as to accommodate 100 per cent. more pipes than are now under the streets, statistics showing that such would be the logical increase of sub-street conduits in the city. He ventured the prophecy that, besides the old uses of pipes, there would be found many new ones—that within twenty-five years people hereabout would be having cold air transmitted to their homes in pipes.

The chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, William Barclay Parsons, wrote a letter not long ago to a club in the city to the effect that he thought the pipe gallery problem one of policy, not of engineering.

Mr. Corwine has been advancing the argument that the corporations now running their pipes under the streets, although they object to pipe galleries with a fixed rate of rental, will not object to paying as much money as it now costs them to get at their own pipes.

New Cases of Smallpox.

Edward J. Harway, an infant, died of smallpox on North Brother Island last night. New cases reported are Louisa Lewis, 33 years old, 416 West Thirty-sixth Street; Milton Petter, 21, of 104 West Twenty-sixth Street; Mary Brennan, 39, of 276 West Broadway. The first cases have developed on Staten Island, the patients being Mrs. William Ludlam, of Occident Avenue, Stapleton Heights, and her mother-in-law, who lives at 29 Richmond Road. Both these cases are very mild.

THE FUTURE TENDERLOIN.

Commissioner Murphy Gives the Boundary Changes of the Nineteenth and the New Precinct.

Commissioner Murphy issued yesterday a typewritten statement in regard to lessening the area of the Nineteenth Precinct. It was styled "change of boundary of the Nineteenth and establishment of a new precinct." The boundaries of the Nineteenth "as proposed by the Commissioner," the statement set forth, would be Forty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, Twenty-seventh Street, and Fourth Avenue, and of the new precinct, its designation by number to be determined hereafter, Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, Fourteenth Street, and Fourth Avenue. It was also announced that it was left to Deputy Commissioner Devery to locate a station house in the new precinct as near its centre as might be possible, and that the new command would be in the Fourth Inspection District, now in charge of Inspector Harley.

Later in the day Commissioner Murphy made it clear that at least several weeks would elapse before the present Tenderloin would be two precincts, commanded by two Captains, while it was possible that the amputated portion would be partitioned among precincts west, south, and east of it. At any rate, if there is to be a new station house or quarters for the new command are to be in a rented building, the matter would have to be passed upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mr. Devery said last evening that he would look for a location for a station house in the neighborhood of Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. If there is a new precinct, it may be styled the Eighty-second, or all the precincts in New York City may be renumbered.

These transfers of Sergeants were ordered yesterday by Col. Murphy: Murtha, Nineteenth Precinct to Sixtieth; Churchill, Nineteenth to Twenty-sixth; Burns, Nineteenth to Fifteenth; Carson, Seventy-sixth to Nineteenth; Hulse, Fifteenth to Fourteenth; Wade, Twenty-sixth to Sixteenth; Norton, Seventh to Nineteenth; Thompson, Sixteenth to Nineteenth; Walsh, Fourteenth to Seventy-sixth; Cohen, Central Office to Twentieth; Tierney, Central Office to Seventh.

Capt. James K. Price of the Thirty-seventh, Washington Avenue, Precinct, was yesterday granted twenty days' vacation by Commissioner Murphy.

BOY MAY BE FATALLY INJURED.

John Bishop, fifteen years old, of 524 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested last night on a charge of atrocious assault, which will probably be changed to murder within twenty-four hours. The victim of the assault is John Quirk, twelve years old, of 114 Pavonia Avenue. He is lying at St. Francis Hospital with a fractured skull, and cannot possibly recover.

The boys are members respectively of two gangs known as the "Hillers," or residents of the Heights, and "Jerseys," who reside in lower Jersey City. These gangs meet about every month at the foot of the heights, and indulge in a stone fight. This practice has been going on for twenty years. The gangs met on Monday and had a pitched battle. During the fight Quirk was struck in the head by a brick thrown by Bishop, as his companions allege, and his skull fractured.

FLOODS UP THE STATE.

Rivers, Swollen by Rains and Melting Snow, Out of Their Banks—Flats and Railways Under Water.

ROCHESTER, March 27.—Advices from all points in the northern and western parts of the State report serious damage by flood. The waters of rivers and the smaller tributary streams are reported as overflowing their banks, causing widespread inundations which threaten to destroy much property, if not bring about loss of life before they begin to subside.

This rush of water which is swelling the streams is due to heavy rains and the consequent melting of the snow which has lain for months and been deeper than usual in the central, northern, and western portions of the State. The Mohawk River, swollen by torrents of water flowing from the snow-covered Adirondacks, is higher than at any time in almost forty years.

High water in the Mohawk River has disorganized passenger traffic on the New York Central Railroad through the Mohawk Valley to-night. Through trains are being run over the West Shore Road on account of the flooding of the tracks between Frankfort and Utica.

The Genesee, swollen by recent heavy rains, has risen six inches to-night, and fifteen inches in twelve hours. The entire valley is threatened. Advices from Mount Morris say the flats there are inundated, and down through that point and Dansville, through which section the Dansville and Mount Morris Railroad passes, the water is from five to eight feet deep.

A passenger train on that road was abandoned, the water being so high over the tracks the fire in the engine was put out. Traffic has been suspended. A highway bridge in the town of Leicester has been washed away.

Reports from towns up stream show that the flood is only in its infancy, and that the river is rising at the rate of two feet an hour, with many parts of several towns submerged. Great damage will result to Winter wheat, and many buildings are in danger of being moved from their foundations.

The river was never on a worse rampage and the stream is full of driftwood, including large quantities of stave bolts gotten out during the Winter.

At Caledonia the water covers all the lowlands in the west part of the village. The New York Central tracks for some distance west of the station are under water. Several residents of West Main Street are entirely cut off by water, their barns and outbuildings being flooded.

At the bridge over Oatka Creek, on Main Street, the water is even with the bridge floor, making ten feet above the usual point reached. Several families are flooded out. Some fears are entertained that the upper and lower bridges may be carried away.

At the State fish ponds, the employes are having much difficulty in keeping the unusually high water from carrying away the woodwork about the different ponds. It has already overflowed the lower ponds.

The people at Cortland are alarmed at the rush of waters there, as the flood threatens to sweep away houses in the lower part of the city.

A similar state of affairs exists at Binghamton, where manufacturing plants were forced to suspend and where the citizens are on the alert to prevent a serious catastrophe, but no great damage has as yet resulted.

Watertown reported to-night that the Slack River was getting up to near the highest water mark, with no signs of a subsidence, and, late to-night Eaton, in Madison County, was in danger of a calamity through the threatened collapse of a reservoir which supplies the village with its drinking water.

TWO TRAINS UNDER WATER.

UTICA, N. Y., March 27.—Train No. 808 on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran into a washout three miles south of Norwich last night. The railroad embankment had disappeared, leaving nothing under the track. The cars did not leave the rails, but sank into a hole about eight feet deep. The passengers got out of the back of the train and escaped with only a general shetting. The train stands in the water reaching nearly to the top of the windows, and cannot be gotten out till the water goes down.

At Sherburne the Chenango River was higher than it had been since 1864, and the wrecking train sent out from this city ran into a culvert that had been washed out. The engineer, Henry Berkoff, was caught in the cab, and would have been drowned had he not broken his way out. William Yakey, the fireman, was badly scalded, but will recover. The engine and two cars left the track and are submerged. The caboose was not derailed and the workmen escaped.

Two large culverts and considerable track is washed away at Sherburne, and it will be several days after the water subsides before repairs can be made.

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MANHATTAN APPROACHES TO THE NEW BRIDGE

A Sharp Contest Begun Over Different Plans Proposed.

The Estimated Cost Ranges from $4,000,000 to $22,000,000—Property Owners Employ Counsel.

The contest over the adoption of a plan for the Manhattan approach to the terminal of the new East River Bridge has been begun before the local Boards of Public Improvements of the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts.

Five plans have been prepared, and are on file in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan. The estimated cost of the improvements ranges from $4,000,000 to $22,000,000. A hearing will be held on April 8 in the City Hall, and representatives of East Side property-owners are making ready to protest against the adoption of several plans suggested by city officials.

The plan which the East River Bridge Commission wants adopted would cost the city $20,000,000. A street 110 feet wide would have to be cut through private property from the corner of Delancey and Norfolk Streets up to Cooper Square. This plan has the approval of President Nixon of the East River Bridge Commission, who claims that a wide street running north should be opened, as nearly all the people who want to use the new structure will want to go to the sections of Manhattan above Cooper Square, and he asserts the old bridge will be used by nearly all people who want to go to the down-town districts.

The new street is planned to extend from Norfolk and Delancey, and a small triangle of property will be taken off this block. The street would then cut through the block bounded by Delancey, Rivington, Essex and Norfolk Streets in a diagonal line, leaving two triangles in the possession of the present property-owners. A triangular piece will be taken from the corner of Essex and Rivington Street, and the street is planned to extend through the block bounded by Rivington, Stanton, Ludlow and Essex Streets. There will be triangular pieces of property left on both sides of the proposed street. The street will then continue through the block bounded by Ludlow, Rivington, Orchard and Stanton on a diagonal line. A corner is cut off at Houston, and the block at Houston and Allen Street and the block bounded by East Houston Street, Second Avenue and First Street is cut in two, leaving triangular sections untouched. The street is then planned to be cut through to Second Avenue through the block bounded by First and Second Street and First and Second Avenue. The corner of Second Avenue and First Street is cut off. The block bounded by Second Avenue, the Bowery and Third and Fourth Streets is cut in two. The plan is then for the street to continue through to Cooper Square, leaving a triangle of 100 feet on the corner of Fourth Street and the Bowery intact.

Chief Topographical Engineer Risse, of the Board of Public Improvements, has also submitted a plan for a street from Delancey and Norfolk Streets to Cooper Square. His plan is more expensive than that proposed by President Nixon. Engineer Risse proposes to make a large square by taking half of the block bounded by East Fifth and East Sixth Street, the Bowery and Second Avenue. It was estimated yesterday that to carry out this plan would cost the city about $22,000,000.

Another plan submitted is for the widening of Delancey Street in a straight line to the Bowery. This was also drawn by Topographical Engineer Risse. A street about 120 feet wide is planned to be cut through all the property from Norfolk Street to the Bowery, taking the centre of each block for the new street. This plan would leave between the lines of the proposed street and the existing streets pieces of property about 75 feet in width on each side. It was estimated that this new street would cost the city about $8,000,000.

The property-owners on the East Side believe that the city should not spend millions of dollars for diagonal approaches to the new terminal. They claim that Delancey Street, which runs alongside the proposed terminal of the new East River Bridge, should be widened, say, 50 to 60 feet up to the Bowery in a straight line. If this plan is adopted, the cost of the approach will not exceed $5,000,000.

A protest was filed yesterday by a number of the property-owners against the plans suggested by President Nixon and Topographical Engineer Risse. Lawyer Andrew Lemon has been retained by a number of real-estate owners to protest against the proposed expensive approaches. He filed yesterday a statement of the reasons why the diagonal plans should not be adopted. The following is an extract from the doctument:

There is no necessity for a diagonal approach as proposed to the bridge from Houston Street and Bowery, when a direct route can be secured from the bridge through Delancey Street to the Bowery.

The proposed diagonal approach would be extravagantly and enormously costly. It would cut across blocks of solidly built property in its course, uselessly destroying thousands upon thousands of dollars of assessed valuation far in excess of what would be taken if a straight course to the Bowery were adopted. A diagonal course would leave in its trail hundreds of diagonal gores utterly useless to an owner and valueless for taxation purposes—a ragged line of short diagonal lots and triangles would mark the ruin of owners for blocks.

The direct line to the Bowery would be expeditious and economical. It would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars less, and would be more popular. The public want direct and quick communication. The direct line is the sensible, shortest, and quickest way of reaching the Bowery. The facilities at Delancey Street and the Bowery are just as good as at Houston Street. There exists not one reason for a diagonal route, while a direct route is shorter by over 1,000 feet. The direct route would reach completion sooner, be by far less expensive to the taxpayer, and be reasonable, while the diagonal route would leave in its wake an unnecessary and uncalled-for destruction of homes and buildings utterly unjustified and unrequired, and without the slightest basis of reason.

A glance at the Assessor's map or any late atlas of the city will show the horrible sacrifices proposed by carrying out the present proposition. The difference in assessed valuation of property to be taken on the direct line through Delancey Street as against the diagonal course is less by many, many thousands of dollars. This alone points a lesson of economy. The direct line would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars less and serve the same purpose.

The local Boards of Public Improvements of the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts will pass on the proposed plans after the public hearing on April 8. The officials who will vote on the matter are Councilmen Martin Engel and John T. Oakley and Aldermen Fleck, Forges, Wolf, McMahon, Smith, and Neufeld.

It was stated yesterday that the city officials have not as yet settled on the plan which will be put through. After the plan has been approved by the local Board of Public Improvements it will go to the Municipal Assembly.

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Russian Overcoats, 2½ to 6 years, *$6.75 to $12.75.*
Double-Breasted Reefers, 3 to 10 years, *$5.00 to $10.50.*
Covert Overcoats, 3 to 12 years, *$5.50 to $12.75;* 13 to 18 years, *$6.75 to $16.50.*
Also Oxford Gray Overcoats in Raglans and Yoke Backs.

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NONE BETTER MADE
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REPLY FOR MRS. WANDELL

Her Counsel Charges Mr. Wandell with Conspiracy and Fraud.

Dr. Brockway the Woman's Physician—Testimony of Her Husband's Detectives in the Divorce Case.

The defense in the action for absolute divorce brought by Francis L. Wandell against his wife was commenced yesterday afternoon before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court with Mrs. Wandell as the first witness. Her lawyer, J. Stewart Ross, in his opening address to the jury said: "This action is the result of a conspiracy and a fraud." He started then to tell about the will of Benjamin Wandell, under which Francis L. Wandell was not to get control of his one-fifth interest in the estate until his wife died, or until he was divorced from her.

Objections on the part of counsel for Mr. Wandell prevented the lawyer from going into the full details of the will in his address. Mr. Ross wound up by declaring that he would prove that Dr. A. Norton Brockway, who is named as the corespondent, was the family physician of Mrs. Wandell.

At the close of his address the lawyer offered in evidence the complaint in the divorce action, which consisted of an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Wandell. In this affidavit the full paragraph of the will of Benjamin Wandell relating to his son Francis was given. The complaint also recited the fact that it was Mrs. Wandell who had obtained the legal separation from her husband in 1883.

Mrs. Wandell was then called to the stand. Her daughter, Caroline, who was with her in court, assisted her as far as the witness chair.

"How old are you?" was the first question.

"Forty-one next May."

"How long have you known Dr. Brockway?"

"Ever since I was about four years old."

"How has Dr. Brockway addressed you?"

"He has called me Lottie and also Mrs. Wandell."

"Has he ever paid for any of your groceries?"

"Never with his money. He has sometimes paid bills for me when I was ill."

"Has he ever paid any of your rent with his funds?"

"Never."

"Did you ever do such a thing as drink beer in your flat with Dr. Brockway?"

"Never."

The closing of the case for Mr. Wandell was almost entirely devoted to the testimony of private detectives who had been employed to watch Mrs. Wandell.

Harry H. Thayer, one of those detectives, described how he had watched the apartment house at 444 St. Nicholas Avenue, where Mrs. Wandell lived, on the night of August 31 last, from 8:25 P. M. to 4:25 o'clock the next morning. He said that he saw Dr. Brockway enter the house in the evening and leave the next morning.

"Did you see any policemen patrolling the 'beat' during this time?"

"I only saw one."

Samuel Felder said he had been an office boy with the detective agency and had been detailed on this case with Mr. Thayer. He insisted that he and Thayer stood on the same side of the street as the apartment house, and not opposite, as Thayer had testified.

Another detective was asked on cross-examination if he knew Fred Lord, the young man who took Gertrude Nilson, the servant of Mrs. Wandell, to "Little Coney Island." The detective said that he understood that this was not the real name of the man. The servant was the principal witness against Mrs. Wandell. Counsel for Mr. Wandell protested against Mr. Ross probing into the relations of the servant and her friends.

"It is most important, your Honor," replied Mr. Ross, "because this whole case is a conspiracy, and we are trying to show it."

Mrs. Theresa Arminda Walling, who formerly lived in the apartment house where Mrs. Wandell lives, testified to seeing Dr. Brockway call there.

SECRET MARRIAGE'S ENDING.

Master in Chancery Recommends a Divorce for Mrs. Rand—Her Husband's Motives Condemned.

William A. Lewis, of Jersey City, Special Master in Chancery, has filed with the Chancery Court a recommendation that Mrs. F. T. Rand be granted a divorce from her husband. The husband is severely condemned in the report.

Frederick Thomas Rand, the husband, was secretary of the Orange Athletic Club, and was also receiving $30 a week as general manager of The Medical Examiner in New York. He lived at 65 Prospect Street, East Orange.

Dr. George W. Wells, the editor of The Medical Examiner, was sick, and Rand had to call on him at frequent intervals. In this way Rand met Mrs. Wells and her daughter, Miss Grantina Bates Wells. Rand at once paid marked attentions to Miss Grantina. On March 23, 1898, the couple went to Trinity Church in Hoboken and were married by the Rev. J. C. Mitchell.

A year afterward the wife informed her parents, adding that her husband had never supported her, and that he had given her nothing but candies and flowers, of which she was tired.

Counsel was consulted by Dr. Wells, and it was decided to begin suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. Testimony was taken in Jersey City by Mr. Lewis from time to time.

The special master, in giving his reasons for advising that a decree issue, says:

"The marriage was entered into by the defendant from selfish motives merely, and without affection. The object of defendant was to procure a home at the expense of his father-in-law, and having married the daughter in a stealthy manner, he feared the anger of her father, and so concealed the marriage."

Cross-town Car Thieves Convicted.

Angel

MORE CHANGES IN CHARTER

Committees Decide on All Except the Educational Features.

NEW BOARD OF 73 ALDERMEN

Location of the Thirteen Additional Districts—Plan for Board of Trustees of Bellevue Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate Cities Committee and the Assembly Cities Committee held separate meetings to-night to finally decide upon the questions embraced in the report of the Charter Revision Commission. Members of the Charter Revision Commission were present at the meetings. It was nearly 12 o'clock before the meetings were adjourned. Before adjournment both committees had come to an agreement on all the propositions involved except the educational recommendation.

A two years' term for the Mayor was agreed upon. In the Senate committee some of the Democrats, including Senator Grady, voted in favor of this proposition.

The Board of Aldermen is to consist of seventy-three members, the idea being to give each Assembly district a member, and to add a number sufficient to give the outlying districts members, so as to carry out the scheme of local Boards of Improvements.

This is in line with the recommendations of the Governor that the commission's suggestion of 123 Aldermen would make too cumbersome a board, and that it would also be too expensive. He said:

I do not believe that it is in the interest of economy to increase the representation in the Board of Aldermen, and the desired end would not be attained by this large number in the board. It seems to me that all that could be desired would be accomplished by a smaller board, and this would save the city, as compared with the recommendations of the commission, between $80,000 and $70,000 per year, a not inconsiderable sum.

The present board consists of sixty members, and it is proposed to locate the additional members, thirteen in all, as follows:

One in the Bronx, so that the Thirty-fourth Assembly District gets two Aldermen, one to represent the north side and one the south side; three in the District of New Utrecht and Gravesend, three in Richmond, three in Queens, and three in Brooklyn. This will give Manhattan and the Bronx 37 members, Brooklyn 27, Queens 5, and Richmond 4.

The salaries are still in dispute, but with additional responsibilities it is thought they will be placed at from $2,000 to $2,500. The present pay of an Alderman is $1,000.

The Building Department provision of the charter recommended by the commission is not amended. It provides for five separate departments instead of a central department as at prestnt.

The borough Presidents are to have all the power which the Charter Revision Commission recommended they should have. This was one of the propositions against which the opposition of Tammany was leveled, but without avail.

One of the hardest fights in the Senate Committee was brought on by the proposition of Senator Marshall to have the Police Magistrates of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond elected. There are thirteen of them, and their terms expire on May 1. At present the Mayor appoints the Magistrates. Senator Marshall's bill also provided that each Magistrate should appoint his own clerk.

Senator Grady strongly opposed this proposition. He said the clerks should be appointed by the Board of Magistrates. As a majority of the Magistrates elected will probably be Democrats, Senator Marshall was not willing to have the board appoint. The committee finally adopted Senator Marshall's bill without change.

The Tenement House Commission bills were made a part of the new charter. Both committees agreed on this.

The Democrats won a victory on the question of taking away the power now possessed by Commissioner of Charities Keller. The revision Commissioners recommended that Bellevue and the allied hospitals, viz., Fordham, Harlem, Gouverneur, and the Emergency Hospital, be placed under the administration of a board of seven trustees, the board to be so appointed that the term of office of one member of the board will expire each year. These trustees are to be appointed by the Mayor, but provision is made that certain societies shall have an opportunity to make nominations for these appointments. The power of the Mayor to make the appointments is, however, in no degree abridged.

Senator Ahearn objected to this provision. He said that it was dividing responsibility, and that it would result in serious trouble and great friction. Senator Stranahan claimed that the experiment of conducting city hospitals by boards of trustees rather than by the executive officers of the city government has been successfully tried in Boston, Cincinnati and other large cities, and it is the belief of those favoring this important change that the executive efficiency of the department of public charities will in no degree be impaired by the creation of such a board of trustees. The commissioner of charities will be ex-officio a member of the board, and his existing powers of visitation over the institution will be fully preserved.

On Senator Ahearn's motion, the section was stricken out, some of the Republicans voting with the Democrats to leave Commissioner Keller's jurisdiction as it is now.

The Senate committee appointed Senators Elsberg, White, Andett, and Ahearn a subcommittee to consider the educational feature of the Charter Revision Commission's report, with instructions to report to the full committee to-morrow morning. From the debate had upon this feature of the report it is probable that the centralization plan of the commission will prevail, but the 4 mill provision of the Davis law is likely to be retained. Assemblymen McKenn and Cotton of the Assembly Committee on Cities said that while the Assembly committee had also deferred action upon the educational feature, their impression was that the committee leaned toward the decentralization plan.

The Senate Cities Committee reported earlier in the day the bill of Senator Ahearn amending the charter so as to provide that all pupils who entered the normal course of the Normal College of the City of New York on or prior to Feb. 1, 1898, shall upon graduation therefrom be exempted from further examination under the school law, and shall upon such graduation be entitled to a license to teach in the City of New York.

The action of the two committees upon the charter revision bill is likely to undergo more or less change on the floor of the Senate and Assembly. It was said to-day that in the neighborhood of 100 individual amendments will be offered to the bill when it comes up for debate.

OFFERS A NEW POLICE BILL.

Senator Elsberg Startles the Senate Cities Committee—His Measure Voted Down.

ALBANY, March 27.—A new police bill offered by a Republican organization Senator, despite the decision of the conference in New York City last Sunday, put the leaders here to-night in a state of ferment for a time.

Senator Nathaniel Elsberg of the Fifteenth New York City District is the offender, and the bill, an amendment to the existing Police bill under which Chief Devery was retained, was offered at the meeting of the Cities Committee as an amendment to the police section of the charter.

The Democrats on the committee smiled, while the Republicans looked aghast. Senator Elsberg coolly read his bill. It amended the Police bill by taking away from the Police Commissioner the power to appoint his Deputy and lodging in the Mayor that power.

"I believe," said Senator Elsberg, "that my amendment will fix the responsibility for such an appointment as Devery's more fully, and will give the Governor a chance to act. As it is now, even if Chief Murphy goes, his deputy will remain."

Senator Stranahan, the Chairman of the committee, had by this time recovered his breath.

"Don't you know, Senator," he said severely, "that further police legislation was unanimously declared against last week in New York City by those of your political belief?"

"Yes," replied the Senator, "but we are discussing perfecting the charter, and I believe this would be an improvement."

"The decision was not to have any further legislation," said Senator Stranahan sharply. "All in favor of Senator Elsberg's substitutes say aye, contrary no. The motion is lost," he added quickly, hardly waiting for the members to vote.

Senator Elsberg put his little bill in his pocket and sat down. To all queries he declined to say where he got it, or that anybody wanted it but himself. Asked if Mr. Frank Platt, who was in the city, gave it to him, he said no.

Great secrecy was observed over the incident, which occurred behind closed doors in executive session, and even the Democratic members were told that it would be wise not to mention the incident outside the committee room.

Senator Elsberg himself declined to talk on the matter, and the members of the committee generally were loth to discuss the incident. Gov. Odell had not heard of the matter when he left the Executive Chamber.

THE MAYOR'S TERM CUT DOWN.

Gov. Odell Yields to Senator Platt's Demand—The Mayor Will Not Commit Himself as to His Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—There will be some things in the revised charter which Gov. Odell does not like. One of them is the two-year term for the Mayor. Gov. Odell was one of those who believed in a four-year term, but Senator Platt insisted upon the two-year term, and the Governor has agreed to the proposition. Having won a large victory, the Governor feels that he can afford to make a small concession. He said to-day that he never really cared very much whether the Mayor's term was kept at four years or cut to two, but he had favored four. Inasmuch, however, as Senator Platt and some of the leading members of the Legislature are agitating for the two-year term, he will stand for it.

There has been a story afloat here that an understanding had been arrived at between the Governor and Tammany with regard to the charter. Tammany, on account of some concessions made to its views on the charter revision, had agreed, it was said, that Mayor Van Wyck will not hold the charter the full fifteen days allowed by law, but will veto it before seven days are up and send it back, thus permitting an earlier adjournment by at least a week than could be had if the Mayor availed himself of the full time allowed him for consideration of the bill.

Senator Grady was asked to-day if there had been any such understanding. "It is nonsense; there is nothing in it," he said. Then he added:

"The Mayor will make public his views on the charter when he gets it in his possession, and not before. He will give opportunity to the people of New York City, the people really affected, to be heard, and upon their arguments will rest his decision."

MYSTERIOUS MAN CONVICTED.

Burlingame, Said to be Well Connected, Found Guilty of Burglary.

Frederick C. Burlingame of 984 Dawson Street, Borough of the Bronx, about whose identity friends endeavored to throw doubts, during his recent trial for burglary, in General Sessions, was yesterday convicted in Judge Cowing's court, the jury recommending clemency.

Burlingame was arrested on Feb. 17, charged with entering the apartments of Mrs. Rosa Meyers, at 86 Lenox Avenue. Mrs. Meyers was lying down at the time. She saw a man with a white hat on in an adjoining room. Raising a window, she screamed for help. The man ran away. Burlingame, wearing a white hat and eye glasses, was arrested in a neighboring saloon. He had on his person a bunch of keys, a screwdriver, a brace drill, a gimlet, and a gold watch, with the inscription, "2nd U. S. Illinois Vols." When arrested, Burlingame claimed that it was a case of mistaken identity. The police asserted that the screwdriver fitted the dents in the door jambs of Mrs. Meyers's house. The prisoner denied that any of the keys found on him were skeleton keys, and said that the alleged burglar's tools were necessary in his business as a mechanical engineer. He was graduated, according to his story, from the School of Mines of Columbia University, in the class of 1885.

"I went into the saloon to get a drink," said he at his trial yesterday, "and I can't see two inches in front of me without glasses." Mrs. Meyers testified that the man she saw wore no glasses. Burlingame also claimed to have been an Inspector in the Building Department at one time. He had in his possession a badge of the Edison Electric Light Company, No. 185. He claimed to have found it at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Lenox Avenue. The watch he had on, he testified that he bought from a stranger for $1. He could not tell where he had last worked as a mechanical engineer. He had no office, he said, but his father had one at 171 Broadway, and he went in there whenever he felt like it.

Burlingame, who is said to be a Mason, and to be well connected, remained in the Tombs for two days before communicating with his wife. Influential friends are interested in the case. During the trial a rumor arose that Burlingame was not the prisoner's real name. The prisoner testified that it was, so did his wife, and a number of other witnesses testified to his character, under the name of Burlingame.

The jury, after deliberating a short time, returned a verdict of guilty of burglary in the second degree. He was remanded for sentence on Wednesday next.

PHILISTINES AT DINNER.

Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora the Guest of Honor at the Banquet.

The Society of the Philistines gave its sixth annual dinner last night at the Zangheri, at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, and the guest of honor was Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, the editor of The Philistine, and of the Roycroft idea in literature.

Among those present were Edwin Markham, Richard Le Gallienne, Judge W. J. Gaynor, Ernest H. Crosby, Charles G. D. Roberts, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Henry George, Mme. Madaline Schiller, Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, William Zeigler, John Jerome Rooney, Bolton Hall, Francis W. Halsey, John Swinton, and others.

Whidden Graham presided. The affair was Bohemian and Philistine in every respect, and the eulogies paid to the guest of evening (who looks like William J. Bryan) were in jest, badinage, and good-natured raillery for the most part.

The first speaker was Edwin Markham, the poet. He deplored the commercialism of the age, and especially of this country. "Business," he said, "must be put under the ban. We in this country think altogether too much about business and sacrifice art and all the good things of life to it. We Americans have become autimatic cash registers."

Richard Le Gallienne, in praising Hubbard, said he succeeded because he used the stuff no one else wanted.

Michael Monahan evoked great laughter in a speech in which he criticised Hubbard for running a paper for failures in life, and then making a success of it.

Elbert Hubbard, the guest of the evening, made a serious speech. He said that his motto was that work was for workers. There was a difference between ownership and possession. In speaking of his career he said that he had worked on a farm, worked in a factory in overalls for $1 a day, and was a foreman in a factory. He told of docking those who were sick and injured, and said that if he had it to do over to-day, he would keep on the pay rolls those who were sick, those who were injured, and those who had given their best life to an industry and could work no longer.

Ernest H. Crosby made an address and said: "It is a good thing we have Teddy Roosevelt in Long Island to balance the heavy things in the other end of the State with not much of anything between." This created great laughter.

Michigan Mine on Fire.

REPUBLIC, Mich., March 27.—A fire discovered last night in the Republic Mine is raging uncontrolled and will have to burn itself out, as there are so many openings to the mine that it cannot be smothered. The fire is located between 800 and 1,200 feet under ground, and is making headway to the surface. There is no skip shaft, and 500 men at the mine are laid off until the fire shall be out and the shaftway rebuilt. The loss in wages will be between $50,000 and $75,000 and the loss to the company fully as much.

Spring Announcement Number.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, next Saturday, March 30, enlarged for this issue to at least thirty-two pages. The Spring Announcement number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will contain classified lists, with prices of all books published, or to be published, between Feb. 1 and June 30, 1901, and a variety of literary news, including an index of the contents of all the April magazines. It will give reports of books that lead in sales at the principal book stores throughout the country, and reports from libraries showing the books that are in demand. It will accurately reflect the public taste in all the large cities. No other publication in the world devoted to books has so great a circulation as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable. Order in advance from your newsdealer to be sure of getting a copy.—Adv.

HAD BOTH LEGS CUT OFF.

Girl Struck by a Car and the Wheels Severed Her Limbs.

Ella Paxton, eleven years of age, of 31 College Place, had both legs cut off by an Irvington trolley car last evening. She was crossing the tracks of the line at Springfield Avenue and West Street when hit by the car. She was knocked sideways and rolled so that her legs extended over the rails and the wheels severed them. She was taken to St. Barnabas Hospital, where it is said that her chances of living are very slight.

Joseph Kunz, the motorman, and Levi Liberwerth, the conductor of the car, were arrested. The accident created great excitement in the immediate neighborhood, and a strong force of police had to be hurried there, as it was feared violence would be offered the car's crew.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — Decatur Axtell, Richmond; N. W. Rice, Boston; F. S. Winston, Chicago; C. M. Goodyear, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Thomas Cochran, St. Paul; Count Nicolas Maurice Esterhazy, Budapest, Hungary; Isadora Pedraza de la Pasona, Spain; Theophilus Parsons, Boston.

GRAND—Col. M. Barber, United States Army; Major S. E. Leach, Engineer, United States Army; Prof. Abner Thorp, Amherst College.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gens Bein, Antwerp; Justice Charles Andrews, Syracuse; A. D. Lynch, Washington; ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana.

CAMBRIDGE—M. G. Seckendorf, Washington; Senator William C. Lovering, Massachusetts; M. Haering, Vice Consul from Germany to St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—A. Boden, Rotterdam, Holland; A. C. Baines, Kashmir, India; W. T. Hathaway, Albuquerque, N. M.

MANHATTAN—Robert Loring, Boston; Robert T. Herrick, Boston; E. C. Myrick, Providence; E. J. Koch, Johannesburg, South Africa; President Henry Barrows, Oberlin College, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—A. R. Creelman, Toronto.

PLAZA—Henry M. McDowell, Boston.

SAVOY—Dr. Juris W. Sobernheim, Berlin; M. Schott, Imperial Councilor, Rheydt, Germany; Lord Francis Hope, London; J. Nelson Brodie, Edinburgh, Scotland.

BUCKINGHAM — E. M. Johnson, Boston; Thomas D. Whistler, Baltimore; J. H. Wayne-Campbell, Toronto; George Choate, Boston.

NETHERLAND—C. H. Stewart, Cleveland; M. May, Philadelphia; J. F. Aldrich, Washington.

VICTORIA—W. A. Day, Washington; F. Sprague, Chicago.

GILSEY—Dr. S. Van Vleet, Ithaca; H. W. Young, Louisville; J. B. Crocker, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Carl Eichenberg, Hamburg; George Rodick, W. H. Pfluger, and H. C. Bayer, Honolulu; Alfred Levi, Berlin.

ALBEMARLE—Bishop W. N. McVicar, Rhode Island; F. P. Fish, Boston; R. W. Taft, Providence.

ASTOR—James Blackett, London; C. St Waveren, London; Frank F. Carpenter, Boston; P. M. Walton, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Horner, J. A., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. C. Hood, notions; Grand Hotel.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; C. Laubach, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, dress goods; Hotel Normandie.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Minch & Elsenbrey, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, carpets; Hoffman House.
Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, woolens; Hoffman House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; H. Barschkies, silks; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beall, cloaks and suits, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; Miss Bixler, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.
Purnell, J. Hurst, Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. McCarthy, notions and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Baer, Daniel & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Frank, H., Company, Natchez, Miss.; H. Frank, notions, jewelry, and hats, 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, waists, and hosiery, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, misses' and children's cloaks and suits, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Cohen, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Currier, infants' wear; Miss W. Mellons, millinery; Mrs. Engell, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, corsets; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Zivelling, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Olschifski, house furnishing goods; 58 West Fourteenth Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies and infants' wear; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel. Miss L. McGill, laces; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Holland House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Ryan, furnishing goods; W. J. Harper, laces and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. Hogan, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, brisk west to northwest winds.

Rains or snows have fallen in Maine, the lake regions, the upper Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Eastern South Dakota, Wyoming, Eastern Colorado, Northern Utah, Southeastern Idaho, Northwestern Montana, and the North Pacific Coast region. The temperature has fallen, with marked changes, in Northern Ohio, Southeastern lower Michigan, Western Nebraska, Northern Kansas, Southeastern Wyoming, and Northeastern Colorado.

Increasing cloudiness and rains are indicated for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the upper Ohio Valley, fair weather is generally indicated elsewhere.

Fresh to brisk west to northwest winds are indicated for the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic and the New England Coasts, and fresh to brisk easterly winds for the southern part of the Middle Atlantic and the South Atlantic Coasts.

Forecast for to-day and to-morrow:

New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds; Friday, probably fair.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair, fresh northwesterly winds; Friday probably rain.

Virginia and North Carolina, fair in eastern, rain probably in western portions; winds becoming easterly; fresh to brisk on the coast; Friday rain probably.

South Carolina, rain; easterly winds; fresh on the coast; Friday clearing.

West Virginia, occasional rains probable; northeast to northwest winds; Friday probably fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, generally fair; fresh to brisk winds, generally northwesterly; Friday fair.

Minnesota, fair; light to fresh northerly winds; Friday fair.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair; rising temperature in western portions; winds becoming southerly; Friday fair, warmer.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	33	44	46
6 A. M.	35	43	48
9 A. M.	38	45	52
12 M.	44	48	59
4 P. M.	47	49	57
6 P. M.	45	49	50
9 P. M.	41	44	44
12 P. M.	39	43	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....49½
Weather Bureau.....47
Corresponding date 1900.....40
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....40

The barometer at 8 A. M. was 29.45 and at 8 P. M. 29.57. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 and at 8 P. M. 55. The maximum temperature was 51 at 5 P. M. and the minimum 43 at 6 A. M.

BALLANTINE BREW IS PERFECT BREW.

This Is the Mark Registered.

All that Ale or Stout or Porter can be these are
India Pale Ale,
XXX Canada Malt Ale,
Old Burton Ale,
Porter, Brown Stout, Half and Half.
On Draught or in Bottles.
P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.
124 Cedar St., cor. Washington, New York.

We are showing a great variety of Trimmed Hats—black and colored—much finer and richer than the ones displayed elsewhere at $5.00; our price, $4.74.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Imported Veilings—chenille and velvet dots on Tuxedo and Brussels nets—black, brown and navy—worth from 45c. to 75c. per yard; our price, 29c.

Trimmed Millinery.

Fine Hats for Summer—the display here is delightful. Styles that please your fancy and appeal to your taste. Creations direct from Paris—only a few. But there are beauties, graces, loveliness from our own workrooms in abundance—copied from foreign models. Same effects, same novel ideas, same materials, at much less than the cost of the imported originals.

We are showing a great variety of Hats at $4.74—black and colored—much finer and richer than the ones displayed elsewhere at $5.00.

Persian Ribbons Again.

Paris has aroused the torpor of Persian Ribbons. The revival amounts to a rage. They have been aroused from dormancy to dominate. Their popularity is reasonable. Nothing is richer or more brilliant for dress trimmings, neckwear, belts, girdles and millinery than these peerless Persians.

We've a great variety from the leading foreign and domestic looms. Impossible to describe them. Some are pure silk, others are delicately blended with threads of gold—combinations of scarlet, turquoise, cerise, green, yellow, pink, blue, black—barbaric colorings, full of the flavor of fanciful Orientalism. This lot will be sold at prices that were current before their sudden exaltation created a scarcity and sent rates soaring.

Imported ¼ inch at 9c.
Imported ⅜ inch at 16c.
Imported ⅝ inch at 29c.
Imported 1½ inch at 49c.
Domestic ¼ inch at 13c.
Domestic 1¼ inch at 31c.
Domestic 1½ inch at 39c.
Domestic 4¼ inch at 49c.

We Want You to Know All About These Children's Imported Hose That Will Be Sold at 24c.

Before our Hosiery buyer embarked for Europe he informed us that when he reached the heart of the manufacturing district of Germany his first endeavor would be to secure a line of Children's Hosiery to sell at 24c. that would be as good as the quality usually sold at 40c. Women had complained that the average Hosiery for children retailing at 25c. was not all it might be. Instead of taking issue with the statement, he determined to silence criticism and satisfy his own ambition, as told above. The results of his efforts are now ready for the verdict of the most particular buyers. Read the specifications:

Boys' and Children's Ribbed Hose, made to our order in Germany of the most carefully selected Egyptian cotton, dyed black by the famous Hermsdorf, and guaranteed not to fade, crock or stain feet or underwear, medium weight—elastic, stout and serviceable; reinforced and strengthened by double knees, heels and toes—all sizes—6 to 10—at 24c.

We don't think you can match this Hosiery under 40c. You may more fully appreciate this proposition when we remind you that most stores will give you an ordinary quality at 25c. for size 6 and charge more for the larger ones, thus making size 10 of the same grade cost you about 40c. The ones we tell you of today will be sold at 24c. for all sizes. The best Hosiery value in America.

Women's Imported Black and Navy Hose, Hermsdorf-dyed, extracted polka dots, double heels and toes, value 29c.; at 19c.

Women's Imported Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf-dyed, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, double heels and toes, 19c.

Women's Black Ingrain Lace Lisle Thread Hose, elaborate all-over patterns, our own importation; value $1.25; at 89c.

Men's Lisle Thread and Fine Cotton Half Hose, vertical and horizontal stripes in all the best colorings, worth up to 50c.; at 24c.

Women's Suits.

A transformation is taking place in the Suit Department. It's the period for exits and entrances. Winter goods are vanishing; Summer goods are arriving—and the bargain element is ever present.

Cheviot Homespun Suits; blue, light and dark gray, double-breasted Eton stitched taffeta collar and postillon belt; gore flare flounce skirt, lined with percaline, $23.34.

Broadcloth Suits, blue, black and brown, dip-front Eton, new turn collar, pointed effect, trimmed with stitched taffeta; flare flounce skirt, trimmed with stitched taffeta bands, taffeta overdrop skirt, finished with side-plaited ruffle, $29.74.

Misses' Suits and Skirts.

Broadcloth Suits, mode, black and gray, Eton model, shawl collar, pointed bell sleeve, trimmed with satin cords and buttons, lined with taffeta; gore flare flounce skirt, lined with percaline, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years—suitable for small women, $22.67.

Cheviot Skirts, blue and black, flare flounce effect, pointed style, finished with two rows of soutache braid, 28 to 39 inches long, $4.88.

Mayor of Limerick Not Arrested.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—The White Star liner Majestic arrived here this morning. John Daly, Mayor of Limerick, who was one of the passengers, seemed to expect to be arrested because of his speeches in the United States, but the authorities have no intention of taking any notice of his utterances.

Plans to Guard the Kaiser.

BERLIN, March 27.—Among the plans to be utilized hereafter for the safety of Emperor William when he appears in public is the employment of four bodyguards on bicycles, accompanying the carriage. The coachman and footmen will be armed with revolvers. Experiments with these arrangements are now in progress under the supervision of aides de camp of the Emperor.

The New German Loan.

BERLIN, March 27.—The new German loan of 300,000,000 marks will be offered April 3.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—83 John Street; A. Jones, owner; damage slight.

6 A. M.—510 West Twenty-fourth Street; George Herzog, owner; damage, $300.

10:20 A. M.—327 East Forty-second Street; Mr. Gundding, owner; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—161 Essex Street; E. Schuster, owner; damage slight.

8 P. M.—14 West Fiftieth Street; Mauser Manufacturing Company; damage slight.

9 P. M.—46 Gouverneur Street; owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 27.—Sehon, Blake & Stevenson's wholesale grocery burned to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000. Fireman John Wright was killed by falling walls.

TROY, March 27.—The residence at Melrose, about ten miles from here, of G. W. Sinsabaugh of this city, was destroyed by fire to-night. The building and furnishings were valued at $15,000. The barn and contents were valued at $6,000, and were also burned.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:50	Sun sets...6:20	Moon sets...2:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:04	Gov. Isl'd...2:37	H. Gate....4:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:48	Gov. Isl'd...3:20	H. Gate....5:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Brazil	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Koenigen Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roman Prince, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Gwent, Gibara	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Alene, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ronald, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barcoo	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Italy via Naples	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Caribbee, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ciudad de Cadiz, Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa	.....	.....
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 8:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 8:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle,) close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 610, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 24, Shanghai, Feb. 27; Yokohama, March 6; and Honolulu, March 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched East March 25 and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 30.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 28.

El Paso, New Orleans, March 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 13.
Georgios I., London, March 13.
Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, March 14.
Hildur, Curacao, March 16.
Orono, Gibraltar, March 10.
Pinner's Point, Dundee, March 14.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 14.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 9.
Taormina, Hamburg, March 13.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, March 26.
Hekla, Copenhagen, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Buffalo, Hull, March 16.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, March 25.

The Wanamaker Store.

Pre-Easter Display of GLOVES
for Men, Women, Boys and Girls

THE new Gloves for Spring are all ready in full and complete assortments to-day. All are fresh and new—the kid gloves have the delightful elasticity that a particular woman so much appreciates. The Princess May, The Royale, The Victoria—the three greatest gloves that come from France, are ready now in the fullness of styles, colorings and sizes that will meet every wish. They are unmatched anywhere in their various grades.

The Princess May is the Best Dollar Glove in the World

***The* Victoria, at $1.85, is the Best Kid Glove Possible to Make at any Price**

The Royale at $1.50, meets most perfectly the demand for a glove between. These three would seem to leave nothing to be desired beyond. But we have many other sorts. We meet every possible glove desire—meet it fully, and with the finest, freshest, smartest gloves that our masterful organization can secure. Perhaps our showing is a little broader and fuller before Easter than at any other time.

Certainly it is to-day the best and most satisfying stock we have ever offered, or known. Some hints of sorts and prices follow:

Men's Gloves—

Men's Royale Gloves, pique kid, suede and pique suede, at $1.50.
Men's Victoria Kid Gloves at $1.85.
Full pique, P X M and Mocha Gloves at $1.
Fownes' P X M Gloves at $1.50.
Dent's Belgravia Gloves at $1.85.
Dent's, Perrin's and Fisk, Clark & Flagg's Gloves at $2.
Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Gloves—

Princess May, 3-clasp kid, with row of embroidery; 3-clasp suede, with row of embroidery; 4-button white and black only, and lacing Gloves, black and colors, at $1.
Royale 3-clasp glace, with Paris point embroidery; 2-clasp pique, with Paris point embroidery; 4-button black and white; lacing hooks, black and colors; 3-clasp suede, black, white and colors; pique suedes, black and colors; at $1.50 a pair.
Victoria Gloves, best quality French kid; most perfect fit and finish; in 3-clasp overseam, Paris points; 2-clasp pique, Paris points; at $1.85 a pair.
Fownes' P X M Cape Gloves, at $1.85 a pair.

Women's Gloves—

Beautiful, soft finish, velvet suede gloves, full pique sewn, with French nervure and Orleans points; one large pearl clasp; grays, modes, tans; sizes 5½ to 7; at $1.
Fine light-weight overseam gloves; light in weight; yet perfect in fit and make-up; with the French nervure backs and one large pearl button sewn on, with buttonhole; the gray and modes come in suede; the whites come in glace kid; sizes 5½ to 6¾, at $1 a pair.
Improved Biarritz Gloves, suede and glace nervure backs; gray, white, tan and mode, at $1.
Pique sewn and overseam sewn gloves—the two most preferred styles of gloves for general wear, at 65c.

Boys' and Girls' Gloves—

Princess May 2-clasp kid gloves, at $1.
Cape Gloves in 1-clasp pique, tans and russet, at $1.
Royal 2-clasp overseam kid gloves, at $1.25.
Royal 1-clasp pique kid gloves at $1.50.
Dent's P X M Cape Gloves at $1.50.
Tenth street.

Women's *Jackets*

Styles may come and go, preferences for particular fabrics may wax and wane, but covert cloth always holds its popularity. This Spring it's apparently more of a favorite than ever. That's why our collection of women's covert-cloth jackets is broader than ever. It is especially rich in garments in tan and castor shades.

The most expert tailors have contributed their best productions to this gathering. It's full of interest and stimulus for you—ever changing, ever new. For to-day's especial mention:

$9.50—Of covert; double-breasted reefer front; lined with satin.
$13.50—Of covert; fly-front; revers of tailor serge; lined with taffeta.
$15—Of covert; double-breasted; tight-fitting; lapped seams; lined with taffeta.
$25—Of covert; Oxford or tan; fly front; box back with yoke; revers and lining of tailor serge.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' CLOTHING

That bright, healthy, fun-loving boy of yours can hardly own too many trousers. Especially as the season for out-door play is here again. There's nothing malicious in his treatment of the clothing you provide him with, though doubtless you sometimes suspect that. He *thinks* he's careful. With these,—about 300—the expense is reduced to a minimum. They are of good, strong blue cheviot, and are put together to stay. For boys of 3 to 16 years.

Price, 70 Cents

Some sailor suits of all-wool blue cheviot, silk-sewed, for boys of 3 to 12 years, at $2.50. Add a dollar at least to learn actual value.

Another very exceptional value—double-breasted jacket suits with extra trousers, of blue and mixed cheviots, for boys of 8 to 16 years. $3.85.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Tale of Two SHOE Stores

Bargain shoes both. One for women, the other for men. Each vies with the other in proving the truth of the paradoxical equation, 1 equals 2. Applied to dollars and their purchasing power in either store to-day it's strictly correct. For one dollar will do the work usually expected of two, when it comes to buying splendid shoes such as these:

Shoes for Men and Boys—

In the Men's Bargain Annex, Fourth avenue and Ninth street:

Men's $5 Shoes at $2.50—
Another small lot; mostly narrow widths, AA, A, B and C; but shoes that are not often reduced in price. Styles are right for just now.

Boys' $3 Shoes at $1.75—
Tan lace kidskin shoes of fine grade; carefully made on good lasts; sizes 3 to 5½.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1—
Tan Titan calf—the leather from which soldiers' shoes are made. Sizes 3 to 5; broad widths only, and no more when these are gone.

Shoes for Women and Children—

In the Basement Store:

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2—
Kidskin of extra choice grades; turned or welted soles; some splendid shoes in this lot.

Women's $3 Tan Shoes at $2—
Both kid and Russia calf; made on medium round toe lasts; all lace.

Women's $3 Tan Oxfords at $1.50—
Welted soles; Russia calf uppers; new spring lasts; a few sizes missing. Some all patent leather at same price.

Women's Stockings

A new colorings is the feature of this new collection. They are all stylish. Brightest reds and quaintest blues and the many other colorings and shades will all find admirers enough. But this word of "Yale blue." For that we predict exceptional favor. It can't be more popular than it deserves. Shown in these combinations and qualities:

37½c pair—Of cotton extracted; five styles in black vertical effects, and one style with graduated dots.
50c pair—Of cotton; striped with black; white polka dots; lisle thread, plain or ribbed; also assorted patterns in open-work ankles.
$1 pair—Of English lisle thread; open-work insteps in different designs; also allover crepon effects.
$1.25 pair—Of English lisle thread; self-raised stripes on open-work ankles; also allover open-work or open-work fronts, striped with white.
$1.50 pair—Of English lisle thread; allover open-work, self-raised vertical stripes; also black or white vertical striped allover open work.
$1.75—Of lisle thread; handsome all-over open-work effects.
$2 pair—Of lisle thread; open-work ankles, prettily self-embroidered; also plain silk.
$2.25 pair—Of ribbed silk.
$3 pair—Of French silk; open-work insteps.
$4 pair—Of English silk; lace and crepon effects; also allover open-work, in handsome patterns.

Broadway.

Bedroom SUITES

A lot of excellent quartered oak suites from our regular stock, good patterns, splendidly made, offered to-day at

$42, from $65

A further brief word in description of this very real bargain:

Three-piece polished quartered oak bedroom suites; bureau has serpentine front, with two long and two short drawers; shaped top, 42x21 in.; shaped legs; 24x30 in. French pattern plate mirror; carved frame and standard. Bedstead has headboard, 6 ft. high, paneled and carved; footboard has heavy top rail and is paneled. Washstand has shaped top; one long drawer; double closet; splasher back; towel rack; shaped legs. Entire suite is of selected quartered oak, of fine construction and highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Traveling CLOCKS

These are dainty little gilt timepieces enclosed neatly and securely in leather cases. But they're not merely of good appearance—good timekeepers as well. Every clock is fully guaranteed. Eight-day movements.

Regularly clocks of this kind sell here at $10.50 each. Any one of this little lot at

Seven Dollars Each

Basement.

Diamond RINGS

Solitaires for a song. They're small, of course. But the price is small, too,—much out of proportion, in fact. These pretty little rings should be selling for about $4 each—not less than that. All of this lot, and some other handsome single stone rings, at

$1.75 Each—Less Than Half Value

Jewelry Store, Broadway.

The Last Days of the March CHINA SALE

Just at the last minute almost, come these tardy casks of Fancy China that should have been here six weeks ago. Fine and beautiful wares, in splendid variety. They're out on show this morning, and make one of the best pickings we have offered this month.

The details follow:

Fancy China—

These are new goods opened within the last two days. Goods which should have reached us in February—new, of the finest quality and in rich patterns. Priced to sell them before this March Sale ends. Five patterns, all in French china, very new and rich; and at a saving of at least one-third in price. A white and gold pattern on beaded edge china, solid gold edge and filigree border.

Bread and Butter Plates at $9 dozen. Tea Plates at $12 dozen.
Dinner Plates at $18 dozen. Celery Trays at $2 each.
Salads at $1.50, $2.50 and $3 each. Chocolate Pots, $4.75 each.
Pudding Sets at $8.50.
A flower border pattern with heavy gold edge:
Salads at $1 and $1.25 each. Chop Trays at $1.50 and $2.75 ea.
Plates at $3, $5, $6 and $9 dozen. Olive Dishes at 35c each.
Chocolate Pots at $2.25 each. Celery Trays at $1 each.
A violet decoration with a very heavy gold border design:
Bread and Butter Plates at $6 dozen. Tea Plates at $8 dozen.
Chop Plates at $3 each. Chocolate Pots at $3.25 each.
Cracker Jars at $2.50 each. Olive Dishes at $1 each.
Fruit Saucers at $6 dozen.

Dinner Sets—

At $5, worth $9—Twenty sets of English porcelain, with border decoration; 100 pieces.
At $8.50, worth $12—Twelve sets of fine American porcelain, in 2 pretty flower decorations; all pieces gilt; complete for 12 persons.
At $10, worth $15—Twelve sets of fine American porcelain; 2 flower decorations; all pieces gilt; complete with soup tureen and 4 large platters.
At $14, worth $20—Thirty-six sets of fine American porcelain; a choice of 9 fine flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 4 platters.
At $15, worth $25—Fifty sets of Austrian china; 2 flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $17.50, worth $27.50—Six sets of Chas. Field Haviland china; flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $20, worth $30—Eighteen sets of Theodore Haviland china; flower border decoration; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

Basement.

The Best Offering of CHALLIS Yet Made!

We have offered during the last two months, a hundred and thirty thousand yards of these all-wool Challis at 28 cents a yard; and could scarcely cut them as fast as you wanted them. Now we have remaining just fifteen thousand yards which we will put on sale to-day at

22 cents a yard

These are all in polka dot designs, in the following colorings: Cerise on light blue, cerise on gray, heliotrope on gray, cerise on tan, heliotrope on tan, black on magenta, black and white on lavender.

Regular 50c quality, but not technically perfect in the printing.

Fourth avenue.

More Good News of BOOKS

Yesterday's announcement of this Silver Anniversary sale of books proved a magnet to many a book-lover. Some of the titles named in yesterday's list are already among the missing, but others have taken their places. Good reading is here a-plenty for a broad variety of tastes. Handsomely bound books all, and all at the merest fraction of their publishers' prices. To-day's list:

15c Each—

Publisher's price $1 to $1.50.
That Wild Wheel. By F. E. Trollope.
Saint Eva. By Amelia Pain.
Prudence, a novel. By Lucy C. Lillie.
The Second Opportunity of Mr. Staplehurst. By W. Pett Ridge.
Glimpses of Nature. By Andrew Wilson.
The Mystery of Able Forefinger. By William Drysdale.
A Man's Conscience. By Avery Macalpine.
A Voyage of Discovery. By Hamilton Aide.
Whist. American Leads and their History. By Nicholas Browse Trist.
The Sturgis Wager. By Edgar Morette. Boards.
Susannah, a novel. By Mary E. Mann.
Dotty Dontcare, a story of the Garden of the Antilles. By Mary F. Foster.
The Man Who Outlived Himself. By Albion W. Tourgee.

25c Each—

Publisher's price, $1 to $2.
Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign. By Capt. John Bigelow, U. S. A.
A Year from a Reporter's Note Book. By Richard Harding Davis.
Three Gringoes in Venezuela and Central America. By Richard Harding Davis.
Horace Chase. By Constance Fenimore Woolson.
A Confident To-morrow. By Brander Matthews.
Running the Cuban Blockade. By William O. Stoddard.
Lesser Destinies. By Samuel Gordon.
San Isidro. By Mrs. Schuyler-Crowninshield.
Gold, a Dutch-Indian Story. Annie Linden.
Bearers of the Burden. Major W. P. Drury.
In My Lady's Name. Poems. Compiled by Charles Wells Moulton.
The Helen Jackson Year Book.
Two Men o' Mendip. By Walter Raymond.
Clarissa Furiosa. By W. E. Norris.
The Awkward Age. By Henry James.
The Story of My Heart. My Autobiography. By Richard Jeffries. Flexible binding.
From Chaucer to Tennyson. English Literature in Eight Chapters, with selections from 30 Authors. By Henry A. Beers.
Social Institutions of the United States. By James Bryce.

Miscellaneous—

The Island, or the Adventures of a Person of Quality. By Richard Whiting. $1.25. Our price, 35c.
We Win. The Life and Adventures of a Young Railroader. By Herbert E. Hamblen. $1.50. Our price, 30c.
The Miracles of Antichrist. From the Swedish of Selma Lagerlof. 12mo. $1. Our price, 30c.
In Castle and Colony. By Emma Rayner. $1.50. Our price, 30c.
Gryll Grange. By Thomas Love Peacock. $1.50. Our price, 30c.
Chata and Chinita. A novel. By Louis Palmer Heaven. $1.50. Our price, 30c.
Justice to the Jew. By Madison E. Peters. $1.50. Our price, 45c.
Lamia's Winter Quarters. By Alfred Austin. (Poet Laureate). 12mo. Illustrated. $2.50. Our price, 40c.
Military Europe. A narrative of personal experience and observation. By Nelson A. Miles. 56 illustrations. 8vo. Our price, 35c.
Love and Mirage, or, Waiting on an Island. An out-of-door romance. 16mo. One-half cloth, $1. Our price, 10c.
An Agitator. By C. Black. 32mo. $1. Our price, 10c.
"Monsieur Henri." A footnote to French History. By Louise Imogen Guiney. 32mo. $1. Our price, 10c.
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald. Drawings by Florence Lundborg. 8vo, $5. Our price, $1.65.
Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker. Some Time Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of His Excellency, George Washington. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. Continental edition. Illustrated. $5. Our price, $1.75.

INDIAN BASKETS
And Their Makers

We have an interesting exhibit of these pretty baskets in our basement store. They have all been made by hand by the Abanaquis Indians, of Maine and Canada. A native Indian woman, who speaks such excellent English that we hesitate to call her a squaw, is here making baskets and other fancy articles. She has her little daughter with her, who is also quite expert; and has made some baskets which she will show you.

The wigwam is here, and is decorated in savage style.

Interesting to curiosity seekers; and yet the baskets and other decorative things are very pretty and quite practical. This hint of some of the articles:

Baskets are made of swamp ash and sweet grass.
Prices of baskets, 10c. to $1.75.
Birch wood canoes, 30c to $2.50.
Bows and arrows, 20c to $1.50.
Doll moccasins, 25c and 50c.
Large moccasins, $1.50 to $2.50.
Indian dolls, 40c to $2.25.

Basement.

Albatross Waists

They're nicely adapted to the average weather conditions of early spring. It's too early for a really light waist, yet frequently the heavier ones are uncomfortably warm. These just fit in between.

These albatross waists are prettily made in a generous choice of later styles and attractive solid colorings. Some of them are lined, others are not—all are moderately priced. Thus:

$2.75—In white, light-blue, rose, red and black; full front with 22 small plaits from neck to bust; fitted back with 3 clusters of plaits; front and cuffs trimmed with small brass buttons; lined throughout.
$3.75—In pink, violet, light-blue, rose, cream and black; unlined; full front with 6 plaits from neck to bust; trimmed with 7 rows of small brass buttons; French back; bishop sleeves.
$4.50—In light blue, rose, red, cream, lavender and black; unlined; full front with 10 box plaits; French back; black velvet tie, front and cuffs trimmed with small silver buttons.
$4.75—In pink and light-blue; unlined; full front; French back; with large sailor collar of same goods; trimmed with white taffeta; cuffs and standing collar also trimmed with silk.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Taffeta Ribbon

Of the sorts that are wanted especially just at this time, and at a price, too, with which you'll feel perfectly satisfied. These various ribbons are of a quality that sells regularly at about fifteen cents a yard.

The price is nine cents

There are all these colors, combined with white, to choose from:

Cardinal, rose-pink, mais, royal-blue, light-blue, violet, turquoise, Nile-green, and in pure white.

Three sizes—2⅞ in., 3 in. and 3⅛ in. These will be found on counters, near the Tenth street elevators.

EASTER CARDS
Booklets, Novelties

And other reminders to friends that your thoughts are of them in this Eastertide. Well-known hymns are printed in attractive manner, and fashioned in suitable shape for sending as Easter remembrances. They're 6½x5 in. The price has been 25c each.

Choice Now at Five Cents Each

The list of favorite hymns contains:
Lead, Kindly Light. Art Thou Weary. Rock of Ages. Nearer, My God, to Thee
Abide With Me. One Sweetly Solemn Thought. He Giveth His Beloved Sleep.
These familiar poems in the same form:
Home, Sweet Home. Auld Lang Syne.
The Psalm of Life. Night Song.
Also many kinds of cards, novelties and booklets at very moderate prices.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Under-Price Store

Every day various stores up stairs send their contributions, in the way of excellent goods marked exceptionally low, to this store of *all under-priced* merchandise. Prominent among the new arrivals are these:

Lillian Corsets—

Eighty-five cents for a Lillian Corset—these were low priced when marked $1.25. $1 for Lillian corsets—these were $2, $3 and even $4 each. Just because of a little soiling through handling and because lots are broken. And the Lillian is the best corset (imported) we know of.

$1.35 Comfortables at $1—

They are covered with silkoline, and ruffled; the filling of clean carded cotton.

Women's $2.50 Umbrellas, $1.50

Pure silk umbrellas, in black, navy blue, garnet and green. Fancy natural wood handles.

Renaissance Linens—

Doilies, centre-pieces, scarfs and squares. Some are all lace, some have linen centres, *all* are priced a third less than regular. Many grades—6c to $3.50.

$1.50 Petticoats at $1—

Black and white striped; with deep plaited ruffle, trimmed with two rows of black ruching; well made and attractive.

Artificial Flowers and Foliage—

Never so popular for hat trimmings as now. Never so low-priced as these, just as the season begins.
Roses, 3 in a bunch, at 25c and 35c. Value 35c and 50c.
Foliage, 25c to 45c; value 35c to 60c.
Sprays—roses and foliage—at 50c; value 75c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JUSTICE M'ADAM REBUKES MR. POOL

Tells the Magistrate He Should Have Acted in the Toelberg Case.

The Former Says that He Intended No Disrespect to "This High and Honorable Court."

Part I., Special Term, of the Supreme Court was turned into a regular Police Court yesterday morning, and Justice McAdam sat as a committing Magistrate. This was due to the refusal on Tuesday of Magistrate Pool to entertain the complaint of Deputy Sheriff Pendergast against Nell Toelberg.

When the case was called before Justice McAdam, Deputy Sheriff Pendergast was the first witness sworn. He told of going to Toelberg's house with the order signed by Justice McAdam and of Toelberg pointing a revolver at him. Then the witness said that Toelberg was arrested by a policeman he had with him and taken before Magistrate Pool, who not only refused to entertain a complaint, but became very angry and ordered all parties out of his court. The policeman corroborated the Deputy Sheriff and Justice McAdam said: "I would like to hear from Magistrate Pool."

The Magistrate arose and said: "I am here, may it please the Court, in accordance with a subpoena issued by this high court. I have adjourned my own court to obey the subpoena of this distinguished court. What I did yesterday I meant in no disrespect to this court. I am here, and suggest that your Honor ask me questions."

"The object of your being here," replied Justice McAdam, "is to give you a chance to explain your refusal to entertain a complaint against a prisoner. I thought it proper that you be given an opportunity to explain. Your appearance here is a privilege, not an obligation."

Magistrate Pool, in replying to the Justice, raised his voice, and became somewhat dramatic as he said:

"When the case was brought before me I regarded it as a case over which this high and honorable court had jurisdiction. If this is so, then it was a case which your Honor should properly have disposed of. I told the officer this quietly and suggested that I had no jurisdiction. Had I issued a similar order as did your Honor, I should have regarded it as decidedly discourteous for another Judge to interfere. You were better informed as to the merits of the case than I.

"I also had no jurisdiction in the case under the rule of the Board of City Magistrates. This prisoner was arrested in the Borough of the Bronx. It was the duty of the complaining officer to have taken the prisoner to the nearest police station. He would then have been presented to the Magistrate holding court nearest the station where the complaint was lodged. That would have been in the Borough of the Bronx and not before me, in the Harlem Police Court. You see, therefore, that the matter was not of my jurisdiction. It is unnecessary for me to say more. The Deputy Sheriff became very excited and did much talking. If he had been patient, I might possibly have acted differently. I was very busy at the time.

"With all due respect to this distinguished court, I wish to say that there was no disrespect meant in the proceedings before me yesterday."

Justice McAdam had been smiling all through Magistrate Pool's explanation, and he was still smiling as he replied as follows:

"There is nobody who has a higher appreciation or regard for Magistrate Pool than I have, but Supreme Court Justices do not care to sit as petty Magistrates. The case was a clear, clean breach of the peace and a case in which you, Judge Pool, should have acted. The law requires that the prisoner be taken before the nearest sitting Magistrate. If you had discharged the prisoner, that would have ended the case. If you had held him, that would also have ended the matter. You should have done one or the other. You might have taken jurisdiction. As it was, the prisoner had to be haled down here, and I was forced to hear the case and act as a committing Magistrate. We had no commitment blanks or subpoenas, and we had to scurry around and get them. All this might have been done easier and better before you. That is all I have to say."

As soon as Justice McAdam had finished with him, Magistrate Pool left the courtroom.

The defendant Toelberg was called to the stand. He denied having resisted the officers. He said that the Deputy Sheriff had broken in the door of his home and he objected.

Justice McAdam then held Toelberg in $500 bail for the Grand Jury. The bail was promptly furnished.

MAYOR RETURNS THE CHARGES.

Mr. McArthur's Lawyer Sends Them Back and Says "It Is Up to You."

Mayor Van Wyck ordered yesterday that the charges against Magistrate Pool be returned to Lawyer William McArthur, who made them. The letter written by Secretary Downes states "that action by the Mayor is not necessary to originate proceedings in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the removal of a City Magistrate."

The attorney for Lawyer McArthur returned the charges to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday with the following statement:

The law with reference to the matter seems to me to be plain. Pursuant to Section 1,557 of the Consolidation Act a Police Justice (now City Magistrate) may be removed by the Court of Common Please (now Supreme Court) for any cause for which a Justice of the Peace may be removed, and for habitual neglect, carelessness, or inefficiency in the discharge of his duties, or willful disobedience to any of the provisions of that title. By Section 1,558 of that act it is provided that when any Judge, excepting of the Common Pleas, or Justice having jurisdiction in New York City, the Mayor of said city, the District Attorney of the county, or any five taxpayers shall present to the Chief Judge of that court written allegations which, if true, would authorize the removal, proceedings shall be promptly taken by that court pursuant to that provision.

I cannot find that this provision has ever been revised or repealed, but on the contrary, the charter of the Greater New York, Chapter IV., Section 93, provides for the removal by the Mayor within six months of any public officer holding appointment from him, excepting a member of the Board of Education and School Boards, and excepting also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution.

It cannot be disputed that the petition presented to you, if true, contains a sufficient arraignment of the City Magistrate to warrant his removal when proven; and your Honor will pardon the suggestion that in view of all the facts presented by the petition to you and the provisions of law referred to, that to use the expression which has become almost a household saying, Mr. Mayor, "Its up to you," precisely fits the case.

TURKEY NEARING A CRISIS.

Arab Rebellion Serious—The Open Enmity to the Sultan Has Spread to His Advisers.

LONDON, March 28.—Advices received here from Constantinople are to the effect that affairs are rapidly reaching a dangerous pass there.

Turkish finances are in inexplicable confusion. All Government salaries are from six to eight months in arrears. Upward of £1,000,000 Turkish (over $4,500,000) is due for war material, while the military expenditure is daily increasing, in order to cope with the rebellion in the Province of Yemen, in Southern Arabia, and the possible rising in Macedonia.

There is no doubt that the Ottoman troops received a severe check at the hands of the Arab insurgents, who, in a manifesto denouncing the Sultan, proclaimed his brother Mehemmed-Reshad Effendi to be Sultan, with the title of Mohammed V.

The Young Turks Party have adhered to the Arabian proclamation, and the open enmity to Sultan Abdul-Hamid has spread to the palace and the Sultan's advisers. Izzet Bey is said to be preparing for flight. The patrols of Constantinople have been doubled. Mohammedans and Christians are arrested hourly, and large numbers are daily shipped to Asia Minor.

The tension between Bulgarians and Mussulmans in Macedonia is extreme. It is reported that another band of marauders has crossed Bulgaria into Macedonia.

CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS CUBA.

Recent Visitors to the Island Say Cubans Should Be Allowed to Govern Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—There are more arrivals here of members of Congress who recently visited Cuba, and each newcomer has views to express concerning the situation and the future prospects in the island. Representative Stevens of Minnesota, who left New York on March 6, and has had a comparatively long visit in Cuba, says that nothing but freedom for Cuba affords a settlement of the Cuban question. He was greatly impressed with the sugar and tobacco producing possibilities of Cuba, and he says that with cheap labor Cuba can produce sugar at little more than half the cost of producing beet sugar in the United States. By extending a protectorate over Cuba and its industries, he says, the beet sugar interest in the United States, as well as the cane sugar industry, will be ruined. Then he asks:

"How would it affect our trade with Germany in the event this country absorbs the sugar production of Cuba? We are now a heavy purchaser of German sugar. Would not that country retaliate quickly against our Western farm products, our flour, our meats, our fruits, and many other commodities? We must place the same responsibilities on the Cubans that we have upon the Porto Ricans.

"I found by careful inquiry that the business element of Cuba, the shrewd calculating fellows who see fortunes ahead in sugar and tobacco, do not really want free and independent Cuba, although on the surface they profess to be very strongly in favor of it. But I observed that they qualify all of their statements with the universal demand of 'commercial reciprocity' between the United States and Cuba.

"The situation, I will admit, is a peculiar one. The business and commercial interests are looking to us to deal very liberally with the natives, the laboring and peasant classes, and at the same time open up our markets to the competition of labor worth less than half of what is paid in the United States, and to place some of our growing industries in open competition with those where nature deals with a liberal if not a most lavish hand. Of course, there would be turmoil and trouble at first under a home Government. But every nation has its ups and downs.

"I believe the Platt amendment will be accepted. If given peace for twenty years, the richness of that country will be wonderful. The Van Horne Railroad syndicate is spending millions there now, and is taking chances on the future of the island."

Representative Davis of Florida, who discerns a purpose on the part of certain persons to ignore our promises to Cuba, and who objects to annexation because it would injure Florida, says that it is no concern of our whether the Cubans quarrel among themselves after our withdrawal. He is in favor of immediate withdrawal from the island and the government of Cuba by the Cubans.

FAVORS AN INCOME TAX.

Industrial Commission's Expert, in His Report, Says It Would Be the Most Equitable.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Industrial Commission has made public a report upon the taxation of corporations prepared by its expert agent, George Clapperton. The report makes a volume of 178 pages. The greater part of it is devoted to a summary of the tax system of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Texas.

Mr. Clapperton says that he found the general property tax system prevailing in all the States, but that there are distinctive features in the various States which are especially marked in the taxation of corporate property. He does not indorse the system of levying a fixed rate upon net earnings, which is in vogue in Delaware and Virginia, finding that, while the system is theoretically satisfactory, it "does not meet the varied business developments of corporations." He also finds the general property tax unsatisfactory. On this point he says:

"It is clear that under this system there are numerous forms of wealth that do not and cannot be made to bear a just share of the public burdens, and which in large part evade or escape taxation, and some forms which, when reached at all under the prevailing general property tax, are not equally and uniformly, but unjustly and disproportionately, taxed, as compared with other property. The inevitable result is that real estate and some forms of personalty are unduly burdened with taxation."

Upon the whole, Mr. Clapperton concludes that an income tax is the most equitable, saying: "There is a growing class of citizens who receive large incomes or salaries, and enjoy all the advantages of society and good government who, though possessed of abundant ability to pay taxes, are, under existing systems, practically exempt from taxation or inadequately taxed. This class is receiving and must continue to receive especial attention in the revision or reformation of taxing systems in the several States.

WILL REMAIN IN THE CABINET.

Postmaster General Smith Says He Does Not Intend to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President McKinley would be without a Cabinet in a week if he should attempt to make good all the reports that are issuing from Washington concerning imminent Cabinet changes. So far as the President is informed, the office of Attorney General is the only one he will have to fill during the year, or perhaps in the next four years. But efforts have been made to give the impression that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture were all to follow Mr. Griggs out of the Cabinet, and now comes the report that Postmaster General Smith is to go.

Mr. Smith, made short work of the conjectures indulged in concerning himself. As if to make his denial of reports effective he was unusually deliberate and emphatic. He said:

"Whenever I have been asked the question, and I have been asked it a good many times, I have replied that I do not intend to resign, and that at no time during my service as Postmaster General have I had such intention. If you wish to, you may say again that I do not intend to resign."

"You will not say," Mr. Smith was asked, "that you will not resign."

"No," he answered. "No public man could make a statement of that character with confidence in its accuracy. We do not know what the future holds in store for us. I will say again, though, that I do not intend to resign, that I perceive no reason which would impel me to resign, and that every one of these stories setting forth that I contemplate tendering my resignation is without foundation in fact."

THE ST. LOUIS COMMISSION.

Eight Men Are Already Selected and Perry S. Heath May Be the Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The "Exes" who are to face each other on the St. Louis Exposition Commission have not yet been named, but assurance is given at the White House that eight members of the commission have practically been decided upon, and that the ninth man only stops the procession.

There are now four Republicans and four Democrats chosen for these $5,000 places, those selected being ex-Senators Carter of Montana, Thurston of Nebraska, McBride of Oregon, Lindsay of Kentucky, ex-Representatives Allen of Mississippi, and Glynn of New York, Prof. Cyrus Northrup of Minnesota, and E. D. Scott of Arkansas, the latter selected by Senator J. K. Jones. The contest for the ninth place will be settled by the selection of a Republican. F. A. Betts of Connecticut and C. N. Miller of Indiana are mentioned for the position. Mr. Miller, it is understood, is the donor of the private car in which the President has been accustomed to make his journeys about the country, and the President is reported as desirous that Mr. Miller should accept the place.

Ex-Representative Allen may yet be displaced. It is intimated Perry S. Heath, who has just gone to Europe, desired the position. He is still Secretary to the Republican National Executive Committee, and will continue to draw salary for occupying that office, but as it is not a Federal place his friends have insisted that there would be no impropriety in his taking the salary for that service, and the one from the St. Louis Commission too. If Mr. Heath is named Mr. Allen may have to be sacrificed. The probability is that Mr. Allen's Republican friends will save him, and that Heath may yet be the ninth man and enjoy his two salaries.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

It is with much pleasure that we announce to the residents of the upper west side of Manhattan the opening of another Retail Branch store. On Saturday next, March the 30th,

OUR NINETY-SIXTH STORE

will be ready for business at No. 2643 Eighth avenue, corner of 141st street, which means that thousands of appreciative housekeepers in that particular section of our great city now have the way open to them to practice economy and better their living. To celebrate the opening of this new store we offer in all of our ninety-six stores these attractive specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Every item is indeed special, and even more so in the matter of quality than price.

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER.

A Pound, 23c

We receive the finest Butter coming to this market for the reason that we have our own direct connections with the leading creameries throughout the country, who ship us only their choicest grade. But few stores keep Butter equal to ours, and these few charge from 4 cents to 6 cents a pound more for it than we do. Compare this price with what you are paying elsewhere, then try our Butter and compare the quality.

A Pound, 23c

French Peas, Petit pois, a can 12c
French Sardines, Ispa or Barton Brand, very best, full 1-4s, with key, a can 14c
French Sardines, Clement or Rolland, fine quality, 1-4s, with key 9c
Domestic Sardines, Regatta Brand, very fine, 1-4s, with key 6c
Mustard Sardines, White Cross Brand, 3-4 can 9c
Mackerel, fancy, fat Irish, each 8c
Cromarty Bloaters, finest quality, 3 for 5c
Salt, pure, free running, a 5-pound bag 5c
Dried Lima Beans, uniform and clean, a quart 9c
Matches, Triumph or Darling Brand, box of 1,000 4c

Something New
X GINGER SNAPS.
In sealed N. B. C. Packages, fine and crisp, special, a package 7c

POTATOES.
SPECIAL, a Basket 10c

Very Best Tea, all kinds, for this sale, a pound 39c
Very Best Coffee, Mocha and Java for this sale, a pound 25c
Prepared Buckwheat, Peerless Brand, 3 pound package 8c
Syrup, New Orleans, very fine, quart bottle 10c
Lemon or Vanilla Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle 4c
Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand, our very best, 3-pound package 12c

Mince Meat, Mrs. Sharpless Brand, 1½-pound jar 10c
Black Pepper, 1-4-pound can, special 5c
Catsup, Liberty Brand, ripe tomatoes and pure spices, pint bottle 9c
Liberty Brand Jam, fine quality, all fruits, a jar 8c
Southwell's Imported Jam, all kinds, a jar, 15c.: Curtice jam 14c
Bromangelon, the famous Jelly Powder, special a package 11c
Preserves, Johnson's Best, all fruits, 5-pound stone crock 43c
Olives, Large Queen, 18-oz. bottle, 23c.: 10-oz. bottle, 14c.: 8-oz. Manzanilla, bottle 9c
Salad Oil, Very Best Domestic, our bottling, ½-pint bottle 4c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

THE SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

State Department Sends a $30,000,000 List to the Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Spanish War Claims Commission, of which ex-Senator Chandler of New Hampshire is President, has received from the State Department a full list of the claims against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba, which were filed in the department up to the 15th of the present month. These claims are all made by American citizens, for under the treaty of Paris the Governments of the United States and Spain undertook to adjust the claims of their own citizens.

The grand total of these claims is about $30,000,000, and included in the list are five claims in excess of $1,000,000. Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist who was killed in a Havana prison, is a claimant for $75,000. The largest single claim is that of John W. Brock, on account of property losses, estimated at $2,162,514.

Office for Senator Hale's Son.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Chandler Hale, son of Senator Hale, of Maine, has been selected for appointment as Secretary of Legation at The Hague. This is a new office, created in the last Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and will not be open until the beginning of the next fiscal year. Mr. Hale is not without diplomatic experience, having served as Secretary of Legation and Charge at the United States Embassy at Rome several years ago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, and the works of William Heckert, Findlay, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of azimuth instruments in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Major David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make three visits during April to the works of Robert Poole & Son Company, Baltimore, on official business pertaining to the inspection of material for seacoast carriages.

Capt. Joseph C. Reifsnyder, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Artillery Corps, is detailed as member of the Board of Survey convened March 15, vice Capt. William Weigel, Quartermaster, Eleventh Infantry, who is relieved.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Second Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, from the Sixth Field Battery to the Eighty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. Second Lieut. William S. Browning, from the Eighty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Sixth Field Battery.

Capt. Edward C. Brooks, Third Cavalry, is transferred to the Eleventh Cavalry.

Major Shadworth O. Beasley, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

The resignation by Second Lieut. Adrian V. L. R. De Beaumont, Eighth Infantry, of his commission as an officer of the army, has been accepted, to take effect March 26.

Navy.

Lieut. G. W. Kline is ordered to the Richmond April 10.

Lieut. J. F. Carter is ordered to the Enterprise April 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The gunboat General Alava, with the eclipse observation party from the Smithsonian Institution on board, left Cavite to-day for Sumatra.

The Winslow, which had been undergoing repairs at the Delaware Breakwater, left there to-day for Norfolk, where she will go into reserve.

The Sylph has arrived at Washington.

The Leyden is at Newport.

The Mayflower, which has been the station ship at San Juan, Porto Rico, will leave for the North on April 1.

The Potomac arrived at Key West to-day.

CHAFFEE THANKS DE GIERS.

American Soldiers in Peking Grateful for Russian Courtesies When Marines' Bodies Were Removed.

PEKING, March 27.—The bodies of six American marines who were killed in the course of the siege of the legations and buried in the Russian Legation compound were removed to-day for shipment to the United States. In addition to the American troops in Peking a detachment of marines from the Monocacy was present at the disinterment.

The courtesy of the Russians deeply moved all the Americans. Two Russian companies participated in all the ceremonies. The Russians guarded the disinterred bodies all night and rendered all the Russian military honors to the dead.

Gen. Chaffee wrote to M. de Giers an expression of his feelings of gratitude and of the feelings of the officers and men of the entire command.

M. de Giers, referring to the incident, said:

"It was only natural. The Russians and Americans fought side by side during the siege, and were virtually brothers."

It is recalled that in the case of an American marine, who had done duty beside a Russian soldier and was buried without a coffin, the Russian, with tears streaming down his face, leaped into the grave and arranged the earth as a rest for the head. Those who were present say it was a most affecting scene.

THE MURDER OF MR. STONEHOUSE

PEKING, March 27.—The Ministers of the powers do not consider that the murder of the Rev. J. Stonehouse of the London Missionary Society, who was killed by Chinese brigands fourteen miles east of Tien-Tsin recently, affects the Chinese situation politically. They are perfectly aware that the country around Shi-Nan is infested with robbers, who are naturally hostile to foreigners, and would take any opportunity to kill one.

Mr. Rockhill, the special Commissioner of the United States, says he does not consider it safe for people to travel alone in the country districts, and guards cannot be supplied for the missionaries. Consequently those going into the country take considerable risk.

The district in which the murder was committed is policed by foreign troops, therefore China is not officially responsible. The foreign troops practically gutted Shi-Nan of everything worth taking, and the people there are indignant against all foreigners.

The missionaries attribute the murder to the leniency of the powers toward China, which, it is declared, makes them seem to be afraid.

THE CITY GETS A VERDICT.

The case of James J. Faye and others against the city, which has been on trial before Judge Leventritt and a jury for nearly a week, resulted in a verdict for the city.

The suit grew out of an attempt to recover an assessment paid for the construction of Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, the principal dispute growing out of the cost of the heavy masonry retaining wall which supports the avenue.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the city and an extra allowance to it of $250. The amount sued for was about $25,000.

The Spring Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will give reports of books that lead in sales next Saturday, March 30th, at the principal book stores throughout the country, and reports from libraries showing the books that are in demand. As unsold copies are not returnable, intending purchasers should order in advance from their news dealers.—Adv.

MOROCCO MISSION ABANDONED.

The New York to Proceed at Once to Manila—Moroccan Court Explained the Supposed Discourtesy.

WASHINGTON, March 27. — Secretary Long to-day cabled an order to Admiral Rodgers, on board the cruiser New York, at Tangier, to proceed at once with that vessel to Manila.

This is an abandonment of the plan to have the New York convey United States Consul General Gunnere from Tangier to Mazagan-el-Brija, in the attempt to collect American claims. It is the purpose of the State Department to endeavor to adjust these claims and other outstanding issues against Morocco without any show of force, and in the ordinary practice of diplomacy.

It is said that the United States Consul General, who had conceived that obstacles were purposely placed in the way of his access to the Court, has received assurances that the actual reason for the departure of the Court from Morocco was to pay a long-due visit to another section of the country. It also was promised that the Court would return within a month or six weeks, and would receive Mr. Gunnere, probably even at Mazagan, thus obviating the necessity on his part for an overland journey to the capital. In consideration of this, and the New York being badly needed in the East to take the place of the Newark as a flagship, it was decided to let the warship proceed at once on her voyage.

Mr. Gunnere will now probably enter into fresh communication with the Moorish Government to secure another appointment for a meeting.

ESCAPED MURDERER FOUND.

Freehill, Who Killed a Rahway Health Inspector, in the Matteawan Asylum —His Second Murder.

The police authorities of Rahway and Elizabeth, N. J., announce that they have located in the State asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan, N. Y., Frank Freehill, who, six years ago, was convicted of murdering Health Inspector Alfred E. Jewell, of Rahway.

Freehill, on July 2, 1896, escaped from the insane asylum at Morris Plains, to which institution he had been removed from the State Prison at Trenton. The authorities have been searching for him for five years.

It appears that in less than a year after making his escape from Morris Plains Freehill killed a man known as "Ohio Slim," at Salamanca, N. Y. He was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to Auburn Prison for nine years. Here he feigned insanity, and was committed to the Matteawan Asylum, from which place he has made several ineffectual attempts to escape. As soon as his time is up, Freehill will be returned to Trenton to finish his New Jersey sentence.

MOBBED BY STRIKERS' FRIENDS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 27.—A mob of breaker boys and men and women sympathizers with the striking girls of the Bamford silk mills of this city set upon Superintendent Spears and his assistant this evening, and for a time it looked as if there would be bloodshed. The Superintendent was on his way to this city when the crowd of breaker boys met him and fired volley after volley of mud and stones. When the city line was reached the mob numbered about 500, many men and women joining it.

Three policemen assigned to the scene met the mob and ordered it to disperse. Spears and his companion entered a traction car and the mob, surrounding it, demanded that they be ejected. The conductor first refused to comply with the demand, and the windows of the car were smashed. Later the two men were ordered to get off the car. The appearance of the Superintendent was the signal for another outbreak. The police surrounded the men, and while the riot progressed Spears fell senseless, with a deep gash in his jaw, inflicted by a stone thrown by a member of the mob. The officers then drew their revolvers and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. No arrests have been made.

Superintendent Spears is charged with having repudiated an agreement entered into between a former Superintendent and the striking mill girls. The girls were on strike for eight weeks and returned to receive an advance in wages from 5 to 25 per cent. The management discharged Superintendent Shoemaker, who arranged the settlement, disclaimed all knowledge of the negotiations, and refused to grant the demand. Another strike was inaugurated three days later and is now on.

The Every Size Shoe
WM. VOGEL & SON
BROADWAY, N.Y.

A New Shoe for Men.

This is the formal "coming out" of our Shoe for men, to be known as "The Every Size Shoe."

The name of this shoe is truly indicative—we carry it in 28 different lasts, every width from AA to EE, and every size from 4 to 12.

Just think what this means, please—168 different shoes from which to be fitted, and fitted properly.

No other house in the city that carries so complete a line.

The question is, how best to introduce our new shoe without spending a fortune to do it.

We have concluded that the quickest way to introduce our shoe is to sell it, to start with, at a lower price than any other reliable shoe is sold for, viz.:

$2.50.

If you are paying $3.50 or $5.00 for your shoes, you are the man we want to interest.

Our shoe represents the superlative in good workmanship and style.

Made in Calf, Vici, Russet, Enamel and Patent Leather, high or low, button or lace—28 different styles, $2.50.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
BROADWAY, Houston St.

3 GOOD THINGS TO KNOW!
A Strictly First-class Article,
A Good Demand for It,
An Appreciative Public,

All of which comes from dealing only in the best values and telling nothing but the truth about them.

OLD CROW RYE

is a *Straight* Hand-Made Sour Mash Whiskey, and has never been equalled.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

FOR MEN
JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE
(Trade Mark)

None genuine unless bearing upon the heel the adhesive label of which a fac-simile is here given.

KNOWN AND APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 25 YEARS.
SOLD BY LEADING RETAILERS.
Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sewed. Smooth Innersoles.
Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H) stamped upon the soles. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.
Distributed at wholesale by
MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

FAITH HEALER HELD.

Pierson Told the Judge He Believed Only in Prayer as a Remedy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 27.—J. Darius Pierson of Valhalla, who is employed in the car department of the New York Central Railroad at the Grand Central Station, was arraigned before County Judge Lent, in the County Court, to-day, on an indictment charging him with violating the Penal Code in maliciously and unlawfully neglecting to furnish medical attendance for his two-year-old child, who died with pneumonia. He pleaded not guilty.

He said he believed that disease could be healed by prayer only. Judge Lent held him in $1,000 bail to appear for trial.

Incendiary Starts $90,000 Fire.

ATTLEBOROUGH FALLS, Mass., March 27.—An incendiary early to-day caused a bad fire and great loss in the heart of the village, the frame structure owned by the heirs of Handel N. Daggett and occupied by J. F. Sturdy's Sons, W. N. Fisher & Co. and E. E. Thomas, Jr., & Co., being destroyed. The total loss will reach $80,000 or $90,000. The loss on the building is estimated at $20,000, J. F. Sturdy's Sons, $30,000; W. N. Fisher & Co., $18,000; Thomas & Co., $18,000, as well as individual losses of mechanics employed by the three firms. Over 300 persons are thrown out of employment by the fire. The loss is almost wholly covered by insurance.

Last Nebraska Ballot To-day.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 27.—With but one more day left on which to ballot for United States Senator, the vote to-day showed little change. Several new candidates received a small number of votes. At midnight the indications are that the dead-lock will outlast the session. The ballot was: D. E. Thompson, 57; Hinshaw, 7; Meiklejohn, 24; Currie, 7; Counse, 7; Rosewater, 29, Allen, (Fus.,) 48; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 44; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 6; Lyman, (Fus.,) 21; Baldridge, 2; Jessen, 5.

Anti-Tammany Democrats Meet.

An anti-Tammany Democratic meeting was held in Pacific Hall, in the Fourth Assembly District, last night, and over 200 members were enrolled. The speakers all condemned the leaders of Tammany Hall for the existence of vice in the east side tenements. The following officers were elected: President—Morris Horowitz; Vice Presidents—Morris S. Schoenbaum and Martin Schwartz; Treasurer—Emanuel L. Lagarowitz; Secretary—M. B. Schatzin.

Fashionable SPRING OVERCOATS made from OXFORD VICUNA, lined with PURE SILK, Value $22, To Popularize Our Clothing,

$15.

AND YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS
245 BROADWAY, Opposite City Hall Park.
838-840 BROADWAY, Corner 13th St.

A cold bottle of Club Soda is a very good nightcap on a sleeper. If the buffet is closed suppose you take your little Sparklets bottle from your grip, fill it with iced water, and envy no man his Apollinaris. It costs about one-fifth as much and is every bit as good.

Druggists and Department Stores carry them.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
AMERICAN STORE STOOL CO.
10 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway
Phone 3388 Spring

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WINS

No Chance for Passage of the Bill Regulating Healing.

EFFECTIVE WORK AGAINST IT

Thorough Campaign Made in Home Districts of Every Assemblyman—Perfunctory Vote May Be Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The bill regulating the practice of Christian Science healing in New York State has apparently no chance of passage by the Legislature, although Assemblyman Bell probably will insist upon a vote upon it. Mr. Bell had the bill laid aside yesterday because, after a canvass of the Assembly, he ascertained that he could not muster enough votes to pass the measure. The physicians who are behind the bill are not satisfied, however, to have it disposed of in that way. The bill was given to Mr. Bell by the County Medical Society of New York. This society went to considerable expense and trouble to present the facts in regard to Christian Science to the Legislature, and its officers think a vote should be had. Mr. Bell has given them his assurance that there is no chance for the bill, but apparently they are not satisfied.

It has been suggested to Mr. Bell that he call up the bill again and have a vote on the Lynn amendment. If this amendment is adopted all the vitality will be taken out of the bill, and it could be then laid aside, Mr. Bell having a record of the sentiment in the Assembly which he could show the medical men as justification for not pressing the bill further. This is the course he will adopt probably.

It is admitted that the bill has been killed not because of the belief of the members that it is not a proper bill, but because of the effective work done by the Christian Scientists.

"They resorted to very material arguments," said an Assemblyman to-day. "They went into the district of every member of the Assembly, and when they had developed to its fullest extent the Christian Science sentiment in each district, the member representing the district was cold-bloodedly informed that unless he voted against the Bell bill he could not be returned to the Assembly. The number of votes controlled by the Christian Scientists was given him, and also means by which he could verify, if he chose, the alleged Christian Science strength in his locality. This fight has developed that the Christian Scientists have one of the most compact political organizations in the State."

FOREST PARK RESERVOIR BILL.

It Will Be Changed So as to Accord with the Mayor's Wishes.

J. Hampden Dougherty, Chairman of the joint committee appointed by the Manufacturers' Association and other Brooklyn organizations had a conference yesterday with Assistant Corporation Counsel Ladd in reference to the bill establishing a reservoir in Forest Park. Mayor Van Wyck objected to the bill now in hand because of several clauses which he said did not give the Board of Estimate the power to select the site. Mr. Dougherty said yesterday:

"The bill expressly provides that all steps required by the present charter shall be taken to secure the issue of bonds and authorizations for the construction of the reservoir. The plan to build a reservoir in Forest Park was approved by the Commissioner of Water Supply, the Corporation Counsel, and other city officials. Had we known that Mayor Van Wyck would object to the question of the site being fixed in the bill we should have drafted the bill accordingly. It was, we think, the duty of the city officials to make the objections that the Mayor now makes.

"However, we are perfectly satisfied, and will comply with the Mayor's request. The probable course of procedure will be to have the bill recalled to Albany by the Assembly. It will then be amended in conformity with the Mayor's suggestions so as to give the Board of Estimate the right to pass on the question of site. The bill will then be sent to the Senate, and when approved will be returned to the Mayor, who has promised to give his approval."

BILL TO REGULATE HYPNOTISM.

Hearing on the Measure Requiring a License to Practice.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Assembly Public Health Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Assemblyman Babcock's bill to require the licensing of persons practicing and advertising to teach hypnotism, mesmerism, and suggestive therapeutics. Assemblyman James E. Smith of New York City was the only one to appear in favor of the measure, the introducer not putting in an appearance. Lamont Sage of New York City and A. J. Hart of Rochester spoke in opposition.

They dwelt at length on the theory of hypnotism, claiming that it is a recognized science and denied that there was any harm in it. They claimed that unless one was willing to be hypnotized he could not be placed under the influence, explaining that it required the subject to do two-thirds of the work, while the instructor did only one-third. Hypnotism, according to the speakers, was not an inherent influence, nor a gift, but could be learned by any one who could read. They claimed it was impossible to compel a person to commit wrong while under the influence, for the subjects retain a subconsciousness that permits them to discriminate between right and wrong.

Mr. Smith spoke in favor of the bill, and termed hypnotism a fake, its teachers fakirs, and declared that an advertisement to teach hypnotism for so much money was a most gigantic and the sleekest piece of robbery perpetrated. The committee did not act on the bill.

A New Anti-Dance-Hall Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Assemblyman Bennett, whose bill putting the dance halls of New York under the control of the police was defeated in the Assembly a few days ago, to-day introduced a new bill on the same subject. In the bill which was defeated there was a provision that all dance halls must receive a license from the police authorities, which license could be withdrawn at any time that the hall became a disreputable resort. The new bill provides that no dance hall shall be established in New York City within half a mile of any cathedral now built or in process of erection. Its purpose is to prevent the location of a dance hall near the new Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Change in Color of State Flag.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Assembly to-day Senator Ellsworth's bill, changing the State flag color from buff to blue, was passed. In anticipation of Gov. Odell signing the bill Superintendent of Public Buildings Bender has provided a flag of the new color, which will be hoisted on the Capitol flagstaff the instant word is received that the bill has become law. Adjt. Gen. Hoffman believes it will cost $1,400 to equip the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State with new flags.

Butcher's Shop Closing Bill Killed.

ALBANY, March 27.—The O'Connell bill to close the butchers' shops throughout the State on Sundays, was "killed" in the Assembly this morning, 62 yeas, 43 nays, failing to receive the constitutional vote. The usual motion to reconsider was made.

Wants Drivers to Turn to the Left.

ALBANY, March 27.—Assemblyman Seymour has introduced a bill amending the highway law by providing that when a person driving a vehicle meets another on the highway he shall turn out of the road to the left.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator MILLS—Providing for construction of sewers in Mount Vernon.

Senator ELSBERG—Allowing hotels to sell unclaimed baggage after a certain period.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Providing for the acquiring of a site for the Rochester Normal School.

Senator ELSBERG—Remitting the taxes on the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Poughkeepsie.

FAVORABLE REPORTS ON BILLS.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate Railroad Committee to-day reported favorably the following bills:

Senator THORNTON—Extending the time in which the Upper Hudson Railroad may operate its road until Jan. 1, 1910.

Assemblyman AXTELL—Extending until Jan. 1, 1904, the time in which railroads having already one-third of their road completed may finish the same.

Senator RAINES—Confirming all consents for the construction of railroads obtained from authorities in cities of the first class or cities and towns heretofore separate, but now connected in cities of the first class.

The Assembly Railroads Committee will to-morrow report favorably the J. E. Smith bill to compel railroad companies to equip all passenger cars with automatic couplers.

The Assembly General Laws Committee will to-morrow report favorably the following bills:

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing for the use of lamps on rubber tired vehicles at night.

Mr. COUGHTRY—Providing that persons who conduct the business of furnishing or supplying information as to the personal character or business of any person or firm shall be licensed the same as private detectives.

The Assembly Codes Committee will report favorably the following:

Mr. BROOKS—To permit amateur sparring exhibitions in the State. The bill has been so amended as to preclude the possibility of professionals coming under its provisions. This is done by removing the brackets from that part of the bill which reads "Who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly." This leaves the law in its original form.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to-day to report favorably the Dowling Employers' Liability bill. It follows generally the lines of other employers' liability bils by providing that empoyes shall have the same right of compensation and legal remedy in case of injury as though they were not employes.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Assembly to-day the following bills were introduced:

Mr. HARBURGER—Abolishing the State Department of Excise and the office of State Excise Commission and re-establishing the local Excise Boards, their members to be appointed in cities and elected in towns. The license fee is greatly reduced by the bill, and it is provided where 6 per cent. of the inhabitants of any city or Assembly district so petition, the saloons shall be permitted to remain open on Sunday from 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Mr. AXTELL—Providing that out of the proceeds of actions for forest fires, after the payment of the expenses of collections are made, one-half of the balance not exceeding $50 shall be paid to the fire warden upon whose information the action was brought.

Mr. DALY—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure to provide that the question of contributory negligence shall be deemed a question of fact to be submitted to the jury.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Authorizing the Fire Commissioners of New York City to grant certificates of discharge to all volunteer firemen who were members of the Volunteer Fire Department when it was abolished.

These bills were introduced in the Senate this morning:

Senator HENNESSEY—Making it the duty of the Municipal Assembly to insert in the Building Code a clause to prevent waste of water in hotels, office buildings, apartment houses, and tenements, and making obligatory the use of self-closing water cocks.

Senator McKINNEY—Generally amending the charter relative to the operation of ferries between New York and Richmond Counties.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 27.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. FORDYCE—Repealing the act to protect a crossing between Cayuga and Seneca Counties on Cayuga Lake at Cayuga.

Senator McKINNEY—Amending Section 2,711 of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the appointment of Appraisers and the appraisal of estates.

Mr. O'MALLEY—Authorizing the Buffalo Common Council to abandon or exchange by a two-thirds vote lands taken for public uses.

Mr. M. E. LEWIS—Amending the Rochester charter declaring valid all general tax or local assessments heretofore authorized by the city authorities.

Gov. Odell Vetoes Three Bills.

ALBANY, March 27.—Gov. Odell to-day vetoed three bills, as follows:

Senator SLATER—Allowing New York to pay the salaries of men who served during the war with Spain and who were city employes.

Mr. DARRISON—To permit the examination of dental students who had failed to comply with the dental students law.

Mr. BENNETT—For the relief of William R. Peters.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Morgan of Kings introduced a privileged resolution withdrawing the Forest Park Storage Reserve bill for Brooklyn from the Mayor of New York for amendment, so as to make it permissive. It is understood that the Mayor will then approve of it.

The Kidnapping bill of the Committee on Codes, on third reading, fixing the punishment for kidnapping at life imprisonment, was recommitted with pending amendments offered by Messrs. Lynn and Dooling of New York, in order to perfect the bill. Mr. Lynn's amendment provides that the court shall have discretionary power in meting out punishment upon conviction and fixing the minimum punishment at fifteen years.

Considerable merriment was caused over Mr. Hatch's bill for the enforcement of the curfew ordinance in Cornellsville. Mr. Rierdon of New York offered an amendment that the provisions of the bill apply to Hyatt C. Hatch only. Mr. Rierdon said that any legislator who introduced such legislation as this measure called for should be treated as a child and kept off the streets nights unless in company of his guardian. The amendment was adopted amid uproarious laughter. Mr. Hatch moved to amend by placing the bill back in its original form, making it general in its provisions. The amendment was lost and the bill was recommitted.

By a party vote the Greater Rensselaer bill of Senator Russell was passed over the Mayor's veto.

Senator Wagner asked in the Senate this morning why the Railroad Committee had not reported his bill to compel the Rapid Transit Company to run its cars the full length of its line, beyond the so-called loop. Senator Raines, in reply, said that the committee believed that the Rapid Transit Company was serving the interest of the people best by pursuing its present course. He desired, he said, to deny the newspaper assertion that Senator Wagner had paid little attention to the bill. "No Senator could be more persistent than had Mr. Wagner been," he said, "in trying to get a favorable report on the measure." No action was taken.

Senator Stranahan's bill to amend the liquor tax law by compelling the closing of saloons during the pendency of an action for violating the liquor tax law and compelling the furnishing of lists of guests on demand was debated and advanced to a third reading.

In Committee of the Whole the bill lowering the standard for vinegar was advanced to third reading.

$220,000 FOR GOOD ROADS.

Gov. Odell Tells a Delegation That Is All That Will Be Allowed This Year.

ALBANY, March 27.—A large delegation interested in the question of good roads had an audience with Gov. Odell to-day and asked for an appropriation of $515,000. This is the amount which has been appropriated by the various counties upon the theory that the appropriation made by them would be duplicated by the State. The number of roads embraced within the scheme of improvement contemplated under the appropriation of $515,000 from the counties, and an equal appropriation from the State, is forty-four. When the delegation informed the Governor of the appropriation desired, he said:

"That is too much. I will agree to $220,000, but before any more than that is allowed I think the people of the State should vote upon the subject."

If $220,000 is all that is allowed, a number of the counties which made appropriations will not [illegible] anything from the State. All the estim[illegible] and plans were upon the theory tha[illegible] appropriation for each county would [illegible] duplicated. It will not be feasible, it is said, to rearrange all the plans, and therefore the $220,000 to be allowed by the State will be apportioned among those counties which made their appropriations first. The other counties will have to wait.

The good road advocates lined up in force this afternoon at the hearing given by the Ways and Means Committee on the matter of the amount to be appropriated this year. Joseph See of Westchester was the first speaker. Frank D. Lyon of Broome County thought that the State, if it appropriated the "measly" sum of $220,000, would make itself ridiculous. Others who spoke for a larger appropriation included Frank Z. Wilcox of Syracuse, Assemblyman M. E. Lewis, A. Smith Hopkins of Westchester County, J. J. Johnson of Albany County, and William H. Conroy of Erie.

Bill Taxing Private Bankers Not Dead.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Krum this morning denied absolutely the statement printed in several papers that the bill taxing private bankers 1 per cent. was dead. The Senator declared that the measure was very much alive and would be pushed in every way possible.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 34, 48, 180, 608, 67, 187, 190, 121.

CANAL ADVOCATES' PLEA

Delegation Urges Gov. Odell to Change His Opinions.

The Governor Explains Why He Will Not Recommend a Larger Appropriation for Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—A delegation of canal men waited upon Gov. Odell to-day, and presented to him arguments why, in their judgment, he should change his recommendation upon the canal question and declare in favor of the construction of a barge canal. The Governor heard them out, and then made them an address which showed the utter hopelessness of any attempt to get a larger amount than the $19,000,000 appropriation recommended by him for the completion of the nine-foot channel in the Erie Canal. The Governor said:

"Before I sent my message to the Legislature recommending an appropriation sufficient to complete what is known as the $9,000,000 improvement, I gave this canal question very careful study. I have learned nothing since sending in that message which has caused me to hold any different views from those which I then expressed. I hurried my message on the subject somewhat, because I believed that if no action for the improvement of the canal system was taken at this session, the matter was likely to be deferred for four or five years. It is a fact that there are sections in the State which would be ready to vote for the abandonment of the canals. You gentlemen want them so improved that they will be capable of floating 1,000-ton barges. These are the two extremes.

"Upon studying the subject I reached the conclusion that the improvement which you are advocating would not bring the results which you desire. If the 1,000-ton barges could be brought from the West to New York without the necessity of unloading, perhaps your hopes of restoring the canals to the commercial importance which they once had could be realized. But as unloading at Buffalo will be necessary, even with the 1,000-ton barges, I cannot see that the results to be attained by such an improvement would justify the enormous cost.

"I can remember, when I was a boy, going down to the wharf at Newburg and seeing dozens of canal boats. Now you may go there and it is only occasionally that you will see one. I have inquired among the merchants who formerly had their merchandise brought by way of the canal what was the cause of the change, and they have told me it was because they preferred to have their goods come by railroad. Now I do not believe that anything we can do will change that. I do not believe the canals can be made an active competitor with the railroads. But I do believe that they can be made a means by which extortionate freight charges by railroads can be prevented, and to make them that the smaller appropriation will serve, in my judgment, quite as well as the larger appropriation.

"That is my view. I believe, too, from talks which I have had with members of the Legislature that it is the view of the Legislature. I think, therefore, that if you insist upon the larger appropriation the result will be that you will get nothing. If you think that I am mistaken in my view of the sentiment of the Legislature, you can go before the committees of the Assembly and Senate and ascertain for yourselves what the Legislature is willing to do."

After the conference with the Governor the canal men conferred among themselves, and reached the conclusion that they would appear before the legislative committees, and if they found the sentiment of the committees opposed to the $100,000,000 improvement, they would accept the completion of the $9,000,000 improvement as the best that could be done.

Gov. Odell has asked Attorney General Davies, State Engineer Bond, and Superintendent of Public Works Partridge to draw up a bill for canal improvement on the line of his recommendation. The bill will be ready in a few days.

$400,000 FOR THE PALISADES.

Bill Introduced Appropriating That Amount for the Use of the Commission in Buying Land.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Slater to-day introduced a bill appropriating $400,000 for the use of the Palisade Commission in purchasing the Palisade Mountains. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

Section 1. The sum of $400,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the use of the Commissioners of the Palisades Inter-State Park, to be expended in acquiring land lying between the top of the steep edge of the Palisades of the Hudson River and the high water line of said river, and lands lying under water and riparian rights adjacent thereto between Fort Lee and Piermont Creek, in such name or names and under such conditions as the commission may deem necessary or wise, and for such other purposes as the commission may deem necessary and proper in carrying out the purposes and intent of Chapter 170 of the Laws of 1900.

The money hereby appropriated shall be payable by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller to the Treasurer of such commission upon the requisition of such commission for the payment of the whole sum hereby appropriated, or such portion thereof as the commission may require from time to time. Such money shall be deposited by such commission in a bank or trust company in the City of New York, to be designated by the State Controller, and shall be paid out as directed by such commission on the check of its Treasurer, countersigned by its President.

Such commission shall furnish to the State Controller itemized vouchers for all expenditures made pursuant to this act, and shall report to the Legislature during the month of January in each year a detailed statement of all such expenditures, together with a statement of the proceedings of such commission, pursuant to Chapter 170 of the Laws of 1900.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

PASSED OVER MAYOR'S VETO.

Assembly Adopts the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Bill and Two Other Brooklyn Measures.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Assembly to-day, Senator Wagner's Atlantic Avenue Improvement bill was passed over the Mayor's veto, 103 to 36.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, in discussing the Mayor's veto, said that the bill was plainly in the interests of the Long Island Railroad Company, which, he said, was the meanest and worst conducted railroad in the State.

Two bills of Mr. Remsen's for street improvements on Remsen and Bedford Avenues, in Brooklyn, were passed also over the Mayor's veto.

PAYMENTS BY NEW YORK CITY.

Nearly $100,000,000 Required by Bills Introduced at Ibany.

ALBANY, March 27.—Corporation Counsel Whalen and Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts are engaged in compiling a list of bills that have been introduced entailing an expenditure upon New York City. They have already listed ten bills, and this is estimated to be less than half of the number authorizing or compelling New York to expend large sums.

The bills already listed call for an expenditure of $35,000,000. Before the list is completed it is expected that it will approach the $100,000,000 mark. The titles of the bills will be announced shortly.

Military Drills in Public Schools.

ALBANY, March 27.—Ernest L. Crosby, President of the Civic Council of New York City, and also representing the Social Reform Club, appeared before the Assembly House Education Committee this afternoon in opposition to Mr. Price's bill providing for military instructions and drills in the public and high schools in cities of the first and second class, under the supervision of regular army officers. Gen. G. W. Wingate, speaking for the Grand Army of the Republic, favored the bill, as did E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, retired. The committee will report the bill favorably to-morrow, as amended.

Fire Drills Required in Schools.

ALBANY, March 27.—Gov. Odell to-night signed the bill of Senator Elsberg providing for fire drills in the schools of the State.

Engineer Dies in Trenton Hospital.

TRENTON, March 27.—B. Frank Thompson, the engineer of the Camden accommodation train which collided with the third section of the "Nelly Bly" express at Rusling's Siding on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 21, at which time a number of persons were killed, died in the St. Francis Hospital to-day.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

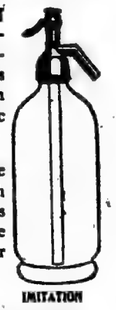
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Spring Overcoat Movement!

A Great Big Overcoat Chance Came Our Way.

It's Up to You Now!

A Clean, Clear Saving of $5 to $20 on Every Garment Purchased at This Sale.

Spring Overcoats for every one. By actual count forty-eight distinctive styles—the best procurable—all new, up-to-date garments, with every point equal to and superior to most custom work. Come, take a peep—slip into a rich, luxurious garment—you'll quote our own words—"a great, big Overcoat chance."

READ ON:

$12.50 and $15 will buy the very best Vicuna, Thibet, and Covert Overcoat or Raglan.

The sort that would puzzle your tailor to produce for less than $30 to $35—of Oxford, Black, Olive, and new Tan shades.

$7.50 and $10

for $18 and $22 silk-lined Top and Spring Overcoats.

$6 for Covert Overcoats

that are positively worth $12 to $15.

FRANK L. TAYLOR CLOTHING CO

BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS ST.

ILLICIT STILL RAIDED.

Discovered in the Living Apartments Above a Brooklyn Synagogue.

A raiding party of internal revenue agents yesterday came upon a saloon, a billiard room, a Jewish synagogue, and a whisky still all doing business under the same roof in the house at 202 Varet Street, Brooklyn. The still, which was really what the officers were after, was working right up to its full capacity of fifty gallons, and was full of half-made spirits when the posse pounced upon it. It was not a very large still, but the two prisoners made in the house, and who are alleged to be the operators of it, are said to be among the most troublesome "moonshiners" in this district.

The prisoners described themselves as Myer Goldstein and Samuel Wolf. Goldstein is especially well known to the revenue agents as one of the shrewdest makers of illegal whisky in the business. He is known as "The Schoolmaster," because there is supposed to be little in the way of making "moonshine" liquor that he does not know, and he has taught the art to more men than any other dozen persons who ever defied the Internal Revenue Department. He has even had published a pamphlet on the subject. He was arrested in 1897 for illegal distilling, but forfeited his bail bond and for a long time remained in Providence, R. I.

Then it was heard that he had returned to this city, and the officers immediately began looking for him. Their search led them to the Varet Street house, which is a three-story frame structure. Wolf has a saloon on the ground floor. In the rear of this is a big billiard room, and still further back is a larger room fitted up as a synagogue and used as a place of worship. There are two altars, numerous pews, and all the furnishings of a synagogue. In a rear corner of this sanctuary is a little stairway that leads up to the living apartments of Wolf and Goldstein, where the still was being operated yesterday. The plant was seized, and the two prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner Benedict, who held Goldstein in $5,000 and Wolf in $2,500 bail for examination. The officers say that both men have confessed.

TO BUY THE YACHT NAMOUNA.

Colombian Government May Purchase It from James Gordon Bennett.

Señor Emiliano Isaza, who formerly was the representative of the Government of Colombia in this country, announced, yesterday, that the Colombian Government is about to purchase the steam yacht Namouna from James Gordon Bennett, in order to transform it into a cruiser. The price to be paid for the yacht is in the neighborhood of $100,000, and although the money has not been paid over and the yacht is not yet in the hands of the authorities of Colombia, according to Señor Isaza, all arrangements for the purchase have been made.

The Namouna, which is at present in a French port, is a screw steamer, schooner rigged, 234 feet in length. It was designed by St. Clair Byrne, and was built in the yards of Ward, Stanton & Co., at Newburg, where it was launched in 1881. According to Señor Isaza it will be converted into a cruiser by the Colombian Government, and fitted up with a battery of eight guns.

Adolpho Alleman is the representative of the Colombian Government who made the arrangements for buying the yacht from Mr. Bennett, who is said to be at Monte Carlo at present. According to Señor Isaza negotiations for its purchase have been going on for a long time.

Señor Alleman did not represent the Colombian Government directly in making the purchase, but is an accredited representative of the State of Panama, which is subordinate to the central government at Bogota.

BOLD THIEVES ON BROADWAY.

They Carry Away a Valuable Trunk and Valises from the Front of a Store.

M. J. Sullivan of the Marlow Sullivan Company, manufacturers of travelers articles, reported to the police yesterday that during the afternoon a trunk and four large valises had been stolen from before the door of his store in the Astor House. Mr. Sullivan said yesterday that all were chained to a heavy trunk.

"The thieves," he said, "must have driven a truck up to the door, as the lot were too bulky to be carried away by hand. A chain passed through the handle of the heavy trunk that was left behind went through the handles of the missing articles, and back to the other handle of the heavy trunk at the bottom. One handle of the trunk at the bottom was cut, allowing the others to be slipped off the chain. It was broad daylight and there is a policeman stationed at the Vesey Street crossing all day and another at the Barclay crossing. I had been up town all day and when I returned at 5 o'clock the things were gone. The clerks in the store said that they hadn't been out in front for three or four hours previous to my arrival. Occasionally we have lost a handbag, but these goods were highly finished samples in sole leather and pigskin."

AIR MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Bursting of a Reheater Causes Sharp Concussion — Restaurant Windows Broken—Inventor's Explanation.

The first accident to happen to the mechanism of the air motor cars run by the Metropolitan Company on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets occurred yesterday afternoon. A car freshly charged had been run out from the barn on Twelfth Avenue to the tracks on Twenty-fourth Street, just in front of the machine shops of the Compressed Air Company, where the mechanical equipment is made. The conductor and motorman were on the car, waiting, when there came a sharp report from beneath the car, followed by a shower of hot water.

Bystanders say both employes on the car were lifted into the air and thrown to the ground by the concussion, though both were uninjured. Across the street is the restaurant of Ernest Triesselman. All of the windows fronting on the street were broken, and yesterday Mr. Triesselman exhibited a number of bolts and pieces of iron that were, he says, hurled through the air from the opposite side of the street into his place. On the southwest corner is the Anchor Hotel. Patrick Kelly of 92 Rector Street says that he was sitting inside when the concussion shattered the window. He was blown across the room.

Robert Hardie, the inventor of the Hardie air motor, explained that the accident was caused by friction due to a misplaced pipe.

"Accounts of the affair that condemned the system as a whole are misleading," he said. "The system had nothing to do with it. There was no explosion of the storage reservoirs. By oversight, workmen had placed a small air pipe too near the large pipe or reheater. The constant chafing of the larger pipe by the smaller wore away the metal of the reheater until the pressure inside causd it to burst. Nothing was damaged about the car itself. It will be in operation to-morrow.

"The system has been in successful operation here since last September. The general principle of construction is that of a locomotive run by compressed air, driving wheels and pistons being on either side."

HORSES TO DISAPPEAR.

New York a City Where Only Motor Vehicles Will Be Seen, an Engineer's Prophecy.

In an address delivered before the New York Electrical Society at the new main station of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, last night, G. Herbert Condict, consulting engineer of the company, predicted that in a few years no horses would be allowed upon the streets of this city.

Mr. Condict's talk, which was short, preceded the inspection of the station. The subject of the address was "Automobiles in New York City," in the course of which the speaker, among other things, said:

"This is only the beginning of the era of the automobile, and this station, which now covers a floor area of three and a half acres, will in a few years be only a sub-station. Among electric machines we now have the hansom, the victoria, the delivery wagon, &c., and I understand that Brooklyn is soon to have electric baby carriages and hearses also. There is a rumor current that the last-named conveyance has already been introduced in Philadelphia.

"There are now in New York," continued Mr. Condict, "about 400 vehicles of the automobile type and about 400,000 horse-drawn vehicles. I will predict that in a few years notices will be posted to the effect that no horses are allowed upon the streets of New York, street cars will disappear, and the sidewalks will be elevated so that pedestrians will not be in the way of the electric gasoline or steam vehicles that will then be in use."

MR. HARMSWORTH SAILS.

He Says that This Country Is Slow in Many Ways.

Alfred Harmsworth, editor and proprietor of The London Daily Mail, who has been in America on a vacation for several months, sailed for England on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday.

When asked if his views on twentieth century journalism had changed since his sojourn in this country, and also as to the opinion he had formed regarding American papers, he replied:

"No; I believe that the changes will come and that there will not be a gradual change. Some one will step in some time and make the changes. You are slow in many things in this country. Here they are fast as far as elevators, motor cars, and other things are concerned, but very slow in other ways.

"The newspapers in England are too heavy and those here are too light. Your afternoon editions are too frequent. In the anxiety to get out first there is often not enough time to handle the news. I have seen many good things here which I shall adopt when I return to England. The papers here lack courage."

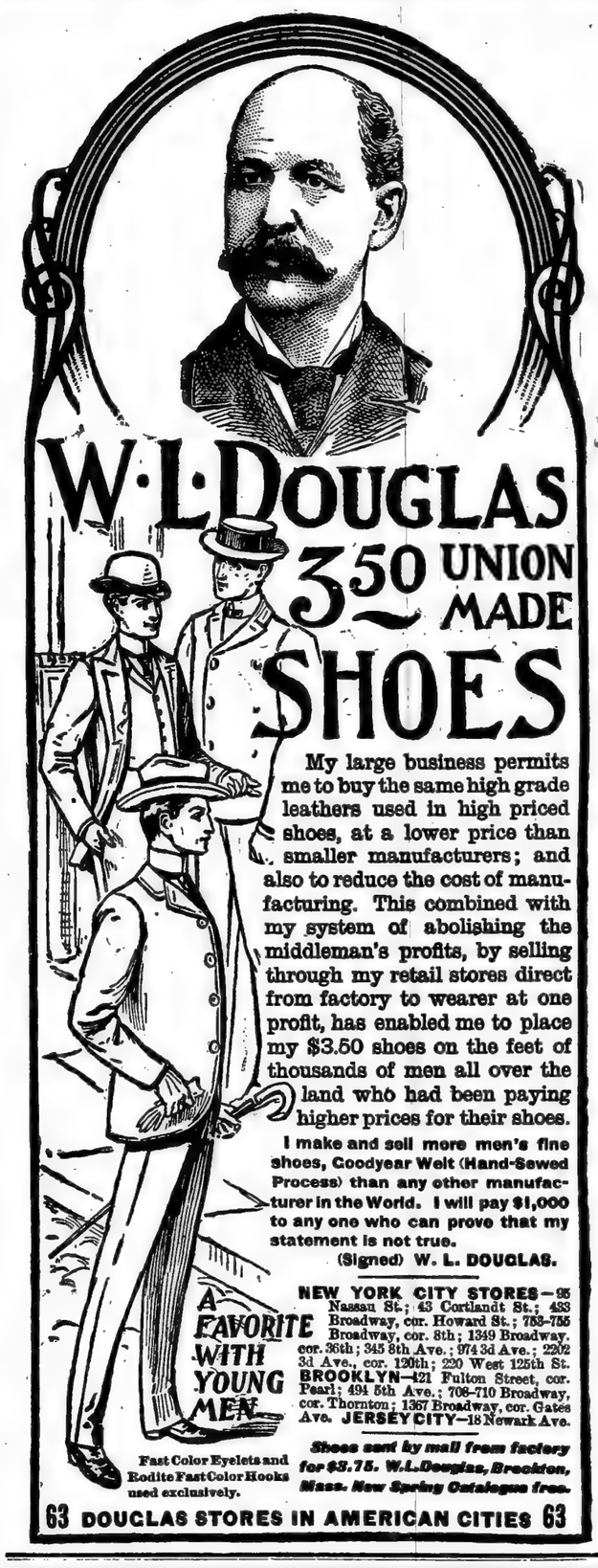

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My large business permits me to buy the same high grade leathers used in high priced shoes, at a lower price than smaller manufacturers; and also to reduce the cost of manufacturing. This combined with my system of abolishing the middleman's profits, by selling through my retail stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, has enabled me to place my $3.50 shoes on the feet of thousands of men all over the land who had been paying higher prices for their shoes.

I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) than any other manufacturer in the World. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.

(Signed) W. L. DOUGLAS.

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Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Fast Color Hooks used exclusively.

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63 DOUGLAS STORES IN AMERICAN CITIES 63

Spring Models

Show skirts closed at a side seam, and waists fastened on the shoulders. For these a flat fastener is necessary. The

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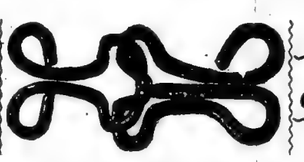

is the flattest made, and the only one that never lets go until you are ready. It is closed by a touch, and never catches in the hair or trimming.

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"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

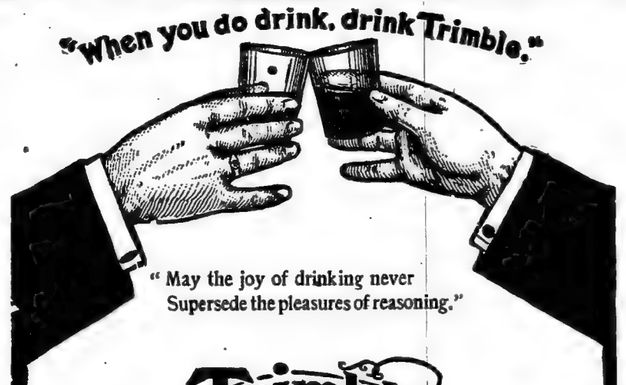

"May the joy of drinking never Supersede the pleasures of reasoning."

Trimble Whiskey Green Label

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old aged by time not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1798.

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The Best Breakfast Cereal and the Cheapest, pound for pound, of any on the market.

Order a standard package from your grocer, or if you prefer a trial first, send four cents in postage stamps and we will send you enough for breakfast FREE.

Wheatena recipes on postal request.

THE HEALTH FOOD CO., Dept. T, 61 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WAR PLAY WON APPLAUSE

Soldiers' Show and Sports Filled Madison Square Garden.

REVIEWED BY GEN. WHEELER

Veteran Was Heartily Cheered by Crowd at the Evening Performance—Matinee for Children.

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, was the reviewing officer at the Madison Square Garden Military Athletic Tournament last night, and the crowd cheered the famous soldier in a way to make the gallant veteran blush with pride. Despite the matinée of the afternoon, the amphitheatre of the huge building was packed to the limit, the fine weather having induced the attendance of many who had not made the venture during the recent rains. Most of those in the crowd therefore were entirely new to the war play, as was shown by the unusual enthusiasm displayed in scenes that are fast becoming familiar to many.

As Gen. Wheeler entered in the full uniform of a Brigadier General the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the gray-haired soldier in the blue uniform with a yellow sash and riding gloves and under a black chapeau, was kept busy answering the cheers, that threatened to raise the roof of the building, in his honor. Gen. Wheeler arrived unaccompanied by aides, with his four daughters as his only companions.

The programme was an unusually spirited one. It consisted of a review of United States troops, bluejackets, and marines, and the Naval Militia and the National Guard of New York. There was rough riding by the United States cavalry detachment from West Point, Capt. George H. Sands, United States Army, commanding. Next came a musical gymnastic drill and exercises by the Eleventh Infantry, Capt. Philips commanding. The third event was a Gatling gun drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Brevet Maj. Gen. Wilson commanding. Then followed a cavalry drill and exercises by Troop C, N. G. N. Y., Capt. C. I. De Bevoise commanding. The next event was the artillery drill and driving by the Fourth Battery Field Artillery, United States Army, Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst commanding. The final event was the tower building and flag drill by the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Oscar Erlandsen commanding.

Children swarmed all over the building at the matinée performances, a very large portion of the immense juvenile crowd being made up of the small people from various public and charitable institutes. The doors were open to all of those who came properly escorted. The children from St. John's Home, Brooklyn, numbering 200, all clad in gray uniforms, headed by a juvenile band of fifty pieces, similarly attired, attracted much attention, and for a time shared the honors with the grown-up soldiers and the big military band. Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller was responsible for the afternoon happiness of 200 children from Randall's Island, while about twenty other juvenile institutes were strongly represented.

For the young folks the best features of the show were the review of cadets from high schools and academies by Col Isaac Hamblen, the competitive drill by cadet companies for a trophy set of colors, presented by the Military Athletic League. The boys went through the prescribed drill in smart style, and the contest was very close, the award finally being made to the boys of Mount Pleasant Academy, Ossining, N. Y., under Capt. Bartow Lewis, with De La Salle Institute, New York, second. Berkley High School, Sacred Heart Academy, and St. Francis Xavier were the other schools represented in the drill. Following the evolutions of the boy soldiers, a special programme of military exhibitions was presented, the best features of which were the rough riding of the West Point cavalrymen and the artillery drill by the Fourth Battery Field Artillery.

The athletic competitions held in the evening aroused the usual amount of enthusiasm, though the spectators generally seemed more interested in the military features. Of the competitions, the half-mile run produced the best contest, the finishes being fought out by a greater part of the fields, as the first eight men in each heat qualified for the final. The summary follows:

100-Yard Dash, Military Championship.—Trial heats, first and second to compete in semi-finals: First heat—Won by M. W. Long, 23d Regt.; George B. Wells, 22d Regt., second. Time—0:11 2-5. Second heat—Won by W. B. Edwards, 22d Regt.; P. B. McCahill, 71st Regt., second. Time—0:11 1-5. Third heat—Won by W. A. Karns, 22d Regt.; H. Hillman, 13th Regt., Heavy Artillery, second. Time—0:11 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by P. A. Sayles, 22d Regt.; W. H. Rowan, 13th Regt., Heavy Artillery, second. Time—0:11 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by F. A. Onderdonk, 22d Regt.; H. I. Thompson, 13th Regt., Heavy Artillery, second. Time—0:11 4-5. First semi-final—Won by W. B. Edwards, 22d Regt.; M. F. Long, 23d Regt., second. Time—0:11. Second semi-final—Won by P. A. Sayles, 22d Regt.; F. A. Onderdonk, 22d Regt., second. Time—0:11 1-5. Final will be run Thursday evening.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Trials, first eight men in each heat to run in final—First Heat—Won by E. C. Felthousen, Second Regiment, 25 yards; R. Underwood, Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, 50 yards; 2; F. X. Hussey, Seventy-first Regiment, 55 yards, 3; M. J. Wheeler, Twenty-second Regiment, 35 yards, 4; C. G. Webb, Twenty-third Regiment, 60 yards, 5; S. A. Park, Twenty-third Regiment, 60 yards, 6; T. G. McGirr, Twenty-third Regiment, 15 yards, 7; S. Bowden, Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, 8. Time—2:03 4-5. Second Heat—Won by D. J. McCague, Twenty-second Regiment, 60 yards; J. J. Farrell, Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, 30 yards, 2; F. A. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment, 45 yards, 3; G. Jennings, First New Jersey Regiment, 35 yards, 4; C. Y. Beecher, Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, 50 yards, 5; E. M. Carnette, Twenty-second Regiment, 20 yards, 6; G. T. Fitzgerald, Seventy-first Regiment, 30 yards, 7; H. B. Wheeler, Twenty-third Regiment, 35 yards, 8. Time—2:04 1-5. Final will be run Friday night.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Trials, First and Second to Run in Finals.—First Heat—Won by W. I. Thomson, 13th Artillery, 50 yards; 2, W. Lone, 22d Regt. (scratch,) second. Time—0:51 4-5. Second Heat—Won by H. F. Reed, 23d Regt., (32 yards;) F. J. Barrett, 23d Regt., (35 yards,) second. Time—0:49 2-5. Third Heat—Won by H. A. Sedley, 23d Regt., (25 yards;) E. Sullivan, 22d Regt., (20 yards,) second. Time—0:51 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by R. Campiglio, 12d Regt., (25 yards;) H. Hillman, 13th Regt., (28 yards,) second. Time—0:51. Fifth Heat—Won by F. D. McCahill, 71st Regt., (26 yards;) T. Pindeter, 22d Regt., (15 yards,) second. Time—0:51 1-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. H. Rowan, 13th Artillery, (28 yards;) S. E. Northridge, 23d Regt., (32 yards,) second. Time—0:49 3-5. Final Heat—Won by H. F. Reed, 23d Regt., (32 yards;) H. A. Sedley, 23d Regt., (35 yards,) second; S. E. Northridge, 23d Regt., (32 yards,) third. Time—0:49 3-5.

Final heat, one-mile bicycle race, handicap.—Won by C. F. Barre, 13th Regt. (75 yards;) W. C. Frank, 6th Regt., (scratch,) second; W. E. Mo her, 22d Regt., (10 yards,) third. Time—3:32 4-5.

220-yard hurdle, military championship, trial heats, winner to run in final heat.—First heat.—Won by A. Jenkins, 1st N. J. Time—0:32 2-5. Second heat.—Won by W. A. Karns, 22d Regt. Time—0:29 2-5. Third heat.—Won by H. Arnold, 22d Regt. Time—0:35. Fourth heat.—Won by G. M. Reimer, 23d Regt. Time—0:30 3-5. Fifth heat.—Won by D. M. Daley, 23d Regt. Time—0:32. Final heat will be run Friday night.

Obstacle race, scratch, trials, two laps, first and second to run in finals.—First heat.—Won by E. Rodd, 23d Regt.; C. Y. Beecher, 13th Artillery, second. Time—1:51 4-5. Second heat.—Won by H. Arnold, 22d Regt.; N. J. Wheeler, 22d Regt., second. Time—1:46. Third heat.—Won by W. P. Beecher, 13th Artillery; F. Collyer, 22d Regt., second. Time—1:42 1-5. Finals will be run on Saturday night.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Reviewed by Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commanding the Navy Yard, New York.

Rough riding by United States cavalry detachment from West Point.

Battle exercises and wall scaling by Eleventh Infantry, United States Army.

Music ride by Troop C of Brooklyn.

Gatling-gun drill by Second Battery, National Guard, New York.

Artillery drill and driving by Fourth Battery, Fifth Artillery, United States Army.

100-yard run, military championship, final.

880-yard run, novice, final.

220-yard run, handicap, trial heats.

2-mile bicycle race, military championship, trials.

440-yard run, military championship, trials.

Presby Wins at Billiards.

E. O. Presby defeated W. W. Farlin in the amateur billiard tournament last night in the Metropolitan billiard rooms, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. He scored the required 200 points at fourteen-inch balk-line to 149 for Farlin. The scores are:

E. O. Presby—0 0 29 3 0 11 1 10 10 9 10 1 2 1 6 0 1 2 4 0 0 18 16 5 3 1 2 0 0 2 3 11 14 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 3 3 2 0 0 0 1 11 8 4 0 3 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 0 1 3 2 7. Total, 200. Average, 2 64-68. High runs, 29, 18, 16, 14.

W. W. Farlin—2 0 4 0 0 6 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 3 0 1 6 5 1 0 0 1 0 1 5 0 1 5 5 3 5 7 1 1 0 1 1 0 4 0 1 3 0 0 0 2 1 1 5 0 1 1 8 0 1 7 1 0 10 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 8 2 0. Total, 149. Average, 2 15-67. High runs, 16, 11, 10.

F. Boyd and L. A. Sewatius will play tonight.

Pool at Knickerbocker A. C.

The first game last night in the championship pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was won by Auerbach, who beat Norris 100 to 79. In the final game Drake defeated Colby by a similar score.

GOULD'S HORSES BEATEN.

C. K. G. Billings Gets the Blue Ribbon Over Burlingham and Sandringham.

C. K. G. Billings carried off the choice prizes last night in the Horse Show at Durland's new Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street, near Central Park West. Besides winning first and second in the Speedway Cup class for trotters, his pair of harness horses, Gov. Blair and Mate, triumphed over Frank Jay Gould's famous roadsters, Burlingham and Sandringham. That was the feature of the evening, and while the judges were deliberating, the partisans of each pair, in the spectators' seats, showed their favoritism by applauding liberally as the high-stepping teams whirled in front of the boxes. The owners did not drive.

Frank Gould's Bright Eyes was beaten for first prize in Class 5, the honors going to Harney S. Laden's brown mare Lady of Quality. The ladies' combination class was interesting, as each horse had to be driven to a light vehicle and then unharnessed and put into the saddle. Nearly all of the entries were owned by ladies, and they had to be driven and ridden by ladies, and the result was a graceful and pretty exhibition. Mrs. William Kaufman won the blue ribbon with a black mare owned by Miss M. Deering. Miss G. B. Whitcomb showed her own horse, His Nibs, which took second. Mrs. J. Ballin got third, and the fourth honor was taken by Mrs. Roche, whose horse was ridden by Miss Belle Beach.

The jumpers closed the events of the evening. About a dozen horses were entered, and it took much time to get all over the bars. Miss Grace B. Pomeroy's Planet proved balky to a high degree, and after prancing like a circus horse all over the ring, could only be made to take one jump, and was ignominiously retired. A. J. Outerbridge got the blue ribbon with First Choice, which only missed a clean jump once, and Miss Ethel Money got the second honor.

The awards:

Class 31.—For pairs of ponies not exceeding 12 hands—Won by entries of the Delford Farm, unnamed; Jennie, blk. m., 11.2, and Topsy, gr. m., 11.2, Gerkendale Farm, second.

Class 5.—Horses over 14 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds. —Won by Lady of Quality, br. m., 14.3, 8 years, Harvey S. Ladew; Bright Eyes, ch. m., 14.2½, Frank Jay Gould, second; Attraction, ch. g., 14.3½, 6 years, Mrs. L. T. Martin, third.

Class 32.—For the best trotter; must have been driven on the New York or some other speedway or be owned by a member of some recognized gentlemen's driving club; to be shown in light harness to a pneumatic-tired single speed wagon; to be judged by their conformation, style of going, pedigree, and appearance in the ring.—Won by Franker, b. g., 16, C. K. G. Billings; Rockley Boy, blk. g., 15.2, C. K. G. Billings, second; Perseus, ch. g., 15.3, 7 years, Dr. F. Farnsworth, third.

Class 25.—For the best team, four-in-hand, not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Gerkendale Farm, driven by Aurel Batonyi; Mrs. A. Hart McKee's entry second, driven by Louis Haight; Delford Farm's entry third.

Class 14.—Ladies' combination class; entries in this class to be bona-fide property of ladies boarding at this academy; to be driven before an appropriate vehicle, then changed to saddle, and to be ridden and driven by a lady.—Won by Jess, b. m., 15.1½, 6 years, Miss M. Deering, ridden by Mrs. William Kottman; His Nibs, b. g., 14.3, Miss G. B. Whitcomb, second; Fayette McCord, ch. m., 15.1½, Mrs. J. Ballin, third.

Class 22—For the best pair over 15.2 hands.—Won by Governor Blair and Mate, C. K. G. Billings; Michael Macdonald; Burlingham, b. h., and Sandringham, b. g., Frank Jay Gould, second; Ordsley, b. g., and Foxmet, b. g., Dr. John L. Wentz, third.

Class 10.—Open to all jumping classes, over regulation jumps, performance only considered.—Won by First Choice, b. g., 16.1, 8 years, A. J. Outerbridge; Wenonah, b. m., 16.1, 8 years, Miss Ethel Money, second; Gingerbread, ch. g., 15.3, 6 years, E. S. Hatch, third.

RACING AT WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Seventeen Horses Named to Start in the Bennings Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The racing season of the East, under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club, will open to-morrow with the Spring meeting of the Washington Jockey Club on the Bennings race track. More horses are now stabled at the course than were ever collected there before in the history of the track, and there is every promise of the best class of racing that Washington has enjoyed in years. Many of the prominent New York racing establishments are represented, and many New York turfmen are here to attend the races. The chief event of the opening will be the first part of the Bennings Handicap, six furlongs, with seventeen horses named to start. The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.—Magic Light, 115 pounds; Bevonah, 110; Choice, 104; The Rhymer, 101; Frank Morrison, 98; Sadie S., 93; Lady Paddan, 89.

SECOND RACE.—The Arlington, for two-year-olds; half mile.—Sweet Clover, Tamah Nawis, Rossair, Honolulu, and Wait A Minute, 109 pounds each; Miracle II., 106; Dolce Far Niente, and Carrington, 112 each.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; two miles.—Clearaway, 156 pounds; Emory, 151; Queenship, 135; Prince Midas, 137.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bennings Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.—Irrunsides, 121½ pounds; Sidney Lucas, 118; Charentus, 117; Knight of Rhodes, 115; Speedmas, 109; Gold Fox, 108; Rhymer and Animosity, 106 each; Sentry, 105; Robert Waddell, and Gautama, 104 each; Alsike, 103; Gertrude Elliott, Robert Metcalf, and Moor, 100 each; Big Gun, 99; Obliged, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; half mile.—Frivol, Prayline, Red Damsel, and The Stewardess, 104 pounds each; Illuminate, Rightaway, Carroll, Uniform, and William H., 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and forty yards.—Kirkwood, 110 pounds; Beau Ideal and Draughtsman, 107 pounds each; Charawind and Belgrade, 106 each; Knight of the Garter, 105; Sentry, 99.

Race Track Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 27.—Tanforan results: Six furlongs—Decoy, 110, (Henry,) 1; Foul Play, 100, 2; Parmelon, 101, 3. Time—1:15. Three furlongs, two-year-olds—Contestant, 112, (Henry,) 1; Brunswick, 112, 2; Redan, 112, 3. Time—0:36⅘. Thirteen-sixteenth of a mile—Mocorito, 96, (Ransch,) 1; Prejudice, 108, 2; Gold One, 106, 3. Time—1:23⅘. Nine Miles—Redwald, 110, (O'Connor,) 1; William Ack, 99, 2; Doctor Cave, 110, 3. Time—1:43. Seven furlongs—Moonbright, 105, (Mounce,) 1; Illiluon, 106, 2; Nellie Forest, 110, 3. Time—1:29. Mile and a sixteenth —Star Chamber, 116, (O'Connor,) 1; Vesuvian, 110, 2; Rosormonde, 109, 3. Time—1:48¼.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—Results at Clinton Park: Five and a half furlongs—Aberdale, 96, (H. Smith,) 1; Charlie Daniels, 106, 2; Fleche d'Or, 84, 3. Time—1:01¾. Half mile—Warner, 107, (Postel,) 1; Follow, 108, 2; Yetta P., 108, 3. Time—0:51½. Seven furlongs—Cogswell, 101, (L. Smith,) 1; Elsie Del, 92, 2; Morris Volkmer, 104, 3. Time—1:31⅘. Mile, handicap—J. H. Sloan, 108, (C. Wilson,) 1; Lady Strahmore, 105, 2; Tuskarosa, 101, 3. Time—1:44½. Five and a half furlongs—Harry Duke, 110, (Bloss,) 1; Rosy Morn, 104, 2; Maggie W., 92, 3. Time—1:11⅘. Mile—Annie Lauretta, 98, (Dade,) 1; Windward, 104, 2; C. P. Jones, 101, 3. Time—1:40¾.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., March 27.—The sloop yacht Memory, now lying at the Jacob yard, has been sold by E. Hope Norton to J. C. Bavier of New York. The raceabout Spindrift has been sold to Samuel Comly of Port Chester by Mr. Pierre. The Spindrift is also laid up at the Jacob yard. The Gardiner & Cox designed sloop for Otto Lohrke of Shelter Island, N. Y., has been completed. She will be launched next month. E. H. Weatherbee's sixty-foot steam yacht under construction at the same yard from designs of Messrs. Cary, Smith & Barbey, has been set up in frame and the planking is in progress. The yacht will be equipped with Sullivan engines capable of about 15 knots an hour. John Hyslop's keel yawl is now being planked.

Yacht Scalpha Bought by J. Fallert.

Joseph Fallert of the New Rochelle Yacht Club has purchased the racing yawl Scalpha, built by H. B. Crowninshield, designer of the Independence, from T. W. King of Boston. The Scalpha's dimensions are: Length over all, 53 feet 8 inches; length on water line, 34 feet; beam, 12 feet 8 inches; draught, 5 feet 7 inches. Her sail area is 1,486 feet square. She will be taken to Brooklyn to be overhauled, and then go to New Rochelle for the season on the Sound.

Howard Gould's Yacht Sails.

Howard Gould's steam yacht, the Niagara, which has been lying off the New York Yacht Club station, at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, East River, detained by fog since Sunday, yesterday morning sailed, and early in the forenoon passed Sandy Hook. The Niagara is provisioned and coaled for a long cruise in Southern waters. She will make Charleston her first stop, then to be headed for the West Indies. The Niagara will be back about the middle of June for the opening of the yachting season.

Hollow Spruce Spars for Shamrock II.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 27.—The Spaulding, St. Lawrence Boat Company, of Ogdensburg, has received a cablegram from George L. Watson ordering a set of hollow spruce spars for Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht Shamrock II. All the yachts to take part in the coming trials and in the cup race will carry Ogdensburg spars.

LED IN ABEEL TROPHY SHOOT.

Shoot by Company Teams on Seventh Regiment Rifle Range.

In the sixtieth competition on the armory rifle range for the Abeel Trophy, open to teams of ten men from each company of the Seventh Regiment, G won the prize in the last tournament that is likely to be held until next November. The scores made were as follows:

ABEEL TROPHY SHOOT.
(Company G.)

	200	500	Total.
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	31	35	66
Corp. F. C. Robinson	30	34	64
Private W. M. Stilwell, Jr.	33	30	63
Capt. W. J. Underwood	32	31	63
Corp. W. N. Croxton	30	33	63
Lieut. H. E. Crall	30	31	61
Private L. S. Petrie	30	31	61
Private J. A. Smith, Jr.	28	33	61
Private E. W. Zentgraf	28	33	61
Sergt. W. H. Evans	27	32	59
Total	299	323	622
Company D	302	315	617
Company C	302	314	616
Company H	300	310	610
Company A	291	318	609
Company K	289	316	605
Company E	294	309	603
Company G	293	309	602
Company I	302	299	601
Company B, 2d	289	311	600
Company F	289	309	598
Company B	298	298	594
Company G, 3d	279	298	577
Company F, 2d	286	294	580
Company D, 2d	280	273	553
Company E, 2d	273	275	548
Company H, 2d	276	263	539
Company B, 8d	256	235	491

GUNNERS IN SINGULAR TIE.

First, Second, and Third Places Each Had Seven Men Even.

Seven of thirty-four gunners who shot in the monthly live-bird tournament of the Hell Gate Gun Club at Dexter Park, L. I., yesterday, killed nine out of their allotted ten birds, and were tied for first place. They were Col. John H. Voss, Gus E. Grieff, (guest;) Peter Garms, Charles Lang, John F. Wellbrock, Bernard F. Amend, and Capt. William A. Sands. A similar number tied for second money, with 8 kills each, while seven others were tie for third honors. The summaries:

Handicap Sweepstakes at Ten Birds.—Col. John H. Voss, (30 yards,) 8; Gus E. Grieff, (28,) 9; Peter Garms, (28,) 9; Charles Lang, (28,) 9; John F. Wellbrock, (30,) 9; Bernard F. Amend, (30,) 9; Capt. William A. Sands, (30,) 9; O. N. Rouff, (30,) 8; Emil Ottens, (28,) 8; F. J. Albert, (26,) 8; Richard Regan, (28,) 8; Emil Peterson, (28,) 8; Adam Dietzel, (30,) 8; Conrad Webber, (28,) 8; J. P. Raynor, (28,) 7; Eugene Doelnck, (30,) 7; Joseph Neumann, (28,) 7; Philip Woelful, (28,) 7; John H. Seyllius, (28,) 7; Henry Forster, (30,) 7; John Meerschmidt, (26,) 7; Louis T. Meunch, (26,) 6; Pierce Brennan, (28,) 6; John Klenk, (28,) 6; John P. Dannefelser, (28,) 6; Herman Kohla, (28,) 5; John H. Block, (28,) 5; Christopher Wiggen, (28,) 5; John Picken, (28,) 5; E. J. Merkel, (26,) 5; John H. Schmidtt, (26,) 4; J. H. Doherty, (26,) 5; Albert Knodel, (26,) 3; Emil Marquardt, (28,) 6; Christopher Fuchs, (28,) 5; John H. Selg, (26,) 3.

Shooting Handicap Committee Meets.

The handicapping committee of the Inter-State Shooting Association, composed of Elmer E. Shauer, Pittsburg; J. L. Head, Peru, Ind.; C. W. Budd, Des Moines, Ia.; T. A. Devine, Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. Hobart, Newark; W. K. Park, Philadelphia, and Bernard Waters, of New York, met at the Astor House yesterday and adjusted the handicaps for the Grand American Handicap, to be shot at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., beginning next Wednesday. The entries for the big pigeon shoot numbered 207, and included all the famous wing shots in the country. The handicap was made on a scale ranging from thirty-three yards for the back mark to twenty-five yards. The handicaps will not be announced until Saturday, for publication Sunday morning. Among the gunners entered are all the winners of former Grand American Handicaps except two, one of whom is a member of the Cateret Gun Club, and who is supposed to have remained out of the competition in deference to the Cateret Club's rule against its members shooting against professionals. Two other members of the Cateret Club, Capt. A. W. Money and his son, Harold Money, holder of the pigeon shooting and four champion-ship, are among the entries.

International Shooting Match.

LONDON, March 28.—The English inanimate bird-shooting clubs were delighted at the reception yesterday of a dispatch from the United States announcing that the American clubs agree to their challenge to meet the English clubs in this country some time in the coming Summer. A meeting will be held in London to discuss the arrangements. Interest in the contest is enhanced by the fact that the American team is confined to the use of a single-barreled gun, while the English team will use the double-barreled gun.

Arrangements for Revolver Match.

The revolver match arranged by the First Naval Battalion, and in which the members of Squadron A will compete, will be shot in two stages, the first at fifteen yards, on board the New Hampshire, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, at 9:30 o'clock, April 6, and the second at thirty yards on the range in the armory of Squadron A at 8:30 o'clock, April 12. Teams are to consist of five men, each man to shoot two strings of five shots each.

PRINCETON PLAYERS WON.

Beat Manhattan Baseball Club After a Close Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—Princeton won the second game in her baseball series this afternoon by defeating Manhattan, the score being 5 to 4. The game was close from the start, and the visitors very early began to protest against the decisions of the umpire. Capt. Cotler was the chief objector. Several times he interrupted the game for four or five minutes on each occasion. Many spectators left disgusted with the delay and wrangling. The combined efforts of the umpire, manager of the Manhattans, and half the team, were necessary to quiet Cotler. Stevens pitched a fairly good game, but was surpassed by Thielman of the visiting team. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ameli, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Meier, 1b	2	1	9	0	0
Davis, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Brown, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Cosgrave, ss	1	1	2	4	2
Langdon, 2b	1	0	3	1	0
Hutch'gs, 3b	0	1	3	3	0
Hamilton, c	0	0	7	4	0
Stevens, p	0	0	0	3	0
Underhill, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	5	27	15	2

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Duff, c	2	2	4	1	0
Colter, 1b	0	2	9	1	4
Mullin, ss	0	1	4	6	2
Theilman, p	0	0	0	3	1
Byrnes, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Connors, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Lenz, 3b	1	2	3	5	0
Donovan, 2b	1	0	3	1	2
M'Phil'ps, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	24	18	9

Princeton	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1—5
Manhattan	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—4

Earned runs—Princeton, 1; Manhattan, 1. Three-base hits—Meier and Duff. Passed balls—Hamilton, 1; Duff, 3. Bases on balls—Off Stevens, 4; off Theilman, 7. Struck out—By Stevens, 2; by Underhill, 2; by Theilman, 1. Double plays—Mullin, unassisted; Theilman to Lenz to Colter. Umpire—Van Cleef of Trenton. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

LACROSSE AT COLUMBIA.

Sophomores Beat Freshmen in First Practice Game of Season.

Columbia's first practice lacrosse game of the season was played yesterday afternoon on South Field, between the sophomore and freshmen teams. The game was won by the sophomores by a score of 10 to 4, the winning side playing a uniformly good game, while Wilson and Lyfort made the best showing for the freshmen. The line-up:

Sophomores, (10.)	Position.	Freshmen, (4.)
Alexander	Goal	Whitin
O'Dwyer	Point	Benedict
Couzens	Cover point	Eakin
Lindheim	First defense	Griffin
Baldwin	Second defense	Campbell
Daignant	Third defense	Sherron
Coggeshall	Centre	Ashley
Whyle	Third attack	Rollins
Biglow	Second attack	Wilson
Reed	First attack	Rogers
Major	Outside home	Putnam
De Witt	Inside home	Lyffert

Goals: 1903—De Witt, 3; Major, 2; Biglow, 2; Coggeshall, 1; Daignant, 1; Baldwin, 1. 1904—Wilson, 2; Lyffort, 2. Referee—G. Lindsay. Umpire—L. Parker.

Cornell Oarsmen at Work.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 27.—The Cornell crews made headway to-da, as the storm had abated and the inlet was free of driftwood. Lueder was shifted from No. 7 to No. 5 in the 'Varsity boat and Kuschke was placed at No. 7. The change brought good results and the combination pulled in very creditable form. The second 'Varsity eight, which has now assumed definite form and will probably remain intact until the Memorial Day race with Pennsylvania and Columbia, was made up as follows: Merrill, stroke; Taylor, 7; English, 6; Edmonston, 5; Powley, 4; Toohill, 3; Schribner, 2; Beyer, bow; Smith, coxswain.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2 Leads in Life Insurance League Series.

The final scheduled games in the tournament of the Life Insurance Bowling League were decided on Ehler's alleys last night. The Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2 leads in the series, but several postponed games yet to be rolled may alter the present standing. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 159; Austin, 203; Greene, 185; Schiff, 149; Olozaga, 166. Total, 862.

Equitable Life Assurance Society—Low, 167; Haubner, 135; Freeberg, 163; Kenny, 126; Burgess, 180. Total, 711.

SECOND GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 175; Austin, 181; Greene, 178; Schiff, 132; Olozaga, 178. Total, 844.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Whitney, 132; Geiser, 123; Moran, 146; West, 169; Denny, 143. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Thompson, 195; Haskell, 177; Baldwin, 181; Greeley, 120; Cadiz, 172. Total, 845.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 164; Ege, 161; Bracken, 157; Massey, 174; Varian, 159. Total, 815.

FOURTH GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 150; Junge, 133; Arnheiter, 95; Schlusing, 197; Leiser, 170. Total, 745.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Thompson, 200; Haskell, 139; Baldwin, 174; Greeley, 125; Cadiz, 181. Total, 819.

FIFTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society—Low, 168; Gruber, 140; Fredenberg, 151; Kenny, 141; Burgess, 166. Total, 766.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Whitney, 164; Geiser, 125; Moran, 155; West, 160; Denny, 141. Total, 745.

SIXTH GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 154; Junge, 142; Arnheiter, 139; Schlusing, 168; Leiser, 171. Total, 774.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 141; Ege, 238; Bracken, 123; Massey, 143; Varian, 130. Total, 773.

Five games instead of the usual three were rolled in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Colonial alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1—Sheffler, 172; Rogers, 139; Moran, 152; Davis, 152; Stafford, 142. Total, 757.

Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1—Holegrove, 135; Doran, 109; Morrissey, 121; Callahan, 131; Burke, 149. Total, 645.

SECOND GAME.—Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 166; Keefe, 119; McMahon, 135; McManus, 128; Monaghan, 186. Total, 734.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1—Scheffler, 133; Corrigan, 151; Powers, 188; Davis, 137; Stafford, 154. Total, 763.

THIRD GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1—Ferrel, 159; Boyle, 128; Schulz, 139; Garvey, 166; Fox, 156. Total, 748.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1—Scheffler, 174; Corrigan, 161; Powers, 135; Davis, 153; Stafford, 215. Total, 838.

FOURTH GAME.—Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 140; Keefe, 139; McMahon, 108; McManus, 122; Monaghan, 152. Total, 662.

Holy Rosary Catholic Club—Powers, 143; Wright, 136; McConologue, 136; Finnigan, 110; Cummings, 116. Total, 641.

FIFTH GAME.—Holy Rosary Catholic Club—Powers, 176; Wright, 164; McConologue, 137; Finnigan, 106; Cunnion, 148. Total, 731.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1—Scheffler, 176; Corrigan, 178; Powers, 169; Davis, 218; Stafford, 134. Total, 875.

The tie between the World and the Herald teams for third and fourth places in the tournament of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League was rolled on the Germania alleys yesterday, the World team winning third place. The score:

New York Herald—Allen, 150;	Nutzhorn, 195;
Knecht, 165;	Moran, 135; Long 132; Gillespie,
131;	Thompson, 108; Stewart, 128. Total, 1,144.
New York World—Siddall, 192;	Kirwan, 172;
Kinney, 123;	Smith, 124; MacLauchlan, 148;
Yates, 151;	Moon, 160; Farlow, 161. Total, 1,231.

The first team of Our Council won two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lenox Council—Carter, 150; Bell, 150; Howland, 173; Young, 150; Ciute, 172. Total, 801.

Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 189; Schroeder, 187; Cantrell, 174; Hawkes, (3 frames,) 24; Dent, (7 frames,) 125; Wilckens, 215. Total, 914.

SECOND GAME.—Ogden Council—Brimeyer, 117; Marks, 98; Freck, 148; Murray, 136; H. Witt, 177. Total, 676.

Lenox Council—Carter, 195; Bell, 162; Howland, 128; Young, 184; Ciute, 190. Total, 859.

THIRD GAME.—Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 157; Schroeder, 181; Cantrell, 180; Dent, 183; Wilckens, 209. Total, 910.

Ogden Council—Brimeyer, 128; Marks, 112; Freck, 156; Murray, 137; H. Witt, 135. Total, 668.

The Monarch Bowling Club Team No. 1 defeated the University and the Klumpp bowlers in the Metropolis tournament on Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—University Bowling Club—Brand, 158; McAuliffe, 135; Snover, 144. Total, 437.

Klumpp Bowling Club—Schiermeister, 157; H. Klumpp, 126; G. Klumpp, 97. Total, 380.

SECOND GAME.—Klumpp Bowling Club—Schiermeister, 139; H. Klumpp, 146; G. Klumpp, 125. Total, 409.

Monarch Bowling Club, Team No. 1—Cadieu, 199; Arps, 178; Maass, 209. Total, 586.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club, Team No. 1—Cadieu, 174; Arps, 170; Maass, 144. Total, 488.

University Bowling Club—Brand, 146; McAuliffe, 168; Snover, 172. Total, 489.

The Invincible team won two games and made a new high score in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Wall, 112; Hertzog, 181; Kinkel, 159; Baar, 170; Whitbeck, 103. Total, 785.

Central Bowling Club—Vagts, 146; Paterson, 145; Marquis, 159; Rhinow, 167; Cauly, 152. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.—Central Bowling Club—Vagts, 185; Paterson, 179;

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CHANGING SENTIMENT IN CUBA.

With the lapse of time the probability increases that the members of the Cuban Constitutional Convention will have the good sense to accept the Platt amendment as the basis of relations with the United States. The longer they defer action the more certain they are to reach that decision, for there is no plea or support for any other, outside of their own circle, while influences of increasing potency continue to press upon their attention the only rational conclusion open to them.

First among these forces is the conservative public opinion of Cuba, that is, the opinion of serious, sober-minded men, the men of affairs and of property, that class of the people of the island who have had practically no voice in creating the new institutions, while at the same time having the weightiest reasons for desiring that they be safe and stable. It is going too far to say that this class is without representation in the convention. To be sure, the conservatives declined to vote at the election held last September, when the delegates were chosen. The radical Cuban element, the active men of the insurrection, the veterans, and the Generals were too much in the lead to be opposed either with success or with safety. But the abstention of this important part of the electorate was in itself a protest and a warning against unsafe courses that men so quick of mind as the Cuban delegates could not fail to note and heed. They have been deeply sensible of this silent opposition party outside, and its influence has tempered their councils with moderation. They have visibly yielded to it. It is working among them. There are delegates who are now willing to describe themselves as conservative, few if any who will admit that they are altogether radical.

The flag and the authority of the United States are, of course, a controlling influence which the hot-heads have never for an instant left out of their reckoning. They have been sobered by it, and under that salutary check upon their earlier impulses have come to be much wiser politicians than they were. So long as Gen. WOOD stays in Havana there will be no trouble, no disorder, only a lengthening record of schools established and school children in attendance, of hospital service provided, public works undertaken, and of men at work, while crime, disease, and idleness diminish. No people can be treated in that way without having their eyes, their minds, and their hearts opened. The consequence is that conservative opinion favors the establishment of relations with the United States that will guarantee the continuance of present conditions, so far as those conditions could be assured under a Government by Cubans for Cubans. It is the conviction that the best Cuban administration will fall far short of the efficient and enlightened administration of Gen. WOOD that makes so many of the conservatives pray for annexation to the United States.

If the weight of conservative influence had been thrown into the scale against United States control and United States policy, and in favor of the radical programme of cutting loose from us altogether, we should have had trouble in the island. But the conservatives have not only favored us; they have imposed moderation upon the Nationalist Party and have paralyzed the hot-heads. The "plain people," white and black, Cuban and Spanish, are paying more attention to their own small but prosperous affairs than to the doings of the thirty-one delegates in the Teatro Marti. They are quite too well contented with their present lot to be good material for the use of agitators and trouble makers. Besides, there is always in sight a flag that neither in appearance nor in what it stands for has any resemblance to the Spanish flag they used to see.

The gentlemen of the convention, therefore, find themselves almost alone in their adherence to the programme of relations with the United States embodied in the "opinion" adopted by them on Feb. 26. Conservative opinion favors a very different relation, and among their old followers there is very little interest manifested or encouragement given. They probably see that they must sooner or later come to the terms of the Platt amendment.

There are but two provisions of the amendment that the members of the convention are disinclined to accept. These are the third section, giving to the United States "the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris upon the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba"; and the seventh section, relating to the sale or lease of lands for coaling or naval stations. The objection to restrictions upon the power to make treaties and contract debts will be readily waived, as they impose no conditions which are not seen to be necessary by the Cubans themselves. Sentiment rather than any substantial interest of the new republic has stood in the way of the acceptance of the right of intervention and the establishment of coaling stations. The fear that these concessions will be construed as an impairment of sovereignty is one that a delegate to the convention cannot easily put out of his mind. But the perfectly evident proposition that the United States asks these grants solely to put itself in a position to protect Cuban sovereignty and preserve Cuban independence, together with the evidence that confronts every observer of Cuban conditions that the relation proposed is the best possible one for Cuba, one that she cannot reject without inviting disaster, works powerfully to give common sense the victory over sentiment. If the convention had not been moved by the merit of these considerations, and deeply impressed with the very undesirable responsibilities it would assume by disregarding them, it would have adjourned long ago.

"STRANGERS YET."

Under the title "England and America; Strangers Yet," Mr. ARNOLD WHITE contributes an important article to the current number of The Anglo-Saxon Review. His point is that it is urgently necessary that the two great branches of the English-speaking race should really understand each other, but that the facilities for such an understanding have not yet been provided. Indeed, according to him, they are facilities largely for mutual misunderstanding. We forget whether it was an Englishman or an American who said that the so-called "common language" was, in effect, an unequaled vehicle for the carriage and propagation of mutual misunderstanding. But that epigram is, to a considerable extent, Mr. WHITE'S thesis. Mr. ARNOLD WHITE himself is as free from the implied reproach as almost any English-speaking man you could name, on either side of the water. He knows his United States very well. And his appeal is mainly to his own countrymen. He puts to them very frankly the industrial decadence of England, as compared with the industrial advance of this country. He tells his countrymen frankly and strikingly what no Englishman would have acknowledged ten years ago, what few Englishmen are prepared to hear now without wincing, that "financially speaking, London is on the wrong side of the Atlantic Ocean." And he emphasizes the fact that the "trade deficit" of Great Britain runs into hundreds of millions, almost hundreds of millions sterling, and that the sources from which such deficits have in the past been made up, the carriage of goods and their insurance, are running comparatively dry. All which means that it has now, for the first time, come to be recognized by Englishmen in general that it is even more important that they should understand us than that we should understand them.

The British public is ill-informed about America, in the first place, says this candid critic, because the "special correspondents" of the English press date their correspondence from New York. Why the American public is so misinformed about England is a point which he does not labor so much and about which he does not seem to be so clear. It evidently would not do to say that is because the special correspondents of the American press date their correspondence from London. If he said that, there would be a general cry of "He blasphemeth!" from London, and a general inquiry from the United States, whence else should the correspondent of an American paper date his letters and procure his information? Mr. WHITE has no answer ready to that question. But in answer to the correlative question, he seems to insist that the American correspondent of a British newspaper should live in Washington.

It does not seem to us that there is much in that. It is highly theoretical to say that American opinion is to be better deduced from its political capital than from its actual, meaning its commercial, capital. The local opinion of Washington is of no more value than the local opinion of any other city of equal population. It is of less, because it is not real opinion, but the reflex of the desires of a community which is "supported by the Government." It is quite true that Congress roughly represents the opinion of the United States. But whoever tries to know beforehand what Congress is going to do about any matter of National concern has set himself a very hard task, for the reason that there is not one opinion, among all those which Congress formulates into law, which represents the feeling of the United States, as such. There is not, in either house, as Mr. HEWITT said long ago, one representative of the American people, but only a large number of representatives of local interests, local feelings, local prejudices. The total outcome, the resultant, of these cannot be foretold, excepting by a prescience which a native politician seldom attains, and which it would be absolutely hopeless for a foreign correspondent to attempt to attain.

On the other hand, what makes American correspondence most valuable to a British newspaper is not a forecast of the political opinion, which is impossible to be attained, but a forecast of the commercial and industrial opinion, which is only to be attained at the commercial centre. It is not disputed that that is New York, just as much as, in the other case, it is London. It is roughly reflected in every day's proceedings of the Stock Exchange. Doubtless there are other centres, or rather subordinate foci, of public opinion in the United States. But "where the treasure is, there will the heart be also." And for the purpose of informing foreigners of American opinion, it is really impossible to select any other place than the commercial capital. A London editor might as well select Lincoln, Neb., or St. Louis, Mo., or New Orleans, La., as a place in which to establish his American informant, as to select Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointment of Mr. RODENBERG of Illinois to the Civil Service Commission is a mistake of which the best and only sufficient correction is the withdrawal of the appointment. Unless so corrected it will strengthen the spoilsmen and weaken the merit system. That is a process that has gone on pretty steadily for the last three years. Its effect is bad on the service, degrading to our National politics, and extremely discreditable to Mr. MCKINLEY.

We desire to be entirely fair to the President, and we believe that we have been so. If we could persuade him to look squarely at Mr. RODENBERG'S appointment in the light of his own and his party's pledges as to the merit system, and in the light of actual experience in the effect of keeping and of breaking those pledges, he would regret his present action. He would find that in every department of the Government business where he has won success and credit the principles of the merit system have been applied. In those cases—and they are not few—where imbecility, jobbery, intrigue, and scandal have occurred, these principles have been violated or evaded. Why, then, at the outset of a second term, when he has no political "debts of honor" to pay and nothing to fear from the politicians, should he choose for the administration of the merit system an ex-Congressman who deliberately voted to destroy that system by refusing the appropriation for it?

It has been reported, and we regret to say that the report has much to support it, that the President will shortly allow Mr. EVANS to resign from the Pension Bureau. How does such action stand toward the selection of Mr. RODENBERG? A faithful, upright, capable officer, who has done his duty fully and bravely, is to be forced out by pressure from those who wish his office demoralized and debased. On the other hand, for the Civil Service Commission a man is chosen who represents conspicuously the enemies of the law he is supposed to enforce, and who has openly tried to paralyze that law. In each case, the foes of honorable administration, the greedy partisans who would fatten on maladministration, prevail. The friends of honesty and decency—they are the great majority of the American people—are not considered. This is a bad showing. It is not in this way that a good reputation is made or even kept. If the President did not know Mr. RODENBERG'S record he knows it now. It is a good and sufficient cause for revoking the appointment.

CANADIAN AND MEXICAN STEEL DEVELOPMENTS.

The developments now in progress in Canada and Mexico, while not immediately formidable as threatening competition with the iron and steel industries of the United States, are of interest as showing that countries not hitherto included among the important iron and steel producers of the world are waking up to the fact that favoring natural conditions are everywhere the elements of success in manufacturing, and that this country has no monopoly of such advantages. Neither of the countries named could for many years to come maintain a production comparable in volume to that of the United States, but they may be important factors in the fixing and steadying of prices. Experience has often shown that a hundred thousand tons of product can fix the market price for a million tons, and that only under exceptional conditions can the million tons ignore the competition of the hundred thousand. Such exceptional conditions exist at the moment, but how long they will continue is a question a great many people would be glad to be able to answer correctly.

In Canada the Dominion Iron and Steel Company is swinging into line with a capacity to produce during the present calendar year 300,000 tons of pig iron and 60,000 tons of steel. The fact that it will receive in bounties from the Dominion Government during the present and succeeding six years about $8,095,000 would seem to make it very plain sailing for the managers of this enterprise. A bonus of, say, $1,154,000 per year for seven years is assistance of a very substantial character. This, however, is the policy of the Dominion Government, and it is forcing an industrial development which is important. In 1898 the bounties paid to pig iron producers amounted to $187,984. In 1899 they had increased to $238,296. For steel and puddled bars the bounties paid in 1898 were $17,511; in 1899 they were $74,480. As the Canadian fiscal year ends June 30 no later official figures than those given are obtainable, but on iron and steel together they are likely this year to exceed a million dollars. Some of the Provincial Governments also pay bounties in addition to those given by the Dominion Government. This is true of Ontario, which added to the bounty paid to the one concern making iron in that province $12,687, making its total bonus last year $126,616, and enabling it to show divisible profits of $450,000. The new Sydney Company announces a probable production during the calendar year 1901 of 300,000 tons of pig iron and 60,000 tons of steel. In future years it will be not less than 400,000 tons of total output.

The artificial stimulation of iron manufacture in Canada denotes an ambition to see the great resources of that country developed in competition with those of the United States. That large bounties give the Canadian producers a great advantage is obvious, especially as they expect to produce cheaply. Mr. A. J. MOXHAM, well known in the steel industries of this country as the builder and manager of successful plants, is authority for the statement that at the Cape Breton works of the Dominion Company steel can be made at materially lower cost than at either Pittsburg or Birmingham. As against Pittsburg the advantage in the case of steel billets for export is said to be at least $6 per ton, allowing for freight to tide water. Probably if our tariff on coal and ores were made nominal or removed altogether, no such advantage would appear on comparison with the product of Eastern plants.

Mexico is also joining the procession and shows an ambition to keep up with the band. Her natural resources are great, but local conditions have to some extent and until within a few years absolutely discouraged their large development. Her first venture of international interest in iron and steel making is the plant near Monterey of the Compania Fundidora de Hierro y Acero, which represents an investment of ten millions of dollars in gold. Construction is making good progress and manufacturing will soon begin with an output of a thousand tons a day and a capacity for two thousand. To handle the freights of this enterprise, estimated at not less than 700,000 tons annually, the Mexican National Railway is improving its roadbed, straightening its line, easing its grades, and providing additional rolling stock in ore and coal cars. The product of the new plant will be pig iron, steel rails, beams, channels, angles, plates, and merchant bars. It is only a pawn on the chess board, perhaps, but pawns, especially if there are enough of them, are sometimes very inconvenient in embarrassing the movements of the more important pieces in the game.

GERMANS' WORK FOR MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit a constant reader of your paper to take an exception to a statement made by a "Moral Mugwump"? Germany is asked to improve her barbarians, who have not advanced since the days of Caesar. This is a very untrue and exaggerated piece of rhetoric, which shows little knowledge and little fairness of judgment. It savors of those days of ignorance when men knew not what the Germans had accomplished in science, literature, art, and manufactures. But to-day, when German works are cited by every specialist in his department, when our scientists, great teachers, and theologians have often sat at the feet of some German thinker, it seems exceedingly strange to meet with such ignorance in one who claims to be a wide-awake business man.

Another error lurks in the sweeping accusation of the Moral Mugwump. He seems to suppose that the Germans are doing no moral and no missionary work within their bounds. Who gave the name and impulse to what is denominated "inner missions" but the Germans with their many agencies? Has the Mugwump ever read Williams' "Christian Life in Germany"? This book, by a Congregational minister, will open his eyes. Does he know what the modern orphans' homes everywhere owe to Johannes Falk? Has he ever heard of Theodor Fliedner, the founder of the evangelical deaconesses' work, which has been adopted by the great Methodist Church in America? Does he know what Wichern did and what von Bodelschwingh is doing to-day? If he would write intelligently let him read Stevenson's "Praying and Working." This is a book by an Englishman and deserves to be read by those who think that there is no practical Christianity in Germany.

The error of this one statement shows what value is to be attached to the other assertions of a Mugwump, who is sadly in need of information.

JOHN A. W. HAAS,
Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.
New York, March 25, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Better Half.

"I believe that the great body of American people are gentlemen," says President Hadley. Our experience has been that fully half of them are ladies.—Boston Transcript.

The Village Ne'er-Do-Weel.

"You know how poor and worthless Bill is," one citizen said to another. "Know what the trouble is?"

"No."

"He's the best duck hunter in town."—Atchison Globe.

Still a Necessity.

"Hooray!" exclaimed the optimistic horse, "the automobile won't be able to take our places altogether."

"What have you heard?" inquired the other.

"Why, it says in this paper that the auto manufacturers will still have to use horsehide for the leather finishings."—Philadelphia Press.

Most Unwholesome.

"I think I'll have some of those crullers," said Jones at the lunch counter; "don't you want some?"

"No," replied Smith, "they don't agree with me."

"That so?"

"Yes; I couldn't even eat the hole in one without getting dyspepsia."—Philadelphia Record.

WAITING DAYS.

Lydia Kendall Foster in Boston Transcript.

Oh, the days of waiting, the silent calms,
When the breeze dies out and the sails drop down,
When our restless souls would find relief
In even the stormcloud's threatening frown.

But 'tis then that we see the sky's deep blue,
And the myriad beauties of ocean ways,
And all the mystical signs of heaven—
And we thank thee, Lord, for these waiting days.

Oh, the days of Winter, so dull, so drear,
When the leaves have fled and the Spring comes not,
When the brooks are silent and woods are dull,
And the snow lies deep on the meadow lot.

But 'tis then that we find all the tranquil joy
That comes from the dawn and the sunset rays,
And learn the secrets of squirrel and bird—
And we thank thee, Lord, for these waiting days.

Oh, the days of life, when we wait and wait
For the strength or time our task to complete,
When we needs must sit with the folded hands,
And list to the tramp of the passing feet.

But 'tis then that we learn the joy of faith,
And know at length sweet Patience's ways,
And lean on the strength of the Father's heart,
So we thank thee, Lord, for these waiting days.

AN EPISCOPAL DIOCESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Discussion in the Church Club Results in Prompt Action.

Capt. Mahan, Gen. Greene, and Others Urge the Establishment of a Duly Organized See.

Acting upon the initiative of Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, (retired;) George Macculloch Miller, and others, the Church Club of New York decided last night to take immediate steps to establish a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in the Philippine Islands, with a resident Bishop and duly appointed ministers.

The general sentiment was expressed that it should not be the purpose of this Church to seek any proselytizing of Roman Catholics in the islands. It was not the idea that the new diocese should be a missionary parish, but a regularly established branch of the Church that should within a very short time become self-supporting.

The President of the Church Club, George Macculloch Miller, will to-day appoint a committee which will draw up a plan for the establishment of the new diocese, and the other church clubs of the United States will be asked to co-operate in the matter. This will be the first diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America to be established without the confines of the United States proper.

This movement of the Church Club grew out of a discussion held at the clubrooms, 578 Fifth Avenue, last night, on the topic, "The Duty of Churchmen with Regard to Our Responsibilities Toward Alien Races." Gen. Greene led the discussion. He said in part:

"As regards the Philippine Islands, there is no doubt now of the truth of the statement that our first obligation is to remain in those islands and govern them. To give them up to any other nation would be disgraceful cowardice. To turn them over to themselves would mean anarchy and lawlessness.

"It was a novel problem that we had to confront just after the war with Spain. So little idea did we have then of keeping the islands that our Peace Commissioners were at first instructed to demand only the Island of Luzon. It has now been definitely determined, however, that we will stay in those islands. Our attitude has been decided to be that of establishing civil government there with the idea of giving the natives the largest possible participation in its conduct.

"It can be fairly said that we hope to introduce in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the other countries that have come under our control a better government than they have ever known before. We want to teach them to enjoy freedom while respecting the rights of others. We want to give them a Church separate from the State. We want to give them an honest government. All of these will be things entirely new to them.

"As to the duties of churchmen, it is our duty to establish the Protestant Episcopal Church in Manila, San Juan, and other cities. We should go to these islands not as missionaries. Many Porto Ricans are devout Catholics. There are in the Philippines between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 Catholics. It would be idle and foolish to send missionaries to them. We should establish a diocese, with a Bishop and duly appointed ministers. The population there now—the American population—is made up of soldiers and civil officers. Such of these as want to worship now have no chance to do so in the way to which they are accustomed.

"The thousands of American women and children in the Philippines in order to worship must attend the camp services conducted by the Chaplains. I have seen as many as 600 soldiers at one of these services on a day when the rain was pouring down.

"It would do the natives good to see a branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church established in Manila. It would do more than anything else to establish and spread American ideas there."

Capt. Mahan said that the chief factor lacking in the new island possessions of the United States was an enlightened public opinion. He continued, in part, as follows:

"The kind of Christianity that exists in the Philippine Islands to-day is not an enlightened Christianity. It is not subjected to the operation of an enlightened public opinion. It is here that we are to find the greatest opportunity for effective missionary work there.

"As regards political conditions, we can well afford to leave them to the Government, which under the searching light of intelligent public opinion, will do the best that can be done for the Filipinos. But as regards Christianity, we find that there unfortunately exist rivalries and divisions of creed. I do not look for any formal parcelling out of the islands among the denominations for purposes of missionary work, as has been suggested. I believe that in matters of opinion, the fittest survive.

"It is the duty of our Church to send out its missionaries and to establish the Church in the Philippine Islands upon a sound basis. We should have no announced purpose of making converts from other forms of Christianity, but if people want to come to us we should be there to receive them. Our Church could not fail to appeal to the natives as a higher form of Christianity than that which now exists in those islands.

"All the church bodies should go ahead. Nothing will conduce so much to the political health of these dependencies as the free exercise of public opinion, with all churches, through their missionaries, having an ample chance."

The Rev. Mr. Lincoln Pelton, curate of St. Thomas's Church, paid a tribute to the work of the Catholic Church in this city, in the course of his remarks. He said the Episcopal Church had done very little in American dependencies as yet, as the Bishop of almost every diocese was waiting for the other Bishops to take the initiative. He continued:

Herbert Tuner said that he believed all Protestant churches should work together in the Philippines. He said the faith of Roman Catholics should not be changed, but that the Filipinos should be made better Roman Catholics.

"Here we have an excellent chance for church union," said Mr. Turner. "Why shall not we all go together in the Philippines? Why shouldn't these people be parceled out among those people of the United States who want to work togther for their religious betterment? The Church should have nothing to do with politics, with social organism, but all denominations should work in concert and co-operation."

Mr. Miller, the club President, suggested after the discussion had proceeded at some length that the ideas of the club should take some practical form. Then the resolution was passed empowering the President to appoint such a committee to report to the club. After the meeting had adjourned Mr. Miller, Capt. Mahan, and Gen. Greene held an extended conference upon the subject in hand.

It was reported at the business meeting of the club that a gift of a dozen or more journals of the Diocese of Newark and Northern New Jersey had just been received from the Rev. John Keller, who was shot some time ago by Thomas J. Barker. These volumes were sent by Mr. Keller from his sickroom.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Records of Kings Before the First Dynasty Unearthed.

BOSTON, March 27.—The Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow, Vice President of the Egypt Exploration Fund, has just received official word that Prof. Petrie has unearthed at Abydos the records of Kings before Mena, the founder of the first dynasty, nearly 4800 B. C.

"We have found," writes Prof. Petrie, "the names of Narma Ka, and a King named by a fish sign, perhaps also of two Kings, Deb and Sam. Of Mena and those earliest Kings there are about thirty inscriptions and a heavy strip of gold with the name Aha, (Mena.) In the tomb of Khasekhemui were found stone vases, each with a gold cap tied on with gold wire. Also two broad bangles of gold, and a dinner service of a dozen pans and dishes, with 180 models of tools in sheet copper. The frequent use of ivory then is witnessed by the discovery of forty inscribed ivories and stones and two lions cut in ivory."

Regarding the statement recently printed that bracelets of gold with turquoises and amethysts, found in the tomb of Zer, the second dynastic King, are the only jewelry known before the twelfth dynasty, Dr. Winslow says that there are gold ornaments of the earliest dynasties in the famous Abbott collection of the New York Historical Society.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS PRAISED.

Speakers at British Naval Architects' Meeting Make Comparisons Unfavorable to Their Own Navy.

LONDON, March 27.—At the Spring meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects in this city to-day, the Earl of Glasgow presiding, the principal paper read was that of Prof. J. H. Bliss, entitled "Ten Years of Naval Construction in the United States." It was almost wholly statistical, but complimentary to American ship designers and builders, and their continual improvement in the construction of armor and armament.

The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion. Sir John Colomb, M. P., said that the Americans did not keep to the same type, but continually improved it. They were up to date in matters of armor. Then they had introduced an eight-inch gun. The only objections to eight-inchers on battleships were that they were superimposed on large guns. There was not a Belleville boiler in American ships. The Americans did not plunge for a boiler without having thoroughly tried it.

Rear Admiral Charles C. P. Fitzgerald said he thought all present were against superimposed turrets. The naval officers at San Francisco were all against them. American torpedo boats of 140 tons had a speed of 30 knots, and, if they did that, they beat anything Great Britain had.

Prof. Biles, referring to the proportionately lighter draught of American ships, said it was impossible to say what could be left out in the construction of British ships, when they were said to have the same displacement as American ships, notwithstanding their lighter armament.

The Admiralty, Prof. Biles said, furnished the information for his paper.

GERMAN AGRARIANS' DEMANDS.

Said to Have Had a Bad Effect on the Country's Foreign Relations.

BERLIN, March 27.—It is asserted in reliable quarters that the German Foreign Office has pointed out to Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, that the rumors of an intended big raise in German agricultural duties have already unfavorably influenced Germany's foreign relations. Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, has, it is said, presented to the Chancellor a memorial setting forth the situation in detail and urging that such increases as are made may be lower than the figures rumored, particularly as affecting the products of Austria, Italy, and Russia.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, which asserts that Emperor William, a number of the German rulers, the Bundesrath, and several imperial departments have been strongly influenced of late against the agrarian demands, now boldly urges the Kaiser to dismiss those "bad councilors" unless he wishes the authority of the Crown to be still further diminished.

The Vossische Zeitung warns the Emperor not to jeopardize Germany's political friendships in order to gain the good-will of the "insatiable German Agrarians."

PRUSSIAN TEMPERANCE BILL.

Presumably Introduced at the Suggestion of the Kaiser—Is of a Stringent Character.

BERLIN, March 27.—A bill has been introduced in the Prussian Diet, presumably at the suggestion of Emperor William, directed against the misuse of alcohol. Count Douglas, an intimate friend of the Kaiser, is the author of the measure, which is very stringent.

The bill forbids the sale of alcoholic preparations containing fusel oil, the sale of intoxicating beverages to persons under sixteen years of age, to persons known to be habitual drunkards, and to persons already under the influence of liquor. No intoxicating beverages are to be sold before 7 o'clock in the morning.

In depots and public offices charts must be displayed showing the injurious effects of alcohol.

Crown Prince Not to Wed a Catholic.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Cologne Gazette says, regarding the rumors that Crown Prince Frederick William intends to marry an Austrian Princess, that it is reliably informed that the Crown Prince will, under no circumstances, marry a Roman Catholic, but either a German or an English Princess.

WAGNER AT THE OPERA.

"Goetterdaemmerung" for the Last Time This Season.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Wagner's "Götterdammerung" was given for the last time this season. The audience was one of good size, but it would probably have been larger had the expressed wishes of many been gratified and the striking performance of "Siegfried" been repeated. Many desired greatly to witness once more the remarkable interpretation of the character of the young hero by Mr. Jean de Reszke. But the presentation of the scheme of the trilogy, as it has happily been called, would have given the audience too little of Mme. Nordica, who made her farewell appearance last night as Brünnhilde. Her impersonation of the wronged and vengeful, but finally forgiving woman, is one of her best conceptions, especially in its musical details. It is in the full and resonant power of her tones that she adapts herself most felicitously to this rôle. The music makes large demands on any singer, and Mme. Nordica is equal to all of them. She was in fine voice last night, and her delivery of the music was always beautiful, at times brilliant, and in passages superb.

Mr. Jean de Reszke was again the Siegfried. He was in good voice and sang his music with all the lovely art which is invariably at his command. Mr. Edouard de Reszke's Hagen was, as it has been of late, full of subtle significance and grimness. In these respects it has gained much over former seasons. Mr. Muhlmann filled the part of Gunther acceptably. Miss Strong was the Gutrune and Mme. Schumann-Heink was once more the most impressive of Waltrautes. The Rhine maidens were Misses Olitzka, Bridewell, and Scheff. Mr. Damrosch conducted, and the orchestra and chorus did their work efficiently.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS MEET.

Representatives of Various Attractions Effect an Organization.

A meeting for the organization of an association whose members are to consist only of managers and agents of the theatrical profession was held yesterday afternoon in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House. Views as to the proper methods to be pursued in the formation of this organization were liberally discussed, and resulted in the selection of three committees, one on organization, which included Frank Murry, George Kingsbury, Frank Mattineau, William Hull, Alfred E. Aarons, and Meyer Livingston; another on rules and regulations, consisting of William T. Keogh, John G. Meagle, Jules Murry, Simon Nahn, and W. M. Wilkinson, and a Press Committee.

For several years past many efforts have been made to bring about the formation of an organization similar to this, but owing to a lack of concerted action all previous efforts have fallen through.

MISS GILMAN HAS PNEUMONIA.

May Cause an Indefinite Postponement of the "Prima Donna's" Production.

Unless a great improvement should occur in Miss Mabelle Gilman's condition within the next few days the production of the new musical comedy, "The Prima Donna," at the Herald Square Theatre, will be postponed to an indefinite date. Miss Gilman, it was said yesterday, was compelled to undergo a severe operation on account of throat trouble about ten days ago.

Her condition was improving as well as her physician could expect under the circumstances, until the early part of this week, when pneumonia set in, and yesterday Prof. Janeway was called in for consultation. Under the most favorable conditions the production cannot be made before the evening of April 8.

Treaty Shore Modus Vivendi Arranged.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 27.—The Newfoundland Cabinet received to-day a dispatch from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, announcing that a modus vivendi respecting the French Shore had been arranged with France, to be in force from to-day until Dec. 31, 1901, thus removing all fear of conflict during the interim. This fact is evidence of the willingness of the French Government to adopt a conciliatory policy pending the final adjustment. The Colonial Legislature passed a bill last month, giving effect to this convention, if the renewal were arranged.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PRINCETON LECTURE

Ex-President Discusses the Venezuelan Boundary Trouble.

Received with Loud Cheers by the Student Body—Many Prominent Persons Present.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland delivered last night, at Alexander Hall, Princeton University, the first of two lectures on the national boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which dispute involved the boundary line separating Venezuela from the English colony of British Guiana. These lectures, like Mr. Cleveland's address of last year, are given in the course founded by Henry Stafford Little.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson in a brief and fitting speech introduced the speaker. As Mr. Cleveland arose to begin his lecture he was greeted with three long, loud cheers from the student body. He was strongly applauded several times while delivering the lecture. A number of prominent people from Trenton, New York, and Philadelphia were in attendance.

Mr. Cleveland at the outset spoke of the vagueness on the subject of boundary lines in the establishment both of the Venezuelan Republic and of British Guiana. He said that from the first there was evident need of "extraneous assistance" before bounds so loosely named could be "exactly fixed." He then referred to the initiation of the dispute in 1841 between the Venezuelan Minister to Great Britain and Lord Aberdeen, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The making of the Schomburgk survey and its bearing upon the dispute were fully explained. The lecturer said:

"In 1876, thirty-two years after the discontinuance of efforts on the part of Great Britain and Venezuela to fix by agreement a line which should divide their possessions, Venezuela was confronted, upon the renewal of negotiations for that purpose, by the following conditions:

"A line proposed by her, founded upon her conception of strict right, which her powerful opponent had insisted could not in any way be plausibly supported, and which therefore she would in no event accept.

"An indefiniteness in the limits claimed by Great Britain, so great that of two boundary lines indicated or suggested by her one had been plainly declared to be 'merely a preliminary measure open to future discussion between the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela,' and the other was distinctly claimed to be based upon generous concessions and a 'desire to avoid all cause of serious controversies between the two countries.'

"A controversy growing out of this situation impossible of friendly settlement except by such arrangement and accommodation as would be satisfactory to Great Britain, or by a submission of the dispute to arbitration.

"A constant danger of such an extension of settlements in the disputed territory as would necessarily complicate the situation, and furnish a convenient pretext for the refusal of any concession respecting the lands containing such settlements.

"A continual profession on the part of Great Britain of her present readiness to make benevolent concessions, and of her willingness to co-operate in a speedy adjustment, while not substantially reducing her pretensions, and certainly not attempting in a conspicuous manner to hasten negotiations to a conclusion.

"A tremendous disparity in power and strength between Venezuela and her adversary, which gave her no hope, in case the extremity of force or war was reached, of defending her territory or preventing its annexation to the possessions of Great Britain.

"It was in 1876 that Venezuela appealed to the United States, begging our Government 'to give the subject its kind consideration and take an interest in having due justice done to Venezuela.' This," said the lecturer, "appears to be the first communication addressed to our Government on the subject of a controversy in which we so afterward became very seriously concerned."

The lecturer, quoting constantly from documents, showed the repeated appeals of Venezuela to Great Britain in favor of settling the question by arbitration on the whole subject, declaring that their constitution prevented them from making grants of territories except by a process the result of arbitration. Meantime England constantly refused arbitration on the general subject, declaring that it feared the Venezuelan constitution would still be used as a pretext for disobedience to an award. Great Britain also objected to the arbitration requested by Venezuela, fearing that an award might be made in favor of the Venezuelan claim, in which case "an important territory which has for a long period been inhabited and occupied by her Majesty's subjects and treated as part of the colony of British Guiana would be severed from the Queen's dominions."

On this Mr. Cleveland said: "England alone had treated it as part of British Guiana; her immense power had enabled her to do this, and her own decrees seemed to promise greater advantages as against her weak adversary than arbitration could possibly assure."

The British Government at one time offered a plan of arbitration which did not cover the entire disputed territory, but never consented to arbitration such as proposed by Venezuela, and which would include the entire territory in dispute. The lecturer last night brought down with much detail the narrative to September, 1893. At the end of the lecture, Mr. Cleveland said:

"Here closed a period in this dispute, fifty-two years in duration, vexed with agitation, and perturbed by irritating and repeated failures to reach a peaceful adjustment. Instead of progress in the direction of a settlement of their boundaries, the contestants could only contemplate, as results of their action, increased obstacles to fair discussion, intensified feelings of injury, extended assertion of title, ruthless appropriation of the territory in controversy, and an unhealed breach in diplomatic relations."

Mr. Cleveland's second and concluding lecture on this subject, to be given to-night, will deal principally with the part taken by the United States in the settlement of the long controversy which resulted in arbitration and a fixed boundary line.

Princeton Beats Yale in Debate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—Princeton won the annual debate with Yale to-night. The decision of the judges was rendered unanimously. The subject of the debate was: "Resolved, That a system of subsidies other than the present mail subsidies should be adopted by the United States to encourage shipbuilding and ocean-carrying trades." Yale supported the affirmative. The speakers for Yale were Frank H. Sinserbaugh, 1902, Moravia, N. Y.; Mason Trowbridge, 1902, Chicago, and Robert H. Ewell, 1903, Washington, D. C. The Princeton debaters were Walter E. Hope, 1901, Brooklyn; Axtell J. Byles, 1902, Titusville, Penn., and Robert S. Steen, 1901, Philadelphia.

Laborers Leaving Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 27.—The agents of the company engaged in constructing the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, Ecuador, are in Porto Rico to procure laborers to work on this railroad. This, in connection with the departure yesterday of 800 emigrants for Hawaii, and 400 more for Cuba to work in the iron mines, is draining Porto Rico of its best laborers. The entire press of the island is objecting to this emigration. Planters cannot cultivate their lands owing to the lack of money, consequently there is no work to be had here. The authorities are taking no steps to prevent this emigration.

The German Armor Plate Controversy.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Rhenish papers announce that an important Rhenish iron and steel firm has made a proposition to the German Government to establish armor plate works at its own cost and to furnish Germany with armor plate at the same price at which the Krupp firm furnished it to the United States, if the German Government will guarantee to give the firm at least a part of the naval orders. The Government is said to have the proposition under consideration.

Inquiries show that the United States Government has bought no Krupp armor abroad, but has used armor made in this country by the Krupp process.

Gen. Clayton to Stay in Mexico.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—Gen. Powell Clayton, Ambassador to Mexico, who is here attending a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, announces that he has promised to serve four years more as representative of the United States in Mexico.

RUSSIANS MEET AND DENOUNCE THE CZAR

Five Thousand Persons Listen to Speeches in New Irving Hall.

Abraham Cahan Reads a Set of Resolutions Which the Crowd Adopt Condemning the Muscovite Government.

All the east side seemed to converge toward New Irving Hall, at Broome and Norfolk Street, last night. Fully 5,000 eager listeners assembled there to hear the speakers at a mass meeting of Russian Socialists. Outside the hall the street was crowded with those who could not get in, and as fast as any of the audience tired and went home their places were fought for.

Vladimir Stolechnikoff, an exiled Russian nobleman, was the Chairman. He announced that the meeting was held for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the American Russians for the present movement in their mother country. B. Winchevsky, one of the speakers, said:

"If a thief or murderer came to attack you and either robbed or attempted to kill you, no jury in a court would adjudge you guilty of any crime should you kill him. Now, the Czar of the Russias is killing hundreds of his people. If, those people—or, rather, the survivors—rise up and kill him, will the jury in the case, which is the whole civilized world, declare them guilty?"

A collection was taken among the audience. The money will be sent to the head committee of Russian Socialists, which has its headquarters in Switzerland, to be used for the publication of literature to be smuggled into Russia, disseminating Socialistic ideas. One of the speakers of last night's meeting said that the smugglers, if caught, would either be incarcerated in prisons or sent to the Siberian mines.

Among the audience at the mass meeting was a man named Ossip Tarkin, who said he was an intimate friend of Karpovitz, the assassin of Minister of Education Bogolyepoff. Tarkin said that he used often to meet Karpovitz at revolutionary clubs in Russia.

"He was the best-hearted fellow in the world," continued Tarkin. "Like the rest of us, he didn't believe in violence as a usual thing, but what is one to do when he sees his associates thrown into jail and driven to insanity or suicide by persecution, or drafted in the army and hustled off to Turkistan because they have the audacity to ask for better treatment at the hands of college authorities?"

Abraham Cahan, another speaker, read a set of resolutions that the crowd adopted almost unanimously and with great enthusiasm. There were a few dissenting votes in the rear of the hall. In the resolutions it was recited that this meeting was not opposed to the Czar, but to Czarism; that the Czar was only a figure-head; that the Russian Government was a Government of the tenth century, and that the very core of Russian rule, being rotten, ought to be uprooted and a new system of things instituted in the empire. The resolutions also told of the horrors of the past century in Russia—how the great writers and thinkers had for the most part gone to prisons for their independent speeches and actions, and how the laboring people had been treated like animals by those in power. The attitude of the rulers was ascribed by Mr. Cahan to love of power, not to greed.

It was announced that a committee had arranged a reception for the noted Russian exile, Prince Krapotkin, who will arrive here from Boston to-morrow. He is in this country on a lecturing tour, his home being in England. He is to lecture while in New York at the Berkeley Lyceum and the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn.

RECEPTION TO A. CASTAIGNE.

French Artist-Illustrator Guest of Honor at the National Arts Club.

A reception was given the artist-illustrator, André Castaigne, last night at the National Arts Club in connection with the opening of an exhibition of books and bookmaking in the galleries of the club. M. Bruwaert, the French Consul General, responded for M. Castaigne in a humorous vein. The French Government intends to build a new printing establishment near the Champ de Mars, giving up the old establishment in the ancient hotel of the Rohans, a thirteenth century bit of mediaeval Paris. M. Castaigne is visiting all the principal printing presses of the United States in order to pick up any novelties that may be of use in the new building.

After a talk on book plates from Charles Dexter Allen of Hartford, the members and guests examined the exhibition, which is one of the most complete, historically and artistically, that has ever been shown in New York. The collections of books and bookbindings of Messrs. Robert Hoe, S. P. Avery, Theodore L. De Vinne, and other collectors of costly and beautiful books have helped to make a rare showing of volumes printed before the discovery of America. A special case of early artistic French books is contributed by Miss Wilbour. The range is from Babylonian tablets of clay and Egyptian papyrus rolls to the latest products of American and European presses. The earliest hand press used in New Hampshire, built at Boston, in 1747, was served by aprinter who struck off souvenir sheets printed from types of 1813. The bookbindings are hardly less interesting than the rarissime volumes. The beauty of some of the recent American work in this line is startling.

DENMARK'S ALLEGED TERMS.

Reported Conditions of Cession of the Danish West Indies.

LONDON, March 28.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"I am enabled to state, on the very best authority, that Denmark has communicated to the United States the following conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies:

"First—Four million dollars to be paid to Denmark.

"Second—The population to decide by vote whether to remain Danish or to be transferred to America.

"Third—If the vote is favorable to the United States, then the inhabitants are to become immediately not only American subjects, but American citizens.

"Fourth—Products of the island to be admitted to the United States free of duty.

"It is supposed here that Washington will not readily accept the third and fourth conditions."

INTENSE COLD IN EUROPE.

Snowstorms in France and Italy—Heavy Snowfall in Paris.

LONDON, March 28.—The weather in Europe continues as bitter as ever. There is frost and snow everywhere. Seven to 10 degrees of frost were registered in the London suburbs early yesterday morning. There is considerable thickness of ice on the lakes.

PARIS, March 27.—The weather throughout France is suddenly again very cold. Heavy snowstorms are reported everywhere. For the first time this Winter Paris is covered with a thick mantle of snow, which began falling yesterday, and still continues intermittently. A number of minor accidents have already occurred. Similar weather is reported from Italy.

BERLIN, March 27.—Another cold wave is sweeping over Germany, the temperature ranging from 8 to 15 degrees below freezing point.

Condition of Archbishop Lewis.

The condition of the Rev. John Travers Lewis, Lord Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada, who is critically ill at the Hotel Empire, was reported slightly improved by Dr. Stewart, his attending physician, at 9 o'clock last night. "But his Grace is still dangerously ill," said the physician. Bishop Potter called on his Grace Tuesday night.

Steamer Captain and Sailors Drowned.

FAYAL, Azores, March 27.—The British steamer King Bleddyn, which sailed from New York on March 10 for Hull, put into this port to-day with decks swept, boats and bridge gone, and with other damage. Capt. Liddle and two members of the vessel's crew were drowned.

PROPER SUPPLIES LACKING.

Brooklyn Teachers Complain that They Cannot Get Those Needed for Daily Use in Schools of Borough.

From every part of Brooklyn where there is a public school to use them, there come complaints that the teachers of the schools have the greatest difficulty in obtaining supplies for the use of the children. One Principal, for example, complains that supplies ordered in November last had not been delivered to him on the 15th inst. His complaint is a type of those constantly being made to Borough Superintendent Ward. The latter has made a thorough investigation of such complaints as come pouring in weekly, almost daily, and finds that the trouble lies with the Supply Department of the Central Board presided over by Parker P. Simmons, who is charged by some of the Brooklyn teachers with being a purely political Superintendent. He, his assistant, and a force of clerks cost the city in round numbers nearly $20,000, of which amount the Superintendent and his assistant take $9,000 between them. Altogether, in all the boroughs, Mr. Simmons has, according to the list of employes published in The City Record, seventy employes of various kinds to assist him in using up over $81,000 in salaries, two employes receiving wages as day laborers.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Simmons has all these men to look after the keeping of a suitable amount of supplies in the schools of the city, they are, according to the almost unanimous complaints of the Brooklyn teachers, unable to furnish what is absolutely needed in the schools there. The complaints come from no one locality and from no one class of teachers, but from all alike, and from all parts of the city. Teachers in this borough are loth to admit that they have any trouble in securing the supplies they need, for the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education is Thaddeus Moriarty, a typical Tammany man, and one who has the reputation among teachers, whether it be deserved or not, of being one of the most politically active of the members of the board. Brooklyn teachers stand in no particular fear of him, however, as his political activity does not extend across the big bridge that separates the two boroughs.

So serious has the trouble become in Brooklyn that the Principals' Association, through its President, Frank B. Stevens, has sent a formal complaint to Borough Superintendent Ward, begging him to do something at once to remedy the troubles. To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter who visited his school on Friday last, one of the Principals showed his supply of paper remaining in hand, a bundle of legal cap that contained, at a liberal estimate, 1,000 sheets. He had made a requisition several weeks previously for an additional supply, but could not get even a promise that the shortage would be supplied. There were similar complaints from the heads of a half dozen other schools, though no one of the schools were in quite so bad a shape as this particular one.

Everywhere there is complaint as to the outrageously poor quality of the ink and paper furnished, and teachers are not at all slow in charging or intimating that some one is making a good bit of money out of the contract for the supply of both articles. So very poor is the quality of the ink furnished for school use that the Principals of several schools, and some of the teachers, buy ink for their own use, preferring to go to this expense to being compelled to use the sort of thick, muddy stuff that is furnished for the use of the pupils. These pupils cannot escape the bad ink in this way, because they are forbidden to buy their own, though many have expressed a wish and willingness to do so.

This trouble is no new one, Mr. Horace E. Dresser, a member of the Board for Brooklyn, saying that the complaint as to the quality, as well as to the inability of securing the sort of supplies that are needed is one of long standing, and one that is perfectly justified as well. Two teachers of the Erasmus Hall High School have made complaints of their inability to obtain supplies for their classes when they were needed, and one of the instructors in drawing says that the materials, when they are furnished, are of a quantity and quality that are inadequate for the use of the pupils under the direction of this particular instructor. "Supplies that are lacking," says the Principal of one of the largest grammar schools in Brooklyn, "include text books, copy books, blank stock, and attendance cards. The supply of coal is precarious and generally dirty and bad." In this latter criticism Mr. Dresser bears him out, saying that for a time the coal was so filled with dirt as to make it impossible to keep proper fires in many of the buildings, while the supplies for the janitors, such as brooms, dusters, &c., were far poorer than they should be, and of a quality far below that called for in the specifications. A thorough investigation of the whole matter has recently been made by the Brooklyn Borough authorities, who found that the poor quality of the supplies was due to a lack of proper and possibly to collusive inspection, though no direct charges have been made as yet.

When the attention of Mr. Simmons was called to the matter by a reporter of THE TIMES, he said that he had no reply to make to the criticisms and no statement to make as to the validity of the complaints, as he was "not ready to talk about the matter." Then he referred the reporter to Thaddeus Moriarty, Chairman of the Committee of Supplies of the Central Board. Mr. Moriarty blandly asserted that he had received no complaints either as to the quality of the supplies furnished in Brooklyn or the inability of the teachers of the schools to get what they needed and when they needed it. He denied having received any complaint of any kind, though Borough Superintendent Ward asserts that such complaints have been forwarded to the Central Board in this city. Finally he dismissed the whole matter by saying that there was to be a meeting of the Committee on Supplies on Thursday, at which he would call up the matter for an investigation and report.

Meantime the lack of supplies continues in Brooklyn, and the teachers are kept in a continual state of worriment because their stock is running low, and the material ordered weeks ago is not as yet within their range of vision.

Cannot Get Supplies Promptly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching our present school system, one of the most annoying troubles for teachers is the lack of system in the ordering and obtaining of supplies. A Principal is required to send in his orders perhaps months before he can hope to have them filled—and then he has no certainty as to how much will be supplied. Take, for instance, the matter of pads for writing or of arithmetic paper. Nothing is more essential for school work. A Principal may order enough for a term, expecting, long before the coming of the next term, to order more. He sends in the order two months before the new term begins, hoping that will give time enough to have the supply on hand. But the new term opens, and the paper, just when it is most needed for the changed classes and the new pupils, is lacking. Perhaps a month goes by while the teachers get on as best they may, with assurances that supplies will soon come, it is hoped. So, too, often, with some of the books needed and with the sewing and drawing materials. This state of things should be bettered. There should be opportunity for Principals to make requisitions close to the time of need, and they should be assured that orders within their appropriation will be promptly filled.

PRINCIPAL.

Brooklyn, March 25, 1901.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Contracts for Schools Awarded—Normal College Trustees Meet—Discussion Over Teachers.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held last night. President Miles M. O'Brien was in the chair.

The contract for Public School No. 186, at Amsterdam Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, was awarded to James J. Looney, and an appropriation of $274,500 for the building was voted. The contract for heating and lighting in Public School No. 131, Brooklyn, was awarded to Blake & Williams, the appropriation being $15,159. For payment of awards and expenditures in acquiring the site for a school at Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, $43,965.38 was appropriated.

A complaint from citizens of Long Island that there were not enough school accommodations in the Steinway district was referred to the Building Committee. Other communications referred to committees included a request for the equipment of a physical laboratory in the annex of the Peter Cooper High School, and a request that six rooms now used for primary classes be fitted for mechanical and architectural purposes in the Evening High School, 120 West Forty-sixth Street.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Normal College the Board of Trustees confirmed the nomination of Miss Laura E. Leal, for the position of Superintendent and Professor of Ethics, to succeed the late Eliza Woods. Miss Leal has been instructor of mathematics in the Normal College.

Some discussion followed a proposition of President Hunter that the fifty girls having the highest average according to the February examinations be graduated now and be given licenses. President Hunter, after referring to the need for teachers, said that it was morally certain that such girls would pass in June.

The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS' WORK.

An Exhibition of the Articles Made by Truant Children—Proofs of Their Proficiency.

There is a study in the possibilities of young truants to be seen in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society opened an exhibition of manual work yesterday, which will continue to-day and to-morrow, the exhibits changing from day to day as the work of different schools is brought forward. That of the truant schools is most interesting. The boys find a haven in the society's schools after a term of confinement, and are kept interested by the manual work, in which they become proficient.

The work of the boys is sold, and the proceeds make some of the schools almost self-supporting. There are articles in burnt wood, iron work, and in other materials. These bring good prices, and are really well done. Yesterday, in addition to this, the school at 201 West Thirty-second Street had prepared an Indian encampment which was worth seeing. It showed ingenuity and skill. The Indians were of clay. A river of real water ran through the encampment, real wheat was growing in an Indian burial ground, and a dog of clay was stretched out on the ground. These things the boys made without models and according to their own ideas. The paddles in the canoes were made by Michael Iliorio, an Italian boy, who decorated them in pyrography. They form a good reproduction of crude Indian line work.

There was clever work from all the schools, which include different grades, from the kindergarten to one which teaches young married women to sew. A number of little cooks had a large array of tempting bread, cakes and meats displayed and there was good work in sewing of all kinds. The children are practically allowed to do anything which interests them. In one school, where there are chiefly Italian children, they make quantities of paper flowers, which develop quickly under their fingers, to their great delight.

An interesting collection of work comes from the school at 219 Sullivan Street, where evening classes of girls are trained to make useful and pretty things for the house from the simplest of materials. Children knit rag rugs, make bureau covers and pillows of denim. The teachers have many interesting stories to tell of their respective classes.

TEACHER WAS ODBURATE.

He Refused to Withdraw a Charge of Stealing Against a 12-Year-Old Boy.

A great deal of firmness and tenacity of purpose was displayed in the Harlem Police Court yesterday by John J. Casey, Principal of Public School No. 83, in East One Hundred and Tenth Street, where he appeared to prosecute twelve-year-old John Swachhamer of 209 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a pupil in the school, for taking a handful of lead pencils from the supply room of the school building.

Mr. Casey said he staid after school hours to do some work, when he heard a noise in the supply room. He went in, and said he found the boy abstracting a handful of pencils. He took the boy down stairs and gave him into the hands of a policeman, who took him to court.

The boy's mother appeared in court, and was almost heartbroken at the story of the complainant. She threw herself on her knees before the Principal and begged him not to press the charge against her boy.

The woman's appeal affected every one except Principal Casey, who remained obdurate.

"No, Madame," he replied with great firmness, "I certainly shall not do so. I could not think of such a thing."

Then Magistrate Pool spoke up:

"Do you want to ruin this boy for life?" he asked.

"No, I do not," said Casey. "But I have 1,200 children to take care of, and it would not do for this boy to come back to school unpunished for stealing."

Neither the tears of the mother nor the appeals of the Magistrate had any effect on the Principal, and the Magistrate said he would parole the boy until the Children's Aid Society could investigate the case further. The mother hugged the boy and carried him off, while the court officers had to rap several times to still the reproachful comments made by the spectators concerning Casey's firmness.

ELIZABETH MERRITT'S WILL.

She Leaves a Number of Bequests for Missionary Work.

The will of Elizabeth Merritt, who died several months ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday. The testatrix leaves $5,000 to the infant child of her deceased cousin, George F. Hussey. The Ladies' Christian Union of this city is to receive $2,000. Miss K. Youngman of Tokio, Japan, gets $5,000, to be used in assisting her in her missionary work in Japan.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is left $2,000 for the support of Bible women in India. The New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society is to have $1,000 for the support of its work among sailors at this port. The Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple of Minnesota is left $1,000 for missionary work among the Indians.

The will is dated Aug. 31, 1894, and provides that if the estate is not sufficient to pay all bequests that they be paid in the order named as far as the estate will permit. The value of the estate is not given in the petition.

JAMES R. REID VERY ILL.

Known as "The Father of the Telegraph"—He Aided Morse.

James R. Reid, eighty-two years old, known to telegraph men everywhere as "The Father of the Telegraph," is dangerously ill in his home at 244 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Dr. Sanders, his attending physician, last Friday operated on Mr. Reid and removed a large tumor. Since that time the physicians has performed a second operation for the removal of a small cancer. Since the second operation the patient has been very weak.

Mr. Reid was born in Edinburgh. He went with his parents to Toronto when he was sixteen years old. Later he worked in a Rochester bank, and hearing of the famous invention of the telegraph, he became interested and joined his fortunes with those of Mr. Morse. He went to Washington and sometime later he opened the first commercial telegraph office ever conducted in Pittsburg. He was United States Consul to Edinburgh under the First Cleveland Administration, and also under President Harrison.

ASSEMBLYMAN WILSON DEAD.

He Represented the Ninth District and Was an Anti-Sheehan Democrat.

Assemblyman William H. Wilson, elected last November from the Ninth Assembly District, died last night at his home, 309 West Twenty-first Street. He was born at the same place twenty-eight years ago. After going to the public schools, he studied law for a while. He was a friend and student of Henry George. For a long time he was night manager at the New York Cab Company's Thirty-second Street stables, and few men were better known in the Tenderloin. The only political office Mr. Wilson ever had before he became an Assemblyman was the position of stenographer of the Eighth District Civil Court.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at St. Columba's Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street. The Horatio Seymour Club, the anti-Sheehan organization of the district, will attend in a body, as will several other clubs of which Mr. Wilson was a member.

The Spring Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW next Saturday will give reports of books that lead in sales at the principal book stores throughout the country, and reports from libraries showing those in demand. As unsold copies are not returnable, intending purchasers should order in advance from their newsdealers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week continues to proceed quietly with the same measure of Lenten dullness. Yesterday, perhaps, was a bit gayer, because there were meetings of sewing classes and of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club. The White Star pier presented an animated scene. The Oceanic departed with a long list of passengers, many of them members of the fashionable world, and there were crowds to see them off. A list of those booked to sail was printed Tuesday in this column. There was also a great deal of calling in the afternoon, and, although it was Passion Week, there was a fair-sized audience in the parterre boxes at the opera.

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To-day there will be the usual meeting of Miss Leary's Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class in the afternoon, and in the evening the Thursday Evening Club will meet at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross, on Washington Square. At the Junior Thursday Evening Club meeting at Mrs. Benjamin Silliman Church's, 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, who accompanied the Harriman expedition to Alaska something over a year ago, will recount his experiences, and Edwin Van der Burgh will describe life in a mining camp. There will also be music and recitations.

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Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick and Andrew Varick Stout, who are to be married on Saturday, April 20, in St. James's Church, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, have selected their attendants at the wedding. Miss Helen Dominick, as previously announced, will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Anne M. Archbold, daughter of John Archbold; Margaret Betts, Elsie Dominick, the daughter of W. G. Dominick; Alice McKim, daughter of the Rev. Haslett McKim; Eleanor Bowers, daughter of Henry E. Bowers, and May Riker, daughter of John L. Riker. Mr. Stout's best man is to be J. Augustus Barnard, and the ushers selected are Bayard Dominick, Jr., Acosta Nichols, David Taylor, Edward S. Auchincloss, Harry Kingsley, and Joseph S. Stout, Jr., brother of the bridegroom.

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The wedding of the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick, vicar of Calvary Chapel, and Miss Mabel Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, (Miss Mary Irving,) is to be celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, April 30, in Calvary Church at 3:30 o'clock, and will be followed by a small reception for relatives and immediate friends only, at the residence of the bride's parents, in East Twentieth Street. Miss Huntington will have her elder sister, Miss Marie Huntington, and Miss Mary Remsen Belknap, as bridesmaids. Miss Mabel A. Lewis was also to have been an attendant, but owing to the recent death of her father, the late Walter H. Lewis, will not be able to accept. The best man and ushers have not yet been decided upon.

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Miss Natalie F. Moss, the daughter of Courtlandt D. Moss, and a sister of Mrs. Frederick Beach, and Johnston Livingston, Jr., will be married at the Church of the Incarnation on Thursday, April 25. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church, will perform the ceremony. Louis J. Livingston will be best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Maxwell Stevenson, whose engagement to Miss Caroline Livingston, a sister of the bridegroom elect, has been announced; Woodward Babcock, Robert T. W. Moss, and Henry W. Livingston.

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M. Coquelin is to give a dramatic recital at the Waldorf on Friday, April 12, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind—a charity that deserves all possible assistance. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. Herman Emmet, Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. George Havens, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, and Mrs. Folsom.

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Miss Ethel Dominick, who is to be married to Andrew V. Stout in April, is to give a luncheon to her bridesmaids on Tuesday, April 16, at her residence, 22 West Fifty-first Street, and on Wednesday evening, April 17, Mr. Stout will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the University Club. Mrs. Robert Means Thompson of 5 East Fifty-third Street, is to give a dinner in the Metropolitan Club Annex on the evening of Monday, April 15, for the members of the bridal party who will attend her daughter, Miss Thompson, and Stephen H. Pell at their wedding on April 17. Mr. Pell is to give his bachelor dinner on Saturday evening, April 13.

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The Saturday evening dances, organized some years since by Mrs. Philip J. Sands and other women, and generally called Mrs. Sands's class, will be conducted the coming season, as the past, under the management of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington. Owing to the death of Mr. Sands, Mrs. Sands has withdrawn entirely and is no longer a patroness. Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, owing to her continued illness, has also ceased to be a patroness, and Mrs. Walter Taylor has withdrawn. Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris are the new patronesses. The remaining patronesses for the season of 1901-1902 have acted in that capacity hitherto, and are as follows: Mrs. Beverley R. Morris, John Ervine, Leopold M. Francke, J. J. Higginson, John Clarkson Jay, Edward King, J. G. King, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Charles R. Huntington. The dates for the six regular dances are Dec. 7, 14, and 28; Jan. 11, and 25, and Feb. 8. Owing to Easter coming so early the first two dances are only one week apart. There will probably be an additional dance in April.

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Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster has cards out for a luncheon, to be given for her youngest daughter, Miss Ella Morris de Peyster, on Friday. Covers will be laid for ten. Many of the guests will be débutantes of the past season.

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The Floriday season is practically at an end. The large hotels will all close within a fortnight, and the Southern fashionable centre will be changed to the Hot Springs of West Virginia, where many people are going to recuperate from the effects of a gay Lent. Each day sees visitors to the Southern resorts returning to town. Among the recent arrivals have been J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, who reached here on Tuesday. The season at Aiken will last until after Easter, although the gayeties are beginning to be a little dim. There are pigeon shoots and polo, which still lead in the recreations at that resort.

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Additional details concerning the coaching parade of the New York Coaching Club are a review in Central Park, following a luncheon in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club. About a dozen coaches will be in line.

Stern—May.

Miss Josephine May, daughter of Mrs. Lewis May and the late Lewis May, the banker and financier, was married at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Moses Stern, son of Joseph Stern, the merchant, at the Temple Emanu-El. The Rev. Dr. Gottheil, the Rev. Dr. Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El, and the Rev. Dr. Kohler of the Temple Beth-El officiated at the ceremony, at which over 200 friends of the two families were present. Wahrendorff had decorated the temple beautifully with American Beauties, Easter lilies, palms, and smilax. The bride was given away by her oldest brother. She wore no jewelry and her gown was a simple though rich creation of crêpe de chine with white satin trimmings and a satin train. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss May, who wore a gown of white lace and carried pink sweat peas. The youngest sister of the bride, Miss Loeys May, acted as flower girl. The bridesmaids were Miss M. Einstein, Miss Mildred Strauss, Miss Cohen, Miss Irma Stern, Miss Isabel Isaacs, Miss Vera Wolff, and Miss Tobias. They were all dressed alike in green crêpe de chine and carried white daisies. Arthur Stern, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were M. Schafer, Arthur Lehman, Harry Hochstader, Harold Stern, and Dr. Stern, brothers of the bridegroom; Philip Stern, Percy Wolff, Elbert Brussel, Julian Isaacs, Dudley Harde, Charles Guggenheimer, and Henry C. Bernheim.

After the wedding supper was served at Delmonico's, and this was followed by a dance to which 200 guests had been invited, and for which all the upper rooms of Delmonico's had been reserved. The newly wedded couple did not leave on their wedding trip until nearly midnight.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Mr. Joseph Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Hecht, Mr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. Steinhard, Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Simon Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Hochstader, Dr. W. G. Lewi of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Sidenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Strauss, Judge Isaacs, and Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wallach.

DEATH OF C. ALBERT STEVENS.

The End Came Unexpectedly at the Albemarle Hotel.

C. Albert Stevens died yesterday at the Albemarle Hotel. Although Mr. Stevens had been suffering from pneumonia for some days, his death was unexpected, even to his wife, who left his bedside only a few moments before the end came.

Mr. Stevens was a member of the Stevens family of Castle Point, Hoboken. He was a son of Mrs. Edwin Augustus Stevens, who died two years ago at the castle. Albert Stevens has always been a conspicuous figure in New York society. He possessed, in appearance, the strong features of the family, dressed well, was conspicuous at many entertainments, and was a member of a number of fashionable clubs, including the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Racquet, the Meadow Brook, the New York Yacht, and others. He was very prominent in the sporting world, was one of the best cross-country riders in the United States, and an adept in and a patron of many sports.

He was a graduate of Columbia, '87, and very well versed in literature. He had an extraordinary memory and could repeat many of the works of the English poets from cover to cover. He was also a patron of the drama. He was hospitable and jovial. For several years he had been in failing health. He had frequent nervouse attacks, but he rallied from them marvelously. He had any number of friends, and was a general favorite. Then years ago he married Miss Mary M. Brady, the eldest daughter of the late Judge John R. Brady. Miss Brady was a noted beauty and had many suitors. She is to-day one of the most beautiful of the young matrons in society. She has been a model of wifely devotion. This Winter Mr. and Mrs. Stevens took a house in town, where they entertained until the end of the season.

They had recently moved to Rosylin, their country seat. Whenever Mr. and Mrs. Stevens came to town they stopped at the Albemarle. Mr. Stevens leaves no children, but a number of brothers and sisters. Among them are Edwin A. Stevens, Richard Stevens, Robert Livingston Stevens, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, and Mrs. Edward Parke Custis Lewis.

The Stevens estate is very large, and is held in trust. C. Albert Stevens, however, was quite a wealthy man in his own right.

CAZIN, THE ARTIST, IS DEAD.

He Was Born in 1840—Many of His Works in This Country.

NICE, March 27.—The landscape painter Cazin died here to-day.

Some one has compared the paintings of Cazin to the poetry of Verlaine in another medium. As a description of the works of a man whose productions cannot possibly be described as of any school or manner, it is perhaps as effective as another. Cazin painted the poetry of landscape, but the poetry was not the poetry of Corot, nor of any of the other masters. It has been said that in sentiment the work of Puvis de Chavannes approaches nearly to that of Cazin. While, however, in Puvis de Chavannes's work the figures play the more important part, in Cazin the landscape usually is all in all.

Jean Charles Cazin was born at Samer in 1840. He was probably the only French master who studied his art in England, and his early work is an echo of the productions of the pre-Raphaelites. But he soon found his own distinctive manner, and his paintings show little variation in theme and handling during the last thirty years. Many of his works are in this country, where some of them have brought very high prices.

Cazin married Mlle. Marie Guillet, one of his pupils, and Mme. Cazin's paintings are hardly less well known than those of her husband.

VIRGILIO TOJETTI DEAD.

The Artist Succumbs to Bright's Disease at St. Luke's Hospital.

Virgilio Tojetti, the artist, died at St. Luke's Hospital on Tuesday evening of Bright's disease. Tojetti was born in Rome March 15, 1851, son of Chevalier Domenico Tojetti, himself a celebrated artist, who was employed by Pope Pius IX. to restore a number of paintings in the Vatican, after which he was created a Marquis of the Church and was also decorated by the King of Naples and by King Ludwig of Bavaria.

Virgilio first studied with his father in Rome, and afterward became a pupil of Bouguereau and Gérôme. Vanderbilt's new palace, the Savoy Hotel, the Hoffman House, and Keith's Theatres in Boston and Providence give examples of his decorative work. Among his most celebrated easel paintings was the picture of a scene from Lytton's "Richelieu," which appeared at the National Academy of Design about eighteen years ago. It created widespread comment at the time and finally sold for $4,000, the highest price ever paid up to that date for a picture in the Academy. Others of the notable works of Tojetti are "Galatea," "The Two Roses," and "The Burst of Melody." He leaves a wife and two daughters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Anna A. Merserean Steers.

Mrs. Anna A. Merserean Steers, widow of Edward Panlet Steers, died in Garden City, L. I., on Monday last. The funeral took place at her residence, in Garden City, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Steers was President of the Dames of the Revolution continuously from the date of its incorporation to her death. She was greatly beloved by the members, who would never even consider a change in the Presidency.

She was the first President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, and that society owes its growth and standing largely to her great generosity, executive ability, and untiring labor during the first four years of its existence.

She was a descendant of Gov. Bradford, a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Mayflower Society, and the Colonial Governors. She was one of the organizers of the Women's Auxiliary of the Harlem Dispensary, and one of its Vice Presidents, and at one time one of the Directors of the J. Hood Wright Hospital. She was a member of the Sorosis and the New York Genealogical Society. She was a woman of broad sympathies, very charitable, and leaves a wide circle of friends.

James C. Matthews.

James C. Matthews, who has been well known for many years among hotel men in this city, died yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, where he was employed as a room clerk. He was born in Peru in 1847, but came to New York with his parents when a boy. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1883 went into the hotel business, receiving a position as cashier at the Murray Hill Hotel.

In 1884 he went to the St. James Hotel, and in 1886 he married the daughter of A. P. Sturtevant, and leased from his father-in-law the Sturtevant House. He next went to New London, where he became manager of the Fort Griswold House, and later of the Edgemere Hotel. He was President for one year of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association. He leaves a widow.

William B. Boorum.

William B. Boorum died suddenly at his home, 276 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Boorum was born sixty-two years ago, and when fifteen years old he entered the office of John O'Hara, a manufacturer of blank books. He afterward became a partner of his employer, and on Mr. O'Hara's death organized the firm of Miles, Boorum & Co., and afterward the firm of Boorum & Pease, operating the largest blank-book manufacturing plant in the United States. Mr. Boorum was prominently connected with Plymouth Church for forty years. He leaves a widow and four children. The funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis will conduct the services.

Obituary Notes.

ELIJAH S. MCCAUGHEY, a brother-in-law of ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and a prominent citizen of Sioux City, Ia., died yesterday, aged eighty years.

JOHN A. MILNE, a prominent lawyer of Tompkins County, died suddenly early yesterday morning of heart disease, at his home in Trumansburg. He was forty years old.

MARK K. HAMILTON, of the banking and brokerage firm of Hamilton & Myers, died at his home in this city yesterday morning. He had been connected with the New York Stock Exchange since Nov. 24, 1868, and was a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, at one time proprietor of The National Republic, and one of the best known citizens in the District of Columbia, died at Washington yesterday from the effects of an apoplectic stroke sustained last Monday. He was about sixty-three years old. Mr. Murtagh was prominent under the old Municipal Government of Washington.

MARK K. HAMILTON, a stock broker at 45 Broadway, died yesterday at his residence, at 1,026 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. He was born in New York in 1838 and educated at the schools in this city. He was a member of the firm of Hamilton & Myers and of the New York Stock Exchange. He was Treasurer and Director of the Hygienic Wood Wool Company.

Mrs. MARY HOWARD JONSON, widow of Frederick Jonson, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, of London, England, died at her residence, Sunset Avenue, Montclair, N. J., on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Jonson had a private school for young ladies in this city for many years, among the pupils of which were the daughters of many representative families. She is survived by an only daughter, Mariquita, who married Henry Lenox Banks, a nephew of the late James Lenox of this city.

The Rev. Father JOHN GLOYD, life pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Washington, died at the parsonage of the church yesterday. His death was the culmination of four years of ill-health. He was born in Gaithersburg, Md., in 1832. At Westminster, Md., he built St. John's Church, acting as its pastor for twenty-seven years. He was a warm friend of Cardinal Gibbons. The funeral probably will be held Saturday, with the Cardinal officiating, and prominent clergy of Washington assisting.

Mrs. ELIZA B. GARRETT, the oldest parishioner of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, died at her home, 44 Monroe Place, yesterday. She was born ninety-one years ago in Jeffrey, Mass. Mrs. Garrett had been a Director of the Church Charity Foundation and of Graham Institute, in which she endowed two beds. Her husband died when she was thirty years old, and her only child, Mrs. Mary E. Gardiner, died about a year ago. Funeral services will be held at her late home to-morrow afternoon.

IN THE SHOPS.

Let no one in purchasing matting take to the Japanese because of its extra wearing qualities, as a slip of the pen made it appear in a paragraph upon Summer carpetings in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday. The Japanese mattings are delightfully attractive, they wear well, and many people will use nothing else at any cost. But it is the Chinese matting which a dealer will recommend for the hardest wear if he is asked his honest opinion. The Japanese matting has a cotton warp which gives it many advantages—softness and flexibility—and permits the introduction of colors in more or less elaborate patterns, but it is not as durable as the Chinese matting, which is simpler in design, because of its firm fibre warp.

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There is an increased tendency with each season to make up cotton goods into full suits. The shirtwaist has its place, and it is a necessity to wear with separate skirts, but the full suit of cotton is most attractive and gives a uniformity that the separate waist cannot. The cotton gowns of Madras and other colored materials are made in the simplest way, depending upon the cut and fit for style. The skirts are trimmed largely with bias bands. They are about half an inch in width, and several of them are set some distance apart, encircling the skirt and in most instances form its only trimming. Usually the bands are of the material, which, being striped as the materials for so many of the cotton gowns are, makes an effective trimming. In some instances the bands are of a plain color to match the most pronounced color in the frock. Occasion

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

F. D. Underwood, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, Accepts the Presidency of the Erie.

It was learned yesterday on good authority that F. D. Underwood, Second Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, had decided to accept the position of President of the Erie Railroad which had been offered to him. Mr. Underwood, it was said, would take charge about April 1. Mr. Underwood was born fifty-one years ago in Milwaukee County, Wis. He entered railway service when only eighteen years old as a clerk in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul offices. He passed through the grades of brakeman, baggageman, foreman of elevators, conductor of working, freight, and passenger trains, Assistant Division Superintendent, and Superintendent, and left the service of that road in 1886 to become General Superintendent of the Minneapolis and Pacific.

When this road was consolidated with the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic in 1888, he was appointed to the same position on the new line, which is now known as the Soo Line. He held this position for many years, but when the Baltimore and Ohio was reorganized in 1898, the position which he now holds was offered to him, through the influence, it is said, of James J. Hill.

MISSOURI PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The First Monthly Statement Ever Issued by the Road.

The Missouri Pacific Railway yesterday issued a statement of gross and net earnings for the month of January. This is the first monthly statement of net earnings ever issued by that road, the company's policy heretofore having been to report only its weekly gross earnings.

The adoption of this new policy by the Missouri Pacific leaves the Great Northern and the Chicago and Northwestern as the only large Western systems which do not publish monthly reports of net earnings. Many of the Eastern roads do not publish monthly reports, but they make quarterly reports to the State Railroad Commissioners.

RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.

New Yorkers Will Buy In the Detroit and Lima Northern.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 27.—Judge Wing, in the United States Court to-day, issued a decree for the foreclosure of mortgage and sale of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railroad. The court found that there was due of principal and interest on the outstanding bonds and certain preferred claims, $3,643,154.86, and that the company was in default thereon; that, under the authority of the court, receivers' certificates had been issued in the sum of $907,000. The court ordered that in default of this payment of these obligations within ten days that the property be sold at public sale at the depot of the company at Lima, Ohio, Listman & Co. of New York have been settling these claims out of court, and will purchase the property and reorganize the company. Considerable money will be expended in the improvement of the property, and it is claimed that a new Toledo-Detroit line is contemplated.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S NEW STOCK.

One-third of It Will Be Issued to Stockholders at $60 a Share.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The newly-elected Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held their first meeting to-day, at which the allotment of the new issue of stock was determined upon. The board decided to issue the stock to shareholders at the rate of 33 1-3 per cent. of their present holdings at the price of $60 per share.

The stock is to be subscribed between June 1 and 15, inclusive. The allotment means that stock of the par value of upward of $50,500,000 may be issued between the dates named. This is the first time in its history that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has adopted such policy. New issues of stock have heretofore been subscribed for at par.

All the old officers were re-elected.

ERIE SHAREHOLDER'S SUIT.

Motions in Richard Pine-Coffin's Action —Mr. Morgan's Counsel's Plea.

The action of Richard Pine-Coffin of England against J. Pierpont Mrgan and the voting Trustees of the Erie Railroad was up again for argument in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff holds 100 shares of Erie stock, and he objects to the recent purchase by the road of various coal fields and railroads.

Mr. Morgan was subpoenaed to appear before Justice MacLean, in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court yesterday and produce certain account books. Mr. Morgan did not appear because his counsel went before Justice McAdam and obtained an order to show cause why the subpoena and previous order should not be vacated. This order was subsequently argued before Justice Andrews, who reserved his decision. The same Justice also heard argument on another motion in the same case. This was a motion for permission to file a supplemental affidavit of defense. Decision was also reserved on this motion.

LOW PRICE OF SILK GOODS.

Secretary's Report Shows that They Are Being Sold Below Cost of Production.

Dress silks were never before so cheap as at present, according to the annual report of Franklin Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, just made public. Satins, velvets, plushes, ribbons, sewing silk, and machine twist were never before at so low a price in proportion to their quality, and silks, both of foreign and domestic weaves, are being sold in the retail stores in all the principal cities of the country at prices below the cost of manufacturing.

Improvement in power loom making in America has been so marked that no country in the world is now so well equipped, relatively, as the United States for the low-priced production of silk goods.

Yet Mr. Allen quotes figures to show that the manufacture of silks has not been a profitable industry in this country during the last year, except in isolated instances. The year opened, Mr. Allen says, with raw materials advanced to a high figure by speculative manipulation. The manufacturers accordingly were forced to raise their prices and the buying public turned away from silk goods in a great measure. The Paris Exposition and the Presidential campaign also operated against the American trade. At the present time, however, Mr. Allen states that a safe estimate of the relative supply of silk fabrics in the American markets is that 75 per cent. are of domestic manufacture, the proportion of ribbons being 90 per cent.

The total capital invested in the American silk manufacturing last year was $80,000,000, and the industry gave employment to 63,960 persons. Despite the adverse conditions, thirty-nine silk plants and firms were started during the year, of which nineteen are situated in Pennsylvania and fifteen in Paterson, N. J.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Charles T. Barney Buys Another Washington Heights Block Front—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Charles T. Barney has bought from Daniel S. Slawson the vacant block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 199.10 by 90. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the deal.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to Arthur Wood the unfinished seven-story apartment house on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 125 by 100.11.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Henry Korn the four-story dwelling 61 East Sixtieth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Bell & Houpt have sold for a Mrs. Braun the five-story apartment house known as the St. James, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-ninth Street, 25.2 by 100.

Charles Galewski has resold the five-story building 185 Spring Street, purchased by him recently from the Klegg estate.

Julius Fleischmann & Sons are the buyers of the plot of four lots at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for Clara Meier to Ignatz Rosenfeld, 64 Avenue C, 24 by 83. The buyer already owned the adjoining property, 66 Avenue C.

Harry N. Kohn has sold for Charles R. Kearny to Isidore Hellman the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The property 94 and 96 Bayard Street, north east corner of Mulberry Street, 52.2 by 74.6, one of yesterday's announced auction offerings, has been sold under private contract.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the Astor estate, through Douglas Robinson & Co., the five three-story brick dwellings 22 to 30 King Street, 103.9 by 100.

M. H. Rauitschek has sold for Frank Koch to a Mr. Kipp the five-story flat 112 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to a builder for improvement the northeast corner of Broome and Orchard Streets, 90.6 by 90.10. The same operators have also sold to I. W. Mullins the three-story dwelling 162 East Sixty-sixth Street, 18.6 by 100.5.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for a client the four-story three-family flat at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Elton Avenue. The sale of three and one-half acres at Rutherford, N. J., has also been effected through the same brokers.

George A. Hampton & Brother were the brokers in the sale of 169 and 171 West Ninety-ninth Street, reported yesterday.

Leases in the new Transit Building, 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street, recently arranged through Horace S. Ely & Co., include those of two entire floors to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and of two floors to the Locomobile Company of America.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Nathaniel Prentiss his residence 119 East Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 17 by 65 by 98.9, to a Mr. Hopkins.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for William Knoepke to I. Lewkowitz two five-story double flats, 7 and 9 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on a lot 25.6 by 100.11, for $60,000. In part payment Mr. Knoepke takes four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, 100 by 163 feet, for a consideration of $20,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

314 Delancey Street, north side, 74.7 feet west of Goerck Street, 24.7 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to L. S. Barnard.....$24,875

By William Kennelly.

209 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 90.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Leon Sanders..... 10,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, Broadway, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ten lots, each 25 by 100; Claremont Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, at the rear of the foregoing, ten lots, each 25 by 100; Claremont Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, six lots, each 25 by 100; Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Claremont Avenue, east side, 70.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, runs north on Claremont Avenue 149.5 by east 200 to the west side of Broadway by south on Broadway 26.8 by southwest 225.4 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by west 28.11 by northwest 80.7, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 347 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George B. Ashley, referee, Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 85 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $38,877; subject to other mortgages for $190,271.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Mardona, referee, 411 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,317.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, ninety-second Street, north side, 269 feet east of First Avenue, five lots, each 25 by 100.8; Ninety-third Street, south side, 269 feet east of First Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, five lots, each 25 by 100.8; Third Avenue, east side, 25.8 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 110, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 82, 84, and 86 Carmine Street, south side, 187 feet east of Bedford Street, each 20 by 90, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 469 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 191.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story English-basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 259 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 165.10 by 25 by 163.7, four-story brick double tenement, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 9 Christopher Street, north side, 113 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 31.6 by 91.10 and irregular, five-story brick and stone flat, with two stores and baker's ovens.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Smyth, referee, 993 West End Avenue, west side, 24 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension. Due on judgment, $26,185.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 225 Mercer Street, west side, 125 feet south of Third Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,959.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone building.

By Solomon De Walltearss, executor's sale, 27 Mount Morris Park West, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 20 by 80, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 164 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 145.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19.10 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 333.2 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 16.10 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. H. Oppenheim, referee, 355 to 363 West Fifty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 125 by 100.5, five five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $155,816.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 117 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 343.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,330.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 135 Christopher Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25.2 by 90.1; S. H. Lyons of 201 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 100 by 60.11; Joseph Oussani of 118 East Thirty-first Street, owner; Henry Anderson, architect; cost, $65,000.

No. 135 Ludlow Street, for a two-story brick store, 9.3 by 25.11; Friedman & Feinberg of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 260 to 262½ West Twenty-fourth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 41.8 by 86; Karpas & Kressner of 30 Beekman Place, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 73 Norfolk Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 84.4; J. Weinstein, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 142 Ludlow Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 73.10; Joseph Polstein of 305 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 205 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 100 by 90.11; H. A. Webster of 112 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; F. C. Browne, architect; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

Macy Place, south side, 201 feet east of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Percy Elphick of 1,038 Macy Place, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $200.

No 2,165 to 2,169 Eighth Avenue, to two-story brick stores; Frederick P. Foster of 52 Wall Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $50.

Broad Street, northeast corner of Exchange Place, to a nine-story brick office building; D. O. Mills of 634 Fifth Avenue, owner; George B. Post, architect; cost, $250.

No. 213 Tenth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Louis Schultz of 230 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 262 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Louis Stacher of 302 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street, to a five-story brick flat and stores; Henry C. Nathan of 409 Broadway, owner; H. F. Cook, architect; cost, $900.

No. 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, 1 to 7 West Seventeenth Street, and 2 West Eighteenth Street, to a ten-story building; Eugene A. Hoffman of 1 Chelsea Square, owner; the Rusling Company, architects; cost, $2,500.

Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick office building; Lawrence estate of 51 Liberty Street, owners; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 338 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Florence A. Alker of 338 Madison Avenue, owner; D'Oench & Yost, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 520 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; estate of George H. Warren of 68 Broad Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 67 Cliff Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; Charles A. Schieren, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $375.

Col. Barbour's New Home.

C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, is preparing plans for the new fire-proof residence to be erected on the property 11 and 13 West Fifty-third Street for Col. William Barbour. The building will be 44 feet in width and six stories in height, the front to be of a very light buff limestone. A contract has been awarded, and the work of demolishing the present houses will be begun immediately.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, March 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft n of 139th St, 30x100; James Byrnes to John O. Baker, (R S $45, mtg $28,000)..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft n of 139th St, 30x100; John O. Baker to James Byrnes, (R S $45) 1

COMMONWEALTH AV, Lots 364 and 365, Block K, amended map of the Mapes estate; Terence Gallagher to Alexander Lamont 1,800

BROOME ST, 42 and 44, 38.9x75; Thomas J. McGuire to Deutscher Spar and Credit Verein, (R S $6, mtg $14,000)..... 20,000

DAWSON ST, n s, 151 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; John E. Duffy, referee, to John C. Barr, (R S $5.50)..... 5,250

DAWSON ST, n s, 97.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; John E. Duffy, referee, to John C. Barr, (R S $5.50)..... 5,250

EAGLE AV, 675, w s, 19.5x99.5; Josie G. Welsh to Laura Wehman, (R S $1, mtg $5,800) 1

GOLD ST, 62 and 64, e s, 38.4x48x irregular; Claudine Belding and another to J. Harris Ralston, (R S $11)..... 750

LOT 304, Block H, amended Map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Charles Biesinger to Hudson P. Rose, all liens.. 1

MADISON AV, e s, 863.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 17.5x100; Sarah A. Williamson to John Toelberg, (mtg $4,500, R S 32)..... 100

MADISON AV, s 1,700, 25x100; Jacob Munck to Fanny Wendel, (mtg $17,000, R S $11)..... 100

MADISON ST, 94, s s, 25x100; Annie E. Mahoney and others to Henry Campbell, (R S $2.50) 1

SUBURBAN ST, e s, 90 ft s of Briggs Av, 33.4x100; Hugo Berger and wife to Carrie L. Rogers, (R S $2.50)..... 1

SULLIVAN ST, 62½, w s, 15x59x irregular; Madeline Wolcott and another to Eliza J. Jackson, (R S 25c) 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 237.6 ft n of 164th St, runs e along the centre line of Weiher Court 105 x n 2 x e 144.10 x n e — to the n e corner of said court, x w 18.7 x s 7 x w 105 to the avenue, x s 12.6; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to Daniel Farrell, quitclaim..... 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, w s, 19.5 ft n of 10th St, 75.4x75; David E. Trabold to Philip Groshut, re-recorded, (mtg $60,000, R S $15)..... 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, w s, 19.5 ft n of 10th St, 75.4x75; Sarah C. Smith to David E. Trabold, (mtg $60,000 and taxes, R S $8.90)..... 1

WILLIS AV, 481, 25x100; Christina Von Gerichten to Sophia Stark, quitclaim, (R S 50c) 125

2D AV, n e corner of 22d St, 98.9x199.4; Simon and Henry Ottenberg to Marcus Oppenheimer, ⅞ part, (R S $40)..... 1

2D AV, s w cor of 73d St, runs w 212.6x s 102.2x e 112.6x n 25.6x e 100 ft to Av x n 76.8; Simon Ottenberg to Marcus Oppenheimer, (R S $20)..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 75x100; William Cummings, Jr., to John McGovern, (R S $7) 1

18TH ST, n s, 430 ft e of 5th Av, Wakefield, 25x114; Martin J. Keogh and wife to August W. Nordlund..... 340

23D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x98.9, ½ part; Simon and Henry Ottenberg to Marcus Oppenheimer, (R S $15)..... 1

26TH ST, 220 West, 24.10x98.9; Osias Kanner to Lena Buttenwieser, (mtg $43,500, ft S $1) 1

34TH ST, n s, 103.4 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x98.9, with strip, n w s; Central Trust Company, executors, to Cornelius F. Sheahan, (R S $21.50)..... 21,250

49TH ST, s s, 59 ft w of 2d Av, 19x20.5; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Henry Briner..... 9,000

52D ST, 443 West, 25x100.5; John McGovern to William Cumming, Jr., (R S $7, mtg $20,000)..... 1

54TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Ludin Realty Company, (R S $7) 7,000

57TH ST, 27 East, 18x100.5; David H. Hyman to E. Holloway Coe, (mtg $38,000, R S $65) 1

58TH ST, 108 West, 18x100.5; Anna G. Vogel to G. Willett Van Nest, (mtg $6,000, R S $12)..... 1

72D ST, n s, 573 ft e of Av A, 25x64.4; Simon Ottenberg to Marcus Oppenheimer, (R S $2.50)..... 1

72D ST, n s, 548 ft e of Av A, 25x64.4; Henry Ottenberg to Marcus Oppenheimer, (R S $2.50)..... 1

74TH ST, 166 East, 18.9x102.2; Abraham Joseph, referee, to William F. Gorham, (R S $11)..... 10,600

76TH ST, 38 West, 21x102.2; Henry Ottenberg to Marcus Oppenheimer, (R S $18). 1

76TH ST, 38 East, 20x102.2; E. Halloway Coe to David H. Hyman, (R S $27). 1

78TH ST, 164 East, 25x102.2; Osias Kanner to Lena Buttenwieser, (mtg $20,500, R S $3.50)..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Flora Lang to William F. Ebeling, (mtg $14,500, R S $1)..... 1

92D ST, 307 West, 17x75.8; Henry H. Cammann to Frank C. McLain, (R S $1, mtg $25,000)..... 1

100TH ST, 160 West, 25x100.11; Frank C. McLain to Henry H. Cammann, (R S $1, mtg $22,000)..... 1

114TH ST, 7 and 9 West, 51x100.11; William Knoepke to Isidor Lewkowitz, (R S $16.50, mtg $42,000)..... 100

117TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Dwight H. Olmstead to William Lillendahl, (R S $27.50, mtg $18,000)..... 28,000

140TH ST, s s, 182.8 ft e of Broadway, 16.4x99.11; the trustees of Peabody Education Fund to Robert Rogers 1

157TH ST, s s, Lots 267 and 268, map of the Village of Melrose, 100x164.3x100.2x 169.8; Isidor Lewkowitz to William Knoepke, (R S $9, mtg $8,100)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DEY ST, 38; Harry E. Phyfe to Harold C. Dayton, 3 years..... $2,700

EAST BROADWAY, 208; Isidor A. Schoefer to Abraham Greenberg, 3 years.... 540

HESTER ST, 171, Marion H. Keln to Dorothea Krapf, 5 years..... 720

LEXINGTON AV, 1,058; Max Hirshkind to Samuel W. Gainsborg, 3 years, in consideration and execution of 150 8th Av ....

MAIN ST, w s, 125 ft n of West Farms Road; William Henderson to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General, 5 years..... 650

MULBERRY ST, 110; Giovanni Gommaselli to Fortunato Bianchi, 5½ years. 3,680

1ST T, s e corner of 124th St; Martha L. Rutherfurd to Elizabeth Considine, 5 years.....1,400 to 1,500

63D ST, 234 to 238 East; Max Hart to Abraham Seligsohn, 3 years..... 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BORQUGH REALTY COMPANY to Samuel C. Boehm; 21st St, n s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, demand, 1 per cent.....$15,000

BOARDMAN, Clark & Hall, to the City Mortgage Company; 132d St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent.. 6,000

BOWMAN, Ira G., and Henry White, to Emilie Roschen; 169th St, s s, 110.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BROWN, Kate C., to F. Clifford Van Court; 71st St, s s, 500.6 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 490

BYRNES, James, to Caroline C. Lindsley and another, trustees; Amsterdam Av, e s, 22 ft n of 139th St, 3 years..... 28,000

CAFFREY, Peter, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 128th St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

CAGGIANO, John, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 124th St, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 50,000

CAGGIANO, John, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 124th St, n s, 335 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 50,000

CAGGIANO, John, to Simon L. and Benjamin Mordecai; 124th St, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CAGGIANO, John, to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 24,080

CAGGIANO, John, to Selees M. Winckerbocker; 147th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11, 3 years, 4½ per cent. four mortgages, each..... 18,750

CAGGIANO, John, to Simon Adler and another; 147th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4½ years, 6 per cent..... 15,316

CAMPBELL, Henry, to John H. Rogan; Madison St, 94, 1 year..... 10,000

CARR, Eliza A., to Frederick E. Van Meerbeke; 20th St, 335 East, 8 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

CHURCH SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING Christianity Amongst the Jews to Citizens' Savings Bank; 7th St, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 11,500

COREY, Threse, to Lulu Rice; 3d Av, e s, 22 ft s of 104th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DAVIDOFF, Maximilian M., to Hyman D. Baker; East Broadway, 249, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

EDWARDS, William W., to William A. Cameron; King's Bridge Road, n s, 142.2 ft e of Marion Av; also, interior lot, 193.6 ft e of Marion Av and 3.8 ft n of King's Bridge Road, runs n 51.6x e 43.6 x s w 15x s w 46.1, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 4,000

FARMER, Mary H., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 78th St, 100 West, secures undertaking on appeal. 13,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to William M. Dudgeon, trustee; 117th St, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 18,000

FRANK, Isaac, to Henrietta Frank; Broome St, s s, 129.1 ft e of Columbia St, demand, 4 per cent..... 5,000

GAITTLE, Emanuel M., to Michael Friedsam; 5th Av, 420, s w corner of 38th St; also 38th St, s s, 83 ft w of 5th Av, leaseholds, 4 years, 6 per cent. 25,000

HARRIGAN, Thomas, to Lillian Weiffenbach, as general guardian, &c.; 150th St, n s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years 2,500

HYMAN, David H., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 76th St, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

KENEDY, Patrick J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, 777, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000

KLEIN, Valentine, and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Park Av, 1,964, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

LAMONT, Alexander, to Terence Gallagher; Lot 364, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate, 4 years, without interest. 800

LE MEIRE, Amelia H., to Emma Le Meire; 5th Av, or St, n w corner of 18th St, Wakefield, 3½ years, 6 per cent..... 343

LEONARD, Edward J., to Mary F. Hance; Forest Av, w s, 240 ft n of 150th St, 5 years..... 4,000

LEWKOWITZ, Isidor, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 114th St, n s, 176.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

LUDLAW, Sawyer, and others, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 114th St, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 3,500

MacVEAGH, Charles, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 74th St, 40 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to John Duer, trustee; 137th St, s s, 197 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,500

MERGER, Frank, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; St. Ann's Av, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 12,000

MERZGER, Frank, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; St. Ann's Av, e s, 606.8 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 12,500

MERZGER, Frank, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; St. Ann's Av, e s, 699.2 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 12,500

MERZGER, Frank, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; St. Ann's Av, e s, 581.8 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 12,000

MEZGER, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; St. Ann's Av, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MULDOON, Bernard, to Broadway Savings Institution; 69th St, 163 to 167, 1 year, 4½ per cent, three mortgages, each 12,000

NICHOLSON, Edward, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 98th St, 61 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

NOBEL, Henry, to the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; Edgecombe Av, w s, 308.4 ft s of 145th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 8,000

NOBEL, Henry, to the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; Edgecombe Av, w s, 341.8 ft s of 145th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 8,000

OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, and Isidore and Max S. Korn to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 24th St, s s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 30,000

PALMER, Ellen J., to Morris Sherman; 17th St, 532 East, ½ year, 6 per cent.... 450

POWER, Nicholas N., to Eleanor M. Irving; Lenox Av, 422, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Michael H. Sisman; 95th St, 161 to 163 East, due November, 1901, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SHEAHAN, Cornelius F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84th St, 263 West, 3 years..... 17,000

STOLZFEBERG, Frederick and Joseph, to Girard Trust Company, trustee, of Philadelphia; 2d Av, 101; s w cor of 6th St, 238 and 240, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

TOELBERG, John, to Smith Williamson; Madison Av, e s, 563.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road; Boston Av, n s, 367.11 ft e from point in said avenue, opposite Jefferson St, ½ years..... 1,630

VAN NEST, G. Willett, to Anna G. Vogel; 58th St, 108 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 24,080

WARD, James, and others to Anna M. Minasian; Westchester Av, East Chester Road, e s, Lots 87 and 88, map of property of S. L. Haight, Westchester, 5-8 part, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 400

WEISBERGER, Aron, and wife to Sigmund Ashner; 4th St, 310 East; Cannon St, 102 and 130, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 9,750

WRIGHT, Josephine L. H., to Real Estate Trust Company of New York; 58th St, 170 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 24,000

ZITZLER, George, to A. Huppel's Son's; Broadway, n w corner of Chambers St, basement lease, demand..... 5,830

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Joseph, to Michael Eisman ..... Nom.

BAKER, Hyman D., to Moses Kinzler... $6,000

BAUM, Samuel C., to Samuel Fuld and others ..... Nom.

BRYSON, Andrew, Jr., and others to Clara Bryce, assigns two mortgages.... 47,000

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK to Miriam H. C. Cannon..... 4,500

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK to Julia D. Haviland and another, trustees..... 4,500

DELAVAN, Margaretta M. B., individually and as executrix, to Clara Bryce.. 24,000

DELAVAN, Margaretta M. B., individually and as executrix, to Clara Bryce.. 23,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the German Hospital and Dispensary of the City of New York..... 18,000

WEISGERBER, Philip, to Isaac Rudnick and another..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375 and 376; the D. M. Nesbit Company against Etta Blinn and Alice B. Colcord, owners; Builders' Supply Company of New Haven, contractor..... $1,298

LEWIS ST, 105½; A. Reiss & Son against Mrs. Duempelmann, owner and contractor..... 31

75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Nathaniel Wise against Patrick E. O'Brien and Thomas McLaughlin, owners and contractors..... 1,125

111TH ST, 249 to 255 West; Ferdinand W. Geeller against James Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, contractor..... 81

119TH ST, 77 East; Julius Glaser against William T. Lippmann, owner; Adolph Baumann, contractor..... 18

120TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Sheehy & Heney against Frank Jewell, owner and contractor 294

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900:

117TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; William M. Dudgeon as trustee with Julia Fleischmann, two payments..... 13,000

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x1½ block; the City Mortgage Company, with John Boardman, Jr., instalments 6,000

Says Mechanic's Lien Is Unjust.

Dr. Bernard Gordon says that the mechanic's lien filed on Monday against his property, 152 Henry Street, by Charles Weisberger, is unjust. Dr. Gordon asserts that payment was demanded for incomplete and unsatisfactory work.

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 14th St, Unionport, 108x205; Caroline C. Bohner against Mary Oesterreicher and others, (partition;) attorney, T. J. L. McManus.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 231.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x115; Louis and John Brandt against Charles Peterson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

INTERIOR LOT, being 325 ft e of 9th Av and 38 ft n of 51st St, runs e 26x s 14 to centre line of Hopper's Lane x w 26x n 14 to beginning; Elsworth L. Striker, individually and as executor, against Henrietta L. Lutz and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Brainby & Doris.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 50th St, 25x60; Laura S. Heliner against Charles E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

MADISON AV, w s, 51.5 ft n of 113th St, 16.6x70; Charles L. Tiffany against Maria J. Willett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Hagar.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 41.7 ft n e of 80th St, 25.4x73.9x irregular; Esther H. Byers and others, trustees, against Francis M. Applegate and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hyde & Leonard.

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West, 40x123.5; Joseph Wolf against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (amanded foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

47TH ST, s s, 418 ft e of 10th Av, 27x100.5; Emily M. S. Hunt against Robert Auld and others, (foreclosure

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cudlipp vs. Press P. Co.
2—Roche vs. Coogan.
3—Henry vs. Henry.
4—Int. Cable Directory Co. vs. Lieber Code Co.
5—In re Greenlief.
6—Busoni vs. Sire.
6—Fish vs. Fish.
7—Kennedy vs. Rafter.
8—O'Donohue vs. Blen.
9—Marasse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Weinberger vs. Met. Traction Co.
11—Sohrie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Mattiage vs. same.
13—Picora vs. same.
14—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
15—Glickman vs. Loew.
16—Barron vs. Collins.
17—Oram vs. Earle.
18—City of New York vs. Schnugg.
19—In re Kaye.
20—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse. (sixth section.)
21—Dempsey vs. Birck.
22—Pillet vs. Pillet.
23—N. Y. Inv. & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
24—Wineburgh vs. Einstein.
25—In re Kruse.
26—People, &c., vs. O'Shaughnessy.
27—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Larner.
28—Bowen vs. Scannell.
29—Snelling vs. Yetter.
30—Wigderowitz vs. Bluestein.
31—Moschkowitz vs. Moschkowitz.
32—Brock vs. Fahey.
33—Audalaft vs. Uptegrove.
34—Cohen vs. Haight & Freese Co.
35—Shipman vs. Bell.
36—Burns vs. Mullin.
37—Michaelowsky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
38—Schwarzer vs. Wass.
39—Mayer vs. Edminster.
40—Mayer vs. Rothfuss.
41—Mayer vs. Young.
42—Mayer vs. Yawger.
43—In re Cusamen.
44—In re Greenlief.
45—Burkropt vs. Kelly.
46—In re Smith.
47—Voigt vs. Voigt.
48—In re Zimmermann.
49—Nadler vs. Lonergan.
50—R. H. Overton & Son vs. Lyons.
51—Costello vs. C. M. Church's Sons.
52—Livingston vs. Livingston.
53—People, &c., vs. Kruse.
54—Morris vs. Engelhardt.
55—Van Horne vs. same.
56—People, &c., vs. Williams.
57—Askew vs. Askew.
58—O'Beirne vs. Brown.
59—Same vs. Miller.
60—Same vs. Shea.
61—Williams vs. Williams.
62—In re Barrett.
63—In re Cohen.
64—Wesselman vs. Cohn.
65—Cannovan vs. Waldron.
66—Medole vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
67—Foley vs. Scharmann
68—Lawson vs. Wanamaker.
69—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Robinson.
70—In re Tenney.
71—Sedovsky vs. Fleischman.
72—In re Klinkowstein.
73—In re Roessner.
74—In re Aitken.
75—Gold vs. Gold.
76—Hochman vs. Hochman.
77—Cohen vs. Weinman.
78—Grace vs. Fassott.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

360—Berinstein vs. Ginsberg.
371—Searing vs. Searing.
374—Isaac vs. Isaac.
376—Schwab vs. Ericson.
377—Lydig vs. Jacob. Preferred causes.
1560—Kemp vs. Kemp.
660—Ledyard vs. Hughes. General calendar.
1522—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2065—United Water, &c., Co. vs. Omaha Water Co.
1917—Orr vs. Wolf.
2687—Barrett Chemical Co. vs. Stern.
1844—Sokolski vs. Mueller.
1175—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Levy.
1463—Judson vs. Judson
1521—Osthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1522—Same vs. same.
1522—Brenneis vs. same.
1524—Engelking vs. same.
1525—Hutchinson vs. same.
1526—Turno vs. same.
1527—Larkin vs. same.
1638—Lowenthal vs. Clauss.
2067—Knubel vs. Knubel
2162—Wagner vs. Livingston.
2167—Benner vs. Briggs.
2168—Britton vs. Vroom
1210—Stewart Chem. Co. vs. Casey.
2372—Lazarus vs. Rosenberg

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Friday, March 29.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

1—Grahams Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9833—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
9631—Goldstein vs. Taradash.
9655—Burr vs. Jackson.
9217—First Nat. Bank of H. vs. Boyd.
8204—Cohen vs. Everett.
9731—Farmers' Feed Co. of N. J. vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

2751—Bailey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2763—McCrecken vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2794—Glaser vs. same.
2808—Rule vs. same.
2821—Thornall vs. Crawford.
2829—Hutchings vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
2831—O'Connor vs. Abrahams.
2838—Carlucci vs. Platow.
2598—Dent vs. Grimm.
2598—Same vs. same.
2308—Boestrup vs. Marks.
2474—Bloch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2554—Loughran vs. Cunningham.
7872—Hubner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2855—Hagen vs. same.
2871—Spera vs. same.
2872—Davis vs. same.
2877—Kircher vs. same.
2806—Hertz vs. same.
2877—Crogan vs. same.
1190—Farrell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

4496—Curley vs. City of New York.
2742—Lamport vs. J. H. Long & Co.
8735—Cornish vs. Hutchinson.
8900—Dsinbleneki vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
8741—Drago vs. Kavanagh.
8750—Braer vs. Hencken.
8818—Dudley vs. Brown
8819—Lynch vs. Campbell.
8787—Stuart vs. Press Pub. Co.
8808—Stuart vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
8848—Hart vs. McLaughlin.
1252—Kaminski vs. Shefer.
2893—Bentz vs. Diemer.
2902—Riverside Bank vs. Jones.
2965—Schermerhorn vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
2973—Marcy vs. McLean.
2899—Mastropaslo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9560—Gansberg vs. Sagernohl.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5225—Sommer vs. B. H. R. R.
5221—Excelsior Brewery vs. Isler.
5232—Killwey vs. B. H. R. R.
5234—Schoenfeld vs. Nassau R. R.
5242—Rasmus vs. Abraham.
5243—Shea vs. Met. St. R.
5244—Napier vs. B. H. R. R.
5256—Gassi vs. B. H. R. R.
5259—Jourdan vs. same.
5261—Cavanna vs. Eisner.
5262—Robb vs. B. H. R. R.
5268—Frank vs. B. H. R. R.
5271—Train vs. Sharkey.
5273—Vannostrand vs. Amdensky.
4909—Sorenson vs. B. H. R. R.
4994—Connor vs. same.
4994—Connor vs. same.
5277—Hicks vs. American Wringer Co.
5278—Lewin vs. B. H. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5318.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar—Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1053—Central Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Westchester Water Co.

No. 1 case will be called this term.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Ertel.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

In re Braun. 967—Dean vs. Barker.
254—Cannon vs. Doyle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The probate of the estates of Ethella Murray, Katie Haran, Sadie E. Porcher, Chauncey J. Hastings, Louise Bellmer, Benjamin F. Smith, Cornelius J. Hickey, Thomas L. Smith, Stephen Downs, George Dusenbury, and John Eadie, (two proceedings.) The estate of Elizabeth Davidge and Sarah F. Barnard. The administration of William Kellinger, Haidel Hodgins, and Albert Ruppert. The guardianship of Ella L. Pope and others.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 17—The will of John Otten.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Vanderveer vs. Vanderveer—Henry D. Lott, to compute and sell; Twelfth Ward Bank vs. McKeige—James P. Nieman, to sell. Carroll vs. Carroll—Herman Vogel, to sell. Prospect Home Building and Loan Association vs. Angtesey—Michael Furst, to compute.

Surrogate Notices.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. 226-1aw6mTh

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Walter Hackshall, Oswald Ottendorfer, John Seekamp, Ray Lurie, Nathan Kann, James J. Fraznor, John H. Bremer, William H. Williams, Rosetta Wolff, John W. Doane, Thomas J. Egan, Eliza Truslow. At 11 A. M. James Dater, At 2 P. M. Margaret Morrison.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court. Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2369—Hutchinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3947½—Cohen vs. Simon
2483—Quinn vs. Granger
2007—Thompson vs. Bauman.
2346—Lalli vs. North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
2626—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2498—Bruno vs. Central Realty Co.
2451—Kegel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2916—Golding vs. Chambers

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train for the People.

1—George Darrow, alias Dorsey Doyle.
2—Jeremiah Corcoran.
3—John McRorey.
4—James Halpin.
5—Charles Schmidt.
6—Max Rubenstein.
7—Charles Brown.
8—John Hogan.
9—William Green.
10—Joseph Henry.
11—Max Levi, Milton Bernheim.
12—Michael Harris.
13—Edward Porcaro, John Scrivano.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Gabriella L. Schutte
2—Charles Frank.
3—George T. Jones.
4—John Connors, Daniel Brawley.
5—J. Fletcher Shera. Pleadings.
1—Alfonso Taffari.
2—William Kiernan.
3—Harry Milling.
4—Moses Apisdorf.
5—James Albach, Thomas Dollard.
6—James Kelly.
7—John O'Brien, alias Jigger O'Brien.
8—Annie Bradley.
9—Edward Springer, alias Ammon, Barker, Bennett.
10—William Moore.
11—Max Auerbach.
12—Robert L. Woodson.
13—Giovanni Napole.
14—Jerome Gardner.
15—Riomondo Gastonzo.
16—Daniel McCauley.
17—Raffaello Beragilio.
18—Carl Stillman, Annie Firstenberg.
19—William McIntyre.
20—Andrew G. O'Shea.
1—John Bernstein.
2—John Stelz.
3—Angelo Mecca.
4—Frank Smith.
5—Joseph Turner, Charles Cooper.
6—Joseph Turner.
7—Alice Crump, Nellie Berkely.
8—James Hayes.
9—Matthew J. Malone.
10—Henry Miller.
11—Antonio Belfatto.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Louis Goldstein.
2—Thomas Cassidy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People.

1—Jacob Nattenheimer
2—Lawrence Garbarino
3—Nellie Meyers.
4—John Delaney.
5—Louis Lewis.
6—Genesi Cohen.
7—Bernard F. Curran.
8—Louis Charles Ballou.
9—Angelo Russo, Vincenzo Schropo.
10—Michael Dempsey.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Frederick Bagliey.
2—Daniel Nathan.
3—Abraham Jacoby.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Estelle Heyman et al.—James R. Cherry, Patrick H. Morey vs. Park Row Publishing Company—Aaron B. Gardinier, Elizabeth C. Stokes Vatable vs. Henry Pulling—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Sophie E. Minton vs. Pasquale J. Lamberti, &c.—Martin L. Hollister.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Maynard vs. Fitzsimons—Edward Jacobs, Rauch vs. Roehrich—Edmund J. Tinsdale, Holden vs. Hammond Typewriter Company—Hamilton Odell, Fletcher vs. Browning—Louis L. G. Benedict, Maynard vs. Maynard—Martin L. Hollister, Taylor vs. Damiano, (two cases)—Mitchell Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Duffy vs. Meyer—William R. Bronk, American Mortgage Company vs. Koch—Edward B. La Fetra, Ewing vs. Heidtmann—Frank L. Donohue, S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company vs. Abrams—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Neville—Arthur H. Masten.

SUPREM COURT—Leventritt, J.—Pritzfeld vs. Lawrence—Emil Goldmark.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Stover, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4945—Rainey vs. B. H. R. R.
5029—McGee vs. Met. Street R. R.
5038—McCullough vs. Met. St. R. R.
5046—Loftus vs. B. H. R. R.
5047—Collins v., same.
3508—Doyle vs. City of New York et al.
5058—Kelly vs. B'klyn Heights Co.
8205—Lane vs. B. H. R. R.
9382—Brombach vs. Walsh.
5076—Burrowes vs. same.
5080—Taylor vs. Garafalo.
5090—Fyfe vs. Ulmer.
5091—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
5092—Burchell vs. same.
5094—Kaskell vs. Welsh
5107—Koshnick vs. B. H. R. R.
5109—Lober vs. B. H. R. R.
5114—Hodge vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Co.
5117, 5118—Hogan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5127—Clawson vs. B. H. R. R.
5130, 5131—Campbell vs. B. H. R. R.
5132—Gardiner vs. McGowan.
5133—Conway vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
5135—Peal vs. B. H. R. R.
5136—Napolitano vs. Navigazione Italiana.
5142—Cohn vs. B. H. R. R.
5146—Loessing vs. same.
5140—Kolcher vs. Robins Co.
5162—Taylor vs. N. Y. Sanitary Co.
5167—Watson vs. Vogt.
5181—O'Neill vs. B. H. R. R.
5182—Klein vs. B. H. R. R.
5194—Tassie vs. Aldrich.
5195—Meyer vs. B., Q. & S. Sub. R. R.
5201—Thornley vs. B. H. R. R.
5205—Steckel vs. Aldrich.
5212—Nirglio vs. Staten Island Electric R. R.
5213—Amato vs. Prince Line.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5279—Connell vs. same.
5282—Higgins vs. same.
5283—Chadbourne vs. Todd.
5286—Cramarra vs. Erie R. R.
5289—Brennan vs. B. H. R. R.
5291—Brown vs. same.
5292—Lohan vs. same.
5294—Fitzpatrick vs. City of N. Y. et al.
5295, 5296—Henry vs. B. H. R. R.
5301—Hageman vs. same
5306—Dempsey vs. same.
5308—Vacaro vs. Rametta.
5309—Fuchs vs. B. H. R. R.
5310—Mills vs. B. H. R. R.
5311—Goldstein vs. B. H. R. R.
5314—Carter White Lead Co. vs. Floyd's Sons.
5316—Bloodgood vs. Wuest.
5316—Ventrice vs. B. H. R. R.
5317—Flaherty vs. Colins.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5318.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar—Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

No. 1 case will be called this term.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Ertel.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

In re Braun. 967—Dean vs. Barker.
254—Cannon vs. Doyle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The probate of the estates of Ethella Murray, Katie Haran, Sadie E. Porcher, Chauncey J. Hastings, Louise Bellmer, Benjamin F. Smith, Cornelius J. Hickey, Thomas L. Smith, Stephen Downs, George Dusenbury, and John Eadie, (two proceedings.) The estate of Elizabeth Davidge and Sarah F. Barnard. The administration of William Kellinger, Haidel Hodgins, and Albert Ruppert. The guardianship of Ella L. Pope and others.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 17—The will of John Otten.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Vanderveer vs. Vanderveer—Henry D. Lott, to compute and sell; Twelfth Ward Bank vs. McKeige—James P. Nieman, to sell. Carroll vs. Carroll—Herman Vogel, to sell. Prospect Home Building and Loan Association vs. Angtesey—Michael Furst, to compute.

Surrogate Notices.

MAIN, MARIE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE A. MAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1901. THOMAS F. MAIN, WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Executors. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau St., New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOS. BECK et al., plaintiffs, against ROBERT ERNST et al., defendants. Act. No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 9th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point of intersection of the northerly side of Jane Street with the easterly side of Greenwich Street, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet six inches, more or less, to a point opposite the centre of a party wall between the houses known as Nos. 809 and 811 Greenwich Street; thence easterly and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-four feet, more or less, to a point on the westerly line or wall of the house known as No. 63 Jane Street; thence southerly along the said line or wall twenty-five feet six inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Jane Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Jane Street seventy-three feet eleven and one-half inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, said lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, being known as 809 Greenwich Street; also all that certain lot bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street distant twenty-five feet six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Jane Street with the easterly side of Greenwich Street, said point being opposite the centre of a party wall between the houses known as Numbers 809 and 811 Greenwich Street, running thence easterly part of the way through the centre of a party wall seventy-four feet, more or less, to a point on the westerly line or wall of the house known as No. 63 Jane Street; thence northerly and part of the way along said line or wall twenty-four feet six inches, more or less, to a point distant fifty feet from the northerly side of Jane Street; thence westerly seventy-four feet, more or less, to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-four feet eight inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, said lot of land and the building thereon erected being known as No. 811 Greenwich Street.

Dated New York, February 27th, 1901.

LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 811 Greenwich Street:

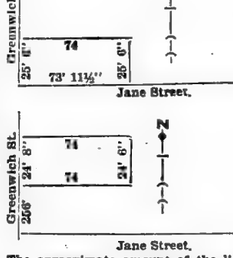

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,797.39-100, with interest thereon from the 26th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $175.70-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $449.53 and interest.—Dated New York, 27th day of February, 1901.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

The following sale is hereby adjourned to April 10th, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1901.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SYDNEY H. SOLOMON, Plaintiff, against ALICE EDWARDS JARVIS, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldstricker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant ninety-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, (now called Pleasant Avenue;) thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being lots numbers one hundred and four and one hundred and five on the map of property of Milledollar, filed in the New York Register's office as one hundred and eighty-six.—Dated New York, February 18th, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

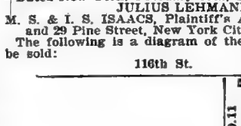

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,708.83, with interest thereon from the 26th day of January, 1901, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $147.75, with interest from January 19, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170 and interest.—Dated New York, February 18th, 1901.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 27th day of March, 1901, at the same hour and place.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 11th day of April, 1901, at the same hour and place.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH BECK et al., plaintiffs, against ROBERT ERNST et al, defendants.—Act. No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point being the southeasterly corner of 7th Avenue and 133d Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of 133d Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with 7th Avenue, twenty-five feet, thence running westerly on a line parallel with 133d Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet to the easterly side of 7th Avenue, and thence northerly along the said easterly side of 7th Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The said land being situated in Section 7, Block Number 1917, on the Land Map of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1901.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 172 W. 133rd St.

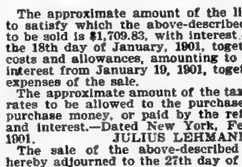

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,797.39-100 with interest thereon from the 26th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $175.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $764.22 and interest.—Dated New York, 27th day of February, 1901.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to April 10th, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 29th, 1901.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

MAIN, MARIE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE A. MAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1901. THOMAS F. MAIN, WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Executors. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau St., New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOS. BECK et al., plaintiffs, against ROBERT ERNST et al., defendants. Act. No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Park Avenue, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as 1,982 Park Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Park Avenue, distant about twenty-four (24) feet ten (10) inches northerly from the northerly side of 133d Street; running thence westerly parallel with 133d Street and partly through a party wall eighty-six (86) feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with 133d Street and partly through a party wall eighty-six (86) feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Park Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Park Avenue, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as 1,984 Park Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Park Avenue distant about forty-nine (49) feet and ten (10) inches northerly from the northerly side of 133d Street and partly through a party wall eighty-six (86) feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with 133d Street and partly through a party wall eighty-six (86) feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Park Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Genl. P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,666.44, with interest thereon from 18th day of March, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $292.60, with interest from March 20, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $440.00 and interest.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

N. W. CORNER BROADWAY AND 109TH Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against HENRY G. GABAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard;) running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Broadway, eighty-five (85) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Broadway, eighty-five (85) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the corner, the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1901.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

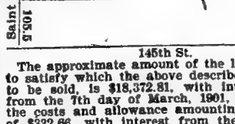

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $38,877.64, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,554.38. The aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $100,271.81.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 21st, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1901.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 28th, 1901, at same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1901.

GEO. B. ASHLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. STEWART and others, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against ALICE BODINE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Crosby Street distant one hundred and one feet six and one-

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits. $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

WANTED.

Ohio Southern 1st Mortg. 6%
Central Trust Co. Certificates
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Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. Stock

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Members N.Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. No. 1904—Cort

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BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
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Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

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44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars ($55,199.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on March 29th, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $6,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-P
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

UNION TYPEWRITER.
J. B. STANTON. 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
Philadelphia, March 27th, 1901.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this date the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That for the purpose of paying off the Collateral Investment Obligations of the Company, providing necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company **TO SUBSCRIBE AT $60 PER SHARE, BETWEEN JUNE 1ST AND 15TH, 1901, INCLUSIVE, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, FOR 33 1-3 PER CENTUM OF THEIR RESPECTIVE HOLDINGS** as they stand registered on the books of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on April 26th, 1901. Warrants to be issued to each stockholder by the Treasurer specifying the amount of stock to which he is entitled to subscribe under this privilege.

THE WARRANTS, ACCOMPANIED BY THE PAYMENT FOR THE SUBSCRIPTIONS, TO BE RETURNED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS TO THE TREASURER, BETWEEN JUNE 1ST AND 15TH, 1901, INCLUSIVE, and if not so returned and paid for, the Warrants to be void and of no value.

The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder; the Warrants to have thereon a form of assignment of the privilege.

The Treasurer to issue to stockholders on payment for the subscriptions **TEMPORARY RECEIPTS, WHICH WILL BE ASSIGNABLE AND WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1901.** The said stock to carry dividends that may be declared on and after November 1st, 1901.

The Treasurer's temporary receipts, issued for fractions of shares, will not carry any dividend, but will be convertible into stock when the fractions presented make whole shares, provided such conversion is made on or before November 1st, 1901. After that date, all temporary receipts issued for fractions of shares cannot be converted into stock, but will be redeemed at their face value in cash as stated thereon.

Warrants will be mailed about May 10th, 1901, to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders in this office, to the addresses indicated on such orders.

Warrants for stockholders whose dividends are collected by Bankers, Brokers, or others, on Powers of Attorney, or otherwise, will be sent to such Bankers, Brokers, or other persons receiving the dividends, for delivery to the stockholders, unless other instructions are received from such stockholders prior to May 1st, 1901.

Warrants not provided for as above can be obtained at this office not later than June 15th, 1901.

Accompanying the Warrants will be a circular in further explanation of the allotment.

NO SUBSCRIPTION OR ASSIGNMENT OF THE PRIVILEGE WILL BE RECOGNIZED UNLESS MADE ON THE WARRANTS FURNISHED BY THE COMPANY.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,** extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,** by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,500,000
Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.

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LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Man'g For'n Dep't

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Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy
C. C. Cuyler,	Robert Olyphant
Charles D. Dickey,	Charles M. Pratt,
William P. Dixon,	Mortimer L. Schiff
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson
G. G. Haven Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

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Utica Belt Line Street R. R. Co.
1ST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.
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17 BROAD ST. 35 WALL ST.

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144 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

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149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,235,804.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Grand Central Station.
New York, March 20th, 1901.
First Mortgage Bonds of the CINCINNATI & SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1st, 1901, will be taken up on and after that date by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

CHARTS OF TWELVE LEADING STOCKS, showing fluctuations from Nov. 7th to Feb. 28th. Correctly delineated, valuable reference book of recent bull campaign, convenient for pocket. Price One Dollar by mail.
J. H. CATHRAE, 5,332 Indiana Av., Chicago.

$15,000 TO $20,000 WANTED BY A NEW ENGland woolen mill, to assist in carrying an extra large stock of raw materials; will pay good rate and give 2d mortgage as security. C., Box 220 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company
3½% BONDS,
DUE MARCH 1, 1947-9,
FOR SALE BY
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
BOSTON.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
1887-1927.

Proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the undersigned, at not exceeding 110 and accrued coupon interest, of seventeen (17) first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company of the issue of March 1, 1887, being all the outstanding bonds of said issue.

Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at 50 State Street, Boston, until Saturday, March 30, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.; bonds to be delivered and paid for by the undersigned on Monday, April 1, 1901.

Said bonds will be purchased from the proceeds of a Traffic Agreement referred to in said bond and mortgage, and if not offered for sale, will be drawn for redemption as therein provided.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer,
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Boston, March 18, 1901.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

Dividends.

American Woolen Company
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of April, 1901, to stockholders of record on that day.

The transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business April 3, 1901, and will be reopened April 16, 1901.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 25, 1901.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, March 15th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next, to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the twenty-ninth day of March, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the eighth day of April next, to remain open until three o'clock P. M. on the first day of May next, when they shall again be closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfer in the discretion of the President or Secretary. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, March 27, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of April, 1901.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on April 10th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, March 27, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of May, 1901, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 10th day of April, 1901.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on April 10th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, March 27, 1901.
THREE PER CENT. (3%) semi-annual interest on the dividend script of this Company, issued May 1st, 1896, will be paid on the 1st day of May, 1901, at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William Street, New York City, to the holders of such dividend certificates of record on the 15th day of April, 1901.

The transfer books for dividend certificates will be closed on April 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Offices Southern Pacific Company.
23 BROAD STREET (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due April 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due April 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
The United Gas Improvement Company
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share.) payable April 13th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH,
Assistant Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street & 6th Avenue.
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business April 6th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from April 6th to April 15, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1901.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 137th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 27th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 15, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen April 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 27th, 1901.
The coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

..Established 1832..
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicholas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SLOSS
Iron & Steel Company for annual convention to be held at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901.
In accordance with the by-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Sloss Iron & Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 23rd, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon to April 5th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.
To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of this Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 9th day of April, 1901, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York City, March 27th, 1901.
GEO. S. A. YOUNG,
President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Sec'y.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Albany, N. Y., March 21st, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held, at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY, (being the 17th day) of APRIL next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street,
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901. I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

International Silver Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Silver Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it will be held at the office of the company, No. 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on THURSDAY, March 28, at 11 o'clock.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1 to 28, both dates inclusive. GEORGE ROCKWELL, Sec'y.

THE GLOBE AND RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Nos. 80 and 82 William St.,
New York, March 26, 1901.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office, on Tuesday, April 9, 1901. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. LYMAN CANDEE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting and Election Held in Jersey City.

The National Salt Company held its annual meeting at 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, yesterday. These directors were re-elected for five years: Nathan L. Beardsiee, Samuel T. Kerr and Mark W. Maclay.

The annual statement showed that the surplus on Jan. 1, 1900, was $303,144.88; the net earnings for the year, $1,287,294.65. The dividends paid in 1900 were $586,980.63. The surplus Jan. 1, 1901, was $983,733.90. By order of the directors on Jan. 16, 1901, $204,784.58 was written off. The company's plants are valued at $8,518,306.36. The capital stock is $12,000,000.

GOLD TO BE SHIPPED ABROAD.

Announcement was made in foreign exchange circles yesterday morning that the National City Bank had arranged to ship 1,250,000f. gold by to-day's steamer and about $200,000 in gold marks to Berlin this week. The sum of $105,000 in Spanish gold received from abroad by Lawrence Tournure & Co. will be shipped to Cuba, together with about $20,000 in American gold. These shipments are said to be due to special transactions.

United States Treasurer Roberts was quoted as saying that the amount of gross gold in the Treasury would probably continue to grow until July 1, when the war tax reduction act will be in full effect and a falling off in the Government receipts will begin to show.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of February, 1901, the total collections were $22,660,437, an increase of $1,850,771 over the corresponding month last year. The collections from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $9,677,764; increase, $1,376,242.
Tobacco, $4,623,115; decrease, $115,297.
Fermented liquors, $4,287,439; increase, $84,666.
Oleomargarine, $187,062; decrease, $18,551.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $24,643; increase, $2,849.
Miscellaneous, $3,860,882; increase, $520,862.

For the last eight months the total collections were $203,100,150, an increase over the corresponding period in 1900 of $7,491,272.

Western National Bank Election.

The Directors of the Western National Bank, at their meeting yesterday, elected W. L. Moyer Vice President of the bank.

Mr. Moyer was for some time Secretary of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and at the present time he is a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association. He was for nine years an officer and Director of the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and more recently the managing partner of the banking firm of Daly, Donahoe & Moyer of Butte, Mon. Mr. Moyer will make his residence in this city and will take up his duties as Vice President of the bank immediately.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 27	1,442,858
To date this year	75,388,013
Corresponding date last year	32,505,001

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 27	$4,993,000
To date this year	$319,467,570
Corresponding date last year	$151,682,340

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Federal Steel pf. ctfs.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	General Electric	2
Am. Ice	⅝	Great North. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Illinois Central	1¼
Am. S. S. ctfs.	⅝	Int. Silver pf.	4½
Am. S. S. pf. ctfs.	½	K. C. So. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop ctfs.	½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. S. & W. ctfs.	½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. S. & W. pf. ctfs.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate ctfs.	1	Mobile & Ohio ctfs.	1½
Am. T. P. pf., ctfs.	⅝	Nat. Steel ctfs.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Nat. Tube ctfs.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1⅛
Bur., C. R. & N.	2	Norfolk & West.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Peoria & East.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Reading	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	5
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¼	St. L. S. West.	⅛
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Consol. Gas.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Del. & Hudson	3¼	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	5
Del., Lack. & W.	1⅞	U. S. Leather	⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	U. S. Rubber	2⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	6¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Wabash	⅛
Erie	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Wells-Fargo Exp.	1½
Federal Steel ctfs.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	½
		W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Snuff pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Ont. Sil. Mining	1¼
Crucible Steel pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I.	½
Int. Power	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Int. Pump pf.	1	St. Law. & Adir.	1
Kan. & T. M. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Laclede Gas.	½	Wis. Central	½
Nat. Salt pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1½	Gen. Elec. deb.	4
Cent. Br. U. Pac. 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1		

Bond Declined.

Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s 1

GOLD EXPORTS.

The engagement here of about $500,000 of gold for export to Europe starts discussion in Wall Street as to money market possibilities. The amount is small and its shippers explain that the engagement is a special transaction—which is intended to signify that the shipment is made independent of current exchange market rates, there seeming to be actually a slight loss in the exportation.

In Wall Street, however, it is remembered that many important outward gold movements have had the preliminary of just such "special transactions." Similar shipments have appeared sometimes to be feelers in the international exchange market. But this time sterling rates have declined on the announcement of the engagement, yesterday's figures shading enough to induce exchange brokers to cease pessimistic predictions—some such authorities having been recently outspoken in the view that exchange rates were bound soon to go to figures which would send gold over the ocean in large volume.

Europe certainly has exigencies enough to warrant the theory that her bankers can go great lengths to get supplies. It is doubtful if any important foreign countries will be able to go through the rest of this year without substantial bond issues, and one or two of them may have to borrow on a scale not recently equaled. This time, though, American shipments of gold abroad have a new feature. Nobody conceives that if we export gold to Europe it will be other than as an actual loan. We have no great foreign debt to settle. We are not confronted, as in former years, with the necessity of buying back volumes of American stocks from foreign holders.

Here is notably the gold surplus of the world. The Bank of France has piled up the yellow metal largely, and has been a free lender to other countries; but such accommodation from the Bank of France is accommodation with many qualifications. In this country we have approximately $600,000,000 of gold in the National Treasury, a record never before approached, and we are, moreover, producing from our mines $2,000,000 per week continuously. Under such circumstances Europe in its need must naturally turn this way. And being able to loan, we probably will loan. As distinguished from the evening up of international accounts, paying debts due abroad—be they big or be they little—are "special transactions" literally. Therefore, it will be strange indeed should Europe not seek accommodation here, where (even if we were to ship tens of millions or a hundred millions) every draft can be met without embarrassment.

Incidentally the National banks of the United States have cash holdings (specie and legal tenders) exceeding $552,000,000, about $75,000,000 more than a year ago and an increase of over $100,000,000, as compared with the year preceeding, while in total resources our National banks present now the stupendous exhibit of over $5,435,000,000, a gain within a year of nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars. In the face of such a showing money market apprehensions are hardly reasonable. Certainly it will require more than the shipment of some millions of gold to Europe to cause disturbance here.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

After a rather irregular opening and some slight hesitancy in the early trading, the stock market in the later dealings yesterday took on a tone of strength, and, under the leadership of Northern Pacific, Burlington and the coal stocks moved up, though at times somewhat feverishly, until at the close net advances were generally in evidence. While much of the buying influencing to the higher prices was by leading banking interests, it became very clear as the day wore on that the public was coming more and more into the market. Commission houses were busier than for some time past and reported a greater inquiry for stocks. There was also a further demand from the short element, which in the closing hour of business on Tuesday had run so precipitately to cover and had thereby forced prices up on themselves. Room traders, erstwhile bears, also joined in the buying movement.

The market opening, however, was altogether disappointing. Generally it had been expected that following the report of the talked-of Burlington-Northern Pacific lease—not confirmed yesterday—the market would open strong and at figures well above Tuesday's close. Instead, notwithstanding the better prices sent over by London, the initial quotations here showed little change from the final figures of Tuesday—were, in fact, in some instances lower. Immediately following, under a rush of selling orders "at the market," presumably by interests who had expected much higher opening figures, the market in a number of specialties sold rather sharply off, Northern Pacific breaking to 89½. This heaviness did not last for long. After the first hour, the selling pressure at an end and substantial buying orders appearing, the market began to move up, and held its strength well until the close.

Generally, the news of the day was favorable. Some early apprehension showed, following the announcement of the engagement of a small amount of gold for export, but this was removed when it appeared that present shipments are in the nature of special transactions, and do not necessarily foreshadow any general export movement. For that matter, bankers declare that gold in considerable volume could be spared at this time without having any appreciable effect on the money market here. Other than this, all the other developments were favorable.

Conferences were held during the day at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., at which the situation in the coal district was discussed, and in which J. P. Morgan himself took an influential part. While no official announcement on the subject is forthcoming, the understanding in best-informed quarters of the Street is that all danger of a coal strike has been removed. Judging by the action of the coal stocks—and Wall Street credits the ticker with "telling the tale"—the chances of an avoidance of trouble are certainly favorable. Yesterday all the stocks in the coal group moved up, with gains in the Readings of from 1⅝ to 2½ points, in Erie common of 1½ points, in Delaware and Hudson of 3, and in Lackawanna of 1⅞. Greatest activity appeared in Erie common, nearly 175,000 shares being traded in. Incidentally, it is understood that the change in the Presidency of the system may be announced this week.

Not without effect on the market, also, was another batch of favorable railway statements put out during the day. These included Missouri Pacific, with a gain in January net earnings of $436,360; Atchison, with a gain in February net figures of $154,378; Jersey Central, whose net earnings for February increased $63,610; Reading, which gained net in February $314,150; while for the third week of March Texas and Pacific reported a gain of $79,000. At the same time the

will at its meeting to-day take action on the price schedule for the new business year, which begins April 1

New Pennsylvania Railroad stock offered to stockholders at the rate of 33 1-3 per cent. of their holdings at 120.

Certificate filed in New Jersey by the American Ice Company signifying its purpose to reduce the capital stock from $60,000,000 to $40,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $235,342,887; balances, $10,452,981; Subtreasury debit balance, $180,518.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 13-16 per cent.; and for three months' bills, 3¾@3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet and firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¾; demand, $4.88¾@4.88¼; cables, 4.89; commercial bills, 4.84@4.85.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅛ less 1-16, and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@95 1-16 and 95 9-16@95⅝; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 27.—Heavy borrowings from the Bank of England have not eased money appreciably. Loans were in brisk request to-day and supplies were poor.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange today improved, but no great volume of business is expected before Easter. Consols were steady on a slight rally.

Americans were irregular. They hardened to above parity, reacted, and recovered at the close. The feature was Northern Pacific, on consolidation rumors. This market, owing to the fluctuations, was crowded and animated. Canadian Pacific was depressed. Grand Trunks were firm.

Kafirs were dull.

Americans were buoyant on the Street, advancing half a dollar to a dollar.

Consols for money, 95⅜; consols for the account, 95 7-16; Atchison, 62⅛; Canadian, 1 3/8; St. Paul, 155½; Illinois Central, 139¾; Louisville, 102; Union Pacific preferred, 85; New York Central, 150; Erie, 35⅞; Pennsylvania, 70½; Reading, 18; Erie first preferred, 71¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 12⅝; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9½; Rand Mines, 40⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 13-16@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾@3¾ per cent.

Spanish fours, 72¾.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 35.45; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.50. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £35,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 27.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened dull, influenced by the heaviness of the London Stock Exchange, especially in Kafirs. Later, Spanish fours and Rio Tintos rallied. French rails were weak. Near the close the advance in Rio Tintos was accentuated, in sympathy with higher copper. Parquet stocks closed in better demand. Brazilians advancing on favorable exchange. Kafirs were inactive most of the day, closing weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 35c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks, Spanish fours, 73.35.

BERLIN, March 27.—Internationals and home funds were quiet on the Boerse today. Americans were animated and considerably harder, especially Northern Pacifics. Mines were dull and banks were firm, especially Deutschebanks. After the close of the Boerse mines recovered well on bear purchasing.

MADRID, March 27.—The gold quotation to-day was 35.50.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

250 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $40 each, 244.

35,000 New Amsterdam Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948, coupons January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 109½.

$4,000 Consumers' Gas Company of Chicago first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1936, coupons June and December, 108.

$15,000 St. Paul and Duluth Railroad second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1917, interest April and October, 115½.

$7,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1910, interest January and July, 116.

$1,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bond, due 1911, coupons May and November, 113½.

10 shares Mutual Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 109.

100 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company com., $100 each, 46¾.

25 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 226.

1 membership Blooming Grove Park Association, (sold subject to rules of the club,) $37.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $1.32.

5 shares New York Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 100.

5 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 485.

8 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 234½.

4 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 135.

5 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 240.

20 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 501½.

10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 204.

104 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 167¾.

2 shares Ætna Insurance Company of Connecticut, $100 each, 280.

4 shares Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., $100 each, 395¼.

3 shares Williamsburg Trust Company, $100 each, 215.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $131.

100 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 230½.

200 shares Bank of New York, $100 each, 339.

50 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,501.

5 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 236.

1 share Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 256.

97 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 157½.

$1,000 Southern Railway (Memphis Division) 4-4½-5 per cent. bond, due 1996, 111.

$13,000 East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Divisional 5 per cent. bonds, due 1930, 118¾.

$350 Securities Company 4 per cent. consol, interest March and September, 86.

3 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 294½.

28 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 280.

28 shares Lanyon Zinc Company preferred, $11 per share.

230 shares Publishers' Plate Renting Company, $100 each, $2 per share.

10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 203.

25 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 75.

23 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 280¼.

10 shares Amphion Academy of Brooklyn, $50 each, 31.

10 shares Kings County Trust Company, $100 each, 420¼.

20 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 350.

$5,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1934, interest April and October, 128.

10 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 270.

10 shares The Hall Signal Company common, $100 each, 30.

33 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 269¼.

30 shares Singer Sewing Machine Company, $100 each, 240.

40 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 340½.

$1,000 Eighth Avenue Railroad Company's 6 per cent. scrip, due 1914, 116¼.

25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 268¾.

9 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 269¼.

4 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 280¼.

15 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 269½.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 340¼.

8 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 269¾.

8 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 270.

105 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 220.

J. P. Morgan to Sail Wednesday.

Friends of J. P. Morgan were quoted in Wall Street yesterday as saying that he intends to sail for Europe on the Teutonic next Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The market was dominated by the Readings and the Choctaws, but the strength in these failed to cause even a ripple in other stocks. Union Traction and Cambria Steel were both under selling pressure all day. There was a notable recovery in Consolidated Lake Superior, and the National Asphalt issues came into prominence for the first time in over a month. Lehigh Valley took on fresh vigor, crossing 34 at one time.

All the Readings were in demand. The last month's statement of the company accounted sufficiently for this, but all the coalers were buoyant. The net earnings of the combined Reading companies for February reached $844,270, leaving a surplus of $57,270 after fixed charges, against a deficit of $232,434 for the same month last year. To date the surplus stands at $1,696,926, or $847,693 less than for the seven months of 1899-1900, a discrepancy that is due to the losses incurred during the coal strike.

Money on call, 3½ per cent.; on time, 4@5 for thirty to ninety days and 4½@5½ for four to eight months. Commercial paper is quoted at 4 per cent., although the amount of business is so small that all kinds of variations are made; the tendency is toward firmness and a higher rate. The expectation of heavy interest and dividend disbursements the coming month has considerable influence on the market.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	American Alkali	2	1⅞	1⅞
162	American Railways	39	39	39
200	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	62	62	62
100	Allegheny Valley pf.	26½	26½	26½
100	Bethlehem Steel	18	18	18
3,120	Cambria Steel	16¾	15⅞	16
10	Cambria Iron	45½	45¼	45½
4,835	Choctaw T. C.	55⅝	53	54⅝
4,551	Choctaw pf. T. C.	51½	49⅝	51⅛
670	Con. Lake Superior	34¾	34	34¼
100	Con. Lake Superior pf.	43	43	43
100	Con. L. S. rts., $25 pd.	18	18	18
50	Con. Traction, N. J.	62½	62½	62½
350	Diamond State Steel	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
400	Easton Con. Elec.	20½	20¼	20¼
7	Frank. & South. Pass.	466	466	466
4	Hestonville Pass. pf.	73	73	73
485	Elec. Co. of America	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
17	Insurance Co. of N. A.	22½	22½	22½
5,580	Lehigh Valley	34¼	33¾	34
28	Lehigh Nav	67	67	67
100	Manufactured Rubber	1	1	1
15	Minehill Co	61¼	61¼	61¼
165	Marsden Co	6½	6½	6½
2,250	National Asphalt	⅞	7⅞	7⅞
680	National Asphalt pf.	15	13¾	14⅝
200	N. P. Com. T. C.	93¼	92¾	93¼
600	Palmetto Co	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Pennsylvania	77 3-16	77	77⅛
100	Philadelphia Co	46	46	46
128	Philadelphia Trac	98	97	98
3,801	Philadelphia Elec	6¼	5⅞	6
500	Railways Co. Gen	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
9,691	Reading T. C.	17 15-16	17 3-16	17 15-16
1,540	Reading 1st pf. T. C.	37½	37⅜	37½
23,971	Reading 2d pf. T. C.	25½	½	16
900	Southern Ry	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞
50	Susquehanna Iron & S.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
830	United Gas Imp.	124	124	124
2,105	U. S. Steel	42¾	42¼	42¾
5,454	Union Traction	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
39	United Trac., Pitts., pf.	52½	52½	52½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The market today disclosed no relaxation in either its activity or strength. The animated dealings in Seaboards and United Railways imparted a marked firmness to the whole list.

The movement of United Railways common has the special attention of the street just now. Large blocks have been purchased by interests close to the system, and upon a pronounced ascending scale. Various rumors have accompanied the movement. The most startling of them all, and the one causing the most comment among dealers, is the report that a Philadelphia company is trying to secure control of the stock. The rumor finds many denials, however. This ultimate fate was predicted for the company when the house of Alexander Brown & Sons first consummated the consolidation here. The street is anticipating a substantial rise in the stock, and large speculative ventures are being made on that expectation. The explanation for the advance as given by the officials of the road is that there is a very substantial increase in net earnings.

Seaboards continue strong, the preferred stock exhibiting an especially upward tendency. Out-of-town buying is still the most notable feature of the activity. The assurance of obtaining the April interest on the bond certificate lifted them a shade today, while expectations of further favorable developments put the stock in demand.

Trust companies were conspicuously strong and were bought liberally with expectations of a profitable turn.

Money on call was at 4 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 20,175 shares of stock and $312,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
38	Guardian	110	100⅛	107
80	Maryland	213	212½	212½
96	International	90½	90	90
60	U. S. Fidelity & G.	127	125½	127
35	Continental	227	227	227
100	Central	57	57	57
95	Citizens'	122	121	121½
10	Fidelity & Deposit	168	168	168
375	Maryland Casualty	55⅜	55	55⅜
49	Canton	98	98	98
25	Cotton Duck, voting tr.	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Maryland Brewing pf.	6	6	6
6,288	United Rys. com.	17½	17	17½
100	Norfolk Railway com.	11	11	11
40	Nashville Ry. com.	3	3	3
10	Lexington Ry. com.	3	3	3
4,068	Seaboard com.	15½	14⅜	15½
6,385	Seaboard pf.	35½	33⅜	35¼
5	Northern Central	90½	90½	90½
40	Ga. S. & Fla. 1st pf.	100	100	100
15	Ga. S. & Fla. 2d pf.	77	77	77
$174,000	Seaboard 4s, D. c.	81	80⅜	81
$117,000	United Rys. incomes	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
10,000	United Railways 4s	97	97	97

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.05
Andes	.07	.06
Belcher	.09	.08
Best & Belcher	.25	.26
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.75	.75
Challenge Con	.16	.17
Chollar	.16	.16
Confidence	.75	.74
Con. Cal & Va	2.15	2.10
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.11	.10
Gould & Curry	.16	.16
Hale & Norcross	.14	.13
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.36	.35
Occidental Con	.07	.06
Ophir	.77	.76
Overman	.15	.15
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.13	.13
Sag Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.36	.35
Standard	4.00	4.00
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.05
Union Con	.21	.20
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20
Silver bars	59¾	60¼
Mexican dollars	49¾@50⅛	50@50⅛
Drafts, sight	12½	.15
Telegraph	.15	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16½	17	17	17½
Alamo	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Argentum	20	21	20	24
Anaconda	39⅞	40	40½	41
Butterfly	42	45	42	45
Battle Mountain	26½	28	26½	28
Blue Bell	17	17⅝	17½	17⅝
C. C. Cons	10⅝	11	10⅝	11⅛
C. C. & M	8⅞	9	8	8⅞
Columbia Victor	11	11½	11	11½
Coriolanus	13½	14½	13½	15
Dante	7	7⅜	6¾	6⅞
Damon	14⅝	15	14⅞	15
Dr. Jackpot	86	86½	86½	86¼
Elkton	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
El Paso	43½	44	43½	44½
Findley	12½	13	12⅞	14
Golden Fleece	28	30	28	30
Golden Cycle	77	77½	78	80
Gibson	25	27	25	26½
Gold King	96	105	96	105
Gold Knob	9	9¼	9	9¼
Gold Coin	325	500	325	500
Gold Dollar	20¾	21	21¾	21½
Gold Sovereign	5⅞	6	5⅞	6½
Gould	22	25¾	22	25
Grand	10	12	10	12
Ingham	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Isabella	70½	71	72½	75
Independence	30	31	30	31
Jackpot	53½	53½	63½	64½
Keystone	9	11	9¼	11
Last Dollar	60	70	63	70
Lexington	8½	9¾	8½	9¾
Mount Rosa	40	45	40	60
Mary Cashen	13	13½	13	13½
Moon Anchor	20	31	20	31
National	4¾	5¾	5⅝	6⅞
Nugget	19	20	18½	21
New Haven	8½	9¾	8½	9¾
Ophir	27	30	27½	30
Orphan	14½	16	15½	15¾
Pharmacist	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
Pinnacle	12½	18¾	12½	12¾
Portland	200	225	300	325
Pointer	14½	15	14½	15¾
Rose Nicol	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
Sedan	12½	13½	11⅝	11⅞
Vindicator	120	130	120	130
Work	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
Yo	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At no time yesterday did the outside market show unusual activity, but business was well sustained during the day, and the total was a fairly large one. The steel stocks dropped to a position of less prominence, and other issues attracted more attention than they have since the shares of the United States Steel Corporation have been dealt in on the curb. A good deal of interest was shown in several copper shares, and some issues of the group advanced substantially. A feature of the afternoon's trading was the marked strength shown by the Seabord Air Line stocks, which advanced on active buying.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred was well bought all day and closed decidedly strong at the top price. The final bid of 35 for this issue showed a net gain of 1¼ points. The common stock advanced to 15⅜ and closed at 15¼ bid, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The bonds closed strong at 81 bid, compared with 80¼ bid on Tuesday. At times the trading in these issues was quite active, the preferred stock attracting the most attention owing to the large advance which it made.

***

UNITED STATES STEEL, which for the past few days had been irregular and at times somewhat weak, yesterday showed new strength. Neither issue was traded in to a very large amount, but the buying was sufficient to advance the shares half a point or more. The common closed at 42⅞ bid, and the preferred at 92⅝ bid, as compared with Tuesday's prices of 42 and 92 respectively.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE at first advanced and then sold off, and both issues closed lower for the day. The preferred closed at 99⅝ bid, a net decline of half a point.

***

AMERICAN CAN subscriptions sold as low as 100⅜, and closed with a fractional net loss at 100½ bid. The common stock was traded in around 25½, and the preferred at 75½, but neither issue was very largely traded in.

***

UNION COPPER advanced to 4⅜, and closed strong at 4⅜ bid. The transactions amounted to about 2,000 shares, a larger total than the stock has shown in some time. The buying was said to be based on the official statements recently made to the effect that the company's plant will be in full operation within a few weeks, and that thereafter the company will be daily in receipt of the proceeds of its ore, which is said to be showing very satisfactory values.

***

WHITE KNOB COPPER was active and strong. It sold up to 20 and closed at 19½ bid, a net gain of 2 points.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold down to 10¼, and recovered to 10½. It closed at the latter price, showing a slight net loss for the day.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares, and closed with a net gain of half a point, at 6½ bid. The preferred stock was quite active at 30. It showed a slight net gain, closing at 29⅝ bid.

***

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common sold up to 58, an advance of 1 point, and the preferred stock sold at 58⅝. The transactions in the two stocks amounted to about 500 shares.

***

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE sold as low as 8, but later in the day recovered to 9. The decline in this stock within the last two days is said to have been due to the forced sale of a fairly large block of the stock.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 27. Bid.	Asked.	March 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51	53	53	55
American Bridge	45⅝	46	45⅞	46¼
American Bridge pf.	99⅝	100½	100¼	100½
American Chicle	76½	78½	77	79
Am. Chicle pf	78	80	77½	79½
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10¼	9¾	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	37½	36	37½
American Malt 6s	99	99⅝	98⅜	99½
Am. Sheet Steel	41½	42	41½	42
Am. Sheet Steel pf	92	92½	91½	92
*American Thread pf	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14½	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝
*British Columbia Copper	19⅜	20	19⅜	20
British Exch. 3s	99	99½	99	99½
Brownlow Mining	42	44	42	44
California Copper	⅝	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	6	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	38	39	37	39
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	105	104	105
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	28	29½	27	29
Consolidated Equipment	10½	11	10⅜	11⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	5	3½	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	20	35	20	35
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	105½	104½	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	57½	58	57	58
Denver & S. W. pf	68½	69	67¾	68½
Denver & S. W. 5s	93½	94	93½	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6½	6¾	6	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	20½	30	29½	29⅝
Elect. Lead Reduction	4¾	4⅞	4¾	5
Electric Boat	24	25½	24	25
Electric Boat pf	55	58	55	58
Electric Vehicle	12	14½	12	14
Electric Vehicle pf	25	34	25	34
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	6	8½	6	...
Empire Steel pf	30	40	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	8	9	9	11½
General Carriage	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅝
Havana Commercial	14½	15	14½	15
Havana Commercial pf	57	59	57½	58⅜
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Inter-State Oil	1⅛	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	65	57	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron Mines	165	175	165	175
Lorillard pf	115	126	115	126
Marconi Copper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	25	27	28	30
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20½	22	20½	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	79	83
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2½	3	2½	3
N. Y. Transportation	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
Otis Elevator	20	20½	20	20⅜
Otis Elevator pf	92	93	92	93
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	1	½	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36½	37	36½	37
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	72	74	72	74
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	96	98	96¼	98
Rubber Goods Mfg	...	...	28½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76½	77½	76½	77½
Safety Car Heat & Light	135	138	135	138
St. Louis Transit	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81	81½	80½	80½
Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	14½	14⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	35¼	35⅝	34	34
Singer Mfg	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & Trac	43	44½	43	44½
Southern L. & T. 5s	78	81	78	81
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J	795	800	795	800
Sterling Copper	10	11	10	11
Storage Power	9½	12½	9	14
Tennessee Copper	17⅜	18½	17⅜	18⅝
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6⅝	7	6¾	7
Trenton Potteries	7½	8½	7	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅜	4½	4	4¼
Union Typewriter	61	61	59½	61
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	117	112	115
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91¼	90⅜	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79½	80	79½	80
United States Steel	42⅜	42⅝	42	42½
United States Steel pf	92⅜	92⅝	92	92½
Va. Coal, I. & C	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	39⅞	40	39	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf	114	116	114	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	116	113	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	96½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61½	62½	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	15	17	15	18
Jersey C., H. P. & ——s	80½	81½	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	98	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	...	13	...
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	...	70	...	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	111	112	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115½	115½	114¼	115½
United Traction, Prov.	105	111	103	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas	11⅝	13	12⅝	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75½	79½	78½	79½
Central Union 5s, 1st	103½	105½	108½	108½
Columbus Gas 5s	103¾	107	105	107
Con. Gas of Newark	85	88	85	88
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	103	104	103	103½
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	62½	64½	62½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	74	76	74	76
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s	108¾	109¼	108¾	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	68½	69½	68½	69½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	132	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	25½	27½	25½	28½
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$155,054,406
Gold	97,245,357
Silver	18,090,109
United States notes	10,169,941
Treasury notes of 1890	127,717
National bank notes	8,902,455
Total receipts this day	1,536,519
Total receipts this month	43,191,101
Total receipts this year	428,417,086
Total expenditures this day	1,035,000
Total expenditures this month	37,175,000
Total expenditures this year	380,212,278
Deposits in National banks	97,297,516
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	524,840
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	888,520
Customs	639,240
Miscellaneous	8,640

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,702,989
Silver dollars	431,588,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,389,103
Silver bullion of 1890	52,847,897
Total	$761,527,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,702,989
Silver certificates outstanding	431,588,000
Treasury notes outstanding	54,237,000
Total	$761,527,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,430,797
Gold certificates	26,814,560
Silver coin and bullion	13,029,221
Silver certificates	5,060,889
United States notes	10,169,941
Other assets	18,434,625
Total in Treasury	$145,940,035
Deposits in National banks	97,297,516
Total	$241,237,551
Current liabilities	88,183,144
Available cash balance	$153,054,400

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,680	1,540	1,524
3d week March	$125,885	$134,325	$116,479
From July 1	5,365,352	4,687,646	4,472,647
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	537
3d week March	78,290	72,717	66,433
From July 1	2,922,549	2,983,018	2,441,328
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	103	94	93
3d week March	24,690	22,635	21,038
From July 1	1,006,650	880,307	853,253
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week March	94,460	89,866	73,777
From July 1	3,562,150	3,702,550	3,369,622
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week March	72,130	81,459	51,383
From July 1	3,410,446	3,101,134	2,039,527
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week March	17,586	12,809	11,532
From July 1	636,984	516,072	
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week March	27,599	25,949	19,414
From Jan 1	280,224	258,655	195,682
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,402	1,402	1,385
3d week March	190,439	157,361	148,164
From July 1	7,082,867	5,729,777	5,162,089
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,517	1,492	1,492
3d week March	222,436	143,413	149,524
From Jan. 1	2,608,752	1,958,189	1,744,015
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week March	24,554	20,531	17,230
From July 1	855,854	797,912	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week March	54,930	50,402	43,978
From Jan. 1	609,377	563,736	482,052
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for February—			
Mileage	7,007	7,743	6,999
Gross earnings	4,142,989	3,556,082	2,959,739
Operating ex	2,632,728	2,200,800	2,025,705
Net earnings	1,510,261	1,355,882	934,034
Charges	167,084	160,166	145,419
Balance	1,343,177	1,195,716	788,615
Prop. ex. to gross	63½	61¾	67¾
Gross, 8 months	35,506,441	31,091,419	27,275,694
Net, 8 months	14,270,695	12,250,530	8,180,078
Bal., 8 months	12,931,108	10,963,431	7,046,790
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for February—			
Gross earnings	49,215	43,428	44,704
Operating ex	36,284	41,972	33,372
Net earnings	12,891	1,456	11,332
Gross, 8 months	481,628	489,402	435,025
Net, 8 months	122,748	110,927	141,426
CENTRAL RAILROAD of New Jersey for February—			
Gross earnings	1,164,482	1,089,955	1,092,563
Op. ex. and taxes	720,088	109,177	682,715
Net earnings	444,394	380,777	409,848
Gross, 2 months	2,570,500	2,393,374	
Net, 2 months	1,098,737	936,315	
CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross earnings	1,278,430	1,229,379	982,732
Ex. and taxes	964,158	923,077	739,618
Net earnings	314,272	306,302	243,113
Prop. ex. to gross	75¾	75	75¼
Charges	240,965	237,097	239,965
Surplus	73,307	69,205	3,148
Gross, 8 months	11,901,821	11,207,278	9,807,713
Net, 8 months	3,470,192	3,453,395	2,754,755
Surplus, 8 months	1,520,148	1,543,386	823,539
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS for February—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	182,258	168,187	14,071
Expenses	99,722	95,978	3,744
Net earnings	82,536	72,209	10,327
Charges	48,612	46,791	1,821
Surplus	33,923	25,417	8,506
HOCKING VALLEY for February—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	334,272	325,170	310,012
Operating ex	205,050	200,411	165,674
Net earnings	129,222	124,759	33,937
Total income	129,222	124,758	
Charges	76,318	67,425	
Surplus	52,904	57,340	
Gross, 8 months	3,148,298	2,829,603	1,868,251
Net, 8 months	1,297,710	1,149,916	582,028
Surplus, 8 months	1,010,704	713,723	
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross earnings	49,373	42,492	38,702
Expenses	37,594	31,842	31,052
Net earnings	11,779	10,649	7,650
Gross, 8 months	439,112	418,637	338,603
Net, 8 months	138,010	142,268	93,735
MISSOURI PACIFIC for January—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	
Gross earnings	2,890,673	2,813,473	2,096,487
Op. expenses	1,770,930	1,799,787	1,635,389
Net earnings	1,119,746	883,385	461,098
Pro. exp. to gross	51¼	72	78
READING COMPANY for February—			
Gross earnings	2,040,166	1,811,710	1,500,663
Op. expenses	1,353,329	1,268,125	1,037,841
Net earnings	686,644	523,585	462,822
Gross, 8 months	18,507,584	17,850,531	15,359,804
Net, 8 months	6,316,411	6,703,270	6,434,595
Coal and Iron Company—			
Gross earnings	2,337,610	1,696,294	2,042,018
Op. expenses	2,165,910	1,705,078	2,032,377
Net earnings	171,700	*8,784	10,241
Gross, 8 months	19,086,361	20,578,389	16,638,345
Net, 8 months	1,503,090	1,788,214	1,008,604
The Reading Company—			
Net income	15,926	15,309	11,625
Net inc., 8 months	173,416	153,499	130,724
All companies—			
Net income	844,270	530,111	484,688
Charges	787,000	762,545	756,154
Surplus	57,270	*232,434	*271,466
Net income	7,992,926	8,644,982	5,573,924
Surplus	1,696,926	2,544,620	1,524,689
*Deficit.			
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for February—			
Gross earnings	768,250	807,765	522,034
Op. expenses	484,263	394,006	354,894
Net earnings	283,987	213,759	167,140
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,823,372	5,413,360	4,833,081
Op. expenses	3,808,682	3,144,174	2,908,878
Net earnings	3,014,198	2,269,186	1,924,203
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for February—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Mileage	5,619	5,592	26
Gross earnings	2,883,422	2,628,522	254,898
Exp. and taxes	1,792,264	1,524,003	268,261
Net earnings	1,091,158	1,104,519	*13,362
Pro. exp. to gross	62¼	57	5¼
Gross, 8 months	29,552,424	26,534,184	3,018,239
Net, 8 months	13,108,543	12,175,866	932,676
*Decrease.			
WABASH for February—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	2,358	2,356	2,356
Gross earnings	1,270,496	1,209,155	1,011,498
Op. expenses	993,859	903,369	835,314
Net earnings	276,637	305,786	176,184
Pro. exp. to gross	78¼	74½	83½

NEW CORPORATIONS.

J. H. Haverley Exhibition and Amusement Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. H. Haverley, J. J. Creger, and S. J. Kellock, Brooklyn.

Takrays Cigar Box Opener Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Joseph P. Popper, Herman Popper, and G. L. Semel, New York City.

Roys System Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture heating apparatus; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. E. Roys, J. F. Hylan, and W. E. Valentine, Brooklyn.

Manhatten Machinery Supply Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. N. Littauer and W. N. Lintner, Gloversville; J. L. Northrup, Johnstown.

Diamond Belting and Packing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. B. Miller, Akron, Ohio; E. L. Baldwin and J. W. Teller, New York City.

Merritt & Lockwood (Incorporated) of New York City, to deal in electrical goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. F. Merritt, New York City; E. F. Lockwood and Elizabeth M. Lockwood, Mount Vernon.

Chicago Grain Man Out of Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Lloyd J. Smith, former manager of the Chicago Elevator Company, was to-day released from bond, and the remaining five indictments against him were quashed by a decision announced by Judge Chetlain, Judges Dunne and Gibbons concurring. Smith was charged with permitting grain to be shipped from the elevators under his management without cancellation of the warehouse receipts. The case has been tried twice—the jury disagreeing on the first trial, and Smith being acquitted on the second.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.08 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	8.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@75c; No. 2 red, 75@76⅞c; No. 2 corn, 41⅝@41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 41¾c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c; No. 2 rye, 53@54c; good feeding barley, 40@46c; fair to choice malting, 48@58½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.56; prime timothy seed, $4@$4.10; mess pork, per bbl, $15.60@$15.65; No. 1 per 100 lb, $8.12½@$8.15; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.15@$8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut-loaf, $6.04; granulated, $5.47; clover, contract grade, $10.75@$10.85.

COTTON.—The action of the cotton market yesterday showed a tendency toward more steady-going conditions. The market opened easy at a decline of 4@10 points, mainly on the nearer positions. Following the opening call there was a further recession of a point or two, after which the market sharply advanced 9@11 points on the appearance of one prominent house as an active buyer, said to be on investment account; shorts covered freely on this upward movement, but the room again became bearish on the withdrawal of the special support mentioned. There was more or less investment demand throughout the session, however; probably more of it, and of a better class, than seen here for some time, although there was no active demand at any time. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 8 1-16c for middling upland and 8 5-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 5,406 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and unchanged at 7 15-16c; Mobile quiet and unchanged at 7⅞c; Savannah steady, 1-16c lower, at 7⅞c; Charleston quiet, 7¾c bid; Wilmington steady and unchanged at 7⅞c; Norfolk steady and unchanged at 8c; Baltimore nominal and unchanged at 8⅛c; Augusta quiet, 1-32c higher, at 8 3-16@8¼c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	7.59	7.65	7.58	7.63@7.65
April	7.60	7.68	7.60	7.64@7.65
May	7.68	7.77	7.66	7.70@7.71
June	7.70	7.76	7.68	7.71@7.72
July	7.73	7.77	7.70	7.73@ ..
August	7.46	7.51	7.43	7.45@7.46
September	7.32	7.33	7.32	7.30@7.32
October	7.21	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.21
November	7.20	7.21	7.17	7.15@7.16
December	7.13	7.14	7.13	7.13@7.14
January	7.12	7.15	7.12	7.13@7.15

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices 1-16d higher; American middling fair, 5¼d; good middling, 4 27-32d; middling, 4 21-32d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 3 31-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,200 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales. American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, March 4 31-64@4 32-64d value; March-April, 4 31-64d buyers; April-May, 4 30-64@4 31-64d sellers; May-June, 4 30-64@4 31-64d sellers; June-July, 4 30-64d sellers; July-August, 4 29-64@4 30-64d sellers; August-September, 4 23-64d sellers; September, 4 23-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 6-64d sellers; October-November, 4 2-64d sellers; November-December, 4d value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although speculative trade was rather uneventful throughout the day, wheat maintained a steady to firm undertone on moderate covering and fairly bullish news. The strength in corn was also a help to the market, but one of the most useful influences for the bull side was the firmness of Liverpool, where prices advanced ¼d during the day on a good demand for wheat cargoes on passage from the Continent and the adoption of a new standard of contract wheat by the corn trade. A recent Broomhall publication gave totals stocks of wheat at Continental ports as 24,606,000 bushels, or two million bushels less than were on hand on the same date last year. The most notable point about the statement, however, was that the stocks in twelve important Russian cities were only a little more than one-third of the total existing last year on March 1. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board at local basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 92¾c, to arrive; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85½c, spot; No. 2 red, New York, 81⅝c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c, afloat, and No. 2 hard, New York, 81½c, spot.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27.—Wheat—Cash, 74c; May, 74¼@74⅝c; July, 76⅝@76c. On tracks, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 69@70½c. Flour—First patents, $4.05@$4.15; second patents, $3.95@$4.05; first clears, $3@$3.10; second clears, $2@$2.10. Bran in bulk, $13.25@$13.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; May, 73¾c; July, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 71¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c; May, 41c; July, 41½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26½c; May, 26¾c; July, 24½c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 75½@75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71@73c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley firm; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@56c.

DULUTH, March 27.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 68⅜c@72⅝c; May, 76⅝c; July, 77½c. Corn, 40½c. Oats, 25@26⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.90@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.80; rough grade, $18.60@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.45. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln dried, $2.35@$2.50, as to brand. Bag meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 91@92c. Feed—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $20@$21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20@$20.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $19@$21; city bran, $20@$21. Cornmeal, $28. Linseed oil cake, $26. Corn oil cake, $19. Hominy chop, $17. Oil meal, $26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	80½	80½	80 3-16	80⅝
July	80 5-16	80¾	80 5-16	80⅝
September	79 13-16	80¼	79 13-16	80¼
Corn—				
March				49
May	47⅛	48	47⅝	48
July	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47⅜
September	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47½
Lard—				
March				$8.45

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	74 11-16	74 15-16	74⅝	
April	74⅞	75 1-16	74 9-16	75⅛
May	75⅝	76	75 11-16	75⅝
Corn—				
March	41 5-16	41 9-16	41⅛	41⅛
April				41¼
May	42⅝	42 11-16	42⅝	42⅝
Oats—				
May	25	25½	24⅞	25
Lard—				
May	$8.05	$8.07	$8.02	$8.00
July	8.02½	8.02½	8.00	..
Ribs—				
May	8.00	8.00	7.97½	8.05
July	7.87½	7.87½	7.82½	..
Pork—				
May	15.75	15.75	15.60	15.60
July	15.05	15.12	15.05	..

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.56@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $15@$17. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $18.50@$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾@7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 8c; 140 lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9@9¼c; 12 lb, 8½@8¾c; 14 lb, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders firm, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams firm, 9½@10c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4⅞c; country, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $8.50; city lard firm, $8; refined lard firm; South America, $9.25; Continent, $8.65; Brazil, kegs, $10.25; compound firm; city, 5¾@5¾c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Firmer; oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT MCMAHON.—Robert McMahon, grocer at 271 Ninth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Hugh Carroll. He was formerly a clerk in this line and bought the business about three years ago.

A. MEYER & Co.—Amanda Meyer and Karl Kirchner, composing the firm of A. Meyer & Co., manufacturers of cigars at 771½ Pine Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jarvis H. Miller. The business was started in May, 1898, by Mrs. Meyer. Mr. Kirchner became a partner in the following year, and it is claimed he put in $800 capital. Both partners reside at Rosebank, Staten Island.

PARK ROW PUBLISHING CO.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Aaron B. Gardinier of Chatham, N. Y., receiver of the assets of the Park Row Publishing Company, formerly of 21 Park Row, with a bond of $5,000, on the application of Patrick H. Morey, on an assigned claim of Henry W. Halstead. The Sheriff sold out the concern some time ago. The company was incorporated in December, 1899, with a capital stock of $20,000, which was increased to $100,000 in May, 1900.

C. W. MORGAN & Co.—Schedules of Charles W. Morgan, who did business as C. W. Morgan & Co., stock broker, at 71 and 1,440 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Washington, show liabilities $214,184, nominal assets $107,558, and actual assets $11,982. They were filed by Bert Hanson, the assignee, to whom Mr. Morgan made an assignment on Dec. 6 last. There are about 500 creditors, scattered all over the United States, from Maine to California. Among the creditors are Ware & Leland, Chicago, $36,894; F. J. Amsden, Rochester, $21,687; J. P. Kennedy, $8,715; Adolph Krieger, $4,740; E. Smith, Detroit, $4,119; Standard Investment Company, Detroit, $3,045; George Wood, Trenton Junction, N. J., $3,248, and L. G. Goldberg, $2,244. He owes $432 for wages of employes. The assets consist of cash in banks, $5,568; book accounts, nominal, $33,711; actual, $1,000; claims, notes, stamps, &c., nominal, $34,651; actual, $3,754; securities, nominal, $31,790; actual, $735, for which sum they were sold at auction; office furniture, nominal, $1,388; actual, $897; seat in Consolidated Exchange, nominal $450; actual, none.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS WOLFBERG.—Morris Wolfberg of 86 Madison Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,314 and nominal assets $5,543, consisting of stock, $42; safe and fixtures, $150; notes, $42; due on installment leases, $5,300.

MARTIN F. SCHMITT.—Martin F. Schmitt, residing at 401 East Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,330 and no assets. The debts were contracted twelve years ago by Wilkie & Schmitt in the liquor saloon business.

GROSS, MILLMAN & Co.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Gross, Millman & Co., manufacturers of women's waists, at 52 Walker Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday.

HARRIS HERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Harris Herman, dealer in jewelry at 40 Catharine Street, by these creditors: Abram Roseman, $400; Charles Kahn, $224, and J. R. Wood & Sons, $510. It was alleged that he is insolvent and suffered a creditor to obtain a preference by a judgment in favor of Abraham Bachrach for $737, on which the Sheriff levied on his property.

WIESENFELD & PESTKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Wiesenfeld & Pestky, manufacturers of children's clothing, at 419 Broome Street, by the following creditors: James Scott & Sons, $127; James F. White & Co., $214, and Morris Roth, $216. It was alleged that they are insolvent, disposed of and secreted all their property, and permitted G. Weinberg & Co. to obtain a preference through legal proceedings. The Sheriff previously received claims against the firm amounting to $3,000, but nothing of much value to levy upon.

JOHN K. VAN SICKLE.—John K. Van Sickle, one of the partners of Grant Brothers, stock brokers of 45 Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 3, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday of his personal liabilities. The liabilities amount to $28,867, of which $17,377 is on a mortgage, and the assets are nominal, consisting of an interest in the estate of Maria S. Van Sickle, value unknown; a check for $26, and one share of stock in a gold mining company. Nearly all the debts were contracted in Elizabeth, N. J., where he resides. He owes for groceries, $697; milk, $172; fish, $112; meat, $200; ice, $98; shoes, $56; clothing, $58; carriage hire, $40; dry goods, $125; millinery, $130; dressmaking, $901; dentistry, $70; medical attendance, $230; medicines, $105; repairing furniture, $332; cakes and ice cream, $69; bottled beer, $26; flowers, $3; pew rent, $30; to the cook, $350; waitress, $116; to the Democratic Club of New York City, $31 for dues; to the Baltusrol Golf Club of Springfield, N. J., $23 for dues; the balance of the liabilities are principally for money loaned, among the creditors are Grott & Kline, Elizabeth, $17,577, secured by mortgage; Mary J. Van Sickle, Elizabeth, $4,596, money loaned; N. D. Putnam, New York, $2,392, balance of account.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to thirteen bankrupts, among whom were Joseph D. Huggins, Treasurer of the Huggins Boot and Shoe Company of 114 Duane Street, with liabilities $51,758; Mrs. Emily Stern, formerly of Stern, McGinnis & Co., and the Boston Land Company, at 258 Broadway, liabilities $29,434, and James H. Mason, electrician, of 150 Nassau Street, liabilities $28,457.

Perry Tiffany's Case Goes Over.

Perry Tiffany of 152 Madison Avenue, a society man, grandson of Commodore Perry, applied yesterday for a discharge in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. Several creditors opposed his discharge, and the matter went over.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOWE, John R.—O. Maluck and another	338
BROWN, Harry E. and William P.—S. A. Wood	231
BELL, Thomas H.—The Union Stove Works	$013
BREMNER, Levi—Morris Hirschfield and another	810
CLARK, Francis A.—R. E. Thibault	3005
CIANCIMINO, Peter—A. B. Marx	5,252
CHAMBERLAIN, Henry, and Arthur Jennings—The People, &c	1,500
CANFIELD, Marie—F. Lazarus	228
CONKLING, John P.—John Andrews, Jr.	100
CONNOR, Vincent—E. L. Elnhout	46
CURTIN, J. Clark—M. O'Gorman	530
DEMATT, Frank A.—Max Proops	18
DONICO, Mary M.—L. Morosco, costs	171
DARBY, Harry K.—G. Anspach	2,533
DROTHLEFF, Peter F.—J. Ruppert	2,741
DONCOURT, David H.—E. Underhill and others	430
DITTMAR, George and Minnie—F. M. Montell and others	1,095
ERNST, John—J. I. Ernst	39
ECKSTEIN, David—Herman Pickel and another	178
FINCH, Mary—F. L. Stanton	139
FULLER, Charles A.—A. W. Palmer	978
FANNING, Neuville O.—Annie R. Prime, guardian, &c	162
GABAY, Henry G.—C. Weymann	408
GOLDSMITH, Margaretta—K. E. Brockway.	824
H. LOWNSBERY & CO.—J. J. Raisbeck and another	64
HANLON, Michael—John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, correction	692
HARRIS, R. Duncan—H. Kountze and others	577
HEYMAN, George—Oscar Smith and another	254
HEATH, Henry J.—The Metropolitan Improvement Company	402
HOWARD, Elizabeth S.—Manhattan Railway Company and another	108
HISCOE, Charles C.—Frank Thorp and another	228
HELFER, Paul—The Mutual Incandescent Light Company	61
HEILMSTADT, Julius—J. Dawson and another	100
J. C. DOW & CO.—Thomas E. Greacen	1,058
J. C. DOW & CO.—Thomas E. Greacen	815
JUNGE, William—G. Schwarz	374
JACOBS, Isaac, and Louis Weiss—The People, &c	500
KRAFT, Herman—B. Hurtig	144
KING, Joseph—Mark Aron	538
KING, Ferdinand—New York Herald Company	40
LORD, Bernard H.—C. Geiger and another	73
LEVIN, Hosias—M. I. Dooley	115
MANY, William T.—The Dominion Copper and Smelting Company	541
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Tully, by guardian	2,242
MILLER, Alice—A. Waterman	420
McKEONE, Thomas, Luke Healy, and William W. Vaughan—Henry Hanlein & Son	381
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—J. Forenzo, by guardian	150
O'HALLORAN, John, and Joseph H. Reilly—L. Roos	195
O'CONNOR, Annie—Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company	580
SHEVLIN, George A.—Charles Higgins	133
SARDS, Thomas—Empire State Wine Company	481
STEINER, John W. and Elizabeth—F. H. Leggett and others	600
STURLA, Anna—H. Marion Sims	671
SMITH, Anna D.—D. Hahnenfeld	187
THAYER, George L.—Isaac Stern and others	94
THE AUTOMOBILE STORAGE AND Repair Company—W. H. Hall	265
THOMAS V. JOHNSON COMPANY—Thomas E. Greacen	1,089
VINGUT, George F.—John H. Reynolds and others	134
VAN SICKEL, William—A. Barth	480
WORLD, John W.—H. C. Miner Lithographing Company	64
WALLOWER, Annie McQ.—F. Lazard	30
WEIL, Julius—D. H. Hirsch	142
WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia	78

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Imperial Insurance Department of Berlin reports that 17,000,000 persons are now insured in Germany. Last year, 454,451 accidents occurred, and the sum of 86,535,632 marks was paid out for claims, as against 78,680,632 marks in 1899.

The insurance on the property of the Harlem Local Reporter, at 203 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, which was damaged by fire Tuesday night, was distributed as follows: German American, $3,200; Liverpool and London and Globe, $3,000.

Milton Dargan, Resident Manager in this city of the Eastern and Southern Departments of the American branch of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, which has just been acquired by the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, was at Atlantic City yesterday to confer with E. F. Beddall, Chairman of the American Board of Directors of the Royal. United States Manager Shallcross of the Royal stated that he had received no further advices from Liverpool as yet regarding the terms of the acquisition of the Lancashire.

The insurance on the property of J. H. Bunnell & Co., at 440 Canal Street, which was damaged by fire Tuesday, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,000; Scottish Union and National, $3,750; German American, $3,000; Hartford, $3,000; Continental, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Lion, $2,000; Home, $1,500; Equitable, $1,500; Merchants' of Providence, $1,500; Millers and Manufacturers', $1,500; Girard, $1,500; Orient, $1,500; North American of Boston, $1,500; Quebec, $1,250; Transatlantic, $1,250; Spring Garden, $1,250; American Central, $1,250; Commonwealth, $1,250; Mercantile of Boston, $1,250; American of Boston, $1,250; Potomac, $1,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; American of Newark, $1,000; Northern of New York, $1,000; Globe and Rutgers, $750; Manhattan, $750; American of New York, $500; North British and Mercantile, $500; Royal, $500; Agricultural, $500; Merchants' of Newark, $500; British America, $500; Phoenix of London, $500; North America, $250; Victoria, $250. On building at 440 and 442 Canal Street, Commercial Union, $90,000.

THE AMERICAN ICE COMPANY.

Reduces Its Capital Stock from $60,000,000 to $40,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—The American Ice Company to-day filed papers reducing its authorized capital stock from $60,000,000 to $40,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is to be preferred and $15,000,000 common stock.

The papers are signed by the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock, and include Justice Van Wyck of New York, owner of 2,950 shares and John F. Carroll of New York, owner of 5,967 shares.

Real Estate at Auction.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, April 11th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE

By order of Francis W. J. Hurst and John R. P. Woodriff, Esqs., Executors of Edward S. Jaffray, deceased

THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE
Investment Property
CONSISTING OF
5 and 6 story brick, stone, and iron buildings, with large plot of land,

Nos. 350 and 352 Broadway
AND
109, 111, 113 and 115 Leonard Street,
NORTHEAST

Real Estate for Sale or Rent.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED.
13 to 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

A few items of interest are, we have the highest Law and Real Estate office in the world. Are on the 25th floor, 350 feet directly above Broadway and Park Row. From our windows you can look down on the entire city, all over Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Montclair, and Newark, and down the East and North Rivers, teeming with magnificent craft; can see the famous Palisades on the Hudson, the Catskills, and Orange Mountains. We have the best facilities for buying, selling, or renting Real Estate; and have splendid properties in every direction, furnished or unfurnished, to rent or for sale. If you have property to sell, or rent, or want to hire or purchase, we attend to it all for you, and do it right and reasonable. There is no branch of Law or Real Estate that we cannot do, as we have the best equipped offices in New York.

We have now for rent or sale one of the finest properties on the Long Island shore, at Roslyn. Five acres, fine ten-room cottage; stable and barn, water front, all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; grand scenery, fishing, and boating; a ramble of twenty-four acres. Rent, long season, $1,000. Pictures can be seen at this office.

We have an $85,000 Beekman Street business property.

We have a $425,000 Central Park West property.

At Tarrytown and Vicinity.—40 acres of land at $250 per acre; choice lots near Broadway, 55x100, $1,200; house and lot for investment; pays 10 per cent.; houses furnished and unfurnished for sale or to let. Apply Free & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown, N. Y.

For sale or to let—Two-story mansard roof frame dwelling, 64 West 132d St., between 5th and Lenox Avs. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—Whitestone, L. I.

Six beautiful, new houses, nine rooms and bath-room; nickel plumbing, electric lights, furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, cabinet mantels and hardwood trim, and all other improvements; good location and sewerage; 30 minutes from 34th St., New York, seven minutes from station, five minutes from East River, and three blocks from schoolhouse; $3,500 to $4,500; easy terms. Apply to F. J. GROTZ, Whitestone, L. I.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS; RAILROAD & WATER FRONTS COMBINED

A saving on clothing leaves something for other things.

There is nothing better in Spring overcoats than what we offer; no better materials, no better style.

And $35 is our tip-top price —$12 our lowest.

We're too inclusive to call ourselves exclusive.

Every good style of head covering for man or boy—not a lonesome one or two.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. COOGAN PROBABLE

His Wrongful Exercise of the Functions of Borough President.

Such Action a Misdemeanor—His Non-Residence—The Waverley Place Extension Matter.

One outcome of the proceedings of the Local Board of Public Improvements of the Thirteenth District on Tuesday night, at which time it was decided to approve the petition for the extension of Waverley Place to Lafayette Place, will very likely be the making of a complaint against ex-President of the Borough James J. Coogan for wrongfully exercising the functions of the office. This is declared to be a misdemeanor under Section 56 of the Penal Code. The charter of the City of New York provides:

There shall be a President of each borough, who must be a resident thereof at the time of his election and remain a resident thereof throughout his term of office. * * * Any vacancy in the office of President caused by removal from the borough or otherwise shall be filled, &c.—Section 382, New York City Charter.

Ex-President Coogan has admitted having voted at Southampton, L. I., at elections last year and the year before. This act of his has made him a non-resident of the City of New York, because it was an admission that at the time he voted he was a resident of Southampton.

This change of residence resulted, ipso facto, in his vacating the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan, no other steps being necessary. The Penal Code of the State provides, Section 56, that:

A person * * * who, having been an executive or administrative officer, wilfully exercises any of the functions of his office after his right to do so has ceased, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The question of the right of Mr. Coogan to the office of President of the Borough was first brought to public notice through a letter addressed on Dec. 14, 1900, to Controller Coler by Lawyer Joseph Fitch, notifying the Controller that Mr. Coogan was no longer a resident of Manhattan, and that any payments of salary to him thereafter would be at the Controller's risk. Mr. Coogan's salary was $5,000 a year.

The Controller investigated the matter and referred the question to Corporation Counsel Whalen. As a result of the consideration, President Coogan's salary for December was not paid, and it has not been paid since. It is regarded that Mr. Coogan does not dispute the legality of the Controller's action in view of the fact that no suit has been instituted by him to recover the back pay.

When the subject was brought to Mr. Coogan's attention on Dec. 14, he said that if the Controller did not pay his salary he would not protest very violently, as he did not need the money. He said his residence was at 599 Fifth Avenue, and that he was manager of the estate of James Lynch, which paid the city about $36,000 in taxes every year.

Mr. Coogan said that he had always paid his taxes here. Investigation proved, however, that he had paid no personal taxes here in 1899 or 1900. In regard to this, Mr. Coogan said that he had sworn off his personal taxes in those years, not because he was a non-resident, but because his personal property was offset by mortgages on real estate. In connection with the matter of voting in Southampton, Mr. Coogan was quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 18 as saying:

"It is making a mountain out of a molehill. I had no intention whatever of making my residence at Southampton, and would not have remained there had not circumstances compelled me to. I was expecting to return to New York about Oct. 1. I was the only man in the house, and when my mother-in-law, Mrs. Lynch, became seriously ill, I found it my duty to remain there. As I could not be in New York to vote, and as I had been in Southampton the necessary time, I cast my vote there."

Effort will probably be made to-day, according to those interested, to secure a record of the Southampton voting of Mr. Coogan.

TO FIGHT THE EXTENSION.

The Board of Public Improvements received yesterday the plan approved by the local board of the Thirteenth District for the opening of a street from Broadway to Lafayette Place, thus extending Waverley Place. The matter was not discussed at the meeting. The plan was referred to Topographical Engineer Risse for examination and report.

It was said yesterday that the property owners will continue the fight against the adoption of the plan before the Board of Public Improvements, and if necessary before the Municipal Assembly. One of the property owners present at the hearing Tuesday said it was a cut and dried affair all the way through. The property owners had a right to think, according to this owner, that the hearing was for the purpose of gaining information and advice. The owners were unanimously opposed to the plan, yet the board voted to extend the street.

As soon as any decision is reached looking to going ahead with the work, the property owners will ask for an injunction, said one of the lawyers representing them. This injunction will be asked for on the ground that any proceedings with which Mr. Coogan had anything to do as President of the Borough or a resident thereof were invalid.

Francis de Ruyter Wissmann of 507 Fifth Avenue, who owns the building that stands exactly in the centre of the proposed line of the extension, made a statement to the effect that he was emphatically opposed to the plan. Mr. Wissmann said that his lawyer, Simon H. Stern of 40 Wall Street, intended to make a formal protest at the hearing, but that Mr. Coogan rushed through the proposition and ordered an adjournment before he (Mr. Stern) could get to the City Hall, although he was there before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Those who are putting this thing through," said Mr. Wissmann, "might say later on that I, the property owner who is most interested in the matter, did not oppose any objection to their plans for the extension of the street. In order that they cannot say this, I wish to place myself on record now as objecting vigorously to the scheme."

The place owned by Mr. Wissmann is at 732 Broadway. On one side of the Wissmann building is one owned by the Hilton estate, while on the other side is a holding of the Countess de Trobriand of Paris. From each of these last two properties the proposed extension would cut off a strip 17 feet in width. Mr. Wissmann's building has a frontage of 25 feet, extending back toward Lafayette Place for 140 feet. The extension would take all of it.

"It would be a great loss to me," said the owner. "The place is rented at a net rental for twenty-one years, and property in this neighborhood has been steadily increasing in value of late. Any one who will examine the locality of my building will see that I am certainly the one who will lose most by the extension of Waverley Place. Let no one say hereafter that I did not oppose the plan."

LEGAL NOTES.

ATTORNEYS AND CLIENT.—Mary Hynes, in May, 1893, when lands belonging to her were about to be taken by the city for the construction of Jerome Avenue Bridge, and the new Macomb's Dam Bridge, contracted with the late Granville P. Hawes for his services in proceedings to procure an award for the land, for which she agreed to pay him 3 per cent. of all sums awarded to her. Nothing was to be paid to him if he failed to obtain an award. Mr. Hawes died the following December, after some testimony had been taken on Mrs. Hynes's behalf. She then contracted with B. E. V. McCarthy to take Mr. Hawes's place, upon the same terms; the compensation to include the amount for the services of both, the amounts for each to be adjusted between them.

Before any award was made, because of a dispute, Mrs. Hynes and Mr. McCarthy agreed that another attorney should be substituted. By the order of substitution made in August, 1894, 3 per cent. of the award was to be retained by the city until it was determined how it should be divided between McCarthy and the estate of Hawes. The award was not made and confirmed until June, 1895. Of the award $640.22, being 3 per cent., was retained; but McCarthy and the executrix of Hawes claimed that they were to be paid more than that. An offer by her in April, 1896, that they should retain $400 in full for both Hawes's and McCarthy's services, and the lien be discharged, was refused. The referee who was then appointed to fix the amount due them under the agreements reported, after hearing expert evidence, that the reasonable value of Mr. Hawes's services was $555.23, and Mr. McCarthy's $2,220.90.

A personal judgment entered against Mrs. Hynes for these amounts, with $1,329.80 costs, has just been unanimously reversed by the Appellate Division, the opinon being by Justice Rumsey. The Court says that as the final order did not fix the compensation to which Hawes and McCarthy were entitled out of the amount retained by the city to establish a personal liability against Mrs. Hynes, it could not be sustained. As to the claim of the respondents that there had been a breach of their contracts, and that they were entitled to compensation for the value of their services, without regard to the amount they were to receive under their contracts, the court had no jurisdiction under the order of reference; but the claimants must recover, if at all, in an action at law in which Mrs. Hynes would have the right to a trial by jury as to all the facts.

***

RUN OVER AT STREET CROSSING.—Annie Gildea, who was severely injured by being run over by a car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at 10:15 P. M. on June 3, 1898, on Fifty-ninth Street, testified on the trial of her suit against the company that as she stepped off the curb into the street, she looked toward Second Avenue and saw a car at Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; that it looked to her to be standing on Second Avenue, with a dark light on top of the car; that after seeing this car, she looked toward Third Avenue, and then proceeded to cross the street. "Then I looked again, and when I looked again the car was on to me." When she saw it the second time, when she was on the track, the car was still dark, and she heard no bell.

The street, she said, was dark. There was further evidence that as the car came from Second Avenue to Third Avenue the bell was not rung, and that it was coming very fast; that there was no light on it, but there was plenty of light for the witnesses to see the plaintiff 50 or 125 feet from where she was struck.

The Appellate Division, in this city, Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissenting, has affirmed the judgment entered upon the verdict of the jury in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion, says there was evidence to justify the submission of the case to the jury, who could find the light was sufficient for the motorman to see the plaintiff across the track, and that either from inattention or from some other reason he failed to stop the car so as to enable her to cross in safety. The court also holds that there was sufficient evidence to justify the jury in finding that the plaintiff saw the car at Second Avenue, where it appeared to be stationary, and that she then attempted to cross the street; and that it was not contributory negligence for her under such conditinos to cross the track.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

LARGE AND VARIED SELECTIONS OF NEW FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER ARE NOW BEING SHOWN IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Sale of Ladies' Spring Suits.

200,—Suits of fine quality Venetian Cloth, latest fashionable cut and model.

Eton Coats,—finished with stitched satin and taffetas bands, and colored cloth vests. New flared gored Skirts, with drop taffetas silk lining.

Colors:—Blue, Castor, Brown, Light and Oxford Gray and Black.

Sizes: — Black, 32 to 44 inches.
" Colors, 32 to 40 inches.

SIZES—32 AND 34 OR 14 AND 16, SUITABLE FOR SMALL WOMEN AND MISSES.

$25.00; VALUE $35.00.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Best way—come in and try on all styles and see which Overcoat is most becoming.

All the fashionable fashions are here:—

The Long Yoked Overcoat in browns overplaided with green and in quiet Oxfords.

The long perfect-fitting Raglan $20 to $35.

The joy of the walker—our short, short Top Coat, $15 to $30.

All are loose and roomy and have the "smart" broad shoulders.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Sale of
Men's Neckwear & Suspenders.

Narrow Four-in-Hands,
new weaves in plain colors, self stripes and small neat figures,
45 cts.
each,
value 75c. and $1.00.

Suspenders,
narrow non-elastic webs, white grounds with black and navy stripes; gray grounds with white and black polka dots,
50 cts.
per pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS
Fashionable and Correct Styles.
All the leading makes in the various grades.
SPECIAL SALE OF
VELVETS, patterns we do not intend duplicating, from 75c. per yard.
Have you seen our new
American Grass Matting?
Unique, sanitary, and durable,
New importations, just received, in
CHINA and JAPANESE MATTINGS.
China from $4.00 per roll of 40 yards,
Japanese (cotton warp) from $7.00 per roll of 40 yards.
A particular line of
Inlaid Linoleum
at a great reduction.
Also remnants of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums at about one-half price.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
A CARNIVAL OF COLOR.
Characteristic Summer colors hold high carnival on our floors these days.
Greens lead the revel—soft, yellow-glinted greens of woven grass and braided rush designs; cool, shadowy greens of satined pieces. Sunny yellows lend their grace; fantastic reds—odd chairs, tuckaways, etc., for shady verandas, as gay as a bed of poppies.
Rare Oriental rugs from $5.00, and inexpensive hangings to glow in the background. Scores of cushions from 50 cents, vari-tinted and dainty as butterflies, have alighted everywhere.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DESKS.
Great Variety of style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Piles and varicose veins; permanent cure; no operation. Book free. DR. CHAPMAN, 107 E. 23d St.

THE NEW YOKE OVERCOAT, with Raglan Pockets, as low as $15. Benson's Misfit Parlors, 60 E. 14th St.

3 BROADWAY STORES: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Important Announcement.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Desire to inform the public that they will open their new establishment on
MONDAY, APRIL 1st,
instead of Thursday, March 18th, as heretofore announced, when they will exhibit an elegant assortment of Costumes, Ladies' Tailored Gowns, Golf and Separate Skirts, Coats, Raglans, Petticoats, Silk, Flannel and Cotton Waists.

Broadway and 21st Street.

Special Sale of
Sheets and Pillow Cases.

3,000 Sheets,
made of the very best quality of cotton, at a price less than the cost of muslin by the yard; every sheet laundered ready for use.

Single Bed Sheets,
60 cts. each,
regular price 75c.
Three-Quarter Bed Sheets,
70 cts. each,
regular price 85c.
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75 cts. each,
regular price 95c.
Extra Large Size Bed Sheets,
80 cts. each,
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2,000 Pillow Cases,
made of the very best quality of muslin;
45x36 inches, 15½c.,
regular price 22c.
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regular price 25c.
1,000 Sheets,
made of good standard muslin, at special low prices.
Single Bed Sheets,
33 cts. each.
Three-Quarter Bed Sheets,
43 cts. each.
Double Bed Sheets,
49 cts. each.
Pillow Cases,
42x36 inches, 10c. each.
45x36 " 12½c. "

This is an opportunity for money saving, for hotels and boarding houses.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPET CLEANSING.
REFITTING AND RELAYING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
TEL. 132 38TH ST.
Est. 1852. Send for Circular.
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Sold by
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 128 W. 42d St. and 125 W. 41st St.

$10 TAILORED OVERCOAT OR OXFORD OVERCOAT, LONG OR SHORT. Benson's Misfit Parlors, 60 E. 14th St.

Ladies' Underwear.
2d Floor.

Sale of
Gowns, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers,
95c., $1.25 and $1.45.

Skirts,
$1.45 and $1.75.

Fine quality Taffetas Silk Skirts, — all fashionable shades,
$8.50.

The latest, black and white plaid Taffetas Skirts,
$9.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Fans.

2,000, Imported, black or white Gauze, Silk or Satin Fans.
Hand-painted in miniature "Watteau" designs or the "Art Noveau" floral style. Spangled, and applied with lace,
$1.00 each;
Value $3.75 to $6.75.

James McCreery & Co.,
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COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets
Select from the new spring stock at lowest prices.
LONG CREDIT.

TEN FLOORS
Two entire buildings, electric elevators.
AIR PILLOWS, CRUTCHES,
BACK RESTS, INVALID CHAIRS,
BEDSIDE TABLES, ICE BAGS,
BED PANS, INVALID CUSHIONS,
DOUCHE PANS, RUBBER SYRINGES,
and all Sick Room Goods at popular prices.
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ARE SHOWING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
High Class Tailor Made Suits
in New York, including all the latest designs and materials as well as a number of Exclusive Novelties in Foulards, and will offer to-day
Cheviot Suits
with collarless Silk Lined Eton Jackets finished with bands of stitched Taffeta; New Gored Skirt with deep flounces finished with three bands of stitched Taffeta and lined with Percaline.
18.00
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Our friends are cordially invited to our
Opening
of Imported and Domestic Gowns, Skirts and Waists, Thursday and Friday. Ladies' Dep't.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last Matinée Saturday.
LAST 3 NIGHTS MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
April 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

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CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST.
UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET

CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT.
MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
Management Military Athletic League.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
New Programme Every Night. Athletics, 8 P. M. Military Pageant 9 P. M.
TO-NIGHT
REVIEW BY ADMIRAL A. S. BARKER, U. S. N. Blue Jackets and Marines, National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, Signal Corps and Naval Battalions. Rough Riding by U. S. Cavalry from West Point, Battle Exercises and Wall Scaling by 11th U. S. Infantry, Music Ride by Troop C, N. G. N. Y., Gatling gun drill Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Drill and Driving by 4th Battery, U. S. Field Artillery.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats $1 and $1.50.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY 2 P. M.
Grand Military Programme, with Infantry, Sailors from the U. S. S. Hartford, Rough Riding by West Point Cavalry, and Drill and Driving by 4th Artillery.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY,
SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. To-night, 8:30, Mendelssohn, Oberammergau.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. At 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents THE LASH OF A WHIP. ("Rollicking.") with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others. TO BE FOLLOWED at 10:15 by THE SHADES OF NIGHT. ("Brilliant.") with Elsie De Wolfe, Mr. E. M. Holland, etc. ***NEXT MONDAY, (Preceding "Shades of Night,") Charles Frohman will present his great farce-comedy success ON AND OFF, with the original cast. Its record of success was one year in London and four months in N. Y.

Broadway THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:10. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:10. SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
The Great London and New York Success, The PRICE OF PEACE
Best res'd Seats 50, 75, $1 Choice Orchestra Seats, $1.50.
ALL WED. MATS. 25, 50, 75. NO HIGHER.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15c 25c 50c
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Mrs. Felix Morris & Co., Wm. DeVere, Pete Baker, 3 Vilona Sisters, Cranes, &c. "Mme. Butterfly," Joe Welch, Clarice Vance, Mr. & Mrs. Tony Farrell, others. Fred Bond & Co., Will H. Nox, Willis Family, Max Waldon, Torcat and others. Giacinta Della Rocca, "The Automobile Girl," Parker's Dogs, Globe Comedy 4

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. LAST 3 NIGHTS
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co., with EDNA MAY. (Last Mat. Saturday. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Special Engagement of DAN DALY.
Next Week The Prima Donna With Mabelle Gilman.

WILLIAM C. CARL,
FREE ORGAN CONCERT.
Next Monday afternoon, four o'clock, First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. Prominent soloists. ..o tickets.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. NEW YORK GIRL CO.
E. 14th St. Howard & Emerson at Sheepshead Bay.
This Sunday Night—GRAND CONCERT, 25c., 50c.

Hammerstein's Mats. Wed. & Sat. VICTORIA Best Orch. Seats, 50c
A. H. Chamberlyn presents the 2d edition of My Lady Chas. J. Ross in new character.
Burlesque, Ballet & Varieties. Sun. Concts. aft. & Eve

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Ev'gs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Kelcey-Shannon Co. in Mon., April 1st—MANON LESCAUT.
"ARE YOU A MASON?"

HARLEM Opera House. ARIZONA. EVGS. AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. 2:15.
NEXT WEEK—THE BOSTONIANS In Repertoire.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42 St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week—SARDOU'S FEDORA.

GRAND—MAY IRWIN Next Week ROGERS BROS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res'd Orch., 25c. REILLY & WOOD'S BIG SHOW.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—Last subscription night of the season. FAUST (in French.) Mmes. Melba and Homer; MM. Saléza, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Mar. 29, at 8.—Extra performance, and not included in the regular subscription. LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Tarnina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 30th, at 2.—Last Matinée—TANNHAUSER (in German. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 30, at 8.—Last Performance at Popular Prices—CARMEN (in French.) Mmes. Zelie de Lussan and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligнac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon. WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Easter Week, Commencing April 8.
Six Nights & Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
Farewell Appearance of
Madame SARAH BERNHARDT and M. COQUELIN,
And Last Performances of Rostand's poetical play.
L'AIGLON.
Seats—$3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20. Sale of seats begins Monday, April 1.

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE SUNDAY NIGHT
Arthur Pryor, Soloist. Seats now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, March 29, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 30, at 2 P. M.
SOLOIST
HERR THEODOR BERTRAM
BARITONE
WAGNER—Overture and Monologue of Hans Sachs from "Die Meistersinger"; Waldweben from "Siegfried"; Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene from "Die Walkure."
RICHARD STRAUSS—Tone Poem, "A Hero's Life," (by request.)
ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 120.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Eve., April 4, at 8.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
REQUIEM MASS (Antonin Dvorak) Preceded by orchestral selections from "Parsifal."
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Gadski
Miss Stein
Mr. Van Hoose
Mr. Bispham.
Seats 75c. to $2.
Boxes $13.50 and $15. Now on sale at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Evening, April 3d, at 8:15 o'clock.
PIANO RECITAL.
ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM.
Reserved Seats, $1.50; Balcony, $1. Tickets on sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square, and Ditson's Music Store, 867 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
59 WEST 66TH ST.
CLOSING WEEK, HOCKEY MATCH, New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, 8:15 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. LAST FOUR WEEKS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Fiddle-Dee-Dee and To-night new Burlesque of Captain Jinks.
In addition to Burlesque A Royal Family.

Republic—42d St., just west of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Last 5 weeks. Seats on sale for all perf.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. FLORODORA

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. April 3d, Souvenirs.
In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

KOSTER & BIAL'S 25c Mat. Daily | ALL ORC | EVGS 50c. | GREAT WHITE RAT'S PROGRAM
Genaro & Bailey, Cook & Sonora, Wright. Jas. J. Corbett

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Wm. A. Brady's $25,000 Spectacular Revival
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Matinée Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

KEITH'S AGOUST FAMILY MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES SHEAN & WARREN. Sinbad
The Girl with the Auburn Hair

MANHATTAN LOVERS' LANE, 33 & B'way. Orch. $1.50. Ev. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 8.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last week, CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in A Romance of Athlone. April 8, Chauncey Olcott in MAVOURNEEN.

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily except Mon., 25c. The Wages of Sin

Irving Place Theatre. Eve. 8:15. To-night & Mat. Sat. & Eve., Women of To-day. Fri. Benefit—Merito, Faust (Gretchen Tragedy.)

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,982. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LANSDOWNE ON THE MANCHURIA CRISIS

He Says Germany Has Protested Against the Treaty.

DEPLORES RUSSIAN SECRECY

Lord Cranborne, in the Commons, Says Germany Is Pledged to the Maintenance of Chinese Integrity.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that no further military operations by the British troops in China were contemplated for the present. When Field Marshal Count von Waldersee ordered preparations for the recent expedition, the British Government instructed Gen. Gaselee to communicate with the home Government before participating therein.

Lord Lansdowne said the compliance of China with the demands of the powers was hardly of such a character as to justify the withdrawal of the allied forces, but the British Government hoped to be able before long to withdraw or reduce its forces in China. Negotiations were necessarily slow with a refugee Government. On the broad questions, however, there was a practical unanimity among the powers. The allies had agreed they were not at war with China, and desired to derive no territorial advantage from the present events. They also recognized the binding nature of the existing treaties, and desired to maintain the "open door" in commercial and economical questions, while within the spheres where existed preferential rights there should be equality of opportunity for all the powers concerned. The British Minister at Peking had been instructed to be moderate in his demands, and the Government only desired to strengthen the guards sufficiently to insure the safety of the legations.

In regard to the question of indemnity, now under discussion, Lord Lansdowne said it had been decided that the claims should be forwarded by the powers in one lot. As to the source whence the indemnity should be paid, it was not desired to impose or. China any crushing burden. To do so would be contrary to the policy of the British Government, which was to respect the existence of China as a power.

The Secretary said both the British and German Governments had informed China that it was not desirable, while negotiating with the powers as a whole, that she should enter into a private arrangement, involving territorial or financial conditions, with any single power. Russia had again assured Great Britain that the occupation of the British railroads was only temporary, and without prejudice to the interests involved. Great Britain had not waived her rights in connection with these railroads, nor had she ignored the interests of the shareholders. As to sources of revenue, the maritime customs might be readjusted so as to impose a real instead of a nominal 5 per cent. ad valorem duty. Certain free articles ought to be subjected to duty, but caution was necessary, lest the interests of British commerce be damaged.

Lord Lansdowne, referring to the Anglo-German agreement, said that when it was being negotiated the German Government gave Great Britain to understand that, in the German view, Manchuria was not a place where it considered it had any influence. He thought, however, that the point did not deserve too much attention, remarking that the only two treaty ports in Manchuria were Niu-Chwang and Ta-Lien-Wan, with regard to which explicit assurances had been given by Russia. Lord Lansdowne said he had seen newspaper reports suggesting that Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, had interpreted the agreement differently from Great Britain, but the point did not seem vital, because all the powers, including Germany, had repeatedly declared that their policy was to maintain the integrity of China.

In regard to the reported Manchuria agreement, Lord Lansdowne said he was not in a position to pass a final opinion on the matter. The Government would not criticise in any carping spirit any arrangement regarding Manchuria which was in the nature of a modus vivendi. The Secretary suggested that the published versions of the treaty might be simply trial balloons on the part of some official or pure inventions designed to bring about a misunderstanding.

Lord Lansdowne added:

"Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to co-operate with the Russian Government in exposing such an unworthy object. If Russia would only, by communicating the real text of the agreement, enable Great Britain to put an end to this misconception, we should be prepared to co-operate with her."

The speaker went on to declare that what militated against any such hopes was the mystery in which the negotiations had been involved throughout. Count Lamsdorf (the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs) had, however, informed the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that it was the purpose of Russia to arrange a modus vivendi with China, with the object of preventing disturbance in the vicinity of the Russian frontier, and that Russia had no intention of seeking that guarantee in any acquisition of terrritory or in any actual or virtual protectorate over Manchuria. If the document really fell within the language used by Count Lamsdorf, his Majesty's Government would certainly not object to it.

Until these uncertainties were removed, said Lord Lansdowne, Great Britain could not do otherwise than adhere to the view that it was not desirable that China, at a time when she was negotiating with the whole of the powers, should simultaneously enter into a private and separate arrangement, involving territorial and financial conditions, with another power. That was the language the Government had used to China, and it was almost precisely the language which had been used by the German Government. His Majesty's Government would be tenacious in matters of principle. In matters of detail it realized that it must not always expect to have its own way. It would use its best endeavors to bring the present negotiations to a close and to terminate a situation which was inconvenient and fraught with danger to all concerned in the negotiations.

Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said the Government was still without information as to whether the Russo-Chinese Manchuria agreement had been signed or not.

On the third reading of the Appropriation bill a discussion of Chinese affairs was raised, and Lorn Cranborne referred members to Lord Lansdowne's statement in the House of Lords. He added:

"Germany is pledged to the maintenance of Chinese integrity by a hundred other documents besides the Anglo-German agreement. No one regrets the mystery surrounding the Russo-Chinese convention more than the Government. The Government has given Russia to understand that any cession of territory to any individual power would be disapproved by Great Britain, and, indeed, this is the policy of Germany and of the other powers. The Government has also informed China that any such surrender of territory would be disapproved."

JAPAN SOUNDS THE POWERS.

VIENNA, March 29.—Several Vienna newspapers assert that Japan has sounded Great Britain and Germany as to whether they would combine against Russia in the event of the annexation of Manchuria.

YOKOHAMA, March 28.—An official statement that Great Britain, in reply to an inquiry, informed Japan that Manchuria was included in the Anglo-German agreement respecting China, has been received with great satisfaction.

The usually moderate leading journal, Jiji Shimpo, of Tokio, declares that Japan will brook no interference in Korea. If the material interests of Japan are involved she will draw the sword without hesitation.

The German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, in the Reichstag on March 15, alluding to the Anglo-German agreement regarding China, said its tendency was to preserve the integrity of China as long as possible, and to protect German trade there. The agreement, he added, did not refer to Manchuria, and did not contain secret clauses.

The Variag Going to Cronstadt?

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—The Russian cruiser Variag, just built at the Cramp shipyards at Philadelphia, arrived here today from Delaware Breakwater. She will coal at Lambert's Point and then, it is stated, proceed to Cronstadt.

THE TIEN-TSIN DISPUTE.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Mail has received the following from Tien-Tsin, dated yesterday:

"Col. Macdonald politely asked the Russians to remove their flags from the British portion of the disputed territory, where they surreptitiously placed them after a mutual evacuation had been agreed upon. The Russians flatly declined.

"It is understood that the question of an arbitrator on the title to the concession has not yet been settled."

FRENCH ACTIVITY AT CANTON.

HONGKONG, March 28.—It is reported from Canton that the activity of the French is greatly increasing in the neighborhood of that city. Two French steamers ply between Hongkong and Canton, and French gunboats are much in evidence on the Chinese waterways. It is reported that two more steamers are being built in France to run between Hongkong and Canton, and that France intends to subsidize the carrying of the mails. It is expected that a French postoffice will be opened in Canton about April 1.

Objections have been lodged to the plying of steam launches under a flag resembling the tricolor. The Chinese captains fly the tricolor, with an addition of three small stars, which are invisible a short distance away, and as a result, the Chinese imagine the vessels are under the tricolor, and conclude that French influence is gaining.

It is reported that a French hospital was opened at Shamien (a suburb of Canton) some months back, for the purpose of receiving Chinese patients. All this aids French influence and prestige.

COUNT CASSINI'S ASSURANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the course of an interview at the State Department today between Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Secretary Hay there was a further statement on the Ambassador's part regarding Russia's purpose in Manchuria. This was on precisely the same lines as he had before laid down, but with more particulars. For instance, it was made to appear that the agreement between Russia and China be really nothing more than a modus vivendi. It is purely temporary in character, according to the Russian contention; the purpose is to restore law and order under Chinese authority in Manchuria and to provide for the gradual withdrawal of the Russian troops.

Secretary Hay's callers to-day also included the British and German Ambassadors and the Japanese Minister, all of whom were concerned in the status of Chinese affairs and particularly the final outcome of the Manchurian question. Little definite additional information was developed.

McLEAVY BROWN NOT REMOVED.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday, answering a question, Lord Cranborne, the Under Foreign Secretary, said McLeavy Brown, the Director General of the Korean customs, had not been dismissed from office, (as announced from Seoul by way of Yokohama, March 24).

There had been a difficulty, Lord Cranborne added, which was engaging the close attention of the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, had an extended conference with Secretary Hay today. The chief purpose of the visit was to deny the statements that Russia has been instrumental in the reported removal of McLeavy Brown.

Count Cassini's visit resulted in the fullest assurance that the matter is not one in which Russia is concerned, but that it is a purely domestic affair of Korea.

THE ACCIDENT TO YANG-YU.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Last Monday, when the world expected that the Russo-Chinese convention in regard to Manchuria would be signed, the Russian Foreign Office received word that the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg, Yang-Yu, had fallen and been seriously injured.

The news was received at the time with a grain of salt; but it was stated at the United States Embassy this evening that Yang-Yu not only slipped on a wax floor, bruising his elbow and leg, but hurt his head, and was consequently confined to his bedroom.

Yang-Yu is over sixty years old. He has recently displayed great anxiety in reference to the Convention, and has hesitated to sign it, particularly since he is in doubt about his reception should he return to China, as he belongs to the Liberal party.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS WARNED.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung prints correspondence from St. Petersburg asserting that the students' secret organization sent to the Ministers of the Interior and of War death sentences, and that the Minister of the Interior, by a decree dated March 23, forbade all papers to mention court proceedings arising out of complaints against recent police outrages.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—It is confidently expected that Lieut. Gen. Kleigel, the Prefect of Police, will be appointed to a Siberian Governor Generalship. A Ministerial circular, issued this morning, contained what is regarded as a severe criticism of Gen. Kleigel's policy of making arrests after the outbreak of the student troubles instead of forestalling them. The wrangle with Lieut. Gen. Viasemsky in the cathedral, which caused the resignation of Viasemsky, is also hurting Kleigel.

It is reported that Grand Duke Vladimir is organizing a mediation committee for the purpose of inquiring into the complaints of the students, and endeavoring to persuade them to behave.

A story comes from the hospitals to the effect that nineteen students have already died from injuries received in the recent riots, presumably as a result of wounds inflicted by the leaden bullets which the Cossacks are alleged to have put on their whips. The students themselves report only two deaths, while the mortality statistics do not give a single death last week except from disease.

The candidacy of M. Kowalebsky for the post of Minister of Education is regarded as likely to succeed. Senator Tagantsoff, Curator of the Moscow District, and M. Enrep, Curator of the Kharkoff District, are his principal opponents.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firm. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 8 3-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

The Highway to the West
Is the Pennsylvania Railroad, the natural short line between New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

VALIDITY OF CITY CONTRACTS QUESTIONED

Amount Involved Is Said to Be $100,000,000.

Supreme Court Decision May Cause Complication—Status of Tunnel Contracts.

The question has been raised as to the validity of contracts for public work involving $100,000,000, made by the City of New York since the passage of the so-called "Prevailing Rate of Wages law." This act of the Legislature was recently declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The representatives of the labor unions in New York City have decided to reopen the fight, and their lawyers claim that only one phase of the labor law has been passed on, and that other cases will have to be carried to the Court of Appeals before the matter can be finally settled.

The labor leaders have also discovered that in all contracts there is a clause allowing the Controller to abrogate them. There is also talk of starting taxpayers' suits to restrain the contractors from continuing the work on their various contracts under what is known as the "Tilden act," allowing a taxpayer to sue to prevent the waste of public funds.

The question was raised yesterday as to the validity of the $35,000,000 contract made with Contractor McDonald for the building of the rapid transit tunnel in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals. Corporation Counsel Whalen refused to approve the rapid transit contract "as to form" unless the clause provided that all men employed on the tunnel would receive the prevailing rate of wages for their labor. The Rapid Transit Commissioners accepted the amendment to the contract and it was signed.

Lawyer L. Laflin Kellogg, who made a special investigation of the rapid transit contract, declared yesterday that the contractors would save millions on the cost of labor by the act of the Court of Appeals declaring the Prevailing Rate of Wages law unconstitutional. Lawyer Kellogg's investigation is said to have been made as special counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission.

He said yesterday to a TIMES reporter:

"In a nutshell the matter stands as follows: When the rapid transit contract was made there were two bidders, the Onderdonck bid and that of John B. McDonald. The two bids were nearly the same. The contract was signed with the clauses inserted in reference to the prevailing rate of wages. The decision of the Court of Appeals is that that law is unconstitutional. This does not make the contract null and void only so far as the clause contained therein in regard to the rate of wages to be paid. This law and the cut stone law having been declared unconstitutional, the contractor is not bound to observe them, and the city cannot enforce their observance.

VALIDITY OF TUNNEL CONTRACTS.

"The sub-contractors on the rapid transit tunnel are not bound to observe the rate of wages law or the law in reference to cut stone. The contractor cannot enforce these laws against the sub-contractors, but, in my opinion, the validity of the contracts are in no way affected. The rapid transit contract is as if it had been originally made without containing the provisions in regard to the labor law and the cut stone law."

Lawyer Kellogg estimates that on all contracts made with the city in which the prevailing-rate-of-wages clause has been inserted the contractors might be able to save about 15 per cent. in the cost of labor. The labor leaders claim that this is a practical present to the contractors of many millions of dollars which would come directly from the taxpayers.

Every contract made by the City of New York since the labor law was passed has contained provisions compelling the contractors to pay all workmen the prevailing rate of wages. In addition to the thirty-five-million-dollar rapid transit contract, there are $5,000,000 of contracts for dock improvements of all kinds. The contracts for the new Hall of Records and for all the public schools and firehouses contain this provision. The amount of all the contracts so made, it was estimated yesterday by Corporation Counsel Whalen, would foot up $100,000,000.

Bills are now being prepared which will be rushed to Albany to prevent any stoppage of work on public contracts. It was said yesterday that there might be some adjustment between the contractors and the city.

The tenor of the opinion of the Court of Appeals on the rate of wages question was that it was unconstitutional to compel the taxpayers to pay more for public work than they could get it done for as a private contract. In other words, that the city on all public contracts had the right to take advantage of the cheapest labor to be found, if the city officials so desired.

The estimate made by Contractor McDonald on the rapid transit work was based upon the so-called prevailing rate of wages, and was much higher than the Court of Appeals holds it should have been. Contractor McDonald now has the right to hire the cheapest labor, and the difference on the contract would amount to several millions.

Whether this money will be made by Contractor McDonald or the sub-contractors whom he has hired to do sections of the work cannot be told. All these contracts have been kept secret. It was said, however, that the sub-contractors would be richer by the act of the Court of Appeals, as the contracts made were for lump sums for certain sections.

Corporation Counsel Whalen returned from Albany yesterday. When seen at his office he refused to discuss this matter.

THE COURT DECISION.

Judge O'Brien of the Court of Appeals, who wrote the decision in the prevailing rate of wages suit, held:

"In making local improvements a city is not an agent of the State; its right of self-government entitles it to make its own contracts for such improvements, which cannot be prescribed by the State without violating constitutional guarantees.

"The Constitution provides that the public expenditures of a city shall be only for city purposes, hence the city cannot make a contract which obligates it to pay more than the necessary or market rate of wages, because such a contract requires the expenditure of public funds for a private purpose."

This private purpose is held by the lawyers who have examined the decision to be the excess of wages paid to a private citizen over what might have been paid if the prevailing rate of wages law was not enforced.

Judge O'Brien wrote as follows:

"The act violates the Constitutional rights of liberty and property of local property owners who bear the expense of the improvement because when the expense is enlarged beyond its reasonable and actual cost their property is taken without due process of law.

"Similarly the property (i. e., the contract) of the contractor is taken without the due process of law by the imposition of burdensome conditions, with respect to the means of performance of the contract, thereby depriving him of its benefits."

The labor leaders who have been to see Controller Color claim that under a decision rendered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last week many of the contracts for city work will be declared invalid. The decision in that case was rendered on a suit brought under Section 1,952 of the Civil Code to prevent the waste of public funds. The claim set up by Lawyer Julius Meyers, who tried the case, was that as the contract made by the East River Bridge Commissioners for work contained the provisions of the labor law in reference to the prevailing rate of wages, which law had been declared unconstitutional, therefor the contract made by the East River Bridge Commissioners was illegal.

Justice Rumsey held in his decision that the Court of Appeals established in the Rodgers case that the city could not be made by an act of the Legislature to pay more for labor than a private person. Justice Rumsey, in granting the interlocutory judgment asked for, decided practically that the insertion of the provisions of the labor law was a waste of public funds. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented.

President Nixon of the East River Bridge Commission said yesterday that the decision of the Appellate Division would not delay work on the East River Bridge. The matter has been referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen.

COMMISSIONER SHEA ENJOINED.

Court Order Temporarily Prevents Him from Accepting Bids for Tower Foundations.

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea from entering into any contract for the construction of the tower foundations for the new East River Bridge. Bids for the tower foundations were opened on March 11, and there has been considerable speculation as to why the contract was not awarded.

The grounds on which the injuction was asked for are that the bid of the lowest bidder is irregular and that the bid of Liebman & Gahagan is not signed by one of the parties. The principal claim, however, is based on two recent decisions of the Court of Appeals in declaring the prevailing rate of wages law and the cut or dressed stone law both unconstitutional.

An Appellate Court decision of last Friday was also cited. This decision held that contracts containing illegal clauses such as those cited are void.

Justice McAdam granted an order to show cause on Monday, April 1, why the injunction should not be made permanent.

CABMAN WHIPS NAHAN FRANKO.

Savagely Assaults the Violinist After a Dispute Outside the Metropolitan Opera House.

Nahan Franko, the well-known violinist, now filling an engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, was savagely lashed last evening at the conclusion of the performance by Robert McKnight of 343 West Forty-ninth Street, whom he had offended.

Mr. Franko is just recovering from a severe attack of grip and made his appearance last night for the first time in some weeks. He was all bundled up as a protection against the chill air, and as he came out of the stage door in East Fortieth Street he called to the cabman he had engaged to make haste and take him in the vehicle at that time standing in the middle of the street in the long line of carriages.

The cabman did so and got in the way of McKnight, who drives for a stable in East Fifty-first Street, and who was engaged by M. Stachelberg, another man, and two women. Franko insisted on his man coming to him, and there was a wordy wrangle between the jehu and musician, when the latter raised his foot to step into the cab. Whip in hand, McKnight sprang to the sidewalk after him and struck him many blows on the body. Mr. Franko screamed for help, and finally ran to Policeman McKeon who was stationed at the opera house and threw his arms around him for protection. Just as the policeman seized McKnigh there was a call for him from his fare, and Mr. Franko finally consented to let him drive them to the Manhattan Hotel with the policeman on the box. After he had discharged his passengers McKnight was made to drive to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up. Mr. Franko with a friend named Beattus preceded him there in his cab and preferred a charge of assault.

INVENTOR MURPHY ARRESTED.

Said to Have Sold Bonds of His Third-Rail Company by Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—John McLeod Murphy, inventor of the Murphy third-rail system, now being tried in the Belt Line tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was arrested here to-day on the charge of obtaining $1,000 by false pretenses from Milton M. Lucy, who is the manager of a cash register agency.

Mr. Lucy told the Police Justice that he had purchased $1,000 worth of bonds from Murphy. The bonds, he said, purported to have been issued by the Third Rail Car Company of New York. He had bought them on the strength of Murphy's statement that he had sold quantities of the stock to representative citizens and business men of Baltimore. These representations, Mr. Lucy said, he discovered to be false.

Mr. Murphy was held to bail for further hearing.

TO TAX THE STEEL TRUST.

Nearly $100,000 Must Be Paid to Illinois to Do Business There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—It will cost the big Steel Trust nearly $100,000 to do business in Illinois. This is the license fee the Secretary of State will demand.

The Illinois law with reference to foreign corporations has a provision that before obtaining a license to do business in the State such corporations shall pay in to the State Treasury $45 for the first $5,000 and $1 for each $1,000 on capital stock in excess of $5,000 represented by property in the State of Illinois.

It is figured in the Secretary of State's office that not less than $100,000,000 of the capital stock of the Morgan Steel Trust is represented by property in the State. On that basis the certificate of the new company to do business in this State will cost the trust $95,045.

REPORTED DANISH TERMS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The State Department knows no more about the reported offer to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States for $4,000,000 than is known by the general newspaper reading public. The dispatch from Copenhagen had been seen, but it was not a response to any inquiry by the Government. Nothing has been done toward acquiring the islands since last Spring, when the negotiations fell through.

According to a high officer of the department, the United States Government is not now seeking outlying islands and people, and it is not believed that search will be made for any such opportunities as are suggested by Denmark. The conditions of sale suggested by the dispatch of this morning could not be entertained by the executive branch of the Government, if made.

The President cannot confer citizenship upon foreigners even to secure possession of a new territory, and he cannot grant free trade to any group of foreigners, however small or however willing to become citizens of the United States. If the Danish Islands are to become American islands, and any unusual privileges are to be given in exchange for territory, the Congress must grant the privileges.

THE GRAF WALDERSEE'S ESCAPE.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.—The big Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, commanded by Capt. E. Kopff, and carrying over a hundred cabin passengers for this port, Cherbourg, and Hamburg from New York, arrived here at 7:15 o'clock this evening with a heavy list to starboard. The vessel had an extraordinary escape, having faced a hurricane from March 19 to March 22, during which, at times, she was nearly on her beam ends.

Immense seas boarded the liner, finding their way below and doing considerable damage. Many of the deck fittings were demolished, several members of the crew were injured, and a portion of the cargo shifted.

"Wave your hand to worry" for a few days at The Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.—Adv.

The Easter Number of The New York Herald
Out Sunday, March 31, 1901. Four art sections, containing 40 pages in color and half tone. Supply will be limited. Order of your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

Convenient Train Service
To the West via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Superior equipment, rapid schedule, automatic safety devices.—Adv.

AGUINALDO LIKELY TO ADVISE SURRENDER

So Says Gen. MacArthur in His Official Report.

GIVES ALL CREDIT TO FUNSTON

Recommends that the Kansan Be Made a Brigadier.

Hopes for Speedy Cessation of Hostilities as Result of the Capture —Praises Navy for Its Co-operation.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A cablegram received at the War Department late this afternoon from Gen. MacArthur tells in a succinct way the history of Aguinaldo's capture, gives all credit for the brilliant exploit to Gen. Funston, whose reward it suggests should be that of a Brigadier General in the regular army, and finally closes with an expression of confidence in the speedy cessation of hostilities throughout the Philippine Archipelago as a result of the capture.

Except that it makes no reference to the disposition to be made of Aguinaldo, the dispatch covers the whole field of gossip and speculation excited in Washington by the news that Funston's adventurous expedition had been crowned with complete success. The cablegram is as follows:

Manila, March 28.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Important messages fell into hands of Gen. Funston Feb. 28, from which Aguinaldo was located at Palanan, Isabella Province. Expedition organized, consisting of Aguinaldo's captured messenger, four ex-insurgent officers, and seventy-eight Macabebes who spoke Tagalo, armed with Mausers, Remingtons, and dressed to represent insurgents.

Funston commanded, accompanied by Capt. Russell T. Hazzard, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. Harry W. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, Fortieth United States Volunteer Infantry. Officers dressed as American privates and represented prisoners.

Expedition sailed from Manila March 6 on Vicksburg, landed March 14 on east coast Luzon, twenty miles south of Casiguran. Reached Palanan, after marching three days, on the afternoon of March 23. Natives completely misled. Supposed detachment insurgent reinforcements, for which supplies were furnished. Aguinaldo also furnished supplies, and had his escort of forty men paraded to extend proper honor.

Short distance Aguinaldo's quarters disguise discarded, combat followed, resulting two insurgents killed, eighteen rifles, 1,000 rounds ammunition captured, together with Aguinaldo and two principal staff officers. No casualties our side.

Splendid co-operation navy through Commander Barry, officers, men. Vicksburg indispensable to success. Funston loudly praises navy. Entire army joins in thanks sea service.

The transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution. All credit must go Funston, who, under supervision Gen. Wheaton, organized and conducted expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate. Agree with Gen. Wheaton, who recommends Funston's retention volunteers until he can be appointed Brigadier General regulars.

I hope speedy cessation hostilities throughout archipelago as consequence this stroke. As result of conference now in progress probable Aguinaldo will issue address advising general surrender, delivery arms, acceptance American supremacy.

MACARTHUR.

A study of the latest atlas of the Philippine Archipelago, as issued by the Coast Survey, shows that the Province of Isabella is in the extreme northern portion of the Island of Luzon. Palanan is a town on the eastern coast of Isabella Province, situated on a river somewhat inland, which flows into the Gulf of Palanan. Between the coast and the Rio Grande, which flows northward through Northern Luzon, are the Sierra Madras Mountains, a coast range which is almost impassable. Palanan and the coast towns, where Aguinaldo has been hiding, could only be reached by the sea.

HOW FUNSTON DID IT.

Planned the Capture, Selected His Men and Suffered Many Hardships to Get His Prisoner.

MANILA, March 28.—The story of the capture of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, March 23, as related by Gen. Funston, his captor, is as follows:

The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived February 28 at Pantabangan, in the Province of Nueva Ecija, Northern Luzon, with letters dated Jan. 11, 12 and 14. These letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo, and directed Baldemero Aguinaldo to take command of the Provinces of Central Luzon, supplanting Gen. Alejandrino. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that four hundred men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide these men to where Aguinaldo was.

FUNSTON LAYS HIS PLANS.

Gen. Funston secured the correspondence of Aguinaldo's agent, and laid his plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent, Gen. Lacuna, incidentally obtaining Lacuna's seal, official papers, and a quantity of signed correspondence. From this material two letters were constructed, ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguinaldo. One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that, pursuant to orders received from Baldermo Aguinaldo, Lacuna was sending his best company to Presidente Emilio Aguinaldo.

His plans completed and approved, Gen. Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Macabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty wore insurgent uniforms, and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This Macabebe company, armed with fifty Mausers, eighteen Remingtons and ten Krag-Jorgensens, was commanded by Capt. Russell T. Hazzard. With him was his brother, Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, both of the Eleventh United States Cavalry. Capt. Harry W. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry, was taken because of his familiarity with Casiguran Bay, and Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, Fortieth Infantry, went as Gen. Funston's aide. These were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition.

ON THE WAY.

With the Macabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard and the other three Tagalogs, whom Gen. Funston trusted implicitly.

Gen. Funston and the American officers wore plain blue shirts and khaki trousers. They carried each a half blanket, but wore no insignia of rank. The Macabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four ex-insurgent officers.

On the night of March 8 the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take cascoes from the Island of Polillo and to drift to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the cascoes were lost. This plan was abandoned. At 2 o'clock A. M. March 14, the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran inshore twenty-five miles south of Casiguran, Province of Principe.

THE MARCH BEGINS.

The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place, and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers. Having arrived there, the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo between Pantobagan and Baler; that they had surprised an American surveying party, and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited Gen. Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners. The insurgent President of Casiguran believed the story.

Two of the Lacuna letters, previously concocted, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, Province of Isabela. Gen. Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night. On the morning of March 17, taking a small quantity of cooked corn, the party started on a ninety-mile march to Palanan. The country is rough and uninhabited, and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shellfish, but was almost starved. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains, and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights, and on March 22 had reached a point eight miles from Palanan.

They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo dispatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not be allowed to enter the town.

AT AGUINALDO'S HOUSE.

On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's bodyguard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans.

While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn Gen. Funston and the rest who, with eleven Macabebes, were about an hour behind. Having received this warning, Gen. Funston avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalos went ahead to greet Aguinaldo, and the column slowly followed, finally arriving at Palanan.

Aguinaldo's household troops, fifty men in neat uniforms of blue and white, and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the newcomers. Gen. Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank, and marched to the right, and then in front of the insurgent grenadiers. The Tagalos entered the house where Aguinaldo was.

AGUINALDO A PRISONER.

Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed: "Now, Macabebes, go for them." The Macabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective, and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted, "Stop that foolishness! Quit wasting ammunition!"

Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalo officers, and a former insurgent Major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Caloocan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming, "You are a prisoner of the Americans!"

Col. Simeon Villia, Aguinaldo's Chief of Staff; Major Alambra, and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villia in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes, and then fled, making their escape.

When the firing began, Gen. Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent bodyguard fled, leaving twenty rifles. Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent Treasurer, surrendered without resistance.

REBEL FEARED EXILE.

When captured, Aguinaldo was tremendously excited, but he calmed down under Gen. Funston's assurance that he would be well treated.

Gen. Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago.

It was also discovered that Aguinaldo, Jan. 28, had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months, undisturbed, except when a detachment of the Sixteenth Infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near to being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding, "I should never have been taken except by a stratagem. I was completely deceived by Lacuna's forged signature." He feared he might be sent to Guam, and he was quite glad to come to Manila.

Palanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the fight none of the Macabebes was wounded.

BACK TO MANILA.

The expedition rested March 24, and then marched sixteen miles the following day to Palanan Bay, where Gen. Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila. Commander Barry of the Vicksburg rendered Gen. Funston splendid assistance.

Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed Gen. Trias would proclaim himself dictator, evidently not knowing that Trias had surrendered. He behaved courteously and gave no trouble.

Gen. Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has prepossessing manners.

WHAT WILL FUNSTON GET?

No Doubt in Washington that He Will Be Suitably Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Next to the capture of Aguinaldo himself, the chief interest of the day centred in the reward which the Government would give to Gen. Funston for the brilliant and successful consummation of his project. He stands to-day on the records of the War Department as second on the list of Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, being preceded by Brig. Gen. James F. Smith of California.

There have been several pending vacancies of a high grade in the regular service, and more or less speculation as to whether Funston would receive one of these appointments. One of the vacancies is the high rank of Major General, but there has been no idea that the young Kansan would be tendered such an exalted rank. Next in order there has been one vacancy in the grade of Brigadier General of the regular service, with a second vacancy likely to occur on the retirement of one of the present Brigadiers. This in effect makes two vacancies in the regular grade of Brigadier.

There is reason to believe that a definite determination was reached no later than yesterday as to the officers most suitable to be advanced to the rank of Brigadier General. The appointments were not announced, nor is it known who the selections are, but it is at least certain that Gen. Funston was not one of those decided upon. This determination was of course before word came of Funston's achievement, and since the commissions are not issued and public announcement made of the selections, it is quite within the range of possibility and even probability, that there may be further consideration of the subject. In that event the way will be open for Gen. Funston's appointment as a Brigadier General in the regular service. In any event, no doubt exists here that suitable recognition will be given to his achievement.

The army officers who are acquainted by personal experience with the treacherous side of the Filipino character declare that Funston undoubtedly took his life in his hand, when, with his little support of four white men and a small body of natives of unknown loyalty, he ventured into the lair of the insurgent leader. Past experience has shown the great danger of trusting the natives too far, and fortunate it was for Funston that his confidence in his scouts was not misplaced.

Representative Long of Kansas was at the War Department to-day and discussed with officials the matter of adequately rewarding Gen. Funston. Mr. Long says that about six weeks ago the Kansas delegation called upon Secretary Root and the President and recommended Gen. Funston for promotion and asked that he be given some recognition for past services.

It was said then that there was no place for Gen. Funston except in one of the staff departments unless he was made a Brigadier General, and it was said that he could not expect such a promotion as that. The action of the delegation was purely voluntary, as Gen. Funston had made no application to them, nor had he made any request at the War Department for recognition.

Mr. Long says that the Kansas people are proud of Gen. Funston, and will be especially pleased over his latest achievement.

AGUINALDO'S PUNISHMENT.

Officials Do Not Think Rigorous Measures Will Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The War Department has not had time as yet to consider the exact status of Aguinaldo, whether he is to be tried, and what punishment, if any, is to be meted out to him. But there are certain general principles which are said to be clearly established, and the first question asked is as to whether A

and orders could be proven Aguinaldo would be subject to a trial by a military commission for violation of the rules of war, and he could not claim immunity, under the ordinary conduct of war. Secretary Long said he presumed that Aguinaldo would be held as a prisoner of war.

"What will be done to him?" Mr. Long was asked.

"It is a little early to say," responded the Secretary, and then, after a pause, he added, smilingly: "I should say that he should be spanked with a shingle."

It was suggested to the Secretary that, as a prisoner of war who has rebelled against the authority of the United States, it might be incumbent under military procedure to deal with Aguinaldo by those rigorous steps usual to warfare. But Mr. Long shook his head, and remarked that that was hardly the way we were in the habit of doing things. He was more inclined to his first view that the noted prisoner should be "well spanked."

This idea as to treatment to be accorded Aguinaldo seems to be the one most generally accepted among officials, and, while the suggestion of "spanking" is used in a figurative sense, there is no suggestion in any quarter that he will meet with that rigorous punishment at times administered to the arch-head of an insurrection.

ALL WASHINGTON GRATIFIED.

Authorities Long Ago Selected Funston to Make the Capture.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The news of Aguinaldo's capture was received everywhere in official circles with intense gratification, but perhaps nowhere did it create more satisfaction than at the White House. The first official news to reach the Executive Mansion was Gen. MacArthur's dispatch announcing the capture. This morning the President also saw Admiral Remey's cablegram of like tenor, and the press dispatches.

The President naturally is very much gratified that the chief mover in the insurrection has at last been taken. It has been the opinion of the military authorities for a long time that Aguinaldo was doing more than all the other agencies combined to keep the rebellion in the Philippines alive, and every effort was directed to compass his capture.

It is rather a remarkable tribute to the daring and resourcefulness of Gen. Funston that long before he made the attempt he was selected by the authorities here as the officer who might accomplish it. It was the intention of Gen. Funston some time ago to return to the United States, but by direction of the War Department he was detained in the Philippines in the hope that just such a contingency as did arise should give him the opportunity to test his prowess. Both the President and the War Department were fully informed of the trap laid to capture the insurgent chief, and the result of the expedition has been anxiously awaited for several days.

Several interesting and indeed vital questions are raised by Aguinaldo's capture. If the insurrection now collapses, as it is hoped it will, it may not be necessary to enlist the full strength of the army provided for in the Army Reorganization bill. There also is the question of the disposition to be made of the insurgent chief. But it is too early yet for the authorities to decide these questions. There is also much speculation as to the reward which Gen. Funston may receive for his work. It is considered not improbable that his reward will be a commission in the regular establishment.

In Cabinet circles Gen. Funston's exploit was referred to in laudatory terms, and the probable effect it will have on the termination of hostilities in the Philippines is being generally discussed. Secretary Long expressed the prevailing sentiment. He naturally was much gratified at the official confirmation of Aguinaldo's capture, and of the assistance that the navy had been able to render Gen. Funston in facilitating his exploits.

The capture itself was of much importance, he said, but he suggested that the moral effect probably would count quite as much as the brilliancy of the exploit. He considered it one of the most significant features of the affair that the natives themselves had been instrumental in bringing about the capture. They had made up a considerable part of Funston's force, and their willingness to go into the heart of Aguinaldo's stronghold indicated that in their own minds they felt that there was no longer any read danger to be apprehended from Aguinaldo's strength.

That such a sentiment had obtained hold among the Filipinos was, in the judgment of Secretary Long, a significant evidence that the insurrection had lost its vitality among the people themselves. To this sentiment he was now added the loss of the ostensible head of the insurrectionary movement, which would doubtless exert far-reaching influence upon the native mind.

Secretary Hay said: "The progress which is being made by Judge Taft and Gen. MacArthur toward the pacification of the Philippine Islands and the very general establishment of civil government throughout the archipelago renders the capture of Aguinaldo just now a matter of less importance than it would have been had it happened at an earlier period. Yet, of course, the elimination of a man so prominent in the insurrection from the problem of the final settlement is surely a matter on which the country should be congratulated."

The Secretary did not care to discuss at this time the future of Aguinaldo, as it was a matter upon which his counsel might be invoked very soon. It was quite evident, however, that he had little apprehension that the famous chieftain would be martyrized, because he was sure that the military authorities would deal with him in such a manner as to avoid the least pretense for complaint of their severity.

Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, while feeling that the capture of Aguinaldo had gone far toward finally terminating the insurrection, was not prepared to admit that it would justify a speedy reduction of the naval force in the Philippine waters. It was to be expected that for some time to come the ladrones would frequent their old haunts, and the naval vessels would be required to hold them in check.

J. C. Abreu, a Filipino, who has been in Washington for several months, was at the War Department to-day, and discussed with Secretary Root the effect of the capture of Aguinaldo upon the insurrection in the Philippines. He said that, in his opinion, it meant the end of the war. Many Generals and natives were depending upon Aguinaldo for advice and support, and his capture would be especially disheartening to them. Aguinaldo, he said, was more influential in the northern than in the southern portion of Luzon, but the surrender of Gen. Trias in Southern Luzon, coupled with the capture of Aguinaldo, would practically put an end to the insurrection, as it was the patience and determination of Aguinaldo that had put heart into the insurrection for so long a time.

KANSAS WILD WITH JOY.

"Funston for Governor" Is the Politicians Cry—General's Parents Hear the News.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 28.—Kansans are wild in their joy over the crowning act of Gen. Funston of the famous Twentieth Kansas.

"Funston for Governor" is on the lips of many politicians, and if President McKinley does not suitably reward the hero, Kansas Republicans will do so at the first opportunity.

IOLA, Kan., March 28.—Business in Iola, the home of Gen. Funston, was practically suspended to-day, while the citizens gave vent to the enthusiasm they felt over the Kansas soldier's feat.

Gen. Funston's parents live on a farm five miles from Iola. When the news was taken to them they were overjoyed at the story of their son's remarkable achievement. Mr. Funston was at work in the field near the little farmhouse when told the news. He leaned against the wagon and exclaimed:

"Well, that is certainly gratifying. It certainly adds a crowning glory to his career. We were afraid when he started out that he might be the dupe of the treacherous natives, and this was the first time I ever saw his mother worry. I don't know what Fred will do. He wrote that he expected to come home next Summer, but might go back, as a civilian, of course. Now the Government may give him something that would change his mind."

Mrs. Funston was found at the house. She was nervously excited over the news, and looked long at the headline telling of her son's achievement. Her eyes grew dim as she said:

"I never lost faith in Fred's lucky star before, but I had a feeling this time that he was risking life and everything on a high stake and that the end would be disastrous. I was afraid that those scouts would turn traitors to him instead of remaining against Aguinaldo."

To-night a band with a delegation of several hundred citizens of Iola visited the Funston home.

Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, a member of Gen. Funston's expedition, is a Kansas man by birth. Mitchell and Funston are cousins, and lived on adjoining farms near Iola. Mitchell enlisted in Company I, Twentieth Kansas, as a private. He was detailed as a clerk in the Adjutant's office and later was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. He received his commission as Second Lieutenant while the regiment was at Caloocan. After his muster out at San Francisco he was recommissioned in the Fortieth United States Infantry and assigned as aide on the staff of Gen. Funston.

IF EVANS HAD BEEN THERE.

Rear Admiral Says, "I Wouldn't Have Caught Him Alive."

BOSTON, March 28.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans arrived here to-day. He praised Gen. Funston for the capture of Aguinaldo and declared that he was entitled to a regular army commission. In speaking of the matter the Rear Admiral said:

"I will not say that the capture of Aguinaldo will break the backbone of the trouble in the Philippines, because I believe that it is already broken, but it will do much toward bringing about a final settlement."

"What do you think the Government will do with Aguinaldo?" was asked.

"I know what I would have done with him," was the answer. "I wouldn't have caught him alive. It sounds rather brutal, but the easiest way to find a man like Aguinaldo would be to find him dead. However, I don't think he will be punished severely, as the President usually shows clemency."

MR. PETTIGREW TALKS.

Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, who strongly opposed the Administration policy in the Philippines, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday:

"I don't know that the capture of Aguinaldo will terminate the war in the Philippines. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Malay race to speak of their tenacity. The capture of George Washington would not have ended the American Revolution. Others would have been found to take his place. With the Filipinos it may be different. The capture of Aguinaldo may prove a very good thing for his people.

"I consider our treatment of the Filipinos constitutes one of the blackest pages in American history. Aguinaldo was one of our allies and his people should have been given their independence when the Americans took possession of the islands.

"Gen. Funston's act was a brave and risky one, and I believe it was a bona fide undertaking, for the success of which Funston should be well rewarded.

"I suppose Aguinaldo will be treated as a prisoner of war, and it will not surprise me to see the day when the American people will recognize his true worth and treat him accordingly."

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S VIEWS.

Thinks the Climate of Guam Would Suit Aguinaldo.

Admiral George Dewey is at the Albemarle Hotel. When asked to talk about the capture of Aguinaldo, he said:

"That news is very gratifying, and while we had an inkling of the probable capture of the Filipino chief a few days ago, Gen. Funston's undertaking seemed so perilous that there was a good deal of uncertainty. Funston's was a very creditable act and full of strategy that proves successful.

"I do not assent to the proposition that Aguinaldo was in any sense an ally of the United States at the outbreak of the war with Spain. True, we used him in very much the same way that we used the negroes down South during the civil war."

The Admiral then reviewed the history of the destruction of Admiral Montejo's fleet and the capture of Manila, and added:

"Personally, Aguinaldo is quite an amiable fellow, but I never credited him with being the brains of the insurrection. I consider that distinction belongs to Mabini. Aguinaldo may be entitled to more credit for ability than I have accorded him. To me he seemed very reticent, and the dispatches which describe him as talking freely surprise me. The Filipinos had great faith in him, and considered him invulnerable. All sorts of stories were current in Luzon concerning him. Bullets could not harm him, and the superstitious Malays believed the reports.

"What do I think should be done with Aguinaldo? Oh, I suppose that as good a plan as could be devised at present would be to send him to Guam. The climate would suit him; he would have no chance to pose, and the Filipino leaders will feel as if they are out of the world when sent there.

"Aguinaldo had a great passion for decorations, and when I first saw him he was rigged out in a wonderful array of gold insignia. He went about with a good deal of dignity. I have at times thought that our troubles with the Filipinos might have been avoided, but I am enabled to say that hindsight is a great deal easier than foresight.

"I don't believe Aguinaldo had any idea of Filipino independence at the outset. His people simply hated the Spaniards and wanted to get rid of them in any way that they could. They regarded us as deliverers and did about what we asked them. Then Aguinaldo's head became turned, and the idea of an independent republic occurred to him.

"The history of our relations with the Filipinos has never been written, and I hope some day to give it from the documents I have. When the facts are made known it will be apparent that no obligation rested upon the Americans to treat the Filipinos as allies.

"While there may be sporadic disorders for some time, I do not anticipate there will be any further serious troubles on the islands. I believe the capture of Aguinaldo means the end of organized resistance. There may be leaders to take his place, but I think serious trouble is at an end. The widespread belief in Aguinaldo's invincibility was really the backbone of the insurrection. There can be no one else at this time, and in the present circumstances, who can achieve a reputation anything approaching that which Aguinaldo enjoyed."

LIEUT. GILLMORE DELIGHTED.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, who some months ago was captured by the Filipinos, but who is now stationed aboard the receiving ship Franklin at the navy yard, this afternoon saw the dispatch confirming Aguinaldo's capture.

"I am delighted to hear the news," said the Lieutenant, "and every true American must also be delighted. Gen. Funston was the man to effect his capture if there is a man living that could have done it, and Gen. Funston should have all of the credit that is due him. I was with Aguinaldo's family while in the Philippines, and they impressed me as being above the ordinary in intelligence, so that it can be readily seen what a task it was to apprehend Aguinaldo, the smartest man of his tribe. I say Funston is a hero, every inch of him.

"I am inclined to believe his capture will end the war, as the insurgents now are without a head."

GEN. WHEELER'S TRIBUTE.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, was particularly pleased when told yesterday of the official confirmation of the capture of Aguinaldo.

"Gen. Funston is a great soldier. His capture of the Filipino chief was one of the bravest acts of the war. On and off the field he is brave and intrepid.

"Early peace will follow the capture of Aguinaldo. Then 10,000 troops will be sufficient in the Philippines unless conditions in China demand a larger force in Manila. Now that the majority of the natives are friendly, we shall have little trouble with the roving bands of brigands."

MR. SCHURMAN'S PROPOSAL.

Says Aguinaldo Should Be Appointed Provincial Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 28.—When asked this afternoon what he believed the Government of the United States should do with Aguinaldo, President Schurman of Cornell University and President of the first Philippine Commission, said:

"In my mind there is no doubt as to what should be done with the captured insurgent chief. America seeks no vengeance on the Filipinos. Aguinaldo has shown that he possesses administrative ability of a high order, and just as soon as he follows his late colleagues in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and recognizes the sovereignty of the United States, we should make use of him as an administrator in the Archipelago. I should think that it would be a very wise thing to make him a Governor of Cavite or of one of the Tagalog provinces.

"But if the Government should deem it unwise to appoint him to rule over a portion of his own race, I should think it a most desirable thing to make him a Governor over one of the provinces inhabited by people of a different race, as, for instance, over Ilaconos of Northern Luzon or over the Visayans of Iloilo.

"The war in the Philippines is over, and has been over since the islanders have realized that as a result of the Presidential election there was to be no change in the war policy of the Washington Government. The great problem for us to solve, then, is the problem of establishing a good government in the islands. It is to be solved by our using the natural leaders, the Filipino leaders who acknowledge American supremacy, and by giving the different peoples all the self-government of which they are capable, as well as representation in the general government in Manila, which must, however, be kept under American control. For the happiness of the Filipinos and in the interest of the Republic, this is the solution of the problem."

AGONCILLO SKEPTICAL.

Filipino Agent Says, However, Capture Will Not End the Struggle.

PARIS, March 28.—The news of Aguinaldo's capture was communicated to Agoncillo, the Filipino agent, who occupies a nicely furnished apartment in a house in a central Paris street, apparently surrounded by every comfort. Agoncillo laughed and said:

"I do not believe it. I have received nothing by cable, and until I receive confirmatory advices I shall continue to ignore the news."

Asked, if the announcement were true, what effect he thought it would have on the insurrection, Agoncillo replied emphatically:

"None. Except the loss of a true patriot and a clever General. But the feeling of the Philippine people and their determination to fight out the struggle for independence will remain unshakeable. I received a cablegram only yesterday which convinced me that the Philippine leaders and military chiefs will prosecute the war. Even though Aguinaldo and his general staff are all captured, many able Generals remain."

When asked who, in his opinion, would be chosen to take Aguinaldo's place, Agoncillo replied that he thought Gen. Alejandrino would be selected to direct future operations.

SIXTO LOPEZ GIVES ADVICE.

Says It Would Be Best to Deal Leniently with Aguinaldo.

BOSTON, March 28.—Sixto Lopez, formerly secretary to Aguinaldo, said to-day that any one of the principal Generals, Tinio, Mascardo, Alejandrino, Maxilon, Cailles, or Arejola, would make as good, or, in the opinion of many Filipinos, better, leaders than Aguinaldo.

"It would be idle," he continued, "to suppose that Aguinaldo's capture, assuming that it is a fact, will have no effect upon the Filipinos. But the effect upon the war will to some extent depend upon the way in which Aguinaldo is treated. It would be best, as a matter of policy, I should say, for the United States Government not to deal severely with him. Otherwise it will make the Filipinos even more determined, if that were possible. Naturally, I think the United States Government ought to treat with him and obtain an authoritative statement of the desires of the Filipinos. But it is not at all probable that the Government will do so."

W. J. BRYAN'S OPINION.

Says Capture May Possibly End War for the Present.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—W. J. Bryan to-day said regarding the capture of Aguinaldo:

"While no one can predict with certainty the effect of his capture, it is possible it may put an end to the war for the present, but the objection to imperialism is not removed by the surrender of those who have been opposing it in the Philippines. Imperialism is wrong because it changes every theory of Government. We cannot administer an empire in the Orient and maintain a republic in America."

WHAT ANTI-IMPERIALISTS SAY.

BOSTON, March 28.—Anti-imperialists here are not inclined to believe that the capture of Aguinaldo means the collapse of the cause. Secretary Erving Winslow of the Anti-Imperialists' League says: "There may be twenty leaders in hiding as capable as he." It is his opinion that the fact that Aguinaldo is a prisoner has no bearing upon the principles upon which the league stands.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, President of the league, refused to discuss the aspect of the Filipino cause in the light of the capture of Aguinaldo.

Edward Atkinson, in speaking of the capture, said:

"The Administration had an elephant on its hands, minus the trunk. Now that it has the trunk, what will it do with the whole animal?"

GEN. OTIS'S COMMENT.

Importance of Capture Not So Great as Might Be Supposed.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Major Gen. Otis, formerly in command of the army in the Philippines, and now in command of the Department of the Lakes, expressed satisfaction to-day over the capture of Aguinaldo.

"The influence of Aguinaldo has been waning for some time," said en. Otis. "Therefore, the importance of the capture is not so great as might be supposed. He has been a fugitive in hiding for so long that a large number of his followers have dropped away, and a great majority of people are tired of the whole thing—tired of being robbed and tired of the warfare. In fact, affairs in the islands are as quiet now as they have been for twenty-five years under Spain.

"There are only two Filipino officers of any importance now left in the islands who still maintain their hostility to the United States. These are Gen. Cailles and Gen. Luchan. The former is now hiding in the mountains of the east coast of Luzon; the latter is in Central Luzon with a small band.

"As to the effect the capture of Aguinaldo will have on our affairs in the islands, I believe it will hasten the time when peace will be restored. Of course the United States will have to protect the people for some time to come, but I think that in the course of a few months or a year the people may be able to protect themselves largely. The capture will result in a decrease of military demands in the Philippines.

"Aguinaldo was once looked upon by the Filipino people as a little God, but this sentiment has been lost almost completely. I believe that Aguinaldo is personally honest, but he has been actuated by individual ambition."

Capt. Newton's Service.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 28.—Capt. Newton of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, who was one of the Funston party, is a West Superior man. He was formerly in command of Company I of this city, and volunteered for active service at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He subsequently was appointed a First Lieutenant in the volunteer army that was sent to the Philippines, and was promoted to a Captaincy.

EUROPEAN CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, March 29.—The London morning papers publish long telegrams describing the capture of Aguinaldo, with sketches of his career and editorials congratulating the United States upon the success of Gen. Funston's brilliant ruse. All recognize that he risked his life in the attempt, and all express the opinion that the capture will have a great effect in shortening Filipino resistance.

In this connection, some of the editorials express regret that Gen. De Wet, who is described as "giving England equal trouble," is still at large in South Africa.

BERLIN, March 28.—German official circles congratulate the United States upon the capture of Aguinaldo, and express their satisfaction that order will now be established in the Philippines, since German trade had greatly suffered by reason of the war.

Dr. Levysohn, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, says this means the end of the war. The Tageblatt, in an article published to-day, is glad the time has come for the United States to realise a plan of establishing American Government in the Philippine Islands.

SULTAN OF SULU COMPLAINS.

JOLO, Sulu Islands, March 27.—At the conference at Jolo of the Commissioners with the Sultan of Sulu, the Sultan said that the only complaint he had to make was that the Americans were not following the treaty wholly. One particular instance which he cited was the trying of natives, arrested for piracy by Americans, these cases having been sent to a Judge or military officers, while in other criminal cases the defendants had been sent to the Datos or Sultan for trial. The commission directed the Sultan to make a complaint in writing.

The Sultan really has no system of government, though he maintains the form and ceremony of one. The Sultan collects fines and assessments, but the Datos, who are hereditary officials, more nearly control the people.

The public places are crowded with Americans, natives, and other Orientals, and native and Chinese performances are being given in honor of the commission. The Sultan will not appear at any of the performances, and is apparently backward in taking part in ceremonials in honor of the Commissioners. Military officials here say that it would be better if the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu should define his rights in detail.

The commission was heartily received, the headquarters of the Sultan and the residences of many of the people being decorated with flags, the Stars and Stripes floating throughout the town, while thousands of firecrackers were exploded. It was a beautiful Summer morning, and when the Sultan had not put in an appearance upon the arrival of the last launch, a cutter was sent with the Secretary of the commission to invite the Sultan to visit the ship. They brought back his Majesty, clothed in gold and purple, and decorated with jewels. He presented a comic opera aspect as he came on board, followed by his Ministers, and a score of relatives in motley Court array. They were greeted with a salute of seventeen guns.

Commissioner Taft explained to the Sultan that there was no disposition on the part of members of the commission to interfere with the administration of the Sultan's affairs or the habits, the customs, and the religion of the people. He said that the only object of the commission was to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of the Sulu Islands, and that the people of the United States expected the treaty to be strictly observed.

The Sultan then thanked Commissioner Taft and spoke proudly of the cable and the other improvements introduced by the Americans, adding that his best friends were the military officials, and that he expected to abide by the decision of the Commissioners and to follow their advice. His Majesty then inspected the ship, and during the afternoon was received at the American military headquarters and inspected the troops.

This evening, the commission sailed for Isabela, Island of Basilan. Before leaving the commission had a long consultation with Major Sweet, the American commander at Gato, and Dhul Karnein, the strongest chief of the Sulus, who usually opposes the Sultan.

Any measure of civil government in Sulu appears impossible at present. The customs of vassalage, servitude, and polygamy prevail. There is no law except the Koran, and that is not always followed. The Morros and Chinese desire a cessation of military rule in Jolo, but the conglomerate character of the population and the uncertainty as to those without the walls render this inadvisable.

Military officers consider the treaty unnecessary and an impediment to progress.

PROPOSED DIOCESE OF MANILA.

Committee of the Church Club Named to Further the Movement.

Much interest was occasioned yesterday in church circles by the announcement of the Church Club of New York that they would at once begin a movement toward establishing in Manila a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.

George Macculloch Miller, President of the Church Club, was in receipt of many communications from prominent members of the clergy and laymen of the Episcopal Church encouraging the furtherance of the movement and promising their earnest support.

As was reported at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, the plan of establishing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Philippines followed the initiative of Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who in a speech before the Church Club told of the great need of the establishment of a church where the large colony of Americans now in the Philippines could worship. President Miller was empowered to appoint a committee, whose mission would be to enlist the interest of the twenty other Church Clubs in the United States toward uniting in a memorial praying for the establishment of a diocese in Manila, which will be presented at the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, which convenes in San Francisco next October. The names of the committee made ready by President Miller last night are:

Beverly Chew, Church of St. Mary the Virgin.
John H. Cole, St. George's Church.
George W. Bowdoin, Grace Church.
Col. William Jay, Trinity.
Silas McBee, St. Luke's.
Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, All Angels'.
Henry Lewis Morris, St. Bartholomew's.
Charles Steele, Church of the Heavenly Rest.
Francis Lynde Stetson, Church of the Incarnation.
J. Howard Van Amringe, St. Agnes's.
George Zabriskie, Calvary Church.

The united committee will offer to the convention an endowment, so that the expenses incurred will not be taken from the missionary funds of the Church. It has been already suggested to Mr. Miller that the Bishop to preside over the diocese be promoted from the ranks of the army chaplains.

NO BETTER TERMS FOR BOERS.

Chamberlain Says to Offer Further Concessions Would Be Folly—Milner Not to be Recalled.

LONDON, March 29.—The statement of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, that the Government had printed all it knew about the Botha-Kitchener peace negotiations and that nothing had transpired since, caused the Right Hon. James Bryce (Liberal) to analyze, in the House of Commons yesterday, the terms offered. He contrasted Lord Kitchener's first views with the final letter incorporating Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions, and expressed the hope that the Government would reopen the negotiations.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that to offer better terms would not be magnanimity but folly. The Government could not afford to show again that it paid better to be a rebel than a loyalist. The Cape rebels, as a rule, had been worse than the Boers.

Replying to a question, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Government had no intention of superseding Sir Alfred Milner as Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

The Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the War Secretary, in reply to a question, announced that the War Office had fulfilled its engagement, given on Feb. 7, to send 30,000 mounted reinforcements to Gen. Kitchener, 28,300 men having been actually dispatched, while 6,000 men were waiting transportation.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, in response to a question put by Sir Robert T. Reid, (Liberal,) announced the Government's refusal to permit Messrs. Merriman and Sauer to address the House. Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, respectively ex-Treasurer and ex-Commissioner of Public Works of Cape Colony, asked for permission to address the House with respect to the peace settlement, and especially against the establishment of a Crown Colony form of Government in South Africa.

THREE COMMANDOS COMBINE.

CAPE TOWN, March 28.—Commandants Kritzinger, Scheeper, and Van Reenan have joined forces, and the three commandos, 1,000 strong, are now moving in the direction of the Orange River, via Venterstad, Cape Colony.

The British inflicted a repulse, on March 20, on the commandos of Gen. Malan and Commandant Scheeper, on Sunday's River. The Boers fled, having lost sixteen killed.

De Wet's Capture Again Reported.

PORTSMOUTH, England, March 28.—The Evening News of this city publishes a statement to the effect that Gen. De Wet has been captured.

SOCIETY EXPELS YOUNG DAY.

Ex-Secretary's Son Broke a Rule of Ann Arbor Fraternity.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 28.—Fraternity circles in the University of Michigan are all stirred up by the expulsion from the legal fraternity of Delta Chi of Luther Day, son of ex-Secretary of State Day. As a result of this step on the part of the fraternity another of its members, S. E. Ward of Mansfield, Ohio, resigned, sending notice to that effect to the other Secretaries. The fraternity immediately expelled this second member and published the fact in another notice.

Other prominent fraternities are after the two expelled men, who are among the most prominent students in college. Day refused to obey one of the technical rules of the fraternity.

No Home Is as Cheerful as one with a "Stella" Music Box. Exhibited at the Music Box Store, 30 Union Sq.—Adv.

TUNNEL PROJECT OF MR. JOHNSON REJECTED

His Amended Proposal to Mr. Orr Considered Disappointing.

Rapid Transit Commissioners to Proceed with Their Plans for the Brooklyn Extension.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners rejected at the meeting yesterday the offer of Albert L. Johnson to construct a tunnel to South Brooklyn and under the Narrows and Staten Island to the New Jersey shore. President Orr had requested that the offer to build the tunnel be made specific, and when Mr. Johnson's reply was read yesterday the Commissioners declared that they were disappointed. It was decided to proceed with the present plan and attempt to have the Municipal Assembly approve the route from New York City Hall under the East River to the Borough Hall in Brooklyn and thence to Flatbush Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, the station of the Long Island Railroad.

Mr. Johnson's letter to President Orr is substantially as follows:

"You say that on certain conditions you will recommend to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners the withdrawal and an amendment of the application now pending before the Municipal Assembly. I do not suppose that you really expect me to enter into an immediate binding obligation on the mere basis of what you, a single member of the board, are willing to recommend. If the board itself will make me a proposition on the lines which I stated in the Municipal Assembly I will consider it, and unless I find it coupled with unfair or illegal conditions I will accept it. I should prefer that the proposition, if made, should be accompanied by a complete draft of the papers which I am required to sign.

"One of the conditions stated in your letter is that I deposit now with the Controller $150,000, to be forfeited to the city in certain contingencies. I do not refuse this, but I must first have a positive opinion from my counsel as to its legality. By this advice I want you to know that in this you are treading on dangerous ground. Have you any lawful right to be influenced in your official action by such a consideration? Would a plan adopted by the Commission under such an inducement be valid? These are questions of great gravity, you will see, if you study the decision of the Court of Appeals in the King's Bridge extension case, reported in Volume 133, New York Reports. The King's Bridge franchise was nullified, among other reasons, because the applicant offered to pay $250,000 into the Treasury, which the court held was an unlawful inducement—in effect a bribe.

"You ask for a precise statement of my plan. In general, according to the topography, the road will be tunnel, elevated, or depressed, and possibly in some places upon the surface of private property; there would be no surface railroad on streets or highways, and no street crossings. The route will include your route under the East River, and would branch in Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton; it would go under the Narrows to Staten Island, and thence under the hill and across the flats to a point to be fixed upon the city lines. Further than this I cannot go at this minute. My engineers and surveyors will enable me, however, very speedily, to lay out quite as precise a general plan as that you have submitted to the Municipal Assembly. I did not understand that the statute contemplates the settlement of detail and exact specifications at this stage of the proceedings.

"I cannot allow you without protest on my part to intimate that I am in fault in this business. Your commission applied to the Municipal Assembly for its consent to the construction of a tunnel railroad on a certain route. The consent is indispensable, being required by the statutes and by the Constitution of the State. The giving of it is not a perfunctory matter. The Assembly is in duty bound to exercise judgment and discretion and come to a determination of its own. To enable it to do so, it afforded public hearings, and at those hearings I appeared and stated what my views were, what I thought ought to be done, and what I myself was willing to do. I am not in anywise in default. It would have been idle and foolish (and in your heart you know it) for me even to hope for the adoption of my plans unless I first stirred up the people to support it. I know of no better time and no better means for winning that support.

"Mr. Orr, this is serious business for you no less than for me. I tell you plainly that if my plans are adopted I am able and willing to put up the one-million-dollar cash deposit required by law, to give additional bond security not proportionately more onerous than was required of Mr. McDonald, to build and equip the tunnel and railroad at bottom bedrock cost to the city, and to wait for my reimbursement as to so much of the cost as may seem to be in excess of the city's Constitutional debt limit, till the city can lawfully pay me; to carry passengers for three-cent fares within the city limits, to pay union wages in construction and operation, and to provide an adequate sinking fund for the cost of construction and equipment. I may make no prodigious profit within the city, but the profit from my outside connections will be sufficient, and upon that I will rely. I assure you that there is a margin more than ample for working out these results, notwithstanding that precise specifications cannot yet be given. If the people fail to get these advantages, upon you and your colleagues will rest the responsibility."

President Orr said that it would not be advisable to delay action on the Brooklyn tunnel project or to withdraw the plan now before the Municipal Assembly, pending further negotiations with Mr. Johnson. Controller Coler appeared at the meeting at its close. The letter of rejection was sent to Mr. Johnson. In it was embodied Mr. Orr's statement that the letter of Mr. Johnson was "disappointing" and his statement varying in essential particulars from the proposal made to the Municipal Assembly. The letter also said that the Commissioners considered that the proposal of Mr. Johnson, as transmitted, bound him to nothing.

THE CITY HALL LOOP.

Civil Engineers Begin the Preliminary Work—The Fate of the Park Trees.

The first work on the City Hall loop of the rapid transit tunnel was done yesterday. Some of the trees in City Hall Park which for many years have afforded grateful shade in the Summer, have been marked for destruction. The largest of these trees, which stands near the statue of Nathan Hale, and the fountain will be removed in a few days. The trees were planted over forty years ago.

Frank D. Fisher, chief engineer of the Degnon-McLean Construction Company, and Chief Engineer Miller of the Department of Parks began yesterday to stake out the line of the loop which will run through the park. In addition to the destruction of the trees, the public comfort station built during the administration of Mayor Strong at an expense of $20,000, will have to be destroyed to make way for the station of the tunnel road.

The engineers in charge of this section of the work said that in two weeks a trench would be dug along the line of the road in the park and that the work would be rushed through to early completion. It was said by officials of the Department of Parks that some attempt might be made to save the large elm trees. If found practicable they will be taken up and replanted after the tunnel has been completed.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Board Calvin W. Hendrick, Engineer of Sewers, reported that on March 26, the anniversary of the day when work was started on the tunnel a year ago, there had been constructed 15,000 feet of sewers from 5 to 20 feet in width along the line of the tunnel. There were built in the year 4,500 feet of side sewers.

Chief Engineer Parsons made a report on the request made by the Bricklayers' Union that more brick and less concrete be used in the construction of the tunnel. Engineer Parsons stated that the reason why the concrete was so extensively used was on account of the large amount of iron and steel work which had to be protected from dampness. He said if brick were used the large amount of mortar necessary would endanger the stability of the columns. He added that in a short time the bricklayers would have plenty of work to do in the tunnell, as there would have to be built a brick backing along the side walls the entire length of the tunnel. The facings of the tunnel will also be of glazed brick at all the stations.

Superintendent Herrick of the Degnon-McLean Construction Company said that by June 1 at least one block of the downtown section of the rapid transit tunnel would be completed. This block will probably be that on Elm Street, from Prince Street to Bleecker. The iron framework for two of the four tracks is already in place on this block.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company took title yesterday to 212 to 218 and 224 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, for which it paid to Isabella Hampton and another, as trustees, $75,000; for 212 to 216, a plot 56 by 100.11. The adjoining plot, 19.6 by 100.11, 218, was sold by James Ferguson, for $26,750, and Bernard Buxbaum sold 224, plot 15.11 by 70.2, for $15,000, making a total consideration of $116,750.

NOVEL REASON FOR A STRIKE.

Molder Refuses to Address Foreman as "Mr." and Trouble Follows.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., March 28.—The iron molders of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company threaten to go out on strike because of the insistence of their foreman, Archie M. Loudon, that they address him only as "Mr." Loudon. Yesterday Daniel F. Sughrue, one of the best workmen in the molding room, called "Loudon" to the foreman across the room. All the men stopped work, expecting trouble. According to witnesses Loudon grew red in the face, and, striding across the room, demanded with an oath that he be called only Mr. Loudon. This Sughrue refused to do, and the foreman discharged him.

The molders belong to the strongest union in town, Iron Molders No. 71. They immediately sent a committee to the President of the company, Franklin Farrell, demanding Loudon's discharge. Mr. Farrell called both men to the office, where he persuaded Loudon to apologize. Sughrue would not accept the apology, and walked out. The company cannot reinstate a man without the foreman's indorsement, and this Loudon now refuses to give. The local union has applied to headquarters for permission to strike. The latter telegraphed to-day that it would send members of the Executive Board to investigate.

Loudon recently had charge of the pouring of a forty-ton casting, the largest of its kind ever turned out in New England. He was highly praised in the local papers, and the men say he has since been intolerable in his treatment of them.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—J. Nash Hays, San Francisco; Henry Phillips, San Francisco; R. B. Carter, Chicago; James L. Norris, Washington, and H. D. W. English, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—J. Linford Damon, Boston and A. Samson Slater, London.

MURRAY HILL—Oswald J. Browne, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—J. F. Crean, London; A. H. Plant, Washington; F. C. Pingree, Detroit, and Antonio Allones, Havana.

GRAND—John P. Gray, Boise, Idaho.

GILSEY—George A. Cragin, Chicago, and George McBurney, Liverpool.

STURTEVANT—C. Lambert, Liverpool; W. N. Alrich, Philadelphia.

GRAND UNION—Ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico, and G. B. Wood, Spokane, Wash.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. D. Whelpley, Washington; E. H. Lemay, Montreal; Judge Perry S. Rader, Jefferson City, Mo.; H. Moliadew, London; G. L. Beacher, Detroit; Dr. W. C. Keith, Boston; George Spence, Toronto, and Vincent W. Yorke, London.

ASTOR—M. Dorn, Frankfort, Ky.; George J. Akers, Chicago, and R. G. Anderson, Washington.

PLAZA—H. M. McDowell, and H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—C. H. Stewart, Cleveland; Herbert E. Case, Detroit, and F. S. Munger, Jr., Detroit.

SAVOY—A. S. Nussbaum, Chicago, and Werner Astheimer, Hamburg.

VICTORIA—Col. J. W. Hearn, New Orleans; Dr. R. H. Bell, Atlanta; Boyd Smith, Washington; State Senator Charles K. Cole, Helena, Mont., and Alexander J. Campbell, San Francisco.

HOFFMAN—J. M. Dick, Meadville; T. D. Eckert, Cincinnati; Durant Howard, Chicago; A. J. Marcuse, Richmond; J. P. Andrews, London, and J. W. Goebel, St. Louis.

ALBEMARLE—W. Graham, Pekin, China; John Tenney, Philadelphia, and R. Marsden Smith, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Chattin, linens, white goods, corsets, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Weil Brothers, Opelika, Ala.; J. Weil, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis

FATHER PHILIPPS NOW EXPECTS NO STRIKE

Commendation of the Friendly Offices of Mr. Morgan.

The Priest's Statement Not Indorsed by John Mitchell—The Convention In Wilkesbarre.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, left this city for Wilkesbarre, Penn., at 5:55 P. M. yesterday on a Lehigh Valley train to attend a convention of the Executive Committee of the anthracite districts of the union, which will be held in Wilkesbarre at 10 A. M. to-day, where he will make his first official report of the result of his visit to New York. He was accompanied by the Rev. Edward S. Philipps and the four officers of the union who came here with Mr. Mitchell first. All of them will attend the convention which, it is expected, will indorse the position taken by Father Philipps and declare against a strike.

Mr. Mitchell, when seen early in the afternoon in the Ashland House, declined to make any statement as to what he had done himself or regarding the probabilities of peace. He had several talks in his room with Father Philipps, who, later, gave out the following statement over his name:

"The threatened strike of 143,000 anthracite miners in Northeastern Pennsylvania will not, in my opinion, take place. Thanks to the matchless diplomacy of President John Mitchell and the friendly offices and all-powerful influence of J. Pierpont Morgan, a basis for future harmony between operators and miners has been reached without the least friction to mar the beautiful horizon of peace. Of my committee and our meeting with Mr. Morgan yesterday, it is sufficient to say that it was satisfactory to him, to us, and to the public; and, by us, at least, will always be regarded as a historic link between capital and labor, which we hope will never be broken. My long dream has at last been realized in the mastery of intellect over force as represented by selfish policy in employer and resort to war in employe.

"Time has worked wonders in the labor world and brought about a happy condition of things, impossible six months ago. Then John Mitchell and the United Mine Workers were practically strangers in Northeastern Pennsylvania and New York. To-day the name of John Mitchell is synonomous in Wall Street and the coal offices of New York with conservatism, statesmanship, and safe leadership; the United Mine Workers of America is a recognized body; its representatives, President Mitchell and the district officers, have met and conferred with the representative of the operators. More than that, a confidence in labor organizations has been established which must eventually result in convincing several individual or independent operators that the wisdom and patriotism which has brought financier and coal President and labor leader together have also taught them the value and usefulness of jointly conferring in time of peace to prevent war. The lesson has been taught without cost; let us hope it has been learned; if so, it will be well for all concerned."

Mr. Mitchell would not admit that he had anything to do with this statement. The praise it gave him as a leader apparently had no effect in thawing the icy atmosphere he surrounded himself with in presence of reporters since he came here. The statement, he said, was Father Philipps's, and Father Philipps was responsible for it. He would not discuss anything whatever in relation to his visit to New York, he said.

Father Philipps was not so taciturn.

"Though I am not one of the miners," he said, after he had issued his formal statement, "yet from my knowledge of what was said on both sides at the conference in Mr. Morgan's office, I can safely say I believe that there will be no strike. I will attend the convention in Wilkesbarre to-morrow, and I think the convention, after hearing our report, will think that our mission was highly successful."

During the afternoon the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey called and had a short conference with Mr. Mitchell. Father Ducey made the acquaintance of Mr. Mitchell during the last coal strike, having gone to the coal fields to see the conditions under which the miners worked. He said his visit was purely a friendly one, and he had nothing to say to reporters.

While Mr. Mitchell would not give his name as authority for any statement, the following was given out as the united, unofficial statements of the President and his friends before they left New York.

"Though the union has not been recognized officially, we have little doubt that it will be unofficially recognized in all negotiations. We believe there will be no strike, and that there is no logical reason for a strike. There is no reason to doubt that the conference with J. Pierpont Morgan will be considered a very satisfactory one by the convention in Wilkesbarre to-morrow. No rocks are ahead in the way of harmony."

It was believed yesterday by a number of the operators and wholesale coal dealers who were seen, that Mr. Mitchell would not press for official recognition of the union and that, while the negotiations that have undoubtedly been going on in some shape since Mr. Mitchell came here might not be made public, concessions were promised on both sides. The general belief was that the report of Father Philipps would be accepted by the miners as indicating that the operators were willing to meet the miners amiably without officially recognizing the union. It was thought that the official recognition of the union would not be insisted on at present.

GOV. ODELL COMING TO TOWN.

Will Probably See Senator Platt, but Not to Discuss Police Legislation.

Gov. Odell is coming to the city to-day, and to-night will be entertained at dinner by the Psi Upsilon Chapter of Columbia University at the Holland House. To-morrow the Governor will review the Seventy-first Regiment.

Politicians were saying yesterday that Gov. Odell will see Mr. Platt, but it is doubtful whether anything will be said about police legislation. It was stated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the bill introduced by Senator Elsberg on Thursday is the last of those drawn by order of Senator Platt, and is intended to rid the force of Devery.

Under the Elsberg bill, the power to appoint the Deputy Commissioner is taken away from the Commissioner and vested in the Mayor.

INHERITANCE TAX APPRAISER.

Politicians Are Predicting that the Appointment Will Go to James T. Yearance.

Politicians were predicting yesterday that James T. Yearance would secure the appointment as Appraiser under the collateral inheritance tax law, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Charles B. Page, as Commissioner of the Bureau of Elections. The friends of Frederick Haldy, the Third District leader, are quite sanguine, however, that he will secure the prize.

Edward H. Healy, leader in the Thirty-fifth District, said he was not a candidate, but he would not say that he would not accept the position if tendered him.

Charles S. Wilbur said yesterday that he never was a candidate, and knew nothing of his alleged appointment until he saw it in the newspapers. He declares he never asked for the place, and that he has never met State Controller Knight, who controls the appointment. Mr. Wilbur says his duties as receiver of the Anglo-American Building Loan Association would not permit of his acceptance of the appraisership.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:10 A. M.—9 and 11 West One Hundredth Street; Park Carriage Company; damage, $15.

6:15 A. M.—275 West Fourteenth Street; Frederick Shomaker; damage, $100.

10:40 A. M.—244 West Fourteenth Street; Philip Wolran; damage, $500.

10:45 A. M.—Fifth Street and Second Avenue; Mansel Brothers; damage slight.

2:25 P. M.—1,576 Lexington Avenue; M. Gorman; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—196 East Fourth Street; John Hoffman; damage slight.

4:50 P. M.—477 Cortlandt Avenue; Thomas Borttman; damage, $130.

5:35 P. M.—Pier No. 6, East River; owner unknown; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—421 Willis Avenue; Mrs. Brown; damage, $15.

Important Notice.

Owing to repairs to the West 42d St. Ferry station of the West Shore and Ontario and Western R. Rs., ferry boats will be run to and from West 23d St. P. R. R. Station, on and after 6 A. M. Monday, April 1st, and until 6 A. M., Saturday, April 6.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Joint Passenger Committee's Decisions —Joint Agent for Buffalo Traffic— New York-Chicago Rates.

An important meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee was held in this city yesterday at the offices of the Trunk Line Association. All the roads of the Trunk Line and the Central Traffic Associations were represented. The first matter to be disposed of was the appointment of a joint agent to take charge of the interests of the railroads at Buffalo during the coming Pan-American Exposition. The appointment of Harry T. Smith as joint agent and of C. C. Jenkins as assistant was authorized, and these gentlemen will open offices in Buffalo about the middle of next month.

The joint committee declined to concur with the proposition of the Central Traffic lines to authorize special excursion rates between Chicago and New York for the coming Summer. On the proposition to extend the time limit of the Buffalo excursion rates, of one rate plus $1, from five to ten days, the roads, with the exception of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, were of the opinion that such an extension should not be granted. The disagreeing line enters Buffalo via the Lake Shore, and on motion of D. I. Roberts it was therefore agreed to refer the settlement of this question to General Passenger Agent Smith of the Lake Shore as a committee of one.

The Michigan Central applied for relief from the rates from Chicago to New England points and return, which the Grand Trunk intends to make next Summer. After some discussion, however, the Michigan Central withdrew its application.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL.

Control of the Road Secured by the Atchison, as Reported.

Announcement was made yesterday that W. L. Stow & Co. had secured control of the Mexican Central Railway by purchase of a majority of the stock of that railroad. W. L. Stow, in making the announcement, declined to disclose the identity of the interests for which the purchase was made. He said, however, that the road had been acquired for one of the two lines which connect with it at El Paso. These are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific, and the belief was general among railroad men yesterday that the purchase had been made for the Atchison.

The main line of the Mexican Central extends from the southern bank of the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, to the City of Mexico. With the various branches, the total mileage is about 2,100 miles. The outstanding stock amounts to $47,953,100, and the total amount of bonds is $95,600,000. The earnings of the road have not amounted to much more than its fixed charges.

It was intimated yesterday that the new interests would appear at the election of directors at the next annual meeting.

Rumored Mission of James J. Hill.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, and supposedly the largest single stockholder in the Northern Pacific Railway, went to Boston yesterday for the purpose, as rumor had it, of conferring with officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, for the acquisition of which Northern Pacific interests are still reported to be negotiating. Official or even semi-official confirmation of the story is still lacking.

NOVEL WAY TO REACH A ROOM.

Young Woman Tried to Descend to Window by a Rope, but It Broke.

When Emma Kump, twenty-one years old, a nurse employed by Dr. Louis Lichstein at 149 East Eighty-ninth Street, reached the house yesterday afternoon she found the door to her room, on the third floor, locked. She thought over the matter a moment, and then concluded that the proper way to get into the room under the circumstances was to let herself down from the window of the fourth floor to the window of her room, on the floor below. She procured a clothes line and slipped it around the leg of a bed in the room on the fourth floor. Then she made one end of the rope fast around her waist. She climbed lightly out of the window and without the slightest hesitation began to let herself down. Anna Tost, the cook, was hanging out clothes in the rear yard, and when she spied Miss Kump suspended in mid-air she shrieked:

"Go back, Miss Kump. For God's sake, go back. You're crazy."

The young nurse kept on letting herself down gently and answered gayly:

"Oh, I guess I'm not crazy. Just you watch and see me do it."

At that moment the worn-out end of the rope made fast to the bed succumbed to the weight of the young woman's body. A second later the intrepid young woman struck the flagstones of the yard, and she lay there groaning. The cook shouted in terror and then fainted. Dr. Lichstein ran out, and found the nurse unconscious. He carried her into the house and found that her left arm was broken, her forehead badly cut, and her back injured, and she was internally hurt. She was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance, and it is feared that she will die.

TROUT SEASON OPEN.

Hundreds of Eager Anglers Sat Up All Night to be First at Their Favorite Long Island Stream.

The Long Island trout fishing season opened this morning with the last stroke of midnight, and hundreds of fishermen who had anxiously awaited the event, boarded trains last night bound for their favorite fishing grounds, to be among the first at the streams. Hempstead, Belmar, Babylon, Oakdale, Islip, and every other town along the route received its quota of impatient visitors. Long before daylight the enthusiasts were up. Many di dnot go to bed at all, but sat by the fires in the clubs and in the hotels swapping fish stories, renewing old acquaintances, and, with bulging hip pockets, keeping one eye on the clock and the other on their gear, already laid out for use.

In the various sporting stores throughout the city it was said that there was an unprecedented early season rush for fishing supplies. Many of those who went, according to a salesman in one of the large sporting stores, seemed about to begin their first experience with the first day of the season. Said this salesman:

"A fellow came in here this morning and said that he wanted extra large trout hooks. I knew from this that he had not much experience in the game, and that likely he had gained his knowledge from a fishing directory, and had acquired his casting down in the hallway of his flat. I told him, therefore, that at this season of the year small hooks were as useful as large ones for any sized trout that he would be likely to find willing to go home with him. But he said he guessed he knew what he wanted. He didn't give a rap what was ordinarily used, but wanted a hook for extra large sized trout as he was not one of the kind to dillydally with small fry. So I gave him what he asked for, and I know I'll never see him again."

In some localities, considering the young season, there was a surprising demand for steel rods. Steel rods, according to one of the experts, while they are cheap and of one price, are popularly supposed to be stronger than the split bamboo article. The rods are hollow, and but little heavier than bamboo. They are liable to rust, however, despite a coating of japanning which is intended to prevent just that drawback. Also, after some usage, experts say, they are just as liable to breakage as are the bamboo rods, the point of fracture appearing in the joints, principally because of improper putting together and disjointing.

The only other new device which seems to have taken a hold on the fishermen is the pantasote fishing coat, made in fawn color and especially adapted by its pliableness to fishing and climbing among rocks, boulders, and underbrush.

There was the usual demand for lines, hooks, trout baskets, and wading boots. Though at this season of the year trout are best caught with worms, many scorn to use what they call an unsportsmanlike bait, and even at the risk of a comparative "skunk" at the hands of the wormbaiters they order flies. Among the flies used at this season are the brown backle, the abbey fly, the red ibis, the professor, and the black spinner.

However, fly or worm, the season is on full tilt, and the man with the $1.50-rod will be able to sell his prize to a $30-rod man, and the $30 man will be able to have his picture taken with his "record breaker," and arm in arm the two will come home drinking out of the same flask and inventing conscienceless fish stories with no eye to the hereafter, but only on the date when the law again closes the streams.

WILLIAM S. DEVERY IN THE ROLE OF JUDGE

Ex-Chief of Police Knows All the Tricks of His Profession.

Metes Out Justice Impartially, and Renders Trials at Headquarters Interesting with His Humor and Slang.

William S. Devery is never uninteresting to a layman when he sits at Police Headquarters in judgment over members of the uniformed force, to which, he contends, he still belongs, although his functions as First Deputy Commissioner have been delegated to him by Col. Murphy. Mr. Devery rose from the ranks, and knows all the tricks of the trade, so that the delinquent wights who appear before him cannot deceive or feaze him.

He has what is better than common sense, uncommon tact in getting to facts in a direct fashion, and an old-fashioned way of dealing out strict justice that is commended by all, even by those on whom his decisions fall the heaviest. And he preserves a keen sense of humor, which he exercises in a kindly way. No one in the trial room finds time hanging heavily while complaints are being investigated by the former Chief. He is severe, and at each session piles up important contributions to the Police Pension Fund. He uses police slang freely, but it is a case of fellow against fellow with a common jargon. In this respect he resembles George W. Matsell, the only man in the history of the Police Department before Devery who after being a member of the uniformed force tried members of it as a Commissioner.

Mr. Devery had a calendar of thirty-seven charges before him when he began trials yesterday. He had disposed of it in two hours and a half at 12:30 o'clock, except for two adjourned hearings, which were taken up in the afternoon. Some of his rulings and remarks were characteristic.

In the case of Policemen O'Connell and Mahoney of the Elizabeth Street command, accused of standing in uniform at the bar of a Bayard Street saloon, Roundsman Hauptman failed to produce a witness who betrayed the defendants.

"Better," said Mr. Devery, "present a complete case or none at all. You ought to have had him here. You get him by 3 o'clock."

Later Hauptman said he could not find the man, and established that the men he accused were going from duty when he caught them.

MUST RESPECT THE UNIFORM.

"You men," said Devery in pronouncing judgment, "ought to respect the uniform. Standing up to a bar with the buttons on don't look nice. You ought to stay out of such places while you have them on. I'm going to fine you ten days' pay each. You could have gone home and put on citizen's clothes and then have got all the rum you wanted."

"I'll fine you three days' pay," said the ex-Chief to Policeman C. A. Nielson of the same command, who met a complaint of not being found on post with the excuse that he searched for a burglar. "When you are called off in that way rap for your side partner and cover yourself."

Policemen Joseph Rothschild and C. J. O'Neil were promptly fined five days' pay each for failing to discover burglaries committed on their posts, in the First Avenue command. In each case Mr. Devery intimated that anxiety to be relieved militated against good police duty.

"Don't make any more such complaints," was the rap on the knuckles Mr. Devery gave Roundsman Leary of the Oak Street Squad, who did not investigate Policeman Carey's excuse that he was not found because he was clearing a street-traffic block. "The officer ought to have your place. You ought not to be a Roundsman. Case dismissed."

Roundsman Boettler said he was "satisfied" that Policeman Shea of the Bicycle Squad was not on his post, and there was a question of five minutes' disappearance of the accused.

"How far," asked Mr. Devery, "can you go in five minutes?"

"A mile and a half."

"Well, you're a very slow rider. Make sure next time. Travel properly. I dismiss your complaint."

A complaint by Roundsman Sweeney against another member of this squad, F. X. Conway, was dismissed, because the complainant had not probed the defendant's excuse, with "Make a better complaint next time."

"Pay your debts," said the Deputy Commissioner to Policeman C. A. Witscher of the Old Slip Station House, accused of owing $30. "I'll fine you fifteen days' pay, and may try to remit it if you pay up. But pay your debts."

Roundsman Butler caught Policemen Boylan and Mahoney of the Oak Street command, in a William Street saloon. Mahoney had a glass in his hand and Boylan was putting one on the bar. There were the stereotyped excuses in each case.

"You gentlemen," ruled Devery, "will have to stay out of liquor stores. You, Boylan, were luckier than Mahoney. He couldn't get away with his rum; you had your drink. But I fine you ten days' pay each."

Policeman F. Wick of the Macdougal Street command came in for a jacketing. He on Sept. 20 last was found drunk by Mr. Devery and was fined twenty days' pay. In the present case he was charged with being off post.

"I'm going to say something to you, Wick," said Devery to the scared culprit. "You're a young man and are getting a chance. But remember it's not so long ago that you were found with one arm around a horse's neck and another down his throat, and had to be carried in—all through German beer and sweitzer kase. I'm going to stop this nonsense. I fine you fifteen days' pay, and next time I'll recommend your dismissal. I've got you now."

Wick was also accused of getting out of the way of Roundsman Schryver. He admitted that he was off post.

"Won't do," decided Mr. Devery. "Got to stop this. I'll just make it twenty days' for the two charges—ten on each."

"If you've got any ginger in you, keep your elbow down," said Mr. Devery to red-faced Policeman Miller of the Mulberry Street Squad, who was found guilty of improperly patrolling. "I'm going to give you a chance this time. Don't come here any more. Now, mind."

"Not the way to do patrol duty; you didn't do those things under me," was the Deputy Commissioner's rebuke to Policeman Shoemaker, of the "Tenderloin," who did not patrol as he should. "Three days."

Roundsman Jones did not investigate the excuse of Policeman Field of this command when he was accused of being off post with a woman, that she had complained of insult.

"Roundsman," remarked Devery, "I don't object to your making a complaint, and to your making a record for yourself, but you should be fair." To Field—"I believe your story. I done duty there. You've got a better memory than the roundsman. Complaint dismissed."

A CHARACTERISTIC CASE.

The longest case was that of Policeman J. J. Tobin, of the West Forty-seventh Street command. James E. Taylor, colored, who is employed under Postmaster Van Cott, accused him of assault on February 20, at Wendell's Assembly Rooms, where there was a ball of Hamilton Lodge, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Devery was perfectly fair with Taylor and his witnesses, urging them not to be timid and to present their case fully. Taylor was vindictive and impertinent, and often proclaimed that policemen could not tell the truth. He and his witnesses established that he created trouble by pulling a chair from under Tobin. They did not prove the assault. Taylor was arrested as a disorderly person, but was discharged at a police court. When the turn of the defense came, it was "sworn out of court," and it was proved that after Taylor was ejected he came back looking for trouble. In dismissing the charge Devery said:

"Taylor, I'm a friend of your color and of all races. I am entirely impartial in such matters and know no distinctions. I believe in equality. But you shouldn't pull chairs from under people. You must not hide under your buttons as a Government employe. I'm going to see your Postmaster, Mr. Van Cott, about it. You were looking for trouble. You are living among respectable folks, and you hold a position and should not conduct yourself that way. I'll let the Postmaster know about this."

"Oh, you're welcome to do that," was Taylor's parting defiance.

"Suspender Jack," as Policeman J. C. McGee, of the High Bridge squad, is known, was charged by Captain Gannon with jumping his horse over a pole held by two men instead of doing proper mounted patrol. McGee is always chesty, and he began to explain, but was brought to concrete fact. He said his horse shied and he was "schooling" him.

"Did you put him over?"

"No, sir; captain came very quick."

"Didn't make him take the jump, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Do you have to do any 'cross country stunts up there?"

"Yes, sir; go over fences, across lots, and so on."

"Now, McGee"—dubitably.

McGee started to explain how his mount was a vicious one and had been reformed by him.

"You're summing up this case in fine shape, and no mistake. See here, McGee, if the horse had taken the jump I might have let you off. But your Captain says he balked, and it's two days' pay."

ACCUSED CAPTAINS' RECORD.

Furnished to Mr. Philbin by Col. Murphy—Honors for a Life Saver.

Commissioner Murphy said last evening that District Attorney Philbin had on Wednesday, at his request, been furnished with department records relating to Capts. Donohue, Albertson, Thomas, and Westervelt for 1899 and 1900. The information, Col. Murphy added, was, he understood, to be used should they be indicted and tried on criminal charges.

Policeman William Cashman of the West Thirtieth Street command was dismissed the force yesterday for outrageous behavior toward Thomas Connors, a Brooklyn surface road employe. The case was tried by the old board.

Honorable mention was accorded by Col. Murphy to Patrolman Patrick J. Darcy of the Central office for saving the lives on March 19 of Michael and James Hennessy, children, at a fire at 200 West One Hundredth Street. Darcy will receive the police medal of honor.

The report of Chief Detective Titus on the work of the special squad sent out to investigate gambling houses and places where the law was reported to be habitually violated will be made public to-day.

SHOTS FOLLOW A QUARREL.

Fellow-Contractor's Criticism Enrages a Paperhanger—One Bullet Takes Effect—Policeman's Peril.

The question of how a piece of wall paper should be hung to get the best color effect caused a quarrel between two contractors yesterday afternoon at 205 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, during which Harry A. Von Dietsch, fifty-two years old, a painter and decorator of 1,737 Avenue A, was shot and dangerously wounded by Louis P. Manes, forty-seven years old, a paperhanger of 440 West Thirty-seventh Street. Manes, in trying to escape after the shooting, fired at a policeman who was pursuing him, but narrowly missed his mark, and was arrested.

Von Dietsch had the contract for papering and decorating the row of flats from 203 to 207 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and sublet the paper hanging contract to Manes. The two men met on the street in front of the flats yesterday, and Von Dietsch criticised Manes's manner of hanging the paper. Angry words ensued, and finally Manes drew a revolver and fired three shots at Von Dietsch. Two of the bullets went wild, but the third entered Von Dietsch's lower jaw on the right side and passed out through the left cheek, making an ugly and dangerous wound.

Manes fled up Seventh Avenue, with Policeman Brueck of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who had seen the shooting, in pursuit. At One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street the policeman called on Manes to stop. The latter turned, and, taking steady aim, fired at the policeman's head. The bullet went wild, and Manes continued up the avenue. Brueck then drew his revolver and shouted:

"If you don't drop that pistol I'll drop you."

Manes promptly stopped running and waited for the officer. A large crowd which had been following in the wake of the fugitive had halted and scattered when the contractor had fired at Brueck. The prisoner was taken to the station house, and later to the Harlem Police Court, where he was held in $2,000 for trial. Von Dietsch was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where it was said that his injury would require a great deal of care.

$60,000 Fire at Jamesburg, N. J.

JAMESBURG, N. J., March 28.—The big shirt factory of Kohlenzer & Dazain was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames started in Bennett's fruit store, adjoining the factory, leaped to the factory, and thence spread to the grocery store of Louis Mount, which was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000. The insurance is said to be about $30,000 in all.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair, fresh northwest to north winds.

The storm centre in the Northeast has passed into the Atlantic, and the pressure in the Atlantic States, though still low, is rising rapidly. There is another depression of marked character in the extreme Southwest, with a tendency toward an eastward movement. It is thus far attended by little precipitation, except in Colorado, where snow is falling; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally fair, except from Western New York eastward, where there were also light snows.

Temperatures are below the seasonal average, except in the Gulf States and the extreme Northwest, and have appreciably fallen in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, except in Northern Nevada and Utah and on the north Pacific Coast, where there was a little rain. Temperatures were somewhat higher, except in the Southern district.

There will be snow in the Central Rocky Mountain region and rain or snow in the Middle and Southern Slopes and extreme Southwest. During Saturday rain or snow will probably extend into the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley. With these exceptions, generally fair weather will prevail east of the Rocky Mountains during the next two days. In the Middle and Northern plateaus there will likely be snow, and on the North Pacific Coast rain. The temperature changes will not be marked, except in the extreme Southwest, where it will be somewhat colder. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northwest to north. Forecast for to-day and Saturday:

New England and Eastern New York, generally fair, with comparatively low temperature. Saturday fair, fresh northwest to north winds.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, with moderate temperature, fresh northerly winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair. Saturday, partly cloudy, fresh northerly winds.

West Virginia, fair, north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair, fresh northerly winds.

Minnesota, fair, except possibly rain or snow Saturday in southern portion, fresh easterly winds.

North Dakota, generally fair, southerly winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota, generally fair, except probably rain or snow in eastern portion Saturday, variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours, ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	38	38	42
6 A. M.	33	35	42
9 A. M.	33	37	45
12 M.	38	37	49
3 P. M.	41	35	43
6 P. M.	42	34	39
9 P. M.	38	32	38
12 P. M.	36	31	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Printing House Square.....41½
Weather Bureau.....38
Corresponding date 1900.....37
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.40

The barometer registered 29.57 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 29.65 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 41 degrees at 12:15 A. M., and the minimum 31 degrees at 10 P. M.

Lovers of Fine Fabrics

appreciate the principles of our tailoring store—only the choicest of cloths, the prettiest of weavings are merchandised; and what is more they're not prohibitive in price.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Leather Goods.

The bulk of the display is composed of the finest qualities made in America—principally this city and Philadelphia—and there is a fairly large sprinkling of Austrian products—exquisite novelties imported frem Vienna.

Women's Combination Card Cases and Pocket Books.

Black Grain Leather, gray sterling silver corners, 21.

Grain Leather, made with strap, two shapes, assorted colors, 21c.

Imitation Lizard, gray sterling silver corners, 21c.

Imitation Walrus, black and colors, block bottom inside pocket, sterling corners, 42c.

Grain Leather, assorted colors, double inside frame, sterling corners, 42c.

Real Alligator, sterling corners and real Seal, faced with calfskin, 42c.

Imitation Walrus faced with fine calfskin, 42c.

Seal, black and colored, change pocket, faced with calfskin, leather lined, block bottom, 94c.

Real Monkey, lined with soft calfskin, sterling and gilted corners, 94.

Crushed Levante, faced with calfskin, double frame, sterling corners, 94c.

Real Lizard, heavy sterling silver corners, $1.24.

Walrus, Alligator and Seal, sterling silver and sterling gilt corners, $1.24.

Misses' Combination Card Cases and Pocket Books, grain leather, change pocket, assorted colors, 15c.

Misses' Combination Card Cases and Pocket Books, various leathers, plain and fancy covers, 21c.

Chatelaine Bags: Grain and Alligator, black and colored, small size 21c.

Chatelaine Bigs, real Seal, metal front, covered frame, chamois lined, 79c.

Chatelaine Bags, fine Seal, fancy metal frames, chamois pocket, $1.99.

Wallets, real Russia leather, finely finished, 42c.

Wallets, Grain Leather, assorted colors, calf lined, large size, 94c.

Wallets, made of beautifully finished Pigskin, 94c.

Card Cases, Grain Leather, black and colored, 42c.

Card Cases, Real Russia, extra quality, 59c.

Card Cases, Alligator lined with leather and Seal self-lined, 79c.

Card Cases, real Alligator, black and colors, calf lined, 94c.

Fancy Leather Picture Frames, all sizes and shapes, worth up to $1; at 42c.

Music Rolls, fancy Grain Leather, lined with satin, 79c.

Shaving Pads, Leather covers, fancy gilt and silvered ornaments, 21c.

Shaving mirror, real Morocco, mounted on stand, two sizes, 79c. and 94c.

Collar and Cuff Boxes, embossed Leather, lined with satin, 94c.

An Enormous Sale of Leather Goods Representing Small Lots, Broken Assortments and Sample Lines of Various Manufacturers, Jobbers and Importers Combined, With Some of Our Own Regular Stock From Quarter to More Than Half Off Regular Prices.

Women's Combination Card Cases-and-Pocket Books—the new, fashionable narrow shapes—made of real seal, walrus, alligator and crush levants—soft and delicate as a baby's palm—tasteful sterling ornaments. Only a limited quantity of these.

Worth up to $4.00; our price, **$1.49**

Women's Combination Card Cases-and-Pocket Books and Narrow Clasp Books, made of dainty, velvety walrus, some made in one piece, beautiful silver corners. Among the handsomest conceits shown this season, exquisite, but durable,

Worth up to $5.00; our price, **$1.99**

Men's Vest-pocket Card Cases and Women's Card Cases—Alligator, Seal, Levante, Ooze and Walrus—trimmed with sterling silver—

Worth up to $2.00; at 94c. | Worth up to $3.00; at $1.24

Letter Cases, real Russia leather, 94c.

Letter Cases, real Seal, self-lined, large size, $1.24.

Letter Cases, real Alligator, large size, $1.49.

Billfolds, Grain leather, lined with leather, 21c.

Billfolds, Morocco, leather-lined, various colors, 42c.

Billfolds, real Seal, lined with leather, 59c., with change pocket, 79c.

Purses, Alligator and Imitation Walrus, inside compartment, large size, 21c.

Purse, fine Seal, black and colors, choice imported goods, 42c.

Dressing Cases, telescope style, black Grain Leather, ebony fittings, 79c.; better quality $1.24.

Dressing Cases, folding styles, glass bottles, tooth and nail brushes, $1.49.

Collapsing Cups, Sole Leather, 21c.; Alligator, 34c.

Travelling Clocks, Assorted Leathers, $1.24; sterling silver mounted, $1.49.

Playing Card Cases, Grain Leather, black and colors, including cards, 42c.

Playing Card Cases, real Seal, double pack, $2.49.

Tablets, Grain Leather, black and colors, box shape, with inkstand, plain or silver corners, $1.24.

Leather Pads, for jotting down engagements, sterling silver corners, 59c.

Memorandum Books, leather covers, sterling corners, 21c.

Band Boxes, round shape, assorted colors, sterling trimmings, 21c.

Chain Wrist Bags, imitation Walrus, black and colors, ooze lined, 42c.

Cigar Cases, Grain Leather, black and colors, 42c.

PRESBYTERY SUSPENDS THE REV. A. H. MOMENT

Charged With Misconduct With a Young Married Woman.

Trial Secretly Held and the Finding Not Published—Accused Is Now in New Jersey.

A scandal involving the suspension of a minister from the Brooklyn Presbytery, which has been kept a secret by that body for some months, became public yesterday. The clergyman concerned is the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment, who has been supplying the pulpit of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, in Flatbush. Dr. Moment, as the result of an investigation by the Presbytery, has been suspended on charges of "conduct unbecoming a Christian minister." His suspension was recommended by the Judicial Commission of the local Presbytery in December last, but so carefully guarded from publicity was the matter that it did not leak out until yesterday. Dr. Moment's suspension expires in July, but it is not expected that he will resume his work in Brooklyn. He is now staying at Scotch Plains, N. J.

Concerned with him in his alleged misconduct is a young married woman whom the minister baptized when she was a child. Dr. Moment is fifty-five years old, a widower, with a daughter about sixteen years of age. What adds interest to the case is the fact that Dr. Moment was Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee of the Brooklyn Presbytery in the trial about a year ago of charges against the Rev. George L. McClelland, whom Dr. Moment succeeded in the pulpit of Immanuel Church.

Dr. McClelland was charged with working against the interests of his church and with misstatements as to the amount of salary he drew prior to becoming pastor of Immanuel Church. The charges against him were dismissed by the Presbytery, but he left Brooklyn and went to Albany. Dr. Moment was one of the most active in the prosecution of the charges against Mr. McClelland. He is also said to have opposed giving Mr. McClelland a letter when the latter left the Brooklyn Presbytery.

Not long after Dr. Moment became acting pastor of Immanuel Church, unpleasant rumors concerning him got afloat, and the matter finally was taken up by the local Presbytery, resulting, as stated, in the suspension of Dr. Moment last December. The young married woman concerned with Dr. Moment in the alleged misconduct is a member of a family which was connected with the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, when Dr. Moment was the pastor there. This young woman has relatives connected with the Central and Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Churches in Brooklyn, it is said. When Dr. Moment was filling the pulpit of the Spring Street Church, about twenty years ago, the young woman was a child, it is said, and was baptized by him. The discovery of alleged misconduct between the two, it is claimed, was made by the young woman's mother. This alleged discovery is said to have been made since the decision in the McClelland case. A number of spicy letters, which, it is alleged, passed between the young woman and the minister, are said to have figured as evidence in the trial of the charges against him.

The members of the Judicial Commission which heard the charges against Dr. Moment were the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Church; the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, pastor of the Classon Avenue Church; the Rev. N. W. Wells of the South Third Street Church, the Rev. James B. Dunn, the Rev. Walter R. Ferris, and Elders John A. Nexsen, Darwin R. James, V. L. Haines, and John J. Tower. A special meeting of the Judicial Commission was held on Monday night to consider a request from friends of Dr. Moment to lift his suspension. It was decided not to recommend to the Presbytery that the suspension of Dr. Moment be removed.

The news of the suspension of Dr. Moment was a great surprise to the people of Immanuel Church. Dr. Moment began filling the pulpit of the church when Mr. McClelland left there, and the congregation wished to have him regularly installed as pastor. In fact, a date for his installation was set several times, but each time it was canceled by the Presbytery. The congregation wondered why the Presbytery so acted, not knowing that charges against Dr. Moment were being heard at the time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DANVILLE, Ind., March 28.—Fire early to-day in the business district destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

OLEAN, N. Y., March 28.—The main storeroom and a barn of the Dean & Spring Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of caskets, was burned this morning. The loss is well covered by insurance.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 28.—The Turner Block, occupied by the eastern agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, was gutted by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $20,000, partially covered by insurance.

CHESTER, Penn., March 28.—The Crum Lynne Iron Company's works, at Leiperville, near this city, were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is $60,000, partially covered by insurance. The works manufactured light merchant iron and gave employment to 200 men.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 28.—Pitman Grove, a religious resort several miles from this city, was threatened with destruction by fire to-day. The fire started in a baker shop. This and two adjoining houses were destroyed before the blaze could be checked.

PROVIDENCE, March 28.—Fire in the basement of the Grosvenor Building, at the corner of Weybosset and Eddy Streets, early to-day caused a loss estimated at $80,000. The flames started under the general hardware and electrical supply store of the Union Hardware Company from a cause not known. This company is the principal sufferer, its stock and fixtures, valued at about $60,000, being regarded as a total loss. Full insurance was carried. Moss & Kreiger, clothing dealers, estimate their loss by smoke and water at fully $10,000, insured. The loss on the building also is placed at $10,000.

"The Spring comes slowly"

and the neglected Cold will linger, to your discomfort and danger. Why let it linger? Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure it.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; largest size cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The BICYCLE Event of the Season

Last Year's Experience for this Year's Warning

THE whole Bicycle trade was stirred up last year when we opened our Spring Bicycle business by the sale of the *Lovell-Diamonds*. They were all sold out in a jiffy, of course; but many people held off, looking for better things to come; but they did not come. We got other good bicycles to sell at a low price; but no match for the *Lovell-Diamond*.

This year every trade condition points to a repetition of that experience. There are no surplus lots of *good* bicycles available—except one which we secured for this event. You probably know it; and know the high place it held in its class.

"The VIKING"---$40 all last year--
Now at $15.50

The Viking was not such a wheel as the Orient, of course; but we know of no other bicycle at $40 last year, that proved its merits so thoroughly as did the Viking.

About 1100 of the wheels are here; 150 are in women's models.

In men's diamond frames we have 21 in., 22 in. and 24 in. sizes.

In women's drop frames we have 22 in. and 24 in. sizes.

They are equipped with Garford saddles (Hunt type), adjustable handle bars, Oxford tires, guaranteed, Cleveland and Diamond Indianapolis chains, eccentric chain adjustment, heavy reinforced fork, and leather tool bag containing wrench, oil can and pump. All bright parts are heavily nickeled. The enamel and general finish of these wheels are very fine.

On sale in the Annex, 770 Broadway, 80 East Ninth street, or through the tunnel from the main store.

A Stirring Clean-up of SILKS

We've been doing some remarkable silk selling this month; and there have been multitudes of little lots accumulating. Now comes to-day's offering to sweep them all away in a jiffy.

They are splendid silks; some of which every woman will want to own. These are the prices to-day:

Silks in Dress Lengths at $5 and $7—Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins, in lengths from 12 to 15 yards—and in a very large variety of designs and colors, including the newest and most fashionable styles. Choose now for $5 and $7, though values are $9 to $18.75

Silks in Skirt Lengths at $4 and $5—Good quality plain colored Taffeta Silks in a good range of colors, and in lengths of 8 to 12 yards—which is enough lining for a whole dress at $4 and $5, though values are $6 to $10.

Silks in Waist Lengths at $1.75 and $2—Fancy silks of many kinds; Taffeta, Satins, and others; in lengths of 3½ to 4½ yards. $1.75 and $2; worth $3.50 to $4.50.

Over five hundred lengths, at prices that will make them go in a jiffy. Rotunda.

Boys' CLOTHING

A new style of 3-piece suit, for boys of 9 to 16 years, has just made its appearance here. It's stylish enough and durable enough, and surely low-priced enough for such quality, to become at once popular. The suits are of plain blue and of fancy mixed all-wool cheviots. The cut is the very latest, the putting-together the very strongest. Price, $5.

Double-breasted suits, in various popular shades of mixed cheviots, all wool, of course—for 8 to 16 year old boys, at $4.50, an unusually low price for suits of equal excellence.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Charming Coats and Caps

Those over 4 years of age are considered very big people—almost elderly—in this infants' store. The coats and caps we speak of are for the very little people principally, though we can fit out young ladies *up to* 4 years of age in this section. Visitors to this attractive corner will find much of interest to view in the way of *new* fashion thoughts for the babies. We'll not anticipate their coming with any more than this brief hint.

$2.25—Coats of cream Bedford cord cloth; pointed collar trimmed with braid; finished with deep ruffle, trimmed with satin ribbon and braid; 6 months to 2 years.

$3—Coats of cream Bedford cord; round collar and ruffle trimmed with ruffle of fancy satin ribbon and braid; 6 months to 2 years.

$1.25—Reefers of lady's-cloth; navy blue and red; sailor collar trimmed with braid; 2 to 4 years.

$2—Reefers of lady's-cloth; red, blue and tan; large cape trimmed with six rows of white braid; 2 to 4 years.

25c—Caps of corded lawn; trimming of lace and ribbon on top; 3 months to 4 years.

50c—Caps of corded lawn; ruffle over face, edged with lace; 9 months to 4 years.

Various other styles up to $5.00.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WRITING PAPER With *Monogram*

This is a big dollar's worth—this furnishing of a monogram stamping 100 sheets of Club Vellum and adding 100 plain envelopes to match. The offer was made only a few days ago, and there was at once a most lively response. There's been a new station established for the taking of orders—in the basement near the Club Vellum counter. This decided bargain, to be continued during all of April, is here repeated:

A Monogram Die, of 2 or 3 initials; one pound of Club Vellum paper—cream or azure; adding 100 plain envelopes to match paper,

All For One Dollar

No orders taken now can be promised before April 15. And no orders taken after Easter can be delivered in less than ten working days from receipt of order.

Dies are the property of customer, of course, and will be sent with the stamped paper. Basement, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Tailor-made Suits

Stylish, exquisitely made and tailored, in a broad variety of the season's best models—such are the Women's Tailor-made Suits that comprise this attractive gathering. Prices begin at $10, and there's a costume that will be to your liking for almost every price you wish to pay.

This further word of a few:

$20—Of Venetian cloth or cheviot; various styles of jackets, some trimmed; most of these suits lined with silk.

$21—Of Venetian cloth; double-breasted jacket; lined with silk, trimmed with stitched taffeta; skirt trimmed with folds of taffeta; lined with percaline.

$27—Of brilliantine; Eton jacket, with large linen and batiste collar; unlined skirt, trimmed with two rows of braid.

Girls' SKIRTS

They are walking skirts made of handsome, heavy camel's-hair cheviot. In the most approved of the most recent styles. Deep circular flounce around the bottom.

Price $6.50 each,

Instead of $9—even at the latter price the skirts would still be good value.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

CANDY HOLDERS and Easter Novelties

Nowhere else in America is there such a display of dainty Easter novelties. During this week we have received twenty-seven big cases from Germany; and doubled an assortment which had already surprised and delighted New York.

Here are hundreds of novelties that are not to be found anywhere else, designed by our buyer, and made up only for him. How they will delight the little folks! Or please the recipient of a gift of candy by their timely sentiment. What tasteful tables they will decorate for Easter entertainers. But see the array for yourself, to-day, in the Candy Store.

These hints of articles and prices:

Rabbits, white and brown; standing and running; from 5c to $2.50.
Chickens, white and yellow; smooth and woolly, 5c to 50c.
Rabbits with carrots in their mouths; also baskets on their backs, 10c to $1.
Elephants, Cats, Dogs, coming out of eggs, 5c to 25c each.
Rabbits, dressed as dudes, sailors, clowns, riding rabbits and every comical shape, 5c to $1.
Rabbits, Chickens and Ducks pulling carts, 15c to 75c each.
Paper, Silk and Wooden Eggs, 5c to $3.
Also Rabbits, Ducks, Chickens, Zebras, Camels, Elephants, Dogs and other animals, attached to all kinds of baskets and vehicles; and all kinds of positions from 15c to $3.50.
Birds' Eggs for filling baskets, 20c and 25c a pound.

Basement.

Concluding the Distribution of CHINA

To-day and to-morrow, and the greatest sale of china and glassware we have ever had will have passed into history. The distribution has been enormous—it was solely due to our far-sighted and far-reaching preparations, that we have been able to continue the selling until now.

Renewed interest has been given to the closing days by belated arrivals of china as rare and beautiful as any of the previous offerings of the month, and as generously priced. The sale is ending as it began—gloriously. Details of the newcomers:

Fancy China—

These are new goods opened within the last two days. Goods which should have reached us in February—new, of the finest quality and in rich patterns. Priced to sell them before this March Sale ends. Five patterns, all in French china, very new and rich; and at a saving of at least one-third in price. A white and gold pattern on beaded edge china, solid gold edge and filigree border.

Bread and Butter Plates at $9 dozen. Tea Plates at $12 dozen.
Dinner Plates at $18 dozen. Celery Trays at $2 each.
Salads at $1.50, $2.50 and $3 each. Chocolate Pots, $4.75 each.

A flower border pattern with heavy gold edge:

Salads at $1 and $1.25 each Chop Trays at $1.50 and $2.75 ea.
Plates at $3, $5, $6 and $9 dozen Olive Dishes at 35c. each.
Chocolate Pots at $2.25 each. Celery Trays at $1 each.

A violet decoration with a very heavy gold border design:

Bread and Butter Plates at $6 dozen. Tea Plates at $8 dozen.
Chop Plates at $3 each. Chocolate Pots at $3.25 each.
Cracker Jars at $2.50 each. Olive Dishes at $1 each.
Fruit Saucers at $6 dozen.

Dinner Sets—

At $5, worth $9—Twenty sets of English porcelain, with border decoration; 100 pieces.

At $8.50, worth $12—Twelve sets of fine American porcelain, in 2 pretty flower decorations; all pieces gilt; complete for 12 persons.

At $10, worth $15—Twelve sets of fine American porcelain; 2 flower decorations; all pieces gilt; complete with soup tureen and 4 large platters.

At $14, worth $20—Thirty-six sets of fine American porcelain; a choice of 9 fine flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 4 platters.

At $15, worth $25—Fifty sets of Austrian china; 2 flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $20, worth $30—Eighteen sets of Theodore Haviland china; flower border decoration; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

Basement.

This Astonishing SALE of BOOKS

Many a library has been enriched, during the last few days, by one or more of these splendid books. And for every one that finds a permanent home on your shelves, another comes to take its place here. But this repairing of your inroads can't continue indefinitely—already there are gaps in the list which can't be replaced. Better come now, while the choosing is still good, than delay until it isn't.

At these insignificant prices—far below those at which they were published, these works of fiction, travel, history, biography and poetry are worth buying simply to *have*. How much more so if you are anxious to possess them!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Their Silver Wedding Journey. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated edition. 2 vols., $5. Our price, $1.50.

Cuthbert Bede's College Stories. The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green. Little Mr. Bouncer, and Tales of College Life. 3 vols. Illustrated. $3.75. Our price, $1.25.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald. Drawings by Florence Lundborg. 8vo. $5. Our price, $1.65.

Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker. Some Time Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of His Excellency, George Washington. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. Continental edition. Illustrated. $5. Our price, $1.75.

Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits. By Harry De Windt. Illustrated. $2.50. Our price, 45 cents.

The Florentine Gentleman. Being the Story of Amerigo Vespucci. Illustrated edition. By Virginia W. Johnson. $2. Our price, 75 cents.

Milton's Poems. 8vo., gilt top. $1.75. Our price, 50 cents.

Byron's Poems. 8vo., gilt top. $1.75. Our price, 50 cents.

The Amazing Marriage. By George Meredith. 2 vols., $2.50. Our price, 40 cents.

Silence, and Other Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins. $1.25. Our price, 35 cents.

Trooper 3,809, Private Soldier of the Third Republic. By Lionel Decle. $1.25. Our price, 35 cents.

We Win. The Life and Adventures of a Young Railroader. By Herbert E. Hamblen. $1.50. Our price, 30 cents.

The Miracles of Antichrist. From the Swedish of Selma Lagerlof. 12mo. $1. Our price, 30 cents.

Justice to the Jew. By Madison C. Peters. $1.50. Our price, 45 cents.

Lamia's Winter Quarters. By Alfred Austin, (Poet Laureate.) 12mo. Illustrated. $2.50. Our price, 40 cents.

Military Europe. A narrative of personal experience and observation. By Nelson A. Miles. 56 illustrations. 8vo. Our price, 35 cents.

Love and Mirage; or, Waiting on an Island. An out-of-door romance. 16mo. One-half cloth. $1. Our price, 10 cents.

"Monsieur Henri." A footnote to French History. By Louise Imogen Guiney. 32mo. $1. Our price, 10 cents.

Jimty and Others. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 20 cents.

Mr. Absalom Billingslea. By Richard M. Johnston. 12mo, $1.25. Our price, 20 cents.

The Political Problem. By Albert Stickney. 12mo, $1. Our price, 20 cents.

Bobbo and Other Fancies. By Thomas Wharton. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 20 cents.

The World of Chance. By W. D. Howells.

Pearls of the Faith, or Islam's Rosary. Poems. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 16mo, $1. Our price, 20 cents.

Mandalay. By Rudyard Kipling. Lark Classics. Illustrated by Robert Edgren. 16mo. Boards. 75 cents. Our price, 20 cents.

The Man with the Hoe. By Edward Markham. Lark Classics. Illustrated by Porter Garnett. 16mo. Boards. 75 cents. Our price, 20 cents.

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MAY, (Sophie.)

Janet; a Poor Heiress. Illustrated. $1.25. Our price, 25 cents.

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The Two Altheas. By Edith E. Horsman. 12mo. $1.50. Our price, 25 cents.

The New PARASOLS

Pre-Easter Display

As brilliant as the exquisite hats that Paris sends, are these dainty and artistic Parasols from the same source. Some bear applications of roses and foliage on white crepe de chine. On others the blossoms of fuchsias dangle gracefully, being attached only by the stems.

Ruffles play an important decorative part; as well as laces used in many unique and beautiful ways.

Then there are refined and elegant Parasols from London. In all it is a brilliant assemblage, of which there is probably neither counterpart nor equal in America to-day.

English Parasols, made of taffeta silk, embroidered and lace applique on silk, $8 to $20.

French Parasols, made of Crepe de Chine and Taffeta; lace effects, trimmed with chiffon and flowers, embroidered on silk; from $20 to $40.

American Parasols in all the newest styles in coachings; Dresden silks, fancy plaited, embroidered; chiffon trimmed and lace covered; from $2.50 to $100.

Broadway.

Framed Pictures

Platino prints—the same sort exactly as have already been several times announced. We sold many hundreds in each offering, and have no fear that this lot will not be just as quickly distributed. All good subjects.

Passe-partout frames; neat mats; some 8 x 10in. at 15c each; 10 x 12in. at 25c each; 11 x 14in. at 35c: combination of 3 pictures in one frame at 40c; size 13 x 16in., at 50c. That popular frieze "The Prophets," size 4 x 22in, at 35c, some are worth at least a third more—many would be good values if marked a half higher.

In the under-price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver TOILET WARE

It's all brand new and in the prettiest of designs. All of it is priced very reasonably—some of it 'way below what would be considered reasonable. These sterling back hair brushes, for instance. They're made of best quality bristles. Some that sell regularly at $3.25, are now marked $2 each; and some that were very fairly priced at $4.25 are now $3.25.

Whisk brooms, with sterling handles, 85c each.

Vinaigrettes—cut glass, with sterling tops, at 75c and $1.

Salve jars—extra heavy tops, 50c.

Files, shoe horns, button hooks, 50c.

Tenth street, near Rotunda.

PETTICOATS

New styles of spring and summer petticoats have been coming in so fast lately for the moment we've lost track of the total number of distinct styles. Of this fact, however, we're very positive. We've gathered in about every good style we think you'd care to look at. They're of every sort of material suitable for early spring—silk, flannel, albatross sateen, mohair, seersucker.

Some of black sateen, prettily made, at 85c each. Some at $1. Two handsome styles in black sateen at $1.50—good values, too.

Of mohair, some stylish, very durable petticoats, at $1.75, at $2.25 and up to $6.50.

In the French Store short petticoats in various neat styles. Some of summer weight flannel, white ground with attractive figures in pink, blue, lavender and black. Price $3. Albatross waists at $3.50. Some also at $5.

Second floor, Fourth Av.

Eton JACKETS

Jaunty, effective and popular as Eton jackets have been, they're gaining in favor, and particularly attractive since taffeta and peau de soie have been employed in their making.

Collars of lace or linen batiste, finely plaited, some trimmed with applique of cretonne in bright designs, add greatly to their daintiness.

Our showing of them is increasing in breadth day by day—but it can exceed but little its present beauty and comprehensiveness. From $10 to $50 is the price range of these charming Spring wraps:—this word of some of those lying between:

$15—Of taffeta; double-breasted Eton, fastened with gilt buttons; revers and collar of batiste edged with lace.

$15—Of taffeta; sailor collar of linen batiste; front edge prettily tucked and finished with gilt buttons.

$21—Of peau de soie; Eton effect; without collar; edging of braid; lined with fancy taffeta.

$34—Of taffeta; plaited sailor collar and revers; edged with Van Dyke lace and fastened with jabot of chiffon; lined with white satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW CHARTER PROVISIONS

Senate Committee Decides on Educational Features.

A Central Board of Forty-six Members Provided—Trustees to Control Some of the City Hospitals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The most important feature of the proposed new charter which was left open after last night's protracted session of the Senate Cities Committee was the educational feature. An educational provision was agreed upon by the committee to-day. Senator Elsberg, who had most to do with drawing up the provision, said of it:

"The chapter is as the Charter Revision Commission recommended with modifications along the line of the Elsberg bill in regard to the distribution of excise moneys, and the number of district and associate Superintendents."

The school chapter provides for a central Board of Education composed of forty-six members. There will be one local board for each borough. The excise tax that now goes toward the pension fund will be retained, and the 4 per cent. tax on the city generally for educational purposes will be retained. The Davis law scheme fixing the maximum and minimum salaries of teachers is incorporated. The local boards, however, are to arrange salary schedules between maximum and minimum points subject to the approval of the central board. There are to be six associate Superintendents.

The Auditing Department of the Board of Education is put back under control of the city Controller, while the associate Superintendents and the Board of Examiners are to be added to those in control of the school teachers' salary fund.

The police section of the charter provides that the Police Commissioner shall appoint two Deputy Chiefs of Police from among the five Deputy Chiefs of Police in office, and the three Deputy Chiefs of Police not so appointed who shall have been in said office prior to the 1st day of July, 1900, shall become Inspectors of Police, with the salaries of Deputy Chiefs and the rights granted to Deputy Chiefs in respect to the relief pension fund. At present there are five Deputy Chiefs.

Assemblyman Davis, at the meeting of the Assembly Cities Committee to-day, suggested an amendment to the police section of the charter giving the Mayor the right to remove deputies as well as to remove the Commissioner. Mr. Davis received no more encouragement than was given to Senator Elsberg when he put forward a similar proposition in the Senate Cities Committee last night.

Contrary to the first decision of the Senate Cities Committee the control of the hospitals in the greater city will be divided. The receiving hospitals will be taken away from Superintendent Keller. A special commission to be appointed by the Mayor will be placed in charge of these particular institutions. It is provided that the control of Bellevue Hospital and the Fordham, Harlem, and Gouverneur Hospitals and the Emergency Hospital in East Twenty-sixth Street, in the City of New York, shall cease, and shall be vested in a board of trustees of seven, together with the Charities Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor from lists presented by the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, the particular council of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul in New York, and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Other features of the charter as prepared by the Senate Cities Committee are as follows:

A single-headed Dock Commission. This will be opposed by the Assembly committee, which wants three Commissioners.

Annual salary of $1,000 for Aldermen. The Assembly committee believes the salary of an Alderman should be $2,000.

The Board of Aldermen, together with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, are to have power so that they shall no longer be merely allowed, but it shall be their duty, to fix the salary of every person who draws pay from the City of New York. This will take away absolutely from every head of department the power to fix the salaries of his own subordinates—a power which it is believed has led to flagrant abuses in the past.

Borough Presidents will be practically Commissioners of Public Works.

The Controller's salary is fixed at $15,000.

There will be a single-headed Health Board and a single-headed Board of Charities.

The bill contains the recommendation of the Charter Revision Commission that the Mayor's power of removal extend throughout his entire term.

The presence here to-day of Herbert R. Limburger, attorney for the Ramapo Company, gave rise to the report that some new Ramapo legislation would be inserted in the charter. The report could not be verified.

DISAPPOINTED ASSEMBLYMEN.

Three Legislators Who Expected to Play Important Parts in Charter Revision and Did Not.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—It would have been a hard task to find in Albany to-day three more disgusted men than Assemblymen Otto Kelsey of Livingston and Gerhardt Davis and Julius Seymour of New York. Ever since the session opened these three Assemblymen have been students of the Charter Revision Commission's report. It has been practically the only literature to which they have given time and attention. At night, when his fellow-Assemblymen at the "House of Commons" have sought relief from the cares of the day in goodfellowship, Mr. Kelsey has hied him away to his room and burned the midnight oil poring over the great volume prepared by George Le Rives and his collaborators.

Assemblyman Davis never went to New York that he did not carry a copy of the commission's work in his gripsack, and he read it going and coming. He read it with such absorbing interest that the train newsboy is said to have asked him one day for the title of "his novel," thinking, doubtless, from the interest Mr. Davis took in it, the book would be a good "seller." As for Mr. Seymour, he has taken more interest in charter revision than he did in osteopathy, which is saying a good deal.

The painstaking study of the report by these three gentlemen was for a laudable purpose. They were preparing themselves for the work of molding the Charter Revision bill which was to become a law. Deep was their disappointment and disgust when they learned last night that their services as charter molders were not desired. They had expected that the Charter Revision bill would be the work of the Joint Cities Committee, and in this work they had expected to shine by virtue of their special knowledge. But the Senate Committee on Cities ignored them. The Senate committee, with the assistance of the Charter Revision Commission, framed a bill to its satisfaction, and this bill will be introduced to-morrow with the understanding that it is the administration bill. The measure will go to the printer to-morrow afternoon, and it is expected back on the desks of the members Tuesday.

For a while to-day, Messrs. Kelsey, Davis, and Seymour were talking in a rebellious strain. They were inclined to "throw down" the Senate bill when it came over to the Assembly, and fix it up according to the ideas of the Assembly Cities Committee. When Senator Stranahan, learning of their ruffled feelings, sent for one of the trio, the indignant Assemblyman refused to answer the summons. The atmosphere was squally. The Democrats on the Assembly Cities Committee, who knew of the row, were predicting that unless the Governor sent in an emergency message on the charter revision, there would be a wrangle between the two houses which would prolong the session to May. But later in the day there came a calm, and the probability now seems to be that the Assembly will accept the Senate bill without serious protest.

CORPORATION TAX BILL PASSES

Democrats Attack the Governor's Measure in the Assembly—Vote Was 90 to 35.

ALBANY, March 28.—The fourth and last of Gov. Odell's tax bills, the Lewis measure, offering inducements to domestic corporations doing business in the State with their factories located in other States to locate their manufactories in New York, passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 90 ayes, 35 nays, after it had been opposed by Messrs. Fitzgerald and Harburger of New York, and Frisbie of Schoharie.

Mr. Fitzgerald was the principal speaker. He said in part: "It has been the fixed policy of the State of New York for twenty years to exempt corporations carrying on manufacturing operations in the State of New York from taxation. There is no justification for a change in this policy, unless some great emergency demands it. Is there such an emergency at the preesnt time? No one has attempted to make any statement as to any additional revenue to be derived by passing this measure, which breaks faith with the manufacturing corporations located within the State. No one has the assurance to offer such figures, because it is utterly impossible to determine whether this bill will increase the revenues of the State of New York or drive out corporations and thereby decrease the revenues. It is experimental legislation of the most flagrant character."

Mr. Lewis explained the purpose of his bill in a concise manner. Mr. Allds defended the bill, which he claimed was not crudely drawn, as intimated by the opponents of the measure. When enacted into law it would result in domestic corporations which erected their factories in other States coming back into New York.

A call of the House was ordered, and the bill was passed.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Assembly to-day the Rapid Transit bill for New York City, on the order of second reading, was laid aside on motion of Mr. Kelsey.

Among bills advanced to third reading were the following:

Mr. McKEOWN—Authorizing New York City to place water mains, pipes, and hydrants in the streets to supply inhabitants with water.

Mr. REMSEN—Removing the restriction which requires corporations designed to navigate the canals to have a capital stock exceeding $50,000.

In the Senate the Weeks Common Law Marriage bill was laid aside until next Tuesday.

MANY MEASURES PASSED.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Assembly to-day the following bills were passed:

Mr. MAINS—Regulating the procedure by which a surety company can be discharged for a bond or undertaking.

Mr. ADAMS—Providing that the Commissioner of Police of New York may appoint to perform detective duty patrolmen for the several precincts, to be known as precinct detectives, at an annual salary of $1,400.

Mr. M. E. LEWIS—Providing that town boards in towns having not more than 1,000 electors, may provide for the holding of elections at one polling place.

Mr. BURNS—Providing for a recreation pier at the foot of Pike Street, East River, Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. SEYMOUR—Providing that any time before a chattel, other than a vessel, which has been attached, has been removed, the claimant may require the Sheriff to impanel a jury to ascertain the value of the chattel attached.

Mr. PATTON—Appropriating $20,000 for the construction of a steel bridge over the Erie Canal at Tonawanda.

Mr. W. H. SMITH—Providing for the acquisition by New York City of a plot of land in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, for the erection thereon of a building for the Municipal Court and Magistrates' Court.

In the Senate to-day these bills were passed:

Senator HENNESSEY—Providing for a bridge across Jerome Park River at Sedgwick Avenue.

Senator WILCOX—Placing in the hands of the Railroad Commissioners the right to order vestibules on cars running outside city limits.

Senator SULLIVAN—Allowing the Woodside Water Company to present its claim to the New York Board of Estimate.

Senator HENNESSEY—Extending the time in which property holders in the old annexed district in New York City can file claims for damages for depressing the railway tracks.

Mr. FANCHER—Placing cattle affected with tuberculosis under the charge of the State Agricultural Department.

Mr. DUSINBERY—Lowering the standard for cider vinegar.

Mr. PRICE—Providing for regulation of management of New York City employment agencies which charge a fee.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, March 28.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. M. E. LEWIS—Extending to the "Foresters of America" the right accorded to other benevolent orders for the formation of a corporation for the acquisition of real property and the erection of buildings.

Mr. GRIFFITH—Appropriating $19,000 for the construction of a steel bridge over the Erie Canal at Lyons, Wayne County.

Mr. WEEKES—To provide for the taxation and payment of the fees and expenses of the Commissioners of Estimate hereafter appointed by the Supreme Court in the proceedings for the extension of Manhattan Street, New York City.

Mr. MANSFIELD—To repeal the law incorporating the Union Bridge Company; also to transfer the right, title, and interest of the people in the Union Bridge Company to the Counties of Saratoga and Rensselaer with instructions to bring action to terminate the existence of the company.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator MARSHALL—Exempting from jury duty veterans of the rebellion.

Senator DAVIS—Authorizing the Erie County Board of Supervisors to employ penitentiary prisoners at highway labor.

Senator WHITE—Providing that Supreme Court Justices in the First and Second Departments shall be paid $2,500 per year for expenses incurred.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, March 28.—Gov. Odell has signed the following bills:

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that water diverted from any navigable creek in Nassau County for supplying any neighboring municipality shall be taken in such quantity as will keep such creek at a navigable width of fifty feet.

Mr. EAGAN—Authorizing New York City to pay the claims of Charles J. Weis and others for services claimed to have been rendered the Department of Taxes and Assessments of that city.

Mr. REMSEN—Authorizing New York City to pay William Anderson for stenographic work performed for the Department of Finance of that city.

Senator BRACKETT—Reducing from two to one the number of Directors of a corporation of this State, who must reside in New York State.

Mr. ROGERS—Amending the public health law relative to the incorporation of dental societies permitting men who studied under private preceptors to take the State dental examinations provided their certificate of study was filed prior to July, 1895, and requiring dental students to pursue a three years' course in a registered dental school.

Mr. H. WILSON—Authorizing the Justices of the Municipal Court of New York City to appoint a commission, to consist of three Justices from Manhattan Borough and one each from the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, to codify the laws, rules, and practices relating to the Municipal Court of that city.

Mr. SANDERS—Amending the lien law by providing that if chattels mortgaged are in the City of New York, the mortgage must be filed in the county where the property is situated and a copy in the county where the mortgageor resides.

Mr. MORGAN—Prohibiting the sale of consecrated property of the Protestant Episcopal Church or a rectory or parsonage, without the consent of the Bishop and the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

Senator WHITE—Compelling the State Fair Commission to announce between Jan. 1 and Feb. 15 in each year the date for holding the State Fair of that year.

Tenement House Bills Reported.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Senate Cities Committee has reported favorably the four Tenement House bills. The one creating a commission is to go into the charter of New York City. The others cannot go in, because they relate to Buffalo as well as New York. The bill giving the Commissioner of Public Health the power to examine into the enforcement of the laws relating to tenement houses in any city of the first class passed the Assembly to-day without opposition.

$250,000 for Forest Lands.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly to-day reported the bill of Assemblyman Snyder, appropriating $250,000 for the purchase of forest lands for the States preserves. As originally introduced, the measure provided for an appropriation of $350,000. Of the sum appropriated $200,000 is to be expended in the purchase of land for the Adirondack preserve and $50,000 for the Catskill Mountains preserve.

Salaries of State Employes.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly to-day reported favorably the bill of Senator Higgins, providing for the classification of all positions in the State service and fixing the annual salaries for each class as follows: First grade, $360; second grade, $480; third grade, $600; fourth grade, $720; fifth grade, $900; sixth grade, $1,200; seventh grade, $1,500; eighth grade, $1,800; ninth grade, $2,100; tenth grade, $2,400.

To Regulate Raines Law Hotels.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Senate this morning passed the bill of Senator Stranahan aimed at Raines law hotels, and which provides that the guest list of hotels having a liquor license shall be produced upon demand of the Excise Departments. It provides also for closing up saloon against which charges have been made and evidence produced until the case is decided.

Oneida Now a City.

ALBANY, March 28.—Gov. Odell this afternoon signed the bill making Oneida a city. The measure was amended by reducing the city's representation upon the Board of Supervisors, and was then passed by both houses on an emergency message from the Governor.

PLAN NOW TO LEGALIZE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Assemblyman Bell Has a "Vision" of Amendments.

MEDICAL MEN TO FIGHT THEM

"Scientists" Will Be Prohibited from Practice Only in Surgical and Contagious Disease Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Assembly to-day Assemblyman Bell gave notice that he would call up his Christian Scientist bill next Wednesday. Mr. Bell now says he has hopes of passing the measure. His new found hopes are based upon what he termed "a Christian Science vision" which he had last night.

"I was sitting in my room," said Mr. Bell, "smoking my pipe and feeling very sore at the turn affairs had taken. Nobody seemed to be satisfied with the legislative situation as regards my bill, least of all myself. I began to do some hard thinking to see if there was not some way in which the bill could be made satisfactory to the doctors and unobjectionable to the 'scientists.' What is it that the doctors really demand in the last analysis? I asked myself. And the answer came, they want to prevent persons having no medical education from treating contagious or infectious diseases or having to do with any cases requiring operative surgery.

"That, I said, is the solution of the whole problem. The Christian Scientists will be willing to be restricted to that extent, and the osteopaths have already agreed to such restriction in the bill introduced by Mr. Seymour. My 'vision' told me the warring factions could be brought together on that basis and that the Assembly would surely pass a bill framed on those lines.

"So the first thing I did this morning was to telegraph to Dr. Frank Van Fleet, the Secretary of the New York County Medical Society, informing him that I would be in New York Saturday and would arrange for a conference on that day between him and Dr. Robert T. Morris, representing the Medical Society, and Carol Norton and Mrs. Laura Lathrop, representing the Christian Scientists. When I reached the Capitol one of the first men I met was George H. Kinter, who represents the Buffalo Christian Science element, and who has been active in Albany in opposing my bill. I told him the compromise I had thought out.

"'I think that will be satisfactory to my people,' he said. 'You get the doctors to agree to it and I think opposition to your bill will be withdrawn.'

"When I call my bill up Wednesday," continued Mr. Bell, "I will offer two amendments to it. On the second page of the bill, where a practitioner of medicine is described as any person who shall, for remuneration, profess to heal or give treatment to any person, by the use of any means whatsoever, whether with or without the use of any medicine, drug, instrument, or appliance for the relief or cure of 'any wound, fracture, bodily injury, infirmity, physical or mental, or other defects or disease,' I will strike out the clause beginning with 'any wound' and insert the words 'any contagious or infectious disease or perform operative surgery.' And to the end of the bill I will add this new section:

'Provided, however, that any osteopath may practice the treatment known as osteopathy who shall first pass a satisfactory examination at the hands of the State Board of Regents in academic subjects, and who shall have received a license to practice osteopathy from said board, but no osteopath shall be allowed to use or prescribe medicines or drugs in the treatment of diseases, nor be allowed to use operative surgery or treat what are commonly known as contagious or infectious diseases.

"Do you think the doctors will accept those amendments?" Mr. Bell was asked.

"I think they will. My conscience tells me that they have found the just and proper solution of the controversy, and whether the physicians agree or not, I will move the bill with those amendments and take the responsibility for it myself.

"I have made a partial canvass of the Assembly to-day. I have informed members who could not see their way clear to vote for the bill in its present form of the changes which I proposed to have made, and thirty members who had declared their intention of voting against the bill as it now reads told me they would gladly support it with the amendments I intend to offer. I think there is no doubt that we will be able to pass the bill in its new form."

From talks had with several of the members who are strong advocates of legislation against the healing practices of the Christian Scientists, it is by no means certain that the medical fraternity will give its consent to Mr. Bell's amended bill. They say that, to pass the bill as Mr. Bell now proposes to change it, would legalize the practice of the Christian Scientists in all cases except those of contagious or infectious diseases and cases of operative surgery. Rather than do this, they say it would be far better to have no legislation at all upon the subject, leaving the Christian Scientists to take whatever responsibility they must take under the existing law.

To Report Library Enabling Bill.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow will report favorably the Seymour Library Enabling act, providing for the acceptance by the City of New York of the gift of $5,200,000 by Andrew Carnegie for the establishment of branch libraries there. The bill, which is the city's bill as prepared by Corporation Counsel Whalen, has had its second reading already.

To License Automobiles.

ALBANY, March 28.—Amended so that the New York City Park Department shall have control of regulating automobiles in city parks, the Doughty bill will be reported favorably to the Senate to-morrow. The bill limits speed in cities and villages to eight miles an hour and on roads outside to fifteen miles an hour, and compels the obtaining of a license.

Advertising Fences on Roofs.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably the Prince bill, to prevent the placing of high fences on roofs for advertisement displays in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, and regulating the height.

Pan-American Exposition Bonds.

ALBANY, March 28.—The bill of Senator Hill allowing the Pan-American Exposition to issue $500,000 of second-mortgage bonds was passed in the Senate to-day.

Woman Lawyer in Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 28.—Helen Z. M. Rodgers of Buffalo, an attorney and counselor at law, appeared before the Court of Appeals this afternoon in a negligence case. She is the first woman to appear before that court. She represented the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo, in an action brought by Patrick McGuire, to recover damages for personal injuries sustained. He was awarded $5,000 damages. The appearance of a woman before the Court of Appeals caused considerable interest, and there was a large assemblage present to hear her argument.

Dinner by Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, March 28.—Gov. Odell gave a dinner to-night at the Executive Mansion to a number of former associates while a member of Congress and other personal friends. Among those present were ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Edward Lauterbach, St. Clair McKelway, C. F. Bennett, I. F. Fischer, W. L. Ward, George Southwick, Wallace T. Foote, L. N. Littauer, J. S. Sherman, Warren B. Hooker, Robert C. Morris, S. Fred Nixon, E. Griggs, Gen. F. V. Greene, and others.

In Memory of Assemblyman Wilson.

ALBANY, March 28.—Assemblyman Duross of New York in the House this morning offered resolutions upon the death of Assemblyman William H. Wilson of the Ninth District, New York City, who died last night, after a two weeks' illness, with pneumonia. The resolutions were passed and as a further mark of respect the Assembly adjourned.

NEW TRIAL FOR KENTUCKIANS.

Supreme Court Reverses Verdicts Against Powers and Howard in the Goebel Murder Case.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28.—The Court of Appeals to-day granted new trials to Caleb Powers and James Powers, sentenced in the lower court to life imprisonment and death, respectively, in connection with the shooting of William Goebel in February, 1900.

In the Howard case the entire court concurred, but in the Powers decision the Court was divided on political lines. The four Republican Judges united in an opinion written by Judge Du Relle, and the three Democratic Judges in a dissent by Judge White. The decision in the Powers case hold the Taylor pardon invalid, but orders a new trial on the ground of erroneous instructions to the jury and admission of incompetent testimony. The Howard case is reversed because of erroneous instructions, incompetent evidence admitted in the trial, and other minor points.

The trial for Powers will probably take place at Georgetown in May. Howard's case probably will be passed until the Fall term. Both Powers and Howard are in jail here.

A YOUNG WIFE ACCUSED.

Her Mother-in-Law Charges Grand Larceny—A Mysterious Letter—The Husband's Story.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 28.—Mrs. Katherine Wegener of this city was arrested today by Detective William Welch in the New York County Court House. The young woman was brought here, and tonight was arraigned upon a charge of grand larceny and released under bail of $1,000. The charge was made by her mother-in-law.

Paul Wegener is the young woman's husband. Two years ago, he states, he married Katharine Rupple of New York. She had been committed to the House of Mercy. He knew this and the facts of her life, but he loved her. His parents disowned him, and he and his wife went to live with her parents on West Ninety-ninth Street, New York.

The husband later was forgiven by his father and mother, and the young couple went to live with them at Mount Vernon. Wegener at that time was employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway. Some time afterward he secured a position with an insurance company.

On his wife's assurance that she could no longer remain with his parents Wegener rented a home in this city. After a short time here they moved to a flat in West Ninety-eighth Street. While living there they obtained a child when it was three days old from a person in Brooklyn. This they palmed off as their own. The child brought about a second reconciliation between Wegener and his parents. The couple returned to them.

Wegener says he entered their room late in the evening three weeks ago, and found his wife writing a letter. When he asked to see the letter she refused. Then he ordered her from the house, first forcing her to give him the letter. This he says read as follows:

"I have located the money and all I need is a small key to open the drawer."

It is alleged against the young woman that she accompanied her husband's mother on a shopping tour, left her by a plausible excuse, returned home, obtained a bank book and a large sum of money from the house, and disappeared. Mrs. Wegener, Sr., obtained the warrant and efforts to find the young woman commenced some days ago.

The clue to her whereabouts was furnished by the service of papers upon her husband in a suit for separation.

TRAIN SMASH HIS FAULT.

Conductor Admits His Failure to Read Instructions Properly Caused the Bordentown Disaster.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—Conductor Edward S. Sapp admitted at the inquest being held by Coroner Bower into the collision between the Nellie Bly Express train and a local accommodation, near Bordentown, on Feb. 21 last, that he was responsible for the accident. In reply to questions he acknowledged that he had failed to properly read his instructions, which were to wait on the siding until the three sections of the express train had passed. He waited until two sections had passed and then ran out onto the main line, and the collision followed.

His only explanation as to how he made the mistake was that his thumb must have covered the figure 3, which indicated the third section. Sapp also admitted that he had been notified before leaving Camden that the Nellie Bly was running in three sections.

Among the witnesses heard were Train Dispatcher Ancker of Camden, who sent the orders for the meeting of the two trains; J. B. Kunzi, the Bordentown operator, who received the orders, and Morris Fitzpatrick, the messenger boy at Bordentown, who delivered the orders to Engineer Thompson and Conductor Sapp.

It was brought out during the testimony of Kunzi that the rules of the company require the engineer and conductor, upon receiving orders, to read them aloud in the presence of the messenger delivering them. Messenger Fitzpatrick testified that this was not done by either Sapp or Thompson, (the engineer of the local train, who died in the hospital yesterday,) and it was also disclosed that, notwithstanding this rule of the company, it was not the custom to read the orders aloud.

The inquest will be continued to-morrow morning.

AN INVALID FOUND DEAD.

His Body Lay at the Bottom of an Air Shaft.

Harrison T. Benjamin, twenty-two years old, who lived in the Lexington Apartments, 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, either jumped or fell into the air-shaft at the house yesterday evening, and was found dead at the bottom an hour later. He had been suffering from nervous prostration, and had just returned to the city after a month at Lakewood. He complained much, however, of the noises in the streets and in other flats. He lived with his mother and sister, who were out when he was killed.

His friends say that he was annoyed by a radiator near the window, and may have been trying to turn it off when he fell. Nothing could be learned about his family yesterday, except that his father had been a clergyman of this city.

Big Oil Strike in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 28.—A report reached here to-day that an immense flow of oil had been struck on the Sitlington Ranch, south of this city, in a well that has been sunk to a depth of 3,000 feet. Ninety-four location certificates were filed here to-day, and many more are said to have been filed at Pueblo.

Hypnotism Forbidden in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, March 28.—In consequence of the number of crimes committed of late in Hungary which have been attributed to hypnotic influence, the Hungarian Government has forbidden the practice of hypnotism except by medical men and under special permission.

$30,000 Fire at Williamsport, Penn.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 28.—Fire at Muncy to-night destroyed the finishing and storage department of the Muncy Manufacturing Company, makers of furniture. Loss, $30,000, partially covered by insurance.

Three Trainmen Killed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 28.—Two freight trains on the Boston and Maine Railroad's Fitchburg Division were wrecked early this morning near Schaghticoke. Two engineers and one fireman were killed, and three other trainmen seriously hurt.

As She Understood Him.

A clergyman was sent for to visit a cottage, where he found a man sick in bed.

"Well, my good man," said the pastor, "what induced you to send for me?"

The invalid, who was rather deaf, called to his wife: "What does he say?"

"He says," shouted the woman, "what in the deuce did you send for him for."—Chicago News.

Missed Him.

First Adirondack Guide—He shot four times an' never hit me once!

Second Adirondack Guide—He must 'a' had the guide ague!—Detroit Journal.

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Don't think that because your milk is rich and creamy it is good.

Not at all.

It is better to have skim milk than unclean cream.

The man who guarantees clean milk will, as a matter of course, deliver good milk.

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is delivered at your door in sterilized bottles. We have a perfect sterilization plant for bottles, so perfect that it is impossible for any disease germs to enter the milk.

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"POUNDING" THE FIREMEN

Efforts to Stop Forced Payments for Election Purposes.

Firemen Complain of Frequent Transfers If They Refuse to Pay—Expect Two-Platoon Bill to Stop It.

Acting as spokesman for a number of his comrades, one of the older firemen in the New York Fire Department said yesterday that the real cause of the opposition of Commissioner Scannell and others high in authority in the department to the proposed Two-Platoon bill now before the Legislature at Albany was that, should the bill become a law, Tammany Hall would lose its power in the department, so far as the collection of money for election and other purposes was concerned. As it is now, Tammany, he said, could, through shifting men whenever it saw fit to various out-of-the-way stations, cause so much trouble and annoyance to the man affected as to make a non-compliance with its demands nothing less than a perpetual torment.

"As it is now," said the fireman responsible for the interview, "they can and do move us whenever they think that the conduct of the person whom they wish to punish has warranted the action. We are asked at election times to contribute $15 a man to the funds of the organization, regardless of our political affiliations. Should we refuse, then we are immediately shifted as a general rule, and the shifting is kept up just as long as the Commissioner or other person responsible for the moving thinks necessary."

"One of the engineers, A. S. Stewart, now of Engine Company 17, on Ludlow Street, in 1898 was asked by one of the Brooklyn leaders to contribute to the election funds and refused. Here is what he got for his refusal: After notifying him that unless he complied he would be shifted, and a refusal on his part resulting, they sent him to Bath Beach. Then they shifted him to Bensonhurst, where he remained a few months, and then moved him back to Bath Beach. From there he was moved shortly twelve miles away to East New York, and again detailed to Brooklyn. He remained there a while and was then moved back to the station in East New York. After staying in East New York a while he was transferred to the Brooklyn water front and finally to Ludlow Street, where he is now, pending another transfer.

"This is only one in a hundred, similar cases and serves to illustrate what a blow to the power of Tammany Hall the two-shift bill would be if it became a law. Should it become a law the men would not object to the transfers, for then they could get home anyway. But now suppose a man is stationed at Coney Island. He gets only one meal at home each day. Being allowed only three hours for meals he can make only one trip home, for if he tried to make two or three, as is the case in the city, they would get him for being absent without leave.

"Not only are the men under the ban continually being shifted, but everything else as well that can be done in the way of cutting off privileges enjoyed by those who 'give up' when asked is resorted to. The engineers in one company are required to scrub the floor like the firemen, and then to keep the engine polished besides. This does not apply to all the stations.

"The men in the department expect the two-shift bill to do away with this continual pounding. Commissioner Scannell's claim that 400 extra men would be required is a little at variance with the real facts in the case. Already during this year, 105 men have been added to the department. Add to this number the 100 men detailed to the repair shops, and put them on duty as firemen, and there would be necessary only about 200 extra men to make up the shifts. This repair-shop business is a slick scheme. They will call a man and ask him: 'Didn't you fall off a wagon?' or some other similar question. 'We will put you on the sick list and give you a place in the repair shop, then,' they tell him, and he then does eight hours' work instead of twenty-one, as the rest of us do. To take the place of these repairers, they should take mechanics from the civil service list. take mechanics from the civil service list."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The New York firemen's double-platoon bill will be moved in the Senate next week, and its advocates are confident of its passage. If the bill becomes a law it is the plan of the firemen to request Fire Commissioner Scannel to exercise the discretion granted to him to introduce the system in New York. If he refuses, his reappointment, it is said, will be strongly opposed.

The advocates of the bill say that its principal object is to do away with what is known as "pounding" in the Fire Department. Under the present system, if a fireman incurs the displeasure of Tammany, the Fire Department can break his spirit by transfers. This is what is called "pounding."

A statement has been made to the Senate Committee on Cities that since Jan. 1 nineteen members of the Fire Department of Greater New York have died. Four of them were killed, and the remaining fifteen are said to have died from diseases which could be almost directly attributed to long hours and undue exposure.

200 Thrown Out of Work by Fire.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 28.—The four-story brick structure occupied by the George Richardson Company and B. F. Richardson & Co., dealers in shoes, was burned to-night. Loss on building, $18,000, on stock and machinery $100,000; insurance, $108,000. Nearly 200 persons were thrown out of work.

Spring Announcement Number.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, to-morrow, (Saturday,) will be enlarged for this issue to FORTY pages. The Spring Announcement number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will contain classified lists, with prices of all books published, or to be published, between Feb. 1 and June 30, 1901, and a variety of literary news, including an index of the contents of all the April magazines. It will give reports of books that lead in sales at the principal book stores throughout the country, and reports from libraries showing the books that are in demand. It will accurately reflect the public taste in all the large cities. No other publication in the world devoted to books has so great a circulation as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable. Order in advance from your newsdealer to be sure of getting a copy.—Adv.

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Easter Suits for the Children.

Never were the fancies in apparel for the small Children more "taking" than they are this Spring.

The pretty things in Russian Blouses, and in Sailor Suits, are a delight to all Mothers of Boys.

Then there are the mannish two and three piece suits for the bigger boys—and just as stylish and well-made as their father's clothes.

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LITHIA WATER

It is Delicious and an Antidote for Ills that come from Living Too Well.

The Sparkling, in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints

The Still, in Half-Gallon Bottles.

KNOX TO SUCCEED GRIGGS.

Attorney Generalship Offered to the Pittsburg Man—Little Doubt that He Will Accept.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—P. C. Knox of Pittsburg, to whom the President has decided to offer the Attorney Generalship, arrived at the White House about noon today. He was with the President for over an hour. After he left the White House the following official statement was made:

"The President has invited Mr. Knox to accept the office of Attorney General. Mr. Knox has not yet signified his acceptance, and will not until after his return home."

Mr. Knox and Attorney General Griggs were with the President for a time after luncheon discussing matters pertaining to the Department of Justice. Mr. Knox will leave for his home, at Pittsburg, to-morrow afternoon. There is apparently little doubt of his acceptance.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Julius C. Lehardy will proceed to Governors Island, New York, and report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty at Fort Wood, New York, to relieve Capt. Charles R. Gill, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Major Samuel W. Fountain, United States Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, and Major Charles McClure, Fourteenth United States Infantry, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for service therewith during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army, vice Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Assistant Surgeon General, hereby relieved.

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, Sixth Cavalry, upon his muster out as Major of the Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, at San Francisco, will report in that city to Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Fourteenth Infantry, chief mustering officer, for duty as his assistant.

Major Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty in connection with the tests of artillery fire control systems to be conducted by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification in New York Harbor.

Capt. Thomas C. Longino, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Antonia, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas for duty to accompany troops to be sent from that department to San Francisco, where he will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles W. Hack, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will be assigned by the commanding officer of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to duty with the first detachment of recruits to be sent from that post to San Francisco, where he will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John S. Fogg, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, upon the arrival at Fort McHenry, Maryland, of Major Alexander N. Stark, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major William D. Crosby, Surgeon, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, of his duties as Medical Superintendent of the army transport service at New York City, and upon being relieved Major Kilbourne will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieuts. Samuel L. Steer and Edward W. Pinkham, Assistant Surgeons, are relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Louisville, thence to Lexington, Ky., and thence to Chicago, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the purchase and inspection of horses for the army.

Navy.

Lieut. A. Rust is ordered to duty as Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance at the Bath Iron Works, as relief of Lieut. Plunkett.

Lieut. L. C. Bertolette is detached from the Enterprise, April 9, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace, April 16.

Lieut. C. F. Preston is ordered to duty as Inspector of Equipment of Naval Vessels building at the works of the William R. Trigg Company, as relief of Lieut. Field.

Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, retired, is ordered to duty in connection with work under the B

THREE NEW HIGH SCHOOLS

Two for Boys and One for Girls Are Now Under Way.

Eighteen Months Before Their Completion—The Structures Will Embody Every Modern Convenience.

Ground has just been broken for the two new high schools for boys, and work will be pushed forward on the new buildings as quickly as possible. The work on the new high school for girls, for which ground was broken on Dec. 18, has progressed steadily. The basement walls are now up level with the sidewalk and part of the first tier of beams have been put in.

It is estimated that eighteen months will be required for the building of the new schools.

The Peter Cooper High School, for boys, is to be built on the north side of East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, on the block bounded by the Boston Road on the west and by Jackson Avenue on the east. The school will provide for 2,735 students, which, if circumstances warrant, can be increased to about 3,000.

In style the building is designated as English collegiate Gothic, adapted to modern uses and construction. The exterior will be of gray brick, with gray stone and terra cotta trimmings. The most striking feature is the great central tower, nearly 50 feet square and about 170 feet in height. It contains the large ventilating shafts.

The upper floors of the tower have been designed to provide laboratories. Beneath the extreme easterly side, on Jackson Avenue, is the sub-basement. Above the basement are seventy-one rooms in all, not counting those used for stores, toilets, preparation, and lockers. Of the seventy-one rooms there are forty-six section rooms of about the usual size. Each room is lighted by a large window or combination of windows in a single opening.

Besides the section rooms there are twelve laboratories for chemical, physiological, biological, physiographical, and other purposes, and three lecture rooms to be used in connection therewith. Independent of the lecture rooms there will be provided four large study halls, one on each of the stories. A large library, five rooms for special purposes, and separate gymnasiums have been provided, each with its running track, shower baths, locker rooms, doctor's examination room, &c.

The auditorium has been formed by a two-story structure at the rear of the building, with entrances not only from the main building but from the adjoining streets. The ground for the Peter Cooper High School cost the city $112,637.40. The building will cost $583,000.

The High School of Commerce will be differentiated from the other boys' high school in point of architecture, the idea being to put up a structure rather more suggestive outside of a modern office building. It is to be built on the northerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, about 300 feet west of Broadway, and running through the block to the southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, the frontage on Sixty-fifth Street being 150 feet and on Sixty-sixth Street 100 feet, with a total depth of 200 feet 10 inches.

The building is to be five stories and basement in height. The materials of the front will be granite, buff Indiana limestone and gray brick, the main entrance being on Sixty-fifth Street, through an arched opening giving access directly into the first story lobby, from which entrance is had into the auditorium, also to the library on the right and the Principal's rooms, together with Secretary's office, reception room, &c., on the left. Provision will be made for two elevators immediately in front of the main entrance.

The basement, covering the entire plot, has been divided so as to have a gymnasium 93 feet long by 53 feet wide, with an overhead running track. Immediately adjoining are locker and bicycle rooms. On the westerly side of the basement has been provided a natatorium with a plunge bath, shower baths, dressing rooms, toilet accommodations, &c. On the northerly side of the basement there will be a lunch room.

The auditorium in the first story is 68 feet wide by 100 feet long, exclusive of the stage, which is 16 feet by 40 feet. Additional seating accommodations are provided in the gallery, which bring the total number of sittings up to 1,200. The spaces have therefore been planned to provide twenty-three section rooms of slightly more than the regulation size, and fifteen rooms capable of subdivision into two or more section rooms, or for fitting up as laboratories, lecture rooms, banking offices, &c., these being exclusive of the large library, Principal's and Secretary's offices, on the first floor, and the wardrobe, laboratory rooms, &c., which are distributed throughout the entire structure.

The building is to be of fireproof construction throughout, the present contract being for $302,640. The ground cost $149,640.60.

The new high school for girls will occupy a plot 225x200 in West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, running through to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue. The ground cost $188,436.25, and the cost of the building is estimated at $600,000. It will be five stories and basement, the exterior being red brick with buff Indiana limestone and terra cotta trimmings. It is designed to accommodate about 2,500 pupils.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES LACKING.

Committee of the Board of Education to Make an Investigation — President O'Brien's Letters.

The Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education has decided to make a rigorous investigation of the complaints that have been made by Brooklyn Principals and teachers in regard to the difficulties of getting proper and sufficient materials for use in the schools.

The committee met in the Board of Education Building, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and it was decided to go into the matter thoroughly. As a preliminary step President O'Brien has addressed a letter to every Principal in Brooklyn asking for information on the subject.

It was learned yesterday that a few days ago a citizen of Brooklyn made a complaint that in the school his daughter attended the supply of books of geometry was so small that the girls could only get the use of the book on alternate days.

Mr. O'Brien's letter to the Principal of the Girls' High School is as follows:

New York, March 26, 1901.

Calvin Patterson, Esq., Principal Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I am informed by a citizen who has a daughter attending your school that she cannot obtain from her teacher certain books which she needs in her studies. He also informs me that each student has to use a book for a certain period and then transfer it to another student in the same class.

You will report to me at as early a date as possible if you have an adequate supply of any books or articles required by your department. Of course, it is impossible for this board to know the conditions existing in the schools in Brooklyn unless we are informed by the Principals of the schools.

An early reply will oblige, yours very truly,

MILES M. O'BRIEN,
President Board of Education.

"We will sift this thing to the bottom," said President O'Brien at the end of the meeting yesterday, "and see where the fault lies. The central board cannot hold itself responsible for faults in Brooklyn, but if the requisitions have not been properly attended to here we want to know it. We cannot take any definite steps, however, until we hear from the letters I have sent out."

HARLEM HIGH SCHOOL CLOSES.

First Commencement of the Evening Classes—Girls Pose as Living Pictures.

School girls posing in living pictures formed an attractive feature of the closing exercises of the Harlem Evening High School for Women, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, last night. It was the first commencement of the school, and Miss Bell, the Principal, with the assistance of the teachers, had arranged a long programme. The chapel was handsomely decorated, the Stars and Stripes being conspicuous on the walls and above the platform.

Superintendent Jasper presided. In his opening remarks he expressed satisfaction at the results attained during the session of the school.

After the welcoming address by Miss Loretta Cavanagh, selections from the poets were given by Miss Helen Parker, Miss Louise Ball, Miss Dorothy Buskin, Miss Minnn Deis, Miss Anais Estienne, Miss Louise Ball, Miss Rosalie Buchbinder, Miss Martha Fuller, and Miss Elizabeth Gallagher. Miss Dora Deis of the class in Latin delivered a "Plea for Classical Education," and Miss Frances Miles of the class in phonography made a "Plea for Commercial Education."

A vocal solo by Miss Josephine Stevens and a recitation by Miss Rose Brown followed, and the first part of the programme was concluded by Miss Bessie Lewis, who played several selections from Wagner.

The tableaus, "Ideal Women of the Poets," arranged by Miss Elliott, the instructor in elocution, were greeted by hearty applause from the audience, which filled every available inch of space in the large chapel. Garbed in appropriate costumes the young women who represented the poetical inceptions recited verses descriptive of the characters they represented. Miss Ruby Peck, in a white gown trimmed with gold, and wearing a wreath of laurel, acted as chorus, and introduced each of the girls as the curtains were drawn aside. Among the girls were Miss M. Louise Rieker, Miss Ada Lowndes, Miss Sarah Cohen, Miss Hermione Gray, Miss Sarah Cohen, Miss Kate Falk, and Miss Rose Carroll.

EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Excellent Record of the Many Graduates—The Winners of the Prizes.

The closing exercises of the East Side Evening High School were held yesterday evening at the Public School Building at Rivington, Forsyth, and Eldridge Streets. The large hall on the top floor of the building was crowded with the friends of the forty-four young men who received their diplomas for faithful attendance and study during the last three school terms of 120 nights each. Only those who during the three terms do not miss more than fifteen nights each Winter are entitled to a diploma. Of the forty-four who had not been found wanting by Charles A. Hess, the Principal, and his corps of teachers, seven had never missed a single night for two years, while there were many who had not been away oftener than five times in any one term.

"This fact," said Mr. Hess, in conferring the diplomas, "is a high testimonial to the young men of the East Side who have to work hard during the day, yet who have enough desire for knowledge to make them spend their evenings at school instead of in some sort of amusement."

The pupils are not, however, all young men; some are older than their teachers, ranging all the way from thirty to fifty. The majority, however, and all those who received diplomas last evening are about eighteen years old. Most of them are Hebrews from Russia.

There was a contest for prizes for the best recitations of poems and speeches and for the best orations written by the students themselves. The committee which decided the contests consisted of Superintendent Godwin, Prof. Downing of the Teachers' College, and Principal Holly. There were five contestants for the prize for recitation and four for the prize for the best oration. The former went to Maurice Kass, who had recited with much spirit "The Raven." Honorable mention was made of David Haar for his declamation of "Crime Its Own Detector," by Webster. The prize for the best oration went to Harry Sperling for his essay on "Individuality." The honorable mention went to Emil E. A. Stalhuth for his oration on "The Martyr Spy of the Revolution." Besides, there were many special prizes awarded for proficiency in study.

The East Side Evening High School Quintet furnished much amusement by singing some negro songs with imitation banjo accompaniment.

DRILL FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Comments on the Price Bill by Messrs. Maxwell and Jasper.

"Our school children march now as well as the Seventh Regiment," said Superintendent Jasper, when asked yesterday what he thought of Mr. Price's bill providing for military instruction and drills in public and high schools in cities of the first and second class, under the supervision of regular army officers. The bill has been introduced at Albany.

"In general I think such things are good," continued Mr. Jasper, "when not carried too far. We already require similar things from the children, and they respond excellently. The other day we had 800 girls from the grammar grades and 750 boys from the primary march through a section of the east side. They made a splendid showing. But the thing must not be overdone."

"In general I favor such exercises if taken outside of the regular school hours," was City Superintendent Maxwell's comment. "This bill does that."

GIRL ADVOCATE IN COURT.

Elizabeth Foltz Makes an Eloquent Plea for Her Thirteen-Year-Old Brother.

When thirteen-year-old Jacob Foltz of 407 West Twenty-sixth Street was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of attempted burglary, he was accompanied by an eloquent advocate in the person of his sister Elizabeth, who pleaded so earnestly for her brother's release, that even the court interpreter joined with her in asking that Magistrate Hogan release the boy.

Young Foltz and another boy were caught in the act of wrenching a lock from a showcase in front of a jewelry store on Sixth Avenue. As soon as the boy was arraigned in court the sister came forward.

"Oh, please, Mr. Judge, let him go this time," she pleaded. "I am the only one in the family that's working, and he can be such a help to me. The Magistrate took a long look at the slight and emaciated figure before him, and after she had told him that she was eighteen years old, he said he didn't believe she could be more than fourteen.

"I have been sick a great deal, Sir," said the girl, "and I haven't had time to grow much, but if you will only let my brother go I will promise that he will be a good boy. I will count my beads every night for him, and for you, too, Sir. I'm the only one in the family that's working, and my father and mother need the money, and my brother is the only one that can help me."

"Why don't your father and mother work?" asked the Magistrate.

"My father and mother have both been sick for years. They can't do anything at all. My two sisters have married and gone away, I don't know where, and my other brother is insane, and there's nobody to work but me. On the 4th of April my brother here will be fourteen years old, and he can they go to work, too."

"How much do you make?" asked the Magistrate kindly.

"I do piece work in a box factory, Sir, and I make from $5 to $6 a week."

"How many hours do you work?"

"I work from 7 in the morning to 6 in the evening, but I'm sick, Sir, and I'm afraid I can't work much longer. I have trouble with my heart, and they told me at Bellevue the other day that if I didn't take care I would drop dead some day. If anything should happen to me, by father and mother would starve if my brother was locked up."

The agent of the children's society spoke up and said that the boy had been arrested before for stealing oranges and peanuts.

The Magistrate regarded the girl advocate for awhile, and then said he would adjourn the case until to-morrow, and then see what he could do about it. He remarked, incidentally, that it was a pretty sad case.

ROLAND REED CRITICALLY ILL.

Reported to be Failing at His Home in West 122d Street.

Roland Reed, the comedian, is critically ill at his home, 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. An operation for cancer of the stomach was performed on Mr. Reed at St. Luke's Hospital some weeks ago.

It has served to prolong his life, but he is failing gradually.

HELD ON FORGERY CHARGE.

Ohio Man Accused of Fraudulently Using Another's Name.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 28.—George W. Thatcher, a claim agent, has been arrested here on the charge of forgery. It is charged that he forged a note amounting to $32,000 with the name of the late P. P. Mast, signed as the maker and himself as the payee.

Notes aggregating nearly $200,000, purporting to have been signed by the late P. P. Mast, who was a millionaire manufacturer of Springfield, Ohio, have also been turned up by the police. These notes are alleged to have been made payable to G. W. Thatcher as agent of the Mercer Heirs Association, which the police believe to exist only in his imagination.

AHEARN BILL CONDEMNED

City Supt. Maxwell Says It Is a Mischievous Measure.

Denounces It as Special Legislation for Normal School Graduates—Its Probable Effects.

Vigorous opposition was expressed yesterday by City Superintendent Maxwell to the Ahearn bill, which was reported by the Senate Cities Committee at Albany on Wednesday.

When asked his opinion of the bill, Mr. Maxwell said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Ahearn providing that all pupils who entered the normal course of the Normal College of the City of New York on or before Feb. 1, 1898, shall, upon graduation therefrom be exempted from further examination, and shall upon graduation be entitled to have a license to teach in the City of New York is, in my judgment, wrong in principle and would result in injury both to the public schools of this city and to the Normal College. In the first place, it should be noted that the graduates whom it is propsed to license by the act of the Legislature are graduates of the normal course, not of the course leading to a degree. Why should either class be helped by legislation? Why one rather than the other?

"In the second place, some—I am happy to say only a very few—of the graduates of the Normal College since 1898 have already demonstrated their unfitness to be teachers. The passage of Senator Ahearn's bill would practically place these persons in charge of classes. I know of no more serious outrage on the rights of a citizen than to place the education of his children in the hands of an incompetent teacher. This outrage Senator Ahearn proposes to legalize.

"In the third place, Senator Ahearn is attempting to secure special legislation in favor of the graduates of the Normal College. During an experience of nearly twenty years, in which I have been watching closely educational legislation, this is the first time that an effort of this kind has been made. I need scarcely say that the Normal College and its graduates do not as a rule need any legislation of this kind. The Normal College graduates have stood well at the examinations for licenses conducted by the Board of Examiners. All of them who are fitted to be teachers, and that is an overwhelming majority, have received licenses and are teaching in the public schools.

"If this special legislation for the Normal College is successful, it is only reasonable to expect that other institutions in the city and State will seek legislation to have their graduates placed on the eligible list of teachers for the City of New York. The Legislature has required the City of New York to pay its teachers higher salaries than are paid to teachers anywhere else in the world for corresponding service. The people of New York, who pay these salaries, have a right to expect that only the best of those who apply for teachers' positions shall be appointed.

"The passage of Senator Ahearn's bill will put the carrying out of this wise and just policy.

"In the last place, under the rules of the Board of Education, the Board of Examiners places the names of those who secure licenses on eligible lists in the order of standing at the examination. The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has prescribed that teachers shall be selected from this list for employment in the order of standing. This bill, if enacted into law, would, so far as the graduates of the Normal College are concerned, prevent the carrying out of this policy. In a word, I regard Senator Ahearn's bill as purely mischievous, and until the Legislature shall have acted otherwise I must refuse to believe that it will place its seal of approval on this mischievous measure."

WOMAN LAW GRADUATES.

Fifty New York University Students Receive Diplomas.

Diplomas were presented to fifty women members of the Women's Law Class of the New York University last night in Madison Square Garden concert hall. It was the end of the eleventh year of this department. On the platform were the Board of Directors of the Women's Legal Educational Society, which established the Women's Law Class. The President of that society, Mrs. John P. Munn, presided. Near her sat Miss Helen M. Gould, a Vice President of the society. The deans and members of the Faculty of the university and Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken were also on the platform.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, lecturer to the Woman's Law Class of New York University, made a brief address on "The Duty to Litigate." He said in part:

"Public policy demands that there be an end of litigation; so speak the sages of the ancient law. Practical sagacity prompts lawyers to compose quarrels through compromise; the spoils of the profession are thus the greater. Some Judges have an irresistible passion for settling cases while yet undetermined in court: reversals for error are thus cleverly avoided. Some railroads and other large corporations maintain distinct funds, administered by ingenious and experienced counselors, which are drawn upon regularly in settlement with blackmailers who bring lawsuits which are certain to be vexatious, even though the defendant win and get judgment against a plaintiff, who is financially irresponsible.

"On the other hand, the duty to litigate is equally clear and certain. The right to justice is inalienable, and a contract not to sue is void. Self-defense is the supreme and first law of nature.

"We hear in many quarters the vulgar criticism of corporate wealth, that it is intrenched in the courts, whereas every corporation has the undoubted privilege of having its status and legal rights examined and defined by the highest judicial authority. If these rights be found excessive and dangerous to society, the remedy rests with the Legislature to change the law. Good may thus come from the spirit of litigiousness; a bad law may by the very effort to enforce it reach its doom through repeal, and progress toward perfection may receive new stimulus from the establishment of a better precedent."

Prof. H. Wade Rogers of Yale delivered an address on "The Legal Profession," and essays were read by Mrs. Lelia McKesson Millar and Miss Bertha Sandford.

Chancellor MacCracken called the graduates to the platform in groups of ten and handed their diplomas to them. The graduates were:

Miss Sarah T. Adams,	Miss Sara Michaels,
Miss Jane L. Barclay,	Mrs. Leila McK. Millar,
Miss K. L. Barrett,	Miss F. B. O'Neill,
Mrs. M. M. Bell,	Mrs. H. B. Opdyke,
Miss M. E. Blanchard,	Miss Mary J. Pierson,
Miss Miriam Bramson,	Mrs. A. B. Pomeroy,
Mrs. E. A. Brown,	Miss M. E. Potter,
Miss E. C. Carroll,	Mrs. J. Reuter,
Miss Eva Cohen,	Miss Mary S. Reoch,
Mrs. Phebe W. Davel,	Mrs. R. B. H. Reynolds,
Mrs. Sarah B. Ellis,	Miss Bertha Sanford, B. A.,
Mrs. N. B. Erwin,	Smith, Col.,
Miss E. Firestone,	Mrs. L. C. D. Schiefelin,
Miss Anna Flynn,	Mrs. M. E. W. Smith,
Mrs. F. G. F. Foskett,	Miss M. I. Smith,
Miss Lillian Gage,	Miss J. Stein,
Mrs. E. B. Glogau,	Miss M. D. Stevenson,
Miss H. K. Hoy, B. A., Vassar,	Miss Emma S. Thiele,
Miss H. M. Johnston,	Miss F. W. Trow,
Mrs. D. W. Law, Cornell,	Miss Jane S. Vass,
Miss Viola I. Lund,	Miss M. M. Veitman,
Mrs. M. A. Lytle,	Mrs. Nettie A. Brown-Weitz,
Mrs. M. B. McClelland,	Mrs. G. B. N. Wentz,
Miss C. Macdonald,	Mrs. S. B. White,
Miss J. G. Mathot,	Mrs. E. F. Wilkinson.

The university prize scholarship, valued at $200, was awarded for highest excellence at the final examination, to Miss Helen Katharine Hoy, B. A., Vassar, and honorable mention was made of Miss Jane C. Barclay and Miss Eva Cohen.

The cash prize of $50 for the best essay on "The Monroe Doctrine and Its Modern Application" was awarded to Miss Helen Katharine Hoy, B. A., Vassar, and honorable mention was made of Miss Emma Sophie Thiele.

SUCCESSOR TO BISHOP WIGGER.

A Private Letter from Rome Indicates that the Rev. Charles H. Colton Will Be Named.

Information contained in a private letter received here from Rome is to the effect that the Rev. Charles H. Colton of this city has been selected as the successor to the late Bishop W. M. Wigger of the Diocese of Newark. Although this is the first presentation of Father Colton's name in connection with the vacant New Jersey diocese, the information is thought to be authentic.

Much speculation has been indulged in since Bishop Wigger's death as to his probable successor, and the delay in the appointment of an incumbent for the vacant Bishopric has been the subject of considerable comment. It has been generally conceded, however, that Bishop Farley of this city would, in all likelihood, be the one whom Rome would select for the place. Bishop Farley's name stood second on the list of names sent to Rome by the clergy of the Diocese of Newark, the others being those of Vicar General J. J. O'Connor of Newark and the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken.

Thus far the list of nominees made out by the Bishops of the Province of New York, and submitted to the authorities in Rome, has been closely guarded, and none outside of the hierarchy has been admitted to the secret here. But it was tacitly agreed that the name of Bishop Farley appeared also on the Bishops' list, and, in that event, his selection for the vacant office by the Pope seemed to most of the clergy inevitable. No intimation as to the second and third names on the Bishops' list could be gained.

The Rev. Father Charles H. Colton, whose promotion to the See of Newark would be acceptable to all interests, it is believed, is the rector of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, and one of the most successful Roman Catholic pastors in this city. He was a curate under the late Dr. Edward McGlynn when the latter was rector of St. Stephen's, and was appointed to the vacant rectorship which followed Dr. McGlynn's retirement some years ago.

When the Rev. Father Colton assumed charge of St. Stephen's the parish was saddled with a heavy debt. In a comparatively short time, however, the parish was enabled to pay off every obligation, despite the fact that its territory was almost cut in half, to permit of the creation of a new Carmelite parish, that of Our Lady of the Scapular, within its former parochial boundaries, thus reducing materially its sources of revenue. Father Colton has also won much distinction in the archdiocese for the conduct of St. Stephen's Parochial School, which is considered one of the largest and best-equipped Catholic educational institutions in the city. The rector of St. Stephen's is a quiet, unobtrusive man of middle age, who has never made himself conspicuous in a public way, having devoted himself wholly to the duties of his office.

Within a short time the Rev. Father Colton will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. It is said that the celebration of this silver jubilee will be taken advantage of by Archbishop Corrigan to inform Father Colton of his appointment as Bishop of Newark, and that no formal announcement of the appointment will be made before that time.

NEBRASKA ELECTS SENATORS.

Gov. Dietrich and Joseph H. Millard, Both Republican Bankers, Selected by the Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—After a deadlock of two and one-half months the Republicans of the Nebraska Legislature nominated J. H. Millard of Omaha and Gov. Charles H. Dietrich of Hastings for the long and short terms, respectively, in the United States Senate. A joint session of the Legislature was held at noon to ratify the caucus nomination. Mr. Millard will assume the seat of Senator Thurston, and Gov. Dietrich the seat of the late Senator Hayward.

Repeated caucuses and a daily ballot for two months and a half tell the story of the struggle for the two vacant seats of Nebraska in the United States Senate. When the Republican caucus adjourned late last night the deadlock apparently was as firm as ever. On reassembling this morning the men who probably prevented the nomination several days ago of D. E. Thompson began going over to Crounse, but could not muster enough votes to reach any solution of the difficulty. M. Thompson finally arose and announced his decision to withdraw from the contest for the short term, and suggested that his followers take up Gov. Dietrich.

Immediately Edward Rosewater of Omaha, candidate for the long term, announced his withdrawal, and suggested to his friends the name of Mr. Millard. Mr. Melick ohn also withdrew. Two ballots were then taken. On the first Gov. Dietrich received 67 votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. Crounse received 35 and Millard 39. Before the second ballot was half finished several changes were made to Millard, and then Crounse finally withdrew before the completion of the vote. Millard's nomination was declared unanimous.

The deciding ballot in the joint session was: Millard, 70; Dietrich, 70; Allen, 58; W. H. Thompson, 52; Hitchcock, 8; Berge, 2.

Mr. Millard was at Omaha at the time of his election, and pending his arrival the joint session took a recess until 3 o'clock to receive his acceptance. Mr. Rosewater spoke briefly, saying he was pleased over the fact that his pledge to President McKinley had been fulfilled in the election of two Republican Senators from Nebraska. The other defeated candidates also spoke.

Joseph H. Millard and Charles H. Dietrich are both bankers. Neither has been prominent in politics until within the last year. Senator-elect Millard was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1836. He came to Nebraska in 1856, and has resided since then in Omaha. He was the founder of the Omaha National Bank, of which institution he is still the President. He was for many years a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, but has not been connected with the road under the reorganization. He has never held a public office.

Charles H. Dietrich, elected for the short term, is Governor of Nebraska and President of the German National Bank of Hastings. He was born at Aurora, Ill., in 1853, and came to this State in 1887. Prior to his nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket last year he had never been in politics. Gov. Dietrich's election to the Senate will raise Lieut. Gov. Savage to the office of Governor, which the former will vacate on his qualification as Senator.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The George L. Crosby Collection Dispersed at Low Figures.

The collection of seventy-two oil paintings of the late George L. Crosby, a retired Chicago stock broker, valued at $150,000, was sold at auction by John Fell O'Brien in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night by order of C. H. Patterson, executor, and brought only $60,910.

The auction audience was made up largely of sightseers, and the bidding for the most part was done apparently by dealers. Works of Corot, Cazin, Daubigny, Schreyer, and others brought about half their original purchase price.

The record price was $4,500 for Anton Mauve's "Cattle at the Well." This picture was an unusually luminous and colorful example of the Dutch painter whose works are now so much sought after. It was secured by M. Knoedler & Co. The same firm purchased for $3,000 Felix Ziem's "Grand Canal, Venice." The "pictorial historian" of Venice has in this work reproduced the Ducal Palace and the Campanile tinged with the warm glow of the setting sun. Gondolas, shipping, and sky are touched with the wonderful color effects for which Ziem is famous.

François Daubigny's "Corbigny on the Nevers," a beautiful little river scene, brought $2,800. M. H. Seligman was the purchaser.

Adolph Schreyer's "Arabs in the Desert" sold to W. A. Copp for $3,150. This is one of the best-known works of the famous painter of horses.

Julien Dupré's "Le Regain," one of the first successes of this artist, was bought by Henry Dischen for $2,525.

Corot's "Evening," a characteristic composition, brought only $1,200. This little panel shows a sleepy river, impurpled in the afternoon sun, and several white buildings glowing mellowly through the thickening haze. The purchaser was J. L. Crawford.

François Auguste Bonheur's "Cattle in the Forest of Fontainebleau" was secured by W. A. Copp for $2,400. This work is the original picture from which A. T. Stewart ordered made the famous "Woodland and Cattle," now in the Metropolitan Museum. The artist was a brother of Rosa Bonheur.

Jongkind's "On the Corniche Road," a picturesque landscape, was cheap at $2,025; Marie Dieterle's "Cattle Drinking" went for $1,025; Detaille's "During the Manoeuvres, a field drill scene, for $1,400, and Clay's "In the Channel" for $1,275. C. A. Arthur paid $2,300 for "Sheep in the Moonlight," by Jacque, and $1,800 for Jules Dupré's "Farmyard." Charles G. Emery got a bargain in Harpignies's landscape, "Aux Bords du Loing," at $2,250, while Crome's "Norwich River" brought only $850.

Schenck's "Sheep in a Storm" brought $1,250. The artist died only two weeks ago. De Neuville's "Chasseur D'Afrique" sold for $1,050, and a marine by George Inness for $1,000. Cazin's "The Chateau Farm" was bought by R. Hoagland for $1,700. Other prices were as cheap in proportion.

A MEMORIAL MEETING OF THE AUTHORS' CLUB

Eulogies for Those Members Who Have Passed Away.

Oscar S. Straus's Tribute to the Memory of William Lyne Wilson—The Other Speakers.

Each year it is customary for the Authors' Club to have upon some designated evening a memorial meeting for such members of the club as have died during the year preceding. Last night tribute was paid to the memories of Charles Dudley Warner, Stephen Crane, Moses Coit Tyler, and William Lyne Wilson.

Among the members present were E. C. Stedman, Richard H. Stoddard, Moncure D. Conway, Oscar S. Straus, Prof. Calvin Thomas, George Cary Eggleston, Stephen H. Thayer, Prof. F. H. Giddings, George Haven Putnam, and Edward S. Van Zile. Mr. Putnam spoke of Moses Coit Tyler. He said, in the course of his remarks:

"Tyler won distinction as a man of letters, but to those of us who are privileged to know him as a friend, his memory recalls first the man, and only at the second step the man of letters. His relation to literature indicates that with him also the man was the first thing to be considered.

"In his studies of the work done by the writers of by-gone generations the reader feels that Tyler's chief thought was to discern and to present the man behind the book. He finds in these books that have come down to us not only the personality of the literary worker, but the personality of the readers to whom they were addressed."

In his eulogy upon Charles Dudley Warner, Edward S. Van Zile alluded to the dead author as one who had been a prince in the aristocracy of letters, but an American Prince, since the striking characteristic about his work was its peculiarly American spirit.

A eulogy prepared by Ripley Hitchcock was read by Rossiter Johnson, the club's Secretary. Its subject was Stephen Crane. It quoted from a letter written by Crane to Mr. Hitchcock, in which the writer referred to New York as having muddled him. Its admiration had made him a libbering idiot, he said. "'The Red Badge' is no great shakes," he said; "the violet story is quiet, but let it go."

TO MR. WILSON'S MEMORY.

Oscar S. Straus read a eulogy upon William Lyne Wilson. It was as follows:

"William Lyne Wilson was born in Jefferson County, Va., which is now West Virginia, on May 3, 1843. He died at Lexington, Va., on Oct. 17, 1900, in his fifty-eighth year. He was educated at Charlestown Academy and Columbia College, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in 1860.

"After graduation Mr. Wilson attended the University of Virginia, but the war breaking out, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army and continued as such until the end of the war. After the war he became Professor of Latin in Columbian University, and shortly afterward he married Miss Huntington, the daughter of the Greek professor in that university.

"When the 'iron-clad oath' was repealed in West Virginia, Mr. Wilson returned to practice law in Charlestown until 1882, when he accepted the Presidency of the West Virginia University.

"Only two weeks after accepting this position, through one of those contingencies that often happen in our political life, he was forced to accept the nomination as the candidate of his party for Congress, and he was elected by a bare majority of nine votes. He continued in Congress for six successive terms until 1895, when, by reason of his conspicuous advocacy of tariff reform and the change of sentiment following that agitation in many parts of the country, he was defeated.

"While in Congress he attained the foremost position in the legislative branch of his party, and as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives he framed the law known as the 'Wilson bill,' but because of the hopeless division of his party it was mutilated by some 600 amendments so that the bill, as finally passed, embodied no longer the principles, but at best only the tendency, for which the Democratic Party had contended.

"In 1895 he was appointed Postmaster General in President Cleveland's Cabinet, and at the expiration of his term was elected President of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, which position he held when he died.

"This is the brief outline of the life of a man who filled every position he held with conspicuous modesty and rare ability. He was known as the scholar in politics, and throughout his public career, he displayed such scholarly research and thorough understanding of the questions that came up for consideration.

"William L. Wilson was a remarkable man, an ideal official; he typified all that is best in American statesmanship—a scholar by inclination, by temperament, and by training; a statesman by the breadth, the depth, and soundness of his views, which were never obscured by temporary phases or by party expediency.

"With his thorough and accurate knowledge of the political development of the country he possessed the rare faculty of convincing oratory which appealed with suggestive force and power to the minds of his fellow-citizens, whether on the stump in his native district or in the halls of Congress, or before public assemblages in the leading cities of the country.

NEVER SAID AN UNKIND WORD.

"Though he was in the forefront in some of the most hotly contested issues that agitated political parties during the last twenty years, yet the sweetness of his character and broadness of his views, which reflected themselves in his every utterance, had the charm to elevate even his opponents above the petty wrangles and bitternesses engendered by party strife.

"He never said an unkind word and never did an inconsiderate act. No man ever went from the halls of Congress carrying with him a higher measure of esteem and affection from his colleagues on both sides of the House than William L. Wilson.

"This is not the time or place to discuss the correctness of his conclusions on tariff questions, but this much must be said, even by those who differed from him, that his philosophical and scholarly arguments have a permanent value for the proper study of the principles that underlie revenue legislation, as well as whether under a democratic government it be just and equitable to levy imposts for purposes of protection, as distinguished from its needs for economic administration.

"He had the stateman's instinct for searching out the fundamental principles of every public question, and the methods and mental qualities of a philosopher to measure those principles by, the permannent standards of equity and justice.

"To the public good he gave his untiring efforts, and he enriched the public service by a life's work of high ideals, of broad and conservative statesmanship, and by an unswerving loyalty and unselfish devotion to public duty, which will enshrine his memory among the foremost scholarly leaders of political thought in our country during the closing years of the nineteenth century."

POLLEY WEEPS IN COURT.

Is Sent to the Tombs, the Jury Being Locked Up for the Night.

The jury in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, before which Grahams Polley has for some days been on trial for alleged perjury, was locked up for the night by Justice Fursman at 9:30 o'clock last evening, having failed to agree upon a verdict.

Polley, when told that he would have to go to the Tombs over night, wept violently and had to be separated from his friends almost by force.

The prisoner is charged by Edward S. Stokes with perjury in connection with litigation over the transfer of stock of the Hoffman House Corporation.

A. W. Dingwall's Condition Critical.

A. W. Dingwall, who was shot in the Pabst Hotel rathskeller by Robert H. Moulton a week ago, was reported last night to be in a critical condition at Roosevelt Hospital.

Archbishop Lewis Reported Better.

The Rev. John Travers Lewis, Lord Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada, was reported last night at the Empire Hotel as being slightly improved.

BOATSWAIN'S HEROISM SAVES DROWNING CREW

Jammed and Battered by Drifting Wreckage, He Swims After a Boat.

Then Picks Up Comrades Who Also Had Been Thrown Into the Sea When Their Vessel Went to Pieces.

The investigation by Capt. Jensen, skipper of the American bark Silicon, last Sunday afternoon of what, through his glass, appeared to be a bit of driftwood, about 120 miles south-southeast of Cape Hatteras, led to the rescue of ten famished, almost naked Italian sailors.

The rescued men, all of whom were turned over to the care of the Italian Consul by Capt. Jensen on his arrival in port yesterday afternoon, were the crew of the Italian bark Maria Madre B., which, after being tossed and buffeted for four days by the fierce gales off Hatteras, went to pieces on the afternoon of the 21st inst. Her crew were thrown into the sea, and were only saved from drowning by the heroism of Antonio Lari, the boatswain, who succeeded in extricating the vessel's only lifeboat from amid the drifting wreckage. Lorenzo Bozzo, mate of the Maria, was swept overboard and lost before the vessel broke up.

When the Silicon arrived off Bedlow's Island the rescued seamen were transferred to the tug Idlewild and brought to the city. As they landed at the Battery and started across the park on their way to the Italian Consulate on Lower Broadway, led by Capt. Jensen, they presented a pitiable appearance. They were dressed in various combinations of oil cloths, overalls, or other garments suggestive of life on the high seas. At the Consulate, when Capt. Jensen took leave of them, they crowded around him with tears in their eyes and expressed their gratitude to him in Italian and by signs. Capt. Muzzario threw his arms around his rescuer's neck and kissed him on both cheeks, much to the embarrassment of the American.

Through an interpreter Capt Mazzario then told his story.

"We sailed," he said, "from Pensacola on the 7th of March for Genoa, with a cargo of timber. Fine weather favored us until the 18th, when we were off Hatteras. From this date until our ship went to pieces we had an experience with wind and storm such as few sailors ever live to relate. Tossing and rocking, our vessel stood the fury of the gales until the morning of the 21st. The storm then was at its height. Terrific seas were breaking over us, our masts were carried away, and the Maria became waterlogged. She was now going to pieces, and as the day wore on I realized that our chance of escape was the slimmest possible. The mate had been swept overboard by a heavy sea and lost, and the men, exhausted with hard work and worry, were in a pitiful condition, owing to the terrific strain.

"The evening came and with it the end of our vessel. It was about 4 P. M. when she went to pieces and we were thrown into the sea. The lifeboat was swept away, but Antonio Lari, swimming and groping his way through the wreckage, that was, it seemed, everywhere, managed to get the boat. He was bruised and bleeding and his face fearfully cut, but he rowed as best he could through the debris and picked up three others of the men, Gisberto Mazzachino, Giuseppe Figari, and Giovanni Cinquino. These four then rescued the rest of us. We

CHAMPIONS OF WRESTLING

Members Furnish Good Sport in Final Bouts of Tourney.

DECISIONS IN FOUR CLASSES

Grose Wins a Long Drawn Out Contest—Villaverdi Got a Second Prize in Shortest Bout of the Night.

Championship wrestling for New York Athletic Club honors drew a large percentage of members to the gymnasium of the clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last evening. The preliminary bouts were concluded early in the week, and the final contests were sufficiently keen and spirited to give the lovers of the sport plenty of interest. The bouts ranged in time from 32 seconds to 21 minutes and 25 seconds.

In the 135-pound class A. J. Grose and R. H. Hubbard finished the required two bouts without either getting a fall. The judges then allowed another ten-minute bout, and after 6 minutes and 25 seconds of severe and scientific work Grose won the honors by a clever leg hold. Grose was the more aggressive all through. In the first bout Hubbard was on the floor nearly all the time, and got out of several bad positions very cleverly. Both started in with determination at the final round, and in Grose's eagerness to force hold he suddenly butted Hubbard into the front row of spectators. Grose finally got a good throw, but Hubbard squirmed out of a leg hold neatly, but a moment later Grose succeeded by similar tactics, and won the 135-pound championship. Grose gave a thoroughly scientific exhibition, and showed excellent judgment in securing position and making the most of his hold.

The 32-second bout was a sensation. It was between E. C. Villaverdi and J. V. Hall for second honors in the 125-pound class. The former is a short fellow, nimble as a cat, and he started the work on a rush, finishing by throwing his man by a back hold done as quickly as lightning. R. H. Hubbard won the 125-pound championship, but when it came to trying for second prize with H. W. Kitson in the 135-pound class he was worn out from his long preceding bouts, but nevertheless forced Kitson to wrestle for 7:16 before the latter could win.

H. S. Lyons, a 135-pound class man, surprised the talent by winning the 145-pound championship easily, throwing his opponent, H. C. Fling, by a back hold in 1 minute 42 seconds. It is the first time in the history of wrestling contests at the New York Athletic Club that a man has won outside his regular class.

The 158-pound class brought out some lively work between J. B. Naething, a mere boy, and J. S. Raymond. The former has only been wrestling a few months, but he held his more experienced contestant down to a tie bout for the first ten minutes, but lost in the tie-off. Raymond getting a successful arm and double leg hold in two minutes. Waldo Sprague then beat Naething for second honors.

The summary:

125-Pound Class.—Won by R. Hubbard, who threw J. V. Hall in 3:29; E. C. Villaverdi second, who threw J. V. Hall in 0:32.

135-Pound Class.—Won by A. J. Grose, who threw R. H. Hubbard, after two tie bouts of 10 and 6 minutes, respectively, and in the final 10-minute bout Grose won in 6:25; H. W. Kitson second, who threw R. H. Hubbard in 7:16.

145-Pound Class.—Won by H. S. Lyons, who threw H. C. Fling in 1:42.

158-Pound Class.—Won by J. S. Raymond, who threw J. B. Naething in 2:04 in the second bout, the first one of 10 minutes ending in a tie; Waldo Sprague second, who threw Naething in 4:06.

Referee—Dr. L. W. Ely. Timekeeper—Robert Hall.

McLeod Won Wrestling Match.

BUFFALO, March 28.—" Dan " McLeod, the Scotch wrestler, defeated " Mort " Henderson of Rochester to-night at the Olympic Club, securing three falls in less than half an hour. McLeod weighed 167 pounds and Henderson 200. McLeod had to get three falls in an hour to win.

POLICE AT HORSE SHOW.

Members of Mounted Squad Compete for a Prize in Durland's Riding Academy.

In single file, their glossy steeds showing to fine advantage, forty members of the mounted police rode into Durland's Riding Academy last night, and enlivened matters somewhat at the horse show. They were under the command of Sergt. Egan, who sent them through a number of manoeuvres, all of which were cleverly executed. Singly, in columns of two, three, four, and five, they walked, trotted, and galloped around the ring, and fairly earned the applause of the largest crowd that has turned out thus far to see the horses. A series of charges with drawn clubs wound up their drill exhibition, and they then cantered in single file around the ring under the eye of George C. Clausen, the judge of saddle horses. Eight horses were selected from the number to compete for the prize offered for the best and best trained municipal police horse. A steady gallop soon weeded from this list four of the contestants, and William Lynch, on a fine bay of superb action, seemed to please the crowd. His advantage was very pronounced at the different paces, but in a fast gallop ordered by the judge from the south to the north end of the building he collided with another horse, and was slightly hurt. He managed, however, to demonstrate his superiority, and when the blue rosette was awarded to Lynch's horse the crowd signified its approval by loud applause.

The Gerkendale Farm's team of chestnuts, Belmar and Brandon, secured the blue ribbon for the best ladies' pair turnout, in which the horses counted 50 per cent., and the trap and appointments 50 per cent. An unnamed pair owned by C. K. G. Billings were defeated by another unnamed pair, of which L. H. Salmon is the owner, for the prize offered for the best pair of carriage horses. The summary of awards:

Class 29.—For the best and best-appointed ladies' pair turnout: horses to count 50 per cent.; trap and appointments, 50 per cent.; ladies to drive—Won by Brandon, ch. h., 14.3, and Belmar, ch. g., 14.3, Gerkendale Farm, owner. Chief and Mischief, Mrs. A. Hart McKee, owner, second; an unnamed pair, Miss M. Deering, owner, third.

Class 4.—Horses over 14.3 hands, and not exceeding 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds—Won by Ragtime, g. g., 15.2, 6 years; Andrew D. Foye, owner; Lady Waubun, ch. m., 15.1, 6 years, Gerkendale Farm, owner, second; Sir Archie, b. g., 15.1½, 4 years, James G. Marshall, owner, third.

Class 34.—For the best tandem over 15 hands—Won by an unnamed pair, H. H. Salmon, owner; an unnamed pair, C. K. G. Billings, owner, second; Lottie, ch. m., 15.1, 7 years, and Dottie, ch. m., 15.1, 7 years, W. A. Clark, owner, third.

Class 35.—For the best pair of carriage horses; to be shown by dealers, exceeding 15 hands and not exceeding 16 hands; to be shown free and easy before an appropriate four-wheeled carriage; to be judged for quality, conformation, action, manners, and practical soundness; style and hock action also to be considered; competition open to all recognized dealers in the territory of Greater New York—Won by All Right, b. g., 15.3, 7 years, and Why Not, b. g., 15.3, 6 years, T. E. Gordon & Son, owners; The Dunster, b. g., 16, 6 years, and The Manxman, b. g., 16, 7 years, Fiss, Doer & Carroll, owners, second; Clifford, b. g., 15.3, 6 years, and Pilot, b. g., 15.3, 7 years, John Doyle, owner, third.

Class 36.—For the best and best-trained police horse; to be shown at a walk, trot, canter, and gallop, and the officers to go through such drill and exercises as the judges may require—Won by William Lynch.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

A long-drawn out but exciting game of billiards was played last night between L. A. Servatius and Frank Boyd in the scratch amateur tournament at the Metropolitan Academy, and Boyd surprised the onlookers by winning, 200 to 188. In the thirty-second inning Servatius tied the score with a run of 27, the best break of the game, and from that point to the finish, in the seventy-fourth innings, neither man secured a material advantage. A fourteen-inch balkline governed. The score:

Boyd—1 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 5 7 2 3 4 0 3 0 0 1 1 1 3 4
0 0 1 8 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 5 0 1 3* 3 3 2 2 3 5 3 1 1 0 7
0 1 2 2 1 0 5 1 0 9 0 1 1 1 7 3 0 4 2 4 0 0 0 2 1 4 5. Total, 200; average, 2 52-74; high run, 18.

Servatius—1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 4 7 9 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 1
0 1 1 0 1 1 4 0 2 0 4 2 7 5 1 1 7 4 1 3 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 0
0 0 0 1 4 0 2 0 9 0 1 1 2 7 6 0 0 4 1 3 0 0 8 0 2 1 0 1
1. Total, 188; average, 2 40-74; high run, 27.

LARCHMONT RACE WEEK.

An Interesting Schedule of Regattas Arranged by Larchmont Yacht Club.

The Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday announced its racing fixtures for the coming season. A Spring regatta, open to all classes, will open the season on June 15. On Thursday, July 4, the twentieth annual regatta, open to all classes, will take place, and on Saturday, July 13, will begin the club's Race Week. Exclusive of the Sunday intervening, there will be races all that week, beginning on the 13th and ending on Saturday, July 20. During Race Week, series races will be given in class D of schooners and classes I, K, the Larchmont 25-footers and the 21-foot raceabouts. First and second prizes will be given for each race in each class. In addition thereto, Commodore F. T. Adams offers to the winners of the greatest number of points in classes I. K., the Larchmont 25-footers and the 21-foot raceabouts during the week, prizes to be known as "The Adams' Cups," and to the winners of the next greatest number of points in each class the club will award second prizes, also a prize to the winner of the greatest number of points in class D. Points to count as follows:

The winner is credited with twice the number of the second yacht, the second yacht with twice the number of the third, the third with twice the number of the fourth, &c., the last yacht being credited with one point.

During Race Week, should the owners of two or more yachts in any one class not provided for desire to race, the Regatta Committee will, upon application, provide for same, and suitable prizes will be awarded.

On Aug. 31 there will be a regatta open to class D of schooners and for class I, 40 feet R. L., and for class K, 51 feet R. L., and for class L, 43 feet R. L. The Fall regatta will take place on Monday, Sept. 2, Labor Day, and will be open to all classes. The last regatta scheduled for the season will take place on Saturday, Sept. 14. This will include the race for the Larchmont Cup for schooners; race for class G yawls; race for Class I, 70 feet R. L.; race for class K, 51 feet R. L.; and race for class L, 43 feet R. L. In all classes where two or more yachts start in a race with full intention of completing the course a prize will be awarded. When three or more yachts start with like intention, a second prize will be awarded, and where five or more start with like intention, a third prize will be awarded.

MEETING OF N. Y. Y. C.

Amended Racing Rules Adopted and Many New Members Were Elected.

At the second general meeting of the New York Yacht Club, held last night in the clubhouse, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, the date for the beginning of the annual cruise was set for July 22.

The Committee on the New Club House was discharged, suitable resolutions expressive of the satisfaction of the club for the work performed were drawn and passed. An amendment to the constitution raising the cost of a life membership from $200 to $500 was passed. The date of the issuing of the club book was changed from June 1 to July 1, in order better to correct changes and alterations, thereby bringing the book more thoroughly up to date.

The question as to the admittance of private signals of non-yacht owners to the book arose. The decision on this point was left to the discretion of Secretary Oddie. Amendments were made to the racing rules. The amendments were the same as those recently adopted by the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association at a meeting of the Yachtsmen's Club, particulars of which appeared in THE TIMES Wednesday morning.

Fifty-nine new members, including John D. Long and Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy, were elected. Among others whose names were added to the club roll were:

C. W. Kraushaar, William L. Baner, Howell H. Barnes, Lieut. Lewis J. Clark, United States Navy; F. M. Alexander, George H. Gennis, Walter P. Taylor, Stuyvesant Pillot, Edwin M. Post, W. Emerson Peck, Arthur W. Rossiter, J. Haseltine Carstairs, William R. Elleson, Lucius K. Wilmerding, Walter R. Gillette, M. D., W. J. Rainey, August Heckscher, Ira C. Dominick, John Crump, L. I. Babcock, H. H. Hogins, James H. Hoyt, C. C. Roumage, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy; C. G. Petersen, L. Dudley Martens, Orleando S. Thomas, Lieut. Carlton F. Snow, United States Navy; Henry A. Seymour, Frederick Danne, James M. Motley, Henry B. Patteson, Lloyd B. Sandersen, Henry S. Manning, Paymaster John S. Carpenter, United States Navy; Herbert L. Denny, William A. H. Stafford, A. W. Preston, B. Farquhar Curtis, M. D., Arthur H. Lamson, Lieut. Commander Frank E. Sawyer, United States Navy; E. W. Clark, Jr., Herbert M. Sears, John H. Greacen, Charles M. Englis, Commander W. H. Reeder, United States Navy; Charles M. Eaton, Thomas M. McKee, Frank A. Munsey, Arthur W. Butler, Robert H. McCormick, Jr., Richard A. Mitchell, Commander Charles J. Perkins, United States Navy; Clarence A. Parsons, W. B. Leeds, W. McMaster Mills, and John Davis Long.

News of Foreign Yachts.

LONDON, March 28.—Dr. G. H. Ward-Humphries intends at once to put in commission the cutter yacht Niagara, which he has purchased from Howard Gould. The Niagara will be renamed the Japonica.

It is said that Capt. Skeats, former master of the Bona, will command in American waters during the coming season the yawl Ailsa, formerly owned by F. B. Jameson, and purchased last year by Henry S. Redmond of the New York Yacht Club.

The bark-rigged auxiliary steel yacht White Heather has been purchased by Harrison J. Drummond of St. Louis. She is 180 feet long.

Cup Yacht Fast Nearing Completion.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 28.—The big Tobin bronze plates now being fitted to the sheer strake at the midship section of the Belmont syndicate yacht loom up considerably in the south shop of the Herreshoff Company. To all appearances, the upper edge of the sheer strake plates are as high as were those of the Columbia when that craft was under construction two years ago. The riveting is still being continued by hand with good progress daily, and with the end near at hand. The caulking has progressed so well that now the seams are caulked two-thirds of the way. A large number of small fittings were moved from the smith's department this forenoon, and are fast being attached to their respective places. The deck at present is nearly covered over with steel plates, the work progressing steadily each day. The mechanics are being shifted about daily from one part of the work to another, as the construction narrows down, in order to make every blow tell.

New Metal for Boston Yacht.

BOSTON, March 28.—The second test of the Larson metal, of which the balance rudder frame of the Independence is cast, was made to-day at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on a coupon cut from the casting. As a result of this test it will be used, the test being more satisfactory in every way than the one previously made.

Under the test the metal showed a tensile strength of 58,000 pounds to the square inch, while the elongation was 38½ per cent. The amount of tensile strength falls somewhat short of that guaranteed in the Hyde metal, but the elongation is much greater.

Designer Crowinshield said that the metal would suit him.

American Spars for Shamrock II.

UTICA, N. Y., March 28.—Six spars, weighing four tons, for Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht Shamrock II., passed through here to-night en route for Glasgow, having been shipped by an Ogdensburg firm.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

The Sachem, Commodore Frederick T. Adams, Larchmont Yacht Club, will be put in commission earlier than usual this season. Under the direction of Gardner & Cox the work of modernizing her deck fittings and improving her companion way and quarter room is progressing satisfactorily. The yacht is at Port Jefferson, L. I., and it is expected will be the first of the large schooners to find herself under sail on the Sound.

The 150-foot steam yacht which is being built at Lawley's yard, South Boston, for Henry E. Eno, is progressing steadily toward completion. The yacht's frames have been set up, and the work of planking has begun. A large number of workmen are employed in hustling the job, to finish it in contract time.

The steam yacht Elsa, Evans R. Dick, owner, New York Yacht Club, is having her engines overhauled at Tebo's, and will sail for Philadelphia to fit out this week.

The steam yacht Sagamore, after a prolonged cruise in the West Indies, has arrived at Philadelphia and will dry dock in the Cramps' yards for a much-needed scraping after her long stay in southern waters.

The Alvena, a steam yacht which has just been built at the yards of Harlin & Hollingsworth for William Fletcher, New York Yacht Club, has had a successful dock trial of her engines under the supervision of Capt. Nicholas Dan and Chief Engineer Brown.

H. S. Woods's Fife-built cutter Infanta is being fitted out at Hansen's yard, foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

The knockabout Ijlbway, John Brophy, Brooklyn Yacht Club, is having a new suit of racing sails made by Sawyer.

ROUGH WEATHER FOR ROWING.

Columbia Crews Experience Difficulty in Their Practice on the Harlem.

A strong and cold westerly wind made the Harlem River rough and interfered very much with the practice of the Columbia University crews yesterday afternoon, all the boats taking in more or less water. The second 'Varsity crew encountered a gale at the Central Bridge and was almost swamped by the waves and the heavy swells from the tug combined.

There were two changes in the order of the first 'Varsity boat, Townsend rowing at No. 3 and Bartholomew at No. 7. In the second crew A. Weekes rowed at No. 5 and Lefferts at No. 7, and in the third boat Crane, a former Yale man and now a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia's Medical Department, was tried at bow, and several other changes were made. The 'Varsity four and the two freshman crews also rowed.

On account of the cold weather and rough water Hanlan, who was out in his single shell, did not give as much time to coaching as usual, and there was no racing. The first 'Varsity crew rowed a stretch of about three miles, from above Washington Bridge to below Harlem Bridge, but was not timed for the distance. The order of the 'Varsity crews follows:

First 'Varsity eight—Bow, Jackson; 2, Mount; 3, Townsend; 4, Huffaker; 5, Niezer; 6, Stevenson; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Irvine, (Captain;) coxswain, Comstock.

Second 'Varsity eight—Bow, Hull; 2, Boyesen; 3, Southack; 4, Carter; 5, A. Weekes; 6, Stangland; 7, Lefferts; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Cole.

Third 'Varsity eight—Bow, Cram; 2, Bamberger; 3, Eyer; 4, Conklin; 5, Landers; 6, Iselin; 7, Cary; stroke, Brinkerhoff; coxswain, Potts.

'Varsity four—Bow, Esser; 2, Harrison; 3, Meeker; stroke, Snyder; coxswain, Mills.

Light Work by English Crews.

LONDON, March 28.—The Oxford and Cambridge crews confined their work to-day to short spins in the morning against scratch crews. A biting wind and bitter cold prevailed, the thermometer early this morning registering 12 degrees of frost.

The latest weighing shows that Oxford has gained slightly in weight, while Cambridge has lost a little.

FIRST DAY AT BENNINGS.

Six Races Provided Good Sport for a Large Crowd.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Spring meeting of the Washington Jockey Club, which opened the racing season of 1901 in the East, began at Bennings to-day. The attendance was the largest ever seen on the first day of the Spring meeting, and the track was in good shape.

There were six races on the card, the chief interest centreing in the steeplechase for maidens and the first half of the Bennings Spring Handicap. In the jumping event there were only four entries, and before the finish the contest was narrowed down to two horses, Queenship, the second choice, beating the favorite, Prince Midas, by five lengths.

In the handicap race the favorite, Knight of Rhodes, won by a length and a half over Alsike, an outsider. Intrusive also was strongly backed to win, but he failed to get a place. In the fifth event William H., the favorite, won by two lengths from Filliform, also strongly backed. Belgrade, an outsider, at 6 to 1, stole in just ahead of Knight of the Garter, the favorite in the last race, and won the race. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sadie S., 97 pounds, (J. Slack,) 3 to 5, won; The Rhymer, 105, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Magic Light, 115, (Miles,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Revonah, Lady Padden, and Choice also ran. Frank Morrison ran away, and the field started without him.

SECOND RACE.—The Arlington Stakes; two-year-olds; half a mile. Sweet Clover; 109, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, won; Dolce Far Niente, 112, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Rossair, 109, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:52 3-5. Tamali Nawis, Carrington, Miracle II., Honolulu, and Wait a Minute also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden Steeplechase; about two miles. Queenship, 135, (Houlahan,) 5 to 2, won; Prince Midas, 147, (Monahan,) even and out, second. Time—4:28 2-5. Emery and Flareaway also started, but the former refused a jump and the latter fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Benning Spring Handicap; six furlongs. Knight of Rhodes, 115, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won; Alsike, 103, (Brennen,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Charentus, 117, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Gold Fox, Intrusive, Gertrude Elliott, Speedmas, Obliged, and Gautama also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-old maidens; half mile. William H., 107, (J. Slack,) 7 to 5, won; Filliform, 107, (T. Walsh,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Red Damsel, 104, (Henson,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:51. Rightaway, The Stewardess, Carroll D., Frivol, and Illuminate also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and forty yards. Belgrade, 106, (Miles,) 6 to 1, won; Knight of the Garter, 105, (Mitchell,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Charawind, 106, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Sentry and Beau Ideal also ran.

To-day's Entries at Bennings.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lexington Pirate, 115 pounds; Robert Metcalf, 114; Tony Sicaizi, 106; Diva, 104; Robert Waddell, 103; Allard, 102; River Princess, 99; Sweepstakes, 89; Ruth Park and Zenalde, 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Serpent and Hartford, 110 pounds each; Alum Water, Tea Varre, Atheola, Ganesa, and Ashbrook, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Eloin, 110 pounds; Draughtsman, 105; Cherished, 90; Animosity, 89.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Island Prince, 115 pounds; Thermos and Monmouth Bay, 111 each; Nannie J., 110; X. Ray and Isla, 106 each; Take, 105; Lillian Hoffman, 101; Cherry Wild, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Tamarin, 118 pounds; Imperialist, 115; Princess Aurora, 113; Beau, Timothy Foley, and Ginki, 101 each; The Tramp, Farsight, Street Boy, Punctual, and Gray Bill Higgins, 98 each; Virginia Willcox, Cherry Wild, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and fifty yards. Kinkwood, 110 pounds; Charles Estes and Mazo, 107 each; Birdie May, 105; Matt Simpson, 101; Elsie Skip, 90; Cherished, 90.

Results on Other Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Tanforan. Five-eighths of a mile—Glissando, 96 pounds, (J. Daly.) 1; Brenhilda, 98, 2; Gold Finder, 96, 3. Time—1:03⅘. Seven-eighths of a mile—Toap, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Hollick, 104, 2; Tony Lepping, 107, 3. Time—1:28. Five-eighths of a mile—St. Anthony, 90, (O'Connor,) 1; Saul of Tarsus, 96, 2; Buck Taylor, 96, 3. Time—1:02. Three-fourths of a mile; Highweight Handicap—Hegerdon, 114, (Sandy Finn,) 1; Dr. Sherwood, 121, 3. Time—1:14. One mile—Cromwell, 109, (Mounce,) and Opponent, 106, (O'Connor,) ran a dead heat; purse divided; Bogus Bill, 107, 3. Time—1:43. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Tame Irishman, 115, (R. Murphy,) 1; Saintly, 103, 2; Our Lizzie, 105, 3. Time—1:21¼.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 28.—A Turf Congress Sweepstakes for $1,000 was run off at Clinton Park to-day on the fourth day of the meeting, and Capt. R. R. Rice, a veteran turfman, won the event with his two-year-old filly. Summary: Seven-eighths of a mile—Little Tommy Tucker, 106 pounds, (Bloss,) 1; Elsie Del, 96, 2; Georgia Gardner, 99, 3. Time—1:31. Half a mile; two-year-olds; purse—Tambourine II., 105, (L. Smith,) 1; Swift Light, 101, 2; Ben Hullum, 105, 3. Time—0:51. Three-fourths of a mile—Leone, 96, (L. Smith,) 1; Prudent, 100, 2; Sangamon, 101, 3. Time—1:18¼. Half a mile; purse $1,000; Turf Congress Stake—Miss Dora, 110, (J. Wallace,) 1; Jordan, 118, 2; Anna Louise, 110, 3. Time—0:50¾. One mile; special—The Unknown, 112, (Postel,) 1; Chapaqua, 109, 2; Peaceful, 106, 3. Time—1:45. Three-fourths of a mile—Horseshoe Tobacco, 113, (McCann,) 1; Dutch Comedian, 105, 2; Belle of the Glen, 105, 3. Time—1:17¼.

Monmouth County Hounds for Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 28.—Peter F. Collier has arranged to come to Newport early in June with a large pack of hounds for the drag hunts which will be given three afternoons each week until the latter part of September. The hounds are those used by Mr. Collier at Monmouth County.

Five-Cent Shooting Licenses in France.

From The London News's Paris Telegram.

M. Lasies, the Nationalist Deputy, and several of his colleagues, have tabled a bill to create twopenny-half-penny shooting licenses. This is a clever bid for popularity. The license would be available for one Sunday only. Nobody can look over a file of the Fliegende Blätter without noticing what an important personage is the Sontags-Jäger, who as often as not comes home without any game, unless he has passed a poulterer's, but minus his dog, which he has shot accidentally. In France the Sunday sportsman sketched by Caran d'Ache is also a personage of no slight importance. The President of the Select Committee on private bills, which has just reported unfavorably on that of M. Lasies, seems to dread him. Already, M. Beauquier tells us, there are 435,000 shooting licenses out. With a 2½d. Sunday license this number would be at least doubled, and with 1,000,000 Sunday sportsmen afield what would become of the game, and of the peasants' crops, and what security would there be against accidents?

STATE TROOPS REVIEWED

Fashionable Gathering Saw Military Drill and Sports.

LONG BEATEN IN A SPRINT

World's Record Holder Finished Behind Edwards in 100-Yard Dash for Regimental Championship.

The clash of arms and the rattle of volleying rifles, with the accompaniment of music on military brass, kept impressionable spectators dancing with excitement at the Soldiers' Show last night in Madison Square Garden. The military exhibitions were quite as attractive and entertaining as on former nights, and the athletic sports were the best of the week.

The review of the troops was conducted by Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, immediately following the athletic competitions, which were held early in the evening. Admiral Barker was escorted by Capts. Wilde of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Snow of the United States ship Vermont, Hawley of the Hartford, and Smith, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Lieut. Commanders Small and Roy, Pay Director Putnam, Lieut. Jackson, Col. Meade, commanding the marine barracks, and Capt. Hall and Lieut. Ramsay of the Marine Corps, all of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry of the Naval Militia acted as Admiral Barker's aide. Among the prominent people present were Capt. J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia, Commander Franklin of the First Naval Battalion, Commander Forshaw of the Second Naval Battalion, Lieut. Commanders Craven and Ford of the Naval Militia, Brevet Brig. Gen. M. V. Sheridan, United States Army; Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, and Quartermaster Gen. Murray of New York, Col. Lee, Lieut. Col. Davis, Major Powell, Major Knight, Capt. Woodruff, and a number of army officers from Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, and Governors Island. The boxes were filled as they have been on no other night this week with well-known people, who gave the show the fashionable aspect of a popular evening at the Horse Show.

National Guardsmen were in the majority in the troops reviewed, and, though the order of formation was much similar to that followed from the opening, the parade was longer and the gay uniforms of the State troops made it more brilliant than any that were held before. The military exhibitions that followed the review comprised all the best features of the show, conspicuous numbers being the rough riding drill on bare-backed horses by the West Point regular cavalrymen, battle exercises and wall scaling, which entailed much shouting, by the Eleventh Infantry, United States Army; a very pretty music ride by Troop C, a skating-gun drill by the second Battery, National Guard, and the sensational drill and driving exercise by the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, United States Army.

The athletic competitions started off with something of a sensation, the famous sprinter and world's record holder, "Maxey" W. Long of the Twenty-third Regiment, being beaten in a fair and even race in the final of the 100 yards' dash for the military championship by W. S. Edwards of the Twenty-second Regiment, to the complete amazement of Long's comrades of the Twenty-third. That Edwards had beaten Long in the semi-finals on Wednesday night was regarded generally as something of a fluke, and even Edwards's friend were not sanguine as to the result of the finish. Four men stood on the scratch mark for this event, and the crack of the starter's pistol had hardly reached the ears of the spectators before Edwards, who jumped away with the quickest start from the bow, had a lead of half a yard, and with all steam on was skimming away, with Long in hot pursuit, these two steadily leaving the others. From start to finish Edwards held first place, and actually drawing away from Long when they reached the straight run for the finish, won by about four feet, with Long second, and P. A. Sayles, also of the Twenty-second Regiment, third. The time, 0:10 4-5, was the best that has been made from scratch, on the Madison Square Garden track, and beat the time for the semi-final heat when Edwards won from Long by a fifth of a second.

F. A. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment won the final heat in the half-mile novice run in rather easy style. Nine trial heats in the 220-yard handicap were run, and as heat winners only qualified for the final, each heat made a hot race in itself, several of the finishes being very close, and even the result in doubt until the winners were announced officially. In this race the Twenty-third Regiment athletes showed to great advantage, five of the nine heats being won by men from that organization. One man of the Twenty-second Regiment, M. Block, was declared eligible for the final, though he did not win a heat, the ruling being reached because Block, on the twenty-yard mark, lost his chance to win his heat through being impeded by another runner.

Three trial heats in the quarter-mile military championship were run, and in this "Maxey" Lang and his conqueror in the hundred-yard sprint, W. S. Edwards, both were returned heat winners, thus assuring another meeting between the two when the final is run to-morrow night. The trial heats in the two-mile bicycle race for the military championship made only fairly interesting contests, as the track, even after being thoroughly rolled, did not permit of very fast riding because of the damp earth and the level turns. The final in this, too, will be decided to-morrow night. A summary of last night's sports follows:

100-Yard Run, Military Championship.—Final heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment; M. W. Long, Twenty-third Regiment, second; P. A. Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Final heat—Won by F. A. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment; G. G. Nason, Twenty-third Regiment, second; J. F. Snyder, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:21 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, Trial Heats, Winner only to go in final.—First heat—Won by R. Campiglio, Twenty-second Regiment, (17 yards.) Time—0:23 3-5. Second heat—Won by F. J. Barrett, Twenty-third Regiment, (18 yards.) Time—0:24 2-5. Third heat—Won by G. G. Nason, Twenty-second Regiment, (20 yards.) Time—0:23 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by H. I. Thomson, Thirteenth Artillery, (18 yards.) Time—0:24 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by H. A. Sedley, Twenty-third Regiment, (20 yards.) Time—0:25 2-5. Sixth heat—Won by F. Umstadter, Eighth Regiment, (20 yards.) Time—0:24 4-5. Seventh heat—Won by R. Duncan, Twenty-third Regiment, (20 yards.) Time—0:24 3-5. Seventh heat—Won by H. F. Reed, Twenty-third Regiment, (14 yards.) Time—0:24 1-5. Eighth heat—Won by F. Umstadter, Eighth Regiment, (20 yards.) Time—0:23 4-5. Ninth heat—Won by H. S. Hildreth, Twenty-third Regiment, (20 yards.) Time—0:24 3-5. Final to be run to-night.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Military Championship, heat of each heat and second men in two fastest to compete in final.—First heat—Won by G. E. Schofield, Twenty-third Regiment; G. H. King, Seventy-first Regiment, second. Time—7:00 3-5. Second heat—Won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment; J. H. Karkelis, Thirteenth Artillery, second. Time—7:09 3-5. Third heat—Won by J. E. Purcell, Thirteenth Artillery; E. Ott, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—7:02. Fourth heat—Won by J. Doherty, Thirteenth Artillery; G. J. Kinschelf, Twenty-third Regiment, second. Time—7:32. Final, Saturday night.

440-Yard Run, Military Championship, Trial Heats. First and second in each heat to run in final.—First heat—Won by P. B. McCahill, Seventy-first Regiment; W. A. Sedley, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment, second. Time—0:54 3-5. Second heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment; P. A. Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—0:55. Third heat—Won by M. W. Long, Twenty-third Regiment; W. H. Rowan, Thirteenth Artillery, second. Time—0:54. Final to be run Saturday night.

Columbia-Cornell Football Game.

Manager Dana of Columbia's football team has added another game to next Fall's schedule. The difficulty with Cornell has been smoothed over and a game with the Ithacans will take place in this city on Nov. 16. The game with Princeton is now generally considered to be off, not because of any difference between the two institutions, but because of the inability of the managers to agree upon the place of holding the game. The Princeton manager insisted that the game be played at Princeton, inasmuch as last year's game was held in New York, while Manager Dana would not consent to the contest being held in New Jersey.

Injunctions for Baseball Players.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—John I. Rogers and John G. Johnson, as counsel for the Philadelphia Ball Club, Limited, to-day filed bills in equity in the Common Pleas Court against Second Baseman Napoleon Lajoie and Pitchers Bernhard and Fraser asking that the players mentioned be restrained by injunction from playing baseball with any other club or organization during the season of 1901.

Whatever the weather man predicts, you will need a Spring overcoat.

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ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem Republican Club Wins Two Games in New York Inter-Club League Series.

The final match in the tournament of the New York Interclub Bowling League was decided on the Catholic Club alleys last night, the home team losing two of the three games to the Harlem Republican Club. The scores:

CATHOLIC CLUB.				HARLEM REP. CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Fagan	168	177	120	Howland	149	159	202
Brady	138	151	184	McCoun	119	164	182
Donovan	163	159	139	Martin	165	168	130
O'Brien	162	158	210	Page	196	206	152
Cunningam	168	191	163	Safford	211	192	192
Total	799	836	816	Total	780	889	858

The final games in the tournament of the Fire Insurance Bowling League were rolled last night on Reid's alleys. The German-American team wins first place, with the Underwriters second and the Liverpool and London and Globe third. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pearce, 175; Woods, 123; Bennett, 128; Penney, 133; Gilfillan, 165. Total, 724.

Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 133; Wildey, 154; Constant, 161; Gardner, 140; Walker, 175. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.—New York Fire Underwriters' Agency—Whitaker, 127; Enderly, 129; Clark, 163; Rasmussen, 160; Block, 178. Total, 757.

Northern Fire Assurance Company—Schuckhardt, 213; Leahy, 115; Schlatter, 129; Starr, 131; Wild, 179. Total, 767.

THIRD GAME.—Northern Fire Assurance Company—Schuckhardt, 141; Leahy, 115; Schlatter, 150; Starr, 152; Wild, 139. Total, 697.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Fritzel, 160; Toombs, 172; Bartley, 125; Newman, 184; Blonecy, 146. Total, 787.

FOURTH GAME.—Norwich-Union Fire Insurance Company—Olmstead, 135; Johnson, 112; Morris, 134; Porter, 190; Ohl, 166. Total, 737.

German-American Fire Insurance Company—Ormsbee, 212; Wilpen, 161; Schopp, 143; Vanderveort, 158; Elston,

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES

THE CHIEF MISCHIEFMAKER TAKEN.

AGUINALDO has given us such a deal of trouble that now that we have him in hand no sane person who is not a public enemy would venture to suggest that we should make any disposition of his person which would now or ever leave him free to seize opportunities to do further mischief. We know him to be perfectly faithless and treacherous. Spain paid him a very large sum of money in consideration of his promise to cease fighting and call off his associates in insurrection. Under the persuasions of Mr. E. SPENCER PRATT, who officiously meddled with matters that did not concern him and was properly rebuked for it by his Government, AGUINALDO easily forgot his promise and took the first opportunity to make war again upon the Spanish forces. Between the time when the Spanish fleet was destroyed and the date of the arrival of our troops he and his men were of some service to us. In the fighting around Manila they were an obstruction to our operations, and the chief anxiety of our commanders was to get them out of the way. From the moment of the surrender they became a source of perplexity and of danger. The letters and orders of AGUINALDO prove that he planned and prepared the attack upon our forces long before the actual outbreak of hostilities on the 4th of February, 1899. It is evident that we did not understand him, and he did not understand us. The efforts we made to placate him and the insults and aggressions our troops endured under their orders to avoid a conflict were misconstrued as a sign of weakness, after the Tagal fashion. Yet we are constantly told that by concession and affability we might have made AGUINALDO our friend for life. That has been a very costly delusion for the United States.

The truth is, and reasonable men now see it—never so plainly as now—that there was no getting on with AGUINALDO and his Tagal chiefs except by the exhibition of a firm authority from the very beginning. To promise them independence and the control of the islands would have been to commit a crime and invite a horror. The mistake, if mistake we made, was in leaving any room for the suspicion on the part of these reckless and unsteady men that at any time we wavered in our intention to take and hold with controlling authority the territory that lawfully came into our possession by the terms of the Paris treaty. If our procedures ever gave occasion for any doubt about that, it was then that we opened the door for trouble with the restless native element and armed AGUINALDO with the courage to make his venture.

What his real capacity is as a chieftain may be judged from the almost ludicrous manner of his capture. He has fought us long and well after the method of warfare for which the Tagal nature and country offer peculiar advantages. But in the end he is trapped by devices such as would be employed to nail a bandit in his cave. The remarkable cleverness and the great personal bravery of Gen. FUNSTON will be generously recognized and never forgotten by his countrymen, but the rôle of AGUINALDO in the undertaking is one that makes it impossible for his friends in this country to continue, without disturbing the gravity of their audiences, their attribution to him of all the glorious virtues of all the leaders in all the struggles for human liberty.

The War Department, we imagine, will find no great difficulty in determining what to do with its captive. He is a prisoner of war, and as such is entitled to considerate and honorable treatment. The impossible thing is ever to set him free again so long as he has power to do mischief. Next to that in the category of the inadvisable we should place a decision to bring him to this country. If GEORGE F. HOAR should ever be elected President the prisoner would forthwith be released and invited to a great dinner at the White House, which would be unseemly. On the whole, the climate of Guam would probably be found salubrious for AGUINALDO. It was a political mistake and a hideous cruelty to send TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE to a fortress among the snowy ridges of the Vosges Mountains. It was a serious military mistake to send NAPOLEON to Elba, for he got away too easily. But after ARABI Pasha was transported to Ceylon he gave no further trouble, and GERONIMO was a very peaceable Indian in Florida. It is not the punishment or the disgrace or humiliation of AGUINALDO that is the object of our policy. Protection for ourselves and for the people of the Philippines against the intrigues of a very crafty and dangerous agitator and partisan chief is the whole purpose of his capture and detention. For the attainment of that end he must be kept under sure restraint, without any chance whatever of "jumping" the military jurisdiction of the United States. It must be seen that it is now altogether impossible to say how long AGUINALDO should be kept a prisoner. But it may be affirmed with full conviction that so long as there is any chance for him to renew his trade of chief mischiefmaker in the Philippines he is not a safe person to be at large.

The insurrection, which was already crumbling to its end before its leader was captured, should now break up altogether, and will unless some other leader is anxious to give the genius and courage of FUNSTON another chance. A great work in civil organization has already been accomplished in the islands. It should now go forward yet more rapidly and with greater hope of a complete solution of the first problems that have confronted the commission.

A DUELLO OR A MELÉE?

It is hardly rash to assume that hostilities between Russia and Japan will ensue as the result of the behavior of Russia in Manchuria, in Tien-Tsin, and in Korea. This last action, indeed, seems to have been taken expressly as a means of goading Japan. The offense of the removal of Mr. MCLEAVY BROWN from the Directorship of Korean Customs was primarily an affront to England, although it was denied yesterday, in the House of Commons, that the removal had in fact been effected. Great Britain may not at present, owing to the urgency of her engagements elsewhere, be in a position effectively to resent such an affront. But, if the affront, supposing that it has been offered, was primarily to Great Britain, the menace was equally directed against Japan. And evidently Japan is not in a mood to submit to any fresh provocations from Russia. A very experienced observer sets forth in our columns to-day what the Japanese temper really is. Everything that has happened since Russia upset the treaty of Simonoseki has been an embitterment of the Japanese grievance on that account. The conquest of Manchuria, the seizure at Tien-Tsin, have been additional Japanese grievances. The endeavor, even though it has not yet succeeded, to oust the British official at Seoul is a fresh grievance.

To outsiders it seems as if the Russian adoption of the policy of "brusquing things" in the Far East were highly injudicious, and that the death of MOURAVIEFF had been a great national loss. It is quite true that we cannot know how serious are the "private griefs," the domestic disturbances which the statesmen of St. Petersburg think to escape by rushing the author of The Hague Conference into a foreign war. Evidently those disturbances are serious and threatening, more so than they have been for many years. But it seems to be an instance of great temerity for Russia to provoke a war, even with Japan alone, and much more with Japan backed by the moral weight of the nations which have the greatest stake in the future of China. It is not now as it was when Russia induced Germany and France to join her in robbing Japan of the fruits of her victory over China, fruits which Japan had offered to share with all comers. Germany will surely not take part against Japan and in favor of Russia now. Germany has far more to gain by "the open door" in China than by any partition she could make with Russia of the spoils of Chinese conquest. And, indeed, Russia has already put herself upon record as opposing the partition of China, now that she has already taken her own slice. Of course, it would not cost Russia much to go back upon that position, if thereby she could conciliate the good will of Germany in a war with Japan. But Germany would be blind to her real interests in the Far East, her great and growing commercial interests, if she allowed herself to make common cause with that one of all the great Powers with which commercial considerations count least as against political, with which commercial interests are furthest from being political.

As to the two great nations with which commercial interests and political interests are identical, as to Great Britain and the United States, there can of course be no question. Their sympathies must go with Japan. Our own highly "benevolent neutrality" would certainly do Japan no harm and might conceivably do her great good. We have already let it be known that our interests in the Far East, whatever and how great soever they may be, are not worth fighting for. We have emphasized our position by withdrawing our troops from China itself. Our abstinence from the scramble is all the more striking because of the large and efficient quota which we contributed to the forces of Christendom, when the question was of the rescue of the imperiled legations. We have really illustrated, in "practical politics," the noble words of BURKE: "The blood of man is well spent when it is spent to redeem the blood of man. The rest is vanity; the rest is crime." And there can be no sort of doubt that Great Britain, perhaps from somewhat different motives, will take substantially our position. Great Britain has in the past fought many "little wars" to extend British markets. But, not to speak of the extreme inconvenience to her of just now saddling herself with a fresh war, on any account, her interest plainly lies with the tacit confederacy of the great trading Powers which find their account in a neutrality, as between Japan and Russia, highly benevolent toward Japan.

There remains only France to be considered. France was easily swept into the wake of Russia when Russia undertook to upset the treaty of Simonoseki. The position of France in Europe is even now unfortunately such that France might find it difficult to refuse the Russian demand that she should join Russia against Japan. The actual interests of France, in the specific matter at issue, do not lie in that direction, but, contrariwise, in holding aloof with the trading nations. But, assuming that Russia has the means of coercing France, it would be as unwise for Russia to exercise that coercion as for France to submit to it. The trading nations are inclined to say, "Hands off and Fair Play," while the issue is between Russia and Japan alone, and they will be sure, from the sympathy which is born of self-interest, to give to Japan "the height of fair play." But, if another Power should come in on the side of Russia, it is not to be imagined that Germany and Great Britain would longer hold aloof. By enlisting France on her side, Russia would enlist far stronger Powers, stronger so far as the Far East is concerned, on the side of Japan.

There is thus a very good hope that the struggle between Japan and Russia, if it has in fact been precipitated by the action of Russia, and to the advantage of Japan, will be fought out by them alone, and that the other Powers will be able to avoid being dragged into it. In other words, the war, if war must be, is likely to be in the nature of a duello and not of a melée.

PEKING AND NEW YORK.

The mass meeting of the people of Peking to petition Gen. CHAFFEE that the Americans continue their share in the municipal management there suggests many things of interest not only in China but at home.

It is good to know that on the other side of the globe, under conditions of the hardest sort, the men who have held the power of the United States, defended its rights, and discharged the duties of its Government, have been wise, just, and humane. Not only was their task very hard, but their temptations were very great. They were sent to China in the first instance to aid in rescuing our legation and our citizens from the most cruel and treacherous outrage. They had to fight their way from the coast to the capital against stubborn resistance with only too frequent violations by their enemy of the laws of war. The troops of other nations retaliated in kind. Our own did not. When Peking was captured and the legation rescued, the flight of the Court was followed by looting worthy of the Middle Ages. In this our troops took no authorized part, and individual offenses were promptly dealt with. Then the municipal administration was taken up in the part assigned to the Americans, and the work has been well done. Order has been preserved. Life and property have been safe. Business has been resumed, and the usually hated "foreign devils" are begged to stay by the very people who a few months ago were mad to kill them or drive them out. It is a noble record in which the American people may well take deep pride.

That pride must, however, for New Yorkers, be tempered by the knowledge that the virtues shown by our soldiers in China are sadly lacking in the civilian agents to whom like work far less troublesome or difficult is intrusted in the greatest city of our own land. Were the forces of Tammany about to be withdrawn from New York to-day, mass meetings would be held, not to beg for their stay, but to implore them to stand not on the order of their going. Here, though in a general way property is safe, it is largely because our protectors are restrained by fear of public opinion from extending their ravages. Looting is reduced to a system. Vice and crime are corruptly licensed and the officers of the law fatten on the license fees. Instead of confidence and gratitude, the prevailing sentiment among decent people is an anxious desire by peaceful means to rid the city of its rulers, and the work is felt to be difficult and doubtful.

What is the source of this difference? Why have we agents in the Orient whom we can trust, and agents at home whom we dread and despise? The answer is not simple; but one of the most substantial and important elements in it is the fact that the force from which the agents in the Orient have been chosen has been kept almost wholly clear of the blighting and polluting influence of spoils politics. On the other hand, Tammany is the completest product of spoils politics skillfully and closely organized and administered without scruple and with great energy and astuteness. Practically the army has the elements of efficiency and character which it is the object of the merit system to bring into the civil service. It is open to all. Its officers are trained in a school to which entrance is now generally obtained by competition. Within the army promotion from the lowest to the highest rank depends by law largely on proved fitness, and the rule is so far generally observed that violations of it are exceptional and likely to produce scandal. Tenure for life or good behavior prevails with a moderate pension and retirement allowance in the regular army, and these are not practicable in the civil service. But in the civil service, where the pay, especially in the great body of the places, is much better than in the army, a tenure secure only from the changes of politics in the subordinate places would be the full equivalent of that obtaining in the army. The organization of the civil service in a way to secure all the advantages of the military organization in character and efficiency is quite practicable.

If we ask why, then, it has not been secured, the only reply possible is that the people have not felt the need of it. It took them a long time to see the need in the army. The war of 1812-15 gave them the first lesson, and it was a terrible one. The army went into that war largely under the command of political officers, and its general record, until the brilliant close at New Orleans, was one of imbecility, disaster, and discredit. The short war with Mexico showed that the lesson had had a good effect, but the war for the Union—the regular officers being largely on the side of the South—brought another and severe lesson in the evil of politics in the army. Our present army is to a great extent the product of a generation of profound peace, a small establishment, and the dangerous Indian service. For a third of a century there was little to tempt the politicians in the army or even in the civil side of the War Department. What ruin they threatened when ALGER marshaled them to the assault on the outbreak of the Spanish war we all know.

Our whole history, then, teaches that we got the splendid army service we have only when the people had learned in the stern school of experience what our need was and how to supply it. We shall have a like civil service when we have learned a like lesson.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Hot wrath fills the heart and inspires the pen of the retiring, or, more properly, the retired person who, as "No. 1,500," writes editorial articles for The Star of Hope, the paper published in Sing Sing Prison. He and it, he declares, have been cruelly slandered, first, by The Chicago Times-Herald, which charged The Star of Hope with printing, as the work of a convict in Clinton, a poem written many years ago by Judge ROBERT T. CONRAD of Philadelphia, and, second, by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which more than intimated that plagiarism on the part of convict contributors was not at all surprising. "No. 1,500" states—and proves—that the old poem was not presented, in so many words, as the work of the Clinton convict. The line over it read "Sent in by Clinton 4,715," and this, The Star of Hope editor thinks, should have revealed to all readers, even those as dense as the newspaper men of Chicago and New York, that the poem illustrated, not the poetic, but the appreciative, powers of "Clinton 4,715." Perhaps it should, and certainly it would, to any reader familiar with all details of "style" followed by The Star of Hope. Still, the phrase mentioned can hardly be regarded as forming an ideally frank credit line, and while we are now ready to admit that no deception was intended either by the contributor to, or the editor of, the Sing Sing paper, the fact remains that nine readers out of ten would have been deceived, and that it would have been both easy and judicious to credit the poem to its author, or at least to show clearly that "Clinton 4,715" didn't write it, and so remove the possibility of mistakes. Incidentally, the editor of The Star of Hope says that in two years only a dozen attempts have been made by the convicts to palm off on him the work of others as their own. Perhaps he refers to the grossest form of plagiarism, which consists of exact literal copying. As for the denial of our charge that the convict authors almost always pose as the victims of unhappy environment, we notice that in his defense of his paper and his contributors the editor declares that "the aims and objects of the paper are apparent to every man and woman so unfortunate as to be confined in any of our prisons." That word "unfortunate" accords perfectly with the tone of scores of articles we have seen in The Star of Hope and does much toward making unnecessary a defense of our criticism.

—In response to a request from The Burlington Free Press, Bishop ARTHUR C. A. HALL has sent to that paper a statement of his objections to prohibition as a remedy for intemperance. After condemning prohibitive laws as ineffectual, as making regulation impossible, and as creating a vast amount of hypocrisy among drinkers and sellers of liquors and among officials, the Bishop lays special emphasis on the fact that in most cases the foundation of such laws is the assumption that any use of the liquids which, if consumed to excess, intoxicate, is morally wrong. On this point he says:

> The use of such drink is in itself no more wrong than the use of tobacco. In either case it is the misuse which we have to guard against. Doubtless with many persons total abstinence (from wine or from tobacco) may be safest and best. To attempt to enforce this on all persons is to manufacture an artificial sin, with the risk of leading many persons to think lightly of what is absolutely wrong (for instance, drunkenness,) because they have come to recognize that there is no real sin in what they had been taught to regard as equally wicked.

In the opinion of Bishop HALL, this attempt on the part of the Prohibitionists to create an "artificial sin" has the very serious result of tending to break down the sense of obligation in the case of all law, human or Divine. He regards it as a dangerous mistake to claim for what is at most only the sentiment of a minority the same authority and obligation that inhere in a universal moral principle. The Free Press, which believes in prohibition, meets the Bishop's other objections with more or less success, but this one it cautiously avoids.

—That ghost story from Yonkers would be without any particular interest were it not for the fact that five persons instead of the usual one claim to have seen the apparition. This does not prove, of course, that the ghost had the sort and amount of reality which ghosts would have if they had any, but it does render the case very appreciably harder to explain. That any one of the young women who were watching beside the body of their dead friend should have thought she saw a shadowy but recognizable figure floating along the wall would not have been in the slightest degree surprising, considering that the time was early morning and the vigil had lasted through all the long night hours. That five of them, however, should have been at the same moment the victims of the same hallucination presents a problem the solution of which is more difficult. Accounts differ as to just what happened, but there is at least plausibility in the suspicion that one of the young women, upon whom the weariness and excitement of the night had told with special severity, "saw" the vision, and that the others submitted to the suggestion derived from her startled exclamations. The idea that all of them were in precisely the state to originate the apparition can hardly be accepted. That each of the five saw exactly the same thing need not be admitted, no matter how closely the several descriptions coincide. The ghost was entirely conventional in action, figure, and attitude, and, once projected, it was inevitable that its face should be that of the dead girl about whom all the watchers had been thinking. Thus, one by one, reflection on the circumstances would remove the puzzling features of the episode. Still it is most unusual for five persons to see the same ghost, and doubtless the folks who hunger for mystery and the supernatural will be much stirred up by the peculiarities of the case.

—It is hardly possible to realize that only twenty-five years ago the telephone was hardly more than the dream of two or three imaginative scientists, and that it was not until at least a decade later that this means of communication began to play an important part in the daily life of a considerable fraction of the earth's inhabitants. There are still not a few million human beings who have never used or even heard of a telephone, but they are the millions who count for little except in their own somewhat mistaken estimations. For all the really active and effectual part of humanity the telephone has come to be something not much different from a necessity of life. Social and commercial activities have so adjusted themselves to the machine which gives indefinite extension to ear and tongue that were the facility not long ago unthought of to be suddenly withdrawn, the most serious embarrassments would follow. The efficiency of every business man would be so materially decreased that for a while at least there would be grave trouble and confusion. Yet people have already come to use the telephone without a thought of what a marvelous thing it is, and we hear vastly more about the cost and imperfections of the service than about the numberless and inestimable advantages derived from it.

THE SITUATION IN JAPAN.

It is only in cases of dire necessity that the assistance of the Emperor is invoked in Japan. There are only three instances in her wonderful history of the past three decades, because it is the last resource. Before his word the whole nation bows.

Ever since Marquis Ito resumed the helm it has been felt that the crucial period in the nation's life was approaching. There has been a severe tension between Japan and Russia since the great northern power despoiled the Land of the Rising Sun of the result of its victories over China. It was by no means lessened when Russia herself took possession of the Liaotung Peninsula, and raised her flag over Port Arthur. This was the more galling from her statement in the official protest against Japan's occupation, that "the possession of Port Arthur was equivalent to the occupation of Peking." Japan's aggravation was increased by M. Pavloff's line of conduct in Korea. In 1898 the determined attitude of the Tokyo Government caused St. Petersburg to change its policy. It appears now as if Russia is once more to resume the rôle of aggressor, and also that Marquis Ito is about to settle the Korean question beyond further discussion.

That is the meaning of the recent imperial writ. The Upper House was wasting its time in useless talk, when the Government desired such a settlement of the finances as would provide the sinews of war, should such an extremity be judged desirable. There is scarcely any doubt but that the House of Peers would finally have agreed to the Government's demand, for, of all the intense patriots in Japan, the nobles stand foremost. The action of the Government, therefore, distinctly expresses urgency, and indicates that Japan will force the issue.

Everything considered, Ito seems to maintain his reputation of selecting his own time and opportunity. Japan's fleet is immeasurably superior to that of Russia in the Far East. Japan is near her base of supplies, while Russia is thousands of miles away from it. She may, indeed, have accumulated stores in Vladivostok and Port Arthur, but the supply is, of necessity, limited. It would be different a few years hence, when Russia, by the occupation of Tien-Tsin, has secured the output of Li-Hung-Chang's Kai Ping and other coal mines. As it is now, Japan has a big advantage.

It may be said that Russia's method is and has been to withdraw upon meeting a strong opposition, and to wait for the opportunity when her antagonist's hands are occupied elsewhere. This is true, but this semi-Oriental diplomacy is fully understood by Japan, and if Ito has determined to appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, he will find his own opportunity. No one of Occidental extraction and sentiment can appreciate the bitterness of feeling existing among all classes of Japanese, and to the men of Japan's Army a war with Russia would be hailed with intense satisfaction. They have measured themselves with the Russians, when marching upon Peking last year, and they have seen nothing so very dreadful in the brutish Cossacks. The army is bent upon measuring itself with that of the menacing power, and every indication points out that Japan's soldierly spirit will be gratified.

There is no doubt that Russia will temporize if it can do so without loss of prestige, but there is just as little doubt that Ito aims a blow at that very same prestige, Russia's strongest point. The interview with his Imperial Highness Prince Konoye, recently published in The Japan Herald, renders that fact clear beyond dispute. Japan's fleet is mobilizing, not merely to make a demonstration, but to propose and enforce a disagreeable ultimatum. Russia is venturing a bluff upon Malsampo, in Korea. Japan will call that bluff, and, unless the Russian vessels steal away to the protecting guns of Port Arthur, an accidental shot will precipitate the war.

The question is as to the attitude of the great powers. That of Germany is a riddle, especially in view of the Emperor's nightmare on the Yellow Peril. It is, however, more than doubtful if he will allow himself to be used again to fetch Russia's chestnuts out of the fire. He will probably maintain neutrality as long as he can. Great Britain's sympathies and interests are with Japan, but can she risk a war which would naturally extend to Europe? Still, it is difficult to see how she could remain neutral if, as is probable, France should join the Russian fleet.

Ito, beyond a doubt, has considered all these questions, and could answer them if he chose. The upshot must be strongly in favor of Japan, or the extraordinary measures of recent days would have been unnecessary.

In such a war, American interests, as well as sympathies, lie with Japan. It is not only on account of the heroism displayed in engaging such fearful odds, but because Japan has given ample evidence that she is strongly in sympathy with progress, while Russia's policy at home indicates tendencies toward returning to mediaeval conditions. The sentiment of historical frendship toward the great northern power is counterbalanced by the fact that the United States was the sponsor to Japan's entering into the comity of nations, and as such has every reason to be proud of its protégé. But the American people are gradually being convinced that no real sympathy can exist between an autocracy which suppresses every indication of free thought with whip and rifle bullet, and a Republic whose very breath depends upon the free expression of thought. Since the United States, forced by sheer necessity, has entered upon the unavoidable career as a nation among nations, there has been a remarkable study of the aims and purposes of contemporary powers, not from the desire to gain information, but from the feeling that the great Republic may be called upon at any time to act as arbiter to curb designs of wanton aggression.

R. VAN BERGEN,
A Thirty-Year Resident of Japan.

A Correction.

A typographical error crept into an advertisement of F. Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn, printed yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. As the copy was furnished by F. Loeser & Co., it read: "The Manhattan Bedding Company is not a bankrupt concern and we are quite sure that they are not willing to lose, say $25,000, for the sake of being pleasant to any one."

As printed, the advertisement read "The Manhattan Bedding Company is now a bankrupt concern."

The mistake was entirely a typographical one, which THE TIMES very much regrets, and prints this statement in justice to all parties concerned.

KAISER FEARS A REBELLION.

Germans Astonished at His Speech to the Emperor Alexander Regiment.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Emperor this morning led the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment from the Lustgarten to the regiment's new barracks. This was his first appearance on horseback since the attack on him at Bremen.

The Kaiser, in the course of a speech which he made to the regiment in the courtyard of the barracks, said, according to the Kreuz Zeitung, that the men must be ready day and night to act as the bodyguard of their King and to give their life blood if necessary for the Emperor and his house.

Calling to mind the events of 1848, his Majesty said that if such days should come again the regiment would certainly repress all insubordination or misconduct against the King.

The versions of the speech differ widely. A number of the papers this evening do not print a word of it, and these include the entire semi-official press. The Lokal Anzeiger's version, which is the longest, makes the Emperor say some very extreme things. The account published by the Tageblatt also contains some remarkable passages. The Boersen Courier prints another version, strongly emphasizing the Emperor's wish that the new barracks should serve as a fortress for the protection of the castle.

The fact is that not a single newspaper man was present when the address was delivered, as none was admitted to the courtyard. All the versions were based upon subsequent accounts furnished by spectators other than newspaper men or by the friends of such.

However, amazement is everywhere expressed at the Emperor's hints of a possible revolutionary rising and of street fights with the troops, given in all the versions of his speech. Well-informed circles see in his Majesty's deliverance further proof that the attack upon him by Weiland has very seriously affected his views and attitude toward the German people.

To-morrow's press comment throughout Germany will intensify the sensation.

GERMAN TARIFF REFORM.

Von Buelow Says He Considers Adequate Increase in Agricultural Duties Absolutely Necessary.

BERLIN, March 28.—A resolution prepared by the Budget Committee, introduced into the Upper House of the Diet to-day, read as follows:

"The House calls on the Government of the State to work most strenuously to the end that, in the impending rearrangement of politico-commercial affairs, protection in the shape of essentially increased customs duties be granted to agriculture, and, with this object in view, to see that the Customs Tariff bill in course of preparation be submitted to the Reichstag as soon as possible."

Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, in his capacity as Prussian Premier, promised that the bill should be laid before the Bundesrath immediately after the Government departments concerned had concluded their work. The Council would certainly dispose of the measure as expeditiously as possible. To attempt to exercise pressure on the Bundesrath would be inconsistent with the respect all of them held for the dignity and independence of the Federal States. While the introduction of the bill would be in every way accelerated, he could not fix a definite date for its submission to the Reichstag. He had not left room for doubt in either the Diet or the Reichstag that he considered it the duty of the Government to promote the interests of German agriculture with vigor and zeal. He considered an adequate increase of the agricultural duties absolutely necessary. In preparing the bill the Government would adhere to the principles just set forth.

The statements of Count von Bülow were greeted with loud cheers.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 101 to 27.

In the course of the discussion on the Budget Count von Bülow remarked that he desired to win the confidence of the House by his conduct, rather than by his promises. He had long lived in countries with a purely Parliamentary form of Government, and had found much therein which was not bad, but which he did not like. He objected especially to the fact that every new Government and every new Minister was in the habit of formulating a new programme full of assurances and promises. When, in the course of time, God saw the harm that had been done, or, in other words, when the Government in question was no longer in office, there generally remained unfulfilled much of what had been promised. He wished to depart from this practice, and hoped the tried patriotism and loyalty of the House would co-operate with the Government in promoting the welfare of the monarchy.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN TARIFF.

Chancellor of Exchequer Says Canada Does Not Expect Reciprocity.

LONDON, March 29.—Replying in the House of Commons yesterday to a tentative question put by Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, (Conservative,) suggesting reciprocity toward Canadian products for the preference granted to British goods by Canada, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, pointed out the difference between the Canadian and British tariffs, and suggested that reciprocity would involve the imposition of duties on goods from other countries for the benefit of Canada. He was not prepared to propose this, and was certain that Canada did not expect it.

Sir Michael added that Great Britain had already shown her appreciation of Canada's preferential treatment by assisting the steamship service between Canada and Japan and by the assistance promised in the case of the Pacific cable.

Castellane-de Rodays Suit Withdrawn.

PARIS, March 28.—Count Boni de Castellane sued M. de Rodays, editor of Le Figaro, last year on account of articles in that paper respecting his (the Count's) financial difficulties at the time he went to New York. The suit was called in the Palace of Justice to-day, and was struck off the list by request of counsel on both sides.

Salisbury Suffering from Influenza.

LONDON, March 29.—Lord Salisbury's cold has developed into slight influenza, but the Prime Minister is doing well, and he hopes to go to the Riviera next week.

NUGGETS.

Common Experience.

Dix—Is your income sufficient to supply all your needs?

Hix—Yes; but it isn't sufficient to supply half my wants.—Chicago News.

It Was Emerald.

"What kind of oil, Pat, do you suppose they use to produce that color?" asked the citizen, as a freight train went by showing a green lantern.

"Shure, I should say some of the Imerald Isle, Sir."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Season's Courtesies.

Ice Man—Good-bye, old man; I'm glad you had such a severe Winter.

Coal Man—So long; I wish you a sizzling Summer.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

TO A SKULL.

Newton Newkirk in Ohio State Journal.

Untenanted thou art; thy corridors are bare
And echo not to the voices of the past;
Thou doest naught when I converse with thee,
But stare in emptiness and gape aghast.

A tabernacle once, where subtle fancies grew
And played as children in the sun's warm light—
Small truants who, when thou hadst tucked them in,
Would rouse and taunt thy rest the long, lone night.

A throne within thy walls where thy ambition sat;
Perchance to rule thee with a master hand—
Bound heart and soul, a slave to selfish ends,
With ears for small ambition's least command.

A sacred chamber where thy noblest thoughts were born
And nursed in ways of goodness and of right,
To win a crown or fail and lose the fight.

Thy tenants all have flown and in the silent dome
The spider weaves and hangs his silken net;
From dust thou came—to dust thou shalt return—
Bleak house where cursed sin and virtue met.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CONCLUDING LECTURE

Incidents Leading Up to His Venezuelan Message Reviewed.

Thinks This Country's Stand Established the Monroe Doctrine on Lasting Foundations.

Ex-President Cleveland delivered last night, in Alexander Hall, Princeton University, the second and concluding lecture on the national boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Mr. Cleveland reminded his hearers that it was in 1876 that Venezuela made its first appeal to the United States in regard to the boundary controversy between this South American Republic and Great Britain. Five years afterward the Venezuelan Minister in Washington appealed very strongly to Mr. Evarts, and was met with words of encouragement. In 1881 Mr. Blaine became interested in the matter. In 1884 Mr. Freyinghuysen communicated with Mr. Lowell on the subject, and later Secretary Bayard and Minister Phelps took the matter up and pressed it forward. In 1887 our Minister to Great Britain formally tendered to the English Government "the good offices" of the United States to promote an amicable settlement of the pending controversy, offering our arbitration if acceptable to both parties. This tender was refused by Lord Salisbury.

The lecturer narrated some of the incidents having to do with the collection of damages by Great Britain from Venezuela in connection with the seizure of two English vessels and their crews, in the disputed region, for alleged violation of the laws of Venezuela within her jurisdiction. In this case the English authorities refused certain friendly overtures in the interest of an amicable settlement on the part of the American Minister to Venezuela.

Further details were given, showing the relation of Secretary Blaine and Minister Lincoln to the boundary controversy. Mr. Cleveland described, also, his own action as President during his second term, culminating in England's absolute refusal "to permit Venezuela's claim to be tested by arbitration," while "Venezuela was utterly powerless to forcibly resist England's self-pronounced decree of ownership." He quoted from his own mention of the subject in his annual message to Congress, spoke of the joint resolution of Congress in February, 1895, in favor of friendly arbitration, and referred to the efforts of Mr. Bayard, who had then become our Ambassador to London.

"It now," said Mr. Cleveland, "became plainly apparent that a new stage had been reached in the progress of our intervention, and that the ominous happenings of a few months had hastened the day when we were challenged to take our exact bearings, lest we should miss the course of honor and national duty. The more direct tone that had been given to our dispatches concerning the dispute, our more insistent and emphatic suggestion of arbitration, the serious reference to the subject in the President's message, the significant resolution passed by Congress earnestly recommending arbitration, all portended a growth of conviction on the part of our Government concerning this controversy, which grew to pronounced disappointment and anxiety when Great Britain, concurrently with these apprising incidents, repeated in direct and positive terms her refusal to submit to arbitration, except on condition that a portion of the disputed territory which Venezuela had always claimed to be hers should at the outset be irrevocably conceded to England."

Mr. Cleveland further said: "Recreancy to a principle so fundamentally American as the Monroe Doctrine on the part of those charged with the administration of our Government was, of course, out of the question. Inasmuch, therefore, as all our efforts to avoid its assertion had miscarried, there was nothing left for us to do, consistently with national honor, but to take the place of Venezuela in the controversy, so far as that was necessary in vindication of our American doctrine. Our mild and amiable proffers of good offices, and the hopes we indulged that at last they might be the means of securing to a weak sister republic peace and justice, and to ourselves immunity from sterner interposition, were not suited to the new emergency. In our advanced position sympathy for Venezuela and solicitude for her distressed condition were no longer to be the motive power of our conduct, but were to give way to the duty and obligation to protect our own national rights."

In passing, he made a cordial reference to the late Secretary Gresham, and came then to Mr. Olney's part in the negotiations. In 1895 Mr. Olney, said Mr. Cleveland, at the suggestion of the President, "began, with characteristic energy and vigor, to make preparation for the decisive step which it seemed to our Government could not longer be delayed." Mr. Cleveland said: "Whatever our beliefs or convictions might be, as derived from the examination we had given the case, and however strongly we might be persuaded that Great Britain's pretensions, if allowed, must result in such European colonization as would violate the Monroe doctrine, it would nevertheless have been manifestly improper and heedless on our part to find conclusively against Great Britain, before soliciting her again and in new circumstances to give us an opportunity to judge of the merits of her claims through her submission of them to arbitration."

He then recited the last decisive steps taken by our Government, including his own message to Congress and the support by Congress of his suggestion of a commission on the subject.

The lecture concluded with a description of the subsequent action of Great Britain in acceding to arbitration as urged by the United States, and gave an account of the final settlement, which, according to this account, was vastly more favorable to Venezuela than has been supposed by many. He said that his hearers would very likely be surprised that this "controversy was so long chronic, and yet in the end yielded so easily to pronounced treatment." He added: "My own surprise and disappointment have arisen more from the honest misunderstanding and the dishonest and insincere misrepresentation on the part of many of our people regarding the motives and purposes of the interference of the Government of the United States in this affair." After a reference to the complaints on the part of "those engaged in speculation and stock gambling," he concluded with these words:

"I hope there are but few of our fellow-citizens who, in their retrospects, do not now acknowledge the good that has come to our Nation through this episode in our history. It has established the Monroe doctrine on lasting foundations before the eyes of the world; it has given us a better place in the respect and consideration of the people of all nations, and especially of Great Britain; it has again confirmed our confidence in the overwhelming prevalence among our citizens of disinterested devotion to American honor, and last, but by no means least, it has taught us where to look in the ranks of our countrymen for the best patriotism."

At the close of Mr. Cleveland's lecture President Patton thanked him for his "clear, calm presentation of this most important chapter in the history of American diplomacy," and said that, while he could not officially announce the Stafford Little lecturer for next year, he indulged the hope that it would be Mr. Cleveland, and that he would be the lecturer for years to come.

THE "RIGHTS OF MAN."

French Chamber Decides that the Famous Declaration of 1789 Shall Be Posted in All Schools.

PARIS, March 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, amid intense excitement and uproar, M. Denis (Radical Republican) claimed urgency for a motion to consider a revision of the constitution by incorporating therein the text of the historical Declaration of the "Rights of Man." The urgency motion was defeated by a vote of 239 to 233.

A motion of M. Dausson (Radical Republican) that the Declaration be posted in all the schools was adopted by a vote of 542 to one.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man was formulated in 1789 by the Assembly. It is virtually the Charter of the Revolution, and ranks with the English Bill of Rights and the American Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration contains, among other clauses, statements that all men are born and continue free and equal in rights; that society is an association of men to preserve the natural rights of man; that the law can forbid only such actions as are mischievous to society, and that all citizens have a right to take part, through their representatives, in the making of laws. There are also declarations of the freedom of religion, speech, writing and printing.

RICHARD MANSFIELD TO YOUNG STAGE ASPIRANTS

Must Acquire Good Manners If They Have Them Not.

A TRIBUTE TO WOMEN'S WORK

Warning Against Eccentricity, the Sign of Weakness—Plea for a National Theatre—The Prize Winners.

Some thirty or forty young people were on the stage of the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon to receive their diplomas as graduates of the Empire Theatre School of Acting, of which Franklin H. Sargent is the head. They were addressed by Richard Mansfield, the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, Secretary of the Actors' Church Alliance, and Anna Warren Story. In the audience were many theatrical folk of distinction. It was announced that the winner of a medal offered by David Belasco for the greatest technical skill was Charlotte Huntington. To Theresa Toube was awarded a medal, also given by Mr. Belasco, for the greatest dramatic ability. A second medal was also given to Rose Estes.

The Rev. Mr. Bentley spoke of the need of greater reality on the stage and in the pulpit. He hoped that the time would come when not only the pulpit, appealing to the ear, but the stage, which he characterized as a living, tangible medium of art expression, would present truth and reality with greater power.

The principal speaker of the occasion was Richard Mansfield. He gave advice to those about to become actors in a characteristic fashion and advocated a National theatre as the home of American dramatic art. Mr. Mansfield spoke in part as follows:

"I trust you are not adopting the stage for your profession because you can't do anything else. If you can't do anything else you may be sure you will not succeed upon the stage, for the stage above all other professions needs a variety of accomplishments. I am sorry to say that when a person finds he can't do anything else immediately says, 'I'm afraid I have to go upon the stage.' I really don't think we want the stage recruited from the ranks of the ne'er-do-wells, the idle and the ignorant.

"There is in this country a somewhat blurred conception of the meaning of the word stage. The music hall, the dime museum, the concert hall, and the café chantant are all called the stage, and if an intoxicated female who dances for her wretched existence in a barroom is arrested for drunkenness we read in the morning papers, 'Actress Arrested!' and one is apt to wonder what Mrs. Siddons or Rachel or Ristori has been doing. Surely there is no profession in the world in which it is so necessary for a man or a woman to have good manners. I do not say that you should be well born, but I do say that you should be well bred.

"It is quite time that persons with the manners of a sea cook should cease to disport themselves upon the stage—especially in society dramas. At least you should know how to use your knife and fork, how to sit down, how to bow, and how not to bow. Do not imitate the gentleman who enters the stage drawing room and places his hat upon the mantelpiece, parts the tails of his coat, and straddles a chair. Do not pull down your shirt cuffs or contemplate your finger nails. One day at a rehearsal in Boston I saw a gentleman arranging his finger nails with a penknife while speaking to a lady. I think he did it to show he wasn't afraid, to exhibit his insouciance, and that he was just as much at home in a drawing room as in a stable. And he succeeded.

A LESSON FOR AN ACTOR.

"The other day, in a play which introduces a scene at a dinner table, I called the attention of the actor playing with me to the fact that well-bred people do not cut up their food and then lay the knife on one side and eat with the fork, but retain the knife and fork in their hands. 'You don't mean to say,' exclaimed the actor, 'that you want me to eat with my fork in my left hand?' and he looked about at the members of the company with an expression that said: 'I wonder what this crank will want next?' The stage does not need recruits who are boors and ill-bred people.

"If the student has unfortunately not acquired refinement from his surroundings in his own home, and does not know how a lady or gentleman would deport themselves under most circumstances, then, if he is persistent in his determination to follow the stage, let him take service for awhile in the house of a great personage, and watch and learn. In a year or two as footman he will be able, while waiting at table and following the other functions of a flunky, to observe and copy the manners of those who are to the manner and the manor born.

"In a like way a young girl, who has been debarred from the advantages of the higher social spheres in her early upbringing, can take a place as a maid with the Countess of Rocherville or the Duchess of Barley Corn, and, being more receptive than man, come forth after a year's apprenticeship with the manner and speech and arts and graces of her noble patronesses of the beau monde. Appearance is almost everything on the stage, and how humiliating it is to see persons whose manners smack of the kitchen and the stable, disporting themselves as ladies and gentlemen. Therefore, if you have not manners, hasten to acquire them."

Mr. Mansfield referred to the importance of good English and the need of French and Italian. The voice, he said, should be cultivated. Music should be studied. Every student should carry with him a mental notebook in which impressions were stored so that characters labeled: Elderly Butler, Family Lawyer, Gay Man-About-Town, Young Buck, Charming Adventurer, and Old Rake could be come upon readily.

"When you are enacting a part," continued Mr. Mansfield, "think of your voice as a color, and, as you paint your picture, (the character you are painting, the scene you are portraying,) mix your colors. You have on your palate (pallet) a white voice, la voix Blanche: a heavenly ethereal, or blue voice, the voice of prayer; a disagreeable, jealous, or yellow voice; a steel gray voice, for quiet sarcasm; a brown voice of hopelessness; a lurid, red voice of hot rage; a deep, thunderous voice of black; a cheery voice, the color of the green sea, that a brisk breeze is crisping, and then there's a pretty little pink voice—and shades of violet—but the subject is endless.

"If we had a National theatre we might be able to formulate precedents. I am loath to discuss the subject of a National theatre because certain persons have chosen to believe that I have agitated the question for my own personal advantage. I need hardly say that I could not be interested, personally, in such a venture. I do not need a National theatre. But I do want to see America with a National theatre, simply because I do not want to see another country outfoot us in anything. The greatest Nation in the world should have the greatest culture. Therefore, America should have a National theatre.

"Of course, I cannot be guilty of the impertinence of suggesting to multi-millionaires how to dispose of their surplus, but the establishment of a National theatre would be a lasting monument to the memory of the founder. From a merely material point of view, the National theatre might tend to improve the condition of the traveling actor. Perhaps some of the managers or janitors of theatres might be persuaded to visit New York, and after examining the National theatre, with its clean and comfortable dressing rooms—its greenroom and all its other and proper conveniences and sanitation—they might be shamed into making some beneficial alteration in the dangerous, disgusting, and odoriferous pig pens that are now considered by them to be good enough for the use of actors.

"There seems to be some good angel protecting the actor, for I often wonder how frail and delicate women live year after year to undergo the hardships of the stage, the draughts, the dirt, the foul odors, the lack of every health convenience, the dreadful water.

DEGRADED PLAYS CONDEMNED.

"A National theatre, I hope, would encourage the American dramatist and discourage the class of plays which degrades the stage and the actor, the manager, and the audience. It would, I hope, improve the literary quality of stage work, and it would be a school for the people, the actor, the playwright, and the critic. I need not say that in such a theatre the stage itself would be large enough to accommodate great productions, and that every improvement known to stage science would be incorporated. We would learn here how to handle crowds as well, at least, as the Meininger company. I hope that artists would be born and developed equal to the best that can be sent to us from any foreign country, and perhaps after a while the detestable, snobbish, and colonial method of comparing everything American with everything foreign to the disadvantage of the American would disappear. And if the National theatre did nothing but that, it would accomplish the greatest feat of the age.

"I was on a steamer once, when a youth—I think he was from Boston—came and sat down beside me. 'Don't you think, Mr. Mansfield,' he asked, 'that American art is awfully vulgar, don't you know?' I replied: 'No, I think you're vulgar.'

"Do not let yourself be disturbed by criticism. Criticism is the personal opinion of an individual, valuable if the work of an expert, but quite as often misleading and detrimental. Mediocrity and the commonplace are much better understood and consequently much better liked by the average human being than the offerings of genius.

"Don't be eccentric. Don's try to be eccentric. Give swing to your genius only in your work. Don't try to further yourself with a pose—by long hair, or an odd manner of speech or strange attire. There is really no necessity for an actor, a painter, or a poet to wear his hair long. He can probably do his work just as well in short hair. When a man has recourse to eccentricities of dress and manner it is an outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible confession of weakness.

"I have often wondered why it was absolutely necessary for certain painters of my acquaintance to wear velvet jackets and red neckties. Don't imagine that you are different from the rest of the world because you are an actor or trying to be one. You are simply a person pursuing a profession, and, therefore, leave your stage manners and your wig and your costume where they belong and walk into the street like a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman. Great humility of attire is just as conspicuous as overdressing. The man who goes to a dinner in a business suit is just as blamable as the person who attends a morning function in full evening dress—unless, of course, he happens to be coming home.

"You cannot succeed on the stage without work. You cannot spend the days in bed and the nights carousing. More women succeed on the stage because they are more in earnest, harder workers, more courageous, and more temperate than the average man. Nothing hinders a woman on the stage, but plain looks and matrimony.

"And now I will say, finally, you can't be taught to act. No amount of lecturing can make an actor. The actor is nascitur not fit. A man with the talent, the genius, the qualifications for the stage must learn his rudiments, but you may teach two men your rudiments, and the one will become an actor and the other won't. That's all."

A NEW BURLESQUE.

Perhaps the best bit of burlesque done here for some time was introduced in the Weber & Fields review last evening. Twenty minutes of the act devoted to regular travesties of "A Royal Family" and "Gay Lord Quex" was devoted to a burlesque of "Captain Jinks," the Clyde Fitch play now running so successfully at the Garrick.

It was the second act of that play that lent itself so well to the fun-makers of the merry company at Weber & Fields's. The incidents for the fun were the interview between Mme. Trentain and her persistent lover, Capt. Jinks, and the ballet rehearsal that followed the scene in which Capt. Jinks is charged with trifling with the affections of the prima donna, in order to win a wager De Wolf Hopper was the elongated ballet master played by Edwin Stevens, David Warfield burlesqued Capt. Jinks, and to Fay Templeton was assigned the task of impersonating the prima donna played so effectively by Ethel Barrymore.

While both of the men did very cleverly in their funmaking, the honors fell to Fay Templeton. Her costume was a clever exaggeration of that worn by Miss Barrymore, white tarleton, roses, wreath, and all, even to the enormous bustle. In voice, manners, walk, laugh, and talk she was all that could possibly be asked for in a burlesque of a character that lends itself so well to exaggeration as does that of the opera singer of the Fitch play. There were the peculiar gasps, gurgles, giggles, intonations, and movements of Miss Barrymore exaggerated just sufficiently to bring out their funny sides.

Miss Templeton cleverly managed to escape overdoing any one of these, and so scored what was probably the surest and funniest hit she ever made in her long and varied career. Had she been able to put just a bit more 'im into the dance with the very grotesque ballet that was made up of Weber, Fields, Kelly, Fostelle, and All, there would have been nothing that one could criticise. But unfortunately Fay Templeton's size does not admit of as much agility as it did several years ago.

That ballet was almost as funny as the one in the play under burlesque, and that is giving it high praise as a fun-maker. The little skit is about the best thing of the sort yet produced at the house, in its clever exaggeration, so far as the acting went, not even excepting the Catherine burlesque, though the dialogue was not particularly funny in itself, and could stand being brightened up without injury. Still, even as it is it will well serve its purpose and will cause many merry laughs in the few weeks left of the season at this home of burlesque.

"FAUST" FOR THE LAST TIME.

The last subscription night at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was last night instead of this evening, as it would have been in the ordinary course of events, was devoted to the final performances of Gounod's masterpiece, "Faust." The audience was by no means as large as it ought to have been. Those who did not go will be sorry when they hear their friends tell about it. The performance was one of splendid spirit, great musical beauty, and buoyant spirit on the part of the singers. The result was that the familiar music took on a new vitality and the audience was moved to warm enthusiasm. The loveliness of the melodies of "Faust" is a very old theme, yet it is hard to abandon it, even at the end of a long and busy season. It is certain, however, that many persons have yet to become acquainted with this masterpiece, for even last night librettos were plentiful in the hands of listeners and it was evident that some were hearing "Faust" for the first time. Their sensations must have been enviable.

The cast of last evening was one of well-known constitution. Its principal interest lay in the fact that some new singers were heard for the last time this season. Mme. Melba made her final appearance, singing Marguerite. She was in excellent voice and was in a mood to do all she could with the part. This was happy. She sang with a splendid quality of tone and with a lovely spirit. She was more than ordinarily brilliant vocally and histrionically in the jewel song, while in the subsequent passages of the garden scene the simplicity of her style was captivating. In the cathedral scene she was less happy, but she did her full share in the last scene.

Mr. Saleza was in good voice, and was, as he usually is, a graceful and impassioned Faust. He was at his best in the more vigorous parts of the rôle. He is never successful in moderato singing, because his vocal method in the use of the mezza voce is radically wrong. It is a pity that so gifted a singer cannot profit in this matter from observation, but few operatic performers are willing to learn from others. Fortunately the rôle of Faust gives abundant opportunities for robust singing, and in this Mr. Saleza was admirable. Mr. Plançon repeated an interpretation of Mephistopheles which is full of high merit. He was at his best in the Kirmess scene, where he sang and acted with splendid spirit and voice. Mr. Scotti was again a vigorous Valentine, sometimes more vigorous than discreet. He has formed a habit of forcing his voice, which produces disagreeable tonal results and will do him no good. Mme. Homer was a competent Siebel and sang the flower air better than she has hitherto. The chorus and orchestra did their work well, except that the solo violinist played the obbligato to "Salut Demeure" with many false notes. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with enthusiasm and authority.

Mme. Helene Odilon Coming Here.

Mme. Helene Odilon, whom Maanger Heinrich Conried has secured for a short engagement at his Irving Place Theatre, will sail for this city on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland on Thursday next. Mme. Odilon's engagement is limited to two weeks, beginning Monday, April 15, upon which night she will appear in the rôle of Lona in Hermann Bahr's comedy called "The Star," which was specially written for her. Following this she will be seen as Camille, and her third appearance will be in Fudda's comedy, "Die Zwillingsschuester" ("The Twin Sister.") Mme. Odilon will create the part of Giuditta, and will also be seen as the Countess Gucki.

Sarah Bernhadt Too Ill to Play.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 28.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was to have opened an engagement at the Alvin Theatre tonight, was taken suddenly ill last night after the performance at Cleveland, and is not sufficiently recovered to appear this evening. Her manager says the actress is not considered seriously sick, and hopes she will be able to complete her engagement tomorrow and Saturday nights.

J. K. Hackett to Retire for a Month.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28.—Actor James K. Hackett, who was stricken with nervous collapse here last Tuesday night, is still confined to his room. After a consultation to-day the physicians decided that Mr. Hackett should retire from the stage for a month or more. He will probably leave for Philadelphia Friday if able to travel.

BOERS WITH BUFFALO BILL

They Fraternize with Canadian Rough Riders, Whom They Once Fought.

"The Hero of Spion Kop" Tells How He and a Companion Held the Hill.

Ambrose Park, in South Brooklyn, which is usually dreary and chilly at this time of year, is at present in a bustle of activity. The rough riders of all nations who compose the show of Col. Cody, otherwise known as "Buffalo Bill," with the addition of detachments of genuine Boers and Canadian horsemen fresh from the Transvaal, are encamped there with their horses, sombreros, rifles, lariats, and all the other accoutrements of war that pertain to the full-fledged rough rider.

The Boers and the Colonials who only a short time ago were exchanging rifle balls on the veldt are at present exchanging Scotch highballs in the saloons in the vicinity of the park where they are encamped, and the Indians, United States cavalrymen, South American gauchos, Russian Cossacks, Mexican vaqueros, and American cowpunchers are uniting in similar efforts to keep up their respective circulations. Ambrose Park is an extremely breezy place for an open-air cavalry camp at this time of year, and in spite of their efforts to keep warm, a good many of the rough riders are suffering a little from the cold.

The Indians, who for the most part dress in a blanket and a coat of some warm colored paint, shiver the most, while the Boers, who are at present the star attractions at the show, suffer very little from the cold. There are twelve Boers at the show, and every one of them has one or more wounds to exhibit and a moving tale to tell about his sufferings in the Transvaal. The commander of the Boer detachment is Commandant E. A. Van Derloo, who was formerly a correspondent for the official Boer journal, the De Volksstem of Pretoria.

At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a trooper under Cronje, and was speedily made Lieutenant. He got away from Cronje's army while that General was surrounded by the British troops under Lord Roberts, and afterward became a commandant of scouts under Gen. De Wet. He has two wounds; one in his breast, which is the token left him by an English lancer, and a bullet wound in the leg. He left the Boer army in December and made his way to The Hague, where he met Jules Keene, who was scouting there for Boer refugees for Col. Cody.

Mr. Keene secured all the Boers who are at the show in Holland, where he was sent by Col. Cody. He secured the addresses of Boers who had gone to Holland from the Boer headquarters at The Hague, and by scouting about for them among the farms secured the twelve men who are with the show, and whom he declares are as desperate fighters as ever stormed a kopje. One of them, A. J. De Jous, has already attained some fame in Europe, where he is known as "the hero of Spion Kop." He is a tall, sunburned man, clean shaven, but with a pipe big enough for Krüger himself. In picturesque broken English he tells the story of his defense of Spion Kop to all who wish to listen to it.

The Boers had decided to abandon the hill, but De Roos with another man said that they would be unaided against the British. They were left on the top of the hill by the retreating Boers, armed with their rifles and a large, showy flag. By means of a steady fusillade and a vigorous waving of the big flag they kept the British waiting before the hill for some time, then they furled their flag, slung their rifles, and abandoned the hill to their enemies. The hill, it will be remembered, was afterward retaken by the Boers.

De Roos was afterward captured by the British, but escaped by taking the rather arduous pedestrian journey of 300 miles across the veldt. W. Bouink, another Boer, was captured while helping to besiege Ladysmith, but escaped again. Among the other Boers are Jan Vink, who was wounded and captured, but escaped; A. H. Hillaredes, who assisted in the capture of a number of English guns at Colenso; John Oudshoorn, of the State Artillery, who was wounded at Elandslaagte; C. Verelgman, a courier for Gen. De Wet; A. J. Winnips, who fought against the Kafirs when he was fifteen years old; H. J. Gerutzen, who was one of Gen. Joubert's scouts, and C. Van Dremal, who was taken prisoner by the Fifth Lancers at Elandslaagte, but who afterward escaped, and John Lutke, who was wounded while serving under Col. Villebois.

There are fourteen Englishmen in the show, seven of them who served under Col. Baden-Powell in his defense at Mafeking. One of them has a story to tell which throws all the adventures of the Boers into the shade. He is Henry Bolton, who was a Quartermaster-Sergeant in the Baden-Powell regiment. While scouting in front of Mafeking he was taken prisoner by the Boers. The English, who knew that he had previously served with the Boer army in a campaign against the Swazis, a ferocious tribe of savages, who live in a place called Malaboch, concluded that he had deserted to join his old friends, and offered £100 reward for him, dead or alive. The Boers who captured him recognized him as a man who had once fought on their side, and decided that he was a deserter and a spy. They tried him on these charges and acquitted him. They held him a prisoner of war at Pretoria, but he soon escaped by digging a tunnel, and joined the English army again. He was immediately put in irons as a deserter and dragged before a court-martial, but was again acquitted, this time on the ground that no sane deserter would dig a tunnel to get back to the army he had just deserted from.

Another veteran of the siege of Mafeking is Duncan Presgraves, who was formerly a Captain in a Lancer regiment, and still wears a Kandahar medal which he won by the march under Lord Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar during the Afghan War. At the outbreak of the Boer war he enlisted again as a private, and at his discharge signed articles with J. Clark, formerly a Sergeant in the Scots Greys, who now recruits rough riders for Buffalo Bill.

The Canadian contingent, which consists of twenty-two men from the Strathcona Horse and the Northwest Mounted Police, arrived from Canada on Tuesday night. It is under command of Corp. Douglass of the Strathcona Horse, who fought against De Roos, the "hero of Spion Kop." The Canadians are regarded by the Boers as the best men in the show. They are all tall, clean-shaven, muscular-looking fellows, and according to the Boers at the show are much better fighters than the English.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S WILL.

Friends and the Church Generally Remembered—Nephews Residuary Legatees.

The will of William Gibson was filed for probate in the Surogates' office yesterday. For years Mr. Gibson was an active member of the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He died on March 9. A few days previous his close friend and co-Trustee of the church, George F. Codington, passed away. A double funeral was held at the church the Tuesday evening following. Mr. Gibson was a bachelor and was about eighty-one years old.

Mr. Gibson came to New York from Ireland in 1831, and secured a position in a Brooklyn drug store. He had already become an active Methodist, and because he decuined to work on Sunday he soon lost his position. He then came across the East River and secured a position in a lumber yard. After working there two years, his employer died, and he succeeded in borrowing the money with which to purchase the business. For years he lived at 330 West Twelfth Street, and his sister, Lucy Gibson, kept house for him. In his will, which is dated March 30, 1898, he gives to his sister the use of the house for life and an annual income of $2,000.

A number of friends, most of them former employes or their wives, are remembered, and the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church receives $1,000 for church purposes and $1,000 for the use of the Sunday school. The Church Extension Fund, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Old Ladies' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church each receive $1,000.

The remainder of the estate is to be divided into five equal parts, which are to go to three nephews. Thomas Lloyd, one of the nephews, is to receive one part, and Robert and Thomas Lloyd each get two parts.

The Spring Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW tomorrow (Saturday) will give reports of books that lead in sales at the principal book stores throughout the country, and reports from libraries showing the books that are in demand. As unsold copies are not returnable, intending purchasers should order in advance from their newsdealers.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was not a gay day in town. There were a few teas and recitals and several sewing class meetings, and in the evening there were club meetings and number of dinners, including a large one, at which James J. Van Alen was the host—he not having sailed Wednesday on the Oceanic, although booked. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White gave a dinner, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee.

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To-day there will be more sewing class meetings, several luncheons, and bridge whist parties, and a meeting in the evening at the Berkeley Armory of the Friday Evening Badminton Club. The bridge whist class club organized by Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright will meet this afternoon, and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a luncheon of ten covers for her youngest daughter, Miss Ella Morris de Peyster.

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The dates of junior cotillions for 1901-2 have been decided upon and will be Tuesday, Dec. 3; Tuesday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, Feb. 4, at Sherry's.

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The engagement has been announced of Hall Park McCullough, son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. McCullough (Eliza Hall Park) of 88 Park Avenue, and Miss Van Benthusen. Mr. McCullough was graduated from Yale, class of '96, and is a member of the University, Union League, and Metropolitan Clubs and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

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J. Stevens Ulman, who is to marry Miss Barclay early in June, has moved into his new house, 57 East Fifty-sixth Street. The wedding of the young couple, as already announced, will take place at Short Hills.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly and Miss Twombly returned from Florida on Wednesday afternoon and are at their residence, 684 Fifth Avenue. Dr. W. Seward Webb and his family are also at their town house, not having yet gone to Shelburne Farms.

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Miss Beatrice Herford, the reader, and a number of musical amateurs are to give an entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum on Friday, April 5, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of the Home Garden. The Home Garden was started in 1898 in "Little Italy," and at that time occupied only tow rooms. The work has grown to such an extent that a large house, 322 Pleasant Avenue, is now used. It affords a refuge for children during those hours they are out of school, and there are games, books, kindergarten work, &c. There is also a sewing school and a large playground, with a sand pile, tiny gardens, &c. A special feature of the Summer work is the home gardening, as it is called, the children being encouraged to plant window gardens and to beautify their homes. It is desired to start a cooking class for the older girls and a carpentry class for the boys, and as from the first the Home Garden has been dependent upon voluntary contributions, it is hoped that the entertainment, which is under fashionable patronage, to be given in its aid will be liberally patronized. Tickets can be procured at the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street.

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A musical tea was given at Berger's, 7 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, for Signor Mancinelli by Heathe Gregory, the basso. A number of musicians, including Miss Anna Otten, the violinist; Miss Thomas, contralto, and Miss Anna Bussert, soprano, took part. Mrs. J. F. Pierson and her daughter, Miss Daisy Pierson, poured tea. A number of people, including Mrs. F. H. Leggett, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Fooler, Mrs. Dahlgren, Miss Leary, Mrs. Soley, Miss Louise Leary, Mrs. Oddie, and others, were present.

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The Thursday Evening Club met last night at the residence of William R. Cross, on Washington Square. Prof. Howard Butler of Princeton University gave a lecture on "Recent Discoveries in Syria." Among those present last evening were Mrs. Charles A. Polit, the President of the club; Mrs. Harald de Raaslaff, its Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Cross, owing to the recent death of his partner, George T. Bliss, was not present. The Executive Committee for 1901 is composed of Mrs. Cadwaladet Jones, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Miss Amy Townsend, and Philip Schuyler. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, Nicholson Kane, the Misses Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford and Mrs. Rainsford, Prof. W. M. Sloane and Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. B. Rice, F. W. Rhinelander and the Misses Rhinelander, D. O. Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Morgan.

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The Junior Thursday Evening Club also had a meeting last evening at the residence of Mrs. Benjamin Silliman Church, 36 West Twelfth Street. F. S. Dellanbaugh told of the experiences that attended the Harriman expedition to Alaska, and Edward Van der Brugh told stories of life in mining camps, and there was vocal and instrumental music and recitations of Kipling's poems, &c. The next meeting will be held at the same place on Thursday next.

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The engagement of Miss Muriel White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, and Marshall Roberts, son of the late Marshall O. Roberts of New York, has been rumored in London. Miss White's mother was a Miss Rutherfurd and the sister of Winthrop Rutherfurd. Henry White is First Secretary of the American Embassy.

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The funeral of C. Albert Stevens will take place this morning from the Church of the Transfiguration. The tribute to the memory of Mr. Stevens in Hoboken yesterday was quite conspicuous. The castle had a flag on the tower at half mast and so did all the cottages which belong to the Stevens family in that vicinity as well as the Stevens Institute.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 28.—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. H. Powell, Mrs. Ezra W. Howard, and J. Neilson Howard have gone to Chestnut Hill, Penn., for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss have returned to New York, after arranging for the building of an addition to their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville are inspecting the improvements to their cottage.

Dr. William T. Bull of New York was a visitor here to-day. He and Mrs. Bull contemplate a trip to California with Dr. Bull's brother, Congressman Bull.

Louis L. Lorillard has returned from New York.

Mrs. F. O. French, after a visit in New York, has returned to Harbourview.

Col. Delancey A. Kane is here to inspect his estate.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The German Ambassador gave his last large dinner of the season this evening. Among his guests were the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess Santo-Thyrso, the Swedish Minister, the Baron and Baroness Fersen of the Russian Embassy, the Secretary of the German Embassy and Countess von Quadt-Wykradt Isny, the Hon. Sibyl Pauncefote, Miss Edes, and Count Hacke. Some additional guests were invited for a short song recital, which followed the dinner.

Miss Alice Rochester this afternoon gave an informal tea for young people, complimentary to her cousin and guest, Miss Mabel Martin of New York.

Major and Mrs. Richard L. Hoxie this evening entertained a small company, complimentary to Mrs. John Brisben Walker, who is stopping at The Portland.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, who have been occupying apartments at a hotel since March 3, to-day took possession of 1,707 Massachusetts Avenue, which they have leased for four years.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger have leased 1,014 Vermont Avenue, the handsome home of the late Senator McPherson of New Jersey. They will take immediate possession of the house, which during the past Winter was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick. Mr. McCormick was recently appointed Minister to Austria.

Lorillard Spencer's Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 28.—This evening Lorillard Spencer had a narrow escape from injury. He was being driven down Dearborn Street in a public cab, when the breeching parted and the animal took fright, dashing down the street at a terrific speed, and into a barber shop, which was filled with customers. The horse went partially through the window, and the cab was caught by the sidewalk. The driver was thrown from his seat, but Mr. Spencer, who remained perfectly cool, was not injured. The horse was extricated by the use of axes.

THE KIMONA.

This is the time of year when the thoughts of women turn not only to hats and ordinary gowns, but to the kimona, which is a delight for a lounging robe. "Such a treasure as my kimona was at Atlantic City last week," said a woman who always has a kimona on hand, as she was trying on a new one. "I put it on as an extra wrap in my room, and it was very comfortable."

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The kimona is such a pretty garment in itself that it is always becoming when the woman inside it is at all attractive. That is saying a great deal, for people who are adepts in kimona wearing say that most people put it on like a rag, and—they add with scorn—it always looks like a rag. The average woman hasn't the least idea in the world of the way to get into a kimona or how it should look after she is in it. She stands before her mirror and arranges the folds so as to have it as straight as a plumb line from her nose down the front. Then she tries to pull it out in the back in a fanlike train, then she puts on her sash and ties it in a big bow in front, and is happy. Undoubtedly, the effect is good, for she and the kimona are both too attractive not to look well in combination, but that is not the way to wear this Japanese garment.

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The Japanese women do not have a flare around the lower edge of their skirts. They are drawn in around the feet, and the ladylike little steps they take are not affected by the closeness of the folds of the garment. The kimona always has the opening at one side, and the sash is tied in the back. The better class of Japanese women do not wear their sashes tied in front.

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The cotton kimonas do not count in a discussion of these garments, though there are different styles of them, which come in prices ranging from a little over a dollar to something under ten. They may be had also slightly varying in style if they are American made, as many of the so-called kimonas are. The real Japanese kimona is made in one way only.

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The fine kimona comes in three materials—the soft Japanese silk, crêpe, and satin. There is nothing prettier for negligé wear. The ornamentation depends upon the price, and, as in other things, the less expensive articles are the poorest in color effects as well as in work. But it is not necessary to have ornamentation, and the soft crêpes in plain colors are charming and more attractive to women of refined taste than those with the cheap embroidery.

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The more expensive garments for women who have good taste are a constant source of delight. One beautiful kimona has a ground work of brocaded crêpe, the foundation color being in violet, with soft white. Upon this are massed hand-painted flowers in beautiful reds, yellows, and other colors mingling here and there, and the whole, as massed together, making a brilliant but tasteful effect. The cost in these crêpes is in the work, each color being painted in by hand, not with paints, but with the indestructible dyes which do not affect the softness of the material and which leave nothing on the surface that can be removed or affect the durability of the ornamentation. Such a kimona, put on properly, with its little padded roll around the lower edge, is pretty as long as a thread remains. But one does not find a kimona like this at the cost of a simple crêpe.

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The kimona of satin is more satisfactory for some people, having more body, and there are many beautiful garments to be found in this material. One which is particularly attractive is of black, with the wisteria vine and blossoms embroidered upon it, while the lining is of soft violet silk.

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The lined and wadded kimona is but little used in the ordinary thoroughly heated house, except for older women who like the additional warmth and softness. A flannel-lined kimona is one which gives a comfortable warmth in traveling where rooms may sometimes be of a lower temperature than those at home.

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The Chinese mandarin coats, worn with elaborate skirts, are sometimes used for negligé, but for a more appropriate for the stage, and too elaborate in design to suit many people. Some of these are very beautiful. The long coats, falling straight, nearly to the knees, with square sleeves and low neck, are, however, less becoming to the average woman than the Japanese garments. The color effects in them are brilliant, often gorgeous, though occasionally in beautifully subdued colors, and the embroidery is exquisite.

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In wearing the Oriental heelless slipper it is necessary to get much larger sizes than in the ordinary shoe. A woman wearing an ordinary boot No. 4 will take a No. 6 slipper.

ART NOTES.

Mrs. Clio Bracken has finished a very elaborate punch bowl, now cast in bronze, and shown at Theodore B. Starr's, which she calls the "Omar Bowl," because the figures lavished about the sides and over the rim refer to the quatrains which FitzGerald paraphrased so exquisitely from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Persian astronomer poet of the middle ages. Before her marriage, Mrs. Bracken was the author of small pieces of bronze, inkstands, and ash receivers, which showed her ability to express the whimsical and the sensuous in little figures of women by means of charming lines. Her work is something like that of Fribert, and, therefore, in general, follows the fashion of "l'art nouveau"; but it is original, too, and very individual. The punch bowl, on which she has been at work for a long time, is her magnum opus.

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London is liable to have the house in which Hogarth lived at Chiswick swept away to make room for modern buildings. This is one of the places in the west of London which tourists visit, in order to see some objects claimed to be relics of the great caricaturist and satirist of his period.

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A Gerson, of Warsaw, the painter of "Copernicus," and several times President of the Polish Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, has died in Warsaw at the age of seventy. He was also favorably known in portrait and landscape.

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Bruges is to have an exhibition of old Flemish masters, with the aid of the Belgian Government and private owners of old paintings.

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At Edinburgh the question of the admission of women is agitating the Royal Scottish Academicians. There is no mention of their exclusion in the charter of the academy, but the chances of their admission are not very strong.

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The Women's International Art Club of London is holding an exhibition in the Grafton Galleries.

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The Paris Salon opens May 1, and the Royal Academy of London May 6.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, one of the oldest of the retired officers of the United States Army and a member of the famous Class of 1840 of the Military Academy at West Point, died at his residence in this city to-day. His death removes a unique figure from Washington, for there was hardly a resident of the capital who did not know him by sight. He was a man of considerable wealth, and since his retirement, under the age limit, had been a liberal entertainer. He accumulated a remarkable collection of pictures and objects of art. He was a member of a number of military and patriotic organizations.

Gen. Van Vliet was born in Vermont Jan. 21, 1815. He was First Captain of Cadets when Gen. Grant was a "plebe," and Gen. Grant used to say in later years that he was at the time in doubt as to whether Napoleon or Capt. Van Vliet was the greater man. Gen. Van Vliet graduated ninth in his class. He saw service in the Seminole war, and then went through the Mexican war with the Third United States Artillery. He was in command of the company which led the charge that won the day at Monterey and received the sword of Gen. Amputee. He participated in the battle of Blue Water, when Gen. Harney finally defeated the Sioux Indians. He fitted out Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's expedition against the Mormons, who were in open revolt against the United States, and after it started was ordered to go on ahead and communicate with Brigham Young. He made a wonderfull rapid 1,000-mile drive from Leavenworth to Salt Lake City, traveling with his escort of thirty soldiers, in light wagons. On approaching Utah several travelers urged him to turn back, as the Mormons had threatened his life. He was so much impressed by these warnings that he left his little force 150 miles from Salt Lake City, in order not to endanger their lives, and rode into the Mormon stronghold alone. He was treated courteously, and the trouble was settled without bloodshed.

Gen. Van Vliet was Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac during the civil war. His last service was as a member of the Retiring Board at Washington in 1879. He received four brevets in the course of his career.

Charles R. Hickox.

Charles R. Hickox, one of the original members of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 126 West Ninety-fourth Street. He was born in Warren, Ohio, sixty-four years ago, and came to this city in 1855. When the Civil War broke out, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery, and served through the war, being present at many important engagements, including Gettysburg, and earning a reputation for conspicuous bravery. He became First Lieutenant in 1864.

On one occasion, when all of his command had fled, he refused to move in the face of the advancing enemy, and escaped unhurt, being cheered by both sides.

Mr. Hickox was prominent in the grain commission business in this city after the war, and served two terms on the Produce Exchange Board of Managers. At one time he was a member of the firm of Hughes, Hickox & Co., which also included John M. Hughes, Judge Hilton's son-in-law. He retired from business about fourteen years ago. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Loyal Legion, the New England Society and Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves one daughter and two sons.

Frederick Sigrist.

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AMERICAN SMELTING CO. LOSES ON APPEAL

Permanently Enjoined from Buying the Guggenheim Property.

President Nash Says the Decision Will Not Prevent the Deal — Sharp Drop in Stocks.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon, by a vote of 9 to 5, decided to reverse the Chancellor's decision in the American Smelting and Refining Company case.

To-day's decision orders the issuance of an injunction restraining the American Smelting and Refining Company from taking any further action in the matter of increasing its capital stock or acquiring, by purchase, the property of M. Guggenheim's Sons, unless it shall be made to appear on final hearing that the stock to be issued for the purchase of the Guggenheim plant does not exceed the value of the property to be acquired by the purchase.

The decision is looked upon here as one of great significance with respect to the incorporation of companies under New Jersey laws in the future. The practice of acquiring properties and paying for it in stock has been very general, and heretofore it has not been the policy of the State to inquire into the value of the property purchased or the amount of stock issued on account of the purchase.

It is feared that the decision may have the effect of causing corporations to go elsewhere to become incorporated, although this view is not entertained by all corporation lawyers.

The action of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey in making permanent the injunction brought against the American Smelting and Refining Company to prevent the increase in stock for the absorption of the Guggenheim smelting interests reached Wall Street just before the close of business.

Samuel Untermyer of counsel for the company, last night gave out the following statement by E. W. Nash, the President of the American Smelting and Refining Company:

"The decision will not prevent a union of the two interests. The desire of the stockholders is almost unanimous in favor of this trade. The court has said that the bargain is an advantageous one for the American Company's stockholders, as any one can see.

"All that the Court of Errors decides is that the plaintiffs in the present suit are allowed to have a trial before the present plan is carried out. But it does not by any means follow that we need adhere to that precise plan or suffer any delay.

"The decision was not intended and will not interfere with an effective consolidation of the two interests on lines that are now being considered.

"Meantime both businesses are highly prosperous, and we are working in harmony, and we are both earning more money than ever before. It was proved that the Guggenheims' net profits for the current year will exceed the rate of over $4,500,000 and those of the American Company about $5,000,000, which shows about 30 per cent. on the price of $30,000,000 of common stock after paying 7 per cent. on the preferred stock.

"The present temporary obstruction may furnish stock raiders who are trying to cover short accounts an opportunity to frighten weak holders and get some cheap stock. That will be its only effect."

Samuel Untermyer declined to discuss the subject further than to say that, in his opinion, a consolidation can be readily and lawfully effected under the laws of New Jersey without in any way conflicting with the decision, and that he anticipated no difficulty on that point. In his opinion, the decision will have far greater effect on the new companies that are organizing in New Jersey than on this company.

Wall Street construed the decision as a serious setback to the company, as was shown in the movement of its stocks, which were actually declining before the decision was known, and then broke sharply. The preferred stock dropped from 90⅞ to 90⅛, and the common stock from 53⅞ to 52.

Friends of the company have been insisting since the legal proceedings were begun, subsequent to the resignations of Messrs. Rogers and Lewisohn from the Directorate, that the proceedings were instituted and conducted by David Lamar, who came into prominence as the colleague of Russell Sage in opposing the settlement of the Union Pacific-Government dispute on the terms originally arranged with the syndicate, and who later figured in the Third Avenue Railroad pyrotechnics. He was also credited with being the manager of the celebrated manipulation of Leather Trust common stock, lifting it from 6 to 40, and having in this affair the co-operation of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

When Messrs. Rogers and Lewisohn resigned from the American Smelting and Refining Directorate, and this litigation started, with Mr. Lamar identified with it, and his personal counsel, Edward Lauterbach, appearing as the counsel in chief, Wall Street quickly concluded that it was the Standard Oil move, one of the complainants having formerly had Standard Oil official relations. But as in the early stage of action in New Jersey, Mr. Lamar's cause was obstructed by an adverse decision. Stock Exchange speculators loaded up with Smelting stock, lifting it higher than its level prior to the proceedings.

Thus, when the announcement of yesterday's decision favorable to the Lamar contentions came over the Wall Street ticker, there was hurried unloading with the imposition of large losses.

REFUSED INCREASE OF SALARY.

"Pay Off the Debt of the Church First," Said the Rev. Dr. Bartholow.

There is a minister of the Gospel over in Brooklyn who has just smilingly declined a "raise" of $500 a year in his salary, because he "already gets enough money." The clergyman in question is the Rev. Dr. O. F. Bartholow, pastor of Janes Methodist Episcopal Church.

At a meeting of the official board of the church it was unanimously resolved to increase the salary of the pastor by $500. When the matter was presented to Dr. Bartholow, however, he declined to accept the increase, saying that the salary he was drawing would be large enough for him until the debt of the church was paid.

Society of Artists Holds a Smoker.

The Society of American Artists held a largely attended smoker at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening, when announcement was made of prizes as follows: The Carnegie Prize, of $500, to John W. Alexander, for the picture "Autumn"; the Shaw Prize for the best figure composition, $300, to Sergeant Kendall, the picture being "A Fairy Tale," and the Webb Prize for the best landscape, to Ben Foster, for "Mists of the Morning." There will be a private view of the pictures, which constitute the twenty-third annual exhibition of the society at the building to-day and this evening there will be a reception. The exhibition will be opened to the public to-morrow morning and will continue until May 4.

Resolutions in Memory of Col. James.

Resolutions in memory of Col. E. C. James were adopted in several parts of the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Fursman, who presides over the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, suspended the regular business of the court while Vernon M. Davis read the resolutions and asked that they be spread on the court minutes. Justice Fursman and Assistant District Attorney La Baobier spoke in eulogy of Col. James. In Part VII. Special Term, before Justice Lawrence, Charles A. Gardiner offered similar resolutions, which were ordered spread on the minutes.

Mr. Croker in Good Health.

John P. Andrews of London arrived on the Teutonic yesterday and is at the Hoffman House. He has been interested with Richard Croker in business enterprises abroad. Mr. Andrews saw Mr. Croker at the Hotel Cecil, in London, last week. He says that the Tammany chieftain is in excellent health. In fact, he was never better. In London Mr. Croker was joined by his son Herbert, who has fully recovered from the effects of the injuries he sustained on shipboard.

OLD COUPLE FOUND DEAD.

Were Brother and Sister, and Lived the Life of Hermits in Their Jersey City Home.

An old couple, brother and sister, were found dead in their home, at 152 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. They had been dead a month or six weeks. The woman's name was Susan Mead, as inscribed in a Bible found on a table, but the man's Christian name could not be learned, although they had occupied the house for eight years.

They first appeared in the neighborhood at that time and bought two lots from a Mrs. Van Duyne, who is now dead. Mead built a two-story frame house on the lots, and he and his sister at once took possession. They lived like hermits, and in all the eight years they occupied the house, none of the neighbors was ever allowed to enter it. It was Mead's custom to walk to Jackson Avenue every morning at 6 o'clock in the Summer and 7 o'clock in the Winter. At the stores in that vicinity he bought a morning newspaper and such groceries as he needed and carried them home. When he bought a ton of coal he carried it into the house himself. He was never seen on any other occasion, and his sister was never seen by any of the neighbors except as they caught a glimpse of her through the windows as they passed.

It was for this reason that their death was not learned sooner. Only early risers missed Mead, when he was accustomed to take his morning walk, and they thought he had probably changed his hour. It was not until two days ago that suspicion was aroused that all was not well with them, but the police were not notified until yesterday. Then Sergt. Snow went to the house and climbed through a window. Miss Mead sat in a chair in the kitchen. Mead lay on a mattress spread on the floor beside the stove. A search of the house failed to disclose any letters or papers which would throw any light on the history of the strange couple. There was a daguerreotype of the woman and three of the man, the first when he was about ten years old. From the fact that he always paid cash for everything he bought it is supposed that Mead had money, but where it is banked or invested could not be learned.

It is believed that their death was caused by coal gas, as there had been a fire in the stove, the covers of which were off. County Physician Charles B. Converse was notified, but he had not decided last night whether he would make an autopsy or not.

Mead was about seventy-five years old, his sister about seventy. It is believed that she was demented, as the neighbors say that while she was always quiet during the day, she was frequently heard to scream wildly during the night.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL CLOSED.

North Carolina Senate Finds Accused Justices Not Guilty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 28.—After two weeks, one of the most interesting trials ever held in this State is ended. Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Douglas were to-day declared not guilty in the impeachment proceedings before the Senate of North Carolina at Raleigh.

The motion for impeachment originated in the Lower House, the Judges being charged with violating the Constitution in ordering the payment of the salary of Shell as Commissioner White, whose office, it was claimed, had been abolished. The speeches on behalf of the Judges and for the impeachment have been by the ablest lawyers in the State, the closing speech being made to-day.

The claim was made during the trial that the proceedings were political, as the General Assembly was Democratic and the Judges Republican and Fusion, but the vote of the Senate to-day stood 34 to 16 on this issue, the majority declaring by their vote that partisan motives did not actuate the Judges.

The verdict is a great relief to many, and perhaps a majority of the citizens of the State, who looked on the measure as a questionable proceeding.

SEVEN NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

Three More Deaths Reported from North Brother Island.

The following cases of smallpox were reported at the Board of Health yesterday: Michael Reardon, twenty years old, of 2,513 Third Avenue; Alcon A. Steinfeld, twenty-two years old, 349 Central Park West; Vitterno Thiaderino, fourteen years old, and Vincenzio Thiaderino, sixteen years old, both of 317 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; William Ormboff, twenty-eight years old, 158 West Nineteenth Street, James McKitchem of 234 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and Emma Lucian, thirty years old, of Stapleton, S. I.

The following deaths were reported from North Brother Island: Lester Balmer, five years old, of 273 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Patterson, seven months old, of 213 East One Hundred and Second Street; Daniel Sullivan, twenty years old, of 113 Congress Street, Brooklyn.

Smallpox in Jersey City.

The health officers of Jersey City fear that smallpox is likely to become epidemic in that section of the city known as "Little Italy." Although a small territory, lying between Brunswick Street and the foot of the Heights east and west, on Newark Avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad embankment north and south, about half a mile square, it was found necessary yesterday to quarantine five houses in the district. One of the patients, a baby, was concealed by its mother, but the officers afterward found it hidden between two mattresses. Four patients taken from the other houses were removed to the Emergency Hospital at Snake Hill.

Advice to British Manufacturers.

LONDON, March 29.—Sir Christopher Furness, head of the Furness Line of steamers and Chairman of Irvine's Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Company, has an article in The Daily Mail this morning on how best to fight the American Steel Trust. He enters a strong protest against any form of protective duties, which, he declares, would be suicidal. He says he believes the growth of trusts will bring a reaction in the United States in favor of free trade, and that British manufacturers should devote their efforts to securing a reduction of the excessive railway freight charges and the heavy royalties on mining, and to technical education and similar undertakings as the best way to meet American competition.

Superintendent of Westchester Poor.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 28.—The Republican Supervisors held a caucus this afternoon to decide who should have the appointment of Superintendent of the Poor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Esser. There were three candidates—Supervisors Charles M. Lane, of Mount Pleasant; Edward B. Kear, of Yorktown, and Walter B. Dixon, of Yonkers. After the first ballot Dixon was dropped. Then Lane and Kear stood a tie, with ten votes each, for four ballots, when Supervisor Hopkins, of North Castle, voted for Lane, and that gave him the nomination.

John C. Best Convicted of Murder.

SALEM, Mass., March 28.—John C. Best, standing at the bar, heard the foreman of the jury in the Essex County Superior Court to-night pronounce him guilty of murder in the first degree for the death of George E. Bailey at Breakheart Hill Farm last October. The jury was out over six hours, and the verdict is the end of an interesting trial of nearly two weeks. As soon as the foreman had announced the verdict and the legal formalities had been disposed of, Lawyer Sisk, for Best, announced his intention of preparing a motion to have the verdict set aside, and to ask for a new trial.

Died Before His Pardon Arrived.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28.—The President has granted a pardon to Henry Beach, a United States prisoner received at the Ohio penitentiary from the Indian Territory, but it came too late. Beach died on March 16. The pardon papers were received at the prison to-day. He was sentenced to fifteen years for larceny, the sentence being unusually severe on account of the fact that he broke jail before trial.

FAMILY LIVED BY BEGGING.

Letters Soliciting Charity Sent to Well-Known Persons—Father, Mother, and Children Arrested.

Writing begging letters has proved so profitable to the family of Patrick McCann, fifty-five years old, of 336 East Forty-sixth Street, that he has done no work at all for two years, according to the stories of neighbors. Agents Fogarty and Pisarra of the Gerry society made a descent upon the place last night and arrested McCann and his wife Mary, forty-nine years old, and their four children.

The scheme of the letters was for the woman to represent herself as a former servant of some rich person, in dire distress through sickness and to appeal for a contribution of $5 or $10 to help through pressing emergencies. Such a study the woman made of the system, the agents say, that she read all the society announcements in the various newspapers in order to secure the names of fresh victims. The plan then was, according to their story, for the woman to seek Mrs. Francis, the janitress of her house, and have her write the appealing letter, telling of an old servant about to be dispossessed, and then have one of the children present it at the house of the person to be swindled.

The agents searched the squalid rooms and found such a letter completed and ready to mail to Mrs. William E. Clark of 527 Madison Avenue, envelopes addressed to "Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt," Mrs. Howard Gould, and Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, a lot of blank envelopes, some postage stamps, and a list of well-known men and women.

Mrs. Francis admitted writing the letters, but said she did it to oblige Mrs. McCann, who could not write. She was not arrested. Mrs. McCann and her year-old baby were locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, while her husband was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station and the children were taken to the society's rooms. The children are Matthew, eleven years old; James, nine, and Bernard, four years old. The oldest boy was identified as a lad who about a year ago was arrested while begging in front of the Union League Club. He was released the following morning because his mother came into court and swore that it was not necessary for him to beg for a living.

The parents were charged with employing the children to beg for them.

HIT A CARTRIDGE WITH AN AXE.

Boys with Yearning for Gunpowder Acquired at the Military Show Now Nursing Their Wounds.

Among the thousands of children who attended the military tournament at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday afternoon were nine very small boys from the big tenement at 325 East Thirty-first Street. Every one of the nine became possessed of a thirst for gunpowder, explosions, and other grizzly attributes of war. Eight of the nine said it was Eddie Bangs, six years old, who found a big cartridge in the big show house and put it in his pocket.

Anyhow, Eddie Bangs appeared in the back yard of the big tenement yesterday afternoon with the cartridge. Willie Shannon, aged four years, simultaneously appeared with an axe. The other six boys were on hand, looking for trouble. The mothers and sisters of the boys were on the fire escapes at the various floors of the tenement hanging out clothes. It was a peaceful scene. The bloodthirsty Eddie Bangs placed the cartridge on the flagstone. The sanguinary Willie Shannon came down on it with the axe.

There was a tremendous detonation, followed by a simultaneous shriek from about twenty women on the fire escape landings, extending in one long-drawn-out whoop from the first to the top story. There was a vigorous howl from the ranks of the youthful sappers and miners in the courtyard below. Three policemen rushed to the scene on the double quick, with drawn revolvers, and ready for anything.

When the smoke had cleared away the following casualties were discovered: Willie Shannon, burned on left knee; Robert Haight, seven years old, left shoe torn by bullet and foot burned; Willie Doherty, five years old, burned about left hand; Eddie Bangs, six years old, right side of trousers burned; Danny Flynn, five years old, scratched and burned; Michael Leddin, seven years old, left hand burned; unknown boy, burned, scarred, and scared.

Young Haight and Shannon were carried by two policemen to Bellevue Hospital and their wounds attended to. They were later taken home, not very much hurt. The cartridge could not be found.

Democrats of West Hoboken at War.

Mayor Bergkamp of West Hoboken claims that at the Democratic Primaries on Tuesday night he received the nomination of Councilman-at-Large, but was counted out and says he will apply to the courts for an order compelling the clerk to place his name on the ticket as the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. At the same time he will file a petition with the clerk for an independent ticket and run, anyhow, if he loses his case. Mr. Bergkamp says he has affidavits in his possession which are irrefutable, and which he will produce in court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE HIGLEY SAWING AND DRILLING MACHINE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Higley Sawing and Drilling Machine Company, of 136 Liberty Street, show liabilities $50,675 and assets $5,861, consisting of book accounts, $5,381; machines, $380; office furniture, $100. The company also has some patents, value unknown.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM A. EGELING.—William A. Egeling, awning maker at 240 South Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,829, and assets $65 in debts due.

MARTIN PLETSCHER.—Martin Pletscher, a painter, residing at 499 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $767 and no assets.

JOHANN H. WENDELKEN.—Johann H. Wendelken, hotel manager at 263 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,373, and no assets. He was formerly a saloonkeeper on the Bowery for twenty-five years.

NEWMAN GROSSMAN.—Newman Grossman, manager, residing at 3,119 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,999 and assets of $3,001, due him from money loaned. The liabilities were contracted in Chicago in 1893.

EMMA F. BEREAN.—Emma F. Berean of Marlborough, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,148 and assets consisting of a store and dwelling valued at $4,000, mortgaged for $3,900, and book accounts of $100, which are worthless.

ROSS WHITE.—Ross White, a clerk at Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,081 and no assets. The debts are for merchandise, labor, and personal supplies, and were contracted at Anacram and Yonkers, N. Y., and Nutley, N. J., from 1897 to 1899. He was formerly of the Ross White Company, which dissolved in 1899.

JACOB S. BRILL.—Jacob S. Brill, salesman, residing at Newburg, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $31,966, and no assets. He was formerly of Stocker & Brill, wholesale flour dealers at Newburg, who dissolved on Feb. 1, 1899. Edward Stocker of that firm obtained a judgment against Mr. Brill on Feb. 16, 1901, for overdrawn account. The National bank of Newburg is in the schedules for $13,000, of which $10,000 is in a note of Stocker & Brill.

ISRAEL STONE.—Israel Stone, residing at 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $34,540 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1900 in building a big apartment house at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, which was sold under foreclosure. Mr. Stone was in the tailoring business for twenty years, and went into this building operation a year ago.

GOLDBERG & KIMMEL.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Goldberg, Max B. Kimmel, and Max Taubin, composing the firm of Goldberg & Kimmel, dealers in furniture and carpets at 77 and 79 Essex Street and 1,029 Third Avenue, by Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, for three creditors, viz.: Jacob Kimmel, $1,012; Jacob Bergstein, $100, and Solomon Littenberg, $220, all for money lent to the firm. It was alleged that they are insolvent, transferred merchandise and accounts worth $1,500 to various persons, and transferred book accounts to the amount of $1,000 to George Levy without any consideration. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed David H. Knapp temporary receiver of the assets of the firm, with a bond of $2,500. Mr. Goldberg started the business in 1892, and Mr. Kimmel became a partner three years ago. The Harlem store was opened in November last.

More Attachments Against Dr. Lyman.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received two more attachments against John Grant Lyman of 52 Broadway in favor of Charles L. Flint of Brookline, Mass., for $17,676, and Ira B. Cushing for $2,854. They each allege that Dr. Lyman induced them to buy stock in the Yukon Mining and Dredging Company under misrepresentations. Mr. Flint bought 31,350 shares and Mr. Cushing 16,016 between March 1 and May 27, 1899. The attachments were served on the Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange.

Attachment Against A Salesman.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Joseph P. Schiller of East Orange, N. J., for $4,500 in favor of the Gray Lithograph Company, for which he was formerly a salesman. It was alleged that during his employment from Oct. 1, 1896, to Nov. 26, 1900, he converted to his own use various portions of the sums of money advanced to him for traveling expenses in connection with the business of the company, amounting in the aggregate to $4,500. Mr. Schiller is now employed by another company in the same line of business, on which the attachment was served. It was granted on the ground of non-residence.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BACHT, Benjamin—P. McArdle and others	$215
BUCK, Anna—Carl Graeb	32
BALZER, Stephen M.—New York Telephone Company	102
BUTCHER, Henry C.—J. McCarthy and another	29
BORDEN, Matthew S.—G. G. Duy	226
CROSS, Elizabeth M.—S. Katz	51
CRAWFORD, Iran D.—The Hunter & Timms Company	209
COX, Harold P.—W. A. Smith	6,453
CLARK, Edward H.—A. Gitler and another	538
DUNCOMBE, Naomi—Eunice Niemoller	10,756
DE BENEDETTO, Joseph—M. E. Moore and another	730
DEAN, Frederic—J. L. Hotchkiss, trustee	1,202
DE LACY, Thomas R.—New York Telephone Company	22
DEVLIN, William A.—John Crowley	221
ENRIGHT, George W.—Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company	172
ELTING, Tuttle—A. Williamson and another	86
FISCHER, Adolph—W. C. Wotton and another, trustees	202
FITZPATRICK, John H.—W. C. Amis, by guardian	705
FALK, Carl, Eugene E. Murphy, and Warren Denman—Pyrogravure Wood Company	399
GUT, Joseph—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	160
HANSEN, Neils—J. T. Duff and another	313
HOLMANN, John—The Campbell Supply Company	123
HELPERN, Louis—B. Stein and another, costs	71
HEYMAN, George—O. F. Gelbaus	651
KREBS, Charles—The H. B. Claflin Company	141
KREFETZ, Frank—The H. B. Claflin Company	327
KERR, William M.—A. Bruen and others	433
KENNEDY, Charles E.—E. Nelson	25
LOOCK, Henry—J. Seeman and others	124
LEDDY, Thomas—James A. Wilson and another	398
LOWE, Francis J.—The Rapid Safety Filter Company of New York	186
MORTON, Jennie—Schrag	162
MEYER, David S.—The Sidney National Bank and another	289
MENDEL, Adolph—C. H. Gray	185
MUIR, Joseph—B. Traver	125
NOEL, August—F. Parsons	232
OLDHAM, David J. T.—Berlin Aniline Works	241
STEINMETZ, Eva, and Joseph Strauss—C. E. Ross	224
SAUER, Paul—C. Rouse	4,844
SCHENCK, Charles S.—Nason Manufacturing Company	16
SABISTON, Calin I.—William H. Clark & Co.	73
STUDWELL, George S.—J. F. Hahn	629
STEINFELD, Rebecca—J. Berkowitz	71
SMITH, Simon—Consolidated Gas Company of New York, costs	70
SMITH, Carl V.—S. Cook, by guardian	610
WEISSBLATT, Clarence—General Electric Company	121
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company—Emma C. Tweddell, or attorney, costs	135
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company—C. A. Runk, as guardian, costs	110
CITY OF NEW YORK—F. Muser	2,652
SCHUTTE PLUSH AND SILK COMPANY—William Buckley and another	655
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Edward Doyle	273
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILway Company, New York Elevated Railway Company, and Manhattan Railway Company—J. Hughes	2,849

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:48	Sun sets...6:21	Moon sets...2:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:08	Gov. Isl'd...3:43	H. Gate....5:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:48	Gov. Isl'd...4:22	H. Gate....6:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Canadian, Liverpool		3:00 P. M.
Gwent, Gibara	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 30.		
Alene, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		9:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ronald, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Baracoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Italy via Naples	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, APRIL 1.		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 2.		
Caribbee, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ciudad de Cadiz, Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa		
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Caledonian, Liverpool		
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabinc, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, Inman, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday, at 12:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 223 and up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle,) close at 6:30 P. M. March 31. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 1 for dispatch per steamer Marinosa. Mails for China and Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 24, Shanghai, Feb. 27; Yokohama, March 6; and Honolulu, March 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched East March 26 and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 29.

Exeter City, Swansea, March 13.
Georgios L., London, March 13.
Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, March 14.
Hekla, Copenhagen, March 12.
Hildur, Curacao, March 18.
Ogono, Gibraltar, March 10.
Pinner's Point, Dundee, March 14.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 14.
Taormina, Hamburg, March 13.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 5.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Buffalo, Hull, March 16.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, March 25.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 23.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 27.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 23.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

Bulgaria, Boulogne, March 19.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, March 17.
Dunstan, Para, March 17.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 23.
Niagara, Nassau, March 27.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 21.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Belvernon, Jamaica, March 26.
Comus, New Orleans, March 29.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 22.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 25.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

City of Washington, Colon, March 26.
Duchessi di Genova, Gibraltar, March 22.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 28.
Iberian, Liverpool, March 22.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 23.
Trave, Gibraltar, March 24.

Arrived.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, March 16, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Jacob Jebsen, (Nor.,) Olsen, Cardenas, &c., March 20, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Harndon, Malta, &c., Feb. 12, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool, March 20, and Queenstown, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:53 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Aragon, Bennett, Newport News for New Haven, with coal.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans, March 23, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Passed in Quarantine at 6:33 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Southampton.
SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Holbein, (Br.,) for London.
SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton.
SS Powderham, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) for Santiago.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Santiago, &c.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 28.—SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 7:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Westerniand, (Belg.,) Capt. Ehoff, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda at 4:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Gutheil, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, from New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Congo, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Novorossisk March 26.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, for New York, sld. from Naples March 26.

SS Cabo Corso, Capt. Cavan, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Corby Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Valentine, from Santos for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight today.

SS Star of Australia, (Br.,) Capt. Reed, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Lyttleton March 23.

SS Tarifa, (Span.,) Capt. Munarriz, from New York via Cadiz, arr. at Barcelona March 25.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) for New York, sld. from Genoa March 25.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

SS Navigator, for New York, sld. from Middlesborough to-day.

SS Lucca Baltes, (Ital.,) from Genoa, Girgenti, and Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York for La Guayra, &c., arr. at San Juan at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from Porto Cabello, La Guayra, &c., for New York, sld. from San Juan at 2 P. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Anna, (Ger.,) Capt.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 603 Fifth Avenue Sold—Other Dealings—Tiemann Estate Auction Sale a Disappointment.

Jeremiah C. Lyons has bought from Anson R. Flower, through Douglas Robinson & Co., the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 603 Fifth Avenue, 22.5 by 100. Mr. Lyons will convert the house into one of the American basement type.

The block front on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, between Riverside Drive and Claremont Avenue, 186 feet on the street, 100 feet on Riverside Drive and 150 feet on Claremont Avenue, has been sold to J. Allen Townsend, through Bernard Smyth & Sons. This was part of the holdings of the Tiemann estate, announced for sale at auction yesterday.

William Sperb, Jr., has sold to Samuel McMillan the seven-story apartment house known as the Lancaster, covering the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, 56.6 by 103.8 by 50.11 by 128.4.

J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co. have sold for the City Mortgage Company the two three-story brick dwellings 141 and 143 West Forty-fifth Street, on plot 35 by 100.5; also, in conjunction with Charles H. Easton & Co., for a Dr. Palmer to A. B. Dunn the three-story dwelling 138 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

William Waldorf Astor has bought the two dwellings 15 and 17 East Thirty-third Street, on plot 50 by 100, adjoining property already owned by him.

Green & Taylor have sold for Ellen E. Ward the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 41 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The Church of the Blessed Sacrament has bought for $26,000 the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 146 West Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100.5, adjoining its edifice at the southeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street.

John A. Dooner, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, who took title recently to 31 Dominick Street, has also acquired the adjoining property, No. 29, giving him control of a plot 40 by 75, on which, it is said, he will erect a six-story flat.

William E. Baker has sold for William Buhler to a client, for about $39,000, the five-story double flat 67 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11. This is the third house out of a row of six sold within the last ten days.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Steinhardt estate, 107 Thompson Street, old building, on lot 25 by 100.

D. Sylvan Cracow has sold for a client, for $29,500, the five-story double flat, 1,758 Madison Avenue, 30.6 by 85.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for Mrs. Minnie Smith, to Mrs. Antoine Chandy, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 105 East Sixty-second Street, 16 by 100.5.

Charles E. McManus has bought the plot, 70 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 265.7 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Leon A. Liebeskind has bought the seven-story apartment house 48 to 52 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 75 by 100.11. Mr. Liebeskind has sold the three five-story flats 15 to 19 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 75 by 100.11, to Charles Garfield.

Sigmund Blumenthal has sold the three five-story flats 59, 61, and 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, on plot 75 by 100.11.

John Jenkins and Charles Lankman, as trustees, have sold for $51,000 the two five-story flats 310 and 312 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 50 by 99.11.

M. J. Newman has sold for Saunders & Newman the three-story dwelling 513 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 16 by 99.11.

William O'Gorman has sold the three-story brick and stone dwelling 675 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 17.9 by 100.

Isaac Levingson has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager the property 518 to 524 East Twelfth Street, 100 by 103.3.

A building loan contract in the shape of a mortgage was filed yesterday with Register Fromme, by which Jacob H. Schiff agrees to lend $450,000 to John T. Farley. The property on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 25.8 feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 51 by 100, is given as security for the loan.

David Stewart has sold for Adolph M. Bendheim, to Peter J. McCoy, for $70,000, the two five-story double brick-and-stone store and apartment houses 1,435 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11x80x100 feet, and 1,429 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25x90x100 feet.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's offering of vacant property belonging to the estate of the late Daniel F. Tiemann developed into a flat failure. It was a none too eager-looking crowd that surrounded the stand of Auctioneer Boyd before the sale, and the outlook was not brightened by his preliminary announcement that what was perhaps the best part of the prospective offering, the ten lots including the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, between Riverside Drive and Claremont Avenue, had already been disposed of by the executors at private sale. A lot on the east side of Claremont Avenue was put up, but was withdrawn when no advance could be secured over a $7,000 bid, and the lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, fared similarly—the highest offer for it being $17,000. The sale was then discontinued.

Detailed results of yesterday's business at auction will be found below:

By PhIlip A. Smyth.

247 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, to Nathan Cohen..... $9,050

By William M. Ryan.

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 85 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to J. Romaine Brown..... 238,714

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Third Avenue, east side, 25.8 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 110, vacant; public auction sale, to F. J. Gilfoyle... 18,000

82, 84, and 86 Carmine Street, south side, 18.7 feet east of Varick Street, each 20 by 60, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame buildings; public auction sale, sold as one parcel, to S. Hamersiough..... 22,550

469 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 191.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story English-basement brownstone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to T. S. McElroy..... 9,700

259 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 105.10 by 25 by 168.7, four-story brick double tenement, with store; executors' sale, to A. W. Miller..... 26,550

9 Christopher Street, north side, 113 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 31.6 by 51.10 and irregular, five-story brick and stone flat, with stores and baker's ovens; public auction sale, to Hugo Rosendorf. 52,300

603 West End Avenue, west side, 24 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry B. Auchincloss 25,000

By John N. Golding.

235 Mercer Street, west side, 125 feet south of Third Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Savings Bank 53,500

By Solomon De Walltearsa.

164 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 140.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19.10 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to John Jacoby..... 12,250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

317 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 343.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Life Insurance Company..... 37,750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 2,524 Seventh Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 27.1 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $24,368.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 97 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 220 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, stone-front church, formerly known as St. Stephen's. Due on judgment, $37,928.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Dutton, referee, 620 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,428.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 26 by 65; Michael Gleason of 1,780 Washington Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Belmont Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, each 16.3 by 52 by 40; Joseph Lutner of 1,823 Crotona Avenue, owner; W. Dickerson, architect; total cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 80; Gundlach & Koch of 204 East Eighty-sixth Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, each 25 by 95 by 85; Gundlach & Koch, owners; John Hauser, architect; total cost, $91,000.

Nos. 155 and 157 Ludlow Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, each 25 by 73.6; Max Weinstein, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; total cost, $30,000.

Fairmount Place, south side, 323 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 32; John Pirner of 1,289 Chisolm Street, owner; Anton Pirner, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 163 Mercer Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; John Best of 1,198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $700.

No. 55 Maiden Lane, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; John G. Wendel, owner; John B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 98 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Joseph Rabinowitz of 105 Rivington Street, owner; A. Siegel, architect; cost, $25.

No. 110 Wall Stret, to a five-story brick and stone office building; R. P. Carroll, owner; William Craig, architect; cost, $328.

No. 434 Hudson Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; H. H. F. Vocke of 70 Morton Street, owner; F. Bayliss, Bible House, architect; cost, $320.

No. 710 Grand Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Mary L. Downey of 19 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; C. L. Lefert of 233 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,600.

Nos. 91 and 93 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick storage house and store; Schermerhorn estate, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, March 28.

AVENUE A, s e s, Lots 145 to 147, map of Prospect Hill estate, runs s e 201 to Avenue B x s w 50x n w 130.6x s w 100x n w 130.6 to Avenue A x n e 150; Jonas Lowenstein, trustee, to Margaret M. Bowler, all liens..... $5,200

AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x 67; Armour C. C. Anderson, referee, to Moritz Weisberger and another, (R S $11.50) 11,500

AVENUE D, w s, 19 ft s of 5th St, 22x80; Avenue D, s w corner of 5th St, 19x80; Louis Strasburger and another to Lena Gurgel, (R S $50) 100

BRADHURST AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; Charles M. Camp to J. Prentice Kellogg, (R S $2) 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; Charles M. Camp to Ellen J. Kellogg and another, trustees, (R S $2) 1

BRIDGE ST, 6 to 10, s s; Oakleigh Thorne to the Maritime Building Company, (R S $140) 100

BROAD ST, or Arthur Av, e s, 117.1 ft s of 176th St, 35.7x100; Broad St, or Arthur Av, e s, 205.9 ft s of 176th St, 35.7 x100; William G. Mulligan and wife to James D. Rogers, (R S $10) 1

BROAD ST, or Arthur Av, e s, 170.4 ft s of 176th St, 35.5x100; also part of Lots 41 and 42, map of Fairmount; Agnes K. Mulligan to James D. Rogers, (R S $10). 1

CHERRY ST, 14, n s, and 16 Cherry St; Bridget Ware to Catharine Jackson, (mtg $17,000, R S $19) 1

CHERRY ST, 18, n s, and 16 Cherry St; Bridget Ware to Catharine Jackson, (mtg $17,000, R S $19) 1

DONNING PL, n s, 100 ft e of 146th St, 15x50; Kate Fanning to Edward A. Scott, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,000) 1

CROTONA AV, s e corner of Elmwood Place, 25x96.1; William G. Mulligan and wife to James D. Rogers, (R S $5) 1

GRAND AV, w s, 150 ft s of 184th St, 50x90; George J. Palmer to Hattie E. Fowler, (R S $3, mtg $6,000) 1

GRAND ST, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 64.5x50.7x58.8x51; Emeline B. Howe and others, executors, to David Kidansky and another, (R S $54) 54,000

HALL PLACE, w s, 474.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x106.7x26.2x107; Frederica Loescher to John H. Quirk, (mtg $500, R S $1) 1

HOFFMAN ST, s s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 50x124; William G. Mulligan and wife to James D. Rogers, (R S $2) 1

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, n w ¼ of Lot 287, map of the village of East Tremont, 22x112.6; Paul H. Holmer to Charles P. Hallock, (mtg $400, R S 50 cents) 1

JEFFERSON AV, e s, Lot 199 and part of Lot 200, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 49.11x90; William G. Mulligan and wife to James D. Rogers, (R S $5) 1

LEWIS St, 105½, w s, 20x100; Caroline Duempelmann to Moritz Weisberger, (R S $5.50, mtg $11,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 71st St, 18x85; Kurt B. Brundrett to Mary E. Wilson, (mtg $10,000, R S $7) 7,000

LIVINGSTON PLACE, s e corner 16th St, 34.8x84; Joseph Polstein to Henry M. Soutt, and another, (R S $18.50, mtg $37,000) 100

LOT 3, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree plot; Agnes K. Mulligan to James D. Rogers, (R S $3) 1

LOT 8, map of Cebrie Park; Jarrard L. Welch to Mary L. Baisley, (mtg $200).. 1

LOT 57, same map; Mary L. Baisley to Jarrard L. Welch, (R S $1) 1

LOT 58, map of Cebrie Park; Mary L. Baisley to Lottie E. D. Welch, (R S $1). 1

LOT 477, map of Scarlem A. Vyse estate; Louis L. Seiter to Emilia Segal, (mtg $4,000) ..... Exch.

MADISON AV, 35, e s, 19.4x100; Lottie G. Horton to James A. McMillin, (R S $122) 1

MADISON AV, 35, e s, 19.4x100; James A. McMillin to Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, (R S $122) 1

NORFOLK ST, 22, 25.3x75; Karl M. Wallach to Rachmiel and Ida Sohnen, (mtg $25,000, R S $10) 35,500

SAMUEL ST, n s, 198 ft e of Grove St, 132x150; Frederick Pirk and another to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $3, all liens).. 1

SEXTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, Edenwald, Emil Wagner to Charlotte Luthe 500

SIDNEY ST, n e corner of Troy St, runs e 288.3 to the w s of Berrian St, x 705.6 x n w 285 to Troy St, x 640, Stuyvesant Duyvil; Emily A. Sage to Emily S. Sage, (R S $6) 1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, s e corner of 186th St, runs e 62.6 x s 161.6 x e 62.6 x n 161.3; Washington Terrace, w s, 53.3 ft s of 186th St, 17.8x82; Washington Terrace, w s, 88.9 ft s of 186th St, 72.4x62.6x72.2x62.6; Moses Bachman to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $84,000) 1

167 AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 30th St, 24.8x 75; Frederick Morich and another, executors, to Valentin Herold and wife, (R S $17 50) 17,500

2D AV, 215, n w corner of 118th St, 25x 77.1; Elmer Crandall, referee, to David Lippmann, (R S $24, mtg $10,000). 40,000

2D AV, n e corner of 118th St, 27x80; William H. Redfield to William Fink, (R S $28, mtg $20,000) ....

3D AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 173d St, 50.3x 92x50x96.11; Isma Schreyer to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S $16, mtg $26,000) 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 95th St, runs n 75x e 100x n 25.8x e 50x s 100.8x w 150; Mary Bird to Lloyd S. Brice, (R S $250). 100

7TH ST, 224 and 256, 36x99.10; Henry Schoen and wife to Ignatz Meirowitz, ½ part, (R S $1, mtg $41,500) 1

7TH ST, 254 and 256, 36x99.10; Ignatz Meirowitz to Max Schwartz, ½ part, (mtg $41,500, R S $5) 1

10TH ST, 406 East, 20x92.3; Henry J. Wirth to Joseph Rosenzweig and another, (R S $3.50, mtg $6,700) 1

10TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 45th St, 25.1x 100; George Spohr to George Kern, (R S $10, mtg $18,000) 1

17TH ST, 41 West, and 38 West 18th St; Clarence Stanley and others, executors, to the New York Realty Company, (R S $73) 73,000

17TH ST, 419 West, 25x92; Peter H. Flynn and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $9.50) 1

17TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; Peter H. Flynn and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, quit claim..... 1

17TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Irving Place, 20x81; Henry Van D. Black to Benjamin Barnett, (R S $4.50, mtg $12,000)... 16,500

19TH ST, n s, 474 and 436 West, 50x92; Kate Fanning to Edward A. Scott, (mtg $15,000, R S $15) 1

27TH ST, 131 West, 25x98.9; John B. Sweet and others, heirs to Abraham Manheimer, (R S $13) 13,000

34TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 93.9; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Harry O. Logue, (R S $20) 20,000

35TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 98.9; Samson Lachman, referee, to Harriet B. Kennedy, (R S $35) 26,000

39TH ST, 449 West, 25x98.9; Adolph Rosbach to William T. Young, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,000) 10,500

46TH ST, 104 West, 20x100.5; Harriet Strong to the American Realty Company, (mtg $15,000, R S $7) 22,000

46TH ST, 417 West, 20x100.5; Charles L. Newcomb to Henry Doscher, (R S $5, mtg $6,000) 100

48TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Andrew Miller to Charles Strauss, (mtg $20,000, R S $5) 100

49TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Theresa Schlosser to Josephine Schlosser and another, (mtg $14,000, R S $18) 18,000

52D ST, 432 West, 25x100.5; John McGovern to George Spohr, (R S $10, mtg $20,000) 1

58TH ST, 400½ East, 20.11x48x irregular; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Louis Koormans, (R S $5) 5,000

65TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; Henry L. Sprague to John R. Ferrier, (R S $4, mtg $20,000) 25,000

76TH ST, 320 West, 20x102.2; Maggie A. Coleman to William Mitchell, (R S $1.50) 1

79TH ST, 158 East, 20x102.2; 79th St, 160 East, 20x102.2; Imogene Lockwood to James Fitzpatrick, (R S $6, mtg $37,000) 42,800

79TH ST, 329 East, 27x102.2; Eliza Meyer and another, individually, heirs, &c., to Sarah Cahn and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $15,250) 1

86TH ST, 522 East, 20x102.2; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Elizabeth Hillenbrand, (R S $6, mtg $14,000) 1

92D ST, 59 West, 20x100.8; Charles P. Ketterer to Prudence R. Ketterer, (mtg $11,000, R S $10) 1

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Ann Monaghan to Louis Bachrach, (R S $6.50) 100

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; John Yard, referee, to Judson Lawson, (mtg $75,000, R S $1.25, re-recorded) 3,050

99TH ST, 59 to 63 East, 75x100.11; Sigmund Blumentnal to Charlotte Maudenich, (R S $2, mtg $66,700) 100

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.11; Carl H. Elser to H. Christian Borstel, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.50) 1

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.11; Le Roy F. Lewis to Carl H. Elser, quitclaim, all liens..... 1

104TH ST, 224 West, 15.11x70.2; Bernard Birnbaum to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $7.50, mtg $7,500) 15,000

104TH ST, 212 to 216 West, 56x100.11; Isabella Hampton and another, trustees, to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $75) 75,000

104TH ST, 218 West, 19.6x100.11; James Ferguson to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $27) 26,750

113TH ST, s s, 141.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100; William A. Fanning, referee, to Meyer Solomon, (R S $4.50) 4,500

127TH ST, 57 East, 18x99.11; Annie Smyth to Walter J. Sutherland, (R S $10) 9,750

127TH ST, 33 West, 18.9x99.11; Frederick Thilemann, Jr., to Cornelia C. Savin, (R S $2.50, mtg $10,000) 12,500

142D ST, 513 West, 16x99.11; William Saunders and Maitus J. Newman to Margaret T. O'Neil, (mtg $10,000, R S $3.50) 100

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; Alphonse G. Koelbie to Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., (mtg $11,500, R S 50c)... 16,500

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., to George and Mary C. Kellermann, (mtg $11,000, R S $8) 19,000

154TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; George and Mary C. Kellermann, to Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., (mtg $9,000, R S $3) 12,000

Recorded Leases.

CHERRY ST, 148, w s; Mary K. L. Black to Raffaele Cairmari, 5 years..... $1,800

CLIFF ST, 30; Henry Meyer and another to Isaac S. Coffin and others, 5 years and 5 years' renewal 3,000

FORSYTH ST, 104; Sarah Davis to Shulum Hochberg, 5 years 2,900

HENRY ST, 142; estate of Frederick Schuchardt to Simon Clug, 5 years..$840.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St; George W. Eggers to Louis H. Luhmann, 5 years 1,200-1,300

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of St. Ann's Av; Henry Hachemeister and another to Edward Wilke, 3 years..... 360

WEST END AV, 20; Meyer A. Bernheimer, executor, to Joseph Celentano, 5 years..... $1,000, 1,200

1ST AV, 2,207, w s; Nicola Tesoraro to Tommaso Braibanante, 3 years..... 792

1ST AV, 2,207; Henry Webendorfer to Nicolo Pecoraro, 3 years..... 792

6TH AV, 815, n w corner of 46th St; George Mundorf to Maurice M. McCormick, 5 years..... $1,200, 1,500

8TH AV, 2,300 and 2,311, n w corner of 124th St; Charles Bradley to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General, 10 years..... 6,500

10TH AV, 629; Trustees of Abraham Ayres to Anson C. Purdy, 5 years..... 660

10TH AV, 637, n w corner of 45th St; Helena M. E. Lindemann to Nathan Hirschfeld, 5 years..... $1,200, 1,500

35TH ST, 116 West; George Bullwinkle to John Merkel, 2 years 600

114TH ST, 319 East; Maria Reda to Mariano Parlato, 4 years..... 540

123D ST, 411 East; John P. Petty to Claus J. Icke, 3 years 500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARRAS, William, to Charles Arras; 33d St, 120 East, 3 years..... $5,500

BACHRACH, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 5,000

BALZ, Jacob, to Isaac Blumberg; Jackson St, w s, 60 ft s of Henry St, ⅔ year 800

BERLIN, Simon and Fannie, to Laura A. Delano; Waverley Place, w s, 44.8 ft n of 10th St, 5 years..... 18,000

BERLIN, Simon and Fannie, to Laura A. Delano; Waverley Place, w s, 19.8 ft n of 10th St, 5 years..... 18,000

BLOCH, Henry M. and Louis, to Joseph Polstein; 10th St, s e corner of Livingston Place, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BOWLER, Margaret M., to Henry A. V. Post, trustee; Avenue A, s e s, Lot 145 to 147, map of Prospect Hill estate, 1 year 2,182

BRYCE, Lloyd S., to Mary Bird; 5th Av, n e corner of 95th St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 200,000

BRISTOL, Frederick E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 153d St, s s, 121 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

BROWN, Eugene, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Columbus Av, 416, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BURKE, Mary C., to John Kerr; 2008 348, 349, 382, 383, 661, and 662, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, demand 1,000

CAHILL, Mary, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 129th St, s s, 25 ft w of Madison Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

CAHILL, Mary, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 129th St, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

CROW, William L., and James W. Taylor to Mary E. Taylor; 55th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

DEISBERGER, Moritz, to Caroline Duempelmann; Lewis St, 103½, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to Carrie M. Butler; 145th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 33,584

DUFFY, Ann, to William G. Vander Roest; 7th Av, n w corner of 58th St, 2 years 6,000

FARLEY, John T., to Jacob H. Schiff; 5th Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 78th St, 51x 100; building loan contract recorded as a mortgage, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts, Choate & Beaman. 450,000

FERRIER, John R., to Harriet Coles, individually and as executrix, &c., and others; 136 West 65th St, 3 years..... 18,000

GURGEL, Lena, to Louis Josephtal and others, executors, Avenue D, 55 and 57, s w corner of 5th St, 5 years..... 30,000

GURGEL, Lena, to Grace K. Moore; 55 and 57 Avenue D, s w corner of 5th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 12,616

HERCOLA, Nicholas, to Amanda Wolff; 1st Av, w s, 24.9 ft n of 30th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,500

JACKSON, Catharine, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; Cherry St, 14 and 17, 1 year 20,000

JAMES, Harriet E., to Charles E. Sloane and another; 35th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 21,000

KELLERMANN, George, and wife to Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr.; 150th St, proposed, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 4 years 4,000

KELLY, Edward J., to George Ehret; 11th Av, 838, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 1,700

KIDANSKY, David, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and Flesch Leonine Trand St, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 17,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy to Emeline B. Howe, executrix, and others, executors, &c.; 71 Grand St, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 1 year..... 39,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LOCUE, Hannah A., to Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, &c.; 34th St, 225 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 17th St, 419 West, 1 year 7,000

McCORMICK, Maurice M., to F. Baulantine & Sons; 6th Av, 815, saloon lease, demand 5,000

MOUTOUX, Susan and William E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 14 to 18 Lawrence St, 1 year..... 2,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 17th St, 41 West, and 38 West 18th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

NORZ, Catherine, and John, to Louis Fleischmann; White Plains Road or Av, s e corner of 7th St or Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

OLSEN, Zacharias, to Joseph E. Butterworth; Birch St, n s, 100 ft w of Ogden Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 550

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, and Kassel Simon to Annie J. Slocum; East Broadway, 54, due Dec. 28, 1901, 6 per cent. 20,000

ROGERS, James D., to William G. Mulligan and wife; Crotona Av, s e corner of 178th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to William G. Mulligan and wife; Hoffman St, e s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to William G. Mulligan; Lot 3, map of 65 lots, Oak Tree Plot, Tremont, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

ROGERS, James D., to William G. Mulligan; Broad St, Fulton Av, or Arthur Av, e s, 223.6 ft s of 176th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to William G. Mulligan; Arthur Av, e s, 205.9 ft s of 176th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to William G. Mulligan; Arthur Av, e s, 134.11 ft s of 176th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to William G. Mulligan; Arthur Av, e s, 117.1 ft s of 176th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to James W. Mulligan; Broad St, or Fulton Av, or Arthur Av, e s, 170.4 ft s of 176th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to Agnes K. Mulligan; Broad St, &c., e s, 188.1 ft s of 176th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to Agnes K. Mulligan; Woodruff Av, s w s, 100 ft s e of Broad St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROGERS, James D., to Agnes K. Mulligan; part of Lots 41 and 42, map of Upper Morrisania, ½ year, 6 per cent... 2,000

ROSENZWEIG, Joseph, and another to Henry J. Wirth; 10th St, 406 East, due Sept. 18, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SIEFKA, Herman, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; Wooster St, 27, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 9,000

SOHNEN, Rachmiel and Ida, to Karl M. Wallach; 32 Norfolk St, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF NEW YORK to Abraham A. Heyliger; 53d St, 153 West, 1 year..... 100

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF NEW YORK to Elizabeth S. Frances; 53d St, 153 West, 1 year..... 650

WEED, Hamilton M., to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, s e corner of 58th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 100,000

WEINSTEIN, Max and Julius, to Henry W. Wright; Orchard St, 178, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

WEINSTEIN, Max and Julius, to Wilson M. Powell; Orchard St, 180, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

WEISBERGER, Moritz, and Morris Kronovet to A. Gertrude Cutter; Avenue C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 3 years..... 19,000

WELCH, Jarrard L., to George P. Baisley; Lot 57, map of Cebrie Park, 1 year 400

WELCH, Lottie E. D., to George P. Baisley; Lot 58, map of Cebrie Park, 1 year 600

WILLIAMS, Richard H., to American Mortgage Company; 44th St, 26 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

YOUNGS, Henry, to Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York; 325 West 23d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases. $15,019

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases 15,029

CAMERON, William A., to William H. Payne 4,000

CROW, William L., to James W. Taylor. 7,500

FAUST, Mathias, executor, to William H. Faust 7,000

FAUST, William H., to Mathias Faust, trustee 7,000

GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases to American Mortgage Company 10,062

GORTON, Eliot, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 75,000

KANTZ, Pauline, to Frederick Tetreau.... 2,500

KELLY, Hannah A., individually and as administratrix, to Cynthia K. Wheeler; assigns two mortgages..... 3,250

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan W. Wiggins..... 4,500

O'CONOR, Daniel J., to Richard V. Dey. 3,763

PIERREPONT, Henry E. and John J., executors, &c., to Lambert Suydam; assigns two mortgages..... 26,500

SHELMAN, Nellie, to Henry D. Goodman 12,000

TAYLOR, James W., to William L. Crow. 7,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Mary R. J. Du Bois... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 175 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; F. J. Kearney against Michael A. Bozza, owner and contractor..... $46

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x 100; Herbert E. Gibson against Ernst Heidtmann, owner and contractor..... 75

HAMILTON TERRACE, 3; Abraham Marks against Eliza D. Whiteman, owner; Louis P. Whiteman, contractor 225

JACKSON AV, 983; Olsen & Co. against Samuel D. Rosenfeld, owner and contractor 35

2D ST, 252 and 256; Cohen & Levine against Samuel Gross and David Eisler, owners; Frank Braun, contractor..... 789

10TH ST, 29 East; L. De Lorenzo & Co. against Albina B. Friedline, owner and contractor 304

73TH ST, 319 and 321 East; G. B. Raymond & Co. against P. E. O'Brien, owner; Thomas McLaughlin, owner and contractor 24

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; J. H. Havens & Son against Thomas J. McLaughlin and Patrick E. O'Brien, owners and contractors 557

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; J. H. Havens & Son against Thomas J. McLaughlin and Patrick E. O'Brien, owners; Richard O'Keefe, contractor..... 42

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Murray & Hill against O'Brien & McLaughlin, owners and contractors 229

156TH ST, 977 to 983 East; Olsen & Co. against Samuel D. Rosenfeld, owner and contractor 171

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 788, LAWS OF 1900.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 137th St, 99.11 x100; Frederic de P. Foster with Julia and Julius Fleischmann, 4 payments.... 95,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 88th St, 50.8x102.2; Joseph Hamershlag with Hamilton M. Weed, 11 payments

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.

Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

Capital . . .	$2,050,000
Surplus . . .	2,050,000
Deposits . . .	27,680,000

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
TELEPHONE RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry F. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that Bond No. 34 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5, 1901.

MEMPHIS LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the mortgage dated February 14th, 1891, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that ten (10) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 12, 48, 82, 96, 217, 225, 270, 327, 344, and 370, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5th, 1901.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1901.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1901. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER.
J. B. STANTON. 16 Broad St.

CHARTS OF TWELVE LEADING STOCKS, showing fluctuations from Nov. 7th to Feb. 28th. Correctly delineated, valuable reference book of recent bull campaign, convenient for pocket. Price One Dollar by mail.
J. H. CATHRAE, 5,332 Indiana Av., Chicago.

$15,000 TO $20,000 WANTED BY A NEW ENGland woolen mill, to assist in carrying an extra large stock of raw materials; will pay good rate and give 2d mortgage as security. C., Box 220 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

March 21, 1901.

To the Stockholders of

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

Referring to our circular dated March 2, 1901, we announce that holders of the following percentages of the entire outstanding amounts of the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named companies have accepted the offer made to them by us in our said circular, viz.:

	Percentage of Preferred Stock.	Percentage of Common Stock.
Federal Steel Company	97	96
National Steel Company	97	98
National Tube Company	98	93
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	97	92
American Tin Plate Company	94	99
American Steel Hoop Company	97	98
American Sheet Steel Company	97	94

THE PLAN PROPOSED IN OUR CIRCULAR THEREFORE HAS BECOME OPERATIVE.

In view of the fact that there are stockholders who desire to participate in the plan, but who have been unable to deposit the certificates for their stock within the time limited in our circular, we have extended the time for deposit of stocks under the terms and conditions of our said circular of March 2, 1901, UNTIL AND INCLUDING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1901, after which date no deposits of stock will be received except in our discretion and on such terms as we may prescribe.

The COMMON STOCK of any Company offered for deposit AFTER THE DATE OF CLOSING THE TRANSFER BOOKS of such Company for the payment of dividends upon the Common Stock, must be accompanied by an ORDER FOR SUCH DIVIDEND.

Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

FEDERAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	with	Colonial Trust Co. N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
NATIONAL TUBE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
NATIONAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN TIN PLATE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN STEEL HOOP PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	N. Y. Security & Trust Co., N. Y.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

WE SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS UP TO A PRIL 2D FOR THE COMING ISSUE OF
German Empire 3% Consols
at 87½% plus interest.
AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE,
City of Vienna 4% Gold Bonds of 1900
at 97%, redeemable at par within 90 Years.
Both securities are free from Taxes. For further particulars apply to
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS, - - - 9 AND 11 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY

German Imperial 3% Loan
300,000,000 Mark
(ABOUT $72,000,000.)
We are authorized by our German correspondents to receive subscriptions for the above loan at the official price of 87½ and accrued interest. All subscriptions must be handed in at our office on or before April 2.
Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn,
33 NEW STREET.

UNION PACIFIC FIRST LIEN
CONVERTIBLE 4% BONDS.
RECEIPTS—25% Paid.
BONDS "when issued."
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO.
Rights.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
Bankers,
56 Broadway.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

SAFE INVESTMENTS WITH PROFITS.
6% First Mortgage Gold Bonds of an established corporation in denominations of $500 and $1,000, WITH A BONUS OF STOCK.
FRANK MOORE JEFFERY,
Investments and Loans.
Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

ERIE
Pennsylvania Collateral
FOUR PER CENT. 50 YEAR
GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT & SOLD.
William S. Fanshawe
11 PINE ST., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Adjustment Bonds of this Company desiring the interest on their bonds to be paid in semi-annual installments on May 1st and November 1st, instead of annually, may, without charge therefor, cause their bonds to be stamped and obtain the benefit of the agreement dated September 14th, 1899, with Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, by delivering to the Deputy Comptroller of this Company, at its office, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., their bonds arranged in numerical order, accompanied by a letter of transmittal in a form which will be furnished upon application. An indorsement will thereupon be printed on the bonds, and signed by the Railway Company and by the Trust Company, indicating that the bonds are entitled to the benefit of said agreement and subject thereto. The present coupon sheets will be removed from the coupon bonds and deposited with said Trust Company, and, in lieu thereof, semi-annual coupon sheets will be attached.

Temporary receipts will be given by the Railway Company for the bonds at the time of delivery to it, and notice will be sent by mail to the holders of such receipts when the bonds are ready for redelivery upon surrender of such receipts.

The right to obtain the benefit of said agreement without charge is subject to termination at any time by order of the Board.

As the amount of bonds which can be handled daily is necessarily limited, arrangements for large amounts should be made in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors.
L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York, March 15, 1901.

I will pay 1 1-2 % cash to call the following Stocks in 500 or 1000 Share Lots—privileges to be signed by responsible parties.
TO RUN 60 DAYS FROM DATE.
American Car & Foundry pfd., at 82 1-2.
International Paper Pfd. at 81.
International Steam Pump Pfd., at 85.
ditto Common " 34 1-2
Jacob Rubino,
3 BROAD STREET.
Telephone 7 Cortlandt.

Dividends.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, March 15th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next, to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the twenty-ninth day of March, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the eighth day of April next, to remain open until three o'clock P. M. on the first day of May next, when they shall again be closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, March 27, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of May, 1901, to the holders of Preferred stock of record on the 10th day of April, 1901.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on April 10th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
New York, March 19, 1901.
DIVIDEND 36.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 10, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of March 30, 1901. Transfer books will be closed March 30, 1901, and reopened April 11, 1901. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET.
New York, March 28, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable April 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 1st, 1901.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. April 1st, 1901, until April 16th, 1901.

E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street & 6th Avenue.
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

American Sheet Steel Company.

A Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business April 5th.

Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from April 6th to April 15, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1901.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.
New York, March 25th, 1901.

Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1900, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 7 and 8 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 23d, 1901.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 137th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 27th, 1901.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable April 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. April 5th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened April 22d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.
New York, March 28th, 1901.

The coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 1st, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 20, 1901.

NINETY-FOURTH (94TH) DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, April 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Gramercy Sugar Company.
New Orleans, La., March 15th, 1901.

Coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York. M. R. SPELMAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 27th, 1901.

The coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division Bonds of this company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the American Ice Company; also of coupons on certain bonds, to be paid by the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.

The Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigeration Company offers to purchase the outstanding shares of stock of the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, paying therefor share for share in its own stock. Stockholders must deposit their holdings with the Manhattan Trust Company on or before April 15. They will be required to pay at the time of deposit $1 per share, and on or before May 15 an additional $1 per share, which amounts will be paid into the Treasury of the Consolidated Refrigerating Company to be used as working capital.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of this Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 9th day of April, 1901, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York City, March 27th, 1901.—
GEO. S. A. YOUNG, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901. I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Fifth National Bank,
Cor. 3d Av. and 23d Street,
New York, March 1st, 1901.

At a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this date, Mr. Horace F. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Broadway Savings Institution, was elected a member of the Board of Directors.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 10th, 1901, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 1st, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 2d, 1901.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 10th, 1901, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 23, and will be reopened on Friday, May 24, 1901.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 28	1,462,614
To date this year	76,850,627
Corresponding date last year	33,411,370

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 28	$5,546,000
To date this year	$325,013,570
Corresponding date last year	$155,096,340

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @3 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sheet Steel ctfs.	2¼	Nat. Steel ctfs.	2½
Am. S. S. pf. ctfs.	2	Nat. Steel pf. ctfs.	2½
Am. S. H. ctfs.	2	Nat. Tube ctfs.	2½
Am. S. H. pf. ctfs.	1¼	Nat. Tube pf.	1¼
Am. S. & W. ctfs.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Am. S. & W. pf. ctfs.	2½	Northern Pacific	1½
Am. T. P. ctfs.	2¾	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Am. T. P. pf. ctfs.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Peoria & East.	½
B'klyn Rap. T.	¼	P., C. & St. L.	2½
Canada South.	¼	Pressed S. Car.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Pullman Co.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Rep. Steel	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	St. J. & G. I.	¼
Del., L. & W.	9	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅞	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅛
Federal Steel ctfs.	1¼	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Federal Steel pf. ctfs.	1⅝	Union B. & P. pf.	½
General Electric	½	Union Pacific	⅛
Glucose Sugar	¾	Union Pac. pf.	¼
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Express	1½
Int. Power	⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Lake E. & W.	½	West. Un. Tel.	1½
L. E. & W. pf.	2	Wheel. & L. Erie	2½
Manhattan	⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Ice pf.	1	Int. Pump	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	5⅝	Kan. City So. pf.	⅔
Am. S. & R. pf.	5	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1	M. & St. L. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	¾	North. American	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Penn. R. R.	½
B., C. R. & N.	1	People's Gas	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Reading	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Silver Bull. ctfs.	4⅝
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¾
Int. Silver pf.	3	Wabash pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	3¼	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s.	2
Col. Mid. 3-4s.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	2¼	Rio Gr. South. 4s.	1
Louis. & Nash. 5s.	1		
Nash. C. & St. L. con. 5s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 2 Hous. & Texas gen. 1

STEEL TRUST VALUES.

The shares ("when issued") of the United States Steel Corporation—the billion-dollar steel trust—were buoyant yesterday, the first day of their quotation upon the Stock Exchange. The entire stock market was strong, but the steel trust issues were much the most conspicuous feature, transactions in the common and preferred stocks approximating a quarter of a million shares.

Wall Street has waited with much more than ordinary interest the entry of these securities upon the Stock Exchange list, and sentiment as to what must be the early sequel has been much divided. The aggregate of the new corporation's capital so far surpasses anything before known that ordinary precedents are put aside in calculations. So vast is the volume of the stock issue, indeed, that many conservative observers have shown undisguised apprehension as to what immediate market results might be. They who have hesitated and doubted are, however, in minority. Popular confidence is generally commanded in so far as Wall Street itself is concerned, and yesterday's tests were appreciated records in most Wall Street houses.

While the United States Steel capitalization does exceed precedent there are a variety of attending factors which relieve the property from ordinary rules in comparison. It has, to begin with, an established list of 25,000 stockholders. The managers of the corporation do not, therefore, have to plan and work—as is ordinarily necessary when new companies are formed—to introduce their securities to the public. Every one of the 25,000 stockholders is a co-promoter. Moreover, in very large proportion, these 25,000 holders of stock have been investors in iron-making properties (in the very properties that make up this new trust) for years and years. As before they became owners of United States Steel shares they were holders of Federal Steel, for example, prior to their Federal Steel ownership they had Illinois Steel or Minnesota Iron interests. There is here but a final merger, the conclusion of a trade development long progressing.

Whatever may be speculative possibilities or probabilities, very clear is the fact that in the tremendous "billion-dollar" capitalization there is actual value. Reasons warranting the combination have been much threshed over in Wall Street—the economy of it, the increasing net profit, the disposal of the hitherto continuous danger of trade wars. Apart from that phase of the matter, and apart from political-economy bearings, what Wall Street most concerns itself with is as to what the controlling syndicate can and will do in the stock market. It is narrowness to presuppose that this gigantic undertaking is for interested bankers merely the provision of an opportunity to make a speculative turn on the Stock Exchange. Even if the United States Steel Corporation had been formed only to facilitate stock huckstering, it is not reasonable to calculate that such a performance would be profitable conducted hurriedly. That the new stocks are to become speculatively popular was amply suggested in the wide distribution of yesterday's buying, practically every commission house in Wall Street joining in the transactions. It is easy to figure why commission brokers, for the present, anyhow, will regard the new issues with favor; they make virtually all the interest they charge to customers; they do not have to pay for the stocks they buy till they are issued, and just for mechanical reasons, (engraved certificates, for example, requiring much time in execution,) there must be considerable delay; what present transactions represent on the Stock Exchange is merely the making of contracts between brother brokers.

As a still more forceful warrant for confident anticipation are these figures—quoted officially: The new consolidated corporation is to be able to show in an exhibit to shareholders that on the present basis of earnings its properties produce annual net revenues sufficient to pay full interest on its bonds, 7 per cent. upon preferred stock, 6 per cent. upon common stock, and still have a surplus of $50,000,000.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Another day of great activity and of strength pretty generally developed in the stock market yesterday. Under the leadership of the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, which were traded in for the first time on the Exchange, and of Burlington, Northern Pacific and Lackawanna, the market, after some early hesitancy and irregularity, developed substantial strength, which grew greater as the day progressed, until at the close the final figures showed net gains quite general to the list. Indeed, up to the last fifteen minutes of trading there was every indication that the closing prices would be the highest for the day, so well had the general strength been maintained. At that time, however, the decision of the New Jersey Court of Appeals in the American Smelting Company's case was made public. This, being adverse to the company and continuing the injunction restraining the consolidation with the Guggenheims, resulted in a severe break in the smelting company's stocks, and had some sentimnetal effect on the balance of the list. But this influence—which in an ordinary market would probably have seriously affected other stocks—was not lasting. Within five minutes it had spent its force save and except in the case of the smelting stocks themselves, and therefore all the other securities moved independently and toward recovery. The close was strong, with a sound undertone.

Generally the developments of the day were favorable. The capture of Aguinaldo foreshadowing, as the Street believes, an early cessation of hostilities in the Philippines and the building up of a new Eastern trade; the statement of Father Phillips, who on the day previous had held a conference with Mr. Morgan, to the effect that there is little possibility of a coal strike, and some further excellent railway statements, were among the helpful factors. St. Paul reported an increase in net earnings for the month of February of no less than $175,730; Northern Pacific for the same month reported a gain in net income of $107,640; Chesapeake and Ohio for the same month showed an increase of over $102,000, while Southern Railway's net in February showed an increase of over $89,000.

The feature of the market was the extensive trading in and the great strength of the stocks of the Steel Trust, which on the preceding day had been admitted to the unlisted department of the Exchange. The buying of these securities was by many of the large banking interests connected in one way or other with the corporation, and it was under this buying that the strength of the shares developed and was so well maintained. Coincident with the advance, the certificates of the several consituent companies showed more activity and strength than for some days past, gains of 2 points being not infrequent. Representative steel and iron men, as well as the men who, financing the deal, have had inside figures submitted to them, speak in enthusiastic terms of the outlook for the new steel corporation.

Further extensive dealings appeared in Northern Pacific and Burlington, each of which sold up to the highest prices yet recorded in the present movement. Of rumors respecting the properties there were many; of actual specific developments there was none. The talk persisted, however, that an offer to lease Burlington had been made by the Northern Pacific management.

Not unnaturally, following the hopeful utterances of those present at Wednesday's conference in J. P. Morgan's office to discuss the situation in the coal district, there was active demand for the coal stocks. Of these the feature was Lackawanna, which rose 9 points on dealings in about 13,000 shares of the stock. The Eries and Readings were much more heavily traded in, but were somewhat reactionary, due to selling by previous buyers, who apparently sold in the belief that with the more reassuring news and the consequent strength of the stocks it was a good time to take profit. Some exceptional influences seemed to be back of the advance in the Lackawanna issue. There was talk during the day of a change in management of the company, and it was suggested that this would include the resignation of President Truesdale. Mr. Truesdale himself is authority for the statement that he will not resign. It is not improbable, however, that certain plans of development of the company may shortly be announced.

In the local railway shares there was what the Street considered much better buying than has appeared for some time. This was especially true of Manhattan and Brooklyn, the former at one time selling to within a fraction of 126 and the latter crossing 81. It is a fact, as regards Brooklyn, that President Vreeland of Metropolitan has in the last week been in frequent conference with Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials, while Pennsylvania interests are also said to be figuring in some way in these conferences. As for Manhattan, the buying of the stock in the Street is more or less attended with mystery. The identity of the purchaser or purchasers who have steadily been accumulating the stock for the last three or four days remains as much a mystery as ever. In the Street the purchases are believed to be significant of something other than ordinary investment or speculative demand.

When the decision in the American Smelting case was announced, Smelting common stock was selling above 58 and the preferred above 96. The market response was instant, the common breaking sharply to 52 and the preferred to 90½, half-point declines between sales being not infrequent.

Among other features of the market were Western Union, the Wheeling and Lake Erie shares, United States Rubber stock, and, in the Vanderbilt group, Lake Erie and Western. In the case of Western Union, whose carefully numbered consecutive dividends have been the target for bear synicism for some time, the stock appreciated more than four points on dealings in about 65,000 shares. There was no news to explain the advance, but the buying was by Gould brokers, who explain their purchases by saying that as a 5 per cent. stock the security is selling much too low. The strength of the Wheeling shares was on talk that control of the road had changed or was about to change. This could not be confirmed. Vanderbilt brokers were buyers of Lake Erie and Western, the talk being that in the Vanderbilt plan of development now under way this property will signally benefit. So far as the movement in United States Rubber stocks was concerned, a movement quite contrary to the market—the common breaking 2 points and the preferred 3¾—the only explanation offered was that the rise upon the previous day had been brought about solely by manipulation, and that yesterday's declines resulted on selling by the manipulators in an endeavor to take profits. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the company was held in the afternoon, but it was said that there was nothing to give out for publication.

During the day, London traded in about 30,000 shares of stock, practically all of them purchases.

Money remained easy, at no time going above 3 per cent., and at one time falling to 2¼. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

UNITED STATES STEEL STOCKS.

Chief interest in the stock market yesterday centred around and about the stocks of the new United States Steel Corporation, the receipts of which, when issued, were traded in for the first time on the Exchange, having been admitted to the unlisted department on the day previous. Opening up somewhat above the closing prices of Wednesday in the outside market, where they had been previously traded in, the stocks kept steadily going up on enormous dealings, until at the close of the day a net gain appeared of 1⅝ points in the preferred and of ⅞ in the common.

The tape recorded the opening price for the preferred at from 93 to 93½, while in the common the initial figures were from 42¾ to 43¾. These were the low figures for the day, large buying orders appearing thereafter and carrying the prices on up. The magnitude of the dealings can best be understood by stating that in the common stock no fewer than 126,000 shares changed hands, while of the preferred 103,000 shares were dealt in, the combined total representing about one-sixth of the entire market transactions. The buying was largely by leading banking houses in the Street, Morgan brokers and interests identified with the various financial companies concerned in the financing of the deal being among the conspicuous purchasers.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

New prominence showing in Ontario and Western stock, the buying being by inside interests, is understood to foreshadow some important developments in the company's affairs. It is stated, among other things, that the company intends immediately to construct an extension from Ellenville, one of its present termini, into Kingston, a distance of about twenty-five miles, joining there the Ulster and Delaware system, which practically controls the Catskills trade.

There are some hints, indeed, though these are not officially corroborated, that negotiations are now on whereby the Ontario and Western management is seeking to obtain actual control of the Ulster system.

A HIGH BID REPORTED.

It was reported in Stock Exchange circles that a bid of $53,000 had been made for a Stock Exchange seat. No confirmation of the report could be obtained, but in well-informed quarters it was declared that the bid was not improbable. Charles G. Halsey and Philip London were elected members of the Exchange, and it is understood that Mr. Halsey paid $52,000 for his seat—the record price.

BEARS TURN BULLS.

According to the gossip in the Street, the Gates following and the so-called Waldorf clique, who are reported to have been rather badly hit in the sharp rise in Northern Pacific and Burlington, have shifted their market position. Yesterday they were reported to be buying stocks for the long account. In respect to one member, at least, of the Wald

account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 73.27½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 12,950,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 9,050,000f, gold in hand decreased 75,000f, bills discounted increased 81,175,000f, and silver in hand increased 1,225,000f.

BERLIN, March 28.—Business on the Boerse to-day was inanimate, except Northern Pacific, which was in active demand on New York and London advices. Canadian Pacific was dull. Mines started well, on bear coverings, which caused a rise, but they closed easier, on realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

MADRID, March 28.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79.30. Gold was quoted at 35.42.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £942,000; circulation increased £838,000; bullion decreased £104,114; other securities increased £3,233,000; other deposits increased £1,764,000; public deposits increased £421,000; notes reserve decreased £900,000; Government securities decreased £77,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 46.64 per cent. Last week it was 50.48 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—At the Clearing House this morning money loaned at 2½ and 3 per cent. One large lending bank marked up all its outstanding loans from 2½ to 3 per cent. New York funds sold at 12½ and 15 cents discount for cash.

On call, money rules from 3 to 3½ per cent. Some 2½ per cent. money is still outstanding. Time money ranges from 3½ to 4½ per cent., according to names and collateral. Business paper is quoted at 3¾@4½ per cent.

Stocks were duller to-day than in weeks. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,087	Atchison	62½	61½	62
792	Atchison pf.	95⅞	94⅝	95¾
34	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
72	Boston Elevated	175	174	175
110	Bos. & Me. (ex rights)	196	194⅝	195
6,730	Bos. & Me. (rights)	16	15	15
6,222	C., B. & Q.	171⅛	168	169½
25	C. J. R. & S. Y.	154	154	154
110	Fitchburg pf.	145	144⅞	145
5	K. C., C. & S. P.	16	16	16
310	K. C., F. S. & M.	97	97	97
3,466	Mexican Central	25½	24	25
62	N. Y., N. H. & H.	211½	211	211
85	Old Colony	209½	208	209
5	Pere Marquette	58	58	58
85	Pere Marquette pf.	75	74⅜	75
35	Rutland	100	98	98
1,963	Union Pacific	93	91½	92
10	Union Pacific pf.	85	85	85
18	West End	95	94½	95
1	West End pf.	118	113	113

TELEPHONES.

606	Am. Tel. & Tel.	170	169½	169¾
155	Erie (trust ctfs.)	49½	48½	49
145	Mexican	3½	3⅛	3⅜
74	New England	140¾	140	140¾

ELECTRICS.

25	General Elec. pf.	204	204	204
5,064	Massachusetts	36¼	35½	35⅝
1,138	Massachusetts pf.	87½	86⅜	87½
17	Westinghouse	61¾	61¾	61¾
8	Westinghouse pf.	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

732	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	29½	28⅝	29
417	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	93	92	92
25	Am. Pneu. Service	10	10	10
70	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	33	32⅜	33
4,709	Am. Sugar	141⅞	140	141⅛
7	Am. Sugar pf.	123	122	122
280	Am. Woolen	17½	16⅝	16⅝
45	Am. Woolen pf.	74	74	74
10	Dom. Iron & Steel	36	36	36
219	Federal Steel	50	48½	49
212	Federal Steel pf.	104½	101	104½
1	Lawrence Mfg. Co. (rights)	6½	6½	6½
421	National Tube	62⅛	60	62½
145	National Tube pf.	115	114	115
100	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	92	91½	91½
150	N. E. Gas & Coke	12	12	12
10	Planters' Compress	15½	15½	15½
16	Pullman	205	204	205
10	Swift Pack. & Prov.	103½	103½	103½
132	United Fruit	135	134	134⅝
4,888	United Shoe Machine	32½	32⅛	32¼
123	United Shoe Machine pf.	25	24⅝	24⅝
1,888	United S. Mach. (rights)	.07	.05	.07
300	U. S. Leather	14⅛	14	14⅛
10	U. S. Rubber	21¼	21¼	21¼
170	U. S. Rubber pf.	85	82	82
1,725	U. S. Steel	45	43	45
115	U. S. Steel pf.	95	94½	95

MINING.

1,302	Adventure	15¼	15	15⅛
420	Allouez	3½	3	3
1,027	Amalgamated	100½	100	100
10	Anaconda	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
170	Arcadian	22	22	22
50	Arnold	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
150	Atlantic	32	32½	32⅝
795	Baltic	44⅞	43½	44
505	Bingham	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
300	Bonanza	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
110	Boston & Montana	353	350	353
470	British Columbia	20½	19⅝	20½
852	Butte & Boston	101	99½	99
15	Cal. & Hecla	850	848	848
100	Centennial	27¼	27¼	27¼
600	Centennial Eureka	33	32½	32½
911	Central Oil	12	11	11½
853	Chisholm	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1,905	Copper Range	55	52½	54
600	Dominion Coal	38¼	37⅝	38¼
2	Dominion Coal pf.	110½	110½	110½
550	Elm River	5½	5½	5½
355	Franklin	22	21	22
200	Gold Dredging	45	40	40
1,708	Isle Royale	43½	42½	42¾
200	Mass	16½	16	16
10	Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	Michigan	7¼	7	7
905	Mohawk	82	71¼	81½
100	Old Colony	4¾	4¾	4¾
970	Old Dominion	35½	34⅝	35
282	Osceola	86	85¼	85½
485	Parrot	52½	52	52¼
152	Phoenix	4⅞	4½	4⅞
33	Quincy	175	175	175
530	Rhode Island	6	5⅞	5⅞
29	St. Mary's Canal rights	16	16	16
1,423	Santa Fe	8⅞	8½	8⅝
50	Santa Ysabel	1½	1½	1½
15	Tamarack	340	340	340
465	Trimountain	37½	37½	37½
820	Trinity	32½	31	31
2,430	United States trust ctfs.	19	18½	18⅝
410	U. S. Oil	16	15	16
1,360	Utah	34	33½	33¾
230	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
410	Washington	.50	.50	.50
1,670	Winona	5½	4½	4½
111	Wolverine	51¾	51	51
60	Wyandotte	2	2	2

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The activity in Wall Street found no response in this city, except in the United States Steel issues, in which there was lively trading.

There was little done apart from the dealings in these, the Readings, and the Choctaws. The last-named continued their advance; the common rose ¾, but lost a part of the gain in the last hour; the preferred was maintained well above yesterday's close. The National Asphalt issues were fairly active, and Cambria Steel improved ⅜ point. In Pennsylvania Railroad there was a reflection of the improvement in New York.

Money rates remain steady; on call, 3½ per cent.; time loans, 4@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days and slightly higher for longer time; mercantile paper, 4 per cent. and upward.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Alkali	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
244	American Railways	39½	39	39½
130	American Cement	7	7	7
200	American Iron & Steel	6	6	6
100	At., Top. & Santa Fe	61½	61½	61½
11	Bethlehem Iron	62	62	62
400	Bethlehem Steel	18	18	18
1,440	Cambria Steel	18½	18	18⅜
33	Camden Horse	46	46	46
15	Catawissa 2d pf.	59	59	59
7,780	Choctaw T. C.	55⅜	54½	54½
2,427	Choctaw pf. T. C.	52¼	51¾	51¾
185	Cons. Lake Superior	34	33⅜	33⅝
90	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	48	48	48
55	Cons. Traction N. J.	62½	62¼	62¼
2,000	Danville Bessemer	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	DeLong Hook & Eye	10	10	10
18	Diamond State Steel	5¾	5⅝	5¾
400	Erie com	36½	36⅜	36⅜
550	Elec. Co. of America	8⅝	8⅜	8½
20	Hint. & Broad. Top. pf.	48½	48½	48½
50	Int. Power & Dyn.	9	9	9
200	Lehigh Navigation	67	67	67
2,900	Lehigh Valley	34¼	33⅞	34
1,000	Manufactured Rubber	1	1	1
300	Marsden Co.	6½	6½	6½
2,977	National Asphalt	8½	8	8
1,872	National Asphalt pf.	14¾	14¼	14⅜
500	Nor. Pac. com. T. C.	94⅜	93⅜	94⅜
7	North. Penn.	108½	108½	108½
800	Palmetto Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	½	½	½
667	Pennsylvania	77¼	76 13-16	77⅛
425	Philadelphia Company	46½	46	46
260	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46¼	46½	46¼
101	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97½
1,864	Philadelphia Electric	6⅝	6	6
50	Railway Co. gen.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
5,968	Reading T. C.	18 17 9-16	17 9-16	
1,010	Reading 1st pf. T. C.	37 7-16	37⅛	37⅜
6,387	Reading 2d pf. T. C.	25⅝	25	25
400	Southern Railway	29	28½	29
100	Susque. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
105	Tidewater Steel	6⅝	6	6
40	Tradesmens' Nat. Bank	62	62	62
100	United Gas Imp.	124	124	124
100	U. S. Leather pf.	70½	70½	70½
4,331	U. S. Steel	45	43⅝	45
10	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅝	94½	94⅝
1,880	Union Traction	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
123	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7
490	Wheeling & L. E.	60¼	59¾	60¼
400	Western Union	93⅝	91½	93⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although the total transactions in the outside market yesterday were smaller than on many days recently, owing to the listing of the United States Steel stocks, the market showed much life. A number of issues were traded in quite actively, and prices generally advanced. The copper stocks attracted considerable attention.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were all notably strong and active. The greatest interest appeared in the preferred stock, which sold up to 37¾, an advance of nearly 3 points. A shadp reaction occurred in the stock just before the close, but it ended the day at 36½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The common stock sold up more than 2 points, to 17½, and closed at 16¾ bid, as compared with 15¼ bid at the close on Wednesday. The bonds yesterday sold ex interest of 2 per cent., and made a net gain of three-quarters of a point, closing at 79¾ bid. All three issues were active, and considerable amounts of stock changed hands, but the price of the common, as well as the preferred, seems to advance very easily.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE, the only one of the steel stocks left on the curb which was actively traded in, was strong. The common stock closed with a fractional net gain, at 46¾ bid, while the preferred showed a net gain of over 3 points. The latter issue advanced very sharply just at the close, rising from 101 to 103, on the purchase of a few hundred shares of stock.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was weak, and sold off 1½ points on transactions involving less than 1,000 shares. The weakness of the stock was said to be due to a misapprehension in regard to the plans that are under way to broaden the scope of the company's business by obtaining control of a system of car refrigeration. The option of exchanging Consolidated Equipment stock for the stock of the new company upon the payment of $2 a share, which is intended to furnish additional capital, is offered to the stockholders of the Consolidated Equipment Company, but the plan is in no wise an assessment on the present stock. Holders will be free to accept the offer or not as they see fit, and may refrain from doing so, it is stated, without any prejudice to their present position. It is pointed out that the new company will control important fields of railroad equipment not now comprised in the business of the Consolidated Equipment Company, and that, furthermore, the new company will be put in possession of a large cash working capital.

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BANK OF COMMERCE and some of the other bank stocks were decidedly strong yesterday. Commerce advanced to 355, and closed at that price, showing a net gain of 20 points.

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UNION COPPER and the other copper shares were all stronger, and ended the day with a net gain. Union sold up to 4¾, and closed at 4½ bid. It was traded in to the extent of about 6,000 shares, much of which changed hands at the higher price.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, on the purchase of about 2,000 shares, sold up to 20⅝, and closed at 20½ bid.

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STORAGE POWER sold up to 15, and closed at 15 bid, a net gain of 5½ points. It is stated that a pool has been formed to buy a large amount of the stock, and yesterday's advance was attributed to this buying. The company, it is stated, is in receipt of orders for a number of its superheated water motors.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 28. Bid.	Asked.	March 27. Bid.	Asked.
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas.	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 6s.	62½	64½	62½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas.	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas.	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds 6s.	94	95½	94	95½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock.	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam 5s.	106¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
N. E. Gas & Coke.	12	13	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	68½	69½	68½	69½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.).	36	38	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock.	45	50	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.	78	80	78	80
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	151	149	151
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.	18	22	18	22
Western Gas.	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	27	28	25½	27½
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94¾	95	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	111½	112½	113½	113½
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	33	33½	33	33½
Union Ferry bonds.	95	97	95	97

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—The stock market seems to be sweeping upward on a rapidly rising bull wave. The tone seems to be buoyant to the point almost of enthusiasm. The buying fever is rampant. Sales are frequent and in large blocks. The aggregate volume of to-day mounted very close to the highest record. The impetus to to-day's trading was given by the Seaboard group. Large buying came in from New York, some of which was suspected as being for Pennsylvania interests. The large absorptions at that quarter, coupled with the local buying for speculative ends, lifted the stocks quickly and materially, the trading being aggressively bullish all during the day. The orders for Seaboard issues during a part of the earlier hours of the first call were so numerous and urgent that they virtually blocked the dealings in other issues.

United Railways issues were the second group of interest. The Street's attention was somewhat distracted from them to-day by reason of the excessive activity in Seaboards, but the sentiment with them was obviously bullish. Operations on the buying side by a pool representing men in close touch with the inner workings of the company have intensified the belief that "something is doing." The fact that the electric light company's stock is keeping pace with the railways has given new life to the notion that a deal is pending. Those who scout the idea of a sale to the suspected Philadelphia concern are nevertheless bulls on the stock, by reason of known increases in earnings. Others are buying on the theory that the railway, the electric light company, and the consolidated gas company are about to be absorbed by the same corporation which controls similar utilities in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and other leading cities.

Trust shares were buoyant.

Money on call was at 4 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 25,594 shares of stock and $384,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	International	95½	94	95½
65	Central	59	58½	59
25	Continental	226¾	226¾	226¾
210	Colonial	32	31	32
100	Citizens'	121	121	121
15	Guardian	108	106¾	106¾
100	Maryland	212¾	212¾	212¾
395	Maryland Casualty	56	55½	56
5	U. S. F. & G.	125½	125½	125½
50	American	90	90	90
95	Cotton Duck, voting tr.	20	19¾	19¾
35	Cotton Duck	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
25	Canton	99	98	98
50	Md. Brew., com., tr.	2½	2½	2½
5,536	United Rys. com.	17½	17¼	17¼
285	Norfolk Ry. com.	12½	11	12½
90	Consolidated Gas.	59½	59	59½
50	Atl. Coast Line com.	84	84	84
20	Gs. & Alls. com.	35	35	35
10,585	Seaboard com.	17¾	17⅝	17
6,250	Seaboard pf.	37½	35⅝	36¾
$200,000	Seaboard 4s, b. c.	80	79½	79½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Forty cents' discount was to-day's rate for New York exchange. Money for call and time loans was unchanged at 4@4½ per cent.

In the stock market, the most interesting feature was a sudden and sharp advance in the Northwestern Elevated stocks. On a comparatively small amount of buying the preferred rose to 97¼, while the common appeared to be in good demand at 40@41½. The strength was due party to information concerning the traffic of the road for the last month and partly to the expectation that these securities would be well taken care of in the event of a consolidation of the elevated properties. Trading in the other elevated stocks was light, but the market for all of them was firm.

Biscuit common was a shade easier, selling off on the morning to 40¾, while the preferred was handled in a small way around 95¾. Tin Can was slightly higher, the common selling at 25½ and the preferred at 75¾. It is now said that the chances are that this company will be taken into the United States Steel combination before long. Quotations for the rest of the list were practically unchanged.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
335	American Can	26½	25⅝	25⅝
360	American Car pf.	76¾	75	75
185	American Strawboard	29¾	29⅜	29⅜
25	Chicago City Railway	268½	268	268½
53	Chicago Edison	155	155	155
200	Chicago Union Traction	16⅝	16½	16⅝
200	Diamond Match	136¼	136¼	136¼
400	Lake Street Elev.	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
10	Lake Street Elev., ctfs.	14½	14½	14½
420	Metropolitan Elev.	34½	33¾	34½
400	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	88½	88	88¼
1,907	National Biscuit	41¾	40¾	40⅝
70	National Biscuit pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾
636	Northwestern Elev.	41½	40	41½
617	Northwestern Elev. pf.	97	91¼	97
2	North Chicago	201	201	201
10	South Side Elev.	109½	109	109½
61	West Chicago	102	101½	101½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	American Trust	148	140	149
217	Am. Sheet Steel ctfs.	94	92	94
1,200	Ally. Valley Ry. pf.	28	27¾	28
2,160	Crucible Steel	24¾	24¾	24¾
4,000	Crucible Steel pf.	82½	81¾	82
520	Consolidated Ice	20	19½	19½
40	Con. Ice pf.	40	40	40
100	Consol. Traction	24	24	24
50	Marsden	6½	6½	6½
6,245	Mon. River Coal	13⅜	13	13
505	Mon. River Coal pf.	45	45	45
9,729	Pittsburg Coal	29⅝	28	28⅝
1,410	Pittsburg Coal pf.	96¾	93½	95¾
435	Phila. Co.	40½	40	40½
235	Phila. Co. pf.	47	46¼	46½
200	Pittsburg Plate Glass	159	159	159
100	Pleasant Valley Traction	27¼	27¼	27¼
20	Pittsburg Brew.	23¾	23¾	23¾
75	Pressed Steel Car pf.	79½	79½	79½
50	U. S. Switch & Signal	59	59	59
20	Union Trust	500	500	500
77	Westinghouse Air Brake	184	184	184
117	Westhouse Elec. pf.	63	62½	62½

1,462,614

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Broadway Restaurant Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leon C. Riggs, A. Welles Stump, and C. C. Reed, New York City.

Harlem Medical Aid Association of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Dr. G. B. Citron, Charles Adler, and Jennie Baumsee, New York City.

National Contract Medical and Surgical Association of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Manuel Mananedo, R. M. Chalmers, and James McK. Waggaman, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Southwestern Investment Company, to operate railroads and mines, do a general construction business, and to deal in stocks and bonds; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Charles W. Parsons, William W. Carman, Ernest G. Ingalls, William J. Hunt, and Frank Wilson.

The Gulf Coast Sugar Refining Company; capital, $600,000. Incorporators—A. B. Adams, Edward B. Hawkins, and Edward T. Magoffin.

The Kero Arc Light Company, to manufacture lamps; capital, $360,000. Incorporators—Willard B. Mack, W. H. Fessenden, and J. F. Place.

The Odewana Company, to deal in natural and mineral waters, and acquire bathhouses, hotels, and sanitariums; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Cleveland V. Childs, James R. Maplecroft, and H. N. Smith.

Pioneer Bottling Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Frederick A. and Frederick R. Leibbich and Charles M. Meyers.

The American Light Company, to manufacture and deal in lamps; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—George Clark, Maus R. Vedder, and Edward A. Landon.

The Universal Beverage Cooler Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Cleveland V. Childs, James R. Maplecroft, and H. N. Smith.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 28.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day at Dover:

Watson Chemical Company of Wilmington, to manufacture and deal in chemicals; capital, $125,000.

Bermudes Lake Asphalt Company of New York, to acquire mines, mining rights, and lands in Venezuela; capital, $500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 28, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99¾	99⅞	14,800	Amal. Copper	100	100¾	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅝
6	6⅜	150	American Bicycle	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	700	Am. Car & Foun'y Co.	27	27	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
80	80¼	2,500	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80¼	+ ⅛
25¾	26¼	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	25¾	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¼
200	203	285	Am. Express	202	202	202	202	−1
39¾	40½	500	Am. Ice Co.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	−1
8⅝	8⅞	300	Am. Linseed Co.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅝
35¾	36	60	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	36⅞	36⅞	35¾	35¾	− ⅛
43½	44½	2,000	Am. Sheet Steel tr. c.	43⅝	44½	43⅝	44½	+2¼
94½	95	1,600	Am. Sheet S. pf. tr. c.	94	94⅝	94	94½	+2
52	52½	25,720	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	58	58⅞	52	52½	−5⅝
91	91½	7,344	Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	96	96½	90½	90½	−5
74⅜	75	200	Am. Snuff pf.	75	75	75	75	...
43¾	44	8,350	Am. Steel H. Co. tr. c.	42	44¼	42	44¼	+2
94⅜	95	1,900	Am. S. H. O. pf. tr. c.	93	94⅞	93	94⅞	+2½
44½	45	8,010	Am. Steel & W. tr. c.	43¼	45	42¾	44⅞	+1½
110	112	1,200	Am. S. & W. pf. tr. c.	107⅞	110	107½	110	+2½
141¼	141⅝	20,110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141¼	142	140⅝	141¼	− ⅜
73	73½	5,700	Am. Tin Plate tr. c.	71	73¼	71	73¼	+2⅜
...	...	275	Am. T. P. pf. tr. ctfs.	116¼	117½	116¼	117½	+1½
125½	126	3,100	American Tobacco	126¼	126½	125½	125¾	−1
16½	17¼	800	American Woolen	17	17⅝	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
72	74	200	Am. Woolen pf.	73½	73½	72	72	−1
45¾	46	700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	46¾	46	46	− ½
61⅜	61½	13,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	62	62	61½	61½	− ½
95¼	95⅝	29,300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95¼	95½	94⅞	95¼	...
92½	92⅝	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	92¾	93	92⅝	92¼	+ ⅛
90	91½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	90	90	90	90	− ⅜
80¼	80⅝	16,310	Bklyn. Rapid Transit.	80¼	81¼	79⅝	80¼	+ ⅛
13½	14	300	Brunswick City	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
134	...	200	Bur. Cedar R. & Nor.	134	134	134	134	−1
64	64½	8,700	Canada Southern	63⅞	64¾	63⅜	64¼	+ ⅞
93½	94	300	Canadian Pacific	94	94	93½	93¾	− ⅞
46⅝	46¾	6,690	Chesapeake & Ohio	47¼	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	...
42⅝	42⅞	12,250	Chicago & Alton	42¾	42⅞	41⅞	42⅝	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	4,400	Chicago & Alton pf.	77¼	77½	77	77⅜	+ ⅜
169	169⅞	75,360	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	168¾	171½	167¾	169	+ ½
117¼	118	200	Chi. & East. Illinois	118	118	118	118	+ ½
23	23¼	1,850	Chicago Gt. West.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
83¼	83⅞	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
55	55¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	54¾	55	54¼	55	+1
37⅝	38	6,825	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37	38⅜	36¼	38	+ ⅛
72½	73	400	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	72½	73	72½	73	+ ⅜
149¼	149½	29,380	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	150¼	150¼	149	149¼	...
...	...	4,870	C., M. & St. P. rights.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
184½	185½	190	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	185¼	185½	185¼	185¼	+ ⅜
177½	179	500	Chicago & N'western.	178	178¾	178	178⅝	+ ⅜
127¼	128¼	19,350	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	128¼	129¾	128	129¼	+ ⅜
11	17½	2,400	Chi. Term. Transfer.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
41	41½	4,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41½	42	41½	41½	+ ¼
80½	81½	500	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	81½	81⅝	81	81½	+ ⅛
55	55¼	15,350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55½	56⅛	54⅝	55	− ½
12	12½	7,845	Colorado Southern.	12⅜	12⅝	12	12⅛	− ⅛
47¼	47¾	400	Colorado South. 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	47½	47⅝	− ⅛
22¼	22½	1,400	Colorado South. 2d pf.	22⅜	23¼	22¼	22½	− ⅛
17	18	1,000	Colum. & H. C. & I.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,290	Amal. Copper	100	100⅝	99¾	99⅞
40	Am. Car & F.	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
40	Am. Cotton Oil	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
520	A. S. & W. ctfs.	43¾	44⅝	43	44⅜
20	Am. Smelting	53⅛	53⅛	53¼	53⅛
17,220	Am. Sugar Ref.	141⅝	142¾	140⅝	141¼
280	Am. Tobacco	126⅝	129½	125¾	125⅝
1,430	A., T. & S. F.	61⅞	62	61⅝	61⅞
1,280	A., T. & S.F. pf.	95	95¼	94⅞	95⅛
10	Balt. & Ohio	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
14,890	Brook. Rap. Tr.	80⅛	81¼	80	80⅜
270	Ches. & Ohio	47	47½	46¾	46⅝
25,950	Chi., Bur. & Q.	108⅜	171½	168¾	169⅝
70	Chi. Gt. West.	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞
14,330	C., Mil. & St. P.	150⅝	150½	149⅛	149½
5,130	C., R. I. & Pac.	128½	129¾	128¼	129⅝
210	Col. Fuel & I.	56	56¾	55	55
240	Col. Southern	12⅝	12⅝	12	12¼
110	Consol. Equip.	10	10	10	10
20	Cont. Tobacco	44⅞	45	44⅞	45
16,880	Erie	36½	36⅞	36	36¼
340	Erie 1st pf.	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅞
10	Erie 2d pf.	50	50	50	50
60	Federal Steel	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
460	Fed. Steel ctfs.	48⅝	50½	48⅝	50½
690	Louis. & Nash.	100¼	100¼	99¾	99⅞
13,850	Manhattan	124¼	126	124	125⅞
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
1,290	Mo. Pacific	103	103⅜	102⅝	102⅜
20	N. Y. Central	147½	148	147½	148
670	N. Y., O. & W.	35½	35⅝	35¼	35½
10	North American	88½	88½	88½	88½
16,960	Nor. Pacific	93⅞	95⅜	93¾	94⅝
40	Nor. Pac. pf.	93	93	93	93
20	Pennsylvania	154	154	154	154
1,020	People's Gas	105¼	105¼	104⅞	105
2,860	Reading	35⅝	36	34½	34½
1,750	Reading 1st pf.	74¾	75⅛	74⅜	74½
1,140	Reading 2d pf.	50⅝	51	50	50⅛
120	Rep. Iron & S.	17	17⅜	17	17¼
10	Rep. I. & S. pf.	70	70	70	70
40	St. Law. & A.	70½	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜
20	St. L. Southw.	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅜
410	Southern Pac.	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46⅝
1,710	Southern Ry.	29	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞
120	South. Ry. pf.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
610	Tenn. C. & I.	57½	58	57⅛	57½
580	Texas Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	33⅝	34⅛
110	Union Copper	4½	4½	4½	4½
10,980	Union Pacific	91⅝	93⅛	91⅝	92
50	Union Pac. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
11,590	U. S. Leather	13⅜	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞
70	U. S. Leath. pf.	76	76⅝	76	76⅝
630	U. S. Rubber	22¾	22⅞	20½	20½
6,850	U. S. Steel	43⅛	45⅜	43	44⅞
580	U. S. Steel pf.	93½	94⅝	93½	94½
50	Wabash	20½	21¾	20½	20⅝
1,620	Wabash pf.	41¾	41¾	40	40⅝
6,730	West. Union	89½	94	89½	93⅝
30	Wheel. & L. E.	26⅞	26½	26¾	26⅞
110	White Knob C.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾

182,100

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Wabash deb. B.	65¼	65¼	65⅛	65⅜

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.05	.04
Andes	.06	.07
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.28	.25
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.77	.75
Challenge Con	.17	.16
Chollar	.15	.16
Confidence	.70	.73
Con. & Va.	2.30	2.15
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.13	.11
Gould & Curry	.16	.16
Hale & Norcross	.18	.14
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.36	.36
Occidental Con	.02	.02
Ophir	.79	.77
Overman	.14	.15
Potosi	.14	.15
Savage	.14	.13
Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.36	.36
Standard	4.00	4.00
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.22	.21
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.19	.20
Silver bars	59⅝	59⅝
Mexican dollars	49¾@50½	49¾@50½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16¾	16¾	16½	17
Alamo	13	13⅝	13	13⅝
Argentum	21½	22	20	21
Anaconda	39½	40	39⅝	40
Butterfly	42	45	42	45
Battle Mountain	26	27	26½	28
Blue Bell	16½	17⅜	17	17⅝
C. C. Cons	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
C. C. & M	8	8⅞	8⅛	8¼
Columbine Victor	10	10	10	11
Cortelanus	13½	14½	13½	14⅝
Dante	7	7½	7	7⅜
Damon	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
Dr. Jackpot	86	87	86	86½
Elkton	176	177½	174½	178½
El Paso	43½	45	44	44
Findley	12	14	12½	13
Golden Fleece	31	35	28	30
Golden Cycle	77½	79	77	77½
Gibson	22	24	25	27
Gold King	95	105	95	105
Gold Knob	9	9¼	9	9¼
Gold Coin	325	450	325	500
Gold Dollar	21	21⅜	20⅜	21
Gold Sovereign	6	9¼	5⅞	6
Gould	22	25	22	25⅜
Hart	10	12	10	12
Ingham	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
Isabella	71	71½	70½	71
Independence	20	21	20	21
Jackpot	51	54	52½	53½
Keystone	9	11	9	11
Last Dollar	69	69½	69	70
Lexington	7¾	8	8¼	8¾
Mount Rosa	40	48	40	45
Mary Cashen	12	12½	12	12½
Moon Anchor	29	31	29	31
National	5¼	5¾	4⅝	5¼
Nugget	19½	20	19	20
New Haven	8	8½	8⅛	8⅝
Ophir	29½	30	27	30
Orphan	14½	15	14½	16
Pharmacist	12⅝	13	12½	13⅛
Pinnacle	12½	14	12½	13½
Portland	360	380	325	325
Pointer	15½	15½	14⅞	15
Rose Nicol	7½	7¾	7¼	7⅝
Sojan	12	12¼	12¼	12½
Vindicator	120	127	120	130
Work	18	18⅝	18¼	18½
Zoe	5	5¼	5¼	5⅜

NEW TRUST COMPANY.

The Kings County and Two Other Brooklyn Banks May Be Merged.

Cyrus E. Staples, a broker, of Montague Street, Brooklyn, representing a syndicate, has made a proposition to the stockholders of the Kings County Bank, through its President and Directors, to acquire at least two-thirds of the stock of the bank, for the purpose, it is understood, of establishing a new trust company in Brooklyn. The proposition, it is said, will be submitted to the shareholders of the bank by the Directors.

It is said to be the purpose of Mr. Staples and those whom he represents to organize a trust company with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of an equal amount, with offices in the new Temple Bar Building on Court Street. Two other banks in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall are mentioned with the Kings County in connection with the project, it being the purpose of the promoters, it is said, to consolidate the business of the three as a basis for the formation of the new trust company.

BANK CLERKS' INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of clerks connected with down-town banks, bankers, and trust companies, which was held in the room of the Board of Trade and Transportation, for the purpose of organizing the Down-town Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, committees on permanent organization, by-laws, permanent quarters, and the enrollment of members were chosen. Several bankers addressed the meeting, which was largely attended, the board room being filled. The Committee on Permanent Organization comprises the following:

S. Ludlow, Jr., with the Fourth National Bank; H. L. Braynard, with Gallatin National Bank; J. D. Otterson, Jr., with National Bank of the Republic; W. C. Ivison, with United States Mortgage and Trust Company; E. Z. Halsted, with National City Bank; James L. Miller, with National Shoe and Leather Bank; O. E. Paynter, with Merchants' National Bank; F. N. Bell, with First National; W. K. Cleverley, with Seaboard National Bank; Joseph Conlon, with National Bank of Commerce; W. E. Purdy, with Chase National Bank, and Eugene Miller, with National Park Bank.

PETER F. MEYER'S AMBITION.

Will Attempt to Defeat Isaac A. Hopper for a District Leadership.

Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner in the real estate business, will make another attempt to be a district leader of Tammany Hall. He will have the assistance of William H. Burke, Secretary of the Dock Board, in an attempt to defeat Isaac A. Hopper, who won the leadership of the Thirty-first District in the September primaries. Last year Peter F. Meyer tried to defeat Mr. Hopper with the aid of Charles Welde, Commissioner of Jurors, and failed. Secretary Burke of the Dock Board was once the leader of the Thirty-third District, a few years ago, but he was defeated by Nicholas J. Hayes.

Mr. Hopper has not taken an active part in Tammany politics during the last few months, but when he heard of the plan of Richard Croker's partner to fight for the leadership, he decided to remain and make the contest at the primaries again.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has revoked the brokerage certificates held by Frank E. Jilson, D. Sherwood, Joel Jacobs, and Jacob Horowitz.

The Western and Southern Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati has been licensed to operate in the State of West Virginia.

The Insurance Press states that the Royal Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., is in process of organization, its incorporators being Edwin B. Hay, Francis J. Ettinger, John H. Nelson, and Francis T. Evans.

The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company has reinsured the North Dakota business of the Orient insurance Company of Hartford, which has decided to cease doing business in that State.

A general liability insurance policy has been issued to the Pan-American Exposition Company by the Frankfort American Insurance Company, covering all liability of the exposition for claims for which it may be liable for any bodily injuries or loss of life through accidents on the grounds during the term of the exposition. The policy covers 8,000,000 people and upwards, that being the minimum attendance estimated by the exposition authorities.

Clerk Killed by a Four-Horse Truck.

William Burbank, a clerk, forty-five years old, living at 1,235 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, was run over by a truck at Fulton and Hoyt Streets, that borough, shortly before 9 o'clock last night, and died from his injuries an hour later in the Brooklyn Hospital. He was knocked down by a four-horse truck owned by the Borden Condensed Milk Company. The wheels passed over his body and he was badly crushed.

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, March 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.
2—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent Light Co.
3—Anglo-Continental Chem. Co. vs. Hartford.
4—Kennedy Co. vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
5—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
6—Langdon vs. Thomas' Cases noticed.
7—Middletown Nat. B. vs. Toledo, Ann A., & Ry. Co.
8—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
9—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. Amblet.
10—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Catskill Ill. & Power Co.
11—Badische-Anlin, &c., vs. Matheson & Co.
12—U. S. vs. Guerber.
13—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. U. S.
14—Bartram Bros. vs. United States.
15—B. H. Howell vs. same.
16—Field vs. Allen.
17—Allison vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
18—Preifer vs. Supreme Lodge of the Bohemian Slavonian Ben. Society.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 609, 47, 187, 190, 191, 192, 193.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cudlip vs. Press P. Co.
2—In re Rippel.
3—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
4—Int. Cable Directory Co. vs. Lieber Code Co.
5—Hoffman House of N. Y. vs. Hoffman House Café.
6—Minratt vs. Duncan.
7—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson.
8—Beaver vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Murphy vs. same.
10—Duffy vs. same.
11—Dietrich vs. same.
12—Gruskin vs. same.
13—Keane vs. Baker.
14—In re Conner.
15—In re Broadway Ins. Co.
16—Moravec vs. Grell.
17—In re E. 181st St.
18—Mfrs. Trust Co. vs. Levin.
19—Ellis vs. Gallagher.
20—Levitan vs. Jacobson.
21—Smith vs. Marsh.
22—In re Non-Antein Sulphite Digester Co.
23—People, &c., vs. Hynes.
24—Mather vs. National Surety Co.
25—Hunter vs. Hunter.
26—Cohen vs. Krulewitch.
27—Dauschmann vs. 3d Av. R. R.
28—Gardiner vs. Oberle.
29—Greene vs. Weckel.
30—Pomeranz vs. Pomeranz.
31—Prince vs. Walters.
32—In re Naegle Av.
33—In re Long Island Bottlers' Union.
34—French vs. Bennett.
35—Smith vs. Smith.
36—Katz vs. Berrick.
37—Dazian vs. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

2358—Sperry vs. Sperry.
2378—Medvetz vs. Medvetz.
2370—Same vs. same.
2380—Myers vs. Moses.
2381—Garvett vs. Robert.
2385—Hartford Fire Ins. Co. vs. Ehrgott & Newman. Preferred causes.
1539—Kemp vs. Kemp.
2397—Met. Imp. Co. vs. Reinhardt. General calendar.
1822—Bernheimer vs.
2037—Barrett Chemical Co. vs. Stern.
1175—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Levy.
2064—Knubel vs. Knubel.
2167—Benger vs. Briggs.
2168—Britton vs. Vroom.
1239—Stewart Chem. Co. vs. Casey.
2372—Lazarus vs. Rosenberg.
1432—City Real Estate Co. vs. Clark.
1647—McMichael vs. Russell.
1830—Poeschman vs. Nehre.
851—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Powers.
1754—Thorn vs. Fried.
2065—Brown vs. Brown.
2289—Wheeler vs. Irving.
2397—Cooper vs. Van Berger.
1868—Hall vs. McLaughlin.
1434—De Fina vs. Woods.
2108—Storm vs. McGrover.
2301—Kohn vs. Nicholsburg.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9633—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
9217—First Nat. Bank of H. vs. Boyd.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

2616—Dyett vs. White.
1729—Parker vs. Bennett.
2687—Morgenstein vs. Morning Journal Association.
2764—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2705—Struck vs. same.
2743—Hefferman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2750—Haines vs. same.
2507—Everett vs. Haskell.
8993—Franke vs. Von Stade
1961—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co
2628—Winkiemeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2442—Pollack vs. Mahoney.
2620—Ziegler vs. Trenkman.
2767—Lardino vs. Donda
2622—Clark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2673—Ullo vs. Garofalo.
2751—Bailey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2763—McCrecken vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3067.

2794—Glaser vs. same.
2808—Rule vs. same.
2821—Thornal vs. Crawford.
2829—Hutchings vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
2831—O'Connor vs. Abrahams.
2838—Carlucci vs. Piatow.
2598—Dent vs. Grimm.
2599—Same vs. same.
2068—Boestrup vs. Marks.
2474—Bloch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2564—Loughran vs. Cunningham.
7572—Hubner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2855—Hagen vs. same.
2871—Spera vs. same.
2872—Davis vs. same.
2877—Kircher vs. same.
2866—Hertz vs. same.
2877—Crogan vs. same.
2415—Doe vs. same.
2769—Potter & Stymus Co. vs. Canfield.
2726—Dondon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3067.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Cowan, and Garvan for the People.

1—Sue Sing. To fix a day for trial.
1—Marley Louise Spicer.
2—Frederick Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—William S. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

Inquest, 9791—Dalton vs. Griffin.
2045—Egbert vs. Smith.
2046—Same vs. Hanson.
2798—Singer vs. I. O. Ahawas Israel.
2836—Mackin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2852—Brown vs. Levy.
2858—Ventura vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2552—Seeback vs. King.
2861—O'Meagher vs. Hall.
2884—Mondshine vs. Fine.
4496—Curley vs. City of New York.
2742—Lamport vs. J. H. Long & Co.
5735—Cornish vs. Hutchinson.
8900—Dzinblenski vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
8741—Drago vs. Kavanagh.
8848—Hart vs. McLaughlin.
1252—Kaminski vs. Shefer.
2993—Bentz vs. Diemer.
2902—Riverside Bank vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Herman Voigt.
2—Phebe Pearsall.
3—Barbara Schroeder.
4—Barbara Schroeder.
5—Mary Simon.
6—Rebecca H. Warner.
7—John J. Hatton.
8—Michael McDermott.
9—Ann Louisa Noe.
10—Henry T. McNulty.
11—Ann Slater.
12—Mary B. Dunbar.
13—Sarah Fromont.
14—Jane Dwyer.
15—David W. Manwaring.
16—Charles Klotz.
17—Rose Z. Lintz.
18—Elizabeth S. Scotter.
19—Anthony J. Mackay.
20—Eliza Meier Bailey.
21—Johanna Kaiser.
22—Anna H. Preston.
23—Leopold Spiro.
24—George D. Sweetzer.
25—George D. Sweetzer.
26—James McDonald.
27—Edward F. Byrne.
28—Matteo Cogno.
29—Elizabeth W. Stuart.
30—George D. Sweetzer.
31—Otto D. Steinhardter.
32—Eliza Jane Evans.
33—William M. Rice.
34—Robert Irwin.
35—Alexander Humes.
36—Susan Skellan.
37—Ann Neary.
38—Edward F. Fanning.
39—Solomon Michael.
40—Frederick Schmidt.
41—Gottlieb Dessauer.
42—Henry Ludlow Ritter.
43—Charles McWilliams.
44—Charles V. Haugh.
45—John Allen.
46—Patrick Fitzgerald.
47—Samuel T. Jack.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court. Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2451—Kegel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2498—Bruno vs. Central Realty Co.
2036—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term. Highest number reached in regular call, 2916.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Pierce, and Train and Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges for the People.

1—Jacob Cohen.
2—George W. Frothingham.
3—Samuel Hertz. To fix a day for trial.
1—Charles Makkay. Pleadings.
1—William Allen.
Israel Spielman.
Gens Fransen.
William H. Dennis.
2—John Quinn.
3—Joseph F. Stewart.
4—John Collins.
5—Herman Gullstein.
6—Henry Jackson.
7—Frank McGuckin.
8—Albert Martin.
John P. Rodriguez.
9—Louis Albanesi.
10—George Chiossi.
Peter Torchio.
11—Thomas Glynn.
12—William McIntyre.
13—Jacob Smith.
14—Tony Rousi.
15—Jeremiah Sullivan, alias Joseph Brown, Louis Selmer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—George Sanders. 2—Antonio Belfatto

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—William C. Renwick vs. Joseph Bach et al.—William H. Bedford, James E. Koewing vs. Albert Bruns et al.—James J. Nealis.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Charles H. Farmer vs. George L. Putnam—Samuel A. Byers. James F. Ackerman vs. John K. Parker—Samuel A. Byers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Hall vs. Ericsson—John V. Bouvier, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Fitzgerald—Edmund J. Tinsdale. Hall vs. Tipping—Isaac Rothschild.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Millard—Alfred G. Killmer.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., White, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Stover, J.; Part V., Russell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5080—Taylor vs. Garafalo.
5092—Burchell vs. B. H. R. R.
5094—Koskell vs. Welsh
5107—Kosbnick vs. B. H. R. R.
5117, 5118—Hogan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5127—Clawson vs. B. H. R. R.
5132—Gardiner vs. McGowan.
5133—Conway vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
5135—Peal vs. B. H. R. R.
5142—Cohn vs. B. H. R. R.
5146—Loessing vs. same.
5149—Kelcher vs. Robins Co.
5168—Watson vs. Vogt.
5194—Tassle vs. Aldrich.
5195—Meyer vs. R. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5201—Thornley vs. B. H. R. R.
5205—Steckel vs. Aldrich.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5289—Brennan vs. B. H. R. R.
5291—Brown vs. same.
5292—Lohan vs. same.
5295, 5296—Henry vs. same.
5301—Hageman vs. same
5306—Dempsey vs. same.
5310—Mills vs. same.
5314—Carter White Lead Co. vs. Pounds.
5315—Bloodgood vs. Wuest.
5316—Ventrice vs. B. H. R. R.
5317—Flaherty vs. Collins.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5326.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Ertel.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

973—Brennan vs. Brennan.
957—Colyer vs. Blackley.
800—Brooklyn Lumber Co. vs. Carlin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—People's Trust Company, executor, &c., vs. Kingsland Land Co.—George S. Billings, to compute. Hammond vs. Herkner and another—W. D. Niper, to compute. Cardiza vs. Osborne et al.—Norman F. Dike, to hear and determine, in re estate of Morris Infants—Daniel T. O'Brien, to inquire, &c. Ball vs. Livoti et al.—Albert G. Wheeler, to compute. In re estate of Lovett, Infant—William H. Greene. Albrecht vs. Becker—Henry M. McKean, to sell. Garretson vs. Grant—John Widdecombe, to sell. Paddock vs. Fithian—Arthur C. Salmon, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term —Dickey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Monday, April 1.

577—McKenna vs. Brown.
718—Field vs. Sibley.
720—Quinn vs. City of New York.
726—Gamalda vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
731—Hervey vs. same.
732—Bauer vs. same.
733—Luschinski vs. same.
734—Valentine vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

598—Scudder vs. City of New York.
694—Zimmerman vs. Seid.
729—Resch, as admr., vs. L. I. R. R.
83—Weidema, admr., vs. same.
409—Huber vs. Brinkman.
315—Poly Kraus vs. Kraus, as admr.
736—Burns vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
739—Donnelly vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
740—Dolan vs. City of New York.
741—Berner vs. B. H. R. R.
742—Phelan vs. Harley.
743—Sythet vs. Morgan.
746—Murphy vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
747—Andreas vs. Kempf
260—Gray vs. L. I. R. R.
790—Russell, as admr., vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
724—Kocarnick vs. Skalnik et al.
183—Higbie vs. City of New York.
144—Behr vs. Burchard.

Highest number reached on regular call, 747.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.08 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	8.45
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour fairly active; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 74⅝@76¾c; No. 2 corn, 42c; No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 2 oats, 25½@26¼c; No. 2 white, 28½@29½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 53½@54c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@50½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.55½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.56@$1.57; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $15.35@$15.40; lard, per 100 lb, $8.10@$8.12½c; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.85@$8.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.15@$8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed a much better form. The opening was quiet, but firm at an advance of 1@7 points, and further advanced 7@15 points on rapid covering by the shorts and a bolder class of investment buying than has been seen here for a long while past. Active selling to secure profits failed to weaken the market materially, the demand being quite general and promptly absorbing all offerings. The market closed steady at a net rise of 10@20 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ½c higher on the basis of 8 3-16c for middling upland and 8 7-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 10 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm and unchanged at 7 15-16c; Mobile quiet and unchanged at 7¾c; Savannah steady, 1-16c higher, at 7 15-16c; Charleston quiet and unchanged at 7¾c; Wilmington steady and unchanged at 7¾c; Norfolk firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 1-16c; Baltimore, nominal and unchanged at 8¼c; Augusta firm, 1-16c higher, at 8¼@8 5-16c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	7.67	7.74	7.64	7.82@7.84
April	7.78	7.85	7.75	7.94@7.96
May	7.71	7.92	7.71	7.90@7.91
June	7.73	7.89	7.73	7.89@7.90
July	7.75	7.92	7.75	7.91@7.92
August	7.47	7.64	7.47	7.63@7.64
September	7.35	7.43	7.35	7.40@7.41
October	7.26	7.34	7.25	7.31@7.32
November	7.20	7.31	7.20	7.27@7.28
December	7.20	7.27	7.20	7.24@7.26

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends title at its own expense when assailed.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

4, 4½, and 5% money on bond and mortgage; city property; easy terms. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Landlords, I will give you confidential reports on prospective tenants, collect rents, &c. Secrecy, Box 185 Times.

Real Estate for Sale or Rent.

THE NOXON, N. Y., LAW AND REALTY CO. INCORPORATED.
13 to 21 PARK ROW. TEL. 3681 CORT.
EVERY BRANCH OF LAW & REAL ESTATE.

A few items of interest are, we have the highest Law and Real Estate office in the world. Are on the 25th floor, 350 feet directly above Broadway and Park Row. From our windows you can look down on the entire city, all over Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Montclair, and Newark, and down the East and North Rivers, teeming with magnificent craft; can see the famous Palisades on the Hudson, the Catskills, and Orange Mountains. We have the best facilities for buying, selling, or renting Real Estate; and have splendid properties in every direction, furnished or unfurnished, to rent or for sale. If you have property to sell, or rent, or want to hire or purchase, we attend to it all for you, and do it right and reasonable. There is no branch of Law or Real Estate that we cannot do, as we have the best equipped offices in New York.

We have now for rent or sale one of the finest properties on the Long Island shore, at Roslyn. Five acres, fine ten-room cottage; stable and barn, water front, all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; grand scenery, fishing, and boating; a ramble of twenty-four acres. Rent, long season, $1,000. Pictures can be seen at this office.

We have an $85,000 Beekman Street business property.

We have a $425,000 Central Park West property.

At Tarrytown and Vicinity.—40 acres of land at $250 per acre; choice lots near Broadway, 35x100, $1,250; house and lot for $4,000; pays 10 per cent.; houses furnished and unfurnished for sale or to let. Apply Freg & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown, N. Y.

For sale or to let—Two-story mansard roof frame dwelling, 64 West 132d St., between 5th and Lenox Avs. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

PURE WATER—HEALTHFUL.
Ballston Spa, seven miles south of Saratoga Springs, is noted for its pure village water and general healthfulness. A finely located new residence for sale, built on honor; 8 rooms and bathroom; one block from trolley to Saratoga Springs. Pleasant all-the-year residence; ideal Summer home. Price, $3,500. Address Richard Feeney, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
"BURNSIDE."—For 70 years the Summer residence of the late Mr. William C. Wallace; the house is large, surrounded by old trees, with pleasant views, walks, and drives; one mile from Chatham Station, and 1¾ from Summit Station of the M. & E. R. R. Edward H. Lum, Chatham, N. J., or 763 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Attractive country property, Milford, Conn., near Long Island Sound; modern dwelling, 18 rooms; 7 acres ground; stables, cottage, chicken house; fine garden, fruit and shade trees; town water; telephone service; near railroad station and trolley; boating, fishing, and bathing; price reasonable; will be rented fully furnished. Apply to H. H. Cammann & Co., 61 Liberty St.

Health.—Are you sick and want a home on your own terms in the most healthy city South? Write John C. Mallonee, Charlotte, N. C.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

East Orange; handsome large residence, lot, 45x150, $9,500, half cash. Owner, Box 146, East Orange.

200 elegant farms; easy terms; $800 to $10,000. Beardall's New List, 11 Willoughby St., B'klyn.

Desirable country residences for sale and to let. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

Farm for sale, 50 acres; good house, 10 rooms. Cliff Farm, Monticello, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—Whitestone, L. I.

Six beautiful, new houses, nine rooms and bath-rooms; nickel, plumbing, electric lights, furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, cabinet mantels and hardwood trim, and all other improvements; good location and sewerage; 30 minutes from 34th St., New York, seven minutes from station, five minutes from East River, and three blocks from schoolhouse; $3,500 to $4,500; easy terms. Apply to F. J. GROTZ, Whitestone, L. I.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS; RAILROAD & WATER FRONTS COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE; CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK; VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED; One piece with 4,900 feet dockage; deep water. ADDRESS
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANTED—PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wanted—Private house, either for sale or rent, below 59th. Principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent; principals only. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent; principals only. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Want private house between 5th and 6th Avs., north of 48th St.; $80,000 cash limit. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Want income flats in Manhattan. Cash paid. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel 583 Cort.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Choice equities in business, properties, apartments, and flats, some netting 6 to 10%, for exchange; country or Brooklyn preferred. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; restricted block; asphalted street; will exchange for dividend-paying stock. J. G., 403 Amsterdam Av.

Large office building below John St. for exchange; equity $125,000. Nets $7,000.00. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars of property, quick deals. Ghames-Losere, 871 Brook Av., (161st St.)

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Patchogue.—Cottage suitable for a large family, containing large piazzas; first floor contains hall, parlor, library, dining room, sitting room, large butler's pantry, kitchen, with artesian water; second floor has several large bedrooms, with closets; third floor six bedrooms, trunk-room, and linen closet; house fully furnished except linen and silver; large lawn, shrubs, and vines; plenty shade; also stable and outbuildings; five minutes from depot; half mile from the Great South Bay; rent, $600. Address Owner, 147 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street,
AVON BY THE SEA, N.J. Furnished Cottages for rent. Office near Depot.
Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For rent, Yonkers, modern house; all improvements; 10 rooms; 1¾ acres; high ground; fare to any part New York 8 cents; $50 per month. Dr. Peet, near north end of Jerome Av. trolley, Yonkers.

Westchester Property to Let.

To Let, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Furnished house; fourteen rooms and bath; stable; large grounds; fruit and shade trees; best location; seven minutes from depot, fifteen minutes from the water; block from trolley; rent, $150 month for Summer; reduction if longer lease. Estate E. D. Griggs, 32 Locust Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Large and small offices to let in
MONTAUK BUILDING,
19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)
Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

LIGHT LOFTS.
FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,600, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

5th Avenue, 537, 44th & 45th Sts.,
Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor; suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

A.—A. A.—A.
CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD,
Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT.
Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

HAMILTON BUILDING, 22 THAMES ST.
Large floor space, where good light is essential for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight & passenger elevators & steam heat; 80 power if required; rents moderate.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

On Thompson St., near Bleecker St.—A five-story building, 40x100; suitable for manufacturing or stable.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, corner 44th.

BUILDING TO LET.
A very desirable stable in good location; well adopted for express, dry goods branch, laundry, or dairy; will be altered to suit on long lease. Apply Hall J. How & Co., 224 West 116th St.

42d St., between Sixth Av. and Broadway.
Four-Story Building.——Low Rental.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way & 44th St.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER AND OTHER STORES.
91st St. and 2d Av.; good stand for butcher or grocer. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

Fulton St., 64.—Large, light store and lofts to let; modern fireproof building; steam heat, elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Full lot near 8th Av. and 42d St., with building suitable for stable, coal yard, or any business. Apply 223 West 42d St.

A very light store, 22x100, suitable for an office, at 19 Beekman St., near Nassau. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4 lofts, 50x110, 77 and 79 Beekman St.; also store, 77 Beekman St., to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

To Let—Large and small lofts near Union Square; steam power and heat; excellent light. Jos. Scheina, 115 East 13th St.

The finest lofts in the city, 16,500 square feet on a floor; power and electric light. 545 to 553 West 27th St., near 11th Av.

34 West 24th St.—Stable and coach house to rent as private stable or for storage at $800. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

A.—88 FOURTH AV.—A.
Four-story store & dwelling at a reasonable rent. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Two lofts for storage purposes, 316, 318 East 26th St. Inquire at office, 333 East 24th St.

Full lot on 42d St., near Broadway, to let, with old buildings. Apply 223 West 42d St.

Brooklyn.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Show room, second floor, plate glass front, with living apartments; 20x90; for light business; will divide; rent, $25. Inquire on premises, 87 Fort Greene Place.

Myrtle Av., 683-689.—Two good-sized stores to let; good neighborhood; reasonable rent; suitable for cigar or hardware. N. Evans, 947 Bedford Av.

Business Property Wanted.

WE WANT FACTORY LOTS.
HAVE TENANTS TO PLACE AT ONCE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for small, select school on the west side, between 72d and 84th Sts. Address V. W. C., 318 West 75th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.
149th Street, 536 to 558 West, beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in No. 538, or Warren & Skillin, No. 96 Broadway.

$1,400 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Private houses, west side, three-story high-stoop; rents, $360 to $1,000.
M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West side houses to let, 81st St., 73d St., and Broadway. Owner, L. Rhoades, 120 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
151st to 152d, 8th Ave.
Ten five-story buildings, with stores.
4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.
All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.
RENTS, $13 to $20.
OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
The Trouville,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

65th St., 30, Near Central Park West.—7 extra large rooms in single brownstone; one family on floor; convenient to all cable cars at junction of 65th St., Columbus Av. and Boulevard; fine street; rent reasonable. See janitor.

Broadway, northeast corner 125th St.—Elegant new apartments, six, seven, and eight rooms; handsomely decorated; hall service; electric light and elevator, steam dryer, &c.; rents, $40 up. Sup't on premises.

AT 8TH AVE.
Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th.

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3rd & E.R.-141st & E.R.
Telephones: 14th St. Yard, 505 18th St. 3rd St. Yard, 377 Spring.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES.
Cheapest and most reliable power known; pumps for City and Country use; Electric Lighting and all other power purposes. Catalogues.
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128 to 138 Mott St., N. Y. City.

Boilers, Engines, Baxters, Pulsometers, centrifugal, miscellaneous pumps, forges, blowers, radiators, ventilating wheels, everything; automobiles bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Maslins, 165 First St., Jersey City.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chinneck Elect. Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Second-hand leather belting; all sizes; good condition; cheap. W. Lewis, 49 Ferry St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West.
Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.
Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.
Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 86th St.

S. E. corner 118th St., Manhattan Av.
New and thoroughly modern apartments.
HESPERUS { 6 rooms, $60-$68 / 4 rooms, 40- 43
Best neighborhood; near Morningside Park; large, light rooms; healthful; spacious courts; elevator night and day; telephone in each suite; mail chutes; artistic hall entrance; good service.

A.—THE TUXEDO, Northwest Corner Lexington Av. & 118th St. Highest Class Apartments. Passenger elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Six rooms and bath. All rooms light and finely decorated. Rent, $40.00 per month. Superintendent, on premises.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., corner 68th St.
Absolutely fireproof apartment of five large rooms; all improvements; rent, $27.50.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

A.—200 East 65th St.—Corner apartment; steam heat, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $22 & $24.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., near 68th St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

5th Av., 1,048, Cor. 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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Gates Av., 340, Near Bedford.—Reduced rents; only $16; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; perfect order; attractive entrance; halls handsomely carpeted, decorated, and heated. Janitor, on premises, or Henry L. Redfield, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, N. J.
The leading hotel of Lakewood.
In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience, and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
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Golf. —— Automobiles. —— Driving.
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After being extensively improved and enlarged, this elegant modern hotel, new throughout, is offering superior accommodations, including elevator to street, large sunny rooms, many with bath, steam heat; 2,000 square feet of sun parlors, and every possible convenience for special Spring rates, $10, $12, and $15 weekly. Cuisine a feature. Capacity 400. Orchestra. Booklet on request.
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Now open. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths. Special Spring rates. NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE, 11 TO 5 O'CLOCK. Hotel Manhattan after these hours.
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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ROYAL PORTUGUESE MAIL
IN LIQUIDATION
Anonymous Society of Limited Responsibility.
Steamship Enterprise.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE PORTUGUESE STEAMERS
MALANGE AND ALVARES CABRAL.
The Liquidation Commission of this Company in conformity with the powers that have been conferred upon them, herewith announces that at about three o'clock P. M. on the 30th March and 16th April next, at the Commercial Bourse of Lisbon, (Portugal,) and with the assistance of the sworn broker, A. J. Gomes Netto, Junior, will be sold respectively on each of the days named above, at public auction (if the highest bid is accepted) the packet boats, Malange and Alvares Cabral.
These magnificent steamers, which were built at Greenock by the shipbuilders, Scott & Co., in 1889 and 1890, have splendid compartments for passengers of first, second, and third classes, and possess good apparels for charging and discharging.
Their construction, which is of first order, was superintended by the Portuguese Government, in order that they may be utilised as Cruisers.
They are in an excellent state of preservation.
The steamer Malange is anchored at Havre, (Bassin Dock,) and the steamer Alvares Cabral at Marseilles, where they may be inspected.
The respective inventories may be seen on board.
The inventories and conditions of sale of the steamers are also deposited at the offices of the broker, Caes do Sodre, No. 1, at Lisbon, (Portugal,) where all further details may be obtained upon inquiry.

Administrator's Sale.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc., Safes, Fixtures.
$500,000 STOCK.
The entire stock of the old established and well-known firm of
Charig Bros., 146 Fulton St., N. Y.
will be sold at auction, by order of the Administrator, to settle the estate of the late Mr. J. Charig,
Friday, March 29th, 12 o'clock noon,
and continuing following days, same hour, until entire stock is sold.
Sale absolute, without reserve or limit.
J. MAYER & G. SILVIA, Auctioneers.

PICTURES.
UNION AUCTION CO., (Wholesale.)
92 Walker St., SELLS TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) 10:30 A. M., 20,000 HIGH-GRADE PICTURES, comprising almost every kind and size known to the trade, with superb frames; large assortment Easter and game pictures, mirrors.
100 OIL PAINTINGS; 30,000 PICTURES without frames to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Louis Levy, Auctioneer, 280 Broadway, will sell, on Saturday, March 30th, 1901, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, at Number 512 West 36th Street, Manhattan Borough, the property consisting of shafting, pulleys, and belting, spinning machines, jiggers, stretchers, spool slotting machine, reeling machine, differential pulley blocks, desk and chair, chairs, tables, stock boxes, step ladder, letter press, wooden spools for steel wire, tools, shelving, &c. By order of Frank H. Reuman, Attorney, to foreclose mortgage.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at 4 Astor House, a complete line of trunks, bags, leather goods, &c.

Vorzelmer & Sebastian, Auctioneers, sell Japanese high art, 414 Broadway; 12 to 7 P. M.

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Bargains.—Upright piano, $50; almost new piano, $100; new uprights, $125; Steinway, $150; squares, $25. WINTERROTH, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St. We lead while others follow.

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Jacob Brothers, 103 E. 14th St.

Artistic Sturz Pianos rented and sold on installments; other upright, $100 and $150. 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

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STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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Religious Notices.

NEW YORK PRIMARY SUNDAY SCHOOL Union will hold its Nineteenth Annual Institute in the Broadway Tabernacle on Saturday, March 30th. Sessions commencing at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
All teachers of young children are cordially invited to attend.

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SALARIED PEOPLE'S LOAN CO., ROOM 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms. See them.

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Anything you want, clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, shoes; business strictly confidential.
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62 Bowery, cor. Canal (over bank). Open evenings.
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EASTER will be April 7, and we will be closed April 4 and 5 on account of holidays and April 6 till 7 p. m. on account of Saturday, and as we are getting very busy kindly remember and call before.

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Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
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Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone,) Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Baseball Calendar, Part I.; July-December, 1901. Thirty cents postpaid. Descriptive circular free. S. R. Church, 507 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Tires.—Wholesale and retail; headquarters for Cleveland and Tribune bicycles; sporting. Schnable Bros., 153 West 125th St.

A newspaper route, morning, evening sales; must sell; have other business. L. Thompson, 140 Columbus Av.

Ladies' and gentlemen's waterproof raglans; all shades; ready and to order; very reasonable. Brown, 114 5th Av.

Safes.—Large lot of 2nd-hand safes, all sizes, for sale cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway.

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For best workmanship, reliable goods, go to the Leading Harlem Jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Household furniture, cont

TESTIMONY IN THE RICE MURDER CASE

John R. Potts, One of Patrick's Attorneys, on the Stand.

A Wrangle Among the Lawyers Calls for a Rebuke from Justice Jerome.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne continued yesterday his efforts to adduce sufficient testimony from Albert T. Patrick's employes and friends to warrant Justice Jerome in holding the lawyer for the action of the grand jury on a charge of murdering William Marsh Rice on Sept. 23, 1900, to get possession of the old man's millions.

John R. Potts, who is one of Patrick's civil lawyers, was the principal witness at yesterday's hearing. He said he was the official stenographer of Part IV. of the City Court, that he was the sole owner of The Appeal Printing Company, and that he had known Patrick since the latter was four years old. Patrick had asked him to come over and take offices with him at 271 Broadway, and he had gone some months before Rice had died. Patrick had shown him the general assignments and will of Rice, and Potts had told him he was a lucky dog. Potts, however, loaned Patrick $125 at one time, and $150 a few days before the old man's death. The first sum was returned, but the latter amount has not been yet, he said, as Patrick has been in prison, and couldn't pay up.

"Did you see Patrick on the day after Rice died?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes; near his home. I was going to Philadelphia that day."

"What conversation did you have with him?"

"I met him on Fifty-eighth Street, near Seventh Avenue," said the witness. "He took several checks from his pocket, and selecting one, said, 'I believe I'll have this certified.' He asked me if I wouldn't have it done for him at the Fifth Avenue Trust Company. He told me where that was. I said I would."

Mr. Potts identified the $25,000 check which was afterward paid by this company. His exceedingly mobile features during examination constantly changed expression, assuming every look from injured innocence to dramatic denial. The eyes moved around the courtroom incessantly. Occasionally he would look at Mr. Osborne for a few seconds.

"Did you ask Patrick where he got those checks?" shouted Mr. Osborne in a strident voice.

"No, it was nothing to me," replied Potts.

"When did you ascertain the amount of the checks Patrick had received?"

"Two or three days after Rice died. He said then he had $250,000." Upon the question of what Patrick said this amount was for, Lawyers House and Moore and Mr. Osborne clashed repeatedly. Potts answered the question about eight times. Mr. Moore objected emphatically after about the fourth reply. Mr. Osborne persisted in his queries.

"This hearing is degenerating into farce comedy," complained Mr. House.

"So it is," agreed Mr. Osborne placidly; "regular comic opera."

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," remonstrated Justice Jerome mildly. "Proceed. I have overruled the District Attorney's repetition of this question."

Potts's reply, given each time, had been that Patrick told him that this money was to be in settlement of the claims of the heirs of Mrs. Rice against the Rice estate.

"Why, then," thundered Mr. Osborne, "did Patrick get these checks from Rice signed on the day before he died to settle these claims which by an agreement were not to be settled until after Rice's death?" Mr. Potts said he really didn't have the slightest idea.

"What did Patrick tell you about Rice before he died?" pursued Mr. Osborne.

"Well," said Potts after much apparent thought, "he told me that he had a rich client who was very feeble and that he might die at any time. This was subsequent to telling me of the will."

Potts then told of going with Patrick on the day after Rice's death to visit the various banking institutions where Rice had money and securities deposited.

Patrick had served on each a notice of his rights in the premises in view of the general assignments. Swenson & Sons wouldn't accept the service of the general assignment and give a receipt therefor, but took a copy of it. The City Safe Deposit Company, after a conference with their counsel, said they would let Patrick know of their decision later. Patrick wished to be notified by this company if Capt. Baker of Texas came on and wished to enter their safe deposit vaults and inspect Rice's securities.

"Leaving there," said the witness, "Patrick pulled a check for $25,000 out of his pocket and said: 'John, will you be the custodian of this check for me? I don't want to put all my eggs in one basket.' 'Why, certainly,' said I, and I stepped into my bank—the Chatham National—and deposited the check to the account of 'John R. Potts, trustee,' because, you see, I was afraid."

"Never mind," interrupted Mr. Osborne. Mr. Potts was quite voluble and was hard to stop when he got started, even when Lawyers House and Moore, Patrick's counsel, interposed an objection. He would keep right on talking.

Replying to questions of Justice Jerome, Potts said he had simply gone with Patrick because he was a friend of his.

"You deposited a check of a man you knew was dead?" asked Justice Jerome, severely.

"Why, yes," replied the witness, with an injured air. "There was no impropriety in that—especially in view of the fact that I had seen the documents conveying to Patrick everything Rice had. I believed Patrick. I did; upon my word, I did," said Mr. Potts.

"When did Patrick tell you Rice was to be cremated?" querried Mr. Osborne.

"Sometime before the funeral," replied the witness, in sepulchral tones. A laugh ran round the narrow room.

"Did he have anything to say about the cremation?"

"Yes; he said Rice wanted to be cremated because Cols. Waring and Ingersoll were and in the interests of sanitation."

"Did not you suggest that he should go slow with this cremation in view of his possession of these checks, and until the arrival of relatives from Texas?"

"Well, I suggested that he have a Christian burial. Patrick said Rice didn't want a minister, but I said it would look better if he had one."

"Did he say anything else when he made you the custodian of that check?" asked Justice Jerome, reverting to that subject.

"Well, he said Capt. Baker, when the latter learned that Rice had made a different disposition of the estate from what he expected, would probably begin litigation."

"What did you and Patrick talk about when you rode down to Police Headquarters when the police sent for him?"

"Well," replied the witness, "he said the police thought there was something wrong about Rice's death; that there was something criminal in it, but that their suspicions were unfounded, and that everything was all right." It took Mr. Potts some time, and only after much jogging of memory by Mr. Osborne, to answer this question.

"He said he was going down to explain," continued Potts; "that he could prove the will making him residuary legatee genuine, and that Rice died a natural death."

Potts concluded his testimony by saying that, as he wasn't at all of a suspicious nature, he had not asked Patrick anything about the $230,000 check, and the matter of the settlement of the claims to Mrs. Rice's heirs. The examination will be continued to-day.

Woodward Well on Navassa Island.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Navy Department received a telegraphic report from Commander Kennedy of the Mayflower, dated at San Juan de Porto Rico, as to her visit of relief to Navassa Island. The telegram is as follows: "Arrived Navassa Monday. Woodward and the other men well; short of provisions; left them six weeks' rations." Woodward is a resident of Brooklyn, and his relatives in that city, after waiting long for word from him, became alarmed and asked the Navy Department to take steps to ascertain whether he were alive or dead, as they feared that he was starving on the little island.

No Action on the Pool Charges.

The charges against Magistrate Pool made by Lawyer William McArthur have been sent back from the Mayor's office. The first letter written to the attorney of Lawyer McArthur was to the effect that it was not necessary to have the Mayor's sanction to bring charges against a City Magistrate. The charges were returned to Mayor Van Wyck with a letter quoting the law in reference to the removal of City Magistrates. Mayor Van Wyck directed the charges to be again returned yesterday with a brief note.

A YARD OF JEWELRY MISSING.

Owner's Son-in-Law, Accused of Stealing It, Is Arrested in Court.

Stealing a yard of jewelry was the charge made against George H. Heesemann of 444 Central Park West, who was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon. He was arrested in the courtroom, where he had gone on a summons issued to the executors of the estate of his father-in-law, William Steers, who died about fifteen years ago.

Heesemann had been living with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Steers, and the three feet of jewelry which he was accused of stealing was a portion of a great many yards of antique watches, rings, chains, lockets, and precious stones all sewn on a long strip of ribbon. The collection was made by the late Mr. Steers, and was said to be worth more than $4,000.

This coil of jewelry was kept by Mrs. Steers in a safe which stood in her parlor. The safe was an old-fashioned affair which opened with a key. The key was hidden in the room. On March 4 the entire length of the jewelry was inspected by Mrs. Steers and found to be intact. When she inspected it on March 8 about a yard of the ribbon had been cut out of the middle and the jewelry on this missing strip was gone. Heesemann was asked to take a list of the missing property to the police station and have the matter investigated. He failed to go to the station house, although he told his family that he had been there. He was therefore suspected of having taken the jewelry.

Magistrate Meade said there was not much evidence against the prisoner, but he consented to hold him in $1,000 bail to give the police a chance to strengthen their case. Heesemann was not bailed out.

JOHN SCHUTZ'S UNIQUE WILL.

He Had Been a Court Officer Thirty Years and the Judge Attended His Funeral.

Justice Bischoff adjourned Trial Term, Part VII., of the Supreme Court, for two hours yesterday in order that he might attend the funeral of John Schutz, his personal attendant, who had been a court officer since 1870. Mr. Schutz died on Tuesday last. Shortly after the funeral his will was filed in the Surrogates' office. The document was drawn up by the testator. The spelling and phraseology are unique, and the bequests are unusual. Parts of the will read as follows:

"To my wife all my household furniture except I give to my two sons, Michael and Valentine A. Schutz, each one a bed."

"The piano shall remain with my wife so lang She like to have it. If she don't like it any more She shall Salet and the proceeds shall be devided the same as my other estate. My Family plot in the Cavalary Cemedery shall be keept by my wife so long she lives and remains my widow, my wife shall have full controll over the plot and when my wife dies she shall be buried in the family plot."

"To my wife shall be allowed $60 a month and free rent on her floor if she stayes."

"If my wife shall marry again to another man, my executors shall sell and devide my property as above mentiont in my last will and testament, my son John Schutz, Jr., shall have nothing to say, into my family Plot, or my estate, he got more out of me what he is entitled to."

At the death of the widow the estate is to be divided among the sons, with the exception of John, of whom the testator says, "I gave him more as his share alreatty."

The testator owned his home at 238 East Fourth Street, and had some other property. Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen was named as an executor along with the widow, but he filed a renunciation with the will.

MRS. WANDELL CROSS-EXAMINED.

Defendant in the Divorce Suit Will Resume the Stand To-day.

Mrs. Charlotte Wandell did not complete her testimony yesterday in the action for divorce which her husband, Francis L. Wandell, has brought against her, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Wandell went on the witness stand Wednesday afternoon, and she will be on again this morning. Mrs. Wandell in her testimony, both direct and on cross-examination, denied all the allegations made against her. She explained her relations with Dr. A. Norton Brockway as that of patient and physician, and she denied all the testimony given by her former servant Gertrude Nilson.

During the cross-examination, counsel for Mr. Wandell and J. Stewart Ross, who represents Mrs. Wandell, had several legal combats over the treatment of the witness, and finally Mr. Ross appealed to Justice Blanchard and asked that his opponent be compelled to conduct the case in "a gentlemanly and courteous manner."

FOR A DIRECT BRIDGE APPROACH.

Commissioner Bell Expresses Himself as Opposed to the Diagonal Plan.

The diagonal plan for a new street approach to the terminal of the new East River Bridge will be opposed by some of the Commissioners. James D. Bell, of the commission, said yesterday:

"We might just as well go and open a brand new street up to Forty-second Street from the bridge plaza. All the people want is a quick approach to some trunk line. If anything is done, I say, let Delancey and Broome Streets be widened from Norfolk Street to the Bowery. This would leave a narrow strip of property between the two streets, which might be utilized for an elevated structure, tunnel, or any rapid transit method deemed advisable. The bridge plaza should never have been designed as it is. This work was done by the former East River Bridge Commissioners."

LEGAL NOTES.

LIQUOR TAX LAW.—State Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman sued the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company to recover $1,000, the penalty of a bond executed by the company as surety for John M. Kurtz upon an application by the latter for a liquor tax certificate. The breach of the condition of the bond sued upon was that Kurtz permitted gambling to be done by maintaining an "electric nickel slot machine" on the premises. A verdict for the amount of the penalty, which was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, has just been upheld by the Court of Appeals. The defendant claimed that the bond did not cover the breach sued upon.

The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray, holds that the Legislature in providing, as one of the conditions of a liquor dealer's bond, that no gambling should be allowed upon the premises, intended to make the breach of that condition ground for a recovery of the penalty of the bond; and a surety would be deemed to have so understood it. When a liquor tax certificate has been issued, or transferred, to a person, the court says he is the principal whom the law will hold responsible for compliance with the statutory provisions, whether he is carrying on business for his own account or for some one else. A "nickel slot machine," by which the player hazards his money on the chance of winning a larger sum, is held to be a gambling device.

***

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICIAL BOND.—Henry Lowey, a City Marshal, made a levy in November, 1896, upon personal property, under an execution issued upon a judgment obtained by Antonia De Sisto against one Fortunato. After the levy was made De Sisto deposited $250 with Lowey, who gave receipt that the money was to be held by him as security for damages he might sustain by reason of the levy, and to be returned in twenty days unless a suit was begun for the goods levied upon. Because Lowey did not return the money, though no action was begun, De Sisto got judgment against him for conversion. He then sued John Stimmel, surety upon Lowey's official bond, in the Municipal Court. The condition of the bond was that if Lowey should "well and faithfully execute the duties of said office of Marshal, without fraud or deceit, or oppression, the above obligation shall be void; otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue."

Judgment given in favor of the plaintiff was reversed by the Appellate Term, and that determination is now sustained by the Appellate Division. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion, says the test of liability in the case was whether the act of the Marshal in receiving the deposit was an official or purely an individual one. The liability of the surety upon a Marshal's bond, the Court says, does not extend to making good defaults of the Marshal upon special contracts which may be made by him with persons for whose benefit he is charged with the execution of legal process. These contracts are not made officially, and while the officer may be liable personally upon them, they are not within the obligation of an official bond such as that upon which the action was brought.

Grays and tans for Spring overcoats continue in the saddle of public favor, there is apparently no unseating them.

Grays and tans are what you find in our Spring overcoats.

From $12 to $35.

Have men stopped bathing?

Manufacturers say bathrobes are a drug on the market.

We don't think so, at least at $2.50 for $5, $6 and $8 bathrobes.

Always ahead of the game. Everybody will be wearing high Derbies next Fall.

We have them this Spring. "Ascot" is the name.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Registered Trade Mark.

New Table Linens

At the Linen Store.

Our already large stock of Table Linen has been greatly augmented in the past few days by the addition of five new shipments, increasing the assortments in every range, from the substantial grades for every day use up to and including the finer qualities, enabling us to meet the requirements of every kind of good taste as well as those of every pocketbook. Our entire range of household linens for the Spring season is now very complete.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
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Vantine's Black Oriental Silk.

A lately discovered Lyons dye, absolutely fast black and perspiration proof. Four qualities.

Report from Bendiner & Schlesinger's Analytical Laboratory, New York.

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Caution: Facsimile of above imprint must appear on every piece.

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is the modern evolution of twenty years' continual improvement. Its various models suit every type of figure, meet every exigency of dress.

The "JUDIC SYLPHIDE" (latest model) is designed particularly for Princess Gowns.

19TH ST. 6TH AVE. 20TH ST.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

Reliable Carpets.

Dainty French floral effects of rich Oriental colorings, at lowest prices.

"LONG CREDIT."

Many Customs Inspectors Dismissed.

Announcement was made at the Collector's office in the Custom House yesterday that eighteen Inspectorships had been abolished, "for the purpose of effecting a reduction of force and consequent reduction of expense in connection with the change in the system of taking declarations of incoming passengers and examination of their baggage." A Custom House official, when asked whether this new system on the steamship piers necessitated the employment of fewer men, replied: "Fewer Inspectors and more clerks."

Dissolution of the Military Club.

Application will be made to the Supreme Court to-day for the final winding up of the affairs of the Military Club, which was the successor of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club. The active members of the club some time ago went into the Army and Navy Club, and a receiver was appointed to wind up the affairs of the Military Club. It has assets of $2,200, of which amount nearly $1,700 will be required for legal expenses. There is about $15,000 due creditors.

$25,000 for the New Haven Y. M. C. A.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—Edwin B. Foote, a New York attorney, has offered conditionally a gift of $25,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association here for the purchase of a building for use of the primary department. Mr. Foote formerly lived in New Haven.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair,

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

has become so standard an article of dress that an enumeration of its merits is superfluous.

For ladies, there are numerous varieties, embracing every possible need. For morning, visiting and evening dress.

The different leathers used in all these boots, shoes and slippers are of the finest quality, and are selected with a view to their durability and fine appearance.

The Sorosis Slipper.
New designs for evening dress.

When purchasing Sorosis shoes, customers should have the foot measured, instead of inquiring for any particular size. By this means an accurate fit is secured.

A Shoe-making section, for Boots, Shoes and Slippers made-to-order, is included in this Department in the Twenty-third Street House.

Expert workers, only, employed.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

We Can Make A Man of You,

That is, if "clothes make the man." "Well posted" men know this already, and are accustomed to lean on us in this matter.

We were never better qualified to take care of them.

One of $20 or $25 "Yale" Sack Suits, and a real "up and up" Yoke Overcoat will do the trick.

Our "Grand Duke" Derby, $3, has many admirers.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Window Curtains for Summer.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains,
$1, $1.25, $1.75 pair.
Colored Curtains,
$1.25 & $1.50 pair.
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains,
$1.35, $2 & $3 pair.
White Irish Point Curtains,
$5.00 & $6.00 pair.
Am. Arabian Curtains
$5, 6.75 & 8.00 pair.
Am. Antoinette Curtains,
$4, $5 & $6.50 pair.
Stores Bonne-Femme Sash Curtains and Bedsteads to match.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR EASTER BRIDES.

MUSIC CABINETS, $6.00
BEAUTIFUL DESKS, $9.00
CUTE TOILET TABLES, $14

and innumerable other lovely things—sensible, serviceable, suitable—artistic to the superlative degree. All imparting an exquisite beauty. Best of all they are in styles that lead the fashion and yet are at factory prices, as you

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

Infants' Out-Fitting Dep't.

2nd Floor.

Long Slips,—made of fine Nainsook,—trimmed with insertions and edgings of embroidery,

.35, .55, and .75

Hand-made long slips, finished with feather stitching and hemstitching,—a variety of designs.

.95, 1.25 and 1.50.

Dresses,

The new long waist and short skirt models,—sizes 2 to 4 years.

Pink or blue gingham, .95.

Fine Dimities, 1.75.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their exceptional facilities for the

Storage of Fur Garments and Furs

of every description, in accordance with the most improved methods, and with full insurance against damage from moths and fire.

Repairs and Remodeling

executed during the Spring and Summer Months at

Very Low Prices

West 23d Street

VIBRATION A non-electric new treatment.

Successfully cures improper blood circulation, Rheumatism, dyspepsia, diabetes, frailness, Nervousness, deafness, obesity, insomnia. General debility, heart, kidney, and liver troubles. Circular. Doctor's examination free. A. FUCHS, VIBRATION INSTITUTE, 1,031 B'way, cor. 65th.

O'Neill's

Offer Unusual Inducements To-Day and Saturday in

Misses' and Children's Spring Coats and Suits.

CHILDREN'S BOX REEFERS, Tan or Blue Covert Cloth, inlaid velvet Collars, 3.75

CHILDREN'S THREE-QUARTER BOX COATS, of Fine Cheviot, Red, Blue, Tan or Black, 5.98

CHILDREN'S ETON SUITS, of Homespun, Sailor Collar, trimmed with fancy Silk Braids, Bishop Sleeves, Blue or Gray, 9.98

MISSES' ETON SUITS, in Homespun, Covert or Cheviot Cloths, Collar and Reveres trimmed with Satin and fancy Silk Braids, new Flare Skirt, 34 to 36 inches in length, Tan, Gray or Blue, 14.98

MISSES' BOX COATS, of Covert Cloth, with inlaid velvet Collars, neatly stitched, 8.75

CHOICE NOVELTIES IN INFANTS' COATS, CAPS AND DRESSES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last Matinée To-morrow.
LAST 2 NIGHTS MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
April 1, Brother Officers—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST. UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2:15. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way. Evgs, 8:30; Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. At 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents THE LASH OF A WHIP, with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others. TO BE FOLLOWED at 10:15 by THE SHADES OF NIGHT. ***NEXT MONDAY, (Preceding "Shades of Night,") Charles Frohman will present his great farce-comedy success ON and OFF, with the original cast. Its record of success was one year in London and four months in N. Y.

Broadway THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:10. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:10. SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE. The Great London and New York Success, The PRICE OF PEACE

Best res'd Seats 50, 75, $1 Choice Orchestra Seats, $1.50. ALL WED. MATS. 25, 50, 75. NO HIGHER.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15c 25c 50c
23d St. | Mrs. Felix Morris & Co., Wm. DeVere, Pete Baker, 3 Mona Sisters, Cranes, &c.
5th Avs. | "Mme. Butterfly," Joe Welch, Clarice
58th St. | Vance, Mr. & Mrs. Tony Farrell, others.
125th St. | Fred Bond & Co., Will H. Nox, Willis Family, Max Waldon, Torcat and others. Glacinta Della Rocca, "The Automobile Girl," Parker's Dogs, Globe Comedy 4

OLD ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23 d St. & 4th Av
LAST DAY but one. Exhibition AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. LAST 2 NIGHTS (Last Mat. To-morrow. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.) Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co., with EDNA MAY. Special Engagement of DAN DALY. Next Attraction The Prima Donna With Mabelle Gilman.

HARLEM Opera House. NEXT WEEK, ARIZONA. EVGS. AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. 2:15. THE BOSTONIANS In ROBIN HOOD, excepting Saturday Night, THE SERENADE.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA Best Orch. Seats, 50c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A. H. Chamberlyn presents the 2d edition of My Lady Chas. J. Ross in new character. Burlesque, Ballet & Varieties. Sun. Concts. aft. & Ev

CHILDREN'S THEATRE THE FAIRY PLAY, THE FOREST RING. Sat. aft., Mch. 30, at 3 o'clock, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Kelcey-Shannon Co. in MANON LESCAUT. Mon., April 1st—"ARE YOU A MASON?"

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. NEW YORK GIRL CO. Howard & Emerson at Sheepshead Bay. This Sunday Night—GRAND CONCERT, 25c., 50c.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. April 3d, Souvenirs. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE. Sun. Nt. Seats on Sale. Blanche Duffield, Soprano. Bertha Bucklin, Violinist. Arthur Pryor, Trombone.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy ORDER TO-DAY.

Amusements.

CLOSES TO-MORROW NIGHT!! MILITARY TOURNAMENT
MANAGEMENT MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NEW PROGRAMME | Athletics, 8 P. M. EVERY NIGHT. | Military Pageant, 9 P. M. TO-NIGHT.
GRAND REVIEW BY LT. GEN. MILES. United States Troops, Blue Jackets, Marines, National Guard, Naval Militia, 1st and 2d Batteries, N. G. N. Y., 1st and 2d Signal Corps, Troop C, 1st and 2d Naval Battalions. West Point Cavalry Rough Riders, Drill by Sailors from U. S. S. Hartford, Mounted Platoon Drill, 2d Battery, Landing Drill and Exercises by Naval Militia, Drill and Driving by 4th Battery Field Artillery U. S. A., Signal Corps in Tower Building and Flag Drill. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1 and $1.50. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2 P. M. Grand Military Programme with Infantry, Sailors from the Hartford, Rough Riding by West Point Cavalry, and Grand Drill and Driving by Fourth U. S. Field Artillery.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, March 29, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 30, at 2 P. M.
SOLOIST
HERR THEODOR BERTRAM
BARITONE
WAGNER—Overture and Monologue of Hans Sachs from "Die Meistersinger"; Waldweben from "Siegfried"; Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene from "Die Walkuere."
RICHARD STRAUSS—Tone Poem, "A Hero's Life." (by request.)
ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 120.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruilman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8.—Extra performance, and not included in the regular subscription, LOHENGRIN (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 30th, at 2.—Last Matinée—TANNHAUSER (in German. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 30, at 8.—Last Performance at Popular Prices—CARMEN (in French.) Mmes. Zelie de Lussan and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERT
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Sat. Aft., March 30, at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Overture, "Rosamunde," Schubert; Romanza from Symphony, D minor, Schumann; Overture, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Concerto, in E flat, Liszt; Preludes and Polonaise, Chopin.
Mr. ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (30th St.)

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
CLOSING WEEK. HOCKEY MATCH, New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C. To-night at 8:15 o'Clock.
ADMISSION 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, To-day at 3,
MRS. HARRIET OTIS DELLENBAUGH
WILL READ
PAOLO AND FRANCESCA

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. LAST FOUR WEEKS. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Fiddle-Dee-Dee and new Burlesque of Captain Jinks. In addition to Burlesque of A Royal Family.

Republic 42 st. just w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats Wed., Sat. Last 5 Weeks Seats on sale for all perf. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

KEITH'S AGOUST FAMILY. MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES. SHEAN & WARREN. Simon The Girl with the Auburn Hair

KOSTER & BIAL'S W 34 | GREAT WHITE RAT'S PROGRAM
25c Mat. Daily | ALL EV ORC GS 50c. Jas. J. Corbett
Genaro & Bailey, Cook & Sonora, Wright.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Wm. A. Brady's $25,000 Spectacular Revival UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Matinée Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

MANHATTAN 33 & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats Orch. $1.50. Wed. & Sat. LOVERS' LANE, By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 9.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. To-night, Benefit Ada Merito, Goethe's "Faust." ("Gretchen Tragedy.") Mat. Sat. & Eve., "Women of To-day."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Queen Victoria's Funeral Pageant. PRES. McKINLEY'S Inauguration.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last week, CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in A Romance of Athlone, April 8, Chauncey Olcott in MAVOURNEEN.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily except Mon., 25c. The Wages of Sin

New York B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

GRAND Last Mat. Sat. MAY IRWIN Next Week RODGERS BROS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—SARDOU'S FEDORA.

Baseball at 3:30 P. M. at Jasper Oval, 157th St. and Amsterdam Av. Admission 25c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably rain; brisk northerly winds becoming easterly.

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THREE-PLATOON POLICE BILL

Provision Inserted in New Charter for Eight-hour Day.

Democratic Members to Fight It—Police Said to Have Raised Large Fund to Aid in Passing It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Senate Committee on Cities has incorporated in the Greater New York Charter bill, reported to the Senate to-day, the following provision:

No Roundsman or patrolman shall perform duty in excess of eight hours for each calendar day during which he is on duty.

It is in this apparently innocent form that the Three-Platoon Police bill for Greater New York may be enacted into law. Ever since the session began there have been rumors of a three-platoon police bill. It is known that such a bill was brought to Albany early in the session. The story was that the police of Greater New York had raised a large fund for the passage of the measure, but it was not introduced, and there was much conjecture among the Democratic members as to why it was not pressed after the arrangements which had been made for a legislative campaign. The Democratic members from Greater New York were ready for the bill, and were determined to make an issue of it, but the advocates of the bill were wary. They soon ascertained that there was not much chance of their getting such legislation in the form of a separate bill, and so they proceeded to make other plans.

It was the reception of Assemblyman Adler's bill for a double-platoon firemen's bill which convinced the advocates of the Three-Platoon Police bill that they stood little show of forcing through a separate bill. When Mr. Adler put in his Double-Platoon Firemen's bill it was mandatory in form. The city authorities offered such opposition to the bill that it was amended by the Assembly Cities Committee and made permissive. The advocates of the Three-Platoon Police bill were much shrewder than those who were pushing the firemen's bill. Learning that the Legislature would be inimical to the legislation which they desired, if it came up on its merits, they set to work, according to information obtained here to-day from reliable sources, to commit the Republican organization to the support of their measure. What promises or inducements they held out to Republican leaders is a matter of pure conjecture, but whatever their nature they were sufficient, it seems, to gain them the support desired. The Senate Cities Committee was asked by prominent Republican leaders to provide for the police three-platoon system in the revised charter and the provision was made.

DEMOCRATS NOT SURPRISED.

The Democrats were looking for this move, and were not taken by surprise when they found the provision in the charter bill presented to the Senate this morning. Democratic leaders said the provision is politically one of the most important moves made this session. They say it means a trade between the police and the Republican organization. They were surprised that the firemen's double platoon bill had not also been incorporated in the Senate's bill. Their belief is that this will be done when the charter bill comes over to the Assembly in which the firemen's bill originated. A leading Democratic member of the Assembly, in discussing the adoption by the Senate committee of the three-platoon police provision, said:

"It is very plain what the Republican game is. By passing the three-platoon police provision as a part of the charter, and passing the Double-Platoon Firemen's bill, either as a separate measure or as a part of the charter, the Republicans hope to gain such support from these two organizations in New York as will enable them to win in the next municipal election. Talk about the strategy of Funston in capturing Aguinaldo, it is not in it with the strategy now being used to help the Republicans win in the next election in Greater New York. They are seeking to deprive Tammany of two of its chief sources of support by a form of legalized bribery and make the taxpayers of New York City foot the bill."

A prominent Tammany politician who was in Albany to-day discussing the three-platoon provision of the charter as reported by the Senate Committee, said:

"Of course there has been a deal of some kind between the police and the Republican organization. How else can you explain the action of the Legislature after all that has occurred recently in proposing to give Tammany at least 3,500 new places, the least of which will pay $900 a year. Would the Legislature do that, do you imagine, unless there was some understanding that the Republican Party was to receive return from the police for the benefit bestowed? Of course there could be no deal between Tammany and the Republicans, and therefore it is perfectly plain that assurances have been given of treachery by the police to Tammany."

This is merely the Tammany view. The Republican members of the Senate Committee assert that the arguments made in favor of the three-platoon police system are such as to commend it to the favor of the public. Just what these arguments are will not be fully known until the bill is debated in the Senate, for there has never been a hearing on the proposition before the committee.

POLICE OFFICIALS' COMMENT.

Proposed System, Commissioner Murphy Says, Would Add Millions to the Cost of the Service Here.

Gov. Odell said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening that he knew nothing about the so-called Three-Platoon Police bill.

Commissioner Murphy said yesterday, when questioned about the eight-hour or three-platoon provision of the revised charter, that he could not discuss it without an official copy of the measure before him.

"In a general way," he added, "I am satisfied that it would add several millions to the cost of the department. I cannot fully understand what has been done from the published dispatches from Albany. I don't know whether the eight-hour provision is mandatory or otherwise. Under the existing law I have the power to divide the force into three or more platoons. I must wait and see what the law that is proposed really is."

First Deputy Commissioner Devery and Senior Deputy Chief Cortright refused to talk of the three-platoon proposition except to say that the plan had been agitated by patrolmen for several years. Chief Clerk Kipp referred inquirers to First Deputy Clerk William Delamater.

"The scheme," said Mr. Delamater, "has been pushed by patrolmen and their friends for the past two years. The board that recently went out of existence opposed it. President York did not favor it. As I understand the proposition in the new charter, no men are added to the force, and there is no increase in the cost of the department at present.

"Under existing circumstances, there are two platoons, but the Commissioner has power to divide the force into as many platoons as he chooses. The total force available for patrol duty in New York City is 6,300. Half of this number are on active duty at night except those who have leaves of absence or 'nights off.' A patrolman gets a night off once a month. The other half is on 'reserve duty.'

"Under the new plan, one platoon would be on duty, one in reserve, and one off duty. If the bill provides for no more patrolmen the system of three platoons would take off active duty just so many men as would be on reserve or off duty. In other words, it would lessen the number of men on actual patrol, the patrol posts being in consequence lengthened, the men would have harder duty to perform. The benefit to the patrolmen would be more leisure time. The citizens of New York would gain nothing."

MAY BE POLICE LEGISLATION.

Gov. Odell Says He Will Not Oppose the Elsberg Amendment—Reviews the Seventy-first Regiment.

The indications are that there will be additional police legislation after all. Gov. Odell said last evening that he would not object to Senator Elsberg's amendment to the Police bill if its passage is desired by the local leaders. The Elsberg amendment furnishes a means to rid the department of William S. Devery, in that it provides that the Deputy Commissioners of Police shall be appointed by the Mayor and not by the Commissioner of Police. Mayor Van Wyck, in the event of the enactment of the amendment, is expected to take the hint that it would be a grave mistake on his part to reappoint Mr. Devery.

Gov. Odell arrived from Albany at 6 o'clock last evening. He was accompanied by Mrs. Odell, their son, and Major H. K. Bird, the Governor's military secretary. They are located at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"If the local leaders in New York should urge the passage of the Elsberg police amendment to the charter, is there likely to be any opposition?" he was asked.

"If," replied the Governor, "such an amendment to the Police bill is desired, I should not object to it."

"Will you see Senator Platt while here?".

"I saw him for a few minutes to-night, and I shall see him again to-morrow. We just had a pleasant chat, and nothing of general interest was said."

The Gubernatorial party left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8:30 o'clock and were driven to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on East Thirty-fourth Street, where the command was reviewed by the Governor.

The review was the first held by the Seventy-first before a Governor in twenty-four years. More than 600 men turned out in full-dress uniform. At the conclusion of the review Capt. Bleecker of Company A marched his men to the front of the reviewing stand, where a presentation of a trophy, consisting of a Bedouin soldier in bronze, was made to the company for the best percentage at the butts. Both before and after the review Gov. Odell patronized the "Amen" corner at the hotel and engaged in social conversation with friends.

Gov. Odell will have a talk with Senator Platt to-day, but whether he will attend the conference of leaders is not divulged.

This evening the Governor and his son will attend a dinner at the Holland House given by the Psi Upsilon Chapter of Columbia University, of which fraternity young Mr. Odell is a member.

The Governor, Mrs. Odell, and their son will go to Newburg late to-night or early to-morrow morning, and will return to Albany on Monday, arriving there about 6:40 o'clock P. M.

Gov. Odell would not discuss the matter yesterday, but it was intimated by politicians that while here the appointment of a State Commissioner of Excise will be decided upon. The term of Henry H. Lyman of Oswego, the present incumbent, will shortly expire.

GUN FOUNDATIONS GIVE WAY?

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The costly concrete foundations of the big ten-inch disappearing guns at Forts St. Philip and Jackson, on the right and left banks of the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, are reported by mechanics, who have just come to this city from there, to have given way, and all the work will have to be done over again before the guns can be used. The fault is said to lie with the piling. It is claimed that the engineers made the fatal mistake of over-confidence in calculating the solidity of the earth at these points. Piling, thirty feet long, was first driven for one of the foundations and found deficient. Then piling twice as long was used and the concrete work completed and the guns mounted.

The foundations thus secured have settled so unequally that all the concrete work has cracked and broken, and the guns are thrown completely out of gear. Neither of the big guns can now be used.

Major Gen. Brooke inspected these forts a few weeks ago, but gave out no intimation of the startling conditions he must have found there. No one is permitted to enter the forts now, so that the story has not been verified.

MAKES SOLIDIFIED AIR.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—In his lecture room at Tulane University to-night Prof. A. L. Metz succeeded in making a small block of solidified air which was as substantial (for the time being) as a block of ice. It was about an inch in diameter, and lasted about fifteen minutes in a fully exposed condition. He laid it on an anvil, and as he struck it the hammer bounded off as though it had been a piece of rubber. It was so intensely cold that no one could think of touching it with his fingers.

Taking a large test tube about 18 inches long and over an inch in diameter, Prof. Metz put liquid air into it, filling it to within six inches of the top. He then corked it, and through the cork inserted a bent glass tube which was connected with his vacuum apparatus, the full power of which was applied in order to induce the most rapid evaporation possible. The effect was startling. The liquid air boiled and bubbled as though it had been suddenly exposed to the most intense heat.

Being thus exposed to extremely rapid evaporation, its temperature dropped very rapidly. Indeed, the cold produced was so intense that the atmosphere in the immediate neighborhood of the test tube began actually to liquefy and drop from the lower extremity of the tube. It was caught in a Dewar test tube and found to possess all the characteristics and properties of liquid air.

In the meantime the volume of air remaining in the tube was found solidified in a lump a little more than an inch deep. In order to extract this it was found necessary to break the test tube, and then the lump of solid air was fully exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

Miss Kennark to Play in Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29.—It is announced here to-day that Miss Jane Kennark of New York will return to Kansas City in a few weeks to replace Miss Lavinia Shannon as leading woman of the Woodward stock company. Manager Woodward is understood to have a contract with Miss Kennark, made when she left Kansas City last year, and it is said he is enforcing it. Miss Kennark is one of the most popular actresses ever connected with the Woodward company. She left Kansas City to play Estrella in the New York production of "Arizona."

Rapid Service Westward.
The Pennsylvania Railroad offers speedy trains, leaving New York daily, at convenient hours.—Adv.

DAVID B. HILL IN THE MOLINEUX CASE

Will Argue for the State Before the Court of Appeals.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne Will Be Associated with Him—Hearing at Buffalo in June.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill has been retained by District Attorney Philbin to argue before the Court of Appeals in June the State's case against Roland Burnham Molineux, now under sentence of death in Sing Sing, charged with poisoning Mrs. Kate J. Adams in 1898.

Mr. Philbin confirmed this statement last night and said that Mr. Hill's services had been secured for the prosecution about a month ago, when Mr. Philbin and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who prosecuted Molineux, went to Albany to oppose the repeal of the special jury law.

Mr. Hill's selection, he explained, was in no wise a reflection upon Mr. Osborne, who had been consulted in the matter, and who had acquiesced in the choice, as had Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who was at one time scheduled by Col. Gardiner to argue the case.

The retention of Mr. Hill had been rendered necessary in view of the fact that John G. Milburn had consented to argue the case for the defense. It was imperative that some lawyer of equal attainments and success before the Court of Appeals should be selected to care for the State's interests.

The District Attorney went on to say that it had been represented to him that if he retained ex-Senator Hill as special counsel the act would be immediately seized upon by certain persons with a view to making political capital out of it. It would be claimed, he was told, that his action was prompted by a desire to further ex-Senator Hill's political aspirations and to help along the Hill-Coler combine against Croker.

This view of the matter the District Attorney stated emphatically would be absolutely erroneous. "There is no political significance attaching to Mr. Hill's selection," he declared.

Mr. Hill's selection, continued Mr. Philbin, had been arrived at only after long consideration, and simply because the latter was convinced that the interest of justice—in view of the sentiment that had been aroused for the prisoner by the wide publicity given to the trial, and on account of the sympathy aroused by Gen. Molineux, his wife, and young Mrs. Molineux—demanded the retention of counsel as eminent as those engaged by the defense. After an exhaustive survey of the field of legal talent throughout the State, he had decided that ex-Senator Hill was the lawyer who could put up the best fight for an affirmation of the lower court's decision.

The transcript of the Molineux trial is in the hands of the printer and is almost ready to be signed by Recorder Goff and forwarded to the Court of Appeals. It will reach this court before the adjournment for the Summer recess, but will hardly be taken up for argument before June. The court will sit during that month at Buffalo, Mr. Milburn's home city.

Mr. Hill has already entered upon a study of the case, and will be assisted by Mr. Osborne. The latter will probably accompany the Senator to Buffalo, when the case is called, and will be associated with him in the framing of the State's argument.

One of ex-Senator Hill's signal successes as a prosecutor was in the impeachment proceedings brought against Judge Barnard several years ago. Mr. Hill was selected as one of the managers of the prosecution before the Senate, and the conviction of Barnard was attributed largely to the efforts of Mr. Hill, who engaged as counsel for the contestants in the Pinkos-McGraw suit against Cornell University, in which $1,500,000 was involved. The ex-Senator has also been retained by several large insurance companies in matters concerning taxation before the Court of Appeals, and was counsel in numerous other important actions before this court, in all of which, said Mr. Philbin, he has been uniformly successful.

CROWD SCRAMBLED FOR GEMS.

Negro in Livery Sprawled in Front of Tiffany's and Scattered Glittering Stones in Heaps.

There was a flashing of diamonds by daylight on the sidewalk in front of Tiffany's in the afternoon of yesterday; there was the ruddy invitation of rolling rubies and the gleam of the sullen opal. There also was a rolling, howling, fighting mob on the sidewalk.

Cabmen would dash up on their hansoms, dive into the crowd, and then answer a sudden call from the other side of Union Square. Newsboys were there, too, and they had the advantage. Wiggling beneath the mass above, they came out with priceless gems in soapless fists. Then they, too, rushed off, shouting, "Paper, paper, Sir!"

After three policemen had formed a circle about something in the middle of the walk people began to realize things. And when it was all over somebody suggested that a man who manufactures jokers that makes paper boxes was off somewhere in a corner all alone with a fair-sized grin. This is why he grinned:

When the afternoon season of that part of town which is to be divorced from the Tenderloin was under full way a tall negro in full livery, carrying a small plush box under his arm, appeared at the upper end of Union Square. He engaged Hansom 98, and told the driver to take him to the Morton House. Next he was driven to Tiffany's.

There he got a small tray that had been left there for repairs, and hurried out. As he crossed the sidewalk to his cab he ran into a fat man who was going up Broadway. The negro sprawled to his knees. From the plush case there ran about the pavement a stream of jewels. Taking off his silk hat with one hand the man on his knees swept a single handful into it.

In an instant the half block was thronged with people all anxious to help, and not only anxious to help, but fighting for the privilege. They were street car employes from the tracks, cabmen, newsboys, men with bundles, and men without.

Policeman Burns, above the storm centre, decided to preserve the peace. He looked once at what was below and then he rapped for help. Hoffman and Madden, policemen below on Broadway, came. The three shot themselves into the crowd forming by tardy segments a circle of protection about the negro.

Meanwhile the people inside Tiffany's had ordered their private detectives to guard the two doors upon Broadway. Past them pushed a woman who had wanted to help the negro. To the man who weighs diamonds she held out a small object.

"What's it worth? I want to help the man who lost them," she said.

Policeman Madden came up then. He held out his hand. It, too, glittered. The diamond man looked once.

"Rhinestone," was all he said.

It wasn't long before the Square knew of the news. Then the unhappy negro was pelted with his treasures. The men threw them and the women gave them. Then, with a double handful back in the plush case, the negro was driven to the Metropolitan Safe Deposit vaults, on Fourteenth Street. When he came out the case was missing.

GEORGE Q. CANNON ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—George Q. Cannon, First Vice President and real head of the Mormon Church, is critically ill at the Hotel Del Monte, Monterey. So serious is his condition that to-day his two sons were summoned from Salt Lake City by wire and left this evening with the family attorney for their father's bedside. As Cannon is seventy-three years old and has been in poor health for months, it is feared he cannot recover.

The Easter Number of The New York Herald
Out Sunday, March 31, 1901. Four art sections, containing 40 pages in color and half tone. Supply will be limited. Order of your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

Spring Announcement Number

SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW
(FORTY PAGES)
ACCOMPANIES THIS ISSUE OF
The New York Times.

GREAT BUILDING CONCERN ORGANIZED.

The George A. Fuller Company to Have $20,000,000 Capital—No Stock to be Issued to the Public.

There will be filed to-day at Trenton, N. J., a certificate of incorporation providing for the largest construction company ever organized and one of especial importance to the real estate and building interests of this city. The new corporation will be known as the George A. Fuller Company, and is, in effect, a reorganization of that concern, already well known in connection with the construction of steel skeleton buildings, by which its capital stock will be increased to $20,000,000 and its field of activity widened so as to include steel structures of all kinds.

The full significance of the reorganization lies in the fact that the new capital for the enterprise comes from prominent financial men in this city, who are largely interested in the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, with which corporation, it is reasonable to suppose, the Fuller company will in the future be closely allied. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, Henry Morgenthau and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, President and Vice President respectively of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, together with Harry S. Black, President of the Fuller Company, and S. P. McConnell, its counsel, will make up the Executive Committee of the new company. Of the capital stock, under the new plan, $5,000,000 will be preferred and $15,000,000 common. None of this is to be offered to the public, the new company being strictly a close corporation.

By operating on so large a scale and with practically unlimited capital, the George A. Fuller Company will be in a position to purchase its materials—steel, brick, cement, fireproofing, elevators, &c.—at figures unfavorable that it will, according to present estimates, be able to produce a finished building at about 10 per cent. less than can any individual or combination of sub-contractors. Furthermore, with the community of interest existing between the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company and the George A. Fuller Company, a building operation will be stripped of much of its former complexity, and what is practically one corporation is now in a position to effect the purchase of a site, make a building loan, and then deliver the completed structure. Incidentally, it will be remembered that only a few weeks ago an increase of $1,000,000 in the capital stock of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company was largely subscribed by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company—another factor in the alliance that will handle realty on the "from-the-raw-product-to-the-consumer" principle.

The late George A. Fuller established the company bearing his name in Chicago about ten years ago. The main office of the concern is now in this city, with branch offices in Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis. Among the many buildings which the company has put up here and in other cities, the new Broad Exchange Building at Broad Street and Exchange Place holds the position of first importance, both because it is the largest office structure in the world and because it has been finished within the remarkably short period of one year.

The company now has in course of construction or under contract other structures involving the outlay of millions of dollars and including the new Jewelers' Building, Broadway and Maiden Lane; the Tontine Building, Wall and Water Streets; the Maritime Building, Pearl and Bridge Streets, opposite the new Custom House; the building for the "flatiron" block bounded by Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; the new Union clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and the Park Hotel, Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street. The Fuller Company is also putting up the new Chicago Tribune Building, the Frick Building in Pittsburg, the Huntington Chambers in Boston, and the new Willard's Hotel in Washington.

NEW GAS-MAKING DEVICE.

Standard Oil Company Pays $5,000,000 for a Recent Patent Owned in Salt Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 29.—The Standard Oil Company has agreed to pay $5,000,000 for a patent controlled by Salt Lake men. The invention is a device to convert petroleum into a gas that produces intense heat and light at a cost much smaller than by any other known process.

The invention has been tested publicly in Salt Lake and has worked satisfactorily. The light is stronger than the electric arc or calcium, and the tests are said to show that as much heat can be obtained by this method from a barrel of crude oil as is ordinarily obtained from a carload of coal.

The deal was closed in New York by ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon and Judge E. F. Colborn. The other local men interested have received telegrams announcing that the terms have been agreed on, although the papers have not all been signed. W. A. Nelden, a wholesale druggist, one of the Directors in the company controlling the patent, is now on his way to New York to be present at the final transfer.

The patent is controlled by a corporation known as the New Light, Heat and Power Company. The principal stockholders are the Walker Brothers, private bankers, and Messrs. Cannon, Nelden, and Colborn.

The company acquired from Albert Hayes, the inventor, the control of the invention on payment of $10,000 cash and $20,000 for perfecting the patents in all the great countries of the world. The patent in the United States was applied for last year and issued last week.

The Standard Oil Company is said to contemplate pushing the invention solely as a heat generator, as the light can be generated with so little oil that it would cut down sales. As a heat generator it is expected to supplant coal largely, as it is far superior.

The apparatus used for this purpose costs about $2.50 and forces the burning gas into sprays of water which is itself decomposed in gases, adding to the heating power.

MRS. ERTEL ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Mary Ertel, who had been on trial since Monday under an indictment for murder in the second degree for the killing of George Deges, was last night acquitted by a jury in the Kings County Court. The trial was concluded late yesterday afternoon, and the jury remained out until 9:30 o'clock last night. Mrs. Ertel is a German woman, thirty years old. Deges, who was a Greek, thirty-five years old, was the proprietor of a restaurant at 161 Washington Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Ertel had left her husband for Deges.

Early on the morning of Dec. 31, 1900, the woman and the Greek had a violent quarrel in the apartments above the restaurant. There was a struggle between them and the woman shot and killed Deges with his own revolver. On the trial Mrs. Ertel told of brutal treatment at the hands of the Greek, and the members of the jury were evidently of the opinion that the woman was justified in taking the life of Deges.

Mrs. Ertel's husband was in court last night when the jury brought in its verdict. His wife left court with him when Judge Aspinall discharged her.

Ivers & Pond Pianos
last a lifetime. For rent or sold on monthly payments. At Jocelyn's, 10 E. 16th St., N. Y. City.—Adv.

WILL BE NO COAL STRIKE

Statement to Miners Issued by General Committee.

THE UNION UNRECOGNIZED

Method of Presenting Grievances Provided—Hint of Better Future Relations with the Operators.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 29.—The threatened strike of 143,000 miners in the hard-coal region will not take place. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers of the three anthracite districts, held in this city to-day, it was decided that the men should continue at work.

This committee was given arbitrary power by the general convention of miners, held at Hazleton in the fore part of the month, to declare a strike in the circumstances warranted it. In the opinion of the committee, in a lengthy address issued to-night, and which was prepared by Mr. Mitchell himself, the circumstances did not warrant a strike at this time.

Mr. Mitchell made an address at the afternoon session of the committee which was conservative in the extreme. He spoke of his visit to New York and his efforts to secure interviews with the men who control the anthracite coal trade. He said all the concessions asked for had not been granted, but the outlook for the future was bright, and it was his opinion that the day was not far distant when the operators of the anthracite region would see that it ators would consent to meet their miners, in joint conference. It took some time and hard work before the bituminous operators would consent to meet their miners, but they eventually did.

Some members of the committee, so it is said, were in favor of pursuing a radical course on the ground that if the operators did not recognize the miners' union now the opportunity would be lost forever. President Mitchell, however, soon convinced the committee that a conservative course was the only one to pursue at this time.

The statement issued by the committee follows:

"Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region:

"Gentlemen: Pursuant to the instructions embodied in the resolutions adopted at the Hazleton Convention, your committee, consisting of National and district officers, have made every possible effort to arrange a joint conference of operators and miners prior to April 1, 1901. The resolution provided that full power was vested in the Executive Board, the district and National officers, to determine the policy and movements of our organization even to the extent of ordering a suspension of work should we fail to establish a general joint conference with the operators.

"In prosecuting the duties assigned to us your committee addressed a communication to each of the Presidents of the coal-carrying railroads, inviting them to join us in holding joint conference with representatives of the mine workers. Failing to receive any favorable replies to our invitations, a sub-committee, composed of the National and the district Presidents, proceeded to the City of New York and through the instrumentality and assistance of influential friends of organized labor a conference was secured with representatives of the coal-carrying railroads, with which your committee presented the claims of the mine workers in as able and lucid a manner as they were capable of. The representatives of the operators listened attentively to the presentation of our arguments, and while they would not agree to meet a general joint conference with the miners this year, they did agree that the notices which were posted continuing the advance in wages until April 1, 1902, and agreeing to take up and adjust with their mine employes any grievances they might have should be interpreted and construed to mean that such grievances should be considered and adjusted with representatives or committees of the mine workers, and they held out the hope that if during the present year the mine workers demonstrated their willingness and ability to abstain from engaging in local strikes full and complete recognition of the organization would unquestionably be accorded at a future date.

"While your committee regret to report that they were unable to secure all the concessions we hoped for and believe we are justly entitled to, we are of the opinion that the willingness of the various coal companies to receive committees representing mine workers for the adjudication of grievances records an important advance step in the right direction and presages more harmonious and equitable relations between employers and employes than have prevailed in the anthracite region heretofore.

"In consideration of the vast interests involved, and in view of the fact that at least partial recognition of our organization has been secured, and with the hope that a greater degree of justice will be obtained in the not distant future, your committee to whom was delegated the power and authority to determine whether work should cease or continue after April 1, would respectfully recommend that work be continued, and that committees be selected at each mine, colliery, stripping, and washery and instructed to wait upon the mine Superintendents or other persons in authority and in a respectful, conservative, fearless, and able manner present any grievances, either as to prices or conditions of employment, that the mine workers may have; and ask that such grievances be adjusted. In any locality or district where there is a group of mines operated by the same company, and where grievances are similar in character, and prevail at each of the collieries, we would recommend that the committees from said group of collieries meet together and jointly tabulate, agree upon, and present their grievances to the General Superintendents or managers in order that remedies may be applied to all alike.

"Your committee would also recommend that the various committees report the result of their efforts to have grievances adjusted to the National and district officers. We would further recommend and urge upon mine workers everywhere to refrain from engaging in local strikes, except when authorized by the District Presidents in accordance with the constitution and laws of the National and district organizations. If this policy is adhered to, we believe that the work of our organization to establish humane and progressive methods of adjusting wage differences will be very much facilitated. In concluding this report we desire to express our appreciation to the members of the industrial branch of the Civic Federation, and to other influential friends who rendered our committee such invaluable assistance in the difficult undertaking we were assigned to perform.

"That loyalty and fidelity to our organization which has done so much in the past six months to ameliorate and improve the life and lot of our craftsmen will be the watchword of all mine workers is the sincere hope of your officers, National and district."

New Oil Well in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 29.—The fourth great oil gusher was brought in, in the Beaumont oil field, at an early hour this morning. Its flow is said to be as great as the original Lucas Well, which has a daily output of 70,000 barrels. The total daily output of the new field already exceeds 200,000 barrels of fuel oil, which will be sent to the markets of the world as soon as the necessary pipe lines, tank cars, and tank steamers can be provided.

$30 to California
and Pacific Coast points from Chicago, via Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways, each Tuesday until April 30th. Shortest route, finest scenery. Tourist cars without change. For particulars address Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Used by Experienced Travelers.
The Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves New York daily for Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN RICHMOND.

Jefferson Hotel Burned—Guests Escaped with Difficulty.

RICHMOND, March 29.—The Jefferson Hotel of this city, which was erected by the late Lewis Ginter at a cost of building and furnishing of about $1,000,000, was destroyed by fire to-night.

The flames were discovered in the upper part of the Main Street side shortly before midnight, and in a short time that part of the building was a roaring furnace. As far as can be learned no lives have been lost, though there was great difficulty in getting out some of the guests. Although the hour was late when the fire broke out, an immense crowd was attracted.

The guests who were driven out of the Main Street portion and those in the Franklin Street part took refuge in the lobbies of the latter, and there the scenes of distress and excitement beggared description.

At 12:30 o'clock there was hope of saving the Franklin Street part, but in any event that will be ruined.

There are rumors of five firemen having been cut off in one of the corridors and suffocated, but this cannot be verified.

At 1 o'clock this morning all hope of saving any part of the hotel had been abandoned.

The magnificent structure covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, was built of buff brick, and granite foundation, and was regarded as semi-fire proof.

There were in the hotel many fine works of art, including, in the Franklin Street court, Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson.

JAPAN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

More Troops to be Sent to Korea—Activity at the Arsenals.

TOKIO, March 29.—The newspapers here say it is proposed to relieve the Japanese troops in the Chinese province of Pe-chi-Li by a force 50 per cent. stronger.

Although May is the usual month in which the relief of the force at Seoul takes place, the relief of the troops there will take place immediately. Three officers of the Headquarters Staff will also proceed to Korea.

These movements, with unusual activity at the arsenals, are taken to point to the adoption of a strong policy by Japan.

BERLIN, March 29.—From an official source it was learned to-day that the Japanese Government does not mean to undertake serious steps against Russia unless Korea should become involved.

KAISER FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA.

Says It Is Not His Fault If the Cordial Relations Between Germany and Russia Have Been Disturbed.

BERLIN, March 29.—According to the Kleines Journal, Emperor William, in proposing a toast last evening, said:

"Attempts have been made to disturb the cordial friendship between Russia and Germany. It is certainly not my fault if such attempts have temporarily proved successful."

The Berliner Tageblatt, which confirms this statement, asserts that the Emperor made a second speech, when replying to a toast to himself, in which he went deeply into politics, especially Russo-German relations and his own relations with Emperor Nicholas.

In German official circles Lord Lansdowne's statement in the British House of Lords yesterday regarding the Manchuria controversy is considered only a play with swords. Great Britain's diplomatic action in regard to this question has heretofore been parallel with Germany's, nor does it seem that Great Britain's desires to go further. The declarations of the British Foreign Secretary are looked upon as intended to help him over a momentary Parliamentary difficulty.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN TRIUMPH?

SHANGHAI, March 30.—It is asserted here that Li-Hung-Chang will be the future Foreign Minister of China, replacing the abolished Tsung-li-Yamen.

It is added that Liu-Kun-Yi, the Nanking Viceroy, will succeed Earl Li as Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li.

According to most of the recent dispatches Li-Hung-Chang is pro-Russian in his sympathies, and has made many efforts to secure concessions for the Russians.

It is even said that Earl Li caused the circulation in the Southern provinces of a plea for the encouragement of Russia's designs at the expense of those of the other powers. His alleged ground for doing this was that Russia had never sent missionaries to China.

RUSSIA APPEARS SANGUINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—It is probable that the Russo-Chinese Manchurian treaty will not be signed before Monday or Tuesday at the earliest. The delay is due to the dilatoriness of the Chinese Government or to the natural difficulties of communication between the Chinese Court, Peking, and St. Petersburg.

It is not believed that the indisposition of Yang-Yu, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, will prevent him from going to the Foreign Office when invited to do so.

CZAR REPRIMANDS VIASEMSKI.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar has administered a severe reprimand to Prince Viasemski, a member of the Council of the Empire, for having interfered with the orders of the police on the occasion of the recent riots.

Lieut. Gen. Prince Viasemski is one of the Liberal members of the Imperial Council, and has taken the part of the students in the recent disturbances. He sent a petition to the Czar asking that they be treated more mildly, and in other ways showed his sympathy for them.

The particular act for which Prince Viasemski has been reprimanded has not been fully reported in the cable dispatches, but apparently he engaged in an altercation with Lieut. Gen. Kleigel, the Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg, in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan.

INVENTOR MURPHY ACQUITTED.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—John McLeod Murphy, the inventor of a third rail system, was to-day acquitted in the Police Court of the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses brought by Milton Lucy. Mr. Murphy may sue for damages for false arrest. Mr. Lucy's attorney, on the other hand, says he will take his case before the Grand Jury.

At the hearing Murphy produced letters from Douglas Gordon, President of the International Trust Company, in which it was shown that Gordon had endeavored to form a syndicate to take up the third-rail electric concern, but had failed. He also showed a letter from W. D. Young, electrical engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, stating that Murphy's system was one of the best in existence.

Lucy stated that he had bought stock in the company on the representation by Murphy that Mr. Gordon, Angus Cameron, and David Newbold were interested.

"Mr. Murphy showed me a certificate of stock made out to Mr. Gordon," said Mr. Lucy, "and he told me that he was about to deliver it. Murphy told me that the stock would be worth twice its value in the course of three or four months."

Murphy testified that the deal with Gordon and Cameron had fallen through after the sale of the stock to Lucy. The Justice said that as he could find no evidence of a false statement having been made he dismissed the charge.

A number of New York men are named as Directors in the Murphy Safety Third Rail Electric Company.

Centre of American Metropolis
is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

INSURGENTS DISHEARTENED

Important Surrenders Follow Capture of Aguinaldo.

The Prisoner Confers with His Former Leaders—They Urge Him to Use His Influence for Peace.

MANILA, March 29.—After being convinced of Aguinaldo's capture, Geronimo, the insurgent leader in the Province of Morong, Luzon, has surrendered with six officers, forty-six men, and fifty rifles to Col. J. Milton Thompson of the Forty-second Regiment at San Mateo.

As the news of Aguinaldo's capture spreads through the archipelago the insurgents are becoming disheartened, and there is a marked increase in the number of individual surrenders.

Gen. Cailles, who is practically outlawed on account of his atrocious crimes, sent an emissary to Gen. Bates, who answered that he must surrender unconditionally and stand trial.

The former insurgent officers and the Macabebe scouts who took part in the capture of Aguinaldo will probably receive a monetary reward. The amount has not been specified. It has also been recommended that every man participating in the capture of Aguinaldo receive a special medal.

Aguinaldo is now detained in a comfortable room situated in a wing of the Malacanang Palace. He is in charge of Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg of Battery G, Third Artillery.

When Aguinaldo was captured he wore a plain dark blue suit, with the coat closely buttoned at the throat, and a wide, white helmet, with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically. He is generally cheerful, but sometimes moody. His health during the past year has been very good. It is uncertain what attitude he will now assume.

Certain visitors are permitted to see Aguinaldo, but newspaper interviews with the prisoner are not allowed. Since he has been domiciled at the Malacanang Palace persons not provided with special permits have been denied permission to the grounds.

Aguinaldo to-day conferred in the Tagalog language, at the Malacanang Palace, with several former members of his Cabinet and other prominent Filipinos, whom he had asked to see. They explained to him the hopelessness of the insurgent cause and advised him to use his influence to establish peace and for the recognition of American sovereignty. The result of the conference is as yet unknown.

Gen. Trias, the commander of the insurgent forces in Southern Luzon, who recently surrendered to the American authorities, visited Aguinaldo and told the latter why he surrendered. Trias said that a continuance of armed opposition to the United States was unjustifiable and ruinous. The independence of the Philippines was impossible and the Filipinos had better accept liberty, prosperity, and progress under American rule.

The capture of Aguinaldo, following the surrender of Gen. Trias, probably will result in the surrender of the insurgent leaders Malavar, in Batangas Province, Luzon; Bellarmino, in Albay Province, Luzon, and Lucban, in the Island of Samar, within a month.

Twelve thousand Filipinos have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States at San Vicente, South Ilocos Province.

On arriving in these waters the United States gunboat Vicksburg stopped eight miles out, and, in response to a signal exchanged with Corregidor Island, a launch appeared from the shore of

of insurrectionary activity, or whether even it would be best to send him among the other insurgent prisoners on the Island of Guam.

There is no disposition to deal otherwise than leniently with him, but there are various questions that will have to be considered in the case, as, for instance, whether he personally instigated assassinations of Americans and similar offenses, which some of the members of the Cabinet believe should call for some penalty. It cannot be too emphatically stated that the Administration will avoid giving the captured leader any basis for posing as a martyr. The matter of transporting him to Guam will receive serious consideration.

One Senator who called at the White House to-day suggested to the President the advisability of transporting Aguinaldo to some place like Tutuila, in the Samoan group, where, it was pointed out, he could be kept at a distance from the scene of his old operations, and where he would be in a climate of which he could make no complaint. The trend of views as expressed by the Cabinet indicate that ultimate transportation to some place of confinement outside of the Philippines is the course most likely to be adopted.

SYMPATHY FOR AGUINALDO.

London Saturday Review Says Capture Was Effected by Gross Act of Treachery.

LONDON, March 29.—The Saturday Review will say to-morrow: "The news of the capture of Aguinaldo may be welcome, as meaning the end of a war which is still wasting life and ruining prosperity in the Philippines, but for Aguinaldo himself, whose capture was effected by a gross act of treachery, there must be general sympathy.

"He gave the Americans invaluable assistance in the capture of Manila and in the previous manoeuvres. He proved a faithful alley until, partly owing to a change of policy in Washington and partly to a want of tact among the American Generals, war suddenly broke out between the allies.

"De Wet is probably the finer General, but Aguinaldo is the finer character. Considering his antecedents, Aguinaldo has proved himself singularly humane. He has displayed, moreover, a genius for inspiring scattered tribes with his own enthusiasm for the freedom which was promised him."

Lopez Wants Aguinaldo Brought Here.

BOSTON, March 29.—Sixto Lopez has cabled to Aguinaldo, care of Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, suggesting that he ask to be sent to this country, together with Mabini, in order to present an authoritative statement of the attitude of the Filipinos toward American sovereignty. He says: "The bringing of Aguinaldo and Mabini to America can do no injury to truth and justice, and I assume that both desire to know the truth and to do jusuce."

THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA.

To Reward Funston Would Be to Slight Hard Work of Other Officers in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The lack of enthusiasm over Gen. Funston's exploit in army and Administration circles is so marked that opponents of the President and Secretary Root have been able to make considerable capital out of it. The attitude of the army officers is accounted for on the theory that as Funston is a volunteer the regulars are jealous of him, and that of the Administration on the theory that the President is afraid of Funston's future prominence in politics. An effort has been made to ascertain the facts of the case, and as far as can be learned they are as follows:

The army and the Administration have not for a long time regarded the capture of Gen. Aguinaldo as a matter of prime importance. This has been particularly the case during the last few months, in which the rebellion has been reduced to a skeleton.

Since the opening of the year the rebellion has been rapidly dwindling. Detachment after detachment of Filipinos has surrendered and community after community has accepted American rule. The rebellion has been practically broken up during the last two months.

It was so near its end that Secretary Root contemplated the turning over of the government by the military to the civil power on May 15. Later he changed the date to July 1, but this, it was explained, was not due to any revival of rebellion, but simply to the fact that it was found impossible to create a satisfactory central Government in so short a time as two months.

The rebellion was believed to be practically over. Long before July 1 the Administration hoped to announce its absolute suppression. The War Department has even been considering the advisability of reducing the army in the Philippines and of not recruiting the army up to the full strength permitted by the Army bill.

The history of the causes which have led to this satisfactory state of things is not yet fully known to the public, but when it is it will be seen that it is largely due to the patient, indefatigable, constant efforts, of officers whose names are barely known to the public and whose personalities are almost unknown. Among them may be mentioned Gen. Hughes and Col. Baldwin.

At this time, almost at the final collapse of the rebellion, Aguinaldo is captured by a daring act of Gen. Funston's. The rebellion will be at an end within a few weeks, according to the view of the army officers, and it will be impossible to convince casual observers that its suppression is not due to Funston's act.

The President some time ago refused to give Funston anything more than a Second Lieutenancy in the army. The demand that a Brigadier Generaiship be bestowed upon him has now been renewed. If the President stands by his original determination and refuses to appoint Funston, the critics of the Administration will declare that it is a case of jealousy, and that the man who caused the rebellion to collapse must go unrewarded.

If the President weakens and appoints him Funston's friends will take it as an official indorsement of his claims, and the work done by Hughes and the rest will go unrecognized. Yet, in the view of the army and the Administration, the work of these men is what has caused the insurrection to collapse, and the act of Funston, while brilliant and admirable, has no particular bearing on the result.

There is no disposition to belittle Funston, so far as can be ascertained. The calmness with which the army and the Administration receive the news of the capture is apparently due only to a feeling that what he has done has been of far less importance than that of other officers, whose friends are not claiming recognition and to a belief that an embarrassing dilemma has been created for the President. He must either promote a man whom he does not want to promote or be suspected of unworthy motives.

GEN. FUNSTON'S REWARD.

Under Consideration by the President and the Cabinet—Likely to be Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The question as to how Gen. Funston will be rewarded for his services in capturing the head and front of the Philippine insurrection continues to be a topic of discussion in all official circles. In view of Gen. MacArthur's specific recommendation, and that of Gen. Wheaton, that Gen. Funston be appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, there seems to be no doubt in well-informed quarters that the President will meet the popular demand in this matter and appoint Gen. Funston to one of the existing vacancies in the list of Brigadier Generals.

The President and all the members of the Cabinet are in favor of the most liberal and substantial recognition of the service performed by Gen. Funston. There was some discussion in the Cabinet meeting to-day of the question of making him a Brigadier General, but it was thought that full reports should be awaited before action was taken. The matter may be allowed to rest where it is for the present. Gen. Funston is holding a commission as Brigadier General of volunteers, which will not expire until June 30 of this year, so that so far as the honor and emoluments are concerned, his standing would not be prejudiced by the delay.

The only objection made to the proposed appointment is that it might shut out all officers of the army below the grade of Brigadier General from possible appointment to the head of the army. It is stated that that condition of affairs would be due to the possibility that Gen. Funston might have command of the army until after all his present military associates had retired for age.

Although such a contingency is possible, it is extremely improbable. If appointed he would be the youngest general officer in the army, and if promotions were made by seniority eventually would become the Lieutenant General and hold that office for many years. But, under the law, the President selects all the general officers, and is not even confined to the army in making them. Although a Brigadier General naturally would be selected for promotion to a vacancy in the list of Major Generals, the President, if he choose, might appoint a civilian, or an officer of the army regardless of his rank.

The same wide range of selection also applies to the office of Lieutenant General, notwithstanding the popular impression that the senior Major General legally is entitled to the promotion. The President's wide discretion in such appointments was illustrated recently in the cases of Gens. Chaffee, Wood, and Bell, all of whom were jumped over many of their seniors in the army.

There was nothing obligatory in the appointment of Gen. Miles to the command of the army. If the President had so preferred he might have placed Gen. Otis, Gen. Brooke, or any other officer in command. It appears, therefore, that Gen. Funston's appointment as a Brigadier General would not necessarily mean his enforced promotion to the head of the army in consequence of the retirement of officers now his superiors in rank. Whether his advancement would be slow or rapid would depend altogether upon the wishes of the President.

The Kansas Congressional delegation has decided to urge the President to appoint Gen. Funston a Brigadier General in the regular army as a reward for his capture of Aguinaldo. The members of the delegation are exceedingly warm in their praise of Gen. MacArthur for giving the entire credit of the expedition to Funston.

Senator Burton and Representatives Long and Curtis saw the President after 4 o'clock to-day, when the rush of work had ceased. The President listened attentively to what the delegation had to say, and said he had under consideration the matter of rewarding Gen. Funston. The delegation regard their interview as encouraging, and hope to see the Kansan made a Brigadier General in the regular establishment, but its members were careful to say that the President gave them no promise as to his intentions in this regard.

They would not be surprised, however, if considerable opposition should develop at the War Department. There is no disposition in the regular establishment to belittle Gen. Funston's exploit, especially since the receipt of Gen. MacArthur's dispatch giving full credit to Funston, but there would naturally be opposition there to jumping a volunteer officer thirty-five years of age into the grade of Brigadier General, and the Kansas delegation recognize this fact.

FUNSTON PRAISES THE NAVY.

Secretary Long Congratulates Him and Gen. MacArthur.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Remey:

Cavite, March 29.

MacArthur telegraphs: "Thanks to splendid co-operation of Vicksburg, I have Aguinaldo securely in my possession at Malacanan. Gen. Funston loud in praise of everything navy did. Entire army joins in thanks to yourself, officers, and men." REMEY.

Secretary Long replied to Admiral Remey as follows:

Inform MacArthur I highly appreciate his and Funston's generous praise of the navy and congratulate them heartily. LONG.

Pennsylvania's Tribute.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 29.—The following resolution was adopted by the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day:

Whereas, It is the custom of the American people to recognize bravery and merit at all times and under all circumstances; and,

Whereas, Gen. Frederick Funston of the United States Army, after many perils and hardships in the Philippine Islands, has succeeded in capturing Aguinaldo, the leader of the insurrection, and thus proving his magnificent bravery; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania respectfully requests the President of the United States to reward Gen. Funston in a manner that will fully recognize his great and meritorious services.

Medal of Honor for Funston.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The War Department has sent to Gen. MacArthur, commanding the military forces in the Philippines, an acknowledgment of the latter's message regarding the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston. The officials decline to make the text of the dispatch public. The War Department has under consideration the giving to Gen. Funston as a recognition of his gallant act of a medal of honor.

Five Natives Executed at Manila.

MANILA, March 29.—The first execution in Manila under American rule took place to-day at Fort Malate, where five natives were hanged for the murder of Archibald Wilson, an Englishman, Superintendent of the waterworks. The motive for the murder was robbery.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION FRAUDS.

Grand Jury Returns 201 Indictments Out of 227 Cases.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The February Grand Jury made its final report to-day to Judge Wood. According to the report most of the jury's time was occupied investigating election frauds perpetrated in the November election. Two hundred and one indictments were returned during the session out of 227 cases which have been considered.

The jury says it is appalled at the unmistakable evidence of the most flagrant, defiant, and audacious violations of the sanctity of the ballot box that were committed at the election on Nov. 6 last year. The recommendation is made that the registration books should be closed sixty days before each election and a complete list of the registry should be printed and posted at the polling places ten days prior to an election.

JUDGMENT FOR $223,651.

Secured by Inventor Thorne's Adopted Daughter Against Mrs. Huff.

Transcript of a judgment from Richmond County for $223,651 against Mrs. Eunice E. Huff and in favor of Mrs. May Thorne Brantingham, the plaintiff in the contest over the will of Joseph Thorne, was filed in this city yesterday. Thorne was an inventor of improvements in type-setting and sewing machines, and the contest over his will grew out of the transfer by him of practically all of his property to Mrs. Huff, for whom, in 1895, he left his wife, after forty years of wedded life.

Mr. Thorne's death occurred on the 4th of May, 1897, just eleven days after that of his wife. He had transferred to Mrs. Huff about $300,000 worth of stock in the American Press Association. May Thorne Brantingham was his adopted daughter, having been adopted in San Francisco in 1863. Her father was Lieut. William Henry Lee of the British Army, who was drowned about that time in the harbor of San Francisco, while rowing with a party of friends. Alexander Thain was Mrs. Brantingham's counsel in the suit against Mrs. Huff.

WANDELL DIVORCE TESTIMONY.

Husband Says He Had His Wife Shadowed—Alleged Threat to Kill Him.

The testimony for the respondent in the Wandell divorce case was not completed yesterday before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday. When the cross-examination of Mrs. Charlotte Wandell was ended her counsel sprang a surprise on counsel for Mr. Wandell. He called Francis L. Wandell, the husband, to the stand.

"Have you had your wife shadowed by detectives ever since you separated in 1882?" Mr. Wandell was asked.

"Yes, Sir, I have."

"Have you ever made any effort to see your child since your separation?"

"I have not."

Mr. Wandell's own counsel then cross-examined him.

"Did your wife ever threaten to kill you?"

"Yes, Sir."

On redirect examination Mr. Wandell said his wife had never told him personally that she would kill him.

During the day the record of the separation which Mrs. Wandell obtained from her husband in 1883 was placed in evidence. The petition for separation was based on cruel treatment and desertion.

Just before adjournment Dr. A. Norton Brockway, who is named as the co-respondent, was called to the stand. Dr. Brockway told how ill Mrs. Wandell had been, and detailed the professional services he had rendered her. He will complete his testimony on Monday.

Express Office Robbed of $4,000.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—At Reform, Pickens County, this morning, the safe in the express office was blown open and $4,000 in money secured. It is understood that the money is State funds sent to Reform for the quarterly payment of school teachers.

To be Consul at Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President has appointed Robert Mansfield of Indiana to be Consul at Valparaiso, Chile. Mr. Mansfield was formerly a private secretary to Senator Beveridge.

SUBWAY SECTION 11 A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

Contractor Shields Encounters Unlooked-For Complications.

An Unmapped Egg-Shaped Sewer In the Way—Blasting Under Difficulties.

Contractor John Shields, who is building Section 11 of the rapid-transit subway, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, along Broadway, has struck so many unlooked-for complications during the last few weeks that he is beginning to think the fates are in league to prevent him from executing his contract. In the first place, after he had done a lot of work up as far as One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the basis of a tunnel wide enough for two tracks, the commission decided to have three tracks, with express stations, up to that point, the original purpose having been to let the three-track road end at One Hundred and Fourth Street.

This change will necessitate a delay of several months, time being needed for the drawing and adopting of new plans. When the change was ordered, Mr. Shields had already reached grade in seven blocks. The concrete flooring of the subway had been laid in these finished portions, and everything was ready for the placing of steel upright supports for the tunnel structure. Mr. Shields was first told that he might go ahead and put up the steel, with a view of beginning later on the work of digging out enough space on the west side of Broadway for the third track. But when it was taken into consideration that several track connections were proposed between the third and the first two tracks, the contractor of the section was forced to let the work stop. When plans for the widened subway shall have been adopted, he will start again, finishing the cut to its entire three-track width, before he begins work on the steel structure.

Another stumbling block that got in Mr. Shields's way was an unmapped egg-shaped sewer running through One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to the North River. This conduit, not being indicated on the plans and drawings he received when he began his work, gave him a shock of surprise when his workmen told him they had suddenly run full into it. Neither Mr. Shields's engineer, J. T. Shipman, nor anybody else at work on the section had the slightest idea that a sewer or any other obstruction was ahead of them at that point.

The egg-shaped sewer measured 3.4 by 2.6 feet. As its course was directly across that of the advancing subway, the contractor had to turn it down and then continue it on its new low level all the way down to the river. The method employed was similar to that used in lowering the big Twenty-second Street sewer where it crossed Fourth Avenue, the conduit being made in both cases to traverse an L under the subway.

From One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street is the deepest part of the subway that is being cut by open work from the surface. It is forty feet to grade on the average. The material through which the excavations have to be made is solid rock. Geologically this rock is varied, but conglomerate and shales are most plentiful. The strata slant downward in an easterly direction, which fact explains the trouble that is being experienced in supporting the surface car tracks on the west side of Broadway. Every time there is a blast on the side of the subway next to these tracks, it not only dislodges rock that it ought to uproot, but also tears out a few feet beyond the edge of the subway's course under the surface tracks. The rock, being in half-separated strata, will not respond evenly to a blast, but the upper ends of the strata, as well as the lower, give way and fall crumbling down into the tunnel, leaving big jagged hollows under the path of the trolley cars.

Such being the case, every blast near these surface tracks is preceded by elaborate operations for their support. Heavy beams, having a strength equal to the rock that is to come out, are placed upright underneath, in such positions that the tracks remain steady after the explosion.

According to original plans, the deep part of Mr. Shields's section was to have been tunnelled, not dug from the street surface. Later, when it was determined to do open work, it was nevertheless fixed that the roofing over the tunnel for part of the way should be in the form of an arch of concrete, just as though the work had been done altogether under ground. This concrete arch has been finished for 100 feet between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, and another 100 feet will be completed within a few days. The construction, Mr. Shields said yesterday, is a difficult undertaking, and one not at all common in tunnel building. The concrete is eighteen inches thick and is placed in position a narrow strip at a time, stout wooden bracings being built up under each strip as it is put in.

From One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street no work has been done on Section 11. The two blocks above One Hundred and Fourteenth are finished to grade, as are the blocks from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-first, and One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. In all of these completed portions the concrete flooring has been put down, but work is now practically at a standstill, as was stated above, owing to the change in plan that orders three tracks instead of two between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets. The stations on the section will be at One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, One Hundred and Third Street being the location of the next station below, in Section 10. About 150 men are at work on No. 11.

"We shall finish the work by July, 1902," is Mr. Shields's prophecy.

EDITOR TAKEN FOR A THIEF.

Running to Catch a Train When Pursued—His Little Bill of Damages.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 29.—J. P. Holm, editor of The Perth Amboy Folkeblad, came to this city a few days ago to transact some business, and after finishing it saw that he had barely time to catch a train for home, at Lyons Farms, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He started on a run along North Broad Street toward the station.

A man in a wagon saw the editor running and came to the conclusion that he was a sneak thief. The man whipped up his horse and followed until he met Officer Murphy. Murphy jumped into the wagon and caught up with the editor as he reached the station.

Mr. Holm tried to explain, but he was taken in the wagon to Police Headquarters, where, after Chief Burke of Perth Amboy had been communicated with by telephone, he was discharged. Last night Chief Tenney of this city, received the following letter:

Chief Police, Elizabeth:

Dear Sir: I inclosea bill herewith for 40 cents, as I presume M. Murphy, No. 38 of your force, has given you a report of the meeting with me Saturday afternoon, March 23. By his foolishness he prevented me from going on Lehigh Valley Railroad train, on which road I have a ticket. I got a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad a short time later, hence the bill is small. Yours, respectfully. J. P. HOLM.

Chief Tenney says the officer was justified in his act, as there have been some small robberies in this section.

MAURICE BARRYMORE'S PLIGHT

Maurice Barrymore, once well known as an actor in romantic parts, and father of Ethel Barrymore, was yesterday taken to Bellevue in a carriage and confined in the pavilion for the insane. Mr. Barrymore was taken from the Lambs' Club, in West Thirty-sixth Street, in the afternoon after his son, John Barrymore, had pleaded with him for more than an hour.

He walked into the pavilion, followed by his son, who was weeping bitterly, and was entered on the books as fifty years old, a native of East India, living in the city for thirty years. He was said to be resting quietly last night, though he appeared to be still in a dazed condition. He was committed on an order obtained from City Magistrate Mott by his son and daughter.

Maurice Barrymore was graduated from Cambridge University, England, in the early seventies, and married Georgie Drew, a sister of John Drew. His last engagement of importance was early in the present season, when he went on the road with Marie Burroughs. He disappeared from the company without any explanation while they were playing in Milwaukee and the organization disbanded. Miss Barrymore, who is playing a leading part in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick Theatre, gave out this statement last evening:

"My father has been in poor health for a year and a half, and my brother Jack and I consulted physicians, and they advised us to have him sent to a hospital, where he would receive the very best care and attention. Our family physician named Bellevue, and he was taken there."

ASSOCIATIONS BILL PASSED.

Adopted by the French Chamber by a Vote of 303 to 220—Now Goes to the Senate.

PARIS, March 30.—The Law of Associations bill, one of the most important measures considered by the French Parliament during the last decade, was passed last evening by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 303 to 220 amid prolonged Ministerial cheers.

Georges Trouillot, (Republican,) reporter for the committee having the bill in charge, closed his appeal for its passage with the following impressive declaration:

"To our country, divided by political revolutions, the republic gives a law which offers to its adversaries the greatest liberty, the right to unite freely. No Government, no Chamber, ever raised to so high a degree of respect the principles and sentiments of Republican duty."

The Rightists protested against these remarks, but their voices were drowned in the loud applause raised by the Leftists. The vote was then taken.

The Chamber had previously disposed of the concluding articles of the bill without change, with the exception of Article XVIII., which was modified by the adoption of an amendment, proposed by Gustave Lhopiteau, (Radical Republican,) providing that the property of illegal congregations should not be confiscated by the State on their dissolution, but that the question of the rightful holders should be decided by the courts.

The effect of the amendment will not be to prevent the property going to the State, but to give legal sanction to the seizure. M. Lhopiteau explained that the object was to remove any anxiety which might be aroused among the people that property rights were endangered.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, objected to the amendment, mainly on the ground that it would give rise to interminable legal proceedings; but the Chamber adopted it.

This result is not satisfactory to the Government; but it is believed that M. Waldeck-Rousseau will try to induce the Senate to eliminate what he considers the objectionable features of the amendment, on the theory that the Chamber will indorse the elimination when the bill is returned for final action.

The Chamber adjourned to May 14.

TO CLAIM AMERICAN ESTATE.

German Heirs Begin Proceedings to Obtain the Millions Left by a Bourgogne Victim.

BERLIN, March 29.—The heirs of T. Straus, the American millionaire who perished on board La Bourgogne on July 4, 1898, have now put in a claim for the estate, which the American authorities have hitherto held in consequence of a lack of claimants.

It is alleged that the heirs in East Prussia have retained counsel in Stalluponen. It is understood that the estate is valued at $4,000,000.

TO PAY MANCHESTER'S DEBTS?

Bankruptcy Case Adjourned, After a Statement that Mr. Zimmerman Is Investigating the Duke's Affairs.

LONDON, March 29.—The Duke of Manchester appeared in the Bankruptcy Court this morning for public examination, but the case was again adjourned, to May 10.

It was represented that Eugene Zimmerman, the Duke's father-in-law, had just arrived in England and was investigating the debtor's affairs, and that therefore it would be for the benefit of the creditors to adjourn the case until the investigation was completed.

This is taken as an intimation that Mr. Zimmerman proposes to extricate his son-in-law from his embarrassments.

Miss Portia Knight's statement of her claim in the breach of promise action brought by her against the Duke is approaching completion. It is understood that heavy damages wil be demanded. The Duke has entered an appearance in the action, so he evidently intends to fight it.

AMAZED AT KAISER'S SPEECH.

Berlin Papers Cannot Understand Why He Expects a Rebellion.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Liberal papers discuss Emperor William's speech to the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment yesterday. The National Zeitung expresses its inability to comprehend what current events induced the Emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and says it does not see any signs of his Majesty needing a body guard.

The Vossische Zeitung is also unable to see any occasion for the Emperor's words, since nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution.

The Vorwaerts cites a number of previous speeches of the Emperor, exhorting the soldiers to fight for him when necessary, and claims that it has authentic information that his words were literally as follows:

"If the City of Berlin should again impudently and disobediently rise against the King, as in 1848, then, my Grenadiers, it will be your duty, with the points of your bayonets, to annihilate the impudent and disobedient."

The Tageblatt says it is amazed, and asks what has occurred to justify the Emperor's words.

The Taegliche Rundschau regrets that the Emperor dropped "words which will have a disastrous effect upon those hitherto loyal," and expreses a hope that he will not commit "faults which on former occasions have led to revolutions."

The Cologne Gazette blames the Emperor for "throwing a new firebrand into party strife," declaring that there is no disposition anywhere to revolt.

The Hanover Courier says:

"There is method in the fiction that the Bremen attempt was a deliberate, murderous assault. The Conservatives, under all conditions, wish to make capital out of the attempt. The pessimistic views of the Emperor explain themselves in the light of authentic information, that his Majesty's entourage are assiduously at work to convince him that the attempt was a deliberate crime, although the Bremen court has not found the slightest confirmation of such a theory."

In the Prussian House of Lords to-day, after Count Ziethen had accused the Socialists and Anarchists of Bremen of instigating the attack upon the Emperor, Dr. Studt, Minister of Public Worship and Education, stigmatized the attempt as "due to the demoralization of youth," and promised that public education would be so changed as to "inculcate a fear of God and respect for authority."

The semi-official press this evening prints the version given by the Kreuz Zeitung of the Kaiser's address at the barracks.

Cold in the United Kingdom Continues.

LONDON, March 30.—Snowstorms and blizzards were general throughout the north of the United Kingdom yesterday, and strong cold winds in Southern England. In Scotland twenty-five degrees of frost were registered, and in Lincolnshire fourteen degrees. Much damage was done to telegraph and telephone wires. To-day the indications are of a change to Springlike weather next week.

DENTISTRY.

The Times has a managing editor. Under him are many sub-editors. Each has a particular department to attend to. The sporting editor does not write church news. The society editor does not look after the police courts. One man does only one thing—the thing he knows best. The managing editor supervises all, and the complete Times is his work, although he may not write a line of it.

In a similar way I practice dentistry. I have specialists under me who perform the different operations, and I, as manager, am responsible for the outcome.

Result: Work better, prices lower.

Edward Everett Cady, D.D.S.

357 Broadway (cor. 17th St.), Manhattan.
346 Fulton St. (cor. Boerum Pl.), B'klyn.

The Marvex Glove
(Registered)
MADE OF THE FINEST KID SKIN
IN A VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF DESIRABLE SHADES.
Sold Exclusively by
B. Altman & Co.

WANT TITUS REWARDED.

Officers Petition that the First American Who Scaled the Peking Wall Be Sent to West Point.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A petition, signed by all officers serving with the Fourteenth Infantry, has been sent to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, requesting the appointment of Musician Calvin P. Titus, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, the first American soldier to enter Peking when the allies reached the Chinese capital, as a cadet at large at the Military Academy. The petition says:

"During his service Musician Titus has proved himself to be a trustworthy, intelligent, sober, brave, and thorough soldier. On Aug. 14, 1900, at Peking, China, he was the first American to scale the wall of the Chinese city and enter Peking. On the following day, while engaged in the fight in the imperial city, he received a slight wound. His meritorious conduct deserves recognition, and it is believed that if given an appointment to West Point and a commission upon graduation, Musician Titus will make an excellent officer."

Korean Conspirators Deported.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—A dispatch from Vladivostock, dated March 26, says that a conspiracy on the part of the Korean Minister of Justice and Gen. Tchu-Sei-Mén to bring foreign troops to Seoul was betrayed to the Korean Cabinet. The object of the conspirators, the dispatch adds, was to cause the downfall of the Ministry. The principal plotters have been deported.

Chinese Indemnify Native Christians.

SHANGHAI, March 29.—The Chinese officials of the Province of Chi-Kiang, without pressure from foreigners, have indemnified the native converts within their jurisdiction for losses sustained as a result of anti-Christian riots.

SULTAN AFRAID OF ASSASSINS.

Tourists to be Excluded from the Vicinity of the Yildiz Kiosk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—Owing to apprehensions of attempts by Anarchists upon the life of the Sultan, his Majesty intends to completely exclude tourists from the precincts of the Yildiz Kiosk. As a step in this direction he has ordered the demolition of the pavilion erected at the Grand Gate of the palace grounds for the accommodation of tourists, hitherto permitted to attend the Selamik.

Arrests of Bulgarians continue in the district of Monastir. A small band of Bulgarian revolutionists is reported at Brod. The authorities have discovered that arms are being smuggled in spirit barrels. The garrisons at Kumanovo and Uskub have been further reinforced.

A FEW STUDENTS RELEASED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—The forty-one students who were arrested a fortnight ago for participation in a students' meeting were released on Wednesday. They spent one week in solitary confinement. Under the law, 1,110 prisoners taken into custody recently on account of political demonstrations must be released within a month unless their prosecution has legally begun before the expiration of that time.

Several students have committed suicide, and it is reported that they did so because of the crushing of their political hopes.

Austro-American Musical Copyright.

VIENNA, March 29.—In the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath to-day a resolution was adopted asking the Government to modify the copyright treaties with various countries, in accordance with the convention with Germany, having particularly in view a modification of the treaty with the United States for the protection of musical works. The Minister of Justice, Baron Spens von Booden, agreed to introduce a bill embodying the purpose of the resolution. He announced that the United States Government had declared its willingness to conclude a separate copyright treaty, which would be particularly important as affecting musical works.

Salisbury's Kidneys Affected f

LONDON, March 30.—Lord Salisbury, according to The Daily Express, is suffering from a kidney affection, which is likely to incapacitate him for some time.

Protectionists Win in Australia.

MELBOURNE, March 30.—Although the returns in the Federal elections are still incomplete, a strong protectionist majority is assured.

Cambridge Chess Players Beat Oxford.

LONDON, March 29.—Cambridge beat Oxford in the chess match to-day by five to two games.

Armored Train Escorts Milner.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 28.—Sir Alfred Milner, escorted by an armored train, has returned to the Transvaal Colony.

BURNED BOY SAVED BY A ROPE.

It Had Been Tied to His Dog's Collar, and His Father Saw It Sticking Out of a Sand Heap.

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.—Walter King, eleven years old, whose home is at 11 Ann Street, this city, was buried for three hours last night under a fallen sand bank. In the late afternoon he disappeared from home, and as the boy was not allowed to remain out at night, his father went to look for him.

He failed to find him, and was thinking of appealing to the police when in passing a sand bank he noticed sticking out of the sand the end of a rope which he recognized as one that had been attached to the collar of the boy's dog. Mr. King gave the alarm, and the neighbors, armed with shovels and spades, quickly hurried to the spot and began the work of rescue. After three hours' work one of the diggers struck something that was not sand, and a moment later the body of the boy was discovered. He was unconscious, but still alive. He was taken home, and a physician revived him.

The boy explained that he and his dog were playing in the sand bank, when it collapsed. Shortly before this happened he had untied the rope from the dog's collar, leaving the animal free. He had one end of the rope in his hand, and was trailing it after him. To the discovery of the rope by his father the boy owes his life.

CHASED THIEVES IN A CARRIAGE

They Had Robbed a House in Harrison, N. J., and Were Caught by the Owner.

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.—Henry Hinton of Hoboken and John Seton of Philadelphia, two well dressed sneak thieves, this afternoon robbed the residence on Washington Street, in Harrison, of William H. Wilhelm, cashier of the Hauck Brewery. James Wilhelm, a brother, saw them leave the house, and notified William. Together they gave chase in James Wilhelm's carriage. The thieves were on a trolley car bound for Newark, but jumped off at Third Street, Harrison, when hard pressed.

Hinton was captured on Cleveland Street and Seton was found in a cellar on William Street. He attempted to shoot at his captors, but his pistol failed to explode. Diamonds and jewelry to the value of $2,500 were thrown away by the thieves in their flight. All but one diamond pin and a lady's ring were found. The prisoners are locked up in Harrison.

Further Reductions.

Crawford Shoes

$1.50 and $2.50 pair.

(Reduced from $3.50 and $5.00.)

Better values than ever now offered at our Clearing Sale of Men's Shoes. Further reductions have been made. All sizes included, but the best values are in the large and small sizes named below. Most of the lots at half price of less.

LOT I.—Includes Velour Calf, button; Winter Tan, lace; Russia Calf, lace and button, and Enamel Leather lace shoes; sizes 5, 5½, 9, 9½ and 10, reduced from $3.50 and $5.00 to $1.50

LOT II.—All sizes included. Vici Kid and Velour Calf, button and lace; Patent Leather, button, lace and Congress; Enamel Leather and Wax Calf, lace; Russia Calf, lace shoes, and a line of Patent Leather and Russia Calf Oxfords; formerly $3.50 and $5.00; now..... $2.50

Crawford Shoe Makers.

825 BROADWAY, (Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.,) 262 WEST 125TH ST., New York, and 433 FULTON ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

What Makes Good Beer?

Fine materials and the time to properly mature—called "being on lager." No beer leaves the vaults of the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

that is less than four months old. The Great Budweiser and all beers used for bottling purposes are five to six months old, which makes them the most healthful brews.

Malt-Nutrine
Famous the world over for its tonic qualities, recommended by physicians everywhere, is prepared by this association.
Orders promptly filled by
O. MEYER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, NEW YORK CITY.

James D. Reid Expected to Recover.

Friends of James D. Reid, known to telegraphers as the "Father of the Telegraph" from his having been associated with Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse in the early days of electric communication, were needlessly alarmed by reports that he was suffering from cancer. Mr. Reid is still very ill at his home, 244 West Ninety-ninth Street, but the operation performed by Dr. Sanders was for a cyst in the right groin following an attack of pleurisy, and, although he is eighty-two years old, he is rallying rapidly, and was so much better yesterday that his recovery is looked for.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; H. G. Burt, President of the Central Pacific Railway; ex-Gov. William Pinckney White, Maryland.

IMPERIAL—H. H. Singleton, Washington; George S. Ashworth, Youngstown, Ohio.

VICTORIA—F. H. Palmer, Cleveland.

GILSEY—Joseph H. Ames, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—Samuel Behrend, Washington; J. Zimmerman, Chicago; Consul G. von Schroeder, Costa Rica; James J. Campbell, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls; Gov. B. B. Odell, Albany; Prof. Maxwell Sommerville, University of Pennsylvania.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral Robley D. Evans, United States Navy; Hugh McBurney, Chicago; Dr. J. B. Kelso, Bloomington, Ill.

CAMBRIDGE—J. H. Norton, Chicago.

HOLLAND—R. H. Mudd, St. Louis; J. F. Wilkins, Washington; George W. Radford, Detroit; Dr. H. B. Yates, Montreal; Frederic Harrison, London.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; W. R. George, Mexico; A. P. Lothrop, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandagee, New London; Gen. Amasa G. Parker, Albany.

PLAZA—Robert A. Brocklobank, Liverpool; John C. Dickinson, Jr., Jenson, Fla.

SAVOY—Jacob Morse, Boston; Dr. Walter Veit, Berlin; S. Wertheimer, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—F. W. Dechert, Scranton; H. A. Locke, Boston; Wilson S. Bissell, Buffalo.

MANHATTAN—Gov. G. K. Nash, Ohio; Dr. G. L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake; Elijah George, Boston; E. B. Pillsbury, Boston; Oakes Ames, Boston.

ASTOR—J. H. Sewall, Boston; Stanley Millspaugh, Boston; E. P. Tiffany, Providence; G. A. Wallace, Chicago; Seward Oliver, Pittsburg; Herbert Palmer, Cleveland.

EMPIRE—Dr. George P. Stevens, Philadelphia; E. Geney Roberts, Philadelphia; Dr. Charles W. Sterns, Philadelphia; D. G. Oppenheimer, Dallas, Texas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss G. Dale, laces and veilings; Hotel Netherland.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, notions and hosiery; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Victoria.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Murdock, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. M. Cooper, notions and hosiery; 32 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, notions; 115 Worth Street.

Healy, R., Worcester, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets;

GOV. ODELL'S REPLY TO DR. PARKHURST

He Is Assured that He Misjudges Mr. Platt's Attitude.

The Pastor, However, Thinks the Senator Will Give Elections to Tammany Out of Revenge — The Committee of Fifteen.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst yesterday received a copy of the letter written to him by Gov. Odell in reply to the one sent by Dr. Parkhurst commending the Governor for his attitude in his controversy with Senator Platt over the Police bill. The letter originally addressed to him by Gov. Odell went astray, owing to a clerical error, and did not reach the clergyman.

Dr. Parkhurst said a few days ago that if he found, upon receiving the letter, that it differed in tenor from the first letter of acknowledgment from Gov. Odell, he would make both letters public. He declined yesterday to give out the Governor's letter in its entirety, but said he had no hesitancy in giving to the press the following statement regarding it, and felt satisfied that Gov. Odell would have no objection to his so doing:

"The Governor's frank and courteous letter is utterly innocent of that acerbity which interested persons have been assiduously prognosticating for it. Although the letter is a personal one to myself, yet I do not think he would regard me as in any manner violating confidence if I say that the entire communication amounts simply to this: That he believes I misconceive Mr. Platt's attitude toward him and acquits the Senator of the charge of arrogantly and meddlesomely interfering with Gubernatorial prerogatives."

The doctor would have nothing further to say concerning the letter.

He was asked what, in his opinion, would be the effect of the recent Odell-Platt episode upon the municipal election next Fall. He replied:

"That subject was the leading one indulged in at a dinner I attended the other night, and at which were several well-known citizens. They all agreed, to my surprise, that Senator Platt, in revenge for his rebuff by Gov. Odell, will throw the election to Tammany Hall.

"In fact, the municipal political situation in its present intricate form has furnished the subject for much general discussion since the affair at Albany, when Senator Platt's supreme right as Republican boss was questioned. There is already beginning to manifest itself an unmistakable apathy on the part of lovers of good government. They tell me that Platt will surely repeat his trick of 1897. This belief I myself share, not basing it on the personal characteristics of the man alone, but on his threat, literal and undisguised as it was, to Gov. Odell as to the Governor's future in politics. He clearly emphasized what he intended to do.

"He courted opposition and he got it in the person of Gov. Odell. He is stung by that rebuke and he is not the kind of a man who forgets. If Platt in 1897, without provocation, by duplicity, sold decency and the city to Tammany, what will he do now that he has cause to show his power? It is a bitter rebuff for him, as his statements plainly indicate. By throwing the election to Tammany he will endeavor to place the responsibility and the opprobrium of it on Gov. Odell.

"I believe firmly that if Platt does the same trick this year it will sound the death knell of his political career. The city won't stand for it, and the State won't tolerate it. I readily state that if Platt throws the city to Tammany again it will mean Platt's political death. I will grin and stand Tammany rule like a little man, however disastrous it may seem to be, feeling compensated in being forever rid of Platt. I say this because I regard Platt, as I have said before, as being more dangerous than five Crokers. I have great faith in Gov. Odell and I think the majority of Republicans have the same good opinion of his courage."

Dr. Parkhurst was asked if he was satisfied with the work in the way of reform accomplished by the Committee of Fifteen.

"The best thing the Committee of Fifteen have done so far has been their efforts in behalf of the Tenement House bill, and I commend them for it. It is a wise step in the right direction. Exploitation of vice crusades amounts to little, and does some harm in bringing the existence of vice before the eyes of children. Raids amount to little. The people are sick of raids. We have had them so plentiful of late that people are beginning to read them with a yawn.

"I am disappointed some in the Committee of Fifteen, for I expected them to cooperate with and co-ordinate all the forces of good government and concentrate them against Tammany. Instead, to a great extent, they have done into the raid business. I expected them to promote more enthusiasm, to crystallize this endeavor for decent and pure government, free from cupidity, into a gigantic juggernaut that would ride over the vice-strewn trail of Tammany, stamping out all vestiges and reminders of its power, and crushing it to earth beyond resurrection. Raids will never do it."

"What do you think of the chances for a Citizens' Union Party this Fall?" the reporter asked.

The doctor meditated a while and then answered:

"I don't care to say anything on that subject further than that if the Citizens' Union do organize again I hope they will be wiser than they were a few years ago."

MOULTON'S FURNITURE SEIZED.

Apartment of the Principal Actor in the Pabst Hotel Shooting Affray Forcibly Entered.

The furniture of the seven-room apartment of Robert H. Moulton, who shot two men in the Pabst Hotel recently, was seized yesterday afternoon by City Marshal George W. Klune, in the interest of the Borough Mortgage Company. The apartment, which is on the second floor of the Edison Building, 27 West Twenty-sixth Street, was in charge of Moulton's brother, from Tennessee, when the Sheriff arrived, and the door had to be kicked in to gain an entrance.

Richard F. Price, an attorney, of 63 Park Row, on behalf of the mortgage company, applied for an attachment to Justice Hoffman of the Tenth Municipal Civil Court about noon. The Justice signed the writ, and it was turned over to Klune for execution. At 4:30 o'clock the Marshal, accompanied by the lawyer and two deputies, went to the house. The elevator man would neither take them up nor give any information as to where the flat was situated. He called for Mr. Moulton, who argued with the Marshal, and, seeing that nothing would answer but force, Klune darted up the stairs, followed by the lawyer for the attaching company. There was no name on the door of the flat, but the lawyer knew which one it was, and after the Marshal had read the writ of the court before the locked door he turned to his deputy and ordered the door kicked in.

Three hard kicks brought the snap of the lock and the clatter of the broken glass, the upper part of the door being of glass. The echo of the crash had hardly reached the lower hall before the janitor and Moulton's brother, accompanied by a lawyer, rushed up. They were put out, and the inventory proceeded.

When Lawyer Price was seen after the Marshal had taken possession he said that Robert H. Moulton, who is now lying very ill in Bellevue Hospital, borrowed $200 from the Borough Mortgage Company on Feb. 28 last. Mr. Price learned while in the apartment that another company also attached the furniture several days ago, and Moulton's brother was its keeper. Its claim also is for $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 29.—The Augusta Hotel at Hampton was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $15,000.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., March 29.—The Bank Mills of the Raleigh Lumber Company, in Raleigh County, have been burned. Loss, $50,000.

BEDFORD, Penn., March 29.—Fire here late last night destroyed several establishments in the business portion of the town, causing a loss estimated at $60,000. One of the buildings destroyed was the old Boquet House, built by Charles Boquet 130 years ago. Among the heaviest losers are J. S. Corle, novelty store, $10,000; A. B. Carn, owner of the West Boquet House, $10,000; J. G. Hartley & Co., bankers, $6,000; Blymyer Hardware Company, $10,000; W. A. Morehouse, photographer, $5,000.

Important Notice.

Owing to repairs to the West 23d St. Ferry station of the West Shore and Ontario and Western R. Rs., ferry boats will be run to and from West 23d St. P. R. R. Station, on and after 6 A. M. Monday, April 1st, and until 6 A. M., Saturday, April 6.—Adv.

WARNING TO THE FIFTEEN.

Abraham Gruber Thinks Their Policy Will Aid Tammany.

Abraham Gruber made a speech last night in which he paid his respects to the Committee of Fifteen and the Citizens' Union, declaring that if these agencies continued in the way they were going it would be impossible to place successfully in power an anti-Tammany ticket. F. M. Brooks, President of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, had preceded him at a meeting of the Lafayette Club in Bethany Congregational Church, Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and had criticised the existing primary law, urging against it that it virtually gave the office seekers the power of appointing themselves. He favored direct nomination.

To this Mr. Gruber replied by saying that if Mayor Van Wyck had been put up by the "bosses," Seth Low had been nominated in an equally queer way. One man, Mr. Gruber said, had gone to the State of Maine in June, where, representing the people of New York, he had offered the nomination to Mr. Low. The latter, still in the State of Maine, had accepted the nomination of the people of New York as represented in Maine, and from that time on it had been, as Mr. Gruber declared, "Low or bust."

"There is a kind of politics outside of political organizations," continued Mr. Gruber. "We now have the Committee of Fifteen, the Committee of Sixty, and the Lord knows how many other committees. A little poker game on Third Avenue and a little game of 'craps' on Tenth Avenue are seriously in danger of being raided by men in evening dress. But as long as stocks rise and fall in Wall Street, while the big gambling games are not interfered with, while Metropolitan is 150 on Monday at 10 A. M., 162 at 12 M., and 132 at 2 P. M., and gambling on a large scale is not interfered with because it is powerful, the man who risks his quarter on Tenth Avenue thinks that he is entitled to risk it.

"The trouble with the Committee of Fifteen is that they don't know the town. When you say that John Smith lives east of Third Avenue they imagine that he has horns; if west of Eighth Avenue, he is a 'Jack the Ripper.' The people there have as much civic virtue as those who live in the middle of New York. That's where the so-called reformer makes his mistake. He patronizes. He does not know them, but they know him. But when the time comes when the rich do not gamble, when the exclusive gaming between Sixth and Lexington Avenue ceases, when the 'flash' places in New York where all kinds of men and women congregate are closed, when the so-called good absolutely reform, they'll find that the masses of the people will keep with them. There is no show this Fall for an anti-Tammany victory for the Committee of Fifteen and the Citizens' Union with present tactics. And I say this to bring them to a realizing sense of what should be done.

"Tammany Hall in what it does for the people is as despicable as mortal man can think of. Its head, 3,000 miles away, knows nothing of what is going on in New York. He toils not, neither does he spin. He simply gathers in. What does he say of building new schools, of tenement houses, of bettering city conditions? Tammany Hall has no right to win here. I contend that our people always vote intelligently.

"As soon as the reformers understand that the people vote intelligently, are willing to vote for something substantial, the better it will be for reform. A platform could be written that would appeal to every honest man in the City of New York, based on the present municipal extravagance, the preservation to the people of their valuable franchises, the enforcement of tenement house laws, and the building of more schools.

"When Bishop Potter was asked to be the leader of the crusade against vice after the appointment of the Committee of Fifteen, he said something that voiced the proper sentiment. He said: 'No. I am an Episcopal minister. If I were to lead, those who do not agree with me in religious matters would not follow as zealously if under some other leadership.' Thus should the fight against Tammany be conducted."

NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

Two Men Arrested in Nebraska Wanted for Large Number of Robberies.

OMAHA, Neb., March 29.—A man giving his name as John R. Hall, who was arrested in this city two days ago as a suspicious character, was to-day identified as Prentice Tiller, who is alleged to be the author of a large number of crimes against the Government and for whose arrest a number of rewards have been offered. His pal, whose name is Fisher, was arrested at Hastings, Neb., and has been brought here.

Fisher arrived in Hastings last Monday, and attempted to cash a draft given by a bank of Piqua, Ohio, in favor of George H. Grant. The cashier of the Hastings bank became suspicious, and telegraphed to the Piqua bank.

The latter answered that the draft was a forgery, and asked that the man be arrested, which was done. The police at Hastings learned that Fisher had sent a valise to Omaha by express, and notified the Omaha police to arrest the man calling for it. This was done, and the man proved to be Prentice Tiller.

Chief of Police Donahus received a telegram this evening from William A. Pinkerton, as follows:

"We congratulate you upon your great arrest of Tiller and Fisher. You have two of the most desperate letter-box thieves, bank sneaks, and professional forgers in the United States. Hold them tight. Will write particulars."

To Regulate Imports of Nursery Stock.

ALBANY, March 29.—Senator Ambler introduced a bill providing that all transportation companies within this State receiving or carrying nursery stock from any point without the State to any point within the State shall immediately on receiving such consignments notify the Commissioner of Agriculture of the fact that such consignment is in their possession, giving the name of the consignor and consignee and the point of destination.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Probably rain, brisk northerly winds, becoming easterly.

Rains have fallen in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Southern Illinois, and Oregon, and rain or snow in Northern Maine, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas Colorado, Wyoming, Western South Dakota, and Montana.

The temperature has fallen decidedly on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Northeastern Florida, and in Southwestern Tennessee, Southern Illinois, and Northern Arkansas, and risen in Southwestern Virginia, Oklahoma, and Northwestern Texas.

Rains are indicated for the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, Central Mississippi Valley and lower lake region, and snow or rain in the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Central and Lower Missouri Valley.

Fresh to brisk northwesterly winds are indicated for the New England coast, and fresh to brisk east to south winds on the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coast. Forecast for to-day and Sunday:

New England, fair, fresh to brisk northerly winds, Sunday, probably rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, except rain probable in southern portion in the afternoon; fresh to brisk northerly winds, becoming easterly. Sunday, rain.

District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, increasing cloudiness, with rain probable in the afternoon; fresh to brisk northerly winds, becoming easterly. Sunday, rain.

Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, rain, fresh to brisk easterly winds. Sunday, rain.

West Virginia, rain, easterly winds. Sunday, rain.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, increasing cloudiness and rain, fresh to brisk northeasterly winds. Sunday, rain.

Minnesota, occasional snows in eastern, fair in western portion, northerly winds, fresh to brisk on the lake. Sunday, fair.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, winds becoming southerly. Sunday, rain.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	33	33	35
6 A. M.	33	32	35
9 A. M.	39	33	38
12 M.	42	35	40
3 P. M.	44	41	41
6 P. M.	43	40	39
9 P. M.	42	38	38
12 P. M.	41	37	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37¾
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding day, 1900	38
Corresponding day, last twenty-five years	39

The barometer registered 29.75 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 29.87 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 42 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 41 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 32 degrees at 12:30 A. M.

WIFE WHIPS HER HUSBAND.

Exciting Fracas Stopped in a Restaurant Renewed on the Street.

Patrons of Williams's roadhouse, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, had their fill of excitement last evening, when Mrs. Sophie Hemming and her husband, Harry S. Hemming, met after a period of separation. He had surprised her sitting at a table with a woman acquaintance, while two men known to both were sitting at an adjoining table. In a moment all five grappled and were struggling about the room, tables and glasses were upset and smashed, and the orchestral music was drowned in the noise of the fray.

Finally the warring party were hustled into the avenue, and husband and wife started on the run for Cohan's drug store at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the wife having a good lead. She ran to the telephone and had shouted "Central" to "Give me Police Headquarters, quick," when Hemming pounced upon her again. The druggist ordered both out. They refused to go. He sent for a policeman. Then they went.

They reached the sidewalk, when Hemming made a motion to strike the woman. A big man with a white sweater grabbed him, pinioning his arms. Mrs. Hemming smiled, and while the surrounding crowd howled with delight stepped up to her husband and deliberately struck him three blows in the face with her clenched fist. At the third blow Hemming ceased to struggle, and settled down to the sidewalk, where he sat wiping a badly damaged nose. Mrs. Hemming proceeded to her apartments in the Kiamesha, 57 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and it was all over before any policeman arrived.

McCANN'S BEGGING LETTERS.

Arraigned with His Wife, He Said that Pain Prevented His Working for a Living.

"I got a cold three years ago, and it gives me a pain whenever I work."

This was the excuse given in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Patrick McCann, forty-nine years old, of 336 East Forty-fifth Street, who, with his wife, was arraigned on the charge of having for years made a living by writing begging letters to wealthy persons. The letters declared that they were about to be dispossessed with their four children.

The complainant against the couple was Agent Fogarty of the Children's Society. Mrs. McCann carried an infant in her arms and there were in court three other children, ranging in age from four to eleven years. The agent told Magistrate Mott that he had been investigating the case for months and had found that the McCanns had been writing begging letters for the last two years. They had written to all the millionaires in the city, and had lived entirely on the money sent in response to their appeals.

The agent had a big bundle of these letters, together with many replies. He said he could prove that the McCanns had secured over $150 in one year from Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, and that this was merely one of many instances. They had written these letters under many names, but the story told was substantially the same in all the letters—sickness and threatened dispossession.

McCann was asked what he had to say about the matter, and he said:

"I know nothing about the matter. I have all I can do to look after my children."

The Magistrate held the husband and wife in $500 for trial, and in default of the bail they were sent to jail. The infant went to prison with its mother, and the other children were taken to the Children's Aid Society rooms pending the trial.

ENGINE HITS A STREET CAR.

Four Passengers Hurt at the Foot of West Twenty-ninth Street.

A freight engine in the yard of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad came into collision last night at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street with a compressed air car.

The following passengers on the car were injured: Mamie Doyle, 513 West Fifty-second Street, cut on wrist; William Lee, 297 Tenth Avenue, slight cut on face; William Doage, Arlington, N. J., left ear cut, and Henry Dauharter, 423 West Nineteenth Street, cut on face. The injured refused medical aid and went home.

No arrests were made.

HUMAN BODY IN HUDSON RIVER.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 29.—The body of a man about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and who weighed in the neighborhood of 180 pounds, was found on the banks of the Hudson River, near the Clinton Point stone crusher, about six miles south of this city, this morning. The head, the right arm, and the right foot had been severed from the body.

Coroner Goring and Chief of Police McCabe of this city are of the opinion that the man had been murdered, after which the body was mutilated and thrown into the river.

Wound around the upper part of the body and under the armpits was a strong piece of telegraph wire, both ends of which were cut. Around the broken bough of a tree about five or six feet long. There was no clothing whatever on the body except a black sock on the remaining foot, and a truss covered with celluloid. A large number of Italians are employed at the stone crusher and in that vicinity, and it is the opinion of the police that the crime was committed by Italians.

The Thornton Makes a Record.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—The official standardizing screw trial of the torpedo boat Thornton took place to-day over the Barren Island course on Chesapeake Bay. According to contract requirements the boat should have obtained a speed of 26 knots, but even under the unfavorable conditions of a heavy sea and a high northwest wind, a maximum of 28.2 knots was reached, and an average of 27.55. The Thornton finished in perfect condition. In exceeding the contract speed by 1.55 knots the record for torpedo boats in this respect was broken.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:30 A. M.—79 Suffolk Street; L. Kurnan; damage, $100.

5 A. M.—55 Harrison Street; Michael & Son; damage, $10.

10 A. M.—105 Norfolk Street; Hyman Zuckerberg; damage, $150.

10:50 A. M.—112 Goerck Street; Adolph Reifer; damage, $100.

4 P. M.—Madison's Lane, near West Farms Road, Westchester; owner unknown; damage, $900.

5:20 P. M.—128 Broome Street; Moses Brack; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—220 East Twenty-seventh Street; John Devoe; damage, $20.

6:30 P. M.—444 Sixth Avenue; Dr. Van Horn; damage, $1,000.

8:30 P. M.—718 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $30.

9:15 P. M.—60 West Thirty-third Street; Robert D. Goff, owner; damage, $150.

9:45 P. M.—Exchange Place and Broad Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

COLDS

The quickest relief for a cold is by Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

You will find the edge taken off in a night; and, in three or four days, you'll be wondering whether that cold amounted to anything anyhow.

That's relief. If you tackle it quick, the relief is quick; if you wait, the relief won't come—you know how colds hang on.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

COMMITTEE OF SIXTY TO OPPOSE TAMMANY

Final Organization of Independents for the Campaign.

Conciliatory Course and Union Among Bodies Seeking Better City Government Urged in a Resolution.

A very lively meeting was held in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, when the representatives of independent organizations, headed by Gen. A. P. Ketchum, met to elect permanent officers and formulate a plan of action for the coming Mayoralty campaign.

Some of the fifty persons present, consisting of Bryan and Sound Money Democrats, Single Taxers, Republicans, and believers in the municipal ownership of franchises, attacked Tammany Hall, questioned the sincerity of Senator Platt, and doubted the ability of John D. Crimmins to secure the votes of independents.

Gen. Ketchum presided, and after stating the object of the meeting, announced the following as the members of the Committee of Sixty to manage the campaign:

Alexander P. Ketchum,	John M. Gitterman,
John G. Boyd,	Frederic Folz,
Henry D. Purroy,	John P. Kelly,
James R. Brown,	Edward J. H. Tamsen,
Henry E. Tremain,	George W. Thompson,
Frank Moss,	M. D.
F. B. Thurber,	H. C. Kudlich,
Samuel Seabury,	D. A. Lutz,
J. C. J. Langbein,	William H. Stokes,
E. S. Egerton,	Joseph C. Wiswall,
Joseph I. Berry,	Charles E. Simms,
W. E. Andrews,	Benjamin Wood,
F. C. Hanlon,	Enoch Vreeland,
J. F. Nubel,	Simon C. Nost,
George F. Picken,	William E. McFadden,
H. C. S. Stimpson,	James Mitchell,
Robert Stewart,	Joseph Freund,
Patrick Hayes,	George W. Everett,
Rufus L. Scott,	Mortimer Davis,
Ezra A. Tuttle,	E. M. Klein,
F. E. Laimbeer,	Arthur Arctander,
Stephen W. Dodge,	Peter Kenecht,
H. J. Brierton,	Thomas Nolan,
Jas. A. B. Dilworth,	Michael Miller,
John S. Durand,	Amos Woodruff,
C. T. Matson,	John Murphy,
William Meighan,	Mark M. Schlesinger,
Joseph M. Price,	Charles O'Brien,
Lucien Knapp,	Edward Kelly,
John W. Thomas,	Owen Martin,
Washington F. Mullin,	

Gen. Ketchum appointed a Committee of Sixty for a similar purpose on Feb. 25, but many of those selected declined to serve.

Ex-County Clerk Purroy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, understanding fully the many serious difficulties which stand in the way of the realization of an effective union of the forces which are now, or may be hereafter, opposed to the present vicious system of municipal misrule, this Central Committee of Sixty Citizens, representing many civic associations, which it now proposes to unite, hereby declares its chief object to be to aid in overcoming all the said difficulties by the prompt inauguration and uniform maintenance throughout the campaign of a conciliatory and judicious course of deliberation and action, and by advocating firmly that due weight be accorded to the views of every representative body of voters that may favor a united and unselfish effort to secure, at the coming election, better government for the City of New York.

Dr. George W. Thompson did not like the resolution and said so. He thought it had a concealed purpose. He declared Tammany Hall to be one of the most corrupt organizations in existence. He expressed doubts of the sincerity of Senator Platt and advised his hearers that in uniting to oppose Tammany Hall it would not do to unite their strength in a way that would bring into power a force more detrimental. John D. Crimmins, who was favored by Senator Platt as an independent Mayoralty candidate, he said, had just got "his nose out of the public crib," and Independents would not support him.

James R. Brown, Robert Stewart, and Mr. Purroy made remarks intended to mollify those of Dr. Thompson, and the Purroy resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following permanent officers were then elected: Chairman—Alexander P. Ketchum; Vice Chairmen—John G. Boyd, Ezra A. Tuttle, J. C. F. Langbein, Lucien Knapp; Secretaries—E. S. Egerton, Joseph I. Berry; Treasurer—William H. Stokes; Sergeant at Arms—George W. Everett.

Mr. Boyd suggested that the organization take the name of the Metropolitan Alliance.

Ex-Sheriff Tamsen and Mr. Knapp opposed the suggestion, and it was withdrawn.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. An Executive Committee of Fifteen will be named later.

PAINE ESTATE LITIGATION.

Removal of W. S. Paine and W. G. Morse as Executors Recommended by Referee Willis.

Referee William Henry Willis has recommended the removal of Willis S. Paine, President of the Trust Company of New York, and Waldo Grant Morse as executors of the estate of Mr. Paine's wife, Ruby Tilden Paine. The report will be filed in the Surrogates' office next week, and until then those interested will not disclose the facts found by the referee on which he based his recommendation.

Mrs. Paine left an estate worth about $300,000, the bulk of which she had inherited from her uncle, Samuel J. Tilden. At the time of her death in December, 1896, no will was found, although it was known that Mrs. Paine had executed a will making specific bequests to a number of relatives. Mr. Paine obtained letters of administration and proceeded to handle the estate. The relatives protested, and Mr. Paine said the will was lost. Later he found it in a trunk which had been placed in a storage warehouse.

The will was probated in June, 1898, and Mr. Paine charged his fees and expenses as administrator. Under the will he was to receive $10,000 a year income from the estate. The other beneficiaries wanted him to pay his fees out of his income, as they claimed that if he had used due diligence the will would have been found much earlier.

Two of the heirs, Mrs. Susan T. Sabin and Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford, then retained the law firm of Rollins & Rollins, and asked for the removal of the executors. Mr. Morse consented to resign, but Mr. Paine wanted him to remain as executor.

Mr. Paine will contest the confirmation of the report by the Surrogate.

Col. McClure Retires as Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Col. A. K. McClure to-day announced the severance of his connection with The Philadelphia Times in the following notice: "With this issue of the Times my connection with the editorial staff of the paper ceases. It is not my wish or purpose to retire from journalism, but under existing conditions the responsible editorial direction of the Times should be in other hands." Col. McClure has been in editorial charge of the Times since its establishment in 1875. He began his journalistic work fifty-five years ago as the editor of a weekly paper in Chambersburg, Penn.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...6:22	Moon sets...3:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:08	Gov. Isl'd....4:41	H. Gate....6:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:45	Gov. Isl'd....5:18	H. Gate....7:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Masadam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ronald, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Baracoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Italy via Naples	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Caribbee, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ciudad de Cadiz, Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa		
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	*10:30 A. M. 6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caledonian, Liverpool		
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins William II., Haiti, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport McClellan, Porto Rico via San Juan	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		4:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 423 and up to March 430, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. March 31.) Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 13, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York April 13, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Toga Maru, (registered mail must be directed via Vancouver.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 13 and up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. April 28.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 24, Shanghai, Feb. 27; Yokohama, March 6; and Honolulu, March 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched East March 28, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 30.

Buffalo, Hull, March 16.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, March 25.
Georgios I., London, March 13.
Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, March 14.
Hekla, Copenhagen, March 12.
Hildur, Curacao, March 18.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 23.
Ogono, Gibraltar, March 10.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 14.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 27.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 23.
Taormina, Hamburg, March 13.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 5.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

Bulgaria, Boulogne, March 19.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, March 17.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 23.
Niagara, Nassau, March 27.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 21.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Belvernon, Jamaica, March 26.
Comus, New Orleans, March 20.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 22.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 25.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

City of Washington, Colon, March 26.
Duchessi di Genova, Gibraltar, March 22.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 28.
Iberian, Liverpool, March 22.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 23.
Trave, Gibraltar, March 24.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Cecilia, Gibraltar, March 20.
Hildur, Curacao, March 26.
Nueces, Galveston, March 27.

Arrived.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Gladstone, Leith, &c., March —, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Outside the Bar at 12:03 A. M., 30th.

SS (supposed) Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol, &c., March —, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Passed Fire Island at 8:50 P. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Svennsen, Copenhagen, &c., March 12, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:14 P. M.

SS Havana, Robertson, Campeachy, &c., March 16, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Dean, Manaos, &c., March 12, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS Heilor, (Ger.,) Jansen, Hamburg, March 12, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Oneida, Staples, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bonaventura, Cates, Newport News, with coal.

SS Camoens, (Br.,) Penrice, Rio de Janeiro, &c., March 9, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Princesse Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WI

Exit Silver Anniversary

Wanamaker Retailing More than Storekeeping

Our Store in New York is only a little over four years of age. It is forty years since the beginning of our first business, but we make very little account of the first fifteen years. The career of our present Philadelphia store began twenty-five years ago this month.

Assuming that New York would share with Philadelphia some interest in the fact we made our salutations to the Public upon our Silver Anniversary on March First. We reminded our old friends and new friends that this month marked a quarter of a century of life to the store that was

A New Kind of a Store in 1876

To-day the curtain will be rung down on our Silver Anniversary month. The month in which each day has marked a celebration will henceforward be to us a valuable memory. It will also be an inspiring forecast of the Golden Anniversary—the next century-fraction in our store life.

Our position in the retail business of the period is unique. It has been given us to lead, and we have tried to make the leadership broad as the sunshine and as brilliant. Money making in this business is an incident—great, of course, and not to be forgotten. Not an incident by any act of ours, for we are not above money-making. As a social equation our retail business is bigger than ourselves. Capital and management, the army of employes and scores of thousands of daily purchasers are all consciously or unconsciously together working out a great problem.

The keynote of it all is found in ease of distribution. You, we, our employes, all contribute to progress in this direction. Thus the comfort of millions and the employment of tens of thousand are promoted.

Retailing systems are an exact science. True science is truly universal. Belief in this fact has made our leadership. The sources and costs of our goods we keep to ourselves. But our inventions as to methods are open to the view and use of the world. Not the least of our present reward is found in the fact that we have done so much thinking for other people.

We have profound respect for our business, its dignity, its power, its capacities, as yet unborn, for development. When the great *Chickering* Company sought association with our business for the distribution of the matchless Pianos that bear that time-honored name, an epoch in retailing development had been reached.

What is in the future? No imagination has yet mastered the possibilities of retailing. Literature and the liberal Arts have found our stores the outstretched hands that with their fingers touch many human needs. Science and the fine Arts will yet find the distributing uses of these stores.

Thoughtful students find in such work as our stores are doing benefits to all concerned. There is no discount upon their social service. In the next quarter century, when the Silver Anniversary shall have been absorbed in the richer hues of the golden birthday, we predict that these organizations of ours will have twice over proved their right to golden opinions, because of higher and better service to the communities that support them. Forward, then, to March, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-six.

The Most Extraordinary Offerings of this SILVER ANNIVERSARY MONTH

For this Last Day of the Sale

Each day this month has been remarkable in its merchandise offerings. We have made announcements never matched in the history of retailing, in which this store has held such a foremost place. *To-day* we shall put a period to the month with another array of masterful features such as even this exceptional movement has not known; and which may not be matched again in years.

The offerings on this page represent such feats of merchandising as probably would not be possible through any other than the Wanamaker organization.

There isn't a line that man or woman can afford to miss reading. Nor has there ever been a movement that offered such large savings on such a variety of seasonable goods—goods that would have to be bought at full prices if these offerings were not made to-day. Read on and skip nothing. Where so much is told, we can tell little of each.

Men's White Dress SHIRTS at 60c

Fine handsome Shirts, well laundered; made by one of the best manufacturers in Troy. Almost five thousand of them here for to-day; in every size, from 14 to 18; open back and front, long and short bosoms. 75c to $1 shirts by our regular high standard. New, splendid shirts of the most staple sort, at this remarkable price, **60c** each.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Spring SUITS at $12

250 suits of Spring-weight cheviots in Oxford mixtures and light colors; also of black unfinished worsteds. Some silk-lined. All regular sizes, and longs and stouts. You would scarcely find suits so good for $15 to $18. These specially made up, stylish and new, at ***$12 a suit.***

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine TOILET SOAPS—*Half Price*

Three remarkable offerings of soaps we sell by the thousands of cakes at double to-day's price. Made up specially for this occasion, and so stamped on the soap.

A positive bargain in soaps already used regularly by thousands of people. These:

10,000 Anniversary Cakes of **Wanamaker Hard Water Soap,** same size as regular 10c cakes at *5c a cake.*

10,000 Anniversary Cakes of **Glycerine Soap,** at *5c a cake,* instead of 10c.

10,000 Anniversary Cakes of **Armour's Violet Soap**—price not changed on regular cakes, which are 10c—these at *5c a cake.*

The best offering of fresh and popular Toilet Soaps, in large quantities, that has probably ever been made. They should sell by dozens.

The special stamp prevents dealers buying them. The 30,000 cakes will supply all reasonable retail demands.

Basement.

Men's $15 *Gold-filled* Watches, $10

We've had some startling watch sales this month, but to-day's announcement caps the climax. It is the best offering of fine new-model watches we have ever known.

100 Men's Watches with gold-filled cases, guaranteed for twenty years; fitted with Waltham and Elgin nickel movements in two sizes; hunting or open-face cases, with hinged back, front and cap. Choice for **Ten Dollars.**

The best watches that can be bought for $15 regularly. Don't be too late.

Jewelry Store, Tenth street.

UPHOLSTERY *Offerings*

Under-priced portieres have no season. They're always seasonable and welcome. Here are some of mercerized and of cotton tapestry. Some fringed top and bottom; others corded front and bottom. **$4 and $5 a pair.** Worth up to $10.

Lace Curtains—

At **$1.25** and **$2.65** a pair, from **$1.75** and **$3.75**—Tambour muslin curtains, in 7 neat patterns.

At **$3** to **$5** a pair, from **$4.50** to **$7**—White Irish Point Lace Curtains.

At **$4.25** to **$6** a pair, from **$6** to **$8.50**—Ivory Irish Point lace curtains.

At **$8** a pair, from **$10.50**—Silk sash curtains, in 6 distinct shades.

Oriental Furnishings—

At **$3**, from **$5.50** and **$6.75**—East Indian Jamawars, for couch covers or hangings.

At **$1.35**, from **$1.75**—Sofa cushion covers of East India silk embroideries, 24x48 in.—large enough to cover both sides.

At **85c**, from **$1.50**—Sofa cushions, covered with Damascus cross-stripe, filled with silk floss.

At **$1.75**, from **$2.50**—Three-fold, silkoline filled screens, desirable designs and colorings.

Two Offerings of BOYS' SUITS

Fine new Sailor Suits, as smart and handsome as boys or parents could wish; at a positive saving from the lowest price for which even we would have to sell the suits regularly. These:

100 pure blue serge Sailor Suits, silk soutache on collar in white, black and red. Suits are silk sewed throughout. Worth $4.50; Our Anniversary price, $3 a suit.

100 all wool blue cheviot Sailor Suits. Silk stars on shield and collar; silk neckties—splendid $3.50 value. Our Anniversary price, **$2.50** a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS *Under-Price*

Everybody needs handkerchiefs always. Three lots—men's and women's:

1,000 Men's pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ¼ inch, ½ inch and 1 inch hems; all new and perfect goods; special value at 16c; now at 12½c each.

225 Men's French novelty fancy colored Handkerchiefs; hemstitched; mussed; were $1 each yesterday; now 50c each.

4,800 Women's pure linen hemstitched initial handworked Handkerchiefs, with fancy revers stitch above hem—all round; unlaundered; unusually good value at 25c; now 12½c each.

Broadway.

COTTON-AND-WORSTED DRESS GOODS, 12½c

Twenty-five thousand yards of a neat and practical Spring dress fabric that you would count excellent value at 25c. a yard. Fifty different patterns to choose from—designs that have been copied from fine imported stuffs—mixtures, figured stripes and pretty checks. The cotton in the goods has a silk-like finish; 31 inches wide. Remarkable goods to buy at such a mite of a price—12½c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

FRAMED PICTURES at $2

A splendid collection of large and beautiful etchings, handsomely framed in oak and gilt frames. Sizes 22x30 in. and 18x38 in. inside the frames. Twelve subjects to choose from. Values, $4.50 and $5. To-day at **$2 each.**

About a hundred in the lot, and they should sell out in a jiffy.

Fifth floor.

$40 VIKING BICYCLES at $15.50

Plenty of these splendid wheels still here to-day. For men and women.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, 80 East Ninth street, or through the tunnel from the main store.

Last Offerings *of* the CHINA SALE

The most remarkable Sale of China ever known in March, ends to-day.

Hundreds of little lots must be cleaned up quickly.

The prices that have made this month so extraordinary, are clipped still closer for the last day of the sale; and the best bargains in China and Glass that you have ever picked from are now here. These suggestions:

Dinner Sets—

At **$15**, worth **$27.50**—Theo. Haviland 100-piece sets; pink flowers and gilt.

At **$20**, worth **$30**—Theo. Haviland 100-piece sets.

At **$25**, worth **$35**—Chas. Field Haviland 100-piece sets.

At **$12.50**, worth **$22.50**—Austrian 101-piece sets.

At **$10**, worth **$18**—Finest American porcelain; 100-piece sets.

At **$7.50**, worth **$10**—English porcelain; 100-piece sets.

At **$5**, worth **$9**—English porcelain; 100-piece sets.

Fancy China—

At **$1**, worth **$2**—Decorated Plates, various patterns.

Fancy china, various pieces, these prices:

Plates, 25c each; were 35c.
Ramikins and Plates, 35c each; were 50c.
Celery Trays, 65c each; were $1.
Compotiers, 35c and 65c each; were 50c and $1.
Chop Trays, $1.25 each; were $2.
Condensed Milk Holders, 60c each; were $1.
Syrup Jugs and Plates, 60c each; were $1.
Cake Plates, 60c each; were $1.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25 each; were $2.
Fancy china pieces; bright decorations in flowers and gold; some with panel effects; will be sold at one-third off yesterday's prices.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, 50c and 60c each; were 75c and 90c.
Candlesticks, 50c each; were 75c.
After-dinner Coffees, 30c each; were 40c.
Celery Trays, 50c each; were 75c.
Bonbon Trays, 30c each; were 40c.
Cake Plates, 60c each; were 95c.
Manicure Trays, 30c each; were 40c.

Cups and Saucers—

In French and Austrian china, new decorations and styles, at 25c each; worth 50c.

Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8 in., $2.50 and $3; regularly $5, $6.
Nappies, 7 in., $2.50, regularly $4.50; 8 in., $5.50, regularly $9.
Caraffes, $3; regularly $6.
Flower Vases, 8 in., $1.50; regularly $2.50.
Flower Vases, 16 in., $17.50, were $35 each; 18 in., $15, were $30 each.
Olive Dishes, $1.50, handled, $2.75; regularly $4.
Sugars and Creams, $5; regularly $9 a pair.
Punch Bowls, $17.50; were $25 each.
Claret Jugs, $10; were $15 each.
Dishes, fancy shape, $8 and $12; were $14 and $18 each.
Bowls, 7 in., $2.50, were $5; 9 in., $6, were $10.50.

Jardinieres—

7, 8 and 9 inches, in blended colors; were 50c, 60c and 75c each; at **40c** each.

Mottled jardinieres; heavy gilt; 7½, 8½ and 9½ inches; were 85c, $1 and $1.50 each; now **75c** each.

Two SHOE STORES Offer the Best Bargains Yet

With Easter only a week away, our two bargain shoe stores should be stormed all day. Never before were stylish perfect shoes, sold for so little just when so many thousands wanted them. The price news follows:

Men's Shoes—

At $1.25, from $2.50 and more—Of black goatskin, satin calf, box calf and enamel; also low shoes of kidskin, with welted soles.

At $1.90, from $3—Of enamel and patent leather, and wax calfskin; all sizes.

At $2.50, from $5—Of patent and enamel leather, box and wax calf and kidskin; all sizes and widths.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1.15, from $1.75—Of black satin calf; stout but flexible; soles of good weight; plenty of toe-room; all have heels; sizes 11 to 2.

At $1.25, from $2 and more—Youths' and boys' sizes; of black calfskin, box calf and kidskin; sizes 11 to 5½.

At $1, from $2—Boys' tan calf lace shoes; sizes 3 to 5.

Men's Bargain Shoe Store, 4th av. & 9th St.

Women's Shoes—

Women's, girls' and children's Oxford ties, of black and tan kid and calfskin, and patent leather; all spring heels; good-looking; from our own stocks. Values have been up to $3; now, sizes 8½ to 10½, 95c; 11 to 2, $1.20.

At $1, from $2—Of fine black kidskin, button and lace, patent tips, flexible sewed soles; neat dressy heels; all sizes.

Women's Shoes—

At $1.50, from $3—Of black chrome tanned calfskin; button and lace, patent leather and kid tips.

At $2, from $4—Various groups; not all sizes in any sort, but excellent choosing.

At $1.80, from $2.50—Dressy patent leather shoes; lace and button, with dull kid tops; military heels.

Girls' and Children's Shoes

At 75c—Little men's shoes in kidskin, box calf, and enamel grain; stout, but handsome; will wear well; and save a third. Sizes 9 to 13½.

At 85c, from $1.50—Black kidskin, of good weight; wide toes, tipped with patent leather; stoutly made; sizes 5 to 8, 75c; 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, 95c.

At $1, from $1.50—Little men's shoes of black satin calf, some of kidskin; full toes; all lace with spring heels; stock tipped. Sizes 9 to 13½.

At $1.20, from $2 and $2—Of black or tan calf, dull kidskin and patent leather, button; the higher values are narrow widths; wider lasts in the others.

At 50c—Infants' first shoes, of black kidskin, with patent tip, wide toes, smooth inside. Sizes 4 to 7½.

Basement.

Girls' SUITS a Third *Under-price*

New and handsome Suits for girls of 14 and 16 years. $8.50 to $21.50; worth a half more.

Second floor, Ninth street.

$5 to $7 Silk Waists at $3.75

The best silk waist offering we have ever made. Almost five hundred new and perfect waists just received from the manufacturer. Colors and black, of taffeta and peau de soie; plaited and hemstitched in a multitude of new effects. All sizes, but not in each pattern. Some lined, others unlined. A most remarkable collection, at a wonderfully little price.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Spring Suits *Under-Price*

These are new and stylish dresses that should sell readily at their regular prices; but for this last day we group them at these two prices:

At $15, from $20 and $22—Suits of Venetian cloth and serge, made with double-breasted and Eton jackets; trimming of stitched taffeta and braid. Some silk lined throughout.

At $30, worth up to $60—Of broadcloth, canvas and cheviot; various styles of jackets; some trimmed. All silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's and Women's UNDERWEAR

Men's natural colored merino shirts and drawers, medium weight, fashioned and regular made **at 75c each.** They were priced just double.

Women's ribbed lisle thread vests, with low necks and no sleeves. **12½c each.** These were reasonably priced at 25c.

Broadway.

50c Colored SHIRT WAISTS at 35c

In fancy stripes and figures; others in solid colors; full front, French back, bishop sleeves, soft cuffs, laundered collars.

Basement.

CORSETS at *Half Price*

Two lots of popular sorts, at *50c, regularly at $1.* P. N. Corsets of fancy jean; low bust, medium waist, white and drab; offered before at 65c; to-day 50c. *At $1, worth $2.25.* H. & S. *Straight-front* Corsets, with medium waist; broken sizes. Also a lot of Lillian corsets at $1; values $2 to $4.

Basement.

$1.50 Black PETTICOATS at $1

Just three hundred of these very practical, nicely made petticoats at a dollar. Made of mercerized percaline, deep flounce with three small ruffles and cording above; flounce lined with crinoline.

Second floor, Tenth street.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Various styles of men's half hose, excellent qualities, that should be selling regularly for no less than 18c—many in this lot worth 25c—and the price is but *10c a pair.* They are fast black, seamless; fast black with double soles; fast tan with double soles—the last two sorts are imported.

Women's Stockings, fast black cotton, some embroidered, some open-work, all imported, all at the one price, **18 Cents a pair.** Some of these are easily worth 38c—none less than a good 25c value.

Also stockings of spun silk in pink, sky-blue, navy-blue, gold, Nile-green, gray and bronze, at **75 Cents a pair.** They were $1.50.

Broadway.

200 HANDSOME LAMPS at Half

The regular $6 kind at $3 each. They are in squat shape; the decorations floral design, on tinted grounds. The lamps are all complete with 11in. globes to match. **The $10 kind are $5 each.** In this lot are both squat and half high shapes. The decorations are in various floral designs on rich dark grounds. These are particularly handsome large lamps, and have 12in. globes, decorated to match—$5 instead of $10.

Basement.

$20 BOX COUCHES, at $12

We will sell to-day only, as many of our regular $20, all-hair Box Couches as we can take orders for. This offer is good only for this last day of our anniversary movement, and the couches will be withdrawn from the sale at 6 o'clock this evening. This word of description:

At $12, from $20—Box or Wardrobe Couches, 6ft. long, 30in. wide; top is constructed with 32 finest quality steel springs and made up of all-hair; choice of covers in gobelin draperies, Bagdad denim, or plain denim; box inside is 8in. deep; muslin lined; top has self-elevating spring.

These additional offerings of furniture:

$18.50 Toilet Tables for $10—

15 Toilet Tables of latest design and finest finish; they have swell front with one long drawer; French legs; pattern plate mirror in carved standard; to be had in golden oak, veneered mahogany, curly birch, bird's-eye maple.

$20 Toilet Tables at $12—

15 Toilet Tables, in golden oak or mahogany; same base as above with different style mirror; the same table to be had in bird's-eye maple and curly birch.

Fourth Floor.

$2.25 Imported Bent Wood Chairs at $1.35—

300 Genuine Austrian bent wood chairs, in oak or imitation mahogany finish, with open cane seats; or imitation mahogany, with veneered seats in fancy pattern; a splendid chair for dining-room or café. To-day's price is less than cost of importation.

$25 Bureaus at $15—

14 oak and 35 mahogany veneered bureaus; serpentine front; two long, two short drawers; shaped top; French plate mirror, 24x30 in.; bureau top, 44x21 in.; of fine construction and highly finished.

SHEETS and Pillow Cases *Under-Price*

Every housekeeper will know at a glance what bargains these are. Made of good muslin, neatly and substantially hemmed.

Pillow Cases—42x36 in., at 10c. 54x38½ in., at 15c. 50x38½ in., at 13c.

Sheets—54x90 in., at 37c, 81x90 in., at 50c. 72x99 in., at 49c. 81x99 in., at 55c.

Fourth avenue.

NOTIONS—Little Things for Very Little

Told you of this crochet and knitting silk, in assorted colors, a little while ago. It was then 2c a spool,—an unmatched low price. Now what remains is offered at **1c *a spool.*** *An unheard of price*—for this stirring occasion. And these as well:

Sewing Machine Oil, half pint bottle, 2c.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, black and white, card of 2 dozens, 2c.
Hair Pins, plain and crimped, 1c paper.
Darning Needles, card of assorted sizes, 2c.
Cotton Skirt Binding, white, cream and tan; 5-yard piece, 6c.
Cotton Tape, bundle of assorted widths, 3c.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, black; 5-yard piece, 30c.
Light-weight Dress Shields, 5c pair.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

BLACK THIBET SINGLE BREASTED SACK AND CUTAWAY FROCK
COATS & VESTS;
AND
Stylish Oxford
OVERCOATS
Exquisitely Tailored.
Value $15.
$10
THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS
245 BROADWAY, Opposite City Hall Park,
838-340 BROADWAY, Corner 13th St.

A Man's Home

is his castle. You can have a very charming castle when you travel if you secure one of those little rooms in the compartment sleeping cars of the

Chicago Great Western

Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or
F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe
For Children.

Some people never put off till to-morrow what they can put off till the day after. Well, we can wait.

But how about the little tender feet actually suffering TO-DAY, for exactly the protection and support the Coward Good Sense Shoe was made to give?

Infants'.....65c. to $1.00
Children's.....$1.30 to $1.65
Misses'.....$2.00 to $2.75

Also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

Hemorrhoids and Constipation Cured
by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption with the physiological local remedy
ENTONA
THE ORIGINAL
WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES
FREE SAMPLES
of "Entona" and full directions will be sent on postal request. Write to-day.
Fifty cents a box at all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
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A BOON TO THE WAGE EARNER
Our entirely new system of selling
LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING
ON CREDIT
has proved to be of great advantage to those depending on a salaried income.
CALL AND INVESTIGATE OUR PROPOSITION BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING & CLOAK Co.
7 W. 14th St. Open Evenings.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

SILK HATS.
EASTER STYLES,
3.90,
4.80, 5.80.
Better styles and better quality than you can get elsewhere and you also save a dollar.
Two New Derbys.
The Raglan, (taper round crown,)
The Duke, (taper square crown,)
1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

CITY'S CONTRACTS VALID

Will Not Be Abrogated Because of Wage Clause Decision.

Demands of Labor Leaders that Action Be Taken Against Contractors Who Pay Lower Rates Refused.

A delegation of labor leaders called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to demand that the contracts made by the city be abrogated if the contractors would not pay workmen the prevailing rate of wages. Mayor Van Wyck told the delegation that the prevailing rate of wages clause of the labor law had been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. He referred the delegates to Corporation Counsel Whalen.

At the conference with the Corporation Counsel the labor leaders pointed out that contractors would make an added profit of 15 per cent. if they refused to adhere to the wage-rate clause in their contracts, and demanded that the contracts of those who tried to hire cheaper labor be abrogated. Mr. Whalen answered that no such action would be taken, neither would any attempt be made by the city to invalidate any contracts because they contained the provisions of the labor law, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

"All the court decided," said he, "was that the prevailing rate provision is void. The contractors need not comply with it. That is all there is to it."

When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Corporation Counsel Whalen said:

"The contracts had to contain the prevailing rate of wages clauses because the law had been passed by the Legislature and had not been declared unconstitutional. Now that the matter has been settled new forms of contracts will be prepared."

"Will the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the East River case have any effect on the city contracts?" was asked.

"No. The decision on the East River Bridge case gives a taxpayer the right to bring a suit in court. The merits of the matter have not been passed on."

"Will that decision cause any delay in the public improvements now going on, such as the rapid transit tunnel and bridges?" was asked.

"I see no reason why it should."

"Will there be any bills introduced in the Legislature to adjust matters between the contractors and the city?"

"Not that I know of. I do not know that any are necessary."

Contractor McDonald, who is building the rapid transit tunnel, said:

"I don't know anything about the Court of Appeals decision; that is a legal matter. You come here two or three months after the decision has been reached and I will tell you everything I propose to do."

"Will the work on the tunnel go on as usual?" was asked.

"Of course," he replied.

L. Laflin Kellogg, who has been acting as counsel for many city contractors, said yesterday:

"The withholding of any moneys from Mr. McDonald would be utterly without justification, and would only end in mulcting the city in interest and in costs. It would serve no useful purpose, but would be embarrassing a public work which is much needed and would probably open up a large claim of damages in favor of the contractor. Such an attempt on the part of the Controller would be certain to be unsuccessful."

ROGERS WORKS' NEW OWNERS.

Company to be Formed to Operate the Paterson Locomotive Factory.

Elliot C. Smith of E. H. Norton & Co., who, with F. P. Holron of the Louisville and Nashville, bought the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., recently, said yesterday that the first payment in the transaction had been made.

"We bought the works," he added, "because we considered they were a good bargain at the price. There was no syndicate behind us, but we are now forming one, and we expect that a company will be formed and the plans in operation early in May.

Mr. Holron, who sailed for Europe this week, has gone to interest capital in this prospective company.

TO WIND UP ELECTRIC VEHICLE.

Directors Recommend Dissolution to Company's Stockholders.

BOSTON, March 29.—The Directors of the New England Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company have voted to recommend to the shareholders the winding up of the concern, and a special meeting of the stockholders will be held in Jersey City April 29 to vote upon this recommendation. The dissolution of the company was decided upon some time ago, the announcement being accompanied by the statement that the business could not be conducted at a profit.

The company was organized less than a year ago, George V. L. Meyer, the present United States Ambassador to Italy, being its first President. In establishing the business, more than $1,250,000 has been invested. For the six months ending March 1, 1901, the gross income, including profits on sales and exclusive of interest on deposits and rentals, was $95,310, and total expenses, $211,069.

HIGH PRICE FOR MAY CORN.

George H. Phillips Has an Unpleasant Day in the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Forty-four cents was the price paid for May corn to-day on the Board of Trade, being the highest since the memorable bull campaign of 1894, when corn was forced up to 56 cents. To-day's close was at 43⅞, a net gain of 1 cent over yesterday. A broad demand caused to-day's advance. Although the market has advanced steadily for several days, on large cash sales and small receipts, the demand in nowise slackened to-day, and was in such volume that immense sales in the way of profit taking were swallowed up on a steadily rising market.

George H. Phillips, who manipulated a squeeze in November corn last Fall, has been credited with being the leader in May. To-day's market showed, however, that no leader was necessary. This developed after Phillips, shortly after the opening when May was selling between 43 and 43¼, suddenly entered the pit and sold about 2,000,000 bushels. The market wavered a moment, fell off to 42¾, and then began to climb steadily until it touched 44 cents Phillips evidently saw that the market was beyond his control, for he suddenly changed front and did his best to replace the line he just sold. He was compelled to raise his bid, however, for orders—buying orders in nearly every case—poured in from all parts of the world, and many shorts who have persistently waited for a reaction were compelled to cover.

TROY EMBEZZLER TO BE FREE.

George H. Morrison's Sentence Commuted by Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, March 29.—George H. Morrison of Troy, who is serving a term in Dannemora Prison for embezzling funds amounting to over $100,000 while Treasurer of Rensselaer County in 1896, will be released on Aug. 1, his sentence having been commuted by Gov. Odell. When Morrison was convicted he pleaded guilty to two indictments and received two separate sentences. The sentence on the first indictment was for seven years. On the second indictment he received a sentence of three years and five months.

United Electric Co. of New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.—The Board of Directors of the United Electric Company of New Jersey decided at its meeting to-day to accept the ordinance passed by the Board of Works of this city providing for the burial of the company's wires. The execution of a first mortgage on all the company's property was authorized as security for the outlying bonds, and it was announced that a new contract had been concluded for furnishing power to Hoboken for street railway purposes. John O. H. Pitney was elected to fill a vacancy in the board.

CHARTER BILL ADVANCED.

Reported to the Senate and Placed on Third Reading—Still a Chance for Amendments and Debate.

ALBANY, March 29.—Senator Stranahan to-day reported to the Senate the amended Charter Revision bill for New York City. He asked unanimous consent that the bill be ordered to a third reading. The consent was granted, and the bill was ordered placed on the third reading calendar.

Before unanimous consent was given Senator Foley asked if it had been conceded that full debate could be had on third reading. Senator Stranahan said it would. Senator Donnelly asked if the usual rule would prevail allowing amendments to be offered. Senator Stranahan replied that amendments might be offered as usual.

Senator Stranahan said later that the bill would go to the State Printer to-day, and would be on the members' desks on Tuesday morning.

The term of the Controller of the city is reduced from four to two years to correspond with that of the Mayor. This change has created much surprise, as it was not anticipated.

In the provision for a new board of seventy-three Aldermen, each Assembly District is made an Aldermanic district, except that each ward of Queens Borough is made an Aldermanic district. The Eighth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Brooklyn Borough Districts are also made separate districts, and also a portion of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District in the Borough of Manhattan. Castleton, on Staten Island, is made a separate district. So also are the towns of Middletown and Southfield (one district) and Northfield and Westfield (one district.) The island has three districts altogether.

Six Aldermanic districts are created in the Bronx. First—that portion of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, in Bronx Borough; Second—that portion of the city lying between the Thirty-fourth Assembly District and the boundary line between the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, extending from the Harlem to the Bronx; Third—that portion lying between the same boundary and Fordham Road, Jerome Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, King's Bridge Road, and Pelham Avenue. Fourth—that portion lying between Fordham Road, Jerome Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, King's Bridge Road, and Pelham, and the northerly line of the City of New York.

That portion of the city formerly known as Westchester is divided into two Aldermanic districts, as follows: That portion lying between the Boston Post Road, Fordham and Pelham Avenue; Westchester and Giban's Creek, and the northerly boundary line of the city, and that portion lying south of the Boston Post Road, and the avenues and creek mentioned, together with all that portion of the former town of Pelham which lies within the borough.

The city will have to pay on an increased valuation on Croton Aqueduct lands in Putnam and Dutchess Counties in accordance with Assemblyman Everett's bill of this session. The Aqueduct Commission is prohibited from beginning the construction of any new work. No other changes are made in the Water Supply, Gas, Electricity, and Street Cleaning Departments, other than as recommended by the Revision Commission.

No member of the Street Cleaning Department shall contribute to a political or legislative fund. The Revision Commission wanted to prevent membership in political clubs also, but this was stricken out.

The Mayor is to have power of removal extending over his entire term, except in the case of the Board of Education, of the Aqueduct Commission, and the Trustees of the College of the City of New York and of Bellevue and its attached hospitals.

The Revision Commission's chapter on pharmacists and druggists has been eliminated. Civil service sections of the chapter have been changed so that a city employe appointed after a competitive examination shall not be removed until he has been allowed an opportunity for explanation. In case of removal a statement showing the true grounds for removal is to be filed with the city Civil Service Commission.

Coroners are to be elected as at present, except that in Queens Borough two instead of three are to be elected, and in Richmond Borough one instead of two.

The provision relating to the Board of Education included the following: The Board of Education shall have power to adopt by-laws fixing the salaries of all members of the supervising and teaching staffs, and the salaries of all Principals and teachers shall be regulated by merit, grade of class taught, length of service, experience in teaching, or by a combination of these considerations."

The borough boards are legislated out of office from Feb. 1, 1902. The City, Associate City Superintendents, and District Superintendents are to be paid from the general school fund as well as the members of Board of Examiners and attendance officers. The Elsberg provision that anything left over from the estimate of one year shall be applied to the next, and that year's estimate correspondingly decreased is included. There is to be a Supervisor of Elections for a term of six years. District Superintendents may be assigned to duties other than that relating especially to schools.

Private schools of the city may share in the city school funds in the discretion of the Board of Education.

Brooklyn Borough is to have two more Police Magistrates. The terms of the present Magistrates of that borough are ended on Dec. 31. Successors will be elected next Fall for six years, according to Congressional districts. The Mayor appoints the present Magistrates. Police clerks and police assistants are legislated out after Jan. 1. Magistrates in Brooklyn are to appoint their clerks.

The Health Board is to consist of a Commissioner, the Police Commissioner, and the Health Officer of the Port, under the authority of the Health Commissioner.

DISGRUNTLED ASSEMBLYMEN.

Some Feeling Shown Over Action of Senate Committee on the Revised Charter Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—The members of the Cities Committee of the Assembly are still ruffled over the action of the Senate Committee in reporting the New York Charter bill without consulting them in its preparation. They will not carry their resentment to the extent of offering a separate bill, but when the Senate bill comes over to the Assembly it is the intention to object to its second reading. Only one objection is necessary to send it to the Cities Committee. An emergency message from the Governor will not help the matter any. When the Cities Committee gets hold of the bill it can do what it wants with it, and Messrs. Davis, Seymour, and Fitzgerald agreed to-day that they intended to make a number of changes.

"We have ideas of our own, as well as the Senate Committee," said Mr. Seymour to-day, "and we purpose having some of our ideas adopted."

"The action of the Senate Committee was a gross discourtesy to the members of the Assembly committee," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "and I think the Assembly committee should assert its dignity. For weeks we have been having joint hearings with the Senate committee on the charter, but when it comes to the preparation of the bill the Assembly committee has no more to say about it than the pages. All through the session members of the Assembly have been putting in bills relating to the charter. The Assembly committee has given much time to hearings on these bills. Some of them have passed the Assembly. And now the Senate committee calmly ignores everything that the Assembly committee has done and puts out a bill without any conference with the Assembly committee which the Assembly is expected to swallow."

While the Assembly committee members are talking about holding the bill until they can fix it up in the form which will meet their approval, it is not the general expectation that they will carry out this threat.

"They may start out to tinker the Senate bill," said a wise political observer, "but when the organization bell rings they will all come in, eat what is put before them, and make believe that they like it."

PROPOSED INCREASE OF STAFF.

Large Number of Additional Employes for the Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 29.—Senator Ellsworth in the Senate and Assemblyman Allds in the Assembly to-day introduced a bill making a large number of changes in the staff of employes of the Senate and Assembly.

The President pro tem. of the Senate is authorized to appoint a clerk, a stenographer, and a messenger. These are new positions. The President pro tem. now has no appointees.

The Clerk of the Senate is authorized to appoint in addition to his present appointees: An additional deputy clerk, two messengers, a Superintendent of wrapping department and two assistants, a Postmaster and assistant, two assistants, Post Office messenger, seven assistant doorkeepers, a janitor and two assistants of the Senate; a clerk, stenographer, and messenger to each of the Committees on Finance, Cities, and Judiciary; a clerk to each of the Committees on Codes, Railroads, Canals, Insurance, Taxation, and Retrenchment, Printed and Engrossed Bills, Revision, Forest and Game Laws; ten general committee clerks, ten stenographers, one chief and eight assistant messengers, and fifteen pages. The minority leader is to have one stenographer assigned to him.

The Speaker of the Assembly in addition to the appointees which he may now make is authorized to make the following: Three assistant janitors, two messengers, for the Ways and Means and Cities Committees, seventeen clerks of committees, twelve stenographers, clerk's messenger, four assistants in the wrapping department, four Assistant Superintendents of Documents, twenty messengers to committees, and forty pages.

TO EXPEND $32,421,400.

Corporation Counsel Whalen's Estimate of Amount This City Must Pay If Albany Bills Are Passed.

ALBANY, March 29.—Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts of New York City to-day issued a statement showing that there are now before the Legislature bills which, if they become laws, he says, will compel New York City to expend $32,421,400. The statement was prepared under authorization of Corporation Counsel Whalen, who was in this city this week, investigating the condition of New York City legislation. It is in part as follows:

I have made an examination of bills affecting the City of New York now pending in the Legislature. Some of them are to be found below, and the amount of money necessary to carry into effect the provisions of said bills, should they become laws, is based upon moderate estimates.

The following are mandatory bills, calling for the expenditure of money by the City of New York:

Assembly Bill No. 1,143 authorizes and empowers the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of New York immediately to proceed with and construct and complete sewers and drains in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the City of New York. The President of the Board of Public Improvements estimates the cost of this work under the terms of this bill at $20,000,000.

Assembly Bill No. 1,830 requires the construction of a hospital for the special treatment of acute nervous and mental diseases within the City and County of New York, places the control of the hospital under the management of a board of twelve managers, to be appointed by the Mayor, and requires the Controller to issue bonds for the construction of said hospital for the sum of not more than $3,000,000, and requires the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate a sum not exceeding $250,000 annually for the maintenance of said hospital. This bill is now in Assembly Committee on Cities.

The bills known as the Tenement House bills add a new department to the City Government to be known as the Tenement House Department. The estimated cost of the maintenance of this department is $600,000 per year.

Assembly Bill No. 1,710 provides that the expenses incurred by Westchester County in suppressing the riot in April, 1900, at Croton Dam shall be a charge against the City of New York and directs the Controller of the City of New York to pay the sum of $75,000 to the Treasurer of Westchester County. This bill is now in the Judiciary Committee.

Assembly Bill No. 1,128 provides for the two-platoon system in the Fire Department. To carry out the provisions of this bill Fire Commissioner Scannell estimates 1,730 firemen and 302 engineers must be appointed, at an increased cost to the department of $2,606,400 per year. This bill has passed the Assembly and is now in the Cities Committee of the Senate.

Assembly Bill No. 1,418 directs the Board of Public Improvements to construct a trunk sewer in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens from Norton's Bridge to Ninth Avenue to Rockaway Park. As the sewer to be built is five miles in length, the cost has been moderately estimated at $2,000,000. This bill has passed the Assembly and is in the Senate Cities Committee.

Assembly Bill No. 817 provides for the construction of Edgemere Park, in the Borough of Queens. A tract of between 50 and 100 acres must be acquired at a cost of not less than $2,000,000. This bill is on the order of second reading in the Assembly.

Assembly Bill No. 1,987 is known as the Barren Island bill. It provides that the City of New York, through its Mayor, shall make an offer of compensation to the persons or corporations engaged in carrying on the business which the act declares is a public nuisance. The estimated cost is placed at $1,500,000. This bill is now before the Cities Committee of the Assembly.

In the Senate the Committee on Cities amended the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards Sewer bill, after it was attacked, making it discretionary in its nature, and the Cities Committee of the Assembly likewise so amended the Firemen's Two Platoon bill.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Assembly disposed of its calendar to-day, which was quite a large one.

Mr. J. E. Smith's bill, providing for the equipment of all railway passenger cars with automatic couplers, on second reading was laid over.

Among the bills advanced to second reading were the following:

Senator DONNELLY—Providing that receivers of Taxes in cities shall have no compensation in supplementary proceedings to collect tax.

Senator HUMPHREY—Giving to the Superintendent of Banks the power to examine agencies of foreign banks.

Senator HENNESSY—Increasing the sum to $2,250,000 for cost of construction of a bridge over the Harlem River; also authorizing the abolition of certain grade crossings at Spuyten Duyvil and King's Bridge Road, in New York City.

Senator Marshall's bill for an increase in salaries of the Supreme Court Justices, on second reading, was laid over, as was also his Kings County Penitentiary Removal bill, on third reading.

The session of the Senate was very brief. A few messages were received from the Assembly and referred to committees. After the disposition of the Greater New York Charter bill, Senator Trainor offered a resolution of condolence and sympathy on the death of Assemblyman W. H. Wilson, ante the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory.

To Extend Trust Companies' Field.

ALBANY, March 29.—Assemblyman De Graw introduced a bill to-day which will permit trust companies to guarantee the legality and validity of bonds issued by a city, county, town, village, or school district, municipality, or other civil divisions within the State, or by any private corporation.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 29.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Senator WILCOX—Providing that the State Commission of Prisons shall hereafter constitute a Board of Commissioners for paroled prisoners for the State Prisons and the Eastern New York Reformatory for the paroling of first-term prisoners. Under the provisions of the bill the Superintendent of State Prisons is to appoint a parole officer for each prison at a salary not to exceed $1,200 per annum.

Senator KRUM—To enable Johnstown to accept a library gift from Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. O'MALLEY—Appropriating $1,500 for the erection of a monument to the members of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers who were engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain in 1862.

Mr. ELLIS—Appropriating $25,000 to deepen and straighten Oak Orchard Creek.

Senator HENNESSY—To provide for the construction of a building for hospital purposes in the Borough of the Bronx at a cost not to exceed $300,000.

FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE—Providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Forests, who shall have general supervision of the forest preserve and the forestry interests of the State.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, March 29.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. STEVENS—Providing that no elector of a town shall be entitled to vote by ballot upon any proposition for the raising or appropriation of money, unless he or his wife is the owner of property in the town.

Mr. WEEKES—Exempting civil war veterans from the rule laid down by the State Civil Service Commission which requires all appointments or employments in the classified service to serve a probationary term.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing for the payment of the expenses of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in connection with the opening of Manhattan Street in New York.

Mr. FITZGERALD—To cancel all assessments which have been levied against property benefited by the park between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues and Thirty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, and putting the entire cost of the improvement of the City of New York.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 29.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. KNIPP—Amending the Elmira charter relative to assessments.

Senator AUDETT—Appropriating $5,000 for repairs and maintenance of the quarantine establishment at the Quarantine Station.

Senator DAVIS—Abolishing the triple-headed Public Works Commission in Buffalo, and creating a single-headed department, with an elective Commissioner at an annual salary of $5,000.

LABOR OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

ALBANY, March 29.—Commissioner John McMackin of the new State Labor Department to-day dispensed with the services of eighteen employes of his department, with salaries aggregating $22,120 annually.

This is the first actual reduction in the working force of the State under Gov. Odell's economy policy, and is made possible by the consolidation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Factory Department, and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration into one department. The removals are to take effect on May 1.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

Measure Introduced, It Is Said, to Enable Pennsylvania Railroad to Enter This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Senator Raines introduced a bill to-day, the title of which is "A Bill to Facilitate Transportation Connections with wharves, docks, and piers in the cities of the State." The bill defines the character of bridges and approaches thereto which may be erected between New York and New Jersey across the Hudson.

Senator Raines moved the bill to third reading. Senator Foley objected, but afterward withdrew his objection, and the bill was advanced. Senator Raines explained that the purpose of the bill was to permit of the construction of a bridge between New York and New Jersey.

Senator Raines left the city shortly after introducing the bill, and no definite statement from him about the measure was obtained. Inquiry developed, however, that the specific object of the bill, which is concealed in its phraseology, is to enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to get into New York by constructing a bridge across the Hudson with a New York terminus at West Street.

The bill provides that corporations incorporated for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a permanent bridge for passengers and other traffic over the waters between a city in this State and another State or county, and where Commissioners are appointed to determine the location and construction there and in every such case such corporation may construct and maintain such bridge, but always in such a manner that no part of such bridge, appurtenances, approaches, extensions, or connections shall be in, upon, over, or under any public park of such a city, or upon or under the surface of any public street, or less than fourteen feet in the clear above the surface of any dock, pierways, forming part of the system of docks, wharves, or piers of such city, except that necessary pillars and other supports for such overhead structure may be situated on the docks, wharves, and piers, which shall be less than fourteen feet in the clear above grade of the principal or first-floor level.

Such corporation may, with the consent of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, construct, maintain, and operate railroad tracks for public use in the conveyance of persons and property for compensation upon such bridge, the board to prescribe the motive power which shall be used.

Every such corporation shall pay annually to the Controller or other chief fiscal officer of such city 3 per cent. of the gross earnings from the operation of the approaches in such city, and such payment shall be made in each year within thirty days after the determination and notice of the amount to be paid in. Such determinations shall be reviewed by special proceedings instituted by writs of certiorari.

The provisions of the act shall supersede the provisions of any general, special, local, public, or private act, heretofore enacted, inconsistent with them.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BILL.

Dr. Van Fleet Says Physicians Will Have Nothing to Do with Amending It.

The physicians who are members of the New York County Medical Society, and others who are not, were considerably wrought up yesterday over the news which came from Albany to the effect that Assemblyman Bell proposed to amend his Christian Science bill so as to brush away all opposition to it.

"We are mad! Fighting mad!" is the way Dr. Frank Van Fleet, the Secretary of the County Medical Society, expressed the dominant feelings of the doctors. Mr. Van Fleet is the man to whom Assemblyman Bell telegraphed to meet him in conference this afternoon, according to the published report. At that conference Assemblyman Bell said he would wait not only for Dr. Van Fleet, but Dr. Robert T. Morris and a delegation of Christian Scientists also, and that the proposed amendments would then be talked over.

"If Mr. Bell will meet the Christian Scientists to-morrow he will meet them alone," Dr. Van Fleet went on to say. "We stand to-day just as we stood at the beginning, when the bill was drafted. It will go through that way, or Mr. Bell will be responsible for the alterations.

"As things look now, we have made a mistake in allowing Mr. Bell to present our bill. The morning papers say that he evolved the proposed changes while smoking a pipe. I can readily believe that—the new plan has all the earmarks of a pipe dream.

"If Mr. Bell has taken the political influence of the Christian Scientists into consideration, he may find that he has made a mistake. There are 12,000 of us doctors, and if our influence is not equal to that of the Christian Scientists, why—well, we'll give up."

Dr. Van Fleet said that there had been no meeting of the physicians to discuss the matter, nor did he know when there would be one, but that he knew very well how all of them felt upon the subject.

MASS MEETING OF SCHOOL PATRONS.

Citizens of Brooklyn Will Protest Against a Charter Provision.

A mass meeting of citizens of Brooklyn is to be held at the local Academy of Music on Tuesday night next for the purpose of protesting against the legislation which, it is claimed, threatens injury to the public school system of the borough. The call for the meeting was issued by local educators when it was learned that the Legislature had determined to adopt into law the educational chapter of the Charter Revision Committee's report, somewhat modified by the Elsberg bill.

Brooklyn educators claim that this would practically wipe out the borough as a factor in educational affairs and place in the hands of the City Superintendent of Schools an autocratic control of school administration. Committees representing the local School Board and the Brooklyn Principals' Association will arrange for the meeting. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be among those invited to speak at the meeting.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN PARKS.

President Clausen Criticises the Doughty Bill as Faulty.

President George C. Clausen of the Department of Parks yesterday gave out a statement in which he criticises mildly Assembly Bill No. 379, introduced by Mr. Doughty, amending the highway law in relation to the use of highways by motor vehicles. He commends the bill, but finds one part faulty in his opinion. He says the bill makes no exception in the case of public parks, so as to empower the supervising bodies of the same parks to see that the object of the Legislature in creating them is not to be defeated by the use to which they may be put under the Doughty bill.

He says the closest restrictions have hitherto been necessary to prevent dangerous and objectionable vehicles from entering the parks. The Doughty bill proposes to allow motor vehicles in the parks. But as the size is unlimited, President Clausen fears they may be as large as street cars and even more dangerous, inasmuch as their line of route is uncertain.

President Clausen says there is nothing in the bill to prevent any motor vehicle from dashing through the Park from One Hundred and Tenth to Fifty-ninth Street, regardless of horses frightened or children's lives hazarded, providing the owner of the vehicle pays $25 fine.

LAST HUMILIATION OF EUROPE.

BERLIN, March 29.—The National Zeitung, referring to the expected visit to Germany of J. Pierpont Morgan, greets it as a "great financial innovation," and expresses a hope that good may follow it.

The Kreuz Zeitung takes the National Zeitung to task, and describes Mr. Morgan's coming as "the last humiliation of Europe."

D. R. Hanna Denies Steel Trust Report.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—D. R. Hanna, son of Senator Hanna, to-day denied the report that the recent conference between his father and J. P. Morgan in New York was for the purpose of placing the vessels and mining properties of the United States Steel Corporation under the management of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co.

George W. Perkins's New Post.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Bourse Gazette regards the entry of G. W. Perkins into a New York bank as important enough for a leading article, in which the writer says Mr. Perkins's Russian sympathies presage an economic rapprochement.

George W. Perkins is the Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and was recently made one of the members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. He went to Russia about two years ago to try to secure permission for the New York Life Insurance Company to do business in that country, and was completely successful in his mission.

$55,000 for a Stock Exchange Seat.

A new record price was established yesterday by the sale of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $55,000. The last previous sale brought $52,000.

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STEINERTONE GRAND PIANO
the standard of the world for the present generation.
Read this Press Comment:
THE STEINERTONE PIANO.

Expert performers on the piano, after an exhaustive trial of the leading American and European makes, endorse the new **Steinertone** instrument as being "grand" in fact as well as in name. It possesses the unique distinction of being a purely artistic **grand piano,** exactly suited in delicacy of tone and responsive action to the temperament of the accomplished musician. The Steinertone is constructed on new and scientific principles, and is the only instrument in which the **old Erard** action has been discarded for improved methods. The wisdom of this radical departure is apparent in the elasticity of touch and quickness of mechanical workings, which delight the lover of pure tone. In fine gradations of sound, in purity and intensity of tone the Steinertone is as near perfection as a grand piano can be made. As the locomotive displaced the old stage coach of our grandfathers, so the new Steinertone instrument **is rapidly forcing out** the inartistic, old-fashioned grand pianos of manufacturers who are following in the footsteps of their fathers and turning out pianos which are reminiscent of childhood's days. The makers of the Steinertone say their instruments are not to be compared with other grand pianos; they are so far superior that they stand in a class by themselves. The only standard of measurement or comparison is summed up in the single word **excellence,** and in that respect the Steinertone people claim **supremacy.** In price the Steinertone grand piano is within the reach of all who can afford any kind of a piano. It sells for some **$200 less** than many of the old-style, inartistic grand pianos—*Mail and Express, March 9, 1901.*

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Clothing is our business—nothing else. No other firm in the city concentrates ALL its capital, ALL its energy on this one line—no other house in the city can or does give values equal to ours. The Men's new Spring Suits at $10 are a revelation—good fabrics, stylish cut, thorough workmanship; everything, in fact, that you expect in the higher priced suits.

Swell Top Coats—Coverts, Oxfords, etc., very latest styles **$7.48**

Boys' Sailor Suits, Double Breasted Suits and other nobby styles, a line of regular $3.75 values, sizes 3 to 14 years, offered special in our three stores at..... **$1.69**

A $4.00 line of Blue Serges (Washington Mills) made into Boys' jaunty Sailor Suits and some very dressy double-breasted styles, sizes 3 to 14 years, special at..... **$2.49**

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A CITY SOCIETY'S CHARGE

Institution for Suppression of Vice Criticises Magistrate Zeller.

Other Officials Condemned Without Specifying Names in the Report—Magistrate Zeller's Reply.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice was made public yesterday. In addition to giving the details of the work of the society for the year 1900, the report criticises some City Magistrates and policemen for disclosing the fact that warrants had been issued against poolrooms and gambling houses. City Magistrate Lorenz Zeller's name is directly used. This is in relation to the raid on a poolroom in University Place, near Thirteenth Street, "which has the reputation of being controlled by a certain State Senator." In regard to raiding this place by Anthony Comstock, the report says:

"We obtained the evidence and submitted affidavits of reliable witnesses, upon which we secretly secured from City Magistrate Zeller, in the privacy of his chambers, warrants to raid this place. Before we could go from Jefferson Market Court, Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, to Thirteenth Street and University Place, the parties had been notified and moved their 'layouts' away. Seven gamblers were subsequently arrested. Three reputable and expert witnesses gave positive testimony establishing the guilt of all seven men before the Magistrate, and their statements were neither impeached nor contradicted. Yet this Magistrate discharged six of the seven persons arrested.

"We took the facts to the District Attorney, and he ordered the matter forthwith before the Grand Jury, and all seven were indicted. The one man whom Magistrate Zeller held has since been convicted. Two others whom he discharged, have been rearrested since upon bench warrants, and both have been convicted. The other four we have not been able to secure as yet."

Other instances of warning given to criminals, as alleged by the authorities, are cited. At the time of the raid on the "Black Rabbit" resort on Oct. 5 last, it is stated, knowledge of the true purpose for which policemen were required was kept from the men and their commanders, with the result that all gambling houses received the "tip" to close, and did so.

A plea is made for anti-gambling laws which shall apply with equal force upon, as well as outside, of the race track, and an appeal is made to all teachers for confidential information as to improper literature circulated among their pupils. The report is signed by A. F. Libby, Henry E. Jones, and John C. Martin.

City Magistrate Lorenz Zeller was seen at his home, 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last night, and shown the report. In answer to the statements made in regard to himself, he said:

"If Anthony Comstock or his society means to insinuate that I gave out information in advance of any raids they were about to make, they say what is false, and if Mr. Comstock should dare make the direct charge I will proceed against him legally, and it will not be a civil action, either. The statement that the men I discharged have since been convicted is not true. I did not hold the men at the time, as the evidence required by law was wanting."

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Beautiful Spring suits and trousers, nobby Spring overcoats and raglans, full dress and Tuxedo suits, beautiful silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests, etc.—all go now, to insure quick sale, at 60 cents on the dollar.
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BROOKLYN GRAND JURY CRITICISES OFFICIALS

Presentment Grows Out of the Water Supply Situation.

Judge Aspinall Tells the Body that Indictments Are the Proper Remedy.

The Kings County Grand Jury for March handed a presentment yesterday to Judge Joseph Aspinall in the County Court soundly rebuking Aldermen Bridges and Wafer and Councilman French for their official behavior. Both Aldermen were condemned for refusing to hear the committee of Brooklyn citizens which visited the Aldermanic Chamber in relation to the water supply situation, and Alderman Wafer was also denounced for opposing the five-hundred-thousand-dollar bond issue for the repair of the Millburn reservoir. Councilman French was condemned by the Grand Jury for absenting himself from the session of the Council when a vote on the bond issue was taken. The Grand Jury also declared that the Municipal Assembly was itself negligent of its duty in failing to provide for the needed water supply in Brooklyn. The Grand Jury asked that the April Grand Jury take up the matter of Brooklyn's water supply.

The presentment was plainly a disappointment to Judge Aspinall, and it was evident from his remarks that he had expected something more from the Grand Jury, which had made an exhaustive inquiry into the holding up of water supply legislation in the Municipal Assembly. Addressing the jurors, Judge Aspinall said that he had nothing to say on that part of the presentment which denounced certain "gentlemen," because he was not familiar with the facts in the case. He would be sitting in another part of the County Court next month, he said, and therefore would not be able personally to carry out the suggestion to lay the matter before the April Grand Jury, but was sure that his colleague would do so.

"I am going to say something now," he continued, "that may be a shock to you gentlemen, who have worked so hard. I do not believe in presentments of Grand Juries to any court. They have no force. They are nothing more than a lot of words. This is the situation in regard to presentments. You gentlemen make one to the court. I can do nothing with it. The Clerk of the Court files this presentment. Then he sends copies of it to the public officials to whom suggestions for the correction of evils are made and of whom criticisms are made. That is as far as this Court can go. So, in my opinion, a presentment of the Grand Jury making suggestion to public officials has no force, if the official to whom the suggestions are made is dead to his obligations as a public officer.

"And I am sorry to say that many public officials in this city act as though they were dead to their obligations. The suggestions and criticisms in the presentment of a Grand Jury have no force, I say again, unless the press, that instrument of terror to evildoers, takes it up and arouses such an agitation that the people will rise up in their might and demand that the public officials do their duty.

"Presentments! They amount to nothing. It is the duty of Grand Jurors, if they are satisfied that public officials, through fear and favor, are willfully responsible for bad conditions that may exist in the city, to find indictments against them for dereliction in duty, and not write presentments to them. If Grand Jurors have reason to believe that any public official willfully fails to perform his public obligations, they should send for that official and have a pleasant chat with him. They should make an investigation of his failure to do his duty, and if he has failed, then they should indict him. When the foreman of the Grand Jury with the District Attorney sign any such indictment, then this Court can act; and I want to tell you, gentlemen, that the man so indicted would be brought right there, [indicating with his finger the place where prisoners are arraigned,] and he would plead guilty or not guilty, as any other man or woman charged with a crime has to do.

"If he pleaded not guilty, he would be tried the same as any other man who pleads not guilty. Grand Juries should present indictments, and not presentments, and if I was to have the privilege of charging the next Grand Jury I would so charge."

PATIENT'S STOMACH REMOVED.

Successful Operation for Cancer in the German Hospital in Brooklyn—Many Surgeons Present.

Dr. George R. Fowler, surgeon in chief of the German Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday performed the long-delayed operation of removing the stomach of Jacob Wichmann for a cancer, from which Wichmann has long been a sufferer. Dr. Fowler was assisted by several members of the hospital staff, and the operation was witnessed by many physicians and surgeons. It began at 8 o'clock A. M. and lasted for three hours. Dr. Fowler said after the operation was ended that it had been successful.

From one of the surgeons who was present it was learned that a feature attesting the possibility of the patient's life being prolonged for a period beyond the immediate future was that the pulse and respiration remained the same after the operation. In fact, it was said that Wichmann's condition after he left the operating table was better than before the ordeal.

Wichmann entered the hospital a month ago. He was unable to eat or drink, and considered that his stomach should be removed. All the arrangements were made, but on the first day set for the operation a son of Wichmann objected. Later he was induced to give his consent.

BOWERY AGUINALDO CHASE.

Two Boys, Fired with Emulation, as Funston and His Aide, Capture a Small Victim.

Gen. Funston and his aide, represented in the persons of Thomas Hart, ten years old, of 76 East Fourth Street, and Louis Jacobson, eleven years old, of 65 East Fourth Street, were fined $10 each in the Yorkville Court yesterday for having captured Aguinaldo. The Filipino leader was unwillingly represented by the luckless son of a cigarmaker, and he was being conducted back to Manila in a summary manner when the Funston party was surprised and captured on the Bowery, near Third Street, by a superior force, in the person of a policeman, who had been in ambush in a dark and gloomy doorway.

The heavy headlines in the afternoon newspapers telling of the famous exploit of the Kansas General filled the hearts of many east side boys with a desire to imitate him. "Tommy" Hart got hold of his father's loaded revolver, and, possessed of this immense advantage over the other boys, began at once to lay plans for the capture of the wily Filipino. He selected young Jacobson as his chief aide and got together a band of faithful Maccabebe scouts from the neighborhood. Funston, alias Hart, then set out from Manila, at Second Avenue and Fourth Street, and made the entire journey to Palanan, in the Province of the Bowery, on foot. This was late Thursday afternoon. After an exhausting march through the insurgent country, they came upon a Filipino, on the Bowery, near Third Street, who, it was agreed, was none other than Emilio Aguinaldo.

Gen. Funston Hart deployed his scouts so as to completely surround the intended prisoner, the ten-year-old son of Louis Elsberg, a cigarmaker, of 34 East Third Street, who, utterly unmindful of the trap that was being laid for him, was walking peacefully along, eating a piece of bread and butter which his mother had given him.

A moment later and Funston and his doughty men were upon him with a shout: "Surrender, Aginalder, desp'ret chief of de Flepeenos. S'render, or we'll bust yer in de jore."

The romantic capture had just been effected and the march back to Manila had begun, when Policeman Conkling of the Fifth Street Station charged the band and seized Funston, alias Hart, and Funston's aide, alias Jacobson. The others fled in disorder, while the alleged Aguinaldo hastened away.

When the boys were arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, Policeman Conkling gave a thrilling account of the entire expedition, but it is a very long time since Magistrate Mott was a boy, and he fined each of the prisoners. They did not have the money, of course, and were taken back to the children's society rooms.

MR. GRIGGS'S FAREWELL.

Silver Claret Pitcher Presented to Him by Associates in Department of Justice.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Attorney General Griggs late this afternoon took leave of his associates in the Department of Justice, and to-morrow he will depart for his home, in Paterson, N. J. During the leavetaking Solicitor General Richards, on behalf of the officers and employes of the department, presented to the retiring Attorney General a large solid-silver claret pitcher of classic shape and unique design. On one panel of the pitcher was the following inscription:

Presented to
John William Griggs,
On His Retirement from the Office of
Attorney General of the United States.
March 20, 1901.
Qui pro Domina Justitia Sequitur.

On the other panel was a monogram of the letters "J. W. G."

In making the presentation Mr. Richards said:

Mr. Attorney General: During three years memorable in the history of our country, as trusted adviser in trying times of one of the great Presidents of the Republic and as chief law officer of the Government when serious legal questions sought solution, you have added to your fame as a statesman and your reputation as a lawyer. You have served with distinction as Attorney General. You have been urged to remain, but for good reasons you prefer to retire. We are proud to have served under you. We are sorry to see you go. The burden you have had to bear—the trying work you have had to do—has never made you unmindful of your subordinates. Your uniform kindness and courtesy as our chief has touched our hearts. We want you to take away a token of this fact. We wish you God-speed, and as a visible evidence of our good will we beg you to accept this piece of silver. It may serve to remind you of the days when you were the chosen champion of our Lady Justitia and recall the faces of those who will wish you well.

Following is the response of the Attorney General:

Mr. Solicitor General and Gentlemen of the Department: For an expression so kind as this and so hearty, perhaps the best response would be the simple words, I thank you. But they seem wholly inadequate, as indeed seem any other words that I can give expression to at this time. You have touched my heart. Not only the beautiful gift that you have just presented to me, but the language of its presentation and your presence here to-day, with your kindly faces, will be to me in all my after-life one of the most precious treasures. If the department has, during the time that I have belonged to it, achieved anything in the way of public commendation, if the demands of the public business have been met, if those who came here have been treated promptly and courteously, and gone away satisfied, it has been more due to the uniform courtesy, kindness, faithfulness, and ability of you gentlemen, than to any qualities of mine. And I want to say for you, each and all, that I never knew in all my experience or never learned of a corps of assistants who were so absolutely loyal and faithful to their chief and to the Government they served, as are all the employes of this department in Washington. It has been a great pleasure from day to day to serve with you. I have come to look upon you as my colleagues, my assistants, and my friends. And I want to take away with me—I do, Mr. Solicitor General, take away with me—full faith in the assurance you give that I shall always be remembered in your hearts and minds as a friend—a true and loyal friend and associate.

And now, gentlemen, with the utmost sadness and regret, a regret as great as I ever had in any official parting in my life, I can only say that I would like to take each one of you by the hand and pay my official farewell.

There seems to be no reasonable doubt that P. C. Knox, who has been tendered the appointment of Attorney General, will accept eventually, but he is not expected to take charge of his office for some weeks. Until he qualifies Solicitor General Richards will be Acting Attorney General.

HARD WORDS FOR AMERICA.

London Saturday Review Advocates United European Representations in Regard to the Canal.

LONDON, March 30.—The Saturday Review, discussing the Nicaragua Canal Controversy in a page article, says:

"There is little hope of the United States doing anything agreeable to England, and if the American Government should persist, in defiance of its pledges, in attempting to obtain exclusive control of a canal whose neutrality is of the highest importance to the whole world, there would be only one course open. The rest of the world must take steps to protect itself."

The article alludes to "American aggression" and advocates "united European representations."

The Spectator says, on the other hand:

"We cannot help thinking that, instead of contriving a very effective diplomatic score, Lord Lansdowne would be better employed in asking himself what are the essential interests of the United Kingdom. We believe British mercantile and maritime interests demand that the canal shall be made, and that when it is made it shall be held by America, as we hold the Suez Canal. Except for keeping British Honduras, which, of course, we shall keep, the less we have to do with Central America the better. As long as we keep command of the sea—and unless we keep it we shall cease to count as a nation—we have no need to get into a panic over the Americans fortifying the canal. Sea power will control the canal, and not land batteries."

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Real Estate Agent and Government Clerk in the Toils.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—On a bench warrant issued by Chief Justice Bingham of the District Supreme Court at the request of Gov. Smith of Maryland, John H. Walter, real estate agent, and Aaron Bradshaw, clerk in the District Government Building, were arrested to-day on the charge of arson made by the Montgomery County (Md.) authorities. Granville C. Shaw, a decorator, was arrested on the same charge late last night. A warrant also is out for the arrest of Thomas H. Pickford, a real estate agent and grocer.

An indictment presented by the Montgomery County Grand Jury and accompanying the Governor's requisition, alleges that the defendants caused the destruction by fire on Sept. 13, 1897, of an untenanted residence at Four Corners, that county, the property of Pickford and Walter. It was previously the property of George N. Beale, who sold it to a Mr. Bryan, formerly of New York.

PANAMA CANAL CONCESSION.

Colombia States Conditions of Its Transfer to the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The conditions under which the Colombian Government will consent to the transfer of the French concession for the construction of the Panama Canal to this Government, should the latter select that route for an isthmian waterway, are before the State Department for its consideration.

Señor Silva, the Minister from Colombia, called on Secretary Hay to-day and left with him a memorandum bearing on the subject. The memorandum being of a confidential nature, the Minister declines to discuss its features, while the matter is under consideration by the State Department. The French concession originally expired in 1904, but it has been extended to 1910.

OPPOSED TO PLATT AMENDMENT.

Majority of Committee on Relations of Cuban Convention Against It.

HAVANA, March 29.—Señor Villuenda of the Committee on Relations of the Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day signed the report of Juan Gualberto Gomez, thus placing a majority of the committee in opposition to the principal features of the Platt amendment. Neither the Radicals nor the Conservatives seem anxious to put the question to an immediate vote. The plan to send a delegation to Washington first is being favorably considered.

Little public interest is manifested in the outcome. The convention itself is divided into warring political factions, local politics being the chief subject of discussion. Gen. Sanguily has sent in his resignation, alleging that he could not abide by the vote of the Havana Republicans rejecting the amendment.

It is doubtful if the convention would accept the amendment, as the Republican delegates from Santiago and Santa Clara, though they have been repudiated by their party for voting against the amendment, still hold their seats. Radically opposite views are held by different groups of the same party, and this tends to substantiate the assertion of the Conservative press that the opposition to the amendment is centred in Havana, and that the delegates do not represent the feeling of their constituents.

A split is threatened in the National Party of Havana because of a resolution adopted against the Platt Amendment. Señor Tamayo, Secretary of State, resigned from the party to-day.

Trial Gun Tests Postponed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The trial tests of various types of field guns for the army, which were scheduled to have taken place on March 20 at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, under the supervision of the Army Board on Ordnance and Fortifications, and which, through the non-appearance of guns expected to have been submitted by various gun factories, did not take place, have been postponed indefinitely. The purpose of the board was to obtain, if possible, an American type of weapon, which would embody the advantages of the new French and German field guns. The ordnance companies throughout the country had been working diligently in order to have their guns present at the test on the day set, but it appears they were not successful in this, and hence the postponement.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed, to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Monroe, for the competitive examination for promotion of enlisted men, and for the examination of such other persons as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army. Detail: Col. Frank G. Smith, Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. Frederick S. Strong, Artillery Corps; Capt. John D. Barrette, Artillery Corps; Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles N. Barney; First Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Artillery Corps, recorder.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will turn over to Capt. Ira McNutt, Ordnance Department, all public property and funds in his possession, and then will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Capt. James A. Hutton, United States Infantry, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson, Georgia, for duty pertaining to the organization of that regiment.

Capt. Charles R. Gill, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed from Fort Wood to Fort Totten, New York, and report to the commanding officer for duty to accompany the Battalion of Engineers to be sent to San Francisco, where he will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival at Manila he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. William F. James, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, Quartermaster, upon the dissolution of the board of officers appointed Aug. 28, 1900, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to Major Oscar F. Long, Quartermaster General, Superintendent of the Army Transport Service in that city, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Ohio.

Major Robert J. C. Irvine, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty pertaining to the organization of the infantry.

Navy.

Capt. J. H. Dayton is ordered to command the Chicago, via steamer sailing April 3.

Capt. C. H. Rockwell is detached from command of the Chicago and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. B. Barnes is ordered to the Franklin April 8.

Lieut. S. Arnold is detached from the Puget Sound Station April 22 and ordered to Seattle as inspector of machinery in vessels building for the United States Navy at the works of the Moran Brothers Company.

Lieut. H. G. Leopold is ordered to the Puget Sound Station April 22 as relief of Lieut. Arnold, as senior engineer officer of the station.

Naval Constructor L. Bankson is detached from the Pensacola Yard and ordered to the League Island Yard April 15, in charge of the construction and repair department.

Cablegram from Commander in Chief Asiatic Station, March 28:

Transfers:

Lieut. Commander Albert Mertz from the Glacier to the Newark.

Lieut. Commander Walter C. Cowles from the Newark to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander Theodore F. Burgdorff from the Oregon to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Commander William N. Little from the New Orleans to the Newark.

Lieut. Commander Albert F. Dixon from the Brooklyn to the Oregon.

Lieut. William P. White from the Don Juan de Austria to the Newark.

Lieut. William H. Alderdice from the Newark to the Yorktown.

Lieut. Frank M. Russell from the Newark to the Isla de Luzon.

Lieut. Stanford E. Moses from the Newark to the Bennington.

Lieut. Newton Mansfield from the Newark to the Wilmington.

Lieut. William A. Gill from the Oregon to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Henry F. Bryan from the Isla de Luzon to the Newark.

Lieut. Martin A. Anderson from the Nashville to the Buffalo.

Lieut. Howard Gage from the Yorktown to Yokahoma Hospital.

Ensign Thomas T. Craven from the Manila to the Newark.

Ensign Ivan C. Wettengell from the Mindora to the Newark.

Ensign John S. Graham from the Newark to the Isla de Cuba.

Ensign Amon Bonson, Jr., from the Wilmington to the Newark.

Ensign Henry C. Mustin from the Isla de Cuba to the Newark.

Cadet Ernest A. Welchert from the Newark to the Bennington.

Cadet Charles E. Courtney from the Newark to the Isla de Cuba.

Cadet John W. Greenslade from the Newark to the Princeton.

Cadet Samuel B. Thomas from the Newark to the Kentucky.

Cadet Luke E. Wright, Jr., from the Newark to the Kentucky.

Surgeon Corbin J. Decker from the Monocacy to the Newark.

Surgeon Charles T. Hibbett from the Newark to Cavite Hospital.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Raymond Spear from the Isla de Luzon to the Concord.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sheldon G. Evans from the Concord to the Monocacy.

Assistant Surgeon Eugene J. Grow from the Glacier to the Isla de Luzon.

Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, Marine Corps, is detached from command of the Marine Guard on the Oregon and ordered to the Marine Brigade at Cavite.

First Lieut. Logan Feland, Marine Corps, is ordered to the Mare Island Yard, via command of the Marine Guard of the Oregon.

Second Lieut. Provence McCormick, Jr., is detached from command of the Marine Guard of the Buffalo and ordered to the Marine Brigade at Cavite Station.

Surgeon P. Leach's order, transferring him from the Oregon to the Monocacy, is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Navy Department to-day announced that the repairs on the Topeka and Hartford would be completed April 8; those upon the Dixie April 15, and those upon the Lancaster April 29.

The Scorpion has sailed from Port of Spain for La Guayra.

The Potomac has sailed from Key West for San Juan.

The Gloucester and the Thornton have sailed from Annapolis for the Barren Island trial course.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following appointments have been made by the President:

Middle Judicial District of Pennsylvania—R. W. Archibald of Scranton, Penn., Judge; S. J. McCarrell of Harrisburg, District Attorney; Fred C. Leonard of Cowdersport, Marshal.

Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania—Frank M. Fuller, Marshal.

NAVY.

Edwin M. Shepard to be a Rear Admiral.

Kossuth Niles to be a commander.

Richard M. Hughes to be a Lieutenant Commander.

To be Assistant Naval Constructors, with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade: Guy A. Bissett, John E. Bailey, and Henry M. Gleason.

Joseph Evans Venable to be a warrant machinist.

Allen Earle Peck to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

ALLEGED BURGLARS CAPTURED

The Police Believe They Have Members of a Gang Which Has Operated Far Up Town.

Policemen of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and the Alexander Avenue Stations arrested several men early yesterday morning who are, the officers assert, members of a dangerous band of burglars. This band has been committing depredations in Harlem and the Bronx for some weeks past.

Policeman Flood of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was on duty at 4 o'clock, when he saw two men standing upon a large coil of wire at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Lenox Avenue. The men could give no satisfactory explanation as to how they came to be standing out in the cold on a coil of wire, and the policeman arrested them. At the station house they gave their names as Andrew Reilly of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Lenox Avenue and Patrick Costello of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue. They were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court later and remanded for further examination.

It appears that shortly before the arrest of these men Policeman Flood saw two men going up Lenox Avenue, one of them carrying a bag and both acting suspiciously. Flood went toward them, and they fled, one of them dropping his coat as he ran, and the other dropping a clock and some silverware. One of the men found by Flood later standing on the wire had no coat on.

Contractor John Madden, who lives at 202 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, discovered at 6 o'clock yesterday morning that his house had been entered and that $1,320 worth of silver, bric-a-brac, and $32 in cash had been stolen. Madden reported his loss to the Alexander Avenue Station, and at 9 o'clock detectives of this station saw two suspicious-looking men at Ryder Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and arrested them. At the station they gave the names of John Burns of 517 West One Hundred and Ninth Street and James Bonner of 519 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. In a bag which one of the men carried were found nearly 100 pieces of silverware. They were taken to the Morrisania Police Court and held for examination.

COURT HELD IN A HOSPITAL.

A Charge of Attempting to Commit Suicide Dismissed in the Case of a Dying Man.

For the first time in its long history, St. Catharine's Hospital, in Brooklyn, was temporarily turned into a police court yesterday morning, and Samuel Earl, forty-four years old, a patient, was examined on a charge of attempted suicide. Magistrate Lemon of the Ewen Street Police Court conducted the examination.

The Magistrate was accompanied by his official stenographer, a Clerk of the Court, Police Captain Murphy of the Herbert Street Police Station, two court officers, and Assistant District Attorney Bailey. When they reached the hospital they were joined by House Surgeon Daly, who took the party to Earl's cot. Two nuns were at his bedside. He could scarcely speak, and when the complaint was read to him and he was asked if he had tried to end his life, he replied feebly that he was guilty and muttered something about not knowing what he was doing at the time. When Magistrate Lemon dismissed the case, the action brought a faint "Thank you" from the patient.

Earl shot himself a month ago because his physician told him he had consumption. This preyed greatly upon his mind, as he was unable to work to support his family. He has four children. At the hospital it was said that the man's end was near. The court proceedings were held in the hospital to relieve the police from keeping a patrolman stationed there. The dying man's family live at 880 Metropolitan Avenue. Earl is a machinist.

A CLERK COMMITS SUICIDE.

Brown Was Careful Not to Injure Any One Else When He Turned on the Gas.

Frank Brown, thirty years old, a clerk in the Funk & Wagnalls Company at 30 Lafayette Place, committed suicide during last night in his furnished room at 223 East Thirteenth Street by inhaling gas. Brown had been employed in the book house for about a year and lived with Richard Meyers in Thirteenth Street about eight months. He had been sick about a month, an abscess having formed on his body. He went to his room about 8 o'clock last night. Meyers could not get in this morning and he forced the door, finding Brown half dressed in bed with the gas turned on and all the cracks filled up with paper.

A number of letters, some to his sister in Brooklyn, were turned over to the Coroner. The police said that they explained the cause of the suicide.

Coroner Fitzpatrick permitted a portion of one of the letters to be made public. The portion reads:

"I am tired of living. I do not want to become a murderer as well as a suicide. To prevent that I have closed up all the openings of the room. I have attempted suicide before but have failed. I hope this will be successful."

AID FOR THE "GIRL ADVOCATE."

Elizabeth Foltz's Story Brought Her Many Friends.

The simple story of a fragile girl's heroic attempt to support a family of four on her scant earnings as a piecework in a box factory, as told on Thursday to Magistrate Hogan in the Jefferson Market Police Court by little Elizabeth Foltz of 407 West Twenty-sixth Street, who had appeared in defense of a wayward younger brother, brought many quiet visitors to the Magistrate yesterday. Each visitor held a whispered consultation with the Magistrate about the heroic girl. Her prayers that her brother might be saved from prison, that he might work and care for their invalid parents if her own strength gave out, were answered with sympathy and money. She will probably never have to work so hard again.

One of the first callers on the Magistrate yesterday was William H. Brady, a lawyer, of 71 Broadway. He asked the Magistrate to take charge of $20 for the girl, which, he said, had been intrusted to him by a client. Mr. Brady said that this was merely a temporary relief, and that there would be as much more available from the same source as would be needed to make proper provision for the brave little girl. The many other people who called during the day were assured by Magistrate Hogan that their contemplated gifts would be bestowed worthily, and they left to see the girl and make their gifts in person.

Advance in Price of Whisky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—The Courier-Journal to-morrow will say: "The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company made a sensational advance in the prices of whisky yesterday. The price on every brand held by the company is advanced several cents, the smallest advance being 2½ cents per gallon and the highest 35 cents."

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Re 15000 Beds.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
IMPORTING RETAILERS.

Brooklyn, March 29, 1901.

To the Manhattan Bedding Company,
527 to 541 West 23d St., N. Y. City:

Dear Sirs: Under date of March 26th you wrote a letter in which you stated that prior to March 25 you had sold a firm in Brooklyn 15,000 Enameled Iron and Brass Beds, and had on hand 22,000 beds ready for immediate delivery. We have questioned the truth of these statements by offering in the daily papers $6,000 for Brooklyn charities, to be named by you, and our offer is still open.

We presume that you know that your letter is being used to bolster up a statement made by said firm as to an alleged purchase, from you, of 15,000 beds. We therefore call upon you either to prove that each and all of the statements in your letter are true, or withdraw it at once.

Yours truly,
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

My $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with high priced shoes, are found to be just as good, and it is impossible to see any difference. I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true. (Signed) *W. L. DOUGLAS.*

My large business permits me to buy the same high grade leathers used in high priced shoes, at a lower price than smaller manufacturers; and also to reduce the cost of manufacturing. This combined with my system of abolishing the middleman's profits by selling through my retail stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, has enabled me to place my $3.50 shoes on the feet of thousands of men all over the land who had been paying higher prices for their shoes, believing it was not possible to get a first class shoe for $3.50. I have convinced them that the style, fit and wear of my $3.50 shoes is equal to those that cost them much higher prices. 1,000,000 wearers.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave. NEWARK—785 Broad St.

63 DOUGLAS STORES IN AMERICAN CITIES 63

A Thoroughbred.

Made from the best grain,
Made from the best spring of water in Kentucky,
Made by the James Crow Scientific formula,
Made by the Hand-made Sour Mash process,

Consequently it is a Straight Whiskey.

OLD CROW RYE

is sold in its purity and fully guaranteed. Gold Medal awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Gen. Young Reaches San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Gen. Young of the United States Army and his staff arrived to-day on the transport Logan, twenty-five days out from Manila and nineteen from Nagasaki. On board the Logan are the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Infantry Regiments and eighty cabin passengers. There were no deaths during the voyage. Gen. Young will relieve Gen. Shafter as commander of this division, the latter going on the retired list.

Cancer Parasite Discovered.

BUFFALO, March 29.—"Cancer is caused by an animal parasite which we have identified and located in the New York State Cancer Laboratory," said Prof. H. R. Gaylord of the University of Buffalo, who has charge of that laboratory, last night. A peculiar feature about the parasite is the length of time required to develop a culture, and this, Prof. Gaylord said, accounted for the failure to fully identify it before.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Special Palm Sunday Services Scheduled in Many Churches.

Polish Catholic Communion to Build in Manhattan and Brooklyn—Bishop Kozlowski Here.

To-morrow is Palm Sunday, and many of the city's churches are to have special musical services.

"The Messiah" will be sung by a double quartet and chorus under the direction of Dr. Gerrit Smith in South Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the morning services in the same church will include Stainer's "Hosanna in the Highest," Tours's "Hosanna to the Son of David," and Parke's "Behold, the King Draws Near the City Gates." Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is to be rendered both in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, and in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. At the former the services will be under the direction of Charles Heinroth, the quartet consisting of H. Evan Williams, H. W. Roe, Miss Katherine Hilke, and Miss Magdeline Perry.

The programme to be given at the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, will include, at the morning services, Bach's organ prelude in B minor, A. Foote's anthem, "Still, Still with Thee," Saint-Saëns's organ postlude, and Faure's offertory, "The Psalms." In the evening there will be Guilmant's organ prelude, "Meditation," Stainer's "Grieve Not the Spirit," Chadwick's "O, to Whom We Look Up Blindly," and Gigout's organ postlude, "March Religieuse."

"The Crucifixion," Sir John Stainer's "Meditation on the Sacred Passion of the Holy Redeemer," will be sung in All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under the direction of Clement R. Gale. The same will be rendered in the evening in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Sixth Avenue and Second Street, Brooklyn, and the two soloists will be David E. Francis and Charles A. Studebaker. Special numbers are to be heard at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, where the Misses Reynolds, violinist and cellist, will perform every evening during the coming week except Friday.

Among the sermons announced for to-morrow will be that of the Rev. Dr. George F. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on the subject "The Mount of Sacrifice." This will be preached in the afternoon and will be the sixth of Dr. Purves's series of talks on "Mountain Scenes in the Life of Christ." The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson is to open to-morrow night the special evangelistic Passion Week and Easter services in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, which is the only Baptist church in the city to arrange such services. The subject of Dr. Donald Sage Mackay's evening sermon at the Collegiate Church will be "Almost Persuaded." The Rev. Percy S. Grant, at the Church of the Ascension, will preach a night sermon on "The Conflict of the Papacy with the Spirit of Nationality." The morning sermon at South Church, preached by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, is to be about "The Triumphal Entry." "When the King Came" will be the Rev. J. K. Smith's subject at the Church of the New Jerusalem.

There will be a number of confirmations at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder. Daily services are to be held during the week in the Lutheran churches of the Greater City.

Many lectures are scheduled for Palm Sunday. Hezekiah Frank of the Metropolitan Independent Church is to talk about "What Will Science Do With the Soul in the Twentieth Century?" in the Carnegie Lyceum, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. John A. Forster, the "Tombs Angel," will be in the West Side Auditorium at 4:15 P. M. to tell some of her experiences in helping prisoners. Frederic Harrison of London will lecture in Carnegie Hall on "The Meaning of Positivism," his talk being made in the morning under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture. The Rev. J. F. Carson is to talk about the relation of this life to the next in the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn at 7:30 P. M.

It has been announced this week that a plan upon down-town institutional work by the Presbyterians will be inaugurated to-morrow, the Madison Square Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is the pastor, opening its church house at Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street. Addresses are to be made by Dr. Parkhurst, Major George A. Hilton, the Superintendent, and Walter Phelps Dodge. The opening will take place at 3 o'clock, and the first Gospel meeting is to be held in the evening. The cost of the church house, apart from the site, was more than $60,000. Francis L. Slade and Henry N. Tifft being among the principal contributors. The structure is four stories high, made of brick, and the main floor auditorium seats 400 people, while there is a capacious men's clubroom in the basement. The upper floors are to be used for Bible classes, kindergarten, boys and girls' clubs, a gymnasium, a library of 3,500 volumes, and the medical staff, while there will be fitted up a playground on the roof in Summer time.

Through Bishop Kozlowski of Chicago, head of the Polish Catholic Church in this country, it is announced that church structures for members of that sect are to be built in this borough and Brooklyn. The Bishop, who has been in the city for a week, says that two Polish priests, formerly Roman Catholics, are now on their way across the Atlantic to take the places of some Pennsylvania priests, who will come here to take charge of the new churches. Locations for these have not yet been selected.

"We have twenty-four parishes in the country," said the Bishop the other day. "Soon we shall have a theological seminary in Chicago. I should have started parishes here long ago, but for the lack of men to take care of them. Many of our faith, but not all, come from the Roman Catholic Church, and in the last seven years I have ordained to the priesthood sixteen young men who were not formerly of that belief. We are the representatives of Americanism, which, despite the protestations to the contrary, is really the rampart of the Roman communion."

The Rev. Edward Niles, for the last three years assistant minister at the Middle Collegiate Church, at Second Avenue and Seventh Street, has accented a call to the pastorate of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, Bushwick Avenue and Nimrod Street, Brooklyn. He succeeds the late Rev. G. D. Hulst. He is a graduate of Williams College and the Union Theological Seminary, and his first charge was at Gardiner, N. Y. His wife is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Darling, late President of Hamilton College.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for April 7, 1901.

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SUBJECT—The Resurrection of Jesus.—Luke, xxiv., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Now is Christ risen from the dead.—First Corinthians, xv., 20.

When President Lincoln prepared and submitted to his Cabinet the final draft of his famous proclamation giving freedom to all men held as slaves in this country, it was a complete and finished document. In it every provision was made for the accomplishment of the purpose for which it was intended. It needed no additions or changes. It fully met the necessities of the case and made full provision for every needy slave in the land. But it had no power in the eyes of the law. And it was not yet a document in which any slave could place his confidence or by which he could be assured of his liberty.

It needed the signature and seal of the President, properly witnessed. When that was affixed at once it became a document which all men were bound to respect, and in which the poorest and most ignorant slave might have perfect confidence. Then it was known everywhere that it had been prepared and was issued by competent authority. Then all of the resources of the Government were pledged to see that all of its provisions were fully carried out, and full protection given to every one who availed himself of its gracious declarations. For then it bore the great seal of the United States.

So, also, when our National Congress or any of our State Legislatures consider and pass any measure for the National or State welfare, the statute is a complete, finished, and approved document the moment it receives the requisite number of votes. Then not a word can lawfully be added to or taken from any of its provisions. The people, by the act of the majority of their chosen representatives, have declared that they are satisfied with it and desire its enforcement. And yet, complete as it is—approved by those for whose benefit it is intended, as it is—it is as yet nothing but empty words on paper, without any power whatever. The President or the Governor may overturn the whole design of the Congress or of the Legislature by returning it without his signature. But the moment he signs it and affixes his seal of office to it it is immediately vitalized with a power which affects the condition of men in every part of the State or Nation.

So also when an individual man makes his will, he draws it up with all care, and directs how his property shall be divided, so as to carry out his wishes for every person and interest that he desires to benefit. At last it is completed, and he is satisfied with its every provision and the way in which each is stated. But to make it a document worthy of attention by the law there must not only "of necessity be the death of the testator," (Heb., ix., 16,) but the document itself must also bear the signature of the testator properly witnessed.

THE RESURRECTION A SEAL.

These are but feeble illustrations of the relation which the resurrection bears to the crucifixion. When Jesus of Nazareth died upon the cross, as He laid down His life, He said: "It is finished." (John, xix., 30.) The great work for which He came into the world—"to redeem them that were under the law" (Gal., iv., 5,)—was then completed. Nothing could be added to it or taken from it. The perfect obedience which the law of God demanded He had rendered in His life "without sin." The penalty for disobedience which it imposed He then paid by dying on the cross. Thus the work of redemption was completely finished by the crucifixion. But if God's grace had ended there, all that Jesus said and did and suffered during His ministry would have had no more power to regenerate a sinful world than President Lincoln's proclamation would have had to free a slave, or the properly passed law to benefit the people, or the completed will to secure the desired distribution of property, without the signature required in each case by the law. This signature was appended to the work of Jesus of Nazareth by the resurrection.

This is the great subject brought before us in this lesson. It will demand our attention for five weeks to come, and will be illustrated by many incidents of interest. But the subject, as a whole, is of vastly more interest and importance than any of the incidents by which it is illustrated and enforced. For it is wonderful manifestation of the grace of God, and assures us that He has not only fully provided for the salvation of the penitent sinner in the death of Jesus, but by the resurrection He has filled the soul of the hungry believer with joy and everlasting peace. Like Jacob's ladder, it reaches from earth to heaven, and upon it go up and down innumerable angels of mercy and of hope. And it would be just as reasonable to stop and examine every round of that ladder and see how it is fitted into the side pieces as to magnify the incidents of the resurrection beyond the great fact itself. The completed ladder is of more importance than any of its rounds.

In view of these considerations, it is hard to understand why the incident designated for our study at this time should have been appointed by the committee to the prominent position of introducing the subject. For it is not the first proof given in the Gospels of the Resurrection, and it cannot be properly considered without connecting the study with the incident which will come before us next week. Much of the detail connected with it, therefore, must necessarily be deferred until that time. In the meantime, it will probably be more profitable to examine into some of the essential features of the resurrection, that we may the better appreciate how they are illustrated and enforced by the several incidents which will come before us hereafter.

When the work of Enoch, who "had this testimony, that he pleased God," was completed, he was "translated." (Hebrews, xi., 5.) When Moses, who "was called the Friend of God," (James ii., 23,) had finished his work, he died and was buried, "but no man knoweth of his sepulchre until this day." (Deuteronomy, xxxiv., 6.) When Elijah, the prophet, whose very name, "EL-I-JAH-HU," linked him very closely with Jehovah, had finished his work, "there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." Second Kings, ii., 11.) Why was not Jesus of Nazareth, when His work was done, translated as Enoch was, or simply buried as Moses was, or taken directly from the cross "by a whirlwind into heaven," as Elijah was taken from the banks of the Jordan? If His work had been the same as theirs, its completion very probably would have been somewhat similar.

THE COMPLETE ATONEMENT.

But the very fact that it was not at all like theirs proves most conclusively that His work was very different from theirs. The mission of these godly men was to awaken by their example and teaching the minds of men to consider the obligations of God's law resting upon them and to render to it a personal obedience. The mission of Jesus, however, was to meet in His own person all of those obligations and demands for all o'her men as their Substitute and Redeemer. They did it for themselves—as examples. He did it for others—as an atonement. Their work affected but a few, His affects all mankind, and will throughout eternity. Had His work been simply that of a great Teacher, or of a Model Character, it would not have materially differed from theirs, and it would have produced no more lasting or far-reaching results, in fact, His teaching and His character, exalted as they were, produced no more effect upon the generation in which He lived than those of His predecessors. They made men hate Him, not copy Him. Without His atoning death, His teaching and His character would have been utterly worthless for the regeneration of men.

If, therefore, He had been translated as was Enoch, or buried as was Moses, or taken up to heaven as was Elijah, how would it have been certified that either His person, or His work, were any different from theirs? But recognizing Him as the sinner's Substitute and Redeemer, the resurrection fully and satisfactorily explains the difference. For when He died upon the cross, He had met every demand of the law on the sinner's behalf. Then that law had no further claim upon Him. It could not require that His body should decay in the ground, for that was not included in the penalty for sin. Therefore "His soul was not left in hell, neither His flesh did see corruption." (Acts, ii., 31.) It must rise from the dead and appear among men as aforetime. This was the argument of St. Peter on the day of Pentecost. The resurrection thus declared in no unmistakable way that redemption was God's way of satisfying His own law.

But it did more than this. It declared also that redemption was completed by the crucifixion. It said that when Jesus died, all that was needed to enable God to "be just, and the Justifier of him which believeth in Jesus" (Romans, iii., 26) had been fully and perfectly accomplished, and that redemption for all time, that is, that the law and the Lawgiver were satisfied. Hence the emphatic words of the apostle that Jesus "was delivered for our offense and was raised again for our justification." (Romans, iv., 25.) Evidently he did not mean by this to say, as some have asserted, that He was raised to secure, or complete, "our justification," because the word—"for"—must of necessity, by all of the laws of language, have the same meaning in both members of the sentence. If it signifies, therefore, in the first member that Jesus was delivered on account of our offenses, or because we had sinned, it must mean in the second member that He was raised again on account of our justification, or because we were justified. The death justified, the resurrection proved it.

THE RISEN LORD.

Moreover, the resurrection of Jesus not only thus proved that His work was radically different from that of any other holy man that ever lived—even the work of a Substitute and Redeemer, and that that work was completed when He said "It is finished"—but it certifies that it was completed by One fully competent to do it, and perfectly acceptable to God. Had He—when His work was done—disappeared from among men as Enoch, or Moses, or Elijah had disappeared, it would have indicated that He was only one like them, and His work of no more value. But when He did what no other human being ever did before or since—even rise from the dead by His own power and volition, and appear again among men—then "Jesus Christ, our Lord, which was made of the seed of David according to the flesh," was "declared to be (Romans, i., 4) the Son of God, with power according to the Spirit of holiness by the resurrection from the dead."

Thus the Resurrection proved that God had satisfied His own law by the life and death of His own Son. It thus set the seal of God Himself upon the work of Jesus of Nazareth, that the proclamation might go out with all the force of law, that "Whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John, iii., 16.) Being thus signed and sealed, all of the power of the Almighty is pledged to deliver every weary slave of sin, who, penitent and believing, claims His grace. It is this which gives such tremendous significance to the words of the apostle—"If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." (First Corinthians, xv., 14.)

Thus, the Resurrection sets the seal of God to three great facts:

1. That Jesus' work was that of a Substitute, or Redeemer.

2. That it was finished when He died upon the cross.

3. That it was wrought out and finished by the Son of God.

The circumstances connected with this fact of the Resurrection are as interesting and—in their measure—as important as the fact itself. These circumstances will come before us more fully in our subsequent lessons. At present we must bear in mind that none of the Disciples had the least expectation that their Master would rise again.

Jesus had told them, to be sure, very often that He would, but they had no idea of what He meant, and therefore no expectation of its literal fulfillment. His enemies, however, had had the idea deeply impressed upon them during His recent trial by the recalling of what He had said when He cleansed the temple at the beginning of His ministry. But they looked upon it as the vain boast of a "deceiver," (Matthew, xxvii., 63,) to be accomplished only by the Disciples stealing Him away. "So they made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone and setting a watch." (Matthew, xxvii., 66.)

ANNOUNCED BY ANGELS.

During all of our Friday night, therefore, and all of our Saturday, (the Jewish Sabbath,) and all of our Saturday night, Jesus' body lay in the sealed and guarded tomb. According to the Jewish method of reckoning, it was "three days." To His enemies they were days of great satisfaction. They were sure that their efforts to destroy Him had been effectual. To His friends they were days of the deepest sadness. Not only had they lost their dearest personal friend, but all of their hopes for the civil and moral regeneration of Israel had perished. The fig tree was full of leaves; it would certainly bring forth its legitimate fruit! How much they needed to "have faith in God"! (Mark, xi., 22.) But faith and hope were well-nigh extinguished within them.

God, however, had not forgotten either them or the promise of His Son. So early on our Sunday morning—"on the third day"—"behold! there was a great earthquake, for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven and came and rolled back the stone from the door and sat upon it. His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow, and for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men." (Matthew, xxvii., 2, 4.)

When the women of whom our lesson speaks, came therefore to the sepulchre, "they found the stone rolled away," and when they entered in they "found not the body of the Lord Jesus." It must have been a terrible surprise. But "it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold two men stood by them in shining garments: and as they were afraid and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them: "Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen." (Verses 5 and 6.)

Thus, as at the incarnation angels from heaven were the first to declare to men on earth that a Saviour was born, so angels from heaven at the resurrection were the first to declare that this Saviour had risen from the dead. The proofs that He had indeed risen will come before us hereafter.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the relation of the resurrection to the crucifixion, and how is it illustrated?

What is said of the general subject of the resurrection, and of the incident of this lesson?

What is said of Enoch, Moses, and Elijah, in connection with Jesus?

What was the difference between His work, and that of these godly men?

Why could not Jesus' body "see corruption," and what did His rising thus unmistakably declare?

How is it shown that the crucifixion completed the work of redemption?

What did the resurrection declare concerning the person of Jesus?

To what three great facts did the resurrection thus affix God's seal?

What was the expectation at the time concerning the resurrection of Jesus?

What is said of His entombment?

What were the circumstances attending the resurrection, and how was it first made known?

CONFERENCE OF MISSIONS.

The Eleventh Annual Session Will Begin on Monday and Last Three Days.

The eleventh annual conference of missions is to be held next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the Amity Baptist Church, 310 West Fifty-fourth Street. On the first day the speakers will be the Revs. Leighton Williams, Charles H. Dodd of Newark, N. J.; Josiah Strong, Frederick D. Greene, George K. Allen, H. L. Morehouse and A. W. H. Hodder, Mrs. Louise S. Houghton, and Mornay Williams. Sessions on each of the three days will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:45 in the evening.

The Monday afternoon meeting is to be devoted to a Scripture exposition and miscellaneous addresses, and the evening speeches will be on the subject of home missions, Col. Alexander S. Bacon presiding. On the second day there will be disscussions on city missions and foreign missions, and on Wednesday a "brotherhood session" and a "young people's session" are to be held.

Midday Services at Y. W. C. A. Chapel.

During next week there will be half-hour devotional services in the chapel of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 7 East Fifteenth Street, at 12:30 o'clock every day. They will be conducted by Robert Speer, the Rev. Howard L. Jones, the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, and the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.

Union Baptist Church's New Edifice.

A new edifice will be erected for the Union Baptist Church on the south side of Sixty-third Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. George H. Sims is the pastor of the church, and its place of worship is now at 223 West Sixty-seventh Street. The new structure will stand on a plot 22 by 100, and will cost $40,000.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Services each evening next week, beginning at 7:30. Dr. Edward Judson preaches each evening, except Tuesday, when Dr. Henry M. Sanders will preach. The Misses Reynolds, violinist and violincellist, will assist in the song service.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Buddhism and Christianity," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Loving God with the Mind"; 7:45 P. M., "Watching Jesus on the Cross." Baptism at night. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. A. Carstensen, Minister in Charge.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon, 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. J. Henry Haslam of Williamsport, Pa. Special meetings each evening, beginning April 1st, conducted by Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin of Brooklyn.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—In the morning, Dr. Judson. In the evening, Mr. MacMurray.

Many prominent soloists will sing "BEYOND THE GATES OF PARADISE" Easter Sunday.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Arthur Cushman McGiffert, D. D. All are welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.

7TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.

Dr. A. J. Palmer, 11 and 8. Lenten Vespers, 4. Appropriate services during Holy Week. Passion Play, Thursday, illustrated by stereopticon, and choir.

JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av.

Rev. T. S. Bond, 11 and 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich St.

Rev. George Mayer, 11 and 8.

SPECIAL CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Mr. George Woodhouse and Special Artists.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, March 31st.
Rev. G. B. Stewart, D. D.,
President of Auburn Seminary,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; evening service at 8 P. M.; daily service at 5:10 P. M.

Religious Notices.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

No Easter musical program is complete without "BEYOND THE GATES OF PARADISE."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE STREET, Between Hicks and Henry Streets.—Services morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:45. The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will preach in the morning on the topic, "The Gentle Taskmaster and His Easy Yoke, Versus Sin as a Slave Driver with Heavy Yokes." In the evening the choir and chorus will render the "Seven Last Words of Christ," by Dubois. The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will give a short address on the "Three Crosses at Calvary."

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service

4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by **Rev. George S. Avery**; subject: "A Christian Home in New York." Come and bring your friends.

Middle Collegiate Reformed Church,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

Marble Collegiate Reformed Church,
29th St. and 5th Ave.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "The Man of Bethphage."
Evening subject: "An Apology for Unbelief."

5th Av. Collegiate Reformed Church,
48th St. and 5th Ave.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Facing the Cross."
Evening: "Almost Persuaded."
Midweek Meeting Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.

West End Reformed Collegiate Church
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. in course on "Studies of Jesus"; subject, "The Theology of Jesus"; evensong, 8 P. M.; seats free; sermon by Rev. Walter E. Bentley on "Suffering After Death."

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Immortality IV., "The Drift Toward Brahmanism"—a Palm Sunday sermon. Evening, "Ought We to Abolish Capital Punishment?" Holy Week services daily at 4 P. M. Good Friday service at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Universal Law of Vicarious Suffering."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—Rev. Lewis Parks, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 10; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11; Gaul's "Passion Service," 8 P. M.; the rector will preach in the morning; Rev. J. O. S. Huntington will preach at the noonday services in Holy Week and three hours' service Good Friday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Palm Sunday masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and procession, (sermon,) 10:45. Evensong, (sermon,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Offertory: "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Lecture by the rector; subject: "The Conflict of the Papacy with the Spirit of Nationality."
Good Friday, devotional service, 12 to 3 P. M. Gounod's "Seven Last Words" will be rendered by the choir. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Dr. Donaugh and Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector. Services, 8, 10:30, 4, 7:30. Sunday school at 3.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, EAST 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; choral celebration, 10:30; sermon by Dr. Houghton. Address daily at noon; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; choral litany, 8 o'clock. Distribution of Palms.
Very Rev. Dr. Robbins, Bishop of Albany Cathedral, will conduct Passion service on Good Friday.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e rue est.—Services divin le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIRST REF. EPIS. CHURCH, MADISON AV., Cor. 55th St.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Thursday, 8 P. M., Union Communion Service, addresses by Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., and others. Good Friday, 11 A. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV.—Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by Dr. Charles H. Babcock, 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, Near Central Park West.—Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York, will preach in the morning.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Confirmation Palm Sunday, 11 A. M. Services daily during Holy Week.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:15 P. M. Prof. White's Bible Class.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. James Oliver Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "Our Hope Is in The Everlasting." Afternoon subject: "The World-Sought Man."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, sermon by the pastor; subject, "The Exaltation of Christ"; 7:45, musical service: Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be sung by the choir and Choral Society.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Palm Sunday observance, morning 11, evening 8.
Sermon by Pastor.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.
Good Friday Night Service, 8 o'clock.
SPECIAL MUSIC.

Just a reminder! Sing the Easter song "BEYOND THE GATES OF PARADISE."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., New Brotherhood Building, Milton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening service; Rev. John Starbuck Jones, D. D., of Philadelphia will preach at both services; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

EMPIRE CHURCH, EMPIRE HALL, 116TH St., Near 8th Av., Rev. James Provan, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Prayer"; 8 P. M., "Salvation." All welcome. Seats free.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.

The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on March 31, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic, "The Mount of Sacrifice," sixth in the series of sermons on Mountain Scenes in the Life of Christ. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited to all services.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D.,

Will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St. Dr. Chapman's Bible class for men; ladies' normal class and Sunday school, 9:45. Evening theme:

"Throw Out The Life Line."

Attractive music, Gospel Hymns, Boy Choir, and Soloists.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Attitude of a Christian Church;" 8 P. M., "Drifting."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. William W. Coe in the evening. Bible school in chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—10:30 A. M., "The Spirit of Christ's Ministry"; 8 P. M., "After Conversion—What?" All are welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Parting of the Ways."
4 P. M.—"The Seven Words."
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Religious Notices.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; subject, "Why Be a Church Member." Evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, Fourth St., near Sixth Av.,
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—"The Great Fact of the Atonement."
7:45—"A Memorable Incident in the World's Tragedy."
Chorus of 30. Dr. F. D. Lawson, Director.
Good Friday night, communion service.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school 2:30. Y. P. Society, C. E., 6:55. Strangers cordially welcomed.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., the pastor, Rev. Coleman Alexander, D. D., will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock; service preparatory to the communion in the church Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

"BEYOND THE GATES OF PARADISE" is just the song for Easter.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 68th St.—The pastor, Rev. William C. Stinson, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—"Christ's Tears and the People's Hosannas."
8 P. M.—"Crown Solomon."
All are cordially welcome.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH AV. and 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M., "Upon the Closing Days of the Life of Jesus." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The Future to Which the Past of Unitarianism Points." special music. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach twelfth and last sermon in series on "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion"; subject, "Heavens"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 o'clock Preaching by the Pastor. Morning Subject: "How the King Came," a lesson for Palm Sunday. Afternoon, "Pontius Pilate."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE DEMAND FOR RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

At the request of the Governments with which they were negotiated, the time for the ratification of five of the eleven treaties of reciprocity which the Senate permitted to lapse has been extended. In the case of the French treaty the date has been set forward eighteen months, to Sept. 24, 1902. Those negotiated with Great Britain relative to trade with Bermuda, Jamaica, Turk's Island, Caicos Island, and British Guiana are extended for one year, to March 16, 1902. The Barbados treaty does not expire until June 16.

The men who were responsible for the manner in which the Republican majority in the Senate discredited the policy of the Administration by refusing to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Mr. HAY are likely to see an instructive object lesson in the emphatic protest from all parts of the country against the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in needlessly and prematurely precipitating a tariff squabble with Russia while there was a reasonable doubt as to whether the conditions existed which made it necessary to impose a countervailing duty on Russian sugar. In throwing upon the courts the labor and responsibility of sifting the evidence as to the nature of the encouragement given by the Russian Government to beet sugar exportation, Mr. GAGE saved himself a good deal of trouble, no doubt, as the pressure brought to bear in favor of regarding it as an indirect bounty was doubtless very strong. It has become evident, however, that the protest it has called out is even stronger, and Mr. GAGE'S personal attitude in the matter is indicated by the unofficial, but generally accepted, announcement that if the United States Circuit Court before which the importers will contest the legality of the Treasury Department's position decides in favor of their contention, he is not at present disposed to take appeal to the Supreme Court. This would seem to indicate that Mr. GAGE acted to some extent against his own judgment, and it may be he was moved to do so by a desire to show the sugar lobby that public opinion would promptly and emphatically resent a line of action intended to benefit an industry which does not need protection, and which can prosper very well without sacrificing the interests of a hundred lines of manufacture in which, at great cost and with large promise of present and future advantage, an important and growing export trade to Russia had been built up. A vigorous protest from the exporting houses of the seaboard cities was expected, but it is doubtful if those who insisted upon the imposition of countervailing duties upon Russian sugar looked for such an outburst of denunciatory criticism from all parts of the country as it has awakened. Manufacturers in a great many lines have made it extremely disagreeable for Mr. GAGE during the past month or six weeks, and it has become plainly evident that those for whom it is important will not see a business estimated at twenty millions of dollars per annum, and promising rapid growth, sacrificed for the benefit of the sugar refiners of this country.

As a shrewd and highly trained observer of the "stream of tendency" which goes to make public opinion in this country, President MCKINLEY could not do his party a greater service than by calling the attention of its representatives in the Senate to the fact that under present conditions the repudiation of the party's pledges in the matter of reciprocal trade relations is extremely dangerous, and that the least that can be said of it is that it is bad politics. The manufacturing interests of the United States are of high importance in the popular estimation, and their continued prosperity is dependent upon fostering exportation in every reasonable and practicable way. As a popular issue the kind of protection of which Mr. MCKINLEY was the high priest some ten years ago is dead; that of substantial encouragement for our export trade in domestic manufactures has taken its place and become "paramount." Foreign Governments are sufficiently restive as it is under the menace of an American competition they cannot measure or estimate, and are only too ready to close as many as possible of the doors which have thus far been left invitingly open. Protection has always been what Gen. HANCOCK said it was, a "local issue," but the interest in the upbuilding and diversification of our export trade is in the broadest sense National, uniting farmers, wage earners, manufacturers, and practically all classes not included in those which have learned to depend upon the tariff for illegitimate advantages and excessive profits. Even among the representatives of this class the conviction is growing that the country has nothing to fear from imports and everything to gain under present conditions from exports. The President sees this clearly enough, and he could not do his party a greater service than by reading the riot act to the Senators who have obstructed the Administration policy of anticipating by reasonable and mutually advantageous treaties the disposition of the countries with which we seek increased trade to levy high duties on what we have to send them. As has been very clearly shown, the liquidation in money or its equivalent of such colossal trade balances as we are now building up is impossible; and if they are to be liquidated even in part in merchandise, reciprocity treaties are the natural and proper means of regulating such exchanges to our own advantage. Progressive Republicans throughout the country would do well to let their Senators hear from them during the Summer recess.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE VENEZUELA CONTROVERSY.

Ex-President CLEVELAND'S Princeton lecture on the part taken by the United States in the Venezuela boundary dispute will be read with satisfaction by all Americans who respect historical truth and have not been taught to be ashamed of deeds that give a higher distinction to their country.

The leading part in that profoundly American and honorable undertaking was assumed by Mr. CLEVELAND. He tells the story of it and interprets the significance of his policy with a modesty and quiet dignity that add to the impressiveness of the recital. He is aware of the honest misunderstanding of his motives and of the effect of the action taken by him, as well as of the less pardonable opposition and misrepresentation of those who heaped abuse upon him for his firm message because they habitually put profit above patriotism and naturally resented measures taken for the protection of National honor and principle when they happened to be detrimental for the moment to their own private interests. We well remember the dismay and confusion of the gentlemen of the stock market when the message was sent to Congress. We sympathized with their distress, but found it necessary to advise them that the point of view of the ticker was not a safe one from which to determine the duty of the Nation.

Mr. CLEVELAND is amply justified in the confidence expressed in this passage from his lecture:

> I hope there are but few of our fellow-citizens who, in their retrospects, do not now acknowledge the good that has come to our Nation through this episode in our history. It has established the Monroe Doctrine on lasting foundations before the eyes of the world; it has given us a better place in the respect and consideration of the people of all nations, and especially of Great Britain; it has again confirmed our confidence in the overwhelming prevalence among our citizens of disinterested devotion to American honor, and last, but by no means least, it has taught us where to look in the ranks of our countrymen for the best patriotism.

It was time for a reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine as "applicable to every stage of our National existence." A better understanding and a safer relation between ourselves and the English people have grown out of the action taken by him in that controversy. His reaffirmation of our policy in this hemisphere has been of incalculable value to us in the events of the last three years.

THE KAISER.

The resolution of the "responsible Ministry" of Germany to discourage the reporting of the Kaiser's speeches was the part of obvious prudence. Nay, it was the dictate of self-preservation. The idea of being held responsible for anything that that Lord's Anointed might happen to say is doubtless as abhorrent to a discreet German as the notion would be to any discreet American of being held responsible for anything the Vice President of these United States might happen to say. Nor would the abhorrence be diminished, in the one case or in the other, by the general and undoubted belief, in each, that the "terrible infant" was really a very good fellow.

But, in preventing the authentic reporting of the Kaiser, the German Ministers appear to have overlooked the chance that the unofficial reports might represent what he said as even more volcanic and explosive than it really was. Take this last speech of his, in which he is in effect represented as enjoining upon his "bodyguard" the necessity of ruthlessly "going for" any casual person who might be instigated by the devil to shy "'arf a brick" at the Lord's Anointed. Nobody pretends to report exactly what he said. So it is possible that what he said was not so ebullient as what he is vaguely reported to have said. The fact remains that what he said was enough to shock even the indurated and ophidian press of Berlin. The tone of the comment upon the vague recollections and reports of those who actually heard the speech is that the Kaiser has beaten the record (his own) for imperial indiscretion, and that nobody can guess what he is going to do next.

The ultimate moral is, how horrible that a great nation should be so subject to the whims of one man, chosen by birth, which means by chance, to conduct its affairs. In this very irascible and indiscreet person's discretion undoubtedly lie the issues of peace and war for the German Nation. And his views are evidently affected by the really trivial circumstance that some casual person, who seems to be much less a convinced Anarchist than an irresponsible loafer, has been throwing a brick at the War Lord and has hit him. It will be agreed that the political system which rests upon the sense and control of a hereditary ruler is not strongly based. Real democracy, whatever its drawbacks may be, affords a better assurance of safety and order than a form of government which puts the peace of the nation and the world at the mercy of one man's judgment, without taking any precautions for ascertaining that he is a man of judgment.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE CHARTER.

The decision that seems now final in the Legislature as to the schools in the revision of the charter is quite satisfactory.

The main features of the revision affecting the reorganization of the School Boards are retained, and though the central board will probably prove to be larger than is necessary and not to have as much power as would be best, there is every reason to look for decided betterment in its work. The conclusion to retain the essential provisions of the present law as to the salaries of teachers and as to the excise moneys and the pension fund is particularly wise. We gather from the information so far received that the principle of the Elsberg proposition is adopted and that the salaries are to be regulated by the School Boards within the range of the highest and lowest limits fixed by the law, the Borough Boards acting in the first instance and the Board of Education making the final determination. In this case, some of the weaker features of the Davis law are done away with and the equitable basis of it retained. The great advantage of this is that it gives the teachers ample assurance of pay proportioned to their efficiency and of reasonable stability of tenure, while it confers on the authorities the power to grade salaries so as to reward and encourage merit.

The tendency is strong in this legislation to remove the schools, and especially the teachers, from the mischievous influence of politics. It is true that it will be impracticable to exclude politics from the appointments to the boards, but the members, once appointed, will be independent, will possess powers of their own, and will feel their direct responsibility. The teachers, on their part, with all the security they can reasonably ask as to their rights and opportunities, will still be subject to proper discipline and will feel that their welfare depends on the efficient performance of their duties. These are the logical conditions of good service. The people of the city are to be congratulated that the prospect of their enactment is so flattering.

TO APPROACH THE NEW BRIDGE.

That is a curious controversy which has arisen between the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge, or some of them, and the property owners concerned, about the line that the Manhattan approach to the new East River Bridge should follow.

In the first place, it is always to be borne in mind that the decision of a municipal board, in the present delectable condition of the Government of this municipality, carries with it no presumption whatever of expert authority. Where the official opinion cannot be suspected, as it strongly and necessarily is in the case of Ramapo, for example, of corruption, then it is habitually dismissed, by those who know anything about the matter under discussion, for incompetency. At best the Tammany Commissioner is only "the man in the street," "and proud of the title, as the Living Skeleton said when they showed him." So that the concurrence of opinion, which it seems does not happen, among the Commissioners of the new bridge, about the course which its Manhattan approach ought to take, would not amount to anything as against the opinion of one individual who had a right to an opinion.

The partly official opinion of the commission, it seems, is that the approach, on leaving the Manhattan bridge-head, should be at once and violently diverted northward, so as to bring up at the Cooper Union, or thereabout. The property owners concerned say that this would not only destroy, for private purposes, the property actually taken for the route, but would virtually destroy the value of the various gores and zigzags which it would leave in its wake. The cost of it would be, they estimate, twenty millions, whereas they say that to widen Delancy Street (thus officially misspelled) to the Bowery would entail a cost of only four millions.

Evidently the property owners are right and the Commissioners wrong. There is no sense at all in the proposition to cut a new avenue diagonally through the blocks, at a frightful expense, to a centre which is already engorged, and which would be intolerably congested by such an addition to the traffic it has to accommodate. Delancey Street is, virtually, the prolongation of the axis of the new bridge. To widen the street in accordance with its new uses would be a very cheap operation compared with the cutting of the diagonal. It would be so even if we condemned a generous plaza at the inner end of the approach. And this course would result in the creation of a new centre, or focus of traffic, instead of the overcrowding of an old one, a result highly desirable in itself.

The architectural aspect is also worth taking into account, although it has evidently not been taken into account by the Commissioners who favor the construction of the new diagonal avenue. The bridge itself must necessarily be an impressive monument. It will be all the more impressive when it can be seen down the vista of a long, wide, and straight approach. It will evidently lose much of its impressiveness when it can be seen only close at hand. The impressiveness of the existing bridge is only from the water. From the ends, the structure is hidden entirely by the monstrous and ugly screens, in the form and under the pretense of "terminals," that have been so erected as to hide it. That is a blunder which would not have been committed if proper counsel had been taken in this case. It certainly should not be repeated where the question is still open. There is really nothing to be said in favor of the official project, on grounds of the public convenience, on grounds of economy, or on grounds of architectural effect.

THE CUBAN CONSERVATIVES.

The Boston Herald reads a lecture to the wealthy and conservative class in Cuba upon the vice of political indifference. Of the demand in their behalf for the protection of our Government it has this to say:

> We do not say that there is no ground upon which to base such a claim, but it is only fair to point out to the American people that these men, who should, through their intelligence and wealth, be the leaders of public opinion in Cuba, who should exert themselves through their numbers and their business influence to properly direct public affairs, are shirking their manifest duty. If the Cubans are not fitted to govern themselves, it is because this great class of its people are not as keenly alive as are their poor and illiterate fellow-citizens to the necessity of personally taking an active share in the public life of their country. Like the wagoner in the fable, they are calling upon Jupiter to get their cart out of the mud, instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel.

These moral maxims are of great merit and beauty for the latitude of Boston. In that citadel of free speech and Babel of opinion a thinker is free to proclaim his beliefs from the house-tops. Most of them do it, and nothing happens.

During the reconstruction period Northern men who were trying to do business in the Southern States did not, as a rule, engage actively in politics. Most of them discovered that their affairs prospered in proportion as they kept their opinions to themselves. Two years ago Americans doing business in France found it impolitic to make public profession of their views about the Dreyfus affair. In both these cases dissembling of honest opinions may have been weak, but it was good for business. Some men are so constituted that they are content to forego politics for the sake of business.

The members of the conservative class in Cuba, the men who have property in the cities, the owners of sugar or tobacco plantations, are many if not most of them Spaniards. They were Autonomists before the war. They have kept quiet and abstained from voting for what seemed to them good and sufficient reasons. During the war of the insurrection the insurgents used to argue with these Autonomists by burning their sugar mills and destroying their plantations. There is nothing in particular to be said about these matters. The times were full of trouble and disorder was inevitable. But it was a most unpleasant experience for the owners of property. They have not forgotten it. When public order had been restored under our flag and our authority, and the work of creating civil institutions was begun by the people of the island under the direction of Gen. WOOD, the leaders of the insurrection became the natural leaders in politics. The mass of the Cubans became their followers and supporters. For the most part the conservatives took no part in the election. They knew that their opinions were unpopular, and that the expression of them might be unsafe. It was better for their property interests that they should keep out of politics.

The conservative class is growing every day. Its reinforcements are recruited from the common people, the workingmen and small traders, who are prospering under the safe and favoring government of the island provided by the United States. The influence of this steadying and sober sentiment is felt more and more by the political leaders. The time is coming when conservative opinion will openly assert itself, and with visible effect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Gen. FUNSTON'S scheme for the capture of AGUINALDO was of a character to strike nine people out of ten as a piece of crazy, reckless folly, and that, no doubt, is the judgment that everybody would be now passing upon it if the expedition had ended in the betrayal of its leader by his native allies. The result, however, was a brilliant success, and the little red-headed man from Kansas, as so many times before, has again demonstrated that he is one of those infrequent persons in whom boundless audacity is combined with a cool and practical wisdom. That Gen. FUNSTON is any more courageous than the average army officer of any race is not at all probable. In no war has it been difficult to find men ready to risk and to lose their lives in obedience to orders, but only too often this indifference to death is joined with a mental disability to do anything except die, heroically and uselessly. The appalling mortality among the English officers in South Africa, for instance, shows that if bravery were the only requisite, the Boer war would have ended in a month. Gen FUNSTON is a hero of a different sort. He would make a "frontal attack" as readily as the next one, if necessity arose, but he feels no obligation to seek opportunities for proving that he is not afraid of bullets, and he doubtless considers himself much more valuable to his country alive than dead. He is an intelligent and ingenious soldier, and the mad dashes for which he is famous are mad only in appearance, having been preceded by a careful study of the situation and a delicate weighing of the chances for success and failure. As part of a rigid military system he would probably be indistinguishable from the mass, but in our service, fortunately, there is room for the exercise of talents like his. That he was allowed to try a plan which must have sounded, when he first explained it, like a chapter out of a Dumas novel, evidences the realisation among his superior officers that this daredevil is also a man of solid understanding—and that speaks as well for the superior officers as it does for Gen FUNSTON. Perhaps a certain Bostonian group will be shocked by the element of deception which entered into the General's latest achievement, but the rest of us won't mind it a bit. All means are fair against an armed enemy who will not fight except from ambush.

—Gen. MACARTHUR'S announcement of AGUINALDO'S capture is expressed in terms entirely worthy of the brilliant achievement it records, since it reveals a commanding officer who thoroughly appreciates and cordially commends to public recognition and reward the zeal, courage, intelligence, and efficiency of an ambitious and successful subordinate. No faintest trace of any desire to claim credit for the work of another, even though that other was acting under his orders, appears in Gen. MACARTHUR'S dispatch, one passage of which it is no waste of space to print again:

> The transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution. All credit must go to FUNSTON, who, under supervision of Gen. WHEATON, organized and conducted the expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate.

How vividly does this recall—by its utter unlikeness—another message, which the American people were glad to get, indeed, but which they have been criticising ever since, though the news it brought was of much more direct importance than that of this week. Gen. MACARTHUR'S dispatch deals with facts, not with the technicalities of discipline and rank, and, as a result of his self-forgetfulness, he will surely get that large share of the glory won which he deserves, but which he did not think of demanding even by implication. The public will not forget that with a jealous commander in Manila, or with one whom novelty startled or risk of failure appalled, Gen. FUNSTON would have had no opportunity to try his stratagem, and that the leader of the Tagal brigands would still be inciting murder and arson from his safe retreat in the mountains. There are rumors of bureaucratic opposition to granting the "signal and immediate" reward advised by Gen. MACARTHUR, but we can hope that the rumors are the vain imaginings of those who create sensations when they cannot find any ready made. The advice, at any rate, is excellent, and we are sure that even if there is such official opposition to the advancement of Gen. FUNSTON, it will disappear like a mist before the unquestionable and unanimous desire of the Nation to recompense this man from Kansas who has served it so well.

—That very difficult task, the discovery of a new excuse for criticising the papers and people of this city, has been performed by The Portland Oregonian. The ingenious editor of that able journal lectures us all severely because we have hailed with joy the present promises of swift transportation through tunnels, not only through the city itself, but also to its remote suburbs in the regions north, west, and east of the metropolis. "This may be an agreeable dream," he says, "for those who have no aim in life but to get somewhere else from somewhere, but for those who have eyes in their heads they wish to use, memories they wish to cherish, and historical impressions they wish to recall, the plan leaves something still to be desired. Is it, then, the traveler's fate that there shall be no more rivers and island, Jersey shore and Bartholdi's statue, Battery from South Ferry, or skyline from Long Island City? Does a man want to enter a railway station in Jersey and come out at only another railway station in the heart of Manhattan Island? Must we progress until all there is in the world shall be walls and pavements?" This, we suspect, was written by a sometime New Yorker who, in his homesick exile on the Pacific slope, shortens the weary hours by recalling the familiar aspects of river and shore. When he comes back, as he surely will just as soon as he can, he wants to find things exactly as he left them, and the thought of missing any of the well-remembered objects fills him with a hatred of tunnels and of all who make or praise them. The feeling is easy to understand, but sympathy with it will not prevent New Yorkers from going ahead with their plans for underground and underwater transportation. The various objects of interest and affection mentioned by the man out West will not be destroyed by the tunnels, and boats will continue to traverse our rivers till the end of time. The tunnels, indeed, will give him and the rest of us more time for the observation of scenery, and not less, for, with routine daily journeys shortened by half, there will be increased leisure for sentimental and aesthetic saunterings on the surface. Aloft or alow, the New York business man or woman ignores the scenery and reads the paper, when his or her object is to "get somewhere else from somewhere," and for both real rapid transit will be a priceless boon.

The Capture of Aguinaldo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper of this date says: "The capture of Aguinaldo will be a source of great satisfaction to the President and his advisers."

That may be, but is it a thing that the great American Nation will be proud of, and will it look well on the page of history? It seems to me too much like the scheme which Sir Henry Clinton endeavored to carry out for the capture of West Point, and, though in this instance, a traitor's work proved more successful than in the former, it remains to be seen whether or no the American people will be willing to reap the fruits of treachery and find "great satisfaction" in it.

C. M. MATHER.

New York, March 28, 1901.

The Sunday School Lesson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many readers of THE TIMES who appreciate and fully enter into the spirit of thankfulness expressed in the letter of J. V. Bonnell for the exposition of the Sunday school lesson March 28, by Prof. Whitney, upon the life and death of Christ. Like the final touches of an artist upon a great work, that lesson, the final one of a series, brought out the whole life and death of Christ a complete masterpiece.

The previous lesson by marginal references had made each event clear, and had put each statement in its own place, so that at last it appealed to the mind and to the heart of every lover of the Word.

LIZZIE WHITE DURAND.

Stockbridge, Mass., March 28, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Rumor.

Usually, when it is said there is "something" in it, there is nothing in it.—Atchison Globe.

Sensational Turn.

Blobbs—He told me a hair-raising story.
Slobbs—About what?
Blobbs—The profits in Belgian rabbits.—Philadelphia Record.

Always Courteous.

"Willie," said the small boy's mother, "I hope you are polite to everybody."
"Yes'm, I am. I sicked the dog on a tramp, but I said 'excuse me' afterward."—Washington Star.

Criticism.

"Some novelists don't know what they're talking about. Here's one speaks of a girl's 'raven hair.'"
"What's wrong with it?"
"All wrong. Ravens don't wear hair; they wear feathers."—Philadelphia Times.

Forethought.

"Your letters to me," said his affianced bride one day, "are so cold and formal."
"Surely, my dear," exclaimed the literary celebrity, stung by her reproach, "when they are published after my death they will be found to be models of composition, breathing the most exalted sentiments, and couched in absolutely correct English!"—Chicago Tribune.

FORTITUDE.

Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Herald.

If the battle goes against you,
And your foes upon you press,
Do not yield your weapons to them;
Give not voice to your distress.
Up again and wage new battle;
Up again and strike fresh blows;
You may yet come off triumphant,
You may win the fight—who knows?

Naught you'll gain by idle weeping—
Tears but add to your distress.
If the wicked world has wronged you
At its hands, then, seek redress.
Bring to your assistance courage,
And the fight again begin,
Knowing industry and valor
In the end will surely win.

ADA MERITO AS GRETCHEN.

She Gives a Fine Portrayal of the Famous Character at Her Benefit at the Irving Place Theatre.

Last evening's presentation of the second half of the first part of Goethe's "Faust" must be placed among the most successful performances this year of a classic play by the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre. For this success are responsible, first, the excellent portrayal of Margaretha by Miss Ada Merito, and, secondly, the fine performance of Franz Kierschner as Mephistopheles. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and it was right that it should be so, for last night's performance was for the benefit of Miss Merito.

The Gretchen of this splendid actress was indeed charming. Sweet and lovely in appearance she was almost an ideal impersonation of this most womanly of all of Goethe's types of German womanhood. Simple and of graceful dignity she was in the first scenes of the play after her first meeting of Faust. Delightful was her frank, yet modest avowal of her love. Her portrayal of Gretchen's grief and anguish at her dying brother's side deeply moved the audience with its intensity.

In the prayer to the Mater Dolorosa in the market place, and in the church scene, when her evil spirit accuses her of her sins, her acting was full of real, living remorse. Her most emotional scene—the mad scene in the dungeon, where she is awaiting execution—was acted so vividly that the audience sat spellbound only to break forth in thundering applause when the angel's voice announced "She is saved!" and the final curtain fell.

Franz Kierschner, as Mephistopheles, repeated his success of last Tuesday and shared, next to Miss Merito, the honors of the evening, so that at one time the amusing spectacle was presented of Kierschner-Mephisto handing Merito-Gretchen the flowers and wreaths which were brought to her after one of the scenes. Carl Emmerich as Faust was good in the first scenes, but toward the end his performance fell off somewhat. Adolph Zimmerman as Valentin, Meta Bünger as Martha, and Frida Brandt as Lieschen were sufficient in their parts. The lines of the evil spirit, who does not appear, were effectively spoken from the wings by Marie Kierschner.

Scenery and costumes left nothing to be desired.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Last Public Rehearsal of the Season Yesterday Afternoon.

The eighth and last public rehearsal of the fifty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme was devoted to the ultra-modern composers, Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss. The former was represented by the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the monologue of Hans Sachs from the second act of the same work, the "Waldweben" from "Siegfried," and the last measures of "Die Walküre," beginning with Wotan's farewell to Brünnhilde. The latter was represented by his extraordinary symphonic poem, "Ein Heldenleben." The soloist was Theodore Bertram of the opera. The audience was large and enthusiastic over the Wagner excerpts. The lack of warmth in the demonstration at the close of the concert was surely due to the fact that Richard Strauss is not yet accepted as a prophet. But he is a growing man, and those of us who dissent most earnestly from his artistic doctrines must admit his technical power and his moments of high and beautiful conception.

"Ein Heldenleben" made precisely the same impression on the mind of the present writer yesterday as it did at the first and second hearings. It is a composition of unique nature, in which the composer aims to paint in music certain definite ideas which can only be grasped with the aid of a previous knowledge of the musician's intent. That is the sole serious objection to "Ein Heldenleben." The battle scene is a horrid and ear-convulsing din, if you like, and the musical description of the abominable race of critics is almost as ugly and disagreeable as the critics themselves. But the time may come when even these things will sound simple and melodious. There was a time when Beethoven's fourth symphony was reviled for cacophony. All this we have discussed before, and it is unnecessary to go over the ground again in detail. Let us sum up the matter once for all by saying that musical taste is not yet prepared to accept Mr. Strauss's sordid realism, but it renders the quick tribute of admiration to his idealism, displayed in its opulent beauty in such passages as the closing movement of this symphonic poem. The work was well played yesterday, though there were moments when the conductor had some difficulty in steering clear of both Scylla and Charybdis.

The Wagner selections were performed smoothly and correctly, but it cannot be said that any save "Waldweben" was given with especial delicacy in the details. Mr. Bertram's singing is so well known as to call for no extended comment. It is paved with good intentions. The audience, however, seemed to like it greatly and called the baritone out several times. He was considerate enough to refrain repeating Wotan's farewell.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

The de Reszke Brothers Make Their Final Appearance.

In the natural order of things last night should have been the final one of the subscription series at the Metropolitan Opera House. But the astute manager transferred the last subscription performance to the previous evening and devoted it to the presentation of "Faust," and the adieus of Mme. Melba and Mr. Saleza. Last night, therefore, became an extra night, and the public was invited to bid farewell to the Messrs. de Reszke, Bispham, and Muhlmann, Miss Ternina, and Mme. Schumann-Heink. This is the strongest cast which can be brought together for Wagner's "Lohengrin," and accordingly that was the opera offered for general delectation. As was to be expected, the clever business scheme of Mr. Grau was successful and he had an audience of immense size.

It would not be at all difficult to find much to censure in the performance. It is a pity, for instance, that the chorus still sings in a mixture of German and Italian. That, however, must be endured while an Italian chorus is employed. It is also a pity that some new and decent scenery is not painted for this work, which is given so often. It may perhaps not be possible to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, but it would be just as well to treat it a trifle more kindly. But the public has been cunningly educated to regard nothing but the work of the principals as of serious importance, and consequently all the evils of the star system are borne with equanimity if the tenor is in good voice and the prima donna not indisposed. That being the case, let us confine our comment to these and their glory.

All of the singers engaged in last night's performance were at their best. Mr. Jean de Reszke was in splendid voice and sang Lohengrin as well as he ever did in his life. He was an ideal Knight of the Grail. Miss Ternina gave a lovely and sympathetic interpretation of Elsa, and sang her music with nice judgment. Mr. Bispham repeated his superb impersonation of Telramund, an impersonation that will live long in the memories of habitual operagoers, well acquainted as they are with wooden and insignificant representatives of the Brabantian Count. Mme. Schumann-Heink won hearty applause for her familiar Ortrud, and Mr. Edouard de Reszke was the orotund king of old. The chorus sang unusually well, and the orchestra played admirably. Mr. Damrosch conducted with skill and enthusiasm. Mr. Muhlmann sang the Herald, as he usually does, effectively.

The audience was out with the intention of being enthusiastic, and it had every reason for its demonstrations. There were numerous recalls after each act, and at the close of the opera the procession across the stage was many times repeated. The women singers received many flowers.

"The Casino Girl" to Open April 8.

George W. Lederer's revival of the London version of "The Casino Girl," with James E. Sullivan, Katie Seymour, and Ella Snyder in the principal rôles, will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre on April 8, a week earlier than was intended. The present attraction, "To Have and to Hold," will therefore bring its engagement in this city to an end a week from to-night, and will then be presented by Mr. Frohman in the principal cities until the weather becomes too warm for the company to continue on the road.

Sarah Bernhardt is Better.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was obliged by illness to cancel her date in the Alvin Theatre last night, was so far recovered as to be able to play in "Cyrano de Bergerac" to-night. To-morrow night she will appear in "L'Aiglon."

PRINCE KROPOTKIN ON RUSSIA'S CONDITION

Says an Effective Blow Has Been Dealt to Autocracy.

First Time in Country's History that the Czar Has Been Overruled—Cause of the Student Uprisings.

Prince Peter A. Kropotkin, the famous Russian Anarchist, was in this city, at the Gerard Hotel, last night, and he is to lecture to-day before the League for Political Education at the Berkeley Theatre. For the past month he has been in Boston delivering a course of lectures on Russian literature before the Lowell Institute. While in New York Prince Kropotkin will lecture on "Anarchism," for the benefit of anarchistic literature in the English language. This lecture will be at the Grand Central Palace to-morrow afternoon.

"The first effective blow has been dealt to autocracy in Russia," said Prince Kropotkin last night in discussing the affairs of his country. "It has been struck within the past fortnight. The Ministers of State have notified the Czar that a law he promulgated could not be enforced. This is the first time it has ever been done. It marks the first step in the progress which will eventually make of Russia a federal government such as is that of the United States.

"This law of the Emperor's was the cause of the recent student uprisings in St. Petersburg. The trouble all arose out of an incident at the University of Kieff. A student had become unpleasantly involved in some scandal there, and the other students held meetings to decide what should be done to protect their fellow student from notoriety. The Dean of the university arrested a number of students, and the matter was reported to the Minister of Public Instruction, who told it all to the Czar.

"The Czar is an irresponsible, not very clever, young man, and he promptly issued an order according to which all students who participate in meetings of any kind will be at once sent to the army for service of two or three years, as the case may be. At the present time the 12,000 university students of the empire are exempted from army duty.

"Under this new law, 183 students from the University of Kieff have been sent to the army. The new law is unconstitutional, for while the Czar may cause a law to be made in one of two ways, the old law must first be repealed before a new law is made. The old law exempted students from army service. It has not been repealed, and the Ministers of State were not consulted in the formation of the present obnoxious decree.

"I have a letter from a woman of high rank in Russia, in which she says that the Public Prosecutor at Kieff, the General of the Gendarmes, and a military general who belongs to the commission appointed to draft the students have joined in a memorial to the Czar, in which they say that it is impossible to condemn young men in this ruthless fashion.

"The Ministers of State have also taken up the subject. They have informed the Czar that his law cannot be enforced. His decree will not be repealed, but the execution of it will not be attempted, and the Kieff students will be quietly released. It is the first time in the history of Russia that the Czar has ever been overridden."

Prince Kropotkin said he does not think the Czar should be killed.

"I believe the greatest foe to autocracy in Russia to-day is Nicholas II.," he said. "He is so stupid that he will make many mistakes. Every one of those mistakes will weaken his power and the power of the throne. If I thought he should be killed I would do my best to kill him. I do not believe in asking some one else to do what you would not do yourself."

Prince Kropotkin said he did not believe the Czar was responsible for the calling of The Hague Peace Conference. He said he thought the Pope was at the back of the whole movement.

"The Pope had a great friend at the Russian Court," said the Prince, "in the person of Tobledonostsew, one of the Czar's Ministers. The Pope did not think Emperor William a suitable person to call the conference, so through his friend he prevailed upon the Czar to call it."

Prince Kropotkin says letters that have come to him from Russia are to the effect that the general sentiment there is against the acquisition of Manchuria. He says Russian public sentiment is boiling. The Czar will be asked from time to time to make certain concessions in the direction of liberty. He will not have the good sense to make all the concessions that are demanded, and trouble will result."

THE HIRSCH MONUMENT IDEA.

James Talcott, a member of the committee that is arranging for the erection of the monument to Baron and Baroness de Hirsch in Central Park, has received from George E. Bissell, the sculptor, a letter explaining the inception of the monument idea. Mr. Bissell says in his letter:

Apropos of the great meeting of Tuesday evening last, permit me to make a few statements concerning my relation to the ideas underlying the movement which made such a meeting possible. In 1883 I modeled the group "Education," (of which I send you a photograph,) now on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Waterbury, Conn. The central figure, a mature woman, represents the United States. She rests one arm upon a closed book and is listening attentively to a white schoolboy, who is pleading for the education of a negro boy, sitting at her feet. The negro, desirous of knowledge, is trying to open the book, and intently peers into the place where he has forced his hand.

The fact at the foundation of this illustration is that children have no racial prejudice, and black and white play together as members of the same family, and the prejudice which appears in the adult white is the result of education.

I was an Abolitionist in ante-rebellion days, and to-day, as at that time, I regard the negro and all races as members of the brotherhood of man.

"I recall my feelings as a soldier on my way to Southern battlefields to fight only for the preservation of the Union, as the Northern soldiers were doing before the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. To me the cause seemed inadequate for the great sacrifice we were called upon to make. How great, therefore, was the joy which animated most thinking Northern soldiers when we read at our campfires the decree which would enable us to fight for the liberation of millions of slaves and make them free men like ourselves and give them all our privileges.

Later, when the persecutions of Capt. Dreyfus, on account of his race aroused the whole world to indignation, my thoughts and sentiments were enlisted in starting a movement for breaking down the walls of prejudice, which will divides mankind into hostile camps, and I expressed my protest against this persecution in a statue of "Philanthrophy," (to surmount a memorial to the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch,) as representing the most potent sentiment that can be used to disarm and overcome racial prejudice, and in this way my efforts may have aided the movement so enthusiastically indorsed at the meeting. GEO. E. BISSELL.

PRESIDENT BRADY RESIGNS.

The announcement was made at the Democratic Club last evening that President Thomas J. Brady of the Department of Buildings had resigned. He will devote all his time to building and contract work.

As the Commissioner of Buildings of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Mr. Brady became President of the Department of Buildings. The politicians last evening affirmed that there is no politics back of the resignation. They say that President Brady's actions as the head of his department have never been criticised during the administration of Mayor Van Wyck, and that no pressure was brought to bear to induce him to resign.

President Brady called at the City Hall yesterday in company with Commissioner of Buildings Guilfoyle of Brooklyn. They were ushered into Mayor Van Wyck's office, and the resignation was handed in to take effect on the last day of this month.

President Brady was Commissioner of Buildings during the administration of Mayor Strong. He was removed after an investigation of the department. Mr. Brady at that time claimed that his removal was for political reasons and that he would at some time seek vindication. On the election of Mayor Van Wyck Mr. Brady sought and obtained the appointment as President of the Department of Buildings. He acted as Chairman of the committee appointed to adopt a new building code.

Superintendent of Buildings John A. Dooner will be in charge of the Department of Buildings pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. Brady. The politicians declared last evening that Superintendent Dooner would be named permanently for the place.

TROUBLE OF IMMANUAL CHURCH, FLATBUSH

Steps Taken to Foreclose Mortgage on the Building.

Believed that the Creditor Acted Because of the Suspension of Dr. Moment.

Following closely upon the publication yesterday of the suspension from the Brooklyn Presbytery of the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment, who filled the pulpit of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, in Flatbush, action was taken late yesterday afternoon in the suit to foreclose a mortgage on the property of the church. It is thought that the division in the church over the Rev. George L. McClelland, the former pastor, and the present scandal, hastened the action which was taken yesterday.

The suit in which action was taken yesterday is brought by Annie W. Stephens against the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. Benjamin F. Stephens, husband of the plaintiff, is made a co-defendant because he has a claim against the church. On account of the absence in Spain of the plaintiff, her affidavit was filed yesterday by Lawyer George Morgan. Mrs. Stephens sues to foreclose a mortgage for $13,900, claimed to be now due. In order to secure the payment to P. J. Carlin and others, builders, of $14,500, the church gave a bond to them on March 21, 1898, for $29,000. On the same day Annie W. Stephens gave a mortgage to the builders for $14,500. On March 20, 1899, the mortgage was assigned by the builders to William W. Wickes. Wickes died, and the mortgage came back, by assignment by the executor of the will, to the original mortgagor. A portion of the mortgage has been paid.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, who are people of means, were among the organizers of the church, and have contributed largely toward its support. Mrs. Stephens was one of the most active in having pressed the charges against the Rev. Mr. McClelland, the first pastor of the church, before the Presbytery. There was a difference of opinion between the Stephenses and other members of the church regarding Mr. McClelland, and there was some talk of the former withdrawing their support and discontinuing the mortgage. Matters were smoothed over, however, and it was agreed that the Rev. Dr. Moment, whom the Stephenses favored, should become the pastor when Mr. McClelland left the church. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have been abroad for several months, and it is not known whether they knew of the trial and suspension of Dr. Moment. It is believed, however, that they were informed as to the matter, and that their attorneys were instructed how to act while the Stephenses were abroad.

One of the Trustees of Immanuel Church said yesterday that, while some of the members knew of the suspension of Dr. Moment before the fact was published, they believed that the cause was the letter Dr. Moment wrote to the Presbytery criticising the action of that body in the McClelland case. While some of the members of the church believe it would be wise to wind up the affairs of the church, there are others who favor continuing the organization and calling the Rev. Richard Meredith, brother of the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, as pastor.

Dr. Moment, who has been stopping at Scotch Plains, N. J., returned to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. When seen last night at his home, in East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush, he declined to make any statement concerning his suspension by the Presbytery.

STEPHEN BRODIE'S WILL.

Bridge Jumper Drew It Himself, and It Shows He Had Considerable Property.

Stephen Brodie, of bride-jumping fame, who died at San Antonio, Texas, on Jan. 21 last, left considerable property as shown by his will filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office. It was drawn by himself, and reads as follows:

I, Stephen Brodie, being in my right mind and about to undergo an operation which may have serious results, I make this my last will and declare any others if any such are in existence, I declare they are canceled and valid. I now name my oldest daughter sole heir and exeditor to my real and personal estate, consisting of No. 183 and 185 East One Hundred and Second Street, New York City, which are valued at $50,000; five lots in Hollywood, N. J.; three lots in Harrison, N. Y., and $30,000 in cash, which is to the best of my ability in the different banks in New York City. All my jewelry worn by me and other persons which Miss Irine Brodie knows off. Miss Irine Brodie to be sole exeditor until her sister, Nellie Brodie, becomes of age, and then the property to be equally divided between my three children, Irine Brodie, Nellie Brodie, and Stephen Brodie. Miss Irine to pay any and all the just debts I owe, I declare this my last will.

The will is dated June 8, 1900. The daughter named as executrix is not yet of age, so State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has been named as her guardian. He files the will and petition for probate.

MR. BYRNES'S CONCISE WILL.

His Provision for Requiem Masses and a Cemetery Plot.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 29.—The will of John W. Byrnes, a prominent citizen of Rye, was filed to-day in the Surrogate's office. The document is short and to the point. It reads:

"I give to my daughter, Olive M. Byrnes, all of my estate, both principal and interest.

"I give to Nellie Fogarty $10 for masses.

"In the event of my daughter Olive's death without children there is to be a two-pipe iron fence built around our plot in St. Mary's Cemetery, and the remainder of my estate is for masses for the rest of our souls."

The value of the estate is not given.

WILL OF GEORGE T. BLISS.

Yale University Gets $50,000—Remainder of Estate to Wife and Daughter.

By the will of George T. Bliss, Yale University will receive $50,000. The testator provides that this amount shall be clear of the collateral inheritance tax. Mr. Bliss was a member of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. until it became the Morton Trust Company. He died on March 24. In his the benefit of his daughter, Susan Dwight Bliss. He gives to his wife, Jeanette Dwight Bliss, a specific bequest of $550,000 and the income of the residue of his estate for life. At her death the residuary estate goes to the daughter.

Mrs. Bliss, Richard James Cross, and John Harsen Rhoades are named as executors and trustees.

SINGULAR GIFT TO THE POOR.

Conditions of Bequests Under Will of Horace Cousens.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29.—The will of Horace Cousens, late of Newton, filed today for probate, gives practically all the estate of $350,000 to the deserving poor, but under somewhat singular conditions. After payment of $20,000 to the town of Lyman, Me., for a fund, the residue goes to the City of Newton for investment until its total is $1,000,000. The investments are to be in loans to industrial men and women of Newton to assist them in procuring homesteads. On attaining $1,000,000 the yearly interest is to be paid to deserving city poor.

If the City of Newton does not desire to care for the bequest, two Boston institutions get $10,000 each, one Newton charity $5,000, and the residue goes to Lyman, Me. There seems some question whether or not the disposition of the property hinges on the demise of the testator's two children, with of without issue.

Will of Joseph O'Brien Filed.

The will of Joseph O'Brien was filed for probate yesterday. The Xavier Alumni Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary is left $200. The same amount is given to St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie. The Catholic Summer School of America, at Lake Champlain; the Convent of St. Ursula, at Bedford Park; St. Vincent's Hospital, and the New York Foundling Asylum each get $100.

Mrs. Virginia O'Brien, widow of the testator, is given the use of the homestead for life and $15,000. Emilie W., the daughter, and William O'Brien, the son, are left $5,000 each in specific bequests and the residue of the estate.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The New Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company—H. E. Huntington's Retirement.

It may be stated on the best of authority that the new Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, which is to be elected at the annual meeting, on April 3, will be composed of the following men: E. H. Harriman, George J. Gould, James Stillman, Charles H. Tweed, Charles M. Hays, Thomas H. Hubbard, Edwin Hawley, Jacob H. Schiff, and Mortimer L. Schiff.

This leaves three vacancies yet to be filled in order to complete the board of twelve Directors, unless it should be decided to again reduce the board to the number of eleven, of which it was constituted until a few months ago, when a twelfth Director was added in order to provide a place on the board for the new President. It is generally believed that one of the vacancies will be filled by Otto H. Kahn of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. H. E. Huntington, nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, will not be on the board, and it was stated yesterday that he will retire from all connection with the Southern Pacific, and that he will take private offices in the new Broad-Exchange Building.

The only members of the present board who will remain on the new board are Charles M. Hays, the President; Charles H. Tweed, the Chairman of the board; Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, and Thomas H. Hubbard, Vice President.

President Hays arrived from the West yesterday and will remain until after the annual meeting.

BURLINGTON LEASE REPORT.

Statement from Boston that Great Northern Plan Is Ready.

BOSTON, March 29.—The Post to-day says: "The proposed consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads has reached a final stage. The long-delayed plan, it is said, is ready for submission to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stockholders.

"The secret conference of President James J. Hill of the Great Northern, Charles E. Perkins, Chairman of the Burlington Board of Directors, and ex-Senator Wolcott of Colorado at the Victoria Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday is believed to have settled the question.

"The plan provides, it is said, for the purchase of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bonds at 187½ in 3½ per cent. guaranteed bonds or 180 in cash. It is not known whether the proposition contained a guarantee to the stockholders of the proposed 7 per cent. The plans were laid some time ago. Wednesday's conference was prolonged, and at its close President Hill and Senator Wolcott hurriedly departed for the West. Mr. Wolcott had been in Boston since March 17 talking over matters pertaining to the consolidation."

The officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad here to-day stated that they could give no new light on the report that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern interests had gained control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. In financial circles here it is believed that President Hill of the Great Northern is in such a position with his large holdings of Burlington and strong backing in his purpose to lease Burlington that the Burlington people will be forced to give more serious consideration to the offer of a guarantee on the stock than they have heretofore been disposed to give it.

NEW BAGGAGE ARRANGEMENT.

The New York Central's Improved System for Its Passengers.

Arrangements have been made by the Passenger Department of the New York Central whereby at a charge of 50 cents per piece to pay for transfer, baggage may now be checked through from the principal stations on its lines, to any hotel, residence, or steamship dock in New York City or Brooklyn.

Instead of checking to New York City only and arranging after arrival there for delivery of baggage, travelers may send their baggage by this special delivery by informing the baggage master. Special checks are to be used for this purpose.

Ellenville Railroad Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Ellenville and Kingston Railroad Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $300,000, to operate a standard gauge road by steam or electrical power, twenty-eight miles long, to connect with the Ellenville branch of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, near Ellenville, Ulster County, and run to the City of Kingston. The Directors are Thomas H. Fowler, who subscribes for $200,000 of the stock, and John B. Kerr, O. D. Ashley, C. Ledyard Blair, F. K. Culbert, C. L. Hoyt, A. S. Roe, Grant B. Schley, and Thomas B. Childs of New York.

A Dinner to Vice President Todd.

Charles De Cordova gave a dinner to Percy R. Todd, the new Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at the New York Athletic Club last night. The guests at the dinner were William A. Avis, T. Holbrook, Frank Pomeroy, F. J. Lebau, T. Connor, W. Pollock, Dr. G. W. Cutler, Charles Lambert, Alfred De Cordova, E. Thomas, S. Levingston Davis, and Messrs. Haskins and Hopkins.

Chattanooga Railway Consolidation.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 29.—The Chattanooga Electric Railway Company today paid off $250,000 of its bonded indebtedness. This means the consolidation of its line with that of the Rapid Transit Company of Chattanooga. It is understood that the consolidation will be officially announced within the next three days. The bonds which were paid off to-day did not expire until February, 1909. Their holders are scattered throughout the East.

D., L. and W. Franchise Tax Enjoined.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Justice Lambert, in Special Term, this morning granted a temporary injunction, restraining the Board of Assessors from adding the State franchise tax to the tax of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The franchise tax amounts to $158,500.

Northern Pacific Rate Westward.

The Northern Pacific Railway will place in effect tickets from St. Paul to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle at a round trip rate of $45, to be on sale from July 6 to 13, inclusive, the limit for the return trip to expire Aug. 31, 1901.

MUST PAY RENT AGAIN.

Predicament of Tenants Who Settled with Their Landlord Instead of with His Mortgage Trustees.

The tenants of the apartment house at 338 and 340 West Eighty-fifth Street were in a quandary over their rent from Jan. 25 last until yesterday. Some have paid no rent since the first date, while others did pay rent. Those who paid now find that they will have to pay it over again under the decision rendered by Judge Hoffman in the Tenth District Municipal Court.

The house is one of a number built by Edward W. Kilpatrick. In order to secure creditors for material and supplies Mr. Kilpatrick executed a mortgage covering all his property and amounting to $74,000. A clause was inserted under which it was agreed that in the event of Mr. Kilpatrick defaulting in any payment trustees of the creditors could collect the rents from any or all of the apartment houses owned by him.

Mr. Kilpatrick defaulted in January last, and on the 25th of the month H. W. Eaton of the law firm of Phillips & Avery, acting for the trustees under the mortgage, notified the tenants that the rent must be paid to their representative. When Mr. Kilpatrick heard of this he notified the tenants that they must pay the rent to him. He told them that as he was running the apartment house and furnishing the steam and the janitor service he wanted the money. He declared if the rent was not forthcoming the tenants would have neither steam nor janitor. Some of the tenants paid their February rent to Mr. Kilpatrick. Others resolved that as there was a dispute they would pay no rent until the matter was settled in the courts.

James W. Erskine was one of the tenants who wanted steam and janitor service. He paid Mr. Kilpatrick. The trustees decided to make his case a test one, so they brought suit before Judge Hoffman. The conditions in the mortgage having been proved, the Judge decided that Mr. Erskine had not paid his rent for February to the proper party, and that he must pay it again to the trustees of the mortgage. Backed up by this decision, the trustees will now proceed to collect the rent from the other tenants.

A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

New Home for Pupils Long Housed in a Tobacco Factory.

Public School No. 109 to Move April 20 —Improvements in the Structure—Its Cost.

After a ten years' tenure of the old tobacco factory at Ninety-ninth Street and Second Avenue, Public School No. 109 will be removed on April 20 to the new building on the northerly side of Ninety-ninth Street, running to One Hundredth Street, 200 feet east of Third Avenue.

The lease on the old building expired three months ago. The contractor had not fulfilled his promise to have the new school ready by that time, and he has since been called upon to pay the rent of the old building, thereby saving the city $350 a month.

In the new building a feature not existing in the old one will be the introduction of a grammar department for boys. Mixed primary classes have heretofore been the rule.

The new school occupies a plot 150 feet on Ninety-ninth Street, running through the full depth of the block to One Hundredth Street, with a frontage on the latter street of 150 feet.

The building is planned to bring the assembly room or main part of the structure in the centre of the block, the wings being built on the party lines and extending from the main building to the street lines, thus giving it substantially the form of a capital letter H. Large open courts are afforded by this means upon either front adjacent to the street, for play and recreation. The walls of the wings upon the party lines are without openings of any kind, thus shutting out all nuisances from adjoining property, the light and air for the classrooms being obtained from the large courts and from the streets.

The structure is five stories high, of fireproof, steel skeleton construction.

The materials of the exterior are granite, limestone, red brick, and gray terra cotta, with a green slate roof.

The first story is divided into boys' and girls' playrooms, which are wainscoted with glazed brick and floored with asphalt; also furnished with abundant facilities for obtaining drinking water. In one of the wings of this story two kindergarten rooms have been laid out, with direct communication with the courtyard.

The main entrance has a tiled floor. Offices for the Medical Inspector and janitor adjoin the vestibule. These also have tiled floors and are furnished with all necessary conveniences.

The second, third, and fourth stories are divided into sixteen classrooms each, or a total of forty-eight.

The wardrobes are placed outside the classrooms, and are so arranged as to be easily accessible. They are also thoroughly ventilated, each having a coil of steam pipe placed therein to dry the clothing when damp and to maintain at all times a circulation of air.

The fifth story is designed to provide for manual and physical training, library, and reading room. Provision is also made in this story for sanitary accomodations for the children of both sexes who may occupy the classrooms on the third and fourth stories and the physical training rooms of the fifth story, and may not care to descend to the playroom on the first story.

The building will be heated by means of the Plenum system. The cost of the structure is about $300,000.

THE COST OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Comparison Shows a Lower Figure Per Pupil Here than in Boston and Other Large Cities.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings of the Board of Education, in commenting on the cost of the new High Schools to be built in this city, made some comparisons with schools building in other cities. The following schedule, furnished by the Superintendent, indicates that the cost per pupil is considerably lower in this city than in Boston or Springfield, Mass.:

	Cost of Comp'd	No. of Pupils to be Accom.	No. in Class-room	Cost per Pupil.
Springfield High	$340,000	650	20	$523
New York, 48 classroom building	369,900	*1,560	*35	237
Boston, Dorchester High	300,000	630	42	476
East Boston High	278,000	504	42	552
South Boston High	310,000	672	42	461
Estm'd cost new G. H. S. complete: Present con't, $487,000; H'ting, light'g, ventillation, furniture, plumbing, $113,000.	600,000	2,571	35	233

*Used as High School.

"It is worth noting," said Mr. Snyder, "that the High School now being built in Philadelphia, designed to accommodate about 1,500 pupils, cost upward of $1,000,000 with a portion of the building not under roof.

"It will also be seen that the three Boston High Schools will cost, exclusive of the land, $888,000, as against $900,000 for the new girls' High School, and will accommodate only 1,900 pupils, with 42 pupils in a classroom, as against 2,571 in the High School, with 35 pupils in a classroom.

"At this rate to accommodate 2,500 pupils will cost the City of Boston $1,225,000, while this board proposes to spend only $600,000 for the same number.

"If the grammar or elementary school erected in New York in recent years be taken as a basis, then must be added thereto the sum of, say, $20,000 for extra equipment. This, together with the reduction in the number the building will accommodate as a High School, owing to the fact that more floor space per capita is needed than for an elementary school, would bring the cost for two buildings of 1,250 pupils each to about $640,000, plus the cost of the extra six lots of ground—or in all about $700,000.

SCHOOL SUPPLY QUESTION.

Annual Contracts, Mr. Maxwell Intimates, Are to Blame for Delay.

"The delays in getting supplies could be avoided," said City Superintendent Maxwell yesterday, "if we could get rid of the making of annual contracts. For example, in the matter of books. We used to put a book on the list for five years. That is the proper way to do it.

"Under the laws now, there is a lot of circumlocution necessary, in the advertising of bids, &c., which tends to delay everything before the contracts are let. Then, when the publisher gets the order, he has not the supply on hand and there is more delay."

Without going into the merits of the controversy over supplies in Brooklyn, a number of persons at the Board of Education building yesterday expressed the belief that there was something radically wrong in the system.

"Mr. Simmons is a hard-working man," said one, "but his hands are tied. Something should be done, and now that it has been aired something will be in all likelihood."

A BRONX BOY MISSING.

Theory Advanced that His Father's Creditor Kidnapped Him.

The High Bridge police have spent two days scouring the country in that neighborhood for ten-year-old Willie McCormick, son of William McCormick of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Ogden Avenue, who mysteriously disappeared Wednesday night and has not been seen since. Wednesday night the boy left his home to go to the Church of the Sacred Heart. That is the last time he was seen.

The parents of the boy and their friends believe the lad has been kidnapped and advance the theory that possibly one of the elder McCormick's creditors has kidnapped the boy. Mr. McCormick failed in business recently. The boy is four feet in height, has dark brown hair, blue eyes, and wore a checked suit, tan overcoat, black shoes and stockings, and a cap.

Gift to a Jamaica Church.

Miss Mary Rhinelander King has expressed her willingness to the Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, pastor of Grace Church, Jamaica, to bear the entire expense of the proposed enlargement of the chancel, which has been under consideration for some time. Miss King does this as a memorial to her father, John A. King, and her mother. The improvement will cost about $6,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another day of sewing classes, small meetings, calls, and shopping. The retreat at the Sacred Heart Convent ended, the women who have been following these pious exercises have returned to the world. The Evening Badminton Club met last night at the Berkeley Armory. To-day the original Badminton Club will have its weekly meeting, also in the armory. There are quite a number of entertainments arranged for Sunday at Lakewood, where Mrs. George Gould will have a house party; at Meadow Brook, and in Westchester. At the Westchester Country Club a large breakfast was to be given in honor of Miss Ethel Barrymore, but, owing to the illness of her father, it may be postponed. There will be a meeting this afternoon of the Lenten Sewing Class at Miss Mills's residence.

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This afternoon there will be a meeting of the Meadow Brook Hounds. The meets have been well attended this week, as more members have come into the country from the South. The hunt this morning is expected to be excellent, on account of the dry weather. There will also be a meet of the Monmouth Hounds.

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The Werra sails this morning for Genoa, and has booked among its passengers J. Lawrence McKeever, Dr. E. L. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Collins, Mr. L. A. Stimson, Miss C. C. Stimson, and Mrs. J. B. Putnam. On the Gascogne for Havre are booked Elliot Gregory, Mrs. Russell Bishop, and Mrs. Celia de Peyster. On the Pennsylvania for Hamburg are booked Dr. and Mrs. Hartland Law, Mrs. Marcy, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley K. Green, and Mr. William H. Wright.

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The wedding of Miss Susan M. Dimock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Dimock, (Miss Susan C. Whitney,) and Cary Talbot Hutchinson will be celebrated at noon on Tuesday, April 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, 25 East Sixtieth Street. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge of St. Matthew's will officiate. Relatives only will be invited to the ceremony, which will be followed by a large reception.

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Mrs. Kortright's bridge whist club met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. N. M. McCready, in East Seventy-fifth Street. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Foster. There is some good playing for the silver cups that are to form the first, second, and third prizes.

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The luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster for her daughter, Miss Ella Morris de Peyster, was one of ten covers, and the guests were the Misses Helen L. Kountze, Sydney S. Henop, Eleanor R. Morris, Katherine G. Pratt, Beatrice Crosby, Julia Fanshawe, Louise Gallatin, Edith Poor, and Alice de Goicouria. Miss de Goicouria, who spent some weeks at Palm Beach, returned to town a few days since. Later on Mrs. de Peyster will give several luncheons for her daughters, the Misses Frances and Augusta de Peyster.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet has arrived at Cannes, after a long cruise in the Mediterranean. She will remain there until after the Easter holidays. Eugene Higgins is at Nice with the Varuna, and he has been entertaining handsomely on board with a series of breakfasts. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are still at Monte Carlo.

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The death of Mrs. Ramsay Barry, which took place last week in Baltimore, was quite a shock to her many friends in this city. Mrs. Barry was Miss Agnès Robinson, a daughter of Mrs. John Robinson, who died in January. She was a very charming and beautiful young woman, with a host of friends.

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The American School of Opera is to give an Easter matinée at the Astoria under fashionable patronage on Tuesday, April 9.

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From Washington comes the statement that the house at the corner of N and Nineteenth Streets, which was bought for a wedding present by Senator Depew for his niece, Miss Paulding, has been put in thorough order, and a sign "For Sale" affixed to it. It is said that Senator Depew wants $26,000 for it. He paid for it $18,000, but it has since been entirely remodeled.

MR. SCHIFF'S WEDDING GIFT.

Banker to Transfer His Fifth Avenue Residence to His Son—Buys a New House.

Mortimer Schiff, son of Jacob H. Schiff, who is to be married on April 30 to Miss Adele Neustadt, will receive as a wedding gift from his father the present Schiff residence, 932 Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets.

With this gift in view, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff has just purchased from John T. and James A. Farley, for his own occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling 967 Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets. The latter house stands on a plot 51 by 100 feet, and is the finest private residence ever erected in the city by builders on speculation, the price paid for it by Mr. Schiff being in the neighborhood of $475,000. The house has already been nine months in course of construction and interior finishing will take about two months more. Mr. Schiff will probably occupy his new home early next Fall.

FRILLS IN FROCKS.

The tendency in so many of the sleeves to have a shaped cuff is to be commended, for it is a style much more becoming than the plain little band buttoned or fastened close around the wrist, that has been worn more or less for the last year. It takes a small and shapely hand to look well with a sleeve finished in this way.

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The puff of thin material on the lower part of the sleeve, which began in regular undersleeve fashion of the style of the sixties, still remains, but it has taken a different form. Sleeves this Spring will be finished regularly below the elbow with an edging of lace or other trimming, as the case may be, it will bell slightly, and from below the bell comes the puff of whatever material is used for a vest, or in any form on the waist; and, then below that, the regular sleeve continues, flares out over the hand, and is finished frequently in the same manner as the first flare, with lace, making a soft edge around the hand.

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An attractive blue and white checked woolen gown has an attractive sleeve. The bodice of this gown has a striped lace yoke and collar, the lace being continued at the lower part of the bodice, where it "blouses," broad straps of the material being continued down over it to the belt. The upper part of the sleeve is of the woolen material, stopping well above the elbow with a decided slant from the outside up to the inside arm seam. Below this is the sleeve of lace, which puffs slightly at the wrist between the three bands of the material, set well apart each, with a point top and bottom, breaking the plain band effect. The lower band, with its lower point over the hand, breaks the straight line there with good effect.

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There is a pretty effect in the trimming of the collar of this gown. The collar and yoke have the appearance of being in one piece, and around the former are three bands of half-inch satin ribbon about their own width apart and meeting in front, where they are carried well down on to the yoke, plaited in and out like an old-time May basket, the ends turned under and finished in a point. This lattice work effect with ribbons is used to advantage in many ways.

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Embroidered bands of pongee come in many attractive designs this year and are suitable as trimming. They are in plain or parti colors.

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The bolero figures are on all sorts and conditions of gowns. Even in the dinner or ball gown the figure becomes a prominent feature. One attractive gown has the skirt of a Persian, figured muslin and the bolero of satin, magnificently embroidered. The fronts of the bolero are set well apart, showing the same muslin as that of the skirt, while there is a blouse of it below. Two heavy festoons of pink silk secure the fronts of the bolero, and are finished at the right with loops of the silk and at the left with pink roses. There is a puff of the muslin at the lower edge of the bolero sleeve which reaches nearly to the elbow, and soft folds of the pink silk form the band around the arm. To match a bit of blue in the muslin there is a train of blue sheer material falling over the back of the skirt, blue ruffles of the same around the edge, and tiny blue ruffles finishing the low neck.

LIGHTER SUNK IN NORTH RIVER.

Edgewater Goes Down Quickly After a Collision with the Elizabeth.

In a collision in North River yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the steam lighter Edgewater was sunk by the Jersey Central Railroad ferryboat Elizabeth. The accident occurred just off the Liberty Street slip, the Edgewater sinking in a few minutes after the contact. The Edgewater, which was in command of Capt. J. J. Lavery, was on the way to Edgewater, N. J., laden with a cargo of seventy tons of bone black. The ferryboat was on its regular trip, and was bound to the New York side.

All of the members of the crew of the lighter were rescued by persons on the Elizabeth, who threw lines to them and pulled them on board. When the Elizabeth made her slip and discharged her passengers Capt. Cary gave the following version of the accident:

"I was on my regular 6:45 o'clock trip," he said, "and was well over on the New York side, when I saw the Edgewater coming up. I blew my whistle five times, but received no answer until very close, when the lighter blew two whistles, but did not stop. Being in close quarters, I stopped my engines and backed, but my headway was too great, and I struck the lighter on the port side. I hung to her, pushing her in until all on board her were safe on the Elizabeth. She sank in six minutes."

In his report to the Hudson River Lighterage Company, the owners of the Edgewater, Capt. Laverty said that he had answered the Elizabeth's signals. He said that when he saw the impending danger he ran his craft at the fastest speed possible, but he was unable to get away in time to avert the collision.

TUG SINKS IN EAST RIVER.

Two Members of the Crew Drowned and Two Rescued.

The tugboat Annie Bauer sprang a leak in the bay off Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and sank, two members of her crew being drowned. The men who lost their lives were Richard Johnson of 122 Concord Street, Brooklyn, the cook of the tug, and Thore Severtson, thirty-two years old, the engineer, who lived at 106 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. Theodore Peterson of 391 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, Captain and owner of the tug, and Charles Olsen, one of the crew, who lives at Hamilton Avenue and Hicks Street, Brooklyn, were rescued by the crew of the Pennsylvania Railroad tug John Berwind.

It was learned last night that the tug was towing a lighter loaded with iron up the bay to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A heavy sea was running at the time. When off Bay Ridge, the engineer came on deck and told the Captain that the tug had evidently sprung a leak and was in a sinking condition. The Captain ordered his men to man the pumps, but for some reason the pumps would not work.

An attempt was then made to draw the tug up to the lighter by means of the hawser, so that the crew could get aboard the latter craft. While the crew were thus engaged the tug suddenly careened over and sank.

After a brief fight for life the engineer and cook disappeared below the surface of the water and did not rise again. Capt. Peterson and Olsen managed to keep afloat until the tug Berwind steamed to the spot and picked them up.

The rescued men were landed at the Hamilton Avenue bridge, Gowanus Canal. Capt. Peterson, who was suffering as a result of his experience, was removed to the Seney Hospital. At the hospital last night it was said that he was rapidly recovering.

To Discuss Current Social Conditions.

Christodora House, at 147 Avenue B, near Tenth Street, will be open from 3 to 6 o'clock on Tuesday, and addresses will be made on "The Relation of Christianity to Current Social Conditions," by Margaret Sangster, President of the Board of Managers; Prof. W. W. White, President of the Bible Teachers' College, in Montclair, N. J.; Robert Speer, and the Rev. E. A. Paddock of the Idaho Industrial Institute.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD STRICKEN.

The ex-Surrogate Prostrated In His Office—Hospital Diagnosis—His Family Physician's Statement.

Ex-Surrogate John H. V. Arnold was suddenly prostrated yesterday afternoon in his law office, at 206 Broadway. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance, and the diagnosis registered there last night was cerebral hemorrhage and paralysis of the right side. Mr. Arnold's family physician, however, who was called to the law office immediately, and who afterward went to the hospital, said last night that the patient was merely suffering from acute diarrhoea. The hospital authorities stated that their diagnosis was a preliminary one, and that it might be entirely changed after a minute examination into the sick man's condition to-day.

The ex-Surrogate was born here in July, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, being admitted to the bar in 1860. His wife was Miss Josephine A. Ormsby. In 1888 he was President of the Board of Aldermen, and his name as Surrogate lasted from 1893 to 1893, when his resignation followed a series of accusations and complaints that had been made against him before the State Legislature.

A committee appointed to investigate his conduct of his office made a brief report, in which it was stated that Surrogate Arnold had been neglectful of duty, and that many cases committed to him had been "delayed for an unreasonable and unwarranted time."

Ex-Surrogate Arnold is a member of many organizations in the city, among them the Manhattan, Commercial, Knickerbocker Athletic, Thirteen, Lawyers', Democratic, Reform, Lotos, Players, and New York Athletic Clubs, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the New York Historical and Dunlap Societies, the American Museum of Natural History, Liederkrans, and Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Members of Mr. Arnold's family visited him at the hospital last night from their home, at 372 West End Avenue, whither they recently moved from 48 East Sixty-ninth Street. It was stated by the family physician that Mr. Arnold would be removed from the hospital before 10 o'clock this morning.

JAMES STEPHENS IS DEAD.

He Led the Fenians Who Attempted to Invade Canada in 1866—His Escape from Prison in Dublin.

DUBLIN, March 29.—James Stephens, the well-known Fenian and leader of the 1866 movement, died here this morning.

James Stephens was the principal organizer of the series of attempts made by the Fenians between 1865 and 1867 to secure the independence of Ireland by open rebellion. He was known as the Central Organizer of the Irish Republic—more popularly as "Head Centre."

Stephens was born in Kilkenny in 1823, and after taking part in the agitation of 1848 came to this country. In 1858, at a convention held in this city, the Fenian Association was organized, with Stephens at its head. Plans were begun to raise an army in Ireland for the recovery of that country's independence. Stephens went home for this purpose, but on his arrival in Ireland, in 1865, he was arrested by the British authorities. He was imprisoned at Dublin, but on Nov. 24 of the same year he made air extremely clever escape from Richmond Jail. The fact that two of the employes of the prison were Fenians enabled him to gain his freedom.

Stephens remained in hiding in Dublin for some time, but through the ingenuity of Thomas Kelly and John Flood all three boarded a sailing vessel in the Ringsend Basin and made good their escape from Dublin Bay. They landed at Kilmarnock, Scotland, disguised as fishermen, and, having changed their seafaring clothes for ordinary street attire, took a train for London, and then went on to Paris by way of Dover. The boldness of this plan insured their safety, and moreover it was generally understood that Stephens had made his way to America at least six weeks previously.

Stephens did not stay long in Paris. While he was in that city he and his associates determined to take advantage of the intense feeling against Great Britain that existed in this country in consequence of the Alabama depredations, and Stephens landed in New York on May 10, 1866. He secretly completed his plans to invade Canada here, and on May 15 addressed a great meeting of Fenians in this city. The real purpose of his visit was not known publicly till a fortnight later when the whole country was excited by the news that came from the Canadian border.

"The war" was a short and inglorious one. Perhaps its end can be told by the headlines in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 4, 1866, as well as in another way. They were as follows:

"The Fenian Folly. End of the Invasion on the Niagara Frontier. He who fights and runs away, may live to fight another day. Irish army take to heels in the dark. Most of them get back to the United States. About 400 of them captured by our gunboat. The Canadians secure a few Irish pickets."

After the failure of the attempt to invade Canada, Stephens returned to New York and started a plan to invade Ireland from this country. Although a few Irish-Americans actually went across the Atlantic the scheme was a fiasco, and Stephens dropped gradually out of notice. In recent years he had been living on a fund which was collected for him in this country by Patrick Ford of the Irish World and Michael Davitt. The British Government evidently thought that his career as a leader was ended by the two fiascos which he organized, as it allowed him to return to Ireland.

DEATH OF MRS. McPHERSON.

The Senator's Widow Succumbed to Pneumonia—Her Daughter on the Way to Europe.

Mrs. Edla J. McPherson, widow of United States Senator John R. McPherson of New Jersey, died at her apartments, 331 Lexington Avenue, early yesterday morning. Mrs. McPherson was taken ill with pneumonia on Monday last, and on Thursday it was realized that she was in great danger, and Drs. Delafield and Janeway were called in consultation. Ever since the death of her husband Mrs. McPherson has lived in this city. She usually made yearly trips abroad.

Mrs. McPherson was a Miss Gregory of Buffalo, N. Y., and her mother is still living in that city. A brother, George Gregory, is living here. Mrs. McPherson's only surviving child is a daughter, who is married to Dr. Joseph Muir. Dr. Muir and his wife sailed for Europe last Saturday. The doctor has been appointed the Secretary of the United States Legation at Stockholm. A cable was sent to the couple, which will reach them at Queenstown, and it is expected that they will return to New York on a steamship sailing next Wednesday. Until they arrive the body of Mrs. McPherson will be placed in a receiving vault and no funeral arrangements will be made.

The marriage of the daughter, Edla Coleman McPherson, to Dr. Muir was not at first looked upon favorably by Mrs. McPherson. She had started for Europe on one of her annual trips in the Summer of 1898. After Mrs. McPherson called Dr. Muir and her daughter were married by a Justice of the Peace in Hoboken, N. J. When Mrs. McPherson heard of this she returned home, and it was a long time before she became reconciled to the marriage. After Dr. Muir married he rented a house at 41 West Thirty-eighth Street and began to practice medicine. Two years ago he associated himself with F. C. Whitney in the production of the play "Quo Vadis." The enterprise was very successful until the play reached this city. Later, Dr. Muir backed Lawrence Hanley in "Near the Throne." He lost money on this venture. The doctor is known as an adept in hypnotism, and before the reconciliation took place Mrs. McPherson ascribed the marriage of her daughter to him to undue influence of that nature. Mrs. McPherson was fifty-six years old.

JOSEPH THORON DIES IN FRANCE.

Was Formerly a Well-Known Merchant and Philanthropist of This City.

Information was received by cable yesterday of the death of Joseph Thoron, a former merchant and well-known philanthropist of this city, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia at Cannes, in the South of France. Mr. Thoron at the time of his death was a resident of Marseilles, and was on a visit to the French health resort. He was seventy-three years old. He was born on the Island of Crete, where his father was Consul of Russia, Holland, and the small principalities of Naples and Parma, which were then idependent States.

The son came to this country in 1853 and located in this city, where he established himself in business, and soon rose to prominence in the community. He was prominently identified with Catholic Church work and Catholic charities. He was one of the founders of the old Xavier Union, now the Catholic Club, and served for seven successive terms as its President. He was also one of the

SOLDIERS' BEST NIGHT

Greatest Crowd of Week Saw Military Drills and Sports.

REVIEW BY GENERAL MILES

Twenty-second Regiment Athletes Gained the Honors in Contests on Madison Square Garden Track.

There may have been room for more people in Madison Square Garden last night at the Military Show, but if so, the crowd in attendance most successfully hid it. All other nights of the show were thrown into total eclipse, at any rate, and standing room was at a premium, even the space back of the arena seats being so choked up by the visitors that movement in any direction was next to impossible.

The review of the troops for the evening was conducted by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who arrived, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Bailey, Lieut. Col. Roeber and wife, Major Davies, and Major Jones, a short time before 9 o'clock, the review following almost immediately, as the athletic part of the programme had been completed before the arrival of the reviewing officer.

This ceremony was short, but impressive in its spectacular features, the State troops again making up the greater part of the military on the parade ground, as eighteen different volunteer organizations were represented. The United States regular troops and the detachments from the United States Navy swelled the number of men in line to about 800, who went through the exercises with a smoothness unequaled on any earlier night of the week.

A very pleasing feature of the show was the landing drill and exercise by the white duck-clad men of the Second Naval Battalion, commanded by Commander R. P. Forshew and Lieut. Harmon, the amateur fighting tars putting up an exhibition that would have stood comparison with the regular bluejackets' show in the same line without disadvantage to the Naval Militiamen.

The rough riding and hurdle jumping on barebacked horses by the United States cavalrymen from West Point included a few new features, and was even more thrilling than the feats of the same daring horsemen earlier in the week, while other features of the evening's performance were tower building and flag drill by the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., and a battalion drill by the sailors from the United States ship Hartford.

The athletic competitions were the most important of the week to date in that the finals in three events were decided, while two other events were finished in one run. All the glory of the evening went to the Twenty-second Regiment, for representatives of that organization won all five events, making such a sweep as has never before fell to the portion of one regiment in the Military League's tournament.

The most sensational of the Twenty-second's victories was in the one-mile relay race, in which the best runners of the winning regiment and the Twenty-third were the rivals though the tournament, Edwards for the Twenty-second and "Maxey" Long for the Twenty-third. Edwards jumped in to relieve his mate in the last quarter, when the Twenty-second man, Sayles had a lead of twenty yards. Long, therefore starting that much behind Edwards. With a quarter of a mile to go, Edwards went on at his fast pace, with Long in red-hot pursuit, the distance being in Long's favor, though he was badly handicapped by the start his antagonist had.

Steadily gaining from the first jump to the last, Long made up about ten yards of the distance, but never got to his rival, Edwards finishing after a gallant run first by ten yards, while Long beat the third man by fully eighty yards. Though beaten in that event the gain made by Long encouraged his partisans and the men of the Twenty-third Regiment to hope for better things in the quarter-mile run for the military championship to be decided to-night. The summary of the night's events follows:

220-Yard Hurdle, Military Championship.—Final —Won by H. Arnold, Twenty-second Regiment; M. Daley, Twenty-second Regiment, second; W. A. Karns, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:28.

One-mile Run, Military Championship.—Won by W. F. McLoughlin, Twenty-second Regiment; T. G. McGirr, Twenty-third Regiment, second; F. Farrell, Thirteenth Artillery, third. Time —4:52 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final—Won by G. H. Johnson, Twenty-second Regiment, (20 yards;) H. A. Sedley, Twenty-third Regiment, (20 yards,) second; P. Umstadter, Eighth Regiment, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Military Championship, Trials; Winners and Second Man in Fastest Heat to Compete in Final.—First Heat—Won by G. E. Schofield, Twenty-third Regiment; C. D. Barclay, Thirteenth Artillery, second. Time—1:36 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. Doherty, Thirteenth Artillery; H. H. Allison, Twenty-third Regiment, second. Time—1:22 4-5. Third Heat—Won by G. H. King, Seventy-first Regiment; L. B. Minnaugh, Seventy-first Regiment, second. Time—1:38 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by G. J. Kinscheff, Twenty-third Regiment; E. Ott, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—1:40. Fifth Heat—Won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment; C. F. Rice, Thirteenth Artillery, second. Time —1:29 3-5. Final to-night.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final—Won by D. J. McGague, Twenty-second Regiment, (60 yards;) F. A. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment, (45 yards,) second; F. X. Hussey, Seventy-first Regiment, (55 yards,) third. Time—2:00 2-5.

One-mile Relay Race, Military Championship; teams of five men, each man to run two laps—Won by Twenty-second Regiment, (D. M. Dales, F. A. Osterhoudt, H. Arnold, M. Daley, and W. S. Edwards;) Twenty-third Regiment, (G. M. Reimer, H. A. Sedley, W. J. Dalton, H. F. Reed, and M. W. Long,) second; Thirteenth Artillery, (J. Jarboe, A. Zender, H. I. Thompson, H. L. Hillman, and W. R. Rowan,) third; Seventy-first Regiment, (F. B. McCahill, C. Boynton, J. W. Simpson, F. Hussy, and G. T. Fitzgerald,) fourth. Time—3:30. Won by 10 yards; 80 yards between second and third teams.

Programme for matinée to-day: Battle exercises and wall scaling by the Eleventh Infantry United States Army, Capt. J. W. L. Phillips commanding, and Lieuts. Meyer and Kay. Rough riding by the United States cavalry detachment from West Point, Capt. George H. Sands commanding. Skirmish and extended order drill by sailors from the United States steamship Hartford, Ensign Houston commanding. Artillery drill and driving by the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, United States Army, Lieut. Fox Conner commanding. United States Marine Corps.

Programme for to-night: Grand review by Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, United States Army. Rough riding by United States cavalry detachment from West Point. Battle exercises by Eleventh Infantry, United States Army. Rough riding by Troop C, National Guard, New York. Battalion drill by sailors from the United States steamship Hartford. Artillery drill and driving by the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery. Guard mount by United States Marine Corps.

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

220-Yard Run, military championship, trial and final; half-mile bicycle race, military championship, final; half-mile run, military championship; one-mile bicycle race, military championship, final; 440-yard run, military championship, final; two-mile bicycle race, military championship, final; obstacle race, final heat.

LAST HOCKEY GAME.

N. Y. A. C. Team Closed Its Season by Defeating St Nicholas Skating Club.

The wind-up of the most successful hockey season New York has ever had took place at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, when the hockey team of the New York Athletic Club vanquished the seven of the St Nicholas Skating Club by the score of 5 goals to 2.

The game was not in the championship series, but an exhibition match, designed to give the New York Athletic Club with Howard on the team a chance to retaliate for the victory St. Nicholas gained over the Mercury Foot team recently when Howard could not play on the latter seven. It was the fourth time this year these teams had met, and for the third time New York won. Line-up:

New York A. C., (5.)	Positions.	St. Nicholas S. C., (2.)
O'Donnell	Goal	Hayward
Hunt	Point	Ayres
Fenwick	Cover point	Mortimer
Howard	Forward	K. Gordon Belden
Belden	Forward	S. Campbell
G. and H. Hornfeck	Forward	Wylie
M. Hornfeck	Forward	Barron

Goals scored by—Howard, 2; Fenwick, H. Hornfeck, Belden, Wylie. Referee—Archibald De Witt, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—Howard Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club; E. Flammer, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—20-minute halves.

Greased Wrestler Lost Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Henry Abeken of St. Louis and Max Wiley of Rochester, N. Y., met in the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-night to wrestle for the middle-weight amateur championship of America. As soon as Wiley laid hands on the St. Louisan he refused to continue the match, saying that his opponent was greased. Referee Mooney investigated and told Abeken he needed a bath. The St. Louisan went out and washed. When he returned the referee felt him again, and said another bath would do him good. But even a second ablution failed to satisfy the referee, and he decided the match in favor of the New Yorker.

GRUDON WON GRAND NATIONAL.

The Great Steeplechase Run at Liverpool Meeting in Violent Storm.

LONDON, March 29.—The Grand National Steeplechase, of 2,500 sovereigns, was run to-day in a blinding snowstorm, and was won by B. Bletsoe's brown horse Grudon, by Old Buck out of Avis. The event was a handicap for five-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns and the third horse 200 sovereigns from the stakes. The distance was the Grand National Course, (about 4 miles and 856 yards.)

There were sixty-two entries, of which eleven forfeited. C. J. Williams's bay gelding Drumcree, by Ascetic, out of Witching Hour, was second. J. E. Rogerson's chestnut gelding Buffalo Bill, by Master Bill, out of Etna, third. Time, 9:47 4-5. Grudon led throughout and won easily by four lengths. The betting was 9 to 1 against Grudon, 10 to 1 against Drumcree, and 33 to 1 against Buffalo Bill.

SECOND DAY AT BENNINGS TRACK.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Another big crowd was in attendance at the Bennings track this afternoon, the bright sunshine and brisk air making ideal racing weather. The day's card was generally a well-filled one, and the track was in improved condition and fast. The talent found some difficulty in picking the winners, only two favorites passing under the wire first. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lexington Pirate, 115 pounds, (Landry,) 13 to 5, won; Robert Waddell, 103, (Seaton,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Robert Metcalf, 114, (Miller,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Alard, River Princess, Tony Bealzi, Roth Park, Diva, Zenaide, and Sweepstakes also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; half a mile. Ganess, 107, (Landry,) 12 to 1, won; Serpent, 107, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Tea Varra, 107, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1, third. Time —0:50 4-5. Atheola, Alum Water, Ashbrook, and The Hartford also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Animosity, 89, (Wilkerson,) 9 to 20, won; Draughtsman, 105, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; Eloim, 110, (Landry,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30 4-5. Three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Isia, 106, (H. Wilson,) 2 to 5, won; Give and Take, 105, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Monmouth Boy, 111, (Booker,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Island Prince, Thermos, Cherrywild, Lillian Hoffman, and X-Ray also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens; seven furlongs. Imperialist, 115, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2, won; Tamarin, 118, (Vandusen,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Gink, 101, (Brennen,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:32 4-5. Bean, The Tramp, Farsight, Virginia Wilcox, Punctual, Street Boy, and Princess Aurora also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and forty yards. Kirkwood, 110, (Landry,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Cherished, 90, (Fitzgerald,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Charles Estes, Elsie Skip, and Mazo also ran.

To-day's Entries at Bennings.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Gold Fox, 120 pounds; Kerry Lady, 103; The Rhymer and Nitrate, 101 each; Moor, 98, and Obliged, 86.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Filiform, 110 pounds; Ross Air, Oris, Carrol D., and Miracle II., 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden hurdle race, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Hopeful and G. R. Lonhurst, 155 pounds each; The Burlington Route, 154; Miss Elizabeth, 153; Dismay and Alberto, 151 each; Matt Simpson and F. V. T., 144 each, and Trouble and Joliet, 141 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Potomac purse for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Scurry, Choice, and The Rhymer, 116 pounds each; Kid Cox, 113; Sadie S., 106, and Annie Darling and Lady Padden, 101 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Passaic and Island Prince, 108 pounds each; Charawind, 106; Charley Moore and By George, 105 each; Back Talk, 103; Cousin Jesse, 100; The Rogue, 94; Courtesy, Cherries, Gertude Elliott, and Annie Darling, 85 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards. Sidney Lucas, 110 pounds; Fired While, 117; Boney Boy, 111; Alsike, 106, and Charawind, 104.

Many Entries for Saratoga Races.

The entries for the Saratoga Racing Association's stakes for the coming Summer meeting are published for the first time in the current issue of The Racing Calendar, and with the nominations in from all sources show a total of 1,669 individual entries in the twenty events. The fixtures for two-year-olds filled best, the average for eight events being 66 to a race, including the Saratoga Special, which is in the nature of a private sweepstakes, and with its big entrance fee of $1,000. Half Orchelt, shuts out the smaller stables, the special having seventeen nominations.

Results at Other Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Tanforan results: One mile—Wardman, 112, (Mounce,) 1; Mamie Hildreth, 107, 2; Illiouon, 109, 3. Time—1:42½. Half-Mile—J. V. Kirby, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Ogle, 103, 2; Irma A., 110, 3. Time—1:48¾. Six furlongs—Dangerous Maid, 110, (Henry,) 1; Head Water, 116, 2; Sly, 113, 3. Time—1:14. Six furlongs, Match—Kenilworth, 112, (Turner,) 1; Yellow Tail, 110, 2. Time—1:14. Eleven-sixteenth of a mile—Articulate, 102, (Dominick,) 1; The Prick, 97, 2; Frank Bell, 121, 3. Time—1:06¾. Seven furlongs—Astor, 120, (Mounce,) 1; Impromptu, 107, 2; Cougar, 107, 3. Time—1:28.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—Three-quarters of a mile—Benny Duffy, 107, (McCann,) 1; Lawton, 95, 2; Julius Werner, 98, 3. Time—1:18. Five and a half furlongs—Insurrection, 90, (L. Smith,) 1; Eva Wilson, 108, 2; Blenheim, 102, 3. Time—1:11½. One Mile—Jessie Jarboe, 109, (McCann,) 1; Ogswell, 98, 2; Sallie J., 106, 3. Time—1:48. Six furlongs—Mudder, 93, (Lindsay,) 1; Aberdale, 102, 2; Dan Rice, 111, 3. Time—1:19. One mile and a sixteenth—Scotch Bramble, 92, (Washington,) 1; Hija, 91, 2; B. P. Jones, 107, 3. Time—1:58. Five and a half furlongs—Morris Volmer, 110, (L. Smith,) 1; Charles Daniels, 110, 2; Pauline J., 106, 3. Time—1:11½.

RACES FOR INDEPENDENCE.

BOSTON, March 29.—A special cable from London says:

"Sir Thomas Lipton says: Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to take Shamrock II., and possibly both Shamrocks, around the Cape and race with Independence and other boats.

"I should care nothing to win the cup and then be told that I had not beaten the best boat.

"After the launching, April 20, both Shamrocks will race in the Solent continuously, and the German Emperor's Meteor may take part.

"On June 7 and 8 both Shamrocks, Meteor, and Sybarite will race on the Clyde.

"My boat must be the best that this side of the water can produce. I feel that I have an even chance to lift the cup.

"I hope to meet Charles Francis Adams at New York and arrange to accept his invitation from the Boston Board of Trade."

Some time next week the formal invitation to Sir Thomas Lipton to enter the Shamrock in the Hull-Massachusetts races for the Lawson Cups will be forwarded to London. The invitation will embody the rules under which the races will be held, the course, and full particulars, so that Sir Thomas will know just what sort of a race it is in which he is entering his boat.

Yacht Niagara Will Cruise South.

Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara, New York Yacht Club, which has been lying at anchor off Twenty-fourth Street, East River, ever since last Saturday, when she was prevented by thick weather from passing out to sea, will likely pass out of the Narrows this morning, bound for Sands Point. At Sands Point she will anchor off the Summer home of Mr. Gould, who expects to put her in commission at once for the season.

According to present plans, the Niagara will leave Sands Point with her owner aboard early next week, and on Monday or Tuesday will head eastward bound for Narragansett Bay. Eventually it is the intention to cruise to Bermuda and to Havana, and, possibly, to other West Indian ports.

Since last seen in commission the yacht, formerly painted black, has changed her color to white, and her appearance has been much improved by the change. A crew has been aboard the vessel since Feb. 1, since which time she has been generally refitted and overhauled. She was dry docked in the docks of Shewan & Sons, Fourth Street and the East River, where her underbody was put in perfect condition, to fit her for an extended trip in the tropical waters.

Bergen Beach Y. C. Elects Officers.

At the first annual meeting of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—Robert E. Stillson; Vice Commodore—George E. Fitzmaurice; Treasurer —Edward Chapman; Secretary—Edward Wells; Measurer—L. Miller. Yachtsmen who are interested in furthering yachting interests at and around Bergen Beach are cordially invited to communicate with A. MacDougal, 455 Broadway, who will be pleased to give any information regarding the club.

First Trout of the Season.

OAKDALE, L. I., March 29.—The opening of the trout season is always a great occasion at the South Side Sportsmen's Club, and to-day was no exception to the rule. There was a big gathering of members of the club, and there was the usual rivalry as to who should have the honor of catching the first trout of the season. All the members were out early this morning, and it was not very long before the first trout had been landed. The honor of making the first capture this season goes to F. W. Rhinelander of Manhattan, who landed a fine fish soon after he had begun operations.

MASS MEETING AT COLUMBIA.

Students Addressed by Francis S. Bangs on the University's Athletic Situation.

At a student mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Columbia University, plans were made for meeting the athletic difficulties of the university, which, if successfully carried out, will furnish a solution for the grave problem confronting Columbia's sports. Francis S. Bangs, '78, the new graduate athletic Treasurer, was the principal speaker. He outlined the present financial situation of the athletic association as follows: Assets, $371.92, from the football team; liabilities, $2,123.39; miscellaneous expenses, $2,974.52; balance due on rent of Manhattan Field, $5,329.46; due Messrs. Hutton, Sayre, Hewlett, and Kirby, the guarantors of the rent of Manhattan Field, $540; to W. B. Shoemaker the amount of a loan to the football team. This makes a total of $10,967.37, which, less the asset of $371.92 from the football team, leaves a debt of $10,595.45 still to be liquidated.

Mr. Bangs said that the outlook for the season's sport was very dark, indeed, until a way out of the difficulty was offered by President Low. Upon President Low's providing the collateral, a local bank was induced to loan $4,725.09, the amount which is needed immediately to pay the field and miscellaneous expenses. This sum is loaned at 4 per cent. interest, and will be paid from the first receipts of the football season, its payment taking precedence over the amount due the guarantors, who are willing to wait for the settlement of their claim. The guarantors, however, will be paid 3 per cent. on their loan, which will be paid in full as soon as the debt President Low stands sponsor for is settled. Mr. Bangs announced that the debt had been reduced by $250, which has been donated by R. H. Sayre and A. T. Hewlett, and remitted from the amount due them on their guarantees.

"The football outlook is very good," said Mr. Bangs, "but if the sport is to continue at the university the Football Committee will be required to submit a schedule from which enough money will be assured to pay the football debt in full. The budget will be made out liberally, but without the least extravagance." Football depends, to a large extent, upon the coach, and the way is now open to the re-engagement of George Foster Sanford. However, if Mr. Sanford is hired, his salary will be liberal, but it will be strictly in line with what the athletic association can afford." In conclusion, Mr. Bangs said, Sanford as coach and Manhattan Field as athletic grounds, were in a fair way to be secured for the university if the undergraduates would lend their support by enrolling themselves as members of the new athletic association.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE.

In Annual Sports Between the Two Universities at Queen's Club.

LONDON, March 29.—A good crowd gathered at the Queen's Club here this afternoon to witness the thirty-eighth inter-university track sports. The weather was bright and frosty.

Oxford won by six to four events. Head winds and a heavy tracks militated against good performances. With the exception of the mile and three miles, none of the results reached 'Varsity form. Considering the conditions, with two exceptions, the men ran in great form, and the American cracks are likely to find Cockshott and Workman strong competitors. The next most dangerous man is Cornish. Workman's win in the three-mile run was his third successive victory. He also beat his own record and received quite an ovation. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by A. E. Hind, Cambridge. Time—0:10 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by L. J. Cornish, Oxford. Time—0:52 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by G. R. Garnier, Oxford. Time—0:17.

Putting the Weight.—Won by E. E. B. May, Oxford, 34 feet 9 inches.

High Jump.—Won by G. H. Smith, Cambridge, 5 feet 10½ inches.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. R. Cleave, Oxford. Time—1:59 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge. Time—4:26 4-5.

Long Jump.—Won by L. J. Cornish, Oxford, 21 feet 6¼ inches.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge. Time—0:14:58.

Hammer Throwing.—Won by E. B. May, Oxford, 113 feet 3 inches.

Gymnastic Exhibition at Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 29.—The gymnasts of Wesleyan University gave their seventh annual exhibition in the Fayerweather Gymnasium last night. Many of the feats of the class squads were very difficult, and all were performed with a finish and precision unequaled in the past.

The Wallace Cup, given by William C. Wallace of Brooklyn to the best gymnast for one year, was won by I. F. Scofield, '02, who also won it in 1898. He wins also the right in the "Varsity to "W."

The Olin Cup, given by Stephen H. Olin of New York, for class contests, was won by the class of '02. The winner in each event received a gold medal. The great popularity of the Gymnasium Director, Marvel, was shown by the presentation to him by the undergraduates of a handsome loving cup.

TUFTS, 24; MANHATTAN, 12.

The Manhattan College baseball team opened its home season yesterday at Jasper Oval, being opposed to the Tufts College nine. The weather was very cold, and a brisk wind blew across the diamond, making fast playing impossible. McPhillips started to pitch for Manhattan, but was taken sick in the second inning, and Walsh took his place. He was very wild, giving seven bases on balls and hitting two men. Kearns took his place in the seventh inning. The score:

TUFTS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stolw'hy,3b.	4	2	4	3	1		
Flagg, ss.	5	2	2	1	2		
Chapman,2b.	3	4	2	1	0		
Hazelton, 1b.	3	2	6	1	1		
Williams, cf.	2	2	5	0	0		
Connell, lf.	0	0	1	0	1		
Foster, rf.	1	4	2	0	0		
Fisk, c.	3	2	6	2	0		
Clay, p.	2	1	1	1	1		
Curran, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Total.	24	19	27	9	6		

MANHATTAN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Duff, c.	3	2	7	3	0		
Cotter, 1b.	2	2	8	0	1		
Mullins, ss.	1	3	2	2	0		
Thielman, rf.	3	3	3	1	0		
Doyle, cf.	1	0	1	0	1		
Connors, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Lenz, 2b.	0	2	2	2	1		
Donovan, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Walsh, p.	0	0	1	1	1		
Kearns, p.	1	2	0	1	0		
McPhillips, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.	12	15	27	13	4		

Tufts	1	6	3	6	0	3	3	2	0	—24	
Manhattan	0	0	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	—12	

Two-base hits—Stoleworthy and Cotter. Three-base hits—Flisk, Thielman, and Mullins. Home runs—Duff and Thielman. Sacrifice hits—Donovan and Cotter (2.) Struck out—Doyle and Walsh. Stolen bases—Chapman, Lenz, and Donovan. Double plays—Flagg to Chapman to Hazleton; Doyle, Cotter to Lenz. Left on bases —Tufts, 7; Manhattan, 8. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Breidenbach.

Players for the New York Team.

George Davis, the manager of the New York baseball team, arrived in this city yesterday from the West, where he went for the purpose of securing new material to strengthen the local team. The services of Denzer of Comiskey's Chicago team, one of the most successful pitchers in the American League, were secured, and Alex Smith, at one time a catcher with the champion Brooklyn team, is on his way to this city from Hot Springs. On his arrival here it is said that he will also sign a contract. This practically completes the New York team, which this year will be largely composed of young blood.

Four Columbia Crews Out.

Coach Hanlan had but four Columbia eights on the Harlem yesterday afternoon, instead of the usual five, as there were not enough members of the Science freshman crew on hand to take out that boat. On account of the cold wind which blew strongly upon the river, Hanlan did not do any coaching, and the crews merely rowed a straight stretch up to High Bridge and back. The 'Varsity four rowed, as usual, and Nash and Niezer were out in singles.

To-day, if the weather is favorable, the entire day will be given to practice, the 'Varsity crews rowing in the forenoon and the freshmen in the afternoon. A mixed Science and college crew, four men from each school, will be tried.

Oxford Favorite in To-day's Race.

LONDON, March 29.—The Oxford and Cambridge crews have finished their practice. The weather was milder to-day, and both the Dark Blues and Light Blues confined themselves to paddling, with a couple of sharp bursts. The prospects for the annual boat race to-morrow are fine weather and smooth water. The consensus of opinion favors the Dark Blues.

DURLAND'S HORSE SHOW ENDS.

Aurel Batonyi Ruled Out of the Ring—C. K. G. Billings's String of Victories.

The high jumpers brought one of the most successful horse shows ever held in Durland's Riding Academy to a close last night. Foxwood, the small chestnut owned by the Gerkendale Farm, added another blue ribbon to those he has already won during the week, while the winning of first prize by the bay gelding Governor Blair made the sixth blue ribbon won by the string belonging to C. K. G. Billings.

The judging of ladies saddle horses was one of the most interesting features of the evening. In this the champion Flashlight, winner of eighteen blue ribbons, appeared. The gelding was ridden by Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott, and had no difficulty in demonstrating superiority over the others, of which Ruby, a chestnut gelding, proved to be the best.

The only unpleasant feature of the show was the barring of Aurel Batonyi from participating in any further events held at Durland's. On Thursday night he secured the red ribbon with Dr. John L. Wentz's team of chestnuts, Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden, being beaten out by an unnamed team of bays belonging to C. K. G. Billings. He refused to accept the ruling of the judges, claiming that he should have been awarded the first prize, and drove off. The summary of awards:

Class 30.—For ponies not exceeding 12 hands—Won by Brown Bard, br. h., 11.1 hands, 9 years, Franklin Haines, owner; unnamed pony, Delford Farm, owner, second; Jennie, blk. m., 11.2, Gerkendale Farm, owner, third.

Class 9.—Saddle tandems—Won by Blossom, ch. m., 15, and Foxy, ch. m., 14.3, William Trevor, owner; Electra, b. m., 14¾, 7 years, and Topsy Turvy, b. g., 6 years, Hugo Reisinger, owner, second; Onteora, ch. m., 15.1, and Chappaona, b. g., 15.2, T. D. Loftus and J. T. D. Bristol, owners, third.

Class 17.—For the best horse 14.3 hands and under—Won by Foxwood, ch. h., 14.3, Gerkendale Farm, owner; Taffy, b. g., 14.1, 9 years, Dr. F. C. Grensiée, owner, second; unnamed chestnut gelding, Delford Farm, owner, third.

Class 19.—For the best horse over 15.2 hands—Won by Governor Blair, b. g., 16, C. K. G. Billings, owner; unnamed chestnut gelding, Delford Farm, owner, second.

Class 7.—Ladies' saddle horses exceeding 15.2.—Won by Flashlight, ch. g., 15.2½, 6 years, W. Stanton Elliott, owner; Ruby, ch. g., 15.2½, 7 years, Mrs. H. S. Rukens, owner, second; Vinco, ch. g., 15.3, Gerkendale Farm, owner, third.

Class 20—For the best pair, 14.3 hands and under—Won by Brandon, ch. h., 14.3, 5 years, and Belmar, ch. g., 14.3, 7 years, Gerkendale Farms, owner; Bayatone, b. g., 14.3, 8 years, and Grey Stone, gr. g., 14.3, George B. Hulme, owner, second.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Eight Teams Bowl to Decide Ties in Commercial Bowling League Tournament.

Eight teams rolled to decide ties in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on Cadieu & Cashau's Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

Vietor & Achelis—Schmidt, 145; Hermann, 163; Timmons, 139; Mertz, 192; Buek, 211. Total, 855.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 135; Denton, 181; Langdon, 118; Brooks, 167; Coghlan, 123. Total, 724.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Cramer, 126; Whitney, 155; Wennels, 138; Hutchinson, 178; Blue, 172. Total, 764.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 118; Swain, 155; Koch, 176; Dietz, 171; Matthews, 246. Total, 866.

R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 129; Comptois, 134; Tait, 138; Forman, 187; Hegmer, 177. Total, 765.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Walter, 180; Folkers, 169; Crawford, 113; Shay, 154; Cantrell, 149. Total, 765.

Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 155; Wambach, 162; Wallock, 176; Gaden, 120; Hoering, 142. Total, 755.

Empire City Council won two games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Council—S. Walter, 221; Naugle, 219; Braisted, 175; Mitchell, 189; Gross, 171. Total, 975.

New York Council—Kitchelt, 170; Snover, 167; Young, 210; Krominga, 171; Cashau, 157. Total, 875.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 192; Snover, 167; Young, 174; Krominga, 161; Cashau, 159. Total, 853.

De Vinne Council—Barnett, 164; Frankle, 192; Haar, 163; Wichterman, 149; Detlef, 181. Total, 839.

THIRD GAME.—De Vinne Council—Barnett, 163; Frankle, 169; Haar, 145; Wichterman, 156; Detlef, 180. Total, 822.

Empire City Council—S. Walters, 180; Naugle, 169; Braisted, 173; Mitchell, 181; Gross, 178. Total, 881.

The Pin Knights team won two games in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—A. Kiefer, 165; W. Moore, 188; G. Moore, 149; Ment, 213; C. Kiefer, 171. Total, 886.

Echo Bowling Club—McNeil, 165; Seaman, 179; Cooper, 201; Bannister, 160; Sellers, 167. Total, 876.

SECOND GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—McNeil, 183; Seaman, 180; Cooper, 144; Bannister, 177; Sellers, 176. Total, 860.

Pin Knights' Bowling Club—Miller, 134; Gurling, 201; Tuttle, 179; Good, 176; Welch, 199. Total, 889.

THIRD GAME.—Pin Knights' Bowling Club—Miller, 146; Gurling, 195; Tuttle, 160; Good, 233; Welch, 186. Total, 922.

East New York Bowling Club—A. Kiefer, 181; W. Moore, 150; G. Moore, 132; Ment, 159; C. Kiefer, 203. Total, 825.

Fordham Council made a clean score in the tournament of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—King's Bridge Council—Morrison, 135; Ryan, 134; Stricker, 92; Huxtable, 134; Powers, 176. Total, 670.

Bronx Council—Finke, 191; Pickhardt, 110; Healey, 171; Murray, 159; Turner, 154. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.—Fordham Council—Beekman, 97; Reinisch, 135; Smith, 148; Trull, 127; Cohen, 170. Total, 725.

King's Bridge Council—Morrison, 132; Ryan, 125; Stricker, 109; Huxtable, 145; Powers, 127. Total, 638.

THIRD GAME.—Bronx Council—Finke, 136; Ballard, 168; Healey, 145; Murray, 166; Turner, 121. Total, 738.

Fordham Council—Beekman, 119; Reinisch, 165; Schauvel, 132; Trull, 164; Cohen, 178. Total, 758.

The Carrol Park bowlers won two games in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 155; Ridderhoff, 178; Corrigan, 187; Scharfenburg, 177; Becker, 158. Total, 855.

Cortelyou Bowling Club—Ferdan, 178; Brush, 209; Rider, 138; Esquirol, 211; Klucken, 154. Total, 890.

SECOND GAME.—Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 157; H. Degenhardt, 211; Watjen, 174; Hashhagen, 156; J. Degenhardt, 150. Total, 848.

Bushwick Council—Linz, 194; Ridderhoff, 120; Corrigan, 173; Scharfenburg, 166; Becker, 168. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.—Cortelyou Bowling Club—Ferdan, 157; Brush, 189; Rider, 165; Esquirol, 166; Klucken, 173. Total, 850.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 225; H. Degenhardt, 201; Watjen, 158; Hashagen, 191; J. Degenhardt, 174. Total, 949.

Finish of N. Y. A. C. Hand Tennis.

The New York Athletic Club's hand tennis tournament for the doubles championship of the club was concluded yesterday, when the last semi-final set was played and was followed by the final. Lyons and Lyons beat Bartlett and Lewis in the semi-final, and then met Price and Smallwood, the latter team winning the tournament and championship in straight games. The scores follow:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

FIRST GAME.

Lyon-Lyon.....0 10 3 1 1 4 1 1 2 2—25
Bartlett-Lewis.....2 1 3 1 0 5 3 1 0 ..—16

SECOND GAME.

Lyon-Lyon.....2 1 0 6 12 2 2—25
Bartlett-Lewis.....1 3 0 1 0 2..—7

Referee—E. J. Summer. Linesmen—L. R. Sharpe and L. C. Johnson.

FINAL ROUND.

FIRST GAME.

Lyon-Lyon .....1 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 2—14
Price-Smallwood..2 1 2 2 1 0 1 3 3 6 0 3 0 1—25

Aces by service—Price-Smallwood, 4; Lyon and Lyon, 5. Aces by placing, Price-Smallwood, 12; Lyon and Lyon, 6. Aces by opponents' miss—Price-Smallwood, 9; Lyon and Lyon, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Price-Smallwood..2 1 0 0 5 1 2 0 3 7 0 0 2 1 0 1—25
Lyon-Lyon.....6 0 . 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 4 .—24

Aces by service—Price-Smallwood, 6; Lyon-Lyon, 7; aces by placing—Price-Smallwood, 13; Lyon-Lyon, 11; aces by opponents' miss—Price-Smallwood, 6; Lyon-Lyon, 6.

THIRD GAME.

Price and Smallwood...5 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 9 7—25
Lyon and Lyon.....2 3 2 0 5 3 1 3 3 2 *—24

Aces by service—Price and Smallwood, 8; Lyon and Lyon, 7. Aces by placing—Price and Smallwood, 18; Lyon and Lyon, 11. Aces by opponents' miss—Price and Smallwood, 4; Lyon and Lyon, 6.

Columbia's Tennis

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Vacant Property on Upper Broadway and on Washington Heights—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles N. Taintor for about $75,000 the plot, 52.6 by 96, on the east side of Broadway, 52.4 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, now occupied by old buildings. The purchaser is James Byrnes.

Charles S. Gregor has sold for William B. Hornblower the lot, 25.6 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, 178.10 feet east of Fifth Avenue, adjoining Mr. Hornblower's residence on the east.

Max Marx, Adolph M. Bendheim, and Nathan Wise have bought from Charles H. Kerner the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets, extending 125 feet in depth on the former and 150 feet on the latter. The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street frontage faces Audubon Park.

P. L. Crovat has bought the dwellings 140 and 142 West Forty-fifth Street, each 16.8 by 100. Mr. Crovat already owned No. 144, and on the combined plot, 50 by 100, will erect a bachelor apartment house.

Post & Reese have sold, in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, for the estate of David Marks, the four-story dwelling 51 East Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

John P. Kirwan has sold for the estate of Aaron Jacobs to Dr. Henry Griswold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 70 West Forty-eighth Street, 20.10 by 60 by 100.5. Mr. Kirwan has also sold for Elizabeth Benedix to Morris Kandler the five-story double flat 165 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 80 by 100.

Henry Russell has sold for Morris Jacobson the following new seven-story flats: 227 and 229 East Sixty-third Street, each 25 by 100; 228, 230, and 232 East Sixty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100, and 385 to 389 East Eighth Street, two houses, each 30 by 94. The buyer, Leopold Hollinger, gives in part payment the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, old buildings, on plot 100 by 80.5. The total amount involved in the deal is about $425,000.

Harry N. Kohn has sold for Max Solomon to a client the five-story brownstone-front apartment house 70 East Eighty-sixth Street, 31.10 by 102; also, for Leopold Freudenthal, for $18,000, the five-story brick tenement 689 First Avenue, 24.8 by 75.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. and Joseph F. Barry have sold the two four-story brick flats 670 and 672 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 75 by 100; also, four lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 405 feet west of Perry Avenue.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for A. G. Havens the three-story brick and brownstone dwelling 140 Manhattan Avenue, 17 by 70; also, for Antonnette Hasenbalg, the five-story brick and stone double flat 110 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 100; also, for John and Ann T. Slowey, a plot of three lots, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 feet west of Jerome Avenue.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the northwest corner of Clinton and Rivington Streets, four-story brick and frame buildings on plot 50 by 50.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for a Mr. Shreve the three-story dwelling 138 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 100; also, for a Mr. Roth, the similar property, 215 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for the estate of Felix Veit the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 132 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 80.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Owen McNally the old building 1,589 Second Avenue, 25.7 by 75.

Simon Fine and K. Cohen have sold for the Waterbury estate the five-story brick tenement 350 Madison Street, 25 by 97; also, for a Mr. Blidell, the six-story brick tenement 30 Delancey Street, 25 by 80.

P. T. Canavan has sold for St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church to I. Jackson the two four-story brick buildings 344 and 346 West Fourteenth Street, on plot 50 by 103. —Kohn & Baumann report that they have sold for the estate of Charles Tisch to Edward Osserman eight five-story flats for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $53,000. Four of the houses are at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, and four at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Louis Becker has leased for M. L. & C. Ernst to Miss Amelia Specht, the new three-story dwelling 557 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

420 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sara C. Nelson $15,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 85 by 90; James Hynes of 378 Willis Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $25,000.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Taylor Street, Van Nest, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 45; John Carey, owner; Paul Schoonmaker of 110 West Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $3,250.

Prince Street, northwest corner of Elizabeth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 30 by 75.5; Charles Friedman of 320 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

First Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 46.3 by 100; Anderson estate of 27 William Street, owner; Frank H. Quinby of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 237 East Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 81; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $30,000.

Sixty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 22 by 70; Frederick King of 62 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,060 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 58 and 60 East Eighty-eighth Street, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, each 29.3 by 85.8; William Evans of 1,838 Madison Avenue, owner and architect; total cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, each 25 by 62; Thomas Corman of 54 Lind Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; total cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 80.11; Hogenauer & Wessiau of 348 Willis Avenue, owners; B. W. Berger, architect; total cost, $54,000.

No. 645 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame store, 20 by 64.6; Charles H. Voorhees of 16 Central Park West, owner; William E. Bloodgood, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 384 Fifth Avenue, to a three-and-one-half-story brick dwelling and stores; Mrs. C. L. Kernochan, owner; J. O. Bunce of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

Morris Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Lydia Sattler, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Twelfth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a two-story brick storage house; Swift Brothers & Co. of 32 Tenth Avenue, owners; Paul Kissinger of 182 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 556 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a one-story brick foundry; John Williams, owner; C. H. Cauldwell of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 18 Cherry Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; A. Van Beuren & Co., owners; Frank Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 227 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store; A. Van Beuren & Co., owners; Frank Smith, architect; cost, $225.

No. 216 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 805 Fifth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and studios; A. Ollvotti, premises, owner; A. Vendras & Co., architects; cost, $600.

No. 383 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick store; Haliburton & Tales, premises, owners; Ernest Lowenbein of 120 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,357 to 1,369 Broadway, to a six-story brick hotel; L. L. Todd, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, owner; W. H. Whittal of 128 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 23 and 25 Bayard Street, to two three-story brick dwellings, with stores; Sarah Meyerson, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 263 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; C. F. Sheahan of 408 Ninth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, March 29.

BAXTER ST, 42, w s, 26.8x100; New York African Society for Mutual Relief to Benedict A. Klein, (R S $21.50)..... 21,500

BOND ST, 50, n s, 31.6x100x irregular; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufman, (R S $40, mtg $65,000)..... 1

BOND ST, 50, n s; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $65,000, R S $40)..... 1

BROOME ST, s e corner of Orchard St, 60x22.9; ...iel Mandel and another to Elias S... ...owitz, (R S $10, mtg $35,000) 50,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 66th s., 100.5x125; Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors, to Moritz Feikenau, (R S $140, mtg $125,000)..... 140,000

CENTRE ST, 44, 22.4x48.4x25x36.3; Charles E. Thorn to Randolph Guggenheimer, (R S $10, mtg $18,000)..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, 30, e s, 25x100; Bernard Wolkenberg to Nathan Stern, (R S $7.50, mtg $32,000) 1

COLUMBUS AV, 606, 25x100; Louise Schmid to Nathan and Leon Hirsch, (mtg $24,000, R S 50c)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 606, 25x100; Emma Marsching to Nathan and Leon Hirsch, (mtg $24,000, R S 50c)..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 162d St, 27.11x116.2x25x127.6; Daniel Brady to John J. O'Brien, (R S $5)..... 1

DELANCEY ST, s s, 108.3 ft e of Bowery, 22x99.5; Magdalena Walblinger, widow, to William Pinkermelv, (R S $5)..... 1

GREENWICH ST, Lot 21, Map 3, property of William W. Gilbert, 22x98.4x23.4x89.7; Emeline Vanderzee to Henry T. Sloane, (R S $11)..... 11,000

HOUSTON ST, 468, 25x68; Mary Fry to Samuel Greenfeld and another, (R S $26)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 470, n s, 25x68; Mary Fry and another to Samuel Greenfeld and another, (R S $18)..... 1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, widened, w s, 277.4 ft s of 192d St, runs w 94.2x s 52.4 x e 38.9x n e 30.2x e 55.9 to road x n 50.9; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Anna M. Hobbs and another, executors, &c., (R S $3.50)..... 3,300

MERCER ST, 245, w s, 25x100; Randolph Hurry, referee, to New York Savings Bank, (R S $53.50)..... 53,500

MONROE ST, 255, 257, and 259, n s; Eugene L. Bush, referee, to Morris Apatow, all liens, (R S 50 cents)..... 500

PERRY AV, e s, 455.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 80.11x100x44.10x101; John A. Knox, Jr., to Louisa I. Bailey, (mtg $1,200, R S $2,) taxes..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x81; State Realty Company to Bella Breslauer, (R S $7, mtg $56,500)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Sophia Hastorf to William Leonard, (R S $1)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 258.6 ft s of 163th St, 25x125x25.4x120.10; Alexander Smith to Boniface Vandeputte, (R S $3.50, mtg $2,250)..... 100

TYSEN AV, n w s, 25 ft s w of district school lot, 50x143x50x145; John J. O'Brien to Daniel Brady, (R S $2, mtg $2,000)..... 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, 105, n s; Louis M. Young to Heloise Young, (R S $4, all liens)..... 1

3D AV, n w corner of 75th St, 102.2x120; Marie Raecke to Samuel E. Jacobs, (R S $30, mtg $95,000)..... 1

10TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x100; William G. Christe to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $17)..... 1

10TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 54th St, 16.9x100; John B. Suffern to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $11)..... 1

9TH ST, s s, 193 ft e of Avenue B, 20x93.11; Moses Kinzler to Rosie Kirschenbluth, (R S $1, mtg $8,000)..... 1

10TH ST, 351 East, 25x94.9; Owen Costello and wife to William Friebolin, (mtg $21,766, R S $1)..... 100

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Cora Roig to Amos F. Eno, (R S $25, mtg $10,000)..... 35,000

53D ST, 419 West, 25x100.5; Ferdinand Brameyer to Equitable Realty Company, (R S $3, mtg $20,000)..... 1

53D ST, 417 West, 25x100.5; Ferdinand Brameyer to Equitable Realty Company, (R S $4, mtg $19,000)..... 1

67TH ST, 40 East, 17.9x100.5; Dillon Brown to William S. Wyckoff, (mtg $42,500, R S $22 50)..... 1

57TH ST, 40 East, 17.9x100.5; Nineteenth Ward Bank to Dillon Brown, (mtg $42,500, R S $7)..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John E. Daffy, referee, to Charles S. Hirch, (R S $11.50)..... 11,500

84TH ST, n s, 343.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company 27,750

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x110; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Arthur C. Wood, (mtg $84,000, R S $49)..133,000

97TH ST, 323 and 325 East, 50x100.11; Owen King to Frederick Ziegler, (mtg $5,500, R S $7.50)..... 13,000

100TH ST, 67 West, 25x100.11; William Buhler to Louis P. Hansen, (R S $27, mtg $19,000)..... 100

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Randolph Guggenhimer to Paula M. Arnold, (R S $5, mtg $18,050)..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 252 ft w of West End Av, 23x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Carrie S. Lockwood, quitclaim..... 1

106TH ST, 317 West, 25x100.11; Carrie S. Lockwood to Emma L. Chadwick, (mtg $25,000, R S $17.50)..... 1

109TH ST, 36 East, s s; Jacob Hamburger to Mary Sosnowsky, (R S $5, mtg $10,000) 15,000

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 37.5x100.11; Charles S. Hibbard to John B. Hibbard, (R S $15, mtg $50,000)..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Louis Lese to Henry Schmidt and another, (R S $14, mtg $52,000)..... 100

119TH ST, 64 to 68 East, 75x100.11; Henry Schmidt and another to Louis Lese, (R S $15.50, mtg $66,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 148th St; Niels Hansen to George Hughes and another, 5 years, from July, 1900...$1,800. 2,000

AVENUE B, 273; Sophie Bang to the John Kress Brewing Company, 1 year.. 960

BAYARD ST, 98 and 100, store and basement; Dominico Russo to Concetta Formica, 6 years, from May 1, 1899..... 948

BOERCK ST, 55 and 57; Jacob Burkhard to John Herling, 10 years..... 3,600

1ST AV, n w corner of 73d St; estate of S. Cohn to John Nadvornik, 3 years..... 1,020

2D AV, 2,480; Elizabeth P. Ingraham to the John Kress Brewing Company, 3 years 1,300

11TH ST, 612 East; George Dellon to Max Stone, 5 years 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henry, to William H. Macy, Jr., executor, &c.; 118th St, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 22,000

ANDERSON, Henry, to Eliza L. Macy; 118th St, s s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 22,000

APATOW, Morris, to Charlotte S. de Sanchis; Monroe St, 257, 5 years..... 24,000

APATOW, Morris, to Sarah B. Smith; Monroe St, 255, 5 years..... 24,000

APATOW, Morris, to Gertrude R. Chezelles; Monroe St, 259, 5 years..... 25,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Lewis C. Mack; Stanton St, s s, 26.6 ft w of Orchard St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

COHEN, Jacob, to J. Harper Smith; Stanton St, s s, 52 ft w of Orchard St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

COHEN, Jacob, and wife to Millie Levy; 83 and 85 Stanton St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

CRONIN, Edward J., to J. C. Julius Langbein, guardian, &c.; Crotona Av, e s, 72 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years..... 3,300

DUGGIN, Nellie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 185th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 1,500

FALKENAU, Moritz, to Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors, &c.; Central Park West, s w corner of 66th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 125,000

GORGEL, Lena, to Baruch P. Lieberman; 55 and 57 Avenue D, all title, installments 1,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, and Adolph Newman to Isaac and Mary Fry; 468 East Houston St, 5 years..... 21,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, and Adolph Newman to Isaac and Mary Fry; 470 East Houston St, 5 years..... 14,000

GUBNER, Walter D., to George W. Thym; 96th St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HAMILTON, Robert H., and wife to Keshin, Blitstein & Co.; Catharine St, n w s, part of Lot 278, map of Village of East Tremont, due May 22, 1901, secures note 250

HANSEN, Louis P., to William Buhler; 100th St, 67 West, 5 years..... 4,000

HIBBARD, John B., to Mary L. Gimbernat and another, executors, &c.; 116th St, 104 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

HIRSCH, Charles S., to David E. Levey; 69th St, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 9,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 106th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to William G. Christe; 10th Av, e s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls; Rond St, n s, 163.3 ft w of Bowery, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 65,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John B. Suffern; 10th Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 54th St, ¾ year, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th Av, e s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Baxter St, 42, demand, 6 per cent..... 21,500

KRAUSCH, Philip H., to William Pennington; Edgecombe Av, w s, 101.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 32,000

KRUGER, Augusta and Otto, to Randolph Guggenheimer; Park Av, w s, 20 ft n of 132d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

LE CLAIRE, John B., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 552½ West 52d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

LESE, Louis, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 18,000

LESE, Louis, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 18,000

LESE, Louis, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 18,000

LESE, Louis, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 18,000

MARSHALL, Gilbert N., to Mary L. Lovett; 859 Broadway, 112 West 29th St, 1-12 part, and all title 196 Canal St, ¼ part, &c., secures monthly allowance of $100 for life or life or either..... Nom.

McNULTY, John, to the Irving Savings Institution; 175th St, s w corner of Crotona Av, present lines, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 17th St, 41 West; also 38 West 18th St, 1 year... 55,000

OWSTON, Emma L. M., to Real Estate Trust Company of New York; 85th St, 337 West, 3 years 1,500

REYNOLDS, Daniel, to the Mutual Bank; 3d Av, 14 ft from n e corner of Elton Av and 153d St, runs n w to said corner 14x n e 100x s e 49 to 3d Av x s w 105.9, secures note 2,900

RIEDER, Marie, to Pauline Schempf; 87th St, n s, 249.10 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

RUDKIN, Ella T. and George W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 31st St, 28 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 40,000

SMITH, Minnie, to Mary Eagan; Lot 204, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6½ per cent..... 2,300

TOELBERG, Charles Nuse; Brook Av, e s, south part of Lot 160, lying east of Brook Av, village of Morrisania, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

VARNUM, James M., to Alonzo G. McLaughlin; 558½ West 162d St, 3 years.... 10,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Emilie J. Murray; Orchard Street, 178 and 180, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 11,025

WIMPIE, Maria, to John J. Jones and Martin J. Keogh, trustees; 4th St, 310 and 312 West, 5 years..... 27,000

WIMPIE, Maria, to Jacob Kottek; 4th St, 310 and 312 West, demand, 6 per cent. 2,374

WIRTH, Louis, to Carl Weiss; Baretto St, e s, 121.11 ft s of 169th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, n s, 81 ft e of Beekman Av, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 14,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 20,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, n s, 54 ft e of Beekman Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

WOOD, Arthur C., to Francis M. Jencks; 97th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 49,000

WOOD, Arthur C., to Francis M. Jencks; 97th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 95,000

WOOD, Arthur C., to Rachel Axelrod; 97th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 21,000

ZIEGLER, Frederick, to Owen King; 97th St, 323 and 325 East, due Oct. 7, 1901... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUM, Samuel C., to Helene Fuld..... 1,000

HAHN, Frank J., to Benton J. Asiel....Nominal

INGRAM, Ellen, to Sarah T. Murphy, executrix 5,500

JAMES, D. Willis, to William C. Arnold.Nominal

MARSHALL, Elizabeth A., to Laura S. W. Lake ..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Isabella McGay 6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Greenleaf K. Sheridan, executor, &c. 9,000

WOLF, Simson, to Adolph Frankenthal.Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, w s, 160 ft n of 163d St, 25x75; Frank Woytisek against Mary Lyons, owner; Edwin L. Clark, contractor 160

5TH AV, 608; Park Av, 423 to 431; 55th St, 78 to 82 East; 56th St, 405 to 409 East; 60th St, 152 East; 62d St, 173 to 175 East; 3d Av, 1,052 to 1,056; 48th St, 206 to 212 and 216 East; 45th St, 102 and 104 East; 44th St, 147 to 151 East; Bowery, 89; 46th St, 17 to 23 East, and 47th St, 18 to 28 East; James Mallon against estate of Robert and Ogden Goelet, owner; Harkness Boyd, contractor 135

22D ST, 36 East; the Easton Foundry and Machine Company against Thomas F. Coghlan, owner; William Prescott, contractor 2,300

84TH ST, 124 East; Thomas R. De Lacey against Carrie Gault, owner; James and Carrie Gault, contractors 777

84TH ST, 124 East; John W. Fryer against Carrie Gault, owner and contractor.. 525

92D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; John H. Sturk & Co. against J. Edward Jetter, owner and contractor 570

129TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Cheshire Lime and Builders' Supply Company against Frank Jewell, owner; Heney & Sheehy, contractors 239

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; James T. Laurence against Frank Jewell, owner and contractor.... 2,155

136TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Michael Heidt against Robert H. Hamilton, owner and contractor.... 270

140TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 90x99.11; Thomas R. De Lacey against Charles J. Bloomquist, owner and contractor 3,175

171ST ST, 783 to 787 East; the Consolidated Brick Company against Rosario Pizzutiello, owner and contractor; Pizzutiello & Brother, contractors..... 600

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

124TH ST, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, 104 x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company with John Caggiano, 11 payments 100,000

129TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, 50x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Company with Mary Cahill, 5 payments.....42,000

Lis Pendens.

FOX ST, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; George Stark against Mary Lally and others, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

LOT 477, map of Section A, Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward; Magdalena Frees against Louis L. Seiter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Fyer.

WALES AV, e s, Beach Av, w s, 151st or Beck St, n s, and Kelly or 152d St, s s, 300x205, the block; 147th St, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 100 x99.11; Bergen Av, n w s, 51.4 ft s w of Rose St, 25x100, next line; Bergen Av, n w s, 75 ft s w of Rose St, 25x100; Louis Underbill Av, s e corner of 154th St, 26.2x—x23.5x66.9; Theodore J. Chabot against George J. Lyons and others, (partition;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

67TH ST, n s, 248.11 ft e of Greene Av, 25x101.2; 5th St, n s, 298.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x101.2; 5th St, n s, 398.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x101.2, Twenty-fourth Ward; Charles M. Hough, as administrator, &c., against Isaac Hessberg and others, three actions, foreclosure of three mortgages; attorney, George Waddington.

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; George E. Todd against Charles V. Stehlin and others, (partition;) attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x201.10 to 112th St, 50x201.10; individually and as administratrix, against Louis Lese and others, (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Connolly.

126TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, (11th Av,) 50x99.11, three actions; William H. Macy, Jr., executor, &c., against Thomas J. Robinson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Streets, Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expenses to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park, should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, (now the City of New York,) and that the balance of such expense should be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition of such park, and that the area within which said part or balance of the said expense should be assessed should be as follows, namely:

On the north by 56th Street, on the south by 48th Street, on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the area last described.

Fourth—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and assessment and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 3 Tryon Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at the place last above mentioned on the 9th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part III. in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of April, 1901, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR.,
JOHN J. RYAN,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. REDFIELD et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-six feet and six inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 275 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 200 West 147th Street:

Seventh Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,251.02, with interest thereon from the 2d day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $350.60, with interest from February 4th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,544.52 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of April, 1901, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. REDFIELD et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 21st day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-three feet and six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1901.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 275 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,634 Seventh Avenue:

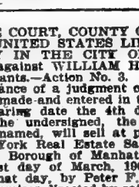

Seventh Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,816.65, with interest thereon from the 2d day of February, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $346.60, with interest from February 4th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL. SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
TELEPHONE RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bourse, 5th Street, Philadelphia.
66 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av., New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:
James H. Breslin, Chas. T. Wills,
James McCutcheon, Charles W. Morse,
W. H. Gelshenen, Harry P. Morse,
Morgan J. O'Brien.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that Bond No. 54 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5, 1901.

MEMPHIS LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with provisions of the mortgage dated February 14th, 1891, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that ten (10) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 12, 48, 82, 96, 217, 225, 270, 327, 344, and 370, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated March 5th, 1901.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO.
Rights.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
Bankers,
56 Broadway.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

RIGHTS ON
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 NASSAU STREET.

OFFICE OF
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG CO.
New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, it was, in connection with the issuing of $3,000,000.00 additional Preferred stock,
RESOLVED, That the transfer books of the Company be closed on April 9th, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on the 20th day of April, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
(Signed) T. W. SIEMON, Ass't Treasurer.

COPPER.
To erect smelter, a limited amount of stock of company, owning rich mine, is offered at $2.50 per share; par, $10. One thousand tons ore from this mine marketed here, realized $125,000. Prospectus mailed.
H. A. CROSBY, 120 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

UNION TYPEWRITER.
J. B. STANTON. 16 Broad St.

CHARTS OF TWELVE LEADING STOCKS, showing fluctuations from Nov. 7th to Feb. 28th. Correctly delineated, valuable reference-book of recent bull campaign, convenient for pocket. Price One Dollar by mail.
J. H. CATHRAE, 5,332 Indiana Av., Chicago.

$15,000 TO $20,000 WANTED BY A NEW ENGland woolen mill, to assist in carrying an extra large stock of raw materials; will pay good rate and give 2d mortgage as security. C., Box 220 Times Office.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co
(OPERATING IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.)
5% First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds

DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1900. DUE AUGUST 1ST, 1930.
INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.
TRUSTEE—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Bonds may be registered as to Principal.
COUPON BONDS. DENOMINATION $1,000 EACH.

Total issue authorized		$2,500,000
Reserved in Treasury for future Extensions	$200,000	
In hands of Trustees to retire a like amount of New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent. bonds	391,000	
Outstanding in hands of public, being bonds exchanged to date for underlying bonds	500,000	
Present issue	1,349,000	2,500,000

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THESE BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THE MORTGAGE SECURING THE ABOVE BONDS IS A FIRST LIEN ON THE MOST ESSENTIAL PARTS OF THE SYSTEM.

DIRECTORS.
FRANK TILFORD, President, NEW YORK.
HENRY R. WILSON, Vice President, NEW YORK.
HARRISON E. GAWTRY, NEW YORK.
THOMAS W. STEPHENS, NEW YORK.
J. LEVERING JONES, PHILADELPHIA.

A letter from Frank Tilford, Esq., President, containg, among other statements, the following:
TERRITORY.
The Company is now supplying all Electric Light and Power (including Municipal Light) in the part of Borough of Queens, more familiarly known by their old names, as follows:

Long Island City,	Flushing,	Jamaica,
Astoria,	College Point,	Woodhaven,
Newtown,	Whitestone,	Richmond Hill,
Elmhurst,	Bay Side,	Morris Park,
Woodside,	Douglaston,	Hollis,
Maspeth,	Little Neck,	Queens,
Corona,	Willet's Point,	Springfield,

and the intervening territory.

CAPITALIZATION.
The authorized capitalization of the Company is as follows: $2,500,000 First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated August 1st, 1900, due August 1st, 1930. Interest payable February and August. Union Trust Company of New York City, Trustee. **These bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Properties, Franchises and Rights of the former Long Island City and Jamaica Companies.** Upon the cancellation of the mortgage securing the New York & Queens Gas & Electric Company bonds, they will also become a first mortgage on such of the property now covered by the same as is used in the electric lighting business.

$1,250,000—Preferred 5% non-cumulative stock.
$1,250,000—Common stock.

Of the above-mentioned bonds $200,000 are reserved in the Treasury of the Company for future extensions and betterments. With the completion of all the work contracted for, which contemplates the consolidation of the generating plants at Long Island City, (on the East River,) and the improvement of the distributing system, there will be outstanding $2,300,000 of bonds, including such old bonds of the New York & Queens Gas & Electric Company as may not be surrendered.

EARNINGS.
The net earnings of the Company for the period since August 1st, 1900, (the date of consolidation) to February 1st, 1901, were **largely in excess of requirements for insurance, taxes, and interest on outstanding bonds, and at the present time they are equal to about 4 per cent. on the entire issue of preferred stock.** These results have been obtained under adverse conditions, with three plants in operation and all the annoyance and expense incident to the prosecution of extensive improvement work.

A circular fully descriptive of the issue, containing the letter from the Company's President, letter from the engineers, Messrs. J. G. White & Co., and map of territory supplied, may be had on application, together with copies of the indenture and opinion of Messrs. Harmon and Mathewson as to the validity of same.

WE OFFER $1,000,000 OF THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED ISSUE AT 102½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Wilson & Stephens,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

WE SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS UP TO A PRIL 2D FOR THE COMING ISSUE OF
German Empire 3% Consols
at 87½% plus interest.
AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE,
City of Vienna 4% Gold Bonds of 1900
at 97%, redeemable at par within 90 Years.
Both securities are free from Taxes. For further particulars apply to
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS, - - - 9 AND 11 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3D, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Tioga R. R. Extd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
2 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$700 United States 4 p. c. Regstd., 1907.
8 shs. Bank of America.
39 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
20 shs. People's Bank.
16 shs. Bank of New York.
41 shs. Burbeck Impt. Savgs. & Loan Co. of America. (50 p. c. paid in.)
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
16 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
22 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Electric Storage Battery Co. common.
5 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Fourth National Bank.
25 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
$10,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. Regstd., 1923.
15 shs. Empire City Insurance Co.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co. Pfd.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$10,000 Elmira Water, Light, & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
$2,000 Newburgh, Dutchess & Conn. R. R. Mtge. Regstd. Bds., 1977.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
13 shs. Christopher & 10th St. R. R. Co.
9 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
$55,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Genl. Constd. 4 p. c. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Ctfs. of Deposit.) Hypd.
$775 Bond & Mtge. of Clara Belle Graham, dated May 31, 1892, at 6 p. c., due May 31, 1893, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 6 p. c. Bonds, due July, 1911, (Hypd.)
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co., common.
$4,000 Elmira Water, Light, and R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1949.
21 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$1,500 People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chic., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chic., 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Co., Chic., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
17 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY DRAWN BONDS:
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1901, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1901, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 107 for the Six per cents. and 106.2-3 for the Five per cents., viz.:
6 per cent. Coupon Bonds:
Nos. 356, 955, 2008, 2719, 2771, 3016, 3703.
5 per cent. Coupon Bonds:
Nos. 0386, 0465, 0698, 1838, 2067, 2303, 3707, 3916, 3918, 4122, 4142, 4393, 4598, 4633, 4893, 5118, 6119.
Registered Bonds having $1,000 drawn from each bond:
5 per cent. (E) $1,000 Bond No. 0564.
5 per cent. (C) $10,000 Bond No. 0361.
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, March 29th, 1901.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Grand Central Station.
New York, March 20th, 1901.
First Mortgage Bonds of the CINCINNATI & SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1st, 1901, will be taken up on and after that date by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company has duly appointed The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company Trustees under the second mortgage, dated May 1st, 1899, made by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company to The Central Trust Company of New York, to secure $500,000.00 of its Second Mortgage Bonds, in place of The Central Trust Company of New York, the latter company having resigned from its office as Trustee under said Mortgage.
Dated March 14th, 1901.
ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY, by H. C. SOOP, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.
To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of this Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 9th day of April, 1901, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York City, March 27th, 1901.
GEO. S. A. YOUNG, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901.
I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street.
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Clearing House of New York (Ltd.) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Broadway, on Tuesday, April 2d, 1901, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
S. A. LUTHER, Secretary.

THE GLOBE AND RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Nos. 80 and 82 William St.
New York, March 26, 1901.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office, on Tuesday, April 1901. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. LYMAN CANDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gold Car Heating Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Bridge Stores, Cor. Frankfort and Cliff Sts., New York City, on Tuesday, April 9th, 1901. Polls will be open from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.
C. W. OSBORNE, Secty.

Notice to Stockholders.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Hotel Savoy will be held on Monday evening, April 1st, 1901, at 8 o'clock, at the private office of the Hotel Savoy, at 5th Av. and 59th St.
LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Mauser M'f'g Co. will be held at office of the Company, 14 East 15th St., Thursday, April 4th, at 4 P. M. All stockholders are requested to attend.
G. F. KOLB, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

—The growth of the Philadelphia banking institutions has latterly been attracting considerable attention. The Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia is one of the banks whose record in this respect is very noteworthy. The matter is brought to mind by the appearance of the bank's latest statement card, in which its progress is depicted in much the same way that we have summarized the record of a number of other institutions in various parts of the country. We reproduce herewith the statement referred to.

Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Phila.	Capital	Surplus & Net Profits.	Deposits.	Total Resources.
Feb. 5, 1901	$1,500,000	$2,032,676	$31,560,922	$36,173,596
Feb. 13, 1900	1,500,000	1,693,908	26,226,600	30,089,459
Feb. 4, 1899	1,500,000	1,295,039	22,522,245	25,992,285
Feb. 18, 1898	1,500,000	1,212,362	16,613,825	20,001,188
Mar. 9, 1897	1,500,000	1,185,578	11,517,113	15,049,962
Feb. 28, 1896	1,500,000	1,175,029	9,255,491	12,768,390
Mar. 5, 1895	1,500,000	1,148,175	9,177,978	12,685,653
Feb. 28, 1894	1,500,000	1,094,410	9,231,340	12,725,751
Mar. 6, 1893	1,500,000	970,228	10,143,970	13,504,749
Mar. 1, 1892	1,500,000	815,116	10,793,223	13,882,340
Feb. 26, 1891	1,500,000	626,226	7,253,785	9,424,111
Feb. 28, 1890	1,500,000	406,049	6,383,704	8,334,753
Feb. 26, 1889	1,500,000	224,816	5,521,128	7,290,294
Feb. 14, 1888	1,500,000	130,752	3,966,478	5,642,231
Mar. 4, 1887	1,500,000	61,914	2,257,682	3,864,597

The foregoing covers the entire period since the organization of the bank in 1887. While the story is one of continued progress, it will be noticed that it has been during the more recent years that the bank's advance has been particularly striking. As late as 1896 aggregate deposits were only about 9¼ million dollars; now the total is over 31½ millions. In the same interval aggregate resources have risen from 12¾ millions to over 36 millions—$36,173,596. Another feature in the bank's history is the way in which the total of the surplus and undivided profits has been increased. During the last two years alone the addition to such accumulations of profits has been almost three quarters of a million dollars, the total of this item now exceeding by $532,676 the amount of the bank's capital. In other words, with $1,500,000 capital the aggregate of surplus and undivided profits now foots up $2,032,676. Three years ago the shares were quoted in the market at 145; this week 225 has been bid for them.

—From The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, March 23, 1901.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
.36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Wardield,
William R. Grace, Riverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

Dividends.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 13, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, March 30th, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 18th next.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET.
New York, March 28, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable April 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. April 1st, 1901, until April 16th, 1901.
E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on April 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business April 5th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from April 6th to April 15, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1901.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 137th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 27th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
The United Gas Improvement Company
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable April 13th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.
New York, March 28th, 1901.
The coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 1st, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

Genesee & Wyoming R. R. Co.,
March 12, 1901.
115 Broadway, New York.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business on March 30th. The transfer books will close March 30th, at 3 P. M., and open April 11th, at 10 A. M. H. D. FULLER, Secretary.

March 12, 1901.
Retsof Mining Co.,
115 Broadway, New York.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business on March 30th. The transfer books will close March 30th, at 3 P. M., and open April 11th, at 10 A. M.
H. D. FULLER, Treasurer.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company.
March 16th, 1901.
Coupon No. 4 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 15, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen April 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Tredegar Company,
Richmond, Va., March 22nd, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1901, ON the bonds of the Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York. ARCHER ANDERSON,
President Tredegar Company.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 27th, 1901.
The coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division Bonds of this company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due April 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 25th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 23d, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Monday, April 1st, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, March 23d, 1901.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 30, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company.
Three Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons No. 2, due April 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
LAWRENCE GREER, Treasurer.

The New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Railway Company.
March 30th, 1901.
Coupon No. 31 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company, due April 1, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New York.
M. A. SMITH, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass., March 29, 1901.
Coupons due April 1, 1901, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 4% and 5% bonds and the Port Huron Division 5% bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York. CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railway Co.
New York, March 29th, 1901.
Coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date by the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall St., New York City.
J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable April 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from April 6th to April 15th, both inclusive. J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage Coupons due 1st April, 1901, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 54 William St.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Amusement Electrical Company of Brooklyn; capital, $4,000. Directors—D. Woods, H. C. Bolton, and A. J. Moore, New York.

Postal Manufacturing and Equipment Company of Shandaken; capital, $1,500. Directors—V. B. Everson, J. I. Bergen, and S. R. Perry, New York.

United States Grocery Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Samuel Gerhat, Emil Reich, and Louis L. Schwartz, New York City.

Fuchs & Hochenadl Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Emile Hochenadl, August Fuchs, and Clemens Huenewinckell, New York City.

Metropolitan Sewing Machine Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. Littauer and W. T. Lintner, Gloversville; J. L. Northrup, Johnstown.

Manhattan Pilgrim Laundry Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—E. H. Bancker and M. P. Burlingame, Brooklyn; C. F. Work, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sherman Square Pharmacy Company of Red Hook; capital, $15,000. Directors—Lelia B. Havens, Red Hook; A. G. Havens, East Orange, N. J.; H. W. Beebe, Brooklyn.

W. N. Thayer Company of New York City, to manufacture electrical machinery; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. N. Thayer and G. N. Warner, New York City; E. G. Bernard, Troy.

United States Gas Saving Company of Brooklyn, to rent and sell gas governors; capital, $25,000. Directors—William Hooper and R. J. McBride, Brooklyn; W. D. Hamilton, Richmond Hill.

John H. Livingston Company of New York City, to deal in liquors and tobacco; capital, $12,000. Directors—J. H. Livingston and W. H. Righter, New York City; F. C. Righter, Philadelphia.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Manhattan Sugar Refining Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Cleveland W. Childs, James R. Mapletoft, and H. N. Smith.

The Dirube and Varela Company, to engage in mining, manufacturing, and land improving; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Eugene M. Brewster, Franklin D. Peale, and Joseph H. Lumley.

The Kennedy-Mead Company, for controlling schools; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charlotte Clark Kennedy, Percy Winthrop Mead, and Francis B. Kain.

The Riley Safety Horseshoe Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—John Riley, John J. Hammond, and Edward G. Johnson.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 29.—The following companies were chartered to-day:

Bellaire Brick Company of Bellaire, Ohio, to manufacture and deal in brick and clay products; capital, $20,000.

Union Construction Company of Kansas City, to build railroads in Western States; capital, $1,000,000.

The capital of the European Railway Refrigerating Company of New York, which was chartered last Thursday, was increased to-day from $150,000 to $5,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 29	1,471,071
To date this year	78,321,698
Corresponding date last year	33,817,599

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 29	$3,970,700
To date this year	$328,984,270
Corresponding date last year	$157,713,840

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3¼@3½ per cent.; at six months, 3¼@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	⅝	Lake Erie & W	½
Am. Ice pf	½	L. E. & W. pf	2
Am. Smelt. & R.	1¼	Manhattan	1¾
Am. S. & R. pf	3½	Met. Street Ry	3
Am. Spirits	½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Sh. Steel ctfs.	1	M. & St. L. pf	1¼
Am. S. S. pf. ctfs.	1½	Nat. Steel ctfs.	1⅞
Am. Steel Hoop ctfs.	1¼	Nat. Steel pf. ctfs.	⅜
Am. S. H. pf. ctfs.	1½	Nat. Tube ctfs.	1¼
Am. S. & W. ctfs.	⅞	N. J. Central	½
Am. S. & W. pf. ctfs.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Tin Plate ctfs.	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	North. American	1
B'klyn R. T.	2½	North. Pacific pf	½
B'klyn Union Gas	3	People's Gas	1⅝
Canada South	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi. & Alton pf	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	5⅛	Reading	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	¼	Reading 1st pf	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Reading 2d pf	1
Chi. & N. W.	3⅜	Rep. Steel	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf	2⅜
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	8	Rio Grande West.	5
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	Rio Grande W. pf	3½
Del. & Hudson	6½	St. Law. & Adir.	⅛
Del., L. & W.	9	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅝	Sloss-Sheff. pf	2½
Erie	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie 2d pf	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Ev. & T. H. pf	2	Twin City R. T.	½
Federal Steel ctfs.	1¾	U. S. Steel	1¾
General Electric	1	U. S. Steel pf	¼
Illinois Central	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf	⅛
Int. Paper pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Int. Silver pf	3½	West. Union Tel.	2⅛
Iowa Central pf	½		
Keok. & Des M. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	1	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Nat. Salt pf	1¾
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	1½	N.

stock and that three months thereafter a dividend on the common stock at a 6 per cent. rate will be declared.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The sharp advance in the local railway shares in the afternoon was not on a drive against the shorts, as in some quarters was declared, but because of inside buying in the knowledge of coming developments in relation to the several companies, soon to be announced.

A disagreement among certain inside interests has been amicably settled, it is said, some disputed points have been adjusted, and the way, it is declared, is now clear for contemplated and pending plans. Hence the persistent absorption of all the stocks this week, notably Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan.

VANDERBILT PLANS.

Important Vanderbilt meetings have been held this week, some of them yesterday, while others are to be held next week. According to official statements, "nothing of importance" developed at the meetings just concluded. This, however, is not what Wall Street hears or understands. There is, so Wall Street authorities declare, warrant for the statement that in a very short time an important announcement will be made in respect to Vanderbilt plans. Whether this be true or not, yesterday Vanderbilt brokers were conspicuous on the Stock Exchange as buyers of all the Vanderbilt securities, notably Lake Erie and Western, the Nickel Plates, and New York Central, in each of which substantial gains appeared.

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Branch Office.

J. S. Bache & Co. announce the opening of a branch office at Atlantic City, N. J., in the Steel Pier Block, on April 1. The office will remain open all the year.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

According to Bradstreet's, in its review of trade conditions, a rather more cheerful tone is apparent in general trade, and the close of the first quarter of the year finds the business world contemplating a total trade for that period in many cases in excess of all preceding periods, while the future, with some few exceptions, is viewed with apparent confidence. Bradstreet's says:

The advance of the Spring season is, of course, partly responsible for the feeling above mentioned, allowing as it does better opportunity for a wider range of operations than was possible in the Winter months. First indications as to crop prospects and outlook are in the main favorable. Bank clearings are showing steady gains over unprecedentedly large totals a year ago. Railway earnings testify to an immense volume of merchandise passing into consumption, and, as for some time past, the active demand at advancing prices for iron and steel is regarded as a reliable index of good general trade to come. Building is becoming more active, and promises this Spring to be the heaviest for many years past. Hence the lumber trades and all lines of builders' hardware note continued or growing activity. The demand in the latter line and in agricultural implements at the West is, in fact, most notable. Failures will probably number one-tenth more in the first quarter of this year than last, but the aggregate of damage done, that is the liabilities, will not be so large as a year ago.

Western trade advices are relatively most favorable, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City being notable as reporting business for the first quarter larger than a year ago. The weakness of cotton goods checks business. Live stock is lower at Western markets, hogs being 5 to 10 cents off. St. Louis reports the wheat crop prospects as excellent, and Cleveland, Cincinnati report Ohio wheat in good condition. Lake navigation is expected to open April 1.

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Along the same lines, Dun's says:

The same condition of general business is in most respects satisfactory. The dry goods trade, and particularly the cotton division, is gloomy, with further reductions in prices of staple goods this week, and demand failing to increase with the shading of quotations; but from every other department of business reports are cheerful, and the outlook for a good Spring retail turn-over is encouraging. There is little difficulty over collections in any direction, and the mercantile demand for money from numerous quarters is proof of the confidence felt among manufacturers and jobbers.

The labor situation is more tranquil. Mining differences in the soft coal region are settled, and sober counsels seem to have prevailed among anthracite miners. Railroad earnings in three weeks of March show an increase of 10.2 per cent. over last year and 33.2 per cent. over 1899. Bank clearings for the week at New York gained 40.4 per cent. over 1900, and 22 per cent. over 1899, while at leading cities outside New York the gain is 20.9 per cent. over last year and 19.7 per cent. over 1899.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $50,000 in currency to New Orleans. This transfer makes the amount of currency transfers to interior points this week $250,000, two transfers to Chicago of $100,000 each having already been effected.

The reason for the transfers at this time of the year was said to be partly the need of farmers for money to start the planting of crops.

Coincident with this currency movement inward came the engagement yesterday by the National City Bank of $250,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office for shipment to Europe on to-day's steamer.

WESTERN UNION RUMORS.

There was a report in Wall Street yesterday that the Postal Telegraph Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had entered into a working alliance, and that the Western Union Telegraph Company proposed to form a protective alliance with the Independent Telephone Company. This is pronounced untrue by President Eckert of the Western Union Telegraph Company and President Chandler of the Postal Telegraph. They say no negotiations of this nature are even being considered.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Detroit dispatches, the Los Rayes Gold Mining and Milling Company, capital $1,250,000, has been organized to operate in Mexico.

Pittsburg advices that options are being taken on the plants of lamp factories through the country in the interest of a consolidation with not less than $5,000,000 capital.

Statement from Chicago that the management of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company has received more than enough proxies from stockholders to carry through the plan to liquidate the concern.

Syndicate of Cleveland banks and trust companies said to have been formed to underwrite the securities of the Aurora, Wheaton and Chicago Electric Road to the sum of $3,000,000.

Decrease of $266,779 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and decrease of $352,617 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 581,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company called for April 29 to act upon the recommendation of the Directors that the company be dissolved.

Reduction from $20 to $15 in the quarterly dividend declared by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $284,057,856; balances, $12,552,094; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $193,070.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; cables, $4.88⅝@$4.89; commercial bills, $4.85@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 29.—Money was in active demand to-day, in view of the approaching end of the month. Notwithstanding the tightness of money and the weakness of foreign exchanges, discounts were easier.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange were irregular, business not expanding, although the tone was fairly cheerful.

Americans opened weak, but Northern Pacific and Denver preferreds were exceptionally higher in response to New York. Afterward prices were steadier, growing firmer toward the close. Grand Trunks eased after a good opening.

Kafirs were at first weak, but subsequently improved. West Australians were firm.

Operators were keenly interested in every rumor respecting the Baker Street-Waterloo Railroad, expecting that a deal with the American group will result from the visit of the Secretary and engineer to New York, for which city they started the end of last week, the market badly needing funds.

Consols for both money and the account, 95 11-16; Atchison, 62⅞; St. Paul, 153½; Canadian, 85¾; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville, 102⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 87½; New York Central, 150¾; Erie, 36⅝; Pennsylvania, 78¾; Reading, 18; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 95½; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 407⅛.

Bar silver flat, at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £502,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.50; Madrid, 35.42; Lisbon, 42.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet, with the tendency favorable. Government securities were dull. Rio Tintos were weak, owing to the absence of demand. Kafirs improved.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 73.22½.

BERLIN, March 29.—There was a brisker tone on the Boerse to-day, due to bear covering. The imperial German loan was in good demand. Mines were supported, banks were irregular, with a firm tendency, and Argentines advanced, in response to higher London prices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 6 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅞ per cent. The advance in short bills is due to the settlement.

MADRID, March 29.—The gold quotation to-day was 34.82.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—At the Clearing House this morning, money between banks loaned at 3 and 2½ per cent., mostly 2½. New York funds sold from 10 to 17 cents discount for cash.

National banks in many cases have marked up call rates, but there is little demand, so that it is questionable whether the advance can be maintained. On call, 3 per cent. is quoted as the minimum for new money, and from this level rates are quoted at 3½ and even 4 per cent. in some cases. Time money rules from 3½@4 per cent. for four to six months on good mixed collateral. On all coppers rates are 4@4½ per cent. Little paper is making. Best names sell from 3⅜@4¼ per cent. Mill paper would find quick buyers at 5½ per cent.

Exchanges, $22,147,516; balances, $1,897,620.

Stocks closed strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,186	Atchison	62	61⅞	62
701	Atchison pf.	95½	94¾	95
$65	Atchison scrip	97	97	97
37	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
25	Boston Elevated	175	175	175
12	Boston & Me., (ex rts)	195	195	195
1,431	Boston & Maine rights	16c	15c	16c
10	Boston & Prov	300	300	300
7,055	C., B. & Q	174⅞	171	174⅞
50	C., S. R. & S. Y	165	135	135
6	C., S. R. & S. Y. pf	133	133	133
100	Des Moines & Ft D	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
60	Fitchburg pf.	145	144½	145
17	K. C., F. S. & M.	97	97	97
4	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	135	135	135
800	Mexican Central	24⅜	24¼	24¼
64	N. Y., N. H. & H.	211½	211	211½
4	Northern (N. H.)	168½	168½	168½
10	Old Colony	200½	200	200
54	Pere Marquette	58	58	58
9	Rutland pf.	86	86	86
695	Union Pacific	92½	91⅜	92½
130	Union Pacific pf.	85½	84⅝	85½
$45	Union Pacific scrip	90	90	90
25	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

291	Am. T. & T. (ex div.)	168	167	168
180	Erie (trust certfs.)	49¼	49	49¼
420	Mexican	3⅞	3¼	3⅝
2	New England	141	141	141

ELECTRICS.

20	Edison	270	270	270
4,130	Massachusetts	36¼	35⅝	36
3,801	Massachusetts pf.	90¼	87½	90
10	Westinghouse	62½	62½	62½
12	Westinghouse pf.	72½	72½	72½

MISCELLANEOUS.

210	Am. Ag. Chem. Co	29¼	29¼	29¼
302	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	83	82	83
200	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	33	32⅞	32⅞
25	Am. Pneu. Ser., ex div.	32¼	32¼	32¼
3,630	Am. Sugar	141	140	140⅛
196	Am. Sugar pf.	128	122⅝	127
200	Am. Woolen pf.	74	73½	74
400	Dom. Iron & Steel	35⅞	35½	35⅝
34	Federal Steel	50¼	50¼	50¼
98	Federal Steel pf.	104	103	104
19	Lawrence Mfg. Co.	61½	61½	61½
203	National Tube Co.	63½	63	63
431	National Tube pf.	118	116	117
20	N. E. Gas & Coke	12	12	12
10	Planters' Compress	16	16	16
10	Pullman	205	205	205
80	Reece Buttonhole	7	7	7
10	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
15	Torrington pf.	98	98	98
37	United Fruit, ex div.	132	131½	131½
325	United Shoe Machine	32⅝	32⅜	32¼
64	United Shoe Mach. pf.	25	24⅞	25
2,631	United Shoe Mach. rts.	70	65	65
200	U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
25	U. S. Rubber	19¾	19¾	19¾
2,186	U. S. Steel	46⅛	45¼	45¾
725	U. S. Steel pf.	96	95⅝	95⅞

MINING.

1,422	Adventure	15⅝	15	15
100	Allouez	3	3	3
1,367	Amalgamated	101⅛	99⅞	100½
200	Anaconda	45¼	45¼	45¼
60	Arcadian	22⅞	21¾	22
270	Baltic	44	43	43
150	Bingham	24½	24¼	24¼
620	Bonanza	1⅞	1½	1⅞
38	Boston and Montana	353	351	352
46,416	Butte & Boston	99	97¼	98¼
61	Calumet & Hecla	848	840	840
15	Calumet & Hec., ex div.	820	820	820
435	Centennial	27	26¼	26½
220	Centennial Eureka	33¼	32	32
250	Central Oil	12	11¼	12
567	Cochiti	9	8½	8½
800	Copper Range	53½	52½	53½
303	Dominion Coal	38½	37½	38½
225	Dominion Coal pf.	111	110¼	111
400	Elm River	5½	5½	5½
275	Franklin	21½	21	21
100	Gold Dredging	40	40	40
230	Isle Royale	42½	42	42½
620	Mass.	16½	16¼	16½
425	Michigan	7⅛	7	7⅛
800	Mohawk	31½	30¾	31½
60	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½
2,135	Old Dominion	36½	34½	34½
614	Osceola	85	83½	83½
406	Parrot	52¾	51¼	51⅝
50	Phoenix	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
81	Quincy	176	176	176
498	Rhode Island	7	6	6¼
500	Santa Fé	8½	8¼	8¼
50	Santa Ysabel	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Tamarack	335	335	335
50	Tecumseh	1¾	1¾	1¾
510	Trimountain	37	37	37¼
913	Trinity	33	31	31
1,265	United States, t. c.	18½	18⅛	18⅛
82	United States	146	146	146
1,630	Utah	33¾	33	33
60	Victoria	4	4	4
2,985	Winona	4¾	4	4¼
705	Wolverine	51	50	50⅛

British Columbia, 20 bid, 20½ asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
686	Ally. Valley Ry. pf.	62	61	61
50	Am. Window Glass pf.	86	85⅞	86
55	Am. Trust	147	145	145
965	Crucible Steel	24⅝	24¾	24¾
2,838	Crucible Steel pf.	62	62	62
382	Consolidated Ice	20¾	19¾	20¼
50	Consolidated Traction	64½	64¼	64¼
100	Marsden	6¾	6½	6½
41	Mong. Water	41	41	41
4,150	Mon. River Coal	13¾	13	13
250	Mon. Coal pf.	45½	45	45¼
200	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	47	46⅞	46⅞
7,038	Pittsburg Coal	29⅞	29½	29⅞
1,972	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95	94½	94⅞
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81	80	81
30	Pittsburg Brew	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Philadelphia Company	46	45⅞	45⅞
200	Pittsburg Plate Glass	159	159	159
700	U. S. Glass	35	35	35
15	U. S. Glass pf.	135	135	135
50	Real Estate Trust	195	195	195
50	Westinghouse A. Brake	183½	183½	183½
250	Westinghouse E. 2d pf.	62	61	61

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities only a few issues showed unusual activity, but there was a fair amount of general trading and the day's total was reasonably large. Prices showed considerable strength in certain parts of the list, while very few issues showed any material recession from Thursday's prices. American Can stocks were the most active and among the strongest. An important part of the day's trading was in the bank stocks, several of which showed notable strength. The copper stocks did not attract as much attention as they did the previous day, but several of the group remained quite active.

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AMERICAN CAN securities were in large demand, and both issues sold up sharply. The common stock advanced to 26½ and after a somewhat sharp reaction closed with a net gain of half a point at 25½ bid. The buying of the preferred stock caused that issue to rise to 77½, and it closed at 77 bid, a net gain of nearly 2 points. The trading in these two issues amounted to about 20,000 shares, the largest total which they have shown thus far. The subscriptions ended the day at 102 bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was active and strong, the common stock selling up to 47⅝ and closing at 46¾, a net gain of half a point. The preferred stock, following its sharp advance of Thursday, sold above 104, and closed at 103¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. These issues were favorably affected by the strength of the steel stocks on the board.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was again weak owing to selling, seemingly, by holders of the stock who objected to the plan to exchange the present stock for the stock of a new company upon the payment of $2 a share. A circular was issued yesterday by the President of the company setting forth the reasons for the proposed consolidation and the advantages which it is expected will result from it. The transactions in the stock amounted to about 3,000 shares. It sold as low as 8 and closed at 8¼ bid.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities opened strong and sold up fractionally, but later selling forced back the price of both the common and the preferred. Both issues closed practically unchanged for the day, as did also the bonds.

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UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares between 4¾ and 4½. It closed at 4⅝ bid.

***

WHITE KNOB COPPER sold up to 20⅛ and closed at 19½. The transactions amounted to 500 shares.

***

BANK OF COMMERCE sold up to 380, an advance of 25 points over Thursday's price. Later, however, the quotation dropped back about 10 points. There was said to be considerable trading in the stock between offices, as well as on the curb.

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CITY BANK stock sold up to 592 and closed at 585.

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SOUTHERN LIGHT AND TRACTION bonds advanced to 80½. At the close this price was bid for any part of $50,000 of the bonds. As far as reported, there has been no trading for the past few days in the stock, although the bonds have recently shown considerable activity.

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ELECTRICAL LEAD REDUCTION became again active and sold up above 5. It closed at 5 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 29. Bid.	Asked.	March 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	55	53	55
American Bridge	46¾	47	46¼	46⅝
American Bridge pf.	103⅜	104	103	104
American Can subs.	102	103	100⅝	100¼
American Can common	25½	26	25	25⅞
American Can pf.	77	77¼	75¼	75¾
American Chicle	..	77½	..	77½
Am. Chicle pf.	..	79	..	79
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	37½	36	37½
American Malt 6s	90	99½	99	99½
*American Thread pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20	20½	20½	20⅝
British Exch 3s	99	99½	99	99⅛
Brownlow Mining	42	44	42	44
California Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	35	37½	35	37½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	105	104	105
Central Fireworks	24	27	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	20	27	20	28
Consolidated Equipment	8¾	8¾	9	9¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	26	33	26	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	105½	104	105½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern.	50½	60	58½	59½
Denver & S. W. pf.	69½	69½	68½	69
Denver & S. W. 5s	93⅝	94¼	93¼	94
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29¾	30	29¾	30
Elect. Lead Reduction	5	5¼	4¾	4⅞
Electric Boat	24	25½	24	25½
Electric Boat pf.	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	13	14	11	12½
Electric Vehicle pf.	25	34	25	34
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Empire Steel	4	8½	4	8½
Empire Steel pf.	39	45	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	8	9	8	9
General Carriage	2	2½	2	2½
General Chemical	70	75	70	75
General Chemical pf.	102	105	102	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Havana Commercial	13	14½	13	14½
Havana Commercial pf.	..	56½	56	57
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Inter-State Oil	1¼	1⅜	1	1⅛
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron Mines	165	175	165	175
Lorillard pf	115	120	115	124
Markeen Copper	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20½	22	20½	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	81	84	79	83
New Amsterdam Gas	101	103	100	102
New England Transport.	2½	3	2½	3
N. Y. Transportation	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
Otis Elevator	28	29½	28	29½
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93	92	93
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	1	½	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	74	76	74	75½
Rctsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28	28	28¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½
Safety Car Heat & Light	135	138	135	138
St. Louis Transit	22½	24	24½	24⅜
Seaboard Air Line 4s	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Seaboard Air Line	16¾	17	16⅝	17
Seaboard Air Line pf.	36½	37	36½	37
Singer Mfg	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & Trac.	41	43	41	43
Southern L. & T. 5s	80½	81	80	81
Standard Coupler	32	38	32	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	800	795	800
Sterling Copper	10¼	10⅜	10	11
Storage Power	14	15	15	16
Tennessee Copper	19	19½	17⅜	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	6	7	7	7½
Trenton Potteries	7½	8½	7½	8½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Union Typewriter	50½	61	59½	61
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	117	114	117
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77¼	78½	78	80
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38½	40	39½	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	181	183	181	183
Worthington Pump pf.	115	116	114	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s.	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98¼	100	98¼	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61¾	62½	61	62
Con. Traction 5s.	100½	110¼	100¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	19	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	80¼	81½	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	98	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	200	200	190	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	120	118	120
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	119	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	..	70	..	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	12	13	12	13
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	78	79	78	79
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108¼	109¼	108¼	109¼
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107	105	107

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican dollars at 49c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Brunswick sold at .27, 500 Belcher at .10, 2,000 Comstock at .07@.08@.07½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.20, 50 Daly at 1.50, 100 Isabella at .70, 50 Ontario at 9.50, and 300 Pharmacist at .11½.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The stock market has lost none of its bull zest. Activity along general lines continued unabated today, the chief point of difference being the Seaboard group. They sold readily and were decidedly firm, but the aggregate sales were less than on Thursday. Among the leading spots of bull interest were the United Railway issues. The common stock scored a material gain and closed with the sentiment decidedly bullish. A further lift is confidently expected, and extensive lines of long buying are being put out.

Coincidently with the strength of the railway issues has been the significant rise of gas stock and electric light stock. That has given new life to the belief that an important deal is incubating. Whether the deal will mean the consolidation of the three interests under one local management, or whether it will mean the final absorption of all three by an out-of-town concern, remains a puzzle to the Street. Inside interests, however, are among the heaviest buyers.

The trust companies attracted considerable attention to-day, particularly those involved in rumored deals. It is now hinted that International is on the verge of securing the Citizens' and liquidating it. The prospect of such a project has made both quite strong; International has jumped 10 points in two days and Citizens' has been active and buoyant.

Money on call, 4 per cent.

Complete stock transactions for the day, amounting to 235 shares of stock and $432,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Continental	229⅞	227½	229⅞
10	Central	59	59	59
270	Citizens'	124	122	124
695	Colonial	34	32½	34
111	Guardian	107	106	106
1,160	International	100½	96	100
190	Maryland Casualty	96½	96½	96½
40	United States Fid.	126½	126	126
50	Union	57	56	57
156	American	92	91	92
85	Fidelity & Deposit	168	168	168
47	Cotton Duck pf.	20¼	20	20¼
400	United E. L. & P. pf.	38	37½	38
6,397	United Railways	18½	17⅜	17⅞
1,373	Consolidated Gas	61½	59½	61½
1,854	Norfolk Railway	13¾	13	13¾
222	Nashville Railway	5	4	4⅞
100	Atlantic Coast Line	85	84	85
305	Northern Central	91	91	91
3,840	Seaboard	17½	16¾	16¾
1,691	Seaboard pf.	37⅝	36¾	36¾

BONDS.

$67,000	Seaboard 4s bond ctfs.	80	79½	79½
20,000	Seaboard loan ctfs.	102¼	102½	102½
250,000	United Railway 4s	76½	75⅝	76
33,000	United Railway 4s	97	97	97
2,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	90	89	90

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The market here had a stronger tone to-day, due largely to heavier trading in New York. The pressure was lifted from Union Traction because of the New York Rapid Transit Commission's treatment of Mr. Johnson's requests, and though there was heavy selling, the price advanced ½ over yesterday. The Choctaws were lower. In sympathy with the rise in the New York steel stocks, Camb

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,140	Amal. Copper	100½	101⅛	99⅝	100½
110	Am. Bridge	48½	48½	46⅝	46½
30	Am. Car & Fdy.	26¾	27	26¾	26¾
20	Am. Smelting	92	92	92	92
350	Am. S. & W. ctfs.	44⅝	46	44⅜	45⅜
18,950	Am. Sugar Ref.	140¼	140⅝	139⅞	140½
1,140	Am. Tobacco	125⅜	126½	125	125
670	At., T. & S. F.	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝	61⅝
780	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95¼	95⅝	94⅞	95¼
10	Balt. & Ohio	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
20,410	B'klyn Rap. Tr.	81	83½	80¾	83½
470	Ches. & Ohio	46⅝	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜
30,990	Chi., B. & Q.	170½	175⅜	170½	175¼
30	Chi. Great West.	23	23	22¾	22¾
16,520	Chi., M. & St. P.	149½	151½	149⅜	150⅞
10,390	C., R. I. & Pac.	128⅝	129⅝	128⅜	128⅞
80	Col. Fuel & I.	56	56	55	55
220	Col. Southern	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
110	Consol. Equip.	8½	8½	8½	8½
70	Cont. Tobacco	44⅝	45	44⅜	45
16,550	Erie	38⅛	37⅞	38	37
50	Erie 1st pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
400	Fed. Steel ctfs.	50½	51⅝	50½	51⅜
50	F. Steel pf. ctfs.	104½	104⅝	104	104
1,770	Louis. & Nash.	100	100⅝	99⅝	100⅜
15,200	Manhattan	125¼	126⅝	125	126⅜
100	Mexican Central	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
20	Mo., K. & T.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58⅝
680	Missouri Pacific	103	103⅝	102½	102⅝
100	N. Y. Central	146¾	147¼	146¾	147¼
2,050	N. Y. O. & W.	35½	36⅛	35½	36⅛
14,480	Northern Pacific	96⅝	96⅞	94⅝	95⅞
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
200	Pennsylvania	154½	154¾	154½	154⅝
6,520	People's Gas	104⅞	107⅜	104⅞	106⅝
20	Pressed Steel Car	38	38	38	38
2,950	Reading	35½	36⅛	35¼	36
3,050	Reading 1st pf.	74⅜	76⅛	74⅜	75⅝
5,830	Reading 2d pf.	50½	51⅝	50	51⅓
250	Rep. Steel	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
40	St. Law. & Adir.	70¾	72	70¾	72
50	St. L. S. W.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞
110	Seaboard A. L.	17½	17½	17¼	17½
4,640	Southern Pac.	46¾	47	46	46⅞
1,350	Southern Ry.	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	29
220	Southern Ry. pf.	79½	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝
1,340	Tenn. C. & I.	58	58¾	57⅜	58⅜
350	Texas Pacific	34⅜	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
110	Union Copper	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8,500	Union Pacific	92⅜	92⅝	91⅞	92
10	Union Pacific pf.	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85¾
1,370	U. S. Leather	14	14	13⅜	13⅞
40	U. S. Leather pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
330	U. S. Rubber	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
11,320	U. S. Steel	45¾	46⅛	45¾	46⅛
310	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
20	Wabash	20¼	20½	20½	20½
320	Wabash pf.	40⅜	40⅝	39⅞	40
10,780	West. Union	93⅞	96½	93⅝	96⅜
321,790					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Mo. Pac. con. 6s.	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	123⅜
4,000	Reading gen.	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95¼
4,000	Wis. Cent. 4s.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½
$12,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.07	.06
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.25	.28
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.77	.77
Challenge Con.	.16	.17
Chollar	.16	.15
Confidence	.72	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.45	2.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.13
Gould & Curry	.17	.16
Hale & Norcross	.13	.14
Mexican	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.36	.38
Occidental Con.	.06	.06
Ophir	.83	.78
Overman	.16	.14
Potosi	.15	.14
Savage	.14	.14
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.35	.38
Standard	4.00	4.00
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.21	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.19	.19
Silver bars	59⅝	59¾
Mexican dollars	49¾@50½	49¾@50½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16	16½	16½	16⅝
Alamo	12⅞	13¼	13	13⅝
Argentum	21½	24½	22	25
Anaconda	41	41½	39½	40
Butterfly	42½	45	42	45
Battle Mountain	26	28	26	27
Blue Bell	16	17	16½	17⅜
C. C. Cons.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	11
C. C. & M.	7⅞	8	8	8⅝
Columbine Victor	10½	11	10	10½
Coriolanus	13⅞	14½	13¾	14¼
Dante	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
Damon	14	15	14⅝	15
Dr. Jackpot	86½	87½	86	87
Elkton	176	179	176	177½
El Paso	44½	45⅞	43½	45
Findlay	12½	14	12	14
Golden Fleece	38	40	33	35
Golden Cycle	77	78	77½	79
Gibson	22	24	22	24
Gold King	95	105	95	100
Gold Knob	9	9½	9	9¼
Gold Coin	325	400	325	450
Gold Dollar	21⅝	21⅝	21	21½
Gold Sovereign	6¼	6⅝	6	6¼
Gould	22½	24	22	23
Hart	10	12	10	12
Ingham	18⅝	19¾	19½	19⅞
Isabella	71½	72	71	71½
Independence	20	21	20	21
Jackpot	52	54	51	54
Keystone	9	11	9	11
Last Dollar	60	65	60	64½
Lexington	7⅞	8	7¾	8
Mount Rosa	40	48	40	48
Mary Cashen	12	12½	12	12½
Moon Anchor	28	30	29	31
National	5½	6⅜	5⅜	5½
Nugget	19	20	19½	20
New Haven	7⅞	7⅞	8	8⅛
Ophir	25	29	26½	30
Orphan	13¾	14½	14½	15
Pharmacist	13	13¾	12⅞	13
Pinnacle	12½	13½	12¾	14
Portland	300	301	300	303
Pointer	14⅝	14⅞	15¼	15½
Rose Nicol	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7¾
Sedan	10⅞	11	12	12¼
Vindicator	100	125	120	127
Work	18	18½	18	18½
Zoe	4¾	5	5	5¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week March..	$47,002	$41,990	.....
From Jan. 1....	423,601	392,809	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	.....
3d week March..	47,774	45,759	.....
From Jan. 1....	456,120	490,445	.....
OMAHA—			
Month Feb	755,183	671,055	710,618
From Jan. 1....	1,528,015	1,462,380	1,634,428
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	343
3d week March..	78,815	74,139	62,590
From July 1....	2,605,007	2,533,333	2,302,453
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for February—			
Gross earnings ..	183,916	163,645	131,601
Exp. and taxes..	136,355	125,881	97,415
Net earnings ..	47,561	39,764	34,186
Pro. ex. to gross.	74¼	75¾	73¾
Gross, 8 mos....	1,487,794	1,448,615	1,210,258
Net, 8 mos....	454,910	475,401	416,196
CANADIAN PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings ..	1,977,180	1,954,088	1,763,383
Op. expenses	1,356,509	1,381,356	1,153,082
Net earnings	620,680	572,732	610,301
Gross, 2 mos....	4,031,205	4,106,159	3,617,053
Net, 2 mos	1,268,876	1,314,302	1,217,235
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings ..	524,862	521,543	530,245
Op. ex. and ren'l.	370,845	370,575	362,333
Net earnings	154,017	150,968	167,912
Gross, 8 mos....	4,661,132	4,538,084	4,401,774
Net, 8 mos....	1,456,482	1,539,630	1,491,337
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for February—			
	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings ..	54,017	40,465	3,439
Op. expenses	20,421	21,718	1,297
Net earnings	16,605	18,747	2,142
Other income	185	189	4
Total	16,790	18,936	2,146
Fixed charges, tax, &c	17,733	17,783	50
Deficit	943	†1,153	*2,096
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings ..	372,342	356,207	*16,135
Op. expenses	196,323	182,417	*16,906
Net earnings	173,019	173,790	771
Other income	5,680	2,196	*3,484
Total	178,699	175,986	*2,713
Fixed charges, tax, &c	143,192	143,249	57
Surplus	35,507	32,737	*2,770

*Increase. †Surplus.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for February—			
Gross earnings ..	5,733,689	5,052,567	*681,122
Expenses	3,992,301	3,821,556	*281,745
Net earnings	1,830,388	1,431,011	*399,377
Pro. ex. to gross.	64¼	71¼	7
Gross, 8 mos....	51,126,856	46,519,092	*4,607,764
Net, 8 mos....	19,301,975	16,836,180	*2,465,795

*Increase.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for January—			
Gross earnings ..	235,021	218,547	*16,474
Expenses	169,820	172,566	2,737
Net earnings	65,192	45,981	*19,211
Gross, 7 mos....	1,782,286	1,544,742	*237,524
Expenses	1,293,189	1,058,582	*142,607
Net, 7 mos....	381,077	486,160	*94,917
Charges	432,108	.....	.....
Surplus, 7 mos..	148,968	.....	.....

*Increase.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The advertisements of Redmond, Kerr & Co. and the Fidelity Trust Company, offering for sale the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey bonds, have been withdrawn, the bonds having all been sold.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the National Biscuit Company, also of coupons on certain bonds to be paid by the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company, Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Railway Company.

Wilson & Stephens offer, at 102½ and accrued interest, $1,000,000 New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company (operating in the City of New York, Borough of Queens) 5 per cent. first consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due Aug. 1, 1914, interest payable February and August, Union Trust Company of New York, trustee. Details as to the capitalization and earnings of the company are attached to the bankers' announcement.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey has been authorized to organize a fire insurance association for the sole purpose of insuring church property.

A measure has been introduced and favorably reported in the Massachusetts Legislature providing that surety companies shall be permitted to transact a burglary and theft insurance business in that State.

The Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President—George W. Hoyt; Vice President—Thomas A. Ralston; Recording Secretary—George W. Wells; Corresponding Secretary—Charles E. W. Chambers; Treasurer—B. Darrach.

Local fire underwriters say that considerable opposition is forming in Hartford insurance circles to the bill of the Connecticut State Commission on Revision of the Statutes, which proposes a tax of 1½ per cent. on insurance shares, the opposition being based on the claim that this measure means double taxation by taxing many of the investments of insurance companies as well as insurance shares.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82
Corn, No. 2 mixed	....
Oats, No. 2 mixed	....
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.08 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 15-16
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	11.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	8.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21@.21½

CHICAGO, March 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¼@73¼c; No. 2 red, 77c; No. 2 corn, 43¼c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 2 oats, 26½c; No. 2 white, 28⅝@29¼c; No. 3 white, 28@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 53@54c; good feeding barley, 47c; fair to choice malting, 49@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.55½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.56@$1.57; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $15.15@15.20; lard, per 100 lb, $8.15@$8.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.15@$8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; augars, cut-loaf, $6.04; granulated, $5.47; confectioners' "A," $5.34; off "A," $5.19; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The opening of the cotton market was quiet, but firm, at an advance of 1@2 points. New buying for Wall Street account made its appearance. This added to the anxiety of the shorts, and a brisk covering movement set in; prices worked steadily upward until the general gain was 4@14 points from the figures of the previous day. Selling for short account was checked, however, by generally steady Southern spot markets, with Mobile reporting ⅛c advance, Savannah 1-16c advance, and Augusta 1-32c advance, while the local market for the spot article was easy at unchanged prices. The market closed steady at 5@12 points net decline. Spot cotton closed easy, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8 3-16c for middling uplands and 8 7-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 2,697 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Mobile, quiet, ⅛c higher, at 8c; Savannah, quiet and steady, 1-16c higher, at 8c; Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington, steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk, firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; Augusta, steady, 1-32c higher, at 8 5-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-morrow are 6,500 to 7,000 bales, against 4,107 bales a week ago and 7,191 bales last year. At Houston, 5,500 to 6,000 bales, as compared with 4,140 bales last week and 934 bales last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	7.81	7.81	7.77	7.75@7.78
April	7.91	7.91	7.76	7.76@7.77
May	7.91	7.94	7.79	7.79@7.80
June	7.94	7.94	7.79	7.77@7.78
July	7.94	7.95	7.79	7.79@....
August	7.66	7.67	7.50	7.51@7.52
September	7.38	7.39	7.36	7.35@7.36
October	7.35	7.36	7.28	7.24@7.26
November	7.33	7.33	7.22	7.21@7.23
December	7.33	7.33	7.20	7.18@7.20
January	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.18@7.20

LIVERPOOL, March 29, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices 3-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5 5-32d; good middling, 4⅞d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4½d; good ordinary, 4¼d; ordinary, 4d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,700 American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, March, 4 34-64@4 35-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 34-64@4 35-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 34-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 34-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 33-64@4 34-64d, value; July and August, 4 33-64d, value; August and September, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; September, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 11-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 7-64d, buyers; November and December, good ordinary clause, 4 5-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was in a firm position, notably during the last hour, deriving a good part of its strength from the sharp advance in corn, although it was so influenced by an adjustment of spreads between this market and Chicago. As a whole, the range of fluctuations was rather light and speculative operations not particularly important, as most of the business was for local account. Pit operators were bearish, as usual, and sold early in the day only to cover their wheat again during the last hour. Cables were unsettled, although those of most importance to our market, from Liverpool and London, showed moderate firmness and a partial ¼d advance, influenced by small Argentine shipments, aggregating only 1,048,000 bushels, compared with 2,016,000 bushels a week ago, and 3,816,000 bushels last year. So far this season the exports from that country have been only 12,283,000 bushels, compared with 26,074,000 bushels a year ago. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 93c, to arrive; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¼c, to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Chicago, 86¼c, spot; No. 2 red, New York, 82c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 82c, afloat; No. 2 hard, New York, 81¾c, spot; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81¾c, spot.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73¼c; May, 74½c; July, 75¾c; No. 2 hard, 72@73½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42c; May, 42½c; July, 42¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26¾c; May, 26½c; July, 25c; No. 2 white, 29c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 29.—Wheat—Cash, 74¾c; May, 74¾c; July, 76½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68@71c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, March 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69@72¾c. May, 76¾@76¾c; July, 77¾c. Corn, 41¾c. Oats, 26@25¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 71@72½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley higher; No. 2, 57½@58c; sample, 46@49½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.30; winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.60; no grade, $18.60@$19.50, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.45. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Firmer; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 91@92c. FEED—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $20@$21; sacks and to arrive, 200 lb, $20@$20.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $19@$24; city bran, $20@$21; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $28; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	80¾	81	80⅝	81
July	81	81¼	81	81¼
September	80⅝	80¾	80 9-16	80¾
Corn—				
March	....	....	....	50
May	48⅝	49½	48½	49½
July	48¾	49 3-16	48½	49¼
September	48½	49⅛	48½	48⅝
Lard—				
March	....	....	....	$8.55

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	74 11-16	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛
May	75 13-16	76⅛	75⅜	76⅛
July	76⅛	76⅜	76 1-16	76½
Corn—				
March	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜
May	42⅞	44	42⅝	43⅞
July	42⅞	44	42⅞	43⅞
Oats—				
May	25¼	25 13-16	25¼	25⅝
July	25	25 9-16	25	25⅝
Lard—				
May	$8.02½	$8.07½	$8.02½	$8.07½
July	7.97½	8.05	7.97½	8.05
Ribs—				
May	7.85	8.02½	7.85	8.00
July	7.85	7.92½	7.85	7.92½
Pork—				
May	15.25	15.42½	14.85	15.30
July	14.92½	15.02½	14.92½	15.02½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $15@$17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.5o@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $18.50@$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 8c; 140 lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 12 lb, 8½@8¾c; 14 lb, 8¾@8¼c; pickled shoulders firmer, 6¾@7c; pickled hams firm, 9½@10c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4⅞c; country, 4⅜@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $8.50; city lard firm, $8; South America, $9.25; Continent, $8.70; Brazil, kegs, $10.25; compound firm; city, 5¾@5¼c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar of, barrels, $3.75; spirits turpentine, 38¾@37½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $1.90@$1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34¼c; receipts, 280 casks; sales, 748 casks; exports, 8 casks. Resin firm, unchanged; receipts, 1,869 bbls; sales, 1,039 bbls; exports, 7,732 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 29.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 33½@34c; receipts, 24 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 297 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.15 and $2.10; receipts, 23 casks. Tar steady, $1.15; receipts, 221 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—Turpentine firm, 33c; sales, 100 casks. Resin firm, unchanged.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 1-32@4 1-16c; muscovado, 3 17-32c; molasses, 3 9-32@3 5-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.10. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 31c; prime Summer yellow, 34½c; off Summer yellow, 33c; prime white, 37½c; prime Winter yellow, 38c. Linseed—American raw, 61c; American boiled, 63c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 65@67c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.25; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.25; steel rails, $26; pig-iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.32½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $5.87½.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Active and strong; steers, $4.80@$5.65; oxen and stags, $4.30@$4.80; bulls, $3@$4.35; extra do, $4.40@$4.60; cows, $2.15@$3.70; extra fat do at $4.30; dressed beef firm, at 7½@8½c. Veals, $4@$7.60; choice, $7.75; little calves at $3.50; city-dressed veals, 8@11¼c per lb. SHEEP—Firm; lambs higher; sheep, $4@$5; lambs, $6@$6.40; dressed mutton, 8@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@10c. HOGS—Nominally steady.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARRIS HERMAN.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Leo Oppenheimer temporary receiver of the assets of Harris Herman, dealer in jewelry at 40 Catharine Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 27th inst.

GEORGE HEESEMANN.—George Heesemann confessed judgment yesterday for $14,678 in favor of John Henry and Richard Tietjen, composing the firm of Tietjen Brothers, for the amount now due on a note made on Aug. 29, 1896, for $11,500, made by Mr. Heesemann, payable on demand, for money loaned.

ALBERT N. WHITE.—Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed George S. Allen receiver in supplementary proceedings for Albert N. White of 336 East Fifty-fifth Street on the application of Robert Merchant, who obtained a judgment against him for $955. Mr. White was keeper at the Morgue from 1872 to 1896.

THE EDISON UNITED PHONOGRAPH COMPANY AND JOHN E. SEARLES.—Judgment for $31,369 was entered yesterday against the Edison United Phonograph Company and John E. Searles of 27 William Street, in favor of the National Bank of North America, on the attachment which was obtained against the company on March 8 on a note of the company, which was indorsed by Mr. Searles.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB GOLDBLATT.—Jacob Goldblatt, clerk, at 151 Lewis Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,996 and no assets.

MICHAEL MURRAY.—Michael Murray, a bartender, at 499 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,090 and assets of $296 in debts due him.

SAMUEL HARTMANN.—Samuel Hartmann of 111 Cannon Street, who is out of employment, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities $1,482 and no assets.

FRANK C. HYDE.—Frank C. Hyde of Hull, Mass., an insurance agent, has filed a bankruptcy petition, with liabilities of $115,925, and assets of $13,778. About $50,000 of the claims against him are unsecured.

COLVIN J. WELLS.—Colvin J. Wells, a jeweler in Utica, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The debts amount to $12,568, of which but $253 are secured. The creditors are jewelry manufacturing firms in different parts of the country.

ABRAHAM PHILIPOWITZ.—Abraham Philipowitz, manufacturer of children's clothing at 648 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,866 and assets of $614, consisting of stock, $400; account, $479, and fixtures, $35. He began this business on Feb. 1, 1900.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.—William Livingston, residing at 70 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $71,593, and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in 1893 as a partner in the firm of Livingston & Matthews, wholesale dealers in woolens at 58 Lispenard Street.

ALFRED B. AND WALTER CREGAN.—Alfred B. and Walter Cregan of 966 St. Nicholas Avenue, who composed the firm of B. Cregan's sons, liquor dealers, formerly at 1163 Twenty-third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,796, contracted principally in 1897, and no assets. Alfred B. Cregan has also individual liabilities of $658.

JAMES WILLIAMS.—James Williams, individually and as a member of the Grand Lake Coal Company of Pittsburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The liabilities are given as $175,368.27, and assets as $245. Of the total liabilities, $104,775.56 is scheduled as unsecured claims and $70,593.71 as notes and bills which ought to be paid by others.

GRANT BROTHERS' FAILURE.

Schedules Show $499,839 Liabilities, $357,458 Nominal Assets.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Grant Brothers, stock brokers, of 45 Broadway, show liabilities of $499,839 and nominal assets of $357,458. The assets consist of notes, $15,532; office furniture, &c., $218; debts due, $186,805; stocks and bonds, $220; unliquidated claims, $154,372, and amount realized by the assignee, $249.

There are three unliquidated claims, the largest being against John K. Van Sickle, one of the partners, for $146,488, for conversion of the firm's money and property. The debts due are from twenty-six persons, among whom are Frederick B. Williamson, $75,444; P. H. Charlock, $27,856; J. Trowbridge Bailey, $19,554, and William Duryea, $9,886. Of the liabilities, there are secured $290,387 and unsecured $209,452.

Among the creditors are the estate of John N. Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., $179,360, secured by life insurance policies, $20,000; notes, $20,000, and proceeds of cemetery land of the Bay View Cemetery, Jersey City, $50,000; total value of the security estimated at $90,000; Theodore L. Ferriman, $111,627, secured by a life insurance policy of a stranger for $15,000, issued last October, and 100 shares of stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway Company, value of the securities put down as nothing. Among the unsecured creditors are Philip L. Foster, $32,335; Mary T. Grant, $27,562; Adam Duntz, $21,410; Addison Wood, $20,157; Letitia B. Grant, $16,170; John Farrell, $15,979; Cecil S. Corwin, $9,740; John Duryea of Glen Cove, $9,690; estate of Edgar E. Duryea of Glen Cove, $7,209, and William Suizer of 45 Broadway, $312.

Charles F. Grant has individual liabilities of $8,146 and assets of $58,100, consisting of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, $50,000; claim on a partnership accounting, $7,000, and interest in real estate at Tacoma, Washington, $1,100. Frederick Grant has individual liabilities of $2,871 and assets of $1,100, consisting of an interest in lots at Tacoma.

Receiver for a Firm.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Abraham L. Hallowell receiver of the assets of the firm of Charles F. Lyon & Co., wholesale dealers in fruits at 300 Washington Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Hallowell, who was a partner in the firm, against Charles F. Lyon, the other partner, for a dissolution of the copartnership and an accounting. It was stated that the partnership was formed on May 1, 1899, Mr. Hallowell putting in all the capital, $5,000. He afterward drew out $1,000 of the capital. The liabilities do not exceed $500 and the assets are estimated at $3,005.

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"They do not show the true heirs of decedents."

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BOSTON REAL ESTATE.

The Back Bay district of Boston, which is the most desirable section of the city, has shown a phenomenal advance in values during the past few years, which are steadily increasing; preferred shares in first-class buildings trusts yielding from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum, and mortgage bonds on modern fireproof buildings for sale by W. F. Beal & Co., 60 Liberty St., New York.

Property you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me: rental commission includes careful supervision of your houses; want city and country property to fill standing orders. Wm. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

6, 4½, and 5% money on bond and mortgage; city property; easy terms. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Landlords, I will give you confidential reports on prospective tenants, collect rents, &c. Secrecy, Box 183 Times.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage, 4 to 5 per cent.; quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

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Large and small offices to let in

MONTAUK BUILDING,

19 Liberty St. and 62 Maiden Lane, (corner William St.)

Modern building, all conveniences, and splendid light.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

5TH AVENUE, 537, 44TH & 45TH STREETS.

Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor; suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator.

G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

No. 163 William Street.

Building to lease, desirably located for wholesale paint and drug business, on favorable terms. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar St.

LIGHT LOFTS.

FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200.

STORE, 25x80; will put in good order.

LOFTS of 2,500, 3,600, or 11,000 sq. feet on floor. Cheap power; Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.

VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

TWO LARGE LIGHT OFFICES, S. E. COR. COLUMBUS AV. & 72D ST. LARGE PLATE GLASS FRONTS.

Apply on premises.

T. FARLEY'S SONS, 253 Columbus Av.

A—A—A

CENTRE STREET, S. E. CORNER LEONARD. Entire six-story office building, size 60x40; OFFICES, STORES, WAREROOMS. FINEST LIGHT. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE RENT.

Supt. on premises, or S. H. Stone, 135 Broadway.

On Thompson St., near Bleecker St.—A five-story building, 40x100; suitable for manufacturing or stable.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, corner 44th.

BUILDING TO LET.

A very desirable stable in good location; well adapted for express, dry goods branch, laundry, or dairy; will be altered to suit on long lease. Apply Hall J. How & Co., 234 West 116th St.

42d St., between Sixth Av. and Broadway. Four-Story Building.—Low Rental. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way & 44th St.

Adjoining Broadway, No. 19 East 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Fulton St., 64.—Large, light store and lofts to let; modern fireproof building; steam heat, elevator, electric light, &c. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Full lot near 8th Av. and 42d St., with building suitable for stable, coal yard, or any business. Apply 223 West 42d St.

A very light store, 22x100, suitable for an office, at 79 Beekman St., near Nassau. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4 lofts, 50x110, 77 and 79 Beekman St.; also store, 77 Beekman St., to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

To Let—Large and small lofts near Union Square; steam power and heat; excellent light. Jos. Scheina, 115 East 13th St.

The finest lofts in the city, 16,500 square feet on a floor; power and electric light. 545 to 553 West 27th St., near 11th Av.

34 West 24th St.—Stable and coach house to rent as private stable or for storage at $800. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

A.—88 FOURTH AV.—A.

Four-story store & dwelling at a reasonable rent. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 246-247 South; through to Water; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse; five-story and cellar; 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Full lot on 42d St., near Broadway, to let, with old buildings. Apply 223 West 42d St.

Two lofts for storage purposes, 316-18 E. 26th. Inquire at office, 333 E. 24th.

Brooklyn.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollmann, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Show room, second floor, plate glass front, with living apartments; 20x90; for light business; will divide; rent, $25. Inquire on premises, 87 Fort Greene Place.

Business Property Wanted.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for small, select school on the west side, between 72d and 84th Sts. Address V. W. C., 318 West 75th St.

Long Island Property to Let.

Gentleman's country seat for rent, fully furnished; all modern improvements; situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I. Apply to Ashforth & Duryee, 4 West 33d St.

Hotel, 18 rooms, near station, good business place, for sale or to let. James Keenan, Rockaway Beach.

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Modern houses all parts of Staten Island to let and for sale. Cornelius Kloff, 50 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 14TH ST. & 25TH ST.

RENTS FROM $700 TO $3,200.

S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 WEST 23D ST.

Telephone, 432 18th St.

LARGE, COMMODIOUS

PARTLY FURNISHED

House in West 14th Street.

S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d Street.

TELEPHONE 432-18TH ST.

ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.

149th Street, 536 to 558 West, beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in No. 538, or Warren & Skillin, No. 96 Broadway.

$1,400 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Lexington Ave., 1,380, Corner 91st St.—Beautiful corner house, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements, $1,600 yearly. Inquire Winterroth, pianos, 105 East 14th St.

Private houses, west side, three-story high-stoop; rents, $860 to $1,000. M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

23d St., 334 West.—Large 22-room house, suitable for boarding house, furnished rooms, light business; good order.

West side houses to let, 81st St., 73d St., and Broadway. Owner, L. Rhoades, 120 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

HO! FOR LONG BRANCH.

West End, Elberon.—Furnished cottages for rent, $300 to $3,000; big variety. "Remember the name."

Wardell & Burke, West End.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, (Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished; homelike; bathrooms, running water, fireplaces, &c. Circular, J., 71 East 57th St.

AVON BY THE SEA, N.J. Furnished Cottages for rent. Office near Depot. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Catskill Mountains.—Pretty cottage in Hunter, neatly furnished; bath, running water, apple shade; best location; rent, $450. Address Marcus M. Marks, owner, 657 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For rent, Yonkers, modern house; all improvements; 10 rooms; 1¾ acres; high ground; fare to any part/New York 8 cents; $50 per month. Dr. Peet, near north end of Jerome Av. trolley, Yonkers.

Westchester Property to Let.

GEORGE W. BARD REAL ESTATE CO., 3 South 4th Avenue, Mount Vernon. Telephone Long Distance 113A Mount Vernon.

RENT.	LOCATION.	ROOMS.	IMPROVEMENTS.
$100	CHESTER HILL	12	LATEST
75	CHESTER HILL	13	NEW HOUSE
60	CHESTER HILL	10	DECORATED
55	CHESTER HILL	10	NEW HOUSE
50	SO. 5TH AVE.	11	MODERN
45	CHESTER HILL	11	MODERN
40	SO. 14TH AVE.	9	ALL
37.50	CENT. MT. VER.	14	ALL
35	VILLA PARK	10	ALL
30	SO. 6TH AVE.	8	ALL
	TWENTY OTHERS, $20 TO $30.		
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Wanted—Very completely furnished house for Summer by five gentlemen; must be convenient access; good neighborhood. Address Box L., 161 Times.

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5TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—Rent monthly; handsomely furnished apartment, first floor; five rooms and bath; service of maid, light, and heat included. Apply daily, between 4 and 6. Kensett, 222 5th Av.

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"THE VERONA,"

President St., corner Seventh Av., handsome suite of 7 rooms and bath; every modern convenience, including steam heat, janitor service, elevator, hall boys, etc.; separate stairway for servants; all in perfect condition; can be inspected Sundays or holidays; possession at once.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., Ltd.

Gates Av., 340, Near Bedford.—Reduced rents; only $16; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; perfect order; attractive entrance; halls handsomely carpeted, decorated, and heated. Janitor, on premises, or Henry L. Redfield, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, 151st to 152d, 8th Ave.

Ten five-story buildings, with stores.

4,5 & 6 rooms with bath.

All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.

RENTS, $13 to $20.

OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

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RIVERVIEW. HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY. ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS. RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,

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65th St., 30, Near Central Park West.—7 extra large rooms in single brownstone; one family on floor; convenient to all cable cars at junction of 65th St., Columbus Av. and Boulevard; fine street; rent reasonable. See janitor.

Broadway, northeast corner 125th St.—Elegant new apartments, six, seven, and eight rooms; and elevator, steam dryer, &c.; rents, $40 up. Sup't on premises.

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Goods now offered three months making. Very choice stock. Over 1,000 mantels, all woods and finish; 150 designs, varied and beautiful; low prices; make selections early; will hold till wanted. Tiles, Fireplaces, &c. Large new Show Rooms.

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112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West.

Elegant new eight room Apartments, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

HAROLD,

N. W. Cor. Manhattan Av., 113th St.

This new, modern, seven-story Apartment Building, just completed, having the outward appearance and interior comforts of the high-priced apartments; four, five, six rooms, marble baths, and all modern improvements; electric elevator all night; very moderate rents, $35 to $50. Apply to agent.

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Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33; this flat has to be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

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New and thoroughly modern apartments.

HESPERUS | 4 rooms, 40-43; 6 rooms, corners } $60-68.

Best neighborhood; near Morningside Park; large light rooms; healthful, spacious courts; elevator night and day; telephone in each suite; mail chutes; artistic hall entrance; good service.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 86th St.

THE PENDLETON, 253 East 68th St., corner 68th St. Absolutely fireproof apartment of five large rooms; all improvements; rent, $27.50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

A.—200 East 68th St.—Corner apartment; steam heat, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $22 & $24. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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THE LAKEWOOD

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The leading hotel of Lakewood.

In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience, and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS. Golf. —— Automobiles. —— Driving.

JAMES N. BERRY, MGR.

Atlantic City.

THE ALBEMARLE, VIRGINIA AV., Near BEACH.

After being extensively improved and enlarged, this elegant modern hotel, new throughout, is offering superior accommodations, including elevator to street, large sunny rooms, many with bath, steam heat; 2,000 square feet of sun parlors, and every possible convenience for special Spring rates, $10, $12, and $15 weekly. Cuisine a feature. Capacity 400. Orchestra. Booklet on request.

J. P. COPE.

THE NEW RUDOLF,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Now open. Ocean front. Capacity 800. Rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths. Special Spring rates. NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 225 UNION SQUARE, 11 TO 5 O'CLOCK. Hotel Manhattan after these hours. CHAS. R. MYERS.

HOTEL ADOLPHUS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Delightfully situated on KENTUCKY AVE., near the BOARDWALK. Beautifully airy rooms, PRIVATE BATHS. Every modern convenience. HOMELIKE COMFORTS. FIRST CLASS BUFFET. Moderate terms. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. C. A. BAAKE.

BERKSHIRE INN, Virginia Ave. and Beach. New Management.

Modern hotel in most popular section; elevator; steam heat; baths; delightful rooms; excellent table. Special Spring terms. $10 to $15 weekly. Booklet. J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

HOTEL MORTON—Open entire year; best-equipped hotel; steam heat, elevator all floors; rooms en suite with private bath; excellent table; sun parlors; sea view; ocean end Virginia Av.; suites with private baths. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop.

PONCE DE LEON, VIRGINIA AVE., 2D HOUSE FROM BEACH. Steam heat, elevator; Spring rates, $2 and up daily, $10 and up w'kly; booklet. S. E. SWEENY, Prop. and Owner.

GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. A Sanatorium with superior Hotel Table and Service. Write for Booklet.

HOTEL STERLING ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Fireproof, Electric Lights, STEAM HEAT, Elevator. Private Baths, $3.00 to $3.50. BOOKLET. Kindly mention Times. W. I. FINCH.

Hotel Majestic, VIRGINIA AV.; 3D HOUSE FROM BEACH; Capacity, 250; elevator, steam heat, baths, and every known appointment; special Spring rates; booklet. Osborne & Hilliard.

AVON INN, VIRGINIA AVE. & BEACH. ELEVATOR TO STREET. SUN PARLORS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. $2.00 DAILY. SPECIAL SPRING RATES ON APPLICATION. F. L. LIPTON, PROP.

WILTSHIRE Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia Av. and the Beach.—Entirely renovated, handsomely furnished, latest modern improvements; delightful rooms; new hydraulic elevator. Write for booklet. S. S. Phoebus.

HOTEL EDISON Ocean & Michigan Aves. Capacity 250. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Write for Special Spring Rates. J. C. COPELAND.

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WITNESSES TO ONE RICE WILL ARRESTED

Both Are Charged with Forgery in the First Degree.

Dr. Curry, Who Was the Millionaire's Physician, Testifies in Patrick's Favor.

David L. Short and Morris Meyer, the two witnesses to the alleged will of Millionaire William Marsh Rice, which leaves Albert T. Patrick, who is now charged with murdering the old man, all his property, were arrested late yesterday afternoon by Detective Brindley of the District Attorney's office, charged with forgery in the first degree.

Patrick, who is now charged with forging Rice's signature to a check for $25,000, will, it is expected, be charged also with forging the will and several assignments of all Rice's securities and property to him. Short, who was made a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Texas, at Patrick's suggestion, and Meyer, who was a clerk in Patrick's office, witnessed the will. Both testified during the early part of the week at Patrick's examination that they saw Rice sign the document.

The warrants upon which the arrests were made were issued by Justice Jerome upon affidavits of Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Garvan, that Short and Meyer swore to an instrument which they knew to be forged and fictitious, when they signed the "Patrick will" as witnesses, and that they are therefore guilty of forgery in the first degree.

Short was arrested by Detective Brindley at the former's office, at 150 Nassau Street. He took his arrest coolly. Brindley took his prisoner to the City Hall Station, where he was detained, while the detective went over to 303 Broadway to get Meyer. The latter, when arrested, became exceedingly nervous. Detective Brindley took his prisoners to the Criminal Courts Building, where Justice Jerome was expected to come and commit them to the Tombs. The Justice did not return to the building, and the men were taken to Police Headquarters. Their arrest was not unexpected. Both will be arraigned before Justice Jerome to-day.

John R. Potts continued his testimony at the morning session of Patrick's examination yesterday, but nothing new was elicited from him. The court was then adjourned by Justice Jerome to Dr. Walker Curry's house, at 23 West Sixty-first Street. Dr. Curry, who was Rice's physician, has been confined to his bed for some time, and was unable to come to court. The court, consequently, went to him. Patrick, in Detective Carey's custody, was present. He seemed to enjoy the outdoor trip after his long confinement very much. He was not handcuffed.

Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the chemical expert, who says he found traces of mercury in the dead man's stomach, accompanied Mr. Osborne. Prof. Vandenburgh, another expert, was present in the interest of the defense.

Dr. Curry, propped up with pillows in a big armchair, testified that he had known Rice for eight years. He also knew Jones. He had attended the latter when he had pneumonia. He prescribed at that time for him a tonic and protoiodide of mercury in pills of 1-5 grain each. Jones had a bottle of 100 pills. One day Jones said his pills were out, and Dr. Curry told him to get another bottle. This was in July or August of 1900. Patrick, the doctor continued, had come to his house on the 2d of September last and told him that Rice was sick. He had called again on the following Saturday to ask how Rice was. Dr. Curry had then told him that he should not be surprised if the worst happened, but that he saw no reason why his patient should not recover unless complications set in. Patrick wanted to know if Rice would be able to go down town the following week.

"Did Patrick tell you why he wanted him to come down town?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He did not."

"Did he tell you he was Rice's lawyer?"

"No."

"Did you ever mention Patrick's name to Rice?"

"Jones requested that I should not."

"Did you ask Jones why?"

"No."

Assistant District Attorney Garvan here read a long statement of Dr. Curry, telling in detail the circumstances of his connection as medical adviser with Rice, and of his last illness. He had been attending him about six months, he said, and at the time he was called in Rice's exercise consisted of being rolled on the floor in a blanket for two hours after rising. This treatment the doctor caused to cease, as it brought on vertigo. Rice, the doctor said, was well preserved for a man eighty-six years old. He worried much over the Galveston disaster and the burning of some iron mills on Sept. 17, his loss at this time being $400,000. The closing paragraph of the statement reads:

"Mr. Rice's death was from the mental strain on his nerve force, he being eighty-six years old; his heart being weak and of slow action."

"Did your death certificate state the truth?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"As far as my statements go, yes; I could have stated more." Dr. Curry objected to the placing in evidence of his books, in which entries concerning the Rice case were made. He stated that the District Attorney might have the pages referring to the Rice case, but that there were other matters therein which, as they related to others of his patients, he did not wish to pass out of his hands.

"What did you prescribe for Rice from the 8th of August to the 17th of September?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Jones brought me about this time a bottle containing about 400 pills which he said Mr. Rice was taking for deafness. He said he did not like for him to be taking anything that I did not know the nature of. I prescribed four drops of nux vomica, to be taken at night. That was about all. He did not need much medicine."

"Did you ever give him any mercury?"

"No."

"Do you still believe Rice died a natural death?" asked Mr. Moore, cross-examining.

"I do," replied the doctor.

The hearing was then adjourned until Monday.

POLICEMAN SAVES A WOMAN.

She Had Been Overcome by Smoke During a Fire at 444 Sixth Avenue.

A woman was saved from suffocation by the heroic action of a policeman at the fire which partially destroyed the building at 444 Sixth Avenue late yesterday afternoon. The building is a three-story brick structure, the first floor of which is occupied as a saloon by Edward B. Corey. The second floor is occupied by the Tooth Crown Dentist Company, and the top floor by the Manhattan Cigar Company.

The fire was started by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the dental establishment, and in a very short time had obtained dangerous headway. Policeman John W. Seaton heard that all had left the building, except Miss Annie Gaisart, an employe in the dental company's establishment. He ran up the stoop of 52 West Twenty-seventh Street, adjoining an extension of the building, and then by great agility climbed by the iron railing to the coping of the extension, and to its roof. From there he got into the dental parlor and found Miss Gaisart lying on the floor unconscious. He carried her out on the extension and called for help. Policeman Speden and John A. Sevigne of 47 West Twenty-seventh Street ran up on the stoop, and, forming a sort of basket with their arms, told Seaton to drop the woman to them. This was done successfully amid the cheers of the spectators. Miss Gaisart was carried into a neighboring store and revived and sent home. The fire did about $1,500 damage.

Grahams Polley Jury Disagrees.

The jury before which Grahams Polley, charged with forgery, was tried, after twenty hours' deliberation failed to reach an agreement yesterday, and was discharged by Justice Fursman, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. The jury was said to stand 11 to 1 for conviction. Polley, who was formerly Treasurer of the Hoffman House, was charged by Edward S. Stokes with falsely swearing in a suit over the transfer of Hoffman House stock that Stokes had made false representations to him.

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It's a Norfolk jacket, full bloomery breeches, with buckle at knee; free and easy, yet smart.

$4 to $11.

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Made to sell for $40, the silk-lined ones are now marked $30.

Made to sell for $33, the serge-lined are now $25.

Whoever intends having a new Easter suit of this kind may as well get the benefit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCOUNT STATED.—In an action brought by John H. Spellman, as receiver of the Muehlfield & Haynes Piano Company, to recover from Frank Muehlfield, its former President, a balance of $1,562.60 due by him to the company upon an account stated, it appeared that the defendant attended at the factory where the company's office was and where the books were kept, and he gave the bookkeeper directions from time to time with reference to the entries in the books, and that this balance appeared upon the books. When the defendant and Haynes concluded that the company should be dissolved for insolvency, they, constituting a majority of the Directors, signed a verified petition for its voluntary dissolution. The petition and schedules showing Muehlfield's indebtedness to the company of this amount were signed and verified by him. The trial court dismissed the complaint, and the Appellate Division in this city affirmed the judgment, holding that the plaintiff had failed to establish a cause of action. The Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal and new trial. Presiding Judge Parker, who gives the unanimous opinion of the court, holds that in such an action it was not essential that the plaintiff prove the defendant had expressly assented to the correctness of the account. It was sufficient for plaintiff to prove acts from which defendant's assent might be implied, and upon the facts proved it became a question for the jury to say whether the account was stated.

***

STREET CROSSING ACCIDENT.—A decision was rendered a few days ago by the Court of Appeals—reversing unanimous decisions of the Appellate Division—which settles some mooted questions in reference to contributory negligence in the case of persons injured or killed while attempting to cross railroad tracks in cities. Peter Henavie brought a suit, as administrator, to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the death of his son, who, on April 5, 1895, was struck by an engine drawing freight cars while attempting to cross Eleventh Avenue, at Forty-fifth Street, and killed. The first trial, before Justice Dugro, resulted in a verdict for $4,000 in favor of the plaintiff. A reversal was directed by the First Appellate Division, in November, 1896, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, on the ground that where a person injured while crossing a street upon which there was a steam railroad failed to look for approaching trains after leaving the curbstone, which was twenty-two feet from the railroad track, he was guilty of contributory negligence. The Justice said decedent's negligence was in not waiting, after seeing the train a block away, to see whether it was approaching. On the second trial, upon a stipulation, part of the printed case on the former appeal was used, and was supplemented by the testimony of one witness. A judgment then directed for the defendant was unanimously affirmed on appeal. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the oral testimony of the witness, named Harrigan, established freedom from contributory negligence. His evidence was that he noticed Henavie after he left the curbstone and during his progress to the track where he was hurt, and that when about half way from the track to the curb he looked up and down, and at that time a passenger train was in sight. A further appeal to the Court of Appeals was dismissed in November, 1897, because an appeal under the circumstances would not lie, the case not being considered on its merits. The action was then retried and the complaint dismissed, and that decision was upheld by the Appellate Division. An application to that tribunal for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals was refused, but the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals granted it. The court of last resort on this appeal has now ordered a reversal and a new trial. Judge Vann, who gives the unanimous opinion, holds that a railroad company which runs a locomotive rapidly in the night time upon a public street in a populous city, crossing other streets at grade, with no gate or flagman to protect the public and without taking any precaution to warn travelers by bell, whistle, or otherwise, except by means of its headlight, may properly be found guilty of neglecting its duty to operate its cars with the care and caution required by the circumstances. As the intestate before starting to cross the tracks looked both to the right and left, and as he was halfway between the curb and the nearest track looked again in both directions, it could not be said, as a matter of law, that he was guilty of contributory negligence in being struck and killed by a train moving with considerable rapidity, as the jury could have found that if he had listened he would not have heard the train, and that if he had seen the headlight it would not have been unnatural for him to conclude that the engine was not approaching. Benjamin Patterson and George W. Miller represented the appellant on the final appeal, and Charles C. Paulding was for the respondent.

LAUNCHING OF THE APACHE.

New Clyde Liner Will Be Christened at the Cramps' Yards To-day.

The Apache, a new Clyde liner, will be launched from the yards of the Cramps on the Delaware to-day. She will be christened by Miss Alice E. Eger of Hamburg, Germany, a niece of General Manager Theodore G. Eger of the line. The Apache is 310 feet in length, 46 feet wide, and 31 feet deep, and will have a cargo capacity of 3,000 tons. She will have a speed of 15 knots. Accomodations for more than 200 passengers have been provided.

She will run on the Charleston and Jacksonville route. The Arapahoe, a sister ship of the Apache, will be launched by the Cramps next month for the Clyde Line. The completion of these two vessels will give the Clyde Line a fleet of seventeen ocean-going vessels.

$15. THE NEW YOKE OVERCOAT. Fancy Weaves. Light or Dark. Benson's Misfit Parlors, 60 E. 14th St.

Misses' Suits.

Short Skirts,—for walking or wet weather. Latest flare model,—10 row stitched hem,—medium and Oxford grey.

5.00

Black Taffetas Silk Eton Coats,—plain or tucked, with or without lace collars. Lined with silk.

7.50 and 9.50

Venetian cloth, Homespun or Serge Suits. New flare flounce Skirts. Coats lined with silk. Colors: blue, tan, mode, grey and black. Sizes 14 to 16 years.

15.00

Venetian, Cheviot or Covert Cloth Suits. Eton Coats with vests finished with gilt braid and buttons. Skirts with latest graduated flare flounce,—lined throughout with silk.

Colors:—mode, tan, blue and black.

Sizes 14 to 16 years.

22.50

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Cloak Department. Eton Coats.

"Moire Francais" Bolero and Eton Coats. Trimmed with satin straps and Arabian lace collars or fancy vests,—lined with white Taffetas.

Broadcloth and Cheviot Eton Coats,—lined with black or white silk.

19.50 each.

Tucked Taffetas Silk Coats, with lace edged Batiste collar,—lined with white silk.

Taffetas Coats, handsomely trimmed with applied cloth,—lined with silk.

15.50 each.

Tucked or plain Taffetas Coats.—

Broadcloth or Cheviot Coats,—double breasted or with open Vests.

10.50 each.

These coats show the newest tailor modelling both in design and cut.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

FOR HARMONIOUS FURNISHING, the first consideration is the carpet. Have that correct and the rest of the furnishing is easy. In this special bargain you have superb quality and rare beauty.

BEST AXMINSTER CARPET, 95 cts. a yd.

(our regular $1.35 quality.)

Our artistic draperies vie with the carpets for the first place in beauty and economy.

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, $1.50 each, 1½ yds., with fringe. (Value, $2.50.)

"Long Credit" enables you to secure furnishings whenever the impulse seizes you.

CASH or CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co. 104 106 and 108 West 14th St. NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE — WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. King Edward VII. Opening Parliament. Sanger's Royal Circus Parade.

AMERICAN — 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily except Mon., 25c. The Wages of Sin

New York — B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—SARDOU'S FEDORA.

GRAND — Last Mat. To-day — MAY IRWIN — Next Week ROGERS BROS.

You'll Feel Wealthier

In one of our $18 or $20 Yoke Overcoats than you did with the money in your pocket, and you'll look the part, too.

Covert Box-Coats? Yes, lots of 'em, as well as every other coat, suit or garment that bears the stamp of fashion.

Double-Breasted Frock Coats and Waistcoats in black and Oxford Vicunas and Undressed Worsteds, $22, $25, $30 & $35.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Stores Open This Evening.

Daytime Dress-up — the Frock Coat—must fit or it is ridiculous!

Ours fit—gracefully snug in the body, just the right length and fullness of skirt, in fact, correct in every way. With Waistcoat, $18 to $40.

Trousers in Spring patterns, $5 to $10.

Our Yoked Overcoats, Raglans and Top Coats are the best that labor can produce or money buy!

Everything nice and new for Little Gentlemen.

New Easter "fixings":—
$1 Scarfs, 50c.
$1.50 Gloves, 95c.
$1.50 Colored Shirts, $1.
$1.50 Dress Shirts, $1.

Don't believe it? Come and see!

Spring Hats! Spring Shoes!

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

$10. The long overcoat, the short overcoat. The light overcoat, the dark overcoat. Benson's Misfit Parlors, 60 E. 14th St.

Amusements.

Broadway THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:10. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:10. MATINEE TO-DAY. SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE. The Great London and New York Success, The PRICE OF PEACE. Best res'd Seats 50, 75, $1 Choice Orchestra Seats, $1.50. ALL WED. MATS. 25, 50, 75. NO HIGHER.

Hammerstein's MAT TO-DAY. VICTORIA Best Orch. Seats, 50c. A. H. Chamberlyn presents the 2d edition of My Lady Chas. J. Ross in new character. Burlesque, Ballet & Varieties. Sun. Concts. aft. & Ev

HARLEM Opera House. NEXT WEEK, ARIZONA. EVGS. AT 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE BOSTONIANS In ROBIN HOOD, excepting Saturday Night, THE SERENADE.

Republic 42 st. just w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Last 3 Weeks. Seats on sale for all perf. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last Matinée. Last Night. LAST 2 TIMES MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE. April 1, Brother Officers.—Return of Wm. Faversham

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. "Whooping success."—Sun. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. TO HAVE & TO HOLD

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE and GREAT CAST.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST. UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

Charles Frohman's Evenings 8:15. CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. Matinée To-day, 2:15. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. WILLIAM COLLIER ON THE QUIET

KOSTER & BIAL'S 25c Mat. Daily. W 34 | ALL ORC | EV GS. GREAT WHITE RAT'S PROGRAM 50c. Jas. J. Corbett. Genaro & Bailey, Cook & Sonora, Wright.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night at 8:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Wm. A. Brady's $25,000 Spectacular Revival UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. Mat. To-day, 2:15. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. April 3d, Souvenirs. In Clyde Fitch's Best Play THE CLIMBERS

SOUSA MET. OPERA HOUSE. TO-MORROW NIGHT. Blanche Duffield, Soprano. Bertha Bucklin, Violinist. Arthur Pryor, Trombone.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées Wed. & To-day, 2:15. Kelcey-Shannon Co. in Mon., April 1st—"ARE YOU A MASON?" MANON LESCAUT.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. NEW YORK GIRL CO. Howard & Emerson at Sheepshead Bay. To-morrow Night—GRAND CONCERT, 25c., 50c.

KEITH'S ACCOUST FAMILY. MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES. SHEAN & WARREN. Simon. The Girl with the Auburn Hair.

MANHATTAN LOVERS' LANE. 23 & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinée, $1.50. Wed. & T'dy. By Clyde Fitch. Souvrs. Apl. 9.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last week. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in A Romance of Athlone, April 8, Chauncey Olcott in MAVOURNEEN.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Spring Millinery

In new location, with greatly increased space, we are doubling last year's sales.....This great increase is due not only to superior assortments and excellent styles, but also to the LOW PRICES WE QUOTE.

Read these quotations and see if you can match them elsewhere for Spring's latest Millinery fancies.

FLOWERS, FOLIAGE, ETC.

Foliage—large bunches	.19
Crushed Roses and Fullblowns	.19
Bluets, Violets, Lilacs—large bunches	.19
Rosebuds and Violets—with foliage	.19
Lilies, Forget-Me-Nots and Daisies—large bunches	.19
Poppies—all colors—bunch of 12	.29
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Crushed Roses—all colors	.29

Roses in profusion—every color, style, size; single, double or in sprays two to six; full blown and half blown; also with buds and foliage—.49..69..98..1.49

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Children's Wreaths—a dozen styles	.98

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Children's—newest shapes—value .29	.19
Children's Leghorns—value .85	.49
Ladies' Dress Shapes—Black and Colors—value .59	.39
Ladies' Dress Shapes—hand and machine sewn—value .98	.69
Ladies' D'ble Brim Shapes—hand sewn	.98
Ladies' Novelty Straws—hand sewn; elsewhere $1.95	1.49
Fine Tuscans and Fancy Braid Hats—value $1.00 to $2.75	.69 to 1.98

READY-TO-WEAR HATS

Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats—silk rosettes—straw quills—value .98	.69
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats—black, white and colors	.69
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Misses' Ready-to-Wear Hats—extra quality and trimmings—value 1.75	1.24
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Novelties in finer to	2.98

TRIMMED HATS

Popular prices, but no inferior styles and trimmings—shapes and finish the best. As tasteful styles in popular grades as in the finer, prices being gauged on quality of trimmings used.

Trimmed Hats—tasteful effects—equal to milliners' $5 qualities	2.98
Trimmed Hats—"Our Special"	5.00

Never less than 500 to select from—far superior to others offered at similar prices—finer materials and better styles—seeing is believing! ....See our Five-dollar Hats before you buy.

Trimmed Hats—extra choice styles	6.98
Handsome Trimmed Hats—copied from imported models and equal to those elsewhere sold at $12 to $18	8.00 to 9.98
Misses' Tam o' Shanters—baby ruche—also Leghorns, full mull and satin ribbon trim	2.98
Misses' Picture Hats—full ruffles and flowers—choice styles	3.98

Misses' and Children's Spring Cloaks and Dresses

Those who allow themselves to be deceived by thought that high style and quality can only be obtained at High price, are wasting money that they could save by a visit here .....Those who realize how really fine a stock we have, know it is not necessary to spend extravagantly to dress fashionably.

It is all in knowing where to Buy.

HERE ARE SOME SATURDAY OFFERINGS:

Misses' Box Coats

Newest fabrics, staple and High colors—medium and three-quarter length—unlined or lined with self color or contrasting satins and taffetas—beautifully tailored—Persian, velvet, or cloth Collars, with and without separate collars of white Pique—ages 6 to 14 years.

Good value at 5.98.....Saturday 3.98
Good value at 7.50.....Saturday 4.98
Good value at 8.75.....Saturday 5.98
Good value at 9.98.....Saturday 6.98

Spring Coats and Raglans

highest tailor finish—magnificently lined

Elsewhere 15.00 — Here 9.98
Elsewhere 22.00 — Here 15.98

Misses' Tailor-made Suits

Special sale at.....8.98

Homespuns and Cheviots, Blue, Red, Brown, and Gray—styles are remarkably pretty, including Double Breast and Collarless Etons with and without taffeta silk bands, gold braids, and buttons, skirts extra well shaped—8 to 14 years.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits

Special sale at.....9.98

Black, Navy, and Colors—Short Back Eton or new Double Breast Postilion Eton—with and without colored Vests—flounce or plain flare skirts—14 to 18 yrs. Elegant Novelties in finer Suits to $32.98.

Misses' L'Aiglon Capes

Full circular, French Army Blue, trimmed in military style, with gold braid and stitching—value 6.00.....2.98

Boys' Clothes

Many customers cannot understand why our prices are so much less than same qualities are elsewhere sold.....Here are Three reasons:

Buying in great quantities.
Buying for cash—invariably.
Selling at Moderate profit.

There are others, but why go into details when results are so apparent.....That qualities and styles are right and goods reliable is proven by customers we have and keep..... Every new buyer becomes a constant customer.....Everybody says "there is only one place for Boys' Clothing—that's Hearn's."..... What everybody says must be true.

HERE ARE OFFERINGS FOR TO-DAY

Boys' Spring Overcoats

Tan, Navy, Oxford, Gray and Red. Colors according to style.

Raglans	6 to 15 yrs..	4.98
Top Coats	4 to 15 yrs..	3.98
Russian Overcoats	2½ to 6 yrs..	3.98
Russian Blouse Coats	2½ to 6 yrs..	2.98

If you think you can buy as good qualities and style elsewhere at the price—TRY!

Boys' Three-Piece Suits

These are the Short Trouser Suits with Vests, particularly suitable for boys 9 to 16 years.

Three Special Lots.

3.98.....4.98.....5.98

Up-to-date fabrics in Mixtures, Checks, and Plaids, also Navy Wide Wales and Serges and Black Clay Diagonals, suitable for Confirmation.

Little Boys' Cloth Kilts

We pay particular attention to needs of the little fellows in dresses, offering large assortments of one and two piece Kilts in Broadcloths, Venetians, Serges, etc.—Blouse, Eton and other fancy styles—2½ to 8½ years.

One piece.....1.98 to 4.98
Two piece.....2.98 to 5.98

Boys' Spring Suits

The popular double breast style for Boys—7 to 15 years.....Here are some record breaking offerings:

500 Suits	value 2.50	1.49
1,000 Suits	value 3.50	1.98
2,000 Suits	value 4.98	2.98
2,000 Suits	value 5.98	3.98

In almost unlimited variety—hundreds of styles, in checks, plaids, stripes and mixtures—light colorings and navy blues. There will be no trouble in finding what you like—the trouble will be in deciding what NOT to take.

Boys' Juvenile Suits

These are the natty suits for the little chaps up to 10 years—Vestee, Sailor, Russian, Norfolk and Military.

UNAPPROACHABLE VALUES.

Sailor Suits—Navy Blue	1.98
Sailor Suits, new combinations	2.98
Norfolk Suits, Best styles	2.98
Russian Blouse, fine serge	3.98
Military, blue and grey	3.98
Sailor, high-class styles	4.98

Youths' Long Pant Suits

14 to 19 years—Value 12.00..... 7.98

Black Clay Diagonals and Thibets—Navy Blue Wide Wales and Serges—Find their equal if you can in price and quality.

Toilet Articles

Not being manufacturers, running no laboratories, we have no experiments of our own to dispose of, and, consequently, offer only the best specialties of makers whose names are their own recommendation—"Just as good" is not heard here.....Imitations usually lack some important characteristics. You get the originals here at about the same prices as inferior imitations are offered.

Colgate's Bay Rum—large size	.68
Schieffelin Violet Talcum Powder	.15
Bradley's Wildwood Violet Toilet Water—3½ oz.	.24
Oakley's Velvene Talcum Powder	.15
Daggett's & Ramsdell's Cold Cream	.20
Schaeffer's Olive Castile Shampoo	.50
Sozodont—Liquid and Powder	.47
Decorative Powder Boxes, with Swansdown Powder Puff	.25
2 qt. Fountain Syringes—4 hard rubber tubes—value .98	.79
Carnation Glycerine Soaps	5
Bradley's Woodland Violet Talc Powder—8 oz. jar	.25
Barker's Hirsutus	.59
Lubin's Violet Toilet Powder	.15
West India Bath Sea Salt	9
Oakley's Prophylactine Tooth Powder	.16
Blue Seal Pomade Vaseline	7

Great Sale of Watches

UNPARALLELED VALUES!

Men's Gold Plated and Gun Metal finish Watches—also Ladies' Solid Silver and Gun Metal Chatelaine—value 5.98	2.49
Ladies' Silver Chatelaine—Also Boys' Gun Metal Watches—were 6.98	3.79
Ladies' Hunting Case Solid Silver and Gun Metal, also Enamelled and Gold Filled Chatelaine Watches—were 10.98	4.98
Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Case Watches—also Enamel and Gold Chatelaine—Swiss and American Movements—were 18.98	9.98
Ladies' Solid Gold Chatelaine Watches and Boys' Silver Hunting Case—Waltham and Swiss Movements—were 11.98	6.98

DAILY FREE DELIVERIES

By our wagons in radius of Twenty-five miles.

By Express in radius of One Hundred Miles.

By Freight on paid purchases to all R. R. Stations in New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Amusements.

CLOSES TO-NIGHT
MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Athletics, 8 P. M. Military Pageant, 8:45 P. M. REVIEW BY GENERAL MICHAEL V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A.
U. S. Troops, Blue Jackets, and Marines, National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, 1st and 2nd Batteries, Troop C, 1st and 2nd Signal Corps, and 1st and 2nd Naval Battalions.
Grand scene of Rough Riding by U. S. Cavalry from West Point, and by Troop C, N. G. N. Y.; 11th U. S. Infantry in battle exercises; Battalion Drill by sailors from U. S. S. Hartford; Guard Mount by U. S. Marine Corps; Drill and Driving by 4th Battery Field Artillery, U. S. A.
LAST MATINEE, 2 O'CLOCK.
GRAND MILITARY PROGRAMME.—Rough Riding by West Point Cavalry; battel exercises by 11th U. S. Infantry; skirmish and extended order drill by sailors from U. S. S. Hartford; drill and driving by 4th Battery, U. S. Field Artillery, and exhibition by U. S. Marine Corps. Adm. 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, March 30, at 2 P. M.
SOLOIST
HERR THEODOR BERTRAM
BARITONE
WAGNER—Overture and Monologue of Hans Sachs from "Die Meistersinger"; Waldweben from "Siegfried"; Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene from "Die Walkuere."
RICHARD STRAUSS—Tone Poem, "A Hero's Life." (by request.)
ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 120.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

SYMPHONY CONCERT
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
This (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Overture, "Rosamunde," Schubert; Romanza from Symphony, D minor, Schumann; Overture, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Concerto, in E flat, Liszt; Preludes and Polonaise, Chopin.
Mr. ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM, Soloist.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.,) and after one o'clock at box office, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This Aft., at 2.—Last Matinée—TANNHAUSER (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plancon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
TO-NIGHT at 8.—Last Performance at Popular Prices—CARMEN (in Franch.) Mmes. Zelie de Lussan and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Eve., April 4, at 8.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
REQUIEM MASS (Antonin Dvorak) Preceded by orchestral selections from "Parsifal."
SOLOISTS: Mme. Gadski, Miss Stein, Mr. Van Hoose, Mr. Bispham. Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 and $15. Now on sale at Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
The sale of seats begins Monday, April 1st, for any performance of the
BERNHARDT-COQUELIN SEASON,
(Commencing Monday, April 8th,) at the box office at the Metropolitan Opera House, and at box office rates at Tyson & Co.'s, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
One week only, commencing Monday, April 8th.
Mats. Wed., Apl. 10th, and Sat., Apl. 13th.
Mme. Sarah BERNHARDT & COQUELIN
In Rostand's Romantic Play,
L'AIGLON.
Popular Prices, $1, $1.50, $2, and $3. Boxes, $8, $10, $12, and $20.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. 15c 25c 50c
23d St. — Mrs. Felix Morris & Co., Wm. DeVere, Pete Baker, 3 Vilona Sisters, Cranes, &c.
5th Ave. — "Mme. Butterfly," Joe Welch, Clarice Vance, Mr. & Mrs. Tony Farrell, others.
58th St. — Fred Bond & Co., Will H. Nox, Willis Family, Max Waldon, Torcat and others.
125th St. — Giacinta Della Rocca, "The Automobile Girl," Parker's Dogs, Globe Comedy 4

DALY'S — B'way and 30.....at 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY,
SAN TOY Including JAMES T. POWERS.

LYCEUM — 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2.
At 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents THE LASH OF A WHIP, with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and others.
TO BE FOLLOWED at 4 and 10:15 by THE SHADES OF NIGHT.
*NEXT MONDAY. (Preceding "Shades of Night.") Charles Frohman will present his great farce-comedy success ON and OFF.

OLD ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23 d St. & 4th Av
LAST DAY
POSITIVELY OF the Exhibition AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. LAST MAT. TO-DAY. Last Time To-night. Musical Comedy Co., with THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. EDNA MAY. Special Engagement of DAN DALY. APRIL 8, The Prima Donna With Mabelle Gilman.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. LAST FOUR WEEKS. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Fiddle-Dee-Dee and new Burlesque on Captain Jinks. In addition

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Late in the Spring we are to have a book from that well-known traveler Henry Savage Landor about China, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish. We have had the privilege of looking over the plan of the book as mapped out by the author, and it would seem that he has endeavored to give graphic and for the most part a personal history of the events in China during the last fourteen months, with particular attention paid to the Seymour expedition and the sieges of Tien-Tsin and the legations. As an introduction to it all, we have an explicit account of the origin, aims, and development of the Boxer Society. Mr. Landor has the distinction of being the "first" European to enter the Forbidden Palace—a distinction, we believe, disputed by other correspondents in the Far East—and so we are to have pen and photographic pictures of this palace and of others which only within the last few months have been revealed to the white man's gaze. If Mr. Landor's previous work stands for anything, he has it within his power to write a valuable and entertaining work.

The interest that is being manifested in the so-called nature books may be regarded as one of the most significant signs of American life. We are quite sure that there is nothing like it in any other country, for the literatures abroad, as a rule, contain nothing of popular interest in the way of elaborately illustrated hand-books on the subject—the interval between the child's book of nature and the essentially scientific work has yet to be spanned. To what a large public nature books written in a popular style appeal may be judged from the fact that the series issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., which includes the recently published book on mushrooms, has already been demanded to the extent of 65,000 volumes. And now we are to have from this house "The Insect Book," by Dr. L. O. Howard, which, like others in the series, will be characterized by the large photographic color plates of the insects as they appear in life. Dr. Howard, by the way, has contributed to the April Century an article on "Malaria and Certain Mosquitoes," in which he shows that were it not for mosquitoes there would be no malaria.

Something new—and to many a relief from the eternal panorama of duels and hairbreadth escapes that characterize several popular historical romances of the day—in the field of retrospective fiction is a novel by Josephine Caroline Sawyer, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "Every Inch a King." It is a character study, the hero being the Prince of Wales, who later became Henry V. of England. We are told that the author's delineation of this personage will be a decided surprise to the student of Shakespeare's plays, since it differs sharply from the popular idea of him. We are also informed that there are documents in existence in the British Museum upon which the facts of the story rest. But on general principles we might wish that the author had taken some other Prince as a character study. However authentic her facts may be or into what attractive plot she may have woven them, she will find it a difficult task to make people believe that hers is the real Prince Hal and that Shakespeare's is not.

Evidently Mr. Morley Roberts, whose "Colossus" gave us last year an interesting story of a personality which was accepted without question as that of Cecil Rhodes, would win fame as the exponent of that method of fiction which rendered Lord Beaconsfield's name famous among novelists. Mr. Roberts's second story, which he has just finished, is woven around the central figure which will be an easily recognizable likeness of Joseph Chamberlain. We can easily imagine what the picture will be—a self-made man, rising by sheer force of circumstances and will to a position of imperial greatness. "The Colossus" presages as much. All the same, one would like a novel on the same subject from a man who was not such an enthusiastic worshipper at the Birmingham shrine.

Persons who have read "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," "The Farringdons," and "A Double Thread," and have admired Miss Fowler's epigrammatic quality and humor, her adroitness of character suggestion, and her command of social conceits, will be glad to hear that a new novel from her pen will appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co. some time in April. The story is called "Sirius," and the scenes are laid in the upper middle class of English society in London and in the country. It is a social study more than anything else, and she would show that the people of whom she treats are not all bent upon founding noble houses.

Mark Twain's present position as the champion of liberty and irresponsibility recalls to mind the contribution that he made seventeen years ago to an album that was to be raffled for at the Bartholdi Pedestal Fund Art Loan Exhibition. It really forms a curious commentary upon the evolution of Mr. Clemens's mind. He wrote: "You know my weakness for Adam, and you know how I have struggled to get him a monument and failed. Now, it seems to me, here is my chance. What do we care for a Statue of Liberty, when we've got the thing itself in its wildest sublimity? What you want of a monument is to keep you in mind of something you haven't got—something you've lost." To-day the monument to Mark Twain's first ancestor is probably as far off as ever; not so liberty. The fact that the gifted author is now allowed to testify as an expert on most subjects of human endeavor or degeneracy from the copyright to autographs shows that great strides in public intelligence have been made since 1858.

ARCHITECTURE.

The First Volume of a Fine Dictionary Edited by Russell Sturgis.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By Henry W. Desmond,

Editor of The Architectural Record.

In times like these of ours when literature is so copious, and bookmaking is one of the most hard-pressed of industries, it comes somewhat as a surprise to be reminded by Mr. Sturgis's new publication that nothing of the kind already exists in the English language. Scholars and publishers cannot be accused of ignorance of the deficiency, so if we would have an explanation probably we must look to the public for it. If in France the student has placed at his elbow so magnificent a work as Voillet-le-Duc's famous "Dictionnaire" or Planat's even more serviceable volumes, whereas his fellow, seeking for information in English, has provided for him accessibly only one or two inadequate glossaries, it must be because the Anglo-Saxon public cares less for and takes smaller interest in things architectural than does the public of other races. No doubt this is the case. Certainly we in the United States have little of a sense for architecture as one of the fine arts. It doesn't engage our attention as such. It is doubtful whether the average person regards it as an intellectual interest to the same degree that he does, for instance, music. We are the most industrious builders in the world, and perhaps that is the very reason why architecture has come to be vaguely classed in popular estimation as something loosely commercial, or as something particularly technical and not at all something meriting and repaying a disinterested everyday attention. Undoubtedly there are many signs of a change in this respect. Architecture is slowly taking more of a place in general culture.

We hope Mr. Sturgis's dictionary is both a sign and proof of this. Hitherto, when the average man has given any attention to buildings, (mostly abroad,) it has been largely on the score of their historical, or, so to speak, dramatic importance. For this Baedeker has been a sufficient guide. But as soon as the student has reached the point that he is willing to try to understand the building itself, as soon as he wants to name things correctly and speak of them in other terms than those of mere impressions, he requires some such aid as this new dictionary affords him. Nothing better could be put into his hands, and his gratification for aid and assistance given will be shared, only in a higher degree, by the serious student and scholar, who at last finds himself in possession of a long-needed working tool. Indeed, the greatest satisfaction we take in this new dictionary springs from the fact that the editor has kept so strictly to the purpose of giving to every part of his work a "fitness for ready consultation." No doubt this is a requisite of any dictionary, but one is tempted in dealing with so wide a subject as architecture to pass, perhaps insensibly, to the encyclopedia, and to introduce a series of alphabetically arranged essays instead of a body of word definitions. It needs a clear purpose and a courage equal to that purpose to keep the notion of reference perpetually before one. We feel we cannot praise Mr. Sturgis too highly because he has had this purpose and this courage. There would have been something more splendid in producing a work of, say, the like of Planat's Encyclopedia, but it would not have been nearly as serviceable at this time, and for this public. By and by we come to that, but we are not ready for it yet.

The next good point of the dictionary is its completeness and thoroughness within the limits set. We have tested the first volume, and in many points we are surprised to find how adequately and directly it answers our questions put to it. Its avenues of communication all proceed from the obvious. This is exactly what the general reader requires in a book of this kind if it is to be of the highest service to him—and to give at every point this sort of unobtrusive assistance is not so easy a task as it may seem. Some of the definitions, of course, are very brief, but the references and cross-references are so abundant that a stranger will find himself picking his way almost with the ease of a native among the interlacing pathways of architecture. A single title, and that the most obvious, is sufficient to start him on his course.

Another strong point of the dictionary is its many-sidedness. The archæologist, the student of fine art, both representative and decorative, and the constructor will equally find that the subject of their interest has received sympathetic and competent treatment. So we find that Mr. W. R. Lethaby's admirable paper upon "Design" has not received any greater stress than that

*STURGIS'S DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE. A Dictionary of Architecture and Building, Biographical and Descriptive. By Russell Sturgis, A. M., Ph. D., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; and many architects, engineers, painters, and other expert writers, American and foreign. In three volumes. Vol. I., A-E. 8vo, pp. 518. [New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1901. All rights reserved.]

placed upon the historical aspect of architecture, for instance, in Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis's surprising article on the architecture of England, Prof. Hamlin's Egypt, or the Asia Minor of R. Phené Spiers, which no one but that authority could have written. Byzantine architecture, treated by Mr. Hamlin; Mr. William P. P. Longfellow's Baptistery, the minute treatment of Electrical Appliances, by Russell Robb, and Bathhouse by W. P. Gerhard, are mentioned to show the extremes of subject and equality of interest which mark this dictionary. The big and little are similarly covered, and we have so modern and astonishing a paper as that of Prof. Sabine's on Acoustics, in which an old perplexity is, for the first time, placed on a scientific footing, and also such simple and obvious subjects as Bolt and Beam, treated under a larger number of sub-titles, furnishing the reader with good working definitions of all the bolts and beams man has devised. Regarding the perfect thoroughness with which the work is conceived and executed, nothing serves better for an example than a subject started on the second page of the book, viz., "Aboriginal American Architecture." On this general subject there are thirty or more different articles in this volume alone. The work is mostly from the pen of Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh, than whom perhaps a better choice for the task could not have been made, for, as a painter and archaeological traveler, he is better able to sympathize with the projectors of the dictionary than he would be were he an artist only or a specialist only.

There are subjects in architecture which come frequently under discussion, but about which there is no readily available information. A dictionary might be expected to help us in these matters. Mr. Sturgis's work does so. For instance, a great deal has been said of late regarding the status of the architect, his training and his methods of work in different countries. "Architecture in England" is treated by Robert W. Gibson, President of the Architectural League; "Architecture in France," by Alexandre Sandier of the Sèvres National Manufacture, "Architecture in Italy" by John Safford Fiske of Alassio. The general preliminary article on "Architecture" is by the directing editor. This subject, it will be seen, is quite freely treated, for it would have been of no practical value to carry the matter beyond the confines of the three countries named and the United States.

In the first volume there must be something like two hundred biographies, for the greater part of which Mr. Edward R. Smith, librarian of the Avery Architectural Library, is responsible. They are mostly short, as in the case of the article devoted to Paul Abadie, the father, or the one to his more celebrated son, or, to go further through the pages, the one giving us the cardinal points in the life of Jan Van Der Eycken. Greater personages, such as Bramante or Buonarroti, Brunellesco, Jean Bullant, and Philibert de l'Orme, have something like a page or more devoted to each of them. We are glad to see that the biographies are not confined to architects in our modern sense of the word, but we may turn to the dictionary for some information regarding the master builders of earlier times and of the men who have contributed to the literature of architecture, men such as Billings, Britton, and Du Cerceau, who stands under the family name of Androuet.

The crafts are not forgotten, and so we have the article on the "Builder" from Mr. Robert Gibson, which leads us to expect thoroughly technical matters such as Engineering, Axis, Bond, (with its variants,) Cupola, and Door, (under many sub-titles,) drawing and dress, (the verb,) in relation to the cutting of stone and the like. The information upon all these points is sufficient, but it is evident that in some cases it has been obtained at the cost of a painful condensation.

Finally, to complete this attempt to indicate the contents of this very adequate work, we ought to specify the accounts given of the architecture of the different countries of the world, such as that of the Austrian States, by H. W. Brewer of London; of the Balkan Peninsula, by C. H. Blackall of Boston; Central America, by F. S. Dellenbaugh, and smaller articles of less representative or less studied architecture as those of Denmark and China. Nor ought we to omit the subject of ecclesiology, the special work of Mr. Caryl Coleman, represented in the first volume, by articles such as those on Altar, Ciborium, and Cross.

Romance of a Skirt Dancer.*

No sooner had Althea done her "turn," a song and dance act in the London variety show, than "there was a wave of applause, which, rolling from floor to ceiling, reverberated through bars and smoking rooms." None of your commonplace showwomen was Althea, for she was paid £100 a week. Donald Dodd, very properly described as a "melodramatic idiot," fell in love with the skirt dancer at sight. It was hard on Dodd, because he wrote poetry, though only for the pleasure of the thing, for he had an uncommonly rich father, Sir Francis, who had made a fortune in trade. Althea was the daughter of a Welsh clergyman. The romantic incidents of a skirt dancer's life are fairly well strung together and they corruscate under the limelight. It is at least a tale which waves psychology.

*THE HEART OF THE DANCER. By Percy White. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 354. New York: Fenno & Co. $1.50.

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

A Memoir with Selections from His Minor Writings.*

In these two volumes we have a memoir of Eugene Schuyler,, with essays, and "Italian Influences," the latter a collection of essays, reviews, and magazine articles, such as "The Footsteps of Dante," "The Italy of Hawthorne," and "Corinne," crowded with incidents that appeal to the cultivated reader and having the charm of a literary style pervaded by the simplicity and freshness of nature. Schuyler had an imagination with almost flashes of poetic genius about it. When he first heard "Lohengrin" he wrote: "I have listened to it breathlessly from beginning to end. It excites me too much. My imagination runs perfect riot." He was a born student. As so many scholars have done, he tried the law, but with indifferent success.

In the Summer of 1867 his diplomatic services were begun. They were continued with few interruptions to the day of his death. As American Consul at Moscow, he had great opportunities for study and acquaintance with men of note. It was at this time that he met Count Tolstoi, and began to gather materials that served him well in writing his essay on this remarkable man. His life is an inspiration to the young student who would become distinguished both as scholar and author. When all is said and done the chief value of biography will ever lie in its power to inspire. It is the life of past achievement that awakens in another the fire that kindles the consciousness and impels a man to cry out, "And I, too, was born to do this!"

As Consul he worked to make himself master of the details of his office. He was indefatigable in studying Russian and French, in reading extensively, and preparing himself for usefulness. Here is the good advice he gives to a correspondent: "One can't have the time to know everything. Take the subjects you are most interested in, and let the others alone. I try rigidly to confine myself to four connected subjects, but am continually running over. Mine are history, literature, language, and mythology—especially in the Teutonic and Slavonic peoples." Quite enough, one would think, for one man, no matter how great his leisure.

In his passion for literature Eugene Schuyler reminds one of Lowell. Before leaving America he had prepared himself by the study of the Finnish language to edit the great Finnish poem "The Kalevala." So well and with such painstaking labor did he do it that on visiting Finland in 1870 his progress was very much in the nature of an ovation. With the same carefulness he gathered materials for his volume of Russia, and as an authority on certain Russian subjects it is not overshadowed by the brilliant works that have since instructed the world.

Measured by any adequate standard, the great work of Schuyler, and the one on which rests his lasting claim to be remembered, was his defense of Bulgaria against the diabolical Turk. With surpassing courage, at the risk of his life, and confronting possibilities of torture worse than death, he, single-handed, bearded the lion in his den and tore the veil of duplicity away with which the wily Turk had striven to hide the Bulgarian atrocities. The awful horrors that he found were only paralleled in the Armenian massacres of later years. It stirs the heart of an American to read of his progress from point to point. Each day revealed greater enormities. He finds women, children, and old men treated with a barbarity that would have done credit to Fiji Islanders.

The web of Turkish lies, defended by English diplomats, had to be torn away. A too easily gullible civilized world had to be brought to its senses. The situation looked, indeed, well nigh hopeless.

From Philippopolis in August, 1876, Schuyler sent his preliminary report to his chief, and it was published while he was still in Bulgaria. Just as recently in the matter of the Chinese disturbances and subsequent events, the simple and unvarnished reports of the missionaries were denounced as lies and schemes born of private ends, so every attempt was made to belittle the statements of the American missionaries in Turkey. But now came the facts of the case, and they were far beyond what the missionaries had dared to relate. These reports were made, not by a private man or some newspaper correspondent seeking the sensation of a day, but by the Consul General and Secretary of Legation of the United States, a man who, though Russia's friend, had dared to expose Russian misrule in Central Asia. He was a man, too, who was noted for his careful and studious research, his accuracy, and his honesty. The effect on Europe was instantaneous and electric. Particularly was this true in England. And it may be said that the Turks were not very far from wrong in considering him at the bottom of the war with Russia.

To him fell the task of preparing a new Constitution for Bulgaria. He writes at this period that he is "fearfully busy," yet in spite of the pressure of work he finds time to plunge again into the heart of Bulgaria for further relief work. His object was to collect fresh material with which to support the Bulgarian case before the assembled diplomatic wisdom. One of his commissions, he writes, on the second visit was "to bring back with me twenty little she orphans, aged from seven to twelve, for adoption in Russia." The Turks refused him a traveling pass. So, with the courage of his strong convictions, he took the risk and went without one. He merely said that if anything happened he would hold them responsible. But the courage that could face the cruel Turk and look possible death coolly in the face did not have the constitutional grit to "face twenty little she orphans." And there is no record of that part of his commission ever being fulfilled. It is no wonder that a man made of such stuff as Eugene Schuyler should not long remain persona grata with the wily Turk. A pretext was sought for his removal.

After long years spent abroad he longed to see service at home. But the destiny that shapes human life had planned it otherwise. He was to go to England, represent his country at Rome, write "Peter the Great," and collect the material for the volume, "Italian Influences." Life in Rome was delightful to him. He was next sent to represent his Government at Bucharest. Then came the Nile-land episode.

Just before going to Egypt he wrote to his sister: "Here is a list of small subjects. If you want anything done quickly say so, as I am blown about by every wind. They all enter into the cadre of my 'Italian Influences,' (don't mention that title.") Alas! the projected collection, which numbered a long list of subjects of great interest to the lover of literature, was never to see the light of day but in part. That part is included in the volume that bears the title chosen so long ago.

On July 2, 1889, while on a visit to Zurich, alert on gathering treasures for a contemplated work on "Swiss Associations," he received the announcement of his appointment as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General to Cairo. To his wife he wrote: "It is like beginning a new career." The climate of Egypt proved disastrous to him. In less than a year his physician commanded him to seek a rest in a less exacting climate. He planned in haste a time of repose and recuperation. But at Venice, without a moment's warning, death came to him. So was cut off in the ripeness of his years and usefulness one of America's most brilliant scholars, patriots, and men of letters.

Among the essays incluned in the volume containing the memoir is a remarkable chapter on Tolstoi. After twenty years Schuyler wrote out his impressions of the great Russian writer, from notes made at the time he paid him a visit on his ancestral estate. It is a delight to view the genius of Tolstoi through genuine Yankee eyes. He found him living simply, dressed in garments akin to those worn by the liberated serfs, and passing his days near to nature's heart. Tolstoi was then a great lover of all out-of-door sports. The visit was made in the October season. Tolstoi's love for the Bible was even then very pronounced. He declared his conviction that "without the Bible in our society, the development of the child or of the man would be as impossible as it would have been in Greek society without Homer."

He believed also that the people were entitled to an education in art, as well as in the rudiments of learning, and along moral and religious lines. In that early day he had confidence in art as a means of social progress. Many of Tolstoi's literary friends, and among them Schuyler, seemed afraid that his passion for religious and ethical development would cause him to lose the artistic spirit and dwarf his aesthetic tastes and perceptions. Schuyler declares it as his belief that the "mystical religious enthusiasm through which he was passing when the American wrote of him was only transitory."

He goes on to say that Tolstoi is to do yet mightier works than he has in the realm of pure literature. "When he, after studying in the originals the Old and New Testaments and Lives of the Saints, consecrates his leisure to tales for the people, he is evidently only preparing himself for new and great artistic productions; and his present state of mind is only a new step, only a nearer approach, to other still higher stages of his creative power." Little did the writer of that well-intended sentiment dream that at the opening of the twentieth century Tolstoi would be excommunicated from the bosom of the Church into which he was born.

The "Italian Influences" are the ripe results of Schuyler's life and studies in Italy. Beginning with "Corfu and Its Saints," and "In the Footsteps of Dante," we come to page after page of entertaining and instructive sketches. Everywhere we have side lights on social and literary Italy. Perhaps the most comprehensive and valuable to the American are the papers on "Dante," "The Italy of Hawthorne," and "Corinne." It is now a discussion of a rare bit of Italian landscape, and now a curious question of archaeology, dim with the cobwebs of ages. We have here a sketch of a fair woman, centuries dead, but who once made hearts leap, and here a stately historical personage, and now a breezy paragraph of modern literary gossip.

The friends of Eugene Schuyler will read with delight this volume. But, good as it is to the taste, they will feel as Lamertine expressed it about his attitude before a translation of any masterpiece of literature. He always preferred the translation; for reading it he could imagine how much better the flavor of the original must be. Good as is the volume, the reader must always feel a tinge of regret that the master's mind could not have presided over its issue, to put into it much of that good wine for which the grapes were ripening in his intellectual vineyard during his Roman sojourn, as his expectations centred in a forthcoming book on "Italian Influences."

*EUGENE SCHUYLER. Selected Essays, with a Memoir by Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer. With portrait. 8vo. One volume. Pp. 368. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $2.50 net.

*ITALIAN INFLUENCES. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph. D., LL. D. One volume. Cloth. Pp. 435. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. Price, $2.50 net.

Mr. Lilly's Clever Novel.*

Mr. Lilly selects as the motto of his very clever novel the following lines:

Innocence, the sacred amulet
'Gainst all the poisons of infirmity,
Of all misfortune, injury, and death,
That makes a man in time still *in* himself.

Viewed in the light of these words we find the tale itself what Mr. Richard Swiveller would term "a staggerer," for "the sacred amulet" is not only conspicuously absent, but the hero of the romance, winning the crown of life from the one man who best deserves it, is a personage whose "offense is rank and smells to heaven," who cannot even be "falsely true" to his Guinevere, but who, with her acquiescence, turns aside for a hundred light o' loves by the way. The career of Sir Philip Savile does not bear a historian. He is the sort of man to be lifted cautiously with a very long pair of tongs and "thrown out of window as quickly as possible." But—and herein is the mischievous tendency of the book—when the innocent girl he dares seek as his mate has a glimpse into the charnel-house of his past—nay, of his present—character, and naturally shudders away from the revelation, at once the presumably decent men of the tale, in particular the rival lover whose clean record merits reward, fall to work with the most plausible arguments we have ever read to convince her that the moral standards are wholly different for the two sexes, "the instinct of the man being polygamous, that of the woman monogamous." So the girl is persuaded that her attitude is unreasonable and that all Sir Philip needs to become fit to be her husband is to break away from the woman who pre-eminently has him in her toils. Naturally, such a story cannot be told without much that is as offensive to the taste as to the ethical perceptions of the reader, and we find some relief in the pretty idyl of the noble Duke of Shropshire. But lo! he, too, has an ugly past comfortably behind him, and, whatever his merits, he can lay no claim to "the sacred amulet." Still, having sown a plentiful crop of wild oats, and having duly reaped the harvest thereof, it is altogether meet and right that he also should absorb "the sacred fount" of a fresh, pure young soul—so Mr. Lilly teaches.

Mr. Lilly will say that he has simply drawn his world as he finds it, and that, if we do not like his picture, the fault is with his sitters, not with his brush. In this there is, unhappily, much truth, though we are not willing to go all lengths with him. Just such people as Sir Philip Savile and Lady Mary Silverton may be found in the highest social circles, but we think they must be as rare as they are monstrous, either in Mayfair—or the Fiji Islands!

Waiving this point, however, we submit the following questions:

Is there any surer way of keeping morals at a low level than to excuse sins because they are "instincts"?

Is anything more pernicious to youth than the notion that it must needs sow its wild oats, and is none the worse for the sowing?

Is not that a bad book which leaves the impression that of a man purity is not to be expected, or that a stain upon the first fair pages of life will not surely strike through to the end?

We cannot think Mr. Lilly intends to lower the standards, but we fear he has done it.

Will "A Year of Life" give a young man that "higher vision" that "poisons all meaner choice for evermore"? Will it inspire a young girl to bestow the Holy Grail of her love upon him who has reverenced his own manhood, and has worshipped womanhood "by years of noble deeds"?

Mr. Lilly has brilliant parts and the raconteur's skill. We hope for better work from his hands, and we should like to give him a motto for his next novel, praying him to illustrate the lines by his story, and not to stray as far afield as he has done from the text of "A Year of Life."

Ah, wasteful woman! she who may
On her sweet self set her own price,
Knowing he cannot choose but pay—
How has she cheapened Paradise!
How given for naught her priceless gift,
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine,
Which, spent with due, respective thrift,
Had made brutes men and men divine!

A Useful Book Catalogue.*

Possibly one of the most significant signs of the harmony existing between the public schools and local public libraries is the publication by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg of a catalogue containing descriptions of books which may be used for supplementary reading by teachers and pupils of all grades and classes, from the lowest kindergarten or primary department to the post-graduate of high and normal schools. We have seen a number of graded lists of books prepared by other libraries for the schools in their vicinity, but they had their limitations, either in regard to the number of grades covered or the number of books presented. We believe that it is not an exaggeration to say that as far as the American public school is concerned the catalogue published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg is complete. And more than this, although the arrangement of books is such as to conform to the grades in Pittsburg and the book numbers designate those on the shelves of the library in question, still teachers under other school systems will have no difficulty in interpreting the catalogue according to their own needs, while librarians who are at all in sympathy with the supplementary reading movement will find it to the advantage of their public to keep one or more copies, renumbered, for general use.

The lists before us show most careful preparation. They were originally compiled by the committees of the Principals' Association, and sent to the Carnegie Library with full permission to retain and reject. The editor of these lists was Miss Frances Jenkins Olcott, chief of the children's department, while the annotations or book descriptions were written or compiled by Miss Marion Knight, another member of the library staff.

*A YEAR OF LIFE. By William Samuel Lilly. Pp. 403. 12mo, cloth. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

*CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURG. Graded and Annotated Catalogue of Books in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg for the Use of the City Schools. Pp. 317. 8vo. Pittsburg: Carnegie Library. 50 cents. Postpaid.

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THE FATE OF BOOKS.

"What Becomes of Them All?" Asks John Paul.

Years ago the favorite question for newspaper discussion, when politics were at a standstill and no mysterious murder filled the air, was, "What becomes of all the pins?"

Another problem that once occupied my mind was, Where do all the watches go? How they go is another affair, that only interests watchmakers. Few men want two watches, though on seagoing vessels three are kept besides the chronic chronometer, viz., the larboard watch, the starboard watch, and the dogwatch. So with pistols; the cowboy is never pictured with more than two. Yet machinery day after day turns out watches and pistols in countless numbers. And the popular appetite seems to grow with what it feeds upon. Of course one's occasionally robbed of his watch, but then another man has it. The demand is not really increased. And when the only decent man of the barroom, who is trying to get out of the way and make himself inconspicuous in a corner, is killed by an interchange of shots between ruffians, the babe that in the great plan is born to supply his place does not have to be supplied with watch or pistol—and if the contrary were the case, there'd be the dead man's ready to hand. No, I cannot understand the increasing demand for these things that outruns the supply. It is true that soldiers generally throw away their pistols when they run away, but as the other party that is close on their heels picks them up, one hand washes the other, as it were.

But the question of what becomes of all the pins and watches and pistols that are made is easy of answer compared with that which now agitates my mind: What becomes of all the books that are printed? Multitudinous presses are running day and night. Of course not all they print is read; you see many books advertised, and there's an end of them. But where do they go. Trunks are no longer lined with literature. Nothing can be cheaper, but linen's better. Libraries must be stocked with what looks like literature, but shelves have an end. Where do all the newly printed books go? Who buys them? Who finds time to read them?

And besides books, the newspapers and magazines! But a few years ago there were few magazines, comparatively few newspapers—and no Sunday editions of dailies. Think of the multiplication of magazines alone. And every Sunday, the daily newspaper, in all well-regulated cities, turns out an edition bulkier than the magazine that is issued only once a month.

It does not seem to me that the quality of literature keeps pace with the quantity. There's a better average, perhaps, but where are your great poets, novelists, dramatists? None stands a shoulder, not to say head and shoulders, above all competitors. The magazines are filled with "good verse." You can scarcely say of any that you see printed—except when an editor injudiciously prints his own—that 'tis bad. So with stories, so with books, so with plays. Many are good, but are any great? And is there any living historian?

As before said, the average has undoubtedly been "brought up." You can scarcely pick up a magazine or a newspaper without finding a bit of verse or something that two or three score years ago would have set some inquiry afloat as to the author. There is cleverness and to burn on all sides. I happened to be calling on the chief reader for one of the magazines when a fair-sized trunkful of manuscript was brought for her consideration. And the same trunk, full, came to her every alternate day of the week. Having obtained permission, I looked the pile over. It was a marvelous exhibition. Here were "articles," poems, essays, stories, novels, from all the country over. And most of it good manuscript—at least in execution. The bulk of it was type-written, well spelled, well punctuated. A great deal was dated from young women's colleges. And the accompanying letters! Some were amusing, some were pathetic, all were interesting. There was the young lady who curtsied tremblingly and besought tender consideration for this, her maiden effort—because it was her maiden effort. 'In time, in the fullness of time, she hoped to do better. Then, there was the young woman who skipped in confidently, with a wriggle of her dress not unlike the hitch the sailor gives his trousers when he presents himself on the quarterdeck, evidently feeling assured of a hospitable reception. You saw that if some of them had brought their manuscript in person a mild flirtation with the editor would have been in order. They would not have objected to his taking a hand more or less lily white and pressing it tenderly and saying, "My child," as he kindly criticised and offered useful suggestions—if only he would "offer suggestions."

The men were a shade better, but not much. Of course, in both instances, I speak of the new aspirants for the honors and emoluments of authorship. The old mustaches and grizzled bangs don't say much. But, rather singularly, or seemingly singular at first thought, the better the manuscript the worse, generally, the matter. The reader told me, indeed, that her best finds were among the most unpromising looking manuscripts. The writer of either sex who spelled and punctuated with accuracy, generally only told of what he or she had gotten a glimmering of from books, and thought he or she knew down to the ground floor, and in a thorough conviction of the worth of their work, had it type-written, at no one knows what expense, and perhaps tied together with blue ribbon. But in written matter, manuscript in a scraggly, irregular hand, with no punctuation beyond an occasional comma, and seldom a break into paragraphs there the man or woman was apt to tell of something he or she had seen or lived through and upon whom the spell to speak was potent.

"Here," she said, "you see the reason why I refuse to have the aid of the 'sifters' who have been offered me, with a view to the lightening of my work and saving of my time. They would be morally sure to sift out the very matter that we most want, because it was not attractive in look. If the ideas are there, we can find editors to put manuscript into proper shape, but to find writers who can even block out the thing that we want is more difficult. In washing for diamends, if looks alone were taken into consideration, the pretty colored and worn-smooth pebble would be taken and the real jewel in a rough jacket rejected."

But it is only fair to say that in that trunkful of manuscript there were articles I would have been loath to reject, articles well worthy of publication, that could not be taken, because there were so many of them. The only solution of the problem was to select what in the reader's judgment seemed the best, and then from these dozen or two select the one or two that might possibly within one, two, or three years be used.

To very few of the articles was any price affixed. The regular proposition seemed to be, "If you find this worth printing, please send me what you think it's worth."

Now, this opens a nice outlook for the regular guild who find that for their work they must obtain a certain price for a certain number of words in order to live. It is much as though persons not in the regular wood-sawing and splitting business should dump a load of wood, sawed and split, at the door of him who dealt in kindling wood, and say, "Here is something you may have occasion for; if you find it available, give what you please for it." Yet from the regular authors you never hear the cry of "scabs."

Authors have not yet gotten up any trusts; I do not know that it is possible for them to, since it is rather difficult to say what an author is. There are many mute, inglorious Miltons lying around. It is only necessary for one to open his mouth and speak, and lo! in a minute we have a Milton. And Milton was an author—at least as near an approach to one as a poet can be. This once mute Milton has been a poet—that is to say a sort of an author—all along, only others did not know it; perhaps he himself did not suspect it. And there are lawyers, doctors, carpenters, clergymen, merchants, farmers, apothecaries, brokers, makers of dictionaries and almanacs, all sorts of and conditions of men, in fact, who, if to-night they should take it into their heads to write a book, would to-morrow awake to find themselves famous. They have to take out no license, as men have to, to shoot; they have to undergo no "laying on of hands," be called to no pulpit, set up no plant. A pen, an inkstand more or less supplied with ink, a quire or two of paper, and there your author is, set up in business and ready for a start. If he fail, since the venture is not large, very little has been lost. And there is a chance of success. I frequently receive letters from laymen—that is to say from men who can't lie—that are more interesting than those that come to me from men whose profession is authorship, but who never write anything; the former tell me stories or give the outline of a bit of poetry or tragedy in their lives which I mutilate more or less and sell to the highest bidder, I getting the cash and the others not even credit.

Not very many years ago the women—bless their hearts—the women who wrote were the exception; now they are the rule. And it is no longer the habit to wonder at a bit of good work by a woman, or to plead that extenuating circumstance, for what comes from her hand. Just as she has replaced men behind counters, she has with her pen poked them out from the intrenched positions they held in the literary shop. You will find that now woman about divides the pages of the magazines with man, and that among "the best selling books" of the day the name of the author is by no means always masculine. Where once the hysterical novel seemed her chosen field she has now by a clever flank movement invaded the historical one. And it must be confessed that her history is quite as nearly right as that of the so-called sterner sex who claim the making of history. When it comes to the marshaling of armies and the handling of firearms and regiments, it is not to be expected that Barbara will be found quite as well up as Bob, even if he be not a son of battle. Basket ball is not exactly football, nor is the wand or broomstick drill in all details the counterpart of a drill with real muskets. But against this let me say that I have yet to find the woman who in writing can display more ignorance of the real business of a battlefield than did Stephen Crane in the book that first made his reputation. And Mme. Ouida's making a modern revolver flash in the pan is more than offset by Charles Reade's having a desperate villain, who is ambuscading the hero of the novel, provide himself with a revolver: "One barrel of which [in the remorselessness of his purpose] he loaded with buckshot." And Mr. Reade prints "buckshot" in capitals. Even as I write, I find a book lying open before me—"D'Arcy of the Guards," by one Louis Evan Shipman—and, curiously enough, at this paragraph: "No," she cried, "and Major D'Arcy," she added firmly, pulling back the trigger of the pistol, "you will prevent my passing at your peril." Were the pistol not cocked it seems to me, from my limited acquaintance with fire-arms, that the lady might have pulled on the trigger to all eternity and still the Major might have passed with no danger of being made to pass in his checks.

If "Speed the Plow" be a good motto, though, who shall object to a similar speeding of the press? And to steam for both? It is worthy of remark, however, that if the Preacher complained that of making many books there was no end—in a period when Job presses were probably the rule, he might have something further and more emphatic to say in this day of rolling cylinders and awe-inspiring Hoes. The worst thing about so many books, perhaps, is that they cannot be had without a corresponding multiplicity of authors, of whom it seems to me that for some years now we have had quite enough. As to the increase of publishers involved, the less said the better—especially by one who has a book nearly ready to offer. But if any think them a class to be encouraged, I will undertake to bring forward two men to suffer for every one who agrees. JOHN PAUL.

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His Autobiography as a Puritan Journalist.*

"To give a human document of Puritan family life and the development of a mind from the archaic severity of New England Puritanism to a complete freedom of thought by a purely evolutionary process, without revolt or revulsion," was the object of Mr. William James Stillman in writing his "Autobiography of a Journalist," and he says, "For what it is worth I have done it without much consideration of my own dignity, and, candidly, not as to my blunders and peccadilloes, which are of no importance to the story, but as to the earlier mental conditions which were a part of the process."

The chapters published in The Atlantic Monthly last year were those devoted to this end, with no more extraneous matter than was necessary to describe the environment of the life described, and it furnishes an illuminating commentary on the juvenile literature of the period immediately following. In these days the hero is driven from home by a dishonest or tyrannical guardian; by his father's wicked partner, or, at the worst, by his mercenary uncle. In books written by Mr. Stillman's contemporaries the boy is always in opposition to the elders of the family; he is overworked, beaten, cuffed, ill-fed, scolded, and snubbed until he runs away to sea, or, in rare cases, to the nearest great city, and does not reappear for twenty or thirty years, when he returns with a fortune, and takes up the mortgage, or saves his erring parents from ending their days in the poorhouse. Even Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "Being a Boy" depicts a life of misery unlighted by any human solace. Mr. Stillman's running away was the immediate result of a flogging which broke two pear tree switches to stumps, and was administered for the heinous sin of bathing without permission, but his reason for running away was, as he seriously says, to seek a state of life in which he could maintain his spiritual tranquillity. He was weary of remorse over what seem like justifiable outbreaks of temper, and worn with the strain of attempting to save his soul, to "get religion," in the technical phrase of the time. So, with three or four dollars of his own earning taken from the drawer where his mother kept them, not in trust for him, but as part of the family fund, he and another much-beaten boy fled, first to Albany and then to New York—and then returned, the second boy being homesick, and young Stillman lacking the strength to abide alone. In comment, he writes:

> What I still look back to with surprise was my unflinching confidence in the future to which I committed myself in this escapade. I thought I was right, and that the aspiration for spiritual freedom, which was the chief motive of my leaving home, was certain to be supported by Providence, to whom I looked with serene complacence. If my companion had not deserted me I should not have turned back, but his defection destroyed all my plans. In several of my maturer ventures I can recognize the same mental condition of serene indifference to danger while doing what I thought my duty, owing, perhaps, in a great measure to ignorance or incapacity to realize the danger, but also largely to ingrained confidence in an overruling Providence which took account of my steps and would carry me through.

The peculiarities of his college life were such as came from his choice of Union College, which at that time was under no form of denominational control, and what with a materialistic friend, the study of "Festus," and reading Swedenborg, the entire scheme of Christianity disappeared from young Stillman's firmament, according to his own phrase. He held immovably an intuition of immortality, and to that he clung, and in time reverted to his early faith. His remarks upon this subject are intensely interesting.

His account of his art studies, both at home and abroad, was among the chapters published in The Atlantic, and includes reminiscences of Cole, Durand, Church, S. C. Hall, Pyne, Wehnelt, the illustrator; Griffiths, the dealer; Ruskin, Davidson, Linnell, and Turner, but he was diverted from the practice of art by the charms of conspiracy, becoming an agent of Kossuth, and going to Germany with very little German, and with dangerous dispatches hidden in his boot heel. Thence he sought Paris, to wait for the impending rising in Milan, and with Yoon, Delacroix, Gérôme, Théodore Rousseau, Delaroche, and Ingres, Millet and Jaque, and Troyon he passed a profitable time and returned to paint pictures admirable in their way, but not of the kind that win the great pecuniary prizes.

A curious and valuable chapter on Spiritualism ends thus, after an account of experiments uncommonly ingenious and intelligent considering the period at which they were undertaken:

> Two conclusions I draw from my investigations as immovably established, so far as I am concerned. The first is that there are about us, and with certain facilities for making themselves understood by us, spiritual individualities; and, second, that the human being possesses spiritual senses, parallel with the physical, by which it sees what the physical sense cannot see, and hears what is inaudible to the physical ear. And my general and, I think, logical conclusion is that the spiritual senses appertain to a spiritual body which survives the death of the physical.

In boyish troubles nature had been the consoler of the future artist, and it was not strange that the man should seek the wilderness and should feel its healing power, and also its illusive spell, but during all these years he remained under the bondage of his early creed, until removal to Cambridge brought him in contact with the broadest form of Christianity, and life became relatively simple, but much was to happen before that day. There was a period of residence in New York as fine art editor of The Evening Post, with studio work and society, and afterward as editor of The Crayon, which brought him into communication with Lowell, Whipple, Henry James, Sr., Greenough, Page, almost every one worth knowing. Bronson Alcott, to whom he gives a page or two, he can hardly have deemed worth the knowing, and that extreme dilution of Socrates is described in a manner truly refreshing to the wicked who used to privately call him Transcendental Casby, and would have so named him in public but for fear of wounding his noble daughter.

The Adirondack Club, with the three Lowells, Dr. Estes Howe, John Holmes, Emerson, Agassiz, Prof. Jeffries Wyman, Judge Hoar, Dr. Binney, and Horatio Woodman among its members, is the subject of two charming chapters, and another is devoted to Lowell, and then comes an account of a third visit to Europe, more profitable than either of the others, both in its effect upon the traveler's art and in its friendships, but the civil war sent its imperious summons, and the patriot conquered the artist and sent him home, determined to enlist. He found no place for him anywhere, as he could not pass the physical examination, and he returned to Europe as Consul at Rome. Summing up the results of the war, he writes:

> Looking at the corruption of American politics to-day, the venality and the indifference to the true interests of the nation of most of the men who control the political life at its most important centres, and the general tendency of our politics, it needs a serene and far-reaching faith in human progress to enable a citizen of the United States who believes in a political ideal to regard the sacrifices then made as having been profitable. I see things dispassionately and as an old man removed from the chance of personal gains or losses, and but for a faith in human progress being the result of an eternal and inevitable law I should say that the blood of that war had been wasted. It is a painful conviction to die with—but I expect to die with it—that generations and unparalleled disasters must pass before my country reaches the goal its founders believed to be its destiny.

The Rome of his day was utterly different from the Rome of the house of Savoy, and he saw its aspect changed until the old state of affairs became incredible. Also, he saw the American colony as it was in the days when Charlotte Cushman dominated one of its circles, and had a mind to dominate all, and his description of her, her satellites, her quarrel with the Consulate, and her occasional misadventures is a marked exception to such references to her as appear in books of travel, and yet consistent with them. Mr. Stillman is not politic, and, as he freely owns, never was, and to such a man the acts of policy are not less, but more detestable when practiced by a woman, and how can a veteran actress be otherwise than politic?

The second volume is almost entirely new, but its interest is National rather than personal, for, as Consul and as journalist, Mr. Stillman knows the affairs of Crete, Greece, Montenegro, Albania, the Levant, and Italy as few can know them, so that the story of his going and coming has no small historical value, but, massing the impressions gathered from scattered paragraphs and careless sentences, one sees that he is always the man who finds it his duty to befriend the oppressed, always the perfectly fearless man, utterly incapable of reckoning the consequences, personal or financial, of any act or of the espousal of any cause. Also one sees the critic entirely unafraid of expressing his opinion, always conscious that he exists only to express honest opinion, and has no right to concern himself about its reaction upon him and his prosperity. He says:

> Nothing less than the courage and abilities of a Cromwell could reform government in Italy, and, in the opinion of some of the wisest and most patriotic Italians I know the task is hopeless and the decay inevitable.

On the other hand he writes:

> The Roman Catholic Church, with its hypothetical succession of Peter, will exist forever, because the necessity of seeing through forms and of obedience to authority will endure as long as humanity endures, for certain orders of mind and certain temperaments, but the political problem of the existence of the Vatican in a free and united Italy, progressive and maintaining her place among the European powers, is one the solution of which I shall await with great interest, not regarding the triumph of the Vatican as possible according to its hopes, but not sure that the internecine struggle may not end in the ruin of both contestants, since the Italians have not the courage or the patriotism to accept the only safe measure, formal and complete suppression of all civic privileges for the Pope and his Bishops—the relegation of religion to a place outside the organization of government.

Why the descendant of Seventh Day Baptists should, while owning himself a Unitarian, call himself a Puritan, is to be explained on the theory advanced in Mr. Arlo Bates's novel, "The Puritans," that the mental habit of the Puritan, fierce energy, incapacity for compromise, insistence upon the highest standard, control his descendants and their associates, no matter what may be their creed, and viewing his transmutations as he proceeds from his troubled boyhood to old age outwardly serene, but intensely alive to all great issues, one sees that he has as good a right to the name as the Winthrop or Endicott of to-day. His life story opens vistas not seen in those of Dr. Hale, Col. Higginson, Lowell, and Parkman, and is perhaps even more valuable in estimating the average Yankee character and its possibilities under the happy influences of cosmopolitan experience.

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A JOURNALIST. By William James Stillman. Two vols., 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Major James B. Pond having tasted authorship, is now reported to be engaged upon a new book, "Pioneer Days." A few sketches from his pen under that name have been published already, and they bear the earmarks of the humorous and sagacious observer who prepared "Eccentricities of Genius."

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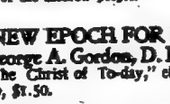

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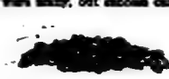

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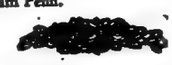

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For several years past Prof. Müller, in the intervals of more important work, was occupied in jotting down reminiscences of his early life. In 1898 and 1899 he issued the two volumes of "Auld Lang Syne," which contained reminiscences of his friends. He says little about his own life and achievements. Prof. Müller's son, W. G. Max Müller, edits an interesting preface to the "Autobiography," which he prepared for publication, in which he states that even during the last two years of his father's life, after the first attack of illness, which later resulted in his death, his attention was largely taken up with serious work; so that it was only during the few weeks, after it had been recognized by all that the end was near, that the autobiography was seriously taken up, the last work upon it being done a few days before his death.

From his earliest student days his leanings were philosophical and religious rather than classical; how the study of Herbart's philosophy encouraged him in the work in which he was engaged as a mere student, the science of language and etymology; how his desire to know something special, that no other philosopher would know, led him to explore the virgin fields of Oriental literature and religions. With this motive he began the study of Arabic, Persian, and finally Sanskrit, devoting himself more especially to the latter, under Brockhaus and Rückert, and subsequently under Burnouf, who persuaded him to undertake the colossal work of editing The Rigveda.

Mr. Müller says the self-depreciation, which Prof. Jewett thinks one of the greatest dangers of autobiography, has tempted Prof. Müller to underestimate the share he had in bringing about final success. In the present autobiography Prof. Müller says: "Everything in my own career came about most naturally, not by my own effort, but owing to those circumstances or to that environment of which we have heard so much of late. * * * It was really my friends who did everything for me and helped me over many a stile and many a ditch."

Mr. Müller feels that his father hardly did himself justice; the friends who rendered him assistance—Humboldt, Burnouf, Bunsen, Stanley, Kingsley, Ledcell—to mention a few only, were men whose friendship for Prof. Müller was in itself a proof of his merit; the real secret of his success lying in the fact that his aims were clearly formulated and undeviatingly followed, as well as from the knowledge that ultimate success or failure depended entirely upon his own efforts.

The "Autobiography" needed a good deal of editing, there having been but little connection between its various periods and episodes; Mr. Müller stating he has done his best to make of these fragments a connected whole, begging that any deficiency in style may be accredited to him, and adding that the portraits of his grandparents are from pencil drawings by Adolf Hensel, Fanny Mendelssohn's husband; the last portrait of Prof. Müller being from a photograph made soon after his arrival at Oxford by his intimate friend Thomson, afterward Archbishop of York.

The opening chapter takes up principally Max Müller's reasons for continuing his biographical records in a more personal manner, many of his friends insisting that they wanted to know "the springs, the aspirations, the struggles, the failures, and achievements" of his life, saying if he was afraid of anything it was that future biographers would be too kind and lenient.

It is true it would not be easy for those who have hereafter to report on our labors to discover the red thread that runs through all of them from our first stammerings to our latest murmurings. It might be said that in my own case the thread that connects all my labors is very visible, namely, the thread that connects the origin of thought and languages with the origin of mythology and religion. Everything I have done was, no doubt, subordinate to these four great problems, but to lay bare the connecting links between what I have written and what I wanted to write and never found time to write, is by no means easy, not even for the author himself. Besides, what author has ever said the last word he wanted to say, and who has not had to close his eyes before he could write finis to his work? There are many things still which I should like to say, but I am getting tired, and others will say them much better than I could, and will no doubt carry on the work where I had to leave it unfinished. We owe much to others and we have to leave much to others. For throwing light on such points an autobiography is, no doubt, better adapted than any biography written by a stranger, if only we can, at the same time, completely forget that the man who is described is the same as the man who describes.

Prof. Müller fancied that by writing down his reminiscences of his friends and acquaintances, who had most strongly influenced him, he could incidentally cover his own life; but

People wished to know how a boy born and educated in a small and almost unknown town in the centre of Germany should have come to England, should have been chosen there to edit the oldest book of the world, the Veda of the Brahmans, never published before, whether in India or in Europe, should have passed the best part of his life as a professor in the most famous, and, as it was thought, the most exclusive university in England, and should actually have ended his days as a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council. * * * Young, struggling men also have written to me, and asked me how I managed to keep my head above water in that keen struggle for life that is always going on. * * * They knew, for I had never made a secret of it, how poor I was in worldly goods, * * * no family connections nor any influential friends.

Prof. Müller says it is true he refused several offers, which were advantageous from a worldly point of view, but which would have separated him from his chosen work; accepting a Professorship of Modern Languages at Oxford, the duties of which enabled him to give at least half his time to the Veda and to Sanskrit; holding that "language was one and indivisible, and that there never had been a break between Sanskrit, Latin, and French, or Sanskrit, Gothic, and German," adding as further justification:

In one sense biographies and autobiographies are certainly among the most valuable materials for the historian. Biography, as Heinrich Simon, not Henri Simon, said, is the best kind of history, and the life of one great man if laid open before us, with all he thought and all he did, gives us a better insight into the history of his time than any general account of it can possibly do.

Prof. Müller says that even at school in Dessau, when the boys talked of what they hoped to be, his ideal was the monk in his quiet monastery, surrounded by books and a few friends. When he found there were no longer Protestant monks, his greatest ambition was to fill the place of assistant in a large library, sitting at work in some quiet corner.

Max Müller was born in Dessau, the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, in Central Germany, the rulers of which were men far in advance of their times, who had practically created Dessau, giving it not only all the public buildings, theatres, libraries, schools, and barracks, but also building private residences for the higher officials. The father, Wilhelm Müller, was Librarian of the Ducal Library, and one of the popular poets of Germany, to whom a national monument was erected in 1891, nearly a hundred years after his birth. Prof. Müller says that while he would not call his father one of the great poets of Germany, Heine placed his lyrics next to Goethe's, Schubert set many of Müller's poems to music, notably his "Schöne Müllerin" and his "Winterreise"; the latter's poems becoming so popular that they are even now sung in the streets by people to whom their author's name is unknown. The mother's relatives were all high in the public service, Prof. Müller's grandfather being the Duke's chief Minister. Young Müller's childhood was very sad, his mother being left a widow at twenty-eight, with two small children.

The Müller house had been a centre for all the cultivated and artistic society of Dessau, but after his early death Wilhelm Müller was found to have made but little provision for his family, his life insurance, obligatory upon all civil servants, and a pension from the Duke, giving Mrs. Müller so small an income that only in a small town like Dessau, where provisions and education were equally cheap, could they have managed to exist. Prof. Müller's descriptions of these old Dessau days are most interesting:

My chief happiness was to be with my mother. * * * She was certainly most beautiful, and quite different from all other ladies at Dessau. * * * She had a most perfect voice, and when I first began music she helped and encouraged me in every possible way. * * * She read so much to us that I was quite satisfied, and saw perhaps less of my young friends than I ought. * * * My work at school and at home was not too heavy. I was fond of it, and very fond of books. * * * French was studied and spoken, particularly at Court, but English was a rare acquirement. Still more so, Italian or Spanish. There was, however, a small inner circle where these languages were studied, chiefly in order to read the master works of modern literature. * * * My grandfather, though he aged early, remained in harness as Prime Minister to the end of his life. * * * It was he who at a time when people hardly knew what railroads meant, succeeded in getting the line from Berlin to Halle and Leipzig to pass by Dessau. * * * The general self denial I had to exercise in my youth has made me feel a constant gratitude and sincere appreciation for the small comforts of my later years.

Max Müller's early school days were passed at the famous Nicolai Schule at Leipzig, doing there very creditable work and winning many prizes. He also sang frequently in choruses, Leipzig being at this time the musical centre of Germany; Felix Mendelssohn was there and the Gewandhaus concerts very fine. "My chief enjoyment was certainly music. I had plenty of it, perhaps too much, but I pity the man who has not known the charm of it."

Max Müller matriculated at Leipzig in 1841, having determined to study philosophy, chiefly Greek and Latin:

I read Greek and Latin without difficulty; I often read classical authors without ever attempting to translate them; I also wrote and spoke Latin easily. Some of the professors lectured in Latin, and at our academic societies Latin was always spoken. I soon became a member of the classical seminary under Gottfried Hermann, and of the Latin Society under Prof. Haupt. Admission to these seminaries and societies was obtained by submitting essays, and it was no doubt a distinction to belong to them. It was also useful, for not only had we to write essays and discuss them with the other members, generally teachers, and with the professor, but we could also get some useful advice from the professor for our private studies.

Prof. Müller describes minutely the advantages and disadvantages of the German university system, his different professors, the student life, his own aims and ambitions, his removal to Berlin, and finally his stay in Paris from March, 1845, to June, 1846, a period spent in studying French, collating manuscripts in the great libraries, and having his eyes opened to the fact that there was a vast world outside Germany.

One would like to touch upon young Müller's early trials, especially his queer experiences in Paris; his first visit to England to consult manuscripts in the library of the East India Company; his rescue by and friendship with "Billy" Russell, the great war correspondent; his fortunate resolve to call upon the Prussian Minister, Baron Bunsen, through whose aid all his after life was shaped. The latter's great ambition had been to give to the world the editio princeps of its oldest book, the Rig-Veda, but drifting into diplomacy, this became impossible. Hence, his strong interest in young Müller, who had already copied and collated portions of these manuscripts to be found in Berlin and Paris.

The Veda was supposed to give us a picture of what man was in his most primitive state, with his most primitive ideas, and his most primitive language. Everybody interested in the origin and first development of language, thought, religion, and social institutions, looked forward to the Veda as a new revelation.

Baron Bunsen was Max Müller's social sponsor in England, and some of the early social recollections are of much interest. It is well known to us how Baron Bunsen succeeded in gaining the aid of the East India Company for the translator of the Rig-Veda; and the story of his early life at Oxford and his many friendships is equally charming.

The autobiography breaks off abruptly early in Prof. Müller's career, but will be found full of interest throughout—far exceeding in the latter quality the two volumes of "Old Lang Syne," while the last chapter, "A Confession," is too fine to spoil by extracts. Of it, his son says, it will go far to explain the attitude Prof. Müller took through life, and his aloofness from academic contention.

*MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY: A FRAGMENT. By the Right Hon. Professor F. Max Mueller. K. M. With Portraits. Preface by W. G. Max Mueller. Pp. xi.-237. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $2.

Mr. Hornung's "The Shadow of a Man."*

Mr. Hornung's talent demands consideration on more than one side. Within a period of a dozen years he has given us fourteen books, in which he has been entertaining, ingenious, humorous, tragic, commonplace, sensational, vigorous, and poetic. His plunges into the depths of human brutality have resulted more than once in a page or a chapter of profound interest—the interest awakened by the moral note struck with combined intelligence and force. Although he takes a natural place among the story tellers by virtue of his carefully arranged plots and direct appeal to the reader's curiosity, we have an idea that these qualities of his work would stand him in rather poor stead if he did not at the same time possess an insight keener than that of the ordinary story teller into the motives and emotions that lurk behind the obvious workings of the mind. It is as a student of character that he promises most to the future. His "Raffles," whose experiences have appealed to the same public that welcomed the great Sherlock Holmes, is not a very convincing criminal, but he is certainly a man who "has a way with him" which gains him followers. His Australian convicts are capable of many things beside depravity; and have some of them fallen from a high estate in more than the social sense and are patently exiles from a country of intellectual experience, moral decency, and unpolluted ambitions which once they called their home. His women are womanly in the best sense of the word—few of them lack kindness and candor and the best of them can be trusted to uphold the conventional ideal of loyalty to friends who are down on their luck.

"Dead Men Tell No Tales" is the only book of his that occurs to us as having no character that appeals both to the imagination and sympathy of the reader. "The Shadow of a Man," published this year, is a spirited novel of Australian life, in which some of Mr. Hornung's best qualities appear. The scheme is the direct opposite of "My Lord Duke," which came out three or four years ago, and in which the hero is a bushman transplanted to an English estate. In the present case it is the heroine who is transplanted, and from England to Australia, where she manages to live through a lifetime of excitement in two or three days. She has much in common with her author's other feminine characters, notably, a lack of the vulgar coquetry and frivolity that are supposed to charm us in the average modern heroine. Moya neither charms nor repels, for that matter. There is nothing about her to puzzle or baffle or allure the reader. Her feelings are under superb control, and it is not possible to think of her as carried outside of her own individuality by any stress of circumstances. But she suits the atmosphere into which her affection for her lover brings her by her unswerving action, her ready wit in an emergency, and her intellectual honesty. The background of Australian customs and scenery is a valuable element in the interest of the work, and one which it seems to us Mr. Hornung can hardly afford to do without. "My Lord Duke" suffered serious loss from the absence of that pervasive savor of the soil which gives so much reality and so much zest to the Australian stories. The following extract will show how peculiarly the author's mind is in harmony with the country of which he has had long and intimate experience. The speaker is a Rugby boy who is "keen on the life," albeit "something of a duffer in the bush."

"'The whole thing appeals to one, somehow,' he says, 'getting up in the middle of the night, (though it was an awful bore,) running up the horses, (though I can't even crack a stock whip,) and just now the station trees against the sunrise. It's so open and fresh and free, and unlike everything else; it gets at me to the core; but, of course, they don't give me my rations for that.'

"'Should you really like to spend all your days here?'

"'No; but I shouldn't be surprised if I were to spend half my nights here for the term of my natural life! I shall come back to these paddocks in my dreams. I can't tell why, but I feel it in my bones; it's the light, the smell, the extraordinary sense of space, and all the little things as well. The dust and scuttle of the sheep when two or three are gathered together; it's really beastly, but I shall smell it and hear it till I die.'"

This sentiment of place is not a common endowment, and to some readers it is even more endearing than the human sentiment, if the two can be so separated. Our appeal is to Mr. Hornung is that he should cherish his Australian settings, his part and parcel of the type of writing in which he excels. His places are as important as his people, and his people out of place are divested of a large part of their individuality. We should be loth to lose the bush for the gaining of a Raffles.

*THE SHADOW OF A MAN. By E. W. Hornung. One volume. Pp. 221. Small 8vo cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. Price $1.25.

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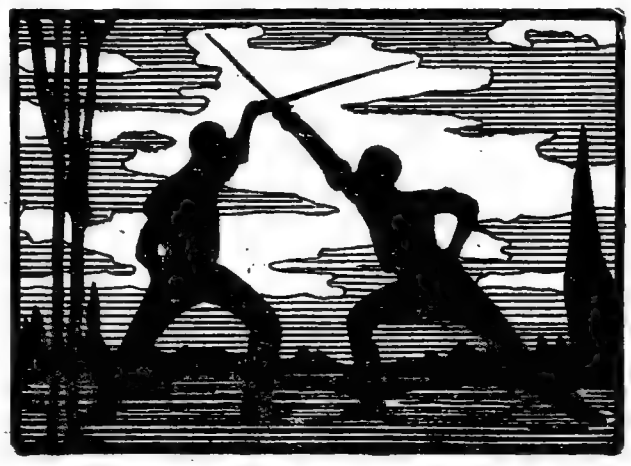

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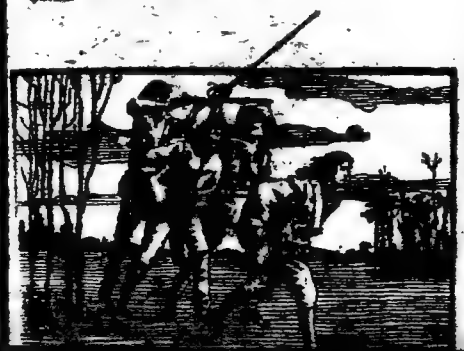

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HAMILTON W. MABIE.—The Trustees of the Percy Turnbull Memorial Lectureship of Johns Hopkins University announce that the lecturer in the ninth course of lectures since the foundation of the memorial will be delivered by Hamilton W. Mabie, Litt. D., editor of the Outlook and author of "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man," "My Study Fire," "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," "Short Studies in Literature," "Norse Stories Retold from the Eddas," and several volumes of essays treating of culture and literary interpretation. The title of Mr. Mabie's course, which will begin in McCoy Hall at the university, April 16, at 5 P. M., is "Poetry in America." The topics are as follows: April 16, "The Making of the Poem"; April 17, "The Poetry of New England"; April 18, "Edgar Allan Poe"; April 22, "The Poetry of the South"; April 23, "The Middle Period"; April 24, "The Poetry of To-day," and April 25, "Significance of American Poetry." Although this course is primarily designed for students, it is also open to the public on the payment of a small fee. The lectureship of which Mr. Mabie is the present incumbent was instituted in Johns Hopkins by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull of Baltimore, who desired to commemorate the name of their son, Percy Graeme Turnbull, who died in 1887.

"THE WOODPECKERS."—The increasing love of Americans for the country along with their crowding into cities has been touched upon recently by more than one journalist. It would seem that no more certain indication that the trend of at least one phase of American life is toward the country is to be found than in the demand which publishers find for nature books—"Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers," by John Burroughs, for instance. Issued last Autumn by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., it has now reached its ninth thousand, and is so much in demand with the coming of Spring that it is almost certain to receive many more impressions before the coming of Autumn. An order just received from a school district in New York calls for 113 copies. "The Woodpeckers," by Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, although published as recently as March 27, has gone through three impressions, and is likewise in demand. The latter volume is somewhat different from most nature books hitherto published in that it confines its consideration to one important family of well-known birds, dealing with these in a most scientific way, and yet with the utmost popularity of manner.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND COCAINE.—Dr. Wyllie, the Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh University, in addressing his students the other day on "Intoxications," (in medicine the term extends from alcoholism and ptomaine poisoning to the drug habits,) adduced an experience of his that the learned doctor would doubtless wish to have conveyed as a literary moral. He was called one day to see a young man. As he was entering the house the patient's sister exclaimed: "Oh, it's all that horrid book!" Inquiry elicited the fact that the patient's favorite reading was "Sherlock Holmes." The young man was in a very low state, and his tell-tale arm was dotted with hypodermic punctures. His admiration for the most popular of paper detectives had betrayed him into the cocaine habit. Taking this case as a text, Dr. Wyllie permitted himself a sentence or two of severe strictures on Dr. Conan Doyle's knowledge of the action of drugs: "If such a man as Sherlock Holmes had existed, dosing himself as depicted by his creator, in a few weeks his opinion on anything would not have have been worth having." Cocaine, according to Dr. Wyllie, is even more disastrous than morphia. It renders its subject vain-glorious and pleased with himself, but blunts the intellect and blasts the imagination.

WOMAN IN SPORT.—J. Parmly Paret has written for D. Appleton & Co., what may be considered as a practical guide for the amateur sportswoman. The book is believed to have considerable useful value, as each sport—golf, lawn tennis, sailing, swimming, bicycling, basket ball, &c.—is treated from the elementary and primary point of view. The theories and practice of the best professional instructors have been drawn from and reproduced in a simple, direct manner. One feature of the book is a chapter on men's sports from a woman's point of view, the idea being to make these sports understood as well as appreciated by women. The yachting chapter, for example, has been specially prepared with an eye to the coming international races for the America's Cup. The book is thoroughly illustrated with half-tone reproductions (all full-page size, with large figures) of instantaneous photographs showing the correct and incorrect methods in the different sports. In illustrating the drive in golf, for instance, three illustrations show the beginning, the middle, and the end of the swing as it should be made, while a fourth shows the incorrect finish of the swing, without the all-important "carry through." Other sports are treated in the same way. The title of the volume is "The Woman's Book of Sports."

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is likely to receive a sharp shock as to his recent "Uncle Tom" and Mrs. Stowe criticisms. It appears that there exists in manuscript a prologue paper that the venerable lady designed to use for a last edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." For some reason it was not published, but it is now likely to see the light, and is reported to be a complete retort to the caustic comments of Mr. Hopkinson Smith on her spirit and motives in the writing of the famous anti-slavery novel.

TWO BOOKS BY MR. MARKHAM.—Edwin Markham keeps busy in his Brooklyn home. His second volume of poems will not appear till early Fall, and from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., for whom, also, it is whispered that the poet of "Fraternalism" has in preparation a book of prose speeches. The volume relates to that attractive Northern California life, scenery, and conditions of which he knows so much because of the fact that he spent his boyhood and youth on a fruit ranch and sheep farm therein. In the Putnams' series of American cities, Mr. Markham contributes San Francisco. There is a probability, also, at a later date, of a work on economic and other public topics from his pen.

"THE WAYS OF THE SERVICE."—The wife of Col. Liscum, who was killed in the famous charge of the Ninth Infantry at Tien-Tsin, is really responsible for the title of Frederick Palmer's "The Ways of the Service," which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish early in April. A false report that Liscum had led his regiment into an impossible position had been circulated. After Palmer's return from the relief of Peking, Mrs. Liscum's card was sent up to his room at the Nagasaki Hotel.

"Well, it's hardly a pleasant task," he said to a friend, (an officer,) "to tell as devoted a wife as Mrs. Liscum how her husband was killed."

"Oh, she will be a good deal cooler than you are," was the response. "It's not the way of the women of the service to weep on an occasion like that. They keep their tears for their rooms."

Mrs. Liscum's grief-stricken face told what she had suffered. Though her voice was quavering, she was composed and her eyes were dry.

"Your husband's conduct could not have been more courageous. His death was such as a soldier would have chosen," Palmer began.

"Of course he was brave," she replied. "That is taken for granted with an officer of the regular service. What I came ashore from the transport to ask you is, if my husband, who had been in the army from boyhood, took men into a flank fire."

Palmer told her how he had heard a British General assign her husband to a veritable slaughter pen, and he made plans of the field showing her how coolly and scientifically the Colonel had set about extricating himself when he fell.

"I knew it was impossible. Gen. MacArthur said it was," she replied. "But he was not there and you were. I wanted the facts. I knew that they would show that my husband had never led his regiment into a cul de sac."

And then tears of pride glistened in Mrs. Liscum's eyes.

"GEN. MEADE."—As has already been announced, the new volume in the Great Commanders Series, which Gen. James Grant Wilson is editing for D. Appleton & Co., will be called "Gen. Meade." It is written by Isaac Pennypacker. This study of the victor of Gettysburg forms an important volume in this series of military biographies. The career which the author traces is one of singular consequence, including as it did the experiences of the Mexican war and service as brigade commander in 1861, the vicissitudes of the Peninsular campaign, and the arduous responsibilities of division commander of Antietam, corps commander at Fredericksburg, and the command of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg and afterward. The basis of this biography has been found in the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies. A forcible argument is presented to show that Gen. Meade was underrated by the Commander in Chief, and that he was entitled to the promotion given to another. The aid of the Gettysburg National Park Commission and of Cols. Nicholson and Cope has resulted in securing many maps, measurements, and other information relative to the battlefield of Gettysburg. In the account of this tremendous conflict, as in other portions of the volume, the author is graphic, clear, and discriminating.

"LITTLE WOMEN" RECALLED.—Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, the author of "Mysterious Miss Dacres," the complete novel in Lippincott's Magazine for April, was seventeen years old when she wrote her first story, and had it promptly accepted. Her mother had published many stories and pieces of poetry. A series of six books called the Silver Lake Stories, which the women of thirty-five years ago as children read with much pleasure, was Mrs. Crowninshield's incentive to literary work. A newspaper of rather sensational character took her first story. The letter which came to her sealed with five red seals made her believe that her fortune was attained. She said to herself, "I wrote that story in one evening and copied it the next day, tried it on the family, who laughed me to scorn," (for indeed it was full of chloroform, murder, cliffs, and mystery,) "but I sent it to the paper and they have sent me $15. A story every two days, not including Sundays, is three stories a week. Three stories a week is 156 stories a year. One hundred and fifty-six stories a year at $15 a story is $2,340." Alas for such hopes! The next story that went away was promptly rejected, and a literary career was given up for the time being. Eighteen years after her first attempt Mrs. Crowninshield wrote another book, a story about lighthouses. This brought her in a little money, and she continued to write. Her latest stories, "The Archbishop and the Lady" and "Mysterious Miss Dacres," have achieved a reputation which is well earned.

"FALSTAFF AND EQUITY."—The announcement of the forthcoming publication in London of the Folio Shakespeare by a photographic process is coincident with the announcement of another Shakespearean publication by Charles E. Phelps through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In the volume, the title of which is "Falstaff and Equity," Judge Phelps has taken for a text, as it were, Falstaff's saying, "There is no equity stirring," and with considerable knowledge of Shakespearean criticism and legal acumen shows how the great dramatist became familiar with law, especially with equity; and he brings forward, as perhaps has not been insistently enough done hitherto, the deep subtle humor possessed by Shakespeare. The author is a Judge of the Supreme Court of the City of Baltimore, and has brought to the task wide learning not only in law but in literature. One point of interest about the book is the matter of its introduction. This has been supplied by Henry A. Clapp of Boston, the well-known dramatic critic and lecturer on the aesthetic phase of Shakespeare's plays.

LOUNSBURY'S "COOPER."—Gen. James Grant Wilson makes public in The Independent a letter from Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper expressing her dissatisfaction with Prof. Lounsbury's sketch of her father in The American Men of Letters Series: "Mr. Lounsbury's book has been a disappointment. While he has done justice to the high moral tone of the novelist, the sketch of his social character is absurdly distorted. He represents Cooper as a cold, gloomy cynic; in fact, he was generally considered a very agreeable companion, full of animated conversation. His social feelings were very strong. He was remarkably fond of children and very indulgent with young people, entering with zest into their pleasures. Had Mr. Lounsbury known Cooper personally he would have written a very different book. Some of his comments are absurdly erroneous, as, for instance, where he says Cooper was a 'Puritan of the Puritans'; for never was there a nature more opposed to the narrow prejudices of Puritanism. And what could be more absurd than to say that he had a lingering weakness for poor George III.?"

OF GENERAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.—Albert Ulmann, author of "A Landmark History of New York," will read a paper before a meeting of the New York Historical Society, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, next Tuesday evening. His subject will be "Some Comments on the Landmarks of New York."

—Laurence Hutton, author of several volumes on literary landmarks, and formerly literary editor of Harper's Magazine, has been elected lecturer on English in the Academic Department of Princeton University.

—Mark Twain said the other day that if Mr. Carnegie will let him write the books for his proposed sixty-five libraries in New York he will grow so rich that he can afford to found libraries himself and let Mr. Carnegie write books. Evidently Mr. Twain does not know that Mr. Carnegie acquired the habit of writing books long before he began to establish libraries, and that his name was on the title page of two or three books, one of which had sold to the extent of 40,000 copies long before his latest and most important work, "The Gospel of Wealth," was published.

—There is a new name awaiting some fancy Summer drink made by the enterprising soda-water man. It is "Prismatic soul revivers," and the name comes from Sarah Grand's latest novel, "Babs the Impossible." The "soul revivers" are perfectly innocuous compounds, made of various liquids of lovely colors; and these hues hypnotize the thirsty observer as they are tossed back and forth from glass to glass. While mixing these concoctions the maker discourses upon the supposed intoxicating qualities of the "revivers," with the result that the customer tosses them off, fancies himself greatly stimulated, and has all of the desired effect and none of the undesired. This should be a great thing for a Prohibitionist community.

—We hear from London that President McKinley has accepted the dedication of a work which the late Canon Bardsley had long been engaged upon. It is a dictionary of English and Welsh surnames, with special American instances. The Bishop of Carlisle, where Canon Bardsley held his canonry, is contributing a preface to the work. It will be published in this country and in England by the Oxford University Press.

—Miss Beatrice Harraden has begun her new novel. Its scene is to be, in part at least, in Norway. Of the peasants of the country the author saw a great deal last year, as she broke her leg near the ankle when getting off her pony on a mountain excursion. Notwithstanding her pain, Miss Harraden rode home. The leg was badly set, and she had to go to Christiania and have the healing fracture rebroken in order to get her foot straight. Later she paid a visit to Denmark, and was given a public dinner there and presented with a medal.

—Mrs. Charlotte C. Stopes is about to publish a volume entitled "Shakespeare's Family." It is written on purely genealogical lines, viewing Shakespeare's position rather as a resident in Stratford-on-Avon and a Warwickshire gentleman than as a writer. The author hopes to show conclusively that, on the mother's side, Shakespeare was descended from Alfred the Great.

—The Dowager Duchess of Argyll is arranging to publish the memoirs of the late Duke of Argyll. These are in great part written by the Duke himself, and, in accordance with her husband's wishes, her Grace will continue them from documents bequeathed to her for that purpose.

—The great Norwegian poet, Björnstjerne Björnson, who is at present being lionized by artistic Paris, has just finished a new drama, "Laboremus," on which he has been at work for several years. During the Spring it will be published by the Danish firm which has the honor of publishing the works of Ibsen, Lie, Strindberg, Drachman, and Georg Brandes. Eventually we may see the drama in English, for Björnson's writings have a following both in England and America.

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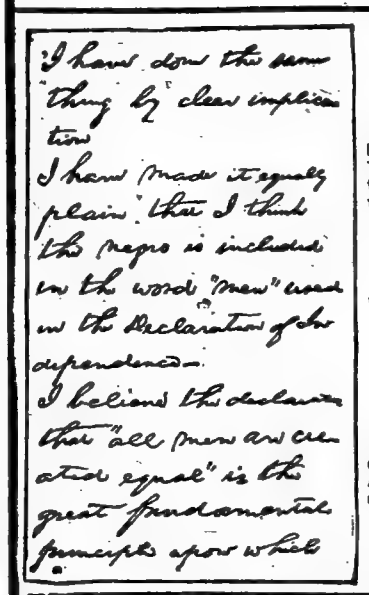

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Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," 1611, Sells for £620, a Record Price—Other Treasures.

The bibliographical sensation of the present season is the recent sale at Sotheby's (in the same auction that included Milton's Bible) of a Shakespeare quarto play for the large sum of £620. The play that fetched this record price, which represents more money than has ever been given for most copies of the First Folio of 1623, was "Titus Andronicus," 1211, the second or third edition, as it is thought there was an edition in 1594 as well as in 1600. There are few previous records for "Titus Andronicus," 1611. Daniel's, a fine copy, sold for £31 10s. in 1864; the Tite copy, also described as fine, fetched only £18 10s. in 1874, and the Perkins copy, with part of the title page repaired, went for £35 in 1880. The copy sold at Sotheby's (which has come to this city, we are glad to announce) was a remarkably fine one, unbound, and with several uncut leaves. The price should not seem extraordinary when one considers that no really fine Shakespeare quartos have been sold since the Daniel sale in 1864, (Perkins, in 1889, had only one or two remarkable copies,) and that the rarity of the plays printed before the First Folio is not always appreciated. It does not matter what one is willing to give for a Shakespeare quarto; the question is rather, as it is practically not to be had, where is one going to secure it?

Though the sum of £510 was given in 1890 for one of the two copies known of "The Troublesome Raigne of John," 1591, the play was not Shakespeare's, though he used it for his "King John." The highest previous record, therefore, for a Shakespeare quarto is the £351 15s. given at the Daniel sale for "Richard III.," 1597. Brayton Ives had six quartos, but the highest sum paid for any of them was $700, (for "Troylus and Cresseid," 1609.) The British Museum has two copies of "Titus Andronicus," 1611, but both are imperfect, one lacking the title page, the other a leaf in the middle, (the first leaf of signature H.) The Lenox Library has only the Ashbee-Halliwell fac simile, 1867.

The sale at Sotheby's, which included this treasure, was the best London auction of this season, the large total of £7,150 6s. being realized in six days for 1,628 lots. From the many important books sold THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW selects the following items, arranging them, for convenience, alphabetically, (with the catalogue numbers:)

Aiken's "Specimens of Riding Near London," 1821, original covers, £23. (Lot 305.)

Beaumont & Fletcher's "Phylaster," 1620, first edition, unbound, fine copy, £46 10s. (Lot 1,507.)

Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maiden Tragedy," 1619, first edition, unbound, £27. (Lot 1,508.)

Bradshaw's "Railway Time Tables," 1839, the genuine original edition, £25. (Lot 252.)

Manuscript school exercises in French, by Charlotte and Emily Brontë, six in number, £15. (Lot 257.)

Columbus's "De Insulis nuper in Mari Indico Repertis," Basel, 1497, (the letter on the discovery of America, which Columbus wrote to Raphael Santxis,) £14 14s. (Lot 518.)

Corbet's "Certain Elegant Poems," 1647, the earliest issue, £16. (Lot 525.)

D'Arfeville's "Navigation du Roy Jaques Cinquiesme," Paris, 1583, folding map and plate, original vellum, £35 10s. (Lot 554.)

Denton's "New York," London, 1670, date cut off, £75. (Lot 558.)

Enchiridion pclare Ecclesie Sarum," Paris, Kerver, 1523, printed on vellum, forty-seven woodcuts and two miniatures, illuminated, (formerly in the family of Sir Hugh Middleton,) perhaps unique, £67. (Lot 640.)

Dickens's "Speech at Reform Association Meeting," 1855, author's corrected proofs, £19 6s. (Lot 617.)

Du Maurier's "Trilby," London, 1894, first edition, with fifty-eight pages of the original manuscript and Du Maurier's first sketch of Little Billie inserted, £14. (Lot 630.)

George Eliot's manuscript music book, when at Miss Franklin's school, Coventry, in 1835, with her name written thus: "Mary Anne Evans, April, '35," £15. (Lot 777.)

Erasmus's "Sermon," (on the marriage at Cana.) London, R. Wyer, about 1532, one leaf lacking, previously unknown edition, £24. (Lot 639.)

Fisher's "Two Fruytfull Sermons," London, W. Rastell, 1532, perhaps unique, £17. (Lot 775.)

FitzGerald's "Polonius," 1852, with notes in his writing, £11 10s. (Lot 658.) "Six Dramas of Calderon," 1853, presentation copy, £14. (Lot 659.) "The Mighty Magician" and "Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of," 1853, sewn together, £30 10s. (Lot 660.) All three were given by the translator of the "Rubaiyat" to his friend Thomas Churchyard.

Logan's "Cato Major," Philadelphia, printed by Franklin, 1744, £22 10s. (Lot 770.)

Fox's "Rerum in Ecclesia Gestarum," Basel, 1559, (first edition of Fox's "Book of Martyrs.") £31. (Lot 833.)

Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 1770, octavo edition, uncut, £25. (Lot 677.)

Gordon's "Historie of Prince Robert," Dort, 1615, very rare, one of four copies, £33 10s. (Lot 784.)

Gould's "Birds of Great Britain," 1873, in the original twenty-five parts, £37. (Lot 830.)

Herrick's "Hesperides," 1648, portrait, original calf, fine and large copy, £56. (Lot 862.)

Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the English Poets," 1781, first edition, original boards, uncut, rare in this condition, £13. (Lot 896.)

"Jonsonus Virbius; or, The Memoirie of Ben Jonson," 1638, exceedingly rare, £15 15s. (Lot 1,003.)

Kelmscott Press—Chaucer's "Works," 1896, £80. (Lot 1,550.) £75. (Lot 1,473.) The former is a record price for England; here it has fetched $600, (ordinary edition.)

La Fontaine's "Fables Choisies," fine copy, 1755-59, on Holland paper, fine impression of the plates, £126. (Lot 469.)

"Poems on the Death of Priscilla Farmer," by Lamb, Coleridge, and Lloyd, Bristol, 1796, original wrappers, uncut, £50. (Lot 912.)

Landor's "Gebir," 1798, original wrappers, uncut, first edition of Landor's third work, £23. (Lot 922.)

Milton's "Areopagitica," 1644, first edition, with six other tracts, £38. (Lot 365.)

"Pennsylvania Gazette," 1768-70 (1768 lacking eight numbers, 1769 lacking seven numbers, 1770 lacking one number,) very rare, £35. (Lot 317.) "Pennsylvania Gazette," 1774-81, (lacking ninety-three numbers,) £34 12s. (Lot 318.)

Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Engravings," two volumes, 244 plates and portraits, (all original proof mezzotints,) £100. (Lot 473.)

Shakespeare's "Pericles," 1619, third edition, but rare, unbound, £100. (Lot 1,505.) This came to New York. The highest previous record was £37, given in 1891 for W. H. Crawford's copy.

Halliwell's "Life of Shakespeare," one of six special copies, presented to George Daniel, who added letters, &c., all referring to the poet, £48. (Lot 1,353.) In the Daniel sale, 1864, this was Lot 1,495, and fetched only £3 12s.

Stevenson's "An Object of Pity, or the Man Haggard," 1822, (with the answer, "Objects of Pity," 1823,) perhaps the rarest of the Stevensons, first auction sale, £59. (Lot 1,278.)

Stevenson's "Father Damien," Sydney edition, £27 5s. (Lot 1,250.)

"Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo of the Virginia Regiment," 1800, first edition, extremely rare, £28. (Lot 199.)

Tailfer's "True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia," Charleston, S. C., 1741, original wrappers, uncut, very scarce in this unusual condition, £9. (Lot 179.)

Voltaire's "La Henriade," Paris, 1769-70, the plates being proofs before letters, two volumes, bound by Gosselin, from the library of the Marquis de Colslin, £54 10s. (Lot 1,302.)

Wallace's "Life and Acts," Edinburgh, 1661, calf, £19. (Lot 1,304.)

Whetstone's "Remembrance of the Precious Vertues of Sir James Dier, Lord Chiefe Justice," 1582, an early English poetical item of extraordinary rarity, morocco extra, by Riviere, £25. (Lot 1,382.)

Winslow's "Good News from New England," 1624, unbound, title page slightly imperfect and soiled, some leaves stained, but very rare in any condition, £90. (Lot 1,384.)

York and Sarum Psalter, Paris, 1522, original oaken boards, a little wormed, otherwise fine copy, the only perfect copy known of the third edition, £250. (Lot 1,389.)

The items given above show, in a measure, the importance of this remarkable sale. It will be long before any book auction will contain treasures that will compare with Milton's Bible, Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," the York and Sarum Psalter, and a few others.

On March 11 and 12 Bangs & Co. held a sale, at which the following prices were realized:

Browne's "Sylva Americana," Boston, 1832, scarce, $15.50. Bought by George D. Smith. Browne's "Trees of America, Native and Foreign," New York, 1846, $4.50.

Catesby's "Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands," with the plates and the map, all colored by hand, London, 1771, two volumes, $33.50. Bought by the Union Club.

Mackenzie's "Voyages from Montreal through the Continent of North America," London, 1801, $9.

Purchas's "Pilgrimage," London, 1617, title page mounted, $15. Bought by Mr. Stevens.

Wilson's "American Ornithology," Philadelphia, 1808-14, nine volumes, and "Birds Not Given by Wilson," 1825-33, four volumes, a fair copy, $60.13.

The History of Trinity Parish.*

In 1898 the Rev. Morgan Dix completed and published the first part of his history of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York. In that volume the Pre-Revolutionary period was embraced, from the date of the charter of May, 1697, to the rectorship of the Rev. Charles Inglis, and his resignation when the British evacuated New York, in 1783. The volume just issued, beginning with the rectorships of Bishop Provoost and Bishop Moore, concludes with the election of Bishop Hobart. The Rev. Morgan Dix writes: "Provoost, Moore, and Hobart, each Bishop of the diocese as well as rector of Trinity, have left their imprint on the annals of the Church, although they differed greatly in character, politics, and aims. Each had a special work to do, and each was called of God at the time when he was needed in a large design."

The years of 1783 and 1784 were critical ones.

A stiff controversy was in progress for many months, happily without breach of Christian courtesy on either side, and what strikes us forcibly is the fact that the men in sympathy with the Revolution, presumably likely to form a radical party, were actually the more conservative, while the proposition which, if adopted, would have led to the ecclesiastical defacement of the parish, and eventually to trouble and pernicious schism, came from those who had been in power during the English domination.

There were two parties in the Church. One was known as the "Whig Episcopalians," the other as the Conservatives. The first looked with suspicion on those who, as church people, had stood by the Royal Government. When Mr. Benjamin Moore was elected as rector, the "Whig Episcopalians" expressed the keenest dissatisfaction, "basing their objections to him on his avowed sympathies with the British cause and his dislike of the new Government." Numerous meetings were held. Finally, Mr. Moore having withdrawn, the Rev. Mr. Provoost was called to the rectorship. The change was a most fortunate one, for Samuel Provoost was not only a learned man, with a good knowledge of the world, but he was also "identified from the beginning with the cause of the American Revolution, and enjoying the full confidence of the State Government and the patriotic citizens of New York."

Samuel Provoost was born in New York in 1742. The name is unquestionably of French origin, and was Prévot. It became Provoost in Holland, and later Provost. The Bishop himself wrote his name Provost up to his fortieth year, when he adopted the double o. He was brought up in the tenets of the Dutch Reformed Church. He attended King's College, and it was possibly the influence of Samuel Johnson, then President of the college, that brought about his change of denomination. Provoost was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1758. In 1761 he went to England and entered St. Peter's College, Cambridge. His tutor was the well-known Dr. Jebbe. In 1765 Provoost was ordained deacon by Richard Terrick, Bishop of London. Returning to America, in 1768 he became assistant minister in Trinity Parish, with a stipend of £200 a year. Three years afterward he went to England on some private business. On his coming home he found there was a feeling against him. Whitefield had been preaching in New York, and there was a tendency toward Methodism, Dr. Dix writes:

To a man of the temperament of Samuel Provoost the extravagant forms of enthusiasm and doctrinal expression of the early Methodists must have been peculiarly distasteful. This will account for his unpopularity among a certain section of the people; his attitude in the struggle for independence made him equally unpopular with others.

The rector resigned in 1773, and settled at East Camp, between Clermont and Claverack. There is a well-authenticated account of Provoost's determination to protect his country. When the British fleet ascended and the Hudson the soldiers had fired Judge Livingston's house, which was not far distant from the Provoost farm, the rector and his neighbors armed themselves and prepared to face the British force. With the evacuation of New York the period of Samuel Provoost's retirement came to an end. The careful historian gives in detail many troubles of the parish, some of a purely business character. In June, 1786, at a general convention, presided over by Provoost, he was elected Bishop of New York. In October of the same year the rector was on his way to England, and in 1787 his consecration as a Bishop took place. In a letter to his wife he tells of the ceremony. In 1789 Bishop Provoost had been chosen first Chaplain to the Senate of the United States. When, therefore, Washington was sworn in as President, on April 30, "he proceeded on foot, with the whole assemblage of notabilities, from the spot in Wall Street now marked by the Washington Statue to St. Paul's Church, where special prayers were read by the Bishop of New York, and thus closed the ceremonies of inauguration." Bishop Provoost died Sept. 6, 1815.

Benjamin Moore followed Provoost as rector. Moore was born at Newtown, L. I., in 1748. He became rector in 1783. In 1801 he was appointed to the office of President of the Columbia College. His consecration as Bishop took place at Trenton in 1801. He succumbed to a stroke of paralysis in February, 1811.

John Henry Hobart, who was born in Philadelphia in 1775, was the next rector. In 1800 he became assistant rector in Trinity Parish, and in 1817 rector. In 1811 he was elected Assistant Bishop of New York.

Much that is of great interest, having to do with New York City at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the last century, is presented in the volume under notice. Dr. Dix's concluding characterization of Hobart and his service to the parish is worth quoting: "The way was now open for work on an advanced line, and the man then needed was ready, to quicken zeal, animate courage, enlist under the banner of the church militant, and extend the bounds of the kingdom."

*A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Compiled by order of the Corporation, and edited by Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., Trinity Rector. Part II. To the close of Rectorship of Dr. Moore, 1816. 348 pages. Illustrated, with portraits, &c. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

The Historic Mississippi.*

The third volume of the "Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society" deals with a great variety of subjects, scarcely two of which will appeal to the same class of readers, and for this reason space will not permit us to give even a brief review of them. But we would congratulate the editor on his comprehensive index, which points out the way to every topic and subtopic treated of. It is to be regretted, however, that we find ourselves unable to give a better idea of the scope of the volume than is suggested by the table of contents, for to take up in discussion even what seem to us to be the more important topics would far exceed the space at our disposal.

Aside from the usual reports of the society, the papers presented are as follows: "The Campaign of Vicksburg," by Gen. Stephen D. Lee; "The Siege of Vicksburg," by the same author; "The Black and Tan Convention," by Col. J. L. Power; "Plantation Life in Mississippi Before the War," by Dunbar Rowland; "Private Letters of Mrs. Humphreys," by Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson; "Importance of the Local History of the Civil War," by Mrs. Josie F. Cappleman; "William C. Falkner, Novelist," by Prof. A. L. Bondurant; "James D. Lynch, Poet-Laureate of the World's Columbian Exposition," by Prof. Dabney Lipscomb; "Bishop Otey as Provincial Bishop of Mississippi," by the Rev. Arthur Howard Noll; "Richard Curtis in the Country of the Natchez," by the Rev. Charles H. Otken; "The Making of a State," by Miss Mary V. Duval; "Location of the Boundaries of Mississippi," by Franklin L. Riley, Ph. D.; "Report of Sir William Dunbar to the Spanish Government, at the Conclusion of His Services in Locating and Surveying the 31st Degree of Latitude;" "A Historical Outline of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State of Mississippi," by Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D.; "History of the Application of Science to Industry in Mississippi," by A. M. Muckenfuss, Ph. D.; "William Charles Cole Claiborne," by Prof. H. E. Chambers; "Transition from Spanish to American Control in Mississippi," by Franklin L. Riley, Ph. D.; "Grenada and Neighboring Towns in the Thirties," by Capt. L. Lake; "History of Banking in Mississippi," by Charles H. Brough, Ph. D.; "Origin and Location of the A. and M. College of Mississippi," by Prof. J. M. White; "Funeral Customs of the Choctaws," by H. S. Halbert, and "Danville's Map of East Mississippi," by the same author.

Of these subjects, possibly the articles on "William C. Falkner" and "James D. Lynch" will appeal to the general reader more than others.

*PUBLICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vol. III. Edited by Franklin L. Riley, Secretary. Pp. 380. Oxford, Miss.: Printed for the society.

Reader. What do you mean by the art of writing?
Publisher. I mean by that the art which embodies in words an insight into life, and transfigures its presentation by a joy-giving light.

Reader. Then Literature should not give pain?
Publisher. Certainly! If art have any aim at all, it is to give pleasure.

Reader. What do you mean by pleasure?
Publisher. It is a result of an experience which enlarges our sense of living.

Reader. Then a pleasure-giving book is a healthy book?
Publisher. Certainly. Every book worth reading should prove a tonic.

Reader. Name some books that are tonics?
Publisher. *FIRST:*

THE COLUMN,

of which Mr. Julian Hawthorne Says: "It is full of felicities . . . and brings a beauty which lifts and purifies the mind."

SECOND:

THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX,

of which a critic says: "It has all the charm that is in love itself. . . . The author gives us the ineffably sweet story, with a wit, a tact, a manner that make one wonder we ever thought of love as a tale that was old and stale."

Reader. Who wrote THE COLUMN?
Publisher. Charles Marriott, and the author of THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX is Henry Harland.

Reader. Where can I buy these books?
Publisher. At any bookseller's store. Price, $1.50 each.

Three books to give you delight, if you have read THE COLUMN and THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX:

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MADAME.

A Life of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans.*

Messrs. Seeley of London and E. P. Dutton & Co. of New York have recently issued a cheap, revised edition of Julia Cartwright's (Mrs. Henry Ady) "Madame." This life of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. of England and Queen Henrietta Maria, daughter of France and sister-in-law of Anne of Austria, who was born at Exeter in 1644 at a most critical moment in the civil wars, passed safely through all sorts of trials, and later became one of the most brilliant ornaments of the Court of Louis XIV., whose brother, the Duke of Orleans, she married, is as interesting as a novel:

Of all the royal ladies of the Stuart race, none has a stronger claim on our interest than Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans. The charm of her personality and the romantic story of her life both attract us in a peculiar manner. Among the famous men and women of that famous century there is no more gracious figure than that of this young Princess, who, born in the midst of civil war, and bred in poverty and exile, lived to play an important part in political life, and to become the brightest star of the most splendid Court in Europe. Henrietta belongs so entirely to France by her education and marriage that we are apt to forget the share we have in her. We think of her only as the wife of Louis XIV.'s brother, the Madame of Bossuet's "Oraison," and need to be reminded that she was a Princess of England.

In fact, so thoroughly familiar are we with most of the events and personages described in the pages of this memoir of "Madame," as she was familiarly called, through the writings of Dumas, that as we get into the swing of Mrs. Ady's memoir we almost forget we are not reading some good historical novel, so interesting is the latter's subject, and so spirited her treatment. The present edition of the memoir contains a letter from Charles I. to Henrietta Maria, written the day after the battle of Cropredy Bridge, which was lately discovered in the Record Office, it having been intercepted by an officer of the Parliamentary Army. It describes the battle as the ugliest he had ever seen, congratulating his wife upon her recovery, and upon the birth of "my youngest, and, as they say, prettiest, daughter."

The memoir is based upon letters published in Daniel de Cosnac's Memoirs, upon the letters from Madame's brother, Charles II., in the French archives, and upon many other interesting documents. Charles II.'s letters, ninety-eight in number, are here given to the world for the first time, in their original form, having been copied by special permission. They throw much light not only upon the chief political events in England during the ten years following the Restoration, but are full of gossip as to public and private matters.

Charles II.'s first impressions of his new Queen, his quarrels with the Duchess of Richmond, the struggle of England and Holland for naval supremacy, the fall of Clarendon and the intrigues of Buckingham, the conclusion of the Triple Alliance, and the long negotiations that were carried on secretly between the two Kings, are all freely discussed. And on the whole, they give us a better idea of this monarch's character than we had before we see him. It is true, with all his faults and weaknesses, his incurable levity and cynical unconcern, his indolence and easy good-nature. But at the same time we see his remarkable abilities and keen sense of humor, the courage and spirit with which he could defend the privileges of his subjects and the rights of the British flag, and the deep and lasting affection which he had for his dearest "Minette," as he called the sister whom he loved so well.

Other letters and documents found in the Record Office and other archives, as well as information drawn from contemporary memoirs and letters, have been embodied, all throwing fresh light upon this English Princess, who played so many and such brilliant rôles during her short life, which in its twenty-sixth year was brought to a sudden and terrible end, probably through poison administered with her husband's knowledge, "to the infinte grief," writes Cardinal Barberini, "not only of France, but of all Europe."

It is not usual to find the romantic events of a life beginning at its cradle, but so it was with Madame. Two months before her birth Queen Henrietta Maria parted from her husband for the last time on earth. The Parliamentary army increased in force, and the Queen was obliged to flee to Exeter, becoming so ill on the journey that her life was despaired of. Here, on the 16th of June, 1644, the little Princess was born and at once given into the charge of Anne Villiers, wife of Robert Douglas, Lord Dalkeith, who had all the courage of her family. Two weeks later the Queen, being threatened with imprisonment in London to answer to Parliament for the course of the war, although weak and suffering, fled to France, and after a hazardous voyage, her ship being fired upon by an English cruiser, arrived at Brest, where, after the news had reached Paris, the Queen Regent sent carriages to meet this unfortunate daughter of France.

Charles I., not knowing of his wife's flight, hastened to Exeter to her rescue, and for the first and only time saw his young daughter. Lady Dalkeith and her young charge passed through all sorts of vicissitudes, and finally, fearing the child would be torn from her by the Parliament, "disguised herself in a shabby cloak and gown, placed a hump of old rags on one shoulder to conceal her graceful figure, and dressing the little Princess in a ragged suit of boy's clothes, walked to Dover with the child on her back," finally reaching France.

The royal exiles made their home in France, and here, after the death of Charles I., the Princess Henrietta was brought up a Catholic. Strong influence was brought upon her youngest brother, the Duke of Gloucester, to make him also a Catholic, but through the encouragement of his brother Charles and his sister the Princess of Orange, who contributed largely to the support of her entire family, he was able to resist.

The book gives the most fascinating pictures of the French Court, Henrietta's early education, the marriage of Louis XIV., the Restoration, the visit of the Princess of Orange, the Queen Mother and Princess Henrietta to England, followed by the deaths of the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess of Orange from smallpox, while Henrietta herself was very ill; the latter's marriage to the Duke of Orleans in 1661, the gayeties of this gayest of Courts, in which Madame, whose influence with the King was so strong, was always the central figure; her trials through her husband's jealous, mean nature, her lovers and her sudden death, go to make up a most interesting and romantic story. The book contains numerous portraits of the personages therein described, and especially of the Princess of whom Mrs. Ady writes:

In spite of the vivacity and sparkle which she inherited from her mother, her character on the whole was more that of a Stuart than of a Bourbon. She possessed in a prominent degree the distinctive qualities of her illustrious ancestors. She had their remarkable abilities and their engaging manners, their love of culture and refined taste in art and literature. She had the same natural gayety, the same love of amusement, the same scorn for conventionalities, the same impatience of etiquette and ceremonials. Her actions display the same impetuous feeling and carelessness of appearances, together with the same generous warmth of heart. At the same time her character is plainly marked by that deeper and more serious vein, that strain of thoughtful and tender melancholy which was common to the best of the Stuarts. Above all, Henrietta possessed, in a supreme measure, the gift of drawing out sympathy and inspiring devotion in those about her, which was so striking a characteristic of her ill-fated race. She had many rivals and not a few enemies, but no one was more faithfully served and more passionately beloved, or more deeply and enduringly lamented, and when a tragic fate brought her days to a close, at the very moment of her proudest triumph, she met her end with a courage and a gentleness not unworthy of a daughter of Charles I.

*MADAME: A Life of Henrietta, Daughter of Charles I. and Duchess of Orleans. By Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Henry Ady,) author of "Sacharissa," "The Pilgrim's Way," &c. Illustrations. Pp. xv.-401. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $5.

Conrad Weiser and His Times.*

In those recent publications, "The Germans in Colonial Times," and "The German Immigration Into Pennsylvania," attention is called to Conrad Weiser. Mr. Joseph S. Walton's "Conrad Weiser and the Indian Policy of Colonial Pennsylvania" presents a biography of a man conspicuous for his ability in treating with the Indians. Weiser was born at Afstead, in Herrenberg, near Wurtemberg, in 1690. When he was thirteen years old he came with his father to America. The father tried to make tar and raise hemp on the Livingston manor and failed. In the Winter of 1713-14 the Weisers lived with the Iroquois Indians at Schenectady. "Here, doubtless, young Weiser obtained his first lessons in the Maqua tongue." When he was seventeen, Conrad went to live with Quagnant, an Iroquois chief. After that, for the next fifteen years, the young man remained with the Indians. "In this manner he became familiar with the Indian habits, customs, and languages." Conrad married in 1720. His first entrance into public life in connection with the Indians was in 1731.

After Braddock's defeat, as it was feared that the French and their Indian allies would follow their victory, Gov. Morris convened his Council and the Assembly sent for Weiser. Money was necessary for defense. The Assembly prepared a bill and sent it to the Governor for approval. This money bill provided that a tax of £50,000 be laid on all personal property and real estate. The Governor was not willing to sign the bill. "The Assembly had for a number of years insisted that Penn's heirs should share the expenses of Indian treaties. Their petitions to this effect received no recognition. Now, when it was evident to every one that an Indian war was about to burst upon the Province, the Assembly was determined to force the Proprietory Estates to bear their share of the expense. The Governor, on the other hand, had explicit instructions from the Proprietors to permit no legislation which would in any way jeopardize the Proprietory estate." The discussion was a heated one, when the news came that there were the chances of an Indian outbreak all along the frontier. There was consternation. There were many rumors. "The Germans of Tulpehocken, led by Conrad Weiser and other Magistrates, petitioned the Governor, begging that all arms and ammunition be taken away from the Catholics who were settled in that vicinity. The petitioners were positive that the Catholics were in secret league with the French, and were plotting against the lives of the Germans." Mr. Walton writes of these religious quarrels as "fomented to the highest pitch during these exciting times."

The policy of the authorities was certainly a tortuous one. As often as not the Indians were propitiated by gifts, and the red men were always importunate. "During the heated controversy between the Assembly, led by Benjamin Franklin, and the Proprietors, led by the Governor, Conrad Weiser appears to be the only man holding a public position who did not warmly advocate one side or the other. He retained not only the confidence of the Governor and the Assembly, but also of the Proprietors in England. He wrote plainly and with force to all of them, and was probably an important factor in bringing the Proprietors to something like temporary terms.

The delay in rushing the necessary money for protection still continued. The Quakers were charged with putting all kinds of obstacles in the way. Now Conrad Weiser took an active part. The Indians were burning and scalping on the frontier. "The settlements in the Big and Little Coves were entirely destroyed." John Harris, while returning from Shamokin, was attacked by a party of Indians, and lost over half of his men. "The old trader came home and cut loopholes in his house, thus producing the first attempt toward a fort in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Walton dwells at length on the numerous services rendered by Weiser, which want of space prevents our following. Weiser died at his farm in Womelsdorf July 15, 1760. On Page 389 Mr. Walton writes that in 1768 Johnson held a conference with the Six Nations at "Fort Shawnee." It was at Fort Stanwix, not Shawnee. There is, too, an error on the same page, where the division line is described "followed the shortest route to the Chenango River." For Chenango Unadilla should be substituted. In the continuation of the same sentence Shamokin should be Towanda. At the conclusion of the volume the author prints: "The Iroquois and more warlike Delawares, influenced by Sir William Johnson, joined the British during the Revolutionary War." As Sir William Johnson died in 1774, it is not likely that he influenced the Indians. It was his son-in-law, Guy Johnson, and his son, Sir John, who helped to bring about an alliance between the Indians and the British.

*CONRAD WEISER AND THE INDIAN POLICY OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Joseph S. Walton. Decorated cover. 429 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $2.50.

Illinois.*

With its extensive display of notes showing the authority for even the most trivial assertion or unimportant date, we had expected to find in "Chapters from Illinois History," by Edward G. Mason, a valuable as well as interesting work. Interesting it is as narrative histories go, for the author has apparently read much and deeply among original documents and the publications of the French missionaries and their biographies on the subject, and he has an unusually happy style of compilation and composition.

He tells the story of Illinois from 1615 to the Battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. Doubtless he throws much light upon some subjects and clears up some disputed points. But one must read the volume from cover to cover in order to appreciate these things. There is no index of any sort. This fact renders the work practically worthless as a book of reference. For all its attributes, however conspicuous and excellent, can only be brought to the surface by a reader to whom time is no object. It is a great pity that Mr. Mason did not think of this, and by furnishing a good working index preserve his work from that oblivion which is certain to overtake it in its present form, unless indeed it should be taken up and exploited solely upon its merits as historical romance.

M. Maurice's "New York in Fiction."*

Mr. Maurice's book, "New York in Fiction," points to the satisfactory fact that New York, as a city, possesses an individuality sufficiently crystallized into completeness to admit of literary treatment. There is already a group of writers of New York life whose works rank among the worthy in the new American literature. Mr. Maurice, who is associated with Prof. Harry Thurston Peck in the editorship of The Bookman has just issued in attractive form an enlarged and revised version of his Bookman articles, which ran through several numbers last year. In easy, natural style, and with an intimate comprehension of his subject, he writes of the possibilities for romance in the many-sided, hurrying, seething life of the youngest world city, the great-limbed youthful giant among towns, so awkardly conscious of its own strength, and hardly as yet knowing how to manage it. This great patchwork quilt of a city, with its conglomeration of races, nations, languages, and lives, has as yet brought forth no great novel which has done justice to its life as a whole, although many parts and features of it have been treated cleverly and lovingly. The question arises as to whether New York, as a whole, has an individuality which can be reckoned with as an entirety. Mr. Maurice thinks it has, and looks for the poet who will tell us of this entity as it should be portrayed and give us the expected "great American novel."

While waiting for such a book, he tells us of those who have made themselves historians of many odd and characteristic parts of the city. He gives an entertaining digest of the works of H. C. Bunner, E. W. Townsend, Richard Harding Davis, Stephen Crane, F. Hopkinson Smith, and many others, as well as of the books dealing with New York life by writers who came to it occasionally from literary excursions further afield. In this category are Marion Crawford, W. D. Howells, Henry James, and Brander Matthews. Mr. Maurice differentiates between such novels as utilize New York merely as a background for a psychic conflict, and others which could not have been written elsewhere. Mr. Maurice indulges very little in pure literary criticism, but his choice of the novels mentioned, as well as the feeling which pervades his pages, speak more than a few stray sentences of actual criticism for his critical faculty.

Writers on various phases of the city's life, story writers of Newspaper Row, explorers of the Ghetto and the swarming east side, and portrayers of that more aristocratic life around Washington Square, are treated in groups in natural divisions of topography and subject. Mr. Maurice takes us to the favorite haunts of the better-known characters in such books and names the original of each street and house, so that we live the stories over again with him. But entertaining as these chapters are, those on "The Neglected Phases of New York Life" are more interesting. He speaks of American life in the

*CHAPTERS FROM ILLINOIS HISTORY. By Edward G. Mason. Pp. 322. 8vo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone. $2.50.

*NEW YORK IN FICTION. By Arthur Bartlett Maurice. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

York boarding house, and what he says is good enough to quote:

Boarding-house life, vulgar as it is, is too great and too vitally American to be treated merely in caricature. We have seen somewhat inadequately its laughable pretense, its amusing vanity, its sham elegance. But the man who treats seriously its shabby gentility, who can grasp its power, its intrigue, its passion, its pathos, will come very near to giving us the great American novel.

Another phase of American life which Mr. Maurice shows to have been neglected is the field of politics. He sets it down to the still prevailing influence of the literary tastes of the first half of the century and the years immediately following the civil war, producing a literature with a tendency to grow away from truth rather than toward it. Mr. Maurice cites the case of a New Jersey County Clerk, who was not a novel reader, as his busy life left little leisure for such pastime, but who confessed to having read Paul Leicester Ford's "Hon. Peter Stirling" several times a year for the past three or four years.

Mr. Maurice understands how little fitted for the task the woman writer is, and he gives a delicious story of one young woman who "aspired to treat realistically of this very life, and yet blandly confessed that she had no idea of what a 'primary' was. She surmised it had something to do with the Board of Education, and was quite satisfied and content. Unfortunately the woman reader is far more important than the woman writer can ever hope to be in deciding what books shall be written. The writer who can escape the influence of the woman reader in England, and even more in America, is a brave man, and should be acknowledged as such.

Mushrooms.*

"The Mushroom Book," by Nina L. Marshall is the latest contribution to a branch of botany much neglected until within the last few years. With the increased popular interest in the study of mycology the great need of popular works having special reference to the edible and non-edible qualities of fleshy fungi, has brought out numerous volumes, and Miss Marshall's book, if not altogether entitled to the comprehensive "The" in the title, is one of the best.

The writer does not claim originality for her work. She has endeavored to present to the busy layman the characteristics of the larger groups of fungi and some of the species of each. The descriptions of these are concise, and with the many illustrations with which the book is filled simplify greatly the work of the mushroom gatherer. A large number of the illustrations are reproduced from photographs, colored and uncolored, the work of J. A. and Miss H. C. Anderson, and the best work that has been done in this line. The photographs in themselves are excellent, and the coloring with few exceptions perfect. The illustration of the masked Tricholoma, the Tricholoma personatum, shows the fungi as if growing on the pages of the book.

In addition to these plates Miss Marshall has given line drawings showing sections of the fungi, and illustrating, in a way which is of great assistance to the novice in the study, the manner of growth of the gills, the striate margin of the cap, the ring and volva, or cup, hollow or solid stem, and other characteristics which distinguish one species from the other.

The different fungi described are marked edible or non-edible, and a number of recipes for cooking are in the back of the book. The popular as well as the necessary scientific names of the fungi have been given with a general idea of their pronunciation. The book is too large for use in the field, but is a handsome and comprehensive work for home study.

Her First Book Good.*

We understand that this is Mrs. Rawson's first book. The diction shows a long acquaintance with use of the pen, and the firm yet flexible style a sure mastery of words from frequent literary exercise and usage. But to this gift and grace of style must be added a greater—that of a pleasing, imaginative handling of historical facts. She has built up a fabric of fiction that reads like a chapter from history, and yet such history as can only be pictured by the romancer. The period is the early years of the last century, when the unhappy Princess of Wales, Caroline of Brunswick, passed her luckless and sorrowful life between England and the Continent, faithful to her faithless husband, fighting for a forlorn hope, even to the last, when she died, shortly after her fruitless attempt in Westminster to force recognition from the new King. A veil of romance has been woven about her fascinating figure through the devotion of her lifelong adherent and friend, Stephen Heseltine, whom the dear little lady was imprudent enough to involve in trouble more than once by her demands on his service; a service, however, which in the end she grew to prise only too well, if unwisely, for such as she.

If the mission of the historical novel be, as may be affirmed, to recreate for us the persons of the past who walked this earthly stage in pomp and power, in sorrow and tribulation, then Mrs. Rawson has succeeded beyond question with the pathetic, gay, frolicsome, most unfortunate Caroline, an alien always in the land of her adoption by a fateful marriage. But not only Caroline lives for us again, the whole life of the times, in country and town, the restless spirit of the hour, the shifting movements of political life, the stir and strife, the laughter and gayety of the people, then the ominous rumble of distant war—all are realized with graphic power and vivid characterization such as one seldom meets in a work of this kind. Mrs. Rawson's was an ambitious task, but nowhere is there the least trace of pretentiousness or failure to grasp the significance of history as unfolded in her novel. "A Lady of the Regency" is not only a well-written and well-executed book; its achievement places it on a high level among historical romances. A novel of intrigue and adventure, held within the bounds of probability, never straining events beyond historical truth, it is also a novel of character, showing what manner of men and women lived and laughed and sorrowed in those dead days; a novel that draws reflection from entertainment and knowledge from pleasure; a novel to read again for the pure joy of it, and again for the insight into the period in which it has broken fresh ground.

The story of June Chevier's love and long vigil runs like a silvery thread through the chronicle of Court intrigue and less pure loves. June herself is a sweet, strong, beautiful type of girlhood, as refreshing and winsome as she is bright and human; compounded of the strength and sweetness that draw men's hearts to a woman and make their spirits faint and fall in sweet surrender in her presence. When the woman awakes in her and she finds that what she thought was love for her boy lover was but its simulacrum, pride in her struggles with fear, then pity steps forward, and her self-flagellation is pitiful, yet beautiful, with the beauty and pity of her woman's soul.

Boy, I cannot truly tell, whether I love you, but most surely I know that you are of the kind that women do love. Do you the thing that is brave, and I too will do my part. I hold out my arms to you; yet, as I stand, I know I love you only for pity's sake and for your youth and mine. While you lie there in a humble place, thinking hardness and cruelty of me, I cannot sleep for the thought that I have hurt you; but I am held back from you by hands stronger than yours that draw me. And all that I may do is to suffer for you and because of you. I would heal any wounds of yours with my lips; I would go barefoot to make your road the easier. * * *

This is the language of literature, and it is this distinct impression of a new writer with a new tongue speaking an old speech that one carries away from the pages of "A Lady of the Regency."

The Nobility of "To Fire Out."

To the purist, the verb "to fire out" is particularly offensive, for he would consider it as the rankest flower of slang. "To fire out" is of common usage in the United States, and it implies a certain amount of violence accompanying the act of expulsion. An impertinent person is "fired out," and the dismissal may be accompanied or emphasized with a kicking. In Mr. Stephen Phillips's play of "Herod" the hero exclaims:

Am I that Herod
That, ere the beard was on me, burned up cities,
That fired the robbers out of Galilee?

This "fire out" has attracted the attention of the English critics, who have gone for it tooth and nail. Mr. Sydney Lee, in The Athenæum, ably defends Mr. Phillips for his use of "fired out." He shows that the verb was freely employed by men of letters down to the time of Swift. Shakespeare, in "King Lear," describing the reconciliation with Cordelia, has it:

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
And fire us hence like foxes.

In Shakespeare's Sonnet CXLIV. he employs again the same verb:

Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
Till my bad angel fire my good one out.

Mr. Sydney Lee even shows that it was in use in the exact American sense in 1598, by Edward Guilpin, who wrote "to be fired out." Then "fire out," as in common usage in Kansas or New York, has the most honored precedents. Mr. Sydney Lee is even hopeful of the rehabilitation of the verb. We are in a measure blamed, so he thinks, for having degraded "fire out" as applicable to a barroom fracas. Mr. Sydney Lee believes that the season of the disgrace of "fired out" is now at an end. We are very much afraid that a phrase, like a dog, may take on a bad name, and the noble origin of "fire out"—to drive out or to harry by fire—be forgotten.

An adjective still in use in New England, "fire-fanged," has a certain force and vigor about it. When there comes about the overfermentation of a pile of manure or of hay, and there is heat engendered, it is said to be "fire-fanged." Both "to fire out" and "fire-fanged" and their derivations are to be found in the Century Dictionary, and attention is called to their former usage by quotations. It might be worth while finding out whether "fire-fanged" still serves its purpose in rural England.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will shortly publish a new book by Everett T. Tomlinson, who has written numerous stories of the Revolutionary period for boys. It is a story of country life in the upper part of New York State, the chief character of which is a country preacher, who is said to be in every way human and lovable.

"Grandstark," by George Barr McCutcheon, which is being published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., is the author's first book. Mr. McCutcheon is a Purdue graduate

*THE MUSHROOM BOOK. A popular guide to the identification and study of our common or fungi, with special emphasis on the edible varieties. By Nina L. Marshall. With many illustrations in color, black, and white, photographed from nature by J. A. and H. C. Anderson. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, 75 cents net. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

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CRITICISM.

Its History as George Saintsbury Relates It.*

Mr. Booker T. Washington, in his "Up from Slavery," tells a pleasant story of an old negro who wished to take lessons on the guitar. He was told that the cost of the first lesson would be $3, of the second $2, of the third $1, while the last lesson would be only 25 cents. He at once accepted the terms, but solely on the condition that he should have the last lesson first. If Mr. Saintsbury could have given us his last volume first, the order would have been in some respects more satisfactory. We should certainly have felt that we were getting more for our money. His last volume is to deal with modern criticism, while the second is to be devoted to the criticism of the Renaissance to the death of eighteenth century classicism. Mr. Saintsbury writes of "the audacity of the present essay." It is audacious by no sign more clearly than by its challenging our judgment without the qualification of the second, and especially the third volume. What that will be we may in part surmise from Mr. Saintsbury's "History of English Literature in the Nineteenth Century." It may not be more convincing than the present volume, but it will be more interesting, amazing, and startling, and it will be far less learned and pedantic.

For one whose province is par excellence "the art of putting things," Mr. Saintsbury's mastery of this art is less pronounced than we might properly expect. In his own person he appears to furnish reasons for a doubt whether the study of rhetoric is likely to help one to the illustration of its nobler forms. Had he less disdain for rhetoric as that "art of persuasion" which Whately, following Aristotle, found in it, his learned matter would have been presented in a more engaging form; there would have been fewer sentences constructed awkwardly; fewer pages of such insufferable dullness that we could fancy him "subdued to what he works in, like the dyer's hand," competing with the dustiness of the old Greek grammarians and scholiasts. It goes without saying that the nature of his material has had much to do with this effect. There was for him the proverbial difficulty of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Yet it seems not impossible that, with so much learning, we might have had more of selection and effective presentation, while, at the same time, it is not to be denied that there are many parts and passages conceived in the happiest manner, with particular sentences and phrases remarkable for their felicity. Moreover, it would be presumptuous to doubt that Mr. Saintsbury has laid down the main lines of his subject in a well-considered and trustworthy manner.

It is only natural to expect that a writer, entering on so wide a field as that of criticism in its historical and evolutionary significance, would attempt to give an account of criticism in some large and general style by way of introduction to the body of his work. But Mr. Saintsbury has not done this. On the first page we are informed: "The criticism which will be dealt with here is that function of the judgment which busies itself with the goodness or badness, the success or ill-success of literature, from the purely literary point of view." What constitutes this point of view we are not told, but, as the book proceeds, certain expressions recur so often that we are not left in doubt that "beautiful words" are the sign above all others by which good literature is known. Wherever he finds a critic who brings literature to this test, closely or approximately, he hails him with tumult of acclaim. For others he has little use. For those critics who seek in literature an expression of national life, or the life of a particular period, he has unqualified contempt, even when the particular critic is Mr. Henry Nettleship, for whom in general he has a less absolute scorn than for some others with whom he does not agree. He cannot wait for his third volume to pay his respects to M. Taine, but gives us a foretaste of the bitterness he will mete out to him when his time arrives. All of M. Taine's endeavor to relate literature to racial and social conditions is beside the mark. So are all attempts to construct a philosophy of aesthetics. So is the Higher Criticism, which Mr. Saintsbury waives aside as an enterprise which "affects" from internal evidence to determine the date and authorship of books. His own whole business is "to find out what it is that makes literature pleasant and therefore good," and in the pursuance of this business he often seems indifferent to the contents of a book. "The form, the form alone, is eloquent." Only let the thing said be said in "beautiful words" and it doesn't matter much, if any, what the thing said is.

Yet in more ways than one he falls short of the mark of his high calling. There is at least one kind of literature which has for him an abiding interest, because of its reflection of particular times and places and conditions. This is the literature of criticism. Over and over again we find him consoling himself for the failure of this or that critical writer to meet his (Mr. Saintsbury's) requirement, by considering that all the more obviously he reflects the spirit and the method of his day. And over and over again we find him rejoicing in aspects of literature which are much more than a matter of "beautiful words." See, for example, the superb defense of the Odyssey against the dictum of Longinus that it was the work of a decadent Homer.

The volume is in three parts, one of which is devoted to Greek criticism, a second to Roman, a third to Mediaeval. Following each of these there is an effective summary, which is at the same time a mediation between the things already past and those which are to come. Time and again are we reminded of that whole chapter of Howebow's "Natural History of Iceland," which Dr. Johnson could repeat: "There are no snakes in Iceland," so largely is Mr. Saintsbury's matter a prolonged regret that there is so little criticism to be found in this writer or in that, and that what there is has not his image and superscription. He is quite out of patience with the Greeks for their everlasting insistence on "persuasion" as the essence of rhetoric, to which insistence the Romans generally recur. It would have been more in keeping with that "humble a posteriori method," to which Mr. Saintsbury devotes himself at the start, for him to have simply recognized in this insistence the necessary bias of the orator's dominance in Greek and Roman life. And there is certainly a good deal of literature of which persuasion is, to this day, the legitimate end. We recognize that this is so when we say of this or that book that it is not "convincing." We mean that the author has not enamored us with the truth or beauty of the ideas he has presented to our minds.

Following the introduction of his first book, Mr. Saintsbury divides that book into five chapters. Of these the first deals with "Criticism Before Aristotle." Plato is summarily dismissed, Aristophanes is much exalted for his twenty years' campaign against Euripides, culminating in his victory of "The Frogs." In the chapter devoted to Aristotle there is high praise for the mighty Stagirite for his "art of poetry, incomplete in many, many ways, but singularly mature in its own way, with an art of prose which, though it has not by any means recognized its real nature and estate, and persists in regarding itself as an art of persuasion merely, has yet accumulated many valuable observations, and has made the paths of future investigators fairly straight and smooth." That Aristotle anticipated to some extent Mr. Saintsbury's feeling for the value of poetic diction is represented as the top and crown of his achievement in the critical line.

It is deep wading through illimitable sand to follow Mr. Saintsbury on the track of the scholiasts and rhetoricians who came after Aristotle, but there is an oasis here and there, and in the next chapter, after some attention to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Plutarch, whose moral purposes are an offense to Mr. Saintsbury, and Lucian, whom he approves, we come to Longinus, a man after his own heart. He ascribes to him the "Peri Uphous," "Concerning the Sublime," and denounces the idea that Plutarch wrote it as an impossible absurdity. "We must skip fifteen centuries and come to Coleridge before we meet any critic entirely of his class, yet free from some of his limitations." The crowning grace of Longinus in his eyes is that he wrote, "For beautiful words are indeed and in fact the very light of the spirit."

If our space permitted us to follow Mr. Saintsbury into the second and third books of his treatise, we should find that each of these, like the first, has its personal climax; the second in Quintillian, whose "Institutes of Oratory" are honored without stint; the third in Dante, whose "De Vulgari Eloquio" is commended for the independence and novelty of its method, its indifference to oratory, its predilection for romance, its comparison of different languages and literatures and, most of all, of course, for its demand for "sifted words," as the indispensable instruments of admirable verse or prose. In the Roman section the praise of Horace's "Ars Poetica" is not quite what we expect, and that of Virgil is scant indeed compared with that of Henry Nettleship and Frederic Myers and John Richard Green, each speaking in a voice to which we must attend. Taking this installment of Mr. Saintsbury's opus magnum in its entirety, the one thing that most impresses us is that it is much more a history of the theory of criticism than a history of criticism itself. His materials may have constrained him to this result, but, in the volumes which are to appear hereafter, we may hope to have a different proportion of these factors, especially in the last.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*A HISTORY OF CRITICISM AND LITERARY TASTE IN EUROPE FROM THE EARLIEST TEXTS TO THE PRESENT DAY. By George Saintsbury, M. A., Oxon.; Hon. LL. D., Aberdeen; Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. In three volumes. Vol. I., Classical and Mediaeval Criticism. Pp. xv.-500. Cloth. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons. 1900. $3.50.

Truth Dexter.*

Poor Boston! By what miracle of constitutional robustness does she endure all the attacks made upon her in fiction! Here is one more in "Truth Dexter," by Mr. Sidney McCall, the story of a preternaturally innocent young Southern wife who comes to the city under peculiar circumstances and encounters a woman who, besides belonging to all the clubs, is a siren desirous of having all men belong to her. The quarry upon which she is especially desirous to pounce is Truth's husband, who escapes from her by pure brutality instead of by the conventional means, the remembrance of his wife; but Orchid Wiley is not the woman to be conquered by conventionalities.

The contrast afforded by these two women is offset by that between the wife's grandmother, a Southern matron of the old school, delicate as a snowdrop, and the hero's father, an illiterate but shrewd abolitionist, who detests the South and Southerners, and the personal interest of the tale is balanced by a chapter in which Orchid, baiting her hook with an English Cabinet Minister, fishes for the hero with a line of clever political prophecy. As this chapter was written before the Spanish war, and yet accurately outlines the present condition of affairs in China, the author seems justified in attributing cleverness to the lady, and since Disraeli died the fictitious ladies who discourse politics have been clever by assertion rather than by proof. To this strong point must be added that of conversation, which strikes the happy medium between the epigrammatic and the trivial, and is natural and character revealing. In spite of Orchid and her manoeuvres, in spite of the clubs and the wicked thrusts at innocent Boston, this is a pretty story, and in spite of its prettiness it has no small dash of wickedness. It is all the more lifelike for this duplex quality, but Heaven protect the author when Boston begins to resent his thrusts at her foibles!

*TRUTH DEXTER. By Sidney McCall. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

"In Memoriam" Pictured.*

The raison d'être for the reprint of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" before us is the rubricated initial letters designed by Blanche McManus. These are complete pictures in themselves, and are illustrative of the paragraphs at the head of which they stand, either in a symbolic or literal way, yet always with a fine artistic discrimination and sense of application. Thus the line: "I hold in truth with him who sings"—is introduced by a design in which a wreath of laurel encircles a lyre. "Old Yew, which graspest at the stones," shows through the letter O a yew tree the branches of which reach down to the earth; "If one should bring me this report, that thou hadst touched the land to-day," is introduced with a miniature harbor filled with crafts arriving and departing, and so on.

But, enlightening as may be the drawings of Miss McManus as revealing the spirit of the poet and her own conception of his work, they emphasize the fact that something more is needed to make "In Memoriam" entirely intelligible to readers of the present generation. It is nothing more than that footnotes are required, footnotes that shall not merely explain who "A. H. H." was, and what he was to the poet, but what certain lines of personal significance import, lines whose real meaning is only preserved to-day in the memories of those who were intimately acquainted with Tennyson in the first half of the last century.

Prof. Henry Reed cannot be accused of exaggeration when he wrote that "In Memoriam" "must be a sealed book to all who allow themselves to think of poetry as words to be lightly or indolently read, or as a mere effusion of effeminate sentimentalism; it demands not only study, but reflection on the reader's own inmost being." But more than this, pursues Prof. Reed: "There are passages dim and even dark, for they tell of a great poetic imagination looking into very deep places." It is to elucidate these passages that the rapidly lessening circle of Tennyson's contemporaries may properly be invoked.

Tennyson's Lyrics.*

In this collection of Tennyson's lyrics something of an innovation is introduced by relegating the title page to the end of the volume where it stands with this legend: "Here ends this edition of Tennyson's lyric poems, sent through the press by C. J. Holmes and decorated with border designed by C. S. Ricketts and engraved by C. E. Keates, printed at the Ballantyne Press, London, MCM.," followed by the usual publisher's imprint. Following the table of contents, which includes such familiar titles as "The Dying Swan," "The May Queen," "The Ballad of Oriana," "The Lotos-Eaters," "A Dream of Fair Women," &c., we have the dedication to the late Queen:

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. May you rule us long.—

Then we have the brief poem to "The Poet," which is implanted in an intricate and striking border, and with an initial letter of corresponding design. The book has broad margins and the type, a modern modification of old-fashioned black face, sets forth the text clearly on heavy hand-made paper with deckle edges. The book is bound in linen-covered boards, simple yet thoroughly artistic. Special praise should be given to those who have had charge of the printing of this volume. As has been said, the types are of the old-fashioned black-faced variety, but there are no obsolete typographical deformities which are frequently indulged in nowadays by the pseudo-artistic printer, who puzzles the reader by the foolish attempt to be ultra-archaic. Of all such blemishes the volume before us is singularly free.

A Unique "Pilgrim's Progress."

It is announced in England that the late Mr. Nash's unique copy of the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is now in the market, owing to the death of its owner. This copy, which was discovered in 1886, was the cause of a most interesting correspondence in the English "Notes and Queries." It was found to possess the portrait which is in none of the four or five copies of the first edition, and which, it was long thought, first appeared in the

*IN MEMORIAM A. H. H. as written by Alfred Lord Tennyson. With rubricated initials from designs by Blanche McManus. Published by the Bankside Press, London, and sold by M. F. Mansfield, New York

*POEMS OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON. Presented on English hand-made paper from heavy old-fashioned black-faced types. Pp., 116. Selected by C. J. Holmes and decorated with border designed by C. S. Ricketts and engraved by C. E. Keates at the Ballantyne Press of London. New York: John Lane.

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third edition. When the British Museum copy of the third edition was examined, it was found that there was a marked difference between the portrait it contained and the one in the Nash copy, the latter having the word "Vanity" marked on the city from which the pilgrim flies. In the third edition the plate is correctly marked "Destruction," and under the word are traces of the earlier inscription, "Vanity." It is little facts of this nature that make some rare books precious, and the value of the Nash copy is hard to estimate on account of this unique plate.

The only copy of the first edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," 1678, now in this country, is in the Lenox Library. Unfortunately, it is not perfect, the title page and two following leaves being in fac simile. Still, this fact is not astonishing, for the first edition has long been superlatively rare. In 1830, when Southey wrote his life of John Bunyan, (prefixed to John Murray's edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," London, 1830,) he said: "It is not known in what year 'The Pilgrim's Progress' was first published, no copy of the first edition having as yet been discovered." George Offor, who was more of a bibliographer, remarked in 1847, (in his introduction to "The Pilgrim's Progress," edited for the Hanserd Knollys Society:) "The first edition was published in a foolscap octavo, in 1678. This volume is of extraordinary interest, only one copy being known to exist, and that in the most beautiful preservation, in the original binding, clean and perfect. It was discovered in a nobleman's library, and, judging from its appearance, had never been read. It is now in the cabinet of H. S. Holford of Weston Birt House, Tetbury, Gloucestershire." This copy, we believe, is now owned by Capt. George Lindsay Holford, the present possessor of Weston Birt House. Several other copies have been discovered since 1847, but the first edition still occupies a prominent position in the list of great book rarities.

CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE.

To see that Charlotte Mary Yonge is dead carries me back to the Unitarian Church in Keene, N. H., where I saw a little girl taking away from the Sunday school a book called "The Heir of Redclyffe." The second of my memories of this famous woman begins in 1875, (I think it was,) when Bishop Selwyn came to New York. He was a most interesting and beautiful churchman, singularly simple and sincere, with his fine record behind him of his missionary work in the Southern seas. I was invited to meet him at the house of the Hon. Hamilton Fish. What a distinguished party that was! I had the honor of talking with one of the English clergymen, (I am sorry I have forgotten his name,) who said: "Now, you do not care to hear about me and my journey, but you will like to hear of Harriet, Duchess of Sutherland, my cousin, friend [illegible]

ful Duchess, Mrs. Stowe's friend, and of the authoress, who had sent so handsome a tribute to the missionary Bishop and, he whispered that "she had been in love with Bishop Selwyn," which I could well imagine.

"She is one of the gifted, happy, and prolific authors who have no history," he said, "unless this little harmless suspicion can be called a 'history.'" He spoke of her ardent churchmanship, of her being a Protestant nun in her life, and the severity of her faith and the definite and rather narrow boundaries in which it was kept.

This gave me always a great interest in this patient, serene, bigoted woman, who hated Roman Catholics so much that she would not allow them to write for her Monthly Packet, a religious magazine for young people, which she edited until her death; who repudiated the Unitarians until the liberality of Dr. W. H. Channing in allowing her very high church books to come into his Unitarian Sunday schools, saying "such books are above creed," melted her, and I have heard that she wrote to Edward Everett Hale a very sweet and complimentary letter, first, on his "Man Without a Country," and secondly, a much more touching one on "In His Name."

All of which blends in my mind, with the mental picture I have formed of this English nun, whom I also love to contemplate as having one human streak in her, her love for Bishop Selwyn. Perhaps if one has read "The Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun" he may find an echo of this fine and holy regret which the Protestant nun sanctified and made noble by work, while the poor Portuguese nun allowed her disappointed love to kill her.

Miss Yonge went on writing her religious homilies, disguised as fiction, for forty years, and was ever popular. Her novel of "The Daisy Chain" brought her such profit that she built with it a missionary church at Auckland, New Zealand. It was always Bishop Selwyn; "Mais on revient toujours à ses premiers amours."

This is the most feminine and pleasing trait in the character of this Protestant nun. She wrote after the wretched and treacherous New Zealanders had murdered Bishop Patterson, the adopted son of Bishop Selwyn, a most noble and interesting life of him.

In literature she will be long remembered as the author of "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," one of the most exquisite and happy of the historical novels of that particular era, about 1864, when she had as rivals those fine German authors, the Baroness Tautphoeus and the men and women who began to find even America and Virginia a good field for historical novels. One cannot but regret in reading "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," that Miss Yonge did not [illegible] years of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as no one else has done.

The quiet Englishwoman, secluded in her comfortable and guarded English home, could enter into feudal war with the best of them, with Scott, and with James, and Bulwer and Kingsley, and there was a woman's touch of divine tenderness which made one love her and think that perhaps Bishop Selwyn missed a great deal.

It is to be feared that this fine intelligence did not appreciate the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the author of "Alton Locke" and "Yeast" and "The Saint's Tragedy." She thought him unsatisfactory. In conclusion, "knocking down without building up."

She adored Pusey and put him in many of her stories. Through all that tempestuous intellectual time, with Pusey and Arnold and Stanley and their pamphleteering; with Kingsley's Christian Socialism, with George Eliot rising like a sunburst, with her inspired shoemaker and her heavenly eloquent Dinah, and Maggie Tolliver, Charlotte Mary Yonge went on her quiet, industrious way, turning out "Heartsease," "Dynevor Terrace," "The Daisy Chain," "The Young Stepmother," "Hopes and Fears; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster," "The Lancer of Lynwood," "The Little Duke," not one of which will live in literature with her "Dove in the Eagle's Nest," but which had immense sales, and all of which have influenced thousands in favor of the English Church more than many a churchman has done.

Some of her historical work is vastly interesting, such as "Stray Pearls: Memoirs of Margaret de Ribaumont," and "Unknown to History: A Story of the Captivity of Mary of Scotland." Her style is beautiful, pure, pellucid, and finished. It was cleverly described years ago as a "cross between Miss Austen and Miss Martineau."

She was accused at one time of having been the author of a series of articles published, I believe, in a Scotch newspaper, attacking the Queen's churchmanship, and regretting that the Queen should fraternize with the Rev. Norman McLeod. This attack she indignantly denied, but she is to be admired and thanked that she never wrote a life of the Queen, the impossibility of saying the truth and the whole truth of so exalted a person being total in England. She was but a few years younger than the Queen and than Florence Nightingale, whose ardent and outspoken Unitarianism, no doubt, repelled her; but they were great women to have lived in the same age. One could wish that such livers and workers could have joined hands in the redemption of women and of novel writers, and that they could have had room for Charlotte Brontë as a clasp to their jewelled chain.

Miss Yonge had a great deal of ladylike [illegible] at this low

that the Oxford don shows, but to the ubiquitous reader there are many kinds.

There is Mrs. Humphry Ward's, for instance, approaching those strongholds of belief which Miss Yonge held to be so invincible with the petard of an intellectual petroleuse and coming very near to knocking a breach in some church window of ancient and very precious stained glass. Miss Yonge was too wise to stop to fight. She went on building her cathedral for the young in her own way.

This "old Admiral of the Blue" never left her seventy-four-gun ship of the line. She began at twenty-one years of age to write her church stories. "The Abbey Church; or, Self-Control," being her first significant title, and she only dropped that industrious pen driven with a purpose, the other day, when at seventy-eight, she laid it down, no doubt, content with her life work.

Miss Yonge was an impressive, alert, old lady, with white hair and black eyes. She had the fire, activity, and enthusiasm of a woman of twenty. That old age of the Englishwoman, how enviable! She dressed always in a sort of monastic habit of blue serge, but without eccentricity.

There was no Grote turban—no green dress of Hannah More. She wore a silver cross which Bishop Selwyn had given her, her only ornament.

Miss Yonge was a great average woman. Her mission was to write up the Church, to instruct the world in the straight and narrow way in which she walked. The Church grew away from her. What was called High Church in her day became the Broad Church of to-day, and the old lady never could abide a Ritualist. She kept her pew in the same aisle all her days, metaphorically. What she thought of Swedenborg, the mystic, no one dared to inquire. Probably she would never have said with Emerson: "A colossal soul! he lies vast abroad on his times, uncomprehended by them, and requires a long focal distance to be seen."

Miss Yonge required no focal distance. Her whole horizon was bounded by the Church catechism, "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be," &c.

But there is something very attractive and very useful in this narrow walk so conscientiously adhered to by a woman of such superior talents. How well she places before us the English household, the different classes, the English home, the tranquillity of the English Sunday. The Church, the State, the college, the Court, the social circle, each has found its chronicler in our modern English writers.

Her books are written next door to the parish church, and in the sweet and silent cathedral close. It is a beautiful thing to learn this part of England's life, and the wanderer from other lands remembers its sweet tranquillity with gratitude.

"God has granted," says the Koran, "to every people a prophet in his own tongue." [illegible] those who have made Christ

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

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FORTY PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS.

One of the features of English scholarship, for several generations, was the translation, into classic Latin or Greek, of modern works. The late Charles Stuart Calverley, reviewing a collection of such translations, "Horae Tennysonianae," described this knack of putting living thoughts into dead languages as "a beautiful but obsolescent art." He was one of its chief masters, as no classical scholar will deny who has read such things as his own original poems in Latin, or such a thing as his rendering of "John Anderson, My Jo, John," into classic Greek. Indeed, he was a prodigy in this kind of assimilation. Such work as his makes one hope that the art, though it appeals only to classical scholars, is not "obsolescent."

But there is another and a correlative art which is much more to the practical purpose, while equally "beautiful" and apparently equally "obsolescent." That is the art of giving modern readers who do not know the classics some notion of the literary qualities of the great Greek and Latin writers. In this, in the cultivation of the classics, we have undoubtedly gone backward during the last century or two centuries. And that for an obvious reason. We "have something else to read." Our forbears had not. That is, they had nothing from which a sense and standard of literary form could be derived. "Latin," observed Dr. Johnson, with his usual perspicacity, "is the hall mark of a gentleman." A century later Emerson was still able to observe that one's heart would warm to one who should quote Horace in a stage coach. We do not need the classics now as they needed the classics, the men of our speech, two hundred years ago. The standards of composition for which they looked to the classics we now have in our own language. But it does not by any means follow that classical studies are obsolete as literary studies. John Stuart Mill was a pretty good judge, and he said, some thirty years ago, that the consideration of the classics was more than ever useful for writers.

The practical desideratum, or one of the practical desiderata, is to put those readers in possession of the classical standards who do not know how to read the classics. The scholarly and sensitive translator is thus doing a great educational service. Of course, his final appeal, as to his fidelity and his success, must be to those who know the classics. Matthew Arnold, in those famous lectures, "On Translating Homer," made this clear enough. His requirement was that the translator's work should make the same appeal to the unlearned that Homer's own work made to such scholars as Prof. Jowett and Prof. Thompson. The Germans are the best translators of modern times, at least of the Teutonic languages. In our own country Longfellow is the prince of translators into English of modern European languages. But there is still a desideratum of translators from the classics who shall explain to readers who do not know them the manner in which they have imposed themselves as models upon those who do know them.

In the eighteenth century it was not so. Latin, in particular, was still a "hall mark." Greek was by no means so familiar. But still it was studied more as literature and less as repulsive pedagogy than now. Bentley was one of, at the outside, half a dozen scholars in England who were entitled to say of "Pope's Homer," "A pretty thing, Mr. Pope, but you must not call it Homer." Francis's "Imitations" of Horace, Johnson's "Imitations" of Juvenal, were addressed, implicitly, to an audience which was already familiar with the originals. There is more of the real movement of Horace in Marvell's "Horatian Ode" than in all the eighteenth century "imitations." The eighteenth century imitators took the movement for granted, assuming that their readers knew all about it. According to Fielding's famous title to the famous chapter in "Tom Jones," their imitations were such "as only the classical reader can taste." But now the demand is different. It is to enable the unclassical reader to "taste" the classics.

This is evidently a demand that ought to enlist all the scholarly persons who have all the intellectual equipment needed to produce poetry except the last thing which makes a poet, that whereby he "nascitur." What a translator, for example, Swinburne would have made if he had not preferred to do original work! And how many Swinburnaculi there are who could really render Greek or Latin poetry for the untrained modern if they would only confine themselves to that sphere. Oscar Wilde, for example, missed an opportunity of real usefulness in that way. That diabolically clever person Mr. W. H. Mallock has not missed his vocation. In one of the early numbers of The Anglo-Saxon Review he published a translation of Lucretius, in the meter of "Omar Khayyam," of which it is faint praise to say that it is the best reproduction of the original in English. Very judiciously the translator abandoned the hexameter, the Lucretian hexameter, as not renderable in English. In the current number of the same review the same artist has made an astonishingly successful rendering of Catullus's "Hymenaeal Hymn." It is the more remarkable a success, since in it an attempt is made to reproduce the meter, meaning the movement, of the original. Such successes ought to arrest the attention of the small poets who, having a complete equipment of scholarship and vocabulary and versification, nevertheless discover that they have "nothing to say." A field seems to be open for these bards.

WAGNER AND LITERARY STUDY.

The intense interest displayed in the works of Richard Wagner by the public of this and other cities has its literary as well as its musical side. No doubt many of those who think they are reveling in the choicest secrets of Baireuth art are confining their attention to the listing of leading motives. But there are others to whom the series of the music dramas has a very real meaning, and these are anxious to study them in their original forms. Wagner, it is known to music lovers, was a believer in the employment of legendary and mythical subjects as material for lyric treatment. He felt that in the myth he found musical inspiration free from all limitations of historical incident and human convention. Therefore he went back to the great mediaeval stories which have been the inspiration of four literatures—English, French, German, and Icelandic.

The result of his employment of these tales is that the really serious students of his dramas are reading the old poems from which he took them. Thus Wagner has opened up to his devotees a vast and glorious field of poetry. Beginning with his "Tannhäuser," he entered upon this field. Then came "Lohengrin," in which the legends of the swan knight and the Holy Grail entered his works. With "Tristan und Isolde" he opened up the Arthurian legends and the mediaeval literature of France as well as of Germany and England, for the early troubadours used this story. One is immediately brought face to face with Chretien de Troyes, Robert de Boron, Thomas of Brittany, and Gottfried of Strassbourg. The works of some of these are still accessible, and most fascinating subjects of study they are.

With his "Meistersinger" Wagner brings us into contact with the shoemaker-poet Hans Sachs, a remarkable character, and the typical figure of a striking literary period. And then comes the huge tragedy of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," which opens up to us the marvelous literature of the North, as well as the great epic of mediaeval Germany, the "Nibelungen Lied." To gather together the threads out of which Wagner wove this great work one must read not only the German epic, but also the Eddas and the famous Volsunga Saga. And these are poems of enormous conception and imagination. And at the end of all comes "Parsifal," which is founded on the legends of the Holy Grail and on the wonderful "Parsifal" of Wolfram von Eschenbach. To read the poems from which Wagner drew his material is in itself a liberal literary education. To study them in comparison with the works made from them by the wizard of Baireuth is a privilege and a delight. Fortunately for students, most of the material is accessible in English, and as a result there is opportunity for making its acquaintance even by those who do not read German or Icelandic.

FELIX GRAS.

What Carlyle owed to Emerson, Félix Gras, the capoulié du félibrige, the novelist of Provence, owes to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Janvier. How tenderly the latter regarded the poets who wrote in that labial language of the South of France, the Provençal, he has revealed to us in the pages of his delightful "Embassy to Provence." He could hardly hope to bear away from there and turn into the more exact phrasings of English speech the beautiful poetry of the félibrige, but he did something better. He discovered a writer who had a mission to perform not only in France, but in the world at large—wherever the history of the French Revolution is read and misunderstood. The mission was to rehabilitate the Marseilles battalion. The writer was Félix Gras, the man who has just died in Avignon.

Before the advent of the Janviers, M. Gras was merely known in France as a poet of Provence whose work was like that of many another Southerner who sang and talked in rhythm where Northern Frenchmen would have considered it pedantry to indulge in alexandrines. Still, Gras's chanson on Pope Clément V. had in its northern garb found a certain popularity in Paris, but it is doubtful if he would ever have been regarded seriously as a novelist there but for the certain memorable embassy to Provence already alluded to.

One day some chapters in manuscript of "Les Rouges du Midi" were placed by the author in the hands of Mrs. Janvier, who read them with keen interest, and in due time they were sent in English form to D. Appleton & Co., with an enthusiastic note from Mr. Janvier. That is how "The Reds of the Midi" came to be introduced to an American public, its first public. And this is what happened after:

The book seemed to be so unusual, so full of promise, that an English publisher was attracted to it, and with creditable zeal he dispatched a copy to Mr. Gladstone. The latter's acknowledgment of the volume, inscribed upon a postal card, contained this passage:

Though a work of fiction, it aims at painting the historical features, and such works, if faithfully executed, throw more light than many so-called histories on the true roots and causes of the Revolution, which are so widely and so gravely misunderstood.

It was under such auspices and with such explanations that "The Reds of the Midi" made its way in America and England. But it was possibly the literary quality of the book which first appealed to the editor of Le Temps, who finally published a French translation of it with many misgivings as to how its historical revelations would be received. He need have had none, however. The quaint yet—to Parisians—fresh style carried all before it, and when the story was ultimately brought out in elaborate book form by Rouff, the well-known publisher of subscription books, Félix Gras at last found himself famous even in his own country.

Since then he had written and Mrs. Janvier had translated from the Provençal in which they were composed two other romances of the French Revolution, which may be said to complete the trilogy: "The Terror" and "The White Terror." The success of these books in America inspired in their author a most grateful regard for this country, a regard which he frequently expressed in letters to friends; and when, two years ago, he built a house with his literary earnings, in greatful recognition he named that house "America."

Concerning the last days of Félix Gras, his sister, Mme. Roumanille, has written a letter to Mr. Janvier, who is now in this city, and from it we are permitted to quote the following passage:

For nearly three weeks M. Gras had been ill and even uneasy about himself, but the physicians consulted were unanimous in saying that nothing serious was the matter. Suddenly his illness was aggravated by fainting fits, one of which carried him off. For several days he had not risen from his bed, for the slightest motion brought on vertigo. He had read his newspaper and was talking over the fêtes at Orange with M. Alexis Mounin, his lifelong friend. Suddenly he felt faint, he grew pale, and was able only to say: "My poor Mounin, I am dying!" ("Mon pauvre Mounin, je meurs!") The physician who came at that moment to pay his daily visit did all that he could. He shook the patient, tried to bring him to, applied cupping and blistering. He did everything that could be done. Félix Gras died without ever coming to himself, on Monday, the 4th of March, at midday, in Avignon. During his illness no diagnosis was made. After his death the doctors pronounced the word, infectious influenza.

Félix Gras leaves an only son, Jean Pierre. He is a sculptor who is said to have considerable promise.

SPRING BOOKS AT NET PRICES.

Elsewhere, as our custom has been since publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was begun, we print to-day full lists of the announcements of new books for the Spring season. The season of 1901 is of unusual importance to publishers and book sellers, and in consequence to book lovers all over the country, for the reason that on May 1 a new plan, put forth by the American Publishers' Association, and agreed to by nearly all the best houses, is to go into operation, making the retail price of certain classes of books, wherever purchased, the same. This rule is to apply to all new publications except school books, subscription volumes, and current fiction. Publishers have now agreed to sell their books only to those dealers who promise to maintain the agreed net retail price; no further reduction to be made by any publisher or bookseller until a year after a book's first issue.

The plan is really a step looking to the restoration of bookselling to its former dignity and importance. As already pointed out in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, it will give to the small bookseller, whose occupation has been threatened with extinction, an opportunity to maintain himself, so that, instead of having the character of a trust, in crowding out the small dealer, this plan means something very different. It is an organized effort to protect him.

While the plan will on the whole tend slightly to increase average retail prices, yet, by giving small book shops all over the country the advantages enjoyed by the largest dealers in the great cities, (books ordered by mail or express to have transportation charges added to the net prices,) it is believed that the plan will do much to aid in the re-establishment of the old type of book shop which was formerly so beneficent a force throughout the entire country. This new system has been found to work very advantageously in Germany, where it has been in operation for some time. It has been entered upon here with much confidence in its successful operation. Indeed, it is not anticipated that any active opposition will arise either from the large dealers or the department stores, the latter now so well established as in all essentials book stores themselves.

AMERICAN EDITIONS AND ENGLISH

It was somewhat surprising the other day to find in a short article a bitter complaint made of the lack of interest American book lovers take in the most excellent specimens of American bookmaking, the writer of the article in question stating that his opinion is fully supplemented by the testimony of those best qualified to judge—that is, by the experience of the leading booksellers. The writer aforesaid goes on to say that no matter how beautifully a book may be made, with all possible attention to the small details going to make up fine typography, no American edition of an English book will go off nearly so well as imported copies of the same work in an English edition, at a much higher price, will do. Even should the American imprint appear only on the title-page, put there by the English publisher or printer, the body of the book being the English sheets, "it makes the book worthless just the same." The writer seems to have a prejudice against book collectors, laying special emphasis upon the fact that book lovers, "who happen to be collectors of them also," are the greatest sinners in this regard, adding:

It is not a question of the first edition; of paper, print, or binding. We know of one set of books which with the English imprint fetches $100. The bookseller with a copy on his hands printed in America from the same plates, and save for the imprint exactly like the English edition, is satisfied if he can get $50 for his property. Some booksellers dealing in rare editions make a specialty also of the English editions of contemporary publications, and they find it highly profitable. We do not wonder at their taking advantage of a phenomenon of the market, but the rational explanation of that phenomenon, if it has one, is past finding out.

This state of things, if true, would be a deplorable one, but fortunately for the credit of American book lovers who are also collectors there is a very simple explanation, which will entirely do away with all idea of lack of interest in our own [illegible] book lover, pure and

simple, who is not a collector, will usually choose that edition of a book, be it English or American, which will satisfy his wishes, and is at the same time cheapest and best.

All book collectors, on the other hand, form their libraries along certain well-established lines, which are more or less rigidly followed. Except under special conditions to be mentioned later, a collector would no more think of buying the best-made English editions of American books than he would of our own reissues of English publications, for the reason that, no matter how attractive their typography and binding, they could never rank as first editions of the writers in question. Such foreign issues of the books of either country would not fill the requisite place in a complete set of collected first editions of a particular author to their owner's or any other collector's satisfaction, nor would they, if sold, bring the prices the true first editions should fetch. The only exceptions to this rule being the rare instances where the author's book, for any reason, is first issued in a foreign country, or where the foreign edition, be it issued before or after the true first edition, contains extra matter not found in the volume issued in its author's own country, either condition making these unusual issues rank as a first edition.

That fine American bookmaking in the books of our own writers is fully appreciated is best shown by the rapid sale of well-made and expensive editions of well-known American authors, as well as by the constant and steady increase in beautiful typography, and the growing attention to all the details entering into our finest publications. The booksellers whom the writer above alluded to calls "best qualified to judge" would never go to the great expense and trouble consequent upon fine bookmaking were the results attained and the future sales of beautifully made volumes to be almost equaled by those of a poorly made volume of the most ordinary issue.

That American collectors appreciate fine American bookmaking in volumes that can take rank as first editions is well shown by the rapidity with which books like those by Mr. William Loring Andrews go out of print, increasing in value often before the edition is entirely exhausted, or, lest the writer of the aforesaid article, or others, should object to our taking as examples books of extremely limited issue, it may be fairer to point out how much the beauty of its typography has to do with the sale of an ordinary commercial issue of a low-priced American book.

VICTOR HUGO'S LOVE LETTERS.

The question which is naturally asked when a posthumous volume is added to the published works of a great writer is: Will it add anything to his fame? Such a question was asked about the newly published letters of Victor Hugo, which appeared in French under the title of "Lettres à la Fiancée," and a certain disappointment was felt by the public in failing to discover in the little volume of less than 350 pages a new masterpiece. Such disappointment we hold to be unjust, for the very reason that the expectations that preceded it were decidedly unreasonable.

Hugo was essentially a poet. When we want to find him at his best we must look for him in his verses. Was it not somewhat unfair, therefore, to expect from the author of the "Lettres à la Fiancée" anything higher than the poems which came from his pen at the time when he was explaining to his future wife the alternations of hope and doubt through which he had to pass before he was married to her on the 12th of October, 1822? These poems are collected in the first volume which he published, in June, 1822, and which comprised, not the collections now known as the "Odes and Ballads," but only the first pieces of the collection, such poems as "Moses on the Nile," the "Virgius of Verdun," and "Bonaparte." Hugo himself republishing his "Odes and Ballads" more than thirty years later, spoke with a certain degree of severity and contempt of these first productions of his Muse, and the lovers of poetry who want to acquaint themselves with the high lyric strains of the great French bard have to turn to the productions of a somewhat later age.

The letters contained in the volume under review go from January, 1820, to October 4, 1822. The first was written when the poet was not yet quite eighteen years of age, the last one when he was a little over twenty-one and a half. What is most striking in them is that they are not striking. From the very beginning of his literary career Victor Hugo displayed a great fondness for contrasts, oppositions, for antitheses. His poetry has to rise very high, otherwise it may seem to lack naturalness. The undeniable charm of the "Lettres à la Fiancée" lies in the fact that we have in them a Hugo seldom found elsewhere—that is, a Hugo who is absolutely free from pose, a Hugo who has neither the time nor [illegible]

when the letters were written that they would ever be read by any one except by the very young girl (Adèle was Hugo's junior by over a year) to whom they were addressed, and from the perusal of some of the letters the reader is led to the conclusion that any striving after literary effect, no matter how successful from an artistic point of view, might have been entirely lost on Adèle Foucher. Repeatedly her lover complains that it is almost impossible for him to express any opinion, to defend any idea without discovering signs of displeasure in her countenance. It is clear that what Adèle Foucher loved was the boy who had been for years her playmate, and not the ambitious young writer who had exclaimed at the threshold of his career, "I want to be Châteaubriand or nothing."

The letters are, in the main, the outpourings of a very passionate heart, governed, or rather assisted, by an indomitable will. Hugo in them appears as holding in a tight grip the somewhat more wavering nature of his fiancée. It would be interesting to have by their side the answers of Adèle Foucher; unfortunately, they have been destroyed. Any one who reads between the lines, however, can see that if this attachment, begun in 1819, between a girl of sixteen and a boy of one year her senior, resulted less than four years later in a marriage approved by both families, it was due to the determination of the male partner in the concern more than to a similar quality in his future consort.

Those who look in the letters for such expressions as invite admiration in some passages of Hugo's poetry are not likely to get rewarded for their search. What is remarkable, however, is the literary finish of these hasty productions; and this becomes more and more noticeable as the reader progresses in the perusal of the book. The publication of the letters, though not likely to enhance the majestic glory of their author, will show Hugo in his younger days somewhat different, and decidedly more attractive, because more natural, than had been expected; and a study of the two characters of the poet and his wife, as they are revealed to us from what one writes and what to the other is written, may help to solve the phychological problems raised by the kind of estrangement that manifested itself between them ten or fifteen years later.

ADOLPHE COHN.

John Paul Jones's Name.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The Russians have a proverb which, freely translated, means: "A lie gets fat while the truth goes a-begging."

On Page 184 of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of March 23 appears a communication in which a "Genealogical History," written a few years ago by Col. Cadwallader Jones of Charleston, S. C., is quoted in support of what may be termed the "North Carolina legend" with regard to the reason why John Paul assumed the patronymic of "Jones" and thus came into history as "Paul Jones."

It also quotes from Mrs. A. J. Robertson, a great-granddaughter of Allen Jones, to the same purport.

Briefly, the legend as related by Col. Cadwallader Jones is that at some time in the career of John Paul, the date of which is carefully omitted, he strayed away into the interior of North Carolina and became enraptured with the social elegance which he found in the homes of two brothers, Allen Jones and Willie Jones, and that he was so entranced with the newly found elysium that he incontinently took their name; also, that it was through Allen and Willie Jones that he became acquainted with Joseph Hewes, &c.

Of this it may be said that the only vestige of truth the legend contains is that Paul Jones and Joseph Hewes were friends and that Jones was indebted to Hewes for his introduction to the Continental Congress.

Proceeding with reference to the statement of Mrs. A. J. Robertson, we find that according to her traditions, Jones, "before permanently settling in Virginia, moved by the restlessness of his old seafaring life, wandered about the country, finally straying to North Carolina," &c.

Now the historical truth, which is as easily verified as the birthplaces and early careers of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, is that Paul Jones permanently settled in Virginia in the month of March, 1773; it can also be verified from records equally indisputable that, prior to that date, he had never been three months at a time ashore; also, that when he settled in Virginia on a plantation on the south side of the Rappahannock, some miles below Port Royal, he left the command of a ship called the Two Friends. This is the history of his settlement in Virginia. Therefore, Mrs. Robertson's statement that, "before permanently settling in Virginia, he wandered about the country," &c., can only be considered preposterous.

It might be interesting, if it were possible, to trace this fantastic legend to its origin, but it is clearly impossible to do so.

Unfortunately some recent writers on Paul Jones and his career have given some sort of recognition to this particular legend of the "Tar-Heel mythology."

The historical error involved becomes of sufficient importance to call for attention only because it places Paul Jones at one period of his life in the attitude of a dependent if not a mendicant; at all events it makes him out to have been the beneficiary of the aristocrats, or, in other words, aristocrats in the interior of North Carolina at the end of the Colonial period.

This places the great naval commander in a false, ridiculous, and even pitiable attitude, and from that point of view must be considered a cruel travesty if not a historical outrage.

From this point of view, I am impelled to call your attention to the subject.

The facts are, that Paul Jones never was dependent upon anybody from his thirteenth year until his death; that he was never anybody's protégé; that he never relied upon any one but himself, and that he assumed the patronymic of Jones for the most businesslike and practical of all reasons, namely, for the purpose of inheriting what was a comfortable fortune, which by the process of adoption was quite common in those days.

But this is not all. The believers in the North Carolina mythology do not agree as to their own faith. For example, I received the other day from Kingston, Ga., a letter on this subject. I inclose the original. You will see from this letter, which is signed "Bell Bayless," that "Willie" Jones has been banished from the Georgia version of the myth, and "Irdell" substituted.

Perhaps all this is hardly worth the ink required to discuss it, but the tenacity with which some people cling to superstitious error, either through local pride or general ignorance, becomes sometimes exasperating.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1901.

Mr. Augustus C. Buell:

Sir: In The Review of Reviews I notice that you have issued a history of Paul Jones, and as I am anxious to establish the following incident, I refer the matter to you:

A friend of mine, who is a descendant of the Generals Allen and Irdell Jones of North Carolina, recently told me that Jean Paul, afterward known as John Paul Jones, spent several years as a member of the family of these brothers, Allen and Irdell Jones, and it was owing to their influence that he obtained his ship. Out of compliment to them he took the name of Jones. This is an old family tradition, and as this lady is also a descendant of Col. William R. Davie, and the family has always kept track of its history, her husband is learned in the genealogy of the Carolinas and Georgia, I hesitate to doubt her assertion, especially as the reason of his assuming the name seems to be an open question, and she is in no way a seeker after notoriety.

Please give me your opinion on this subject, and greatly oblige yours very truly,

BELL BAYLESS.

Kingston, Ga., March 19, 1901.

The Reading Committee of the Boston Public Library.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The public schools and West Point and Annapolis, not being under attack at the present moment, it is quite natural that the mouth of the other gift horse, the public library, should be severely criticised, and that the persons calling themselves its patrons, their patronage resting on precisely the same civic basis as the patronage extended to the almshouse by its inmates, should be sarcastic and sad by turns. Granting the absolute truth of all the statements made in regard to the Reading and Examining Committees, it by no means follows that they are judiciously or judicially regarded.

In the first place, in deciding whether or not a book shall be bought, it is often necessary to consider many things besides its fitness for general reading. Theoretically, a public library should contain every new book issued by respectable publishers; practically, thanks to expenses enormously increased by adding one-sixth to the week's labor, and reducing the number of hours which may be required of any clerk or attendant as a day's labor, the Boston Public Library must distinguish closely between tolerable mediocrity and condemnatory inferiority.

In the second place, the much-abused committees add but little to the expenses of the institution, although it is just possible that by adding together the entire expense of distributing and collecting the books read the services of one or even two salaried readers might be obtained. It must be remembered, however, that the offices thus created would be open to abuse, and still more open to suspicion of abuse; also it must be remembered that the judgment of one reader, no matter how great his ability and experience, cannot possibly be so near the average judgment, so sensitively responsive to the average demand, as the judgment of the plurality of a large number of readers, taken from many walks of life, many nationalities, and many religious denominations. It is perfectly true that many of those opinions may be petulant, silly, unworthy of a hired reader, but it is the weight of many opinions that accepts or rejects a book.

As to the work of the amateur readers, it is less eagerly sought than might be imagined. Not long ago a member of the City Council disturbed the classic calm generally reigning in that body by insisting that a certain woman should be placed on the Reading Committee, and in due course a parcel of books was sent to her. In the meantime she had ascertained that her labors were to be gratuitous, and the parcel was returned, unopened. Another woman, ambitious to be exalted above her fellows, sought a place on the committee, but returned the books sent to her with a sad little note explaining that none of the new books that she really wished to read was included in it, and suggesting that if the librarian would purchase of her favorite bookseller he might secure books more in accordance with her tastes.

Lastly, one good proceeds from the present practice of economy; the strict criticism of persons employed tends to eliminate the incapable and to substitute the competent. If, in revenge, the discharged ones choose to attack the library in the newspapers, no great harm ensues, and the authorities are confirmed in their judgment that the discharged person is not very valuable to the library.

P. M.

Boston, March 11, 1901.

Frederic Harrison.

Frederic Harrison, having completed his tour in this country and the lectures he has been under engagement to deliver at several universities, will sail for home next week. At the National Art Club last Monday evening Spencer Trask gave a dinner to Mr. Harrison. Among those present were: Edmund Clarence Stedman, Dr. Albert Shaw, Nicholas Fish, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, William E. Dodge, Dean J. K. Russell, Frederick Diehman, Walter H. Page, George Haven Putnam, John De Witt Warner, George Foster Peabody, George Cary Eggleston, St. Clair McKelway, Charles de Kay, Dean [illegible], Richard Watson Gilder,

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

We issue to-day "THE OCTOPUS," the novel on which Mr. Frank Norris, the author of "McTeague," "A Man's Woman," etc., has been at work for many years. We believe we are not wrong in saying that this is really a great book. It has for its subject the growing of the wheat and the fight of the farmers with the railroad of California, which controls the State. It is the Epic of Wheat and has the swing and power of a master-hand.

A DANGEROUS BOOK.

This is the season when the passion for gardening gets into the blood. A business man whom we know returned from a trip to the West, where he had been for ten days, and before going to the office stopped at his home to look over his mail. He found that a friend had sent him a copy of the "Nineteenth Century Book of Gardening," published by us, which is the most beautiful book on English gardening that has ever been made. He found this book so fascinating that he spent the whole day with it, and did not get to his office until the day following; and then wrote a letter to the publishers demanding $500 damages for a valuable day lost. The incident gives a faint idea of the fascination of the "Nineteenth Century Book of Gardening," which is for sale by all good dealers.

A CHILD CRITIC.

There are comparatively few books which one can be absolutely sure of. The following letter was written by a little girl seven years old about "Prince Uno," a story of a rare sort, published some years ago and still a favorite in the public library and among young readers.

The letter explains itself:

"I want to tell you how much I enjoyed Prince Uno. I have read it four times and I am on my fifth. I am going to read it to my little children when I grow up if I have any. So I shall keep it carefully and try not to get it dirty or torn. I wish that same 'Uncle Frank' would write another book about fairies he has seen. I must say good-by, for I have left Prince Uno in an interesting place and I want to finish it to-night."

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THE SPRING BOOKS.

Announcements of Those Already Published or in Press for Issue Before June 1.

One of the Spring's first tokens comes in what is growing to be a more and more important factor of each recurring season—the publishers' announcements of forthcoming books. The book lover finding much pleasure and profit in a first or repeated reading of such announcements, carefully prepared and classified lists of books in all departments of literature, containing volumes which shall appeal to any and all tastes, have been prepared for this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

An examination of the classified lists which follow will show that Spring books are strongest in the departments of biography and memoirs, general literature and history. "The Autobiography of a Journalist," the reminiscences of W. J. Stillman, in two volumes, just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., covers a wider and very interesting field. This book, as well as the concluding volumes of Augustus J. C. Hare's "Story of My Life," to be issued by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., were expected during the Winter.

The Harpers announce two especially interesting volumes of an intimate nature, "The Love Letters of Victor Hugo," and those of Prince Bismarck, the latter particularly charming as revealing a side of the great statesman's nature heretofore unseen by the world in general. "A Sailor's Log," by Admiral Robley D. Evans, who in some way seems much nearer to us as "Fighting Bob" Evans, recollections of forty years of service in our navy, is one of the most alluring titles on the Appletons' list. "Up from Slavery: an Autobiography," by Booker T. Washington, is more than a memoir; it is in fact a general history of a large portion of the colored race, as well as the story of a most interesting experiment on Mr. Washington's part, of educating and raising his own people through the medium of both books and handicraft, teaching them the dignity of manual labor, and turning out men and women taught through his efforts to use both hands and brains. This book should prove one of the best volumes on Doubleday, Page & Co.'s list.

One of the most interesting books to be issued by the Macmillans is certainly the new installment of FitzGerald's Letters, to be edited, like the first series, by his literary executor, William Aldis Wright. The Scribners also promise many interesting books; Max Müller's "My Autobiography," just issued, which will be found unusually full of charm, although cut short far too soon by the relentless hand of death; while equally charming will be found another book on their list, whose only fault is its extreme brevity—Mrs. Gilbert's "Reminiscences." This dear old woman is not only a finished actress and a great favorite with the public—a feeling shown by the applause with which her first appearance is invariably greeted—but what is even more important standing for us as one of the best exponents of a system unfortunately almost passed away—the old stock company; a fine actress of the type who could and would make a great deal of even the most unimportant rôle.

The Wessels Company announces, in connection with an English house, a new biography of Robert Louis Stevenson, by an old schoolmate, H. Bellyse Baildon, while in the Beacon and Westminster Biographies, issued by Small, Maynard & Co., the typographical beauty of which is fully equaled by the unusual interest and charm of their contents, veritable portraits in miniature, we are promised studies of Father Hecker, Louis Agassiz, Whittier, and Emerson in the former, while the additions to the latter series will consist of sketches of George Eliot and Cardinal Newman.

The Harpers announce the completion of a work, the first volumes of which were issued years ago, Justin McCarthy's third and fourth volumes of the "Four Georges," while one of the Scribners' historical works is "The Old New York Frontier," of special interest to Americans as covering an important period of our history, the old New York border, its wars with the Indians and Tories, its missionary schools and pioneers, as well as its land titles, during the eighteenth century.

Poetry is unusually weak, the most important volume promised in this section being "Poems," by William Vaughn Moody, on Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list, a poet whose verse has been so much discussed of late as to make the present volume one to be eagerly welcomed. "The Scales of Heaven," by Frederick Langbridge, published by Cassell & Co., should also prove a great pleasure, Mr. Langbridge's verse being interesting equally through his choice of subjects and delicacy of workmanship.

The list of novels and short stories is, as usual, long, and may be said to be headed by Bertha Runkle's "The Helmet of Navarre," which has attracted an unusual amount of attention in serial form, from the fine dash and swing of its story; all the more remarkable as being the work of a young girl, and one who has never been in France, which she describes so vividly. Alice Brown's "The King's End," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Winston Churchill's "The Crisis," and Edith Wharton's "Crucial Intentions," published by Macmillan and the Scribners, are also among the notable fiction of the season; while just a word in conclusion must be said as to one or two of the prominent nature books, "Bird Portraits," by Seton-Thompson, described by Ralph Hoffman, announced by Ginn & Co., and "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray; one book of essays on Doubleday, Page & Co.'s list, which, with the addition of "The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," by Augusta Foote Arnold, published by The Century Company, would all prove acceptable additions to one's Summer luggage.

These are, of course, but a few of the best new publications, taken from the general announcements, to which may be added a choice from a long line of reprints and standard literature.

Even should Mr. Carnegie's generous gift to our city bring its library facilities to all our doors, yet the true booklover, fully as he may avail himself of such privileges, must possess a constantly growing collection of his own. For the reading of the book of to-day, whether it be fiction, the last new poet, biographical sketch, or book of essays—a sort of tentative tasting—a probationary reading, library copies are admissible. Another great benefit to be derived from the large collections of books to be found in great libraries is the wide field covered, and consequent usefulness as regards books belonging to the literature of knowledge.

But when it comes to the class of books designated by the Providence Library as the "Literature of Power," one's favorite volumes should stand on his own shelves. The great books are not to be tasted, but to be read, for which reason they should be always near us, so that the book and the mood may met. We should remember, too, what D'Israeli, the elder, says an author may expect from his readers:

> Not all the pleasures of composition depend on the author; for there is something that a reader himself must bring to the book, that the book may please. There is a literary appetite which the author can no more impart than the most skilful cook can give an appetency to the guests. When Cardinal Richelieu said to Godeau that he did not understand his verses, the honest poet replied that it was not his fault. * * * Simonides confessed himself incapable of deceiving stupid persons; and Balzac remarked of the girls of his village that they were too silly to be duped by a man of wit. Dullness is impenetrable; and there are hours when the liveliest taste loses its sensibility. The temporary tone of the mind may be unfavorable to taste a work properly, and we have had many erroneous criticisms from great men which may often be attributed to this circumstance. The mind communicates its infirm dispositions to the book, and an author has not only his own defects to account for, but also those of his reader. There is something in composition, like the game of shuttlecock, where, if the reader does not quickly rebound the feathered cork to the author, the game is destroyed, and the whole spirit of the work falls extinct.

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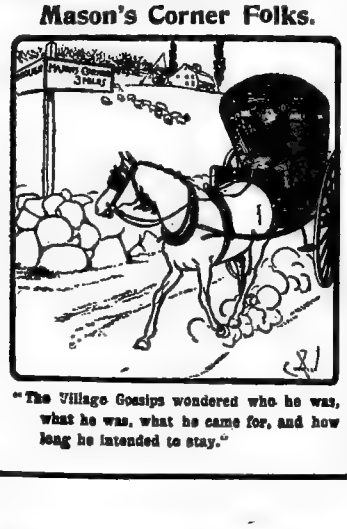

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STANFORD'S COMPENDIUM OF GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL. Vol. I.—Central and South America. With maps and illustrations. Large crown 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.50.

LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY. New edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Sheep, $8, net, half morocco, $10, net.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE GAME OF WHIST. By Sir William Cusack Smith, Bart. Size 4½x5½. Pp., 88. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.

1,000 CLASSICAL ALLUSIONS BRIEFLY EXPLAINED. New York: Hinds & Noble. 75 cents.

A COMPENDIOUS SYRIAC DICTIONARY. By Mrs. Margoliouth. Part III. New York: The Oxford University Press.

BOSWORTH'S ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY SUPPLEMENT. By T. N. Toller. New York: The Oxford University Press.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Founded mainly on the material collected by the Chilogical Society. Edited by Dr. Murray. New York: The Oxford University Press.

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF MODERN EUROPE. From the decline of the Roman Empire. Comprising also maps of parts of Asia and of the New World connected with European history. Edited by R. L. Poole. Parts XXVIII.-XXX. New York: The Oxford University Press.

AN ANTIQUARIAN COMPANION TO ENGLISH HISTORY. Edited by F. P. Barnard. New York: The Oxford University Press.

A HANDBOOK OF PROVERBS. For readers, thinkers, writers, and speakers. Selected from the best sources and classified, including a list of authorities quoted. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. 75 cents.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPAEDIA OF LITERATURE AND ART. By John D. Champlin. Fully illustrated. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

I Hear the Sea.

By S. H. M. Byers.

When night has let her curtain down,
And darkness shuts the world from me,
In yonder little fisher town
I lie and listen to the sea.

My windows open to the strand,
I hear the sounding waters roll;
They beat the rocks, they wash the sand,
Their breakers cross the lighthouse mole.

And all the night, against the shore,
I hear their beat, but have no fear;
'Tis not alone the ocean's roar,
It is the voice of God I hear.

Forever thus, O sounding sea!
The years perpetual come and go;
Across life's bar they call to me,
As constant as the ocean's flow.

And so it is in yonder town,
When darkness falls across the lea,
Where fisher folk go up and down,
I lie and listen to the sea.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review by William L. Alden.

LONDON, March 10.—Miss Zoe Proctor has compiled a "Birthday Book" from the writings of Mrs. John Oliver Hobbes Craigie. This settles Mrs. Craigie's position in the literary world. A writer must be undeniably popular when it becomes worth while to serve up his or her remarks in the shape of birthday hash. Later on, the same author, having grown in popularity, may have the further gratification of witnessing the publication of a volume of his or her "Choice Selected Works." After that, there is nothing more left to be achieved, except a tomb in the Abbey.

I wonder how an author really feels when he sees his best things in the way of epigram, joke, or wisdom, published in the shape of a birthday book. Some authors miss the birthday book, and instead undergo the humiliation of seeing their wit and wisdom used to pad an almanac. No one is ever pleased with the latter process, though after all there is no sufficient reason why a man should be pleased with a birthday book and not at all tickled with an almanac. The birthday book is not a particle more useful than an almanac, and the person who receives it as a birthday gift would in most cases be glad to change it for an almanac. Still, the one is considered to be far more honorable than the other. A John Oliver Hobbes almanac, containing Mrs. Craigie's wit mixed up with astronomical data and advertisements of patent medicines, would not be regarded by her as a compliment, while the chances are that she is very well satisfied with her birthday book.

If we look at the matter seriously, does not the birthday book seem like a rather vulgar method of advertising? It is supposed to offer samples of the author's wit and wisdom, and it is taken for granted that being pleased with the samples the reader of the birthday book will straightway buy the author's other works. In point of fact that result probably seldom takes place. The person to whom a birthday book is given finds it about as interesting as the average jest book, and his impulse usually is to have nothing more to do with the works of the author whom the birthday book advertises. I never yet saw a birthday book that I could possibly read. One might as well attempt to eat a dinner of jam. The birthday book proves that the author is sufficiently popular to be worked up into a birthday book, but it also proves that the author has a sublime confidence in the excellence of his or her epigrams and brief paragraphs. It is a bastard sort of literature which ought to be frowned down. Of course, this is only my own opinion, and as such is worth no more than any other man's opinion, but of one thing I am sure, and that is that every birthday book ought to be sold with a large chromo-lithograph of the author and a bottle of some one's hair restorer.

***

Mr. Melville, who recently published a biography of Thackeray, has just published another volume of miscellaneous writings which Thackeray himself did not think worthy of preservation. This is the fourth volume of the sort which has appeared since Thackeray's death, and considering the vast amount of "pot boiling" work which Thackeray did in his earlier days there will probably be several more similar volumes. The trouble with such volumes is that the lover of Thackeray feels that he must add them to his library, although he finds them quite unworthy of the great novelist. In the new volume there are certainly several papers which are as good as several of those that appear in the authorized collection of Thackeray's works—which, however, is not saying very much, since there is certainly a good deal of very poor chaff mixed up with the wheat of, say, the Snob papers or those of the Fitsboodle series. Still it is a pity that after an author's death his most worthless trifles should be exhumed and hoarded. Nearly every successful author has written too much, and it would be better for his fame if those only of his writings which are worthy of him should be preserved.

Thackeray has certainly fared rather hardly since his death. It was his earnest wish that no biography of him should ever be written, but we have had not only Mr. Melville's avowed biography, but also the biography under the name of notes which Mrs. Ritchie has added to the latest edition of his books. Four volumes of writings which he never wished to republish have also been given to the world. By and by some one will get hold of his most private letters, and publish them without a pang of remorse, either for the injury done to Thackeray or for the outraged feelings of the men and women mentioned in the letters. However, let us hope that the latter outrage will not be perpetrated in our time. Certainly it never will be so long as Mrs. Ritchie is alive.

***

Dedications are sometimes amusing. They are usually of two sorts. There is the dedication to some personal friend, who is expected to be pleased thereby, and there is the dedication to some prominent man—usually a fellow-author—who, it is hoped, will be thereby induced to speak well of the book. Somebody—a woman writer, as I believe—has just made a new departure, and dedicated a book to "The Blessed Angels." This suggests an entirely new kind of dedication. We shall have novels dealing with new religions and profound problems of sexual morality dedicated to the "Noble Army of Martyrs," who will be expected to have the fortitude to read them. Signor D'Annunzio will perhaps dedicate his next novel to Heliogabalus, and Miss Corelli will dedicate a romance to Hypatia. It would not be at all like her to dedicate it to Alexandria. When you think of the enormous quantity of philosophical rubbish that must have been contained in that library, a feeling of gratitude to Amrou—if that was his name—ought to arise in every breast.

***

"Ouida" has just published a volume of short stories, called "Strectdust," which, by the way, is an original and striking title. They all deal with Italians of the sort that Ouida has, in course of her long residence in Italy, developed out of her inner consciousness. The stories are readable, but the men and women and children in them are about as much Italians as they are Hindus. Ouida never understood Italians. Italy was evidently always a sort of melodrama to her, and she peopled it with men and women who belonged not to real life, but to melodrama. The book has the vivid reality and truth to nature which we find in the old-fashioned Italian operas, such as "Trovatore" and "Norma." How many years Ouida has lived in Italy I do not precisely know, and, as she is of the alleged gentler sex, it would be indiscreet to inquire too closely. Her writings concerning Italy and the Italians, however, show about the same degree of knowledge of the subject as any other foreigner might gain by frequenting the opera at home or a Swiss hotel in Rome.

***

Mr. Laurence Housman has solemnly denied that he is the author of the "Englishwoman's Love Letters," so it will now be thought necessary by many people to search for a new author. Why people should think it a matter of absorbing interest to ascertain who wrote the letters is rather a mystery. The moment the author is known half the interest which the public has taken in the letters will vanish. Suppose it were to be conclusively shown that they were written by the late King Milan of fragrant memory—and there are in the letters certain things which suggests that Milan might have written them with the intention of attributing them to some timid woman with a view to blackmailing. Who would care for the letters if it were proved that Milan wrote them? They would then be almost as interesting as a riddle with the answer to which every one is familiar.

***

Mr. L. W. Hornung's new novel, "Peccavi" is certainly interesting. It is not a great book in any respect, and perhaps in happier days it would not have attracted much attention, but in these days of historical novels it is a pleasure to meet with a book the author of which might, for all the book shows, be as ignorant of history as he presumably is of Chinese. The historical novel was at first a pleasant change from the psychological novel, but after one has read, say, seven hundred consecutive historic novels, they rather pall upon one. I have grown so extremely tired of them that I have almost persuaded myself that I like to read Mr. Henry James's stories. There will surely be a revolt, and a determined and bitter one, against the historical novel. The men and women who are writing them are going too far. The patience of the public is not inexhaustible, and the day cannot be far distant when one or more authors of historical novels will be seized by a frenzied mob of novel readers and cast into the sea with their books tied to their feet. Of course such a thing will be deplorable, but like many other things which it is our duty to deplore, we may find ourselves taking a secret and unholy delight when it comes to pass.

***

Mr. Crockett's "Silver Skull," which, by the way, is a historical novel of the early Italian variety, and ought by fair rights to be both tedious and ridiculous, has just been republished in book form. I read it as a serial, and liked it better than anything else that Mr. Crockett has written. It isn't in the least degree tedious, and instead of being ridiculous, it is a fairly good piece of work. I shall read it a second time, which I have never hitherto been able to do with any of Mr. Crockett's novels.

W. L. ALDEN.

Charming and Yet Not a Classic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While in Charleston, S. C., soon after the close of the civil war, I purchased a book with the following title page: "Secret History; or, the Horrors of St. Domingo, in a series of letters written by a lady at Cape François, to Colonel Burr, late Vice President of the United States, Principally During the Command of Count Rochambeau. Philadelphia: Published by Bradford and Inskeep. B. Carr, Printer, 1808." These letters were written in an easy, graceful, flowing style, and possess the real flavor of the period. Fourteen relate to the insurrection of the negroes and the sufferings of the whites, who remained at St. Domingo after, as they had been led to believe, the worst was over. Eighteen were written from Barracoa, St. Jago de Cuba, and Kingston, Jamaica, and equal in interest those that preceded them.

I have never been able to understand why this charming little book escaped becoming a classic. Its having been relegated to obscurity is one of the minor puzzles incident to the history of good literature. The writer was supposed to have been a Miss Hassall of Philadelphia, a niece of Aaron Burr, but I have not been able to trace the work to her hand. If you will kindly place this brief description before your readers, it may be the means of bringing out the information desired.

H. C. R.

New York, March 20, 1901.

"Who Goes There? A Story of a Spy in the Civil War," recently published by the [illegible] Company, is now in its fourth

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—BRITISH WEEKLY.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Emile Zola's "Labor," ("Travail,") which is now running as a serial in Harper's Weekly will be presented next month in book form. Two pictures are presented: the distress and immorality of French factory hands and the selfishness and intrigues of capitalists—all revealed through dramatic and human scenes, significant of the eternal conflict between labor and capital. That Zola writes with curious foresight may be learned by a perusal of the accounts of the strikes at Monteau-les-Mines.

The Stories of the Nations Series, that valuable and interesting collection of histories which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing, will be brought to a close shortly by "The Story of the United States," by Edwin E. Sparks.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing to-day "Observations of Henry," by Jerome K. Jerome; a new novel by Amelia E. Barr, "Souls of Passage," the scene of which is laid in the Scotland of a century ago, and "Every Inch a King," by Josephine Caroline Sawyer.

"The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," by Augustus Foote Arnold, a work of 500 pages, with over 600 illustrations, might appropriately have for sub-title "How to Know the Beach," as it does for the seashore what certain so-called nature books have done for the fields and woods. It will be presented by The Century Company in May.

"The Story of Eva," by Will Payne, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out April 10, is a novel of Chicago life. It is essentially a character study from the point of view of a common-law marriage.

Barry Pain has written a parody on "An English Woman's Love-Letters," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are issuing in this country under the title of "Another English Woman's Love-Letters."

A romance of the rakish days of England's Prince Regent, called "The Curious Courtship of Kate Poins," by Louis Evan Shipman, will be published early next month by D. Appleton & Co.

"Doom Castle," by Neil Munroe, which is said to be a stirring tale of the Scottish coast, is in active preparation at Doubleday, Page & Co.'s.

Five new short stories are promised in the May Harper: "The Go-Away Child," by Frances Aumar Mathews; "A Mate for Melinda," by E. B. Tiffany; "Her Ancestors," by Katherine de Forest; "Elise," by Aubrey Lanston, and "Sir John and the American Girl," by Lilian Bell. These stories are illustrated by C. D. Weldon, C. C. Curran, and Albert Herter.

A timely volume of interest to sportsmen will shortly come from the press of Harper & Brothers under the title of "The American Salmon Fisherman." Besides the usual chapters on flies, rods, reels, &c., there are maps, with all necessary directions, of the salmon rivers of the United States and Canada.

Morgan Robertson's story "Masters of Men," now running in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, will be presented in book form in the course of the Spring by Doubleday, Page & Co. This is the first novel by that well-known and vigorous contemporary writer of sea yarns, and is said for that reason to mark an interesting literary development.

The New Amsterdam Book Company will publish immediately an elaborate edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's well-known essay on immortality, entitled "Death and Afterwards." It will have a rubricated title page and photogravure reproduction of Thomas Cole's famous painting, "Voyage of Life."

The work on "Social Control," by Edward Alsworth Ross, which the Macmillan Company are to publish next week, is, as its sub-title indicates, "A Survey of the Foundations of Order." It aims to account for social order among men of the Western European stock.

"The Turn of the Road," the romance of a singer, by Eugenia Brooks Frothingham, a young society woman of Boston, had two editions exhausted before the day of publication. The book bears the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"His Letters," by Julien Gordon, will be published early in April by D. Appleton & Co.

A pictorial souvenir of Edna May in "The Girl from Up There," composed of twenty large pictures, fourteen of which were drawn especially for this publication by Archie Gunn, is being published by R. H. Russell. The same house also presents a similar souvenir of Blanche Bates in "Under Two Flags."

"The Autocrats," by Charles K. Lush, which will be presented in April by Doubleday, Page & Co., has for its most prominent character a powerful and attractive man who is a master-hand at the manipulation of city councils, while he also finds time to play a deeper game in the United States Senate.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today "The Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert," "Crucial Instances," by Edith Wharton; "Without a Warrant," by Hildegard Brooks; "Under Tops'ls and Tents," by Cyrus Townsend Brady; a story of Gen. Custer's life as an Indian fighter entitled "The Boy General," by Mrs. George A. Custer and Mary E. Burt; and "A History of Egypt in the Middle Ages," by Stanley Lane Poole, being Vol. VI. of "A History of Egypt from the Earliest Times to the Present Day."

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in active preparation a new edition of the works of the well-known Virginian Col. William Byrd, whom Prof. Tyler has called "perhaps the most accomplished and the wittiest Virginian of the Colonial time."

"'York' a Dishonest City," is the title of an article by Josiah Flynt, which appears in the April number of McClure's. "The Story of the Braver" is told by William Davenport Hulbert; Ida M. Tarbell writes on "The Disbanding of the Confederate Army," while Andrew D. White presents a paper called "Walks and Talks with Tolstoi."

"Norton's Complete Hand-book of Havana and Cuba," by Albert J. Norton, has just come from the press of Rand, McNally & Co. The work should be of interest alike to the tourist or settler, for there is presented what is at present attractive as well as what may prove of use and value for a long sojourn.

Miss Gwendolen Overton's "The Heritage of Unrest," has run into a second edition within a week after publication. The author is a Tennessee woman by birth, although most of her life has been spent in the army posts of the Southwestern States.

The current number of the International Studio, edited by Charles Holme, contains several fine color pieces among its illustrations. "Colored Etchings in France" is the title of the first of a series of articles by Gabriel Mourey. There are also specimens of the work of George Frampton, A. R. A.; an article entitled "Maori Houses" is written and illustrated by C. J. Praetorius, while Ernest Knaufft presents an illustrated study of the decorating work of Edwin H. Blashfield.

George Barrie & Son are about to issue the French text of the Balzac novels, with illustrations, used in their edition de luxe of "La Comédie Humaine" when originally presented with the English translation. The work will be issued in forty-six volumes, full particulars concerning which may be had by addressing the publishers either at 19 Rue Scribe, Paris, or at 1,313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The current number of the Universal Brotherhood Path, which was originally published by William Q. Judge, under the title of The Path, has for its leading article "The Power of the Drama to Elevate and Ennoble the Life of the World," by R. W. Machell.

The French edition of "Love Letters of Victor Hugo" has just been received from Paris by Brentano's under the title of "Lettres à la Fiancée"; the same house has also received "Le Friquet," by Gyp; Carpenter's "200 Problemes d'Eches, 1860-1900," with illustrations of 200 different chess problems. There has also been received from Madrid A. Palacio Valdés's new novel "El Cuarto Poder," which Brentano's will shortly present in an English version called "The Fourth Estate."

Frank Norris's new novel, which will bear the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co., is a narrative of the war between the California wheat growers and the railroad trust, and for that reason is called "The Octopus." The story is said to be full of local color, as may be judged from some of the characters. There are Angele Varian, an ill-fated girl who was loved by Vanamee, the sheep herder and range rider; Hilma Tree, the dairy girl on Annixter Ranch; Magnus Derrick, the Governor, proprietor of the Los Muertos Ranchos, and his son Harran, and others, all of which have a delightful melodrama savor. The story, by the way, is said to have been constructed with a view to its dramatization.

Persons who are interested in the fight that the American Publishers' Association is making for "net" books will be glad to learn that the novel issued by Harper & Brothers three weeks ago as a "net" book—"John Vytal," by William Farquhar Payson—is now well into its fourth edition, while the fifth is a foregone conclusion.

Sadakichi Hartmann, the well-known German-Japanese writer on art and literary topics has edited for Paul Wenzel a folio containing sixty plates, to be issued in five parts, under the title of "Modern American Sculpture," being a representative collection of the principal statues, reliefs, busts, statuettes, and specimens of decorative and municipal work, executed by the foremost American sculptors within the last twenty years. A descriptive text has been written by Mr. Hartmann. Further particulars may be obtained from the publisher at 31 East Twelfth Street, this city.

The Macmillan Company are publishing "The Church of St. Martin, Canterbury," by Charles W. Roberts, in a new edition with sixty-four illustrations; and a new volume in the Temple Dramatists' Series, "Ralph Roister Doister," being the text of the first regular acting English comedy by Nicholas Undall. This issue is edited with a preface, notes, and glossary, by W. H. Williams and P. A. Robin.

The Grafton Press of this city expects to publish soon a limited édition de luxe of "The Life of the Empress Josephine," by Frederick A. Ober, a well-known writer of historical and other books. The work will be issued by subscription only. With the possible exception of Miss Tarbell's monograph on the same subject, Mr. Ober's "Life of Josephine" is said to be the only biography of the first Empress of the French which does not attack her character in any way. It also gives special attention to her life and character, and has a number of illustrations made by Mr. Ober in his recent visits to the scenes of her birth and childhood. Persons well acquainted with Napoleana will probably be curious to see how the author has managed to evolve an authentic biography and yet have his subject emerge at the end as Cyrano de Bergerac says of his warrior's plume, "sans un pli, sans une tache."

Andrew Lang has written for the April Critic one of his characteristic essays on some recent "Lives" of Sir Walter Scott.

A new novel by Allen, entitled "Another Woman's Territory," will be ready from the press of Thomas Y. Crowell early in May. It is said to be a semi-historical, semi-analytical novel written in dramatic style.

"The Inn of the Silver Moon," by Herman Knickerbocker Viele, published by

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"A Rattling Romance."—New York Herald.

"A story that does not lack in human interest from start to finish. Each character is a study, and in studying them one may learn much of human nature. * * * In Captain Katsuma we see an ideal of chivalry, and his end is worthy of the tribute paid."—The Spokesman.

"Mr. Gunter is a novelist of the people. He will retain his public so long as he turns out such books as 'Tangled Flags.'"—New York Mail and Express.

"'Tangled Flags' is a book well worthy to begin the literature of the new century. Osuri Katsuma stands forth as strongly as any of Dumas's heroes."—The Literary News.

"All the original readers of 'Mr. Barnes' will follow 'Tangled Flags' through to its pleasant culmination."—New York Journal.

"Mr. Gunter has used his wide resources with wisdom. The closing scene is infinitely significant and expressive."—Boston Ideas.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE HOME PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3 East 14th Street, New York.

Herbert S. Stone & Co., has just passed into its second edition.

A complete and interesting guide to the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, is being issued by Rand, McNally & Co. It contains a historical review of the exposition, with a list of the officers, the scope of the enterprise, an exhaustive description of the grounds and buildings, with other information concerning which it is of convenience to the tourist to know.

That fiction is not the only form of literature which obtains popularity is shown by the success of the works of Ralph Waldo Trine, whose "In Tune with the Infinite," published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., has reached its thirty-seventh thousand; his other volumes, "What All the World's A-Seeking," "The Greatest Thing Ever Known," "Every Living Teacher," and "Character Building and Thought Power," all so-called "new movement" books, are said to be selling in the same proportion.

Among the Lenten books published by E. P. Dutton & Co. is a volume by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, entitled "Good Friday Meditations." This house is also issuing "The Feeding of Infants," a home guide for modifying milk, by Dr. Joseph E. Winters of the Cornell Medical College.

D. Appleton & Co. are issuing a new edition, in colors, of Frank M. Chapman's "Bird-Life: A Study of Our Common Birds." The illustrations are by Ernest Seton-Thompson, seventy-five of whose drawings have been reproduced in the original natural colors.

"A History of the American People," by Prof. Francis Newton Thorpe, will shortly come from the press of A. C. McClurg & Co. Prof. Thorpe, it will be recalled, is a lecturer of some importance and the author of "The Constitutional History of the American People." The forthcoming work is said to be of particular interest to busy men and women, as well as being of value to the student as a trustworthy compendium.

Now that there seems to be a revival in the field of detective stories, we are sure to have some new reprints of certain of Poe's tales. Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, has already graciously acknowledged his indebtedness to Poe, and has called him not only the inventor of the detective story, but as the pre-eminent master of the short story as well. As a possible forerunner of a Poe revival we note that George Barrie & Son have issued an authoritative memoir of this author, which may be had on application. We also hear that a new edition of Poe, edited by Prof. James A. Harrison of the University of Virginia, is being prepared by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

The current number of The Parisian Review contains a complete story by Maximilian Gorki, the new Russian novelist. We believe that this is the first appearance of any of Gorki's work in the English language. The title of the story is "Malva," and it deals in a picturesque and striking manner with a certain colony of fisher folk. The April number of The Parisian also contains another installment of Marcel Prévost's clever study of the feminine heart, and there are, too, stories or articles by Paul Bourget, Matilde Serao, Jacques Normand, and others.

A new American novelist, Stewart Edward White, makes his début this month through D. Appleton & Co. by a story called "The Claim Jumpers," the central figure of which is a conservative New Englander, who finds himself in a Western mining camp.

Henry Timrod, the Southern poet, who died in 1867, and who achieved the distinction of being the South's most representative ante-bellum singer, once delivered a lecture on "The Theory of Poetry" before a Southern literary club, which has never been published. The Independent has obtained permission to reprint this essay, and it appears in the current number of the periodical. It will be recalled that a bust of Timrod will be unveiled in Charleston, S. C., May 1.

"The New Function of Modern Language Teaching," an address recently delivered by Dr. Thomas R. Price, has just been published in pamphlet form by the Modern Language Association of America, whose headquarters are in Baltimore. The author's most significant point is that instructors should teach their pupils by making them first comprehend the spirit of the language to be taught rather than its technicalities, and "to present each model of literature in such a manner to our classes as to exhibit, so far as we can, that charm of pure form by which each special work becomes in its own special way a type and model of beauty."

William Hannibal Thomas, author of "The American Negro," is forcibly arraigned in the April Critic in an article entitled "A Defamer of His Race," by Charles W. Chesnutt, a writer of several successful books and a contributor to the magazines.

"The New Basis of Geography," by Jacques W. Redway, which the Macmillan Company will publish next week, is an attempt to revolutionize the teaching of geography. After some historical chapters, which at the same time may be said to sketch the history of geography, the author shows the marvelous results of discovery that have followed the blockading of the trade routes between Europe and the Far East—the discovery of America and the finding of the all-water route around the south of Africa. Generally speaking, the work appears to be a treatise on commercial geography, which, perhaps, after all, is the most important phase of the science just now.

"A Summer Hymnal," being a romance of Tennessee, by John Trotwood Moore, will shortly be published by Henry T. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia. Another volume to be presented at about the same time by this house is "The Tower of Wye," by William Henry Babcock. It has quite a story. Saturday Magazine, [illegible]

Vice President ROOSEVELT says

of the new life of General Grant, by Owen Wister, in the BEACON BIOGRAPHIES series: "It seems to me that Mr. Wister has written the very best short biography which has ever been written of any prominent American. Now, other things being equal, the best short book is always better than the best long book; for while it is very easy to write a second-rate short account of a great man, it is the most difficult of all historical tasks to write the best possible short account of a great man. This Mr. Wister has done. His book is a masterpiece of eloquent condensation, without the slightest sacrifice of historical perspective. It is noble in manner and noble in matter. In it he sketches in sharpest outline the silent soldier who will stand forever as one of those few men—few in any nation—who must be called great even when judged by world standards."

These BEACON BIOGRAPHIES contain, as The Boston Herald says, "Exactly what every intelligent American ought to know about the lives of our great men." Richard Henry Stoddard speaks of the series as "a monumental collection." The Outlook says of them, "They interest vividly, and their instruction is surprisingly comprehensive." Grant, Webster, Lowell, Agassiz, Jefferson, Lee, Phillips Brooks, Hawthorne, and a dozen more are already in the series; Emerson, Longfellow, Booth, Morse, Whittier, Audubon are in preparation.

They are beautiful little volumes, each having a photogravure frontispiece of the subject of the biography. They are bound in flexible cloth, pocket size, 75 cents each; in blue lambskin, $1.00 net.

No less attractive and useful are the volumes in the companion series, the WESTMINSTER BIOGRAPHIES of Eminent Englishmen, in which have already appeared lives of Browning, Wesley, Defoe, and Admiral Duncan, with lives of George Eliot and Cardinal Newman in press. These books are the same size and price as the BEACON BIOGRAPHIES. They are bound in red, with appropriate symbolism in their decoration. Send to the publishers for special circular about both series.

Concerning Children

is the attractive title of a remarkable book by Charlotte Perkins (Stetson) Gilman, who is well known as the author of that epoch-making work, "Women and Economics," and who has written, says Mr. Howells, the best civic satire since "The Biglow Papers." It is a volume of most original essays looking toward the better understanding of children and their more sensible and healthy development. There is not a dull page in the book, and every parent can find in it helpful and stimulating suggestions. No book recently issued has received more uniformly enthusiastic commendation from the press. The Outlook says, "every parent ought to read the book," while The Mail and Express characterizes it as "one of the most helpful books we have yet seen." The reviewer in The New York Times began his notice with the exclamation, "Wanted, a philanthropist, to give a copy to every English-speaking parent!" and The Boston Advertiser said, "We would like to quote pages from this book, or, better yet, convince the reader that the best course is to read from cover to cover." The price of the book is $1.25. It was published late in December and is already in its fourth thousand.

Booker Washington and Tuskegee

are names which to-day are identified with the problem of the social and political regeneration of the Negro race. They give the promise of a satisfactory solution of the most serious problem which the American people have ever had to face. Every one must be interested in the problem, the leader, and his work, and Mr. Washington's notable volume, entitled THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, tells not only the history of the Negro race in America and their present conditions, but also expresses his theories as to what will better their conditions and how these theories are being practically tested by his educational work at Tuskegee. Dr. Lyman Abbott says of this book, "It has renewed and increased my admiration for Mr. Washington and his work," and F. Hopkinson Smith recently exclaimed, "That man Washington is the only one who knows what the Negro really needs." The book is now in its fourth thousand and costs one dollar and fifty cents. For further reading on this subject Mr. Max B. Thrasher's volume entitled TUSKEGEE: ITS STORY AND ITS WORK, is admirable in its presentation of the history of the Institute, its method, and its results. Mr. Washington says of this book: "All who are interested in the proper solution of the problem should feel deeply grateful to Mr. Thrasher for the task he has performed so well." This book is illustrated with fifty half-tone pictures of the school, its students, and its surroundings, and its price is one dollar. It is already in its third thousand.

NEW VERSE

FORTUNE AND MEN'S EYES. New Poems, with a Play by Josephine Preston Peabody. $1.50

Richard Henry Stoddard says: "It is so good that it places her in the front of all living poets."

THE MASQUE OF JUDGMENT. By William Vaughn Moody. Named by The Chicago Evening Post as one of the greatest achievements of American Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. $1.50

NEW LITERATURE

JEAN PAUL MARAT. The People's Friend. By Ernest Belfort Bax. An important contribution to the history of the French Revolution. Portraits and fac similes. $2.50

THE ANATOMY OF MISERY. Plain Lectures in Economics. By John Coleman Kenworthy, with an introduction by Count Tolstoy. $1.00

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. An Utopian Retrospect. By Havelock Ellis. $1.25

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QUICKSAND. By Henry White. A most powerful, realistic novel of Western life. $1.50

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of Chesapeake Bay. The scene is principally laid on Kent Island and Wye Island, where the "tower" is still remembered in local tradition.

The late Senator Davis of Minnesota left among his manuscripts two lectures, one on "Mme. Roland," and the other on "Hamlet." These lectures, together with the Senator's other writings and addresses, will shortly be brought out by Mrs. Davis in a six-volume edition.

"Lynn (Mass.) in the Nineteenth Century" is the title of a work by David N. Johnson, a locally well-known historian and poet living in Lynn. For several years he has graphically described every event of local importance either in prose or verse, and now these efforts are to make an appeal to a larger public than they did in their original form. Although thoroughly intimate and local, these writings are said to possess considerable general interest through humor, historical retrospect, and human conceit.

We learn that A. M. R. Gordon's "Hoch der Kaiser," the publication of which has been postponed in England out of regard to the Queen's death, will ultimately be presented there, and also in this country through The Abbey Press. The volume will contain other verses by the same author, together with original illustrations.

"In Search of Mademoiselle," written and illustrated by George Gibbs, the artist, is now in active preparation by Henry T. Coates & Co. It deals with a romantic and highly picturesque episode of the struggle between the French and Spaniards for the possession of Florida, which forms the background for a love story full of incident and adventure.

One of the forthcoming books, bearing the imprint of The Fleming H. Revell Company, has been erroneously announced as "The Face of Christ," by Carnegie Simpson. It should be "The Fact of Christ." The book makes a special appeal to sincere agnostics.

We are informed by publishers, who ought to know, that one of the most difficult books for which to select a title is a volume of short stories. There is obviously this alternative—a general title, or a title after one of the stories in the collection. In the latter case, however, neither author nor publisher can be sure of hitting the public taste, and very often a collection named after one story makes its way among the public by the name of another, to the eternal confusion of the bookseller. A. Conan Doyle's volume of short stories called "The Green Flag," after puzzling the public as to whether therein one might find a history of Irish wars, is finally coming to the front, as the public has learned from the publishers that the stories are the latest purchasers of the book have rechristened it.

Arthur R. Ropes, whose "On Peter's Island" is about to come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, is perhaps more widely known under the pseudonym of Adrian Ross; as has already been said, he is the author of the verses in "San Toy" and "The Geisha Girl." The scene of his novel is laid in St. Petersburg in the 80s, and the characters that figure in it, notably two Americans and a Polish adventurer, are said to be typically drawn. The action is thoroughly dramatic, and there are plenty of incidents.

Two nature books will shortly come from the press of the Baker & Taylor Company. One, under the title of "With the Wild Flowers, from Pussy Willow to Thistledown," by Maud Going, is in the form of a new and revised edition; the other is "Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny; the Life Story of Two Robins," by Effie Bignell. The latter is an account of two birds held in captivity, their misfortunes and their affections.

Among the new editions recently included in Rand, McNally & Co.'s Rialto Series are "Captain Lambton," by Richard Henry Savage; "The Woman That Was Good," by Harold Richard Vynne, and "Mexican Vistas," by Harriott Wight Sherratt.

"Four Hundred Laughs; or, Fun Without Vulgarity," is the title of a little volume just issued from the press of the New Amsterdam Book Company. The book, which is a collection of witticisms, anecdotes, poems, and jokes, had passed into its second edition before publication.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, March 29.—"To the memory of the gallant men who fell with dust of failure on their lips that others might be taught the lesson of the wilderness."

This is the dedication of Mr. Burton Egbert Stevenson's "A Soldier of Virginia," a story in which the chief event is Braddock's defeat, and the character who stands next to the hero and Washington is the brave but stubborn General who died for the Colonies. The author leaves the story with a half promise of a sequel, but it will be no continuation of this, which is complete in itself, and ends leaving the hero happy though married, as they had not learned to say in his day.

"Dog Watches at Sea," by Mr. Stanton H. King, the Superintendent of the Charlestown Sailors' Haven, is a perfectly artless little book, simply recounting the author's years on merchant vessels of all species and in the United States Navy, from the time when he shipped as cabin boy to the day when, as boatswain's mate, he was converted by hearing a hymn sung by some of the members of the Charlestown Y.

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By ELIZABETH GLOVER

12mo, cloth, decorated, gilt top, $1.00

"The expression of a genuine and intelligent sympathy, and its practical suggestions are eminently judicious."—*Boston Congregationalist.*

"Wholesome and elevating, an unusual little book."—*Review of Reviews.*

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MISS L. E. SMITH,
121 Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

men's Christian Temperance Union. It happened to be a hymn that he had sung at home by his father's side in the days when his mother was yet living, and, although he paints himself as a sinner, the effect was immediate and lasting. One would suspect that his sins were trifling were he not so careful to tell the punishment received for them, but a boy who leaves home at eleven years of age may be pardoned if he be not quite angelic during the next twelve years, and his story is told with a simplicity that makes the book worthy to be compared with "Two Years Before the Mast."

Important Novels to be Published this Spring by

Little, Brown & Company

Ready in April.

Sir Christopher

A Romance of a Maryland Manor in 1644. By MAUD WILDER GOODWIN, author of "The Head of a Hundred," "White Aprons." Illustrated by Howard Pyle and other artists. 12mo, $1.50.

Several of the favorite characters of "The Head of a Hundred" reappear in Mrs. Goodwin's new colonial romance. It is highly dramatic, full of incident and contains some charming love scenes.

Ballantyne

A Novel. By HELEN CAMPBELL, author of "Prisoners of Poverty," etc. 12mo, $1.50.

The Master-Knot of Human Fate.

By ELLIS MEREDITH. 16mo, $1.25.

Ready in May.

A Daughter of New France

With some account of the gallant Sieur Cadillac and [illegible] on the Detroit. By [illegible] HERINE CROWLEY. Illustrated by Clyde O. DeLand. 12mo, $1.50.

When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads

A Story of the Seventies. By PAYNE ERSKINE. 12mo, $1.50. A powerful new novel of life in the mountains of North Carolina during the early seventies.

The American Husband in Paris

By ANNA BOWMAN DODD, author of "Three Normandy Inns," "Falaise, the Town of the Conqueror," etc. 12mo, $1.00.

Published in March.

Richard Le Gallienne's New Story. 2d Edition Ready.

The Love-Letters of the King; or, The Life Romantic.

12mo, $1.50.

The *Chicago Times-Herald* pronounces it "worthy of all commendation, as dainty and delicate as the wing of a moth, and altogether delightful."

The *New York Journal* says "it is, all in all, the very best thing Mr. Le Gallienne has done, and a prose poem. He is a born genius."

TRUTH DEXTER. By Sidney McCall.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, 254 Washington St., Boston.

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Mr. Bacheller's New Romance, "D'RI AND I," will be published by us in the fall.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"L. M. F." Philadelphia: "Kindly inform me if S. Colman published more than two volumes in his series of 'Poets of America,' edited by John Keese."

Apparently there is no record of any other.

"A. W. B." Dorchester, Mass.: "It has been said that Alexander the Great mentally succumbed to the sophisticated seductions of a worthless woman, stifled his manliness and ambition, and made him into a drunkard. What English books will give me information in regard to these orgies, the mistress, and her influence over Alexander? Where can I find data in regard to Sophia Dawes, and her influence over Conde, the pride of France; or of Theodora's influence over Justinian?"

Data relating to Alexander the Great will be found in his "Life," by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50. Information about Sophia Dawes will be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography," under her name, and Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" and the Encyclopaedia Britannica under Justinian and Theodora will furnish data relating to the latter's influence.

EDWARD T. FISHER, Knickerbocker Road, Englewood, N. J.: "Can you give me a recipe for making a good library or photo paste—a paste that will not sour?"

There are two or three admirable preparations of this kind on the market. They can be found in any large stationery store. A simple recipe, however, is as follows: To make paste that keeps a year, dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will bring it to the consistency of thick cream. Add a little powdered resin, and then pour in a few drops of oil of cloves. Put the whole into a vessel kept on the fire, containing a teacupful of boiling water, stirring well all the time. In a few minutes it will be like mush. Pour it then into an earthenware dish, let it cool, cover it, and keep it in a cool place. Soften with warm water the quantity required for use.

CHARLES H. WILSON, 180 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly notify me through your columns in which work of Rudyard Kipling I will find his poem entitled 'The English Flag.'"

In his "Barrack Room Ballads and Departmental Ditties," revised edition, Doubleday, $1.50.

L. E. LEAVITT, Cambridge, Mass.: "Can you tell me something definite about Emily Lawless, author of 'Grania'? Is Kegan Paul, the English publisher, an author as well? Do you know a sonnet by Stevenson called, 'The Escorial,' or perhaps 'The Arabesque,' and can you quote it? I can find it nowhere."

The Hon. Emily Lawless was born in Ireland, the eldest daughter of Edward, third Baron Cloncurry. She has written "Hurrish," 1886; "Major Lawrence, F. L. S.," 1887; "The Story of Ireland," 1887; "With Essex in Ireland," 1890; "Plain Frances Mowbray," 1889; "Grania," 1892, and "Maelcho," 1894. She lives in Surrey, England. C. Kegan Paul, born in 1828, has been Master at Eton, 1853-62; Vicar of Sturminster, 1862-74, and publisher, 1874-99, and among his books are a translation of "Faust," a life of Godwin, a sketch of Maria Drummond, "Biographical Sketches," "Faith and Unfaith," "By the Wayside," and "Memories."

A. H. ROSS, Newark, N. J.: "Please inform me where I can find 'The Wanderings of a Vagabond,' by John Morris, published in 1873; also, a sequel to the same, which appeared later."

These books do not seem to be in print.

CHARLES ROBIN, 126 East Seventieth Street, New York City: "What is the value of 'A Kicksey Winsey,' London, 1619, by John Taylor, the water poet?"

From $15 upward. Taylor's "A Living Sadness," 1625, fetched $16 at Bangs's Jan. 4, 1900; his "Englishman's Love to Bohemia," Dort, 1620, sold for £5 at Sotheby's July 25, 1900; his "Travels from the City of London to the City of Prague in Bohemia," London, 1621, with the rare blank leaf, selling for £21 the same day. Taylor published about 120 books, (many of which have now disappeared,) between 1614 and 1654. Twenty-one pounds is a large sum to pay for most of his writings, a sixth of that sum being nearer to what they usually bring.

"M. F. L." Philadelphia: "Will you kindly give me as full a biographical sketch of Fitz-Edward Hall as your space will allow? Also, refer me to any serials or books where I can find any sketch of him and his line of life work."

Fitz-Edward Hall was born in Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1825, and died at Marlesford, England, Feb. 1, 1901. See appreciations of him in The Nation Feb. 14, 1901, (Pages 127-128;) also, biographical sketch in Appleton's "Cyclopaedia of American Biography." He was a philologist of distinction who was Inspector of Schools in India, 1846-62. In the latter year he became Professor of Sanskrit in King's College, London. He was the author of a number of valuable books, including several works in Sanskrit, and the following, which are published by Charles Scribner's Sons: "Recent Exemplification of False Philology," $1.25, and "Modern English," $2.50.

RONALD K. BROWN, 320 Broadway, New York City: "Mr. Root will find the quotation referred to in his letter of two weeks ago, beginning with the line: 'When on my day of life the night is fallen,' in the poem of Whittier entitled 'At Last.' The line given above is the first line of the poem."

"H. E. P.," Woodside, L. I., N. Y.: "I have in my scrapbook the parody (Chinese) on 'Excelsior' that 'S. E. T.,' Flushing, desires. By sending address to H. E. Price, Woodside, L. I., N. Y., a typewritten copy will be sent."

FRANK HYATT SMITH, Williamsville, N. Y.: "I recently read a very fine tribute to Lord Macaulay from your usually correct journal. The writer, however, in speaking of Macaulay's power, closed with this, which he instanced as an evidence: 'For every stoic was a stoic, but in Christendom where is the Christian?' By referring to Emerson on 'Self-Reliance' he will find its real author. As a lover of both writers I like to see justice done them."

M. A. FISHER, 1,208½ South Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "Will you kindly give the name of the author of 'Ostler Joe,' and state where the poem can be found?"

The author is George Robert Sims, English journalist and dramatist, born Sept. 2, 1847. The poem can be found in "Recitations and Poems," Excelsior Publishing House, 8 Murray Street, New York City, 50 cents, or in almost any good book of recitations.

Wanted and to Exchange.

D. J. C., New York: "Will some one kindly send to the office of The Evening Sun, in this city, a copy of Virgil? It is much wanted, and the sooner it is sent the better. The Evening Sun on March 23 printed the following item: 'Where is this dramatization going to stop? Mr. Stephen Phillips is talking about turning the Odyssey into a play. What will the pallid say to the Dido episode?'"

C. GERHARDT, 406 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City: "I want Meule's 'Heraldry of Fish,' London, 1842; Gautier's "Mademoiselle de Maupin,' London, 1880; 'Sanitary Condition of New York City,' 1865 or 1866; Stone's 'First Editions of American Authors,' Cambridge, 1893, and 'Common Council Manuals,' 1850-56."

JOHN PAUL BOCOCK, 201 West 82d Av., New York City: "I will pay cash or give books in exchange for 'The Revolver and How to Use It,' by Walter Winans, and for Conington's translation of the Odes of Horace, or any other good edition of Horace."

C. A. FOOTE, 243 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York City: "I will exchange 'Temple and Sheldon's' History of Northfield, Mass.,' Barnum's 'Spy Unmasked,' Felt's 'Customs of New England,' 'The Federalist,' edited by J. C. Hamilton, and Drake's 'Biographical Dictionary,' for Turnbull's 'History of Connecticut,' Hiland Hall's 'History of Vermont,' Brown's 'History of the War of 1812,' and other Americana."

A. ULMAN, 40 Exchange Place, New York City: "Wanted, copies of Mrs. Lamb's 'History of New York' and of the Memorial History. Will give other books in exchange, or will purchase."

HENRY J. HYNES, 786 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Wanted, to purchase, all volumes of the 'Manual of the Common Council' prior to 1870; also Dikeman's 'Brooklyn Compendium.'"

HENRY F. KING, 80 Putnam Street, West Newton, Mass.: "I have for sale the English edition of Puck, Volumes 6 to 26, bound singly, and 27 to 48, unbound."

C. R. KEEN, 266 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: "Wanted, to sell or exchange, five years complete of The Century Magazine in good condition, unbound, viz.: 1889, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895; also four years, in each of which one number is missing."

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"INDIAN HOUSE."

An Antiquarian's Studio with Indian and Colonial Relics—A New Brand of Industrial Art.

What the study of the Indian antiquities of a Pennsylvania county may lead to is seen when one inspects the museum of the Bucks County Historical Society in the old settlement of Doylestown, and visits "Indian House," the studio of Mr. Henry C. Mercer. Starting with interest in the remains of the aborigines, Mr. Mercer has found far more interesting materials in the traces of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, Dutch, German, Welsh, and English, and while studying these he has begun by reproducing the pottery made by the Dutch and Germans, and thence branched out into original tile-work and pottery which excite the admiration of artists.

A university graduate and a traveler, Mr. Mercer has found within a radius of fifty miles from his home at Doylestown a mass of materials which will do much to aid the historian to reconstruct the rude life of the settlers in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Monographs published by the Bucks County Historical Society contain some of this material. "The Decorated Stove Plates of the Pennsylvania Germans," "Survival of the Mediæval Art of Illuminative Writing Among Pennsylvania Germans," and "Light and Fire Making" are brochures by Mr. Mercer, which are the outcome of these collections. In them he has tried very successfully to arrange and use the materials. In "Light and Fire Making" he has gone far afield, however, making use of examples from the past and from distant lands. Thus the illustrations explain various ways of making fire from wood, flint, and steel, &c., with special attention, however, to those employed by the pioneers of the backwoods. He shows the countryman's appliances for making tallow dips, the negro's lard lamps of oyster shells that recall the form of pottery lamps made by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the wrought-iron candlestick with two sharp points in the place of a base, used to fasten the candlestick to a projecting log in the cabin, and also the hanging lard lamp, which has a sharp spur above to catch on a beam overhead.

It was while roaming about the abandoned potteries of the old settlers that Mr. Mercer came across singularly pleasing but rude ware, and the appliances for the potter's craft fashioned with hatchet and knife to suit the needs of the old bakers of pie-dish, mug, and pitcher. Indeed, he found an old man who had worked one of these potteries in his youth, and he shows with great glee a pie-dish produced for him by this remnant of a dead industry with a traditional sentence scratched round its rim: "Glick un Unglick is Alle Morgen unser Brekfust," wherein the oddness of the mixture of English and German is only surpassed by the sentiment. But in his rambles about old farms he came across square plates of cast-iron, bearing strange figures and words in relief, the words either Latin or German. Some were used as door-steps, others as sluices in small canals. Finally he found that they belonged to wall stoves which were built into walls in the old farmhouses so that they might warm two rooms at once. There were four side plates and one top plate. He went abroad merely to follow up these plates, and discovered that they or the originals from which they were copied must have come from the valleys of the Rhine and the Neckar. At Rothenburg on the Taube he found one in place. They are sometimes called "jamb stoves," being built into the wall of the great fireplaces used in the country in order to soften the rigorous air of a sleeping room on the other side of the wall.

Some of these reliefs are curious enough. Here is Potiphar's wife seizing Joseph by the cloak, the inscription dated 1749, and there is the miracle at Cana, with the motto: "Jesus macht aus Wasser Wein," or, again, a design of pillars and conventional flowers, perhaps tulips, with the pious exclamation, "Das Leben Jesu, was ein Licht! 1751," or the Garden of Eden, with Eve plucking the apple. Not the least curious is a Todten-tanz, with death as a skeleton between a man in a helmet and a rich man, the inscriptions reading:

> "Hir felt mit mir der Biter Tot
> Er brigt mich in Tot's Not."

Believing that these humble decorations, probably designed and first executed in Germany, but certainly cast in Pennsylvania between 1740 and 1790, represent the remains of an art-craft which had disappeared at the time from notice in Europe, but survived among the peasants and farmers and was brought over with these settlers, Mr. Mercer has levied freely on the flowers, architectural decorations, and mottoes he finds on them, but translates them into another language, adding to their rudeness and quaintness the charms of color. After several years he succeeded in becoming a fairly good potter, having at his command a number of delightful colors, and then he began to plunder these old stove plates for motives. The result is a multitude of tiles with most satisfactory [illegible] yellow, blue, indigo, buff, and tawny. The uneven lines of the hand-made tiles, the bright glazes and unusual decorations make a combination that delights the fastidious. There are tiles for fireplaces and tiles for floors. Among the latter are tiles with a rough red surface, but the figures incised, and then the tile glazed only in the incisions, so that the latter are protected from abrasion. He has [illegible] of four tiles, with [illegible]

"Orate pro anima domini Nichil. de Stowe vicarii," and mugs that look as if they had been baked 200 years ago.

People who believe that precision is art will not like these things. Those who feel oppressed by the too great regularity of modern pottery and by the exact four-square perfection exacted nowadays by architects and the public will regard these intensely personal and individual productions with delight. If architects and builders avoid them, clients can insist on having them. They are especially suited to seaside villas and lodges in the woods, to big fireplaces and smoking dens, wherever, in fact, there are no carpets, no popular furniture, no plush. Some have found very appropriate surroundings in the Dutch café at the National Arts Club in New York, and others in restaurants at Doylestown and elsewhere.

Next to the museum and Mr. Mercer's studio, "Indian House," the place at Doylestown which a stranger is sure to seek is "The Jug in the Wall." This is a very small but unique tavern on one of the principal streets, where the single room is divided into an upper and a lower part. In the latter the great beams and yawning fireplace repeat the interiors of the eighteenth century, and against the wall one sees the sign of the tavern, the "jug" partly emerging from the masonry. This jug half buried in a wall is the old sign of a completed house—so far as the masons are concerned—like the tree that the carpenters set up when they get a roof on a new building. It is a gentle hint to the proprietor or builder to supply a keg of beer or a demijohn of whisky. At "The Jug in the Wall" the fireplace is just the spot for an oyster roast on cold Winter evenings at a huge log fire. All the lower part of the room is decorated with Mercer tiles set in a flooring of ordinary bricks cut in half; the upper part of the fireplace has inserts of these tiles, and suspended from the walls are iron implements belonging to Colonial days. Perhaps the drinks in "The Jug in the Wall" are no better than one gets in the ordinary village inn, but the surroundings make them taste sweeter. The fame of this inn has gone abroad, and Mr. Mercer has been importuned by other innkeepers to give their kitchen or café a flavor of the days of yore.

Mr. Mercer's tiles and mugs, which are the outcome of a bent toward archæology, are merely an indication of possibilities in the evolution of new forms of industrial art from some germ in the old. He has not copied the pottery of the Pennsylvania "Dutch," as these settlers are still called, but taken from cast-iron relics a series of designs which prove very beautiful when applied to tilework. They have a marked physiognomy of their own and ought to prove attractive to architects who are trying to get away from those deadly designs in precise geometrical figures which the ordinary tiles offer. Of course his tiles are not on the market in the ordinary sense; they are caviar to the multitude. But when they were shown last year at the Architectural League and Arts Club in New York, and this year at the Academy Exhibition in Philadelphia and the Arts and Crafts rooms at Boston, they were recognized at once by those architects who have an artistic side as a notable achievement in the production of something fresh and original in this line. Only architects of this rare sort know how difficult it is to find anything above the humdrum level of the tile market wherewith to please exceptional clients.

James Lane Allen's Lack of Repose.

Prof. P. R. COLWELL of Princeton writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "A friend of Mr. Allen has afforded the information that his later works are the result of a conscious attempt at realistic writing, that the author has a gift for romantic, even poetic prose, as in 'The Kentucky Cardinal'; that he accepted the advice of friendly critics who told him that he would do better in 'realism,' and that his present method and style are the result of this endeavor to pervert his natural genius. This suggestion is at least interesting, and it may in some measure explain the fault which seems to me fundamental in Mr. Allen's style.

"This defect seems to be a lack of repose. In reading 'The Choir Invisible,' one may fairly revel in the warmth of color, the tropical luxuriance with which the pictures are wrought; the surge and rush of the forest life, its intense virility, are there; the sense of eager, earnest human living is vivid; and yet there is ever a feeling of dissatisfaction, of irritation, even, at so much rhapsodizing. The picture is wrought with too much effort. The result is that he impresses the reader more strongly with his own impetuosity and vitality than with the abounding reality of the life he has designed to express.

"Repose is an accompaniment of conscious power. The hand that is certain of its stroke cuts unfalteringly. So its work is accurate and satisfies with its completeness. Such a workman, by the quality of his workmanship, may dignify a small theme into a masterpiece, even as Homer—to use the brightest of all examples—who made 'the bloody strife between the chiefs of a few petty, semi-barbarous tribes about a wanton woman to assume such dignity and proportion that for centuries it has filled the minds of men as the ideal of a great and martial enterprise.' Not that we can expect all authors to be Homeric, but it is the repose that is so eminent a quality of the style of that wonderful minstrel which makes it satisfying and suffers no doubt of the greatness of his theme to enter the minds of his audience. And this same quality resides in a host of lesser men who do not always use their tools unerringly. [illegible]

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STEVENSON.

His Life in the Adirondacks in the Winter of 1887-8.

One day last Summer a native of Saranac Lake village was asked who was the most famous man that ever lived in that neighborhood. He thought a while, scraped one foot on a sidewalk millhead to help him recollect, then said:

"I reckon I don't know. But there's lots been here as had a heap of money." Considering that practically all the Summer visitors to the region take at least one good and more or less appreciative look at a farmhouse on the outskirts of the village for the purely sentimental reason that Robert Louis Stevenson lived there for a few months, the reply was a notable one, but not more so than some other things one notices thereabout.

"Yes, I b'lieve he did. I'm pretty sure of it. I think 'twas to Baker's. Whatche wanto know for?" When there are newer, larger, and better houses it seems curious to the native that any one should bother himself about an old flat farmhouse stuck upon a little knoll. The surprise is rather numbing to the heart of a hero worshipper trembling at the sight of a place where a great man had walked, lived, and worked—especially worked.

There is one more remark which ought to be put down in regard to the native idea as to what and who the writer was: "It kinda seems to me I do recollect something about him—lunger, wasn't he?"

A resident would have asked Stevenson if he was up there for his health—did so ask him—but for brevity in the vernacular he was a lunger, and as such did not materially differ from hundreds of others who have been to the valley of the sawdust and pike infested Saranac River to repair wrecked lungs.

But Stevenson was too great a man not to leave a definite and visible impression on a town such as this Adirondack village was, a mark now observable though the place has vastly changed from weather-beaten boards to wonderfully contorted houses.

The Winter that Stevenson was in the Adirondacks was remarkable for the fact that the ice on the lakes and ponds froze smooth and glassy. There was little snow comparatively, and during a large portion of the Winter skating was good, even after snow came, because of thaws and the wind. About a quarter of a mile from the Baker house is Moody Pond, a little hillside drop of water on which skating is excellent if good anywhere. Surrounded by woods, with half a dozen mountains in sight—one overhanging it, so to speak—there were few places where one could enjoy the Winter sport to better advantage, and Stevenson loved to skate.

On the pond he was sheltered from the wind, and he would skate there for hours. It was this skating that left his mark on the otherwise impenetrable place. All of the boys could "cut tanbark," skate backward, rightabout, and do one or two other little figures on their skates, but, till the novelist showed them how, figure skating properly so-called was unknown. His name, bunches of roses, and other curlicues astonished every one. People stood around on the ice shivering just to see "that there feller to Baker's" skate. The boys, always quick to try, practiced and learned to cut the figures which Stevenson did, and now, in the Winter, there is a skating rink on the river pond—called Lake Flower—where every one skates and every one has some pet figure to cut for show.

The road Stevenson came over from the narrow-gauge railroad station at Loon Lake follows a ridge, most of the way cleared for farming. It was the time of year when blue jays screamed incessantly on all sides and when the whole region was ablaze with Autumn colors—colors richer and more beautiful, though less delicate, than those of a flower garden—when dark red, bright yellow, pine and spruce and hemlock green waved and quivered and glanced as the wind brushed along the mountain sides, laying an acre of tint at every stroke. That a cultured European, unusued to the ripened and frost-toned landscape, could have gazed unmoved on such spectacles seems curious, but in only one place have I found mention by Stevenson of this one of the New World's most wonderful natural features, and this reads:

"We made a prosperous voyage up that fine river of the Hudson, the weather grateful, the hills singularly beautified with the colors of Autumn." ["Master of Ballantrae."]

At Saranac Lake Stevenson met and dealt with Adirondack woodsmen. Baker himself, of whom the Stevensons rented a portion of the farmhouse, was a man who killed deer by still hunting and possessed the qualities that make woodsmen favorites with youths and grown-up boys. Moreover, the Stevensons purchased large quantities of venison, partridges, (ruffed grouse,) rabbits, &c., from hunters of the neighborhood, paying good prices for them, and so came in close contact with men who were more than willing to tell just where and exactly how their prey was secured—stories which have more of the "natural," or pioneer, life than comes from the lips of men nearer schoolhouses or the cities. Doubtless this propensity to talk of their skill was observed by the novelist; in this connection there are some notable paragraphs in his works. A letter he wrote to W. H. Low from Saranac Lake [Letters, Volume II., Page 80] is especially curious: "I won't have you till I have a buffalo robe and leggins, lest you want to paint me as a plain man, which I am not, but a rauk Saranacker and wild man of the woods." And yet although Stevenson got the buffalo skin and learned to walk on snowshoes well enough to go to the skating pond over four feet of snow, he was not familiar with woodcraft, and, moreover, did not care to be, apparently. He was "in the Adirondacks, a hill and forest country on the Canadian border of New York State, very unsettled and primitive and cold," where the chief sins, it may be added, were the original ones, and not such as grow out of the difficulties between clans or the result of insufficiently protected commerce on the wide, dark sea.

"Mountain" in "The Master" is a good woodsman, and it is likely that somewhere around Saranac Lake Stevenson became acquainted with a man who could follow a man's track through the forest on a frosty morning. There have been such men in that region, though the woods boys and youths there now wear white collars and pretend to social culture, disdaining woodslore as contemptible, which is curious, considering the revolvers they carry for use should "wild beasts" attack them on some road thereabouts. Only the old-time men know the woods of to-day and regret them for what they were. The feature that attracted Stevenson in the woodsman was his skill in sneaking through the forest on a trail, unseen and unheard. Stevenson's Indian, who, each night, killed a victim was wonderful in the mystery of his deeds—drifting into camp like an Autumn leaf, killing, scalping, and departing, leaving no trail and only a bloody trace. How the "Master's" trail was followed on his attempted escape, whether by leaves pressed one upon the other or by broken twigs, how the Indian accomplished his deeds was left to inference, or was of no matter. It was done keenly, probably intellectually; thirstily, at any rate, and faultlessly.

"The night had been frosty, the ground quite hard, and the sun was no sooner up than a strong thaw set in." That is a good Adirondack morning, the best that Stevenson experienced, and a fine day to go hunting on, with a good chance for success after the sun took the rustle and glitter out of the hard, gray, crystaled leaves, and the kind that stirs "Mountain's" heart.

"At this conjunction the trader was alone, all his companions following, at his own request, several hundred yards in the rear. He knew the Master was unarmed; his heart was, besides, heated with the exercise and lust of hunting, and, seeing the quarry so close, so defenseless and seemingly so fatigued, he vaingloriously determined to effect the capture with his single hand. A step or two further brought him to one margin of a little clearing; on the other, with his arms folded and his back to a huge stone the Master sat."

This paragraph, better than any other that I have seen of his, gives Stevenson's views of the woods. Leave the Master out and it would be a stirring deer hunt, but there isn't a beech ridge, or an alder bed, or a balsam swamp, not even a mountain side, for the time to swing around, to the whole description.

The next few lines contain a sentence or two that make a man who has been much in the woods tremble:

It is possible Mountain may have made a rustle; it is certain, at least, the Master raised his head and gazed directly at that quarter of the thicket where his hunter lay. "I could not be sure he saw me," Mountain said; "He just looked my way like a man with his mind made up, and all the courage ran out of me like rum out of a bottle," and then Mountain slunk stealthily back. * * *

The lone man in the woods has strange sensations. Wild animals follow his trail, and he feels it, and looks around, particularly behind, to see what is after him. In the old Adirondack days it was likely to be an Indian or a panther; now it is the fox or weasel. More than one man has slipped around a little ridge, deerlike, to have a look at his back track when "the shivers" warned him of an unseen and unheard observer. The Master, with the proper training, would have made a right good hunter.

It seems certain that Stevenson never put himself to any inconvenience to learn the facts of his Adirondack surroundings—nothing at all like his South Sea Island work. He did not seem weak; could outskate the best natives for an hour or two. His footsteps were short and rapid, suggesting a swimming dog to the natives, who refer to it with paddling hands—not the best snowshoe stride—and he could certainly do a good deal of outdoor exercise when he tried. Rising behind the house in which he lived is Baker Mountain, from which one can see a dozen or so lakes and thirty-odd mountain peaks. It is a barren mountain now, having been burned over after the pines were chopped off, but in those days it was "Highland—all but the dear hue of peat—Highland also but for the lack of heather." Less than an hour's climb over a real woods trail would bring one to the top, from which Mountains Marcy, McIntyre, St. Regis, and lakes and streams could be seen in every direction, the best place from which to get the lay of the land thereabout. But Stevenson is said never to have gone up this height, nor did he ever go sleighriding over any of the wild woods roads to Lake Placid, or to Upper Saranac Lake, or to St. Regis Lakes.

In a hamlet where every boy had a shotgun or rifle, and where much of the fresh meat used was venison, where nearly all of his own meat was secured with guns and dogs, the novelist did not fire a gun. A good deer runway was only a few rods below the house, followed frequently by deer pursued by hounds. The hoofed quarry was in sight of the building frequently, but did not tempt the writer. He

would lie for hours on a lounge near the stove smoking cigarettes, rubbing the backs of his "big dog" and of the "little dog," "thinking," according to the woods folks, probably because of the wind which reached his marrow through even buffalo robes. In December, 1887, he wrote:

But I wish I could still get to the woods; alas, nous n'irons plus au bois is my poor song; the paths are buried, the dingles drifted full, a little walk is grown a long one; till Spring comes I fear the burdenn will hold good.

Of all the things that Stevenson observed in the Adirondacks the weather impressed him most. His letters contain countless allusions to it. "We have been below zero," he writes on Dec. 6. "I don't know how far, (10 degrees at 8 A. M. once,) and when it is cold it is delightful; but hitherto the cold has not held, and we have chopped in and out from frost to thaw, from snow to rain, from quiet air to the most disastrous northwesterly curdlers of the blood. After a week of practical thaw the ice still bears in places, so there is hope."

Once in a while the heart of the weather is laid before the reader: "You should hear the cows butt against the walls in the early morning while they feed; you should also see our backlog when the thermometer goes (as it does go) away, away below zero, till it can be seen no more by the eye of man—not the thermometer, which is still perfectly visible, but the mercury, which curls up into the bulb like a hibernating bear; you should also see the lad who 'does chores' for us with his red stockings and his thirteen-year-old face, and his highly manly tramp into the room, and his two alternative answers to all questions about the weather; either 'cold,' or with a really lyrical movement of the voice, 'Lovely; raining!'"

Finally Stevenson, who had made Saranac Lake but a mere stopping place, left it suddenly, the Bakers packing his goods to send after him. He carried away the memory of "some fine sunsets," and a "grayness of the heavens." He left behind him a building that straightway became a resort for pilgrims, and a considerable number of boys whom he had taught to skate. RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

McGiffin at the Yalu.

The hitherto unpublished letter containing Philo Norton McGiffin's own story of the famous naval battle of the Yalu will be presented in full in Cyrus Townsend Brady's forthcoming book "Under Tops'ls and Tents," which will come from Charles Scribner's Sons' March 30. This was the first encounter in history between modern warships. McGiffin, it will be recalled, was in command of a Chinese warship. The letter is addressed to his mother, being dated at sea, steamship Pao-Ting, Sept. 23, 1894. After McGiffin's ship had taken fire the Chinese officers refused to lead a party to put out the flames. Then McGiffin called for volunteers.

We went around under the muzzles of the port 12½-inch guns and climbed upon the topgallant forecastle. Here the foremast (of steel) was blazing furiously—i. e., the tarred rigging and woodwork about—and I saw it was serious. I saw the muzzles of the big starboard guns also moving, but I didn't care. They passed up the hose. I bent over and was pulling it up with my hands from over the edge when a shot, shell, or fragment, came between my wrists, and clipped a bit from each forearm—not enough to make me let go, though; I hauled on and got a slap on the left groin, of no account, and then in about two minutes (it may have been twenty—one can't tell) I saw a vivid glare in front, and a horrible feeling for about a billionth of a second, when I was hurled to the deck, and—here I wish to say that (Sunday school books "to the contrary notwithstanding") —all the events of my life did not pass in review before my agonized brain—"au contraire," I just thought "this is death," and knew no more.

But the hose fell on top of me, and as it was leaking (shot through) I revived in a few seconds, feeling—oh, how can I say—but here I saw only ten feet away the big hungry muzzle of a starboard 12½-inch rifle looking just at me. I saw it lift its muzzle an inch or two, then swing right and left a few inches, and it flashed across me that they were aiming the gun, and, of course, as the gun is nearly six feet in diameter at the breech, poor me could not be seen, and as we usually fired after a very quick aim, I felt a sort of hopeless, shrinking kind of shudder, and I think for a moment covered my eyes with my left hand and waited. Then I thought, lets try, and rolled for the edge and dropped over the side on to the deck below just as I heard and felt the gun go off over my head.

There I was not much better, and I did so much want to faint, but I held up and staggered around to the other side—there was no safe side, for shell came in everywhere, but I could at least be safe from our own fire here. You see one of our own big guns had gone off, and we were about fifteen feet in front and six feet to the left of it (1,200 pounds of powder charge.) Just then, also, a Jap shell burst in front of us about eight or ten feet. Every one of my party of volunteers was hit either by the shell or the gun—I had [received injury] from both. My trousers were blown right into ribbons, and even a new pair of strong cotton drawers blown into strips. My tunic also had holes blown through it, the black satin trimmings and mohair braid ripped off, the coat burnt brown, or white, and the gold stripes on the sleeves burnt white nearly; my cap I never saw again.

As for me, I was cruelly burnt, my hair singed off my head, ditto eyebrows, eyelashes, and right half of mustache, and my right eye and side burnt badly. My eye is O. K., let me say right here. So don't bother. Then you must know that one could not have his clothes blown to pieces on him, to say nothing of burns, without a shock. I was spitting blood, and passed from one fainting fit into another rapidly, only recovering through the horrible agony I was in from my burns and eyes. But a poor fellow next me had his eyes blown out of his head, as I must not boast.

Development of University Extension

The report of the first decade of university extension work just issued by the American Society, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, shows that 554 courses of lectures have been delivered to 289,755 persons, the aggregate attendance exceeding 1,000,000. It is worth mentioning to note that the attendance secured by the American Society exceeds that of Oxford, the most successful of the English societies, by 25,000.

The Directors, in their report, say that the average number of persons each year who have attended the courses given under the auspices of the university extension is a little more than 18,000, the total course attendance for the ten years being 180,755. In the last two years there has been an average attendance of 243 persons for each lecture, in that time there having been delivered 1,056 lectures.

According to the report, the total cost of the society's work for ten years has been $275,000. Of this $183,000 has been earned and $92,000 has been given. There have been over five thousand lectures. The Centres have found, in addition to the $183,000 received from them by the General Society, about $55,000 for local expenses. The total expense, therefore, has been $330,000. Of this amount $238,000 has been paid by the people of the Centres, $22,000 by members of the General Society contributing $5 each, and $70,000 by guarantors and those making special contributions. The total number of contributors has been 1,722, and the average of subscriptions, above $5, has been $150 a year.

Whittier's Pericles.

On March 16 THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW reported the sale at Libbie's in Boston of the previously unknown Whittier poem, "Pericles." This poem, which possesses marked interest, on account of its being one of the earliest poetical productions of the poet, is in broadside form and antedates by one year the poem of Whittier's long supposed to be the first published in a book, "J. G. Whittier to the Rustic Bard," (printed in Haverhill in 1828 in Robert Dinsmoor's "Incidental Poems.") This most interesting possession, we have learned, is now in the collection of Joseph W. Stern of this city, and, with the permission of its owner, a portion of it is here printed for the first time since its original appearance.

The poem contains four verses of twelve lines each, with a quotation of seven lines from Rollin at the beginning. At the top is: "Pericles, by John G. Whittier," and at the bottom is: "Haverhill, Mass., 9th mo, 1827." The quotation is roughly printed in this way:

Pericles at the funeral of his son did his utmost to preserve his usual tranquillity, and did not show any outward symptom of sorrow. But when he was to put the crown of flowers on the head of his dead son he could not stifle the transports of his grief, which forced its way in cries, in sobs, and a flood of tears.

The first verse of Whittier's poem is as follows:

"Stand back! stand back! ye mourners all.
The father of the dead
Comes up the long, resounding hall,
With a slow and solemn tread.
There's gloom upon his lofty brow,
There's sadness in his eye,
But a hero's bride hath nerv'd him now,
With strength that cannot die.
He will not weep, as ye have wept,
But calmly gaze upon
The funeral shroud ye have darkly wrapt
Around his noble son."

The following is the fourth and last stanza:

"He wept—the strong man bow'd his head
To agony's control,
The memory of the past had shed
Its blighting in his soul.
Nor deem it an ignoble part
By that worn father shown,
That pride was banished from his heart,
And nature ruled alone.
'Twas nature's high and holy claim
Upon his tenderness—
Should warrior pride, should dread of shame,
That feeling o'er suppress?"

This extract will give some idea of "Pericles," which is undeniably the work of Whittier, the born balladist, who was only nineteen when it was written. It is not included in the "complete and definitive" edition of his writings, and is not referred to in the authoritative "Life" of the poet, written by his nephew-in-law and literary executor, Samuel T. Pickard. It is, however, more striking and original than some of Whittier's other early efforts, which the poet printed in his collected works, and which he called "the weak beginnings of the graduate of a poor county district school." It is important in both a bibliographical and a literary way, and is unusually interesting because it was probably the first of his poems to appear over his name. Mr. Pickard says that Whittier's early verses were published over the names of "Adrian," "Donald," "Timothy," "Micajah," "Ichabod," and "W.," and then goes on to say that "The first poem that appeared with his full name was a long one entitled 'The Outlaw,' printed in The Gazette Oct. 28, 1828." The interest possessed by "Pericles" is increased by Mr. Pickard's statement, as this new poem is a year earlier and also bears the poet's full name.

Foreword.

MILLICENT C. FERR, Brooklyn, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 16 Mr. William L. Alden criticises Mr. Pendexter for his use of 'foreword.'

"It must, upon reflection, seem deplorable that so able a critic should be guilty of such unreasoning narrowmindedness. Our English tongue surely needs purging of foreign words, which, for the most part, deprive it of strength; and it were well if we hailed with encouragement a man broad enough to overstep bad custom by using a good Anglo-Saxon word in place of one of foreign derivation.

"Were more of this done, we might evolve a sturdier, more forcible language out of the present complemented English vocabulary. I hope more distinguished people than the present writer will speak for Mr. Pendexter's approval, honorable and unquestionable originality."

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MR. CHOATE ON BOOKS.

An Address in London Where Augustine Birrell also Spoke.

The Cheyne Hospital, Chelsea, was founded in 1875 with the object of caring for children suffering from chronic and incurable diseases, who, for this reason, are excluded from general hospitals. Although many of these little patients are beyond all hope of recovery, careful medical attention and nursing, combined with good food and pleasant surroundings, do much to alleviate their sufferings. On the evening of Monday, March 18, in aid of this charity, Augustine Birrell delivered a lecture in the Chelsea Town Hall, entitled "A Backward Glance at English Literature During the Past Century." The Hon. Joseph Choate, the United States Ambassador, occupied the chair, and there was a distinguished assembly.

Mr. Choate, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said it was delightful to follow such a guide through the long procession of the great writers of the century just closed. In the progress of the nineteenth century the world had become so full of books that whoever suggested a nice selection among them did a great service to the reading public. Whoever wrote the Book of Ecclesiastes, 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, declared even then, so many centuries before the invention of printing, that of the making of many books there was no end. What would he say if he could take a long look at the books at the beginning of the twentieth century, when all the presses of the world were teeming with new productions?

According to the latest statistics which he had seen, there were more than 70,000 different books produced in the year 1898 in Europe, exclusive of Russia, and in the United States. In Germany the number was 23,000, France 14,000, Italy 9,000, Great Britain 7,500, and in the United States about 5,000. So that he who with knowledge was willing to guide them through only a small part of one section of that hopeless labyrinth of books did them a vast service. The great writers—all the writers of English in the nineteenth century—were the common property of all who spoke the English tongue, and Mr. Birrell had well said that it mattered not at all in which century the author of a good book had lived; it was in these days immediately seized upon by the voracious reading public of the whole world.

The English language in its wonderful fluidity and rapid spread recognized no international boundaries, and carried the thoughts which it expressed around the globe with the speed of steam and electricity. No nation could appropriate as its own a good book simply because it had been produced within its borders. It became at once the property of the English-speaking race, who would have it in all the continents and all the islands of the sea. And as all readers everywhere got the benefit of the brains of all authors, was it a mere fanciful dream, or would it only be realized in the distant future—in the millennium of English literature—that all authors would get the reciprocal benefit of all this reading, without regard to international or colonial limits? So that a copyright properly secured anywhere should be good everywhere, like any other right of property, so that whether issued at Washington or London, or Melbourne, or Montreal, it should protect its own wherever the English or the American flag flies, or the English or American language is spoken—just as the English sovereign or the American gold eagle bearing the National stamp passed current at its face value all over the world?

While we had been greatly interested in what Mr. Birrell had said of certain great writers, the reading of whose books requires great thought and exertion in the reader, he could not but think that the vast majority of readers required something easier than Carlyle or Browning, and fell back upon books that could be read without thinking and remembered without effort. The works of fiction published each year in England and America more than doubled the number of those published in any other department of literature. In his country the five most successful works written during the last five years reached a sale of from 250,000 to 500,000, and if each copy were read by ten readers between two and a half and five millions of people would have read them.

The value and influence of great writers of English fiction, such as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Jane Austen, and George Eliot, could not be overestimated. Their books continued to be issued in large editions on both continents. Scott's delightful romances had found their way into every house where English was read. They could always be read with the same relish and zest as they had been devoured in the eagerness of youth. They were found in the dispatch boxes of Ministers and Ambassadors, beneath the gowns of Bishops and Judges, in the knapsack of the soldier, the bunk of the sailor, and in the miner's camp. Indeed, Scott had made Scotland, its magnificent scenery, its history, its heroes, and its delightful capital, perfectly familiar and dear to all.

He would give them the tribute of one of the greatest of American men of letters, his most illustrious predecessor, James Russell Lowell, to that wonderful "Wizard of the North," as it came to him the other day. Lowell's end was very near. He and all his friends knew well that for him the silver cord of life would soon be loosed. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes went out to pay him a last visit at his house, at Elmwood. The two had always been like brothers, calling each other by their first names. As the doctor entered the room he said, in his usual benignant and breezy way: "Well, James, how are you to-day?" And Lowell, book in hand, looked up with a bright smile and answered: "Wendell, I do not know how I am, and I don't care. I am reading 'Rob Roy.'"

Dickens had done for England and London what Scott did for Scotland and Edinburgh. He made the great metropolis very familiar to Americans of his generation, and he hoped ever since. When they came to London they sought out the haunts of his characters and his types of Englishmen, and generally they found them. [Laughter.] There were some sad changes, it must be admitted, in the last fifty years. They might stand in Piccadilly an hour together and watch every omnibus and coach without finding a single Tony Weller. Splendid as those drivers were, and skilled with rein and whip and governed with a whisper, they had lost the globular features and spherical form which Boz loved to describe and Cruikshank to draw. They could any day walk down Goswell Street without recognizing Mr. Pickwick. The President of the Pickwick Club of today showed the obvious marks of training.

As Dickens's books came out they were eagerly devoured in America. "Dombey and Son" came out in numbers long before the laying of the first Atlantic cable, and several numbers went over in fortnightly steamers, the most frequent communication of that day. In an early part of the story little Paul was brought to the verge of the grave, the last number to hand leaving him hovering between life and death, and all America was anxious to know his fate. When the next steamer arrived bringing decisive news the dock was crowded with people. The passengers imagined some great National or international event had happened. But it was only the eager reading public who had hurried down to meet the steamer and get the first news as to whether little Paul was alive or dead.

He took it as a great compliment to one of their American writers that the only mention which Mr. Birrell, in his review of the nineteenth century, had made of any living author was his allusion to the author of that literary classic "Huckleberry Finn." The Mark Twain—the Twain-Mark, as his pseudonym had been happily translated—was called the Bismarck of to-day's American literature. He certainly had done as much as one man could to amuse and entertain the English-speaking world. Mr. Birrell had most felicitously described Emerson and Hawthorne as being as dear to the English reader as to the American. Certainly Emerson's book on "English Traits" was one of the most appreciative and valuable descriptions of English life and character that any foreigner had ever written, and was as true and readable today as when it came from the press half a century ago. Hawthorne's whole nature was deeply saturated with colonial and ancestral traditions, reaching back to the England of Elizabeth and the Stuarts. One of his greatest and most subtle works was cut short by his death. It was a real international Anglo-American classic—"Dr. Grimshawe's Secret." It was hung upon the vanishing thread of heredity which existed between many an old English family and its American branch, cut off by the ocean. The long and tangled skein was in this work unraveled with that artistic skill and charm of which only Hawthorne was master. His Excellency closed by warmly moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Birrell.

The C. M. Clark Publishing Company is now binding "Quincy Adams Sawyer," in both Boston and New York, in order more quickly to fill its orders. The firm is making arrangements to have the book bound in Chicago. It may be recalled that the novel in question, by Charles Felton Pidgin, is the first book presented by this house.

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BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Reports from Shops and Libraries as to Those Which Lead.

The following reports of books which have sold best in the cities named and which have been most called for at the public libraries during the month of March have been received from regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES who have made personal inquiries for the information they give:

NEW YORK.

BOOKSTORES.

Dodd, Mead & Co.—1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. The Visits of Elizabeth. 3. Richard Yea-and-Nay. 4. Monsieur Beaucaire.

Brentano's—1. Eben Holden. 2. The Story of Sarah. 3. The Visits of Elizabeth. 4. The King's Pawn.

E. P. Dutton & Co.—1. The Visits of Elizabeth. 2. Quincy Adams Sawyer. 3. In the Name of a Woman. 4. The Mainwaring Affair.

Leggat Brothers—1. Quincy Adams Sawyer. 2. Alice of Old Vincennes. 3. The Love Letters of the King. 4. A King's Pawn.

Charles Scribner's Sons—1. The Visits of Elizabeth. 2. Babs the Impossible. 3. Napoleon: The Last Phase. 4. Christopher Ferringham.

Ehrich Brothers, (department store)—1. Quincy Adams Sawyer. 2. Eben Holden. 3. Elizabeth and Her German Garden. 4. Monsieur Beaucaire.

R. H. Macy & Co., (department store)—1. Babs the Impossible. 2. Alice of Old Vincennes. 3. Eben Holden. 4. Quincy Adams Sawyer.

John Wanamaker, (department store)—1. Eben Holden. 2. Babs the Impossible. 3. Alice of Old Vincennes. 4. In the Name of a Woman.

LIBRARIES.

New York Public Library—1. Oliver Cromwell, (Roosevelt's.) 2. Napoleon: The Last Phase. 3. Newest England. 4. The Individual.

New York Free Circulating Library—1. Uncle Tom's Cabin. 2. Eleanor. 3. Eben Holden. 4. Life and Letters of Huxley.

Aguilar Free Library Society—1. Uncle Tom's Cabin. 2. Richard Yea-and-Nay. 3. Eben Holden. 4. David Copperfield.

WASHINGTON.

BOOK STORES.

Brentano's—1. Like Another Helen. 2. The Visits of Elizabeth. 3. Paul Jones. 4. The Private Life of the Queen.

Charles C. Pursell—1. Eben Holden. 2. Alice of Old Vincennes. 3. Dr. North and His Friends. 4. The Old Gentleman in the Black Stock.

Woodward & Lothrop, (Department Store)—1. Hamlet. 2. King Henry V. 3. The Cardinal's Snuffbox. 4. Eben Holden. (Sothern and Mansfield have been following each other in Washington.)

Palais Royal, (Department Store)—1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. Eben Holden. 3. Eleanor. 4. Elizabeth and Her German Garden.

William Ballantyne & Sons, (Leading Book Store)—1. Eben Holden. 2. Cardinal's Snuff Box. 3. Eastover Courthouse. 4. Alice of Old Vincennes.

LIBRARIES.

Washington Public Library—1. Eben Holden. 2. Alice of Old Vincennes. 3. A Gentleman from Indiana. 4. To Have and to Hold.

Congressional Library—1. David Harum. 2. To Have and to Hold. 3. Janice Meredith. 4. Reign of Law.

BOSTON.

BOOK STORES.

A careful tour among the bookstores of Boston shows that, generally speaking, the four best-selling books this month have been: 1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. The Turn of the Road. 3. The Visits of Elizabeth. 4. Eben Holden.

LIBRARIES.

The libraries report these books as most called for: 1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. Turn of the Road. 3. Mrs. Clyde. 4. One of Ourselves.

Several booksellers protested that it would be unfair to judge the literary appetite of Boston by the sales of new novels. They say that, if the real literary character of the community be taken into consideration, the sales of the biographies of Huxley and Phillips Brooks would entitle them to rank first and second.

PHILADELPHIA.

BOOK STORES.

The net result of a canvass of the book stores as to the books selling best in March is as follows: 1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. Richard Yea and Nay. 3. Quincy Adams Sawyer. 4. Eben Holden.

LIBRARIES.

In the libraries facts for the following showing were obtained: 1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2 Richard Yea and Nay. 3. Eben Holden. 4. In the Name of Woman.

CHICAGO.

BOOK STORES.

Brentano's—1. L'Aiglon. 2. Eben Holden. 3. Alice of Old Vincennes. 4. Joy of Captain Ribot.

Schlesinger & Mayer—1. Like Another Helen. 2. Cardinal's Snuff Box. 3. Alice of Old Vincennes. 4. Eben Holden.

The Fair—1. Eben Holden. 2. Alice of Old Vincennes. 3. Like Another Helen. 4. Eleanor.

LIBRARY.

Public Library—1. Like Another Helen. 2. Alice of Old Vincennes. 3. Eben Holden. 4. L'Aiglon.

CINCINNATI.

BOOK STORES.

Robert Clarke & Co.—1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. Richard Yea and Nay. 3. Eben Holden. 4. Eastover Courthouse.

U. P. James Book Store.—1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. The Cardinal's Snuff Box. 3. Babs the Impossible. 4. Riddles of the Universe.

John Shilleto Company's Department Store.—1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. Eben Holden. 3. David Corson. 4. Richard Yea and Nay.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. Eben Holden. 3. Stringtown on the Pike. 4. Richard Yea and Nay.

BALTIMORE.

BOOK STORES.

In Regular Book Stores.—1. The Visits of Elizabeth. 2. Quincy Adams Sawyer. 3. Alice of Old Vincennes. 4. Richard Yea and Nay.

In the Department Stores.—1. Alice of Old Vincennes. 2. Eben Holden. 3. Quincy Adams Sawyer. 4. Eleanor.

LIBRARIES.

At the Enoch Pratt Library.—1. Eben Holden. 2. Eleanor. 3. Alice of Old Vincennes. 4. [illegible]

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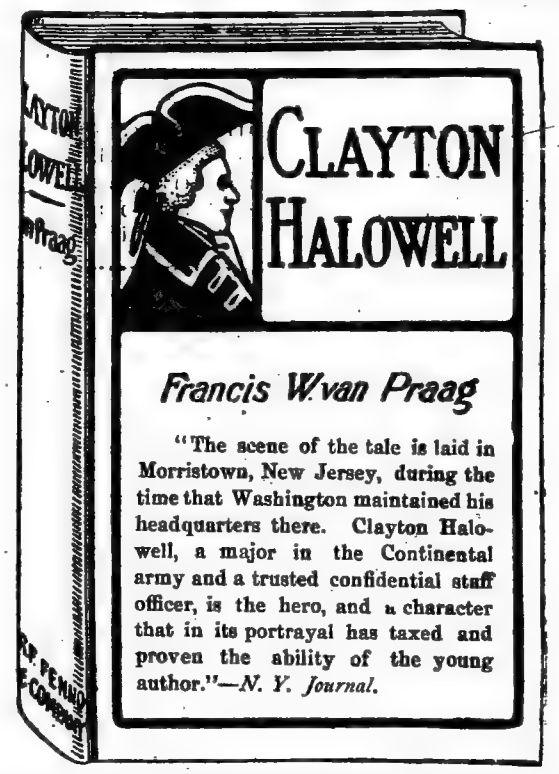

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Field Fortifications.*

In time of peace prepare for war is recognized by most reasonable beings as a sound maxim. It is a pretty good general proposition that the people who are best prepared for war are least likely to get into it, and that those who know most about war are most anxious to keep out of it. These statements we shall not stop to elaborate or to demonstrate, but they will bear thinking over. It is enough to say here, as an example, that before our war with Spain the most conservative forces in the Nation were the highest officers of the Administration at Washington, and the officers of the army and navy. It has been the fate of the writer of these lines to see many battles and many soldiers. His apprenticeship began in the Wilderness in 1864, with a regiment which in one year lost almost one-fifth of its number actually killed in battle, a proportion not often exceeded in war. His observations as an amateur in various lands strengthen the opinion, early formed, that the more a man knows about war the more desirous he is that his country shall escape it.

However that may be, we have suddenly taken a new place among the nations, which brings with it new perils and new responsibilities, and common prudence demands that the young men of the country should be qualified and ready to take the field as soldiers, and, fortunately, there is among them a laudable interest in military matters than has been felt in the land for many years. To the young man who wishes to fit himself to become a good officer or non-commissioned officer we recommend Col. Fiebeger's little book, which will be found interesting also to many an intelligent citizen who never expects to do any more military duty, for it covers a good deal of the art and practice of war, and is illustrated by many historical examples. Field fortification has to do with the whole range of temporary defense of troops actually in the presence of the enemy. But to intelligently provide and use cover one must know the power of arms and the methods of attack; so a book on field fortification naturally has a wide range.

The brief historical illustrations which Col. Fiebeger uses are drawn from the wars of Napoleon, the Franco-German war, the attack and defense of Plevna, and especially from our own great civil war. Possibly the general reader will have forgotten how much use we made (thirty-six) years ago of the arts of defense, of which we have read much in the last few years. If so this little book will refresh his memory. He will be led to recall the fact that by 1864 our men had learned to promptly cover themselves when before the enemy whether in bivouac, in line of battle, or on picket. He will recall also that wire entanglements were used in 1863, and that veteran officers with seasoned troops continued to make front attacks on entrenched positions, and to be repulsed with dreadful loss. So, among other desirable things, Col. Fiebeger teaches us modesty and charity.

*A TEXT BOOK ON FIELD FORTIFICATION. By C. J. Fiebeger, Professor of Civil and [illegible]. [illegible] Second Edition, Revised. [illegible] 1901. [illegible] 8vo, cloth, [illegible] 1.50. John Wiley & Sons, New York; [illegible] London.

The Rise of a Magazine.

With the April number of Everybody's Magazine we find that periodical enlarged to 128 pages of reading matter. Its illustrations, too, seem to have added excellence. In a well illustrated article, "A Monster Tunnel Under the Ocean," Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., gives us an interview with M. Jean Berlier, who proposes to connect Europe and Africa by a twenty-five-mile tunnel under the Mediterranean. "Why New York Needs Purifying" is discussed by the Right Rev. Rocky Cadman Potter, and the Rev. Walter Laidlaw. Nellie Blanchan has an elaborately illustrated article on "The Charm of English Gardens"; and there are stories by Charles Major, [illegible] Williams, Owen Wister, and Maxwell Struthers Burt. Numerous historical and biographical articles [illegible]

Then and Now.

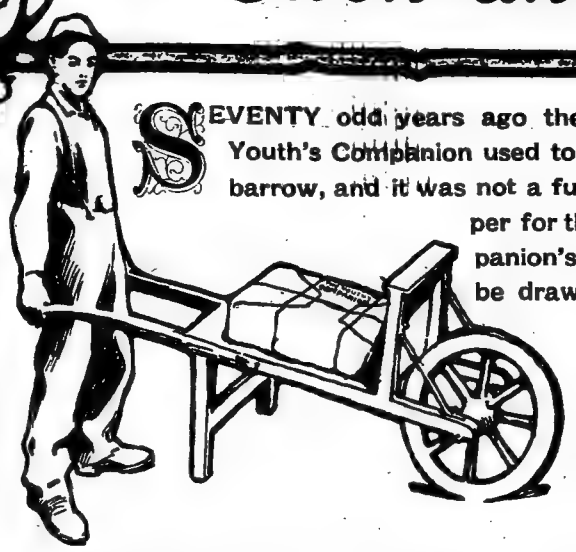

SEVENTY odd years ago the paper for a week's edition of the Youth's Companion used to be brought to the office on a wheelbarrow, and it was not a full wheelbarrow load, either. The paper for the edition of April 18, 1901,—The Companion's Seventy-fifth Birthday Number,—will be drawn on seventeen two-horse drays, ten rolls of paper on each dray, and each roll weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds—a total of nearly 130,000 pounds of paper for this single edition of

The Youth's Companion.

The four issues of April will be honored with contributions from the following distinguished men:

The Vice-President of the United States,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT OF NEW YORK, WHO IN AN ARTICLE ON "THE ESSENCE OF HEROISM" IN THE 75th BIRTHDAY NUMBER OF THE COMPANION, APRIL 18th, WILL SHOW WHO THE BRAVE MAN IS, AND IN WHAT HIS BRAVERY REALLY CONSISTS.

The Secretary of the Navy,

JOHN D. LONG OF MASSACHUSETTS, WILL HAVE AN ARTICLE IN THE EASTER NUMBER OF THE COMPANION, APRIL 4th, ON "THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE," THE INTERESTING INSTITUTION AT NEWPORT WHICH ENABLES AMERICAN OFFICERS TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCIENCE OF NAVAL WARFARE.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture,

JOHN HYDE OF WASHINGTON, WHO IN AN INTERESTING PAPER ON "THE AGRICULTURE OF THE FUTURE" IN THE COMPANION'S ISSUE OF APRIL 11th, WILL FORECAST SOME OF THE GREAT ADVANCES IN SCIENTIFIC FARMING WHICH THE NEXT GENERATION MAY EXPECT TO WITNESS.

The Director of the Census,

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM OF MINNESOTA, HAS WRITTEN FOR THE COMPANION'S ISSUE OF APRIL 25th AN ARTICLE ON "OUR FUTURE AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS," BASING HIS PREDICTIONS ON THE FIGURES OF THE LAST ENUMERATION.

* * *

Twenty short stories will contribute to the attractiveness of these four April issues of The Companion. Among them will be:

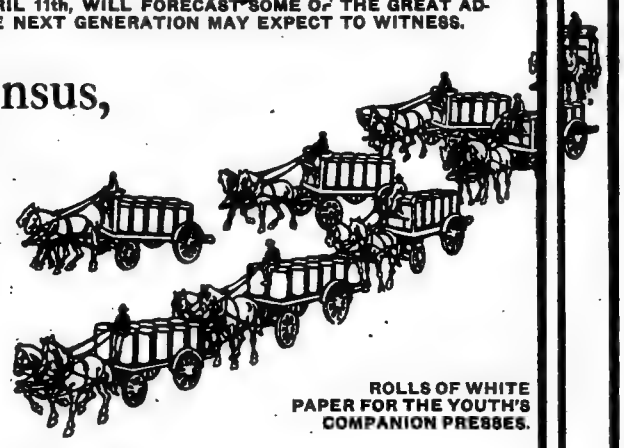

ROLLS OF WHITE PAPER FOR THE YOUTH'S COMPANION PRESSES.

The Green Bonnet,	Sarah Orne Jewett
Some Remnants,	Sarah Barnwell Elliott
The Idle Minute Book,	Mary E. Wilkins
How the Squire's Colt was Won,	Sheldon C. Stoddard
Panthers in the Cotton Field,	Lewis B. Miller
Trouble with a Python,	W. T. Hornaday
College Course of Hiram Allen,	Margaret Sherwood.

Any one of these issues will be sent to any address Free upon request. Any three issues for ten cents.

The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clear and colder; brisk westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,983. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1901.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MINISTER LOOMIS RECALLED

Summoned to Washington from Venezuela for Consultation.

Issues Have Become More Acute Lately —Change of Climate, It Is Said, Would Benefit Mr. Loomis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The State Department has recalled Minister Francis B. Loomis from Caracas to Washington. The explanation officially given at the department is that he is coming home for consultation. There is no explanation of why he is coming home, nor whether he is coming home not to return. No definite statement is made whether the initiative was with the United States or with Venezuela in his recall.

The issues between the Government of the United States and the Government of Venezuela have become more acute lately, and it is desired that the department may be able to acquaint itself thoroughly with the situation in Venezuela through more direct means than the scanty cable communications that are being exchanged. So far as can be learned, the last protest of this Government to the Venezuelan Government respecting the treatment of Consul Balz has not met with a satisfactory response, and the asphalt controversy is still open.

It is again asserted at the State Department that Mr. Loomis's superiors have entire confidence in him, and that he has given no cause of complaint to his own Government. It is not officially admitted, but it is known, that Mr. Loomis is extremely unpopular in Venezuela, and that the newspapers have attacked him viciously. It is also known that the newspapers pretty well represent the Venezuelan Government in this. The Venezuelans are absolutely convinced that it was due to Minister Loomis that the Scorpion was ordered to proceed to the scene of the alleged asphalt disturbances, and although the order was at once countermanded, they are as bitter against Mr. Loomis as if the vessel had fulfilled her mission and landed marines on the shores of Barmudez.

Private advices which have reached Washington from time to time indicate that Minister Loomis's health has not been robust since he returned to Venezuela from the United States last year. The intimation conveyed was that a change of climate might benefit him. In view of the existing political conditions in Venezuela, his wishes and inclinations will be served, without question, by a transfer to some other post. If that transfer is arranged, it is said at the department that Mr. Loomis will lose nothing in dignity, for he has the hearty support of the State Department, and the only difficulty he is likely to experience is in finding some other United States Minister of competency willing to trade posts with him.

CASTRO BECOMES PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, to-day received a cablegram from his Government stating that the Constituyente has appointed President Castro to be provisional President of Venezuela. The Constituyente is framing a Constitution for this South American republic.

When the Presidency changed hands not long ago Castro proclaimed himself President, and this action of the Constituyente invests him with the full powers of a Presidential ruler to the limit of its authority. Up to this time, while being generally recognized as President of Venezuela, he has in reality been simply dictator of the republic.

LEAD COMPANIES CONSOLIDATE

Two Boston Concerns Unite with a Capital of $800,000.

BOSTON, March 30.—The Boston Lead Manufacturing Company and the Chadwick Lead Works have consolidated. The capital stock of the new corporation is $800,000, this stock to be paid in to the extent of $650,000 by a conveyance to the new corporation of the manufacturing plant and real estate of the two companies, except the building of the Chadwick Company on Fort Hill Square, the balance of $150,000 to be paid in cash. The new company proposes to issue $500,000 at par, making a quick capital of $450,000.

The new corporation will be known as the Chadwick-Boston Lead Company, with Gerald Bement as its President. The other officers are Joseph H. Chadwick, Vice President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. D. Ingraham, Treasurer; Robert Bampton, Jr., General Manager; William J. Bride and Alfred Broderick, Assistant Managers. All the above named comprise the Board of Directors. The basis of the consolidation was $250,000 for the Boston Lead and $300,000 for the Chadwick. The property owned by the company comprises the works in Roxbury, Salem, Marblehead, and East Cambridge.

MRS. KATE WEGENER'S HEARING

Her Husband Testifies to Their Adopting a Strange Baby in Brooklyn.

YONKERS N. Y., March 30.—Mrs. Kate Wegener, who was arrested in the Supreme Court in New York City on last Thursday charged with grand larceny by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Carrie Wegener, had a preliminary hearing before Judge Kellogg here to-day. She was represented by Hugo Schulthus, court interpreter, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, New York. An unsuccessful attempt was made to learn the history of the baby Mrs. Wegener tried to pass on her husband's parents as her own.

Paul Wegener was the first witness called. He testified to his having first met the woman when he was a soldier at Camp Black. He was ordered South with his regiment and corresponded with her until he returned in February, 1899. On the 9th of that month they were married. Wegener said his wife has left him several times since their marriage. Continuing, he testified:

"My wife wanted a pet dog, and I got her one. Then she wanted to adopt a baby, but I objected. She said she could get one, and it might reconcile us with my parents. I finally consented, and we went to a Mrs. Dr. Schomer, in Brooklyn, where we secured the child we have since passed off as our own. We were successful in effecting a reconciliation with my parents, and came to live with them."

At this point Mr. Schulthus waived further examination, and the hearing was adjourned until 2 P. M. Monday. Mrs. Wegener's bond was continued.

Frick in a Big Real Estate Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The papers were signed this morning in the sale of the St. Paul Cathedral property to H. C. Frick for about $1,250,000. The Third United Presbyterian Church property on Sixth Avenue was given as part payment, so that the cash involved in the transaction amounts to something over $1,000,000, presuming that Mr. Frick put in the Third Church property at what he paid for it, $200,000. Mr. Frick will erect an immense sky-scraper.

Texas Storm Does $100,000 Damage.

DALLAS, Texas, March 30.—It is estimated that the storm which swept Northern Texas yesterday caused losses to merchants and general property in Dallas City and county alone of $75,000 to $100,000. The weather was cold to-day, and injury to fruit is feared. So far as known no lives were lost in the storm.

AGAINST ANTI-TRUST TARIFF.

Representative Russell Criticises the Babcock Plan to Remove Protective Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Russell of Connecticut, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, does not approve of Representative Babcock's proposition to amend the tariff so as to withdraw from monopolies and trusts the advantages given to them by excessive protective duties. Mr. Russell looks at the tariff as a thing to be treated as a whole, not mended in parts, and he intimates pretty sharply that demands for reduction are apt to come from men who do not care to have the protection upon their wares touched, although they are willing to have other rates than those affecting them reduced liberally.

"I cannot understand how it could be feasible to exempt from tariff protection trust-made articles, as proposed in the Babcock bill," remarked Mr. Russell to-day. "The slightest change in the tariff would mean the overhauling of the whole subject, and this the business interests of the country do not want. If Congress at the next session desires to dabble in the revenue, there are certain things that it might undertake to very great advantage. Our internal tax upon spirits, and in particular on the alsohol which is used in the arts, are very excessive.

"The present rate of $1.10 a gallon on alcohol is far away above the revenue point. Some of the best economic experts believe that 70 cents a gallon would yield a great deal more revenue, besides relieving taxation upon important industries. I am in favor of free alcohol for use in the arts, but if we do not get it we ought certainly to have alcohol with the tax so lowered as to make it yield the most revenue.

"Then there are many crudities in the administrative tariff act which Congress ought to correct. If the Ways and Means Committee desire to go into this subject, as I hope it will, I can see many points that it might investigate to advantage. But any general overhauling of the tariff I do not look for. I do not believe the Babcock bill will be seriously considered."

Regarding the subject of foreign retaliatory legislation against the United States unless reciprocity privileges are extended to some of our customers in Europe, Mr. Russell said:

"This is a good subject to talk about every once in a while. When politics are dull and there is no war on hand somebody begins to write about a proposed revision of the tariff. I notice several interesting things about these agitations. The manufacturers who believe the tariff should be reduced, so far as I have been able to learn, desire that it should be done upon the commodities that somebody else produces. The duty upon the particular article which they manufacture, they think is not liable to provoke any European retaliation. If there were a lowering on the other fellow's goods, they would generally favor it, and the signs of the times, they think, rather point in that direction, but in their own line they see no such tendencies.

"As a corollary to this I notice in all the letters that I see in regard to such European retaliation against us unless we have more reciprocity, that in each instance the news of this threatened disturbance to our trade comes from some business connections of ours, or somebody with whom we are doing business in New York, &c. In each instance it is somebody else than the writer who backs the story. Hence it looks to me as if a preconcerted movement were on foot by the agents of foreign companies eager to break down our tariff system to spread the idea abroad that a tariff war is impending. I have yet to see from any first-hand evidence worth considering that it is."

WAR REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Amount Collected Between June 13, 1898, and Feb. 28, 1901, Was $281,311,515.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following statement, prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau, shows the receipts, by items, from the War Revenue act only from June 13, 1898, the date on which the act went into effect, to Feb. 28, 1901, cents omitted:

Schedule A, (documentary stamps,) $98,420,000; schedule B, (proprietary stamps,) $12,784,034; beer, $89,554,822; special taxes, $14,026,359; tobacco, $42,405,859; snuff, $2,393,275; cigars, $8,291,608; cigarettes, $3,547,490; legacies, $6,889,055; excise tax, $2,398,825; mixed flour, $20,009; additional taxes on tobacco and beer, $978,816; total, $281,311,515.

AN ALBANY WOMAN'S DEATH.

Found Unconscious in a Hotel—Police and Coroner Informed.

Elizabeth Ray, twenty-three years old, of 318 Union Street, Albany, died in her room at the Palace Hotel, Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue, at 6 o'clock last night under what are considered suspicious circumstances.

Little is known of the woman at the hotel aside from the fact that she came from Albany two days ago, and ever since her arrival had been seen with a well-dressed young man, whose name is not known. He seemed to be amply supplied with money, and they spent most of their time in drinking champagne. At noon yesterday she left her companion, and retired to her room.

She asked the chambermaid, Annie Dillon, to waken her at 2 o'clock, and the girl did so, but then she requested to be allowed to sleep until 4. She was awakened again at 4 o'clock, and she again asked to be allowed to sleep until 6. At 6 o'clock, when the maid went to her room, she found the woman in a state of coma. Becoming alarmed, she sent for Dr. Jennings of 214 East Seventeenth Street.

The physician came at once and tried for some time to revive the woman by artificial respiration, but without success. He then pronounced her dead and notified the coroner. The police of the East Twenty-second Street Station are investigating

A BICYCLE RIDER'S LUCK.

His Wheel Picks Up a Ten-Dollar Bill on the Road.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 30.—John McBride of Manhattan was out on his bicycle this morning and stopped at McKenna's repair shop to have a punctured tire fixed. When McKenna started in to mend the wheel he found, to his astonishment, a ten-dollar bill rolled tightly around one of the spokes.

McBride said he was not in the habit of carrying money that way and that he must have picked up the bill on the road. After the wheel had been fixed McBride invited all hands in the shop to have a drink and then took his departure.

Glass Factories to Close.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—It was positively announced to-day that all the window-glass factories of both the American Window Glass Company and the Independent Glass Company, the two combinations, will close for the Summer months on May 15. The closing of the combined factories will not necessarily affect the independent manufacturers who will continue to operate their plants as long as the workers continue to work. Two independent plants, one at Ithaca, N. Y., and the other at Berkshire, Mass., are to be put in operation next week. Both of these factories have been idle for several years.

Clinton Accepts Mr. Carnegie's Offer.

CLINTON, Mass., March 30.—At a special town meeting to-night it was voted to accept Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of $25,000 for a free public library building and to accept his conditions that the town shall provide a site and appropriate $2,500 annually for maintenance. It is expected that the $25,000 will be voted in addition to the sum given by Mr. Carnegie.

Shakspere on the Lake Shore Limited.
Commencing April 3d, the new cars for the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited will each bear the name of a Shakesperian character, and together will make one of the finest trains in the world.—Adv.

RICHARD CROKER TO DIRECT FALL CAMPAIGN

So Says Dr. O'Sullivan, Back from a Trip to Wantage.

Will Show He Is in Earnest in Opposing Vice—Tammany Leader an Expert Horseman.

Dr. William J. O'Sullivan returned from Europe yesterday and brought news of Richard Croker's health and ideas. The Tammany leader, he says, weighs just 201 pounds and is in perfect physical health.

Dr. O'Sullivan went abroad early in February, and it was said at the time that he would visit Wantage and receive some personal orders, to be transmitted to the Tammany leaders in New York. He would have nothing to say about orders on political matters, but dictated a statement about Mr. Croker's doings. He said:

"As soon as I reached Southampton on Feb. 27 I telegraphed to Wantage to find whether Mr. Croker was at home. I received a message inviting me to call, and I staid at Wantage for twelve days. I saw a great deal of Mr. Croker, and we went riding together frequently. Mr. Croker has become an expert horseman, and he rides over the downs on his farm in an easy and elegant manner. One day when we came back from a ride I induced him to get on the scales, and he weighed 201 pounds. Mr. Croker sleeps well and eats well. His appetite is good, and he seems to be in as good health as he has been during the past fifteen years. Mr. Croker said that he was very much annoyed at the interviews which have appeared in a New York newspaper purporting to come from him. He denied them, and said that during his sojourn in Europe he had given out no interviews about political matters. Many people have written inquiring about his health, because of the reports which have been spread that he was in a dangerous condition. Mr. Croker seemed very much annoyed at these reports."

Referring to the statements about the income taxes which Mr. Croker is compelled to pay in England, Dr. O'Sullivan said:

"It is not true that Mr. Croker has been assessed on an income of $100,000 a year. I saw Mr. Jottam of Letcombe, who has charge of the collection of the personal taxes of the district. Mr. Jottam, in the course of a conversation, told me the facts. Mr. Croker is assessed upon $20,000 he earns over all expenses. Last year the assessment was at the rate of 1s. per pound, but on account of the war in South Africa the rate has increased greatly this year. The taxes are now at the rate of a shilling per pound, and Mr. Croker had to pay $1,000 in taxes, and not $5,000, as stated in the newspapers. When the matter of taxes was spoken of by Mr. Croker, he said with a laugh, 'What if it was one hundred times as much, it would only show that I was carrying away money from England—money which I am making from my racing stable.'"

Dr. O'Sullivan said that Mr. Croker had kept thoroughly posted on political affairs in New York.

"Mr. Croker reiterated that Tammany Hall was opposed to the existence of vice in New York, and that he had instructed the Committee of Five to go ahead fearlessly."

"Does he know that the Committee of Five has disbanded?" was asked.

Dr. O'Sullivan said that his statements were based on the knowledge Mr. Croker had at the time he talked with him.

"You may say that Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall are unalterably opposed to the existence of vice in New York, and Mr. Croker said that the work of the Committee of Five would be productive of much good. Mr. Croker also said that the work of the Committee of Five would lead to great reforms," continued Dr. O'Sullivan. "I did not have any talk with Mr. Croker about police matters further than this, nor about Mr. Devery."

"When do you think Mr. Croker will return to this country?"

"That will depend on circumstances, but he will be back to plan and direct the campaign, and then the people of New York will see that Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker are in earnest in opposing vice."

MRS. BLY WITTHAUS LOSES.

Her Application for a Modification of Her Divorce Denied by Justice Keogh.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30.—The application of Mrs. Bly E. F. Withaus for a modification of the decree of divorce granted to her from her husband, Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, has been denied by Justice Martin J. Keogh. The application was made with a view of securing a larger amount of alimony. Mrs. Witthaus claimed that when the case originally came up she was suffering from the effects of drugs and was unable to properly present her case. The Justice's decision is as follows:

"The history of the domestic life of the parties as revealed in the several suits in which each sought to be liberated from the other satisfies me that the charges of fraud and drugging made by the plaintiff against her husband are unfounded. The accusations made by the plaintiff against Mr. Wandell, her lawyer, are especially reprehensible, because they are made without the slightest foundation. The papers before me prove that Mr. Wandell performed his professional duty to the plaintiff with intelligence and the utmost loyalty.

"The application to set aside the decree is denied, with costs."

STRIKE OF SILK WEAVERS.

About 250 Men and Women Go Out In Paterson, N. J.

Two hundred and fifty men and women employed at the Enterprise Silk Mill, at Paterson, N. J., left their looms yesterday because a request for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages had been refused by the proprietors. This is the first strike in the ranks of the broad silk weavers in Paterson.

The Enterprise Silk Mill is one of the largest in that city. The police were summoned to the mill while the hands were being paid off, but there was no trouble.

TRADE IN NAVAL STORES.

The Year Just Closed a Record-Breaking One.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—The close of the naval stores year of 1900-1901 to-day showed the receipts of this port, the leading one for this commodity in the world, to have exceeded those of any other year on record. The receipts were 339,649 casks of turpentine, against 313,061 last year, and of rosin, 1,362,463 barrels, against 1,188,211 last year. This is an increase of 10 per cent. over last year. Gulf ports, however, show an increase of 20 per cent. over last year, showing the crop to have been a record-breaking one.

The average prices for turpentine and rosin were not so high as last season, being about 47½ cents for turpentine, but still high enough to induce heavy production. The highest price reached this year was 53½ cents, against 54½ cents last year.

Ex-Census Enumerator Arrested.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The census bureau received word to-day of the arrest yesterday of Philip T. Graves, an ex-census enumerator in St. Mary's County, Md., on a charge of padding the census returns. He was taken to Baltimore this morning. This makes the fifth arrest so far in connection with frauds developing in St. Mary's County.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Double daily limited trains, with dining cars, offer superb service and fast schedules to all points in Florida, Camden, S. C., Atlanta, Nashville, and New Orleans. Also to the noted North Carolina resorts. Offices, 337 and 1,206 Broadway.—Adv.

GEN. PRINSLOO CAPTURED.

Is Made a Prisoner by the Imperial Light Horse.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Standerton says the Imperial Light Horse have captured Commandant Prinsloo and a convoy of twenty-eight wagons. Commandant Englebrecht, the dispatch says, has surrendered.

The British are sweeping the Eastern Transvaal clear of everything useful to the Boers. All standing crops have been destroyed, but the women and children are being cared for. Five hundred of them have been conveyed to Utrecht, where their wants are well attended to.

PRETORIA, March 30.—The Boers derailed and plundered a freight train near Johannesburg last night.

TENDERLOIN TIGHTLY SHUT.

Commissioner Murphy's Order for All Business to Cease at Midnight Rigorously Enforced.

Pursuant to an order which came directly from Police Commissioner Murphy, at Police Headquarters, the Tenderloin was closed tight at midnight last night.

Both front and side doors of every saloon and dive were shut promptly on the stroke of 12, including those of the Haymarket, which has kept open through prior reform movements, in defiance of the police. Just before the hour struck three detectives and several uniformed men from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station entered the place and hustled the occupants, who numbered between 400 and 500 of both sexes, out into the street.

The order was read from the desk by Capt. Chapman when he turned the men out for their evening tour of duty, and he told them that he wanted every light to be put out in every saloon and every dive, and his order was obeyed.

NEW ARMOR PLATE PROCESS.

Carbon Steel Company Claims that Its Invention Will Reduce the Cost of Manufacture.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The Carbon Steel Company believes that it has solved the problem of cheaper armor plate. J. W. Anderson, General Superintendent of the company, has been at work for a number of years on a secret process of manufacture, and information from an authoritative source is that recent experiments made by him were entirely successful and confirmed his faith in the new process.

The officers of the company refuse to discuss the subject, but do not deny that they expect to enter the field of armor plate manufacture. The company claims for its process not only reduced cost, but greater rapidity of manufacture, coupled with superior quality, as compared with the Harvey and Krupp processes. It has heretofore been thought that to cast ingots for armor plate was impracticable. The Carbon Steel Company has not only succeeded in casting ingots for armor plate, but also in rolling the ingots into plates for which perfection is claimed.

COFFEE WAR BREAKS OUT.

Arbuckles Enter Suit for $50,000 Damages for Libel Against Woolson Company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 30.—The proposed settlement in the battle of the Coffee and Sugar Trusts was but the lull that precedes a storm. Open hostility has been declared on the coffee kings by the sugar barons.

To-day, Arbuckle Brothers, through their local counsel, Brown & Geddes, filed an action against the Woolson Spice Company, James Secor, F. M. Brigham, manager, and John H. Doyle, attorney, for $50,000 damages for alleged false and malicious libel. The action was filed in the United States Circuit Court.

The suit is the result of a recent decision of the Pure Food Commissioner in his raid against glazed coffees. The Arbuckles charge that the Woolsons have issued a circular broadcast through the country in which they use the decision of the Pure Food Commissioner to harass and injure the business of plaintiff.

They charge that the Woolsons have given out that the glazing is done to cover up imperfections, and set up the circular of the Woolsons in which there is a picture of the Arbuckle factory, it is alleged, with rotten eggs, undeveloped eggs, Easter eggs, boiled eggs, tainted eggs, and every kind of eggs lying in crates around the door. This they claim is a malicious libel.

REFORM IN NEW ORLEANS.

Many Members of the Police Force to be Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—A sensation was sprung at Police Headquarters this afternoon, when it leaked out that Chief Gaster was having prepared the papers necessary to suspend two Captains, five Sergeants, and a long list of Corporals and patrolmen as a result of the present reform movement.

Most of the charges are for failure to suppress gambling and lotteries. To all intents and purposes gambling houses here have been openly operated night and day. Royal Street, between Canal and Custom House Streets, being lined with cappers every night. To-night for the first time in years these houses are dark.

It was intimated at Police Headquarters to-night that unless the anti-vice crusade was cut short half the police force of New Orleans would soon be in the toils.

TOM JOHNSON CAUSES ARRESTS.

Candidate for Mayor Charges Cleveland Editors with Libel.

CLEVELAND, March 30. — Tom. L. Johnson to-night caused the arrest of Charles W. Chase, President of The Leader Company; James B. Morrow, editor in chief, and Edwin C. Botten, city editor of that paper, on the charge of libel.

The Leader this morning printed an affidavit signed by Augustus Hubbell in which Mr. Johnson is said to have given Hubbell $200 for the purpose of influencing voters in Mr. Johnson's behalf. Johnson denies that he is using money in his campaign. The newspaper men were immediately released on bail, and the case will be heard April 8.

Building Boom in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Since the World's Fair has become an assured thing, a building boom has started in St. Louis that grows more important every week. Several new hotels are being talked of. Thomas Hayden, President of the Hayden Slate Roofing Company, told a friend Saturday that plans were under way to build a new hotel, to cost $800,000. The site practically agreed upon, he says, is the northwest corner of Twelfth and Olive Streets. Mr. Hayden owns all of the property, with the exception of fifty feet on the west side of Twelfth Street, between Olive and Locust Streets.

Buy Land for a $1,000,000 Plant.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 30.—The Youngstown Iron, Sheet, and Tube Company has bought land to build a million-dollar plant with which to compete against the big combinations. The company is composed of manufacturers who sold out to the trusts. It is understood they will build a steel plant later.

Medical Director Hord at Death's Door.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The condition of Medical Director Hord, United States Navy, remains unchanged to-day. His vitality is so low that his death may be expected at any time.

JOINT PROTEST SENT TO CHINA AND RUSSIA

Great Britain, Germany, and Japan Said to Have Taken Action.

France Intimates that Signature of Manchuria Treaty Will Be Regarded as an Unfriendly Act.

VIENNA, March 30.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, a newspaper which is in close touch with the Austrian Foreign Office, publishes the following to-day:

"Great Britain, Germany, and Japan have presented identical notes to Russia and China warning them that the signing of the Manchurian agreement will involve the partition of China. This combined action deters Russia from insisting on the signature of the agreement.

"France, while declining to co-operate with Great Britain, Germany, and Japan, has intimated to Russia that she would regard the conclusion of the Manchurian treaty as an unfriendly act."

BERLIN, March 30.—The German officials do not know whether or not the Russo-Chinese Manchurian agreement has been signed.

Officials here regard the Korean question as in a satisfactory condition, and do not believe that Japan will become aggressive in the matter.

A dispatch from Seoul, Korea, says that two Russian warships arrived at Chemulpo to-day. Their visit had been arranged for some time.

LONDON, March 31.—The Sunday Special's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is surmised that the visit of M. Delcassé (French Foreign Minister) to the Russian Capital on April 20 is connected with the Far Eastern question, and that he desires to warn the Russian Foreign Office not to push matters in China too far, and thereby endanger peace, France desiring to avoid all warlike complications.

MISSIONARIES' INDEMNITIES.

Claims of Those Who Have Been Collecting Funds Themselves May Be Disallowed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The proceedings of the Rev. Dr. Ament and possibly other missionaries in China will not have any effect on the indemnity question, unless, when the United States is ready to receive claims for indemnity, some of the claims should be proffered by these persons. It is highly probable that it any missionary who has been collecting "private indemnities" makes a claim for a part of the lump American indemnity he will not get it.

The State Department views with disapproval the action of private citizens in going about China and collecting money under the name of "private indemnities." While the case has not been prejudged, and it has not been decided to refuse the payment of indemnity to these missionaries, yet when Dr. Ament or any other collector of "private indemnities" files a claim the question will be raised whether he has not collected it already.

It is possible that Dr. Ament has forestalled the action of the State Department and made it difficult to avoid payment by making the claim that all his collections are for the benefit of Chinese converts. The State Department cannot take any cognizance of the native Christians when it is collecting the indemnity. It would be impossible to establish the precedent that China must pay the United States damages every time a Chinaman suffers injury if the Chinaman happens to be of the Christian religion.

Dr. Ament's recent complaint that the powers would do nothing in the way of collecting indemnity for these Christian Chinamen has not tended to raise the estimate of missionary intelligence among diplomats here. "That complaint," said one of them to-day, when asked his opinion of it, "is just the sort of complaint you might expect from a man who would go about collecting 'private indemnities.'"

BERLIN, March 30.—It is learned on the best authority that, regarding the Chinese indemnity and the mode of apportioning it, there is no divergence of opinion between the United States and Germany, notwithstanding the numerous statements to the contrary. The American Ambassador and the representatives of the German Foreign Office hold almost daily conferences on the subject of China. Heretofore these have always led to mutual understanding. It is said in official circles that the negotiations at Peking are now wholly confined to questions regarding the indemnity, and that nothing of importance is transpiring there.

CHASED TWO MOTOR VEHICLES.

Bicycle Policeman Has a Fast Race on Flatbush Avenue After the Machines.

A story of an exciting chase after an automobile by policemen was told yesterday in the Flatbush Police Court, Brooklyn, when Jacques Lovegnez, a French chauffeur, was fined $5 for violating the speed ordinance. Lovegnez is employed by a local automobile company.

On Friday night the Frenchman, with another employe of the company, was taking two machines from the store of the concern down town to the factory, in Flatbush. Bicycle Policeman Haussler saw the two automobiles come racing along Flatbush Avenue at Lincoln Road at a fast pace, and yelled to the operators to stop. He claims that they paid no attention to him, but increased the speed of their machines.

Haussler bent low over the handlebars of his wheel, and, working his pedals swiftly, started in pursuit. Getting headway, he began to gain slowly upon the automobiles, and was close behind them when one of the carriages turned down Fort Hamilton Avenue and disappeared in the darkness.

Lovegnez, however, continued on with his machine up Flatbush Avenue, and the policeman followed him. The officer finally got abreast of the carriage, but was crowded to the curb and fell from his machine.

Patrolman Albert Owens, at Caton Avenue, saw the motorette coming with the bicycle policeman in pursuit, and ran out into the street to stop the automobile. His signals, however, were disregarded. As the machine went by the policeman made a jump and caught hold of the rear of the fast-moving carriage. He was jerked off his feet, but held on and finally swung himself into the carriage, placing Jacques under arrest. The bicycle policeman was only slightly bruised by his fall.

Reward for Drowned Man's Body.

WATERLOO, N. Y., March 30.—Henry Bishop, formerly Canal Superintendent of a section of the Erie near Lyons, is supposed to be drowned in the Canandaigua outlet. When last seen he was in a canoe near the middle of the stream, and soon afterward the boat was discovered capsized and his hat was found floating in the water. A reward of $500 is offered for the recovery of the body. Men are dragging the stream, which is partially filled with floating ice.

Shoe Company Has Not Sold Out.

HUDSON, Mass., March 30.—The report that the business of E. M. Stowe & Co., one of the oldest and largest shoe firms in Hudson, had passed into the hands of a new concern, Perry & Attwood, who would revise the scale of wages, is denied by the firm. It is stated that there is no truth in any part of the statement.

$250 Excursion to Europe, June 29.
S. S. "City of Rome," 8,415 tons, with $70 Rhine and Swiss and $100 Italy Annex trips. May and June parties via Gibraltar. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

LORD SALISBURY VERY ILL.

Said to be Suffering from Bright's Disease in an Aggravated Form—His Condition Being Kept Secret.

LONDON, March 31.—The Weekly Dispatch repeats the story published in The Daily Express of Saturday that Lord Salisbury is suffering from a kidney affection, and says it learns that the Premier's illness has taken so unfavorable a turn that his proposed visit to the Riviera must almost certainly be given up, and that the announcement of his resignation of the Premiership and his retirement from political life may be anticipated before the end of April. The Dispatch adds:

"The doctors have pronounced Lord Salisbury to be suffering from Bright's disease in so aggravated a form that a grave view is being taken of the case. Lord Salisbury is so anxious to prevent the nature of his illness from being made public that none of the eminent specialists called in are allowed to sign a bulletin. No bulletin sanctioned by the doctors has been issued.

"The Premier's condition suddenly became so grave a week ago that Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Dr. Walker, and other physicians were hastily summoned. In order to avert a crisis a special prescription was made up, the application of which checked the approaching complications, but the Premier's condition for the past day or two has disappointed all the medical men. One of the earliest callers on Saturday was a special messenger from the King.

"The family last evening expressed a hope that Lord Salisbury might make the journey to the Riviera, but the physicians are loath to express an opinion, except in so far as forbidding any definite arrangements to be made for the present."

THE CHICAGO BUCKET SHOPS.

Board of Trade Hopes to Suppress Them by Means of the New United States Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30. On Monday the Board of Trade and the bucket shops will meet in what the board people say will be the death struggle of the irregular traders and what those traders characterize as only another unsuccessful campaign to drive them out of business.

In this battle the Board will be acting through the new United States statute. This law goes into effect on Monday, compels the revelation by the bucket shops of the names of their customers, and, besides making them pay double their former tax, makes each of them take out a fifty-dollar license. The board claims that if the license is taken out it will be an admission that the bucket shops are breaking the State law, and that then conviction will be easy. The bucket shop men see the danger, and will refuse to pay the license.

Representatives of prominent bucket shops said to-day that they would willingly pay the revenue tax, as they have done in the past, but on the license proposition they will fight. The Central Grain and Stock Exchange in the Rookery used to be the old Murphy shop, and is now run by Sidney Mettie. The shop is doing business under the protecting arm of an injunction by Judge Vail. Mettie said that he looked for a decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruling that taking out the license is not necessary. The Exchange will do business on Monday without a license, as will the bucket shop of Adolph Liebstein, in the same building.

OFFER FOR TEXAS OIL LAND.

Standard Oil Company Trying to Buy 125,000 Acres—Its Bid of $2,000,000 Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 30.—The Standard Oil Company is negotiating for the purchase of 125,000 acres of oil lands situated between the Lucas Gusher and the Gulf Coast in the Beaumont district. This land is all in one tract and is owned by James T. White, who lives at Turtle Bayou.

Mr. White's son-in-law, B. F. McNulty of Austin, Superintendent of the State Deaf and Dumb Institute, is the agent for the sale of the land, and he was visited here yesterday by A. H. Hovey of New York City, who, acting as the representative of the Standard Oil Company, offered Mr. McNulty $2,000,000 cash for the whole tract of land. The offer was refused. Mr. White holds the land at $3,000,000, and it is expected that the deal will be closed at the latter figure early next week.

Mr. White purchased this tract of land several years ago for $1 an acre. At the time oil was discovered in the Beaumont field the land was worth about $3 an acre. Much of it was worthless except for stock grazing until oil was struck in that vicinity. It borders for eighteen miles on the Gulf Coast and lies immediately between the Lucas well and the oil pool, which is off that part of the coast.

If the Standard Oil Company acquires this great tract of land it will obtain a strong foothold in the new field.

Oil Strike in Kentucky.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 30.—A company which has been prospecting for oil in Wayne County, Ky., has made a good strike at a depth of 800 feet. Two hundred barrels ran to waste before it could be stopped.

LEAVES FOR NAVAL EMPLOYES.

Men at the Navy Yards to Have an Annual Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Persons employed in the civil service at the New York and other navy yards in the country will enjoy a new privilege this year under the operation of a law passed by the last Congress. Under certain conditions they are to have leave with pay, and the boon is to be enjoyed by per diem employes in the classified service as well as laborers and mechanics, who are to have fifteen days' annual vacation. In order to secure this leave of absence with pay it is necessary first to have served a period of twelve consecutive months, newcomers not being included in the order.

Annual employes have had this leave heretofore, but in their cases some orders have been issued of a character to enlarge their privileges. It is provided that per annum employes who have exhausted their thirty days' leave with pay may have an extension of leave not exceeding thirty days in the calendar year, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, under the following conditions:

Where some member of the immediate family of the applicant is afflicted with a contagious disease and requires his care and attendance; where, through exposure to contagious disease, whether in his own family or not, the employe's presence in the department would jeopardize the health of his fellow-clerks; in exceptional and meritorious cases, where the employe is personally ill, and where to limit his annual leave to thirty days in any one year would work peculiar hardship.

What will in this connection constitute an "exceptional" case, a "meritorious" case, and "peculiar hardship" cannot be defined in any legal rule, the Secretary says, but must depend upon the exercise of a reasonable discretion in the consideration of the circumstances.

Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or executive order will not be charged except when included in a period of leave without pay.

Fugitive ex-Councilman Surrenders.

SUNBURY, Penn., March 30.—After being a fugitive from justice for many months, Oscar J. Reed, the ex-Councilman from Shamokin, who last May was convicted of conspiracy in connection with the borough paving contract, and who is charged with swindling the Shamokin Lodge of Maccabees out of $6,000 by presenting for payment two bogus death vouchers, came to this city to-day and gave himself up. His sentence of four months, imposed with the other Councilmen convicted at the same time, will commence on Monday. At the end of his term in prison he will be rearrested and tried on the charge of forgery and embezzlement.

FUNSTON A BRIGADIER

Appointed by the President in the Regular Army.

WHEATON A MAJOR GENERAL

Col. Jacob H. Smith Also Made a Brigadier General—The President Expresses His Appreciation of Funston's Exploit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. Funston was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army by the President to-night. The announcement was made about 10 o'clock, although just before the close of business at the War Department this afternoon Secretary Root stated emphatically that no consideration whatever had been given to the subject of the reward to be given Gen. Funston.

Gen. Funston succeeds Gen. Wheaton, who is promoted to be Major General, vice Gen. Miles, made Lieutenant General some time ago. Col. Jacob H. Smith of the Seventeenth United States Infantry is made a Brigadier General also.

The announcement of these appointments was made after a conference between the President, Secretary Root, and Adjutant General Corbin, and at the same time the long-expected list of appointments of Majors and Captains in the Paymaster's, Quartermaster's, and Commissary Departments, and of Chaplains was made known.

Following the announcement Gen. Corbin sent the following to Gen. MacArthur:

Washington, March 30. To MacArthur, Manila. The following appointments made: Wheaton, Major General; Smith and Funston, Brigadier Generals. Secretary of War joins me in congratulations to all. CORBIN.

Earlier in the day the War Department made public a portion of a cablegram sent Yesterday to Gen. MacArthur, conveying the appreciation of the President and Secretary of War of Gen. Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. It is as follows:

Washington, March 29.

The President directs me to express his high appreciation of the gallant conduct of Gen. Funston and of the officers and men of the army and navy engaged with him in the Palanan expedition. The Secretary of War personally joins in this expression. CORBIN.

The portion of Gen. Corbin's message not made public relates to the case of Aguinaldo.

A suggestion has been made, now that Gen. Funston is a Brigadier General of the regular army, that his services could be employed to advantage in organizing the Philippine auxiliary force provided for in the army reorganization law. His familiarity with the Filipinos and knowledge of the Spanish language and the fact that he seems to have the confidence of many of the natives, are given as reasons why he would be available for such duty.

Gen. Lloyd Wheaton was appointed Major General of volunteers June 18, 1899, for gallantry in action against the insurgent forces near Imus, Philippine Islands. His previous military advancement was from a Lieutenant Colonelcy to a Colonelcy of volunteers, the promotion having been made March 26

or surrendered like Trias, will be eligible, and there is little doubt that many of the officers of the new Philippine Government will be former insurgent leaders. The rebels were too numerous a body of the population to be barred out from holding office under a Government which aims to restore harmony and give a representative system.

As the leaders were presumably the ablest among them, it is considered poor policy to bar out the leaders and direct that only privates or petty officers should be entitled to assist in the work of reconstruction. It is thus a foregone conclusion that active work in Philippine reconstruction will be done by former insurgents who have convinced the United States of their loyalty, and it is not impossible that such men as Aguinaldo and Trias will be among them, since such a man as Buencamino is not barred out.

Mr. Schurman's suggestion, however, is premature, for the reason that Aguinaldo may not accept amnesty. There is no present intention of sending him to Guam in such an event. When Gen. MacArthur asked for the use of Guam as a St. Helena, it was because he wanted it as a prison for influential insurgents. He wanted to use it for the detention of men who had demonstrated that it was not safe to keep them in Manila. Among them was Mabini, who, in Gen. MacArthur's judgment, could not be safely kept in Manila even as a prisoner.

It is not known that Gen. MacArthur holds the same opinion of Aguinaldo. If he does, he has full power to transport him to Guam, under the old order. If he does not, he can keep him as a prisoner in Manila. It is evident from the tone of Gen. MacArthur's dispatches that he thinks Aguinaldo will accept amnesty, and if he does the Guam question will never come up. If he accepts amnesty, he will be as free as any other surrendered or captured insurgent.

The assertion that Gen. Alejandrino has succeeded or will succeed Aguinaldo in the command of the insurgent forces excites amusement at the War Department. It is understood there that the insurgent army as an organization is broken up and that each commander is acting practically on his own account. Besides, most of the important commands have surrendered. There is not much, therefore, for Alejandrino to command.

AGUINALDO AS A PRISONER.

Has Pleasant Quarters and Plenty of Money—Funston Interrupted His Birthday Fete.

MANILA, March 30.—In company with Col. Vellia, his Chief of Staff, and Dr. Barcelona, ex-Treasurer of the Filipino Government, Aguinaldo occupies one of the finest apartments of the Malacanang Palace. He is closely guarded and courteously treated. Capt. Francis J. Kernan of the Second Infantry, Capt. William L. Kenly of the First Artillery, members of Gen. MacArthur's staff; Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg of the Third Artillery, with five guards, are watching him.

Aguinaldo nervously paces the floor, and, smoking deeply, thrusts his hands through his hair. He smokes many cigars and cigarettes and has a hearty appetite. He speaks only a few words of English. He is conscious of his dignity, but tries to talk pleasantly with his guards. He often praises the skill and audacity of Gen. Funston in affecting his capture, saying that only by strategem could he have been captured. It is said that Aguinaldo is very strongly adverse to retreating from his former attitude, but that he must regard the best interests of the Filipino people.

The sisters of Dr. Barcelona have called upon him, bringing a plentiful supply of linen. Aguinaldo is well supplied with money, and has ordered a supply of new clothes. He is careful of his personal appearance. He celebrated his thirty-second birthday the day before he was captured. The birthday festivities were prolonged, and only terminated upon the arrival of Gen. Funston.

Aguinaldo tries to read American newspapers and is anxious to learn the state of public opinion in the United States concerning Philippine affairs. He has conferred again with Gen. Trias and the Chief Justice, Arellano, but his future intentions are not known. He spends much time seated by a barred window watching the boats passing up and down the Pasig river.

This morning Aguinaldo was recognized by a crowd of natives going up the river in a lighter. The natives gazed at him a while in silence and then began to jeer, calling him Emilio, and vile names in the Tagalog language. The guards quieted the disturbance, and Aguinaldo left the window in disgust.

The wife and mother of Aguinaldo, who have been living at Binacayan, near Old Cavite, have been granted permission to visit him.

ATTITUDE OF FILIPINOS.

Most of Them Glad that Aguinaldo Has Been Captured.

MANILA, March 31.—Many Filipinos, including both business and professional men in Manila, as well as representatives of the lower classes and former insurgents, have been interviewed on the capture of Aguinaldo. The majority of the persons questioned were unfeignedly glad that Aguinaldo had been captured, and said they considered that the worst obstacle to the speedy pacification of the Islands had been removed.

Some men distrust Aguinaldo and advise his immediate deportation. Others believe he can render material assistance by urging his countrymen to acquiesce in American authority.

All men agree that the outlook to-day is much brighter.

REBELS IN PANAY SURRENDER.

Contreras Gives Up—Geronimo Goes Back for More Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, dated March 30:

"Gen. Geronimo, commanding Eastern Bulacan, Morong Provinces, surrendered yesterday with 12 officers, 29 men, and 30 guns. He took the oath and returned to the mountains in order to secure more guns.

"Contreras, commanding Northeast Panay and Sulzan, surrendered Panay, with 30 guns."

GOVERNMENT OF MINDANAO.

Peculiar Conditions There Require Departure from Regular Plans.

ZAMBOANGA, Mindanao, March 30.—The peculiar conditions on the Island of Mindanao were discussed at a meeting of the Philippine Commissioners and the delegates from the towns of the Zamboanga Peninsula. Judge Taft said the commission would endeavor to give the inhabitants the government best suited to their needs and circumstances. He said the Moros Government would be throughout by sub-chiefs, as heretofore, which would remove them from the operation of an ordinary provincial government, except so far as concerning their relations with the other inhabitants.

The Judge invited the opinions of the delegates, especially in reference to the Government's expenses and resources. The responses showed that the large herds of cattle formerly on the Island of Mindanao had practically disappeared, making it impossible to cultivate the lands for two years past, and that the people would be unable to support the ordinary provincial Government.

Gen. Kobbe recommended that the island be divided into two provinces instead of the five provinces established by the Spaniards. The commission adopted resolutions to the effect that the towns of the Zamboanga Peninsula be united under one head and that the territory wherein these towns are situated become part of one great province to include either half or the whole of Mindanao Island. The commission declared that no provinces would be created until the Commissioners had visited the other towns of the Island.

INFANTRY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

Thirty-third Returns 540 Men Short, Thirty-fourth 500.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Thirty-third Infantry, which arrived yesterday on the transport Logan, left San Francisco about 1,300 strong, and it comes back with only 760 names on the muster roll. The Thirty-fourth also went out with 1,300 strong, and 801 of them came home on the Logan. From 100 to 150 men of each regiment were discharged in Manila. The remainder succumbed to disease and Filipino bullets.

Besides the cabin passengers and enlisted men, the Logan brought in ten members of the Hospital Corps, ten discharged civilians, ten discharged soldiers, and six prisoners. In the hold of the transport are the bodies of 250 soldiers who died in the Philippines.

MAY STOP ENLISTMENTS.

Not Likely that an Army of 100,000 Men Will Be Needed Now.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—As a result of the capture of Aguinaldo and the belief among officials that a speedy and complete collapse of the insurrection in the Philippines will follow, the full strength of the army authorized by the recent Army Reorganization act may not be enlisted. The question is being canvassed by the President and the authorities, but no decision will be reached until the views of Gen. MacArthur and other officers in the Philippines are obtained. If the conditions turn out as the officials believe they will, there will be no necessity for recruiting an army of 100,000 men.

To prominent Senators with whom the President talked to-day he said that the strength of the new army would not be greater than necessary to meet the conditions. Not a man would be enlisted whose services were not required. The new army act provides for an army with a minimum force of 65,000 men and a maximum strength of 100,000 men. The discretion as to the size of the force to be enlisted is lodged in the President. It is he, therefore, who will ultimately decide what force the situation demands.

GEN. YOUNG'S IDEA OF FUNSTON.

No Good Officer, He Says, Would Belittle Such a Brave Feat.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, who arrived from Manila yesterday on the transport Logan, said:

"Gen. Funston's exploit was one of remarkable bravery, and he is deserving of the highest recognition at the hands of our Government. This talk about 'West Point influence' is all bosh. If any statements have been made that graduates of West Point or men who have risen from the ranks will oppose Funston's advancement, it has come from the lips of disappointed officers. No good officer or gentleman would belittle such a brave achievement."

Gen. Young, in speaking of the effect of the capture of Aguinaldo on the situation in the islands, said he believed the troops would have to be kept there but six months longer. He did not think it would be wise to bring them all away, however, for there are a large number of marauding bands throughout the islands, who will have to be kept under subjection.

"It will take at least two generations," said the General, "to get the Filipinos to understand the meaning of self-government as we understand it. The Filipino ideal is to have the country parceled out among the leaders, they to rule the people and get all they can out of them. We will have to look to the children of the babies over there now to get the matter on a correct basis."

CONVICTED OF AIDING REBELS.

Spaniard at Manila Sentenced to Death—Sentence Commuted.

MANILA, March 31.—The Spaniard, Lorenzo Prieto, who was charged with assisting the insurgents by furnishing information to the insurgent Gen. Cailles, in exchange for trading privileges, has been tried by a military commission, found guilty of the charges against him, and sentenced to death. Gen. MacArthur commuted the sentence to imprisonment for ten years.

Prieto was the agent of the firm of Mendezona & Co., and to a certain extent was associated with D. A. Carman, the American contractor, also charged with aiding the Filipino insurgents.

Carman believes that orders will be received from Washington within a fortnight that will result in clearing him from the charges now pending against him.

Manila Nautical Academy.

MANILA, March 30.—At the graduation exercises of the Manila Nautical Academy Gen. MacArthur, in an eloquent speech, complimented the graduating cadets and predicted a splendid future for Philippine commerce. Lieut. Richard H. Townley of the United States Navy is Superintendent of the academy, which now has sixty students, and probably will have 300 for the next term. The academy will have the use of a training ship next year.

French Decoration for Capt. Horton.

PARIS, March 30.—In April, 1899, prominent citizens and merchants of Manila united in a petition to Aguinaldo, requesting him to release the Spanish prisoners of war. The petition was delivered to Aguinaldo by Baron Dumarais, a French nobleman. On returning from his mission he was murdered. Every effort made to locate and recover the body failed till the search was undertaken by Capt. William E. Horton, United States Army, who found the remains and brought them to Manila, where they were interred. This service was called to the attention of the French Government, which has just bestowed on Capt. Horton a colonial decoration.

RINDERPEST PRECAUTIONS.

Steps to Prevent Introduction of Cattle Plague from Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—On account of the reported existence of rinderpest in the Philippine Islands, Secretary Wilson some time ago recommended to the Secretary of War that such action be taken as might be necessary to prevent the introduction of the contagion into the Hawaiian Islands and the United States by animals brought on Government transports.

He also requested the Secretary of the Treasury to direct that special precautions be taken on the Pacific Coast to prevent the landing of suspected animals without their being turned over to the Department of Agriculture for quarantine under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Secretary Wilson has received replies from Secretary Root and Secretary Gage informing him that the desired instructions have been issued.

Rinderpest is the great cattle plague of Oriental countries, which has frequently swept over Europe, destroying nearly all bovine animals, and has attracted special attention during the past two or three years by its ravages in Africa, where in many sections it destroyed from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the cattle.

Although inoculation has been so far efficacious as somewhat to reduce the losses from this disease, it still remains one of the most fatal diseases to cattle.

CHEERS FOR AGUINALDO.

Boston Anti-Imperialists Greet His Name with Loud Applause.

BOSTON, March 30.—President McKinley's Administration was denounced and Aguinaldo's name loudly applauded by the large audience that listened to the speakers at the anti-imperialist meeting in Faneuil Hall to-night. Col. Charles R. Codman presided, and upon the platform, besides the speakers, were Edward Atkinson, Erving Winslow, Moorfield Storey, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., and other gentlemen of well-known anti-imperialist procivilities. The audience was very enthusiastic, and at times was brought up to a high pitch of excitement by the remarks of the speakers. Col. Codman, in opening the meeting, made a forcible address.

At its conclusion he presented the Hon. George S. Boutwell, who strongly criticised the attitude of the Administration toward the Filipinos. The next speaker was Mr. George G. Mercer of Philadelphia, who was followed by Señor Sixto Lopez, Aguinaldo's former secretary, who was greeted with applause as he rose to speak. His address, which was not long, was read from carefully prepared notes, and, although not fluently delivered, was made in an earnest manner that won the sympathies of the audience.

He was followed by his secretary, Mr. Patterson, who supplemented the words of his chief as to the conditions, needs, purposes, and aims of the Filipinos.

MARK TWAIN TELLS OF HIS BUSINESS VENTURES

"To Succeed, Avoid My Example," Is His Axiom, He Says.

Confides to the Poughkeepsie Eastman Club His Idea of Diligence, Honesty, and Truthfulness.

The Poughkeepsie Eastman Club, an organization of alumni of the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, held its second annual banquet last night at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue. One hundred and fifty guests sat down to the tables.

F. L. Bailey, the President of the club, presided. The other speakers were C. C. Gaines, President of the Eastman National Business College; Henry D. Dickson, James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, and Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain.)

Mark Twain was introduced by Mr. Bailey as a personal friend of Tom Sawyer, who was one of the types of successful business men. He took his text from the speech of Mr. Cannon, who had enunciated some business principles on which the success of young men depended. Mr. Clemens said:

"Mr. Cannon has furnished me with texts enough to last as slow a speaker as myself all the rest of the night. I took exception to the introducing of Mr. Cannon as a great financier. As if he was the only great financier present! I am a financier. But my methods are not the same as Mr. Cannon's.

"I cannot say that I have turned out the great business man that I thought I was when I began life But I am comparatively young yet and may learn. I am rather inclined to believe that what troubled me was that I got the big head early in the game. I want to explain to you a few points of difference between the principles of business as I see them and those that Mr. Cannon believes in.

"He says that the primary rule of business success is loyalty to your employer. That's all right—as a theory. What is the matter with loyalty to yourself? As nearly as I can understand Mr. Cannon's methods there is one great drawback to them. He wants you to work a great deal.

"Diligence is a good thing, but taking things easy is much more restful. My idea is that the employer should be the busy man and the employe the idle one. The employer should be the worried man and the employe the happy one. And why not? He gets the salary.

"My plan is to get another man to do the work for me. There's more repose in that. What I want is repose first, last, and all the time.

"I want to tell you some of my experiences in business, and then I will be in a position to lay down some general rules for the guidance of those who want to succeed in business. My first effort was about twenty-five years ago. I took hold of an invention—I don't know now what it was all about—but some one came to me and told me that it was a good thing, and that there were lots of money in it. He persuaded me to invest $5,000, and I lived up to my beliefs by engaging a man to develop it. To make a long story short, I sank $40,000 in it.

"Then I took up the publication of a book. I called in a publisher and said to him: 'I want you to publish this book along lines which I shall lay down. I am the employer and you are the employe. I am going to show them some new kinks in the publishing business. And I want you to draw on me for money as you go along.' Which he did. He drew on me for $56,000. Then I asked him to take the book and call it off. But he refused to do that.

"My next venture was with a machine for doing something or other. I knew less about that than I did about the invention. But I sank $150,000 in the business, and can't for the life of me recollect what it was the machine was to do.

"I was still undismayed. You see, one of the strong points about my business life was that I never gave up. I undertook to publish Gen. Grant's book, and made $140,000 in six months—and lost it all in the next six months. My axiom is—to succeed in business, avoid my example.

"Mr. Cannon says that there are three cardinal rules of business success. They are diligence, honesty, and truthfulness. Well, diligence is all right. Let it go as a theory. Honesty is the best policy—when there is the most money in it. But truthfulness is one of the most dangerous—why, this man is misleading you."

ARMY APPOINTMENTS MADE.

List of Staff Officers Selected, All from the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In addition to the selection of a Major General and two Brigadier Generals, the appointment was announced of two Majors and twenty-five Captains in the Paymaster's Department, twenty-one Captains in the Commissary Department, thirty-seven Captains in the Quartermaster's Department, and seventeen Chaplains. All of these appointees are in the regular army, under the recent act of Congress enlarging and reorganizing the army, and without exception the staff appointees are from volunteer officers.

The appointments were as follows:

To be Captains and Assistant Quartermasters: F. M. Schreiner, District of Columbia; N. P. Batchelder, California; G. G. Bailey, New York; A. W. Kimball, California; J. Z. Dare, Ohio; W. C. R. Colquohoun, Delaware; J. M. Baker, Pennsylvania; R. Brown, West Virginia; H. P. Young, New York; J. N. Patton, Iowa; H. J. May, Ohio; N. H. Creager, Maryland; T. Swobe, Nebraska; W. S. Scott, Pennsylvania; W. C. Cannon, Illinois; A. S. Bickham, Ohio; E. P. Horton, District of Columbia; W. M. Coulting, Virginia; W. B. Barker, Mississippi; I. L. Fredenhall, Wyoming; H. B. Chamberlin, Vermont; A. W. Butt, Georgia; H. L. Pettus, Alabama; D. W. Arnold, Illinois; L. F. Garrad, Jr., Georgia; J. Hampton, Kentucky; F. Frank Cheatham, Tennessee; Putnam Bradlee Strong, New York; Frank A. Grant, Utah; Bertram T. Clayton, New York; Clyde D. V. Hunt, Vermont; Frederick W. Cole, Florida; Robert H. Rolfe, New Hampshire; Charles T. Baker, South Carolina; George L. Goodale, Massachusetts; Theodore Sternberg, Kansas; George L. Penrose, Utah.

To be Captains and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence—H. J. Gallagher, Iowa; G. W. Ruthers, from army; H. B. Wilson, Iowa; H. G. Cole, Georgia; F. H. Lawton, from army; T. B. Hacker, Tennessee; S. B. Bootes, Ohio; Morton J. Henry, Pennsylvania; Carroll Mercer, Maryland; James A. Logan, Jr., Pennsylvania; M. S. Murray, Indiana; Columbus Solmon, Tennessee; F. Dutton, New Hampshire; Jacob E. Bloom, New York; Fred H. Pomroy, New York; Frank A. Cook, Rhode Island; Charles P. Stivers, Ohio; William R. Grove, Colorado; D. B. Case, Pennsylvania; William M. Geary, Washington; N. Killian, Nebraska; William Elliott, California.

To be Paymasters, with the rank of Major—George F. Downey and Hugh R. Belknap.

To be Paymasters, with the Rank of Captain, Mounted—Thomas C. Goodman, George B. Ray, James B. Houston, Herbert M. Lord, William R. Rochester, Jr., Robert S. Smith, William B. Schofield, James Canby, Charles E. Stanton, William G. Gambrill, George E. Pickett, George T. Holloway, Joseph S. Wilkins, Otto Becker, Seymour Howell, Eugene Coffin, Timothy D. Kelleher, James W. Dawes, Manly B. Curry, William Monaghan, Thaddeus H. Varney, John R. Lynch, Pierre C. Stevens, William R. Graham, and Luther D. Slaughter.

To be Chaplains—George C. Stull, Montana; E. P. Newson, Texas; John M. Moose, Mississippi; Joseph Clemens, Pennsylvania; William Colvert, Minnesota; Albert J. Bader, New York; T. F. O'Keefe, New Mexico; John C. Granville, Missouri; Charles T. Wright, Georgia; W. W. Brander, Maryland; A. A. Pruden, North Carolina; John T. Greene, New York; Samuel J. Smith, Vermont; James L. Griffes, Indiana; O. H. L. Mason, Iowa; Thomas J. Dickson, Missouri, and George D. Rice, Massachusetts.

Bertram Tracy Clayton, a Democrat, ex-Representative in Congress of the Fourth District of Brooklyn, received a military training and education at West Point, where he was graduated in 1896, and appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry. He resigned his commission to go into business as a civil engineer. He remained in touch with military life, however, by joining the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., where in time he worked his way to a Captaincy. He later became a Captain of Troop C, New York Volunteers, and served with the troop from the time it volunteered in the Spanish war.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of the late Mayor William L. Strong, served in the Philippine campaign from its inception. He was commissioned May, 1898, as an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. Reporting to Major Gen. Merritt, he was sent to Camp Merritt, San Francisco, where he served for two months under Gen. Miller, when he was ordered to proceed to Manila. In December, 1898, he was made a Major, and served on the firing line under Gen. MacArthur. He was wounded in the left arm.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

Prize Pictures and Marines at the Fine Arts Building.

Thursday's end of Varnishing Day and Friday's reception for the guests of the Society of American Artists may have given a wrong impression to many who could not come again to see the Twenty-third by daylight. The sculptures lose little by artificial light, but the paintings * * * ! Whether it is that the lighting is not sufficient, or because much of the modern way of painting is only suited to the light of day, the fact remains that the exhibition loses half its charm when the sun gets low. Yet even so the galleries offer plenty of interest; for never before have so many excellent works by living masters of their craft been brought together in the same collection on this side of the Atlantic. In the control of technical processes, in the knowledge of delicate adjustments of light and shade, in the skill to apportion masses in landscape or figure piece, in the sense of color that makes the colorist and in an indefinable life and virility that start from the canvases on every wall, this is the exhibition which reaches high-water mark in the annual shows of New York.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

The Webb Prize of $300 is decreed to Mr. Ben Foster for "Mists of the Morning," partly, of course, because it is a picture worthy of such note, but perhaps also to mark the appreciation on the part of his fellow-artists of a very decided bound forward in his work as a landscapist. The top of a rocky ridge is seen above the mists, which take their place in the composition with just the right quality of fleeciness, that quality which makes the fog of inland regions so different from the sea fog, and the painter has clearly marked the difference between mist and cloud. It would be hard to say which landscape or marine here (for the Webb Prize is no longer confined to landscape, while the limitation to forty years of age has also been dropped,) deserves to rank first. Tryon, Bogert, Dearth, W. L. Lathrop are out of the running; Winslow Homer's marines are not entered by himself. It is enough to say that Mr. Foster has deserved the prize.

The Shaw Prize of $300 goes to Mr. Sergeant Kendall for "A Fairy Tale," a young mother kneeling with upturned face and uplifted arms at the foot of the low tree in which her child is perched. The foreshortened chin of the mother is cleverly modeled; the child looks wisely out of the canvas, listening if not to a fairy tale, then to the less consecutive words of its mother. Decidedly bold and original in its composition, the picture has a plastic quality that suggests sculpture. It composes in a sculpturesque way. The coloring is equally bold, perhaps in parts too strong, but doubtless time will soften this and bring the colors together in the fashion well known to picture lovers.

The Carnegie prize of $500, offered this year for the first time, is awarded to Mr. John W. Alexander for "Autumn," a composition of two women in wide and flowing garments, which brings out well the remarkable talent of this painter for the decorative effects of line. One thinks at first blush of old tapestries, so low are the colors, and so fascinating is the harmonious sweep of arms and garments. Mr. Alexander has two other pictures here. "A Ray of Sunlight," for example, the figure of a beautiful woman bending over a 'cello, with sunlight falling across figure and instrument, has more painter quality, less purely a decorative quality, than the canvas that won the prize. "Flowers," a similar woman bending to smell of a mass of roses in a vase, while her finger tips rest lightly on the table, stands midway between. Both pictures have exquisite feeling for the line of throat, a feeling that comes perilously near being "precious," yet is never ridiculous. Was it a coincidence or a bit of courtly thoughtfulness that made the jury award the Carnegie prize to a Pittsburg artist? However that may be, it was fairly won.

The old lament of artists that their canvases have been skied must fall to a murmur here, drowned by the chorus of praise that greets this year's show. There is plenty of room on the line, because an industrious and, presumably, conscientious jury has reduced the pictures to less than 350. What skying exists is confined to the small side rooms; and since our painters have not been bitten seriously with the fashion of enormous canvases that reigns at Paris, the line in the Vanderbilt gallery looks almost thin, along with a merciless weeding out, there may have gone instances of injustice, for such always occur. The public, however, can only congratulate itself that numbers are few and quality correspondingly high.

THE MARINES LEAD.

If last year's exhibition shone in portraits, that of 1901 leads in marines and landscapes with marine attachments. Every tenth picture is more or less marine from the view of tumbling sea unrelieved by island or shore or boat, which Mr. C. H. Woodbury calls "October," to the strand at low tide where ladies sit in the shadowed foreground, contributed by Mr. H. G. Dearth, from his studies on the French coast. Leader in this branch is Mr. Winslow Homer, whose "Eastern Point" and "West Point, Prout's Neck," come from his happy hunting grounds on the rocky coast of Maine. The former is a stern, uncompromising piece of realism describing the effect of pounding waves on a day of dull skies; the latter has more incident by reason of the blood-red glow in the sky beyond the racing tide. Behind him, but a close second, comes Mr. Woodbury with "Northwest Wind," a sunlit space of dunes this side of a greenish line of clouds and a lively sea, with the foreground occupied by a channel full of swirling green and blue waters, and brightly painted boat moored in a bend in the inlet. "Winter" is another fine marine by the same skillful follower of Homer's footsteps. Here the rush of waves, with a fleeting rainbow in the spray of their crests, seems, perhaps, unduly cut off from the snowy land, as if the high waves formed no surf to speak of. Animation, however, and a delightful color scheme more than make up for this odd effect. "On a Lee Shore" concedes the presence of a wrecked brig as an additional note in carrying out the action of the elements.

Alexander Harrison, with his "Golden Coast," a lonely beach all crimson of cloud and wave, crimson in the shallow water running in from the surf, strikes quite another chord, that of pleasant melancholy, as opposed to the robust life and go in the marines by Homer and Woodbury. It is a very cardinal of a marine. "Coast Guard of Cornwall" is a view of an outlying cliff seen through the haze at evening, its outlines indistinct as in a dream, its shadows cast on the long ripples in the forewater. These are two splendid canvases that support Mr. Harrison's reputation well. "Entering the Bay" and "Morning, Gardiner's Bay," by Reynolds Beal, are fine in tones. "Afternoon Sailing Breeze" and "The Moorings," by Charles Hopkinson strive more for the play of sunlight on water. "Cornish Coast" shows that Mr. William Wendt is a follower of the open-air painters. Renoir or Monticard could not lavish stronger greens, purples, and yellows with a freer hand. "The Gale," by Henry Prellwitz, and "Incoming Tide," by Carlton Chapman, "Flood Tide," by Arthur W. Dow, and "Surf, Evening," by G. F. Wing, Jr., may be added to these. The effects of fog at sea are sought by Allen R. Talcott, James B. Sword, ("Morning Mists,") and Will Howe Foote. The last-named has in "One Foggy Night" a bird's-eye view of a heavy surfboat with three fishermen. The gray of water and fog is lightened a little by a dim gleam, perhaps from a lighthouse, which touches the surface of the gray water beyond and before the boat. William J. Kaula has a little marine, "Summer Shower," that depicts very well the movement of a raincloud over water.

But if marines lead, there are many figure pieces, landscapes, and portraits (among the last named a masterpiece by Sargent) which deserve attention, but must await another opportunity. The Society of American Artists has made a fine rally this year—only one should see it by daylight.

STRUCK BY A PORTRAIT.

Lawyer John S. Hill Sued for Damages by Mrs. Brophy.

While John Sprout Hill, the lawyer and politician, who wanted to succeed William Astor Chanler as Congressman in the Fourteenth District, was in the midst of his campaign a huge portrait of himself tumbled off the Virginia Hotel and landed on the neck of Mrs. Mary Brophy of 405 West Fifty-sixth Street, who was wheeling her infant past the hotel. Now the matron has brought suit against the defeated Democrat to recover $445 damages.

Mr. Hill made his campaign headquarters at the Virginia, and his portrait decorated the front of the building facing the Circle. Just why it fell off while Mrs. Brophy and child were passing will have to be explained in court. Mrs. Brophy is represented by Ford & Tuttle, attorneys, of 346 Broadway. She alleges that she was knocked down by the portrait and sustained injuries which kept her in bed three weeks and made it necessary for a doctor to call sixteen times.

THE SONS OF OHIO DINE

Gov. Nash and Gov. McLean Among the Speakers.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY

Gen. Wheeler Greeted with Unusual Honors—References to Gen. Funston Enthusiastically Applauded.

Tributes to their native State, together with expressions of loyalty to the city of their adoption, marked the fifteenth annual banquet of the members of the Ohio Society of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. A huge banner of red, white, and blue was so draped as to cover the entire wall space behind the guests' table, which was banked with pink roses. A trailing border of green Buckeye leaves added an attractive contrast to the white cloths. The diners sat at small tables also trimmed with roses.

Milton I. Southard, the President of the society, was in the chair. At his right sat Gov. George K. Nash of Ohio, the guest of honor of the evening. Gov. George P. McLean of Connecticut was on the left. Others at the guest table were Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Mornay Williams, representing St. David's Society; John W. Vrooman, the Holland Society; Charles E. Burke, the New England Society; William Woodward Baldwin, the Maryland Society; James Lindsay Gordon of Virginia, John D. Crimmins, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Robert H. Turle, St. George's Society.

MARK TWAIN'S LETTER.

Telegrams of regret were received from President McKinley, Senator Hanna, Gov. Odell, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Mark Twain sent the following letter:

March 30, P. M.

To the Ohio Society:

I have at this moment received a most kind invitation (eleven days old) from Mr. Southard, President, and a like one (ten days old) from Mr. Bryant, President of the Press Club. I thank the society cordially for the compliment of these invitations, although I am booked elsewhere and cannot come.

But, oh, I should like to know the name of the Lightning Express by which they were forwarded—for I owe a friend a dozen chickens, and I believe it will be cheaper to send eggs instead and let them develop on the road. Sincerely yours,

MARK TWAIN.

The menu was inclosed in a folder representing the leaves and fruit of the buckeye. It contained portraits of the famous sons of the State, from Arthur St. Clair, 1788-1802, to men of the present time. The last page bore portraits of Joseph B. Foraker, James E. Campbell, President McKinley, Asa T. Bushnell, and Gov. Nash.

After a toast had been drunk to the President of the United States, Mr. Southard told the story of the "Buckeye State" from the Revolutionary period.

"Funston was a native of Ohio," he said, and there were cheers, which were prolonged when the speaker added: "I cannot understand why Gen. Wheeler did not come to Ohio to be born." Continuing Mr. Southard said, in part:

"In the course of events our domain has been extended from a fringe along the Atlantic Coast to the shores of the Pacific, and recently far beyond to the distant islands of the sea. Whether we have gone too far, or yet not far enough, is at present a much mooted question. The answer must be found in our ability to organize the Government of alien peoples in harmony with our free institutions. We should all agree that wherever we go we should sacredly maintain and faithfully apply the wholesome principle of free government, with all its limitations upon official authority."

GOV. NASH'S PRAISE.

Gov. Nash was the next speaker. He expressed his appreciation of the courtesy extended to him and then said in part:

"You have not been forgotten by your old friends, neighbors, and fellow-citizens in the Buckeye State. From time to time, as you left us, we realized that we met with grievous losses. We have watched with very great interest your efforts in the work of building up the great City of New York—the greatest in this Republic. [Cheers.] You have been important factors in her life. You have been successful in adding to her greatness and to her prosperity. The people at home are rejoiced in your triumphs.

"I bear to-night this message from them to you: 'May the greatest success attend all your honorable endeavors, and may peace, prosperity, and happiness be with you and yours until all things shall end.'"

Gov. Nash then added, amid laughter, that they were getting along pretty well at home, and referred to the fact that the State now has a half million more people than in 1890. After saying that the true Buckeye was ever loyal to his State, he added:

"There is another characteristic which I trust will be ever found in the true Buckeye. He will always remember that there is a higher and greater allegiance due from him than the one which he owes to his native or to his adopted State. These are but a part of the great Nation which gives us protection, happiness, and freedom. Here is a duty not circumscribed by State lines. To her and to her flag we will always be true and loyal."

GOV. McLEAN'S SPEECH.

Gov. McLean talked about his State. In enumerating the many good things that had come from there, he catalogued the various mechanical appliances included in the State's list of manufactures.

"Whenever a Filipino or a mountain lion fans before the deadly aim of an embryo President," he said, "the gun that does the work comes from Connecticut."

The Governor, after praising at length his own section of the country, eulogized the Union as a whole. He said that conditions of all sorts had improved here within half a century, and that nowadays there was "not a man but who has a better eye, neighbors, and belongings than only the rich could get fifty years ago." In mentioning the relation of the people to the Government powers, the speaker said: "The star of universal equality will never be dug out of the mud puddle of restricted legislation."

Toward the end of his speech the Governor made some remarks about this city that elicited shouts of laughter. He said he had heard that Gov. Odell was slated for the Presidency of the United States, and that many in Connecticut would be glad to support him for the office because he had promised to drive the policemen out of the City of New York.

The Governor said that Connecticut people liked to read about reforms in New York.

"There are few places in the world," he went on, "which are always in process of reform and always growing worse at the same time. We in Connecticut have decided that you don't need or don't want reform, in either of which cases the newspapers are mistaken. Anyway, we are glad to come down here and see you once in a while."

Gen. Joseph Wheeler was the next speaker. As he was introduced everybody in the banquet room rose to their feet and cheered him. He spoke on the subject of present conditions in the country and of the Philippines. The feature of his speech was his tribute to President McKinley, in which he said:

"Our present Chief Executive is known to the world for his great acts. To those who had the pleasure of serving with him in the popular legislative body of the land he is known as teaching more than any other man to his fellow-members that the tenets of party could be better argued without bitterness. In that body he did more than any man to plant a garland of flowers in the aisle separating the two great political parties."

The speaker told a joke on the Governor of Ohio. He said that when he was at the encampment of the Grand Army in Chicago not long ago he was talking to Capt. Turner, who was at the head of the Reception Committee, and was, therefore, supposed to shake hands with all the old comrades who arrived in the city. A man came up to the Captain and said:

"Well, how are you? It is thirty-six years since I grasped your hand, Capt. Turner. You were then a Lieutenant and I was a member of your company."

The head of the committee, wanting to say something pleasant, replied:

"So glad to see you. And what have you been doing since we met? What business are you engaged in now?"

The other answered: "Why, just at present I am in the business of being Governor of Ohio."

The next and last speaker was ex-Assistant District Attorney Gordon. He is a native of Virginia, and that State was the subject of his talk. Several of the speakers during the evening referred in eulogistic terms to Gen. Funston. All such references were applauded enthusiastically.

Ex-Senator Carter Ill.

Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana was unable to attend the dinner of the Ohio Society last night on account of an attack of acute indigestion. The Senator was taken ill yesterday afternoon and for a time suffered great pain. At the hotel last night it was said that, although the attack was a stubborn one, it had yielded to treatment, and the patient was resting comfortably.

INTRUDER DEFIES POLICEMEN.

Railroad Man Visits a Station House with Hostile Intent.

A man who gave his name as Charles Tucker, and said he was an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 9 o'clock last night walked into the West Twentieth Street Station and saluted the Sergeant with these words:

"Ha! You are the man I am after. I'm going to clean out the place, so you may as well come up and take your medicine like a man. Your time has come."

The Sergeant rang the bell and several policemen came at his call.

"Oh," said the intruder, "so you can't go it alone. Well, the more the merrier, and I can whip you all."

The policemen overpowered the man after a struggle, and he was locked up, charged with being intoxicated and disorderly.

HAWK STOLE THE TRAP.

But He Came Back After Pigeons and Met His Death.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Ernest Markham, son of Selectman W. N. Markham of Chestnut Hill, owns a fine flock of pigeons. One day recently he detected a large hen hawk making off with one of his pets. He set a trap and the next day he found the trap gone and with it four feet of chain with which it had been fastened. A few days after a large hawk was seen circling around, high up from the ground, and, he turned and circled something glistened in the sun, just below his body. Just a week later the big bird was seen to alight in a large chestnut tree on the ledges west of the house.

Markham and a hired man, John Kane, started for the spot. The bird did not fly, and it was perceived that he was securely held. As the hawk lit on the tree, a small branch ran through the trap, holding it fast. Young Markham secured a club, and climbing the chestnut, to the height of fifty feet, gave battle to the hawk, which, though handicapped, fought valiantly. At last Markham got in the knockout blow. The hawk proved to be an immense specimen of the red tailed variety, and measured four feet six inches from tip to tip. It had been caught by two toes on the left leg, and one was missing where the jaws cut it in two.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Clear and colder, brisk westerly winds.

Rains have fallen in the South Atlantic States, except Florida, the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and the Western portion of the lower lake region; and snow or rain in the Southern part of the upper lake region, the Central Mississippi Valley, and Western Montana.

The temperature has risen, with marked changes, in Southeastern Georgia, Northeastern Florida, Northern Tennessee, Southern Florida, Central Arkansas, Western and Southern Colorado, and Eastern Massachusetts, and fallen, with marked changes, in Southwestern Virginia, Oklahoma, Northwestern Louisiana, and Northern and Central Texas.

Rains are indicated for the Atlantic States, and rain or snow in the lake regions.

Fresh to brisk northeast to northwest winds are indicated for the New England coast, fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh to brisk winds, generally easterly, for the South Atlantic Coast.

Forecast for to-day and Monday:

New England, rain; fresh to brisk northeast to northwest winds. Monday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, clearing; colder in Southern portions; fresh to brisk winds, becoming westerly.

GOV. ODELL CONFERS WITH SENATOR PLATT

Amendments to the Charter a Subject of Their Discussion.

Senator Elsberg Says the Davis Law Will Not Be Repealed—Governor's Attitude on Police Legislation.

Gov. Odell and Senator Thomas C. Platt spent nearly all of the daylight hours of yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There was a conference at which Gov. Odell discussed with Senator Platt the charter amendments. It was held in the morning and lasted about an hour. During the day Gov. Odell was in his own rooms, the corridors, and other parts of the hotel talking with political leaders and Senators and Assemblymen who came there.

The most important matters discussed were the proposed police measures and the Three-Platoon Police bill and the Three-Platoon Firemen's bill.

When asked about police matters, Gov. Odell said:

"I do not know of any further police legislation which will be passed this year."

"Are you in favor of the bill establishing three platoons and giving the policemen eight hours work in each twenty-four?" was asked.

"I cannot discuss that matter now. I will not say whether I favor the bill or not. I will examine it, and decide what to do."

"You have been quoted as saying that you would favor further police legislation if the leaders in New York City wanted the Elsberg bill passed. Is that true?"

"There was a misunderstanding on that point. When asked about the question of further police legislation I said that other bills would be passed if desired."

It was said yesterday that no decision had been reached yet as to charter amendments. Senator Nathan Elsberg, who has been at work on the educational chapter of the revised charter, said:

"I have been working nineteen hours a day on that section alone. The Davis school law regulating teachers' wages will not be repealed, as recommended by the Charter Revision Commission."

"Did you consult with Senator Platt before you introduced the bill making Mayor Van Wyck responsible for the appointment of the deputies to Police Commissioner Murphy's?" was asked.

"No, I did not consult, and received no order by letter or otherwise. The matter seemed to be a just one. The Chief Executive of a large city is the man responsible for the condition of things. My Police bill was aimed to place the responsibility directly on Mayor Van Wyck's shoulders by giving him the power to appoint the deputy chiefs of the Police Department."

Senator Elsberg had a talk with Senator Platt yesterday about his bill. No decision was announced as to whether it would be enacted into law. The politicians who talked with Gov. Odell declared yesterday that he was still opposed to any further police legislation.

The opposition of some Republican leaders to the Three-Platoon Police bill is based on the idea that there would have to be 2,500 additional policemen appointed, and the City of New York would have to pay several millions more each year for salaries. They claimed that the Tammany politicians would make campaign capital out of this law if it was passed.

THREE-PLATOON POLICE PLAN.

Col. Murphy Thinks that Under It 2,400 More Men Would Be Needed —Policeman's Present Duties.

"I have no opinion to offer on the 'three-platoon' feature of the revised Charter," said Commissioner Murphy yesterday. "But if the force of New York City is to remain as efficient as it now is, and if the same protection is to be given to life and property, with such a provision, at least 2,400 more policemen will be needed. I have nothing to say in regard to the proposed amendment to the Police law which would take from me the power to appoint Deputy Commissioners and give it to the Mayor, except that I shall obey any law that the Legislature may enact."

The Charter Revision Commission, of which George L. Rives was Chairman, went out of existence Dec. 1 last. Mr. Rives's secretary said yesterday that he was not prepared to discuss the three-platoon proposition, but that shortly he would make public his views on the proposed change in the Charter, including the police plan. Another member of the Commission said that he and all the other members would avoid expressing views on charter revision.

"The Commission," he added, "stands by its published report, and on that only. The Legislature has a perfect right to amend what we presented or to add to it. But we are not responsible for what the Legislature may do in this respect. The Commission did what it started out to do and no longer exists."

Police officers above the grade of roundsmen betray either indifference in regard to the three-platoon plan or ridicule it. They say that patrolmen and roundsmen should be very well satisfied with their billets. They argue that considering the salaries paid to patrolmen and roundsmen they should not grumble under present conditions. With the existing two-platoon system—each platoon is divided into two sections—a patrolman does actual duty eleven hours one day and thirteen hours the next. Every fourth day he has a day off, and as often a morning home, and a night off once a month. These privileges with indulgences which can be obtained by any man with a good record, bring the actual work done by a patrolman throughout the year to very little more than the Three-Platoon bill aims at. Each patrolman, moreover, gets an annual vacation.

A policeman's hardest day of duty is mapped out as follows: 6 to 8 A. M., "dog watch;" patrol; 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., on reserve; 1 to 6 P. M., patrol; 6 P. M. to midnight, reserve duty—sleep; midnight to 6 A. M., patrol. From this 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. he is free to go home or, if he lodges in the station house, to do as he may please. At 6 P. M. he goes on patrol till midnight.

PSI UPSILON DINNER.

Gov. Odell Guest of the Columbia Chapter of the Fraternity.

About sixty alumni and undergraduates of Columbia University gathered at the annual dinner of the Columbia Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity at the Holland House last evening, among those present being Gov. Odell. The dinner was a private function, but the Governor sent out this message to the waiting reporters: "No politics to-night and very little of any other talk." This was taken to mean that it was purely a family affair.

John Kendrick Bangs acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were the Governor, who spoke on "Psi Upsilon and the State"; Julien T. Davies, on "Psi Upsilon and the Bar," and the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, on "Psi Upsilon and the Pulpit."

WOMAN KILLED BY A HORSE.

Animal Bolted on Upper Third Avenue and Knocked Her Down.

Mrs. Mary Tripper, a widow, sixty-three years old, and living at 175 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was killed by a runaway horse attached to an empty butcher's wagon while crossing One Hundred and Thirteenth Street on the east side of Third Avenue shortly before noon yesterday.

The wagon belonged to George Herold, whose store is at 2,161 Second Avenue, and Henry Rathkamp, forty-eight years old, of 345 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, was the driver. Rathkamp left the horse and wagon standing on the east side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets while he delivered some goods, and while he was in a near-by building the animal from some unknown cause bolted.

The horse dashed up the avenue and turned to the right just as Mrs. Tripper gained the crossing. Witnesses say that she evidently saw the runaway, but seemed too frightened to move from the spot, and no one was near enough to pull her out of danger. Policeman Thompson picked her up after the runaway had passed over her, and summoned an ambulance from Harlem Hospital. Dr. Levy, who came with it, found that she had been injured internally and had received many cuts and bruises. He removed her to the hospital, where she died within an hour. Rathkamp was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station.

MORPHINE A THIEF'S EXCUSE.

Charge Was Not Pressed and the Stolen Coat Was Returned to the Prisoner.

Morphine eating was the novel plea which secured the release in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday of a young man charged with stealing a Spring overcoat.

The prisoner, who gave his name as Eugene Martin of 367 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested in a Canal Street hallway Friday afternoon by Policeman Gerhold of the Eldridge Street Station, who had been observing him for some time, and who finally saw him when he fancied himself in a secluded place take the coat from under a mackintosh he was carrying.

"I'm addicted to morphine, and don't know what I'm doing. Don't arrest me," he begged, but his vice did not save him then. The coat, traced by its label, proved to have been stolen from a Broadway department store. H. Blades, representing the store, appeared in court yesterday and told Magistrate Deuel that the prisoner was a son of Prof. Rivers, an old friend of his, living in Brooklyn. He knew about the morphine habit, he said, and would not therefore press the complaint. Then the prisoner was discharged and Mr. Blades asked for the coat.

"Oh, no," said Magistrate Deuel. "I'm not here to recover stolen property. Since you make no charge, it goes back to the man from whom the officer took it."

Blades grew red in the face, but left the court with the accused, who carried the garment.

ACTOR BARRYMORE'S CONDITION

He Imagines the Other Patients Actors and Attempts to Rehearse Them.

Maurice Barrymore, the well-known actor, who was removed from the Lambs Club Friday afternoon to the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue, remained in that institution all day yesterday, where he caused considerable disturbance among the twenty-one other patients confined there. At one time shortly before daylight he imagined them actors about to produce a new play which he had written, and he attempted to rehearse them, the result being an uproar which could be heard all over the grounds.

He had comparative lucid intervals, however, and Dr. Schultze, Inspector of the Charities Department, and in charge of the pavilion, who visited him in the morning said that he found him able to talk rationally, though quite loquacious. Barrymore spent much of his time, the doctor said, with pen, ink, and foolscap laying out the plot of a play, writing rapidly, and talking as he wrote.

Dr. Schultze said that Barrymore would probably not have to go to the Manhattan State Hospital, as his relatives could arrange for his removal to some private institution. Mrs. Barrymore, with another woman, John Barrymore, son of the demented man, and the actor's valet also called upon the patient in the ward where he is held and brought him a large bundle of clothing, which was taken in charge by Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue.

FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL.

$12,000 a Year Subscribed by Friends of Teachers College.

It was announced yesterday at Teachers College that several friends of the institution have subscribed $12,000 per annum to be used in the maintenance of the new experimental school which is to be founded with the recent gift of $100,000.

The new school will be free. There are three possible sites for it—at the eastern end of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the neighborhood of West One Hundredth Street, or on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

JOKE AT PRINCE'S EXPENSE.

Sir Francis Knollys's Courteous Reply to Princeton Students in 1871.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—The Alumni Weekly to-day prints a letter written by Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to King Edward VII. when the latter was Prince of Wales. The letter is dated April 10, 1871, and is a reply to a letter sent him under fictitious names by three students of the class of 1871 informing the Prince of his unanimous election to the Princeton Medical Faculty, an organization which never existed. The letter in part reads:

"His royal Highness will ever remember with pride and satisfaction the mark that he has received at the hands of the Princeton Medical Faculty."

The letter is now in the university.

CHINAMAN TO BE DEPORTED.

His Counsel Obtains a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Prevent It.

Leu Do Dew, a Chinaman who was ordered deported from Vermont, was taken to Jersey City last night by United States officials and placed on a Barber Line steamship at the York Street docks. Shortly after, his counsel, who had appealed to the United States Court for the State of Vermont, arrived at the steamship pier with a writ of habeas corpus granted by Justice Edward B. Thomas of the United States Supreme Court.

Leu Do Dew was taken to Police Headquarters, where he is held. He will be taken before United States Commissioner Shields in this city to-morrow. No one was allowed to talk to him. Lewinson, Kohler & Schattmann of 119 Nassau Street are the Chinaman's counsel.

MR. SHEA REJECTS THE BIDS.

They Were for Building Foundation of East River Bridge No. 3.

All the bids for the building of the foundation of the Brooklyn tower of East River Bridge No. 3 have been rejected. This action was taken by Commissioner of Bridges Shea on the advice of Corporation Counsel Whalen. Bids for the work will be readvertised.

There were six bids rejected. Williams & Gerstle were the lowest bidders. Bernard Rolf, one of the bidders, made his estimates on the prevailing rate of wages. He wanted $900,000 for the work. Another bid was found to be defective, and it was decided that all the bids should be thrown out.

East River Bridge No. 3 is the one planned to run from the Borough of Manhattan to the junction of Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, in Brooklyn.

AN ARTIST TWICE ARRESTED.

His Unexplained Visits to a Studio—Woman Artist's Complaint.

Philip Wolfram, an artist, who gives his address as 241 West Fourteenth Street, was discharged by Magistrate Olmsted, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, and was rearrested at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wolfram was arrested on Friday night by a policeman of the Charles Street Station, on complaint of some of the occupants of the house on West Fourteenth Stret, who said that he had formerly occupied a studio on the top floor at that address, but that it was burned out several weeks ago. Notwithstanding this fact, he had persisted in returning to the house nightly and demanding admission.

Half an hour after his discharge in the morning Wolfram went to the studio of Miss Maud Stumm, at 28 West Twenty-third Street, and demanded admission there, but was refused. He returned again in the afternoon and succeeded in gaining admission. When Miss Stumm saw him in her studio she sent for Special Officer Casey, who is employed at a Twenty-third Street dry goods store, who took the young man to the street and turned him over to Policeman O'Neil. He was taken to the station house and locked up.

Miss Stumm said that Wolfram had first called at her studio two months ago and tried to sell her some paintings. He returned again and again. Several times he came in and sat down at her easel and began to paint, and was very angry when he was asked to leave.

Lectures on Portuguese Poetry.

A series of lectures on Portuguese poetry, which is thought to be the preliminary step toward the foundation of a course in Portuguese at Columbia, will begin at the university on Wednesday. The series will be given by William Tenney Brewster. It will consist of four lectures, which will be given as follows: April 3, "Portuguese Popular Poetry"; April 10, "The Predecessors of Camoens"; April 17, "Camoens"; April 24, "Portuguese Poetry After Camoens."

MOTHER AND CHILDREN BURNED BEFORE CROWDS

Fatal Result of a Norfolk Street Tenement Fire.

Husband and Father a Witness of the Tragic Deaths—He Saved One Child—Many Rescues.

A tenement house fire, which started in the basement of a bakery at 97 Norfolk Street about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, resulted in the loss of three lives and slight injuries to three other persons. The building in which the fire started fronts on Norfolk Street at the corner of Delancey Street. It is one of the three tenements, one fronting on Delancey Street. All were damaged by the fire.

All of these buildings are equipped with fire-escapes of the common pattern. On each landing of these fire-escapes the half-clad, terror-stricken inmates gathered, trying to get to the street below, while the crowd looked on in suspense. This crowd was finally forced to see a woman, a child in her arms, and another one tugging at her night dress, roasted to death before their eyes. In the crowd was the husband and father, greatly enfeebled by disease. He tore the hair out of his head in his frenzy of helplessness and despair.

Those who died in the fire were Mrs. Esther Cohen, thirty-eight years old; Benjamin Cohen, five years old, and Sophie Cohen, one year old.

Three who were injured were Michael Oestfeld, eight years old, who suffers from scalp wounds and shock; Max Saltsberg, twenty years old, who was burned on the face and hands, and Detective John J. Reardon of the Eldridge Street Station, whose hands were cut by glass.

THE FIRST ALARM.

In the building 97 Norfolk Street, which is the one in which the fire was discovered, thirteen families lived. All who were early at the burning building are positive that the flames first leaped out of the basement. However true this may be, they reached the upper floors of the six-story building in a few minutes. The first person who became aware of the fire in the building was Mrs. Martha Reimer, the janitor's wife. She had considerable trouble arousing her husband, and after he was aroused he moved only with such alacrity as is possible to a man weighing 300 pounds. But this couple gave the first warning of danger to the occupants of the house. They afterward gave a general alarm by crying "Fire!" in the street.

Private Watchman Joseph M. Fox and a bartender by the name of Lommell of 144 Norfolk Street were the first persons outside of the building to hear the cries. They lost no time in getting to the fire alarm box at Rivington and Norfolk Streets, and pulled it. Somebody else got to the box at Broome and Suffolk Streets about the same time and also turned in an alarm.

When Fox and Lommell reached the burning building, flames were already shooting out of the windows of the upper stories. "Catch this boy," some one shouted from one of the upper windows. The two men placed themselves in position to do as they were bid, and they caught the boy, too. He proved to be Michael Oestfeld, eight years old. They were soon joined by many other men, and a number of children were thrown out of windows for them to catch. The names of all the children so rescued were not all obtained amid the excitement of the fire. Annie and Sadie Gruber, who lived on the third floor, and the children of Mrs. Pauline Greenberg, a widow, living on the fourth floor, four in number, were saved in this way. The adults of these families crawled down the fire escapes. Among those who caught falling children were Samuel Geller and Joseph Fischer.

Dr. Harry A. James, who had been attending a patient at Houston and Attorney Streets, saw the fire as he turned into Norfolk Street on his way down town, and ran to the building. By that time a ladder had been raised to the first floor, and thinking he might be able to do something, the doctor ran half way up it. He says that as he did so a boy fell from above right past his back and struck a man in the street. It must have been ten or fifteen minutes, the doctor says, from the time he went up the ladder until the first engine arrived.

The firemen, upon their arrival, under the command of Battalion Chief Guerin, brought all of their equipments into action to get the imperiled persons who were still in the upper stories, many of them standing on the fire escape landings, out of danger. A second and a third alarm were sent in as soon as the first contingent arrived.

Up on the fifth floor lived Wolf Oestfeld, with his wife and two children. Oestfeld snatched up the baby and his wife took Michael, the older child, in her arms, and they began crawling down the fire escape. They had got as far as the third floor when the two men, Fox and Lommell, arrived, and it was into their arms that Mrs. Oestfeld threw little Michael.

Far up on the sixth floor lived Louis Cohen with his wife and children. They were slow in getting out. Aaron Bloomenfeld, who lives on the same floor, noticed this, and in passing the Cohen flat pounded on one of the doors.

"Get out of there, and be quick about it!" shouted Bloomenfeld.

"I've got to save my wife and children," came the response.

ONE CHILD SAVED.

The entire Cohen family appeared on the top porch of the fire escape a moment later. Cohen carried Harry in his arms, and his wife, Sophie. Benjamin, the five-year-old son, followed, clinging to his mother's nightdress. Cohen instructed little Benjamin to stand on the fire escape platform. He then ran down the fire escape quickly and landed his burden safely upon the sidewalk. In a moment he was on the fire escape again to go up to his wife and the other children, and help them down. But the firemen stopped him. Flames were now darting out of nearly every window.

"We will get her down safely," a fireman shouted to the man.

With the greatest reluctance Cohen was forced to give up his second attempt at rescue. The firemen started to make their word good to him, but before they had reached Mrs. Cohen a huge tongue of flame completely enveloped her and the children. The firemen directed every stream of water toward the spot where she stood, but when they had reached her, she, as well as little Sophie in her arms, and Benjamin, with his little hand clutching her, were all dead.

Cohen, who was forced to see all this from the sidewalk, and whose emaciated figure presented a pitiable appearance, ran up and down on the sidewalk tearing his hair in his paroxysms of grief.

By means of the engine searchlight the three bodies were located, and brought down from the fire escape. They were afterward taken to the Eldridge Street Station.

Saltsberg and Detective Reardon received their injuries through their efforts to save lives. All the tenants in the adjoining buildings got out in safety. Nearly every one of the families at 97 Norfolk Street lost their household goods. Including the damage on the building, which belongs to Philip Levy of 210 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, the loss may reach $15,000. Nobody knows how the fire started.

Says He Shot His Wife Accidentally.

DELHI, N. Y., March 30.—Harvey D. Montgomery, residing near Hobart, shot his wife at 2 o'clock this morning. He says he heard a noise, which he thought was caused by burglars. He immediately arose and took a rifle from one corner of the room. Then, he says, he stumbled over something in the room and the weapon discharged. The ball entered his wife's right temple and came out back of the head. Death soon followed. Montgomery is a reputable and prosperous farmer. The woman who died this morning was his second wife, whom he married a year ago. At the inquest it was decided to hold Montgomery for the Grand Jury.

Many Passengers on the Tunisian.

PORTLAND, Me., March 30.—The big Allan Line steamer Tunisian, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, carried the largest number of passengers ever brought to Portland on one ship—50 first cabin, 230 intermediate, and 830 steerage; in all 1,110. The Tunisian was not expected till to-morrow, and her trip of eight and one-half days comes very near the record from Liverpool to this port.

A Young Woman Smothered in Bed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 30.—Miss Grace T. Finan, a prominent young society woman of Goshen, was smothered in bed while suffering from an epileptic fit.

TO SUBMIT EVIDENCE AGAINST THE POLICE

Grand Jury May Consider the Cases of High Officials.

Devery and Several Captains Held Responsible for the Existence of Gambling and Evil Resorts.

Recorder Goff will swear in to-morrow the April Grand Jury, to which District Attorney Philbin is expected to submit the evidence in his possession, collected by the Committee of Five and Fifteen against police officials adjudged responsible for the existence in their precincts of gambling houses and other resorts of questionable repute.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman, assisted by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who has been preparing the complaints against the various officers in whose precincts raids have been recently made, is almost ready to proceed.

The Captains whose records have already been furnished by the Police Department at the District Attorney's request, and who will in all probability be the first proceeded against, are Josiah H. Westervelt, formerly of Church Street; Charles L. Alberton, formerly of Macdougal Street; Andrew J. Thomas, formerly of West Thirtieth Street; John J. Donohue of West Forty-seventh Street, and John D. Herlihy, formerly of Eldridge Street.

Five other Captains have recently received attention at the hands of the Committee of Fifteen. One of these is Capt. George S. Chapman, who was in Mercer Street when raids were made there. The Tenderloin district was visited by the committee soon after his transfer to the Nineteenth Precinct.

Capt. Thomas J. Diamond of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who says that the detectives of the Committee of Fifteen are called in the Police Department "stool pigeons," and that no Magistrate will hold prisoners on their testimony when the police use such persons to get evidence, will probably take precedence just after Capt. Chapman. Capt. Diamond was quoted as saying, in refusing to hold one of the prisoners taken by the detective of the Committee of Fifteen in one of the recent raids: "Do you expect me to take your word against this man's and his corroborating witnesses?" Capt. Diamond's precinct was formerly known as the "Red Light District," but is more frequently referred to now as the "Coffee House" precinct.

Capt. Francis J. Kear, in whose district the "brace faro" operators were taken by Superintendent McCullagh's men; Capt. William Schultz of the Union Market Station, in whose department some alleged gamblers were captured, and Capt. John J. Cooney, in whose district the "Brighton," a resort raided by the Committee of Fifteen last Saurday night, is situated, may also come in for attention if the District Attorney is satisfied that his evidence against them is strong enough.

District Attorney Philbin is proceeding cautiously in police matters, in order that any cases he may prosecute may result in certain convictions, and among the officials whose conduct is now under investigation is Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery. Determined efforts have been recently made to fasten upon him responsibility for conditions found to exist in certain precincts by the public prosecutor and the Committee of Fifteen.

District Attorney Philbin, in the light of Deputy Gans's police brief, believes that he can convince a jury of the responsibility and neglect of duty in the eyes of the law of any police official who is ignorant of the existence of illegal resorts in his precinct, as well as for failure to close them after their existence has been brought to his attention. Recorder Goff is expected to charge the Grand Jury with especial respect to their duties and powers in the investigation of vice and kindred matters.

CRITICISM OF MR. YORK.

Eastern District Turn Verein Condemns His Order Stopping Its Entertainment—Committee Visits Him.

A delegation from the Brooklyn Eastern District Turn Verein visited Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday, and presented Deputy Commissioner Bernard J. York with resolutions condemnatory of himself. The Turn Verein had passed a vote of censure upon Mr. York for his action in stopping the entertainment of the organization in Turn Hall on Saturday night and Sunday morning a week ago. President Sanger and several other members were appointed a committee to see Mr. York and tell him that the Turn Verein condemned his action.

The Deputy Commissioner appeared pained when the committee communicated the sentiments of the organization to him. They told him that it was the opinion of the members that he was discriminating against the Germans in his recently instituted crusade for the enforcement of the Sunday laws.

The Commissioner assured his visitors that this was not so. He was disposed to treat all alike in the matter, he said, but was determined that Sunday dancing in halls where beer or liquor was sold should be stopped. It was not his intention to interfere with the Germans in any of their amusements conducted in accordance with the law. There had been no discrimination, nor would there be any. The Commissioner said, further, that members of the clergy had complained to him of the Saturday night dances.

When the local Captains assembled at Police Headquarters yesterday for their weekly talk with the Deputy Commissioner, he again instructed them to see that the laws with respect to dance halls and saloons were strictly enforced to-day. Although the season has not opened yet, an extra force of policemen will be sent down to Coney Island to-day to make sure, as the Deputy Commissioner explained, that the law was obeyed at the seaside resort.

HOLLAND SOCIETY ELECTION.

Nominations for Officers to be Voted For April 8.

The Committee on Nominations of the Holland Society of New York has named the following ticket, to be passed upon at the annual election at Delmonico's on April 8: John H. Starin, President, and the following Vice Presidents:

John L. Riker, New York; Peter Wyckoff, Kings County; Henry A. Bogert, Queens County; Charles R. Dusenberry, Westchester County; Charles F. Van Inwegen, Orange County; Edward Elsworth, Dutchess County; Jacob Le Fevre, Ulster County; Philip V. Van Orden, Greene County; Thomas J. Van Alstine, Albany County; Seymour Van Santvoord, Rensselaer County; James R. Truax, Schenectady County; John D. Wendell, Montgomery County; John Van Duyn, Onondaga County; Henry H. Brinckerhoff, Hudson County, N. J.; Edward Stagg, Bergen County, N. J.; Robert I. Hopper, Passaic County, N. J.; John B. Van Wagenen, Essex County, N. J.; William E. Truex, Monmouth County, N. J.; Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia, Penn.; Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, and Roswell R. Hoes, United States Navy.

Theodore M. Banta, Secretary; Arthur H. Van Brunt, Treasurer, and Robert B. Roosevelt, John L. Riker, Robert A. Van Wyck, George G. De Witt, and Commodore P. Vedder, Trustees.

The present membership numbers 828, and there have been eighteen deaths during the year. The Vice President list will have to be revised, however, for Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, nominated to represent the United States Army in the Vice Presidents, died at his home in Washington last Thursday.

Compulsory Vaccination in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Judge Dunne decided to-day that under present conditions the Board of Education could compel school children to be vaccinated or remain away from school. The occasion was the final hearing of the mandamus proceedings brought by J. P. Tracy to compel the school authorities to admit his children to the schools in spite of the fact that they were not vaccinated. City health officials testified that smallpox is still epidemic in Chicago.

Important Notice.

Owing to repairs to the West 42d St. Ferry station of the West Shore and Ontario and Western R. Rs., ferry boats will be run to and from West 23d St. P. R. R. Station, on and after 6 A. M. Monday, April 1st, and until 6 A. M., Saturday, April 6.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

AN IMPORTANT WESTERN DEAL.

The Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Practically Absorbed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 30.—The Milwaukee Journal to-day says:

"The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad has closed a 999-year traffic agreement over the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern. The Journal's authority for the statement is President A. J. Earling of the St. Paul road. The deal is said to be one of the most important in years made by that road. The line extends fifty-five miles—from Clinton, Ia., to Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island, and Moline, Ill. It is fully equipped with rolling stock, has a fine roadbed, and is a complete railway system in itself.

"It will form one of the most valuable branches of the Milwaukee road, as it is to become a part of the Kansas cut-off, about which there has been so much talk recently, and as the Milwaukee has, with the traffic agreement, acquired the right to use the road with its own rolling stock, trains, and men, it virtually comes into possession."

CHICAGO, March 30.—A meeting of the officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Railroads was held in Chicago to-day and details of operation were decided upon in connection with the joint traffic agreement reached some time ago for the operation of the Davenport road by the St. Paul and Burlington systems. B. R. Williams, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, was elected President of the Davenport Road.

The practical absorption of the Davenport Road by the St. Paul and Burlington systems is regarded as one of the most important steps in the recent history of Western railroading. To the Burlington system it gives access for the first time to Davenport and brings that road into active competition for the traffic of that territory.

In addition, it will shorten the St. Louis-St. Paul route of that road by twelve miles.

General Passenger Agent Miller of the Milwaukee Road said to-day that his system will use the road in shortening its route between Chicago and Kansas City. It has begun the construction of a "cut-off" between Ottumwa and Columbus Junction, Ia., and this, with the newly acquired trackage over the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern, will shorten the run between Chicago and Kansas City by at least forty miles, and bring the St. Paul system into much sharper competition for passenger traffic between those points. Both the Burlington and St. Paul systems will begin the operation of trains over the Davenport Road on Monday.

SALE OF SOUTHWESTERN LINES.

Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Deal Goes Into Effect May 15.

BOSTON, March 30.—The stockholders of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad were notified to-day that under the consolidation agreement the stock of the road will be sold at $50 a share. All holders who wish to sell are requested to make deposits by May 1, the sale to go into effect May 15. Over 75 per cent. of the stock is now on deposit with the Old Colony Trust Company.

The stockholders of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad are notified that 80 per cent. of the common stock of that road has been deposited under the agreement to sell at $100 a share, and that the remainder must be in by May 1. More than 75 per cent. of the preferred stock has been deposited under the agreement to sell at $150 a share.

PRESIDENT HARRIS TO RETIRE.

Important Changes Said to be Pending in the Reading Management.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The Record to-morrow will say: "Announcement during the coming week of important changes in the management of the Reading Company is expected, and The Record is in a position to state that Joseph S. Harris will retire from the Presidency of the company and that George F. Baer, a Director of the company and a member of the Executive Committee, will succeed him.

"The proposed change in the Presidency of the Reading Company is the result of several recent conferences with Mr. Morgan, who, with the Vanderbilts, is the dominating factor in the affairs of that company.

"The Reading Company owns and controls the stock and bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and stocks and bonds of various other corporations which go to make up the Reading system. The Reading Company also own through a recent purchase a controlling interest in the Jersey Central, and Mr. Baer will also dictate the future policy of that company."

It is understood that President Harris will remain as the executive head of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and various other corporations, now under control of the Reading Company.

MAINE RAILWAY PROJECTS.

Several New Short Lines Are to be Built This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, March 30.—Several new railroads will be built in Maine this year, and although none of them is to be of great importance in itself, yet they will have a considerable influence upon traffic in various localities. The Maine Central Company will build a branch line from Augusta to Winthrop, via Manchester Forks, Hammond, and East Winthrop, on Lake Maranacook. This is a short line, intended largely to checkmate electric schemes in that vicinity. It is said that the branch can be constructed and put into running order in two months. It is said that the Maine Central feared that the Washington County road might be extended across the State to a connection with the Grand Trunk at Lewiston.

It is expected that the Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner Electric Railroad Company will this year build a line from Augusta to Togus. One of the most important projects is that to consolidate the Wiscasset and Quebec Railroad Company with the two companies that have charters to build narrow-gauge roads from Weeks's Mills, on the Wiscasset and Quebec line, to Waterville, and from Waterville to Farmington. This consolidation has been authorized by the Legislature, and a new company will be formed to own all these properties.

Money will be raised to build the link between Weeks's Mills and Waterville, about eleven miles, the estimated cost being $110,000. Mayor Philbrook of Waterville says that he expects to see trains running between Waterville and Wiscasset next December. Work on the roadbed between Waterville and Farmington will be carried on with a large force all Summer.

OFFER FOR WESTERN MARYLAND.

Reading Company Seeks to Secure a Terminal at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—The Reading Railroad Company has made an offer for the Western Maryland Railroad, and the Mayor and City Directors are considering the proposition, although declining to talk about it. The Reading is now anxious to secure a terminal at Baltimore in view of the control of the Baltimore and Ohio passing into the hands of the Pennsylvania, which will cut off the Reading from the use of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks. The Reading now has a connection with the Western Maryland at Bowmansdale, Penn., and all that would be necessary should the Reading acquire the Western Maryland would be to build a branch from that point to Thomasville, Penn., to meet the main line to Baltimore of the Western Maryland.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said to be engineering the deal, which, if carried through, will also give the Jersey Central an entrance into Baltimore. It is also said that the deal contemplates the building of a road from Gettysburg to Washington, which will furnish the Reading and Jersey Central a terminal there by way of Carlisle, Penn.

SAYS COMBINES HELP SHIPPERS.

According to President Cowen, They Mean Stability in Rates.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—President John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company said to-day that Vice-President Underwood had not tendered his resignation, and there was nothing to be said in connection with the talk of his successor. Mr. Cowen was asked what would be the effect of the consolidations which were in progress in railroad properties. His reply was:

"They will benefit the shipper, as this community of interests means stability in rates. The great complaint in the past has been on account of discriminations. This is now removed. There has been no contention that rates were too high, but the trouble has been that some shippers got the advantage. The railroads are getting along with the present rates because of their stability."

The Report About Mexican Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 30.—A dispatch from Monclova, State of Coahuila, Mexico, says: "President Thomas H. Hubbard of the Mexican International Railroad arrived here to-day on his inspection trip over that property. Since his last visit to Mexico the Mexican International has constructed 120 miles of new road. President Hubbard will make a trip over these new branches and extensions. He will also make a trip over the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which strengthens the report that the Southern Pacific Company is negotiating for control of that property, and that it will be operated in connection with the Mexican International, giving the Southern Pacific system a direct outlet to the port of Tampico from Monterey."

No Sale of the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30.—President Blickensderfer of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad again declared to-day that the Wheeling and Lake Erie had not been sold. Asked if his company had or would enter into an arrangement with the Wabash, with a view to forming a line from Pittsburg to St. Louis and Kansas City, Mr. Blickensderfer said: "While it is, of course, possible that our Directors have entered into such a deal, no official information has reached me bearing on the subject."

New Railroad Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Norwood and St. Lawrence Railroad Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $75,000, to operate a standard gauge steam railroad from Norwood to Raymondsville, St. Lawrence County, a distance of seven and one-half miles. The Directors are Charles R. Remington, Alfred L. Remington, Charles H. Remington, George B. Kemp, Francis N. Hugo, Frank N. Hines, Charles M. Rexford, and Warren H. Howe of Watertown and Orrin E. Martin of Norwood.

Brief Railroad Items.

Although the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad on Friday voted to exercise their option on a controlling interest of the Rio Grande Western, there will be no actual consolidation of the two railroads for some time to come. President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande, however, will be elected within a few weeks President of the acquired road.

Rumor had it yesterday that the Rock Island would be permitted to share with the Atchison in the benefits resulting from the acquisition of the Mexican Central, the recent purchase of which is generally supposed to have been made for the Atchison system. It was also reported that the two systems would come into very close relations with each other. None of these rumors could be verified.

On April 1 the offices of the Northern Pacific Railway will be moved from the Mills Building to 49 Wall Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota; Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; Logan C. Murray, Louisville; Judge Nathan Goff, West Virginia; George T. Oliver, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—C. M. Agnew, London; C. W. Harrison, Chicago; Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; William G. Nash, Boston; John P. Douglas, Kilmalcolm, N. B.; A. Dolcour, Geneva, Switzerland; Lieut. J. F. Carter, United States Navy.

GRAND—George A. Rogers, Plattsburg; William A. Ellis, Chicago; Walker F. Harris, Shanghai, China; W. E. Brearly, London; A. S. Blackledge, Indianapolis.

SAVOY—C. Powell-Jones, London; Mortimer B. Davis, Montreal; A. H. Nelson, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—E. E. Mead, United States Navy; G. B. Wall, Richmond; Morgan Ott Hart, Bogota, Colombia; Harry Alvan Hall, Pittsburg; C. H. Boynton, Boston.

VICTORIA—J. W. Brainerd, Cleveland; Col. W. E. Judkine, Danville, Va.; Judge W. Sutherland, Rochester; J. R. Fry, St Paul.

HOFFMAN—M. Gillet Gill, Baltimore; L. Bryant Hill, Baltimore; Seward B. Abbott, Pittsburg; Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy, Washington; F. B. Shafer, Washington; J. W. Jackman, London; Vorbies Lucas, North Platte, Neb.

GILSEY—J. W. Hulse, Cleveland; L. H. Buffington, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. Sampson Slater, London; D. M. Macleod, Liverpool; Edmund B. Chance, Banbury, England; Alexander Bruce, Dublin; P. Arthur Griffith, Camarone, Ireland; W. Thomas, London; C. W. Bonynge, London; John Francis, London; W. H. Bowen, Elkins, West Va.

ALBEMARLE—Copley Amory, Boston; John D. Culbertson, Wheeling, West Va.; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Joseph Bernard, Lyons, France; C. Willing Hare, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—J. E. Graham, Roanoke; Horace Middleton, London; M

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Commons Still Killing Time Outside the Government Programme.

A SPLIT IN THE OPPOSITION

What the South African Delegates Hope to Accomplish in England.

The Government's Attitude Toward Local English Reforms—Significance of the Chamberlain Suits—A Curious Ministerial Mess.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, March 30.—A story is told about Talleyrand that when asked on leaving a certain conference what had passed, he answered: "Three hours." In a like manner we might say in reply to the question, What has passed in the House of Commons since it met in mid-February, Six weeks.

No legislation has been entered upon except that connected with voting away money. We do not know what kind of a budget the Ministry is preparing for the country, what taxation to expect, how big the coming loan is to be, or in what form of stock it will be raised. The budget has been postponed till after the Easter holidays and these are to be their full customary length. Yet all this time the House of Commons has been strenuously talking, strongly sometimes, almost fighting, and hardly a night has passed without a heated debate on some subject or other, generally a subject unconnected with the business set down on the official programme. We have had all-night sittings since the rule of closing business at midnight was suspended, and, from that point of view, the readiness of Mr. Balfour to give members a long recess may be sympathized with.

We are rapidly falling off from touch, however, with out present House of Commons, and almost as much with the official Opposition as with the Ministry. It seems all futility and ineptitude, and the frequent storms arising do little even in an educational way to assist the nation in its perplexities. How slight, for instance, was the value of the truncated debate on the Kitchener-Botha negotiations! It would be tedious to you to delineate the features of that debate or discuss the motives that led the Colonial Secretary to jump so virulently not only upon Milner, but even more on Kitchener; but I think it should be noted that a distinct widening of the breach between the two sections of the Opposition became visible during its progress. This is not the view of the leading organs of the Liberal Party, but I fear it to be true in the sense that the full refusal of Botha to accept the whittled-down terms almost equivalent to unconditional surrender offered by the Commander in Chief under directions from Mr. Chamberlain has been seized upon by the Liberal-imperialist group as a pretext to proclaim its solidarity with the uncompromising attitude of the Ministry.

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APPEAL FROM CAPE COLONY.

Partly because this is so and likewise because the nation is apathetic on that point no strong protest was raised against the refusal of the petition of Messrs. Merriman and Sauer to be heard on South African affairs at the bar of the House. They got a curt No, and there the matter ended, although I have no doubt, if they find the chance, the Irish members will raise a debate on the subject before the session ends. As far as the unofficial mind can grasp the facts, no particular harm, and certainly no violation of precedent, would have happened if these two men had been allowed to address the House. They are loyalists without question, Merriman being a strong imperialist, and in their loyalty they have already abandoned one portion of the demands they were instructed to make when they left Cape Town for London. They were bidden to protest against the annexation of the two republics, and now they accept this as an accomplished fact, and mean to confine their suggestions to the practical question of the future government of South Africa.

"Fibre the whole country into one federation as you did Canada," the two delegates advocate, "and give the united territories one Parliament and the loyal Dutch and British in Cape Colony will forthwith far outnumber any rebellious spirits that may come from the northern territory. By taking this course you will soon have a dependency as loyal as Canada, and may, before long, live to see some of those who are now considered the most dreadful rebels trusted members of a free Federal Government existing under British protection and the British flag."

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MERRIMAN AND SAUER.

The idea has its fascinating side, and I wish it could be looked upon as practicable, but in the present temper of the majority of people in this country I doubt whether much attention will be paid to it. And we must never forget that behind and beneath every question of African politics lies the control of the mines. Would a small group of cosmopolitan adventurers who, by accident or skill in finance, have risen to a dominant position in South African affairs, and almost in British affairs, acquiesce in the creation of a representative body which might set itself above their powers of control and interefere with the vast schemes nourished by them for the development of South Africa, mainly in their own interests? I am doubtful, but we shall see how Merriman and Sauer fare when they take to stumping the country, as they now mean to do.

If there is to be no positive legislation initiated by the Government worth a penny's worth of salt this season, we shall not lack a flat obstruction to private efforts at reform. All such schemes the Government and its majority evidently intend to oppose with an emphatic negative. This was the answer given Tuesday to the London County Council when its spokesman, John Burns, brought in a bill to empower it to purchase the eight water companies now in possession of the metropolis at a fair arbitrated valuation. The bill was thrown out after a brief and altogether one-sided discussion, and the only thing carried in the first stage toward a law this week coming from private members was a beer bill, from which Sir William V. Harcourt and some others got a vast amount of fun. Originally it was to be a measure to insure pure beer without arsenic or other poisons in its composition; but now it is only a bill designed to promote the cultivation of barley at a profit on the farms of our brokendown land owners. Things of that sort run through the House like oil down a drain, but I do not think the bill will become a law, in spite of its rapid transit progress.

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THE CHAMBERLAIN SUITS.

The Chamberlain libel suits are over, and the more important one resulted in a Pyrrhic victory for Arthur Chamberlain. He claimed, if I recollect aright, £10,000 damages, and his counsel, Sir Edward Clarke, strenuously appealed to the jury to give him ample compensation in order to punish the newspaper for its conduct in the campaign and to warn other Englishmen by this punishment that political fighting must not be carried on with the poisoned weapons of libel and defamation. The jury's answer was £200 damages, costs on the plaintiff, which means that poor Arthur will have to pay for his fun to the tune of perhaps £1,000 out of his own pocket. The verdict is roughly fair, for on certain points The Morning Leader went too far, but the result has been morally most damaging to the Chamberlains, for the trial was published more or less fully in every newspaper throughout the kingdoms, and for the first time, therefore, the mass of the public was made acquainted with the peculiar methods adopted by the managers of the Chamberlain companies to push business with the Government. It is a sordid, almost repulsive story in places, a story of business unscrupulousness, of vulgar push on the part of subordinates, who evidently thought that their conduct would receive the approval of their superior, and the net result is to strengthen the determination of reformers to compel members of the Government to keep their hands clean. As for the second action, brought by Neville Chamberlain, it is compromised, and I was perplexed at first to discover the cause of the sudden collapse.

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THE BASIS OF THE LIBEL.

Oddly enough, the materials on which the libel in this instance is founded came entirely from my own newspaper, The Investors' Review. As long ago as 1894 it drew attention to a Chamberlain company formed to grow a peculiar kind of hemp in the Bahamas, and I alone seem to have been in the possession of a copy of the original prospectus of its debenture issue. The defendants had therefore subpoenaed me and put me to some trouble to support their case, and, after all, it was compromised. I believe that the true reason for this sudden retreat and the undertaking to pay £1,500 to Neville Chamberlain in compensation for all damages and costs lies in the fact that by some indiscretion The Leader imputed what amounted to sharp practice and the intention to cheat to the Chamberlain family. It assumed that if the debentures came to be issued and were in existence after the expiration of the time of guarantee given by the Chamberlains, there might be no assets to pay them with. This was clearly going outside the limits of fair criticism, and accounts for the sudden collapse. I am sorry for the newspaper, but still more for the want of a trial; because some extremely interesting facts might have been elicited, illustrative not merely concerning the speculations of the Colonial Secretary in West Indian hemp growing, but of the limitations of his fortune. I hear that the subject may yet be raised in Parliament on the question as to the date when the land stated in the prospectus to have been bought and put into cultivation was paid for, but it is hardly worth while. The company is dead and gone and Joseph Chamberlain lost a large sum of money over it; so it looks ungenerous to rake up an old sore.

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ON THE CONTINENT.

No further social or political sensations have come to us from the Continent this week indicative of an approach to trouble in the Turk's dominions or elsewhere, but it does not follow that matters are improving, or that they will improve. I think the Balkan cockpit is certain to go from bad to worse, but I am not disposed to read into extravagant language Kaiser William's notion that this monarch meditates a new crusade for the benefit of Germania and that Almighty whose chosen one he believes himself to be. We are not paying very much attention to what goes on there or anywhere else.

Only a languid interest continues to be exhibited in the convolutions of European diplomacy around the Chinese plunder schemes. A decorous satisfaction has been expressed over the clear and frank statements of Lansdowne about the Tien-Tsin Railway disturbance, the Manchurian intrigue, the limits of the Anglo-German agreement, and such like, but we do not care much about it all, and the old readiness to fly into a rage whenever Russia is mentioned has for the time being completely gone. Our interests are small in Manchuria, and we shall not quarrel with Russia should she by intrigue, if open bargain fails, wrench that territory away from the Chinese Empire.

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THE CHINA MUDDLE.

Japan is said to be meditating the formulation of demands of her own, and many of her hot-bloods contemplate a fight with Russia to secure her own position as a dominant power in Japanese seas, in Korea, and perhaps elsewhere in China. This may come. Anything may come out of the present muddle. Only one indication is plain amid the confusion—the powers are drifting asunder, and that fine language of brotherly unity and singleness of aim which gratified us so much last year no longer flows with the same readiness. It will soon be every man for his own hand, and what that may portend, not merely in China, but in Europe, I should not like to attempt to forecast.

Our Ministers have really no time to look after the interests of that empire so far away. They are either absorbed in the contemplation of their own superlative qualities of statesmanship or so busy reorganizing the army and increasing the navy, (on paper,) in making imperialistic speeches, dining and giving dinners, that the world and its statesmen are pretty well allowed to run riot for all our governing oligarchy seems to care.

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A CURIOUS INDEMNITY BILL.

Why, it has not been able to keep its own feet out of a puddle that might be extremely troublesome. It seems that by the Queen's death all offices under the Crown became vacant, and that the Ministers should have resigned, and those of them in the House of Commons should have sought re-election in order to regularize their positions. They did nothing, and have already by illegal votes incurred penalties which some wags put as high as £500,000 in consequence of their neglect. An indemnity bill, therefore, will be hurried through Parliament to set this right and to prevent a recurrence of such a danger as a mere consequence of self-absorption and obliviousness. But is not this story a nice commentary upon the happy-go-lucky fashion in which we hurtle along? A. J. W.

Deficiencies of Prussian Schools.

BERLIN, March 30.—Frederick Goldschmidt has published a series of lectures concerning his visits to the United States in which he gives prominence to a comparison between American and Prussian public schools. He declares the latter to be far behind the American schools of to-day. This he proves with considerable detail.

New Member of German Embassy.

BERLIN, March 30.—Capt. Baron von Kapherr of the Life Guard Hussars, in Potsdam, has been ordered to the German Embassy at Washington for six months.

KAISER'S MIND AFFECTED?

The Explanation Hinted at by Various German Papers of the Emperor's Recent Speeches.

BERLIN, March 30.—Emperor William's speeches in connection with the dedication of the new barracks, near the imperial castle, of the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment, are still the sensation of the hour. The Vorwaerts to-day vouches for its version of his Majesty's speech. The Hamburger Correspondent also says that the version published by the Kreuz Zeitung is much milder than the Emperor's original words.

Outside of Prussia the disapproval of the press, including the semi-official newspapers, of the Emperor's speeches is even greater than here. The comments of the Stuttgart Schwaebische Mercur are to the effect that the speeches are calculated to arouse widespread misunderstanding.

The semi-official newspaper of Augsburg, the Abend-Zeitung, says the speeches fill every patriot with the deepest regrets and the greatest fears for the future. It adds that they awaken the fear that the Bremen incident has "bred images in the Emperor's mind which are the product of an over-excited fancy."

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten says it is impossible to promote monarchical sentiments when the nation is systematically misunderstood, insulted, and debased before the world by its own Emperor.

The Vorwaerts (Berlin) is of the opinion that the Emperor's speeches are momentary signs of mental depression occasioned by the Bremen outrage, which the Emperor continues to attribute to a deep-laid plan, instead of regarding it as the irresponsible deed of an epileptic.

The Vossische Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt attribute the depression of the Emperor to "irresponsible advisers," by which they refer to Dr. von Lucanus, the head of his Majesty's Civil Cabinet; Gen. von Hahnke, the Chief of the Military Cabinet; Admiral von Senden-Bibran, Chief of the Marine Cabinet; the Adjutant General, and others, who, it is said, must systematically misrepresent the actual internal situation.

The press points out that the Emperor's prediction, in answering a toast on Thursday night, that Germany would soon have to fight against overwhelming odds, is at variance with all the declarations of Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, who represents Germany as surrounded by friends.

MAJOR ANDRE'S DIARY FOUND.

Discovered by Earl Grey, a Descendant of the General on Whose Staff the Famous Spy Served.

LONDON, March 30.—The diary of Major André, after lying hidden for 100 years, has been discovered in England. This interesting find was made by Earl Grey the other day while he was going over a lot of old family papers that probably had not been disturbed since the conclusion of the American War of Independence.

Lord Grey's great-grandfather (the first Earl Grey) was a commander of British troops in America at the time of the war, and André served on his staff. This accounts for the diary being in the possession of the present peer.

The diary is apparently the original, but in order to make sure that it is not a copy Lord Grey is sending over to the United States to secure samples of André's handwriting, none of which can be obtained here.

The diary is a story of the campaign, day by day, during the years 1777-1778. It is simply but interestingly told from the soldier's standpoint, and is accompanied by maps, apparently drawn by André himself with a skill that would make him the equal of any military hydrographer of to-day.

The diary ceases too early to throw new light upon the motives which led to the tragic ending of André's career, but it gives interesting glimpses of the personality of one of the historical figures of the Revolution.

AN M. P. OBLIGED TO RESIGN.

Bribery Proved Against the Election Agents of Frederic Rutherfoord Harris.

LONDON, March 30.—As a result of the evidence heard in the trial of the petition alleging that agents of Frederic Rutherfoord Harris, M. P., were guilty of corruption in the election at Monmouth, counsel for Mr. Harris, at the resumption of the hearing to-day, announced that Mr. Harris, under the circumstances, must relinquish his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Harris won for the Conservatives a seat which had long been held by the Liberals.

Mr. Harris won the election at Monmouth last November by a majority of 692. His opponent was Albert Spicer, a well-known advocate of missionary work and writer on economic questions.

Frederic Rutherfoord Harris was formerly the confidential agent of Cecil Rhodes, and is said to have been implicated in the Jameson raid. He was the first Secretary of the British Chartered South Africa Company and a member of the Cape Parliament, representing Kimberley.

HERBERT GLADSTONE'S LETTER

A Strong Denunciation of the Weakness of the Government—Suggests Abolition of House of Lords.

LONDON, March 30.—Herbert Gladstone, member of Parliament for West Leeds, has issued a letter to his constituents containing a striking indictment of the Government which, The Daily News declares, will be welcomed by all Liberals as a bugle call to action and as worthy of the writer's father's son. Mr. Gladstone appears to have struck a note on which a majority of the Liberals can unite against what even the Conservative organs admit to be the weak management of the party in power. The letter is short, but, as can be judged from the following excerpts, it teems with terse and forcible criticism:

"Temperance reforms are scouted. The six million people of London are denied their rights in regard to the water supply, which Leeds has had for years. There is legislative sterility. The war in South Africa will cost not far short of two hundred millions, and the settlement seems as far off as ever. There are problems to be solved in the Far East of the first magnitude, and the Government appears destitute of a clear, settled policy. Already the huge expenditure for the army and navy is going up by leaps and bounds, and will force Europe to add to its ruinously large armaments. Where is it to end? The Irish question is more to the front than ever, and the Government seems to view it with apathetic impotence."

Mr. Gladstone says the Liberals are not endeavoring to take up the Government's burden until they have "exacted conditions that their policy will not again be stultified by the rejection of their measures by the House of Lords." Whether the conditions should be exacted from the King or whether the Liberals must frankly appeal to the country for the practical abolition of the House of Lords is not quite clear. But at any rate, as The Daily News says, "it is a bold and somewhat startling suggestion, in which Mr. Gladstone seems to have put his finger on the weak spot of modern Liberalism."

Italy and the Dreibund.

ROME, March 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed, by 109 to 54 votes, the Extraordinary Military Expenses bill, which has been debated for several days. Signor Zanardelli, the Premier, in supporting the bill, said he felt it expedient to repeat in the most positive manner that Italy, as regarded the army and military organization, possessed full liberty and independence. In her international relations she was not bound by ties of any sort.

Galicians Immigrating to Germany.

BERLIN, March 30.—The immigration of Galician laborers into Germany this month was the largest on record, namely 18,000. During the last three months over 30,000 Galicians have immigrated into Germany, all of them to the farms and estates in the eastern provinces.

Increased Revenue in United Kingdom.

LONDON, March 31.—The revenue returns for the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31 total £140,018,624, an increase over those of the preceding year of £10,261,894.

CZAR BLAMES A MINISTER.

Resignation of M. Sipiaguine, Holder of Portfolio of the Interior, Expected as Result of the Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Well-informed observers believe that the position of the Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine, is untenable, and they anticipate his resignation within a short time as a result of the inability of the police to control the turbulent elements.

M. Sipiaguine was disposed to exculpate Lieut. Gen. Kleigel, Prefect of the St. Petersburg Police, until the Imperial Council on the Tuesday after the great riot reported adversely to Kleigel to the Czar.

Prince Viasemski, a member of the Imperial Council, who was an eye-witness of the rioting, won over the Council in an excellent speech. It is now understood that his resignation, which was tendered after he had protested against the conduct of the police, has not been accepted.

M. Sipiaguine's latest proclamation adopted the Imperial Council's view-point. A week after it had been issued, a report was sent to the Czar by the Grand Duke Michael, President of the Imperial Council, whereupon his Majesty pertinently demanded, according to good authority, what M. Sipiaguine, who is head of the police, had done to forestall the troubles. Some people even hold that police agents provoked the rioting.

Singularly, but not unnaturally, the invitation of the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Kouropatkine, to the student soldiers leaving St. Petersburg to write to him directly if they had any complaints to make, has borne unpleasant fruits. A student who killed himself, his sister, and an officer at Yambourg, secured the necessary leave of absence from a non-commissioned officer, who excused himself for so doing by referring to Gen. Kouropatkine's order.

The publication in an English paper of the petition of twenty-eight professors to the Czar has been the means of bringing it before his Majesty, as the Czarina reads the paper referred to regularly. Eight professors of the St. Petersburg University, three of the Moscow University, three of the Mining Academy, and five of the Engineering Institute were among those who signed this appeal, which was for more liberal university and political institutions.

The present university statutes, which will probably be revised, were adopted in 1884. The Liberals then predicted their failure. Prof. Bilbossoff is publishing a scathing criticism of the statutes, predicting more serious troubles than those which recently occurred.

Director Grenberg, with the consent of the District Curator, has closed the Riga Polytechnicum.

The Kharkoff authorities have issued an order against assemblages in public places, imposing the same penalties for offenses as here.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS' APPEAL.

The announcement was made yesterday by Prince Krapotkin that seventy-four Russian Nihilists here and in Europe have issued a protest against the forcible enrollment of the Russian students in the Army of the Czar as a punishment for political agitation in St. Petersburg. The protest is addressed to the world at large, and among the signers is Prince Krapotkin himself.

The protest begins by stating that "the Czar's Government has inaugurated a new century with a new crime" in the disciplining of these students. It gives a gloomy picture of the probable treatment of the students while serving in the army, and continues:

And yet these young men are the hope of Russia. Our motherland is not too rich in educated people to count for nothing the striking out of 200 young minds, 200 young energies, from the ranks of her brain workers. This, however, is, no doubt, only the beginning. Everything points to the fact that the Czar's Government, which acts on the principle that it never errs, will go further in its cannibalism. Thus one more generation of the best young men will be taken away from social life, and the basis of one more epoch of mediocrity and lack of consciousness and spirit will be created.

It concludes with an appeal to "the conscience of the whole civilized world" to invoke its condemnation of the Government of the Czar.

NEW OCEAN GIANT LAUNCHED.

North German Lloyd Company Expects the Kronprinz Wilhelm to Lower the Transatlantic Record.

STETTIN, March 30.—The twin-screw steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, belonging to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, was launched this morning in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William.

A cablegram was received yesterday by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, announcing the successful launching of the new twin-screw express steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. The vessel is of 19,500 tons displacement, 33,000 horse-power, and is 662 feet in length and 66 feet beam. The Kronprinz Wilhelm was built at the works of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, Bredow, near Stettin.

The new liner is to ply between Bremen and New York. It is expected that she will lower the ocean records made last season by the steamers Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and Deutschland. Speed was specially considered in the building of the Kronprinz Wilhelm. It is understood that the Vulcan works have guaranteed that she will eclipse everything yet accomplished by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. It is probable that she will be able to sustain a speed of nearly twenty-four knots.

The new giant was named in honor of the young heir to the German throne. The cablegram to the North German Lloyd Company's office here said the vessel was launched in beautiful weather.

Queen Alexandra's Speech to Danes.

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—Replying to an address from the representatives of 500 Danish associations this afternoon, Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland made an interesting speech. "Receive," said her Majesty, "my heartfelt thanks for the beautiful address expressive of the love and sympathy with which my dear compatriots still surround me. Notwithstanding the lapse of so many years, it was a heavy blow which befell my husband and myself when God called our beloved and never-to-be-forgotten Queen Victoria to Himself. May God give us strength and wisdom to discharge the manifold, great and difficult duties which have now devolved upon us."

Duke of Cornwall at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 30.—The steamship Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, arrived here to-day. Mohammed Ali, brother of the Khedive, welcomed the Duke and Duchess in the name of the Khedive and in the presence of Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent, and other notabilities. During the voyage from Malta the Ophir was almost constantly in touch with the shore by means of wireless telegraphy.

A QUEBEC LEGAL PRECEDENT.

Judge Refuses to Annul Marriage Between Catholics Because Protestant Clergyman Performed It.

MONTREAL, March 30.—Judge Archibald to-day dismissed the action of a man named Delpit, an ex-secretary of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, who asked that his marriage be annulled after having lived seven years with his wife, who has borne children by him. The ground upon which he based his action was that, though Catholics, the couple were married by a Protestant clergyman, therefore there really existed no marriage.

The case was taken up by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Roman Catholic Church, which upheld Delpit's view of the case, but Judge Archibald dismissed the case on the ground that marriage is a civil contract, and that religious differences cannot affect it.

This judgment establishes an important precedent, and is the first serious instance of the civil law in the Province of Quebec, which is molded on the old French law, differing from the ecclesiastical laws.

2,600,000 Bushels of Coal Shipped.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 30.—The largest shipment of coal ever made by the coal combine on a single rise was completed to-day, when 2,600,000 bushels were started South. To-day's shipment brought the total up to more than 30,000,000. With the harbor clear of coal, the remaining towboats will be used for shipment of large numbers of steel rails to be taken to New Orleans.

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IN FOREIGN LANDS.

TO REORGANIZE THE SWEDISH ARMY.—Recently there have been presented in these columns the details of the schemes for army reorganization in Belgium, Holland, and Portugal. Continental military authorities explain the arming of Holland and Belgium on the ground of the loss of British military prestige, England being deemed no longer able to protect the Low Countries from French or German invasion, while the reorganization of Portugal's military is regarded as a sequel to the Anglo-Portuguese entente. We are now informed that extensive military reforms are contemplated in Sweden.

The Government has just laid before the Riksdag a bill which, while raising the time for conscription from the present ninety days to one year, also augments the peace footing of the army in every department. The present military system, which keeps annually under arms troops to the number of 75,000, was adopted in 1892 as a compromise between those in favor of general conscription, enlistment, and a militia. According to the new bill, the peace footing will be raised to nearly 100,000 men, a third of whom will be changed every year; this includes the regular army, which will be raised from nearly 30,000 men to 50,000.

In order to meet the increase and at the same time to strengthen the organization for defensive purposes, the number of artillery regiments will be increased, while the number of guns to a battery will be reduced from six to four, as is projected for the French Army. Every regiment will also have a howitzer division. The moveable artillery for fortifications will contain six divisions, armed with twelve-centimeter guns and twelve-centimeter howitzers, as well as machine guns. The infantry will be increased by two regiments. The engineers and army transport troops will also be proportionately increased.

Public feeling in Stockholm and other Swedish cities is said to be very favorable to these reforms, in spite of the great outlay which they will incur. At present the press plainly shows that a strong patriotic wave is stirring the nation, and for some time the clamor against the inefficiency of the army has been loud. It is said that there is practically no opposition to the bill.

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THE NEW CENSUS IN FRANCE.—A new census has just been taken in France, or, rather, the "population of France has enumerated itself," and in a few days the totals will be announced. In France the expense of securing a census is reduced to a minimum, for there the people simply fill in blanks that are sent to them for the purpose. A week ago yesterday these papers were distributed all over France and collected on the following Monday and Tuesday. In the French method two kinds of papers are provided. One is to be written out by the heads of families only and contains the general enumeration of persons in the household. The other is the individual form which must be filled in by each member personally. When filled in the papers are placed with the concierge in a sealed envelope provided for the purpose.

Strict measures are taken to insure secrecy. It is enjoined upon clerks under severe penalties to open the envelopes only in the offices where the papers will be collected, and under the supervision of Inspectors. The actual statistical operations are performed by machinery, according to the method invented in this country and now employed in most European countries. Answers to the seven questions on each paper are reproduced on pasteboard cards. In the latter certain holes are punctured corresponding to a prearranged system appropriated to the form of statistical information which it is desired to obtain. The cards are then placed in a machine which brings each before an automatic registering apparatus. The latter records the cards as they pass by means of the variously punctured holes. When the operation is concluded, an examination of the register thus gives complete classification, as well as an enumeration of the cards and statistical tablet of the census.

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THE NEW CENSUS OF INDIA.—H. H. Risley, the Indian Census Commissioner, and his staff recently performed what is considered the wonderful feat of taking the census of all India in fourteen days. He was enabled to do this through the accurate records on hand of the populations of the famine-stricken districts. The corrected totals show that the present population of British territory is 231,085,000, or 4.44 per cent. increase over 1891; in the native States the population is 63,181,000, a decrease of 4.34 per cent. compared with 1891. Thus the total population of all India is reckoned at 294,266,000, as against 287,317,000 ten years ago.

The actual increase in ten years is calculated to be 6,949,653, but by the deduction of the districts enumerated for the first time the proportionate increase is brought down to 4,283,069, or only 1.49 per cent. as compared with 11.2, the actual increase between 1881 and 1891. The decrease is mainly in the native States, although the Central Provinces, Berar, and Ajmere Merwar are also lower. In Burma there is an increase of 1,500,000, in the Punjab of 1,500,000, in Madras of 2,500,000, and in Bengal of 3,300,000. In the North-west Provinces there is an increase of 800,000, in Assam of 600,000, and in Mysore of 500,000. The decreases are: Rajputana, nearly 2,250,000; Central India, nearly 2,000,000; Bombay States, 1,160,000; Central Provinces States, 1,750,000; Baroda, 464,000; Bombay, 289,000, and Central Provinces, 938,000. It is said that, in spite of the great famines, the decline noted in the native States was quite unexpected by the Indian Government.

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POLICY OF THE NEW BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT.—The political crisis in Bulgaria provoked by the recent general elections has, according to cable dispatches, been closed by the accession of the Karaveloffists and Zankoffists to power, M. Karaveloff being appointed Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. Much speculation is being indulged in among European diplomatists concerning the attitude of the new Ministry with regard to two important problems—the financial question and the Macedonian agitation.

The Ministers, it is said, are pledged to oppose the cession of the proposed monopolies as a guarantee loan, while foreign capitalists insist not only on this condition, but on the appointment of a foreign financial adviser at Sofia. It is said to be evident, therefore, that financial salvation can only be attained by a comprehensive scheme of retrenchment, which is yet to be planned.

As to the Macedonian question, it is believed that the Macedonian Committee will meet with more consideration from the new Government than it did from its predecessor. One of the new Ministers, M. Sarafoff, who holds the portfolio for the Interior, is stated to have formerly been the President of that body. The Vecherna Pochta, the principal organ of the committee, published in Sofia, hails with delight the new Government, and extols the Prince for his choice of counsellors.

Prince Karaveloff, who now returns to power after fifteen years, was Prime Minister at the time of the abduction of Prince Alexander. Subsequently he endeavored to form a Government, but failed owing to the counter revolution organized by Stamboloff. He became a member of the Regency of Three, presided over by Stamboloff, but soon quitted the Triumvirate and so found himself in prison. He was again imprisoned after the assassination of M. Beltcheff. After his release he became the champion of the Democratic and Socialist parties, and for the last few years has attempted to carry on a campaign of political education through the Principality.

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MILLS HOTELS FOR MILAN.—A party of Milan capitalists have been studying the system of the Mills hotels in this city and that employed by Lord Rowton in London, and have finally adopted some distinctive features of each, which they have framed in the by-laws of a limited liability company, which, under the title of Alberghi Populari, will "erect and carry on in Milan hotels for persons of small means."

The company itself is incorporated under the name of Societa Anonyma; it has just completed the erection of one of the houses, containing 600 rooms, in the centre of Milan, at a cost of over 1,000,000 lire, about $200,000. The shareholders are exclusively Italians, but the house, which will be opened this week, will be managed on American lines. Capt. Vittorio Gillo, one of the Directors, has just returned to Milan from London, where he spent some time at one of the Rowton houses, making himself familiar with the details of management and discipline, and the regulation of income and expenditure. The price to be charged in the Milan house will be 50 centesimi per night, or 3½ lire weekly, (70 cents,) as compared with 6d. and 3s. 6d., charged in the Rowton houses in London. The Italian Directors are said to be confident of making a commercial success of their enterprise, Milan being the largest industrial centre of Italy, with a present population of upward of 600,000 inhabitants.

The New York May Go to Australia.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival to-day of Admiral Rodgers on board the New York at Algiers. The New York is still under orders to proceed direct to the Asiatic Station, but it is possible that she will be deflected from her course at Alden and go to Melbourne, to represent the American Navy at the opening of the first Australian Federal Parliament early in May.

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For Monday, April 1st:

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130 Embroidered Batiste Robes (unmade),
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Trimmed Millinery.

Toques, Large Hats and Bonnets,

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Specially prepared stock of Mourning Millinery.

Choice Fancy Silks,

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Imported Printed Dimities,

light and dark grounds, solid colors and fancy designs,

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Spring Costumes.

A large variety of Spring and Summer Dresses are now shown (on 2d floor) of Pongee, Foulard, Louisine, Grenadine, India and Tussah Silk; Barége, Etamine and Mohair; Wool and Silk Veilings, also

TAILOR-FINISHED GOWNS of Canvas and Etamine.

Tailor-Made Suits of Canvas Homespun, Eton Coat and Skirt trimmed with braid;
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Louisine Silk, adorned with Cretonne Appliqué; Taffeta Silk with Mousseline trimming; Corea Silk, Tussah Silk, Crêpe de Chine and the GUARANTEED Taffeta Silk.

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Bigger Span than Cabin John Bridge.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Cabin John Bridge, near Washington, must soon yield the palm it has long held for having the largest single span of any masonry bridge in the world to a bridge of this sort now being built across the Valley of Petruffe, in Luxembourg. The information comes in a communication to the State Department from Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany. The new bridge will have a span width of 277 feet and a rising acclivity of 102 feet. The Cabin John Bridge has a span of 220 feet, a rising acclivity of 57½ feet, and a height above the water of 101 feet.

Two German Directors Arrested.

BERLIN, March 30.—Otto Sanden and Alexander Haenschke, Directors of the Landed Property and Mortgage Investments Company, have been arrested in connection with the Spiehagen Bank affair, in which thousands of poor persons lost their savings.

THE ETIOLOGY OF YELLOW FEVER

Its Propagation by the Mosquito—Impossibility of Infection Through Clothing, Bedding, or Merchandise—The Inutility of Quarantine Precautions.

Last year Surgeon Reed of the United States Army, stationed in Cuba, applied to Gen. Leonard Wood for a fund of $5,000 for experiments relative to the means by which yellow fever is communicated from the sick to the well. This money was needed for the establishment of an experimental station where subjects selected for test could be exposed to infection under conditions which would permit all the phenomena connected with the etiology of this disease to be accurately observed. The request was acceded to on the condition that all who were experimented upon should submit voluntarily, with full knowledge of the nature and objects of the tests to be made upon them, and that in the case of Spanish subjects the assent of the Spanish Consul should also be obtained. The ethics of the experiment were carefully considered, and the first to submit himself to the experiment was a member of the board, Dr. James Carroll, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army. The senior medical officer of the board had intended to submit himself to the operation, but was unexpectedly called North and could not. From this it appears that the courage of leadership is found among the non-combatants of the medical staff, as well as in the line.

Under the conditions outlined, the work of Dr. Reed and those associated with him has given results of the greatest interest and importance. At first glance it seems to have upset all theories relative to quarantine, and to have laid the foundation for a more rational system of restricting the spread of the disease than that which placed an embargo upon so large a share of the commerce of the world and to so serious an extent interferes with the intercourse between nations. The experiments here recounted in outline were made under conditions permitting them to be surrounded by every safeguard against misleading results. The facts presented in this article were set forth at great length in a paper by Drs. Reed, Carroll, and Agramonte, read at the Pan-American Medical Congress held in Havana in February last.

CAMP LAZEAR.

In order to exercise the most perfect control possible over the movements of the individuals selected for experimentation, a location was selected in an open and uncultivated field near Quemado, Cuba, where an experimental sanitary station was established, named Camp Lazear, in honor of Dr. J. W. Lazear, who contracted a fatal case of yellow fever while conducting investigations in connection with this disease. The personnel of the camp consisted of Dr. Ames, an immune, in charge; Dr. Cook, a non-immune; an immune hospital steward, nine privates of the Hospital Corps, only one of whom was an immune, and an immune ambulance driver. Suitable accommodations were provided, and every precaution was taken to make the local conditions as favorable as possible. The camp was established in November, 1900. It was strictly quarantined from the outset, and every safeguard was established to prevent introduction of the infection of yellow fever from the outside. A few Spanish immigrants, lately arrived from the Port of Havana, were received from time to time, under the arrangement above noted, but no non-immune leaving the camp for any purpose was permitted to return to it. The temperatures and pulses of all non-immunes in the camp were taken three times a day.

INOCULATION BY MOSQUITO BITES.

When everything was as satisfactory as the judgment of the experimenters could suggest, a system of inoculation was begun. Every person taking part in these experiments as a subject did so with full knowledge of the risk he was incurring and the nature of the service he was rendering in the cause of science. The men who consented to subject themselves to inoculation were as heroic as the bravest of those who charged up San Juan Hill, and should have a special medal of honor, if it were the custom of this Government to recognize such acts as win for British soldiers the Victoria Cross. The following is a brief summary of the records of the experiments.

Case 1. Private John R. Kissinger, Hospital Corps, United States Army, permitted himself to be bitten by a mosquito (culex fasciatus, Fabr.) which, eleven days before, had bitten a patient with a severe case of yellow fever in the fifth day of its development. The same insect had also bitten a fever patient six days before, and still another three days before. Three days after his first inoculation Kissinger permitted himself to be bitten a second time by the same mosquito. Both innoculations were negative. The conclusion drawn from this experiment was that the insect was incapable of carrying any infection on the eleventh or fourteenth day after it had bitten a severe case of yellw fever.

About a week later Private Kissinger permitted himself to be bitten by five mosquitoes of the same variety, (C. fasciatus,) two of which were known to have bitten fatal cases of yellow fever on the second day of the development of the disease, fifteen days before they were given access to Kissinger—one a severe case on the seventh day of its development, nineteen days previously—and two insects a mild case on the third day of development, twenty-one days before. Three days later Kissinger came down with a typical case of yellow fever. The exact period of incubation in this case was three days, nine and a half hours. It was a case of moderate severity, and the patient recovered.

Case 2. John J. Moran, a non-immune American civilian, submitted to the test and permitted himself to be bitten by a mosquito which twelve days before had bitten a patient with a case of yellow fever of moderate severity in the third day of its development. It had also, ten days previously, bitten a well-marked case in the second day of its development. Three days later Moran was again bitten by the same insect. Both inoculations gave negative results, warranting the conclusion that the insect was incapable of imparting the infection under the conditions noted.

Case 3. A Spanish immigrant allowed himself to be bitten by four mosquitos, all of which were known to have bitten yellow fever patients at different stages of development at periods of seventeen to twenty-four days previously. He took the disease and developed a typical case after an incubation of 5 days and 17 hours.

Case 4. A Spanish immigrant was voluntarily bitten three times, at intervals of three days, by one mosquito which had previously bitten a severe case; also by a second insect which had bitten a fatal case. The results were negative. Thirteen days later the same subject was bitten by a mosquito which had been infected nineteen days before by biting a fatal case on the second day of its development. This was effective, and the subject developed a typical case of yellow fever after an incubation of 3 days 11½ hours.

Case 5. A Spanish immigrant was twice bitten by insects known to be infected from observed contact with typical cases twelve and eighteen days previously. The results were negative. Nine days later the subject was bitten by the same four insects which had been experimented with in Case 3. This time it gave positive results. After an incubation of 3 days 19½ hours the subject developed a typical case of yellow fever.

Case 6. A Spanish immigrant was bitten by four mosquitos infected seventeen days before by biting a mild case of the disease on the first day of its development. It was effective, and brought him down with an unmistakable attack in 3 days 22½ hours.

From the foregoing experiments, of which only the barest outline has been given in this synopsis, it is assumed that the function of the Culex fasciatus as a carrier and inoculator of the parasite of yellow fever is very clearly shown. Six tests were made upon persons who had been strictly quarantined, as follows: Case 1, 15 days; Case 2, 18 days; Case 3, 9 days; Case 4, 19 days; Case 5, 21 days; Case 6, 9 days. The only non-immunes in Camp Lazear who had yellow fever were those which submitted to be bitten by mosquitos known to have been infected. The local epidemic caused by these experiments having subsided by Dec. 15 and no new cases appearing, the tests were resumed with the following results:

A Spanish immigrant was bitten by four mosquitoes known to be infected from contact with a recognized case seventeen days before. In less than four days he was taken with the disease and had a bad case of it. He had been in strict quarantine for twenty-two days prior to the test.

In considering the character of the induced attacks in the cases above recorded it should be remembered that the subjects were all young men, in good general condition, and with as good an environment as science could provide. So far as can be seen, they had no other way of contracting the disease than that provided in the test. It will probably be regarded as curious that attempts to induce an attack of the disease by the bite of the mosquito under twelve days of the date of its contamination were generally unsuccessful. Eleven days was the shortest period in which the mosquito was found able to communicate the disease to a human being after taking up the poison from a patient sick with it. Dr. Reed's observations would seem to show, as he assumes that they do, that after the parasite of the disease has been taken into the stomach of the mosquito a certain length of time must elapse before it is capable of reconveying it to man. This has been found to range from twelve days in Summer to eighteen days in cooler weather.

CASES INDUCED BY INJECTIONS OF BLOOD.

To determine if the parasite of the disease really exists in the blood of the human subject in such condition that the mosquito could absorb it with what he draws from a person bitten, tests were made by injecting into the circulation of well persons blood taken from the general circulation of one having the disease. Out of four such tests three induced the disease after brief incubation. The one case in which this experiment was unsuccessful was that of a Spanish immigrant, who proved also non-susceptible to the bites of infected mosquitoes and was assumed to be a natural immune. The blood-injection tests seem to warrant the conclusion that the parasite of yellow fever is present in the general and capillary circulation, at least during the early stages of the disease, and that it may be conveyed, like the malarial parasite, either by the direct transfusion of blood or by the variety of mosquito which appears to have been especially provided by nature for this purpose. Its designation as C. fasciatus has been questioned by entomologists, but that is unimportant. He differs from the malaria insect known as C. Anopheles. Probably the yellow fever mosquito will be known as the Stegamina, but this is simply a distinction of interest to specialists in insect terminology. The fact of greatest biological interest in connection with the blood-transfusion experiments is that careful cultures from the same blood taken immediately after the injection failed to show the presence of Sanarelli's bacillus.

IS QUARANTINE A SUPERSTITION?

It has been held as an indisputable truth by all who have given the subject consideration, and especially by the medical profession, that yellow fever is conveyed by fomites. Epidemics of this disease have been repeatedly "traced" to merchandise and baggage shipped from ports in which the disease existed; and it would have been held a rank heresy to question the theory that infected clothing, bedding, and even the fabrics used as packing for merchandise, were capable of bringing it to ports where it was not indigenous. Hence the stringent quarantine regulations deemed necessary to prevent the importation of this dread disease into the United States, which have required the thorough disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., suspected of contamination, or which has come, after the briefest possible sojourn there, from a port where the disease existed. To determine whether clothing, bedding, and articles of personal use like towels, known to have been in close and protracted contact with persons sick with yellow fever, were capable of communicating the disease to non-immunes, some very important and even startling experiments were made at Camp Lazear. A brief statement of the methods and results will be both interesting and instructive.

For this purpose a special building was erected, so designed as to insure defective ventilation and render it difficult to change the residual air of its interior by natural draughts. Its walls were as nearly impervious as they could be made. It faced the south, and had only two small windows, both on the south side and guarded by fine wire gauze screens fixed in place behind glass. The windows were also closed by heavy wooden outside shutters to effectually exclude sunlight. The entrance was guarded by a double system of solid and wire gauze doors. Until after sunset the house was kept as dark as a pocket, and was never permitted to have a temperature below 92 to 95 Fahrenheit. Artificial humidity was also secured by evaporating appliances. The idea was to create the conditions most favorable to the development of the parasites of yellow fever, and to exclude all conditions tending to their destruction. The conditions inside the building were as bad as could be found in the hold or steerage of a ship making a tropical voyage in hurricane weather, with the hatches battened down and the inside temperature fluctuating between 90 and 100 Fahrenheit. When this model pest-breeding building was ready for occupation, it was devoted to the use for which it was designed.

Three large boxes filled with sheets, pillow slips, blankets, &c., contaminated by contact with cases of yellow fever and their discharges, were received and placed therein. The majority of the articles had been taken from the beds of patients sick with yellow fever at Las Animas Hospital, Havana, or at Columbia Barracks. Many of them had been purposely soiled with a liberal quantity of black vomit, urine, and fecal matter. A dirty comfortable and much-soiled pair of blankets, removed from the bed of a patient sick of yellow fever in the town of Quemados, were contained in one of these boxes. The same day at 6 P. M. Dr. Cook, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, and two privates of the Hospital Corps, all non-immune Americans, entered this building and deliberately unpacked these boxes, which had been kept tightly closed and locked for a period of about two weeks. They were careful at the same time to give each article a thorough handling and shaking in order to disseminate through the air of the room the specific agent of yellow fever, if contained in these fomites. These soiled sheets, pillow cases and blankets were used in preparing the beds in which the members of the Hospital Corps slept. Various soiled articles were hung around the room and placed about the bed occupied by Dr. Cook. Thereafter, for twenty days, this room was occupied every night by these three non-immunes. Each morning the various soiled articles were carefully repacked in the boxes in which they had come, and at night again unpacked and distributed about the room. During the day the occupants of this house were permitted to use a tent pitched in the immediate vicinity, but were kept in strict quarantine. After twelve days a fourth box of clothing and bedding was received from Las Animas Hospital, all of which had been used on the beds of yellow fever patients and had been purposely soiled with the discharges of patients who had died. As this box had been packed for a number of days, the odor was so offensive as to drive Dr. Cook and his assistants away from the building; but they courageously returned in a short time and spent the night as usual amid these gruesome and apparently deadly surroundings. After twenty days' exposure to this test the three non-immunes who had taken part in it were placed in quarantine for five days, which, as we have seen, is longer than the period of incubation. They remained in perfect health.

Some of the conditions of this exposure, while necessarily of record in a history of the experiment, are so disagreeable and involved such a complete surrender of every condition of comfort and even of decency, that we prefer to refer the reader who desires full particulars to the original documents, embodied in the transactions of the Pan-American Medical Congress.

After the first party had been discharged additional supplies of infected clothing and bedding were obtained and added to the collection. Meanwhile the building was kept hot, damp, and dark. It was, however, occupied for twenty days by two young American non-immunes, who did all that ingenuity could suggest to expose themselves to infection. They remained well, and after five days' quaranting were discharged. Then a third party took possession, went through the same experience, and were discharged as well as when they entered. It may be assumed that if the disease is communicable by fomites, at least one of the seven non-immunes who went through this terrible test would have contracted the disease. Not one of them did.

If having been found impossible to infect a house with yellow fever by the means which have been held to be its favorite media of propagation and transmission, a second building was put up. This differed from the one last described in having doors and windows placed on opposite sides, so as to insure through and through ventilation. It was divided by a wire screen partition extending from floor to ceiling. Everything admitted to this building was thoroughly disinfected and sterilized by steam, and as much care was taken to keep it free from infection as had been taken in the case of Building No. 1 to infect it. When everything was ready there were turned loose in one room of this building fifteen mosquitoes (culex fasciatus) which had been previously contaminated by biting yellow fever patients. The first to take the test was the young civilian non-immune, Moran, whose unsuccessful attempt to take the disease was recounted in Case 2 of the preceding narrative. He was bitten several times, taking three exposures within two days. After an incubation of three days and twenty-three hours from his first entry into the building, he came down with a typical case of yellow fever. Two non-immunes who remained in the building continuously, but on the opposite side of the screen from that occupied by the mosquitoes, remained perfectly well. After biting Moran the mosquitoes seemed to develop some kind of an epidemic of their own, for they died off and the Moran experiment could not be repeated. It is interesting, however, to note that whereas all those exposed to intimate and protracted contact with the fomites for an average of twenty-one nights each escaped without injury; of the two exposed to the bites of mosquitoes in Building No. 2, where everything except the insects was strictly aseptic, one was infected. The escape of the other was expected, for the reason that at the time of his exposure it was not believed that any insect remained alive which had been infected long enough to be capable of conveying the disease to a human being.

RECAPITULATION.

Dr. Reed thus summarizes the results of the work above described, and which is entitled to rank with the most important of modern contributions to medical literature: "Of seven non-immunes whom we attempted to infect by means of the bites of contaminated mosquitoes, we have succeeded in conveying the disease to six, or 85.71 per cent. On the other hand, of seven non-immunes whom we tried to infect by means of fomites under particularly favorable circumstances we did not succeed in a single instance. Out of a total of eighteen non-immunes whom we inoculated with contaminated mosquitoes since we began this line of investigation eight, or 44.4 per cent., have contracted yellow fever. If we exclude those bitten by mosquitoes that had been contaminated less than twelve days, and which were therefore probably incapable of conveying the disease, we have to record eight positive and two negative results—80 per cent."

The following are the conclusions which Dr. Reed and his associates have reached as the result of their valuable and interesting work:

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The mosquito, Culex fasciatus, serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever.

2. Yellow fever is transmitted to the non-immune individual by means of the bite of the mosquito that has previously fed on the blood of those sick with this disease.

3. An interval of about twelve days, or more, after contamination, appears to be necessary before the mosquito is capable of conveying the infection.

4. The bite of the mosquito at an earlier period after contamination does not appear to confer any immunity against a subsequent attack.

5. Yellow fever can also be experimentally produced by the subcutaneous injection of blood taken from the general circulation during the first and second days of this disease.

6. An attack of yellow fever produced by the bite of a mosquito confers immunity against the subsequent injection of the blood of an individual suffering from the non-experimental form of this disease.

7. The period of incubation in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever has varied from 41 hours to 5 days, 17 hours.

8. Yellow fever is not conveyed by fomites, and hence disinfection of articles of clothing, bedding, or merchandise supposedly contaminated by those sick of this disease is unnecessary.

9. A house may be said to be infected with yellow fever only when there are present within its walls contaminated mosquitoes capable of conveying the parasite of this disease.

10. The spread of yellow fever can be most effectually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against the bites of these insects.

11. While the mode of propagation of yellow fever has now been definitely determined, the specific cause of this disease remains to be discovered.

JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph. D.

PORTO RICAN AFFAIRS.

Gov. Allen Establishes a New Code for the District Courts.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 30.—The steamer Cristobal Colon, which was sunk in the channel at the entrance to San Juan harbor by the Spaniards in the earlier days in the war with Spain, and which has ever since been a serious menace to navigation, was blown up yesterday, thus widening the passage to the harbor by forty feet. The work was done under contract for $6,000.

Gov. Allen has appointed sixty-eight Police Judges and established a new code for the district courts.

The commission, pursuant to recent legislation, has designated Señor Lopez a member of the old commission to revise the laws. The commission has retained J. W. Keedy to aid Señor Lopez in this work.

From a private cablegram received here from Paris it is learned that the French Government purposes levying a heavy duty on Porto Rican coffee into France. France is the greatest consumer of this product of the island. This action will prove a serious blow to the coffee industries.

A native orchestra is organizing to attend the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo this Summer.

The North Atlantic Squadron, which recently left Florida and was due at Culebra, Island March 29, has not arrived there, and officials have no information as to its whereabouts.

The United States naval force here fired half-hour salutes yesterday in honor of ex-President Harrison. The army observed this ceremonial on the actual day of the funeral. The cause of this apparent hitch was that the army received its instructions by cable, whereas Secretary Long of the Navy mailed his orders for the naval funeral observances.

Porto Rican Postal Clerk Arrested.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 30.—Harold Crowley of Lockport, New York, son of ex-Congressman Crowley and an employe of the Postal Department, who was recently ordered to Buffalo, has been arrested charged with the appropriation of $377 of postal funds, and released on $1,000 bail. Crowley is alleged to have appropriated this money from funds registered in Ponce and en route from Yauco to San Juan. The package was missed March 25, and Crowley intended to sail from here March 27. He was detained by a Post Office Inspector, and an investigation showed that he displayed considerable cash March 24. Crowley has an excellent reputation.

ALI FERROUH BEY'S RELIEF.

New Minister from Turkey to Arrive in Washington Soon.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Turkish Minister, Ali Ferrouh Bey, has received advices indicating that his successor, Shekib Bey, will leave soon for Washington to relieve him, if, indeed, he has not already left Constantinople for the United States.

The Minister will devote his Summer in recuperating from his recent attack of typhoid fever, which left him seriously impaired in health. He is not able to say at present what post in the Turkish diplomatic service will be given him, but it is said that an assignment in the Balkans will be to his liking, as well as in keeping with the wishes of his Government.

Shekib Bey has been for some time chief of the cipher bureau at Constantinople. This comprises interest in both the American and Turkish representation at the respective capitals, Mr. Leishman having succeeded Mr. Straus as United States Minister to Turkey.

Count Cassini to Visit the Variag.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will leave Washington to-night for Norfolk, where he will visit the big Russian cruiser Variag, which was built in this country and is about to leave for Russia. The Variag is now taking on coal at Norfolk, and probably will sail during the next few days. Count Cassini will go on board to-morrow attired in the full uniform of his high diplomatic rank and be entertained by the commanding officer of the ship. The customary number of salutes will be fired in honor of the distinguished visitor.

TORE OUT THE COACH WINDOWS.

Iron Rods Projecting from a Freight Car Strike a Train.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., March 30.—As a passenger train on the Amboy division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company was entering the station yards at this place to-day some iron rods which were loaded on a freight car standing on a siding struck against the passenger train as it passed.

The iron rods projected from the freight car across the track, and before the train could be stopped all the windows of two passenger coaches on that side were torn out by coming in contact with the iron rods. Glass and splinters flew in every direction, and there was much excitement in both cars, where there were many women and children.

Charles Laford, a boy fourteen years of age, of Amboy Avenue, Tottenville, was severely cut about the face and head by flying glass, and may lose the sight of one eye.

Insane Woman Commits Suicide.

Charlotte Louise Reisinger, fifty-six years old, a widow, a patient in Sanford Hall Sanitarium at Flushing, committed suicide by strangulation in the institution yesterday. The woman had been an inmate of the institution only a short time. With pieces of bed clothing she made a rope and used it in hanging herself from the bedpost in her room. When found she was dead. The woman formerly lived in Vermont, and her relatives there were notified. Some of them are expected at the institution to-day to claim the body.

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TWO COMMISSIONS NAMED

Delegates to Pan-American Congress and St. Louis Fair Board.

Prof. Northrop Heads the Delegates—Congress in Mexico Expected to be Like The Hague Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Late this afternoon the President announced that he had made the following appointments:

To be delegates to the International Conference of American States, (Pan-American Congress,) Cyrus Northrop of Minnesota; Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, William I. Buchanan of Iowa, Charles M. Pepper of the District of Columbia, and Volney W. Foster of Illinois.

To be members of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission: John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Thomas H. Carter of Montana, William Lindsay of Kentucky, George W. McBride of Oregon, Frederick A. Betts of Connecticut, John M. Allen of Mississippi, Martin H. Glynn of New York, John F. Miller of Indiana, and Philip D. Scott of Arkansas.

The President's announcement of the membership of these two important commissions completes a work that has been receiving his attention for some time, and in the case of the St. Louis Commission the pressure for appointment has been almost unprecedented. The Congress of American Republics to be held at Mexico City next October is hardly less important, however, and in its international aspect it promises to be to the Western Hemisphere what The Hague Congress was to Europe and the few Western countries participating in it.

The list of the St. Louis appointees has been made up for some days. The President had desired to include the name of Prof. Northrop, but this was found to be inexpedient, and Prof. Northrop was accordingly given the first place on the Commission to the Congress of American Republics.

The duties of the St. Louis Commissioners are unusually responsible, for this body of nine members exercises all the authority given to the National Commission of the Chicago Exposition, including members and alternates from each of the States, aggregating a hundred or more members.

As Congress has appropriated $5,000,000 to aid the project and St. Louis is pledged to raise $10,000,000 more, the exposition will take on National and international scope. The service of the Commissioners will probably cover several years, as the exposition will not be held until 1903, and until then the work of the commission will be in preparation for the event.

The Congress of American Republics will be somewhat like that held in Washington when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, and will be for the purpose of developing the friendly relations between the Western Republics and discussing a number of topics in which they are mutually interested, both commercial and political.

The Mexican Government has appropriated $75,000 for the purpose of entertaining the delegates, and Señor Mariscal, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, will preside at the opening and will probably be honored with the Presidency of the Congress.

Already Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Nicaragua, and many of the other southern republics have named their delegates, some of them including their Ministers at Washington. There is much interest throughout South America in the part the United States is going to take in the Congress, and this has been heightened by the bid Spain made to secure strong co operation with the Latin-American countries when the recent Latin-American conference was held at Madrid.

The plans for the American Congress were arranged by representatives of the various republics in Washington, and probably the most important is that looking to the formation of a permanent tribunal of arbitration. Need for this had been made more apparent by the constant border controversies arising between the Southern and Central American countries. Most of these have been referred to arbitration as they have arisen, often through the pacific influence of the United States, but it is now desired to have a tribunal of a more permanent character.

It had been hoped by the South American representatives that an official identified with the State Department would be chosen among the American delegates, but this was not considered feasible.

Cyrus Northrop, who is now President of the University of Minnesota, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1834. He was graduated from Yale in 1857, and from the Yale Law School in 1859. A year later he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and soon after became the Clerk in the Connecticut House of Representatives. There he served for one year, and in 1861 was elected to the State Senate.

Mr. Northrop married in 1862 Anna E. Warren, the daughter of J. D. Warren of Stamford, Conn. The following year he became the editor of The New Haven Palladium, and at the same time accepted the Chair of Literature at Yale, where he remained till 1884.

Henry G. Davis, capitalist, was one of the American delegates to the first Pan-American Congress, and he is a member of the United States Intercontinental Commission. He was left fatherless at an early age, while attending the public schools in Baltimore, his birthplace, and from that day on was obliged to shift for himself. He went into railroading as an ordinary freight brakeman, and worked his way up until he was a conductor.

From this post he was advanced to an agency at Piedmont, West Va., which proved the turning point in his career. He became a merchant, and eventually one of the leading coal operators in that section. He then projected and carried to success the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, of which he is President. He also became the President of the Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad, and President of the Davis National Bank of Piedmont, West Va. He was a United States Senator in 1871, and remained in office until 1883, when he declined a re-election. He is a stanch Democrat.

William I. Buchanan has been United States Minister to the Argentine Republic since 1894. He was one of the Democratic appointees from Iowa to the World's Columbian Commission. He was born in Covington, Ohio, in 1852. He spent his early life on a farm, and was educated in the public schools of Miami County. Later he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, his present home, where he became one of the organizers and managers of the first four Corn Palaces.

Messrs. McBride, Thurston, Carter, and Lindsay were until March 4 Senators from their respective States. Mr. McGlynn represented the Twentieth New York District in the House, and Mr. Allen, known as "Private" John Allen for many years, was also a member of the House. Charles M. Pepper is a well-known writer for the press on Cuban affairs, on which he is considered an authority.

GRATIFICATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Appointments on the Exposition Commission Pleases the Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The news that the President had actually appointed the members of the World's Fair Commission was received by the St. Louis World's Fair workers with every demonstration of gratification. The leaders of the World's Fair movement have worked indefatigably to get the great project on its feet, and every delay in any feature of it has occasioned annoyance. Now that the commission is named, the appropriations made, and considerably over half of the first assessment on local stock is paid in, the World's Fair promoters feel that the real battle of the enterprise is fought. Ex-Gov. David R. Francis when told to-night that the President had appointed the nine members of the commission said:

"That is good news. Another important step in the consummation of the World's Fair enterprise has been taken. I have been waiting eagerly for news of the appointments, and no one will more readily congratulate the successful gentlemen whom the President has honored with these high positions. I am pleased, well pleased. Other members of the World's Fair committees express their pleasure in the announcement of the President's appointments, and asserted that the members composing the commission are in every way qualified for the duties they will have to perform."

THIS COUNTRY AND CUBA.

Senator O. H. Platt Expects the Convention Will Accept the Proposed Scheme of Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, the proposer of the amendment to the Army bill that has so greatly occupied the attention of the members of the Cuban Convention and others who desire to see the Cuban problem satisfactorily settled, is of the opinion, from information that he has received from Cuba, that the convention will yet accept the suggestions in the amendment, and will do so with the conviction that it is to the Cubans' interest to accept them.

"The advices which I get from Cuba," said Mr. Platt to-day, "convince me that in the end the Cuban Convention will accept the terms proposed by Congress. They are so manifestly in the interest of Cuba that I cannot think the convention will finally reject them. The United States only asks of Cuba that it shall recognize our right to guarantee to it an independent, peaceful, and stable government. We do not propose in any manner to interfere with Cuban independence; we do, however, recognize our right and duty to see that it is maintained. This is just what Cuba needs, and what it should cheerfully assent to. We have not asked indemnity for all our outlay, we have not sought to place any restrictions upon the new Government beyond this, that the Cubans shall do nothing to impair their independence.

"Some people, both here and in Cuba, assert that we seek to establish a protectorate; but this is entirely a misconception. The acceptance of the terms proposed will not establish a protectorate in any sense in which the word has ever been used in international law. The situation is unique, and the relations between us and Cuba will be unique. They may be properly expressed by saying that the United States desires to become the guarantor of Cuba's independence and the stability of its Government. The right of intervention which we insist upon is only to be exercised to that end, and only when necessary for that purpose. It will not authorize any interference on the part of our Government in Cuban affairs unless circumstances arise which require that we should act to preserve the Cubans' independence or insure tranquillity, and such a step could then only be taken as the result of deliberate action of Congress.

"The Cuban Republic will be comparatively weak, and unable by itself to cope with the problems very likely to arise both as to its foreign policy and domestic conditions. It may need the assistance of the United States, and instead of resenting the willingness of the United States to assist it it ought to be thankful that it has so powerful a friend. Such considerations as these must be apparent to the Cuban Convention when it shall have had time to carefully consider the subject."

THE ISLA DE PINOS.

Wealth in Natural Resources of the Island of Which the Ownership Is Now Being Discussed.

The question as to whether Cuba or the United States shall in future exercise sovereignty over the Isla de Pinos (Isle of Pines) is one of the points at present being debated by the Cuban Constitutional Convention, and it has served to draw attention to the fact that Cuba and Porto Rico are not the only islands in the Antilles which Spain lost when the Treaty of Paris was signed. There are about a dozen islands in the West Indies besides Cuba and Porto Rico which passed out of the possession of Spain at that time. Some of them are of no importance—mere rocks rising out of the water—but others are regarded as of great value, and capable of being developed to immense advantage.

Some of the islands are off the coast of Porto Rico, but the greater number of them are near Cuba. Of the latter the Isle of Pines is by far the most important, its area being almost equal to that of all the other small islands of the group put together. The island is thirty-seven miles off the south coast of Cuba, and virtually consists of two islands, separated by a winding channel.

The Isle of Pines is sixty miles from east to west and fifty-five miles from north to south, its area being about 1,200 square miles. In almost every way it is a most desirable possession. Its climate is far healthier than that of Cuba, yellow and malarial fevers being almost unknown. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that a great part of the island is far above the sea level. Almost exactly in its centre is a mountain 1,600 feet high, known as the Sierrades la Canada. Two other mountains are almost as high, and there are a number of smaller peaks.

There are excellent harbors in the island; the rivers are numerous and several of them are navigable some miles inland; there are medicinal springs at Santa Fé—everything that could make the place desirable as a Winter resort seems there. But this is not the only use for the island. It is extremely rich in natural resources. At the bases of the mountains referred to are beds containing marble of exquisite quality, with jasper and rock crystal; there are mines of silver, quicksilver, and iron, and there are mahogany trees, including many of the male trees, which produce the class of wood from which furniture used to be made a hundred years ago, and which is now becoming very scarce. Then there are cedar and various other woods, besides the immense growth of pines, from which the place takes its name, and the island also produces sulphur, turpentine, pitch and tar, tobacco, tortoise shell, and various other commodities.

And with all this the Isla de Pinos at present has a population of but about 2,500. This means, of course, that its wealth has as yet hardly been tapped. Up to now the island has been a dependency of the Province of Havana. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and was for centuries a favorite resort of pirates, so that there is the element of romance and possible buried treasure—to add to its other attractions

Property Owners Want Annexation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Newell Sanders, President of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, saw the President to-day. Mr. Sanders has made several trips to Cuba recently, and talked with the President on what he observed there. Mr. Sanders voices the view so often expressed by Americans who have been in Cuba that the property owners and money interests of the island want annexation to the United States. They hope that this country will never relinquish control of Cuba.

Patent Commissioner Allen Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Frederick I. Allen of Auburn, N. Y., was sworn in to-day as Commissioner of Patents, succeeding Charles H. Duell, resigned. All the employes of the office were introduced to their new chief and took leave of the outgoing Commissioner during the afternoon.

British Steamer Sunk—Nine Drowned.

HULL, March 30.—The local steamer Paris foundered to-day off the Northumberland coast. A boat with ten of her crew capsized and nine men were drowned.

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Women's "Julia Marlowe" Shoes.

These famous Shoes and Oxfords are for sale in New York City only at the Big Store.

They are made with an elastic instep—which improvement makes the shoe fit like a glove, yet feel as easy as a slipper—it's the greatest shoe of its kind in the world—no doubt about that.

Shoes, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00.
Oxfords, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00.

Patent Leather and Enamel Kid are the proper materials for modern dress footwear for women. We have shoes made of them in all styles and sizes, to suit and fit every female from baby to grandma. It's hardly necessary to mention the fact that you can always depend on getting whatever shoes you buy here at the lowest of prices For instance, our "Perfection" Shoes for Women, made of all leathers, are not to be equalled elsewhere for less than $4 a pair, yet all we ask for them is 3.00

We also offer for to-morrow 450 pairs of Women's Sample Shoes, in black, tan and patent leather, at, per pair, 1.45

These same shoes, sold in regular lines, bring from $2.50 to $4.00 a pair, and, being samples, are even better than the shoes you get from regular stock. There are nearly all sizes in the lot, though the best ones come mostly in sizes 3 to 5.

Four Great Bargains in Dress Goods

FOR MONDAY, APRIL FIRST.

Lansdowne.
Wm. P. Read's silk and wool Lansdowne, 40 inches wide, in such popular shades as blues, pinks, old roses, cadets, bluets, helios, Niles, &c., &c., sold regularly at $1.25 yd.; our price, per yd., 95

Golf Cloths,
1½ yards wide, with plain and plaid backs; the face comes in Oxfords, browns, blues, medium grays, &c., made to sell at $1.00 yd.; our price, per yd., 63

Black Etamine Canvas Cloth,
All wool, 36 inches wide, a beautiful even mesh, every yard perfect in weave and color; looks like a dollar article; a very special offering for Monday, at, per yd., 29

Black Cheviots and Mohairs,
50-inch all wool Cheviot, steam spunged and shrunk, ready for wear; also 45-inch pure English mohairs; fabrics that are selling for 89c. a yd. elsewhere; our price, per yd., 59

Easter Offerings in Silks.

Wonderful values in new up-to-date Silk Fabrics for Monday, April first.

BLACK TAFFETAS.

We will offer to-morrow and during the coming week 500 pieces of high grade guaranteed black Taffeta Silks at lower prices than equal qualities have ever before been shown anywhere:—

21-inch fine all silk guaranteed black Taffeta, special for this week, per yd., 68

22-inch very fine, high grade, pure dye Swiss Taffeta, made to sell for $1.50; you can have them as long as this lot lasts at, per yd., 85

36-inch pure dye guaranteed black Taffeta Silk, a quality regularly sold for $1.50; special for Monday, at per yd., 1.00

42-inch still finer and higher grade black Taffeta, fully guaranteed; $2.25 is the regular price; here for Monday at, per yd., 1.45

54-inch very finest quality pure dye guaranteed black Taffeta Silk (remember this is 1½ yards wide), manufactured to sell at $3.00 a yard; we are now selling at 1.95

COLORED TAFFETAS.

500 pieces of good heavy quality all-silk colored Taffetas, in all the good colors, such as pinks, light blues, helios, reds, blues, greens, whites, blacks, &c., &c.; a grand offering for Monday at, per yd., 49

BLACK SILK GRENADINES.

44-inch checked, striped, figured and dotted Grenadines, Monday at, per yard, 69

44-inch, very much finer grade all-silk Grenadines in ribbon, tape, graduated and tufted stripe designs, also plain iron frame at, per yard, 95

BLACK CREPE DE CHINES.

50 pieces 24-inch all-silk black Crepe de Chine, the real $1.00 a yard quality, Monday at, per yard, 59

40 pieces of 24-inch extra fine quality black Meteor Crepe, the $1.50 quality, Monday at, per yard, 98

NEW FOULARD SILKS.

250 pieces of 24-inch all-silk, twill Foulards, 65c. quality, Monday at, per yard, 39

200 pieces of 24-inch satin finish foulards, 75c. goods, for 59

100 pieces of the very best quality printed Satin Liberty, new designs just received, a $1.50 grade, at, per yard, 98

Imported Hosiery

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT UNMATCHABLE PRICES.

The prices are unusually low because we bought the goods at far below their actual value from the importer. We only wish that bargains of this kind would come our way oftener—you'll say so, too, after you have examined the hosiery.

Men's Black 2-Thread Maco Cotton Hosiery, full regular made; have high spliced heels, with double soles and toes; warranted Hermsdorf dyed; should be priced at 25c. a pair, but for to-morrow we offer them at 17

Women's Imported Black Hosiery, Richelieu ribbed, with embroidered instep and the newest effects in allover lace patterns; with spliced heels and toes; dyed by Hermsdorf; all sizes; should be priced at 50c. a pair, but for to-morrow we offer them at 39

Women's Black Hosiery, with extracted white dots, and Women's Richelieu Ribbed Black Maco Cotton Hosiery, with spliced heels and toes; worth 25c. and 35c. a pair; a choice of all sizes to-morrow for

RUMORS AFFECTING THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT

Question Asked: What Becomes of the Money Taken In?

Col. Luscomb Makes a Detailed Statement Refuting the Charges and Explaining the Conditions.

Ugly rumors affecting the management of the Fifth annual military and athletic tournament held under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, which closed at the Madison Square Garden last night, have been persistently afloat in the National Guard both before and during the big show. Color was lent to them by the fact that Gen. Roe, the Commander in Chief, who has taken a prominent part in the tournaments of other years, absented himself from this, and that neither he nor Col. David G. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment were present at the banquet given to visiting officers taking part in the affair at the Waldorf-Astoria at the opening of the tournament.

It is known, too, that Col. Austen upon receiving an invitation to the banquet addressed a letter to Major W. A. Turpin of his regiment, who is also Third Vice President of the Athletic League, asking whether the elaborate feast was to be paid for by private subscription or from the proceeds of the tournament, and also requested him for a statement of the accounts of the league.

It was stated, too, that Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell of the Twenty-second Regiment had appeared as Adjutant at every performance, though other officers, particularly some of the Ninth Regiment, had offered to relieve him upon occasion, and that by this course he had not shown proper respect for his rank in the service, as the position of Adjutant carries with it only the rank of Captain. And the question has been asked more than once "What becomes of the thousands of dollars taken in every day of the tournament?"

Gen. George Moore Smith occupied a place in the reviewing box yesterday afternoon, and declined to discuss the reports, saying that no attention should be paid to anonymous stories.

COL. LUSCOMB'S DENIAL.

Col. Charles H. Luscomb, the President of the league since its organization, however, wanted publicity given to the matter. "These stories are circulated," said he. "I have heard them, and they are spreading, but the refutation is utter and complete. Any charge that can be made can be refuted."

He refused, however, to discuss Col. Austen's attitude in the matter. Major Turpin said it was true that he had had such a communication from Col. Austen as was referred to, and said that he took the accounts to him, and that he expressed himself as satisfied with them.

"Col. Austen is against athletics," he said. "When he took hold of the Thirteenth it was doubtful for a while whether there would be any athletics in the regiment. So much is he opposed to them that when the league gave the regiment $200 for athletic purposes it was not used for that, but was practically turned into the regimental treasury, where it now is."

Col. Luscomb made the following statement, which was taken stenographically:

"First, as to the financial conditions—a detailed statement showing every dollar received and spent is presented at each annual meeting, showing the work of the league for the year preceding. Such a statement was presented at the annual meeting in January, 1901, attended by over fifty delegates representing every organization in the league. The Treasurer's books are open to the inspection of any member at any time. Col. Thurston of 280 Broadway, an Gen. Roe's staff, is the Treasurer.

"This is practically a brigade formation. Col. Treadwell is the First Vice President of the league, and as the President was the first commanding officer selected by the Executive Committee, the President appointed the next officer in rank in the league to act as Adjutant General. No application for the position of Adjutant General has been made to me by anybody. Major Japha of the Ninth and Major Turpin of the Thirteenth Regiment commanded battalions at all the reviews. Invitations to act on the staff of the commanding officer were sent to nearly all men active in managing the tournament, irrespective of organizations. Both the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments took boxes for the week, and both regiments have sent details that have participated in every one of the reviews, the Ninth Regiment also sending a detail for guard.

"From every organization in the league contributions have been made for the reviews, and from the commanding officers the most cordial expressions have been received.

"This is the fifth tournament, and the fourth under the auspices of the league. The league has spent in the last three years $16,250 for the benefit of the army and navy, National Guard and Naval Militia.

IDEA OF THE BANQUET.

"The idea of the banquet was to give a reception to the officers who give entertainments here during the week—to bring the army and navy, National Guard and Naval Militia into closer touch, and to make some little return to the men whom we expect to come here every night during the entire tournament and work hard, not to speak of the men who were doing drill work for two months before the show opens. If that is to be condemned it is a funny thing.

"Gen. Roe issued an order that all organizations who should participate in the tournament might count their presence at the league as presence at regularly ordered drills, to be so counted in the attendance report. He could not make an indorsement much more official than that.

"This is a benevolent association wholly. So far as the presence of the troops here is concerned, they are here in every case by orders of the officers of their commands.

"This league has equipped with athletic outfits Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wadsworth, Hancock, Adams, Fort Myer, in Virginia; the Washington Barracks, and the West Point cavalry detachment. They have sent money contributions to the United States Military and Naval Academies. They paid $1,000 to a Sergeant of the Fifth United States Artillery who was injured in the Garden, losing one of his hands. They paid $500 to the fund for the widow of Gen. Guy Henry and $250 to the widow of Sergt. Douglass, killed at Croton Dam. They distributed last year $3,000 among the different organizations in the league for the purchase of athletic apparatus and the development of athletics. The year before that they set aside $1,000, which was distributed in different organizations in the same manner and for the same purpose."

Col. Austen refused to discuss the matter when it was brought to his attention yesterday.

Gen. Roe said: "I am in favor of the tournament. My absence from it was a matter of personal convenience."

Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry of the New York Naval Militia, who is also Second Vice President of the league, said: "The Naval Militia are thoroughly satisfied with the work of the league, and what the league has accomplished. Personally, I suppose it would be impossible to conduct an affair as large as this and involving so many varied interests without entailing some friction and some hard feeling."

The league now includes in its membership every organization in Manhattan and Brooklyn except the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A; and also includes a number of separate companies in the State near New York, the entire Naval Militia, and the First Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey, whose headquarters are in Newark.

Columbia Gymnasts to Meet Frenchmen

Plans for the gymnastic exhibition between Columbia and the French naval cadets, which is to be the inaugural ceremony of the new athletic association, are beginning to take definite shape. A committee, composed of C. A. Dana, L. Parker, and G. Lindsay, has been appointed to take charge of the matter. It is proposed to hold a fencing tournament with Yale at the same time, and some aquatic sports in the tank have been planned for the benefit of the middies. It order to gain members for the new athletic association at Columbia, admission to the exhibition will be only to those who have become members of the association.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

Circulars by Building Trades Council and Carpenters' Brotherhood—The Question of Building Trim.

Following precedent, the Building Trades Council of New York, which comprises the majority of the allied building trades protective organizations throughout the city, has sent to a large number of owners of buildings, general contractors, architects, and builders, a circular requesting that only union laborers and union-made materials be employed in the erection of buildings in future. The letter is as follows:

To the Owners, Architects, Builders, and General Contractors of New York:

Gentlemen—In order to avoid any labor trouble on jobs you are interested in, we deem it advisable and necessary to request you to stipulate in all your contracts a clause guaranteeing the employment of recognized union men, also to use material produced by union men under New York conditions.

As it has been proved in the past that serious trouble in the erection and alteration of buildings could be prevented, we beg to call your attention to our earnest endeavors to do away with all unnecessary differences, and, considering the fact that harmony in the building trade industry is an absolute necessity for all concerns interested in the erection and alteration of buildings, we hope you will comply with our request.

GEORGE CODDINGTON, President.
JAMES G. CROWLEY, Secretary.
March 25, 1901.

This circular in some quarters was taken to be a move in the especial interest of the carpenters and joiners who have for a long time been much wrought up over the use by New York contractors of trim parquet floorings and interior decorations bought from firms outside of New York. They claimed that fully 60 per cent. of these articles used in buildings in New York are made outside the city. Secretary Crowley of the Building Trades Council stated last night that this impression was erroneous.

"This notification," said he, "is almost an exact duplicate of the one sent out about a year and a half ago. This latest one is principally for the purpose of notifying the contractors and builders of the affiliation with us of several trades organizations. The circular was intended to impress upon the builders the necessity of using not only homemade trim, but home-manufactured roofing, pipe, mosaics, and other articles necessary in building and fitting up. I have received many answers to the circular agreeing to the request, and we anticipate no serious differences between builders and workmen in any line of work. Our system of going directly to the owners and general contractors in such matters has in the past settled these differences satisfactorily."

Earlier in the year the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of New York, with headquarters at 240 East Eightieth Street, sent out a circular stating that "the practice of awarding contracts for wood-trim, doors, parquet flooring, stairs, and interior decorations to out-of-town firms who conduct their business on a system of low wages and long hours has for the last ten years or more been of great detriment to both employers and employes in the woodworking line of the city."

This practice, the circular says, is now causing many manufacturers, formerly prosperous, to run their plants with greatly reduced forces, while some concerns have been driven entirely out of business. The entire business community has been affected by the prevailing custom of awarding contracts for material to firms out of the city, it is declared, and through the custom thousands of workmen have been thrown out of employment.

The carpenters and joiners think it about time to bar out this material, and to this end they give notice to all parties interested in buildings now in course of construction, "that unless positive proof is given that the materials used have been constructed under strict union rules," they will decline to handle them. None of the officers of the Carpenters' or Joiners' Brotherhood could be located last night.

M. J. Degnon of the Degnon-McLean Construction Company and other contractors called on by THE NEW YORK TIMES representative, stated that they had not yet received a circular of the Building Trades Council, and that therefore they were in ignorance of the Council's request.

WAR ON REAR TENEMENTS.

Social Reform Club Determined to Root Them Out—Misery of Those Who Inhabit Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of the Tenement House Committee of the Social Reform Club I desire to return our hearty thanks for your strong, earnest, and humane editorial on the work we have begun in striving to weed out unsanitary rear tenements. While we have not sought any publicity in the matter, the powerful co-operation and encouragement of THE TIMES will be most welcome in the long struggle which we are prepared to follow up, if, like Grant's campaign in the Wilderness, "if it takes all Summer."

We have already sifted out of the list of unsanitary rear tenements a score or more of "agony cases," which are such flagrant violations of the law that there seems to be no valid reason for their existence—and they therefore deserve to be vacated or razed to the ground. A good example is the house at 40 Chrystie Street, where two locked-in children were lately burned to death in their mother's absence, an occurrence which would shock every reader if such things were not so common in the tenements. Poverty, lack of food, and work are painful to witness anywhere, but to be totally deprived of light and air is indeed a misery.

A trained nurse employed by the Woman's Branch of the City Mission lately reported: "Called on a new couple from the country in a middle dark room. I found them in the dark—lamp chimney was broken, no oil, and no money, and for two days no food but dried bread. They were desperate and resolved on suicide." Such a resolution seems natural under the circumstances.

Another visitor describes an equally bad case: "In some of the old houses I have to feel my way in a hall as dark as night. Having found a door in this manner I knocked, and, hearing the invitation to 'come in,' opened the door, but could not distinguish a single form."

Here is another similar case in Rivington Street: "I never shall forget the sight I saw as I entered the home of two tiny rooms in a rear house. The bedroom, in which a poor frail woman lay, was dark and damp, the water running from the walls. The children slept on the damp floor. Poor things indeed! They had dreadful colds and sore eyes, and no wonder."

Many of the new tenements with modern improvements have dark and damp basements which are cheerless and unwholesome. In these houses with their small yards and narrow airshafts the sky cannot be seen unless you put your head out of the window and look up. As one tenant said, "Sunshine costs lots of money in New York." The pale faces of the children tell the story of no sunlight or ventilation, but the mothers suffer still more, for the children have the light schoolroom several hours a day. Often children from such homes come an hour early to their Sunday school, and have to be coaxed to go home at the close.

These are the kind of places that we propose to vacate or root out entirely. There is ample law to do this if the public sentiment will only sustain the movement, as I am sure it will, especially with the backing of such powerful agencies as THE TIMES.

CHARLES F. WINGATE, Chairman.
New York, March 30, 1901.

FREE COINAGE MINE BOUGHT IN.

Statement by International Zinc Reorganization Committeeman.

Charles H. A. Dougherty of the Reorganization Committee of International Zinc stockholders last night gave out the following statement:

"H. B. Shoemaker, my associate on Reorganization Committee International Zinc Company, telegraphs me from Joplin that he bought in to-day the Free Coinage 110-acre fee and paid $6,000 cash, balance three months.

"The Reorganization Committee will earnestly work for the benefit of the 1,800 stockholders and hope that all will surrender their stock to the City Trust Company of New York, 36 Wall Street, and agree to a reduced capitalization, and that in less than one year semi-annual dividends can be paid out of the earnings."

Trotting Association Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 30.—The New York Trotting Association of Brooklyn was incorporated to-day with a capital of $10,000. It is proposed to hold trotting meetings and conduct races. The Directors are John McCarty, James Shevlin, Frank D. Creamer, R. F. Bedford, and William A. Engeman of Brooklyn, James Butler of New York City, and M. F. Redmond of Madison, Wis.

INVESTIGATING THE "GENTLEMAN BURGLAR"

Belief that Burlingame Committed Many Robberies.

Jewelry and Testing Acid Found in a Secret Vault in the Cellar of His House.

Investigation of the past life of Frederick C. Burlingame, who was convicted last week of burglary in General Sessions, set on foot by Judge Cowing, to whom had come many appeals for clemency, revealed yesterday evidence which, it is believed, will fasten on the "gentleman burglar" many similar crimes committed in recent years.

Burlingame, who is a well-appearing, neatly dressed man of about thirty-five, was arrested on Feb. 27 last for breaking into Mrs. Rose Meyers's house, at 86 Lenox Avenue. At the trial Mrs. Meyers was not quite certain as to her identification of Burlingame as the burglar. He claimed that it was a case of mistaken identity, and many acquaintances testified to his good character. It developed that he was a Mason in good standing, and efforts were made through fellow-members of his organization to have clemency extended to him. Judge Cowing was so impressed with these appeals that he assigned Detective Rynders of the District Attorney's staff to look into Burlingame's past and report to him. The detective's report will destroy any hopes Burlingame may have of obtaining a suspension of sentence.

Mrs. Meyers testified at the trial last week that the man she saw run from her house when she gave the alarm wore a white hat. Burlingame when arrested in a near-by saloon wore a white hat and glasses, without which he said he could not see two feet away. When searched there were found on him a bunch of keys, some of them said by the police to be skeleton keys; a gimlet, a case knife, a brace and bit, a rule, and other articles. He claimed that these implements were necessary to his business as an electrical engineer. He said he was a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia University in the class of '85.

He was unable to tell, however, any place where he had recently worked, although he had in his possession a badge of the Edison Electric Light Company numbered 185. This he said on the stand he found at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Lenox Avenue. The police have another theory as to its possession.

Detective Rynders visited Burlingame's house, at 984 Dawson Street, and there unearthed facts which lead him and Assistant District Attorney Townsend to believe that Burlingame for years had been using his skill and ability as an electrical engineer to facilitate his depredations as a burglar and to obviate all chances of detection.

Mrs. Mary Archer, the janitress of the house, told the detective a strange story of a secret vault in the cellar constructed under Burlingame's order, and of the latter's departure from the house in the early morning each day with a dress suit case and his return, invariably, in the evening by way of the cellar.

Mrs. Archer said that on the morning of Burlingame's conviction a large van drew up in front of her house, and from the secret vault two large and heavy trunks were taken. Rynders went down and had a look at the vault. In he discovered a large bottle of acid and back of this, in a corner, where it had apparently been thrown, he found a quantity of jewelry. All of it bore the traces of testing. Evidently, not being up to the standard, it had been cast aside as unavailable. There was in the lot four gold-plated cuff buttons, a pearl breastpin, a chatelaine holder, (silver,) a silver fork, a knife, also of silver, and some gold-plated necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments.

These articles are now in Assistant District Attorney Townsend's possession. Mr. Townsend believes that the two trunks taken away were filled with the proceeds of former burglaries, and so notified Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau. Mr. Townsend stated that he had a number of complaints from persons whose houses had been burglarized. One of these, he stated, was from a member of the Edison Electric Light Company. A number of heirlooms were taken from this gentleman's house, as well as his badge. Mr. Townsend also claims that he will produce an owner for the watch found on Burlingame with the inscription, "Bertha and Willis Wall."

Mrs. Archer said that she had often seen Burlingame enter his room by placing a silver case knife, such as was found on him, between the door and the jamb, and forcing the lock. She said to him on one of these occasions:

"You are quite a handy man, Mr. Burlingame."

"Oh, yes," he replied, "I use tools frequently in my business."

Mr. Townsend, when he receives Capt. Titus's report, will make it the basis for other complaints.

THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Dole Responds to Demands Made by the House.

HONOLULU, March 23, (via San Francisco, March 30.)—The sessions of the House this week were enlivened by the receipt of two communications from the Governor and one from the Secretary of Territory, in answer to resolutions which the House had sent to the officials of the administrative department. The first communication from Gov. Dole related to the demand of the House that he ascertain the reason for the absence of Land Commissioner J. F. Brown in Washington, D. C., and to communicate the information to the House.

Gov. Dole stated that the resolution from the House was in such form that it could not be answered. His second communication was in regard to another demand of the House, for all documents of the administrative department from annexation to the United States to the present date. Gov. Dole stated that, in view of the relations of the Executive to the superior authority of the United States since annexation, he could not comply with the demand of the resolution in its sweeping form. He was perfectly willing, however, to supply to the House any information upon any special subject which might be necessary to its legislative work.

Secretary Cooper replied to a resolution which directed him to furnish forthwith to the House all data concerning the claims against the Territory arising out of the political troubles of 1895. He said that the demand was discourteous and without precedent and he was constrained to return it.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday, out of respect to the memory of ex-President Harrison.

Porto Rican Labor in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, March 28.—The steamship Zealandia arrived this morning, eight days from Port Los Angeles, with 545 Porto Rican laborers aboard for service on the various sugar plantations. There were two deaths on the voyage. Another detachment numbering 850 is expected. R. A. McFie of San Juan, Porto Rico, who has been in charge of recruiting this help for service in the Hawaiian Islands, is not very sanguine over the future possibilities of getting more of this character of labor to come here.

He says that the demand for labor in Porto Rico is becoming greater every day.

Contract Laborers Refuse to Work.

HONOLULU, March 23, via San Francisco, March 30.—Fifteen of the men who arrived here last week from Boston under agreement to work on sugar plantations refused to fulfill their contracts when asked by the agents of the plantations to go to the places assigned them. The strikers said that they had intended to come here simply for the trip, as the sugar planters would pay their fare. None of the crowd has thus far succeeded in finding employment.

Schism in Honolulu Episcopal Diocese.

HONOLULU, March 23.—Two official statements have been issued by the Very Rev. Alfred Willis, Anglican Bishop of Honolulu, charging that the Rev. John Osborne, rector of St. Clement's Chapel, has attempted to establish a new sect, under the name of "The Episcopal Church at Large." Members of St. Clement's Chapel assert that the Bishop has taken this action because they declined to turn over their church property to him unless he made certain concessions which they declined.

COST IN STEEL PRODUCTION.

Why It Is Made More Cheaply Here than in England.

Keir Hardie, M. P. for Merthyr-Tydvil and editor of The Labor Leader, of England, recently made the statement in his paper that although wages in America are double those of the English workingman, yet the cost of labor in making steel in the United States is only one-half the cost in England. The question arising whether this state of affairs was due to the inferiority of the British workingman or to the superiority of American machinery was submitted to ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who has been a prominent ironmaster for many years.

Mr. Hewitt said that this condition of affairs was not due to any superiority of the American workingman, but rather to the fact that the American manufacturers employed the most improved and modern machinery. "English factory owners," said Mr. Hewitt, "have been much slower to introduce new machinery. Consequently the capacity per day of their factories is much smaller than ours, and their workingmen have to labor longer than ours to achieve the same results. For instance, in manufacturing iron rods, my factory, in Trenton, with the improved machinery, can turn out ten times the tonnage it could previously produce. This, in turn, enables the workingmen to earn more money. Why, at one time these men, who made $2 or $3 under the old system, made $25 and $30 a day with the new machinery. They do not now because we have reduced the scale. The reason why the English factory owners have neglected to introduce this new machinery is because of the great expense attached."

"Is not the tariff in a large measure responsible for the higher wages of the American workingman?" suggested the reporter.

"I do not think the tariff has very much to do with it," said Mr. Hewitt, "excepting so far as it has retarded the development of our industries. We are now supplying the markets of the world, not because the tariff has aided us, but in spite of it. If it had not been for the tariff we would have reached our present importance in the markets of the world ten years ago, as I said we would when I was in Congress in the early eighties. And even to-day we send only our overflow abroad; that is, only so much of the products of our factories as we cannot sell here at the higher price. If there were no tariff, the prices here would be lower, but the difference in earnings would be more than made up by the largely increased production for the markets abroad."

John De Witt Warner, the lawyer and political economist, to whom the same question was submitted, does not quite agree with Mr. Hewitt. His views on this subject are contained in the following statement, which he dictated to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"While no general statement would be fair as to an individual, my information is that, generally speaking, the British workman is more anxious than the American, one that neither he nor his fellows shall by any possibility earn more than he gets, a result of which is that the American employer is less watchful than his British rival to see that his men do not get more than they earn. American employers get better service, and American workmen get better wages. It is scarcely credible to an American how few bricks a British workman can be actually busied a whole day in laying or how long another can spend in fitting a joint or polishing a piece of metal trimming.

"Finally, the long continued excess of demand over supply for skilled workmen here has stimulated to an extent that British employers can hardly comprehend, much less rival, the use here of mechanical processes for what abroad is still done by hand. This is not strange, for new shops here well equipped with new machinery drive American handworkers out of competition just as certainly as they do British. The result of this is so general and extreme that you may assume that American manufacturers drive foreign ones out of the field in proportion as the labor factor in the production is greater."

"Personally I do not see why such facts as the great steel combination change the tariff situation. As I understand it the tariff is to enable our manufacturers to get just so much higher prices for their goods from American citizens. If they did not do so they would be unbusinesslike as well as ungrateful. Personally I believe in free trade, but I do not believe in taxing yourself for somebody else's benefit and then call him a hog because he gets rich. From the labor standpoint the situation is clear. The higher the prices are the fewer goods can be marketed, the less workmen are required to make them, and the lower wages result from a reduced demand for labor. The cheaper prices would mean greater demand, more workmen needed to do the work, better wages for each and a great deal more for his money. Our present system is purposely calculated to enable capitalists to make large profits by employing less labor. The protected capitalists like it. If the protected workmen do not they ought to end it."

ADVISED TO USE A HORSEWHIP.

Judge Kellogg Sets a Man Free and Hands Him Back His Rawhide.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 30.—City Judge William C. Kellogg surprised the lawyers and spectators in his courtroom to-day by advocating the use of a horsewhip. This action was caused by a complaint made by Samuel Walters of 701 Palisade Avenue, who charged that Frank Jones of 26 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, attempted to horsewhip him and threatened to shoot him.

Jones worked for Walter's aunt until three weeks ago, when he left. He secured a recommendation, and in applying for another position offered the recommendation for reference. Later Jones was told that the investigation was not satisfactory. Jones came to Yonkers to investigate. He and Walters had had trouble before, and Jones thought he knew the cause of the recommendation being rejected. He was armed with a rawhide and when he met Walters at the latter's door a quarrel followed. Jones was arrested.

To-day, after the proceedings had been explained to Judge Kellogg, he said that Jones was perfectly right in trying to horsewhip any person who defamed his character. He then handed the horsewhip back to Jones and said: "You may take this with you, and if any one molests you I advise you to use it." Jones was then discharged.

HAVANA COMPANY SWINDLED?

HAVANA, March 30.—The present investigation regarding the sums paid by the Havana Gas Company for the alleged purpose of influencing legislation covers matters originating in 1899. The present issue was brought about by a statement made to the Military Governor by a Director and large stockholder in the company to the effect that he believed the whole thing to be a swindle, and the further statement that moneys were being paid to a certain individual or his agents on a statement by this individual; that he had to pay half of this money to Washington, and that if it were not promptly paid the tariff would go up. The claims of this person were made stronger by his presumptive intimacy with the authorities in Washington and Cuba.

The Military Governor informed the stockholder that if he desired an investigation he should make a formal complaint, requesting an investigation. This he did, also filing a certain letter written by him to the President of the gas company, and the President's reply thereto, together with one or two drafts, which had been duly cashed. He based his claim that the matter was a swindle on the ground that he now realises that the legislation regarding the tariff on petroleum has been brought about by proper means, that the individual in question has not had influence on or part in it, and that he believes the whole matter has been a clever game. He now wants to know who got the money, and what it really was used for.

The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

BLASTER INSTANTLY KILLED.

John Munroe, colored, thirty-five years old, a blaster, living at 467 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and employed by P. H. Maher, a contractor, of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Jerome Avenue, while engaged in blasting yesterday afternoon at Sedgwick Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, was struck by a flying rock and instantly killed. His body was taken to the High Bridge Station and later was removed to the undertaking establishment of John J. Fox, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Bathgate Avenue, on a permit issued by Coroner Lynch.

Hiram Boates, thirty-four years old, of 512 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, also colored, was injured about the head at the same time. He was attended by an ambulance doctor from Harlem Hospital and then was sent home.

AMERICAN TARS IN RUSSIA

The Old Coxswain Philosophizes on the Perils of That Country.

Yankee Sailors Nearly Get Into Trouble by Cheering for the Czar—Danced in a Palace.

"Speakin' of the fourteen different kinds of shivers now bein' throwed into the Czar of the Roossians by them 'ar college stoodents," remarked the man with a roll in his walk and the topmast of a tattooed ship showing on his chest above the collar of his jacket, "don't s'prise me any at all, considerin' the general panicky state of that God-forsaken country, Winter and Summer.

"The las' time I come in contact with the natives was in the Spring and Summer of 1896, I bein' the coxswain of the Captain's gig in the cruiser Minneapolis, which run into Cronstadt with Admiral Selfridge to help out the jubliation over the coronation of the Czar. While 'Tommy' Selfridge an' his staff was a celebratin' down at Moscow we lay in the Roossian Navy Yard there in Cronstadt dockin' and gen'rally fittin' up an' the men havin' a good time seein' the sights. St. Petersburg bein' only seventeen mile away, up the Neva River, we went up there pretty frequent on shore leave, an' we got the best treatment they knowed how to give us. They wasn't no big places like palaces an' things that they wouldn't let us into, an' as for hospitality, why they gorged us on good grub an' fairly drowned us in wodki.

"That ar last-named drink, I might explain, will kill a ordinary man at a matter of forty yards, but the Roossians fairly drink it for breakfast coffee. A foreigner with a skin full o'wodki is about as helpless as a chip in a ragin' torrent. Few of us could stand up under the stuff, but our Roossian friends didn't mind that. They filled us up on it, an' then took care of us. I mind one day seein' a jolly crowd of big, six-foot Roossian sailors comin' down the streets of St. Petersburg droppin' in here an' there at caffees and freshenin' up.

"One of the biggest of 'em I noticed carried a bundle on his shoulder, which I afterward recognized as Dan Leary, our sailmaker's mate. Dan was a wiry little runt, weighin' in the neighborhood of a hundred an' twenty-five, an' he used to blow around about how much liquor he could carry under his skin. Well, it appeared that Dan had gone out to do the town with these here friends of his, an' had started right in drinkin' wodki with 'em in the Roossian style. O' course he fell by the wayside early in the game, but his friends didn't mind this. They jus' took him right over their course, an' Dan was showed the interestin' part of the city, but he didn't know it. When the crowd went in to a caffee they jus' laid Dan down on the end of the bar or on a table or some place out of the way, an' went on with the fun. When they went to leave, they shouldered Dan cheerfully an' took him along. Sometimes they'd forget him like an old umbrella, then go back an' get him again. Seems they was honored by his company, an' they drunk to his health and toasted him in many a glass of wodki. He woke up several times durin' the night and drunk with 'em feebly, but he soon went to sleep again, and passed a pleasant night, he said.

"But as I was sayin', with all this pleasant treatment we began to feel as if they was a sort of shadow over the whole blasted country. The fust thing I noticed about it was that nobody ever mentioned the name of the Czar. Bein' with a lot of Englishmen who lived in the city, one night, I feelin' good at the time, proposed three cheers for his Nibs the Czar. Well, Sir, these Englishmen got serious immediate an' swore we'd have to leave or get to shoutin' around about the Czar. The proprietor of the place was that scared he made as if he was a-goin' to close up shop.

"I remarked that it was blamed funny a man couldn't mention a Czar's name without a row, when the cannons all over the country was a boomin' for him.

"Then the Englishmen explained that nobody could tell who might be listenin' to them and that if anybody got to talkin' about the Czar they might without thinkin' of it say somethin' agin him. Then there'd be the devil to pay. He said a man belongin' to the secret police might be in the crowd and report it, an' then, if the man who said it was a foreigner, like as not he git his passport in the mornin', and if he was a Roossian he'd find hisself behind the bars. So everybody was by meant the Czar just called him "the boss," the old man,' or something harmless like that. One o' them Englishmen said that as a matter of policy he hadn't mentioned the name of the Emperor in ten years.

"Then, again, one time in the navy yard there we was a dockin' our vessel, and a whole lot of civilian workmen was a workin' around the side o' the ship. A naval officer who was bossin' the job came along and found one of these citizens doing somethin' in the wrong way. Well, Sir, what does this snip of an officer do to this man, who was old enough to be his father, but up and kicks him twice and then slaps his face. If one of our officers ever did that to a civilian workman in our navy yard, the other man would try to knock his head off, but that man there just went on about his business.

"Well, Sir, this sort of thing was beginnin' to make us feel sort of smothered like in this here atmosphere of oppression, an' when one day a lot of us got permission to go along with a lot of our officers on a special visit to Peterhof Palace, one of the Czar's prettiest Summer palaces on the Neva, twixt Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, we started out with a kind of Hail, Columbia' spirit on us.

"We was all treated fine on the trip, howsomever, an' I never expect to see no finer palace than that 'ar Peterhof. There was acres and acres of beautiful groves an' lawns an' gardens filled with statuary an' flowers in bloom an' the palace itself was like one of them fairy palaces a-shimmerin' in the sun. Some Roossian officers took charge of our officers, an' a polite janitor in a gorgeous suit of clothes had us enlisted men in tow.

"Threadin' our way through the inside of the glorious place, we came to the State ballroom, an' it fairly took our breath away. I don't ever expect to see anything like that ballroom. There was no end to it, an' it was lined with mirrors so it looked like there was acres more than they really was. They was glass chandeliers so big that they looked like icebergs hung up. The chairs was all painted by hand with gorgeous pictures, an' looked more like they was made to eat instead of to sit in. The floor was all set in with a million different kinds o' wood an' polished till it looked like a scum of ice had froze over it. A little strip of white carpet was strung along where we was to walk, an' the man havin' us in tow said in the best English he knowed that all the Kings an' Queens of the world a'most had danced there at one time or another.

"They ain't any American sailor ever danced here, I reckon?' said one of our crowd, but the man didn't hear him, bein' away for'ard in the procession at the time.

"Well, Sir, we couldn't resist the temptation, and when that man looked around a minute later he saw a sight as fairly froze his blood with horror. There was about six couples of Yankee tars a-threadin' the mazy waltz over that delicate floor an' softly a-hummin' a tune to keep time by. The man shouted and flung his arms about an' stopped us finally, but the deed was done. I reckon that man is in Siberia now, but anyhow, I guess we was the first plain citizens as ever tripped the light fantastic in the grand ballroom of a palace of the Czar.

"On the way back to Cronstadt in the train that evenin' we felt that devilish that we struck up 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' We hadn't sung more than three bars of it before every man, woman, and child in the car had skedaddled into the car ahead as if the blamed coach was on fire. They probably thought we was singin' 'I'll with the Czar,' an' they didn't want to get mixed up in it."

High School Teacher Drowned.

STRATFORD, Conn., March 30.—Prof. Alexander Wheeler, aged twenty-nine years, Instructor of English in the Bridgeport High Schools, was drowned in the Housatonic River here this afternoon while duck shooting. After spending the afternoon shooting ducks, the professor and Albert Smith, aged sixteen, one of his pupils, rigged a sail and started up the river. An unusually severe gust of wind struck the boat when opposite Peck's Mills, and the craft was capsized. Prof. Wheeler attempted to swim ashore, but after going about fifty yards suddenly disappeared. Two boys put out in a boat and rescued Smith.

Vermont Maple-Sugar Crop.

CHESTER, Vt., March 30.—Sugarmaking has begun in a moderate way in this section of the State. The farmers say the sap is not up to the standard, as it requires two barrels of sap to produce one gallon of eleven-pound syrup. Unless favorable weather comes on during the next ten days the amount of sugar made this season in Vermont will be small.

EASTER EXHIBITION

This year our Easter display is more varied and interesting than ever before. It includes a collection of rare Pottery and Porcelain just received from France, representing the work of seven of the most famous French masters.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
(Between 24th and 25th Streets), New York.

There are many new and beautiful effects in Favrile Glass productions, the flower forms being especially suitable for wedding and Easter gifts. In our Rare Rug Department there are a number of specimens unusual in design and color.

You are cordially invited to visit our Studios.

Now that

OLD CROW RYE

is firm in its position, as being the best value, we call attention to our Scotch Whiskeys. They are the only straight ones (not vatted or blended) that we know of in the U. S.

The IMPERIAL and SOUVENIR, Medium Age,
The BONNIE BRIER BUSH, Very Old,
are true Glenlivets.

The TALISKER, very old, is from the Isle of Skye. Sold in bond or in store, in wood or glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

BANGOR'S SHIPPING TRADE.

BANGOR, March 30.—The ice in the Penobscot River is rapidly breaking up, and in the course of a few days the port of Bangor will be again open to navigation, after a blockade of nearly four months. In Winter Bangor is as much an inland city as if it were located up behind Mount Katahdin, for no vessel could force her way through the two or three feet of flinty blue ice that bridges the Penobscot from November to April; in the other eight months, however, Bangor is a seaport, and a busy one, arrivals averaging about 2,000 a season, including all classes and sizes of vessels, from a fishing smack to an ocean steamer.

Since the days when Bangor swapped pine boards for rum and molasses in the West Indies many changes have come upon the port and its shipping, and while all the changes are in the line of improvement, the old-timers are not convinced, and never cease to lament the days that are gone. One noticeable thing is the rapid thinning out of the old coaster fleet—the fleet of little two-masted schooners that used to carry most of the coal and lumber and general cargo along shore. Twenty-five years ago a two-hundred-ton schooner was a big vessel of that rig; to-day she is insignificant, and is scarcely noticed alongside the modern Leviathans of 1,500 and 3,000 tons.

Had a man ventured the prediction twenty-five years ago that before the end of the century Maine would launch a six-masted schooner of over 3,000 tons, that man would have been regarded as a fool; but the three-thousand-tonner has been launched, and there are many more whose tonnage exceeds 2,000. The big six-master is out of date except for special purposes—such as fishing or fruit carrying, and few of that class are built now. To-day every master wants a schooner of at least 1,000 tons, and a one-thousand-ton schooner, while she would have created a sensation twenty years ago, is considered rather a small vessel now.

Every year the old-time fleet of schooners ranging from 100 to 250 tons dwindles before the fury of the Autumn gales, and with them to the graveyards of the sea go many New England sailors. They are sorry old tubs, most of these small schooners; they represent the stagecoach age in sea freighting, with their clumsy fittings, their small carrying capacity, and their general dilapidation. Few of the old-timers are left, and when the last of them has gone to the bottom the loss will be a sentimental rather than a material one, for their day is past, they are no longer profitable and no one feels like building one to keep the type alive on the ocean.

In times past nearly all the general merchandise shipped to and from New England ports was carried in two-masted schooners of 100 to 280 tons, and a profitable business it was for them, but now the railroads and steamboats do the carrying, and there is nothing left to the small schooner except coal and lumber, for which a different class of vessels have come in. The coal carrier of to-day has a capacity of 1,000 to 5,400 tons, and no more profitable type of vessels ever was built in this or any other country. They carry a great deal on a light draught and require for their handling few more men than old-fashioned schooners of a quarter to a tenth of their capacity.

Bangor and other Eastern lumber ports still furnish employment for a remnant of the once numerous fleet of two-masters, but even this occupation will soon be gone, for the railroads are now carrying much of the lumber, direct from the mills, and it is predicted that soon the lumber will be carried in barges, as Rockland's fime is now being transported.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capts. A. Hoepfner Winterbury and Ira A. Allen, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, are ordered to proceed to San Francisco, report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where they will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

George W. Daywalt, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila. He will report in person to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers:

Major William M. Black is relieved from his present duties at Havana and will proceed to and take station at Fort Totten, Willets Point, New York, and relieve Major John G. D. Knight of his present duties in command of the Third Battalion of Engineer Officers for the consideration of the existing torpedo system, together with all money and property appertaining thereto, and will report to the Chief of Engineers for duty under his orders.

Major Knight upon being relieved will proceed to and take station at Chattanooga, Tenn., and relieve Major Dan C. Kingman of his present duties, together with all money and property appertaining thereto.

Major Kingman upon being relieved will proceed to and take station at Cleveland, Ohio, and relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield of his present duties, together with all

TURGUENEFF AND TOLSTOI

Prince Krapotkin's Lecture on the Russian Novelists.

He Declares that Tolstoi's "War and Peace" Was the "Last Blow Given to War in Russia."

A large audience welcomed Prince Krapotkin, the Russian scientist and Anarchist, in the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre yesterday morning. Every seat was filled, extra chairs were brought in, and people stood in the rear of the theatre upstairs and down. The audience was a representative one, interested in the two writers, Turgueneff and Tolstoi, of whom Prince Krapotkin spoke. He spoke for an hour and half easily and pleasantly, but with an accent which at times made it difficult for those who were out of the range of his voice to understand.

He devoted the first part of his lecture to Turgueneff—the emphasis on the second syllable as he pronounced it. He went over the principal books of the two writers, giving to some extent an account of the conditions which had brought them about and the effect they had had upon Russia. He defended Turgueneff from the criticism that his books had no plots, but were merely stories of people who fell in love and married.

"Why not?" he asked. "We appreciate people more when they are in love. Different political agitators"—he mentioned several—"have been in love, and when we read the history of their love we know them better than we would from pages printed of their political aspirations."

The six best works of Turgueneff, "Dmitri Rudin," "The House of Gentlefolk," "Fathers and Sons," "On the Eve," "Smoke," "Virgin Soil," and "Annals of a Sportsman," he said, should be read in succession. All of Turgueneff's traits appear in his works.

The greater part of the lecture was devoted to Tolstoi. Prince Krapotkin told an amusing story of the great Russian.

"Tolstoi's sketches of child life," he said, in speaking of the first of his works, "are the best that have been written. Many people have written of child life, but they are all, even those of Dickens, written from the standpoint of a grown person. It is not so with Tolstoi. He writes from a child's point of view. He sees always with the person of whom he writes. Tolstoi was walking at one time with Turgueneff, when they saw a miserable old horse in the fields. Tolstoi began immediately to speak of it, telling of its feelings, a poor old horse, forlorn and miserable, and speaking so entirely from the horse's point of view that Turgueneff finally exclaimed, in amazement:

"'Nicolai, you speak so entirely from the horse's point of view that I feel sure you must have had horses among your ancestors.'"

Prince Krapotkin told of the appearance of different works of Tolstoi, as his life developed, of his volunteering in the Crimean war, when Alexander II. wrote to have him kept out of danger, for he was a man already appreciated for his talent and must be saved. Tolstoi was the poet of manual labor, but, said, not of hard labor, not of overwork, but the poet who could describe with the best effect the groups of forty or fifty Russians, picturesque with their big scythes, going to their work in the fields, in which he joined them. The description of women characters was not his strong point. "Anna Karénina" was Tolstoi's best book, with the exception of his later novel "The Resurrection." "His 'Peace and War,'" continued the lecturer, "was the last blow given to war in Russia. See the difference between the war correspondents of 1878 and now. We read in England, in the account of the Boer war, that: 'We peppered them well' and that 'such and such a General did splendid work.' Such a thing would be impossible in Russia since Tolstoi's 'Peace and War.' You will not see it even in the yellow journals. That novel was a work of art. There were no harrowing details, but as it was told you began immediately to hate war and to like peace. It produced the impression without presenting the matter in a startling way, like the headlines of a paper.

"Tolstoi's Christianity is different from that of any other writer. He took the moral truths of Christianity without the theology, which is the work of men and came later. People go away from him with a higher view of life and to work for some higher purpose. People go to him and ask: 'What shall I do?' Tolstoi says: 'When you come to me and ask that it shows you do not intend to do anything. Otherwise, you would have found something to do before.'

"In the later writings of Tolstoi he is taking more and more the views of the Nihilists and the Socialists. In this recent trouble in Russia he would be with the students and against the Government. Tolstoi has preached so beautifully of love, that all the people love him, and when he appears they surround him, with expressions of esteem."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 30.—The villa of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, on Ochre Point, is being put in condition for the return of the owners, who will arrive here from Europe on May 1. Their steam yacht Sultana will follow later.

The tennis department at the Newport Casino has been thoroughly renovated, and is ready for use.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster will next week return from Washington for the season.

D. Le Roy Dresser of New York spent to-day here.

It is reported in real estate circles that Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago is looking for a desirable piece of land on which to erect a large villa.

This afternoon James J. Van Alen, accompanied by the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, Lady Lister Kaye, and Miss Yznaga, arrived at Wickford from New York on a private car, and were brought here on the steamer General. They drove to the Muenchinger-King cottage, where apartments had been reserved for them. In the afternoon the party visited Wakehurst, where Mr. Van Alen is having extensive improvements made, and later they drove around the Ocean Drive. This is the first visit of the Duchess here for twenty years. The stay of the party will be a short one, and it will probably return to New York on Monday morning.

Mr. Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen sail for Europe on April 20, to return in May to Wakehurst.

Next Friday Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will arrive here. They will be the guests of Mrs. F. O. French, at Harbourview, and will remain till after Easter.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Society was fully represented this afternoon at the lecture by Gaston Deschamps, who is the guest of Ambassador Cambon. The latter introduced the lecturer, whose theme was "Edmond Rostand and Henri de Bornier." The British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Turkish Minister, and Assistant Secretary of State Hill occupied seats on the stage with M. Cambon, while among the audience were Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, Miss Root, the Misses Hitchcock, Mrs. D. J. Hill, Miss Katharine Berry, Mrs. John D. Jones, Miss Boardman, Mrs. Richardson, and Mrs. Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Leiter entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the French Ambassador. The other guests were Baron Gevers, Mr. Grip, Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Hale, Mrs. Townsend, the Misses Pauncefote, the Misses Boardman, Mrs. Wyndham, Miss Roberson, Gerard A. Lowther, Capt. William Wyndham of the British Army, Percy Wyndham, B. M. Berry, and Baron Ambrozy.

Entertainment in Aid of the Blind.

An entertainment will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of April 12, in aid of the Home of the Blind. M. Coquelin will be present and render his monologues. M. Pol Plancon will also be present. This institution houses and cares for the blind.

To be Engineer at Elmira Reformatory.

ALBANY, March 30.—The State Civil Service Commission was to-day informed of the appointment of Louis E. Bonnard of Brooklyn as chief engineer at the Elmira Reformatory at a salary of $1,200 per year.

A NEW CHURCH HOUSE.

Dedication of the Building of the Madison Square Presbyterian Congregation.

The dedication of the new church house of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The dedicatory exercises were presided over by Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and were held in the assembly room of the house. The new building is at the northwest corner of Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue.

The exercises consisted of scripture reading by the Rev. Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, pastor of the Adams Memorial Church; music by the choir of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, transfer of the keys of the building by Francis Louis Slade, Chairman of the Building Committee, to Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; their acceptance, an address and prayer of dedication by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, and an address by Mr. De Forest.

Dr. Parkhurst, in his address, said that the occasion was a cheerfully solemn one to him. He explained this by asserting that he was cheerful over the completion of the house and the prospects for the future, but that the occasion was a solemn one because it was the dedication of the house to the service of God. He reverted to the fact that the members of his church had given over $300,000 for various branches of the church work during the last year, and said that this meant that the spirit of God was in the hearts o his congregation.

Dr. Parkhurst's closing remarks were to the effect that there were to be no distinctions of wealth or wisdom or virtue in the work of the church house. He said that men were men whether they were a little wealthier than others or a little poorer. As for virtue, the difference between the crimes of Third and Second Avenue and those of Fifth Avenue were differences of type rather than of degree.

The church house occupies three lots on the avenue and is four stories in height, with a roof garden. It is to be devoted to all kinds of religious and humanitarian work, and contains clubrooms, classrooms, a gymnasium, employment agency, and other departments.

CLOSE OF THE OPERA.

The Season Ends with the First Performance of "Carmen."

The season of opera in French, German, and Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House came to a close last night with the first and only performance of "Carmen." The company has not numbered among its sopranos or mezzo-sopranos any one of the familiar impersonators of the wayward gypsy, and for that reason Bizet's ever-welcome masterpiece had not been heard until last night. Mme. Nordica was a Carmen once. She sang the part at Covent Garden in 1889, when Margaret Macintyre made her début as Micaela and revealed a magnificent but unschooled voice. Mme. Nordica, a ceaseless student of vocal method, now sings Brünnhilde and Isolde, while Miss Macintyre has hardly enough voice for Marguerite. This is all history, and aside from the immediate subject, but there is in it a lesson for ybung aspirants for lyric fame.

Miss Zelie de Lussan, who was heard as Carmen in the Fall in the English version of the opera, was to have sung the title rôle last night, but she was indisposed. Mr. Grau had before him the choice of a substitution or a change of opera, and he selected the former evil. Consequently, Miss Rosa Olitzka, who has sung the small rôle of the shepherd in the afternoon, appeared as Carmen in the evening. She was hoarse, and therefore it would be unjust to comment on her singing. She endeavored to atone for her vocal state by acting with abundant movement. Miss Suzanne Adams was the Micaela. Her lovely voice was heard to great advantage in the music, which she sang with faultless intonation and exquisite phrasing. She imparted more vivacity than usual to her acting, but she has not much histrionic skill and little temperament. Her Micaela, however, is her best impersonation, and its musical excellence makes it admirable.

Mr. Scotti was the Escamillo, and as he was in good voice he had the usual success with the Toreador song, which, of course, had to be repeated. Mr. Salignac was a suitable Don José. The chorus was evidently in high spirits at the close of the season, and the orchestra, under Mr. Flon, did its work well.

At the last matinée "Tannhäuser" was sung. The performance was one of solid excellence. Mr. Van Dyck's brilliant impersonation of the erring minstrel was never seen to better advantage. He was in good voice, and he sang with a better quality of tone and a juster intonation than usual. The power of his emotional utterance and the splendid eloquence of his acting moved the audience to demonstrations of great pleasure. There is no more strongly artistic temperament in the company than that of Mr. Van Dyck. Mme. Gadski bade us adieu with her lovely representation of the saintly Elizabeth, an impersonation which combines musical beauty with womanly tenderness and dignity. Mme. Gadski has grown greatly as a vocal artist since she first came to America, and her voice has ripened into a rich and sonorous organ. We may hope for still better things from her in the future.

Mr. Plançon, whose German has a decided French accent, but is very clearly enunciated, sang the music of the Landgrave with great dignity and breadth of style. Mr. Bertram was a passably good Wolfram, but it must be recorded with regret that this singer seems to be deteriorating rather than improving. The orchestra played with spirit and Mr. Damrosch conducted with enthusiasm.

The Concerts for Young People.

The series of six concerts for young people, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, came to an end yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. This enterprise has been of no little value to the persons who have attended the concerts. It cannot be said that children have always found the matter of Mr. Damrosch's talks quite to their taste, for they have at times shown more delight in such things as the story of "Hansel and Gritel" than in the explanations of sonatas and symphonic form. But they must have absorbed a good deal of information, for Mr. Damrosch's talks have been clear and comprehensible, and have covered a great deal of ground. The enterprise is most commendable and deserves support, and it may be added that adults will find the explanatory remarks very instructive to them.

Yesterday's concert was largely devoted to piano music, with Arthur Friedheim as soloist. He played Liszt's E flat piano concerto brilliantly, and with clear and fluent technic. His other numbers were three preludes by Chopin, and the same composer's A flat polonaise. The orchestral numbers were the familiar entr'acte from Schubert's "Rosamonde," the slow movement of Schumann's D minor symphony, and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

New Clubhouse for the Actors' Society.

The four-story brick tenement 114 West Fortieth Street will be remodeled from plans by Francis L. Ellingwood into a clubhouse for the Actors' Society of America. The changes will all be of an interior character and will cost $3,000. The building is owned by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

A SHIRT WAIST CLASS.

Latest Innovation for Girls at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

A shirt waist class is one of the latest innovations at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and she who will may learn to make those very necessary garments for herself. The first lesson will be given on April 2, and the course will last for three months, with two lessons a week, from 1 to 3 on Tuesdays and Fridays. The cost for the entire three months will be $5.

It is not stated what the styles of shirt waists will be, but the Summer girl who appears mounted upon a sheet of gray cardboard, to illustrate the shirt waist class wears a waist of some pretty figured material with a bishop sleeve. Each young woman who takes the course will make up whatever material she desires.

Brooklyn girls have been picking up bargains in shirt waist lengths in thin material for the past month, ready to begin work on the 2d. New York girls are not debarred, and there are a number of them, it is expected, who will become each girl her own shirt waist maker.

Van Kleeck—Penner.

Frederick Brinsmaide Van Kleeck, Jr., son of the Venerable the Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck, was married yesterday at Old St. Paul's to Miss Alice Penner, daughter of John W. Penner of Utica, N. Y. The father of the bridegroom officiated at the ceremony.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD DEAD

He Sank Rapidly After a Sudden Illness in His Office.

Political and Judicial Career of the ex-Surrogate—His Reply to Charges —His Fine Library.

Ex-Surrogate John H. V. Arnold, who was stricken with apoplexy in his office, at 206 Broadway, Friday afternoon, died at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the Hudson Street Hospital, where he had been removed. He was unconscious until the end came. Members of his family had been hastily summoned by the hospital authorities.

Mr. Arnold sat in his office Friday afternoon talking with a client. He suddenly became ill, and in a short time was removed to the hospital suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. He was conscious at the time, and asked to be taken to his home. Friday evening members of the family and his family physician were called to the hospital. It was agreed that there was no danger of immediate death, and the party remained only a short time.

Mr. Arnold had suffered two previous strokes of a paralytic nature, and, on account of his age, sixty-two years, it was thought dangerous to remove him to his home, at 372 West End Avenue. Surgeon Nelson said that a blood vessel on the left side of the brain had been ruptured.

During the early morning hours of yesterday Mr. Arnold grew rapidly worse, and finally Mrs. Arnold and the two sons were sent for. They reached the hospital a few minutes before 8 o'clock, but Mr. Arnold had been unconscious for an hour or more. He did not rally, and sank rapidly.

John H. V. Arnold was born in this city in 1839. He attended the public schools, and was later graduated from the College of the City of New York. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a law partnership with Solomon L. Hull in 1861. In 1888 he became President of the Board of Aldermen, and Surrogate of this county in 1893. He resigned this office in 1899. He was a member of many clubs and societies, and had been twice President of the Democratic Club.

Mr. Arnold resigned his office as Surrogate, on Feb. 2, 1899, under charges of favoritism in office; that he had been neglectful in his duty as a public official, and that many cases committed to him had been delayed unwarrantably. The resignation came as a result of a series of complaints and accusations against him, covering a period of a year or more and presented to the Legislature. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges, of which Edward H. Fallows was Chairman and Justice John Proctor Clarke counsel, made a brief report.

Mr. Arnold declared that he courted the investigation, but when it was actually about to begin he suddenly resigned. He contended, in opposition to the charges, that many of the cases he was accused of allowing to drag along for an unwarranted length of time were cases in which extraordinarily obscure legal points presented themselves and were of unusual technical character. He denied as absolutely false the statements that he neglected public business for the sake of his private law practice. He also made a plea for more skilled assistance in the Surrogates' Court.

Mr. Arnold loved literature, and was one of the best-known book collectors of this country. Since the disposal of a collection of 6,000 rare volumes in 1879 he had had various literary fads. His library now contains one of the best private collections in the country of autographs, histories, and engravings of people who are or have been prominently before the public. His collection of works on criminal law and upon crimes is recognized as one of the best in English-speaking countries. His library on this subject reaches back for centuries. He also had a reputation in other directions, such as extra illustration, or the interleaving of old works.

The immediate family of Mr. Arnold is the widow, who was Miss Josephine E. Ormsby; one daughter, Estelle B. Arnold, and three sons. The sons are Reginald H., a lawyer; Mortimer B., and Schuyler M. Arnold. The latter is a student at Yale University. He was telegraphed for yesterday morning.

Mr. Arnold was a member of All Souls Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton is the rector. The funeral will take place from the church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

"SUN DO MOVE" JASPER DEAD.

Richmond's Famous Negro Preacher Passes Away at the Age of Ninety Years.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—The Rev. John Jasper, the famous colored advocate of the "Sun do move" theory, died at his home here to-day, aged ninety years. He had for many years been pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Church, and was held in high esteem by the people of his race. He was once taken on a tour of the North, delivering his "Sun Do Move" lecture or sermon.

There is no colored preacher in the world, perhaps, more widely known than was the Rev. John Jasper by reason of his persistent and earnest expounding of the doctrine of "The sun do move." For more than sixty years, "Doctor" Jasper, as he was called by his flock, faithfully ministered to the spiritual needs of his people, but it was not until he brought his knowledge of Scripture to bear upon the solar system and put forth his great "sun do move" theory that he attained an international reputation and stirred the ranks of the followers of Copernicus. Together with his conviction in the movability of the sun, he insisted in picturesque oratory up to the time of his death that the earth was square and flat, and bolstered up his argument by a wealth of Scriptural quotation. It is doubtful if the writings of any American astronomer have been so widely read as "Doctor" Jasper's anti-Copernican sermon.

For more than thirty years, up to the time of his death, he was pastor of the Sixth, Mount Zion, Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., and ministered to the largest colored congregation in the South.

He was born in Fluvanna County, Va., July 4, 1812, and was the youngest of twenty-four children, and worked on a plantation like other slaves. On his twenty-seventh birthday he joined the church and set to work to learn to read so that he might be able to expound the Scriptures. After seven months' hard work he learned to read, and soon began to preach about the neighborhood on Sundays.

During the war it is said he was a welcome visitor to the wounded in many a Confederate camp pitched in the neighborhood of his master's home. After the war his first pastoral charge was in Petersburg, where it is said that on one occasion he baptized 300 candidates in two hours, or at the rate of one every twenty-four seconds. In 1868 he organized the Mount Zion Church in Richmond, which grew to a membership of more than 2,000.

It was in this church in 1878 that "Dr." Jasper first preached the sermon that made him famous the world over. The text for the discourse was taken from Exodus, xv., 3: "The Lord is a man of war. The Lord is his name." The theories as advanced were: The earth is square and immovable. The sun rises in the east and moves toward the west and there sets. The world is flat.

"The Bible says the sun stood still," he announced dogmatically. "Is anybody going to say the sun was standing still before Joshua told it to stand still? Do you think Joshua would have asked the privilege to stop the sun if she had not been moving? This morning when the sun rose she was over there, (pointing to the east.). How in the name of God could the sun get from that side of the house over to this (pointing to the west) unless it moved?

"Now, Solomon was certainly a scholar. Do you know he was the man who said: 'The sun ariseth and goeth down and hasteneth back to the place she moved from'? It is nonsense to say that the sun does not move. Every man who ever read the Bible knows the sun do move."

The preacher fortified himself with many other passages in Scripture, and his sermon was heard by a newspaper man, who happened to be in the church. It was published in a local paper, and was instantly copied all over the country and later throughout Europe. In some foreign quarters it was taken seriously, and many ludicrous discussions resulted. Jasper's church was overrun with visitors from all over the country, and in response to requests he preached his sermon over and over again. He was offered large sums to travel over the country and preach it, but he refused to leave Richmond, except for one brief lecture tour. He preached his sermon hundreds of times, and up to the time of his death the bare announcement that he would preach from the old familiar text "The Lord Is a Man of War" was sufficient to fill the church to overflowing.

Jasper was a typical negro from the top of his retreating forehead to the soles of his ample feet. It is doubtful if any sketch has been written of him that gave a true-to-life picture of him. Newspaper reporters have made him out as wholly illiterate and grotesque, and biographers of his own race were prone to picture him as a learned Doctor of Divinity. He was neither. He did not speak in the negro dialect, but his efforts to "talk proper" and his grandiloquent misuse of big words made his speeches at times quaintly absurd. But there was such an evidence of native dignity and honesty of purpose about him, even when he was presenting his novel theory on the "sun do move" problem, that the tendency to mirth was subdued in the exhibition of his sublime faith in the literal interpretation of the Scriptures.

NO TRACE OF MISSING BOY.

Friends and High Bridge Police Vainly Hunt for Willie McCormick.

No trace has yet been found of ten-year-old Willie McCormick, son of William McCormick of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Ogden Avenue, who started from his home for the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart Wednesday evening, and has not been seen since.

Capt. Gannon of the High Bridge Police Station had twelve policemen working on the case yesterday, and had also enlisted the services of about a dozen of the little boy's school friends. A thorough search has been made of the caves and woods in the vicinity. Mr. McCormick clings to the theory that his boy has been kidnapped, and takes a very gloomy view of the situation, being convinced that he will never see him again.

Willie was the only boy in a family of twelve, and the night of his disappearance was the first time in his life that he had ever been out of his house alone in the evening.

WORN-OUT TEACHERS.

The System Would Be Benefited If They Could Be Eliminated from It.

"There is one part of the law for the pensioning of teachers that might well be changed for the ultimate benefit of the whole school system of the city," said the Principal of one of the Brooklyn grammar schools. "Our teachers are generally efficient, especially those appointed within the last dozen years. All of them are not qualified, however. If the pension law were more elastic, many faithful and long-serving, though now worn-out, teachers who have served within five or ten years of the thirty years required, might be retired for the benefit of the service." Commenting on this statement, one interested in the school system says the scheme would be a grand, good one if it could only be honestly carried out. "But," he adds, "this plan would open the door to a lot of the politics and favoritism that prevails in the schools in spite of the declaration of those connected with their management who say there is an absence of politics in the system. The service would undoubtedly be materially benefited if the retirement on pension of a lot of the 'worn-out' could be accomplished after a thorough and honest weeding. But if such a thing were attempted the trouble would be that many of the favorites and incompetents would surely bring pressure to bear to get themselves put on the pension list. With this income assured to them, they would enter into other business, some of them perhaps even taking up teaching in private schools. The system sadly needs a clearing out of the fossils among the teachers, for there are a considerable number of them. After such a sweep had been made, only modern teachers, working on modern methods, would be added to the force, and then we could have a teaching staff that the city would have reason to be proud of. One trouble with our whole plan is the 'once a teacher, always a teacher' plan on which the teaching force is constructed. It is all right for the teacher, but it is hard on the scholars who come under some of them for instruction. Even politics cannot drive out a teacher once firmly anchored on the system, even if he is a barnacle."

Disturbing Salaries of Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most serious menace to the effectiveness of our schools is the horrible uncertainty in which the teachers are placed with regard to their salaries. After a year of torture and of living literally from hand to mouth, when apparently this had been ended, the whole subject is again reopened by the proposition to repeal the law and throw our interests again into the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who by their arbitrary action precipitated and caused all the troubles of which we complained, and made it necessary to appeal to the Legislature for relief. Is there any reason to believe they would do any less if the opportunity were again offered?

The nervous strain, restlessness, and uncertainty are most demoralizing, and if the recommendations are carried out are likely to result in loss of interest, careless work, and an "I-don't-care" feeling that will make the work of the teachers a dull plodding, with nothing but lip service and time service.

Some of these manipulators of the law would even deny us the right of free speech and that of organizing ourselves into associations, a privilege which is our constitutional right. TEACHER.

New York, March 25, 1901.

FADS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

How One Teacher Utilized a Bright Pupil as an Instructor in Painting.

Writing to THE TIMES of the "fads" or "special courses" in the public school system of the city, a recently retired teacher has this to say: "One Principal told the writer in his classroom to pay no attention to the Manual Training Supervisor's suggestions, as 'she would like to have you spend all day on her work.' This illustrates the thing in a nutshell. Each specialist, music, manual training, or what not, gives no end of suggestions, and the poor teacher does the work, as it is a fact that the Supervisors rarely give lessons themselves. The number of other fads in the aggregate are just so many additional burdens for the teacher, who must in reality teach them all—except in the case of languages (French and German) taught well by native teachers.

"As an instance, the writer, who is a musician, found he was expected to teach painting, of which he knew nothing and cared less. His practical solution of the difficulty was to get points from a bright little artist in his class and retail the same as his own knowledge of the subject. His work was praised, as his class did good work, but he knows a great deal is due to the bright lad who was really his preceptor. This kind of deception, as it really is, is practiced largely by teachers who are ignorant of 'fads' which they must somehow teach, and for which they were never examined. * * * If we are to have 'fads,' they should be taught by the specialists understanding them.

"From experience the writer agrees with Superintendent Jasper, that English is very poorly taught, not from any fault of the teacher, but from the very vague sort, of course, through which the pupil is taken in his studies therein. The same is true of arithmetic."

BROOKLYN'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Plans for the Structure for Manual Training Have Been Approved.

Plans for the new Manual Training High School in Brooklyn have been approved by the local board, and contracts for the erection of the structure will be let within two months. The cost will be $450,000.

The school is to be built at Seventh Avenue, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. It will have accommodations for 2,100 pupils. Efforts will be made to have it a model institution in point of equipment and general completeness. Mr. Snyder, the Superintendent of Buildings, has given to the plans close attention. One of the novelties he will introduce will be a forge room on the top floor. The anvils will be placed in sand boxes, and the location of the forges on this floor will, Mr. Snyder says, do away with complaints about noise.

There will be sixty or more lathes in the room, and by means of a skylight all will be so situated as to insure accurate work.

The gymnasium will be in the basement, making it readily accessible at all times.

ROLAND REED, THE COMEDIAN, DEAD

Expires from Cancer of the Stomach After Long Illness.

Started on the Stage at Six Months of Age and Became a Noted Actor.

Roland Reed, the comedian, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rush, 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. At his bedside there were his daughter, Florence Reed, and Mrs. Rush. His wife was in Philadelphia.

His death was caused by cancer of the stomach, from which he had been suffering for some time, and for the amelioration of which he had submitted to several operations at St. Luke's Hospital.

Roland Reed was the son of John Roland Reed, who was connected with the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia for fifty-six consecutive years as actor and stage mechanic.

Roland Reed was born in Philadelphia in 1856, and was identified with the stage from his boyhood. He took children's parts at the Walnut Street Theatre, his first appearance occurring in the old-time farce "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," with Thomas Placide, when he was six months old. When he was still at school he tended the stage door at the Walnut for $1.50 a week and studied his lessons at the theatre in the evening. He became an usher and later a prompter at the Arch Street Theatre, when Mrs. John Drew was manager.

His own description of his first part is as follows: "When I was still callboy, Lotta came to play her first star engagement in Philadelphia. One day Robert Craig, the comedian, was ill, and announced that he wouldn't be able to play his part in 'The Firefly.' I hurried to Mrs. Drew and asked for the part. She hesitated, but I assured her it would be all right. So she told me to try, and I sang the songs with Lotta and made a hit."

In 1871 Mr. Reed left Philadelphia and went to New Orleans, where he appeared in the Academy of Music. Then he acted at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis, and also in Kansas City. In 1873 he joined a company organized by Lizzie B. Price to present "Lucrezia Borgia" and "The Octoroon." This company was stranded at Port Huron, Mich., and the Roland Reed Comedy Company was formed. After a short Canadian tour this company also disbanded at Port Huron. Mr. Reed himself reaching Detroit by means of a freight train. He canvassed the State of Michigan as a music seller during the rest of the Summer, and in the Fall became leading comedian in John Elsler's Cleveland theatre, succeeding James Lewis. During the Centennial season he appeared at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

Mr. Reed again went to New Orleans, and in 1878 joined McVicker's Chicago company. During the next two seasons he was seen as Doctor Ollapod in "The Poor Gentleman," Doctor Pangloss in "The Heir-at-Law," Bob Acres in "The Rivals," Launcelot Gobbo in "The Merchant of Venice," the First Grave Digger in "Hamlet," Picard in "The Two Orphans," O'Rourke, the Irish Sergeant, in "A Celebrated Case," and Graves in Bulwer Lytton's "Money."

His next engagement was as the leading comedian in the Colville Comedy Company, which toured the country from New York to San Francisco, playing a series of extravaganzas and burlesques.

In 1882 Mr. Reed became a star in his own company, appearing first in Fred Marsden's "Cheek," and again in the same author's "Humbug." His plays included "The Club Friend," "Innocent as a Lamb," "A Man of Ideas," "Dakota," "His Father's Boy," "The Wrong Mr. Wright," and "The Politician."

Mr. Reed created the character of Koko in this country in the production of an unauthorized version of "The Mikado." In 1887 he produced "I Lend Me Your Wife," adapted from the farce from which "Jane" was afterward taken, and from that time his success was continuous.

In September, 1873, he married Miss Johanna Somers of Philadelphia. A daughter, Florence Reed, has recently appeared in the continuous performance theatres. He afterward married Miss Isadore Rush, who for several seasons was his "leading lady." He was a member of The Players.

It was announced at The Players last night that Mr. Reed would be buried under the direction of Edwin Forrest Lodge, Actors' Order of Friendship. His remains will be placed temporarily in a vault in Woodlawn Cemetery. The pall bearers will be Frank W. Sanger, Milton Nobles, Louis Aldrich, Augustus Pitou, John Drew, Harry Harwood, J. Duke Murray, Bernard Reinold, F. F. Mackay, Charles Frohman, Eben Plympton, Antonio Pastor, William A. Brady, and William Courtright. The day for the funeral has not yet been selected.

DEATH OF A. L. ZIEGLER.

He Was a Well-Known Decorator and Hanger of Paintings.

Alexander L. Ziegler, a well-known decorator and hanger of paintings, died in Los Angeles yesterday. Only two weeks ago Mr. Ziegler went to California in the hope of regaining his health. He was a victim of consumption, but the disease had not apparently reached a very acute stage, and his friends in this city, in the absence of particulars, are under the impression that he died from some other disease, presumably pneumonia contracted while he was en route across the Continent.

Mr. Ziegler, in his profession as a decorator, had a large and fashionable patronage, some of the more notable of his work having been the decorations in the Metropolitan Opera House and the hanging of the paintings in George W. Vanderbilt's Southern home at Biltmore, N. C. He was married thirteen years ago. His wife, who did not accompany him West, is at present in this city. They had no children. Mr. Ziegler's home in New York was at 137 East Forty-ninth Street.

DEATH OF AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.

Was for Many Years Interested in Manufactures in This City.

Augustus Gaylord, for many years interested in various manufacturing enterprises in this city, died yesterday at the Sevilla apartments, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Gaylord was born in Torringford, Conn., Feb. 7, 1826. He came to New York when he was twenty-one years old. In the year 1856 his health began to fail, and he moved to Wisconsin. During the civil war Mr. Gaylord was the Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin. In 1872 he returned to New York, and again identified himself with a manufacturing enterprise. Until three years ago he was Commissioner of the Ammunition Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Gaylord married Miss Martha Champlin of Rhinebeck, N. Y. She, as well as two sons—Franklin Gaylord, now at St. Petersburg, Russia, and Irving C., cashier of the Fourteenth Street Bank—survive him. On Oct. 8 last Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord celebrated their golden wedding.

Mr. Gaylord was a member of the Loyal Legion and of the New England Society. He was also a Deacon of the Broadway Tabernacle.

The funeral service will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle on Tuesday morning, April 2, at 11 o'clock. Interment will be at Torrington, Conn.

Mrs. W. G. Barrett Dies.

Mrs. W. G. Barrett of Danbury, Conn., who was taken ill late Friday night in the railroad station at White Plains, N. Y., while on her way to visit her brother at Hartsdale, died in the White Plains Hospital yesterday. Her body was claimed by her brother, M. D. McCord of Hartsdale. Death was due to apoplexy.

To Reduce Wages in Scotch Iron Trade.

LONDON, March 30.—The board regulating the Scotch manufactured iron trade wages has decided that there was a decline in the selling prices in January and February which equals 10 per cent. reduction in wages. The reduction begins on Monday next.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin F. Newcomer.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Benjamin F. Newcomer, financier and philanthropist, was stricken last night by apoplexy and died to-day at his home in this city. Mr. Newcomer was born in 1827, the family descending from Swiss settlers. He was educated for a civil engineer, but in 1842 went into business with his father and Samuel Stonebraker, and for many years the house did an immense grain and flour milling business. Mr. Newcomer was one of the organizers of the Corn and Flour Exchange in 1853, and was one of the principal factors in the development of Baltimore's grain trade. He was a founder of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and since 1868 had been its President.

Soon after the close of the civil war Mr. Newcomer acquired large interests in Southern railroads, and was prominent in the management of the Atlantic Coast Line. In connection with William T. Walters he helped develop Southern railroad interests. Since 1861 he had also been a Director in the Northern Central Railroad of the Pennsylvania system. One of the wealthiest men in the State, he was also one of the most charitable.

About a year ago he gave $50,000 for a public library to Hagerstown, his native place, following the plan of the Carnegie gifts. He was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and one of the largest contributors to the building fund of the new edifice recently completed. He was a Trustee of the Johns Hopkins University and a Director or Trustee in many charitable institutions and financial enterprises. The Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of which he was the head, is one of the largest financial institutions in the South. Mr. Newcomer's wife died some years ago. Three daughters and a son survive.

William Bard McVickar.

William Bard McVickar died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence, in Morristown, N. J. He had been a consumptive for several years, but his end was unexpected. Mr. McVickar was the son of the Rev. William A. McVickar, D. D., a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who for many years had charge of the Episcopal Church at Nice, France. He was a grandson of the Rev. John McVickar, a Professor at Columbia College in the early part of the century. He was a brother of Harry W. McVickar, a well-known illustrator. Mr. McVickar was graduated from Columbia in the class of '80, and from the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, having studied law in the office of the late Stephen P. Nash. He was also associated with John E. Parsons for several years. In May, 1897, he formed the present firm of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar. Mr. McVickar was a contributor for many years to "Life" and other periodicals. He was the author of the book of poems entitled "Lays of a Lawyer." He was a member of the Bar Association, of the University and Morristown Clubs, and of the Society of the New York Hospital. Mr. McVickar married a daughter of George Macculloch Miller. His widow, one son, and two daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Elder WILLIAM L. BEEBE, for fifteen years pastor of the Primitive Baptist Church of Warwick, N. Y., is dead, aged seventy-two years.

Ex-Mayor CHARLES BUTLER died yesterday morning at his home, in Binghamton, N. Y., as a result of an apoplectic stroke received Monday. He was sixty-nine years old.

WATSON VAN BENTHUYSEN, at one time prominent in street railroads and well known in New York through the active part he took in the construction of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, died at New Orleans yesterday.

ANDREW H. MYGATT, for twenty-two years National Bank Examiner for Connecticut and Rhode Island, died yesterday afternoon, aged eighty-one, at New Milford, Conn. He resigned as Bank Examiner in 1887.

JOHN J. JESSOP, Provincial Immigration Agent, a pioneer of British Columbia, who crossed the plains to the coast in 1860 via what is now Idaho and Washington, dropped dead on a street of Victoria yesterday from apoplexy.

SIDNEY COOPER, aged sixty-six, formerly Treasurer of the Agricultural Insurance Company and Collector of the Port of Cape Vincent, is dead at his home, in Watertown, N. Y., after a long illness. He was a Stalwart Republican and a power in politics.

JAMES CAREY EVANS died yesterday morning in Buffalo. He was born in Baltimore in 1809. In 1855 he, with others, formed the American Transportation Company, the pioneer of the great lakes corporations. Subsequently the firm of which he was a member organized the Evans Line and built the first iron steamer on the lakes.

Naval Constructor SAMUEL L. POOK, retired, died suddenly at his residence, in Washington, last night. He was born in Brooklyn, and before entering the navy was identified with the building of the famous old clipper ships, and later with the construction of the Monitor. While at supper last night an old throat trouble led to the bursting of a blood vessel, followed by apoplexy, and he died in fifteen minutes.

JOHN L. ANDERSON died at his residence, in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon, after a long illness, from a complication of diseases.

A TEST OF IMPORTANT NEW ENGINES OF WAR

Secrets of Recent Work at Sandy Hook Now Disclosed.

Torpedoes Which Travel at Railway Speed — Successful Experiments with the Explosive Called Maximite.

Out at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, where militant Uncle Sam puts to the final test all the latest discoveries in the art of war, there are now in progress, and have been for some months, a series of more than ordinarily important experiments. More than ordinarily important, too, are said to be the results achieved.

The utmost secrecy has been maintained by the officers of the War and Navy Departments under whose supervision the tests are being conducted, but there have recently come inklings of accomplishments which, if the expectations of military men are realized, mark advances that will revolutionize present theories of naval construction and completely change the conditions of both land and naval warfare.

The new discoveries have been generally supposed to consist in the perfecting of a high explosive capable of piercing without detonation the thickest armor plate, insensitive alike to shock or to the intensest heat, and which can be exploded only by means of a special fuse. Such an explosive, however far-reaching as its effects may be, is but one of the inventions with which the Sandy Hook officials have been busy.

Rivaling, if not surpassing, in importance the results attained by the new explosive, is said to be a success in an entirely different line which bids fair to place the United States in the possession of an engine of destruction toward the attainment of which European naval experts and inventors have devoted much time and money.

This engine is a submarine automobile torpedo, capable of traveling through the water at a speed equal to that of a fast railway train on land. The value of such a torpedo in naval warfare can only be estimated, but it is declared by navy men that it will be enormous, and that its future development may in time result in the passing of the big battleship of the present.

While the officials at Sandy Hook are, naturally, unwilling to discuss the details of the new torpedo, it is admitted that astonishing results have been achieved by the invention, and that the greatest satisfaction prevails among the heads of the Navy Department with the success of their protracted experiments. According to the information of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the speed attained by the torpedo, traveling by its own propulsion after discharge from the tube of the torpedo boat, is more than three-quarters of a mile a minute. This is fully double the rate of speed of any similar torpedo with which the navies of foreign nations have been provided.

The great trouble with automobile torpedoes has been the slowness with which they move through the water. This lack of speed has not only necessitated a greatly reduced speed on the part of the torpedo boat, but has rendered the torpedoes liable to comparatively easy interception or destruction by the enemy whose battleship is the object of attack. By the new invention the mightiest battleship will, it is said, be, in time of battle, in constant jeopardy, so impossible will it be to guard against the swiftly darting torpedoes.

It is intended to charge the torpedoes in two lateral submarine tubes, the discharge of which will be controlled from a lookout tower by an electrical keyboard and table especially designed for the purpose, and which can be made as rapid as is deemed desirable.

The motive power of the new torpedo is composed of powerful, high explosive compounds, which have been tempered so that they cannot explode, and whose combustion may be regulated with the greatest exactness. The compressed fuel is said to be very expensive. It is also adapted for use on the torpedo boats themselves in cases of urgency, when remarkably high speed may be attained.

Regarding the experiments with the new explosive, called Maximite, there has been less official reticence, though the composition of the explosive has, of course, been kept rigidly secret. It is known, however, that Maximite is a picrate, or compound of picric acid with certain other substances. Lyddite, it may be mentioned, is solid picric acid.

The distinctive characteristic of Maximite, as compared with lyddite and other high explosives, is that it is capable of withstanding the shock of penetration of armor plate as thick as the projectile itself will pass through without distortion. Lyddite, on the other hand, is so sensitive that occasionally projectiles filled with it are exploded by friction in flight. There have been many instances in the Boer war where lyddite shells have exploded prematurely on leaving the gun.

Maximite is poured into the shell in a melted state, where it solidifies into a dense, hard, and tenacious block, so solid, it is said, and impervious to the powder gases that it might be projected from a gun with perfect safety without any shell covering at all.

The problem of finding a fuse that would detonate the Maximite at just the proper time and yet not render dangerous the discharge from the gun was obviously a difficult one, but it is claimed that it has been entirely solved at Sandy Hook. Even if the projectile be broken up in the gun by the force of discharge, it is said that the fuse does not necessarily endanger the main charge. It is said, too, that Maximite cannot be exploded by ignition even by a large quantity of fulminate of mercury unless it be at the same time strongly confined in a steel shell. Melted cast iron might also be poured upon it without danger.

To put to the ultimate test the value of the new explosive the United States Government is now constructing a steel-faced target, which will be placed at sea, and be similar in all respects for the required purpose to an actual battleship. An improved Gathmann gun has been mounted on the proving grounds, from which the shells will be fired. The cost of each discharge will be something like $25,000.

The gun differs in some respects from ordinary large sea coast rifles. Its weight is about the same as that of the twelve-inch rifle, but it has a bore of 18 inches, and is considerably longer than the twelve-inch cannon. Its larger bore presents so much more area of shell base to the pressure of the propelling charge of gunpowder that the weapon is said to be capable of imparting a much higher velocity to a shell of given weight than the twelve-inch cannon.

The twelve-inch sea coast rifle throws an armor-piercing shell weighing 1,000 pounds at a velocity of from 2,000 to 2,250 feet per second. The service bursting charge of this shell is 37 pounds of black rifle powder. The deck-piercing shell of the twelve-inch gun, called a torpedo shell, also weighs 1,000 pounds, and will carry about 50 pounds of wet compressed gun cotton or 70 pounds of Maximite.

Instead of the thirty-seven pounds of black rifle powder the Gathmann shell will carry 475 pounds of wet compressed gun-cotton or 760 pounds of Maximite, the specific gravity of which latter explosive is very high. Estimating the value of this explosive at eight times that of black gunpowder (the inventor claims for it fifteen times the energy) the force developed by a bursting charge from the new gun would be equal to 5,600 pounds of black gunpowder, which is equal to the combined bursting charges of 150 12-inch projectiles which carry thirty-seven pounds of black powder each.

The test of the new gun with the new explosive will be made as soon as the target which is now under construction is completed. This will probably be in about two months.

RAN TOO FAST WITH A HOG.

Penalties for John Dillon, a Broken Jaw and Imprisonment.

John Dillon of 50 Horatio Street ran too fast across West Washington Market at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, considering that he had a big hog on his shoulders, and was arrested. The carcass was identified by John Leishman of 370 West Fortieth Street, as being the property of a large packing concern.

"I was going to my work," said Dillon to Magistrate Olmsted, in Jefferson Market Police Court, "when a man offered me a quarter to carry the hog across the market. As I was doing it the complainant and another man caught me, knocked me down, broke my jaw, took the hog away from me, and I lost the quarter, too."

"And also your liberty," said Magistrate Olmsted, "for I shall hold you in $300 bail for trial."

THE COIN EXPERT'S TRIALS.

Bothered a Good Deal by Persons Who Think They Have Valuable Pieces.

"Yes," said the coin man, "there are from twenty to sixty people who come in here every day, some to ask questions concerning coins they have at home, some bringing coins with them to sell, and most of them expecting to realize something more or less and usually more. That is the worst of it for I don't believe there is one of the lot who comes in and brings coins who has not an exaggerated idea of their worth, and they never go away believing a word I have told them. They never do. They always leave with a feeling that for some reason or another I am trying to cheat them and don't want to give them the full value of the treasure they have.

"There are two coins that give me more trouble than any others and have caused more correspondence than probably all the rest put together. These are the quarters of 185 3and the nickels of 1883. People have got into their heads that those two coins are valuable, and it is easier to get such ideas firmly planted than to remove them. There are two quarters for 1853, the one with the arrow points on either side of the date and with the rays back of the eagle on the reverse. That is the one that is so often brought to me, but it is a very common coin and there are any number of them. There is another quarter of that same year without the rays and without the arrow points which is valuable, but not extremely so.

"The nickel of 1883 is worth no more than its face value. There were three different nickels made that year. The old type was made with the shield and the two others with heads, and one had the word "cents" on the reverse side below the "V," and the other had not. It is that one without the cents which people have an idea is valuable. But they are all very common, and they always will be common.

"Another fairy tale in which the people are interested is told concerning the silver dollar of 1878. You may call that the tail of a coin, indeed, for the point about that dollar which interests the people is to be found in the tail of the eagle. There is a very slight difference in the two coins; in one the tail of the eagle has seven feathers, and in the other eight. But both of those dollars are very common.

"The fractional currency in bills, which people bring in sometimes, is worth something if the bills are new and crisp, especially the earlier ones. Those with red backs are good, so are others with the autograph signatures, and especially the issues with perforated edges, where they were made in a sheet and torn off as the postage stamps are.

"Of the people who come in to bring odds and ends of coins the greater number are men, though I don't know but I buy quite as much of women. Everything has its value and I know where there is a market for all kinds. The collectors are chiefly men, though I have known women to collect, but they have not had the most valuable collections. There was one woman in Chicago who had quite a collection, though she did not care to put too much money into it.

"A collector is born anyway. They can't be made. A man must have a liking for it and then if he is willing to study and spend some money you have a good collector. Different people may collect a few odd things, but they are not genuine collectors.

"One fine collection that has been dispersed now was worth $40,000, and I could put my hand on one or two men who have collections approaching that in value, but the average number will have coins worth $2,000 to $5,000. These will be most of them United States coins. Those are the coins that bring in the best returns, though a good collector never looks at his collection from a strictly commercial point of view. There may be a few who collect in that way, but men who love coins do not.

"A man must not do much in the way of collecting until he knows what he is doing. Yes, he has to begin to collect in a small way, for if he does not collect he will not study, but when he begins to study, then he knows something, and I warrant that in two years he will have changed every coin he has in his collection.

"The copper coins are relatively—considering their little intrinsic worth—the most valuable, and the rare cents are those of the years 1799, 1804, 1793, 1809, and 1811, and in that order. There were two coins made in 1799, one stamped regularly with that date and the other with the nine stamped over the eight. Both are rare, but the one stamped clearly with the nine is the best. The 1793 was the first issue, but the issue of 1799 seems to have been soft, and it is more difficult to find them in a state of good preservation.

"There is a great deal of imitation of these as in all other valuable coins, but it is not difficult for any one who has had experience to detect the fraud. It is experience and nothing else that will really count. I am so familiar with the shape and date of those two nines that I can tell the difference as quickly as the ordinary person will tell Washington from Lafayette. The coins have been imitated by electrotyping and by altering the dates, but it is always possible to detect them. I believe experts to-day know every operation that has been used in marking coins up to date. But it is necessary always to look out, for every imitation is done by a different hand, and there are none of them alike.

"The highest priced silver coin is the dollar of 1858. That will bring—but no, don't say how much that will bring, or I shall be overrun with persons who have 1858 dollars, or think they have. The 1804 dollar is the most valuable if one is to be found, but there is some doubt about such a coin having been coined. The gold coins are very interesting, and there are many rare coins among them. The half eagles, or five-dollar gold pieces of 1815 and 1822 are very valuable. Gold coins wear quickly and depreciate in value so easily that they are more difficult to obtain.

"Perhaps it is this reason that the collection of gold coins seems to be a particular passion for the collector. It is quite aside from the intrinsic value of the gold, the commercial interest does not enter into the feeling of the collector, though he will always make a good a bargain as possible. The coins of many collectors will show many interesting pieces in gold, and many collectors have the gold dollar from the first one in 1849 to the last in 1889.

"The Octagonal dollars were the work of private enterprise. They were started in California, and were so successful that they were made, I believe, in New York. But they became so popular as trinkets and bangles, that they became debased after a time, and finally so much alloy was put into them that the Government put a stop to them. Up to 1879 they are very good for the collectors."

STRIKE AT POWER HOUSES.

Elevated Plans Delayed—Men Go Out in Sympathy with Others Not Yet Employed.

A strike of all the union housesmiths employed at the four new power houses which are being erected by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for its coming electric motor system, went into effect yesterday. The strike was ordered by the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, and is unique from the fact that though it is in sympathy with the Steamfitters and Helpers' Union, no steamfitters or helpers are employed at any of the power houses at present, the work not being far enough advanced for the steamfitters to begin.

The power houses are at Seventy-fifth Street and the East River, Thirty-fourth Street, near Second Avenue; Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and Division and Allen Streets. The contract for the steamfitting is held by S. J. McLeod of Chicago, and the Steamfitters' Union has been trying for some time to get him to sign a contract with the union to employ only union men on the work and pay New York union wages.

The delegates of the union called on Mr. Baker, chief engineer of the Manhattan Elevated, at Park Place and Chambers Street, in reference to the demand for an agreement, and he referred them to Contractor McLeod, who is in Chicago. They could not find his address, and sent two letters addressed to "S. J. McLeod, Chicago, Ill.," but received no reply. They waited for several days, and then decided to ask the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union to help them, and the latter promptly ordered its men out in sympathy with men who have not yet been employed.

The iron work at the East River power house is nearly finished, but in the other three it has only begun. About 200 men are involved, but their strike has tied up all the other work.

Edgemere Hotel's New Manager.

Willard D. Rockefeller, who managed the Allenhurst Inn for four seasons, will have charge of the Edgemere Hotel this year, succeeding James H. Breslin.

A CLIFF RUIN PARK IN THE MESA VERDE

Preservation of Wonderful Remains in Colorado Assured.

The Mysterious Structures of the Cliff Dwellers — Much Awaits More Searching Investigation.

The Sundry Civil bill, which became a law on the 4th of March, contains a provision for a Cliff Ruin Park, in Colorado, the purpose of which is to preserve the wonderful ruins of that region from further spoliation by relic hunters and collectors. The Colorado Cliff Ruin Association is authorized to lease from the Wi-minuchi Ute Indians, for a term of ten years, the whole of the Mesa Verde tract, which is part of the reservation of that tribe, the lease to "include and cover all ruins and prehistoric remains situated therein." The association is authorized to occupy the tract and to preserve and protect the ruins.

This action by Congress, although a little late in the day, will preserve what remains of the best cliff ruin region in the United States. The Mesa Verde, in the southwestern corner of Colorado, is an irregular table land comprising some 700 square miles. Through its centre runs the cañon of the Mancos River, about thirty miles long and between 1,000 and 2,000 feet deep, with innumerable branch cañons and gorges jutting off from either side into the body of the mesa. In these cañons and on the flat table land above them there are hundreds of ruins of houses, ranging in size from mere cubby holes in the cliffs to extensive villages on the cañon bottom. Practically every type found in other regions is represented in the Mancos Cañon.

WONDERS OF THE MESA VERDE.

The Mancos and the Mesa Verde region were first visited by W. H. Jackson of the then Geological Survey, in 1874, and a year later by W. H. Holmes of the same organization. The region is difficult of access, however, and even up to this time has not been thoroughly explored. Some of the largest and finest ruins were entirely overlooked by the first investigators. Within recent years a family of ranchmen living in the vicinity has taken up the exploitation of the country, both as a source of revenue from tourists and as a mine for archaeological collections. Many of the ruins have been completely gutted in the search for specimens, of which several large collections have been sold to Denver and other Western cities, but hundreds of others still remain in the condition in which they were left by the old cliff dwellers when they departed for other regions or were exterminated by the Utes or other tribes.

The most important of all the ruins from the archaeological standpoint, the remains of large villages situated on the flat bottoms of the cañons, have been but little disturbed so far, as they are inconspicuous and have not attracted the attention of the vandals. Systematic excavation in them would undoubtedly yield large returns. The cliff ruins proper, picturesque dwellings perched high up in the cañon walls, have been pretty well cleaned out, but the walls remain, and one can still form an adequate idea of the conditions under which the former inhabitants of that strange region lived.

One of the distinctive features of the Mesa Verde region is the large number of ruins of circular towers found there. These are not seen anywhere else in the same abundance. There is hardly a half mile in the whole region without one or more of them. What their use was is still a mystery, the most plausible idea being that they were watch towers, from which the harassed cliff-dwellers kept watch against the foes of whom they were apparently in constant dread.

These towers are the most pretentious structures of that old race, being often as much as forty feet in diameter and in many cases having double or triple walls. Some examples are still standing to a height of several stories. They are built solidly, of hewn stone, dressed on the outside to the curve and laid neatly in mud mortar. How old they are and what part they played in the life of the ancient people of that region is yet to be determined. That they had some purpose in addition to their use as watch towers is apparent from the ground plans, or arrangement of rooms, which can be made out even now.

In the larger towers the space between the circular walls is always divided into heavy partitions into a number of small rooms, while the centre of the structure shows a depression, circular in form, like a well partly filled up. The extraordinary care shown in the construction of these towers indicates that they were not designed for dwellings, and as among nearly all races the grandest and most imposing works of art are the offspring of religious feeling, it is probable that the towers had an important place in the superstitious practices or ceremonies of the people that built them.

STRANGE GROUPS OF ROOMS.

Another class of ruins which reaches a fine development in the Mesa Verde region, and is represented there by hundreds of examples, is the cave dwelling, in which the cliffs are actually carved out to make room for small rooms or groups of rooms, the fronts of which are usually walled up to make them flush with the face of the rock. It seems incredible that any human being should live in such places as those occupied by these ruins, many of the rooms in which are less than five feet high and only a few feet square. In one place in the Mancos Cañon there is a regular town of these odd homes, a picturesque outstanding promontory being literally honeycombed with them. Neither the outer openings, the doorways, nor the windows are large enough to permit the passage of a person of ordinary size, and it does not seem possible that these nooks in the cliffs, some of them several hundred feet above the bottom of the cañon, could have been occupied as dwellings. Probably they were used in some way in connection with the large villages which occupied the cañon bottom, as they are always found associated with the remains of such large settlements.

Throughout the Mancos Cañon and on the neighboring cliffs there are numerous rock carvings and paintings, left by the race that built the cliff ruins and other dwellings. Some of them are chipped into the face of the rock with a rude implement, doubtless of stone, and represent the human figure and various kinds of animals. The work on some of the larger groups must have entailed an immense amount of labor. One of them, nearly 6 feet long, shows a procession of men, birds, beasts, and fanciful figures, each picture picked into the rock, and the whole forming a spirited portrayal of what was doubtless some important event in the annals of the race, perhaps a migration of a tribe or a great victory won by it. Other figures of the same general character are executed on the smooth surface of the rocks, in places well protected from the weather, in red and white clay. These are undoubtedly the work of the cliff dwellers.

DEATH OF THIEVES' VICTIM.

They Tried to File a Ring from His Finger and Blood Poisoning Resulted.

It was learned yesterday that Peter Reilly, forty years old, of 183 Freeman Street, Greenpoint, died Monday last in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, of blood-poisoning, alleged to have been the result of an assault by footpads several days before, near the Vernon Avenue bridge, while going to his home.

Reilly is said to have been intoxicated at the time. When he reached his home his face was badly bruised, and one of the fingers of his left hand, upon which he wore a diamond ring, was swollen. He told of the assault, and said an attempt had been made by his assailants to file the ring from his finger, which fitted very tightly. The finger showed the effects of the file, and it was this wound that caused the man's death.

Reilly's friends express much surprise that the police have made no attempt to investigate the story he told of the assault and attempted robbery. He was unmarried. During the term of Register Haggerty of Kings County, about four years ago, he was the Index clerk. He was a member of the Seymour Club of Williamsburg, the Jefferson Club, and St. Anthony's Council, No. 104, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

RUSHED UNDER CUSTOMS LINE.

About 200 Persons Got Through the Ropes at American Line Pier.

About 200 persons who had assembled at the piers of the American Line yesterday afternoon to greet incoming passengers on the liner St. Louis, or to attend to other matters in connection with her arrival, broke through the customs lines when that vessel reached the pier. Before the astounded officials who are supposed by the Government to enforce the much-discussed rules could rectify matters, the crowd had mingled with the landing passengers and made their exclusion by the officers impossible.

The rush under the ropes was precipitated by one of the excluded contingent seeing a youth slipping under the ropes. Thinking the idea a good one, he followed into the inclosure. The second intruder's act drew the attention of others, and before Col. Story or his assistants realized what was happening the crowd was inside and rushing pell-mell in the direction of the gang-plank to welcome relatives or friends. It reminded frequenters of the pier of the days under the old régime, and such a kissing and hugging exhibition as followed the temporary annulment of the new law in regard to pier admissions has not been seen since it went into effect.

Outside the ropes about a half dozen persons who were stopped by the Inspectors before they could get inside stood waiting. These six and a few stragglers who came in late and were also held up by the officers made all kinds of pleas and offered every manner of excuse that could be thought of to get past the "dead line," but they were unable to effect an entrance. Col. Story, when asked what he intended to do to prevent a similar occurrence in the future, said he had not quite made up his mind.

"A fence will probably be constructed," he said, "and then I guess they will obey the rules of the department. Of course, something must be done, and the fence is about the best thing I can think of now. They won't be able to crawl under any more, if I can help it."

SUIT OVER TALLMAN'S ESTATE.

His Adopted Children Ask to Have the Executor and Trustee Removed.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Clarence T. Coley and Maria Coley Brown, the adopted children of Jacob B. Tallman, a builder and Trustee of Rutgers Female College, to set aside the foreclosure of certain mortgages on the Soney apartment house at 49 to 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, as fraudulently brought about, and for the cancellation of the deeds by which the property was conveyed to Stella Bechtel, a daughter of Cornelius Tallman, the brother of Jacob, and the executor and Trustee of his estate. The removal of Cornelius Tallman is also asked for as well as an accounting by him of the property.

Tallman died in 1892, leaving an estate valued at over $500,000. Besides personal property he owned a farm up the State, the Soney, and the Rockland, an apartment house at 23 and 25 West Fifty-third Street. His will, which was written by himself, was a peculiar document and had to be construed by the courts. It was held that the plaintiffs were to hold the real estate in trust, and were to get half of it each absolutely, should they marry and have issue. Marla Coley is now Mrs. Brown. They were also to receive the income of a trust fund of $50,000.

It is alleged that Tallman allowed the interest on the mortgage to run into arrears so that it could be foreclosed and the property then bought in by persons acting in his interest. It was purchased by a man named Pucher, an employe of Cornelius Tallman, who conveyed it to Mrs. Bechtel. It is said now to be the owner, and to have raised a mortgage on it of $200,000. The Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, which guaranteed the mortgages, is named as a defendant to the suit. The plaintiffs say that they never received more than $500 a year, and that, as the rental of the two apartment houses was $34,000 a year, the interest on the mortgage should have been paid.

AN EDUCATIONAL LAUNDRY.

Started in This Borough Under the Auspices of the League for Social Service.

A new laundry has been started under the auspices of the League for Social Service. It is called the "Educational Laundry," and is situated at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street. Its chief object, as its name implies, is to give women practical training in laundry work. The workers are paid, according to their skill, from 60 cents to $1.25 a day, and provided with a warm meal at noon.

The laundry is in charge of a Superintendent—Mrs. E. V. H. Mansell—who is assisted by a competent forewoman. The workers are chosen with care, and kept on the plainer work until they thoroughly understand it and are capable of doing something better. A number of women are regularly employed to do the fine ironing and maintain the general high standard of work done. The other women, as soon as they become expert, go into business for themselves or take positions, making room for others who are constantly applying, there being more applicants than the new laundry can accommodate.

A laundry of this kind has been conducted in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, under charitable auspices, for a number of years, with great success. The work there is done carefully, and the patrons are among the best people of the borough. No chemicals whatever are used and the work is always well done. The regular market prices are charged, bringing the cost of large washings up to a goodly sum. The patrons, however, send their work not as a benefit to the charity, but because of the satisfactory results and the saving to the clothes by the non-use of chemicals. The fact that each washing is done separately, whether it is that of one individual or of a family, is also a great consideration.

To save the expense of bookkeepers and collectors, no charge accounts are kept, and a cash payment is made when the laundry is delivered. For convenience, many people pay a certain sum in advance—it may be $10, and has been as much as $100—and the laundry is delivered to them until the money is exhausted, when another deposit is made.

There is a class at the new laundry for women who wish to take practical lessons, in order to direct their work at home. For a series of ten lessons the members of this class pay $10.

BIG RUN OF STRIPED BASS.

Extraordinary Catches by Members of the South Side Sportsmen's Club in Great River.

Small wonder that the members of the South Side Sportsmen's Club were patient in waiting for the open season for trout fishing on Long Island, which began on Friday. They had for at least a fortnight had sport equally exciting with a large game fish, striped bass, of which there was an extraordinary run in Great River, which runs through the club preserves at Oakdale, L. I.

The bass are expected here and in Carman's River further east in the Autumn and early Winter, but in February they are comparatively rare in these waters. This year, however, news came to several members of the club that there were striped bass in the brackish waters of Great River between the clubhouse and the stretch of water along the Vanderbilt and Cutting properties. The story confirmed, trolling was in order, and some remarkable catches were made by trolling with white worms, using a No. 3 sproal hook and a small spoon above it. Some members used very light rods; one had a Bonner split bamboo.

On March 16 and 17 A. P. Montant and Frank Hall caught ninety-two striped bass, whose weight was from three to six pounds each. Since then rain, roily water, and multitudes of perch interfered with trolling for bass, but each day such fish were caught. The heaviest weighed thirteen pounds six ounces. Of those who were favored with luck were Messrs. Montant, Hall, F. O. De Luze, J. H. Vail, George Sherman, C. R. Mulligan, and Dr. P. F. Munde.

The club owns the bass waters, and only the members of it are allowed to fish there. Outside of the club's jurisdiction there is no bass fishing of importance on Great River.

Steamers on the Hudson River.

The People's Line steamers to-morrow will begin regular trips for the season on the Hudson. River, as navigation is now open. The Adirondack and Dean Richmond have been completely overhauled and will leave the company's wharf at Canal Street, North River, every evening at 6 o'clock, except Sundays.

BATHS AT ELLIS ISLAND WILL BE COMPULSORY

New Structure Devoted to Cleanliness Nearing Completion.

Provision Made for Washing and Disinfecting Clothes—Immigration Officials Pleased.

A structure at the northwestern end of Ellis Island, which is to be officially known as "The Bath and Laundry Building," will be ready for use in about ten days. This building, which is complete in every detail, marks a departure in the immigration service. That the claims of the bureau officials to the effect that it is the most perfectly arranged establishment of its kind ever attempted in the service at any time is amply borne out by an inspection of the institution. With two bathrooms, or rather halls, each capable of accommodating over a thousand bathers each day, and the laundry, where it is estimated 20,000 garments can be disinfected and cleansed daily, this auxiliary of the bureau forms one of the most interesting branches of the service. The opening of the building for use has been looked forward to with the greatest interest on the part of both the local and Washington authorities.

"We will send out into the country prospective citizens that are at least clean," said Assistant Commissioner McSweeney a few days ago. "And a person who is bodily clean when he lands will then have an incentive to keep up the good work started on the island when he begins his career preparatory to becoming an American citizen. Of course if an immigrant is admitted as soon as he lands on the island he will not be required to take a bath before his admission papers are awarded him. But if by chance he remains over night or is detained for any reason the bath will be compulsory. Whether he is finally admitted, or in the end deported, he will have the pleasure of knowing that his stay at the island has at least been of some good to him. You have to take only a look at some of these people to understand that this department is one that the bureau has been sorely in need of since its establishment. Neither time nor expense has been spared in the equipment of the building and plants, and when it gets under way in about two weeks there will be nothing less than an indoor Manhattan Beach on this little bit of land."

"The building is divided into two bathing apartments," continued Mr. McSweeney, "one for each sex, each provided with sixty-four bathing berths or stalls. Of course the baths will not be Oriental in luxury, but they will be ample to cleanse the dirtiest immigrant that ever passed through the establishment after a half hour's exposure to the strong shower with which he will be deluged. The water will not be either cold or hot, and it will be supplied from the power house adjoining the building. Each bather will be provided with a towel and a cake of soap by the Government, and in charge of an attaché yet to be named, will be required to stay in the bath until he or she is in a condition to circulate in the best of company without causing any unpleasant sensations to those with whom they may come in contact.

"If they are, as is sometimes the case, without a change of clothing, the Government has also provided for that emergency. We shall have several hundred suits of a garment approaching an overall in texture and appearance, and these suits will be temporarily loaned to the bathers while their own garments are being disinfected and cleansed in the laundry."

"Suppose the immigrant objects to taking a bath?" the Commissioner was asked.

"What are you going to do then?"

"A little persuasion on the part of one of the interpreters or Inspectors will convince the objector maybe that such a course will be futile," he answered, with a knowing smile.

"Now, as to the laundry, that is another institution bordering on the perfect in scope. As you see, it adjoins the bathing apartments, and there will be no necessity for any transportation of garments to inconvenient places hereafter. Twenty thousand garments can be washed in a day in that apartment, and they won't just be dipped in the water and then hung out to dry, either. Next to a clean body comes clean raiment, and we are determined that both of these desired ends shall be accomplished in the rejuvenated service."

Besides the two establishments described above, the building will also accommodate the barber's shop and the restaurant. The latter, however, will not be for the free use of the immigrants, but will be a pay establishment, where the officers of the department will lunch and any other person, whether immigrant or visitor, who has the money may get a meal.

"It's not for the immigrants," said a waiter, "but for them that has the price. If an immigrant wants a meal different from that provided on the Government bill of fare, he can get it here, but will have to pay."

"What's the bill of fare?" he was asked.

"Stewed prunes, the stew of all nations, a loaf of bread, and choice of water and diluted coffee," was, in effect, the answer.

Be all this as it may, the "Bath and Laundry Building" is a splendidly equipped establishment, and the contention of the authorities that not so many cots will be needed in the hospital in the future seems destined to be fulfilled, if cleanliness is at all productive of good health.

NEW SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

To Provide for the Keeping of Fine Silks, Velvets, and Merchandise.

Announcement was made yesterday of the incorporation of a new safe deposit company to be known as the Broadway Safe Deposit Company. The quarters of the new company will be at 565 and 567 Broadway, at the corner of Prince Street. Its object is to provide for the merchants of that section of the city a place for the safekeeping of valuable merchandise, such as fine silks, velvets, &c. In that respect it will be an entire innovation, for, although there are cold storage plants for the preservation of perishable goods, there is no safe deposit company in the commercial district where valuable goods can be stored. For this purpose there will be constructed special vaults in the basement of the fire-proof building, part of which the new company will occupy. Besides these vaults there will be the usual compartments for the safekeeping of securities, books, and other small articles of value. The cost of these vaults will be over $100,000.

The new company will have close relations with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, which will occupy the premises on the first floor of the building. This floor will be remodeled for the use of the bank, which will move from its present quarters, at the corner of Broome Street and Broadway, as soon as the necessary changes are completed. Contracts for this work have already been let.

The idea of establishing a safe deposit company in this neighborhood has been under consideration by the merchants of that district for some time. The only thing which prevented its execution was the difficulty of securing suitable quarters. This obstacle was removed a few weeks ago, when the Washington Life Insurance Company, which owns the building, made an offer to Leo Schlesinger of the premises, which had just been vacated. Mr. Schlesinger thought the matter over and decided to interest his friends in the proposition. Subscription lists were accordingly put out, and in three days it was found that the necessary amount had been oversubscribed, the subscriptions then amounting to over $140,000.

Yesterday the application for approval of the plans was submitted to the Banking Department at Albany and the application was immediately granted, as it was found that there was no safe deposit company in existence in that section of the city between Franklin and Fourteenth Streets. The articles of incorporation were filed yesterday. There are about forty stockholders in the new concern holding various amounts of stock. The company is capitalized at $100,000, the par value of the shares being about $100 each.

The incorporators of the new company are Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank; John D. Crimmins, capitalist; Thomas W. Hall, President of the American Hide and Leather Company; Theodore S. Haight, Vice President of the American Hide and Leather Company; Charles Sternbach, importer; Aaron Hecht, Vice President of the American Hide and Leather Company; Henry A. Caesar, silk merchant; Charles E. Becker, importer of furs; George B. M. Harvey, President of Harper Brothers; E. O. Speyer, banker; Eugene Galland, dealer in cotton goods; William H. Flagg, banker, and Charles Strauss, lawyer.

The Directors for the first year are Leo Schlesinger, John D. Crimmins, George B. M. Harvey, Eugene Galland, and Charles Strauss.

WOMAN HORSEWHIPS A MAN.

Lashes Him in a Corridor of a Hudson Street Building—Says He Maligned Her Daughter.

George P. Thompson, a traveling salesman, was severely horsewhipped in the corridor outside the office of his brother, Frederick B. Thompson of the firm of F. B. Thompson & Co., at 105 Hudson Street, yesterday, by an elderly woman, who gave the name of "Mrs. F. E. Brown," and who charged Mr. Thompson with having made remarks about her daughter.

"Mrs. Brown's" real name is believed to be "Mrs F. E. Malloy," who resides in Harlem. Accompanied by two male friends, she entered the building in which F. B. Thompson & Co. do business, and waited in the corridor until G. P. Thompson came out of his brother's office. When he was near the elevator shaft, she stepped forward, and, drawing from under her sealskin jacket a rawhide whip attached to her wrist by a leather thong, laid it across Mr. Thompson's shoulders with vigor.

"I'll teach you to talk disparagingly of my daughter!" she cried.

The noise attracted everybody on this floor to the scene. Frederick B. Thompson ran between the irate woman and his brother. The latter was quickly hustled into an elevator and taken to the street, where he disappeared.

Mrs. "Brown" said that Thompson had called upon her daughter, who was about seventeen years old, and had been quite persistent in his attentions. Mrs. "Brown" heard that he was a married man, and he was then told not to call again. She was then told, she said, that he was making disparaging remarks about her daughter. She went to his office yesterday, and from another daughter, who is employed as stenographer there, learned that Thompson was to leave for Chicago at 1 o'clock. She waited for him in the hallway, and the horsewhipping followed.

Frederick B. Thompson, when seen, said: "My brother is afflicted with lung trouble and he left for California this afternoon. Several days ago he had some words with a young lady who is employed here as a stenographer, and she went home and told her mother what he had said to her. The mother came to the office to-day, and, calling him into the hall, began to lash him with a whip. I ran out and separated them. He was not hurt at all, and left a few minutes later to catch his train for Chicago. The young lady took her mother down stairs."

Mr. Thompson denied that his brother had ever been married. He refused to give the woman's name.

JERSEY CITY'S DEAD HERMITS.

Bankbooks and Papers Found in the House of Lewis Mead and His Sister.

The Jersey City police yesterday discovered in the house 152 Virginia Avenue, where Lewis Mead and his sister were found dead on Thursday, a box containing a number of bankbooks and papers throwing some light on the history of the couple.

They were the son and daughter of Lewis Mead of 437 West Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, who died in December, 1867. His will shows that he gave the house to his son, Charles L. Mead, and Charlotte Willis, a married daughter, jointly, they being named as executors. He also gave to Charlotte a forty-acre farm in Delaware County, Ohio, and to Charles L. a farm of 120 acres in Wright County, Iowa. To his wife he gave the two-story frame house and stable at 439 West Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, in trust, to be sold at her death and the purchase money divided between Waters F. Mead, Lewis Mead, and Martha Mead. She died Nov. 11, 1896. Other papers showed that Mrs. Susan Mead had been in receipt of a pension of $8 a month, as the widow of Lewis Mead, her husband having been "a private in Capt. Abraham Mead's company of New York militia."

This would seem to indicate that the woman who died in Jersey City was Martha Mead instead of Susan. This is further borne out by the discovery of two bankbooks, showing that Martha Mead had $1,404.60 deposited in the Greenwich Savings Bank and $1,839.22 in the Manhattan Savings Bank. There were also thirteen bankbooks in the name of Lewis Mead, showing aggregate deposits on Jan. 1 of $7,016.20. He had computed the interest at $256.72. Some of this money was in the Bowery and Seamen's Savings Banks, and the rest was distributed in other banks in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The house and two lots owned by the dead couple in Jersey City are valued at $3,500.

Another paper found among the effects shows that a divorce from Amanda Mead was granted to Lewis Mead by Justice Jones, in the New York Supreme Court, on April 11, 1867. This is supposed to be the Lewis Mead now dead in Jersey City.

No one had appeared at the Morgue to claim the bodies up to last night. If they are still unclaimed to-morrow, Chief Murphy will send the bankbooks and other effects to Judge John A. Blair, in the Orphans' Court. The Judge will then appoint an administrator, who will make an effort to find the heirs.

THE ALLEGED GERM OF CANCER

Dr. Torek Says Report of Its Discovery Will Be Received with Skepticism Pending Conclusive Tests.

It was announced yesterday that Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord of the State Pathological Laboratory, in Buffalo, had discovered the germ of cancer, after three years of experiments with a view of identifying the parasite that is the essential organism of the disease. During that time he went to Europe to study modern methods and confer with Continental specialists, and he now expresses himself as satisfied that he has found the micro-organism that produces carcinomata, or cancers.

Dr. Franz Torek, assistant surgeon at the Skin and Cancer Hospital and attending surgeon at the Post-Graduate Hospital, was asked yesterday to explain the present status of investigations regarding cancers. He said that all specialists in that line of medicine hoped to discover that the disease is caused by a micro-organism, but that up to date, unless Dr. Gaylord's discovery should prove a bona fide one, no experiments had proved such to be the case. In the case of various so-called incurable diseases physicians had announced at one time or another that they had found the parasitic cause, but with cancer, as with many other maladies of a similar kind, it had been afterward found that the supposed peculiar parasite was to be located in other affections than the one to which it was supposed to be the inherent germ.

"If Dr. Gaylord has made this discovery," Dr. Torek said, "he has certainly made a great step forward, but physicians generally will be skeptical on the subject until there have been conclusive tests. In case the micro-organism of cancer, if there be one, is discovered, it will be a clue for the ultimate discovery of a cure and prevention of the disease. Once such cause is positively determined, there will be reason to believe that an anti-toxin may be found."

According to Dr. Torek, early and thorough surgical operations are at present the only known methods of curing cancers. If the Gaylord theory is established, there will be the hope that disinfection and antisepsis will prevent the developing of the disease, as well as its spread after development. But unless some kind of vaccination is discovered as a result of the finding of the germ, acting as an antid

HANDICAPS IN BIG SHOOT

Marks on Which Will Stand 209 Gunners in Grand American.

THREE MEN ARE AT 32 YARDS

Elliott, Gilbert, and Crosby to Fire from Limit Distance in Pigeon Shoot Beginning Wednesday.

The entries and handicaps for the ninth Grand American Handicap, the foremost pigeon shooting event in the world, scheduled to begin next Wednesday morning at the Inter-State Park shooting grounds at Queens, L. I., are announced to-day. With the publication of the marks that the gunners are to stand at in the great competition, 209 of the most expert wing shots in the United States and Canada, and countless patrons of trap shooting in every part of the country; in anticipation, immediately will begin the contest. The men handicapped include the winners of six earlier Grand Americans, together with about all the famous patrons of field and trap shooting on the continent. Considering the skill represented, it is rather surprising that the Handicapping Committee has not taken advantage of the full limit of the scale and ranged the marks from the 25-yard mark back to 33 yards.

In fact the handicap ranges only from 25 to 32 yards, no man in the big fixture being put back to the limit. Of the 209 who have paid entrance and are qualified to go to the traps on the opening of the competition on Wednesday, only three are put back as far as 32 yards, but these are all wing shots to whom a miss under ordinary conditions is an accident more than anything else. They are J. A. R. Elliott, the celebrated Kansas City wing shot; Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, for a long time the holder of the championship, and W. R. Crosby, the gunner who broke all records at inanimate targets in the New York Sportsmen's Show championship shoot two weeks ago. Five men are placed at the 31-yard mark, these being Harold Money, the present holder of the Amateur championship, and the youngest live shooter who ever achieved that distinction; J. R. Malone, J. S. Fanning, the former champion at inanimate targets; T. A. Marshall, Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., and twice winner of the Grand American Handicap, and the noted Canadian expert and winner of the Grand American last year, H. D. Bates of Ridgetown, Ontario.

From that point in the handicap the number of men at each mark multiplies, beginning at the 30 yards, where ten men are stationed, namely, R. O. Heikes, Dr. Casey, Phil Daly, Jr., A. H. Fox, S. M. Van Allen, E. J. Roll, T. W. Morfey, F. S. Parmelee, C. W. Feigenspan, and E. D. Fulford, the last named and Morfey winners of the event in former years. Of the winners of the Grand American, only two have not entered this year, the absent ones being R. A. Welsh and J. G. Messner, who were first in 1893 and 1895, respectively. Though the big shoot is the attraction that has drawn patrons of the sport to New York from all parts of the country, the shooting will not be confined to that one event, for the gunners will gather at Inter-State Park to-morrow morning and for the entire week will be busy at the traps, a special programme of a character to interest high-class marksmen at living targets having been arranged by the managers of the grounds with a view to keeping them engaged through the week.

The Grand American will be reached on Wednesday morning, when that event will be the only shoot of the day, and will have entire possession of the grounds until it is finished. Last year, with 224 entries and 211 men actually shooting, the contest was finished early in the afternoon of the second day, and with the improved arrangements and the preparations that have been made for the tournament this year, there is no reason why the contest should require any more time or drag out long enough to become tedious. The men handicapped now are all fully qualified for the shoot, and the only requisite further is that they shall pay the remainder of the entrance money before the last man to shoot has gone to the traps for his second round. The gunners in the great contest, with their handicaps and the order in which they will be called on to shoot, are as follows:

Name.	Yards.	Name.	Yards.
J. B. Robertson	26	Jack Rogers	26
J. L. Weller	26	J. Budd	27
G. W. Peare	27	Philip Suburbier	27
M. D. Stevens	26	R. Hunnewell	27
L. F. Ahlers	27	Jack Parker	28
Dr. Casey	30	O. W. Von der Bosch	27
J. B. Savage	28	J. J. Hallowell	29
T. L. Tremble	28	Rogers Cowie	26
C. A. Burke	26	J. H. Halloc	27
C. M. Brownell	26	J. Gaughen	27
E. Work	26	John Morris	27
Franklin Stearns	28	Dr. J. McKay	27
Phil Daly, Jr.	30	"Heber"	28
G. H. Fleery	28	J. L. Head	28
Dr. A. M. Cartledge	27	"Leroy"	27
"Doc"	27	C. R. Stephens	27
B. H. Norton	27	J. W. Bramhall	28
E. Voris	28	G. J. Roll	26
Von Lengerke	28	R. C. Cox	27
Col. A. C. Courtney	29	C. E. Rhodies	27
C. C. Nauman	28	W. F. Quimby	27
J. Streud	29	C. H. Munson	27
J. D. Hanlon	26	A. A. Mosher	27
J. W. Budd	29	"M. Lincoln	26
C. Tuttle	28	"Chapin"	27
P. E. Du Pont	27	E. H. Tripp	28
F. Kaufman	26	J. R. Blamey	26
A. Gardiner	28	W. J. Buzby	27
J. G. Knowlton	29	John M. Hill	27
Mel. Morris	27	J. L. Alabaster	27
J. R. Hull	28	R. L. Merrill	29
Tod Sloan	27	Capt. A. W. Money	28
W. R. Crosby	32	N. Schimmell	29
A. H. Fox	30	On-Da-Wa	27
John C. Hicks	28	T. W. Morfey	30
Frank Maler	27	"Hood"	29
B. W. Claridge	28	Harold Money	31
J. A. Scott	28	E. S. Johnson	28
E. M. Van Allen	30	J. W. Hoffman	27
W. Hopkins	27	H. Malone	31
D. L. Lentilhon	28	J. B. Barto	27
J. S. Duston	26	Tony Cella	27
Jim Jones	27	D. Froelich	26
E. G. White	28	T. P. Bill	27
W. F. Parker	27	A. Comstock	27
M. Xutting	27	F. S. Parmelee	30
"Teal"	28	F. D. Alkire	28
R. L. Peirce	29	E. C. Ford	28
L. Howard	27	J. A. O'Brien	27
E. Steffens	28	R. P. Popham	28
J. P. Keenan	27	"Mingo"	27
J. M. Hawkins	29	"Rex"	28
A. B. Dover	27	"Fuck"	30
C. E. Mink	27	C. W. Felgenspan	30
Sim Glover	25	W. S. Canon	25
"Ranger"	28	"Vermont"	28
J. H. J. Mills	26	H. D. Bates	31
S. D. Reed	26	H. D. Bates	31
M. H. Cook	27	James Sampson	27
Dr. E. Duncan	28	W. H. Stroh	27
W. H. Wolstencroft	27	William Wagner	27
"333"	27	J. Wellbrock	27
C. E. De Long	24	D. Fulford	30
W. W. Hassinger	27	A. Woodruff	28
W. L. Lossee	29	H. Henry	28
J. Tallman	27	H. Outwater	29
W. Cooper	29	W. Langdon	27
Fred Gilbert	32	J. R. P	26
"Simmonds"	27	William Massey	27
R. B. Bond	27	Tarbell	28
O. R. Dickey	27	J. Thompson	27
C. Arno	28	L. Ivins	28
J. H. Voss	27	A. Lockwood	26
Thomas Donley	27	H. United	27
A. D. Sperry	27	E. N. McClarney	27
E. Emmers	27	B. Frazier	27
J. L. D. Morrison	29	Q. Ward	28
"Sherburne"	27	Paul North	27
H. Hughes	27	T. J. Desmond	27
A. W. du Bray	28	Schwarz	27
F. Matthewson	27	J. S. Fanning	31
O. Von Lengerke	28	H. Trumbauer	28
D. P. Foster	26	"Phil"	27
A. C. Johnson	27	A. R. Elliott	32
Clarence Angier	27	Dr. H. Snyder	27
J. Douglas	27	"Red Wing"	28
C. D. Linderman	28	Guy Burnside	28
G. D. B. Darby	26	H. P. Collins	26
W. D. Townsend	27	H. Edey	26
L. R. Tramp	28	F. G. Wheeler	28
J. Mack	27	"Guild"	27
R. Rahm	27	"Kommodore"	26
C. W. Loomis	29	G. Grieff	28
C. F. Lambert	27	C. E. Gebler	26
F. MacWilcox	27	Sen Sen	26
E. Mitchell	27	H. J. Lyons	28
R. O. Heikes	30	E. B. Cee	28
S. H. Hathaway	26	E. A. Geoffroy	27
Edward Banks	27	E. C. Griffith	28
T. H. Clay, Jr.	28	"Farmer Jones"	27
C. A. Young	29	T. A. Marshall	31
Henry C.	28	E. Hickman	28
Aaron Doty	28	J. Von Lengerke	27
C. Gottlieb	29	E. W. Bird	27
L. E. Parker	28		

C. A. C. SHOOTING SEASON OVER

The shooting season of the Crescent Athletic Club was wound up yesterday at the club grounds with the most successful and spirited meet of the season. Eight events were on the programme, exclusive of the shoot-off for the highest twelve averages of the season, H. M. Brigham and J. J. Keyes having tied each other at 570 points. Mr. Keyes won the duel and was therefore the winner of the cup which the club annually offers as a prize to the winner of this event. This shoot-off alone was worth going far to see. There were two ties before a decision was reached. Each of the men on the first occasion scored 24 hits, and on the second counted up as many points each. Then both agreed to rest while another event was put on the traps. When the men again faced each other, Brigham had grown stale in the interval, and Keyes proved an easy winner by a score of 22 to 17.

When the shooting began, a high wind coming across the bay from the Jersey coast made things lively. At times it lifted the targets bodily high in the air, and again it stopped their headway or swerved them in several knids of curves, making high scores extremely unlikely. Nevertheless the scores were satisfactory. H. M. Brigham scored fifty straight in an event and a shoot-off, a performance which was repeated a little later by Dr. H. L. O'Brien, who excelled this record somewhat by scoring his 50 by two 25 scores from the expert and the Magau traps, respectively.

In one of the events from a list of nine entries, three tied for the shoot-off with scores of 25 each. In all, there were no less than five shoots-off. Most of the events were for trophies which it was found were in danger of being left over for the next season.

Following the shoot there was a dinner at the city clubhouse, which was attended by the majority of the men in the Crescent Athletic Club who indulge in the sport at the traps. There were also present Walter Sykes, the President of the New Utrecht Gun Club, who, in behalf of that organization, extended to the Crescent boys the privileges of the club's traps at Inter-State Park during the Summer months, when shooting does not take place at Bay Ridge. Chris Fiegenspan, who won the Eagle Trophy from J. S. S. Remsen, faced his old opponent at the board, with the Eagle Cup between them. It was announced by the toastmaster, Charles J. McDermott, that Charles A. Sykes would, for the season of 1901-2, place in competition two cups, to be known as the Sykes Cups, the conditions governing the winning of which would be announced later by the Shooting Committee. The cups are to become the property of the two-men team which secures the highest average in the shooting for the season, under conditions to be decided upon.

The menu cards at the dinner were printed in red and gold on a dark gray background, and upon the front cover was "clipped" an engraving of a flock of canvas-back ducks coming to rest, this picture having been especially designed for the occasion by Wilmot Townsend, one of the shooting committee. It was labeled, "A Gathering of Thoroughbreds," "At the Third Annual Shooting Dinner of the Crescent Athletic Club."

Among those present were: G. W. Cropsey, H. B. Vanderveer, J. J. Keyes, William Hamilton, Grant Notman, A. W. Higgins, C. A. Sykes, T. W. Stake, L. C. Hopkins, C. Kenyon, J. S. S. Remsen, W. W. Marshall, Capt. Borland, H. Werlemann, C. H. Chapmann, H. M. Brigham, Carl Rasmus, Henry Kryn, J. O. Graham, D. V. B. Hegeman, John H. Hallock, C. Feigenspan, Col. Martin, Erskine H. Lott, H. L. Kenyon, Jere Lott, Wilmot Townsend, C. J. McDermott, Walter Sykes, Frank B. Stephenson, John Watson, Dr. O'Brien. The scores of the day's events were as follows:

Ten Targets, Expert Traps.—F. B. Stevenson, 9; G. Stevenson, Jr., 10; W. W. Marshall, 9; H. M. Brigham, 9.

Fifteen Targets, Expert Traps.—F. B. Stevenson, Jr., 12; G. Stevenson, 13; H. M. Brigham, 9; W. Townsend, 11; W. W. Marshall, 11; L. C. Hopkins, 9.

Five Pairs, Expert Traps.—G. Stevenson, Jr., 9; F. B. Stevenson, 8; W. Townsend, 7; Dr. Henry, 6; H. M. Brigham, 6.

Five Pairs, Expert Traps.—F. B. Stevenson, 8; W. Townsend, 7; Dr. Keyes, 6; H. C. C. G. Rasmus, 5.

Twenty-five Targets Each, Expert Traps and Magau Traps, for Match Cups.—

	Expert. H. K. T.	Magau. H. K. T.	G.T.
F. B. Stevenson	0 22 23	0 19 19	42
H. L. O'Brien	5 20 25	4 25 25	50
C. G. Rasmus	0 20 20	0 18 18	38
G. Stevenson, Jr.	2 22 24	2 20 22	46
W. W. Marshall	0 16 16	1 19 24	45
H. C. Werterman	0 14 14	0 16 16	30
L. C. Hopkins	6 15 21	5 11 16	37
J. J. Keyes	3 16 19	3 19 22	41
G. Stevenson, Sr.	10 11 21	8 14 22	43
H. M. Brigham	2 20 22	1 22 23	45

Twenty-five Targets, Expert Traps, (Monthly Cup Prize.)—H. M. Brigham, high scores, 50, 49, 47; total, 146. G. Stevenson, Jr., high scores, 50, 48, 46; total, 144. L. C. Hopkins, high scores, 47, 48, 45; total, 140.

Shoot-off for Annual Average Cup, Twelve Highest Scores.—H. M. Brigham and J. J. Keyes, tied at 57. First Shoot-off—H. M. Brigham, 24; J. J. Keyes, 24. Second Shoot-off—H. M. Brigham, 24; J. J. Keyes, 24. Third Shoot-off —J. J. Keyes, 22; H. M. Brigham, 17.

Twenty-five Targets, Expert Traps, Handicap.—C. G. Rasmus, 6, 18; W. W. Marshall, 6, 20; H. C. Chatman, 6, 18; J. J. O'Brien, 5, 21; L. C. Hopkins, 6, 25; J. J. Keyes, 3, 20; H. M. Brigham, 2, 25; F. B. Stevenson, 1, 25; G. Stevenson, Jr., 2, 20. Shoot-off—L. C. Hopkins, 6, 24; H. M. Brigham, 2, 25; F. B. Stevenson, 1, 22.

Twenty-five Targets, Expert Traps, Handicap.—F. B. Stevenson, 1, 23; H. C. Werterman, 7, 19; J. J. O'Brien, 5, 21; W. W. Marshall, 6, 21; G. Stevenson, Jr., 2, 23; L. C. Hopkins, 6, 20; C. G. Rasmus, 6, 22; H. C. Chatman, 6, 13. Shoot-off, Same Conditions—G. Stevenson, Jr., 2, 20; F. B. Stevenson, 1, 23.

FIFTY-SEVEN GUNS IN SHOOT.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., March 30.—Preparatory to the Grand American Handicap, which will be shot this week, beginning Wednesday, at Inter-State Park, the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club to-day at that park held a preliminary pigeon shoot, framed on the same lines as the Grand American. The unusual number of fifty-seven expert shots participated, and good birds, aided by a high northwesterly wind, made lively sport.

Handsome cups were offered for both guests and members. In the professional class E. S. Johnson of Atlantic City, N. J., made a clean score of twenty-five straight and took the visitors' trophy. Rolla O. Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, and H. J. Forsters of New York won cups offered for the professionals with twenty-four kills each. Four amateurs, George H. Pierce of Jersey City, Christian W. Felgonspan, Jr., of Newark, Charles M. Lincoln of New York, and Phil Daly of Long Branch, N. J., missed but two birds each. As Feigonspan had to leave before the shoot-off, the others took the cups. The summaries:

The New Utrecht Handicap—Twenty-five birds, 26 to 31 yards rise, high guns to win; three trophies in each class, professional and amateur. -E. S. Johnson, Atlantic City, N. J., (29 yards,) 25; Rolla O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, 30. 24, Frank B. Parmelee, Omaha, Neb., 30, 24; H. Naunman, New York, 28, 24; George H. Pierce, Jersey City, 28, 24. F. R. Trimp, Brooklyn, 28, 24; H. J. Forster, New York, 27, 24; Charles M. Lincoln, Queens, L. I., 27, 23; Stephen M. Van Allen, Queens, L. I., 30, 23; C. W. Felgenspan, Jr., Newark, 30, 23; Frederick S. Hilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa, 32, 23; William R. Crosbey, O'Fallon, Ill., 32, 23; Phil Daly, Jr., Long Branch, N. J., 30, 23; B. H. Le Roy, Campbello, Mass., 29, 23; F. G. McPherson, Buffalo, N. Y., 28, 23; C. F. Donnelly, Brooklyn, 28, 22; Frank Bates, Ridgeton, Ontario, Canada, 31, 22; John S. Fanning, Jersey City, 31, 22; Capt. A. W. Money, Oakland, N. J., 29, 22; Thomas H. Keller, New York, 28, 22; Carl Von Lengerke, Jersey City, 28, 22; Charles W. Budd, Des Moines, Ia., 30, 22; C. S. Hunter, Kings, N. Y., 28, 22; F. G. Parker, Detroit, Mich., 29, 22; James Arthur Belden, New York, 28, 22; Gus E. Grieff, New York, 29, 22; John E. Gaughen, Brooklyn, 28, 21; Col. Thomas H. Martin, Bluffton, S. C., 30, 21; H. B. Hollins, Baltimore, Md., 28, 21; W. S. Schuemacker, 28, 21; Miss Annie Oakley, Nutley, N. J., 27, 21; J. Tod Hunter Sloan, New York, 28, 21; H. Eddley, New York, 28, 20; B. H. Norton, Bridgeport, Conn., 28, 20; C. W. Brooks, New York, 27, 19; C. H. Chapman, New York, 27, 19; E. D. Fulford, Syracuse, N. Y. 30, 18; Dr. John P. Keenen, New York, 28, 18; Charles A. Lockwood, Jamaica, N. Y., 27, 18; John H. Jack, New York, 28, 18; "333," Buffalo, N. Y., 28, 18; F. C. Gardiner, 28, 17; H. Y. Hyde, Boston, Mass., 28, 17; E. C. Goodwin, 26, 17; D. F. Lambert, New York, 28, 19; James Shevlin, Brooklyn, 27, 17; C. B. Catters, Brooklyn, 27, 16; Frank D. Creamer, Brooklyn, 27, 16; "John Doe," New York, 27, 16; C. A. Reynolds, New York, 27, 15; "Jack Buck," Brooklyn, 27, 14; Mrs. Milton Lindsay, Franklin, Ohio, 27, 14; "Loschella," 28, 13; F. G. Rogers, Gravesend, 28, 13; Sim Glover, Utica, N. Y., 26, 10, withdrew. Shoots-off, Miss and Out —Pierce's new club cup. Lincoln second trophy, and Daly third.

K. A. C. Rifle Shooting Championship.

Dr. C. F. C. Mehlig won the off-hand Luck Target 100-shot rifle match at 100 feet which has been going on between members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on the club's ranges for the past two months. His score for the ten targets of ten shots each was 970. Dr. R. M. Wollison made 963, which is the next best score.

When the shooting commenced last night H. C. Zettler had a lead of 2 over A. M. Lemercier for the third prize. Each man tried all during the evening to better his score, and Lemercier succeeded shortly before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the close of the match, in adding 3 points to his score, thereby winning the third prize with a total of 956. Fourteen men participated in the shoot. The summary:

Dr. C. F. C. Mehlig—
99 98 98 97 97 97 96 96 96 96—970

Dr. R. M. Wollison—
98 97 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96—963

A. M. Lemercier—
99 97 96 96 95 95 95 94 94 94—956

H. C. Zettler—
97 95 95 95 95 96 96 96 96 95—955

The other competitors were Charles S. Rodgers, G. W. Williams, Dr. J. B. Hawes, Cazean Binard, Thomas Ward, A. T. Sansbury, J. R. Shaaf, W. S. Fraley, J. J. Stier, P. B. Jennings, and Frank O. Udall.

Columbia Swimmers for Buffalo.

Manager Clinton G. Abbot of Columbia's water polo team has completed arrangements to send a team of swimmers and water polo players to the Pan-American Exposition this Summer. The team has taken part in no games thus far this season, but the men have been doing systematic training in the tank all Winter under the coaching of Charles Holroyd, the swimming master, and will make a strong bid at Buffalo to retain the intercollegiate championship which they won at Madison Square Garden last year. Mr. Holroyd thinks that he has developed one of the strongest swimming teams ever turned out by a university. It includes J. W. Spencer, Captain; C. G. Abbot, A. A. Zucca, J. P. Schoenfeld, J. C. Work, A. R. Camp, and H. Duden, together with J. W. Sawyer, J. Asche, W. O'Donovan, and H. H. Burt as substitutes; Capt. Spencer and C. G. Abbot are both fast men, and Spencer has nearly equaled the world's record in the 100 and 220 yard events. Zucca and O'Donovan are also fast men and remarkable divers. The first contest in which the team will take part will be held in the Columbia pool next month. Yale and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be met in a swimming match and water polo game.

COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES

Columbia Opens the Season by Trouncing N. Y. University.

PRINCETON'S EASY VICTORY

Yale Had Little Difficulty in Defeating Manhattan by a One-Sided Score —Rutgers Shut Out.

The college baseball season in New York was opened yesterday at Jasper Oval, where Columbia defeated New York University in a long-drawn-out game by a score of 22 to 5.

New York University was the first at the bat. Bartow was in the box for Columbia, and allowed Rorke, who was up first, to walk. Higgins sent Rorke to third on a pretty hit, and Cavanaugh brought him in. Pasquale struck out, but Taylor succeeded in reaching first. Higgins scored. One of the prettiest plays of the game was made in this inning by O'Neil of Columbia, who made a beautiful running catch in left field. Henriquez and Southard scored for Columbia in this inning.

In the second inning, Bartow got warmed up to his work—throwing nine strikes in succession and sending out Connelly, Halford, and Blank. Columbia also failed to tally in the second, but in the third she added one run to her credit. In this inning Willard made the first hit for Columbia, sending a long drive to left field. Walsh took McShea's place in left field.

New York tallied once in the fourth inning through Taylor, while Columbia failed to score. In the fifth, however, Columbia went around twice, but the seventh inning saved the day for the blue and white. New York University put Sellinger in to pitch, and the way his delivery was treated was painful to see, at least to the side which was not getting the runs. Twelve Columbia men made the circuit of bases in this inning. Cavanaugh was put back in the eighth, and Columbia only tallied once. Grant, a freshman and a new player, was allowed to try his hand at pitching for Columbia in the last inning, and he succeeded in striking out his three men in quick succession. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burrell, ss.	3	2	2	0	2	Rorke, 2b.	2	0	2	1	0
Milke, lb.	1	1	10	1	1	Higgins, 1b.	1	1	10	0	2
Hen'quez, c.	4	2	7	1	1	Cavanagh, p.	1	0	0	3	3
Southard, cf.	3	1	0	0	0	Sellinger, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Willard, 3b.	4	2	2	0	0	Doyle, p.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neil, rf.	3	2	1	0	0	Pasquale, ss.	0	1	1	4	2
Lewis, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0	Taylor, cf.	1	2	1	0	2
Wund, c.	1	1	1	1	0	Connelly, rf.	0	0	2	0	1
McShea, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Halford, lf.	0	0	2	1	1
Walsh, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Blank, c.	0	0	6	0	1
Bartow, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Sim'ds, 3b.	0	0	2	2	2
Guerin, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Marcus, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Total.	5	3	25	8	16
Grant, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	22	12	26	9	5						

Columbia	3	0	1	0	2	4	12	1	0	—22	
New York University	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Connelly, Willard, Wund, Henriquez. Three-base hit—Southarn. Sacrifice hits—Higgins, Blank, Connelly, Walsh. First base on balls—Off Bartow, 5; off Guerin, 2; off Marcus, 1; off Cavanaugh, 3. First base on errors—Columbia, 2. Struck out—By Bartow, 4; by Marcus, 2; by Grant, 2; by Sellinger, 2; by Cavanaugh, 2. Stolen bases—Henriquez, (6.) Rorke, Higgins, Willard, (3,) Marcus, (2,) Burrell, (3,) Double play—Henriquez to Milke. Wild pitches—Sellinger, Boyle, and Cavanaugh. Passed balls—Henriquez, 2; Blank, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Taylor and Rorke. Umpire—Mr. Oakley, Manhattan.

LEHIGH, 16; RUTGERS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 30.—Lehigh opened the baseball season this afternoon in a whirlwind fashion by defeating Rutgers by a score of 16 to 0. Rutgers went to pieces in the first inning, miserable fielding, coupled with Lehigh's hard hitting, netting the Brown and White 11 runs. Fisher was in the box for Rutgers, and was batted hard in the first half of the game, though he steadied up toward the last. The score:

RUTGERS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LEHIGH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fisher, ss.	0	3	2	1	3	Parsons, 3b.	2	1	5	2	2
Mann, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Eisenhart, ss.	2	2	1	2	1
Hart, c.	0	0	4	4	0	Lilly, 1b.	3	3	9	1	0
Conger, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	Persons, c.	4	3	5	3	0
Smith, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1	D'ch'nitz, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Edgar, lf.	0	1	4	0	2	Alder, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Duggan, c.	0	0	3	2	1	McKelvy, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Hichner, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1	Bachman, rf.	0	1	0	1	0
Richter, p.	0	1	1	2	2	Reese, 2b.	0	1	4	1	1
						Taylor, p.	2	1	2	4	0
Total.	0	9	24	10	10	Sellers, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	16	16	27	18	4

Rutgers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
Lehigh	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0—	16

Home run—Persons. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Sellers, 1; by Richter, 4. Second-base hits—Persons, Deschweinitz. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Sellers, 1; off Richter, 1. Stolen bases—Eisenhart, Persons, Parsons, Keegan, Taylor. Sacrifice hits—Reese, Taylor. Passed ball—Hart. Wild pitch—Richter. Umpire—Mr. Fidler. Time—One hour and forty minutes.

FORDHAM, 10; C. C. N. Y., 2.

The Fordham College baseball team played its first game of the season yesterday afternoon on the home grounds, and handily defeated the Varsity of the College of the City of New York by the score of 10 to 2. In the fifth inning, with three men on base, McKenna struck out three men in succession, Sweetnan batted exceptionally well throughout the game, and Thompson in the seventh inning pulled down with one hand Butler's hot liner. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLLEGE CITY N. Y.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sw'tnam, ss.	2	0	2	0	1	Goldberg, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Joyce, 2b.	1	0	1	1	1	Sullivan, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Butler, c.	2	3	11	1	0	Lang'n, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
Mitchell, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	Roberts, ss.	0	1	3	1	2
Horan, lf.	0	1	1	1	0	Ruskay, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Scanlan, c.	0	1	3	0	1	Th'pson, c.	0	1	4	2	0
McKenna, p.	1	1	1	1	0	Krank, lf.	0	0	4	0	1
O'Brien, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0	Ham'ton, rf.	0	0	0	2	0
Ewald, 3b.	2	0	1	0	1	Acker, c.	0	0	1	0	5
Total.	10	6	27	9	3	Total.	2	5	27	9	5

Fordham	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	—10	
College City N. Y.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs—Fordham, 3; College City N. Y., 1. Two-base hits—Scanlan, Sullivan. Three-base hit—Sweetnam. Sacrifice hit—Butler. First base on balls—Off McKenna, 3; off Sullivan, 8; off Scanlan, 1. Struck out—By McKenna, 9; by Sullivan, 3; by Scanlan, 5. Stolen bases—Demsey, 1; Scanlan, 2; Butler, 1. Passed balls—Acker, 3; Butler, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. T. Le Maher.

YALE BEAT MANHATTAN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—The Yale 'Varsity baseball team opened the season at Yale Field this afternoon by winning a slow and erratic game with Manhattan College by a score of 19 to 5. Yale put in her best team up to the fifth inning, and then tried out a lot of youngsters. Robertson and Hirsh, the veteran battery, served to the sixth inning, when Patten and Winslow, freshmen, went in, putting up a strong game for a green battery. Gaffey and Tobin, the new shortstop and second base did well, and O'Rourke at short stop later put up a good game. For Manhattan, Theilman played a fine all-around game, his batting being very effective. Yale opened the game with two home runs, bringing in three runs, and batted throughout, favored by high winds, in good form. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wear, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Duff, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Guernsey, 3b.	2	3	2	3	2	Cotter, 1b.	1	1	11	0	2
Gaffey, ss.	1	2	1	4	1	Mullins, ss.	0	1	0	0	0
Cook, cf.	2	2	1	0	1	Thielm'n, p.	1	1	4	2	0
Sharpe, 1b.	4	4	12	0	0	Lenze, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Waddell, lf.	3	3	2	0	1	McGrath, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Hirsh, c.	1	1	1	0	0	Donovan, 2b.	1	1	2	4	2
Tobin, 2b.	3	2	1	2	0	Byrnes, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Robertson, p.	2	2	2	2	0	Connors, lf.	0	1	1	0	2
Total.	19	19	27	13	5	Total.	5	6	24	7	6

Yale	3	1	5	5	0	1	0	4	.	—19	
Manhattan	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	—	5

Home runs—Sharpe, Guernsey, Thielman. Two-base hits—Cook, Sharpe, Robertson, Thielman. Struck out—McGrath, Connors, Thielman, Wear, Guernsey, Hirsh, (2.) Stolen bases—Wear and Tobin. Bases on balls—Yale, 5; Manhattan, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Waddell. Time of game—One hour forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Gruber.

TUFTS EASY FOR PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—Tufts College baseball team failed to come up to what Princetonians expected and was defeated this afternoon on University Field by the score of 23 to 4. After the first inning the Tigers found Tufts' pitchers—there were three of them—easy to hit. The second inning alone netted Princeton ten runs. Underhill was the particular star of the game. He held down the visitors to few hits and distinguished himself by knocking a clean home run, besides winning the plaudits of the crowd for a difficult catch and put out. "Dutch" Meier was another star, only less brilliant. He batted out a three-base hit and covered first in fine style. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	TUFTS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hillebr'd, lf.	3	2	2	0	0	Stolw'thy, 3b.	0	2	2	1	2
Meier, 1b.	2	2	12	3	0	Flagg, ss.	0	1	2	4	2
Davis, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Chapman, 2b.	0	0	2

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

THREE SERIES CONCLUDED

Final Games Rolled in New York Inter-Club, Morning Newspaper, and Fire Insurance Leagues.

Three of the local bowling tournaments were concluded during the past week. In the New York Inter-Club Bowling League the New York Athletic Club wins first prize, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club second prize, and the West Side Republican Club third. The Commercial Bulletin is first in the Morning Newspaper series, with The Journal second, and The World third.

In the fire insurance tournament, the German-American team is first, the Underwriters second, and the Liverpool and London and Globe third. The standing of the teams in the principal tournaments follows:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE —COMPLETED.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	22	8	Harlem Wheelm.	13	17
Knickerb'r A. C.	21	9	Harlem Rep. Cl.	12	18
West Side Rep.	15	15	Catholic Club	8	22

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 954. High individual score—Headley, Knickerbocker A. C., 245.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carleton Club	16	3	Knicker'k'r F. C.	7	12
Crescent A. C.	15	4	Columbian	5	14
Brooklyn B. C.	9	10	Aurora Grata	5	14

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,362. High individual score—F. Schwartze, (Carleton Club,) 238. High string score—Carleton Club, 996.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE —COMPLETED.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bulletin	12	3	Herald	8	7
Journal	9	6	TIMES	7	8
World	8	7	Tribune	1	14

High team score, (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual score, Flanagan, (Commercial Bulletin,) 238.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
German-American	20	2	Northern	9	11
Underwriters	18	3	Norwich Union	10	11
Æ. & L. & G.	15	7	Caledonian	10	12
Phenix	13	7	Lancashire	5	17
Home	12	9	Greenwich	3	16
Lloyds P. G.	11	11	Hanover	2	22

High team score—German-American Fire Insurance Company, 911; high individual score, Elson, (German-American,) 244.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Republic	13	2	Mercantile	6	9
Manhattan Co.	12	2	Continental	4	5
Sub-Treasury	9	2	Plaza	7	10
Chase National	10	5	Imp. & Traders'	4	7
Courtze Brothers	9	4	Seaboard National	4	7
Ladenburg, T. & Co.	6	4	J. P. Morgan & Co.	4	7
Mech. & Traders'	7	6	Hanover	3	10
American Exch.	7	6	Mount Morris	3	9
National Park	7	6	Hudson River	1	16

High team score—Bank of the Manhattan Company, 874; high individual score, Hill, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 222.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual Benefit	18	9	Fidelity & Cas.	14	13
Mutual No. 1	17	10	Germania	11	16
Mutual No. 2	17	13	Metropolitan	7	20
Prudential	16	10	Equitable	6	19

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868; high individual score, Garrison, Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1, 235.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Seabury & Johnson	19	3	Parke, D. & Co.	15	9
Johnson & Johnson	16	8	Nat. Lead Co.	14	13
Dodge & Olcott	17	9	Church, D. & Co.	10	14
Colgate & Co.	15	9	Lanman & Kemp.	7	17
			Merck & Co.	8	14
			Gen. Chem. Co.	2	22

High team score—Dodge & Olcott, 887.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen	11	3	Greater N. Y. W.	5	7
Bushwick W'men	11	3	Tamaqua W'men	5	9
30th Ward W.	12	4	Mutual Wh'men	4	10
Brooklyn B. C.	8	6	Unknown W'men	0	14
Logan Wheelmen	7	9			

Highest team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 897; highest individual score—Muller, Orient Wheelmen, 229.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W.	12	1	Royal Arc. W.	3	9
Macon Wheelmen	10	1	Defender W.	4	9
S. Brooklyn W.	9	4	Williamsburg W.	3	10
Oxford Wheelmen	6	6	Montauk W.	4	10

Highest team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940; highest individual score—F. Winnington, Macon Wheelmen, 258.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Spalding 1	17	2	St. Monica	8	8
Cathedral 2	13	2	Holy Cross 1	5	10
Cathedral 1	14	3	Leo	6	10
Columbus 1	12	5	Holy Cross 2	5	12
Columbus 2	9	8	Loyola	3	12
Spalding 2	10	9	Holy Rosary	0	19

High team score—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1, 992. High individual score—Davis, (Spalding No. 1,) 220.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Suburban	2	0	Bronx	2	2
Morrisania	3	1	King's Bridge	1	3
Fordham	1	2	Free Will	0	4
Claremont	3	3			

Highest team score—Suburban Council, 822. Highest individual score—Burrows, Claremont Council, 224.

METROPOLIS BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Avon	4	0	Omega	2	2
Hercules	3	1	Washington	1	2
Madison Square	2	0	Manhattan	1	4
Monarch No. 1	2	0	Stragglers	0	2
Putnam	1	1	Printers	0	2
University	2	2	Klumpp	0	3
Monarch No. 2	1	1			

Highest team score—(three men)—Putnam Bowling Club, 629; highest individual score—Meyer, Putnam Bowling Club, 266.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Palace	8	0	Templeton	3	3
Invincible	6	1	Monarch	1	1
Logan	5	1	Cortelyou	2	5
Montauk	4	1	Bushwick W.	1	2
East N. Y.	3	1	Lafayette	2	4
Prosperity	6	2	Carroll Park	3	7
Imperial	4	2	Central	2	6
Bushwick C.	4	4	Greater N. Y.	2	6
Spartan	4	4	Olympia	1	6
Pontiac	3	3	Arlington	0	0

Highest team score—Invincible Bowling Club, 975. Highest individual score—Mehl, East New York Bowling Club, 233.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Columbia	7	1	Bronxdale	4	4
Claremont	6	2	Corinthian	4	4
Hyperion	5	1	Friendship	4	6
Standard	3	1	Central	4	6
Hooker	6	2	Fremont	2	4
Empire	6	2	Chippewa	2	9
Prospect	6	2	Cyclone	1	5
Elite	6	4	Klondike	1	7
Morris W.	7	3	Fairmount	0	6
Home City	3	3	Crotona	0	8
Knickerbocker	4	4			

High team score—Hooker Bowling Club, 969; highest individual score, Heins, Hooker Bowling Club, 265.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Our No. 1	16	2	Harlem	6	8
Yonkers	14	2	Morningside	6	10
Colfax	12	2	Ogden	4	10
Colonial	12	4	Metropolitan	1	11
Our No. 2	9	3	Guardant	4	12
De Vinne	11	5	Stanley	4	10
Americus	11	5	Samaritan	2	17
Empire City	11	3	Knickerbocker	2	10
New York	10	6	Defendam	2	12
Lenox	9	5	Benevolent	0	14
Citizens'	9	4			

High team score—Our Council team No. 2, 986. High individual score—Davis, (Colonial Council,) 237.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, on Reid's alleys, yesterday, the Seabury & Johnson and Dodge & Olcott teams each won two games, the National Lead Company and Johnson & Johnson teams each won one game and lost one, and the Lanman & Kemp and the General Chemical Company teams each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 148; Withers, 188; De Zeller, 168; Scrimshaw, 168; Judge, 155. Total, 827.

National Lead Company—Townley, 170; C. Meek, 144; Saunders, 120; R. Meek, 164; Kemble, 200. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.—National Lead Company—Townley, 182; C. Meek, 141; Saunders, 127; R. Meek, 144; Kemble, 156. Total, 751.

Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 108; Terrill, 172; Dixon, 106; Thomas, 116; Stevens, 153. Total, 655.

THIRD GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 178; Terrill, 134; Dixon, 137; Thomas, 157; Stevens, 137. Total, 743.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 127; Withers, 179; De Zeller, 175; Scrimshaw, 155; Judge, 141. Total, 777.

FOURTH GAME.—General Chemical Company—Etzel, 127; Gore, 146; Finch, 83; Mason, 117; Norman, 102. Total, 635.

Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 138; Morris, 171; Cary, 102; Kenyon, 185; McCormick, 175. Total, 831.

FIFTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 214; Ely, 146; Robertson, 145; Ward, 165; Ruddiman, 172. Total, 842.

General Chemical Company—Bissell, 166; Gore, 139; Hecht, 160; Mason, 136; Norman, 165. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 142; Morris, 142; Cary, 159; Kenyon, 172; McCormick, 149. Total, 764.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 182; Ely, 163; Robertson, 160; Ward, 164; Ruddiman, 192. Total, 860.

AUTOMOBILISTS ON AN OUTING.

Run to the Westchester C. C., with C. J. Field in the Lead.

Nearly fifty members of the Automobile Club of America took advantage of the excellent weather yesterday to make a short twelve-mile run to the Country Club of Westchester. There were nineteen automobiles in line, and the start was made from the club's headquarters, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, at 11 o'clock. Dave H. Morris led the parade as it journeyed in long single file up Fifth Avenue, but he was passed early in the route by Cornelius J. Field, who had brought out for the occasion his new ten-horse power skeleton de Dion racer. It was a big temptation to try for a racing record, but the auto enthusiasts kept within reasonable bounds of prudence and speed, but nearly all the starters lined up in the Westchester Club grounds within an hour.

C. J. Field and Percy Owen, who was with him, reached the club first, but they were quickly followed by Albert C. Bostwick, who appeared in an electric vehicle. Among the other members in line were Dr. E. C. Chamberlain, A. Ward Chamberlain, Jefferson Seligman, Whitney Lyon, Winslow E. Buzby, W. E. Scott, M. L. Schiff, G. M. Gill, George B. Goldschmidt, Dr. Herman Baruch, O. L. Richard, S. H. Tyng, S. E. Crane, E. W. Little, and W. H. Tracy.

The members found the roads in very good condition, despite the recent heavy amount of rain, and several members of the Westchester Automobile Club were at the Country Club to receive the visitors. An automobile luncheon was served, and after an informal discussion on motor topics, the excursionists started on their homeward trip, and reached the clubhouse on Fifth Avenue about 4 o'clock. The next run will be to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson on Saturday, April 13. The annual dinner of the club has been fixed for April 12 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

England and Scotland Football Match.

LONDON, March 30.—The association football match between England and Scotland, at the Crystal Palace, this afternoon, resulted in a draw, with two goals each. Immense crowds witnessed the match, which was warmly contested throughout. England only equalized matters just before the close.

International Meet for September.

LONDON, March 30.—A joint committee, composed of Messrs. Workman and Dawson, representing the Cambridge Athletic Association, and Messrs. Jackson and Gray, representing Oxford University, met in London to-day and decided to consult with the representatives of Harvard and Yale Universities with the idea of bringing about in September the proposed meeting between the British and American athletes. Nothing except this decision was agreed upon.

WRIGHT WINS AT AIKEN.

Reginald Brooks Beaten for the Southern Cross Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 30.—The finals for the Southern Cross and Aiken Cups were played here to-day on the links of the Palmetto Golf Club. A heavy rain made the attendance small and prevented good scores. Marion Wright won the Southern Cross Cup from Reginald Brooks, defeating the Newport amateur by 2 up and 1 to play. The latter's defeat was unexpected. His score in the qualification round was 85, while Wright, in the same round, scored 96. Sheffield Phelps and Theodore T. Smith, who tied for the Palmetto Handicap Cup on Friday, with a net score of 78, played off, and Phelps defeated Smith, making a net score of 94. Smith made 96. The Aiken Cup was won by Dr. Valentine Mott, who beat Major J. C. Mallory by 8 up and 7 to play.

The deed of gift of W. C. Whitney and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., covering the golf and polo grounds, was recorded to-day. The property is vested in certain Trustees, to hold in trust for the promotion of athletic interests generally. W. C. Whitney assumes the payment of a $2,000 mortgage on the polo grounds, held by W. J. Williams. The Trustees named in the deed are H. C. Leeds, J. C. Mallory, Valentine Mott, E. L. Smith, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., R. L. Stevens, D. S. Henderson, C. Oliver Iselin, and W. C. Whitney.

GOLF ON WESTCHESTER LINKS.

Deane Wins the First Handicap of the Season from a Good Field.

About thirty members of the Westchester Golf Club turned out yesterday on their links, near West Farms, for the first club handicap of the season. Temporary greens were still in use, and the regular greens will not be opened until April 13, when a team match with the Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island will be played on the Westchester course. The recent wet weather had left the low parts of the first green rather damp, but in other respects the going was much better than one might expect at this early season of the year.

J. G. Deane carried off the victor's honors. Although a ten-handicap man, he played one of the best games of his life, making 95 from scratch, the second best of the day, while his handicap gave him the winning net score of 83 strokes. R. L. Redfield, one of the two scratch men, made the lowest gross score, 92 strokes, while A. D. Compton, the other scratch competitor and club champion, took 98. As it was the first appearance of the season for some of the members, only a few complete cards were turned in. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
J. G. Deane	95	10	85
A. W. Cralgie	101	12	89
W. H. Foley	106	17	89
A. M. Keeler	106	17	89
R. L. Redfield	92	0	92
R. B. Lydon	108	15	93
A. D. Compton	98	0	98

Bernard Nichols Beaten at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30.—Alec Ross, a young Scotch golf professional, played a match to-day against Bernard Nichols, who beat Vardon twice last year. They played 36 holes for a purse presented by guests of the hotel, and Ross won by 5 up and 3 to play. Following are the scores:

Alexander Ross—									
Out	2	4	4	4	3	5	6	5	5—38
In	4	3	5	4	5	4	6	4	4—39—77
Out	4	4	3	4	3	6	6	3	4—37
In	5	3	5	4	6	3	5	4	5—38—75—152
Bernard Nichols—									
Out	4	5	3	4	3	5	6	4	5—39
In	5	3	5	4	4	5	6	5	4—41—80
Out	4	4	3	6	5	5	5	3	6—41
In	4	4	5	4	5	4	6	4	5—41—82—162

Yale Golfers Were Beaten.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—The New Haven Country Club golf team to-day defeated the Yale golf team in the first match game of the season on the New Haven links. The contest between Capts. Robertson of Yale and Zimmerman of the country club was won by the latter. The scores were:

YALE.		COUNTRY CLUB.	
Wadleigh	6	Woolsey	0
Cheney	2	Lyon	0
Jennings	0	Green	3
Byers	4	Beach	0
Myers	3	Phelps	0
Hull	4	White	0
Hitchcock	8	Van Name	2
Robertson	0	Zimmerman	3

Dyker Meadow Golfers.

An informal members' handicap was played yesterday afternoon on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. Only a few cards were turned in and the fight for leading honors was a tie at 79 strokes net between G. Smith and William Jarvie. The leading scores follow:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
G. Smith	87	8	79
William Jarvie	96	17	79
J. W. McBride	102	22	80
Grant Norman	98	15	83
W. A. Putnam	102	14	88
J. H. Merritt	99	8	91
F. H. Lovell, Jr.	107	16	91

TIVERTON'S GREAT DAY.

A. B. Gwathmey's Bay Gelding Led in Six Straight Speedway Brushes.

Tiverton, A. B. Gwathmey's bay gelding, won all the honors on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, winning six straight brushes. Although Tiverton's mark is only 2:23¾, the gelding has covered miles in many seconds less and proved it yesterday by defeating such favorites as Azote, 2:04¾; Maid Thorn, 2:14, Margaret Worth, and J. C. Floyd-Jones's team, composed of Peppina and Knoxena. Tiverton's first heat was with Azote, and it proved a horse race from start to finish, both drivers making every possible effort to urge their horses to top speed. Near the head of the stretch Azote gained a lead of a half length and looked very much like a winner until Tiverton, when almost over the line, closed the gap and won by a nose. The second heat proved as exciting, but the finish was not as close, Tiverton having a half length to the good when the post was passed. David Lamar then turned Azote over to the care of Trainer "Jack" Curry and took the reins over the midget trotter Tuto, 2:14½, and won several brushes very handily.

In the meantime Mr. Gwathmey, somewhat elated over his victory, challenged Margaret Worth, driven by Brayton Ives, who has been defeating the best of the favorites during the past week. Again Tiverton showed superior speed and finished a winner by a length. The second heat was a nip-and-tuck race from start to finish, and a blanket would have covered the two horses as they came down the stretch. Nearing the post Tiverton gained a slight lead, which he increased to a half length before the post was reached, the spectators greeting the driver with enthusiastic applause.

George Wallace, the pacing favorite, with a mark of 2:17¼, did some fast work, handled by his driver, Louis Kahn, and won several creditable brushes. Among the many who watched the sport were George A. Coleman, driving the gray pacer Krishna, 2:21¾; Dr. A. L. Velden, driving the pacer Whistle, 2:20; John A. Cockrill, driving Swift, 2:16½; Patrick Ryan, behind Swiftmont; Col. Mix, driving Ambo, 2:18¾; A. L. Harris, driving Baby Bunting and Hattie K. to the pole; M. Kilpatrick, driving the bay trotter Royal Rene, 2:20, and J. W. Cornish, driving the old favorite David B., 2:09½.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The crowd at Bennings to-day was large, despite the threatening weather. Charley Moore, at 30 to 1, furnished the surprise of the day in the fifth race. A more exciting race has seldom been seen on the Bennings track than the last event, when First Whip poked her nose in front of Alsike and snatched the race from Father Daly's horse. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. The Rhymer, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10, won; Moor, 98, (Dart,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Gold Fox, 120, (Lindsay,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Nitrate, Obliged, and Kerry Lady also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Oria, 107 pounds, (Landry,) 11 to 5, won; Pileform, 110, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Miracle II., 107, (H. Wilson,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—0:57. Rossair and Carroll D. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden hurdle; mile and a half, over six hurdles. Petrullus, 141 pounds, (Connolly,) 2 to 1, won; Roxbury, 141, (Fry,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Hopeful, 155, (Dayton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—3:01. Berto, Joliet, Dismay, and Miss Elizabeth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Potomac Purse, two-year-olds; six furlongs. Sadie S., 106 pounds, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1, won; Kid Cox, 113, (Landry,) 8 to 5 and 6 to 5, second; Scurry, 116, (Miller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Lady Padden and Choice also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Charley Moore, 105 pounds, (Seaton,) 30 to 1, won; The Rogue, 97, (J. Slack,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Curtsey, 85, (G. Thompson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:30 2-5. Gertrude Elliott, Cherries, Charawind, Back Talk, Anna Darling, and Passaic also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and one hundred yards. First Whip, 117 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won; Alsike, 106, (Miles,) 13 to 20 and out, second; Sidney Lucas, 119, (Vandusen,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:51 4-5.

Results at Other Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Tanforan. Three-quarters of a mile—Princess Tityana, 97, (Rausch,) 1; Vain, 110, 2; Decoy, 110, 3. Time—1:14¼. One mile—Sir Kingston, 109, (O'Connor,) 1; Mission, 109, 2; Alicia, 110, 3. Time—1:43¼. One mile—The Phoenician, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Vohicer, 100, 2; Sir Hampton, 102, 3. Time—1:42¾. Mile and a half, Spring Handicap—Advance Guard, 122, (Mounce,) 1; Star Chamber, 104, 2; Vesuvian, 116, 3. Time—2:33. Mile and a sixteenth—Rosormonde, 119, (O'Connor,) 1; St. Simonian, 114, 2; Morrellito, 114, 3. Time—1:49¾. One mile—Goldone, 91, (J. Daly,) 1; MacGyle, 92, 2; Greatland, 99, 3. Time—1:42.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 30.—Six and a half furlongs—Elsie Del, 90, (L. Smith,) 1; Eva Wilson, 97, 2; Dan Rice, 102, 3. Time—1:28. One-half mile—Swift Light, 99, (J. Wallace,) 1; Anna Louise, 103, 2; Lady Alza, 99, 3. Time—0:51¼. Seven furlongs—Cogswell, 98, (L. Smith,) 1; J. H. Sloan, 112, 2; Charles O'Brien, 110, 3. Time—1:33. One mile, Sweepstakes—Dutch Comedian, 104, (Stockwell,) 1; Horseshoe Tobacco, 104, 2; Little Tommy Tucker, 98, 3. Time—1:47¼. Five and a half furlongs—Flying Bird, 99, (Jackson,) 1; Belle of the Glen, 102, 2; Castine, 103, 3. Time—1:12. One mile—Salvaletta, 96, (H. Wilson,) 1; Georgia Gardner, 89, 2; Russian, 90½, 3. Time—1:53¼.

"Johnnie" Reiff's Winning Mounts.

LONDON, March 30.—The fifty-fourth Liverpool Spring Cup for 1,000 sovereigns, one mile and three furlongs, was won today by Lord Stanley's chestnut colt Pellisson, by Prisoner, out of Red Spider, with "Johnnie" Reiff in the saddle. There were twenty-six entries and ten horses ran.

The Maiden Plate of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a furlong, was won by W. Hall Walker's bay filly Cannie Lassie, by Ayreshire, out of Wise Girl, with "Johnnie" Reiff up. There were seventeen entries.

The Abbot's Racing Conditions.

Fire Commissioner Scannell gave out the following statement yesterday:

"Wishing to define my position so there can be no room for doubt or equivocation in the future regarding The Abbot and challenges from any owner of horses, I beg to state that I will race The Abbot only according to the rules and customs of the National Trotting Association, and will pay no attention whatever to any one deviating from a strict interpretation of these rules.

"Owning the champion trotter of the world, I am ready to make four or five races for any reasonable amount that the owner of the contending horse may desire, the match to be trotted over the track of the association offering the best terms. Any added money to be divided as may be mutually agreed upon."

Sparring and Wrestling Championships.

At a meeting of the Sparring and Wrestling Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held in Hoboken last evening, it was decided to hold the sparring and wrestling championships of the Metropolitan Association under the auspices of the Valencia Boat Club in the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, April 25, 26, and 27.

The following classes will be contested: Sparring, 105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds, 158 pounds, and over 158 pounds; wrestling, 105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds, and 158 pounds.

Entry blanks and further information can be procured of Chairman Thomas F. O'Brien, 123 Mercer Street, Jersey City, N. J., or Henry Kilian, Secretary Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.

Broker Henry C. Emmett Meets with an Accident While Riding on Fifty-eighth Street.

Henry C. Emmett, sixty years old, a broker at 66 Broadway, residing at 4 East Forty-first Street, was taking a horseback ride yesterday afternoon, and just as he emerged from the Park at the circle, the horse shied at something and then, taking the bit between his teeth, bolted down Fifth Avenue. Two policemen who were near by started to his assistance, but Mr. Emmett waved them away.

The horse gained headway as he went down the street, and turned into Fifty-eighth Street. A short distance from Fifth Avenue the horse stumbled and fell to his knees, throwing Mr. Emmett over his head. The horse got on his feet instantly and ran to the Riding Club, at 7 East Fifty-eighth Street, where he is kept, and stopped at the door.

Policeman Carroll of the Fifty-first Street Station went to Mr. Emmett's assistance and then sent for an ambulance from the Flower Hospital. Dr. Stewart came and dressed his injuries. He then advised Mr. Emmett to go to the hospital. He refused to go in an ambulance, but called a cab, and his injuries were again more carefully dressed after he reached the hospital. He remained there an hour or more and then, calling a cab, left for home.

At his home it was reported at 10 o'clock last night that he was suffering from shock only, and had gone to bed, but that he was not seriously hurt.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

15,000 Brass and Enameled Iron Beds

For Prices Never Equaled.

There never was a sale of Beds which approached this in magnitude—in value giving—*in the purchasing power of each dollar you spend.* Never were so many thousand splendid Beds sold at retail in a single week as have been sold here since last Monday morning. But the quantity is still immense, the Beds will be delivered as fast as an immense force working day and night can do it, and

Prices Are Nearly Half----Less in Some Instances.

They were made for this season's selling by the Manhattan Bedding Company, one of the largest, best equipped and most reliable manufacturers of beds in this country. They are the newest, best and handsomest Beds in existence. They are lower priced than such Beds are or ever were elsewhere. Compare them with the very best Beds you can find. Then compare the prices. We will be glad to stand by the result.

Enameled Iron and Brass Trimmed Beds.

At 85c. Our regular price $3.50.
1,500 of these white enameled Iron Beds, with brass caps and vases; all sizes; not more than three to a customer.

At $1.19. Our regular price $4.
White enameled Iron Bed, with brass vases and caps; 1 1-16 in. post; extended foot; all sizes.

At $2.45. Our regular price $4.75.
White enameled Iron Bed, with brass rail and spindles; extended foot; all sizes.

At $3.98. Our regular price $6.
White enameled Iron Bed; 1 in. post; brass rail, spindles and mounts; extended bow foot; all sizes.

At $5.25. Our regular price $8.
White enameled Iron Bed; 1¼ in. post; heavy brass rail, spindles and full mounts; extended foot; all sizes.

At $6.75. Our regular price $10.
White enameled Iron Bed; 1 in. post; brass rail, spindles and mounts; swell extended foot; all sizes.

At $7.45. Our regular price $11.50.
White enameled Iron Bed; 1¼ in. post; heavy brass rail, mounts and ornaments; all sizes.

At $8.75. Our regular price $14.
White enameled Iron Bed; 1¼ in. post; heavy brass rails, mounts and ornaments; elaborate scroll design; all sizes.

At $11.75. Our regular price $17.50.
White enameled Iron Bed; 1¼ in. post; very elaborate design, with large fancy brass center; 4½ foot size only.

Manhattan Bedding Co.

Makers of Artistic Metal Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses, Etc.,

Nos. 527 to 541 West 23d Stree', New York.

March 26, 1901.

Messrs. Abraham and Straus.

Dear Sirs—Prior to March 25th we sold to Abraham and Straus 15,000 brass and enameled iron bedsteads for their present sale. Every bed was new and perfect, made for this season's sales. We then had a stock on hand in New York and at factory of 22,000 beds, ready for immediate delivery; and, with our output of 1,000 beds per day, we are amply able to take care of your further orders and not inconvenience or delay the deliveries to our trade.

Yours truly,

MANHATTAN BEDDING CO.

Brass Beds.

At $11.75. Our regular price $20.
Brass Bed; 1¼ in. post; extension bow foot; all sizes.

At $14.98. Our regular price $24.
Brass Beds; 1¼ in. post; mounts and vases; extended bow foot; panel design at foot and high head.

At $17.50. Our regular price $25.
Brass Bed; 1½ in. post; extended bow foot, with husks on footboard post; all sizes.

At $25.50. Our regular price $36
Brass Bed; 1½ in. post; extended bow foot; heavy mounts and vases; T ball joints; all sizes.

At $29.50. Our regular price $45.
Brass Bed; 2 in. post; extended bow foot and heavy mounts and vases; T ball joints; all sizes.

At $34.50. Our regular price $49.
Brass Bed; 2 in. post; extended bow foot; fancy scroll design; husks on foot post; a particularly handsome Bed; sizes 4 and 4½ feet only.

At $37. Our regular price $52.
Brass Bed; 1½ in. hexagon posts and hexagon fillers; extended bow foot; something entirely new in design; sizes 4 and 4½ feet only.

At $51. Our regular price $65.
Brass Bed; 1½ in. post; heavy husk ornaments with scroll design and cast carved corners.

At $56. Our regular price $78.
Brass Bed; 2 in. post, heavy husk, cast brass vases, elaborate scroll design with cast ornaments, rich Etruscan finish.

Women's Finest Tailored Suits & Coats.

An Easter Sale Without a Parallel.

A month ago this sale would be remarkable. To-day it is unparalleled. Never before were the very finest and most stylish Suits and Coats sold for such small prices at the very commencement of the season. Two makers are concerned, each at the very top notch in achievement, and these are the finest, newest garments which they have produced. First there are

$28.50 to $67.50 Tailored Suits for $24.50.

A hundred and twenty-five Suits, mostly of the class that would usually be low priced here at $40 to $50. There are broadcloths, cheviots, homespuns, Venetians and meltons, in navy blue, brown, castor, Oxford, gray, oxblood and black. Jackets are Etons, boleros and tight fitting; some plain, some trimmed with stitched bands of silk, satin, velvet and fancy braids. Skirts are the ripple circular flounce style, outlined with stitching and stitched bands of taffeta and satin; also 5 and 7 gore ripple flare bottoms. Every Suit is entirely lined with taffeta silk, and most of the Skirts have drop skirts of the taffeta with side plaited flounce. Sizes are 32 to 44, with the widest choice in sizes 34, 36 and 38. All the Suits have the smartness, the style, the individuality that are impossible except in the very finest garments.

$18.00 to $35.00 Tailored Coats for $11.50.

A hundred of these—they cannot last many hours at their little price. Made by the most famous cloak manufacturer in the country and his very best work. There are kerseys and cheviots and covert cloth and taffeta silk and peau de soie. The styles include Etons, 21 inch Jackets and Box Coats. Some have yoke backs and fronts; all show the very freshest kinks of fashion, the most perfect tailoring. All are lined with excellent silk and satin. Such Coats have never been sold for such small prices thus early in the season.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Trimmed Hats for Small Prices.

Each Hat shows that little twist of arrangement which may be indefinable but nevertheless is the element of *style.* It is this tastefulness and manner and individuality which have won such favor for the Abraham and Straus Hats. There are many hundreds of styles here, all practical and all small priced. Here's hint of a few:

At $5.98. Black and colored straw braid Sailor Hats, with Alsatian bow of hair net edged with colored braid.

At $7.98. Black and colored straw braid Hats; foliage on rim; crushed roses around crown and black velvet bow at back.

At $7.98. Black and colored straw braid double rim Hats, with crushed roses between the rims; black velvet around crown; bow at back and side band with foliage.

At $10.50. Black and colored double rim Hats, with facing of fancy spangle net and pink roses at side; black velvet ribbon.

At $10.50. Black and colored fancy straw net Turbans; crown of taffeta, ribbon loops and long gilt buckle in front.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Women's $3.50 Street Shoes---$1.95.

The best value we have ever offered.

It cost more to make these shoes than their price to you to-morrow. We bought them cheaper than usual and they go to you the same way. They are made of fine vici kid with Goodyear welted extension soles and military heels. The toe is the medium round shape that is not only comfortable but stylish. In lace and button styles and with kid and patent leather tips. Wish there were double the quantity to sell at **$1.95** a pair.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

75c. Fine Black Cheviot---59c.

Eight thousand yards—the sm

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buying of Washington Heights Lots Continues on Large Scale.

New Apartment House on Forty-seventh Street Sold—Other Dealings—Big Week Ahead at Auction.

The extensive buying on Washington Heights, to which attention has already been directed in these columns, continues to be the most striking feature of the present market. Not since the seven-story elevator apartment house became an approved and profitable type of construction about three years ago, occasioning a scramble for corners on Central Park West and Broadway, has there been a movement affecting any considerable territory which can be compared to that now in progress along Broadway from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street north to the end of the Rapid Transit route. Within the last week sales have come to light involving block fronts on that thoroughfare from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, and from One Hundred and Sixty-eighth to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets. It is believed that it will remain for the official transfers to disclose the true magnitude of this movement, but from the volume of Washington Heights dealing that has already been reported, it is evident that operators are abundantly satisfied with the outlook for that section.

An interesting deal and likewise one showing the interdependence of properties in the same immediate neighborhood was the purchase of 35 to 41 East Fiftieth Street and 40 to 44 East Fifty-first Street. Formerly, with Columbia College on the block to the south and an orphan asylum on that to the north the future of these properties was somewhat problematical, but with a row of fine dwellings on the south side of Fiftieth Street and the prospect that houses equally handsome will soon cover the orphan asylum block, these intervening parcels at once become available for similar improvement.

Until the buyer's name shall have become known, the sale of the Crocker and Marie properties, 70 to 74 Broadway, has only that interest which attaches to any transaction with a seven-figured consideration.

The highest attainment in speculative house building (and selling) was reached last week, when John T. and James A. Farley disposed of the fifty-one-foot mansion, which they are now completing at 967 Fifth Avenue, to Jacob H. Schiff for nearly half a million dollars. Speculative builders are turning their attention more and more to the remodeling of houses in the older residence sections. One of the Flower houses, 603 Fifth Avenue, was purchased by Jeremiah C. Lyons with this end in view, two houses on Fifty-third Street, just off Fifth Avenue, will be reconstructed by their recent purchaser, and it is said that the buyer of the Matthiessen house, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, will make it his residence after extensive alterations have been made.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The seven-story apartment hotel, known as the University, at 106 and 108 West Forty-seventh Street, 44 by 135, has been sold by Maxwell S. Mannes, through Holdridge & Ward, to C. F. Hoffman, Jr., and William V. F. Hoffman.

Holdridge & Ward have also sold 53 West Fifty-third Street to Jeremiah C. Lyons, who will remove the dwelling now on the lot and erect a five-story American basement house.

The Crawford estate has sold to a firm of operators the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, 200 by 100 and irregular, with a rear frontage on the Boulevard Lafayette.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for the Barber estate the old buildings at the southeast corner of Water and Oliver Streets, 80 by 91, together with 191, 192, and 193 South Street, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 66.6 by 80.6. The combined plots contain about 12,700 square feet.

The Heintz estate has sold the eight four-story tenements, covering the block front on the west side of Second Avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets, together with three four-story tenements adjoining on the south side of Eightieth Street.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for J. T. Hildebrandt to Dr. H. R. Purdy the five-story tenement, with stores, 101 Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have resold the southwest corner of Grand and Chrystie Streets, 50.7 by 75, to Levy Brothers, who will erect on the plot a seven-story brick flat.

Lionel Froelich's Son has sold for Hannah Reilly to Thomas G. Lang the three-story dwelling 247 East Seventy-eighth Street, 13.10 by 50 by 100.

Calhoun & Co. have sold for E. W. Tyler for about $35,000 the five-story American basement dwelling 244 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 55 by 98.6.

Richtmeyer & Irving have sold for Gustave Gumbrecht to a client for $15,000 the property 534 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold to Jacob Henry Wagner the five-story double tenement 416 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Henry Hewit, Jr., is the purchaser of 29 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102, an apartment house, the sale of which has already been reported.

The Auction Room.

Real estate auctioneers seem to be believers in the old baseball maxim, "to bunch the hits," and after three months of the most ordinary kind of offerings, with scarcely a distinguishing feature, this week presents a schedule which both for length and variety should suit the most critical.

At least four announcements for the week are of the first importance. The recent activity in the Long Acre Square district lends especial interest to the sale of the Rossmore Hotel, running through from Broadway to Seventh Avenue, just south of Forty-second Street. The property will be sold on Tuesday by Auctioneer Ryan. Seven parcels, to be sold by Mr. Ryan on Tuesday by order of the executors of the estate of Frederick William Meyer, are all attractively situated and promise good competition. Included in this offering are 234 and 236 Sixth Avenue, forming an "L" with 63 West Fifteenth Street, 35 West Twenty-first Street, 426 Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street; 219 West Fifty-eighth Street, 426 to 430 East Fifty-first Street, and 30 and 32 Cliff Street, near Fulton Street.

A Broadway parcel also adds to the variety of Tuesday's offerings. No. 456, 30 feet south of Grand Street, being scheduled for sale under a partition decree. The property is a five-story building on lot 25 by 100.

The sale of properties belonging to the Matthew Byrnes estate, to be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly on Wednesday, will bring into the market seven parcels at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street, 55 West Forty-fifth Street, and 442 to 446 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Eighty-one lots on Fifth and Lenox Avenues and the cross streets from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to One Hundred and Fortieth will also furnish for Wednesday the largest vacant-property offering of the season. The sale is in partition of the Scholle estate, and it is learned from thoroughly responsible sources that the heirs want to convert their holdings into cash, and not to effect a division of the property among themselves. The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has agreed to loan 65 per cent. of the purchase prices on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Besides these more important events of the week, there are also numerous smaller offerings well distributed over Manhattan and the Bronx. On Tuesday, Herbert A. Sherman will sell 11 East Forty-third Street; William M. Ryan, 132 West Seventy-second Street, and Philip A. Smyth, vacant property on St. Ann's, Westchester, Third, and Bathgate Avenues and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. A voluntary offering, announced by Harnett & Co., includes 765 Washington Street, 114 West Twenty-eighth Street, and 428 West Twenty-ninth Street.

The list for the following week contains the executor's sale of the Jaffray estate properties at Broadway and Leonard Street—a plot 61 by 175 at the northeast corner, running through to Benson Street, together with the parcel 85 by 124, extending along Leonard Street easterly from Benson Street.

There were recorded last week 293 mortgages, for $5,043,551, of which 89, for $1,257,747, were at 5 per cent.; 126, for $1,817,804, were at more and 78 for $1,968,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 317 mortgages, for $4,900,976, of which 100, for $1,261,196, were at 5 per cent.; 130, for $1,331,781, were at more, and 78, for $2,398,000, were at less.

Auctioneer George W. Bard announces that the sale of the property 24 and 26 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, has been adjourned until April 6. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, C. W. West, referee, 340 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 213 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 13.6 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Subject to mortgage for $7,000.

By Peter A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Aaron A. Feinberg, referee, 1,846 Second Avenue, east side, 75.8 feet north of Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,127.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 234 and 236 Sixth Avenue, east side, 38 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 38 by 70, together with 63 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 70 feet east of Sixth Avenue, connecting with the foregoing at the rear, 24.7 by 103.3, three-story brick buildings, to be sold as one parcel; also,

35 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 274 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; also,

426 Seventh Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Thirty-third Street, 19.2 by 69.10, two-story brownstone-front building; also,

219 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 278 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 22 by 80, two-story brick stable; also,

426, 428, and 430 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 235 feet east of First Avenue, each 18 by 100.5, three two-story and attic brick dwellings; also

30 Cliff Street, south side, 58.3 feet west of Fulton Street, 26.3 by 98.7 by 26.2 by 99.4, four-story brick buildings; 32 Cliff Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 26.7 by 90 by 25.3 by 80.10, four-story brick buildings.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 132 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 320 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 31, 33, and 35 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 420 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 103, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $11,561; subject to another mortgage for $184,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 1,362 to 1,368 Brook Avenue, east side, 122 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, each 24.4 by 100, four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $9,893.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, St. Ann's Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, four lots, each 25 feet front, and varying in depth from 92 to 96 feet; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 96 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, one lot, 26 by 100; Westchester Avenue, southeast side, adjoining on the east the land of the Port Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 23 by 100.3 by 19.10 by 100, vacant; St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 104.3 feet south of Westchester Avenue, running through to the Port Morris Railroad, 51.2 by 134.8 by 11.2 by 144.10, vacant; Third Avenue, west side, 112.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 54 by 100, vacant; Bathgate Avenue, east side, 112.5 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, abutting on the foregoing, 54 by 97, two frame dwellings, and vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 126 East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 144 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,561; subject to another mortgage for $12,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, public auction sale, 11 East Forty-third Street, north side, 138.8 feet west of Madison Avenue, 18 by 100.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 765 Washington Street, east side, 20 feet south of Twelfth Street, 15 by 78 by 15 by 76.3, five-story brick flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 114 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 180 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., administrator's sale, 428 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story stable at the rear.

By Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, 140 Lewis Street, east side, 68 feet north of Houston Street, 30.8 by 100, seven-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,972; subject to another mortgage for $29,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 456 Broadway, east side, 30 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story building; 58 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Subject to mortgages, on the former parcel, for $14,000; on the latter, for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 306 to 318 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 150 by 100.5 by 150 by 102.10, seven-story brick malthouse, stables, wagon sheds, &c.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 700 Third Avenue and 169 East Forty-fourth Street, being the southwest corner, 21 by 80, four-story brick building, with store and a five-story brick tenement at the rear on the street; 698 Third Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 21 by 80, four-story brick building, with five-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 173 First Avenue, west side, 46.9 feet south of Eleventh Street, 22.2 by 84.2, five-story brick building, with store, used as a bakery.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 282 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 99.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 19.1 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, by order of the heirs, Broadway, west side, 51.3 feet south of Forty-second Street, running through to Seventh Avenue, 82 by 124.7 by 80 by 99.11, seven-story hotel, known as the Rossmore.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Weekes, referee, 615 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 280 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,114.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, Stebbins Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 38.4 by 18.11 by 46.5 by 31.4, three-story frame flat, with store; Stebbins Avenue, west side, 39.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 55.5 by 45.10 by 44.6 by 31.4, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $6,495; on the latter, $4,907.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Whalen, referee, Fifth Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, eight lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, one lot, 20 by 99.11, and five adjoining lots, each 25 by 99.11; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, one lot, 20 by 99.11, and three adjoining lots, each 25 by 99.11; also,

Fifth Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, eight lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, one lot, 20 by 99.11, and seven adjoining lots, each 25 by 99.11; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, one lot, 20 by 99.11, and nine adjoining lots, each 25 by 99.11; also,

Fifth Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, eight lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, one lot, 20 by 99.11, and nine adjoining lots, each 25 by 99.11; One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, one lot, 20 by 99.11, and an adjoining lot, 25 by 99.11; also,

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Lenox Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 99.11; One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, ten lots, each 25 by 99.11; also,

Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, one lot, 25 by 99.11; also,

Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 24.11 by 75, vacant; Lenox Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75 and irregular, vacant; Lenox Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, gore lot, 38.3 by 49.2 by 63.3; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, gore lots, 38.4 by 29.10 by 48.7.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 408 East Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 169 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,059; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 338 Madison Street, south side, 75.5 feet east of Scammel Street, 20 by 87 by 19.11 by 38, four-story brick tenement; all title and interest of Louis Broka on Jan. 18, 1901.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., trustee's sale, 576 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, 20.6 by 73; 574 Third Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 73; 572 Third Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 73; 570 Third Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 72.10; 568 Third Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 69.9; 566 Third Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 69.9, six four-story brick flats, with stores; 166 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 73 feet west of Third Avenue, 9 by 81.1, two-story brick stable; also an interior lot at the rear of 566 and 568 Third Avenue, 40 by 52 and irregular, four-story brick tenement; also

55 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 288.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; also

203 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-second Street, 24.9 by 55.7, five-story brick flat, with store; 203 Lexington Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 24.8 by 55.7, five-story brick flat, with two stores; also

258 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 197.7 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.4 by 98.9, three-story brick and stone front dwelling; also

442, 444, and 446 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 200.1 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 33.4, 33, and 33.4 respectively by 100.1, three four-story, brownstone-front double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 1,080 Park Avenue and 77 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, being the northwest corner, 25.11 by 90, five-story three-family flat, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 127 Bank Street, north side, 86.5 feet east of Washington Street, 20 by 68.9 by 20.3 by 65, three-story brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Max Altmayer, referee, Simpson Street, west side, 22.6 feet south of Freeman Street, 17.6 by 60 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,283.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 318 West Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 202 feet west of West End Avenue, 21 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; 230, 232, and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 352 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 34 by 100.11, three five-story brick and stone-front apartment houses; 124 East Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; 108 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 158 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 255 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 14.11 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, by order of the owners, 16 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story single flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macedon, referee, 411 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,817.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 145 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $11,846.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Breedman, referee, 462 and 464 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 130 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 16 by 99.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,705.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 10 Stanton Street, north side, about 95 feet east of the Bowery, 25 by 85 by 100, Astor leasehold, five-story four-family tenement, with store.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, B. Gerson Oppenheim, referee, 44 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 19.10 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 17.6 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,843.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 40 Dominick Street, south side, 170 feet east of Hudson Street, 20 by 85, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,741.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 127.9 by 107.10 by 124.11 by 134.9, three six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $157,046.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 387 West End Avenue, west side, 69 feet north of Seventy-eighth Street, 16.4 by 83.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,183.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 231 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 191 feet west of Second Avenue, 23 by 98.9, two-story building; 228 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Second Avenue, 15.8 by 98.9, five-story brick building; 315 East Twenty-third Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 231 East Twenty-first Street and 228 East Twenty-second Street, $14,847; on 315 East Twenty-third Street, $7,581.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Gitterman, referee, 64 Morton Street, south side, 105 feet east of Hudson Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $26,150.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85.4; John McGovern of 83 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; total cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 137 feet west of Boston Road; for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 21; Henry Geiger, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 93.10; Kate Muller, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $22,000.

Avenue C, west side, from Eighth to Ninth Street, Unionport, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; J. S. Mechler, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 111 to 115 Varick Street, for a six-story and basement brick warehouse and store, 63.6 by 90; William C. Dewey of 69 Maple Street, Boston, Mass., owner; J. H. Dewey of 25 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

Hull Avenue, east side, 107 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38; Walter Murphy, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 2,323 First Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25.5 by 85; Valesca M. Snyder of 241 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $40,000.

Sullivan Street, southwest corner of West Third Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 90; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,497 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 339 to 345 East Twelfth Street, for four six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 89.7; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; total cost, $112,000.

No. 62 West Ninety-second Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 22 by 78.2; Hettie W. Schmidt of 32 West Ninety-second Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 205 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 120 by 90.11; Central Building, Improvement and Investment Company, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $210,000.

Park Avenue, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 102.2 by 92.6; Henry Rothschild and Victor Hallman of 109 East Eighty-first Street, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $210,000.

Alterations.

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, to a two-story brick stable and factory; John W. Rapp of 1,210 Fifth Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $400.

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; John W. Rapp, owner and architect; cost, $150.

No. 221 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling and store; Emma A. Field, St. Louis, Mo., owner; Paul Kissinger, architect; cost, $700.

No. 2,187 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick apartment house and stores; estate of Daniel Hennessy of 799 Madison Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $505.

West Farms Road, south side, 80 feet west of Boone Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Lizzie Wilkie, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $250.

Kossuth Avenue, south side, 125 feet west of White Plains Road, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Michael Feth, owner; J. M. Lawrence, architect; cost, $50.

Willis Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick store and dwelling; John Heller of 24 Greenwich Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 960 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; George Fries of 960 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; A. Fowler, architect; cost, $800.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street, to a thirteen-story brick and stone hotel; The Hotel Savoy Company, owners; A. Dumpor of 110 East Eighty-third Street, architect; cost, $100.

Hester Street, southeast corner of Chrystie Street, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $300.

Allen Street, east side, 74.3 feet south of Hester Street, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 401 Broadway, to a six-story brick office building; The National Citizens' Bank, premises, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Jules S. Bache, premises, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $800.

No. 114 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Actors' Society of America, owner; Francis L. Ellingwood of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Mary F. Le Mouit of 706 Tremont Avenue, owner; John E. Kirby, architect; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, east side, 46 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a five-story brick flat with store; James O'Tooil, owner; J. E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $25.

No. 2,123 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Julia Schattman, premises, owner; cost, $100.

No. 120 West Ninety-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. B. Tompkins, owner; C. H. Cauldwell of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 259 Bleecker Street, to a brick flat, with store; Alfred L. White of 115 Broadway, owner; William Ix Irving of 35 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 1,385 to 1,391 Broadway, to four one-story brick stores; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $250.

No. 75 Maiden Lane, to a four-story brick factory and store; Wendel estate, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, March 30.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, n e s, at centre of 12th Av, runs n 196.5 to centre of 160th St x w to 12th Av x s 151.6 to B x s e 67.5; Mary H. Beals to John D. Beals. (R S $15).....Gift

BRONX AV, w s, 200 ft n of King St, 50 105.11 to Bronx Park x49.11x107.5, Lester Park; Jessie R. Marquet to W. H. Lyon. (R S $4, mtg $3,500).....Gift

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x100x35.11x75; Isaac White to Wolf Finkelstein. (R S $7, mtg $23,000).....30,000

LENOX AV, e s, 67, w s, 25x100; Isaac Mayer to Annie Greenthal. (R S $7.50, mtg $23,500).....100

MADISON AV, 2,090, w s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x93; William P. Burr, relee, to Charles H. Reed. (R S $23).....22,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 829, n s, 25x100; Dennis F. Dugan and wife to Minnie Schmidt and another. (mtg $15,000).....Exchange

WAVERLEY PLACE, 213, e s, 20.4x22½; Maximilian Hertel to Fanny H. Von Schmid. (R S $6, mtg $5,000).....100

WESTCHESTER AV, 932 and 934, s s, 51 x83.6x irregular; Elias Feinberg to Simon

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Each day with us brings forward merchandising of tremendous significance to economists.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

We have arranged a musical programme for afternoons this week that will prove entertaining.

In Spring Millinery.

Paris Hats are here in rare assembly, likewise creations of our own designing, and you feel the truly artistic temperament throughout the whole display.

A dainty and most fetching little Hat has come to us this week for Monday's selling of satin braid crown and silk chiffon rim, actual value of it is $2.98; special at . $1.69

A fancy straw and chiffon Hat, special at 98c

Children's untrimmed Hats, marked special for Monday, at 39c

A corner of our Millinery Department has been assigned to a special trimmer, who will, on Monday only, trim all hats, where the hat and materials are purchased here.

Suits, Jackets and Skirts.

Each day hails the arrival of new styles and materials here. Every one's wants considered.

Misses' and small women's Suits. Eton Suit, made of covert and broadcloth, has fancy velvet collar, skirt has graduated flounce, all seams are double stitched, worth $14.00 for $10.98

Eton Suit, made of fine covert cloth, has velvet vest and L'Aiglon collar, skirt has graduated flounce and is trimmed with braid; neatly tailored, worth $20.00, for $14.25

Women's Suits, made of fine black Venetian cloth, double breasted tight fitting jacket, revers faced with peau de soie; this suit is neatly tailored and as perfect in fit as suits that sell for twice the price $10.98

Women's Eton Suit, made of good broadcloth, has white cloth vest, collar, cuffs and vest trimmed with pretty braid and buttons, skirt has graduated flounce with five rows of stitching all round, colors, brown, castor and royal, price..$21.00

Our Suit Department is brimful of handsome Suits from.....$10.98 to $75.00

Eton Jackets, made of black broadcloth, silk lined, neatly tailored $7.50

Other Eton Jackets in cloth and silk, all the latest creations, from $10.00 to $30.00

Jackets for the Spring

Women's fly front Jackets of black and castor broadcloth, all sizes.....$6.50

Women's half fitting box Jackets, made of fine black cheviot, fly front, all sizes, $5.75

Black taffeta silk Etons, with moire vest, special for Monday $7.98

Women's Silk Skirts.

Taffeta silk Skirt with circular flounce, with 6 rows of shirred taffeta ribbon, $8.75

Taffeta silk Skirt with circular flounce, trimmed with 4 rows of shirred silk and corded and hemstitched, price...$11.00

Taffeta silk Skirt, hemstitched all over, has graduated flounce, covered with ruffles of liberty silk, edged with juby trimming, with drop skirt with taffeta ruffle, $20.00

Finer Skirts, made of net and taffeta, silk and broadcloths, $29.00, $32.50, $39.00 and.....$45.00

Women's Waists.

SILK AND FLANNEL.

A complete line of medium and fine silk Waists, in all the new shades, latest style; sleeves tucked and hemstitched, prices ranging from....$4.25 to $18.75

A large assortment of colors in French flannel Waists, at the extremely low price of $1.49

Children's Confirmation Dresses, $2.98, $5.50, $4.98, $5.25, $6.00 & $7.50

Laces---Attractive Values.

Last week experienced one of the most wide-awake Lace enterprises ever known. Equally attractive values will again attract your eye.

Mousseline de soie Allovers, shirred and tucked, formerly $1.39 to $3.98.

Taffeta silk Allovers, tucked and corded and some with lace insertions, formerly $1.25 to $2.48 per yd., for this sale, per yd., 98c. to.....$1.48

Point Venise, Valenciennes, and black Chantilly irregular Insertions, value 15c. to $1.98 per yd., for this sale 10c. to $1.39 per yd.

Liberty chiffon Boas, extra long plaited ends, regular $1.39 to $1.79 each, for this sale, at.....98c. each

Embroidered and lace trimmed turnover Collars, formerly 10c. to 25c. each, for this sale.....5c. and 10c. each

Women's fancy Stock Collars, formerly 35c. to 50c. each, for this sale.....25c

Embroideries.

Manufacturers' sample strips of fine cambric Edgings and Insertions, regular values 10c. to 35c. per yd., for this sale, 5c. to 12½c

Embroidered Allovers, value $1.25 to $1.75 per yd., for this sale.....98c. per yd

Large assortment of extra fine cambric and nainsook hemstitched sets in Embroideries and Insertions.

Easter Display in Silver Ware.

Not too early to make the selection for the dainty little Easter Gift, and we had an eye to these novelties in anticipation of the event.

Quadruple plated Flower Pots, with growing palms, special, 48c.; large size..98c

Quadruple plated Fern Dishes, pierced pattern, green enamel crock lining, special at $1.98

Artificial Fern Fillings, most natural and artistically arranged $1.75

Quadruple plated three light Candelabra, colonial design, special.....$2.98

Quadruple plated Candlestick, newest design, beaded edge, complete with holder, shade, and candle, special.....98c

Our special Tea Set, quadruple plated satin finish, handsomely engraved with burnished shield on both sides, set consists of tea pot, sugar bowl, gold lined cream pitcher and spoon holder, regular value $7.63 .....$5.38

Quadruple plated 4 piece Tea Set, burnished finish, fluted design, beaded edge, 2 styles to choose from, regular value $9.24..$6.69

Desirable sterling silver articles, such as silver handled Manicure Pieces, Key Rings, Vinaigrettes, Brush Holder, Pocket Knives, Ladies' Companion Sets and Easter Greeting Spoons, at special prices.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Surpassing Events In Easter Attractions.

Monday Ushers in an Occasion of Great Interest

Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Skirts.

Ladies' Suits of Broadcloth, Venetian, Cheviot and Homespuns; Eton Jackets, silk lined; Skirts Silk or Percaline lined with flare or flounce, plain and trimmed with bands of silk or satin, black, brown, royal blue, green, red or castor, *10.75, 12.98, 13.98 to 49.00*

Ladies' Dress Skirts, of cheviot, venetian, homespun, serges, silk and net, 25 styles, very latest designs, *2.98, 3.98, 4.98 to 25.00*

Ladies' Spring Jackets, Eton, fly front or double breasted, silk lined, all the new colors

Hutter and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $32,500)..... 100
WEST END-AV, n w corner of 84th St, runs n 39x w 22x n 16x w 18x s 46 to 84th St x e 40; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee, (R S $32)..... 31,800
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 385.9 ft s of lands conveyed to Schimer and another, 1899, 25x100; Belle A. Devoe to James F. Donnelly, (R S $2)..... 1
187 AV, 1,431, w s, 25x74; Cecilia Schnurmacher to Siegmund Meisterles, (R S $8, mtg $18,000)..... 1
7TH AV, s e corner of 26th St, 20.9x70; John C. R. Eckerson to Ida R. Adams, (R S $13.50, mtg $20,500)..... 40,000
87TH ST, s s, 67.2 ft e of 1st Av, 20.9x65; Maurice F. Fitzgerald to Myer Hellman, (R S $4, mtg $13,243)..... 1
127TH ST, 410 East, 25x92; Kate Johnsen to Jacob H. Wagner, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 1
28TH ST, 215 West, 21x98.9; John Addison to William C. Breed, (R S $1, mtg $10,000)..... 1
30TH ST, 510 to 514 West, 60x98.9; Augustus Meyers to James McLean, (R S $30)..... 1
42D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Mary R. Koch to Henry Woodruff, 1-2 part, (R S $1)..... 1,000
48TH ST, 431 West, 25x100.5; John H. Judge, referee, to Nicholas Auer, (R S $13.50, mtg $7,500)..... 13,500
62D ST, 256 West, 25x100.5; Emily Levitzki to Lena Moses, (R S $1.50, mtg $16,500)..... 1
71ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Cornelia A. Benjamin to Edmund Coffin, (R S $9.50)..... 1
94TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.8; Andrew Engesser to Rachel Hatteubach, (R S $12.50)..... 18,500
100TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.7; Jacob Rosuck to Henrietta Rosuck, (R S $2, mtg $14,000)..... 1
100TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.7; Henrietta Rosuck to Sarah Druckser, (R S $1, mtg $17,000)..... 100
109TH ST, s s, 62.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Matilda Corker to Samuel J. Corker, (R S $5)..... 1
120TH ST, 40 West, 18.4x100.11; Edwin A. Watson, referee, to Martha L. Ruthsturo, (R S $17)..... 17,000
121ST, 212 East, 25x100.11; Henri Strasbourger to George H. Hyde, (R S $6, mtg $22,000)..... 1
146TH ST, old, e s, 150 ft n w of 3d Av, runs e 77.7x n 28x w 90.3 to street x s 25; Leonard Halberstad to William C. Bromm, (R S $7, mtg $17,000)..... 1
156TH ST, s s, 123 ft e of Kelly St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to I. Newton Evans, (R S $7.50, mtg $6,000)..... 9,500

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 155, and 144 West 67th St; James E. Branigan to Thomas Campbell, 5 years..... 420
CHERRY ST, 376; Hugh O'Reilly, executor, to John J. McCarthy, 5 years, $540 to
CHERRY ST, 376; Hugh O'Reilly, executor, to John J. McCarthy, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1901..... 660
ELDRIDGE ST, 131; Louis Bauch to Jacob Schnitzer, 4 1-16 years.....$1,000 to 1,800
LEXINGTON AV, 1,264, n w corner of 85th St; Herman Strauss to Angelina Junge, 5 years..... $1,200 to 1,500
PARK ROW, 162; Warren S. Silcocks to Samuel Banner and another, 2 years.. 1,400
ST. ANN'S AV, 966; Julia McKenzie to William Steinbach, 3½ years, n p..... 300
1ST AV, n e corner of 30th St, 77.6x155; E. Ellery Anderson and others to Thomas Todd, 21 years..... 2,000
1ST AV, 1,102, n e corner of 60th St; Max Raymond to Minnie F. Simmons, 5 years.....$540 to 600
3D ST, 439 West; George Spohr to Philip J. O'Brien, 5 years..... 300
112TH ST, 251 West; John F. Menke to S. F. Breslauer, 1 year..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

APATOW, Morris, to Theodore Bitterman; Monroe St, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 75.1x irr, block, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,000
APATOW, Morris, to Rebecca Cohn; Monroe St, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 75.1 x irr, block, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,700
COFFIN, Edmund, to Cornelia A. Benjamin; 71st St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000
COHN, Rebecca, to State Bank; Lewis St, n w corner of 7th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 5,000
DEVOE, Belle A., to James F. Donnelly; White Plains Road, proposed, e s, 385.9 ft s from lands conveyed to Duncan & Schirmer, 1 year..... 4,500
DEVOE, Belle A., to Gottlob and Herman F. Epple, White Plains Road, proposed, e s, 335.9 ft s from lands conveyed to Duncan & Schirmer, 5 years..... 4,500
EHRNBACH, Walter M., to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 19th St, 333 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000
GOTTLIEB, Adolf, to Julius Stoloff; Avenue C, 223, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500
GORDON, Mary, to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; 80th St, n s, 245 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000
HATTENBACH, Rachel, to Samuel Katz; 94th St, 242 East, 3 years..... 13,000
HEIDE, Georgine H., to Henri Strasbourger; 123d St, 212 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,000
LEWIS, Rosa, to the State Bank; Monroe St, 244, collateral security..... 2,500
McLEAN, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 510 to 514 West, 1 year..... 16,000
MEISTERLES, Siegmund, to Charles Weiss; 1st Av, 1,431, 1 year..... 2,500
REED, Charles H., to Julius Doernberg; Monroe St, 2,000, 2 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000
ROSUCK, Henrietta, to Jacob Rosuck; 100th St, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,000
SCHNITZER, Jacob, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Eldridge St, 131, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 750
SOLOMON, Meyer, to Morris Silverman; 113th St, 310 East, 3 years..... 3,500
WAGNER, Jacob H., to Kate Johnsen; 16th St, 416 East, 2 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Rebecca, to State Bank..... $5,000
FAINBERG, David, to Theodore Bitterman..... Nom.
THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK to Seymour P. Kurzman..... 3,000
TODD, Robert W., to Catherine Chrystal and another..... 4,500
VASSAR COLLEGE to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank..... 12,000
WITHEY, Calvin W., to Alfeda H. Greene 900
WRIGHT, Edward, and another, executors, &c., to Mary L. Lounsbury, all title..... 2,027

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 62d St, 100x125; Waterton Engine Company against Michael H. Gillespie and Patrick Norton, owners; Augustus Noll, contractor..... 3,650
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 575 and 576; Clarke & Hogan against Etta Hahn, Emma L. Hahn and Alice H. Colford, owners; Christian Hilan, contractor..... 234
ROBBINS AV, e s, 70 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; John Babcock against Jennette R. Kirby, owner; Joseph M. Kirby, contractor..... 49
3D AV, 851 and 853; Brady & Hauptman against John Sides, owner; Edward V. McConologue, contractor..... 50
75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; James E. Brady against Patrick E. Quinlan and Thomas McLaughlin, owners and contractors..... 262
80TH ST, 51 East; Martin Meder against Bernard J. Ludwig, owner and contractor..... 45
171ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x117.4x25x118.4; Church E. Gates & Co. against Terenzio Donato and Mauro Fiazzitello, owners and contractors..... 628
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
BOSTON ROAD, w s, 85.7 ft n of 167th st, 24x100; C. W. Wood on James T. Barry, to Judson A. Goodrich Company..... 1,700
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x—; C. W. Wood on Richard Webber, to Judson A. Goodrich Company..... 3,588
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, proposed, e s, 335.9 ft s of lands conveyed to Duncan & Schiemer, 50x100; James F. Donnelly, with Belle A. Devoe, 3 payments..... $4,500

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 45 and 47; also Rivington St, corner of Goerck St, —x—; William Allen, trustee, against Max J. Levenson and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Bienenfeld & Avrutis.
BATHGATE AV, w s, 70 ft n w of 174th St, 30x120; John A. Dunham against Margaret J. Dunham and others, (partition;) attorneys, Hitchings, Pallister & Moen.
BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 25x95; Sophie St. G. Lawrence and another against Helena Mahler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 275.4 ft s from s line of Fort Washington Park, 50x100; also private street, extending n and s, w of Boulevard Lafayette, e s, 276.1 ft s from s boundary line of said park, runs s e 50x e 108.11x n w 50 x w 108.9 to beginning; also private street, &c., 241.11 ft w of said boulevard and 574.11 ft s from s boundary of said park, runs s e 25x w to high-water mark of Hudson River x n —x e to beginning, with title to land under water, &c.; also 1424 St, s s, 407 ft e of Broadway, 16 x99.11; Daisy M. Fredericks and another against Susan E. O. Fredericks and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.
JEFFERSON AV, n e s, 424.3 ft n e of Tremont Av, runs s e 100 to Ryer Place x n e 18.10x n w 100 to avenue x s 18 to beginning; also, Jefferson Av, n e s, 386.5 ft n e of Tremont Av, runs s e 100 to Ryer Place x n e 19x n w 100 to avenue x19 to beginning; Francis L. Lowndes, trustee, against James Ferrier and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Anderson, Patterson & Anderson.
JOHN ST, 92; also, property in Suffolk and Kings Counties; Joseph Applegate against William J. Pell and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Brigham & Bayliss.
WEST 47TH ST, n e corner of 10th St, 20.1x80.8; Charles Lanier, trustee, against Albert I. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Wood.
80TH ST, s e s, Lot 319, map of estate of Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Sarah W. Woodill, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.
127TH ST, 221 East; August Schieck against William H. Boehmer and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, P. Cook.

This House Not Sold.

E. M. Benjamin writes that the announcement on Friday of the sale of 17 East Thirty-third Street to William Waldorf Astor was erroneous; that the house has not been sold, and that there have been no negotiations for its sale.

East 12th St. Property to be Improved.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager, for Fanny Schwabe, the premises 518 East Twelfth Street. The property will be improved.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DONALD BETHUNE.—Schedules in the assignment of Donald Bethune, stationer, at 366 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $864, nominal assets of $626, and actual assets of $533.

MORRIS WOLFBERG.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Leo Oppenheim receiver of the assets of Morris Wolfberg, dealer in installment goods, at 86 Madison Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 27th inst. It is alleged that he assigned over $4,000 of installment leases a week prior to the filing of the petition.

CHRISTOPHER C. ELLIS.—Schedules in the assignment of Christopher C. Ellis, baker, at 934 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $66,231, nominal assets of $76,083, and actual assets of $15,918. Of the liabilities $60,000 is a mortgage on real estate. The assets consist of the store building valued at $75,000 in which the equity is estimated at $15,000; fixtures and accounts, $918, actual value.

Out of Town.

BRADLEY, HAGNEY & CO.—The New England Shoe and Leather Association yesterday announced the assignment of Bradley, Hagney & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers of 119 Summer Street, Boston, with a factory at Randolph. The assignment was made to William A. Morse of Boston, an attorney. A statement of assets and liabilities has not yet been prepared.

W. J. BREWSTER & CO.—The banking firm of W. J. Brewster & Co. of Hannibal, N. Y., failed Friday, with liabilities of $125,000. The entire village is affected by the failure, and many small depositors in Oswego, Wayne, and Cayuga Counties suffer severely. Among the depositors, it is said, was the State Grange.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DARMSTANDLER BROTHERS.—Julius Henry and Morris Darmstandler, composing the firm of Darmstandler Brothers, of 57 Clinton Street, shoe dealers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $521 and no assets. Julius Henry has individual liabilities of $160.

MARY MENDEL.—Mary Mendel, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 89 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,320 and assets of $1,841, consisting of stock, $1,700; fixtures, $100; debts due, $40, and cash in bank, $1.85. She has been in business three years. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Berkley C. Austin temporary receiver of the assets.

GEORGE A. STAPPERS.—George A. Stappers, residing at 345 West Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $986 and assets consisting of 100 shares of stock of the Kentucky Hoof Remedy Company of no value. Of the liabilities, $950 is on a judgment obtained against him by Daniel J. Early, receiver of the Kentucky Hoof Company, for non-payment of stock subscription.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLAKELY, Eudora or Dora H.—E. Grobet and another.....	$22
BYRNE, William—M. Tolchinsky.....	173
BURTIS, Harriet A.—C. H. Nevins.....	276
BAKER, William, and Patrick McKenna—The People, &c.....	1,500
BRADY, Hugh—Robert Hill.....	85
CONRIED, Alexander—H. Abegg and another.....	32
CLARK, George, and Patrick McKenna—The People, &c.....	2,500
EARLE, William P., and Eugene M.—C. C. Dickinson, as assignee, &c.....	26,926
FOX, John, and John McCarthy—S. C. Noot.....	95
GUTTMANN, Anna—Metropolitan Street Railway Company.....	109
HAMERSCHLAG, Joseph, and David E. Oppenheimer—Oscar Duryea, costs.....	157
HAMILTON, Robert H.—George MacKenzie and another.....	218
HICKEY, Daniel—John Burke and others.	302
HILBERT, Mary—C. F. Murphy and another, costs.....	397
HEYWARD, Millie—E. Laracy Finlay, costs.....	90
HOHOFF, Ernest A.—S. Traver.....	222
HAGAN, John J.—George Ringler & Co...	49
HIMROD, Edwin H.—J. T. Johnson.....	78
KENNETT, Francis J.—G. B. Hopkins and another, costs.....	151
KILPATRICK, James—G. H. Sargent and others.....	1,109
KLENEN, Martin—Michael J. Kelly.....	203
MENKEN, Mortimer M.—M. L. Clarke..	644
MILLER, William—A. L. Drummond and another.....	239
MULVANEY, Mary C., administrator of—C. Boose.....	854
McINTYRE, William, and William H. Schmid—The People, &c.....	1,000
PARSONS, Charles T.—Hugo Siller.....	102
ROSENTHAL, Alexander—S. Goldstein...	941
RICHARDS, John S.—C. P. Robinson and others.....	2,050
SANDERSON, John—J. V. Morrisse.....	738
SNYDER, Valentine P., and Morris H. Smith—B. Traver, costs.....	123
SMITH, Edwin R.—A. McElwee, costs....	96
TAINTOR, Frederick B.—E. H. Bailey....	88
WILLIAM R. PITT COMPOSITE IRON Works—Jacob V. Weber and others.....	111
FLESK & RIDGE PRINTING COMPANY —Mary Goelet and others.....	3,029
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. O. Klein, costs.....	68
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Kate Laffey.....	209
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—A. Roland.....	2,427

ST. ELMO'S LIGHTS APPEAR.

Exeter City's Sailors Frightened at Phosphorescence on Her Mastheads.

The Bristol City liner Exeter City, which arrived from Swansea yesterday, had a remarkable experience in the mid-Atlantic about midnight of the 20th inst. A combination of electrical, wind, and snow storm that reached its climax about that hour was the cause of the big ship's ordeal, during the raging of which "St. Elmo's Fire" illuminated the ends of her rigging and spars, sending a thrill of terror through the crew, their fright increasing with each of the three appearances of the phosphorescence.

One member of the ship's company—"Jack Klondike," a Russian—disappeared about the time, and it is not known whether he was washed overboard by a sea or jumped into the water in a frenzy of fright. The storm, which began on the morning of the 19th, lasted three days.

During its continuance, the winds churned the sea into a boiling mass of mountainous waves that swept over the decks in such rapid succession as to make the life of the hardy seamen who were compelled to face their fury very perilous. Fortunately, with the exception of the Russian, they all managed to cling to the ship.

At the time snow was falling in a blinding mass, the winds were blowing a heavy gale, and the lightning was darting from the heavens when the lights on the masts and spars first appeared. They disappeared in a few minutes, and there was a sigh of relief from the terrified men on deck. In a minute or two the lights reappeared, and terror once more seized the sailors. Again they disappeared. There was another brief period of relief, when for the third and last time the illumination was visible.

The terrified seamen were tremblingly watching the mastheads for another sight of the dreaded light, when suddenly a mighty bolt of lightning struck and destroyed several feet of the main royal truck. The sailors were thrown violently to the deck, and at this time it is supposed "Klondike" was lost.

The gale continued after this for three more days, but the electrical display ceased. On the 23d the gale moderated, and the Exeter City had good weather for the rest of the trip.

Capt. Watkins, in describing the phosphorescence, said that it illuminated not only the tops of the spars and masts, but extended all along the edges of the metal work, completely outlining the ship.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:45	Sun sets...6:24	Moon sets...3:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:00	Gov. Isl'd....5:32	H. Gate....7:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:30	Gov. Isl'd....6:04	H. Gate....7:57

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Grecian Prince, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay..... 12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston.....	3:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Ciudad de Cadiz, Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.....	
El Paso, New Orleans.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon..... 9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil..12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen..... 6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Algonquin, Charleston.....	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti..... 9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

Auction Sales.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Knickerbocker Auction Rooms,

8 WEST 28TH STREET. C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.

THE ART EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A MOST NOTABLE EXHIBITION AND SALE AT THE

National Academy of Design,

CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
THE EXCLUSIVE, UNIQUE, AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

H. Dearborn Gardiner,

CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET.
FORCED ON THE MARKET BY RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL BLOCKADE.
COMPRISING AN UNPRECEDENTED COLLECTION OF

EUROPEAN ANTIQUES, FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES,
Objects of Art, Ceramics, Textiles, Fabrics,
Paintings, Silver, Statuary, Bronzes, Fans, Carvings, Etc.

MOST OF MR. GARDINER'S SELECTIONS WERE MADE DURING EIGHT YEARS OF TRAVEL IN SOUTHERN EUROPE, CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF ITALIAN, SPANISH, AND FRENCH FURNITURE OF ALL PERIODS, FROM MASSIVE AND ORNATE CARDINALS' THRONES TO THE DELICATE LOUIS XVI. AND AUSTRE EMPIRE PIECES, A DELIGHT TO THE CONNOISSEUR.

Rare examples of Henry II. carved furniture, a wealth of old carvings rarely shown in this country, a set of seventeenth century Tapestries. Collection of old portraits, ancestors of Galileo, from the famous Chanticleers Tower, near Florence.

The more modern paintings include examples by Miralles, Corcos, Hernandez, Japy, Monticelli, Wertheimer, Sir Peter Lely, Rosa Bonheur, W. C. Beauquesne, Leon Caille, J. J. Henner, F. J. Quignon, J. G. Brown. Also a fine canvas by Ribera, and others of renown.

Suit of old English sixteenth century Armor, a grand Harp, Hall Clocks, Screens, Cushions, an unusual collection of old Florentine Mirrors, Water Colors, Rugs, Venetian Lamps, Ivories, Curios, Plates, etc.

On Exhibition Wednesday, April 3, also 4, 5 and 6,
DAILY, 9 TO 6 P. M.; EVENINGS, 7:30 TO 10 P. M., AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Ave. & 23d St.
Prior to Absolute Sale, on the above Premises,
Monday, April 8, at 2 O'Clock, and Afternoons Following.
UNTIL THE ENTIRE COLLECTION IS DISPOSED OF.
Paintings Sold Thursday Evening, April 11, at 8 O'Clock.
APPLICATIONS FOR CATALOGUE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO AUCTIONEER.

Caledonian, Liverpool.....		
Friesland, Antwerp.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports.....	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk.....		3:00 P. M.
Prins William II., Haiti, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston.....		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool.....	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport McClellan, Porto Rico via San Juan.....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Duchessa di Genova, Naples and Genoa.....	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen.....		4:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda.....	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston....		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico.....	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $1 for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March $31 and up to April $13, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York April 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed via Seattle.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April $15 and up to April $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. April $28.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 24, Shanghai, Feb. 27; Yokohama, March 6; and Honolulu, March 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched East March 25 and are due in New York this morning.

ADDITIONAL ITALIAN MAILS.

The agents of La Veloce Navigazione Italiana a Vapore, (Fast Italian Line,) having tendered the steamers of that line sailing from this port for Genoa and Naples for the conveyance of mails from this country, mails will hereafter be made up in the New York Post Office for dispatch by said steamers, said mails to be addressed to Genoa and to contain only articles for Italy, specially addressed for dispatch by such steamers. The sailings during the month of April, as announced by Messrs. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., the agents of this company, are Duchessa di Genova at 5 P. M. April 4, and Citta di Torino at 4 P. M. on April 18.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 31.

Bulgaria, Boulogne, March 19.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, March 17.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, March 25.
Georgios I., London, March 13.
Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, March 14.
Hildur, Curacao, March 18.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 23.
Niagara, Nassau, March 27.
Ogono, Gibraltar, March 10.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 14.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 21.
Taormina, Hamburg, March 13.
Tripoli, Hamburg, March 5.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Belvernon, Jamaica, March 26.
Comus, New Orleans, March 29.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 22.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 25.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

City of Washington, Colon, March 26.
Duchessa di Genova, Gibraltar, March 22.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 28.
Ibertan, Liverpool, March 22.
Jamestown, Norfolk, April 1.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 23.
Trave, Gibraltar, March 24.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Cecilia, Gibraltar, March 20.
Hildur, Curacao, March 26.
Nueces, Galveston, March 27.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 2.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Germanic, Liverpool, March 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, April 3.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 27.

Arrived.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, March 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company, passed in Quarantine at 7:55 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, March 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:08 P. M.

SS Hermann, (Ger.,) Obberich, Manzanillo, March 19, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Buts, Rotterdam, March 17, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool, March 23, and Queenstown, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Gladstone, Leith, &c., March 11, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Gundel, Copenhagen, &c., March 12, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Polack, Genoa, March 13, Naples, 14th, and Gibraltar, 18th, via Horta, (Azores,) 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:41 A. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol, &c., March 11, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Caledonian, (Br.,) Gibson, Liverpool, March 16, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Stettin, &c., March 15, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) O'Connell, Progreso, March 22, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull, March 16, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:56 P. M.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Sibbeloe, Paramaribo, &c., March —, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville, March 27, and Charleston, 28th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Off the Highlands at 10:10 P. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Shields, March 11, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Talahassee, for Savannah.
SS Onton, (Span.,) for Santander.
SS Mae, for ——.
SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Cathbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Homer, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Mundaka, (Span.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS San Juan, for Porto Rico.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Aeolus, (Br.,) for Pensacola.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for Pointe a Pitre, &c.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Ranald, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Herman Wedel Jarisberg, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS Vittoria, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Finnland, (Ger.,) for Cardenas, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 30.—SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York via St. Michael's, for this port, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at St. Kitt's yesterday.

SS Asturia, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York via Singapore, arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Lauermann, from New York via Funchal, &c., on Mediterranean cruise, arr. at Palermo to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, for New York, sld. from Bermuda at 9:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Ehoff, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Kennebec, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly at 5:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, from New York, arr. at Naples March 27.

SS Guthell, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) for New York, sld. from Naples March 27.

SS Claverley, (Br.,) Capt. Wigley, from New York for Shanghai, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Lundy Island today.

SS Siberian,

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

G. NICHOLAS

offers the following for sale:

76th St., between Riverside Drive and West End Av., modern dwelling house in excellent condition.

87th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling.

92d S., north side, 5th and Madison Avs., four-story dwelling; exposed plumbing, hard wood throughout.

82d St., south side, 5th and Madison Avs., fine, large modern, four-story, brown-stone dwelling.

Madison Av., near 90th St., four-story, brown-stone dwelling, modern interior; cheerful, sunny rear.

106th St., West End Av. and Riverside Drive, group of dwellings, recently completed and up to date in every detail; station underground road to be at 103d St. and Broadway.

44th St., north side, 5th and 6th Avs.; plot of 50 feet front suitable for the erection of an apartment hotel or building of the highest class.

45th St., north side, Broadway and 6th Av., plot of 85 feet front, suitable for improvement.

G. NICHOLAS,

537 5TH AVE.,

We offer the following bargains in flat and store property:

W. 126th St., 5-story double flat.
Rents, $3,024; price, $29,000.

W. 28th St., 5-story triple flat.
Rent, $3,100; make offer.

E. 105th St., 5-story, 14-room tenement.
Rents, $2,140; price, $19,000.

W. 29th St., 5-story triple flat.
Rents, $4,080; price, $38,000.

Lenox Av., 5-story double flat and stores.
Rents, $2,700; price, $25,000.

Lenox Av., 5-story double flat, with stores.
Rents, $2,600; make offer.

We also have choice lots, including corners and other store property, and flats too numerous to mention.

SONNABEND & GROMER,
490 Lenox Av., 135th St.

WANT TO SELL.

554 West 173d St., new American basement stone and brick dwelling, all modern conveniences; decorated, gas fixtures, open plumbing; asking $10,500; terms easy; discount for cash; always open.

MUST SELL.

Asking $9,750 for 532 West 175th St., near Amsterdam Av.; 100-foot street; assessments paid; brick and stone dwelling, 18 feet wide; decorated, gas fixtures; all conveniences; terms easy; discount for cash.

DAVID STEWART,
203 Broadway, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.

A 3-story basement and cellar two-family house; hardwood trim; no humbug offer wanted; mortgage, $6,500.

A two-story basement and cellar two-family house; good condition; must sell; mortgage, $6,000.

A private eight-room house; $500 down, balance same as rent; mortgage, $5,000.

FERDINAND NAGEL,
Amsterdam Av. and 168th St.

Property on the west side is in greater demand than any other section of Greater New York; Lawerre is on the west side, only 48 minutes from Rector St.; a two-story, cellar, and attic frame cottage can be secured there for $4,000; very little cash is required; balance can be arranged to suit the customer; this is an opportunity that should be investigated. New York Building-Loan Banking Company, 111 5th Av., N. Y. C., or 22 Getty Sq., Yonkers.

$4,500—Lot, 27x100; two-story, cellar, attic frame detached Queen Anne cottage, 9 rooms and bath; all the latest conveniences, including chandeliers, hot-air heating, elaborate mantels, parlors, libraries, dining rooms, etc.; thoroughly decorated; at Inlewood Heights, Yonkers. Apply to New York Building-Loan Banking Company, 111 5th Av., N. Y. C., or 22 Getty Square, Yonkers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER PROPERTY, STORES AND APARTMENTS, ON 1ST OR 3D AV. FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO GEORGE I. POWDERS, 142 GRAND ST.

Manufacturers.—We offer these entire factory buildings: 6 floors, 50x85; 7, 50x100; 5, 75x100; 6, 80x50; 4, 50x70; 5, 200x90; 8, 65x200; 9, 80x100; 5, 100x110; 4, 35x180; 6, 150x65; 30 others; factory floors—75x100, only $1,200; 75x95, 100x53, 150x50, 75x110, 150x90, 125x65, 50x90, 75x200; 100 others. Easton & Co., Factor Specialists, 206 West 42d Street. Telephone.

A Cash Offer.—20 per cent., balance to suit, will take one of the new, elegant bluestone 3d. Nicholas Av. and 136th St. houses; 25 per cent. less than present cost to build; fine view; best value for price on Heights; high stoop; three story, basement, cellar; hardwood throughout. E. B. Treat, on premises, or 241 West 23d St.

2,304 CRESCENT.

$6,500, $500 cash, balance easy, a complete 2-family, 3-story and basement, with all modern conveniences; near 184th St.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

A contract for sale for city building lots. Buyer unable to complete payments; to avoid foreclosure, lots will be sold for balance due, $240 each, worth $800. Terms $10 cash, balance $5 monthly. Commission to agents. Owner, 53 West 33d.

Queen Anne Cottages, thoroughly restricted locality; all modern improvements; open for inspection to-day; 192d St. and Valentine Av., adjoining Poe part Fordham Heights. Wm. H. Wright, builder.

Attention, Builders!—Several desirable plots of lots on easy terms for improvements, west side, below 59th.

P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

127TH ST., EAST OF MADISON AV.

25x100; good location for apartment house.

ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Sacrifice.—Three lots, excavated; on Avenue, near 168th Street "L." Worth $9,500. Will take $7,000 cash if sold this week. Dickson, 2,389 Third Av.

SONNABEND & GROMER,
490 LENOX AV.

Buys, sells, exchanges real estate; renting, and collecting.

Bronxwood Park, Opposite Bronx Park—Cars near by; restricted, improved; lots 40x100; $100 cash. Houses same as rent. Edward Polak, 3,743 3d Av., or William's Bridge.

Trinity Av., 138th to 137th St.—8 lots front, 68 feet deep, $30,000; Southern Boulevard, 181st St. and West St., 150 feet front, $5,000; easy terms. Owner, 50 East 128th St.

Must be sold at once and small amount of cash needed; 2 3-family houses; 3 blocks from L and Harlem station, $6,500 each, F. J. Wood, No. 179 Tremont Ave., near L.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN!!

$7,000 will buy three-story brownstone private house in East 122d Street; only $1,000 cash. Address OWNER, 3,608 3d Av.

Excellent three-story, 48th, near Broadway, 20x50x100.5; excellent location; immediate possession.

OATMAN, 1,556 Broadway.

Perfect order two family, 11 large rooms, two baths, and two storerooms; improvements; close to tunnel road and trolley. 1,479 Vyse Av., near East 172d St.

On liberal terms and ready for improvement, 73d St., nr. Av. A, 6 lots; 1st Av., cor. 66th St., 1 lot Av. A, cor. 70th St., 11 lots.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Fordham Heights.—New 12-room house; laundry, water, gas, sewer, burglar alarms, tiled bathrooms, exposed plumbing; near elevated road. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Magnificent, 4-story brownstone dwelling, exclusive block, between Madison and 5th Avs.; steam heat, two baths, butler's pantry extension, $75,000. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

Four-story, brownstone house, extra deep lot, suitable for any purpose where many rooms or much space is needed, $22,500. "Davis," 1,423 Lexington Av.

A Queen Anne dwelling, in excellent locality; butler's pantry extension, $17,500. "Davis," 1,423 Lexington Av.

Investors' attention is called to excellent paying corner tenement, prominent avenue, $35,000. "Davis," 1,423 Lexington Av.

A four-story single flat, bringing about $1,750 yearly, for sale, $18,000. "Davis," 1,423 Lexington Av.

Three-story brick dwelling, nice locality, extension, &c., easy terms, $11,500. "Davis," 1,423 Lexington Av.

Elegant three-story brownstone dwelling, extension, absolutely private block, $23,000. "Davis," 1,423 Lexington Av.

A.—50th St., near Broadway—Plot, 75x100; for improvement; subway station at this street.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain—3-story, basement, brownstone, private dwelling; first-class condition; refined private neighborhood. Owner, 107 East 62d St.

N. e. corner 3d Av. and 163d St.—3 lots. No. 635 East 167th St. 3 lots, small house. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

An avenue corner; rent, $4,700; mtge., $30,000, 4½ p. c. price, $42,500; decided bargain. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Desirable colonial style frame house, on easy terms, situated on Oak Terrace, near East 141st St. and St. Ann's Av. Anderson, 2,632 3d Av.

An 8th Av. flat, 114th St.; two stores; $29,000; all rented, $2,760; bargain. Crane, 187 Broadway.

For Sale.—Plot, 50x100, St. Nicholas Av., near 145th St., on easy terms. Thomas Hooker, Alfs., 4 Warren St., Borough of Manhattan.

A building lot near 174th Street and Jerome Avenue, worth $2,000, will sell for $1,500 if taken immediately. $350 required. Owner, 36 West 32d.

For Sale, Cheap.—Plot, 100x210; 132d, 133d Sts.; easy terms. Call or address H. D. Bradley, 1,230 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Twenty-foot brownstone private house, excellent condition, $10,500; terms to suit; exceptional bargain. Apply Owner, 51 East 132d St.

Bargain!—138th St., near Broadway; two lots; eight exchange for flats. Chas. E. Durose, 242 West 14th St.

115th St., 215 West—Five-story brownstone single flat; easy terms. Address Owner, 154 6th Av.

On Park Av.—Elegant three-story dwelling; hardwood; open plumbing, $18,000. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

Furnished house for sale, 18 rooms, bath; established five years; sacrifice. 249 West 125th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$3,000 Cash Is All That Is Required

to buy twenty-family cold water tenement, five story, 25x90x100, well rented; rents for over $2,900 a year. This is a bargain. For further particulars call or address

GEO. W. CAMPBELL,
257 West 42d St.

A beautiful home of private family at sacrifice for prompt buyer; owner leaving the city; 300 feet above sea level; modern brownstone, 3 stories and basement high-stoop. Open plumbing, hardwood trim, in perfect order; handsomely decorated; a rare novelty; will be appreciated when seen. Small amount cash, balance on long time at 4½% interest; furniture if desired. Can be seen week days and Sundays. 525 West 149th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Boulevard, Washington Heights; one block to rapid transit station.

HOMES.

TERMS, $500 CASH.

3-story and basement. Ten rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing, tiled bath and vestibule. Can be arranged for two families.

BALANCE EASY.

One Block from Rapid Transit.

186th St., 100 ft west of Amsterdam Av., on highest point of Manhattan Island; 5c. fare to Battery. On the premises, or

M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

GEM OF A HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Located in the best situation in New York, No. 51 West 74th St., between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; this house is handsomely furnished and beautifully decorated; will sell same furnished or unfurnished; buyer can have immediate possession. Full particulars can be had on application from Chas. H. Webb, 340 Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK TOTAL COST—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences, but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., P. O. box 2678, N. Y. City.

TWO BARGAINS.

3-story brick dwelling, 12 rooms and bath, near schools, "L" station, and trolley; streets fully completed; price, $6,800; terms to suit. 4-story brick flat, prominent avenue; fully rented; all improvements; choice neighborhood; price, $13,500; mortgage, $11,000; worth your time to investigate; have other interesting pieces to offer.
BORGSTEDE, 3,273 3d Av.

A BARGAIN.

In the 60s, near Fifth Avenue,

FOR SALE, 25-ft. house, in excellent order; low price to quick buyer.
Permits and particulars
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV. (8550) 60 CEDAR ST.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY

LOTS OR DWELLINGS

APPLY TO

W. D. MORGAN,

1,685 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 144TH ST.

MORTGAGES.

quickly placed at moderate cost; Manhattan only; small and large funds always on hand.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 495 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAIN Small private house; 87th Street West; 3 story; 11 rooms; perfect order; cheap. Ames, 149 West 35th St.

37 Shiel St., William's Bridge.—One family detached house; every improvement; open plumbing, handsomely decorated; choice location; $4,000; only $500 cash. Echerfeld, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

Attractive new French basement dwelling, 24x75x100; five stories, especially adapted for physician. DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE.
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Two or three family houses; well built and neatly finished; modern improvements; steam heated; convenient to elevated station; low prices and easy terms; open Sundays. L. & J. Brandt, 788 East 158th St.

Bargains in elegant 1, 2, 3 family houses from $3,000 to $15,000; near elevated and parks; best residential section Tremont; might exchange for Manhattan flats or suburban lots. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Fordham Heights.—For rent, modern 10-room house; all improvements; near cars. For Sale.—Corner plot, 100x150; fine, modern 10-room house; hardwood; all improvements; near cars. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Excellent five-story double flat, near Longacre Square; rents, $4,300; all rented.
JOSEPH OATMAN,
1,556 Broadway.

Excellent three-story dwelling 48th, between 6th Av. and Broadway; excellent location; offer wanted. OATMAN,
1,556 Broadway.

Actual bargains in private houses, desirable locations; prices $7,500 to $15,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—We have several choice bargains in houses which owners will rent cheap rather than hold over after season closes.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plot, 60x100, near Broadway and 42d, for sale cheap; possession.
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West 14th St.—Four-story private, 25x100; rent, $2,100; price, $30,000.
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Bargain—Plot, 25th St., near 3d, 40x98.9, $22,500; offer wanted; possession.
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Bargain.—Four-story house, 21st St., near Broadway, 25.6x100; price reasonable.
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A.—Desirable investment; properties on Broadway and 5th Av.; guaranteed tenants.
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Three extra large corner plots on 5th Av., below 59th St.; reasonable.
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Sacrifice.—Must sell; private house; 9th St., near 5th Av.; asking $21,000.
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Desirable extra large plot on Union Square, with possession; $160,000; offer wanted.
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Long Acre Square.—We have most desirable plots this section; prices reasonable.
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First-class, 4-story American basement house; West 92d St.; cheap. Address Dunham, 75 East 10th St.

Long Acre Square.—We have most desirable plots this section; prices reasonable.
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Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
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Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.
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Three-story dwelling, West 93d St.; price and terms made suitable. Owner, 142 West 38th St.

139th St., near Lenox Av., 2 cheap lots. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

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Ocean Terrace, near Country Club, grand ocean view; two large private residences, outbuildings, greenhouse, bowling alley, gardener's lodge, and 58 acres; ripe for subdivision into building lots; 3,000 feet street frontage; trolleys every seven minutes; two minutes' drive from Grassmere station; 45 minutes from Battery; 10-cent fare; appraised $75,000; assessed $45,000; offered unincumbered at $50,000 owing to owner's removal. For descriptive pamphlet, address Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway.

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MODERN

STONE DWELLINGS

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Ave.

Two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park.

30 Minutes from Park Row; trolley connections to ferries and all points of the city.

MIDWOOD STREET—THREE-STORY HOUSES.

THESE DWELLINGS ARE MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL.

Thirty-eight two-story and Ten three-story sold during the past season.

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WM. H. MOFFITT, No. 59 Liberty St., New York.

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South of Prospect Park.

You hav'n't visited this beautiful restricted residential district have you?

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No. 531 Hancock St., 2½, 3-story rear, brownstone; all improvements; price, $7,500; mortgage $6,000; house open for inspection.

BOERUM & HENRY,
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OPEN EVENINGS.

Corner Lewis Ave., 23d Ward; price, $15,000; rental, $1,380; lot, 25x100; it's cheap, and the opportunities of building on rear of lot and the positive increase of rental at the expiration of present lease, makes the price especially desirable. George E. Lovett & Co., 23 and 30 Court St., Brooklyn.

$250 down, balance to suit purchaser, 3 two-family brick and brownstone houses, Nos. 711, 715, and 717 Harmon St., Germania Heights, near Fairview Av.; all modern improvements; stationary tubs, ranges, open mantels, buffet, mirrors, &c.; price $4,500. Owner, 16 Court St., Room 10; houses open also Sundays.

Bargain.—444 Greene Av.; 3-story fancy stone; cost former owner $15,000; have just spent about $3,000 for new decorations and plumbing, and can shade $11,750; mortgage to suit; this is a gem; house open; see it.

South of Prospect Park, in Parkville, near Ocean Parkway, 312 Elmwood Av.—Cor. plot, 200x210; also 200x125, cut to suit; 317 East 5th St., 7 rooms, improvements, plot 20x100; terms reasonable. Owner, 236 West 136th St., Manhattan.

For Sale—4-story brick and stone flat on Fulton St., near Rockaway Av., in first-class condition; good tubs, ranges, mantels, buffet, mirrors, &c.; price $4,500. Owner, 16 Court St., Room 10; houses open also Sundays.

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On Prospect Park West—Great Bargain. A fancy brick and limestone-front three-story house; first-class and modern in all respects. Particulars of M. Sholtz, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A.—Only $3,650, 1,166 40th St., near 12th Av.; 2-story, two-family house; 2 sets improvements; elegant order; make offer; terms to suit. Hunt, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, Room 101.

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Bargain.—Elegant new private houses, stone; make an offer; close estate. "Attorney," 1,004 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

$4,500.—Snap, chance; elegant detached cottage; furnace; near Nostrand Av.; 2 lots. Rodgers, 670 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

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The Back Bay district of Boston, which is the most desirable section of the city, has shown a phenomenal advance in values during the past few years, which are steadily increasing; preferred shares in first-class building trusts yielding from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum, and mortgage bonds on modern fireproof buildings for sale by W. F. Beal & Co., 60 Liberty St., New York.

Collections, my twelve years' specialty; also careful, economical management, renting, selling of property. Schnelle, 31 Nassau St.

4, 4½, and 5% money on bond and mortgage; city property; easy terms. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Landlords, I will give you confidential reports on prospective tenants, collect rents, &c. Secrecy, Box 185 Times.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage, 4 to 5 per cent.; quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

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$60.00 PER MONTH.

New villa, beautifully constructed, (granite and frame).

10 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. Exclusive residential neighborhood. 19 minutes from Grand Central Station. 30 minutes from Rector Street, by Elevated Railroad. Sedgwick Avenue, 178th. Apply EMILE UTARD, owner, 46 East 14th Street.

At Tarrytown and Vicinity.—40 acres of land at $250 per acre; choice lots near Broadway, 85x100, $1,200; house and lot for investment; pays 10 per cent.; houses furnished and unfurnished for sale or to let. Apply Free & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Ten-room cottage, all improvements, for sale or to let; easy terms. James Keenan, Rockaway Beach.

Desirable country residences for sale and to let. Garnet & Hopkins, 184 West 23d St.

Why select your home in Borough Park? A few of the reasons: 29 minutes from New York City Hall; a uniformly developed section; public schools, churches; offer of Carnegie library site, street lighting, gas and electricity; artesian well water, finest in the land; where sanitary conditions are perfect; sidewalks throughout the Park; 369 homes built within 2 years; houses are architectural beauties; where you can enjoy pure air and a piazza in the evening; where there are only detached (no row) houses; where you need not be afraid to become acquainted with your neighbor; where children thrive morally, physically, and intellectually, and where you can buy a home with small cash payments and balance in rent. William H. Reynolds, Pres., 49th St. and New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn.

Take 5th Av. "L," Borough Park Division.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Houses contain 10 to 14 rooms, tiled vestibules and 2 baths (with shower), hard wood trim, parquet floor, superb plumbing, mirrored dressing rooms, billiard rooms, open fireplaces, window seats, Holland shades, exquisite wall coverings, electric lights, steam heat, large plots asphalt pavements. Price $10,000 up. Terms to suit the case. The best of everything, including the best transit in Brooklyn, via Kings Co. L Flatbush train.

27 minutes without change to Park Row. Photos of

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
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Are used exclusively in my building operations. To any one contemplating the purchase of a home, I urge that they at least see what I offer before purchasing elsewhere.

An entirely new arrangement in detached two-family houses, everything up-to-date, all trimmed throughout with POLISHED-HARDWOODS at astonishing prices. Only a small amount of cash required. Two complete sets of improvements, open plumbing, porcelain baths; open fireplaces, rich tiling, wide verandas, with lawns.

Take 5th Av. elevated, Borough Park Division, to 58th St. Station, on property.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,
58th St. and 14th Av., Brooklyn.

Good chance for builder; 50 feet front, near Bridge entrance; suitable for flats, factory, or stable. P. F. Healey, 106 Pierrepont St., corner Fulton.

Park Slope corner for physician or dentist; 3-story basement; prominent corner; price only $10,000. See Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av., corner Prospect Place.

Bargain.—Four lots on west side of Thatford Av., 20 ft. north of Glenmore, Brooklyn. For terms and particulars address P., Box 155 Times.

2½-story front; 2 rear, brownstone, 12 R. & B.; hardwood floor; open plumbing, grates; good condition; $8,250. 607 Hancock St.

Quick sale, sacrifice; 11 rooms; 180 Prospect Place, $7,500; cost $12,000; lot 20x133. Morrow, 44 Wall, Room 47.

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Wanted to Purchase: Acreage property with water rights, either on shores of New York Bay or Newark Bay. Apply to William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

VOORHEES & RAPELYE.
Call and see what we have to offer in houses with all improvements.

Easy terms, low prices, fine location; less than one hour to City Hall.
5-cent fare.
LOTS $200 AND UP.
Money loaned to build.
GRAND AVE., CORONA, L. I.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS; RAILROAD & WATER FRONTS COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATES; CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK; VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED; One piece with 4,900 feet dockage; deep water. ADDRESS
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HOUSES BUILDING AND OTHERS READY FOR OCCUPATION, FROM $5,400 AND UP, ON EASY PAYMENTS. COME AND SEE, OR SEND FOR BOOKLET. WARRIN & COMBES, ELMHURST, L. I.

Richmond Hill, 3,216 Fulton Av., corner of Jefferson, Queen Anne, finely decorated, open plumbing, furnace, &c., with extra lots and stable, if desired; owner on premises or A. J. Waldron, 1,113 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Photos at office.

Richmond Hill, 3,216 Fulton Av., corner of Jefferson Av.—2-story and attic Queen Anne house; elegantly decorated; open plumbing. Apply owner, in house, or A. J. Waldron, 1,113 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Improved detached houses, Broadway, Flushing; Bayside; Whitestone; $3,000 upward; easy payments. John Falkinburg, Builder, Bayside.

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SOUND FRONT.

Beautiful building site, four acres, Davenport Neck, joining the Iselin country seat; very high ground; commanding beautiful view; fine location and surroundings; one mile from New Rochelle station; will be sold on easy terms. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

Cottages.—Give your order early and we will build you a pretty cottage costing only $8 to $15 monthly; 40 minutes from Grand Central; express train service, monthly rate, 11 cents; high, healthy ground; free from coast dampness; grand views, fine drives, good fishing, and suitable for Summer residence, saving you vacation expenses; also limited number of clear lots at bargain prices; 10 years established; best references. Smith, 28 World Building.

For Sale—A plot of about 70 acres immediately surrounding the **UNDERHILL HOMESTEAD** at Tuckahoe, N. Y., (one mile from station.) For particulars see owner personally on the premises. T. B. Underhill.

Bronxville lots, near station, 28 minutes from 42d St., very cheap; few for $100; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Dobbs Ferry.—Sale or rent, at bargain; convenient to depot; 12-room house, large lot; best location; all improvements. Paulin & Co., 15 Cortlandt.

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New Haven Railroad.	the
W. F. Day, 18 East 42d St.	Sound.

Cottage to Let—Seven rooms; conveniences; near station, trolley, churches; very desirable. H., Box 423 Rye, N. Y.

Bargain, for sale, by Conlon, Agent, at White Plains, N. Y.; 12 acres, house, stable, and orchard.

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DON'T READ THIS

unless you are looking for bargains.
Large house and grounds, with stable, up to date in every particular, best location, at a sacrifice to close an estate;
14 rooms, all improvements, will sell for $11,000, less than cost of house.

42 Acre Farm,

10 MINUTES FROM MOUNT VERNON DEPOT, suitable to be cut up into building lots; free and clear; will exchange for private house in New York, West Side; about $20,000.

To Exchange—House, 12 rooms and bath; 5 minutes' walk from station; all modern improvements; lot 75x150; fine barn and carriage house; hardwood trim, $15,000, mortgage $8,000, for private residence, West Side, New York, same price.

Houses to Rent Near Depot.

$20 to $100 per month; all improvements. Houses for sale for $3,000 upward on easy terms. Chester Hill house, 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, all impts., lot 50x119; hardwood trim; near depot. Price $8,250, worth $11,000, on acct. of death in family.

SIEGFRIED WURZBURG,
11 Depot Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CHESTER HILL SPECIALS.

$7,000 buys handsome 10-room house; all modern improvements; hardwood; four city lots; owner must sell, worth $9,000; cash required, $1,200 only.

Elegant new 12-room residence; hot water, heat; every modern improvement; very handsome; large lot, $12,500.

Eleven-room house; all improvements; 50x105; stable; centre of Hill; $1,000 expended will make property worth $8,500; owner must sacrifice for $5,800.

Cheapest house on the Hill; 10 rooms; all improvements; lot 50x100; good condition, $5,500.

Lot 50x100; centre of Hill; convenient to station, $2,550; cheap at $3,000; a bargain.

Other houses from $7,500 upward. In other sections of Mount Vernon, houses, all improvements, from $3,000 to $15,000; rentals from $25 to $75.

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GEORGE W. BARD REAL ESTATE CO., 3 SOUTH 4TH AVENUE, MOUNT VERNON. Telephone Long Distance 113A Mount Vernon.

RENT.	LOCATION.	ROOMS.	IMPROVEMENTS.
$100	CHESTER HILL	12	LATEST
75	CHESTER HILL	13	NEW HOUSE
60	CHESTER HILL	10	DECORATED
55	CHESTER HILL	10	NEW HOUSE
50	SO. 5TH AVE.	11	MODERN
45	CHESTER HILL	11	MODERN
40	SO. 14TH AVE.	9	ALL
37.50	CENT. MT. VER.	14	ALL
35	VILLA PARK	10	ALL
30	SO. 6TH AVE.	8	ALL

TWENTY OTHERS, $20 TO $30.
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AT MOUNT VERNON.

The old reliable office of the undersigned offers three very desirable special attractions in modern dwellings; 1st, a new up-to-date nine-room, fully improved dwelling, $5,250; 2d, to close an estate, a Chester Hill dwelling, 8 rooms, all imp., large lot, at $6,500, worth more; 3d, the best-built, best-located 11-room dwelling that $10,500 will buy anywhere; also can offer in exchange for New York income property a Chester Hill dwelling, value $12,000; what can you offer?

JAMES W. RICH,
5 SOUTH 3D AVE., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Chester Hill.—Owner desires to sell fine 9-room residence; decorated; hardwood mantels, tiled hearths, grate fires; lawn 100x100; porcelain bath and tubs; coal and gas ranges, window screens and doors; glass-enclosed piazza; storm sashes; macadamized street; block from trolley; near station; bargain; easy terms. White, 10 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A.—A.—MOUNT VERNON DWELLINGS.

Special, Chester Hill, beautiful residence; large grounds; new; worth $15,000, for $12,500; others, $5,000 to $20,000; rentals, $25 to $100; all modern improvements. Rodman F. Pugh, 1st St., corner 3d Av.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—For sale at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements; lot 50x109, with stable; finest location; half block from trolley; ten minutes' walk from depot. T. Henry, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—For Sale—Five 9-room houses; lots 30x100; one block from Harlem depot; three have part improvements; two have all improvements. T. Henry, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

AT MOUNT VERNON.—Choice cottages to rent, $30 to $75 per month. JAMES W. RICH, 5 SOUTH 3D AV., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—Twelve-room house, with stable; sale or rent. Strother, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

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Yonkers Ideal Plot for sale, containing about 61 acres. Suitable for country residence or suburban villas. Within 30 minutes of Grand Central Station. Near Yonkers, Tuckahoe, and Nepperhan stations; also accessible by 6th Av. "L" road and on trolley line now building. Land admirably suited for subdivision. Near property selling at $500 per single lot. Will divide. Easy terms. Commission to brokers. Address
"OWNER," 320 Broadway, Room 1,312.

Lot, 75x100; house, two-story, cellar, and attic; 12 rooms, including parlor, library, dining room, conservatory, kitchen, butler's pantry, bed and dressing rooms; all conveniences; a fine view of the Hudson; this property is located at Amackassin Heights, Yonkers; far better than Central Park West, and much cheaper; a better section and nicer place to live; steam heat, artistically designed verandas; before buying, get particulars. New York Building-Loan Banking Company, 111 5th Av., N. Y. C., or 22 Getty Square, Yonkers.

To Let—We have a fine large Colonial dwelling, with a large lot, that we will let to responsible parties for $800; this property is located in the best section of Yonkers. New York Building-Loan Banking Co., 111 5th Av., N. Y. C., or 22 Getty Sq., Yonkers.

At Fairview, Yonkers.—Well-built house; hardwood finish and floors; nickel plumbing, electric lighting, &c.; large lot; close station; fine suburban location; restricted neighborhood; $5,500; easy terms; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Have bargains, sale or rent; 10-room house in Yonkers; convenient and healthy location; all improvements. Paulin & Co., 15 Cortlandt St.

Retirement without expensiveness; healthfulness without inaccessibility, at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

New Rochelle.

To Let, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Furnished house; fourteen rooms and bath; stable; large grounds; fruit and shade trees; best location; seven minutes from depot, fifteen minutes from the water; block from trolley; rent, $150 month for Summer; reduction if longer lease. Estate E. D. Grimes, 32 Locust Av.

A handsome villa, containing 10 rooms beautifully decorated, with plot 100 feet square, in the finest section of the city, for sale at $8,500. This is a rare chance. Also desirable houses for rent. Cole, 8 Railroad Place.

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White Plains.—A very nice place on Post Road; good location; fine house of 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; lot, 50x125; place worth $6,000; bargain price, $4,250; $3,000 can remain on m

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Broad St. and Exchange Place.

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18 Rapid Otis Elevators (9 Express)

and every known modern convenience, including

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Safe Deposit Company, affording exceptional Vault accommodations to tenants desiring such.

Large and small suites arranged as desired, also single offices, every office having direct light and air.

For plans and particulars apply to the agents

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GEO. R. READ,

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Desirable offices singly or en suite.

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Desirable single offices.

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A few offices, outside light.

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Desirable offices with north light.

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On Thompson St., near Bleecker St.—A five-story building, 40x100; suitable for manufacturing or stable.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Corner 137th St. and Alexander Av.—Splendid store and basement; low rent; no liquors.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor 44th St.

Corner store, 100 feet deep, with large basement. Inquire at No. 83 3d Av., corner 12th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Adjoining Broadway, No. 19 East 21st St., splendid parlor floor store, at $1,500 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

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91st St. and 2d Av.; good stand for butcher or grocer. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

Elegant large, light lofts in fire-proof building; save insurance; steam heat; elevator service; largest advertising centre in New York City. Apply 7 and 8 Chatham Square, owner on premises.

A.— 112 LIBERTY ST. —A.
Five-story store and loft building at reasonable rent.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

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Fulton St., 64.—Large, light store and lofts to let; modern fireproof building; steam heat, elevator, electric light, &c. Buck & Crawford, 303 5th Av., corner 42d St.

STORE & BASEMENT,
55 ROSE STREET, NEAR CHAMBERS;
good locality; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Walker's Sons, 299½ Broadway.

To Lease—121 West 39th St., two-story brick building, 25x100; rent reasonable. Alfred Kuhlke, 208 Broadway.

A VERY LIGHT STORE, 22x100, suitable for an office, at 19 Beekman St., near Nassau.
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To Rent—On Beaver, near Broad St., three very desirable lofts; low rent. Apply to McVickar & Co., 24 Nassau St.

Two wide stores, living apartments; rent single; low rent; candy, saloon, grocer, &c.; 813-815 1st Av. Clark, 1,030 3d Av.

Full lot near 8th Av. and 42d St., with building suitable for stable, coal yard, builders, or any business. Apply 223 West 42d St.

3d Av., 3,649, Near 169th.—One-story building; covers lot; suitable manufacturing, &c. Reubel, 995 3d Av.

Full lot on 42d St., near Broadway, to let, with old buildings. Apply 223 West 42d St.

Two lofts for storage purposes, 316, 318 East 26th St. Inquire at office, 333 East 24th St.

Home Life Ins. Co.

BUILDING,
256-257 BROADWAY,
Op. City Hall.

Attractive, well-lighted suites and single offices for rent, with most efficient service. Immediate possession can be given, with rent to begin May 1st.
Further particulars on the premises or of

GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar St. (8483)

Lofts 184 Feet Deep.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
Low rents.
Building has entrances from two streets. Inquire at No. 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Broadway, cor. 44

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL, A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A SUITE OF DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE GROUND FLOOR, CORNER BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE PLACE, IS OFFERED. BEAUTIFULLY AND COMFORTABLY FITTED UP. FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION TO X., P. O. BOX 457.

LONG LEASE—LOW RENT.

42 & 44 BOND STREET,
STEAM POWER & ELECTRIC PLANT.
M. B. Baer (Owner), 15 Cortlandt St.

LARGE CORNER STORE.

N. W. corner 131st St. and Lenox Av.
ELIAS BROS., 511 Broadway.

Store and Basement to Let.

No. 169 Sixth Ave., Cor. 12th St.
Large show windows on street and avenue.
Apply to Rhinelander Estate,
155 West 14th Street.

5TH AVENUE, 537,
44TH & 45TH STREETS.
Large store, entire depth of building; fine natural light front and rear; also entire third floor and rear half of second floor; suitable for architects; all steam heated and electric lighted; electric elevator.
G. NICHOLAS, 537 Fifth Avenue.

34 West 24th St.—Stable and coach house to rent as private stable or for storage at $800.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

A.—88 FOURTH AV.—A
Four-story store & dwelling at a reasonable rent.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

The finest lofts in the city, 16,500 square feet on a floor; power and electric light. 545 to 553 West 27th St., near 11th Av.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 246-247 South; through to Water; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Desk room to rent, inner office. Wilcox, 235 Broadway, opposite P. O. 1 to 2 P. M.

40th St., 438-440 West.—Large stores, with plate glass fronts; two rooms; newly decorated; $15.

326 Canal St.—2d, 3d lofts, 25x55; good light; $30-$40. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Factory or warehouse; five-story and cellar; 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Brooklyn.

Corner Store to Let.—Large show windows; in growing neighborhood; fine opportunity for retail business; rent cheap. Bollman, Liberty and Montauk Avs., Brooklyn.

Show room, second floor, plate glass front, with living apartments; 20x90; for light business; will divide; rent, $25. Inquire on premises, 87 Fort Greene Place.

Business Property Wanted.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for small, select school on the west side, between 72d and 84th Sts. Address V. W. C., 318 West 76th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,

194 Clinton St.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,

Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

To Let—Flat in the Emerson; heated by the hot water system; detached building; 8 all light rooms and bath; private hall; decorated throughout; near Pratt Institute; $25. Apply to the owner, 241 Emerson Place.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Furnished

TO LET—FLAT—FURNISHED—STEAM HEATed; 5 rooms and tiled bathroom; gas range, hot and cold water; all light rooms.
A. E. WHITE, 447 Tompkins Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 minutes from New York; modern house, near station, containing parlor, large reception hall, dining room, kitchen, and four bedrooms, servant's bedroom, and bathroom; modern sanitary plumbing and heating; electric light; artistically decorated; $25 a month. WM. LAMBERT, 39 Nassau St., N. Y.

Roselle, N. J.—35 minutes from New York, on Jersey Central; 14-room house; furnished or unfurnished; electric light, all improvements; 2½-acres lawn, shade, garden, stable. Denton, 307 West 93d St.

Long Branch, N. J.—Large cottage; beautiful grounds; large stable; carriage house; 300 feet on Bath Av.; fully furnished; rent, $1,000. Room 218, 149 Broadway.

Nice light loft on 14th St., near Union Square, 90x20, with power and heat. Josef Scheina, 115 East 13th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
1507 BROADWAY, COR. 44TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING
DESIRABLE DWELLINGS FOR RENT:

Riverside Drive, near 83d St.,	4-story,	$4,500
75th St., near Central Park West,	4-story,	3,200
West End Av., cor. 103d St.,	4-story,	3,000
Riverside Drive, near 76th St.,	4-story,	2,800
73d St., near Riverside Drive,	4-story,	2,700
44th St., near 6th Av.,	4-story,	2,400
46th St., near Broadway,	4-story,	1,800
45th St., near 6th Av.,	4-story,	1,800
121st St., near Lenox Avenue,	4-story,	1,500
Lexington Av., near 45th St.,	4-story,	1,500
63d St., near Columbus Av.,	3-story,	1,500
113th St., near Broadway,	4-story,	1,400
137th St., near 7th Avenue,	4-story,	1,200
60th St., near Central Park West,	3-story,	1,400
51st St., near Eighth Avenue,	3-story,	1,400
49th St., near Broadway,	3-story,	1,300
57th St., near Ninth Avenue,	4-story,	1,200
37th St., near Broadway,	3-story,	1,200
Washington Place, near 6th Av.,	3-story,	1,000
132d St., near 5th Avenue,	3-story,	540
43d St., near 9th Avenue,	3-story,	900
East 86th St. and East End Av.,	3-story,	480

Particulars given over telephone (38th—398) or at our office.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO RENT.

8th St., 3 story	$2,000	9th St., 4 story	$2,000
10th St., 3 story	2,400	11th St., 3 story	1,800
12th St., 3 story	1,400	13th St., 3 story	1,200
14th St., 4 story	2,100	15th St., 3 story	1,400
18th St., 3 story	1,400	19th St., 4 story	1,800
22d St., 3 story	1,500	23d St., 4 story	2,250
24th St., 3 story	1,700	25th St., 3 story	1,500
26th St., 4 story	1,200	28th St., 3 story	1,800
30th St., 3 story	1,200	31st St., 4 story	3,600
32d St., 4 story	4,500	33d St., 4 story	780
34th St., 4 story	2,400	35th St., 4 story	2,200
36th St., 3 story	1,550	38th St., 3 story	1,800
39th St., 4 story	1,800	43d St., 3 story	1,100
45th St., 3 story	1,300	46th St., 3 story	900
55th St., 3 story	1,200	91st St., 4 story	1,300
70th St., 4 story	3,000	76th St., 4 story	2,300
80th St., 3 story	1,800	88th St., 4 story	1,800
94th St., 3 story	1,500	96th St., 4 story	1,800
121st St., 3 story	900	122d St., 3 story	600
126th St., 3 story	900	Mad. Av., 4 story	2,000
Lex. Av., 3 story	1,400	R'r Side Drive, 4 s.	2,600

And many others. Call or write for permits.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Nos. 1109 & 1111 Madison Ave.

A modern high class fire proof apartment house. Rents $1,600 to $1,800 a year. Apply on premises or to CH. VOLZING & SON, 19th Ward Bank Building, cor. 57th St. & 3d Ave.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 14TH ST. & 25TH ST.

RENTS FROM $700 TO $3,200.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 WEST 23D ST.
Telephone, 432 18th St.

64th St., N. W. Cor. Madison Ave.

Very desirable corner house, 20 feet wide, 3 rooms deep; sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated.
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Ave., cor 23d St., or 60 Cedar St. (8528)

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
DWELLINGS TO RENT.
21, 25, and 29 Hamilton Terrace.
Three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 18 ft. front; 12 rooms and two baths; entire neighborhood restricted; 10 minutes' walk to 6th and 9th Av. "L" station, 140th St.; two blocks from electric cars, Amsterdam Av.; rent, $900.
DUFF & BROWN,
1,715 AMSTERDAM AV., 145TH ST.

ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.

149th Street, 536 to 558 West, beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in No. 538, or Warren & Skillin, No. 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS.
1,343 LEXINGTON AV., 17 ROOMS AND 2 BATHROOMS, RENT $1,300; 310 AND 322 EAST 87TH ST., 12 ROOMS AND BATH, RENT $900 EACH. APPLY ON PREMISES OR 304 EAST 87TH ST.

2,388 & 2,390 MORRIS AV.,
North of 184th St. Two detached cottages; 13 rooms and bath, on ground 37x125; new and modern in every respect; at fifty dollars. Open for inspection. Owners
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

272 WEST 89TH ST.
4-story, American basement, extension, hardwood trim, modern improvements; open for inspection or will sell on terms to suit. Owners,
M. L. & C. ERNST, 56 Liberty St.

$1,400 per annum for new four-story American basement dwelling; 113th St., near Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Excellent three and four story dwellings in vicinity of Longacre Square; excellent locations.
OATMAN, 1,556 Broadway.

104TH ST., NEAR WEST END AV.

3-story House, with Carpets; elegant condition.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

46TH ST., 8TH & 9TH AVES.

3-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Lexington Ave., 1,380, Corner 91st St.—Beautiful corner house, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements, $1,600 yearly. Inquire Winterroth, pianos, 105 East 14th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Quiet country town, 1¼ hours from Grand Central Station; 10-room house; beautiful shade trees; abundance fruit; conveniently near station and stores; rent, unfurnished, $20 per month. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

A.—For rent, Yonkers, modern house; all improvements: 10 rooms; 1¾ acres; high ground; fare to any part New York 5 cents; $60 per month. Dr. Feet, near north end of Jerome Av. trolley, Yonkers.

Bayport, L. I.—Cottage, 7 rooms; barn; one-half acre, $150 year. G., 756 Tremont Av., City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

El Nido Facing the Plaza

N. W. Cor. 116th St., 7th Ave. Drive and St. Nicholas Avenue.
WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE FINEST APARTMENTS IN HARLEM.
FACING THE PLAZA
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath.

There are Only a Few Suites Left.

Every device for comfort and convenience known to modern architecture has been introduced in these apartments. Long-distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute in main hall. Electric elevator. Electric light fixtures in every room. Porcelain sinks and washtubs. Wash basins between bedrooms. Servants' toilets, etc. Liveried service day and night.
Rents only $1,000 to $1,400 a year.
Apply on premises or Real Estate office of
PAUL MAYER,
on premises.

THE BROADWAY

Southwest cor. Broadway & 101st St.
A new Apartment Building with all the latest improvements.
Apartments of 5 and 7 Rooms and Bath,
finished and appointed in the most approved modern style.
Rents Lower than in any other house of its kind on Broadway.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or to
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
The El Nido, 116th St. & 7th Ave.

AN IDEAL
Apartment House,
407 West 146th St.
RENTS, $45 to $55.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Particular tenants looking for accommodations in a single apartment house will find these suites most attractive. It is the only apartment house in a block of private dwellings and is flooded with sunshine and air. The suites consist of six rooms and bath, with separate servants' toilet. The trim is of birch and the rooms exceed in size anything offered on the Heights.
Every modern improvement is included in the equipment, and they are quarters that will appeal to select families.
For further particulars apply on premises to owner, A. SCHWOERER, 120 Avenue D.

771 Madison Ave., cor. 66th St.

Only two more large apartments to be leased in this palatial apartment house, situated in the most selected section of the city, consisting of 15 large rooms, including 4 bathrooms and needle showers. Rent, $7,000 per year, including electric and gas light, service night and day, ice, steam heat, hot water, and telephone service. Also, two smaller apartments to lease on the ground floor of 8 and 9 rooms and baths. Inquire on premises.

S. E. corner 118th St., Manhattan Av.
New and thoroughly modern apartments.

HESPERUS	4 rooms, 40-43	$60-68.
	6 rooms, corners	

Best neighborhood; near Morningside Park; large light rooms; healthful; spacious courts; elevator night and day; telephone in each suite; mail chutes; artistic hall entrance; good service.

58TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.
Six rooms and bathroom, $45 and $55 per month. At 174 West 58th St.
Eight rooms and bathroom, $55 to $75 per month. At 915 7th Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th St.

THE STUYVESANT,
238 AND 244 EAST 13TH ST.
Seven rooms and bathroom; steam heat, hall attendance, &c., $70 per month; another of five rooms and bathroom, $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way and 44th St.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
61 WEST 86TH, 101 WEST 86TH,
AND 72 WEST 87TH STREETS.
To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

BROADWAY, BELOW 59TH ST.
In high-class building, an exceptionally fine apartment of 9 rooms, fronting on Broadway; furnished, partly furnished, or unfurnished; owner going abroad.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

ON LONG ACRE SQUARE.
2 FLOORS, 8 ROOMS, $900.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

BACHELOR APTS., 112 W. 44TH ST.
2 large rooms and bath; $480.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

8th Ave., 780, Near 48th St.

5-room apt.; second floor; all improvements; $36.

137-139 EDGECOMBE AV.
The choicest apartments in Harlem, semi-fireproof, 4 and 5 rooms; all modern improvements; porcelain washtubs, and sinks; four-room apartments faces St. Nicholas Av.; 5-room Edgecombe Square; rents, $20-$28; select families only; near 140th St. and 8th Av. "L" Station; open for inspection evening from 7-9.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 86th St.

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
North light; suitable for artist; large second flat, eight rooms and bathroom; steam heated. See janitor, 210 West 59th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

Broadway, northeast corner 125th St.—Elegant new apartments, six, seven and eight rooms; handsomely decorated; hall service; electric light and elevator, steam dryer, &c.; rents, $40 up. Sup't on premises.

Apartments.—First only; 6th Av., 45th St.; seven good rooms; bath; in good condition; hot water supplied; immediate possession. Inquire janitor, 72 West 45th St.

128th St., 40 West.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms and bath; elevator, latest improvements; rents, $50 and $55. Inquire janitor.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive corner flat, overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $60.

61st St., 169 East.—Handsome flat, 5 beautiful large light rooms, bath, $20. Bellamy's, 3d Av., 61st St.

1,124 3d Av., near 66th St.—First floor; six large rooms in perfect order; rent, $22; or will divide; front, $12; rear, $11.

Flats and apartments in desirable locations, latest improvements; rents $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Tell me your want; I will find it quickly; no expense; no annoyance. Schnaulle, 31 Nassau St.

12 Nelson Av.—In private house, 6 light rooms, bath; family adults preferred; rent, $25.

7 Jones St., near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments, decorated, $11-$14.50.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS.
We have the following choice apartments to rent; every improvement; heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled baths; convenient to 6th and 9th "L" stations at 140th and 145th Sts. and Amsterdam Av., 3d Av. and 125th St. electric cars:—

472 WEST 147TH ST.		
Corner seven rooms and bath	$35 and	$37.50
201 WEST 122D ST.		
Corner seven rooms and bath		60.00
601 WEST 132D ST.		
Corner five rooms and bath	$21 and	22.00
1,774 Madison Av., 8 rooms		45.00
3,283 Broadway four rooms and bath		17.00
3,287 Broadway, five rooms and bath		20.00
3,289 Broadway, five rooms and bath		21.00
522 West 145th, seven rooms and bath		34.00
1,611 Amsterdam Av., seven rooms & bath		32.00
222 West 114th St., four rooms		20.00
226 West 114th St., four rooms		18.00
475 West 145th, six rooms and bath		23.00
1,752 Amsterdam Av., six rooms and bath		23.00
474 West 146th, six rooms and bath		18.00
1,747 Amsterdam Av., four rooms and bath		16.50
1,751 Amsterdam Av., four rooms and bath		15.00
1,405 Amsterdam Av., four rooms and bath	$14 and	15.00
1,409 Amsterdam Av., five rooms and bath		17.00
496 West 133d, four rooms and bath		16.00
1,471 Amsterdam Av., four rooms and bath		16.00

Janitors in attendance on premises at all times, or call, write, or telephone to
DUFF & BROWN,
1,715 AMSTERDAM AV., 145TH ST.

106TH ST., 21 WEST.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY AND ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; RENT $35; THIS FLAT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. JANITOR.

112th, 257, 259, 261 & 263 West.

Elegant new Apartments, of 7 rooms and dresser, with all conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply; rents $36 to $42; these flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

114TH ST., 228 TO 246 WEST.

Elegant new Flats, 4 rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; rents $18 to $20; these flats are the finest in the city for the money.

Single flat, 7 rooms and bath, including hall bedroom, 153 W. 63d Street; rent $28 to $32. Janitor.

THE BROADWAY,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 40TH ST.
Attractive two and three room Apartments, with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises. (8521)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av. 60 Cedar St.

THE HETHERINGTON,

571 PARK AV., CORNER 63D ST.
Only one apartment for rent from May 1; eight rooms and bath; elevator, hall attendance, &c.; rent, $1,000.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th St.

MARGUERITE,

2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....Hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
B'way, cor. 44th.

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, steam heat, &c.; one apartment only; possession May 1; $900.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th St.

ONE MONTH FREE

Choice apartments, 230, 232, and 234 West 122d St.; 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; hall service, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; rents from $33 up. Janitor on premises.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE TYLER,

147, 149, 151, 153 WEST 35TH ST.
Beautifully and newly furnished modern suites of two and three rooms; all conveniences; very central; reasonable.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—Rent monthly; handsomely furnished apartment, first floor; five rooms and bath; service of maid, light, and heat included. Apply daily, between 4 and 6. Kensett, 222 5th Av.

Elegantly furnished bachelor suites, West 56th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; electric light; open plumbing, tiled bath, telephone; open fire; permanent only; references given and asked. Address A. B., 209 Times Office.

Charming apartment, furnished, eight rooms, all sunny; elevator; 310 West 80th St.; parlor and bedrooms overlook Hudson.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A corner apartment, seven rooms, bath, every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $45.00. Apply 100 Convent Avenue, corner 146th Street. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

10th St., 224 East.—3-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $13.50-$14.

183 Reade St.—4 large rooms, one flight up; $14. Apply to
R. H. E. ELLIOTT, 62 William St.

Elegant, decorated steam-heated, hot water supply flats; rent moderate; liberal inducement at 1,187 Washington Av.

AT 515 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 48TH ST. Desirable apartment of six rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, and hot water; rent $40.

115th St., 215 West.—Eight light rooms, bath; single flat near Morningside Park; improvements; $25 monthly.

KANEDALE, Madison Av., n.e. cor. 88th St.

Eight rooms, elevator, &c.

147th St., 663 East.—Flats, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath; low rent. 149th St. station.

144th St., 309 West.—Five large rooms, newly decorated; $13.

Summer Resorts. | Summer Resorts.

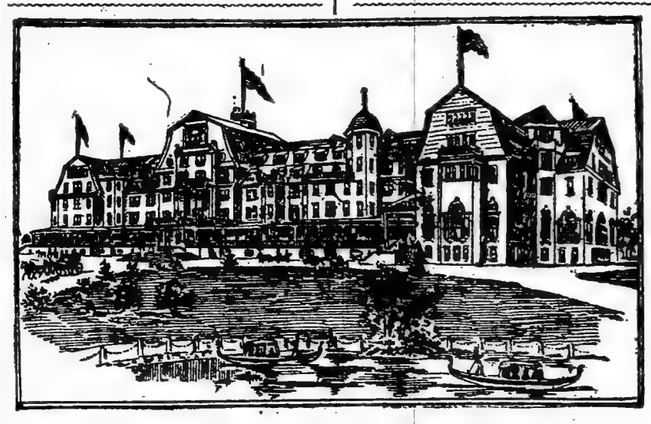

EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.
35 Minutes from 34th St., or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
The finest Hotel on the Coast. Extensive improvements since last season.
OPENS JUNE 15th.

Directly on the ocean; 200 rooms; 50 suites with private baths; spacious verandas. Golf tennis, croquet; surf and still-water bathing, boating and fishing. Excellent macadamized roads for driving and bicycling.
Cuisine and service of the highest order. Drinking water from artesian wells.
Special Features: Attractive rooms, at reasonable rates, for single men at the Bachelors' Club House adjoining the Hotel.
Booklets, diagrams, etc., on application. WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

At office of Travelers' Information Bureau,
3 Park Place, N. Y. City, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,

151st to 152d, 8th Ave.
Ten five-story buildings, with stores.
4, 5 & 6 rooms with bath.
All light, airy, and sunny; improvements.
RENTS, $13 to $20.
OFFICE, 2,839 8TH AV.

A.— LORING.

ENTRANCE 202 WEST 74TH ST., fronting B'way, West 74th St. & Amsterdam Av.
SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade; FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

430 WEST 163D ST., NEAR JUMEL MANSION.

The best laid out flats in New York; new; six rooms and bath; private halls; all improvements; rents $24 to $27; highest point on Manhattan Island. J. H. WELLWOOD, Builder, on premises.

Corner Flat to Rent.—No. 317 West 121st St., corner Manhattan Av.; very desirable; seven rooms and bath; one flight up; rooms light and well ventilated; steam heat and hot water supply; also inside flat on fourth floor, facing on the avenue; rents, $32 and $45 per month. Apply to janitor, or J. C. Hull, Jr., 175 2d Av.

RIVERVIEW. RIVERVIEW.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
NORTHWEST CORNER 148TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
ELEVATORS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $75 PER MONTH.

THE CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD,
Northwest Corner Madison Av. and 124th St., facing Mt. Morris Park; choice location, picturesque view; 7 and 8 all light rooms; entire construction and decoration in Parisian design; rentals $800 to $1,100. Supt. on premises, or
D. H. SCULLY, 57 East 125th St.

An A1 airy apartment available, at attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house,
The Trouville,
Broadway, West End Av., and 107th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Avenue, 584, near 88th Street, apartment, four handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; only $15.00. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Corner apartment, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply, only $25.00. Apply 2,474 Seventh Avenue, corner 144th Street. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

Nos. 688 to 694 East 186th Street, near Washington Avenue, new single brick flats, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply; rents $20 to $22. Superintendent on premises, or R. I. Brown's Sons, No. 3,428 Third Avenue, near 166th Street L Station.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

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An Island in St. Lawrence River.
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Public Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, lessee, or lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps in the office of the Department of Public Parks, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the Board of Street Opening and Improvement under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore determined that seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park, should be assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, now the City of New York, and that the balance of such expense should be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition of such park, and that the area within which said part or balance of the said expense should be assessed should be as follows, namely:

On the north by 59th Street, on the south by 49th Street, on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the area last described.

Fourth—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and assessment and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at the place last above mentioned on the 9th day of April, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part III. in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of April, 1901, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated February 28th, 1901.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR.,
JOHN J. RYAN, Commissioners.
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80th St., 5 West.—Suite of beautiful rooms, with board; delightful location for Spring and Summer; at Park entrances.

82d St., 40 West.—One heated, sunny room, $7, (one;) parlor dining room table; select table boarders.

94th St., 73 West.—Large and small rooms in select house; view Park; table board; reference.

113th St., 113 West.—Elegant floor of single rooms, for gentlemen or couples, in private Jewish family.

126th St., 10 West.—A very desirable front room; first-class table; American family; references.

Two people, Americans, with highest references, wishing superior accommodation in the best part of Harlem, with two large rooms and every convenience, including board, with private family, can be made thoroughly comfortable; $25 per week. Address New Englanders, Box 194 Times Office.

Board Wanted.

Gentleman tired of the infelicities of boarding house life desires accommodation in agreeable and cultured family of absolute respectability. B., Box 450 Times, 1,269 Broadway.

Country Board.

East Orange.—In private family, one large room on second floor, with board; residence near depot and very pleasantly located; room south. Address Box 101, East Orange.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Summer, Winter; comfort, convenience; beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th St., 145 West.—Fine rooms; all conveniences; newly furnished; good service; thoroughly heated; moderate.

16th St., 123 West.—Second-floor, large room; one or two gentlemen; $4; bath; private house. Eckley.

24th St., 15 West.—Furnished rooms to let from $4 up; elevator, steam heat, and restaurant accommodations.

29th St., 362 West.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; bath; every convenience; gentlemen; private family.

35th St., 53 and 55 West.—Large and small rooms; private baths; restaurant annex; transients accommodated.

36th St., 65 West.—Pleasant, sunny sitting room; bedroom adjoining; use of bath; steam heat; gentlemen only. Woods.

37th St., 146 West, near Broadway.—Desirable large room, suitable for gentlemen; board optional; reasonable.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms; suite, furnished, unfurnished, or partly furnished; also small rooms; bachelors only.

44th St., 208 West.—Elegant furnished rooms for gentlemen; hot and cold water; telephone; reasonable.

48th St., 244 West.—Handsome large and small rooms; all conveniences; with or without French board; reference.

48th St., 117 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; gentlemen only.

52d St., 119 West.—Beautiful parlor and hall bedroom; second floor; private hall; all improvements; reasonable. Sullivan.

65th St., 138 East.—Nicely furnished hall room in strictly private house for gentlemen only; references.

72d St., 180 East.—Elegantly furnished large front room and connecting bedroom; bath adjoining; all conveniences; prices moderate. Mrs. Stoltz.

88th St., 207 West.—Two nicely furnished desirable rooms for gentlemen; private family; bath; convenient location; rent moderate; breakfast optional. Bell 2.

93d St., 52 West.—Nicely furnished bedrooms, in good neighborhood; near elevated station. Beecher.

95th St., 174 West.—Two attractive rooms in apartment; one flight up; gentlemen; reference. Ryan's bell.

96th St., 149 West.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for two; home privileges; breakfast if wanted. Brehme.

97th St., 67 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; piano; single or en suite; all conveniences; board optional; reference.

112th St., 257 West.—Light, warm room, bath; first-class apartment; separate entrance; gentlemen only. O'Donnell.

116th St., 365 West, near Morningside Park.—Large second floor room, three windows; running water; references.

122d St., 143 West.—Beautifully furnished front room, strictly high class; moderate price; gentlemen; also single room.

133d St., 170 West.—Large front room for one or two; also small room; $1.25 up.

Lexington Av., 166.—Two large, handsome connecting rooms; also front basement; all conveniences; moderate.

Lexington Av., 684, Near 56th St.—Furnished rooms to let, strictly private house; back parlor, suitable for doctor or dentist.

Nicely furnished front hall room in flat; reference. Fagley, 69 Perry St.

Two large, light rooms, for housekeeping, private house; use of parlor; reasonable. 225 West 133d St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

164th St., 118 West.—Three unfurnished rooms; second floor, front; hot and cold water; private house.

Unfurnished second-floor in private house, to let as bachelor apartments. No. 19 West 48th St.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE—WAREHOUSES,
232, 234, 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway; separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c.; PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c.; boxing and shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone 113—38th.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

WEST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND SILVER VAULTS.
202-210 W. 89TH ST.
Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Religious Notices.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will lecture on "Humility, the Virtue of the Greatest."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "Jewish Versus Christian Ideas of the Messiah." All welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St. William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, March 31st, 1901, at 11:20, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Lecture by Mr. Frederick Harrison of London, England; subject, "The Meaning of Positivism." All interested are invited.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes in stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. Chiauncy Street Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Gas engines! ! ! Second-hand! All makes, bought, sold, exchanged; repairing a specialty. Lossing, 405 Canal St.

Electric motors, dynamos, and fan motors; all sizes; bought, sold, and repaired. Jordan Bros., 58 Fulton St.

Dynamos, motors, boilers, engines bought, sold, or exchanged. Thompson Son & Co., 107 Liberty St.

Feed water heaters; new and second hand. Benj. F. Kelley & Son, 91 Liberty St., New York.

Second-hand leather belting; all sizes; good condition; cheap. W. Lawlis, 35 Barry St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A. E. PERREN'S
NEW STORE,
1591 BROADWAY.
BUILDER OF
The Fastest Speedway Wagon,
The Fastest Track Speed Wagon
IN THE WORLD.

FOR SALE AT THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY, NOS. 3 TO 17 WEST 66TH ST.
Number of combination saddle Horses, thoroughly broken, all sizes, ready for immediate use. Inquire WM. DURLAND.

For Sale—Handsome pair sound, strong bay cobs, 15.2, suitable for trap or carriage, $800; Martin & Martin silver-mounted double harness, $200; double trotting harness, $75; rubber-tired trap, $200. C. W. W., P. O. Box 444, New York. Phone, 563 Riverside.

For Sale—A well-matched pair of chestnut geldings; height, 15.2; age, 6 years; absolutely fearless and sound. Stanhope by Healy & Co.) in first-class condition. Private stable, 181 South Portland Av., Brooklyn.

Lady leaving town would let her team of Carriage Horses, together with her reliable coachman, for five months, at $120 per month to reliable party. B., Box 143, 1,242 Broadway.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Night School Monday, Wednesday, Friday, $2.50 starts you. Latest style perfect fitting French shirt waist and skirt patterns, 50c.

Help Wanted—Females.

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CASH GIRLS.
Bring Certificate.
Apply 19 W. 13th Street.
HEARN & SON.

Before giving up the problem of securing good servants call on us; girls of good character always wanted at the Elite Employment Agency, 415 Carlton Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Chambermaids, cooks, $20 to $60; ladies' maids, Protestant nurses; 25 waitresses; Swedish laundresses; Swedish kitchenmaids; 20 cooks who can wash and iron; number of servants immediately. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Chambermaids, German, Swedish cooks, laundresses, houseworkers, pantrygirls, kitchenmaids, hotel cleaners, waitresses. Morrow's, 201 East 58th St.

Girl for general housework; plain cook and laundress; family, two adults. Apply at 342 West 55th St.

Wanted—Experienced hands on ladies' shirt waists; one who has worked for dressmaker preferred. Bellamy's, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Wanted—Competent waitress; also chambermaid; good wages; personal references required. Call Monday and Tuesday, 246 5th Av.

Wanted—Lady stenographer for general office work. Corporation, Box 207 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Agents Wanted.—The Library of American History; no country ever needed a history of itself so much as we do; a comprehensive and voluminous account of our story from the earliest times to the present day; its literary contruction is clear, simple, and vivid; the drawings that embellish the work are examples from the masters in historical art; a great work by an eminent historian; write or call upon us quickly; methods and means we will unfold for making money that will dizzy the strongest mind. Knight & Brown, 150 5th St., Fred De Fau, Manager.

Agents.—Equitable Life Assurance Society desires gentlemen with large acquaintance who can give good reference; to such a high class contract, with renewal income, will be given. Address or call on Geo. L. Crum, manager, 85 Cedar St., Room 616.

Agents wanted for the best selling proposition on the market; a necessity; sells at sight; "hustlers" are making $25 to $75 per week. If you want "a good thing" call or address United States Registry Co., 156 5th Av., New York.

Agents wanted to sell the latest improved washing machine. Williamson Washing Machine Co., Haverstraw, N. Y.

A vacancy occurs in the family of a high-class tutor for a backward boy of good character. Should apply at once to H. P., Red Gable, Morristown, N. J.

Butlers, 20 second men; also third and useful men. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Gardener Wanted.—A capable man for general work; must be a good farmer, understand vegetables, flowers, shrubs, lawns, and stock; an able assistant is kept; place eastern part of Long Island; first-class personal reference required. Call for three mornings, 79 Convent Av. and West 145th St.

Industrial Insurance Agents: You will find our Combination Policies, embodying Sick and Death Benefits, the most attractive policy issued and a money-maker for the agents. Call or address Geo. W. Mason, Room 508, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Salesman in N. Y. State to sell Russian turpentine on commission; references. Russian Turpentine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Solicitors for our special low rate evening classes. Whiteman's Telegraph School, 111 East 125th St.

Traveling Salesman.—Young man, Christian, of good appearance and address, for visiting wholesale seedsmen, nurserymen, and florists, for European products; state experience, age, references, and salary wanted; steady position for energetic, steady, and sober gentleman. Address Importer, Box 202 Times Office.

Traveling salesmen, with established trade in Eastern or Middle States, to handle a popular-priced clothing. Apply The Regal Clothing Co., 237 Mercer St.

Trustworthy persons to travel for old established house of solid financial standing; salary $780 and expenses; no canvassing. Inclose self-addressed envelop. Manager, 375 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—Couple; man as gardener and useful; handy with tools; wife for general housework; must be neat; strictly temperate; Protestants and good reference; good home and fair wages. Employer, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Wanted—Men to assist feeding cattle on steamers to Europe. 5 Clinton St., 73 West St.

Wanted—Soda fountain makers. Apply at 196 Cook St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Female.

30c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid or Chambermaid and Seamstress.—By an Englishwoman; good city and personal references; disengaged the 15th. E. S., 154 6th Av.

Companions.

Companion or Housekeeper.—By young woman, speaking French and English, as useful companion or housekeeper; would travel; best references; present employer can be seen. P. J., Advertisement Office, 1,360 Third Av.

Cooks.

Cook—Chambermaid.—By two reliable women, sisters, together, in private family; one cook and plain wash; other chambermaid and waitress; both have best city reference, written and personal. E. N., 755 Lexington Av.

Cook.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. M., care of Gardner, 301 East 61st St.

Cook.—By a respectable woman; good cook, baker; in small family; no objection country; references. Brandt, 1,076 3d Av.

Cook.—

Horner's Furniture.

Grand Spring Exhibition of Latest Productions in the Furniture World.

Our eight spacious floors are filled with the latest productions of the Furniture and Upholstery arts, from medium to finest grades for city and country homes, all arranged so as to afford ready inspection and selection. No such comprehensive display has ever been shown in America.

Hundreds of articles specially adapted for **Easter and Wedding Presents**

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PATRICK WILL WITNESSES REARRESTED IN COURT

Charge Against Short and Meyer Dismissed, Preferred Again in Another Form.

Another move to fasten on Albert T. Patrick the murder of old William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire, was made by Assistant District Attorney Osborne yesterday, when Patrick was charged, with David A. Short and Morris Meyer, arrested Friday, with forging the will leaving Patrick all of the old man's possessions.

Patrick is already charged with murdering the millionaire, and with forging Rice's signature to a check for $25,000 on Swenson & Sons, bankers.

When Short and Meyer were arraigned with Patrick yesterday before Justice Jerome, Lawyer Robert M. Moore continued his stubborn contest of every inch of legal ground between his clients and the Grand Jury, and made a strenuous effort to have the charge against Meyer and Short dismissed. He succeeded, and both were discharged, only to be immediately rearrested on the same charge, and held in $5,000 bonds each for further examination to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Failing to give this, they were committed to the Tombs.

Lawyer Moore opened the proceedings by briskly attacking the validity of the warrants upon which Short and Meyer were arrested Friday night by Detective Brindley. He argued that the warrants issued on the strength of affidavits made by Charles F. Jones, Rice's valet—who tried to kill himself after making a statement to Mr. Osborne implicating Patrick in Rice's death—by Mr. Osborne himself and by Handwriting Experts Kinsley and Carvalho, were based only on conclusions and not on statements of fact, as required by law. He contended that the affidavit of Jones was that of a co-conspirator, and that the experts' affidavits alleging the will to be a forgery were also conclusions, since forgery had not been proved.

Assistant District Attorney Garvin replied to this argument with the statement that the claim that Rice's will was forged was an allegation of fact.

Justice Jerome said he did not like the complaint as it stood.

"These men were arrested charged with committing a felony," said he, "and under circumstances, I think, which would justify an officer in making an arrest without a warrant at all, if necessary. I understand that the District Attorney is willing to strengthen this complaint by depositions that will stand as statements of fact."

The Justice held that the affidavits of the experts could not allege facts in this instance. He held both men for examination, however, and fixed bail at $5,000. Court was adjourned for half an hour then, possibly to allow the prisoners to give bail. Upon reconvening, however, Mr. Osborne was ready with a new proposition, and with his acquiescence Justice Jerome immediately dismissed the charges against the three men. Short and Meyer were instantly rearrested, and, with Patrick, were charged by Jones in an affidavit with forging the "Patrick will." Jones alleges in this new affidavit that this will was never shown to Rice to sign at all on the 30th day of June at 500 Madison Avenue, as the defense claims, and that neither Short nor Meyers was in the house on that day.

Mr. Osborne's statement in a published interview that Patrick had never been in Rice's room until the day of the latter's death, on account of the fact that he had been the counsel for Mrs. Rice's heirs against the old man, and, further, that Jones had cautioned Dr. Curry not to mention Patrick's name to Rice, was shown to Patrick.

He read it and laughed, then said to his counsel:

"That's pretty good. First they charged me with chloroforming Rice; then giving him cyanide of mercury, and now they don't believe I knew him at all. I don't believe Osborne knows anything about this matter at all, anyway. There's nothing to know. Everything is perfectly legitimate."

The adjourned session was enlivened by a wordy warfare between Lawyer Moore and Mr. Osborne. The former moved to dismiss the new affidavit on the ground that there was no evidence to prove forgery in the first degree. He contended that there was no evidence that Rice didn't sign the will, or that the defendants didn't sign the instrument as witnesses in Rice's presence. He said that, while the prisoners might be charged with conspiracy or perjury, there was no evidence of perjury. The motion was denied.

The question of bail was then taken up and proved a serious bone of contention. Mr. Osborne stood out for $10,000 in each case. Mr. Moore thought $2,500 sufficient. Both lawyers talked at once, and Justice Jerome's mild voice could scarcely be heard above the clash of argument. Mr. Osborne said loudly that he had the floor.

"Be quiet, both of you," remonstrated Justice Jerome. "I won't have this. These proceedings will have to be conducted in a decent, dignified, and orderly manner."

"This is a conspiracy," roared Mr. Osborne, "one of the most widespread conspiracies that has ever been brought to your Honor's attention. These men are not only guilty of forgery, but of perjury as well. I think $10,000 bail not at all unreasonable."

"Conspiracy!" retorted Mr. Moore, in a deep bass voice, that could be heard out in the corridor. "Why, this conspiracy will resolve itself into another one of Jones's stories, which are now so numerous that even the District Attorney can't keep track of them. Jones, by his own statement, is a co-conspirator, and, in our belief, has spoken falsely more than once. The statements of Expert Kinsley have been impeached in an action where his testimony was contradicted by the confession of one of the witnesses. I contend that $2,500 bail is enough."

"I will fix bail at $5,000," said Justice Jerome, splitting the difference, "and if it develops during the course of the examination that this amount is too large or too small, I will reduce or increase it."

Adjournment was then taken until to-morrow, and Mr. Moore and Mr. Osborne, arm-in-arm, left the courtroom.

Rumors were persistent after the hearing that more arrests in the case would shortly ensue, the warrants having already been issued. No confirmation of this report could be secured. Mr. Moore gave notice that it was his desire to cross-examine Jones at the hearing to-morrow. That Mr. Osborne will permit this if he can prevent it, is not believed by the District Attorney's staff.

Patrick's Assignments to be Tested.

The application made by Lawyer William B. Hornblower, who is counsel for the executors of the will of William Marsh Rice, under the will executed by him in 1896, four years prior to his death, to compel Albert T. Patrick to file in court the general assignment of all Rice's property, purporting to have been executed on Sept. 7 last, and an assignment of all the old man's stocks and bonds, together with several other documents, so that they may be subjected to a chemical and microscopical examination, and also be photographed, was granted yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Lace Department.

Imitation Cluny Galoons, 19c. and 29c.

Black Lace Galoons, Chantilly, Cluny and Renaissance	*8c. to 98c.*
Black La Tosca Net, 45 inches wide	*39c.*
Imitation Arabian Bands, 5 inches wide	*39c.*
Real Renaissance All-overs (also in Black), worth $7.50	*3.75*
48-inch Persian Chiffon	*2.39*
45-inch Gold Cloth	*1.50*

SPECIALS.

Embroidered Batiste Collars, very desirable, 59c. 75c. and 79c.

Swiss Hand-made Collars, Revers and Boleros, in all the new shapes, 45c. 59c. 79c. and 98c.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION

Brooklyn Tunnel, Mr. Coler Says, Should Not Be Delayed.

His View of the South Brooklyn Project —The Attitude of the Municipal Council.

Controller Coler declared yesterday that there should be no delay in awarding the contract for the building of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn. An effort will be made to have the plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for an extension under the East River to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues passed.

There will be a bitter contest in the Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Council over the matter. It was said yesterday by one of the Tammany leaders that there were enough members opposed to the plan, which they claimed was wholly in the interest of the Long Island Railroad, to defeat the project. They assert that the Long Island Road has now been absorbed by the Pennsylvania system, and that the tunnel to the New York City Hall would give that company an inlet into New York.

Controller Coler said yesterday:

"There ought not to be any further delay in providing rapid transit by the tunnel route to Brooklyn. As I understand it, Mr. Johnson does not object to the present tunnel route, but he wants it extended according to his plans. I am not opposed to other tunnels. Let Mr. Johnson bid for the present route, and if he can demonstrate that he can make it pay, especially on a three-cent fare basis, all the money to pay for the extensions Mr. Johnson wants can, no doubt, be readily obtained.

"Increased and efficient traffic facilities will enhance the value of property, which means higher assessments; and higher assessments mean more taxes.

"The borrowing margin of the city will be greater, too. I am an advocate of tunnels at other points, but the proposed tunnel to Brooklyn, connecting with the underground road, in course of construction in Manhattan and the Bronx, it seems to me, will afford immediate relief for the conjested traffic in the crowded parts of Brooklyn.

"All the passenger traffic in Brooklyn centres at two points, and to reach these by an artery connecting with the underground road in Manhattan is the object of the Rapid Transit Commissioners and their engineers. To deflect the tunnel to any other point might serve a certain district, but would be of little general advantage.

"Most surface and elevated railroad cars in Brooklyn pass the Borough Hall or within a block or two of it. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's cars carry, according to the last annual report of the State Railroad Commissioners, 272,560,074 passengers annually, and distribute besides 42,051,904 transfers. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, which controls all lines not in the Rapid Transit system, carried in 1900 32,958,280 passengers and issued 5,843,871 transfers. With the exception, perhaps, of those who travel on the Vanderbilt Avenue, Hamilton and South Ferry lines, and a few of the less important scattering lines, all pass close to Borough Hall, at which point they will be enabled to connect with the Rapid Transit system across the river.

"A tunnel to South Brooklyn would perhaps afford better accommodations to the residents of the Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Thirtieth Wards, but would be of little or no advantage to the rest of the citizens. The population of these wards, according to the Federal census of 1900, is as follows: Eighth, 52,414; Twelfth, 30,354; Twenty-second, 66,575; Thirtieth, 24,700. Total, 174,043. The population of the other wards of Brooklyn, all of whom would be directly benefited by the proposed tunnel, is 992,539—or close to 1,000,000.

"And yet the proposed tunnel will be of immense advantage to the residents of South Brooklyn. The lines on which they travel will connect with the tunnel at the Flatbush Avenue terminus, from which a few minutes will suffice to start them traveling on the underground system in Manhattan Borough, whence they can reach any points of destination on the island.

"Above all, the vexatious delays and unhealthy overcrowding on the Brooklyn Bridge will be avoided. The cost of a tunnel to South Brooklyn would be immensely greater than the cost of the proposed tunnel under the river from Battery Park to Joralemon Street.

"All things considered, no equally good solution of interborough transportation can be found than the proposed tunnel, not only from a financial but from a practical point of view."

FERRYBOAT CRASHES INTO SLIP.

Passengers Thrown Down and a Panic Narrowly Averted.

With several hundred passengers on board, the Wyckoff of the Hamilton Avenue Ferry ran into her slip at South Ferry almost at full speed yesterday morning. The slip was wrecked, the superstructure of the boat badly damaged, and a panic among the persons on board was narrowly averted. No one was hurt.

When the crash occurred the passengers, who were preparing to land, were thrown to the deck, while the horses attached to trucks and other conveyances were thrown to their knees, and their drivers had the greatest difficulty in controlling the animals, the ferry hands on shore having to jump on board to assist them.

The upper deck of the Wyckoff was splintered and the iron gates and other frame work of the short structure were badly damaged and loosened. Some of it was torn off and fell into the water.

When the boat had been moored the passengers landed. An improvised landing of loose planks was made on which the teams were brought ashore.

Why the speed of the ferryboat was not checked as she entered the slip could not be ascertained, all information being refused by the officials.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED SWINDLING

Five Men Arrested and Locked Up at Headquarters.

Said that They Tried to Obtain $5,000 from a Broker with a Bogus Deed.

Five men are locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with acting together for the purpose of obtaining $5,000 on a bogus deed. The prisoners described themselves as Allen A. Dutton, sixty-one years old, an electrician, 96 Waldo Avenue, Jersey City, picture No. 4,217 in the Rogues' Gallery; George P. Kinne, seventy-two years old, real estate dealer, 241 West Fifteenth Street, Manhattan; Winfield F. Hartford, twenty-five years old, trainman, 595 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City; Henry J. Morris, fifty-three years old, lawyer, 20 Wilkes Street, Jersey City, and Clyde G. Smith, fifty-three years old, trainman, 595 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. The men, it is alleged, tried to obtain the money from a broker named Wilson, who has offices in the St. Paul Building.

According to Capt. Titus, Dutton and Kinne called at Wilson's office about three weeks ago and represented themselves as real estate dealers, claiming to have the deed to the property 230 and 232 West Sixty-second Street. They said the owner of the property was a bartender employed on Long Island, and that it was very inconvenient for him to travel back and forth, and that they had been engaged to sell the property. Wilson, according to the police, asked that the real owner of the property be brought to see him, but Dutton and Kinne, it is alleged, said he was too busy. They, however, said if it was necessary he would be represented by counsel.

An appointment was made, and the men called, bringing with them Morris, who claimed to be acting for Hartford, who it was said was the owner of the property.

Negotiations progressed, but eventually Wilson refused to transact any further business with the men unless Hartford was brought to the office. Finally it was agreed that Hartford should be brought to the office, and another appointment was made. Several future appointments were broken, and finally one was made for yesterday morning. Dutton, Kinne, Morris, a man who claimed to be Hartford, and Smith, who said he was a friend of Hartford's, arrived at Wilson's office at the appointed time. In an adjoining room were secreted Detective Sergeants Garger, Barry, Nugent, and Madden. They had been watching Dutton and Kinne for several days.

Morris introduced Hartford as the real owner of the property. The latter, it is alleged, signed the deed and made an affidavit before a notary that he was the owner of the property. The detectives at this juncture entered the room and placed all five men under arrest. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned in Centre Street Police Court this morning. The police will ask that they be remanded to Police Headquarters, as Capt. Titus says he expects to secure a number of similar complaints against the prisoners. He says he has learned that they have operated in Jersey City and elsewhere, obtaining sums ranging from $500 to several thousand dollars.

Dutton is a brother of Stephen A. and Simeon Dutton, whose pictures are Nos. 3,834 and 445 in Rogues' Gallery, respectively. The two latter men swindled a Mrs. Godfrey of this city out of property valued at $80,000 several years ago and served terms for it. They are now at liberty.

WEST SHORE FERRY REPAIRS.

The West Forty-second Street Boats to Land at West Twenty-third Street.

The engineering department of the West Shore Railroad will commence repairs upon the slips of the West Forty-second Street ferry to-morrow. The ferry slips will be repaired by 6 A. M. on April 6. During this period the ferryboats between the Weehawken railroad station and West Forty-second Street will be run to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry slip at the foot of West Twenty-third Street.

The ferry service known as the "old ferry," which is operated by the ferryboat Midland, will be conducted as an annex, the Midland being run between the old ferry at Weehawken and the Weehawken railroad station, where transfer is made to the ferryboats for this city. The time table during the week of repairs at West Forty-second Street will remain unchanged.

MRS. W. GOTTLOB SEEKS DIVORCE.

Accuses Her Husband of Cruelty—He Denies the Charges.

Mrs. Helen Gottlob has brought an action in the Supreme Court against William Gottlob, in which she demands a separation on the ground of her husband's cruelty, and the custody of their two children, Lillian Beatrice and Marguerite Blith, two years and one year old respectively. The husband denies all his wife's charges. Justice Andrews reserved decision yesterday on an application by A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Gottlob, for alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of the suit.

Mr. Gottlob is a manufacturer of aluminum goods at 831 Broadway and 109 Fulton Street, and has a factory in East Thirteenth Street. His rating at Dun's shows that he is worth $35,000 over all his liabilities, and Mrs. Gottlob says that to her personal knowledge he is worth at least $50,000, and his annual income is $8,000. Mr. and Mrs. Gottlob were married on March 2, 1896, and separated on April 9, 1900.

Stern Brothers

Will show To-morrow, in their

Ladies' Cloak Departments

their entire Spring Importations of

Long Garments, Capes, Jackets, English Top Coats, Fichus, Travelling and Rain Proof Garments

with large assortments of their own manufacture

And in addition will place on sale a collection of very desirable

Taffeta Eton Coats

in a variety of styles, trimmed with Embroidered Batiste collars) at $14.50, 22.50

Special Offering of

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of light gray homespun, tan, brown, blue and Oxford cheviot mixtures; Eton Coat with batiste collar; coat and skirt handsomely trimmed with stitched taffeta bands and lined throughout with silk, at $29.50

Real value $40.00

Underwear Departments

On the Second Floor

New and Exclusive styles of

Ladies' Waists

Imported and from their own workrooms of Crepe de Chine, Peau de Soie, Louisine, Peau de Cygne and Satin Persian trimmed with Mousseline and Venise Laces.

And will also offer

Taffeta Silk Waists

entire front, back and sleeves tucked and hemstitched, with gold buttons, stock collar with spikes, bishop sleeves in white, black, old rose, pink and blue, at $3.95

Dress Goods Sections

2000 Yds. Imported Crepes, 42 to 46 inches wide in various weaves, shades of navy blue only — Value 95c yd. — 41c

3000 Yds. Albatross double width, in exceptionally choice colors, also cream white and black, at 45c

Spring importations of **French Printed Challies** including 5000 Yds, in attractive designs and colorings, — Value 50c — at 39c

Oriental Rugs

For Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2d

40 India, Persian and Turkish Carpets

In very desirable colorings

9 ft. 2 x 11 ft. 8	$67.00	11 ft. x 15 ft. 6	$87.00
9 ft. 7 x 13 ft.	$76.00	11 ft. x 17 ft. 4	$98.00
10 ft. 1 x 12 ft. 6	$85.00	10 ft. 10 x 14 ft. 2	$120.00

Very much below prevailing prices

Upholstery Departments

100 Prs. Tapestry Curtains at $2.75 & 3,75
Reduced from $3.75 and $5.25 pr.

Dining Room Screens, covered with burlap at $6.95

Shirt Waist Boxes covered with imported cretonnes at $2.75 & 3.75

Muslin and Lace Curtains

Muslin, dotted, figured and striped	pr. 85c, 1.15, 1.35
Snowflake, with various colored stripes	pr $1.15, 1.65, 2.10
Bobbinet, with deep ruffle, lace insertion and edge	pr $1.25, 1.95, 2.75
Marie Antoinette Lace	pr $6.75, 8.00, 11.50

Slip covers made to order

of German Linen, Cotton Damask, Cretonnes and Dimities, Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

Misses' and Girls' Dep'ts

Misses' Eton Suits New Model of Venetian-Cloth and Homespun Cheviots; jacket trimmed and lined with taffeta silk, flounce skirt over taffeta silk drop skirt, sizes 14 and 16 yrs. Value, $29.75 — $18.75

Girls' Box Reefers of covert cloth, navy and red cheviots, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value, $8.00 — $5.50

Three-quarter Box Coats of tan covert cloth, navy blue or red cheviots, velvet collar, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value, $9.75 — $6.75

Additional Spring Importations of the celebrated

Alexandre Gloves

Awarded the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition, 1900, with many Exclusive styles in

Napoleon, Lupin and Avondale

Kid and Suede Gloves

Also a special shipment of

Ladies' Kid Gloves

4-button real French Kid and 2-clasp light weight Pique, Paris Point Embroidered, in all desirable shades at $1.00 pr.

West Twenty-third Street

LEGAL NOTES.

FOREIGN CORPORATION ILLEGALLY TRANSACTING BUSINESS HERE.—Frederick L. Hoffman brought a suit in the Municipal Court, Seventh District, to recover $250 from the Collier Engineer Company, claimed to be forfeited by it for refusal to exhibit to him its stock book, under the provisions of Section 58 of the stock corporation law, as amended in 1897. The statute requires foreign corporations (except moneyed or railroad companies) transacting business in this State to keep a book in its office containing the names and residences of all its stockholders, with the number of shares held by each, and the amount paid. The defendant, a Pennsylvania corporation, is organized for the furnishing of technical education to students through correspondence. The company has opened offices at various places in this State for the purpose of carrying on a system of organized canvassing to sell education by correspondence. A printed form is employed called a contract for scholarship, upon the receipt of which, if accepted, the company sends the student from its home office "a certificate of enrollment." Justice Joseph, before whom the action was brought, gave judgment for the defendant, holding that it was not doing business in this State, within the meaning of the law. That it solicits business within the State for its commodities, to be delivered in this State, the Court says, is not transacting business, and adds: "It therefore seems to me that in regulating what a foreign corporation should do in the transaction of its business, the Legislature necessarily had in view a corporation transacting business pursuant to authority granted to it by our laws. If a foreign corporation is illegally transacting business without authority here, the stockholder can go to the State of its creation and seek to restrain its illegal transactions. He might possibly apply to our courts for a restraining order."

NEGLIGENCE A QUESTION OF FACT.—The general tendency on the part of the Court of Appeals to make the question of negligence, or contributory negligence, in every accident case, one for the jury, even where the facts and circumstances are not disputed, was shown in the recent decision of that tribunal in the suit brought by Pearl Countryman, as administrator, against the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company. On the morning of the 3d of January, 1896, Christiana Countryman was riding in a cutter on the railroad track in the City of Gloversville when an electric car of the defendant company, running at a high rate of speed, came toward them going in the same direction. The driver heard some one shout, "Get off the track, the car is coming!" Up to that moment he had not heard the bell ring and did not know the car was approaching. He pulled the horse quickly to the right to get off. He upset the cutter in attempting to drive over a ridge of ice and snow lying between the track and the highway and Mrs. Countryman was thrown out, struck by the step or snow scraper on the rear end of the car, and was killed. The complaint was dismissed on the trial, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department. The Court of Appeals, in ordering a reversal, Judge Bartlett giving the opinion, holds that the fact that the car did not strike the cutter moving on the track did not necessarily relieve the company of the charge of negligence, where the jury might have found upon the evidence that the driver, in his effort to avoid instantaneous disaster, was compelled to turn rapidly to the right, and while he succeeded in clearing the track, he upset the cutter in attempting to drive over the ridge. The degree of alertness required of the driver, where it appeared that a car passed over the track every half hour, and in the wintry weather existing at the time of the accident a longer time elapsed between cars, was held to be a question of fact for the jury.

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Lucy Adaline Hall and her husband, now deceased, in 1883, gave the Mutual Life Insurance Company a mortgage upon property of theirs in Dutchess County. Four years later Mrs. Hall conveyed the premises to one Hanaman, who covenanted to pay the mortgage, and the insurance company then released Mrs. Hall from liability for any deficiency that might arise on foreclosure. Hanaman sold the land to Lansdell, who gave Mrs. Parker a second mortgage. Asa W. Parker, who became purchaser on foreclosure of this second mortgage, executed an instrument, in consideration of a reduction of the rate of interest on the first mortgage from 6 to 5 per cent., and an extension of the time of its payment, which recited that "this instrument being collateral to the bond and mortgage of Lucy A. Hall and John B. Hall, held by the above-named company, to secure payment of the sum of $15,000, with interest." Mr. Parker agreed to pay the principal sum secured by the mortgage. In a suit by the insurance company to foreclose the mortgage, the Court of Appeals recently decided, affirming judgment of the Second Appellate Division in favor of the plaintiff, that this instrument created a primary and original obligation on the part of Parker, he being the recipient and sole beneficiary in the matters arising from it, and the instrument being founded upon a good consideration.

Doctor your Cold with a doctor's prescription. That's Jayne's Expectorant. The great Blood Purifier is Jayne's Alterative. Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

RICH MILLINERY FOR EASTER.

The correct styles of Ladies and Misses ROUND HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS for Easter wear are now being displayed in the

NEW MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS

on the Second Floor of

OUR NEW 8TH STREET BUILDINGS

Connecting with the Broadway Stores.

PRICES RANGE FROM - - $3.95 to $25. EACH

A beautiful collection of Easter Novelties in Jewelry, Bric-a-Brac, Sterling Silver Articles, Easter Cards, Fancy Ornaments, etc., at extremely attractive prices.

Also, an immense line of Easter novelties, many exclusively our own designs, at very low prices.

Thousands of Easter Cards and Booklets, from 1c. to $3.00 each.

NEW EASTER PICTURES

Now On Exhibition At Very Little Prices.

15,000 PLATINO ART PICTURES, exact photographic reproductions of the world's most famous paintings neatly mounted in Scotch Gray Melton Mats. Size 11x14	Regular 25c Value; Special, 10c
TENNESSEE MADONNA & CHILD, mounted and fitted in Gray Cheviot Mat (oval opening)	Worth $1.00; Special, 69c
THE FALLOWFIELD HUNT.—A series of delightful Hunting Pictures appropriately framed in Flemish Oak Frames with Red and Green Mat, size inside 15x22	Reasonable At $3.00 Special, $1.39

ART GALLERY—Second Floor, Rotunda.

TAKE ANY ONE OF THE SIX ELEVATORS.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Cotton Fabrics

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Mercerized Ducks, Silk and Linen Shirtings, Silk and Cotton Plissé, Printed Dimities, Linen Lawns, Dotted Mulls, White Embroidered Piqués.

"David and John Anderson's"
Celebrated
Zephyrs.

Printed Organdies.

Plain and Fancy Batistes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"To match the mood of the season."

Breathing of flowers, of idle fancies awakening into beauty—now for the light and airy furnishings to match its mood—to make the Spring flower "put its best foot foremost" to equal our Bedroom Body Brussels Carpet, $1.10 a yd., Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 75 cents; Cushions from 50 cts.; Cretonnes, from 20 cts. per yard.

Now for the graceful lines and cool, inviting aspect of our White Enamel Bedroom Furniture—bureaux, $11.50; Chiffoniers, $8.50; Washstands, $4.25; white iron beds, brass trimmed, $4.75, and brass beds, $16.50, any size.

Lowest estimates for furnishing Summer houses complete.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 43 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TO FAT PEOPLE

I can reduce your weight from 2 to 5 pounds a week without any radical change in what you eat; no nauseating drugs, no tight bandages, nor sickening cathartics. I am a regular practicing physician, making a specialty of the reduction of surplus flesh, and after you have taken my treatment a few weeks you will say: "I never felt better in my life."

By my treatment your weight will be reduced without causing wrinkles or flabbiness of skin; heavy abdomen, double chin, or other evidences of obesity will disappear; your form will acquire symmetry; complexion will be cleared; troubles of heart, kidneys, and stomach and other vital organs will be remedied, and you will be delightfully astonished at the promptness and ease with which these results are accomplished under my system. All patients receive my personal attention, whether being treated by mail or in person. All correspondence is held strictly confidential. Treatment for either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for my new pamphlet. It will be sent in plain sealed envelope. It will convince you. HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D.,
24 East 23d St., New York.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

Sunday
March 31, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 17-28

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Annual Springtide Sale of Gifts for Easter.

Commencing Monday, April 1, we will inaugurate our annual Easter Sale. Having some years ago recognized in the beautiful and rapidly growing custom of making gifts at Easter another opportunity for increasing the popularity and serviceability of our establishment as the leading "Present" store of the Metropolis, we annually take special pains to supply thus early in the season the demand for suitable articles of Fine China and Rich Cut Glass, by gathering from all parts of the world whatever is best adapted for this particular occasion.

These preparations, occupying many months, culminate at Eastertide in a six days' sale, which is characterized not only by completeness of detail and an opportunity of variety of choice with which there is practically nothing that approaches competition, but by a special reduction in prices much exceeding the usual

"¼ Less Than Elsewhere."

The following articles mentioned are merely illustrations standing for hundreds of others equally desirable in beauty, elegance and price.

A GLASS SET. A beautiful glass set entirely new in shape and design, deeply etched pattern, quality of the best, for this Easter sale only.

12 Goblets,
12 Clarets,
12 Saucer Champagnes,
12 Wines,
12 Cordials,

60 pieces complete, $10.60.

JARDINIERES. A special purchase of jardinieres in the under-glazed decorations in Rockwood effects, with brown and yellow tints. These are selling at about ¼ the real value.

8 inch	.75	11 inch	2.50
9 "	1.25	12 "	3.25
10 "	1.85	14 "	4.50

CUT GLASS VASE. An entirely new shape and cutting in a beautiful cut glass vase, in every way worthy of the estimation in which it will most assuredly be held.

12 inch..... 6.25
14 " 13.50
18 " 19.50

DINNER SETS. Austrian china dinner sets in several different flower decorations with gold traced handles. Complete service for 12 persons,

$12.00.

Also Haviland finest Limoges china Dinner sets in several very artistic and delicate flower decorations and stippled gold handles. Complete service for 12 persons, including soup tureen and large platter..... **14.50**

GOLD GLASS. We direct your special attention to several new and exquisite patterns which we have just added to our already large stock in gold decorated glassware, which is now very much in vogue. Single dozens or complete sets can be had.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

"Hello, Jack."

Sold Only in Original Packages.

"You are looking fine."

"Yes, I am drinking TEA-ETTE. Did you ever hear of it?"

"Yes; that's a substitute for Tea, isn't it?"

"No, indeed; it's the finest grade of Tea, with the tannin (bitter taste) removed. I had to stop drinking Tea, it affected my nerves so I could not sleep. I am now drinking TEA-ETTE, and I sleep like a top. Try it, it's delicious and does not affect your nerves in the least. You can get Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast or Ceylon TEA-ETTE."

If your grocer does not keep it, insist on his getting it for you, or send us his name and address and we will see that you get it.

ROYAL TEA-ETTE CO.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Easter Dictates and Dominates This Entire Advertisement.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Easter Signalized by Emphatic

Values in Suits and Wraps.

Paris, Berlin and London touch hands in choice examples of each city's specialties.

The originality and grace of France,
The plain Tailor styles of England,
The adaptive powers of the Berlinese

Have their special complete representations, and the influence of Easter pervades all.

$25.00 Silk Lined Suits - - - $15.00.

In Black and Blue Cheviots, Coat and Skirt trimmed with stitched taffeta and soutache braid, skirt flounce effect, entire suit silk lined, sizes 34, 36 and 38. It is an unprecedented step to sell such suits thus.

$42.50 High-Class Tailored Suits . . . . . 26.75.

In fine quality Broadcloths or Cheviots, light weight, Black and Blue, handsomely braided, coat has vestee of black or contrasting colors; entire suit lined with excellent black taffeta; the skirt over silk drop, with deep accordeon pleated flounce.

In Jackets.

Taffeta Silk Eton Jackets, lined with white, vestee of white moire, well tailored; a $10.00 value; Monday..... **7.50**

Silk Eton Jackets, excellent tucked taffeta, vestee of white moire, silk lined, trimmed with small buttons; $13.50 Etons for..... **10.00**

Tailored Jackets of Cheviot and Covert Cloths, Eton or regular jacket lengths, silk lined throughout, unusually underpriced at..... **10.00**

Noveities in Cloth and Silk Coats—
Etons, Louis Quinze and Long Garments.

Capes of the Prevailing Mode.

Broadcloth Capes, black only, lined with black taffeta, storm collar, hood lined with black and white plaid silk, also in black, heavily braided; choice..... **10.00**

Black Worsted Cloth Capes, broad band of tucked taffeta, full collar of taffeta Ruching, silk lined; Monday..... **14.75**

New Importations of SILK WAISTS.

Artists plan and produce them. Infinite pains, an educated taste, artistic sensibilities are all enlisted before Paris masterpieces see the light. Such creations as we import and copy baffle the average designer. Waists hastily turned out lack finish. There is a sameness of detail and effect. We show exclusive originals, then adapt them cleverly and skilfully at moderate cost. The French smartness is given in every instance, from the small-priced garment to the most elaborate confection.

ASTONISHING SPECIAL VALUES.

A charming group of Imported Models from Paquin, Raudnitz and Doucet, showing the striking characteristics of each artist. Only one of a kind, by far the greatest values ever given in French Waists, at..... **35.00**

Copies of Paris Models in Louisines, Crepe de Chines and other favorite soft finished weaves. Every color, every whim and caprice of the season's best designs..... **10.50**

Louisine Silk Waists, back, front and sleeves uniquely tucked in two and three alternate clusters. Pink, lavender, light blue and hello; new fancy stock and bow.. **5.95**

Black corded and tucked Taffeta Waists, a wonderful value at..... **2.98**

The New Importations of French Underwear.

Every season Paris sends us novelties that join delicacy and beauty to practical Underwear improvement. The fads of Over Dress appear in Lingerie. To be gowned smartly and correctly demands the accompaniment of modern Underwear.

WE DISPLAY IN GREAT VARIETY

Empire Gowns of linen, real lace and finest embroidery trimmings. Very long straight front Corset Covers, to fit the New Era Corsets. Skirts with fitted tops, and all the best tight fitting effects. Complete Suits of Underwear made in one piece—an indescribable convenience.

To-morrow These Specials:

French Hand-embroidered Chemise, Drawers, or Corset Covers..... **.85c**
French Chemise du Bal, Corset Covers and Drawers—can be matched for Bridal Sets... **1.45**

Domestic Underwear.

A general sale, at one reduced price, of a magnificent Underwear collection—Empire Gowns—Empire and Marie Antoinette Corset Covers (very long straight fronts)—"Marguerite" and skirt trimmed Chemise—Drawers and Skirts in various handsome styles. Can be matched for Bridal Sets. The entire group for choice..... **85c**

Infants' Dresses.

Short, in lawn, short waist, Empire effect..... **88c**
Long, in nainsook, hem and feather stitching..... **59c**

Easter Neckwear.

In conjunction with the high class Imported Novelties—daily reinforced from abroad—Novelty Jabots, Fichus, Berthas, Capes, Collars, Stocks and Bows—we make

exceedingly advantageous offerings
in the more popular lines.

Imported Turnover Protection Collars, embroidered and lace effects—from, each..... **10c. to 48c**

Taffeta and Foulard Barbes, plain and Persian effects, soft and pliable, obviating the use of a stiff stock. **25c., 35c., 45c., 59c**

Venise and Russian Lace Collars, a very complete collection. Prominent values at..... **95c., 1.95, 2.95**

Real Russian Lace Boleros, already proved decidedly a favorite neckdress..... **2.50 and 3.95**

The Easter Veilings.

The thin light mesh, supporting a series of graduated dots, is most generally becoming.
Star, ring and irregular figure designs assume many variations.
Magpie effects still have a definite status.
Velvet spots keep their vogue.
A new shade of violet divides with a new gray the early color honors of the season.
All these, and twice as many more, are presented in our unexcelled stocks.

Choice French Empire Crepes 58c.

Highly popular, sought for their soft, sheer, clinging features, typical spring fabrics in color and effect. Shades are cream, pink, light blue, nile, gray, rose, gold, brown, red and blue. Charming to wear, alluring to buy at our exceedingly special price. Main floor.

Another thousand pieces of 25c. Swisses Brodes at 12½c. 4th Floor; Bargain Quadrangle.

We told their story—how a mill miscalculated and paid dearly for overproduction.
The 25c. value is unmistakable— a wreath of fresh, catchy patterns, mirroring every color and combination, is shown on clear, well woven grounds, most durable, most desirable. It is a chance of chances.

Easter Millinery.

After very extensive preparations we are now ready to exhibit by far the most complete and attractive collection of High Class Millinery Novelties ever displayed in this country. Brought out with special reference to this coming Easter.

Imported Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques and Turbans—every leading house in Paris represented in our collection. Suit and Dress Hats from our own work room, specially chic and desirable styles, at prices to please everybody.

Misses' and children's Trimmed Hats, both Imported Models and those of our own make. Enormous variety from which to choose at popular prices.

(Trimmed Hat Departments, 2d Floor, New Building.)

Large assortment of Untrimmed Hats—so many choice novelties were never before seen. Specially attractive display of Hats made and prepared for simple and inexpensive trimmings.

Flowers and Foliage—A collection embracing exact copies of every possible style of the natural. Also novelty Flowers, Montures, Wreaths, Sprays and Piquets, New Wings and Quills, Aigrettes and Ostrich Novelties.

Millinery Ornaments, Fancy Laces, Embroideries, Straw and Silk Braids and Nets, Malines, Chiffons, Crepes, etc., etc.

Simply Trimmed Ready-to-Wear Hats, Golf Hats, etc., very complete and attractive collection—representing a large variety of styles (mostly exclusive).

Ribbons, Embracing complete assortment of latest Imported Novelties, Gold Effects, Warp Prints, Cashmeres, all desirable styles of Plain Ribbons for Millinery and Dress Trimmings.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

100 dozen Combination Straw and Chiffon Hats, Toques and Turbans, black and all colors; value $3 each, at..... **1.95**
1,000 dozen fine Fine French Muslin Roses, all colors, 3 in a bunch; value 55c., at.... **29c**
100 dozen Rose Spray, 4 and 5 roses in pacquet, with leaves and buds; value 75c., at.... **48c**
60 dozen Rose Montures and wreaths, assorted styles and colors; value $1.00, at..... **75c**
1,000 pieces Straw Braids, black, white and colors, 13 yards in piece; value 85c., at..... **48c**
2,000 pieces Straw Braids, pieces of 14 yards, in black and white, Paris dye and bleach, at $1.25, 95c., 85c. and..... **65c**
500 pieces Extra Quality Double Face Satin Ribbon, 5 inches wide, black only, value 60c., at..... **32c**

Lace Department.

No such exhibit of Novelties as we now present has ever appeared in our Lace Department. Not in one class of lace alone, but in all, the varied makes, collected with care and discrimination from the great lace centres of Europe, form a unique collection of choiceness and novelty. Lace connoisseurs will enjoy them. Dressmakers are enabled to copy the model costumes of Parisian modistes with exactness.

We display Venise, Arabe, Russian, Cluny, Irish, Crochet, Lierre, Margot, Net Guipure, Point Gaze, Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Chantilly, Alençon, Fond de Fil, &c., in different forms of Galloons, Insertings, Edgings, Incrustations, demi-Flouncings, Nets, &c.

SPECIAL ITEMS NUMBER.

Black Silk Point d'Esprit Nets, 45 inches wide, extra heavy mesh and large size dot, value 85c., at..... **69c**
White Cotton Point d'Esprit Nets, 54 inches wide, fine mesh ground, value 75c., at..... **60c**
Venise Lace all-overs, 18 inches wide, drab shade, new designs, value $1.98 yard, at..... **1.55**
A large assortment of Venise Irregular Laces in the correct drab shade, exceptional values at, yard, 98c., 48c. and..... **39c**
Fine French Valenciennes Laces, desirable for trimming lawn, organdie and grass linen dresses, worth double, yard, 7c., 9c., 12c. and..... **16c**
All silk Lyons weave, Liberty Chiffon, lates spring shades..... **45c**

The Misses' Department.

More of the Venetian and cheviot Suits of 18.50 quality and finish at 13.95. Details are: Eton Jacket with vest and bands of stitched taffeta, flounced skirt with stitched taffeta trimming; colors and black; 14 to 18 years; distinctly a commanding value at..... **13.95**
Misses' juvenile Suits, trimmed with fancy braids, silk and cloth vest effects; 10 to 14 years; Monday..... **9.75**
Girls' Wool Serge Sailor Suits, blue only, trimmed with assorted braid; 4 to 12 years..... **2.95**
Misses' handsome tucked Eton Jackets with Russian lace collar; 14 to 18 years..... **13.75**
Misses' Silk Eton Jackets of tucked taffeta or plain Peau de Soie, fancy guimpe trimming or vest effect; 14, 16, 18 years..... **9.75**

Great Sale of Handkerchief "Seconds"

AT ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

24,000 fine pure linen Handkerchiefs, direct from one of the foremost Belfast manufacturers. Thickened threads, almost imperceptible pinholes, place them, technically, in the class of "seconds." To ordinary eyes they are "firsts"—in quality, fineness and value. But to scrupulous manufacturers the tiniest flaw looks large.

They were sold to us at Half Price. For Men and Women. — At Half Price we place them on Sale. Assorted Hems.

9c., 15c., 25c.

To be found at Bargain Quadrangle—4th Floor.

Remnant Sale of Embroideries.

Fine hand machined strips from a St. Gall manufacturer.
Handsome Styles of Edgings and Insertings,
HALF THE USUAL PIECE PRICES.

Assorted widths, all fresh and perfect. The looms run varyingly; now and again an odd length results. We will cut by the yard, provided no unreasonable lengths remain—

At 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c. A One-Half Saving Positively Accrues.

(Bargain Quadrangle—4th Floor.)

White Kid Gloves Are "En Regle."

Fashion's mandate is very peremptory on this point. We confine our Easter announcement to the one style that concerns every smart woman interested in Easter Dress.

In two and three clasp effects—in glace kid—(fine and supple)—embroidered backs, self or black, in "nervure," Paris Points, one row, and all novelty extremes. Our white lines show every variety—There are none as good at..... **98c., 1.25, 1.50**

Fine Linen for Easter Tables.

Hemstitched Table Cloths, choice satin damask..... **2.25 and 3.25**
Hemstitched Napkins, 20 inches square—a dozen for..... **2.85**
Hemstitched Tray Cloths and Squares.
The Squares, 24 by 24; each 20c
The Cloths, 18 by 27; each 20c—4th Floor.

19th St. — Sixth Avenue. — 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

SPLENDID EASTER VALUES
in
Millinery,
Jackets, Capes, Skirts, Waists,
Tailor-made Gowns
and
Other Spring Apparel and Merchandise.

In our popular departments of Ladies' and Misses' Garments, in the enlarged Millinery, in Silks, in Dress Goods—everywhere throughout the store, Spring's Great Festival is prepared for with New Goods in Great Assortments at QUICK SELLING PRICES.

Ladies' Eton Jackets

Specimen Easter Values.

Black Silk—tucked or plain—silk lined. 8.98
Black Silk—tucked—corded bands.... 12.98
Cheviot and Covert—Black and colors. 4.98
Black Venetian—satin lapels..... 6.98

Spring Box Coats

Handsomely tailored—perfectly shaped.
Specimen Easter Values.

Tan Covert—velvet collar—satin lined. 6.98
Tan Covert—extra stitched..... 9.98
Oxford Twill—velvet collar..... 6.98
Venetian—black and col'd—satin lined. 4.98
Covert Short Jackets—box front..... 7.98
Black Cheviot—satin lined..... 8.98
Black Cloth—silk faced front—silk lined..... 9.98

Tailor-made Gowns

Newest Skirts—gore or flare flounce.
Specimen Easter Values.

Ten styles—Etons with silk bands, silk facings or gold braids—silk or satin lined..... 9.98
With fancy vests and tailor bands or tucked taffeta silk collars and bands. 12.98
High class fabrics—fancy tailored and refined effects—many silk lined thro. 15.98
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Still finer up to 69.98.
Styles and Values Challenge any in New York.

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Specimen Easter Values.

Applique Net flare over silk—accordion ruffle..... 9.98
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All over Cluster tucks—braid applique flounce over silk accordion ruffle.... 13.69
Elaborate novelties in finer to 65.00.

Silk Waists

Specimen Easter Values.

Taffeta Silk—New effects in tucks and hemstitchings—button trim..... 3.98
Peau de Soie and Louisine Silk—white and fancy shades—cluster and all over tucks—crochet buttons—grandest value yet offered..... 5.00
Extra quality Taffeta Silk—yoke and vest effect—ribbon velvet and gold buttons—black and colors..... 7.98
Novelties in lace trim'd Waists—elsewhere 6.90 to 8.98, our price..... 5.98

Neckwear

Specimen Easter Values.

Taffeta, Satin and Liberty Silk Silk Stocks—full bow, lace, ruche or gold braid trim—colors and black.. .98
Extra fine Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—long pleated ends..... 1.39
Silk Combination Stock and Tie—elaborate Gold Braid and Buttons.... 1.49
Tucked and Hemstitched Taffeta Stocks—L'Aiglon ends..... .69

Girls' and Misses' Wear

Specimen Easter Values.

Girls' and Misses' Box Coats—best quality and styles—6 to 14 yrs—value 8.98.... 5.98
Misses' Box Jackets—Coverts and Serges—14 to 18 yrs—value 7.50..... 4.98
All Wool English Serge Sailor Suits—best colors—4 to 12 years—value 5.98.. 3.98
Little Children's Sample Reefers—lace, ribbon, Pique and Emb'y trim—value 4.98..... 2.98

Boys' Suits

Specimen Easter Values.

Double Breasted—Navy Serges and Cheviot Mixtures—7 to 16 years—value 4.98..... 2.98
Double Breasted—Navy Wide Wales, Serges, Cassimeres and Cheviots—7 to 16 years—value $6 to $8..... 3.98
Short Pant Vest Suits—3 piece—all wool—best colors—value $5.98..... 3.98
Others—value $8.00..... 5.98
Youths' Long Pant Suits—14 to 19 years—value $8.00..... 5.98
Juvenile Suits—Norfolk and Sailor—3 to 10 years—value $4.98..... 2.98

Linens and Towels

Specimen Easter Values.

64 inch Damasks—Heavy quality..... .64
72 inch Damasks—value .50..... .39
Damask Towels—24x52—knotted fringe—were .34..... .24
Turkish Towels—Woven Initial..... .12½
Napkins—23 inch—full bleached—usually 98 cents a dozen..... .79
Bureau Scarfs—Hemstitched—20x54 inch. .29
Squares—Hemstitched—open centres.... .29

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at much quoted price, but there is as much difference between the qualities here and elsewhere obtained for that amount as there is between gold and silver.

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You can depend upon finding values here not to be duplicated elsewhere.

Handsome Trimmed Hats—copied from imported models and equal to those elsewhere at $12 to $18.....8.00 and $10.00

Misses' Tam o' Shanters—baby ruche—all Leghorns, full mull and satin ribbon trim.....2.98

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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats—black, white and colors.....1.98

Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats—fancy shapes—silk or straw trim.....1.98

Ladies' Untrimmed-Dress Shapes—Black and Colors—value .59.....39

Roses and Wreath Garnitures—All colors—value .50 to $3.00.. .39 to 2.98

Ladies' Gloves

Specimen Easter Values.

Glace and Suede—Black, White and all shades—2-clasp and Mousquetaire—our regular $1.49 glove.....98

No glove you can elsewhere buy at 98 cents or a dollar can begin to compare in quality.

Foster Lacing Gloves, also 2-clasp—all shades, sold everywhere at a dollar.....69

Ladies' Silk Skirts

A Specimen Easter Value.

Taffeta Silk—Latest shades—Graduated Accordion with ruffle finish, also Dust Ruffle.....3.98

Specimen Easter Values

Gros Grain Coaching Parasols—White and Black—value 3.00.....1.98

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose—lace effects—Hermsdorf dye—usually .50.....39

Men's Percale Dress Shirts—new stripes—separate cuffs.....49

Wash Dress Fabrics

Specimen Easter Values.

Silk Ginghams—elsewhere .39 and .49.....29

All Linen Canvas—solid colors—actually now elsewhere sold at .49.....19½

Flannelettes—light nap.....5½

Fancy Dimities—very fine.....12½

Corded Ginghams—Novelty styles.....5½

Imported Grenadines—were .50.....39

Silks

Specimen Easter Values.

Black Surah Twills—24 inches wide.....50

Black Grenadines—Satin and Taffeta Stripe—45 inches wide—value 1.00.....79

New Satin fig'd Louisines—Spring combinations—value .79.....59

Fig'd Surah Twills and Foulards—new designs and colorings.....59

Hemstitched and Shirred Taffetas—White, Black and Cream—value 1.00..79

24 inch Fig'd Satin Libertys—new designs and colorings.....79

Dress Goods

Specimen Easter Values.

46 inch All Wool Storm Serges and Cheviots—value .69.....49

40 and 45 inch Imported Vigoreaux.....49

All Wool Granite Suitings—value .59..39

52 inch All Wool Tailor Cloths.....59

50 inch Venetian Cloths—value 1.19.....89

45 inch Satin Panne Cloth—value 1.19..89

Lace Curtains, Portieres, etc.

Specimen Easter Values.

300 pair Bobbinet Curtains—deep lace edge and ins't'g—value 5.98.....3.98

Irish Point and Antique Bed Sets—single and d'ble bed size—value 9.98..5.98

Mercerized Damask Portieres—rope edge or fringe—value 5.98.....3.98

Silkized Damask—high art colorings—fringed top and bottom—value 10.98..7.98

Heavy Rope Portieres—best colorings..1.98

Bagdad Couch Covers—value 2.49.....1.69

Oriental Rug designs—value 5.98.....3.98

Light Weight Draperies

Specimen Easter Values.

36-inch Curtain Swisses.....9½

Oriental Draperies—value .39.....26

Imported Madras—value .98.....49

Irish Point Sash Panels—value 1.19.....79

New China Silks—40 styles.....49

Japanese Art Crepes and Silkolines....49

Rugs

Specimen Easter Values.

Best Wiltons—27x54—30 styles.....2.98

Wilton Hall Runners—2.3x9 ft.....6.79

Rich Axminsters—8.3x10.6 ft—value $25.....19.98

Reversible Turanian Smyrnas—7.6x10.6 ft.—value 10.00.....7.49

Persian Wiltons—27x54 inch.....98

Wool-filled Art Squares—Best Colors—2x3 yards—value 2.19.....1.69

INDIA WILL AGAIN SUFFER FROM FAMINE

Government Relief Stations Are Already in Operation.

American Oil May Be Displaced by the Russian Product — Utilizing the Country's Water Power.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Feb. 28.—There is unfortunately no longer any doubt that famine of a somewhat intense description will again be present in several districts of India during the coming Summer. That this would be the case in the Bombay Deccan country has long been foreseen, and I alluded to the fact in a recent letter. But famine in the Deccan has from time immemorial been so common a thing as to excite little or no remark. The land is very poor, stern and stony uplands, on which nothing grows very well, while the rainfall is almost always scanty and sometimes almost microscopic in its quantity. The people and their cattle are inured to this state of things. All their lives they have been accustomed to eke out a precarious existence in a country where natives of more fertile parts of India would quickly die. Famine, therefore, in a Deccan, though a serious and a sorrowful fact enough, is by no means such a calamity as famine elsewhere.

With a little help from a paternal Government, help which is never denied, the inhabitants manage to worry through the period of scarcity somehow, and emerge at the end of it not very much worse off than at the beginning. The cattle, of course, suffer. There is not only a scarcity of food for them, but frequently of water also. In the arid wastes the springs which usually supply the drinking water for man and beast generally dry up altogether in a year of famine or scarcity. Still, large numbers of cattle are saved, and, being hardy and as inured to lean years as their masters, they manage to survive where richer and more pampered breeds would have succumbed. Government forest reserves are thrown open for them, they are driven long distances for water, and although there is always some mortality, it is never anything like the same as would happen under similar conditions in other parts of India. Last year, for instance, which is generally admitted to be the worst famine year in India has ever experienced, while from 70 to 95 per cent. of the cattle died in the fertile districts of Gujerat and Rajputana, nothing like this proportion died in the Deccan country, where conditions were even more stringent than elsewhere. Now the certain prospect of another season of scarcity in the Deccan does not cause feelings of great trepidation either in the minds of Government officials or of the peasants themselves. The former have their measures for relief, the various works are already cut and dried. The people are well aware of this, and when they can no longer support themselves they form camp somewhere close at hand where they can exist in tolerable comfort until the advent of the monsoon rains once more makes it possible for them to return to their own holdings.

FAMINE IN THE GUJERAT.

But in Gujerat things are, unfortunately, very different. This district has for centuries enjoyed the reputation of being the most fertile part of India. Close to the western coast, and so well within the influence of the monsoon current, the rains have almost invariably been copious. The yields of the best and the crops of Gujerat, cotton, rice, and the various sorts of millet, have long been famous. In 1899, however, the rains which during the previous eighty years had never once failed, were conspicuous by their absence. Hence the great famine of 1900, when, despite all the efforts of Government, thousands of human beings and hundreds of thousands of cattle perished.

The people, long accustomed to something approaching luxury, were soft and comparatively helpless in the hour of stress, and very often put off coming to the relief camps until it was too late. They quickly fell into a low and impoverished state, and readily fell victims to the frightful epidemics which in a tropical country always follow in the wake of scarcity. Fever, cholera, smallpox, and dysentery carried off their tens and thousands of people. And those who succumbed there were a dozen times who had been temporarily struck down by one of these curses in India in a single year. Thus the people as a whole were physically in a low state of health, weakened and despondent. To add to their misery the rains last year did not come at the right time. They were nearly two months late. Then they fell copiously enough, but this late arrival pushed back the whole season of agricultural operations nearly two months. The crops were ruined so far as the enormous loss of plow cattle admitted, but to bring them to maturity it was necessary that the rains should come as they had begun, two months later than usual. But, unfortunately, the August months were destitute of rainfall. The crops, which had come up extremely well, failed to mature for want of moisture. The same cause rendered it impossible in many places to prepare the land for the winter crops. Thus famine once more threatens Gujerat, and, what is worse, perhaps, a water famine as well. However, here as in the other parts of Bombay, the Government has matured its plans and relief is already available for those who want it. Few people should die of actual starvation. Those who will have themselves to thank, for food is to be had for the asking at the various camps and depots scattered about the districts. It is much to be feared, though, that there will again be considerable mortality. Cholera and other diseases are ever present in India, and when once they take a hold on people weakened by long periods of scarcity they are extremely difficult to shake off.

THE OIL TRADE IN INDIA.

It may be of interest to American readers to describe how American petroleum is gradually being displaced in the Indian markets by the Russian product. A few years ago American oil was in far greater favor with consumers in this country. In those days only the better and wealthier classes used kerosene for lighting purposes. The bulk of the poor people continued to use the cotton wick floating in a saucer of vegetable oil, which from time immemorial has been the recognized means of illumination throughout the East. And of those who could afford to use the modern lamp and kerosene oil, the majority preferred the American product as being purer, cleaner, and a better illuminant than the Russian article. This appears to have been recognized by the Baku refiners, and during the last few years they have very greatly improved the quality of their canned oil, which now gives almost as white a light and as great an absence of smoke and smut as some of the American brands. But where the Russians have scored so tremendously during the last five years is in the case of their lower-grade oils. These are brought to the coast ports of India in tank steamers, and are at once pumped into enormous receivers at the wayside. Thence oil tank trucks carry them all over the railway system of India. At all important stations there is now a huge oil installation in which kerosene oil is retailed to all who come for it, the price is so low that the natives find it more economical to use it in cheap lamps of European make than to continue the use of the time-honored vegetable oils produced in the country. In fact, during the last five years a species of domestic revolution has been effected by means of the enterprise of the Russian oil dealers. The lamp which for twenty centuries or more has been in universal use, alike in the palace of the Rajah and the hovel of the peasant, has been suddenly cast aside in favor of an Austrian or German lamp costing a few rupees and Russian oil, now to be had in every hamlet near the land of rail. Thus Russian oil has not only created a new market for itself but it is slowly but surely ousting American oil from its place. Even the classes now use it in preference to the more expensive American oil. The latter is still solely used by the well-to-do Europeans and better classes of natives, but here, too, its days are numbered.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT NOW USED.

The electric light is now being largely used in all the big cities. India has been extremely backward in this respect hitherto, for many reasons. In the first place the European quarters of most large inland cities are, as is always the case in the East, scattered over a very wide area, so as to allow of as much air circulation as possible. This, of course, means an enormous increase in the cost of wiring as compared with the case of crowded cities. Though there is plenty of coal, it is of poor or less in one district, and that one district is hundreds of miles from the majority of large towns where the electric light might otherwise be introduced. This makes the cost of fuel prohibitive. But in places such as Calcutta, Bombay, and other large towns the electric light is now the rule. In up-country stations where this is impossible acetylene gas is much in favor, and installations have recently been made in many provincial towns.

All this means that the class which has hitherto used American oil is now deserting it for other illuminants, and it may be predicted that in time the imports of the Snowflake and other brands of the Standard Oil Trust will sink to very small figures indeed. The process will be one of years, for things move slowly in this most conservative of countries, but it will come, nevertheless.

INDIA'S WATER POWER.

In matters electrical, however, which have hitherto been shamefully neglected in this country, we are now beginning to make a move. We have in India millions of horse power running to waste in the big rivers which, fed by the vast snow fields of the Himalaya range, run from the mountains to the sea. Unfortunately it is only possible to utilize the power of these waters at a convenient distance from the foot of the hills, and it so happens that there are no towns of any importance near the hills. All are far out in the plains. In time, no doubt, we shall adopt the American principle of bringing the towns to the power, as in the case of Niagara and other places. But there are other rivers in India besides those flowing from the Himalaya which can be utilized for power purposes. There is now in course of execution a scheme for the utilization of the power running to waste in the River Cauvery, which would be deemed of merit in America itself. The Cauvery rises in the northern portion of the native territory of Mysore, and flows, partly through Mysore and partly through British territory, to the Bay of Bengal. The falls on the river which it is now proposed to utilize are 320 feet in height, but for a mile above the actual falls the river runs in a series of rapids, dropping a hundred feet in that short distance. The drainage area of the river above the falls is some 6,000 odd square miles. The maximum flood discharge is close on 250,000 cubic feet a second, the ordinary discharge during the rainy season is 180,000 cubic feet a second, and the lowest recorded discharge during the extreme dry season is 95 feet.

It has long been recognized that here was a source of power which it would be almost criminal not to utilize. But, unfortunately, there have hitherto been serious drawbacks to all schemes for the use of this power running to waste. The falls are situated in an out-of-the-way corner of the State, far from the railway, and the climate is so unhealthful that it was out of the question to establish factories close to the source of power. A couple of years by, however, a Royal Engineer officer whose services had been lent to the Mysore State, conceived the idea of utilizing the power at the Cauvery Falls to run the Kolar gold fields, ninety miles away, in a direct line.

UTILIZING THE CAUVERY FALLS.

The scheme was strongly backed by the enlightened Prime Minister of the native State, and was approved by Lord Curzon. Capt. de Lotbiniere, the officer in question, was deputed to the United States in order to see how similar installations were worked, and, on his return, soon worked out a scheme which is now in process of execution. The cost of transmitting electrical energy over so great a distance as ninety miles is, of course, very great. But the Kolar gold mines are a great distance from the coal fields, and their fuel bill is consequently very heavy. Power, in fact costs them £30 per horse power per annum. It has been ascertained that electrical power can be transmitted to the gold fields from the Cauvery Falls at a much less figure than this, and a contract has been entered into with the mines to take 4,000 horse power at a rate per horse power per annum varying from £29 in the first year, £18 in the next three years, £24 in the fifth, and thereafter £10 per unit for a period of five years. The mines calculate to save more than £500,000 by this bargain during the next ten years.

The Mysore State, on the other hand, estimates that for a capital outlay of something under £300,000, the cost of the installation, and after allowing for depreciation and wear and tear of plant, profits to the extent of £524,000 will have accrued at the end of the ten years' period for which the contract with the mines has been made. Thus both parties will benefit to the tune of upward of £500,000. The greater part of the plant has been obtained from America, there being no British firm competent to supply it.

The General Electrical Company supplies the generating, transmitting, and distribution plant, the figure being £164,000, while the Swiss firm of Escher, Wyss and Co. supplies the hydraulic plant. It is a great and important scheme, the progress of which will be watched with the greatest interest in India. It is not too much to say that if it is successful, as there is every reason to expect, it will lead to a development of the utilization of electrical energy in India which will have many important results.

POLICE GAME OF CHECKERS.

Story of Sergts. Churchill and Carson and Their Frequent Transfers.

The four Sergeants of the Tenderloin Police Station, are, in their rank, the most envied quartet in the Police Department. For this berth, for the Sergeant as well as the Captain, is regarded by them as the best place in the department. Why? Well that is wholly for the Sergeants to know and must remain shrouded in the mystery that surrounds the political history of the department, with its long line of surprises and intrigues that go to make up the struggle for power of man over man in this organization of 8,000 men. But the fact remains that there is not one of the 400 Sergeants of the department who does not keep his vision cast toward the old brick building on West Thirtieth Street.

The last month will furnish a good example in the struggle for this prize—this little game of police checkers, with the friendly "pull" as opposing forces, and the Sergeants as the red and blacks disks moved about on the little squares which indicate the different police stations of New York. This game of the past week has its prizes. The first prize, of course, is the aforementioned Tenderloin berth. The booby prize is a little slip of paper bearing the official stamp of Mulberry Street, and entitling the bearer to all the privileges of a little shanty in Newtown Creek, which for the sake of official dignity is called the Seventy-seventh Precinct. The consolation prize is an old familiar phrase, also of Mulberry Street origin, "for the good of the service." This recent game has to do with two Sergeants, Frederick G. Carson and James Churchill.

Sergt. Carson has been transferred half a dozen times in the past year. Sergt. Churchill, who enjoys the sobriquet of "The Adonis of the Force," came very near being made Captain in the last batch of promotions. He was not a veteran, and this fact prevented it. He was transferred by way of consolation from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the Tenderloin, Sergt. Carson going from the Tenderloin to Churchill's place on the upper west side.

Then began a contest—this game of checkers which brought all the latent reinforcements into the battle line, and the two Sergeants began to move from and back to the Tenderloin Station with the regularity that an automaton player scoops up the men of a novice.

These two Sergeants had merely got comfortably seated in their respective places behind the desk of these two stations, than the order came for them to again exchange places, and no sooner did they return to their old berths than they received word to move again, and this time to the same stations, Sergt. Churchill having the advantage of bringing up in the Tenderloin.

Then the wrath of Mulberry Street was somehow incurred, and Sergt. Churchill was transferred to Newtown Creek, where it was thought he would be far away from and prevented pleading with the forces behind him to bring him back. Sergt. Carson succeeded him at the Tenderloin, and all went well for a few days.

Now the blotter of the Newtown Creek Station, according to Sergt. Churchill, might serve as a relic of medieval police methods. Every time an entry is made on it, the Sergeant usually calls in his physician, who prescribes tonic for overwork, and the Sergeant takes a long vacation. So Sergt. Churchill had plenty of time to think, and he kept the wires hot from Newtown Creek to a certain club on the upper west side.

After Commissioner Murphy took the reins of the department, Sergt. Churchill, who was about to give up hope and buy a commutation ticket on the Long Island Railroad, received word to again report for duty at the Tenderloin, and Sergt. Carson was again presented with a slip—a prospective lease of an apartment in a Summer home at Newtown Creek.

This marks the last move in the police game of checkers in the Tenderloin. Churchill has one the better of it. He is in the king row. Will he remain there? Well, they are giving odds in the Tenderloin that he will.

There is a moral goes with the playing of this game of checkers, dedicated to the police force. It is: "Struggle to get a king—but be sure he wears the biggest crown."

CHINESE AS MUSICIANS

No People Who Use Departures from Natural Tones More.

THE LANGUAGE ITSELF A SONG

No Important Ceremonial or Social Affair Complete Without Music, but the Ideas Are Different.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25.—Allusion to the Chinese as a people of song is certainly not common, and one persisting in it might lay some claim to originality. Yet with no people is the departure from natural tone, which may be classed as song, in more general use. Their speech is a cadence. At least one dialect in the North abounds in words whose meaning depends altogether on inflection. There are words in that dialect that could be spelled only one way in English, and yet have eight different Chinese meanings. The native ear distinguishes them by inflection, and it does it as unfailingly as the eye distinguishes the written characters for them. Enough of the language for practical purposes in daily intercourse may be acquired quite easily by an outsider, but although men come to China beardless and remain all through their active years, the foreign ear rarely masters that delicate shade of tone which fixes with certainty the meaning of words. The Chinese talk the chromatic scale almost by intuition.

There is no important ceremonial without music. It has as prominent a part in the services in the temples as in the Roman Catholic Churches. The great periodical functions which the Emperor conducts are regulated by musical programme. No social affair is complete without music. It attends the pleasures and the griefs of the people, the weddings, the banquets, the gathering of friends, and the funerals. In the theatres the orchestra has scarcely a moment's rest through an entire evening. A neighborhood will drop the tasks at which it may be engaged to crowd around street musicians. Wherever one may go in China, the presence of coolies at their work is invariably noted by the sing-song with which they accompany it.

Opinions are, of course, settled as to the effect of the Chinese music commonly heard. It offends in too many ways for enumeration. Yet the merit of noise is not without recognition. The large cymbals which the Cantonese use produce mass effects not equaled by any other instrument in the world. They can be made only at Soochow, which on that account is as famous in its way as Cremona. The Germans tried to imitate them, and followed measurements exactly, but failed. Then some one came here from Germany and offered 20,000 marks to be taught the art in a Soochow shop. Money could not buy it, and Soochow will probably for generations to come, as for generations past, hand down from father to son the process by which two disks of brass may be made to produce louder, fuller, and longer tone than can be got in any other way in an orchestra.

Cantonese make a horn which, with the aid of a reed mouthpiece, puts the bagpipe out of commission. Its sound is as true as that of the Scotch favorite, and so far surpasses it in piercing strength that the bagpipe may be fairly said to be only a poor imitation. The common banjo, carrying never more than three strings, is not only infinitely more graceful than the American instrument, but it is capable of better performance. No loftier name than fiddle is deserved by the Chinese crudity so called, but, judging from what one may hear on it, a violin expert, with a few weeks' practice, ought to be able to handle one so that an ordinary listener, not seeing the performer, might suppose that he was playing his proper instrument. The clarinet, which dominates popular performance, does not differ essentially from that used elsewhere, and the Chinese varieties of flute include the standard instrument. Some of the flutes have a hole to which a bamboo film is attached, somewhat softening the tone and giving it a tremolo.

There are horns, oboes, and minor instruments capable of approaching orchestral production as it is understood in lands that have modern music, but as assembled and adjusted in China, every one knows that the sound is always distinctive, often discordant, and on no account enjoyable. It none the less proves that in order to suit their own ears the Chinese have not lacked invention in sound-producing instruments, and it sustains the first impression that, in their own way and after a fashion not calling for select descriptive adjectives, they are a musical people. When it shall be shown why, exclusive in all else, they should have been expected to conform their tastes in this line to foreign standards, it will be time to retract or modify the general proposition.

FOUNDATION OF THE ART.

Differences between Chinese and other music are not more marked than are general differences between this ancient people and moderns. Music appeals to sympathy here as elsewhere. In a congress of those who hear music through the understanding, Chinese delegates would not be convinced that their style had not as sound basis as any other. Those learned in this line can talk upon it with as fine soporific effect as can foreign savants. They can prove that their system is founded on nature, and can demonstrate scientifically, according to their view, the close relation of heaven and earth in their art.

There can thus be no use in trying to convert by argument, for if there is anything that can compare with foreign conceit, it is the esteem which the Chinese have for things their own.

If their scale produces sounds not to be rendered on a foreign tempered instrument, if they have no semitones and are unable to engage in major and minor moods on the foreign plan, they regard those details as vagaries in which there is no occasion to indulge, but rather to shun. A foreigner is apt to find it as difficult to get into accord with Chinese music as he is to learn to write the language accurately. When foreigners who have been close students of things Chinese for forty years cannot write two pages of copy that will pass muster with fairly educated natives twenty-five years old, there is a racial hiatus that is manifest as well in music.

The Chinese think it no disadvantage that their music is not marked with terms of expression or of time. Teaching those things is a business, and masters learn by tradition. A tailor, cobbler, and musician are built the same way in some respects. Give one a coat, the other a shoe, and the third a tune, and there will turn out exact reproductions. Let left to their own devices without a pattern, they are almost certain to go wrong. The ordinary native musician learns a tune from hearing it played. When he has it, he rarely lets it go. If it becomes desirable to add his instrument to others for the sake of volume, that object is the main consideration. Whether tones blend or not is a minor matter. It must be a fierce discord that native hearers cannot enjoy. Should the combination get too strong for them, and the offense be traced to a wind instrument, the method of correction is to blow a little harder or a little softer than before. String players are supposed to keep somewhere near pitch if they can do it without sinking their individuality.

Ceremonial music is less liable to this form of aggravation than is the popular kind, for the instruments of ceremony have fixed tones, like bells, gongs, cymbals, and trumpets, and their separate and joint use is regulated with reference to effects not at all unimpressive. Environment of scene, architecture, costume, and ritual, indeed, invests many of the ceremonies with a quality to which such ponderous music seems well adapted.

REASON FOR CHINESE NOISE.

It is not difficult to understand why much of the music heard publicly should degenerate into mere noise. No one becomes a professional musician to whom any other chance opens. He ranks with a low caste, and, having thrown himself into it, he may as well entertain no hope of getting out. The public considers him, and he considers himself, a sort of mountebank. He cannot look for social or artistic preferment to better his condition or standing. The people who pay to hear professionals, whether at the theatre or elsewhere, like noise in full measure, and the musician knows his business and gives it to them. Since foreigners have usually a chance to hear only the kind of music furnished at public entertainments, common observation in regard to it is as restricted and untrustworthy as that which in the United States regards the Chinese as a nation of laundrymen and small grocers. Those who can get the privilege of visiting nice native homes hear something wholly different. There are such homes, the doors of which open to foreigners who do not approach them as though they wished to break in and see the animals.

Musical education is as attractive an accomplishment there as with foreigners of taste. There are no professionals in China who can compare with educated amateurs in skill or in musical feeling. Loud instruments are not barred from homes, nor are they favored. Amateurs in nearly every city have musical clubs, which meet at the homes and whose performances no one hears except members and a few friends. They not only produce standard native works, but some of them originate. It is possible, also, for a foreigner with decent address, and one who is not suspected of being prompted by mere curiosity, to visit where, meeting an entire family, his preconceived notions of domestic exclusiveness vanish in one short object lesson. In the face of general testimony, it may not be doubted that the Chinese as a race adhere to the custom that keeps the women out of sight when there are men callers, but whatever the common practice among themselves, there are Chinese whose instinct leads them to treat foreign guests as they understand those guests are accustomed to be treated elsewhere. In such houses one may hear the best Chinese music performed in the best manner.

INSTRUMENTS PLAYED IN HOMES.

A mechanism called chin, resembling a harp, but lying flat on a sounding board; the yangchin, of somewhat similar construction, but having sets of strings instead of single strands, and played with bamboo slips, very flexible and hammer tipped; long-necked and moon guitars, flutes, and horns constitute the equipment of a well-stocked musical household. The tones of the yangchin resemble somewhat those of the zither or of the dulcimer. When well handled this instrument produces music that would be attractive anywhere. Sometimes the guitar or flute and one or more voices may be heard uniting it. A bunch of reeds shaped into an instrument called the sheng, rarely played except by the most cultivated amateurs, is believed to have suggested the modern organ. The Chinese say that one who learns it is so entranced that he is ever playing, and many fear to try because, since its tones may be produced continuously by alternate expulsion of breath and inhalation, they think that the sheng habit induces bronchial disease.

Since nearly all Chinese music is written in unison, there can be little attempt at effects of harmony, but performers indulge in fifths, and occasionally in thirds, and the instruments are so unlike that the resulting combinations are engaging and thoroughly characteristic. There is a flavor of originality about them wholly wanting in the native music over which visitors to Honolulu become ecstatic. It sometimes happens that a composition will get beyond the compass of one of the performing instruments. The only thing the performer thinks he or she can do is to rest until the procession comes that way again. Composers of music which cultivated taste favors understand, of course, the limitations of the instruments for which they write, and it is surprising how varied and attractive they can make tonal coloring. Native Italian music is not sweeter than that which may be heard in many homes in China.

There is as little part singing as part playing and the voices of women are thin. Whether nature or art is responsible for this may not certainly be known. Their speaking voices indicate the possession of different registers. Their own music seems always to have been sung with thin voices, and it contents them. Private performance has none of the shrillness that is always heard in public.

What the Chinese might do with music not their own is not wholly conjectural. As their training has been melodic, modern art may well appall them. Yet a few have undertaken its study and have become fairly proficient both in vocal and instrumental lines. Their work proves the error of the impression that the Chinese cannot appreciate foreign modulations. It is not capacity but education that they lack. Music that pleases cultivated taste in China pleases foreign taste, and it may be permitted to conclude from what one may learn without trying to become pedantic that a Chinese may become as skilled, and as appreciative in foreign modern music as a foreigner can become in relation to native music of undoubted merit. There is much worth saving in the crude art which the Chinese cherish, and a service to the musical world may be performed by one with patience and ability to present foreign transcriptions of some of it.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

OLD REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

The "Rattle Cure" Improvised by a Quaker Family—Its Inadaptability in New York Flats.

Much has been published of late about various mechanical contrivances for the relief of deafness, but no patent has ever been obtained or advertisement given to a simple mechanism used intermittently for years in an old Westchester County Quaker family, among whom this malady seems to be a heritage of the aged.

The germ of the idea developed many years ago in that generation when they used to make their trips to and from New York on the Armenia, South America, Swallow, and other crack North River steam packets. It was noticed that if a place was secured on deck close to the whirling, roaring paddlewheels that ear trumpets could be laid aside and conversation carried on by simply placing the hand to the ear. When the railroad came it was found even easier to talk as long as the cars were in motion, especially in places right over the wheels.

One of the sons was an iron founder in his native town, and small talk, and even staid repartee, became possible for him as soon as he entered the shed of the mills, where the rough castings were placed in great iron barrels and cleaned by being rolled over and over, by steam power, with a mass of broken stone and iron.

Once when they were putting the Croton Aqueduct through the earth many yards beneath the homestead, they had a big dynamite explosion in the tunnel. Half the windows fell in splinters and pictures fell shattered to the floor.

"Come in," said grandmother, starting for the quiver first. "There, I'm sure I hard that knock as plain as anybody."

All these things went to prove a theory that the hardened tympanums once set to vibrating, became sensitive to lesser wave sounds as they responded to mighty billows of noise and led to the final experiment which proved at least as successful as most of the new-fangled mechanisms, and these sufferers have tried them—nearly all.

New Yorkers have become in a measure familiar with the idea, for some of the old folk spent part of the Winter with relatives in a Lenox Avenue flat.

And so it happened that wrathful neighbors from time to time had their attention drawn from their own infants, pianos, and phonographs by the nerve-wrenching, ear-splitting skrr-r-r-at of a big old-fashioned watchman's rattle which once did duty as the fire alarm system for a whole town. As the clatter subsided through the walls rage gradually gave place to wonder as to what it all meant. They didn't know that old Aunt Sophie was simply exchanging a few confidences with a youthful nephew.

A Chicago Burglar Killed.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Cornelius Doherty, one of the four men who attempted to break into the Newberry Building, on East Ontario Street, met a tragic death last night while running away from Watchman Frank Kelly, who shot him in the left temple and the left thigh. Kelly had driven away three men earlier in the evening. Shortly after midnight the men returned. Kelly again discovered them, and as the men ran fired.

How Much More Becoming and harmonious would a Lady's appearance be did she give half the attention to the

DRESSING OF THE HAIR

that she does to the style and fit of her gowns. A woman's hair is her "CROWN," and should receive better care than it usually does, for a good head of hair makes a woman young looking.

The New Pompadour BANG

(with Side Parting,) is a beautiful and comely piece of Hair Work, our original creation and the latest departure in the Popular Pompadour.

GRAY HAIR

for Elderly Ladies is shown in such enormous quantities that elderly persons who desire to make selections of

WIGS, HALF WIGS, PART WIGS, BANGS, & WAVY SWITCHES

can readily be served—any shade of gray hair is perfectly matched.

WIGS and TOUPEES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Specialists for the Scalp in attendance. Hair Dyes, Rouges, and Hair Tonics. Hair dressing and manicuring parlors. Catalogue free.

L. SHAW

54 W. 14TH ST., NEXT TO MACY'S, N. Y. LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

THE HEAVENS IN APRIL

The Month's Moon Regulates the Church Calendar.

March's First Magnitude Stars Will Be Visible Again — Fourteen Hours of Sunlight for the Last Days of the Month.

The sun rises to-morrow at about 5:30 and sets a few minutes after 6 o'clock, giving us a little less than twelve and three-quarter hours of daylight, conclusive proof in itself that we have gotten the better of the inhabitants south of the equator. When the month closes, this daylight interval will be increased to fourteen hours or thereabout. This great change for the better is brought about by the advance in north declination over more than 10 degrees made in April by the great source of light and heat.

Observers will note as the sun moves from the vernal equinox to the Summer solstice his speed seems to slacken. During March his northern declination—that is, his advance in our direction during the month—amounted to 11 degrees 44 minutes, while in May this motion is reduced to 6 degrees 45 minutes. During June, when the maximum of northern declination is reached, the sun stands still, as it has arrived at the Summer solstice. A close observation of the apparent movements of the sun is a very interesting study, requiring no teacher, no book knowledge, and no costly apparatus.

The greatest gift that April presents is the full moon on the 3d. It holds the most important place on the lunar records for the year. It is the first full moon following the vernal equinox, and it determines, according to ecclesiastical usage, long since established, that Easter shall fall on the following Sunday, the 7th. As this festival is the most ancient and important of all the movable feasts of the Christian Church, it determines all the other movable feasts and fasts of the Church calendar. The full moon on the 7th is therefore the pivot on which Easter turns, and indirectly the regulator of the movable feasts and fasts of 1901, including the all-important event to the school children, their Spring vacation.

Thus our satellite, if it be a dead world, has no insignificant mission to perform in terrestrial affairs. Happiness or misery may hinge upon the advent of the Easter moon, for events innumerable are regulated by the fail of the great festival, and a difference of thirty-three days, the extreme points of its occurrence, may exert a mighty influence on human destiny. Countless marriages await for its coming, countless merrymakings celebrate its return, and a month sooner or later in time may change the experience of a life. Easter can never occur before March 22 or after April 25. This year the festival comes at about the middle point of the range allowed, so that almost every form of rejoicing that human ingenuity can devise will harmonize with the earth in verdure clad, with the blossoming trees and the earliest of the bright-hued flowers, in symbolizing the resurrection from death on which our hopes of immortality are founded.

The conjunctions, as the close approach of the moon to the planets is called, do not begin in April until the 9th, when Uranus and the lessening crescent are at their closest for the month. On the 11th, the day of last quartering, Jupiter's turn for a visit arrives, and some seven hours later Saturn has a somewhat similar experience. Neither of these is particularly a close meeting, and the size and brilliancy of the moon prevent a striking scenic effect. Mercury and the rapidly fading crescent have a meeting on the 17th, followed by Venus and Luna coming within saluting distance only, just a few hours before the new moon comes to us. On the 22d the growing face of the moon makes the closest conjunction for the month with Neptune, while Mars, on the 27th, brings the meetings to a close, two days after the moon enters the phase of first quartering.

Venus on the 30th is the banner actor for April. On that day she is in superior conjunction with the sun, and becomes an evening star. As we now gaze on the blankness, or at least absence of strikingly conspicuous objects in the western sky after sunset, we can promise ourselves something of surpassing beauty to claim our attention and satisfy our desire for loveliness as soon as the Queen of the sky has a little longer chance to move away from the ingulfing rays of the sun. It will be well on toward June before the veil is drawn, and her beautiful face is disclosed to us, but our reward will finally come, and throughout the Summer we can feast our eyes on her fair face. When the year closes, the planet will be more than three times the size she will have attained when we are first permitted to get a view of her, as she appears after her brush with the sun more beautiful than ever.

On the 1st Jupiter reaches the point of quadrature, having, as the name implies, completed a quarter circle in his path about the sun on his way to the half-way post, where he will not arrive until June 30, after which date he will become an evening star, to remain in that category the remainder of the year. Toward the close of the month Jupiter rises about midnight, getting there earlier and earlier each successive night. This splendid planet is the leader of the mighty host that we see shining over us between sunset and sunrise; the next greatest on the list, the beautiful and interesting Saturn, comes a long distance behind. Another great descent in the scale of magnitude has to be made before we reach Uranus and Neptune, while still another step downward must be made before we reach that lesser group of planets which includes our earth. So conspicuously does Jupiter tower over the rest that even if Saturn were to be augmented by all the other globes of our system rolled into one, the united mass would still not equal the great globe of Jupiter.

Saturn is also in quadrature with the sun this month, the event taking place on the 6th. The great ringed planet is, like his larger brother, getting on toward the realm of the evening stars, and when he reaches that place on July 5 we shall have all of the principal planets numbered among the evening stars. Saturn now gets to our meridian about 6 o'clock, and he is in the Constellation of the Water Bearer. If Saturn is closely watched, he will at times be found retrograding or moving in a westerly direction. He then for a few days becomes stationary. After being apparently motionless for a while, he again moves, but seems as though he were turning a sharp corner, as his motion is direct, or eastward, until he once again has to stop and take breath. The movements may be quite readily observed by watching the intervening distance between the planet and some well-known conspicuous neighbor of the starry host. The luster of Saturn dims noticeably as he approaches the sun and increases his distance from the earth. At present, however, the face of Saturn is becoming more and more conspicuously brilliant, and will continue so to do until the time of his opposition with the sun. So we are quite sure of having something worth gazing at throughout the Summer months.

Uranus is now one of the morning stars, and on the 9th finds the moon quite close to him. On June 6 we shall be able to number this planet among the evening stars, as at that time it will be rising about as the sun sets, and will pass the dividing line that marks the realms of the evening and morning starry fields. At this period of opposition the planet can sometimes be seen by the naked eye, and those desiring to discover his whereabouts at that time will find considerable aid in viewing the southeast portion of the heavens between now and the date given to accustom their eyes to the fixed stars at all times visible in that direction. The further off a planet is, the shorter is its synodic period, or the time in the case of superior planets from opposition to opposition again. The synodic period of Uranus is 370 days. The earth completes a revolution about the sun and overtakes Uranus, bent on the same errand, but going somewhat more slowly, in four and one-half days. Therefore, the time of the opposition of Uranus may be found by adding four and one-half days for each succeeding year to the date of the previous year, which will again have sun, earth, and planet in line.

Mercury reaches its furthest western point on this swing from the sun in that direction on the 4th, at which time it will be 27 degrees 48 minutes away from the centre of the oscillation. All through April we shall have this most unstable of planets moving back to the eastward toward superior conjunction, where it will arrive toward the middle of the coming month. At present, therefore, the planet ranks among the morning stars, and those who wish to search for him can find him for the first week of the month shining in the eastern sky an hour and a half before sunrise. At this period the sun's declination is about 6 degrees north, and that of the planet rather more than that number of degrees south. From this we find that we shall have to look well to the right of the sunrise point to find the Dodger.

Neptune and Luna are within one and three-quarter degrees of one another four days after the new moon. This will locate them in the constellation of the Bull, three or four degrees away from Aldebaran, the banner star of that group. At present Neptune is an evening star, but he is moving on toward the point where he will find himself in conjunction with the sun, after which we shall have him as a morning star. He will be somewhat lonely, as almost all of the planets will be ranged under the banner of the evening twinklers.

Mars is an evening star, under which rating he has been shining ever since Washington's Birthday, and in which he will continue the remainder of the year. The present comparative insignificance of this planet seems very odd when we come to think of the attention and admiration he will one of these days have bestowed upon him by every beholder. The most powerful telescopes will then be turned upon him, and he will be studied as planet was never studied before.

All of the first magnitude stars visible in March will be in the field of view at the beginning of April. Their arrangement may possibly strike us as being somewhat strange, as all of the groups in which they have place will have moved somewhat further to the westward. In the northwestern section of the heavens we shall find the beautiful large white star Capella of the constellation of the Charioteer, shining shortly after sunset. The red eye of the Bull as marked by Aldebaran, we can plainly see to the west some little while before its setting. If we turn a little to the southwest, we shall find the mighty Orion occupying a large part of the space, with Betelgueuse and Rigel, the three stars forming a part of his belt, and a few others marking the position of his sword scabbard, to aid us in finding the outlines of his immense figure. Further in the southwest the grand star Sirius, or the Greater Dog, is the chief attraction, with Procyon not a bad second. High in this section are the Twins, Castor and Pollux. Then we have other first magnitude stars to admire, such as Regulus of the Lion and Spica of the Virgin. In the east, about the prolongation of the handle of the Dipper, is Arcturus of the Cowherd, while turning again to the northwest we find Vega, the most conspicuous luminary of the star group of the Lyre. Spica, Arcturus, and Vega are coming in to a more favorable position for observation, while Aldebaran, Betelgueuse, Rigel, and Sirius will vanish from the evening sky in April, not to reappear until the closing months of Autumn.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

BROADWAY & 12TH ST.

Announce for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 1st, 2d and 3d, an exceptional display of

Jackets, Etons, and Long Coats.

SILK ETONS.

Of taffeta, tucked Batiste sailor collar, at $9.75
Of tucked taffeta, fancy revers, at $13.75
Of tucked taffeta, lace trimmed collar, at $15.00
Of tucked taffeta, lace trimmed revers, at $18.50

CLOTH ETONS.

Of black unfinished worsted or kersey, silk and braid trimmed, at
$6.75 and $10.00

FLY FRONT COATS.

Of black unfinished worsted, Oxford Meltons and Covert Cloths, superior silk linings, at
$10.00

LONG COATS.

Of black taffeta silks, suitable for carriage, street or theatre wear,
$32.50 to $95.00

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Pianos for Easter.

Pianos ordered Monday or Tuesday will be delivered before Easter.

Hints About Piano Buying.

You had better be pretty careful when you buy a piano, for there are many pianos being advertised at low prices which are worthless at any price. Here are a few things that tell in their make-up:

See That You Do Not Get a Stained Wood Case—when you should get a double veneered one. They are perceptibly the same. Stained cases are worthless and cannot last.

See That the Piano Keys Are Not Made of Celluloid—instead of ivory. One can easily be deceived in this respect. Celluloid keys are soft and will soon lose their lustre and become sticky as well as turn yellow.

See That the Tuning Pins Are Bushed.—Bushed pins are used only in the highest grade instruments; but unless the pins are bushed they become loose, the strings sag, and in a short time the piano is perfectly useless—it becomes a total wreck.

Wilson Pianos at $1 Per Week

Are the standard of perfection. Nothing but the best materials are used in their construct on. The Wilson has a guarantee which fully covers every detail. The cases are of fine double veneer. The keys are of selected ivory. *The pins are bushed,* and every other one of the latest improvements is used in its construction. The cases may be had in several of the new empire style designs. The panels are beautifully carved or etched. We offer the Wilson for

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

The price of the piano, including stool, is **$155.00**. Delivered upon receipt of the first payment of $5.00.

We also offer the celebrated MAYERS—SIESEL—HARMONY—IRVING and BURNHAM PIANOS on easy terms.

HE TRIED TO SPIN THE TOP.

But the Old Gentleman Seemed to Have Lost the Art of Doing It.

The two or three glorious days that came last week with a flood of sunshine and with the balmy breezes that seem made for carrying the perfume of the early flowers of the year, served to f

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Palm Sunday is the beginning of a week of prayer and meditation for many, and of at least partial abstinence from worldly and social pleasures. There is no programme for the coming week whatever. A few of the sewing classes will meet, but all the Lenten clubs, or the majority of them, will close their season. It will be a week of rest, and as the Stock Exchange generally adjourns on Friday, many will pass the greater part of it in the country. Lakewood, Chatsworth, and Tuxedo have a number of inducements, and there is a little prelude of the season at Meadow Brook. So far the hunts there have been well but not largely attended, as the majority of the hunting people are still at Aiken. It would seem that the season there will be prolonged until far into the Spring. This week there have been the polo matches and pigeon shoots, and there are many events arranged to happen for several weeks after Easter.

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The Florida season is over. There have been comparatively few New Yorkers there this Winter, but the crowd from the other sections of the country has been very large. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly arrived on Wednesday after a month passed in Florida, chiefly at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are due this week. The Pierpont Morgan-Rockefeller party arrived from Jekyl's Island in the commencement of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia and a large party, including Miss Josephine Drexel of this city, are cruising among the West Indies. Frederick Vanderbilt and a stag party and Harry Walters of Baltimore, with another party, also have been cruising in Southern waters. The season at Hot Springs, West Va., however, has begun, and many of those who have been in Florida will stop there for a few weeks on their way home, advancing north with the progress of the Spring.

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The rumors of engagements still come thick and fast, and one day they are "positively announced," and the next day as "positively denied." The fact is that there have been more débutantes this Winter than usual, and young people have more or less monopolized the attention of society. In these Lenten days, at Badminton and golf and squash tennis and the rest of the amusements, there has been very little to talk about, so that any man the least attentive to a young girl is said immediately to have matrimonial intentions. The Misses Van Alen have been reported engaged to several men, Miss Gladys Mills, who is hardly a débutante, has not escaped the gossips, and the Misses Gerry seem to be an unfailing topic of this kind.

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The last week of opera showed a decided falling off in the fashionable attendance. Passion Week is under the ban for many. On Thursday, the last night of the season for the subscribers, there were not many familiar faces in the parterre boxes. On the last evening Mrs. Orme Wilson occupied the Astor box, and had with her Mrs. Newhouse of London as a guest. Chauncey M. Depew and Lady Cunard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett. Mrs. Richard Gambrill was with Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith with Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee. The Countess of Strafford has returned to Lakewood, where she will remain a short time longer. Her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, is quite an invalid. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith will be among the first to open their country house at Meadow Brook.

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Miss Callender will, as usual, receive this afternoon. She will give an informal musicale. Mrs. Morris Black will be among the singers. Mrs. Everett M. Culver will also have a few friends in for an impromptu musicale, and there will be several small dinners. The Sunday musicale is very popular. Mrs. John E. Cowdin gave a large one last Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor have been entertaining a great deal in this fashion.

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It has been a very gay Lent on the Riviera, although the climate seems to have changed, and blue skies and bluer seas are a tradition of the past. Instead, the great hills back of Monte Carlo and Nice and along the coast have more than once been covered with snow, and a chill nipping wind has been blowing. Cannes has been about the gayest of the resorts. Many of the English people have flocked there, leaving London and funeral pomps and fogs far behind them. The American element has done much to make it gay. Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hugar Pratt have been among some of the familiar faces. The Mid-Lent Ball, at the Cercle Nautique, has been the great event of the month. It was a fancy dress affair, and it was concluded by a cotillion led by M. de Neufville and the Countess Bernard de Pourtales, who was dressed as St. Cecilia. Mrs. Scott Grant was in Watteau costume, Mrs. Meredith Howland wore an Empire gown of white brocade, Mrs. Ellis Hoffman was in gray and silver, and there were several other very beautiful costumes worn by some of the fashionable women present.

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The Duchess of Marlborough, who has been at Monte Carlo with Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will go to Spain, where she will be joined by her husband. Mrs. Mackay is still at Monte Carlo. At Nice, Mr. Eugene Higgins has been giving a number of entertainments on the Varuna. Among them was a breakfast to the Dukes Georges and Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baring, who have been at Pau all Winter, have gone up to Paris.

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In London it is said that there is not a house to be had for the coming season, so that the gaiety will not depend on the Court or the restrictions of Court mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian have moved up from the country and are settled in their London home. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Pauline Astor have returned from Egypt. Mrs. Astor has been some time in London, and has now gone over to Paris.

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The dates of the Junior Cotillions and of the Saturday Evening Dances for 1901-1902 were announced in these columns during the week, and are as follows: The Junior Cotillions are scheduled for the first Tuesdays of December, January, and February, or Dec. 3, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4. The dates of the Saturday dances are Saturday, Dec. 7, 14, and 28; Jan. 11 and 25, and Feb. 8. Owing to her continued illness, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge is no longer a patroness; Mrs. Walter Taylor has withdrawn, and owing to her husband's death, Mrs. Philip J. Sands—the originator of the Saturday Dances—is no longer even a patroness. Mrs. William Warner Hoppin and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris have been selected to fill two of these vacancies and Mrs. Sands's is left vacant. The dances for 1901-1902 will be under the management of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, who has also had the practical management of them the past two seasons. Besides Mrs. Huntington and the two women above mentioned, the following ladies are patronesses: Mmes. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sackett M. Barclay, John Erving, Edward King, J. J. Higginson, Leopold M. Francke, James G. King, and J. C. Jay.

***

Mrs. Jules Reynal is quite ill at her residence, 263 Madison Avenue, but her condition is not serious. It is simply a breakdown consequent on the worry and excitement of the past few weeks. Mrs. Reynal was very much alarmed about the condition of her son, Eugene. It is said now that both Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal are on the high road to recovery. Mrs. Thebaud is also convalescent, and Mr. Willetts, their host, is doing well. Mrs. Reynal's physician states that she will be able to leave the house in about a week.

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Some of the smaller entertainments of the week included a euchre party given by Mrs. Charles Cooper, 131 East Twenty-first Street; a luncheon by Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, 865 Madison Avenue, and a card party by Mrs. Livingston Ludlow, 6 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Everett M. Culver gave a dinner at the Old Tavern, on Duane Street, last evening.

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The engagement of Miss Kittie Beekman, the daughter of the late William B. Beekman of 35 Fifth Avenue, and Mr. Huger of South Carolina is rumored. Miss Beekman is a sister of Charles Keller Beekman. The wedding will take place in June, according to the same report, and Mr. and Mrs. Huger will make their temporary home in Memphis, Tenn.

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Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward, who has been in Servia, recovering from his bronchitis and influenza, is returning to England, and will come to New York. Mrs. Arthur Paget will go directly to the Riviera on her arrival in Europe. Miss Van Wart has taken a house near London for the Spring, and she will entertain with the same lavishness as usual.

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The engagement was announced during the week of Hall Park McCullough and Miss Edith Arthur Van Benthuysen. Miss Van Benthuysen is a daughter of Arthur Lyman Van Benthuysen, late of Albany, and a granddaughter of the Hon. Thomas Allen Clarke of New Orleans. Mr. McCullough is a son of Gen. John G. McCullough of Bennington, Vt., and resides at 88 Park Avenue, this city. He is a member of the Union League and University Clubs, and a graduate of Yale, class of '94.

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The wedding of Cary Talbot Hutchinson and Miss Susan M. Dimock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Dimock, and niece of William C. Whitney, is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 25 East Sixtieth Street, on Tuesday noon, April 30. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge of St. Matthew's is to officiate. Relatives only will witness the ceremony, which is to be followed by a large reception.

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The Lucania, which sailed on Saturday, had booked among her passengers Mr. H. K. Bloodgood and the Misses Bloodgood, who will join Mrs. Bloodgood, she having sailed several months ago; Mr. W. Lanman Bull, Jr., Mr. William Bryce and Miss Maude Bryce, Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, Mr. James Chisholm, Col. H. Hughes, Mr. R. P. Livermore, Mr. George V. Nash, Mr. E. E. Nichols, Mrs. Nichols, and Miss Nichols; Capt. H. O. Peacock, Mr. H. A. Schroeder, Mr. T. Marshall Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Francis Trevelyan, and Mrs. J. Radcliffe Tilton. The Werra did not leave, and her passengers will sail on Tuesday.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails on Tuesday for Bremen and Southampton, has a long passenger list. Among those booked are the Countess of Stratford, Mr. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Gladys Brooks, Mrs. Neilson Brown, Miss Christine V. Baker, Mr. S. W. Bridgham, Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Miss Schermerhorn, Miss Elizabeth V. Belknap, Miss Catlin, Mrs. E. Cottenet, Miss F. Cottenet, Mrs. J. G. Leishman and Miss Leishman, the wife and daughter of the Ambassador to Turkey; Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mrs. E. Nicoll, Miss E. Nicoll, Miss Parsons, Miss Gertrude Parsons and Miss Constance Parsons, the daughters of Mr. John E. Parsons; Mr. F. W. Stevens, Mrs. Josephine Vail, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, the Baroness Senfft von Pilsach, Mrs. Marion Scott, Mr. Enrico Toselli, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Miss Frances H. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Schermerhorn and Mr. N. I. Schermerhorn of Schenectady, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Sommerville of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. William Morton Grinell, Mr. Edward J. De Coppet, Miss Juliet De Coppet, Mr. William Northrup Cowles, and Mr. J. J. Van Alen and Miss Van Alen.

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The Countess of Strafford has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at Lakewood. Mrs. Smith has been an invalid this Winter. The Countess of Strafford is to go to Paris, where her daughter, Miss Colgate, is at a finishing school. Miss Colgate will be presented at one of the first drawing rooms next Spring. Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Gladys Brooks have been this Winter at Aiken. They are to go abroad for a short time. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will go to Germany, where her daughter, Miss Sturgis, is stopping with some friends in an old schloss near Frieburg. She may go to London later for a short season. Mr. Ván Alen and Miss Van Alen were booked to sail last week, but postponed their trip, Mr. Van Alen has been giving some very jolly dinners this past week. He may again postpone his going over to the other side. In any event, his stay will probably be very short, as he is to open Wakehurst at Newport in July. Mrs. Leishman and Miss Leishman have been in New York this Winter, and have been generally entertained. They go to join Mr. Leishman in Constantinople.

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On the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, were Mrs. E. Franklin Brewster, Miss Brewster, Miss Mary C. Field, Mrs. Marion Story, Miss Fanny E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Conrad, and the Hon. Mrs. B. Barrington. Mrs. Marion Story will open her country house in Westchester. On the Etruria were Mrs. Joan Du Pont Dimmick, Master Allen Du Pont Dimmick, Miss Harriet Bellinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morland Agnew, the Right Rev. Mgr. Doane, Mr. Edwin Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Mr. Herbert O. Jeffries, Col. T. L. Leland, Mrs. Spencer Ledyard, Mr. J. G. Rutherford, Mr. R. C. Struthers, and Mrs. J. Mason Williams.

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Mrs. Alexander Brown and Miss Brown of Baltimore are at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Brown is going abroad for six months. Miss Brown is to make her début next Winter.

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The attendants of Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick and Andrew V. Stout at their wedding, on Saturday, April 20, will be—as announced Thursday in this column—the Misses Anne M. Archbold, Margaret Betts, Elsie Dominick, Alice McKim, Eleanor Bowers, and May Riker, bridesmaids; Miss Helen Dominick, sister of Miss Dominick, will be the maid of honor. J. Augustus Barnard will be Mr. Stout's best man, and the ushers selected are Joseph S. Stout, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom; Bayard Dominick, Jr., brother of the bride; Acosta Nichols, David Taylor, Edward S. Auchincloss, and Harry Kingsley. Miss Dominick will give a luncheon to her bridesmaids on Tuesday, April 16, and Mr. Stout will give his bachelor dinner at the University Club on Monday evening, April 15.

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Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, whose marriage to Stephen Hyatt Pell will be celebrated on April 17, will have a large dinner given for her and the members of the bridal party at the annex of the Metropolitan Club on Monday, April 15, by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Thompson. Mr. Pell will give his bachelor dinner on Saturday evening, April 13.

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The engagement was announced during the week of Richard Schieffelin Chisolm and Miss Mary Lockwood Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Boardman, (Miss Henrietta F. Hall,) of 131 East Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Chisolm is a son of Col. Alexander Robert Chisolm of 4 West Forty-ninth Street, and his mother, the late Mrs. Chisolm, was Miss Helen M. C. Schieffelin. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '97, and a member of the Union Club and Squadron A.

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The wedding of Miss Natalie Moss, daughter of Courtland D. Moss, and Johnston Livingston, Jr., are to be married on Thursday, April 25, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church. Louis J. Livingston is to be best man, and the ushers will be Robert T. W. Moss, Henry W. Livingston, Woodward Babcock, and Maxwell Stevenson, whose engagement to Miss Caroline Livingston, daughter of Mrs. Robert C. Livingston, was recently announced. Miss Moss's mother, the late Mrs. Moss, was a Miss Woodward, and the late Mrs. Johnston Livingston was Miss Sylvia Livingston.

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Another of the week's announcements was that the wedding of the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick, Vicar of Calvary Chapel, and Miss Mabel Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington (Miss Mary Irving) of 40 East Twentieth Street, will be celebrated Tuesday afternoon, April 30, at 3:30, in Calvary Church. The Rev. Mr. Bostwick was formerly the assistant at Calvary, but is now Vicar of Calvary Chapel. A small reception for relatives and immediate friends only will follow the ceremony. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Marie Huntington, sister of the bride-elect, and Miss Mary Remsen Belknap.

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On Tuesday afternoon, April 9, at the Astoria, the American School of Opera will give under fashionable patronage, excerpts from the operas which the school has presented during the season, and the graduated students of the year will receive certificates. There will be selections from Carmen, Faust, Cavalleria Rusticana, and several light operas, and a Spanish dance, gavotte, and minuet will be presented.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Martha Ansbacher of Tremont to Henry F. Wolff.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Doan Curtis, daughter of Mrs. Edward Pennington Curtis, to Mr. Edward Harvey Willett.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Ross announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sophie Hammond Ross to Mr. Frederic Webster Loudon.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Herman of 40 West Fifty-second Street will give a family dinner on Sunday evening, April 21, at Delmonico's, in celebration of their golden wedding anniversary.

The Crescent Bowling Club gave a theatre party to its members and friends last evening, followed by a supper and dance at Vienna Hall. The performance witnessed was "Under Two Flags."

Rosamond Tuck, daughter of Dr. Henry Tuck, and James Harper Skillin will be married on Wednesday afternoon, April 10, at 4:30 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church, at Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

The marriage of Miss Georgina MacDonald, sister of Solon William MacDonald, and Frank De Jouve Heyward will take place on Monday, April 8, at 8:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gavegan, 378 Central Park West, are at Lakewood for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Gavegan have been in poor health all Winter, and that is the reason that they have been seen so little in society. Mrs. Gavegan sent out no cards and she has not entertained at all this season, as has been her usual custom.

Mrs. Joseph Appelt of 1,215 Madison Avenue gave a box party at the New York Theatre in honor of her daughter Rosalie's birthday on Wednesday. Among the guests were the little Misses Jessie Kupfer, Gertie Moss, Aimée Cohn, and Dedee Arnstein, each of whom received a handsome souvenir. Mrs. Joseph Appelt, Mrs. Hugo Kupfer, and Mrs. Edward Kupfer chaperoned the party.

A bazaar will be held in the Hoffman House banquet room on Wednesday, April 10, from 5 to 10, for the purpose of raising funds to furnish the new auditorium of the college of St. Elizabeth, Madison, N. J. It will be under the patronage of Mrs. Sylvester M. Leary, Mrs. William Fletcher, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Richard A. Farrelly, Mrs. Edwin F. Flynn, Miss Shea, Miss Norrie O. Shea, Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell, Mrs. William McCormack, and Mrs. James H. Haggerty, all alumnae.

Arrangements for the annual senior dance of Columbia's class of 1901, under the auspices of the School of Applied Science, are nearing completion. The dance will take place on Friday evening, April 26, in the university gymnasium. College flags and trophies will form the decorations. Supper will be served on the balcony, just off the dancing floor. Miller's orchestra has been engaged. The Dance Committee is composed of D. M. Myers, A. P. F. Adenow, G. Lawrence, W. G. Lindsay, H. J. Mills, L. G. Wilson, and O. L. Brodie, Chairman.

A sale of useful and fancy articles for the benefit of St. Bartholomew's Girls' clubhouse will be held on Monday and Tuesday, April 1 and 2, in the parlors of the clubhouse at 136 East Forty-seventh Street. This so-called clubhouse is simply a boarding home for self-supporting women, and differs somewhat from the ordinary house of the kind in that it is entirely non-sectarian in management, though under Episcopal patronage. The house was opened six years ago through the efforts of Miss Mary E. Clark, who came to New York to engage in business and whose personal experience showed her the great need of such accommodation in this city.

One of the interesting events that will occur after the Easter holidays will be the third of the series of progressive euchre given in aid of the charitable work of the Women's Auxiliary of the Homeopathic Hospital of Harlem at the Ellersiie, 82 and 84 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Monday afternoon, April 15. Many west side matrons are the patronesses. The entertainment will be given under the supervision and direction of the Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Mildred E. Chipman, Chairman, Hotel Endicott; Mrs. Thomas Simpson, 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and the President, Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins, Hotel Endicott, from whom tickets may be obtained.

Mrs. William Medlicott Fleitmann of 3 West Thirty-eighth Street gave a dinner last week in honor of her niece, Miss Fleitmann. Covers were laid for eighteen, and the table decorations were extremely pretty. Silebrecht made a large bowlful of pink roses for the centrepiece, and there were corsage bouquets of violets for the women and boutonnières of white carnations for the men. The menus were novel, in that they had cupids painted upon them. Those for the majority of the guests, who were young and "unattached," had little cupids chasing each other, while those on the plates of Miss Fleitmann and her betrothed represented the cupids as clasping hands, and those for the host and hostess presented the cupids in the act of kissing.

At the Hahnemann hospital sale, to be held on Thursday, April 18, in aid of the free beds of the maternity and children's wards, a miniature Klondike, with little miners digging treasures from the sands, a wizard with tricks new and wonderful, and the old-time favorite, Punch and Judy, are among special features for children. Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Anabel, Mrs. Charles A Steyne, and Mrs. S. D. Miller are among those arranging the amusements. The rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel have been donated through the courtesy of Mrs. A. B. Darling; and with Mrs. George W. White, Secretary, Mrs. Gardner Weatherbee, Treasurer of the committee, and Mrs. Clark Bell, Miss Mary Laidlie Dey, Mrs. Henry C. Pilling, Mrs. George Powers, and Mrs. William Remson on the Reception Committee, the entertainment promises all that could be desired. Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Chairman of the table for fancy articles, will be assisted by Mrs. Samuel J. Drake, Mrs. James Whitely, Miss Orton, and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee. Mrs. Samuel S. Bloed and Mrs. Frank Northrop will preside at the confectionery table, and Mrs. Julius Seymour and Mrs. William B. De Haven at the flower table. The art table will be in charge of Mrs. Wilfred G. Fralick, Mrs. John R. Stanton, and Mrs. Arthur Cossart. There will be a package table abundantly supplied and a gypsy booth and palm reading. A table where household articles can be found will be in charge of Mrs. Charles Burchard, Mrs. C. W. Drake, Mrs. James Andrews, and, to complete the afternoon, tea and other refreshments will be served, Mrs. Alanson Cary, Mrs. William M. Leeper, Mrs. I. Steibel, and Mrs. E. Thiele presiding in that room. There will also be some very good music.

SPRING AT LAKEWOOD.

Riding and Driving Now Popular Pastimes—Turnouts Many and Motley —Happenings of the Week.

LAKEWOOD, March 30.—Lakewood is especially blessed in beautiful drives. Consequently driving is one of the most popular pastimes, both with residents and hotel patrons. The former possess some very smart traps, and these stylish vehicles, with their attendant footmen, add much to the attractiveness of favorite highways.

George Gould owns, of course, the greatest number and variety of vehicles, the carriage house of Georgian Court being filled with a line of vehicles which includes almost every pattern known to carriagemakers. Yet, as a rule, it is always the least pretentious of these equipages that the family employ in their drives about Lakewood. In fact, the two vehicles most familiar to the public are the capacious red-painted motor vehicle and the children's little pony carriage.

Spider phaetons and "runabouts" are very popular with the cottagers, and as most of the women prefer to drive themselves, these "rough and ready" little traps present quite a nobby and dashing appearance as they are driven by feminine hands through the village streets or along some one of the smooth country roads. Tandems, too, meet with the approval of a few, and are sometimes seen on the road to the country club. "Game," "covert," and golf carts are also in high favor with the younger set, while victorias and broughams are usually reserved for calling and church attendance. Among those who own a variety of vehicles adapted to every occasion are James Converse, William A. Hamilton, Arthur B. Claflin, Frank Beard, Clarence M. Roof, Henry Lloyd Herbert, Dr. Charles L. Lindley, and the Misses Ferris.

Each of the large hotels also owns a number of vehicles for the benefit of guests, very few of whom bring their own carriages and horses with them. At the Lakewood Hotel the patrons have also at their command a variety of motor vehicles. Public carriage service is by no means limited to a few hotels, however, since about minor inns and large boarding houses are likewise seen a string of vehicles, whose drivers bear in many instances a strong resemblance to the unkempt "Pot Hats" who drive the second-rate New York cabs.

On fair days and Sunday afternoons these vehicles are all engaged, and disappear for a time from their usual haunts of waiting. But when the weather is unfavorable to business both vehicles and drivers present a forlorn appearance, for then it is that the uncropped and ambitionless teams are allowed to hang their weary heads, while their caretakers pass the time in remarking generally and ironically upon the "dryness" of Lakewood, and compete with one another in addressing all passers-by with offers of a "drive at one dollar an hour, including the healing pine-laden air and picturesque views." When failing to pick up passengers about town it frequently occurs to these reckless individuals to forage about the country clubs on the chance of securing stray golfers, and on the inspiration of the moment off depart one or more of the sorry traps for new and untried pastures, thereby reminding one of enterprising canines to whom returns, in some needy moment, the reserved memory of buried treasures.

Among the many favorite drives the one encircling Lake Carasaljo is perhaps the most popular, especially with strangers. On this drive one cannot fail to gather picturesque impressions of the natural beauties of both the lake and its surrounding woods. Moreover, taking these separate charms as one, the on-looker has before him the happy combination which inspired the resort's appropriate name.

Now that Easter is near at hand the hotels are receiving each day large numbers of new arrivals, and from present prospects the next six weeks will prove Lakewood as popular in Spring as during the Winter months. The Easter arrives, however, social matters will continue quiet among the cottagers, who at present are confining themselves to outdoor diversions, informal luncheons at the two golf clubs, and the last remaining obligations of the penitential season. In the meantime the hotels are providing their guests with the usual number of varied entertainments, and in every way contributing to the pleasure of visitors. The Lakewood Hotel the guests were entertained on Friday night by Miss Mai Kaarles, the young expert at billiards, whose skill with the cue excited much interest among those present. To-night Marshall P. Wilder will give an entertainment of varied character at the Lakewood, and on Wednesday of next week the ballroom will be opened for a presentation of one of Arthur Pinero's clever farces by the Amherst Dramatic Club.

Now that Spring has fully opened, riding and driving are very popular with the guests of the Lakewood, many of the ladies being expert horsewomen. Among this week's guests who are owners of fine horses and drive frequently, are John Shepherd of Boston, Nathan Straus, Max Nathan, and J. J. Scannell.

Entries for the polo tournament on the Georgian Court grounds will close on Friday, April 19, the series of games continuing till May 11. In the first series the Georgian Court cups, presented by Mrs. Gould, will be the prizes of honor, and the Herbert Trophies, given by Henry Lloyd Herbert, will reward victors in the second series. All details will be arranged at the annual meeting of the Polo Association, which will be held on the third Tuesday in April.

Miss Ethel Henry of London, an elocutionist, who came to this country last Fall with the indorsement of Ellen Terry, gave a dramatic and musical recital in Lakewood on Thursday evening, and on Friday night Gerard R. Hardenberg gave an interesting "Talk on Birds," illustrated with stereopticon views made from drawings by Warren Hardenberg. On Tuesday evening of next week Miss Saidee Vere Milne, a New York reader, will give a recital, assisted by Allan G. Waterous and Richard T. Percy.

MUCH BUILDING AT LENOX.

Fine New Hotel Assured—Lively Demand for Country Houses to Lease.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, March 30.—The Lenox cottagers are to have their way about the entrance of the trolley into the town. It will pass from Pittsfield over what is known as the Holmes Road, going past the residences of Col. Cutting and Mrs. William Pollock, and enter the town at the Lenox Railroad station. A branch will run from there to the village, two miles and a half, by the side of the highway. This line will not interfere with the highways over which the Lenox cottagers drive, and is satisfactory to them. Surveys for the line have commenced already, and it is expected the cars will be running by Autumn.

A new hotel for Lenox is now assured. It will be called the Aspinwall. It is located on the Woolsey property, about a third of a mile west of the Post Office on a sightly hilltop. The trees have been cut away to the south so that a magnificent view is obtained as far as the Salisbury hills in Connecticut. The view to the north includes Greylock Mountain, the highest peak in Massachusetts; the Hoosac range, through which the Hoosac tunnel passes, and the Green Mountains, about fifty miles into Vermont. The foundation for the hotel is nearly completed. The building will be 400 feet front, and will accommodate 500 or more guests. The contract calls for completion Oct. 1. It will have every modern improvement, and will be equal to the other resort hotels of the country.

Considerable other building is going on in Lenox this season. One of the largest houses is that of R. W. Patterson, which is to be built on a hilltop south of John Sloane's and east of the place of George Westinghouse, and commanding the same view that these do from Vermont to Connecticut. It is to be built of stone, and will be more like a castle in its architecture than any other house in Lenox. The contract for its construction has been let, and it is said the house when completed will cost over $500,000. Several other country houses will be built this season, including those of Samuel Frothingham, George Turnure, and Dr. Jaques, all in the west part of the town. They will all be typical country houses.

There is a great demand to rent country houses in Lenox this season, and a number of the largest ones have been leased already. Nearly all the New York people who were here last season will return, and everybody predicts that it will be a very gay Summer. The golf grounds will be put in excellent condition, ready for the club to commence active work as soon as the frost is out of the earth. A large number of people have recently been up to look after their places and arrange to open them early in the season. Among those who have been here within a week are F. Augustus Schermerhorn, some members of the Stokes family, William D. Sloane, Miss Stillman, and George H. Morgan.

Henry A. Barclay and his bride, now Miss Rosalie Paul, will spend a part of their honeymoon in Lenox, coming up soon after their marriage, April 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck have been at Lenox this week. They will spend the Summer here, and Mr. Shattuck will have a number of new automobiles, as also will David W. Bishop, who will bring over some new racers from Paris.

The Misses Parsons, who have been spending a few days in Lenox, will soon sail for Europe, where they will remain for several months. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons will spend the Summer in Lenox. It is probable that they will occupy Interlaken.

The Egleston place, formerly occupied for several seasons by George R. Crocker and family, is to be sold at auction April 17 to settle up the estate of the late Thomas Egleston.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have returned to Lakeside from a trip to Mexico. They will soon go to Rome, where they will spend the early Summer.

E. R. Wharton is spending a few days here, arranging to build upon his recently purchased property.

Among the cottagers already here are Mr. and Mrs. Rawson, George W. Folsom and family, Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf and family, Mrs. E. C. Bacon, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jaques. Eustace Jaques left Lenox on Wednesday and will sail for Europe, to be away several months.

BUILDING AT LONG BRANCH.

Many Cottages Erected Since Last Season—Some of Those Who Have Bought or Rented Houses.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 30.—Great has been the building boom at this place since the Summer season closed last year. About forty handsome cottages have been erected. Some of them are completed; the rest are in various stages of completion, but all will be ready for occupancy when the warm weather makes the dwellers in the city yearn for ocean breezes.

Among those who have been largely interested in the erection of cottages is Nate Salisbury, who has had eleven built upon the old East End property formerly owned by the late John Hoey.

Siegmund T. Meyer of New York has also invested largely in real estate.

Mrs. A. C. Suggett of New York purchased the Luther cottage, on Garfield Avenue, two weeks ago, and will soon take possession of it with her family.

Three of the Lawndale cottages, at Elberon, have already been rented for the coming Summer. Mrs. Peter Sucker and family of New York will occupy Cottage No. 2, W. E. Wolff of New York No. 3, and A. Blumenthal of New York No. 5.

B. M. Shanley, Jr., of Newark has leased the Brokaw cottage, on Ocean Avenue, Elberon, for next Summer.

Murray Guggenheim of New York has rented the Patten cottage, corner Ocean and Cedar Avenues, West End.

G. B. Hurd of New York, who has been a tenant in one of the Norwood Park cottages for several years, will occupy one of Kinney's Park Avenue cottages at Elberon.

During the past week J. Moulton rented the Avenel Hotel, at Pleasure Bay, from the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad Company.

Mrs. H. P. Cook, who has had possession of the Brazo cottage, on Third Avenue, during the past two Summers, has leased the Pach cottage, on Chelsea Avenue, and has already moved in.

Hugh Smith and family of Newark will occupy the Phillips cottage, at Elberon.

M. L. Long of New York has leased one of the Jonasson cottages, at Hollywood.

W. D. Farris of New York has taken a great fancy for Norwood Park property, and has purchased the Dumar property, on Norwood Avenue.

One of Washington E. Conner's cottages—The Wayne, at Seabright—has been rented to Albert Brown of New York.

Oliver Doud Byron, the actor, who owns eleven handsome cottages at North Long Branch and Monmouth Beach, is having another handsome cottage completed. It will be named The Belerla.

D. C. Johnson of New York will be domiciled in one of Wertheim's Cedar Avenue cottages this Summer.

Thomas P. McKenna, who owns several cottages on Morris Avenue, is having an additional cottage erected.

Three New Yorkers have leased the Schlang cottages, at Matilda Terrace. Joseph Rieling will occupy the Lillian cottage, J. Hochschild the Harriet, and Alvin L. Strassburger the Bon Air.

The Dr. Knapp cottage, at Monmouth Beach, has been rented to E. Meredith of New York.

Park Woolley of New York has purchased the Brown cottage, on Bath Avenue, from John W. Woolley.

Gus Blumenthal of New York will occupy one of the Peters cottages, on Green Avenue.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

A French woman has discovered why this is a sensible age, and the delicate young woman has vanished. It is because modern science is so vulgarly precise. The delicate young girl, who, in the romantic days, was "frêle and vaporeuse," is now anemic and neuropathic; she no longer has a delicate chest but tuberculosis, which is so horribly and unpleasantly suggestive that the young woman has been obliged to give up her delicacy in self-defense.

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The "artist" who recently wrote a long letter to THE TIMES, in which he discoursed upon the "outlandish, disfiguring, and untidy fashion of dressing the hair," the modern pompadour, may rejoice and be glad. The Domestic Art Department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, read his dissertation and rejoiced, cut the letter from the paper, and pasted it in a conspicuous position, where all the pupils of the department must read it and be led into the hair-dressing way in which they should go.

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Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. "Queen" Lavinia Van Westervelt Dempsey of the Holland Dames has taken to literature and has a press agent. Queen Lavinia has not been exempt from the troubles of royalty, and her small kingdom, not being of the kind to bring in a large income, she has suffered from the baser troubles which affect the ordinary everyday individual as well, and which have taken her to that variety of court over which Queens do not preside. Notwithstanding these tribulations, which might have subdued a low-born spirit, Queen Lavinia has taken to the not always peaceful fields of literature, and will spend this coming Summer in Holland, according to the press agent, where she will gather material for a history of the Society of Holland Dames, which she founded in 1895. The press agent is also responsible for the statement that Queen Lavinia's play, which brought her other vicissitudes, has been sold in the West and will soon be brought out.

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In response to a paragraph published in this column last Sunday concerning the desire of business women in down-town New York for a quiet place in which to take luncheon, a card of the New York Business Women's Association has been received. The association is now about a year old, and in its rooms, which include a large lunch room, has most attractive headquarters. There a simple luncheon is served every day, table d'hôte for 25 cents, and a la carte at low prices. The non-members pay an extra charge of 5 cents, which entitles them to the use of the rooms. The club is growing in membership, and answering the purpose which the young women down-town who started it, and the uptown women its patrons, Miss Grace Dodge, Miss Virginia Potter, and others, intended it should. But to have a little corner in which to feel a sense of personal possession, while attractive to some, is an objection to others. It was an experienced stenographer and teacher of stenography who spoke of the needs felt by many women for a lunch room, and that of the association was mentioned.

"No," was the answer. "The greater number of the women to whom I refer would distinctly object to classing themselves in any way. It is not a feeling of false pride, for they are not ashamed of being self-supporting, but they do not like anything which would make them appear a class by themselves. I would not like it myself. I am in every way interested in the work of women and in their succeeding in any work they undertake. For many an organization of this kind may be a great help, but it would not be agreeable to the women of whom I speak. It in a way makes them feel more conspicuous. They prefer to be lost in the business world.

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The modern woman, when she is buying a new gown or preparing to buy one, has the appearance of a Mrs. Gulliver before an army of Lilliputians. The model gowns are all made on small figures, and the woman who is to purchase brings a friend, and they take seats while the army is marshaled. It may be an army of Lilliputians in street gowns, in wash gowns, or in evening dress. The figures being small, it is easy at a glance to take in all the details of the little frock. As one after another is discussed, it is taken up, turned around, and changes suggested, and with the smallest amount of trouble a woman may take in and compare different styles of gowns and order, feeling that she is getting just what she will find the most satisfactory.

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This is one of the car stories which it is a pleasure to hear occasionally. The woman belonged to the lower class. Her hands were unmanicured—very much so—and her fingers covered with rings. She was a large, aggressive woman, who looked as if under all circumstances she could take care of herself. Unfortunately, such women do not limit themselves to getting merely their rights. They are apt to encroach upon the liberties of others. This, at any rate, is a car practice, and the woman, like other men and women of better breeding, was sitting sideways on the seat and monopolizing at least a seat and a half. She was sitting in this way when a gentleman entered the car. He was a gentleman, and entered quietly, walked up the car quietly, and took a seat which chanced to be beside the woman. But carefully as he took his seat he accidentally touched the woman on the shoulder. She turned upon him like a tiger.

"Do you mean to kill me?" she cried, savagely.

He lifted his

AMONG MUSICIANS

End of the Season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The close of the season of grand opera seems to be the most natural topic for comment on the Sunday following the last performance. But in good sooth the recent season calls for no remarks of deep significance. It is both trite and provocative of doubled blood to make special capital of the fact that the Wagner performances have totaled nearly one-half of the season. This is one of the things which annoys the unmusical, and the unmusical would be very much to have the opera managed entirely in their interests. One of them was baiting me at a dinner recently, when I was anxious to forget my daily toiling and indulge in a little mild recreation, and I said to him, "Why do you people who don't like Wagner always get angry at us who do?" And his answer was: "Because you prevent us from hearing 'Semiramide' and 'Ernani.'" Well, there was really nothing more to be said, but I mildly hinted that he and his friends were not numerous enough to pay the expenses of a performance of either of the works named. But then that sort of argument does not carry any weight with the unmusical.

Next to Wagner, Gounod was popular. No one will quarrel with public taste on that ground. We occasionally hear some new works, but we certainly have not heard a new "Faust," nor even a new "Romeo et Juliette," in recent years. The only composer of our time who has made his mark on public attention equal to those of Gounod is Verdi, and his most striking works are not done at the Metropolitan because they are not favorable to the artists comprising the company. I am sure that two or three really good performances of "Otello" would make a far different impression now from that made by the same work a few years ago. We have developed a large public with an appreciation of the truly dramatic in opera. I believe that even "Falstaff" would have a larger chance of success now than it had when it was first given here. The interest taken by the public in the new works of Puccini is ground for this supposition. Both of them belong to the new school of realism in opera, which follows the later Verdi. "La Bohème," with its light and saccharine melodies, its utter want of characterization, and its atmosphere of French comedy au gratin, pleased the operagoers mightily, but its success is due to two elements—the tuneful love parts and the bright comic action. The buoyancy of this contrast was a new stimulus to the operatic appetite, and consequently "La Bohème" was fairly popular. "Tosca" made a certain impression by reason of the excellence of its interpretation. This work, given by ordinary singers and treated in old-fashioned operatic style, would have bored the public to death. But Miss Ternina, however, Mr. Grau had a prima donna whose splendid appearance and powerful acting made her impersonation of Sardou's heroine one of the memorable things of operatic history in this town. Paired with it was Mr. Scotti's vigorous and eloquent Scarpia. I wish I could say that the interpretation of this part had advanced Mr. Scotti artistically, but it revealed a sudden and overmastering ambition to roar the music so as to affright the ladies. The vicious applause of the Monday night encore lovers has worked harm to Mr. Scotti, and he, like some other singers in the company, is laboring under the delusion that the Americans love loud noises. Why do not these misguided singers note the attitude of the audiences which hang breathless on every note of Jean de Reszke?

The production of "Salammbo" is too recent to need especial comment at this time. Regret must be expressed that it was not produced earlier in the season, for the work is at least a dignified attempt to make something serious of a spectacular opera and the scenic attire was well worth seeing. But with the star system the production of novelties in the early part of the season is almost out of the question. The company arrives here in the middle of one week and at the beginning of the next the season opens. Therefore the first works must be those which do not require any rehearsals. Productions of new works are put off till it is too late to make them profitable, and they are made in the end only to suit the repertoires of the singers. "La Bohème" is given for Mme. Melba and "Salammbo" for Miss Breval. Money is spent on these works, and the worthworthy drawing cards, the Wagner dramas, are left in their old and shopworn attire because the public will go to hear them, anyhow. What a revolution it would be in our operatic entertainments to see "Tannhäuser" worthily staged, or a decent ship in "Tristan" instead of that absurd thing with its sails blowing the wrong way, or a new tree to shadow the couch of the Valkyr! But, no; Wagner is all right. He does his work while the management sleeps.

It is too early to talk about next season. Whether it is to be ten weeks or longer, however, the opera-going public is to be congratulated on the decision of the management to close the doors of the house against the intrusion of a vaudeville show. There is something after all in the atmosphere of a place, and the Metropolitan Opera House would have been vulgarized insensibly by the presence of ragtime dancers and sidewalk conversationists. When all the discussions have ceased, we shall probably find that there will be a satisfactory season of opera next Winter. Opera is now a habit with a certain portion of this public. And, as it is not a bad habit, there is no need for breaking it off.

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The correspondent who recently objected to the performance of Beethoven's symphonies by the Philharmonic Society on the ground that the symphonies themselves were deficient in emotional force, and that the orchestra was too large for their proper performance, returned to the attack in a letter published last Sunday. In that letter he did the writer the honor of quoting his books to show that he was wrong in some comments made on the letter of complaint. This writer is represented as saying that the Eroica symphony calls for fourteen players in addition to the violins, violas, and basses. The book referred to enumerates not the players but the instruments. There are fourteen parts allotted to wind and percussive instruments. The number of players for the strings is not specified. It is a matter of record that Beethoven required an orchestra of from fifty to sixty men for the performance of his symphonies.

The correspondent arrives at the conclusion that thirty-five players would be the right number by counting the number of performers of stringed instruments in the Dresden Theatre Orchestra in the latter end of the eighteenth century, as enumerated in the book mentioned, and adding to it the wind and percussive instruments of the Eroica. This method leads to error, because the Dresden orchestra was that of a theatre designed for the performance of operas of the Handelian style. It contained, for example, five oboes and six bassoons. It is always well to be exact in these matters of fact, especially when they are used as the basis of an argument.

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The following table shows the work of last season at the Metropolitan Opera House. It gives the names of operas performed, the date on which each was first presented, and the number of performances of each, with the total. The deduction made for "Cavalleria Rusticana" is for the reason that this opera was given always on the same night as another work, twice with "Lucia," once with "Rigoletto," and once with "Pagliacci." The table shows also the number of times each composer was represented in the season. It will be seen that Wagner had nearly one-half of the total number of representations:

First Time.	Name of Opera.	Performances.
Dec. 18—	"Romeo et Juliette"	5
Dec. 19—	"Tannhäuser"	5
Dec. 21—	"Lohengrin"	8
Dec. 22—	"Aida"	4
Dec. 26—	"La Bohème"	5
Dec. 28—	"Fidelio"	1
Jan. 2—	"Flying Dutchman"	2
Jan. 4—	"Faust"	7
Jan. 5—	"Die Walkuere"	5
Jan. 5—	"Il Trovatore"	1
Jan. 14—	"Mefistofele"	2
Jan. 16—	"Le Cid"	3
Jan. 22—	"Don Giovanni"	2
Jan. 25—	"Tristan und Isolde"	4
Jan. 28—	"Les Huguenots"	4
Feb. 4—	"Tosca"	3
Feb. 9—	"Rigoletto"	2
Feb. 13—	"Lucia di Lammermoor"	2
Feb. 18—	"Cavalleria Rusticana"	4
Feb. 20—	"Die Meistersinger"	3
Feb. 25—	"Das Rheingold"	2
March 1—	"Siegfried"	4
March 6—	"Goetterdaemmerung"	3
March 9—	"Pagliacci"	1
March 15—	"L'Africaine"	1
March 17—	"Traviata"	1
March 20—	"Salammbo"	3
March 30—	"Carmen"	1
		86
Minus four "Cavalleria Rusticana"		4
Total performances		82

Composers.	Times Represented.
Wagner	34
Gounod	12
Verdi	8
Puccini	8
Meyerbeer	5
Reyer	3
Massenet	3
Mascagni	4
Bolto	2
Mozart	2
Donizetti	2
Beethoven	1
Leoncavallo	1
Bizet	1
	86
Total number of operas given	28

Language and number of times rendered:	
German	37
French	25
Italian	24

The official résumé of the season sent out by the management contains the following additional facts:

"When the Maurice Grau Opera Company closes its season at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 29, with a farewell representation in which all the artists will appear, the organization will have given in all 192 performances, including its fourteen operatic concerts. The season began on Nov. 9 in Los Angeles with three performances. In San Francisco twenty-four were given, in Denver five, in Kansas City three, in Lincoln two, in Minneapolis four, and at the Metropolitan Opera House there were eighty-two operatic representations and fourteen concerts. On its supplementary tour the company will appear sixteen times in opera, once in concert, in Boston, while there will be five performances in Pittsburg, three operas and one concert in Cincinnati, and eight operatic performances in Chicago.

"In New York the management kept all its promises in the matter of new operas with the exception of 'Hérodiade,' which it was found impossible to produce owing to circumstances beyond the control of the direction. 'La Bohème,' 'Tosca,' and 'Salammbo' were the new works produced. Jean de Reszké appeared in revivals of 'Le Cid' and 'L'Africaine.' He was also heard again in 'Siegfried.' Mme. Ternina sang Elsa and Santuzza for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House. 'Mefistofele' was revived for Miss Macintyre and Mme. Gadski, who was heard in 'Aida' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' Mme. Melba sang the rôle of the 'Infanta' in 'Le Cid' and 'Mimi' in 'La Bohème.' Mme. Nordica was the only prima donna who added no new rôle to her already large répertoire. Albert Saléza greatly increased his reputation by his performance of Matho in 'Salammbo.' The same may be said of Antonio Scotti, whose Baron Scarpia in 'La Tosca' was his finest impersonation so far. During the season at the Metropolitan Opera House sixty subscription, fifteen popular price Saturday night, and seven extra performances were given. There were fourteen Sunday concerts. Twenty operatic performances were given in Philadelphia and one in Brooklyn." W. J. HENDERSON.

Good-Bye to the Henschels.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel will give a farewell song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday at 3 P. M. The programme:

Duet, "La cosa non va letta"..... Paisiello
Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.
Air from "Alexander's Feast"..... Handel
Air, Bois épais..... Lully
Air from "Don Calandrino"..... Cimarosa
Mr. Henschel.
Songs: "Suleika"..... Mendelssohn
"Lullaby"..... Weber
"The Milking Pail"..... Old English
Mrs. Henschel.
Songs: "In questa tomba"..... Beethoven
"Gruppe aus dem Tartarus"..... Schubert
"Im Bild"..... Schubert
"Lachen und Weinen"..... Schubert
Mr. Henschel.
Duet from the music of Tennyson's "Becket"... C. V. Stanford
Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.
Songs: "Adieux de l'Hotesse Arabe"... Henschel
"Ma douce Annette"..... Old French
"Bonne Nuit"..... Massenet
Mrs. Henschel.
Ballads: "The Erlking"..... Loewe
"Young Dietrich"..... Herschel
Mr. Henschel.
Songs: "No More"..... Henschel
"Shouggie Shou" (A Mother's Song)
"Spring"..... Henschel
Mrs. Henschel.
Duet from "Le Nouveau Seigneur de Village"... Boieldieu
Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.

Sousa Here Again.

Sousa comes again to the Metropolitan Opera House this evening for the first of his Spring series of popular concerts of military music. The soloists for the first concert are Blanche Duffield, soprano, and Bertha Bucklin, violiniste, who have been heard at the Metropolitan before. The chief instrumentalists, as heretofore, will be Mr. Arthur Pryor, whom a Brussels paper last Summer dubbed "the Paganini of the trombone." Pryor performs the most remarkable feats on his unusual solo instrument, playing florid passages and trills with an extraordinary facility. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Isabella"..... Suppé
Trombone solo, "The Patriot," (new)... Pryor
Mr. Arthur Pryor.
Scandinavian fantasia, (new)... Meyer Helmund
Soprano solo, "Springtime," (new)... Leo Stern
Miss Blanche Duffield.
Grand scene and ensemble, "Andrea Chenier," (new)..... Giordano

INTERMISSION.

Valse, "Rose Mousse," (new)..... Bosc
Serenade Rocco, (new)..... Meyer Helmund
March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty"... Sousa
Violin solo, second Polonaise in A major.
Wieniawski
Miss Bertha Bucklin.
Airs de ballet, (new)..... Rondella

Mr. Friedheim's Piano Recital.

At Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening, April 30, at 8:15 o'clock, there will be a piano recital by Arthur Friedheim. The programe:

Op. 120. Thirty-three variations on a waltz by Diabelli..... Beethoven
Perpetual Motion..... Weber
Song Without Words in F..... Mendelssohn
Preludes in C, G, and F.....
Etude in A flat, (No. 3 of trois nouvelles etudes)..... Chopin
Etude, G sharp minor.....
Etude in C major..... Rubinstein
Sonata in E.....
Will-o'-the-Wisp, etude.....
Six Capriees..... Paganini

The Oratorio Society.

As hitherto announced, the Oratorio Society is studying for its April concert the requiem mass of Antonin Dvorak, a work for soli and chorus. It is the eighty-ninth of his numbered compositions, and was written for and first produced at the Birmingham Festival in 1891. It most naturally falls into comparison with the "Stabat Mater," his only other important setting of an ecclesiastical service. The opus number of the latter work is fifty-eight, and was written eight years earlier than the "Requiem." Criticisms written after the first performance of the "Requiem" placed it as second to the "Stabat Mater." It is possible that the latter may not be so sustained an art utterance, and may take a second place for a complete tonal beauty, yet it maintains itself in no degree inferior in spontaneity and maturity of conception or the beauty and variety and forcefulness of its figures.

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. R. M.—If the red robe of the Valkyr has any special significance, it was probably suggested by a line in the Volsunga Saga. In Brynhild's last speech, before her death, she requests Gunnar (Gunther) to cover the funeral pyre with cloth, "raudu manna blodi," "red-dyed in the blood of men." This would have been a suitable color for a robe for a Valkyr, a "chooser of the slain," and perhaps this line suggested the red cloak to Wagner. Siegfried wears it in "Götterdämmerung" because Brünnhilde, before sending him out in quest of new adventures, gives him her equipments. We have not been able to discover that any special significance is attached to the green leaves.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Estelle Liebling, an American soprano, who has made a success in Berlin, will return to this country on April 11, and will be heard in concert toward the end of the month.

The Brooklyn Oratorio Society will sing Bach's St. Matthew Passion at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night. The soloists will be Marie Zimmermann, Gertrude May Stein, Ellison van Hoose, and Ericsson Bushnell.

An Easter matinée will be given Tuesday, April 9, in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria, by the advanced pupils of the American School of Opera. The affair will be given under the auspices of several society leaders. Scenes from some of the most popular light and grand operas will be rendered in costume. The American School of Opera has been in existence only a few months, but it has proved so much of a success that it will be a permanent institution. The school was founded by William G. Stewart, for several years musical director of the Castle Square Opera Company.

The following is the complete list of artists who are to take part in the grand orchestral concert which is to be given in Carnegie Hall on Easter Sunday night, April 7, under the direction of Mr. Georg Henschel: Signor Campanari, baritone; Mme. Mantelli, contralto, her first appearance this season; Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, soprano; Mr. Leo Liebermann, and John Young, tenors; Mr. Julian Walker, bass; Fritz Kreisler, the distinguished violinist, his first appearance at a popular concert, and also Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, who also appears for the first time in a Sunday concert. This orchestral concert will be the last one which Mr. Henschel will ever conduct here.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

The performance of "Are You a Mason?" at Wallack's Theatre will be the only theatrical novelty in New York the current week. The farce is by Laufs and Kratz, and under the German title of "Logan Broeder" it had a long career in German cities, and was presented successfully some time ago at the Irving Place Theatre. The week will also offer two revivals, one at the Empire Theatre, where Charles Frohman's stock company will present "Brother Officers." William Faversham returns to the stage in this play, after a long and serious illness. At the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Frohman's comedians will be seen again in Alexander Bisson's farce "On and Off," this piece being substituted for "The Lash of a Whip."

At the German theatre, Mr. Conried offers for to-morrow and Tuesday evenings "Frauen von Heute." ("Women of To-day.") On Wednesday a benefit performance for Adolf Zimmerman will take place, and Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe" ("Love and Intrigue") will be the bill, with the beneficiary in the part of Ferdinand. In this play Miss Ines Ziegeler, a pupil of Mr. Conried will make her first theatrical attempt, in the part of Luise, Thursday and Friday Goethe's "Faust" will be repeated, the first part taking place on the two above-mentioned evenings. Saturday's matinée will bring a reptition of "Love and Intrigue," while on Saturday evening a benefit performance for Miss Maria Elsenhut will be given, when she will appear as Herma in Schoenthan-Kadelburg's comedy "Die Beruehmte Frau."

The continued bills present an unusually wide range of successful entertainments, and include Paul M. Potter's melodramatic version of "Under Two Flags," at the Garden Theatre, now in its third month. The company at the Garrick is agreeably employed in the Clyde Fitch play of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," which will have its hundredth performance on Wednesday night. Those who are interested in the remarkably thrilling vicissitudes of the two young lovers whom Mary Johnston has celebrated in her famous novel "To Have and To Hold," will have only one week longer to see the play version of the story now offered at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The Madison Square Theatre is still the place for William Collier, in Augustus Thomas's farce "On the Quiet," in which this clever comedian has made the success of his career. Miss Viola Allen is now in the fourteenth week of a highly successful engagement of "In the Palace of the King," at the Theatre Republic, where the play will continue during the next four weeks. There will be no performance on Good Friday night. Mr. Daniel Frohman, adhering to the custom introduced by the late Augustin Daly, has also decided not to give any performance in Daly's Theatre on Good Friday night. Clyde Fitch in "Lovers' Lane," so successful at the Manhattan, has shown that a play may be very funny without veing vulgar, and sentimental without being mawkish.

Julia Marlowe will not play a brief season in London this Summer as she intended to do. Her romantic comedy "When Knighthood Was in Flower" will continue until June 1 at the Criterion, after which she and her company will take a much-needed vacation. The "Florodora" company's established reputation at the Casino, allied with the musical popularity of the comedy, is quite enough to warrant its continuation for the remainder of the season. Miss May Edouin left the company last night, and Miss Guelma Baker will succeed her to-morrow night. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" continues to thrill the patrons of the Academy of Music, and an effectual illustration is given of the fact that Americans are quickly responsive to American characters and scenes in plays of a sensational grade as they surely are to works of a higher order.

Miss Amelia Bingham's tenancy of the Bijou Theatre will reach the century mark on Wednesday night, April 3, when bronze paper knives bearing a medallion portrait of Miss Bingham will be distributed as souvenirs of the one hundredth performance of "The Climbers." The English melodrama with its sensational scenes, "The Price of Peace," is moving along excitingly at the Broadway, with a realistic climax to every act. As Chauncey Olcott never acts during Holy Week, the Fourteenth Street Theatre will be closed from April 1 until Easter Monday, April 8, when "Mavourneen," one of the most popular Irish plays, will be revived for the first time here in five years.

The Bostonians' own reputation as singers and comedians, allied with the musical popularity of "Robin Hood," is quite sufficient to warrant the revival of that comic opera at the Harlem Opera House. At the American Theatre a spectacular revival of "Monte Cristo" will be made. The Grand Opera House will offer its patrons the Rogers Brothers in their McNally farce, called "In Central Park." "Shore Acres," the most successful of all of James A. Herne's plays, opens for a week's engagement at the Metropolis Theatre, and the melodramatic comedy, "Across the Trail," will be seen at the Third Avenue Theatre.

A new wax group will be placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée to-day showing Gen. Funston capturing Aguinaldo. The group occupies a special alcove, and the background is arranged to represent the Funston wears the regulation uniform, and Aguinaldo is in the military costume adopted by the insurgents. A new figure of the Czar of Russia will also be placed on exhibition. New moving pictures will be shown during the week, and there will be afternoon and evening concerts.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

Many new and interesting features will be included in to-morrow's continuous performances. At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, Patrice, in a new scenic production called "The Girl in the Moon," will be seen for the first time. T. W. Eckert and Emma Berg will offer their Japanese operetta, "Little Pee Weet," and Torcat is a grotesque comedian from the European music halls. Others in the long bill are Clarice Vance, the Southern singer; "The Automobile Girl," a unique musical farce; Brothers Kennard, acrobatic comiques, George Hammersmith in monologue; New York Ladies' Quartet, vocalists, and John Healy, comedian.

The seventy-fifth performance of David Belasco's Japanese playlet, "Madame Butterfly," will be celebrated at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next Tuesday, April 2, and the end of the run of this remarkable little play is no where in sight. Severus Schaeffer, the most graceful of jugglers, will make his first appearance in this city this week at the Fifth Avenue, and the other features are: Giachita Della Rocca, concert violiniste; Nicholas sisters, favorite burnt-cork comediennes; Pauline Moran and her cute "picks"; Little and Pritzkow, character singing skit; Crane Brothers, mudtown rubes; Parker's performing dogs, and many more.

Digby Bell, the comic opera comedian of former days, will head the programme at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Palace in his amusing monologue. Ward & Curran, the grotesque comedians, are also prominent in the bill, and the numerous other acts include the Bachelor Club, singing comedians; Hale & Frances, novel hoop rollers; and club jugglers; Lores Grimm, clever juvenile artist; The Baileys, "coon" entertainers; Julia Ralph, mimic; Dancing Howards, kalatechnoscope, and a dozen more.

The continuous programme at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre contains a number of well-known features. J. K. Murray and Clara Lane will appear in grand opera selections; the Five Olracs are very funny grotesque acrobats; Pete Baker, the German comedian, has a clever monologue; Trovollo is a unique ventriloquist; Dean Edsall and Charles Bevins appear in a rural skit; Newall, Chinquilla, and Dunufrio are clever musicians; Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell offer the satire, "An American Duke"; Arvello is a equilibristic gymnast, Howard & Lindner appear in a comedy singing act, and a dozen more specialties are scheduled.

Mr. Keith will offer the patrons of his Union Square theatre a programme most elaborate in many ways. The principal feature will be the first production in this city of a spectacular specialty consisting of the Pageant of Nations, Egyptian Scarf Dance, and the Red Hussars Drill. The remaining part of the bill will include a dramatization of Charles Dickens's story, "The Holly Tree Inn," introducing John Jack and a cast. Others are Jennie Melville and Eva Stetson, comediennes and vocalists; Murphy and Butler in an exciting five-mile bicycle race on home trainers; James Richmond Glenroy, Harding and Ah Sid, the clown and the Chinaman; Mme. Olive, the jugglers Newell and Shevett, in a comedy bar act; Reynetta, the singer; Arras and Alice, unique acrobats and posturers; Mr. and Mrs. Swickard, in a laughable comedy sketch; Martini, illusionist; the McMahons, ancient and modern statuary; Nello, the comedy juggler, and the biograph.

No particular change occurs in the programme at the New York this week. Some new features have been inserted in the laughable "After Office Hours," by Dan McAvoy and Jessie May. "The Devil's Dream," "The March of Old Glory," "The Giddy Throng," with Adele Ritchie and an excellent olio, make up the remaining part of the bill.

As a fitting climax to a long and prosperous season Weber & Fields offer another merry skit. The burlesque of "Captain Jinks," produced Thursday night, offers to the fun makers more opportunities to distinguish themselves. This week's attraction at the Dewey Theatre will be Manchester's Company, known as "The Crackerjacks." Pico's singing and talking monkeys, with Swaine's trained geese, goats, and monkeys, will make this an animal week at Huber's Museum. The Albert Trio, living statuary, introducing the Nelson Sisters, European artist models, and the fat women sprinters and a vaudeville bill which is varied make up the programme.

Camille Darville leads a prodigal White Rats' bill at Koster and Bial's this week. James J. Corbett's success with a monologue of his ring and road experiences is so thorough that he has canceled his out-of-town engagements to remain at this house another week. Other features of the new bill to be presented for the first time to-morrow afternoon are Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Sam, Kitty, and Clara Morton, Leroy and Clayton, John Gilbert, Juan Caicedo, Haines and Pettingill, Loris and Altina, Sam Marion, and the Sisters McCoy, Mazuz and Mazet, and Frank and Don. This afternoon and evening's concerts offer James J. Corbett, Cook and Sonora, Eddie Gerard and Jessie Gardner, Dolan and Lenharr, John Kernell and Charlie Case, Hines and Remington, Howard's Ponies, Truly Shattuck, and George B. Alexander.

Programme of the Janauschek Benefit.

The programme for the testimonial benefit to be tendered Mme. Janauschek by the women of the American stage on Friday, April 12, at Wallack's Theatre will include Julia Marlowe and her company in the first act of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," Blanche Bates and Campbell Gollan in a one-act play entitled "The Queen's Messenger," Lillian Russell and De Wolf Hopper in the operatic duet from "Fiddle-Dee-Dee," James T. Powers in an original monologue, Amelia Bingham, William Collier and his company in the second act of "On the Quiet," Joseph Weber, Lew Fields, David Warfield, E. H. Sothern, and Maude Harrison in their sketch, "One Touch of Nature"; J. E. Dodson, Annie Irish, and Robert Edeson in "Richelieu's Strategem"; Annie and Jennie Yeamans in a character sketch, and Viola Allen and a company in the third act of "The Christian."

FEATURES OF THE "WILD WEST"

Buffalo Bill's Company Will Take Up Its Abode at the Garden To-day.

Cossacks, Indians, Mexicans, Arabs, Boer soldiers, United States and German cavalrymen, detachments of Canadian mounted riflemen and Strathcona Horse, men from Baden Powell's command, and all the varied types which go to complete the ensemble of "Buffalo Bill's Wild West" will take up their quarters in Madison Square Garden to-day, after a week's rehearsal at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn. Seven hundred men and over 500 horses, together with a herd of buffaloes, will make their first appearance of the season at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening.

The list of accepted invitations already insures an audience typifying the highest rank in society and military circles. This season more than ever before a radical departure is made in the number and extent of new features promised. The riding and features in horsemanship which have always been part and parcel of the "Wild West" will not be lacking this year, and the familiar scenes of historic import will be as consistently portrayed as in the past, but much that is of absolute newness and of present interest and worth will be offered.

From across the border have come detachments of Strathcona Horse and Mounted Rifles, every man of which has seen active service in South Africa, and has but recently returned from that theatre of action. Recruited from the red-coated constabulary known as the Northwestern Mounted Police, Canadian Dragoons, and cowboys from the ranges of British Columbia, all that is representative of Canadian patriotism and splendid manhood is typified by these men. Some of them have been wounded in action, one of the number, Trooper McArthur, having been twice wounded, upon one occasion being rescued by Sergt. Richardson, whose heroism gained for himself the Victoria Cross.

A contrasting opportunity will be afforded by the presence of a detachment of Boer soldiers, whose absence is made possible through reduced health. Each man has been on the firing line, and will be seen as in active service. Baden Powell's command will be represented by men who helped sustain the defense of Mafeking.

The work of the United States Life Saving Service will be demonstrated by a picked crew of men from various stations along our seacoast. With so much of a martial nature in the performances, there must be a battle scene, and this year it is the battle of Tien-Tsin, which is promised to be on a scale consistent with former efforts along similar lines offered by this exhibition. The organization will give a street cavalcade to-morrow morning, leaving the Garden at 10 o'clock, weather permitting, and passing over this route: Twenty-seventh Street to Madison Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Waverley Place, to Broadway, to Astor Place, to Fourth Avenue, to the Garden.

ART COURT AT PAN-AMERICAN.

The Arts and Crafts Will Have a Good Show at Buffalo.

During the past ten years the industrial arts of the United States have been exciting more attention among those who watch the progress of the arts than either architecture, or sculpture, or even indeed painting. The limitations of these, the so-called fine arts, are pretty well understood; for while painting has advanced in the United States to stained glass and mural painting, and while sculpture has begun to be used on a large scale for the decoration of the exterior of buildings, for parks and the grounds of large expositions, still the arts and crafts have hardly begun to feel themselves a part of the art world of the United States, and those who engage in their production have as yet little idea whither the wave of interest will tend.

That this movement in the direction of the arts and crafts is not isolated in one part of the country, and that it is not the fad of a moment, nor likely to pass, like other fashions of the day, is proved by the universal upspringing of small producers in the arts and crafts from Texas to Maine and from the State of Washington to Florida. The managers of the Pan-American Exposition of 1901 at Buffalo have realized this fact, and while providing for architecture, sculpture and painting, they have also given space to the arts and crafts. Such objects of the industrial art will be gathered chiefly within the central court of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, although certain large producers have made buildings of their own to contain the products of their workshops. The arts and crafts have been placed under the superintendence of Mr. Roger Riordan, formerly assistant editor of The Art Amateur and art writer for The Critic and other publications. It was Mr. Riordan's suggestion that the courtyard of the Liberal Arts Building should be turned to account in this way. Originally it had been intended to make a formal garden of this courtyard. Now the fountain will be retained in the center, but there will be glass roofs covering the entire space between the cloisteral arcade that runs round the inner court. Small domes of turquois glass, supplied by the Tiffany Glass Company, will crown the four pavilions in the four quarters of the courtyard. Here will be gathered the stained glass and small colored glass produced by several firms, the silver objects of Tiffany & Co., the Gorham Company and others, ecclesiastical decorations by J. & R. Lamb, and other products of artistic designers and artistic workmen.

One pavilion will be filled by the National Arts Club with the work of small producers of pottery, carvings in wood and ivory, embroideries, native rugs, porcelain painting, leather work, and other objects of the fine arts applied to useful things.

The result of the quick response made by the managers of the Exposition to suggestions coming mainly from New York will result in the bringing out of a great many small industries full of individual charm, and having in them the germ for great things in the arts and crafts of the United States. It is probable that the exhibit of jewelry made by persons whom one could fairly term amateurs will be particularly interesting. While they lack a certain style which the professional gains by long practice, they offer a freshness of treatment and an originality of idea which are terribly lacking to the ordinary work in shops—work which is hampered by the prejudices and fancies of the jeweler and his idea as to what the average buyer is likely to take. And so in pottery, so in embroidery, so in wood carving. Many of these amateurs, who would be the better for systematic drill in a workshop, charm us nevertheless with their fancies, sometimes freakish, it is true, but here and there novel and to the point.

Mr. Louis C. Tiffany will have a specially good exhibit of his glass in this courtyard, and perhaps the most interesting of all will be a fountain composed by him of favrile glass, which fountain is to be lit by electricity. The director of arts and crafts has carried through an idea of uniformity by which the interior of the glass court retains certain architectural lines from point to point. Cases and exhibits generally are to conform to certain rules, so that visitors entering from the enormous barnlike structure of the Liberal Arts into this little courtyard cannot fail to be struck by the general effect, as well as by the interesting things there to be seen—things which have no relation to a machine or machinery, but come direct from the hand of the artisan.

The part assumed by the National Arts Club in superintending the filling of about one-quarter of this court falls directly in line with its exhibitions in New York City during the past two winters. Through correspondence with the arts and crafts societies of different cities a thoroughly American exhibit will be made, not remarkable for quantity, but for quality and selection, since the available space will not permit more than many pieces by one exhibitor. The exhibits, however, will come from places as remote as New Orleans, from Down East and from the Southwest, no part of the country having preference over another, and the objects taking their rank simply by reason of their excellence and without regard to persons or prices. The Art Committee of the Club, comprising Messrs. John La Farge, J. Q. A. Ward, C. Lemb and W. E. Van Ingen, and Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, will examine the objects sent to New York with the assistance of a jury, and the objects chosen will be forwarded to Buffalo at the Club's expense, and there installed. This trouble is taken because the club, which contains as active members the leading professors of the fine arts, stands for the belief that art has little to do with material, but may be shown in any material properly treated by the artistic mind. The contents of the glass court at the Pan-American will therefore be such as are useful to mankind, but are not primarily important for their usefulness.

Without doubt, this will form one of the most attractive centres of the Pan-American. After the visitor has admired the buildings from the outside, the statuary, the canals and foliage in which the red-tiled roofs of the buildings will be embowered he likely to seek the Liberal Arts Building and penetrate at once to the glass court, perhaps before he has made his visit to the building set especially aside for the fine arts.

MR. HEARN'S PICTURES.

The Lotos Club has given up dining-room and drawing-room to a selection of fifty-four paintings from the private collection of Mr. George A. Hearn, whose gifts and loans have added much interest to the picture galleries of the Metropolitan Museum. All are by American painters, and most of them by living artists; Homer Martin, George Inness, A. H. Wyant and T. Robinson are the exceptions.

George H. Bogert may be said to bear off the palm in this exhibition, with "Chale, Isle of Wight, Looking Toward the Needles." The view is from rising ground back of the old church with square tower, which is seen close at hand in another picture. The outlook is over the church tower and the sea to a line of white cliffs very beautifully bathing in the soft atmosphere of England, and above this line appears another line of cloud-cliffs in the sky, very restful, very majestic. The correspondence between the real cliffs floating unreal on the water and the cloud-cliffs towering most real in the heavens gives the landscape a particular splendor. With this canvas Mr. Bogert takes his stand among the great interpreters of nature, and holds his own with the masters of American landscape who are no longer with us.

Another fine bit by Bogert is "September Night," with moonlight reflected from quiet water, and ghostly trees showing their dim bulk on the opposite shore.

"Sand Dunes, Lake Ontario," by Homer Martin, is too well known to demand more than mention. Less known is a "Girl Sewing," by the late Theodore Robinson, and a little figure piece of 1865 by J. G. Brown, a "Young Peddler," which will find favor with those who scorn the tribe of bootblacks he has created since that date. "When One Is Old" is a figure of an old woman by William M. Chase, painted sketchily but with much truth to life and expressive of palsied age in its touching, not its repulsive aspect. Samuel Colman's "Paradise Point" and Carleton Wiggins's "Approaching Storm" are worth examining. Of the four examples of George Inness the view of an orchard, "Spring Blossoms," is tender and imaginative. His "Passing Storm," a picture of 1866, is in another view, but very satisfactory. Four specimens of Horatio Walker are much in the same key; perhaps "The Sheepfold" is the finest for color and massive treatment of landscape and figure.

No fewer than ten are the pictures by Wyant. "Adirondack Woods" is virginal in its charm. "Moonlight and Frost" give finely the blurred effect of reflections of moonbeams from ice. It is evident that this collector has the courage of his own likes; if he admires a painter he does not hold back because he has already representatives of his work in his collection. He admires Blakelock—here are eight Blakelocks. If these are merely a selection from his gallery, what a wealth of good American works he must own!

ART NOTES.

A portrait of Louis XI. of France, which was known to exist in the galleries of Queen Catherine de Medicis, the Duke of Guise, and later in that of M. de Gaignières, has been missing for a century and a half. It has now been discovered in so excellent a condition that it reflects much credit on the French painters of the fourteenth century. The maker of this portrait is not yet identified.

***

Visitors at the exhibition of Books and Bookmaking at the Arts Club carry away as a souvenir a broadside, struck off "while you wait," which reads as follows:

Printed in the Exposition Galleries Anno Domini MCMI on the original handpress built by Thomas Draper in Boston in seventeen hundred and forty-two from type specially cast for this exhibition from matrices cut in eighteen hundred and thirteen by George Bruce at his type foundry in the city of New York.

The press was the first in operation in the State of New Hampshire and was used before the Revolution in printing broadsides to incite the New England colonies to rebellion and during the Revolutionary War in printing the rules and regulations for the Continental army.

A copy signed by M. André Castaigne, the guest of honor at the 27th, has been placed in the archives of the club.

***

Not content with its fine Archaeological Museum in an ancient monastery, the City of Rouen proposes a public Museum of Decorative Art. The Industrial Society of Rouen has petitioned the Government to be allowed the use of the old St. Laurence Church for this purpose. The society will contribute 14,000 francs and the Government 7,000 francs for alterations. The former chapel of the Virgin will be used as a permanent gallery, open to the artists of Normandy. The church and the famous Tower of St. Laurence will remain State property. The society will pay no rent, but obligates itself to use the church as a museum of the decorative arts without charge for admission.

***

Among the marble statues discovered by coral fishermen in the sea off the Island of Cerigo, south of Greece, is a Hercules leaning on his club, which recalls the Farnese Hercules. It is of heroic size.

***

Three American painters, Messrs. John W. Alexander, Eugene Vail, and Walter Gay, are among the twenty-one painters and sculptors who form the Société Nouvelle, which is holding an exhibition in Paris at the Georges Petit Galleries. C. Meunier Brangwyn, Fitz Thaulow, Baertsoen, and Emil Claus are also foreign members.

NATION'S GIFT TO WILHELMINA.

The Dutch People Present a Splendid Set of Sapphires and Diamonds to Their Queen.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—The nation's gift to the Queen of the Netherlands on the occasion of her marriage was, after much debate, decided on, and designs were submitted to her Majesty for a complete set of sapphires. Later it was decided to alter the present to sapphires and diamonds, and just one month from the day of her Majesty's marriage a part of the costly and extremely beautiful gift was presented to her.

The diadem consists of a graceful design, "en style Renaissance," all the gems being set "à jour." There rests up

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both civilized and savage. This season surpasses in interest its predecessors, in having added to its forces participants in the very latest conflict in "History making Warfare," the HEROES OF THE TRANSVAAL, selected from time expired and invalided soldiers, both

Boer and Briton,
ALSO
Canadian Mounted Rifles,
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Baden-Powell Mafeking Heroes
AND
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AND

OOM PAUL'S HEROIC BOERS

FACTS AND FIGURES NOT ON FICTION FOUNDED.

The heroes of the hand-to-hand struggle for life would not be complete without those brave men who fight for the lives of others with the FORCES OF THE MIGHTY DEEP, and the men who use the mortar to THROW THE LIFE LINE to despairing wretches on a wreck have their fitting place among the world's heroes. A corps of genuine

COAST GUARD LIFE SAVERS

Will illustrate for the first time in public the method of rescue by means of the Breeches Buoy, using actual apparatus loaned by the Government.

A GREAT DIORAMIC SPECTACLE.

THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN

The presence of representatives of the various armies composing the ALLIED POWERS enables the management to present a realistic reproduction of the WAR IN CHINA, as exemplified in the conflict fought by the American and European forces in conjunction at the

BATTLE OF TIEN-TSIN

AND A REVIEW OF THE ALLIED FORCES PRIOR TO THE ENGAGEMENT. The graphic story of the civilization of the continent, as shown heretofore by the WILD WEST, the SPORTS AND PASTIMES OF THE FRONTIER, the scenes of INDIAN WARFARE, together with the

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT,

which have made this the most unique and original exhibition in the world, are all retained and presented by newly recruited forces. The roster includes RUSSIAN COSSACKS, GERMAN CUIRASSIERS, RIFFIAN ARABS, U. S. CAVALRYMEN and ARTILLERYMEN, MEXICAN VAQUEROS, ANNIE OAKLEY, AMERICAN INDIANS, JOHNNY BAKER, WESTERN COWBOYS, MEXICAN RURALIES, SOUTH AMERICAN GAUCHOS, in feats of daring and skill, portraying scenes and incidents of life in the open. This grand ensemble of moving humanity, led in person by

COLONEL W. F. CODY, "BUFFALO BILL,"
under the effective directorship of Mr. NATE SALSBURY.

GRAND STREET CAVALCADE AND ROUGH RIDERS' REVIEW

takes place to-morrow (Monday) morning, weather permitting, at 10 o'clock, passing over the following route:—27th st. to Madison av., to 24th st., to Lexington av., to 59th st., to 5th av., to Waverley place, to Astor place, to 4th av., to the Garden.

SCALE OF PRICES:—GALLERY, 25c. Entrance 27th st. only. SECOND BALCONY, 50c. Entrance 26th st. only. FIRST BALCONY, 75c. ARENA, $1. Entrance Madison av. only. First Tier Boxes, (6 seats,) $9, and Arena Boxes, (6 seats,) $12. Entrance Madison av. only. Children half price at matinees only, to all parts of the house except gallery.

N. B.—The Wild West will not exhibit in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or any other city within 150 miles of New York this season.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING TO-MORROW EV'G., ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE BOSTONIANS
Monday, Tuesday, W'dn'sd'y, Th'rsd'y, Friday ev'gs & Sat. Mat. ROBIN HOOD,
Sat'd'y Eve'g., THE SERENADE.
APRIL 8TH E. H. SOTHERN VIRGINIA HARNED In an Elaborate Production of HAMLET
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

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MUSIC HALL, 125th St. & 7th Av.
NEXT WEEK
WILLIAMS & WALKER
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TO-NIGHT. REILLY AND WOODS' BIG SHOW.
50 MATS. WED AND SAT. RESV'D ORCH. 25c 50
TO-NIGHT. 15 ACTS 15
MUSIC, COMEDY, HARMONY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Management of Sam. S. Shubert.
*CLOSED ALL THIS WEEK.
POSTPONED!!
UNTIL MONDAY, APRIL 8TH, A. H. Chamberlyn's Production of The PRIMA DONNA. BOOK Adapted by Harry B. Smith. Music by Aime Lachaume. A New Musical Farce
WITH MABELLE GILMAN.

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4th Month. Last 4 Weeks. 108th to 115th Perf.
No performance Good Friday Night, April 5.
VIOLA ALLEN
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IN THE PALACE OF THE KING

MANHATTAN 33d St. and Broadway.
Wm. A. Brady Presents Clyde Fitch's Play,
LOVERS' LANE
3D MONTH.
Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
75TH TIME
Souvs. April 9.
$1.50 All Orchestra Seats at All Times.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs., 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JAMES A. HERNE'S "SHORE ACRES."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
JACOB LITT.....Manager.
A TRIUMPH OF REALISM—Herald.
Note the Prices. Best Reserved Seats 50 75 $1
The Great London & New York Success
THE PRICE OF PEACE
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Choice Orch. Seats, $1.50.
Seats can be secured four weeks in advance.
ALL WEDNESDAY MATINEES, 25, 50, 75. No Higher.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
VICTORIA BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS, 50c.
The Reduction from $2 to 50c. for the best orchestra seats has turned into a cyclone of success.
To-day at 2:15. To-night at 8:15 Sharp.
Second Gigantic Sunday Concerts.
Canfield & Carleton, Fred Niblo, Americus Quintette, Rauschele, Harry Edson and his Dog, Walz & Ardell, The Vitagraph, with entirely new views. Stinson & Merton, Hilda Thomas, Elisabeth Murray, Hickey & Nelson, Beaumont Sisters, Morton & Elliott, Clifton Crawford.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Great Organization, MY LADY The 3 Act Burlesque. Introducing CHAS. J. ROSS and others.
EXCELLENT PROGRAMME OF BURLESQUE, COMIC OPERA & VARIETIES.
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MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES, JAS. J. MORTON, THE DONOVANS, MAUD NUGENT, SPENSER KELLY, BARTELL & MORRIS HARRY & SADIE FIELDS, EDDIE QUINN, BENNETT & RICH, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
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Seat sale begins To-morrow Morning for any Performance of the
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at the box office at the Metropolitan Opera House, and at box office rates at Tyson & Co.'s, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
One week only, commencing Monday, April 8th. Mats. Wed., Apl. 10th, and Sat., Apl. 13th.
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In Rostand's Romantic Play,
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Popular Prices, seats $1, $1.50, $2, and $3. Boxes, $8, $10, $12, and $20.

DALY'S B'way and 30.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2.
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CHARLES FROHMAN presents until further notice the merriest and most successful domestic farce comedy he has ever produced, entitled
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GEO. W. LEDERER'S BIG LONDON COMPANY.
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Rich & Harris Present a Farce in 3 Acts from the German of Laufs & Kratz.
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CAST:—Leo Ditrichstein, John C. Rice, Thomas Wise, Arnold Daly, George Richards, Cecil de Mille, May Robson, Esther Tittell, Sally Cohen, Nellie Butler, and others.

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Mon. & Tues. last times "Women of To-day." Wed., Benefit—Zimmermann and first appearance of Miss Ines Ziegeler. "Kabale und Liebe." Goethe's "Faust," divided in two evenings. Thurs. Eve., April 4, Part I., "Faust Tragedy." Fri. Eve., April 5, Part II., "Gretchen Tragedy." Matinée Saturday, "Kabale und Liebe." Sat. Eve., Benefit for Miss Eisenhut. "Die Beruehmte Frau."

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Next Week—SAM BERNARD, First Vaudeville Appearance in New York.

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Saturday Afternoon, April 6, at 3.
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Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Schuberth's and Ditson's

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SIXTH MONTH.
FLORODORA
SPRIGHTLY AND WITTY.
THE MUSICAL HIT OF THE SEASON
ALL-STAR CAST.
Edna Wallace-Hopper, KATE CONDON, R. E. GRAHAM, SYDNEY DEANE, CYRIL SCOTT, GUELMA BAKER, JAMES A. KEIRNAN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR EASTER WEEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SECOND MONTH
Wm. A. Brady's Stupendous $25,000 Revival.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE
EASTER MONDAY.
PRICES, 25-50-75-$1.00
Regular Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. Evg., 8.

12TH—WEEK—12TH BIJOU B'way & 30th St.
Secure seats in advance.
AMELIA BINGHAM
Presents Her Company in Clyde Fitch's Masterpiece, THE CLIMBERS.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
April 3—Souvenirs. 100th Performance.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
LAST THREE WEEKS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Fiddle-Dee-Dee and New Burlesque of Captain Jinks
In addition to Burlesque of A ROYAL FAMILY.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs, 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily | Monte Cristo
(Except Monday) 25c. Next Week—East Lynn.

BERKELEY LYCEUM,
19 and 21 West 44th St., near 5th Av.
RECITAL BY BEATRICE HERFORD
for the BENEFIT OF THE HOME GARDEN,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12, at 3:30.
Price, $2. To be exchanged at box office for sereved seat.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
RETURN FROM TRIUMPHAL TRANSCONTINENTAL TOUR,
SOUSA
AND HIS BAND.
BLANCHE DUFFIELD, Soprano.
BERTHA BUCKLIN, Violinist.
ARTHUR PRYOR, Trombone.
POPULAR PRICES.
POPULAR PROGRAMME.

CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVG. April 7 At 8:15
GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT
Under the Direction of
GEORG HENSCHEL
Wagner Program
Complete Orchestra
Campanari, Fritz Kreisler, Mantelli, Dorothy Harvey, Gabrilowitsch
Seats, 50c. to $1.50, at Schuberth's, Ditson's and Box office. EVERETT PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock.
Bach's St. Matthew Passion
BY THE BROOKLYN ORATORIO SOCIETY
MRS. ZIMMERMAN, MISS STEIN, MR. VAN HOOSE, MR. BUSHNELL
and Choir of Boys and Men.
Walter Henry Hall....Conductor
Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Reserved seats 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office, Schuberth's, Ditson's.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Eve., April 4, at 8.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH .....Director
SOLOISTS:
REQUIEM MASS (Antonin Dvorak) Preceded by orchestral selections from "Parsifal."
Mme. Gadski, Miss Stein, Mr. Van Hoose, Mr. Bispham.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 and $15. Now on sale at Box Office.

WILLIAM C. CARL, Free Organ Concert
to-morrow, (Monday,) four o'clock, First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. Soloists, Theodor Bjorksen, tenor. Alfred Donaldson Wickes, violinist, (of Brussels.) No tickets required.

YACHTING IS EXPENSIVE

Much Money Expended in Efforts to Keep America's Cup.

CHALLENGER AND DEFENDER

Five Yachts Being Fitted Out Now in Preparation for the Final Races in August.

One of the principal points of interest in the coming America's Cup races, and probably the least generally appreciated factor in these historical matches, is the fortune that will be involved in the fight over the ancient trophy. When it is stated that over a quarter of a million dollars was expended on the building, fitting, and racing of the present champion, Columbia, in her races against the Shamrock, it will be understood that with the present unprecedented preparations both for the "lifting" and the keeping of the cup the fortune involved in the choosing of the defender, in the challenger, and in the races themselves will amount to between three-quarters and one million dollars.

There is perhaps not another living professional who knows better than a yacht designer what to do with a carte blanche. In all fields of sports there is not another in which men have been willing to spend more, proportionately to the results obtained, than in yachting. The average superiority of the Columbia over the Defender was but five or ten minutes over a course of thirty miles. In other words, for an increase in sailing speed of from ten to twenty seconds to the mile—a highly satisfactory performance at that—the owners of the Columbia were willing to pay over a quarter of a million dollars.

With the Independence building in Boston, the Belmont boat building at Bristol, and the Shamrock II. building abroad, and each of the three respective designers allowed a free hand in providing at any cost any improvement that may mean so much as the saving of a second of speed, and with three of the foremost designers of the world vying with each other not only in the designing of the models of the boat, but also in the introduction of new fangled devices and inventions, an idea may be obtained of the actual cost of each of the three yachts now hoping to enter the lists. Aside from this there come the expenses of the Columbia in her tuning-up duties, and, for the first time in the history of the matches, the fitting out and coming across of a trial horse to sharpen up the challenger. The actual expenses of the attempt to win and to hold the cup will hardly ever be known except to the owners of the several yachts. But an idea of what each of the boats will cost may be obtained from what is known, in a general way, the Columbia cost her owners. As to the races themselves, it was estimated that each of the races of the Columbia with the Shamrock cost slightly over $40,000 to the members of the New York Yacht Club. This estimate includes the expenses of maintaining and operating the fleet of steam yachts and other yachts that, day for day, loyally accompanied the racers over the course.

CONTEST OF DESIGNERS.

"The races will go to the designer who can produce the lightest boat," a prominent designer once said. It is in this strife for lightness, unto the deadline of sacrificing strength, that the designers are at present fighting their battles. And in the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended to produce lightness regardless of any cost; in the substitution of aluminium for steel, for example, and in the substitution of a light, hollow steel mast for a wooden mast, additional expense is incurred. Every portion of the vessel has been pared down so near the limit of safety that accident must be expected. Many of the parts, therefore, must be duplicated, especially the spars, running gear, rigging, and canvas.

As is generally known, in order to save weight the Columbia she was built from an expensive non-corrosive alloy known as Tobin bronze. The thickness of the plating varied from one-quarter to three-sixteenths of an inch—hardly thicker than the cover of the ordinary book. In the case of the Defender, which was built partly of aluminium, (weighing half as much as bronze, but more than half as strong,) this very attempt to save weight resulted practically in the ultimate destruction of the boat, so that she was sold not long ago to a scrap-iron firm, to be knocked apart for the sake of the metal in her once so splendid hull. The enormous lead bulb of the Columbia cost more than $40,000 for the metal alone. Adding to the foregoing requisites of the lightest possible hull, the heaviest practicable lead bulb, and the further one of the greatest possible sail area, and these are the three essential ground bases on which the modern cup defenders are built.

The huge sails of the great racers are no less wonderful in their perfection than the points already cited. Nor are they less expensive proportionately. The hollow steel masts in themselves are worth a small fortune. They are huge, mighty affairs, great steel tubes made up of plates and braced inside with angle irons and riveted throughout. The highest tip of the Columbia, when carrying her topmast and her club-topsail pole, was 175 feet above the deck, or 35 feet higher than the Brooklyn Bridge and 40 feet longer than the length of the yacht herself.

Aside from these sky-scraping spars—seemingly much higher even than they are in reality because of their proportion to the length of the yacht herself—duplicates of all of them must be made and kept in reserve for use at the first moment the delicate mechanism gives out under an unexpected strain. The yacht's rigging is made of wire rope, not of ordinary steel wire, but of an alloy. These ropes are spliced to manila rope at the handling ends.

The steel boom of a cup defender is an immense affair, and measures from 106 to 110 feet. In the case of the last champion, the boom measured 110 feet. How much longer the boom of the new boat will be is at present known only to her designers and her owners. That the mainsail of the new Belmont yacht will exceed by far the sail on the Columbia is almost certain in view of the tendency of continually increasing sail area which the designers are obliged to provide to keep up with each other. More sail area, more lead, and a lighter and easier hull is the solution.

INDEPENDENCE'S GREAT SAILS.

As far as the Independence is concerned, it has been prophesied that when she hoists her sails she will carry more canvas than was ever put on any cup defender or challenger. It is the expectation of yachtsmen therefore that the Boston boat will be canvased to the very limit.

What the sail area of a modern cup defender really is may best be understood by a calculation as compared to that of the older yachts. The mainsail of the Columbia it was found was enough to furnish the material for the full suit of sails used on the old America, and there would be enough left over to make several jib topsails and a complete set of sail covers. The entire spread of the last cup defender was 15,000 square feet, or more than a third of an acre. All the sails except the spinnaker and the balloon jib topsail were of the finest cotton duck, and cost as high as a dollar a yard. The two sails mentioned cost as much as if they were of silk. Most of these sails are not only duplicated, but are substituted several times over. In the case of the old Volunteer in her, race against the Thistle, the American boat had seven jib topsails. The Columbia's mainsail alone cost more than $2,000. It required the labor of ten men working twelve days to sew the long seams. The full suit of sails cost $12,000, as much as would purchase a handsome cruising yacht. Not only are these sails duplicated for the sake of guarding against break-downs, but also many of them, despite all precautions, stretch unevenly or prove slightly defective otherwise. Rather than to repair the damage, a new sail is made and the original one is altered and kept for purposes of emergency.

It was said once that a very fine yacht of the type of Columbia could be built for $90,000, but that the very best of everything is put into the racers, which, exclusive of the splendid workmanship, mounts up to a fortune. The cost of the Defender was about $100,000, against $30,000 for the Puritan and $20,000 for the old America. From this it will be seen that the price of cup defenders has gone up tremendously in recent years and that the days of the past, when it was comparatively an easy task to build and own a cup defender, are not to come again. It will also be seen from this what the Independence is to cost her owner, who, like Sir Thomas Lipton, is "going the game alone." In these days when money is as much of a factor as the mold of the yacht herself, the price of the sails alone of a modern champion are about what it would cost to build a stanch merchant vessel of the same size as the cup defenders themselves.

Though the initial expense of the building of a defender seems to be the greater, the actual tuning up of the yacht and the expenses of her crew and her tender, and her docking, and her hundred and one other requirements is hardly any less. In each succeeding yacht race more attention is given to the selection of the crew. From thirty to fifty men are required to handle the enormous sails of the latter-day racers. In all cases provision must be made for housing and keeping these men. On board the yachts themselves there is no living beyond that during a race. The Erin alone, the tender of the Shamrock during the last races, which is fitting out now to accompany the Shamrock I. and the Shamrock II. to this country in time for the races, cost $400,000.

LIPTON'S YACHTING PLANS.

Sir Thomas Wants to Meet Best American Boat, and Will Race Independence.

LONDON, March 30.—In reply to a question asked by a representative of The Associated Press regarding the controversy as to the selection of a defender in the races for the America's Cup, Sir Thomas Lipton made this statement to-day:

"I wish to say nothing which can possibly be construed as a criticism or as gratuitous advice to the United States. All I want to do is to meet the best boat America can build. I never want any one to be able to say after the cup races, 'You have won, but you have not beaten our best boat.' My ideas on the subject can best be gathered from what I am doing myself. I am putting Shamrock II. into open competition with any boat in the world."

Regarding his plans, Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"As soon as possible after the launch I am going to the Solent, to have the trials. On my way back to the Clyde I shall probably accept the Royal Irish Yacht Club, Kingstown, invitation race there. Thence I shall go to the Clyde and enter the Glasgow exhibition contests. As soon as possible after that, probably about June 12, the Erin and Shamrock II. will sail for America. I have not yet decided if Shamrock I. will accompany them. We shall first go to the Azores to replenish our fuel, for on the last trip I found the Erin's coal capacity scarcely equal to the long, slow voyage. I trust there will be sufficient wind to avoid much towing, for I believe that towing, on account of the strain involved, is much more harmful to a yacht than sailing. I expect the yachts will arrive in New York early in July. After the cup races, unless something unexpected prevents it, I will accept the Boston Board of Trade invitation to take Shamrock II. to that city and have a little racing in New England waters."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.51
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.08 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 15-16
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08@.08½
Lard, prime	8.60
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, March 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; Winter patents, $3.85@$3.95; straights, $3.20@3.70; clears, $2.90@3.40; Spring specials, $4.30; patents, $3.50@$3.80; straights, $3@$3.30; bakers' $2.20@$2.50; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72⅜c; No. 2 red, 75¼@77c; No. 2 corn, 44c; No. 2 yellow, 44c; No. 2 white oats, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 28½@29c; No. 2 rye, 53@54c; good feeding barley 47c; fair to choice malting, 49@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.56; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $13.35@$15.40; lard, per 100 lb, $8.02@$8.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@$8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.15@$8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was active and feverish; opening decidedly lower, but recovered the loss. The opening was easy at a decline of 4@14 points. After the opening May sold to 7.68, a further decline of 2 points, and October at 7.10, a further decline of 3 point. Otherwise the opening prices were the lowest of the session. The early weakness was due to a sensational break at Liverpool, where futures closed 4½@5½-64d net lower, and spots closed at a decline of 3-32d. It was rumored that the English market had been forced down in the interest of the bear contingent. On this report, and in the absence of anything new in the way of further bearish material, shorts commenced to cover, and an active investment buying was started, with the result indicated, the market closing very steady at a net advance of 2 points to a net decline of 2 points. The feature of the statistics was the further increase in the visible supply, making the current excess 530,000 bales over the figures of a year ago, the importance of this showing being the more apparent when considered in connection with the fact that Sept. 1 the beginning of the statistical year, the visible supply was 1,500,000 bales less than the previous year. The same conditions that wiped out this difference and made the increase now reported still exist, receipts being larger than the previous year and consumption smaller. At the same time new acreage accounts continue to indicate a new red record area, and this combination of features checks buying. After Change the market declined 2 points on the curb.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	7.62	7.71	7.62	7.74@7.76
May	7.70	7.79	7.68	7.79@7.80
June	7.68	7.76	7.68	7.78@7.79
July	7.68	7.81	7.68	7.80@7.81
August	7.41	7.54	7.41	7.53@ ..
September	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.35@7.37
October	7.10	7.24	7.10	7.25@7.27
November	7.18	7.29	7.18	7.22@7.23
December	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.20@7.22
January	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.20@7.22

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 3-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 1-16d; good middling, 4 25-32d; middling, 4 19-32d; low middling, 4 13-32d; good ordinary, 4 5-32d; ordinary, 3 29-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,700 bales American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 9,200 bales American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, April, 4 29-64d sellers; April-May, 4 28-64@4 29-64d buyers; May-June, 4 28-64@4 29-64d sellers; June-July, 4 28-64d value; July-August, 4 27-64@4 28-64d buyers; August-September, 4 21-64@4 22-64d sellers; September, 4 21-64@4 22-64d sellers; October, 4 6-64@4 7-64d nominal; October-November, 4 2-64@4 3-64d nominal; November-December, 4@4 1-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The wheat market yesterday kept within narrow lines, deriving a little strength early in the session from a firm corn market, but easing off again on the late curb, so that 1 o'clock prices were on the basis of 80⅝c for May or ⅛c below the previous night's close. Forenoon trading was mostly a matter of evening up accounts among local operators, who were a little alarmed over the strength exhibited by corn, and also by reports that world's shipments on Monday would fall considerably below those of the previous week. The foreign markets were generally firm, except in the case of Paris, where a partial 10@25 point decline was noted. At London and Liverpool quotations were ¼d higher, at Budapest 2 points up, and Berlin ½@¾ mark higher. The Spring wheat receipts amounted to 513,800 bushels, against 532,000 bushels a year ago, and Winter wheat 158,500 bushels, against 68,000 bushels. Northwest cars were 369 against 437 cars last year. Broomhall reported that the Liverpool advance was on a firm spot situation, and unfavorable crop advices from this side, also reporting very severe weather in Germany, with crop reports unsatisfactory and markets advancing. The weather map reported low temperatures in the Northwest and light snows in the

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

A HYSTERIC CLERIC.

There is a serious as well as a ludicrous side to the talk of the Rev. Dr. PARKHURST about the municipal situation.

The ludicrous phase is naturally the more obvious. When an educated man, who is reputed to be a fair scholar in the ancient tongues, and who has been accustomed, if not trained, to the art of public expression, indulges in such incoherent nonsense as the following, one wonders that he can get a congregation to pay him for talking to them.

I am disappointed some in the Committee of Fifteen, for I expected them to cooperate with and co-ordinate all the forces of good government and concentrate them against Tammany. Instead, to a great extent, they have gone into the raid business. I expected them to promote more enthusiasm, to crystallize this endeavor for decent and pure government, free from cupidity, into a gigantic juggernaut that would ride over the vice-strewn trail of Tammany, stamping out all vestiges and reminders of its power, and crushing it to earth beyond resurrection. Raids will never do it.

As a mere matter of form, this is a derangement of epitaphs that Mrs. Malaprop might envy. A juggernaut, crystallized from an endeavor, riding on the trail of Tammany and stamping out vestiges and reminders is an unthinkable contrivance. It is calculated to make Tammany men and all others with a rudimentary knowledge of the use of English smile in pity and derision. But the worst feature of this sort of talk is that it produces the impression of insincerity. Ordinary people, used to common language, find it forced and artificial. They will not believe that a man who works out such painful and unnatural expressions really has anything to say. If he had, he would say it so that it could be understanded of the people. If a man should talk in that manner in the daily business of life, he would be taken for a fool or a pretender. He cannot wholly escape that judgment because he is a clergyman and a professional rhetorician. If the judgment is passed on Dr. PARKHURST he has only himself to blame.

We have never pronounced Dr. PARKHURST a pretender, but he is certainly very foolish. He professes to be anxious that all the elements of opposition to Tammany shall be united. We will not say that he is insincere, but how does he expect to promote that end by attacking the work of the Committee of Fifteen and grossly misrepresenting their motives and methods? He accuses them of confining themselves to "raids," of which he says that the people are weary. They are weary of pretentious or vain demonstrations that either are or are intended to be useless. They are tired of such as the police have made with full warning in advance, and of those with which Dr. PARKHURST is himself associated which never accomplished anything but to scatter to "still unblighted regions" the evils to which they were directed. But the work of the Committee of Fifteen has not been of this character. It has been effectual so far as it has gone. Its real motive, as the doctor must know, has been to get at the officials who sell protection to the criminals. How far it has succeeded it is too soon to say, but the end was sound and the only one worth pursuing. Dr. PARKHURST entirely ignores it. In his criticism he suppresses the truth and produces the effect of falsehood. His course is silly at best, and likely to be mischievous.

If Dr. PARKHURST really wishes to aid in the overthrow of Tammany and the establishment of a decent government in this city, he will have to give up the rôle of leader to which he is so attached and work modestly under the guidance of wiser and abler men. He has had his turn at leadership, and he made a mess of it. However fine his intentions, he did more to make possible the partial revulsion of popular sentiment at the close of Mayor STRONG'S term and the return of Tammany to power than any one man. His prominent connection with any reform movement to-day would be worth many votes to CROKER. His latest demonstration is most unfortunate. He is plainly acting under the impulse of that sentiment that POPE declared "the never-failing vice of fools." The only comfort in his conduct is that it tends to make it impossible for sensible men to have anything to do with him. It would be well for the people of the city in the next struggle with Tammany if he were relegated to the function of "a wandering voice."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS A PEACE-MAKER.

It seems that the principal feature of the British Parliament during the past week has been the debates about the negotiations for peace with the Boers. That is, indeed, the most urgent question now before the British Empire; the necessity of closing up that account, so as to give the British Empire its due opportunity in other fields. What our London correspondent describes as the "truncated details" on the question has not been by any means fully reported by the cable. But it is quite evident, from our correspondent's dispatch, and from corroborative information from other quarters, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has rejected the terms of peace which the Boer leaders left in arms would have accepted, and which Lord KITCHENER and Sir ALFRED MILNER recommended, and that he has been exhibiting, in the House of Commons, a virulent impatience with his own agents, going so far as to hold Lord KITCHENER up to the contempt of the House. And this because Lord KITCHENER had recommended that the government of the half-subjugated provinces should include an elective assembly, and that the "rebels" of the Cape Colony and Natal should be included in the amnesty offered to the inhabitants of the late South African Republic and the late Orange Free State who had borne arms against the British.

This behavior of the Minister for the Colonies presents what we call a curious "psychological phenomenon," and what our pious forefathers used to call "judicial blindness." One would suppose that the man who, by demands increasing as they were yielded to, had driven the farmers of South Africa to take up arms against the British Empire, would be sobered by contemplating the results of his work, and would show himself as swift to make peace as he had been to make war. Because the results of his bellicose action are perfectly plain to everybody outside the British Empire. He has destroyed the prestige of the British Empire and reduced it to such a degree of humiliation throughout the world as it has not known since the American Colonies became the United States. The judicial blindness in that case has scarcely been equaled since the time of PHARAOH. It proceeded from the obstinacy of a monarch in whose brain the seeds of madness were even then sprouting, and from the compliance of a Prime Minister who hated the war with the American Colonies and would have prevented it if he had had his own way. But in this case it is a modern Parliamentary statesman who has forced on the war which, even now that it is supposed to be over, taxes the whole military resources of the empire to keep down the insurrection of the semi-subjugated people, and deprives that empire of the power of asserting its real rights and interests in any other quarter of the globe. And yet the Minister whose feet were so swift to shed Boer blood, when he imagined it was much easier to shed than it has proved to be, actually obstructs and overrules the arrangements made on the spot by two Englishmen whose loyalty is unquestioned, one of them the British commander in South Africa, and the other the Commissioner whose devotion to British imperial interests had made him in South Africa the best hated of all Englishmen, with the exception of Mr. CECIL RHODES and of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself.

As to the specific causes of difference, nobody who has not a personal experience of South Africa is really qualified to judge. We confess that we do not see how British supremacy, or even British suzerainty, is to be made compatible with an elective Legislature chosen by a numerical majority of Boers whose most ardent political sentiment is hatred of Great Britain. But, as we pointed out some days ago, it is likely that the point upon which the negotiations broke off was the refusal of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to admit to the benefits of the amnesty the Boers of Cape Colony and Natal. The recommendation of Lord KITCHENER and of Sir ALFRED MILNER that this should be done certainly did not proceed from any mawkish sympathy with these "rebels," but from considerations of British policy. It was worthy of the highest consideration. Evidently it has received no such consideration from Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. It is by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S own deliberate choice, and against the advice of his own agents, civil and military, that the entire available force of the British Empire is to be kept, for an indefinite period to come, absorbed in the task of keeping down what is left of 50,000 fighting Boers in South Africa, and disabled from carrying on even defensive operations in any other part of the world. Apparently the Liberals, if they can only find a leader to take advantage of it, have now a winning issue, in British and imperial politics, made to their hands.

PROTECTING MEDICAL REGULARITY.

The outlook at Albany seems to warrant the prediction that the bill prepared by the County Medical Society of New York, regulating the practice of Christian Science healing in this State, has no chance of securing a favorable consideration, and that if forced to a vote it will be defeated. We think that this is largely due to a misconception in the mind of the general public as to the nature of the crusade undertaken by the society and the object it has in view.

Unless we wholly misunderstand the position of the medical profession, their crusade is not against what they regard as quackery, but against quacks. They object, and properly, to any one entering the field of medical practice who is not qualified to practice medicine. The standard of qualification is the possession of a medical diploma issued by a college of recognized standing. In seeking to shut the door against the so-called graduates of the "diploma mills" which have sprung up all over the country and which profess to have found a short cut to wisdom and experience, the society is perfectly right and should have the sympathy and support of all good men. In attacking any school of practice it would enter a dangerous field and lay itself open to grave misjudgment. If a practitioner is qualified to practice medicine at all, he has the right to practice whatever school of medicine seems to him the one best calculated to meet the requirements of his patients. What he inclines to, the orthodox practitioner may think pestilent heresy, but this is much less likely in the case of an educated physician than is that of one attempting to practice the healing art with no judgment in diagnosis and no skill in therapeutics. If the educated physician goes astray in following a fad, he is pretty sure to come back again to something like regularity when the fad he follows is found on critical investigation to be a delusion. The ignorant charlatan, on the other hand, pursues whatever he can make profitable, and neither appreciates nor is influenced by the evidence which sooner or later upsets all theories at variance with common sense and average experience.

In the case of the mischievous and, in many cases, criminal folly of so-called Christian Science, concerning which the student will agree with Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON that it is neither Christian nor scientific, the demand of the County Medical Society is, and should be, simply that those who, without knowledge of anything the physician needs to know, practice upon the superstition of the ignorant and credulous, shall be debarred from the right to take charge of the sick and make a pretense of treating them. The same is true of "osteopathy" and a dozen devices of adventurers who seek to invade the medical field for easy gain, sure of finding plenty of credulous victims whose faith in the miraculous is unshakable. The class which furnishes perennial recruits to the ranks of the anti-vaccinationists and provides a following for every clever trick medium needs to be protected against those no wiser than themselves who claim to have "gifts" of healing and to work miracles which do not materialize. To make its position clear, however, the County Medical Society, and all bodies organized for like purposes, should make it understood that what they insist upon is that every one who practices healing and the treatment of disease shall at least be qualified to exercise an intelligent judgment as to the method he or she will follow. If the bill for the regulation of Christian Science healing shall fail to become a law it will be a public calamity, especially if the success of the opposition to it is due to the fact that the position and motives of those seeking its enactment is weakened by misjudgment.

THE OPTIMISM OF TOLSTOI.

Men and women who now and then take the trouble to think about the present and future state of human society will miss a fine intellectual pleasure if they fail to read Count LEO TOLSTOI'S message to the American people in the April number of The North American Review. It is a mere accident that it is called a message to this people. It is of universal import, the going forth of TOLSTOI to preach the Tolstoi gospel to all the world. Readers of this great writer's works may be surprised that we speak of his gospel as optimism. We think we have not erred in the choice of the word. TOLSTOI finds the world in a horrible state, full of oppressions, wrongs, and miseries. This is terrible, and must not go on, he says. Means must be found to alter it, and I will find them. These are almost the very words of one of his characters in "Resurrection." The Root of the Evil—that is the title of TOLSTOI'S article—is Christianity. He states his conclusion on that point in these words:

> Therefore, the fundamental cause of the evil is the doctrine taught to mankind. From it arise poverty and depravity, hatred, executions, and murder. What is this doctrine?
>
> It is the doctrine called Christianity, and its substance is as follows: There is a GOD, who, 6,000 years ago, created the world and the man ADAM. ADAM sinned; and for his sin GOD punished all men, and then sent His Son—GOD, like the Father—to the earth in order that he should be executed. The fact that the Son of GOD was crucified delivers men from the punishment they must bear for ADAM'S sin. If people believe all this, then ADAM'S sin will be forgiven them; if they do not believe, they will be cruelly punished. Proof that all this is true is given in the fact that it has all been revealed to men by GOD Himself, knowledge of whose existence is gained from the very men who affirm the doctrine in question. Passing by the various modifications of this fundamental teaching in accordance with different creeds, the general and practical inference from it is the same in all creeds, namely: Men must believe what is taught them, and submit to the existing authorities.
>
> This doctrine is the foundation of the deceit through which men come to consider military service a good and useful occupation, enlist as soldiers, and become like machines, without will, oppressing themselves. If there are unbelievers among these deceived men, they are exceptions; and believing in nothing else, and consequently having no firm basis, they too yield to the general current, and, although they realize the deception, they submit to it as the believers do.
>
> Therefore, in order to remove the evils from which mankind suffers, neither the emancipation of land, nor the abolition of taxes, nor the communizing of the instruments of production, nor even the destruction of existing Governments, is required; the only thing needed is the annihilation of the teaching falsely called Christianity, in which the men of our time are educated.

He immediately explains that what he calls Christianity is really pseudo-Christianity. The true Christian teaching—a spiritual freedom, the brotherhood of man, the abolition of violence and love of one's enemies—was perverted by the pagan monarchs as soon as they perceived that the new doctrine would destroy their authority. It is plain to TOLSTOI that miseries have come through the paralysis of the will of the individual by his habit of yielding obedience to authority. The remedy suggests itself. The deluded masses must deliver themselves from the deceptions of their false teachers, they must refuse to serve in armies, refuse to pay taxes, refuse to be the tools and accomplices of the crimes the State is all the time committing. Then we shall get back to the conditions of early Christianity, as TOLSTOI imagines them to have been, every man will have his acres of land, and there will be no capitalists, no inequality, no wrong or oppression.

This is optimism. We do not know how else to describe it. There is a diagnosis of the disease, and then a prescription of the remedy, with a perfectly confident assurance of cure.

TOLSTOI'S haling of Christianity to the bar as the culprit in the case seems to us like a Deus ex machina expedient to get himself out of a perfectly impossible moral dilemma; just as the police, when a great crime has been committed as to whose authorship they are altogether in the dark, have been known to seize upon some poor fellow against whom they could make a plausible case and then proceed to get him convicted. Russia is an extraordinary country. There is wrong, oppression, and misery enough there to drive any sensitive man wild. TOLSTOI became wild, mad, altogether beside himself in contemplating it, then described it in a terribly convincing way with his marvelous powers of literary composition, and, beginning to rail at the surface causes, found himself compelled by the force of imperative logic to discover a fundamental cause, and point out an effective remedy. For he is a believer in the goodness of man, and man must and can be saved.

He has extricated himself from his logical predicament. His social philosophy now has a beginning, a middle, and an end. That is, he has seen the evils, he has indicated the cause, and he has prescribed the cure. He could have found intellectual contentment at no point short of that he has now reached. It is all the better if he is a believer in the truth of his teachings, as he certainly seems to be, in spite of their obvious sterility. At least he sets forth his doctrines with wonderful power, and every evidence of sincerity.

The experienced student of Socialistic literature will not fail to perceive that TOLSTOI'S gospel of resurrection rests upon the foundation assumption that all men are equal. All his tremendous intellectual energy is devoted to the establishment of a human level of social condition. Of course, no man would labor with such zeal to create a new social state unless he believed profoundly that it would be permanent. TOLSTOI believes that after his social resurrection men will continue to love each other, no man will seek riches at the cost of injustice to his fellow, everybody will extend the helping hand to everybody else, man will show that he is not an animal, but a being with the Kingdom of Heaven within himself, and life will be one dead level of sameness in condition, in possession, and in contentment. In such a state human society would be an intellectual desert and an industrial sepulchre. TOLSTOI, of course, does not believe that.

It is the inequality in human character and human capacity that makes ducks and drakes of the Tolstoi philosophy and all its kind. It is also this inequality that makes men differ so much from bees and beavers, where the unlikeness is much less marked. But Russia is a darkened land. We have no doubt that the awakening is greater and the light is more swiftly spread when the apostle chooses a fantastic gospel and overpreaches it.

THE YELLOW FEVER EXPERIMENTS.

The story told in another column of this issue of the work done by the Army Surgeons in Cuba in fixing upon the mosquito the responsibility for the conveyance of the infection of yellow fever from one human being to another is of the greatest interest to all for whom exact experiments pointing to indisputable conclusions have a value which does not attach to speculations. It will be seen by those who follow our synopsis of the report of Drs. REED, CARROLL, and AGRAMONTE to the Pan-American Medical Congress, that the tests were made under conditions which left very little ground on which to base a challenge of the results announced. No fact seems to be better established, experimentally, than that clothing, bedding, merchandise, and other objects of great solicitude to the quarantine authorities of this and other ports where something more than a perfunctory system of granting pratique to ships from yellow fever ports obtains not only do not convey or impart the disease but cannot be made to do so. This fact is not new, but those who have long believed that the disinfection of yellow fever contaminated fabrics and the like had no more value than an incantation, have lacked the ability to establish their contention on evidence as indisputable as that furnished by the tests at Camp Lazear. It may also be said that the function of the mosquito as the intermediate host for the yellow fever parasite is not a new discovery, since its power for mischief in this direction has been suspected and proclaimed by writers who believed it to be true; but for the first time the hypothesis is established on a basis of strictly scientific demonstration. Such work has more value than the cleverest guessing.

The reader will naturally ask: In view of these results, what becomes of the theory of quarantine? We are not prepared to answer. State medicine is conservative. It may need some time to change the practice of Governments in this matter, and still longer to disabuse the popular mind of its impression that in the absence of other means of excluding persons and their belongings supposed to be charged with infection, the shotgun is a proper means of making a "cordon sanitaire" effective. The matter has the greatest practical interest at the beginning of Summer, in view of the increasing intimacy of our relations with Cuba and other West Indian islands, and of the importance of encouraging and facilitating trade relations between this country and those south of us.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It took some courage to introduce at Albany, as Assemblyman SEYMOUR has done, a bill making it "the rule of the road" to turn to the left instead of to the right, for the advocate of the innovation is sure to be charged with a shameful desire to ape English customs, and the consequences to his political future may be serious. Yet not a little can be said in favor of the bill, as well as a good deal against it. American drivers did not fall into the habit of turning to the right simply from a patriotic desire to differentiate themselves from their unloved relatives across the sea. In a new country the highway perils most to be feared are those at the side of such apologies for roads as may exist, and naturally the American drivers turned so as to bring themselves, sitting at the right of their vehicles, where they could most clearly see how near the gutter it was safe to go. In a land of good roads, such as this is slowly—very slowly, alas!—getting to be, the vehicle to be passed is more to be feared than the possibility of accidents on the other side, and it is not a bit less sensible in the United States than in England to turn to the left. But we have been turning to the right for a good many years now, and to do so has become a National instinct, automatically obeyed. Much trouble and many accidents would be sure to follow any attempt to change the system, and though of course we would get accustomed to the new rule in time, it hardly seems worth while to purchase at so high a cost what is after all only a slight advantage. There is a much simpler way of getting around the difficulty about which Mr. SEYMOUR is worrying. Let the driver sit on the left side, and then our "rule of the road" would be entirely unobjectionable. This change could be made much more easily than the other one, and it would not produce the slightest confusion or danger, would not require the substitution of one automatism for another, and—it would still leave us unlike the Britishers, which to some people is a sweetly precious thought.

—Many and immediate responses are deserved by an appeal just sent out in behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, Graeco-Roman Branch. A great number of important papyri have recently been discovered by the scholars whose exploration of the ancient tombs and temples is dependent on this fund, and the widespread interest in their work ought to take the practical form of subscriptions. Egypt alone, owing to the character of its soil and climate, has preserved the original records of classic and early Christian times, and the next few years must see either the recovery or the irreparable loss of these priceless historical treasures. Not only are the ancient documents collected by this organization, but they are published, often in fac simile, in its books. The three volumes already issued contain portions of Thucydides, Homer, Xenophon, Plato, Euripides, Sophocles, Demosthenes, Herodotus, &c.; in some cases, as with Sappho, hitherto unknown texts; lost epics and comedies; civil, municipal, legal, medical documents; social correspondence, and verbal pictures of society and life during the earliest centuries of our era. The discovered texts of Sts. Matthew, Mark, John, &c., are the oldest known. Their corroboration of the authorized version from the Codices is of deep interest to the Christian world. All subscribers or donors of not less than $5 will receive the volume for the year, with its fac similes, translations, notes, and comments, and also the archaeological and the annual report. Patrons contribute $25 annually; a donation of $125 constitutes a life membership. There is no endowment, and only yearly subscriptions maintain the work. The address of the Egypt Exploration Fund is 59 Temple Street, Boston. Checks should be made payable to FRANCIS C. FOSTER, the Honorary Treasurer, and inquiries in regard to the fund should be addressed there to Mrs. MARIE N. BUCKMAN, the Secretary, or to the Rev. W. C. WINSLOW, the Vice President, at 525 Beacon Street.

—Assemblyman BELL was utterly mistaken in supposing—if he did suppose—that the physicians and surgeons of this State would be content with his Medical Practice bill after it had been changed in the way he proposed. The readiness with which his "amendments" were accepted as satisfactory by an eminent representative of "Christian Science" should have been to him sufficient proof that he had betrayed the confidence of the reputable, that is, the real, physicians, and instead of establishing a basis of peace, had allied himself with the quacks. There is no possibility of contenting both sides to a controversy when the fundamental contentions of the antagonists are in their very nature irreconcilable. Mr. BELL has strangely misunderstood the doctors if, as he says, he thinks that all they want is "to prevent persons having no medical education from treating contagious or infectious diseases, or having to do with cases requiring operative surgery." Does he imagine that people who deny the very existence of disease are going to confine their treatment to patients of any particular class? All diseases look alike to the Eddyites, and admission of inability to deal with any one of them would topple the whole system in ruins to the ground. It is all or nothing to them, if they are to maintain even the slight appearance of consistency demanded by their dupes. The "Christian Scientists" can well afford to promise not to treat any diseases called by themselves infectious or contagious, since their vocabulary does not contain those words, and a law that relieved them from all responsibility as diagnosticians would of course suit them perfectly. The doctors do not ask much. What they want is simply that every person who makes public profession of competency to treat the sick shall demonstrate that competency by passing an examination on matters deemed essential by the State authorities. They demand no discrimination between "systems" or "schools"; they only demand the imposition of the same tests upon all practitioners of the medical art, and such a definition of that art as shall be in accord with fact and common sense. They themselves utilize the substance of "osteopathy" and of "Christian Science," and they are the foes only of ignorance and fraud. Mr. BELL might well have stood by them a little longer.

"POLLICE VERSO"—ITS MEANING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a confusion in the minds of many regarding the literal meaning of "Pollice Presso" and "Pollice Verso."

"Pollice Presso" is the thumb turned down. "Pollice Verso" is the thumb turned up, (converso.)

In the minds of many, even of accomplished scholars, there is error regarding the symbolic meaning. J. L. Lincoln, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Brown University, in his notes on Epistle I., Horace, sixth edition, says: "The populace turned up their thumbs ('pollice verso') as a sign that the gladiator should be spared and turned them down ('pollice presso') as a sign that he should be put to death." The reverse is the truth.

Regarding "Pollice Presso," Pliny (liber 28-5, 25,) says: "Pollices, quum faveamus, premere etiam proverbis jubemur." (When it is our purpose to applaud, to protect, to befriend, we are instructed even by a proverb that we must turn the thumb down.)

Regarding "Pollice Verso," Juvenal (3-36) says: "Munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgi, quem libet occidunt populariter." (Now they give free exhibitions of gladiatorial contests, and to delight the vulgar fancy they put to death whenever the thumbs of the rabble are turned up.)

Thus it is clear, on the authority of Pliny, that the symbolic meaning of "Pollice Presso" is expressed in "faveamus," which relative to athletic sports, orations, &c., meant applause, sympathy; and, relative to gladiatorial shows—where the issue was life or death—indicated protection, salvation; and it is also clear that the symbolic meaning of "Pollice Verso," on the authority of Juvenal, is expressed in "occidunt"—slaughter, and these authorities are final on the manners and customs of their day.

In reference to Gérôme's celebrated work representing a gladiatorial contest, named "Pollice Verso," Pliny and Juvenal—as critics—would say that it was misnamed and technically wrong; that it was contradictory, in that the faces of the spectators—expressing a merciless and bloodthirsty disposition toward the prostrate gladiator—were the faces of "Pollice Verso," but that the thumbs—which gave the mandatory instructions to the inquiring victor—were the thumbs of "Pollice Presso."

If, by the way of corrective, the painting were named "Pollice Presso," they would then say the name was technically right, but that the representation was incongruous, because of the contradictory faces—analagous to representing a ministering angel with a demoniac expression.

In the gladiatorial description in "Quo Vadis" occurs the same error, the author having probably been misled by Gerome as an authority.

D. W. K.

New York, March 28, 1901.

VOTE ON BELL BILL DEMANDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue tells the position of the so-called Bell bill exactly. This bill has received the indorsement of nearly every newspaper in the State, has been indorsed by the medical profession of all schools, and by right-minded citizens generally. The bill is not dead, and will not die; if defeated this year, it will bob up serenely next year, and it will pass before we are through with it.

It would be enacted this year if it were not for the fear of the men in the Assembly, who, elected to office to protect the community, are afraid to vote as their consciences dictate because the Christian Scientists and others have threatened them with political death if they are true to their oath of office. We insist on a vote. We demand that every man stand up and be counted. The members of the Assembly must not lose sight of the fact that there are 12,000 licensed physicians in the State of New York who have votes, and who go into thousands of families where votes exist which can be influenced in favor of the man who is not afraid to do his duty.

Mr. Bell can move to lay his bill aside indefinitely, and shoulder the whole burden of the defeat, but he has 400 doctors in his district who will attend to him if he does it. The medical profession has nothing to gain by this bill one way or another. It is a just measure, which everybody admits will drive unlicensed practitioners of medicine out of the State of New York if it becomes a law. We do not ask any one to vote for it if he thinks it unjust to protect the community, but we do ask that they stand up like men and be counted.

FRANK VAN FLEET, M. D.,
Chairman Committee on Legislation of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

New York, March 28, 1901.

MR. JOHNSON AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice by your publication that the well-known trolley philanthropist Albert L. Johnson is proposing to do great things for the dear people in the way of rapid transit to Philadelphia and elsewhere at fifty miles an hour and 40 cents fare—with tunnels in various directions under the river he proposes to carry them "most anywheres" at 3 cents a head, though I believe they are less anxious for a three-cent fare than for greater and better accommodations. I learn, however, that Mr. Johnson is credited with saying that if allowed to do so he would show the people hereabout what is meant by a railroad managed on a basis profitable to its owners.

I am inclined to believe that Mr. Albert L. Johnson can do this sort of thing better than any other live man. When he had control of certain Brooklyn railroads (the Nassau lines) he demonstrated conclusively that his one idea, desire, and intention was to make money for the company regardless of everything else, and he proceeded to sacrifice as much of the comfort and convenience or the patrons of his roads as he thought necessary in order to do this.

It is the unfortunate misfortune of the average citizen to be jammed, rammed, and crammed into vehicles of various kinds on his way to and from business, and, while constant subjection to such usage makes him less and less sensitive, perhaps, yet that citizen to-day knows full well that the discomfort and annoyance which he is obliged to put up with now are as nothing compared to the conditions to which he was subjected when obliged to travel in the "cattle cars" on the lines governed and controlled by this same Albert L. Johnson, whose present purpose, as indicated by the newspapers, would appear purely on the pro bono publico order. Can this be true?

Tut, tut, Albert, hast taken the veil?

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, March 28, 1901.

IN PRAISE OF RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the statements made by Robert Martin concerning the conditions of the hospitals on North Brother Island, my sense of justice induces me to write to THE TIMES.

I have recently been a patient at Riverside Hospital for a period of six weeks. My illness was scarlet fever, and not smallpox, but as the scarlet fever and smallpox wards are in charge of the same staff of doctors and nurses, the conditions existing there must be somewhat similar.

While in the hospital I was treated with kindness and consideration by both doctors and nurses, as was every other patient in the ward where I staid. The ward was always in charge of a competent trained nurse, and an attendant was also there during the day.

The beds were of iron, painted white; the mattresses were clean and comfortable, the linen was frequently changed, and the blankets were neither ragged nor "filthy." I saw no vermin at all.

The food was plain, but plentiful and of good quality. The milk was exceptionally good. Care was taken to supply each patient with whatever food the case permitted.

Medicines were given to me regularly as long as they were required. Dr. Ray visited the ward twice each day, and an assistant physician also came twice a day, and often more frequently.

I was especially pleased to notice the care and consideration shown the children who were too young to complain if they had not been properly cared for. In a number of cases these little ones did not wish to leave the hospital when it was time for them to go.

JEAN Y. AYER.

New York, March 27, 1901.

MR. WINCHEVSKY'S CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report in your issue of the 28th inst. of our meeting in New Irving Hall, headed, "Russians Meet and Denounce the Czar," while essentially correct, contains a passage, which, I trust you, with your usual fairness, will permit me to set right in one or two details. It reads as follows:

B. Winchevsky, one of the speakers, said: "If a thief or murderer came to attack you and either robbed or attempted to kill you, no jury in a court would adjudge you guilty of any crime should you kill him. Now, the Czar of the Russias is killing hundreds of his people. If those people—or rather, the survivors—rise up and kill him, will the jury in the case, which is the whole civilized world, declare them guilty?"

Not wishing to inflict on your readers the whole of my remarks in that connection, which must have taken fully five minutes in delivery, I would say this:

In the first place, I made it pretty clear to my audience that in my opinion, as well as in that of my friends, murder was murder no matter by whom or under what circumstances it was committed, war being the worst of all, on account of its wholesale character. But in war, or otherwise, there is such a thing as killing in self-defense, which has been considered justifiable ever since the time when Moses started out on his mission of freeing his brethren from the yoke of the Egyptian oppressor, so that one need not be an advocate of tyrannicide in order to indorse the verdict handed in by the jury on the cobbler's wife in the Ingoldsby legend which, applied to the present case, would be, "Save 'im right."

But my remarks had no reference to the Czar at all. Nicholas II., I pointed out, lacks all that goes to the making of a second Nicholas the Tyrant, whose inglorious reign abruptly came to an inglorious end in the Crimean war. The poor weakling never was anything more than a soulless, will-less, powerless tool in the hands of the clique that misgoverns Russia, the clique at whose head stands the unholy head of the Holy Synod, whom posterity will despise under the name of Pobyedonostseff. It is of him that I spoke in the way your reporter quoted me as speaking, and I make bold to say that there is not an American fully alive to what is going on in my unhappy country but what would cheerfully subscribe to every word I said.

M. WINCHEVSKY.

New York, March 29, 1901.

A Lover of the Horse Prophesies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much amusement Mr. Condict's, C. E., prediction that in a few years there will be no horse-drawn vehicles in New York. I would like to venture the prediction that in a few years there will be no electric vehicles to speak of. And I venture this upon an experience of the past.

When the bicycle was introduced we were told "the day of the horse is numbered." Now the fact is the day of the bicycle is numbered, more likely. In my stable stand an automobile, victoria type, and a hansom, (electric.) My wife and my children use the horses ten times to once that we make use of the autos. They have outgrown the novelty, and their love for the horse and admiration for his grace and beauty, and, above all, reliability, have not allowed the autos to transplant him.

New York, March 28, 1901. R. C. B.

A Woman's Remedy for Evil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have watched with interest for a good many years the spasms of virtue which have seized many people, and the plans of reform that have been suggested for the suppression of vice, the regulation of the tenement-house evil, the Tenderloin district, &c.

But there is one plan for blotting all this out at once, which I have never seen suggested—a plan that seems to me so perfectly simple and effectual that I cannot refrain from suggesting it. Why don't the men boycott these places? The stronger sex, those who make the laws, have all the power. It is hardly fair to let all the odium fall on the silly, weak women.

A WOMAN (OF COURSE.)

Syracuse, N. Y., March 26, 1901.

Post Suggested for Aguinaldo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should not Aguinaldo be made Chief of Police, and all the Filipinos be armed with full power and charged with the duty of maintaining order and suppressing vice of every kind? He would undoubtedly make the price of protection to all, who wish to practice vice of any kind, so high that in a short time they would be ruined and put out of business.

President Diaz of Mexico tried this kind of a thing with the chiefs of the banditti, making their followers their subordinates, and thereby restored peace and prosperity to the country, and has maintained it ever since.

H. M. PORTER.

New York, March 29, 1901.

The Spitting Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said that the Board of Health is to begin soon to act more vigorously in suppressing or lessening the spitting nuisance. Let us hope this is true, and let me suggest that they give some of our policemen an early lesson.

Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., while waiting for one of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's infrequent and insufficient bridge trains, at the Manhattan end, I observed that a good-looking officer, his number, I believe, was 4,720, spat, copiously and often, upon the platform. Everybody appeared to take it as a matter of course. Perhaps it's not so strange, considering the kind of men at the head of the force.

KNARF.

New York, March 28, 1901.

Dr. Fleming Stevenson on Irishmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pastor John W. Haas was incorrect in his letter in your issue of March 28 in saying that the author of "Praying and Working" was an Englishman. Dr. Fleming Stevenson was an Irishman, and an honored and much-respected minister of the Presbyterian Church in that country.

C. I. HOBSON.

New York, March 28, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Time for Silence.

"Always tell the truth, my boy," counseled Uncle Allen Sparks, "but don't be always telling it."—Chicago Tribune.

Deceptive Appearances.

Biggs—Old Skinner is certainly a benevolent-looking man.

Diggs—Yes. He bunkoes more beggars out of their dime than any other man in town.—Chicago News.

Heredity Scapegoats.

"What would you do if your child should grow up to blame you for inherited faults of character?"

"I'd show him that our grandfathers and great-grandfathers were to blame."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sympathy.

"No other novel writer appeals to my sympathy as Henry James does."

"Why?"

"Judging from his books his whole life has been spent with such unpleasant people."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Matched Him.

"Smithers is as good a fish liar as anybody I know. I told him an awful whopper the other night, but he matched it right away."

"How?"

"He said he believed me."—Brooklyn Life.

EASTWARD.

Bertrand Shadwell in The Chicago Record.

It is oh! for the swing of the heaving sea,
And the trail of the steamer's smoke on high,
And the whole gray day, through the driving spray,
And the sea-foam white of the speeding night,
Away, through the ring of the distance free,
To distant lands to fly.

I am sick for the sight of the Spanish shore,
As ye slant by the corner of Finistère,
With the cliffs, where the smoky breakers soar,
And the smell of the land on the tepid air,
As the seas tramp wide by our rolling side,
To the song which our straining engines chant,
And our deep bow turns where the sunrise burns,
As we shape our course for the blue Levant.

We have passed by the base of the giant rock
Which turns to the smiter its naked breast,
Be it tempest-buffet or battle-shock,
At the gates of the seas which I love the best;
And at last, at last, I am once again
On the old, old track that I rode of yore,
Which is stamped for aye in my fibred brain,
With each sun-lit city and castled shore.

And shall it be Algiers, shining white
Close to the entrance, which greets us first,
Or shall we sail through the blue delight
Till the sea and the sky shall have quenched our thirst?
And shall it be terraced Malta now,
Or to Naples' bay that my fancy roves,
With the column of smoke from the mountain's brow,
And the vines and the olive and orange groves?

Or still to the east through the opal seas—
And where is a crown that shall equal thine,
Whose minarets rise o'er the clustered trees,
Thou stateliest city of Constantine!
Or south to that strange Egyptian land,
Where the Sphinx smiles on, o'er the desert dust,
At the tombs that forever and ever stand,
And the papyrus rots in the mummy must.

I gaze at the clouds, at the dawn of day,
With their silver sails, which the morning breeze
Is filling and wafting away, away,
To the coast and the ships and the shifting seas,
Till I see the rigging against the blue,
With the swing of the yards, as they rake the sky,
Till I feel the throb of the beating screw,
And hear the green waters racing by.

And it's oh! for the lift of the heaving sea,
And the trail of the steamer's smoke above,
And the whole blue day, through the flashing spray,
And the sea-wake bright of the rolling night,
Away, through the ring of the distance free,
To fly to the distant lands I love.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE NEW BRIDGE APPROACHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On first consideration the probability of the city spending from five to twenty million dollars for suitable approaches to the new bridge seems wildly extravagant, but it is as necessary to provide adequate facilities of approach to a structure of this kind as it is to build the structure. The truth of this will be apparent to those who travel over the New York and Brooklyn Bridge—which is in itself a magnificent thoroughfare, terminating on one side of the river in a sort of blind alley and on the other in a cooped-up, cave-like exit, hedged in and cut off crosswise by the busiest street in the entire city—where people are literally disgorged or thrust out into a tangled mass of struggling humanity, fighting its way in opposite directions across four actively engaged trolley tracks, dodging cars and people, elbowed and hustled—a place where pandemonium reigns supreme, where scenes are enacted that disgrace not only the people, but the city itself; scenes which indicate that even an American citizen can and does sometimes act more like a hog than a gentleman.

If the New York and Brooklyn Bridge had been built in the City of Paris it would have had approaches worthy of its magnificence and proportionate to its needs; whereas the Brooklyn terminal, with its multiplicity of ridiculous stairways leading to the street and to various lines of elevated railroads, is the most utterly senseless, intricate, unnecessary, and altogether objectionable feature that the human mind could well conceive in the shape of a terminal station, and whoever is responsible for this labyrinth of narrow passages, steep stairways, exposed platforms, and other idiotic contrivances should be held in everlasting contempt and derision by the people who are made to thread their weary way twice every day through such a rattle-trap maze in order to reach a point which any reputable engineer could make as easily accessible as is the sidewalk in front of one's residence.

Therefore I maintain that the city will not wisely in spending as many millions of dollars as may be necessary in order that the entire usefulness of the new bridge may remain unhampered by the miserable conditions above referred to.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, March 28, 1901.

Plea for the Widening of Broome Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The project to cut a direct avenue from the new bridge terminus to the Bowery, at Fourth Street, is too costly to be seriously considered. To widen Delancey Street, (which does not extend to Broadway,) or to cut an entirely new street between Delancey and Broome Streets, would be foolish, when simply widening the latter street from the bridge terminus (Norfolk Street) to the Bowery, would afford a wide thoroughfare to Broadway.

Broome Street is already of good width from the Bowery to Broadway, and the whole street, made of the same width, would be all sufficient for the accommodation of travel to and from the bridge, and provide an east and west avenue of great value to Manhattan.

As the bridge stands between Delancey and Broome Streets, the approach by one street would be as convenient as by the other, with the great advantage that Broome Street extends across the city.

FRANKLIN.

New York, March 28, 1901.

WOULD CHECK RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our foreign policy has displayed rather less timidity of late years than was its wont at one time. Circumstances have given us courage, and by coming into more active contact with foreign powers we have begun to appreciate the fact that none of them is in a position to go to war with us. Their attitude toward each other is such that not one of them would venture to attack a great world power like the United States beyond the seas. The only power that has the naval skill, the fleets, and the geographical position that would make it possible to engage in hostilities with us—Great Britain—finds her energies sufficiently taxed with a war with two small South African republics without navies. If she were to go to war with us she would lose India and all her colonies to Russia, France, and perhaps Germany. Spain did not initiate war with America; she merely defended herself, and, of course, lost.

Practically, owing to our geographical position, our vast resources and population, and the watchful jealousy of each other on the part of the European powers, we have a free hand to carry out our destiny and extend our commerce in Asia.

But not yet do we fully realize the strength of our position, and we certainly do not yet understand, we have not yet fully appreciated, the determined and all-comprehensive character of Russian aims, nor the absolutely base and unfathomable depth of Russian duplicity following on the line laid down in the testament of Peter the Great. It has been my fortune to have opportunities of learning much of the scope of Muscovite schemes of conquest and the thoroughly unscrupulous methods she prefers for achieving her plans. She does not propose to fight as long as she can succeed by saying one thing and doing another. There is no sentiment in Russia's diplomatic methods, except the sentiment of Pan-Slavic success. But she talks gush and sentiment just so long as it is swallowed. She will continue to catch flies with molasses as long as they are willing to be caught in that way.

Count Cassini will continue to talk smoothly and plausibly as long as our Department of State accepts his statements as true. M. de Giers, whom I have met officially, will continue to assert that it is natural for Americans and Russians to fraternize "because they are brothers," as long as we accept such nonsense. But let us once distinctly and firmly oppose Russia's schemes and we should very soon learn the exact quality of Russia's fraternal feeling for us.

The sole and only reason why Russia, the most despotic Government in the world, stood by the North in our civil war was because she needed a great power on this side of the Atlantic that would prove a rival, perhaps an enemy, of Great Britain, and at least build and refit Russia's fleets in case of war between her and England. There is not a nation on the face of the globe that Russia cares a straw about except herself. We Americans are simply fools if we allow her to bamboozle us into dreaming that she loves us!

We are the greatest of manufacturing nations; we turn out ten times more fabrics than we ourselves can use. It has become the imperative necessity of our National welfare that we should have markets for our manufactures as well as for our breadstuffs. With the expenditure of much blood and treasure we have seized the opportunity thrown in our way by Providence and planted our feet at the threshold of Asia.

Are we now going to allow Russian impudence, arrogance, and treachery to cheat us out of our share of the trade of the great Asiatic Continent? It is not enough that we weakly protest to China; we should protest in no uncertain tones to Russia herself.

We should join our fleets with those of Japan and make Russia's persistent and treacherous attempt to seize Manchuria, and especially Korea, a casus belli. This talk of Russia's holding Manchuria provisionally and expecting eventually to retire is the sheerest bosh. It is fit to raise hilarious laughter in hell. When did Russia ever follow the strict path of honor when conquests in Asia were in question? She wants nothing more in Europe or beyond seas at present. But she does want and intends to have the whole of Asia from the Mediterranean to the China Sea. Are we going to yield to her ambition now when our own interests are threatened, and miserably sacrifice our own equally just needs and rights?

The seizure of Manchuria is only one step. She intends to go further. Having the inside lines, as fast as her railways are laid she would secretly send forward her troops, and so keep seizing and swallowing territory. It was the possession of the inside lines that added such strength to the South in our civil war. If we do not act with determination now our fleets and armies will avail little to keep the "open door" by and by.

But there is no reason to fear that Russia would go to war now if the United States, Great Britain, and Japan mass their fleets and give her an ultimatum; and what if she does? Better to fight now than later. When at the very gates of Constantinople with a victorious army Russia threw away one of the greatest chances in her history, and retired across the frontiers when Lord Beaconsfield threatened to order up England's fleet. It is the policy of Russia, whenever possible, to win by stealth and not by open resort to arms, when dealing with the strong. She is entirely justified in pursuing that policy if she gains her ends thereby. It is true that an ultimatum now might not have lasting results; she would watch for other opportunities to steal a march on Christendom.

Still, if it should prove effective for the present, this would be a great gain; and internecine troubles that are bound to come to Russia as they did to France may force her ultimately to curtail the limit of her schemes of conquest and commercial aggrandizement. All we ask is our share of Asia's trade, without trammel or condition, and we must be sharp and alert if we would not lose or have to fight for it. Personally I have no feeling against Russians as such. They have some fine traits, still, perhaps, in the rough, and they interest and amuse me, but personal sentiments have little to do with the protection of National interests. There we come down to hard pan; and in considering those I feel, as an American citizen, that our press and our Department of State should remember that the policy of boldness is sometimes the highest prudence in council no less than in war.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

Washington, D. C., March 29, 1901.

TO PREVENT WATER WASTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the proposed amendments to the New York City charter no attempt seems to have been made to remedy the existing condition of affairs as regards the water supply. Both Mr. Birdsall and the Merchants' Association say positively that the reduction of waste of water in the city can be very materially aided by the application of meters to residences as well as manufacturing establishments, but that under the present charter the Water Commissioner has no right to make such application.

The power to compel wasteful consumers to use water economically lies entirely in the Board of Aldermen, and they will not exercise that power. Great waste occurs through carelessness rather than willfulness in the great majority of cases, and no one can be held responsible for it. The law regarding the compelling of a careless man to exercise the same supervision over the use of that inexpensive commodity, water, in his family that he exercises over the use of gas or coal or milk or wine, places the burden of its enforcement on no one in particular. Some one person ought to be held accountable for neglect to apply simple business principles to the management of a large business like that of keeping the water supply well in hand.

The city officials say that the Legislature has no right to command an executive officer of the city to do certain things, that being contrary to the principles of home rule. But the Legislature can assuredly authorize certain things to be done and then the people may be trusted to see to it that such things are done, if they are conducive to the public welfare.

If the parties who have the charter amendments in charge really want an effort made to repress the waste of water, let them amend Section 475 so as to place the responsibility for useless waste on the Water Commissioner by giving authority to apply the best recognized means of checking it. If he does not choose to use those means, the people know whom to attack until his life is a burden. Section 475, amended as suggested, would read as follows:

> The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is authorized and empowered to cause water meters to be placed wherever practicable on service pipes through which water is furnished from the main pipes to users of water, so that all water so furnished may be measured and the quantity ascertained, and the amount determined, which the consumer of the same should pay in accordance with the rates fixed by the Board of Aldermen, as provided in Section 473. Such meters shall be of patterns approved by the Board of Aldermen on the certificate of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that such have been proved by competitive tests to be efficient and economical. All meters shall be purchased by the Commissioner under contracts awarded at public letting under specifications as to accuracy and durability, and shall be and remain the property of the city. The Water Department shall make out and collect all bills and charges for water furnished to every consumer on whose premises a meter is attached, in ratable proportion to the water indicated by the meter as passing through it, and such tests as the Commissioner may direct shall be applied from time to time to any such meter to determine the accuracy of its record of measurement. All expenses of the placing of meters, other than the cost of the meter itself, and all water rates and other lawful charges for the supply of water shall be a lien upon the premises to which such water is supplied, as now provided by law. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to remit or prevent or interfere with the due collection of arrearages or charges for water consumption heretofore incurred, nor with the proper liens therefor, nor charges, or rates, or liens hereafter to be incurred for water consumption in any building or place which may not be supplied through a meter.

New York, March 30, 1901. J. J. R. C.

TAXATION OF DEBTS CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, March 24, is a letter from "A. J. H." on "Mortgage Tax Exemption," which doubtless sets forth the sentiment of a large proportion of mortgagors on this subject.

"A. J. H." suggests that the holder of a mortgage should be compelled to credit the tax on his obligation—and winds up by saying that if such a measure could "be made to hold water," it would be "no more than equitable to all concerned."

Right here is the difficulty. Such a measure could not be made to "hold water."

So long as the loan of capital is compensated by the payment of interest, at rates which vary according to the security offered and the demand for money, just so long will the borrower be compelled to pay any tax attempted to be imposed on the lender, in respect of the debt.

The attempt to tax debts has always failed—always will fail—because ultimately all taxes must fall on and be paid out of the property on the strength of the ownership of which the debt is incurred; and it ought to fail because it results in double taxation imposed on the property owner who is in debt.

When you tax the mortgage—whether directly by assessment against the mortgagor, or in the indirect way suggested by A. J. H.—you invariably in the end impose a double tax on the property owned by the debtor, on the strength of his title to which he has effected his mortgage loan.

I have no personal interest in this question, either as mortgagor or mortgagee; but I do not see how mortgagors can be so blind to their own interest as not to see that the exemption of mortgages from taxation will mean more money for investment in mortgages—and consequently lower rates of interest for the mortgagor to pay.

Some day the impracticability and injustice of such taxation will be recognized and the attempt to tax debts abandoned.

G. M.

Auburn, N. Y., March 25, 1901.

REFORM IN SPELLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article concerning "Spelling in the Common Schools," in yesterday's issue, you begin by expressing satisfaction that more attention is to be paid to teaching children to spell, and proceed to speak on the whole unfavorably of the efforts to make a given amount of attention go further by simplifying spelling.

You say very justly that "Reformers have made themselves amusing by efforts to substitute phonetic spelling for the conventional letter groupings * * * but it cannot be said that the movement in this direction has made much headway."

But perhaps the outlook is not quite as bad as your comments indicate. Reformers, or at least some of them, have learned the folly of "making themselves amusing" and are limiting their efforts more and more to their private correspondence and to so few words as not to destroy the effect of what they are writing. But I think there is little doubt that the economizing of useless letters is becoming more and more frequent in the autograf of intelligent people, whether for secretaries to copy, for the printer, or for letters to enlightened friends; and that perhaps it is not extravagant to hope for the time when such economies as, for instance, tho, thru, hav, giv, wil, shal, will be characteristic of the writing of such people, and wil gradually percolate into general use without offending old associations.

It is a great mistake to attempt rude disturbance of such associations. For myself, while I rite habitually as you find in this letter, I am very careful to stick to usual forms where I address feelings or prejudices—in argument, persuasion, or even in sympathy. Imagine the effect of a love letter or a letter of condolence in fonetic spelling—or even in such spelling as I indulge in here!" I confess that while I am apt to write "shov" and "breth," I would print neither; and I never, even to my most sympathetic correspondents, interfere with "love" or "death."

When you say: "The National habit of spelling words in the ways recognized by the dictionaries * * * remains * * * probably unchangeable," you should not forget that the Century and the Standard both "recognize" (as alternativ) the spellings of the Philological Societies; and you ignore facts when you pronounce the old ways "probably unchangeable." If you had reflected, you would have recognized that unchangeability in such a matter is impossible until the words get down to their simplest and most consistent possible forms—if the language lasts long enough for the process to work itself out. You are not ignorant of the increase in uniformity since Shaksperе's day, or of the changes that hav taken place in such words as musicke, physick, plow, spelt, blest, askt, (see Tennyson's letters,) program, and catalog; and you slipt into an inaccuracy when you limited program and catalog to "a few newspapers"; program is certainly frequent at the places of amusement, and catalog is official in the most authoritative places—the libraries.

When you say "The phonetic school, best exemplified in the writings of the lamented Josh Billings, has not found imitators in serious literature," you are correct as far as concerns print, but I think that writers are allowing their hands more freedom from superfluous work, and depending on their secretaries, printers, or proofreaders to prevent their economies being offensiv in print, and also depending upon their friends to understand the economies and perhaps help make them current.

All this will eventually help the teacher and the pupil, but that help will be delayed by every effort to crowd the reform where it will offend sensibilities.

I shal instruct my secretary to typerite this letter just as it falls from my hand. You wil see inconsistencies—words sometimes economized and sometimes not—but I hope that if you print it as you receiv it, the effect wil not be so extreme as to neutralize the intention.

A CONSERVATIVE REFORMER.

New York, March 25, 1901.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR NEW YORK

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having passed through various stages of a severe attack of grip in the early part of this month, my physician advised change of air and scene in order to get rid of the miserable feeling by which some are induced to "shuffle off this mortal coil." I proceeded as far South as Richmond, Va., and returned a few days ago much improved and with many pleasant recollections of the trip.

While in Washington a portion of one day was spent in the Congressional Library Building—said by those who have spent much time abroad to be the most magnificent structure for library purposes in the world. It covers three and a half acres of ground, has three stories and a dome and four large inner courts. At the main entrance are bronze doors costing thousands of dollars. One typifies Tradition, represented by a woman reciting her story to a boy. The other two represent Printing and Writing. The highly polished Italian marble, the lofty columns, and the elaborate carvings and decorations seen in the central stair hall awaken expressions of surprise and admiration.

I shall not undertake in a brief sketch to give my impressions of the interior, the striking effect of rich and harmonious coloring, the carvings having the appearance of old ivory, meeting the eye at every step; bronze statues, paintings, and wonderful mosaics. It was a field in which one given to thought of the progress of civilization might spend days.

As I sat in the gallery and looked around the thought came to me, What an object lesson this would be to thousands of the citizens of the City of New York, who perhaps have never visited the National capital, who stay at home, attend to business, allow politicians to spend their money and get little in return.

Think of it! This magnificent structure of which the Nation may well be proud cost as it stands to-day less than half the amount spent on that miserable specimen of political corruption in the City Hall Park, with its contemptible entrances in the rear. Foul within, a deathtrap to many, it should have been removed long ago, and yet, though it is regarded as an eyesore and a disgrace, it is proposed to add wings at a cost of $2,000,000.

The city has been unfortunate in the past. It was a mistake, at least, to spoil the appearance of Lower Broadway by locating the Post Office in front of the City Hall. Few will admit that it is an ornamental structure, while thousands who enter the doors find the space within contracted, dark, uncomfortable, and inconvenient. Other instances might be mentioned. It is time to call a halt. No more patchwork. Keep in view the future of the metropolis. A board of first-class architects and builders should pass on future works of public improvement.

Preserve the City Hall with its associations of the past; improve the park; remove the Court House; the stone can be used in the foundation of a better building. This is the time for action; a new and better site will cost less now than ten or fifteen years hence.

J. C. PARSONS.

New York, March 26, 1901.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

HOW HIS FORTUNE WAS MADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 24 I find a workingman's opinions concerning Andrew Carnegie's gifts. There are few who do not commend his multitudinous acts of large beneficence. Many, however, do forget and fail utterly to commend, or, indeed, even to recognize the greater work that he has done. Mr. Carnegie has been first of all a pushing, grasping man of business. He has been also a magnificently successful man of business, not merely or chiefly as evidenced by the money that has come to him out of it, but much more by the endurance and continued growth of the vast business that he has created, and still more by the impulse he has given to the industries of the world. Whatever may become of his millions the works will still go on making millions more for not only other proprietors, but for thousands upon thousands of workers of various grades.

Not only must the works of which Mr. Carnegie has been the chief organizer and upbuilder still go on, but he has been the stimulator and instructor of all manner of kindred industries. All the steel workers of the world have been shoved along by Mr. Carnegie. American industries have advanced rapidly in the last quarter of a century, and no one, perhaps, has done more to quicken them than he. While workingmen, some of them, have been and still are whining that "there is only so much work in the world, anyway," and not enough at that, so that they have gone into their baby schemes for making individual workers less productive and for repressing the development of skill, this man has been a great maker of work. Thousands upon thousands of workers have life employment, both in his works and elsewhere, who would not have had it but for him. The purely self-seeking push of the man has done for the world vastly more than can be done by the giving away of the millions which he is now privileged to distribute.

Now, this great thing could not have been done if Mr. Carnegie had followed the wisdom of our "workingman," who suggests that, instead of having his millions now to distribute, he should have distributed them as he went along by paying them out in larger wages to his men. It is certain that if such a course had been adopted, or even seriously considered, the success would not have been achieved at all, and the millions would never have been created for distribution by either process. The first thing to be secured was success, and business success could only be secured by business methods. Labor and material both had to be bought for what they could be got for. How could this scheme, for a shop proprietor to pay decidedly higher wages than the labor market commands, be carried out? At one time, in fact, for a long time, I worked as a machinist for $3 a day, and I earned every cent I ever got. I suppose that when that was going on I ought to have gone to the boss with a story something like this:

"Say, boss, you know I'm getting $3 a day. Now that's all right as far as it goes. That's as much as I could get over at the Hammer and Anvil Works, and I don't know that I could get any more anywhere in the State, but all the same you must be getting more than $4 out of my day's work, and it seems to me it would be nothing more than fair for you to hand me over another half a dollar a day."

Would our friend have gone at it in that way, or, if not, how would he have worked it? In whatever way he tried it, would there have been any sense?

TECUMSEH SWIFT.

New York, March 28, 1901.

LIBRARY GIFT CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the views held by the majority of people on social questions are formed largely by their environment seems clearly apparent from the endless encomiastic letters and editorials in the press regarding Andrew Carnegie and his library hobby.

Here is a man who is giving away millions of dollars with which to establish libraries throughout the country. We look upon him as a great man and applaud his generosity, never stopping for a single moment to think how far we have departed from our early traditions in thus establishing conditions that enable individuals to accumulate fortunes the size of his. The apparent good he is doing in founding libraries is more than offset by the unjust conditions under which he has accumulated his vast fortune, inasmuch as these conditions contain within themselves the seeds of destruction. Fifty years ago social and industrial inequalities had not developed sufficiently to permit of fortunes even one-tenth the size of his, but now the climax is almost upon us.

Laziness, greed, and apathy have all conspired to rob us of the time and attention necessary to the consideration of questions affecting the public welfare. We have permitted the powerful and unscrupulous to do our thinking for us, and consequently have justly forfeited all right to the blessings of liberty.

So accustomed have we become, especially in this generation, to the existence of institutions inimical to our liberties; to corruption in high places; to the enactment of laws that create unearned fortunes and undeserved poverty, that many really think it is part of the scheme of creation, and consider as blasphemous any proposition having for its object the abolition of these evils.

Prompted as most of us are by the desire to get something for nothing, we bow and scrape before those who condescend to bestow their alms upon us, and inasmuch as this is the kind of charity that produces a bad moral effect both upon the donor and recipient, it should not be encouraged.

A community that is not sufficiently public-spirited to provide its own public library deserves to be without one.

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, March 24, 1901.

Opposed to the Carnegie Gift.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to take this opportunity to thank your correspondent, Henry F. Miller, for his admirable letter of the 19th inst., sounding a note of warning relative to Mr. Carnegie's generous offer of $5,200,000 for establishing free circulating libraries in the City of New York. It is certainly not a pleasant task to stand up in opposition to public sentimentality and enthusiasm and criticise such apparent generosity, and all taxpayers in this city owe thanks to Mr. Miller.

Any gift involving an addition of half a million or so to the amount to be raised by taxation each year is certainly of questionable beneficence. Increased taxes mean either increased rents or poorer tenements.

EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE.

New York, March 26, 1901.

A PROTEST FOR TAXPAYERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not authorize this city to accept the terms of Mr. Carnegie's gift for sixty-five new public libraries. That the gift in question would be but a small fraction of the actual cost of the enterprise is apparent. While the offer is of the sum of over $5,000,000, to be used for buildings only, the interest on the cost of the sites, combined with the cost of maintenance, would certainly equal the annual interest on $20,000,000.

Such an additional burden our oppressed and unhappy taxpayers should not be required to bear. Moreover, I know from my own experience that such of the libraries as were established in the more squalid parts of the city would be of no more use than if placed on the topmost peak of Mount Ararat. At most a few girls would read the more trashy of the novels.

I appreciate Mr. Carnegie's willingness to part with a portion of his vast wealth, whatever his precise motive may be, though I am not an admirer of the man; but, nevertheless, I cannot but wish that in this instance he had given the money unconditionally and so as to cover the entire cost of the erection and maintenance of such libraries as he desired to establish. Probably twelve or fifteen would have been amply sufficient for any real needs of the city, and they would have been Carnegie libraries, not only in name, but in fact.

New York, March 26, 1901. W. H. W.

The Question of Library Sites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The massive libraries on our elegant thoroughfares, with their rules and regulations, laws and by-laws, etc., have never appealed to the poor and illiterate—they rarely ever enter them. Like our "swell" churches, they are patronized only by the well-to-do classes. Now that the city has accepted Mr. Carnegie's magnificent gift, no doubt the authorities will go slow and consider the best method of reaching the class of people the great philanthropist intended should be benefited. To select thirty-eight costly sites and build thereon as many buildings is indeed commendable, but by doing so will the best results be attained?

Many years ago I thought it would be an excellent scheme for the city to open small libraries here and there among the crowded tenements, and I still believe it is the only way to educate the masses. When the new libraries are finished, where will the citizens of New York find them, ornamenting our leading thoroughfares, benefiting the few, or among the crowded tenements, where many can find time to make good use of them?

W. HANLEY.

New York, March 28, 1901.

Homes for the Aged Poor Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much pleased with the great gift of our eminent citizen Mr. Carnegie, and admire him for his great liberality. But, Mr. Editor, the question arises: Does the public at large require nothing else but books to read? I say, of course they do. What we need besides libraries and reading rooms, and we need them badly, are homes for the aged, both men and women, non-sectarian abodes for the poor of both sexes. It is true we have a few such homes, but they are confined to a few denominations and require influence to gain admission to them.

If a few of the New York millionaires would step forward and endow, say three or four such homes, they would not alone do a world of good to the poor old souls who have worked hard as long as they could, (and not a few of them have seen better days,) but these rich men would create for themselves a most magnificent monument in the minds of their fellow-citizens. How many old people there are now in this city forgotten and deserted by their relatives or friends, and who are sick and starving, only the Lord knows.

Let our public-spirited men of great wealth follow the example of Mr. Carnegie and invest a large part of their riches, while living, for the benefit of their fellow-men, so that they can witness with their own eyes how their benefactions are enjoyed. This would also serve to a great extent to remove the class hatred now existing between the rich and poor. THE NEW YORK TIMES ought to agitate this question.

A FRIEND OF THE AGED.

New York, March 25, 1901.

City Kindergartens Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Carnegie's generous offer to New York City should command the gratitude of every citizen, but there is an opening for another gift of equal amount, that will accomplish more for humanity. In order to enable the little children of the poorest classes to profit by his gift, they should be educated physically and morally as well as mentally. The same amount invested in kindergartens would give to many thousands of children the training and development that would create in them a thirst for reading and enable them to profit by it. This is needed even more than libraries.

S. B. DUTCHER.

Brooklyn, March 30, 1901.

COLORED MISSION'S NEEDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to add my testimony to what Dr. Barton has said about the Colored Mission in West Thirtieth Street.

"The New York Colored Mission" was established by the Society of Friends many years ago, and this mission has been a half-way house for colored women and girls coming here from the South ever since. In this mission these women find warm hearts, clean beds, and comfortable waiting rooms until the mission can get them work, and then they pass on and others come in their places.

By your permission I wish to speak more particularly about this part of our city and its needs, for I believe the reason why liberally disposed people do not give more for the betterment of the colored people is that they do not know the facts. For we hear a great deal about the east side, but little about the west side. Have the good people of New York forgotten that we have a west side?

From the New York Colored Mission, 135 West Thirtieth Street, to West Fifty-second Street and from Sixth Avenue to the Hudson River there is not a church of any denomination for the colored people, except St. James's Presbyterian Church, 213 West Thirty-second Street, and this congregation is worshipping in a hall.

In this district fully one-half of the colored people in New York live. In fact this part of the city is called "Little Africa." All of the recent riots have taken place in this district. "Hell's Kitchen" is in this part of the city.

The Presbytery of New York organized St. James's Church here in 1895. It is the purpose of the Trustees of the Church to build a well ordered and equipped church edifice in the centre of this district, adapted to and for modern church work. For this purpose $27,000 has been raised, but $23,000 are yet needed to complete a fund of $50,000.

Constant A. Andrews, President of the United States Savings Bank, 633 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer of the fund, to whom all contributions should be sent.

It is hoped that the good people of New York, with these facts before them, will contribute this small sum so that the necessary fund of $50,000 may be completed, and then the work will begin.

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

New York, March 26, 1901.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE MISSIONARY'S DEFENDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the letter, "To the Missionary, Clergy, and Laity," in THE TIMES of to-day asks if it is advisable to continue missionary activity in China. He practically answers his own question when he says:

"Christ is known in the unregenerate world only by his representatives. Many missionaries are noble examples of what His spirit can do in man; but the native heathen knows Him and Christian civilization a hundred times more forcefully through Christendom's drunken soldiers, murdering the helpless and the surrendered, wronging women, and leaving a swath of blackened, hopeless ruin behind; by the looter, pious and impious, of temples and homes, and various other disciples of Western civilization, who in a score of ways damnable in deed and revolting in method have caused the name of Christian to be known and remembered in the Celestial Empire with abhorrence and fear."

Christ is known in the unregenerate world only by His representatives. And yet the writer thinks of reducing these representatives. Truly a queer proposition for a business man to make. If a reputable business firm were brought into disfavor by the action of false representatives—say drunkards and looters—would he propose as a remedy to recall all the true representatives of that firm, honorable, self-sacrificing, earnest men, to whom the success of the firm meant more than their own comfort or safety? Common sense surely would teach us that, in order to counteract the influence of drunken soldiers, looters, and others, who by their evil deeds bring Christianity into disrepute, the thing to do is to greatly increase the force of true representatives—the Christian missionaries; strong, earnest men and women—who sacrifice comfort, home, friends, all, to carry out Christ's last command, to "preach the Gospel to every creature."

The record of martyrdom in China is inspiring. More than a hundred missionaries have been killed. Many of them were the flower of American and English homes. Educated in the best colleges and universities, refined and cultured, they gladly gave up all for a life of hardship and suffering and death at the hands of ignorant and misguided fanatics. Hundreds of native Christians have endured hunger, cold, torture, and death rather than renounce their faith in Christ. Dr. Martin of Peking has publicly stated that without the help of the Chinese Christians the besieged legation would have fallen before the allied troops arrived. The London Athenaeum says: "The recent outbreak has shown that the mass bulk, at all events, of the converts are prepared to go through fire and water in defense of their adopted faith."

It has been repeatedly stated by men who know, that the hatred of Chinese is primarily directed against the foreigner, who has seized his ports and territory, looted his homes, and forced opium on him at the point of the sword, and not against the missionary, who has visited him in his home, treated him when sick, educated him in modern science and art, and, above all else, preached the unsearchable riches of Christ.

If there is anything which can arouse the Christian Church to an enthusiastic, triumphant, forward movement in missions, the record of heroism, suffering, and death in China should do so. Away with all timid questionings! Where is the spirit of the early Christians who were torn by wild beasts, trampled under foot, burned alive, and tortured with fiendish cruelty, and yet died triumphant in their faith in Christ? Where is the spirit of those who bravely faced torture and death at the hands of the Catholic Inquisition—the spirit of Luther, Knox, Latimer, and countless more who suffered joyfully, esteeming it a privilege to be counted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake? Not until this spirit is dead in the Christian Church can she think of withdrawing from China her true representatives, the missionaries. By all means let the work go forward with new energy and an increased force until not only China, but all the heathen nations are brought under the sway of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

W. H. FORSYTHE, M. D.

New York, March 25, 1901.

ADVICE TO THE MISSIONARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I rise to say amen! to what "A Moral Mugwump" (are there immoral Mugmups?) wrote for THE TIMES this morning, albeit I would put the case of the missionaries in somewhat different shape. Missionarying is, or it should be, a private undertaking. Let those enter upon it who will, but with the distinct understanding that they do so at their own risk and cost. If one feels that he has a call to do that kind of work, let him obey it, and trust in the Lord he serves to make his work fruitful and him enduring to the end, but let him not ask those who may think him rash or his enterprise Quixotic to help him out if he gets into difficulty.

For instance, if the missionary offend the people among whom he goes, and they rise in wrath and ungently hustle him, let him not call upon the powers to send their fleets and their battalions ten thousand miles at no end of expense and complication in order to punish his hustlers and make further missionarying less precarious. That is the point. For I am persuaded that there be even in this Christian land of ours many who believe that exchanging Buddhism, for example, for Christianity is only swapping one Oriental superstition for another, and with no perceptible advantage to the swapper.

Wherefore, I repeat, let the Man with the Book go where he will to read, to preach, and to save—whatever that may mean—and may God speed and prosper him; but let him understand that he goes on his own responsibility; that if he gets into trouble he is not to call upon the Boy with the Gun to come forward and help him out of it. For the boy aforesaid, nominal Christian though he be, is an unpleasant fellow to control wherever he is. He sweareth, he profaneth the Sabbath, he drinketh the strong waters, and he saith Ha! Ha! to the Waldersee. He hath no fear of man and he little regardeth the gods of any people. His deity is not the Prince of Peace, but the God of Sabaoth and of Might. He shooteth and he looteth the yellow man, nor mindeth he whether he be convert or unconvert. He abuseth the yellow woman, nor inquireth if she be pagan or Christian. He pointeth the gun lo here and lo there both day and night; for to what end was the gun put in his hands? Was it not for business, rather than for show? And is not death, destruction, and devastation the business of the Boy with the Gun, no matter what flag floateth over him, or what army with banners confronteth him? By all means, let the missionary go whithersoever he listeth, but let him take heed how he missionarieth.

C. HUNT.

Brooklyn, March 25, 1901.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Correspondents like your "Moral Mugwump" of the 26th inst. honor themselves and your honorable TIMES.

All liberal-minded Christians, who regard true practical religion as of greater importance than the theories and doctrines of the Orthodox Chuch, reading the Mugwump's letter, must wish for a better knowledge of his personality.

Beholding the spectacle to-day of the organized Christian missionary work in China and its results this question arises: Why should the United States Government be charged with the protection of missionaries, as such, in foreign lands, and force foreign Governments to receive and protect them against the will of their people?

Our American people at home are protected, constitutionally, against unwelcome and persistent interference by zealots of any and all religions, and our State authorities would not presume to specially protect the disciples of Confucius, Mohammed, or Buddha, who have come here to show the beauties of their faiths. And, it could be successfully argued, that if more good souls of the Hindu Swami kind, mentioned by your correspondent, "T. G.," and the "Heathen" Chinaman representing his country at Washington, were to visit and further enlighten Christians here it would be to our uplifting and tend to perfect our civilization. As missionaries they are not and would not be likely to seek special privileges of our Government, although they are showing a good example of real Christian demeanor.

The day is fast approaching when the truly Christian people of America and Great Britain will see the folly and waste of comfortably supporting missionaries in foreign lands to inculcate the doctrinal views of the organized sects of Christianity. We shall then have learned that the religion of Confucius—or the "Heathen Chinee"—lived up to is better than any doctrinal theory of any faith, and embraces the essential truths of Christianity.

Christian Governments should no longer demand special protection and rights for missionaries. If the heathen is not disposed to hear the "truth" preached, the missionary should follow the injunction of One of old, who instructed His followers to shake the dust off their feet and to move on. Withdraw the unwelcome missions that we may earlier and in a better manner secure peace on earth.

EDWIN HAYWARD.

Brooklyn, March 28, 1901.

"The Battle Is the Lord's."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

> "Ours not to reason why,
> Ours but to do and die."

Said the Captain of our salvation to his disciples: "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel," and those who cannot go should provide a substitute.

"The battle is the Lord's." God has chosen fallible means to attain His ends among fallible men. He is not seeking to win men to the truth with angels, nor with supernatural agencies, nor with carnal weapons first and foremost, yet all these are effective instruments of the executive manifestations of His government.

My argument is that no aloofness is permissible to a Christian—he must prove his loyalty to Christ by his obediences in spirit, if not in body, to his command. There is no discharge in this war. If we cannot go ourselves into all the world we must provide for substitutes.

We have a right to criticise, yea, we are in duty bound to enlighten with our counsel, reprove, if we think reproof is necessary. The same obligations rest upon us that rest upon every citizen of a State, in this war of Christianity for the conquest of the world. So it seems to me. F. W.

Newburg, N. Y., March 25, 1901.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow "Moral Mugwump" a word with "German-American" and with the Rev. John A. W. Haas, who have both replied to his letter regarding missionaries in China, and who have both taken decided exception to his use of the word "barbarian" in connection with the Germans?

It was not in my thought to apply it to the Germans as a people, and I cannot understand how these gentlemen should have so read my words. Had I made my sentence they so severely criticise read, "I am inclined to think Germany better civilize her murderers," they certainly would not think I classed all Germans as murderers. Why should they think the word "barbarians" was intended such widespread application?

I still maintain there have been exhibitions of barbarism by Christian nations in the eyes of heathen that have hindered the march of Christianity, and that will forever remain a blot and a scar on the fair name of those nations, and Anglo-Saxon England in her South African crime and woe of the Christian United States in our sins in the Philippines and in our burnings and lynchings here at home have shown ourselves as brutal barbarians as any Caesar knew.

I am quite ready to give the Anglo-Saxon at home and abroad all the glory he has won and all the infamy he deserves for his barbarities toward inferior peoples, because black and brown or yellow, they dared assert manhood and strive for "inalienable rights." I cannot help remarking here, however, that the words of the German Emperor to his troops when embarking for China some months ago, and to the Grenadiers yesterday, were not of a character to mitigate the horrors of war nor to advance Christian civilization.

Nor can I close without paying tribute, imperfect though it be, to Germany's work as an expounder of Christianity and as a leader and teacher in literature and science and art. I am not ignorant of some of her work nor am I blind to some of her accomplishments, but I still claim the right to call her revolting crimes barbarous, just as I name and condemn the more than savage brutalities of the self-complaisant Englishman and of our own pious and impious liberty-worshipping Americans.

Meantime, I have yet little new light as to whether or no missionary work better be for a while withdrawn from China. Christ told His disciples there were times when they should shake off the dust of their feet from certain cities and leave them.

A MORAL MUGWUMP.

New York, March 29, 1901.

THE EXCISE LAW INDORSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 27th inst., "A. T." makes several statements clearly at variance with the known facts. He asserts that the "Raines law is a complete somersault as regards all the promises and pretensions previously made." Now, these promises were that the saloons would be taken out of politics, that excise revenues would more than double, and that the scandalous misuse of the discretionary power vested in 963 Boards of Excise would cease. To-day an applicant may present application and excise tax and receive his certificate ten minutes later. This without Johnny this or leader that having anything to do with the matter.

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Erie Railroad
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1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1937.

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1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1920.

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1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1937.

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3½% Gold Bonds, due 1929.

Chicago & Alton Railway
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, due 1950.

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General 1st Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1934.

Westchester Lighting Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1950.

Central of Georgia Railway
Central R. R. & Banking Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds, due 1937.

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Circular will be mailed on application.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 Broadway New York.
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

March 21, 1901.

To the Stockholders of

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey,
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

Referring to our circular dated March 2, 1901, we announce that holders of the following percentages of the entire outstanding amounts of the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named companies have accepted the offer made to them by us in our said circular, viz.:

	Percentage of Preferred Stock.	Percentage of Common Stock.
Federal Steel Company	97	96
National Steel Company	97	98
National Tube Company	98	98
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	97	92
American Tin Plate Company	94	99
American Steel Hoop Company	97	98
American Sheet Steel Company	97	94

THE PLAN PROPOSED IN OUR CIRCULAR THEREFORE HAS BECOME OPERATIVE.

In view of the fact that there are stockholders who desire to participate in the plan, but who have been unable to deposit the certificates for their stock within the time limited in our circular, we have extended the time for deposit of stocks under the terms and conditions of our said circular of March 2, 1901, **UNTIL AND INCLUDING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1901,** after which date no deposits of stock will be received except in our discretion and on such terms as we may prescribe.

The **COMMON STOCK** of any Company offered for deposit **AFTER THE DATE OF CLOSING THE TRANSFER BOOKS** of such Company for the payment of dividends upon the Common Stock, must be accompanied by an **ORDER FOR SUCH DIVIDEND.**

Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

FEDERAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	with "	Colonial Trust Co. N. Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
NATIONAL TUBE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	" "	Morton Trust Co., N. Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	" "	Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.
NATIONAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Central Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN TIN PLATE PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y.
AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PREFERRED STOCK " " COMMON STOCK	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
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JUST OPENED, NEAR BEAUMONT, TEXAS, SAID TO BE EVEN LARGER THAN THE FAMOUS LUCAS WELL. OUR COMPANY WAS AMONG THE FIRST ON THE GROUND AND SECURED EXTENSIVE TERRITORY UNDER MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK WILL NOW BE DISPOSED OF

At 22c. Per Share (Par Value $1 Per Share)
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Secretary and Treasurer American Registry and Transfer Company.
Treasurer, John D. Cameron, New York,
Mine Owner and Capitalist.

Price will soon be advanced; consequently PARTIES DESIRING TO SECURE STOCK UNDER THIS ALLOTMENT BEFORE THE NEXT ADVANCE should forward subscriptions at once to

L. R. BECKLEY & CO., Bankers and Fiscal Agents.
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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

San Luis Mining Company,
27 William Street, New York.

Owner of all the capital stock of the LUCIA MINING COMPANY, which owns the well-known, extensive and very rich SAN LUIS, LA TRINIDAD and LA POTOSINA groups of copper, silver, gold and lead mines, near the City of Durango, in the State of Durango, Republic of Mexico.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.
FULL-PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

100,000 Shares, Par Value, $10.
35,000 Shares in the Treasury.

Endorsed and recommended by the eminent Metallurgist,
Prof. George A. Treadwell.

The mines are already opened and developed ready to produce and the reduction plant is nearly completed.

The proceeds of the stock now offered for sale will be used for the further development of the property, to complete and enlarge the reduction plant and furnish adequate working capital.

Within the last few years Professor Treadwell—the old-time friend and confidant of the late Professors James D. Dana and Benjamin Silliman of Yale—has been prominently connected with four great copper properties.

1. **The United Verde Copper Company,** to which he was the first to call public attention.

The stock of this company originally sold for $1 a share and nows pays $1.50 a share a month dividends and sells for $300 a share.

2. **The Greene Consolidated Copper Company,** which was floated upon his recommendation.

This sold one year ago at $5 a share, is selling now for $25 a share, and the company is promising the payment of liberal dividends at an early date.

3. **The Copete Mining Company,** for which he stands sponsor.

This sold six months ago at $5 a share, now sells at $10, and is constantly advancing in price. This, too, is getting ready to pay very satisfactory dividends.

4. **The San Luis Mining Company**—the last, and, some people think, the best of Professor Treadwell's mines.

A limited amount of this stock is now offered at $10 a share up to April 15th, after which the price will be $12.50 a share until further advanced. Dividends are to be expected on this within the present year.

Many people who bought the United Verde ten years ago at $1 a share, or the Greene Consolidated a year ago or the Copete six months ago at $5, and are now realizing from twice to three hundred times the amount of their original investment, believe that the San Luis is as cheap at $10 or $12.50 a share now as the other stocks were when they were first put upon the market.

Judge the Future by the Past.

No man has ever lost a dollar yet on a mining investment recommended by Professor Treadwell.

The unique and honorable record which Professor Treadwell has made in other mines he is confident of keeping up in the San Luis, which he regards as perhaps the crowning glory of his long and active life. He has examined and turned down hundreds of mines—bad, indifferent, or not good enough—in his tireless search. The few really great ones he has found he is now in a position to recommend to his friends and those who wish to invest on his judgment.

Among the foremost of these he places the San Luis.

"The San Luis has more ore in sight than any mine I have ever had occasion to examine."
S. W. TRAYLOR, Expert of the Colorado Iron Works, Denver, Colorado.

"I estimate that a mill capable of treating one thousand tons of ore a day, working night and day, Sundays and all, never stopping, could treat the body of ore now in sight in the San Luis Mine in 140 years.
"There is absolutely no limit to what it will pay." ANDY EVANS,
A miner of thirty years' experience, Panuco de Coronado, Durango, Mexico.

"Expert judges declare it to be the most wonderful and richest formation of minerals that they ever saw, of all of which I am fully convinced, not only from their statements and my own observation, but from the formation of the mine adjoining us, called the Avino, which I know all about, and which is capitalized for fully seven times the amount of ours."
WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, 223 Florida Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

"First blast San Luis upper crosscut knocks out $100 worth of ore."
Telegram from Andy Evans, March 19th, 1901.

"I have just visited the San Luis Mine. It is the greatest mining proposition I know of, and one of the greatest in the world."
E. J. MOLERA, Mining Engineer, 606 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

"The copper vein of the San Luis mine, 16 feet wide, lies in about the middle of the big quartz lode between the San José and San Carlos lead veins. (All owned by the San Luis Company.) All the balance of the quartz between these lead and copper veins is milling ore, making the whole lode a wonderful property. The only apparent limit to its possible production is the capacity of the mill you put up. **I have never seen its equal."**
GEORGE A. TREADWELL, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

To one unique feature of this enterprise we desire to call especial attention, and that is its very moderate and conservative capitalization. The United Verde is capitalized at $3,000,000, and the Greene Consolidated and the Copete at $5,000,000 each.

The San Luis, with all its splendid showing, is capitalized at $1,000,000 only, and $350,000 of this is put in the treasury for working capital.

The abundant dividends that the company will pay will therefore be divided among comparatively few stockholders.

The price of the Treasury stock of the San Luis Company will be $10 (par) a share until April 15th. On that date it will be raised to $12.50 a share.

Make checks payable to the order of Myra B. Martin, Secretary, and forward them to the office of the Company, 27 William Street, New York.

WALTER S. LOGAN, President.
WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Vice-President.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.
GEORGE A. TREADWELL, Treasurer.
ANDY EVANS, General Manager.

Counsel:
WALTER S. LOGAN,
27 William Street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE A. TREADWELL, Geologist and Metallurgist, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, and Phoenix, Arizona.

ANDY EVANS, Mine Owner and Operator, 294 Central Park West, New York.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Capitalist, 233 Florida Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

WALTER S. LOGAN, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, 27 William Street, New York.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Formerly Secretary of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, 27 William Street, New York.

ANGEL LOPEZ NEGRETE, Lawyer, Durango, Mexico, and Senator in Mexican Congress from Durango, Mexico.

KENNETH S. MURCHISON, With Walter S. Logan, lawyer, 27 William Street, New York.

LEONARD A. HEID, Mine Owner and Operator, Durango, Mexico.

J. F. DOUTHITT, Merchant, 280 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COPPER AND OIL STOCKS AT CHARTER MEMBER PRICES.

We are just offering the first issue of one of the best copper stocks ever put on the market. The Company owns a large acreage covering one of the most promising copper properties ever opened. Large bodies of high-grade copper ore are exposed, thousands of tons having been shipped to test the quality, and thousands of tons are now all ready for shipment. The properties have the making of one of the great copper mines of the world. Shipments by the hundreds of tons have gone 25 to 35 per cent. copper, and immense bodies go over 10 per cent. copper. This is twice as high in grade as any of the great copper producing properties of the country, except the United Verde of Arizona.

This is not a speculation, but is an investment. **There is more than double the value of ore now ready for the smelter that we are asking for the stock.** The property consists of a consolidation of a number of large paying mines, and we are simply selling a portion of the stock to take in outside interests.

We are offering the first issue of stock at 30 cents per share. The Company expects to be paying dividends at the rate of fifty per cent. per annum on the selling price of the stock within the year. There is only a limited amount which we can offer at the charter member price.

THIS IS A CHANCE IN A MILLION.

OIL We have a first-class oil proposition, in which we are offering the charter member stock at 10 cents per share. This company does not claim to control land, like many companies are doing; it owns its ground outright, **owning 1280 acres in its own right of oil lands** situated in the very centre of the great California oil belt; in addition to owning these 1280 acres, it controls 320 acres.

One-half the stock of this company is placed in the treasury for the purpose of raising money to sink wells; one-half has been paid for the purchase of the property.

The promoters of the enterprise furnish the land; they ask you to furnish the money to develop, and each takes one-half.

The stock is a non-assessable one, and the charter member price is 10c. per share.

If you want either a copper or oil stock, write to us for particulars. Remember we guarantee every statement we make with regard to any enterprise and our guarantee is good for the return of your money if any mis-statements are made. We furnish you the very highest class of references.

THE KENDRICK PROMOTION COMPANY,
720-736 inclusive, Mining Exchange Bldg. DENVER, COLORADO.

OIL CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS.

A few months since I recommended through my market letters the purchase of San Joaquin Oil Stock, then selling at 90c. per share, now $12.50 per share. **I recommend Chittenden California Stock, now $1 per share, par value $5.**

California listed and dividend paying oil stocks bought and sold. Proven oil lands furnished to organizers of companies. I issue a market letter with stock quotations which will be sent **FREE upon request.**

WILLIAM H. COE, 71 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE!

We beg to announce our removal from 60 Broadway to new and spacious offices at

52 BROADWAY.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.,
Stock Brokers. Members N. Y. Cons. Exchange.

CAPITAL

FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPING RAILWAYS, WATER WORKS, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS, MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, INVENTIONS, MINES.

CORPORATIONS FORMED. AND BOND ISSUES MADE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
Paying 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. per annum.

HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.,
(Incorporated. Paid in capital, $100,000.)
BANKERS. 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

WANTED—Prominent bond house desires to engage an experienced bond man to take charge of department. Communications confidential. Particulars necessary. Address, High Grade, Box 200, Times.

FINANCIAL.

Investors:

After three years' development by the highest class technical talent known of a great mining property now going and paying and which when made generally public at the proper time will take rank as one of the most notable of the mining world, we are now prepared to receive inquiries concerning the same, in which a limited number of investments may be made upon exceptional lines, namely: **safety of principal with 6% interest being the first consideration, speculative profit the second, though this feature of the enterprise is without parallel.** This proposition embodies that which will be found invaluable to thousands of investors, namely: the essentials of safety in a mining enterprise.

The Exploration Co. of New York.

Examination of Mines. Auditing of Mining Enterprises. Critically Selected Properties Financed.
Fred'k G. Corning, M. E., President.
Thos. J. Hurley, Vice President.
C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell, Sec. and Treas.
Mills Bldg., 15-17 Broad & 35 Wall Sts., N.Y.

1% Monthly Dividends FROM INVESTMENTS IN West Virginia OIL

We now have twelve producing wells, and actually pay 1 per cent. monthly dividends on investments in our stock, besides paying extra dividends every three or four months from surplus fund. We offer a safe, conservative investment; no element of chance. We need money for drilling wells, etc. Have over 6,000 acres of fine oil territory in the great oil fields of Lewis County, W. Va., near the wonderful 7,000 barrel gushers. Write for particulars and prospectus. Stock now selling at 20 cents. Very best of references given.
THE SAND FORK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
547 Peabody Building, WHEELING, W. VA.

COPPER and COAL

WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU WHEN THE FINANCIAL WORLD CRASHES.

1,000 Acres of Richest Copper Country.
1,800 Acres of Richest Coal Lands.

We are mining $60 copper ore and best coking coal every day. Have made thousands for shareholders in the last four months. Will do as much for you. Strictly sound company; strictly straight management; strictly a money maker. Until May 1st shares 10 cents. Then a strong advance in price. Par value, $1, non-assessable. Write

MONTEZUMA MINING CO.
SEATTLE, WASH.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO. Rights
PURCHASED TO TUESDAY, APRIL 2D.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
Bankers,
56 Broadway.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

WANTED, $10,000.
I have $10,000, and need $10,000 more on or before April 8th to close a deal in a thoroughly honorable and legitimate enterprise. Who will join me, lady or gentleman? Principal secured. $30,000 profits will be made during the next 3 months. Highest references and particulars given at interview. Address LEGITIMATE, P. O. Box 1,399, N. Y. City.

Dividends.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 19th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable April 1st, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
149 Broadway, March 6th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on March 20th at 3 P. M., and open April 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Secretary.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 137th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 27th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.
New York, March 28th, 1901.
The coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 1st, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass., March 29, 1901.
Coupons due April 1, 1901, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 4% and 6% bonds and the Port Huron Division 5% bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York. CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 15, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen April 24, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
135 Broadway, New York.
Coupons due April 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY First and Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 27th, 1901.
The coupons due April 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division Bonds of this company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF
The Southern Pacific Company,
No. 23 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. Saturday, March 16th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4th, 1901. I. E. GATES, Clerk.

Office of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37-39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 11th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on March 14th, and reopened April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ALDRICH & DONALDSON, proprietors and publishers of "Marine Engineering," New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
New York, March 30th, 1901.
HERBERT L. ALDRICH,
HENRY F. DONALDSON,
90 Broad St., Room 1,690, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Another week of activity, another week of buoyancy—Wall Street's good times record does not change. Reflecting current happy conditions upon the Stock Exchange, coal stocks, iron and steel stocks, gas stocks, express company stocks, various groups of special stocks, are up from 2 to half a dozen points apiece; Rock Island has risen over 7 points, Omaha 9, Burlington and Quincy 10, Delaware and Hudson 9, Lackawanna 22, Lake Erie and Western 7, Northern Pacific the same, and even staid, waterlogged Western Union about 8.

As the foregoing list shows, many conspicuous railway stocks have been notably buoyant during the week. Some of them have reached prices never before recorded. In all of them there has been buying upon a large scale for something more apparently than passing speculation, many commission houses agreeing in the testimony that investors are buying outright substantial lines of the higher class shares and taking them altogether out of Wall Street. In this feature of the market is much to create confidence, to warrant even that enthusiasm which seems finally developing in the most conservative quarters. Though throughout the week most brokers—representatives of what Wall Street calls the "outside public"—have been every day big buyers of stocks, it seems to be the general estimate that fewer stocks ae being carried on margin on the New York Stock Exchange than hitherto—current buyers in larger proportions than ever before paying in full for what they take. This is, of course, an exceptionally healthy sign. If no other good were served, purchases of such character relieve the market of the danger of hurried enforced liquidation from the weakening of margins under fabricated scares or manipulative weakness.

Throughout the week Wall Street has been crowded with sensational rumors calculated to create enthusiasm over a variety of railway securities. Much that is sensational has had circulation, and, not at all strange, much of the circulated sensationalism has reflected something else than the truth. Pools at work in Burlington, in Northern Pacific, in Atchison, in Rock Island, and a number of other conspicuous stocks have industriously fabricated and distributed romances to help along manipulative campaigns. A good many mysteries—too many mysteries—are in evidence. This is the one unhealthful symptom which shows in the market's expansion and buoyancy. Thus exposure of falsehoods may at any time prove more or less distracting. Some examples of this manipulative recklessness are surprisingly flagrant. Yet people who have bought stocks on mysteries, on rumors, on fables, are still fortunate in the fact that there is under the present market the foundation of actual prosperity. Purchases of most good stocks could have been justified upon the basis of improved railway earnings; and so substantial, so indisputable, so extraordinary, is this improvement in earnings that in four out of five cases the market gains that have been scored are warranted.

Overshadowing everything else in the market is the interest showing in the shares of the new Steel Trust—the United States Steel Corporation—which takes over practically all of the great iron-making properties of the country. These new securities are buoyant, they have already scored substantial advances, and (with almost every commission house in Wall Street actively and confidently trading in them) it is easy to understand the enthusiasm with which underwriters and related bankers—the foremost financiers of America—are making predictions. "Market values for both the preferred and common stocks have only just begun to advance"—so runs the popular Wall Street comment. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. James R. Keene are this movement's recognized leaders; and the outspoken views of both are unequivocally confident. It will be strange, indeed, if during the coming week new and inspiriting price records are not made.

Developments of importance in the affairs of many of the Vanderbilt railways are nearly ready for official announcement; and some suggestion of benefits impending may be found in the strength shown by the lower-priced Vanderbilt group in which the Nickel Plate stocks and Lake Erie and Western issues are prominent.

A striking testimony to the force of habit is the uneasiness with which Wall Street awaits each Saturday the publication of the bank statement. In this, as in other matters bearing upon current speculation, traders find it difficult to escape from the influence and traditions of past times, when a debtor community watched with jealous scrutiny the movement of its machinery—money—and took alarm at the faintest sign of any diminution of the circulating medium. Then, a decrease would be followed by rising interest rates and, in logical sequence, by a corresponding fall in the price of stocks. Now, reserves may decrease and loans expand, but the interest rate is scarcely affected, and stock quotations are undisturbed.

The explanation is simple enough—so simple that many fail to grasp it. It is that in the silent but tremendous revolution that is passing over the financial world this country has moved from the debtor to the creditor rank. It is with a trading community exactly the same as with an individual. A man struggling along in debt, burdened with anxiety as to maturing obligations, is nervous about his supply of ready cash. He likes to keep a certain amount on hand against unforeseen contingencies; he finds comfort in the sight and the handling of actual funds. But a man in easy circumstances, a lender of surplus funds, while he must keep a keen eye on his collateral, is not so sensitive to the minor consideration of his actual cash, which in the final analysis is only necessary for the settlement of differences. The latter is the happy state of the American community to-day; hence, although bank reserves are low, interest rates are also low. The loss of cash by a debtor means the payment of a debt, the parting forever with the fruit of so much labor. The "loss of cash" now made by the associated banks is not, properly speak-

ing; a loss at all. The money stays in the country, except such as is lent abroad at a profit. Most of the "loss" at present is to the Sub-Treasury, which is simply the payment of taxes which are quickly disbursed by the Government in its daily operations; and if at any time this collection of taxes should go on too rapidly the Government can always find a remedy in the purchase of its own bonds. Tight money may come eventually from a very plethora of prosperity, when there will be so much to do and aim for at home and abroad that American money, like American manufactures and American brains, will be in urgent demand all over the world, but there is plenty to go around at present and the pessimists of the Street who shake their heads over the bank statements do not realize the times they are fortunate enough to live in.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 30	768,971
To date this year	79,090,669
Corresponding date last year	34,518,657

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 30	$2,919,500
To date this year	$330,903,770
Corresponding date last year	$161,417,640

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3¼@3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1½	Keok. & Des M.	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Lake Erie & W.	3½
Am. Steel & W. ctfs.	¾	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf. ctfs.	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Morris & Essex	3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Salt pf.	¾
Brunswick	½	Nat. Steel ctfs.	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Nat. S. pf. ctfs.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Nat. Tube ctfs.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Nat. Tube pf. ctfs.	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5⅝	N. J. Central	½
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	North. Pacific pf.	½
Col. F. & I. pf.	10	Pacific Mail	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	1⅜
Del., L. & W.	3⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Det. City Gas	2⅜	Pullman Co.	5⅜
Evans. & T. H.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅜
Federal Steel ctfs.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Federal Steel pf. ctfs.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Ill. Cent. l. l.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	3¾
Int. Silver	1	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Steel, w. i.	½

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. Salt	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Reading	1
Chi. Great West.	½	St. Law. & Adir.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	St. L. & San F.	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Texas Pacific l. tr.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Union B. & P. pf.	¾
Dul., S. S. & At.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Int. Silver pf.	2½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼
Mexican Central	⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st.	1⅜	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1
Cent. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1⅛	West. Union real est. 4½s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s.	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1¼	Texas & Pac. 2d	2
Green Bay deb., A.	1		

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

More than three-quarters of a million shares of stock were dealt in in the two hours of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with a continuance of the upward movement which has been a feature of the market all week. As on previous days, the market strength was almost general, and confined to no one group of stocks. The high-priced railway issues, the low-priced shares, the local railway stocks, and the industrials, including the securities of the United States Steel Corporation—all were in good demand and at advancing figures. Generally, sentiment continued very hopeful. The official statement issued by the committee of the miners and mine-workers of the anthracite region to the effect that there will be no strike in the coal district had encouraging effect, but, strangely enough, the market improvement was reflected not so much in the coal stocks as in other securities. This, probably, can be accounted for on the ground that during the week the general belief in the Street had been that there would be no strike. For that reason any pressure theretofore put upon the coal stocks had been removed.

In the early dealings there was some hesitancy, traders and speculators alike being inclined to await the publication of the bank statement. Investment buying, however, continued steadily to assert itself, and held the market firm in the face of some rather aggressive short selling by bears, who predicted that the statement would be much more unfavorable than had been expected. When the figures were finally put out disclosing a falling off in surplus reserves of over $2,000,000 and an increase in loans of over $6,000,000, the early bear sellers rejoiced and loudly predicted that prices would at once tumble. Instead, the market response to the so-called disappointing statement was along the lines of improvement under the leadership of Rock Island, the Atchisons, and the local railway shares. This improvement was continued to the very close.

Burlington, which for the past ten days or more has absorbed the greater share of attention, in so far as the railroad stocks are concerned, was forced yesterday to yield the palm to Rock Island, which in the last half hour of business scored a phenomenal advance of over 6 points and closed for the day at a net gain of 7⅛ on dealings in 49,000 shares. Coincident with the advance the Atchison securities moved sharply up and the talk was revived that the two systems are to be consolidated. This cannot be confirmed and is not credited. While developments may not disclose that Atchison and Rock Island are to come together as one system, it is not unlikely to be shown that a better traffic understanding between the roads has been arrived at.

But though this rise in Rock Island overshadowed Burlington, that stock nevertheless was not neglected, selling up at one time to 176½ and closing with a fractional net gain on dealings in 31,000 shares. Northern Pacific, also, whose management it is understood has made a proposition to lease Burlington, was better supported than on the day previous and closed with a fractional net gain on recorded transactions of 27,000 shares.

In the high-priced issues which had advanced on Friday on spirited demand from investors some further substantial gains were recorded. Northwest, for instance, sold up over 2 points; Lackawanna, about 4; Nickel Plate first preferred, 2, and Pullman Palace Car, over 3. Among the lower-priced shares the feature was Lake Erie and Western, which rose over 3 points on trading in about 5,000 shares. As a matter of fact, all the Vanderbilt stocks were strong. Despite the absence of any official confirmation respecting the several reports heard in the Street, it is the opinion of best-informed people in the financial district that very shortly Vanderbilt plans, comprehensive and far-reaching, will be disclosed.

The local railway shares were heavily bought all-day and advanced in the face of persistent short selling. Flower brokers bought Brooklyn Rapid Transit, while Mr. Keene was active in that stock as well as in Manhattan.

More than 75,000 shares of Steel Trust common stock and over 25,000 shares of the preferred were dealt in during the day, each issue advancing fractionally. The heaviest buying was again by Morgan brokers and by other interests identified with the company in one form or another.

Other features of the market were an advance in Smelting Trust stocks in the face of an adverse court decision; an early decline in American Tobacco on the report of new competition; a gain of 10 points in Colorado Fuel preferred stock, and of ⅛ point in the common on the reports from the West telling of large earnings and the improved trade outlook, and a further decline in Rubber Trust stocks because of the reported reduction in the prices of the company's products.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was in all respects, except the loan account, generally what had been expected. There was a loss in cash of about $1,500,000, made up of a decrease in specie of $1,917,500, and a gain in legal tenders of $471,800. Deposits increased $3,824,900, loans increased $6,110,800, while surplus reserves fell off $2,401,925.

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The increase in loans is generally believed to be due to syndicate operations, some of them attending the steel deal.

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Previous to the publication of the statement, the stock market had been strong. Following it, in spite of bear selling and profit taking, the strength not only held but grew greater, with the close very strong.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$916,889,900	$742,611,900	$779,951,100
Deposits	1,004,283,200	807,816,000	898,917,600
Circulation	31,635,000	20,136,000	15,870,900
Specie	186,570,800	149,273,800	187,144,700
Legal tend.	72,370,500	65,516,500	53,079,800
Total res.	$258,941,300	$211,790,300	$240,224,100
Res. req'd.	251,070,800	201,954,150	224,729,250
Surp. res.	$7,870,500	$9,836,150	$15,494,850

DISCUSSING THE STEEL TRUST.

Wall Street just at present is busy discussing the Steel Trust and the probable developments to follow after Monday—the last day set for the deposit of those stocks of the constituent companies not yet deposited. Since Thursday the certificates of deposit of the new corporation have been traded in on the Stock Exchange, having been admitted to the unlisted department, each day since then the two stocks scoring advances. The buying has been largely for the account of the financial interests concerned in the deals, and they are giving their friends to understand that the preferred stock is assured of an immediate dividend and the common stock of a dividend in July. How the trust is regarded generally will appear from some representative opinions herewith presented:

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B. B. SLOAN of Post & Flagg—It is a fact beyond all question that the combination will work great economies, and will secure much greater net earnings than would have been possible had the companies remained independent. All fear of a trade war is averted by the formation of the corporation, and prices will now be maintained on a stable basis. Then, again, Mr. Morgan and the largest financial interests are back of the combination, and that is an element of strength that is very considerable. They are practically a guarantee company. Undoubtedly the big fund at the control of Mr. Morgan is being used by him conservatively in the market, for on their merits both the common and preferred stocks of the companies are worth more than they are now selling for—will, in fact, in my opinion sell much higher.

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JOHN DUPEE of Chicago—The Steel Trust is the strongest combination outside of Standard Oil that has ever been effected, and as a money earner will be one of the most profitable. Its management is in the hands of the most practical men in the business. There never has been a combine floated in which such a general interest was manifested as in this, which is largely due to the fact that it has the support of many of the leading financial institutions in this city. People most competent to judge predict that both classes of stock will on their merits sell very much higher, and there already is an investment demand which is rapidly absorbing the preferred stock. The common stock, in all probability, will go on a dividend basis of 5 or 6 per cent. in July.

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C. C. WEST of Charles Head & Co.—Undoubtedly the Steel Trust will be a very good thing, not only for the trade, but for the public generally. All big, honestly managed combinations are, as for instance, the Standard Oil Company. The Steel Trust puts a very strong concern into the field, enables it to take immense contracts, and enter into foreign competition on a firm footing. It assures not only stability of prices for its products, but in a sense stability of prices in the stock market for its securities. It is, in truth, much like a successful railroad combination. If you have a small railway, depending largely, say, on good crops, then if those crops fail, the road may fail also. On the other hand, given a large system running through a great country and having all lines of business, a failure of any particular line or in any particular section does not necessarily affect it to any extent. As thus it is with the Steel Trust—the combination will fare much better than would all the constituent companies singly.

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H. RAYMOND of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., Chicago—I regard United States Steel stocks highly, notwithstanding what would seem large capitalization, but in all matters of this character earning capacity is the determining basis. The best informed iron men in the West admit that the steel organization has it easily within its power to earn large dividends upon present or even increased obligations. There is scarcely any limit to what it may do in furtherance of the iron interests of America. I expect the company will soon possess ship-building yards on both coasts, at which liners equipped for freight and passengers will be constructed at prices with which no country can compete. These vessels will carry products of the steel company as well as of all other American manufacturers and merchants at much lower rates than those now current. Coal can then be carried to Newcastle at a profit. American bottoms in foreign ports mean that American merchants will also be there in greatly increased numbers. Commerce has always followed the flag. Ninety per cent. of American tonnage now goes abroad in foreign bottoms, and perhaps a greater percentage in passenger traffic. The United States Steel Corporation can and, I think, will, reverse this condition within the next few years. A little thought along this line of reasoning opens to the intelligent mind increased possibilities resulting in great profit to all concerned. Seriously considered, the United States Steel Corporation can easily become a tremendous power for good to the American workman, merchant, and manufacturer. Will men at its head grasp their opportunity? I believe they will do so to the fullest extent.

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FREDERICK S. FLOWER—In my opinion the newly formed steel corporation will be one of the most successful combinations that have ever been formed, and will in time prove a veritable gold mine to the stockholders. The saving to be effected by the combine is enormous, reaching far into the millions. Orders can be supplied by shipments from the nearest of the constituent companies, thus saving an immense sum in freight alone. Then, too, the heretofore separate companies were planning large and costly extensions in order to compete with one another. These will all be saved. Above and beyond this, there is the removal of any danger of a disastrous trade war. In my opinion the stocks of the companies will go very much higher.

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H. H. HOLLISTER—The steel combination will not only be a money earner, but a money saver. I regard the preferred stock as offering splendid chances for permanent investment, and believe that in due time it will be taken entirely out of the Street, leaving the common for speculation, though undoubtedly it also will find much investment favor.

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F. H. COHN of Charles Minzesheimer & Co.—People who would not buy the old steel stocks are not hesitating to buy the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, for the reason that they recognize their merit and the power and force of the men behind the company. Foreign investors are taking an active interest in the company, and it is a fact that there is good buying of the shares from abroad. But when the vast earning powers of the trust and the great economies to be worked by it are borne in mind, this is not surprising.

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After predicting a great future for the trust and expatiating upon the general excellent conditions in the trade, George E. Armstrong of Boston, of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., who is a Director in the National Wire Corporation of New Haven, dealing more particularly with trade conditions in New England, says: "Our company comes in very close touch with the market for certain descriptions of steel products in New England. We do not compete in markets outside of the strictly New England district, but in that section the demand for goods has never been better than at present. All kinds of wire can be sold readily in large volume, at about the highest prices ever known; and there is a ready market for all sorts of structural goods. Of course our company is principally concerned in the manufacture of specialties, but I believe that our experience in this line is only a fair sample of the general condition of the iron markets in New England. The best feature of the market seems to me to be the steady improvement in the price of structural iron. There has been a material improvement in this line within the last ten days, but, of course, it has to be considered that many consumers made contracts for all the goods they will require the present season in advance of this last rise in price. There is a conservatism in other directions which is gratifying, and although the situation is in many respects, like that which obtained in the Spring of 1900, before the collapse in prices, yet there is evidence of a conservatism which will delay any threateningly rapid movements in quotations. The market seems to be on a stable basis, and from all that I can see, promises to continue so."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2 per cent.

Time money, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $288,930,415; balances, $10,497,462; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $206,621.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅜; demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; cables, $4.88⅞@$4.89; commercial bills, $4.85@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.18⅜; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 4 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—16 2-3 @ 15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 30.—Money was wanted to-day, and the supplies were more plentiful and inclined to be easier. A small number of bills were offered for discount, holders preferring to await developments. An easier condition is anticipated next week.

On the Stock Exchange dull business was reduced to a minimum, and the attendance was unusually poor, the boat race drawing away many operators to the course at an early hour, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, while others congregated at the ticker instruments watching the tape with breathless anxiety.

Americans were firm, especially coalers, owing to hopeful anticipations of a settlement of the labor troubles. The changes were fractional and at the close prices were steady.

Owing to heavy pressure for money this week there was very large borrowing of the Bank of England for a few days at 4½ per cent. Nevertheless, there was no abundance at any time. Discounts were forced up in spite of the somewhat reckless disposition of speculators in bills, who do not look for easy money in April, though probably money will be easier for a time; but doubts are expressed as to whether it will be really cheap. There being no special demand at the beginning of the month it should not be difficult to pay the last instalment of the £3,700,000 in exchequer bonds which will absorb practically all the money received from dividends. With no surplus credit in the market and the Treasury drawing in and paying out so much of the nation's current income, a succession of squeezes is looked for.

Were it not for the subscriptions to the German loan, fifteen millions being receivable in Berlin next week, considerable gold would probably be sent here from New York. Nevertheless, some may come, thus momentarily increasing the supply. Immediately after, the British loan will be issued, absorbing a large aggregate sum, and the supply will be largely reduced unless the issue of the loan causes the considerable importation of gold anticipated. A reduction of the Bank rate is less probable than a reduction of the Bank's reserve, which is likely to be in progress during the next fortnight, in consequence of the outflow countrywards, in spite of the half million from India, which went to the Bank, another half million being imminent and a third half million being reported to have left India, with a million additional to flow, thus strengthening the Bank before the loan is announced.

The outlook, therefore, is that after three weeks' comparative ease the supply will be reduced, in consequence of the loan, and that thereafter the market will be indebted to the Bank for a considerable period.

Apart from considerable bustle in the American section, the Stock Exchange had a week of stagnation in most of the departments, producing distress, which in some instances was acute in the case of a considerable portion of the membership. Consols were very depressed. Early in the week they touched the lowest price in a decade. The main influence was the approaching loan, which helped the dearness of money.

There has been more vitality in home rails latterly than for some time past. Substantial recoveries were made in many of the recently most depressed stocks. Still, with declining traffics and threats of trouble in the coal mines, the outlook is not promising.

The Indian Council has ceased to buy silver for Government requirements, which can, at this time of the year, when the shipping season is closing and the monsoon approaching, be largely met by the return of currency from circulation. Consequently the market is more nervous, lest the demand be stopped for some time to come. The decline has not improved the situation materially, as the Eastern Exchanges sympathetically relapsed, and there is no present indication of support coming from any other quarter. Therefore, it is probable that they will continue to recede until they reach a level tempting to Eastern buyers.

Consols for money, 95 9-16; consols for the account, 95 9-16; Atchison, 83¾; Canadian, 95½; St. Paul, 155; Illinois Central, 140⅝; Louisville, 102⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 87; New York Central, 153; Erie, 37⅝; Pennsylvania, 79; Reading, 18½; Erie first preferred, 71; Northern Pacific preferred, 95; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 41.

Bar silver quiet at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 34.82; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.47.

Spanish 4s, 72½.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, March 30.—On the Boerse to-day Internationals were quiet. Italians were easier and German 3s were firm. Americans were good. Northern Pacific was harder, on the increase in traffic receipts. Canadian Pacific improved. Banks and Mines were generally firm, the latter closing easier, on rumors that the output will be reduced.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, March 30.—Business on the Bourse to-day was exceedingly quiet. Metropolitans were in demand. Spanish 4s were firm. Brazilians and Argentines were in good demand, owing to the improvement in exchange. Rio Tintos opened with a decline and were flat until near the close, when they recovered.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 73.57½.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $13,874,414. The imports of specie amounted to $181,656, and the exports of specie to $1,178,720.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday was active and strong. The issues which for many days past have been the most active ones continued in demand and some other stocks became active. Prices were generally advanced, and in some cases showed net gains of many points. A few declines were noted, but for the most part they were not substantial, and did not occur in prominent issues.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks resumed their upward course, and both issues succeeded in making substantial net gains. The common stock closed at 17½ bid, an advance of three-quarters of a point, and the preferred made a net gain of a whole point, closing at 37½ bid. The bonds also showed strength, and ended the day with a net gain. All three issues were in fairly large demand, and closed strong at the best prices of the day.

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AMERICAN CAN common advanced nearly 2 points, and closed with a net gain of 1½ points, at 27 bid. The previous day this issue had lagged behind the preferred, but yesterday it was the stronger of the two issues. The preferred stock closed with only a slight net gain, at 77¼ bid. The subscriptions closed at 103⅝ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points.

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STANDARD OIL, for the first time in several days, advanced sharply. It sold up to 805 and closed at 805 bid, a net gain of ten points.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred rose to 30½ and the common to 7⅝. The common reacted during the latter part of the morning, but closed with a net gain of half a point, at 7 bid.

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BANK OF COMMERCE, which for several days past has been advancing very rapidly, yesterday touched 390. It closed at 385 bid. The transactions in the stock amounted to about 400 shares.

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CITY BANK closed at 605 bid, an advance of about 20 points.

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NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was unfavorably affected by the official announcement that the Directors of the company have decided that it is expedient to liquidate its assets. For some time past the stock has sold in the neighborhood of 3. Yesterday on transactions involving about 1,500 shares, the stock declined to 2, the last sale being made at that price. The official statement shows that there is more than $1 a share in the treasury of the company, and the other assets will, it is estimated by some holders of the stock, yield $3 or $4 more a share. However, it does not seem to be known definitely how much will be realized in the event of liquidation, and yesterday's selling was due to the desire to discount the uncertainty in regard to the matter by disposing of the stock for cash.

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ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC, which for a long time has remained very quiet, was yesterday offered down to 1⅛, the lowest price at which the stock has sold in many months. There seems to be very little demand for the stock.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 30. Bid.	Asked.	March 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	55	55	55
American Bridge	47⅛	47⅜	46⅞	47
American Bridge pf.	104	104½	103⅝	104
American Can subs.	103⅝	104½	102	103
American Can common	27	27½	25½	26
American Can pf.	77¼	77⅝	77	77¼
American Chicle	..	77½	..	77½
Am. Chicle pf.	..	79	..	79
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅜	10¼	9⅜	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	37½	36	37½
American Malt 6s	89	90½	89	90½
*American Thread pf.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
*British Columbia Copper	20	20¼	20	20⅜
British Exch. 3s	90	90½	90	90½
Brownlow Mining	42	44	42	44
California Copper	..	¾	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	7⅞	8½	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	38⅝	39	38	39
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	105	104	105
Central Fireworks	23½	26	24	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	20	27	20	27
Consolidated Equipment	3¼	3⅝	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	4	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	26	33	26	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	105½	104	105½
Cramps' Shipyard	75	78	75	78
Denver & Southwestern	59½	60	59½	60
Denver & S. W. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
Denver & S. W. 5s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	7	7½	6½	6⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	30½	30⅝	29⅝	30
Elect. Lead Reduction	5	5½	5	5½
Electric Boat	24	25½	24	25½
Electric Boat pf.	51	53	51	53
Electric Vehicle	10	14	13	14
Electric Vehicle pf.	20	25	20	25
†Electro-Pneumatic	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Empire Steel	8	8½	8	9
Empire Steel pf.	39	45	39	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	8	9	8	9
General Carriage	2	2½	2	2½
General Chemical	76	78	76	78
General Chemical pf.	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
Havana Commercial	13	14½	13	14½
Havana Commercial pf.	..	57	..	58½
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Inter-State Oil	1½	5	1½	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Lake Superior Con. Iron Mines	170	178	165	175
Lorillard pf.	115	126	115	126
Markeen Copper	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	25	26	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20½	22	20½	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	81	84	81	84
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2½	3	2½	3
N. Y. Transportation	3¾	4	3¾	4½
Otis Elevator	23	23½	22	23½
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93	92	93
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	1	½	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	74	76	74	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	80	90	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Rubber goods Mfg.	27½	28	27½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76½	77½	77¼	78½
Safety Car Heat & Light	135	138	135	138
St. Louis Transit	23	24	23¾	24
Seaboard Air Line	80	80½	79⅜	79⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	17½	17⅝	16⅝	17
Seaboard Air Line pf.	37½	37⅝	36½	37
Singer Mfg.	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & Trac.	41	43	41	43
Southern L. & T. 5s	80½	81	80½	81
Standard Coupler	35	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	805	808	795	800
Sterling Copper	10½	10⅝	10	11
Storage Power	15	16	15	16
Tennessee Copper	19	20	19	19½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	7½	8½	7½	8½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Union Typewriter	50½	60½	59	61
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	117	114	117
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90⅞	91	90⅝	90⅞
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	27	27½	27	27½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	39½	40	39½	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	182	184	182	184
Worthington Pump pf.	115	116	114	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	106	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	243	241	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	96½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	61¾	62½	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¾	109½	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	406	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17	19	17	18
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80½	81½	80½	81¼
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	96
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	23
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	95
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82	83	82	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	118	120
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	..	13	..
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	..	70	..	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	12	13	12	13
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	77¼	78½	78	79
Central Union 5s, gtd.	102½	103½	103½	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107	105	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'r Gas (J. C.) bds.	105	..	105	..
Denver Gas	16	20	16	20
Denver Gas 5s	63½	64½	63½	64½
Essex & Hudson Gas	34	36	34	36
Indianapolis Gas	45	55	45	55
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	94	95½	94	96½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	294	296	294	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	70	65	70
New Amsterdam Gas	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	60¾	64¼	63½	66⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 30, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	100⅝	5,920	Amalgamated Copper	100	100¾	99⅜	100	— ⅛
27	27⅛	4,305	Am. Car & Found. Co.	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
82	82¼	2,720	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	81½	82¼	81¼	82	+ 1½
40⅜	40⅝	1,000	American Ice Co.	40½	40¾	40	40⅜	+ ⅝
75	75⅛	1,250	Am. Ice Co. pf.	75¾	78⅝	73½

sixty days and 4@5 for three to eight months. Commercial paper is quoted at 4 per cent. and upward, but operations are few. Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
235	American Alkali	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Am. Iron & Steel	6	6	6
235	American Railways	39¾	39½	39¾
110	American Steel	18	17¾	17¾
100	Chambers Steel	16½	16½	16½
450	Choctow T. C.	53½	53	53
700	Choctow T. C. pf	50¼	50½	50¼
90	Diamond State Steel	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Electric Co. of Am	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	Gilliland	551	551	551
2	Lehigh Navigation	67¾	67¾	67¾
4,422	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34¾
600	Manufactured Rubber	1	1	1
125	Marsden Company	6½	6¾	6½
111	National Asphalt	8	7¾	8
160	Nor. Pac. com. t. c	95½	96¼	96½
674	Palmetto Company	¾	¾	¾
475	Pennsylvania	77¼	77	77¾
65	Philadelphia Co	46	46	46
145	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97¼	97½
470	Philadelphia Electric	6	5¾	6
100	Railways Co. gen	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,710	Reading t. c	18¼	17 13-16	17 15-16
4,672	Reading 1st pf., t. c	38	11-16 37¾	38
1,800	Reading 2d pf., t. c	26	15-16 25¾	25 11-16
335	Susquehanna Iron & S	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Tidewater Steel	6½	6½	6½
200	United Gas Imp., ex div	124	123	124
1,100	U. S. Steel	46¾	46	46¾
2,125	U. S. Steel pf	96	96	96
1,485	Union Traction	31½	30¾	31½
325	United Power & Trans	39	38¾	39
10	Westmoreland Company	54	54	54
100	Welsbach of Canada	1	1	1

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—Complete transactions on the Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
385	American Window Glass	86	86	86
210	Allegheny Val. Ry. pf	28½	28¼	28¼
101	Chartiers Val. Water	40	40	40
910	Crucible Steel	24¾	24	24
1,305	Crucible Steel pf	82½	82	82
125	Consolidated Ice	20¼	20	20
10	Consolidated Ice pf	40	40	40
100	Consol. Traction	24	24	24
1,575	Mon. River Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Mon. River Coal pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
548	National Glass	23½	23½	23½
1,540	Pittsburg Coal	29¼	29	29¾
840	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	94¾	94¾
50	Pressed Steel Car	38	38	38
95	Pressed Steel Car pf	82	81	82
300	Pittsburg Brew. pf	44	43¾	44
50	U. S. Switch & Signal	59¼	59¼	59¾
50	U. S. Glass	35	35	35
120	Westinghouse El. 1st pf	72	72	72
670	Westinghouse El. 2d pf	60	59½	60

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $2,401,925. The banks now hold a surplus of $7,870,500 above the legal requirement.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	March 23.	March 30.	Increase.
Loans	$910,779,100	$916,889,900	$6,110,800
Deposits	1,000,458,300	1,004,283,200	3,824,900
Circulation	31,525,100	31,635,000	109,900
Legal tenders	71,898,700	72,370,500	471,800
Specie	188,488,300	186,570,800	*1,917,500
Reserve	260,387,000	258,041,300	*1,445,700
Res. required	250,114,575	251,070,800	956,225
Surplus	10,272,425	7,870,500	*2,401,925

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,140,075	$11,757,725	$23,306,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,025	27,807,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	25,015,575	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,076,375	23,023,000
March 16	10,002,900	2,080,425	19,074,175
March 23	9,817,400	5,317,300	16,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,830,150	15,494,850

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$7,870,500	1896	$17,005,975
1900	9,830,150	1895	13,413,450
1899	15,494,800	1894	83,600,150
1898	35,720,800	1893	10,663,075
1897	47,986,575	1892	18,017,950

A $20,000,000 MORTGAGE.

United Electric Company of New Jersey Is to Absorb Other Plants.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 30.—The United Electric Company of New Jersey to-day gave a collateral mortgage to the New Jersey Title Guarantee Company of Newark for the sum of $20,000,000.

The mortgage bears 4 per cent. interest in gold and matures in fifty years. It is given to secure a new issue of bonds. The company gave a like mortgage last year. The document was made for the purpose of covering the cost of the absorbing of numerous electric plants throughout the State.

Assistant Secretary Ailes Here.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury M. E. Ailes was in town yesterday. He visited several down-town bankers and financiers, but declared that his visit has no public significance. He also called on Assistant Treasurer Jordan and Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muhleman at the Sub-Treasury.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Guarantee Dental Company of Catskill; capital, $5,000. Directors—Calvin Burr, Howard C. Willbur, and E. W. Decker of Catskill.

Rand Powder Company of Tertinton, Monroe County; capital, $21,000. Directors—Stella A. Rand, Lucy A. Rand, and Lucia A. Rand of Pittsford.

The Tower & Brooks Company of Albany, to deal in merchandise; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. C. Tower of Troy, John Brooks of Albany, and Joseph A. Meany of Rensselaer.

Bellmore Land Improvement Company of Bellmore, Nassau County; capital, $3,000. Directors—August Imming of Baldwin's, Nassau County; Charles Voght of Brooklyn, and W. F. Jeffrey of Bellmore.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The International Steel Company, capital $1,600,000, to mine and manufacture iron, steel, and other ores. Incorporators—Louis B. Darley, Thomas A. E. Wadlock, and K. K. McLaren.

The National Battery Company, capital, $500,000, to deal in electric batteries. Incorporators—W. B. Greely, C. A. Wendall, R. S. Nichols, Francis P. McManus, and John M. Scobel, New York.

The Columbia Silk Dyeing Company, capital $3,000,000. Incorporators—W. D. Baluvelt, Robert H. Pordike, and Charles W. Mackey.

The Tabasco & Phicapas Trading and Transportation Company, capital, $600,000. Incorporators—George H. B. Martin, Paul W. Miller, and Max Phillipps.

The Ursina Mining Company, capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Johnson Murray Mitchell, W. A. Kissam, and Wilfred Johnson.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 30.—The following charters were granted to-day:

West Side Brick Company of Philadelphia; capital, $75,000.

Glen Iron Furnace Company of Philadelphia; capital, $100,000.

Industrial Trust Company of Chicago; capital, $500,000.

Southwestern Mining and Developing Company of New York, to do a general mining business; capital, $1,250,000. Incorporators—W. P. Brown, Charles H. Welch, Kansas City, Mo.; George A. Beaton and John B. Leake, New York; John J. Welch, Chicago.

Farquier Copper Company of Brooklyn; capital, $200,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Thomas F. Tuttle, formerly special agent of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford for Indiana and Kentucky, has been appointed special agent of the Prussian National Insurance Company for the same territory.

Superintendent Church of the Kansas Insurance Department has addressed inquiries to fire insurance companies in regard to policies placed on the Armour plant at Kansas City, Kan., in accordance with his notice a month ago that he would revoke the license of any company that accepted business that originated outside of the State, even though from a Kansas agent of the company.

Many of the fire insurance companies are quoted in local insurance circles as having decided to cease writing new business in Nevada and allowing existing policies on Nevada property to expire without renewals, because of the passage by the Nevada Legislature over the Governor's veto of a valued policy fire insurance law.

The Arbitration Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has ruled that certified brokers are not permitted to receive greater remuneration for business placed with non-Exchange companies, after first having offered the same risks to all Exchange companies, than is permitted to be paid them by members of the Exchange.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail.

Capital.	Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,047,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,681,000	$3,102,000	$1,194,000	$17,812,000	$824,500
2,050,000	2,153,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,480,000	3,285,000	2,268,000	24,822,000	.....
2,000,000	1,096,600	Merchant' National	14,961,400	2,998,400	1,706,500	17,979,900	.....
2,000,000	2,245,900	Mechanics' National	13,870,600	3,126,000	783,000	14,076,000	.....
1,500,000	3,021,300	Bank of America	22,538,200	3,756,500	2,613,000	25,386,800	.....
1,000,000	225,900	Phenix National	5,445,000	1,099,000	124,000	5,375,000	49,400
10,000,000	5,721,600	National City	125,741,900	32,699,000	5,411,400	144,071,500	4,270,300
300,000	6,967,500	Chemical National	24,086,500	5,207,800	2,491,300	24,967,800	.....
600,000	211,100	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	5,239,200	998,200	494,700	5,907,800	41,700
1,000,000	1,025,800	Gallatin National	9,258,800	1,100,100	919,800	7,935,800	902,500
300,000	85,000	Nat. Butchers & Drov.	1,177,800	235,900	84,600	1,256,500	49,700
400,000	122,500	Mechanics & Traders'	2,408,000	255,000	187,000	2,548,000	.....
200,000	177,900	Greenwich	915,200	143,200	183,100	908,800	.....
600,000	477,700	Leather Manufact. Nat.	5,404,400	1,463,300	286,000	5,935,400	484,000
300,000	247,100	Seventh National	4,207,800	957,200	446,300	5,597,600	298,500
1,200,000	594,000	Bank State of New York	4,458,000	546,600	267,000	3,806,800	.....
5,000,000	3,084,900	American Exch. Nat.	31,592,000	6,151,000	1,685,000	27,455,000	4,901,000
10,000,000	6,733,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce	73,916,200	9,083,000	6,318,700	64,929,500	7,830,200
1,000,000	1,586,600	National Broadway	6,377,800	910,000	322,200	5,507,400	199,500
1,000,000	1,284,200	Mercantile National	14,394,200	1,966,300	1,632,700	14,854,200	990,000
422,700	498,100	Pacific	4,550,300	476,900	53,800	3,469,600	.....
1,500,000	1,153,800	Nat. Bank of Republic	20,463,100	4,478,500	963,300	22,608,300	1,367,200
450,000	993,300	Chatham National	6,426,000	700,200	985,900	6,619,800	50,000
200,000	345,000	People's	2,019,100	231,500	510,300	2,930,800	.....
1,000,000	817,700	Nat. Bank of North Am.	14,548,100	2,722,900	1,337,300	16,138,000	718,800
3,000,000	5,195,600	Hanover National	47,446,300	11,952,700	5,236,200	54,811,000	2,958,900
500,000	485,600	Irving National	4,403,000	640,900	462,200	4,577,000	215,500
600,000	384,800	National Citizens'	3,422,800	863,200	191,600	3,900,000	291,800
500,000	285,000	Nassau	2,908,900	493,500	203,800	3,375,000	.....
900,000	1,037,100	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,820,800	1,020,500	704,100	7,233,800	49,000
1,000,000	202,400	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,916,100	1,024,500	209,400	4,538,900	49,300
1,400,000	1,770,300	Corn Exchange	20,110,000	3,786,000	2,149,000	23,785,000	.....
1,000,000	496,200	Continental National	4,345,100	844,200	561,100	5,232,000	330,200
300,000	400,500	Oriental	2,033,200	180,700	355,600	2,040,000	.....
1,500,000	6,027,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	25,384,000	4,478,000	1,125,000	23,630,000	44,600
2,000,000	3,579,900	National Park	55,812,000	14,487,000	4,017,000	69,675,000	49,800
250,000	159,200	East River National	1,316,400	198,800	162,900	1,457,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,433,700	Fourth National	26,558,300	4,686,000	2,680,600	29,287,800	50,000
1,000,000	514,000	Central National	11,908,000	2,408,000	1,464,000	14,931,000	560,000
300,000	913,900	Second National	9,167,000	1,527,000	1,144,000	10,239,000	252,000
750,000	71,100	Ninth National	8,981,600	679,800	1,031,500	9,180,500	49,600
500,000	9,483,000	First National	49,896,300	9,690,400	1,852,500	51,557,800	494,800
300,000	112,600	New York Nat. Exch.	3,314,900	674,800	328,300	3,645,800	254,300
250,000	723,200	Bowery	2,848,000	400,000	365,000	3,430,000	.....
200,000	397,100	New York County Nat.	3,583,400	700,200	350,100	4,314,600	50,000
750,000	376,200	German-American	3,456,200	613,200	262,200	3,406,000	.....
1,000,000	2,322,700	Chase National	40,105,100	10,894,100	1,752,800	49,422,500	800,000
100,000	1,339,900	Fifth Avenue	9,375,800	2,561,000	173,900	10,756,400	.....
200,000	648,500	German Exchange	2,280,500	221,200	766,800	3,200,400	.....
200,000	846,300	Germania	3,033,500	412,900	698,300	4,727,300	.....
300,000	985,100	Lincoln National	11,949,000	1,849,500	1,775,200	13,835,200	246,800
1,000,000	1,115,600	Garfield National	7,612,600	1,712,500	258,600	7,820,500	49,600
200,000	348,300	Fifth National	2,099,700	443,600	144,800	2,256,400	190,100
300,000	1,047,100	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,884,100	1,142,400	921,300	8,816,000	.....
200,000	429,800	West Side	2,855,000	775,000	349,000	3,686,000	.....
500,000	814,200	Seaboard National	12,880,000	2,852,000	2,107,000	19,747,000	477,000
2,100,000	1,998,500	Western National	38,868,500	9,250,500	2,484,700	46,405,400	50,000
300,000	519,500	First Nat., Brooklyn	3,982,000	528,000	989,000	4,597,000	75,000
500,000	648,100	Liberty National	7,101,900	1,381,200	425,000	7,258,500	498,100
1,000,000	414,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,131,900	550,700	414,500	3,932,100	.....
250,000	532,800	Bank New Amsterdam.	6,865,800	1,564,800	699,000	8,406,600	.....
350,000	320,900	Astor National	4,445,000	1,026,000	404,000	4,976,000	350,000
500,000	334,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,781,600	516,200	96,600	2,168,600	380,000
63,600,000	77,663,500	Total, National banks					
11,422,700	15,696,500	Total, State banks					
75,022,700	93,360,000	Totals	916,889,900	186,570,800	72,370,500	1004283200	31,635,000

Official reports: 44 National banks, Feb. 5, 1901; 19 State banks, March 14, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended March 30 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r-ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,428,200.00	$55,100.00	$125,400	$456,100.00	.....	$1,760,700.00
Columbia	300,000	2,167,000.00	108,000.00	93,000	169,000.00	$3,000.00	2,258,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,135,150.36	36,659.38	42,418	337,157.87	50,000.00	1,467,884.92
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,259,200.00	55,200.00	50,800	233,900.00	.....	1,569,400.00
Gansevoort	100,000	922,700.00	10,488.70	17,167	63,572.49	60,175.59	944,936.30
Hamilton	200,000	1,400,500.00	86,300.00	73,700	98,800.00	150,000.00	1,677,200.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,303,300.00	125,500.00	94,100	276,800.00	51,600.00	2,901,700.00
Mutual	200,000	1,221,736.21	30,996.54	116,744	237,083.64	235,909.58	1,519,801.52
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	1,343,317.00	23,471.00	114,248	259,863.00	5,141.00	1,669,995.00
Plaza	100,000	2,450,000.00	115,000.00	115,000	102,000.00	.....	2,522,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,012,536.72	16,435.90	87,989	99,941.05	.....	1,060,858.88
State	100,000	3,132,000.00	263,000.00	131,000	66,000.00	143,000.00	3,485,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,146,700.00	29,300.00	154,200	81,300.00	205,200.00	1,730,300.00
Union Square	200,000	2,250,420.87	56,725.57	269,996	422,242.70	.....	2,854,828.83
Washington	100,000	522,900.00	22,164.00	12,300	29,337.00	6,473.00	504,066.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,517,800.00	95,100.00	108,000	160,700.00	70,000.00	1,664,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,038,380.00	11,980.00	88,864	272,902.00	200,000.00	1,395,074.00
Broadway	100,000	1,453,723.00	15,392.00	106,215	276,909.00	.....	1,628,947.54
Eighth Ward	100,000	316,100.00	11,200.00	21,300	44,100.00	18,800.00	256,900.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	667,000.00	28,000.00	28,500	53,800.00	12,800.00	601,400.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,081,700.00	339,400.00	174,700	504,900.00	.....	3,337,800.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	876,095.12	17,015.00	62,893	75,584.62	159,999.55	949,943.35
Merchants'	100,000	582,800.00	52,100.00	15,400	55,400.00	.....	601,400.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,785,000.00	142,000.00	289,000	589,000.00	30,000.00	4,014,000.00
National City	300,000	2,808,000.00	128,000.00	250,000	514,000.00	111,000.00	3,099,000.00
North Side	100,000	826,616.02	13,021.96	51,393	48,939.29	142,438.61	867,280.93
People's	100,000	653,900.00	30,000.00	42,700	41,900.00	57,000.00	961,200.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	585,700.00	16,074.00	29,417	93,285.00	17,500.00	583,169.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	519,185.00	8,902.00	40,435	81,103.00	32,087.00	509,207.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,085,000.00	93,800.00	10,000	288,000.00	53,000.00	1,060,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	463,683.00	9,017.00	30,436	36,588.00	1,079.00	448,122.00
Union	100,000	562,507.00	25,713.00	51,428	57,278.00	46,780.00	617,481.00
Wallabout	100,000	652,700.00	35,200.00	17,500	42,500.00	94,700.00	695,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	512,000.00	14,910.00	19,015	75,035.00	8,000.00	560,685.00
First National, S. I	100,000	709,000.00	27,500.00	18,300	130,800.00	.....	730,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,580,400.00	293,400.00	232,800	743,000.00	1,521,700.00	6,491,500.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,015,642.00	82,906.00	76,881	318,959.00	94,512.00	1,790,571.00
Second National	250,000	1,152,200.00	65,300.00	28,100	311,400.00	.....	1,100,300.00
Third National	200,000	930,691.20	47,099.85	47,098	166,910.22	42,531.54	927,838.57
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,099,800.00	106,400.00	30,200	160,800.00	30,900.00	1,949,600.00
Second National	125,000	747,249.00	34,215.00	31,928	117,800.00	20,900.00	840,520.00

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106	106½
2s, c., 1930	106½	107
3s, r., 1918, ex int	111	112
3s, c., 1918	111¾	112¼
3s, r., 1918, sm.	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1907	113¼	114
4s, c., 1907	114½	115½
4s, r., 1925	138½	139
4s, c., 1925	138½	139
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112¾
D. C. 3-65s	12½	..
Adams Exp	160	170
Alb. & Sus	200	..
Alle. & W	120	..
Am. Ag. C. pf	28¾	29
A. A. C. pf. 81	83	100
Am. Bicycle.	6¼	6½
Am. Bic. pf.	29¼	29¾
Am. Coal	160	180
Am. C. Oil.	26¼	26½
A. C. O. pf. 85	87	98
Am. D. Tel	36	38
Am. Exp	200	203
Am. M. Co	5½	6
Am. M. Co. pf	26	28
Am. Sheet S.—pf. cfs	95¾	96¼
Am. Snuff.	2a	40
A. S. R. pf.	121	122½
Am. Tob. pf.	144	147
A. W. Co. pf.	73¼	75
Ann Arbor	24	26
Ann Arb. pf.	59	61
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B., R. & P.	77	78
B., R. & P. pf.	116¼	122
B., C. R. & N.	134	..
Cap. Tract.	104	..
C. & E. Ill.	110½	117½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	135
C. G. W. pf.	54	55
C. G. W. d.	92½	93½
Ch., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	185
C., C. & St. L. pf.	117½	118
C., L. & W.	34	35
C., L. & W. pf.	74	75
Cleve. & P.	190	..
C. & H. C. & I.	17½	17½
Com. Cable.	180	185
Consol. Coal.	60	27
Cruc. Steel	..	27
Cruc. S. pf.	82	85
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	122	130
Eighth Av.	380	420
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	92
Ft. W. & D. pf.	..	30
G. S. R. pf.	90½	97
G. B. & W.	55	..
Homestake	89	..
Int. S. Pump	33	33¼
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. & Mich.	26	27
K. City So.	19¾	20
K. & D. M. pf.	36	36
K. Ice, Chi.	16	35
K. I., C., pf.	52½	59½
Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
Lake Shore	210¾	250
Long Island	72	72½
Mah. C. R.	195	..
Man. Beach	12	17½
Md. C. pf.	68	78
Mich. Cent.	107	..
M. & St. L. pf.	112	113½
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	19	21
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	50	52
Nat. Biscuit.	40¾	40¾
Nat. B. pf.	95½	97
N. Cent. C.	30	35
N. Y. A. B.	159½	164
N. Y. & N. H.	208	214
N. Y. M. G.	296	..
N. & W. pf.	85	86
O. & L. G.	26	33
Ont. Mining.	9¼	10
P. C. 1st pf.	91½	95
P. C. 2d pf.	64	68
Pere Marq.	55	60
Pere M. pf.	75	77
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	93½	94
P., Ft. W. & C.	190	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	188	..
Rens. & Sar.	204	..
R., W. & O.	185	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	83½	85
Sixth Av.	200	225
S. R. & T.	4	4½
Third Av.	122	124
T., P. & W.	8½	..
T. C. R. T.	75½	75¾
Va.-Car. C. pf.	121¾	121½
W.-F. Exp.	144	147

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.05	.06
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.21	.21
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.76	.77
Challenge Con	.16	.16
Chollar	.14	.16
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va	2.05	2.45
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.15	.17
Hale & Norcross	.13	.13
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.32	.36
Occidental Con	.06	.16
Ophir	.70	.83
Overman	.15	.16
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.12	.14
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.31	.35
Standard	4.00	4.00
Syndicate	.06	.06
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.21
Silver bars	59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	49¾@50½	49¾@50½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10	16½	10	16½
Alamo	12½	13⅝	12½	13¼
Argentum	25	25¾	23½	24½
Anaconda	41	42	41	41½
Butterfly	43	46	42½	45
Battle Mountain	27½	27⅞	26	26
Blue Bell	16	16½	16	17
C. C. Cons	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
C. C. & M	8	8¼	7⅞	8
Columbine Victor	9¾	10	10¼	11
Coriolanus	13⅛	13⅜	12½	14½
Dante	7	7⅜	7⅛	7½
Damon	14¼	14⅝	14	15
Dr. Jackpot	86½	87½	86½	87½
Elkton	177½	177⅝	176	179
El Paso	46½	49½	44¼	45⅞
Findlay	12½	13	12½	14
Golden Fleece	37	40	38	40
Golden Cycle	76½	77	77	78
Gibson	22	24	22	24
Gold King	90	100	93	105
Gold Knob	9	9¼	9	9¼
Gold Coin	250	400	325	400
Gold Dollar	20¾	21	21¾	21⅝
Gold Sovereign	6½	6¾	6¼	6⅝
Gould	22¼	22⅝	22½	24
Hart	10	12	10	12
Ingham	19¼	19½	18⅜	19¾
Isabella	71½	73¾	71½	72
Independence	20	21	20	21
Jackpot	53	53½	53	54
Keystone	9	11	9	11
Last Dollar	62	65	60	65
Lexington	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Mount Rosa	40	48	40	48
Mary Cashen	12	12½	12	12½
Moon Anchor	29	31	28	30
National	5¾	6	5½	5¾
Nugget	19½	21	19	20
New Haven	7⅝	7½	7¼	7⅝
Ophir	25	28	25	29
Orphan	14½	14⅜	13½	14½
Pharmacist	12⅞	13¼	13	13½
Pinnacle	11½	12	12½	13½
Portland	300	305	300	301
Pointer	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅞
Rose Nicol	7⅝	8	7⅞	7⅞
Sedan	10¾	11	10½	11
Vindicator	100	115	100	125
Work	18	18¼	18	18¼
Zoe	4¾	4¾	4¾	5

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

An Empty House.

...e lads, I never rerose
...f you to spoil my rhymes,
...s in on my working times
...e my precious hour of peace.

...aw, no cockvolly sings,
...e wooden soldiers cannot walk,
...ear no word of children's talk,
...se my touch of living things.

...through you only can I reach
...y hands to any child, and all
...grown-up hopes and fears let fall
...think your thought and speak your speech.

...ls'e, but I catch no sound,
Though child-land all around me lies,
I only see with older eyes
The common sights of all around.

...look out on the silent day
And hear the tramp of many feet—
The children passing in the street
From foolish work to wisest play.

...ch month ushers in the cold
...l tidy and well-ordered days,
...undisturbed by children's ways,
...a house grown dull and old.

...yet these empty months will bring
...day for you to come once more,
...painted horses on the floor
...prance, and 'olly birds will sing;

...as brick cities round me grow,
...days in play are gravely spent,
...like the toys, will be content
...use, my dears, I love you so!

...though you do not understand,
...hold a very host of fears,
...hold my laughter and my tears
...in each small unconscious hand.
ABEL DEARMER in The Spectator.

Millionaires of the Past.

From Chambers's Journal.

...oesus was by no means the richest of ...ancients, despite his having had his ...e adopted as the synonym for wealth. ...glory and grandeur of Sardanapalus, magnificence of the Roman Emperors, dazzling splendors of the Pharaohs, of ...opatra, of Darius, of Alexander, were ...idences of material resources far exceed... those of Croesus. Yet the actual be...eathable wealth of even the Roman Em...rors, with all their power of absorption ...conquest, taxation, confiscation, the ...cation of tribute, and what not, did not ...present probably half as much positive ...nership as the wealth of many a million...ire of to-day who possesses neither title ...or dignity beyond that which his self-...ade position confers upon him. The Em...eror Tiberius left at his death above ...25,000,000. It is supposed, but Li-Hung-...hang of to-day is reported to be three or ...four times as rich as the imperial Roman, while Mr. Pelt could have bought him up ...several times over. Nor is it likely that the ...fortunes of any of the living millionaires ...named will vanish as the fortunes of the ...ancients occasionally did. Tiberius's mil...lions were squandered in less than a year ...by his dissipated successor, Caligula, which ...is not to be wondered at when as much as ...£80,000 was spent on a single dinner; but ...it was "easy come, easy go," with the ...riches of the Roman rulers. Caesar was ...not given to parsimony, yet even before he ...attained supreme power he had feathered ...his nest to the tune of nearly £3,000,000, ...and in his later years had all the affluence ...he could desire, riches did not mean ...stability even for Caesar. Cleopatra, at the ...height of her power, had command of an ...enormous revenue, and was lavish in her ...giving as in her spending. Did she not on ...one memorable occasion make the favored ...Roman infatuated Antony a present of a dia...mond valued at £800,000.

Recent Factors in History.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Every century since the Renaissance has ...seen the rise of a new power and a transfer of political supremacy. The sixteenth ...was the age of Spain. In the seventeenth ...comes the rise of France at the expense of ...Spain. With the eighteenth there is the ...expansion of England at the cost of France. ...The ruling political fact of the nineteenth ...century has been the rise of the German ...Empire at our expense, as Germans imagine the twentieth century is mainly destined to show. Even in the view of an experienced and authoritative thinker of absolute sobriety and deliberation like Herr ...Brandt, the triumph of 1870 is signifi...cant less as a goal of attainment than as a ...point of departure. The idea represented ...by the Kaiser, and which has as complete ...control over the enthusiasm of his sub...jects as the mass as the imperial sentiment ...has over us, is that Sedan, ...Gravelotte, and the Indemnity, though marking ...at the moment the overthrow of France, ...established in reality a continental base for ...the development of German world-power. ...The natural repetition of history in the ...twentieth century, as Count von Bulow indicated in unmistakable terms, when introducing the new Navy bill two or three ...days after the battle of Colenso, would be ...the supersession of British commercial and ...maritime supremacy by Germany—not necessarily by violent means, but in the regular course of change to which the sceptre ...of preeminence is drawn inevitably to the ...hands most fit to grasp it, as the needle ...to follow the slow shift of the magnetic ...

...e working of several other factors, the ...American, the Russian, the Japanese, must ...make the whole problem far more complex ...and far less calculable than the struggle ...for empire between England and France ...throughout the eighteenth century; but the ...broad issue for the twentieth—none the less ...as whether Great Britain or the German ...Empire at the end of the next two or three ...generations will possess the relative ascendency in trade and its inseparable attribute ...of sea power, is obvious that either or ...both may be surpassed by the United ...States. Between these three the contest ...must be decided, and the victor will have ...issue with Russia indeed, but at a date ...which need not interest contemporary speculation. The conviction of Germans is that ...they will be first, that their real difficulty ...will be with America, and that we, if we ...retain at all a place worth considering a ...hundred years hence, shall be third. The ...result in our case absolutely depends upon ...timeliness and the intensity with which ...we realize that this must be the actual problem of the new century, whatever ...may be taken of the ultimate solution.

Spiritual Digestion.

From The Contemporary Review.

When I was young I had the pleasure ...of knowing a prominent Plymouth Brother, ...an intelligent and fruitful old gentleman, ...to whose house there strayed an attractive volume, which he forbade his ...own son and daughter to peruse. A ...year or two later, his children, suddenly ...entering his library, found him deep in ...a study of the said dangerous book and ...openly upbraided him with doing what he ...had expressly told them not to do. He ...replied with calm good-humor, "Ah, but ...you see I have a much stronger spiritual ...digestion than you have. This question ...of the 'spiritual digestion' is one which ...must always be forcibly present to ...recommend one or another species of ...reading to an order of undefined readers. ...We shall decide what books are and what ...are not proper to be read? There are ...people who can pasture unpoisoned ...in the memoirs of Casanova, and others ...who are disturbed by "The Idyls of the ...King." They tell me that in Minneapolis ...Othello" is considered objectionable, ...their own great-aunts thought "Jane ...Eyre" no book for girls. In the vast ...sophisticated garden of literature it is also difficult to say where the toxologist ...is to find what distinguishes him from ...purveyor of a salutary moral tonic.

Why Monarchs Were Insane.

From Lippincott's.

...thologists have often pointed out the ...fact that physical and mental enervation ...are apt to go hand in hand, and the intel...lectual degeneracy of etiquette monarchs ...have a good deal to do with the System of their police life.

...ese plebeian functions which mediaeval ...sovereigns were obliged to perform by ...proxy included the adjustment of their ...royal clothes. They had flunkies to remove ...their slippers and warm their nightshirts, ...their pigtails, and tuck up their ...sheets around their shoulders. In the ...case of courtiers competed for the honor ...of doing their washstand duties of the ...most exalted, who waited on bended knees to buckle ...those of the inheritor of a legitimate ...right to sit to breakfast on an egg. ...The gift of a spoon to break an egg ...helped hackneyed, enfeebled his needs ...to the agility of trained conjurers. If he ...intimated a desire to break the Seventh Commandment, calligraphic secretaries wrote his love letters. Like his food, his information on current topics was served ready dressed and cooked till he turned into a masticating machine and repeater of conventional twaddle.

Gratitude.

From Notes and Queries.

Madame de Sévigné wrote in 1017, (Letter 1561) "L'ingratitude attire les reproches comme la reconnaissance attire de nouveaux bienfaits."

One of La Rochefoucault's maxims (305) is, "Gratitude with most men is a strong secret desire to receive greater benefits." Another one (230) has practically the same idea, "Gratitude is often like the honesty of traders: we pay our debts to get future credit."

Ah Sin's Ways.

From "The Inhabitants of the Philippines," by F. H. Sawyer.

To a Chinaman the idea that a Judge should take bribes seems as natural a thing as that a duck should take to the water. And yet the Chinaman will not, unless he knows he is on the right track, brutally push his bribe under the Judge's nose. Either he or one of his countrymen will from the Judge's arrival have rendered him good service. Does the Judge want a gardener or a cook? Ah-sin soon provides an excellent one who never asks for his wages. Have some visitors arrived at the Alcaldia? Ah-sin sends in a dozen chickens, a turkey, and the best fruits. Is it the Judge's name day? The wily Celestial presents a few cases of wine and boxes of fine cigars. Is the roof of the Alcaldia leaking? A couple of Chinese carpenters will set it right without sending in a bill for it. Then, having prepared the way, should Ah-sin be summoned before the Alcalde, he may confidently hope that his patron will not hurriedly give judgment against him, and that he will probably get a full opportunity to present substantial reasons why the suit should be decided in his favor.

Protestant Foreign Missions.

The Rev. D. Judson Smith in The North American Review.

For the few scores of missionaries at work in 1800, at the close of the century we have 13,567, with an army of 73,615 native helpers by their side, distributed in over 5,000 central stations through all the unevangelized peoples of the earth. In this single fact we have the promise of final victory. In these fields are 10,993 organized churches, with a membership of 1,289,289 souls, increasing at the rate of 83,895 each year. The annual income of the major societies has reached the noble sum of $17,-161,092, and the yearly gifts from native Christians aggregate $1,833,981. The educational work presents like noble proportions. There are 93 colleges on mission fields, with 35,414 students, of whom 2,275 are women; of theological and training schools 385 are reported, with 11,005 students. Boarding and high schools number 857 and 83,148 pupils; industrial and medical classes count 197, and enroll 6,998 pupils; while in common or day schools the pupils reach the number of 904,442. The grand total of those under instruction is 1,046,309, one-third of them girls. The Bible, entire or in portions, has been translated into 421 different languages or dialects; a work of inculculable labor and value, of itself alone sufficient to challenge for this great enterprise the profound respect of the civilized world. And to this the products of mission presses—364,904,399 pages of Christian literature annually, and 297,435 copies of periodical literature—and the significance of this fact becomes majestic in proportions and influence. Besides all this, bear in mind the 355 hospitals and 753 dispensaries, with 2,579,650 patients treated every year, to every one of whom the Gospel is preached, many hearing it for the first time; and the foreign missionary enterprise that includes all these varied agencies assumes the dimensions and character of the greatest single force for the uplifting and regeneration of the world which we know or of which we can conceive.

School Teaching in Porto Rico.

From The Christian Endeavor.

There seemed at first impassable barriers between the teacher and scholars. First, there was the language, and, second, the difference of habits and customs, and the absence of any interpreter or intermediary to bring the two together. The children could all say "American" or "Americano," which they thought would please the vanity of the teacher, and they repeated it often. It was a difficult matter to take a school of forty or fifty shoeless little Spanish-speaking mulattos, white and half white children, ranging from two and three to fifteen years of age, and teach them English.

But the quick wit of most of the American novices came to their aid, and before they left their schools last Summer, to return in the Fall to take up their work again, they could in most instances understand the words of their little wards. It was a case where "you teach me, and I'll teach you"; and the fact that the teaching was not all on one side amused and pleased the children. They went home and reported that they were teaching their teacher how to talk. But in the process the children learned more than their teachers, for that was what the schools were for.

The rural schools were poor specimens of architecture, and one was only thankful for the holes and crevices in them, because they provided ventilation which the builders had otherwise totally overlooked. The school supplies were almost nil. There was a blackboard, but no chalk. There were seats, but no desks. There were no books or slates, for the new Board of Education was not then fairly in working order, and the Spanish had evidently let their educational system outside of the cities die a natural death. At least it showed signs of rust and decay.

The Relief of Kumassi.

From "The Siege of Kumassi," by Lady Hodgson.

At 4:30 in the afternoon, (July 13,) we heard terrific firing, which removed any doubts we had, and after opening a pint bottle of champagne—one of our few remaining medical comforts—we mounted the look-out, field glass in hand. It was very pathetic that even with relief at hand, some of the men were just at the point of death.

At 4:45, amid the din of the ever-approaching firing, we heard ringing British cheers, and a shell passed over the top of the fort, which was in the direct line of fire. We then saw shells bursting in all directions about 400 yards off, and we fired a Maxim to show that we were alive. Then, to our intense relief, we heard a distant bugle sound the "Halt!" and at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, July 15, we saw the heads of the advance guard emerge from the bush with a fox terrier trotting gayly in front. Instantly the two buglers on the veranda sounded the "Welcome," blowing it over and over again in their excitement. A few minutes later a group of white helmets told us of the arrival of the staff and we rushed out of the fort cheering to the best of our ability. The meeting with our rescuers was of a most affecting character. Col. Willcocks and his officers plainly showed what they had gone through.

The Sepulchre in the Garden.

What though the Flowers in Joseph's Garden grew
Of rarest perfume and of fairest hue,
That morn when Magdalene hastened through
Its fragrant, silent paths?

She caught no scent of budding almond tree,
Her eyes, tear-blinded still from Calvary,
Saw neither lily nor anemone—
Naught save the Sepulchre.

But when the Master whispered "Mary," lo!
The Tomb was hid; the Garden all ablow;
And burst in bloom the Rose of Jericho—
From that day "Mary's Flower."
—JOHN FINLEY in Harper's Magazine.

Too Much Khaki.

Lieut. Col. Maude in The National Review.

It is just as well to recall some of the extreme absurdities to which even the leading newspapers have committed themselves. Men were gravely told that the two-inch-square distinguishing badges on their helmets were dangerously conspicuous, that the Sergeants' red cloth stripes on their khaki serges would draw the enemy's fire, and other and similar absurdities were foisted on them without number. Then, having been duly wept over by their sweethearts and wives, and thoughtfully provided with great stocks of this nerve-destroying trash to digest on their voyage, they stepped on board the transports and in due course arrived at the scene of action, where they found men busily engaged in painting their horses khaki and were themselves duly drilled in the new formation for "taking advantage of ant heaps," as Gen. Hilyard wittily christened it.

Is it any wonder that the whole army got a fit of "nerves" which ultimately developed to such portentous dimensions that on one occasion a whole British brigade—say 3,000 bayonets—was held up by a Boer commando of 300 men?

It must be clearly understood that this condition of "nerves" does not imply "cowardice"; the two things are entirely different psychological phenomena. There has been very little cowardice in our recent operations; on the contrary, the men are seemingly entirely under the impression that they are facing M. Bloch's "unprecedented and appalling fire" with astonishing heroism and showing wonderful skill in so rapidly adapting themselves to the "changed conditions of modern warfare." Yet a very few minutes' consideration should suffice to prove that though rifles can be fired faster and kill further nowadays than they did twenty years ago, the essential features of warfare remain much as they have been for the last two centuries.

The ground remains the same; the variations of climate do not alter, and it is immaterial to a dead man whether he is dropped at 200 or 3,000 yards, whether he dies alone or in company, or whether the bullet which killed him was put in at one end of the barrel or the other, while as for the name of the firm which made the weapon or the country of its origin, that remains a matter of complete indifference to him.

The Mistake About Rubinstein.

From The Athenaeum.

Rubinstein played more than once before the Court, but on the first occasion a somewhat humorous incident occurred. A letter of introduction to Prince Albert from the Grand Duchess Hélène was forwarded through the Russian Embassy. This was in 1855, about a year after peace had been concluded, and the pianist was mistaken, so relates his biographer, A. McArthur, for a "secret agent of the Russian Court coming to London in the disguise of a musician." Rubinstein's magnificent playing soon convinced the royal party that they had before them a genuine artist.

The Pipers of the Pools.

Pipers of the chilly pools,
Pipe the April in;
Summon all the singing hosts,
All the wilding kin.

Through the cool and teeming damp
Of the twilight air,
Call till all the April children
Answer everywhere.

From your cold and fluting throats;
Pipe the world awake,
Pipe the mold to move again,
Pipe the sod to break.

Pipe the mating song of earth,
And the fecund fire—
Love and laughter, pang and dream,
Desire, desire, desire.

Then a wonder shall appear,
Miracle of time;
Up through root and germ and sapwood,
Life shall climb and climb.

Then the hiding things shall hear you
And the sleeping stir,
And the far-off troops of exile
Gather to confer;

Then the rain shall kiss the bud,
And the sun the bee—
Till they all, the painted children,
Wing by flower get free;

And amid the shining grass
Ephemera arise,
And the wildflowers in the hollow
Open starry eyes;

And delight comes in to whisper—
"Soon, soon, soon,
Earth shall be but one wild blossom
Breathing to the moon."
—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS in The "New" Lippincott.

The Blockade of London Roads.

From The Spectator.

Until quite recently the great roads leading out of and into London were practically forgotten. They were also, to some extent, disused, which accounts for the encroachments and obstacles which have grown up and prevent their being widened. The period of disuse covered the interval between the total absorption of the old wagon transport from the country by the railways and of the coach traffic by the passenger trains, and the growth of Greater London. The latter has covered these roads with an enormous and ever-increasing wagon and van traffic, taking goods out of London and from the railways to the suburban houses and shops. Thousands of brewers' vans are daily carrying beer to the suburban "publics" and blocking the roads while passing and unloading; coal wagons are delivering suburban coal; railway lorries, Carter Paterson's carts, meat vans and flour vans, and retail tradesmen's carts, with the omnibus traffic and the growing motor traffic, make the entrances to London by road as congested as those by rail. A correspondent of The Daily Mail who took the trouble to count the number of vehicles passing the point where Euston Road crosses Tottenham Court Road found that in a few years these had increased from 3,000 to 13,000 per diem! Travelers by motor or persons driving in pleasure carriages find that at certain times in the day it is a matter of difficulty, and even of danger, to leave London at all by certain roads. No one ever tries to drive into the City now from the east, south, or north, though fifty years ago a rich merchant with a taste for horses would drive his phaeton and pair, or even a coach and four, from Denmark Hill or Clapham or Chislehurst up to town daily. But a drive down the Old Kent Road or eastward is almost impossible. The Great North Road by Edgware still remains open, and also those across the hills on the Surrey side of the river, but there the steep hills of Putney and Richmond have always been, and will remain, an obstacle.

The Clothes Moth.

From Good Words.

We may marvel at grubs growing fat and succulent upon such unpromising fare as old timber affords, but that achievement is improved upon by the insects that prefer to draw their entire nutrition from woolen fabrics; fur, horsehair, feathers, tanned leather, and the like, and apparently without ever a desire to "wet their whistles" by anything of a juicy nature. Any small, silvery-winged moth that is seen flitting about the house is regarded as a "clothes moth," but every one killed is not an enemy, for there are a number of moths of similar size and appearance that come from outdoors and have been occupied as grubs in destroying green leaves. It is a common error to suppose that it is the clothes moth that does the mischief, though by destroying the moth we prevent the hatching of innumerable eggs from which come the consuming larvae, whose cutting jaws would be actively and incessantly employed in mutilating choice fabrics and valuable furs. These caterpillars are rarely seen by the housewife, because their first care on leaving the egg is to disguise or hide themselves.

The clothes moth proper has yellowish-gray wings, with three or four indefinite brownish spots upon them, and in consequence of its marked preference for furs, it is known to science as tinea pellionella.

Kissing Queen Victoria.

From The Anglo-American.

Apropos of presentations is an anecdote illustrating the Queen's tact and kindness. An American débutante, who was both young and pretty, in making her Court courtesy, committed the error of kissing the Queen. Instantly realizing her blunder, the poor girl nearly fainted, and hurried home in a most distressed state of mind. Next day the American Minister was asked by her parents to present her apologies through the proper channels. Simultaneously there reached the legation a note for our Minister from her Majesty's secretary, stating that, comprehending the young American's embarrassment, Victoria sent her an invitation to a State dinner. Needless to say, that this kindness not only silenced adverse criticism but gave our fair countrywoman an open sesame to the London season.

The Young of the Tarpon.

From "The Fishes of Porto Rico," United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

Scientific name, Tarpon atlanticus. Common names, tarpon, tarpum, grande escalle, silver king, "Sabilo," Savanilla, Savalle. Found from Long Island to Brazil; common to our Southern coast, especially about Florida; common about Porto Rico, where it evidently breeds, as numerous immature individuals were taken at Hucares and Fajado. The four examples from Hucares are from 7.5 to 11.5 inches long, and were seined in a small, brackish pool of dark colored water not over five feet deep, in the corner of a mangrove swamp and at the time (February) entirely separated from the ocean by a narrow strip scarcely twenty-five feet wide. The thirteen others are nearly all very young, of 2.25 to 3.25 inches, collected at Fajardo. No large individuals were seen. The young of the tarpon seems to be rare or wanting in collections. The United States National Museum contains one individual of about nine inches. We do not know that any as small as those above mentioned have ever before been recorded. The tarpon reaches a length of 5 or 6 feet and a weight of 30 and more than 300 pounds. The largest one recorded as taken on a hook weighed 209 pounds, and the largest taken with a harpoon weighed 383 pounds, if we may believe the record, but examples weighing over 100 pounds are not often seen.

The Christian Scientist.

Frank Richardson in The Cornhill.

Her demeanor was indeed rather more scientific than Christian.

"You complain of what doctors call nasal catarrh," she said.

I sniffed plaintively in acquiescence.

Then came the deliberate statement, "You are the perfect man."

Of course I am happily conscious of such merits as are mine. But that I am in any sense the perfect man is possibly an exaggeration. For instance, I have a slight stoop. All the authentic statues of gods and heroes are singularly erect. True, the resting Hercules seems to be somewhat stooping. But Hercules had a much more massive frame than mine. He was altogether of stouter build. Still Mrs. Stapp desired to be courteous. Therefore I did not rebuke her in the least degree.

"I say, put my personal appearance on one side, Madam. Address yourself simply to the cold which my friends say that I have in my head."

"When I said that you were perfect, I did not allude to you in particular. All men are made perfect." Then, in a tone which strained the banjo strings to breaking point, she added, "The Creator don't want the creature to have no cold in its nasal."

This was doubtful grammar, but it seemed a sensible observation in its way.

I am aware that bad English is often good American, so I hazarded the observation: "Nohow."

She received it with enthusiasm. The word *or words* seemed to bring to her nostrils a whiff of homing or buckwheat cakes, or whatever cattle food is the staple diet of American Scientific Christians. She launched out into eloquence; she swam in irrelevant verbiage.

Egypt and the Cat.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In old Egypt there was a burial-place for sacred cats as well as sacred bulls; and the reason was no doubt the same—namely, that they had a place in the symbolic worship. A cemetery of cats existed near Bubastis, which is the modern Tel Basta, not far from Zag-a-zig Junction on the railway. Buried in the mound, M. Naville, a few years ago, found the ruined temple of Bast or Pasht, the Cat goddess, who gave her name to the city. The foundation of Bubastis carries us back to the beginning of the historical times of Egypt, and is contemporary with the pyramids, the oldest monuments. Herodotus says: "The temple stands in the middle of the city, and is visible on all sides as one walks round it; for, as the city has been raised up by an embankment, while the temple has been left untouched in its original condition, you look down upon it wherever you are. A low wall runs round the enclosure, having figures engraved upon it, and inside there is a grove of beautiful tall trees growing round the shrine, which contains the image of the goddess." And concerning the goddess herself he says: "The Bubastis of the Egyptians is the same as the Artemis of the Greeks." To this we may add that the Artemis of the Greeks is generally said to be the same as the Diana of the Romans, a goddess of light, representing the moon. Thus we see that Bast, or Pasht, was connected with the cat on the one hand, and the moon on the other. So it is quite feasible that in this when she figures as a symbol in the Egyptian worship, represents something in the domain of astronomy and the calendar. Ovid calls the cat the sister of the moon, and says that Pasht took the form of a cat to avoid Typhon. According to Plutarch, a cat placed in a lustrum denoted the moon. It is a night animal, and its eyes glisten in the dark. Mr. Hyde Clarke remarks that there are phenomena of periodicity in the cat, which are supposed to have given rise to its relationship to the moon. What I think I have discovered—or at least made clearer than it was before—is, that the Cat was an intercalary month, added in the one hundred and twentieth year, to rectify the calendar.

Some Marriage Dangers.

From The Humanitarian

It will astonish many people to be told that a marriage contracted in England between an Englishwoman and a Frenchman, even if solemnized in a church here, is not necessarily binding unless the needful formalities demanded by the French law have been complied with by the husband.

The English marriage binds the wife, at least in England; but the Frenchman may, should he desire to do so, release himself from all obligations by returning to his own land, where, should he not have complied with the requirements of the French Code, he is in a position to make another marriage which shall be lawful—the contract with the Englishwoman being null and void.

Under such circumstances it may be useful to explain what the French Code demands of Frenchmen who wish to contract legal marriages with natives of another country.

First, should a Frenchman be under the age of twenty-five, he must obtain the consent of his parents in a document signed before a notary public. Unless he obtain this consent he cannot contract a legal marriage at all.

Should he wish to marry between the ages of twenty-five and thirty, he must still ask the consent of his parents by making what is called the "acte respectueux," three times at stated intervals. After he is thirty he must still repeat the request for parental permission to marry; but need only wait one month before contracting a marriage.

Nor is the matter entirely disposed of so. The banns must be published, first, in the Town Hall nearest to the place in which he may be living, if in France, or at the nearest French Consulate should he be living abroad. Secondly, at the office of the Mayor of the town in which he was last domiciled in France. Thirdly, in the town where his parents are domiciled, if he is under twenty-five years of age.

The Winds.

When sluggish lags my pulse, I plead
The rigorous North will rouse and blow,
Clearing the far horizon's blur,
Starting the rune-chant of the fir,
And bringing for mine earnest need
The bracing tonic of the snow.

When I incline to dreams, and fain,
With half-shut lids, would indolence and see
The boughs swing languorously above
To low, thrush-litanies of love,
And ripples goldenly the grain,
The South for me! the South for me!

When melancholy suits my mood,
I long to list, mid lapsing leaves,
The misty East discourse of pain
In its thin minor, and the rain,
With ancient sorrowing imbued,
Make plaintive patter round the eaves.

And when the pilgrim zest is strong
For bracken-red pathways mounting high
Along the hill slopes to the crest,
Then would I have the ardent West
Fling me his buoyant welcome song,
Toss me his old ecstatic cry.

So with the veering winds that sweep
The empyrean I am one;
Feeling these kinships unto each,
Soul-sympathies of spirit-speech,
Blow they or shrill, or low, or deep,
Across the face of God's white sun!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Youth's Companion.

CALENDARS OF THE COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury cases. Day calendar.

1—U. S. vs. Walsh
2—Colton vs. Raymond
3—Hess vs. Brin & Co.
4—Alario vs. McDonald
5—Bay Shore Co. vs. Marbury.
6—Hartich vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7—Peacock vs. Yale & Town Mfg. Co.
8—Mahan vs. Dixon.
9—Couturie vs. W. & P. R. W. Co., No. 1
9½—Baum vs. Con. Gas Co.
10—Heiser vs. Jay.
11—Meyer vs. U. S.
12—Wood vs. Bennett.
13—Callender vs. T. & P. R. R. Co., No. 1.
14—Kunkle vs. Dry Goods Chronicle.
15—Murdock vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
16—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Adriance.
17—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
18—Odell vs. Ernesty.
19—Crawford vs. Eidman.
20—Mackinson vs. Catholic Protectory.
21—Edison vs. Bennett.
22—McLarty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life.
23—Prato vs. City of New York.
32—Sanborn vs. Hornthal.
33—U. S. vs. Lyman.
34—Schiffer vs. Columbia College.
35—Loeffler vs. Hill.
36—Burkhead vs. Weeks.
37—Wilkins vs. Campbell Iron Co.
38—Speirs Mfg. Co. vs. Hurlburt.
39—Munn vs. Roller vs. 3d Av. R. R.
40—Kelsey vs. Met. St. Ry.
41—Kelsey vs. Met. St. Ry.
42—Speir vs. Canada Bank.
43—Speir vs. Kleinwert.
44—McKenna vs. United Gas Imp. Co.
45—U. S. for Benefit H. R. Stone Co. vs. Molloy.
46—Cahn vs. Bank of Am.
47—Cahn vs. Beck.
48—McCready vs. L. & L. Ins. Co.
49—Keller vs. Pyle.
50—Merrill vs. Coff Ice Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars, Monday, April 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Blanchard, Jr., Leventritt and Clarke, JJ. Calendar for April term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lang vs. Mead.
2—Holmes vs. Am. Surety Co.
3—Fass vs. Fass.
4—Hulen vs. Hagerty.
5—Dowe vs. C. Grande Copper Co.
6—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—In re Am. Surety Co. (In re Holcombe.)
8—In re Am. Surety Co. (In re Durling.)
9—Lumbard vs. Grant.
10—Logan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Lewis vs. same.
12—Cotter vs. same.
13—Dub vs. McCann.
14—Bergoffen vs. Shea.
15—Anderson vs. Beck.
16—Scholla vs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Co.
17—Matter of McCue.
18—Matter of John Patten Mfg. Co.
19—In re Thompson.
20—Heyman vs. Levy.
21—State Council of N. Y. vs. N. Y. State Council.
22—City of N. Y. vs. Dahnt.
23—Same vs. Jacobson.
24—Same vs. Hart.
25—Same vs. Katzman.
26—In re Vernam.
27—Williams vs. Lawlor.
28—McAdams & Cartwright El. Co. vs. Corn.
29—Schnaufer vs. Aubertel.
30—Shirley vs. Greene.
31—Stine vs. Greene.
32—Huettner vs. Moore.
33—Matter of Brown.
34—Appleby vs. Welsh.
35—Lindner vs. Lesser.
36—Meyer vs. Guttman
37—Lippold vs. Kuntz.
38—German Sav. Bank vs. Eagleton.
39—Lumbard vs. Grant
40—Hanaire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. McCready.
41—Vassar vs. McCready.
42—Smith vs. Seefield.
43—Muir vs. Corless.
44—Moschkowitz vs. Moschkowitz.
45—Howes vs. Brown.
46—Lippold vs. Kuntz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar.

370—Morrow vs. Mahon
372—Hayes vs. Ammon.
373—Raines vs. Steele.
382—May vs. May.
383—Washington Trust Co. vs. Taylor.
384—Same vs. same.
386—Montgomery vs. Feltner.
387—Rand vs. Whipple.
388—Lees vs. Feltner.
389—Hotze vs. Scharnikhaus.
390—Alexander vs. Ireland.
391—People ex rel. Smith vs. Feltner.
392—People ex rel. Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. same.
393—People ex rel. 23d St. R. R. vs. same.
394—People ex rel. Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. same.
395—Shephard vs. Black.
396—Central Trust Co. vs. Richards.
397—Dunlop vs. James.
398—Fisher vs. Fisher.
400—Matter of B'way Ins. Co.
401—Rand vs. Whipple.
402—People ex rel. Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Feltner.
403—Byrne vs. Hartford Life & Annuity Co.
405—Dale vs. Huston.
406—Dale vs. Reitze.
407—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
408—Deutsch vs. Deutsch.
409—Alexander vs. Ireland.
410—Immen vs. Sterners
411—Davenport vs. Davenport.
412—Mack vs. Board of Education.
413—Kashare vs. Kaufman.
Demurrers.
1880—Turnbaum vs. Margid
1883—Cameron vs. United Traction Co.
1885—Coulter vs. McGillivray.
1886—Black vs. Vander bilt.
1887—Bell vs. City of New York.
1888—Ward's Maritime News Co. vs. Maritime Ass'n, &c.
1890—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann Arb., &c., R. R.
1891—French vs. N. Y. Mer. Exchange.
1892—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Sturgis.
1893—Bonnet vs. Wanamaker.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, and Garvan for the People.

1—Frederick Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Motions will be heard at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Adjourned March Term. Held in Trial Term, Part V. Room. Case on, 9875—Wandell vs. Wandell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI. and VII. for trial.

2016—Dyett vs. White.
1729—Parker vs. Bennett.
2087—Morgenstein vs. Morning Journal Association.
2764—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2765—Struck vs. same.
2743—Heffernan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2750—Haines vs. same.
2767—Everett vs. Haskell.
8003—Franke vs. Von Stade
1961—Schlessinger vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2624—Winkelmeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2442—Pollack vs. Mahoney.
2620—Ziegler vs. Trenkman
2767—Lardino vs. Donda
2622—Clark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2675—Tilo vs. Garofalo
2751—Bailey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2763—McCreeken vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2794—Glaser vs. same.
2806—Rule vs. same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3100.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Martin Campion.
Jeannette B. Green.
Isabella Giblin.
Charles A. Schumacher.
John P. Engelman.
Evelina Hall.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
Charles H. Hoyt.
Joseph F. Weber.
Mary Larkin.
Edward C. Sheehy, Jr.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term of Chambers, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Decisions on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term Part I.—Schaechman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—....., J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—....., J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—....., J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Martin Campion.
Nicolas M. Reinhart.
William J. de Famintagg.
At 11 A. M.
Peter Haykenfort.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
Charles H. Hoyt.
Alexander Thompson.
Joseph F. Weber.
George M. A. Keck.
Mary Larkin.
Mary B. Pitts.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term of Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Decisions on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term Part I.—Schaechman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part

JUST SURE SIGN OF SPRING IN WASHINGTON

Ground Hog Is Unreliable, but the Shad Can Be Depended On.

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS

Plans to Improve the Park System—Department Clerks Fear the New Civil Service Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The ground hog may be an early and doubtful weather prophet, but the shad is an unfailing harbinger of Spring, when it is seen here on the streets, carried by the gills and delivered at a price far below what has been charged for weeks for travel-worn shad from Wilmington or further South. The shad is here, brought dripping from the nets that arrested him on his way up the Potomac. The tradition about the ground hog is interesting for its promise of cold or mild weather, but the coming of the shad into the Potomac is assurance to all who have learned that most excellent fish's habits that the arrival is safely later than any excessive cold; that the lawns will need trimming in a fortnight, and that some very serious and proper people will soon be making afternoon excursions down the river to eat planked shad at Marshall Hall, to enjoy the fragrance of the early Spring foliage and flowers, and to revive hope in enterprises that the last Congress permitted to go without approval.

The shad season is one of importance to many classes of persons hereabout. With the shad come other fish in plenty, at a time when the religious scruples of a considerable part of the population restrict them largely to a fish diet. The Potomac is a well-stocked stream, abounding in black bass of excellent table quality, and, in the estimation of accomplished fishermen, endowed with fighting qualities that make the killing of one a proof of skill with the rod and line. It is complained by visitors who are fond of fish that the restaurants do not manifest any respect for the fine bass and shad, but most of them serve all sorts of fish battered down to thin slabs and cooked in some fashion to destroy all destinction and make all taste alike flavorless.

The Government catchers of shad have no concern whatever for the fashion of cookery. The fishermen for the Fish Commission take only the female shad and strip them of the spawn to be artificially hatched out in the Fish Commission Building. Millions of eggs are thus developed, and when the fry is large enough to get about it is carried far and near to stock streams that have never yielded shad, or to replenish other streams that have been robbed by remorseless netting. Only the strictest enforcement of the laws of Maryland and Virginia prevent the destruction of the shad fishery of the Potomac. A good, stiff law has seemed to increase the number of black bass in the upper river, with a better average of weight in

Summer visitors come upon Spring's appearance in Washington. That a man is sent is known by the character of some newspaper reports that have recently gone out, almost simultaneously with the incoming of the shad and also fishy. The reports that completely change the Cabinet are of the nature of Summer novelties, not due until after May 1. If all of them were true, President McKinley would have no Cabinet at all, or it would be so rearranged that no member of it would be able to get his proper seat at the Cabinet table without the assistance of a guide or a diagram. No member of the Cabinet has been more frequently or persistently resigned than Secretary of State Hay. He has been obliged to rise from his bed and deny from an upper window the report that he was to be shifted back to London in order that Ambassador Choate might be Attorney General. He does not deny any longer, but stays. Secretary Gage, who has never been able to satisfy a certain class of speculative persons, has been ordered out of the Cabinet most peremptorily, and has responded to these commands by leasing a house for four years. Secretary Root, who was to take Mr. Hay's place in the Department of State, unless it was taken by Postmaster General Smith, refuses to admit anything by way of verification of reports touching himself.

About the last report gaining circulation was one moving Postmaster General Smith back to his editorial position on The Philadelphia Press and filling the vacated Post Office Department by the promotion of Secretary Cortelyou. That was a very pretty compliment to pay to Mr. Cortelyou, and not so bad a suggestion. But the President can more easily find a new Postmaster General than replace his present Secretary. The Post Office Department would run without a Postmaster General for some time, and nobody would be the wiser or poorer. The President would be unwilling to dispense with his Secretary for a day. Mr. Cortelyou is a living refutation of the weak argument that the civil service system produces only clerks strong in book learning.

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It is not the protests of the unofficial advocates of civil service reform about the country against the appointment of ex-Representative William A. Rodenberg to be Civil Service Commissioner that are likely to most impress the President, but the immediate, constant, and merciless scrutiny that will be the share of that enemy of civil service reform after he has returned from Illinois and begun to discharge the duties of his office under the oath he took immediately after his appointment. The criticisms of the President from afar will, it is supposed, cease after it has been shown that they are not heeded, but the watchfulness of the thousands of persons employed in this city, and depending upon the President to sustain in its integrity the law that makes their employment reasonably secure, will be maintained with the thoroughness and earnestness that men and women can feel who have deeds of trust to satisfy, half-paid-for homes to save, equitable promotion to work for and obtain, quite without any sort of interference by persons in the Senate or the House of Representatives.

Some of the anxious ones cherish the hope that Rodenberg, having been excused by the President for voting to starve the

[illegible] will be not a menace to the success of the system. Indeed, life given here of men who were opposed to the system while they knew nothing about it, and who became enthusiastic supporters of the reform immediately upon investigating its workings. Still, the employes in the departmental service here would not have selected a foe of the system under which they are protected and advanced if they could have had their way, even if the assurance was given that the anti-civil service reformer was willing to be reformed in consideration of the salary of $3,500 a year. That there have been many instances of winking by the Civil Service Commissioners when strict regard for the law would have led to rebuke of the shifting of employes out of unclassified employment and into classified, it would be hard to prove perhaps. Such offenses have been charged and specified. If Mr. Rodenberg is to indulge his hostility to the reform by systematic winking at similar breaches of the law, there may be regret that he was not put upon that rather useless and expensive body, the St. Louis Exposition Commission.

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When the Senate meets in December, or earlier, if occasion should bring it together, it will consist of eighty-eight members, two short of the whole number to which the body is entitled, the shortage caused by Delaware's inaction. Of the eighty-eight, the Republicans will have fifty-three, including the recent convert, Kyle, of South Dakota, and with Jones of Nevada classed as a Republican there will be fifty-four members to be depended upon on political questions. The opposition will consist of thirty-three Democrats, Teller, (Silver,) and Wellington, a "conscientious" repudiator of the President and his policy. With a majority of twenty there will be no difficulty in reorganizing the Senate and distributing the patronage in such a manner that the Democrats shall have only a few crumbs that will be assigned on account of longevity. For all purposes requiring only a majority vote, the Republicans have all the lead they require. Should there be any treaties to be disposed of, it will be necessary to borrow a few votes, fifty-nine, to be exact, will be required, and it will be necessary to get six or five votes, as the case may be, from the opposition. With two Senators obtained from Delaware the Republicans would have had fifty-five, not counting Jones of Nevada, although he has been pretty steadily Republican on all questions except that of coinage.

The most important matters now in sight are the reorganization of committees and the redistribution of the patronage. There is a great deal of that now held by Democrats which must be surrendered next session to satisfy the Senators of the majority. It was not out of pure kindliness or in a spirit of charity that the patronage was not seized at the special session, but because it was feared that the session would be unduly prolonged if it was attempted to divide the spoils. Meantime a large number of Democratic employes who expected to carry their heads under their arms all Summer are wearing them in the proper places and will enjoy their salaries until December next. Then they will be marked by new Senators who know them not and who will have no mercy in dealing with "hard-luck" stories and special pleas for retention.

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By the time the next Congress meets it is expected that the commission appointed recently to prepare a plan for a park system for Washington will have completed its work and put it in shape for consideration. Great confidence is placed in the good taste, experience, and ingenuity of Messrs. Burnham, Olmstead, and McKim to produce a plan of systematic improvement of the public grounds of the city and suburbs. The system will include several partly improved parks, and others that have not been advanced out of the natural condition, which is very favorable to treatment as part of a system. These parks and grounds are stretched in an irregular circle around the city. The idea is to connect Lincoln Park, at the far east, with the Smithsonian Reservation, on the south; then with Potomac Park, which overlaps the Smithsonian grounds on the south; Rock Creek Ravine, the Zoological Park, Rock Creek Park, and connecting roads on the west, and the Soldiers' Home grounds, on the north.

Over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac is Anacostia Park, which lies along the sedges of the river, and can be improved with great advantage to the health of those who dwell thereabout. There is great opportunity for a magical transformation along the Potomac, where land has been made out of the dredged channel, and what is now an almost treeless and unattractive waste will be converted into a tree-lined drive and extensive lawns, with a view of the river and the Virginia hills which many cities will envy. The boulevard to connect all the parks will make a superb drive, although Washington is not poor now in suburban drives of natural beauty. The expense will, it is believed, be cheerfully borne in part by the country at large, for Congress, with a few exceptional members, is coming to regard the development of the city as a National privilege and duty, and it is not without good reason that the public-spirited citizens of Washington, without regard to political opinions, look forward to a city so improved that no capital of the Old World can be compared with it for its parks, shade trees, and drives.

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The President has reached a conclusion regarding the make-up of the newspaper section of his trip to the West. There had been many requests from newspapers to have their special correspondents permitted to accompany the train. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities, not excepting San Francisco, presented candidates for the privilege. To begin making selections on political grounds was a proposition not to be thought of. To select on personal grounds was also out of the question. To meet the expectations of one paper would have excited the jealousy of other newspapers that do not think ill of themselves. After much consideration of the matter the conclusion was reached that only a representative of each of the press associations should be invited. Possibly a few photographers will be allowed to go on the train, but with the agreement on their part that their negatives may be used by other illustrated papers or magazines that desire to have the privilege of sending special operators but cannot be accommodated. The President does not care to be constantly followed by an army of snapshotters, so will limit the number of official photographers. Everybody who goes with the President on this six weeks' jaunt will share with him in the hospitalities extended. The start will be made about a month hence, and when he leaves Washington on April 29 it will probably be for the entire Summer, unless some unexpected exigency should arise demanding his presence at the White House.

E. G. D.

A Michigan Postmaster Defaults.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—A special to The Free Press from Reed City, Mich., says Deputy United States Marshal O'Donnell arrested Miles M. Callaghan, until recently Postmaster of this place, on a charge of being short about $1,100 in his cash. Thomas R. Welsh, one of the sureties, was named as Postmaster. Callaghan made his shortage good except $450, which his bondsmen furnished.

LIBRARY TALK IN CHICAGO

Acceptance Here of Mr. Carnegie's Gift a Mistake, It Is Said.

PARK MANAGEMENT TROUBLES

Northwestern University Spreads Out—Experiments on Pupils in the Public Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Mr. Carnegie's magnificent gift to the New York Public Library has stirred up a desire here that Chicago's like institution should benefit from his munificence in a similar manner. The expressed wish of the Secretary that Mr. Carnegie should help to establish an increased number of branch libraries in this city has resulted in considerable protest against any such gift. Some of the protestants do not wish Chicago to accept the gift because they believe it can only be done with a consequent loss of self-respect on the part of the city. Others believe that the public library is doing very well as it is, and that the establishment of a large number of branches can only be accomplished by a large increase of taxes already burdensome to bear. They hold that if the taxes are to be increased the money should be applied to needs far more pressing than those of the library. The thought is expressed here that New York has made a mistake in accepting Mr. Carnegie's gift, and that the result will not be economical or satisfactory in the end.

At the same time there is opposition in some quarters to the giving of a part of the Lake Front Park as a site for the proposed Crerar library, it being held that the Crerar library has sufficient money to buy a site in a more desirable location, and that the proposed site might better be devoted to proper park purposes for the benefit of the people. Another of Mr. Crerar's gifts was the sum of $150,000 for a heroic statue of Lincoln. This, it is designed, will also be placed in Lake Front Park. It is understood that St. Gaudens is to do the work. If this latter is the case, Chicago will have two statues of Lincoln by this sculptor, the other being one of the main attractions of Lincoln Park. It will be interesting to see how the artist will treat the second work.

If a bill which is now in Springfield passes both Houses there will be a radical change in the management of the three park systems of this city. As at present managed the West and Lincoln Park Boards are composed of men appointed by the Governor, while those of the South Park Board are appointed by the District Judges. As a consequence there has been almost constant scandal in connection with the two systems first named, while no hint of misdoing has ever been made against the men in charge of the South parks. The proposed bill would put all three systems under the management of seven Commissioners to be appointed by the Circuit and District Judges of the county. These Commissioners are to receive a salary each of $4,000 a year, and all employes are to be put under civil service rules. The latter provision is meeting with opposition, but the general scheme is in favor, although it will take the matter out of politics, which has been the curse of the two systems ever since they were established.

The Northwestern University, which of late years has rather been thrown into the shade by the activity of its richer rival on the Midway, has begun to spread out considerably in the last few months. The latest phase of its development is seen in the purchase of the old Tremont House, one of the pioneer hotels of the city and situated in the heart of the business district. It is designed to remodel the hotel into a modern business building, which, besides having offices which will insure a handsome income to the university, will also house the law, medical, and dental schools of the institution. The two last named schools are now situated in a somewhat inaccessible location.

The university's settlement is to have a new home in the crowded district of the west side in the course of a few months, work having been already begun. It will be a modern four-story building, containing accommodations for all the latest improvements and features of settlement work. The university is still without a permanent head, the place not having been filled since the resignation of Henry Wade Rogers, who is now with Yale. It was said Mr. Rogers was forced out because of his anti-imperialistic views, and because he was not considered as good a "hustler" as President Harper. This is denied by the Trustees, who said that they were not trying to emulate the money getting of the Chicago University. But the fact remains that Mr. Rogers left with great regret both on the part of himself and the friends of the university, and accepted a much inferior position in the Eastern institution. The Trustees seem to have found trouble in filling his place, for no permanent successor has been yet chosen.

The municipal political situation remains very much the same. The chances favor the re-election of Harrison, though perhaps by a decreased majority. The campaign is still devoid of enthusiasm on either side, but especially so among the Republicans, who seem to realise that they have been duped by the political managers into selecting as a standard bearer a man who is little more than a figurehead. There is also increased evidence that there is an understanding between the rival parties similar to that which Croker and Platt are popularly reputed to have. In this case it relates to a division of the city and county. This charge is made by Altgeld, and seems to have some foundation. Mr. Harlan, who was expected to start some independent movement, is confining his bolting proclivities to certain Aldermen, and all his speeches are being made in favor of men whom he wishes to see elected to the Council. He has not mentioned the candidates for the Mayoralty.

The anti-Harrison sentiment, which is led by Altgeld and his friends, has been crystallized by the appointment of a committee, which is sending out speakers to oppose the re-election of the Mayor. Not much is expected from this source, however.

Considerable fun is being poked at the School Board, which has authorized a scientist to make tests of the pupils to ascertain at what point they first feel pain. The scientist is to make use of what he calls a temporal algometer, which is an instrument applied to the subject's temples. Those who are most sensitive to the pain it produces are said to be those who learn with the greatest ease. The scientist, who is Arthur McDonald, the psychologist of the United States Bureau of Education, says that the tests he has made elsewhere prove the correctness of his theories. Prof. Smedley of the child-study department stands sponsor for the algometer, and is very anxious for the tests to begin. Just how Mr. McDonald is going to distinguish between a true subject and some children who will squeal before the test is fully applied, or those who through obstinacy will not squeal at all, is not known, but there is a growing opposition to letting the children of the public schools become the victims of any more scientists. A great deal of money already has been spent in similar experiments, and it is against the wishes of most taxpayers that public funds should be given for such purposes.

R. B. P.

MR. OSBORNE'S FATED CARPET.

Soft, Brilliant in Color, and Sought for Years, Fire and Firemen's Havoc Ruined It.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne is lamenting the ruin of a brilliant carpet recently put down in his new quarters on the top floor of the Criminal Courts Building. The carpet was a gorgeous affair with red flowers and yellow vines and blue borders. It was the only floor covering in the building, with the exception of the carpets in the rooms of the General Sessions Judges and the District Attorney, and it had taken Mr. Osborne, according to his own testimony, just eight years to get it. His request for one, or even a little matting or oilcloth, when he occupied a small cubby-hole on the floor below had fallen on deaf ears. With the advent of Mr. Philbin, and Mr. Osborne's removal to more commodious quarters, the hopes of the latter revived, and the carpet in due time was forthcoming.

It had been down just a week, and Mr. Osborne had spent portions of his time admonishing all callers to clean their feet before entering, when the building took fire, through a badly insulated wire, in the record room just over the room of Mr. Osborne. He stood on guard at his door and exchanged compliments with the firemen, defying them to drag their hose across his new carpet. The firemen reasoned, threatened and Mr. Osborne returned in kind. The firemen finally called four policemen to their assistance, and they lent their persuasive voices to the argument with the result that Mr. Osborne was forced to vacate his premises and the firemen triumphantly began to hack holes in his ceiling, and water shortly began to pour down on the new carpet through them. Mr. Osborne succeeded in having the fire patrolmen spread coverings over the carpet, but this afforded little protection. When the fire was extinguished, it was the glory of the once beautiful carpet.

Mr. Osborne is back in the new room again now, but any mention of the former beauty of the red flowers and yellow vines is ventured by his associates only with the door in good reaching distance.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE LECTURES

Subscription Course by Eminent Men of Science Beginning April 10.

Archbishop Corrigan, Vice President Roosevelt, Senator Depew, Seth Low, and other prominent persons are patrons of a subscription course of lectures by eminent scientists which has been arranged by the Alumni Society of Manhattan College. The course will be delivered at Carnegie Music Hall during the coming month and the proceeds will be used to further the development and equipment of the scientific department of the college.

The schedule is as follows: "Meteors and Meteorites," by Brother Potamia of Manhattan College, April 10; "The Development of Artillery in the Nineteenth Century," Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski, April 22; "The Steam Engine and Its Rivals," Prof. Robert H. Thurston, Cornell University, April 25, and "Electric Wave Transmission," Prof. Michael I. Pupin, Columbia University, April 30.

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We control the only Cold Storage plant for Furs in operation in Brooklyn to-day. The room is completely isolated and surrounded by fireproof walls. There is but one scientific method—Cold Storage. Every furrier will admit to you that cold storage is the best method for preserving furs. Pure, cold, dry air—at once a GERMICIDE and PRESERVATIVE. Adds to the beauty and prolongs the life of all furs. No destructive beatings or foul-smelling and unwholesome drugs. No tedious "airings" required before your furs can be worn in the Fall. A method at once hygienic and economical—for preserving Clothing, Rugs, Carpets and all other fabrics against moths—and germs.

Pure Silk Umbrellas.

$1.98 for Real $3.00 to $6.00 Kinds.
One of the Best Offers We've Ever Given.

Right of Main Entrance.

There are enough to make 500 men and women happy and as many more envious. They are 26 and 28-inch pure silk Umbrellas—steel rods and best paragon frames—hardly any two handles alike—ivory, pearl, tortoise, gold, silver, buck and Cape Horn-jeweled ones, and also Princess natural woods—colors as well as black for women—the men's of course are all black—a practical Easter gift, and especially with the coming Easter showers. $1.98, real values $3.00 to $6.00.

98c. for Women's $1.50 Gloves

New gloves for this Easter, light weight suede, full pique sewn, light and dark mode, sable, tans and grays, all sizes. A splendid collection, all at 98c. pair.

Growing Plants for Easter.

In the Basement.

Hardy rose bushes, all colors, at 12c. each.
Boston fern at 49c. each.
Erecа palm, very bushy, at 59c. each.
Spirea at 49c. each.
Genestas at 49c. each.
Daffodils and tulips in 8-inch pots, at 49c. each.
Violets growing in pots, at 49c. each.
Pots of Scotch heather, very fine, at 49c. each.
Azaleas, hydrangeas, hyacinths, crimson ramblers, Marguerites, lilies, palms, rubber plants, and ferns, at cut prices.
Flower and vegetable seeds that will grow, at 3c. package.

Our Magazine "FASHIONS" for March IS OUT and free on request at our Book Store.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Pianola Recital in the Restaurant Daily Bet. 12 & 2 P.M. 2d Floor, New Building.

"Enterprise"?

We have waited a week for the Manhattan Bedding Company and those who claim to have bought Fifteen Thousand Beds of them to prove their assertions and claim our Six Thousand Dollars for Brooklyn charities. During the past week the public has learned a great deal about a great many things, including so called "Enterprise."

Enterprise doesn't mean persistent reiteration of any kind of a statement on the theory that any kind of a statement well stuck to is almost *as* good as the truth.

We believe in competition—good, healthy, honest competition—but we don't believe in and draw the line at that sort of a competition which descends to the principle of "Anything to beat Blaine" and to methods that would discredit Baxter Street.

For fourteen years we have fought steadily against fake advertising, and propose to continue to do so.

Now a Big Carpet Deal

In Keeping with Sales of Rugs, Beds and Laces. It's Going to be Talked About.

Our recent merchandising events have been the talk of Greater New York and are going to be repeated in the Carpets. We have just completed the details of the largest carpet deal known to the retail trade. The E. S. Higgins Company and the Hartford Carpet Company have amalgamated—one of the most important happenings to the carpet world. The new company decided to dispose of all the surplus stock of the old Hartford Company. We purchased everything that we considered good and have also supplemented this great gathering with carpets in stock and similarly purchased from the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company, making

A Grand Total of $44,900

at retail of up-to-date desirable carpets, and at less than the prices at the mill to-day and about one-third less than the usual retail prices. It is the most thoroughly economic carpet opportunity that has happened at any season. The quality of the carpets goes without saying, for these mills are two of the oldest in this country and have always been abreast and even ahead of every forward movement in carpet making. The character of the patterns and the thorough durability of their fabrics have never been questioned—they are unsurpassed anywhere.

27c. yd. for 45c. Reversible Ingrain Carpets.
44c. yd. for 65c. and 75c. Extra Super Ingrain Carpets.
38c. yd. for 60c. All Wool Face Tapestry Brussels.
57c. yd. for 85c. Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels.
69c. yd. for $1.10 Body Brussels.
83c. yd. for $1.25 Wilton Velvet Carpets.
97c. yd. for $1.50 Extra Quality Wilton Velvet Carpets.
89c. yd. for $1.35 Best Five Frame Body Brussels.
97c. yd. for $1.50 Extra Fine Quality Axminster Carpets.
$1.65 yd. for $2.50 Royal Wilton Carpets, the best made.

Tailor-Made Suits for Easter

At Prices Very Much Under Regular.

These are provisions we have made for your Easter benefit. No waiting for a belated gown, no disappointment or trouble with the dressmaker—and every suit's a bargain.

At $15.75 Instead of $21.00 to $30.00.

Forty suits which are the models of an important manufacturer. The styles are all choice and include single and double breasted coat effect, bolero, Eton jackets, &c. The materials are broadcloth, melton, cheviot and homespun. They are principally black, with a limited number of navys, brown, and grays. Sizes from 34 to 38 bust only.

At $21.50 Instead of $29.00.

Fifty tailor-made suits, in Melton cloth; collarless Eton coat, with deep graduated flounce skirt; suit handsomely trimmed with straps of taffeta headed with soutache braid; colors are brown, blue, Oxford and light gray.

Another style in cheviot cloth, with Eton coat; stitch collar of taffeta silk, also facing of taffeta; suit trimmed with Hercules braid; with the new demi-gored skirt.

At $27.00 Instead of $36.00.

Melton cloth suits, with the Eton coat outlined with braid and bands of stitched taffeta; trimmed with gilt buttons; gored skirt.

Another style in black broadcloth; Eton coat, with belt and collar of stitched taffeta; deep gored skirts, headed with rows of stitching; entirely silk lined.

At $3.98 and $4.98, Instead of $5.50 and $6.50.

100 Skirts in cheviot, serge and homespun; some plain with flounce effect, others headed with bands of taffeta silk, others outlined in designs. These skirts are well made, lined with percaline and finished with velvet.

Divided in two lots:
Lot 1, $3.98, instead of $5.50. Lot 2, $4.98, instead of $6.50.

Clothing the Boys.

Suits $2.98, which were $4.00 to $5.00.

Double-breasted spring suits for boys of 8 to 16 years, nobby plaids and mixtures, light or medium shades, perfect fitting and real durable suits.

$3.98 for Sailor Suits.

For spring, in sizes for boys of 3 to 12 years. Made from pure quality serge, navy or royal, also fine cheviots and covert cloths; navy, red, tan and royal blue; all beautifully trimmed, and have silk sailor ties and silk lanyard; trousers lined throughout, real good suits.

5c. & 7c. a yd. Saved on Linings.

First the Kohinoor Silk Lining; fast black, for dresses; has a finish of moire taffeta, 36 inches wide; regular price is 18c., our price 11c.

Then a lot of Mercerized Sateen; fast black, frost finish, 36 inches wide; at 15c. per yard, value 20c.

Shoe Sale Extraordinary.

$1.00 Saved on Every Pair.

$2.50 for Our Women's $3.50 Kinds.

The logic of a genuine shoe business—an event which comes through your wide appreciation of good shoes. These are all made on our own newest shaped lasts—exclusively for us and for this sale—splendidly made—indeed, embodying all the fine points which are found in $5.00 shoes—hand-sewed welts, oak-tanned soles, leather insoles—smooth, flexible, easy, cool, comfortable. Three styles, as follows:

Women's dull kid-top patent leather foxed Button Shoes, medium full round toes, broad soles, military heels, hand-sewed welt, $2.50 instead of $3.50.

Women's glace kid Lace Shoes, kid tips, medium full round toes, broad soles, military heels, hand-sewed welt, $2.50 instead of $3.50.

Women's glace kid Button Shoes, patent leather tips, medium full round toes, broad soles, military heels, hand-sewed welt, $2.50 instead of $3.50.

Printed Silk Sale Extraordinary.

69c. for Regular 98c. Printed Foulard Silks.

5,000 yards—the balance of a prominent silk manufacturer's production. The finest of printed foulard silks. Exquisite designs and combinations. We bought them at a great reduction from former price, which enables us to offer the entire lot at 69c. instead of 98c.

49c. for Regular 85c. Printed Foulards.

These are satin finish, beautiful designs and the best quality that has been offered at 49c.

Matchless Charms in Millinery.

It will be a great week in Millinery—the scope of our store is such as to be almost sure to suit everybody, beginning with those who only want a bit of bow or a flower to trim a hat up to the luxurious creation, the envy of every woman who sees it—but we just hint here:

Fancy braid and hair hats, numberless shapes and colors, for women, misses and children, at 75c.

Fance braid hats, with tucked chiffon under brims, at $1.48.

Black satin rose, with jet and yellow centres, 39c. to 98c. a bunch.

Crushed roses, 3 in bunch, 20c.

Rose foliages, 29c., 39c., 49c., 59c. and 69c. bunch.

Sprays of roses, with leaves, 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c.

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